"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,037. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1901.—Sixteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. } TWO CENTS.

WEATHER.
Cloudy; showers; fresh east to southeast winds.

NORTHERN PACIFIC WAR AT AN END

Hill-Morgan and Harriman Interests Effect a Settlement.

Union Pacific to be Represented in the Directorate—Results of the Agreement.

The differences between the Hill-Morgan faction and the Harriman syndicate over the control of the Northern Pacific Railway have been settled. Official announcement that an agreement had been reached was made late yesterday afternoon. The exact terms of the understanding will not be made public for some time, but the principal features of the settlement include a reorganization of the present Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway so as to permit the Union Pacific interests to receive representation on the board.

The men who will represent the Union Pacific interests will be selected so as to conform to the wishes of J. Pierpont Morgan, and certain names have already been suggested to him. Who the men proposed for the board are could not be learned yesterday.

In Wall Street and railroad circles this announcement was regarded as a substantial victory for the Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb interests, as the agreement secures to the Union Pacific a protection of its interests in the Burlington purchase, which is exactly what they asked as a favor of the Hill-Morgan combination a little over a month ago, but which was refused to them at that time. The consequences of this refusal were that the Union Pacific interests began to purchase Northern Pacific common stock, as well as preferred, for control, which heavy purchases, with the accompanying rise in the market price of the stock, were largely responsible for the formation of the now famous Northern Pacific "corner." This "corner," in its turn, caused the panic in Wall Street which checked the speculation that had been sending up prices for the last four months.

"It was a regular 'House that Jack built' story," said a railroad man yesterday, "and it may be only a coincidence that the settlement of the differences was accompanied by demonstrations of renewed confidence down in Wall Street."

While the settlement was reached only yesterday afternoon, negotiations looking toward an amicable arrangement have been carried on for two weeks. When James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, arrived in this city on Wednesday, after only a brief stay at his home, in St. Paul, the rumor began to spread that he had come for the express purpose of signing the agreement in which the terms of the settlement are understood to have been laid down. These reports were more or less borne out by the announcement of yesterday. That such an agreement would be reached was confidently expected, but it was not believed that it would be reached so soon.

The joint ownership of Northern Pacific, and through it of Burlington by Union Pacific and Great Northern interests, is considered as one of the most important steps forward in the community of ownership idea, and railroad men generally believe that it will be of the greatest benefit to the prosperity of those roads also which are not directly concerned in it. It brings into active, harmonious relations with each other four of the great Western transcontinental systems and their Eastern connections, and will practically give the control of the rate situation into the keeping of the three or four principal financial interests in the East.

Mr. Hill, when seen yesterday, declined to say anything on the ground that J. P. Morgan & Co. or Kuhn, Loeb & Co. alone could speak of the matter.

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. declined to give any further facts than those contained in the announcement.

A member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. stated, in addition to the authorized announcement of a settlement, that the election of the new Directors would mean a non-partisan board.

FREE BOOKS IN CHICAGO.

Parents of 200,000 School Children Will Give Their Views.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Parents of 200,000 children attending the public schools of Chicago are to have an opportunity to indicate their attitude on the question of supplying free textbooks to pupils in the four lower grades of the elementary schools. At the instigation of Trustee Rowland blank statements are to be placed in the hands of the 6,000 teachers on the educational force for distribution to the school children, who will present them to their parents for signatures.

The circulars that will be sent out will contain arguments for the free book system and the answers to the question, "Do you favor free books for the four lower grades?" will be compiled and presented to the board as an indication of popular sentiment.

Trustee Rowland expects that at least 80 per cent. of the parents will favor the new plan, and in the face of a gigantic petition signed by such a majority, he is of the opinion that the opposition by board members will vanish.

Dr. O. E. Miller of Chicago a Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Dr. Orlando Edgar Miller, 1,710 Indiana Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. He lists an indebtedness of $586,943, with no available assets. Most of the debts were contracted in Denver previous to 1899. He was a large stockholder in the Commercial National Bank of that city, now insolvent, and also of the O. E. Miller Hernia Treatment Company.

Harvard Commencement Speakers.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 31.—The speakers for Harvard's commencement were announced to-night as follows: Latin speaker, L. Hayward, Marlborough, N. J.; undergraduate speakers, F. H. B. Freund, New York City; F. F. Drury, Bristol, R. I.; Law School speaker, H. P. Kahn, Indianapolis.

TO-DAY, SIXTEEN PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks etc., Financial Affairs.—Pages 10, 11, and 12.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 83¼c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 50¼c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 33c.; cotton, middling, 9¼c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16.25; butter, Western, creamery, 19c. Commercial world.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
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Court Calendars.—Page 12.
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Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

To nourish the nervous system drink Moxie.—Adv.

ROBBED IN A STREET CAR.

Three Men Held Up Another While the Passengers Looked On.

A daring hold-up occurred on an open car of the New York and Queens County Electric Railroad, bound from Lutheran Cemetery to Long Island City, at a late hour Thursday night. There were only a few passengers on board. As the car was passing through a lonely section of Middle Village a commotion in the rear of the car caused several of the passengers to turn around.

On the rear seat they saw three men struggling with another. One of the men pointed a revolver, while the other grasped the victim by the throat. The third was going through his pockets. The conductor, who was on the forward end, rang the bell. As the car stopped the three men released their victim and fled, separating as they ran.

Detective Kelly of the Seventy-sixth Precinct, who happened to be near by, joined a crowd that started in pursuit. He caught one of the men in a cowshed and overpowered him. The other two escaped. John Gebhardt, the man who was attacked, said that $7 had been taken from his pocket.

The man who was caught gave his name as John Thompson, and said that he lived in Fall River. He was held for examination by Magistrate Smith yesterday in $1,000 bail.

A VESSEL'S STRANGE NAME.

Her Owner, in Christening Her, Commemorates a Lawsuit.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., May 31.—When the three-masted schooner which has been known since the day of her launching from McDonald's yard, in Bath, in 1888, as the Myra B. Weaver, leaves Bangor on her first trip since being rebuilt at Belfast, she will bear the strangest name ever given to a vessel, and thereby hangs an interesting tale.

The Myra B. Weaver, a vessel of 498 tons net register, was for twelve years engaged in general coasting, and met with good success until, in November, last, while on the passage from Fernandina to Boston with a cargo of hard pine, she was capsized and almost totally wrecked in Vineyard Sound. It was one of the most pitiful wreck stories of the year, that of the Myra B. Weaver. Capt. Vannaman and his wife, who had been married in Jacksonville, Fla., on Oct. 10, and who were making their wedding trip in the vessel, being lost, as were also Miss Ella Du Bois of Mobile, Ala., Mrs. Vannaman's niece, the mate, and two sailors. The vessel was afterward righted and towed to Boston, where, after discharging her cargo, she made temporary repairs and proceeded to Belfast, Me., where permanent repairs were to be made.

After she had been hauled out at Belfast, and when, on Feb. 18, the work of repairing had fairly begun, trouble arose between Capt. Fields Pendleton of Islesborough and the other owners as to how much money should be laid out on the vessel. As it seemed to be impossible to reach an agreement, Capt. Pendleton proposed to either sell his share to the other owners or buy their interest, but the other owners refused to do either. Then, to bring the matter into court for settlement, Capt. Pendleton libeled the vessel, and after some delay the case came up for trial in the United States court at Portland. The Court decided in favor of Capt. Pendleton, saying that his proposition was perfectly fair and the only way out of the difficulty. That settled it, and Capt. Pendleton bought the interests of the other owners.

Repairs on the vessel proceeded, and recently she was launched, practically a new vessel, and on Wednesday night she was brought to Bangor to load for New York. Desiring to change her name, Capt. Pendleton applied some time since to the United States Treasury Department for permission so to do. Up to the time she left Belfast Wednesday no word had been received from Washington, but on Wednesday night, after she had arrived here, and while Capt. Pendleton also was in Bangor, a telegram came, saying that the desired permission had been granted—that the Myra B. Weaver's name might be changed. Then it was that the new and strange name was announced for the first time. Capt. Pendleton had anticipated the permission, and had caused to be made a fine new set of colors for the schooner, upon one of which, the burgee, appears the name under which the vessel will henceforth sail, "Pendleton's Satisfaction."

The Islesborough Captain was so pleased at his triumph over the other owners of the Myra B. Weaver in the long and costly legal fight that he determined to give expression to his feelings on the vessel's colors and on her stern, hence "Pendleton's Satisfaction."

MONUMENT TO PIKE.

Kansas State Historical Society Will Honor the Pioneer's Memory.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 31.—The State Historical Society will lay the cornerstone of a monument to the memory of Zebulon Pike in Republic County July 4. To have the use of the grove for the picnic near the site, an injunction was run to-day to prevent the lessee from interfering. Lawyers say this would be the first picnic ever held under the protection of the court in the United States.

Pike, on his trip to the West, found a Spanish flag flying in the Pawnee Indian village. He pulled it down and ran up the Stars and Stripes in its place. It was the first American flag to fly over the Louisiana Purchase. The State will lay the cornerstone for the monument, and on Sept. 29 the unveiling ceremonies will be held.

TOM JOHNSON'S LATEST MOVE.

Said to be Principal Backer of a New Chicago Electric Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland, is believed to be reaching into the Chicago traction field. The report is out that he is the principal backer of the Citizens' Electric Railway Company, which will ask the Council for a franchise on the North Side. Frank Monnett, ex-Attorney General of Ohio, is also suspected of being a factor in the new traction deal.

Fred Eldred, the Chicago representative of the traction men, has announced that Mr. McKinney of Craig, McKinney & Co. of Cleveland is one of the backers. Mr. McKinney and Mr. Johnson, it is understood here, are close business friends.

The ordinance to be introduced in the Council bears several earmarks of Johnson. It provides for a three-cent fare for the greater part of the road, municipal ownership, lighting of streets. In fact, the company is willing to meet almost any demand of the city.

ITALIANS CONFESS TO MURDER.

Say They Killed Jacob Lauersen Because He Discharged Them.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 31.—Prosecuting Attorney James F. Walsh and Sheriff Fitzroys succeeded to-day by the "third-degree" method in extracting a confession from George Columbo and Pasquale Calairese, charged with murdering Jacob Lauersen last Tuesday night while he was working at an engine alongside a sewer tunnel here. They confessed, they said, so that five of their fellow-countrymen, held on suspicion, might be freed, and said they were willing to abide by the consequences.

Columbo said he used a knife on Lauersen, and Calairese said he hit him over the head several times with a club. They said they went for the purpose of killing Lauersen because he had discharged them. To-day the men were given a preliminary hearing. They were taken to Bridgeport to be tried in the Superior Court.

A.— The Secret of Strength

is perfect digestion. This applies to mental as well as physical strength. JOHANN HOFF'S always successfully helps digestion—it is the perfect assimilator of food. JOHANN HOFF'S makes the brain active and the muscles firm. Be sure to get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

PERRY TIFFANY ARRESTED

He Charges Detectives with Offering to Arrange Matters.

WARRANT OVER A YEAR OLD

Basis of the Complaint, a Check the Prisoner Gave in a Restaurant in 1899.

Several unexplained circumstances surround the arrest yesterday of Perry Tiffany on a warrant issued more than a year ago. Mr. Tiffany has been in the city almost continuously since the time the warrant was issued, and as he is well known surprise was expressed that the arrest was made at this late date.

According to the story told by the police, Mr. Tiffany went into Rector's restaurant, 1,508 Broadway, on Oct. 10, 1899. The place was conducted then by Essner & Rector. After dining Mr. Tiffany, it is alleged, made out a check payable to the order of the firm for $25, in payment of a bill of $17.50. Mr. Essner cashed the check for the full amount and the young man, it is also alleged, left the restaurant without paying his bill. The check was made payable on the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and was returned on account of lack of funds. A warrant was later sworn out for Tiffany on the charge of petit larceny.

Detective Sergeants Reidy and Armstrong yesterday afternoon saw Mr. Tiffany at Twenty-fourth Street and Broadway and arrested him. When he was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court Mr. Rector identified him as the man who had given the check. Detective Sergeant Reidy, when asked for the warrant, replied that it had been returned to the court. The complaint was found, and Magistrate Pool decided to hold the prisoner in $500 bail for further examination to-day.

Mr. Tiffany sent for Lawyer Abraham Levy of 63 Park Row, who asked Magistrate Pool to parole the prisoner in his custody. The Magistrate agreed to the arrangement. He also issued a subpoena for the Cashier of the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Since the time when Tiffany is alleged to have passed the check the firm of Essner & Rector has been dissolved. Essner is said to be in Europe. He disappeared from this city in May, 1900, and it was declared at the time that he owed money to the amount of $15,000 in loans. He was up to that time a well-known figure about town.

Mr. Rector, when seen last night, said that he did not know that there was a warrant out for Tiffany until informed of his arrest.

"I was not in the restaurant at the time that he cashed the check," he said, "but I learned the circumstance afterward from Mr. Essner. Tiffany came in here and asked to have a check for $25 cashed, and Mr. Essner gave him the money. I have since had the check in my keeping."

Mr. Rector asserted, when questioned that the check was not given in payment for the dinner, but that Mr. Essner simply cashed it at Tiffany's request.

Mr. Tiffany lives in the Holsworthy Chambers, at 152 Madison Avenue. He said last night that he only had a vague recollection of the transaction.

"I dined at Rector's," he added, "and, being short of money, asked to have the check cashed. I did not remember that I did not have funds enough in bank to meet it. Since then my attention has never at any time been called to it, and I was of course not aware of the circumstances connected with its return. I have been in New York most of the time and could have been found without difficulty.

"I believe there's something behind all this, and I don't know what it can be except blackmail. The detectives told me down in court that the thing could be put through for a certain sum. No, I cannot tell the sum, as they might make trouble for me. I told them to go ahead, and they did make a try, but they could not do it.

Mr. Rector was very kind in the matter. He knew no more about it than I. Essner got the check. I had overdrawn my funds at the bank, but I was not told about this check. Essner left it when he got the warrant, and I have not seen it."

Detective Sergeant Amstrong was seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night. When asked for information concerning the arrest, he said:

"You will have to see my Chief. I have no information to give."

"Mr. Tiffany has stated that he gave an assumed name upon the advice of the detectives. Is that true?"

"If Mr. Tiffany says so, it must be true."

"He has also said that there was a money consideration mentioned."

"If Mr. Tiffany said so, it must be true," was the detective's answer.

At Police Headquarters it was said that the arrest had been made on a warrant issued by Magistrate Olmstead on Feb. 1, 1900. The inscription, "Henry Thompson, alias Tiffany," appeared on the blotter.

Mr. Tiffany, when asked why he had given the name of Thompson, said that he had done so at the suggestion of the detectives.

At the office of Abraham Levy it was said that the arrest was a mistake, and that it would be shown in court that there was no criminality in the proceedings.

Mr. Tiffany is a grandson of Commodore Perry and the son of George Tiffany of Baltimore. He married Marie, a daughter of the late Theodore Havemeyer. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, Racquet, and Meadow Brook Hunt Clubs. He was formerly Vice President of the Sterling Supply and Manufacturing Company (in liquidation).

In December, 1900, Mr. Tiffany declared himself a bankrupt, placing his liabilities at $83,897 and his nominal assets at $66,200. He filed a petition, in which he placed among his assets a one-third interest in the estate of his father. Some of his creditors opposed his discharge, arguing that his interest in his father's estate was a salable assets and should be disposed of for the benefit of his creditors. The matter is still in the courts.

REBUKE TO A DOG POISONER.

Rev. Dr. Murphy Grieves Over the Taking Off of His Pet Terrier "Ronnie."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, May 31.—"Ronnie," a terrier, owned by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Murphy, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, was fatally poisoned three days ago by some unknown person. Dr. Murphy, who is a bachelor, wrote the following open letter to-day to the poisoner:

To the Man Who Poisoned My Dog:

Whoever you are I do not know, neither do I want to know, for I fear that I should despise you more than Christianity admits. That little dog never harmed you or any other creature, human or brute. Had you come here he would have greeted you warmly. Why did you do it? Besides, if it had to be done, why not use chloroform: why use that terrible poison that gave him two hours of agony before he passed away, but which he bore like the little hero that he was? If there be a dog's heaven—and who shall say that there is not—the brave, honest, affectionate little fellow is there, for he was just as good as it is possible for a brute to be; while you are—still on earth.

Repent, sir, for as sure as the God who created men and dogs is righteous, shall He hold you responsible for such an unwarrantable, cruel, evil deed. I say this without any idea of vengeance, for I have nothing but pity for such as you. No more shall he accompany me in my rambles, nor, when left at home, run to meet me with an ecstacy of delight on my return! Yet, much as I shall miss my little friend, and he did comfort me in my loneliness, I would rather be the subject of his loss with the last lick of his tongue on my hand and the glance of his dying but loving eye in my memory than be you, with the consciousness of your bad, black deed in your heart.

In memory of "Ronnie."

Died, 163 College Avenue, May 28, 1901.

West Shore Ticket Office Removed.

The ticket office of the West Shore Railroad, heretofore at No. 359 Broadway, has been removed to the magnificent large ticket office at No. 415 Broadway, Corner Canal, which is one of the handsomest offices in the city. A Recreation and Information Bureau has been established at this office, which will prove a great convenience to travelers. You are invited to call and inspect the new office.—Adv.

GOV. ODELL FOR PRESIDENT.

Henry J. Coggeshall Says He Will Have New York's Support in 1904.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—"Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, in my judgment, will be William McKinley's successor in the White House," said Henry J. Coggeshall of New York at the Arlington Hotel to-day to a reporter of The Star.

"Platt and Odell are not at loggerheads," Mr. Coggeshall added, emphatically. "They are friends, and I am confident that they will continue to be; but Odell wears no man's collar, and never did. He is making a record as Governor of the Empire State that his friends are justly proud of, and he will have to be considered by any one who contemplates going seriously into the business of Presidential state-making. He measures up fully to the Presidential size. He is clearly in that class. Understand me, I am not launching an Odell boom. That would be premature at this time. I am merely stating a few facts that are patent to the close observers in New York, and which will I believe become so to the majority of the people of the country in the near future. Gov. Odell will unquestionably be renominated and re-elected a year from next Fall, and unless something unforeseen occurs he will have the unanimous support of the New York delegation at the Republican National Convention in 1904."

"What about Roosevelt?"

"Roosevelt is a good man, but Odell, if he lives, will be the choice of the New York delegates to the Republican National Convention in 1904. Backed by the Empire State, which, by the way, will have thirty-nine Electoral votes in the next Electoral College, Odell will certainly become a formidable candidate for the Presidency. I am not going to indulge in predictions, but my confidential advice to all those who are scanning the political horizon is, Look out for Ben Odell."

TORNADO VISITS THE SOUTH.

Considerable Damage Done to Property at Dawson, Ga.—Other Towns Suffer.

DAWSON, Ga., May 31.—A hurricane struck the northern part of this place this morning at 7 o'clock. The residences of M. P. Hoyle, J. W. Adams, Tom Fields, Sarah Jackson, Duke Major, Minnie Morris, the Dawson Oil Company's ginhouse, also their oil refinery building and tanks, warehouse of the Seaboard Air Line, Dawson Odd Fellows' Hall (colored) and the Sardis Baptist Church (colored) were wrecked.

The station of the Central Railroad, the warehouse of the Dawson Grocery Company, and the Dawson Compress were practically unroofed. Seven or eight tenement houses and outhouses and much fencing have been destroyed. The damage so far as known at this time probably will not exceed $10,000.

Mrs. J. W. Adams's arm and leg were broken, and Sarah Jackson and daughter and Ruby Newman were injured, but to what extent is unknown.

The extent of the damage in the county cannot be ascertained at this time, but is supposed to be very great.

CUTHBERT, Ga., May 31.—The Guano Storage Warehouse near the Central Railroad Station was blown down by a tornado here this morning, and the other buildings destroyed were the sheet iron sheds of the Alliance Warehouse Company, the Second Baptist Church, colored, and several negro tenement houses in course of construction. The front of the Liberty Baptist Church, colored, was destroyed.

Much damage was done to trees, fences, and growing crops, especially to the fruit which is just ripening at Coleman.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 31.—Heavy rains and hailstorms passed over this section of Alabama this morning, doing much damage to growing crops. In some places four inches of rain fell in three hours. At Greenville the roof of the Court House was blown off and other property was damaged.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 31.—A wind storm, almost cyclonic in proportions, passed through the northwestern section of Claiborne County this morning, prostrating everything in its path. So far only one fatality is reported, the five-year-old daughter of Elijah Copeland, colored. Copeland's house was smashed in like an eggshell, and three of his children caught under the falling timbers, the little girl being instantly killed. The others escaped with slight bruises.

The wind was accompanied by heavy hail, and the damage to crops will be heavy. The rainfall at Vicksburg was nearly four inches.

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 31.—A terrific wind and hail storm passed over this city and section last night. All streams are out of their banks to-day. The Alabama Great Southern Railroad has experienced some trouble on account of trees being blown on the tracks during the high wind.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 31.—A heavy rain and hail storm covered a wide area this morning, and great damage has been done to all crops, especially to fruit. Eastern Texas having been affected to a greater extent than any other section. A special from Longview says hail was twenty inches deep in places and much damage was done. A special from Palestine says the damage to property there and to crops in the surrounding country will reach $150,000.

Specials show the greatest damage sustained in the Counties of Anderson, Nacodoches, Rusk, Shelby, Smith, Hill, Gregg, Cherokee, and Fisher.

SITE FOR BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

First Step Taken Toward Securing Ground for New Building.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—The proprietors of the Boston Athenæum at a special meeting this afternoon voted to sell their property on Tremont Place to the Tremont Building Trust. It was further voted to authorize the Trustees to buy three estates in Arlington Street, corner of Newbury Street, or other estates elsewhere, as the site of a new building. The Trustees were also empowered to erect a building and to borrow money for that purpose. The sale of the Tremont Place property does not affect the Athenæum Building on Beacon Street. There was some discussion.

Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard spoke at some length in favor of making an effort to secure the Art Museum Building, in Copley Square, and urged some objections to the Arlington Street location. The price, $315,000, he said, was enormous, and he believed that Arlington Street would soon resolve itself into a street like Boylston. The Art Museum Building, he argued, is practically fire-proof, and it occupies a position of "conspicuousness." Prof. Wendell also brought up the possibility of closer relations with the Public Library.

Edward Atkinson referred to the combustible character of the present Athenæum Building as one of the worst in the city, and stated that there was only one really fire-proof building in Boston, that being the Public Library.

John C. Gray said that he was one of the Trustees of the Art Museum, and that they do not intend to sell that property except as a whole, and they want, $1,500,000 for it.

By an informal vote it was declared to be the sense of the meeting that a new Athenæum Building should not include stores. Other votes were passed, authorizing the Trustees to construct a building and to borrow money.

TURKEY MAKES A PAYMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—A cable message received to-day by the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company announced that the first payment for the cruiser contracted for by the Turkish Government has been made by the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

Until now there has been an element of doubt as to whether the cruiser would ever be built, but with the first payment made, the work will be carried forward.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract

is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having it.—Adv.

MRS. M'KINLEY VERY WEAK

Fails to Show Any Improvement During the Day.

Physicians Look for Improvement, but Say the Patient Cannot Be Considered Out of Danger.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Mrs. McKinley failed to show any improvement during the day, and to-night her condition is reported as unchanged from the status given in the bulletin issued during the morning. One of the grave features of the case is the fact that she continues extremely weak and fails to gain in strength. She is very seriously ill, but has had severe attacks of illness before, and this gives rise to hope that she will yet show improvement.

The physicians who are in attendance, after a consultation this forenoon, issued the following statement of her condition:

Mrs. McKinley is recovering from the fatigue of the trip. The illness from which she was suffering in San Francisco still continues, though in less intense form. She is still feeble and cannot be considered out of danger. Her progress will no doubt be slow, but improvement is looked for.

P. M. RIXEY, M. D.
GEORGE M. STERNBERG, M. D.
W. W. JOHNSTON, M. D.

No bulletin was issued to-night, and none will be until after the consultation of the physicians to-morrow.

Dr. Sternberg and Dr. Rixey called during the evening at different times, the latter remaining with the patient some little while.

CALIFORNIA REPORTS DENIED.

DELMONTE, Cal., May 31.—Dr. Hirschfelder was interviewed concerning a report from Washington that the San Francisco physicians had stated that Mrs. McKinley cannot recover. He said:

"I have made no statement at any time concerning the case of Mrs. McKinley, other than those made in the official bulletins published by Mr. Cortelyou. I have nothing further to say regarding the case."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Dr. Clinton Cushing, one of the physicians who attended Mrs. McKinley during her illness in this city, denied to-day the report that the local physicians had said that their patient was fatally ill. Dr. Cushing declares that his associates and himself agreed that it would be better for Mrs. McKinley to return home, as her inclination was strongly that way, that although she was not entirely out of danger, her physicians knew that she was a good traveler and they foresaw no particular danger in the trip.

CANNOT KEEP ENGAGEMENTS.

The President Cancels Visits to Massachusetts—May Go to Harvard.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—President McKinley told Senator Lodge to-day that he would not be able to keep any of the engagements made to visit Massachusetts this Summer unless it be to attend the Commencement exercises of Harvard on June 26, at which time a degree will be conferred upon him. This decision of the President is due to the condition of Mrs. McKinley's health. Most of the engagements in Massachusetts were three or four weeks off, but the physicians have decided that Mrs. McKinley must have absolute quiet and rest this Summer.

FILIPINOS ASK PASSPORTS.

Ambassador Choate at London Declines Request of Two Applicants—Says They Must Prove American Citizenship.

LONDON, May 31.—Two men representing themselves to be Filipinos called at the United States Embassy to-day and made application to Mr. Choate for passports. These the Ambassador declined to issue, giving as a reason that the applicants furnished him with no evidence that they were American citizens.

The men persisted, and Mr. Choate then assured them that it was quite impossible for him to comply with their request unless evidence were submitted that they were entitled to the privileges of American citizenship.

Finally the applicants departed, after intimating that they would carry the question to Washington.

They were not accompanied by legal counsel.

MACHINISTS OUT AT CHICAGO.

All the Largest Firms in the City Tied Up by the Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 31.—One of the bitterest labor struggles in the history of Chicago began to-day when the machinists presented their ultimatum to the manufacturers. Within two hours 1,000 men were out, and it was admitted by all persons concerned that the strike order had proved effective. All the largest firms in the city were tied up, either by the strike or by conferences that will result in a walkout in every instance where the employers refuse to sign the agreement with the men.

Both sides in the controversy are bitter. In many cases a lockout was declared before the men had an opportunity to present their ultimatum. Non-union men employed in various shops joined the strikers, and are expected to come into the organization.

Before the strike order had been in effect two hours the situation had become most serious and threatened to tie up all allied trades and to affect all industries dependent upon the machinery trade.

The Allied Mechanics, Pattern Makers, United Metal Workers, and Polishers, and Buffers threaten a sympathetic strike. The fight is one of annihilation, and the issue is almost certain to result in the disruption of one of the two powerful organizations involved. Representatives of the National Metal Trades Association refuse to consider a compromise, and declare that the strike means the end of the International Machinists' Association.

As Chicago is looked upon as the centre of the trade, the result of the struggle here is likely to reopen the issue throughout the country wherever the machinists appear to have gained a victory as a result of the general machinists' strike. Firms which have acceded to the demands of the men are expected to repudiate their agreements. Many of the employers in other cities have granted the nine-hour day and left the wage scale open to the decision of the Chicago district.

Machinists Will Strike at Newport News

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 31.—The machinists at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company decided to-night by a practically unanimous vote to strike at 8 o'clock Monday morning. About 350 men are directly affected. Final demands were made on Superintendent Post to-day for a day of nine hours, and it was refused with the reminder that the machinists must be responsible for any suffering that results. Outside pressure had much to do with the decision to strike, staved off as long as possible.

Mr. McKelway Declines Appointment.

ALBANY, May 31.—St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn has declined the appointment as Commissioner to represent the State of New York at the Charleston, (S. C.,) Exposition, in December next, and the Governor has appointed James B. Townsend of New York City in his place.

Antediluvian Rye.

The aristocratic whiskey.—Adv.

RUSSELL SAGE WINS A BIG LAND SUIT.

Court Awards Him 30,000 Acres in Stearns County, Minn.—Hundreds of Settlers Likely to be Evicted.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, May 31.—By a decision of the State Supreme Court to-day Russell Sage comes into possession of about 30,000 acres of land in Stearns County, this State, and settlers who have resided on this land for twenty to twenty-five years find themselves homeless, and will have to vacate or be evicted or buy the land, which has become very valuable. The suit was brought by Dave Crowley and other settlers to test the claim of Russell Sage to title to the property as assignee in trust of the lands of the Hastings and Dakota Railroad.

Under an act of Congress, July 4, 1866, the road completed its line within the legally prescribed time. There was then found a deficiency in the land grant, only about 7,000 acres out of 800,000 being available. To make up the deficiency, land in other localities was selected, the land in Stearns County being a part. Later the franchise of the Hastings and Dakota Road was forfeited by a judgment of the Supreme Court, and within three years the road went into the hands of a receiver.

The court now holds that those settlers who entered upon those lands which had been withdrawn from settlement and after the lands had been earned by the completion of the road are not in a position to attack the title of the road. The settlers understood and were advised that the forfeiture of the franchise of the Hastings and Dakota Road by the judgment of the Supreme Court involved a forfeiture of the entire land grant, but from the ruling made by Justice Lewis to-day it appears that so much of the land as the road had actually earned became its property, which was then transferred to Russell Sage, in trust for the stockholders of the road.

Some, if not a majority of the settlers on the land involved, are in comfortable circumstances, and have brought their farms under a high state of cultivation and the land has become valuable. They have never paid for the lands nor paid taxes. What the next step will be is unknown.

It is said that Mr. Sage will take steps to dispossess the settlers, and the latter claim they will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States on the contention that the bare completion of the road was not a fulfillment of its pledges. That it was a land-grab scheme, and that none but the original stockholders ever benefited. Lawyers generally think to-day's decision settles the case, and that the settlers will have to vacate or pay Russell Sage for the land.

When told of the decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court in his favor last night, Mr. Sage said that the decision of the Court was exactly what he had expected. The settlers who are dispossessed by the decision, he said, had squatted on property, the legal title to which was in his name. The telegraphed report, he said, was true.

LYNCHED FOR STEALING FORKS.

Old Man, His Three Sons, and Another Man Hanged to a Bridge by California Mob.

BIEBER, Cal., May 31.—Details have been received here of the lynching of five men at Lookout, Modoc County, early this morning. The victims were Calvin Hall, seventy-two years of age; his three half-breed sons, Frank, James, and Martin, aged respectively twenty-six, nineteen, and sixteen, and B. D. Yantis, aged twenty-seven.

As reported here, the men lynched had been suspected of petty stealing for some time. Last Saturday they were arrested for stealing barbed wire, pieces of harness, and some hay forks. A search warrant was issued, and the harness and forks found in the houses of Hall and Yantis, who were taken into custody and brought to Lookout, where they were being held awaiting examination and trial. Sunday and for several days following other searches were instituted, and halters, dishes, and table linen which had been taken from clothes lines, were found hidden on the premises of the suspected parties.

The charge against the elder Hall was petty larceny for stealing the forks, hence he was allowed to go about on his own recognizance. The trial was to have taken place this morning. The charge against the others was burglary, and their examination had been set for June 3. They were held in custody, as they were unable to furnish bail in the sum of $300. Pending their examination they were being guarded in the Lookout Hotel by Constable Carpenter, assisted by R. Nichols, J. W. Brown, and S. Goyette. The two former stood guard till midnight and the two latter took their places after that hour. Calvin Hall was stopping at the hotel so as to be near his sons.

This morning about 2 o'clock a mob, variously esimated at from thirty to fifty, made its appearance at the hotel, and the men, pointing their guns at the two officers on guard, commanded them to observe silence while they secured the five prisoners, placed ropes around their necks, and dragged them toward the bridge which crosses Pitt River. They compelled the two guards to accompany them. Frank Hall, it is reported, made such strong resistance that the mob hanged him before it got to the main bridge, under a small bridge crossing a deep slough. The others were taken to the main bridge, and Calvin Hall, the father, was hanged on the north side and Yantis and the other Hall boys were hanged on the south side of the bridge.

As soon as the lynching was discovered word was telegraphed to the District Attorney and Sheriff at Alturas, and they, together with the Coroner, are now on the way to the scene of the tragedy to hold an inquest.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON REPORT.

Summary of Reports by 150 Correspondents Shows Low Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 31.—The Times-Democrat to-morrow morning will present the first of its monthly reports on the cotton crop of 1901. The conclusions of the 150 correspondents heard from may be summarized as follows:

"There has been a considerable increase of acreage, the average for the belt being about 10 per cent. This figure is subject, however, to a minus correction in the July report, as an unprecedented proportion of the area had to be replanted, in consequence of unseasonable weather. The fate of much of this late planting is in doubt.

"The condition is on the whole one of the lowest ever known. The season has been so peculiar in many respects that the plant is now especially susceptible to sinister conditions. A very wet June is particularly to be dreaded.

"A comparative scarcity of labor is reported from some sections, but no general widespread trouble of this kind seems to be felt just now.

"In a general way it may be said that the possibility of the crop in either direction is very great. With favorable conditions during the season of growth and no late frost, a large yield may be expected; if nature should be unkind in both these important respects the result in all probability would be serious to the last degree."

Telephone Company Increases Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Directors of the Chicago Telephone Company have voted to issue, on Oct. 1, $1,000,000 of additional stock at par to stockholders of record on Sept. 26 on the basis of one share for each eight shares of their old stock. This will make the outstanding capital $9,000,000. Chairman Clark said at the annual meeting that $2,000,000 more stock would be issued this year.

New Train to Buffalo and Chicago.

On June 24 the Lehigh Valley Railroad will put on a new fast daily train to Buffalo and Chicago. Leave New York 10:00 A. M., arrive Buffalo 9:20 P. M.; Chicago 11:50 A. M. Elegant new equipment. The latest improvements in car building. New office, 1,205 Broadway.

CUBANS' ACTION REJECTED

Held to Be an Attempt to Change Platt Amendment.

CABINET OFFICERS ANGRY.

Irritation Over the Cubans' Effort to Make Secretary Root's Explanations a Part of the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—As foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Thursday, the action of the Cuban convention on the Platt amendment has proved unsatisfactory to the United States. It is so unsatisfactory that it has inspired anger among the President's advisers, and has led to the taking of a tone much less conciliatory toward the Cubans than any that has hitherto been taken. At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to reject unequivocally the action of Cuba on the Platt amendment. Secretary Root was directed to inform Gen. Wood of the President's decision. He spent most of the afternoon at the Arlington Hotel with his private secretary, drawing up the letter, and did not go to the War Department.

The Cabinet held that the amendments and interpretations and the wealth of whereases placed by the Cuban convention upon the amendment amounted to a practical modification, such as was beyond the power of this Government

RETURNS TO SENATORS THEIR RESIGNATIONS

Gov. McSweeney Refuses to Accept Tillman's and McLaurin's.

WOULD LEAD TO PARTY STRIFE

Next Year, He Says, There Will Be Opportunity for Full Discussion—Both Senators' Views.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 31.—Gov. McSweeney to-day, acting, he said, in accordance with the wishes of the people who did not wish a primary with its incidental strife and unrest, refused to accept the resignations of Senators Tillman and McLaurin. These resignations were made at a political meeting in Gaffney May 25, and were mailed to the Governor that night.

The Governor's letter in full is as follows:

Gentlemen: Your letter tendering your resignations as United States Senators from South Carolina was received on the eve of my departure to Chickamauga to take part in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the monument which South Carolina has just erected to her brave and heroic soldiers who lost their lives in defense of a people on this historic battlefield. Hence my delay in acknowledging it.

I respectfully return your resignations that you may have more time for serious consideration of the effects upon the people of this State of this action on your part. The commission which you hold is the highest compliment and testimonial which the people of this State can pay to one of its citizens. It is possible that you have taken this step hastily in the heat of debate and without due reflection of the consequences to the people who have so signally honored you.

It was only last year that our people had the excitement and turmoil incident to a campaign, and in another year we will be in the midst of further political strife. The people are entitled to one year of peace and freedom from political battles and bitterness. The indications are that a campaign such as would be precipitated by vacancies in these two exalted positions would be a very acrimonious one and personal, rather than a discussion of issues, and from such a canvass our people should be spared. In fact, it would be a calamity to the State to be torn asunder by a heated canvass in this "off year" in politics. There can be no possible good to come of it.

The people of the State are getting together and working for the advancement and upbuilding of the material prosperity of the Commonwealth, and I should regret anything that would retard this progress.

It is not my purpose in thus writing to prevent the fullest and freest discussion of all public questions and the education of the people along all political lines. On the contrary, I heartily favor that and believe it can be best accomplished without the bitterness and the personalities which would be inseparable from a campaign during the coming Summer. Under our party rules, a campaign will be necessary within a little more than a year and ample time can be had for a full discussion of the issues now before the people.

Holding these views and looking to the interests of the people of this State—their peace, prosperity, and happiness—I respectfully decline to accept your resignations and beg to return them herewith.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 31.—The correspondent of The News and Courier at Bennettsville to-day interviewed Senator McLaurin, who said:

"The unexpected action of Gov. McSweeney leaves me completely at sea. I was reluctantly forced into the fight, but when I saw the insulting statement of Senator Tillman, 'if McLaurin is afraid to meet me,' I made up my mind if possible to break off every prong of that old pitchfork and wear him out with the handle before I was through. The contemplation of my resignation is no new thing with me. I value my honor and integrity as a man far more than I do a seat in the United States Senate. I wished to resign last Winter, when I was so cruelly assailed, for the taunts and sneers that met my efforts to benefit South Carolina nearly drove me distracted.

"I will withdraw my resignation if Gov. McSweeney has requested it, because I appreciate the patriotic motives that inspire him, and am willing to unite with him in shielding the people of the State from strife and bitterness. I have been rejoicing in the coming opportunity to vindicate myself. I intend to speak on such invitations as I did at Gaffney, when possible, and I will not consent to any interference by Senator Tillman or anybody else. After making my speech at New Berry, June 6, I will take Mrs. McLaurin North and will not make any more arrangements to speak until after we return."

In reply to a telegram from The News and Courier asking for a statement, Senator Tillman telegraphed from Trenton:

"Have received no letter from Gov. McSweeney, and therefore do not know upon what grounds or by what authority he acts. His power is purely ministerial, and his declination to accept can have no effect from a legal standpoint. Unless I am mistaken, the Governor's function in such cases is simply to notify the President of the Senate on one hand and the State Legislature on the other that vacancy exists. He can advise withdrawal of resignation, but nothing more."

WYLIE G. WOODRUFF ARRESTED

Famous Football Player Taken to Jail in Portland, Ore.—Charged with Kidnapping.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 31.—Dr. Wylie G. Woodruff of Philadelphia, one of the star football players of the University of Pennsylvania five years ago, was arrested today at the Union station, together with Mrs. Edith Moyer of Lawrence, Kan., on a charge of kidnapping Mrs. Moyer's baby daughter, Myrtle. Dr. Woodruff, Mrs. Moyer, and her baby were lodged in jail. The arrests were made on telegraphic instructions from Chief of Police Hayes of Lawrence, Kan.

"I do not understand what the matter is," said Dr. Woodruff. "I came here to make my home in Oregon. This arrest is an outrage, and I propose to make some one suffer."

KANSAS CITY, May 31.—A warrant for Dr. W. G. Woodruff's arrest on a charge of kidnapping was sworn out before Justice Kenny in Kansas City yesterday by Mr. Moyer, who arrived here recently from Ohio. All concerned formerly lived in Lawrence, Kan. Moyer was a prominent druggist, and the Moyers become acquainted with Dr. Woodruff when he came from the East to act as coach for the Kansas University football team.

In February last Mrs. Moyer went to the home of her parents in Menominee, Mich., to recuperate from a serious illness. Moyer followed within a month, but finally went to Cridersville, Ohio, where he has since been engaged in business. Mrs. Moyer is said to have left Menominee with the child on May 8.

BELIEVES MISS GOULD HIS WIFE.

James H. Anderson, Victim of Hallucination, to be Arraigned To-day.

It is probable that James H. Anderson, whose hallucination is that Miss Helen Gould is his wife and who has been in Bellevue Hospital since April 16, when he was arrested on the steps of Miss Gould's house on Fifth Avenue, will be arraigned this morning. The State authorities refuse to interfere because of the expense attached to sending Anderson to his home in Newtown, Kan., as was done two years ago.

Dr. Young, in whose care Anderson has been, said last night that Anderson is suffering from paranoia.

NO BACILLI IN "DEWEY'S" LUNGS.

To Experiment on Guinea Pig with Serum from the Dead Ostrich.

Dr. E. Reynolds, Chief of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, is of the opinion that a kernel of corn and not consumption was responsible for the death of "Dewey," the South African ostrich, which died last Monday in the Central Park Zoological Gardens. The single grain became deflected to the bronchial tubes in passing down the gullet through which children's watches, open penknives, and money, if common report be true, have gone and done no harm.

"I was unable to find a single bacillus in the lungs of the ostrich," said Dr. Reynolds yesterday. "The lungs were greatly [illegible] undoubtedly by the grain which [illegible] its way into the substance of [illegible] them. I am going to perform one [illegible] experiment. I shall take the serum [illegible] it, and inject it into a healthy [illegible] pig. If within two weeks the guinea [illegible] no results I shall take it as [illegible] that the ostrich had not the [illegible] evidence of consumption."

[illegible] Ashley and [illegible] Wabash Will Resign to Become Chairman of the Directorate.

O. D. Ashley, President of the Wabash Railroad Company, will resign that office at the meeting of the Board of Directors, to be held on June 20, and will then be elected Chairman of the board, an office to be created at that meeting. Mr. Ashley is to be succeeded by the present Vice President, Joseph Ramsey, Jr. Mr. Ramsey's successor has not yet been determined upon.

It is understood that this change has been in contemplation for some time, Mr. Ashley, who is now over eighty years of age, feeling that he should be relieved from the onerous duties of the Presidency, and that a younger man should bear the brunt of the heavy work. Under the proposed plan Mr. Ashley's experience will still accrue to the benefit of the road, and will at the same time give him more leisure.

Mr. Ashley was elected in 1887 to the Presidency of what was then known as the Wabash Western, which consisted of the lines west of the Mississippi now included in the Wabash system. When, in 1889, a consolidation was effected with the lines east of the Mississippi, Mr. Ashley was elected the new corporation's first President, an office which he has held to the present day.

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., who will succeed Mr. Ashley, has been with the Wabash Railroad five years, coming to it as Vice President on Jan. 1, 1896. Mr. Ramsey had been for some years the General Manager of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, and resigned that position to succeed C. M. Hayes, who had left the Wabash to go to the Grand Trunk.

NEW CHICAGO-DETROIT LINE.

The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa to Build Both Ways from South Bend—May Enter Toledo Also.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The Record-Herald to-morrow will say:

"It is stated on apparently unquestioned authority that the management of the Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa Road has determined to build a Chicago connection from South Bend, and to extend its lines from South Bend to Detroit or Toledo, or possibly both. President T. P. Shonts has just returned from New York, where, it is asserted, he completed the final details of the monetary end of the enterprise. It is understood that surveys have been made for both new lines, and that overtures have been made to two terminal companies in Chicago for the use of terminal facilities. With the extension proposed the road will become an important factor in the Eastern situation.

"The Toledo or Detroit line would give the company an almost air line route from the Mississippi River at East Clinton to those cities, and would provide for a long haul of an immense amount of freight traffic, which is now distributed indiscriminately among the roads connecting at South Bend—the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, the Grand Trunk, and the Baltimore and Ohio at Walkerton.

"The Chicago line will be built from South Bend, which would give the company a direct route from here to Detroit or to Toledo. The route surveyed for the South Bend-Detroit extension lies almost midway between the lines of the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore, while the Toledo route parallels the Lake Shore for a large portion of the distance."

BALTIMORE & OHIO'S NEW HEAD.

Mr. Loree Arrives in Baltimore—Old Officials to Retain Positions.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—L. F. Loree, the new President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, arrived at the main office of the company here to-day, and after being cordially greeted by John K. Cowen, the retiring President, was introduced to the heads of the various departments. He immediately set at rest the anxiety of the officials as to whether they would remain in the service.

After stating that George L. Potter would be the new General Manager and Arthur Hale of the Pennsylvania Assistant General Manager, Mr. Loree said, when asked if there would be any other changes:

"No; I am quite satisfied that any failure there may be in my administration will be due to myself and not to those I count upon for support, of whose ability and character I have formed a high opinion."

When informed that the business men of Baltimore were deeply concerned as to the effect of the change, President Loree smilingly said:

"I am here to run the property for the benefit of the stockholders of the company, the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore. That is what the railroad was built for, and I believe its own best interests lie in the closest adherence to its manifest duty."

Further than these statements Mr. Loree declined to talk, but it is understood that the policy of the new Executive will be to work out the problems confronting the company with the men who are now at the head of the different departments. The report that a new First Vice President was to be elected is denied, and Mr. Murray will continue in that capacity. It is doubtful whether a Second Vice President will soon be elected. Mr. Underwood held that position as well as that of General Manager.

Mr. Loree, accompanied by Mr. Cowen and other officials of the company, will next week make a trip of inspection over all the Baltimore and Ohio lines. The various improvements now in progress will be carried out, and the entire system of the Baltimore and Ohio will be brought up to the standard of the Pennsylvania lines.

Mr. Potter, the new General Manager, also arrived to-day, and held a conference with Acting General Manager Willard and General Superintendent Fitzgerald concerning the physical condition of the road.

A RAILROAD APPOINTMENT.

C. M. Burt General Passenger Agent of the New Jersey Central.

Charles Morrison Burt has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, to succeed the late H. P. Baldwin, who resigned a few weeks ago. Mr. Burt's appointment takes effect to-day.

Mr. Burt, at the present time Assistant Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Boston and Maine Railroad, with headquarters in Boston, was born Dec. 4, 1862. He attended public schools in Meadville, Penn., and entered the railway business in 1879 as a clerk in the audit office of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad. From 1883 to 1888 he was Rate Clerk of the passenger department of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, and of the West Shore, its successor. Then, until 1896, he was Chief Rate Clerk of the Trunk Line Association in New York, and until 1899 Chief Clerk in charge of the Passenger Traffic of the Joint Traffic Association. In 1899 and 1900 he was General Passenger Agent of the Fitchburg Railroad, and has held his present position since July of last year.

THE WABASH DIFFERENTIAL.

Arbitrator D. B. Martin Gives a Hearing to Interested Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 31.—D. B. Martin, arbitrator of the Wabash-Kansas City differential case, gave a hearing to the lines interested to-day. Short arguments were made by the general passenger agents of most of the roads, and they also submitted written briefs. The competitors of the Wabash made the point that not only should the Wabash be deprived of its differential by its fast mail train through Hannibal, but that it should be requested to charge excess fare by this train.

They urge that the Wabash's train meets all the conditions on which trunk line Presidents based their decision that excess fares should be charged on fast trains between Chicago and New York. General Passenger Agent Crane of the Wabash made a strong argument for his side of the case.

Arbitrator Martin took the matter under advisement and stated that he would render a decision in a few days.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Wabash Railroad has completed a traffic arrangement with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, by which the former will use the tracks of the latter for a distance of thirty-one miles between Wellington, Ohio, and Cleveland.

Rumors about railroad consolidations were again put in circulation yesterday. According to these reports, the Illinois Central wants to buy the Minneapolis and St. Louis, the Erie seeks control of the Lackawanna, and the Wabash desires the New York, Ontario and Western. None of the reports could be verified.

CHIEFS [illegible]ECT DEVERY

Major Sylvester of Washington Elected Their President.

Deputy Commissioner Honored with the Vice Presidency of the National Association—His Speech.

The police Chiefs of the United States and Canada in convention assembled yesterday rejected William S. Devery as a candidate for the Presidency of their association, but to show that they appreciated his hospitality to them during their stay in the city they gave him the position of Vice President and then patted him on the back in several speeches. Devery's only opponent in the fierce contest for the head of the organization was Major Richard Sylvester of Washington, who was elected by a majority of one vote.

The contest for the Presidency of the association was practically the one and absorbing business of the last session of the Police Chiefs' convention which convened yesterday morning at the Hotel Savoy. The storm gathered during the previous evening following the banquet given to the delegates, at which some unpleasant things were said by various speakers concerning Devery. Before that time he had scarcely been mentioned for the place. Then suddenly his adherents began to work for his election.

There was not much time wasted on preliminaries after the convention had been called to order and when nominations for the Presidency were declared in order Chief Quirk of Philadelphia nominated Major Sylvester. A moment later Chief Wiley Williams of Columbus, Ga., proposed the name of Devery, than whom he said no man deserved more honor at the hands of his fellow-men.

Chief Kelley of St. Louis seconded the Devery nomination.

"This Chief of the New York police ranks us all," he said. "He is an all-right fellow and a peerless police officer."

Then Chief Hill of Chattanooga arose. "The paper of Chief Deitsch of Cincinnati on protected vice," said he, sadly, "has been interpreted as a slur on Chief Devery, and I propose to vote for Devery unless I hear a disavowal."

There was a dead silence, and it is supposed that Chief Hill voted for Devery. When the nominations were closed, Chief Kelley of St. Louis again arose, and this time proposed that a viva voce vote be taken.

"We don't want any clap-trap business," he observed.

Chairman Leslie resented this. "Our tellers are above reproach," he responded, and Chief Kelley said he did not mean to insinuate anything against anybody. The closed ballot system seemed to meet with the approval of the Chiefs, and the balloting proceeded.

Through all this Deputy Commissioner Devery sat silently over in the "amen" corner of the hall, with Inspector Cross and a number of other adherents. When it was announced that Sylvester had received 51 votes and Devery 50 there was some applause. There was more when the defeated candidate arose.

"I move that this election be made unanimously," he shouted.

The motion was carried, and then there were two or three motions made to elect Devery Vice President by acclamation, and this was done promptly. As a further mark of distinction, it was moved that a rising vote be taken. "All in favor of thus honoring Chief Devery say 'Aye,'" said the Chairman. There was a rousing response.

"No-o-o!" thundered a deep voice in the rear and the startled delegates, turning, observed that this emphatic anti-Devery outburst came from a man wearing a silk hat and a wearied air, as if from carrying a heavy burden. No attention was paid to him and it was stated afterward that he was not a delegate.

At this time Mayor Jones of Toledo, who had been found in the hotel and escorted into the hall, made a short speech, the burden of it being that it was a beautiful thing to see the police of New York moving vast crowds about without the use of clubs.

Then Harvey O. Carr of Grand Rapids, Mich., was re-elected Secretary, and Chiefs Donohue of Omaha and Howard of Richmond were elected to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors. Louisville, Ky., was chosen as the convention city for next year.

Deputy Commissioner Devery was at this point observed to be fidgeting about in his chair, and a moment later he took the floor and made a speech.

"Now, I'd like to say something," he said. "We come here on business as well as pleasure, and we don't want to forget that fact. In my long experience appertaining to this department, I've got something that I want to give you. We meet here to exchange views on how to suppress strikes, riots, and all disturbances. As for me, gentlemen, I say, act promptly. Go at it. Don't let 'em spread. When you are tied up and in doubt about a situation, communicate with the Chiefs of the bigger cities, and they will help you. And when you are asked for help in these matters, drop everything and attend to it.

"We ought to keep in touch also in the matter of 'crooks.' As to touching the 'crooks' here, they're all driven off. But the majority of American Chiefs know how to run a police department. They don't have to go to any foreign Chiefs to learn anything. We've got rid of all the great criminals, and we've presented them to the foreigners. And I may say these criminals are 'touching' the other side to perfection."

Mayor Sylvester was then requested to take the chair and Deputy Commissioner Devery was requested to escort the new President. He caught Chief Sylvester by the nape of the neck and ran him to the platform, crying out, "I won't let this fellow go."

Major Sylvester in a brief speech spoke of desired legislation in favor of Police Chiefs, and incidentally said that the Deputy Commissioner was a greatest policeman in the world. The convention then adjourned. The delegates will attend the races to-day.

REV. D. W. WISHER ADMITTED.

Unanimously Elected a Member of the New York African M. E. Conference.

The New York Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at the Bridge Street Church, Brooklyn, last night admitted to the conference the Rev. D. W. Wisher, who for twenty-one years was pastor of Mount Olivet Baptist Church in this city. Mr. Wisher created great dissatisfaction among the congregation at the end by his political activity. He has already established the Metropolitan African Methodist Church in Harlem and is seeking to build an edifice for it.

It was announced that the new pastor of the Bridge Street Church will be the Rev. M. L. Thornton, former pastor of the colored church at Bryn Mawr, Penn., and now private secretary to Bishop Derricks.

John Hutchinson in Town.

An aged man of striking appearance walked into the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and his flowing white hair and patriarchal beard attracted much attention. He was John Hutchinson of Lynn, Mass., now in his eighty-second year. Mr. Hutchinson is the last of a family of sixteen children and also of the famous Hutchinson quartet. He was a great friend of Wendell Phillips, and his last public appearance in New York was in Madison Square Park, in 1861, when he sang to nearly 50,000 people. Mr. Hutchinson is in the city renewing acquaintances. He is in excellent health.

Two Anarchists Arrested in Madrid.

MADRID, May 31.—As a result of advices from the Marseilles police, two Anarchists have been arested here, one a Spaniard and the other an Italian. It is rumored that they had projects against the Spanish Ministers. The Italian, who confessed that he was an Anarchist, said he was going to America.

Filipinos Excluded at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 31.—Nineteen of the seventy-eight Filipinos who arrived here yesterday enroute to the Buffalo Exposition will not be permitted to land. The physicians at the Marine Hospital and the immigration officials decided to send them back to Manila, for the reason that they are afflicted with loathsome and contagious diseases.

To Establish a New Park.

The Fourteenth District local Board of Public Improvements voted yesterday to establish a park on the block between First and Second Avenues and Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets. The new park will be opposite St. Gabriel's School, on Second Avenue.

6,000 POLICEMEN IN LINE

Visiting Chiefs Applaud the Department of New York.

The Sun Shines Upon the Annual Parade—Medals of Honor for Brave Men.

That side of the Police Department of New York which challenges the admiration of visitors was presented with undiminished lustre yesterday afternoon in the annual parade of the uniformed force. The Police Chiefs gathered together from all over the United States and Canada who sat as guests in the reviewing stand took off their hats as the procession of 6,000 men filed by, and declared that the policemen of New York were really and truly "the finest."

These visiting Chiefs saw also another interesting spectacle. They saw four policemen of the ranks who at the risk of their own lives saved the lives of others called up before the Chiefs of the department and in the presence of cheering thousands presented with medals of honor.

The line of the parade was from the Battery, through Broadway, to Twenty-third Street, to Madison Avenue, to Fortieth Street, and then southward again through Fifth Avenue and past the reviewing stand at the Worth Monument. The start was made at 2 o'clock, and just about this hour an extraordinary thing happened. It stopped raining and, furthermore, the sun came out from behind a tremendous cloudbank just as the first section of the line began the march, and shone brilliantly throughout the remainder of the afternoon.

For the first time in the history of the force the parade was headed by a member other than the head of the Department. This was because Commissioner Murphy and Deputy Commissioners Devery and York are not members of the uniformed force. Senior Inspector Moses W. Cortright was selected to lead the parade. With him rode Inspector Clayton, Inspector P. H. McLaughlin, and Inspector W. W. McLaughlin. In his staff rode Capts. Titus, Flood, Allaire, and Cooney, and a number of Sergeants, together with Chief Surgeon Stephen G. Cook.

As the procession proceeded up Lower Broadway the applause was scattering, but as the column gradually wended its way up town the enthusiasm increased, until at length there was almost a continuous shout of approval from the spectators. Each of the ten battalions was headed by a band, and the pace set was so rapid that the musicians had all they could do to furnish wind for their instruments.

Meantime a tremendous crowd was gathering in the vicinity of the reviewing stand at the Worth Monument. Here was to be the assemblage of the visiting Police Chiefs. There were in fact two reviewing stands built on either side of the avenue. One of these was to be set apart for the visitors and the higher municipal dignitaries. Unfortunately there had been tickets issued for a great many more spectators than the stands would accommodate, and this fact almost drove to distraction Capt. Copeland, who had charge of the police arrangements.

It had been planned to set apart four rows of seats in the main stand for the visiting Chiefs, but the visitors were late in arriving, and many of the invited spectators to arrive early were the women relatives of the various police officers. They promptly pre-empted the reserved seats, and the trouble began. In vain the patrolmen begged and pleaded with the interlopers to move back. They disclosed their identity as relatives of various Captains and Inspectors, and indignantly refused to budge, while Capt. Copeland, at a safe distance, urged his men to be firm. Some of the women began to cry, and Capt. Copeland wiped his fevered brow.

About this time Deputy Commissioner Devery arrived, but beyond telling the distracted officers to "do their duty" he refused to take any hand, and as a result the stand became congested and the visitors had to take up front seats in the "second-class" stand across the avenue. They observed critically the policemen handling the male crowd in the street. Chief Hill of Chattanooga was heard to observe to Chief Seavy of Colorado Springs that in a crowd of the unprecedented size of this one he would use a little more "shoulder work."

Commissioner Murphy arrived unnoticed, as did Controller Coler, President of the Municipal Council Guggenheimer, Dr. John S. Cosby, Borough President Coogan, Sheriff Grell, and Corporation Counsel Whalen.

The first cheers of the day at this point were given to Mayor Van Wyck upon his arrival, but the really notable demonstration came a few moments later when four policemen, who had been struggling with the crowd, were suddenly called out into the open space before the stand and stood at attention before the city officials.

The men were Roundsmen Michael R. Kelly of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, William A. Miles of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, William H. Ehrens of the Oak Street Station, and Patrolman John S. Bolan of the Old Slip Station. Kelly rescued a man from a burning building at the time of the Tarrant explosion and fire. Miles rescued a woman from a burning building at 212 East Thirty-third Street on May 16, 1900; Ahrens saved a number of children at play on Irving Place from being run down and probably killed by a runaway team of dray horses last August. Bolan on Jan. 18 jumped from an Astoria ferryboat off Ninety-second Street and rescued two men who had been thrown from a rowboat.

Kelly was presented with the Rhinelander Medal for valor, Miles the Bell Medal, and Ahrens the Peter F. Meyer Medal. These men have been promoted for their acts. Bolan was presented with the department medal and received his promotion as a surprise in front of the reviewing stand.

The Mayor did not personally deliver the medals, but caused the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners to pin them on the breasts of the men, who were visibly affected by the honors and the tremendous ovation of the spectators.

The head of the parade reached the reviewing stand at 4:30 o'clock and the march was so rapid that the column passed in thirty-five minutes. The men wore their new Summer uniforms and white helmets.

Bailed Gamblers, Transferred Property.

Dennis McMahon, the retired lawyer who was on twelve of the bail bonds of gamblers recently indicted by the Grand Jury, has transferred his Harlem property to his daughter. As several of the gamblers for whom he gave bond have forfeited their bail, the District Attorney is considering instituting contempt proceedings against McMahon. The property transferred was 107 lots between high and low water mark on the west side of Ward's Island, in which McMahon claims to have an equity of $95,000.

MAY STRIKE AT DEPEW.

Believed that Employes of the New York Central May Go Out.

BUFFALO, May 31.—Interest in the machinists' strike in Buffalo to-day centred about the answer of the New York Central to its 400 employes in that trade, at Depew, who demanded a 10 per cent. increase in wages to go into effect June 1. The men now work nine hours a day.

The Central's reply was handed to the machinists this evening. A meeting was called, and the offer made by the railroad was under discussion until long after midnight.

Business Agent George Goble after the adjournment of the meeting this morning declined to say what action had been taken. He said he was pledged to secrecy by the meeting.

A few minutes before adjournment, however, a New York Central employe had rushed out and exclaimed: "We go out to-morrow." Mr. Goble would neither affirm nor deny the truth of the report and it was generally conceded that the men had voted to strike.

A strike of the machinists would involve about 1,200 men in dependent departments.

EX-CAPT. KING FOUND GUILTY.

MOBILE, Ala., May 31.—The sealed verdict in the bribery case against ex-Capt. and Quartermaster Cyril W. King, United States Army, returned Thursday night, was opened in the United States Circuit Court to-day. It finds him guilty, as charged, of receiving money with the intent to influence his official actions.

Mr. Flower Sells a Fifth Avenue Lot.

Anson R. Flower yesterday transferred for $120,000 to Jeremiah C. Lyons, the plot at 603 Fifth Avenue. It is 22.5 by 100 feet.

Volunteer Regiment Mustered Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The Forty-sixth Regiment, United States Volunteers, was mustered out to-day.

THE NATTIEST OF ALL ARE OUR

STRAWS

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

605, 607, 609 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, near Duane St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1361 Broadway, near 36th St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., Opposite City Hall.

The "Saratoga,"	$3.00
" "Newport,"	$3.00
" "Kokomo,"	$2.00
" "Nankipoo,"	$2.00
" "West End,"	$1.00
" "Saranac,"	$1.00

STRUCK EX-MINISTER EGAN

Fistiouffs Among Officials of Carbonated Company.

President Qualey Fined $10 for Assault Upon Two Directors—Mr. Egan's Version of the Matter.

NEWARK, N. J., May 31.—In the Second Criminal Court to-day John Qualey, President of the United States Carbonate Company, was accused of having assaulted on Wednesday last Patrick Egan, former United States Minister to Chile, and a Mr. Wright of Philadelphia.

All three are stockholders of the company. It was not very clear what led to the trouble, but it was alleged that Mr. Qualey had landed blows on the noses of both Mr. Egan and Mr. Wright. He was fined $5.

Frank M. McDermit, who appeared in court for Mr. Qualey, said after the hearing that there were two factions among the Directors of the company. "Mr. Qualey," he said, "asserts that the Directors or some of them induced him to place his resignation as President in their hands, with the understanding that it was to be refused and returned to him within a week.

Instead, he says they accepted it, and elected Mr. Egan temporary President. The election, he says, could not have been legal under the charter and bylaws of the corporation.

"On Wednesday afternoon, it appears, some exuerts were examining the plant, for some persons who contemplated purchasing stock, when the unpleasantness between the two claimants to the Presidency was renewed, and Wright for some reason fixed in. It's simply a small fight, that's all."

Both Mr. Egan and Mr. Wright left town as soon as the case was disposed of.

Patrick Egan freely discussed the trouble when seen at his home, 129 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, last evening:

"The United States Carbonate Company was organized about a year ago to make lime and carbonic acid gas under new patents by John A. Qualey, who is a professional promoter," he said. "He was the President up to the beginning of this month, when he was compelled to resign, not only from the Presidency, but from the Board of Directors. I am Vice President and Acting President.

"On last Wednesday there was a meeting of several members of the board in Newark, and Mr. E. Wright and I were appointed a committee to examine the plant in progress of construction at Woodside, a suburb of that city.

"With an expert engineer we were going through the buildings, when, without the slightest provocation, Qualey struck Wright a blow in the face, and would have struck him again had he not been pulled away. Later, as I was talking with the engineer, he passed and struck me a blow in the face that stunned me.

"Not a word had passed between us that day. Mr Wright and myself both swore out warrants for him, and he pleaded guilty to both charges of assault before the Newark Magistrate and was fined $5 on each charge.

HARLEM RESORT RAIDED.

Andrew Campbell and His Bartender Arrested Charged with Keeping a Disorderly House.

The first raid in Harlem during the present wave of reform was made last night by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Thomas L. McClintock, who lately succeeded Mr. Burr as Superintendent of the society, and Robert S. McClellan, one of the society's agents, gave two warrants to Sergt. Sullivan in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street station shortly before 1 o'clock and said they wanted two policemen to assist them in their execution. Policemen Heron and Grady were assigned to accompany the society's men.

The warrants were secured yesterday from Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court and called for the arrest of Andrew Campbell, the alleged proprietor of the Raines law hotel at 2,336 Second Avenue, and David Blackmore, a bartender in the place. The place was crowded with young men and young women when the party entered the saloon. There was a wild scramble when the officers made their errand known, but no effort was made to detain anybody, but the two men whom the warrants called for.

They were taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street station and locked up, first being charged with violating Section 236 of the Penal Code, which relates to disorderly houses. Campbell is twenty-three years old, and Blackmore forty-three. Both live at 2,336 Second Avenue, which is a four-story brick building, one door south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Andrew Campbell is the man who tried to run McGlory's place, at Fifty-ninth Street and the Circle, the opening of which was successfully fought by the Paulist Fathers.

A WOMAN'S AWFUL DEED.

Kills Husband and Child and Then Shoots Herself.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—As the result of a tragedy which took place at the home of Ottie Hester, on Western Avenue and Third Street, Covington, Ky., to-night the bodies of an entire family now lie at the Morgue in that city.

Mrs. Kate Hester, aged thirty-two, after a quarrel with her husband, Ottie, at the supper table, shot and killed him, as well as their three-year-old daughter, after which she put the revolver to her own head and blew out her brains. It is not known what was the cause of the quarrel.

A heated argument was heard in the dining room at 7 o'clock, and a few minutes later several shots were heard. After shooting both her husband and daughter Mrs. Hester locked the door before she took herself.

Child Killed by Trolley Car.

Confused by the approach from opposite directions of two trolley cars, John Kruger, five years old, was crushed to death by one last night in Myrtle Avenue, between Tompkins and Throop Avenues, Brooklyn. His parents live at 333 Myrtle Avenue, and the boy was trying to cross the tracks when knocked down by a car of which Bernard Carson was the motorman. Carson was arrested and held on a charge of homicide.

It Is Misleading to Invalids

and others to call any Whiskey the best or the purest, other than a straight one, like

OLD CROW RYE

which is also a true Kentucky Hand Made Sour Mash, made by the Jas. Crow formula. Gold Medal awarded Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

GIRLS IN RAILROAD WRECK.

One Hundred on Their Way to Work Frightened by a Collision.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., May 31.—Travel on the New York and Long Branch Railroad was delayed three hours this morning on both the Central and Pennsylvania Railroads by a wreck on the Raritan River Railroad.

A Raritan River train, having on board nearly a hundred girls, bound for work at South River, crashed into a Pennsylvania freight train soon after leaving the station. The girls on the passenger train were thrown down and badly frightened by the shock. Several were slightly bruised. The accident occurred at 7 o'clock, but it was 2 o'clock before the tracks were cleared. A misplaced switch caused the collision.

GIRLS SUFFER FROM A DRUG.

West Hoboken Druggist's Story May Lead to the Disclosure of Crime.

Joseph Witkin, who has a drug store at 507 Spring Street, West Hoboken, was aroused at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by repeated ringings of his night bell. On going to the door he found there, he says, two young men who were with difficulty supporting two young women. He opened the door and the party entered.

The young men said they had been at a picnic and were on their way home to New York when the girls suddenly became unconscious, or nearly so. Mr. Witkin at first thought the young women had been drinking, but the men assured him that not enough liquor had been taken to cause any trouble.

Mr. Witkin then administered antidotes and the girls revived. They told Mr. Witkin their names were Susie Green and Annie McCull. Their ages, they said, were nineteen and twenty-one.

A telephone message to Charles Rau's livery stable in Union Hill brought a carriage. Its arrival attracted the attention of Policeman Kohl, who lives across the street. He dressed and went over to the drug store, but by that time the girls had revived sufficiently to depart, and he took no action.

William Garrison, the driver of the carriage, says he took the men and girls to a house near the corner of Vesey and Church Streets, Manhattan, and that when he arrived there and opened the door the girls were apparently unconscious. The young men carried them, Garrison says, into the house.

The druggist, Witkin, says he is positive that the girls were suffering from the effects of some drug.

The police of the Church Street Station denied that there was a possibility of such an occurrence in Vesey Street without the policeman on post knowing of it.

At the house indicated by the Union Hill coachman, a business establishment, no information could be gained. The place was tightly closed.

WHEELMEN'S OWN LINGO.

They Tour So Much that They Are Adopting a Universal Language.

From The London Express.

"Esperanto differs from Volapük in that it is intended to be merely an auxiliary language common to all nations rather than a universal language supplanting the existing ones."

So said Mr. O'Meara, the manager of the correspondence bureau of the Cyclists' Touring Club, to an Express representative yesterday.

"It would be useful to cyclists, because they go abroad a good deal, but it would be useful to all. The Touring Club de France have taken it up, I imagine, because they are energetic people who would be the first to take up such a novelty. The language is also being taught in American academies.

"Roughly Esperanto has been created in the main by taking roots common to all languages, and adding distinctive terminals to show whether they are being used as nouns, verbs, and so on.

"Theoretically, all the principal languages have been drawn upon equally, including Latin and Greek, but there is really a preponderance of Russian and Slavonian roots. That is probably because Dr. Zamanhof, the inventor, is a Russian. He is a doctor of medicine, and published his language in 1887.

"The chief defect of Esperanto is that there are four participles, as in Russian, whereas two, as in other languages, would have sufficed.

"The grammar consists of about twelve simple rules—to which there are no exceptions. People could learn it without the least difficulty. How long it took them to become proficient Esperantists—speakers of Esperanto—would depend upon the extent of their European vocabulary.

"I think the language is practical, but it would have to be taken up by everybody, and the different nations would have to refrain from making different variations."

Here is a specimen of Esperanto:

Jam longe mi volis la adresn de la persono en la urbeto X. Sircante en la Adresan de Esperantistoj, mi kun gojo trovis vian adreson, kaj mi rapidas uzon el. tiu ci trovo.

This is the literal translation:

Already for a long time I wished to have the address of a person in the town of X. Searching in the Directory of Esperantists, I with pleasure found your address, and hasten to make use of this discovery.

Foreign Postal Hints.

From The London Chronicle.

Our postal authorities might well take an idea from those of Berlin. As is well known, to facilitate sorting, our pillar-boxes are provided with two slits, one for country and one for local letters, but in the rush of town life, letters are frequently dropped in the wrong partitions. The Berlin authorities have just introduced different colored boxes. Those intended for country and foreign letters are painted blue, those for local delivery are yellow. A first glance is sufficient to distinguish.

Slightly Used

AEOLIANS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

To-day will be the last day of the Special Sale now in progress at the Aeolian Co. Warerooms.

In the Summer home the Aeolian is a pleasure provider invaluable to the hostess. Especially is this true during damp and stormy weather.

Aeolian Co., 500 Fulton St., B'klyn. 18 W. 23d St., N. Y.

Silver Plated Ware

For the furnishing of country houses we have prepared new designs in Spoons and Forks, heavily silver plated on white metal, also Tea Sets, Salad Bowls and Berry Dishes, durable and inexpensive.

Tea Spoons, in sets of six	$1.00
Table Spoons and Forks	2.00
Four-piece Tea Sets,	$12.00 to 20.00

A. Frankfield & Co
JEWELERS & IMPORTERS,
52 West 14th Street.

ENGLISH LUNCHEON and TEA BASKETS

Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, Between 6th Avenue &

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION CRITICISED

Senator Morgan and William E. Chandler on Insular Rulings.

The Latter Says Tribunal's Findings Are Well-Nigh Intolerable—Mr. Morgan Calls Them Unconstitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Senator Morgan of Alabama and ex-Senator Chandler of New Hampshire disagree with the Supreme Court's decision in the insular cases. Mr. Morgan disagrees with the decision that a tariff is constitutional, and Mr. Chandler with the decision that the Dingley duties were unconstitutional. Mr. Chandler insists that the Attorney General should apply for a reargument, and believes that it would result favorably to his contention.

"The truth is," said Mr. Chandler, "that their decision in the Porto Rican case is well nigh intolerable. A reargument should be applied for by the Attorney General. The whole argument of Mr. Justice Brown was based upon the words in the Dingley tariff law 'from foreign countries,' but those words were not the vital part of the clause of the act considered. The vital part was the provision that merchandise imported into the United States should pay duties. That provision meant that duties should be paid upon merchandise coming into the United States as the Nation was then constituted or as the States should be constituted if enlarged by additions of territory made part of the country by action of Congress. Conquering territory, purchasing territory, or receiving a territory by donation does not bring such territory within the United States within the meaning of the tariff law. If the words 'from foreign countries' had not been contained in the law it is doubtful whether Mr. Justice Brown and his four associates would have ventured to declare that the Dingley tariff law as applied to Porto Rico went to destruction as soon as we received from Spain the cession of the territory of which we had previously taken possession.

"Of course, Porto Rico was then no longer a foreign country in many senses, but it continued to be a foreign country within the meaning of the tariff law, and the United States within the meaning of that law continued to be the old United States, the new United States being its former limits plus Porto Rico and the Philippines. That complete incorporation of Porto Rico and the Philippines which would annihilate the tariff on merchandise coming into the United States from those islands could not take place until Congress so declared.

"As for the Philippines, it will be dangerous for the Secretary of the Treasury to rely upon obtaining a decision from the court that a distinction exists between the status of Porto Rico and the Philippines. Such a distinction would be, in my opinion, merely fanciful, and I believe the more the five Judges think over the matter the less likely they are to promulgate a decision based upon such a distinction."

Mr. Morgan said:

"Assuming that Porto Rico is within the exclusive sovereign jurisdiction of the United States, it must follow that her Government is within the Constitutional powers of the United States. Whatever may be the extent or the method of exercising those powers as to other matters, Congress has a clearly defined and carefully limited field of authority and of action as to the levy and collection of tariff duties in Porto Rico.

"This definition and restriction is fixed in the Constitution as an unavoidable guide to Congressional legislation and a conclusive test of its validity.

"'Duties,' as that word is used in Section 8 of Article I. of the Constitution, and also in Paragraph 5 of Section 9 of Article I., and also in Paragraph 6 of Section 9, and also in Paragraph 2 of Section 10 of Article I., all relate exclusively to imports from and exports to foreign countries. Congress never had power to levy a duty on anything that is not an import from a foreign country. The words 'duty' and 'duties' in our Constitution, with reference to the collection or revenue, have no reference to domestic taxation. A State may levy an export duty upon its own productions, under its own laws, with the consent of Congress; but Congress cannot levy such a tax, in virtue of any power to collect revenue that it has in its own right.

"But no State can levy an export or import duty upon articles going to or coming from another State. Congress has the exclusive power to regulate commerce between the States, but cannot levy import or export duties on articles transported from one State to another or through any State. The duties, such as were formerly levied by the States of Mexico, and the likin taxes in China and the octrol taxes in France have no place in our Federal or State Constitutions or laws. We abolished all such trammels on our foreign and domestic commerce, of which there were many under the Articles of Confederation. The Constitution was designed to abolish the entire system of inter-State taxation, and all likin and octrol taxation, and has fully accomplished that object.

"If Congress can levy 'duties' on commerce, consisting of imports and exports between countries, States, Territories, districts, or provinces that are included within the sovereign jurisdiction of the United States, it can only do so by repealing the distinct legal signification of the word 'duties' in Paragraph 1, Section 8, Article I., of the Constitution."

CABINET CONSIDERS DECISION.

Attorney General Will Interpret Supreme Court's Finding.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Cabinet today discussed the decisions of the Supreme Court in the insular cases, especially their bearing upon the forthcoming decision of the court in the Philippine cases. It was the general opinion that in some phases the De Lima decision might be applicable to the Philippines, but that in other ways it might be held entirely inapplicable. No definite conclusion, however, was reached at today's meeting.

Attorney General Knox will make a careful examination of the language of the decisions at once, and ascertain their exact bearing on the tariff between this country and the Philippines. He then will state to the President and his advisers the powers now vested in the Government in dealing with this subject. There was little discussion of this matter owing to the general lack of clear understanding as to the real effect of the decisions. Mr. Knox may report his conclusions on the subject at the next Cabinet meeting, and probably also will discuss the results of his examination of the opinions of the court with the President individually.

Meanwhile, discussion of the need of an extra session is deferred as consideration of the question of an extra session was regarded as premature at this time. Members of the Cabinet individually refrained from even expressing their personal opinion as to the possibility of Congress being convened in extraordinary session.

LONDON AND PARIS VIEWS.

The Spectator, the Temps, and the Journal des Debats on the Supreme Court's Decisions.

LONDON, June 1.—The Spectator, discussing the Supreme Court decisions, says:

"The decision is in accordance with common sense and all the facts of the situation. If American commerce is to be world-wide, America must become a world power."

After asserting that "the grand check on American expansion, or, if you like it better, on American power in the conquering of feebler States, was the belief that such States, whenever annexed, must be included within the Union," The Spectator says:

"We believe the fate of the American dependencies will be a good one, but we cannot deny that the Supreme Court, in removing the great danger attending annexation, has made annexation easier. If we were Spanish-Americans we should feel a new sensation of alarm. If for any reason in the future, near or distant, the statesmen of the Union should desire to rule a Spanish-American State, we do not see what would prevent. Suppose they buy or conquer Nicaragua, and so terminate all negotiations as to the control of the canal by cutting it through territory absolutely their own, what except force, which would hardly be applied, is to prevent them? Or suppose, what is quite possible, that under a new and less wise President than Porfirio Diaz, a furious quarrel arose with Mexico, what is to prevent the Union from annexing it entire? Formerly they were restrained by the dread of including so many colored voters and of anarchy arising from so many new half-civilized States. But under the decision of Monday they can hold Mexico as we hold India."

Both The Speaker and The Saturday Review consider that the Supreme Court has upheld imperialism.

PARIS, May 31.—The French papers did not until to-day discuss the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the insular cases. The Temps says:

"If rumors are true, the Judges have not succeeded in maintaining themselves pure, or true to austere principles. They have become accessible to the arguments and sophisms of politicians. Their decision is an act of the highest gravity, and tantamount to a triumph for the McKinley school of manifest destiny, for the jingoes, spread-eagleism, and the partizans of a permanent army. On the other hand, citizens favoring progress and economic reforms who are faithful to the ideals of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln, are filled with anxiety and sadness."

The Journal des Debats considers that the decision implies that the annexed territories cannot invoke the benefits of the United States Constitution, and that Congress can impose on them any régime it likes. The paper adds:

"In short, the American dependencies resemble the English Crown colonies. We do not think the Americans' idea of protecting the countries they save from so-called European tyranny is encouraging to the Latin States of America, who called the Pan-American Congress, and we better understand why the movement of South America is toward Spain rather than the United States."

HAWAIIAN BRIBERY CASES.

Special Grand Jury Investigates Charges Against Officials.

HONOLULU, May 25, via San Francisco, May 30.—The special Grand Jury called to investigate the charges of bribery in the Legislature has had as witnesses Gov. Dole, Attorney General Dole, Secretary of the Territory Cooper, and other high officials, and on the refusal of some of them to answer questions it has had them brought into court to show cause why they should not testify.

In the absence of S. B. Dole, who is indisposed, Secretary Cooper is Acting Governor.

The Grand Jury began its investigations on a letter from the Governor to the Legislature, refusing to extend the session because he had information that bribery was taking place. Gov. Dole appeared before the Grand Jury, and, it is said, told all he knew. The other heads of departments were summoned, and all refused to tell what they knew on the ground that information they had received was in the nature of a "privileged" communication, having been given to them as Governmcnt officials. Acting Gov. Cooper, Attorney General Dole, and L. A. Thurston, President of The Gazette Publishing Company, were summoned to appear before Judge Humphreys and show cause why they should not tell the Grand Jury what they had read regarding bribery and the Legislature. Judge Humphreys sustained Dole, as it was shown that he had told the Grand Jury the names of the men from whom he had received evidence.

Thurston told the jury that he heard that legislators had approached a corporation with solicitation of bribes, but he declined to give the name of the corporation on the ground that as attorney he had a right to withhold it as given in confidence by a client to an attorney. Judge Humphreys adjudged Thurston guilty of contempt, fined him $100, and ordered him into custody until the end of the session of the Grand Jury, or until he should answer the question of the jury as to who was the client. He applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus and was released on $500 bail.

The Grand Jury has indicted Walter G. Smith, editor of The Advertiser, for perjury. It is alleged in the indictment that he denied knowledge of the name of a corporation said to have been approached by members of the Legislature with solicitations for bribes, when in fact he knew the name of the said corporation. Smith was released on $5,000 bail.

Judge Humphreys took the cases of Acting Gov. Cooper and Superintendent of Public Works McCandless under advisement. McCandless has left his office.

OFFICERS ARE REPRIMANDED.

Court of Inquiry Finds that Both Goodrell and Cochrane Deserve Criticism.

MANILA, May 31.—The result of the Goodrell court of inquiry is that both Lieut. Col. Mancil C. Goodrell and Col. Henry C. Cochrane have been severely reprimanded by Rear Admiral Rodgers. Goodrell has been ordered to command the Marine Brigade and Cochrane has been ordered to the United States.

Col. Henry C. Cochrane was recently ordered home and Lieut. Col. Mancil C. Goodrell, formerly commander, under Col. Cochrane, at Olongapo, was ordered to relieve him. When Goodrell arrived to succeed Cochrane, the two officers had an altercation which resulted in Goodrell denouncing alleged acts of Cochrane in connection with the Olongapo command, Cochrane reported to Rear Admiral Kempff that Goodrell was intoxicated and that night he arrested him, ostensibly on the authority of the Admiral, but the latter disclaimed having given such an order and reported the situation to Washington, with the result, May 15, that Goodrell remained in custody and Lieut. Col. Allan C. Kelton was placed in command at Cavite, relieving Cochrane, and a court of inquiry was appointed to inquire into the matter.

CENSUS REPORT ISSUED.

First Half of the Final Statement of Population Published.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Director of the Census to-day issued the first half of the final census report on population, showing the aggregate population of the United States by States and Territories, the density of population, the centre of population, the population of Alaska and of the Hawaiian Islands; the number of Representatives apportioned under the recent act of Congress, and also, the population of the States and Territories by minor civil divisions, the population of cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, the increase of population in the same, and the populations of incorporated cities, towns, villages, and boroughs in the year 1900.

This report is issued in the form of a monograph, and comprises about 500 pages of the final report on population of the United States. The other portion of the final report on population will be issued during the early Fall, putting the entire report in the hands of the public at least four years in advance of any previous census.

Most of the features of the volume have received attention from the press heretofore. It shows that, excluding the District of Columbia, which is in effect a municipality, Rhode Island, with 407 inhabitants to the square mile in 1900, is the most densely settled State in the Union, while Massachusetts comes next, with not quite 340 inhabitants to the square mile. New Jersey, with a little more than 250 inhabitants to the square mile, is the third State in point of density of population, while Connecticut, with somewhat more than 187 inhabitants to the square mile, occupies fourth place. Four other States have more than 100 inhabitants to the square mile, in 1900, namely, New York, with 152.6 inhabitants; Pennsylvania, 140.1; Maryland, with 120.5, and Ohio, with 102 inhabitants to the square mile.

Alaska has, on the average, but one-tenth of one person to the square mile, and Nevada only four-tenths of one person to the square mile. Wyoming has not quite one inhabitant to the square mile, while Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, and Idaho have less than two persons to the square mile.

The newly acquired territory of Hawaii shows an average density of population of not quite twenty-four persons, ranking in this respect between Maine, with 25.2 persons, and Arkansas, with 24.7 persons to the square mile.

CHARLES V. PUTNAM DEAD.

Lineal Descendant of Revolutionary Hero Expires at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 31.—Charles V. Putnam, President of the Putnam and Sprague Company, died this afternoon, aged seventy-two years. He was born in Sutton in 1829, and when a young man went to Racine, Wis. He was a California forty-niner, but returned to New England and established a furniture business, now the Putnam & Sprague Co., in 1854, and continued in the same location until the time of his death.

He was a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was lineally descended from Gen. Israel Putnam.

GEN. BUFFINGTON'S SUCCESSOR

Believed that Capt. Crozier Will Become Chief of Ordnance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Capt. William Crozier of the Ordnance Department is believed to have been determined upon as the successor of Gen. Buffington, now Chief of Ordnance, upon the retirement of Buffington in the Fall.

Although one of the junior officers of the Ordnance Department, Capt. Crozier is recognized as one of its ablest and most progressive members. He has recently returned from a tour of duty in the Philippines, and is now stationed at New York. A few months ago he was tendered, but declined, the office of Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Military Academy, vacated by the death of Prof. Peter S. Miche.

On the retirement of Gen. Buffington the office of Chief of Ordnance will be filled by detail for four years, under the provisions of the army reorganization law.

Police Get 240,000 Bogus Car Tickets.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Frederick D. H. Engley, a conductor on the Washington Traction Company's lines, and his brother, Samuel E. Engley of Hyattsville, Md., whose arrests yesterday on charges of forgery revealed an alleged plot for flooding the city with bogus car tickets, were arraigned to-day and waived examination. The police later received a cablegram from the police authorities of Glasgow, Scotland, announcing that they had recovered the plates from which the bogus tickets floated here were struck and that along with them were recovered 40,000 sheets of tickets, aggregating 240,000 tickets.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Quartermaster, recently appointed, will proceed to Chicago and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will proceed to Manila on the transport Hancock, which will sail about June 25; at Manila he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Major Richard L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, will take station at St. Paul and relieve Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, Corps of Engineers.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers:

Capt. William E. Craighill, (Major, Fortieth Infantry United States Volunteers,) is relieved from duty with the First Battalion of Engineers and from duty in the Division of the Philippines, to take effect upon the arrival in that division of the Second Battalion of Engineers, and then will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Adjutant General for further orders.

First Lieut. William E. Ladue is relieved from duty at Fort Totten, New York, and will take station at West Point for duty with Company M, Third Battalion of Engineers, to relieve First Lieut. James P. Jervey.

First Lieut. Louis T. Hess, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital at that place for duty.

Major Edward E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Major Louis A. Craig, Fifteenth Cavalry, relieved.

Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, Quartermaster, recently appointed, will proceed at once to Chicago and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will proceed to Seattle and report to Major George Ruhlen, Quartermaster, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport Rosecrans, to relieve Capt. John Gibbon, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

The transfer, April 13, of the following named Second Lieutenants to the Artillery Corps, and their attachment duty until further orders to companies in the Coast Artillery as indicated, is announced: Clarence B. Smith and Robert F. McMillan, Sixtieth Company; Godwin Ordway, Sixty-first Company; Lynn S. Edwards, Sixty-second Company; George Deins and Harry E. Mitchell, Sixty-third Company; Raymond W. Briggs, Sixty-fourth Company; Pressley K. Bice and George R. Greene, Sixty-fifth Company; George T. Perkins, Sixty-sixth Company; Ernest E. Allen, Sixty-seventh Company; Theodore H. Reed, Seventy-first Company.

First Lieut. William K. Naylor, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to Chicago and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for duty.

First Lieut. Charles D. Herron, Twenty-first Infantry, is transferred to the Eighteenth Infantry, Company B.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at San Juan, Porto Rico, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, Porto Rico Regiment, (Major, Twelfth Infantry;) Major Selden A. Day, Artillery Corps; Major William E. Almy, Porto Rico Regiment, (Captain, Fifth Cavalry;) Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Assistant Surgeon; Contract Surgeon William R. S. George; Capt. Albert C. Blunt, Artillery Corps, Recorder.

Second Lieut. Lyle H. Pedlar, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Navy.

Ensign H. L. Collins is detached from Guam, and ordered home via the Solace.

Ensign J. H. Holden is ordered to the torpedo station June 4 for instruction.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. B. Costigan is detached from the Yorktown, and ordered home to wait orders. (Resignation to be accepted after arrival home.)

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Garton is transferred from the Washington yard June 1 to the Indiana.

Naval Cadets Lewis S. Cox, Ernest A. Brooks, Harold E. Cook, John M. Caffery, John T. Burwell, Guy W. S. Castle, George F. Blair, Ivan E. Bass, Wallace Bertholf, William H. Steinhagen, Edward E. Spafford, Guy Whitlock, Manley H. Simons, Holden C. Richardson, William S. Pye, Newman K. Perry, Jr., Owen H. Oakley, William Norris, George F. Neal, Garrard P. Nightingale, and John Downes, Jr., are detached from the academy June 7, and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander John W. B. Bleecker is detached from command of the Isla de Luzon, and ordered to command the Marietta.

Commander James K. Cogswell is detached from Cavite station, and ordered to command the Isla de Luzon.

Commander William Swift is detached from command of the Princeton, and ordered to command the Yorktown.

Commander James R. Selfridge is detached from Cavite station, and ordered to command the Princeton.

Lieut. Commander Franklin J. Schell is transferred from the Marietta to Cavite Station.

Lieut. Commander John E. Roller is transferred from the New York to Yokohama Hospital.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack is transferred from the Kentucky to the Manila.

Lieut. William Truxtun is assigned to the Manila.

Lieut. F. C. Bowers is transferred from the Celtic to the Manila.

Lieut. Carlo B. Brittain is transferred from the Marietta to the Kentucky.

Lieut. William K. Gise is assigned to the Kentucky.

Lieut. William A. Moffett is transferred from the Kentucky to the Marietta.

Lieut. William H. Standley is transferred from the Yorktown to the Marietta.

Lieut. James G. Doyle is assigned to the New York.

Lieut. Fritz L. Sandoz is assigned to the Princeton.

Lieut. Levi C. Bertolette is assigned to the Isla de Cuba.

Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson is assigned to the Nanshan.

Lieut. Henry B. Wilson is assigned to the Don Juan de Austria.

Lieut. Webster A. Edgar is assigned to the Iris.

Lieut. Harry A. Field is assigned to the Zafiro.

Lieut. Herman O. Stickney is transferred from the Princeton to the Solace.

Lieut. George L. P. Stone is detached from the Monocacy and ordered home via the Bennington.

Ensign William L. Littlefield is transferred from the Petrel to the Marietta.

Ensign Lyman A. Cotten is transferred from the Zafiro to the New York.

Ensign Leigh C. Palmer is transferred from the Kentucky to the Petrel.

Ensign Pope Washington is transferred from the Manila to the Petrel.

Ensign Charles T. Owens is detached from command of the Urdaneta and ordered to the Castine.

Ensign John F. Babcock is transferred from the Marietta to the Nashville.

Ensign Frank H. Sadgely is transferred from the Nanshan to the Annapolis.

Naval Cadet Edward B. Fenner is transferred from the Kentucky to the Manila.

Naval Cadet Robert T. Menner is transferred from the Brooklyn to the Kentucky.

Naval Cadet Charles E. Courtney is transferred from the Isla de Cuba to the New York.

Naval Cadet Luke E. Wright, Jr., is transferred from the Kentucky to the New York.

Naval Cadet John D. Ainsworth is transferred from the New York to the Isla de Cuba.

Naval Cadet James H. Tomb is transferred from the Marietta to the Albany.

Naval Cadet John E. Lewis is transferred from the Manila to the Celtic.

Naval Cadet Frank O. Branch is transferred from the Orleans to the Monocacy.

Assistant Surgeon Herbert O. Shiffert is assigned to the Nashville.

Assistant Surgeon Edgar Thompson is transferred from the Petrel to the Solace.

Assistant Surgeon Rice K. McClanahan is assigned to the Culgoa.

Assistant Paymaster John F. Hatch is assigned to the Manila.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The flagship Kentucky, which has left Cavite for China, with Rear Admiral Kempff aboard, will make her first stop at Amoy.

The gunboat Princeton has arrived at Manila.

The training ship Hartford has arrived at Plymouth, England.

The Kearsarge arrived at Tompkinsville yesterday, the Alliance at Hampton Roads, and the Accomac at Pensacola.

The Dolphin has sailed from Washington for Tompkinsville, and the Vixen from Gwara for Nipe Bay and Sagua de Tanamo.

The converted gunboat Wasp has been assigned to the training service, and will be stationed at Port Royal, S. C., in connection with the training school for landsmen at that place.

Rear Admiral Rodgers has informed the Navy Department that the Villalobos, Mindoro, and Arayat are co-operating with the army in the Philippines on the northern coast of Samar.

The Don Juan de Austria has arrived at San Bernadino, the Zafiro at Zamboanga, and the Urdaneta at Cavite.

MEDICAL MEN'S VIEW OF THE ARMY CANTEEN

Meeting of Military Surgeons at St. Paul Adopts Resolutions.

RESTORATION RECOMMENDED

Congress Urged to Act—Dr. Seaman Gives His Experience in China with the Canteen and the Ration.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn. May 31.—The Association of Military Surgeons, in session here, to-day passed by a unanimous vote a resolution in favor of the repeal of the anti-canteen law. The resolution, which was presented by Major Louis Livingston Seaman, late Surgeon First United States Volunteer Engineers, is as follows:

Whereas, The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, now in session at St. Paul, recognizes that the abolition of the army post exchange or canteen has resulted, and must inevitably result, in an increase of intemperance, insubordination, discontent, desertion, and disease in the army; therefore be it

Resolved, That this body deplores the action of Congress in abolishing the said post exchange or canteen, and, in the interests of discipline, morality, and sanitation recommends its re-establishment at the earliest possible date.

The association ordered also that a copy of a paper by Dr. Seaman on his observations in China and the tropics on the canteen and on the army rations be sent to each member of Congress and each officer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In arguing for the re-establishment of the post exchange Dr. Seaman said, in part:

"It is not my purpose to review the evidence on this subject. That was pretty thoroughly thrashed during the debate in Congress, but there was one very important factor that was entirely omitted in the discussion that may furnish a subject for reflection for those who were instrumental in bringing about this lamentable change. The enemies of the canteen seem to have forgotten that when men accustomed to the use of stimulants are deprived of them in one way they will resort to other methods of obtaining their end. Less than 5 per cent. of the army are total abstainers. Soldiers are not prisoners; they are well-paid men and have their pass days. The habits of the vast majority of them were formed long before their enlistment, and a large proportion of them belong to the class known as drinkers. When the soldier cannot obtain a glass of beer or light wine at the post exchange in camp the first place he generally strikes for when on pass is the nearest saloon, where in Porto Rico he is served with rum loaded with fusel oil; at home, vile doctored whisky; in the Philippines, vino, a sort of wood alcohol, distilled from the nepa leaf; or in China, the samshu, a product of rice—all rank poisons. Then follow excesses to which in his sober moments he would be the last to descend, insubordination, drunkenness, debauchery, or desertion.

"The record of the Summary Court of the Twelfth United States Infantry shows that during February and March, 1900, at Paniqui, P. I., there were between seventy and ninety trials by court-martial for each month. Four-fifths of the offenses were 'intoxication from native vino.' A post exchange was established in the latter part of March. Since then and until February, 1901, there were never more than twenty trials in any month, and one month the number was reduced to eight. The record shows no more than two cases of 'vino intoxication' in any month. The company commander's report shows there are but eight total abstainers in the regiment.

DISEASE AND INTEMPERANCE.

"In reviewing the report of vital statistics at Camp Reilly, you must have observed the high percentage of private diseases, over 50 per cent. of all patients under treatment being for this cause. It is to this distressing factor in connection with the subject of the canteen that your attention is especially invited. Such diseases always claim a large proportion of patients in a military hospital, but I have it on the authority of Lieut. Greenleaf and his assistant, Dr. Lewis, than whom I have met no more conscientious officers in the Medical Department of the American Army, that, since the abolition of the canteen, the percentage of these cases has almost doubled. My own observation in other military hospitals tend to a similar conclusion. The men get their liquor away from the post, and leave the rumhole for the brothel.

"While the canteen was maintained, they drank less, were under better influences, and returned sober and contented to their library and reading room or their other quarters. When the misguided enthusiasts of the W. C. T. U. stop to reflect that the result of their influence in inducing Congress to abolish the post exchange has produced this enormous increase of wretchedness in the army hospitals and made many a husband, father, or lover the victim of a degrading disease, they may indulge in less self-congratulation and conclude to cease interfering with institutions about which they are so hopelessly ignorant. The post exchange was the most rational compromise that the ripe experience of the ablest officers of the army could devise; it was not abused in the camps, it has been the soldier's friend, often saving him from disgrace and disease worse than death, and the folly of abolishing it should have been vetoed by a President who well knew its virtue.

"Congress, when considering the repeal of the Anti-Canteen act, as it must at its next session, will do well to remember that the abolition of the post exchange has not promoted temperance. On the contrary, it has decidedly promoted intemperance, insubordination, discontent, sullenness, disease, and desertions. It has embittered the men and driven them to the very excesses sought to be abolished. You cannot legislate men to be virtuous or to be total abstainers, but you can, by judicious handling, promote chastity and temperance. The canteen fostered moderation. It fed the hard drinker to less indulgence and removed the temptation which always clings to forbidden fruit. Its abolition angered the men. A glass or two of beer is not injurious to them, and they know it, and sneeringly criticise Congressmen—paid servants of the Government—who retain their well-patronized cloakroom with its private stock of good old whisky, but who rob the soldiers—other paid servants of the same Government—of their right to take a glass of beer on their camp grounds in their well-disciplined and orderly canteens."

AMERICAN HOSPITAL PRACTICE.

In discussing the hospital work and the ration in the China campaign, Dr. Seaman said in part:

"It is interesting to note that on their arrival in China it was the boast of the medical officers of the German Army that typhus fever (our typhoid or enteric) and dysentery were comparatively unknown visitors to their camps. Criticisms of the losses of the American Army from these causes during the Spanish-American war by our Teutonic colleagues are not yet forgotten. Within two months of the arrival of the German Army in China its hospitals contained over 500 cases of typhoid fever, followed by an appalling list of fatalities, while the wards of the American hospitals were and are still singularly free. I found but one case either in Tien-Tsin or Peking, and this man was a convalescent, while the number in the German wards still remained in the hundreds.

"Indeed, it may be added, the Americans had the only water-distilling plant in operation in Peking. Its capacity was so much greater than the requirements of our army that two tons of the surplus water were donated by the Hospital Department to the Japanese every day of the Winter. The American Quartermaster, Major Byron, also cut and stored 800 tons of ice in Peking. It was the only ice ever housed in that ancient city, and curious bodies of natives used to gather around the camp to watch the novel work of the 'foreign devils' and coolies.

"The low percentage of all illnesses except those of a private nature, and especially the almost total absence of the class termed 'digestive disease,' offer a startling contrast to conditions existing during the Spanish-American war in Porto Rico or Cuba. There I have seen as high as 75 per cent. of a command suffering from these diseases at one time, and in the Philippines the percentage of these cases remains persistently high. One naturally looks sharply for the cause of this startling difference, a difference of from one-two-hundredth of 1 per cent. to 75 per cent.

A FINE COLD WEATHER RATION.

"A glance at the men at their mess and a consideration of their environment disclose the secret. What appetites—what digestion! You would not believe these men were the emaciated, sallow-cheeked troops who came as the American Army from the Philippines last Summer. But they are. Here in this invigorating zero temperature, where animal heat is rapidly radiated, and where nutritious foods, rich in fats and carbon, are requisite to maintain the body's temperature, the men show evidences of splendid health. In China heat-producing foods are needed. Even our full army ration, the richest and most varied in the world, and the envy of every soldier of the allied armies in China, was not found sufficient to satisfy the cravings of the men. Repeatedly officers have told me their 'company funds' were largely depleted by the constant demands of the men for extra allowances. Their appetites were enormous, their food was digested, assimilated, and metabolized. The energy of their systems was not consumed in an effort to eliminate these heat-producing foods, as was the case when they were in the tropics, where they lived in an environment of heat, and where such foods were superfluous or inappropriate, and therefore were not digested or metabolized. Under these conditions such foods rapidly undergo decomposition in the intestinal track and create toxines, which nature endeavors to eliminate as quickly as possible by establishing catarrhs and diarrhea as the only method left to rid herself of such irritants.

"And yet Congress has just decreed that no change shall be made in the United States Army ration—that it shall remain practically the same at the pole as at the equator. The advocate of the present régime says: 'The soldier could always sell or commute his ration.' Yes, provided he always had a market with him on his 'hikes,' but those who have served with him in a hostile country or on the firing line, where he most needs a proper diet, know much better. The impartial and scientific observer sees in this answer only the bureaucrat's subterfuge dictated by a spirit of ignorance or obstinacy and resistance to change from established routine, and a lack of courage to shoulder responsibility for fatal blunders that have long crowded our tropic hospitals and made the mournful notes of 'taps' so familiar in the land.

"Let it not be forgotten that in the Spanish-American war, the actual hostilities of which lasted but six weeks, there were fifteen fatalities from disease (practically all preventable) for one from bullets and wounds. If any vindication were necessary for the theory of regulating the ration of an army to suit climatic conditions, unanswerable proof can be found in Peking in the study of the statistics of every company serving in the Chinese expedition. At my earnest solicitation Capt. Anderson, commanding Company A, Ninth United States Infantry, obtained the following figures for me: His command, numbering eighty-five, came from Manila to China with the first American troops, landing at Taku last June. At that time twenty-nine, or 33 per cent., of the men were suffering from chronic diarrhea contracted in the Philippines. On their arrival in China the combined weight of the company was 12,304 pounds. (I have the individual figures.) On Feb. 15, 1901, the same men weighed 13,284, or an average gain of about thirteen and a half pounds. There was not a case of so-called 'digestive disease' in the company, or a man in the hospital."

PRIEST SAVED LIFE.

When He Found the Man He Was Shriving Had Taken Poisons, He Gave Him an Emetic.

Father Roach of the Sacred Heart Church on West Fifty-first Street administered extreme unction last night to Bernard McManus, a laborer living with his family, at 555 West Fiftieth Street. When McManus confessed that he had taken paris green with suicidal intent, the priest immediately gave him a dose of mustard as an emetic, and by doing so undoubtedly saved the man's life.

McManus is thirty-five years old and lives with his wife and several children on the top floor of a tenement. He has not been working lately. Last night he returned home about 6 o'clock. His supper was on a table and his wife told him to sit down and eat.

"I'm not going to eat any more," said McManus. "I've taken paris green, and I'm going to die pretty soon."

His wife thought he was joking and pressed him to eat his supper before it got cold. It was not long, however, before McManus became violently ill. His wife became alarmed and made him go to bed, and then she summoned Father Roach.

Then, after receiving the sacrament, McManus told the priest that he had taken 5 cents worth of paris green and that he wanted to die. The priest suspended his priestly duties and called for mustard, which he mixed with water and administered to McManus. Father Roach then telephoned to the Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Grant responded and took McManus away with him.

Then Father Roach went to the West Forty-seventh Street Station and told Sergt. Farrell of what he had learned and done. Policeman Mayer was sent to the hospital and McManus was made a prisoner. McManus was still very ill when he reached the hospital. When he can be arraigned in court he will be charged with attempting suicide.

WOULD NOT ALLOW COMPROMISE.

Judge Refused to Permit a Settlement of a $10,000 Case for $1,500.

NEWARK, N. J., May 31.—Judge Swayze to-day refused to allow a compromise verdict to be returned in the suit brought by Bailey Dickerson, a minor, against The North Jersey Railway Company for $10,000 damages. The boy lost an arm and a leg by being run over by a trolley car. An agreement had been reached between counsel in the case and the boy's parents whereby a settlement was to be made for $1,500.

When Judge Swayze saw the boy's pitiable condition, he refused to allow such a settlement. He remarked that if the boy was entitled to any damages, the amount should be much larger than that agreed upon. He then listed the suit for trial next Fall.

SIGOURNEY W. FAY HURT.

In Jumping from a Moving Trolley Car He Receives a Severe Scalp Wound.

Sigourney W. Fay, sixty-five years old, a retired dry goods merchant, and who lives at 35 West Fiftieth Street, fell from the step of a Sixth Avenue electric car at Fiftieth Street last evening. His head struck the pavement with great force. He was unconscious when carried to the office of his family physician near by, where ten stitches had to be taken to close the scalp wound at the base of his skull.

After he had recovered consciousness, Mr. Fay said that the accident was his own fault, and that he had tried to jump from the car while it was in motion. He said he had no complaint to make against any one.

When in business Mr. Fay was connected with the firm of Wendell, Fay & Co., dry goods merchants. He is a Trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank, and a Director of the Hanover National Bank, a member of the Union League, Players' and Merchants' Clubs, Sons of the American Revolution, New England Society, Founders and Defenders of America, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He has been prominent in Republican politics.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:35 P. M.—373 Rider Avenue; Robert Bray; damage, $1,000.

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1st Prize $100.00—MR. A. A. WILSON, Hartford, Conn.
2d Prize $75.00—MR. A. N. WALTERS, 138 Laurel Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
3d Prize $50.00—MR. GEO. R. MEEKER, 44 Cedar St., New York.
4th Prize $25.00—MR. S. W. JACKSON, New Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y.

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LOOT BURIED FIFTY YEARS.

Farm Laborer Near Lyons, N. Y., Unearths Stolen Silverware.

LYONS, N. Y., May 31.—Fred Wilk, a laborer on the Oliver Horn farm, north of Lyons, while grubbing burdocks along the road leading to Sodus Point to-day unearthed seventy-two pieces of old silverware marked "P. Pierson," "Hyde" and "A. M. and M. J. Leach." News of the find spread, the Hyde and Pierson stuff being identified as that stolen from the late Artemas Hyde fifty years ago, while the Leach stuff was stolen less than ten years ago.

The mystery is how the stuff stolen at dates so varying came to be in the same place. It was buried in a pile from six inches to a foot deep at the base of a hedgerow.

RULING ON LOSS OF THE MAINE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Spanish Treaty Claims Commission is daily receiving applications for awards by persons representing men who lost their lives by the destruction of the Maine, most of the applicants claiming large amounts. Upon the presentation of the first claim of this sort the question arose whether action upon it would not bring up the question of responsibility for the loss of the Maine and compel the committee to decide. The Attorney General

WHY AMERICAN ENGINES WERE BOUGHT FOR INDIA

Lord George Hamilton Replies to Sir Alfred Hickman.

THE COMPETITION WAS FAIR

Railways Would Have Preferred to Buy from British Firms—American-Built Burmah Viaduct Not Defective.

LONDON, June 1.—Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, who was not present in the House of Commons on May 23, when Sir Alfred Hickman (Conservative, ex-President of the British Iron Trade Association) attacked American-built locomotives and bridges, has replied to Sir Alfred in a letter, which is in part as follows:

"No practical engineer who has visited American workshops and inspected their methods of production and manufacture would for a moment indorse your assumptions. Their competition is dangerous because they are yearly improving their products, both in quality and price. It always has been the practice of the Boards of Management of the Indian railroads to give preference in all their contracts to British manufacturers, and that policy has so prevailed that up to the great recent engineering strike no order for a railway locomotive was ever given outside of Great Britain. Since then, owing to the British workshops being blocked with work, certain of the Indian Railway Boards found it necessary, as locomotives could not be obtained here, to place a few limited orders in America.

"I am ready to give all the available reports concerning working, consumption of fuel, and load-drawing power of these locomotives. The earlier reports were unfavorable, but, when their working was better understood, and alterations were made to suit the local fuel, a marked improvement was noticed, so much so that one company wishes to obtain more engines of similar construction. That American locomotives obtained a footing in India was due to the strike I have referred to. But if, as I hope, British locomotives are in the future to regain their monopoly in that vast system of railways, British engineers must profit by the hints and suggestions these reports convey."

Concerning the Gokteik viaduct in Burmah, Lord George says the order was placed with a Philadelphia company because no British firm had anything like the same experience in this class of construction. The Americans bid a less price and quicker time than any other competitor. The charge made by the supervisor of the construction of the viaduct, that the riveting was defective, was in no way supported by a searching inspection. "The Burmah Railway Board," adds Lord George, "composed of the most competent railway experts, are satisfied that the bridge is sound and reliable."

Lord George also says that if he seems to combat Sir Alfred's contention, it is not because he does not heartily appreciate his object. They both wish to assist in maintaining the supremacy of British engineers and workshops against foreign contractors.

"You seem to think," the Secretary continues, "that orders have only gone abroad because those who gave them did not understand their business. I wish it were so. The competition we have to face is founded on something much more formidable and more substantial. Chemical research, the concentration of capital, thorough technical education, and improved industrial organization have made in recent years a greater advance in America than here. It is with the product of these combinations and not with the assumed stupidity of the Indian officials that the British engineer has to contend. So far as I am concerned, I can undertake that preference, unless the difference in price, quality, and delivery is very substantial, will always be given to British firms. May I not ask you, as a leading member of the great steel industry of this country, to co-operate with me by impressing on your associates the necessity of meeting competition in the future, so as to insure that price and time of delivery will be on the side of British production?"

Most of the morning papers comment upon Lord George Hamilton's letter. The Times says:

"It is a satisfactory defense of the Indian Government, but unpleasant reading for all concerned in the maintenance of British industrial supremacy. Probably the American firms who accepted the Atbara and Gokteik contracts were as 'full' as their British competitors, but they would not admit the fact or suffer it to enter into their calculations."

Charles Bietterman Elliott of Cape Town, General Manager of the Cape Government Railways, who arrived yesterday at Southampton, was interviewed by a representative of The Daily Mail concerning his mission. This is to purchase material for South African railways. Mr. Elliott said he would remain in England for several weeks, and then go to the Continent and the United States. He added:

"I shall devote special attention to the equipment of narrow-gauge roads, and, while in the United States, to the electric lighting systems. I shall prefer to give British manufacturers the preference if their terms and materials are satisfactory, but we must have the best and cheapest equipment it is possible to obtain."

ROSTAND AND THE ACADEMY.

His Election Nearly Resulted in a Duel Between Mme. Bernhardt's Son and a Critic.

PARIS, May 31.—The election of Edmond Rostand to the Academy yesterday almost brought about indirectly a duel between Maurice Bernhardt and Lucien Muhlfeld, a well-known Parisian dramatic critic. M. Muhlfeld wrote an article in the Gaulois opposing M. Rostand, and in the course of it he brought in the name of Mme. Bernhardt in a way that her son deemed offensive.

M. Bernhardt sent his seconds to M. Muhlfeld, and there was a meeting of the representatives of both sides to-day. After consultation the seconds decided that M. Bernhardt's interpretation of the allusion was not justified, and that there was no ground for a duel.

M. Bernhardt stated to-night that a duel would not be fought.

THE RUSSIAN LABOR RIOTS.

Forty Men Said to Have Been Killed and 150 Wounded in the Conflict at Alexandrovsky Last Week.

LONDON, June 1.—According to a dispatch received from St. Petersburg yesterday it appears that the conflict on May 20 at Alexandrovsky, in the vicinity of St. Petersburg, between the strikers at the Obuchoff Iron Works and the authorities, when about 3,500 rioters attacked the police, had much more serious results than were admitted in the police report of the affair, issued on May 21. It was then said that after twelve of the police had been injured they were reinforced by soldiers, who fired three volleys, killing two men and wounding seven.

The relatives of the strikers declare that 40 of the men were killed and 150 others wounded. A reliable witness says he saw four tugloads of wounded persons covered with blood, and another spectator declares that he saw two tugloads of wounded taken to the hospital.

Brussels Civic Guardsmen Mutiny.

BRUSSELS, May 31.—An extraordinary scene occurred in Antwerp yesterday, when mutinous civic guardsmen paraded the streets singing the "Marseillaise," while the police had to be called in to protect the officers from the revolting troops. There has been friction for some time. While drilling yesterday, a guardsman in the ranks lit a pipe, and, when reprimanded for so doing, insulted the officer who administered the reprimand. The guardsman was arrested, whereupon his comrades broke ranks, hooted at their officers, and proceeded to demolish property on the parade ground with the butt ends of their rifles. Subsequently they paraded the streets.

Coming Here on the Deutschland.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 31.—The Hamburg-American Line steamship Deutschland, which sailed from this port to-day for New York, has among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and Mr. A. Cass Canfield and her daughters.

New Swedish Minister of Marine.

STOCKHOLM, May 31.—Louis Palander of Vega has been appointed Minister of Marine, succeeding Gerhard Dyrssen, who resigned on May 1.

BERLIN GREETS THE QUEEN

Dutch Queen Witnesses a Review, and Is Welcomed to the City by the Municipal Authorities.

BERLIN, May 31.—Queen Wilhelmina and her husband witnessed the review by the Emperor of the Berlin garrison this morning. The Queen afterward drove to the royal castle with the Empress, the Emperor riding at the head of the First Regiment of Guards, with the Prince of the Netherlands on his right hand.

On returning, the procession was met in Unter den Linden by the Chief Burgomaster, the city officials, and a band of twenty-four white-robed girls. The Burgomaster presented an address to Queen Wilhelmina and handed her a bouquet composed of flowers of the Netherlands colors. The Queen replied with a few words of thanks.

The public throughout the day enthusiastically greeted Queen Wilhelmina. All the Berlin papers welcome her to the city.

Immense throngs witnessed the parade. Owing to the sultry weather there were a score of sunstrokes, the sufferers including a number of soldiers. However, in spite of the terrible dust and heat, the parade was the most successful held in years. All the military attachés, with Gen. Bonnat, kept in a cluster near the Emperor, who led a brigade past the reviewing stand, near which was stationed a carriage containing the Empress and Queen Wilhelmina. The foreign experts agreed in saying that they had never before seen such marvelous drill and marching.

A number of Americans attended the review, among them being Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. White; United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge, F. W. Holls, ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Landis of San Francisco, Commander William H. Beehler, the United States Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Beehler; Mrs. Kerr, wife of Lieut. Col. Kerr, the United States Military Attaché; Dr. Angell of Rochester, and Mrs. Shakespeare and Miss Rutter of Philadelphia.

The municipal ceremony of welcoming Queen Wilhelmina was quite simple, but the floral decorations around the spot were gorgeous.

Luncheon at the Schloss was participated in by the members of the royal families, the foreign guests, and the military attachés.

The gala Opera performance to-night was attended by all the members of the United States Embassy, by many American women, and by Senator Beveridge. The opera was Donizetti's "The Daughter of the Regiment." Between the first and second acts the Emperor and Empress held an informal reception in the foyer, his Majesty chatting with Mr. White.

Queen Wilhelmina addressed Mr. White as an old acquaintance from The Hague Peace Conference, recalling a number of details of the proceedings.

CARNEGIE'S £2,000,000 OFFER.

Plan for the Scottish Universities Said to Have Been Modified—To Extend to High Grade Schools.

LONDON, June 1.—Modifications of Andrew Carnegie's educational proposal for Scotland are, according to The Daily Chronicle, still under discussion at the Scottish universities. The paper says:

"Mr. Carnegie has practically placed himself in the hands of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and the amended scheme does credit to every one concerned. The new trust will be of a depositary character, and will extend to all high-grade schools and educational institutes.

"Only poor students will be expected to apply for grants; the latter will have no eleemosynary character, and a substantial balance will be left for the better equipment of universities, the extension of college buildings, and the like."

The Duke of Devonshire, in the course of an address at the opening of a new school yesterday, in Staveley, Derbyshire, expressed a hope that the wealthy coal owners of Derbyshire might "follow the splendid example of Mr. Carnegie."

EDINBURGH, May 31.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M. P., speaking in this city to-day on the general subject of education, said: "Mr. Carnegie's splendid munificence will open the path to the highest learning for every boy and girl. His noble scheme is in entire harmony with the genius of the Scottish people. To interest the whole community in education, and not alone superior persons, is the true way of saving the empire. The stupid hard and fast line between primary and secondary education should be removed."

Fatal Riot in Corunna, Spain.

CORUNNA, May 31.—Serious disturbances have occurred in Corunna. A number of officials went on strike, and became mutinous. The gendarmes were called in to disperse the rioters, and one person was killed and ten were wounded. Troops are now patroling the streets.

Kaiser Decorates French Officers.

BERLIN, May 31.—Emperor William has decorated Gen. Bonnat, Director of the French War School, with the Crown Order of the First Class, and has bestowed on Col. Gallet the Crown Order of the Second Class.

Czar's Eldest Child Has Typhoid.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—The Czar's eldest child, the Grand Duchess Olga, was attacked with a mild form of typhoid fever early in the week, but no uneasiness regarding her condition is entertained. She was born in November, 1895.

TROLLEY CRASH AT WILMINGTON.

Brakes Fail to Work on Steep Hill—One Passenger Killed.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 31.—Joshua Gilliman, aged twenty-six years, was killed, Conductor Elmer Jones was fatally injured, and about a score of passengers were hurt in a trolley accident in this city early this morning. Conductor Jones died to-night at the hospital.

The accident occurred on the Sixth Street line of the People's Railway Company, which had been opened for business only the day previous. Two large cars, Nos. 5 and 16, which were crowded with passengers returning from Brandywine Springs Park, were descending a steep hill from Franklin to Monroe Street. Car No. 16 was in the lead, and as Car No. 5 began to descend the incline the airbrake failed to work. Motorman Benson reversed the current, and this caused the motor to burn out. The car started on a wild dash down the hill. In a moment it crashed into No. 16, which was only a short distance ahead, and both went spinning down the hill, the cars bumping into each other at frequent intervals. The passengers became frightened and jumped. Only two or three of those who remained in the cars were hurt. Gilliman, the passenger who was killed, jumped out of a car window and, falling under the wheels, was cut in two.

The two large cars were going at such a great speed that when they reached the base of the incline they were carried some distance up the hill toward Madison Street. There they crashed into a Summer car, which was coming in an opposite direction, and several persons in the Summer car were injured. Motorman Albert Fulmer of the Summer car did not see the runaway cars until it was too late to avoid the second collision.

MISS RAE GOES UNPUNISHED.

No Case Against Teacher Who Nursed Her Parents Through Smallpox.

Miss Margaret Rae, the school teacher, of 316 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, who nursed her father and mother through smallpox and failed to inform the health officers of the cases, appeared before President Sexton of the Board of Health yesterday in answer to a summons.

Miss Rae admitted having nursed her parents through their illness, but pleaded innocence of intent to conceal the cases from the authorities. She denied being a Christian Scientist and said she did not believe in faith cure. Miss Rae said that she first learned that her parents had smallpox when a Sanitary Inspector examined them.

President Sexton decided that there was no ground for issuing a warrant, and dismissed the case.

Smallpox Cases on the Britannia.

The Anchor liner Britannia, Capt. Turner, which arrived last night from Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples, with 654 Italian immigrants, is detained at Quarantine owing to smallpox among her steerage passengers. Five cases of the disease in a mild form were reported by the ship's surgeon. One death during the voyage occurred. On May 28, a Greek named Argiris Vlachos died of smallpox, and was buried at sea.

BOER ATTACK COSTS MANY BRITISH LIVES

Garrison in Transvaal Succeeds in Repulsing De la Rey.

HAS 174 KILLED AND WOUNDED

Four Officers Killed—Burghers Also Lose Heavily, Leaving Thirty-five Dead on the Field.

LONDON, June 1.—Exactly a year after Lord Roberts's entry into Johannesburg the country is startled by the receipt of news of desperate fighting and heavy British losses within a few miles of the Gold Reef City.

The battle at Vlakfontein, on the Durban-Johannesburg Railroad, reported by Lord Kitchener yesterday, was the most serious engagement since Gen. Clements's reverse at Magaliesburg. It shows that Gen. De la Rey is in no way daunted by the capture of eleven of his guns by Gen. Babington six weeks ago. The garrison of Vlakfontein, apparently largely composed of Yeomanry, had 174 men put out of action. That their assailants came to close quarters and suffered heavily is shown by the number of dead Boers left on the field.

The dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, May 30, is as follows:

"Gen. Dixon's force at Vlakfontein was attacked yesterday by De la Rey's forces, and there was severe fighting. The enemy was eventually driven off with heavy loss, leaving thirty-five dead.

"I regret that our casualties also were severe. The killed and wounded numbered one hundred and seventy-four.

"Four officers were killed."

Vlakfontein, where the battle between Gen. De la Rey's force and that of Brig. Gen. Dixon took place, is a village forty miles southeast of Johannesburg, on the railroad from Durban to that city, and midway between Johannesburg and Standerton.

Gen. De la Rey had not been heard of recently, and it was supposed that his force had been split up. Apparently he has succeeded in getting together a considerably larger command than he possessed last March. On the 25th of that month he was defeated by Gen. Babington, and his guns and convoy captured. He was then near Ventersdorp, 150 miles west of Vlakfontein.

It is said that De la Rey began what was virtually a new campaign at the beginning of the present month. This is regarded as the more surprising, as it was supposed that the Boers would go into retreats in the mountains for the South African Winter, which has now begun, and that they would only indulge in occasional raids. That this supposition is incorrect is proved not only by the battle at Vlakfontein, but by the fact that Gen. Kritzinger is pursuing an active campaign in Cape Colony, and is now, as told in a dispatch printed yesterday, even threatening the City of Queenstown, which has a population of 6,000 and is an important strategic point.

END OF THE TUNNEL STRIKE.

Agreement to Terminate It Monday Said to Have Been Reached—Union's Ratification Necessary.

Unless something unforeseen happens the strike on the rapid transit tunnel will be ended Monday, and the strikers will return to work under union conditions at noon. Any non-union men who have been employed during the strike either will be discharged or have to join the union. An agreement which will prevent all strikes on tunnel work will be signed.

The first sign of an end to the strike came last night, when the strikers on Contractor Shaler's contract at Forty-second Street were ordered back to work pending the settlement. This was done by request of Contractor Shaler, whose work was in such condition that each day's delay meant a heavy loss, and because the walking delegates were so confident of a settlement on Monday.

The probable settlement is due to a series of conferences between the sub-contractors and Central Federated Union committees. The contractors' committee had full power to act, but the labor committee did not, so the settlement was postponed until Monday. Then the Central Federated Union will meet and give their committee power equal to that of the contractors' committee.

The willingness of the strikers to agree to a settlement is said to be due to the contractors getting new men every day. In a few days it would have been a losing fight, so both the strikers and their leaders realized that the concessions offered by the contractors were greater than they had any reason to expect.

Early in the forenoon Delegate McVay of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America ordered a strike of the riveters on Division No. 2 of the tunnel, for which the Degnon-McLean Company has the contract. Fifteen riveters employed at different places on Elm Street, between Centre and Bleecker Streets, stopped work. They are getting $3.76 a day. This strike was on account of a general demand of the union all over the city for higher wages, and had no reference to the present tunnel strike.

TUNNEL PLANS CONDEMNED.

Andrew H. Green Sharply Attacks Brooklyn Extension—Calls the Revised Charter Iniquitous.

The public hearing on the Brooklyn tunnel plan of the Rapid Transit Commissioners will be held before Mayor Van Wyck this morning. Andrew H. Green called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and said:

"I want to thank you, Mr. Mayor, for vetoing the Revised Charter. Your message was an able one and it pleased me as much as it should have done all others. I think the revised Charter is one of the most iniquitous pieces of legislation I ever heard of."

In speaking about the Brooklyn tunnel Mr. Green said:

"I think this proposed tunnel to Brooklyn is most unnecessary. I believe that Judge Gaynor was right in condemning this tunnel. I hope you will not sign the resolution, so that the Long Island Railroad Company will get the benefit of the tunnel, which they have proposed building themselves for the last fifteen years. They would get it without paying a cent of money, but would make the city pay for it. The whole matter in a nutshell is that the Long Island Railroad would get the benefit of the tunnel and not the city."

ALLEGED ABDUCTOR ARRESTED.

Isador Roth in Custody in Michigan—Charged with Taking New York Girl from Her Home.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., May 31.—Chief of Police Johnson to-day arrested Isador Roth, the alleged abductor of Rosie Geist of New York City.

Detective Sergeant Pfailer, who was in charge of the Detective Bureau last night, said that Roth, who is twenty-three years old, is wanted for the alleged abduction of Rosie Geist, sixteen years old, of 11 St. Mark's Place, this city, who disappeared from her home on Feb. 21. Roth vanished from his usual haunts at the same time. It is said that the pair were traced to Rochester and thence to Chicago, where trace of them for a time was lost.

The disappearance of the girl was made known to the police by her father Samuel, a cap maker, who also told of his suspicions regarding Roth. Detectives will be sent to Benton Harbor for the purpose of bringing Roth and the girl, too, if she is located, back to New York.

Store to be Closed at Noon on Saturdays

Arnold, Constable & Co. will close their store on Saturdays at noon during the months of June, July, August, and September. This has been the custom of the firm for many years.

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CHINA NEGOTIATIONS ARE NEARLY ENDED

Indemnity Guarantee the Most Difficult Question Left.

Majority of the Foreign Ministers Now in Favor of Raising the Customs Duties to 10 Per Cent.

PEKING, May 31.—China's unconditional acceptance of 450,000,000 taels as the indemnity to be paid to the powers has caused great satisfaction among the foreign Ministers, as it only leaves, practically, a few minor details to complete the negotiations.

The words in the joint note, "to the satisfaction of the powers," may cause some delay in the evacuation of Chinese territory, as the Ministers fail to see how China can guarantee payment, and believe it would be a mistake to have a large body of foreign officials collecting revenue. Were revenue thus collected, over 2,000 officials would be required.

The aggregate salaries of these men would be very large, and amount to more than the ordinary Chinese "squeeze."

The majority of the Ministers now favor raising the customs to 10 per cent. and taking 5,000,000 taels yearly from the likin taxes. This method would give, after the payment of interest on foreign debts now existing, about 23,000,000 taels a year. The Ministers would agree to this system if China would discontinue the collection of all likin duties on foreign goods.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Having settled the amount of indemnity and the rate of interest to be paid upon the bonds, namely, 4 per cent., the Ministers at Peking are now negotiating respecting the difficult subject of guarantee.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries are not concerned at this stage; the Ministers must first agree among themselves as to the method of guaranteeing the loan, and this task promises to be difficult of disposition.

The United States is pressed by Russia and France to make the guarantee international and joint, but it is firm in its declination to do this, basing its arguments upon Constitutional limitations upon the Executive branch of the Government, which are not easy of comprehension to European minds.

MAY ADVANCE CAPT. N. H. HALL.

Board of Awards Likely to Show Its Sense of the Injustice of the Charges Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Instead of being punished, Capt. Newt H. Hall, who was brought to court-martial on charges said to have been inspired by women at Peking who resented the neglect of marines to rise and salute them, may be advanced ten numbers in the Marine Corps for gallantry in the China campaign. Capt. McCalla's recommendation to that effect has come before the Board of Awards, and it is asserted by naval officers that there is great probability that favorable action will be taken upon it.

The idea that soldiers must salute women finds no support in the regulations either of the army or the navy, that formality being prescribed for officers and men under well-understood circumstances.

Having been acquitted of the charge brought against him, after being subject to the annoyance of a court-martial upon untenable grounds, it is believed that the uncalled for attempt to humiliate Capt. Hall will have some weight in securing for him the advancement so earnestly recommended by Capt. McCalla. The verdict of the court is absolutely contradictory of the charge of cowardice set up against Capt. Hall.

EVACUATION PROCEEDING FAST.

TIEN-TSIN, May 31.—Gen. Cummins, with the last of his brigade, left here for India to-day.

Officers are filling the hotels. Many of these are Germans who are about to leave China. All the sick are being shipped away.

Eighteen transports are now at Taku and more are expected.

BERLIN, May 31.—The German Government has chartered thirteen steamers to bring home the troops in China. It is estimated that about 18,000 men will have arrived by the end of September.

ROYAL CHAPLAINS TO GO?

A Report that King Edward Will Retain Only Twelve of Them.

LONDON, June 1.—The Daily Mail says that King Edward has decided to reduce his ecclesiastical establishment from thirty-six paid Chaplains to twelve.

THE VICKERS-CRAMP DEAL.

One Philadelphia Report Says that It Has Been Completed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The Record will say to-morrow that the differences between the officers of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the representatives of Vickers Sons and Maxim Company have been adjusted, and that the consolidation of the English concern and the Cramps and the Bethlehem establishments is assured. The Record will say further that the basis of settlement agreed upon is $22.50 per share for the Bethlehem Steel Company and a dividend of 50 cents a share to be paid before the end of the month.

In direct contradiction of this statement, the North American will say to-morrow that negotiations are finally off, and that there is no longer any prospect of the consolidation of the various concerns. It will quote President Robert P. Linderman as saying:

"A few of us met in New York Thursday and informally discussed the question of sale. I have just telegraphed the Morton Trust Company, saying that we will not accept the terms offered. We are perfectly satisfied with our property, have made a little money out of it, and think we can continue to run it ourselves with a like result."

To Investigate Young McCarthy's Death

Coroner Burger of Brooklyn will make an investigation into the death of Charles McCarthy, an idiot fifteen years old, who died yesterday in the Kings County Asylum. The lad's death is alleged to have been caused by a severe scalding two weeks ago, another idiot boy having poured boiling water upon him. Coroner Burger will seek to determine if young McCarthy's death was due to criminal negligence on the part of any of the attendants.

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MR. KEATING'S HUNT FOR MONEY

He Believes the Savings of His Wife and Her Parents Are Lying in a Savings Bank.

John C. Keating, who has been a clerk in the Department of Taxes and Assessments since 1875, and who was at one time a member of the Common Council, is convinced that a large sum of money to which he has a title is lying at interest in one of the savings banks in this city. Through his counsel, Louis O. Vandoren, he has obtained an order from Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court for the examination of clerks and books of the Bank for Savings, at 280 Fourth Avenue. The bank made no opposition to the granting of this order, and on next Wednesday afternoon, William J. Moran, the referee appointed, will make the examination.

In an affidavit filed by Mr. Keating and on which Justice O'Gorman granted the order the following story is told:

In February, 1868, Mr. Keating married Ellen T. Cullinan, daughter of Michael and Catherine Cullinan. The father of Mrs. Keating had died in 1844, and some time after her marriage to Mr. Keating the widow married a man named O'Brien. Mrs. Keating died in 1883 and letters of administration of her estate were granted to her husband. Mrs. O'Brien died later. Since the death of his wife Mr. Keating has been trying to locate the money he says he knows she left. He has also endeavored to get track of the bank accounts of his father-in-law.

Mr. Keating says that in 1899 he was informed by an officer of the Bank for Savings that the bank had an open account of his father-in-law, Cullinan. As to the accounts of his mother-in-law, Mr. Keating says that he went to the bank and drew some money for her after her second husband's death. He also says that at one time his mother-in-law told him his wife had $6,000 on deposit, but that he believes that she had more. From 1869 to 1873, he says, he gave to his wife all his earnings, which he avers were more than his wife could have possibly used. He cites the time when he was a member of the Common Council at a salary of $4,000 a year. He was also a citation server in the Surrogate's Office at a salary of $166 a month, and was making money out of real estate speculations as well.

Mr. Keating brings the action as administrator of his wife's estate.

FREE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION.

Various Conceptions of Jesus Expounded at a Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, May 31.—Boston Museum was chosen by the Free Religious Association of America as the place for holding its annual meeting this year, and at the opening session to-day Dr. Lewis G. Janes, President of the association, presided. His address was on "The Signs of the Times," and he briefly reviewed the new century from the viewpoint of free religion. His first conference subject was "The Jesus of History and of Tradition."

Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University, whose theme was "The Man Jesus and the Traditional Christ," sketched the prophecies of the coming of Christ. The songs of David, he said, instead of referring to the coming of the Messiah, did not allude to him at all, but were the stories of the love of man for woman, which is eternal as God. The miraculous birth of Jesus is not taught by the Bible, he said.

"The Jewish Conception of Jesus" was given by Rabbi Joseph Silverman, D. D., of Temple Emanu-El of New York. He said he could say "Amen" to all that had been said by Prof. Schmidt, for that was the historical conception of the Jews.

Swami Abhedamanda of India answered the question, "Did Christ Teach a New Religion?" He asserted that it was the Persion conception of religion that Jesus taught.

The afternoon session, at which "The Ethics of Race Relationship" was discussed, introduced as speakers the Rev. Frank O. Hall, Cambridge; T. Thomas Fortune, editor of The New York Age; Senorita Carolina A. Huidebro of Chile, the Rev. Ida C. Hultin of Alston, and Rabbi Charles Fleischer of Boston. Almost without exception they ridiculed the so-called civilization of the Anglo-Saxon race, which places its own standard of society and religion above all others as "omnipotent and infallible."

WALT WHITMAN FELLOWSHIP.

Eighth Annual Convention and Dinner of the Society—Officers Elected.

The eighth annual convention of the Walt Whitman Fellowship International was held at the Hotel St. Denis yesterday. At the business meeting the following officers were elected:

President—Isaac Hull Platt; Vice Presidents—R. M. Bucke, John Burroughs, F. H. Williams, H. B. Forman, Helen A. Clarke, and Laurens Maynard; Directors—Horace Traubel, J. H. Johnston, Thomas B. Harned, O. L. Triggs, S. M. Jones, G. P. Wiskell, Mary B. Talmage, J. W. Young, S. M. Reynolds, and Sarah McDonald Sheridan; Secretary-Treasurer—Horace Traubel.

At the dinner which followed addressed were made by Richard Hinton, Ernest Crosby, Richard Le Gallienne, Mrs. Richard Hovey, and others, and letters were read from E. C. Stedman and Hamlin Garland.

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Saving you dollars and showing you where to get your clothes. Come and see, you are the judge.

EDWARD WELLS DIVORCED.

Wife Sued for Separation in North Dakota and He Made No Defense.

It was announced that Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wells, both well known socially, had obtained a divorce. The decree separating them was granted to Mrs. Wells in Mandan, N. D., on May 24, on the ground of non-support. In order that there be no question as to the validity of the divorce, Mr. Wells filed an answer containing a general denial, but failed to contest the action. The case bears further interest as being the first Dakota divorce granted to residents of New York State since the recent decision by the United States Supreme Court, in which it was held that if both parties appear in an action for divorce, a decree granted in one State is valid in all States.

Mrs. Wells is a daughter of Mrs. A. Bertrand Reid, a granddaughter of Samuel C. Reid, a hero of the War of 1812, and the designer of the American flag in its present form.

Edward Wells, Jr., is a lawyer by profession, with offices at 141 Broadway. Mr. Wells is a son of Edward Wells, a prominent and wealthy resident of Peekskill. The younger Wells is associated in business with Gen. Avery D. Andrews.

There were rumors from time to time that the Wellses did not live happily together, but it was not suspected that divorce proceedings were contemplated or, much less, that Mrs. Wells, with her husband's consent, had gone to Dakota two years ago to establish the necessary legal residence. The suit was brought as soon as residence was established.

Allen F. Caruthers of the Union Law Company of 231 Broadway, who was the attorney for Mrs. Wells, said yesterday that the divorce was the outcome of a conviction between both principals that they could not live happily together and that it was best to separate.

Mrs. Wells, whose maiden name was Bertha Reid, returned to the home of her mother, in Scarsdale, as soon as her divorce had been granted. She was married to Mr. Wells in April of 1889, one child, a boy, resulting of their union.

RETURNS AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

Newark Man Who Left Home in 1872 Back After Many Advantures.

NEWARK, N. J., May 31.—Joseph N. McGraith, in 1872, left Newark, giving up the grocery store at Broad and Bridge Streets. Since then his family have heard from him, but had not seen him until Tuesday, when he walked in on them at 168 James Street, where his wife and his sons Mark and Edward are living. They welcomed him back heartily.

Mr. McGrath has been in the Klondike for several years. He went to San Francisco when he first left here, and spent several years on sealing voyages in the Northern Pacific. At one time he owned his own boat, but she was wrecked on the Japanese coast, and he barely escaped with his life. He next tried cattle raising. This was an unsuccessful venture, and he went to the Klondike, where he was successful. He is now about seventy years old and in vigorous health.

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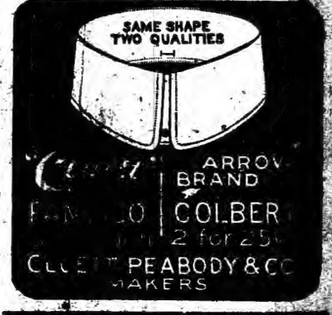

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The Bridal Costumes from Paris

This exhibition is the most exquisite and ornate picture that we have ever composed for our Public. Our enthusiasm grows with yours. Our laudation of these superb bridal dresses is not self-praise. We admit self-gratification at having conceived and secured such an exhibition; but all the praise for the exquisite dresses—both ours and yours—goes to *M. Paquin* and *Mme. Havet*, who designed and executed them. Of course our decorators have given them superb setting. Yesterday the surroundings were finished, and if the wedding party were real, the decorations could not be more superb and correct.

It is a sumptuous wedding study in costumes, arrangement and accessories. Second floor.

SHOE-TIME!

The Great Summer Sale Begins Today

Men and women of New York know well what this announcement means; for the great Wanamaker Shoe movements are occasions of the most universal and positive economy.

Everybody needs shoes; everybody appreciates the goodness, newness, correctness and cheapness of the Wanamaker Bargain Shoes, as shown in past sales. This present occasion offers

Better Values and More Kinds to Choose from Than We Have Shown in Any Previous Sale

We have purchased a hundred and sixty-five thousand pairs of shoes for this June movement—Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, just the right sorts for Summer wear. They go on sale at

One-Third to One-Half Under-Price

All are newly made for this present season. The list that follows tells how little they cost:

Men's Shoes—

$1, worth **$2**—Calf and satin oil lace and Congress shoes; plain toes and with tips; mainly broad widths. Splendid value.

$1.40, worth **$2**—Black and tan kid and black calf lace; shapely and well made.

$1.60, worth **$2.50**—Black kid Oxfords and lace shoes; full plain and bull-dog toes; tan kid bicycle and outing Oxfords.

$1.90, worth **$3**—Patent leather, enamel grain, box and wax calfskin; Russia calf and chrome kidskin; laced; stylish lasts; splendid quality, fine workmanship.

$2.40, worth **$3.50**—Lace shoes of patent leather, Russia calf, wax and box calf and kidskin; a dozen styles to try and get the last that suits your foot. Some of the best American factories represented in this lot.

Boys' Shoes—

$1, worth **$1.50**—Black calf lace shoes; some are a little rough, but of good material on nice lasts; sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.10, worth to **$1.50**—Black Casco lace shoes in several good styles; some heavy soled shoes in these; sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.30, worth to **$2**—Calf and black kid lace shoes; splendid wearing stock, just right for Summer; sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.70, worth to **$3**—These are the aristocratic shoes of finest material for dress or school wear; styles are just what you pay $3 for.

Outing Shoes for Men and Boys—

Canvas Oxfords for 35c—With rubber soles sewed on; the *good* kind that wear well; black, tan and white; in all sizes from 11 youths', to 11 men's.

White Yachting Shoes, $2, worth **$3**—Heavy red rubber soles; pure white duck uppers; lace and Oxford styles; for tennis, golf, boating and all outdoor sports.

Women's Boots—

$1, worth **$1.50**—Black kid boots, lace and button; some of these are worth $2; of recent make on fashionable lasts.

$1.25, worth **$2**—Black kid, button and lace boots of superior style and wearing quality.

$1.75, worth **$3.50**—Splendid shoes of selected materials; styles of the best, and the lot large enough for generous choosing.

$2, worth **$4**—Kidskin and patent leathers of the very choicest grades, with turned and welted soles; shoes that are not usually reduced.

Women's Oxford Shoes—

80c, worth **$1.25**—Black kid, machine-sewed Oxfords, with tips.

$1, worth **$1.50**—Black kid; opera toes, straight tips.

$1.40, worth **$2**—Black patent leather; turned soles, full toe lasts.

$1.80, worth **$2.50**—Patent leather Oxfords; turned or heavy soles.

Misses' and Children's Shoes—

50c, worth **75c**—Spring-heel shoes, button, of stout box calfskin; sizes 5 to 11.

75c, worth up to **$1.25**—Kidskin shoes, spring heels, patent leather and kid tips, full toes; sizes 6 to 2.

85c worth **$1.25**—Black velour calf and kidskin, button and lace spring-heel shoes; sizes 7 to 10½.

$1.20, worth up to **$2**—Tan Russia calf, black box calf and velour and kidskin, with tips; sizes 11 to 2.

$1, worth up to **$1.50**—Black calf lace shoes, for small boys; heavy, shapely and durable; sizes 9 to 13½.

"The CRISIS"

By Winston Churchill

The book that follows *Richard Carvel*, by the same author, finds thousands of eager buyers, of course. And the fact that the publishers have already sold the first edition of a hundred thousand copies would not be surprising, even if the book was mediocre.

But Winston Churchill is a growing man. Richard Carvel was brilliant and fascinating; but "THE CRISIS" is *more* brilliant, *more* fascinating, strong in its characters and historical interest; well balanced in the handling of those weighty subjects of that crisis that still burns in the memory of men now living. Strong, clear and definite in the color and tone of the pictures of those marvelous men who came from the humblest conditions, to stand upon the highest pedestals of our Nation's glory—Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, stand beside us. We see them, hear them, know them as we have never known them before.

Here are these great men of the people pictured in sharp, clear, forceful, but simple language, which all the people will read and understand.

The historic standpoint is a powerful one—not easily taken—not lightly lived up to. Yet we know that here is pictured that real life of those days that divided brother from brother, friend from friend, lover from sweetheart, for a principle that they held to be greater than all human sentiments.

It is a book to read for itself. Not because it is "by the author of Richard Carvel," for it is far greater than Richard Carvel—stronger, truer, more vital.

A romantic love story of most fascinating interest, in a historic setting of rare breadth and power.

Price, $1 By Mail, $1.17

Automobiles and Bicycles

Here's news for many a would-be possessor of an automobile, whom the cost has hitherto deterred:

Orient Motor Tricycles—

Some 1900 models must be closed out, to make room for their brothers of 1901, which are $450 each. Hence the 1900 Tricycles have been newly priced at $310 each—*the first time they have ever sold for less than $450.* They are equipped with 2¼ horse-power De Dion Motors. With "Front Attachment," which changes them into a quadricycle, $125 extra.

Orient Motor Bicycles—

The kind that covered the route from Camden, N. J., to Atlantic City, 68 miles, in 1 hour and 53 minutes, are $280 for 1¾ horse power, $300 for 2¼ horse power, $315 for 2¾ horse power.

Orient Bicycles—

The equal of these splendid wheels has not yet been found, in speed, easy running qualities, designs and finish. Word of these and other wheels:

Men's and women's Orient light roadster, $35. Orient Leader, $50.
Orient Milaminit, $60. Orient Tailored, $50.
Continental—men's $22.50; women's $23.50.
Rodman—men's $18; women's $19.
Rodman Juvenile—for boys and girls, $17.50 to $22.50, according to size.
Viking Bicycles, men's $40 wheels for $15.50.
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T., 6—1.

CHURCHES TO BE ENDOWED

Pastors Working to Place Charges on Firm Foundations.

Funds of from $25,000 to $250,000 Being Raised by Different Parishes—Religious News and Views.

Church endowments is the idea now filling the minds of New York church officers. These anchorages for down-town Manhattan churches have long been the rule, but the new movement is for endowments for up-town churches. The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur says that changes as far up as Central Park and in the centre of the island are so imminent that endowments must be secured at once if a repetition of the mistakes made in past years is to be avoided.

Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, secured during the week $10,000 endowment toward the chapel in West End Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. The whole sum aimed at is $25,000. For the church itself an endowment of $150,000 is to raised. The pastor said yesterday he did not want Calvary to be fully endowed, because he feared the people would give no longer as they ought. But he said there must be some endowment if Calvary and other churches in its neighborhood are to remain.

Central Presbyterian Church, in Fifty-seventh Street, just west of Seventh Avenue, is to spend $27,000 this year in improvements. These improvements are made necessary, as every pew in the church is taken and sittings are at a premium. The pulpit is to be moved back into a chancel, giving space for six additional pews, and the gallery is to be changed into horse-shoe form, making space there for six more. A new organ is to be put on each side of the chancel, instead of in the middle, as now, and a cost of $10,000. Electric lights are to be introduced, and the interior will be decorated. The church will remain open during June, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, preaching. It will be closed July 1 until October. The church improved, work upon an endowment will be begun, and it is expected to make the first endowment $100,000.

St. Thomas's Episcopal Vestry also desires an endowment, as it expects changes soon in the character of that parish. The first duty of the new rector, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, will be the raising of this endowment. So far $10,000 has been secured of the $250,000 desired. In Chicago the parish from which the new rector comes is in a way as St. Thomas's will be a decade hence. Mr. Stires is therefore expected to do here what he did in Chicago, namely, to change gradually the foundation of the church from a family one to a popular one, where the services are multiplied in number and the clergy staff greatly increased. The vacancy in the vicarate of St. Thomas's Chapel through the resignation of the Rev. W. H. Pott will be filled by a man in sympathy with the new policy. St. Thomas's from now on, it is said, will become more and more like Grace Church, and in order to make it such, a large endowment will be sought.

Harlem churches, a few years ago up town, are now working on endowments. True, some of them have to begin such work by removing debts. This latter task is on in earnest at St. Andrew's and the Holy Trinity Episcopal, New York Presbyterian, Calvary Methodist, and others, because those in control of these properties realize that these debts must be paid now if ever. Following the payment of these debts are to come endowment schemes, for religious leaders in Harlem and down town say they are determined that mistakes of the past, when churches were lost below Fourteenth Street, shall not be repeated.

West Side and Madison Avenue churches are also talking endowments.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for June 9, 1901.

Copyright, 1901, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT—Jesus Appears to Paul.—Acts xxii., 6-16.

GOLDEN TEXT—I was not disobedient unto the heavenly visions.—Acts xxvi., 19.

As soon as Mary Magdalene and her companions saw their risen Lord, all of their sorrow was turned into joy and gladness. When Peter saw Him his remorse and fear were lost in the blessed sense of acceptance and forgiveness. When the two men of Emmaus saw Him their hearts burned within them and their understanding was enlightened. When He revealed Himself to the whole company of the disciples in the evening all their doubts were scattered as a morning cloud before the sunshine. As soon as Thomas saw Him he exclaimed, "My Lord, and my God." When He showed Himself to Peter and his companions at the Sea of Tiberias, they saw that in Him was all of their strength and success. When He met "above five hundred brethren at once" on the mountain in Galilee, they became His ambassadors to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." And when at last they saw Him ascend into Heaven they had the assurance that He would not leave them comfortless, and the promise that He would come again to receive them to Himself.

These revelations of Himself were all suited to their several circumstances, and perfectly met the needs of each one. But they were given only to His beloved disciples. No one else felt any need of such comfort, such forgiveness, such instruction, such faith, such service, and such promises as He gave to them. And so no one else saw Him or received any benefit from His resurrection.

But now we see Him, nearly a year later, revealing Himself to one who was not a disciple. It was to one who was actually, at this very time, "breathing out threatenings and slaughter" (9: 1) against all who followed Him. But as soon as he saw Him as the others had done, at once his character, his conduct, and his desires were all changed. Instead of being "a blasphemer and a persecutor and injurious," (First Timothy, i., 3,) he became a penitent believer, and began, with more zeal than all others, to proclaim the Gospel of Jesus Christ as the one great hope of all the world. And it all came from one clear, personal vision of the risen Saviour. It was like the opening of the eyes of a blind. It ushered him into a new world, filled with new joys, animated with new hopes, and with a new and higher sense of his personal responsibilities.

CHRIST AND IMPENITENT SINNERS.

Since then Jesus has revealed Himself to many other impenitent sinners in every age, and land, and condition. And in every case everything that was included in the revelation of Himself at the first to His beloved disciples has been included in the revelation of Himself to the impenitent and unbelieving. They at once entered upon a rich spiritual inheritance. All life had a brighter aspect, and death had no terrors. The study of such a change is well worth our careful and prayerful attention.

About the time when Jesus of Nazareth was born in Bethlehem; Saul of Tarsus was born in Cilicia. It was "no mean city," (xxi., 39,) and in it His father was probably a man of considerable importance, and perhaps of wealth. He was a devout Jew upon whom, or upon whose ancestors, for some reason not well understood, the privilege of Roman citizenship had been conferred, so that his son could truly say, "I was free born." (xxii., 28.)

When this son was circumcised it is supposed that he received the compound name of "Saulus-Paulus"—"Saulus" being Hebrew and "Paulus" Roman. The one was probably given because of the family connection with the tribe of Benjamin, and marked him as "a Hebrew of the Hebrews," (Phil., iii., 5,) or, it may have been intended to denote (in conformity with the Hebrew derivation of the words) that he was a son who had long been desired—the first born of his parents—the child of many prayers—who was thenceforth, like Samuel, to be consecrated to God. The other name, "Paulus," was probably given from some connection of his ancestors (perhaps of manumitted slaves) with some member of the Roman family of the Aemilian Paull." (Conybeare and Howson.) But "Saulus," being Hebrew, was limited in its reach. "Paulus," however, being Roman, was as wide as the power of Rome. So when "Saulus-Paulus" became "the apostle of the Gentiles, (Romans, xi., 13,) and entered fully upon his great missionary work of preaching "the Gospel to every creature," his name "Saul" was significantly dropped [illegible] he was known only and everywhere as "Paul."

[illegible] to the custom of the times, a [illegible] even among the wealthy, [illegible] he grew up, learned [illegible] (xxii., 3.) This was a profitable occupation, as the tents made from the haircloth of his native province—found a ready sale in the markets of the Levant. This cloth was known as "cilicium," because it was made from the hair of the goat peculiar to Cilicia.

As a lad he was sent to Jerusalem to receive his education. Probably it was at the same age, and for the same reason—and possibly at about the same time—that Jesus of Nazareth "went up" to the same city "when He was twelve years old." (Luke, ii., 42.) Then both became "sons of the law" or were "of age," and entered upon their personal responsibilities to its demands. But while Jesus was found "in the Temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them and asking them questions," Saul entered the school of Gamaliel, and was "taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers, and was zealous toward God." (xxii., 3.)

SAUL AND JESUS CHRIST.

Thus, as his father was a Pharisee, (xxiii., 6,) his teacher was a Pharisee, (v., 34,) and he himself was a Pharisee, (Philippians, iii., 5,) he was brought up and lived "after the most straitest sect" (xxvi., 5) of the Jewish faith, and as "touching the righteousness which is in the law," he honestly believed that he was blameless. (Philippians, iii., 6.) At that time, therefore, he was himself one of that very class to whom he afterward wrote, as we saw last week, that that in which they trusted was utterly insufficent to save the soul, or even to purge the conscience. (Hebrews, ix., 9.) So he grew up to manhood, and when he stood before King Agrippa he could appeal without fear to his "manner of life as being well known to "all the Jews" (xxvi., 4) and free from all reproach."

His position, therefore, was a very high one among the Jews of Jerusalem, both because of his learning and his character. He probably lived there during all of the active ministry of our Lord, and probably often saw Him in the Temple and elsewhere. He says himself that he had known Him "after the flesh" just as others knew him. (Second Corinthians, v., 16.) But, with his intense Jewish feelings, he saw Him just as they did—only as an impostor, who, "being a man," made Himself God. (John, x., 33.) When He was crucified, he verily believed that it was necessary and right that He should die as He did, rather than that the whole nation should be deceived and perish. (John, xi., 50.) To the estimation of every Pharisee this was the only way by which the traditions and the "law of the fathers" could be maintained.

With such a character and with such feelings deeply ingrained into his very being by birth and education, he had no difficulty in obtaining authority from the High Priest," and "all the estate of the elders" (v. 5)—that is, from the Sanhedrin, to go all in his power to destroy the disciples of Jesus, and so to uproot what he and they called "heresy," (xxiv., 14,) Having such authority, he entered into the work with all of the intensity of his nature, for the constraint of a deep sense of duty toward God was upon him, and he said himself, "I verily thought myself that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth." (xxvi., 9.) He did exactly what our Lord Himself had told His disciples would be done, when He said, "The time cometh that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth God service." (John xvi., 2.)

So he "persecuted this way unto the death, binding and delivering into prisons both men and women." (v. 4.) Not content with this, he "went to Damascus to bring them which were there bound unto Jerusalem for to be punished." (v. 5.) This was one of the oldest cities in the world, and was very populous. Many Jews were living there. It was distant from Jerusalem about about one hundred and fifty miles. "As he journeyed" with a number of companions and "came near" the city, "suddenly there shone round about him a light from heaven." (ix., 3.) It was "about noon" he says in one place, (v. 6,) "at midday" he says in another, (xxvi., 13.) It was when the sun was shining clear and bright, as it can shine only in an Oriental sky.

But this light was "a great light" (v. 6)—"above the brightness of the sun." (xxvi., 13.) It was such a light as appeared in the wilderness when "the glory of the Lord filled the Tabernacle, and Moses was not able to enter into the tent of congregation." (Exodus, xl., 34, 35.) It was the light which the High Priest saw when he stood before the Mercy Seat with the blood of atonement in his hands. It signified the presence of God. It blinded Saul, for now he knew that he stood before Him as he had never done before, "and he fell to the earth." (ix., 4.)

"And when we were all fallen to the earth," he says, "I heard a voice speaking unto me and saying in the Hebrew tongue, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou Me? It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks," (xxvi., 14,) or "goad." (R. V.) Evidently this was not said in the harsh tones of denunciation, but with the tenderness of love and sorrow. It revealed to Saul how much he was injuring himself.

Then in his earnest inquiry, "Who are Thou, Lord?" he learned that he was injuring himself because he had set himself against "Jesus," (ix., 5)—"Jesus of Nazareth." (v. 8.)

THE CONVERSION OF SAUL.

It was a great revelation to him. For it said to him that the MAN, Jesus of Nazareth, whom he had known "after the flesh," whom he had always looked upon as an impostor, whom he knew had died as a felon upon the cross, and had been buried in a tomb sealed by the Roman Government, had actually risen from the dead. As Peter, and John, and Stephen had declared, He was indeed alive, and being alive, He could be none other than the very SON of GOD. The argument was irresistible. And this crucified SON of GOD had seemed to say for him, just as He did upon the Cross for all His people, "Father, forgive him, for he does it ignorantly in unbelief." (First Timothy, i., 13.) From that day he was another man. He had "seen Jesus Christ the Lord." (First Cor. ix., 1.)

The account of this conversion is given three times in "The Acts," once by St. Luke, (ix., 1-19,)" and twice by St. Paul. (xxii., 1-21; xxvi., 4-23.) In all essential particulars these accounts are the same, but each possesses some distinctive peculiarities, worthy of note.

The first account tells us very briefly that Jesus said, "He is a chosen vessel unto Me, to bear My name before the Gentiles and Kings and the children of Israel." (ix., 15.)

The second goes a step beyond this, and tells us how He was to fulfil this mission. It says, "The God of our fathers hath chosen thee, that thou shouldest know His will and see that Just One, and shouldest hear the voice of His mouth. For thou shalt be His witness unto all men, of what thou hast seen and heard." (xxii., 14, 15.) It was thus by a personal fellowship with "that Just One."

The third account goes a step further forward still and tells us both the purpose and the result of such witnessing. For according to it, Jesus said: "I have appeared unto three for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I will appear unto thee; delivering thee from the people and from the Gentiles, unto whom now I send thee—to open their eyes and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of satan unto God—that they may receive forgiveness of their sins and an inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in Me." (xxvi., 16-18.)

Thus from these three accounts we learn that Saul of Tarsus was chosen of God, not only that he might himself be saved, but that he should bear witness of all that he had seen and heard, and of all he should see and ear. And this, that the eyes of others might be opened, that they might be turned from darkness to light, and that they might receive forgiveness of sins, with all that belongs to that blessed condition. This is the purpose of every conversion of which his was a type or pattern. (I. Tim., i., 16.)

Many, however, look upon his conversion, not as a "pattern," but as very exceptional, and so "to many it has become a great stumbling block. For some imagine that they have never been converted because they have never passed through such remarkable outward circumstances as he. Others imagine that they can never be converted until they do. The one class often becomes cast down and disheartened, the other careless and indifferent.

The outward circumstances, however, were not essential features of Saul's conversion any more than were the "strong wind," and "the earthquake," and "the fire," when God dealt with Elijah. It was when he heard the "still, small voice"—and not until then—that he went out ready to receive instruction. (I. Kings, xix., 11-13.) So it was with Saul.

Before that scene on the road to Damascus he was perfectly satisfied with himself and his standing before God. Then, however, a light from heaven shined into his soul, revealing himself to himself. Then he saw the risen Jesus as "a Prince and a Saviour," exalted to give him "repentance and forgiveness of sins." (v., 31.) Then he consecrated his life to Him. And this is the story of every one who is turned from darkness to light.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What were the effects when Jesus revealed Himself to His disciples?

To whom does He reveal Himself in this lesson? What is said of it, and of subsequent revelations?

About what time was Saul of Tarsus born, and what is said of the name given to him?

What trade did he learn as he grew up? When was he sent to Jerusalem, and what is said of it?

What was his religious position, and what did he know of Jesus?

Why, and under whose authority, did he go to Damascus, and what occurred on the way?

Of what did this revelation convince him, and what was its effect upon him?

How many accounts are given of his conversion? What was the peculiar feature of each, and what are we to learn from them?

What is said of his conversion as "a pattern" of all conversions?

Rite of Confirmation at Almshouse.

Bishop Potter will visit the chapel of the Good Shepherd, adjoining the Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, for the purpose of administering the rite of confirmation tomorrow, Trinity Sunday. A special boat will leave the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, East River, at 3:15 P. M. Friends of the City Mission Society are cordially invited to attend.

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J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches, 11. Dr. Morse, 8. Subject, "Eddyism and Christian Science." Public invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Help from the Sanctuary." 8 P. M., "A Man Without a Conscience." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St.
Rev. R. P. Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the pastor.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST St.—Service 11 o'clock; Pastor, Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., will preach.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—Dr. Judson, 10:45 and 7:45. Evening subject: "The Gospel of Salt," first in series on "Gospel of Commonplace."

ROBERT BRUCE SMITH,
Pastor Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Av. and 92d St. 11 A. M.—"Forgiveness with God." 7:45 P. M.—"The Prodigal Church."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., will preach; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH AV. and 44th St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30 A. M.; evangelistic services, 7:30 P. M.; week night services, 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 53d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST. AND MADISON Av.—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell. Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Revelations of the Triune God," and at evensong, 8 P. M., (seats free,) on "Our Nation's Shame and Glory."

CATHEDRAL CRYPT, AMSTERDAM AV. AND 113th St.—Trinity Sunday, June 2, 9 A. M., morning prayer; 10 A. M., ordination of Deacons and priests.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Anthem, "Above Him Stood the Seraphim."—Mendelssohn. Choral evensong, 8 P. M.
Anthem, "Holy, Holy, Holy," Gounod.
Organ recital at 7:40 P. M.
The rector will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Holy Communion, 9 A. M.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Trinity Masses for Communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass, procession, and sermon, 10:45; solemn evensong and procession, 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 57TH St., between 8th and 9th Avs.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 o'clock, morning prayer and holy communion, sermon by the rector, Rev. Dr. Lubeck; 8 o'clock, evening prayer, sermon by the Rev. W. H. Owen, Jr.

HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCH, EAST 74TH Street, Dr. Hughes, Rector.—Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M.; musical service, 8 P. M.

NEW YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY Mission Society.—Bishop Potter will visit the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, adjoining the Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, for the purpose of administering the Rite of Confirmation, on Trinity Sunday, June 2d. A special boat will leave the foot of 26th Street, East River, at 3:15 P. M. Friends of the City Mission Society are cordially invited to attend.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, PARISH House, 211 and 213 East 42d St., Rev. Leslie E. Learned, Pastor. Morning service at 11 A. M.; evening service at 8 P. M. All seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-126 West 69th St. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.—Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF St. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services, 11 o'clock.

At Metropolitan Temple,
7th Av. and 14th St.
Holy Communion and sermon at morning service. Dr. Mead, 8. Illustrated lecture on Africa Monday. Musical evening with great masters Tuesday. Prayer meeting Wednesday. Services every night.

People's Popular Concert To-night
Gordon Thomas and others. Musical selection all nations.

BEEKMAN HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Rev. Edwin Whittier Caswell, Pastor.—Subject, 11 A. M., "Danger Signals"; evening, "Christ's Unchangeable Priesthood."

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST. The Rev. Dr. F. M. North.—Communion service, 11. Rev. Dr. J. H. Fairchild, pastor, 8.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 109TH ST., EAST of Madison Av., Dr. Sumner Stone.—10:45, 7:45; vested choir; evening theme, "Morning Star of Reformation in England."

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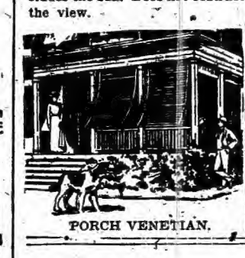

PORCH VENETIAN.

PIAZZA VENETIAN.

B. Altman & Co. announce that as usual, during the months of June, July, August and September, their store will be closed on Saturdays at 12 o'clock (noon), commencing to-day, June 1st.

Religious Notices.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D. Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by the pastor, followed by service of holy communion; 5 P. M., preaching by the assistant pastor, Rev. A. D. Ball; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M., Midweek social devotional service, Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 70th St., West of Columbus Av.—11 A. M., sermon by Dr. J. O. Wilson, Pastor. Holy communion and reception of members; 4 P. M., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., will preach.

34th St. Methodist Episcopal Church, Near 9th Av.—10:45 A. M., communion; 7 P. M., open-air meeting, followed by evangelistic service, in charge of R. S. Pardington, D. D.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., will preach.
Service Sunday, June 2d,
at 11 A. M.
Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D., will preach.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper
at close of service.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service; preaching by Dr. Smith; 4:30 P. M., holy communion; 8 P. M., evening service; Dr. Smith preaches; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.—The pastor, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., will conduct the services on June 2, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. In the afternoon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. The public is cordially invited.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., communion; 8 P. M., "Historic Presbyterianism."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., pastor. Rev. Arthur C. McGiffert, Jr., will preach in the morning, and Rev. William W. Coe in the evening. Bible school in chapel, 10 A. M. Classes for adults.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th Av. and 31st St., Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Unconscious Blindness"; 8 P. M., "The Abundant Life." All are welcome.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D.; preparatory service Friday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, D. D.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45 and evening at 7:45 by the pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates. Visitors cordially welcomed.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The pastor, Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 9:15. Evening, an illustrated temperance sermon by Dr. Chapman. Mr. S. H. Hadley of the Water Street Mission and others will speak. Special musical programme.

The "Old First" Church,
5th Av., 11th to 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D.,
11 A. M.—"The Divinity Christ."
4:30 P. M.—"The Promise of the Holy Ghost."
WELCOME!

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, 4th St. near 6th Av.
Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.
10:30—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
7:45—"Spiritual Elevation."
Chorus of 30. Dr. F. D. Lawson, director.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN, 6TH and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45, 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30. Y. P. Society C. E., 6:55.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. In the afternoon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

Collegiate Church,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. J. Preston Searle, D. D., 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister,
will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning, "The Shadow at the Feast." Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the morning sermon. Evening, "The Unjust Steward."

Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister,
will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate Church,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, Minister,
will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, An Answer to Critics of "Unitarianism Who Say Unitarians Do Not Believe in Christ." The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—"Children's Day." service, 11 A. M. Sermon for children by Dr. Eaton. The rite of baptism will be administered. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M.
"The Divine Extravagance."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St. Corner Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M.; Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach; subject, "The Hall of Fame; or, Our Debt to Great Men." All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Church service at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Rev. Lewis P. Mercer of Chicago. Subject: "The Divine Admonition to the King's Daughter." Ps., XLV., 10-11. Chapel of Divine Providence, 356 West 44th St. Evening service 8 o'clock. Preaching by the Rev. T. F. Wright of Cambridge, Mass. Subject: "The Lord and the Captive."

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 57TH ST., W. 9th Av.—Evening prayer, 5 o'clock Sunday, followed by sermon on "Martyrdom, Past and Future." All invited.

CHRIST'S MEETINGS.—Resurrection; Chimney Hall, 25th St., 8th Av., Sunday evenings, 8. Truths to all from Christ through His personal instrument, Manns Stratford. Second coming of Christ, Cushing; celestial signs, Laidlaw, Brooklyn, 610 Lafayette Av., Sundays, 3; Wednesday, Friday evenings.

Religious Notices.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN,) 323 West 56th St., Rev. B. Q. Denham, Pastor.—10:45 A. M., "Christianity, the World Religion"; 8 P. M., "Seeking Pearls."

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 187-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HENRY FRANK,
Carnegie Lyceum, 11:15, "Spiritualism and Religion"; last lecture but one this season; seats free; welcome.

"IN HIS STEPS"
SHELDON'S STORY,
INTERPRETED BY LEONARD GARVER of California. Sunday, 4 P. M. West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 57th Street and 8th Ave. Robert Patterson String, Baritone, and trained chorus will sing. All seats free. For men exclusively.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—Tuxedo, Madison Av. and 59th St., Sunday, at 3 and 8, Miss Margaret Gaule, renowned psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Excellent music.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.
8 Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av. Lectures Sunday evenings, 7:45; June 2, "What Is Theosophy?" by T. R. Prater.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
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SPECIAL SERVICE TO-DAY
from
PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. ONLY:
Leave Pier (New) No. 1 North River, 9:40, 11:00 A. M.
12:15, 1:30, 2:45, 4:00, 5:00, 6:15 P. M.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 1:25, 2:40, 3:55, 5:10, 6:10, 7:30 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 50 Cents.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON
To WEST POINT and NEWBURGH.—Fast Str. "Ramsdell" leaves PRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days 9:30 A. M. WEST 129TH ST. Recreation Pier, 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, leave NEWBURGH daily 6:30 P. M., arrive in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.
Fare one way, 50 cts. Round trip, 75 cts.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie.
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
½ rate to Cairo, N. Y., May 29 to June 4.

DEEP-SEA FISHING DAILY.
Al Foster's safe iron steamer Angler. East 23d St., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.
Fishing as usual.—Passengers on Al. Foster's Iron Steamer Angler caught 6 to 14 Seabass, Porgies, Blackfish, Fluke, Codfish, and Pollack. All week.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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meet all trains and steamers at the chief cities and ports of EUROPE, and all holders of "COOK'S TICKETS," purchased in America, are entitled to their services and assistance everywhere FREE OF CHARGE.
These tickets allow perfect freedom of action, and do not require the holder to travel with a party.
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City of Washington....Tuesday, June 4, 1 P. M.
Advance.....Tuesday, June 11, 1 P. M.
Battery Park Building, 21

NO SIGN OF HATFIELD GOLD

But Claimants to Wygant's "Find" Are Turning Up.

Tale of Treasure May Be Followed by Stories of Casks of Wine in Staten Island Caves.

About the time when the sun should have shown its strange face to the residents of Port Richmond, S. I., yesterday morning Melville E. Wygant, the liveryman, and John Redmond, the court clerk, dug up that mysterious pot of gold which was found in the cellar of the old Hatfield homestead on Wednesday last. At least they say they did.

From early morning until late at night the remaining cellar walls of the old homestead were a source of great attraction and interest to many persons yesterday. Wygant and Redmond made a holiday of it. Wygant, not certain that he could successfully withstand another volley of questions such as had been fired at him on Memorial Day, called to his aid his counsel, Lawyer Brown of Port Richmond. Both Mr. Wygant and Lawyer Brown were remarkably accommodating. They furnished not only details as to the find, but transportation for visitors who desired to see the place where the treasure was buried.

As early as 9 o'clock the looked-for threats of lawsuits began to reach Mr. Wygant in his office. The first one came by telephone. The man at the other end was Charles W. Schutzendorf, the notary who witnessed the bill of sale to J. W. Darcey and signed by Charles Rosenberg.

"I'll give you until 12 o'clock to give up that gold," is what Mr. Wygant says he heard.

A little later a not overconfident claimant of the gold notified Mr. Wygant that he could be bought off from making any trouble for $200. Of course, Mr. Wygant spurned the arrangement, because he confidently believes "findings is keepings."

"I have gathered in all the coins which I foolishly let slip from my hand," explained Mr. Wygant.

"Yes," chimed in Lawyer Brown, "we thought it wise to do that. You see, to make out a case against us the claimants must identify their property—must tell the court how much and what they lay claim to."

"That's it! That's it!" corroborated Mr. Wygant. Then to some doubters he said: "That's why I can't tell you just how much I found. You see, it isn't fair to ask me. It would give the claimants an advantage. If one of my stablemen had found the gold, well, he might snap his finger at them. But they could recover from me. They could sue me for $100,000 and get it."

Again the telephone bell jingled.

"Will one of you who seem to doubt the finding of this gold answer this message?" requested Mr. Wygant. "I think I know who the man is and what he wants."

"I would like to know when you will take this stuff out of my safe," came over the wire.

"What stuff?" asked the listener.

"Oh, this gold and silver which you have here," was the reply.

"Soak it," responded the listener, in disgust.

"Oh, don't! don't!" protested Mr. Wygant. "That man is a reputable real estate agent here in Port Richmond."

"We thought you had banked the stuff," somebody suggested, softly.

"Only a part of it," responded Mr. Wygant, without changing the expression of his face.

Mr. Wygant's story of the finding of the treasure was corroborated by one native, who insisted that he had seen gold, at a rough guess, $40,000, in an old pot in Mr. Wygant's office. D. B. Van Name, an ex-Judge and a prominent Methodist, asserted that he had seen a large quantity of gold in a pot in Mr. Wygant's office. Last, but not least, came Redmond, Wygant's ally in the gold-finding episode.

Redmond embellished an already flowery tale with a new feature. A man named G. F. Gill, he said, had found under one of the buildings adjoining the Hatfield homestead, several casks of liquor, which had been improved by age. Redmond was more explicit about the gold bullion which is said to have been a part of the find; describing it as having been in the form of bars, about six inches in length.

This story is believed by many of the residents of Port Richmond. Weird stories about sea Captains, pirates, &c., who are said to have been robbed in the neighborhood of the Hatfield homestead, and which have been floating about Port Richmond for years paved the way for this.

NEW YORK HORSES WIN.

Fourteen Ribbons Captured at Philadelphia Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—"When the judges finish making the awards to New York exhibitors there will be precious few ribbons left for local and other fanciers to divide among themselves," said an interested spectator at the Philadelphia Horse Show to-day at Wissahickon Heights.

Fourteen classes were judged to-day, and, peculiarly, Gotham exhibitors received fourteen ribbons, divided up as follows: Four blue, or first prizes; four red, or second prizes; three orange, or third prizes, and three white, representing very highly commended.

Frederick C. Stevens, as on the previous days, captured a major portion of the ribbons in the hackney class with his chestnut stallion Attraction and chestnut stallion Derby Danegelt, while Victoria III. and Victoria IV. outclassed all the other hackney mares. Mrs. W. Stanton Elliot won the blue in the harness class with the chestnut gelding Flashlight, while Mrs. H. H. Good was awarded third in the same class with the brown mare L'Allegro.

Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest won a third and a fourth in the harness horse class with the brown gelding Royal Turk, Frank Jay Gould capturing first with the bay stallion Burlingham, and William C. Whitney second, with the chestnut gelding Challenger.

In the saddle horse class J. Holloway won third, with the brown mare Louise, and Sydney J. Hollowell received the very highly commended ribbon with the bay gelding The Scout.

The last class of the day judged was the high jumpers, and after a long series of trials lasting until twilight, Howard Willett's bay gelding Heatherblown was awarded the red ribbon. Rain fell at intervals during the afternoon and made the footing insecure for the jumpers, and the performances were only ordinary.

VASSAR RECORDS BROKEN.

Class of 1901 Won Championship in Annual Athletic Contests.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 31.—The athletic contests for this year were concluded at Vassar College this afternoon, and four new records were established. The events in which the old records were broken were the 220-yard run, running high jump, running broad jump, and 300-yard relay race. Altogether twelve events have been contested, and a review of the results shows that the points are to be apportioned as follows: Seniors, 38; juniors, 28; sophomores, 20; freshmen, 16. This, according to Vassar's custom, makes the class of 1901 the champions for the year. Summary:

220-Yard Run—Won by Anna S. Wood, 1903, Port Richmond, S. I.; Geraldine D. Scott, 1901, Dunkirk, N. Y., second; Edith S. Jackson, 1903, Kenneth Square, Penn., third. Time—0:31 1-5. Best previous record 0:32 4-5.

Putting the Shot—Won by Celia A. Spyer, 1903, Providence; Ella H. White, 1902, Cambridge, Mass., second; Hermine A. Steingester, 1901, Brooklyn, third. Distance, 24 feet 2 inches. Best previous record, 25 feet 4 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by Dora E. Merrill, 1903, Brooklyn; Annie W. Wood, 1904, Arlington, Mass., second; Anna L. Schuidice, 1901, Danbury, Conn., third. Height—4 feet ¾ inch. Best previous record—4 feet ½ inch.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Mary E. Gardner, 1904, Chicago; Alice S. Gibson, 1901, Croton Falls, N. Y., second; Elizabeth B. Rowley, 1901, Allegheny, Penn., third. Distance—13 feet 7½ inches. Best previous record—13 feet 3 inches.

Miss Gardner, Exhibition Jump.—14 feet 3½ inches.

300-Yard Relay Race.—Won by [illegible] taken in 0:42 1-5. Freshmen second, [illegible] third. Best previous record—0:43.

INDEPENDENCE TO SAIL TO-DAY

The Yacht's Hollow Boom Successfully Placed by Rigger Billman.

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—The yacht Independence will go out for her first sail to-morrow if the weather be of the sort for an untried boat. The sails were carried to the boat this morning, and the first thing in the morning the sailors will bend them on, so that by 10 o'clock the Independence ought to have her nose headed toward Boston Light.

Mr. Lawson's steam yacht Dreamer, with a party of the owner's friends on board, will go down with the sloop, and the tender, having on board a party of newspaper men, will follow. The Independence will be given a sail-stretching trial, and, as it promises to be arduous on the sailors, they will be given a rest on Sunday. Next week, if no defects in rigging or sails have been developed, the yacht will go out for daily spins in order to prove the quality of the equipment before the actual and severer tuning up trials begin.

The big hollow main boom was successfully slung this afternoon as the yacht lay at the State Docks, in South Boston. It is a fine-looking spar and appears in good proportion to the lofty mast. The work of slinging it was done by Rigger Billman after his men had bent on the throat and peak lifts.

INDEPENDENCE NOW ELIGIBLE.

Thomas W. Lawson and the N. Y. Y. C. Are Said to Have Settled All Their Differences.

Additional correspondence between Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club and Thomas W. Lawson, relative to the entry of Independence in the trial races, is said to have resulted favorably for the Boston boat.

As matters now stand, Mr. Lawson has agreed to transfer Independence to a member of the New York Yacht Club and has himself selected the man in whose name Independence will be sailed. Mr. Lawson, it is said, will transfer Independence to a Boston yachtsman. Confirmation of this report could not be obtained from members of the Challenge Committee, who alone can speak with authority in the matter.

From present indications, it is likely that the question will be definitely settled early next week and the rest of the correspondence made public.

CONSTITUTION AT BRISTOL.

Several Minor Changes Made to the Yacht's Rigging.

BRISTOL, R. I., May 31.—The extra backstays attached to the Constitution's mast a week ago and the preventer backstays were to-day shortened several feet, owing to the spring of the mainmast head bringing the end of the stays too near the deck. The mast snaps loudly when the boat is sailing in a stiff breeze. The boat is not going to have new stays at present, but will have them later.

Two seamen of the Constitution's crew from Long Island are ill on board the Mount Morris, and under the care of a physician. One of them is seriously ill.

Late this afternoon a new mainsail taken from Herreshoff's sail loft was stowed on board the tender Mount Morris for future use.

The moorings of the Constitution were shifted just before dark to-day, as the weather looked threatening. There seems to be a great amount of secrecy relative to all movements on board the boat, even to the most unimportant things.

NEWPORT'S YACHT NEWS.

Many Thirty-Footers Will Race There Throughout the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 31.—There will be renewed interest in the special class of Newport thirty-footers this Summer, as several additions have been made to it, and many trophies will be offered during the season.

Harry Payne Whitney and Almeric H. Paget will be missed in the contests, as they were among the best amateur skippers in the fleet last season. The boats and owners that will have headquarters here are:

Vaquero III., Herman B. Duryea; Veda, J. Clinch Smith; Carolina, Pembroke Jones; Hera, Ralph N. Ellis; Wawa, Reginald Brooks; Dorothy, Clarence W. Dolon; Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.; Pollywog, Winthrop Rutherford; Raccoon, John R. Drexel; Asahi, W. Starr Miller and Whitney Warren, and Mayi, C. Bullock.

Thomas W. Lawson, owner of the Independence, has accepted the invitation of the Newport Yacht Club to use its clubhouse and floats this Summer.

L. A. W. ROAD REPORTS.

Macadam Roads in Good Condition, but Earth Roads Poor.

The weekly road report of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, issued yesterday, states that the macadam roads of Greater New York and vicinity are generally in excellent condition, having been washed clean of dust and dirt by the recent rains. The earth roads are poor, but a day of drying winds and sunshine will put many of the less traveled ones in good condition. The edge paths, as a rule, are superior to the roads.

In view of the condition of the roads, it is probable that riders who keep to the well-known Long Island roads for their tours of to-day or to-morrow will find the best cycling, but for those who desire a trip over the roads north of the city the following route to Tarrytown or Nyack is suggested: Go over the Central Bridge and up Jerome Avenue seven miles to the city line, where the macadam pavement ends. A few hundred yards beyond this McLean Avenue crosses; take this road to the left and go about a quarter of a mile to the first road to the right; continue up this road three-quarters of a mile to the end, Mount Vernon Avenue; keep to the left, following the trolley cars which run from Mount Vernon to Yonkers; cross the Northern Railroad at Dunwoodie Station and go up the next hill.

At the top of this hill there is a roadhouse; take the road at the right hand side of this house to Sawmills, and keep on about a mile and a quarter to the forks. Here take the left hand fork, and continue to the end of the macadam pavement, and thence about a half mile over a poor dirt road to Farragut Avenue, where take the road to the left for a mile to Hastings. When you first turn into Farragut Avenue, after crossing the railroad, there is a steep hill but it is ridable, and it improves as you go down the grade. At Hastings turn to the left and follow Broadway straight ahead to Tarrytown. From Tarrytown Nyack may be reached by a ferry which runs at half hourly intervals.

ELMHURST HIGH SCHOOL WON.

H. G. Messenger Won All the Points Scored for His School.

The young athletes of the Elmhurst (L. I.) High School won the championship of the Queens Borough Interscholastic Athletic League at the annual meeting at the Flushing Driving Park, Flushing, L. I., yesterday afternoon with a score of 64 points. Flushing High School was second, with 48 points; Richmond Hill High School was third, with 29 points, and Long Island City High School was fourth, with 27 points. Jamaica High School scored 2 points and Woodside High School 1 point.

The feature of the meeting was the remarkable performance of H. G. Messenger of the Long Island City High School, who alone scored the 27 points which gave his school fourth place, winning the 220-yard hurdle, running broad jump, 220-yard senior run, and 12-pound hammer throw, obtaining second place in the 100-yard senior run and the standing broad jump, and finishing third in the pole vault.

A good showing was also made by Walter Runge of the Flushing High School, who won the shot-put and the one-mile bicycle race, finished second in the one-third-mile and the one-half-mile bicycle races, and was third in the hammer throw, scoring 17 points for his school. For Elmhurst the best work was done by E. W. Scott, who won the 120-yard hurdle race and the 100-yard senior run, and tied for first place in the pole vault, and by C. Tallman, who won the 100-yard and 220-yard junior runs, and tied with Scott in the pole vault. The victory of Elmhurst, however, was due to all around team work. The summary of points won follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Points.
Elmhurst High School	7	9	2	64
Flushing High School	5	4	11	48
Richmond Hill High School	3	4	2	20
Long Island City High School	4	2	1	27
Jamaica High School	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Woodside High School	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Total	[illegible]	19	18	271

RECORD SPEED FOR POLO

Meadow Brook Team Makes Three Goals in Sixty Seconds.

GEORGE GOULD'S CLUB BEATEN

Brilliant Goal by T. A. Havemeyer in Three Long Strokes—Spectators Wild with Excitement.

T. A. Havemeyer's half-minute goal made from three long and powerful strokes covering three-fourths the length of the Meadow Brook polo field, was the sensation of the day yesterday in the game between Meadow Brook first and the second team of Lakewood. The competition was the fifth for the Hempstead cups now being played for at the Meadow Brook Club, near Westbury, L. I., and Havemeyer's goal came at the turning point of the contest in the third period, when the home club was beginning to forge ahead. It created such exuberant enthusiasm that Clarence Mackay tossed his sombrero high in the air and yelled himself hoarse, and his excitement was shared by the entire Meadow Brook contingent.

Meadow Brook won the game, which was one of the prettiest played this season, by 10½ goals to 3¾ for George Gould's quartet. The teams were evenly balanced on handicaps, and that lent interest to the match. Lakewood held the ascendency for the first two periods, scoring twice in the first, while Meadow Brook made nothing. At the close of the second period the Jerseymen still had a lead of ½ a goal. The players by this time had been stirred to fever heat, and there were several claims of foul, George Gould once being accused by his Meadow Brook opponent of fouling. The position of Referee Nicoll was by no means enviable, but he only allowed two fouls, one against each side. Those occurred in the third period, which was the stirring one of the day.

George Gould made the opening goal, and it was the last that his club made, for immediately after the entire Meadow Brook team went into the game with a rush characteristic of a miniature tornado and knocked six goals in thirteen minutes. Havemeyer and Page first scored cleverly, and then came the most remarkable one minute of actual play that has been seen this year. Havemeyer, who had been playing a typical Meadow Brook game all through, suddenly seemed endowed with the speed and accuracy worthy of a Keene. Taking the ball from Stevens, who backed it from the Lakewood goal, he gave it a magnificent long stroke, landing in front of the house. Riding like the wind, he was on the ball in a twinkling, and a long stroke, sending the sphere high in the air, carried it half way to the goal. The Meadow Brook crowd was almost wild with joy, and when, by a third stroke similar to the others, Havemeyer lifted the ball so that it sailed gracefully between the posts, the throng howled in spasms of delight. It was the finest goal that has been made this season.

In the next half minute Stevens made two goals, each in fifteen seconds, and these brilliant plays put an entirely different appearance to the game. Meadow Brook kept to its team work much better than its opponents, and the latter weakened materially after the first two periods. Alexander and Flinsch did noble work for Lakewood, while Havemeyer and Stevens easily shared the honors for Meadow Brook. Page rode rapidly, and sometimes wildly, and Appleton made an efficient back. Stevens closed the contest with two well-made goals in the final period. The wet field was responsible for two falls, Stevens and Alexander being the victims, but neither was hurt, and returned to the game with the loss of only a few seconds. The line-up and score follow:

Meadow Brook, First.		Lakewood, Second.	
1. H. S. Page	4	1. George J. Gould	3
2. T. A. Havemeyer	4	2. A. S. Alexander	4
3. R. L. Stevens	3	3. R. E. F. Flinsch	5
Back, J. W. Appleton	4	Back, P. F. Collier	3
Total	15	Total	15

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1.	Alexander, Lakewood		3:30
2.	Flinsch, Lakewood		8:00

Lakewood penalized ½ goal for two safeties by Collier.

SECOND PERIOD.

1.	Gould, Lakewood		2:00
2.	Appleton, Meadow Brook		10:00
3.	Stevens, Meadow Brook		0:15
4.	Alexander, Lakewood		1:00
5.	Havemeyer, Meadow Brook		1:30

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	Gould, Lakewood		2:00
2.	Havemeyer, Meadow Brook		2:00
3.	Page, Meadow Brook		2:00
4.	Havemeyer, Meadow Brook		0:30
5.	Stevens, Meadow Brook		0:15
6.	Stevens, Meadow Brook		0:15
7.	Havemeyer, Meadow Brook		6:00

Lakewood penalized ¾ of a goal for a foul and one safety. Meadow Brook penalized ½ for a foul.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1.	Stevens, Meadow Brook		18:15
2.	Stevens, Meadow Brook		1:30

Summary—Meadow Brook—Goals earned, 11; lost ½ by penalty for a foul. Total, 10½.

Lakewood—Goals earned, 5; lost 1¼ goals for a foul and three safeties. Total, 3¾.

Referee—Benjamin Nicoll. Timekeeper—H. L. Herbert.

Rockaway and the Lakewood Freebooters will meet to-day at the same place in the first game for the Meadow Brook Cups. The final for the Hempstead Cups will be played on Monday.

PASSAIC REGATTA TO-DAY.

Several Local Clubs Will Send Crews to Compete.

The twenty-seventh annual regatta of the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association will be held this afternoon on the Passaic River, beginning at 1:30 o'clock. The events will be as follows: Junior single shells, junior double shells, junior four-oared gigs, junior eight-oared shells, senior single shells, special senior single shells, open to scullers who have never won a senior race, and senior eight-oared shells.

The senior eight-oared-shell race has three entries—the Dauntless Rowing Club and the Union Boat Club, of this city, and the Institute Boat Club of Newark. The Institute and the Nonpareil junior eights are entered in the junior eight-oared-shell race, and C. S. Titus of the Union Boat Club of this city and James Bond, Jr., of the Bachelors' Barge Club of Philadelphia will meet in the senior singles. The latter won the association senior single event in the Harlem regatta Thursday with conspicuous ability. In the special senior single race, the entries include Lester N. Mackey of the Nassau Boat Club of this city and several local oarsmen. S. A. Cramer of the Lone Star Boat Club is entered in the junior singles.

All the races will be rowed over a straightaway course down the river, with the finish opposite the Institute Boat Clubhouse. The distance will be a mile and a half for the eight-oared events and one mile for the other races.

Cornell's 'Varsity Crew Selected.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 31.—As a result of the change in the 'Varsity crew at Cornell to-day the following men were announced as fixtures for the first crew: Robbins, stroke; Petty, 7; Vanderhoef, 6; Lueder, 5; Van Alstyne, 4; Kushke, 3; Ballinger, 2; Sebring, bow; Long, coxswain. The last five men named were taken from the second 'Varsity eight, which participated in yesterday's race on Lake Cayuga. The second 'Varsity crew will now be disbanded, it is thought. It is probable that the other three members, Beyer, Merrill, and Smith, will be put into the four-oared shell, and will row for Cornell in this race at Poughkeepsie July 3. The first 'Varsity as made up to-night will undoubtedly not be changed again this season.

Silver Cup for Coach Delaney.

HAMILTON, N. Y., May 31.—The students of Colgate University to-day presented a solid silver loving cup to Jeremiah Delaney, who coached their successful team in yesterday's intercollegiate meet.

Following is the football schedule of Colgate University for the season of 1901: Sept. 28, Cornell at Ithaca; Oct. 9, Williams College at Williamstown; Oct. 19, Union College at Schenectady; Oct. 26, University of Rochester at Hamilton; Nov. 1, Hobart College at Geneva; Nov. 2, University of Buffalo at Buffalo; Nov. 9, Hamilton College at Hamilton.

Harvard's Tennis Champion.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 31.—J. A. Roche, 1903, of Chicago, won the inter-class tennis tournament of Harvard to-day by defeating R. Bishop, 1901, of Boston, in the final round.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Disappoint a Large Crowd—Brooklyn Lost Final Game at Home.

Several thousand persons journeyed to the Polo Grounds yesterday to see the game which had been previously announced by the New York Baseball Club management between the local team and Boston, but the crowd was disappointed, and many took their defeat in no gentle manner. It seemed strange to them that a game could not be played on the grounds yesterday, when the sun had shone brightly since noon at least, and little rain had fallen in the morning; when the day before, immediately after torrents had descended on the grounds and for days previously, two games were played.

The main complaint seemed to be that apparently there was no way of notifying those down town of a condition like yesterday, when a long journey for nothing was the sole result of an afternoon. Boston is again announced for to-day with Matthewson in the box for New York.

The Brooklyn baseball team played its final game of the present at-home series yesterday at Washington Park, the Pittsburgs beating them out in a fair contest. As Gatins was not in condition to play third base for Brooklyn, a slight change in the makeup of the team was necessary, Capt. Kelley moving over to third base, and Farrell looking after the territory about first base. Both played their positions well, although a brace of errors by Farrell in the ninth inning were responsible for the tallying of the runs by Pittsburg in that inning. An error by Daly also contributed to the defeat of the Brooklyns.

The main stumbling block in their way to victory, however, was the effective pitching of Philippe, who allowed the Brooklyns but five hits, one of which was a scratch. His support was fair, but the Pittsburgs did not perform as well as they might while on the bases. In the seventh inning quick throws by McGuire caught men in two instances who might have tallied. Kennedy pitched the entire game for Brooklyn. While not hit hard the Pittsburgs generally managed to get in a hit where it would do the most damage.

Pittsburg scored the first run in the fourth inning on a base on balls, a single, and a fly to the outfield. Daly's three bagger and Dahlen's out enabled Brooklyn to tie the score in this inning. The fifth inning saw Brooklyn in the lead, Sheckard tallying on Keeler's out and a wild throw by Bransfield to Leach. Two singles and an out at first by Pittsburg evened up matters again in the sixth inning. With the bases all occupied and no one out, Pittsburg made but one run in the seventh inning, two men being caught off the bases. With Ely out in the ninth inning, O'Connor hit for two bases. He was caught at the plate on Philippe's single to Keeler, the latter making a fine throw home. A fumble and a wild throw by Farrell on Beaumont's hit sent Philippe across the plate, and Beaumont reached home with the final run on Clark's two-base hit. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
B'mont, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Clark, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Wagner, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Bransf'l, 1b.	0	2	13	1	1	1	0
Ritchie, 2b.	0	0	4	7	0	0	0
Leach, 3b.	0	1	2	1	1	1	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	0	6	0	0	0
O'Connor, c.	0	1	4	1	0	0	0
Philippi, p.	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	5	10	27	16	2	2	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sheckard, lf.	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Kelley, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Daly, 2b.	1	1	3	5	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
McCreery, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Farrell, 1b.	0	1	11	1	1	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	0	4	5	0	0	0
Kennedy, p.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total.	2	5	27	21	3	0	0

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Clark, O'Connor. Three-base hit—Daly. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 6. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Clark, Wagner, Philippi, Sheckard, Keeler. Double play—Ely, Ritchie, and Bransfield. Sacrifice hits—Ritchie, Keeler, Dahlen. First base on balls—By Kennedy, 3; by Philippi, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Farrell. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3; by Philippi, 4. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Cunningham.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	15	9	.625	Brooklyn	14	15	.483
Cincinnati	16	12	.571	Boston	11	14	.440
Philadelphia	17	13	.567	St. Louis	13	17	.433
Pittsburg	16	14	.533	Chicago	12	20	.375

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Chicago.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 9; Baltimore, 0, (forfeit; actual score, 5 to 5, ninth inning.
At Chicago—Chicago, 10; Boston, 5.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 3; Washington, 3, (seven innings; darkness.)
At Cleveland—Athletics, 15; Cleveland, 14.

Eastern League Games.

At Providence—Providence, 6; Hartford, 5, (thirteen innings.)
At Rochester—Rochester, 2; Montreal, 2, (six innings; rain.)
At Worcester—Worcester, 6; Syracuse, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Rome, 4; Schenectady, 1.
At Albany—Cortland, 1; Albany, 0.

Score of Other Games.

At Bangor—Tufts, 7; University of Maine, 5.
At Lewiston—Bowdoin, 2; Bates, 1.
At Syracuse—Syracuse University, 5; Middlebury, 4.
At Ithaca—Ithaca High School, 11; Syracuse High School, 8.

GEORGETOWN, 10; FORDHAM, 1.

The Georgetown University baseball team easily defeated that of Fordham College yesterday afternoon on the latter's grounds by the score of 10 to 1. The result of the game was in doubt until the seventh inning, when the visitors bunched their hits and scored 5 runs. The score:

FORDHAM.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Keane, cf.	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Butler, c.	0	1	3	6	0	0	0
O'Brien, 3b.	0	0	3	1	2	0	0
Mitchell, lf.	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
McKenna, p.	1	2	1	4	0	0	0
Heide, 1b.	0	1	9	1	1	0	0
Horan, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Hartman, ss.	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
Ewald, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1	0	0
Scanlan, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	1	7	27	9	9	0	0

GEORGETOWN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Drill, c.	1	2	5	6	1	0	0
Connors, 1b.	1	2	12	0	0	0	0
Moran, ss.	1	1	2	3	0	0	0
Cox, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Golden, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Walsh, lf.	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
O'Hara, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0	0	0
Dowling, 3b.	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
Fay, p.	0	0	0	7	2	0	0
Total.	10	10	27	14	5	0	0

Fordham	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Georgetown	0	0	2	0	1	0	5	2	0	—10

Two-base hits—Butler, 1; Mitchell, 1; Walsh, 1; Drill, 1. Three-base hits—Connors, 1. Sacrifice hits—Connors, 1; Moran, 1. First base on balls—Off McKenna, 2; of Scanlan, 3. Struck out—By McKenna, 2; by Fay, 6. Stolen bases—Walsh, 1. Double play—Moran to Connors. Wild pitches—McKenna, 2. Passed balls—Butler, 1; Drill, 1. Hit by pitched ball.—Walsh, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. T. Burns.

HARVARD, 11; CORNELL, 0.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 31.—The Cornell baseball team was beaten this afternoon by Harvard, 11 to 0, the latter outplaying the visitors at almost every point. None of the Harvard players made errors, and with one or two exceptions, all the team batted well. Thirteen hits were made, with a total of twenty-one bases, Capt. Reid knocking two home runs. Murphy did not play to-day on account of an examination, and George took his place at second base. He played well and made four straight hits at the bat. Clarkson was very effective. The Cornell outfielders made bad errors, and the throwing of the infielders was slow and inaccurate. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Harvard	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	—11	13	0
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	5

Batteries—Clarkson and Reid; Chase, Morrison, and Whinery.

Yale Freshmen Win at Golf.

The Yale freshman golf team had little difficulty in defeating the Cutler School team of this city in a match yesterday at the Apawamis Club, near Rye. The collegians won by 27 holes to 10. The players and scores are:

YALE FRESHMEN.	Holes.	CUTLER.	Holes.
Perin	3	C. Dalley	0
Richmond	0	Carroll	8
Williams	12	L. Dalley	0
Smith	0	Jones	2
Reed	9	Downey	0
Rossiter	3	Default	0
Total	27	Total	10

Amherst Best of Three Colleges.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 31.—Amherst won the tricollegiate athletic meet on Weston Field this afternoon, with 70 4-5 points, Williams winning 51 3-5 points, and Wesleyan 13 3-5. The meet was very interesting and eight tricollegiate records were broken. One of them, however, the 120-yard hurdle, was not allowed as official, as Blackmer started ahead of the pistol. The Amherst team was very strong at all points. Several Williams men who were expected to do good work failed to come up to expectations. Everett J. Wendall of New York acted as referee.

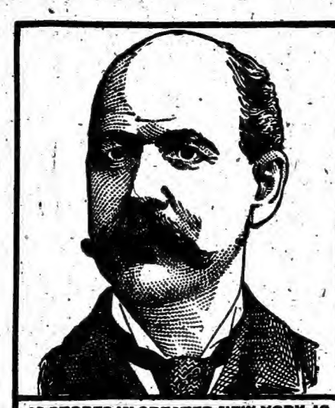

13 STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK 13

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THE REGENT WAS WINNER

Domino Gelding Got Up in Last Strides for the May Stakes.

FIRST WHIP WON RIDDEN OUT

Slack and Shaw Divided Honors at Gravesend, Each with Two Successful Mounts.

A single stake fixture stood out prominently on the racing programme at the Gravesend track yesterday and in the end justified the prominence by furnishing the only close contest of the afternoon, each of the other five races being won without much of a contest and with the fields straggling home in processional order. The sport was fairly interesting in spite of that, however, and was witnessed by a much larger crowd than the reaction after a great racing holiday commonly permits, the change in the weather probably being in a great part responsible for the crowd that was present.

Less pleasing to the crowd than the change in the weather was the break in the run of success that has attended the favorites through the greater part of the meeting, only two first choices getting to the winning post in front in the course of the afternoon, and one of these, the two-year-old filly Sister Juliet, in the last race, being at so short a price that few of the general public cared to back her. She won hard-ridden to beat out Disadvantage, who carried twelve pounds more weight and who might have reversed the result had Smith, who rode her, showed a trifle more judgment. The other successful favorite was Sadie S., in the second event, she starting first choice over The Rhymer and Humboldt, and galloping in front from end to end, and winning as she pleased at the finish, with The Rhymer second. Humboldt pulled up very lame.

For the May Stakes Col. Padden was a warm favorite, supposedly because of his ability to run in heavy going, with Glennellie and Bridge Smash the two next best backed, and The Regent a comparative outsider, also because of the supposition that the condition of the track was against his chances. Col. Padden, ridden by Bullman, was back in the crowd all the distance, and did not make his run until the race was over practically, while Glennellie raced out in front; and to within a few yards of the winning post, threatened to make a runaway race of it. The Regent, ridden by Shaw, went into a pocket at the head of the stretch, but got out of it just as it began to look as if Glennellie must win. The Regent then closed with a rush, and, getting up on the post, barely squeezed home first by a short neck, Glennellie second, and Col. Padden third.

Gold Fox, well away, made all the running in the first race, and won easily from

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SIXTEEN PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

AN ORIENTAL DEMOCRAT.

There was more in the address of the Chinese Minister at the tomb of Gen. GRANT on Thursday than an intelligent tribute to a great man of race and training foreign to those of the speaker. As such a tribute, indeed, the address was remarkable. Few orators of the day and of his own country could have seized more accurately and with finer appreciation the qualities of Gen. GRANT's character and the gifts which endeared him to his people and founded his undying fame on affection as much as on admiration and gratitude. It was a happy discrimination that inspired WU TING-FANG to go back of GRANT's genius and achievements as a soldier and give emphasis to his rooted love of peace and his noble and firm sense of justice to all. There was an unavoidable suggestion of the situation of the speaker's own unfortunate land and a certain pathos in the praise he gave to the work of the American President in the cause of arbitration, but the praise was deserved, and it was framed with moderation as well as eloquence. And though some of his hearers may have failed to follow with entire sympathy the parallel between GRANT and Earl LI-HUNG-CHANG, it was intended to be and, as shaped, it was, expressive of honor to the American.

But back of all this there was in the address of this able and honored representative of the Chinese Empire a singular intelligence as to the essentially democratic character and spirit and environment of the subject of his eulogium. Not only was there no trace of that aristocratic reserve that might have been expected, and is so often shown in the words of Europeans even when they are meant to be the most appreciative, but there was a hearty and direct sympathy for the common people from whom GRANT sprang and of whom he was the faithful representative. The thought of the Chinese sage, of a time that makes our ancient civilization seem strangely recent, with which the Chinese Minister explained the boon of poverty and difficulty granted by Providence to the great leader, was of the essence of democracy. The terse and fine English in which he couched this thought is a proof that intellect is human, not National, and added to the sense of close sympathy which the whole address expressed. Nor could a stronger statement be made of the democratic idea than the Chinese saying quoted by the Minister: "Statesmen and Generals do not come from an exclusive stock."

Is it an unreasonable inference that a people whose representative freely and with sincerity makes an address like this in praise of a great man of the American Republic must have in their nature some capabilities for a national life not alien to our own, and with which we can hope in the future to co-operate helpfully for both? We think of China as an empire with a despotic Government, which in a degree it is. But we know little of the real distribution of power and authority and still less of the actual relations of the people to the various departments of the political system, or the spirit with which they regard them. We do know, as the Chinese Minister told us as to Earl LI, that some of their great officers, with powerful influence on the domestic and foreign policy of the Government, spring from the people. We know that some of the Viceroys are enlightened and progressive. We see that WU TING-FANG himself has definite sympathies with the essential ideas of democracy, and that he has labored with zeal and wisdom to guide his Government toward the achievement of rational relations with our own and with the Western World. In these efforts our Government has shown the keenest and most cordial sympathy, and thereby was enabled to make possible an escape from the terrible situation of last Summer. Our people are learning rapidly the enormous interests that we are bound to have in the trade and in the affairs of the Orient toward which our National development steadily stretches on its westward path. Surely it is well for us, as it is our plain duty, to be guided in all our relations by the determination to maintain the closest possible friendship, to be just in our dealings, to aid rather than to coerce, and to lay as firmly as we may the foundations of mutual good-will and service. That is the line the present Administration has entered on, and it is to be hoped that it will be honestly and consistently followed.

THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

It is reported that one of the associates of Mr. MCLAUGHLIN in the leadership of the Democracy in Kings County revolted after an interview with the Mayor or that he thought that the Mayor would approve the East River tunnel plans, but that he was not sure. His mind seemed to be "open."

Undoubtedly Mr. VAN WYCK is entitled to reserve his decision in this matter until he has heard what is said at the public hearing, but at the same time it is to be remembered that he is not dependent on the information to be got at such hearing. He is a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, and is familiar with the grounds on which that commission proposed the plans. We are not aware that he has opposed the plans in any way in the commission, and it has been publicly stated that he approved of them, at least in principle, and that statement has not been denied. It is not to be expected that he will ignore the immense interest which the whole city has in the completion of the system of rapid transit of which these plans are an integral and essential part.

Some of the opponents of the tunnel plans have ventured to infer from the extreme animosity the Mayor has shown toward the President of the Long Island Railroad on account of his connection with the Committee of Fifteen that he will take this occasion to defeat a measure with which that gentleman is connected. Mr. VAN WYCK has sometimes done some rather queer things, and his sense of perspective is often not normal, but we hesitate to think that he would be capable of carrying personal pique or partisan prejudice into a matter of so much importance as this. He has been very loyal to Tammany, but we prefer to think that his loyalty has blinded him to the facts rather than to think that he deliberately approves the vile things of which Tammany has at times been guilty. In this case he ought to be able, and we believe that he will be able, to act on the merits of the proposition before him, and that he will approve the plans of the commission of which he is a member.

THE CHIEFS OF POLICE.

That is an extraordinary orgy which has been going on in New York for the past three or four days, under pretense of being a meeting of the Chiefs of Police of the various American municipalities. Quite true, a Chief of Police is not a theorist, and his paper on his specialty would not be calculated "the applause of listening Senates to command." It might be very possible that the best Chief of Police in the United States might have nothing to communicate on paper about his business which would attract an assembly of philosophic inquirers into municipal reform. But still we do not fully understand why the Chiefs of Police should pretend that they have been inquiring into municipal problems when, in fact, they have been only, and obviously, "seeing the elephant" here, in the largest of American municipalities.

Their convention has been merely "a spree de corps." It has had no relation at all to the problems of which serious men in their places might have helped the solution. We say this advisedly, and with full knowledge of the problems of the police upon which certain of them did, in fact, "read papers" of the most unilluminating kind. It was evidently understood all around that the meeting was not to be too seriously taken. The remarks of our own admired and beloved DEVERY were not to be too seriously taken when he suggested that the Confederate notes, of which he had just been presented with a waste basket full, "ought to be paid." That suggestion was a part of the "resgestae" of this singular reunion.

What we find it much more difficult to forgive are the remarks, at the banquet of the Chiefs, of the toastmaster, who somewhat obscurely described himself as the "roastmaster." Because Mr. LITTLETON was not a Chief of Police, but the Assistant District Attorney of Kings County. Thereby he became a representative of the great body of decent opinion which is simply horrified at the goings on of the heads of the police in this great municipality. But he chose to make himself the representative of the lowest and most squalid and most sordid elements of the community, in behalf of which he professed to speak. He chose to assume that everybody who was really in favor of some human and civilized administration of the police was thereby some kind of "crank," and that the type of blackmailing policeman that we all know was the type of the American policeman, for the time that now is, and equally for the time to come.

It is interesting to remark that the diners could not stand this. They proceeded, one after the other, to protest against it. Even "our own CHAUNCEY," who rejoices in the possession of a stomach naturally strong and greatly indurated by experience of "politics," could not stand it and was moved by it to a declaration of what we hope he will not disagree with us in saying came near to a declaration of political virtue, or at least of political decency.

The plain fact is that no decent and educated man could possibly acquiesce in the remarks of Mr. LITTLETON, which every such man must have known to be false and baseless, besides being libelous. After his guests had expressed the disgust for his utterances that, as decent and educated men, they were simply bound to express, it seems that the egregious Mr. LITTLETON chose to assume that they had been insulting him personally. This charge is warranted only in so far as he had been insulting them personally, in their capacity of decent citizens and representatives of other like citizens. Mr. LITTLETON was snatching at the facile applause of the Chiefs of Police when he turned even the tough stomach of the junior Senator from this State. But Nemesis has laid its hold upon LITTLETON. It will be contrary to experience if his disreputable insults to the best people in this municipality shall ever carry him higher, or again so high, as the Assistant District Attorneyship of Kings County.

THE PUBLIC DUTIES OF LAWYERS.

A correspondent, who has apparently been conducting some successful litigation against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, writes to us to protest against the methods of that corporation. Among other things, he says that there has been "loud complaint among the members of the bar that in these accident suits the railway company does not hesitate to produce witnesses whose testimony clearly shows that they have committed perjury."

That may be true. At least, we do not hear it now for the first time. But what we should like to bear in upon our correspondent is the fact that the responsibility is not upon us, but is distinctly upon him. He is, by the fact of being a certificated lawyer, an "officer of the court." It is distinctly his business to report such infractions of justice as may strike him in that capacity.

If the lawyers would show a reasonable degree of civic courage in those things which appertain to their profession, "without fear or favor" of any particular Judge, we believe that they would win their cases, or at least would win their positions. But what good can it possibly do them to write to the newspapers about their grievances, however well founded their grievances may be, when they might, and so evidently should, go straight to headquarters? Our correspondent is evidently, and by his signature, an officer of the court. It is his duty to bring to the attention of the court any infraction of its rules. Instead of bringing this to the attention of the court, he brings it to the attention of THE NEW YORK TIMES. And that confidentially. Frankly, we do not see how we can do him any good.

DEMOCRATIC DIVISION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The great obstacle to the movement inaugurated by Senator MCLAURIN for the withdrawal of the Democratic Party in South Carolina from the Slough of Despond into which Mr. BRYAN has led it, in common with that of other States, is clearly expressed by The News and Courier of Charleston as follows:

> He insists that he is a Democrat, but prefers to vote for Republican policies. Has he any such right? As a South Carolinian, of course, he has a right to vote for either party, but as a Democrat certainly he should not vote for Republican policies. But he has voted and still proposes to vote for Republican measures, and, therefore, despite his protest, it appears to us that he has forfeited his right to vote or to be a candidate in a Democratic primary. To what party do the people of South Carolina belong? This question admits of but one answer. By so large a majority as to leave the minority too small to be worth considering, our people are Democrats, and their State primaries are known as Democratic primaries, and no Republican has a right to a vote in a State primary.

An intelligent analysis of the trend of thought in South Carolina, especially among the class of citizens who are most useful to a party in giving it moral strength and material resources, will show that if the Democratic Party is to read out of its membership all who do not believe in and are unwilling to approve the action of a Congressional representative of the State who votes only for what now admit of classification as distinctly Democratic measures, and against those which are regarded as Republican measures, it will be depleted of its most effective strength and represent nothing but professional politicians and small farmers.

At the time when South Carolina was almost exclusively an agricultural State this would have been a formidable combination, but it is no longer so. Its cotton manufacturing industry alone employs about 45,000 whites as operatives, all withdrawn from the agricultural class and brought under educational influences which are rapidly obliterating the agrarian prejudices to which the Democratic leaders still appeal in their effort to hold their voters in line. Other industries are springing up where cotton manufacture has not been attracted, which are offering the poor whites of the State what they have always needed, an opportunity for employment in which they are not brought into competition with the negro to the disadvantage of both. The negro, on the other hand, is returning to the soil, which he is tilling with profit to himself and advantage to the State. As a small tenant farmer he can raise cotton cheaper than the white tenant, and consequently can afford to pay a higher rental per acre than such land has ever before commanded. Thus the races are to some extent changing places. The negro vote is practically eliminated from that of the State, and the white farmers who have left the land which gave them a scanty living and become mill operatives take a widely different view of such economic problems as they understand from those which they held in their former condition. They are advancing rapidly in intelligence and education. It is impossible that they should not begin to think that what their employers regard as for the best interests of the industry which supports them is more likely to be for their best interest than what they believed in as farmers. There are very few of them who have not been made to comprehend that the free coinage of silver in the Bryan ratio to gold, for example, would change their status as wage earners to their great disadvantage, and perhaps close their mills and send them back to an unequal competition with the negro in tilling the soil in a small way. This has shaken their faith in the infallibility of Democratic "principles"; and, while they prefer to remain Democrats, for the reason that the name Republican has been made locally unpopular by identification with the era of negro rule and carpet-bag government, they have no idea of being dragooned into voting against leaders they believe in because, forsooth, the measures they have approved are measures which originated on the Republican side of the Senate and House. To make this a test of Democracy under existing conditions is to strain a relation already extremely tenuous, and the experiment is one attended with great danger to the party.

The name suggested for the section of the party which Senator MCLAURIN leads is the Commercial Democracy. It is a good name, no doubt, and will give the movement strength. To magnify the fact that it tends to lead the party closer and closer to the position which the Republican Party has held for a quarter of a century, instead of weakening the movement, will merely increase the number of avowed Republicans among the white voters of South Carolina, and bring Senator MCLAURIN the support of elements the Democratic Party cannot afford to lose. It will be impossible this year to make the white primaries strictly Democratic primaries without dividing the white vote beyond the hope of reunion on any other issue than that of the negro. If all who are not willing to pledge themselves to remain regular Democrats and support the platform of the last National Convention of that party until a new one is formulated are excluded from the white primaries with a view to the defeat of Senator MCLAURIN, there will be a permanent division of the white vote of the State, and where to place it on National issues cannot be told until the next Congressional elections show which section of the local "Democracy" is dominant.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We take great pleasure in complying with a request to make known the needs of the Arnold Arboretum and to appeal to the generous and intelligent in all parts of the country for contributions to its endowment fund. The Arboretum, which is a department of Harvard University, is a most admirable institution, and its work, though hitherto conducted on resources almost pitifully small, has conferred benefits by no means confined to Boston or even to Massachusetts. Possessing 220 acres of land for which the City of Boston has promised to supply police protection and to build and maintain roads and walks for 1,000 years, all money secured by the managers of the Arboretum can be applied directly to scientific objects and the ultimate attainment of the founder's idea of cultivating and studying every tree and shrub able to endure the Massachusetts climate. Already the collection of living woody plants equals in variety and interest the best to be found elsewhere, and as it is visited by landscape gardeners, students of forestry and horticulture, and other lovers of trees from every part of the United States and abroad, its influence is not less extensive than beneficent. To labors performed in or controlled by the Arboretum is due much of the accurate knowledge of American forestry resources now available, and its investigations led the Government to reserve 45,000,000 acres of woodland that otherwise would soon have been stripped bare. Thanks to the Arnold Arboretum, in great part, the trees of this continent have been more carefully studied and are better known than those of any other, and the opportunity has now come to reveal for the first time the value of the West and East Indian forests. The property of the Arboretum is worth about $3,000,000, but its income is only $7,000 a year, and out of this must be paid all salaries and other expenses, including those of an enormous correspondence. There is immediate need of an addition of at least $300,000 to the endowment. Gifts can be sent to CHARLES F. ADAMS, second, Treasurer of Harvard, or to Prof. C. S. SARGENT, Director of the Arnold Arboretum.

—If one could believe that Mr. DEVERY's failure to capture the Presidency of the National Association of Police Chiefs was due to a dislike on the part of those whose votes he sought for records and reputations such as his, the result of the election might be taken as an encouraging indication that police standards throughout the country are a little higher than they are here. The choice of Major SYLVESTER was obviously decided, however, not by mental or moral superiorities which, for all we know, he may possess, but by the expectation that, living in Washington, he can do much or something toward securing National legislation desired by the members of the organization. As one of those members put it, "Many of us have no objection to DEVERY's record, for it is the usual thing for a Chief of Police to be pounded." This frank individual did not express an opinion as to whether Chiefs of Police are usually "pounded" because they deserve it, or because the average American citizen doesn't know an honest and efficient official either by sight or works. The chances are that he and his fellows are content to accept the "pounding" as a necessary incident, unpleasant, indeed, but balanced by the joys and profits derived from the acts whereby public denunciation is excited.

—Whatever one may think of Police Chiefs as they reveal themselves when assembled in National convention, the fact remains that 5,000 New York policemen make, when marching up Broadway, a spectacle at once impressive, attractive, and reassuring. Nobody could have watched yesterday's parade without acquiring a conviction that the men participating in it were not only fine specimens of that part of humanity which, for the protection and benefit of the rest of it, must possess physical strength and the courage to use it effectively against the enemies of society, but that they had other good qualities as well, and needed only the permission of their superior officers on the force and among the politicians to become a source of municipal pride and confidence. Intellectuality was not a trait particularly marked on their rugged features, but then intellectual giants are not numerous in any walk of life, and these men showed none of the obvious evidences of wickedness. On the contrary, they looked as if they meant well and as if they had no little capacity for doing well. Remembering what Col. WARING did with and for the street cleaners, men of a much lower grade than these, the yearning for a Chief of Police with Col. WARING's qualifications grew strong in the respectable observer's mind. Police potentialities for good are practically illimitable, and it would take only the exercise of a little enlightened self-interest by the voters of the city to realize those potentialities, every one of them.

—A Texas paper recently remarked that "many a plover fell under the aim of our local Nimrods during the past week, two gentlemen bringing in fifty-three birds one afternoon." That boast moved a paper in a neighboring county to say: "That's nothing. The boys here are limited to one hour for a hundred birds, and those failing to get the required number are not counted in it." Then The Dallas News took up the matter, adding to these quotations the following neat bit of sarcasm:

> And in counting up the number of these insect destroyers, the number of pests which they consume ought not to be overlooked. The hundred of birds killed in an hour probably represent some millions of crop destroyers saved for their work. Birds killed are bugs saved.

We do not share the horror of hunting which has recently developed in certain old-maidish circles and has been somewhat encouraged by the writings of a certain eminent and able author of deserved popularity; we are even content that the hunter should get a lot of fun as well as a reasonable amount of meat from his more or less sanguinary pursuits, but The News is right in its implied disapproval of wholesale slaughter, the products of which are mere records of numbers killed. Such slaughters are horribly expensive, as well as more than a little repulsive, for they disturb the natural balancings of species, and result in losses mounting well up into the millions. The recent devastation of the pea crop by an insect that formerly did no great harm was doubtless due to a cause of this sort, and this is only one case out of many.

TEMPERANCE HURT BY ITS FRIENDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have observed with extreme satisfaction the stand you have taken with reference to the question of the army canteen. Having served three years in the medical department of the army during the civil war, and having since the war lived in some twenty States from an including Maine to California, I have had a fair opportunity, as one practicing total abstinence, to observe the effects of the use of stimulants upon the mass of mankind.

In California, where in 1855-'6 nearly everybody who refrained from cheating at cards or stealing horses did about as he pleased, a drunken man was scarcely ever seen. In Maine, under the Maine law, a few years later, we found the most drunken community ever witnessed, where men, dead drunk, were allowed to lie on the sidewalks in Bangor, like dogs in the sun. I received any amount of testimony, second-hand, that at this time—1870 to 1875—Portland was a much more drunken city than Boston, and that within a mile of Neal Dow's house, in Portland, any amount of liquor could be obtained in an illegal way.

In Rhode Island, during the years between 1880 and 1890, an experiment was tried that ought to have been an object lesson for at least one generation to any one who was capable of receiving instruction. While connected with the State Government at this time, I had the most ample opportunity to observe the affair from beginning to end. There a body of citizens of the highest character, both men and women, whose sincerity and motives no one could call in question, but many of whom were the most intemperate temperance people that could be imagined, demanded an amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting under the most severe and drastic penalties the sale of intoxicants. The amendment was adopted by a vote that surprised even the friends of the measure, and with a State administration friendly to the measure the saloons were closed.

Immediately the liquor traffic was transferred from saloons to kitchens, and what were called "kitchen barrooms" sprung into existence all over the State, where beer and liquor were sold and drunk by men and women in the presence of the children of the family. By the end of the first year the friends of good order were appalled at the increase of drunkenness and disorder, and steps were immediately taken to repeal the amendment. A reaction set in that resulted in the State election giving the administration into the hands of those opposed to prohibition, who as soon as they were in command proceeded to administer the law in such a manner as to make it as odious as possible.

The expense entailed upon the State was enormous, while the kitchen barrooms flourished from one end of the State to the other, and more liquor was drunk than ever before. Finally, two years from the date of its adoption, the amendment was repealed by a larger majority than adopted it; but the cause of sobriety received a deplorable wound at the hands of its overzealous friends.

While I believe that the use of stimulants, from tobacco to opium, is an unqualified curse to the human race, I must reluctantly confess that the most intemperate people I have ever met have been the so-called advocates of temperance. Argument is thrown away on them and experience teaches them nothing.

TEETOTALER.

New York, May 29, 1901.

Temperance Union Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you are generally fair and impartial in your criticisms of those with whom you differ, it is somewhat strange that you should call the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union cranks and fanatics. All great reforms originate with individuals, or with small minorities. Christ, considered the crank of his time, is now taken as a model. Garrison, although persecuted and called a fanatic, did more for the anti-slavery cause than any other individual or organization. We all know what Miss Anthony, "the crank," has done for the cause of woman.

The origin of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was apparently a necessity. It was organized as a means to protect the home, to influence the youth to lead temperate lives, and also to combat the saloon, which is the greatest evil in the land. The men collectively, it would seem, will not work for the temperance cause, as they are after patronage and votes. The churches, by not openly opposing, indirectly favor the liquor interest. All true advocates of temperance must necessarily oppose the sale of beer and light wines as beverages, as these mild drinks generally lead to something stronger. They cannot consistently approve of the Government's starting young men on the road to drunkenness. It is a fact, which can be proved, that when the canteen was running some soldiers were found intoxicated inside the canteen, and many at the saloons outside.

The work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is unselfish and nonsectarian. It is in the interest of humanity, and ought to be encouraged.

STEVENS.

Malone, N. Y., May 27, 1901.

Mr. Mantius's Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the report on Cardinal Martinelli's reception I am mentioned as a Papal Count.

I beg leave to state that I am a United States citizen, plain and simple.

W. E. MANTIUS.

New York, May 31, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Not Gained Without Labor.

Lounger—This isn't a job that requires much work, is it?

Bridgetender—It hin't, hey? Be Jarge, I was four years tryin' to git it!—Chicago Tribune.

Spoiled the Pleasure.

Mamma (to Freddie, just returned from a call upon his aunt)—Well, Freddie, what did auntie say?

Freddie (disgustedly)—Don't, Freddie.—Brooklyn Life.

As She Reads It.

An Arkansas club woman insists that one of the most touching lines in Shakespeare is that in which the poet says, "Here's a rose, Mary. That's for remembrance."—Galveston News.

Without the Outward Semblance.

"How would you define diplomacy?" asked the student.

"Diplomacy," answered the man of experience, "is the art of conducting a quarrel without becoming visibly angry."—Washington Star.

HOLLYHOCKS.

They've few admirurs now-a-days, an' spring up here an' there
Beside the kitchen winder or the long forsaken walks;
But from some cause—though odorless an' homely as they air—
No flower gits so near my heart as these same hollyhawks.
We used to prize 'em back at home when flowers was more scarce,
An' by the pinks an tetch-me-nots they found a honered place.

They could not but be dear to me, beca'se they somehow bring
Remembrence from its slumber-place an' once familiar ways,
Whar' one I love to recolles' would in the twilight sing—
So soft it 'peared the music come from her own girlhood days.
Jest hollyhawks! but seems to me, seen through my risin' tears,
They're smiles of the old-fashioned folks still livin' through the years.

—WILL T. HALE.

DR. MOMENT APOLOGIZES

Writes Dr. Gregg Expressing Regret at the Charge He Made.

Lafayette Avenue Church's Pastor Forgives Him—Presbytery Report May Be Mild in Consequence.

The Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Moment, who unexpectedly appeared at the meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery last Monday and made a bitter attack upon the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Chairman of the Judicial Commission which suspended him some time ago, yesterday wrote a letter of apology to Dr. Gregg. The letter was as follows:

The Rev. David Gregg, D. D.:

Dear Mr. Gregg: On May the twenty-seventh in the Brooklyn Presbytery, in the hearing of the brethren present, I said: "The charge of falsehood against me had its origin in a despicable bit of hypocrisy on the part of the Rev. David Gregg." This statement was most unwise on my part. I should not have uttered it. It has caused me deep pain ever since. I do most sincerely apologize to you for having said it. And I do most earnestly ask you to accept my complete withdrawal of every word of it. Before the Presbytery holds its next meeting I shall put into the hands of the stated clerk a formal acknowledgment of my error, and a humble request that the brethren may pardon me for the wrong I did you.

In dealing with this apology I make you, I can but hope and pray that in your heart and in the heart of the Presbytery the spirit of Galatians vi 1, may work its own good results. Sincerely yours,

ALFRED H. MOMENT.

The verse in Scripture to which Dr. Moment refers in the letter reads as follows:

"Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such a one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted."

Speaking of the letter Dr. Gregg said:

"That sounds like the Dr. Moment of old. I accept the apology, and hold no resentment toward him."

At the meeting of the Presbytery on Monday a committee was appointed to draw up charges against him arising out of his conduct since the verdict of suspension was pronounced. It is expected that his apology to Dr. Gregg will have an influence upon the action taken by this committee, which, it is believed, will make but a mild report.

Dr. Moment presided last night at the weekly prayer meeting in Immanuel Church, Flatbush. A meeting of the Church followed, at which a report was submitted by the Board of Trustees. The reporters were excluded from the latter meeting, but it was stated at its conclusion that the report related only to financial matters and that the case of Dr. Moment had not been discussed.

Dr. Moment himself, when seen, said that he had received a reply to his letter to Dr. Gregg. He said that Dr. Gregg had written "a very kind letter," but he declined to make known its contents.

DOCK BOARD MEETING.

Norwich and Stonington Lines Must Go to the East River—Clyde Line's New Pier.

The request of the Norwich and Stonington steamship lines for an extension of time in which to obey the Dock Board's order to vacate new Pier 36 North River was refused by the board at its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. The leases expired yesterday, and the board at once leased the property to William P. Clyde & Co. for a period of ten years with a privilege of two renewals.

The Marine Superintendent of the lines affected, Capt. J. W. Miller, together with William R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association; John Wilkes, President of the Truck Owners' Association; the Secretary, C. A. Neidlinger; Alfred Tyner, Charles Brown, and Thomas Orr of the Board of Directors of that association, and W. L. McCarty, Commissioner of the New York Freight and Transportation Bureau, appeared in the interest of the Norwich and Stonington people. They strenuously objected to the action of the board, but it was to no avail. The Commissioners, however, told the protestants that they would call a session for next Monday and see if anything could be done to better the situation.

Commissioner McCarty addressed the board and argued that the proposed change of the Sound lines from the North to the East River would be a hardship on all of the large wholesale establishments on the North River side of the city. There was not a jobbing dry goods house east of the eastern side of Broadway, he said. Other interests besides those of the dry goods men, he added, would be also seriously affected. The tonnage moved annually by the Sound lines, he said, represented $150,000,000.

President Wilkes of the Truck Owners' Association said that he was opposed to the arbitrary manner of the Dock Board in leasing the pier to the Clyde Line. The trucks engaged in the dry goods trade, he said, would now have to pass through Chambers and Canal Streets, two of the most congested streets in the city.

President J. Sergeant Cram of the Dock Board, when seen later, said that it was the object of the board to transfer all the Sound lines to the East River. It is almost impossible to dock the ocean liners on the East River, he added, on account of the strong tides. Navigation is also endangered by the Sound steamboats passing between the Battery and Governors Island every day.

Port Wardens to Fight.

The Board of Port Wardens met yesterday at its rooms on the sixth floor of the Washington Building, 1 Broadway, and discussed the injunction obtained by Robert B. Miller, an ex-member, restraining it from recognizing Daniel G. Vedder of Schenectady, recently appointed by Gov. Odell in Mr. Miller's place. The order, which was signed by Justice O'Gorman, was made returnable in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court on Monday next. The Port Wardens say that they will endeavor to get the injunction dissolved. A committee was appointed to take charge of the matter.

FRANCHISE TAX TEST CASES.

Justice Blanchard Decides that They Must Be Tried in Albany.

Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday decided that the test cases against the State Board of Tax Commissioners as to the validity of the special franchise tax must be tried in the Third Department of the Supreme Court, at Albany. This decision was given on the application of the State board to have three writs of certiorari sued out by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dismissed.

Justice Blanchard says that Justice Hiscock has already decided that the Third Department is the court from which the writs should issue, and he feels that it is proper for him to follow that decision and quash the writs.

The railroad company had also applied for writs in the Third Department, but the proceedings there were stayed until the courts should determine the points raised by the road as to hearing the case here. The assessments disputed are on property in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Gift for a Syracuse University.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 31.—Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University today received a donation of $25,000 from a Syracusan whose name is not to be disclosed. The gift is toward the fund of $400,000 which is to be raised to meet the requirement of John D. Archbold of New York, who gives $400,000 upon condition that the university raises a like sum.

U. S. Commissioners Appointed.

UTICA, N. Y., May 31.—Judge COXE, United States District Court, to-day appointed Benjamin L. Wells as United States Commissioner at Malone to succeed Frederick G. Paddock, resigned, and John B. Rogers at Watertown to succeed George H. Walker, term expired.

Edison Company Elects Officers.

NEWARK, N. J., May 31.—The incorporators and stockholders of the recently organized Edison Storage Battery Company to-day elected Thomas A. Edison President and John F. Randolph of New York Secretary and Treasurer. Directors will be elected at a meeting to be held in the near future.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN MANILA.

Attitude of the Vatican Toward the Friars Is Foreshadowed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Mgr. Nozaleda De Villa, Archbishop of Manila, in an interview accorded the Rome correspondent of The Catholic Standard and Times, which will be published to-morrow, foreshadows what will be the attitude of the Vatican toward the friars in the Philippines. The Archbishop of Manila, says the correspondent, has been in Rome since November last, but his presence has passed unnoticed. Yet he has been undoubtedly tarrying in Rome at the desire of the Pope.

It may be said authoritatively that he is waiting the arrival of Mgr. Chapelle, the Papal Delegate to the Philippines, who probably not by a mere chance will be in Rome at the time of the visit of Cardinal Gibbons.

"This morning, (May 18,") the correspondent continues, "the Archbishop opened the interview by returning to me some newspaper clippings I had submitted to him. One of the latest of these stated that a controversy has arisen between the Holy See and the religious orders in the Philippines, owing to the desire of the Vatican that the latter should sacrifice their possessions. The reason alleged as having been given on the part of the Vatican was that these possessions had been created on behalf of the missions, and that the right of the religious orders ceasing by their withdrawal, they should remain to the missions. The Archbishop said:

"'That is false entirely.'

"'And the project of secularizing the religious orders?' I asked.

"'That,' his Grace replied, 'is not worth speaking of. It cannot even be entertained. It is entirely out of the question.'

"I asked the Archbishop about the report of the Taft Commission as to his Grace's words.

"'That,' he answered, 'is fairly correct, if not quite complete. I would lay stress upon what I say there about the Filipino's extreme susceptibility to outside influences. This is a great factor in his character. He has little of constancy in his character, but in one thing I am convinced he will be constant.'

"'That is his desire for independence?'

"'Just that. They will easily give in, but their easy submission will not be enduring.'"

TROOPERS OFF FOR PEEKSKILL.

Squadron A Reaches Its First Camp at Van Cortlandt Park.

The troopers of Squadron A were lustily cheered when they left their armory on their way to Peekskill yesterday afternoon, and they were cheered again when they reached the first encampment in Van Cortlandt Park about 7 o'clock in the evening. The march in between led up Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Eleventh Street, to Seventh Avenue, to King's Bridge Road, to Broadway, and finally to the spot where they pitched their tents for the night.

The crowd which met them at Van Cortlandt Park watched the building of their temporary home with interest. Before the work was entirely completed, the moon arose, and made the scene one of unusual beauty.

The three troops comprised 225 men. They got to their first night's resting place without accident or incident. Major Oliver B. Bridgman is in command. The first troop is in command of Capt. William Cammann; the second troop is in command of Capt. Howard I. Bagley, and the third troop in command of Capt. Herbert Barry.

The troopers will renew their journey toward Peekskill again this morning. They will make their first long stop at Tarrytown, and will camp in Ossining to-morrow night, and expect to reach Peekskill on Sunday morning.

THE ARBITRATION CONFERENCE

Platform Adopted by Advocates of Peace at Lake Mohonk.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., May 31.—The Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference adopted its platform to-day. The platform congratulates the people who are in favor of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, saying that much encouragement is to be derived from recent events. The platform rejoices "with profound gratitude" over the creation of a tribunal through the instrumentality of The Hague conference, before which nations great and small may bring their difficulties.

The statement is made that no war has taken place within thirty years between great and highly civilized nations, and that no war has been fought which might not have been avoided. An appeal is made to labor, to Chambers of Commerce, and to Boards of Trade to throw their influence against war under any and all circumstances.

After the adoption of the platform the conference adjourned.

MRS. BABCOCK RETURNS.

Widow of Brick Presbyterian Church's Pastor Arrives on Fuerst Bismarck.

Mrs. Maltbie D. Babcock, widow of the late pastor of Brick Presbyterian Church of this city, who died in Naples on May 18, arrived here yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck. She was accompanied by the Rev. George A. Paull and the Rev. George L. Curtis and their wives of Bloomfield, N. J. They were members of the party with which Dr. and Mrs. Babcock made a tour through Palestine. Dr. Babcock died while returning.

Mrs. Babcock was met at the pier by William D. Barbour, Treasurer of Brick Church. She was driven to her home at once, her baggage being attended to by other members of her party. She was in a feeble condition, and was not allowed to see callers last night.

Messrs. Curtis and Paull were requested by Mr. Barbour to make no statements concerning Dr. Babcock until there had been a consultation. Mr. Barber said later that there would be a consultation soon, and a statement would be given out then by them. Mr. Barbour wanted the ministers to see the reports that had been published here.

Mr. Barbour said that no arrangements had been made for the funeral. The body will arrive on the Trave, reaching here about the 10th of June. Arrangements for the funeral will be completed before the body reaches here. Mr. Barbour said he did not know why the transportation of the body of Dr. Babcock had been delayed, as he had heard nothing from the Rev. Mr. Webster, who has the matter in charge.

STUDYING FOR CITIZENSHIP.

Beneficiaries of the Baron de Hirsch Fund Celebrate Memorial Day.

Four hundred and eighty children of the English class of the Educational Alliance School gathered in the auditorium at the corner of East Broadway and Jefferson Street yesterday morning for their Memorial Day celebration. The exercises opened with a hymn by the pupils, followed by an address of welcome by David Grabiewsky, who has been in America only three months, and by recitations by other children, none of whom has been in this country more than seven months.

A. S. Solomons, the General Agent of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, addressed the children, telling them as the offspring of immigrants to adapt themselves to the conditions of American life and to revere the American flag.

Dr. David Blaustein, the Superintendent of the Educational Alliance, described the meaning of Memorial Day celebrations and other American customs. Medals and rewards of merit were awarded to several of the pupils.

Closing Exercises at Columbia.

The closing exercises of Columbia University were begun yesterday with the annual exhibition of the handiwork of Teachers' College and of the Horace Mann School. The whole of Teachers' College was thrown open for the exhibition, which included specimens of painting, drawing, clay modeling, and wood carving which have been made by the students during the year. Last night Dean James Earl Russell gave a reception to the students of the college.

$300,000 Sailing Vessel Ordered.

BATH, Me., May 31.—The Bath Iron Works closed a contract with New York this afternoon for the construction of a steel sailing vessel to cost $300,000. The owner's name has not been given out.

DISMISSED CADETS TALK

In Public Statement They Say that Agreement Was Broken.

"MUTINY" NOT DUE TO HAZING

They Abandon the Fight for Reconsideration and Will Go to Ecuador as Sub-Engineers on a New Railway.

For the first time since the expulsion of the five cadets from the United States Military Academy they have made a statement giving their side of the so-called mutiny which resulted in the dismissal of the men. The statement was issued last night at the Murray Hill Hotel by Birchie O. Mahaffey, formerly the President of the second class at West Point.

Incidentally, the statement marks the abandonment of the threatened fight for reinstatement which the cadets not long ago promised to make. All of the men will leave this country next Tuesday bound via the Panama route for Ecuador, where they will enter the service of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad as sub-engineers under Major Harmon, himself a West Point graduate, once a Lieutenant in the Sixth United States Cavalry, and later a staff officer of Gen. Sumner during the war with Spain. The other four men in behalf of whom Mahaffey's statement was made are Henry L. Bowlby of Nebraska, John A. Cleveland of Alabama, Traugott F. Keller of New York, and Raymond A. Linton of Michigan. Mahaffey was an appointee to the academy from Texas. The statement was as follows:

WHY SILENCE IS BROKEN.

"We are breaking our silence because we are to leave in three days to enter the engineering corps of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad in the Republic of Ecquador. We shall there serve under Major Harmon and other former West Point men who are engaged in pushing a railroad across the Andes Mountains, opening new resources to Americans and their capital.

"Having been freed by this purpose from the necessity of silence imposed upon us by our respect for the authorities of the War Department, we now feel at liberty to make our first public statement of the causes and conditions which resulted in our dismissal from the United States Military Academy. The dissatisfaction which resulted in the demonstration of the corps of cadets was caused by the failure of the Superintendent of the academy to keep his part of the agreement with the committee of twelve cadets, consisting of three men from each class, who called upon Col. Mills to learn his interpretation of the word 'hazing.' The demonstration was not caused by his efforts to suppress hazing, as stated by Col. Mills in his report and in the finding of the board of officers. There has been no hazing for Col. Mills to suppress since the voluntary abolition of the practice by the corps. The Judge Advcate General admitted this in so many words to the five cadets after their interview on May 27 with the Secretary of War.

"We are not officially to know a single word of the evidence against us. The committee did not question us about ourselves, but about other cadets. We were not given an opportunity to refute anything that might have been said against us. Col. Mills refused to let us see the evidence against us, and so did the Secretary of War.

"In the interview in which Col. Mills defined hazing to the committee of twelve, he agreed that 'bracing' was to be abolished, that no cadet should be 'crucified' for unintentionally overstepping the bounds of the resolution. It was not the intention of the corps to take advantage of the full liberty given by the Superintendent. The punishment shortly after inflicted on Cadets Richardson and Crissy made the cadets doubt the veracity of Col. Mills. Then followed the harsh attack on the character of Cadet Ralston, prompted by his admission that he would report a fourth class man for throwing bread from his table and would not report an old cadet. Cadet Ralston is considered by the corps as a consistent Christian gentleman and the indignation at the attack was universal.

EXCESSES WERE A SURPRISE.

"The corps and class cheers which were given after supper were intended to show Cadet Ralston that the corps did not consider that he had been degraded or disgraced in their estimation by the reading of the punishment. So great was this indignation that the cheering swept the cadets along by its own enthusiasm. In the excitement which followed excesses were committed which were a surprise even to those who took part in them. These were spontaneous and not planned. They had not been foreseen and were not arranged in secret or in any other way.

"When we went to Washington (to plead against the dismissal) we found ourselves prejudged by Secretary Root. He heard us through courtesy to a Senator, but he seemed to have already determined to refuse a reopening of the case. He, too, declined to give us the testimony on which we had been convicted, with no chance for proper, thorough defense. He impressed us as being disposed to be fair, but he had already been influenced by the report of the official board.

"With sincerity we assert that our dismissal, which seems to us a harsh use of authority, brings genuine sorrow to us. There has been no lessening in our loyalty to the flag."

"PLEBE" TELLS TALE OF WOE.

Punishments Too Severe, He Says, and the Recent Mutiny Simply an Outburst of Feeling.

Writing to his father, a member of the lowest class at the United States Military Academy gives the "plebe's" side of the recent trouble at West Point. In discussing the contents of the letter, extracts from which are given herewith, a member of the writer's family said yesterday:

"As the writer of this letter has to my knowledge undergone all sorts of hazing at West Point, even to being forced to eat that hot mixture of which complaint was made in the Booz case, his opinion, though it is that of a mere boy, may be interesting.

"If the recent action of the Secretary of War is a fair example of army justice," says the plebe, "I think I shall prefer to serve Uncle Sam in civilian life. But to the tale of woe." He continues:

That Booz investigation is the cause of all the trouble. * * * Before presenting the resolution (abolishing hazing) to the corps for their action several representatives of each class called on Col. Mills (the Superintendent) and had an understanding with him as to what was to be the status of the plebes under the new régime. It was to the effect that the class distinction was to be preserved and that plebes were to brace both in and out of ranks.

Well, everything went on smoothly for some time. The plebes kept bracing, and all was in harmony. But about March a Lieutenant named Crissy, from Iowa, was "skinned" four times, getting ten demerits on each report, and reduced to the ranks. He was to be confined to barracks until camp and to the limits of camp during encampment; in addition, to walk punishment tours every Wednesday (two hours) and Saturday (three and one-half hours) till camp.

The penalty for throwing anything in the mess hall is five demerits; for the failure on the part of the proper person to report such throwing, the same punishment. Ralston, a Lieutenant, was commandant of a table and for neglecting to report somebody for throwing a piece of bread he was "skun." He received the same punishment as Crissy.

It was the night after reading this order that the "mutiny" occurred. It was not, as is generally supposed, a premeditated action, carried out with the precision of a trained company. It was simply a natural outburst of feeling.

* * * For some men it was nothing more than an expression of sympathy for the reduced cadet. I assisted in a couple of yells for Ralston myself, but fortunately didn't get caught. The action on the plain was, to say the least, imprudent—it was without forethought.

"I am so sickened and disgusted with the unfairness in the whole proceedings that I have almost lost interest in the world here," says the plebe. The letter was written a week ago. A postscript reads:

We are forbidden to hold class meetings without a permit, and can yell only on the athletic field. The Young Men's Christian Association and Dialectic Society are all we have left. Still more stringent regulations have been passed in regard to hazing, but the Superintendent needn't trouble himself. Plebes will be left alone next Summer and will have to shift for themselves.

INTERCEDES FOR EX-CADET.

Senator Platt Makes an Appeal for Keller, Who Was Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Senator Platt of New York was a visitor at the War Department to-day, and it is understood that he called upon Secretary Root to make an appeal in behalf of ex-Cadet Keller, dismissed from the Academy a short time ago, and for Cadet Harry Hawley, one of the suspended students. The matter was discussed rather briefly, the Secretary maintaining the same attitude toward the men in whom Senator Platt is interested as he did toward the ex-cadets who were introduced to him by Senators Hawley and Cockrell.

The department will stand by its decision and action, and will not do anything to weaken the effect of the condition imposed or the authority of the Superintendent. It has been pointed out, whenever another course has been suggested, that lack of firmness now would be followed by intolerable conditions. Mr. Platt does not expect to have the decision of the department revoked.

CACOPHANY OF LIVING NOTES.

Fall of One Spoiled Illustrated Song at the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn.

In the Orpheum Theatre, on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the audience was treated to a thrilling performance that was not down on the bill. While it lasted the on-lookers were in paroxysms of laughter, and when it was over there were many aching sides in the house.

A juggler came on, and while going through his act accidentally tossed a rubber ball out into the audience. A man seized the ball and held on to it, for what mischievous purpose became manifest later. Following the juggler Miss Pauline Moran, a singer, appeared. Miss Moran has a troupe of forty darkies to help her out in her singing. The negroes poke their heads through holes in a huge curtain, painted to represent a sheet of music. The darkies stand on a flimsy construction like a painter's scaffold, ascending by easy stages to a height of eighteen feet from the floor.

Miss Moran had sung the solo part of her song, and a curtain behind her was raised, displaying the sheet, with the heads of the forty darkies poked through it. The negroes had just started to sing the chorus when there was an interruption. It came from the man in the audience who had possession of the rubber ball. With true aim he threw the ball at the negro at the top of the sheet. The ball bounded from the astonished darky's head and, striking an electric light bulb, caused it to explode. The darky who had been hit heard the report of the breaking bulb and thought he had been shot. He gave a wild jump backward, and then all kinds of things happened.

The scaffolding fell over and the forty darkies came tumbling down one upon the other with their heads still stuck through the sheet. Never on any football field was seen such a squirming, clawing heap as was on that stage.

"Wow! Take yer foot off'n mah face, yo' Sam Johnsing."

"Lemme breave, will yer, yo' fool moke."

"You'll git cut, nigger, if yo' don' pull yo' heel outen mah eye."

These and other indignant protests came from the tangled, struggling mass. Miss Moran ran off, and the stage hands ran on. The latter, after some hard work, managed to disentangle the snarl of darkies and the curtain was rung down.

When it was all over it was found that the only one of the negroes who had suffered any injury to speak of was John Henderson. He had dislocated his wrist and was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital for treatment.

IN THE SHOPS.

Yes, you can use your jet hat crowns this season. Some of the prettiest hats have crowns of jet.

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You can also use those old combinations of pastel colors on a hat. They are much better than they were in the sasons when every one was wearing them. The "everybodys" have worn out their hats trimmed in this way, and now the colors are worth trying again.

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There is a combination of colors to be seen also in belts for Summer gowns. One of these gowns has not a bit of bright color except in the belt, which is of deep dark red ribbon. Above it is a line of pink, and the pink and red appear also in a big rosette in the house.

***

White pique belts come with black harness buckles, with the metal not so heavy as in the nickel belt buckles. Here is something to wear with your light waists on which are smoked pearl buttons.

***

There is a stock to match these belts. The stock proper is of white pique with the scarf—or whatever it is called when it is short and fastened in front with a buckle—of black. The buckle is a smaller edition of the one on the belt.

***

A charming belt of gray has the silk plaited in fine plaits lengthwise, and is secured with one of those handsome French gray silver buckles in front.

***

The Tuxedo belt has not only the harness buckle to fasten it, but more metal parts of a harness on either side, to give it an appearance suitable to outdoor wear.

***

A pongee waist is made to wear with guimpes of white. It has a fastening at the front a little different from the majority of waists. It is strapped across, and the straps are fastened on either side with a pongee-covered button.

***

To learn one's family tree and have it available it should be made out on geneological medallions. These are small spheres of cardboard in metal bindings joined by chain links. The top medallion is for the individual who is raising the family tree. From this medallion the branches spread out, the name of an ancestor on each medallion until the chain is as long as demanded. When it reaches Adam or Noah there is a history that is worth reading, and each branch of the family is joined by actual links. The short lines show where a branch ends and the long ones where another has continued. When the chain is finished it can be hung on the wall of the largest room in the house or put away in a barrel. Wherever it goes it is a delight, and there is nothing so pleasant as to chink one's family tree in one's hand. It shows riches that are better than gold.

***

Tiny Japanese fans of silk with black lacquer handles and bearing the flags of different colleges are pretty, decorative, and good for simple favors and souvenirs. They cost 25 cents each.

***

A linen collar which differs slightly from the ordinary is hemstitched at the edge and requires two collar buttons. It fastens not only at the neck, but in the centre of the collar, where one end finishes in a point, hemstitched all around. The collar is of plain linen, laundered, and the point is finished after the style of so many soft stocks. It is quite attractive.

***

A pretty pique stock has a folded white tie a little wider than the ordinary string tie, and finished with a little fancy embroidery at the end. Ties alone come in this same style.

***

One of the prettiest of simple stocks is of tucked lawn, with a little turnover at the top and wide ends bound with white cotton, a tiny black dot on white. The effect of the black in the edge is good and the shape is better. The turnover is shaped in a point in the middle of the front, and the tie ends slanting instead of rounding, as many ties do. These stocks cost 58 cents each.

Tree Says Shakespeare Is Profitable.

LONDON, May 31.—Beerbohm Tree, in a speech at the close of his season at Her Majesty's Theatre to-night, when the curtain fell upon "Twelfth Night," ridiculed the talk about the degeneracy in public taste. He said: "I have actually been able, out of my profits on Shakespeare, to pay my losses on 'popular' plays."

Treasury Department Auditor Resigns.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Col. Youngblood of Alabama, Auditor for the Treasury Department, has tendered his resignation, and it was accepted, to take effect June 15. The President to-day appointed E. A. Person, Assistant Auditor for the same department, to succeed him.

RACING AROUND THE WORLD

H. Turot, Who Is Trying to Bet G. Stiegler, Reaches New York.

They Represent Two Paris Newspapers and Are Traveling in Opposite Directions on a Wager.

On board the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived at Hoboken from Hamburg yesterday afternoon, was Henri Turot, a representative of the Paris Journal, who is racing around the world against a representative of Le Matin of Paris, who is traveling via the eastward route.

M. Turot left Paris on May 24, his rival having left several days before. The Journal globe trotter calculates that he can do the journey in between sixty and sixty-six days. He fears that his chief difficulty will be that he must go up the Amur instead of down it, as will the Matin traveler.

The contest came about through the dramatization of Jules Verne's story, "Around the World in Eighty Days," which was put on a Paris theatre stage several weeks ago. The fact that the Trans-Siberian Railroad had just been opened caused a deal of speculation on the subject among boulevardiers and cafémongers. When the famous world race between the Misses Nellie Bly and Elizabeth Bisland took place it was necessary to travel via India.

As a result of the popular interest in the subject Le Journal challenged Le Matin to a race. The conditions were accepted, and Le Matin chase Gaston Stiegler as its representative. M. Turot was selected on behalf of Le Journal.

These men are experienced travelers. They are making this trip to show just how quickly this journey can be made. M. Turot represented his paper in Cuba during the Spanish war, and later in the Philippines. He also went to South Africa to send news of the Boer war. He has been in several duels, and is one of the well-known newspaper men of Paris. The newspaper he represents is understood to have a circulation of something like a million copies a day.

It is the intention of M. Turot to leave New York on the Lake Shore Limited for Chicago this afternoon. He will arrive there twenty-four hours later, and then will go direct to San Francisco. He expects to sail from San Francisco on the City of Peking for Yokohama. He would have left here yesterday had it been possible to gain anything by so doing, but he has arranged to reach San Francisco just in time to catch the steamer.

From Yokohama, Japan, M. Turot will go by rail to Nagasaki, a journey of two days. At Nagasaki a steamer will be taken for Vladivostock, the principal eastern seaport of Siberia. This steamer trip is expected to consume about four days. At Vladivostock M. Turot will take a train for Khabarovyka, on the Amur River.

It is the trip up the Amur from Khabarovka to Stryetensk which is expected to be the most difficult part of the journey. The race doubtless will be run really along this water course unless connections should be missed with trains and steamers. Ordinarily this boat ride up the Amur takes about twelve days.

From Stryetensk the traveler must go overland across Transbaikalia to Lake Baikal. There is a boat across Lake Baikal to Irkutsk, the eastern terminal of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The trip from Stryetensk to Irkutsk may take as much as four days. Obvious difficulties along this part of the route are liable to cause the traveler considerable delay.

From Irkutsk the itinerary is via the Siberian Railway to the Russian frontier, thence direct to Paris by rail. It should not take more than 12 days to go from Irkutsk to Paris. M. Turot figures out that if he has no unusual delays along the Amur and the overland and Lake Baikal part of the trip, he will make the trip more quickly than M. Stiegler.

M. Turot is thirty-five years old. He is a tall, muscular Frenchman—thoroughly a Frenchman. His vocabulary consists of about fifty English words. He wears a Van Dyke beard, and was the most notable figure on the pier when his steamer arrived yesterday. He carries a small amount of luggage and travels alone.

At the pier yesterday M. Turot was met by Louis Varot Duval, the American representative of Le Journal. Extended accounts of the race are appearing in Le Journal and Le Matin, and it is stated that many wagers have been laid on the result. As an expression of his intense enthusiasm over his mission—and as the best English expression that he made—M. Turot said yesterday:

"M. Stiegler is my bitter enémy."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Wickes—Gillespy.

Miss Frances Bliss Gillespy was married to Thomas Parmelee Wickes on Thursday evening at Lansingburg, N. Y. The wedding was a very quiet affair. A large church wedding had been planned originally; but on account of the recent death of a relative and the serious illness of several others, a simple ceremony at the house of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Julia Parmelee Fillmore, was substituted. The bride wore a gown of white liberty silk and point lace, with a veil which had been worn by other brides in the family for three generations. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Her sister, Jeannette, attended her. Following the ceremony there was a small reception.

Wainwright—Hart.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., May 31.—The marriage of Miss Jessie Bell Hart, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Eldon Hart, to Dr. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright of Hartford, Conn., took place in the Presbyterian Church this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. S. M. Hamilton, pastor of the church, read the service. Dr. Virgen of St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, was the best man. Miss Mattie Hart, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The church was handsomely decorated with ferns. A reception was held in Dwight's House after the marriage. Dr. and Mrs. Wainwright left for a tour of the South. Upon their return they will make their home in Scranton, Penn.

Miss Flora Brady Engaged.

ALBANY, May 31.—The engagement was announced here to-night at a dinner party of Miss Flora Brady, second daughter of Anthony N. Brady, and Mr. Erastus Palmer Gavit of this city.

Gen. Samuel Thomas Much Better.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 31.—Gen. Samuel Thomas, who is ill at Dobbs Ferry, is much improved to-night, and the doctors extend hopes of his ultimate recovery.

COSTUME FURNISHER'S SUIT.

Receiver for A. H. Chamberlyn—"Prima Donna's" Financial Backer.

A hearing was held yesterday afternoon in the case of Harry Robertson vs. A. H. Chamberlyn before Judge Fitzsimons in the City Court. Robertson is trying to recover from Chamberlyn for furnishing costumes and property for the "Prima Donna."

Chamberlyn refused to produce any letters or telegrams from Frank B. Robertson, Vice President of the Carbon Steel Company, who, it is alleged, was the financial backer of the production, unless ordered to do so by the Court. He requested that the Court read the letters in question, but Judge Fitzsimons ordered Mr. Chamberlyn to hand all letters and telegrams over to William Klein, attorney for the judgment creditor, Harry Robertson.

Mr. Klein examined all the letters and telegrams and all that were pertinent to the issue were offered in evidence. Chamberlyn objected, but the Court ordered them to be placed on file.

Mr. Klein made a motion for the appointment of a receiver for the property of Mr. Chamberlyn, which was granted.

David E. Grossman, attorney, of 320 Broadway, was appointed receiver and a bond of $100 was ordered to be given.

Miss Nethersole Must Pay ex-Manager.

The second report of Francis C. Cantine as referee in the dispute between Olga Nethersole and her ex-manager, Marcus Mayer, was confirmed by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court yesterday. Under the report Miss Nethersole will have to pay Mr. Mayer $1,972. The first report gave him $8,197.15. A. H. Hummel, counsel for Miss Nethersole, objected to this finding and had the case recommitted with the above result. The controversy between Miss Nethersole and Mr. Mayer grew out of the profits of "Sapho."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The fair weather has promoted gayeties in the suburbs and the country. All the out-of-door festivities and entertainments, the house parties, and club dances planned are taking place. This afternoon there is a reception at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at Oyster Bay, and there will be a dance to-night. There will be also a small dance at the Morristown Golf Club house. Weekly dances are arranged for Ardsley and for the Country Club at Orange. Polo held the attention of the Meadow Brook colony the latter part of the week and will be the chief attraction down there to-day. There are many house parties which will last until Monday.

***

The wedding of J. De Courcey Ireland of this city and Miss Arline Davis, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Davis of Wilkesbarre, will take place at noon to-day in the First Presbyterian Church in that city. The bride's only attendant is to be her sister, Miss Jessica Davis, and Mr. Ireland's brother, Robert Livingston Ireland of Cleveland, who married Miss Kate Hanna, will be his best man. His ushers are to be J. Montgomery Strong, George Cogill, Leopold H. Prencke, who married Miss Elsie Huntington, and Augustus F. Ireland, William C. Wood, and Daniel B. Catherwood of Philadelphia, and George K. Davis, a brother of the bride, who married Miss Helen Gallatin, a sister of the first Mrs. J. De Courcey Ireland. A number of New Yorkers have gone to the wedding.

***

The road coach Pioneer will make to-day its last run to Ardsley for the season and Mr. Rives will be the whip. Robert L. Gerry tooled the coach yesterday, when it was taken by Charles F. Kilburn. Among those booked to go out on it to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sturges, J. W. Meservey, and W. H. Bolton.

***

The wedding of Miss Laura Billings, elder daughter of Mrs. Frederick Billings, Sr., who was Miss Julia Parmly, and Prof. Frederick W. Lee of Columbia University is to be celebrated on Wednesday next, June 5, at the residence of the bride's mother, 279 Madison Avenue. It will take place at noon and the Rev. Lewis W. Hicks of Hartford, Conn., formerly of Woodstock, Vt., and an old friend of the family, will officiate. Neither Miss Billings nor Mr. Lee will have an attendant. Their marriage will be followed by a tour abroad that will cover the Summer months.

***

The announcement made yesterday that John H. Gallatin, son of the late James N. Gallatin, is engaged to Edna Wallace Hopper, the well-known actress, caused a ripple of talk. Mr. Gallatin is a cousin of Goelet Gallatin and Miss May Gallatin and is therefore one of the old Gallatin family. Several years ago Mr. Gallatin made a trip around the world with Mr. Holt.

***

James Henry Smith will sail to-day on the Lucania. As already stated in this column, he has taken a shooting box in Scotland for September. He will travel some and will spend some time in London before going to Scotland. Mr. Smith will return to New York about the 1st of October.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are reported as having sailed from Southampton. They are to go to Bar Harbor this Summer. They were guests at the musicale given by Mrs. Astor in Paris on Thursday evening, and they were to leave Paris the next morning. Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen will sail on the 6th, and will go directly to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will open their house there about the same time.

***

James Stillman will give his farewell bachelor dinner at Sherry's this evening. Besides his best man and ushers there will be present some half-dozen of his more intimate friends. Mr. Stillman and Miss Anne Urquhart Potter, as already announced, will be married on Monday afternoon at Grace Church.

***

The Fürst Bismarck, which arrived yesterday, brought a large passenger list, and on board were many returning from a Winter and Spring trip to Europe. Col. and Mrs. H. A. Dyer, Clarence Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Burrows, A. Gordon Norrie, the Count von Waldstein, Charles Wetmore, and John B. Varick were among the passengers. The Patricia brought Mrs. J. Struthers and Miss Struthers, H. B. Quintard, and Herr Waldemar von Schubert.

***

The Lucania and Aller, sailing to-day, both carry good bookings. Among those on the Aller list are the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham and Mrs. Frothingham, Mrs. E. C. Bell and the Misses Bell, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Pierson, and Mrs. Allen MacSherry and family of Baltimore.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie, 2 West Fifty-sixth Street, have gone to Province Island, Lake Memphramagog, to remain until September, when they will go to Blithewood, Barrytown-on-Hudson, to spend the Autumn months.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker will not go abroad this Summer, but will spend part of the time with Mrs. Baker's sons, the Messrs. Kip, at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin sailed on the yacht Emerald yesterday for an extended cruise on the coast. They will be absent several weeks, touching at Newport and other points.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., sail to-day on the Statendam for Rotterdam. From Holland they will go to Paris and Lake Geneva, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey. On the Statendam also are booked Louisa B. Crosby and Miss Crosby, Gen. George H. Shields and Mrs. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Parmelee, Mrs. William B. Scott, Mrs. F. E. Tyler and the Misses Tyler, Miss Stockton, Mrs. T. Harborough Upton, Mrs. E. R. de Ybarra, Miss Lane, Miss F. F. Hoffman, J. S. Carter, Mrs. C. T. Bellamy, Miss K. S. Carhart, and Mrs. Samuel Dickey.

***

The wedding of Miss Nanna Higginson Brown, daughter of ex-Judge Charles Francis Brown, to Dudley S. Harde will take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon at Bonnie Brae, Newburg, on the Hudson, the country house of Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

Cardinal Martinelli Entertained.

John D. Crimmins entertained at dinner Thursday evening at his residence, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, His Eminence Cardinal Martinelli, the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, the Right Rev. Bishop Farley, Mgr. Mooney, H. T. Fahnestock, W. Bourke Cockran, Gen. Thomas L. James, Justice O'Brien, George D. Mackay, John A. Sullivan, and Thomas Crimmins were the guests.

***

At a recent dinner given at the Hotel Ritz, in Paris, by the Drexels, the guests included Mrs. Arthur Paget, the Marquise de St. Sauveur, the Duchess d'Uzès, Princess Henry of Pless, and the Grand Duchess Vladimir.

GEN. WILSON'S FUNERAL.

Services from the Madison Avenue Reformed Church—Body Taken to Washington.

The funeral of Brig. Gen. Thomas Wilson, United States Army, was held last evening at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, the pastor, the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, officiating. The services were very simple, but impressive.

Dr. Kittredge read Gen. Wilson's favorite passage of the Scripture, the ninety-first Psalm, and a portion of the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel of St. John. The music was by the congregation. Dr. Kittredge spoke briefly of the character of the deceased.

Among the floral emblems was a pillow bearing the initials "S. A. R." from the Sons of the American Revolution, of which society the General was a member. The body was escorted to Jersey City by a delegation of his compatriots, consisting of Stephen M. Wright, W. W. J. Warren, William A. Marble, Edward Payson Cone, and Edward Hagaman Hall, and were accompanied to Washington on the midnight train by Mrs. Wilson, her daughters, Miss Margaret and Mrs. Switzler, and the latter's husband. The interment will take place Sunday, in Arlington Cemetery, with military honors.

TO FIGHT "MACHINE" RULE

Brookfield Republicans Declare Against Packed Conventions.

They Are Willing to Work with Other Organizations Against Tammany, but Must Be Invited.

More than 100 members of the Republican Organization of the City of New York met at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-first Street, last night, to discuss action to be taken relative to the coming municipal campaign.

William S. Bagg presided, and Frank Langley was Secretary. Among those present were William Brookfield, Adelbert H. Steele, W. E. Crosby, Capt. H. B. Smith, Prof. George Gunton, Thomas Humphrey, Louis Grenner, William G. Brown, Lovell H. Jerome, ex-State Committeeman Robert A. Greacen, William H. Huber, and Thomas F. Egan.

The following resolutions offered by Mr. Crosby were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The movement for good government in the City of New York should bring to the front every organization that can possibly contribute to achieve that result:

Whereas, The Republican Organization of the City of New York, having always fought for pure politics and clean candidates, and having an organization in every Assembly district in the City of New York, is prepared and willing to work shoulder to shoulder with all other organizations to secure good municipal government; therefore

Resolved, That we, as an organization, will cooperate with all other organizations favoring a wise and honest administration of city affairs; and to accomplish this result, we will try to bring out every voter in sympathy with us and with the present movement.

Resolved, That as an organization, and individually, we will endeavor to have men of integrity and character elected as delegates to the different conventions and to the Republican County Committee.

Resolved, That we are convinced of the desirability of an amendment to the primary election law that will in future elections secure to the people at large the right to nominate their candidates de'rict, obviating the present pernicious practice of "packed" conventions.

The resolutions as originally prepared contained the following introductory clause, but it was stricken out after a talk between Mr. Brookfield and Mr. Crosby:

Whereas, It is a fact that there is a large number of Republicans who, for reasons of their own, are not active in support of the regular Republican organization of this city, but who are earnestly desirous of securing good municipal government. We can insure their co-operation and sympathy and induce them to unite with us and the several organizations that are now preparing for the Fall campaign.

Capt. H. B. Smith moved the appointment of a campaign committee of ten, of which the Chairman should be a member, the ten to have the power to add to the committee up to a membership of seventy-five.

This motion was adopted. Mr. Bagg had intended to name the committee last night, but after a conference with Mr. Brookfield he deferred action until next week.

Mr. Brookfield called the attention of the meeting to the appointment of a sub-committee on invitations at the conference of anti-Tammany representatives last Tuesday.

"We may get an invitation," remarked Mr. Brookfield, "but we won't ask for one. The chair should have power to appoint such a committee, if needed. I request, however, that my name shall not be on that committee, as I do not want to serve."

The appointment of a committee was authorized.

Prof. George Gunton then spoke in favor of direct nominations at the primaries, which, he asserted, was the only effective correction of the evils of machine rule.

After the adjournment Mr. Brookfield said: "We will make a fight in every district within organization lines. We will elect at least forty delegates, of whom no man can say that he holds them in the hollow of his hand."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 31.—The steam yacht Niagara, with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould and F. L. V. Hoppin on board, arrived this evening. Mr. Hoppin went to the Muenchinger-King cottage.

J. M. Whitall, Edward Comford, H. Ross, and E. Jenks of Philadelphia registered at the Muenchinger-King cottage to-day. They will start to-morrow on a cruise on the schooner yacht Columbia.

Mayor Garrettson has gone to New York.

Many improvements are being made to Crossways, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's Summer home, which they will occupy in about a fortnight. James Henry Smyth will be their guest during the season.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. de Rham have arrived for the season at the Hone cottage.

Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, and Henry Rogers Winthrop have arrived at the Fearing cottage in Narragansett Avenue for the season.

William Morris Franklin, of New Jersey will occupy his cottage in Sea View Avenue for the season.

Mrs. Stella D. Hays and Miss Hays will arrive at their cottage on June 12.

As yet Harry Lehr has not sub-let his cottage. It is understood that after a short stay in Europe, following his wedding to Mrs. Dahlgren, the couple will come to Newport for the season.

Nothing is yet known as to what disposition Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells intend to make of the Freeman estate, which adjoins their own villa site in Bellevue Avenue, and which they recently purchased. Tower Top cottage, of which Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands have a five years' lease, is on the Freeman estate.

J. D. Taussig and family of St. Louis have arrived at Jamestown for the Summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Patten and the Misses Watson of England, who were the guests of Gordon McKay, have gone to Boston en route to the Pan-American Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Jones have gone to Quebec for the Summer.

It is understood that the building of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp's cottage at Harrison Avenue and the water front will begin next month.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gaw of Philadelphia have arrived at the Fay cottage in Narragansett Avenue for the season.

Egerton Laird of New York is the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. R. Busk, at Indian Springs.

Mrs. R. H. Townsend of Washington is to occupy one of the Cliff cottages.

Mrs. Potter, wife of Bishop Potter of New York, who has been occupying Mrs. C. H. Baldwin's cottage, has returned to New York.

Mrs. R. J. Arnold and Miss Arnold of Providence are at their cottage.

Justice Bookstaver of New York has arrived at his villa, where he will remain until July.

James R. Hopkins of Philadelphia has arrived for the season at Brent Lodge.

Miss Susan Travers of New York has taken possession of the Coleman cottage for the season.

A. O. D. Taylor has let for E. C. Cushman his villa in Catherine Street to D. Herbert Hostetter of Pittsburg for the season.

Charles T. Knowles has let for the heirs of I. W. Knowles their cottage in Canonicus Avenue, Jamestown, to Dr. Thomas Bradley of New York.

Mrs. G. A. Eustis and family of Cambridge arrived to-day at their Jamestown cottage for the Summer.

G. R. Minot of New York has arrived at the Lee cottage, Jamestown.

Mrs. Abbott of Boston has arrived at the Anthony cottage, Shoreby Hill, Jamestown.

DR. JOHN L. FEENY DEAD.

Was Assistant Superintendent of the Health Department of Richmond Borough—Prominent in Politics.

Dr. John L. Feeny, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department for the Borough of Richmond, is dead. Dr. Feeny lived all his life at Stapleton, S. I., where he was born in 1845 and where he passed away at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. For many years before his death he was a political leader, identified with the Democratic Party. For ten years he was Chairmen of the Richmond County Democracy.

Dr. Feeny was only fifteen years old when he began to prepare himself for his lifework as a physician. He entered the Seamen's Retreat Hospital, where he remained until he felt competent to take a course of lectures in the Medical Department of the New York University. He was graduated in 1866. After graduation he became house physician of the Seamen's Retreat and remained there until 1869, when he resigned in order to enter private practice.

For nearly thirty years, from 1870 to the consolidation of the boroughs composing the greater city, Dr. Feeny was physician to the Richmond County police. He was also during nearly all these years Health Officer of the towns of Edgewater and Middletown. He was also Supervisor for the town of Middletown, and was Chairman of the County Board for a number of years.

In 1897 Dr. Feeny was the Democratic nominee for President of the Borough of Richmond, and he was defeated by only three votes.

Dr. Feeny was known as the heaviest man on Staten Island, weighing more than 300 pounds. He leaves a wife, one son, and three daughters. One of the daughters, Elsa, married George Bechtel, the brewer, last December. Dr. Feeny was a brother of James Feeny, Commissioner of Charities for the Borough of Richmond.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday at 2 P. M. The date of the burial has not been fixed.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry E. Perrine.

BUFFALO, May 31.—Henry E. Perrine, a well-known business man of this city, is dead. His second wife, who survives him, was Mrs. Folsom, mother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Mr. Perrine was seventy-four years of age.

Mr. Perrine was married to Mrs. Folsom on May 20, 1889, at Jackson, Mich. She is about fifteen years his junior. He was for more than a generation a resident and influential citizen of Buffalo, where he died. His life was filled with more thrilling adventures than fall to the lot of most men. His ancestors were Huguenots, who came to this country in 1665. He was born at Sodus, N. Y., March 20, 1827, and in that year his father, Dr. Henry Perrine, received the appointment of Consul at Campeche, Yucatan. A little more than ten years later, having returned to this country and settled at Indian Key, Fla., he was killed in an uprising of hostile Indians. The boy, Henry E., and other members of the family slipped through a hole in the cellar wall and escaped in an open boat. Henry was educated in Buffalo and became a lawyer, but soon abandoned practice to become a business man. He was a "forty-niner," but not a successful one, returning to Buffalo in 1856 much poorer in purse than he was when he went West. He married Cornelia S. Hall and returned to the Pacific Coast, where he succeeded in accumulating $11,000. In 1864 he removed to Brooklyn and engaged in the ship chandlery business. Afterward he returned to Buffalo, where he was prosperous up to the panic of 1873, when he met with reverses and soon afterward failed. Being very energetic, he was not long in recouping his fortune.

His family and the Folsoms were distantly related and were always very intimate. His second marriage caused no surprise.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman died at the family residence, Hill Top Grange, at Port Chester, N. Y., yesterday, after a lingering illness. She was the wife of Oliver Harriman, formerly of the firm of Low, Harriman & Co., of Worth Street, but now retired. She was Miss Laura Low, a member of the family of Mr. Harriman's partner. Mrs. Harriman was the mother of Oliver Harriman, Jr., William Harriman, Mrs. Louis Rutherfurd, and Mrs. W. R. Travers. The funeral services will be held on Monday at the house. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

D. B. Robinson.

CHICAGO, May 31.—D. B. Robinson, ex-Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, died at his home in this city this afternoon, after a protracted illness.

Mr. Robinson was one of the best-known railroad executive officers in the country. He was born in 1847 at St. Albans, Vt., and entered the service of the Central Vermont in 1866. His promotion was rapid, and he held many positions of trust on various lines. He became Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé in 1893.

Obituary Notes.

ALEXANDER H. EBERS, who had been connected with

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27&29 Pine St., New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

LEHMAN BROS.,
12-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
... investment securities, and execute ... on New York Stock Exchange, ... of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, ... Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Enoch Knox, Charles W. Morse, Jas. Ross Curran, Henry O. Havemeyer, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelabenes, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Everton S. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence.

To the holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Mercantile Trust Company FOR SHARES OF STOCK OF

The Distilling Co. of America:

On and after this date Preferred and Common Shares of The Distilling Company of America deposited with the Protective Committee under the Agreement of June 9th, 1900, will be returned free of charge to the holders of Certificates of Deposit upon the surrender of the latter to The Mercantile Trust Company.

Only one hundred schedules per day will be accepted. In case a change of ownership has occurred, sales tickets bearing the necessary revenue stamps must accompany the Certificates of Deposit.

Holders transmitting Certificates by mail or express should indicate whether they desire the stock returned by registered mail or by express at their expense.

RUDOLPH KEPPLER, Chairman.
New York, May 31st, 1901.

BOND CALL.
OFFICE OF
ST. CLAIR, MADISON & ST. LOUIS BELT RAILROAD COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., April 16, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Bonds and Interest Coupons belonging thereto of the St. Clair, Madison & St. Louis Belt Railroad Company, Nos. 84, 87, 88, 135, 303, 304, 336, 337, 338, and 497, ten Bonds of $1,000 each, that under and by virtue of the right of redemption therein materially reserved in the Deed of Trust securing payment of the same all of said Bonds and all interest then accrued and remaining unpaid thereon will be redeemed and fully paid by the St. Louis Trust Company, Fourth and Locust Streets, St. Louis, Missouri, on the ninetieth day of June, 1901, upon presentation and surrender to said St. Louis Trust Company of said Bonds, and all unpaid Interest Coupons belonging thereto, and that said Bonds will cease to bear interest on and after said last-mentioned date.

St. Clair, Madison & St. Louis Belt R. R. Co.
By J. F. BARNARD, President.
A. HANDY, Secretary.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
Wm. Willis Merrill,
340 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. Refunding.

To Holders of the Following Series of Bonds:

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co. Six Per Cent. Second Mortgage and Land Grant, A, B and C Bonds ($5,590,000 outstanding).
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co. Six Per Cent. Missouri and Western Division First Mortgage Bonds ($1,019,000 outstanding).
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co. Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Trust Bonds of 1880 ($943,000 outstanding).
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co. Five Per Cent. and Six Per Cent. General Mortgage Bonds ($20,099,000 outstanding).
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co. Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Trust Bonds of 1887 ($1,099,000 outstanding).
St. Louis, Wichita and Western Ry. Co. Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds—redeemable—($2,000,000 outstanding).
Fort Smith and Van Buren Bridge Co. Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds—redeemable—($275,000 outstanding).
St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. Co. Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Southwestern Division Bonds—redeemable—($1,500,000 outstanding).
St Louis and San Francisco R. R. Co. Four Per Cent. Central Division First Morgage Bonds—redeemable—($1,962,000 outstanding).
St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. Co. Three Per Cent. and Four Per Cent. First Mortgage Kansas City Division Bonds—redeemable—($3,059,000 outstanding).
St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. Co. Four Per Cent. First Mortgage Northwestern Division Bonds—redeemable—($1,097,500 outstanding),
St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Ry. Co. Guaranteed Four Per Cent. Bonds, Red River Division ($4,650,000 outstanding).
St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. Co. Four Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds ($6,383,000 outstanding).

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company has determined to readjust and refund its bonded indebtedness and the underlying bonds secured by liens upon its system of railroads, and for that purpose has determined, subject to the obtaining of the approval by its stockholders of the requisite corporate action, to create its Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of a total authorized amount limited to $85,000,000, face value, at any time outstanding, of which about $62,500,000 of bonds are to be issued and reserved for refunding purposes, and the bonds not required for refunding purposes are to be reserved and issued for additions, extensions, betterments, and improvements of its system of railroads and property and for additional equipment and property.

In addition to unifying the indebtedness of the system and reducing interest charges, the refunding will enable the Railroad Company to finance more advantageously any additions and extensions of its system by the sale of bonds having an established market value instead of divisional bonds, which the Railroad Company has hitherto been compelled to sell on comparatively disadvantageous terms.

The Refunding Bonds will be secured by mortgage and deed of trust to the Morton Trust Company and William H. Thompson, as Trustees, subject only to existing liens, of all the Railroad Company's lines of railroad, leaseholds, and properties and shares of stock and bonds of auxiliary railroad corporations, whether now owned or hereafter acquired with the proceeds of any of the Refunding Bonds; and also by the delivery to the Trustees of all underlying bonds in exchange for which new Refunding Bonds shall be issued under said mortgage, including the entire issues of divisional bonds on the line to Kansas City, embraced in the Kansas City Division mortgage, and on the line to Denison, Texas, embraced in the Red River Division mortgage.

On completion of the refunding, the Refunding Bonds will be secured by absolute first lien upon 1,902 miles of railroad, and the equipment; and when the A, B, and C Bonds (which mature in 1906) have been exchanged, the Refunding Bonds will have the security of the first lien of these bonds on the main stem from Pacific (thirty-four miles west from St. Louis).

The comparative earnings of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, for the nine months ending March 31, were:

	1901.	1900.
Gross	$7,673,976 09	$6,090,685 58
Operating expenses	4,320,054 85	3,553,832 60
Net	$3,353,921 24	$2,536,852 98
Miscellaneous income	66,616 09	46,418 58
Total net	$3,420,537 33	$2,583,271 56
Deduct taxes and rentals	262,053 93	180,341 52
Applicable to interest and dividends	$3,158,483 40	$2,393,930 04
Fixed charges	1,706,665 83	1,630,697 50
Surplus	$1,451,817 57	$763,232 54

It is estimated that for the year ending **June 30, 1901**, the total net income available for payment of fixed charges and dividends will be no less than **$4,000,000**, against estimated fixed charges of **$2,275,000**.

The Railroad Company has just taken over the newly constructed main line of railroad, extending South from Sapulpa, Indian Territory, at the Junction of the Southwestern and Central Divisions, and will have trackage rights to Sherman, Texas, from Denison, Texas, where important traffic and trackage connections have been and are being made, and it is believed that the earnings from the new line will result in largely increasing the gross and net earnings of the system.

Upon the ultimate completion of the refunding, the saving to the Railroad Company thereby will be about $70,000 per annum in fixed charges.

The Refunding Bonds not used or required for refunding purposes can be issued only under restrictions, and on conditions for the details of which, as well as for a description of the properties and franchises mortgaged, the nature and extent of the security, the rights of the holders of bonds, and the terms and conditions upon which the bonds are issued and secured, reference is made to the terms of the Refunding Mortgage. The form of the proposed mortgage and deed of trust has been prepared by Messrs. Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, of New York, and approved by Messrs. Seligman & Seligman, of New York, for the Syndicate Managers.

The Railroad Company has agreed to sell $30,000,000 of the new Refunding Bonds, or such portion thereof as may be duly authorized to be issued under the Refunding Mortgage, to a syndicate of which Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co. are Syndicate Managers, and the Syndicate Managers have already completed arrangements for the acquisition of about $20,000,000 of underlying bonds which are to be exchanged for new Refunding Bonds.

At the request of the Railroad Company the syndicate will offer to holders of underlying bonds the privilege to exchange the same for new Four Per Cent. Refunding Bonds to be acquired by the syndicate, and the Railroad Company recommends holders of underlying bonds to exchange their bonds for new Refunding Bonds.

Dated NEW YORK, May 16, 1901.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY,
By B. F. YOAKUM, President.

To Holders of the following Underlying Bonds:

As Syndicate Managers of a Syndicate formed under an agreement dated April 4, 1901, we have arranged with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to purchase, for refunding purposes, $30,000,000, face value, of its proposed Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, to bear interest at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM**, and hereby offer to exchange such Refunding Bonds (to the extent to which they may be so issued and acquired by the Syndicate), for underlying bonds of the Railroad Company's system, on the following basis:

For each $1,000, face value, of the following outstanding Bonds:	In Refunding Bonds, Face Value.
6% Second Mortgage A, B and C Bonds	$1,166 66
6% Missouri and Western Division First Mtge. Bonds	1,282 05
6% Trust Bonds of 1880	1,282 05
6% General Mortgage Bonds	1,369 23
5% General Mortgage Bonds	1,194 87
5% Trust Bonds of 1887	1,179 49
6% St. Louis, Wichita and Western First Mtge. Bonds (redeemable)	1,179 49
6% Fort Smith and Van Buren Bridge First Mtge. Bonds (redeemable)	1,128 20
5% Southwestern Division Bonds (redeemable)	1,025 64
4% Central Division Bonds (redeemable)	1,051 28
4% Kansas City Division Bonds (redeemable)	1,000 00
3% Kansas City Division Bonds (redeemable)	876 93
4% Northwestern Division Bonds (redeemable)	1,051 28
4% Red River Division Bonds	974 35
4% Consolidated Bonds	1,025 64

At the time of deposit, holders of underlying bonds will receive payment in cash of the unmatured interest accrued and accruing upon their deposited bonds to July 1, 1901, from which date the Refunding bonds are to bear interest.

In order to avail themselves of the foregoing privilege of exchange, holders of underlying bonds must deposit, for our account as Syndicate Managers, their bonds, in negotiable form, with all unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, **on or before July 6, 1901,** with

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 38 Nassau St., New York;

or with any of the following depositaries:

Old Colony Trust Co., Boston;
Seligman Brothers, London;
Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, Berlin;
Union Trust Co. of St. Louis, St. Louis;
Seligman & Stettheimer, Frankfurt;
Seligman Freres & Cie., Paris;
Alsberg, Goldberg & Co., Amsterdam.

Depositing bondholders will receive negotiable receipts or certificates of the Morton Trust Company entitling the holders thereof to new Refunding Bonds of the Railroad Company (or to interim bonds), in exchange for the deposited bonds upon the aforesaid basis when said bonds shall have been issued and delivered to the Morton Trust Company for such exchange, or to a return of the deposited bonds, if said Trust Company shall not have received the bonds for such exchange on or prior to January 1, 1902. As the new bonds will be issued only in amounts of $1,000, fractional amounts must be adjusted, at the option of certificate-holders, by purchase or sale, for which suitable provision will be made.

As Syndicate Managers we are also prepared to purchase for cash, at the prices set opposite thereto, all or any of the following underlying bonds which may be presented and surrendered to us on or before July 6, 1901, with all unmatured coupons attached, viz.:

6% Second Mortgage A, B and C Bonds	113¾ and interest.
6% Missouri and Western Division First Mortgage Bonds	125 and interest.
6% Trust Bonds of 1880	125 and interest.
6% General Mortgage Bonds	133½ and interest.
5% General Mortgage Bonds	116½ and interest.
5% Trust Bonds of 1887	115 and interest.
6% St. Louis, Wichita & Western 1st Mtge. Bonds (redeemable)	115 and interest.
6% Ft. Smith & Van Buren Bridge 1st Mtge. Bonds (redeemable)	110 and interest.
5% Southwestern Division Bonds (redeemable)	100 and interest.
4% Central Division Bonds (redeemable)	102½ and interest.
4% Kansas City Division Bonds (redeemable)	97½ and interest.
3% Kansas City Division Bonds (redeemable)	85½ and interest.
4% Northwestern Division Bonds (redeemable)	102½ and interest.
4% Red River Division Bonds	95 and interest.
4% Consolidated Bonds	100 and interest.

We reserve the right, at any time, without notice, to alter the basis of exchange or the purchase price of any of the foregoing bonds, or to withdraw, wholly or partly, our offers to exchange or to purchase.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., Syndicate Managers.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1901.

We beg to announce the opening of a branch office at 170 Montague St., Brooklyn, under the management of Mr. L. O. Clark.
This office will be connected by private telephone with our main office in the Empire Bldg., 71 Broadway, Manhattan.
Harrison & Wyckoff,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Removal Notice.

On and after **JUNE 3D, 1901**, the Offices of this Company will be in the Western Union Building, at **195 BROADWAY.**

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.

Copartnership Notices.

JUNE 1, 1901, MR. F. H. SOUTHWICK RETIRES from and Mr. O. H. BAUER is admitted to the firm on this date.
BRAMHALL & CO.
New York, June 1st, 1901.

Mr. MORRIS SAMPTER has withdrawn from our firm.
M. SAMPTER SONS & CO.

Lost and Found.

To whom it may concern: Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 49, dated May 27, 1896, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the eighth day of July, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate. CHARLES H. DICKINSON.
P. O. Address, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Dated May 27th, 1901.

Lost.—J. P. Morgan & Co.'s RECEIPT NO. 109 for 708 shares Lake Superior Consolidated Mines. If found notify Granger, Farwell & Co., 71 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

American Linseed Company;

New York, May 20, 1901.

To the Stock holders of the
AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY:

The Board of Directors are pleased to report to the stockholders that after mature consideration and deliberation a most desirable arrangement has been effected for an exchange of the stock of the **AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY** for the stock of the **UNION LEAD AND OIL COMPANY.**

The capital stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company, including that necessary to acquire all the capital stock of the American Linseed Company on the terms hereinafter mentioned, to be Seventeen Million Dollars ($17,000,000), said stock being all of one class Common Capital Stock, one hundred and seventy thousand (170,000) shares, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

The stock of the American Linseed Company shall be deposited under the agreement—copies of which are on file with the depositaries hereinafter mentioned—to be exchanged for the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company on the following basis or terms:

Each share of the Preferred Stock of the American Linseed Company shall receive Forty-eight Dollars ($48) in the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company.

Each share of the Common Stock of the American Linseed Company shall receive Eighteen Dollars ($18) in the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company.

The Union Lead and Oil Company reserves the right to refuse to make such exchange unless there is deposited for such exchange two-thirds (⅔) of each class of stock of the American Linseed Company.

The holders of large amounts of the stock of the American Linseed Company have already signified their approval of the arrangement, and your Board of Directors urge the prompt acceptance thereof by the balance of the stockholders.

Certificates of stock duly and regularly assigned and endorsed in blank, duly witnessed, with proper Revenue Stamps attached for transfer, should be deposited with the **NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY,** or the **ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CITY OF CHICAGO,** upon deposit of which transferable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company upon the consummation of the arrangement.

DEPOSITS MUST BE MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 5TH DAY OF JUNE, 1901, after which date no deposits will be received except in the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Union Lead and Oil Company and on such terms as they may prescribe.

By authority of the Board of Directors,
GUY G. MAJOR, President.

New York, May 20, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the
AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY:

The undersigned, stockholders of the **AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY,** having carefully considered the proposed arrangement between the stockholders of the American Linseed Company and the Union Lead and Oil Company, have decided to exchange our stock as per said arrangement for the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will decrease expenses and lower the cost of manufacture, resulting in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

Inasmuch as the Union Lead and Oil Company have reserved the right to refuse to make such exchange unless two-thirds (⅔) of each class of stock of the American Linseed Company is deposited, we urge the prompt deposit of your stock.

Faithfully yours,
GUY G. MAJOR,
FRANK H. RAY,
WILLIAM P. ORR,
AUGUSTUS N. EDDY,
JOHN L. SEVERANCE,
GOMER E. HIGHLEY,
GEORGE G. METZGER,
JOHN W. HIRST,
ROBERT H. ADAMS,
JOHN W. DANIELS.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the **LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,** extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** pursuant to Section Eight in the said morigage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000.)** due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,** by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	393	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company
CHICAGO, ILL.

Notice of Meeting of Stock Trust Certificate Holders.

To the Registered Holders of the Stock Trust Certificates of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, under Voting Trust Agreement dated March 1, 1900, between Marshall Field, John J. Mitchell, and James A. Blair, as Voting Trustees, and the Stockholders of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Depositary:

Please take notice that a meeting of the registered holders of the aforesaid Stock Trust Certificates will be held at the office of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on the **1st day of July, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.** thereof, for the purpose of considering and passing upon and instructing the Voting Trustees concerning the proposed arrangement for the acquisition of the properties, rights, privileges, and franchises of the Union Elevated Railroad Company by the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company; also concerning the proposed issue of the certain Fifteen Million Dollars ($15,000,000) of the "First Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds" of the Company, to be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, with provision for issue of additional bonds thereunder, not to exceed Ten Million Dollars.

The Transfer and Register Books of said Stock Trust Certificates will be closed on the 20th day of June, 1901, and will remain closed until the 2d day of July, 1901.
MARSHALL FIELD,
JOHN J. MITCHELL,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Voting Trustees.
Dated Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1901.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.
A representative daily paper of Wall Street. A moneymaker for those who read it daily. Save money by investing it rightly. Make money by using it rightly in Wall Street.
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FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5th 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
500 shs. Columbus St. R'way Co. common.
500 shs. Columbus St. R'way Co. pref'd.
700 shs. Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co.
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
$2,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1924.
$4,500 United States 4 p. c. Consols of 1877.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
200 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pref'd., "B."
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
5 shs. Bank of America.
300 shs. Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
240 shs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
100 shs. New York Loan & Trust Impt. Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
95 shs. Pneumatic Torpedo & Construction Co.
4½ shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
100 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
30 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
1 share N. Y. Law Institute.
$1,500 The Securities Co., N. Y., Consols, Reg., Series C.
100 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
5 shs. Union Surety & Guaranty Co.
85 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
22 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
16 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
250 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd., "B."
750 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. common.
8½ shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
500 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd., "B."
14 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
$1,000 23d Street R. R. Deb. 5s, 1906.
$2,000 Atlantic Av. R. R. of B'klyn 5 p. c. Impt. Bds., 1934.
$500 Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. 5s, 1923.
$2,000 Reading R. R., Jersey Cent. Coll. 4s, 1951.
$5,000 Buffalo & Southwestern R. R. 6s, 1908.
$5,000 Chic. & Eastern Ill. R. R. Regstd. 5s, 1937.
$10,000 Chic. & Eastern Ill. R. R. 6s, 1907.
$5,000 Toledo & Ohio Central 1st, 1935.
$1,000 Minnesota Transfer Co. 4s, 1916.
$1,000 Northwestern Grand Trunk 6s, 1910.
20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
7 shs. Improved Dwellings Association.
4 shs. Central Trust Co.
15 shs. 9th National Bank.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
78 shs. North American Trust Co.
8 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Natl. Bank.
1 share Blooming Grove Park Association.
$5,000 New York & Harlem R. R. Ref. Mtge. 3½ p. c. Bds., 2000.
80 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
17 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
9 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
5 shs. West Side Bank.
$300 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Regstd. Consols.
30 shs. Appert Glass Co. common.

Meetings and Elections.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Amalgamated Copper Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to take action upon the following resolutions passed by the Board of Directors at a meeting duly held at the office of the Company in the City of New York, May 21, 1901:

"Resolved, That it is advisable that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased from $75,000,000 to $155,000,000.

"Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders of the Company be and the same is hereby called, to be held at the Company's office, in the City of Jersey City, New Jersey, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to take action on the above resolution.

"Resolved, That there be submitted to the said meeting of the stockholders the question of the advisability of acquiring the stocks of the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company and of the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company, either for cash or by issuing therefor full-paid stock of this Company.

"Resolved, That the stockholders be notified that there will be submitted at such meeting the report of a Special Committee appointed by the Board to consider the terms of the acquisition of said stocks, together with such recommendation, if any, as the Board may make with respect thereto."
May 22, 1901.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
Amalgamated Copper Company.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the third day of June, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, Hudson County National Bank Building, Nos. 243 and 245 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., (office of New Jersey Corporations' Agency,) for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.
Dated May 24, 1901.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on the 11th day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a resolution authorizing the execution and delivery of a mortgage upon the property of this Company to secure an issue of bonds to the amount of $15,000,000, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. May 9, 1901, and such books will be reopened on Wednesday, June 12, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
L. T. BEECHER, Secretary.
Dated May 3, 1901.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company.
May 23, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE & FOUNDRY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Burlington, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, June 26, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Transfer books will close at the office of Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway, Monday, June 3, at 3 P. M., and reopen Thursday, June 27, at 10 A. M.
B. F. HAUGHTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.
New York and Long Island Bridge Company.
192 Broadway, New York.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 192 Broadway, on Monday, June 3d, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, to hold their offices until the first Monday of June, 1902, and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting. The polls will remain open one hour.
JOSEPH P. KEANEY,
Acting Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

The stockholders of the American Car and Foundry Company are hereby notified that the regular meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held at its offices, 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, June 20th, next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and of transacting such business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

Stock transfer books will close May 31st, 1901, and reopen June 21st, 1901.
F. F. WEBBER, Secretary.

The Greenwich Insurance Company,
No. 161 Broadway.
New York, May 22, 1901.

The Annual Election for Directors of The Greenwich Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 161 Broadway, on Monday, the third day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN KEEGAN, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
32 Nassau St., New York, May 16, 1901.

The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 3, 1901.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The annual election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June, 1901. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
New York, June 1, 1901.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.
42 Broadway, New York.

The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 8th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.
New York, June 1st, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of TYSON-COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Gilsey House on Monday, July 1st, 1901, at two (2) o'clock P. M.
B. V. BASCOM, Secretary.

Dividends.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDEND ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER JUNE 1ST, 1901:
American Cotton Oil Co. Dividend 3% Preferred Stock.
Blackford County, Ind., Court House 5s.
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Dividend 1¾%.
Dunkirk, Ind., Street Improvement 6s.
Edinburgh, Ind., Water Works 6s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Marion County, Ind., County 5s.
Pueblo, Col., Municipal 6s. Principal Public Building Bonds, Nos. 7 to 16 in., dated June 1st, 1887.
Pendleton, Ind., School 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series F. Second Mortgage 7s, Series M.
West La Fayette, Ind., Water Works Co. 6s. June 3d.
Marion County, Ind., Funding 3½s. June 4th.
Greenfield, Ind., Improvement Bonds. June 6th.
Greenfield, Ind., Improvement Bonds. June 7th.
Greenfield, Ind., City 6s, Series No. 2. June 10th.
Marion County, Ind., Funding 4s. June 11th.
Hancock County, Ind., Funding 5s. June 13th.
Cass County, Ind., Sheets Ditch 6s. June 18th.
Monroe County, Ind., County 5s. June 19th.
Greenfield, Ind., Improvement Bonds. June 20th.
Decatur County, Ind., Annual 6s. June 20th.
Indianapolis, Ind., Refunding 4s, Series C.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York.

COUPONS DUE IN JUNE ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JUNE 1, 1901, AS FOLLOWS:
Alliance Water Works Company.
Boise City & Nampa Irrigation, Land & Lumber Company.
Celadon Terra Cotta Company, Limited.
Chattanooga City Water Company.
Columbia Gas Light Company.
Connellsville Water Company.
Elwood Water Company.
Fairmount Coal & Coke Company.
Johnstown Village (Water Bonds.)
Kearney City Water Company.
Larchmont Water Company.
Merrill City Water Works Company.
Midland Terminal Railway Company.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, 1st Mortgage 6 per cent.
Napanee Water Works Company.
New Castle City Water Company.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,

JUNE 1ST, 1901.

Atlantic, Ia., Refunding
Boone, Ia., Water Works.
Clarke Co., Wash., Funding.
Clarke Co., Wash., Refunding.
Clinton, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Clinton, Ia., Independent School District Bonds called for payment.
Creston, Ia., Refunding.
Decatur, Ill., Board of Education School District, School Building.
Dubuque, Ia., Water Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Galveston, Texas.
Guthrie Center, Ia., Water Works.
Henry Co., Ill., School District No. 1, School Building (Galva.)
Jefferson, Ia., Water Works.
Jessamine Co., Ky., Turnpike.
La Porte, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
La Salle, Ill., School District No. 2.
Lexington, Ky., Refunding.
Menard Co., Ill., Court House.
New Whatcom, Wash., General Municipal.
Norfolk, Va., Atlantic City Ward Improvement.
North Yakima, Wash., Funding.
Ogden, Utah, School.
Onawa, Ia., Electric Light.
Remington, Ind., Water Works.
Rockford, Ill., Edison Co. 1st Mortgage Gold.
Warren Co., Ia., Refunding.
Wilmette, Ill., Fire Engine House.
Wilmette, Ill., School Refunding.
Wilmette, Ill., Street Lighting.

JUNE 2D, 1901.

Groton, So. Dak., Water Works.

JUNE 6TH, 1901.

White Co., Ind., Court House.

JUNE 10TH, 1901.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Independent District Refunding.

JUNE 17TH, 1901.

Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 3.

JUNE 20TH, 1901.

Sedalia, Mo., School District Refunding.

JUNE 22D, 1901.

What Cheer, Ia., Independent School District Refunding.

JUNE 30TH, 1901.

Nappanee, Ind., Water Works.

OFFICE OF
Empire State—Idaho Mining and Developing Company,
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, May 31st, 1901.

Dividend No. 37.

A monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable June 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 8th.

F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

New York Security and Trust Company,

NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

COUPONS PAYABLE JUNE 1st:

Atlanta Gas Light Co.
City of Dallas, Texas,
Col. Southern Ry. Co. 1st M. 5% Bonds.
Flushing & College Pt. Elec. Ry. Co.
Grand Rapids Railway 1st Mtge.
Newtown Railway Co.

Railway Equipment Company of Minnesota.

Coupon No. 20, due June 1st, 1901, of this Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of the Financial Agents.

MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO., 24 Exchange Place.
New York, May 27th, 1901.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
49 Wall Street, New York.

Coupons due June 1st, 1901, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the following named Companies will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date:

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern Ry. Co
Tebo & Neosho Railroad Co.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice Prest. and Treas.

Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R.R. Co.

Coupons due June 1, 1901, will be paid at the office of the Company, 40 Wall St., New York City.

MARK T. COX, Treasurer.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Standard Importation Company of New York City, to import wines, liquors, and cigars; capital, $20,000. Directors—John Shearson and R. S. Brewer, New Brighton; Sydney Rossiter, Jersey City.

Kinnears Hod Elevating Company of New York City, to manufacture machinery, pumps, and hoisting engines; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. F. Wardlaw, New York City; John Kinnears and H. B. Brownell, New Brighton.

Pine Lake Stock Farm Company of Wawayanda; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. F. Shirk and L. R. Wilson, New York City; Winthrop Pond, New Rochelle.

T. R. De Lacey Company of New York City, to deal in hardware; capital, $2,000. Directors—Henry O'Neill, R. B. Caldwell, and T. R. De Lacey, New York City.

Congress Hall Company of New York City, to carry on the hotel business; capital, $20,000. Directors—Samuel Proskey, A. S. Proskey, and Marguerita Alexander, New York City.

The American Canadian Mining Company of New York City, to operate mines in Nova Scotia; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Charles E. Ford, John C. Lamour, William H. Ducker, James F. Ferguson, and Frank N. Field, New York City.

Adirondack Excelsior and Lumber Company of Gloversville; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. S. Minor, L. H. Palmer, and W. H. Schoonmaker, Gloversville.

Mechanical Improvements Company of New York City, to handle inventions and patents; capital, $1,000. Directors—E. R. Hess, J. S. Stoughton, and L. C. Myers, New York City.

Riverside Rabbitry of Rochester, to deal rabbits and poultry; capital, $1,000. Directors—C. H. Beckwith, W. H. Ford, and W. N. Lakeman, Rochester.

Post & Davis Company of New York City, to do a printing business; capital, $250,000. Directors—C. J. Post, Jr., A. S. Davis, and C. A. Mauer, New York City.

Freeman-Dobbin Fireproofing Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. L. Freeman, C. E. Dobbin, and E. M. Spencer, New York City.

A. Victor & Co. of Buffalo, to deal in house furnishings; capital, $50,000. Directors—Leopold Wineman, Detroit; Arthur Victor, Buffalo; Henry Nathan, Toledo.

Technical Press of New York City, to do a printing business; capital, $25,000. Directors—Samuel Rosenthal, Emma Sametz, and Dominick Futrone, New York City.

D. W. Wright Company of Medina, to manufacture shoes; capital, $30,000. Directors—W. B. Robbins, E. P. Wright, and D. C. Stevenson, Medina.

Adjustable Book Bracket Company of New York City; capital, $18,000. Directors—M. L. Flank, L. S. Firetag, and Louis Block, New York City.

Hancock Telephone Company of Hancock; capital, $8,000. Directors—E. J. Cotier, C. L. Wheeler, and S. N. Wheeler, Hancock.

J. W. Evenden Company of Buffalo, to deal in wines, liquors, and cigars; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. W. Evenden, Edward Wolf, and Etta B. Evenden, Buffalo.

Francis E. Mason Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. E. Mason, E. E. Hoyt, and I. D. Tunison, Brooklyn.

Empire Rubber Shoe Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. P. Russell, C. V. N. Rodcliffe, and Herman Clarke, New York City.

A. & E. Henkels of Schenectady, to carry on a manufacturing business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Rudolph Erbsloh, George C. Comstock, and Frans Drewsen, New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 31.—The following charters were granted to-day at Dover:

Texas, Louisiana and Mexico Oil Company of Washington; capital, $500,000.

Union Mutual Oil Company of New York; capital, $1,000,000.

Show Deal Manufacturing Company of Baltimore; capital, $100,000; to manufacture bicycles and automobiles.

The Stock Exchange Historical Company, publishers, New York; capital, $50,000.

The Philadelphia Incorporated Hotel and Restaurant Company of New York City; capital, $25,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Butte Electric and Power Company; capital, $2,500,000. The company is to do everything connected with the manufacture and supply of electricity. Incorporators: William J. Denning, William W. Mansfield, Charles E. Estabrook, C. R. Dean, Thomas K. Henderson, C. L. Reed, L. F. Keeler, J. S. Anthony, and William F. Brayton.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Edward P. Fitch has been appointed Iowa special agent of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of California.

The number of fire insurance companies which have paid the claims on the Tarrant explosion and fire loss is slowly increasing, despite the decision of the committee on that case to hold out. This action is due to the belief that the companies would have to pay the claims in the end.

The Philadelphia Board of Casualty Underwriters has chosen the following officers: Chairman—W. A. L. Laughton; Vice Chairman—S. H. Pool; Secretary and Treasurer—J. W. Donahue; Executive Committee—H. L. Reeves, E. R. Hunt, and S. E. Hutchinson.

The C. C. Hines Company is the name of a corporation which has had articles of incorporation recorded in the office of the County Clerk, in Newark, N. J. Its object, according to the papers filed, is to print and publish magazines and newspapers, especially those that relate to the business of insurance. The capital is $2,000, divided into 100 shares of $20 each, and is all paid up.

President Washburn of the Home Insurance Company is quoted in the current issue of The Monthly Journal of Insurance Economics as saying to his agents: "It may be proper to caution you against any combination of agents in action which may be inimical to the interests of the company or which has its disapproval; in other words, we depend upon you to see to it that the influence of every such association shall be exerted for the benefit of the company whose representative you are."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 31	1,442,580
To date this year	153,979,302
Corresponding date last year	58,633,854

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 31	$4,171,500
To date this year	$557,136,670
Corresponding date last year	$260,480,310

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¾	Kan. City So. pf.	2½
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	2½	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Smelt. & R.	1½	Manhattan	1½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1½	Met. W. S. El.	1½
Am. Snuff	2½	Mex. Nat.	½
Am. Snuff pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	1¾
Am. Tobacco	1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	2¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅜
At., T. & S. F.	1⅛	Missouri Pacific	2⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2½	National Salt	½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅞	National Salt pf.	2½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	N. Y. Central	3¾
B'klyn Rap. T.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
B'klyn Union Gas	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Canada Southern	1	Norfolk & West.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	2	North. Pac. pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	1	Penn. R. R.	3½
Chi. & Alton	1½	Penn. rights	⅛
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅞	People's Gas	1¼
Chi. & G. W.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅛
Chi. Great W. pf., B.	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	½
C., M. & St. P.	1¾	Pullman Co.	2
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Reading	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1⅞	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅞	Rio Grande West	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Rubber Goods	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Col. Southern	¾	St. L. & S. F.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	1½	St. L. S. Western	1
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	2¾	Southern Pacific	2½
Del. & Hudson	2⅜	Southern Railway	3¼
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅞
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2⅛
Des M. & Ft. D.	3¾	Texas Pacific land tr.	1
Dul. S. S. & A. pf.	1	Twin City R. T.	2½
Erie	⅞	Union Pacific.	4½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1
Evans. & T. H.	⅞	U. S. Steel	2½
Ft. W. & D. C.	4½	U. S. Steel pf.	2⅝
Gas & El. Ber. Co.	⅜	U. S. Leather	⅛
General Electric	2	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Great North. pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	2
Illinois Central	½	Wabash	⅝
Int. Power	⅝	Wabash pf.	½
Iowa Central	½	West. Union Tel.	2½
Kan. & Michigan	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Kan. City So.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Quicksilver pf.	1
Chi. Union Traction	1½	Standard R. & T.	⅜
N. Y. Air Brake	⅝	Union Bag & P. pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. F. & I. 5s	1	St. L. & S. F. 6s, Class B	1½
Int. & G. N. 3d	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1½
Rio Gr. W. coll. tr. 4s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Chi., M. & St. P. gold 7s	12½	Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1

ERIE AND NEW COAL PRICES.

Erie shares, if they have not been leaders in the recent increase in market activity, have at least held well to the ground they recently recovered, and have, in fact, improved upon the quotations reached when the market seemed to be dominated by the phenomenally heavy trading in the common stock. Last week the latter figured for more than 750,000 shares, or more than twice as many as the next on the list, Union Pacific, and as much as five or six of the next best others put together

The Erie Railway, as is well understood, is largely interested in the anthracite coal trade, which is on a sounder basis to-day than for many years past, a basis which insures the best possible results, not only for the mining, but for the carrying, companies, and, in fact, for all concerned, from producer to consumer, the latter development being one the value of whose indications cannot well be overestimated. Following out a well-conceived plan for regulating prices to seasonal requirements, anthracite will be advanced to-day 10 cents per ton, making 20 cents since May 1, and this will be followed by similar advances on the first day of each succeeding month until the March circular is restored.

Production has largely increased this year over last, when the output was 45,896,924 tons, and may with safety be put down at the round figure of 50,000,000 tons for the year.

Of course, advances in price will not apply to the whole of the product, but the average is bound to show considerable improvement; and if this should prove to be only 25 cents per ton, the anthracite companies must obviously benefit to the extent of $12,500,000. People conversant with coal trade affairs put the figure much higher; but, any way, the coal roads are to be large gainers, and not in any sense losers, from the change. Moreover, the demand for coal is far better than it used to be, and no trouble is anticipated in disposing of the output, increased, as it may be, and as current reports from the mines indicate. As an increase in profit of the amount named would pay 4 per cent. on $312,500,000 of capital, it can be seen at once how important the gain would be, even limited to that figure.

Erie's share in the coal business has been vastly increased by the taking over of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which, while it now insures to the former the tonnage of the latter, also brings with it whatever proportion of increase in coal market prices may fall to the share of both companies.

Further than this, it is to be borne in mind that Erie is making rapid development. This is not unlikely to proceed at a greater rate before long, as the improvement in earnings now in progress will raise the company's financial status and the outcome will be that many of the drawbacks from which Erie has suffered will be removed. A point worth bearing in mind in considering Erie's future is that expansion and all that that implies is ahead. The road has not been pushed to the limit of its capacity.

If there be doubt as to Erie's ability to deliver an increased volume of traffic, it can be dispersed by the complete recovery made in earnings following last year's coal miners' strike, and by such an exhibit as the following, covering the four full years, as reported by the present company:

	1897.	1900.	Increase.
Coal, tons	9,555,306	12,701,256	3,145,950
Gen. freight, tons	10,566,780	14,346,636	3,679,856
Ton miles	3,939,679,175	5,157,605,975	1,216,276,800
Passengers carried	14,763,343	16,527,876	1,764,533
Passenger miles	370,028,876	446,190,767	76,161,891

Finally, it may be noted that the property is under capable and conservative management and that its officials are fully alive, not only to its present needs, but to needs which the fast-growing traffic call for. There is perhaps more room for saving in expenses on this important trunk line than upon any other Eastern road, when the work of grade reduction and the straightening of curves shall have made that progress mapped out for it, and in this direction, too, lies an element which it would be well not to overlook. The geographical position of the property has a value which hardly needs to be commented upon. Combined with favorable results from so important a branch of the company's business as its coal traffic, it will ultimately be seen that Erie will change from its place as a non-dividend paying property. And the better price for coal (furthered by to-day's advance) may be one of the most influential of its helpful factors.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Wall Street yesterday was treated to the biggest bull market that it has seen since the panic of three weeks ago. Quotations advanced, in some cases substantially, throughout the list; and, what is more, in not a few instances these advances were maintained up to the close of business, final figures in a number of cases being the highest for the day. It was a demonstration of strength strongly suggestive of the days before the May 9 collapse—before, that is, the contest for control of Northern Pacific wrecked values in every other part of the list. And, significantly enough, it may be said that in large measure yesterday's improvement was due to the newer developments in this Northern Pacific affair. It is finally and authoritatively stated that the fight over the property has been amicably settled and that the quondam belligerent interests have come to a complete understanding in the matter—an understanding at once satisfactory to all parties in interest. The significance of this, marketwise, cannot, in the opinion of the Street, be overestimated. It removes effectually all danger of any further sacrifice of prices, and it puts the market on the same sound foundation that it rested upon previous to the panic—the foundation of unexampled prosperity the country over.

More, it leaves the way clear for promised developments in other directions, these including the extension of the community of interest idea in the railroad world to some numerous properties that thus far have not shared in it. It is, in short, Wall Street declares, not unlikely to be disclosed in due time that closer and closer relations have been developed among railroad systems now independent and perhaps antagonistic—relations that will do away with disastrous rate cutting and strengthen the dividend positions of the several roads. And opinion further is that important consolidation and harmony plans are working also in the industrial world.

Hence it was a realizing sense of the meaning of the new and improved relations spreading that many substantial buying orders were placed in the market during the day, resulting in carrying the total transactions nearly to the 1,400,000 mark and in pulling up prices as indicated. How great these advances are will appear from the following, of representative stocks: Atchison, 4⅞; Atchison preferred 2½; Baltimore and Ohio, 1⅞; Canadian Pacific, 2; St. Paul, 1¾; Northwest, 1⅞; Delaware and Hudson, 2¾; Des Moines and Fort Dodge, 3¾; New York Central, 3¾; Kansas City Southern preferred, 2¼; Missouri Pacific, 2⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 2¼; Pennsylvania, 3½; Southern Pacific, 2⅝; Southern Railway, 3½; Union Pacific, 4½; United States Steel, 2¼; United States Steel preferred, 2⅝; Western Union, 2½; Tennessee Coal, 2⅞; American Tobacco, 1½; Amalgamated Copper, 1¾; Consolidated Gas, 1⅝, and many other stocks a point each.

From this it will be seen that, unlike the movement of prices on lately preceding days, the strength yesterday was not confined to any group of stocks, but was general and bore little of the earmarks of manipulation. The buying, however, accounts for this; coming as it did from three distinct sources. One of these was the so-called "insiders," by whom are meant the principal owners of properties who, because able to estate policies, know in advance of the public of pending developments calculated to strengthen the position of these properties. For instance, Morgan brokers bought the steel stocks, the Erie and Southern Railway; Gould brokers bought Missouri Pacific and the Southwestern shares; while brokers usually acting for interests identified with the property bought Union Pacific. Another important buying source was from leading commission houses who, up to within a day or two ago, have been counseling patience, but who are now advising purchases within conservative limits. And, finally, London bought steadily all day, taking probably 100,000 shares on balance. For that matter, it may be said that London was the primary factor in the rise here yesterday, having sent over prices at the opening here which showed such advances as 2⅞ in Atchison, 1⅜ in Union Pacific, 1¼ in Southern Pacific, 1¼ in Erie first preferred, 1 in Erie, 1¼ in United States Steel, 1⅛ in United States Steel preferred, and 1⅜ in St. Paul. In connection with these advances it was said that Mr. Morgan himself was in large measure responsible for them. In any event, the New York market opened up with advances of a full point or more in many stocks, and, as stated, more than held these advances.

And yet of specific news developments to influence to the higher prices there was little of consequence. The bank statement to be issued to-day is expected to be more or less negative in character and to show few material changes, notwithstanding the $4,000,000 gold exports. However, because of the continuing ease in money—call rates for the greater part of yesterday ruling at 3 per cent.—little attention was paid during the day as to what the figures of to-day's statement may be. In like manner little heed was given to another batch of favorable railway statements—this because the Street has come to regard such exhibits as a matter of course. Nevertheless, the figures are none the less interesting. Louisville and Nashville, for instance, reported an increase in net of $21,500 for April, and Lehigh Valley for the same period an increase of $142,570.

Coming to particular stocks, it may be said that the advance in Southern Railway was accompanied by reports that the dividend on the preferred stock is to be advanced to 5 per cent. at the next dividend meeting, and that the common stock is to be reduced by one-half as provided for by act of Legislature. The Atchison issues were bought on the strength of the very excellent earnings of its system and the reports, still lacking verification, that Pennsylvania is seeking to obtain control of the company. Union Pacific's rise is directly due to buying, prompted by the assurance that the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific interests are now returned to their friendly relations. In respect to the steel stocks, the talk continued that the corporation is doing a phenomenal business and that dividends on both classes of stocks are assured before the end of the present year. The strength of the Southwestern Railway stocks is due to the semi-official statements telling of progress in the greater Missouri Pacific system, and in the general plans of harmony in the Southwestern shares. Erie was bought by Morgan brokers, the talk being revived that the first preferred stock is forthwith to be placed on a dividend basis, and the second preferred retired. Notwithstanding threatened competition by the Universal Tobacco Company, the tobacco stocks, after early heaviness, received fair support. Amalgamated Copper was helped by the progress made in the consolidation with the Butte and Boston, and Boston and Montana companies, while there was talk of some special developments of consequence in Kansas City Southern stocks.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

There is little new to be said in respect to developments in the commercial world during the present week. Generally, the story is of a continuation of the favorable conditions which have ruled now for some time, and of a gradual disappearance of the few disturbing factors reported. The labor situation is much better, and there is every indication that the still existing strikes will soon be settled. Of course, the unfavorable weather has had a depressing effect, especially upon retail trade, dry goods dealers in particular being sufferers. But this is only a temporary influence and can hardly be said to affect the general situation. The crop outlook continues exceptionally good, while money remains in abundant supply.

Discussing the general situation Bradstreet's says:

> Unseasonable weather has been the key of the general situation this week, discouraging as it has been to retail trade in the cities and country districts alike and retarding the growth of most crops, but particularly corn and oats in the northern half of the country and cotton at the South. Withal, however, there is a feeling prevalent that a few weeks of warm sunny weather, a decided lack of which has so far beset noted this Spring, would do much to place matters commercial and agricultural in as good or better condition than a year ago. Apart from these features, the week has been without much change except that a rather better spirit has been visible in the industrial situation and that some progress has been made toward a settlement of existing labor troubles. The situation in textiles has not changed materially, except that real conditions in the printcloth market have been recognized by a heavy cut in the price of that product. The steadiness of prices is still a feature, the cereals being as high or slightly higher than a week ago, as much owing to bad crop reports from abroad as to tales of dry weather damage in the northwest to wheat and too cool weather for corn in the country as a whole. Cotton is higher in the face of large receipts and reports of slow trade, because the prospect as to the near months, particularly July, is still doubtful, and owing to covering by the short interest in that and the succeeding month. The crop is at least two weeks late, but the average will probably be from 5 to 10 per cent. larger, some of which will, perhaps, be lost, but still leaving a comfortable margin of increase, providing warm forcing weather succeeds shortly.

Along the same line Dun's says:

> While the weather in the East has hampered distributive trade to a considerable extent this week, rendering the season in some lines rather unsatisfactory, the West and South report unchanged conditions, with operations well up to the recent average. It is the season when crop damage rumors are always heard, and they have come from many quarters, but probably in large part owe their origin to speculation. There is nothing as yet to cause any modification of the general estimates made recently. The labor situation is a little brighter. Many strikes have been settled, and others are expected to terminate shortly. Railroad earnings continue to reflect general trade activity, gross returns for May thus far reported showing a gain of 9.6 per cent. over last year and 26 per cent. over 1899. Bank clearings at New York for the week increase 27 per cent. over 1900 and 31.1 per cent. over 1899; while at leading cities outside New York the gain is 15.9 per cent. over 1900 and 13.5 per cent. over 1899.

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Of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

> As for some time past, new business in iron and steel is small, while production on orders is at the maximum. Steel billets are temporarily scarce and 50 cents higher, while Bessemer pig is dull and off 25 cents. Southern iron is dull and weak, and present quotations could be cut 50 cents if business were offered. Finished products are generally strong, and the mills are still crowded with business. Rail mills have a season's output guaranteed, the wire mills are pushed with orders, and bar and plate production is reported sold ahead. Rumors of advances to come after July 1 are heard, but nothing tangible offers in this respect, with new business in such small volume. Hardware is in good shape, and May sales at Chicago were the heaviest for any month this year.

On the same subject, and speaking of other trades, also, Dun's says:

> Iron and steel mills are working at full capacity, and more new plants have been put in operation. Quotations are well maintained without any effort to secure advances. Farming machinery is a feature of the domestic business, and there is no sign of decrease in the export movement of these products, which has attained enormous proportions. Rails are also going out freely to Australia and South America. Railways are unable to secure sufficient freight cars and other supplies, while structural work proceeds briskly, with little interruption from labor controversies. There is a little less activity among manufacturers of boots and shoes, some of the smaller plants reducing time or closing down, ostensibly for taking of stock. Inventories would easily wait another month, however, if orders were abundant. Salesmen in the West and South are sending good orders for Fall delivery, but the local jobbing trade has received a set-back from the continuous rain. Leather is still strong and active for heavy sole and high-priced upper stock, and offal has been freely taken for export. Medium grades are quiet, with less demand than the extreme qualities. The Chicago hide market is firmly maintained, notwithstanding the apparent indifference of tanners. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston have shown the expected decrease from the phenomenally large figures of recent preceding weeks, but are still very heavy, and since Jan. 1 exceed last year's by about 10,000 cases.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Staple groceries, according to reports to Dun's Review, are in demand at St. John, but trade in other lines is quiet. Rain helps log driving and crops. Country paper is well met. Halifax reports business and agriculture unfavorably affected by weather and collections unsatisfactory. Trade is quiet at Quebec, but Spring business has been good, and payments are fair. Montreal reports trade satisfactory for the season, and collections good. Wholesale hardware and builders' supplies sell well at Toronto, but unfavorable weather has affected retail trade. Retail trade is depressed at Hamilton by wet weather, but manufacturers are active. On the other hand, dry weather retards trade at Winnipeg, but prospects are bright. Victoria reports quiet business, and collections medium.

TRANSACTIONS IN MAY.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during May showed a very material falling off from the unprecedented activity of the previous month. The dealings in stocks aggregated 35,199,736 shares, against 41,688,897 shares in April, 27,001,677 shares in March, 21,881,389 shares in February, and 30,207,603 shares in January.

The business in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to $109,917,000, in State bonds to $254,000, and in Government bonds to $186,400, making the total of all classes of bonds for the month $110,357,400, against $115,875,500 in April, $132,401,020 in March, $108,851,800 in February, and $44,718,400 in January.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for May and the five months of this year as compared with the same periods back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	May.	Jan. 1 to May 31.
1901	35,199,736	155,979,302
1900	9,487,084	58,653,854
1899	14,791,260	89,580,603
1898	9,174,552	43,314,382
1897	4,211,788	18,935,689
1896	2,779,104	21,006,104
1895	5,869,991	25,270,868
1894	5,070,129	21,566,901
1893	8,814,534	42,180,793
1892	6,146,760	41,067,235
1891	6,185,178	25,144,801
1890	11,956,952	23,091,855
1889	1,754,591	24,651,105

Bond dealings for the month and from Jan. 1 make the following showing as compared with preceding years:

BONDS.

	May.	Jan. 1 to May 31.
1901	$110,357,400	$557,136,670
1900	39,420,840	280,480,310
1899	83,585,740	494,012,410
1898	54,376,080	225,515,780
1897	25,726,070	165,361,160
1896	28,960,200	186,128,430
1895	70,967,400	274,129,550
1894	26,524,900	159,631,720
1893	97,300,900	182,700,900
1892	48,807,500	281,194,810
1891	19,824,000	144,838,400
1890	7,967,160	104,217,740
1889	8,766,660	117,766,674

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOMINATIONS.

Elliot T. Barrows, President of the New York Produce Exchange, who stated recently that he would not be a candidate for re-election, was renominated at the regular caucus. The talk of the last month in regard to the likelihood of a contest at the annual election next Monday along the lines of differing opinions as to the management of the gratuity fund does not seem to be borne out, as no independent caucus has been held to name opposition candidates. The other officers named yesterday follow:

Vice President—Frederic H. Andrews; Secretary—David D. Allerton; Treasurer—Edward C. Rice; Board of Managers—Yale Hapgood, Vincent Loosser, Charles P. Armstrong, Samuel L. Finley, Andrew J. Toomey, and Robert R. Annin; Gratuity Fund Trustee—Lewis H. Spence.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Chicago dispatches, the dividend rate on the shares of the South Side Elevated Railroad of that city will be increased in the Fall from 3 to 4 per cent. per annum.

Consolidation of the Canadian Salt Company and the Windsor Salt Company, which control practically the entire salt output of the Dominion of Canada, into the Canadian Salt Company, with a capital of $8,000,000.

Statement that J. P. Morgan has arranged to sail for this city on June 5.

Incorporation of the Massillon Coal Mining Company, capital $1,000,000, to consolidate mines in Ohio.

Increase of $22,953 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $14,594, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Incorporation of the Citizens' Light Company of Louisville, Ky., capital $1,000,000, to consolidate two existing concerns.

Announcement that the preferred and common shares of the Distilling Company of America, which were deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, will be returned to the shareholders on the return of certificates of deposit to the trust company, without charge to depositors.

Shipments of 353,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days to six months.

Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $300,496,041; balances, $11,639,432; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $462,692.

Money on call in London, nominally 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent. for short and 3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85@$4.85⅛; demand, $4.88⅛; cables, $4.89⅛; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40⅝@40 3-16 and 40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 31.—Money was in active demand to-day, but supplies were reduced through the India Council calling in £1,000,000 in preparation for the payment of bills to-morrow. Discounts were quiet.

On the Stock Exchange, business was practically featureless, apart from the settlement concluding easily. Consols were momentarily steadier. Home rails were weak.

Americans opened quiet, awaiting New York's opening, on the receipt of which they strengthened and closed firm. Canadas generally were strong. Grand Trunks had a better tone.

Consols for money, 93 13-16; consols for the account, (July,) 94⅛; Atchison, 83¼ ex dividend; Canadian, 109¼; St. Paul, 166; Illinois Central, 143; Louisville, 107⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; New York Central, 155; Erie, 43; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 22½; Erie first preferred, 71¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 102½; Grand Trunk, 11⅝; Anaconda, 10⅛; Rand mines, 4⅜; United States Steel, 48⅜; do, preferred, 98⅛.

Bar silver dull at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £117,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 134; Madrid, 27.57; Lisbon, 40; Rome, 5.37. Spanish fours, 69⅝.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 31.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day. Rentes were weak, owing to large deliveries of stock in the settlement. Spanish 4s advanced on protests against the intended taxation. Rio Tintos were maintained. During the last hour certain industrials were offered freely, including Tramways and Metropolitans. Apparently the sales were for Brussels account, which place is affected unfavorably by the sharp decline in the Congo companies' shares. Kafirs closed heavy.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 17½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 10½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 70.57½.

BERLIN, May 31.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened firm, owing to the satisfactory political outlook and rumors of a favorable quarterly return of the Laura Company. Chinese were considerably harder. Americans were in good demand on London advices. Later, when the Laura Company return showed a decrease of 21,852 marks, prices were generally flat.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

MADRID, May 31.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 79.90. Gold was quoted at 37.40.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 31.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2½ per cent., and New York funds sold at 15 cents premium. Exchanges, $22,795,036; balances, $2,299,196.

On call, money ranges mostly from 3@3½ per cent. Loans continue to be made on the more ordinary class of security at 4 per cent. Year money is in good supply at 3¾ per cent., with loans as low as 3½ per cent., and some borrowers refusing to pay over 3½ per cent. The very choicest six months loans would pass at 3¾ per cent., and even this might be shaded in cases. National banks offer money at 4 per cent., but will not shade this rate willingly. The best commercial paper will find a market at 3¾ per cent., and almost any acceptable grade will sell at 4 per cent.

The group of coppers—with one or two exceptions—had a remarkably good day to-day. Interest centred chiefly in Amalgamated, which, on large transactions, jumped

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Reflecting the increase in activity and decided strength of the Stock Exchange market yesterday, trading in outside securities was on a broader scale than any recorded during the past ten days. Transactions were large in only a few issues, but there was a fair amount of trading in a number of stocks which of late have received little attention. Prices very generally showed advances over those of last Wednesday, the gains in some cases being substantial. There were practically no declines in the active issues.

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AMERICAN CAN was the most prominent stock of the day, being traded in to a greater extent than any other issue. Both the common and the preferred had on Wednesday shown signs of improvement, and the gains of that day were supplemented yesterday by fairly large advances in both issues. The common stock sold up to 26⅝ and the preferred to 76¾, showing in each case an advance of 1 point. The preferred stock reacted slightly at the close, but the common ended the day at the highest price. Transactions in the stock amounted to several thousand shares, and the buying was characterized as good.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA was not very active, and neither issue showed material change from Wednesday's prices. Announcement was made of the decision to return to the stockholders the stock deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company under the plan to strengthen the company's financial position. As the Stockholders' Committee, of which Rudolph Kepler was Chairman, had practically completed its work in supplying the company with the necessary working capital through the recent issue of bonds, it was deemed unnecessary to longer continue the voting Trusteeship, which is dissolved by the return of stock just announced.

***

UNIVERSAL TOBACCO, trading in which began early in the week, was strong. The common stock advanced from 21¾ to 23, and closed at 23 bid. The preferred stock remained unchanged.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE was much more active that it has been recently, and both issues ended the day with net gains, the common at 25¼ bid and the preferred at 45 bid. The earnings of the system for the third week in May, published yesterday, showed an increase of $23,611 over the same period last year.

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UNION COPPER was fairly active between 6¼ and 6⅝. It closed at 6¼ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of a point.

***

TENNESSEE COPPER was also in better demand. It closed at 20¼ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. The other copper stocks were not active, but they were nearly all firm.

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AMERICAN MALT bonds showed a net gain of 2 points, closing at 96 bid, after having sold as high as 96⅞. They were traded in to the extent of only $15,000.

***

WASHINGTON TRACTION 4½ per cent. bonds were unusually active. They sold to the extent of $100,000 at 66, a fractional decline from Wednesday's transactions.

***

DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN common sold at 68 and closed with a fractional net loss at 67¾ bid. The preferred stock closed one point lower, at 68 bid.

***

ELECTRIC BOAT was traded in to the extent of 500 shares at 20. It closed at 19½ bid, a net gain of 1 point. No transactions in the preferred stock were reported, and this issue closed unchanged at 45 bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Wednesday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	May 31., Bid.	Asked.	May 29. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	...	57	...
American Can	26½	26⅝	25⅝	26
American Can pf	76	76¼	75½	75⅞
American Chicle	83	87	83	87
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	10½	9¾	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	36	40	35½	40
American Malt 6s	96	97	94	95½
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	21¼	22	21	22
†British Columbia Copper	17½	18	17½	18¼
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99	98¾	99
California Copper	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	8¾	8¼	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	39½	40½	39½	40½
Central Fireworks	22½	25	22½	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	74	70	74
Central & So. Am. Tel	107	110	107	110
Consolidated Equipment	5	7	5	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	74⅜	75
Con. Rubber Tire pf	26	28	26	28
Continental Tobacco deb	104	108	104	107
Crampe' Shipyard	...	87½	85	89
Compressed Air	16	17¾	16	17¾
Denver & S. W.	67¾	68½	68	70
Denver & S. W. pf	68	70	69	71
Denver & S. W. 5s	97	98	97¾	98
Diamond Match	137½	138½	137½	139
Dist. Co. Am.	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	30½	31¼	31	32½
Electric Boat	19½	20	18½	20
Electric Boat pf	45	46	45	...
Elec. Lead Reduction	3¼	4	3¼	4
Electric Vehicle	10½	12½	11	12½
Electric Vehicle pf	22	25	24	26
†Electro-Pneumatic	2	2¼	2	2½
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	3	8	4	8
General Carriage	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
General Chemical	60	70	60	70
General Chemical pf	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	101¾	101¾	101⅝	101½
Hall Signal	41	45	41	45
Havana Commercial	10	12	10	12
Havana Commercial pf	49½	52½	49½	52½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Illinois Transportation	⅞	1	⅞	1
International Umbrella	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	63
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	3	3½	3	3½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf	24	27	24	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	20¾	22	20¾	22
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf	82	84	82	84
Nat. Sugar pf	108	110	108	110
New England Transport	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E., L. & P.	20¾	23	...	...
N. Y. & Q. E., L. & P. pf	69	71	...	...
N. Y. Realty Corp	155	160	153	160
N. Y. Transportation	⅞	1	1⅛	1¼
Old Colony Gold	87	90	85	90
Otis Elevator	32½	33¼	30½	31½
Otis Elevator pf	91	92	90½	92
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35¼	36	35⅝	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	75	76	75	76
Ratsof	40	45	40	45
Ratsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	95	...	95½	96¼
Safety Car Heat. & Light	137	140	137	140
St. Louis Transit	23½	24½	24¼	24¾
Seaboard Air Line	29½	30¼	29¾	30¾
Seaboard Air Line	25¼	25⅝	24½	25
Seaboard Air Line pf	45	45¾	44½	45
Singer Mfg	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	79½	81	80	82
Standard Coupler	26	30	26	30
Standard Coupler pf	112	118	112	118
Standard Oil of N. J	792	800	792	800
Storage Power	10	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	20¼	21	18½	19¼
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	5	6¼	5	6¼
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Typewriter	62	64	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf	118	119½	118	119½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89¾	90	89¾	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	78½	78¾	78½	79
Universal Tobacco	21½	23	21½	23
Universal Tob. pf	65	67½	65	67½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	50	51	50	51
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Wisconsin Central pf	108	111	108	111

†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
‡Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	248	240	248
Brooklyn R. T. 4s	102	103	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf	98½	100	98½	100
Cons. Traction of N. J.	69½	70¼	69½	70¼
Consolidation 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Fourth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & 8th Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Lexington Av. & P.	28	31	28	31
Metropolitan St. Ry.	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Beach & Mission Ry. pf	20	21	20	21
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21	20	21
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	84½	85½	84½	85½
Kansas Electric 4s	97	98	97	98
New Orleans Traction	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98	95	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	21	21	21	22
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Southern Ry. R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	...	115	...
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	60	68	60	68
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115½	113½	115½
United Traction, Prov	109	111	108	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wm. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

New State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	68	71	67	70
Central Union 5s, std	106½	109½	106½	108½
Columbia Gas 5s	106½	107	106½	107

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Friday, May 31, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
118⅝	119	40,300	Amalgamated Copper	117¼	120⅝	117	118½	+1¾
28½	30	100	Am. Agric. Chemical	28½	28½	28½	28½	.....
83½	84½	300	Am. Agric. Chem. pf	84	84½	84	84½	+2¼
28½	28¾	7,870	Am. Car & Found. Co	28	28½	27¾	28⅝	+ ⅜
82½	82¾	935	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	82⅝	82⅝	82¼	82⅝	+ ⅜
28¼	28½	100	American Cotton Oil	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
188	196	40	Am. Express, ex div	186	186	186	186	.....
35¾	36½	100	American Ice Co	37	37	37	37	.....
16⅜	17	500	American Linseed Co	18¼	18½	17¼	17½	− ⅞
44¾	45¼	183	Am. Linseed Co. pf	45⅜	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	−1½
6½	7	100	American Malting Co	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
25½	26	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	26	26	26	26	+ ½
57½	57⅝	9,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	55⅝	57⅝	55⅜	57⅝	+1⅝
97¾	98	900	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97	98	97	98	+1½
32¼	33	100	American Snuff	32¼	32½	32½	32½	+2½
79¼	79¾	300	American Snuff pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
147	147¼	18,025	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	147½	148⅝	146½	147	+ ⅝
98	101	150	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	99½	99½	99½	99½	.....
137	137½	18,600	American Tobacco	135½	138	135	137	+1½
50	50½	8,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	50	50⅝	49⅜	50¼	+ ⅞
83¼	83⅝	94,000	At., T. & S. F	80½	83⅞	80¼	83⅞	+4⅞
101⅜	101⅞	32,900	At., T. & S. F. pf	100	102	99¾	101⅞	+2½
105¾	106	8,300	Baltimore & Ohio	105	106¼	104⅞	105⅞	+1⅜
94	95	2,300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93	95	94½	95	+1
77⅜	77½	12,770	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	76¾	77¾	76⅝	77½	+1
215	218	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	216	216	216	216	+1
10¼	11	50	Brunswick City	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
68	68½	1,000	Canada Southern	68	68½	68	68	+1
105	105½	3,900	Canadian Pacific	105¼	105¾	103⅝	105	+2
49½	49¾	50,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	49¾	49	49	49¾	.....
42⅜	43	4,100	Chicago & Alton	42	43	42	43	+1½
79⅜	80	700	Chicago & Alton pf	79¼	80	79½	80	+ ⅝
195⅜	196	2,560	C., B. & Q., tr. ctfs	195¼	196¼	195¼	195⅜	+ ⅜
22½	22¼	2,000	Chicago Great West	22	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
46	47	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	46	46	46	46	+1
39¾	39⅞	9,300	Chi., Ind. & Louis	40	40	39	39¾	− ⅛
73	74	700	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	74	74	73¼	73¼	− ⅛
162⅜	162½	13,250	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	161	162½	161	162½	+1⅝
184	185	250	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	184½	184½	184½	184½	+1½
196	200	400	Chicago & Northw	198	199½	198	199⅞	+1⅞
156	156½	2,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac	155	156	154½	156	+1½
22⅜	22⅞	1,400	Chicago Term. Trans	23	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅜
43½	44	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	43	44	43	43⅝	+ ⅜
17	17¾	400	Chicago Union Trac	18¾	18¾	17¾	17⅝	−1½
82½	83	1,400	C., C., C. & St. L	81½	82⅜	81⅜	82½	+ ⅜
97⅜	97½	3,050	Colorado Fuel & Iron	96	99	96	97½	+2⅜
15⅞	15¾	1,100	Colorado Southern	15½	15⅞	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
52	52½	500	Col. Southern 1st pf	51⅜	52½	51⅜	52	+1
23⅞	24⅛	900	Col. Southern 2d pf	24	24¼	23¾	24¼	+1½
18	18¾	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	.....
221½	222½	6,200	Consolidated Gas	222	223½	220½	222½	+1½
66⅞	67	19,000	Con. Tobacco Co	66¼	67¾	65½	66⅝	+ ⅝
112	113	600	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	112	113	112	112	−1½
167⅜	168	3,500	Del. & Hudson	166	169	165½	168½	+2¾
241	242	1,500	Del., Lack. & West	242½	242½	240	241	.....
48¾	49	1,700	Denver & R. G	49½	49¾	48⅝	49	−
94½	94⅝	2,100	Denver & R. G. pf	95	95	94½	95	+1
94	95	2,300	Distilling & Cattle Fd	95	95	94½	95	+1
77⅜	77½	12,770	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	76¾	77¾	76⅝	77½	+1
215	218	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	216	216	216	216	+1
10¼	11	50	Brunswick City	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
68	68½	1,000	Canada Southern	68	68½	68	68	+1
105	105½	16,300	Louisville & Nashville	104¼	105½	104½	105¾	+1¾
116½	117	8,200	Manhattan Elevated	116¼	117¾	115¾	117¾	+1¾
169½	170	3,300	Met. Street Railway	169½	169¾	169	169½	+2
33	34½	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi	33½	33½	33¼	33½	+1½
87½	91½	60	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	.....
25¾	26	2,900	Mexican Central	26½	26¾	25¾	25¾	− ⅛
10⅝	11	600	Mexican National ctfs	11	11½	10⅝	10⅝	.....
98	98½	3,000	Minn. & St. Louis	99½	100	97⅝	98⅜	+1⅜
57	59	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	+2½
30⅜	31	3,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	30	31	29¾	30⅜	+1⅜
61½	61⅝	6,570	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	59½	62	59½	61⅜	+2¾
109½	109⅝	28,500	Missouri Pacific	107½	110	107¼	109⅝	+2⅝
45	45½	1,300	National Biscuit Co	44¾	45⅝	44½	45⅜	+ ⅝
44¼	44½	400	National Salt Co	44½	45	44½	44½	+ ⅛
76	76½	100	National Salt Co. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+2½
159½	160	1,100	New Jersey Central	160	161	159½	160	.....
144	144⅜	100	New York Air Brake	144½	144⅞	144⅛	144⅛	− ⅛
156¾	157	27,600	New York Central	153	156¾	152½	156½	+3¾
29	29⅝	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	29½	29½	29½	29½	+1½
214½	215	10	N. Y., N. H. & H	215¾	215⅝	213⅝	215⅝	.....
34½	34¼	16,750	N. Y., Ont. & West	33⅞	34½	33⅜	34¼	+ ⅜
51⅝	52	6,000	Norfolk & Western	51⅞	52⅛	51⅝	52	+ ⅜
87½	89	200	Norfolk & West. pf	88	88	88	88	.....
89¼	89½	400	North American	89⅝	89⅞	89	89½	.....
140	170	220	Northern Pacific	150	143	143	143	.....
98	99	300	Northern Pacific pf	98	98	98	98	+ ½
37⅞	38	1,500	Pacific Mail	38¼	38⅝	37¾	37¾	+ ⅜
147⅞	148	54,350	Pennsylvania R. R.	145¼	148	145	148	+3¼
...	...	43,051	Penn. R. R., rights	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
115¼	115½	21,900	People's Gas, Chicago	114½	116⅝	114½	115⅞	+1½
103	106	400	Philadelphia Co	108½	108⅝	108¼	108¾	+ ⅛
...	...	...	P., C., C. & St. L	75	75	75	75	+ ½
...	...	...	Pressed Steel Car	46	46	46	46	− ⅛
...	...	...	Pressed Steel Car pf	86	86	86	86	+ ½
...	...	200	Pullman Company	206½	208	206¼	208	+2
4⅞	5	3,000	Quicksilver	4¾	5¼	4¾	4¾	.....
11½	12	300	Quicksilver pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	−1
43½	43⅝	11,400	Reading	44	44	42⅞	43⅝	+ ⅛
76½	77	10,100	Reading 1st pf	76½	77	76¼	77	+ ⅛
53½	54½	2,700	Reading 2d pf	53½	54⅜	53½	54¼	+ ⅜
32½	33	1,000	Rubber Goods	32½	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
83½	92	100	Rubber Goods pf	83½	83¼	83¼	83½	+ ⅛
19	19½	2,600	Republic Iron & Steel	19	19½	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
74½	74⅝	2,400	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	75	74	74	74½	− ⅛
80	80	200	Rio Grande Western	80	80	80	80	+1
99⅜	100	80	Rio Grande West. pf	99⅜	100⅜	99⅜	99⅜	.....
74½	74⅝	100	St. L. & Adirondack	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	.....
70	70	300	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	70	70	69¼	70	+ ½
20½	20¾	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
45⅞	46	1,000	St. L. & San Fran	45⅞	46	45⅜	46	+ ⅜
85	85½	125	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	+1½
70½	70½	2,800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	69½	70½	69½	70½	+ ½
34	35	1,000	St. Louis Southw	33⅝	33⅞	33	33⅝	+1
63⅝	65	2,710	St. Louis Southw. pf	63⅝	65	63⅜	64½	.....
85	...	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	85	85½	85	85½	.....
81	...	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	81	81	81	81	.....
53⅜	53⅝	137,200	Southern Pacific	53⅜	53⅝	53⅛	53½	+2⅜
33⅞	33⅞	96,350	Southern Railway	31½	34	31½	33⅞	+3½
85	86	9,020	Southern Railway pf	85	86	85	86	+1⅞
6¼	6½	1,750	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6½	5¾	5¾	− ⅝
58½	61⅝	6,700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	58½	61⅝	58	60⅝	+2⅝
47	47½	6,000	Texas Pacific	47	47½	47	47½	.....
37	37½	400	Texas Pac. Land Tr	37	37½	37	37½	+1
22	22½	1,800	Tol., St. L. & West	22	22¼	20¼	21⅜	− ⅛
37	37½	900	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	37	37⅞	37	37¼	− ⅛
83½	85	4,300	Twin City R. T.	83½	85	83½	84	+2½
13¼	13½	100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
70⅜	70⅝	200	Union B. & P. Co. pf	70⅜	70⅝	70½	70½	+ ⅛
105¾	106¼	117,710	Union Pacific	105¼	108⅝	104⅝	108½	+4½
90	90¼	3,900	Union Pacific pf	90	90⅝	89⅜	90¼	+1
48¾	48⅝	132,678	United States Steel	48¾	49⅜	46⅝	48½	+2
96	97½	51,450	U. S. Steel pf	96	98	95¼	97⅛	+2⅜
14¼	14⅝	11,365	United States Leather	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
71	72	1,700	U. S. Leather pf	71	72	70	70½	− ⅝
21	21⅜	300	United States Rubber	21	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
62	62	172	U. S. Rubber pf	62	62	62	62	+ ⅛
67	67½	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	67	67½	67	67½	+2
116	117	600	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	116	117	116	117	.....
24⅜	25¾	24,700	Wabash	24⅜	25¾	24⅜	25	+ ⅝
42⅞	43	10,700	Wabash pf	43	43⅝	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
93	94⅜	10,900	Western Union Tel	93	94⅞	93	94⅜	+2¼
18	18	300	Wheeling & Lake Erie	18	18	17½	17½	.....
30	32½	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	32	32½	32	32	+1
20¼	20½	500	Wisconsin Central	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	.....

Sales....1,442,580

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106⅜	107¼	Int. Cs. l. J.	104	106
2s, c., 1930	106½	107¼	Int. Silver	6¼	6⅝
3s, r., 1918	109	110	Int. Sil. pf.	32	36
3s, c., 1918	109	110	Joliet & Chi.	175	...
3s, 1918, sm.	103¾	110	K. & D. M.	0¼	10
4s, r., 1907	113¼	114	K. & D. M. pf.	...	...
4s, c., 1907	113½	114	Kentucky Cen.	30	35
4s, r., 1925	138½	139¼	King. & F.	...	9
4s, c., 1925	138½	139¼	K. Ice, Chi.	15	22
5s, r., 1904	108⅜	109¼	K. L. C. pf.	50	60
5s, c., 1904	108⅜	109¼	Lacl. G. pf.	98	100
D. C. 3-65s	125	...	L. E. & W.	57	60
			L. E. & W. pf.	...	...
Adams Exp.	175	190	Long Island	120	125
Alb. & Sus.	205	...	Lake Shore	230	...
Alle. & W.	120	...	Manh. Beach	15	18
Am. Bicycle	5	9	Md. Coal pf.	70	75
Am. Bic. pf.	20½	30	Mich. Cent.	107	...
Am. Coal	180	200	M. & St. L.	10	...
A. C. O. pf.	89½	90¼	M. & St. L. pf.	110	114
Am. D. Tel.	34	39¾	M., St. P. & S. M.	211½	23
A. I. Co. pf.	71½	72½	M. & O. ctfs.	31¾	32
Am. Tob. pf.	145	148	Mor. & Es.	196	198
Am. W. Co.	15	16	Nat. Bis. pf.	99	100¼
A. W. Co. pf.	73½	74	Nat. Lead	18½	19½
Ann Arbor	25	27	N. J. Cent.	27	53
Ann A. pf.	54	56	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf. 100	112
B. A. L. pf.	108	...	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2d pf. 60	70
B. & P.	84	86½	N. Y., L. & W.	138	140
F. R. & P. pf.	122	123	N. Y., L. & W. pf.	138	140
B., C. R. & N.	125	130	O. & I. G.	25	33
C. & E. Ill. pf.	...	133	Ont. Mining	8½	10
C. G. W. pf., A.	80	81	Pac. Coast	60	62
C. G. W., d.	92	93	P. C. 1st pf.	92	100
C. P., M. & Om.	142	...	P. C. 2d pf.	85	70
C. St. P. M. & Om. pf.	...	200	Peo. & E.	26½	27½
C., C. & St. L.	115	117	Pere Marq.	53	60
C. L. & W.	...	35	Pere M. pf.	74	78
C. L. & W. pf.	...	72	P. Ft. W. & C.	...	...
Cleve. & P.	190	...	C.	190	...
C. F. & I.	...	35	C. sp.	188	...
C. pf.	136½	139	Rens. & Sar.	204	...
Com. Cable	184	190	R. W. & O.	28	30
Consol. Coal	55	58	Sixth Av.	200	225
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	125	...	Third Av.	122	124
Eighth Av.	380	420	U. P. & W.	5½	...
Erv. & T. H. pf.	88	92	U. S. Exp.	80	...
G. S. R. pf.	102½	105	W.-F. Exp.	144	150
Homestake	95	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	52
			Wis. C. pf.	44½	45

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Breece sold at 1.60, 200 Brunswick at .15, 10 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.40, 100 Moulton at .30, 100 Ophir at .95, 200 Phoenix at .14, and 100 Quicksilver at .04½.

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Closing bids for m

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings Confined to Small Properties—New Apartment House on West Fifty-ninth Street.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for George B. Tripler the five-story American-basement dwelling 318 West One Hundred and Second Street, 20 by 100.11, one of a row of three built by A. B. Kight.

A twelve-story bachelor apartment house will be erected at 312 and 314 West Fifty-ninth Street. The new structure will be erected by a client of the firm of Lovejoy & Noyes, who acted as brokers in the recent sale of the properties for Daniel E. Seybel.

H. A. Raymond has sold for M. B. Ball the five-story three-family flat, with stores, 1,680 Park Avenue, 25 by 90.

Isaac Levingson has sold for Samuel Brasch the two seven-story tenements 5 and 7 Goerck Street, on plot 59 by 100. The buyer, Nathan Cohen, gives in part payment 347 East Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that the four-story American-basement dwelling 64 Park Avenue, 17 by 80, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, has been sold.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have sold for Joseph W. Cremins, to Charles S. Guggenheim, the plot, 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street.

John M. Gibson has sold to Mrs. A. Rague the four-story brick flat 943 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 25 by 85 by 115.

James King has bought the two-story attached 320 East Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100. This property was sold at auction on Wednesday to Margaret M. Grady, plaintiff in foreclosure proceedings, for $3,000.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Quackenbos estate the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 332 Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 100.

B. Freund has bought the five-story double tenement 1,893 Second Avenue, 25 by 80 by 96.8.

The property 115 Ludlow Street, purchased recently by Max Bordowitz, was sold by A. Halprin and J. Levine.

The Importers' Building, at the southeast corner of Church and Leonard Streets, has been mortgaged by the Importers' Building Company to Margaret L. Lee and Henry B. Livingston, in the sum of $700,000, for thirty years, at 5 per cent. interest.

The United States Real Estate and Trust Company has sold, through W. F. & C. H. Smith, two lots on the east side of Walton Avenue, about 200 feet south of Burnside Avenue. The same brokers have also sold for a Mr. Morris the two-story dwelling at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, the buyer giving Brooklyn property in exchange.

The offering of vacant property at Morris Park South, in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, by the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company on Thursday, resulted in the sale of 376 lots for a total of $54,182. The prices ranged from $100 to $350 per lot. The sale will be continued on June 8.

William M. Ryan will sell at 3 P. M. today, on the premises, a plot of nine and two-third acres, at Rye, N. Y., on Forest Avenue and the Rye Beach Road.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Hortense L. Jiminez this four-story brick and stone dwelling 272 West Seventy-third Street, on lot 18 by 100, to a client for occupancy.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By John T. Boyd.

556 and 560 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Broadway, each 25 by 100.11, two 6-story brick tenements; sale under foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William H. Macy, Jr., as executor $38,200

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Creston Avenue, east side, 118 feet south of Donnybrook Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, each 17.8 by 74; James Kenn of 2,516 Webster Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; total cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 305 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick store and studio building, 28 by 68; estate of Joel Wolfe, premises, owner; A. Vendraser of 304 East Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 143 Mulberry Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Ellen T. Clancy of 168 West Seventy-sixth Street, owner; A. Ravekes & Son, architects; cost, $300.

No. 10 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; W. Hull Wickham of 10 East Fifty-sixth Street, owner; C. T. Flack, architect; cost, $500.

No. 5 to 9 Union Square, to an eight-story brick office building; Van Beurem estate of 64 Cedar Street, owner; A. J. Weingart, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 602 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick store and office; estate of D. W. Bishop, Lenox, Mass., owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 62 Leonard Street, to a five-story brick loft building; Arthur Croft, Boston, Mass., owner; American Luxfer Prism Company, architects; cost, $500.

No. 41 West Nineteenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; L. A. Riebeskind of 36 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 593 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,300.

Seventy-second Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Jordan K. Bell of 115 East Fortieth Street, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,183 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 39 West Fiftieth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; A. R. Ledoux, premises, owner; H. R. Marshall, architect; cost, $3,000.

Ogden Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Birch Street, to a two-story brick church; Union Reformed Church, premises, owner; J. I. Campbell of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

PRICE OF LAND UNDER WATER.

Grants to Property Owners on the Hackensack River Front.

The New Jersey Riparian Commissioners yesterday announced that they had made several grants on the Hackensack River. The fact is considered noteworthy, because it establishes a price in connection with meadow property bordering the river for the first time.

One grant was to Isaac Romaine, who owns 230 feet on the river front north of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He receives the right to the land under water at $15 per foot. A similar grant was made to John M. Jones, who owns 300 feet south of the railroad, for the same price. A grant was made to the Essex County Freeholders for 640 feet on the west shore of Newark Bay, at $5 a foot. A similar grant was recently made to United States Senator John Kean at the same price.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Friday, May 31.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50.8 ft s of 98th St, 25x89.9; Eleanor F. G. Reed and others to Philipp Freund, (R S $23)..... $28,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50.8 ft s of 98th St, 25x89.9; Mary L. Reed to Philipp Freund, (R S $19, mtg $12,000)..... 1

ANDREWS AV, e s, 100 ft s of 11th St, 25x83; Wilhelmina Deile to George H. Bloom, (R S $11, mtg $10,000)..... 1

BEACH AV, e s, 200 ft n of Dater St, 25x100; Beach Av, e s, 200 ft n of Dater St, 25x100; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Elisa C. Black 1

BROADWAY, 434 to 438, n e corner of Howard St, 80.10x98x90x97.8; Joseph A. Kisse to Moritz L. Ernst, (R S $95, mtg $300,000)..... 1

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, e s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x171.10 to 109th St; James A. Deering to Charlton W. Crane, ½ part, (mtg $15,000, Res)..... 1

CLARK Place, s s, 264.9 ft e of Jerome Av, 50x100; Charles Meyer to Elizabeth Meyer, (R S $2.50, mtg $2,100)..... 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 454.8 ft s of 166th St, 19.11x99.5; Edward F. Cook to Sophia M. Woessner, (R S $1.50, mtg $7,300)..... 1

EAST BROADWAY, 270, n s, 20.6x61x20.6 x61.5; M. H. Whalen to Harry Abrams, (R S $15.50)..... 1

EAST BROADWAY, 270, n s, 20.6x61x 20.6x61.5; James E. Dougherty and another, executors, to Michael H. Whalen, (R S $15.50)..... 15,250

FREEMAN ST, n s, 86.2 ft e of Prospect Av, 25.6x74.9x26.7x82.6; Walter C. Hammond and another to Louisa M. Fuchs, (R S $2)..... 100

MADISON ST, n w corner of Birmingham St, 37.6x80; Harry Bamberger to Albert Cappelle, all liens, (R S $3)..... 100

MINNEFORD AV, w s, 100 ft n of Cross St, 75x100, City Island; Thomas B. Watson to Mary C. Burke, (R S $3)..... 3,000

MORRIS AV, 302, e s, 31.10x—x25.11x irr.31; Sophie Rosenthaler and another to Louis Klinger, (R S $3)..... 25,000

PUTNAM AV, e s Boston Road, s e s, 225 ft n e of Rose St, 25x100; Charles Wilhelm, executor, to Leopold Vath and another, ½ part, (R S $3.50)..... 11,000

MORRIS AV, e s Old Boston Road, s e s, 225 ft n e of Rose St, 25x100; Charles Wilhelm to Leopold Vath and another, ½ part, (R S $3.50)..... 11,000

PARK AV, n w corner of 118th St, 25.11x90; Martha B. Bolt to Sophia Michael, (R S $10, mtg $9,000)..... 1

PROSPECT AV, s s, 325 ft e of Throgg's Neck Road, 25x98.10; Lawrence Davis to Fredericka Goerg, (R S $2, mtg $2,500)..... 100

S'EIGHTH ST, s s, 115.6 ft e of 167th St, 80x74.8x80x86.6; Fredericka Goerg to Lawrence Davis, (R S $2, mtg $3,000)..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 328, e s, 17.7x95.1x irregular; Thomas J. Larkin, executor, to Annie Campion, (R S $5, mtg $7,000)..... 1

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 178th St, 25x100; Thomas Benane to Atlantic Realty Company, (R S $9)..... 1

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 178th St, 25x100; Henry Morgenthau to Atlantic Realty Company, (R S $4)..... 100

WARDMAN PL, w s, 100 ft s of 178th St, 50x100; Frank Demuth to John O. Baker, (R S $10.50)..... 10,500

WALTON AV, n e corner of 150th St, 80.7 x32.3x51.8x29.3; Floyd M. Lord and others, trustees, and Charles D. Lord, individually, to Charles K. Granger, (R S $3.50, mtg $4,500)..... 7,650

WEST END AV, 533, w s, 20x100; Pierre Mali, executor, to Joseph Frank, (mtg $23,000)..... 23,600

WEST END AV, 531, w s, 20x100; Pierre Mali, executor, to William C. Duncan and another, (R S 50c)..... 23,700

WOODYCREST AV, s w corner of 162d St, 50.5x103.8x50x100.11; Michael J. Dowd and another to Charles H. Lowen, (R S $3.50, mtg $2,000)..... 1

1ST AV, 1,740, n e corner of 90th St, 25.8x 94; William F. Roden to Edward F. Hassey, (R S $1, mtg $37,777)..... 1

2D AV, 146, n w corner of 9th St, 40x105; Simon Jacobs to Abraham Eydenberg, (R S $1, mtg $145,700)..... 1

2D AV, 2,199, s w corner of 113th St, 25x80; Jacob Ruppert, Jr., to George Karsch, (R S $18.50)..... 18,250

57TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 53d St, 50x100; Oliver H. Belmont to Alva E. Belmont, (mtg $125,000 and another, R S $65)..... 1

57TH AV, w s, 51.7 ft n of 13th St, 25.10x 100; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to Sarah I. Hurtt, (R S $70.) rerecorded.. 78,600

57TH AV, n e corner of 96th St, 25.9x100; Francis K. Pendleton to John S. Phipps, (R S $62.50, mtg $55,000)..... 1,000

57TH AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 112th St, 25x 100; Frederick R. Harnisch and wife to Simon Hoffmann, (R S $8.50, mtg $20,000)..... 1

57TH AV, 603, e s, 22.5x100; Anson R. Flower to Jeremiah C. Lyons, (R S $120)..... 120,000

82D AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 155th St, 25x 100; John D. Karst, Jr., to John Yule, (R S $8)..... 1

8TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x 100; Henry Rieper and another to William H. Schwarz, (R S $8, mtg $18,000)..... 1

2D ST, s s corner of 12th St, 64x105, Wakefield; William H. Meyer and another, administrators, by attorney, to Henry S. Rasquin, (R S $1.50)..... 1,050

4TH ST, 98 East, 25x96.2; George Eichler to Julius B. Fox, (R S $34)..... 1

58TH ST, 534 and 536 East, 50.11x97; Paul Chopak to Herris Siegel and another, (R S $19, mtg $55,000)..... 100

7TH ST, n s, 421.9 ft w of Avenue D, 24.9 x97.6; Harry Strasbourger to Solomon Zimmerman, (R S $10.50, mtg $28,500)..... 100

10TH ST, 306 East, 25x92.3; Henry G. Autenrieth and another, executors, to Charles H. Goodfield, (R S $22)..... 22,000

14TH ST, 344 and 346, s s, 50x103.3; the Church of St. Bernard to Isidor Jackson, (R S $10, mtg $30,000)..... 40,000

15TH ST, s s, 244.2 ft e of Park Av, 17.10x100.10; Florence Mawbey to Emilie Levy, (R S $1.50, mtg $7,000)..... 8,250

19TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 8th Av, 25x92; Herbert G. Smith and others to Elizabeth Agnew and others, 3-12 part, (R S $11.50)..... 11,250

28TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of 4th Av, 65x98.9; John W. Noble, Jr., to Myrtle Thomas, all liens..... 1

28TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Annie T. Blake and another to Theodore H. Mead, (R S $25, mtg $55,000)..... 1,000

34TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of 10th Av, 19.4x88; James M. Hanley to Catharine B. Freaney, (R S $4.50, mtg $10,500)..... 100

34TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of 5th Av, 30x150x irregular; Horace Russell and another, executors and trustees, to James C. Parish, (R S $225)..... 225,000

37TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; David Lippmann to Jeannette Korn, (R S $10, mtg $16,000)..... 1

45TH ST, 18 West, 21x100.5; Shepherd K. De Forest and others to Henry B. Barnes, (R S $45)..... 45,000

46TH ST, 154 West, 16.9x100.4; Elizabeth S. Miller and others to Isidore Jackson, 4-5 part, (R S $16)..... 15,600

46TH ST, 154 West, 16.9x100.4; Walter S. Kemeys to Isidor Jackson, 1-5 part, (R S $3)..... 3,900

46TH ST, 164 West, 16.9x100.4; Anna M. Lynch, widow, to Elizabeth S. Miller and others, (R S $1) all liens..... 1

51ST ST, 68 West, 16.8x100.5; James W. Henning to Grace E. Carr, (R S $16, mtg $20,000)..... 100

52D ST, 247 East, 25x100.5; Elizabeth W. Cumisky to Charles Pfriemer and wife, (R S $7.50, mtg $13,000)..... 1

53D ST, s s, 116.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.6x100.5; Floriano Stolfi to Alfio Caponetti, (R S $1, mtg $10,935)..... 1

54TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 100.5; Augusta H. Adams to Frances A. Morris, (R S $47.50)..... 100

77TH ST, 327 West, 16x102.2; Charles Monson to Henry G. D. de Mell, (R S $10, mtg $20,000)..... 1

83D ST, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 87.3x85.8; Herbert R. Limburger, referee, to Henry S. Van Duzer and another, trustees, (R S $13)..... 13,000

84TH ST, s s, 33.4 ft e of West End Av, 16.8x92.2; Frances Proben to John A. Proben, all liens..... 1

86TH ST, s s, 262.1 ft e of West End Av, 21x102.2; James D. Putnam to Samuel G. Stewart, (R S $5.50, mtg $21,000)..... 1

90TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.8; Charles McLaughlin to James Carley, (R S $40, mtg $27,400)..... 100

93D ST, 158 East, 16.6x100.8; Rudolph Wilhelm to Carl Herrmann, (R S $4, mtg $8,000)..... 3,700

96TH ST, 226 East, 32x100.8; Harris Solomon to Mary J. Mitchell, (R S $7, mtg $27,000)..... 100

99TH ST, s s, 159.10 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Annie Schwartz to Philip Kalisch, (R S $3.50, mtg $15,000)..... 18,100

114TH ST, 261 West, 25x100.11; Anna M. Maywald to Alexander Lyons and others, (R S $7.50, mtg $18,000)..... 25,500

114TH ST, 259 West, 25x100.11; Anna M. Maywald to Alexander Lyons and others, (R S $7.50)..... 25,500

117TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 100.11; Arnold J. Orently to Anna Reiss, ¼ part, (R S $13, mtg $74,000)..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 100.11; Arnold J. D. Heins and others to Abraham Orently, (R S $100)..... Exchange

117TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 100.5; Anna Moldenke and others to Arnold J. D. Heins, (R S $25.50)..... 1

120TH ST, 414 East, 25x100.10; Louis Lese to Henry Kaufman, (R S $6, mtg $3,300) 1

124TH ST, s s, 341 ft e of 3d Av, 19x 100.11; Isadora Hoffman to Louise Muth, (R S $9,) rerecorded..... Exchange

124TH ST, 230 East, 10x100.11; Louise Muth to Theodore Beesley, (R S $9.50)..... 100

126TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 25x 99.11; James A. Lynch, referee, to William H. Macy, Jr., executor, (R S $19).. 19,000

126TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Boulevard, 25x 99.11; James A. Lynch, referee, to William H. Macy, Jr., executor, (R S $19.50)..... 19,200

130TH ST, 131 West, 16.8x99.11; John Davis to Max Marx, (R S $4, mtg $11,000)..... 100

150TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Brook Av, 25x 100; William H. Siegman to Henry Lyons, (R S $5, mtg $6,000)..... 100

156TH ST, n s, corner of Kelly St, 25x 100; George F. Johnson to Emily J. Babcock and another, (R S $5.50, mtg $7,250)..... 12,500

159TH ST, 513 West, 25x99.11; Max Marx to John Davis, (R S $5.50, mtg $17,000). 1

164TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x105.10; John Shuback to Bernard W. Webel. (R S $10, mtg $35,500). 1

Recorded Leases.

ATTORNEY ST, 99; Hirsh Frost to Hirsh Roth, 2 10-12 years..... $1,920

BARCLAY ST, 25x75; the Warden, &c., of St. James's Church to James B. Adriance and others, 21 years..... 1,700, 2,000

DOWNING ST, 44, s s, 28x80; Robert W. B. Elliott to Alfonso Costantino, 5 years. 2,100

EAST BROADWAY, 269; Nathan Hutkoff to Elias I. Friedland, 3 years..... 1,080

JONES ST, 11; Emilie Harlem to Giuseppe De Benedictis, 10 years..... 1,980, 2,100

MADISON AV, 721; the Baptist Church of the Epiphany to Henry B. Chapin, 10 years..... 1

PARK ROW, 140; John Q. Underhill to Harry Newcon, 4 11-12 years..... 1,500

3D AV, 2,612; Annie Gaffney to Carl W. Blomquist, 5 years..... 300

3D AV, 926 and 928; Susan Ezekiele to the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators' Society, 4 years 10 days from Jan. 20, 1901..... 720

12TH ST, 435 East; A. H. Old to Giuseppe Calozzo, 5 years..... 2,100

72D ST, 212 West; Henry C. Pratt to James A. Moffett, 5 years..... 4,000, 4,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ABRAMS, Harry, to Michael H. Whalen; 270 East Broadway, 5 years..... $13,000

ANDERSON, E. Ellery, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, s e corner of 36th St, 46.3x 331.2x46.3x321, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 70,000

BABCOCK, Emily J. and Joseph W., to George F. Johnson; 156th St, n w corner of Kelly St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 4,250

BACOT, Julius I., to Christiana Gotthelf; Perot St, n s, 102.4 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 3 years..... 3,000

BACOT, Julius I., to Christiana Gotthelf; Perot St, n s, 148.10 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 3 years..... 3,000

BACOT, Julius I., to Christiana Gotthelf; Perot St, n s, 160 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 3 years..... 3,000

BACOT, Julius I., to Christiana Gotthelf; Perot St, n s, 115.9 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 3 years..... 3,000

BACOT, Julius I., to Christiana Gotthelf; Perot St, n s, 131.6 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 3 years..... 3,000

BAKER, John O., to Frank Demuth; Wadsworth Av, w s, 25 ft s of 178th St, 3 years..... 6,000

BARNES, Henry B., to Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; 45th St, s s, 267 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.... 30,000

BEEBLEY, Theodore, to Louise Muth; 124th St, 230 East, 2 years..... 5,000

BLACK, Elisa C. and Edward G., to Lawrence Kneeland, executor, &c.; Beach Av, e s, 200 ft n of Dater St, 2 years.. 5,000

BLOOM, George H., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Avenue C, e s, 19.9 ft s of 11th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 9,000

BLOOM, George H., to Wilhelmina Delle; Avenue C, e s, 19.9 ft s of 11th St, 4 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

BROWN, Gilbert C., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; Madison Av, n e corner of 90th St, due Aug. 1, 1904, 5 per cent. and 4½ per cent..... 190,000

BURKE, Mary C., to John Kerr; Lots 348, 349, 382, 383, 601, and 602, map of the property of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; also Lots 379, 380, and 381 on same map, with land under waters of East Chester Bay, 3 years..... 4,000

CARR, Grace E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 51st St, 68 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

CLARK, Nathan E., to J. Richard Adler; Madison Av, n e corner of 87th St, due Dec. 3, 1901, 6 per cent..... 5,000

COPELAND, Henry C., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 8th Av, n w corner of 57th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 57,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Albert E. and Eliza M. Wickes; Creston Av, e s, 225 ft n of 182d St, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 4,000

CRANE, Charlton W., to the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society; Cathedral Parkway, s s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x171.10 to n s of 109th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

DARMSTADT, Mary, and others to Christina Darmstadt; 2d Av, 1,734, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

DART, Agnes L. and Henry C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 64th St, s s, 212.6 ft w of 3d Av, due July 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 700

DAVIS, Lawrence to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; Prospect Av, s s, 325 ft e of Throgg's Neck Road, 3 years..... 2,500

DITMAS, Stephen, and Daniel H. Haselitne Carstairs; Dutch St, 14, saloon lease, secures notes..... 1,975

DOBBS, Mary R. and Willoughby B., to John E. Miller; 3d St, s s, 155 ft e of 4th Av, Wakefield, 3 years..... 3,500

DUNCAN, William C., and wife, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 531 West End Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 13,000

EVLERS, John, to Julia Dennerlein; 188th St, s s, 91.7 ft w of 3d Av, 8 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

FIORAVANTI, Germano, to Rosa Altieri; 3d Av, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,000

FOISE, Florence L., to the East River Savings Institution; 131st St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

FOX, Julius B., to George Eichler; 4th St, 98 East, installments, 10 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

FREANEY, Catherine L., to James M. Hanley; 34th St, s s, 20 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

FREUND, Philipp, to Gertrude R. Chezelles, Vicomtesse de Chezelles; Amsterdam Av, w s, 50.8 ft s of 98th St, installments, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

FREY, Augustus, to Daniel Beach and others, trustees, &c.; 127th St, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

FRITZEL, William, and wife to George Ehret; Avenue D, 97 and 99, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,000

GABRILOVITZ, Benjamin, to Marks and Louis Block; 6th St, n s, 218 ft e of Avenue B, secures contract..... 2,500

GOLDBERGER, Moritz, to Eliza C. Farnham; 5th St, 729 East, 5 years..... 8,000

GOLDBERGER, Moritz, to Samuel and Jacob Eahn; 5th St, 729 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

GOLDFLAM, Jacob, to Samuel Engle; 47th St, s s, 169 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year. 800

GOODFIELD, Charles H., and Amelia M. Auten; 10th St, 286 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GOODFIELD, Charles H., to David and Edwin Epstein and another; 10th St, 286 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

GUINEA, Julian, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 22d St, n e s, 430 ft n w of 9th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 12,000

IMPORTERS' BUILDING COMPANY to Margaret L. Lee and Henry B. Livingston; Church, s e corner, 151 to 161, and Leonard St, 72, s e corner, 30 years, 5 per cent..... 700,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Caroline Hornstein, administratrix, and another; 46th St, 154 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 15,000

JOHNSON, George F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 156th St, n w corner of Kelly St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,250

KAHN, Rachel, to East River Savings Institution; 131st St, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

HISCOTT, Lucy, to Frederick C. Strang; 148th St, s s, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years..... 3,800

KARSCH, George, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 2d Av, 2,199, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

KAUFMAN, Henry, to Louis Lese; 120th St, 414 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,700

KORNGUT, Jeannette, to Newman Bowen; 37th St, s s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

KRESS, John, to John J. Schmitt; 101st St, s s, 252 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LEVY, Esther C., to Rudolph J. Muller; 77th St, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

LOWEN, Charles H., to Richard R. Masten; Woodycrest Av, s w corner of 162d St, 3 years..... 2,000

LYON, Addison J., to Frederick W. Niemeyer; 136th St, 468 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 400

LYONS, Jeremiah C., to Anson R. Flower; 5th Av, e s, 78 ft s of 49th St, 1 year.. 119,000

MARX, Max, to Elizabeth B. Riley, general guardian, &c.; Brook Av, 1,472, 3 years..... 7,500

MAYWALD, Anna M., to Frances C. Shortland and another, executors, &c.; 114th St, 261 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

MEAD, THEODORE H., to Annie T. Blake; 28th St, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 4 years..... 10,000

METZLER, John H. and Harry, to Mary J. and Mary Archer and others; Lorillard Place, e s, 74.4 ft s of 187th St, 3 years..... 2,500

METZLER, John H. and Harry, to Mary J. and Mary Archer and others; Lorillard Place, e s, 91.6 ft s of 187th St, 3 years..... 2,500

METZLER, John H. and Harry, to Mary J. and Mary Archer and others; Lorillard Place, e s, 107.9 ft s of 187th St, 3 years..... 2,500

MULLER, Rudolph J., to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 139th St, n s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,500

MURPHY, Silvester A., and wife to Susan Hamilton; Oakland Place, n s, 100 ft e of Crotona Av, 3 years..... 3,300

NEILOR, Margaret C., to Lillie E. Graser; Willis Av, old w s, 87.8 ft s of 141st St, 3 years..... 3,500

ORENTLY, Abraham, to Edward R. Smith, executors, &c.; 117th St, s s, 158.4 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 25,000

ORENTLY, Abraham, to Johanne M. Williams; 117th St, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 23,000

ORENTLY, Abraham, to Lydia W. Kendall, executrix, &c.; 117th St, s s, 191.8 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 25,000

ORENTLY, Abraham, to Henry D. Chapin; 117th St, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and wife to the State Bank; Ludlow St, 142, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; Bergen Av, s e corner of 149th St, due May 31, 1901, 6 per cent.... 5,850

RUEHL, Auguste and Adolph, to Jacob Seibert, Jr., executor, &c.; Morningside Av East, 34, 5 years..... 22,000

RUTH, Samuel L., to Morris Osmansky; 134th St, s s, 295 ft e of 7th Av, 2 months, 6 per cent..... 2,500

SCHWARZLER, Albert J., to George Wyner 100th St, n w corner of Park Av, due Oct. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SIEGEL, Herris, and Morris Silverman to Paul Chopak; 5th St, 535 East, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SIEGEL, Herris, and Morris Silverman to Paul Chopak; 5th St, 533 East, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

THE RECTOR, &c., of Trinity Church Utica, N. Y., to the Savings Bank of Utica of New York; Reade St, 64, interest and time due as per bond..... 15,000

VATH, Leopold, and Ellen Lindemann to Charles Wilhelm; Morse Av, or Old Boston Road, s w s, 225 ft n e of Rose St, 1 year..... 15,000

WEBEL, Bernard W., and wife to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 164th St, 465 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 10,000

WEBEL, Bernard W., and wife to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 164th St, 463 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 10,000

WENDLAND, Margaret, to Hugo Gorich and another, executors, &ch.; Madison Av, w s, 83.4 ft s of 131st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,560

ZIMMERMAN, Solomon, to Harry and Samuel Strasbourger; 7th St, n s, 421.9 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 5,200

ZIMMERMAN, Morris, to Isaac Lowenfeld; Avenue D, 97 and 99, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 14,000

ZIMMERMAN, Solomon, to David Rosenberg; 7th St, 251 East, installments.... 1,000

ZIMMERMAN, Annie, to August Knatz; Sheriff St, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 2 years..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

GOODMAN, Urry, to Charlotte Hastorf.. $5,000

McCOY, Louise B., executrix, to Ezekiel Roe..... 1,000

NESBITT, William C., and wife to George F. Nesbitt..... Nom.

NESBIT, Fred T., to Fred V. Haas..... Nom.

NESBITT, William C., to Sarah H. Nesbitt, all title, assigns three mortgages.. Nom.

STARR, William C., to Anna M. E. Watkinair..... 6,500

STEEVES, John F., to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Minnie B. Heidenfeld, executrix, &c..... 6,000

VOLLHART, Rosina, to Bessie Cohen.. 6,000

WITTNER, Sigfried, to Hugo Cohn..... 5,000

ZABRISKIE, George, to George P. Richardson, trustee, and others..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ALEXANDER AV, 284; Edmund J. Bath against Ernst A. W. Wilkens, owner and contractor..... $350

8TH ST, 335 and 337 East; Charles Marcus against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor..... 350

10TH ST, s w corner of Avenue A, 85x75; the John P. Kane Company against the Boys' Club, owner; Sturgis & Hill, contractors; E. D. Conolly's Son, sub-contractor..... 633

26TH ST, 645 and 649 West; Cosgrove Brothers against John Williams, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors..... 73

26TH ST, 549 to 555 West; Goss & Edsall Manufacturing Company against John Williams, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors..... 1,704

26TH ST, 549 to 555 West; James F. Halloran Company against John Williams, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors..... 50

26TH ST, 549 to 555 West; John Laura & Co. against John Williams, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors..... 418

26TH ST, 549 to 555 West; John Morrow against John Williams, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors..... 250

26TH ST, 549 to 555 West; John H. Cornell against John Williams, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors..... 3,623

42D ST, 314 to 318 West; Luke Brennan against George P. Wetmore, owner; Luke A Burke & Co., contractors..... 113

48TH ST, 114 West; Luke Brennan against Henry L. Thornell, owner; Luke A. Burke & Co., contractors..... 178

92D ST, s w corner of Central Park West, 100.8x125; Abraham Barnard against M. H. Gillespie, John J. Roberts, and C. F. Bond, owners; F. S. Nute, contractor... 92

115TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Broadway, 25 x100; Luke Brennan against the Lambda Association, owner; Luke A. Burke & Co., contractors..... 451

171ST ST, 787 East; Frank Galotta against Teresina Pizzutiello, owner; Pizzutiello Brothers, contractors..... 20

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

AVENUE D, 97 and 99; Isaac Lowenfeld, with Morris Zimmerman, 10 payments..$14,000

7TH AV, s e corner of 119th St, 27.11x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with Henry G. and Regina Fritting, 2 payments..... 40,000

90TH ST, n e corner of Madison Av, 62.3 x100.8; the Germania Life Insurance Company, with Charles C. Brown, payments..... 190,000

120TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; Louis Lese, with Henry Kaufman, 11 payments..... 12,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2x99.1x 100x irregular; Frederick V. Haas against Joseph A. Stoll and others; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

CITY HALL PLACE, 32; Department of Buildings against Max J. Foss and another, (violations of building laws, &c.;) attorney, J. D. Quinby.

ROSE ST, 28; Department of Buildings against Emily M. Sherman and others, (violations of building laws, &c.;) attorney, J. D. Quinby.

2D AV, 145; Isidore Jackson and others against Simon Jacobs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) Department of Buildings against the same, (violations of building laws;) attorney, J. D. Quinby.

22D ST, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9; William Begg against Theresa Flintoff and others, (partition;) attorney, G. C. Coffin.

47TH ST, n s, 60 ft w of 6th Av, 20x80; American Mortgage Company against James C. Thomas and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

118TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Frederick Freund, trustee, &c., against Henry Chauncey and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

123D ST, s s, 237.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.6x 100.11; William T. Hookey against Virginia Brugnell and another, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK against ANGLO-AMERICAN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of New York.

Notice.—We, Charles S

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:31	Sun sets...7:25	Moon sets...4:02

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:48	Gov. Isl'd...7:10	H. Gate...9:03
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:57	Gov. Isl'd...7:24	H. Gate...9:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, West Indies	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Aller, Italy	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Athos, Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Curityba, Matanzas	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentine Republic	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	5:00 A. M.
Navigator, Barbados	.....	12:00 M.
Prins Frederick Hendrick, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	4:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	.....	10:00 A. M.
St. Hugo, Antwerp	.....	.....
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

Citta di Torino, Naples and Genoa	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	7:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Gallia, Naples	.....	.....
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lisbonense, Northern Brazil	2:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Archimede, Azores	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Belvernon, Dagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Hevelius, Brazil, Argentina, &c	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 8:00 A. M. The connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 8:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 3, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 69, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 811, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (registered mails must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 826 and up to June 615, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York June 815, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 817, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 818, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 820, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 815 and up to June 822, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria, close at 6:30 P. M. June 823.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 825, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY.) JUNE 1.

British King, Antwerp, May 19.
Etruria, Liverpool, May 25.
Jamestown, Norfolk, May 31.
Santiago, Santiago, May 26.
Seneca, Havana, May 27.
St. Louis, Southampton, May 25.

SUNDAY, JUNE 2.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, May 29.
El Cid, New Orleans, May 28.
La Champagne, Havre, May 25.
Menominee, London, May 23.
Rotsdam, Rotterdam, May 23.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 1.
Strelitz, Gibraltar, May 19.
Torgorm, Barbados, May 26.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

Anchoria, Glasgow, May 23.
Bordeaux, Bordeaux, May 21.
Comus, New Orleans, May 29.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, May 19.
Ponce, San Juan, May 28.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

Advance, Colon, May 28.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, May 21.
El Rio, New Orleans, May 30.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, May 25.
Friesland, Antwerp, May 25.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 3.
St. Quentin, Shields, May 21.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Hamilton, Norfolk, June 4.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 29.
Ontanada, Gibraltar, May 22.

Arrived.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, May 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:12 P. M.

SS Sabine, Staples, Galveston, May 25, and Key West, —, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:52 P. M.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Mussans, Curacao, &c., with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:26 P. M.

SS Ingerfried Blumcke, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, May 23, Southampton and Cherbourg, 24th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boas, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Sylvia C. Hall, Falkenburg, Savannah, with lumber to Cooney, Eckstein & Co.; vessel to A. J. Bailey. Is bound to New Haven.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg, May 19, Boulogne, 20th, and Plymouth, 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:34 A. M.

SS Milano, (Ger.,) Scharmberg, Hamburg, May 15, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 A. M.

SS Uto, (Nor.,) Bryde, Havana, May 25, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M., 30th.

SS Nassocia, (Ger.,) Prohn, Stettin, May 8, and Philadelphia, 30th, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, May 29, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Payne, London, May 18, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Providence, to William P. Clyde & Co. Is bound to Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

SS Westow, (Br.,) Griffiths, Girgenti, &c., May 8, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.; vessel to Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Britannia, (Br.,) Turner, Marseilles, &c., May 8, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Oliphant, Manaos, &c., May 12, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Orange, (Nor.,) Dannevig, Havana, May 25, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., calm; hazy.

Sailed.

SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Bonn, Vosters, for Newport News.
SS Polzenaz, (Br.,) for London.
SS Gorgoleta, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Ontario, for Buffalo, N. Y.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Manitou, for Tampico.
SS Alamo, for Tampico.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 31.—SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Capt. Paradis, from New York, arr. at Havre at 4 A. M. to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, for New York, sld. from Bermuda at 3 P. M. yesterday.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from Hamberg and Southampton, for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS St. Irene, (Br.,) Capt. Clements, from New York for Hongkong, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New York for Fenillac, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, for New York, sld. from Palermo May 29.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam Yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Sempione, (Ital.,) Capt. Dodero, from New York via St. Michael's for Genoa and Naples, passed Tarifa May 28.

SS Jupiter, (Br.,) Capt. Reid, from New York for Yokohama, &c., passed Malta to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Caprivi, (Nor.,) Capt. Nielsen, from New York via Havre, arr. at Eggereund May 27.

SS Burgomeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Siege, from New York, arr. at Flushing yesterday.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York for Mediterranean ports, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Garlick, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—MARY HORAN, plaintiff, against MORRIS V. HORAN, alias JONATHAN HORAN, and EMILY HENRIETTA LA PLACE, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 6th day of May, 1901. MARTIN CONLON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendant, Morris V. Horan, alias Jonathan Horan, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable H. A. Gildersleeve, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated this 10th day of May, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1901.—Dated at New York, this 10th day of May, 1901.

MARTIN CONLON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JULES FRENKEL, individually and as a copartner of the firm of J. FRENKEL & COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jules Frenkel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 23rd, 1901, praying for his discharge from all his individual and partnership debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 12th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 31st, 1901.

NO. 3,827.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON INNENBERG, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Simon Innenberg of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1901, the said Simon Innenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 66 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1901, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 31st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROWLAND N. HAZARD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rowland N. Hazard, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 23d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on June 12th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 31st, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. LITTLE, Bankrupt.—No. 3,473.

Notice is hereby given that Charles E. Little, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 24th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 19th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 31st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Livingston, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 24th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 12th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 31st, 1901.

NO. 3,823.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES F. WHITE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Charles F. White, bankrupt, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1901, the said Charles F. White, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 23d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 19th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 31st, 1901.

NO. 3,822.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN T. WHITMORE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin T. Whitmore of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1901, the said Benjamin T. Whitmore was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 31st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RICHARD VON SCHLEMMER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Richard von Schlemmer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 28th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 12th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 31st, 1901.

NO. 3,863.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MILLIE SOMMER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Millie Sommer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1901, the said Millie Sommer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 31st, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID SPIERO and ESTHER KRUPP, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Spiero and Esther Krupp of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May A. D. 1901, the said David Spiero and Esther Krupp were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 31st, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR MERRITT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Merritt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 28, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 12th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 31, 1901.

NO. 3,578.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN J. THOMPSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John J. Thompson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 23d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 19th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 31st, 1901

NO. 3,768.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. WHITE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles F. White, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 25th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 19th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 31st, 1901.

NO. 3,823.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN T. WHITMORE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin T. Whitmore of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1901, the said Benjamin T. Whitmore was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 31st, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNETT ZUCKERMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 3,835.

To the creditors of Barnett Zuckerman of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1901, the said Barnett Zuckerman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1901, at 11½ o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 29th, 1901.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

SECOND SALE

SATURDAY JUNE 8th,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, BY ORDER OF THE OZONE PARK LAND CO.

THE REMAINING 392 LOTS,

Located on

BROADWAY, GREENWOOD AV., LIBERTY AV., AND ADJOINING STREETS,

MORRIS PARK WEST,

FOURTH WARD, BOROUGH OF QUEENS. AT THE SALE ON DECORATION DAY, WHICH WAS STOPPED ONLY BY DARKNESS, 376 LOTS WERE SOLD. THE REMAINING 392 LOTS ARE AMONG THE MOST DESIRABLE ON THE PROPERTY.

Water Mains, Stone Sidewalks, Macadamized Streets.

Gas on part of the property.
All titles insured by the

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

TERMS OF PAYMENT: MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS, CASH, OR PART CASH AND PART MORTGAGE.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE VIA THE FIFTH AV. ELEVATED R. R. AND ATLANTIC AV. TIME, 34 TO 37 MINUTES.

MUSIC, LUNCHEON UNDER GREAT TENT. COMPLIMENTARY PASSES.

Maps and additional particulars from MESSRS. MARSH & WEVER, Att'ys for Vendor, 120 Broadway, New York; or, JERE. JOHNSON, JR. CO., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, and 160 Broadway, N. Y.

CORNELIUS KOLFF, Auctioneer.
By Order of W. W. MACFARLAND, Esq.,

GRAND AUCTION SALE,

2 o'clock, Saturday, June 1st, 8th & 15th,

500 BUILDING LOTS,

ARROCHAR, STATEN ISLAND.

Upset Prices, $50 to $250 Per Lot AND $5 AUCTIONEER'S FEE.

$30 DOWN, BALANCE 30, 60, 90 DAYS. 40 Minutes from Battery. 10-Cent Fare. Title Guaranteed by Lawyers' Title Ins. Co. LIGHT BURDENSOME RESTRICTIONS.

94 trains daily, besides trolley every ten minutes; high ground, commanding ocean view; excellent drainage, sandy subsoil; shaded, macadamized streets, city water, gas, electric light, strictly residential district. Excellent chance for homeseeker, investor or speculator. Take Staten Island Ferry to St. George, thence train or trolley to Arrochar. For maps showing upset prices and descriptive folders apply CORNELIUS KOLFF, 50 Broadway, or office at Arrochar. Inspection invited.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Country Property a Specialty.—Have hundred villas and farms for sale or rent; should you desire to sell, rent, or buy, write me; rental commission means careful supervision of premises and prompt remittance; titles searched and perfected; old buildings remodelled, securing highest rent at lowest market cost of improvement. Wm. Keeler, Park Av. and 58th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FACTORY PROPERTIES.

We call attention to our department devoted exclusively to leasing and selling factory properties.

FACTORIES BUILT TO SUIT REQUIREMENTS.

Owners are invited to send particulars of this class of property, as we are in a position to supply desirable tenants.

CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38. 116 West 42d St.

FIVE-STORY TENEMENT. EAST SIDE, NEAR 23D ST. PAYS 17% ON EQUITY. BARGAIN.

CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38. 116 West 42d St.

WELL RENTED TRIPLE FLAT, WITH BAKERY. EAST 116TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. EASY TERMS. $2,000 CASH.

CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38. 116 West 42d St.

Great opportunity to purchase in the new section of fashion and wealth; elegant, full-size marble mansion, adjoining 5th Av., at less than value of lot; easily altered into American basement; must be sold. Apply to Schnugg, 78 East 96th St.

Bargain (Tremont.)—2-family frame house, 11 rooms, nearing completion; will sell cheap, Stricker, 3,048 3d Av.

Cold water tenements; several bargains; also flats and apartment houses rented; desirable. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

For Washington Heights Lots near Rapid Transit stations; lowest prices; see Christian Trinks, 56 Pine St.

For Investor.—A $1,500 second mortgage, 6 per cent. interest, on first-class flat, in city. Inquire S. H., 1,500 Lexington Av.

Easy terms; beautiful cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,400; high ground; healthy; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

45x100—32d St., between 5th Av. and Broadway. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Money loaned on city real estate, 4 and 4½ interest. A. M. Johnson & Co., 185 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Big Bargain.—7-room cottage, all improvements, $2,900; $300 cash, balance monthly; fare, 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for Display.

GRANTWOOD ON THE HUDSON.

You get a view of the most beautiful section of New York City—GRANT'S TOMB, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, BARNARD COLLEGE, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, even the Sound.

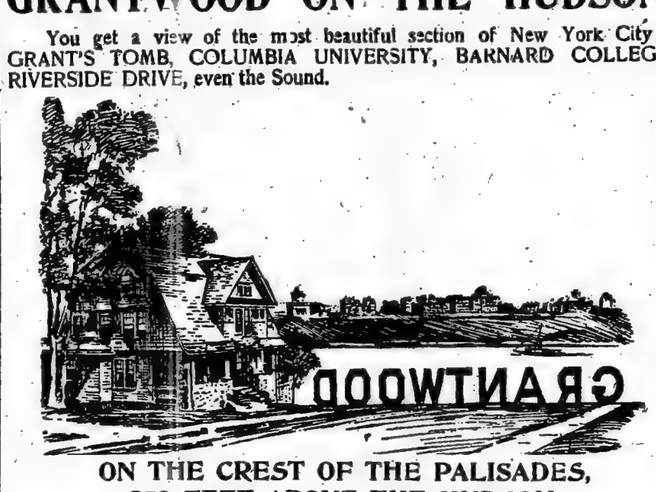

ON THE CREST OF THE PALISADES, 270 FEET ABOVE THE HUDSON.

You can easily establish a permanent, satisfying home in the most superb situated suburb of New York at a very moderate cost—$300 to $55.00 per month for a modern, handsome 8-room cottage with every improvement. Delightful air, beautiful drives, modern houses—an ideal combination. Sewers, macadamized streets, good trolley service, all conveniences of the city, all advantages of the country.

Most New Yorkers think there is no really high class, finished suburban section to be quickly reached from down town. Grantwood is a most beautiful section, directly opposite Grant's Tomb, and reached by Franklin, 14th or 42d St. ferries and Traction Company's railroad in 20 minutes, or 125th St. ferry and trolley in 15 minutes.

Something more fully informing than a newspaper advertisement is expected by the class of men who will probably appreciate a place like Grantwood and perhaps become our clients. We want to reach them therefore with our printed matter describing accurately the residence property we offer, or by our special invitation to spend Decoration Day on the grounds.

Free Transportation and Art Booklet by writing or applying at the company's offices

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO., 1135 Broadway (St. James Bldg.), N. Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

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ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED. Prospect Park Neighborhood—Midwood St., Near Flatbush Av.

2 AND 3 STORY

New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row. Superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city. For particulars regarding terms, &c., apply to W. A. A. Brown, owner, Brooklyn—Corner Midwood St. and Flatbush Av., New York, Broadway, Brooklyn office open Sundays and Holidays all day. Evenings until 9. Illustrated Booklet, showing floor plans, mailed on application.

A bargain for somebody.—3-story and basement brick, cemented cellar, 40 feet deep, lot 100, 11 rooms, all improvements, in fine order; price, $4,000, $3,000 can remain on mortgage; can be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Owner, on premises, 52 Lexington Av., near Classon Av., Brooklyn.

At Great Bargain.—Only $4,000, 2-story basement and extension brick house, 11 rooms, elegant order; newly decorated; adapted to two families; Bedford section; terms easy. Edward Grotecloss, 541 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

222 Putnam Avenue, near Bedford Avenue, 2-story and basement brick house; 9 rooms and bath, all improvements; price $6,000, $4,000 required; will sell fully furnished throughout, 20x80; splendid bargain.

At Great Bargain.—Only $4,000, two-story, basement and extension brick house, 11 rooms, elegant order; newly decorated; adapted to two families; Bedford section; terms easy. Edward Grotecloss, 541 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

$3,650, Worth $4,000.—1,166 40th St., near 12th Av.; 2-story 2-family house; 2 sets improvements; elegant order; key terms; open Sunday 2 to 5. Hunt, 26 Court St., Room 101.

For Sale.—Exceptional; elegant house, with all the latest improvements; large stable, beautiful garden. For further particulars apply to owner, 921 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

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Invest a little now and get rich when the bridge comes. It won't be long till then be worth $1,000 each and upward. Invest $10 monthly. Own your home and enrich your children. Commutation only 15 cents to go and come over trolley and 42d St. Ferry or Franklin St.; 20 minutes' ride only on trolley; station on our property. Write for descriptive free map.

EDGEWATER HEIGHTS OFFICE, 131 West 23d St., New York.

For sale, New Melford, N. J., forty minutes out, 26 trains daily, house, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; shade; five lots; $3,500; terms to suit; to close an estate; also 6 cottages with 2 lots each, $1,200 to $2,000. Address W. D. Snow, Attorney, 47 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

South Orange.—Choice Plots and Lots at low prices; easy terms; very accessible to Lackawanna station; 47 trains each way daily; beautiful mountain view from all lots; will build to suit. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO., 181 Broadway, New York.

The luxury of health.—An $11,000 residence for $9,500; cash $3,900; balance $58 monthly in building loan association; investigate! Owner, Box 146 East Orange.

Real Estate in the Oranges.—Information obtained by communicating with Grover & Nevius, East Orange, N. J., Grove St. Station.

Passaic.—Plot 150x150, Terhune, near Passaic Avenue. $1,700; exchange for house. Owner, 75 Powell St., Brooklyn.

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SHORE FRONT

For sale, a gentleman's beautiful shore residence, with a water front on Long Island Sound of 200 feet; on Byram Shore, near Greenwich, New Haven Railroad; excellent neighborhood; modern colonial style house, large stable, boathouse, stone dock, beach, beautiful grounds; the place must be seen to be appreciated. For inspection or other particulars call or address Thomas N. Cooke, Post Office Building, Greenwich, Conn.

For Sale—Summer home in the Alleghanies, 1¼ miles from Oakland, on the B. & O. R. R., known as "Monti Vista." It is at an elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea; contains 20 acres, part grove and the balance garden and orchard; there are several springs upon the premises,

Summer Resorts.

SUMMER HOMES

IN NORTHERN NEW JERSEY, ORANGE, SULLIVAN AND DELAWARE COUNTIES, NEW YORK, AND PIKE, MONROE AND WAYNE COUNTIES, PA.

ON THE

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To those interested in finding locations for the Summer amid the most attractive surroundings, our book, "Rural Summer Homes," may be of assistance.

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Send 3c. in stamps for Fishing Book.

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NEW YORK.

Doctors Say

during the heated term take wife and the children and

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of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST, 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 176 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 425, 1,354, 1,370 Broadway, 297 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 182 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

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TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

South Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.

OPENS SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

Renovated and enlarged under entirely new proprietorship and management. Pleasant Summer home for families. Spacious, well-shaded grounds extend to the salt water bathing in Tappan Zee Bay. Excellent fishing, boating, driving, tennis, croquet, golf, daily music, dancing.

One hour from New York City. Excursion by rail, $1; by steamboat, 50c.

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New York Headquarters, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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Large and single connecting rooms, with baths, elevator. Address M. C. WILCOX, Larchmont, N. Y.

THE GRAHAM—Celebrated for its superior table, cleanliness of house and grounds; acres of shade, lawn, and gardens; sanitary conditions perfect; a home for country home seekers. Circulars and reference. W. X. GRAHAM, Prop., Prattsville, N.Y.

VALLEY HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

A Summer house for refined families; spacious, well-shaded grounds extend to the lake; excellent fishing, boating, bowling, and driving; one hour from New York. C. H. TEN EYCK, Prop.

Grand View House and Cottages.

Fishing, Boating, Driving. Large verandas. Beautiful scenery. Cottages to rent or sell furnished. Farm in connection with Hotel. Send for Booklet.

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This house has been much enlarged and improved. Situated in the Hudson Highlands, 48 miles from New York via Erie Road. Fine golf course, casino, and other attractions. Write for Booklet. W. J. READ.

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65 miles from city, pleasantly situated, free transportation, comfortable rooms, good table, excellent drives; terms moderate; transients accommodated; particulars on application. WM. E. ROSENBAUM, Prop.

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50 miles Erie. NOW OPEN. Delightfully located. Every convenience. Send for circulars. O. CROMWELL.

THE INN ON STORM KING AND COTTAGES,
(Formerly Storm King Club House.) Golf, Tennis. NOW OPEN. For terms address
JOHN HALL, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

THE VILLA, HIGHLAND FALLS,

adjoining West Point; stages to and from West Point. Apply for particulars. J. H. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

MILLBROOK INN.

Will open June first, under new management. Golf club adjoining property. Well-appointed stable. Long distance telephone in house. Improved railway service, trains leaving New York 8:00 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R., 42d Street. Two and one-half hours from New York.

Mrs. A. P. CARPENTER.

THE HALCYON,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

High-class family resort, grandly located, elegantly furnished, modern in every detail. Assembly rooms, large library, music saloon, &c. The golf links are unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. V. Purishoff, Musical Director. Chas. St. John, Millbrook, N. Y.

Sullivan County.

KIAMESHA LAKE HOUSE
OPENS FOR SEASON 1901, JUNE 1.
EVERY AMUSEMENT.
An ideal Summer home, at moderate cost.
The healthiest locality in the East.
Positively no malaria or mosquitoes.
No humidity, always cool.
FINEST GOLF LINKS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.
Write for beautifully illustrated booklet, giving 30 photographic views.
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THE BONAIR ROSCOE, Sull. Co., N. Y.

Accommodates 100; ¼ mile from Rockland Station. This new hotel has every first-class appointment. For terms and full particulars address W. J. Thomson, Prop.

THE KNOLL. WOODBURNE, SULL. CO., N. Y.

Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

WOODBURNE HOUSE, Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

THE CAMPBELL INN,

Roscoe, N. Y. JEFFERSON CAMPBELL, Prop.

The Arlington, Livingston Manor, N. Y.—Accommodates 50. Terms and particulars of Bush Bros., Props.

Terrace Home, Livingston Manor, N. Y.—Capacity, 50. Send for booklet. M. H. Wright, Prop.

Liberty.

WAWONDA,

Liberty, Sull. Co., N. Y.

One of the finest mountain resorts in the State. Opens early in June. Booklet on application.

U. S. MESSITER, Mgr.

HOTEL PINNEY Liberty, Sull. Co., N. Y. E. PINNEY, Prop.

One mile east of Liberty; accommodates 175; elevation, 2,000 feet; every city convenience; well-appointed rooms, all light, some with private bath. Send for booklet.

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Send for Booklet.

Farm House, 2¼ miles from Liberty on Lock Sheldrake Road. James H. Brady, Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

POELLMAN HOUSE Liberty, New York. Geo. W. Murphy, Prop.

White Lake.

PROSPECT HOUSE, White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y.

Amusement Hall. 1½ miles Lake Shore. 50 acres forest.

CENTRAL HOUSE, WHITE LAKE, N. Y.
Accommodates 40; large, airy rooms; 200 feet from lake; good table. Booklets on application.
J. B. Low.

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Accommodates 85; on high ground, 300 ft. from lake. For booklet address John J. Van Orden, Prop.

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BALSAM HOUSE White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. E. G. Newkirk, Prop.

Monticello.

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Accommodates thirty. Fine mountain views. Opposite ice embankment.

Summer Resorts.

Long Island.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND

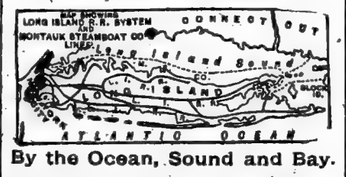

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MANHATTAN BEACH.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

T. F. SILLECK, Manager,
192 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

Will Open Thursday, June 20.

JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager,
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EDGEMERE HOTEL,

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.
35 minutes from New York City.

Newly decorated and refurnished throughout.

OPENS JUNE 15TH.
200 rooms; 50 private baths.

Golf, Tennis, Croquet.

Surf and still water bathing; sailing, driving, fishing. Rooms in Club House for single men. Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.

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3 PARK PLACE, N. Y. City.

Sayville, Long Island.—The Delavan, on Great South Bay; every advantage of countryside and seashore; quiet, comfortable, well-equipped hotel. Terms, A. D. Foster.

Adirondacks.

THE FRONTENAC

The Gem of the St. Lawrence River.

AND ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF SUMMER HOTELS.

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Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, it has a delightfully cool and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements, including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel.

Mr. Henry E. Brock, representing the Frontenac, can be seen at Fifth Avenue Hotel, or will call at your residence and give full information, otherwise address

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FRONTENAC, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.
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THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE opens June 27th. N. Y. Office, Herald Sq. Hotel, Broadway and 34th St.

J. B. STETSON, Representative.

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Saratoga,
The Grand Union

Open June 15 to Oct. 1.

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WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL
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Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y. One of the finest mountain resorts in the State. Open June 1. Booklet on application. PAUL NICHOLS, Prop.

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CATSKILL, N. Y. Delightful location, overlooking HUDSON RIVER for 10 miles. Beautiful grounds. Modern appointments. Handsome airy rooms. Livery attached. Terms and Booklet. Apply J. B. GERMAN.

HIDECKER HOUSE WINDHAM, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft.

Ventilated Rooms. First-class Table. Fruit, Milk, and Vegetables from our own farm. Amusement Halls. Piano. Grand Scenery. Reasonable. C. HIDECKER.

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CAIRO, N. Y.—Delightfully located; Catskill Mountains; elevation 1,500 ft.; superior cuisine; large grounds; moderate. BOOKLET. LEVI B. MOORE, Prop.

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THE CHIEFTON, Catskill Mountains. Big Indian, N. Y. Large Rooms. Good Table. Ample shade. Livery. 1 mile, Station U. & D. R. R. References exchanged. D. A. HAWKINS.

HOBART MANSION HOUSE,

HOBART, N. Y. Entirely new; modern appointments. High-class cuisine. Handsomely furnished. Terms and Illustrated Booklet. S. A. McMORRIS.

SUNSIDE FARM, SUNSIDE, Green County. Home Comforts. Delightfully situated. Peerless cuisine. Refined surroundings. Scenery, fruit. $6.00 to $7.00. M. J. RICHTMYER.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

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THE BECKWITH Beautifully situated amidst a Large Pine Grove. Spring water. First-class appointments. Bath. Toilet Rooms. Peerless Cuisine, 7.00-9.00. Z. BECKWITH, Purling, N. Y.

HILL CREST Cairo, N. Y. Beautiful location. Delightful Mountain Scenery; Pleasant Rooms; Fresh vegetables; fruit; livery; 6.00 to 8.00. A. MILLETT.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE, Beautifully situated on Lake. Boating, Fishing. Large Rooms. First-class table. Reasonable. J. M. DAY, Box 200, Leeds, N. Y.

MALAEKA HOUSE SOUTH CAIRO, N. Y. Beautiful Location. ACCOMMODATES 100; large rooms. Good Table. Mountain Views. $6. G. B. HOLCOMB.

Hoffman House, Delightful location in beautiful, shady grove. Modern appointments. Generous table. $8.00 to $12.00. P. F. HOFFMAN.

Sunset Hill, Cairo, N. Y. Delightfully situated. Elevation 1,200 ft. Mountain Scenery. Shady grounds. Homelike. Cuisine unsurpassed. $6.00 to $7.00. J. A. NEALIS.

Locust Grove House, Arkville, N. Y. The Favorite German Resort. Delightfully situated in large, shady grove. Terms and Booklet. Apply.

Meadowbrook Farm, Margaretville, N. Y. Grand Location. Refined and Homelike Modern appointments; good table. $8.00 to $10.00. E. A. KEENEY.

LAUREN VILLA, Roxbury, N. Y. Delightful location, airy rooms, spacious, shady grounds. Refined and Homelike. Terms apply G. W. LAUREN.

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Beautifully located, with refined surroundings; spacious grounds, golf, &c.; every modern appointment; booklet; references. A. B. ATCHINSON, Mgr.

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FAIRVIEW HOUSE, One of the Best in most Beautiful Village of the Catskills. Open Fireplaces. Spacious & shady grounds. G. H. HAGER. Stamford, N. Y.

UTSANTHIA LAKE HOUSE. STAMFORD, N. Y. Delightful location. Peerless cuisine. Fishing; $8.00 to $8.00. Large grounds. DANIEL CRAFT.

THE WESTHOLM, STAMFORD, N. Y. MRS. H. F. PRESTON.

Pianos and Organs.

20c. per line. 3 times 24c. 7 times 42c. Double for display.

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Special Sale of
GRAND AND UPRIGHT

WEBER PIANOS.

The instruments used by the Artists of the Maurice Grau Opera Company during the past season (among the finest samples of our product and in all respects practically equal to new), will be sold this week at

Very Large Reductions from Regular Prices.

An Unusual Opportunity for judges of musical quality to secure the Best at much less than real value. Terms liberal. Other instruments taken in exchange. Further particulars on application.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
Fifth Ave. Cor. 16th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

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Port Jervis.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.

A high altitude mountain resort, with all the conveniences of city life. A beautiful spring-water lakes. Elevation, 1,960 feet, affording a view of unparalleled grandeur. No malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes. Good livery, tennis, and croquet grounds, billiards, boating, fishing, &c. Good orchestra. Leon St. John, Mgr.
PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

Thousand Islands.

THE MURRAY HILL. Murray Isle, N. Y. (1,000 Islands.)

Best located and finest family Hotel on the St. Lawrence. Write for Booklet.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL. OPEN JUNE 20

Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.

Sulphur Bathing Establishment Open June 10.

BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.

Send for Pamphlet, JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Lake Mahopac.

Dean House Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

OPENS MAY 30. Fine resort, within easy distance of New York; hotel westerly side of lake; lawn and shade trees; tennis, croquet, and playground; billiards and bowling; bathing houses and boats; driving and cycling; golf links; lake famous for bass, pickerel, and perch; capacity 200; adults $15, $20; half price for children and servants; transients $3.50 per day; telephone; booklet sent on application.

A. H. DEAN, Proprietor.

BALDWIN HOUSE.

Charming location; near lake; pleasant rooms; excellent table; boating and fishing; good livery attached; moderate rates. Write for full particulars. L. S. WRIGHT, LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

COLE HOUSE LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

Beautiful location on lake, boating and fishing, golf links in vicinity; moderate rates. William Findlay, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

The Forest Hill HOTEL and COTTAGES.

Franconia, New Hampshire.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. Opens June 1st. Finest golf course in the White Mountains, (9 holes, 5,310 feet.) A handsome booklet mailed upon application. H. F. HUNT, Prop.

HOTEL WENDELL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.,
NOW OPEN.

A magnificent hotel amid magnificent scenery, within six miles of Lenox, in the Berkshire Hills. CUNNINGHAM & HAMILTON.

"Walks and Drives About Pittsfield" sent free upon application. Booklets, information, etc., at 3 Park Place, N. Y.

In the Heart of Green Mountains.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
And Cottages. Lake Dunmore, Vt.

A Popular and Charming Summer Resort.

OPENS IN JUNE. For Booklets, Rates, &c., address CHAS. A. DUNN, 249 West 55th St. Telephone 893 Columbus.

Lake Sunapee, N. H. BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER, 11 COURT ST., CONCORD, N. H.

MAPLE SHADE INN,

Salisbury, Conn. In the Litchfield Hills. Mountain air, beautiful drives, quiet, restful. Fine public library. Moderate charges for board.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

European Hotels and Springs.

Munich. The Continental.

High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line. 3 times 24c. 7 times 42c. Double for display.

TO HENRY G. GABAY:

You will please to take notice that we shall offer for sale by public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, that certain mortgage bearing date the 13th day of January A. D. 1899, made by Joseph Robinson and Edward F. Riley to John W. Doane to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, executed by said Joseph Robinson and Edward F. Riley, bearing date with said mortgage and payable to the order of John W. Doane three years after its date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, at No. 71 Broadway, (J. W. Doane's office,) New York City, payable on the 16th days of January and July in each year, which mortgage was filed for record in the Recorder's office in Cook County, in the State of Illinois, on the 17th day of January, 1899, and recorded in Book 6,643 of Records, on Page 4; and also the said certain promissory note for $75,000, and also a written assignment dated the 21st day of February, 1900, by said John W. Doane to said Henry G. Gabay of said mortgage and note, and a written assignment dated the 1st day of March, 1900, by said Henry G. Gabay to said John W. Doane of said mortgage and note, and also all right, title, and interest of said Henry G. Gabay and of the executors of John W. Doane, deceased, in and to the said mortgage and said note and the assignments thereof.

Dated May 27th, 1901.

J. E. DOANE,
J. W. DOANE, Jr.,
F. S. WICKS,
Executors of John W. Doane, Deceased.

By virtue of a certain Chattel Mortgage, executed by Patrick M. Dailey to the Limbeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Company, and filed on the fifth day of November, 1898, in the Clerk's office in the County of Richmond, Louis Levy, Auctioneer, will sell this day, at eleven o'clock, at the dwelling house and saloon of the said Dailey, on Jersey Street, New Brighton, Staten Island, in the Borough of Richmond, all the fixtures, chattels, and furniture in said saloon, and more particularly mentioned and described in schedule of said mortgage.

By order of attorneys of mortgagees.

Marshal's Sale.—By virtue of an "execution against the property" I will sell on June 5th, 10 M., at 1,885 Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, two top express wagons, one horse and harness. Morris Einstein, Marshal.

Storage.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

WEST END STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND SILVER VAULTS,
202-210 W. 89TH ST.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning, 194th St. and Marion Av.; all kinds carpet cleaned 3c. yard; cartage free.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line. 3 times 24c. 7 times 42c. Double for display.

POINTER PUPS FOR SALE. DERLAM, 350 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK.

Estey Piano

SPECIAL SALE.

A few Estey Pianos and other makes returned from rental season, at

Generous Reductions

ESTEY WAREROOMS
Fifth Av. & 17th St., N. Y.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
59d Ave. & 59th St.

PIANOS $1 PER WEEK.
Sweet toned
WILSON PIANOS.
$155.00—1.00 per week.
Pianos delivered on Payment of $5.00.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANO CO.

Latest artistic styles. Now's the time to make your selection in any grade(s) of bargains. Send for list; prices and terms to suit you. Rentals from $3. Small uprights for Small Rooms.

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Loans of other loan companies taken up.

$250.00 in commissions to persons selling largest number of Baseball Calendars before June 25, 1901; calendar in bright colors, containing Bill Lange's picture; every one buying calendar will get circular describing how commissions will be paid; price 20 cents postpaid. R. R. Church, 307 Sansome St., San Francisco.

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Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
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DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS almost for a song; dress and working shirts, about 50 dozen to select from, 22c. and up; Balbriggan underwear, 20c., worth double; neckwear, overalls, jumpers, etc., etc., at 50 % below cost at bankrupt sale store, 165-167 Grand St., corner Centre. Grand St. Cross-Town, Madison and 2d Av. cars pass our door.

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SAFES—New and second-hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

New 1900 Wolff-American Chainless, shopworn, only $25; new up to date ladies', gents' and juveniles, $15; good tires 98 cts., bells 5 cts., toe clips 10 cts., tire tape 1 cent. Burroughs, 7 Barclay St., near Broadway and Post Office.

$3,000 will buy hardware and house furnishing business; established 4 years; well located; good reasons for selling. Address Box 3,212, Station C, Philadelphia.

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Bicycles, tires, sundries; immense variety; positively wholesale prices; inspection convinces; dealers invited. Exporters, 1,548 Broadway, basement.

SAFES AT FACTORY PRICES; EASY TERMS. JULIUS GEYER, CORNER MADISON AV. AND 137TH ST. TEL. 2747-A HARLEM.

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Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 332 Broadway, New York.

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Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Co., 9 Maiden Lane.

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tables, new, $100 upward; second-hand, $75 upward; complete with outfits; instalment plan if desired. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 19th St. and 4th Av.

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Boarding school for young ladies. Regents' examinations held three times yearly. Terms moderate. Apply to Principal.

SYMS SCHOOL

NOT "LOVE ALL" AT TENNIS

Many-Sided Dispute Among Harlem Devotees of the Game.

Litigation Follows the Move of the New York Tennis Club to Evict the Lenox Club.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, has just decided one phase of the dispute among Harlemites over lawn tennis. Another branch of the case in which the Lenox Tennis Club, on one side, and the New York Lawn Tennis Club, on the other, are interested, was argued last week before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, but the decision has not yet been handed down.

The fight is over the lease of the tennis courts at One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets, and St. Nicholas and Manhattan Avenues. The trouble began last Winter when the New York Lawn Tennis Club gained possession of the grounds. The Lenox Tennis Club, which for several years had used the courts, seeks to regain possession. As a result of this controversy several physicians and lawyers in Harlem are in a legal tangle which may take several years to solve. At present Dr. Joseph E. Lumbard, Dr. H. H. Heywood, and some twenty other Harlemites of prominence, who represent the Lenox Tennis Club, are opposed to ex-Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows, the Rev. Charles E. Chapin, Stephen H. Keating, son of Commissioner Keating; William A. Mitchell, and a large number of lawyers and laymen, members of the New York Tennis Club.

According to the papers in the case, the trouble originated in the Lenox Tennis Club, when Louis J. Grant, who appears as counsel for many policemen at their trials, was elected a member. The Lenox Club was formed in 1889 with a large membership, and obtained from Charles B. Pierce, agent for the Pinkney estate, permission to use the grounds now in dispute. There was no lease, but the club erected a clubhouse and laid out some of the finest courts in the city. The club became popular, and it always had a long waiting list. Some of the tournaments of the National Association were held on the Lenox grounds.

Everything indicated the continued prosperity of the club up to about two years ago. At that time Mr. Grant and his son became members. Trouble soon developed between Mr. Grant and one of his fellow-members. Last Winter the club became involved in the dispute. Just how is thus told in the brief submitted to the Appellate Division:

> During the last year a faction within the club, insignificant in number, instituted a bitter campaign against the defendant, Grant, in order to drive him from the organization. The members, generally speaking, refused to inject themselves into this quarrel, but when charges were brought against this defendant for a violation of a ground rule of the club, the breach of which by other members had been winked at, and when it appeared that this was a vindictive clique intended to expel this member in a star chamber proceeding before a packed Executive Committee, the members in general could no longer stand idly by, since what had been a personal matter bade fair to disrupt the club.

Mr. Grant knew that the Lenox Club had no lease of the grounds, so on last March 1 he obtained a lease in his own name. Meanwhile several of the members of the Lenox Club had withdrawn, and he followed their example, and they organized the New York Tennis Club, with Robert T. Bryan as President and Mr. Grant as Vice President. Mr. Grant at once transferred his lease to the new club, and the Lenox Club was notified to move out. This precipitated the legal action. Dr. Lumbard, as Treasurer of the old club, obtained an injunction restraining the new club from using the grounds, declaring Mr. Grant had obtained the lease by a trick. This temporary injunction was later dissolved, and it is on the dissolution of this injunction that the case has gone to the Appellate Division. Meanwhile another action against Mr. Grant and the new club was instituted in the Supreme Court. Counsel for the new club demurred to the complaint, and the demurrer was sustained by Justice Andrews in his decision.

To further complicate matters the members who left the old club formally declared the Lenox Club disbanded and transferred its debts and assets to the new club. Dr. Lumbard and the others who remained in the old club declined to recognize this disbandment, and refused to recognize the resignations. As a result the members of the new club are regularly receiving notices of dues which are owing to the old club. Suits to recover these dues are threatened.

The new club has in its membership J. Parmly Paret, the writer on tennis matters, and Miss Marion Jones, the woman champion of 1899. It has been recognized by the National Association, and will hold an open tournament under the auspices of the association on June 24, providing no more legal proceedings develop.

DECISION AFFECTS MERCHANTS

Ruling of United States Supreme Court in a Bankruptcy Case Regarded as Disastrous and Far Reaching.

The bankruptcy decision just announced by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. against the Chicago Title and Trust Company is regarded by lawyers specially versed in such matters as being one of the most important, as affecting merchants, that has been rendered in bankruptcy cases, and, it is stated, will tend to interfere very much with merchants in their business transactions.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. received from Frank Brothers, in good faith, without any knowledge of the latter firm's insolvency and in regular course, payments on account of merchandise sold by them to Frank Brothers, aggregating $1,300, and also received returns of merchandise, so that when Frank Brothers failed there was a balance due to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. of $8,000. After the creditors had proved their claim in bankruptcy and received a dividend, the Court, on application by the trustee, decided that they should return the dividend, and that the proof filed by them should be disallowed, unless they returned in addition the payments which they had received from Frank Brothers during the four months prior to the bankruptcy proceeding. The Circuit Court, on appeal, sustained this decision, and now the Supreme Court, by a divided vote, five to four, has affirmed the doctrine of the lower courts. The decision is based upon the section of the Bankruptcy act which provides "that the claims of creditors who receive preferences shall not be allowed unless such creditors shall surrender their preferences."

Mr. Alexander Blumenstiel said the effect of the decision is that, although the trustee cannot recover by direct action from the creditor any payments made by an insolvent unless it is established that the creditor receiving such payment has had reasonable cause to believe that it was intended thereby to give a preference, yet here, by indirect action in prohibiting the creditor from coming in and sharing in the estate of the bankrupt, the creditor is compelled to return that which the trustee could not recover if he brought a direct suit.

Mr. Blumenstiel, after pointing out the inconsistent provisions of the bankruptcy law, said it seemed to him that the only way to get around this ruling and its disastrous effects was either to repeal the entire bankruptcy law or have that provision of the law amended. He said the decision has caused considerable excitement among merchants, but there seemed to be no remedy open to them until Congress meets and relieves them from the dilemma.

DEATH SETS "OLD NIG" FREE.

Tomb's Cat Dies in His Prison Home at the Ripe Age of Eighteen Years.

"Old Nig" is dead. This announcement, [illegible] quickly spread through the Tombs [illegible]day, brought sorrow to those inmates [illegible] prison who were "Old Nig's." [illegible] "Old Nig" was the Tombs cat. [illegible] survived eight administrations and [illegible] eighteen years three months and [illegible] days, his death may be attributed to [illegible] "Old Nig" died in the arms of [illegible] Keeper Connelly, who carried [illegible] a kitten into the gloomy old [illegible]. Every attendant, helper, and prisoner in the Tombs had a personal acquaintance with "Nig." Through his efficiency the prison has been kept almost free from mice. All the prisoners expressed much regret over his demise. "Old Nig's" skin will be stuffed, and [illegible] Unless he will still remain in his [illegible] home.

SUNDAY CLOSING AND HEBREWS

Heyman Cohen's Plea of Exemption from the Law Prohibiting Public Traffic Is Overruled.

The habeas corpus proceeding instituted on behalf of Heyman Cohen, a Hebrew butcher, of 199 Henry Street, who was arrested on last Sunday morning for having sold meat to a customer in violation of the law passed this year (Section 267 of the Penal Code) directing the absolute closing of butcher shops on Sunday, was yesterday dismissed by Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court.

The relator contended that he was exempt under Section 264 of the Penal Code, which provides that it is a sufficient defense to a "prosecution for work or labor on Sunday," that the accused keeps another day of the week, and that he works so as not to disturb others in their observance of the day. This section, Justice O'Gorman decides, applies only to Section 263, which prohibits all labor on Sunday.

"The offense," says Justice O'Gorman, "sought to be discouraged or prevented by Section 267, under which the defendant was arrested, is public sale and traffic on Sunday. The distinction intended by the Legislature between labor and public traffic is obvious. Public traffic on Sunday, no matter by whom conducted, must necessarily cause a disturbance or interference in the due observance of the day. This conclusion is quite in harmony with the policy of the law as disclosed by Section 264, which will not allow even the excepted classes to work on that day if it will disturb the rights or interrupt the repose and religious liberty of other members of the community. That the enactment of these laws is clearly within the police powers of the State and that the constitutionality thereof cannot be impeached is well settled. The offense charged constitutes a misdemeanor, and the matters urged by the relator do not establish a defense."

LEGAL NOTES.

ENTITLED TO SALARY WHILE NAME IS ON PAY ROLL.—Thomas J. O'Donnell was for many years a regular clerk in the Water Department of Brooklyn at an annual salary of $1,272. In April, 1896, he became ill, but his name was retained upon the pay roll, and his salary was regularly paid every month up to and including September, 1898. No payment was made to him thereafter, no one was appointed in his place, or paid the amount of his compensation, and no steps were taken to remove him. His name was not stricken from the pay roll until after October, 1900. On Jan. 12, 1899, O'Donnell was adjudged a lunatic, and a committee of his person and property was appointed. In a suit by the committee to recover the amount of O'Donnell's salary from Oct. 1, 1898, to Oct. 31, 1900, amounting to $2,650, the city made no objection to the payment of salary up to the time O'Donnell was adjudged a lunatic, but contended that thereafter O'Donnell became incapable of holding a public office; that his office thereupon ceased and determined, and that no action was necessary on its part to dissolve the relations theretofore existing. Justice Clarke of Trial Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, in deciding yesterday in favor of plaintiff, said: "It is well settled in this State that salary is an incident of public office—that so long as the office is held the officer is entitled to his salary, whether he renders service or not; that, while sickness or other incapacity may be a reason for removing a public officer, until removal his right to his salary is fixed. (People ex rel. Ryan vs. French, 91 N. Y. 265.) Undoubtedly upon the facts of this case the city by appropriate measures might have removed O'Donnell, and thus put an end to its obligation to pay. But it did nothing. It kept his name on its pay roll, it did not fill his place, pay the amount of his compensation to any one else, serve him with any notice or take any steps to remove him. Upon this state of facts, and following the authorities cited, I must hold that he continued to be an officer of the city, and, as such, entitled to his salary as fixed by law, and I therefore direct judgment for the plaintiff for $2,650, with interest."

***

COMPENSATION IN MURDER CASES.—The Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, yesterday affirmed an order denying a motion made on behalf of William M. Mullen and Frederick S. Mullen for a mandamus to compel Controller Coler to pay their claim for services rendered in the defense of William Fitzpatrick, indicted in Richmond County for murder in the first degree. The prisoner was never tried, a commission having found that he was insane. The relators had been assigned to the defense by the Court, and the Justice allowed them $900 as a counsel fee and $50 for expenses. The Controller's contention was that the Court had no power to make an allowance, inasmuch as the defendant had never been tried. Section 308 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that to counsel assigned in first degree murder cases expenses incurred and also reasonable compensation, not exceeding $500, may be allowed. The Court held that the Controller was perfectly justified in treating as a nullity the certificate granting the allowance. The proceedings of the Commissioners, says Justice Sewell, for the court, formed no part of the trial of the issue raised by the defendant's plea of not guilty; that could only be tried by a jury. The only effect of the proceeding before the Commissioners was to suspend the trial until the defendant becomes sane.

***

COUNTERFEITING TRADE MARKS.—The judgment of the Court of Special Sessions, Second Division, convicting Aaron Hilfman of a violation of Section 364 of the Penal Code, providing for the punishment of those who counterfeit trade marks, was yesterday affirmed by the Brooklyn Appellate Division. The defendant is a liquor dealer in Passaic, N. J., and it was shown that he sold brandy to John Bohringer, a saloon keeper in Brooklyn. The agent of Hilfman stated to Bohringer that they could sell so-called "Three Star Martell Brandy" for $11 a dozen, because it was a counterfeit. The defendant contended that, inasmuch as the saloon keeper knew at the time of the purchase and at the time he received the goods that the Martell & Co. labels upon the bottles were counterfeit, the judgment of conviction could not be sustained. This contention is overruled. "The complainant [Bohringer] in this case," said Justice Sewell, for the Court, "was acting with one Miller, a special agent employed by the Martells. * * * In the case at bar the jury had a right to find that the liquor was not purchased by Bohringer with a criminal intent, to wit, to sell to the public. It was bought for the purpose of proving the fact of sale by the defendant. The design of his writing to the defendant to call upon him, as he wished to purchase some liquor, was to obtain testimony that the defendant was engaged in an unlawful business." The Court also held that the complainant was not an accomplice, as there was no criminal intent.

New York Corporations.

Of especial interest to lawyers as well as to business men is an article on the "Advantages of Incorporation Under the Laws of the State of New York," which will appear in to-morrow's (Sunday's) issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The author of the article is Frank White of the New York and Albany bar, counsel to the Secretary of State on corporation matters from 1895 to 1899, and the author of "White on Corporations."

SAYS SHE IS ROURKE'S WIDOW.

Sarah Rosenthal Has His Picture, His Alleged Son, and Wants the Estate.

Friends of the late Bernard J. Rourke were not disposed yesterday to discuss the announcement by a woman who attended the funeral on Thursday that she was the widow of the politician, and had for seventeen years been his wife. Mr. Rourke had been supposed to be a bachelor.

The woman was Sarah Rosenthal, who conducts the Willow Hotel, on Neptune Avenue, Coney Island. In the parlor of the hotel hangs a crayon portrait of Rourke, incased in a heavy gilt frame, and a child called Bernard Rourke, Jr., by the woman is, she says, the legal son of the dead politician. The woman declined to say where she had been married to Rourke or by whom. She asserts that fifteen years ago Rourke bought for her the Willow Hotel, which, she says, he gave to her shortly after their marriage.

The estate left by the dead politician is estimated to be worth about $200,000, and it is to gain possession of this, the alleged widow announced, that she will endeavor to establish her title to the name of Rourke. Mr. Rourke left a sister and a half sister, who live in California.

Play time.
Play clothes:

Sailor blouse suits made in cloths and colors that won't show soil; for tree climbers, fence boosters, mud-pie makers—any "all-four" treatment.

Norfolk suits, golf suits, Russian blouse suits, flannel suits; and what every play-boy must have—corduroy knee trousers.

Just as good hats, just as good shoes, just as good furnishings—just as good everything boys wear.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

$15 BLUE SERGE SUIT, ALL SILK LINED, WORTH $25. Benson's Misfit Parlors, next to Keith's.

NEW KENNEDY WITNESS

Is a Woman, and Will Be Introduced in Effort to Prove an Alibi.

She Will Testify that Kennedy Was Elsewhere at Time of Murder—Prosecution's Case Rested.

Lawyer Robert M. Moore began yesterday Samuel J. Kennedy's third defense to the charge of murdering Emeline C. Reynolds, before Judge Newburger, in General Sessions.

Mr. Moore declared that he would produce a new witness, a young woman, who would swear that she saw Kennedy leave his office at the time it was sworn by several waiters that he was dining at the Grand Hotel with the dead girl.

This new witness, who is employed in the vicinity of Kennedy's former dental office, will, swear, also, said Mr. Moore, that a man closely resembling Dr. Kennedy, on the day before the murder, and on several days prior thereto, had made inquiries in the neighborhood regarding the Staten Island dentist's habits.

These statements foreshadowed the entire defense. The accused man's lawyers will try to show that some other person resembling Kennedy had a strong motive for killing Emeline Reynolds and that frequent violent quarrels occurred in the latter's apartments.

The prosecution will direct its strongest attack on the alibi which the defense will build up, and interesting cross-examinations of the alibi witnesses are expected.

After placing Proprietor Leland of the Grand Hotel on the stand, Assistant District Attorney Osborne, somewhat to the surprise of the defense, rested the State's case. Mr. Leland testified that there had been no robbery in the Grand Hotel on the night of Aug. 15, 1898—the night of the murder. That one was reported by Thomas E. Vian of Atlanta, Ga., a police officer. Mr. Leland admitted on cross-examination. He had investigated the report, he said, and found that there had been no robbery. The robbery was reported, he said, from the third floor. Fire-escapes connect this floor with Room 84, on the floor above.

Mr. Moore, opening his case, said he was satisfied that he could submit the case to the jury then and be certain its verdict would be that the State had not proved Dr. Kennedy guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Mr. Moore then outlined the alibi which was adduced at the former trial, with the exception of the new witness, who, Mr. Moore says, saw Kennedy, wearing a dark suit of clothes and a derby hat, leave his office at 5:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the murder.

"I have a high regard for experts of any kind," continued the lawyer, "but the discovery of the identity of a person from his handwriting is a science that admits of too many different conclusions. We will put on the stand experts who will point out to you things that you can see. I will bring home the District Attorney's contention that a man's banker is best qualified to identify his signature, for I will call Kennedy's banker to testify that the indorsement on the disputed $13,000 check is a forgery."

Mr. Moore said that it was a little peculiar that Kennedy's Staten Island house had to be searched seven times before the lead pipe the detectives claim they found there was brought to light, and that five days elapsed before the bicycle cap alleged to have been bought by Kennedy on the day of the murder was found in the prisoner's office. Mr. Moore declared that he would prove that some one other than Kennedy had a motive for murdering Emeline Reynolds.

"We will show you," said he, "that within three or four days of the murder there was such a violent quarrel in the dead girl's apartment that the housekeeper went down and knocked at the door and threatened to call a patrol wagon. The Superintendent of that apartment house will testify that on one occasion he heard a man say that "he would be —— if he would stand this any longer."

The remainder of the day was occupied in reading the testimony of Mrs. Julia Blayton, now dead, who swore on the first trial that she saw Kennedy on the 12:25 Staten Island boat on the night "Dolly" Reynolds was murdered.

An interested listener to Mr. Moore's opening address was Miss Helen Reynolds, a very pretty sister of the dead girl, who sat beside her mother and father. Her appearance attracted the attention of the majority of the spectators in the courtroom, whose stares soon became very embarrassing to the young lady. The trial will continue Monday.

DIED TO AVOID DISGRACE.

Charles Brown, Unable to Make Good a $15 Shortage, Kills Himself.

Charles Brown, sixty-five years old, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself at his home, 202 Bloomfield Street, Jersey City, after notifying several friends of his intention. He leaves a widow and daughter. Brown was a veteran of the civil war and Commander of E. A. Stevens Naval Post. He was employed as a collector by a life insurance company of this city. On Thursday evening he spent his friends' money about $15 which he had collected for the company. To those friends to whom he applied yesterday for the loan of that sum Brown said: "I will not live to be disgraced. I will go home and blow my brains out."

Brown was born in Prussia, and at times received money from relatives there. His daughter said she had received notice that a draft for $600 would be sent to him early in June.

Asphyxiated at Coney Island.

Harry S. Woods, thirty-five years old, son of George Woods of 937 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead in his bed in the Hotel Metropole, at the Bowery and Henderson's Walk, Coney Island, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. A gas jet in the room was turned on full and the police believe that he committed suicide. His father said yesterday that Woods was engaged and was to have been married next Tuesday.

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Times—A
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JOHN McCOLLOUGH HELD.

Arrested While on His Wedding Trip on a Charge of Forgery.

John McCollough, the young Southerner who was arrested at the side of his bride on a charge of forgery when the Savannah Line steamship City of Augusta arrived at her pier on Decoration Day, was taken to the Centre Street Court yesterday morning and was there committed to the Tombs by Magistrate Meade in default of bail for further examination to-morrow, when, it is expected, Deputy Sheriff Sweeney will have arrived from the South to take the prisoner back to Savannah to stand trial.

The prisoner was not represented by counsel when he was arraigned, but he was cheerful and said that he would be able to prove his innocence when the time came. The young bride of the prisoner was not in court when he stood before the Magistrate's desk. She called at Police Headquarters before he was taken to the court, and Capt. Titus allowed her to talk to her husband in his cell. For a half hour the two were together. At the end of that time McCollough had convinced her that it was all a mistake, and the young woman left the cell much comforted.

Mr. Simon C. Bird, Scales Mound, Ill., August 5, 1900, writes:
I have used the Strength-Giver, JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, for two years, both as a worm destroyer and as a tonic, and can safely say that it is a reliable medicine.
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EMPIRE ALL-STAR CAST DIPLOMACY

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CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. WITH ETHEL BARRYMORE.

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UNDER TWO FLAGS with BLANCHE BATES as Cigarette.

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Babies' Long Dresses	12½	19	39	49	95	1.95
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Special lot of pretty styles for Little Boys—Gingham, Chambray, Crash and Linen Finish Percale..... .95
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JUNE

1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Probably not since the election of Alexandre Dumas, fils, in 1875, has the action of the French Academy meant so much to foreigners as its according a fauteuil to the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac" this week. Whatever may be said of the idiosyncrasies of the "Immortals," they are obliged to accept a man who, by his creative force, his power to produce illusions, and his untrammeled diction, is a genius. If M. Rostand had written nothing but "Cyrano de Bergerac," there might have been a cloud of doubt hovering over that huge classical building on the left bank of the Seine. But M. Rostand wrote "L'Aiglon," which, although it may lack the absorbing human interest of the other, is, nevertheless, a work of great artistic merit, which, if produced anonymously, would inevitably have been attributed to M. Rostand. If therefore, "Cyrano de Bergerac" be a work of genius, "L'Aiglon" made its writer indisputably a man of genius. No alternative was left to the Academy. In the meantime, it may be interesting to hear what MM. Howells and de Sumichrast have to say on the subject, for here are two men, one a novelist and critic and the other a Professor of French at Harvard, who believe that M. Rostand really looks the divine spark. M. Rostand is the youngest Academician living.

Those London newspaper philologists who were so quick to recognize "American newspaper" spelling in Sir Walter Besant's "East London" will come to grief if they make etymology their only basis of criticism, as several of them have done, and before they know it they will have proved the way clear to "Governour," "horrour," "mirrour," "tence," "defencive," "benefitted," "aera," "æconomy," and countless other historical forms, which even the most conservative Englishman never thinks of using. At the same time they may also learn to their astonishment that "jail" was firmly established in their mother tongue before "gaol" was dreamed of. Above all things, even if the would-be English purists have shivers at the sight of American orthography, they should not be ridiculous about it, and should not forget that you pronounce many words as we spell them and not as they do themselves.

Undoubtedly the reaction against city life for the writer has set in in London with quite as much force as it has in New York. "Surely a hatred of London is becoming a mark of those who love the arts," remarks Mr. W. B. Yeats in the current number of The Speaker. Then he tells of the charm of hearing Shakespeare in Shakespeare's own native village:

> I have been hearing Shakespeare, as the traveler in News from Nowhere might have heard him, had he not been hurried back into our noisy time. One passes through quiet streets, where gabled and red-tiled houses remember the Middle Age, to a theatre that has been made not to make money, but for the pleasure of making it, like the market houses that set the traveler chuckling; nor does one find it among hurrying cabs and ringing pavements, but in a green garden by a river side. Inside I have to be content for a while with a chair, for I am unexpected, and there is not an empty seat but this; and yet there is no one who has come merely because one must go somewhere after dinne
>
> This is all very charming, and it may start many a budding littérateur toward looking up a home in the suburbs. The suburban fever strikes the profession of letters about as periodically as it does the men in business, but the former are poor stayers, and a Winter or two of impassable roads and late trains, and they usually return to their accustomed urban haunts, for their sense of distance from editors and publishers usually increases in mathematical proportion to the time spent away. A few years ago a New York publisher tried the experiment. He expected, of course, that a colony of authors would soon grow up around his plant. But the colony didn't materialize, and now he is sorry.

We are glad to hear that a new and revised edition of that excellent work, "French Art: Classic and Contemporary Painting and Sculpture," is shortly to be brought out, with valuable additions by the author, Mr. W. C. Brownell. It is critical and expository rather than descriptive and historical, and with the additions, will give a complete view of the French plastic arts from the Renaissance down to the present day. Rodin, about whom there has for the last four years been such a quantity of conflicting criticism, has a chapter to himself, and a chapter which shows that the author had "seen through" Rodin before the sculptor became a subject of popular controversy.

The publication in Berlin of the Greek text of Homer without the accents marked has more significance than the audacious editor imagined, who very likely was inspired by the sole idea of returning to the text of ancient Athens. It is now a generally admitted fact among the best authorities that what the modern instructor in Greek interprets as accents were originally placed over letters simply for the purpose of indicating stress. The attempt to do away with them is to be encouraged, not merely because the ancient Hellenes did not use them, but from the fact that, without the accents marked, Greek quotations may be printed from Greek types, while hitherto the alternative has been to use Latin characters or run the risk of having the printer bungle the quantity if you had not already sufficiently bungled it yourself.

It is somewhat remarkable, the strides that criminology has been making in polite fiction. What the author of "Murder as a Fine Art" tried to do and failed we now see successfully achieved by a score of writers, who, giving Jack Sheppard, Dick Turpin, Troppmann, and Prado a modern dress and environment and exchanging the old hackneyed moral for the fate of the Greek tragedy, have produced books which may be called literature, if for no other reason than that they are read by literary people. This intrusion upon a field monopolized from time immemorial by so-called "yellow-covered literature" is certainly distinctive in its results, as most people will admit who have read the tales of Messrs. Hornung and Flynt. Never before has criminology had such an artistic setting as is arranged for it to-day. Incidentally, it would be most interesting to hear what the criminals have to say about the innovation themselves. Would they feel flattered, or merely annoyed?

A short time ago a writer in The London Athenæum expressed himself with ill-concealed irony over the fact that an American advertiser had asked where a copy of Josselin's "Sardonyx," mentioned in du Maurier's "Martian," could be obtained. And the idea occurred to us that an interesting list of those books which have no existence outside the novels in which they hold sway might be compiled. Kipling, we believe, refers to an extraordinary tale which has never been perused by mortal eyes. Then there is "The Idols of the Market Place," which did so much to unsettle the religious views of Robert Elsmere. Further back we have "Leaves from the Life Book of Walter Lorraine," by Mr. Arthur Pendennis; and there are many more whose titles for the moment escape us. Why could not Mr. Henry James or some other author blessed with gifts of retrospection and visualization attempt to force some of these "spirit" books to materialize? The undertaking would certainly be full of interest, and a broad yet critical public would surely and with eagerness await the result.

ART FOR TOWNS AND CITIES.

Steps Needed for its Improvement—The Practical Basis—Mr. Robinson's Studies and Conclusions.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

RUSSELL STURGIS,

Author of "European Architecture," Editor of "The Dictionary of Architecture," &c.

Municipal art, of which "Civic Aesthetics" is a free translation, is a familiar phrase, and has a separate meaning of its own on the tongue of each separate man. That is one reason why it is so very easy to get up a discussion, a meeting, even a society, with that phrase as a by-word and a title; nobody disregards municipal art, for everybody has his own mental picture of what the practice of that "art" would be like. To one it is sanitation—streets and yards open to sunshine, pure water everywhere accessible, sewers that do their work, and empty their contents where good and not mischief will be done by that unseemly mass of wealth. To one it is lay missionary work, and the gradual "raising of the standard" of life, rather by example than by precept; until those who have put up with dirt, foul air, and crowded quarters come to resent and resist the conditions that bear them down. To one it is an aggregation of comforts and conveniences like those which the multi-millionaire can offer his family, but which now are to be given freely to all; things which great and little cities of Europe have in abundance but which are yet barely known to Americans in America, large swimming baths in accessible places, streets agreeable to walk in, benches and chairs along those streets, the shade of trees, the shade of porticoes, discrimination between carriageways, so that here and there one is free from "heavy traffic"; platforms of "refuge" in the broader streets and in all carrefours and squares places of public comfort, those that are free and those kept up at low rates of payment. To one it is seemliness, and, if decoration, then decoration of the least aggressive sort; decent street signs on corners, inoffensive lampposts, a general regulation of shop signs, the suppression of hideous cisterns on roofs and of gigantic skyscraping advertisements. To one it is sumptuosity, the spending of public money upon that which all men know to be costly and feel to be splendid—great squares with porticoes, fountains, and statues—a dream of the antique city, Antioch or Palmyra or the unimaginable capital of the Mediterranean world. For municipal "art" is not of necessity a fine art, and, according to the mental processes of the thinker, may be a very commonplace and obvious knack of making one's self and the community comfortable or a subtile process of calling out the finest sort of creative and decorative design.

The book before us is an evidence and an example of this wide divergence of thought upon our subject. Mr. Robinson has given us a little philosophy, a little discussion of the possibilities, a few statistics, some discussion of purely social topics, and some comments upon realized and imagined efforts in fine art. There is suggestion everywhere; but not enough suggestion of any one kind to serve as good food for thought. The reader does not get enough facts, nor yet a clear discrimination between fact and prophecy—between statistics and the expression of hope. Fine art in its purest form, mural paintings and ideal statuary, is not enough discriminated in the argument from the simplest and most purely physical hygienic effort, and the result is that the book is not nearly as interesting as it should be, for the thought that has gone to it, the patience which has accumulated materials for that thought and for the honest and worthy purpose which is visible in every page. The attempt to crowd a vast and as yet imperfectly understood subject into a very small volume is a dangerous one, of course. Out of such an attempt confusion is apt to come. It is only when a subject has been thoroughly wrought out and many big books have been written about it that "the small book on the great subject" becomes practicable. And the fact that the book in question states, at least, if it does not discuss at length, the very numerous questions which have come up already, with suggestion often of those that are still to come into view, is enough to give a certain importance to the book for all persons who care about the future of our urban, suburban, and village communities and their habitations and surroundings, even although they may fail to find it very interesting to read.

And now for certain special points which are so presented in the pages of this book that they invite discussion. It must be stated in advance that the subjects which it is proposed to consider in this way are those which have to do with fine art, that is to say, with the consideration of beauty and fitness in that which appeals to the eye. The book might be reviewed

*THE IMPROVEMENT OF TOWNS AND CITIES; OR, THE PRACTICAL BASIS OF CIVIC AESTHETICS. By Charles Mulford Robinson, member of the Architectural League of America's National Committee on Municipal Improvements and honorary member of English "Scapes." pp. vi., 320. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. The Knickerbocker Press. 1901.

equally well from the point of view of hygiene, of police, of any one of the numerous manifestations of municipal improvement which have been alluded to above; our own business now is with the fine art side of it alone. And there are good things stated in the chapter on "Architectural Development" and in the succeeding chapter, entitled "Architectural Obligations," while at the same time much that is so stated and so urged is open to question, which question it would not be necessary to raise but for the danger that some students may take the dictum as final, may accept the "rule" as if it were a commonly accepted rule. Thus (Page 202) there is an admirable statement of the case as to the ruin wrought to the otherwise possible impressiveness of the Cathedral of Milan by the enormous square on its western and southern side; and there is elsewhere an allusion to the similar and far more serious crowding down by the enlarging of the Place du Parvis in front of Notre Dame of Paris. The Cathedral of Milan is so valueless a design architecturally speaking, and that by the almost universal consent of students of all schools, that the dwarfing of its hideous mass by the increased size of the open square is an object lesson, and nothing more; but the loss of charm to the famous Paris church by the changes which have made it look like a model set up on a table is an absolute loss to the aesthetic and intellectual life of Europe. There is more to be said of this very subject of open spaces and the proportion of buildings to them; but let us consider for a moment "the three general rules" in elucidation of which the statement concerning Milan is made:

1. Buildings "of classical style are best when an extended view is possible. They should close a vista . . . and should occupy a plan."

2. "The Gothic is easily dwarfed by surrounding space."

3. "It is well to surround with small parks the structures that have historical interest."

It appears that the advice is partly self-contradictory. On Page 206 there is preliminary remark to the effect that the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, New York, would not do where the Madeleine is, nor "the little Sub-Treasury" on a site like that of the Madeleine. This very true statement excites doubt as to the general value of the first rule printed above; that concerning buildings of classical style. If that were a general truth, then the greatest masters of the classical style in city work, the Roman builders of the second century, were very ill-advised when they crowded forum upon forum, let colonnade lead to colonnade, and temple and portico conceal one another in the tight packing of the imperial fora and their neighborhood. If that were a general truth, then the two exquisite buildings by Gabriel on the north side of the Place de la Concorde would be bettered by the immense open space of that square; whereas the reverse is surely true, for those buildings are as much injured by the distance from which they can be seen as is Notre Dame. If that were a general truth, the gentle and graceful river front of the Palace of the Legion of Honor would have been improved had it been set upon a decided elevation, a high sub-structure of some sort, whereas half its charm consists in its nestling tranquillity, half hidden by its bounding trees. If that were a general truth, the most beautiful neo-classic building in Europe, the Library of St. Mark, would be better in effect if it stood at one end of the long Piazza of St. Mark instead of fronting on the little piazetta, scarcely twice as wide as our misnamed Broadway.

So with rule No. 2. The statement itself is as true as anything in questions of fine art, for the French cathedrals were built to stand amid huddling masses of town houses, and the German churches were conceived in like manner, while the English cathedrals—those of them that stand in parklike closes—were in dimensions and in style not so very unlike domestic buildings, and, like them, when erected in the country, were surrounded by plantations of trees. Nobody expected a Gothic cathedral to look well from a vast distance, and, indeed, when the great mass of Chartres . . . seen across the broad flat of the Beauce, its square, high-shouldered appearance is as un-Gothic and as unattractive as any architectural outline can well be. The cathedral has indeed lost some of the spires which should crown it, but no addition of the missing roofs to the transept towers could take away from this high and square outline. On the other hand, the Cathedral of Tournai, with its choir roof hardly seen above the high houses of its immediate vicinity, with the four square unbroken shafts of its flanking towers, crowned by their pyramidal roofs, and the much larger and lower pyramidal roof within the square which they form, make up one of the most effective things in Europe, which never ceases to delight those who see it. Now the verdict has gone forth to make a square in Tournai as well, and that lovely church will be half ruined by it unless it is the modern west front only which will be visible from too far away; but our business now is with the not universal truth of the dictum that Gothic architecture is essentially different from classical in respect to the harm done it by vistas and large open spaces. The truth seems to be that any delicately designed building, with refined details and much thought given to its dispositions, looks better from a point tolerably near, and is best judged by him who can walk about it and see it first from this angle, and then directly in front of that side. Intervening houses may or may not be good—may or may not do harm. Perhaps the ideal location for a great building is that of Bourges Cathedral, without anywhere a great vista or an opportunity to see it from a point more than 150 feet distant, except as you get glimpses of it through narrow streets and except as a quiet bench under the trees of the park southeast of the choir enables you to look up at the curving, receding, inexplicable lines of that lovely chevet, and puzzle over the structure which has given birth to them. Or to consider the noble Church of St. Michael in Munich, a piece of seventeenth century design and one of the boldest in Europe. It fronts on a narrow street, and you approach it, you pass it, you look up at it, you look back at it; it is always delightful; and then at the corner of another narrow street there is a moment's glimpse of the flank, together with the great portal, as there is when you have walked 800 feet up that by street, a view of the same flank with the exterior of the sanctuary. Indeed, nearly all fine buildings are in danger of grave injury when they can be seen habitually from a distance greater than 150 or 200 feet, exception being always made for the effects like those of natural hills or cliffs, unarchitectural effects, as when the pale dome of St. Peter's is seen from away across the Campagna, or the towers of Cologne are half seen, half lost, in a Summer raincloud.

So with Rule No. 3, and the propriety of arranging parks around important buildings. Here, in the reasons given for this piece of advice, the precautionary and economical view comes in to modify the artistic question, and it is urged that "such action includes safety from fire and the provision of pleasant open spaces." But that is not the question just now. We are thinking of the advantage which the building may receive from such open spaces. The city may provide parks for its children and its aged men without risking the charm of a public building by surrounding it with what it was never intended to face upon, nor would Faneuil Hall (Page 207) be otherwise than gravely harmed by the arrangement of a park on all sides, or even on one side, of that unpretending structure. As for buildings which are of supreme beauty, the ancient setting of these buildings should be interfered with only after the most mature consideration and the most absolute certainty that such change is essential. As for buildings of less charm, like those which we build nowadays, it is the greatest pity in the world when one of them, like the new Public Library of New York, has the chance to expatiate in a park freely granted for its architectural display. Far better would it have been for the New York Library had it been as greatly restricted as to space as is the great National Library of Paris. In the case of the building which is altogether unsuccessful, the rule contrary to that laid down by Mr. Robinson would seem to be very forcible, indeed. The City Hall at Philadelphia, cited on Page 208, is an instance of a building which would be far better if seen only between and among the "great office buildings" which crowd it on every side. Had the land on which these buildings have been erected remained open, had it been secured by the city and cleared for park purposes, the fatal result would have followed that the really hideous design of that building could have been easily seen, while its colossal proportions would have been dwarfed by distance, whereas in its present condition the great size of the building is doubly impressive as you measure by your own steps its long façades, while from a great distance and across the city's roofs the vast height of the central spire can be fully understood.

The conclusion seems to be that there is no general rule of any sort to be laid down. Neither is Rule 1 nor Rule 2 nor Rule 3 of universal, or even of general, application; it were far better that the reader should not burden his memory with them. There is only one rule, and that is to consider the surroundings of the building as carefully as the building itself. In this respect the newly awakened interest in the "formal garden" and formal gardening in general may prove to be of infinite value. For the formal garden is expressly announced as a thing intended to correspond, to accompany, to set off the work of the architect. It has really no other reason for being, for without that necessary connection with architecture the informal garden, the park with winding paths and seemingly accidental clumps of trees, would carry it easily. To the Bois de Boulogne, to the English Garden at Munich, and to Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, the formal lay-out would have been a desperate misfortune; but where a building is more important than the open place near it, and dominates it, in a sense, it may be, it often is, well that such formality as the building of necessity displays should extend to the lines of paths and the walls of green.

In another matter the fine art question cannot be treated by itself. A bit of wholesome domestic sentiment comes in to modify it. It may or may not be wise to remove from our village streets the fences which once inclosed the dooryards, and it seems to be assumed in this book (Pages 140-141) that it is altogether well to make a village street look like a private park and the houses look like buildings set about in a common ground instead of standing each on its own premises. But one who has loved the older villages of America must feel a shock of disappointment, and even of disgust, when he finds the old inclosures removed. In such cases as this the sentiment of home, the feeling of retiracy for the family, of safety for the children, of rest for the wearied elders, is so very strong that it almost overbears the artistic consideration, which, indeed, it tends to dim and to darken. The amount of beauty gained will never be very great—the kind of beauty sought for is not of a lofty sort; it is tranquil, domestic, simple—it is, in short, the beauty of village life; but such beauty as this is in itself so largely a matter of sentiment that the violation of domestic sentiment involved in this no-fashionable modification of the old village idea is generally harmful. As for the more influence of it, the excuse that it gives fewer trespass, the villainous promenading of the rowdier and more dissolute class of the village community across your grass plat and within two feet of your piazza, the firing of guns at the innocent birds which you have thought your own birds because they nest in your own trees—as for this, if the residents of the New England village like it they may have it, but the city man who goes to these villages for rest and a change of air and scenery is shocked by the constantly attempted imitation of his own not loved city surroundings by those who have in their hands so much more cheerful, so much more comforting, an encouragement.

It is in such ways as this, taking up one part at a time of the too large general subject, that anything like a thorough review of this book would need to be written. And no blame to its author! The general subject has not been generalised as yet; and he would be a genius indeed who could to-day reduce it all to some order between the covers of one small volume.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

Short Stories by Edith Wyatt.[1]

Miss Edith Wyatt has written a book of short stories that are delightfully fresh and abounding in the most good-humored satire. Miss Wyatt is the apostle of the commonplace person who worries not at all about either his mind or his soul. On the other hand, Miss Wyatt amuses both herself and her readers by satirizing the unbearable people who are puffed up with pride of intellect.

The stories of "Every One His Own Way" are almost all variations on the same theme, and that theme is the contrast of these two types, the dreary would-be intellectual person and the simple-minded body who lives in unroubled ignorance, enjoying life with a gusto shocking to the refined intellectual person.

The stories are told in so unpretentious a way that one is reminded of the "once-upon-a-time-there-lived" nursery method, and, having reduced her story telling to its simplest terms Miss Wyatt contrives to give dramatic little pictures of commonplace life and commonplace people that are more vivid than any elaborate description could make them.

Aside from her sense of humor, Miss Wyatt's strongest trait is her ability to portray character. Margaret Alden and Richard Elliot are creations. They sum up in themselves all the exasperating mental priggishness of which there is so much in this country. There will be few people who read Miss Wyatt's book who will not joyfully recognise Margaret Alden, set at last in her proper place, where one may laugh at her quite at one's ease, after having been snubbed or instructed or patronised by her for so many years. For few people exist who have escaped Margaret, or the still more deadly Mr. Elliot. Since they have gotten their deserts at the hands of Miss Wyatt, many people will feel that old scores have been wiped off. Miss Wyatt has not burlesqued these types. She has judged them out of their own mouths, and by way of satire has emphasized a trait here and there with the greatest of tact and delicacy. Her drawing of the sunny, commonplace women like Ottalie Eharr and Lulu Hoffmann are equally truthful.

Miss Wyatt has chosen for her characters people who have been rather neglected by the novelists—dwellers in well-to-do suburbs who have plenty of money for their simple wants. People to whom nothing ever happens, who read stories without a thought of which school of literature they belong to, and do not care if the music they listen to is classical or not if only the tune is pretty.

Higher in the social scale are the delightful family of Major and Mrs. Porter, relatives of the terrible Margaret Alden. The story of the party that the Major, in the innocence of his heart, gives in honor of that young woman is one of the best in the book.

Miss Wyatt has here and there given way to an impulse to moralize over the obvious; otherwise her unpretentious stories are more than readable. She has her own field, and it is to be hoped she will write many more stories about her charming every-day people and hold up Margaret Alden and Richard Elliot to the ridicule they so justly deserve.

The Discomfited Humbug.[2]

Samuel Seele, in Anita Clay Musser's story, with the title "In Love and Truth," is a slimy rascal of the Chadband order. Chadband can, however, do little harm, whereas Seele, the Christian Scientist, can injure both soul and body. The author presents the ludicrous side of the rascally faith healer. The humbug is trying to wheedle a stupid woman who is the mother of a little boy into becoming one of his followers. Mrs. Smith has an unruly youngster, and he receives a deserved whipping. Says the obsequious Seele: "How can you advance in the Truth, how can your child appreciate the blessings of this Belief, Mrs. Smith, if you tell him that there is no feeling in his body and then spank him to prove to him that there is?"

Aunt Mary Sedley, to the misfortune of the Forrester family, is a fanatical believer in that queen of quacks, Mrs. Eddy. Those two apostles of imposture, Mr. and Mrs. Seele, batten on Aunt Mary. Rose Forrester is the mainstay of the family. She is a sweet and sensible girl. The Forresters are in a bad way. They have barely enough money to buy food. The wild aunt is supposed to manage the family, for the Forrester children (there are three of them) have lost father and mother. When there is hardly enough money in the house to buy bread, Aunt Mary spends a lot for the purchase of artificial flowers for a Christian Science soirée. Then, too, Seele, who does not work miracles for nothing, is always asking for ten-dollar fees. The comic side of Christian Science always does assert itself. Seele wants to raise money so as to buy chairs for the meeting room frequented by the cranks. Somebody asks Seele: "Why, what do they want with chairs? They have no feeling in their bodies and do not understand the delusion of imaginary evils called weariness, so I should think they would be consistent and stand up."

Finally, the youngest of the Forrester girls, Cicely, has a bad cold. Then Aunt Mary insists that the faith cure will heal Cicely's trouble. No doctor is to be called in. Cicely grows worse and worse and dies. At last the village becomes aroused, for there have been many dupes in the little place. The slimy Samuel Seele and his slippery wife are "fired" out of the town; (we have Mr. Stephen Phillips's authority for the use of "fired"); besides that, the male charlatan is ducked.

Interwoven with the story there is a pretty love episode. If ridicule will help to laugh out the faith cure, the story under notice will have helped in accomplishing this most laudable purpose.

Jack London's New Stories.[3]

Reading these decidedly striking stories one is impressed by the certainty that more than one reader must have called their author "the Kipling of the Klondike," and found much in common between his undoubted talent and the genius of the Jungle Books. Something in common there is indeed. Each writer has had his chance with an alien civilisation or lack of it, each has forced upon his readers some elemental and clearly deciphered truths concerning the manners and customs of barbarians—white, black, brown, or red; each delights in the virtues of courage, hardihood, outspokenness, magnanimity; each divides all womankind, like Gaul, into three parts, the good, the bad, and the silly; each is fond of indulging in rather shopworn sentiment. The finer elements of Mr. Kipling's work, the imagination, the idealism, the tenderness, and intellectual force, are lacking in the greater number of Mr. London's stories, which after all must be judged as studies of human nature, and not as mere pictures of wild life under forbidding conditions. Occasionally, however, we find a sketch like the one entitled "Which Make Men Remember" that challenges favorable comparison with almost any one of Mr. Kipling's earlier stories. Putting comparisons aside, Mr. London's work commands interest. It is frequently crude, and there are usually defects of construction and a tendency toward sensationalism, but most of it shows the impulse of intense conviction, conviction that primitive surroundings, hardships, and physical labor bring out the essential and important qualities of human nature, and that cultivation counts for nothing in the sum of what is worth while. The author is doing for the Yukon mining camps what Bret Harte did for the California camps, and he is doing it better.

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[1] EVERY ONE HIS OWN WAY. By Edith Wyatt. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.25.

[2] IN LOVE AND TRUTH; OR, THE DOWNFALL OF SAMUEL SEELE, HEALER. By Anita Clay Musser. 8vo. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

[3] THE GOD OF HIS FATHERS, AND OTHER STORIES. By Jack London. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 330. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1901.

1901

CHATHAM.

The Last English-American Statesman.*

The author of this latest contribution to the "Heroes of the Nations" series is one of the youngest members of the British Parliament, and has made no previous venture as a writer. He shows here, however, many of the leading qualities of a successful historian, especially a diligent and careful study of authorities, and a sound judgment. His fairness is particularly noteworthy when it is remembered that the questions with which he deals have such a close connection with many issues of modern politics. In spite of these merits, Mr. Walford Green is not quite an ideal choice as a contributor to a series which is meant to be of a popular character. His book is a history of the period rather than a biography of the man. It is the work of a practical politician who himself feeds habitually on blue books, and scarcely realizes that the taste of the general reader is for something of a more piquant flavor. Page after page is occupied with tedious details of the manoeuvrings of English Cabinet Ministers or Continental Generals. The minute investigation of such remote political or military campaigns makes hard reading to-day. If Mr. Green had written more frankly for the multitude, instead of attempting to reach those who are already well informed respecting his subject, he would have done a greater service. Fullness of knowledge is an excellent thing, but a graphic style is admirable also; and in this book a quotation from Macaulay strikes the reader with a sense of welcome relief.

But the number of trees does not altogether obscure the wood. Out of the excess of particular facts there emerges ultimately the figure of a strong and unselfish statesman, to whose patriotism the British Empire owes an immense debt. The power of the individual receives striking illustration in the career of Chatham. "My Lord," he once said to the Duke of Devonshire, "I believe that I can save this country, and that no one else can." This conviction of his unique qualification for a stupendous task communicated itself to the nation, and was vindicated by the result. The achievements of his administration of 1757-[illegible] are thus summed up by Mr. Walford Green:

> From despondency Great Britain had been raised to the position of first nation in the world; from a condition of lethargy and confusion her army and navy had been urged to victory after victory in three continents and on every ocean. The American empire which had been restricted to the Atlantic seaboard now stretched to the Ohio and controlled the St. Lawrence. * * * In India a few scattered factories had been made into an empire and both in Bengal and the Carnatic the foundations of supreme dominion had been surely laid. Above all, Great Britain had asserted more absolutely and more universally than in any previous era that command of the sea which has been at all times the means at once of her safety and of her imperial expansion.

To Chatham must be given, to a large extent, the credit even of the military successes which brought about this revolution; for, as the author says, with unconscious pertinence to the present troubles of the Government of which he is himself a follower, "in the conduct of great wars the Minister in command is almost as important as the bravery of troops and the efficiency of arms." "As without Bismarck," he adds, "there might have been no entry into Paris, so without Chatham there might have been no fall of Quebec."

In these days when, in every country, the Stock Exchange exerts so powerful an influence upon the War Offices, it is interesting to note that Chatham was in advance of his times in discerning the bearing of commercial considerations upon military and diplomatic policy. A quotation given at some length by Mr. Green shows that his commercial ideas were those of his own day; but he was by no means following conventional opinion in his perception that the real issue at stake in the Seven Years' War was one of trade. "Men fought for colonial expansion and for command of the sea because on these depended a great commerce." To quote Chatham's own words, "England fighting for her trade is fighting in the last ditch."

As Mr. Walford Green puts it, it is America that gives unity to his career. Having been the chief agent in the consolidation of British rule on this continent, it was his fate to attempt in vain to prevent its dismemberment. "If in the first period he made an empire, in the second he struggled to avert an empire's dissolution. It is this double aspect of his career as an imperial statesman which has given to his life a twofold value in the study of imperial politics." In this volume the familiar story of apathy and blindness, of resolute weakness and sapient folly, is told once more. Mr. Walford Green does not fall into the musing vein of Lord Rosebery's recent Rectorial speech, in which the ex-Premier pictured what might have happened if the American Colonies had been colonies still. He does go so far, however, as to suggest that, if Chatham had been spared another week before the attack of the illness which overclouded his spirits, he would probably have got rid of Townshend, and the history of England and America might have been changed. There is nothing new, either in fact or comparison, in the record as here given by Mr. Green of the events which led up to American independence. But it is scarcely possible to read his history just now without wondering whether its lesson has yet been learned, so striking is the parallel with recent developments in South Africa. Mr. Stead might indeed make an effective "Stop the war" pamphlet by reprinting without the change of a word the chapter on "The Attempt to Save the Empire." The likeness extends even to such details as Chatham's warning (Page 359) that conciliation would be impossible if it were attempted by means of Commissioners who were personally unacceptable to the men whom it was sought to reconcile. However this may be, the life of Chatham is one of the plainest evidences history affords that the apparent patriotism of the moment is sometimes proved short-sighted and disastrous, and that the statesman who contends against the majority of his contemporaries may ultimately gain abiding honor for loyal devotion and true wisdom.

*WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM, AND THE GROWTH AND DIVISION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1708-1778. By Walford Davis Green, M. P. Heroes of the Nations Series. 8vo. Pp. 391. Illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

"By the Waters of Babylon."*

There are certain authors who are so swayed by the fashion of the moment that they follow it in their writings, even as they do in their garments. A few years ago, when the enigmatic drawings of the Beardsley school flourished, when the market was flooded with strange little magazines full of poster poetry and pastels in prose, certain authors were inspired by the so-called fin de siecle spirit to throw aside their Anglo-Saxon reserve to the extent of writing books on social problems, wherein the characters frequently burst forth into epigrams of a doubtful character. Since then the Anglo-Saxon Nation has decorously settled down, the Beardsley school of fiction is as dead as the line and spot school of illustrations, and these authors before referred to have with laudable facility betaken themselves to the writing of historical romances.

Mrs. Reginald De Koven is among them. During the time that the public still rejoiced in Dodos and Yellow Asters Mrs. De Koven's contribution to the literature of the day was a clever little story of moonshine epigram and a flavoring of human nature, "The Sawdust Doll." Recently Mrs. De Koven has published another book, "By the Waters of Babylon," a historical romance, needless to say.

To the irreverent there is something a little humorous about an American lady writing about those horrid, immoral priests of Bel, and describing (if bravely, yet a trifle gingerly,) the shocking things that went on at Artaxerxes's Court. As in most of the historical romances dealing with history before the Christian era, there is a wicked princess. She is as inevitable as the fairy godmother in the fairy tale. Strange to say this wicked princess falls in love with a good young gentleman—a Jew and protegé of Nehemiah the prophet. He is betrothed to a beautiful Jewish maiden, Miriam. Now, of course, it is Miriam's beauty and Arrion's constancy that make all the trouble. Not only does the King wish to exalt the maiden to the name of Queen and favorite, but also the dreadful high priest of Bel has decided that only Miriam can worthily fill the rôle of high priestess. A bitter struggle ensues between Church and State. A compromise is about to be effected when the high priest becomes treacherous. Arrion tosses him over the tower. Artaxerxes shows unlooked-for clemency, and just as all seemed lost the happy pair are allowed to depart in peace, notwithstanding the ragings of the wicked Princess, the King's sister, who undoubtedly made poor Artaxerxes's life a burden after the departure of Miriam and Arrion, though Mrs. De Koven does not mention the matter. The setting gives the author an opportunity to get in some fine bits of Oriental description, and the plot, although somewhat threadbare, is not discursive.

Mrs. De Koven has again raised the question that was discussed in Thackeray's day—why the persecuted and incorruptible young person of faultless beauty needs always be a Jewess.

*BY THE WATERS OF BABYLON. By Mrs. Reginald De Koven. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

"The Eternal Quest."*

The title of Mr. Steuart's book is alone sufficient to prove it a love story. A maid and two men, and lo! the groundwork is laid for the novel! Out of this raw material quite a readable story has been constructed, the greatest fault of which, however, lies in the fact that the author does not seem to have put his best work in the book until some 180 pages have been perused. The reader's interest is not thoroughly aroused until near the end, when he finds himself really sorry to note the diminishing pages.

Marjorie Carmichael, the daughter of an ex-army chaplain, is undoubtedly distractingly charming enough to warrant the devotion of Ivor Malcolm, one of her Majesty's most promising young officers, and Archy Buchanan, a young divinity student. Ivor is summoned to the front, where he distinguishes himself for bravery in battle; but before he leaves the young people plight their troth in spite of the opposition of the old General, Ivor's father.

Archy's suit being repulsed, he deserts the pulpit for soldiering, and he, too, starts for Egypt as a Sergeant of Lancers. His prowess in war, his heroism, and his happy transition from the dangerous attitude of villain to hero of the book are all presented most convincingly. Indeed, Mr. Steuart has made a great mistake in not trusting entirely to his own ability to draw a character like Archy's without the aid of such theatrical tactics and calcium effects as the interview on a stormy night with Mysie Nighean Alister. The prophecy of this mysterious old woman, so strangely fulfilled, might just as well have been omitted, for throughout the book Archy gave ample proof of a latent nobility of character that might warrant any such magnificent development.

Aside from this point the book is wholly human, all the other characters being bright and natural, and the situations well sustained. The background of the story shifts from the Scottish Highlands to the seats of war in Egypt and the Transvaal, in all of which places Mr. Steuart seems equally at home.

*THE ETERNAL QUEST. By J. A. Steuart. 12mo. Pp. 378. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Brady's Autobiography.*

Like Othello, Mr. Brady has consented to run through the story of his life, "even from his boyish days," for interested readers, and we will hope they may prove as grateful as the luckless Desdemona and love him for the dangers he has passed. In place of a preface he has provided an autobiographical note, from which we learn that he is one of the few men in the United States who have served in both army and navy, that he has been Deacon, priest, Archdeacon, missionary, and rector in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Chaplain during the Spanish-American war. We gain also the somewhat irrelevant information that "in 'The Recollections of a Missionary in the Great West' will be found some account of his experiences on the plains." His recollections in the present volume are confined to army and navy experiences. They are not exciting, and the jokes and pranks which play a prominnet part in the chapters devoted to the author's training at the Naval Academy are much more characteristic of youth in general, we should say, than of any particular academy. The latter half of the book, which deals with army life, is composed partly of autobiographical details and partly of little stories based on incidents which have come under his observation.

*UNDER TOPS'LS AND TENTS. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901.

The third of William Archer's Real Conversations is printed in the June Critic; it is with Stephen Phillips.

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JUNE

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Early English Literature Brings High Prices.

During the remarkable four days' sale held May 6-9 by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge in London, early English literature sold higher than at any previous sales. The 120th lot—sold for £1,461 10s., which was not a high average, but the sale, which was extraordinarily in character, included, of course, many items of minor interest. The valuable books, however, included a large number of rarities not often seen and several that have not come into the market for a long period. Chief among these was the beautiful copy of the first edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," 1678, in the original calf and with a unique impression of the frontispiece, which was secured by Dodd, Mead & Co. for the record price of £1,475. No other copy was ever sold at auction, and only four other examples are known, three of them being imperfect.

An item of extraordinary interest and value, containing manuscript transcripts of letters of Ben Jonson, Bacon, Drake, Queen Elizabeth, Chapman, and others, fetched £85 at the same sale. As most of the letters are unpublished, (save for recent extracts in The London Athenæum,) the importance of this volume will be seen. The Jonson and Chapman documents are of particular interest, adding greatly to our knowledge of the biography of the famous dramatist and his friend, Hazzer's traducer later.

A fine copy of Painter's "Palace of Pleasure," 1566-7, lost two leaves of the first part in fac simile and a few margins mended, but first editions of both volumes, realized £170. The Ashburnham copy (which is now in New York) lost only the second edition of the first volume, (1569,) and brought £151. Only one perfect copy is in America. As is well known, the early Elizabethans borrowed largely from this storehouse of "Pleasant Histories, excellent novelties, and tragicall matters."

Another magical name at this auction was that of Sir Philip Sidney, whose "Arcadia and Stella," no date, but 1598, a very rare edition, fetched £360. At the end of the volume are twenty-eight sonnets by Samuel Daniel, only five of which can be found in other editions of his works. Only one other copy is known—Malone's, in the Bodleian Library. The latter was long considered unique. Another rare Sidney item was "The Defence of Poesie," London, printed for William Ponsonby, 1595, which fetched £320. This is the very uncommon original edition of Sidney's "Apologie for Poetry." Mr. Locker's copy was once called unique. The book, with other title page, is of superlative rarity.

An item requiring special mention was Lot 699, being a portion consisting of fifty-one quarto pages of the original autograph manuscript of Scott's "Ivanhoe," all written in his smallest and neatest hand. This fetched £360, and was once sold (in 1880) for £12. A further portion of fifty-eight leaves of the same novel was sold at Sotheby's, June 13, 1894, in a lot made up of nearly one hundred and fifty leaves of Scott manuscript, the whole realizing £215. The latter is now in this country.

From the numerous important items THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW selects, in addition, the following:

Lot 488.—Alde's "Rustici's Panegyricus," 1502, original sheep, first edition, very rare, £30. (A copy sold for £22 10s. in 1890; Foote's fetched £210 in 1896.)

Lot 494.—O. B's "Questions of Profitable and Pleasant Consequence," 1594, (the only Warwickshire publication of Shakespeare's time, and printed by the poet's first printer and fellow-townsman,) £36.

Lot 625.—Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," 1869, first edition, original cloth, very scarce, £21 10s. (Highest previous price was £12.)

Lot 661.—Boccaccio's "Decameron," first edition of both parts, each title page dated 1620, rare thus, (margins of title pages mended,) £27 10s.

Lot 84.—Braithwaite's "Arcadian Princess," 1635, first edition, original calf, £21 10s.

Lot 668.—Miss Burney's "Evelina," 1778, first edition, boards, uncut, £45. Lot 142.—Miss Burney's "Camilla," 1796, first edition, paper covers, £9 15s.

Lot 85.—Burns's "Poems," 1794, two volumes, presented by the poet to Thomas Whiter, one of his "Earliest and Dearest Friends," £55.

Lot 256.—Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," 1621, first edition, brown morocco, by Riviere, £42. (Daly's, rebound, £160.)

Lot 982.—Caxton's edition of Higden's "Polycronicon," 1482, lacking 123 leaves, Lord Crawford's copy, £55. (De Worde's edition, 1495, of the same book, Lot 278, title page and last leaf in the simile, sold for £37, and Pynson's edition, Lot 36, about 1528, of "A Copy of the Letters Which Henry the Eighth Sent to Martin Luther," containing the last leaf with Pynson's device, fetched £50.)

Lot 760.—A volume containing official copies of Gen. Conway's letters to English Governors of provinces in America, 1765-6, forty-five letters in all, £40.

Lot 822.—Dickens's "Village Coquettes," 1836, presented by Dickens to J. P. Harley, with "Songs, Choruses, and Concerted Pieces" in the same, 1837, also a presentation copy to Harley, £68.

Lot 980.—Drayton's "Poly-Olbion," 1613-22 old calf, fine copy, very rare, in good condition, £26 10s.

Lot 983.—Fitzgerald's "Salámán and Absál," 1856, first edition, original blue cloth, £31. (French's sold for £67.)

Lot 306.—"The History of Friar Rush," 1649, rare and perhaps unique, £76. (This edition was previously unknown.)

Lot 84.—Ben Jonson's "Art of Poetry," 1640, first edition, original vellum, £26.

Lot 911.—Jonson's "Works," 1616-40, two volumes, first edition, fine copy, morocco, by Riviere, £35.

Lot 549.—Killigrew's "Comedies and Tragedies," 1666, first edition, original sheep, £29.

Lot 507.—Marmion's "Cupid and Psyche," 1637, first edition, morocco, by Riviere, with the engraved and printed title pages and five canceled leaves, £39.

Lot 177.—Milton's "Of Education," (1644,) first edition, perhaps unique, £74 10s.

Lot 178.—Milton's "Areopagitica," 1644, first edition, morocco extra, £24 10s.

Lot 630.—Milton's "School Laws," 1650, probably unique, bound with three other pamphlets, all unknown until described by Hazlitt in his last volume of "Notes," £41.

Lot 276.—Florio's version of Montaigne's

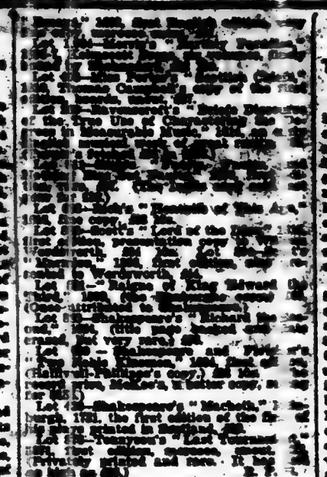

Mr. Altsheler's Historical Novel.

The historical romance has been most in vogue in the hands of those who have written concerning a certain period of history because they knew and love it. Their work began long before the historical romance came into popularity. It is well to seek out such writers and give them their due. Among the number is Mr. Joseph A. Altsheler, who for many years past has been writing books about various phases of American history. His stories are as unlike the average sensational novel of the kind as possible. The latest of them, "The Wilderness Road," is perhaps the strongest. It is full of the atmosphere of the time. It deals with the conquering of the lands of Kentucky and Ohio from the Indians.

The hero, John Lee, tells the story in the first person, and it is as though one listened to the story of an eye-witness. This unpretentious account of the carving of a country from a wilderness is far more impressive than all the complex and artificial plots of which there have of late been so many. It is a story of border warfare, and necessarily is full of incident, but the incidents keep their proper places as they do in life. It is a relief, too, to have the heroine carried away by the Indians only once. For the historical heroine has been accustomed as a rule to have as many lives as a cat. The people in this book, however, have a semblance of reality.

The opposing forces that worked for the winning of the West are clearly brought out. On the one hand are men, greedy for money and power, but not realizing the price that is paid for every inch of wilderness. On the other appears the settler, living in fear of his life, never knowing when the blow may fall, and yet clinging to his bit of soil with stubborn tenacity, and different from both are the scouts and woodsmen. Here Mr. Altsheler has been especially happy, both in his descriptions and in the character-drawing of the men. For he seems to have a great knowledge of wood lore. The wood lore, the camp life, and the warfare are none of them exaggerated. The author has an unusual sense of balance.

The least plausible portions of the book are the descriptions of the Indians. Osseo, the friendly Indian, is a true Cooper's noble red man. In fact, all the Indians are noble to a degree, to be found only within the covers of books. Any one who has read the account of the Jesuits' dealings with the Northwestern tribes will gain a very different idea of the Indian from the one given by Mr. Altsheler. But the book is so much more satisfactory than the ordinary tale of this kind that his lovable Indians become small matters.

Mr. Altsheler's work is not great work, but it is sound and unaffected, and he writes with real love of his subject. And one cannot but praise the restraint he has shown in his description of Indian atrocities. Never was there a better chance for an author to give detailed description of horrors, which, to Mr. Altsheler's credit, he has passed over with the briefest comment.

*THE WILDERNESS ROAD. A Romance of St. Clair's Defeat and Wayne's Victory. By Joseph A. Altsheler. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

LORD ROSEBERY.

Two Volumes Devoted to His Life and Speeches.

Of men in Society, with the whole upper world of the late century, Gladstone excepted, perhaps none had ability a more distinct impression than Lord Rosebery. Accomplished orator, a lucky heir of dazzling inheritance, endowed with a mind of more than ordinary strength, possessed of high moral ideals and a fairly healthy if cheerfully disbelieving view, Lord Rosebery, at an age when most men are content to have settled views, studied to be unsatisfied upon all.

On defeating the House of Lords he sought its reform. He brought forward measures affecting the welfare of the people at home and in the colonies, and subsequently urged their adoption. As Chairman of the London Council he was active in building improvements for housing the poor of London, improving the tenements, and establishing building laws. As Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs he endeavored to settle complex questions, as Premier directing the course of the Government, as Imperial Statesman, upholding the prestige of his empire and strengthening the maternal relations existing between the home Government and her colonies.

No less active was Lord Rosebery in endeavoring to enhance the educational advantages to higher kinds while pursuing many personal things. One day we find him addressing the members of the Edinburgh Literary Institute, on another as Rector of Edinburgh University delivering an eloquent address before that ancient institute of learning, and at Aberdeen University, of which he had been elected Lord Rector, making his inaugural address, all these efforts adding to his popularity as a speaker. In London he addressed assemblies on civic reforms and separate subjects, to which he had given much thought and study.

In one of his public speeches he stated that "the British Empire is the greatest secular agency the good ever known to mankind." This is his gospel, to promote which he has zealously labored. Every act of his public life seems to have been inspired by that idea. One might qualify the assertion by making it less emphatic, substituting the Anglo-Saxon race for the British Empire, or any other word that would include America, but the certainty may claim some opposition. In plainly literary work Lord Rosebery has given us less orders, (Chatham, Pitt, Cromwell, Byron, Burns, Wellington, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Pitt, also pamphlets) as well as longer works, the largest of which is on Napoleon, and the order of St. Helena. Besides this, a collection of his addresses at the Universities as the Chancellorship leader of the Liberals, making speeches and directing its affairs.

He has sought rest and relaxation in a trip around the world, studying as he went the condition of the people he met and their methods of dealing with the poor and distressed, hoping thereby to discover something which would be an improvement on the system pursued in his own country. He visited the United States and Canada, noting all he saw of the working of the American political system as well as the manner of conducting eleemosynary institutions and the social condition of the lower classes.

Lord Rosebery by inheritance became a man of large means, increased largely by his marriage to a daughter of Baron de Rothschild, with castles in Scotland and a mansion in London, all inviting to a life of ease. The more credit is due him for activity in philanthropic work. For a time he took pleasure in the turf, and on one occasion his horse won the Derby, taste for this sport coming to him as an inheritance. He is said to have never bet on races, but indulged in them for the diversion they afforded as well as for the improvement of the horse.

He had deep love for and devotion to Gladstone, whom he succeeded in a short Premiership. Gladstone was his ideal; reverently and fittingly has he left on record the affection cherished for him. A short extract from a speech introducing Gladstone to an audience he was to address at a great meeting held at the Corn Exchange, Edinburgh, may be given. Lord Rosebery alluded to him as "one whose silvery voice had enchanted Scotland and unchained the world. From his home in Wales to the metropolis of Scotland there has been no village too small to greet him, no cottager so humble that he could not find a light to put in his window as he passed; mothers have brought their babes to lisp a welcome and men have crept forth to see him before he died."

All these varied activities of this statesman are set forth in detail in the two volumes before us. The volumes are well printed on stout paper, and gotten up in good style. An index, however, is missing, an unfortunate omission in a book touching so wide a range of subjects, and we discover some carelessness in the proofreading. Several fine portraits of Lord and Lady Rosebery and pictures of their castles in Scotland embellish the volumes.

"Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia and Register of Important Events of the Year 1900" has just been published. It contains an immense mass of significant material made up from an intelligent and often exhaustive interpretation of the news of the day. All that is new concerning public libraries, trained nurses, voting machines, steel cars, Christian Science, explosives, &c., is clearly set forth and commented upon.

*LORD ROSEBERY: HIS LIFE AND SPEECHES. By Thomas F. G. Coates. In 2 vols. 8vo. Illustrations and portraits. Pp. over 1,040. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $10.

RIDER HAGGARD.

His Achievements as a Farmer—A Talk With Him on His Fertile Acres.

Mr. Haggard has astonished the world in a new rôle—that of farmer. Apparently his pride as a tiller and plower of the land is infinitely greater than as a mere writer of books, and after hearing him talk on the subject of agriculture one is forced to admit that there is much to be urged in favor of a bucolic life and to wish, for the good of the State, that there were more men of his mind. "I like farming," he said; "I prefer country life to city life, but there is another motive to my conduct. I wish to be of some use in my day and generation, to do my share in trying to check the overfilling of the cities at the expense of the country." That is the keynote of his work, the results of which are partially embodied in his recent book, "A Farmer's Year." He is groping toward a solution of the evil which was at the root of Rome's decline, and which he evidently thinks is threatening the English nation with physical and moral degeneration, if with nothing worse.

"You and I will not see it," he said, "but unless there is some way found to check the migration toward the cities, and the consequent stripping of the land, Europe will find herself a prey to the yellow races or to those people who are content to remain on the land. The countryman's roots strike deep, and when you cut them you cut into the life of the nation, and of course this tends toward physical and moral degeneration. This movement is, I believe, at the root of our increased nervousness and excitability. Look at the scenes witnessed earlier in the Boer war, when strangers threw their arms around each other in the streets and hugged and kissed. Such a thing could not have happened in the time of Wellington, even under the stress of excitement incident to Waterloo."

To reach the little parish of Ditchingham, where is situated Mr. Haggard's farm, requires nearly four hours' ride from London in a cold, cheerless English railway carriage, which is surely the standard of discomfort; nevertheless, there are compensations in the trip. Without claims to grandeur, the gently rolling country of Norfolk, with its red-tiled houses and neat hedgeways, is sweet to the eyes of one "who has been long in city pent." Moreover, Mr. Haggard's holding has the charm of all well-managed, prosperous farms, bringing thoughts of bounteousness and increase. The house, an ancient red brick, ivy-covered structure, stands on the open lawn a mile from the railway station, and is reached by the gently ascending road that passes through the straggling village, where rosy-cheeked school children smile as one passes and ancient gammers rouse themselves from their sun bath to stare in vacant curiosity. Out of sight, in the hollow depression behind the house, flows the Waveney toward the town of Bungay and the sea. The scene is one of peace.

Mr. Haggard was awaiting my arrival as the signal for the delayed luncheon, when I reached Ditchingham house. A tall, bearded, powerfully built man, whose youthful appearance belies his years, emanating energy in every movement. The one impossible thing for him, I should say, would be to remain idle. As a matter of fact, his occupations are numerous enough to keep three ordinary men busy—farming, novel writing, and serving as the Chairman of a bench of Magistrates. Not content with this, he seeks outlet for surplus energy in traveling and in writing accounts of his wanderings.

"When do you get time for all this, how can you attend to so many things at once?" I asked him, in astonishment bordering on awe.

"Oh, well, I don't know; you can get a lot done, you know, if you only stick to it and don't waste any time. I have recently been in Cyprus and Palestine, and shall publish an account of my travels there, under the title of "A Winter Pilgrimage," and here is a new historical story of mine, 'Lysbeth,' that is running in The Graphic, which, if a man may venture to express an opinion on his own work, I consider one of the best I ever wrote. I have also written a historical romance of Jerusalem in the Roman days, but that won't appear for some time yet—two years, perhaps. So you see I have not quite given up as an author. Next Spring I am going to start out to travel all through the farming districts of England and Scotland, for the purpose of studying agricultural questions and the rural depopulation problem. That will take me six months, and even then I shall not be able to include Ireland. I shall publish the results of my inquiry, first in a newspaper and then more fully in book form. Here is a letter of mine published a little while ago, in which I suggest that the Government, in order to help the small farmers and to bring back the old yeoman class, should lend them money at easy rates of interest. After further thinking about the matter, however, I have come to the conclusion that that would not eradicate the evil and that the State would probably lose its money. Indeed, I doubt whether any definite legislative act will be sufficient. We must go deeper. The man who does solve the problem and brings back the yeomen to the land will be the greatest man of modern times, and will deserve the blessings of posterity. But it is useless to try to get the Government to pay attention to this matter, just as it is useless to try to persuade it to do anything in the matter of the food supply of England in the event of war. We have now just three months' supply of food in England, and what would be our condition at the end of this time under certain conditions in case of war? I have talked and written about the subject till I am weary, but it is all of no use. 'England depends on her fleet,' is the convenient answer. 'Very well,' I reply, 'but even if her fleet keeps the sea open, her fleet can't catch Mr. Leiter! You can't catch the speculator; he'd make a corner in wheat, and then where would we be?'"

It was an easy matter to get Mr. Haggard to talk on his favorite subject of agriculture, but when I tried to divert the conversation to his imaginative work, suddenly I found myself doing most of the talking. It was only with the greatest reluctance that he told me anything at all about his earlier literary labors and successes, about 'She' and 'King Solomon's Mines,' and then it was as though he had been speaking of the work of an older brother who had passed out of his life and left him to grapple with the more serious problems of existence.

"Yes," he said, "I was brought up in England—indeed, here in Norfolk. When quite a youngster, however, I went to South Africa as secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer and Sir Theophilus Shepstone, and in that way I was mixed up in all the events of those times in Natal and Zululand. In fact, I was one of those who were engaged in the annexations of the Transvaal in 1877; with my own hands I helped to raise the English flag on that occasion. My first book, 'Cetywayo and His White Neighbors,' was published in 1882. It is a history, and gives an account of the natives, whom I studied myself and about whom I heard from Sir Theophilus Shepstone and others who knew them intimately. My first novel was 'Dawn,' which appeared in 1884, and then came 'The Witch's Head.' 'King Solomon's Mines,' however, was the first one to have any great success. It was refused, I remember, by one of your enterprising American publishers. The next novel was 'She,' which I wrote in six weeks' time. 'Nada the Lily' ought some day, I think, to be of historical value in the study of South Africa, as it presents conditions that have now entirely passed away."

My conversation with Mr. Haggard took place in his cosy study, which is filled with books and with relics of his wanderings in foreign climes. Outside the mild spring-like day, that had strayed from its place in the calendar, had enticed the speckled thrushes and the robins and the starlings from their coverts on to the still green lawn, and one wondered whether the creatures would not be deceived into appearing. It was a day for idlers. I was tempted to ask my host if he had read Robert Louis Stevenson's plea for that much maligned class of society who serve, at least, as a convenient foil for the workers. Before ascending to the study we had cast a passing glance at the greenhouses, in which it seemed to my inexperienced eye that every possible species of orchid was to be found.

"This is an Angræcum sesquipedalle," said Mr. Haggard, who is incidentally a specialist on orchids. "He hasn't any scent. That's Lemis, you notice; you always know when he's anywhere around."

"Good-bye," said my host, as I climbed into the dog cart; "pleasant trip," and almost before I could reply he had turned and was directing some workmen. The last that I saw of him he was swinging back to his hothouses with long, easy strides, probably intent on the production of a new species of orchid. Almost simultaneously with my arrival in London came the umbrella that I had left behind at Ditchingham farm. Mr. Haggard's weakness is certainly not the wasting of time.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

Every Inch a King

A REMARKABLE NOVEL BY

Josephine Caroline Sawyer

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The book is printed on hand-made paper, and the type used is a large clear Canlon. There is a frontispiece drawing, representing Manhood guarding the Temple of Truth, and around it is a striking border of torches, symbolizing Enlightenment. This border also incloses the well-designed title page. In addition there are a number of tail-pieces and initials, which in the earlier copies are rubricated by hand. The simplicity of the gray board bindings, with their vellum labels, is well in accord with the character of the entire book, and altogether the volume is an original and artistic piece of book-making—one to command attention in these times when so much has been done to improve the art of book-making. Indeed, this is a volume to give delight to that body of men from whom has come so much potent influence in late years, the members of the Grolier Club.

*THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR. An Address Delivered by Ralph Waldo Emerson Before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge, August, 1837. Small quarto. 510 copies, of which 25 are on Japan vellum, 100 on Brown's hand-made paper, 340 on Ruledael hand-made paper. New York: The Laurentian Press.

OUR FIRST POETS.

Those Who Flourished Here When New York Was New Amsterdam.

Very few persons, even among those who have made extensive studies in the early literature of the American Colonies, seem to be aware of the fact that in the town of New Amsterdam there were the beginnings of what might have become an important body of literature had the colony remained under Dutch government. There were of course numerous legal and political documents issued by the local government and by the citizens of the town, but these need not be classed as literature. There was, however, a small body of poetry produced which, although not of the very first rank, is of the greatest interest to students of literary evolution. Occupied as they were in wresting a living from an unknown and uncultivated land, the early settlers of New Amsterdam had little opportunity to indulge their literary aspirations. They came chiefly from the great middle class of the population of the United Netherlands, and were artisans or tradesmen with the necessary number of farm laborers and other peasants. But some of the settlers were men of education and learning. The schoolmasters and ministers or "dominies" were frequently excellent scholars.

Jacob Steendam, the first poet of New Amsterdam, was born in 1616, probably in Enkhuisen, North Holland. He lived in Amsterdam. For many years he was in the employ of the Dutch West India Company, and in his various voyages he visited nearly all the known world. His collected poems were published in Amsterdam, (1649-50,) with the title of "Den Distelvink," ("The Goldfinch.") They are songs of love, epithalamia, and spiritual verses. He was a follower of that school to which the great Dutch poet Cats belonged. About 1032 Steendam came to America and settled at New Amsterdam. The colony at that time was greatly troubled both by their English neighbors and by the indifference to its welfare against which it had to fight in Holland. So serious did this finally become that in 1659 Steendam published a short poem entitled "Klagt van Nieuw-Amsterdam," or "Complaint of New Amsterdam," which is the earliest known verse written in the colony. In this poem New Amsterdam, personified as the daughter of Amsterdam, bewails the fact that she has been left to shift for herself ever since her birth, and that nothing but the ease of life in her new home has kept her alive. The advantages of the new land are described as follows:

Want ik sou wel durven roemen,
Dat man niemand weet te noemen,
Die een beter plaats beslt:
Als die ik heb tot mijn wit

Met, mijn tuyn an twee stromen,
Die van 't Oost en 't Noorden komen,
En haar storten in de Zee:
Visch-rijk boven allen mee.

Melk en Boter, Ooft, en Fruyten,
Dat men nau 't getal kan uyten:
Tuyn-vrucht, wat men wenschen mach:
Granen 't beste dat men sach.

"For I dare to proclaim that no one can name a better land than that which I possess. See, my garden lies on two streams which come from the East and the North and pour into the sea here, rich in fish beyond compare. Milk and butter, and fruit which no one can overestimate, every vegetable which could be desired, and the best grain known." Steendam then shows how these fair regions are being trampled upon by "the swine," (the English settlers of New England,) and concludes the poem by declaring that if a sufficient number of colonists could be sent over, New Amsterdam would supply her mother's kitchen with everything it might need. In 1661 Steendam published another poem, "'T Lof van Nieuw-Nederland," or "Praise of New Netherland." These verses describe the advantages of the new country in glowing colors. Both the "Praise" and the "Complaint" are important as showing the condition of the Colony at the time in which they were composed, and for this reason deserve a higher place than they could, perhaps, obtain if considered solely by their poetic merit. The verse is somewhat rude and rugged and shows very little of the taste for fine writing which was slowly spreading in the Dutch literature of the period under the increasing influence of the French "précieuse" school. Again, in 1662, Steendam returned to his earlier efforts in behalf of the Colony by the publication of the "Prickel-Vaersen," or "Spurring-Verses to the Lovers of the Colony." It was an exhortation to aid the establishment of a new settlement on the South River (Delaware River) by one Plackhoy. These "Spurring-Verses" begin as follows:

Gby arme, die niet wel kond aen u noodruft raken:
Gy rijke, die 't geluck in 't voor-hoofd soecken wild:
Verkiest Nieuw-Nederland ('t sal niemand billik laken)
Eer gy u tijd en macht, hier viruchteloos verspild.

Hier moet sy and'ren, om u dienstb 'ren arbeyd troonen,
Daer komt een gulle grond, u werck met woecker loonen.

"Ye poor people, who do not know how to get your living; Ye rich people who seek contentment in mind, choose New Nederland, (nobody shall despise that,) before your time and powers are fruitlessly spent here. There are other things to incite your labor, and a generous land will then repay your work with interest."

Even if Steendam cannot be considered as a very great poet, his work will always be of interest as the first body of poetical writing produced in New York. As a pioneer he is important, and we must judge him by the same standards as Sandys, the first poet of Virginia, and Morrell, the earliest poet of New England. Steendam's name is duly included in an anthology of the four thousand most important Dutch poets, a fact which shows that he has not been entirely without honor in his own country.

The next poet in chronological order in New Amsterdam was a minister in the Reformed Church, the Rev. Henricus Selyns, (1636-1701.) He was by far the most important and influential of all the early Dutch ministers and contributed not a little to the furtherance of his religion in this country. Selyns was born in Amsterdam and in 1660 accepted a call as the first resident minister of Brooklyn, of which the entire population at that time was 194 souls. There he remained for four years and then returned to Holland, where he resided until 1682, when he again came to America as pastor of the Dutch church in New York. Selyns's poems consist of epithalamia, epitaphs, odes, and verses in Dutch and Latin on happenings of the day, such as the lines: "Upon the Bankruptcy of a Physician" and "On a Mudman Dredging Up a Bag of Gold." His epitaph for Peter Stuyvesant is as follows:

Stuyft niet te seer in't sandt, want daer leyt Stuyvesant,
Die eerst was 't opperhooft van gantsch Nieuw Nederlandt.
En gafmet wil of geen het landt den vyandt over.
So nawesen en beroow treft lemants hert, sys hert
Sterft duysentmal, en droog onlydelycke smert,
In 't eerste al te ryck, up 't laaste al te puyr.

This has been aptly translated by Henry C. Murphy thus:

Stir not the sand too much, for there lies Stuyvesant,
Who erst commander was of all New Netherland,
Freely or no, unto the foe, the land did he give over.
If grief and sorrow any hearts do smite, his heart
Did die a thousand deaths and undergo a smart
Insufferable. At first, too rich; at last, too poyr.

This epitaph contains a play upon the name Stuyvesant, which, according to popular etymology, is composed of Stuyven (to stir) and sand (sand.)

The third poet of New Netherland was Nicasius de Sille. He came to New Amsterdam in 1653 as first Councillor in the Colonial Government. According to this commission, of which the statements seem to be borne out by facts, he is said to be an experienced and able statesman and soldier. He was evidently a man of no little cultivation and his poems show him as a highly educated person. In point of literary merit he is probably superior to both Steendam and Selyns, but, unfortunately, so few of his writings are extant that it is difficult to judge his exact capabilities from them. The verses which have been recovered are three in number, called "The Earth Speaks to Its Cultivators," "Epitaph," and "Song in the Manner of the 116th Psalm." The latter is worth quoting in part as showing his style:

Godt steit ons hier tot der Barbara spijt
Tot sijnes naemens eer wilt vrolijk singen,
En van perte met vreudt sijn lof voort bringen
So sal hij wonen bij ons alle tijt.

Wij sondaers, Heer, vallen voor U ter peer,
Versocken U bijstant die wij vertronwen;
Onse hoeder sijt ghij in ons benouwens
Daroom kompt U, O Heer, alleen de eer.

This has been translated by Mr. Murphy as follows:

God sets us here until barbaric fell,
The glory of His name shall gladly sing,
And from the earth His praises forth shall bring,
So He with us may henceforth ever dwell.

Sinners, O Lord, we bow before Thy throne,
Implore Thy aid, in which our trust we place;
Thou our protection art in our distress;
The glory, Lord, we give to Thee alone.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, JR.

Samuel Richardson.*

Clara Linklater Thomson, the author of the present memoir and critical study of Samuel Richardson, says in her preface that nearly 100 years having elapsed since Mrs. Barbauld's edition of Samuel Richardson's correspondence, which also included a biographical sketch, appeared—this being still our chief source of information as to a writer who played so important a part in the development of English fiction—it has been thought advisable to issue a cheaper and more accessible biography. The present volume is based not only upon Mrs. Barbauld's memoir, but also upon information gathered from Richardson's unpublished correspondence included in the Foster collection at the South Kensington Museum, from the registers of Charterhouse Chapel and St. Bride's, Fleet Street, as well as from other contemporary sources. Miss Thomson intends her critical chapters primarily as a guide for those entirely unacquainted with Richardson's novels, while full references are given to English, French, and German writers on the subject.

Samuel Richardson was the son of a joiner, springing from what the former called a Surrey family of "middling note," which is thought to mean that his ancestors were either small landed gentry or of good old yeoman stock. By degrees, however, the family came down in the world, the sons being put to trades and the daughters marrying in the same class.

Richardson's father settled in London, marrying the daughter of a family "not ungenteel," whose people had died in the great plague. Richardson combined with his trade of joiner some practical knowledge of architecture, and having been concerned in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, he had to give up his business and retire into Derbyshire. Samuel Richardson was always most reticent as to his birth and parentage, not even revealing the name of the town where in 1689 he came into the world. It is probable that Richardson's father returned to London later, for it has been said that Richardson was a pupil at Christ Church Hospital, but this is not confirmed by its register. He seems to have had but a slight smattering of Latin, and for Brand's letter in "Clarissa Harlowe," which is full of classical allusions, he is supposed to have sought the aid of his friends.

Richardson's style, which Miss Thomson calls "fluent, homely, and diffuse," shows by its absence of concentration and polish his lack of classical education. His reading was but slight; he is thought to have had some knowledge of the best English poets, and to have kept in touch with current literature, but "he himself regrets that the habit of writing has so grown upon him as to leave him little leisure for any other pursuit."

He was at first intended for the Church, and is said to have been most unpopular with the boys, who nicknamed him "serious and gravity." He did not care for games, but later some of his companions discovered his ability at story telling, some of which were drawn from his reading, while others were of his own invention, but all his stories, he tells us, "carried with them a useful moral."

The future novelist seems to have impressed his immediate circle with a sense of his superiority, his friends encouraging in him a priggishness, which was never entirely overcome. Even as a boy the young women of the neighborhood would get him to read aloud while they sewed, and when he was only thirteen three of these young women told him their secrets, so that he might either write or correct their love letters, not one of the three knowing he was in the confidence of the others. Miss Thomson thinks it was these early experiences which enabled Richardson to so perfectly describe the intricacies of women's natures, "and to realize the fallacy of the prejudice that requires a woman's affections to be passive till roused to activity by the declaration of a lover. He understood, what the present generation is beginning to realise, that the similarities between the sexes are greater than their divergencies, and that the ordinary heroine of the masculine dramatist or novelist is rather an exposition of what he thinks a woman should be than an illustration of what she is."

Miss Thomson follows Richardson through the days of his apprenticeship to the printer, John Wilde of Stationers' Hall, after which he worked for a time as a journeyman printer and corrector of the press, becoming later a foreman. He seems always to have maintained a high reputation for honesty and punctuality, and in 1719 was able to set up for himself as a master printer—first in Fleet Street, afterward removing in 1724 to Salisbury Court. In 1721 he married Martha Wilde, daughter of his first master, and had six children, all of whom died in infancy. At this time Richardson supplemented his income as a printer by writing prefaces, indexes, and dedications for the booksellers. His wife dying in 1731, Richardson married during the next year Elizabeth Leake, daughter of a bookseller at Bath. Of their six children four daughters, Mary, Martha, Anne, and Sarah, all survived their father.

By this time Richardson's business had so prospered that he was able to afford a country house as a refuge from the city, his health having already commenced to fail. It was not until 1739, when Richardson was fifty, that he was asked by the publishers, Rivington & Osborne, to prepare a little book of familiar letters on the most useful concerns in common life, and so his literary career commenced, which Miss Thomson follows in a very interesting fashion. His first book, "Familiar Letters," was published anonymously, and it was not until after Richardson's death that his name appeared on its title page.

"It seems to have served its end as a 'Complete Letter Writer' (and moral guide) for the lower classes, for Mrs. Barbauld mentions it as a favorite book in the servants' kitchen drawer. 'But when so found', she says, 'it has not infrequently detained the eye of the mistress, wondering all the while by what secret charm she was induced to turn over a book apparently too low for her perusal, and that charm was—Richardson.'"

Miss Thomson follows Richardson through his later trials and triumphs; "Pamela," composed at white heat and an immediate success, even Pope saying "it would do more good than many volumes of sermons"; "Clarissa Harlowe," published in 1748, which was and is a much finer book, and finally "Sir Charles Grandison." A long chapter is devoted to Richardson's friends, while the "Development of the Novel" is followed by critical descriptions of Richardson's immortal books, taken up and critically considered, one by one. The author's concluding pages are devoted to a study of Richardson's art and influence, followed by a bibliography; the whole book adding very materially to our knowledge of Richardson and of his contributions to and influence upon English fiction.

A new edition of Mrs. Trollope's "Domestic Manners of the Americans" will shortly be published in a one-volume edition by Dodd, Mead & Co. Mrs. Trollope, the mother of Anthony Trollope, arrived in America in 1827, where she remained for three years. Upon her return to England she published her impressions of this country in two volumes. The book made a great sensation at the time, but has long since been out of print.

*SAMUEL RICHARDSON: A BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL STUDY. By Clara Linklater Thomson. Portraits and illustrations. Pp. viii.-308. London: Horace Marshall & Sons. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. 1900. $2.25.

The Last Confessions of Marie Bashkirtseff

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With a Foreword by JEANNETTE L. GILDER

All book-lovers will remember the tremendous sensation created by the "Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff" when it was published in 1889. The sales ran up to a quarter of a million copies within a few months. The newspapers, the reviews, the magazines, all discussed the book. Mr. Gladstone had pages in the *Nineteenth Century* in which to praise the "Journal."

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1901

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Some New Stevenson Letters.—The Title Cornhill Booklet for May is strongly to be commended to all good Stevensonians, who, owning the original issue, do not care to purchase the third revised edition of the English edition of the Stevenson Letters, published in London in December last, which included these three letters now for the first time published in America.

These three letters include one to Rudyard Kipling, with which readers are doubtless more or less familiar, it being part of the supposed correspondence between Mulvaney and Alan Brech Stewart. The first letter here given was one written in 1884 to Austin Dobson, acknowledging the gift of a desk. It is charming in every way, and especially in Stevenson's characterization of Mr. Dobson:

> The country which you administer, and which I seem to see as a half-suburban land; a land of hollyhocks and country houses; a land where at night, in thorny and sequestered by-paths, you will meet masqueraders going to a ball in their sedans, and the rector steering homeward by the light of his lantern; a land of the windmill, and the west wind, and the flowering hawthorn with a little scented letter in the hollow of its trunk, and the kites flying over all in the season of kites, and the far-away blue spires of a cathedral city.

The third letter, which is much longer than either of the others, is addressed to George Meredith, and was written from Vailima in September, 1886. It gives interesting and unusual pictures of their Samoan life, as well as of Stevenson's courageous acceptance of what fate offered and of his constant fight against his physical condition:

> For fourteen years I have not had a day's real health; I have wakened sick and gone to bed weary, and I have done my work unflinchingly. I have written in bed and written out of it, written in hemorrhages, written in sickness, written torn by coughing, written when my head swam for weakness; and for so long, it seems to me, I have won my wager and recovered my glove. I am better now; have been rightly speaking since first I came to the Pacific; and still few are the days when I am not in some physical distress. And the battle goes on—ill or well is a trifle, so as it goes. I was made for a contest, and the Powers have so willed that my battlefield should be this dingy, inglorious one of the bed and the physic bottle. At least, I have not failed, but I would have preferred a place of trumpetings and the open air over my head."

Two New Andrews Books.—Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have in press for early publication two new books by Mr. William Loring Andrews, one of which, "The Iconography of the Battery and Castle Garden," will be issued about the middle of June. The second book, "Paul Revere and the Boston Massacre," will not be ready until some time in the Autumn. It is becoming so well known that Mr. Andrews's books will be found to contain the most delightful illustrations, from rare and little known prints or other fine originals, printed on the most appropriate and beautiful paper, in the finest typography, and with the utmost care lavished upon every mechanical detail, and printed, too, in such limited editions that they are growing more and more difficult to procure, even at the time of their issue. "Gossip About Book Collecting," issued last Fall, was nearly doubled in price before the edition was sold out and in a very short time after publication. The present issues, owing partly, no doubt, to the large prices obtained for all the Andrews books at the Arnold and French sales, have had an even more surprising fate. The prices for either issue—which usually about cover the cost of manufacture—have not yet been fixed, nor have any circulars been sent out; and yet collectors, hearing in some way that these two books were in preparation, both issues have been already oversubscribed; so that it is impossible, even before publication, to secure copies. This, and especially for the volume to be published in the Autumn, is most notable, and Mr. Andrews has every reason to feel extremely proud of the importance collectors attach to his beautiful publications.

Aaron Burr.—The author of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," Charles Felton Pidgrin, whose new novel, "Blennerhassett," is about to come from the press of the C. M. Clark Publishing Company, has been congratulated from many quarters because he intends in the forthcoming work to rehabilitate as far as possible the character of Aaron Burr. Mr. Pidgrin's idea of Burr is that of a man who fought bravely to secure the independence of the colonies, a man who was elected to the highest position in the gift of the American people, who filled the second place with a grace and dignity that have never been equaled, a man who revenged the wrongs inflicted upon him during a period of thirty years on the fatal field of Weehawken, a man who contemplated a conquest, and who was tried for high treason by the members of the party which afterward carried out exactly the programme of conquest that he had outlined. But Burr had many ardent defenders in his own day. One of the best-known New England poets of his time, Mrs. Sarah Wentworth Morton, once dedicated a stirring poem to him, which, in spite of its many defects, stands to-day almost alone among the verse of that period. It is entitled "To Aaron Burr, Under Trial for High Treason." The first and last stanzas run as follows:

> Thou wonder of the Atlantic shore,
> Whose deeds a million hearts appall;
> Thy fate shall pity's eye deplore,
> Or vengeance for thy ruin call.
> o o o o
> Ambition, by the lord defined
> The fault of godlike hearts alone,
> Like fortune in her frenzy, blind,
> Here gives a prison, there a throne.

Frederic Harrison.—The leader of the London positivists, who has just returned to that city after having made an unpopular lecture tour in this country, has written to Prof. George M. Harper of Princeton a warm letter of praise concerning the latter's "Masters of French Literature." The writer says that he chanced upon the book on the steamer and on landing he could not refrain from writing to the author, whom he had the pleasure of meeting at Princeton when he (Mr. Harrison) gave his lecture there on "Cromwell." A passage of the letter, which appears to be sound criticism, reads as follows:

> It seems to me one of the very best sketches of French literature that I ever saw in any language. I was particularly struck with your discriminating estimate of the classical French drama, which I remember Matthew Arnold treated very scurvily and even complained of my saying a good word for it in my "Choice of Books." My object in writing is to beg you to continue your studies of French writers and indeed to write a compendious history from Corneille to Balzac. I have ordered your book from my booksellers and was surprised to find that they could not obtain a copy in England. But I am expecting one from the United States and shall not fail to press my friends to read it.

The Rambler, Revivificatus.—To-day The Rambler, after slumbering peacefully in that limbo to which Dr. Johnson consigned it in 1752, comes to life again under the inspiration of Mr. Herbert Vivian, being ushered in by a blast of trumpets on the part of the Tories. But Mr. Vivian is attempting to do a very daring thing, which is nothing less than to put the thought of the day into the mode of expression of Johnson's—orthography, style of type, and all. Nothing less than genius, therefore, can keep the revived Rambler from being a literary curiosity; extraordinary talent will be required to make it even that. Mr. Vivian, on the other hand, would make it a political power. To illustrate: Will the man of the Strand survive much of this?

> The Rambler now, as heretofore, will exhibit small Concern either for the Blandishments of the Powerful or the Verdicts of the Vulgar, will rarely harmonize with the Keynotes of the Age, will not be found to record the meretricious Merits of those Chuffs and Saltinbanches whom cold Hearts and narrow Souls delight to revere. Though he may be an unworthy Successor in Learning and Letters, the new Rambler does not shrink from a Comparison with the old as regards a Zeal for Tory Principles of a Devotion to the Spirit and Glories of the Past. In accordance with precedent, the Rambler will be content to give Prominence, in each Effay, to whatever Subject may chance to occupy the Forefront of his Thoughts. One Paper, fortified by freth Documents from the Front, may reflect upon the Conduct of thofe South African Operations which are dignified by the Name of Warfare; another may depict the local color of a Spanifh Cock-Fight; another may defiant upon the Book of the Hour; another may criticife a Play or a Picture; another may recreate with Romance; another may cudgel a political Charlatan or a literary Impofter; yet another may interpret the Opinions of a foreign Potentate.

Brief Personals.—More than the necessary number of subscribers having been obtained, the Archaeological Institute of America will issue in the early Fall the first section of "Investigations at Assos." The book will be the most important contribution to the knowledge of the monuments of classical antiquity made by America, and it will represent many Greek civic buildings, such as have not been found elsewhere. It will be of large folio size, 21 by 14 inches, issued in five sections, at $5 a part. The work will consist of the plans, drawings, and photographs of the excavations. It has been prepared by Mr. Francis H. Bacon, who has had the valuable assistance of the distinguished German archaeologist, Robert Koldrvey, both of whom took part in the expeditions to Assos. Prof. Charles Eliot Norton is Chairman of the Committee of Publication. A prospectus, about half the size of the book, giving specimen illustrations, will be sent on application to the Treasurer, W. F. Harris of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

—Mr. J. Horace Round, author of "Peerage and Family History," which, published by Longmans, Green & Co., has created quite a commotion among the advocates of the old style of pedigree building, is taking an active interest in "The Victoria History of the Counties of England," so entitled by permission of the late Queen. Several American libraries have already largely subscribed to the work, and many of the leading English men of letters are more or less identified with the scheme, which is expected to require £350,000 in all to carry out the lines proposed. The information of the various counties will be somewhat encyclopædic in character, and it is an essential feature of the undertaking that experts shall so far as possible be secured for every department.

—Robert D. Benedict, LL. D., will read a paper on "The Devils of London; or, Some Comparisons Between Witchcraft in Europe and New England," at a meeting of the New York Historical Society next Tuesday evening, in the Hall of the Society, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street.

—Des Moines College, Iowa, which inaugurates a new President this month, has conferred the Degree of D. C. L. upon Joseph Spencer Kennard, author of "The Fallen God, and Other Essays in Literature and Art," which appeared last week from the publishing house of George W. Jacobs & Co. of Philadelphia.

—It seems that M. Douglas Flattery, author of "A Pair of Knaves and a Few Tramps" and "Wife or Maid?" published by the Abbey Press, might have made a reputation for himself as an artist if he had not chosen the army first, and afterward the law, as his profession. In 1880 he exhibited a painting, showing Juliet in the balcony scene. It was hung in the Royal Military Exhibition of that year in London, and a diploma of honor was awarded him. He worked for nearly two years on this picture, but from the day of its acceptance by the committee he has drawn scarcely a line.

An American Novel

Two years ago to-day Mr. Winston Churchill's Richard Carvel was published—the most successful novel of its kind ever issued.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

Mr. Winston Churchill has gained greatly in the power of making a character live and breathe before your eyes, and reveal its own personality through its part in conversation and through its deeds.—*Boston Herald.*

The love story is charmingly told. Mr. Churchill, it must be acknowledged, has scored a distinct success with this book. It is full of brilliant bits, clever epigrams, flashing analysis, and displays withal a broad grasp upon the meaning of things as they stood related to events and to history in those dark years of the nation's travail. It is not too much to say that it is the best novel founded on the civil war period that has yet been published.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

A book that presents the great crisis in our national life with splendid power and with a sympathy, a sincerity, and a patriotism that are inspiring. The several scenes in the book in which Abraham Lincoln figures must be read in their entirety, for they give a picture of that great, magnetic, lovable man, which has been drawn with evident affection and exceptional success.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The reader is swept along by a relentless series of events towards the inevitable crash which shook the Nation. Men, then obscure, whose names now will ring till the end of time, pass simply and naturally through these pages.—*The Bookman.*

He has followed no master here, however great; he stands on his own merits, and will be found to stand firmly, we believe, in popular favor.

As a picture of the conditions of the period of storm and stress of our civil war it has enduring value.—*New York Mail and Express.*

THE CRISIS is a book which it is a pleasure to recommend. It promises to be one of the popular successes, and, unlike a good many popular successes, it really deserves to succeed.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Above all, "The Crisis" is a book every American should know, for it teaches him anew to revere the memory of the men to whom this Nation owes its continued existence, to bow in gratitude to even the least of them who struggled on the hustings and in daily life, or later shouldered a musket that this Nation, under God, should have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth.—*New York Mail and Express.*

The great popularity of "Richard Carvel," 375,000 copies of this novel having been sold, has led the publishers to print 100,000 copies for the first edition of "The Crisis." The first orders will consume the entire stock.

A Second Edition is now in active preparation.

The book has eight charming Illustrations
By HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY.

In size and style it is uniform with "Richard Carvel," being a 12mo, cloth, gilt top. Price $1.50.

THE CRISIS

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A STUDY IN HISTORICAL FICTION.

Elsewhere in this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be found an essay, not a perfunctory notice, on Mr. Winston Churchill's latest novel, "The Crisis." This essay was written by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, whose keen insight, pure literary taste, and subtle sympathies make him not only a commentator, but also an invaluable guide. The estimate which this admired critic places on Mr. Churchill's work will no doubt surprise some of those who have labored under the easy delusion that romantic historical novels are written for the most part to meet the demands of the literary market. It will be recalled by our readers that it was Mr. Mabie who, in our columns, gave what was perhaps the first authoritative public recognition of the qualities of power and success that lay in Mr. Churchill's "Richard Carvel."

According to Mr. Mabie, a good deal depends upon the author's point of view. American life presents many aspects. It may be studied in geographical limitations, as it has been by Thomas Nelson Page, John Fox, and James Lane Allen, in their delightful stories, or in limited characterizations, as it has been in some of Mr. Howells's tales, which are not defined so much by location as by the types of humanity presented. But if an author seeks to reveal to his reader the broad Americanism which embodies not merely the nature of the Southern mountaineer or gentleman, nor yet that of the solid New Englander, he must almost of necessity select for the groundwork of his story some great historical incident or event which brings out the pure representative Americanism.

This Mr. Mabie tells us is what Mr. Churchill has done. Now, to have done this is to have gone far toward producing that great American novel of which so much is vaguely said. No one knows just what the great American novel ought to be, but if Mr. Mabie is right, it certainly should be historical. Just as mannerisms fall from a man and his true nature stands revealed in time of trial, so do local peculiarities submerge themselves beneath national traits when a nation is moved to its heart by some grand uprising of feeling. Such outpourings of national emotion take place only at some national crisis, when the country is shaken to its depths.

If the writer of an historical novel has seized upon such an occasion and set forth in powerful fiction its disclosure of national character, he has achieved something much more important than the composition of a story or the making of a popular book. He has proved himself a recreator of history, a romancer to whom truth is more precious than the fairest of fancies. And such a writer does as substantial a service to his country as the more serious historian. We are not now discussing Mr. Churchill's book, but the high attitude of a writer of historical fiction, to whom the mere incidents of history afford opportunity for the painting of national character. The writer who works thus does more than purvey to a passing taste. He becomes a teacher and a benefactor.

THE MERIT SYSTEM AND THE SCHOOLS.

We ventured last week to express the opinion that in the long run the application of the merit system to the public service in this city would have a beneficial influence on the schooling of the children of the people. A correspondent writes an interesting letter in which he points out, first, that the Tammany leader in the Twenty-first District has established a free school in which Tammany candidates for the city service are prepared for the examinations, and, second, that the pupils of this school have for the most part been pupils of the public schools. From these facts he infers that the public schools are defective, or that people would not send children to learn the simple examinations specified for the minor places, and also that system of examination is defective because it does not "discriminate sufficiently as to moral values." We think that we have done no injustice to the purport of our correspondent's letter, which is too long and rather too loosely written for publication. The two points he raises are interesting, and we are obliged to him for bringing them forward.

The establishment of a Tammany training school for admission to the service is, as our correspondent says, evidence "that the enforcement of the civil service law has apparently been assigned in good faith by Tammany Hall." We are not surprised to know that the pupils in this school who have attended the public schools are often found quite deficient in knowledge of the simple studies which form the subject of the service examinations. To begin with, they are not probably very good raw material. Then, as our readers are aware, we do not think that the teaching of the public schools is as good as it ought to be in the rudimentary, or, as we should prefer to call them, the fundamental branches. The whole organization of the system works against thorough teaching in these branches. It is made an object of a teacher's efforts, not so much to teach these things thoroughly as to get through with them. Promotion and not efficiency is the aim to which all the prizes and all the requirements tend. The defect is quite as great and quite as serious as our correspondent thinks. It is clear, however, that what influence the adoption of the merit system has on the schools will be in the direction of reform in this matter, for definite advantage is to be had by better teaching and definite disadvantage is incurred by the present defects.

As to the suggestion that the merit system, as applied in the city service, does not afford tests of moral excellence, it is true but irrelevant. The examinations are neither adapted nor intended for that purpose. They cannot be. They are based on two facts. One is that, other things being equal, the candidate for the service who stands the examinations best is likely to be the best employé of the city. The other is that the examinations, being open and competitive, tend to limit the scope of favoritism in appointments, political or other. It is the competition that is most valuable and not the mere ability to answer questions. It must be remembered also that in the merit system the examinations are only a partial and preliminary test. All appointments are made for a probationary period, during which the qualities which an examination cannot bring out may be tested. If they are found wanting, the appointee may be and should be dropped.

Of course, there is no guarantee that the appointing officer will use his judgment honestly. There can be none in any system. He may choose to advance the interests of his party, or of himself, at the expense of the service and of the taxpayers who support the service, just as he may cheat and lie in other directions. To avoid that, we must at the polls insist on honesty. There is no patent device for the saving of trouble and care on the part of the voters, and there will never be.

THE EXPORTS OF BOOKS.

The movement in commerce of printed books from one country to another has assumed no little importance in these days, when wealth buys a complete collection of some connoisseur, or old and renowned libraries are scattered under the hammer. A single shipment may give an unusually large total in the trade figures of the year, although that value may not be, and probably is not, given at its true one, as old books are not subject to duty, and there is much carelessness in reporting on articles free of duty. The export returns of Great Britain have shown a steady increase in the value of the books of domestic manufacture. The value in 1896 was $6,545,000, and in 1900 it had risen to $7,344,000, in the face of a loss of about $80,000 in 1900 as compared with 1899, due entirely to the closing of demand in South Africa. The great markets are naturally to be found among English-speaking peoples. The colonies of England take 60 per cent. of the exports, and the largest purchasers are Victoria and New South Wales, with the Cape of Good Hope and very far behind them, Canada, Natal, and India. While Russia buys from Great Britain books to the value of $1,000,000, or nearly twice as much as is taken by Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France together, it is not a little significant that Japan takes more English books than any country, of foreign outside of the four just named. The home markets for English books are to be found in the younger communities.

The United States has no colonial dependents such as Great Britain enjoys, and, as in other industries, the home market is the principal dependence of the publishers. Yet the foreign demand is by no means inconsiderable, and shows a tendency to a healthy growth. In 1896 the exports of books, maps, engravings, and other printed matter were valued at $2,520,000, and in 1900 at $2,595,000, Canada and Great Britain taking more than one-half of the total. While it may be assumed that almost the whole of what is sent to England and Canada consists of books, the exports to South America, which show violent fluctuations from year to year, probably contain a larger part of manufactured printings. Why Brazil should buy $40,000 in one year and $220,000 in the next can only be explained in this way.

A comparison between the exports of books from Great Britain and from the United States thus indicates a certain defect in the latter. Not only is it much smaller in amount, but its distribution proves that a foreign trade has not been cultivated. The quantity of output from our presses is larger than that of England, and the market in the States has grown so enormously as to be able to absorb editions of a size hitherto undreamed. The direction of England's exports points out a further possible development in the book trade. If the English colonies and dependencies are able to buy books to the value of $4,450,000 a year from England, there should be room for something from the United States. What has been done in Canada, where $1,144,000 of our books were sent last year, and in Australia, which took $188,000, may be enlarged and applied to other English-speaking regions.

OLD COOK BOOKS TO READ.

Not for many a day has The Atlantic Monthly contained an article so delightful to the book collector as Mrs. Pennell's "My Cookery Books" in the June number. A collector only by grace of the accident of having to read of cookery in order to fill a column in The Pall Mall Gazette, Mrs. Pennell now owns more cook books than the British Museum, and hopes that she owns more than the Salem Public Library, which, she hears, has lately inherited a remarkable series, and she names her treasures with reasonable pride. The folio Mrs. Glasse and the Coelius Apicius, and the first edition of "The Queen's Closet Opened, Transcribed from the True Copie of Her Majesty's Own Receipt Books, by W. M., one of Her Late Servants," her Majesty being poor Henrietta Maria, at that time a mourning exile, are among these volumes.

Among the quaint titles is Will Rabisha's, published in 1673 by E. Calvert at the sign of the Black Spread Eagle, at the West End of St. Paul's:

The whole Body of Cookery Dissected, Taught, and fully manifested, Methodically, Artificially, and according to the best Tradition of the English, French, Italian, Dutch, &c. Or, a sympathy of all varieties in Natural Compounds in that Mystérie, wherein is contained certain Bills of Fare for the seasons of the year, for Feasts and Common Diets. Whereunto is annexed a second Part of Rare Receipts of cookery: with certain useful Traditions. With a book of Preserving, Conserving and Candying, after the most Exquisite and Newest manner; Delectable for Ladies and Gentlewomen.

"A sympathy of all varieties in natural compounds" seems to be the possible progenitor of that other nice derangement of epitaphs, "a symphony in color." Rabisha wrote from a sense of duty, like the gentlemen who instruct the editor in his business, feeling that it is laid upon the "ingenious men of all Arts and Sciences to hold forth to Posterity what light or knowledge they understand to be obscure." Robert May feels that "God and my own Conscience would not permit me to bury these my Experiences with my Silver Hairs in the Grave." A rather higher inducement than hunger and request of friends.

Mrs. Hannah Woolley of "The Queen Like Closet or Rich Cabinet" was mistress of a little school at fifteen years of age and then "was greedily entertained into" a lady's house as governess, and at her death passed to another until she found herself in such request among the nobility and gentry of two counties that she was really forced to marry one man to escape "from the tedious caresses of many more." Her books contain receipts for everything, from corn salve and washing lace to wax [illegible] "Lady Fettiplace's Receipt Book," "Lady Fettiplace's Closet Opened," "Lady Fettiplace's Innermost Closet," "Lady Fettiplace's Inn's Closet," are distinguished. The seventeenth century cook book distinguished the British War Office in discovering that a recent "comfortable the stomach and heart"; in like receipts a many for hypocras, which Guy of Warwick and Bevis of Hampton keep as well in earlier days, and which still smell forest from the pages of many an old manuscript.

RECENT GREAT BOOK SALES.

The great book sales of the past Winter, and especially the McKee, Plumb, and Arnold sales, were noteworthy events in many respects. Some reference to them, now that the season has closed, will be interesting.

First of all, the young collector should remember what a strong factor condition is in the value of rare books—increasing in the ratio of its rarity. As to such old volumes, the only way to be edge they are in the proper condition is to be familiar with the collections of all rare books, for which purpose a certain number of good texts must either be possessed or be where they can be readily consulted. Above all, however, one should be entirely familiar, through constant use of such "texts," with the conditions necessary to make the book just a good but a fine copy; only adding the imperfect volume when it has proved impossible to procure a better.

The young collector, and especially the one with small means, should decide at the start upon just what lines he intends forming his library, and, to insure the best results, allow no price, no matter how fine its typography—how flawless its condition—to tempt him out of the regular channel of his own collecting. Naturally the collector with unlimited means is less hampered in his choice, but even he can form a far finer collection if all his time, patience, knowledge, and money are expended along clearly formulated lines.

We would be far from advising any one to have always in view, as the sole end and aim of his collecting, its future financial result, but it is advisable for more reasons than one to so buy that we can watch with satisfaction the steadily upward tendency of the volumes we have added to our shelves. From a strictly business standpoint these treasured volumes should represent the original investment and a fair rate of interest. What other pleasure—the purest and most satisfying the world affords—can produce even such results? But when we examine the records of any good sale, and see how certain books have doubled, nay, in many instances have increased in such ratio as to seem almost incredible, as when we find a little monograph on binding, by Mr. William Loring Andrews, made for an art loan exhibition, and sold respectively for 30 cents for the ordinary issue and $1.50 for the large paper copies, bringing respectively $8 and $44 during the last few weeks, one can hardly doubt that good books carefully purchased are the best of investments.

Mr. French's collection having been a more miscellaneous one, its priced catalogue conveys its warnings as well as its hints. In it will be found a number of volumes brought out with the utmost care as to typography, binding, and all other mechanical details, some representing his culmination of a fad—as those which are devoted to the history and literature of the poster; many, too, in small, limited editions, which have not maintained their first cost. In other cases, too, as in the Eugene Fields, the de luxe editions of the later regularly published issues have in every case sold for either just above their issue price or failed entirely to hold their own; while the rarer or privately printed Fields have increased very rapidly in value, "Culture's Garland," a little paper-covered book once seen on every bookstall and selling for 50 cents, now bringing $17.

Careful examination will show that the issues of all good private presses rise rapidly in value; that when two editions of a fine book, like Mr. William Loring Andrews's charming volumes, are made, the smaller edition, probably on Japan paper, rises in value much more rapidly than does the more ordinary issue, so that it is far better to buy less often and thus secure the finest volumes, both for our own satisfaction and for future value.

The issues of all the good book clubs of the world are shown to be good investments; but naturally they are hard to secure at reasonable prices unless the collector happens to be also a member of such clubs. The vellum copies of the Grolier books at the French sale brought enormous prices, but it must be remembered that in most cases two and, at the utmost, three copies were so issued, one of which always remains the property of the club, and so are extremely scarce.

On the whole, it will be clearly seen that the tendency of all rare books is steadily upward, and that as collectors increase, values will certainly go much higher.

1901

"THE CRISIS."

A Story of the Civil War by the Author of "Richard Carvel."

By WINSTON CHURCHILL.

HAMILTON W. MABIE.

Mr. Churchill has made a fresh contribution to the literature of the Civil War, and has added another to the list of historical novels, which, since the days of Scott, have been so popular. The period of conflict between the forces of freedom and slavery, of union and secession, has long been recognized as the most dramatic in our history, and the fact that it has been so little used by writers of fiction is one of the surprises of literature. Mr. Churchill is perhaps the first American novelist who has had the courage to go to the heart of the struggle, and to make the personal parts its setting for the great issues involved. Mr. Churchill is evidently not afraid of his subject, and in dealing with it he has shown a power of grasp and of construction which is unusual in writers of fiction. His story is large in its outlines, and he has filled in the canvas with a number of figures drawn with a firm hand. He has not been afraid to introduce the actual leaders of the time, and to make them play their parts in the development of the story. Lincoln is perhaps the most difficult character in fiction, but Mr. Churchill has succeeded in making him a real man, and has given a picture of him which is at once sympathetic and true. There are traces of the great humanity of Lincoln in Mr. Churchill's work, but there is no attempt to reproduce the mannerisms of the President, and there is a growing freedom and individuality of method and style.

The romantic story, with a strong impression of history, around the central figure of "The Crisis," inspires the atmosphere of element in past and contemporary life appeals to him; his imagination is moved by and responds to it as a characteristically and as unconsciously as the imagination of a writer of realistic temper responds to the stimulus of actual conditions or of daily life which excite and irritate. In "The Crisis" there is the same broad, free treatment which gave "Richard Carvel" its charm, but the later story shows a doubling of force and reality. The background is historical in a large, free way, and gives the tale of modern life a fine setting. The historical instinct has furnished a striking motive for a story of range and breadth, and the underlying conception of "The Crisis" is bold and full of dramatic interest. Mr. Churchill had already drawn the portrait of the Colonial aristocrat, whom the South is fond of calling the Cavalier, with his generous spirit, his courage, his charm of manner, his fine ideals of character, and his lavish habit of life; in "The Crisis" he sets this strongly marked type in contrast with the New England aristocrat, the Puritan gentleman, with his sensitive conscience, his unflinching courage, his refinement of manner, and his steadfast will. These two types, portrayed in their finest examples, represent two antagonistic conceptions of social order, and are set face to face on the eve of the civil war, in St. Louis, a city of the border, in which both elements are largely represented, and which, for that reason, gives the scene of sharp collision of opposing ideas and, ultimately, of civil war. The scheme of the story is bold and capacious, and is worked out with a strong hand. It is distinctly the most carefully studied and the most convincing novel which has yet been written on the civil war; no other story brings the reader so close to some of the great figures in the struggle; no other brings before the imagination so distinctly the terrible experiences which befell those who stood in the centre of the storm. "The Crisis" is a footnote to American history, as well as a stirring and moving novel.

As a study of the plain, substantial stuff of which American citizenship is largely made up, "The Crisis" has deep and abiding interest. It ought to be read by those students of American life beyond the men who are anxious "neither to laugh nor to weep, but to understand"; for it brings out the heroic fibre of the best American stock, its quick responsiveness to the educational power of opportunity, its resourcefulness, its unassuming dignity and force. The spirit of Lincoln seems to pervade the story, which is charged throughout with the underlying power of a great conflict inevitably working itself out through great men as well as through great masses of men; and nothing more decently and beautifully interpretative of Lincoln's nature has appeared than the words which he speaks in his characteristic talk with Virginia Carvel at the close of the story. The homeliness, loveliness, pathos, purity, and great-

"THE CRISIS." By Winston Churchill, author of "Richard Carvel." With Illustrations by Howard Chandler Christy. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Phi Beta Kappa at Columbia.

The announcement that Mr. Miles Poindexter, the editor of The Columbia Spectator, has come from Boston to address the collegiate fraternity Phi Beta Kappa Society, at Columbia, on the 11th of June is interesting not only to the university world, but the New York literary circles in general. The precedent which the Columbia chapter began this year to establish in the way of having some distinguished outsider on the annual orator, will, it may be supposed, lead to a series of addresses that shall come to have a definite and important place in the year's intellectual life. Mr. Percy's address will be on "The American Spirit," while Mr. Paul H. Hayne, a Columbia graduate, as well as lecturer in literature there, will read a poem bearing on partial theme our great National events of recent years.

The Committee on Arrangements, consisted of G. R. Hellman, Chairman; J. H. Van Amringe, Victor Mapes, F. P. Keppel, and W. A. Bradley, announces that Phi Beta Kappa men from other colleges may receive cards of admission to the addresses by writing to the Chairman, at 36 West Seventy-fifth Street. We have reason to believe that, in the future the general public will also be invited to attend, and a larger audience admitted to exercises of such distinction.

Sonnet.

Written in Mr. Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare."

Lee, who in vigorous toil hast delved, to find
What things never may be known or guessed
Of him that to the ages gives no rest,
The world-wished secret pair of human mind;
Thy choice was well, who hast'd to fools and blind
All visionary vagrom fantastic quest.
Right to the Prudence hath more surely pressed,
Nor hast thou him dis-served to serve upsolved.

"In mid of certain pieta, that writ large
Their author's life on tragic stage and tome,
They are quite or centuries of Shakespeare's sun.
Left the praise; and honor enough, to be
As children playing by his mighty marge,
Glorious with casual sprinklings of the foam.
—WILLIAM WATSON in The Fortnightly Review.

"A Maryland Manor," by Frederic Emory of the Department of State, has gone into its third edition at Frederick A. Stokes Company.

NEWS FROM LONDON.

John Verney, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EMERSON.

John Albee's Remembrances of Him.*

Mr. John Albee's "Remembrances of Emerson" will be found of unusual value and interest. He does not so much attempt a new valuation of Emerson as he does a much more novel thing—the presentation of a simple story of the influence exerted by Emerson upon the young men of his time, a class to whom Mr. Albee personally belonged. In his introduction, the author first acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Edward Waldo Emerson for assistance in the preparation of the present book, and the latter's approval of the publication of these reminiscences of his father; the volume being very appropriately dedicated to the son.

Mr. Albee very modestly claims but little acquaintance with great men, having "spent much of my life at lane's ends and countr- crossroads," so that his opportunities for frequent association with those to whom he felt drawn through his sympathies was much restricted. Neither does he claim long or intimate personal knowledge of Emerson. But as a young man, at the most formative period of his life, he fell so completely under the influence of Emerson's lectures, as well as of that of his essays and poems, and the general intellectual movement of which he was the acknowledged leader, that this influence has never been weakened. The present book is an attempt at showing just what this influence was which could leave so vivid an impress upon the young men of Mr. Albee's generation.

His book is divided into three sections, "A Day With Emerson," "Emerson's Influence Upon the Young Men of His Time," and "Emerson as an Essayist"; the first chapter being the most interesting because most frankly autobiographical and personal. Mr. Albee thinks it natural for young men to wish for closer communication with the great men of their day, often found so disappointing on closer acquaintanceship. Emerson, both in manner and in conversation, however, was so much more like one's ideal than is often the case that this may partially explain the powerful personal impression he made on his contemporaries:

> His manner of life, the man himself, was at one with his thought; his thought at one with its expression. There were no paradoxes, none of the supposed eccentricities of genius, to furnish the intolerable ana for future literary scavengers. He spoke of matters not to add an elegant ornament to his pages; he lived near to her. In meeting him, the disappointment, if any there were, one found in himself. For he measured men so that they became aware of their own stature, not oppressively, but by a flashing, inward self-illumination, because he placed something to their credit that could not stand the test of their own audit.

Mr. Albee recalls for us how he, a mere boy, was idly turning over the new books in a shop when his attention was suddenly arrested by the contents of a volume bound in plain black muslin called "Representative Men." It was the message for which he had been waiting—a revelation—the education he had been seeking. "These pages opened for me a path and opened it through solid walls of ignorance and the limiting environment of a small country academy." Mr. Albee closed the volume, being able neither to leave it nor yet to afford its purchase. He was a poor boy, who to help out his education earned 75 cents a week—just the price of the book—by delivering a daily newspaper to its subscribers. He felt he must have the volume at any cost, and went off with it in his possession:

> The true value of money depends upon that for which you exchange it, as I have always found when it is exchanged for a good book. If you draw a mark of equality between "Representative Men" and 75 cents, you will see how much richer I was with the book than with the money. This was the first volume bought with my own money, and none since has educated me so much and none now planned me so well to use with its broken back and bent corners, its general look of shabbiness, and with much packing and travel, and its scribblings on the wide margins made in the days when I read it with ambitious zeal and began to feel wise and melancholy, and even to think that I could place out Emerson's sentences with reflections of my own.

The ignorance from which this book delivered this young man may best be measured by the fact that until "Representative Men" fell into his way, he had never heard of Emerson; nor could he then find one to tell him whether that book was by a writer living or dead, American or English, nor could he find a single person who had read it, and could then sympathize with his feelings toward such an epoch-making book.

Mr. Albee's volume will be found curiously akin to Emerson's own, both in certain sentiments and in its style, as when we find him saying, "what belongs to us is also seeking us," referring to the fact that Emerson's other writings soon became known to him. Later, young Albee wrote to Mr. Emerson, asking his opinion in regard to the desirability of a college education, for which he was then not wholly prepared, receiving in return a cordial letter, asking him to come to Concord and talk it over some afternoon, and saying:

> To a brave soul it really seems indifferent whether its action is in or out of colleges. And yet I confess to a strong bias in favor of colleges. * * * There are many things much better than a college; an encouraging disposition, if one could join it, or the living with any great master in one's proper art; but in the common run of opportunities and with no more than the common proportion of energy in ourselves, a college is safest, from its literary uses and from the access to books it gives—quaintly that it introduces you to the best of your contemporaries.

Mr. Albee tells us of this first visit to Concord, meeting Thoreau at the Emerson house, and the impression made upon him by both these great men. He tells us of the conversation which ensued, Emerson pleading the cause of the college, and Thoreau wrathfully decrying it. The details of this talk, which seems to have made an unusually deep impression on Mr. Albee, are not only of the greatest interest, but in some way seem to bring Emerson very close to us. Mr. Albee describes very minutely Emerson's influence upon the young men of his own day; speaking also of his essays, which he thinks an almost unexampled instance of matter prepared for oral delivery which has a place in permanent and vital literature.

It is hard to realise that so short a time has elapsed since the day when to know and love Emerson and his books gave one unfavorable notoriety, and especially in Puritan New England, where, Mr. Albee tells us, "communities and churchmen now claim the dead sage; formerly they would not tolerate even those who read him in silence."

The book will be found fresh and interesting throughout, Mr. Albee explaining Emerson's influence on the young men of his own time as follows:

> All voices counsel the young man to be like other people; to conform, to keep step, or to be left behind. At an opportune moment Emerson met the dawning consciousness and intelligence, and I doubt not continues to do so, of many young men. * * * He impressed the importance of a man to himself and the necessity and dignity of self-reliance. Yet he directed this thought into such lofty meanings and implications as to effect the cure of egotism and pretension and open the perceptions to the required preparation for self-trust and the incoming of higher life. Moreover, he held out the hope and the promise that only in being true to ourselves could we arrive at a real understanding of other men and discover our spiritual affinity with man as well as with nature, which is best worth knowing of anything in the world.

*REMEMBRANCES OF EMERSON. By John Albee, author of "Poems: Lyric," &c. Pp. xi.-164. New York: Robert G. Cooke. 1901. $1.25.

Richard Burton's "Whittier."*

In the opening paragraphs of this volume Mr. Burton formulates his idea as to what good biography should be:

> Any piece of biographical writing should have an autobiographic quality; should be an impression, an interpretation, quite as much as a summary of facts. Facts, to-be sure, are of use as wholesome correctives of prejudice or whimsy; but in the condensed narrative of a life there is danger that they may tyrannize.
>
> In studying a clear-cut, sane, noble character like Whittier's, however, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. There is small excuse for indirection or puzzling. Perhaps no man is a saint to his biographer. But for a type like Whittier, some such epithet seems to hit nearer the mark than a subtler word. The tragic two-sidedness more often found in men, and expressed imaginatively by the case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, does not appear in the Whittier mold. But this is not saying that Whittier was not every inch a man. His goodness came through struggle, and was the positive expression of a strong nature. One of the lessons to be drawn from the story of his days is that his career was broader than that of the recluse man of letters; one in which life was reckoned as more than literature, with the result that the literature it evoked was always an honest outcome of the life itself.

Mr. Burton traces Whittier's ancestry through all its ramifications, dwelling particularly upon his mother's people, a family of some distinction in England, his most marked personal traits seeming to have been derived from them. John Whittier, the father, although of more than average culture, for the day and place, was a man of action rather than of speech, and was above all a farmer who desired his son to follow in his footsteps, and at the same time, as a Quaker, strongly disapproving his boy's literary bent. From his mother's family Whittier is thought to have gotten his brilliant brown eyes, as well as his resolute will and zeal for reform; while from his mother herself, between whom and Whittier there was a strong intellectual sympathy, unbroken for half a century, he received all the aid in her power toward gaining an education, as well as strong, sympathetic interest in his early attempts at literature.

Mr. Burton tells us of the Whittier family, including Elizabeth, whom he likens in many ways to Dorothy Wordsworth; Whittier himself; Hiz Stevenson and Lanier, always delicate to a degree affecting his whole career; the homestead, with its inmates, finely etched in "that most autobiographic of poems," "Snowbound"; the farmhouse itself, "not a bad home for an imaginative lad to live in"; the family life, with its hard work and few pleasures, and his constant reading of the few books a Quaker farmhouse of that day possessed.

Whittier's first school days were spent at a district school half a mile away; until he was nineteen, in fact, the district school stands for Whittier's entire education; two terms at the Haverhill Academy, the second broken by a period of school teaching, being all the higher education he received:

> Educational advantages father a hundredfold are often made less of. Whittier was emphatically a self-made man in the noblest sense. His education was not thwarted by school or college; it reached through his whole long life. The letters of his maturity are those of a widely read and cultivated man—a little more in fact, of stirring a dreamy admirer who should say, such things are not for the college-bred alone! Not to; such a man the will to learn is more than a prescribed curriculum. His shoptalk is aligned by the wise headmaster, Experience.

It would be pleasant to follow Mr. Burton as he traces Whittier's early career step by step through the acceptance of his early poems, his editorship of The Philanthropist, a pioneer temperance paper in Boston; his editorial work on The American Manufacturer, and his return home on his father's death to settle family complications somewhat increased by his own ill-health.

Later Whittier became connected with The New England Review of Hartford, Conn., and it was while he was living in Hartford that his first book, "Legends of New England in Prose and Verse," was issued from the office of that paper. Whittier's political prominence dates from this period, the latter becoming closely identified with the Whig Party.

Whittier's later life is more familiar to us all. His identification with the Anti-Slavery Society; his election to the State Legislature; his stoning by a mob in Concord, N. H., in 1835, followed three years later by the burning of his office in Philadelphia; his editorship of other periodicals; his numerous books; his many and intimate friendships, and particularly with women; his later honors and simple, unworldly life, will be found unusually well depicted. Mr. Burton tells us of Whittier's last days, summing up his final estimate of his character as follows:

> Rugal New England, New England of the Saxon people, finds through John Greenleaf Whittier its most authentic expression in literature. The poet of a section—and what a sectional as Mr. Stedman exclaims—becomes for the very reason that he so honestly reflects his own environment, a representative and treasured National poet—the common paradox of literary history. Yet, as one thinks of Whittier in the interpretative light of his life, what he was seems full as impressive as what he gave the world as a writer. The man seems up larger than his work. This is as he would have it. He was, aside from his great gifts, a good man, intensely lovable and much beloved. His life was sweet and true and high.

*JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. By Richard Burton. Frontispiece and engraved title. Pp. xvi.-194. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1901. $1 each.

Whaling Life in 1812.*

This book has the verisimilitude of a yarn told by an old sailor. It is more the tale of a man talking to an admiring, if not credulous, audience, rather than the written story of a man who understands the technique of story writing. The book might as easily and with more fitness have been chucked off into short stories instead of chapters, for the story is a rambling one full of side issues and digressions. In short the story a sailor might tell, rather than one he would write.

In the course of the story, old scores are paid off by midnight murders, wrecking plots are unleashed, strange rescues occur and all without plot or sequence. The title of the book is a descriptive one. The various incidents are related because they are supposed to have occurred on the Petrel's cruise. This random mode of telling a story is not without its charm. One dwells on the oddity of it rather because it is unusual than because it is displeasing. For the narrative of John Heywood, rambling and irresponsible as it is, carries much more conviction than it would if the same adventures been told in a more stereotypal way. As it is, the reader will almost believe in John Heywood and is much the same uncritical interest to his adventures as he would if some sailor his acquaintance told them. The author a trifle ostentatious in his display of knowledge of seamanship. The working of the boat in a little too much in view. It is perhaps in this point only that the narrative is out of character. For in a homely account of everyday life, neither sailor nor housemaid tells how this or that piece of work was accomplished.

There is much open air and sea in "The Cruise of the Petrel." The wind blows, storms almost swamp the brig, and again she rides lazily at anchor in Southern ports. To Mr. Hains's credit be it said that these descriptions are always an integral part of the story. The sub-title is "A Story of 1812," but the reader is troubled very little with naval battles. The author wished to show the life of the whaling vessel of the day that turned pirate, and, on the whole, gives a better reconstruction of the time than many more ambitious historical novelists.

*THE CRUISE OF THE PETREL. A Story of 1812. By T. Jenkins Hains. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

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Books in Demand in San Francisco.

A week ago we published lists of books showing the four which were most in demand at book stores and libraries in New York and other cities during the month of May. Following is the report from San Francisco covering the same period:

Libraries.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. The Helmet of Navarre.
2. Eben Holden.
3. Wild Animals I Have Known.
4. The Heritage of Unrest.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

1. The Heritage of Unrest.
2. With Hoops of Steel.
3. The Cardinal's Snuff Box.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

Book Stores.

ROBERTSON'S.

1. For the Blue and Gold.
2. Richard Yea and Nay.
3. The Octopus.
4. The Heritage of Unrest.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF TRADE.

1. The Helmet of Navarre.
2. Up from Slavery.
3. Wild Animals I Have Known.
4. The Sky Pilot.

ELDER & SHEPARD.

1. Alice of Old Vincennes.
2. The Visits of Elizabeth.
3. The Octopus.
4. The Cardinal's Snuff Box.

EMPORIUM. GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

1. Eben Holden.
2. The Octopus.
3. Alice of Old Vincennes.
4. Like Another Helen.

The William Black Memorial Beacon.

On the night of May 13 the light of the William Black Memorial Beacon, erected on the eastern coast of Mull, shone for the first time over the Highland seas. The following is a copy of the telegram sent by Mrs. Black to all the members of the committee that had charge of the memorial fund: "William Black Memorial Beacon, Lit to-day at 3 P. M. Thank you. Black." There was no ceremony, but the following lines, entitled "In Silence All," were written for the occasion by Lord Archibald Campbell and dedicated to the daughters of William Black:

Here, mid the splendor of the dying day,
We consecrate this Light—in Love's own way,
In silence all.
It is in silence that the day is born;
It is in silence that the day—well worn—
Sinks into night.
Is't not in silence that deep love is born?
It is in silence that deep grief is born—
In silence all.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, May 13, 1901.

1901

HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG.

A Number of Mattoids.

WILLIAM HENRY BURR of Washington writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "I am a 'mattoid.' I never saw or heard the word until I read it in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of May 18. I turned to Webster's Unabridged for its definition. Lo! it is not there. I then looked into my Greek Lexicon and found 'Matao: to be foolish, or eccentric, or ineffectual; attempt to do purposely, but fail.' This I suppose is the root of the word 'mattoid.' Anyhow, we have Mr. Charles I. Dana's definition of it; he describes mattoids as 'not exactly lunatics,' but people who 'have obsessions, or ideas fixed and disproportionately dominant in their minds, leading them to weak logic, stupendous misunderstandings, and often to erratic conduct.' And this obsession, he tells us, 'is intense, narrow, and haunted more liable to the propagation of silly or revolutionizing cults, which may amuse, but are really, on the whole, a harm to the race.'

"In the year 1887 or 1888 the Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, then a prominent member of the House of Representatives and its finest orator, emphatically impressed on me his conviction that Lord Bacon was the author of the plays of Shakespeare. Mr. Bingham was afterward Minister to Japan. But he was a mattoid. The Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, then also a member of the House, was another mattoid. Not until I read Prof. Holmes's 'Authorship of Shakespeare' in 1878 did I become a mattoid.

"In 1864 I first saw engraved fac-similes of the five autographs of William Shakespeare in Drake's 'Shakespeare and His Times,' 1817. At once it was evident to me that the man could not write. Two years later I issued a pamphlet entitled 'Bacon and Shakespeare—Proof that William Shakespeare Could Not Write,' &c. No attempt, so far as I know, has been made to refute that proposition. I was not then aware that W. H. Smith of London had anticipated me nineteen years by a like assertion, for have I yet seen his essay on the subject. But he is another mattoid.

"In regard to the spelling of the name of Shakespeare, signature No. 5 appears to have a final 'e'; but W. H. Edwards has conclusively proved that the final letter is the German script 'y,' written somewhat like our script 'y' closed up. I found this same form in 'Woodbury's Method of Learning the German Language,' and Mr. Edwards, in his 'Shakspe. Not Shakespeare,' has copied the letter from Woodbury's book, sent to him by me. But Mr. Edwards is another mattoid.

"Hatton J. Madge was Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Colorado from November, 1883, to the day of his death, in October, 1888. He was fond of reading the works of Lord Bacon and of Shakespeare. In 1887 or 1888, when a resident of Nashville, Tenn., after reading Bacon's 'Novum Organum' in Latin one Sunday, he closed the book with a clap of his open hand and said, 'Here is the author of the plays of Shakespeare.' This statement was made to me by writing June 15, 1900, by the son of the late R. J. Madge, now serving as a Clerk in the same court. He was seventeen years of age when he heard his father make that emphatic remark. But the father was a mattoid, and the son is another.

"Dr. Appleton Morgan's works on the Bacon-Shakespeare question are well known. In The Conservator for April he has an article headed 'Bacon and Shakespeare: Can They Be Reconciled?' And he submits a protocol from which I quote Article III. and part of IV.:

"'There are so many thousands of identities of thought, opinion, circumstance, error, and simultaneous correction of error in the literature we call, respectively, 'Shakespeare' and 'Bacon,' and so many coincidences between Bacon's known circumstances, doings, and studies and the material of certain Shakespeare plays that it is a well-nigh successful demonstration that Bacon had more or less to do with the issuing of the first folio edition of the Shakespeare plays.

"'The Baconian theory, so-called, has arrived at a point where it cannot be longer safely ignored.

"'But Dr. Morgan is another mattoid.'"

Mr. Mabie for President of Williams College.

AN ALUMNUS OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE, a resident of this city, who stands very close to the Board of Trustees—though not a Trustee himself—has written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW the following statement with regard to President Carter's resignation and the choice of a successor: "There is much loose talk just at present floating about New York concerning Dr. Carter's resignation, and the choice of his successor. The suggestion that the President's resignation was desired or is in any way acceptable to the Trustees is perfectly absurd. It will be no easy matter to find a successor. If the temporary policy is adopted it is more than probable that the present Dean, Prof. Henry Lefavour, Ph. D., of the Chair of Physics, will be asked to tide the college over the next academic year. There has been some talk of a short-term President, one who might give the college say five years of wise administration, and leave the board ample time within which to select a younger man for the more permanent position. If this policy prevails, the choice lies between the Rev. Henry Hopkins, D. D., of the class of '53, now of Kansas City, Mo., and Prof. Edward H. Griffin, D. D., LL. D., now Dean of Johns Hopkins University.

"For a longer term, practically as permanent, two other gentlemen have been mentioned, both residents of this city and both well known to the alumni as well as to the outside world. Dr. James H. Canfield, the present librarian of Columbia University, has been thought of for this position for several years past by many of the alumni and by some of the Trustees. Some three or four years ago, when it seemed possible that Dr. Carter's health would compel his resignation, the matter was brought to Dr. Canfield's attention in an informal way, and he then announced his decision of withdrawing from executive work as soon as he could reasonably complete the work which he then had in hand, and his unwillingness to consider such work again. He has recently stated that he is not to be considered in this connection, and those who know him best understand that this statement is final. Even if he should consent, there is some doubt as to his fitness for the position. His greatest strength has along the line of organization and general business methods of administration, and he has always been impatient with the waste of time and money and energy that sought almost invariably in connection with the administration of the average college.

"Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, the associate editor of The Outlook, is a man of entirely different type, with qualities that admirably fit him for the position in every respect. Of all those who are now under consideration by either the Trustees or by the alumni Mr. Mabie is doubtless the most popular, and will be the most acceptable. He has tact and good judgment in his relations with men, he has good sense in business matters, he is a scholar of excellent reputa, he has always been exceedingly influential in education in general, and has served with unusual efficiency for many years as one of the Trustees of the college. Whether Mr. Mabie could be induced to turn away from his chosen profession in which he has met with such marked success, and take up the work of an educational administrator, is still a question. He has not declared himself definitely, though to some of his nearest friends he has expressed himself as in grave doubt as to which way his duty might lie. His wife's health has not been the best, and he has made his home in Summit, N. J., for the past five years on that account, and the possibility of securing for her new strength among the New England hills is apt to weigh quite strongly in his final choice. If Mr. Mabie should even intimate that he would accept the position, there would be little or no question about his election.

"Just at present there is some talk among the local alumni concerning the Rev. John H. Denison of the Church of the Sea and Land (Presbyterian) of this city. The Hon. James R. Garfield of Cleveland, Ohio, Class of '58, has been frequently mentioned of late as an alumnus and a layman who would be exceedingly acceptable to the alumni and to the friends of the college generally. Mr. Garfield was a member of the State Senate in Ohio during Dr. Canfield's administration of the affairs of the State University in Ohio; and between the two there sprang up a strong friendship, which has led some to think that Dr. Canfield is advancing Mr. Garfield's claims at this time. Three Williams men who have made some what extraordinary records in the West, are also under consideration: Prof. H. P. Judson, LL. D., of the Class of '70, now Dean of the University of Chicago; Chancellor George E. McLean, Ph. D., LL. D., Class of '71, now at the head of the State University of Iowa; and Prof. Edward A. Birge, Ph. D., Sc. D., Class of '78, now Dean and Acting President of the State University of Wisconsin. At the college there is quite a little knot of men who are inclined to favor the immediate selection of Prof. Henry Lefavour. Meanwhile the Trustees feel that a very heavy responsibility has been suddenly thrust upon them."

Without Mr. Davis's Consent.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS writes from Marion, Mass., to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "I am in receipt of copies of several newspapers in which a letter of mine to Mr. George Horton appears in connection with his last book. In this letter I compare his novel to those of his contemporaries, commenting unfavorably on the latter. The fact that I do not mention the titles of the other novels, nor the names of their authors, does not, to my mind, make my criticising them publicly any the less unpardonable. The letter which Mr. Horton and his publishers have given to the press was a private letter, written to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Mr. Horton's book, which he, unasked, had mailed to me.

"The letter is published without my knowledge, and of course without my consent. In the eleven years in which I have been trying to write, although the opportunities for doing so were many, I have never criticised in print the work of any other writer. One is often asked to review the book of a stranger, and even one of a friend, but I have always thought it impossible for any one who is himself a writer to review or criticise the work of his fellow-workers, and in spite of frequent temptations, I have for eleven years refrained from either rolling logs for my friends or, when mine enemy has written a book, from 'getting even' with him. In consequence, it is trying to find that my rule has been broken by me, and by a comparative stranger. Had Mr. Horton asked me to allow him to use that portion of my letter which referred to his own novel, I might, as I did once before in the case of 'The Wickhamites Town,' have given him that permission, although I cannot believe that any letter of mine would help the sale of any book. The opinions in the letter, as they are mine, I cannot retract, but they are my private opinions, and the fact of their being published is one I most earnestly deprecate, and for which I refuse to be considered responsible. To Mr. Horton and to his publisher must be given the distinction of having introduced into the book trade methods of advertising hitherto used by the press agents of the circus and the manufacturers of three-dollar shoes."

"The Tribulations of a Princess," by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress," is to be issued next week by Harper & Brothers, with many striking pictures of European royalties. Although presented in the form of fiction, the story is believed to be founded on fact, for an intimate knowledge is shown of European Courts and personages. At the age of seventeen the "Princess" was married to an elderly Russian Prince of dubious morals. Much of her career was passed in Chateaux, and amid the intrigues of Court life, both in St. Petersburg and Vienna. The Prince is finally killed in a duel, and the widow then marries a young Englishman in the diplomatic service, and after a few seasons in London they come to America.

"Tilda Jane," being a girl's book, by Marshall Saunders, author of "Beautiful Joe" and "For His Country," is announced for immediate publication by L. C. Page & Co. The heroine is a runaway orphan from a Maine asylum, who wanders over the Canadian border and into the homes of a curious old-fashioned folk.

Street & Smith are publishing new editions of Maurice Thompson's "A Banker of Bankersville" and Edward W. Townsend's "A Daughter of the Tenements."

The Critic

The Leading Literary Monthly

FOR JUNE

A magnificently illustrated article on "Art at the Pan-American Exposition." By CHRISTIAN BRINTON.
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Shakespeare and Patriotism. By SIDNEY LEE.
In Memoriam George Murray Smith. By LESLIE STEPHEN.
How to Travel in Europe. By W. J. ROLFE.
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NOTES AND NEWS.

An extra Summer number of The International Studio will appear June 30, of which only a limited edition of 1,500 will be issued. The topic of the issue will be "Modern British Domestic Architecture and Decoration," with chapters on architecture, decoration, furniture, stained glass, metal work, and embroidery. The publication will be profusely and beautifully illustrated, including an unusually large number of plates in colors.

"What Editors Want" is a comprehensive little brochure published by the Writers' Aid Association of 220 Nassau Street. It not only deals with the technicalities of the preparation of manuscript for publication, but there are also valuable hints as to the selection of subjects and the way they should be worked up.

The Association de la Librería, which has just been established in Madrid, with Señor Enrique Bailly-Bailliere as President, will publish on the first and fifteenth of every month a bibliography of current publications, in three divisions: titles in full, indicating the number of the edition; sizes in centimeters, number of pages, publisher, place and date, and price. Then a Cronica, giving a report of the Junta's first session, and the constitution it adopted, circulars to the book trade, and Noticias, while the third section is allotted to publishers' advertisements, books wanted, &c., making in all a pamphlet of forty pages, octavo. The need of a trustworthy Spanish bibliography has long been felt by students and dealers in foreign books. The American agents for the "Bibliografia Española" are Lemcke & Buechner of this city.

"Theodore Roosevelt, the Sportsman and the Man," is the subject of an article by Owen Wister which appears in the June Outing; in the same number J. Parmly Paret writes about "The New Era in American Lawn Tennis," and Justice H. Mitchell records the celebration of games held early last fall to speed us in "The Athletic Giants of the Past."

"The Character of Queen Victoria," which appeared anonymously in The Quarterly Review for April, has been published separately in this country by the Leonard Scott Publication Company in a small, appropriately bound volume with a recent photograph of the Queen as a frontispiece. Probably nothing which has been published concerning the late Queen has attracted such widespread attention as "The Character of Queen Victoria," while great curiosity has been aroused concerning the authorship of the writer.

A new catalogue has just issued by the Library Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York, which is called "A Bible Study Library for a Traveling Library Case." Over fifty titles are given, under "Concordance," "Dictionaries," "Encyclopædias," "Geography and History," "Old Testament," and "New Testament."

"Robichon's Wedding," in the original French text, and illustrated with 100 drawings by Jules Garnier, has been imported by R. W. Bowden of this city. The chief feature of the publication is, of course, the illustrations, which, reproduced from oil paintings of life-size figures, have formerly been only accessible to the collector at extravagant prices.

"Will the Chinese Lift Up Their Heads" is the name of the pamphlet which Little, Brown & Co. are publishing. It is a study of the social conditions now North and South, and would seem specially timely following the recent publications by W. H. Thomas and Booker T. Washington.

"Jack Hazlehurst," a new novel from the pen of Mrs. E. L. Voynich, has just come from the press of J. B. Lippincott Company. Mrs. Voynich will be remembered as the author of "The Gadfly." Her new story appears to be one of sentiment and vitality, into which has been woven a thesis on several moral questions which are believed to perplex the youth of England, the treatment of the problem which guide some of those who believe they are fulfilling their highest duty in dealing unsparingly with moral lapses. Jack Haxlehurst, the hero of the story, is a type which is very generally misunderstood, and Mrs. Voynich's analysis of his characteristics varying conditions appears to be out of the ordinary.

"The Human World," Chapters, which appeared in Lippincott's Magazine during the past year, have been collected and published in book form by J. B. Lippincott Company, under the name of "Life As We Find It," by George Haddon. The story deals with the doings of Grant and Chester Lee, who, on the death of their father, are left to battle for themselves.

"My Chinese Notebook" is a charming description of life in Pekin, by Miss Isabella Bird, while Chief Justice Fuller is the author of "Liberty." In it is depicted the adventures, real or imaginary, which befell this writer while making a transatlantic trip in one of our first-class ocean greyhounds, the conversations, discussions, and good cheer of a smoker gathering—as it would appear by chance—of some trip or a dozen men who were bent on enjoying themselves. Judging the book by its numerous appeals to the risible faculties, there is no doubt that women, to whom the intense abuse of the steamer's smoking room are supposed to be sealed book, as it were, will enjoy it quite as much.

A most excellent guide to persons who are gradually forming private collections of libraries is the "Bulletin of New Books," which is issued twice a month by the Book Lovers' Library of New York and other cities. The bulletin give full descriptions of ten or a dozen current books which are deemed the most significant and possibly permanent; in various departments of literature. The current bulletin includes all that the prospective purchaser or reader would care to know about "The Evolution of Immortality," by S. D. McConnell; "By Land and Sky," by the Rev. John M. Bacon; "Historical Memoirs of the Emperor Alexander I.," by Mme. la Comtesse de Choiseul-Gouffier; "Empresses of France," by H. A. Guerber; "The Stage Reminiscences of Mrs. Gilbert," edited by Charlotte M. Martin; "The Good Red Earth," by Eden Phillpotts; "The Heritage of Unrest," by Gwendolen Overton; "Answers of the Almighty," by Owen Johnson; "The Story of Sarah," by M. Louise Forehand; "The Successors of Mary the First," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "The Ways of the Service," by Frederick Palmer; "Under the Redwoods," by Bret Harte, and "Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament," by George Adam Smith.

A new book by Ralph Connor, "The Man from Glengarry," will come from the press of the Fleming H. Revell Company early in the autumn, after its run as a serial in The Outlook. "The Man from Glengarry" is a story of the East and the great Northwest; the early scenes are laid among that cosmopolitan society settled between the Ottawa River and the St. Lawrence. From the Indian lands the hero goes West and there faces, with his primitive Ideas and simple principles, the new and wild life of the frontier.

Prof. Alexander C. Flick of the Department of History, Syracuse University, is the author of a juvenile book entitled "History in Rhyme and Jingles," which will be issued shortly by the Saalfield Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio. The book will be illustrated by Prof. Carl T. Hawley of the Cowan College of Fine Arts. Prof. Flick was inspired to undertake the forthcoming book by the teachers, mothers, and kindergartners who have been up in arms against the unreality and exaggeration of the Mother Goose stories and other books dedicated to children. The same house will also shortly bring out "A Young Inventor's Trials," by Arthur M. Winfield, and "American Nights," by James A. Braden.

"Westerfelt," by Will N. Harben, being No. 6 of Harper & Brothers' Twelve American Novels for 1901, will be published this month. The scene of the tale is laid in Georgia, and it opens with the suicide of the supposed heroine in the second chapter, and we learn the Hero, John Westerfelt, whose thoughtless fickleness had caused the tragedy, stricken with remorse. Then the story deepens hapless, and presently the new heroine makes her appearance.

The Isaac H. Blanchard Company is preparing a second edition of that collection of short stories by Dr. Miles G. Hyde called "The Girl from Maine," also the thirty-fourth edition of Christmas Comic Home Up Stroat," by L. M. Hollis.

"The Crisis of Credulity," by Herbert M. Casson, which is about to issue from the press of Peter Eckler of this city, is an arraignment of mysticism, and particularly of Christian Science, in all its guises. The author's point of view is that of a twentieth century rationalist, and his purpose is to "draw the line sharply between what is rational and what is superstitious."

E. P. Dutton & Co. are about to bring out a new and revised edition of the English translation of Baron de Hugel-Anna Weir's "The Land of the Almighty," with new and important illustrations. This work in its original form has long been a classic in France.

"The Velvet Glove" is a new title for Henry James' English edition of "The Better Sort," which Scribner's will issue in the Autumn. The scene is laid in Northern Spain, near the last quarter of the nineteenth century and deals with the endeavors of the Jesuits to secure the fortune of a young girl by dooming her into religion, the penalty being revealed by the Confessional. The story has for its basis the great Carlist rebellion, and all the characters are Spanish.

In spite of the fact that many public schools have abandoned the speller, there are still those left in the old fashion of teaching children to spell will be interested to learn that Ginn & Co. are publishing a speller upon a new plan. "The Gladiator Speller, with Word Studies and Dictionary Work," by J. H. Gladiator and Almon Lovell. A characteristic feature of this book is that it does not make correct spelling merely an end of necessity. The pupil is taught to reason and to use the dictionary, with the result, it is believed, that he will cease to groan at the spelling of words.

The Jones Publishing Company of Boston, has a compilation in one act entitled "When Mirth Must," by Edward Payson Jackson and Everit Rupert Terhune, the scene of which is laid in that part of old Faneuil known as the University. There are also stories and sketches from the pens of Katherine Lee Bates, William Arnold, E. S. Brooks, La Touche Hancock, F. Bruce Hobson, John O'Dreams, Miss De Garmo Spalding, and Harold Child.

"The Praise of Folly," which is announced by Peter Eckler, is an English translation from the Latin of "Encomium Moriæ" of Erasmus, which has since held the foremost place among the writings of this eminent scholar. The present issue is enriched with nearly 100 illustrations, designed and drawn by Hans Holbein.

"Heart and Steel," by Henrietta Dana Skinner, which Harper & Brothers are to publish this month, has most of its scenes in old Detroit. It is not, however, a historical novel, but one of character study, travel, and adventure. The scene shifts to Paris, Cuba, and back to Michigan.

A new story by Neil Munro, author of "John Splendid" and "Gilian the Dreamer" is in preparation by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is called the "Gateless Barrier," and is a story of character and adventure, mostly in Scotland and France, and to some extent upon the sea, the period being about 1793. The story incidentally deals with a portion of the Jacobite romance hitherto untouched in fiction and founded, to some extent, on recently discovered documents.

"Hills of God," a romance by Elia Peattie Lane, which will be published toward the end of the month by D. Appleton & Co., has the distinction of being illustrated by several of the author's personal friends who are well-known artists and sculptors, and an attempt has been made to produce the illusion of a series of reproductions from an old family portfolio. The result is a charming set of pictures, some of the figures of which are said to be recognizable.

Wilbur F. Pixley, who has an article in the June number of The Bookman on the first Duke of Marlborough, has just completed a novel, the scenes of which are laid in Southeastern Ohio and in a settlement of the east side in New York.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are to publish "Nietzsche as Critic, Philosopher, Poet and Prophet." The work gives a general view of the writings of Nietzsche. The first three parts consist of a series of classified extracts from all his books, exhibiting him successively as critic, philosopher, and poet; the fourth part, "Nietzsche as Prophet," consists solely of extracts from "Thus Spake Zarathustra." There will be an introduction indicating Nietzsche's position, in which is incorporated a sketch of his life and a brief account of each of his works.

Dreyfus's "Five Years of My Life" is now in the second edition.

The third volume of "The Encyclopædia Biblica" will be published by The Macmillan Company in October. The work of the fourth volume is also well under way for publication early in the spring of 1902.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish next week Henry Savage Landor's "Across the Alps," "The Abandoned Farm," by Sydney Herman Preston; "The Mediterranean Race," being a study of the early European peoples, by G. Sergi; four volumes in the Dickens Authentic Edition, "Sketches by Boz," "Barnaby Rudge," "The Old Curiosity Shop," and "Oliver Twist," and "Decorative Florence," by J. Pogg.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in progress the translation of a new work by the author of "The Forest Schoolmaster," Peter Rosegger. It is called "Der Gottsucher," which has been literally construed as "The Gold Seeker." It is a tale of Styria, and has been illustrated by Professor Stauber.

"Days Like These," by Edward Townsend, and "The House de Mar," by Marquerite Merington Potter, published by Harper & Brothers May 25, have each gone into second editions.

A new nature book, entitled "Southern Wild Flowers and Trees," is in preparation at the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is by Alice Lounsberry as author. Miss Ellis Rowan as artist, and is designed for popular and systematic study of the great variety of plant life in the South. Mrs. Rowan's fine work in reproducing nature in colors is well known. Her pictures of trees, plants, and flowers are not merely conventionalized copies, but in each picture she succeeds in conveying something of the atmosphere and movement of the surrounding nature as well.

A new volume in the Biological Series of the Cambridge Natural Science Manuals, under the editorship of Arthur E. Shipley, is "Lectures on the History of Physiology During the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries," by Sir Michael Foster, Secretary of the Royal Society. The author has attempted to weave into the story of ideas the stories of the personal lives of the men who gave birth to those ideas, partly in order to add to the human interest of the tale.

"On Board a Whaler," by H. G. Hammond, with illustrations by H. G. Burgess, will be brought out early in the Autumn by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is the record of personal experience, put into story form, and will particularly appeal to youth who love the sea and its traditions and realities.

"Israel Putnam, Farmer, Pioneer, Major General," by William Farrand Livingston, is the next volume in the American Men of Energy Series, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, to appear in the Fall.

"The Snow Cap Sister," by Ruth McEnery Stuart, will be brought out next week by Harper & Brothers in a new paper edition.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, May 30.—"A Daughter of New France," Miss Mary Catherine Crowley's story of the founding of Detroit, has reached its fourth edition, following in the footsteps of all the novels really founded upon Parkman's history, which seems to have more vivifying power for writers of fiction than any history written in English. All of the novels issued this spring by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have been very successful, and the most original among them, "The Master Knot of Human Fate," seems likely to be the chief subject of conversation among those to whom the Summer is a time of leisure. Those who are removing the city social struggle by the seashore or those ferociously improving their minds in Summer schools will find no time for it, but for once a journalist's novel has made something of a sensation. It is no secret that "Ellis" means "L. S.," and that Mrs. L. S. Meredith of The Rocky Mountain News is the author of the book. It is hinted here and there that the author of "Truth Dexter" is a journalist also, and that a little ingenuity will show his real name concealed under that of Sydney McCall, but what will not some persons say?

The July Atlantic is to be a Summer number, not in being entirely frivolous, but in containing certain Summer poems, by Messrs. James Russell Taylor, Arthur Ketchum, John Burroughs, Wilfred Campbell, Duncan Campbell Scott, Meredith Nicholson, and L. S. Porter, together with some brief Summer stories and sketches. Mr. A. P. Winston will write of "Sixteenth Century Trusts," but his paper will scarcely console those objecting to the twentieth century variety; Prof. Bon will represent science with an astronomical paper; Mr. F. A. Hilliard will discuss Boswell and his masterpiece; Mr. Louis Dyer will contribute a paper on King Alfred, who is coming to be a very real figure in the popular novels in these days, after passing some centuries as a mere nursery story hero, and Miss Kate Stephens will write of "The New England Woman," a subject suggesting considerable range, from the prophetess of Christian Science to Margaret Winthrop and Miss Sarah Orne Jewett.

Readers of "Audrey" may be interested in knowing that the Rev. Dr. Newman's

Bird Lovers Should Send

for illustrated circular concerning "The Home Life of Wild Birds," (by FRANCIS H. HERRICK, Department of Biology, Adelbert College,)—a book which revolutionizes the study of nest life. Hitherto writers on the subject have had to depend for illustration on imaginary pictures or long-range photographs, or photographs of tame birds, or even of stuffed birds. Mr. Herrick has observed and photographed the family life of the wildest birds at a distance of about two feet from the nest. The 141 illustrations of this book form a collection of unparalleled interest and importance. Quarto, $2.50 net; $2.75 by mail.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 27 & 29 West 23d St., New York.

Home Life of Wild Birds.

The Future War-ship

Rear-Admiral PHILIP HICHBORN, U. S. N.

IN THE JUNE 6th ISSUE OF

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

In this article the former chief constructor of the United States Navy describes the vast advance that has been made in war-ships during the last 20 years, questioning whether the next 20 years will see equal strides in the improvement of arms and armor.

In this number also will begin Molly Elliot Seawell's spirited serial story of newspaper life,

"THE GREAT SCOOP."

This and the two following issues will be sent to any address for ten cents.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

"Century of Baptist Achievement" lays claim to Miss Mary Johnston as a Baptist author.

Notes from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—On Wednesday night last, at the Broad Street Theatre, the Operatic Society of this advancing burgh produced Rostand's "Les Romanesques." This bald statement of fact is entirely inadequate. Not only did the performance enjoy added interest in that this was the first stage rendering in English of this comedy edition of "Romeo and Juliet," but it was in itself deserving of high praise. The society's productions have heretofore been marked by elaborateness plus no little dramatic skill plus (again) a nice literary sense. "Les Romanesques" was all of this, and was received with an enthusiasm surpassing even that which last year greeted Ibsen's "A Doll's House." While, on the face of it, the affair was very largely social, it possessed also a dramatic and literary significance not to be ignored.

The Rostand spirit of misty romanticism was all there, in spite of certain liberties which Henry Starr Richardson had perforce taken with the book as written. Further than this the cast was without exception thoroughly en rapport with the French poet's theme, presenting it with a charm and naïveté which was assisted but never concealed by artistic scenery, elaborate costumes, and light effects which were above criticism.

The cast was as follows: Sylvette, Miss Hilda Baldwin; Percinet, Henry Starr Richardson; Bergamin, William Merriman Price; Straforel, Charles F. Zeigler; Pasquinot, Henry Jouvier; Musidan, Miss Gertrude Barron; Hixtus, Ralph Woods, and the Notary, Wallace Irvin. More than casual mention must be made of Miss Barron's little romance, written by Erik Meyer-Helmund, and of the efforts put forth by Mrs. Florence Earle Coates, the society's President, which so largely contributed to the unprecedented success of the performance.

"J. Devlin—Boss," is a Philadelphia rendering of "The Honorable Peter Stirling." This is not to say that Francis Churchill Williams has trespassed on the preserves of Paul Leicester Ford further than to temper politics with true love. It may even be said that Mr. Williams has gone his predecessor in this branch of fiction one better, for not only has he reproduced in little the unsavory political methods of the modern "ring" quite as ably for Pennsylvania as Mr. Ford did the New York City, but his love story is far more human and convincing than was that of the Honorable Peter. Devlin is a man with the strength of character of private morals, amid the darkness of heart which are associated with characters farthest removed from politics. He is a man of honor in his personal dealings, a philosopher, a champion of women, one whose name "made a cradle at a baby's mouth." And this man, a local political leader not only known but easily gauged, is to show the public that there is to many a "boss" a side not wholly weak, and very lovable. The Lippincotts now have the book in press.

Those noted of an interest more than local saw that Col. McClure's first fruits of his late-won leisure is to be called "To the Pacific and Return," that Philadelphia society turned out in force to honor the recent marriage of Owen Johnson to Miss Stanbury, and that "Fanny" pleasurably broke the sedulous monotony of the great conclusions of the great festivals by ridiculing Cousin Jane and the Little Minister with her inimitable talk in the Witherspoon Auditorium the other day.

The event of the week in Philadelphia's art world was the exhibition of the year's work of the students of the Academy of Fine Arts. It included studies in clay, color, and black and white, from life, from the antique, from composition, and in original modeling. Only a most favorable criticism may justly be passed on the showing, as a whole. The work in general was quite on a level with the best student work abroad, and has been surpassed by none in this country. It is marked not only by considerable ability, but is of unusual evenness; it shows not only good technical training, but laudable enthusiasm and energy.

Much of the interest of the occasion centred about the prize awards, in which Miss May Peet of this city carried off the honors, winning not only the second Toppan prize of $500, but the $600 traveling scholarship. In this latter competition, Ella Hergesheimer and Edwin Droegkman received honorable mention with lesser scholarships, and Carrie Hillyard and Emilie Zeckwer such mention without scholarship. The first Toppan prize ($300) went to Helen W. Miller.

The Edmund Stewardson sculpture prize of $100 was awarded to Charles A. Wasson of Richmond, Ind.; Albert Laessle, honorable mention; the anatomy prizes to Ella Hergesheimer and Dorothy Wendell, and the zoological prizes to Walter Bridley and Agnes Vander Bueckeu.

The coming fortnight will see the closing exhibitions at most of the other art schools. The work of the Drexel students is to be on view during the week of June 3, as is also that of the Women's School of Design. The latter holds its commencement on the last day of this month, Col. A. K. McClure delivering the closing address.

With the end of the year's art study most of Philadelphia's artists are packing up to exchange the cobbles hymned by Mr. Dobson for the fresh fields of an older poet. Ben Foster goes to his country studio at Cornwall, Conn.; Elliot Daingerfield to the North Carolina mountains, Clifford Grayson to Brittany and J. L. Wood to Northern Italy. William Sartain also goes abroad, but to the City of Paris, while E. West Cinedinat will spend the greater part of his vacation in New York finishing his illustrations for a number of books.

Speaking of this wedding of art and literature, it is to be mentioned that several of Philadelphia's younger artists are busy at it. Alice Barber Stephens, Sarah Stillwell, Ellen B. Thompson, and Anna Betts are all of them at work on Hawthorne, whose novels are to be brought out in profusely illustrated form by the Houghton house for the Christmas trade. Mrs. Stephens has been assigned "The Marble Faun," Miss Stillwell "The Snow Image," and the Misses Thompson and Betts "The House of Seven Gables."

Mrs. G. Brown Kennedy is executing eighteen drawings of children for the Ladies' Home Journal, and Miss Charlotte Harding the pictures for a story to appear in the July Century.

Another Philadelphia illustrator, though of greater renown, William Martin Johnson, is soon to assume the duties of art editor of the Delineator.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Mrs. E. C. MEAD FOSS, Darien, Conn.: "If 'H. M. F.' of New York City recently asked about Mrs. Baxter Ann Rogers and the author of 'Billy Bray,' Mrs. Rogers was a noted Methodist in the time of Wesley, and was a great help to him in his religious work. The author of 'Billy Bray' and of several others describing the quaint lives of people in the Rev. Hawk Guy Forum, who united the names among the sons of Samuel. These books can all be found at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, where the Methodist Book Concern is situated."

ERNEST THORNTON, 326 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, New York City: "The name of the author of the section on Napoleon, edited by 'H. C.' of Columbia University, in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of May 25, is Charles Phillips, (1786-1859). The passages are slightly misquoted by 'H. C.,' and should be as follows:

"'He compromised no criterion but success; he worshipped no God but ambition.'

"'The whole Continent trembled at beholding the audacity of his designs and the miracle of their execution.'

"'Grand, gloomy, and peculiar, he sat upon the throne a sceptred hermit, wrapt in the solitude of his own originality.'"

"MAURICE," Third Avenue, New York City: "Kindly inform me if there are any books in the style of Miss Woolridge's 'The Dream: Its Laws and Its Technique.'"

The ideal book on the art of playwriting will probably never be written. An excellent guide is Prof. Alfred Hennequin's "Art of Playwriting," 1890, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25. No book can ever teach any one how to write a play, but careful study of the best plays of the last forty years and of the productions of such men as Arthur W. Pinero will be instructive. Most of Pinero's best plays and of those of his contemporaries and immediate predecessors are in printed form, and a list will be sent to our correspondent if he forward his full name and address. Many treatises on the subject of playwriting are of little use.

"H.," Germantown, Penn.: "Some one told me once the name of the rarest work of William Hazlitt, the essayist, but I have forgotten. Can you assist?"

This is "Liber Amoris; or, The New Pygmalion," which appeared in London in 1825 without the author's name. The first edition is worth from $15 to $20, according to condition, and is quite scarce. The J. B. Lippincott Company publishes a reprint at $6.

"C. ST. L. B.," Arecibo, Porto Rico: "Will you kindly tell me the names of American or other publications which accept or reject which do not buy manuscripts? The accepting short stories for payment each month that I have them read mostly all of them and would like very much to get some idea of where they might be offered shortly, or what class I might offer to have them criticised collectively. Will you also kindly tell me if with a certain number of words duly received by a publisher, they are counted each and every one, or by the average to a page?"

We would refer our correspondent to the Author's Agency, 1123 Broadway, New York City, which can probably give her better advice as to the publication of translations than could THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Usually the number of words in a MS. are counted on an average to the page—that is, when the pages are uniform in size and spacing.

R. HOWLAND, Sherwood, N. Y.: "Kindly tell me the authorship of the old story of 'The Last Man.'"

ISAAC W. JENKINS, Sumter, S. C.: "Could you inform me whose words are these, and where can they be found? 'On the banks of the Wabash, far away, the moonlight sleeps serenely and peaceful.' And who is the author of the following: '[illegible] is a Michigander—I am in the second [illegible].'"

HENRY SCHUMACHER, 242 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, New York City: "Please tell me where I have many different kinds of books were printed about Neil Gwynn, by whom written, and by whom printed, and at what price."

Several books have been written about Eleanor Gwynne, (1650-1687.) The earliest is John Seymour's "Memoirs of the Life of Eleanor Gwinn," London, 1752; the best is Peter Cunningham's "Story of Nell Gwynn and the Sayings of Charles the Second," London, 1852, now out of print in this edition. A reprint of it can be had for $2 from the J. B. Lippincott Company, and H. B. Wheatley's edition for $1.25 from J. F. Harper, New York City.

"M. C. H.," 19 John R. Street, Detroit, Mich.: "Can you kindly print the New York address of Samuel L. Clemens, and the London address of William L. Alden, William Archer, and W. E. Henley?"

A letter addressed to Mr. Clemens, in care of Harper & Brothers, would surely reach him. The address of W. L. Alden is 61 Claudendale Road, London, S. W.; the address of William Archer, care of London World, 1 York Street, Covent Garden, and that of W. E. Henley, 21 Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W. C.

GEORGE B. FOSTER, 230 East Fifteenth Street, New York City: "What is the value of these books, by Samuel G. Drake: 'Annals of Witchcraft in New England and Elsewhere in the United States,' Boston, 1869, 326 copies printed; 'The Witchcraft Delusion in New England,' Roxbury, 1866, three volumes, 300 printed, and 'Records of Salem Witchcraft,' Roxbury, 1865, 315 printed?"

Drake's "Annals of Witchcraft" is worth from $6 to $6.50; his "Witchcraft Delusion" brought last season $8 and $12, and his "Records of Salem Witchcraft" is worth about $5.

WILLIAM WALCHER, 102 Stuyvesant Avenue, New York City: "Who is the author of a poem called 'Land Ahoy!'? It refers to the singing of a nightingale, I think."

Théophile Julius Henry Marsiale, the English composer and musician, and author of many charming concert songs. The idea of the song is taken from the Swedish. Perhaps some of our readers may know the original, which has found its way into English verse on several occasions.

CLAUD GATCH, Salem, Oregon: "Who publishes a good edition of 'The Letters of Junius,' legible type, suitable for a library?"

The best edition of Junius's "Letters" is that published in Bohn's Library by the Macmillan Company, in two volumes, each $1. This contains all the notes of Woodfall's and other important editions, an essay on the authorship, fac similes of Junius's handwriting, and an elaborated index.

MRS. M. E. W. SHERWOOD, in reply to the query of Reader, Concord Plains, Penn., as to her opinion of a series of historical lectures by Dr. Lieber, sent a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, in which she says: "I was a very intimate friend of Dr. Lieber, lectured at the house of Mrs. Thomas Ewbank, founded for several Winters by himself and Mrs. Lieber, and he was introduced by Dr. Lieber, and that is the connection with Columbia College. I heard several of the lectures, but believe that he has been dead many years."

THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL

ALICE OF OLD VINCENNES

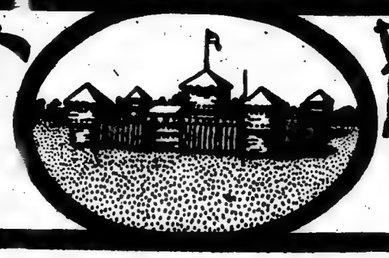

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Maurice Thompson's "Alice of Old Vincennes" is a delightful and instructive story of Revolutionary days in the West.

The New York Herald says, "'Alice of Old Vincennes' is quite the best of romances dealing with the Revolution."

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250 best old and new songs, 200 instrumental selections, 400 great composers. Fully Edited, Superbly Illustrated, Published in every home where there is a piano. Send free for examination. Send postal for specimen page containing 6 complete compositions.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, 78 Fifth Ave., New York.

Victims of Circumstances.*

It is rather difficult to decide just who is the victim of circumstances in Miss Anthony's book of that name. Chance seems to have more or less to do with the molding of all the characters that figure between its covers—and the reader is about as much a victim as any one else. The book, however, has the virtue of not being built entirely upon the preconceived lines of the ordinary novel, but abounds in mild surprises. The right girl marries the wrong man, and the right man doesn't marry at all. Then, too, when we have recovered from the shock of our first disappointment of Springy's marriage the beautiful City spoils all our revived hopes on the subject by not marrying the hero. Characters the reader had obliged out for some special feature come to naught, and are crowded out by minor people who seem determined to occupy the centre of the stage in spite of everybody. Courtenay, who started out to be such an important person, reaches the climax of his career when he shoots a man—and, alas! doesn't even kill him—and then sinks into a state of innocuous desuetude. And the last we hear of him he is in Chicago or some other Western town, affiliating with "the dogs."

Mr. Floyd, who is introduced apparently for the main purpose of trying the reader's patience and occupying space, seems to have nothing to do but play the glutton and gossip, which latter occupation does not appear to amount to much since no one pays any attention to him. And how could a woman of Madame Trevor's strength of character and will power tolerate the nicknames of "Springy" and "City" for two such very pretty young ladies as her grandchildren were?

On the whole, it is a pity that circumstances were such that few of Miss Anthony's characters rose to, and none above, the level of mediocrity. Which motto in all things seems to have been a literal acceptance of the exhortation, "Do that which lies nearest thee": there is no striving for a part, and, alas! no getting it. The book is not calculated to stir the pulse and inspire heroism. For it seems to preach the hopelessness of outwitting chance; the doctrine that our lives are laboured for us by a power over which we have little control. If the last thing reading users of Miss Anthony have needed her book supply.

*A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES. A Story of American Life. By [illegible]. 12mo, pp. [illegible]. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

STATEN ISLAND.

Two Large Volumes Dealing with Its History From Very Early Times.*

Richmond County has always been known as the suburb of New York most favored by nature, owing to the diversity of its surface, its chains of wooded hills, its picturesque valleys, plains, and salt marshes, and the incomparable views it has of the ocean, the Lower Bay, Narrows, Upper Bay, Kill von Kull, Newark Bay, and Orange Mountains. Now that it is a part of Greater New York, and landmarks are disappearing through the increase of buildings, there is good reason for a comprehensive history by some one who appreciates its natural beauties and probable destiny, yet is sufficiently versed in its past to present an agreeable picture of the island under Indian, Dutch, and English rule. Mr. Ira K. Morris has a right good will to be all this for Staten Island, and more. What he has done is to give short biographies of persons of more or less note still living on the island, together with their portraits, also brief accounts of men who have lived there in the past; also mention of those who have sojourned there or merely visited the island, such as Aaron Burr, Santa Anna, Garibaldi, Lafayette. He speaks of the Indians and the Dutch. But sense of proportion is not accorded him. The volumes are weighed down by a mass of statements regarding people who are of no earthly interest to any one save their descendants. If mentioned at all they should have been relegated to an appendix. No plan seems to have been followed by the author. His sequence of chapters has no logical point, so that he both wearies and confuses his readers. The result is a couple of large volumes which may serve as a work of reference for the use of persons desirous of looking up certain families or individuals; but cannot be recommended to the general reader.

Mr. Morris has got together a lot of curious and perhaps useful facts, but he cannot handle them to advantage; he cannot fuse them together into a clear statement which would give the reader the feeling that the author has his materials well in hand, and will use them to explain and elucidate the situation of the island now and in the past. In a word, instead of commanding his material, his material commands him.

Take the Dutch period, for example. He gives small account of what went on in Staaten Eylandt under the Dutch Governors. He cannot go to original sources, for he does not understand very simple Dutch words, such as names ending in "se." Thus he says, (II., 128.) "The first Winant in America was Wynant Pieterse. (in English Peter Winant,)" when he should have said the first Winant was Wynant, the son of Pieter. He might have seen this from the name of the first emigrant's son, who was baptised Pieter Wynantse, i. e., Pieter, the son of Wynant, the grandson having received his grandfather's name. Again, in the account of the Vanderbilt family he says: "Jan Aoertsen Van der Bilt arrived in America from (van) der Bilt or Byit, the hill in Holland, about 1650." The name van der Bilt is found in Holland just as van der Deckse; there was a publisher of the name in Amsterdam. The first settler therefore came from no Bilt in Holland, but brought the name with him, some ancestor having been presented with the name by his neighbors in order to specify which Jan or Pieter or Willem was meant —Jan of the Bilt rather than Jan of the quay, &c.

These failings do not prevent Mr. Morris's work from being of use hereafter as a storehouse of facts, names, and historical data. The reader must not expect a consecutive account of the development of the island, nor an explanation of the singular favor in which Staten Island once stood as a place for the villas of well-to-do New Yorkers, and the causes of the change that have taken place. The reasons are delicate, having to do with a lack of public spirit among the owners of these villas, largely composed of men too eager to be rich to give time to their duties as landowners; also, it had to do with local politics. The mismanagement of the ferries as a prime cause for the retardation of the island down to the present day is not part of this historian's task; yet one might suppose that having a chance to score the people who tolerated such abuses and to point out a way of escape, he would have taken advantage of it. Instead of telling the story of narrowmindedness and shortsightedness which has kept Staten Island back, he prefers to throw the matter into the hands of the Deity. (II., p. 496:) "God in His boundless providence has dealt with liberal hand in the formation of this superb island. * * * The Hand that holds forever in its hollow the destiny of mankind—the Hand that make the world and polished the stars—in it we must place the future of our Eden Island home. In it we must rest our every interest as a people and trust to its All-wise guidance for peace and prosperity."

It is more than likely that Mr. Morris will publish a second edition of his history of Staten Island, when he may find it possible to remodel his work very thoroughly in the interest of the general reader. When he does so, perhaps he will furnish one map showing Richmond Borough's relation to New York and New Jersey, and another giving the water courses and hills of the borough. Mr. N. F. Barrett, the landscape architect, made a very excellent design for the old county just before it was merged in Greater New York, in which he showed how the hills, ponds, and water courses might be set apart as a chain of parks, leaving the rest of the land for solid streets and the fringes of the system of parks for more costly villa property. This would be important as a guide for the changes that are imminent as the island becomes built up. A clever feature of this system of parks was a suggestion for trolley lines running along the face of Grimes Hill and Todt Hill, but below their crests, so that those who used the trolleys would have a constant succession of the superb views of bay, Narrows, and ocean unrolled before them as they passed from St. George, the general landing place, to New Dorp and Richmond, and so around to Port Richmond and New Brighton. The island has no park worthy of the name, the effort to include the Silver Lake region having met at Albany the hostility of representatives who were working for the other boroughs, but would not grant Staten Island anything. Mr. Morris would do well to make himself the champion of the borough he loves so much and enter his protest against its treatment as a portion of Greater New York that pays more than its fair proportion of taxes yet receives no favors.

*MORRIS'S MEMORIAL HISTORY OF STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK. In two volumes. Ira K. Morris. Published by the author, West New Brighton, Staten Island. No date.

Discoveries in Ancient Britain.*

Mr. Del Mar is the author of several works, "The Middle Ages Revisited; or, the Roman Government and Religion from Augustus to the Fall of Constantinople," "The Worship of Augustus Caesar from a Study of Coins, &c. Establishing a New Chronology of History and Religion," "The Venus di Milo; Its History and Its Art," and "Ancient Britain," now under review.

From these titles it will be seen that his work is unusual, radical, and possibly subversive. In this volume he wishes for a new reading of European history based upon archaeological evidence, and gives his reasons for this wish in detail. His opinion of the monk as the custodian of literature and the purveyor of learning is vigorously stated. Speaking of the recovery of classical literature consequent on the fall of Constantinople in 1204, he says: "A passion to read, to devour, the contents of these immured books, seized upon every cultivated person. The myrmidons of the pontificate had spent nearly a thousand years in scouring the world for classical manuscripts, which were sent to the Vatican and destroyed or else mutilated or stuffed with base forgeries. With the design to perpetuate their rule of superstition they had deliberately built up a world of darkness, to search within which was a sin, and to look beyond it a crime; yet in a single day the fruit of all this planting was placed in jeopardy" (by the diffusion of classic literature by the hands of the lay Crusaders.)

This contention that classic literature was suppressed is not the only assertion. The author believes that the Northern Sagas and traditions were falsified, and the true history of the races destroyed in the interests of the ecclesiastical claim and the view held of Rome as the explanation of all European history. The literature of Europe paints the ancient world in black, and to it the races of Europe seem barbarous indeed.

Following a very interesting discussion of the origin of the name Britain, which he believes was derived from Scandinavian (Gothic) sources, our author says that Britain was known to the Phoenicians a thousand years before our era, to the Veneti of the Euxine at a still earlier date, to the Greeks, as shown by Herodotus, and to the East Indians, who got their tin from it.

The author says as to its settlement:

On attentive reflection and inquiry I am convinced that the Picts came from Scythia (a Gothic race) * * * and that the Picts were Scandinavian emigrants who passed from Norway into the country now called Scotland long before the Romans visited this island, and were not of the Celtic but of the Gothic race.

The inclination of the Baltic coasts in the 'Germany' of Tacitus and their subsequent inclusion in the 'Teutonic race' has led to endless confusion. If the Saxons, Goths, Normanns, Veneti, call them what you will, are shown to be of German descent, then they were vassals of Rome. Tacitus advances this theory in describing the scope of Germania; Charlemagne enforced it with the sword, and the Roman Church, devoted centuries to the purpose, patiently worked it into the language, customs, and annals of the north."

"Yet there was not a grain of truth in it; the Saxons, or Northmen, and the Germans have teleologically nothing in common." "The sweeping use of the word Germany has introduced so much confusion into the study of the ancient tribes of Europe." "The terms Goths, Jutes, Angles, Saxons, Salic Franks, and Northmen are convertible." "Ancient Saxony was a Gothic province which included all the maritime States on the southern coasts of the Baltic and the North Sea, and it was from various parts of this province that aid was obtained for those attacks in Roman Britain which, extended over several hundred years, ended in the establishment of the heptarchical kingdoms. The insurgents were Goths and polytheists. They were not Slavs, they were not Teutons, they were not Alemanni, (Germans,) they were chiefly Anglesh-men, and they called their new conquest Angleland, and so their descendants remain, and so their land is called to-day."

This tall and powerful, fair-haired, blue-eyed race, accustomed to the sea, these Gothic peoples, now command both sides of the Atlantic. They have "great physical endurance, the love of freedom, of home, of fireside, the fear of God, and abhorrence of plotting, mystery, or subterfuge."

Upon this Gothic foundation has been reared constitutional government, supremacy of law, right of assemblage, representation in the comitia, trial by jury, and the restriction of the Church to spiritual affairs.

"It would be interesting to trace the origins of the Gothic races and their many developments, and both interesting, useful, and necessary to trace their immense influence upon Southern as well as Northern Europe. Perhaps we might find here that explanation of European history we now lack. But we must forego these pleasures and refer our readers to this insistent volume, and possibly to the author's kindred works. This volume contains evidences in the notes and bibliographical table of great reading, and in it, if much learning hath not made the author mad, the student of history will find much profit—and many savory intellectual shocks.

*ANCIENT BRITAIN in the Light of Modern Archæological Discoveries. By Alexander Del Mar, former Director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, &c. One volume. 8vo. Pp. 280. New York: The Cambridge Encyclopaedia Company. 1900. $2.

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The publication of Volumes III. and IV. of "A History of the Four Georges and William IV.," by the McCarthys, father and son, completes an important piece of historical work worthy both of its subject and of its distinguished authors. There is surely no more interesting period in English history than that included between the accession of George III. and the opening of the Victorian era, and therefore little excuse for even the dullest of historians not to be inspired to eloquence; but the Messrs. McCarthy have even exceeded what was naturally to be expected from their skill as writers and their ability as historians. Not a few of their chapters have all the brilliance and wit of an essayist's best work, and all are equal to holding closely the reader's attention. While not in the slightest degree neglecting the great political events of the time, the authors have arrived at an estimate of the historical period by a study of its foremost men, rather than of the details of party politics. Scant courtesy is shown to the royal personages who cumbered the ground of England during the latter half of the eighteenth century, but there were plenty of other men in those days who towered above the general level, and who furnish to the authors of this work magnificent subjects for character studies and comparative estimates—Edmund Burke, Charles James Fox, the younger Pitt, Warren Hastings, Horace Walpole, John Wilkes, and a long list of eminent statesmen, soldiers, and literary men are analysed with a power and minuteness that make an indelible impression and preclude the possibility of their ever again becoming to the readers of these pages the lay figures which historical persons are so apt to be.

People and events are discussed with a fairness and a dispassionate justice truly admirable. In fact, it is hard to see how even the most patriotic American can find any fault with the history of the American Revolution here presented. Full credit is given to the Colonists and full blame to the stupid Englishmen who conducted affairs in the Mother Country. The third volume, which is devoted to the time of George III., will be most thoroughly appreciated by readers on this side of the Atlantic. They can but be proud of their country and their countrymen as they compare the intelligence, the patience, and the brave persistence of the American rebels as here delineated, with the blind stupidity and greed of the English Parliamentary leaders and the Government. The only conclusion to be drawn from these volumes is that the Colonies had every petty grievance to bear outside of the great one of "taxation without representation," while the English Government had simply no defense for its acts, and none is attempted.

With the death of Queen Victoria so freshly in mind, one is irresistibly led to consider with some curiosity the estimate here given of her three immediate predecessors. It could hardly have been pleasant reading for her Majesty, for three men more utterly lacking in the mental, not to say moral, attributes properly belonging to kingly character, as conventionally understood, it would be impossible to find in the usual walks of life. By contrast their brilliant Ministers shine with redoubled splendor. The authors never fail to give prominence to this stupendous contrast, as in describing the journey of George III. and Pitt to London, subsequent to the announcement of his accession, they say:

Truly, this journey of the King and the Prime Minister from Kew to London was what George Meredith calls a "supreme ironic procession, with laughter of gods in the background." The ignorant, naïve young King led the way, the greatest living statesman in England followed after. One can hardly imagine a procession more supremely ironic. Almost all the whole range of human intellect was stretched out and exhausted by the living contrast between the King, who went first, and the Minister, who meekly went second. Pitt had made for young George III. a great empire, which it was the work of George III. not long after to destroy, so far as its destruction could be compassed by the stupidity of a man.

The last of the Georges the authors sum up in the remark that "the reign of George IV. saw great deeds and great men; it could have seen few men in all his realm less deserving a word of praise than George IV." The same thing, apparently, might be said with equal truth of his three predecessors, and we are impressed continually with the small amount of England's greatness that can be traced to the direct influence of her nominal rulers. Kings may be looked upon with admiration if they do nothing to obstruct the advance of civilisation during their reigns, but they often lack even that negative quality of greatness.

William IV., whose reign was distinguished by the presence of famous men and the establishment of great reform principles, is characterised by the authors as having "less of the quality of personal greatness than any other man of his realm." Things that rendered his lifetime memorable were done, not by him, but in spite of him, and often at the cost of huge trouble to his Ministers. Wonder grows as the chronicle of these five reigns unfolds—wonder that a great nation has so long endured the incubus of useless royalty. There is the bare chance that these volumes, by laying pitilessly bare the appalling inadequacy of five of England's Kings to the demands of their office, may lead to the extinction of the species.

*A HISTORY OF THE FOUR GEORGES AND OF WILLIAM IV. By Justin McCarthy and Justin Huntly McCarthy. In four volumes. Vols. III. and IV. 8vo. Pp. 348, 336. New York: Harper & Brothers.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, May 18.—There is one thing that a woman writer cannot do—that is, unless she is a Frenchwoman, with the talent of "Gyp." She cannot write of subjects of which no decent woman converses without writing in such a way as to disgust the reader. I am not maintaining that a woman should be limited as to the subjects which she wishes to treat. Personally I am inclined to think that Zola is right in insisting that there is nothing which cannot be lawfully written. At the same time the fact remains that while a man can occasionally write of the things generally called "improper" in a way that does not disgust one, a woman never tries to do the same thing without making a terrible failure. Probably it is to her credit that she does not know how to be improper in print and be at the same time amusing. At any rate, we might as well assume that this is true.

***

There is a lady whose pen name is "Victoria Cross," and she is not without a good deal of ability. She has just written a novel called "Anna Lombard," which no man should read immediately before dinner unless he wishes to lose his appetite. The book suggests the thought that "Victoria Cross" said to herself: "I will write a book in which I will say things that I should never dare to speak. People will then say that I am a writer of great boldness, originality, and power." The result, namely the novel called "Anna Lombard," is certainly entitled to be called a bold, or rather a brazen, book, but it is also a nauseating book. The author apparently wished to maintain the theory that a woman is as much entitled as a man to be unchaste—which is undoubtedly true, though not in the sense in which the writer meant it—and she has maintained this theory in a very plain-spoken manner. Possibly the book will strike some people as powerful. Most people will, however, regard it as disgusting. Zola's "Terre" was meant to be disgusting in parts, and it certainly was so. "Anna Lombard" was not intended to disgust the reader, but of the two it is to me far more disgusting than "La Terre."

***

Then there is Mrs. E. L. Voynich's new novel, "Jack Raymond." Mrs. Voynich unquestionably wanted to write a book that would have a good influence. She wished to make vice hateful. She had no desire to make her book notorious by improprieties of thought and speech. Moreover, the book is really an unusually clever novel, in spite of its faults. But the writer touches upon themes which, when touched upon by a woman, are disgusting. There is no other word to express the fact. She is decent in her language and her motives are beyond reproach. A man might have written the same sort of book and never once revolted his readers. A woman makes the attempt, and, with every desire to praise her, the fact remains that, like "Anna Lombard," "Jack Raymond" is not a book to be read before dinner by people of squeamish stomachs.

***

Finally, there is George Egerton's "Rosa Amorosa," a collection of imaginary love letters written by a woman who would have sickened any healthy man within a fortnight after marriage. If I had to place in the hands of a young girl one of "Gyp's" most characteristic novels, or George Egerton's "Rosa Amorosa," I should unhesitatingly select the former. There is nothing unhealthy about "Gyp's" books. They treat of vice with frankness, as if it was something quite natural and unobjectionable. The woman of the "Rosa Amorosa" did not know, apparently, that she was vicious through and through, and probably her creator never dreamed of it. Nevertheless, the letters are full of a morbid animalism that would revolt a healthy man, no matter if he were habitually vicious himself. The book is another of the many illustrations of the fact that women writers of Anglo-Saxon blood and training cannot write of "the dubious dairies" in a way to attract or amuse. They simply disgust us. Mr. Housman's Englishwoman was hysterical in her expressions, but she was not disgusting—though I will not say that she was not extremely tiresome. George Egerton's letter writer ought to have gone to a sensible physician, who would have forbidden her to touch pen and ink, and would have prescribed athletics and bromides for her trouble.

***

Speaking of Mr. Housman, The Candid Friend, which in its first number proved to the satisfaction of the editor that the author of the "Englishwoman's Love Letters" was Mrs. Clifford, has now accepted Mrs. Clifford's circumstantial and rather indignant denial, and has come to the tardy conclusion that they must have been written by Mr. Housman. The Candid Friend shows some improvement in its second number. It has a sort of autobiographical article by Mr. Bernard Shaw, which of course is amusing. Still, I shall be very much surprised if there proves to be room for the new paper.

***

Murray's Handbooks will no longer be published by the house of Murray, since they have been taken over by Mr. Stanford. There was a time when Murray was the only guidebook that an English-speaking person thought of using, but of late years the translated Baedekers have proved formidable rivals to the Murrays. This is a pity, at least so far as Italy is concerned. The tourist in Italy who is concerned with matters more important than cab fares, or who does not have to "do" Rome or Venice in two days, would find Murray much more satisfactory than Baedeker. I know all the Italian guidebooks of both Murray and Baedeker thoroughly, and have no hesitation in saying that Murray is by far the best for the man of some leisure and culture. But unfortunately that is not the sort of man who goes to Italy nowadays, and for the herd of tourists who have a week or a fortnight only in which to see all Italy, Baedeker is just the thing that will suit them.

***

The portrait of Mr. Henley in Literature is a most admirable one, considered as a faithful likeness, and it gives us reason to hope that the rest of the promised series will be both valuable and delightful. Those who do not know Mr. Henley personally will probably be somewhat surprised to see what manner of man he is in the flesh. The portrait shows us Mr. Henley at his best, and nobody can deny that it is a strong and attractive face.

***

The new Bashkirtseff letters and journal are out, and with the illustrations form a volume which most people will be anxious to see. The plainness with which the author speaks of several of her contemporaries was probably the reason why this portion of her journal was not published years ago. There is still a great deal more of the journal which remains unpublished, and which will doubtless see the light later. The letters between Marie Bashkirtseff and Guy de Maupassant are delightful, and it will be easily apparent to the reader that the lady came off by no means second best in the correspondence.

***

I meant last week to allude to Miss May Sinclair's new book entitled "Two Sides of a Question." It consists of two stories, both of which are decidedly above the average. I picked up the volume one evening by mistake for another book by an author who has an established fame, and as I read I thought how greatly that author had improved. Miss Sinclair's book stands in need of no such mistakes in order that it may find readers. Both the stories are bright and interesting, and will well repay the reader.

***

The sixpenny editions of novels which are seen on every bookstand were, it was said last year, a commercial failure. Possibly they have been at first, but at the present time they are decidedly successful and are seriously in the way of the six shilling books. They are by no means confined to books of a sensational character. I saw the other day a sixpenny edition of "Diane of the Crossways." If this goes on we shall before long have a sixpenny Walter Pater, or perhaps a sixpenny Herbert Spencer. I wish very much that we could have sixpenny editions in large type. At present nearly all the sixpenny books are printed in type that is a joy to the ambitious oculist.

***

Mr. George Somers Layard has written a delightful biography of the late Mrs. Lynn Linton, who was in many respects the most remarkably literary woman of her time. The biography is well constructed, since it permits Mrs. Linton to show herself as she was by means of her letters and conversations, and it cannot fail to become popular. I never met Mrs. Linton, which was always a cause of regret to me, for among the throng of women writers that we now have among us she was the one who, to the heart of a woman, united the brain of a man.

***

The press seems practically unanimous in the judgment that the publication of Dreyfus's Diary was a mistake. Of course, I heartily agree with this judgment, since it was my own, formed as soon as I had read the first half dozen pages of the book. There was no sufficient reason for its publication, and it will do much to make people weary of the name of Dreyfus.

***

Sir Edwin Arnold is now quite blind, and there seems to be little reason to hope that he will regain his sight. His general health also leaves much to be desired. He is probably paying the penalty for that overwork which is usually the lot of the successful journalist. When a man is spoken of as a brilliant journalist, it is time that his true friends took the alarm.

***

Mr. George Burgin has just sailed for America with the intention of going as far west as Vancouver. I believe that is really the very furthest West that the American continent will permit a man to go. Mr. Burgin, like most other successful novelists, has been doing too much work of late, and I admire his wisdom in taking a holiday before it is too late.

***

The Pall Mall Magazine, under its new editor, shows no change except externally. It has a new cover which I fear is a mistake. When a magazine has made a reputation it is surely an error to change its cover. Blackwood has never changed, and the Cornhill still attracts the eye by its exceptionally beautiful cover. The Pall Mall had a very good cover, and it has changed it for one which is extremely plain. Why this has been done is a mystery.

W. L. ALDEN.

"The Last Essays," by the late Prof. Max Müller, is a series being published by Longmans, Green & Co. The first volume, which is just out, includes Sincerity of Language, (1897.) My Predecessors, (1898.) Can We Think Without Words? (1895.) On Thought and Language, (1894.) Literature before Letters, (1898.) The Savages, (1898.) Prehistoric Antiquities of the Indo-Europeans, (1894.) Kant's Critique of Pure Reason, (1881.) Conclusions, (1898.) How to Work, (1898.) Does Language as I Know Him, (1898.) The Science of Religion, Question and Its Place in History, (1897.)

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IN THIBET.

Mrs. Rijnhart's Narrative of Four Years Among Its People.*

Arctic explorers in search of the north pole have their dangers, with risk of life, and so do those who seek to penetrate the Thibetan country, the goal being Lhasa. Ever since those Lazarist fathers, Huc and Gabet, made their eventful journey, it is that Ultima Thule, Lhasa, the sacred city of the Buddhists, which has attracted the European traveler. The difficulties in the way, the natural ones, owing to geographical conditions, might be surmounted, but it is the cruel character of the Thibetans which blocks the way. Such terrible tortures as Mr. Savage Landor suffered from show what are the perils for those who seek Lhasa. The probability is that it is rather the Chinese than the Thibetans who oppose the coming of the Europeans. But the time must be near when the secrets of Lhasa will be forced. Perhaps the present humiliation of China might be taken advantage of. Far be it from us to agree with an English authority who insists that it is a part of Russian policy to close up this part of Thibet.

The volume under notice has a singularly pathetic side. It is a woman who tells the story of her travels in an inhospitable land. Pitiful is the narrative of this courageous woman. The story is all the more touching and affecting because the author makes scarcely a plaint. As it was in the cause of God that she lost husband and child, all is well. It was her sacrifice for the good of the world.

The volume gives the events happening in a four years' residence and travel among the Thibetans, from 1895 to 1899. In it may be found data concerning the customs, beliefs, and social conditions of the Thibetans. In 1892 Mr. Petrus Rijnhart, a missionary, conceived the idea of entering Thibet from the Chinese side. He had reached Lusar and had remained there for ten months, in the vicinity of a large lamasery, "and had been well received by the priests, who called him a 'white lama from the West,' and had worked diligently to make known the Gospel." Mr. Rijnhart's reception had been so cordial that he entertained the hope of some day reaching Lhasa. Possessing some medical knowledge, he treated patients of all ranks. The advantages of Lusar were evident. It was situated at the junction of "several important highways; one leading to China, another to Mongolia, and still another, the great caravan route, leading to Lhasa." Mr. Rijnhart was at home in the Chinese language. The start was made from Shanghai. Aware of the advantages of traveling in the native costume, the lady donned a Chinese suit. She writes: "After adjusting the unwieldy garments to my own satisfaction, I attended a service in the Union Church, where, to my consternation, I discovered I had appeared in public with one of the under garments outside and dressed in a manner which shocked Chinese ideas of propriety."

Reaching Fancheng, a new start was taken, carts being the method of conveyance. Discussing the religious beliefs of the Chinese, the author writes:

China is favorable soil for the flourishing of the older cults, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism standing side by side and being largely intermingled. A Chinaman may with no sense of incongruity profess all the beliefs at once. He would not appreciate Dr. Martin's statement that logically the three are irreconcilable, Taoism being materialism, Buddhism idealism, and Confucianism essentially ethical.

The stupendous task of teaching these people Christian belief did not deter the missionaries. They remembered the words, "Go and make disciples of all nations." Signan was visited, and is thus described: "It is the most important trade centre of the northern interior, the home of the Emperor of a former dynasty, a city of heavy walls, paved streets, stately palaces, and handsome Government offices." Starting again, Lancheo was entered, and finally Lusar. "Being the trading station of the Kumbum lamasery, Lusar is visited by merchants from China, Mongolia, and various parts of Thibet." At Lusar regular housekeeping began. Shortly after their arrival there was a grand festival. Immediately Mr. and Mrs. Rijnhart treated the people for their ailments, and patients were many, the lamas coming for medicine. The Thibetans have no medical art worthy of the name.

For headache large sticking plasters are applied to the patient's head and forehead; for rheumatics often a needle is buried in the arm or shoulder; a tooth is extracted by tying a rope to it and jerking it out, sometimes bringing out a part of the jaw at the same time; a sufferer with stomachache may be subjected to a good pounding, or to the application of a piece of wick soaked in burning butter grease, or, if medicine is to be taken internally, it will consist probably of a piece of paper, on which a prayer is written, rolled up in the form of a pellet, and if this fails to produce the desired effect another pellet is administered composed of the bones of some pious priest.

Diphtheria was a common disease, and deaths were many. As it was necessary to acquire the Thibetan language, a teacher was hired. There was great difficulty in procuring an instructor, as the lamas were not willing that "foreign devils" should acquire the sacred language. The professor who taught the missionaries was named Ishinima, but he was of little help. The advantage of having the man was that he was a lama, and his home was in the Kumbum lamasery. It was through his aid that the lamasery was visited. Mr. and Mrs. Rijnhart were present at the ceremony of the ordination of a priest. An attempt was made to visit a lake several days' journey from the town, but after the start the trip was abandoned, for the risk was too great, the country being infested with robbers.

Mrs. Rijnhart devotes much space to an account of the terrible struggles between the Mohammedan element and the Chinese. There are some 10,000,000 followers of the prophet in China, who are known under the general appellation of Sino-chiao. Quarrels between the Chinese and the Mohammedans are constant. While at Lusar the missionaries witnessed some terrible scenes. The little town was often in danger from the attacks of the Mohammedans. In case the place fell in the hands of the Mohammedans the lives of the missionaries would not have been spared. The lamas offered Mr. and Mrs. Rijnhart the lamasery of Kumbum as a place of refuge. As the danger was imminent, the invitation was accepted, and for some time the missionaries lived at the lamasery, and were most kindly treated. Indifferent as to the beliefs of the warring parties, the missionaries cared for the ill and the wounded. Battlefields were visited. "We worked all day bandaging cuts and extracting bullets, attending to the most serious cases first, but at sunset we had not come to the end of the list." Finally the Mohammedans were conquered, but not until a great massacre of the rebels, when eight hundred were killed.

The account of the lamasery of Kumbum is full of interest. This place of Thibetan worship had been visited by Huc, and he had described it as "one of enchanting beauty." The important part the lamas play in Thibet may be estimated by the fact that they constitute one-seventh of the entire population. Whence came the many ceremonies of the Thibetan priests, which resemble those of the early Christian Church? Father Huc's description came to the civilized world as a revelation. Huc wrote:

The cross, the mitre, the dalmatics, the copes, which the grand lamas wear on their journeys, or when they are performing some ceremony out of the temple, the service with double choirs, the exorcisms, the censer suspended from five chains, and which you can open or close at pleasure; the benedictions given by the lamas by extending the right hand over the heads of the faithful, the chaplet, ecclesiastical celibacy, spiritual retirement, the worship of the saints, the fast, the processions, the litanies, the holy water, all these are analogies between the Buddhists and ourselves.

It is not within our province to cite the many authorities who argue for or against the origins of the two beliefs as influencing men's minds in Asia or Europe. Were the ceremonials of the Jews or of the Christians derived from the remote East? Time and study alone will show. Father Huc's honesty and sincerity no one can question. What he did not understand he put down as the work of the devil. Strange are the similarities between the ceremonials in the lamasery of Kumbum, as Mrs. Rijnhart sees them and those she was familiar with in Christian cathedrals. With the head lama, Mina Fumeh, the lady was on pleasant terms, and was permitted to attend a festival given to women. At this lamasery the author saw that sacred tree which has been so long the puzzle of travelers. Imagine a tree which bears on each leaf a Thibetan letter, not of the vulgar kind but belonging to the sacred language. Mrs. Rijnhart questions Huc's account as to the tree. We think that Bayard Taylor gave the true secret of the inscriptions on the leaves. He described the tree as an evergreen, putting out its leaves slowly. As a lamasery has plenty of votaries, it becomes the business of the lamas to watch for the opening of every leaf, and no sooner has a leaf put in an appearance than it is pricked or marked with a letter. The devil has nothing to do with the business.

With the fixed idea of reaching Lhasa, the missionaries determined to found a mission at Tankar, situated within the Thibetan country. It was at Tankar that Mrs. Rijnhart became a mother, and a son was born to her. Finally a start was made for Lhasa. The privations and the sufferings of the party now began. Then the little boy died. The Thibetans blocked the way. There were bands of robbers who attacked the party. Finally the situation became so grave that Mr. Rijnhart thought it necessary to seek assistance. He went on his way alone and never was heard of again.

"Lost and Alone," the title of one of the concluding chapters of the volume, is singularly pathetic. How the brave woman escaped dangers which were appalling partakes of the miraculous. Her treatment by the Thibetans was cruel. It was due to a friendly Chinaman that she came out of the country alive. We cannot commend this work too highly, and express the wish that it will be generally read. "With the Tibetans," gives a more accurate account of a lamasery than any other book we know of; then, again, it is a lesson of human devotion. Remembering the loss of her husband and her child, their consecration, Mrs. Rijnhart writes: "God doeth all things well—the sacrifice was not too great."

*"WITH THE THIBETANS IN TENT AND TEMPLE. Narrative of Four Years' Residence on the Thibetan Border and of a Journey into the Far Interior. By Susie Carson Rijnhart, M. D. Fully illustrated from original drawings and photos never before published. 12mo. Decorated cloth, gilt top. Pp. 466. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

The last article from the pen of the late Maurice Thompson makes its appearance in The Independent to be issued June 6, under the title "Rocked in the Wind's Cradle"; in it the author of "Alice of Old Vincennes" describes a hunting and fishing trip he once took, when he swung his hammock in the top of a maple tree fifty feet from the ground and there slept for two weeks above the birds' nests, and even through a violent wind storm. To the same number "Buffalo Bill" also contributes an article on "Preserving Game," while Andrew J. Stone, the arctic explorer, will write on "Teaming with Dogs."

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NEW YORKERS RECEIVED BY KING EDWARD VII.

Delegates of the Chamber of Commerce Visit Him at Windsor.

J. Pierpont Morgan One of the Twenty-two Americans at the Audience—The Queen Consort Present.

WINDSOR, June 1.—Twenty-two Americans, representing many millions of money and vast commercial interests, were the guests of King Edward to-day at Windsor. They were delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The visit was arranged by the London Chamber of Commerce, the President of which, Lord Brassey, accompanied the American party.

The visitors were greatly impressed and pleased by their audience of the King, who, it is learned, was just as interested at meeting them as they were at meeting him. The King had expressed considerable curiosity to see what manner of men these multi-millionaires might be, especially Messrs. Morgan and Carnegie. As regards the latter, his Majesty was disappointed, for Mr. Carnegie was unable to be present.

From the King down, the officials concentrated the greater part of their attention on Mr. Morgan. Their curiosity was not unmixed with awe. One of the high officers of the household humorously confessed that an inspection of the list of visitors made them tremble lest Mr. Morgan or one of the other millionaires should take a fancy to Windsor and buy it.

Apart from this personal point of view, it is stated by Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton, the Master of the Household, that the King regarded the presence in England of such a representative body of American business men as highly significant of the close and friendly relations existing between the two countries, and that, in furtherance of that feeling, he was delighted to welcome them to his castle and make their acquaintance.

The visitors, who all wore the deep black of British Court mourning, were favored with delightful weather. On their arrival at Windsor they were met by hired carriages, in which they were driven to Frogmore, where Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton took charge of the party and showed them the tomb of Queen Victoria and the adjacent sights of interest. Thence the Americans proceeded to St. George's Chapel, where the Dean of Windsor (the Very Rev. Philip Frank Eliot) conducted them over the historic building.

Levi P. Morton, in his own carriage, awaited the other New Yorkers at the station and accompanied them to the castle, where they proceeded after the inspection of St. George's Chapel. They were taken to the East Terrace, where they were received by the King. They were surprised to find that the Queen was also present, for her appearance was quite unexpected. With the King and Queen were the Princess Victoria and the children of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

Each delegate was formally presented to both the King and Queen, shaking their hands. The King then asked the visitors to replace their hats on their heads, and both he and the Queen then began to chat in the most friendly way with the little group. The King remembered previously meeting William Butler Duncan and James W. Pinchot, much to their astonishment.

This little reminiscence over, the party engaged in small talk regarding the weather, the King pointing out the beauties of Windsor's chestnut trees, and referring to the need the country had for rain, &c. His Majesty regretted that the State apartments were so upset as to be invisible, but he apparently heartily avoided business and politics, beyond saying again how glad he was to meet so many well-known men from America.

When the audience was over the delegates partook of refreshments in the Orangery, and afterward repassed the King and Queen, who were having tea in the garden. The King stood up, took off his hat, and bowed his farewell. The delegates then returned to London.

Morris K. Jesup, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, said of the audience:

"We were most warmly welcomed, and spent a most pleasant afternoon. One of the most pleasant features was the unexpected presence of the Queen. Both she and the King were extremely affable. I regard the occasion as one that will greatly strengthen the relations between the two countries."

All the delegates said practically the same. George G. Ward said:

"When we saw the Queen we could scarcely believe it was she; she looked so young and charming. Both the King and Queen appeared to be in splendid health, and they certainly were in the best of spirits."

The following is a complete list of the Americans present:

Morris K. Jesup, Levi P. Morton, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., John T. Terry, George Wilson, Isidor Straus, William Butler Duncan, James Speyer, A. Foster Higgins, Eugene Delano, A. Barton Hepburn, John I. Waterbury, George G. Ward, Levi C. Weir, William H. Parsons, James McCreery, J. W. Pinchot, Vernon H. Brown, George S. Bowdoin, and W. Bayard Cutting.

STEEL RAILS ARE SCARCE.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, June 1.—The Mayfield and the Bar, two vessels direct from the new industrial centre of Canada, which have been waiting for nearly three days for cargoes, have returned to Michipicoten without them. The vessels were after steel rails, probably for the new railroad now building between the ore mines and Michipicoten Harbor. There were no rails at Conneaut Harbor when these vessels arrived, and it could not be ascertained just when they would get their cargoes, so the Captains of the vessels decided not to wait.

While no positive information can be gained here as to why the rails are not arriving at present in sufficient quantities to supply all the cargoes wanted, it is said that the demand for steel rails throughout this and other countries is so large that the furnaces can scarcely keep up with the unusually big orders.

Conneaut is one of two ports on the great lakes from which steel rails are shipped. The other one is Lorain. The shipments to Canada go mostly, it is said, from Conneaut.

WANT MEDALS ABOLISHED.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—The High School Committee on Graduates and Medals has decided to recommend to the board the abolition of all high school medals. This action was taken because one student was found to be entitled to all three medals. Only one was given to him, together with a certificate stating that he stood highest in the two other subjects. Other students received the medals.

Fifteen Fishermen Lost.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 1.—Fifteen fishermen are supposed to have been drowned in a squall which blew up yesterday afternoon while the mosquito fleet of fishing boats was anchored off the Eastern Fatches. There were eight boats fishing at the time. The storm scattered them and all save three were accounted for to-night. There were fifteen men on the three boats. When the supposed disaster was reported the revenue cutter Forward went to sea and skirted for thirty miles around the lightship, but came back with the report that not a sign of life or a disabled boat could be seen.

A— The Sickly Mother.

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BOTHA AGAIN SEEKS PEACE?

His Secretary and Gen. Smut in a Town Held by the British—Zulus Said to be on the Warpath.

STANDERTON, Transvaal, June 1.—Gen. Tobias Smut and De Wet, secretary to Commandant Gen. Botha, arrived here this morning.

Their mission is not explained.

LONDON, June 2.—The Sun yesterday published a report to the effect that Gen. Botha had arrived at Standerton, (in the Transvaal, on the Johannesburg-Durban Railroad,) and was communicating by telegraph with Mr. Krüger, through the Netherlands Government, appealing to Mr. Krüger to sue for peace.

Lord Kitchener is said to have given permission to Gen. Botha to adopt this course.

The Sun further said it heard that 10,000 Zulus had gone on the warpath, owing to Boer raids in Zululand.

A BRITISH DISASTER FEARED.

LONDON, June 2.—The anxiety caused by the battle of Vlakfontein and other military events which have recently occurred at widely separated points in South Africa is in no way allayed by a curious answer of the War Office yesterday.

In reply to a question regarding the accuracy or otherwise of a recent Boer report that the British were severely defeated near Pretoria on May 2, losing 46 killed, 80 wounded, 600 prisoners, and 6 guns, the officials said:

"We have no official information."

MAGAZINES LENT TO RUSSIA.

Ammunition for Battleship Building at Cramps' Placed in Fort Mifflin, Near Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Twenty tons of ammunition for the new Russian battleship Retzvizan, now nearing completion at Cramps' shipyards, reached here to-day on the steamship Blamaaden, from Hamburg. On account of the highly explosive nature of the cargo of the steamer, the greatest precautions were taken by the customs officials in bringing her up the river, and she was anchored near League Island.

Several lighters at once began transferring the cargo to the powder magazines in old Fort Mifflin, which have been placed at the disposal of the Russian authorities by the Government at Washington. The ammunition will be kept in the magazines until the battleship is ready to proceed to sea.

The Retzvizan will leave Cramps' some time next Autumn. After her trial trip and acceptance by the Russian authorities, it is quite probable that the big ship will make a long cruise before touching at any of her home ports, just as in the case of the Variag, which sailed from here two months ago.

FAVOR DR. RAINSFORD.

Delegates to Minnesota Episcopal Council May Elect Him Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—Either Dr. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's Episcopal Church, New York, or Dr. Edsall, Missionary Bishop of North Dakota, will be chosen Bishop Coadjutor for the Minnesota Diocese at the Council to be held on Wednesday next. At a conference of the delegates here this afternoon, while no vote was taken, it was shown clearly that Dr. Rainsford is the choice of a majority of the delegates.

Since his name was suggested, he has been growing in popularity among the clergy, and lately a clergyman present at to-day's conference said that while favoring Dr. Edsall, he thought Dr. Rainsford was certainly a man of great ability and of tremendous energy, but then the question of his spirituality had been raised. Two clergymen who know Dr. Rainsford personally answered that Dr. Rainsford seemed to them a man who walked close to God.

His counsel and his prayers, said one, leave impressions that remain with the young clergy as long as they live. Another clergyman, also preferring Dr. Edsall, said after the meeting had adjourned that there seemed to be something in the very name of Rainsford which influenced men, he knew not how.

ABDUCTOR ROTH CONFESSES.

Says Rose Geist Proposed Marriage to Him and They Eloped.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., June 1.—Isador Roth, the young man arrested yesterday afternoon by Chief of Police Johnson on the charge of being the abductor of Miss Rose Geist, daughter of A. J. Geist of New York, confessed to-day as follows:

"I am of respectable family. I formerly conducted a poolroom in New York City. Last March I met Mis Geist, whose father is rich. She fell desperately in love with me at first sight. After an acquaintance of two weeks she proposed marriage. Her parents objecting to the union on account of my business and social standing, we eloped from New York nine weeks ago, and went to Buffalo, where we remained six weeks, living together, although we were not married. The reason we did not marry was because the girl was under age.

"I intended to remain with her till she was old enough legally to take marriage vows, which will be in a year and a half. I was unable to find work in Buffalo, and after six weeks we became financially embarrassed. I left her and went to Chicago, finally drifting into this city, in the hopes of bettering our situation. Recently I advised her to return to her home. She immediately replied she would never think of deserting me."

A reward of $5,000 was offered by the father for the arrest and conviction of Roth.

THE TEXAS LUMBER COMBINE.

Capital to be $15,000,000—The Company Will Bore for Oil.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 1.—A big lumber combine, which has for its object the control of all the most desirable pine timber land and several of the larger lumber mills of Texas, is being organized by John H. Kirby, a millionaire lumber mill man of Houston. The capital stock of the corporation will be $15,000,000 or more. Associated with Mr. Kirby are a number of capitalists of Boston, Mass., who are largely interested already in the lumber mill business in East Texas.

Options have been obtained on many thousands of acres of pine timber lands. These lands are for the most part located in counties adjacent to the Beaumont oil field, and it is proposed by the company to bore a number of wells in search of oil on the lands. If these turn out well, the corporation will operate in oil on a large scale. The charter of the company will be filed here in about three weeks, as the details of the organization will not be perfected before that time.

Ten Cents for Stopping a Runaway.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Peter Whitlow of the City Sewer Department had a disappointing experience as a stopper of runaways to-day. A horse rushed down Eighth Street and Whitlow waited for the animal at Plum. By cleverly timing the horse he seized the bridle and brought it to a stop. The owner waited till Whitlow brought the horse back and then rewarded him—with 10 cents. Whitlow did not feel like spending it all at once, but asked the man who he was. The latter said, "I am a city official," and Whitlow felt profoundly honored.

MR. BRYAN DISCUSSES THE INSULAR CASES

Calls on the People to Repudiate Supreme Court's Decision.

TALKS OF 'EMPEROR McKINLEY'

Declares in a Long Statement that the Court is Trying to Change the American Form of Government.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 1.—Taking for his text the words, "Emperor McKinley," W. J. Bryan to-night gave out an extended statement bearing on the Supreme Court's decision in the insular cases. He declares the Supreme Court has joined hands with the President and Congress in an effort to change the American form of Government, and he calls on the people to repudiate the verdict. Mr. Bryan says in part:

"By a vote of 5 to 4 the Supreme Court has declared President McKinley Emperor of Porto Rico, and, according to the press dispatches, the Emperor has gladly and gratefully accepted the title conferred upon him by the highest judicial tribunal of the land.

"Those who were encouraged to believe that the Constitution had caught up with the flag were doomed to disappointment. In the Downes case, decided immediately afterward, a majority of the court, composed of Justices Brown, Gray, White, Shiras, and McKenna, held that Congress could deal with Porto Rico, and the same logic applies to the Philippines, without regard to the limitations of the Constitution. Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justices Harlan, Peckham, and Brewer dissented in strong and vigorous language, but the opinion of the majority—even a majority of one—stands until it is reversed.

"This is one of the most important decisions, if not the most important, ever rendered by the court; it not only declares that Congress is greater than the Constitution which created it—the creature greater than the creator—but it denies the necessity for a written Constitution. The position taken by the court is defended—or, rather, excused—by reasoning which, if followed out, will destroy Constitutional liberty in the United States. Every reason given by Justice Brown could be used with even more force to support a decision nullifying all limitations placed by the Constitution on Congress when dealing with the citizens of the several States.

"If the Porto Ricans can trust the wisdom and justice of a Congress, which they do not elect and cannot remove, why do the people of the United States need a Constitution to protect them from a Congress which they do elect and can remove? The decision, in effect, declares that the people are not the source of power; it defends taxation without representation and denies that Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed.

"It assails the foundation of the Republic and does so on the ground of expediency. The dissenting opinions bristle with precedents and burn with patriotism. They ought to awaken conscientious Republicans to a realization of the meaning of imperialism.

"This decision, like the Dred Scott decision, raises a political issue, which must be settled by the people. The Supreme Court has joined with the President and Congress in an attempt to change the form of our Government, but there yet remains an appeal to the people.

"In order to fully understand these opinions it must be known that in ruling that the Dingley tariff rates could not prevail against Porto Rico, the Court did not act on the theory that the Constitution followed the flag during any of those periods under consideration. This ruling was made because, in the opinion of the Court, a law enacted for the purpose of levying tariff duties against a foreign country could not be applied in levying tariff duties against a country that was not a foreign.

"In the Court's opinion, the legality of any tariff rate between Porto Rico and the United States simply waited upon a formal act of Congress establishing these rates as applying to Porto Rico. The logic of this opinion, as it applies to the right of Congress to levy tariff customs, would make it possible for Congress to levy tariff duties on articles coming from any Territory of the United States.

"With respect to our new possessions, the decision is an unfair one, because it denies to them equal trade privileges with other portions of the United States, whose sovereignty has been established over them, and the purpose of the Constitution in providing for equal trade privileges was that no section subject to United States sovereignty shall ever become the victim of discrimination. The principle is in line with the very foundation principles of this Government, which contemplated that all the people of the United States should have equal privileges, should be exempt from discriminations, and should enjoy the immunities, which the Constitution makes conceived to be essential to the perpetuity of free institutions.

After an extended summary of Justice Brown's reasoning, Mr. Bryan continues:

"Throughout the majority opinion delivered by Justice Brown runs the theory that the American Congress may do anything not forbidden in the Constitution. This is one of the most repugnant features of this opinion. Justice Brown seems to have searched the Constitution for prohibitions rather than for that grant of power which the American people have always conceived to be the true office of that instrument."

Mr. Bryan concludes as follows:

"To what a glorious field for inspection this Justice of the Supreme Court has invited the American people! Under this opinion we are about to embark on Great Britain's colonial policy, and, to reassure ourselves, to quiet our conscience, we have but to look at the history of Great Britain's actions toward its outlying possessions since the American Revolution.

"An inspiring spectacle, indeed!

"We may look at South Africa, where Great Britain's unrestrained possession of power has destroyed two promising republics and has drenched the soil with the blood of patriots; we may look at India, whose people have been dying by starvation for years; at India, where on several occasions the bounty and generosity of the American people have been necessary in order to save human beings, living under the sovereignty of Great Britain, from death by starvation."

Claims Share of $80,000,000 Estate.

NEWARK, N. J., June 1.—William Huggins of 53 Bruen Street, this city, claims to be an heir to the estate, valued at $80,000,000, left by James Wood of England. Mr. Huggins has papers in his possession, he says, which indicate that his grandfather, William Huggins, who married Mr. Wood's daughter Matilda, had a prior claim to a large portion of the Wood estate on account of a contract made three years before Mr. Wood died.

Boy Kidnapped Two Years Ago Found.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 1.—Albert Koskea, fourteen years old, said to have been kidnapped by a strange man from his home at Norwalk two years ago, was yesterday located at Ann Arbor, Mich. The alleged kidnapper, who gives the name of Joseph Harris, is under arrest.

Burglars Stole His False Teeth.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—William Smith of 50 West Seventh Street was visited by three burglars last night, who ransacked his place and carried away a lot of clothing. He did not care so much for that, but when he found that they had carried away a set of false teeth he was furious. Smith did not want to lose the teeth, for they were a necessity that cannot be replaced in a short time.

New Train Service.

Seaboard Air Line Railway now operates through Pullman cars, New York to Tampa, Fla., from 23d Street Ferry, at 12:55 noon daily. —Adv.

A Magazine Supplement

24 PAGES,

ACCOMPANIES THIS ISSUE

OF THE

NEW YORK TIMES.

LOST MONEY IN SMOKE OF MYSTIC POWDER

Frantic Women Besiege "Prof." Ries's Empty Office.

Sign on the Door, Informs Them that the Fortune Teller and His Wife Have Gone to Europe.

Mystic powder which in the vapor rising from its burning was said to reveal coming movements in the stock market and all other secrets of the future has, during the past two days, brought many weeping women to the house, 68 West Thirty-fifth Street, erstwhile the headquarters of "Prof." Ries, and his wife Mattie, otherwise known as "Madame Colette," and "Mrs. Heisman." The couple are alleged fortune tellers and palmists, but they have not been there since Thursday morning, and on their door is a sign which reads:

"Professor and Mrs. Ries have gone to Europe."

But that doesn't account for sums ranging all the way from $100 up to $7,000, which the frantic callers tell Louis Racien, the landlord of the building, that they have intrusted to the "professor" on the strength of the powder smoke. Many similar complaints have been lodged at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. Mr. Racien has failed to collect two months' rent for the parlor floor, which the couple occupied, and a furniture dealer came and took away everything of value in the rooms—unless some of the powder be excepted.

John Starr, a young Russian, according to a story told Thursday morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court, saw Ries's advertisement in a newspaper and went to have his hand read. The "professor" then told him that much more could be learned from the burning powder and offered to reveal his whole future. It would be expensive, he said, for Starr was twenty-one years old and that would necessitate burning twenty-one ounces of powder, and that would cost $10. The young man paid $20, the first instalment, saw some smoke, and then came to the conclusion that he had been swindled. He told his friend, Fay H. White, a real estate dealer in the Jefferson apartments in Washington Square, and together they went to the Ries sanctum, where White demanded the money back.

Ries ran out and brought in Detective Besant of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who arrested Ries on his complaint that he had impersonated a policeman. Magistrate Pool turned the table in court by discharging White and holding Ries in $2,000 bail for alleged swindling and to bind him to keep the peace. Then Ries hurried to his office, and, with no thought to his bondsman, prepared to leave, and did so before the matter came out in the papers.

As soon as the fact of his arrest became public the house was besieged, and Mr. Racien computes stated losses of the visitors to amount to $50,000. Many who appear to be servants have lost from $100 to $500, and at one time since Thursday there were eight women at one time hysterical in the hallways. One of the heaviest losers came in a carriage and fainted when she learned that Ries had gone away.

Racien found some of the powder in a closet which Ries had told him he would not open for all the money in the world. Racien says Ries used to rub the powder on the hands of the women who consulted him, as well as burning it, and he says he tried to handle it, which produced a violent eruption like mosquito bites wherever it touched the flesh. He found also these letters:

Mr. Frederick Ries:

I desire to see you at this office to-morrow at 12 o'clock on a matter of great importance to yourself and which concerns you personally. Kindly call here at the hour indicated.

DAVID M. NEUBERGER.

256 Broadway, New York, May 27.

Ries Bros., Jentalman:

The man that was thinking of taking 1,000 shares at $30 which would give you $6,000 commisshion as soon as the Syntcate closed—then the shares cannot be had for less than par $100. If he bought at 30 and sold at 100 it would make him $70,000 Proffett. Yours truly,

J. W. FREE.

Continental Hotel, New York, Oct. 30, 1900.

Racien said that he had threatened to dispossess Ries some time before he went away. The "Professor," he said, who was generally taciturn, once told him that he kept up his business with the aid of the police.

"If you have to give money to the police you must run a fake business, and you must be a fakir, and you must get out of my house," I told him," said Racien.

"It's all right," answered Ries, "I am no more a fakir than any other fortune teller. I am as foxy as the police. I give them small amounts. If you give them large amounts they will come just as often or oftener."

$1,000,000 FOR GOLF AND POLO.

International Club Capitalized for Large Sum in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—The International Golf and Polo Club, capital $1,000,000, was incorporated here to-day, to provide grounds and buildings for golf, polo, and other games. The incorporators are John J. Hill, Horace Thornton, Le Grand Bowker, all of Jersey City.

Farmers to Honor "Corn King" Phillips.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Farmers of the West and Northwest purpose to demonstrate the good feeling and high regard they have for "Corn King" George H. Phillips of Chicago. At the coming convention of the Allied National Farmers' Association of America in St. Paul June 10 to 15 a public reception and banquet is to be tendered to Phillips, who has promised to attend the convention and deliver an address. Among the other speakers on this occasion will be Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota, Archbishop Ireland, Joseph Leiter, and the Marquis De Vogue of France. From 20,000 to 100,000 people are expected to attend this convention.

Winners of Bryn Mawr Scholarships.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., June 1.—The winners of the prizes and scholarships at Bryn Mawr are as follows: Anna Powers Memorial Scholarship—Emily Dungan, Philadelphia; Maria Hopper Scholarship, Edna Ashton Shearer, Philadelphia, and Bertha C. Norris, Torrington, Conn.; Special Alumnæ Scholarships—Rosalie Stuart Magruder, Annapolis, and Christina Hallowell Garrett, Philadelphia. The George W. Childs Essay Prize, given for the best average of essay work during the four college years, is this year awarded to Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of Horace White, the editor of The New York Evening Post.

London's New Name for a Dance.

LONDON, June 1.—In the fashionable slang of the day, a dance is now called a "band." The former word must not be mentioned, since society is still mourning, so it asks you to dinner and a "band" instead.

MR. ROCKEFELLER GIVES $200,000 TO SCIENCE

More May Follow for the Institute for Medical Research.

TO SOLVE HEALTH PROBLEMS

Work Begins at Once Under Distinguished Physicians Here—Foundations of European Pathologists the Model Followed.

Having conferred with many of the most eminent pathologists in this country as to the best method of setting on foot an original scientific research into the problems of medicine and hygiene, John D. Rockefeller has added to his already long list of benefactions.

Mr. Rockefeller has placed at the disposal of a body of prominent medical men $200,000 to be available for immediate expenditure by an association incorporated under the name of "The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research." The home of the institute, with such laboratories, staff, and equipment as may be found necessary, will be located in this city.

The officers and Board of Directors have already been chosen. The list of officers is as follows: Dr. William H. Welch, Professor of Pathology at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, President; Dr. T. M. Prudden, Professor of Pathology at Columbia University, Vice President; Dr. L. Emmet Holt, Clinical Professor of Children's Diseases at Columbia, Secretary; Dr. C. A. Herter, Professor of Pathological Chemistry at the University of New York and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Treasurer.

The Directors are Dr. H. M. Biggs, director of laboratories for the Board of Health, New York City; Dr. Theobald Smith of Boston, Professor of Comparative Pathology at Harvard University; Dr. Simon Flexner, Professor of Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

While it is not the purpose of Mr. Rockefeller or the Directors to at once erect buildings, nevertheless it has been decided to begin this Summer the work of scientific research in several places. The present aims of the officers of the institute may be set down as twofold:

First, the endeavor to shape lines of work along which the institute may develop; second, to plan local habitations with an eye to the future needs of the institute. Two kinds of work have been already decided upon. The first will be the study of problems that can be solved by methods such as are now known to medical science; such, for instance, as an investigation, in co-operation with the Board of Health, of the milk supply of New York City. It is intended to thoroughly seek out the sources of danger, and by practical methods safeguard the supply from the danger of infection. It is likely that this field will be at once entered upon.

In the coming Autumn months, according to one of the Directors of the Rockefeller Institute, much more ambitious effort will be entered upon, under the guidance of experienced investigators. It is realized by the men enlisted in the work that the progress along the lines indicated must be slow, carried on with caution, and in a scientific spirit. In this way alone, it is believed, can the results be of undoubted value and of a lasting character.

While in this country medical men have long recognized the necessity for just such an opportunity for research as will now be afforded, no practical steps toward an institute have heretofore been taken. In Europe the achievements of the Koch Institute at Berlin, the Pasteur Institute at Paris, and the Russian Institute, founded by Prince Oldenburg, at St. Petersburg, are possible models for the one just launched.

A well-known physician, when informed last night of the personnel of the Board of Directors of the Rockefeller Institute, said that he regarded it as the highest order. Of Dr. Welch, the President, he said medical men looked upon him as possessing rare executive ability, and as being one of the most brilliant scientific students of medicine in the United States.

MR. ROCKEFELLER SILENT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 1.—The Plain Dealer to-morrow will say:

"John D. Rockefeller is said to have given a sum of money to the extent of a million dollar, for the founding of an institution for medical research. The money will be sufficient to erect a large building and equip it completely with laboratories, &c., and form an endowment fund for the maintainance of a large medical faculty.

"Mr. Rockefeller is in this city for the Summer, and when seen to-night said he had nothing to say in the matter, and would not affirm or deny the report."

HIS GIFTS OF MILLIONS.

No one save Mr. Rockefeller himself probably knows the full extent of his expenditures for church, charity, and educational benefactions. According to his own statement he began to give away money systematically as long age as 1855. There is no way of learning the aggregate of his early gifts, but his "casual" disbursement for the benefit of others for ten years up to 1899 has been estimated as not less than $5,000,000.

Mr. Rockefeller in 1895 offered to give to the University of Chicago $1,000,000 if an equal sum were raised from other sources. This was done, and he added $2,000,000 to the amount the following year. By the end of 1899 he had contributed $4,000,000 more to the university. In 1898 he promised that the institution never again would be allowed to run behind. His Christmas gift to the university in 1900 was $1,500,000. The total of his entire gifts to the Chicago institution amounts to $9,133,874.

His benefactions to Rochester University amount to about $150,000. He presented Strong Hall to Vassar College some years ago at a cost of $15,000. In 1897 he erected at Poughkeepsie for the use of Vassar College a building known as Rockefeller Hall, which cost $100,000.

Mr. Rockefeller is said to have contributed more than $500,000 to Christian missions in Japan. Once when Dr. MacArthur was in straits to carry on the work of his church, he made up a deficit of $100,000. To Barnard College he has given $35,000. The Alta House, in Cleveland, a kindergarten in the Italian section of that city, in which his daughter was interested, represents not less than $100,000.

Some years ago the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the American Baptist Missionary Union found themselves in debt to the extent of $486,000. On condition that $236,000 should be raised, Mr. Rockefeller said he would give the balance. The condition was fulfilled, and he contributed the $250,000.

Mr. Rockefeller in 1895 put up a building for the Cleveland Young Men's Christian Association, at an expense of $25,000.

He has given $250,000 to Brown University and $100,000 to Mount Holyoke College. To Cleveland Park he gave $600,000. Tremont Temple, Boston, is indebted to him for the gift of $600,000.

Norwalk Mills to Reopen Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., June 1.—The Norwalk and Fairfield Mills, recently closed by attachment, will reopen Tuesday. The debt of the company will be paid on Monday, and all orders for heavyweight goods will be filled. There was no question as to the standing of the company, the entire liabilities, for merchandise at the time of the attachment being $24,000. The mill had been running continuously since the company was organized.

MRS. McKINLEY IMPROVES.

Has a Restful Day, and Physicians Report Her Condition as More Favorable.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Dr. Rixey was at the White House at 10 o'clock to-night and remained for a short time with Mrs. McKinley. He said after leaving the sick room that the patient was, if anything, somewhat improved, and that she had had a comparatively restful day. The situation did not call for consultation with the other physicians, and no bulletin was issued. Dr. Rixey left at 10:30 o'clock, going home for the night.

The bulletin on Mrs. McKinley's condition issued this morning is the most encouraging statement given out since her return. The three physicians were only in consultation a short time, and at 11 o'clock, immediately after their departure, Secretary Cortelyou gave out the following bulletin:

"Mrs. McKinley's physicians report that she rested well during the night, and that her condition is somewhat more favorable this morning."

The President appeared to be encouraged over the slight improvement shown, and this morning took a stroll through the White House grounds in company with Gen. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers.

There were many inquiries at the White House to-day regarding Mrs. McKinley's condition. The gloomy character of the bulletin issued yesterday has revived the alarm felt when she was so ill in San Francisco, and many telegrams have been received asking about the state of her health. Several of the ladies of the Cabinet called this morning to make personal inquiries. They were relieved to learn that she had had a fairly comfortable night.

The general public is showing much consideration for the President, and there is no disposition to intrude upon him during the trial and strain he is undergoing. A number of Senators and Representatives, including Chief Justice Fuller, Senators Foraker and Lodge, Representative Boutell of Illinois, Livingston and Adamson of Georgia, called. The President saw the Chief Justice and the Senators for a few minutes, but excused himself to the Representatives.

Royalties Inquire After Mrs. McKinley.

BERLIN, June 1.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, states that both the Emperor and Queen Wilhelmina at the reception held between the acts at the gala performance at the opera last night made inquiries regarding the health of Mrs. McKinley. They expressed their best wishes for and sincere sympathy with both the President and Mrs. McKinley.

A BANKERS' BANK OPPOSED.

Chicago Financiers Do Not Think It Practicable—J. H. Eckels Says It Is Illegal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—Leading bankers of Chicago are not in favor of the scheme of New York capitalists for the establishment of a bankers' bank. Such a scheme is being engineered by Oakley Thorne, and he is being backed, it is said, by well-known financiers in New York. To get Chicago bankers interested in the project Mr. Thorne had W. S. Corsey, his representative, in this city for some days. Mr. Corsey called at many institutions during his visit. But everywhere he went his plan was opposed.

"I do not favor the scheme," said James H. Eckels. "Why should we make a change when we have well-established accounts in New York? The plan is not consistent. Such an institution as is planned would have much difficulty in conducting such a business. In case of a pressure for money, for instance, when all the subscribers were drawing on the funds, it would leave matters in rather bad shape.

"Besides, it would be illegal for us to subscribe for stock in the proposed organization, for the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a National bank cannot buy stock in another bank as a matter of investment. I had a talk with Mr. Thorne's representative, and told him I did not think the plan was practicable."

Vice President Hutchinson of the Corn Exchange, President Keith of the Metropolitan, and President Morgan of the First National say they do not favor the scheme mainly because they do not see how the proposed bank can afford to pay 3 per cent. interest on deposits when other institutions cannot.

W. K. VANDERBILT'S COURTESY.

He Surrenders Seat on a Crowded New York Central Train to a Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 1.—An incident this afternoon on the Albany and Troy flier, which leaves the Grand Central Station at 3:30 P. M., shows that railroad heads are not so indifferent to the rights of the traveling public as they are popularly supposed to be.

W. K. Vanderbilt was a passenger on the train. He was going to Hyde Park. The train had more passengers than seats. The parlor car in which Mr. Vanderbilt was sitting quickly filled up, and several women were left standing. As soon as he saw this Mr. Vanderbilt surrendered his seat and took his place with the other "stand-ups" until the train reached Poughkeepsie.

One of the passengers who, like Mr. Vanderbilt, stood up for an hour and a half remarked:

"When a Vanderbilt cannot get a seat in a Hudson River Railroad train I guess none of us has got a kick coming."

HAD HER PET HORSE SHOT.

Mrs. Ross Directed in Her Will that the Animal Be Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 1.—Early in May, Mrs. J. C. Ross of this place died at her home here. In the will she left it is specified that her favorite gray horse should be killed on the first of the month after her own death. Her reason for this was that she did not wish to leave the animal which had served her so faithfully for thirteen years in danger of being badly treated by any one to whom he might be sold.

Her executors have just completed the settlement of her estate, and as their last duty yesterday morning had the old horse shot by Patrolman Higgins of the Plainfield police force. The officer's aim was true, and the horse fell without a struggle at the first shot. The animal was at least thirty-five years old, and had seen his best days long years back.

No Advance in Knit Underwear.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 1.—The knit goods men of New York State reconsidered to-day their action in May and decided not to advance the price of men's fleece-lined underwear. It was shown that it would be unwise to make a change in prices at this time, it being between seasons, and that it would work hardship both on the manufacturer and buyer. The mills will be kept running fifty hours, according to the present schedule. Forty-one representatives of the largest knitting concerns were present, and they propose to perfect a permanent organization, and to that end a committee was appointed to report at a meeting on June 22.

Affleck Estate Tax Fixed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 1.—Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County to-day signed the decree fixing the tax upon the estate of the late James Affleck of Yonkers at $1,007.54, with a further tax at the death of Mrs. Lizzie D. Affleck, the widow, owing to the impossibility of determining at the present time to whom the remainder of the testator's residuary estate passes.

AMERICA SOON TO QUIT THE CONCERT IN CHINA

Commissioner Rockhill May Leave Peking at Any Time.

United States Legation Guards Not Among the Allies, and Will Not Be Under Any Foreign Commander.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The United States has not been approached with regard to the German project of having Count von Waldersee succeeded in turn by various officers, each selected from one of the foreign detachments in China, until every nationality has contributed a Commander in Chief. If the United States is consulted about the plan, this country will decline to go into it. The reply will be made that the President prefers that the legation guard should be under the orders only of the American Minister.

This means that the complete severance of the United States from the military alliance in Peking has been accomplished. The Americans are no longer among the allies. By the withdrawal of all the American troops except the legation guard, under Major Robertson, the United States intended to mark the close of the military movement begun last August, so far as this country is concerned.

This does not apply as yet to the diplomatic concert, for Commissioner Rockhill still represents the United States in the counsels of the envoys. But even this feature of the alliance is fast drawing to an end, and may end any day. The State Department regards the work of the envoys in Peking as over, and Mr. Rockhill will be permitted to come home at any time. That matter rests entirely with him. He has probably a few odds and ends of business to clear up, but he may notify the State Department any day that the work is terminated and that he is ready to return. A dispatch to that effect is expected from him.

When Mr. Rockhill returns the Peking negotiations will be over for the United States. Minister Conger will return to Peking, not as an envoy to complete negotiations growing out of the Boxer outrages, but as an American Minister to a friendly country, and as if nothing had happened. Mr. Conger is to sail on July 7. Mr. Rockhill will have started for home before that.

EXPECTED BOOM IN COPPER.

Believed in Boston that It Will Come This Week—Amalgamated's Probable Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—In its financial article The Boston Globe says:

"The Street almost to a man is confident that higher prices are due during the coming week, especially in the coppers. The United States Mining-Centennial Eureka deal probably will be made public this week. It ought to be a bull card.

"But Amalgamated seems to be the best purchase of them all. There is no reasonable doubt that the consolidation with Butte and Montana will go through. No one can mistake the leaning of the New Jersey courts, and Mr. Heinze can do little harm in that State, however he may be able to in Montana. As soon as the consolidation has been accomplished, the Amalgamated will have $15,000,000 in the treasury. A dividend of 5 per cent. will be paid on Butte, it is understood, and then Amalgamated will be put on a 10 per cent. dividend basis.

"This is not a guess. It is a statement of what Mr. Rogers means to do. This action will satisfy the Boston and Montana people, and put the Amalgamated and Butte stockholders in a better place than they have ever seen, and Amalgamated stock should then sell at 150 at the lowest.

"The latest story that Heinz has, with the aid of the Rothschilds formed a big copper company to compete with the Amalgamated, is not believed by any one who knows anything about the cond

THE CUBANS WERE WARNED

Advised by Secretary Root Their Action Would Be Rejected.

DECISION IS IRREVOCABLE

Message Prepared for Gen. Wood to be Communicated by Him to Constitutional Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—To-day's developments in the Cuban situation seem to show beyond doubt that the Cubans were advised before the vote was taken on the Platt amendment of the views of the Administration on that question and must have been aware that the action they took would meet with instant rejection.

On Tuesday Gen. Wood, learning the general nature of the appendix to the Constitution, telegraphed what he had ascertained to Secretary Root. As there was no time to communicate with the President and a vote was about to be taken, Secretary Root telegraphed to Gen. Wood to inform the convention that the action described would not be acceptable to the United States, and would not be regarded as a compliance with the law passed by Congress. This information appears to have reached Gen. Wood in time to be communicated to the convention or to the committee, and undoubtedly was communicated. In spite of it, the appendix was adopted in the same shape as that in which Mr. Root declared it would not be accepted by the United States.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday Secretary Root reported his action, and it was fully indorsed by the President and the other members of the Cabinet. These facts explain why the Cabinet took such a decided stand, and why there was so much strong talk yesterday about the uselessness of mincing matters further with the Cubans. It also tends to throw some discredit upon the reports from Havana to the effect that the Cubans are surprised that the appendix is not satisfactory to President McKinley.

The talk among all the officials, Congressmen included, who have anything to do with the matter is to the effect that the present attitude of the Administration is irrevocable. A request for further explanations would probably be refused on the ground that when explanations are given to the Cubans they try to use them as amendments to American laws. The only power which can alter the Platt amendment to suit the Cubans is Congress, and it is certain that if Congress ever alters the Platt amendment it will be by substituting something stronger. It is hoped, however, that the matter will not go over until the reassembling of Congress, but that the Cubans themselves will see the advisability of complying with the Platt amendment.

Secretary Root was with the President for about an hour and a half to-day, discussing with him the cablegram which has been prepared to be sent to Gen. Wood at Havana. This message will be forwarded to Gen. Wood with the idea of having him communicate it to the Constitutional Convention. It will not be made public at this time, and probably not until the convention takes action. Secretary Root has received no official copy of the Cuban Constitution as adopted, the copy received being furnished by Gen. Wood, and consequently the action taken now is considered of the same unofficial character.

HAVANA, June 1.—The press deplores the misunderstanding with the Washington Government, but generally admits the possibility of a wrong construction being put upon the amendment by the explanations and interpretations, and that it will be best for the convention to take up the question immediately and accept the amendment as passed by Congress.

La Lucha says that 85 per cent. of the people favor this, but the delegates are at a loss what to do. Some claim that the United States is not acting in good faith, as, they say, it was most improbable that the Washington authorities did not know what the convention was doing, and what was the nature of the report to be submitted. They further say that a majority of the Committee on Relations told them that the amendment as accepted would be satisfactory to the United States, and that they had the assurance of Gen. Wood and Secretary Root to this effect. The members of the Committee on Relations will say nothing regarding this point other than that they too thought it would be satisfactory. Secret sessions and absent stenographers make it impossible for even the delegates to set things aright.

Regarding the controversy which will surely arise later as to who is responsible, the convention will place the responsibility on the committee, and they, it is said, will blame Gen. Wood and Secretary Root. An effort is being made to-day by some of the Conservatives to avoid this crisis by asking the convention to adjourn for a month, and in the meantime have the municipalities petition the convention to pass the original amendment. Several municipalities have already taken that action, and it is thought that others will fall into line.

CUBAN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Disturbance of Importance—Much Interest Manifested—Nationalists Claim Victory.

HAVANA, June 1.—All interest to-day is centred in the municipal elections.

No disturbance of importance is reported. Quintin Bandera, the colored leader, has been arrested at Colon, Province of Matanzas, for assault on a policeman.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 1.—All business is suspended on account of the municipal elections. Gen. Whitside yesterday ordered American officers to act in each precinct as a Board of Supervisors of Elections, serving continuously from 6 o'clock in the morning until the vote is counted and verified. The Republicans bitterly resent this. They had openly asserted that they would elect their candidates, regardless of methods.

The rural police have superseded the city police at the voting places, insuring absolute fairness. There were several fights in the morning when the election boards were organized. One Nationalist candidate for the Council was severely clubbed by the police and taken to jail.

The reports from outside municipalities show a general victory for the Nationalists, but in the city both parties claim to have won. The Republicans showed unexpected strength, though probably not enough to elect their candidates. The Nationalists make charges of illegal voting. A large number of Spaniards voted by 9 o'clock. One-fourth of the vote has been counted, showing nearly an even number of ballots for the opposing candidates.

The streets are filled with frenzied partisans, cheering their favorite candidates. Over 100 arrests were made during the day, but there were no serious disorders, though one small riot occurred in front of the jail. The rioters, however, were quickly dispersed by a charge of twenty of the Rural Police.

SHAKE-UP IN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

One Hundred and Ten Men Transferred in Brooklyn by Deputy Chief Dale.

There was a big "shake-up" in the Fire Department in Brooklyn yesterday. One hundred and ten men were transferred by Deputy Chief Dale. These included a battalion chief, fifteen foremen, and eight assistant foremen.

James Cummings, the battalion chief transferred, was sent from the Thirty-sixth Battalion to the Thirty-second Battalion. "For the good of the service" was the reason given for the transfers.

President Signs Naval Commissions.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President has signed the commissions of the following naval appointees:

Commander, Corwin P. Rees.

Lieut. Commanders, Frank W. Bartlett, Frederick C. Berg, and Lieut. Frank L. Chadwick.

Lieutenants, junior grade, Andrew E. Kalback, Edward McCawley, and Roland I. Curtin.

Surgeon, rank of Lieutenant, Edward S. Bogart, U. S. A.

Assistant Surgeons, rank of Lieutenant, junior grade, Jesse W. Backus, Frederick A. Anderson, Royall R. Richardson, William Seaman, and John F. Murphy.

Warrant Machinists, John L. King, Francis P. Morgan, Richard Jeffares, John T. Pennysook, and John E. Cleary.

Gunner, Robert E. Simonson.

Boatswains, John McCarthy, William F. Holdsworth, and John M. A. Shaw.

FILIPINOS TO GET PASSPORTS.

State Department Directs Ambassador Choate to Issue Them to the Two Applicants.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In answer to his application for instructions, Secretary Hay has directed Ambassador Choate to issue passports to the two Filipinos who appeared at the Embassy in London yesterday "as residents of the Philippine Islands, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States."

The decision upon this point is of importance as having perhaps some bearing upon the status of the people of the Philippines and Guam. A year ago the decision was reached that the Porto Ricans be regarded as entitled to the protection conveyed by an American passport, but a formal decision of the test case was prevented through the withdrawal of the application. The Foraker act determined the right of the Porto Ricans, as "citizens of Porto Rico," to the protection of the United States Government. It is now held that the Spooner law conveys the same privilege to the inhabitants of the Philippines.

The United States statutes prohibited the issue of passports to any but American citizens, but these later acts impose obligations in their turn, which may be regarded as qualifying the original act, and may enable the Government to avoid a decision upon the question of the American citizenship of the islanders. At any rate, the circular instruction now in formulation which will be sent out to all United States diplomatic and consular representatives will direct them to issue not certificates, but regular American passports, to the islanders.

LONDON, June 1.—The officials of the United States Embassy state that the question of granting passports to the two Filipinos who applied for them yesterday had to be referred to Washington, as it was the first time such an application had been made by persons of this nationality.

The Filipinos desired to travel in Russia, and though the applicants took the oath of allegiance to the United States in Spanish and English the Embassy considered it advisable to submit the matter, by cable, to Washington, as it has frequently done when passports were requested.

The Embassy is now awaiting a reply. The applicants were quite contented, and thanked the officials of the Embassy for the action taken.

ARMY OFFICER GUILTY.

Court Finds Capt. W. F. Hancock's Conduct Was to the Prejudice of Military Discipline.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The findings in the case of Capt. William F. Hancock, Sixth Artillery, who recently was tried by court-martial at Manila on charges of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and failing to appear for duty on two occasions, have been received at the War Department.

The specifications alleged that Capt. Hancock exhibited himself in a drunken condition at the Army and Navy Club at Manila on two occasions, and by constant indulgence in drink rendered himself unfit for military duty. He was found guilty of both charges and was sentenced to be reprimanded in orders by the brigade commander.

The latter, Gen. J. F. Bell, in approving the findings and carrying the sentence into effect, rebukes the accused for the character of his offense, in which, it is stated, "he attacks the motives of every one connected with the bringing of the accusation against him, but shows not the slightest appreciation of the reprehensible character of his conduct."

Gen. Bell delivers a warning to the officer as to the future, saying that "it might be beneficial to Capt. Hancock to reflect that an officer tried twice for intemperance within nine months is in danger of exhausting the patience of his friends and has used up any credit which might attach to previous good conduct and soldierly qualities."

VOLUNTEERS COMING FROM MANILA.

Government Trying to Get All Home and Mustered Out Before June 30.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Acting Adjt. Gen. Ward received a cable message to-day from Gen. MacArthur, saying that the transport Logan sailed from Manila yesterday for San Francisco, by way of Nagasaki, with two battalions of the Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry.

Although every effort has been made to land the volunteers in this country before the volunteer army goes out of existence, it is not now believed that it can be done. To expedite the matter, cable instructions have been forwarded to Gen. MacArthur to send a mustering-out officer with each regiment on the transports yet to sail, so as to have everything in readiness for their muster-out on arriving in San Francisco.

A large corps of paymasters has been ordered to San Francisco to make the final payments, and there will be no delay in complying with the law when the troops get home. Under the law the pay of the volunteer soldiers will cease June 30, so if they are not mustered out by that date, Congress will have to make specific appropriations for their extra services.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION'S TOUR.

Final Trip to Organize Provinces Will Begin Tuesday.

MANILA, June 1.—The United States Philippine Commission will begin Tuesday its final provincial tours. It will first organize Manila and Morong into one province, and, next, Cavite will be organized. Laguna will be omitted temporarily on account of the continuance of rebellion there. The commission will then go overland to Nueva Ecija, and, returning to Manila, will proceed by steamer to Zambales, Union, Ilocos, and Cagayan, and thence down the Grand River on to Isabella and Nueva Viscayas. The only coast provinces to be omitted are Infanta and Principe.

In the meanwhile Commissioners Worcester and Moses will proceed over the new Government road to Benguet, Bontoc, and Lepanto, cross the country, and join the others. On their way they will prepare distinct governments in Bontoc and Lepanto. The commission will reach Manila June 20. If the Administration's approval of the general Government scheme is then received, the Government will be inaugurated July 1.

PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Statement Shows Increase Over 1899 and 1900 of More than 100 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department gave out for publication to-day a statement concerning the customs revenues in the Philippine Islands for the two months ended Feb. 28, 1901, as compared with the same months of 1899 and 1900. The statement follows:

Total revenues February, 1901, $1,455,359; February, 1899, $565,956. February, 1900, $724,024. The figures indicate an increase in 1901 over 1899 of $891,402 and over 1900 of $731,335, or more than 100 per cent.

AN OFFICE FEW DESIRE.

Government Expects Many Accomplishments for $2,000 Per Annum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—There are not many persons who desire to fill a position soon to be awarded in the Standardizing Bureau, a very technical service provided for by the last Congress. The person to be selected will be the executive officer of the bureau, will have charge of the general correspondence, will edit the bulletins and reports, will be the purchasing agent, and have charge of the official records and the apparatus and equipment.

To be eligible for examination, he must show that he has had a liberal college education or its equivalent, and must have an elementary knowledge of physics, chemistry, and mathematics, and besides have a general knowledge of stenography and typewriting. When found, this man of many accomplishments will receive for his services $2,000 a year. Only two persons have thus far asked to be permitted to undergo the examination which was to have been held June 3, but has been postponed.

Admiral Remey's Visit to New Zealand.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Navy Department received a cablegram from Admiral Remey this morning announcing his departure from Auckland for Wellington, New Zealand aboard his flagship, the Brooklyn.

WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

They Began Yesterday and Will Last a Week—New York and New Jersey Teachers Among the Visitors.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 1.—The annual examinations of the cadets at West Point began to-day. The examinations are from 9 A. M. until 4:30 P. M., allowing one hour for dinner. They will last all next week. All the examinations are public.

To-day the second class was examined in drill regulations, the third class in Spanish, and the fourth class in mathematics. The first class was graduated last February, four months before the usual time.

There will be an outdoor military exercise every afternoon next week; the most interesting of these will be the sham battle on June 5. It will include all branches of the service, infantry, cavalry, rapid-fire guns, and mountain pack artillery.

A large number of visitors have already arrived. Among the army officers now here are Gen. Merritt, accompanied by Mrs. Merritt, Gen. Daniel Sickles, and Gen. John W. Clous of the Judge Advocate General's Department. Gen. Schofield and Gen. Fred Grant were expected late in the day.

The Board of Visitors are all here excepting James P. Tallaferro of Florida, who is expected to-night. The board organized by choosing Gen. Schofield President, Gen. Daniel Sickles Vice President, and Charles B. Landis of Indiana Secretary.

There was a review of the cadets, and the National salute was fired. Three boats—the Grand Republic, Columbia, and General Slocum—landed 8,000 or 10,000 school teachers here this afternoon. The party comprises the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, in charge of Principal J. J. Haskell; the Hudson County Teachers' Association of New Jersey, and the New York Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association of New York City, in charge of Principal S. M. J. Crosby. Word was received from Gen. Grant that he would not arrive before Tuesday.

TANGLE IN WEST POINT CASE.

Suspension of Cadet Works Hardship to His Intended Successor.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The recent action of the War Department in dismissing and suspending several cadets for mutinous conduct, has created a situation said to have been unprecedented in the history of the academy. Cadet Charles Telford was suspended for a period of one year. Under ordinary circumstances he would have been graduated in June, 1902. His suspension has the effect, however, of deferring his graduation for a year. His appointment is credited to the Congressional district of Utica, N. Y. In anticipation of a vacancy in that Congressional district in June of next year, a young man named Jarvis has been selected as Telford's successor. Although Jarvis would be eligible for the vacancy in June, 1902, he will not be eligible in June, 1903, for the reason that he will have passed the age limit in the interim.

The question has arisen as to whether Jarvis shall lose his appointment in the military academy on account of conditions for which he was not responsible in any way. Although there has never been a similiar case before the department, it is probable that there is no help for Jarvis, and that he will have to lose his appointment.

PEEKSKILL CAMP READY.

Squadron A and Troop C Expected to Reach It To-day—The Headquarters Staff.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 1.—Everything is in readiness at the State Camp for the reception of Squadron A and Troop C, which are expected to arrive there some time to-morrow. Squadron A arrived at Ossining this afternoon and went into camp for the night in the Ossining Camp. Troop C went into camp at Kingsland Point. Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, in chief command, will be here to-morrow. His staff has arrived, and is duly installed in "Quality Row." Gen. Joseph H. Story and Major John M. Smith have been at the camp for ten days preparing for the reception of the troops.

A large force of men, including carpenters, masons, plumbers, and painters, has been at work for a couple of weeks, and Camp Townsend is now in perfect order. One of the improvements made since last season is the erection of two sheds, 140 feet in length, for the accommodation of the cavalry horses. A small army of waiters and cooks arrived at the camp yesterday, and the restaurant is now ready to supply the wants of the troops when they arrive.

The Seventh, Eighth, and First Regiments and the First and Second Batteries are to follow the cavalry at the camp.

Camp Roe will not be occupied until the infantry arrives on June 8.

The headquarters staff is composed as follows: Col. John I. Holly, Quartermaster of the National Guard; Col. Gilford Hurry, Commissary of the National Guard, and the following officers of the Major General's staff: Col. Stephen H. Olin, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Frederick Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. William H. Chapin, Inspector; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice; Col. Nelson H. Henry, Surgeon; Major Louis M. Greer, and Major John B. Holland, aides.

MAN AND CHILD FALL TO DEATH.

Tossing Baby in His Arms, William Gallagher Tumbled Into an Elevator Shaft.

William Gallagher, twenty-eight years old, and William O'Keefe, fifteen months old, were instantly killed yesterday by falling down the elevator shaft at 266 York Street, Jersey City. Gallagher had the child in his arms at the time, and the accident was witnessed by his wife and the child's mother. Neither could give any coherent account of the affair, however, being prostrated by the shock and by grief.

Gallagher, who had been married only six months, lived with his young wife on one-half of the fourth floor of the flat. On the other side of the hall live John O'Keefe and his wife and child. The O'Keefe child was a great favorite with Gallagher. When he went home to dinner, Mrs. O'Keefe, Mrs. Gallagher, and the child were in the hall. The child toddled to the stairs to meet him.

Gallagher picked the child up and began tossing it in the air, catching it as it came down. As he did so, he seems to have unwittingly got near the elevator shaft, which is at the rear of the hall, and the door of which was open. As he reached the shaft he stumbled, and he and the child fell headforemost into it. They struck on the elevator car, which was at the bottom of the shaft. The skulls of both were crushed.

The screams of the women summoned Policeman Touman, who lives on the second floor. He ran to the cellar, where he was obliged to cut the car away with an axe before either body could be released. A physician who was called said that Gallagher and the child had been killed instantly.

PROMOTED TO BE A ROUNDSMAN.

McLaughlin Had Been Rewarded Before, but Action Was Disallowed.

Policeman J. J. McLaughlin, who at the peril of his life carried baby Martin Feeney from a burning building, 302 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, on April 26 of last year, was yesterday promoted to be a Roundsman by Commissioner Murphy as a reward for his heroism. This is the second time that McLaughlin, who is attached to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, has been made a Roundsman for the same act, but the Municipal Civil Service Commission refused to certify his salary upon his first promotion on the ground that he had not passed a civil service examination.

Commissioner Murphy last Wednesday received a letter from President Charles H. Knox of the Civil Service Commission, informing him that in view of the Court of Appeals' decision in the case of Leary, one of the heroes of the Windsor Hotel fire, the commission would recognize the Police Commissioner's right to promote under similar circumstances. An opinion from Corporation Counsel Whalen was to the effect that McLaughlin's appointment would have to be made over again, and he was sent to Police Headquarters once more to receive the honor due him.

Fuel and Iron Company's Dividend.

DENVER, Col., June 1.—For the first time since 1893 the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has declared a dividend on its common stock. It is a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable July 15.

VISITING CHIEFS SEE THE RACES

Some Went to the Island, but More to Gravesend—A Tip on Commando.

The visiting Police Chiefs, having closed their convention labors, devoted yesterday to pleasure seeking. A small party of them accepted an invitation to see the Island institutions, but by far the larger number elected to go to the races at the Gravesend race track as the guests of the Long Island Railroad and the Brooklyn Jockey Club.

The first party, too, wearied of their engagement by the time they had seen the Workhouse, and, rejecting the suggestion of Commissioner of Charities Keller that their trip would be incomplete unless continued to the Metropolitan and Children's Hospitals, they boarded the Department of Correction steamer William L. Strong, which had been placed at their disposal, and steamed to the railroad station at Long Island City, where they missed the train which bore their comrades to the track, but caught one following closely behind it.

Inspector Cross and Deputy Commissioner of Correction Fanning were the conductors of the excursion to the institutions. The party first stopped at the penitentiary, where Chief of Detectives Desmond of St. Louis announced that he recognized in one of the prisoners a convicted murderer who had escaped from St. Louis. A closer examination proved that he was mistaken, and he came in for much chaffing.

The visitors expressed much surprise at seeing so few young women among the female prisoners. They visited the library and were edified to observe a man serving a sentence for beating his wife poring with great attention over Lord Chesterfield's letters. After a visit to the Workhouse the party, which from seventeen at the start had grown to sixty-five through accessions from Manhattan, were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Fox, widow of the last and mother of the present Warden. The hostess was considerably embarrassed, for she had been informed that the party would number not more than twenty. She fed them in relays, and there was enough to go around.

The visiting Chiefs who went direct to the race course were piloted by Deputy Commissioner Devery, Capt. Thomas, and Detective Robert A. Pinkerton. One of the party asked Mr. Pinkerton for a tip on the races.

"What better tip could a Chief of Police want than 'Command'? You'd better play him," he answered. Commando won.

MOTHER AND CHILD MISSING.

Her Family and the Police Looking for Mrs. Catherine Dodd.

Mrs. Catherine Dodd, leading her five-year-old daughter Rosalie by the hand, left her home, 156 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Memorial Day, and both mother and daughter have not yet returned. John Dodd, the husband and father, is almost distracted because of the continued absence of the pair. He has not been able to sleep, he says, since they disappeared. Mamie, the eighteen-year-old daughter of the missing woman, fears that her mother may have drowned herself, dragging the child with her. This fear is based upon a threat which Mrs. Dodd made to Miss Mamie some time ago, when she said:

"I'll jump into the river yet."

Mrs. Dodd has suffered from melancholia since Rosalie was born. Her husband says he has had a great deal of trouble with her and that she is the victim of hallucinations.

"My wife," he said yesterday, "got a queer idea into her head shortly before Decoration Day. She fancied that the Gerry Society was going to take the children away from one of my neighbors. So she started out on Decoration Day to see Judge Martine in the Supreme Court. You know he has been dead for several years; and we told her so. We told her also that the courts were not open on Decoration Day, but despite our protests she started out apparently to go to the State Courts Building. She was last seen on Third Avenue, seemingly intending to take a car, with Rosalie with her."

The police have been notified and are looking for her and the girl.

LOST BOY WANTS TO GO HOME.

Came from Boston to Act as Interpreter and Lost His Companion.

Sergt. Carson of the "Tenderloin" Station had his attention aroused from his desk a little before 6 o'clock last evening, by a twelve-year-old boy standing in the doorway with his chubby fists in his eyes, trying to hold back tears which seemed only too ready to flow. "I want to go home," said the young caller, and the Sergeant came from behind his desk, and, with the assistance of the matron, he managed to get the boy's story.

The little fellow said that his name was John Kadra, and that he lived at 154 Hudson Street, Boston, Mass. He had arrived in New York yesterday morning, he said, having left Boston the night before on a Fall River boat. He said that his father had sent him to act as an interpreter to Zamoun Kadra, a Syrian, who was on his way to Mexico, but that he had lost the Syrian and did not have enough money to return home.

Sergt. Carson asked him how much money he had, and he produced $1.50 in silver and 10 pennies. He asked the Sergeant to give him $1 so that he could buy a ticket to Boston.

He said that the man with whom he came to New York was not a relative, though they bore the same name, and that after breakfast the man had left him, saying he was going to 113 Wall Street. He waited some time, but Kadra did not return.

The Sergeant sent the boy to the Children's Society, where he was taken care of for the night. He will probably be sent back to Boston to-day. The boy was well dressed and answered all the questions of the Sergeant quickly and intelligently.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CONTEST.

Opposition Ticket Headed by John V. Barnes, ex-President of the Maritime Exchange.

The opposition to the present management of the New York Produce Exchange, which seemed for a time last week unlikely to contest the annual election of the Exchange to-morrow, put a complete ticket in the field yesterday in opposition to the regular slate named on Friday, and headed by President Elliot T. Barrows.

The opposition ticket is as follows: President—John V. Barnes; Vice President—E. G. Burgess; Treasurer—Edward C. Rice; Board of Managers—Herbert Barber, Yale Kneeland, Samuel L. Finlay, Benjamin Parr, C. G. Little, and Congressman William H. Douglas; Gratuity Fund Trustee—David S. Jones.

A member of the Exchange said yesterday that, while the gratuity fund differences had their weight, the chief reason for the opposition ticket is that during Mr. Barnes's Presidency of the last two years the prospect of better canal facilities and the general commercial outlook of this port have not been materially improved.

Mr. Barnes, who heads the independent ticket, was until recently the President of the Maritime Exchange. A hot contest to-morrow is prophesied by the supporters of the opposition.

CHARGE OF ARSON MADE.

New York Insurance Collector and a Merchant Held in Jersey City.

Nathan Birnbaum, a furniture dealer at 132 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, and Mendal Hirsch, an insurance collector, living at 346 East Third Street, Manhattan, were arraigned before Police Justice Hoos in Jersey City yesterday on suspicion of arson.

Fire was discovered in Birnbaum's store shortly after 10 o'clock Friday night by Policemen Clark and McCarthy, who also found Hirsch locked in the store, the door being fastened by a padlock on the outside. When the firemen arrived they found furniture ablaze. They also found another fire in excelsior in the cellar. Both fires were extinguished before serious damage was done.

Hirsch said that he had called to see Birnbaum. They went out at 10 o'clock and had a drink. When they went back Birnbaum asked him to take charge of the store for a few minutes. Five minutes later he saw smoke, and started to go out to give an alarm, when he found himself locked in. He was placed under arrest.

Birnbaum was not arrested until yesterday. He refused, by advice of counsel, to make any statement as to why he locked Hirsch in the store, and the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

290 Fifth Avenue.

Semi-Annual Clearing-Up Sale.

A WEEK OF GREAT BARGAINS.

Every Article Offered is This Season's Purchase.

FIRST FLOOR.

Spring and Summer SUITS.

In Chiviot, black and colors; ver silk; formerly $50, now..... $25.00

In Broicloth, black and colors; formerly $85, now..... $45.00

Golf Suits, former $35 to $45, now..... $15 to $25

Golf Skirts, $10

Separate Skirts, in Silk Wool, and Etamine; formerly $30 to $100, now.. $15 to $60

Spring and Summer COATS.

In Silk and Wool; former $25 to $125, now..... $8 to $50

Silk Waists from $9.50 upward.

ON FIRST FLOOR.

The following EXCEPTIONAL INDUCEMENTS will be offered in

PARIS MILLINERY.

The balance of our Summer and Seaside Hats, formerly sold at $18.00 to $50.00, now $10 to $25

Ladies' NECKWEAR,

Comprising the balance of Imported Novelties in Stocks, Collars, &c. Also Feather and Chiffon Boas at greatly reduced prices.

PARASOLS.

Exclusive styles in Fancy Colored and Plain Silk at marked reductions from former prices.

SECOND FLOOR.

Most Attractive Bargains in elegant Imported **PARIS MODELS,** and others made in our own workrooms.

Fancy Tailored Costumes, formerly $100 to $250, $50 to $110

Foulard Gowns, formerly $135 to $275, $55 to $125

Veiling Gowns, formerly $110 to $200, $65 to $125

Muslin Gowns, $35 to $55

Rich Demi-Toilette and evening dresses at PRICES TO CLOSE.

Superb Silk and Cloth Coats; short, ¾ and full length, At Half Price.

HENRY W. HOWGATE DEAD.

His Eventful Career as Captain in the Army, Embezzler, and Fugitive from Justice for 13 Years.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Henry W. Howgate, at one time signal officer in the United States Army, died suddenly this afternoon of cerebral hemorrhage at his home in this city. He was sixty-seven years old.

Howgate had been living with his daughter, and his health up to a short time before his death was good. He was attacked with cerebral hemorrhage early to-day, and died shortly afternoon. No definite funeral arrangements have been made, but it is expected that the interment will be here.

Ex-Captain Henry W. Howgate was one of the best known figures in Washington for several years prior to 1880. As chief disbursing officer of the Signal Service and a Captain in the army, he had the entry into military circles, and being a fine-looking man was no small social factor.

The announcement came early in the eighties that he was a defaulter to the extent of more than $100,000, and also that a woman whom he had squandered most of the money was the cause of his downfall. Although Howgate had a wife, his attentions to this woman, whose reputation was not the best, had already excited some adverse criticism.

Howgate was arrested in 1882, and was indicted for embezzlement, but before his trial he escaped from the officers who had him in charge. The escape caused a scandal, and was charged by many newspapers that it was connived at by certain officials who dreaded to see the accused man place on the witness stand. His daughter, however, who remained loyal to him to the last, accepted the responsibility of his escape, and after the first wave of indignation had subsided the story that she had attracted the attention of the officers at the Howgate home, where they had taken the prisoner, while her father fled was generally accepted.

Howgate was at large until 1895 when he was arrested in New York City, where he had run a book store in Tenth Street. He was tried and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. After serving his sentence, less two years taken off for good behavior, he returned to Washington and made his home with his daughter.

This was in December of last year. He was then nearly seventy years old, but did not seem to be broken in spirit, as he announced that he would begin life anew.

Howgate declared that all the stories about his wanderings in strange lands after his escape were pure fabrications. He said he had come to New York, and shortly afterward opened the book store in Tenth Street. He said, furthermore, that, if the Government had wanted him for trial there was no reason why he might not have been arrested many years before he was. He even declared that he had met Assistant Attorney General Colloy, an old friend, many times. He was greatly surprised by his arrest, which was effected by Detective Drummond, formerly employed in the Secret Service.

Howgate died a very poor man, as the money which from the Government was squandered as rapidly as taken.

He was born in England. In 1862 he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Michigan Volunteers, and served to the end of the war with distinction, earning promotion for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chickamauga and in the Atlanta campaign. At the close of the war he entered the regular army and rose to the rank of Captain in the Signal Corps.

BURR McINTOSH'S AFFAIRS.

Actor and His Father Contradict Each Other in Court Concerning a Bill of Sale.

William A. McIntosh, the father of Burr McIntosh, the actor, was examined before Justice Fitzsimons in the City Court yesterday as a witness in the supplementary proceedings instituted against his son by Clarence Fleming, a theatrical manager who some time ago secured a judgment against Burr McIntosh for money loaned.

The latter yesterday said that he had put $4,000 or $5,000 into the studio business on West Thirty-third Street that his father is now conducting. Most of this money, he said, had been borrowed from friends.

His father said that the studio business, which is run under his son's name, was his. He testified that a bill of sale for the place was executed to him by his son on March 7 last. This was after a Sheriff went to the studio to make a levy under Mr. Fleming's judgment. The father flatly contradicted his son as to the place where the bill of sale was drawn. The son swore that the bill was executed in the law office of George W. Miller. His father declared it was drawn up at the place of business on West Thirty-third Street. According to the father he took the business in consideration of a debt of $1,000 owed to him by his son.

At the conclusion of the examination Mr. Severance went before Justice Fitzsimons and had Samuel J. Goldsmith appointed as receiver for Burr McIntosh's property. The receiver will begin an action to have the bill of sale set aside.

MILITARY SURGEONS' SOCIETY.

Names Officers and Appoints a Committee to Urge Congress to Repeal Anti-Canteen Law.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—Officers were elected to-day by the Society of Military Surgeons of the United States as follows:

President—Lieut. Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, Medical Department, United States Army; First Vice President—Brig. Gen. R. A. Blood, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, retired; Second Vice President—Surgeon General Wyman, United States Marine Hospital Service; Secretary—Major James E. Pilcher, United States Army, retired; Treasurer—Lieut. Herbert A. Arnold, Assistant Surgeon, Pennsylvania Guard, re-elected.

The place of the next meeting will be chosen by the Executive Committee. Boston was the only applicant.

A committee was named to urge the repeal of the anti-canteen law upon Congress. It is as follows: Gen. Cook, Gen. Priestley, Major Seaman, Col. Reed, Col. Griffith, Major Clark, and Major Wright.

THE ANGELUS PIANO PLAYER. Any One Can Play It.

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The Angelus Pioneer Piano Player.

PRICE $225. We invite your investigation.

THE WILCOX & WHITE CO. 164 Fifth Ave., New York.

Booklet free.

SOLDIERS WRECKED A SALOON.

Resented the Alleged Drugging of a Comrade in San Francisco—Cavalry Was Called Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—Five or six hundred soldiers last night wrecked one of the many drinking places just outside the Presidio reservation. There are many stories as to the cause of the trouble.

The soldiers of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry were mustered out of the service yesterday and the men received their pay. Some of them collected back pay amounting to several hundreds of dollars. They started in to drinking in the many saloons.

Private Morgan of the Forty-sixth was found unconscious in the front of Mrs. Powers's saloon. Two of his companions took him to camp for treatment. The doctor said drugs had been given to him. The news spread rapidly about the camp and soon a dozen or more men rushed to the saloon. They demanded reparation for the drugging of their comrade, but all of the affair was denied. Two or three men in the place sided in with Mrs. Powers and ordered the soldiers from the premises. They left and gathered reinforcements by spreading the report that two of their companions had been killed in the saloon.

A mob made up of members of the Forty-Fifth and Forty-sixth Regiments rushed to the saloon and wrecked it. The place caught fire from overturned lamps. One of the bartenders was severely beaten and cut. Preparations had been made to lynch him, when a squadron of cavalry and provost guard of sixty men from the Forty-fifth arrived and rescued him.

The efforts of the cavalry and the guard to disperse the crowd were futile, until the Fire Department turned the hose upon it. This was effective and order was restored quickly.

A careful investigation proved that no soldiers had died from drugged liquor. Morgan was the only man a victim of drugs. An investigation of the riot will be made to-day by the police and military officials.

SENATOR PLATT'S MISSION.

Senator Thomas C. Platt returned to New York last evening after a two-day sojourn in Washington. The politicians gathered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel learned the object of Senator Platt's mission last night.

The news was spread that Senator Platt held conferences about many important Federal places, and that an agreement had been reached. It was given out by leaders who have the confidence of the Senator that Postmaster Van Cott will continue in his position. United States District Attorney Burnett, it was stated, would continue in that office.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Frank B. McKenna, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, Captain, Twenty-eighth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Chicago, vice Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, Deputy Commissary General, relieved.

Transfers.—Major Lea Febiger, from the Tenth Infantry to the Twenty-third Infantry.

Major Henry E. Noon, from the Twenty-third Infantry to the Tenth Infantry.

Major Febiger will join his regiment.

The retirement from active service, May 31, of Col. Henry Jackson, Third Cavalry, by operation of law is announced.

Major James B. Hickey, Eleventh Cavalry, will join his regiment at Fort Myer, Virginia.

The following-named medical officers will be assigned to temporary duty pertaining to the muster out of returning volunteers, upon the completion of which they will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty: Majors Thomas C. Chalmers, George P. Reed, Luther B. Grandy, John A. Metzger, Frederick A. Washburn, Jr., John Carling, Surgeons United States Volunteers; Capts. Frederick H. Sparrenberger, Charles R. Gill, and William J. Raynor, Assistant Surgeons, United States Volunteers.

The resignation of Cadet William C. Coates, Jr., fourth class, United States Military Academy, has been accepted to take effect May 31.

First Lieut. William T. Patten, Seventeenth Infantry, is transferred to the Thirteenth Infantry.

First Lieut. James Hanson, Fourth Infantry, is transferred to the Fourteenth Infantry, and will join that regiment.

Col. James N. Wheelan, Twelfth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at San Antonio, Texas, vice Col. Chambers McKibbin, Twelfth Infantry, relieved.

First Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, recently appointed, will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., and assume command of the Signal Corps detachment at that post.

First Lieut. John McClintock, Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop E of that regiment, and will join it at Fort Grant, Arizona, upon his muster out as Captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Navy.

Commander T. S. Phelps, Jr., is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard, June 8, and ordered to the command of the Alert, June 8, as relief of Commander Perkins.

Commander C. F. Perkins is detached from command of the Alert, June 8, and ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard as equipment officer of the yard.

Lieut. E. H. Durell is detached from the Academy, June 8, and ordered to the torpedo station, June 8, for a course of instruction.

Lieut. T. P. Magruder is detached from the Academy, June 10, and ordered to the Buffalo June 18.

Naval Cadet Charles L. Bruff is detached from the Academy, June 7, and ordered to the Constellation June 10.

Lieut. R. C. Bulmer's order of May 27, detaching him from the Iowa and ordering him home to wait orders, is revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Rear Admiral Kempff, aboard his flagship Kentucky, has arrived at Amoy, China.

The Newark, which is on her way home from the Asiatic Station, arrived at Colombo to-day.

The battleship Kearsarge has left Tompkinsville for

THE MAYOR APPROVES BROOKLYN TUNNEL PLAN

$8,000,000 Extension Resolution Signed After Exciting Hearing.

CHEERS OF BOROUGH PEOPLE

Justice Gaynor's Attack Answered by Mr. Orr and Mr. Shepard, Who Win Hearty Applause.

Mayor Van Wyck was the central figure in an exciting scene yesterday when he attached his signature to the resolution of the Municipal Assembly approving the plans of the Rapid Transit Commissioners for an eight-million-dollar tunnel under the East River to Brooklyn. For nearly three hours a war of words had been waged. Mayor Van Wyck listened to all the speeches patiently. At last he said:

"I have heard enough about this matter."

Albert M. Boardman, one of the counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, had not had a chance to make a speech. He hurried to Mayor Van Wyck's side. "I want to make a few suggestions," he said in an excited whisper.

"What's the use of talking when you see I am signing the resolution," said Mayor Van Wyck, sharply.

The Brooklynites nearest to the Mayor began to cheer.

"Mayor Van Wyck has signed," was the cry taken up by a hundred voices. Then there was cheering and handclapping and general excitement. President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission, a model of dignified serenity, fairly danced.

As the Mayor threw the pen from his hand a dozen eager arms were stretched out to get it. Mayor Van Wyck, however, grasped the pen and official papers, and hurried through the crowd to his private office. The only persons present who were not cheering were the men who opposed the Brooklyn tunnel. They gathered in the corridors in disconsolate mood until one of the leaders said:

"Well, never mind, I'll blow the whole crowd off to a drink."

It happened that there was a poet at the hearing. He appealed to his muse and then handed his verses to President Orr, Controller Coler and other officials who enjoyed a quiet laugh. Here is a sample verse:

> See these men of Cranky Town
> Marching up and marching down,
> Searching for a Baldwin job—
> He's about to steal and rob—
> So they've saved a week of breath
> To talk the tunnel plan to death.

The hearing began promptly at 10:36 o'clock, when Mayor Van Wyck stepped to his desk and announced the object of the gathering.

THE OPPOSITION SPEAKS.

"I would like to hear what the opposition has to say about this matter," said the Mayor.

Alfred C. Liebler, the first speaker, said in part:

"This tunnel plan is a job in the sole interest of a private corporation. We can afford to take things slowly, and the city should take no chances. I am in favor of allowing the Long Island Railroad to build a tunnel from the plans which they have prepared."

Stephen N. Baldwin said:

"The Brooklyn tunnel which the Rapid Transit Commissioners now propose is but a continuation of the Long Island Railroad tunnel west to the East River, and under it to Manhattan. There is no railroad to use it except the Long Island Railroad, and there could be no bidder for the contract to build at the city's expense except the Long Island Railroad. There is no other railroad which could have any use for the tunnel."

Charles O'Conor Hennessey, who has been active in favor of Albert L. Johnson's South Brooklyn tunnel plan, said:

"This tunnel is designed for private rather than public interests. The men who threaten you politically if you veto this tunnel plan are those who would not under any circumstances support either you or your party."

Mayor Van Wyck then called on President Orr to speak. Mr. Orr said in part:

"I have noticed that a noted Judge—Judge Gaynor—in a letter to you has implied that I have treated him discourteously. I did not intend to. I said that if he had been quoted correctly he was not well informed on many points. I think I am right in assuming that the opposition to the tunnel here to-day is following the lead of Judge Gaynor. If we have been studying the interests of the Long Island Railroad Company, why the loop at the Borough Hall in Brooklyn. How could this benefit the Long Island Railroad? Our object was to bring the business centres of the two great boroughs closer together."

President Orr then discussed the sections of Justice Gaynor's letter which stated that it was the purpose of the Long Island Railroad to have the tunnel built at the city's expense. He said:

"In this matter, Judge Gaynor is entirely wrong. The tunnel contemplates an entirely separate railroad, and has absolutely no relation to any other railroad system except the rapid transit system of Manhattan.

"I will say, Mr. Mayor, that I was so interested in this matter that I went personally to many capitalists who were probable bidders and close personal friends of mine. Many said that the tunnel would prove a financial failure, and that the scheme would be a great financial bubble, which would burst, and that I would have to bear the brunt of the failure. They advised me to resign from the commission, or my reputation would be injured. I am happy to say that most of these men have told me that they were wrong, and that I was right. In my opinion, it is not unlikely that in the far-off future our descendants will erect statues to us and hold us in grateful memory for preserving this franchise for the city.

"If Judge Gaynor was cognizant of the great wrong of which he speaks in awarding the rapid transit contract, why did he not bring us up before the great bar of public opinion long ago and denounce the Commissioners as traitors to our trust?"

President Orr reminded Mayor Van Wyck of the public pledge given when work was begun on the Manhattan tunnel that the people of Brooklyn would have the benefit of a tunnel under the East River then. In conclusion he said:

"Now the commission comes before you having done its work faithfully, and, I think, well. We ask you to fulfill your part of your promises and give to Brooklyn the tunnel which the presence of these representative men proves to you Brooklyn so sorely needs."

Mr. Orr was heartily applauded at the close of his speech.

Controller Coler said:

"The only thing I am sorry for is that I am not responsible for the entire plan of the tunnel to Brooklyn. I would gladly assume the responsibility if I could have the credit for the plan. These men, this eminent Justice, and others, have characterized the rapid transit contract as a 'steal,' but they have not substantiated their charges with facts or figures. In my opinion the charges ought not to receive serious consideration."

The Controller said he would do all he could to have the contract for the tunnel awarded as soon as possible.

MR. SHEPARD'S ARGUMENT.

Edward M. Shepard made a speech which caused nearly all the Brooklynites present to cheer. He spoke as follows:

"The whole system of rapid transit has been attacked. As far as I can understand Judge Gaynor and others, their contention is that the system of rapid transit which has become imbedded in the law of this State is corrupt, dishonest, and a menace to public safety. In the first place, the question of municipal construction of the rapid transit road has been determined in every conceivable manner."

Then Mr. Shepard recited the number of times the rapid transit plan was approved by the people at the polls, by the unanimous vote of both houses of the Legislature on several bills, and by the unanimous action of the Board of Estimate, the Municipal Assembly, and all the city officials. He continued:

"It is too late for these gentlemen to raise theoretical questions now. The Rapid Transit Commissioners, the Controller, and you yourself joined in the signing of the rapid transit contract and not a voice was raised in protest. Now, when the question comes of carrying out the pledge made to extend the tunnel to Brooklyn these questions are raised.

"It is the privilege and the right of the people of Brooklyn to have this tunnel built. The city officials and you, Mr. Mayor, are under moral responsibility to carry on this work. These matters have been fully discussed by the public. The verdict of the people given at the polls makes mandatory municipal construction. Brooklyn has the same right to a rapid transit tunnel as Manhattan and the Bronx and there is no reason why the people of that borough should be made to suffer and ruin brought to their doors because theoretical objections are now raised for the first time."

Then Mr. Shepard said that when the contract for the Brooklyn tunnel was prepared reduced fares, or an arrangement by which a person could go to any part of the two boroughs for a single fare, would probably be provided for in it.

"The Rapid Transit Commissioners," he continued, "have been charged with practically giving away a franchise worth $200,000,000. Let us examine into that matter. The Rapid Transit Board talked with the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, to see whether the New York Central would take up the work. We tried to get a promise that within ten years the system would be extended so as to get rapid transit. Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court said that the plan was dangerous, reckless, and that no one could tell within $40,000,000 of the cost of the rapid transit road. He quoted Scripture to prove that it was reckless and dangerous, and that was the opinion of five Judges of the Appellate Division.

"The late Cornelius Vanderbilt did not want any of the $200,000,000 which Justice Gaynor and the people who are opposing the tunnel claim we are giving away. There were other men who did not want the two-hundred-million-dollar franchise under the conditions laid down by the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Clark, who was President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, did not want any of the $200,000,000. The Board of Directors of his company rejected the idea."

Then Mr. Shepard referred to the fact that Mr. Gould and Mr. Whitney had both refused to construct the Rapid Transit Railroad and he declared that it was remarkable that such experienced financiers would not accept the two-hundred-million-dollar franchise. He said that Mr. Whitney wanted a perpetual franchise, and added:

"Where were these men who are objecting to this contract during all those long years? They were all silent then, and they should continue to remain silent until Brooklyn has rapid transit."

Mr. Shepard argued that a tunnel to Brooklyn should be built to the main distributing points. He said they were at the Borough Hall and at the junction of Flatbush Avenue and Atlantic Avenue. He went on:

DEFENSE OF THE ROUTE.

"Take up this line of argument: If you don't want the tunnel to go to Flatbush Avenue because it will be of benefit to the Long Island Railroad, then the tunnel should not be built to the foot of Fulton Street, because it would help the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. I don't love the Long Island Railroad, but you have got to take the people where they want to go or the tunnel would be useless. The people who would argue that a tunnel should be placed away from the main lines of travel just because some one would be benefited are either lunatics or very ignorant about such matters. The people determine where they want to go, and it is the business of the city officials, and you, as the Chief Executive, to carry out their wishes."

Prof. Edward W. Bemis said that if the matter were put to a vote the people would favor municipal operation of the rapid transit road as soon as completed.

A man with long, white whiskers made many attempts to speak. Mayor Van Wyck finally said:

"You have a patent. I don't want to hear you to-day. Come around some other day when I have time."

Henry Schmidt, an ex-School Commissioner of Brooklyn, opposed the tunnel. Mayor Van Wyck said to him:

"I have seen you in this office many times."

Mr. Schmidt declared that the tunnel should not be built until more schools were constructed.

Then Mayor Van Wyck, after standing 2 hours and 43 minutes listening to speakers, declared the meeting adjourned.

The announcement was made by President Orr to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that the Long Island Railroad would not bid for the Brooklyn tunnel or try to control the route.

THIRTEEN MEN POISONED.

Mistook Spraying Fluid For Wine—Doctors by Hard Work Saved Twelve Of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, June 1.—A dispatch from Medina, Orleans County, says:

One man is dead and twelve are dangerously ill as the result of the drinking of a quantity of spraying fluid. At 7 o'clock this morning a corporation gang started out to work. A heavy shower came up as the men were opposite the barn of Clark Hoag, and they sought shelter in the barn.

Mr. Hoag is widely known as a manufacturer of cider and wine, and when the men discovered a keg in the barn they had no hesitancy in sampling the contents. Stephen Green of Laurel Hill was the first to discover the keg. He drank two cupsful of the fluid.

At that moment one of the men discovered Mr. Hoag coming toward the barn, and informed the others. They hurriedly passed the cup around, and twelve of them succeeded in drinking about half a cupful each before Hoag reached the barn.

"We have been sampling your wine," said one of the men.

"What wine?" asked Hoag.

"Why, the wine in that keg there," responded the man who had first spoken.

"My God, men, if you've drank anything out of that keg you'll all be dead in an hour," exclaimed Hoag. "That's not wine, that's spraying fluid. It contains a strong solution of salsoda and arsenic."

The men turned pale and made hurried tracks for the nearest physician. Green, who had taken more than the rest, was overcome on the way. Despite heroic treatment he died an hour later in terrible agony.

Physicians worked for several hours over the other men. To-night they were all pronounced out of danger."

LIBERAL WINS BY-ELECTION.

J. A. Pease Returned for North Essex by a Higher Majority than His Predecessor.

LONDON, June 1.—The election in the North or Saffron Division of Essex for a successor in the House of Commons to the late Hon. Armine Wodehouse (Liberal) has resulted as follows:

J. A. Pease, Liberal	3,994
C. W. Gray, Conservative	3,202
Liberal majority	792

At the last election the Liberal majority was 110.

Joseph Albert Pease is a well-known authority on imperial finance, Irish affairs, and various questions affecting colonial administration. He is also famous as a patron of all kinds of sports, and when he was at Cambridge was a well-known football and polo player.

He was born in 1860, and is a managing Director of Pease & Partners, Limited, the great colliery, ironstone mine, and limestone quarry owners. He was formerly private secretary to the Right Hon. John Morley, M. P.

Accepts Call to Bethany Church.

The Rev. Sidney Herbert Cox, the former pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Hooper Street and Lee Avenue, Williamsburg, has accepted a call from the Bethany Congregational Church, Tenth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan. He will enter upon his new field at once. Mr. Cox was pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church until the church society consolidated with the New England Congregational Church Society, several months ago. He then resigned, although he continued to fill the pulpit until the united societies had selected a new pastor.

Cardinal Gibbons's Plans.

ROME, June 1.—Cardinal Gibbons has been feeling somewhat indisposed, and contemplated a course of the waters at Carlsbad or Vichy, but Dr. Lapponi and other physicians assured him that there was no necessity to do so, and the Cardinal will follow his original itinerary. He leaves here about the middle of June, stays some weeks in the north of France and in Belgium, and proceeds to London, where he will be the guest of Cardinal Vaughan at the beginning of August. Cardinal Gibbons has hosts of visitors.

The Presbyterian Confession of Faith.

LONDON, June 1.—Ian Maclaren, (the Rev. Dr. John Watson,) who last year was Moderator of the English Presbyterian Synod, was asked for his opinion on the American decision to revise the Confession of Faith. He replied: "Many on this side of the Atlantic are glad to know that their Presbyterian brethren in the United States propose to revise the Confession. It is an intellectual wonder, but would be improved by a reduction in size and an infusion of love."

Gen. Chaffee at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The War Department was informed to-day by cable that Gen. Chaffee, with the troops on the transport Sumner had arrived at Nagasaki, on the way to Manila.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER A WOUNDED BURGLAR

Man Broke Away After Savage Struggle with a Detective.

The Policeman Shot Him, and He Was Finally Caught Hiding in an Ash Barrel.

Three shots were fired in an exciting chase after a suspected flat robber in Harlem late yesterday afternoon, and though wounded by the first bullet, the man outran an ever-growing crowd of pursuers for more than half a mile through the city streets. He came near escaping even then, for he was so far ahead when the running ended at the old Third Avenue Railroad car barns, at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, that none saw him secrete himself in an ash barrel and cover himself over with rubbish. It was only after the police, with the aid of the employes, had ransacked every nook and corner of the building that they came upon his hiding place and sent him away to the Harlem Hospital, a prisoner. He said he was Samuel Craven, twenty-six years old, a painter, of 168 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and the man responsible for his capture was Detective Thomas J. Quilty of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station.

Quilty at about 5 o'clock was at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and saw Craven and a comrade examining door bells in many vestibules. He watched them pass from one house to another, occasionally touching a button, but never passing through the front doors, though they were opened freely by unseen hands. At last at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street they sat down on a doorstep and one of them drew a beautiful watch from his pocket, which they examined closely. Quilty approached them, but when they realized that he was after them they ran in opposite directions. Craven had the watch, and Quilty went after him east through One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and caught him in short order.

The prisoner walked meekly on with him in the direction of the station house until they were about half way to Fifth Avenue, when he tried to trip the detective, and at the same time aimed a blow at his head. Quilty was not wholly off his guard, however, for he grappled with him. They fell and rolled over and over on the sidewalk, beating each other as they got a chance, Quilty getting the worst of the fight. In the struggle the policeman's revolver fell from his pocket. He reached for it. Craven jumped back and reached for his own hip pocket, but before he could draw a weapon Quilty shot him through the right arm.

Craven ran east, and the detective, with his face cut and bleeding and lame from many blows, went after him. Twice more he fired, and then desisted for fear of shooting others who, drawn by the shooting, had joined in the chase.

Craven ran to Fifth Avenue, to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and into the barn, and Quilty, with Policeman Wallace, began their long search of the building, while other policemen, railroad employes, and spectators surrounded the building.

Craven promised on the way to the station house, where he was first arraigned, that if Quilty would be lenient he would give him much information that would be valuable to him in connection with recent robberies. There was found upon him a sectional "jimmy," a valuable gold watch, and a silver matchbox bearing the initials "W. S." He told the police that he had recently come from Philadelphia, but they recognized him as an old offender. At the hospital it was said that Quilty's bullet had missed the bone. The police then started out to find his companion.

SEEKING DR. D. D. ASHLEY.

Court, In Suit Brought by His Father, Orders Defendant's Counsel to Disclose His Whereabouts.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., June 1.—Justice Dickey, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, to-day granted an order which is said to be a very unusual one.

In December last William D. Ashley, a wealthy retired farmer, began suit against Dexter D. Ashley, his son, to have $50,000 placed in the hands of a receiver pending a suit to have the money returned to him.

The elder Ashley had turned over the money with the understanding that his children—there being two daughters besides the doctor—should support him. This they had failed to do, he asserted. Justice Dickey granted the order and appointed the Columbus Trust Company of Newburg as receiver. Lawyers for Dr. Ashley appealed the case, and the Appellate Division sustained Justice Dickey. Dr. Ashley failed to turn over the money as ordered by the Court, and before the papers could be served left the city.

James G. Meyer, attorney for William D. Ashley, believed that the firm of Kenneson, Crain, Emley & Rubino of New York, of which firm ex-Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain is a member, knew of the whereabouts of their client. To-day he made a motion that Mr. Crain and the other members of the firm be examined by a referee to be appointed to compel them to disclose to the Court and the plaintiff the whereabouts of Dexter D. Ashley.

The motion was opposed by Dr. Ashley's attorney, who said they had never heard of such a motion. Justice Dickey replied, "Well, you hear of one now," and appointed Harry Hirschberg of Newburg as referee and ordered the New York firm to appear in person and produce any papers which would throw light on their client's whereabouts.

The lawyer who has had the case in charge for Dr. Ashley is Jay Noble Emley. All the information he consented to give last night was that he and the other members of his firm had submitted affidavits to the effect that neither one of them knew the present whereabouts of Dr. Ashley. The doctor used to live at 252 West Ninety-first Street, but inquiries made there showed that he had moved a year ago. His father is now in Fishkill.

In speaking of Justice Dickey's order, a lawyer said:

"Only one other case of counsel being forced to give up a client's address is on record, and that was in the case of a plaintiff, not a defendant. In that one instance it was desirable and proper that the plaintiff's address be known, so that it could be determined whether or not he was entitled to bring suit; but this time the defendant is concerned, and the proposition is a different one."

On Dec. 10, 1900, during a hearing held in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, on an application by his daughter, Miss Elsie M. Ashley, for the appointment of a committee of the person of William D. Ashley, he was described as having formerly lived in Springfield, Mass., and later in Nebraska. His family had gone West with him, and while out there he had inherited some property from a relative. It was stated that he subsequently settled $75,000 on his two daughters and his son, Dr. Ashley, on condition that they should support him. Miss Ashley said the family was willing to turn over the $75,000 to the care of the committee. She also testified that her father had been drinking for years, and that his kindred had been forced to follow him about the country continually to keep him from getting into trouble. A commission appointed to inquire as to Mr. Ashley's condition decided that he was competent to manage his own affairs.

Prize Winners at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1.—The following prize awards were to-day announced at Yale:

The Cook prize in poetry, $50, awarded to William Brian Hooker, 1902, of Farmington, Conn., for the "Ixion."

The John Hubbard Curtis prize, being the income of $1,000 given in 1900, by Mrs. Virginia Curtis of New Haven, has been divided between Roy Murdock Mason, 1902, of Chicago, and Arthur Stanley Wheeler, 1902, of New Haven, Conn. This prize is awarded for excellence in three literary subjects assigned.

Minister Loomis's Visit to England.

LONDON, June 1.—Francis B. Loomis, the United States Minister to Venezuela, and his family are spending the week-end with Sir Edwyn Dawes. Mr. Loomis's friends anticipate that at the conclusion of his six months' leave of absence he will receive a European appointment.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Illinois Central, It Is Said, Will Absorb the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 1.—It is reported that the next big railroad deal in connection with the Western roads will be the absorption of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas by the Illinois Central. The basis of this deal, it is said, will be either a perpetual lease of the "Katy" property by the Illinois Central, on the guaranty of agreed dividends upon its entire issue of stock, or the exchange of the stock for bonds guaranteed by the Illinois Central on the same plan as Burlington stock has been exchanged for bonds guaranteed by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern.

For many years Harriman interests have had strong representation in the Illinois Central, and they are now the predominating power in Missouri, Kansas and Texas affairs. The most recent undertakings of the Illinois Central have been in reaching out for Omaha and St. Paul traffic, and in arranging to participate to an appreciable degree in trans-continental business.

BALTIMORE & OHIO OFFICIALS.

More Men Taken from the Pennsylvania —Assistant General Manager Hale's Career.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—L. F. Loree, the new President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, assumed executive charge to-day and established his headquarters in the central office of the company in this city, after paying a visit to Mayor Hayes and assuring him that it was the intention of the new management of the Baltimore and Ohio to continue the present friendly policy toward the commercial interests of Baltimore. Mr. Loree finally announced the appointments of George L. Potter as General Manager in charge of the operating department, and Arthur Hale as Assistant General Manager.

Mr. Potter took up his duties immediately, and announced the appointment of L. G. Haas, J. T. Leary, and T. J. Foley as assistants to the general manager. All of these have been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Road for a long time. Their positions are new creations, and Mr. Potter stated that their duties would be to secure information relative to the property that will be required by him in handling the department. President Loree and General Manager Potter will start on a trip of inspection of the entire system next Wednesday, accompanied by John K. Cowen, the ex-President.

Arthur Hale, the assistant general manager, is a native of Boston, a son of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, and a grandson of Nathan Hale, the first President of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, now a part of the Boston and Albany system. He was graduated from Harvard in 1880, and after undergoing practical experience in mechanics, including service in locomotive works, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania in the latter part of 1882.

He worked in the shops at Altoona in the draughting department and the department of tests, and in 1885 he became stenographic clerk in the office of the General Superintendent of Transportation. On Dec. 1, 1889, he was made chief clerk of the car record office. After remaining there for about three years he became special agent of the transportation department, and on Jan. 1, 1898, was appointed Superintendent of Telegraph.

TRACTION COMPANY DEFAULTS.

Washington Concern, Owned by New Yorkers, Fails to Pay Its Interest—Will Be Reorganized.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Washington Traction and Electric Company, which controls all the electric railways in the District of Columbia, except the lines of the Capital Traction Company, has defaulted its interest.

The failure to pay the interest renders the company liable to foreclosure. The earning capacity never has been equal to the demands. The company was organized two years ago with a capital of $12,000,000 in stock and $20,000,000 in 4½ per cent. bonds. Its property consists of the stocks on eleven street railroads and two electric lighting companies in Washington.

To-day the majority of the company's stockholders announced the default, and that plans for a reorganization were under consideration already, and asked that all bondholders send their names and addresses and the number of bonds held by them to the Secretary, Richard M. Hurd, 59 Cedar Street, New York City.

As soon as the plans are formulated they will be announced. The greater part of the stock and bonds of the company are owned by New York parties. The announcement to-day was the result of a conference of interested parties in New York last night.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LOSES.

Its Injunction to Prevent Inter-Urban Railroad Extension Dismissed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 1.—Justice Andrews to-day dismissed the injunction against the Inter-Urban Railroad to prevent the road from extending its line in Skaneateles. The petitioner was the New York Central Railroad Company, which claimed that the road was preparing to extend from Skaneateles to Syracuse.

The Justice holds that the New York Central has no property rights involved even should such extension be made, and that the power of the State Railroad Commission in the premises in an open question. The Inter-Urban, it is understood, will soon extend its line now running from Auburn to Skaneateles on to Syracuse, while upon the east existing trolley lines will be extended, to give an unbroken line from Syracuse to Utica.

A CHICAGO RAILWAY DEAL.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 1.—It was reported in La Salle Street to-day that the Union Traction syndicate has undertaken negotiations in earnest for the acquisition of the Chicago City Railway and that large holders of the latter company's stock had been asked regarding the sale of their shares. The final purpose of the Union Traction Company at the time it was organized was the complete control of the street railroad lines of the city, and it has been expected for some time that the deal might be taken up before the question of a renewal of franchises was brought up for settlement with the city authorities.

Control of the City Railway is held by a comparatively few large owners, and as the stock is a high-priced one, the purchase of the controlling interest could be obtained without a general appeal to stockholders. It is not certain, however, that the principal interests in the company would sell out unless all the stockholders received the same terms.

TO BUY TOLEDO STREET RAILWAYS.

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—The Journal this afternoon states, on the authority of a "local man interested in street railroads," that the entire street railway system of Toledo will pass into the control of the Everett-Moore syndicate of Cleveland within sixty days. Discussing the recent acquisition of several suburban lines by the syndicate, The Journal says: "It is only a question of price, terms, and time when all the Detroit and Toledo suburban roads will also pass under the Everett-Moore control.

"The Everett-Moore general plan is to acquire all the electric lines between Cleveland and Port Huron, Mich., and from Cleveland south to Wheeling, West Va., and all their suburban feeders, and when the Toledo city deal is completed every city terminal in the lake section of this territory will be under their control."

Detroit Electric Line Sold.

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—The sale of the Detroit and Pontico suburban trolley line, which is twenty-five miles in length, to the Detroit United Railroad was consummated yesterday. From now on the road will be run as part of the United Railroad system. Strathearn Hendrie, principal owner of the road, refused to make public the price paid for the property. The purchase is said to be another step toward a consolidation of all the suburban trolley lines with the Detroit United Railroad Company.

Erie Railroad Loses Land.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 1.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has decided against the Erie Railroad, prohibiting that company from appropriating lands of the Stewart estate, near Goshen, to build a short-cut road. The land had been condemned by a commission and the finding approved by Judge Dickey.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Annual Sale of Fine Imported Stockings.

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Children's fine ribbed Lisle Thread Hose, Fast Black "Rock Dye," sizes 5 1-2 to 9 inch, double soles, value 35c and 45c.,	25c.
Men's Lisle Thread and fine Cotton Half Hose, fancy striped, polka dots, silk embroidered front, etc., Value 35c. and 50c.,	25c.
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ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

Charles Trelawney Accused of Negotiating a Bogus Note for $750.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 1.—Charles Trelawney, publisher of catalogues, of New York, was arrested here to-night by two detectives from Police Headquarters in New York on a charge of forging a note on Patterson Brothers, bankers, of Manhattan.

Spencer K. Sutherland, a brother of Mayor Sutherland, who indorsed the note, says it was for $750, and that he is out that amount. Trelawney was taken to Manhattan immediately. He is building a large and costly residence here.

The warrant on which the arrest was made is understood to have been issued on a complaint by George L. Patterson of 33 Liberty Street, New York, who charged that Trelawney had forged the signature to the note on Nov. 30 last.

Trelawney, who said he was a publisher of catalogues, refused to discuss the case.

SMASHED TRAIN WINDOWS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 1.—Henry Austin of Cranford, while returning from his place of business in New York last night was arrested here on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by a Central Railroad conductor. To-day he was found guilty and held for the action of the Grand Jury.

While on his way to Cranford last night Mr. Austin got off the Central train when it arrived at this place, thinking it was Cranford. Finding his mistake, he attempted to board the train as it was pulling out of the station and stumbled and fell. He picked himself up and, as the train still kept moving, it is charged that he became enraged and with the gold-headed cane he carried smashed four windows in one of the cars.

The flying glass cut ex-Speaker James J. Bergen of Somerville, K. Pinkham of Plainfield, George Handford of Westfield, and Samuel P. Marshall, ex-Township Clerk of Cranford. None of the four men appeared personally to-day against the prisoner, but affidavits made by them were produced in court by Detective Dougherty of the Central and Philip Becken of Somerville, conductor of the train.

Mr. Austin remained all night in a cell at Police Headquarters here. He is about fifty years old, and prominent in Cranford social circles, where he belongs to the golf club, the Casino, and other organizations of that town.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers, variable winds.

There was evidence last night that the rainy period in the Middle Atlantic States will be followed by two or three days of fair weather and seasonable temperature. Fair weather is also indicated for the Southern States. Over the lake region and New England showers are likely to continue until Monday. General showers and rapidly falling barometer in the Rocky Mountain districts seem favorable for rains in the States of the Middle and Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys within the next two days.

Along the New England Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly from east to northeast. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts the winds will be variable. Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have variable winds, shifting to fresh southerly with showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	70	54	59
6 A. M.	69	54	61
9 A. M.	72	59	72
12 M.	76	66	75
4 P. M.	79	60	71
6 P. M.	78	61	65
9 P. M.	73	57	60
12 P. M.	70	57	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 250 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows: Printing House Square, 65⅝; Weather Bureau, 60. Corresponding date 1900, 73½. Corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 66. The barometer registered 29.80 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.83 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 76 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 84 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 67 degrees at 12:30 P. M. and the minimum 53 degrees at 3:30 A. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BRINGHAM, Mass., June 1.—The fine country house on the Lake View Stock Farm here, was burned to-day, with all its contents, entailing a loss of $15,000. The ten inmates barely escaped with their lives. The estate was recently purchased by E. Holbrook of Roxbury, Mass. The fire originated in the cellar. There was little insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:35 A. M.—515 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; Leo Weil; damage, $60.

8:10 A. M.—344 Bowery; owner unknown; damage, $25.

[illegible] P. M.—187 Greenwich Street; owner unknown; no damage.

[illegible]:10 P. M.—248 West Fourteenth Street; M[illegible] Elison; damage, $10.

[illegible]:10 P. M.—617 Tenth Avenue; James Ca[illegible]n; damage, $18.

[illegible]:20 P. M.—1,351 Park Avenue; James R[illegible]n; damage, $10.

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Its artistic beauty has called forth the enthusiastic admiration of the world's greatest pianists —Paderewski, Rosenthal, Sauer, Moszkowski, Josef Hofmann, and many others. The Pianola is not a pleasure confined alone to musicians, but will make a *musician* of the person who lacks time or ability to learn to play. You are invited to hear it. A call need not imply a purchase.

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WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Col. H. H. Prettyman, London, Ohio; Frank Northen, London; Herbert W. Locke, Hongkong.

HOLLAND.—Sidney Boulding, London; D. H. Sill, Toronto.

GRAND. — Surgeon W. P. Kendall, United States Army.

IMPERIAL.—N. B. Eagen, Toronto; J. C. Widener, Louisville; Arthur Basil Cousins, London; J. C. Barber, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL.—J. A. Kolman, Glasgow; J. M. Hood, Jr., Baltimore; Major J. M. Banister, United States Army.

GILSEY. — A. A. Ackerman, United States Navy; B. Milchus, Bremen; J. C. Owen, Richmond.

STURTEVANT.—W. D. Vinzant, Jr., Jacksonville.

FIFTH AVENUE. — The Rev. Charles H. Brown, Eastbourne, Eng.; William Plankinton, Milwaukee; E. M. Crowe, London.

ALBEMARLE. — Lieut. Commander S. A. Staunton, United States Navy; William F. Sellers, Wilmington, Del.

HOFFMAN. — Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Berkeley, Cal.; A. R. Milton, Hulton, Ceylon; S. Sugiyama, Tokio; E. H. Yoshizaka, Hirosaka, Japan.

VICTORIA.—Ira Taylor, London; Vance McKay, London; F. R. Mitchell, London.

NETHERLAND.—Theodore Gross, Chicago; Dr. W. F. Robison, Pittsburg; A. M. Meyer, Richmond.

MANHATTAN. — Judge Martin A. Knapp, Washington; Judge J. R. Hazel, Buffalo.

GRAND UNION.—F. M. Mencendez, Nassau, N. P.

ASTOR.—T. M. Rees, Pittsburg; A. J. Rogers, Norfolk; S. L. Rumsey, Honolulu; Leonidas Pappachrista, Nassau, N. P.

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LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Lord George Hamilton Defends American Achievement in India.

HOPE OF PRO-BOERS REVIVING

Unity in the Opinion Now that the War Is Being Mismanaged.

The Government Could Not Stand the Reverses Were Not the Opposition Hopelessly Divided—Redmond on the Irish University Scheme.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 1.—The incident most interesting to Americans in London this week was the publication this morning of the frank and lucid letter of Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, in reply to the question and charges made by Sir Alfred Hickman in the House of Commons. Sir Alfred's complaint that the British Government was showing undue favor to American manufacturers is probably less important than his direct assertion, on authority, that those manufacturers were doing poor work. Both charges are amply refuted by the Secretary of State for India. The charge of the disappointed Inspector Constable that the work on the new viaduct at Gohtieh, on the Burmese Railroad, was unsafe is denied by a body of British experts. The report that American locomotives need frequent and many repairs is met with the definite statement that they are perfectly satisfactory, and more are wanted. The animus of the inquiry and the charges it comprehended is of very little significance, but the outcome is much more gratifying than the polite and somewhat amused recognition of our tremendous national energy and pecuniary triumphs with which the visiting American is saluted in England. The triumphs of the American engine and bridge builders in India are real and tangible, and Lord George Hamilton's frank and forcible acknowledgment of their superiority is something we can really afford to be proud of.

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THE VLAKFONTEIN DISASTER.

The events of the week have somewhat strengthened the cause of the pro-Boers. It has been full of extravagant self-praise by members of the Government at home and of disaster at the seat of war. Nobody here doubts that the engagement of Wednesday at Vlakfontein was severe and bloody and practically a reverse to the English arms, yet only a day or two before Mr. Chamberlain had declared that the war was over, and Lord Milner of St. James and Cape Town had permitted himself to express agreement with the statement of his chief of the Colonial Office. The banquet at Claridge's reminded the ironical Mr. Massingham of The Daily News of Belshazzar's banquet, but the ordinary Englishman, who is not a pro-Boer or an extremist in anything, rather liked the idea of it.

Lord Milner is frankly admired for his course in South Africa and is not disapproved of. The "man in the street," to employ the prevalent slang phrase of London, does not rely much on Massingham's opinion, and when Mr. Chamberlain said that the embers of the war were smoldering we believed him; when Lord Milner insisted that the country was nearing the end of the trouble at a somewhat quickened pace we felt hopeful. Then came in from South Africa another frightfully long list of recent casualties, and on top of it the news of this last bloody battle.

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CHAMBERLAIN STILL ACTIVE.

No Government can long survive such reverses. Mr. Chamberlain in another of his famous speeches this week playfully combatted the pro-Boer idea that he eats a Boer for breakfast every day and sups at night off "a Little Englander," but the man in the street, in his accustomed slow way, has come to believe that if Mr. Chamberlain does not really eat Boers, it is time for some ingenious person to invent some other way of getting rid of them. As for the "Little Englanders," they may be safely left to talk all they please. They do no harm and the wayfaring man is beginning to believe they may, in time, do some good. The sum of the situation was distinctly and vigorously defined in a speech at Gloucester last night by Sir Charles Dilke. As to the causes of the war and the righteousness of it there are many opinions, and at present none signifies much, but there are no two sensible opinions of the ineffectiveness of its conduct. As a matter of fact the war is not over, and, as it now seems, not nearly over. Earl Roberts the other day refused an invitation to Canterbury in July to receive the freedom of the city on the ground that he would accept no further honors until peace had been declared.

That the Opposition is still hopelessly divided, however, is a sad fact, and the course of the Liberals in Parliament just before recess does not promise much encouragement. The Radical faction among the Irish representatives has been keeping itself in the minds of the people all through the holiday. The convention of the United Irish League at Bristol was made significant by a statement by William Redmond of the extremists' position on the proposition, which seems now to be favored by the Government, to establish a Roman Catholic university in Ireland. "They shall not," exclaimed Redmond, "play off the religion of the majority of the Irish people against their nationality!" If the Irishmen in Parliament can defeat that plan, they will give us home rule, they say, and we will establish our own university.

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THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court had many and curious interpretations here. Perhaps the most interesting, if the least erudite, is that of The Westminster Gazette's philosopher, which is as follows: "People should not live under written Constitutions, or, if they do, they should be possessed of the happy American faculty of compromising with the strict letter of the law." Some of the editorial writers have used "United States" as a singular noun, and the usual controversy has ensued, the consensus of British opinion seeming to be that the name of our country must always be a plural noun.

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THE THEATRE IN LONDON.

Mr. Frohman's Engagement of Irene Vanbrugh—Mr. Tree's Farewell Speech—The Coquelins Sell Lottery Tickets—Mrs. T. P. O'Connor's Comedy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—The much ado that has been made all the week about the engagement by Mr. Charles Frohman of Irene Vanbrugh is quite unwarranted by the facts. Miss Vanbrugh is to act here in association with Dion Boucicault under Mr. Frohman's management in new plays, but not for the present, at the Duke of York's Theatre, where Edna May will remain until Christmas. The engagement was made some time ago. Miss Vanbrugh is much fatigued by her hard work in America last season and needs a long rest.

Martin Harvey is now acting in a revival of "The Only Way" at the Apollo Theatre and intends shortly to appear in the title role of the late W. G. Wills's "Eugene Aram," which was in Sir Henry Irving's repertory early in his career, but long since laid aside.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree's farewell speech on the last night of his season at Her Majesty's Theatre was full of vain but amusing bombast, directed at the critics who refuse to recognize him as the regenerator of the stage. During the season he has done well commercially and not ill artistically, but there is plenty of room on the London stage for good stage art, and in whatever form it is presented it will be acceptable.

Tree's stage is given over for the Summer to the engagement of Bernhardt and Coquelin, beginning Monday night. Coquelin and his brother, who is known at the Comédie Française as Coquelin cadet, lately have been very successful in selling tickets of a French lottery for the benefit of an institution in Paris which corresponds with our Actors' Fund. It is said that the elder Coquelin sold no fewer than 10,000 tickets, sub rosa, during his recent tour in the United States. The younger brother's plan in Paris was to appear in some droll disguise in circuses and music halls and interrupt the performance by interpolated and seemingly impromptu entertainment and then, revealing his identity, ask for subscriptions.

Kitty Cheatham, formerly a favorite at Daly's, made a great personal hit on her return to the stage at the Great Queen Street Theatre to-night. She appeared as a rich Texas widow in a conversational comedy by Mrs. T. P. O'Connor called "A Lady from Texas." The play is clever enough, though it caricatures life and is very fragile. The house was crowded with the American and Irish friends of the author, who received it cordially. Mrs. Cheatham acted with much spirit and humor, and Leonard Boyne, in his customary vigorous and extravagant way, acted a lady-killer so as to make the part tell.

"The Silver Slipper," the successor to "Florodora" at the Lyric Theatre, was to-night received with acclaim, and will probably have a run as long as its predecessor. There is a double sextet as an equivalent to the "Pretty Maiden" of "Florodora." Connie Ediss, London's large favorite, has a capital song called "Class."

E. A. D.

THE OPERA ABROAD.

Stanford's "Much Ado About Nothing" Disappointing—Paderewski's Work, Too, Said to be Lacking Artistically.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—In spite of the columns of conventional praise it has received, Dr. C. V. Stanford's "Much Ado About Nothing" is a very disappointing work to those who had hoped that a masterpiece of English opera had at last arrived. It is produced elaborately and with every needful accessory on the vast stage of Covent Garden Theatre, and with singers who are accepted interpreters of Wagner and other masters of the modern music drama.

Dr. Stanford's opera was found to lack the gift of power and distinction required in a work given under such conditions. That the composer is a scholarly and painstaking musician is indisputable. The fact that his work contains many merits which would have told better if it had been produced less ostentatiously is not to be denied. It is hampered by the libretto, which, like the curate's egg in the legend, is only good in parts, and those parts are purely Shakespeare's. The church scene in the third act, in which the text is closest to Shakespeare, is decidedly the best part of the work.

The performance is admirable, Suzanne Adams quite surpassing all her previous efforts both in singing and acting as Hero, while Coates, the English tenor, is surprisingly effective as Claudio. David Bispham's Benedick is admirable in every respect, and Plançon is superb as the Friar.

The work is sung in English in every part, with clear enunciation, and will have some temporary vogue, thanks to the loyalty of English reviewers to the national art, but as a grand opera there is no hope for it elsewhere.

After three days an authoritative statement comes from Dresden that Paderewski's new opera, "Manru," is disappointing artistically, and that the composer was also hampered by the libretto. Certain portions of the music are said inevitably to have the glow of genius, of course, but judged as a modern dramatic work it fails to satisfy the best critical judgment.

Naval Leagues in Europe.

BERLIN, June 1.—Commander Beehler, the United States Naval Attaché here, is drawing up a special report on the subject of naval leagues in Germany, Austria, and Italy, and the great good derived therefrom.

LONDON RAPID TRANSIT.

"British Conservatism" Said to be Its Greatest Enemy—Opposition of St. Paul's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—The Times this morning has a practical and insistent editorial article on London's great need of electrical improvements, and the obstacles in the way of progress in that particular. These obstacles may all be expressed in the two familiar words "British conservatism," but they may be specifically reduced to muddled and antiquated laws, the ignorance and stupidity of concealment, the timidity of the Briton in the face of new ideas, and the long-established English custom of compensating one's self for discomfort by grumbling.

Some time the Metropolitan and District Railway will be equipped with electricity, the new deep tunnels will be built, and the town will be properly lighted.

The latest opponent of rapid transit is St. Paul's Cathedral. The Dean and Chapter of that venerable institution object to the new projected "tube" from Piccadilly to the City for fear that it will undermine the cathedral's concrete foundation. They declare that the spire of the famous Church of St. Mary-le-Bow in Cheapside, in which the Bow bells ring, is twenty-three inches out of the perpendicular because of the excavations for the existing twopenny tube, the only modern means of transit in London.

POLITICAL TOPICS ABROAD.

The Assault on the French Premier—Significance of the Morocco Claim Settlement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—On the Continent political affairs have been as dull in Whitsun Week as here. In England nothing has happened, and the resident correspondents of the great dailies in foreign capitals have been sending opinions and reviews of past occurrences with wise prognostications of the future, which will be forgotten when something does occur.

The assault on M. Waldeck-Rousseau at Havre is already ancient history, but the fact that the assailant was a Royalist has been established to the satisfaction of the French Government, though whether he threw an egg or an orange or a tomato will never be decided. The Prime Minister seems to have been too greatly confounded by the proceeding to comprehend the exact nature of the indignity to which he was subjected.

The amicable settlement of the little difficulty with Morocco has, of course, greatly offended French statesmen and journalists of the Cassagnac stripe, who had hoped that the trouble would grow big enough for them to use it to political advantage, especially to the injury of England.

On the very day of the settlement Cassagnac signed an article calling upon the French to take advantage of England's perplexity in South Africa to begin a crusade against Morocco.

AWARDS TO AMERICAN ARTISTS.

G. H. Mosler, S. Thomas, Mrs. MacMonnies, and G. G. Barnard Among Those Who Gain Old Salon Honors.

PARIS, June 1.—The Old Salon awards to Americans are:

PAINTING—Second-class medal to H. Hartwitch, third-class medals to G. H. Mosler, Seymour Thomas, and Miss S. Watkins; honorable mention, Mrs. MacMonnies.

SCULPTURE—Honorable mentions, Barnard and Walter.

Gustave Henry Mosler is a son of Henry Mosler, the well-known American painter. A private cable dispatch from Paris was received yesterday stating that Mr. Mosler had received a medal for his pictures, "De Profundis" and "Fidelity." Mr. Mosler is one of the youngest of American artists, being only twenty-four years old. He was born in Munich and is a pupil of his father, of L. Bonnat, and of the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris. He is to return to this country on June 6.

"De Profundis," the figure of a plowman engaged at prayer, is regarded as one of the most striking works in the Old Salon.

Seymour Thomas was born in San Augustine, Texas, in 1868. He studied under William M. Chase in this city and under Lefebvre and Constant in Paris. He gained an honorable mention at the Paris Salon of 1895 and a bronze medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900. He now has studios at San Antonio, Texas, and in Paris.

Mrs. Mary F. MacMonnies is the wife of Frederick MacMonnies, the eminent American sculptor. She was born in New Haven, and studied at the St. Louis School of Fine Arts and the Julien Academy at Paris. She gained a medal at the Chicago Exposition in 1893 and an honorable mention at the Paris Exposition of last year. She is a member of the Society of American Artists, to which she was elected in 1896, and of the Woman's Art Club of New York. She now has a studio in the Rue de Sèvres, Paris.

George Grey Barnard is a native of Bellefonte, Penn., where he was born in 1863. He studied at the Art Institute of Chicago and under Cavalier at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. He secured a triumph at last year's Paris Exposition, when a gold medal was awarded to him. He is an Associate of the French National Society of Artists and a member of the Society of Western Artists. He has a studio in New York, but spends a great deal of his time in Paris.

The Failure of the Prussian Crops.

BERLIN, June 1.—Owing to the bad crop prospects in Prussia, Count von Bülow, in his capacity of President of the Prussian Ministry, has advised the various Government departments concerned to perpare for taking suitable measures to provide State aid for the purpose of meeting the situation. The harvest threatens to be a failure over large areas of the monarchy. The losses on account of the crop shortage are estimated by the President of the Standing Committee of the Board of Trade and Agriculture to be of wheat 183,750,000 markes and of rye 103,000,000 marks.

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GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Berlin Paper Charges the United States with Intriguing Against Germany in Brazil.

BERLIN, June 1.—The German press this week devoted much space to discussion of the relations between the United States and Germany. Correspondence from the United States has appeared in the Kreuz Zeitung and other influential papers describing the "spread of anti-German sentiment in the United States," some of the correspondents going the length of asserting that American papers are systematically inflaming the public mind to war against Germany.

The papers here unanimously maintain that all the alleged German plans for acquisitions, either of coaling stations or independent colonies, in Central or South America, are "sensational inventions."

The Berliner Tageblatt contains a two-column article in which, on the authority partly of correspondence, partly of statements made by a returned German-Brazilian, and partly of extracts from the Brazilian press, the charge is made that the United States is systematically intriguing in Brazil against legitimate German colonial and commercial influence, poisoning the Brazilians' minds, and conveying the idea that Germany intends to go to war and seize Brazil.

The Tageblatt editorially advises the Foreign Office to deny such charges more forcibly, and also to disprove the often-repeated statement that Germany intetnds to disregard and destroy the Monroe doctrine.

THE FESTIVITIES IN BERLIN.

French Officers Welcomed by the Populace—Little Notice Taken of Wilhelmina's Husband.

BERLIN, June 1.—The visit of Queen Wilhelmina and her husband, and the military and Court festivities this week were favored with exceptionally fine though hot weather. Simultaneously with the presence of the French officers, many distinguished strangers, including United States Senator Beveridge, lent additional lustre and interest to the various functions.

It was remarkable that Gen. Bonnat and his suite, throughout the week, wherever they went, met with a courteous reception by the populace, even by the commonest laborers. One significant little occurrence was described by Col. Gallet, who accompanied Gen. Bonnat. The Colonel said that, while the General and himself were driving past a group of street laborers they all stopped work, drew up in a military attitude, and saluted, some of them shouting: "Vive la France! Our next ally!"

Emperor William was in continuous good humor, smiling and returning the people's greetings. For the time being the provisions adopted for his Majesty's safety were somewhat relaxed, at his special request.

It was noted that Queen Wilhelmina was greeted by the Berliners with special fervor. She was ceaselessly bowing and smiling. It was also noted that very little attention was paid to her husband, who looked gloomy. The Emperor seldom addressed him.

It is said that, at last evening's gala performance at the opera, when the body of the house was crowded with Generals in brilliant uniforms, Queen Wilhelmina said, laughingly:

"I did not think there were so many Generals in the world."

On the occasion of the parade of the Potsdam Garrison to-day, Emperor William conferred on Queen Wilhelmina the Queen Louise order, inscribed "1813-1814." He also decorated Prince Henry of the Netherlands with the order of the Black Eagle.

POTSDAM, June 1.—Queen Wilhelmina and her husband started for Schwerin this afternoon. Emperor William, the Empress, the Crown Prince, and many distinguished personages bade them farewell at the station.

EDWARD TO IGNORE ATTACKS.

Wants Them Treated with Silent Contempt—A New Life of the King Published.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—The King is said to have expressed the wish this week that, in future, all personal attacks on him be treated with silent contempt. The folly of advertising the blackguards into the notoriety they desire is recognized none too soon.

The King and his party have been enjoying the lovely weather of Whitsun Week at Windsor, where the new golf links were opened, and the royal and ancient game once more was made truly royal.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 1.—The King has now turned his renovating energy in a new direction. Cranbourne Lodge, a forgotten royal residence, which lies in a beautifully wooded glade between Virginia Water and Ascot, is to be made a fit habitation. The lodge is a quaint house, built in the reign of Charles II. by the famous Lord Ranelagh, and has some interesting rooms of that period. It was occupied for some years by Princess Charlotte of Wales, after her marriage to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, since then the house has not been occupied.

A new life of the King, by "One of His Majesty's Servants," was published this week. Much of its contents is new, and it is full of personal anecdotes and details. It may surprise some of his subjects to know that his Majesty is "inordinately fond of dancing," and that for many a year his friends declared that he danced the Highland Fling better than any one else in the kingdom. These years, one would think, must be long past. However, he is still a fine skater, plays hookey well, is a good sailor, and has of late years patronized the sport of pigeon flying. Among his minor hobbies is that of collecting arms of all kinds.

The King's wardrobe is immense, this being due to a considerable extent to the many complimentary naval and military appointments he holds. About the fit of his private clothes he is most particular, and gives employment to three tailors. The King has a great dislike for eccentricity in dress, startling neckties, and fancy waistcoats. Above all, a profusion of jewelry is strictly "tabooed" by him.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL METHODS.

London Papers Denounce Attitude of Both Employers and Men.

LONDON, June 1.—Commenting on Lord George Hamilton's letter of yesterday in reply to the attack of Sir Alfred Hickman (ex-President of the British Iron Trade Association) on American locomotives and bridges, the newspapers are unsparing in their criticism of what The St. James's Gazette calls the "you be damned" attitude of the British manufacturers toward their customers.

The St. James's Gazette applauds Lord George's "crushing, brutal frankness in commenting on the Micawber methods of British employers and the selfish ideness of British workmen." Proceeding to censure the methods of trades unionists as "thoroughly and unscrupulously dishonest," the paper says it could almost wish that Lord George had not given an undertaking to give preference to British firms where it is possible, as "it would be well for the future that our industrial classes learn the bitter lesson of experience."

The Globe does not hesitate to predict that unless the methods of trades unionism, as practiced in this country, are modified, Americans within the next few years will beat the British out of the field.

The Globe compliments American trades unionists on their good sense in fostering skill and industry, while simultaneously keeping up the rate of wages.

B. Altman & Co.

DRESS GOODS DEP'T. (First Floor.)

Decided Reductions in Fancy Dress Goods, including

2,000 Yds. Imported Silk and Wool Sublimes,

Plain and Fancy weaves, desirable for House and Street wear,

Original Prices $1.25 to $1.45 per Yard, Monday, at 95c.

1,000 Yds. Exclusive Cotton Novelties,

Original Prices $1.45 to $1.85 per yard, Monday, at 78c.

SUIT DEPARTMENT. (Second Floor.)

Dresses of Pongee, Louisine, Foulard and India Silks, Silk and Wool Veilings and Bareges, for Summer wear.

For MONDAY, JUNE 3d:

TAILOR-FINISHED GOWNS of light-weight materials will be offered at LESS than ONE-HALF ORIGINAL PRICES.

$18.00, $22.00, $28.00

Curtains, Bed Sets, Portières and Hammocks

AT LOW PRICES, TO-MORROW, MONDAY:

1,000 Pairs RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, 3 yards long, per pair, 50c.

1,000 Pairs Hemstitched RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, 3 yards long, assorted patterns, per pair, 98c.

500 pairs IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS (White), per pair, $2.50 & 3.85

BOBBINET LACE BED SETS (full size), with deep flounce and lace insertions, per set, 4.50

1,500 yards TAMBOURED SASH MUSLIN, 27 inches wide, per yard, 16c. & 19c.

500 WOVEN HAMMOCKS (large size), with Valance, Spreader and Tufted Cushion, six colorings, Each, $1.85

And a number of Tapestry Portières, in lots of from One to Five pairs, at about One-Half Original Prices.

(Third Floor.)

Sixth Avenue, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, New York.

BEST & CO. LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' Shirt Waists and Sailor Blouses.

Our supply of Shirt Waists and Sailor Blouses exclusively for Girls is so unusual in variety of style, originality of designs and general fitness as to assure a satisfactory selection.

The novelties alone, such as are not to be had elsewhere, make up much more than an ordinarily sized assortment, while the prices equally varied, are uniformly low, according to quality and elaboration.

Shirt Waists, colored madras, long waist effect, *98c.*

Sailor Shirt Waists, fine colored dimity, trimmed, *$1.69.*

Shirt Waists, fine white material, cluster tucks and lace insertion, *$1.85.*

Sailor Blouses of white "Linene," sailor collar, *$1.15.*

Sailor Blouses, trimmed with bands of red or blue, *$1.45.*

Russian Blouses, colored linen, with hand feather stitching, *$1.85*

60-62 West 23d Street.

Now that

OLD CROW RYE

is firm in its position, as being the best value, we call attention to our Scotch Whiskeys. They are the only straight ones (not vatted or blended) that we know of in the U. S.

The IMPERIAL and SOUVENIR, Medium Age.

The BONNIE BRIER BUSH, Very Old,

are true Glenlivets.

The TALISKER, very old, is from the Isle of Skye. Sold in bond or in store, in wood or glass.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

QUEEN OF ITALY A MOTHER.

Gives Birth to a Daughter—Considerable Disappointment at the Infant's Sex.

ROME, June 1.—Queen Helena was accouched of a daughter at 9 o'clock this morning. Both mother and infant are doing well.

The Princess will be named Yolanda Margherita.

Amid general congratulations there is considerable disappointment at the infant's sex, though the King is understood to have expressed contentment.

Salutes are being fired throughout Italy. Flags are floating from the palace and all the public buildings, and the church bells throughout the country are pealing.

Signor Zanardelli, the Premier, announced the birth of the Princess in the Chamber of Deputies, and the House adjourned in honor of the event. The Deputies then proceeded to the palace in a body to offer their felicitations.

The infant's nurse, besides receiving liberal pay and a pension, will get $2,000 with the baby's first tooth, another $2,000 when the child is able to speak, and a similar sum when the little Princess walks unsupported.

The Princess Helena, (Elena,) daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, was born on Jan. 8, 1873, and was married to the then Prince of Naples, now King Victor Emmanuel, at Rome, on Oct. 24, 1896. Three weeks previously she had been received into the Roman Catholic Church, her change of faith from the Greek orthodox Church being a necessary preliminary to her marriage.

The child born yesterday is the first that has come to the royal couple. The Princess Helena was regarded as one of the most beautiful Princesses in Europe, but it is said that she has not been really popular with the Italian people. The fact that she has not given birth to an heir to the throne is said to have been responsible for this slight hostility.

Had a male child been born yesterday he would have been christened Prince of Rome.

KNICKERBOCKER Y.C. RACES

Regatta Off College Point Made Many Pretty Contests.

MIRA LED BY A HALF HOUR

Owners of Smaller Craft Had Lively Sport in Fair Weather on Long Island Sound.

Heeling over the finish line under a fresh southerly breeze, Charles Lane Poor's 43-foot sloop Mira led the fleet home yesterday in the annual regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, which was sailed over the course off College Point.

The crack Gardner-designed craft led her class across the starting line, and walked off to windward in such handsome style that she had her race won long ere Gangway Buoy, the outer mark, was reached, and with her lee sail awash, she romped home nearly a half hour before Commodore L. H Zocker's Guinard, the second boat, crossed the line.

Charles Pryer's Eurybia won easily in the special 43-foot class of sloops, while J. Roger Maxwell, Jr.'s, Oiseau carried off the honors in the regular 30-foot class. Rodman Sand's Owananiche sailed a good race in the Knickerbocker special sloops, and had increased her lead of 14 minutes to one of half an hour when the finish line was reached.

The prettiest race of the day was between the two Newport special "thirties," Hera and Esperanza, which the former won by forty-one seconds. Hera obtained a small advantage of a length or two at the start, and seconds only separated them throughout the course. But try as she would Esperanza could not walk through Hera's lee, and their case was really settled at the starting line.

A light east-northeast breeze was dancing over the dimpling water when the preparatory signal was given at 12 o'clock, and down from a cloudless sky the unfamiliar sun shone with benignant warmth.

At 12:05 S. H. Mason's schooner Miladi began her lonely sail over the course, there being nothing of her inches to keep her company.

From the starting line off College Point the boats had a beat to Gangway Buoy, and a half hour after the start the Sound was alive with the dancing craft, as they made tack after tack for the distant objective point. The five 21-foot raceabouts were strung out at about equal distances from each other, and when the class tacked the manoeuvre was performed with a good deal of the regularity of a regimental drill.

Just as they rounded, the budding spinnakers bloomed out on the starboard board and down the wind the yachts raced for home. When about half the distance was covered the wind took a southerly twist, which gave them a long and short leg of it to the finish line, which, as the new breeze freshened, momentarily laid the boats over in fine style as they drove in. The total length of the course was 14.5 nautical miles. The Manasset Bay raceabouts, after reaching the Gangway Buoy, were stopped by the committee of that mark, where S. W. Roach's Lamkin was an easy winner. The summary of the races follows:

SCHOONERS, SIXTY-FIVE-FOOT CLASS.
Start 12:05.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Correc'd Time.
Miladi, S. H. Mason	4:40:04	4:40:04

SLOOPS, FORTY-THREE-FOOT CLASS.
Start 12:10.

Mira, Charles Lane Poor	4:04:44	4:04:44
Paiute, Beam Brothers	4:34:32	4:34:32
White Wing, Hall & Davidson	5:12:09	5:12:09
Guinard, L. H. Zocker	4:32:46	4:32:46
Nautilus, John J. McCue	4:57:39	4:50:45

SLOOPS, FORTY-THREE-FOOT SPECIAL CLASS. Start, 12:10.

Paiute, Beam Brothers	4:34:32	4:34:32
White Wing, Hall & Davidson	5:12:09	5:12:09
Gurnard, L. H. Zocker	4:32:46	4:28:47
Nautilus, John J. McCue	4:57:39	4:50:45
Eurybia, Charles Pryer	4:30:23	4:27:27

SPECIAL NEWPORT THIRTY-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:25.

Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	4.02:52	4.02:52
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	4:03:33	4:03:33

SLOOPS, THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:25.

Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	3:59:22	3:59:22
Alerion, A. H. Alker	4:15:32	4:15:32
Marion, F. M. Smith	4:08:11	4:08:11
Mab II., Clifford Brokaw	Did not finish.	

YAWLS, THIRTY-SIX-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:15.

Memory, W. N. Bavier	4:21:03	4:21:03

SLOOPS K. Y. C., 30-FOOT CLASS—Start, 12:25.

Quananiche, Rodman Sands	4:48:19	4:48:19
Feydet, Hayward & Underhill	5:13:09	5:13:09

CATBOATS, 30-FOOT CLASS.—Start, 12:25.

Dot, C. T. Pierce	4:03:09	4:03:09
Flyaway, Kraemer & Benlan	4:46:37	
Leisure, F. B. Myrick	Not timed.	

21-FOOT RACEABOUTS.—Start, 12:20.

Oonagh, G. L. Pirie	4:16:38	4:16:38
Rogue, F. T. Bedford, Jr.	4:14:12	4:14:12
Badger, F. B. Jones	4:12:12	4:12:12
Snapper, A. B. Alley	4:23:21	4:23:21
Mirana, F. W. Robinson	4:27:03	4:27:03

CATBOATS, 25-FOOT CLASS.—Start, 12:35.

Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	4:26:50	4:23:33
Thisbe, W. D. Reed	Not timed.	

MANHASSET BAY RACEABOUTS—Start, 12:30.

Mist, J. W. Alker	3:00:02	3:00:02
Arizona, G. A. Cope	3:55:00	3:55:00
Firefly, Guy Standing	2:48:30	2:48:30
Lambkin, S. W. Roach	2:44:04	2:44:04

The winners were: Mira, Oiseau, Eurybia, Hera, Quananiche, Dot, Badger, Win or Lose, Lambkin. Sail overs—Miladi and Memory.

YACHT AKISTA BEAT TITANIA.

First Races of Gravesend Bay Association Sailed Off the Atlantic Y. C.

With a good topsail breeze blowing steadily from the southeast, the first of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association's races was sailed yesterday under the auspices of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

George Hill's sloop Akista won handily from W. H. Childs's Titania, getting a lead at the start which she kept increasing during the race. The closest finish of the day was between Calvin Brewer's sloop Peanut and R. W. Speir's Pebble. They hung together all over the course, and Peanut's victory was only by a margin of 34 seconds.

Akista and Titania crossed the starting line on the port tack, and the southeast wind gave them a reach to the Red Con Buoy, No. 12, where they jibed and set spinnakers for the run to the second mark off Fort Hamilton, whence they beat home. The other boats, sailing a shorter course, had a run to Fort Hamilton, a beat to the Brooklyn mark, and a close fetch home. The summary follows:

SLOOPS, CLASS M.—30 to 36 Feet.—Start 3:10.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Time.
Akista, George Hill	5:07:09	2:02:09
Titania, W. H. Childs	5:16:45	2:11:45

SLOOPS, CLASS N.—25 to 30 Feet.—Start 3:10.

Squaw, H. J. Heath	4:37:34	1:27:34

SLOOPS, CLASS P.—21 to 25 Feet.—Start 3:10.

Song and Dance, E. F. Luckenbach	4:34:56	1:24:56

SLOOPS, CLASS Q.—18 to 21 Feet.—Start 3:10.

Wraith, Calvin Tomkins	4:41:11	1:31:11
Wink, W. A. Barston	4:47:42	1:37:42

SLOOPS, CLASS R.—Under 18 Feet.—Start 3:10.

Peanut, Calvin Brewer	4:54:23	1:44:23
Pebble, R. W. Speir	4:54:57	1:44:57

CATBOATS, CLASS T.—21 to 25 Feet.—Start 3:10.

Qui Vive, George Freeth	4:36:38	1:26:38

CATBOATS, CLASS V.—18 to 21 Feet.—Start 3:10.

Elsie, C. P. Roseman	4:55:11	1:45:11

YACHT QUINQUE WON A PURSE.

In Special Match with Kelpie Over Marine and Field Club Course.

By the close margin of thirty-seven seconds, Quinque, one of the Marine and Field Club's one-design class boats, defeated William H. Brown's Kelpie yesterday in a special race, and thereby won a substantial purse for her proud owner.

Both skippers have unlimited confidence in the merits of their craft, and yesterday's race was the result of a close finish between the two in the Decoration Day regatta of the Marine and Field Club, when Kelpie beat Quinque by 1 minute and 5 seconds on corrected time. Mr. Smith was confident Kelpie could not repeat her success, while Mr. Brown failed to see any reason why she should not; so the match was arranged.

The three-mile triangle off the clubhouse of the Marine and Field Club at Bath Beach was selected as the battle ground, and at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon both owners appeared with their craft and the race was started.

Kelpie was first away and held her lead at the end of the first round, although Quinque pushed her hard. In the second round of the three-mile course Quinque forged ahead of her rival, and sustained her advantage to the end of the race. The elapsed times were: Quinque, 2:21:10; Kelpie, 2:21:47.

Yacht Racing at Oyster Bay.

In the club races for Seawanhaka-Corinthian knockabouts and catboats at Oyster Bay yesterday, the results were as follows:

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Knockabouts—Nakado, 2:09:15; Vagrant, 2:10:33; Marcia, 2:28:40.

Club Catboats—No. 3, 2:27:22; No. 4, 2:27:28; No. 1, did not finish. The boats sailed twice over the club's inside course.

CONSTITUTION HAD A TRIAL.

Cup Yacht's Top Hamper Put to a Severe Test in a Smart Breeze.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 1.—In a two hours' spin late this afternoon the Constitution had a pretty good test in reaching and beating to windward, with Capt. Rhodes at the wheel and Capt. Nat Herreshoff beside him to scan the spars, sails, and rigging as they underwent a tuning up. One thing determined by the trial was that the shortening of the back stay ends was an advantage. The mainmast carried a club topsail for the first time since her launching. Mr. Duncan went to New York Thursday and has not returned, so the designer and Capt. Rhodes had things their own way, putting the boat to as severe a test of the top hamper as she has had as yet.

The wind blew from north-northeast at the rate of eight miles an hour. The mainsail was hoisted and the jib and foresails roused off its top. At 3:40 o'clock the Constitution headed out. With the wind off her forequarter the boat footed along slowly at first, with main sheet flat and headsheets held to windward, until half the distance to Hog Island had been reached, when she began to go at a lively pace, although having to encounter a flood tide against her bow. The sails filled to the limit and not more. The Constitution turned the southeast point of Hog Island, two miles from her anchorage in the harbor, in about fourteen minutes time.

With close-trimmed sheets she reached down to Sandy Point Light, and then the wind increased to nearly ten miles an hour. The sheets were not started on the trip to leeward in order to test the top hamper thoroughly. The sails set very neatly. The New York Yacht Club pennant waved from a staff. It is estimated that the boat made nine miles an hour, reaching past Sandy Point Light.

When within a mile of the east end of Dyers Island she was wore short around, and she started out for the beat home. Quickly she lay over to the increased breeze, lifting out forward instead of settling, as did the Columbia. From Sandy Point Light she had a long leg on the port tack up the bay nearly as far as Mussel Bed Light. The wind hauled a trifle to the north, heading her off and compelling Capt. Rhodes to tack half a dozen times. She was back at her anchorage at 5:10.

The work on the steel spars is fast taking shape in the Herreshoff shops. The mainmast is already plated, while several pieces of steel plate are being rolled, some in semi-circular form.

INDEPENDENCE IDLE.

Foggy Weather Prevents the Boston Boat Taking Her Trial.

BOSTON, June 1.—The Lawson yacht Independence did not start for her expected trial spin early this forenoon because the weather was unfavorable. The air was filled with mist and a brisk northeast wind was blowing, so that it was not considered wise to undertake the work of bending the sails, which were taken on board yesterday.

Should Monday prove more propitious the deferred plans will be carried out. Considerable work remains to be done on the deck, about the rigging, and inside of the Independence, but she was in excellent condition to-day for an initial trial, if the northeaster, which moved aside yesterday, had not resumed operations and shut up the harbor in a blanket of mist and fog.

THREE EVENTS AT ARDSLEY.

Brooks Wins in Class A and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren Leads in Putting.

H. F. Brooks led the field yesterday in the Ardsley Club links, winning the Class A handicap and making the lowest gross score of the day, 95 strokes. S. R. Bertram won in Class B. The players and scores were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
H. F. Brooks	95	8	87
R. Syms	99	10	89
A. E. Barron	97	8	89
Thomas Harrop	103	14	89
F. L. Eldridge	99	8	91
J. J. Haydee	106	11	95

CLASS B.

S. R. Bertram	108	22	86
E. McAlvin	115	26	89
E. E. Tarbell	106	17	89
G. W. Garch	111	21	90
B. Harned	110	17	93
H. Melville	125	21	104

A women's putting competition was played in the afternoon, and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren won with 43 strokes. Miss J. E. Williamson was second with 47, and among the others were Miss Vail, 48; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, 48; Miss Ferris, 49; Miss A. Hewitt, 49; Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, 49; Mrs. W. J. Worcester, 50, and Miss Fraser, 50.

Fox Hills Defeats Baltusrol.

Fox Hills added another victory to the credit of its team yesterday, when the Staten Islanders defeated the Baltusrol golfers on the latter's links near Short Hills, N. J. Twelve men played on each team and Fox Hills won by 29 holes to 20. The Baltusrol champion, C. M. Hamilton, was beaten by 2 holes by R. C. Watson, Jr., and Pierre Proal, the schoolboy champion, beat Hugh K. Toler by 10 holes. The players and scores by holes are:

FOX HILLS.	Holes.	BALTUSROL.	Holes.
R. C. Watson, Jr.	2	C. M. Hamilton	0
Louis Livingston, Jr.	0	J. A. Tyng	2
E. M. Knapp	1	O. P. Bayard, Jr.	1
I. A. Janin, Jr.	4	Allan Kennaday	0
P. A. Proal, Jr.	10	H. K. Toler	0
Lindsley Tappin	0	M. P. Reid	2
C. Tappin	0	H. A. Colby	9
I. A. Ward	2	C. F. Watson	1
M. M. Singer	0	C. F. Watson, Jr.	0
Sims Wylie	3	R. W. Candler	0
I. G. Bates	10	W. Y. Marsh	0
A. Curtis	0	L. H. Graham	4
Total	29	Total	20

Golf Record on Crescent Links.

Thomas Hovenden established a new record yesterday for the Crescent Athletic Club links, near Bay Ridge. The new course, opened last week, contains three new greens, and the eighteen holes are about the same distance as the old course, 4,500 yards. Hovenden's score was 78, and his handicap of 10 easily gave him first honors in the club handicap. The results were:

Thomas Hovenden—	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Out ...5 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—39			
In ....4 4 3 5 7 4 4 4 4—39			
Total	78	10	68
C. B. Van Brunt	86	10	76
G. S. O'Flyn	86	10	76
H. A. Tucker	89	11	78
C. V. Meserole	89	10	79
S. P. Vicker	101	20	81
W. J. McConville	92	11	81
H. S. Bowns	91	9	82
R. M. Goddard	95	11	84
M. B. Snevily	105	20	85
G. W. Beckel	111	20	91

Golf on Dyker Meadow Links.

The eight members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club who qualified on Decoration Day for the cup given by W. S. Benedict played their first match play round yesterday. Capt. E. F. McGlachlin beat Spencer S. Baldwin by 3 up and 2 to play; A. R. Fish beat S. K. Probasco by 3 up and 2 to play; John M. Byers beat H. E. Pierrepont, Jr., by 2 up; W. K. Fowler and H. L. Batterman postponed their match.

A ball sweepstakes against bogey was also played, which resulted in a tie between T. A. Eddy and Frank N. Doubleday, at 1 down. Capt. McGlachlin and Crowell Hadden, Jr., came next, 3 down each.

Tie for Simeon Ford Cup.

W. R. Thurston and Frank A. Moore won their way into the final round yesterday at the Apawamis Golf Club of Rye, for the cup given by Simeon Ford. They tied at the end of the final 18-hole round, and will play off to-day at 36 holes. In the semi-final round Thurston beat H. A. Sherman by 6 up and 5 to play, and Moore beat Maturin Ballou by 2 up and 1 to play. A women's handicap was also played, resulting in a tie between Miss Sadie Read and Miss May Downey. It will be played off during the week.

Our WIGS & TOUPEES For Ladies and Gentlemen

are faultless in fit, perfect in workmanship, highest quality of material, and of natural appearance. They cannot fail to appeal to those looking for an article of exceptional merit.

"I Cannot Keep My Hair in Curl"

is an expression often used by women; and yet there is not the slightest reason why this annoyance should exist. Our

NATURAL CURLY BANG

stands the severest test of moisture and perspiration, and is peculiarly adapted to the environs of seashore or mountain. It always presents a beautiful curly front and permanently retains its natural condition.

The New "Gainsborough" Bang

is a recent creation of ours and an article of established excellence. It is a beautiful and comely Coiffure.

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are without an equal in the whole field of Hair Production. Made of the choicest Wavy Convent Hair, they are always beautiful, because they so long retain their natural lustre and fluffy wave.

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54 WEST 14TH ST. N.Y.

JUVENILE ATHLETIC GAMES.

Interesting and Novel Contests by Pupils of the Public Schools.

After two postponements on account of bad weather, the fourth annual games of Public School No. 89 were decided yesterday afternoon at Olympia Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, in the presence of a large and wildly enthusiastic crowd of relatives and admirers of the juvenile competitors. A number of the events were open to the athletes of any public school, and some very creditable performances were made in spite of the poor condition of the track.

The chief feature of the day was the interscholastic team relay race, open to teams from any public school, in which there were eight entries. The team of School No. 87 won, beating No. 89 by two yards, which was a reversal of form, as No. 89 beat No. 87 in the games of the latter school on the preceding day.

An amusing event was a double harness race, in which one lad drove two others in harness. The summaries follow:

60-Yard Dash, Closed to Preliminary Department.—Won by William Barr, (3B1;) David Levensohn, (3B1,) second; George Kohler, (3B1,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

60-Yard Dash.—Closed for Boys Under 14 Years of Age—First Heat—Won by Edwin Weaver, (6A2;) E. Menken, (5E2,) second. Time—0:7 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Albert Levy, (7B2:) D. McCready, (7B2,) second. Time—0:6 4-5. Third Heat—Won by G. Lowell, (6B2;) R. Quinn, (6B1,) second. Time—0:7 1-5. Final Heat—Won by A. Levy, (7B2:) D. McCready, (7B2,) second; George Lowell, (6B2,) third. Time—0:6 4-5.

Slow Bicycle Race.—Closed, 60 Yards—Won by John Kelchner, (7A1;) J. Furlong, (7A1,) second; J. O'Keeffe, (5B2,) third. Time—0:52.

100-Yard Dash, Open to All Public Schools.—First Heat—Won by J. B. Judson, P. S. 89; P. Goodfleisch, P. S. 55, second; Time—0:11 4-5. Second Heat—Won by W. Lynch, P. S. 63; J. Sweeney, P. S. 89, second. Time—0:11 3-5. Third Heat—Won by E. Carroll, P. S. 40; Leo Gargan, P. S. 63, second. Time—0:11 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Godfrey, P. S. 103; W. Norris, P. S. 89, second. Time—0:11 4-5. First Semi-Final Heat—Won by W. Lynch, P. S. 63; J. B. Judson, P. S. 89, second. Time—0:11 1-5. Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by J. Sweeney, P. S. 89; E. Carroll, P. S. 40, second. Time—0:11 2-5. Final Heat—Won by William Lynch, P. S. 63; Joseph Sweeney, P. S. 89, second. J. B. Judson, P. S. 89, third. Time—0:12.

Sack Race, 50 Yards, Closed—First Heat—Won by H. Smith, (6A2;) M. Plicer, (6B2,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Second Heat—Won by L. Bleyer, (4A1;) E. Carlson, (4A1,) second. Time—0:12. Final Heat—Won by Hermon Smith, (6A2;) Warren Kohler, (5B1,) second; Maurice Plicer, (6B2,) third. Time—0:09 2-5.

1,000-Yard Relay Race.—Won by P. S., 87, team composed of J. T. Ellingwood, R. Olive, E. King, and H. Hamilton; P. S. 89, team composed of D. Struthers, J. Sweeney, A. C. Hansen, and J. F. Kenney, second. Time—2:06 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap, Open to Graduates of P. S. 89.—Won by F. S. Williams, (2 yards;) Nathan Fried, (scratch,) second; M. C. Ansorge, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Double Harness Race.—Junior Class—Closed—Won by the team of George De Luna, team composed of V. Tovar and A. Cook; team of H. Ayres, team composed of W. McLane and C. Dodge, second; team of W. Campbell, team composed of L. Coughlin and E. Ettinger, third. Time—0:11 2-5.

440-Yard Dash, Open.—Won by H. G. Byrd, P. S., 165; C. A. Kirschof, P. S. 6, second; A. C. Hanson, P. S. 89, third. Time—1:02.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Open.—Won by J. J. Hickey, P. S. 89; Leo Gorgan, P. S. 63, second; C. Simpson, P. S. 87, third. Time—2:55 2-5.

Obstacle Race, 150 Yards, Closed.—Won by G. Gumpert, (7B2;) R. J. Goodwin, P. S. 89, second; S. Goldsmith, (6B2,) third. Time—0:45.

880-Yard Run.—Won by J. T. Ellingwood, P. S. 87; Eugene Byrnes, P. S. 63, second; J. H. Wallace, P. S. 40, third. Time—2:15 2-5.

QUAKER HORSE SHOW ENDED.

New York Exhibitors Again Took a Large Share of Blue Ribbons.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 1.—To-day brought to an end the tenth annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Horse Show Association. It has been a great success, judging from the viewpoint of the numbers of horses brought out, the perfection of the individuals shown, and the style of appointment. From the social viewpoint it has not fared so well, for with only one clear day and two clear afternoons in the week the expected crowds have not attended. However, all was done that could be done to offer attractions, and, rain or shine, the programme was carried out, with only one postponement of class, and that because the rain would have ruined the liveries of the class.

The absence of the professional breeder has been noticeable. But in his stead, has come the amateur breeder. New York exhibitors, as on all the preceding days of the show, took their share of ribbons and closed the week with a veritable triumph in the championship classes. In the class for saddle horses, Cherkendale Farms won the blue ribbon with My Lady Dainty, an attractive chestnut mare.

Frank Jay Gould, with the chestnut mare Bright Eyes, took second prize, and Mrs. W. Stanton Elliott's brown mare Nell Gwynne took third, while the winner of the blue was very highly commended with the brown mare Mistress Nell. New York exhibitors captured the blue, red, and white ribbons in the class for horses in harness, the owners being Frank Jay Gould and William C. Whitney, with Burlingham, Sandringham Challenge, Chesterfield, Rushlight, and Aspiration.

Mrs. W. Stanton Elliott's chestnut gelding Flashlight won the blue ribbon in saddle-horse champion class, and William C. Whitney's bay gelding Egbert, and Frederick C. Steven's bay mare Cyrena captured the orange and white ribbons in the class for horses in harness. The closing event was for horses in harness, winners only to enter, and Frank Jay Gould won the blue ribbon with his bay stallion Burlingham.

ROUGH PLAY AT LACROSSE.

Crescent A. C. Beat Toronto After Disabling Three of Visiting Team.

The surgeon was a busier man than the referee at the lacrosse match between the Crescent Athletic Club and Toronto University at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon, as the latter official closed his eyes to deliberate and repeated brutal play, chiefly by the home team, and removed an offending player from the field only when his offense was so flagrant that even the partisan spirit of the spectators, who of course were members of the club or their friends, could not condone the barbarity. Three members of the Toronto team were completely disabled—Graham, Kyle, and Grooves. Kyle had a blackened eye, a gash in the face, from which the blood flowed freely, and a badly injured arm; Graham's leg was sprained, both resulting from collisions with Wall, while Grooves was knocked unconscious by a blow on the head from Jewell. Lindsay and Liffiton of the Crescent team also were injured in a scrimmage and retired from the game. The Crescent team won by a score of 3 to 1.

AMATEUR LEAGUE BASEBALL.

New York Athletic Club Team Wins Opening Game of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, June 1.—The baseball team of the New York Athletic Club began the season in the Amateur League with a victory, the Englewood Field Club meeting defeat by the score of 10 to 6 to-day, on the local grounds. Each team played a rather loose game in the field, the Englewoods especially so, their poor fielding contributing largely to their defeat, as Vorhis pitched well. Batch pitched a fair game. He sent but two men to first on balls, and was steady with men on the bases. He also fielded his position well, as did third baseman Kelly of the New York Athletic Club, who had eight chances, seven of which he accepted. Phillips and Barry did all the hitting for the New York boys, making six of the eight hits scored against Vorhis, Phillips having one three-base hit and Barry two two-base hits. Rudder and Tannehill of the Englewoods also did some good batting, and Tannehill out in centre-field made several good catches.

Neither side scored in the first inning, but in the second inning the New York Athletic Club secured seven runs, which proved to be sufficient to win the game. The score:

New York A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E	Englewood F. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Phillips, ss.	1	3	2	1	1	Hophries, ss.	0	1	1	0	1
Kelly, 3b.	1	1	4	3	1	Tan'hill, cf.	0	2	6	1	1
Hayes, 'c.	0	0	7	1	0	Tierney, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Cowan, cf.	1	0	3	1	0	B. Vorhis, c.	0	0	4	1	2
Batch, p.	1	1	0	4	0	Cum'ng, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Gl'deb'k, 1b.	2	0	6	0	0	A. Vorhis, p.	1	1	0	1	2
Malay, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Coe, 3b.	1	0	1	1	1
Barry, 2b.	2	3	2	0	1	R. Vorhis, rf, & 1b	3	0	9	0	0
Brown, lf.	2	0	2	0	1	Rudder, 1b & rf.	1	2	1	0	2
Total	10	8	27	10	5	Total	6	7	24	6	9

New York A. C.	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—10
Englewood	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	— 6

Three-base hits—Phillips and Rudder. Two-base hits—Barry, (2,) Tannehill and Tierney. Left on bases—New York A. C., 6; Englewood, 5. Stolen bases—Phillips and Tannehill. Base on balls—By Batch, 2; by Vorhis, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Batch, 2; by Vorhis, 1. Struck out—By Batch, 6; by Vorhis, 6. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Hatfield.

Foreign Cyclists Arrive Here.

On the steamer St. Louis there arrived yesterday Tom Linton, a noted middle-distance cycle rider of Europe, together with four pacemakers, who will man the motor cycles that are to be used in his races on this side of the water. Just before leaving Paris Linton defeated Bauge and Charles Miller, the six-day rider, in a fifty-mile paced race. Linton brings with him two very fast pacing tandems, and is ready to meet any middle-distance man in the country. The quintet left for Boston last night, where Linton will ride on June 11. The pacemakers are Henri Content and Klebert Forest, who will pace Albert Champion, and Louis Jallabert and Pierre Cournier, pacemakers for Linton.

LOST $2,000 OUT SHOPPING.

Engaged Couple Were Furnishing Their Home, Money Was in an Envelope.

If there is any one in Brooklyn who has picked up an envelope containing $2,000 in money within the past few days he can make glad the hearts of a prospective young bride and bridegroom out in Amityville, L. I., by returning the cash to them. The bride and bridegroom to be are Miss Ella Chichester and E. S. Austin, a stalwart young coastguard.

The two are to be married soon, and on Tuesday last they came to Brooklyn to purchase furniture with which to fit up a home. Austin, it is said, had $2,000 in an envelope in the inside pocket of his waistcoat. He did not intend to spend that amount, but for some reason he carried the sum about him.

They visited a store in Water Street, where they purchased a stove. Then they rode up Adams Street on a trolley car. When they alighted Austin put his hand in his waistcoat pocket and discovered, to his dismay, that the envelope containing the money was gone. He searched his clothing through half a dozen times, but was unable to find the envelope. The loss represented the greater part of Austin's savings. The missing money has been advertised in a local paper, but has not been recovered.

COL. CODY IN A WRECK.

Second Section of His Wild West Train Ran Into the First—One Man Hurt.

ALTOONA, Penn., June 1.—The second section of Buffalo Bill's show train ran into the first section at Bellwood, near here, early this morning, wrecking six cars, and probably fatally injuring one man.

The first section was stopped at Bellwood by a freight train which was preceding it. Col. Cody, rough riders, Indians, and Boers were on the second section. They were all jolted out of their berths, but escaped unhurt. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars.

COSTS IN CORBIN ESTATE FIGHT.

Hearing on Question to Decide Liability for Expenses, Which Are Heavy.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., June 1.—Surrogate Petty yesterday gave a hearing on the question as to who shall pay the costs in the fight over the estate of Austin Corbin. Each side asked that the other be made personally liable for the entire expenses, which will amount to a very large sum.

Three years ago Mrs. Anna A. Borrowe, daughter of the testator, contested the accounting of the executors of her father's estate on the grounds that there had been a devastation of the property, and that much of it had been wasted, principally the large holdings in the Long Island Railroad Company, which she claimed were sold much below the market value. Referee Belford sustained the executors. Surrogate Petty has not yet passed upon the referee's report.

Ice Floes Threaten Atlantic Liners.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, June 1.—The Allan Line steamer Sicilian, from Glasgow, which arrived here to-day, and a copper-carrying steamer at Tilt Cove, both report immense ice floes 200 miles off the coast, drifting south into the track of transatlantic shipping. The floes are studded with great icebergs, which are particularly dangerous to ocean steamers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The steamer Gut Heil, which arrived here to-day from Shields, reports having passed on May 24 three small and three large icebergs in latitude 48.48, longitude 48.49.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Semi-Annual Ribbon Sale.

Monday, June 3d, to Saturday, June 8th.

The ribbon business is to some extent a game of chance. In order to get ribbons right, price right, quality right, colors right, the ribbons must be ordered months ahead—before the dealer can have a positive knowledge of whether or not it's going to be a ribbon season. Most dealers cannot afford to take chances, and therefore buy from time to time and from jobbers such ribbons as there may be in the market. But that would never do for us.

We send to Paris and study the styles there—not the things on the surface that all may see, but the work of those masters in finery, the creators of styles for all the world, whose ateliers are only open to a handful of the world's greatest merchants. We then and there decide upon our course, and if we think that ribbons will be the correct fashion we order in carload lots.

The effects of this bold policy are apparent in the great half-yearly Ribbon Sale that will begin here Monday. All the most wanted, most fashionable, and therefore scarcest ribbons will be here in profusion—ribbons for sashes, dresses and hat trimming unlike any other single exhibit in America—and no job lots, no bad colors, no undesirable ribbons of any sort to mar the harmony of the whole.

Every bolt fresh from the looms, many of the novelties receiving their first American showing in this sale.

As to prices we shan't say a word; let them do their own pleading.

FANCY RIBBONS.

All silk corded striped fancy Ribbons, width No. 9, exquisite colorings, worth 10c. per yard; sale price, 5

All silk corded striped fancy Ribbons, 3½ inches wide, in white, cream, maize, light blues, pinks and all the other delicate tints, worth 25c.; sale price, per yd., 12½

TAFFETA RIBBONS.

All silk, extra good quality soft finish Taffeta Ribbons, 4 inches wide, colors white, cream, maize, blues, pinks, violets, old rose and cardinals; regular 19c. grades, sale price, per yard 12½

All silk plain lustrous Taffeta Ribbons, 6 inches wide, in a beautiful line of summer colorings, worth 39c.; sale price, per yard, 23

MOUSSELINE RIBBONS.

Brilliant, soft weave Mousseline Ribbons, 6 and 6½ inches wide, in all the latest pastel tints; regular 50c. goods; sale price, 32

Brilliant, soft weave Mousseline Ribbons, 7½ inches wide, in all the summer shades; 60c. quality; sale price, 39

BLACK SATIN BACK VELVET RIBBONS.

Imported Goods, with Woven Edges.

Width No. 1—Piece of 10 yds., 45c. quality, sale price, 32
Width No. 5—10-cent quality, sale price, per yard, 7
Width No. 7—12½-cent quality, sale price, per yard, 9
Width No. 9—16-cent quality, sale price, per yard, 11
Width No. 12—20-cent quality, sale price, per yard, 14
Width No. 16—25-cent quality, sale price, per yard, 18
Width No. 22—29-cent quality, sale price, per yard, 23
Width No. 40—32-cent quality, sale price, per yard, 25

(Main Floor, Front, Centre.)

The Sale of Muslin Underwear

continues to be the centre of attraction—but great as the sales are our preparations were greater yet, and still we can supply choicest, neatest, best of Undermuslins at prices that—try as they may—other stores seem unable to reach even for much poorer grades.

For Monday another great list of special bargains that will draw a crowd if ever bargains did.

DRAWERS.

Cambric Umbrella Drawers, with wide tucked ruffle, at 19

Fine Cambric Umbrella Drawers, with lawn tucked ruffle, very fine and full, at 28

Cambric Drawers, umbrella style, deep ruffle of embroidery, at 49

Nainsook Umbrella Drawers, wide tucked ruffle, finished with embroidery, at 69

Lawn Umbrella Drawers, tucked ruffle, with fine blind embroidery, at 88

UNDERSKIRTS.

Muslin Underskirts, of a good quality, umbrella style, tucked or plain finish, at 35

Cambric Underskirts, with wide insertion and edge of lace or with embroidery trimming, broken and odd lots worth from $2.00 to $2.50 each; closing price, your choice, only 1.75

Cambric Underskirts, with deep flounce of lawn, two rows of torchon lace insertion and lace edged ruffle, also dust ruffle; very special at 98

CORSET COVERS.

A limited quantity of fine Cambric Corset Covers, full front, torchon trimming and ribbon insertion; on sale at 10 A. M. and two only to each customer at, each, 23

GOWNS.

Muslin Gowns, Hubbard and Empire styles; a choice for 28

Muslin Gowns, Empire style, trimmed with lawn,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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WITH 24-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

THE AMERICAN WAY.

We ought to be deeply touched by the sincere solicitude of the French press and a part of the English press begotten of our preparations to embark upon the perilous seas of imperialism. The sad conviction has come to some foreign observers that in abandoning the safe old ways and our Republican ideals, we have abdicated our position as the chief example among nations of inborn love of freedom, have forfeited our right to say that liberty protected by law is the foundation principle of our Government, and have taken upon ourselves a task which will possibly destroy us. These apprehensions are excited and their expression evoked by the decision of the Supreme Court that we may for the present lawfully give to the backward people of our appurtenant territory something less than we demanded for ourselves in the Declaration of Independence, and may withhold from them some of the rights we enjoy under our Constitution.

Doubt of our capacity to find solid bliss in trying something new is the basis of the prophecies of disaster so freely made at home and abroad. Other nations have failed to command success or find advantage in governing distant possessions. Spain, France, Holland, Germany, and even England have given testimony to the difficulty and sometimes to the impossibility of the undertaking under their conditions and with their methods.

Reasoning from history and experience, the prophets have felt that failure was the most probable ending of our experiment. They forget that the American people have been accustomed to make history and to convert the teachings of experience into food for bookworms. We have somewhat freely flouted precedent, and in one memorable instance have compelled a great historian to expunge the premature and too confident assumptions of a title page. Mr. EDWARD A. FREEMAN decided in his own mind that our civil war would end in "the disruption of the American Republic." We decided the other way. We have reversed many decisions of that nature.

It is rash to conclude that the United States will be content to follow beaten paths in administering her new territory. It may fall to us to teach the world things never dreamt of in its administrative philosophy about the establishment of relations of mutual confidence and helpfulness between the protected and the protector. If there are ways in which the Filipino and the Porto Rican may be bred up to political manhood, and, without disregard of our obligation or of their safety, made worthy and capable of self-government, the American people can be trusted to discover and adopt them. It is a safer prediction to say that the Porto Rican will some day, and that not a distant day, have representatives at Washington looking out for his interests than it is to affirm that his little island will never rise above the condition of Algiers or Tonquin. The Filipino presents a much more difficult problem. Much time will go to its solution. But it can be safely said that this people will abandon none of their ideals and subvert none of their principles in senseless oppression of the brown men. This Nation is too far enlightened to waste its substance in the vain effort to extort gain from sheer blind maladministration of the territory that has come to it of the fortunes and the responsibilities of war. We are strong enough to rob them, but we are not strong or wise enough to make that policy redound to our glory or our advancement; nor foolish enough to try it. Our enlightenment and our pledges assure for them the opportunity and all possible help to secure for themselves the liberty and the prosperity that we enjoy.

The world's libraries are full of the disproved and obsolete postulates of closet philosophers. Within the four walls of his chamber ROUSSEAU evolved the doctrine that a republic could maintain itself only so long as its territory did not extend beyond the easy reach of the feeble authority at the centre; for the government of great empires the strong arm of the puissant Emperor was indispensable, since the distant provinces would fall away and set up for themselves or be seized by aggressive hands if not held in fealty by absolute power. But ROUSSEAU could not foresee that the transcontinental railroads are a cohesive force that makes the arm of an Emperor seem puny. Our modern way of measuring space by days that was formerly measured by months has made ducks and drakes of the old political maxims.

If our friends abroad will be mindful of the many lessons in industrial and commercial philosophy that they have lately learned, not too willingly, by sitting at our feet, they will hold under a more prudent reserve their predictions of the disasters that we invite by attempting to administer our island possessions.

THE CASE OF GEN. FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

The recent death of Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER has naturally been the occasion for the revival of discussion of the experiences of that unfortunate officer, his course at the second battle of Bull Run in the civil war, his dismissal from the army on the sentence of a court-martial, and his reinstatement, on a rehearing, nearly a score of years later. The chapter is certainly one of the most interesting and peculiar in our military history, and the intense feeling it aroused on both sides has by no means died out, even with the death of him who bore the chief part. There are those, and many of them, who still believe that the General actually refused obedience to orders which directed him to march to the aid of his companions in arms engaged in desperate battle and lay idle for hours within the sound of their guns because of his jealousy and resentment toward Gen. POPE. There are others who liken the treatment of PORTER to that of DREYFUS, and find him the victim of equally venomous hatred and treacherous persecution. In the light of history, as it has become possible to write it, with the evidence of Confederate as well as Union officers, neither of these views is correct. Both are deeply tinged with the passions born of that tremendous struggle, and both do grave injustice to the motives of the chief parties to the controversy that raged around Gen. PORTER.

The decision of the board of officers that reviewed the case to the effect that Gen. PORTER was not guilty either of disobedience of orders or of misconduct in presence of the enemy has generally been accepted as sound and his reinstatement in the army as an act of substantial and imperative justice. PORTER'S corps constituted the extreme left of the army with which POPE was, as he thought, pursuing JACKSON, whom he was anxious to flank, and, if possible, to surround and destroy. But POPE'S orders were not entirely clear. On the one hand, the order which PORTER was accused of disobeying was based on the theory that PORTER could move to the attack of JACKSON'S flank and rear, and keep in touch with the main body of the army. As a matter of fact, it turned out that PORTER was confronted with a strong force of the enemy under LONGSTREET and could not reach JACKSON'S flank, that he was separated from the rest of the army by a rough country without roads over which either artillery or cavalry could be moved, and that his scouts were unable to get into any communication with the centre. On the other hand, the orders received by him from POPE distinctly contemplated a movement to the rear to secure supplies and the uniting of the entire force in a stronger position, and he was expected to hold his troops in readiness for such a movement. In these circumstances of isolation and uncertainty he held his corps in hand, while making efforts to get into communication with the rest of the army. His action is now accepted by the best judges as not merely prudent, but as required by duty and by the rules of the military art in which he had been trained. The operations of the day were in the main shaped by an erroneous idea of the commanding General as to the force, the situation, and the movements of the enemy. They resulted in the repulse of the forward movement of our army. Unfortunately the error was persisted in the next day and then resulted in a serious defeat. For this POPE not unnaturally held PORTER in great part responsible, and his trial and dismissal followed. Had POPE been able to correct his mistake and to withdraw his forces within reach of the ample reinforcements at his control the disaster would in all probability have been avoided and PORTER'S course, if it had not escaped criticism, would not have been made, as it was made, the basis of the explanation and excuse for POPE'S failure. Indeed, had that plan been followed, PORTER'S course would have been seen to aid greatly in its success.

This is the view that impartial students of the case have come to adopt in the light of all the evidence. Probably the strongest support for it in the popular mind is drawn from the honorable action of Gen. GRANT in avowing the change that the evidence had made in his opinion, than which nothing in his life shows more clearly the native integrity of his character and his high moral courage. Nevertheless, they are, we think, wide of the truth who see in the trial and sentence of Gen. PORTER and in his subsequent vindication close analogy with the Dreyfus case. He was undoubtedly in some degree made the victim of the passionate dispute carried on at the time between what may be called the McClellan and the anti-McClellan factions in the army. It cannot be denied that he belonged to the former faction, the members of which were at times most reckless in their comments on the officers of the other faction, quite irrespective of whether they were superior in rank and authority. There was intense bitterness over the failure of the Peninsular campaign. The West, as represented by HALLECK and POPE, was held responsible, and even LINCOLN did not escape. When the campaign around Washington under POPE failed there was equal bitterness on his part and the part of his friends. Both parties were sore, angry, and eager to "get even." After his dismissal PORTER pursued those he regarded as his "enemies" quite as earnestly as he sought his own vindication. He and his counsel went largely on the theory that he had been basely and outrageously treated, and some of his opponents, on the same lines, insisted that he was a traitor who ought to have been shot. Happily the truth seems well established to be that neither contention was true. PORTER was unquestionably a gallant soldier, and there is not the shadow of proof of any disloyalty on his part. His "enemies" included some of the bravest and truest of the officers of the Union Army. Painful as was the chapter in our history, we may be honestly thankful that it leaves no stain on the honor of a class whose honor is the most precious possession of the Republic.

A GOVERNOR AND TWO SENATORS.

Gov. MCSWEENEY of South Carolina has made a very judicious disposition of the two "spite resignations" before him. Evidently a resignation coupled with conditions is not one which he was required to accept. And these had very long strings attached to them. The two Senators issued in May resignations to take effect in the middle of November, with the avowed object of carrying on an active campaign in the interval, stirring up strife for five months and a half and keeping the State in a condition of political turmoil.

The Governor simply declines to be made a party to this scheme. He thinks that the people of his State are entitled to a political rest, and that they desire to devote their entire energies for these months to their industrial progress. The Charleston Exposition will begin just after the period named by the Senators ends, and a heated campaign such as the inflammatory TILLMAN would be sure to make would be the worst possible preparation for it. Moreover, neither of the resignations was made in good faith. Each Senator desired not himself to quit the Senate, which he can do at any time, but only to force out the other. The Governor is quite within his rights in declining to help them. The time will come doubtless when it must be determined whether the crazy platforms of 1896 and 1900 are to continue to form the shibboleth of Democracy in South Carolina. But it is not necessary nor desirable that the issue should be forced in an off year. Nobody but a professional politician can desire that Senatorial brickbats should for the next five months have the right of way over peaceable traffic.

MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETIES.

Civic art is a branch of civics, a new term coined for a new purpose, which has arisen since our towns have grown to cities and our cities to vast conglomerations of towns. In countries like ours, originally agricultural, where municipal laws are based on the conditions of a thinly populated land now long passed away, no provision was made for the embellishment of towns. Our municipal practice is of a kind suited to towns where the majority of houses are surrounded by lawns or gardens, and it loses its power when forced to deal with problems of a close population. What is the business of all is the business of none. In the absence of municipal care for beauty of street, and sign, and lamppost, and letter box, the citizens have to step in and, through the agency of a municipal art society, care for things beyond the ken of Mayor and Common Council. This is the case in Baltimore and Cincinnati and Buffalo and many other cities. To save their cities from further degradation by the ignorant, public-spirited citizens have formed municipal art societies that hope to supply the lack of brains and taste in city rulers, or perhaps overcome the obstacles which an antiquated City Government puts in the way of the better men in office, nullifying their enlightened wishes by the stifling coils of red tape.

For even the desire for and knowledge requisite to the proper carrying out of movements for the good of the public are not enough to bring results; because there is an antagonism hard to quell between citizens who propose apparently harmless improvements and the average holder of office. Ignorance, conceit, and sometimes dread that the society may interfere with contracts and profitable arrangements of various kinds are factors of importance, any one of which may be a stumbling block. Such obstacles, however, do not constitute a reason for withdrawing from the contest. On the contrary, they should serve only to whet the appetite of citizens for a tussle with men who do not understand the best interests of the city and, in default of the usual excuses of political partisanship, find reasons for opposition in pure self-interest.

At this day it is hardly necessary to point out the money value to a city in beautiful as well as clean streets, fine parks and public buildings, private residences and museums, as means to keep desirable citizens and attract others. One reason why many thousand Americans of wealth reside abroad is to be sought in the attention paid by the rulers of European cities to small matters such as park benches and letter boxes, things apparently unimportant, which unconsciously affect pleasurably the mind if they are artistic in treatment and suit their surroundings, disagreeably if they are the reverse. Nor will the mere brute size of Greater New York allow us to imagine that the problems are not for us. On the contrary, the bigger the city the more crying the need.

Under its new directory the Municipal Art Society of New York ought to have a new lease of life. It wishes to devote itself to objects near at hand, easy to attain, and not too costly. Like the organization in Brussels called L'Oeuvre Nationale, it proposes to give object lessons in street art and civic art generally. It shows its mettle by appointing a committee to confer with the municipal authorities on a design for signs at street corners—a timely matter and one that every New Yorker and every man visiting the city regards as most pressing. What is a Municipal Art Society for, if it cannot offer suggestions of a practical sort in matters of this kind? Its field is indeed immense. From the color and shape of the flag of the municipality to the underground station of the rapid transit line, subjects are awaiting it for discussion, for competition in designs, for suggestion and public comment. If properly supported by citizens, it can venture far in the decoration of public buildings. Yet, compared to the host of the well-to-do, the fact is that very few citizens who can easily afford it are willing to spend $5 a year in aid of a society without selfish purpose, which is devoted to the interests of the community—more shame to them that refuse! Perhaps when they learn that the society "means business" and intends to lay hold of burning questions as never before they will see the wisdom of upholding the hands of an organization which strives to make the city beautiful.

MR. CARNEGIE'S SCOTTISH BENEFACTION.

Perhaps one could not have expected Mr. CARNEGIE'S scheme for the extension of university education in Scotland, in its original form, to meet with universal British gratitude and approval. Still less, however, could one have expected to see it received with sniffs and sneers, and even resented as a piece of patronizing impudence, as happened to it with some organs of British opinion. None of these, however, so far as we have noticed, were organs of Scottish opinion. In fact, the appreciation of education is so universal in Scotland that Mr. CARNEGIE'S offer greatly to extend it was sure to be warmly welcomed there. THOMAS CARLYLE left a sum which bore as great a proportion to the value of his estate as did these millions to that of Mr. CARNEGIE'S to found "bursaries" in that University of Edinburgh to which, as a boy of fourteen, he had walked a hundred miles in order to gain admission.

The drawback to Mr. CARNEGIE'S proposition, in its original form, which may have made the head of a struggling Scottish university even regard it as the gift of a white elephant, was that it proposed to enlarge the attendance upon the universities while making no addition to their teaching facilities. That might have been a very serious matter. The interest upon his gift will suffice to pay the fees of some five thousand students, and is just about equal to the whole amount now paid, as fees, to the universities in question. If it had resulted in doubling the number of students the situation of the universities would have been very awkward.

But it is now explained that Mr. CARNEGIE is taking counsel of the university authorities, and that there will be enough left of the income of his benefaction to supply the demand which it stimulates upon the educational facilities. There was really no danger that Mr. CARNEGIE would make a blunder. He has shown himself as shrewd and practical in the distribution of his fortune as in the accumulation of it. But it is nevertheless satisfactory to receive the explicit assurance that his gift to the Scottish universities will not be allowed to be made the means of impoverishing or embarrassing them.

ENDOWED CHURCHES.

That is an interesting movement, of which our news columns yesterday gave some account, for the endowment of churches representing three denominations. With respect to these, the case for endowment does not seem to be particularly urgent. No doubt almost every clergyman would prefer a parish which had a fixed income to one which depended upon the voluntary contributions of his flock, and in which "pleasing the pews" became one of the conditions of its existence.

But it is not such cases as those of St. Thomas's and the Calvary Baptist Church and the Central Presbyterian that are most urgent. It is in "church extension" that endowment is most needed, and particularly in the maintenance of churches the neighborhood of which has been abandoned by those who built them. Such an admirable work as Dr. RAINSFORD has done in St. George's would be greatly facilitated if the church had been endowed. Such mission chapels as exist are for the most part maintained out of the income of the parishes which support them. It would be a great help if they were so endowed as to relieve the clergy in charge of care about their own support or the incidental expenses.

Nothing more than the multiplication of such missions, throughout the neighborhoods which are now churchless, would fulfill Mr. HEWITT'S desire for the creation in the most populous districts of "centres of civilization." The new libraries which we owe to the munificence of Mr. CARNEGIE will do much toward meeting this demand; but it is not at all to be apprehended that the supply will overrun it or even overtake it. There are many unambitious, zealous, and devoted young clergymen who would welcome the opportunities of usefulness that would be opened to them by such endowments as the rich men of New York could very easily make, and as Mr. HEWITT has commended to them upon the principle of "moral insurance." With such provision "the voluntary principle" would be relieved of the principal reproach that now attaches to it, the reproach that it does not cope with the question of providing church facilities in neighborhoods where there is no popular demand for them, but where, on that very account, they are most sorely needed.

TO-DAY'S MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Accompanying to-day's issue is a supplement similar in form to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, which is so popular a feature of our Saturday paper.

In this supplement to THE SUNDAY TIMES are grouped the special and contributed articles on topics of the moment, which have hitherto been distributed through the news pages on Sunday.

The new arrangement, with its distinguishing typography, will, we believe, be found more satisfactory to our readers.

GENERAL NOTES.

The long-lingering Legislature of Pennsylvania has at length voted to end its session on June 27 at noon.

* * *

Having perforce tried it, Gen. Funston says that he cannot recommend the octopus as a steady diet for anybody.

* * *

The Roman Catholics of Jacksonville, Fla., are considering plans for a new parochial hall, and say they have been promised help from the New York diocese.

* * *

The Elks of Jacksonville, Fla., have been paid $7,500 insurance on their burned hall and promise to erect a finer one and have it ready for occupancy before the coming of next Fall.

* * *

A woman minister who married a couple in Pennsylvania a few days ago (and it is said to be the first marriage ceremony ever solemnized by a woman in that State) at once turned the marriage fee over to her husband. Ministers' wives have so long been accustomed to receive the wedding fees that the act seems to be quite just to the sterner sex.

* * *

New England people say that the rage for antique furniture which has been rampant during the past ten years seems now to be dying out and people are beginning to be willing to look at furniture of modern, convenient styles. But the supply of genuine old furniture possible to be obtained by purchase from descendants of the early settlers must have been pretty well exhausted.

* * *

Pennsylvania papers are telling of a woman thirty-six years old who walked twenty-eight miles from her home to Newville, that State, one day last week, for the purpose of taking a ride on the cars to Carlisle, she never having seen a railroad train before, but when the engine came noisily and smokily into the station she was so frightened by its terrible aspect that she hurried away and walked home again.

* * *

The Vermont Association of Boston is preparing to go to Burlington on Monday or Tuesday of the State's first Old Home Week, which is to begin Aug. 11. The association will have a banquet on the evening of arrival and make a steamboat trip on Lake Champlain the next day. The association may invite the Daughters of Vermont of Boston and the Rhode Island and Connecticut associations to go with it on the trip. Judge Edgar J. Sherman is President of the Boston association.

* * *

The appraisers of so much of the real and personal estate of the late President Benjamin Harrison as lies in Marion County, Ind., have reported to the court that its total value is $354,525, the real estate being valued at $184,500. The most valuable piece of property is his old homestead in Indianapolis, which is appraised at $40,000. Gen. Harrison also owned at the time of his death Berkeley Lodge, his Summer home in the Adirondacks, and property in Washington, D. C., and North Bend, Ohio.

* * *

The seniors and the Trustees of the University of Chicago have settled their dispute about the proposed Douglas memorial tablet to be placed by the class on the college grounds, and have agreed that the inscription shall read: "In honor of Stephen A. Douglas, who in 1855 generously contributed to the founding of the first university established in Chicago, this tablet is erected in June, 1901, by the decennial class of the University of Chicago." The tablet is to be of bronze and will bear a portrait of Mr. Douglas.

THE ETHICS OF "TELLING ON" OTHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "X. X.," in the letter you printed yesterday headed "Would Not Encourage Telltales," touches upon what is to me one of the most embarrassing situations in school management. Girls will tell on boys readily, on one another without difficulty; little boys will tell on any one without compunction; but from about ten years upward a real boy will endure almost any kind of punishment rather than "peach" on another person.

My assistants are all women. If several boys are concerned in any mischief and one is caught, I think the women always try to make him tell his accomplices. I must confess that even when the fault is some mean, contemptible offense against school society, the rights of others, and the destruction of common property, I do not attempt to get one boy to disclose the others. I suppose I believe that it is the duty of one citizen to aid in the punishment of criminals, and that these offenses in school are to our world just as serious as the larger crimes in the world at large; but, like most of the male schoolmasters I know, I seem to feel that if we teachers cannot catch the offender except through the testimony of his fellows we should let him go unpunished.

I am afraid a good many of us expect the police to do the same thing, and we forbear to report offenses against common decency and order. In a court of law we attempt to convict by the testimony of others, and cannot compel a man to incriminate himself. In a school we men attempt to make the culprit confess, and avoid questioning his fellows about him. Why is it? and is it right? Is the masculine mind less attracted than the feminine to justice and the rights of the whole community? Are we younger and older boys more desirous of remaining in our own sins that we protect one another in them? The educational papers are presenting many reports of self-government in schools. Such systems usually involve detection and punishment of faults by the boys and girls themselves. This may be higher ground. It bothers me to realize that I look on tale-bearing as I did when I was a boy.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 27, 1901. Y. Y.

THE "GIRL-BOY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow an admiring reader to dissent from your editorial opinion of this morning regarding the relative merit and promise of the "boy-boy" and the "girl-boy." If by "girl-boy" you mean dandy-boy I have nothing to plead but the injurious and unjust implication against the girls. But you leave the would-be optimist nothing upon which to base a hope that that is the limit of your meaning. If by "girl-boy" you mean the boy who has learned to consider the rights of his neighbors in a degree which this non-Puritan age may well regard as precocious, why, I am too grateful for comparative peace to the "girl-boy" of our own household to keep quiet while his ilk and their blessed trainers are publicly discouraged.

"Growth epochs" is a great discovery, but there is a later one on record. It is that growth epochs may be so treated by the sponsors of the young as to turn them to advantage instead of disadvantage to the young and their neighbors alike. This is the doctrine that should be taught, and that must be very generally learned before the unfeeling landlord will cease to bar children from his tenement and the country boarding house that wants its pick of boarders and plenty of them at its own prices will desist from advertising "No children taken." The boy who kicks holes through his landlady's new screen doors at ten may be a "power for good" at forty, but the chances greatly preponderate that he will never develop self-control enough to check the thousand selfish impulses that beset such a character all through life; and the boy who has not learned to shut doors without banging them by the time he is six years of age rarely develops in adult life that distinguishing quality of the gentleman, considerateness.

The popular dictum, "Boys will be boys," has made more tyrants and traitors of all grades than the world can comfortably hold. It is the father of "wild oats" and political chicanery. Hard was the fate of the Puritan children, but better theirs than that of the boy who is admired for his unrestraint. The time to teach self-control is when the will is young. Forgive the earnestness of an old schoolma'am who has observed from many points of view, even that of "growth epochs."

ELLEN E. KENYON WARNER.
Brooklyn, May 29, 1901.

NEW YORK'S EYESORES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Returning to New York after a sojourn in London and Paris, I cannot but feel surprised and mortified at the contrast between the cities. New York is taxed to the very limit of endurance, and yet how little there is to show for the money. Much of the trouble has of course arisen from the extraordinary plan of the city, with nearly all the streets running east and west, and with the north and south avenues, through which most of the traffic has to pass, separated by distances of about a sixth of a mile. Another difficulty has been the shape of the Island of Manhattan, and the tendency of everything, business as well as social, to follow the centre line, thus making New York substantially a city of one street.

But, in spite of all this, it does seem as if something more might have been done with all the money that is collected from the taxpayers. Of the wretched elevated railways, it is, presumably, too late to complain; they will remain as obstructions and eyesores forever. But even that nuisance might be somewhat relieved by compelling the cleaning and painting of the structure at intervals.

Of fine public buildings New York has none, excepting the Museums of Art and Natural History. Of open squares, such as are so common in London and Paris, New York has only very few, and of these the most important, City Hall Park, has been blocked up and ruined by the sale of its lower end to the National Government and the erection thereon of the most hideous building conceivable.

When in London and Paris one is seldom out of sight of trees, while here nothing of the kind is in sight of, and the House yard, which was the only street in which trees had been allowed to grow, is now being ruthlessly laid waste, in spite of the protest of the better class of citizens. All property owners in the neighborhood were heavily assessed for the laying out and planting of this one solitary line of green, and now, after waiting thirty years for the trees to attain their present growth and beauty, they are compelled to stand by and see them cut down by gangs of Italians. For this vandalism one does not expect the people of the Bronx or Mr. Parsons, the engineer in charge, to care in the least, as they see a profit in the job for themselves, present or prospective; but why does the general public permit such a thing? It certainly would not if the mass of our citizens had any sense of beauty. In England and France a tree is regarded almost with reverence, while here it is attacked at once as a sort of public enemy.

Of the so-called skyscrapers, which are being rushed up on every side, it is unnecessary to speak. All people agree that they have destroyed every chance of architectural dignity or beauty in our existing streets, and that the only hope is that they may be prohibited by law before the building up of the newly annexed territory.

The Plaza at the entrance to the Park bid fair at one time to be an attractive spot, but the New Netherland and Savoy Hotels were erected, and settled the fate of that locality forever. X.

New York, May 31, 1901.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

These are the troubles and trials and woes suffered each day in our city by those, who for their sins, each morning and night, must risk life and limb in the struggle and fight, to cross, on the cars, o'er the river; so, seeing the letters you're printing each day, I thought I'd chip in what I, too, have to say. If you haven't got room for it, chuck it away—it won't make the least difference, whatever.

Open car—crowded, crammed,
People all together jammed,
Wet with rain—head and feet,
Car crawls slow on Fulton Street!
In the suburbs—hear the bell!
No crawl there—goes like—well!
All a-shiver, to the river,
And across the bridge that spans it,
Stuck on bridge for half an hour,
Over near the New York tower,
Sixty minutes on the way,
Late at office every day—
That is Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Going home—Hully Gee!
Nowhere else such sights you'll see—
Scrambling, pushing for a seat,
Trampling on each other's feet,
Stopped on bridge when half way o'er,
Wait for fifteen minutes more;
Shall we walk? Get out and chance it!
Out you get, in the rain,
Then the car moves on again;
On you get as best you can,
Sworn at by the motorman.
People still keep crowding on.
Oh, a ride is lots of fun,
On the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

G. L. C.

Brooklyn, May 31, 1901.

TUNNEL WORK DENOUNCED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The rapid transit tunnel work is being conducted up here as though it were in the wilderness. We can hardly stand the blasting during the day, but to have our houses, windows, and nerves shaken by surprise throughout the night is unendurable. If people have no right to make even music after midnight, regardful of their neighbors' night rest, by what law are the tunnel workers permitted to produce such terrific noise, such fearful earthquake and thunder, till morning?

This is plainly criminal. It is digging, not a tunnel, but graves. I protest against it in the name of the strong as well as the weak and the sick, and demand of the authorities to stop the work between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M.

S. GABRIEL, M. D.
528 West 182d Street, New York, June 1, 1901.

FERRYBOAT CABIN PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The protest of "A Man" in to-day's TIMES against the monopolization of the seats in the women's cabins of the ferryboats emboldens me to offer a suggestion, through which many weary women might be comfortably seated without depriving these gentlemen of their seats and the undisturbed enjoyment of their newspapers.

I propose that both cabins be made "common property," equally clean, equally inviting. As matters stand now, no women would think of entering the men's cabin, while men seem to be almost as unwilling to occupy it.

Of course, smoking could not be permitted in either cabin, but any man so unfortunate as to be unable to exist minus tobacco while crossing the river should be allowed to smoke on any part of the deck. It has always seemed ridiculous to me that women should be excluded from half of each boat, while men are at liberty to occupy the whole boat, and almost invariably choose that part intended for women.

Suppose one-half of the surface cars were run exclusively for men, who refused to enter them, but insisted on crowding into the other half, which were nominally intended for women.

Surely it was a brainless individual who placed that forbidding sign "Men's Cabin" on one of the two compartments in each ferryboat. A BRAINY INDIVIDUAL.

Hoboken, N. J., May 31, 1901.

"Women's" Cabins on Ferryboats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does not "A Man," in his letter in to-day's TIMES, protest too much? If, as he thinks, the sign "Women" over the entrance to a cabin indicates that such cabin is "especially reserved" for members of the female sex, why should he not hold that members of the male sex should travel only in the cabin labeled "Men," and, consequently, that the sexes should be separated on a ferryboat trip? This seems to be the logical drift of his reasoning.

The truth is these signs are a misnomer: they should read "Smoking Allowed" and "No Smoking Allowed," for that appears to be their meaning. If they ever really had the meaning which "A Man" ascribes to them the tendency of woman to unsex herself has done much to destroy it. At her present rate of progress (?) may we not soon expect to see her smoking in public? Where, then, may she travel on our ferryboats? Let the woman who wishes to smoke seek the smokers' cabin, and let the man to whom tobacco smoke is disagreeable seek the other, and let the stronger in either cabin give place to the weaker—no matter what the sex. Why should woman, persistently seeking to lower herself to man's level, ask for preferment as woman? And why should "A Man" encourage her?

"ANOTHER MAN."

New York, May 31, 1901.

Does Not Give Up His Seat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Once in a while some one crops up and writes to the papers to lecture his fellowmen who claim their rights to a seat in the only decent cabin in the ferryboats. Such a one is the writer of the letter signed "A Man" in your paper of to-day. Let me tell him that calling bad names and insulting others by calling them "human porkers" is no argument. I am one of those who never give up my seat to women, either in cars or ferryboats. I pay for it and am entitled to it, and I object to my newspaper being used to insult me for claiming my rights. No ferry company has any right whatever to reserve seats for women, who pay no more for them than the men. Equal pay and equal service is the rule. Any manly man who knows his rights and dares to maintain them will insist on its enforcement. It is high time that this sort of mock politeness to the female sex came to an end, and that common sense commenced to rule on this matter. The impudent male mashers who find their opportunity to crowd their unpleasant attentions on the ladies by means of this foolish custom are the only ones who would object to the abolition of this folly of giving up seats to them. A GENTLEMAN.

West Hoboken, N. J., May 31, 1901.

GEN. SICKLES AT GETTYSBURG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "Some Washington Gossip" in your issue of Sunday, May 26, "a young officer who has seen some important service" says that "Sickles, the only corps commander from civil life, made the only important blunder at Gettysburg."

Now, it is hardly worth while to rethrash old straw or to reopen a controversy that has lasted nearly forty years and been forgotten by the general public for twenty, but I, for one, will not hesitate now or ever to say that all testimony up to date (and there is no more to come in) proves two things: First, that if Longstreet had attacked on the morning of the second day, as Lee wished, with Sickles in the position originally assigned to him by Meade; or, second, if when Longstreet did attack he could have had Peach Orchard without a fight, Meade's line would have been rolled up like a curtain, and there would have been no third day at Gettysburg. R.

Denver, Col., May 29, 1901.

Delays in the Courts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's paper, "The Law's Delay," is timely, the truth, and nothing but the truth, and deserves commendation.

Nine consecutive Summers I have attended sessions of the Court of Appeals in this place, and have often been impressed with the great care taken by the court to prevent overwork.

Do give us another article equally clear and pungent on the marked tendency on the part of Judges to think themselves the whole court, to override the rights of individuals, and sometimes to insult and abuse in the attempt to maintain their own personal dignity. E. T. HISCOX.

Regent Street Baptist Church, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 30, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The New Order.

Tess—I hear Clara Strongmind has asked you to be her bridesmaid.

Jess—Not at all. She has asked me to be her "best woman."—Philadelphia Press.

His Complacent Judgment.

"I noticed during your duet that there were some in the audience applauding and some hissing."

"Yes; they were applauding me and hissing the other fellow."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Celebrated One.

"He seems quite celebrated as an author, and yet he has written very little."

"Yes, for, you see, pretty much everything he does is silly enough to afford material for a literary anecdote."—Detroit Journal.

No Transatlantic Railway.

"You're a likely looking girl," said Mrs. Hiram Offen, who was questioning a greenhorn girl. "How were you trained across the water?"

"'Tis jokin' ye are, mum. There does be no trains. I was shipped across."—Philadelphia Press.

A Ghostly Array.

"Jimmie Jones is afraid to go out in his backyard after dark."

"Why, Tommy?"

"Well, pa, they've got nine whitewashed trees, three whitewashed benches, two whitewashed iron lions, an' a whitewashed iron dog."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A DONATION PARTY AT SQUAWVILLE.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

'Twas a tenderfoot who'd recently took
shelter in our gates
To escape too marked attention from a
Sheriff in the States
That suggested of the doin's, tellin' us that
every Spring
In the church that he belonged to it was
thought the proper thing.
An' the idee seemed to ketch us as a bein'
something new
In the boostin' of religion from a wordly
p'int of view.
An' we grappled with the matter, all determined fur to treat
Parson Bill to a donation that'd rise him
off his feet!

Got our wimmen interested, an' we soon
observed that they
Was a holdin' secret meetin's in a quite
mysterious way.
An' if one of us would ask 'em what was
goin' on so shy
They would smile in knowin' manner an'
'd wink the other eye.
Got a holdin' sewing circles—called 'm
Thread an' Needle Teas—
An' was buzzin' 'round as busy as a hive
o' honey bees.
Tenderfoot a meetin' with 'em fur to give
'em his advice
'Bout the proper way o' cuttin' the donation
party ice.

When the fugitive from jestice wasn't
workin' with the dames,
He was usin' his persuasion on the boys
that run the games,
An' the way they coughed the boodle in a
spirit of good will
Showed there wasn't any fly specks on
their love fur Parson Bill,
An' the rest of us all antied with a liberality.
In a truly Christian spirit, that was heavenly to see.
An' I couldn't help a thinkin' that our ripe
benevolence
Might induce the Lord to temper the hotness of the hence.

On the night of the donation all the sporties closed their games,
An' we hung our finest raiment an' adornment on our frames,
An' we gathered at the parson's, an' to see his smilin' face
Made us all feel we was baskin' in the sun o' Christian grace.
Then a flash of indignation through the party seemed to shoot,
Fur the tenderfoot was missin', an' the cash had foliered suit.
An' our language as we chased him wasn't delicate nor frail
Till we overtook the snoozer shinnin' down the mountain trail.

I have of'n heard the sayin', "Everything is fur the best,"
Which was proved by the results that folered up the hangin' fest,
Us recoverin' the money an' a hefty wad o' bills
That the tenderfoot brought with him when he came into the hills.
An' a medico from Cripple added to the nightly gains
To the tune of fifty dollars, which he paid fur the remains.
All of which, in Christian spirit an' in brotherly good will,
Was turned over with our blessin' to the smilin' Parson Bill.

TILLMAN REFUSES TO RECALL RESIGNATION

Says Gov. McSweeney Has No Right to Refuse to Accept It.

IMPORTANT TO ELECT NEW MAN

"Damnable Doctrine" Announced by the Supreme Court, He Says, Must Be Fought in Congress.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1.—Senator Tillman has declined to withdraw his resignation and charges that Gov. McSweeney transcended his authority in sending the resignations back to the Senators. He has written an open letter, which has not yet reached the Governor, in which he says, in part:

"Your Excellency, of course, has the right and it is entirely proper to return my resignation and advise more serious consideration. In declining to accept, I am sure you have transcended your authority. It will take very little investigation and reflection to convince you of this. You cannot compel a member of the United States Senate to hold his commission and exercise the functions of that office if he chooses to surrender it. My action in tendering my resignation, while hasty, was not ill-advised and I am firmly convinced of the wisdom of my course upon reflection.

"Personally I had nothing to gain and everything to lose, and I do not feel the need of further instructions or vindication, because I had just been re-elected by the people with practical unanimity. I offered to resign in order to bring about the resignation of my colleague, and thus put us on a level, with equal rights to go before the people and ask an indorsement of our respective courses.

"You declare that the 'people are entitled to one year of peace and freedom' from political battles and bitterness. I am ready to acknowledge that this is very desirable, but our race has ever thought war preferable to dishonor, and unless I am very much deceived a large majority of the people of South Carolina would be glad of an opportunity to have those principles and policies which they support loyally represented in the Congress of the United States.

"I am aware that there is some strong opposition in certain quarters to a campaign in this 'off year' to fill two vacancies in the Senate. Many unthinking citizens do not know its importance. Many who would be aspirants are not just ready for various reasons to enter the contest brought on so unexpectedly. It is not convenient or suitable, and therefore they have no doubt importuned your Excellency to await their convenience, claiming that it is for the public welfare.

"On the other hand it might be remarked that the session of Congress beginning next December marks an era in the history of our Republic, and the patriots who will then inaugurate a struggle for the restoration of the old landmarks and the preservation of our free institutions will need every voice and every vote that can be had. The fact that the Republicans have a good majority in the Senate does not alter the case in the least.

"The recent decision of the Supreme Court promulgating the damnable doctrine that this Republic, whose bedrock principle is the consent of the governed, can acquire by conquest or purchase territories and peoples to be controlled and taxed without representation through 'Congressional absolutism,' must be met and exposed and plans must be laid for a battle to the death by the lovers of democracy and liberty against this heresy.

"I claim to represent the people and to voice their wishes. The action of the Gaffney meeting had brought Senator McLaurin within reach of his constituents, and it was the wish to obtain this answer at once that prompted my conduct at Gaffney. Your Excellency's action gives him a loophole, and the censure of blame must rest where it belongs.

"There is nothing personal in my attitude toward Senator McLaurin. Nothing but a sense of duty forces me to the course I have pursued. Material prosperity and progress may be worth more than strict adherence to principle and loyalty to trust, but I cannot see it in that light.

"Holding this view, I decline for the present to withdraw my resignation. It was tendered in order to secure the resignation of Senator McLaurin, and will not be withdrawn until he shall have shown his unwillingness to let our people pass upon his conduct this year instead of next."

ANARCHISTS' PLAY STOPPED.

The police of the Fifth Street Station swooped down on Clarendon Hall, in East Thirteenth Street, last evening and stopped a play which was being given by a number of Anarchists. The occasion, according to the "Reds," was a celebration in honor of the birth of a daughter to the Queen of Italy.

The manager of the hall, thinking at first that the people were plain, well-meaning Italians, had no scruples about letting the hall. He found, however, that every one who came wore a button with the portrait of Bresci, the dead assassin of King Humbert. He notified Giovanni Branchi, the Italian Consul General, who informed Police Headquarters. Capt. Diamond of the Fifth Street Station was instructed to act.

In the meantime Anarchists began arriving at the hall in increasing numbers. The "Right of Existence" group of Paterson was there, and Anarchists from Hoboken, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Maspeth, and other localities were to be seen. It was learned on the authority of a number of the "Reds" that the play was really given to raise funds for a monument in honor of the assassin Bresci, and that the allusion to the Queen of Italy was a blind. The hall might hold about 500 persons, but it was said that at least 4,000 tickets were sold.

The play was to be given under the auspices of the D'Annuncio Dramatic Society. The hero wore a red shirt, which made him very conspicuous, but in the course of time brought him into trouble. Scarcely had he appeared on the platform when Capt. Diamond and a squad of police appeared.

The Captain found that the place had no theatrical license, and informed the Anarchists that they could not go on with the play.

"Can we dance?" said one of the prisoners.

"Why, yes," said Capt. Diamond. "I guess so. But you can't give a play."

Dancing then formed the entire programme, but the audience got tired of it. Capt. Diamond left several policeman in the hall. People came trooping in, but when they saw that there was no play they did not stay long. The performance was brief, both dancers and audience being ready to adjourn at an early hour.

Obituary Notes.

PHILO BUNDY, a prominent grain merchant and Republican of Oswego, N. Y., died in that city last night, aged eighty-four years.

GEORGE M. BRISTOL, a prominent young lawyer and Democratic candidate for State Senator in 1898, died suddenly at his home, in Oneonta, yesterday.

ISAAC J. GEARY, sixty-three years old, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart failure, at Stamford, Conn. He was for many years connected with the law firm of Boardman, Platt & Soley, 35 Wall Street, New York City.

PHILIP HEXAMER, proprietor of the Hoboken Riding Academy, died from diabetes at his residence, in Hoboken, on Friday night. He had been a prominent citizen for many years, and had taken an active part in a number of movements for public improvements. His reputation as a horseman was wide, and only recently he purchased 8,000 horses for the German Army for Chinese service. Mr. Hexamer was seventy-one years old.

FRANK S. FIELD died at his home, 726 President Street, Brooklyn, on Friday night of heart disease. He was forty-five years old and was born at Madison, Conn. He had lived in Brooklyn for thirty years, and was for some time engaged in business as a dealer in artist's materials and art works. For the past ten years he had been a manufacturer of paper, with offices at 110 Nassau Street, Manhattan. He leaves a widow. The funeral services will be held to-morrow evening in the First Reformed Church, Brooklyn, of which he was an Elder.

Mrs. HELEN BAIRD, mother of Col. Andrew D. Baird, a prominent resident of Williamsburg and widow of Andrew Baird, who died thirty years ago, died yesterday at her home, 82 Hewes Street, in her eighty-third year. Death was due to old age. Mrs. Baird was one of the earliest residents of the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn. She came to this country from Kelso, Scotland, and had always lived in Williamsburg since then. At the outbreak of the civil war her husband and three sons went to the front and served until the close of hostilities. Four sons, seventeen grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren survive her.

THEATRICAL SEASON ENDING.

Five Leading Playhouses Closed Till Next Fall—Tour of "Diplomacy" Company.

Four Broadway theatres—the Empire, Wallack's, the Bijou, and Daly's—all with prominent attractions, and the Garden Theatre closed their doors last night after the performances, to remain closed until the early Autumn. This is the largest number of theatres to terminate their seasons on one night in the theatrical history of this city.

The most important of these closings is that of the all-star-cast production of "Diplomacy" at the Empire. Charles Frohman presented the Sardou play with four leading players of the Empire company at the head of the cast, and the pick of his forces in their support, for a limited number of performances. It was really intended at the beginning to give only two weeks' time at the Empire to this production. So successful, however, was the revival that Mr. Frohman was obliged to extend the run as long as he possibly could. This gave seven weeks to "Diplomacy" at the Empire, the total number of performances being fifty-seven. Last night was the occasion of the saying of a few farewell words by William Faversham and Miss Jessie Millward, two favorites whose acting patrons of the Empire have enjoyed for several years. It was their last appearance in this city as members of the stock company. Mr. Faversham becomes a star next season under Mr. Frohman's management, and at the end of the "Diplomacy" tour Miss Millward will return to England, to star there for at least one season in several plays.

Charles Richman and Margaret Anglin are to be the leading man and woman of the Empire organization next season. The tour of the present company, which will begin to-morrow, will include visits to Boston, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

Henrietta Crosman, who also terminated her season with "Mistress Nell" at Wallack's, will remain in this city until next Saturday, when, accompanied by her husband and manager, Maurice Campbell, she will sail for Europe on the Cunard liner Etruria. She will be absent from this country the greater part of the Summer.

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

For the first time in many days, three-fourths of the theatres are closed, and no new productions are in sight for many weeks. The theatre-going public has transferred its patronage to light and airy productions, and the managers are striving to meet its tastes. The popularity of the entertainment which Oscar Hammerstein gave at his new resort, the Paradise Gardens, which was opened last week, has determined him to give the same acts this week. The Sire Brothers, however, with their Cherry Blossom Grove, will alter their bill slightly by offering another European novelty in La Theresa, who performs a mysterious specialty. In addition to this the Malatcoffs, Circassian dancers; Les Dumonds, the Prosper troupe, Everhart, the Aglos trio, Nick Young and Idalene Cotton, Dorothy Morton, Waldon, the ballet "The Dream of Venus," and others are in the bill.

The dramatic performances, whose season is limited to one or two weeks more, include Miss Ethel Barrymore, with "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" at the Garrick Theatre; Miss Julia Marlowe at the Criterion, with "When Knighthood Was in Flower," which begins to-morrow evening its twenty-first week in this city. "On the Quiet," at the Madison Square Theatre, however, shows no signs of terminating its season, and on Thursday evening the one hundred and fiftieth performance will be celebrated, when souvenirs will be distributed. "Florodora" at the Casino has now the distinction of being the only musical comedy in town.

A new series of moving pictures will be shown at the Eden Musée during the coming week. It will include moving pictures of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. These pictures were taken on the day the Exposition was formally opened and show the principal buildings and artistic features of the great Exposition. Other new moving pictures show scenes from China, Cuba, and other countries where the public interest is centred. In addition there will be afternoon and evening concerts and extra attractions among the wax groups.

A company formed by William Parry to give light opera at Terrace Garden and the Lexington Opera House will continue for the second week to entertain their patrons with "El Capitan." This charming open-air garden is now in full swing, and with its endless entwining vines which form a roof will be even more delightful as an evening retreat than in previous years. "The Isle of Champagne" will be the revival for the following week.

Beginning with a matinée performance to-morrow, Hal Reid's Christian play, "The Prince of the World," will receive its first New York production, enlisting the services of an entire new company, including the author and Miss Bertha Bell Westbrook. Daily matinées will be given during the run of the play, and the stock company prices adhered to; at the American Theatre an elaborate revival of "Rosedale" will be made, and at the Grand Opera House "The Silver King" will be given. The bill at the New York Theatre will continue to include the burlesque "The King's Carnival," the sketch "After Office Hours," the ballet entitled "The Devil's Dream," and a lengthy olio. The new farce "The Brixton Burglary" enters upon its third week to-morrow at the Herald Square Theatre, and if one may judge from the success this bright comedy has already attained it will probably run well into the Summer.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

There will be the customary Monday changes of vaudeville entertainers at Koster & Bial's. Columbini, the rapid-change artist, will be the leading feature. Associated with him in the long entertainment are Edmund Hayes, the farce-comedy star, who will enact "A Wise Guy"; Mazus and Mazetti, comedy acrobats; A. O. Duncan, ventriloquist; Dorothy Neville, singing comedienne; the Bates Musical Trio, Purvis and Darrel and their trick mule, West and Williams, singing and talking comedians; Dorothy Walters, whistler; Sallie Stembler, Miles and Raymond, and others.

The three-act farce-comedy "Confusion," with its amusing complications and laughing climaxes, will be the leading feature of this week's programme by the Proctor big stock company at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. The curtain raiser "Into Darkness" will be presented for the first time. Numerous variety specialists will be found between the acts and before the comedy.

A most attractive programme has been chosen for this week's entertainment at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall. Lottie Gilson will offer a selection of new songs, James Thornton will be heard in a new monologue, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy will be seen in "The Seventh Son," Libbey, Trayer, and Bruno will present an operatic musical comedy act, while Jeannette and Shaw will indulge in their clever imitations. Al Hovet in a musical specialty, Warren and Blanchard, the Alsatian Four, novelty dancers, and Allen and Thomas in a new song specialty will also appear.

Keith offers a variety this week—comedy, opera, drama, and novelties being all well represented on the long bill. The head-liner is Ralph Johnstone, the bicyclist. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sidman continue another week, presenting the sketch "A Bit of Real Life." Others are Sidney Grant in original monologue, the Strakosch Opera Company, Smith and Fuller, instrumentalists; Bessie Lamb, Elseeta, the dancing marvel; Dean Edsall and company in "The Two Rubies," new biograph pictures, Kelly and Kent, John Healy, and many other good acts.

The tuneful comic opera, "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," will be produced at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week by the musical contingent of the Proctor stock company. The continuous variety features will include Charles T. Ellis and company, Lizzie and Vinie Daly, Irene La Tour and Zaza, the Kalatechnoscope, and many more. The stock company at Proctor's East Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this week will produce the laughable three-act comedy, "The Guv'nor." "The Elder Brother," by D. L. Mitchell, will serve as a curtain-raiser. The variety numbers interpolated are of an uncommonly laughable order.

The late Roland Reed's three-act comedy, "The Woman Hater," will be presented by the Proctor stock company in Harlem this week at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. The variety turns to be seen between the various acts are of a standard quality. Huber's Museum will offer among the numerous attractions Miss Libbie Remington, who will render various musical selections, with illustrations, the Edison projectoscope will exhibit interesting pictures, and Young Muldoon has been retained to wrestle.

THE KALTENBORN CONCERTS.

The hold which the Kaltenborn concerts have taken upon the Summer residents of New York was very vividly illustrated at the opening concert last evening of the third season. In spite of the chill air and the drizzle, the ample auditorium was much more than fairly filled. After the first number it was hard to find a seat and impossible to find a programme, although a new bale of programmes was delivered shortly afterward. It was evident that not alone the ordinary concertgoers, but, as they say in Wall Street, "the public" had "come in." The season could not have opened more auspiciously, nor the Summer amusement seekers been, in so far, more completely redeemed from the reproach of frivolity and levity.

The orchestra has been largely recomposed since last season, and on somewhat new lines. The youthful violists have been largely replaced by the old guard of those whose faces are familiar to Philharmonic concertgoers. The change was marked in the appearance of the conductor's father as one of the 'cellists, while the first 'cellist, Mr. Heine, is a very distinct and notable accession. The superiority of the experienced players in "routine," was not attended with any apparent loss of fire. The pieces that went best—the Liszt rhapsody, the Strauss waltz, and the Wagner selections—were given with notable vigor.

The occasion was largely a personal success for Mr. Kaltenborn himself, who appeared as soloist and as composer, as well as conductor. In the former capacity he has scarcely appeared before to so good advantage. The Vieuxtemps "Fantasie Caprice," which has been plausibly described as the most "fiddlewise" composition extant, is more technically ambitious than the previous selections, which had served merely to display a clear full tone and sound, in showy style. But the staccato runs, which were one of the composer's own technical specialties, and the octaves in the last movement gave evidence of faithful work, and the performance, barring a few slips in intonation, was very creditable and acceptable.

Mr. Kaltenborn's own march is not to be taken very seriously, and was apparently not so taken by its author. He has been bitten with the Sousa tarantula, and in structure this work recalls one, any one, of those famous quicksteps, and has the same catchy and compelling movement.

The other soloist was Mrs. Elizabeth Hazard, who sang Elsa's Dream in a fresh clear tone, and with feeling, if without special distinction.

To-night the principal numbers will be Liszt's "Tasso," Rubinstein's "Kammeno Ostrow," and the Moszkowski "Serenade."

CHICAGO THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"Lover's Lane," "Are You a Mason," and Brady's "Uncle Tom" Please the Theatregoers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Chicago is having its usual variety of amusements. Fitch's "Lovers' Lane" has begun a run at McVicker's, which the management hopes will last during the Summer. Its first week has proved that it has a certain popularity. At Powers's Theatre "Are You a Mason?" has begun a run which promises to extend into the warm weather, which certainly has not yet arrived. The Grand Opera House managers are preparing for a production of "Lorna Doone." The scenery is nearly all completed, and several persons have been engaged for the leading parts. The woman who will play the title rôle has not yet been announced, but John Ridd will be represented by William Courtleigh, who was recently seen as the hero in "Lost River." The management believes that it has secured a melodrama which will have a long life.

The Castle Square Company is in the first week of an original comic work, "King Dodo," the music by Gustave Luders and the book by Frank Pixley, the two Chicago men responsible for "The Burgomaster." William Norris, the clever young comedian who was the original Peter Stuyvesant in the latter work, and later played Adonis with "In the Palace of the King," is the leading member of the company. The piece is credited by the local press with a success. Over at the Dearborn Theatre they are making ready for the new Summer piece "The Explorers." This is a skit on arctic expeditions, and promises to be very clever. The book is the work of Bert Leston Taylor, whose "Line o' Type or Two" column in The Tribune has given him a wide reputation as a humorist. The genial sort, and who is a very facile versifier. The music in this case is by Walter H. Lewis, a composer well-known in New England.

There are other things in store for this city. Nov. 1 Kyrle Bellew will begin his starring tour here in "The Gentleman of France" at the Grand Opera House under the management of Liebler & Co. Miss Robson, who has been playing Constance here this week, will be his leading woman, and the book is being dramatized now by Miss Harriet Ford. The same firm may decide to launch another new play here. If it does, the work will be probably "Madame de Maintenon," which Marion Crawford is writing. "In a Balcony" has been seen by crowded houses this week, and the three leading actors of the company received real expressions of approval at each performance.

The Brady "Uncle Tom" Company is at the Auditorium, and it would be interesting to know what Lohengrin and Faust think of the profanation of the precincts heretofore sacred to them. The immense theatre has been utilized before for dramatic performances, but it seems now as if its career as the home of opera is nearly at an end. The management contemplated making certain changes in the interior, mainly in the way of reducing the size and thus lessening the field as a theatre. Manager Brady himself talks of having a theatre here and in Boston as well as in New York. The limit of time for this he sets at two years, and he asserts that the one in Chicago will be the first to be completed. He refuses to say where it will be located, but simultaneously with his statement there was published the intention of the owners of some property at Michigan Avenue and Washington Street, to build a huge structure, part of which was to be a theatre. By many it is thought this is the house Mr. Brady means. There is no doubt that this city might easily support one or two more good playhouses.

The number of successful plays at the leading theatres of New York which have not been seen here, and which we will not see for two or three seasons, is very large. Some plays which made hits there two years ago have not yet reached Chicago, for the reason that there is no time open for them. As in the case of last season, the theatres here are all doing very well. In many of them there is hardly standing room to be had.

A DEATH ON THE ST. LOUIS.

Mrs. Shedden, Who Sought Health Abroad, Passed Away Thursday Last.

Mrs. J. W. Shedden of this city, who went abroad two years ago, in the hope of regaining her health, died on board the American liner St. Louis of anaemia Thursday. She was returning home, accompanied by her daughters, the Misses A. P. and Augusta Shedden.

The body was brought to New York and removed to the home of Mrs. Shedden's brother, Dr. A. E. H. Purdy, 304 Madison Avenue, where the funeral will be held. Mrs. Shedden was a daughter of the late Dr. A. S. Purdy of this city. She is survived by her two daughters and one son, who lives in Boston.

CHRISTIAN AND JEW TO MARCH.

The pupils and teachers of the Sunday school of Temple Beth Elohim, Keap Street and Division Avenue, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Dr. Leopold Wintner is the pastor, will take part in the anniversary and parade of the Eastern District Sabbath schools on Thursday night. For the first time in the history of the parade Christian and Jew will march together.

An invitation was extended to the Rev. Dr. Wintner and N. Nathan, the President of the congregation, by the Rev. Howard Wilber Eunis, pastor of the First Reformed Church, at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, for the school to take part, and both Dr. Wintner and President Nathan have accepted the offer. There will be more than 20,000 children and teachers in line. Of these the school of Beth Elohim will contribute 700.

ARRIVALS AT LONG BRANCH.

Among Them Are Many New Yorkers, Who Take Possession of Their Cottages for the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 1.—S. G. Ward and family of Washington, who occupied the Curtis cottage at West End last Summer, returned this week and took possession of the same cottage.

B. M. Baruch and family of New York moved into the Sprague cottage at Elberon on Tuesday.

The handsomest cottage along the whole coast, Castle-Wall-on-the-Hill, near Park Avenue, Elberon, has recently been leased to H. C. Emmett of New York.

S. Baskowitz and family of New York have taken possession of one of the Peters cottages, on Green Avenue.

E. Hilsen and G. Maas, both New Yorkers, are occupying Sternberger Cottage No. 1, on Cedar Avenue, and Sternberger Cottage No. 5, on Cedar Avenue.

Peter Hauck, Jr., of Newark has taken possession of his cottage, at Elberon.

Daniel Guggenheimer and family of New York are in their cottage, at Elberon, for the Summer.

Mrs. L. Freedman of New York has moved into her Summer home, on Cedar Avenue, Hollywood.

A. Blumenthal and family of New York will spend their Summer in Lawndale Cottage No. 5 at Elberon.

Mrs. B. Guggenheim has taken possession of the Munro homestead at Norwood Park.

Mrs. R. F. Slater of Baltimore is occupying her Summer home.

C. J. Leigh and family of New York arrived this week and took possession of their cottage near Takanassee Lake, Elberon.

The new tenants for the Garfield cottage at Elberon are Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock of New York.

O. Passavant and family of New York took possession of their cottage at North Long Branch on Thursday.

Mrs. Pio Escheverria of New York is occupying her cottage on Cedar Avenue, West End.

Mrs. Leo Speyer of New York took possession of Hollywood cottage No. 1 this week.

E. G. W. Worz and family of New York were among the cottagers that came to Seabright on Tuesday.

Frank B. Hurd and family of New York are at their cottage on Park Avenue, Elberon.

William Rothschild is occupying his cottage near Lake Takanassee at Elberon.

Howard D. Robbins and family of New York took possession of one of the McKesson cottages at North Long Branch on Thursday.

Mrs. C. Heller of New York is occupying the McCormick cottage, on Pond Avenue.

Marks Arnheim of New York, who built a cottage during the year on Ocean Avenue, near Takanassee Lake, is here for the season.

Mrs. E. P. Kellogg and family of New York have moved into their cottage, on the Rumson Road.

Mr. and Mrs. William Riker of New York took possession of their Seabright cottage to-day.

W. E. Reis and family of New York are installed in their new cottage at Seabright for the Summer.

J. J. Guile and family of New York are occupying the Holmes cottage, at North Beach, Seabright.

Dr. Offenbach and family of New York are in their cottage at West End for the Summer.

Among the recent cottage arrivals at Monmouth Beach were L. H. Niles, E. A. Walton, Mrs. A. H. Porter, Max Figman, Perry Williams, G. W. Gilbert, E. L. Maxwell, all New Yorkers.

Thomas G. Egerr and family, Frank K. Kohler and family, J. W. Pringle and family, and John A. McCall and family, all of New York, are at Norwood Park for the season.

John T. Little of New York took possession of the Brokaw cottage on Ocean Avenue, Elberon, this week.

Peter Bahmer's handsome cottage on Ocean Avenue, West End, has been leased for the Summer to L. Glazier of New York.

E. L. Levy and family of New York are summering in the Hollywood Cottage No. 15.

B. M. Shanley and J. M. Shanley, both of Newark, with their families, were among the arrivals at Hollywood Station on Wednesday; the former took possession of the Brokaw cottage at Elberon and the latter is occupying the Leech cottage at West End.

Mrs. Uriah H. Painter of Washington, D. C., who has been summering at West End for many seasons past, arrived at her cottage this week, after a tour of Europe.

B. Frankenheimer, with his family, of New York took possession this week of Lyddy Cottage No. 7 at Elberon.

S. Lichtnauer and family of New York are occupying the Selbel cottage, on Cedar Avenue, Hollywood.

Miss E. Loeber of Philadelphia is at her Elberon cottage for the Summer.

Dr. Bissell of New York is again in possession of his Summer home, on Ocean Avenue, Elberon.

A. Loeb and family of New York are spending their Summer in the Lawndale Cottage No. 6 at Elberon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 1.—Mrs. Jane Yardley and the Misses Yardley have gone to Saunderstown for the Summer.

The sloop yacht Shark, with F. L. Ames of Boston, owner, and a party of guests on board, arrived to-day.

George Henry Warren, Jr., and family will arrive for the season next week.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke and Mrs. McCoy, mother of Mrs. Clarke, arrived for the season to-day at Beech Bound, which has been materially improved since last year.

Col. R. H. I. Goddard of Providence, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, has returned home.

I. Townsend Burden has joined his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Norris have gone to New York for a short visit.

Miss Skinner has arrived at her cottage.

Henry G. Marquand of New York has arrived at Linden Gate.

The Annex cottage, in Washington Street, has been rented by Mrs. Eleanor B. Cass of Roxbury, Mass., for the season.

Mrs. C. H. Stockton has returned from New York.

Miss Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, has arrived for the season.

Miss Patterson of Baltimore, who has been the guest of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., has returned home.

Mrs. George B. De Forest has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. William Appleton, in Boston.

Mrs. H. B. Renwick has arrived at the Knight cottage.

W. Dennison Hatch of New York is visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sweet of Providence are at their cottage on Easton's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason have gone to Greenwich, Conn., for the Summer.

G. W. Lockwood is here from New York on a visit to the cottagers.

Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard are expected at the L. Q. Jones cottage, for the season, June 15.

W. O. Blanding and family of Providence arrived for the season to-day.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater has arrived at Hopedeen for the season, and has as her guest Miss Gwynn.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg will arrive Monday for the season.

The handsome and extensive Italian garden on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Auchincloss has been completed after nearly two years of work. It is one of the largest of its kind in this country.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer at Westbury.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong will take possession of Greystone for the season on Wednesday.

Mrs. Henry Redmond of New York will arrive Monday.

William Binney of Providence has arrived for the Summer.

Howard Gould, with Mrs. Gould and a party of guests, sailed this afternoon.

T. M. Davis intends to take possession of his cottage on Wednesday.

Mrs. Perry Tiffany and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mallory of New York are among the recent arrivals for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer will close their Newport season during the coming week.

Arrivals at Jamestown for the season include A. L. Norman and Dr. Bradley of New York. To-day some fifteen families arrived there.

Col. Samuel R. Honey, Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Milton S. Barger have returned from New York.

Miss Rhinelander of New York is the guest of her nephew, Lispenard Stewart, who entertained in her honor this evening.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray and James V. Parker have arrived at their cottages for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews have returned from Boston.

Miss Sadie Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, has arrived at Friedheim for the season.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Mrs. D. W. Flagler, widow of Gen. Flagler, United States Army, has issued cards for the wedding reception of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Flagler, and Dr. G. W. McKeen of Baddeck, Cape Breton, Wednesday, June 12, at noon at the family residence, 2,144 California Avenue. The marriage, which will be private, will take place at St. Margaret's Church. Miss Flagler, who is the only daughter of the family, has taken no part in Washington society for the past five years, and has spent much time at her mother's Summer home, in Nova Scotia. Her engagement to Dr. McKeen came about last Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barber of New York are spending a short time at Belmont, their home in this city, preparatory to going to Europe for a year's residence. They gave a large farewell reception this afternoon. Assisting in doing the honors of the afternoon were Mrs. Samuel Todd Davis of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, Mrs. Robert I. Fleming, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Smith of Washington, and the Misses Bernard of Dobbs Ferry.

The Surgeon General of the army and Mrs. Sternberg gave a large afternoon reception to-day at their new home, 1,440 M Street. Assisting the host and hostess were Mrs. William De Witt, Mrs. W. C. Borden, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Hoff, and Mrs. William A. Shunk.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Wilson of this city and Dr. Arthur Lee Wilson of Lynchburg, Va., announced for Wednesday, June 12, at noon, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Wilson. The bridegroom is the second son of the late William L. Wilson, President of Washington and Lee University and Postmaster General during the second Administration of President Cleveland.

Owing to the fact that both families are in mourning no cards of invitation will be issued, and only a small circle of friends will witness the ceremony.

The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the Misses Pauncefote, and servants will sail for England on the St. Louis next Wednesday. Mrs. Daniel M. Cracraanthorpe, wife of the third Secretary of the Embassy, and daughter of Gen. Sickles, with her maid and infant, will accompany the Ambassador and family. Mrs. Crackanthorpe will visit relatives in Spain during the Summer.

Mr. Stillman Gives a Bachelor Dinner.

James A. Stillman, who is to marry Miss Anne Urquhart Potter, the daughter of James Brown Potter, to-morrow afternoon, gave his farewell bachelor dinner at Sherry's last evening. Among his guests were James Brown Potter, William G. Rockefeller, Jr., Reginald Brooks, F. Murray Forbes, George T. Rice, Elton Clark, Howland S. Russell, Robert H. Hallowell, George C. Amory, and Bart Jacob.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Salisbury have closed their town house and are settled at their country place at Bernardsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Meyn have gone to the Onteora Club in the Catskills for the Summer. Mr. Meyn will hereafter sing only in oratorios and recitals.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Simon have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter Bertha to Isadore H. Chuck, on Tuesday, June 4, at 5:30 o'clock, at Carnegie Hall.

Harry H. Lilly has sent out invitations for the marriage of his daughter, Maude Agnes Lilly to William Benjamin Christie on Monday, June 10, at 4 P. M., at the New York Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Mr. Edwin Doddridge De Witt, and Miss Edna Browning Apgar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Apgar, will be married Thursday evening, June 13, at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. De Witt is a graduate of Princeton, of the class of 1900.

One of the early June weddings will be that of Miss Lydia Atwood Heacock of 506 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street to Mr. Alfred Betancourt of this city. Miss Heacock is a great-granddaughter of Jonathan Atwood, who in the time of the Revolution helped to lay the chain from Fort Washington across to the Palisades to keep the British fleet from sailing up the Hudson River. Her grandfather was Daniel Heacock, the first manufacturer of steel screws in this country. She is a grandniece and ward of Mrs. Caroline T. Bancroft. By marriage she is connected with Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam in 1647; to George Bancroft, the historian, and William Bancroft, present Mayor of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Betancourt is a direct descendant of Jean Bethancourt, discoverer of the Canary Islands (in 1402,) and of Agustin de Bethencourt y Molina, the noted Spanish engineer. He is a great-grandson of Gaspar Betancourt, better known as "El Guarina," who built the first railroad in Cuba, and which is running to the present day from the City of Puerto Principe to the Port of Nuevitas. He is a nephew of Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, Marquis of Santa Lucia, first President of the Cuban Republic. Miss Heacock and Mr. Betancourt will be married by the Rev. John Balcom Shaw on June 5.

MANY AMERICANS IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 1.—Rarely, if ever, has London been so full of prominent Americans as now. Many of them have been attracted here by the Chamber of Commerce banquet, but there are numbers who have come to England for other reasons. Of these a goodly percentage, several of them being themselves members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, have asked for invitations to the dinner of June 5, but unsuccessfully, as the banqueting hall will only hold a limited number.

Such well-known figures in American public life as Levi P. Morton, ex-Senator Wolcott, Senator Clark of Montana, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. P. Morgan, and a host of others are frequently seen in the streets and hotels.

Of leading American business men whose names are not so well known to the public there is a perfect legion, intent on securing British contracts or supervising interests already established on this side of the water.

The Mortons are staying at their lovely country house, at Virginia Water, taking frequent trips to town.

Mr. Wolcott, who intends to stay in London about a month, finds it so enjoyable that he is not going to the Continent, as he first intended. "I am having a very fine time," he says, "and think all the Americans here are doing the same."

Senator Clark is combining business with pleasure, purchasing bric-à-brac and looking out for his copper interests.

JACKSONVILLE RELIEF FUND.

Appeal for More Money to be Read in Catholic Churches and a Collection Taken.

According to advices received by the Jacksonville Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of New York, to-day is the date fixed by Archbishop Corrigan on which the appeal made from Jacksonville for more funds will be read in all the Catholic churches and a collection taken up.

The committee has received some further subscriptions, among them being a check for $500 from M. Bayard Brown, transmitted through the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

The contributions received by the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association up to 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday are as follows:

The People's Church, 77 Sutton Street, Brooklyn	$4.00
G. L. Jewett	20.00
Hampton Howell, 17 New Street	25.00
J. Clark	50.00
M. Bayard Brown, through New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, 52 Wall Street	500.00
Total up to 5 P. M. June 1st, 1901.	$599.00
Previously acknowledged	54,996.45
Grand total	$55,595.45

For Jacksonville Fire Sufferers.

Miss Artemisia Bowen will give a recital for the benefit of the Jacksonville fire sufferers Thursday evening, June 6, at Sherry's, at 8:30 o'clock. She will be assisted by several musical artists, among whom are Cav. Schohnamillo, the 'cellist, and Engle Levy, the accompanist.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Campbell—Goodrich.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 1.—Douglas Campbell, son of Col. John Campbell, United States Army, (retired,) and Miss Eleanor Goodrich, daughter of Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, United States Navy, of Pomfret, Conn., and granddaughter of the late Charles E. Milnor of New York, were married in St. Anne's Church to-day by the Rev. Dr. Theodore M. Riley of the Theological Seminary of New York, assisted by the Rev. H. Joseph E. McComas, rector of St. Anne's. Miss Gladys Goodrich, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Davis of Washington, daughter of Capt. Charles H. Davis, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory; Miss Charlotte Hopkins of Washington, daughter of Col. Archibald Hopkins; Miss Edith Taylor of Philadelphia, daughter of Dr. John Madison Taylor; Miss Charlotte Gillet of New York, daughter of Elmsile M. Gillet; Miss Dorothea Miller of New York, daughter of Capt. J. W. Miller, and Miss Marie Le Moyne of Hartford, daughter of the late Edward M. Le Moyne. The Misses Taylor, Edith Taylor, Charlotte Gillet, and Marie Le Moyne are all cousins of the bride. The best man was John Lorillard Arden of New York, and the ushers were Donald and Grant Campbell, brothers of the bridegroom; James Brookfield, William Forepaugh, and Edward Scott, all of New York; Lycurgus Winchester of Baltimore, Naval Cadet John C. Frémont, Jr., and Naval Cadet Caspar Goodrich, the latter a brother of the bride. The wedding breakfast was served and the reception held in the Kennedy house, an old Colonial mansion. A special train brought the guests from Baltimore. Among them were the cadets at the Naval Academy, and there were also present a large number of naval officers and their families. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell will live in New York.

Bagg—Carter.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Miss Mary Christine Carter, daughter of John M. Carter of Baltimore, was married this afternoon to John Herbert Bagg of New York at St. John's Episcopal Church, Mount Washington, a fashionable suburb of this city. A number of society people of New York and Philadelphia came on to the wedding in a special car. The Rev. Dr. Reese Alsop, rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, a cousin of the bride, officiated. The ushers were William H. Nichols, Jr

YALE WON IN THE NINTH

Snatched Victory from Defeat in Baseball Championship.

SIX RUNS IN LAST INNING

Princeton Players Seemed to Have Contest Won When New Haven Made Winning Rally.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1.—Yale won the first championship game of the series from Princeton at Yale Field this afternoon in the last half of the ninth inning on a phenomenal brace in batting, and a complete demoralization of Princeton's infield. Never before has Yale Field been the scene of such a sensational ending of a baseball game. With the score 8 to 3 against her, Yale went to the bat near the end of the ninth inning and pounded out three hits, and by the errors of Cosgrave and Weir piled up six runs, winning the game by one run, the final score being 9 to 8.

The crowd of 5,000 Yale men went wild with excitement over the remarkable finish, and bore the victors from the field on their shoulders. Then the Yale band marched at the head of a long procession of cheering men to the campus. Yale has not played so poor a game this season. The most inexcusable errors were made by Hirsh, Waddell, Cook, and Sharpe, the last three muffing easy balls. At the bat, the hitting was heavy but scattered, but the base running was poor. Cook and Robertson threw away runs by ill-judgment. Underhill, for Princeton, pitched a steady and effective game. He was replaced by Hildebrand in the ninth inning, and then the avalanche of runs came. The star feature of the game was the catch by Ellason, in the seventh inning, of a fly to centre field, in which the Yale player turned a complete back somersault and held the ball.

For eight innings the Princeton men had played like veterans and held Yale with rare ease. Garvan, Yale's pitcher, managed to serve to the Princeton batters balls that meant hits, and when he did not permit hits he presented bases on balls and had his catcher dancing wildly. Capt. Robertson of Yale finally sent Garvan from the game and took the box himself. The Yale players immediately settled down into steady playing and stopped the Tigers. The ninth inning found the score at 8 to 3 in favor of Princeton, and it looked hopeless for the New Haven collegians.

With one man out, however, Robertson started things by a screeching hit into left field for three bases. It was then that Hildebrand was called in from centre field to replace Underhill in the box, and Princeton went into the air. Shortstop Cosgrave aided in losing the game for Princeton. The Yale batters, in desperation, smashed at nearly every ball pitched, and little taps that should have been sure outs rolled easily down to Cosgrave. The students in the Yale grand stand, with their frantic cheers, however, upset the shortstop, and four times in succession he threw the ball far over the first baseman's head, while the Yale runners scampered the circuit.

Sharpe went out then, leaving the score 8 to 5 and two out. Cook went to first on a wild throw by Cosgrave. Guernsey scored, while O'Rourke followed him on the vacated base. With the score 8 to 8, Winslow's hit to Cosgrave was fielded over Meir's head, and O'Rourke brought in the winning run. Score:

YALE.	R	1B	A	P	O	E
G'rnsey, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0	0
Waddell, 2b.	1	2	6	1	2	3
Sharpe, lb.	0	0	10	0	1	0
Cook, cf., lf.	2	3	0	1	1	1
O'Rourke, ss.	3	2	4	1	0	0
Winslow, rf.	0	1	0	1	0	0
Hirsh, c.	0	0	7	0	5	2
Weir, cf., lf.	0	1	1	0	4	0
Garvan, p.	0	1	2	1	0	0
Ellason, cf.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Total	9	13	12	27	13	6

PRINCETON.	R	1B	A	P	O	E
St'nw'r, 2b.	2	0	4	4	0	0
Cosgrave, ss.	2	2	1	2	3	2
Meir, lf.	1	1	2	1	1	0
H'b'd, cf., p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, lf.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Pearson, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	0
Things, 3b.	0	2	2	2	2	0
Green, c.	0	1	2	4	0	1
Underhill, p.	1	1	1	1	0	0
Total	8	10	11	*26	6	3

*Winning run with two out.

Yale	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	6—9
Princeton	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0—8

Three-base hits—Robertson. Two-base hit—Winslow. Bases on balls—By Garvan, 5; by Underhill, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Brown. Passed ball—Hirsh. Struck out—By Garvan, 4; by Underhill, 2. Time of game—2:20. Umpire—Mr. Burns.

BROWN, 2; CORNELL, 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 1.—Brown defeated Cornell in a closely contested baseball game this afternoon. The feature of the game was the work of Washburn in the box for Brown and the catching of a number of difficult flies by the local fielders. Cornell started the game with a rush, and in the third inning had three men on bases, but she did not score until the sixth, on a high throw by Washburn to first and a single by Drake. Brown scored her first run in the third on two singles and a passed ball. She scored again in the seventh on two singles. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Brown	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2	4	3
Cornell	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	3	2

Batteries—Washburn and Whittemore; Chase and Whinery.

7TH REGIMENT, 10; K. A. C., 8.

At the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's grounds yesterday, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club baseball team was defeated by the Seventh Regiment team by the following score:

	R.	H.	E.
Knick. A. C.	0 2 0 5 1 0 0 0 0—8	10	0
Seventh Reg't.	6 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—10	10	6

Batteries—Linder and Wood for Knickerbocker Athletic Club; Terry and Chester for Seventh Regiment. Umpire—Dr. W. F. Rae.

RICHMOND COUNTY WINS.

Oakland Team Unable to Score—Thomas First in Club Handicap.

Richmond County met the Oakland Golf Club team yesterday on the former's links near Dongan Hills, Staten Island, and with seven men on a side, the home team scored eleven holes and did not allow the visitors to make a point. The results were:

Richmond County.	Holes.	Oakland.	Holes.
A. E. Paterson	0	A. W. Rossiter	0
C. T. Stout	0	H. R. Peck	0
E. O. Schuyler	0	J. G. Douglas	0
G. A. Willis	1	G. Corydell	0
L. H. Thomas	8	H. M. Hubbell	0
O. L. Williams	3	F. H. Rossiter	0
C. W. Pierson	1	R. W. Littlejohn	0
Total	11	Total	0

The regular monthly handicap was won by L. H. Thomas in 84 net from a handicap of 2 strokes. His gross score of 86 was the best of the day. C. W. Taintor, R. Ager, and W. M. Crane all tied for second place, with net scores of 85.

Tuxedo Golfers Defeated.

TUXEDO, N. Y., June 1.—Englewood defeated the Tuxedo golf team to-day in a match played on the Tuxedo links. Nine men played on a side, and the visitors won by 10 points to 8, the Nassau system of scoring being used. The results are:

Englewood.	Points.	Tuxedo.	Points.
W. E. F. Moore	0	C. B. Macdonald	1
M. R. Howe	0	E. C. Rushmore	1
D. W. Tenney	3	W. B. Dinsmore, Jr.	0
R. F. Reimund	3	G. Kane	0
A. H. Lamson	0	F. F. Carey	3
D. M. Marvin	0	T. G. Condon	0
M. T. Murray	3	F. A. Ingalls	0
C. G. Coakley	0	C. Moore	1
W. H. Sykes	1	W. Kent	0
Total	10	Total	8

Golf Prizes at Van Cortlandt.

The public links at Van Cortlandt Park were kept busy during the greater part of the day yesterday. Besides the class handicaps, four prizes were offered for driving competitions. The first prize for the longest drive was won by H. E. Brown in 178 yards, and William Freeland took second for a drive of 176½ yards. For the best average of six drives Brown again won first honors, with 158 1-3 yards, and Dr. E. M. Mendel got second place, with 142 1-3 yards. P. F. Gilmartin, the champion of Van Cortlandt, won the Class A handicap, making the lowest gross score of the day, 92 strokes. Dr. W. L. Post won in Class B and C. W. Upham won in Class C. The players in the Class A event were:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
P. F. Gilmartin	92	2	90
T. C. Trask	101	8	93
M. E. Brown	94	0	94
Gilman F. Tiffany	97	0	97
J. R. Clarkson	103	6	97
R. W. Durland	108	4	104

ROCKAWAY WINS AT POLO.

Lakewood Freebooters Beaten in the First Game for the Meadow Brook Cups.

Polo was played on the big field at Meadow Brook for the first time yesterday since the annual tournament of the club began on Monday. The largest crowd of the week was out, and a good game was seen between the Rockaway team and the Lakewood Freebooters. Although six goals weaker on handicap ratings than the Jersey players, the Cedarhurst men put up a game too strong for their opponents to break through, and won by 10¼ goals to 5¾. The event was the first for the Meadow Brook Cups, open to team regardless of handicap limit. The Rockaway men had a strong delegation behind them to cheer them to victory, and the heavy defeat of the Freebooters was somewhat of a surprise.

Lakewood only made one more goal on the flat than Rockaway. The latter team earned five and the Freebooters scored six. In only one period did Lakewood outplay Rockaway, and that was the third, when two goals were made to one. The small number of goals shows how well Rockaway held her supposedly superior opponents. The team work of the former was better, and young La Montagne played the speediest game he has shown this season. His quickness in getting the ball was fatal to Lakewood's scoring chances on several occasions, and he distinguished himself nobly in the second period by two splendidly made goals. His second one, made in one minute, was one of the best of the day. He took the ball from Kennedy during a fight near the Lakewood goal posts, and carried it beautifully down the field by four grand strokes, scoring amid loud applause.

Cowdin showed his old form for the Freebooters, and Kennedy played brilliantly, but their team work was not up to the best. James Converse took the place originally assigned to R. G. Shaw, and it reduced the handicap rating of the Freebooters from 27 to 22.

Rockaway will meet Lakewood first on Wednesday in the final match for the cups, and to-morrow Rockaway will play Meadow Brook first in the final match for the Hempstead cups. The line-up and scores are:

ROCKAWAY.		LAKEWOOD.	
W. A. Hazard	3	J. E. Cowdin	8
R. La Montagne, Jr.	4	James Converse	3
F. S. Conover, Jr.	5	A. E. Kennedy	6
D. F. Savage	4	R. E. K. Flinsch	5
Total	16	Total	22

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Name.	Team.	Time.
1.	Cowdin	Lakewood	7:30
2.	Conover	Rockaway	6:00

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Name.	Team.	Time.
1.	Kennedy	Lakewood	6:00
2.	La Montagne	Rockaway	3:00
3.	La Montagne	Rockaway	1:00
4.	Cowdin	Lakewood	4:00

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Name.	Team.	Time.
1.	Cowdin	Lakewood	0:30
2.	Kennedy	Lakewood	9:00
3.	Conover	Rockaway	0:30

Rockaway penalized ½ a goal for a foul and Lakewood ¼ of a goal for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goal.	Name.	Team.	Time.
1.	Conover	Rockaway	7:00
2.	Cowdin	Lakewood	2:00

Rockaway penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

SUMMARY.

Rockaway—Goals earned, 5; allowed by handicap, 6; lost by penalties, ¾. Total, 10¼.
Lakewood Freebooters—Goals earned, 6; lost ¼ by penalty. Total, 5¾.
Referee—T. A. Havemeyer.

YACHT IRENE LAUNCHED.

Leonard Lewisohn's Boat Was Put Overboard Last Night at Morris Heights.

Gayly decked out with many colored flags and streamers, Irene, Leonard Lewisohn's handsome new steam yacht, was launched successfully at 8:30 last evening from the yards of her designers and builders, the Gas Engine and Power Company, at Morris Heights.

Miss Irene Lewisohn, the youngest daughter of the owner, christened the boat as she glided from the ways.

The launching took place at night, as the tide served best then, but this fact rendered the ceremony more brilliant than it would have been under the usual conditions. Two large searchlights were arranged in the yards, while numerous arc lights on each side of the ways threw out the shapely white hull of the yacht in startling contrast to the surrounding gloom.

Irene is a twin-screw vessel, with a guaranteed speed of 18 miles an hour, and combines all the improvements of modern marine architecture. Her principal dimensions are 155 feet over all, 130 feet on the water line, 18 feet beam, and draught 8 feet.

She is a flush-deck vessel, and is steel construction throughout. The forward deckhouse is constructed of mahogany, arranged with plate-glass windows in the upper part, which slide up and down. This house is used as dining saloon, and has a butler's pantry in the after end, which is fitted with a dumb waiter from the galley below, and refrigerator, shelves, sink, &c.

The after deckhouse is constructed substantially the same as the forward house, and, as it is to be used as a social hall or music room, is fitted with two large divans and a piano with an electrical attachment.

Below decks, starting at the bow, is arranged the chain locker and storeroom, followed by the boatswain's locker, crew's toilet room, and forecastle, fitted with lockers and pipe berths. There are also staterooms for the officers. The galley, next aft, the full width of the ship, is fitted with a large yacht range, sink with hot and cold water, table, dresser, dish racks, shelves, &c., complete.

The next compartment aft is the engine and boiler room.

Immediately following the engine and boiler rooms is the owner's bath and toilet room, the full width of the yacht, arranged with bath tub, shower bath, basin, large wardrobe, shelves, and racks.

The staterooms for owner and guests are commodious, and have brass bedsteads, dressing cases, and running water in each. The main saloon is very spacious, and is entered from the after deckhouse by a stairway.

Irene has a large electric light plant, a searchlight, and a steam windlass for hoisting anchors, which also has an attachment for lifting her boats, of which she has three.

Mr. Lewisohn will use his yacht in home waters for a while, and later may go on a cruise in her. She will be put into commission in about ten days. Capt. Bliss Read is now in command of her.

Canadian Cup Defender Launched.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.—The Milwaukee yacht Orion, built to defend the Canadian Cup, was launched this afternoon. Miss Agnes Hinge, sister-in-law of the builder, Nordberg, christened the craft.

Orion is a 35-footer. From the deck to the peak of the sail will measure 52 feet. Following are the dimensions of the sails: Mainsail, 967 square feet; staysail, 240 feet; stem jib, 120 feet; balloon, 515 feet; spinnaker, 630 feet. The boat itself is 43 feet over all, 27 feet on the load water line, 6 feet 6 inches draught, and 9 feet 6 inches beam. It will be manner by a crew of six men.

WESTERN ATHLETES COMPETE.

Michigan Wins the Intercollegiate Meet at Chicago, with Wisconsin Second, and Chicago Third.

CHICAGO, June 1.—One Western intercollegiate record was broken and one equaled at the annual meet of the colleges of the Middle West, held to-day at Marshall Field. Michigan won the pennant, with 38 points, Wisconsin was second, with 28; Chicago third, with 17, and Minnesota fourth, with 14.

The intercollegiate record for the quarter-mile run was broken by Merrill of Beloit, who did the distance in 49 4-5 seconds, bettering the former mark of 50 3-5 seconds. W. A. Maloney, Chicago's best sprinter, did not figure as strongly as expected, and was compelled to take second place. In the 120-yard hurdle race, F. G. Maloney of Chicago equaled the Western intercollegiate record of 15 4-5 seconds.

It is expected the winners of to-day's contests will go to Buffalo next week to compete in the intercollegiate meet, to be held there next Saturday.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York Team Win Last Contest Before Going West.

LUCK WAS WITH LOCAL TEAM

Greatest Half-Holiday Crowd of the Season — Matthewson Made a Record for Strike-Outs—Other Scores.

Another old-time baseball crowd visited the Polo Grounds yesterday and witnessed a stirring contest in which the New Yorks defeated the Bostons by the score of 2 to 1. Various estimates of the multitude ranged from 17,000 to 20,000 persons inside the grounds, the grand stand and bleacheries holding more than their allotted capacity, while they stood two and three deep along the rope which stretches around the outfield. Those of the crowd furthest away from the scene of play, in the left field stand, seemed to enjoy themselves most of all, and time and time again they burst forth into rousing cheers for Selbach, the left fielder of the New Yorks, who did more than his share toward the winning of the game by scoring the run that tied and batting in the winning run.

To Matthewson, as usual, must go the greatest meed of praise. Luck was against him in the last two games in which he pitched, but yesterday it favored him if anything. Most of the crowd had gone to the ground to enthuse over his pitching, and they had plenty of opportunity. But five Bostonians reached first base on hits, and of these Kittridge made two. The latter was also the only man on the Boston team who was not struck out during the game, Matthewson retiring more men on strikes yesterday than he has done in any one game this season.

In the sixth inning Demont sent the ball to the alley between the stands in left field, but it was foul, and a moment later he was retired on strikes. On the third strike the bat slipped from his hands and went scurrying along the ground to Matthewson, who caused much merriment by fielding it quickly to first. He allowed three bases on balls and each of them was given to Hamilton, who scored in the third inning after being sent to first on balls. Hickman was the only New York outfielder with a put out to his credit, though all five hits made off Matthewson were clean-cut hits to the outfield. Nichols also pitched a masterly game. While not quite as steady as Matthewson he was hit safely but four times, and had it not been for an error of Tenney the score at the ending of the ninth inning would have been a tie. Three of the four hits made by New York had a direct bearing on the result.

A change was noticed in the New Yorks when they took the field. Buelow, whose injured knee has kept him out of the game all season, was on third base, while Strang, who has been covering that position, was shifted to second, Nelson going to the bench. In the field Buelow had but two chances. Both of these he accepted, but his throw in one instance might have been a little better. At the bat he showed up strongly, making one single which he tried to stretch into a double through poor coaching, and meeting the ball squarely each time. The fielding feature of the game was a great one-handed catch by Long of a liner from Selbach's bat in the seventh inning. It seemed an impossible catch, and Van Haltren, who had gone to first base on balls, was easily doubled up on Long's throw to Tenney.

Boston's half of the third inning proved to be very exciting, Kittridge leading off with a two-base hit. Nichols sacrificed, sending him to third. With Hamilton at the bat, Smith let the ball get by him, and Kittridge scored, but was caught at the plate on Smith's throw to Matthewson. Hamilton was sent to first on balls, and stole second, Smith making a poor throw. Tenney's single tallied him, Tenney going to second on Hickman's throw in. Davis fumbled Demont's grounder. With Tenney on third, the latter started for second base. Tenney sprinted for home, but was caught at the plate for the third out.

New York tied the score in the fourth inning. Selbach doubled. Strang struck out, and Hickman was sent to first on balls. Davis hit to Demont, who tossed the ball to Long, who in turn sent it to Tenney. A fine chance for a double play was lost by Tenney in the throw slip through his hands, Selbach scoring on the error. Tenney fielded Ganzel's grounder and beat him to first. New York won the game in the eighth inning. Van singled and stole second base, coming home on another two-base hit by Selbach. This was done after two men were out.

As this was the final home game of the present series, the New York players started their preparations for their first Western trip immediately after the game. All of the pitchers and catchers will be carried on the trip with the exception of Fisher. Nelson will also remain at home, Bernard going along as utility man. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	0
Selbach, lf.	1	2	0	0	0	0
Strang, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	0
Hickman, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	12	1	1	0
Buelow, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	0
A. Smith, c.	0	0	11	2	0	0
Bowerman, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mat'wson, p.	0	0	1	7	0	0
Total	2	4	27	17	3	0

BOSTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Hamilton, cf.	1	0	4	0	0	0
Tenney, lb.	0	1	9	0	1	0
De Mont, 2b.	0	0	5	1	0	0
Long, ss.	0	0	2	4	1	0
E. Smith, lf.	0	1	0	1	0	0
Gammons, rf.	0	1	1	1	0	0
Moran, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kittridge, c.	0	2	3	3	0	0
Nichols, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dineen*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	5	24	10	2	0

*Batted for Moran in the ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned run—New York, 1. First base by errors—New York, 1; Boston, 3. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 5. Bases on balls—Off Matthewson, 3; off Nichols, 5. Struck out—By Matthewson, 10; by Nichols, 1. Two-base hits—Selbach, 2; E. Smith, and Kittridge. Sacrifice hits—Tenney and Nichols. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Hamilton, 2; Gammons. Double play—Long and Tenney. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsell, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Green, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Dexter, rf., lb.	0	1	11	0	1
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	4	1	0
Dolan, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	2	1	3	0
Raymer, 3b.	0	0	1	5	0
McCor'k, ss.	1	0	3	2	1
Kling, c.	0	1	1	0	1
Taylor, p.	1	1	1	1	0
Total	2	7	27	13	4

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	4	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
McGann, 1b.	2	1	9	0	0
Donovan, rf.	3	2	2	0	0
Padden, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0
Wallace, ss.	1	2	1	4	0
Kruger, 3b.	2	1	3	0	1
Ryan, c.	0	0	1	4	0
Sudhoff, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	9	14	27	13	0

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
St. Louis	3	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0—9

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 7. Two-base hits—Kruger, Burkett, Wallace, and Taylor. Three-base hits—Kruger and Hartsell. Sacrifice hit—Padden. Stolen bases—Raymer and Wallace. Double plays—Childs and Doyle; Childs, McCormick, and Dexter; Padden, Wallace, and McGann. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Sudhoff, 2. Base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Sudhoff, 2. Wild pitch—Taylor. Hit with ball—McGann and Doyle. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Sheck'rd, lf.	2	3	0	0	1	
Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Kelley, 3b.	0	1	1	2	1	
Daly, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0	
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	1	0	
McCar'y, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Farrell, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0	
McGuire, c.	1	2	5	2	0	
Kitson, p.	1	2	0	3	0	
Total	5	11	24	10	2	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	2	1	3	0	0	
Deleh'ty, lb.	3	3	8	0	0	
Flick, rf.	1	3	3	1	0	
Barry, 3b.	0	1	1	3	3	
Slagle, lf.	1	2	5	0	0	
Par'd, c.	0	1	7	2	1	
Cross, ss.	0	1	5	0	0	
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	2	5	2	
Donohue, p.	1	0	0	1	0	
Total	8	12	27	12	7	

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	—8

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Delehanty, (2.) Flick. Stolen bases—Kelley, Thomas, Flick, Slagle. Double plays—Flick and Delehanty; Delehanty, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 4; off Donohue, 3. Struck out—By Kitson, 4. Passed ball—McGuire. Time—2:05. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaumont, cf.	0	1	1	0	1
Clark, lf.	3	3	2	0	0
Wagner, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Branaff'ld, lb.	0	2	10	2	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0
Poole, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Leach, 3b.	0	2	1	1	1
Donohue, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
O'Connor	0	0	0	0	0
Ely, ss.	1	1	2	4	0
Zimmer, c.	0	1	5	3	1
Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	3	11	27	15	4

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Harley, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	15	1	0
Crawford, rf.	2	2	0	0	0
Steinf'ldt, 2b.	0	0	6	4	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	4	1
Magoon, ss.	0	1	1	5	0
Bergen, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Newton, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Total	4	8	27	19	1

*Batted for Donohue in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4

Earned run—Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hits—Crawford, Bergen. Three-base hits—Leach, Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Bransfield, Zimmer, Beckley, Steinfeldt. Stolen base—Irwin. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 2; off Newton, 2. Hit by pitched balls—Ritchey, Ely. Struck out—By Tannehill, 4; by Newton, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	16	9	.640	Brooklyn	14	16	.467
Cincinnati	17	12	.586	St. Louis	14	17	.452
Philadelphia	18	13	.581	Boston	11	15	.423
Pittsburg	16	15	.516	Chicago	12	21	.364

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis in Cincinnati.
Pittsburg in Chicago.

BERKELEY, 19; WOODBRIDGE, 5.

Berkeley won the New York interscholastic baseball championship yesterday at Morris Heights by defeating Woodbridge by the following score:

Berkeley	3	4	0	0	5	6	1	0	—19	
Woodbridge	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1—	5

Batteries—Connell and Rome; Burke, Kittel, and Carter.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	24	10	.706	Boston	12	14	.462
Detroit	20	13	.606	Philadelphia	14	17	.452
Washington	15	11	.577	Milwaukee	12	19	.387
Baltimore	14	12	.538	Cleveland	8	23	.258

American League Games.

At Chicago—Boston, 10; Chicago, 5.
At Cleveland—Athletics, 6; Cleveland, 2.
At Milwaukee—Washington, 3; Milwaukee, 0.
At Detroit—Baltimore, 3; Detroit, 1.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 5; Toronto, 4.
At Worcester—Worcester, 4; Montreal, 0.
At Providence—Providence, 6; Rochester, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 3; Cortland, 3, (14 innings, darkness.)
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 8; Rome, 3.
At Troy—Troy, 10; Binghamton, 1.

Score of Other Games.

At Princeton—Princeton, '04, 8; Germantown Acad., 0.
At Exeter—Phillips Exeter, 8; Phillips Andover, 5.
At Hanover—Dartmouth, 11; Holy Cross, 0.
At Waterville—Tufts, 8; Colby, 1.
At Morristown—Morristown School, 25; St. George's Hall, 9.
At Morristown, 6; South Orange High School, 5, (second game.)
At Cambridge—Yale, '04, 6; Harvard, '04, 0.

AMERICANS TO SEE DERBY RACE.

Chance for Yankee Horse Olympian to Win Draws a Crowd.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—On the chance, which does not appear to be a remote one, that an American-bred horse, owned by a wealthy and prominent American, Olympian, in the stable of James R. Keene, will win the race for the Derby at Epsom this year, an unusually large number of visiting Americans, now waiting in London, will visit the famous Epsom Downs when the Derby is run next Wednesday.

Many of the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce who were received by the King at Windsor to-day, and who will be entertained at dinner by the Board of Trade Wednesday evening, will be in the assemblage. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who are staying at Claridge's for a few days, will drive down with Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Rothschild and share their box in the grand stand.

CRICKETERS HAD A BUSY DAY.

Many Matches Played by Clubs of Wicket and Bat.

The weather yesterday was a trifle cold for cricket, but the local devotees of the game were out in full force, and quite a long list of matches was brought off.

At Prospect Park the Kings County and Kearny Clubs had their first meeting in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association, and the latter won a well-contested game by 25 runs. The scoring was low on both sides, owing to effective bowling on the part of M. McHale and B. Marshall for Kearny and G. Barnes for Kings County. The only men to surpass double figures were H. Holden and R. E. Torrence for Kearny and C. T. Toddings for Kings County. The totals were: Kings County, 42; Kearny, 67.

The Manhattan Club II. played a game at Prospect Park in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association against the Essex County Club of Newark, who suffered defeat after an exciting finish by the narrow margin of 3 runs. W. A. Battles bowled in rare form for the Manhattans and captured 5 wickets for 19 runs, while G. Gallimore was equally successful for Essex County. The scoring, in consequence, was small, the totals at the conclusion of hostilities being: Manhattan II., 52; Essex County, 49.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club played its first championship game of the Metropolitan District Cricket League series yesterday at Montclair and scored an easy victory over the Montclair Athletic Club by 41 runs and 3 wickets to spare, the score being 87 to 46. M. R. Cobb played with the Knickerbockers for the first time in two years, and in addition to making the top score of the match he captured 4 wickets for 20 runs. F. W. T. Stiles and F. F. Kelly also did good work for the winners, while J. E. Backus played a good innings for Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 1.—The Newark Cricket Club played Team B of the local organization here to-day in a championship match of the New York Cricket Association, and lost by 6 runs in a close game. S. Livingston scored 23 of Newark's total of 34, and captured six wickets for 18 runs. For Paterson, A. Brown obtained 21 and J. Kerwin 10 out of the total of 40.

LEHIGH'S TRACK GAMES.

Great Crowd Saw the Contests and Lafayette Won.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 1.—In the field and track events held on Lehigh Field this afternoon, Lafayette came off victorious by the score of 69½ points to 38½. The track was in excellent shape, and several Lehigh records were broken. A large crowd witnessed the sports. The score follows:

100-Yard Dash.—Frick, Lehigh, won; Peters, Lafayette, second; Launt, Lafayette, third. Time —0:10 2-5.

200-Yard Hurdle.—E. Haldeman, Lafayette, won; Dow, Lehigh, second; Ers, Lehigh, third. Time —0:27 3-5.

Hammer Throw.—Trout, Lafayette, won; Cure, Lafayette, second; Avery, Lehigh, third. Distance, 109 feet 5½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Maldeman, Lafayette, won; Morgan, Lehigh, second; Burrows, Lehigh, third. Height —10 feet.

Half-Mile Run.—Roper, Lafayette, won; Klar, Lehigh

GOLF MATCH BY FRESHMEN

Yale Boys Triumph Over Princeton at Morris County.

THEBAUD CUP EVENT BEGINS

Bowly Leads for Jersey City Championship—Hovenden Makes a Record on the Crescent Club Links.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 1.—The Morris County golf links, near Morristown, N. J., fairly swarmed with players to-day, all of whom were anxious to take advantage of the first clear Saturday that they have enjoyed for weeks. Two events were held, one being a special contest between the Yale and Princeton freshmen, while the members played the first round for the silver cup recently presented by Louis Thebaud. Yale defeated the Princeton golfers by 15 points to 6½, the new inter-collegiate method being employed in scoring. Five members played on a team, Williams of Yale and Frelinghuysen of Princeton being members of the Morris County Club. The players and scores were:

YALE.		PRINCETON.	
Jennings	4½	Poole	0
Perrin	0	Smith	0
Williams	4½	Baker	0
Richmond	0	Sloan	2½
Reed	0	Frelinghuysen	4
Total	15	Total	6½

Over fifty club members played for the Thebaud Cup, the largest number on the links of the year. It was at bogey handicap, and the first sixteen qualified to meet next Saturday at match play. R. D. Foote, with a handicap of 12, led the field, finishing 2 up on bogey. He was the only one who triumphed over the invincible "Colonel." The others who qualified are: William Shippen, 7, 1 down; F. M. Bacon, Jr., 4, 2 down; Ralph Marsh, 18, 2 down; George J. Little, 4, 3 down; P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, 5, 4 down; James A. Tyng, scratch, 4 down; J. B. Diekson, 16, 4 down; S. H. Plum, 7, 5 down, Archibald Forbes, 8, 6 down; W. A. Flagg, 8, 6 down; W. B. Letchford, 5, 7 down; Ledyard Thompson, 6, 8 down; W. Y. Marsh, 3, 8 down; Van Tassel Sutphen, 10, 8 down; J. Walter Wood, Jr., 10, 8 down. L. B. Garretson qualified, but he withdrew as he has to return to Princeton, and could not come back to play next Saturday. The draw for the first match-play round is: Foote and W. Y. Marsh; Ralph Marsh and Tyng, Flagg and Plum, Sutphen and Bacon, Shippen and Thompson, Forbes and Little, Letchford and Frelinghuysen, Dickson and Wood.

JERSEY CITY GOLFERS.

J. H. Bowly Leads for Both Championship and Handicap Events.

Two important competitions were played yesterday by the Jersey City golfers. One was a handicap in the Gifford Cup contest and the other was the qualifying round for the club championship. The same scores counted for each match, only in the championship eligibility was based upon gross scores, the first eight qualifying to continue at match play next Saturday. The best score of the day was made by George H. Bowly, a scratch player. He did the course in 83 strokes, the lowest of the season, and that gave him first place in the handicap, crediting him with 3 points for the cup. F. Hodson, Jr., came second, with net 85 from 8 handicap, and he got 2 points, while E. W. Leake got 1 point for third place. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
George H. Bowly	87	0	83
F. Hodson, Jr.	93	8	85
E. W. Leake	98	12	86
B. H. Pelzer, Jr.	92	5	87
Daniel Bowley	98	10	88
G. F. Perkins	93	5	88
John Hedden, 3d	107	18	89
A. I. Drayton	94	4	90
Dr. D. Le Roy Culver	90	0	90
H. L. Scott	108	18	90
R. L. Flemming	97	6	91
W. B. Eager	102	10	92
J. H. Bumstead	103	11	92
W. L. Pyle	93	0	93
W. C. Post	98	6	93
D. C. Craig	100	6	94
Marmaduke Tilden, Jr.	105	8	97
M. Grierson	108	10	98
W. C Ridgeway	99	0	99
J. J. Toffey	117	18	99
C. C. Harmsted	110	10	100
C. L. Mey-rs	114	12	102
E. Newkirk	112	10	102
H. D. Dewitt	124	18	106

The eight who qualified for the club championship, with the order of the draw for the first match play round, are: R. L. Flemming and B. H. Pelzer, Jr., W. L. Pyle and A. I. Drayton, G. F. Perkins and Dr. D. Le Roy Culver, R. Hodson, Jr., and G. H. Bowly. The consolation eight with draw are: Marmaduke Tilden, Jr., and J. H. Bumsted, W. B. Eager and D. T. Craig, E. W. Leake and W. C. Ridgeway, W. C. Post and Daniel Bowly.

Class Handicap at Montclair.

Two class handicaps were played yesterday by the members of the Montclair Golf Club. Joseph Bardsley won in Class A and N. R. McLeod led the field in Class B. The players and scores are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Joseph Bardsley	103	10	93
A. A. Allan	103	10	93
Paul Wilcox	100	4	96
F. M. Harrison	104	8	96
H. M. Robinson	109	10	99
H. G. Plimpton	114	10	104
J. H. Staats	118	10	108

CLASS B.

N. R. McLeod	124	25	99
E. L. Allen	113	13	100
H. A. Kahler	117	16	101

Marine and Field Golfers.

Dr. A. D. Seaver won the handicap competition yesterday on the Marine and Field Golf Club links, near Bath Beach, in the first match for the cup given by Theodore L. Cuyler. His net score was 84, from 22 handicap. S. M. Doughty won the gross score honors, his card of 94 being the only one under 100. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Dr. A. D. Seaver	106	22	84
S. W. Spalding	118	32	86
E. C. Lockwood	122	36	86
S. M. Doughty	104	16	88
C. M. Camp	121	34	89
A. A. McCarroll	117	28	89
A. R. Seaver	109	19	90
P. S. Mallett	116	23	93
D. S. Long	129	36	93
D. R. Aldridge	117	23	94
H. M. Haskins	121	24	97
W. Vanderhoef	136	36	100
Dr. Fuller	122	14	108

Two Events at Englewood.

Two handicap events were played yesterday on the Englewood Golf Club links. Both were over the new eighteen-hole course, a long one for women, and only four of the fair competitors turned in scores for their event. Miss Olive Hitchcock won in a net score of 120 from 20 handicap. The scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Miss Olive Hitchcock	140	20	120
Mrs. Frank Enos	140	12	128
Miss G. H. Childs	148	20	128
Miss Fellows	150	20	130

E. M. Jewett won the men's handicap in a net score of 86. His gross score of 98 was the lowest of the day. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
E. M. Jewett	98	12	86
A. C. Oakley	102	15	87
C. B. Kell	100	12	88
J. R. Brown	103	12	91
C. T. Small	111	20	91
W. W. Wilson	105	12	93
E. T. Rice	120	25	95
W. Dulles	120	25	95
Dr. Fields	122	25	97
C. M. De Mott	115	18	97
W. M. Kidder	109	12	97

Pastime A. C. Games.

The Pastime Athletic Club will hold its second set of members' games for the present season at the club grounds, foot of East Sixty-sixth Street, this afternoon. In addition to the regular games there will be a special one-mile relay race between teams representing the Star, New West Side, St. Bartholomew, Union Settlement, and Pastime Athletic Clubs, a tug-of-war match between teams of the Union Settlement, Warren, Danish, and Viking Clubs, a gymnastic exhibition, and a contest with broadswords.

RAIN STOPPED WOMEN'S TENNIS.

Misses Moore and Jones Were Even When Postponement Came.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The unfavorable weather which has prevailed here all the week again interrupted the Southern championship lawn-tennis tournament this afternoon, and now it will take at least two days of next week to finish the meeting. A heavy shower drove the players off the courts this afternoon when the final match in the women's championship singles was at its most exciting stage. Miss Moore and Miss Jones had each won two sets, and two games on the deciding set, when the rain began, and the long struggle was left unfinished until Monday. Then the match will be finished, in the morning, and the championship challenge match between J. P. Paret, holder of the title, and the winner of the Little-Geoghegan final match as challenger will be played in the afternoon. The other events will probably not be finished until Tuesday. The day's scores follow:

Championship Men's Singles.—Second Round—Ralph Hickox beat C. R. Wilson, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4; Franklin Geoghegan beat G. P. Parkes, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—R. D. Little beat Dr. L. W. Glazebrook, 6—3, 6—3; Franklin Geoghegan beat Ralph Hickox, 6—0, 6—3.

Championship Women's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss E. H. Moore beat Mrs. F. Geoghegan; 6—4, 6—2; Miss M. R. Jones beat Miss Goodfellow, 6—1, 6—3.

Final Round—Miss E. H. Moore against Miss M. R. Jones, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6, 2—6, 2—2, (unfinished.)

Championship Men's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Little and Alexander beat Paret and Davidson, 6—1, 6—2; Farber and Smith beat Heaton and Hickox by default.

Final Round—Little and Alexander beat Farber and Smith, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Handicap Singles.—First Round—A. J. Karr, (plus one-half 30) defeated Avery (owe 15) by default; Draper (plus one-half 30) defeated Paret (owe one-half 30) by default; Alexander (owe 30) defeated Hyatt, (plus one-half 30,) 6—2, 6—3; Hickox (scratch) defeated Little (owe one-half 40) by default.

Second Round—A. J. Karr (plus one-half 30) defeated N. T. Wilson, (scratch,) 6—3, 5—7, 6—4.

COLUMBIA TENNIS CHAMPION.

L. E. Mahan Defeated I. F. C. Ropes Straight Sets in Final.

Lewis E. Mahan, '02, College, yesterday won the Columbia University tennis championship in singles by defeating in the final round I. F. C. Ropes, '02, College, by a score of 6—1, 8—6. Mahan's long reach and unfailing steadiness were the chief causes of his victory. Ropes was in poor form in the first set, which Mahan captured in fast style, 6—1, but Ropes got into shape in the concluding contests, and put up a stiff defense, running on even terms with Mahan for an even dozen games. Then he suddenly went to pieces, and constantly either smashed the ball into the net or knocked it past the back line. He could not place the ball at all, and quickly lost both the deciding games to Mahan, who kept playing very evenly. Summary:

First Round.—I. F. C. Ropes beat R. B. Hatch, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round.—I. F. C. Ropes beat L. V. Ledoux by default; R. B. Cushing beat A. E. Thurber, 7—5, 6—1; L. E. Mahan beat L. C. Chase, 7—5, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round.—I. F. C. Ropes beat R. B. Cushing, 6—4, 6—3; L. E. Mahan beat R. H. White, 6—0, 7—5.

Final Round.—L. E. Mahan beat I. F. C. Ropes, 6—1, 8—6.

Brown Won in College Tennis.

BOSTON, June 1.—Brown University carried off the championship in singles as well as doubles in the New England intercollegiate tennis tournament, Gross of the Rhode Island college defeating Plimpton of Amherst this afternoon in the finals with comparative ease, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1. Brown has now a good lead for the intercollegiate tennis cup over the other colleges in the league.

Gross found Plimpton scarcely as strong as was anticipated, and had no trouble in getting to the net nearly every time. When once there the Amherst man found it difficult to either get by him or lob over his head with any effect. Gross also managed to get his service working in good shape, and scored many aces. Plimpton, however, when he found Gross so strong, sought to play steadily and carefully, but the Providence man was too much for him. Summary:

Singles.—Final Round—Gross (Brown) beat Plimpton, (Amherst,) 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

St. Bartholomew Club Games.

Entry blanks have been sent for the annual picnic and games of the St. Bartholomew's Club of this city at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on Saturday, June 22. The events will be as follows: 75-yard dash, novice; 100-yard dash, handicap; 400-yard run, handicap; half-mile run, handicap; half-mile run, novice; 1½-mile run, handicap; putting 12-pound shot, handicap; running high jump, handicap; pole vault for height, handicap.

Entries close on Monday, June 17, 1901, with A. G. Harvey, 209 East Forty-second Street, New York City, or Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street, New York City.

BROOKLINE RACES ENDED.

Two Gentlemen Riders Injured by Falls in Hunt Steeplechase.

BOSTON, June 1.—The racing at the Country Club at Brookline closed this afternoon, with practically a jumping card, only one of the events, a six furlong sprint, being on the flat. The leading feature was the second steeplechase for the St. Botolph Cup, in which six horses ran, and Decameron won after an exciting race to the wire, Mr. Lawson's winner of the two previous days, Ronkonkoma, was withdrawn.

There was also much interest in the steeplechase race for two local hunt clubs, and while it was well ridden, it was somewhat marred by two accidents, Mr. Harry Smith, the well-known Worcester horseman, getting a bad fall, which resulted in breaking his collarbone and right arm. Mr. Hunt also had a severe fall in the same race, but pluckily remounted and finished not very far in the rear. In the race for the National Hunt Cup only two horses ran, Champion and Diver. The pair, however, made a fine race, Diver keeping the lead until reaching the stretch, when Champion rushed to the front and won by a head.

Mr. Lawson's second purchase, Draughtsman, was again defeated in the hurdle race, his handicap being too much against him. The Lost Chord, that went out in front at the start and was never headed, won by four lengths. The flat race was easy for Vesuvia, although the talent backed Shark and Wullie heavily. The day was cloudy, but the track was quite dry and the turf in good shape.

KEENE PAID THE TOP PRICE.

$2,500 for Mint Julip Colt at Dixiana Yearling Sale.

The thoroughbred yearlings from the Dixiana Stud of Russell Cave, Ky., and a number of yearlings from other farms were sold by auction in the paddock of the Gravesend race track yesterday by the American Horse Exchange Company. The prices realized were fair, three colts selling for $1,000 or more, the largest price of the sale, $2,500, being paid by James R. Keene for the Ben Strome-Mint Julip colt. The horses that were sold for the largest prices were:

Br. c., by Ben Strome-Mint Julip, by Himyar; James R. Keene.....$2,500

Ch. c., by Ben Strome-Irvana, by Onondaga; Newton Bennington.....400

Blk. c., by Faverdale-Sly Nan, by Masetto; William Barrick.....300

Top Soil, b. c., by Top Gallant-Earth, by Esher; G. Strauss.....700

B. c., by Wagner-Eulalie, by Troubadour; William Barrick.....700

B. c., by Ben Strome-Burgonet, by Bulwark; J. H. McCafferty.....500

B. f., by Ben Strome-Mary Lechter, by Alarm; E. L. Graves.....1,575

G. c., by Faverdale-Gray Bonnet, by King Alfonso; A. Featherstone.....750

Ch. c., by Ben Strome-Henrietta, by Baden Baden; James R. Keene.....1,000

Ch. c., by Ben Strome-Craftie, by Fellowcraft; A. Miller.....500

B. c., by Ben Strome-Last Ban, by King Ban; E. L. Graves.....450

Ch. c., by Ben Strome-Favor Ban, by King Ban; E. L. Graves.....500

Goodwin's New Turf Guide.

Goodwin's Turf Guide, No. 4, has just been issued. The new volume of turf records carries the records of racing in the East into the last week of the Gravesend meeting and contains all the usual good features of the publication, including the indexed form tables, showing the positions of the horses competing in all races run on the recognized tracks of both East and West.

COMMANDO'S NEW RECORD

Colt Cut a Second and a Fifth from Gravesend's Best Mile Time.

VICTOR IN CARLTON STAKES

Hanover Queen, with the Morris Colors Up, Won the $3,500 Hudson for Two-Year-Olds.

The Gravesend races yesterday drew another huge attendance. The crowd was estimated variously from 15,000 to 20,000, and somewhere between those figures the proper number might have been found, and, too, in the face of weather too cool for comfort and with clouds that seemed to threaten rain. In the promise of the afternoon's programme there was some justification for the great gathering, for it was announced over night that James R. Keene's famous colt Commando would run for the Carlton Stakes, and would meet in that noted fixture, at one mile, his old rival, The Parader, at equal weights, while eight other three-year-olds, all of them horses of more than ordinary merit and several of them among the prominent two-year-olds of last season, all in receipt of fifteen pounds from Commando and The Parader, would lend something of uncertainty to the contest and make it a struggle worth the journey to witness. This promise of a good race was broken, however, for the presence of Commando and the certainty that he would start caused a flurry among the owners to get out of the way of the splendid son of Domino. Among the first to be withdrawn was The Parader. Then in quick order seven more were withdrawn, leaving in at the last only Blues, carrying 111 pounds, to oppose Keene's famous colt, who had his weight up, 126 pounds, the $300 money to third offering no temptation strong enough to induce another to run. Even with the two-horse race as a substitute for what was anticipated the crowd was enthusiastic, though not because of the betting, Commando being a 1-to-6 favorite, and so shutting out from the chance to back him the great majority of his admirers and partisans.

BLUES HAD THE ADVANTAGE.

Blues and Commando came on the track in response to the bugle call for the contest. Blues, ridden by Shaw, had the rail, and at the drop of the flag, went on with a rush, with the purpose of holding his place and by having the shortest way to the winning post, taking the fullest advantage of any chance he might have to win. Commando, ridden by Spencer, shot out with him, and, running around him on the turn, drew out far enough in front as they entered the backstretch to go over and take the rail, Spencer after that taking a steadying pull on the big colt and letting Blues come up to him again on the outside. Through the backstretch Commando led, Blues moving up again on the turn for the straight run home, when Spencer restrained Commando to keep him from running wide. On the last turn, however, Commando came away again, leaving Blues so suddenly that the backers of the latter lost all hope. Through the stretch Blues was hard ridden, but he never got nearer to Commando, who won pulled to a canter at the end by two lengths.

When the official time of the race, 1:39 2-5, was displayed, there was an outburst of applause for Commando, winning even in this easy style that he did, had cut a second and a fifth from the best record for a mile on the Gravesend track, 1:40 3-5, made by Standing, with 111 pounds, for the same stakes last year. The time of Commando's race was the more impressive, as his race was on a track that, while fairly dry, was not really fast. The fractions were: First furlong, 0:12 1-5; quarter, 0:24; three furlongs, 0:36; half mile, 0:48; five furlongs, 1:00 2-5; six furlongs, 1:13, and seven furlongs, 1:26 1-5. Among the horsemen were many who asserted that Blues had Commando racing his best at the three-quarters, but even these had to admit that the winner is an extraordinary high-class horse.

For the Hudson Stakes, five-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds, five of the eight named to run went to the post, The Goldfinder being among the number withdrawn. Meridian was the opening favorite, but J. E. Madden's Gunfire was probably the best-backed horse in the race, and went to the post equal favorite with Meridian, while Hanover Queen was the next choice. In a long delay at the post, for which Meridian was responsible chiefly, he twice running through and breaking the barrier, Gunfire seemed to run her race out. When the flag fell Meridian and Whisky King were the last away, with much the worst of it, while Gunfire went on in front with Hanover Queen, but lasted only a little more than a quarter of a mile, after which she tired and fell back. Hanover Queen then leading clear of the others. On the last turn, Meridian and Whisky King made their effort to overtake the pacemaker and closed on her steadily, but never got near enough to be dangerous, as Spencer on the Queen had her well in hand all the way, and when Meridian and Whisky King moved after him, came away in the last furlong, Hanover Queen won quite handily by two lengths from Meridian, who beat Whisky King a half length.

The fifth race, five-eighths of a mile, selling, for maidens two years old, brought out a field of eight rather cheap youngsters, of whom Tchula and Juvenile were the best backed, these starting equal choices. A long delay at the post wore out the patience of the spectators, while the Kentucky filly Buzz, who was chiefly responsible for the wait, wore out the horses by her antics. When the flag fell Juvenile and Buzz were the best away, and were the first two throughout, Juvenile coming away on the straight, and, ridden out, winning by a length and a half, while Buzz beat Tchula two lengths for second place.

The Amazon was a warm favorite for the last race, a mile and a sixteenth, selling, and started favorite at odds-on, in spite of the poor form she had shown in recent races. As the betting indicated, it was The Amazon's day, for she broke in front, and, going straight on, made all the running, and won, ridden out, by a length from Lucky Star, who beat The Golden Prince two lengths for second place. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, highweight handicap; about three-quarters of a mile. W. I. Kilpatrick's Ben Viking, br. h., 5 years, by Long Tom or Viking-Sorceress, 118 pounds, (Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won easily by three lengths; W. C. Daly's Fabins, br. c., 4, 112, (Miles,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, second by a half length from Louis Stuart's Prince Richard, b. c., 4, 122, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:12 1-5. Magnificent, Katherina, Gold Fox, and Lady of the Valley also ran. Gold Fox led and was pulled up. Gold Fox the favorite at 11 to 5 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one-mile and a quarter. John E. Madden's Lanceman, ch. c., 3 years, by Henry of Navarre-Lack-a-Daisy, 100 pounds, (Dangman,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s Latson, b. h., 6, 110, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and even, second by a length and a half from the Thompson Brothers' Sidney Lucas, ch. c., 4, 126, (Spencer,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—2:07 4-5. Rochester and Double Dummy also ran. Sidney Lucas the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Hudson Stakes, of $3,500, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five-eighths of a mile. A. H. & H. H. Morris's Hanover Queen, b. f., by Hanover-Lizzie Baker, 112 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won cleverly by a length and a half, S. S. Brown's Meridian, b. c., by Sir Dixon-Merdin, 115, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a half length from the Pepper Stable's Whisky King, ch. c., by Kantaka-Genevieve, 115, (Rutter,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:02 1-5. Gunfire and Misleader also ran. Meridian and Gunfire equal favorites. Winner trained by R. W. Walden.

FOURTH RACE.—The Carleton Stakes, of $5,000, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile. James R. Keene's Commando, b. c., by Domino-Emma C., 126 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 6 and out, won easily by two lengths; Charles Fleischmann's Sons' Blues, b. c., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 111, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and out, second. Time—1:39 2-5. Only two horses ran. Winner trained by James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances; five-eighths of a mile. Green B. Morris's Juvenile, b. c., by Juvenal-Vivacity, 102 pounds, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and even, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; C. L. Railey's Buzz, ch. f., 90, (Brien,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, second by two lengths from Peter Wimmer's Tchula, b. f., 102, (Lyne,) 5 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:02 4-5. Step Onward, Benton Gray, Woodmansten, Destitute, and Father Den also ran. Juvenile and Tchula equal favorites. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Walter Keyes's The Amazon, br. f., 4 years, by Russell-Certamen, 108 pounds, (Shaw,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, won, ridden out, by a length; Miles Finlen's Lucky Star, b. g., aged, 104, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from J. L. Holland's The Golden Prince, ch. g., 3, 84, (H. Michaels,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Millstream, Matt Simpson, and Wallabout also ran. The Amazon the favorite. Winner trained by William Smith.

NEW YORK OARSMEN WIN

Five of the Seven Events in Passaic River Regatta.

TWO RACES FOR NONPARIEL

Dauntless Senior Eight Captures Another Race—Titus Easily Disposed of Bond of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 1.—New York oarsmen won five of the seven races in the annual regatta of the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association to-day, leaving but two for the local crews, and of these two events one was won by a New York Club which was subsequently disqualified for an alleged foul, not apparent from the boat which followed the races. The Nonpariel Rowing Club of New York captured the junior four-oared gig and junior eight-oared shell races, the Union Boat Club won the senior single race, the Nassau Boat Club obtained the special senior single event, and the senior eight of the Dauntless Rowing Club scored its second consecutive victory of the present season in the principal event of the day. The Passaic Boat Club of Newark won the junior single sculls race, and the Nereid Boat Club of Belleville won the junior double sculls after the Union Boat Club had been disqualified.

The weather was delightful and the river smooth, but the flotilla of canoes, rowboats, barges, and other pleasure craft which used to line the shaded green banks along the upper part of the course, and the gaily attired crowds of spectators who used to form such charming pictures upon the river banks and the balconies of the clubhouses at Woodside and West Arlington on regatta days a few years ago were all lacking. The pretty canoe clubhouses at West Arlington were entirely deserted, and only one or two spectators gazed at the oarsmen from the balcony of the Ianthe Canoe Club at Woodside. At Riverside the balconies of the Newark Athletic Club boathouse were well filled, and further down the Passaic and the Institute houses showed throngs of interested spectators, but here, too, the crowds who used to line the wharves were missing. The cause of this falling off in interest, of course, is the befouled condition of the river, which was apparent even at high water.

The first three races were rowed down the river, starting a short distance above the Newark Athletic Club boathouse, at Riverside, and finishing just below the Institute Boat Clubhouse, and the last four events were rowed in the opposite direction over the same course. The distance was a mile for all, but the eight-oared races, and for these it was a mile and a half, which brought the start for the junior eights and the finish for the seniors almost to the Midland Railway bridge at North Newark.

The races began with the junior single sculls event, which had but two entries, T. A. Toering of the Passaic Boat Club and Samuel A. Cramer, the veteran junior sculler of the Lone Star Boat Club of this city. Toering won by two lengths. There were three crews in the junior double sculls race, which came next, representing the Union Boat Club of New York, the Nereid Boat Club of Belleville, and the Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken, respectively, and they finished in the order named. Although the Union crew won by three lengths, it was disqualified for an alleged fouling of the Nereid double. The fouling, which was so slight that it was not seen by those upon the officials' boat, could not have affected the result of the race, and it was the unanimous opinion of the Harlem River oarsmen present that a protest would not have been entertained at a Harlem regatta.

The junior eight-oared shell and the two senior single races were mere processions over the course, each being won by two or three lengths. The junior four-oared gigs made a little more of a race, as the three crews kept well together and finished with about a length between the first and second and the same distance between second and third, but the order was unchanged from start to finish, the Nonpareils of this city winning, with the Institutes of Newark second and the Nereids of Belleville third.

The best race of the day was seen in the senior eight-oared shells event, in which the Dauntless crew won by two lengths and the Institutes of Newark beat the Unions of New York for second place by half a length. The Institute crew obtained the best of the start, and at the quarter had a lead of half a length over the Dauntless crew, which led the Unions by another half length. At the half mile the Dauntless eight began to come up, bringing the Unions with them, and both passed the Institute crew. At the mile the Dauntless crew led by a length from the Unions, who were half a length ahead of the Institutes. In the final half mile the Dauntless gained a second length and the Institutes spurted strongly and beat out the Unions for second place by a length.

A unique feature of the regatta, which is peculiar to the Passaic and is not to be seen at any other of the local regattas, was the presence on the officials' boat of a number of ill-mannered youths with gaudy badges, who crowded the entire forward deck of the little launch and made it impossible for the occupants of the craft to see any part of the races except by clambering out upon the narrow side decks and craning out over the water. The summary:

Junior Single Sculls.—Won by Passaic Boat Club, Newark, T. A. Toering; Lone Star Boat Club, New York, Samuel A. Cramer, second. Time—6:21.

Junior Double Sculls.—Won by Nereid Boat Club, Belleville—Bow, R. W. Brett; stroke, E. S. Webster. Valencia Boat Club, Hoboken—Bow, O. M. Erk; stroke, W. F. Grempler, second. Union Boat Club, New York—Bow, F. Beyerman; stroke, H. Asendort, disqualified. Time—6:00½.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Nonpariel Rowing Club, New York—Bow, H. Bartlett; 2, Fred Loeser; 3, J. Egan; 4, George Phildrus; 5, S. Lindauer; 6, George Pearse; 7, A. T. Crawford; stroke, J. Kroll; coxswain, F. Haight. Institute Boat Club, Newark—Bow, M. Gorman; 2, T. O'Shaughnessy; 3, C. O'Connor; 4, D. Slattery; 5, F. Dougherty; 6, J. Sullivan; 7, E. Scherwenski; stroke, B. J. Foran; coxswain, T. Knowles, second. Time—8:20; 8:37.

Senior Single Sculls, for scullers who have never won a senior single sculls race—Won by Nassau Boat Club, New York, Lester N. Mackey; Institute Boat Club, Newark, Frank J. Coburn, second; Newark Athletic Club, Otto Kuechler, third. Time—7:32.

Junior Four-oared Gigs—Won by Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York: Bow, A. T. Crawford; 2, George Pearse; 3, S. Lindauer; stroke, A. Kroll; coxswain, F. Haight. Institute Boat Club, Newark: Bow, P. Dougherty; 2, J. Sullivan; 3, M. Gorman; stroke, B. J. Foran; coxswain, ——, second; Nereid Boat Club, Belleville: Bow, E. S. Webster; 2, F. C. H. Bull; 3, Harold Perry; stroke, O. H. Perry, Jr.; coxswain, C. L. Beyer. Time—8:15.

Senior Single Sculls—Won by Union Boat Club, New York, C. S. Titus; Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn., James Bond, Jr., second. Time—6:21.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Dauntless Rowing Club, New York: bow, A. Nelson; No. 2, H. Brinor; No. 3, E. C. Coulin; No. 4, W. Pumphrey; No. 5, H. Siebernelcher; No. 6, J. Instone; No. 7, L. A. Goldstone; stroke, W. Adee; coxswain, J. C. Edgerton. Institute Boat Club, Newark—Bow, Frank Coburn; No. 2, John Pardue; No. 3, Frank Sullivan; No. 4, B. J. Foran; No. 5, V. Lockmeier; No. 6, E. J. Carney; No. 7, Joseph V. Lupo; stroke, John E. Haller; coxswain, Thomas Knowles. Union Boat Club, New York—Bow, H. L. Connell; No. 2, M. A. Cornell; No. 3, D. W. Lenahan; No. 4, H. Hjertberg; No. 5, J. Steen; No. 6, J. H. Kirk; No. 7, W. M. Rogers; stroke, J. P. Kemp; coxswain, T. S. Scansell. Time—6:06; 6:20.

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Leave Pier (New) No. 1 North River, } Half hour later
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Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays: 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:40, 9:30 P. M.
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Fare one way, 50 CTS. Round trip, 75 CTS.

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FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—LEAVE FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. LEAVE W. 129TH ST., Saturdays only, 3:30 P. M.
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METAL TRADES' DEFIANCE

The Adoption of Principles Not Subject to Arbitration.

MACHINISTS' ACTS THE CAUSE

Agreement with International Union Declared Void—The Employers' Decisions to be Final.

The National Metal Trades' Association, in the form of a statement issued yesterday on behalf of its Administrative Council, has practically defied the International Association of Machinists. While not declaring war in so many words, the statement throws down the gauntlet to the union and declares that henceforth the employers will run their own business in their own way.

The statement was given out by Henry F. Devens, Secretary of the National Association, who has just returned from Chicago, where he attended the meeting of the Administrative Council, on May 29. The Council holds that the machinists, by declaring a general strike, have violated the agreement made a year ago, and that, therefore, the employers are no longer bound by it. The statement embodies this decision. Then follows a declaration of principles adopted by the Council. The declaration is in part as follows:

"Since we, (the members of the National Metal Trades' Association,) as employers, are responsible for the work turned out by our workmen, we must, therefore, have full discretion to designate the men we consider competent to do the work and to determine the conditions under which our work shall be prosecuted. While disavowing any intention to interfere with the proper functions of labor organizations, we will not admit of any interference with the management of our business.

"Disapproving absolutely of strikes and lock-outs, the members of the association will not arbitrate any question with men on a strike. Neither will this association countenance a lock-out on any arbitrable question unless arbitration has failed."

On the question of employment the statement says:

"No discrimination will be made against any man because of his membership in any society or organization. The number of apprentices, helpers, and handy men to be employed will be determined solely by the employer."

On the question of methods and wages the statement declares that employers shall be free to employ their work people at wages mutually satisfactory.

"We will not," it says, "permit employes to place any restriction on the management, methods, or production of our shops, and will require a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

"Employes will be paid by the hourly rate by premium system, by piece work, or contract, as the employer sees fit. It is the privilege of the employe to leave our employ whenever he sees fit, and it is the privilege of the employer to discharge any workman he sees fit.

"The above principles being absolutely essential to the successful conduct of our business they are not subject to arbitration."

Arbitration is recommended in case of disagreement in matters not covered by the declaration of principles.

Members of the association who refuse to comply with the recommendation will be denied the support of the association unless it approves his action. Hours and wages are to be arranged by the local association.

Mr. Devens said that a copy of this statement will be sent to George H. Warner, business agent of the machinists, to-morrow. He added:

"This will close our relations with the International Association of Machinists. We are not going to bother with them further."

A general meeting of the National Metal Trades' Association will be held in the Gilsey House on June 11 to take further action. The annual convention of the International Association of Machinists begins to-morrow in Toronto. It is thought that James O'Connell, its President, will be asked to explain why he ordered the general strike.

REPLY OF MR. O'CONNELL.

He Proposed Arbitration of Points at Issue, He Declares.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 1.—President O'Connell of the International Machinists' Association, said to-day that reports from all parts of the United States continued favorable to the cause of the striking machinists.

Regarding the National Metal Trades' contention that the machinists had violated their agreement, President O'Connell says that by invitation he met the Administrative Council of the Metal Trades on May 11, in New York, and there made a proposition that the whole matter be referred to the International Board of Arbitration. In answer the bosses wrote that they had no power to deal with that phase of the question, claiming it was local and should be treated as such.

CHICAGO SHOPS CLOSED.

Manufacturers Are Making No Effort to Fill Strikers' Places.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 1.—No effort was made to-day by the local manufacturers to run their shops without the machinists, and so far as is known no non-union men are being employed. A meeting of the employers was called by the Chicago Machinery Manufacturers' Association late this afternoon at the Great Northern Hotel to consider the situation with a view to deciding upon a uniform line of action.

Meanwhile a deadlock exists between the strikers and the firms affected. Neither side is willing to concede a point, but both men and employers hesitate to take a step which may shut off all chance of a settlement.

It is said that many of the small shops have already settled with the men, and that the action of seven of the large firms in signing the agreement yesterday has weakened the position of the local manufacturers. These reports were denied by H. W. Hoyt of the Gates Iron Works, W. J. Chalmers, and the representatives of other large firms which took the initiative in resisting the demands of the men. At the headquarters of the International Association of Machinists it is declared that the strike will be continued until won.

MACHINISTS HERE TO FIGHT.

The Decision of the Executive Board of District 15.

A meeting of the Executive Board of District No. 15 of the National Association of Machinists was held at 69 St. Mark's Place last evening. T. S. Patterson presided, and there were delegates present from ten of the local unions.

The ultimatum of the Manufacturers' Association of the Metal Trades was received. The Secretary was directed to reply that the workmen in District No. 15 would fight the question at issue to a finish, and were prepared to stay out all through the Summer if necessary.

It was reported that fully 80 per cent. of the men employed in the district are now at work under the new arrangement of nine hours' work under the old amount of pay, and that the prospect was that other shops would agree to the demands of the men within two weeks' time.

RAILROADS MACHINISTS GO OUT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—Four hundred and fifty men employed in the New York Central car shops at Depew went out on strike this morning. Between 360 and 370 of them are machinists and the rest are machinists' helpers. It was stated immediately after the men went out that they did so because the Central had refused to grant their demand for an increase in wages so that they would receive the same for a nine-hour day as they formerly received for a ten-hour-day. The nine-hour day was conceded by the Central last March, but no increase was made in the wages.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 1.—The machinists in the Alabama Great Southern Railroad shops went out on strike this morning to enforce the nine-hour demand.

THE SITUATION AT AMPERE.

Crocker-Wheeler Company Said to Have Secured Non-Union Men.

NEWARK, N. J., June 1.—It is said that the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company will open its works at Ampere with a force of non-union machinists. Sleeping cots and cooking utensils have been taken into the factory for the men, who, it is said, are expected at the factory Monday morning to take the place of the strikers. There is much excitement among the 500 employes who struck.

Dr. Wheeler, President of the company, was asked at the factory this morning if the cots had been put in for non-union men. He would not answer directly. He said thirty-two detectives and deputies have been engaged to guard the shop, and they are kept in the place.

"When we get ready to start work again," he said, "our former employes will know it, and the best of the old hands will be taken back if they apply for work at our terms."

A member of the employes' Strike Committee said the men are all firm in the determination not to return to work unless they get ten hours' pay for nine hours' work.

Plainfield Machinists' Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 1.—The first break in the strike situation in Plainfield came this afternoon, when Superintendent J. W. Leary of the aluminum plate and press works granted his men the nine hours a day with ten hours' pay schedule. The works employ 130 machinists.

IRON MOLDERS CONTENT.

No Strikes for Another Year—Their Agreement with Employers.

The Iron Molders' Union of North America, which has had an agreement for some years with the employers by which all strikes will be avoided for one year, announced yesterday that it has escaped the strike fever this year. This agreement, which begins every year on May 1, is understood to continue for another year unless either the employers or the employes give notice thirty days before April 1 of their intention of a desire to change the wage rates.

William A. Perrine, Delegate of the Iron Molders' Conference Board, which takes in twelve unions in New York and its vicinity, said yesterday that his organization would go under the old agreement for another year. The same thing was reported of the other local unions, and altogether 45,000 iron molders will have another year without strikes.

TUNNEL STRIKE NEARLY ENDED.

Men Return to Work in Some Sections—Expected Settlement.

The strike of the workers in the tunnel appeared to be in its last stages yesterday. So confident were some of the men that the strike will be called off to-morrow that a number of them went to work on various sections. Ira Shaler's men were all at work in the morning in accordance with a request made the day previous.

The strike of the riveters in one of the sections will not affect the general settlement by the Central Federated Union to-morrow, as the riveters do not belong to any organization affiliated with it.

As soon as the agreement is signed the walking delegates of the various unions involved will go along the line of the tunnel and declare the strike off. The men are expected to be in readiness to go to work as soon as they receive word.

PAPER MILL MEN STRIKE.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 1.—Two thousand employes of the paper mills in this city went out on strike this afternoon, as ordered by Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers and the Stationary Firemen's Unions, the mills involved including all the plants of the American Writing Paper Comapny, Chemical Paper Company, Newton, Paper Company, Franklin Paper Company, Excelsior Paper Company, and Parsons Paper Company of this city, and the Hampshire Paper Company and Carew Paper Company of South Hadley Falls. The two mills which granted the demands of their employes—the Whiting Paper Company and Valley Paper Company—are not affected.

The textile manufacturers have been given until Monday to meet the demands. The Germania Mills have granted the demands, and this afternoon a conference was held with the officials of the Farr Alpaca Company, and it is believed an amicable settlement with that company will be made.

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED.

A few weeks ago James R. Del Vecchio, Vice President and General Manager of the Tennessee Farm Company, with headquarters in Louisville, Ky., wrote to Superintendent Blair of the Department of Outdoor Poor, requesting the latter to send to him as many married couples as he could find in New York, who would be willing to go to work on the farms of the company in Tennessee and Kentucky. Superintendent Blair sent a request for further particulars and a letter received yesterday gave full details.

Mr. Del Vecchio states that he is willing to advance the cost of transportation to as many couples are are willing to go. The men, however, must be able-bodied and the women must be thrifty. The transportation is to be repaid by the colonists in the future. Their dwellings and fuel will be furnished free, and also the seeds for the working of the farms. They will be paid at the rate of 75 cents a day during the months of January, February, March, April, and November; at the rate of 85 cents a day during December, May, and September, and at the rate of $1 a day during June, July, and August.

Stephen Child of Castleton Corners, S. I., has also written to Mr. Blair asking him to send him a number of single men, who will have an opportunity to earn $10 a month and get their lodging and board in the meantime. Mr. Child wrote that this would be a good opportunity for men who were in hard luck to get back on their feet again and live until they can get better employment.

Superintendent Blair said he had received a number of other letters offering work to men and women.

To Remove Jersey Central Shops.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 1.—The officials of the Central Railroad of New Jersey threaten to close their shops at Ashley and have all repair work done at the shops of the Reading Railroad, at Reading. General Superintendent Thomas said to-day if the 800 men now on strike do not return to work on Monday the shops will be closed indefinitely. The strikers at a meeting to-night resolved to remain out. They claim Superintendent Thomas's statement to the effect that the shops would be removed to Reading was made for the purpose of inducing the men to return to work.

Wants Protection for Non-Union Men.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—A special to The Evening Bulletin from Wilkesbarre says: "Superintendent Keith of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has appealed to Mayor Nichols for protection for the non-union machinists whom the company has brought here. Superintendent Keith says the yard is besieged by breaker boys every evening and the non-union men are stoned."

Cincinnati Marble Workers Quit.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Marbleworkers to the number of 450 struck to-day in this city for higher wages.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL MEETING.

SEA GIRT, N. J., June 1.—The annual social meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey began here to-day. All of the twenty-nine chapters in the State were represented.

A reception was held at noon, when the delegates were received by Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, State Regent of New Jersey, assisted by Miss Fisher of the Knickerbocker Chapter, New York; Mrs. S. T. Weed, Norwalk (Conn.) Chapter, Mrs. Charles H. Terrey, Fort Greene (N. Y.) Chapter, and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Washington Heights Chapter, New York. Mrs. J. H. Oglesby, Regent of Templewicke Chapter, extended a cordial welcome to the delegates.

"The Mission of the Daughters" was the subject of an address by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, recently elected President General of the National organization. Mrs. Henry E. Bott spoke on the Pan-American Exposition. The remainder of the programme was made up of a talk on "A Message of Love" by the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford of New York.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.—James A. Garland, who died last July, leaving a large estate, by his will created a trust fund of $500,000 for each of his three children. The residuary estate was directed to be held in trust during the life of the testator's widow, she to receive $12,000 a year from the income while she lived. If the income exceeded $12,000, it was directed that the excess should "be added annually to the principal of said residue." The testator directed that the residue, upon the death of the widow, be divided into three parts, one part to be added to the fund set apart for each of the children. There remained upward of $1,000,000 of the residuary estate, which produced a yearly income of over $40,000 beyond the $12,000 to be paid to the widow. In a suit brought by Charles T. Garland and another, executors, for the construction of the will, Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave a decision holding that although the direction to accumulate the surplus of income was void, under Section 4 of the personal property law and Section 51 of the real property law, yet the trust for the widow and the remainder over to the children were left unaffected. The only question to be determined, he said, was how the excess of income should be distributed. He decides that under Section 53 of the real property law this surplus income "shall belong to the persons presumptively entitled to the next eventual estate." Justice Giegerich says whether the persons entitled to the next eventual estate are the trustees of the several funds or the respective beneficiaries, the money will go at once to the beneficiaries; but in the case it would go through the hands of the trustees, while in the other case it would go directly. Under the authorities, the court decides that the trustees should take.

NOT CHARGED WITH A TRUST.—Hotze, as executrix, against Scharninghaus, as executor, was an action to obtain a judicial construction of the second clause of the will of Frederick Hotze, which reads as follows: "I give, devise, and bequeath to my beloved wife, Lena, all the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, real and personal, of whatsoever kind or nature, to have and to hold the same for and during and so long as she remains my widow; the rents, issues, and profits thereof to be used by her for the support of herself and my six children now living and such other children as may hereafter be born to us." Justice Andrews yesterday, in deciding that the gift to the wife, the plaintiff in the action, is not charged or impressed with a legal, imperative trust for the support of her children, says: "I am of the opinion that the provision in question did not create any legal trust in favor of the children of the deceased, and that the words annexed to the gift to the wife merely expressed the purposes for which it was made and the motives which prompted it. There was an absolute gift of the testator's property to his wife for life, subject to be terminated only by her remarriage, and by the next, succeeding clause of the will the property so given to the wife for life was, upon her death or remarriage, given absolutely to the children, to be divided between them in equal shares; and it is only upon the death or remarriage of the widow that the children, under the express terms of the will, become entitled to any share of the estate. The gift to the widow was an absolute estate for life, and, by annexing thereto the words 'the rents, issues, and profits thereof, to be used by her for the support of herself and children,' no express trust was created, nor can any be implied. The rents and profits are to be used by her for the support of herself and her children; but the manner in which they shall be supported, the amount to be expended, the duration of the support, and the necessity therefor are left absolutely within the discretion of the widow."

Mr. Simon C. Bird, Scales Mound, Ill., August 5, 1900, writes:
I have used the Strength-Giver, JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, for two years, both as a worm destroyer and as a tonic, and can safely say that it is a reliable medicine.
The best Blood Purifier is JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.—Advertisement.

OATH FOR TRAINED NURSES

Women Subscribe to Modified Form of Hippocratic Pledge.

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones's Proposal at Graduating Exercises Meets with Approval of Physicians Present.

At the annual commencement of the New York School for Trained Nurses, held in the chapel of the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island yesterday, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the School, caused general surprise by submitting to the graduating class of fifty-two young women a modified form of the "Oath of Hippocrates," to which they readily subscribed.

Mrs. Jones, in presenting the diplomas, spoke as follows:

"Until very recently, women have had so little part in any actual competition with men that they have been exempt from many rules by which men are governed, but the old order is changed, and with a share of men's honors and emoluments, we must also be prepared to accept their responsibilities.

"The trained nurse necessarily occupies in the household a position of confidence compared to which even the physician's is secondary. She is there at all times, while his visits are occasional, by day and by night all that goes on in the sick room and outside it, must almost inevitably be known to her.

"It is to the credit of your profession that, so far as I know, the knowledge thus gained has never been seriously abused, but there is a feeling, not general, perhaps, but widespread, that nurses gossip more or less in one house about what has happened in another.

"As doubtless you all know, a physician who graduates from a reputable medical school takes upon his graduation what is known as the 'Oath of Hippocrates.' That great physician lived more than two thousand years ago, and scholars think that this oath may have been old even in his day. The gods by whom the ancients swore have been discarded, but duty and honor remain immortal.

"I will ask you to listen to a version of the Hippocratic oath, modified to suit your profession, and when you have heard it, to accept its obligations and to observe them faithfully.

"You do solemnly swear, each by whatever she holds most sacred:

"That you will be loyal to the physicians under whom you serve, as a good soldier is loyal to his officers.

"That you will be just and generous to all worthy members of your profession, aiding them when it will be in your power to do so.

"That you will live your lives and lead your profession in uprightness and honor.

"That into whatsoever house you shall enter it shall be for the good of the sick to the utmost of your power, and that you will hold yourselves aloof from all temptation.

"That whatsoever you shall see or hear of the lives of men and women, whether they be your patients or members of their households, you will keep inviolably secret, whether you are in other households or among your own friends.

"If you accept these obligations let each one bow the head in sign of acquiescence.

"And now, if you shall be true to your word, may prosperity and good repute be ever yours; the opposite if you shall prove yourselves foresworn."

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones's modified version of the Hippocratic oath caused a buzz of favorable comment among the physicians and others present.

Dr. Edward S. Peck, Chairman of the Board of Examiners, acted as presiding officer during the exercises, and Commissioner John W. Keller delivered the commencement address.

In discussing the future of the class Mr. Keller stated that his entire influence had been thrown toward the perpetuation of the old system of supplying Harlem, Gouverneur, and Fordham Hospitals with nurses from the training school. Changes which may be made under the charter he assured the young women were most improbable.

Dr. Edward S. Fisher, visiting physician, City Hospital, the Rev. George T. Purves, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, delivered short addresses, and Superintendent Mary S. Gilmour of the Training School read the annual report.

MAN'S DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Supposed to Have Taken Two Poisons Before Shooting Himself.

The body of Samuel Meauch was discovered yesterday huddled on a couch in the living room in the rear of one of two small stores at 406 Eighth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, by Lazarus Loria, a neighbor of the man, who not having seen him for some days looked into the room through a transom. The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station were notified and broke in.

The man had been shot through the right temple, and a revolver lay on the floor beneath his hand. Close by were two phials. One contained a few drops of morphine solution; the other was empty, but smelled of carbolic acid. The indications are that the man shot himself after taking the poisons.

Meauch was first seen in the neighborhood ten days ago, when he told Loria he had taken a three years' lease of the shop and intended to open it as a cigar store. A woman with him he introduced as his wife, and said they had just come from the South. He brought in a little furniture and a few store fixtures. The police will try to find his companion.

New Line Steamships to Providence.

The steamers of the new line between New York and Providence, commencing to-morrow, will leave Pier 36 North River, foot of Spring Street, instead of Pier 18 North River.

A. C. F. KOCH & CO

A Sale of Ladies' Shirt Waists.

LINEN LAWN WAISTS with clusters of fine tucks front and back; also CHAMBRAY WAISTS, sailor collar finished with bow, colors red, blue or lavender..... 98c
SILK CHAMBRAY WAISTS, tucked front and back, collar finished with embroidered turn-over; also black and white striped MADRAS WAISTS..... 1.39
WHITE LAWN WAISTS with entire front, collar and cuffs of hemstitched tucks and tucked back..... 1.19
FINE WHITE LAWN WAISTS, elaborately trimmed with embroidered insertions and tucks in various styles..... 1.98

Big Values in Ladies' Wash Suits & Skirts.

SHIRT WAIST SUITS of mercerized chambray, blouse with separate stock, new flounce skirt, colors, blue, ox blood, gray or tan..... 4.98
ETON SUITS of fine chambray, jacket with round flat collar and bell sleeves, flounce skirt, entire suit trimmed with bands of white pique, colors, pink, blue or gray..... 4.29
BLOUSE SUITS of fine duck, prettily trimmed with white lace braid, colors, navy, black or cadet..... 2.75
SEPARATE SKIRTS of superior quality Pique or Linen, flare or flounce effects, with stitched straps..... 2.95
SEPARATE SKIRTS of natural Linen, flare or flounce effect, finished with stitching..... 1.75
SEPARATE SKIRTS of dotted Duck, new flounce effect, trimmed with lace braid, colors, navy, black or cadet..... 1.49
WALKING SKIRTS of cotton Covert, made with flare, finished with rows of stitching..... 1.39

Misses' and Children's Suits and Dresses—Much Reduced.

MISSES ETAMINE SUITS, silk lined Eton jacket, trimmed with bands of taffeta, skirt made on silk drop, colors, blue, mode or black, 14 to 18 yrs.; were 25.00..... 16.98
MISSES' DRESSES of figured or plain organdie, elaborately trimmed with lace or black velvet, tucked skirt with deep flounce made over lawn drop in pink, blue, yellow, green or white, 14 to 18 yrs.; were 18.00..... 14.98
CHILDREN'S SAILOR SUITS of white all wool Serge, beautifully trimmed with silk braid, embroidered shield, 4 to 11 years, were 10.00..... 5.98
CHILDREN'S DRESSES of white point d'Esprit, trimmed all over with colored washable baby ribbon, 4 to 9 years, were 10.00..... 6.98
CHILDREN'S SAILOR SUITS of linen crash, trimmed with insertions, 4 to 15 years, were 3.00..... 1.89

Clearing Sale of Silks and Dress Goods.

COLORED TAFFETAS—all pure silk—a good quality, 19 inches wide, were 69 cents..... 49c
COLORED ALL-SILK CREPE-DE-CHINE in pink, corn, lavender or cream, 28 inches wide, were 75 cents..... 50c
BLACK FIGURED INDIA SILK, in a large variety of designs, 24 inches wide, were 79 cents..... 59c
BLACK LYONS PEAU-DE-SOIE, a superior quality and high finish, 21 inches wide, were 1.25..... 89c
COLORED ALL-WOOL CHEVIOTS, a superior quality, in all the latest Spring colorings, 50 ins. wide, were 89 cents..... 59c
COLORED ENGLISH BROADCLOTH, in all the leading shades and black, 54 ins. wide, were 1.25..... 89c
BLACK ALL-WOOL FRENCH ALBATROSS, an extra good quality, 46 ins. wide, were 89 cents..... 59c
BLACK ALL-WOOL VENETIAN CLOTH, a good quality and finish, 42 ins. wide, were 95 cents..... 69c

Under-Priced Carpets, Rugs, Mattings.

AXMINSTER CARPETS, borders to match, this season's patterns, reg. 1.15..... 85c
VELVET CARPETS, borders to match; also hall and stairs patterns, reg. 1.10..... 80c
BEST TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, borders to match; also hall and stair patterns, reg. 85c..... 65c
AXMINSTER RUGS in Oriental colorings and designs.
8.3x10.6 ft., were 18.50..... 14.50
9x12 ft., were 22.50..... 18.50
CHINA MATTINGS in checked and striped designs, heavy quality.
Were 5.00 7.50 9.50 roll 40 yds.
At 3.25 5.50 7.25 " " "

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"The Story of Sarah."

The latest American novel, by M. Louise Forsslund, 433 pages, handsomely bound in cloth, publisher's price $1.50, our price for Monday and Tuesday..... 79c

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Additional and later styles of
Ladies' Summer Dresses
of Satin Foulards, Etamines, White Mohair and Serges

Also
Separate Skirts
of black and blue canvas, made on silk drop skirts trimmed with bands of taffeta, Value $27.00 at $17.50

Eton Suits
of blue, black and tan canvas, coat and skirt trimmed with taffeta bands skirts made over taffeta drop lining, Value $42.00 $27.50

Trimmed Millinery

Further Reductions
in very desirable
Spring and Summer Hats at $9.38, 11.75
Greatly Below Former Prices

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Another Importation of
Ecru Batiste Robes
with Real Luxeuil, Point Arabe and Renaissance Lace
at $13.50, 16.50, 18.75

Real Renaissance and Luxeuil
Laces and Bandings
4 to 10 inches wide, Value $2.50 to 5.00 yd. $1.65

All-Overs to match
18 inches wide, Value $4.50 to 10.00 yd $2.65, 4.38

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On the Second Floor

Girls' Guimpe Dresses
of striped percales, with white pique trimmings, 4 to 14 yrs., at 95c

Girls' Sailor Suits
of English serges, 3 to 12 yrs. Heretofore $5.00 to 9.50 $3.75, 4.95

Two new models of
Misses' Golf and Walking Skirts
of plaid back and plain cloths, sizes 14 to 18 years, Value $8.50 $5.75

A collection of
Misses' Foulard Silk and Tailor-made Mohair Suits, handsomely trimmed, 14 to 18 yrs., $16.95
Heretofore $23.50 to 29.75

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"An Exquisite Head or Shoulder Throw."
45 square inches of the finest Aya Silk.
Less than an ounce in weight.
Washable.
$1.25 REDUCED FROM $1.50.

Nile Rose Pink | Lavender Light Blue | Navy Black | Old Rose Corn. | White Cardinal | Red Orange

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Fine white lawn waists, tucked yoke, special - - - 98c
White and colored taffeta, peau de sole and washable Silk Waists made in various styles, special - - - $4.9
Pedestrian skirts, double faced material, deep stitched flounce and 7 gored effects - - - - $4.95, $6.75, $9.75
Linen and white pique skirts for dress wear, $1.75, $1.98, $2.25, $2.98—$5.98
Also a full line of homespuns, cheviots and brilliantines both lined and unlined, - - - $3.98, $4.98, $6.75, $7.98
Chambray outing suits - - - - $3.98, $5.98—$16.00

Corsets and Muslin Underwear.

Corset Covers, French and V shape, 25c; trimmed with lace and embroidery - - - - 48c, 65c, 78c, 98c—$2.98
Drawers, hemstitched ruffles, plain hem and tucks and embroidery - - - - - - - 38c, 48c, 58c, 75c
Gowns, Empire and square neck, hemstitched yokes, lace and embroidery trimmed - - -79c, 85c, 98c, $1.25—$4.98
Skirts, hemstitched, umbrella ruffles - - - -98c, $1.50
Summer ventilating corsets, all sizes - - - - - 48c

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You'll Not Ladies' Dept. Silk Waists & Golf Skirts, $3.75 & $4.90.

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Monday Morning 8:30 Sharp—

290 Fancy Silk Waists, *Peau de Soie, Taffeta and Louisine.*

Former Prices, $6.50, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00 } Now, $3.75

210 Walking, Tourist and Golf Skirts,
solid & reversible cloth, medium & light weight, full flare flounce,
SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE, $4.90.

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Shirt Waists.

Gauze Mousseline Waists,
Pure White, Ecru, and Black,
$2.75

Children's Wear.

Children's Russian Washable Suits,
4 to 12 yrs.,
$3.50

Children's Cloth Reefers,
$6.75

Broadway & 19th Street.

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"When the bud to the blossom hath burst."

and the society bud of the Winter is transformed into the June Bride, our establishment is the furnishing and gift Mecca.

In carpets alone are the richest colorings that transport one into a realm of price and weave wonders. Savonnerie, $1.25 the yard, (reduced from $1.50.)

Furniture designs that are full of spirit and enthusiasm. For the Dining-room—Chippendale designs, in Mahogany, Sideboards, $40.00; Side Tables, $21.00, etc., with scarcely a touch of ornament, yet so beautiful in color and finish that you could feast your eyes on them forever.

For the Hall—a special lot of Oriental rugs, $6.50, (former prices $10.00 to $15.00;) Chairs, $5.50; Hanging mirrors, $3.75; Chests, $9.00.

For the Drawing-room—Music and curio cabinets, odd chairs and divans—the most acceptable gifts always if you

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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DR. KENNEDY'S NEW WITNESS.

Mrs. Annie Melville Is Expected to Testify to Points in the Dentist's Favor.

The new witness who is expected to strengthen the alibi of Dr. Kennedy, according to Lawyers Moore and Cantwell, counsel for the Staten Island dentist, accused of murdering Emeline C. Reynolds, is Mrs. Annie Melville of 358 Columbus Avenue. Mrs. Melville is no relative of Plumber Melville, who testified at the last trial to the visit of two detectives to his shop and the subsequent missing of a piece of lead pipe.

She will swear, said Mr. Cantwell yesterday, that she saw Kennedy leave his office, which in 1898 was at 60 West Twenty-second Street, at 5:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the night of the murder. Mrs. Melville, says Mr. Cantwell, will also say on the stand that a man closely resembling Kennedy, for some days previous to the murder, and on the fatal day itself, made inquiries of her as to Dr. Kennedy's habits and manner of dress.

Mrs. Melville at that time had a millinery store in the basement of the building in which Kennedy's office was situated. She says that the person who inquired about Kennedy wore a dark mustache. Kennedy's is light. Kennedy, she further declares, on the afternoon of the murder left his office wearing a derby hat, while the stranger wore a straw hat.

Sunday
June 2, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Horner's Furniture.

Everything required for City and Country Homes, including special lines for Summer furnishing.

White Enamelled Bedroom Suites in unequalled variety of designs.

Bedroom Suites in bird's-eye maple, birch, oak and mahogany.

Brass Bedsteads in all the new patterns and styles; single, double and twin.

Enamelled Iron Bedsteads, with brass trimmings; all sizes and prices.

Settees, Sofas, Arm Chairs, and Rockers in Antique Styles, dull finish, specially designed for country houses.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musée.)

OPEN INSULAR QUESTIONS

Charles Henry Butler's View of the Spooner Amendment.

Right of Congress to Delegate Legislative Power to the President Considered and Disputed.

Charles Henry Butler of Butler & Harwood of this city, who argued the Lascelles Porto Rican tariff cases before Judge Lacombe, questions the right of Congress to delegate legislative power to the President. In discussing the Spooner amendment at the Bar Association yesterday he had this to say:

"While the Supreme Court has decided in the Downes case that Congress can impose a tariff on goods brought to and from Porto Rico, and that question is settled, there are other questions still open, and of these the most important is how far can Congress delegate to the President the power not only to collect duties, but to impose them also. The constitutionality of the Spooner amendment must be tested, and, of course, no case as yet has arisen involving that point.

"The McKinley tariff act delegated to the President certain powers in regard to reciprocity. The entire act was attacked in the courts and the unconstitutionality of that clause was relied on. The Supreme Court held, however, that as the powers depended upon certain specified conditions they were of an executive nature, and not legislative, and, therefore, the act was sustained. Justice Harlan, in his opinion, however, said:

"'That Congress cannot delegate legislative power to the President is a principle universally recognized as vital to the integrity and maintenance of the system of government ordained by the Constitution.' Justice Lamar, in his dissenting opinion, in which Chief Justice Fuller concurred, considered that even those features of the Wilson bill were unconstitutional, because 'they extended to the Executive the exercise of those discretionary powers which the Constitution has vested in the law-making department of the Government.'

"The members of the Federal Convention in which the Constitution was framed were practically unanimous in their views as to the division of the Government into three departments, executive, legislative, and judicial. To impose a tax is a legislative act; to collect that tax is an executive act; to decide whether the tax is legally imposed or collected is a judicial act. Each must be performed by that department of the Government within whose jurisdiction it falls, and not only can neither department encroach upon the other, but neither can delegate to either of the others any power to act in its place.

"Justice Story, in his commentaries, has referred to this, and shows that the success of our Constitutional Government really depended upon the maintenance of this system of nicely balanced and distributed powers.

"Now, let us look at the Spooner amendment. It provides that 'all military and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons, and exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for the establishment of civil government, and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.'

"Undoubtedly, the Supreme Court has decided that Congress can legislate in regard to the Territories without being subject to certain of the limitations imposed upon it by the Constitution, notably, that of uniformity of taxation. But that is all it has decided in the Downes case, and Congress, in legislating, must do so in an orderly and constitutional manner. It cannot delegate to the President power to legislate in regard to one matter any more than it can in regard to another. In the Foraker act, the President has certain powers depending upon certain conditions specified in the act. Congress itself fixed the tariff and the rate. Under the Spooner amendment, the President is either by himself or through his appointees, to fix and impose a tariff, collect it and determine if it is proper.

"If any one man is to govern the Philippines I know no one better fitted therefor than President McKinley, and I have a great regard for Senator Spooner, but the system of our Government seems to preclude the right to vest in the same person the right to make as well as to enforce the laws, whether they are to operate within or without the States of the Union.

"The Supreme Court has, I believe, decided in one of the Dooley-Smith cases that duties collected on goods brought from the United States to Porto Rico after the ratification of the treaty and before the Foraker act, must be refunded. If that principle be applied to the Philippines, then all goods now coming into those islands from United States ports are exempt, and, under Article IV. of the Spanish treaty, Spanish merchandise is also exempt, as equal duties only were to be charged for ten years.

"The question is, therefore, can a tariff be imposed by any power other than Congress, or can Congress delegate that power? To me it seems as though Congress alone can act, and in such a crisis legislative powers can only be exercised by it, and that, inasmuch as no territorial government, permanent or provisional, has been organized, the power of imposing such a burden upon commerce is still intact in Congress.

"The Spooner amendment is similar in form to the corresponding act in regard to Louisiana, which provided 'that until the expiration of the present session of Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said Territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government of the same, shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.'

"The effect of a tariff being imposed improperly would be very serious in view of the claims which Spain could make against us if Spanish merchandise is charged with duties improperly, and if a tariff is imposed by Executive instead of Congressional action it will give rise, not only to cases in our own courts, but possibly reclamations may be made on behalf of the Spanish Government which can only be settled by arbitration.

"If, as ex-Attorney General Griggs is credited with saying the other day, under the Downes decision, a tariff can be placed on goods passing between Alaska and the United States, are we not in a dangerous condition if we are to concede that tariff acts can be passed by these provisional and territorial Governments under these delegated powers? If Congress is able to delegate, they can act, and before we know it we may be shut out of our own markets or involved in international complications. I believe in Congressional power, but only when it is exercised by Congress."

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

400 Choice Imported Model

HATS.

(And some of our own adaptations.)

8.00 and **12.00** for choice of Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets, whose recent prices ruled as high as 25.00.

A clearing event in pursuance of an unwritten rule.

Unexpected Price Advantages in

WAISTS.

Summer setting in would assure respectful hearing to a waist advertisement, even at every-day prices. These, though, are decidedly the most favorable rates published yet on high-class garments.

Colored and Madras Chambray Waists	85c
Novelty White Lawn and Dotted Swiss Waists	92c
White Waists, embroidered and lace fronts	1.48
Striped Mercerized Waists	1.48
White Lawn Waists, open back and front, embroidery and lace insertion, 2.98 and	1.98
Black and White Tucked India Silk Waists	2.98
Striped Surah Waists, tucked fronts, open back	5.00
Crepe de Chine Waists, open back	7.45

Great Values Are Uninterrupted in

UNDERWEAR.

Empire and Square Neck Gowns, embroidery and lace	98c
Marguerite Chemise, lace trimmed	98c
Straight Front Corset Covers, lace trimmed	50c
Cambric Drawers with embroidery and lace; others tucked	98c
Kimona Wrappers, new figured designs	98c

The Semi-Annual Clearance of

LACES.

Every six months we make a clean drive through surplus Lace stocks. This Half-Yearly Event marks an era in lace selling, so determined are the price reductions, and so eminently fine and stylish the goods affected.

The Accumulations of Single Pieces and Limited Lengths Are Simply Enormous.

They are removed from regular stocks and offered at special counters at

Half the True Values.

Our main idea being to clear the way for full assortments, and dispense with widths and patterns that cannot be supplied in unabridged lines.

Venise and Batiste Edgings and Insertings, regular value 25 to 48c.—*through this sale.*	15c
Venise Edgings and Bandings; net top Guipure and Renaissance Laces; value 50c. to 65c.—*through this sale.*	25c
Venise Edgings, Bandings and Insertings; novelty inserting; ecru and butter shades; value 75c. to 90c. yard—*through this sale.*	48c
Venise Irregulars, Laces and Bandings; value $1.00 to $1.25—*through this sale*	75c
Venise and Batiste Irregulars, net ground Venise Edgings; Arab Laces, etc.; value $1.35 to $1.89—*through this sale*	98c
High-class Novelty Venise Lace, Net Venise, Persian effects; galloons and edges; $1.98 to $2.50—*through this sale*	1.25

Women's Neckwear.

(Main Floor.)

A Sale of Lace Collars That Makes Light of Values.

One day's selling (large though it was) could not carry off all the great stocks provided.

To morrow—Venise, Renaissance and Batiste Combination Lace Collars, never more desirable than now, effective styles, most popular shapes, will make their probably last appearance at

95c. and $1.45.

Pique Buckle Stocks	23c
Four-in-Hand Stocks of Fancy Embroidered Pique	35c
Grass Linen and Fancy White and Colored Lawn Ties	45c
Lace Trimmed Mull Sailor Collar, for Shirt Waists, up from	48c

Art Embroidery.

(Fourth Floor.)

Hand-made Renaissance Squares, Centres and Scarfs.

18-inch Squares and Centres,

59c., 75c., 89c.

Bureau Scarfs,

20 by 54 ..... 1.75 and 2.25

Fancy Bureau Sets, ribbon and lace trimmed ..... 75c. and 89c

(Regular Prices Unconsidered.)

"Gibsonania."

The schools of art rise and fall. This American artist is secure in the affections of the Western World. What better way to preserve his types than in shape of

Pillow Tops,

outlined cleverly in his smartest pictures, all ready for working in silks? New copyrighted, protected designs (top and back)..50c

A Highly Interesting Sale of

UMBRELLAS.

The price is exceptional, the location easiest of access (right at main entrance).

Novelty Umbrellas for Women
Plain and Silver Trimmed for Men 1.35

Among the handles for women (26 inch) are crystal, silver, Dresden, natural, horn and buckhorn.

Those for Men are Natural, Plain and Silver Trimmed.

Between the styles of handles, qualities of coverings (best taffeta) and the careful workmanship shown by all, there is the full worth of 2.50 and even higher.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Best Brands at abnormally low prices (fourth floor):

The Sheets—

54x90	28c
63x90	33c
72x90	37c
81x90	42c
90x90	46c
90x99	50c
90x108	55c

Pillow Cases—

42x36	9c
45x36	10c
50x36	11c
54x36	12c

A quantity of Wamsutta and New Bedford Pillow Cases, 45x36, made from ends of sheetings, will be closed out Monday, at 9c

Abundant Variety of Smart Summer

DRESSES.

Only the very Special Items are enumerated —those that figuratively tower in value.

FOULARD DRESSES of exquisite colorings, made on silk with deep skirt, waist and skirt lace trimmed, for	37.50
WOOL CREPE DRESSES, blue, gray and black. Waist lace trimmed, skirt, shirred flounce, on cotton foundation	15.00
TAILOR SUITS of pure Linen, Silk, Ginghams and Piques finely tucked waists and skirts, the Pique has insertion on waist and skirt; smart, up-to-date styles—choice for	18.00
OUTING SUITS, of mercerized Poplinette in blue, oxford, rose and tan linen. Copy imported models: skirt with deep flounce, corded effect, pique trimming	13.75
SHIRT WAIST SUIT of mercerized Chambray in broad stripes of black and white, ox blood, blue and lavender, with linen collar, beautifully made and perfect fitting. Also Cotton Batiste Suits, finely tucked and trimmed with insertion	6.75

SKIRTS.

Of All Wool Cheviot (light weight), flare effect, plain or trimmed with taffeta bands, also of black Etamine—choice at	7.50
LINEN AND PIQUES of the better grade materials, beautifully tailored, for	5.50
LINEN SKIRTS in self color finely tailored; also in cotton Duck, white and blue, heavily strapped, best tailor finish—choice at	3.95
SHORT SKIRTS for outdoor wear, with plain stitched or flare flounce, for	5.00
TAFFETA SILK ETONS, finely tucked, collarless, also a few Cloth Jackets, silk lined, for	5.00
GOLD CAPES, a new shipment just received, in oxford, blue or black, for	5.00

LADIES' AND MISSES' BATHING SUITS in variety of styles and colorings; plain and combination effects.

Sweeping Clearance of all Misses'

SUITS.

Sizes from 10 to 18 years—the most drastic sacrifice known in Suits of choiceness and style. Including Golf, Pedestrian and Dress Suits of cheviots, homespuns and broadcloths; many received within the last week; trimmed, fancy and plain.

The 10 to 14 year Suits brought 9.75 to 17.50—now ..... 6.95 and 9.75

The 14 to 18 year Suits brought 14.75 to 32.00—now 9.75 12.00 18.75

Needless to say so remarkable an announcement is sure to effect a rapid clearing.

Signally Important Items in

Dress Goods.

Beginning with 3,500 yards of Silk Finished French Henriettas at 58c

Probably the best known fabric in all the category of Dress Goods. The weave is fine, the finish perfection, the shades of gray, castor, tan, violet, black, royal, reseda, rose, cardinal and ox blood, first on fashion's list. To buy this for 58c. is the surprise of the season.

Three prominent Black Weaves, marked at a most inviting price 39c

Black all wool Serges, Armures and Mohair Perola. When sold at 50c. lately the demand never flagged.

Imported Wash Fabrics.

Embroidered French Linons 63c

40 inches wide, natural grounds, exquisitely embroidered in tints of Nile, rose, pink, blue, lavender and maize. One of the best liked and justly liked fabrics seen this season.

Zimmerli's Paris Exhibition of Vests, Corset Covers and Union Suits.

After months of patient working this wiss manufacturer went to Paris with his perfected masterpieces. His success was signal.

The Grand Prix of Merit,

awarded unanimously, crowned his efforts and productions. This entire exhibit was sold to us, shipped, shown and sold from at prices fairly merited by the beautiful garments. Now their space is sorely needed. *We reduce prices heavily.*

Silk Vests and Corset Covers	Before this up to 9.50, 3.95
Zimmerli's 75c. White Lisle Ribbed Vests	50c
Imported White Lisle Ribbed Vests, fancy necks	75c

The Most Rational Summer Floor Covering—

MATTINGS.

Health and coolness go hand in hand the artistic side is thoroughly regarded fancies of design. And this week's price

Thanks to Asiatic ingenuity in all manner of odd, quaint complete the buyer's satisfaction.

Hand-made Japanese Newassa Matting, medallion patterns, cotton warp; per roll of 40 yds., value $12.50	9.95
Heaviest grade China Matting, in fine closely woven stripe; small novelty check and stripe designs: per roll of 40 yds., value $13.50	10.75
Extra heavy Government contract hand-palmed Matting, per roll of 40 yds., value $9.00	6.95
Prairie Grass Matting, in very beautiful color effects, soft greens and wood colorings prevailing.	
Summer Cross-stripe Curtains, in choice colorings, suitable for cottage drapings; value $1.40, at	95c

Curtains and Summer Adjuncts.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, 3 yds. long, in Jacquard designs, including dots, rings and geometrical designs; value $1.25, pair	85c
Hammocks: Full size valance Hammocks, with spreader and detachable pillow, pretty color effect; value $1.40, each	98c
Peerless Hammocks, fancy draped valance, exceedingly stylish; value $5.50	3.95
Special Box Couch, patent lifting spring, soft top covered in Cretonne or Denim, at	9.95
Opaque Cloth Window Shades, in the new colorings, reliable spring rollers	22c
John King's celebrated Scotch-Holland Shades made to order at shortest notice.	
Slip Covers, suites of 5 pieces, made from fast color Cretonnes in best possible manner, at	7.45
Estimates furnished on Awnings; samples of materials submitted for inspection. Lace Curtains cleaned to look like new.	

A New Link in the Chain of 4th Floor Sales.

WHITE GOODS, foremost in demand, handsome, new and most desirable, collected from various sources, and well made, 12½c

Spread upon the central 4th floor quadrangle will be found the following highly fashionable 14c. to 75c. weaves—cable cords, lace effect Lawns, lace stripe Lawns and fancy Piques. The values given are our own figures, as asked and paid up to Saturday night.

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

A Sale with a Difference.

Our SUMMER SALE of

Ladies' Underwear and Babies' Clothing

differs from sales of others BECAUSE WE OFFER

Decided Cuts in Better Goods AGAINST *A few pennies off on Low Grades*

Last Week's Great Business

in spite of bad weather shows confidence in our statements and keen appreciation of values

WHITE SKIRTS

We never sold so many and NEVER had so fine a stock—and, then again, Sale Values are so attractive.

Fine, Strong Muslin—full sweep flounces—20 inches deep—two to four lace insertings, with tucks—ruffle finish, with tucks and deep lace—also strong emb'y flounce and tucks 95

Elaborate Skirts at a price absurdly small.

Fine Strong Cambric Skirts—full Spanish flounce of handsome embroidery, or with 20-inch bias flounce, composed entirely of lace insertings and groups of tucks between—lace and tucked ruffle finish, value 2.75 ..... 1.69

Handsome White Skirts—deep flounces of Point de Paris insertings and laces 2.49

Finer Skirts to 19.98, including the "Princess" (skirt and corset cover combined,) showing the most elaborate combinations of rich laces... Our stock of skirts alone is as great as entire underwear stocks of many large firms.

Good Articles at low prices are the keynote of This Summer Sale.

CORSET COVERS

Fine close Cambric—pointed neck with wide Embroidery or double row Embroidery—perfect shapes 17

Shirred Cambric—round neck—four cross over lace insertings—trim'd neck and sleeves—ordinarily .49 35

Nainsook and Cambric—French style—inset front with rows of fine emb'y—emb'y trim'd neck and sleeves, or trim'd all round with wide Medici lace, with double row satin ribbon—regularly 69 and 79 cents 49

Fancy Lace trim'd Covers—Nainsook and Cambric—with and without fancy fronts—some ribbon run—worth .98 69

Finer—including exquisite Paris Model Covers—almost entirely of lace—to 4.69.

EXTRA SIZE GARMENTS

Are included in this sale.

SALE NOTES:—

These values are intended to linger in your memory so that whenever you need underwear You'll think of "Hearn."

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

We make a specialty of Children's Wear—did you know it?.....Those who do, have been saving money and will continue to do so by buying here.

NIGHT DRESSES

Our stock of these alone is larger than many entire underwear departments elsewhere.

Fine Cambric Gowns—surplice front with sheer fine emb'y, inserting and tucks—extra long—full cut; also 18 other styles—value 1.25 ..... .79

Empire Gowns—fine soft cambric—solid front of tucks and inserting—full ruffle of emb'y ..... .67

Nainsook and Cambric—lace insertings—lace edge ruffle ..... .67

Low neck Night Dresses—short sleeves—lace or emb'y ..... .95

Empire Night Dresses—lace or emb'y—handsomely trim'd—10 styles ..... .95

Pompadour and Pointed Neck Night Dresses—emb'y or lace ..... .95

Fine Nainsook Gowns—Empire front, with fine, Choice Embroidery insertings and wide ruffle—ribbon run; value 2.25 ..... 1.49

Finer Gowns to $12.98. Latest Parisienne effects—low neck, high neck and Half Low—with long, short or elbow sleeves—colored silk or lawn bands or trimmed with delicate laces and embroideries—a grand stock—at lower prices than you can anywhere buy such High Class Garments.

SALE NOTES:—

Not a few scattered specials But Bargains all over Department.

DRAWERS

Cambric—hemstitch or tucked ruffles—full cut—thoroughly well made ..... .19

Cambric and fine Muslin—full cut—three tucks, wide ruffle of colored emb'y—excellent value at .49 ..... .35

Fine Cambric—deep ruffle with tucks, lace and inserting; ordinarily .69 ..... .49

Extra wide Drawers—fine quality—full ruffles of Point de Paris, Torchon or Maltese laces and insertings or showy emb'y effects ..... .79

Fine Cambric—flounced styles, elaborately set off with fancy laces and handsome Embroideries; value 1.50 ..... .98

Finer Drawers to $3.98.

SALE NOTES.

Goods of Merit Only.
No Trash at any price.

CHEMISES

Muslin and cambric—square or pointed yoke of lace or solid emb'y ..... .44

White Lawn—French gathered neck—ribbon run—two round insertings—extra long—ruffled skirt—value .98 ..... .69

Nainsook and Cambric—Marguerite style—ribbon run waists—entire front of straight or bias insertings—skirts with trim'd ruffle—value 1.75 .. 1.25

Finer chemises to 4.69—dozens of exquisite styles.

BABIES' WEAR

Tasteful styles in trustworthy qualities AT SUMMER SALE PRICES have broken all sale records in this department.

SHORT WHITE DRESSES—Nainsook and Cambric—with and without fancy yokes—well finished—deep hems—6 months to 2½ years ..... .24

SHORT WHITE DRESSES—extra fine Lawn and Cambric—yokes of plain and hemstitched tucks, or tucks, revering and inserting—full skirts—50 styles—6 months to 2½ years ..... .39

SHORT WHITE DRESSES—Yokes of tucks, handstitchings, and insertings or entirely of lace—value .98 .69

LITTLE FRENCH FROCKS (long waist)—also low neck and sailor collar Dresses; also fancy waist effects—full trimmings of laces, insertings, embroideries, etc.—Boy and Girl styles .95

SHORT WHITE DRESSES—French waist effects, also Low Neck and Fancy Yoke styles—large variety of fancy trimmings—value $2.25 ..... 1.49

Finer Short White Dresses—India Linens, Silk, Organdy, Swiss, Nainsook and Lawn—to 7.98—sizes to 3 years. Short White Skirts—Long and Short Waists—19 cents to 2.98.

BABIES' BEDFORD CORD COATS—Long and short—double capes—newest trimmings—value $3.98 ..... 2.98

Other Coats and Cloaks—Silk, Pique, Cashmere and Fancy Wool materials—95 cents to 14.98.

CAMBRIC SLIPS—Hemstitch Ruffle and Beading, or Val. lace ..... .19

LONG NAINSOOK & CAMBRIC DRESSES—Round, pointed and square yokes, with laces, embroidery, hemstitching and tucks—24 fancy styles ..... .39

LONG DRESSES—With extra fine Baby Edgings, lace, tucks, and insertings—plain and trim'd skirts—20 styles ..... .79

LAWN AND NAINSOOK DRESSES—Wide skirts, with ruffles of Val. lace and insertings and tucks; yoke entirely of lace, with beading or emb'y 1.49

CHRISTENING ROBES—of Lawn and Nainsook—ruffle of lace, lace insertings and fine tucks—full lace trim'd waist 1.98

Finer Robes and Dresses to 9.98 Long Skirts—plain or trim'd—to match dresses ..... .29 to 2.98

CHILDREN'S LAWN CAPS.—Lace trim'd or fine tucks, or hemstitch crowns and tucks with d'bie ruche of bobinet—value 35 cents ..... .19

CHILDREN'S SILK MULL HATS.—Also fine organdy—full crown—extra wide brims and full trimmings—with and without straw crowns or edges; also new Combination Hats—white, with colored bows and strings ..... .95

Other Caps and Hats 12½ to 3.98

In Wash Dress Fabrics, To-morrow,

1,000 Pieces Batiste Parisienne
30 Choice Styles—were 29 cents....17

One of this season's most beautiful fabrics—sheer and exquisitely fine—pure white, with embroidered stripes and daintily printed colored designs—wreaths, half wreaths, blossom sprays, Dresden and detached figures and ribbon effects—also stylish patterns in White and Black.

On Sale in Lawn Section—Basement.

Ginghams are Scarce

and prices high—nevertheless we keep up our great assortment (over 300 styles—plain and corded) at the price that is the wonder of the trade 8¾

Beautiful quality—Very Best Styles and Colors—Manufacturers and Jobbers come to us daily to buy, but we will not sell the trade—quantities are restricted to legitimate needs of our regular customers.

IN FOREIGN GINGHAM SECTION We are closing out as follows:

Black Mercerized Stripe Grenadines—high silk finish—absolutely fast ..... .39

Earlier sold at .59.

Look like finest silk Grenadines that sell at one and two dollars the yard.

Finest Imported Ginghams—until now .39 and .45 ..... .29

The best from England and France—Best colors—Best styles—Assortment as complete as at opening of season.

Summer Curtains

Art Draperies and Cretonnes

Warm weather calls for its own particular style of House Furnishings—inexpensive goods that keep up the coziness of home, and give a summery touch.....

Fancy Silkolines—large variety	9¾
Fish Nets—white and ecru	12½
Japanese Crepes—all colors	6¾
Tapestry Cretonnes—value .29	.19
Momie finish Cretonnes—value .19	12½
Double face Fancy Denims—value .19	12½
Reversible Brocades—value .79 to 1.25	.59
Irish Point Sash Laces—value .69	.49
Cross Stripe Curtains	.98 to 7.98
Ruffled Muslin Curtains	.59 to 2.98
Ruffled Net Curtains	1.49 to 5.98

Also,

Hammocks	.69 to 3.49
Window Screens	.16 to .49

DAILY FREE DELIVERIES

By our wagons in radius of Twenty-five miles.

By Express in radius of One Hundred Miles.

By Freight on paid purchases to all R. R. Stations in New York, New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

BISHOP DERRICK'S REBUKE

He Objected to a Report at African Methodist Conference.

It Gave a Gloomy Description of the Country's Condition—No Mention of Things to be Thankful For.

At the New York Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Bridge Street Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, Bishop William B. Derrick sat down hard upon the report of the Committee on the State of the Country. This committee had reached the mournful conclusion, in effect, that things generally were rapidly going to the "bow-wows."

The report had it that the country was in a dreadful state, what with expansion, bloodshed here and there, slavery in the Philippines, "Jim Crow" cars in the South, and lynchings North, East, West, and South. The committeemen were unanimous as to their sentiments with regard to the lynchings, and a unity, too, as to the "Jim Crow" cars.

The Bishop secured a strangle hold on the report right away, and scored a fall in short order.

To begin with, he said he accounted for the calamity-howling character of the report by the fact that the Chairman of the committee was an "emigrationist," and those who didn't understand what he meant led in the applause. The Chairman didn't resent the soft impeachment, and the Bishop continued:

"There is not a word in your report about the bountiful harvests, the commercial interests, and the great internal development which give to the black man as well as to the white man bread and meat and comfort. If there were to be a famine black Bishop Derrick would die just as quickly as white Bishop Potter. We are a part of the great Republic, we colored men, and if the Republic goes up we go up.

"American prosperity is our prosperity. The report fails in not mentioning our great blessings. Let there be inserted in it something about those things for which we should be thankful."

During a discussion about another matter later on, a pastor from Jamaica found occasion to remark:

"I do not want to fight. I just want to explain."

"There'll be no fight here, my brother," returned the Bishop. "I'll call a prayer meeting in five minutes and ask you to lead in prayer. Go on, brother."

DR. ASTWOOD IN BARE ROOMS.

Ex-Pastor's Opponents Remove All Furniture from Bridge Street Church Parsonage—He Denounces Them.

Left without a bed to sleep upon, a table to eat from, or a chair to sit upon in the parsonage of the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, at 144 Dean Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. H. C. C. Astwood, ex-pastor of the church, stood there yesterday in the bare rooms and inveighed against his enemies. The enemies in question, the people of the church opposed to their ex-pastor, had started in to clean out the parsonage during his absence and were at work carting out the things when he appeared.

"These people call themselves Christians," said Dr. Astwood gloomily, addressing himself to a reporter and leaning dejectedly on a table. "Cowards! They wait until I am gone and then tear down the bed in my poor wife's room. They call themselves Christians, and without warning, without the common courtesies shown by men at war, invade this place in my absence and drag everything from it. If this is their kind of Christianity I am well rid of it."

Just then the vanmen moved the table out and the doctor changed to leaning on the back of a chair.

"I intend to start a new church next Sunday," resumed the preacher. "Many men have promised me help, and my church will begin under good circumstances. The landlord here sympathizes with me, and I shall refurnish this house with my own goods.

"They call themselves Christians—"

Here the van people moved the chair on which he was leaning. There being nothing left in the room to lean upon the doctor said no more.

BUSTS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

New York Schools to Receive a Gift of 185 of Them Made of Gypsite.

One hundred and eighty-five busts of George Washington, made of "gypsite," a new combination cement that has the appearance of marble, will be distributed among the public schools and school buildings of Manhattan by the time the schools open next Fall for the season of 1901-1902. The busts are the gift of Frank Tilford, the well-known merchant and financier, who is identified with many patriotic societies and who designed the gift as furthering in school children a love of country and of the men who have made it famous.

The contract for the busts has already been awarded to Wilson MacDonald, one of the oldest sculptors in America. It is to be the enlargement to colossal size of the original bust of George Washington which was cast in molds from Washington's face, neck, and shoulders, and which was afterward finished from life by the famous sculptor, Jean Antoine Houdon, Washington sitting for the work at his home in Mount Vernon in October, 1785.

The busts will be three feet high, and will be mounted on pedestals of the same height. The material of which they are to be made, "gypsite," is, according to Mr. Tilford, a combination of a new cement and marble that will have a marble effect when finished and which is said to be very durable. When seen last night Mr. Tilford said:

"The law requiring the hoisting of the American flag over public school buildings was the first that suggested to me the idea of going a step further in teaching our children patriotism. Next to the love of flag there is probably no other feeling which should be fostered more in the young American heart than the love for the memories of the men who have made the country great. I wrote to Gen. Miles O'Brien and offered to have the statues erected in the schools and schoolhouses throughout Manhattan, and the offer was promptly accepted."

BOY DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Had Been Bitten by a Dog Six Weeks Ago While Fondling the Animal.

PATERSON, N. J., June 1.—William Herman, four years old, son of Mrs. Lida Herman of 15 Clinton Street, this city, died this morning of hydrophobia in St. Joseph's Hospital. On April 15 last the child was badly bitten by a dog while playing in an alleyway. The dog had jumped over a fence and ran toward the little fellow, who threw his arms about its neck to caress it.

The animal then savagely attacked the child. The boy was treated at St. Joseph's Hospital, and his condition improved so after being there about a week he was allowed to be taken home. Meantime the dog was shot.

On Thursday last the child exhibited symptoms which alarmed the family. He imagined that pieces of wood were sticking in his teeth, and when water was offered to him he screamed and would not touch it. He became so excited and restless that he had to be guarded constantly, and yesterday Mrs. Herman took him to St. Joseph's Hospital. Last night he showed all the advance symptoms of hydrophobia, and died in agony this morning.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 11 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER. McKotosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn. A. J. McINTOSH, Yacht Broker, 32 Broadway.

Boats, oars, life preservers, lifeboats. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

MUTILATED BODY FOUND.

That of a Missing Kansas Woman—Husband Said She Was Away Visiting.

HOLTON, Kan., June 1.—In a shallow trench less than 100 yards from her home, one mile north of Holton, the mutilated body of Mrs. W. H. Kleusmire was found to-day. On Sunday, May 19, the children of the family were absent. When they returned they say their father told them the mother had gone to Texas on a visit.

Later Kleusmire left, ostensibly for Texas. Yesterday the children received a telegram saying their mother had died from yellow fever and had been buried in Texas. The discovery of her body has created intense excitement.

Ex-Minister Harris Back from Europe.

Addison Clay Harris of Indianapolis, who recently resigned the post of Minister of the United States to Austria-Hungary, arrived on the American liner St. Louis yesterday. He is en route to Indiana, where he will resume the practice of law. Mrs. Harris accompanied him.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	4:30	Sun sets	7:25
		Moon rises	...

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	7:30	Gov. Isl'd	7:46
		H. Gate	9:38
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	7:37	Gov. Isl'd	8:00
		H. Gate	9:53

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Citta di Torino, Naples and Genoa	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	...	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	...	7:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	...	3:00 P. M.
Gallia, Naples	...	...
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
Lisbonense, Northern Brazil	2:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Archimede, Azores	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hevelius, Brazil, Argentina, &c	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	...	...
Sabine, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 8, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 15, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York June 15, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 15 and up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria, close at 6:30 P. M. June 22.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, April 30; Shanghai, May 4; Yokohama, May 11, and Honolulu, May 22, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Peking, were dispatched east May 30, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, June 4.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 2.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, May 29.
El Cid, New Orleans, May 28.
La Champagne, Havre, May 25.
Menominee, London, May 23.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 1.
Sicilia, Gibraltar, May 19.
Torgorm, Barbados, May 26.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

Anchoria, Glasgow, May 23.
Bordeaux, Bordeaux, May 21.
Comus, New Orleans, May 29.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, May 19.
Ponce, San Juan, May 28.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

Advance, Colon, May 28.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, May 21.
El Rio, New Orleans, May 30.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, May 25.
Friesland, Antwerp, May 26.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 3.
St. Quentin, Shields, May 21.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Hamilton, Norfolk, June 4.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 29.
Ontanada, Gibraltar, May 22.

Arrived.

SS Etruria, Liverpool, May 25. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:40 P. M.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg, May 25, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10.11 A. M.

SS Seneca, Smith, Tampico, &c., May 24, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Paraguay, Norcross, San Juan, &c., May 18, with sugar to F. M. Prince; vessel to Export Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Sabine, Staples, Galveston, &c., May 25, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Musans, Maracaibo, &c., May 22, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M., 31st.

SS Santiago, Hathaway, Guantanamo, &c., May 15, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS British King, (Br.,) Riddle, Antwerp, May 18, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Ciudad de Cadiz, (Span.,) Oyarbide, Havana, May 28, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull, May 18, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, May 25, and Queenstown, 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Off the Lightship at 6:30 P. M.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam and Boulogne, May 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:25 P. M.

SS Albenga, (Ger.,) Petersen, Yokohama, &c., Feb. 26, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light; cloudy and thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) for London.
SS Helga, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS Etona, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS California, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS San Marcos, for Wilmington, Del., for repairs.
SS Marquette, (Br.,) for London.
SS Statendam, (Dutch.) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Toronto, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Philadelphia, for Ponce, Curacao, &c.
SS City of Rome, (Br.,) for Greenock.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Athos, (Br.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Adirondack, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Island, (Dan.,) for Christiansand, &c.
SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Chateau Lafitte, (Fr.,) for Baltimore.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Aller, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS St. Hubert, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Navigator, (Nor.,) for Demerara, &c.
SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Arkadia, for Arecibo.
SS Proteus, for New Orleans.
SS Oscar II., (Nor.,) for Baltimore.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Curityba, for Matanzas.
SS Bohemian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
United States dispatch boat Dolphin. Passed out Quarantine at 7:45 P. M.

Spoken.

Bark Forfarshire, (Br.,) Capt. Purdy, from London for New York, was spoken on May 20 in latitude 49 degrees longitude 17 degrees.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 1.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 12:24 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York, arr. at Naples at 8 P. M. yesterday and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at St. Kitt's to-day.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, for New York, sld. from Havre at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, for New York, sld. from St. Thomas at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Caspian, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Aysgarth, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Torgorm, (Br.,) Capt. Grindley, for New York, sld. from Barbados yesterday.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Couidon, (Br.,) Capt. Gore, from New York via Singapore for Shanghai, &c., arr. at Manila May 26.

SS Xenia, (Dan.,) Capt. Holst, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., arr. at Christiania May 28.

SS Arara, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from New York for Shanghai, arr. at Algiers May 29.

SS Bechuana, (Br.,) Capt. Renwicke, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at Csmaru May 30.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, from New York via Venice, &c., arr. at Trieste yesterday.

SS Laur... (Br.,) Capt. Middleton, from New York for ... tavia or Padang, sld. from Algiers May 28.

SS Nord... Amerika, (Ital.,) Capt. Mascazzini, for New ... rk, sld. from Naples May 29.

SS Gros... Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, for N... York via Cherbourg, sld. from Bremen to-da...

SS Neck... (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York ... r Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Etoni... (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Savannah and New ... ork for Hamburg, passed Beachy Head to-d...

SS Ligu... (Ital.,) Capt. Cafiero, from Genoa for New ... rk, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Sarc... ian, (Br.,) Capt. Johnstone, from Greenock ... New York, passed Tory Island today.

SS Auch... arden, (Br.,) Capt. Pest, from New York via ... Michael's, &c., for Yokohama, arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.

SS Xen... (Dan.,) Capt. Holst, from New York via ... ristiania, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat ...	.83⅞
Corn No ... mixed	.50⅞
Oats, No. ... mixed	.33
Flour, M... esota patents	$4.15
Cotton, ... dling	.08¾
Coffee, N... 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, gr... ulated	5.55
Beef, fam...	11.25
Beef ham...	20.75
Molasses, ... K., prime	.40
Tallow, p... ne	.04⅞
Pork, met...	15.50
Hogs, dre... d, 160 lb	.07⅞
Lard, pri...	8.45
Butter, W... tern creamery	.19

CHICAGO, June 1.—Cash quotations were as follows: Our wheat was quiet; Winter patents, $3.80@$3.90; straights, $3.20@$3.70; clear, $2.60@$3.40; Spring specials, $4.20; hard patents, $3.05@$3.80; straights, $3.05@$3.25; No. 2 Spring wheat, 73½c; No. 3, 73... 73¾c; No. 2 red, 74⅞@75¾c; No. 2 corn, 42½c; No. 2 yellow, 42½@43¼c; No. 3 yellow, 42½c; No. 2 oats, 28½c; No. 2 white, 28¼@29¼c; No. 3 white, 29c; No. 2 rye, 52¼c; good feeding barley, 40c; fair to choice malting, 49@53c; No. 1 flax, $1.72; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.72; prime timothy seed, $3.30@$3.55; mess pork, per bbl, $14.65; lard, per 100 lb, $7.62½@$7.75; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.80@$8; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.12½@$8.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.2...

COTTON—It was with reluctance that shorts sought cover in yesterday's market. They were prepared to oppose the bullish crop and weather news in h... 1, and were even skeptical as to the reliability of Friday's Government report on condition. ... but as to how Liverpool on Monday next, would construe the Department of Agriculture's ... dings in this connection was a materially bothered over-sold traders ter which ... of covering preparatory to possible and advis... advance abroad. Our market opened pronounced... rm, with prices 2 to 5 points higher quiet and ... n exceptionally narrow movement and after ... speculation closed steady at a net and slugg... 2 to 3 points. New Orleans reports advance o... while the acreage increase in that had it th... been an important one, much replanting ... been done with indifferent results. It was bel... ed that a reinvestigation of acreage in July w... ld show considerable falling off in the amou... of land under cotton cultivation from the figures given by the Government. The Chronicle's weekly weather review was of bullish import, noting retarded growth, poor stands, and excessive rains in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June ...	7.82	7.85	7.82	7.85@7.86
July ...	7.88	7.90	7.85	7.89@7.90
August ...	7.38	7.38	7.36	7.35@7.36
September ...	7.13	7.15	7.13	7.13@7.15
October ...	7.10	7.10	7.09	7.09@7.10
November ...	7.06	7.07	7.06	7.07@7.08
December ...	7.08	7.09	7.08	7.08@7.09
January ...	7.10	7.12	7.10	7.10@7.11
February ...	...	...	...	7.11@7.12
March ...	...	...	...	7.13@7.15

BREADSTUFFS.—The continued bullish character of crop news from both the North and Southwest led to another strong market for wheat on Saturday, last official prices showing ⅝c net advance. Throughout curb transactions the same feeling of strength was apparent, and at 1 o'clock July wheat stood at 80¼c bid, or full top point for the day. Big seaboard clearances of wheat attracted attention, reaching 904,000 bushels. No. 2 red closed at 83¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88c, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 91¼c, all free on board, afloat basis.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 73⅞c; July, 71¼c; September, 71¼@71¾c; No. 2 hard, 73¾@74¼c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 42½c; July, 43¾c; September, 43½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 29c; July, 28½c; September, 29⅝c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 1.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 74c; July, 73¼@74c; September, 73¼@71¾c. Flour—Higher; first patents, $3.95@$4.05; second patents, $3.75@$3.85; first clears, $2.70@$2.80; seconds, $2.05@$2.15. Bran—In bulk, $11.50@$11.75.

DULUTH, June 1.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 79c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 76c; September, 73¾c; July, 76¼@76¾c. No. 2 Northern, 72c. Corn—41c. Oats—28¼@28c.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 Northern, 76@76¾c; No. 2 do, 73¾@75c; July, 74½@75¾c. Rye—Dull; No. 1, 54½c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 56@57c; sample, 40@54c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted at $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.65@$4; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.60; no grade, $19.50@$20, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Steady; kiln dried, $2.50@$2.60, as to brand. Bar Meal—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1.10@$1.15; coarse, 97@98c. Feed—Dull; Spring bran, spot, $19; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$18.50; Spring bran, bulk, $18@$19; coarse Winter bran, $17@$21; city bran, $18; cornmeal, $28; linseed oil cake, $27.25; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17@$17.25; oil meal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
July ...	80	80 9-16	80	80½
September ...	77½	78	77⅛	77⅞
Corn—				
July ...	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
September ...	49¼	49¼	49 3-16	49¼
Lard—				
June ...	...	...	...	$8.43

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
June ...	...	...	...	75½
July ...	74⅜	75½	74⅝	75⅛
September ...	72 11-16	73½	72 11-16	73⅝
Corn—				
June ...	43⅜	44	43⅜	44
July ...	44½	45 3-16	44½	45
September ...	44⅜	45¼	44⅜	45¼

Oats—

June ...	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
July ...	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
September ...	26 9-16	27	26 9-16	26⅞

Lard—

July ...	$8.15	$8.17½	$8.15	$8.17½
September ...	8.15	8.20	8.15	8.20

Ribs—

July ...	7.87½	7.90	7.87½	7.90
September ...	7.85	7.87½	7.85	7.87½

Pork—

July ...	14.62½	14.65	14.60	14.65
September ...	14.75	14.75	14.70	14.75

PROVISIONS.—PORK dull; mess, $15.25@$16.50; family, $16@$16.50; short clear, $15.50@$17. BEEF steady; mess, $8.50@$9.50; family, $10.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS quiet, $30.50@$31. DRESSED HOGS firm; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 8c; pigs, 8¾c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies dull; smoking, 10@10¼c; 10 lb, 9¾c; 12 lb, 9c; 14 lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders easy, 7@7¼c; pickled hams steady, 9¾@10¼c. TALLOW quiet; city, 4¾c; country, 5@5¼c. LARD steady, $8.45; city lard quiet, $7.85; refined lard steady; South America, $8.60; Continent, $8.80; Brazil, kegs, $10.35; compound firm, 6¾@6¾c. STEARINE steady; oleo, 8¾c; city lard stearine, 9½c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June ...	...	...	...	5.15@5.20
July ...	...	...	...	5.25@5.30
August ...	...	...	...	5.30@5.35
September ...	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
October ...	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
November ...	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
December ...	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
January ...	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
February ...	...	...	...	5.70@5.80
March ...	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
April ...	...	...	...	5.85@5.90
May ...	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.90@6.00

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS:—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 4⅝400. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfg lower; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ¼ pfg lower. Havre—Coffee market opened barely steady, unchanged; at 12 M., ¼f net lower; January, 38.50; February, 38.75; March, 38.75; April, 39; May, 39; June, 37; July, 37.25; August, 37.50; September, 37.75; October, 38; November, 38.25; December, 38.25. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 4⅝25.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $6.90, and in bulk, $4.35; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.85, and in bulk, $4.30; refined, cases, New York, $7.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 35½@36c; off Summer yellow, 34½c; prime white, 38c; prime Winter yellow, 38c. Linseed—American, boiled, 63c; American, raw, 61c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 67@69c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw sugar was a very slow affair yesterday, although a weak undertone was current at the decline. Values at the close were on the basis of 4¼c for centrifugal, 3 11-16c for muscovado, and 3 7-16c for molasses sugar.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $4. Spirits of Turpentine—35½@36c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.85; I, $2; K, $2.40; E, $2.65@$2.75; N, $3; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, June 1.—Spirits of turpentine—Nothing doing; receipts, 88 casks. Resin firm, $1@$1.05; receipts, 343 bbls. Crude turpentine steady, $1.10@$2.10; receipts, 114 casks. Tar firm, $1.25; receipts, 36 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 1.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 32½c; receipts, 1,459 casks; sales, 1,437 casks; exports, 1,480 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,597 barrels; exports, 9,433 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 1.—Resin firm and unchanged; turpentine firm, 31½c.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

A Great Sale of New Ginghams From the Broadest Gingham Stock in America.

Makers never knew such a Gingham year as this. Of all the cotton fabrics—and this is a famous cotton year—the Ginghams are the chiefest favorites, and the mills are working day and night in vain endeavor to supply the unprecedented demand. North, South, East and West have been laid under contribution for the immense stock gathered here that gives to Brooklyn the widest display of the wanted and scarce Ginghams in any retail store in America. To-morrow begins a sale of

65,000 Yards—the Wanted Styles—the Lowest Prices.

Oxblood, sage green, light blue, pink—perhaps you have tried and failed to find good Ginghams in these colors. Here is a magnificent assortment of them, the new and wanted colors, the standard qualities and prices that are the lowest anywhere.

17,000 Yards of Ginghams at 10c.

Fine quality, the extra width of 30 inches, made by one of the leading mills in the country to sell at 15c. a yard. Some have been sold as low as 12½c. a yard. Here in splendid assortment of plaids and checks and many attractive stripes at....10c. a yard

28,000 Yards of Ginghams at 9c.

The corded Ginghams these, fine, firm cords and the most wanted colors, in stripes, checks and plaids. There are oxbloods, light blues and pinks in the collection and fully 10,000 yards of them are goods that readily bring 12½c. a yard everywhere; a magnificent assortment here at..9c. a yard

10,000 Yards of Ginghams at 10c.

Woven Ginghams in plain colors. The most wanted and the scarcest colors are here in complete assortment—oxblood, light blue, cadet blue, sage green and pink. There is no such variety of Ginghams to be found outside of this Store as these for 10c. a yard

Main floor, West Building.

Women's Oxford Ties---Nearly Half.

The saving comes to you through the enterprise of this Shoe business—buying fine leather in great quantities direct from the tanner, keeping a factory busy during a dull season and getting a little better Shoes for very much smaller prices in consequence.

These are as dainty Oxford Ties as women will wear this season. The last is the very newest shape, with the flat fore part; Goodyear welted extension soles, military heels and kid or patent leather tips. They are comfortable and serviceable and

Three Dollar Value for $1.85 a Pair.

Second floor, rear, West Building.

$2 to $6 "Ruby" Val. Laces, 49c. to $1.50

Every woman knows that the French Valenciennes Laces known as "ruby" Laces are far superior to all others in fineness and clearness of thread, in beauty of pattern. Every woman knows that they are expensive. Now comes the latest achievement of this famous Lace Store bringing you "ruby" Valenciennes Laces that sell everywhere at $2.00 to $6.00 a dozen yards, for 49c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 a dozen yards. A splendid quantity, too—enough for all day, we think.

But we haven't nearly told of all to-morrow's bargains in the Lace Store. Here are others:

Other makes of French Valenciennes Laces, ⅜ to 1½ inches wide, pretty patterns, half priced at.....5c. to 49c. a dozen yards

Black Chantilly Galloons, in various widths, in sets and odd widths..5c. to 98c. a yard

Plauen and St. Gall Galloon, in white, ivory, butter and champagne shades, 10c. to 98c. a yard

Calais and Nottingham Galloons in white, butter and champagne shades, at 5c. to 49c. a yard

Washable Laces and insertions, in sets and odd widths, suitable for trimming Summer dresses, underwear, etc., 2c. to 19c. a yard

Allover Laces in black, white, ivory, butter and champagne shades, also Persian and gold effects, two yards at the price of one.

Real Laces and real lace Allovers, in various materials and widths, two and three yards at the price of one.

Robes, suitable for street, seaside and mountain, worth double the prices we ask, $2.98 to $49.00 each

Baby Store Savings.

Infants' short Dresses, hemstitched and embroidery yoke, others with fine tucks, made of fine nainsook and

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH CHECKMANN.—Joseph Checkmann, a small clothing dealer, of 64 Stanton Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $4,310 and no assets. Joseph Gold, $350, is the principal creditor.

JOSEPH RIVELLESE.—Joseph Rivellese of 444 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, formerly a liquor dealer at 401 Seventh Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $4,300 and no assets. The principal creditor is the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, $3,245.

EDWARD HOLZHEU AND EUGENE WEGMANN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Edward Holzheu and Eugene Wegmann, doing business under the style of E. Holzheu, commission merchants at 78 Franklin Street, by William V. Parker, $953; Joseph J. Meaney, $583, and Charles Chipman's Sons, $47. The firm made an assignment on May 0 to William L. Waring without preferences. They had been in business since 1894, handling hosiery, gloves, &c. Both partners are residents of New Jersey.

WISCONSIN JACKSON'S DENIAL.

Newark Plank Road Company Official Has Made No Petition in Bankruptcy.

Wisconsin Jackson of Jersey City, who is Vice President of the Newark Plank Road Company, yesterday said there was no truth in a report sent out from Trenton on Friday that he had applied to Judge Kirkpatrick to be discharged from his debts under the bankruptcy laws.

Mr. Jackson said that when the plank road company's troubles began the company was charged with obstructing the navigation of the Passaic River at Newark. As Vice President of the company he went before United States Commissioner Whitehead, at Newark, and gave a bond for $500 for his personal appearance when summoned. No further proceedings were taken, and the case having been finally dropped, he had applied to Judge Kirkpatrick to have the bond vacated. He could not imagine how the mistake had occurred.

As President of the West Side Building and Loan Association, he said it had caused him a good deal of trouble, because members of the association thought that if he was a bankrupt the association's affairs must be involved also.

Plank Road Agreement Signed.

The Hudson County Freeholders yesterday ratified the agreement made by the Essex County Freeholders with the North Jersey Railway Company, by which the latter is to reopen and operate the Newark Plank Road, with the draws over the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers until January next, when legislation is to be sought enabling the counties to assume control of the road, which is thereafter to be a public highway. The road, which has been closed since May 1, will be reopened during the week.

Street Railway Receiver Discharged.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday granted the order of Arthur H. Masten, master in the suit against the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, discharging William Jay as receiver of that corporation. In his decision Judge Lacombe says that the court "will retain jurisdiction of causes, for the purpose of enforcing performances by the company of contracts under its charter."

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMSON, Anton—G. A. Binks	$329
BIRMINGHAM, Ernest F.—M. J. Abbott	184
CONKLING, John P.—John Strand	35
COOK, Edward N.—Bank of the Metropolis	7,040
COHEN, Jennie, and Abraham Goldberg—L. Leberwohl	155
COLLINS, Thomas J.—John C. Underhill	316
DUNN, Thomas J., as Sheriff, &c.—L. Levy	15,359
EBERT, James J.—M. Lowenstein, costs	476
FRENCH, John H.—A. J. Appell	87
GOTTLIEB, Henry—G. Gilbert	368
GIUNTA, Francisco—R. Hill	170
GARLICK, George—G. Friedland and another	70
GRIMMER, John W. and Ernest Hoffstatter—E. H. Brinkerhoff	359
GLARDON, Edouard, and Artificial Granite Company—Isaac S. Jennings	242
HASLER, Leonora R.—Mary A. O'Brien	842
HOFFSTADT, Adolph—L. G. Bloomingdale	200
JOHNSON, Mary A.—E. R. Fitzgerald	136
KELEHER, Francis—J. Q. Underhill	140
MEARNS, Frederick C.—H. W. McVickar and others	185
MUNN, Margaret T.—J. K. Raynolds	418
MODEMAN, George H.—W. W. Astor	701
MALONE, William H.—G. Leask, trustee, &c.	1,631
MALONE, William H.—G. Leask, trustee, &c.	1,836
MURRAY, Robert T.—J. Collins and another	110
RIEMER, Harry L.—C. S. Burr and others	202
SPAHN, Otto J.—H. W. Bell	36
SCHWARZ, Gustave—G. P. Robbins	98
SCHMERL, Herman—Alfred Post and others	580
SALMON, Hamilton H.—P. T. Dickinson, costs	91
WISE, Leo—L. G. Bloomingdale	293
WISE, Leo—L. G. Bloomingdale	187
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—Christian Schieck, Jr.	5,406
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—B. F. Goodrich Company	1,124
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Ellen T. O'Hara	301
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—William L. Marx	1,170
ARTIFICIAL GRANITE COMPANY and Edouard Glardon—Frederick Ecaubert	538
ARTIFICIAL GRANITE COMPANY and Edouard Glardon—Isaac S. Jennings	243

Incorporated for Mission Work.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—The New York State Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions was incorporated to-day to promote the advancement of the cause of foreign missions by enlisting the intelligent sympathy and financial support of the women and youth of the churches belonging to the Congregational denomination. The principal office is to be situated in New York City. The Directors are Mary E. Packard of Syracuse, Maria E. Davis, Emma M. Turner, Alice A. Bally, and M. Alida Johnson of Brooklyn, Kate S. Russell, Lucy H. Peet, and Sarah L. Cody of New York City, and Anna H. Parsons of Flushing.

Arbuckle-Woolson Litigation Ended.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 1.—All the suits in the Arbuckle-Woolson coffee litigation have been dismissed without prejudice. There were two here—one in the Common Pleas and one in the Circuit Court. These and those pending in the Supreme Court of Ohio are all included. This action is said to mean that a truce has been declared between the Arbuckles and the Sugar Trust.

Rochester Company Increases Capital.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—The Citizens' Light and Power Company of Rochester to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital stock from $150,000 to $2,500,000. The amount of capital of the company actually paid in is $150,000, and its liabilities are $35,358, in addition to a bonded indebtedness of $200,000.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, June 3.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

85—Thomson-Houston Elec. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
87—Hy. Huber Co. vs. J. L. Mott Iron Works.
40—Climott Unhairing Co. vs. Constock Unhairing Co.
45—Collinnsplatt vs. Finlayson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

24—Simpson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
25—Reilly vs. same.
26—Davis vs. same.
27—Jentz vs. Penn. R. R.
9½—Baum vs. Consol. Gas Co.
28—Smith vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
29—Blundell vs. same.
30—Wheeler vs. same.
31—Ferguson vs. same.
86—Bevins vs. same.
87—Markey vs. same.
94—Foley vs. same.
95—Burke vs. same.
96—Cranford vs. same.
97—Margiotta vs. same
98—Ryan vs. same.
132—Bowman vs. Penn. R. R.
133—Hannemann vs. Penn. R. R.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, June 3.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Beach, P. J.; Scott and Fitzgerald, JJ. Calendar for June term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Glaser vs. Glaser.
2—Nichols vs. Richardson.
3—Robinson vs. Robinson.
4—Hallenbeck vs. Pan.
5—Foleron vs. Foleron.
5½—Mayer vs. Nethersole.
6—McKeever vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Boss vs. same.
8—Mendelsohn vs. same.
9—Schmeike vs. same.
10—McGuire vs. Brush Elec. Ill. Co.
11—In re Black.
12—Jacob Hoffman Brew. Co. vs. Beck.
13—Friedmann vs. Coler.
14—Teachers' Co-op. B. & L. Assn. vs. Brown.
15—Ottinger vs. Moore.
16—Browning vs. Browning.
17—In re Batchler.
18—Halenborg vs. Greene.
19—Hamilton vs. Fitz-Mahony.
20—Kunzenmann vs. Kunzenmann.
21—Brandt vs. Seabury.
22—Robinson vs. Seaman
23—Robinson vs. McGrath.
24—Fisher vs. Haines.
25—Bensinger vs. Erhardt.
26—Grule vs. Grule.
27—First Istricke Cong. vs. Grossman.
28—Fedderke vs. Blumenthal.
29—Waters vs. Shirmer.
30—Pell vs. Pell.
31—Fairfax vs. Hume.
32—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Quinn.
33—In re Jackson.
34—Ernst vs. McCracken.
35—In re Black.
36—Maas vs. Board of Education.
37—People, &c., vs. Hackett.
38—In re McCurray.
39—Hering vs. Philbin.
40—Carleton vs. Philbin.
41—Hart vs. Bache.
42—La Shelle vs. Lacroix.
43—Salant vs. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.
44—In re Dongan St.
45—Conlan vs. Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.
46—Gallick vs. Engelhardt.
47—Oakes vs. Fitch.
48—Morgenstein vs. Endelman.
49—Miller vs. Vedder.
50—Thall vs. Killein.
51—Nat. Park Bank. vs. Clark.
52—Bressant vs. Liebman.
53—McIntyre vs. Standard Scale and Supply Co.
54—Gottlob vs. Gottlob.
55—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Brinley.
56—Calman vs. Calman.
57—In re Washington Life Ins. Co.
58—Bokkeler vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
59—Horowitz vs. Horowitz.
60—Phoenix Elec. Tel. Co. vs. Beirs.
61—Parry vs. Johnson.
62—Schlosser vs. Equit. Mut. Fire Ins. Corp.
63—Hand vs. Miller.
64—June vs. June.
65—Hayden vs. Del., Lack. & W. Ry. Co.
66—Sturle vs. Sturla.
67—Parmele Co. vs. Haas.
68—Varnum vs. Barnard
69—Hand vs. Miller.
70—Crow vs. Scheer.
71—In re Myers.
72—Hall vs. Blue Ridge Mining Co.
73—Heeselman vs. Salamon.
74—Int. Metal Litho. Co. vs. Martin.
75—In re E. 173d St.
76—In re Walton Av.
77—Martin vs. Farley.
78—Steeves vs. Sinclair.
79—Wilson vs. Burton.
80—Daly vs. Knox.
81—King vs. Friedman.
82—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Kiernan.
83—City Real Estate Co. vs. Weber.
84—Hasbrouck vs. Marks.
85—Fossing vs. Phipps.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar day calendar.

580—People ex rel. Mercantile Credit & Guar. Co. vs. Forbes.
581—Galewski vs. Goldstein.
582—People ex rel. N. Y. & B'klyn & Man. Beach Ry. vs. Feitner.
583—Same vs. same.
584—Same vs. same.
472—Bruhl vs. Millinery Bldg. & Loan Assn.
578—Eno vs. Pinchot.
596—St. Luke's Hospital vs. Buckley.
597—People ex rel. Riverside Assn. vs. Feitner.
598—Same vs. same.
602—Rose vs. same.
603—Ramel vs. Lecour.
604—Same vs. same.
605—Branson vs. Branson.
606—Willenbrock vs. Hauschildt.
607—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Feitner.
609—Goble vs. Waterson
610—Howard vs. Howard.
612—Alderotft vs. Langfeld.
613—Lindner vs. Lesser.
614—Bremer vs. Man. Ry.
615—Morse vs. Tilden.
616—Benedict vs. Folts.
617—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. vs. State B'd of Tax Comm'rs.
618—Same vs. same.
619—Same vs. same.
620—Gallick vs. Engelhardt.
621—Bell vs. Wood.
622—Dearstyne vs. Hatch.
594—Haddock vs. Haddock.
599—Marcy vs. Benjamin.
103—In re Leggett Av.
120—In re Robbins Av.
96—In re East 168th St.
623—Kohn vs. Nichols-berg.
624—Gormley vs. Boyle.
625—Von Arnim vs. Moore.
626—Veinstok vs. Veinstok.
627—Contat vs. Hansen. Demurrers.
1635—Lesynsky vs. Ross
1615—Goodman vs. Alexander.
1619—Moore vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3012.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bianchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Recess until Monday, June 10.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Motions will be heard at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

8295—Hoey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1773—Fisher vs. same.
10142—Silverstein vs. same.
10131—Ludlow vs. same.
10186—Corbin vs. same.
10187—Brown vs. same.
2882—Bodowsky vs. same.
2579—Copeland vs. same.
2460—Johnson vs. same.
6455—Ford vs. same.
10146—Boyhan vs. Quinzy.
1531—Hogan vs. Supreme Council Royal Arcanum.
1345—Schroeder vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2527—Jennings vs. Supreme Council Additional Ben. Assn.
8815—Dudley vs. Brown.
3111—Swan vs. Wallich.
1276—Brown vs. Brown.
549—Betts vs. Man. Ry.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

Inquest, 3015—Hayden vs. Daynes.
3070—Miller vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
3085—Hogan vs. East River Bridge Co.
3096—Brogan vs. Sloane.
8306—Mulligan vs. Ballow.
2787—People, &c., vs. Gerkin.
5603—Ware vs. Dos Passos.
2948—McGirr vs. Campbell.
9817—Bentley vs. Jackson.
221½—Lytle vs. Crawford.
5529—Pospisil vs. Kane.
3144—Hyman vs. Bay State Clothing Co.
2776—Holden vs. Herb.
10316—Henavie vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
8522—King vs. Automatic Smoke Preventer Co.
3018—Fischer vs. Adams
10151—Molochowski vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
George Wiegand, Henry Schall,
Julius Hanan, Lizzie A. Mascho-Williams,
Hannah Thomas, Jonathan Mills.
Hannah Hynes, At 11 A. M.
Laura A. Quinn, James M. Jay.
Nathan Campbell, Naughton.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3443—Leonard vs. L. & N. R. R. Co.
3444—Breen vs. same.
3445—Cooper vs. same.
3446—Rotchford vs. same.
3447—Nevins vs. same.
3448—Guilfoyle vs. same
3449—Higgins vs. same.
3450—O'Hara vs. same.
3451—Ryan vs. same.
3452—Leary vs. same.
3453—Murphy vs. same.
3454—Phair vs. same.
3455—Carmody vs. same.
3456—Flynn vs. same.
3457—Gunning vs. same.
3458—Gaffney vs. same.
3459—Smith vs. same.
3460—O'Brien vs. same.
3461—McEvoy vs. same.
3462—Mann vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3275—Klauner vs. Herter.
3259—Friedman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2971—Cahill vs. Erregen
3410—Edmonds vs. Platt
3040—Prager vs. Radt.
3102—Duby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3102½—Bryce vs. Kling.
3409—Fosser vs. Lander.
2936—Blake vs. Person.
3096—Weber vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3067—Ellenbogen vs. same.
4812—Urgard vs. same.
3119—Kramer vs. same.
3484—Rosenstein vs. same.
3502—Benedetto vs. same.
3505—Levin vs. Botenick.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3679—Bachmer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3692—Wegram vs. Gretz.
3698—D'Armour & L. M. Co. vs. Bush.
3706—Hurmuze vs. Leslie Syndicate.
2675—Goldberg vs. Lyon
3581—Henriques vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2694—Fischer vs. Fliess.
2026—Baer vs. Scottish Union & Nat. Ins. Co.
2704—O'Shea vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2955—Smith vs. Basch.
2738—Cooney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2739—Grant vs. same.
3074—Friedman vs. Kilie.
1950—Donovan vs. Cusick.
2737—McGrann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried or reached. Cases will be sent to the other parts for trial. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4968—Mangan vs. Ceperle.
5002—Hogan vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
4892—Stahl vs. Ph. & Wm. Ebling Brew. Co.
4823—Batterson vs. Standard Structural Co.
3010½—Nash vs. Valentine.
2595—Kellogg vs. Celluloid Zapon Co.
3016—Lehman vs. Mayer.
7630—Pearl vs. Met. St. Ry.
2548—Glaab vs. same.
2725—Sexton vs. same.
3106—Haley vs. same.
2565—Eagleson vs. same.
2955—Courtney vs. same.
3062—Sheridan vs. same
3119—Kennedy vs. Geo. C. Flint Co.
7881—Harwood vs. Attid.
7809—Same vs. Johnson.
8231—Same vs. Lockwood.
7929—Same vs. Nat. City Bank.
1236—Caspongri vs. Met. St. Ry.

3507—Garvin vs. Spitz.
2933½—Weems vs. Tide Water Bldg. Co.
1124—Berman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1123—Huss vs. same.
2175—Jones vs. McCarthy.
3210—Lannon vs. Naughton.
3103—Pasca vs. Rothschild.
3287—Michaels vs. Ruff.
3301—Hagan vs. Mestanitz.
3130—Antler vs. Langer.
3216—Krieg vs. Lindner.
3117—O'Hanlon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3244—Rose vs. Duryea.
2293—Donovan vs. Muhlhofer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3463—Higgins vs. same.
3464—Kirby vs. same.
3465—Minnock vs. same.
3466—Hunt vs. same.
847—Stevens vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
3148—Stoeper vs. Marcus.
1462—Greco vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1807—Lieb vs. Sokohl.
936—Warren vs. Blaney.
1537—Carroll vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
298—Muller vs. Schmenger.
4626—Newman vs. Munk.
4261—Carr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4991—Sullivan vs. McLeen.
5014—Greene vs. Healey
4980—City Trust, Safe Dep. and Surety Co. vs. Wright Engine Co.

5012—Lec[illegible]enstein vs. [illegible]s Ins. Co.
5013—San[illegible] vs. St. Paul Fire a[illegible] Marine Ins. Co.
4734—Bra[illegible] vs. J. S. Ogilvi[illegible] Pub. Co.
4970—Fra[illegible]el vs. Hyman.
5050—Fra[illegible]el vs. Daicker.
4827—Joh[illegible]on vs. Draper.
4366—Hud[illegible] River Stone Turne[illegible]pply Co. vs. Schleicher.
5002—Wel[illegible]rer Journal vs. Schefer.
2164—Bre[illegible]ner vs. Solinsky.
4511—Wei[illegible]ner vs. Grau.
3267—Wol[illegible]vs. Bandler.
3768—Poll[illegible]schek vs. Hashim.
4401—Clay[illegible]u vs. Post.
4091—Lof[illegible]vs. Braeth.
4622—Low[illegible]ney vs. Pe[illegible] Shoe Co.
4919½—Th[illegible]ase vs. Wm. H. Baker
3257—Har[illegible]ncorp. Cuban Land
4570—Dur[illegible]r vs. Cuban S. S. Co.
4661—Wu[illegible]n vs. Schnapman.
4725—Far[illegible]gton vs. Shaw.
4934—Bel[illegible]vs. Corn.
4671—Shi[illegible]h vs. Morrison.
4691—Sil[illegible]stone vs. Rothschild.

4545—Jurgenson vs. Andrew Cullen Co.
4748—Appel vs. Carpenter.
3068—Juran vs. Barth.
4739—Rodenberg vs. Fox
4954—Schrenberger vs. Loss.
4806—Le Bonorgeous vs. Stats.
4726—Feyansoher vs. State Bank.
4914—Cosby vs. Avery.
4672—Strauss vs. Schults.
5040—Perry vs. Dell.
4992—Lamly vs. Hagan.
5047—Schavrien vs. Seidenberg.
4089—Eckenroth vs. Ginsberg.
5022—Sorwer vs. Lewin.
5023—Marshall vs. Re.
4207—Riverside Bank vs. Jordan.
4921—Brown vs. Martin.
4913—Barrett vs. Wynne
5108—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Hyatt.
4815—Keller vs. Sun Printing and Pub. Assn.
5079—Krope vs. Rosenblum.

Equity and non-jury cases.

369—Ventiniglia vs. Polk
383—Briehof vs. Kirby.
386—Cunningham vs. Reeves.
387—Berger Mfg. Co. vs. Zabriskie.
388—Lubeck vs. Meyers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for 11:15 A. M. and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—Wolf[illegible] vs. Burke.
2—Jame[illegible] vs. Ward.
3—Pase[illegible]le Ciancio.
4—John[illegible] Gordon.
5—Jeron[illegible] Casazza.
6—Harr[illegible] Miller.
7—Giu[illegible]se Lizzio.
8—Anni[illegible] Misselle.
9—Will[illegible] Decker.
John[illegible]eNeel.
10—Char[illegible] Mitchell.
11—Will[illegible]h Corcoran.
12—Jeren[illegible] To fix day for trial.
1—Will[illegible] Johnson.
2—Pete[illegible] Savage.
3—Jose[illegible] Dunn.
4—Tony[illegible]sperino.
Aust[illegible] McGowan; Char[illegible] Buchholz.

5—Frank Siciliano.
6—Robert Wilson, Frank Lee.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Gordon, and Skidmore for the People.

1—Max[illegible]angan.
2—Hart[illegible] Margolies.
3—Jaco[illegible]Schuchman.
4—Mull[illegible]Mullins.
5—Fran[illegible] Snyder.
6—Will[illegible]n T. McKenna.
7—Char[illegible]s Goldstein.
8—Sam[illegible] Beane.
To fix day for trial.
1—Laur[illegible]ce Curtis.
2—Thos[illegible]s Donovan.
3—John[illegible] Williams, Jacob Cohen.

4—Cornelius Madden.
5—Nathan Breenblum.
6—Isidore Goldberg.
7—John Van Pelt, Matthew Straut.
8—Charles Langer.
9—Joseph Fisher.
10—John Donohue, Margaret O'Brien.
11—Charles Hirsch.
12—Edward Farley.
13—Alphonse Laronte, Marius Basseron, Elie Pertin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People. May term continued.

1—Samuel J. Kennedy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—(June term.) No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman, for the People.

1—William Featherson, Thomas Devlin, James Collins.
2—Thomas Devlin, James Collins, William Featherson.
3—Joseph Freeman.
4—Calvin W. Weddle.
5—Thomas Farrell.
6—George Williams.
7—John Morris, Ignats Miller.
8—John O'Rourke. To fix a day for trial.
1—John McLean.
2—William White.
3—John Schinzel.
4—Harry Bernstein.
5—George Dean.
6—Louisa Harden.
7—Harry Cawley.
8—Mathilde Howard.
9—Frank Opiella.
10—Albert Reynolds, John Sheridan.
11—Sidney Lutz.
12—Mary C. Foote.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Clarence E. Flemming vs. Burr W. McIntosh—Samuel J. Goldsmith, Robert Hall vs. Thomas Mooney—Samuel Meyers.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Clark vs. Dennis—Meyer Greenberg.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

339—Morris vs. Schmidt
30—Wilson vs. Aeolian Co.
271—Mulholland vs. McKeever.
272—Same vs. same.
291—Loomis vs. Lewis.
315—Hewlett vs. B. H. R. R.
343—Hopkins vs. City of Yonkers.
344—Petit vs. Bulkley.
345—Reinold vs. B. H. R. R.
847—Crane vs. B. H. R. R.
348—Ketcham vs. Ketcham.
349—Nugent vs. B. H. R. R.
353—Crossman vs. Wyckoff.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Beattie, J.; Part III., Betts, J.; Part IV., Chester, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

5974—Jarvis vs. Met. St. R. R.
5320—Bostwick vs. Staats.
6046—Kramat vs. B. H. R. R.
6054—Edwards vs. same.
6055—Liddy vs. same.
9348—McKane vs. Stauch.
6057—Rogerson vs. McLeod.
6063—Franklin vs. Nassau R. R.
6064—Bertsch vs. Met. St. R. R.
6066—Fuller vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
6070—Kelpy vs. Triest.
6077—Peters vs. B. H. R. R.
3948—Avogato vs. Goodwin.
3771—Whitaker vs. Stat. Island Mid. R. R.
6080—Lauro vs. Standard Oil Co.
6081—Gomeer vs. Johnson.
6082—Hickie vs. B. H. R. R.
6084—Thes vs. Anglo-Swiss Milk Co.
10160—People ex rel. Linton vs. B. H. R. R.

5275—Hance vs. Pure Oil Co.
2905—Lent vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5456—Butler vs. Van Pelt.
6085—Oehl vs. City of New York.
6086—Bennington vs. same.
6088—Fuller vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
6091—Goldstein vs. B. H. R. R.
6092—Goodstein vs. same.
6097—Heron vs. Dorsett
6101—Oberlee vs. B. H. R. R.
6102—Stulz vs. same.
6104—Sager vs. Met. St. R. R.
6110—Donnelly vs. Rutter.
6113—Von Lange vs. B. H. R. R.
6115—Sproat vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2706—Smith vs. Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.
5410—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R.
3258—Moore vs. B. H. R. R.
3804—Berner vs. Prahar.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

6331—Gallston vs. B. H. R. R.
4312—Hagen vs. Walton.
5846—Malone vs. Calvir.
5467—Bennett vs. B. H. R. R.
4809—Smith vs. Press Pub. Co.
1164—Pashley vs. Long Island R. R.
4130—Bull vs. Bath Iron Works.
5261—Cavarna vs. Elsner.
1898—Prendergast vs. Barger.
4712—Durbiow vs. Valentine.
4579—Thomson vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
1611—Scrimgeour vs. James.
4656—Hentshaw vs. Ins. Co. of State of N. Y.
5486—Field vs. White.
9755—Hogan vs. Peppard
5022—Brunn vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
1164—Stillman vs. Long Island R. R.
5820—People ex rel. Jorgenson vs. Danish Female Society.
5798—Wallace vs. Paine.
4706—Ellis vs. City of New York.
4481—Cruce vs. La More.
4544—Cassassa vs. Savarese.
5396—Kelly vs. Callanan
5657—Conway vs. Wray.
4277—Gillen vs. City of New York.
7902—Franke vs. Crewe.
1049—Rogan vs. City of Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Smith. Same vs. Goldstein.
The People vs. Cohen. Same vs. O'Connor.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Scott.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The will of William Bain, Louis Jago, Walter W. Hood, Annie Moore, and Louis Jacoby.
The accounting in estates of Annie E. Fales, (motion,) and Caroline M. Steuben.
The estate of Margaret Jackson, Ass. W. Parker, Mary Corcoran, and Charles Hollendar.
The guardianship of Minnie Roff.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Schlig vs. Schlig et al.—James A. McCreery, to sell. McCabe vs. Groesbeck et al.—John R. McGovern, to compute. Buson vs. Nickering et al., (two cases)—Augustus M. Price, to sell. Cornell vs. Brown—Frederick Cobb, to compute. Egloff vs. Munich et al.—John E. Van Nostrand, to sell. Hance vs. the Pure Oil Company—William L. Turner, to hear, &c.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Monday, June 3.

SUPREME COURT, QUEENS COUNTY—Trial Term.—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

505—Yeager vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
694—Zimmerman vs. Seidt.
752—Silverstine vs. Far Rockaway Journal.
598—Scudder vs. City of New York.
802—Seidlinger vs. N. Y. & Queens County R. R. Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

5486—Field vs. White.
9755—Hogan vs. Peppard
5022—Brunn vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
1164—Stillman vs. Long Island R. R.
5820—People ex rel. Jorgenson vs. Danish Female Society.
5798—Wallace vs. Paine.
4706—Ellis vs. City of New York.
4481—Cruce vs. La More.
4544—Cassassa vs. Savarese.
5396—Kelly vs. Callanan
5657—Conway vs. Wray.
4277—Gillen vs. City of New York.
7902—Franke vs. Crewe.
1049—Rogan vs. City of Brooklyn.
4656—Hentshaw vs. Ins. Co. of State of N. Y.
4442—Bowen vs. Preferred Accident Ins. Co.
5978—Cleveland vs. Cromwell.
4805—Corduks vs. B. H. R. R.
6517—Dailey vs. Nassau R. R.
5095—Kolb vs. Lieb.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6136.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1629—Kaltowitz, (demurrer,) vs. Zirm.
1630—Higgins vs. City of New York.
1531—Wagner vs. same.
1632—Wilmowsky vs. Wilmowsky.
1633—Tucker vs. Jacobs and another.
1634—Van Vleck vs. same.
1635—Smith Premier Typewriter Co. vs. Connelly, (demurrer.)
1636—Hoff vs. Michaels.
1412—Bailey vs. City of New York.
1299—Riesert vs. same.
1617—Danziger vs. Schwanberg.
1482—Slee vs. Slee.
650—Clark vs. McMahon.
1559—Richnitz vs. Seekamp.
1628—Sears vs. Ennis.
1091—Reiff vs. Reiff.
1230—Pfalzer vs. Hart et al.
1216—Clear et al. vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Smith. Same vs. Goldstein.
The People vs. Cohen. Same vs. O'Connor.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Scott.

6112—English vs. Met. Street R. R.
6121—Pritzinger vs. Berkerose.
6125, 6129—Blank vs. Met. St. R. R.
6134—Cruellandt vs. Mathes.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6136.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Maddox, J

FINANCIAL.

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Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
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FINANCIAL.

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"Lock the door before the horse is stolen."

To the Bondholders of the
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company.
At the request of a number of bondholders the undersigned have consented to act as a protective committee, and holders of bonds are asked to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.
Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Trust Company.
May 22, 1901.
GEORGE SHERMAN,
H. T. CUTTER,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,
Committee.

Removal Notice.
On and after JUNE 3D, 1901, the Offices of this Company will be in the Western Union Building, at 195 BROADWAY.
The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.

Wanted—One million dollars to secure control of an important railroad; handsome profit can be realized. W., Box 177 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

American Linseed Company,
New York, May 20, 1901.
To the Stock holders of the
AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY:
The Board of Directors are pleased to report to the stockholders that after mature consideration and deliberation a most desirable arrangement has been effected for an exchange of the stock of the AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY for the stock of the UNION LEAD AND OIL COMPANY.
The capital stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company, including that necessary to acquire all the capital stock of the American Linseed Company on the terms hereinafter mentioned, to be Seventeen Million Dollars ($17,000,000), said stock being all of one class Common Capital Stock, one hundred and seventy thousand (170,000) shares, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.
The stock of the American Linseed Company shall be deposited under the agreement—copies of which are on file with the depositaries hereinafter mentioned—to be exchanged for the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company on the following basis or terms:
Each share of the Preferred Stock of the American Linseed Company shall receive Forty-eight Dollars ($48) in the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company.
Each share of the Common Stock of the American Linseed Company shall receive Eighteen Dollars ($18) in the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company.
The Union Lead and Oil Company reserves the right to refuse to make such exchange unless there is deposited for such exchange two-thirds (⅔) of each class of stock of the American Linseed Company.
The holders of large amounts of the stock of the American Linseed Company have already signified their approval of the arrangement, and your Board of Directors urge the prompt acceptance thereof by the balance of the stockholders.
Certificates of stock duly and regularly assigned and endorsed in blank, duly witnessed, with proper Revenue Stamps attached for transfer, should be deposited with the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, or the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CITY OF CHICAGO, upon deposit of which transferable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company upon the consummation of the arrangement.
DEPOSITS MUST BE MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 5TH DAY OF JUNE, 1901, after which date no deposits will be received except in the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Union Lead and Oil Company and on such terms as they may prescribe.
By authority of the Board of Directors,
GUY G. MAJOR, President.

New York, May 20, 1901.
To the Stockholders of the
AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY:
The undersigned, stockholders of the AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY, having carefully considered the proposed arrangement between the stockholders of the American Linseed Company and the Union Lead and Oil Company, have decided to exchange our stock as per said arrangement for the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company.
We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will decrease expenses and lower the cost of manufacture, resulting in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.
Inasmuch as the Union Lead and Oil Company have reserved the right to refuse to make such exchange unless two-thirds (⅔) of each class of stock of the American Linseed Company is deposited, we urge the prompt deposit of your stock.
Faithfully yours,
GUY G. MAJOR,
FRANK H. RAY,
WILLIAM P. ORR,
AUGUSTUS N. EDDY,
JOHN L. SEVERANCE,
GOMER E. HIGHLEY,
GEORGE G. METZGER,
JOHN W. HIRST,
ROBERT H. ADAMS,
JOHN W. DANIELS.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.
The holders of more than TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Company have accepted the proposition submitted in our circular of April 20th, 1901, and have deposited their shares, and such deposit constitutes A FINAL ACCEPTANCE of the offer of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies.
The TIME FOR DEPOSITING stock is hereby extended to the close of business on JUNE 5TH, 1901, but stock so deposited will be paid for WHOLLY IN BONDS and no part in cash.
Holders of CONVERTIBLE BONDS desiring to take advantage of the proposition should convert them into stock at once and deposit their stock. FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,
Boston, May 20th, 1901. Chairman.

DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated December 1, 1899, that the undersigned, as trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to twelve M. of the 15th day of June, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $11,945.52. Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.
New York, June 1, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Amalgamated Copper Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to take action upon the following resolutions passed by the Board of Directors at a meeting duly held at the office of the Company in the City of New York, May 24, 1901:
"Resolved, That it is advisable that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased from $75,000,000 to $155,000,000.
"Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders of the Company be and the same is hereby called, to be held at the Company's office, in the City of Jersey City, New Jersey, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to take action on the above resolution.
"Resolved, That there be submitted to the said meeting of the stockholders the question of the advisability of acquiring the stocks of the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company and of the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company, either for cash or by issuing therefor full-paid stock of this Company.
"Resolved, That the stockholders be notified that there will be submitted at such meeting the report of a Special Committee appointed by the Board to consider the terms of the acquisition of said stocks, together with such recommendation, if any, as the Board may make with respect thereto."
May 22, 1901.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
Amalgamated Copper Company.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the third day of June, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, Hudson County National Bank Building, Nos. 243 and 245 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., (office of New Jersey Corporations' Agency,) for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.
Dated May 24, 1901.

The Greenwich Insurance Company,
No. 161 Broadway,
New York, May 22, 1901.
The Annual Election for Directors of The Greenwich Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 161 Broadway, on Monday, the third day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN KEEGAN, Secretary.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.
52 Broadway, New York.
The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 8th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Investment Bonds.

NEW YORK CEN. & HUD. RIV. R. R. CO
Lake Sh. & M. So. Rfg. Mtg. (Regd) Gold 3½s.
CENT. R. R. CO. OF NEW JERSEY
General Mortgage Gold 5s.
WABASH R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Gold 5s.
Toledo & Chic. Div. 1st Mtge Gold 4s.
Equipment Sinking Fund Gold 5s.
BUFFALO, ROCH. & PITTS. RY. CO.
Rochester & Pittsburg 1st Mtge. Gold 6s.
BUR., CEDAR RAP. & NOR. RY. CO.
Consol. First & Col. Tst. Mtg. Gold 5s.
CHIC., ST. P., MINN. & OM. RY. CO.
St. P. & Sioux City 1st Mtge. Gold 6s.
CHIC. & EAST. ILLINOIS R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 6s.
MISSOURI PACIFIC RY. CO.
St. L., Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Gen. Con. & Land Grant Mtge. Gold 5s.
Booneville, St. L. & S. Ry. 1st Mtge. Gold 6s.
RIO GRANDE WESTERN RY. CO.
1st Consolidated Mtge. Gold 4s.
UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.
Utah & Northern 1st Mortgage 7s.
Utah & North. Consol Mtge. Gold 5s.
SAV., FLA. & WEST. RY. (Plant Sys.)
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed Gold 4s.
BROOKLYN RAP. TRAN. SYSTEM.
Brooklyn Un. El. R. R. 1st Mtge. Gold 4-5s.
MIL. ELECTRIC RY. & LIGHT CO.
First Consol. Mortgage Gold 5s.
Mil. Lt., Heat & Tr. 1st Mtg. Gtd. Gold 5s.
DETAILED INFORMATION FURNISHED ON REQUEST.
TRACY & CO.,
BANKERS,
40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

$85,000
Norwich, N.Y., Gas & Electric Co.
1st Mtge. 5% GOLD BONDS
Dated March 1, 1901. Due March 1, 1931.
Redeemable after 1911 at 105.
LOCATION: County seat Chenango Co., N. Y.
MORTGAGE: 68% actual cost of property.
PAST EARNINGS (10-year average:) Nearly twice entire interest charge.
FUTURE EARNINGS (Estimated by eminent engineers:) Three times interest charge.
CIRCULAR WITH PRICE AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Lawrence Barnum & Co,
BANKERS,
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—J. P. Morgan & Co.'s RECEIPT NO. 109 for 708 shares Lake Superior Consolidated Mines. If found notify Granger, Farwell & Co., 71 Broadway, N. Y.

BIG BANKING ENTERPRISE.

Reported Plans for the Establishment of a Bank for Bankers.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The Record-Herald says: "Plans are being perfected for the establishment of a gigantic bankers' bank. The deal is being engineered by Oakleigh Thorne, President of the North American Trust Company of New York, whose representative, W. S. Cornell, has spent a week in Chicago discussing the matter with Chicago bankers. The stock of the bank will be issued only to banks, one shares each to 100 of the largest banks in the country. It will be necessary for a bank to be a shareholder in the new institution in order to make deposits with it. The headquarters will be in New York."

Col. Dowd of the North American Trust Company said yesterday that there might be something in the Western story of a proposed bankers' bank to combine various banks throughout the country, but hardly along the lines intimated. Oakleigh Thorne, who was mentioned in the story as connected with the plan, was out of town.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Summer Land Company of Rochester; capital, $10,000. Directors—Summer Hayward, C. C. Clark, and K. B. Castle of Rochester.

H. C. Harford Company of New York City, to deal in groceries; capital, $24,000. Directors—H. C. Harford, W. H. Smith, and William Angus of New York City.

New York Hydraulic and Steam Pump Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—George Donger, Frederick Starke, and J. F. Jacobs of Brooklyn.

Heimann & Lichten of New York City, to manufacture hats; capital, $250,000. Directors—Julius Heimann, Morris C. Lichten, and Ida Heimann of New York City.

The Co-operative Association, Sons of Italy, of New York City; capital, $500. Directors—Biondo Salvator, M. Guglielmin Filippo, and Montaperto Croce of New York City.

The Chartered Audit Company of Brooklyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—Elmer E. Spencer of Brooklyn, Nelson Whipple of Jersey City, and W. A. Rayner of Demost, N. J.

F. H. Bassett Shade Fixture Company of Brooklyn; capital, $40,000. Directors—F. H. Bassett and S. D. Hanney of Waterbury, Conn., and J. R. Ehlers of New York City.

Higley Machine Company of Croton Falls, Westchester County; capital, $25,000. Directors—George Juengst, Jr., and Charles Juengst of Croton Falls, and L. R. Conkling of New York City.

The Sinclair Reduction Company of New York City, capital of $600,000, to manufacture machinery used in the Douglass Frank Sinclair process of reduction of metals from ore. Directors—Grattan H. Wheeler, E. N. Ouimette, and Frederick G. Anderson of New York City, Douglass Frank Sinclair of Los Angeles, Cal., and William C. McDougall of Ollalla, B. C.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Westchester Fire Insurance Company has reinsured the outstanding business of the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburg.

Trezevant & Cochran have been appointed general agents of the Eagle Fire Company in the Southwest, including Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

The Wisconsin license of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Company of this city was revoked yesterday by the Insurance Commissioner of Wisconsin.

The liability conference of casualty underwriters will meet in this city on June 18 to discuss several questions of rates, which, it is said, will affect only a few classes of risks.

The coming special meeting of the Western Union Fire Underwriters at Niagara Falls is the chief topic of discussion in local insurance circles, and opinion seems to be divided as to the likelihood of any legislation in regard to the mooted subject of the so-called "excepted cities."

Property holders at Morristown, N. J., are agitating for lower fire insurance rates, and base their opinion that lower rates should prevail upon the efficiency of the local Fire Department, of which Mayor Fox is quoted as saying: "There have been only ten general alarms during the past year, and is not more than one-half of these cases was there a destruction of property amounting to a hundred dollars, though in one case there was a loss of life. The aggregate loss for the year was not more than $2,500. Nor can this exemption from disastrous conflagrations be attributed entirely to good luck; it is in greater part to be ascribed to the energy of the Fire Department in taking things at the start."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The security market is once more feeling the impulse of speculative buying. Prices rose materially last week, and the volume of transactions largely increased. Commission houses are again willing to carry stocks on reasonable margins instead of the almost prohibitive rates demanded after the panic. In brief, confidence is restored. This is, to no small extent, due to the strength of the technical position, which powerfully influences the commission house attitude, though not much heeded by those buyers termed "the public." The public mind turns naturally to the consideration of general conditions—crops, earnings, exports—but the commission houses, who must carry marginal accounts and provide the necessary funds by means of bank loans or otherwise, are often more affected by technical than natural conditions; and only when both are in accord can credit be safely extended to speculators—the over-extension of credit invariably producing reaction, sometimes panic. Hence, last week's revival of speculation shows that commission houses—through whom "the public" necessarily trade—are satisfied with the technical position, which certainly seems to be very strong.

To fairly analyze it a brief backward glance must be taken. All through the Summer of 1900 and on up to the November election public speculation was next to nothing, causing floating stock to accumulate in the hands of courageous capitalists who believed the election must result as it did. Floating stock is that portion of the total of securities which is not owned outright by investors but is held merely for speculative profits, and its lodgment largely makes the technical position. When it is in the hands of the rich few the technical position is strong; when it is widely scattered, held by the many on margin, the technical position is weak, no matter how favorable natural conditions may be. And this frequently explains the seeming anomaly of declines on good news.

After the November election and up to the panic of May 9, there was a substantial average rise in values, attended by a slow but certain change of the technical position, which was also complicated by enormous buying neither for investment nor speculation, but for control of various properties in the accomplishment of wide-reaching combinations. But despite this buying for control a considerable, though not excessive, quantity of floating stock had passed from the rich few to the margined many. That it was not excessive is proved by the immediate shrinkage of transactions when the panic ceased; it was probably not more than would have caused a normal reaction but for the remarkable series of events which culminated May 9. However, the panic came, and practically all the floating stock changed ownership then and there; for few were the margins that were not wiped out. Where did the floating stock lodge? Certainly not in the hands of other marginal buyers, because commission houses would not then buy on margin; some of it, no doubt, was picked up from "the bargain counter" by investors; but most of it reverted to the same or like possession as last Fall—to the rich few. Here the technical position of to-day is arrived at.

The floating stock—which is all that speculation can deal with—is largely reduced by the locking up of great blocks for purposes of control, and what is left has passed from the margined public to the capitalists who make speculation a science.

That this process was precipitated by a panic has no bearing on the result arrived at—the technical position is strong. Of course, however, this result would not have been possible had the panic been of different character—the outgrowth of disaster or wild inflation. Then the rich few would not have wanted the floating stock; and quotations would have sunk, and sunk of their own weight until some level had been reached fairly eliminating risk. That the floating supply was so quickly absorbed testifies to the faith of capital in the future of American securities and warrants the resumption of credit extension by commission houses, without which "the public's" speculation is impossible.

Another important phase of the technical position is the attitude of the professional operator. Public buying always encounters professional selling, the average Wall Street operator, for many reasons, preferring the "short" side; such selling is often profitable because the professional is only looking for a point or two which natural reactions frequently afford him; but a scarcity of floating stock curtails his opportunities and may at any minute turn him into an enforced buyer. An extreme case of this kind was seen in the Northern Pacific corner when there was suddenly no floating supply at all. The severe lesson of that corner is likely to diminish bear account for some time to come, giving public buying freer play than usual. The existence of a professional "short" interest is by no means a deterrent influence in a genuinely rising market—it may, indeed, and often does, strengthen the technical position.

Yet another consideration is the capacity of commission houses to borrow money. At present they can do so at reasonable rates, and the consensus of banking opinion seems to be that favorable money conditions are likely to prevail for an indefinite period. For the time being all operative factors make for technical strength—have arrived thereat—putting Wall Street in unison with agricultural, industrial, and commercial tendencies.

With the whole market strong (excluding a few issues where overloaded cliques are still striving to unload) there was buoyant sentiment throughout Wall Street at the close of business for the week—not merely confidence, but actual enthusiasm. Most of the issues conspicuous in the activity and strength preceding the panic have scored handsome rises for the week and closing quotations for nearly every one of them are at the top.

The amicable adjustment of Northern Pacific affairs is a matter of consequence beyond ready computation; it brings the strongest financial interests of Wall Street from conflict into harmony; and the consequence of this is further reaching than any other development recently of record.

Actual leadership in the market during the week was largely assumed by the issues of the United States Steel Corporation. They rose substantially and apparently without the requirement of any helpful effort in the way of manipulation. A month from to-day the Directors of the corporation meet to act upon dividends, and it can be stated upon official authority that at that time a dividend will be declared not only upon the preferred shares but upon the common stock also. A week hence Directors of the company are to undertake a tour which will enable them to visit most of the important properties of the company. Following this inspection trip it is probable that a financial statement will be issued showing what the corporation is earning—semi-official intimation being that in addition to full dividends upon the preferred stock there is considerably over 12 per cent. for the common.

SATURDAY.

Stock strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 1	934,385
To date this year	156,913,687
Corresponding date last year	59,247,600

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 1	$3,598,000
To date this year	$586,734,670
Corresponding date last year	$262,840,310

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Co	1½	Kan. City So.	⅞
Am. Cott. Oil	⅞	Kan. City So. pf.	1
Am. Ice & Ref.	⅝	Lake Erie & W.	3
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅞	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Tob.	2½	Manhattan	2½
At., T. & F.	2⅝	Met. Street Railway	4
At., T. & F. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Balt. & O.	1	Mo., K. & T.	½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Canada So.	1½	Missouri Pacific	1⅞
Canadian Pacific	1	Nat. Salt pf.	½
Cass. & Io.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Chi. & Alton	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	1	Norfolk & Western	1½
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	1	North Amer.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅜	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	1
Chi. & N. W.	4⅝	People's Gas	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2	Pullman Co.	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	6½	Reading	⅞
Chi. Terre H. pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Chi. Unit Trac.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Rubber Goods	1
Col. So. pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Cont. Tob.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Del., L. & W.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Den. & R. Gr. pf.	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Dul., S. & A.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Erie	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	¾
Erie 1st	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1⅝	Union Pacific	3½
General Electric	2½	Union Pac. pf.	1½
G. North pf.	4½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Hocking Valley	½	U. S. Steel	2½
Hock. Val. pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	2½
Illinois Cent.	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Int. Paper	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	1	Pacific Coast	⅞
Del. & Hud.	½	Philadelphia Co.	2¾
Iowa Cent.	¾	Rio Grande W. pf.	2
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. sub. ctfs. 4s	1¾	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1	Un. Pac. sub. ctfs. 4s	1½

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	7	Col. Coal & I. ext. 6s	1
		Kan. & Mich. 4s	1½

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was, with the exception of the loan item, generally what had been expected. Surplus reserves increased $35,925, loans increased $1,122,800, legal tenders increased $1,601,600, and deposits increased $11,281,300. The increase in loans is in large measure explained by the greater activity in the stock market during the week. The gain in the cash holdings, in the face of the $4,000,000 gold exports, reflected the continued movement of money from the interior to this centre.

Preceding the publication of the statement the stock market had been decidedly strong, following the figures prices continued steadily to advance, the close being practically the best for the day.

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$866,314,700	$800,268,600	$746,802,200
Deposits	952,398,200	887,954,500	890,061,600
Circulation	31,093,600	22,459,300	13,039,900
Specie	181,190,000	170,231,300	205,695,200
Legal tenders	78,162,600	71,880,600	59,530,800
Total reserve	$259,352,600	$242,111,900	$265,228,000
Reserve required	238,099,550	221,988,625	222,515,400
Surplus	$21,253,050	$20,123,275	$42,710,600

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	May 25.	June 1.	Increase.
Loans	$858,870,600	$866,314,700	$7,442,100
Deposits	941,116,900	952,398,200	11,281,300
Circulation	31,104,700	31,093,600	*11,100
Legal tenders	76,501,000	78,162,600	1,661,600
Specie	180,067,200	181,190,000	1,122,800
Reserve held	256,568,200	259,352,600	2,784,400
Res. required	235,279,225	238,099,550	2,820,325
Surplus	21,288,975	21,253,050	*35,925

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,767,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	25,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,683,675
Jan. 26	30,790,450	29,277,975	39,233,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,611,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	15,546,675	19,678,550	30,324,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,975
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	34,031,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	42,633,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time in series of years:

1901	$21,253,050	1896	$14,486,300
1900	20,123,275	1895	69,867,900
1899	42,710,600	1894	77,965,100
1898	52,249,700	1893	20,987,500
1897	45,320,825	1892	23,679,750

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

There was a further demonstration of strength in the stock market yesterday, with prices advancing almost generally throughout the list under the stimulus of very heavy buying, the total dealings for the two hours reaching the large total of over 900,000 shares. The buying came from the same sources as did the buying of recent days, inside interests, leading commission houses, and London operators all being active. London again surprised the Street in sending in prices at the opening here well above the close on Friday, following the up by the largest purchases on any Saturday in a number of weeks. Among these were United States Steel, 3; United States Steel preferred, 1⅛; Atchison, 2½; Atchison preferred, 1½. Added to this heavy buying for foreign account came the substantial purchases for local interests. How heavy all the advances were will appear from the following: Atchison, 2⅜; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 4⅛; St. Paul, 9⅜; St. Paul preferred, 5; Northwest, 4⅜; Rock Island, ½; Big Four, 2½; Erie, 1¼; Erie second preferred, 2¼; Great Northern preferred, 4½; Lake Erie and Western, 3; Manhattan, 2⅛; Metropolitan, 4; Missouri Pacific, 1⅛; Union Pacific, 8½; United States Steel, 2½; United States Steel preferred, 2¼; Amalgamated Copper, 1½; American Tobacco, 2½; General Electric, 2⅜.

The influence inducing to this buying was the official announcement to the effect that a settlement of all their difficulties had been arrived at by Northern Pacific and Union Pacific interests, and on such a basis that there is no possibility of any recurrence of the dispute. There will be community of interest in fact as well as in name in the Northwestern Railroad situation—a community of interest that will include not only Union Pacific and Northern Pacific but also Great Northern, Northwest, and St. Paul. And, as a consequence, plans elsewhere seeking to bring about closer relations among other systems will now be perfected. Incidentally, other helpful factors were the good bank statement—good, that is, in view of the fact that some four millions went out in gold during the week, the declaration of a first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on Colorado Fuel, and suggestions of some coming important developments in the industrial group. So strong, indeed, was the market that even the cut in the price of sugar and suggestions of a renewal of the trade war had no adverse effect on Sugar Trust stock. Instead the issue actually advanced.

The best buying of the day was in the steel stocks, in the Erie, in St. Paul, in Union Pacific, and in Southern Pacific. In Steel common no fewer than 125,000 shares were traded in, and it was stated, in explanation, that the talk of dividends on both classes of stock in a short while is founded on official assurances.

In respect to St. Paul the story was of an increased dividend at the next dividend meeting now that the Northwestern understanding has been arrived at.

Concerning Southern Pacific, it is said that, the Union Pacific settlement reached, the way is now clear for the carrying out of the scheme for a readjustment of the Southern Pacific capital stock.

Elsewhere no new developments appeared to explain the buying of particular stocks such as the tobacco securities, the local railway shares, or minor railroad stocks.

SAMUEL SLOAN OPTIMISTIC.

Samuel Sloan, Chairman of the Board of Lackawanna, is a great believer in the country's prosperity. He says:

"I am, and always have been, an optimist in respect to the future of this country. I thought years ago that it had a glorious future. I think now that that future will be even more wonderful than any of us ever dreamed of. Of course the recent panic in Wall Street had a somewhat unsettling effect, but it was merely local in a way—affected only bulls and bears—and in nowise was brought about by anything inherently wrong either in the commercial or the financial world. Conditions now are just as good as they were before the panic. There is a complete understanding among important railway interests, and the community of interest idea is bound to develop more and more to the benefit of the railroads and the country generally. Rates will be maintained as they never were before, and all this senseless throat-cutting will cease.

"The country is bound, too, to be helped by the expansion now going on—benefits that will accrue alike to manufacturers, farmers, merchants, and artisans. Unequivocally I am an optimist and a believer in the country. You cannot put that down too strongly."

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE SOUTH.

President Henry Fink of Norfolk and Western declares that in his opinion the greatest development during the next century in any part of the country will be in the South, which, he believes, has a wonderfully prosperous future before it. Along these lines President Fink says:

"The South is an empire in itself. In my opinion the next century will see it developed far beyond all present expectations. And why should not this be? It is a magnificent country, with a fine climate and rich in its natural resources. All it needs is capital and enterprise, and both of these it will surely get to the full in due time. Indeed, in the last few years there has been wonderful development and progress all through the South. Time there was that the South was altogether an agricultural country. Now it is this, and more. It is fast becoming a manufacturing section, and promises soon to show great strength in this respect.

"There has recently been—and it is worth noticing at this time—great improvement in the legislation of the Southern States. Some years ago railroads and other corporations were troubled with all kinds of hostile legislation. Now a reaction is setting in. The people are taking a more intelligent view of matters, and are not so much governed by demagogues. The policy pursued now is one of live and let live; it is an enlightened policy, in short. Hence, corporations and institutions generally can now proceed with every fair chance to succeed. And so it is that I have the greatest faith in the future of the Southern country. I have spent the best part of my life there, and I appreciate its recent astonishing progress.

"I have heard it declared in some quarters that the recent panic in Wall Street may, after all, have been due more to unfavorable general conditions than was supposed. I do not see how this can be. General business conditions are excellent and are just as good now as they were before the panic. As a matter of fact, there never was in my opinion

common touching 51¼ here. Following this movement, the whole local metal family braced up, Cambria leading the way, rising to 26, the day's gain being 1⅛. Pennsylvania Steel rose to 41, and in keeping with the cheerful spirit the Asphalt issues were better. There was considerable buying of Union Traction, and the stock, a little off at the opening, rose ¼.

Call money is at 4 per cent., and a further decrease seems probable. On time the prevailing quotation is 4½ per cent. The same rate is given for commercial paper for first-class single names on four months' time, and fractional reductions are made for shorter periods. Business houses seem to be well supplied with funds.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bethlehem Iron	63	63	63
300	Bethlehem Steel	22	21¾	21¾
100	Camden Land	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,400	Cambria Steel	26	24⅞	26
50	Catawissa 2d pf.	58	58	58
250	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	46	46	46
381	Cons. L. Sup. pf., war.	3½	3	3
740	Diamond State Steel	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Electric Storage	60	60	60
51	Insurance of N. A.	23	23	23
200	Internat. Pow. & Dyn.	7⅞	7¼	7¼
110	Lehigh Navigation	73	72	72
1,017	Lehigh Valley	37½	37⅜	37⅜
50	Marsden Company	6	6	6
480	National Asphalt	6½	6⅛	6⅛
238	National Asphalt pf.	12	11¾	12
400	Palmetto Company	⅞	½	½
1,501	Pennsylvania Steel	41	40⅞	41
1,012	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	83½	81⅜	83½
3,065	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5½	5⅝
1,608	Pennsylvania	74⅜	73⅝	74½
3,479	Pennsylvania warrants	12½	12	12½
20	Penn. Salt Mfg. Co.	10	10	10
400	Philadelphia Company	52	51½	51½
51	Philadelphia Traction	96¼	96	96¼
4,250	Reading trust rcts.	22⅝	21 15-16	22⅞
900	Read. 1st pf., tr. rcts.	38¾	38½	38¾
2,125	Read. 2d pf., tr. rcts.	27⅜	27 3-16	27⅜
100	Tidewater Steel	7½	7½	7½
1	United Gas Imp.	118	118	118
7,387	Union Traction	29¾	29½	29¾
11,306	U. S. Steel common	51	49½	51
15	U. S. Steel pf.	99½	99½	99½
200	Warwick Iron & Steel	7¼	7¼	7¼
5	Western National Bank	75	75	75

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 1.—The money market closed, as it was all the week, quiet and easy. Call loans were 3@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 12½@15 cents discount. Clearings, $26,350,011; balances, $3,379,601.

The stock market was strong, though not very active. A gain of 10 points in Tamarack was the feature of the day. Planters' Compress and General Electric were also higher. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,556	Atchison	86	84½	85⅝
1,327	Atchison pf.	103	102	103
48	Boston & Albany	255	255	255
130	Boston Elevated	185	183	183
$38.18	Boston & Maine scrip	192	192	192
1,844	Chi., Bur. & Q. cts.	196	195⅝	196
266	C. J. R. & S. Y.	156	154	155
100	Mexican Central	26¼	26¼	26¼
12	N. Y. N. H. & H.	215	214¾	215
2	Old Colony	208	208	208
70	Rutland pf.	108	107½	108
1,690	Union Pacific	112¼	110	112
181	Union Pacific pf.	91¾	90	91½
5	West End pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼

TELEPHONES.

244	Am. Tel. & Tel.	174½	173½	173½
100	Erie tr ctfs.	58½	58½	58½

ELECTRICS.

100	General Electric	231½	231½	231½
84	Massachusetts	35¼	34¾	35
210	Massachusetts pf.	90⅞	90½	90⅞
370	Westinghouse	64¼	64	64¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem.	30	30	30
838	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	94½	94	94½
100	Am. Sugar	147¾	146⅝	147¾
20	Am. Sugar pf.	121¼	120⅝	121¼
5	Am. Woolen pf.	75	75	75
100	Dom. Iron & Steel	34	34	34
5	Mergenthaler	175½	175½	176½
653	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	93½	93½	93½
250	N. E. Gas & Coke	10	10	10
750	Planters' Compress	14½	13⅝	14½
31	Pullman	210	209	210
63	United Fruit	126½	126	126½
260	Un. Shoe Machine	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜
20	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	24¾	24¾	24¾
10	U. S. Leather	14¾	14¾	14¾
6,900	U. S. Steel	50½	49	50½
1,431	U. S. Steel pf.	99⅛	98	99¼

MINING.

1,360	Adventure	19	18½	18½
1,772	Amalgamated	120	119	119½
550	American Zinc	13⅞	13	13⅞
400	Anaconda	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝
100	Arcadian	19	19	19
175	Atlantic	31½	31⅛	31½
200	Baltic	42¾	42¾	42¾
410	Bingham	24	23	24
110	Boston & Montana	450	448	450
350	Butte & Boston	114	114	114
1	Calumet & Hecla	820	820	820
200	Catalpa	15c	15c	15c
455	Centennial	23¾	23½	23½
360	Centennial & Eureka	31	30¾	30¾
50	Cochiti	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Cons. Mercur	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
140	Copper Range	52½	51½	52
50	Elm River	4	4	4
101	Franklin	18	18	18
505	Isle Royale	47½	46	46¾
545	Mass.	17⅞	17¾	17¾
35	Michigan	7	7	7
10	Mohawk	38¾	38¾	38¾
1,300	Old Dominion	33½	33½	33⅝
201	Osceola	87½	86¾	86½
538	Parrot	55	54⅝	55
25	Quincy	170	170	170
295	Rhode Island	4½	4⅜	4½
75	Tamarack	345	340	345
7,394	Trinity	35	32½	35
1,795	United States tr. cts.	20¾	20	20¾
470	Utah	30¼	30	30¼
1,610	Victoria	5	4⅜	4⅞
110	Winona	3	3	3
50	Wolverine	57	57	57

British Columbia, 17 bid, 18 asked.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—The market today, though unable to keep pace with New York, was decidedly more active and considerably firmer. The centre of interest was the Seaboard group. From start to finish they were in good demand, and closed with a net gain of ⅝ for the common and ⅛ for the preferred. This buying was for the account of out-of-town dealers as well as for the local contingent, and was based upon the continued reports of large increases in earnings. The local sentiment is decidedly bullish, and predictions are being confidently made that the price will lift to a record-making height, in which event the common will go above 20 and the preferred will approach close to 50.

The statistics of the road so far, as compared with those of the same months last year, indicate that the year's results for 1901 will make possible a dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred and 3 per cent. on the common, if the board thinks it wise to so declare them. Investors, in view of these prospects, are buying readily, accelerating the movement which the speculative element started.

The balance of the list was firm to strong. Cotton Duck incomes sold at 64¼, with an upward tendency, while the stock advanced ¾. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 4,031 shares of stock and $87,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Atl. Coast L. (Conn.)	160	158	160
100	Atlantic Coast L. com.	88	88	88
330	Consolidated Gas	62¾	62	62¾
250	Cotton Duck, regular	22½	22	22¼
15	Cot. Duck, vot. trust	21¼	21¼	21¼
12	United Railways com.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
4	International Trust	97½	97½	97½
225	Maryland Brew. com.	50	50	50
325	Maryland Brew pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,525	Seaboard com.	26¼	26	26¼
1,100	Seaboard pf.	45⅞	45½	45⅝
50	Virg. Brew. com. bds.	20	20	20
$28,000	Seaboard 4s	80½	80½	80½
4,000	United Ry. 4s	97	96¾	97
2,000	United Ry. inc., ex div.	74¾	74¼	74¾
1,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s	97	97	97
1,000	Second Brew. 6s	60¼	60¼	60¼
3,000	Lexington Ry. 5s	97½	97½	97½
24,000	Cot. Duck incomes	64¾	64¼	64½
8,000	Cotton Duck 5s	88¾	88½	88½
2,000	City & Sub. (Wash.) 6s	95	95	95
2,000	Anacos. & Potomac 5s	92	91¼	91¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 1.—To-day's complete stock transactions were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Window Glass	52	52	52
100	Bessemer Railway	35¾	35¾	35¾
315	Consolidated Ice	21	21	21
15	Consolidated Ice pf.	40	40	40
655	Con. Traction	24	23¾	24
3,850	Crucible Steel	23¾	23½	23⅝
330	Crucible Steel pf.	86¼	85¾	86¼
10	Diddeller Title & Trust	450	450	450
650	Mon. River Co.	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
100	Mon. River Co. pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
10	Nat. Bank Savings	95	95	95
1,095	Nat. Fire Proof	39	39	39
210	Pittsburg Brewing	26½	26¼	26¼
50	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	45½	45½	45½
850	Pittsburg Coal	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜
100	Philadelphia Co.	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
100	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49½	49½	49½
30	Pressed Steel Car	46	46	46
85	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86	86	86
20	P. Y. & A. Ry.	61	61	61
25	Sewickley Trust	128	127¼	128
30	South Side Trust	130	130	130
1,000	U. S. Steel	50½	49⅝	50⅛
60	U. S. Steel pf.	96	96	96
390	West. Electric pf.	64¼	64¼	64¾
35	West. Electric receipts	54	54	54

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The upward movement in prices which started in the outside market on Friday was continued yesterday, with further increase in activity in several prominent issues. The whole list was strong, and in a number of inactive issues quotations were better than any that have been made in some time. The stocks which were most active earlier in the week retained their position as leaders of the market, but several other issues were added to the number of active stocks. The feeling seemed to be that recent events have very materially strengthened the foundation of the market, and stocks were bought with considerable confidence of higher prices being reached in the near future.

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AMERICAN CAN was the most active stock of the day and one of the strongest. Transaction in the common amounted to about 5,000 shares, a larger total than any recorded recently in a single stock for even a full day. These purchases advanced the price to 28, at which figure the last sale of the day was made. It closed at 27¾ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. The preferred stock was under selling pressure throughout the session, and closed with only a slight net gain at 76¼ bid, the highest sale having been 76½. It was stated that the buying of these stocks was of excellent character.

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UNION COPPER assumed a place of prominence, and, after American Can, was the most active issue. It was traded in to the extent of about 4,000 shares between 6⅛ and 7⅜. It closed at 7 bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The buying was attributed to favorable reports received from the mine in regard to the progress being made in the company's concentrating and smelting plants.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues, although not very active, were again strong, and both issues of the stock as well as the bonds advanced. The common closed at 26 bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

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STOREY GENERAL ELECTRIC was traded in to the extent of 500 shares between 14½ and 15. These transactions were the first sales of the stock made in a long time, and in some quarters it was believed that they probably indicated further activity in the stock.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER, contrary to the general trend of the market, sold down more than a point. It declined to 16 and closed at 16 bid, as compared with 17¼ bid on Friday.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 1. Bid.	Asked.	May 31. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54½	68½	57	60
American Can	27¾	28	26¾	26¾
American Can pf.	76¼	76½	76	76¼
American Chicle	83	87	83	87
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	11	9¾	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	38	40	38	40
American Malt 6s	92½	94½	96	97
*American Thread pf.	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	21¼	22	21¼	22
*British Columbia Copper	16	17	17¼	17¾
British Exchequer 3s	96¾	99	96¾	99
California Copper	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	8¾	8¾	8	8¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	39½	41	39½	40½
Central Fireworks	22½	25	22½	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	74	70	74
Central & So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Consolidated Equipment	5	7	5	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	26	28	26	28
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Cramp & Sh[ip]yard stock	87½	..	87½	..
Compressed Air	16	17¾	16	17¾
Compressed Gas Capsule	3¼	3¾	3½	3¾
Denver & S. W.	66	67½	67¾	68¾
Denver & S. W. pf.	68	70	68	70
Denver & S. W. 5s	95	97	97	98
Diamond Match	137½	138½	137½	138½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	30½	31¾	30½	31¾
Electric Boat	19½	20	19½	20
Electric Boat pf.	46	48	45	46
Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	4	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	10½	12½	10½	12½
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	24	..	24
†Electro-Pneumatic	2	2¼	2	2¼
Empire Steel	5	8	5	8
Empire Steel pf.	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	4	8	4	8
General Carriage	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
General Chemical	60	70	60	70
General Chemical pf.	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101¾	101⅜	101½
Hall Signal	41	45	41	45
Havana Commercial	10½	11¼	10	12
Havana Commercial pf.	50	53	49½	52½
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Illinois Transportation	⅞	1	⅞	1
International Umbrella	3½	5	3½	5
Iron Steamboat	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	62	57	62
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	3	3½	3	3½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	24	27	24	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	20¾	22	20¾	22
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf.	80	83	82	84
Nat. Sugar pf.	108	110	108	110
New England Transport.	2¾	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E., L. & P.	20¾	23	20¾	23
N. Y. & Q. E., L. & P. pf.	69	71	69	71
N. Y. Realty Corp.	155	160	153	160
N. Y. Transportation	1	1½	1	1½
Old Colony Gold	87	90	87	90
Otis Elevator	32½	33	32¾	33¼
Otis Elevator pf.	91	93	91	92
Peo., Dec. & Evansville.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35¼	36	35¼	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	75	76	75	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	97	95	..
Safety Car Heat. & Light	137	140	137	140
St. Louis Transit	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80	80¼	79¾	80½
Seaboard Air Line	26	26½	25¼	25¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	45½	46	45	45¼
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	70¼	81	70¼	80
Standard Coupler	28	32	26	30
Standard Coupler pf.	120	..	112	118
Standard Oil of N. J.	792	800	792	800
Storage Power	10	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	20	22	20¼	21
Thos. Tel. Co. of A.	..	..	..	..
full paid	5	6¼	5	6¼
Trenton Potteries	5	6¼	5	6¼
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	7	7⅜	6¼	6½
Union Typewriter	62	64	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	118	119¼	118	119½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89¾	90	89¾	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77⅜	78¼	77⅜	78¼
Universal Tobacco	21½	23½	21½	23½
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	65	67½	65	67½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	8¾	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	50	51	50	51
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	18	16	17
Worthington Pump pf.	108	112	108	111

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	243	240	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203¼	206
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70¼	69½	70¼
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	113	115	113	115
42d St., N. & St. N. Av.	2d 99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	26	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21	20	21
Jersey El. R. & P. 4s	84½	85¼	84½	85¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97	98
New Orleans Traction	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	95	98
North Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	21	23	21	23
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 5s	110	..	110	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf.	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113¾	115½	113¾	115½
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction, Prov. bds.	109	114	112	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	68	71	67	70
Central Union 5s, gtd	108½	109¼	108½	109½
Col. Gas 5s	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	53	53½	53	53
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12½	14
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82½	81	83
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	21	..	18	21
Denver Gas 5s	65	67½	64	66
Essex & Hudson Gas	30	33½	30	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	95	98	95	98
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	310	300	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	67½	69¼	67½	69½
New Amsterdam 5s	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	11¼	12	11¼	12
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	64	65	64	65
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Unicn 5s	105½	106½	105½	106½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	42	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	94	97	94	97
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	22	28	22	27
Western Gas	94	97	94	97
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109	107¼	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24½	26	24½	26
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	96	94¾	96
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	113	112	113
Hoboken Ferry	81½	83	80	83
Union Ferry	36	37	37	39
Union Ferry bonds	96½	97	96½	97

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 1, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
119⅝	119¾	7,900	Amalgamated Copper	119½	120	119½	119¾	+1½
83	89	300	Am. Agric. Chem. pf.	84½	84½	84	84	– ¼
28	28¼	1,100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28¼	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
82⅝	82¾	900	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	29⅛	700	American Cotton Oil	28½	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
35⅜	36⅛	200	American Ice Co.	36½	36¾	36½	36¾	– ¼
71⅜	72½	100	Am. Ice Co. pf.	72	72	72	72	– ¼
16⅜	16½	1,200	Am. Linseed Co.	16⅜	16⅝	16	16¼	–1
46	46½	300	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	44¾	45½	44¼	45½	– ¼
6¾	7	400	American Malting Co.	7	7	7	7	+ ¼
26	26½	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	26	26	26	26	..
58¼	58¾	4,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	58	58¾	57½	58	+ ⅝
98½	98¾	1,150	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97¾	98¾	97½	98½	+ ⅞
70¼	70½	400	American Snuff pf.	70¼	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅞
147¾	147¾	7,000	Am. Sugar, Ref. Co.	147	147¾	146½	147¾	+ ⅞
139⅝	139⅞	22,700	American Tobacco	138	139⅞	137½	139½	+2½
50	50½	2,100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	50⅜	50⅝	50	50	– ⅛
85⅞	86	30,700	At., T. & S. F.	85	86	85	86	+2⅜
102⅞	103	13,050	At., T. & S. F. pf.	102⅜	103¼	102¼	102¾	+1⅛
106⅞	107	5,300	Baltimore & Ohio	107	107	106¾	107	+1⅛
81½	81⅝	52,450	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	78	81⅝	77⅞	81⅝	+4⅞
69¼	69½	500	Canada Southern	68½	69⅝	68½	69⅜	+1⅞
105¾	106¼	300	Canadian Pacific	106	106½	106	106	+1
50⅜	50½	17,250	Chesapeake & Ohio	50	51¼	49⅜	50½	+ ⅝
43½	43⅝	2,100	Chicago & Alton	43	43⅞	43	43½	+ ½
79¾	80	525	Chicago & Alton pf.	80	80	79½	80	..
..	..	1,200	C. B. & Q., ctfs.	196	196¾	196	196½	+ ¾
22⅝	22¾	700	Chicago Great West.	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
81	82¼	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	81	81	81	81	–1
47¼	48	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	47	47	47	47	–1
39¼	39¾	3,900	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	40	40	38¾	39½	– ⅛
73¾	74	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅛
171½	172	60,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	163½	171½	163¼	171⅞	+9⅝
189¾	190	1,420	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	185½	189½	185½	189½	+5
203	205	900	Chicago & Northw.	200½	204¾	200½	204¾	+4⅞
..	..	200	Chicago & Northw. pf.	223	223	223	223	+2
161	162	4,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	156¾	161½	156¾	161½	+5½
22⅞	23	1,000	Chicago Term. Trans.	23	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
44¼	44¾	1,400	Chi. Term. Transs. pf.	44	44½	44	44½	+1⅞
18½	19½	200	Chicago Union Trac.	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
84½	85	1,900	C., C., C. & St. L.	83	85	83	85	+2½
98⅞	99	2,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	98	99	98	99	+1½
15⅞	16	4,400	Colorado Southern	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
52½	53	200	Col. Southern 1st pf.	52½	52⅞	52	52⅞	+ ⅛
24½	24½	700	Col. Southern 2d pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
18¾	19	600	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	18¾	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
222½	222¾	1,000	Consolidated Gas	221¾	223¼	221¾	222¼	..
67½	68	9,900	Con. Tobacco Co.	67½	68¼	66⅞	67½	+ ⅝
167¾	168	600	Delaware & Hudson	168¾	168⅞	168	168	– ½
242½	243	1,200	Del., Lack. & West.	241¾	242¾	241½	242¼	+1½
49	49¼	400	Denver & R. G.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49⅜	+ ⅛
96¾	97	3,300	Denver & R. G. pf.	95¾	97¼	93¾	97	+2
37½	38	3,600	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	37½	38¾	37	37½	+ ⅛
10	10¼	300	Dul., S. S. & At.	10⅜	10¾	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
18¼	19	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛

N THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Volume of Business Decreasing, with Few Large Transactions.

No. 560 Broadway Reported Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers—Many Bronx and Suburban Auction Offerings.

The last few days have shown a decided falling off in the volume of business. The lull may prove to be only temporary, and may be attributed in some measure to Thursday's holiday, but the opinion prevails among those who are in closest touch with the market that the period of active dealing is about at an end. This need not be taken to mean there is to be anything like the almost total suspension of business that was witnessed last Summer, but the speculative buying movement which has been responsible for much of the heavy dealing of the last six months seems to have nearly reached its limit, with the prospect of fewer large transactions, at least until some of those who have been buyers shall become sellers.

Two recent sales of vacant property are of especial interest as showing the tendency on the part of two large corporations or syndicates to extend their fields of operation. A week ago Charles T. Barney and his associates, who in the past have confined themselves to purchases on Manhattan Island, went across the Harlem River and took the entire Bailey tract at King's Bridge Heights. A day or two later it became known that the American Real Estate Company, the previous purchases of which corporation, including the Hoe and Simpson tracts, had in a way identified it with the Westchester Avenue section of the Bronx, had acquired several large plots at the extreme northerly end of Manhattan Island with long frontages on Broadway and the ship canal. Mr. Barney also rounded out his holdings in the neighborhood of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street by purchasing the Ottendorfer tract of about 100 lots, stretching westerly to the proposed Riverside Drive extension. About 400 lots in that immediate section are now under control, a circumstance which cannot fail to promote its rapid and harmonious development when that movement has been undertaken.

Henry Phipps's purchase of six lots at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street is said to be an investment." Mr. Phipps does not think that Fifth Avenue real estate will ever be worth any less than it is to-day, and has added his name to the list of those men from other cities who, after having seen the advantages of New York property for residential purposes, have fallen a prey to its attractiveness in another direction. Mr. Phipps's other purchase, that of the two flats, 7 and 9 East Eighty-seventh Street, was made to protect his new residence on the adjoining plot at Fifth Avenue corner. There is little doubt that they will ultimately be replaced by modern dwellings of a design agreeable to Mr. Phipps, and the transaction, together with several others of similar character recently closed, are significant, as foreshadowing the fate of all flats and antique dwellings on lots along the border of the upper Fifth Avenue colony.

The filing of plans early last week showed that the improvement of the Kip property at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, purchased recently by Edward M. Knox, is to be in the form of a ten-story building. The encroachments of business upon the Murray Hill stretch of Fifth Avenue have been so rapid as to make this scheme seem little out of the natural order of things. It may be noted, however, that remodeled dwellings have proved sufficient for the demands of tradesmen up to date, and that the new Knox Building will be the first structure of any considerable proportions between Thirty-fourth and Forty-first Streets, designed mainly for business purposes.

Another projected improvement which will be watched with considerable interest is the erection of a twelve-story bachelor apartment house at 312 and 314 West Fifty-ninth Street, sold recently by Daniel E. Seybel, and at present covered by five-story flats.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Architects Clinton & Russell are preparing plans for a new building to be erected at 4 Maiden Lane. The proposed eighteen-story building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane includes the lot 2 Maiden Lane, and it is believed that the new building planned for No. 4 is in the nature of an addition to, or an enlargement of, the adjoining tall structure. None of the officers of the Broadway Building Company, the corporation which is carrying forward the enterprise, could be reached yesterday.

It is reported that the five-story building 550 Broadway, 35.1 by 100, has been sold. The property is on the east side of the street, between Spring and Prince Streets, and last appeared on the records in June, 1884, when it was transferred to William Astor.

The Mott estate has sold to G. Klett the five-story double flat, with stores, at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 34.11 by 100.

The Trinity Realty Company has sold for Francis M. Jencks the plot on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 80 feet west of West End Avenue, 120 by 100.

Tuoti & Co. have sold for Marasco Abbate to G. Lordi, for about $100,000, the two six-story tenements 164 and 166 Elizabeth Street.

Adolph Altman, who bought the dwelling 122 East Thirteenth Street at the Garvey estate sale for $20,000, has resold it for $22,000.

Charles E. Duross has sold to William H. Murphy, for $29,000, the five-story flat 345 West Sixteenth Street; also, to Anna Dreyer, the plot 500 and 511 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 57 by 160 and irregular.

Arthur R. Parsons has sold the five-story flat 236 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

Barnett & Co. have sold the three-story frame dwelling 19 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 22 by 40, on lot 25 by 100.

Henry Wise has sold the three-story tenement 86 Cherry Street, 17 by 100, for Anna Franklin to P. Campella.

The property 52 Maiden Lane, 24.10 by 56.7 by 25.1 by 54.7, was transferred yesterday by Louis Herzog to Joseph Fahys for $70,000 over a mortgage of $30,000.

The Auction Room.

Last week's business at auction only served to emphasize the fact that there need be little apprehension as to results, when properties of moderate value are offered at auction under proper conditions; that is, either by order of the Court in partition proceedings or by order of executors, who have reasonable ideas as to the value of the holdings intrusted to their care. The lists for last Tuesday and Wednesday were made up of such properties, and the outcome was all that could be desired. On Tuesday Bryan L. Kennelly disposed of seven parcels belonging to the estate of Owen Jones, while at the sale of the holdings of Andrew J. Garvey's heirs brisk competition was developed among the operators and excellent prices prevailed—notably for the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, considerably less than a full lot, for which $62,500 was paid.

The partition sale of the properties at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street, if it accomplished nothing else, made it possible for Gustavus L. Lawrence to buy up a half interest and become their sole owner. It is hardly probable that Mr. Lawrence will see fit to sub-divide his holdings, while, on the other hand, the suitable improvement of so large a plot—nearly ten lots—at that point would seem for the present to be something of a problem. In any event, a single ownership will contribute largely to the success of any future negotiation for the property.

This week's schedule has for its features numerous offerings of vacant property in the Bronx and in suburban sections. The Giles tract at King's Bridge Heights, consisting of 66 lots on Sedgwick Avenue, Fort Independence Street, Cannon Place, and Giles Place, will be offered to-morrow at the stand of William M. Ryan. On Tuesday Bryan L. Kennelly will sell 16 lots and plots on College and Findlay Avenues, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, and Philip A. Smyth will conduct the sale of 40 lots on Boston and East Chester Roads, near Pelham Bay Park.

Seekers of building sites in the towns along the Sound will also have an opportunity to buy at auction this week. A large plot, 325 by 275, with two cottages, on Park Avenue, near Magnolia Avenue, Larchmont, will be offered to-morrow by Auctioneer Ryan, and on Wednesday Bryan L. Kennelly will put up a tract of fourteen acres near Grand Park Avenue, Mamaroneck. Six lots at the corner of Rockaway Boulevard and Storm Avenue are to be sold on Wednesday by William Kennelly.

For Saturday three suburban offerings are in the field. At Yonkers, Philip A. Smyth will sell lots on Nepperhan Avenue, Centre Place, Garden and Walnut Streets. A continuation sale of the property of the Ozone Park Land Company at Morris Park West, Borough of Queens, is announced by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company, and the selling of 500 lots at Arrochar, S. I., begun yesterday, will be resumed by Auctioneer Cornelius Kolff.

There were recorded last week 239 mortgages for $4,395,371, of which 91, for $1,056,700, were at 5 per cent.; 108, for $804,173, were at more, and 65, for $2,534,498, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 353 mortgages, for $7,917,120, of which 120, for $1,610,702, were at 5 per cent.; 140, for $1,513,138, were at more, and 93, for $4,793,280, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, fifty-six lots, known as the Giles property, at King's Bridge Heights, situated on Sedgwick Avenue, Fort Independence Street, Cannon Place and Giles Place.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 1,210 Hoe Street, south side, 160 feet east of Home Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,695.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 223 and 225 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 232 and 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 325 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 199.10, two four-story brick flats on either street. Due on judgment, $36,874.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Thompson, referee, 33 Bond Street, south side, 576 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 119.1 by 25.5 by 114.2, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,459; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilfrid O'Neil, referee, 411 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 175.3 feet east of First Avenue, 18.9 by 96, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,480.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 158 East Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 36 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 17 by 80.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,327.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Park Avenue, Larchmont, near Magnolia Avenue, plot about 325 by 275, together with two two-story frame cottages.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Philip Tillinghast, referee, 274 and 276 West Nineteenth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 128 by 40.3 by 124.5, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,686; subject to other mortgages for $74,000.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 4 Washington Place, southeast corner of Mercer Street, 49.9 by 100, five-story brick hotel known as the St. Nicholas. Due on judgment, $150,647.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 118 Bradhurst Avenue, and 310 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, being the southeast corner, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat with store. Due on judgment, $19,684.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Thomas Darlington, referee, 36 East Twenty-second Street, south side, 205 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 26.2 by 98.9, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $31,395; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 523 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 398 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,972.

By James L. Wells, sale to recover dower, William J. A. McKim, referee, 452 to 458 College Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 72.9 by 100.10, three two-story frame dwellings, with three-story frame dwelling and one store on corner; 446 to 450 College Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 50.3 by 100.10, three three-story frame dwellings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, sixteen lots and plots on College and Findlay Avenues, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, Ryer Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 25 by 104.8, vacant. Due on judgment, $900.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Bennett, referee, Arnold Avenue, Throgg's Neck, west side, 300 feet south of Libby Street, six plots, each 40 by 100, three and varying in depth from 153 feet to 200 feet.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, six lots at the southwest corner of Rockaway Boulevard and Storm Avenue, Arverne-by-the-Sea, each 25 by 75, with the exception of the corner lot, which is 30.5 by 75.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 216 and 218 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 237 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 103.3, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $36,915.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John R. Judge, referee, 136 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 214.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 32 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $34,349.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, forty-nine lots on Boston and Eastchester Roads, Cornell and Syracuse Avenues, Birch and Cedar Streets.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Irving Hopper, referee, 5 and 7 Mercer Street, west side, 109.2 feet north of Canal Street, 50 by 100, five-story building. Due on judgment, $3,084; subject to another mortgage for $95,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 102.2 by 100, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $34,199; subject to another mortgage for $70,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, plot of fourteen acres at Mamaroneck, N. Y., adjoining Grand Park Avenue.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9 by 92.7 by 86.9 by 96.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph T. Ryan, referee, 925 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 46 feet west of Concord Avenue, 50 by 150, with an "L" 50 by 76, fronting on Concord Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, with two-story brick and stone stable. Due on judgment, $10,319.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., trustee's sale, 418 West Fortieth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick double flat.

By E. L. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, Park Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 90 by 25, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,753; subject to another mortgage for $16,079.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 2,466 and 2,468 Arthur Avenue, east side, 220.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, each 16.8 by 81, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,833.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, Forest Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of the road from West Farms to Westchester, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,987.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John Naumer, referee, 324 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 350 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 91.11, leasehold, four-story brick front and rear tenements; 969 and 971 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Concord Avenue, 44 by 100, three three-story frame flats, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 340 East Thirty-second Street, south side, 188 feet west of First Avenue, 18 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,349.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, Greenwich Street, northwest corner of Warren Street, 65.7 by 76 by 63.4 by 76, vacant. Due on judgment, $20,618.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., Sheriff's Sale, 318 Broome Street, north side, 85 feet east of Chrystie Street, 22.6 by 100.8, four-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest of Rose Sonneberg on April 16, 1901.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.—By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 206 and 208 East Fortieth Street, south side, 105 feet east of Third Avenue, 39.6 by 98.9, two and three story brick stables. Due on judgment, $7,901.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Patrick Whalen, referee, 116 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 173.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 20.10 by 100.10, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,245.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, 40 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $664; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.—On the premises, at 1 P. M., by Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, seventy-three lots at Yonkers, situated on Nepperhan Avenue, Centre Place, Walnut and Garden Streets;

On the premises, at 1 P. M., by the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company, 392 lots at Morris Park West, Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, situated on Broadway, Greenwood and Liberty Avenues and Interlocking streets.

On the premises, at 2 P. M., by Cornelius Kolff, public auction sale, 500 lots at Arrochar, S. I.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Boston Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for a two-story frame tenement, 23.1 by 99.0; Arthur A. Hamann of 14 East One Hundred and Third Street, owner; Stern & Gronenberg, of 180 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 414 West Thirty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick hospital, 25 by 42; St. Mary's Hospital, owner; H. M. Congdon & Son of 18 Broadway, architects; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 245 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 50 by 30; John Dieckmann of 253 Broadway, owner; R. H. Little of 2,207 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

Alterations.

Cedar Street, southwest corner of William Street, to a five-story brick office building; Lloyd Plate Glass Company, owner; George E. Wood of 51 William Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 19 East Sixtieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Henry F. Dimock of 25 East Sixtieth Street, owner; G. Atterbury, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 530 to 534 West Forty-first Street, to a five-story brick stable and storage; Valentine Loswer, owner; C. Reitz of 525 West Forty-first Street, architect; cost $575.

No. 1,013 Madison Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Margaret S. White, owner; J. A. Hays of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

No. 12 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; William N. Cromwell of 45 Wall Street, owner; Carrere & Hastings, architects, 38 East Forty-first Street; cost, $15,000.

No. 117 West Fifteenth Street, to a six-story brick flat; J. P. Marshall of 305 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner; F. J. O'Beirne, builder; cost, $200.

No. 64 to 74 West Twenty-third Street, to a six-story brick store; James McCreery, Inwood, owner; J. F. Gavigan, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, to a two-story brick store and office; Jesse W. Powers of 34 Mount Morris Avenue, owner; S. A. McGuire, architect; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 461 and 463 West Fifty-first Street, to a one, two, and three story brick and frame clubhouse and a four-story brick tenement and store; Church of the Sacred Heart, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $5,300.

No. 417 East Forty-eighth Street, to a one-story brick office and storage house; Harry W. Bell of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $750.

No. 105 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick flat, with store; J. J. McGrath of 1,159 Broadway, owner; C. F. Meese of 678 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 126 East Broadway, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Gabriel Cohn, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $500.

No. 89 Henry Street, to a three-story brick tenement and synagogue; Congregation Chebra Chaire of 12 Orchard Street, owner; Frederick Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, June 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 131st St, 24.11x100; Emanuel Heilner and others to Agnes E. Bell, (R S $10, mtg $10,000) $100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 89.6 ft n of 180th St, 50x100; Henry Trowbridge to Edwin Hynes, (R S $16.50) 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 32.2100; Joseph M. Hertzlich to Dora Asbel, (mtg $40,500) 1

MAIDEN LANE, 52, s w s, 24.10x56.7x 25.1x54.7; Louis Herzog and another to Joseph Fahys, (R S $70, mtg $30,000) 1

MARCHER AV, n w s, 150 ft s w of Orchard St, 50x279x51.9x292; Orchard St, s w s, 100 ft n w of 3d Av, or Marcher Av, 50x150; Joseph T. Ryan, referee, to Alfred J. Wakeman, (R S $4.50) 4,500

SANDS AV, Lot 82, map of 143 lots, Paul estate; the Warranty Realty Company to Emma Rau 450

ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, 50 ft n of Merrill St, 25x100, West Farms; Jennie Irvine to George M. Yeager and wife, (R S 50 cents, mtg $250) 100

ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, 25 ft n of Merrill St, 25x100; Prudence Irvine to George M. Yeager and wife, (R S $1, mtg $2,040) 100

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, s w corner of 155th St, 136.9x224.11 to Croton Aqueduct x 144.3x199.3; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 155th St, runs e 1.11x59xn 9.9; Joseph Loth to Caroline Rullman, (R S $191.50) 191,500

STANTON ST, s w corner of Ludlow St, 42.6x50; Emanuel Glauber to Abraham C. Weingarten and another, (mtg $30,000, R S $20) 1

THROGMORTON'S NECK, known as Locust Point, extends to Hammond's Point, contains 50 acres, with land under water; William P. Wright to George S. Wright, R. and S. 1

THROGMORTON'S NECK, known as Locust Point, extends to Hammond's Point, contains 50 acres, with land under water; Charles E. Fleming and another to George S. Wright, quitclaim 1

THROGMORTON'S NECK, known as Locust Point, extends to Hammond's Point, contains 50 acres, with land under water; William L. Youle to George S. Wright 1

THROGG'S NECK, n w s, plot containing 72-19-100 acres; the People of the State of New York to George S. Wright 1

TINTON AV, e s, 319.10 ft n of 161st St, 22.7x100; Clara Decker to Philippa Finck, (R S $1.50, mtg $5,000) 1

WILLOW LANE, 12, map of 143 lots of Paul estate; the Warranty Realty Company to Philip Paul 1

5TH AV, e s, 25.9 ft n of 98th St, 75x100; George P. Vail to John S. Phipps, (R $140) 140,000

11TH ST, n s, 187.2 ft e of 5th Av, 23.4x103.3; 11th St, n s, 220.6 ft e of 5th Av, 23.8x103.3; William Rau to Leopold Wertheim, (R S $40, mtg $44,000) 84,000

32D ST, 339 West, 18.9x98.9; Charles H. Parmly to Joseph Spota, (R S $22) 1

32D ST, 312 East, 20x98.9; Elias Kasnowitz to Jacob Rieger, (mtg $5,000, R S $2) 7,900

32D ST, 312 East, 20x98.9; Hyman Bonk to Jacob Rieger, (R S $1.50, mtg $6,000) 7,900

47TH ST, 334 East, 20x100.5; Samuel Engle to Jacob Goldflam, (R S $2.50, mtg $7,000) 1

48TH ST, 419 to 423 East, 75x100.5; Katie M. Coe to Edward F. Coe, quitclaim and all title 1

51ST ST, n s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 32.6x100.5; William G. Park to John T. Farley, (R S $110) 110,000

60TH ST, 111 East, 20x100.5; Bertha Druckleib and another to Louis Druckleib, (R S $25.50) 25,000

64TH ST, s s, 63 ft w of 9th Av, 19x100.5; Michael Mulqueen to George S. Beach and another, trustees, (R S $19) 19,000

81ST ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of 1st Av, 75x102.2; Christian Hammel to John J. Mueller and wife, (mtg $39,000, R S $14.50) 53,500

87TH ST, 7 and 9 East, 50x100.8; Andrew A. Smith to John S. Phipps, (R S $130, mtg $48,000) 130,000

112TH ST, 139 West, 20.3x100.11; William E. Lawton to John J. Lester, (R S $6.50, mtg $20,000) 100

113TH ST, 16 West, 25x100.11; Max Baigebuin to Samuel Weiss, (R S $4.50, mtg $19,500) 1

114TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Joseph Spota to Charles H. Parmly, (R S $27, mtg $67,000) 1

122D ST, 21 West, 16.10x100.11; Sylvester Deming to Annie S. Van Buskirk, (R S $12) 1

134TH ST, 236 West, 25x99.11; Henrietta Bartlett to Arthur R. Parsons, (R S $24, mtg $19,000) 1

134TH ST, 240 West, 25x99.11; Arthur R. Parsons to Samuel Engelsberg, (R S $6, mtg $19,000) 1

134TH ST, 236 West, 25x99.11; Samuel Engelsberg to Irving S. Haynes, (R S $4.50, mtg $20,500) 1

135TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Alexander Av, 15x60.8; Julia C. Hendrickson to Theresa C. Bull, (mtg $4,710) 1

136TH ST, 256 West, 16.8x99.11; Charles R. Younge to Rachel Levison, (R S $12.50, mtg $10,750) 1

143D ST, n s, 160 ft w of 8th Av, 20x99.11; Rudolf Otte to Charles E. Seiferd, (R S $2.50, mtg $16,500) 100

162D ST, 546 West, 18x99.11; Edward L. Parris, referee, to James W. Kennard, (R S $13.50) 13,440

162D ST, 558 West, 18x99.11; Edward L. Parris, referee, to James W. Kennard, (R S $14) 14,000

166TH ST, 866 East, 25x204.8; Eugene Salvatore to Mary Salvatore, (R S $2) 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 255; Kate Johnsen to Jacob Roth, 2 years $720

BATHGATE, 1870, s e corner of Wendover Av; Adolph Balschun to Morris Kahn and another, 5 years....$720 to 900

BOWERY, 70 and 72; John S. Carey and another of Carey & Sides to Robert Kerr, 10 years 3,600

BROADWAY, n e corner of 33d St; David H. McAlpin to Sixth National Bank, 10 years 10,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 33d St; the Sixth National Bank to the Mutual Bank, 10½ months 10,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 33d St; David H. McAlpin to the Mutual Bank, 5 years, 4½ months 10,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 176 to 180; Morris Perimutter to Samuel Sobel, 5 years 10,422

MADISON AV, 1,696, s e corner of 108th St; Henry Hauschen to Charles W. Glidisch, 5 years ..... $1,200 to 1,500

PARK AV, 1,727; Sierichs Augusta to Harry Dietz, 3 years 420

PIER (New), 31 East River, near foot of Pike St; the City of New York to the Old Colony Steamboat Company, 10 years, from March 1, 1901 20,000

With 10 years' renewal at 22,000

6TH AV, 381, w s, 20x65; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as sub-trustee, to Adams Dry Goods Company, from June 1, 1901, to May 1, 1923 4,200

5TH ST, 533 and 535 East; Harris Siegel and another to Charles Siebhauser, 5 years 6,600

42D ST, 10 East; Caroline Cachard to George Day, 6 years 4,500

78TH ST, 153 West; Bella M. Herts to Julius S. Oppenheimer, 3 years 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at the rate of 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BACOT, Julius I., to William F. McNamara; Perot St, n s, 177.8 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 3 years $3,000

BACOT, Julius I., to William F. McNamara; Perot St, n s, 193.3 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 3 years 3,000

BARON, Pauline, widow, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Avenue A, 1,529, w s, 1 year, 4 per cent 4,000

BELL, Agnes E., to Emanuel Heilner and others; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 131st St, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent.. 15,000

BELL, Agnes E., to Emanuel Heilner and others; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 131st St, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent.... 12,000

BUONOCORE, Dominico, and wife to Catharine A. Brown; Spring St, n s, 36.4 ft w of Mott St, 1 year 3,000

CARR, Grace E., to Alexander Maitland; 51st St, 68 West, 5 years 10,000

CHRISTY, Thomas, to Thomas Gilligan; Oliver St, 19, w s, 21.11x77.7x22.3x73.8, demand, 6 per cent 300

DOCTOR, George and Emanuel, to Julia Muhlfelder; 109th St, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, demand, 6 per cent 1,500

DRUCKLIEB, Louis, to Julia Eseker; 80th St, 111 East, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 15,000

ENGELSBERG, Samuel, to Arthur R. Parsons; 134th St, 238 West, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 1,500

FAHYS, Joseph, to Louis and Michael S. Herzog; Maiden Lane, s w s, 130 ft n w of William St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.... 30,000

FARLEY, John T., to William G. Park; 51st St, n s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years.. 110,000

FARLEY, John T., to William G. Park; 51st St, n s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years.. 65,000

FINUCANE, Thomas E., to Charlotte A. O'Shea; 183d St, s s, 25 ft e of Clinton Av, 3 years 2,000

GILDISCH, Charles W., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Madison Av, 1,803, s e corner of 108th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 3,500

HENES, Edwin, to Henry Trowbridge; Amsterdam Av, w s, 89.6 ft n of 180th St, 3 years 15,000

KENNARD, James W., to Fanny Biden; 162d St, 558 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 12,000

KENNARD, James W., to Fanny Biden; 162d St, 546 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 12,000

MAHER, Evelyn, to the Twelfth Ward Bank; Lots 130 to 132, 159 to 161, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

MONTAG, Christina, to Ella B. Remington; 165th St, s s, 110 ft w of Cauldwell Av, due July 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 2,500

MUELLER, John J., and wife to Christian Hammel; 91st St, s s, 206.8 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years 3,000

PARRISH, James C., to Horace Russell and another, executors, &c.; 34th St, n s, 220 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 200,000

RABINOWITZ, Isidore, to Abram Lazkrifs; Jackson Av, w s, 318.11 ft s of 165th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,400

RULLMAN, Caroline, to John P. Darwent; St. Nicholas Place, s w corner of 155th St, 136.9x224.11 to Croton Aqueduct x144.3x199.3; also, St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 155th St, runs e 1.11 to Croton Aqueduct x59 to avenue x n 9.9, 3 years, 4 per cent 125,000

SCHOEMMELL, Louis, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Westchester Av, w s, 200 ft s of Avenue D, Unionport, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent 750

SIMONS, Berry B., and Jacob Moersfelder to Helen D. Adams, trustee; 101st St, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, due June 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 12,000

STICH, Rachel, to Bernard Frank; Avenue B, w s, 62.2 ft n of 6th St, 3 years, 4 per cent 4,000

STICH, Mary E., to Albert and Marie R. Frech; Tinton Av, e s, 70.5 ft n of 163d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 3,000

VAN BUSKIRK, Annie S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 123d St, 21 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 1,000

WEINGARTEN, Abraham C., and Jacob Ffoelich to Emanuel Glaube; Stanton St, s w corner of Ludlow St, installments, 6 per cent 12,000

WERTHEIM, Leopold, to William E. Finn; 11th St, n s, 197.2 ft e of 5th Av; also 11th St, n s, 220.6 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 36,000

WERTHEIM, Leopold, to William E. Finn; 11th St, n s, 197.2 ft e of 5th Av; also 11th St, n s, 220.6 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 55,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

KILIAN, Theodore, individually and another, executors, &c., to Frederick Kilian ..... Nom.

LAFORCADE, Amelie, to Matilde R. Gonzalez $9,000

MURRAY, Amelia, to Margaret Knox 1,532

PYLE, James T., and others, executors, &c., to Esther A. Pyle and another, (assigns 5 mortgages) 21,932

PYLE, James T., and others, executors, &c., to Esther A. Pyle and another, (assigns 5 mortgages) 6,000

PUTNAM, Tarrant, and another, executors, &c., to Mary E. Leavitt 10,000

ROSUCK, Jacob, to Sophia Michael 3,000

WALTHER, Wilhelmina, to Ferdinand Neugass 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 10th St, 70.11x100; J. L. Keating & Co. against the Boys' Club, owner; E. D. Connolly's Son, contractor 399

EAST BROADWAY, 52; Isidor W. Freid against Charles M. Sullivan, owner; Mary A. Hogan, owner and contractor. 1

MADISON AV, 1,181; David Weiner against S. Werner and M. Price, owners; M. Levin & Co., contractors 194

26TH ST, 549 to 555 West; James Elgar against John Williams, owner and contractor; McCabe Brothers, contractors.. 2,976

26TH ST, 549 to 555 West; Vermont Marble Company against McCabe Brothers, contractors 70

98TH ST, 48 to 54 East, 100x100; Isaac Brothers against John Doe, owner; Marx & Lang, contractors 140

26TH ST, 549 to 555 West; Cosgrove Brothers against John Williams, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors 73

115TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Broadway, 25x100; William A. Ballance against the Lambda Association, owner; Luke A. Burke & Co., contractors 527

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS FILED UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

96TH ST, s s, extends from 1st Av to present bulkhead line x 46.3; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with E. Ellery Anderson and others, payments.. 70,000

Lis Pendens.

182D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x70; Jane A. Parmelee against William I. Parmelee and another; (action to declare deed a mortgage, &c.;) attorneys, Kellogg & Rose.

77TH ST, 59 East; Lucien Selz and another against Susan Deloughne, otherwise Delhoughe, (notice of levy, &c.;) attorneys, Eisman & Levy.

ALEXANDER AV, 289; Edmund J. Bath against Ernst A. W. Wilkens and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's liens;) attorney, J. M. Gardner.

96TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.8; Bertha Wagner and another, trustees, against Sigmund Warshing and others; attorney, D. McClure.

REFUSES TO GIVE UP BOOKS.

Treasurer Gorsuch of Kearny Declines to Recognize His Successor.

NEWARK, N. J., June 1.—Treasurer-elect William J. Gorsuch of Kearny made a formal demand to Treasurer Gabriel P. Reid at the latter's office to-day for the town's books and accounts. Mr. Reid refused to give them up on the ground that he was app

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Do you intend renting a home for the Summer? Do you want to get away from the city?

We now have a proposition to make to homeseekers that is absolutely unprecedented.

We have all the benefits of a country home—shade trees, beautiful lawns, delightful breezes from the Ocean—and only 26 minutes from New York City Hall. Within easy reach of your business and where you can spend your evenings with your family. Such are

BOROUGH PARK HOMES

It will cost you nothing to visit the property and learn what this extraordinary offer is. Fare 5c.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Pres.,
49th St. & New Utrecht Av.,
BROOKLYN.
Take 5th Av. "L," Borough Park Division, From Bridge.

HOMECREST

FIFTH ADDITION SOON TO BE OPENED

Owing to the inclement weather of past week this offer still holds good.

A rare chance is offered to those who buy now, both in the closing out sale of the original and built-up section and the new addition.

Positive Bargains Will be Offered To-day and All This Week.

A variety of beautiful, modernly equipped 9 and 14 room houses, with two or three lots, $3,500 and up; Cash or Easy Payments.

All city improvements.

Brighton Beach "L" Trains or Smith Street, Coney Island cars from Park Row direct. Ask the conductor to let you off at Avenue U. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.

HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,

34 and 36 WALL STREET,
New York City.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED.
Prospect Park Neighborhood—Midwood St., Near Flatbush Av.

2 AND 3 STORY

New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row. Superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city. For particulars regarding terms, &c., apply to W. A. A. Brown, Owner, Brooklyn—Corner Midwood St. and Flatbush Av. New York—149 Broadway. Brooklyn office open Sundays and Holidays all day. Evenings until 9. Illustrated Booklet, showing floor plans, mailed on application.

A Bargain in a Complete Home.

9 rooms; modern style; 29 minutes from Park Row; will sell on a monthly payment plan; write for particulars. Address owner,
H. & S., "B. & S.,"
34 Wall St., N. Y. City.

402 Sackett St., near Smith St.—Splendid 4-story brownstone dwelling, handsomely decorated, new open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, new range, every modern improvement; price, $5,500; $2,000 cash required; open for inspection Sunday and Monday. Irvine, 66 Court St.

At Great Bargain.—Only $4,000, 2-story basement and extension brick house, 11 rooms, elegant order; newly decorated; adapted to two families; Bedford section; terms easy. Edward Groteclose, 541 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Property adjoining Bensonhurst, between Bay Parkway and 20th Av.; finely located, near express train direct to New York, 36 minutes. Write H. W. P., P. O. Box 481, N. Y. City.

222 Putnam Avenue, near Bedford Avenue, 2-story and basement brick house; 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; price $6,000, $4,000 required; will sell fully furnished throughout. 20x100; splendid bargain.

For Sale—House; or to let; Bainbridge St.; for one or two families if desired; 9 rooms and bath; fine order; high stoop; part or whole in cash; $5,000; good location; immediate possession. Cline, 105 Waverly Av., Brooklyn Borough.

MONEY TO LOAN.

1st mortgage, 4½%; 2nd mortgage, 5%.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Exceptional; elegant house, with all the latest improvements; large stable, beautiful garden. For further particulars apply to owner, 921 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St., cheap; $6 trains daily; trolley to property; city improvements; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

For Sale—New house, ten rooms, all improvements; fine location. Box 147 Bronxville.

Yonkers.

At Fairview, Yonkers.—Well built, new house; nine rooms and bath; hardwood trim; polished oak floors; electric lighting; furnace; nickel plumbing; decorated to suit; fine view; plot 50x100, (more land if desired;) three minutes walk from station; 56 minutes from Rector St., 57 from Grand Central Station; commutation $6.85 monthly, including "L" road fare; very high ground; delightful location in suburbs of Yonkers; entire neighborhood restricted; price $5,500; terms easy if desired; send for booklet.
GORDON, 20 East 42d St.

Acre plot containing 1,200 lots will be sold at a sacrifice; on line of trolley, near Yonkers; 25 minutes from 42d St.; near three railroad stations; land suited for subdivision; part of property sold for $500 per lot; will divide; easy terms; owner will join others in organizing syndicate to develop some or would exchange. Commission to brokers. Owner, 1,242 Broadway.

Bedford.

Farm 10 acres; house of 20 rooms, cellar, and attic; modern improvements; carriage house and other buildings; large garden; shady lawns; price $9,000; easy terms; location good for hotel or boarding house; only 1½ miles from 2 depots. A. J. Tharp, Bedford Station, N. Y.

Fine building site; 65 acres; 1 mile from depot; all the surroundings of an old place; house recently burned; spring water, fruit, and shade. A. J. Tharp, Bedford Station, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Modern cottages, furnished or unfurnished; superb locations; reasonable rentals. Franklyn, 1,358 Broadway, Room 12.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

THREE BARGAINS.

Woodmere, 18 miles out on Far Rockaway Branch, near station; Queen Anne cottage, 11 rooms, all improvements, piazza, corner plot, stable, near water, $4,000.

Rockville Centre, on south side Long Island, Main Line, near station; 11 rooms, all improvements but electric lights, corner plot 100x150, lawn, fruit, $4,500.

Rockville Centre, near station; handsome 14-room house, all improvements, electric lights, corner plot 100x200, $6,000.

Full particulars on application. Sold on easy terms.

G. A. Peterson Co., 187 Broadway, New York.

Summer home, Port Jefferson, L. I.—House, 11 rooms, barn, carriage house, running water; near Post Office; good view of Sound; boating, bathing, fishing; good bicycle path; price very low; terms easy. L. S. Clark, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Astoria.—Four blocks from the ferry to 92d St., Manhattan; lot 25x193; house 22x35; 10 rooms; rent $25; price, $4,500; terms to suit; might exchange. What can you offer? Walter Cline, 185 Waverly Av., Brooklyn Borough.

Huntington Station.—Full lots, $12; worth $30; 270 sold; title perfect.
WILLIAM JONES, FREEPORT, L. I.

Flushing.—Splendid house at a splendid bargain. Send for particulars and photographs. Gerald La Mont, 203 Broadway.

Furnished houses for sale or to let. E. W. Bourdette. Amityville, L. I.

Richmond Real Estate For Sale.

Modern houses all parts of Staten Island to let and for sale. Cornelius Kloff, 50 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

If you are thinking of buying

A HOME

see what the

BIRKBECK COMPANY,

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HAS TO OFFER AT

Roselle, N. J.	White Plains, N. Y.
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Jersey City, N. J.	Tenafly, N. J.
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Also a number of other pretty suburban places.

IF THEY HAVE ANYTHING TO SUIT YOU THEY WILL GIVE YOU A

LOW PRICE.
GUARANTEED TITLE.
EASY TERMS.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE:

Gentleman's Country Seat, near Greenwich, Conn.; consisting of 14 Acres of Land, with magnificent Residence, recently built, of massive rustic stone, large, sumptuously furnished and handsomely decorated, adapted to both Summer and Winter occupancy. Gardener's Cottage, Stable, Carriage House, Greenhouse and Ice House; all constructed of the same material and in harmony with the residence. The buildings are lighted by electricity, and contain modern improvements. Abundant water supply is obtained from the Putnam Lake Reservoir.
For full particulars address
M. R. O'LOUGHLIN,
17 West 13th St., New York.

Elegant Country Seat for Sale

AT NORWALK, CONN.,

40 Miles (one hour) from New York.

HIGHWOOD, the late residence of Henry I. Hoyt, (now deceased.) Twelve and a half acres of land, stone mansion, gate lodge, stables; high ground, overlooking Norwalk, South Norwalk, harbor, islands, Long Island Sound; abundance of choice fruit and shade trees; gas, electricity, telephone; city water, never failing springs; fine building sites if desired to cut up; five minutes from Post Office, churches, trolley cars, railroad station; ten from South Norwalk station. Twenty-seven trains daily to and from New York. Daily Steamboat in Summer. Inquire of or FRANCIS A. HOYT, No. 76 Reade St., New York; ASA B. WOODWARD, Norwalk, Conn.,
Executors.

For Sale—Summer home in the Alleghanies, 1¼ miles from Oakland, on the B. & O. R. R., known as "Monti Vista." It is at an elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea; contains 20 acres, part grove and the balance garden and orchard; there are several springs upon the premises, one the analysis of which is the same as the Poland Spring in Maine; 18-room house and 4-room cottage, all furnished; everything ready to move right in; good stable and hennery; all buildings in good repair; will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash, as the owner has no use for it. Geo. G. Newbury & Co., No. 204 Dearborn St., Chicago.

TO CLOSE ESTATE
Magnificent Country Residence
AT NEW HAMBURG,
Dutchess County, New York.

Magnificent property of 40 acres; three-story and basement mansion, containing 22 rooms; all modern improvements; large brick stable and brick outbuildings; artesian well, large gardens and orchards; in fact, a complete country residence; asking $15,000; terms to suit. Price low to quick purchaser.
WILLIAM M. RYAN, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Charming Country Home.—Modern improvements; 16-room stone mansion; high ground; superb views; abundant water supply; 18 acres; fine grove of shade trees; fruit trees; large stone barn; desirable as permanent or Summer home, or would be an ideal site for sanitarium; near trolley line; good schools; Post Office and railroad; two hours to New York; daily steamboat line on Connecticut River; price, $7,500; cost $40,000; easy terms; a rare bargain. E. H., Wilkins, Box K., Portland, Conn.

For Sale—Dairy farm of 235 acres, P. O. and depot, Woodbury Falls, N. Y., under high state of cultivation; large dwelling house, also tenant house, large barn, and all outbuildings; also creamery for bottling milk, which is shipped daily to New York City; 40 head of cattle, 4 horses, and all farming implements; will be sold at cost; 2 miles from Highland Mountains, 12 miles from Tuxedo Park. Address Geo. W. Hunter, Woodbury Falls, N. Y., Orange Co.

Water fronts on the Connecticut shore; 20 acres on harbor; 6 acres, fine outlook; 50 acres, splendid trees; 16 acres, almost surrounded by deep water; 7 acres, house, stable; 16 acres, house, and barn; 40 acres, house, cottage, stable, fine grounds; 4 acres, cottage; 125 acres, views unsurpassed, fine building sites, Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

White Mountains, Near Famous Pearl Lake.—Beautiful farm, outbuildings, &c.; 150 acres; good pasture, agricultural and woodland; ideal place for country home or Summer hotel; two miles from depot; telephone, furnace, hot and cold water; ready for occupancy; will be sold cheap. F. M. Aldrich, Lisbon, N. H.

Farm in Va., completely stocked and equipped for $5,500, 231 acres, smooth fertile land; well watered; thoroughly fenced; large bearing orchards; new, 8-room residence; ample outbuildings; elegant mountain views; near town and depot; very attractive; $5,500; send for details. Box 282 Lynchburg, Va.

For Sale—City of South Norwalk, Conn., six minutes from N. Y. & N. H. depot; one hour from New York; splendid site for gentleman's country residence; 350x225 feet; breezy eminence overlooking Long Island Sound; unexcelled for healthfulness; good house, eight rooms, on premises. R. A. Benedict, Room 120, 195 Broadway, N. Y.

New Queen Anne Cottage.—Will sell for small weekly or monthly payments; beautifully located in city, 20 minutes out; all city improvements; work guaranteed; price, $550. Owner, 358 West 42d St., (parlor floor.) Open evenings.

Think of it, $350 will buy a Summer home. Five-room cottage, 1¼ acres ground; barn and carriage house, fruit trees, &c.; fine boating and fishing. Wurtsboro, Sullivan Co., N. Y. E. H. SNYDER & CO., 1,000 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Long Branch, N. J.—A fine building lot, situate on a prominent corner, only 300 feet from the ocean; exceptional bargain; sold to close estate; price $750 cash. A. T. Woolley, Long Branch, N.J.

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—80 acres magnificent views; pure spring water; shade; pond; woodland; fine place for country home. ARCHIBALD FOSS, 66 Broadway.

Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.—Pretty cottage on corner; nine rooms; bath; hardwood floors. Send for photograph and description. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

SACRIFICE.—Handsome house; 24 rooms; spacious grounds; plenty fruit; part cash; investigate. E. Jakeway, Riseleys P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,000 trees choicest varieties; hour and quarter out; depot 10 minutes; modern house; good outbuildings; easy terms. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

For Sale.—A country seat, 5 acres, house and outbuildings, near Fairfield County Golf Club. For other particulars call or address Thomas N. Cooke, Post Office Building, Greenwich, Conn.

Fruit and stock plantation within daily business distance of City Hall; good house and buildings; hundred acres. Plantation, W Box 173, Times Office.

Near Ridgefield, Conn.—140 acre farm for sale; house; outbuildings; fruit. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 66 Broadway.

Island for sale; 20 acres; woodland; meadow; splendid sandy beach; deep water. ARCHIBALD FOSS, 66 Broadway.

4 acres; house; modern improvements; barn; stable; icehouse; greenhouse; lawn; fruit. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Delaware Farms.—Any one wanting real estate write for catalogue. Thomas H. Wilson, Milton, Del.

Connecticut stock farms; ice plant; hotels. Bennett Building, Room 207, call; boarders wanted. F. D. Thompson.

For Sale.—Farm 50 acres, in Pasco County, Florida. For particulars address Paul Dupuy, San Antonio, Florida.

A farm catalogue free; dairy farms, stock farms, fruit farms, poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

Bargain.—Farm, 70 acres; good buildings and fruit; near station; easy terms. Bland, Wilton, Conn.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

SHORE FRONT

For sale, a gentleman's beautiful shore residence, with a water front on Long Island Sound of 200 feet; on Byram Shore, near Greenwich, New Haven Railroad; excellent neighborhood; modern colonial style house, large stable, boathouse, stone dock, beach, beautiful grounds; the place must be seen to be appreciated. For inspection or other particulars call or address Thomas N. Cooke, Post Office Building, Greenwich, Conn.

Woodbine Cottage, Bethlehem, N. H., in the White Mountains, near the Presidential Range—Furnished or otherwise; with hardwood floors; 7 rooms; hot and cold water, furnace, laundry, bathroom, electric light, shady verandas back and front, stable; in the most delightful section of Bethlehem; in perfect order; with spacious grounds; will be sold cheap. Address Mrs. Lizzie M. Hewitson, Box 83, Bethlehem, N. H.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

STUDIO OR OFFICE

on second floor, 241 West 57th St.; low rental.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
B'way, cor. 44th.

Bronx River, near Westchester Ave., improved Dock Property.

OLIN J. STEPHENS.

Lofts, 28x185; all light; freight elevator, two passenger elevators; mail chute; at low rentals. See janitor, 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th

Store to let with two
LARGE SKYLIGHTS,
19 Beekman St., near Nassau St.
RULON & WHITING,
5 Beekman St.

For Rent.—Entire office or deskroom in Times Building; western exposure. Address F. C. Overton, Room 188, Times Building, New York City.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 90TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 90TH ST.

Have syndicate with $3,000,000, who will erect mercantile buildings for desirable tenants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Unusual Opportunity.—Large building, 23d St., south side, near Sterns'; rent $20,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

4 lofts, 50x110, 77 and 79 Beekman St.; also store, 77 Beekman St., to let. Rurland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Store, basement, and 3 rooms and bath, in rear; separate or together; any business; low rent; half month free. 477 Morris Av., (146th.)

To Let.—Elegant corner basement for light business; low rent. Apply on premises, corner Grand and Centre Sts.

To Lease.—Building, lofts, lots, bulkhead. Apply Brookman estate, 43 Exchange Place, New York.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 440 Water St.; size 25x60; dry cellar. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 246-247 South through to Water, 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

The KENESAW,

S. W. cor. Amsterdam av., 103d st.
Modern Family Apartments
Well situated; near 104th st. "L."
FINE TABLE; EXCELLENT SERVICE.
American Plan, $7 a Week.

Handsomely Furnished SUITES.	4 rooms & bath, $65.00 5 rooms & bath, $70.00 6 rooms & bath, $75.00

Rentals quoted are by the month.
Or will rent unfurnished at special rates.
C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

MARGUERITE,

2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.....Hot water.....Exposed plumbing
Steam heat, gas, electric lighting, &c.
B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE STUYVESANT,
238 AND 244 EAST 13TH ST.,
two blocks east of Broadway.
Ten rooms and bathroom; steam heat; hall attendance, &c.; $70 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th.

THE CYNTHIUS,
Near RIVERSIDE PARK,
Broadway, N. E. Corner of 125th St.
Handsome apartments of 6, 7, and 8 large, light, and airy rooms; electric light, elevator service day and night; steam dryer, etc.; rents, $45 to $80. Agent on premises.

A.— 155 WEST 46TH ST.—
BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND BROADWAY.
Single flat, seven large rooms and bothroom; hot water supply; rent, $55.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

There are a couple of unrented apartments in
THE CORNER BUILDINGS
61 WEST 86TH AND 72 WEST 87TH ST.
7 all-light rooms, open plumbing. To desirable tenants will be rented reasonably. Apply to hallboys.

163D, W. 430-442.—NEW HOUSE; 5 ROOMS AND BATH; LIGHT APARTMENTS; HOT WATER; STEAM HEAT. INDUCEMENTS TO DESIRABLE TENANTS.

An elegant corner apartment, seven rooms, bath; every modern improvement; finest location on Washington Heights; rent, $45. Apply 100 Convent Av., corner 140th St. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
Madison Avenue and 59th Street.
First floor corner apartment, real estate, doctors or insurance offices; excellent business corner; decorate to suit.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Columbus Av., 584, near 88th St.; apartments, 4 handsome rooms, with bath; all conveniences; only $15. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath, open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

Manhattan Av., 443.—Suits of 6 rooms and bath; open plumbing; porcelain tubs, hot water supply; select neighborhood; rents $22 to $24.

Morningside Heights.—Apartment; five rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone; cheap. 509 West 112th St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $40 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Place, Stuyvesant Square; latest improvements; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

124th St., 312 East.—Large apartment; 6 rooms; bath; price, $27; newly decorated.

Brooklyn.

Health, Air, Ventilation, Light. Best 7-room apartment in Brooklyn. Steam $26 ONLY. heat, all modern improvements. Only one left. Don't delay. Apply Owner on premises, 825 Park Place, corner Nostrand Av.

Sands St., 44 and 174—Four rooms; all light; most improvements; $10 to $12. Janitor's service.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Rent Until October—Two connecting furnished apartments; rooms all light and cool. E. B., 126 East 24th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Corner House, apartment of 3 or 4 large rooms, with bath, steam heat, and hot water supply; rent only $16. 1,021 Lexington Av., near 102d St. Pocher, Agent, 595 Lexington.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Mott Av., No. 320, near Madison Av. Bridge; a floor through, six light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; only $18. Agent, POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
An apartment of 4 rooms; bath; all modern improvements; rent $24; one month free; nicely decorated. Apply 203 East 14th St. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

Beautiful 6 rooms and bath; every modern improvement; finest location in city; facing Park; $27. 32 Morningside Av., near 117th St.

30½ Washington Square.—Attractive corner flat, overlooking square; 6 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $50.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $13.50, $14.

Elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath, $35 and $40. 408 Central Park West, near 107th St.

101st St., 120 West.—Six light rooms and bathroom; mirrors; decorated; $19, $21, $22.

133d St., 30 West.—Flat, 6 light rooms, bath, all improvements; 1 flight; rent, $20.

68th St., 157 West.—Large, airy 5-room apartments, newly decorated, $14 to $16.

7 Jones St., Near West 4th St., 6th Av.—4-room apartments, decorated; $13 and $14.

144th St., 307 West.—Five large rooms; newly decorated; $13.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.
Apartments of five to eight rooms; thoroughly up to date in every respect; rent, $65 to $135.
Apply to PAUL B. PUGH,
owner and builder, on premises.

ONE MONTH FREE.

Choice apartments, 230, 232, and 234 West 122d St.; seven and eight rooms and bath; all improvements; hall service, steam heat, hot water supplied, &c.; rent from $38 upward. Janitor on premises.

AT 8TH AVE.,

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 90th St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
A neat apartment of 4 large light rooms, with bath, conveniences, only $14. Apply 176 East 124th St. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

An exceptionally handsome doctor's office and reception room, finely furnished, in the Thirties, close to 5th Av. Address English Basement, New York Times.

$45 Flat, 7 rooms, bath; Columbia professor, piano, books; overlooks Boulevard; $35 a month for Summer; reference required. Box 120, 263 West 125th St.

New Jersey Property to Let.

To Rent.—Boonton, N. J., new house, nine large rooms, bath and laundry; open fireplace; large piazza; spacious lawn; abundance of shade, and barn; 10 minutes' walk from station; high grounds; excellent neighborhood; for season, $400; year, furnished, $900; unfurnished, $500. Box 324, Boonton, N. J.

West End, N. J.—Large cottage fronting on ocean; 21 rooms; well furnished; suitable for boarding house or large private family; stable, private beach, bathhouses, and pavilion; terms moderate. W. B. H., Box 182 Times Office.

New furnished house, 13 rooms, all modern improvements, stable, Roman bath in garden, shaded lawn, 2 acres, for season; South Orange. Schaller, Ridgewood Road.

On the mountains and lakes at Branchville, New Jersey; six-roomed farmhouse, unfurnished; rent, $75 for the season. Beardall, 11 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.

Elberon.—Large boarding house, near ocean; furnished; highest class patronage; part rent; table board. "Owner," Elberon, N. J.

LONG BRANCH vicinity; sale or rent, furnished cottages; every location; all prices.
WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR.

FURNISHED COTTAGES $750 TO $1,500 FOR SEASON.

SEA GATE is a carefully restricted Ocean Residence Park, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay, macadamized roads, sewerage, water, gas, electric lighting, community stable, surf and still water bath houses. Exclusive surroundings, private steamboat service, 45 minutes to Battery, from May to November.

William P. Rae Company,

203 Montague St.

$200.—Rent for season, furnished, pretty "Brownie Cottage," built last year; 7 rooms; 400 feet from bathing beach; clear sea view on three sides; water supply connection in house; also telephone, toilet, &c.; ideal for children; no dangers; plenty of room; no fences; good fishing, shooting, bathing; at beautiful, breezy Beach Park, Clinton, Conn.; 96 miles from New York, via "Shore Line." "Timpson," Box 607, New York.

FOR RENT AT $500.

Wainscotte Colony, near Southampton, L. I.
FINE COTTAGE on Georgica Lake, 1½ miles from ocean; 10 rooms; fully furnished; nice grounds; stable accommodations. Sailboat included in rent.
McVICKAR & COMPANY,
Country Property Dept. 24 Nassau St.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

Riverside, Conn.—Furnished house, 16 rooms, including laundry and bath, with stable and garden; fine view of Sound; boating and bathing; 10 minutes' walk from New Haven R. R. station; also cottage, 13 rooms, including bath and laundry with same, &c. John Walker, 52 Wall St.

BEVERLY, MASS.

For rent for season, fully furnished house, 14 rooms; 6 family chambers, 2 servants' chambers; modern conveniences; stable has 4 stalls and coachman's room; orchard, lawn, fruit, vegetable garden, 7 acres of land.
H. R. Squier, 206 Broadway.

For Rent—New Canaan, Conn., fully furnished house; five bedrooms, three large servants' rooms; care of lawns, roads, &c., included in rent; stable for 10 horses if desired. For particulars as to rent, &c., apply to Willard Parker, Jr., P. O. Box 1,017, New York.

On St. Lawrence River.—In Ogdensburg, to rent for the months of June, July, and August, a three-story house, (six sleeping rooms;) all well furnished; ready for housekeeping; family going to Europe; terms, $100 per month. Direct E. H. B., 38 Elizabeth St., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE, MONTICELLO, N. Y.—FURNISHED cottages to rent for season, ranging in price from $200 to $1,000. We also have for sale Summer boarding houses, farms, village properties, and hotel properties. Address McLaughlin Bros., offices at Monticello and Liberty, N. Y.

To Rent.—A furnished cottage in the Adirondacks, on stage line between Saranac Lake and Au Sable Forks; fine, healthy location, 1,800 feet above sea level; two miles from Whiteface Mountain. Address S. Stevenson, Forestdale, Franklin County, N. Y.

Berkshire Hills, Williamstown, Mass.

For rent during the Summer, an attractive cottage of eleven rooms, with all modern improvements and pleasant grounds. For further particulars address Lock Box 293, Williamstown, Mass.

For Rent in Adirondacks.—A well-furnished cottage of seven rooms; 400 feet from Blue Mountain Lake; elevated ground; Spring water; wood and ice; for season $150. Address C. E. Van Denburgh, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

To Let—At Nantucket, $75 the season, the comfortably furnished house "Auld Lang Syne;" nine rooms, five bedrooms; open fireplaces; driven well; running water in kitchen. Address Nantucket, 456 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

In town of Westbrook, Conn., house of 12 rooms; cottages of 6 rooms furnished; property bounded by beach. For information and views, address W. A. Stannard, 224 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.

Furnished house to rent for season; 35 miles from New York; 11 rooms; modern plumbing, furnace, fireplaces, plenty of shade, fruit, and flowers; garden, stable; coachman's room. Address Connecticut, Box 380, 1,269 Broadway.

For rent for season, my fully furnished villa at Westminster Park, 1,000 Islands, near hotel, 11 rooms, running water, baths and closets, and all conveniences. C. J. G. HALL, 201 Broadway, City.

BERKSHIRE HILLS,

Furnished Cottages to rent for the Season.
E. L. PEABODY, Lakeville, Conn.

SARATOGA SPRINGS. I have very desirable furnished cottage for Summer rental. Send for descriptions.
R. F. KNAPP, Saratoga, N. Y.

Islip, Long Island.—12-room furnished house to rent; improvements; laundry, bath, piazzas, large grounds, shade, fruits, stable, hennery. Box 39, Islip, L. I.

AT ISLIP, L. I.
Owing to the backward Spring, I have some tempting offers to make in Furnished Cottages.
C. T. SMITH, Islip, L. I.

Two-story frame cottage, 10 rooms, hot and cold water; 5 minutes' walk Great South Bay; plenty of shade. Address Edwin F. Wicks, Ocean Ave., opposite Pine Grove Hotel, Patchogue, L. I.

Bargain!—Delightful location; 10 beautiful rooms; electricity; sewerage; hot and cold water; bath; toilet. Stamford Realty Agency, Catskill Mountains.

Fine furnished cottages; every modern appointment $800 up; no malaria! no mosquitoes! W. H. McAlpine, Stamford, Catskill Mountains.

Liberty, N. Y.—I have houses to let, furnished and unfurnished in village and out. Address C. B. Hill, Real Estate Agent, Liberty, N. Y.

Montclair, N. J.—Nine-room cottage; all improvements; moderate rent. 43 Church St., Montclair.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable residence, 15 rooms, Flushing, N. Y.; all improvements; electric lighting; perfect condition; large grounds, fruit and vegetable garden; stable and carriage house, with two living rooms, accommodations for three horses; adjoining Flushing Golf Club; possession at once. Apply to C. W. Thomas, Pier 14, N. R., New York.

Rare Opportunity—Owing to illness gentleman must sublet desirable cottage at Bay Shore, Long Island; 10 rooms and bath; electric lights, steam heat, open fire places; broad piazzas; stable and laundry on grounds; convenient to station, village, and bay; rent, $500. Apply 350 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

Grove Beach, Conn., Long Island Sound.—Three furnished cottages; photos, &c.
TUCKER, 2 West 125th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TO RENT, BRONX,
TO SMALL FAMILIES.
5 rooms and bath in 2-family house; delightful neighborhood; 8 minutes' walk from 6th Av. L station at 155th St.; references required; rent $18.50. Apply on premises. E. Osborne Smith, 128 Devoe St., High Bridge.

140th St., Near 8th Av.—Three-story, high-stoop brick dwelling; rent $60; decorations to suit. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St.

140th St., 322 West.—Lower part of private house; near L station; all improvements; rent moderate.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $12,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

To Rent—For the Summer, furnished, a pretty Dutch cottage; all conveniences; pure water; in a secluded, charming spot of the Bronx; specially desirable for one who must get into New York daily; $100.00 per month. Address "Walter V. C.," 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted—Unfurnished house from October; desirable tenant. Horace S. Ely & Co., 64 Cedar St.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Furnished.

For three months from June 15 or July 1, ten-room house, furnished; 20 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge; excellent location; $50 per month. Call or address J. R. C., 112 Decatur St.

Long Island Property to Let.

To Rent or for Sale.—Gentleman's country place at Babylon, L. I., ¾ mile from the station, containing 100 acres, with large dwelling house, farmer's cottage, carriage house and stable, farm, barn, tool house, thoroughly equipped; dog kennels, icehouses, chicken houses, hatchery and runway, water tower, and all buildings required on a model farm; around 60 acres of the farm is a ¾-mile trotting track, in perfect order; there are also about 20 acres of woodland, through which runs a beautiful trout stream; a nine-hole golf link can be made on the place, which would be second to none on Long Island; fine garden, shade trees, fruit trees, shrubberies, hotbeds, &c.; the house is handsomely furnished throughout. For further particulars apply to L. B. Roiston, Executor, 22 William St., New York.

Flushing, Long Island.—45 minutes to Wall St.; to let, fully furnished, desirable family residence, Colonial style, (owner in Europe,) contains 18 rooms; open plumbing; stabling for five horses; excellent garden; grounds contain five acres; adjoining Flatbush Golf Club; ¾ mile from railroad depot; can be leased, furnished, for one year, or unfurnished for a term; price, $150 a month. R. H. E. Elliott, real estate, 62 William St.

2-story frame cottage, 11 rooms, within 5 minutes' walk Great South Bay and 8 minutes' walk to depot; good-sized rooms; pleasant location; boating, fishing. George Odell, Jr., Patchogue, L. I.

Huntington Harbor.—Large furnished house; stable; cool, secluded situation; rent, $300. Hill, 20 Exchange Place, Manhattan.

Bath Beach.—Second floor, four rooms, modern improvements; furnished; housekeeping; table board near. 135 Bay 10th St.

Lawrence Beach, Long Island.—Seaside; one hour; 12 rooms, furnished; $300 to $500. Dawson, Lawrence, L. I.

Country Board.

Silver Stream Farm House.—Good table; plenty shade; beautiful scenery; fine walks, drives, plenty milk, eggs, vegetables; high elevation; games, piano, piazza, near lake; $5 per week; meet boats or trains. Frances Merritt, Box 69, Newburgh, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS, JAY, ESSEX CO., N. Y. Quiet village where one can rest, eat, and sleep; mountain scenery; fishing; large rooms; good board; seventeen miles to Lake Placid and Keene Valley; $7 to $10.
(MISS) NELLIE M. DAY.

Rose Cottage, on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; large rooms; large piazza; one mile from village; daily mail at the house; fresh milk, eggs, poultry, &c. For further particulars address Benj. R. Wood, Prop., Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.

Laurel Lake House, Lee, Mass.—Centre of the Berkshires; opens third season June 1, 1901; hotel overlooks lake; boating, bathing, fishing; new building; modern improvements; 1½ miles to Lee; 2½ to Lenox; references furnished; send for circular. Geo. Boardman, Lee, Mass.

OVERLOOK HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, WHITEFIELD, N. H.—A delightful Summer home; grand mountain views; pure spring water; entire exemption from hay fever; elevation, 2,000 feet. Address Levi Bowles & Sons, Whitefield, N. H.

"MONGAUP VALLEY FARM HOUSE," Mongaup Valley, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 25; large, airy rooms; good table; supplied from our farm; trout fishing. Special rates to families. For particulars address Seth Olmstead, Prop.

PARKER HOMESTEAD, Ellenville; Ulster Co., N. Y.—Capacity, 45; elevation, 1,500 feet; ground well shaded; rooms thoroughly renovated; table abundantly supplied with home-raised farm supplies. For circular, Thomas Parker, Box 384.

"Mount Pleasant House," Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Elevation 2,000 feet; accommodates 40; abundance of shade; large, well-ventilated rooms; good table; $6.00 to $8.00 per week. George W. Evans, Prop.

Colonial Mansion, Bellvale, Orange County, N. Y.; good roads; good table; large, shady lawn; free transportation; accommodates 25; terms, $6 and $8; transients accommodated; half mile from lake; foot of mountain. J. W. Benedict.

Summer Resorts.

Long Island.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND

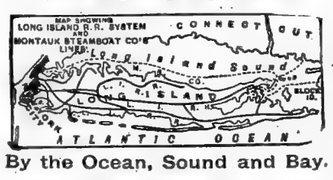

By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.

Swept by Prevailing Cool South Winds from the Ocean.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120, 1952 Eagle Bureau,) (1,152 World Vacation Bureau,) (3,370 Journal Resort Bureau,) and 1,383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E R., and foot New Chambers St., 587 Columbus Av., and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 5c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

Brighton Beach Hotel

Brighton Beach New York

Opens June 15

First season under management of

LINSLEY, MESERVE & WOODBURY,

5th Ave. Hotel or Brighton Beach, N. Y.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

T. F. SILLECK, Manager,
192 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

Will Open Thursday, June 20.

JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager,
192 Broadway, N. Y.

EDGEMERE HOTEL,

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.
35 minutes from New York City.

Newly decorated and refurnished throughout.

OPENS JUNE 15TH.
200 rooms; 50 private baths.

Golf, Tennis, Croquet.

Surf and still water bathing; sailing, driving, fishing. Rooms in Club House for single men. Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.

WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager,

3 PARK PLACE, N. Y. City.

AMITYVILLE, L. I. THE INN.
30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY. NOW OPEN.

HOTEL NEW POINT OPENS JUNE 22.

Always cool. 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses; seasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Bldg., (Room 46,) New York, Wednesdays.

HOTEL CLIFFTON

BONAIRE, PATCHOGUE, L. I.

Bracing sea breezes; five hundred feet wave washed frontage by Great South Bay. Sandy beach; 200 rooms; ample stable accommodations. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

Bayville, Long Island.—The Delavan, on Great South Bay; every advantage of countryside and seashore; quiet, comfortable, well-equipped hotel. Terms, A. D. Foster.

Foster and Jessup Houses, Quogue.—Ready for Summer boarders; special rates, June and October, $12 up.

Dutchess County.

THE HALCYON, Millbrook, N. Y.

Under new management. A grand hotel, grandly located among the hills and dales of Dutchess County. A high-class family resort, modern in every detail, elegantly furnished, perfect cuisine, prompt service, &c.

Beautiful drives and charming scenery; ideal bicycle roads, stabling for private horses, livery, &c. The Golf Links of the Millbrook Golf Club have, at great expense, been put in fine condition, and this course is available to guests of The Halcyon.

A library containing 1,500 volumes, a music saloon, billiards. V. Purishoff, Musical Director.

CHARLES ST. JOHN, MILLBROOK, N. Y.

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

MILLBROOK INN.

Will open June first, under new management. Golf club adjoining property. Well-appointed stable. Long distance telephone in house. Improved railway service, trains leaving New York 8:00 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. N. Y. C. & H. R. R., 42d Street. Two and one-half hours from New York.

Mrs. A. P. CARPENTER.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem Railroad.
Opens June 20th. 1,200 Feet Elevation.
GOLF LINKS AND ALL OTHER AMUSEMENTS.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Post Office address, Pawling, New York.
Mr. Howe will be at the Plaza Hotel, New York, to June 1st, mornings until 12 M.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
90 minutes from New York. Now open. Large rooms. Fine table. Moderate rates. GOLF, Tennis, Fishing. Dry air. Write for book.
M. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager.
New York office: Fred. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av.

Catskills.

CENTRAL HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
In Catskill Mountains; modern sanitary improvements; the proprietor will be at the Eagle Bureau (Brooklyn) June 6th; Eagle Bureau, N. Y., June 8th, with floor plans, &c. G. N. ANDERSON, Hunter, N. Y.

HUNTER HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Hunter, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft.; capacity, 200; location unsurpassed; (Hebrew cuisine;) gas, sanitary plumbing, café, billiards, bowling; booklet. M. Sparks.

THE KAATSBERG, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, HUNTER, N. Y. Delightful location; refined surroundings; modern improvements; high-class cuisine. Circular and terms apply R. C. ELLIOTT, PROP.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL, Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Accommodates 200. Modern improvements, delightful location, pure spring water. Terms apply S. EPSTEIN.

THE RIPLEY, Hunter, N. Y. Elevation, 1,644 ft.; delightful location; modern appointments; generous table; romantic scenery. L. A. WOODWORTH.

Meadowbrook Farm, Margaretville, N. Y. Grand Location. Refined and Homelike. Modern appointments; good table. $8.00 to $10.00. E. A. KEENEY.

LAUREN VILLA, Roxbury, N. Y. Delightful location, airy rooms, spacious, shady grounds. Refined and Homelike. Terms apply G. W. LAUREN.

TROUT BROOK HOUSE, Cairo, N. Y. Delightfully situated; elevation, 1,500 feet; large, shady grounds; superior table; $6, $8. W. A. PITCHER.

MAPLE GROVE, Margaretville, N. Y. Delightful location; beautiful mountain rambles; generous table; $7 to $10. W. A. Boyes.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE, Beautifully situated on Lake. Boating, Fishing. Large Rooms. First-class table. Reasonable. J. M. DAY, Box 200, Leeds, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Hunter, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft. Home comforts; good table; romantic scenery; $7 to $9. J. Egbertson.

LOUGHRAN FARM HOUSE—Hensonville, N. Y.—Large farm; good table; fresh vegetables; beautiful scenery; $7 to $9. G. H. LOUGHRAN.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Catskills.

THE EVER GLORIOUS, POPULAR AND HEALTHFUL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,

THE GREATEST HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT IN THIS COUNTRY, IS THE MOST ACCESSIBLE MOUNTAIN REGION TO THE PEOPLE OF GREATER NEW YORK.

The Ulster & Delaware R. R.

IS THE ONLY STANDARD GAUGE LINE WITH THROUGH COACH AND DRAWING ROOM CAR SERVICE TO ALL POINTS IN THE "MOST PICTURESQUE MOUNTAIN REGION ON THE GLOBE."

THE COMPLETE SUMMER TIME TABLE WILL GO IN EFFECT SUNDAY, JUNE 16, ONE WEEK EARLIER THAN IN FORMER SEASONS. THIS ON ACCOUNT OF THE EARLY JUNE TRAVEL OF COTTAGERS AND PARK PEOPLE. THE CATSKILLS ARE BECOMING FAMOUS FOR PRIVATE PARKS AND COTTAGE LIFE. IT IS A SANITARIUM FOR EVERYBODY AND A PARADISE FOR CHILDREN.

"I do not know of a more ideal Summer Home than in the Catskills. It combines the classic atmosphere with modern accessibility and comfort, and one can range through three hundred years at will in the space of three months."—Mainly About People (London, April, 1898.)

Send eight cents postage for illustrated Summer book, with map of the Catskill Mountains and complete list of hotels and boarding houses.

"Always one of the most artistic and interesting Summer guide books, it is now handsomer than ever in its new dress, and well worth preservation in any library as a souvenir of the Catskills."—N. Y. Tribune.

The West Shore R. R. will sell excursion tickets on May 29th and 30th to all points on line of the U. & D. R. R. and branches, at one fare for round trip, account of Decoration Day. Tickets good returning until Monday, June 3d, inclusive.

N. A. SIMS, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Rondout, N. Y.

FOOT HILLS OF THE SHAWANGUNKS, NEW PALTZ, N. Y.,

Located in the beautiful Wallkill Valley at the foot of the Shawangunk Mountains, famous for their magnificent scenery; excellent fishing, boating, bathing, mountain drives; a truly delightful Summer resort in a most accessible place; three hours from New York by rail; excursion rates by boats, $1.65; cottages, hotels, farms, and boarding houses; trolley hourly from Poughkeepsie. For booklet and further information apply to Secretary of Board of Trade, New Paltz, N. Y.

GLEN FALLS HOUSE.

33d season. Capacity, 75. Beautifully located. 2,000 feet elevation. Extensive pine groves. Mountain streams and waterfalls near house. Piano. Organ. Tennis grounds. Croquet. Pure spring water. No malaria. Perfect drainage. Table supplied from farm and dairy. City references. For information and illustrated booklet, address R. B. JOHNSON, Cairo, N. Y.

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EAST WINDHAM, N. Y. Elevation, 2,900 feet, overlooking beautiful valley and Green Mountains of Vermont. White Mountains of New Hampshire, and Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. Booklet and terms apply A. LAMOREAU, Prop.

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PALENVILLE, GREENE CO., N. Y.
A charming resort in Catskills. Delightful shady lawns; high-class cuisine; appointments first-class. Terms, booklet, address FRANK P. MILLS, MGR.

DUNCAN VILLA, South Cairo, N. Y.; beautifully situated in Catskill Mountains; accommodates 150; extensive, shady lawns; guests met at trains without charge; large amusement hall; boating, bathing, music throughout season; June term, $5; July and August, $6 to $7. For booklet address GEO. DUNCAN, Prop.

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PALENVILLE, N. Y. Delightfully situated. Large, Pleasant Rooms. Spacious Grounds. Generous Table. Fresh Vegetables. Modern Improvements. Mountain Scenery. Terms 7.00 to 10.00. HENRY PETERS, Prop.

ORCHARD GROVE HOUSE,

Hensonville, N. Y. Homelike comforts. Delightful location. Spring water. High-class cuisine. Modern appointments. Reasonable. Booklets. G. C. SEELEY.

MOUNTAINDALE HOUSE, CAIRO, N. Y. Large Farm, 3 MILES from depot. Beautiful scenery. Elevation 1,600 ft. Abundant Table. Fresh Vegetables and Milk. Circulars. WALTER SCHOONMAKER.

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Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y. One of the finest mountain resorts in the State. Open June 1. Booklet on application. PAUL NICHOLS, Prop.

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CATSKILL, N. Y. Delightful location, overlooking HUDSON RIVER for 10 miles. Beautiful grounds. Modern appointments. Handsome airy rooms. Livery attached. Terms and Booklet. Apply J. B. GERMAN.

HIDECKER HOUSE WINDHAM, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft. Ventilated Rooms. First-class Table. Fruit, Milk, and Vegetables from our own farm. Amusement Halls. Piano. Grand Scenery. Reasonable. C. HIDECKER.

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CAIRO, N. Y.—Delightfully located; Catskill Mountains; elevation 1,500 ft.; superior cuisine; large grounds; moderate. BOOKLET. LEVI B. MOORE, Prop.

SOPER HOUSE, WINDHAM, N. Y. Capacity, 100. Delightful location. Spacious grounds; high-class service; first-class appointments; superior cuisine; boating; refined, homelike; $7.00 to $15.00. Booklet. W. J. SOPER.

JEWETT HEIGHTS HOUSE, JEWETT, N. Y. Delightful location; beautiful mountain scenery; spacious grounds; generous table; spring water; references given; $7.00 to $10.00. GEORGE H. CHASE.

MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y. Capacity 100. Strictly temperance town.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Reasonable terms. Illustrated circular. O. R. COE, Owner, Proprietor.

THE GRASSMERE,

WINDHAM, N. Y. Delightfully situated; mountain scenery; pleasant rooms; generous table; $7.00 to $10.00. G. B. DE WELL, Mgr.

HOBART MANSION HOUSE,

HOBART, N. Y. Entirely new; modern appointments. High-class cuisine. Handsomely furnished. Terms and Illustrated Booklet. S. A. McMORRIS.

SUNSIDE FARM. SUNSIDE, Green County. Home Comforts. Delightfully situated. Peerless cuisine. Refined surroundings. Scenery, fruit. $6.00 to $7.00. M. J. RICHTMYER.

SUMMIT HILL HOUSE, Catskill, N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Rates, $6.00 to $8.00. Write for circular. F. BECKER, Prop.

THE BECKWITH Beautifully situated amidst a Large Pine Grove. Spring water. First-class appointments. Bath. Toilet Rooms. Peerless Cuisine. 7.00-9.00. Z. BECKWITH, Purling, N. Y.

PINE GROVE FARMHOUSE, Cairo, N. Y. Home comforts. Elevation 1,400 feet. Fresh vegetables. Fruit. Substantial table. $6 to $8. JOSEPH RICHARDS.

WINDHAM PARK PLACE, WINDHAM, N. Y. Delightful location. Beautiful scenery; high-class cuisine; shady groves; reasonable. G. B. FRANCE.

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HENSONVILLE, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 feet. Grand location. Pleasant rooms. Good table. Delightful grounds. $7 to $10. E. J. HAYNES.

CHASE HOUSE,

HENSONVILLE, N. Y. Refined and homelike; grand location; cheerful rooms; generous table; spacious grounds; $7. H. CHASE & SON.

HILL CREST Cairo, N. Y. Beautiful location. Delightful Mountain Scenery; Pleasant Rooms; Fresh vegetables; fruit; livery; 6.00 to 8.00. A. MILLETT.

MAPLE GROVE HOUSE,

IN THE CATSKILLS.
BOOKLET AND TERMS, ADDRESS
PHILO PECK, Palenville, Greene County, N. Y.

WINDHAM HOUSE, WINDHAM, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 1ST TO OCT. 1ST.
$7 to $10. Write for Booklet. THORPE & BROWN.

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NEAR CAIRO, N. Y.
Has the finest and most convenient location in the Catskills; 1,400 feet elevation; grand scenery; large, shaded grounds; capacity, 150.
AMUSEMENTS.
Bowling, billiards, pool, tennis, baseball, croquet, dancing, walks, and drives; everything first-class; a popular family resort; special low prices for June; $7 to $9 for July. Proprietor at New York office, 34 Park Row, in June. This place will please you. Send for booklet.
H. K. LYON, Proprietor.

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JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILLS, N. Y.
Open for inspection June 1. Situated on a plateau, overlooking historic Valley of the Hudson; golf links; baseball, and tennis on hotel grounds. Cuisine and service a special feature. Reached by West Shore, N. Y. Central R. R., and Hudson River Boats. Rates, etc., at 25 Union Square, 3 to 5 P. M. 3 Park Place, 12 to 2:30 P. M. J. W. CRAWFORD, Prop.
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MOUNTAIN SPRING FARM HOUSE,

PURLING, N. Y. Large farm; delightful location; highest elevation Catskill Mountains; beautiful scenery; abundant fruit and fresh vegetables; superior table; $7 to $9. A. W. CRAW, Prop.

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Cook's Falls, Delaware County, N. Y. Capacity, 25; new house, with every modern improvement. Send for booklet. Merritt & Williams, Props.

CATSKILL CREEK HOUSE,

South Cairo, N. Y. Beautifully situated on Catskill Creek; delightful scenery; spacious grounds; superior cuisine; boating, fishing, bathing; $7, $9. H. Smith, Prop.

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BREEZY HILL HOUSE, Fleischmann's, N. Y. Elevation, 2,000 feet; delightful location; beautiful grounds; romantic scenery; generous table; $8 to $12. H. D. Bouton.

DEVASEGO INN, Prattsville, N. Y. Capacity, 60.
Delightful location. Elevation 1,500 feet. Romantic scenery. Bountiful table. Spacious grounds. $7 to $10. S. D. MACE.

LEXINGTON HOUSE, LEXINGTON, N. Y. Under entirely new management; large airy rooms; German, Hebrew cooking. For terms apply Wolper & Herman. Props.

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BLOODGOOD HOUSE, Hensonville, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft; pure water; airy rooms; beautiful lawns; bountiful table; croquet, tennis; reasonable. L. W. BLOODGOOD.

DRUMMOND FALLS HOUSE,

PALENVILLE, N. Y. Beautiful location; pleasant rooms; generous table; fresh vegetables, milk, eggs; $7. H. M. DEDRICK.

MOUNTAINSIDE HOUSE, JEWETT, N. Y. Pleasant and homelike; high elevation; fresh vegetables, milk, butter; $7.00 to $10.00. O. T. BAILEY.

THE RIVERSIDE, Margaretville, N. Y. Delightfully situated; comfortable rooms; home comforts; good table; $8 to $10. C. H. Pruser.

HINMAN HOUSE, PALENVILLE, N. Y. Delightfully Located. Beautiful Mountain Views. Spacious Grounds. High-class cuisine. Terms 10.00. O. F. PAYNE.

GRAY GABLES, Prattsville, N. Y. Pleasant and homelike. Romantic scenery. Mountain rambles. Large grounds. Terms reasonable. WILLIAM RUDOLPH, Prop.

COLE'S COTTAGE, Big Indian, N. Y. Grand Location. Comfortable Rooms. Good Table. Beautiful scenery. $6.00 to $8.00. ANDRES COLE.

MOWER HOUSE, Cairo, N. Y. Beautiful, large grounds; home comforts; peerless cuisine; $6, $7. J. A. MOWER, Prop.

PALENVILLE HOTEL, Palenville, N. Y. Grand location. Beautiful mountain scenery. Pleasant rooms. Good table. $7 to $8. F. APKES.

JEFFERSON HOMESTEAD, CATSKILL, N. Y. Large Farm; delightful views; fresh vegetables from farm; large grounds. $5.00 to $7.00. I. G. JACKSON.

HAYDEN HOUSE, WINDHAM, N. Y. Large farm; generous table; beautiful scenery; fresh vegetables; cheerful rooms; terms reasonable. T. HAYDEN, Jr.

COSTELLO COTTAGE, Acra, N. Y.; home comforts; romantic scenery; fresh vegetables; substantial table; bowling alleys; large grounds; $5, $7. E. COSTELLO.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, Acra, N. Y. Beautiful large farm. Mountain scenery. Fresh vegetables. Good table. $5 to $7. G. W. CARTWRIGHT.

MILLBROOK FARM—HENSONVILLE, N. Y., Heart of the Catskills; spacious grounds; beautiful mountain scenery; generous table; terms $7. LINUS PECK.

SACHS HOUSE, Prattsville, N. Y. Comfortable rooms. Home comforts. Grand location. Beautiful mountain scenery. $6 to $8. G. SACHS.

CENTRAL HOUSE—Hensonville, N. Y.—Large farm; comfortable rooms; fresh vegetables; romantic scenery; home table; $6 to $7. A. G. HOLCOMB.

Lackawack House Lackawack, Ulster Co., N. Y. JOHN SHEILS, Prop. Send for booklet.

MALAEKA HOUSE SOUTH CAIRO, N. Y. Beautiful Location. ACCOMMODATES 100; large rooms. Good Table. Mountain Views. $6. G. B. HOLCOMB.

Hoffman House, Arkville, N. Y. Capacity, 75. Delightful location in beautiful, shady grove. Modern appointments. Generous table. $8.00 to $12.00. P. F. HOFFMAN.

Sunset Hill, Cairo, N. Y. Delightfully situated. Elevation 1,200 ft. Mountain Scenery. Shady grounds. Homelike. Cuisine unsurpassed. $6.00 to $7.00. J. A. NEALIS.

Locust Grove House, Arkville, N. Y. The Favorite German Resort. Delightfully situated in large, shady grove. Terms and Booklet. Apply.

THE ALPIEN, Hunter, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft. Commanding delightful mountain scenery; generous table. C. W. Saxe.

Gilmore Cottage, Hobart, N. Y.; fine location; good table and fresh vegetables; terms, $7 to $10. A. Gilmore.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

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Why Not Summer in the Upper Delaware Valley?

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., is located in the heart of the famous Delaware Valley, 88 miles from New York, on the Erie Railroad. It lies at the junction of three States—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In its surroundings it combines every conceivable attraction in the way of scenery—mountains that tower 1,500 feet above the village, superb sweeps of forests, rivers, upland lakes, glens, and waterfalls.

Port Jervis is pre-eminently a healthful locality—no swamps or marshes near. The land is all hard; streams, swift-running; water is soft, devoid of organic impurities. The village is thoroughly sewered. The water supply (pure spring water) is collected in a reservoir 1,000 feet above the village in virgin forests, where contamination is impossible. The ice used in Summer is gathered from lakes of the same character.

Among the attractions of this locality are fishing, bicycling, driving, horseback riding, rambling, boating and bathing. No finer road exists for wheeling or driving than the famous roadway from Port Jervis to Delaware Water Gap.

The **Summer Resort Committee of Port Jervis,** which has a full list of the boarding houses, lodging places, and furnished houses, will cheerfully supply all information upon request. Write for pamphlets, stating accommodations you wish, whether in village, along river front, or on mountain side or mountain top, and rates you desire to pay to

Summer Resort Committee, Port Jervis, N. Y.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

A Summer resort with all the conveniences of city life. Grandly located upon the highest point in the State of New Jersey, (1,960 feet elevation.) Always cool.

A beautiful spring water lake upon the mountain top. All the advantage of the Adirondacks within three hours of New York. Pure mountain air, good water, no malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes.

A wide veranda encircling all sides of the house affords a fine opportunity for promenades, the veranda being 600 feet in length.

Good livery, tennis, and croquet grounds, billiards, boating, fishing, &c. An orchestra during season.

LEON ST. JOHN, MGR. PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

Sullivan County.

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OPENS FOR SEASON 1901, JUNE 1.
EVERY AMUSEMENT.
An ideal Summer home, at moderate cost.
The healthiest locality in the East.
Positively no malaria or mosquitoes.
No humidity, always cool.
FINEST GOLF LINKS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.
Write for beautifully illustrated booklet, giving 30 photographic views.
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MERRIEWOLD INN, Merriewold, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Select family resort. High altitude; sanitary plumbing; boating, fishing, bathing, tennis. Cuisine a feature. Music and dancing. Pure spring water. No mosquitoes. Cool nights. First-class appointments. 3½ hours from New York City by Erie Road. New management. Write for booklet. H. C. Shannon, Mgr.

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Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, N. Y.
Open all the year round; free transportation; centrally located; large airy rooms, steam heat throughout; first-class livery. Parties visiting Bloomingburg and vicinity prospecting for board will find agreeable accommodations at Terwilliger House; also competent guides.
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SPRING GLEN, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

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THE BONAIR ROSCOE, Sull. Co., N. Y.
Accommodates 100; ¼ mile from Rockland Station. This new hotel has every first-class appointment. For terms and full particulars address W. J. Thomson, Prop.

THE KNOLL. WOODBURNE, SULL. CO., N. Y.
Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

THE CAMPBELL INN,

Roscoe, N. Y. JEFFERSON CAMPBELL, Prop.

The Arlington, Livingston Manor, N. Y.—Accommodates 50. Terms and particulars of Bush Bros., Props.

Terrace Home, Livingston Manor, N. Y.—Capacity, 50. Send for booklet. M. H. Wright, Prop.

Liberty.

WAWONDA,

Liberty, Sull. Co., N. Y.
One of the finest mountain resorts in the State. Opens early in June. Booklet on application. U. S. MESSITER, Mgr.

HOTEL PINNEY Liberty, Sull. Co., N. Y. E. E. PINNEY, Prop.
One mile east of Liberty; accommodates 175; elevation 2,000 feet; every city convenience; well-appointed rooms, all light, some with private bath. Send for booklet.

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POELLMAN HOUSE Liberty, New York. Geo. W. Murphy, Prop.

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White Lake, Sullivan County, New York,
Opens for the season June 24th. Accommodates 150; largest hotel at the lake and under city management. All modern improvements and up-to-date amusements. Descriptive booklet mailed promptly. Fourth season under present management. RICHARD J. NELLIS.

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SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.
Boating, bathing, bowling, tennis, and golf. Write for terms. J. M. Dubarry, Prop.

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Amusement Hall. 1½ miles Lake Shore. 50 acres forest.

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West Shore House, White Lake, N. Y. Accommodates 85; on high ground, 300 ft. from lake. For booklet address John J. Van Orden, Prop.

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BALSAM HOUSE White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. E. G. Newkirk, Prop.

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THE FRANK LESLIE,

MONTICELLO, N. Y. OPEN MAY 1ST.
For terms and Booklet address FRANK L. EMHOUT.

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PALACE HOME, Monticello, N. Y. B. K. Weyer, Prop. Accommodates thirty. Fine mountain views. Circular on application.

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On Lake Massaweple, Adirondacks.

Opens June 20. Lovely Spot for Summer Outing. Fine Camp Sites and Cottages To Let.
Nine-link Golf course, boating, fishing, hunting, lawn tennis, fine casino for entertainments and dancing.
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Large enough to be up-to-date
Small enough to be comfortable and homelike

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BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

New route via N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.; modern in every respect; cuisine unexcelled; fine golf course; no staging; terms and booklet.
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NEW YORK.

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LARCHMONT ON SOUND.

Large and single connecting rooms, with baths, elevator. Address M. C. WILCOX, Larchmont, N. Y.

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Leading Hotels of Stamford, N. Y.
Full descrip ve literature and information may be obtained o E. R. Jenkins, 3 Park Place and 25 Union Sq re, or address S. E. Churchill, M. D.

THE ROSEMONT. Delightful location. Stamford, N. Y. Beautiful mountain scenery. Modern improvements; refined and homelike; generous table; popular rates. Illustrated booklet on application. D. L. THOMPSON.

ATCHINSON HOUSE, STAMFORD, N. Y. CAPACITY, 40.
Beautifully located, with refined surroundings; spacious grounds, golf, &c.; every modern appointment; booklet; references. A. B. ATCHINSON, Mgr.

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STAMFORD, N. Y. Grand location. Elevation 1,800 ft. Beautiful Mountain scenery. Sanitary appointments. High-class cuisine. Booklet. BANKS CORNELL.

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Large farm; fresh vegetables; romantic scenery; generous table; $6, $7. E. G. CANFIELD, Stamford, N. Y.

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POWELL HOUSE, Stamford, N. Y.; large farm; delightful location; good table; fresh vegetables; pleasant and homelike; $6 to $8. R. V. Powell.

CANFIELD COTTAGE. Stamford, N. Y. Home comforts. $7.00 to $10.00. C. C. CANFIELD.

IDLEWILD. Stamford, N. Y. Situated on highest elevation. Mrs. S. LESLIE COTTON.

KENDALL PLACE, STAMFORD, N. Y. G. W. Kendall.

THE WESTHOLM, STAMFORD, N. Y. MRS. H. F. PRESTON.

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Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey.
THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST.
Opens on June 26th under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.
Address as Above. Sea food a specialty.

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OPEN JUNE 22 TO OCTOBER.
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Seabright. Complete ocean frontage.
GEO. B. SANDT, Proprietor.

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ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Open June 1 to Nov. 1. One hour by steamer or railroad from N. Y. Reduced rates for June. Circular.

Palmer House, Spring Lake, N. J.—Open early in June; refurnished and decorated; private baths; under management J. R. Palmer of Lakewood. Mr. Palmer house to show rooms.

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AND 14 COTTAGES
ALLENHURST, N. J.

Finest Golf Course in America—Vardon.

A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF OCEAN, LAKE AND WOODLAND.

FINE SURF BATHING,
LARGE SWIMMING POOL,
ROWING AND CANOEING ON THE LAKE,
FRESH AND SALT WATER FISHING,
Driving, Riding, Bicycling,
Tennis Courts and Croquet Grounds.

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GRANDEST OCEAN RESORT

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From foot Liberty St., J. C. R. R., 8:30 and 11:30 daily
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DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET AND DIAGRAM ON APPLICATION.
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Handsome Beach Front Hotel. Accommodates 300 guests. Modern in all respects. Open all the year. Go privileges.
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THE CHALFONTE
Ocean Grove, N. J.
Directly on Ocean front. Open all year. Newly furnished; beautiful sanitation; finest cuisine.
S. W. EHLERS.

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The leading hotel on the ocean front. Thoroughly modern. 2,824 square feet veranda. Booklet. JOS. WHITE.

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OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
Directly on ocean front. Electric Elevator and Long-Distance Telephone. Write for booklet. CLEMENT & CLEMENT.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—Broadway House; fine situation on Lake, one block to ocean and pavilion; terms reasonable, special for season.

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THE VICTORIA,
Ave., Asbury Park, N. J., now open. LAURA HOUSE, 2d and Kingsley St. Under same management. Open June 20.
E. KEMPE.

AMERICAN HOUSE ASBURY PARK, N. J. One block from ocean; pleasantly situated; ocean view; large, well ventilated and nicely furnished rooms; excellent table. 204 SECOND AVE.
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THE WASHINGTON, 309 Seventh Av., son; cuisine excellent; golf; boating; bathing; modern conveniences. near ocean; 5th sea.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL AND COTTAGES, 2d Av., Asbury Park, N. J., second door from Ocean. Special rates to July 1st. A. Terhune.

ST. LAURENT, 408 SEVENTH AV., near ocean. 9th season. Cuisine excellent; bathing; booklet. B. Flynn.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

PEQUOT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 15TH.
A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY LIFE.
Bathing, Yachting, Fishing, Driving and Bicycling, Tennis, Croquet and

Pianos and Organs
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANOS

In consequence of the bad weather that has prevailed during the past fortnight, we have decided to extend the time of our SPECIAL SALE of WEBER PIANOS used by the artists of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, for **one week** longer—(June 3d to June 8th inclusive). We have only a few of these instruments left, but have added to the assortment a number of rented pianos that have been returned by parties leaving the city for the summer, and have marked every instrument in plain figures and at a little more than **half value.**

Used Weber Pianos from $250 upward; other makers' $100 upward.

Cash or monthly payments.

WEBER WAREROOMS, 5th Ave., Cor. 16th Street.

Pianos to Rent for the Country.

Small Uprights—Leading Makers—for Summer Cottages. Also a number of slightly used BRIGGS PIANOS fully warranted, at reduced prices, cash or instalments.

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1241 No. 867 Broadway, (18th St.) a341

Business Opportunities.
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ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
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Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
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BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
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PACIFIC LOAN ASS'N, (INC.,)
150 NASSAU ST., ROOM 610,
(near Brooklyn Bridge)—$25 to $200 loaned quickly, New York and Brooklyn, on household furniture, pianos, without removal; confidential. Call or write for agent.
LOWEST RATES. LONGEST TIME.
HARLEM OFFICE, 101 WEST 114TH ST.
Brooklyn { 358 Atlantic Ave. / 323 17th St.
Branches, { 55 Bleecker St.

COLONIAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED AND BONDED.
Money loaned on furniture, pianos, and goods in storage without removal; strictly confidential. Telephone 4,556 Cortlandt.
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225 WEST 115TH STREET, NEAR 8TH AV.
138 RALPH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.
677 EAST 141ST ST.
Loans of other loan companies taken up.

COPPER, the MONEY MAKER! The Montezuma Mining Co. owns and controls 1,000 acres of choicest copper country; is mining $60 copper ore every day; have made thousands for shareholders in the last four months; will do as much for you; strictly sound management; strictly sound company; strictly a money-maker; until June 15th, 500 shares $60, or $10 down and $5 monthly; shares par value $1, non-assessable. Write Provident Security and Trust Co., 116 Marion St., Seattle, Washington.

$280.00 in commissions to persons selling largest number of Baseball Calendars before June 22, 1901; calendar in bright colors, containing Bill Lange's picture; every one buying calendar will get circular describing how commissions will be paid; price 30 cents postpaid. S. R. Church, 307 Sansome St., San Francisco.

For Sale—Old-established boarding stable, 65 boarding horses; stock, good will, &c.; this is a grand opportunity for any one who wants to go in the business; this plant must be seen and investigated to be appreciated; $6,000 cash. H. Fehn, Glenwood Stables, 57 and 59 West 132d St.

I can sell your country property for cash, (residences, farms, general stores, hotels, &c.,) no matter where located; send description and selling price and get my wonderfully successful plan. W. M. Ostrander, 1,251 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Penn.

We furnish money for industrial enterprises, guarantee stocks and bonds, sell them; finance mining companies; charters secured. Industrial Trust Co., 60 Liberty St., New York.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE AN ESTABLISHED RETAIL CLOAK AND SUIT STORE IN AN EXCELLENT LOCALITY. BOX 174 TIMES.

Corporations are safer than partnerships; incorporate your business. For any desired information respecting laws, procedure, or expenses address Ronald & Co., 256 Broadway, New York.

Partner wanted with $2,000 cash, to market railroad ties and timber; large profits assured; timber land and contract secured. Apply to John F. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Restaurant lunchroom, near General Post Office; great chance to make money; would take partner or sell for $1,000; investigation solicited. W., Box 171 Times.

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PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Must sacrifice fifteen-room house, newly furnished; decorated; West Thirties; lease; good will. Investigate, 530 6th Av.

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Party with two thousand can obtain quarter interest in manufacturing specialty company. F. S., Box 191 Times Office.

Paper Boxes.—Practical inside man as partner with $1,000; splendid chance for a worker. V., Box 147 Times.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 3 John St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Instruction.
20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE HORACE MANN SCHOOLS.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
Conducted under the auspices of Teachers College, Columbia University.
New building for September, 1901.
Superior equipment for Kindergarten, Physical Culture, Science, Art, and Manual Training.
THOROUGH COLLEGE PREPARATION.
For circular address
SAMUEL T. DUTTON, A. M.,
Superintendent.

PACKARD
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

Fourth Av. & 23d St. Phone 101—18. 43d year.
No risk in selecting a school known to two generations for its thorough, successful work along all lines of commercial training.
No better time than now to think of the boy's future—or the girl's.

MT. ST. MARY'S, NEWBURGH-ON-HUDSON.
Boarding school for young ladies. Regents' examinations held three times yearly. Terms moderate. Apply to Principal.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

S. B. Tailor System.—The most perfect taught in New York; terms reasonable; twenty building lots given FREE for the next two weeks in new health resort. 161 West 23d St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

HOW TO GET STRONG.
Handball, boxing, fencing, baths, &c. Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St. Entrance, $5.00; monthly dues, $2.00.

Miriam Coyriere's Teachers' Agency, 150 5th Av., New York; telephone, 554 18th St.—Colleges, schools, families supplied; teachers placed; musical department.

PHRENOLOGY tells what the boy is best fitted for.
FOWLER & WELLS CO., 27 E. 21st St., City.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets. New York.

Swimming scientifically taught. Berkeley Lyceum, 21 West 44th St.

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Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

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Cash prices paid contents flats, residences, pianos, &c.; calls promptly attended. James, Station G, Box 4.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 118 University Place.

Estey Piano

SPECIAL SALE.

A few Estey Pianos and other makes returned from rental season, at

Generous Reductions

ESTEY WAREROOMS
Fifth Av. & 17th St., N. Y.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
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PIANOS $1 PER WEEK.
Sweet toned
WILSON PIANOS.
$155.00—1.00 per week.
Pianos delivered on payment of $5.00.

Pianos Exchanged—Exchange your old piano for a beautiful Richardson or Weigner upright for 1.00 per week.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

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PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
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WHY NOT
give us a chance to send you a list of the best bargains we have ever offered? Uprights, new and second-hand, at greatly reduced prices, and on most liberal terms.

NEEDHAM,
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MATHUSHEK & SON PIANO CO.
Latest artistic styles. Now's the time to make your selection in any grade of bargains. Send for list; prices and terms to suit you. Rentals from $3. Small uprights for Small Rooms.
BROADWAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STECK—
PIANOS.
Famous for over 43 years. Slightly used STECKS and other makes at reduced prices. Rare chance for shrewd buyers. NO. 136 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
offers best inducements in prices and terms for new and used pianos of various makes. Old pianos taken in exchange. Rents from $3.
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS.
ESTAB. 1877.
Cash or installments; renting a specialty. Send for catalogue.
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WM. A. POND CO.
Steinway, Weber, Haines Bros. | Pianos for sale and to rent. Pianos rented to Summer cottagers very reasonably. If selected now will reserve a short time, free of expense, till shipped.
WM. A. POND CO., 148 5th Av.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

A chance to sell your square piano. We will pay cash for it or take it in exchange; new upright pianos, $125 upward. Winterroth, 106 East 14th St.; branch 98 8th Av.

Bargains.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. Christmas, 21 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on instalments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

UPRIGHT Pianos, $75; $125; rents, $3. Jacob Brothers, 103 E. 14th St.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy instalments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$175.—Beautiful upright mahogany piano; slightly used; guaranteed 5 years; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Company, 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

A fine upright piano, modern improvements, $165; $6 monthly; rents, $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

EMERSON PIANOS.
8 AND 10 EAST 17TH ST.

PIANO, fine, great bargain, $25; cash or instalments. Keane, 1,351 3d Av.

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tables, new, $100 upward; second-hand, $75 upward; complete with outfits; instalment plan if desired. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 19th St. and 4th Av.

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Baby Carriages and Patent Go-Carts. Crandall Carriage Co., Est. over 50 years, 605 3d Av., Makers and Retailers; latest and best models now on exhibition.

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LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

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30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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Clothing for men, women, and children at lowest CASH PRICES ON CREDIT.
Easy weekly or monthly payments.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGER, GOODS BETTER, PRICES LOWER, TERMS EASIER than any credit house in the city.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.
1,114 3d Av., bet. 65th & 66th Sts. Open every day until 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

CREDIT FOR EVERYBODY.
Anything you want, clothing, cloaks, jewelry, furniture, dry goods, shoes; business strictly confidential
A. ARONSON CREDIT CENTRE
62 Bowery, cor. Canal (over bank.) Open evenings.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR
prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, watches, jewelry given on liberal terms; no extra charge. Immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane, (main entrance.)

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
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Will send representative if desired.
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$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

SILVER PLATING.
Teaspoons 75c. set; other silverware proportionately low; bowls, pitchers, &c., gold lined; watches, anything, gold plated; manufacturer direct to consumer; representative calls, or bring your work here. Economy Plating Co., 175 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price: Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

SAFES—New and second-hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
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TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS,
332 Broadway. Tel. 3195 Franklin.
Best Machines. Best Service. Lowest Prices.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Bicycles, tires, sundries; immense variety; positively wholesale prices; inspection convinces; dealers invited. Exporters, 1,548 Broadway, basement.

15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia, and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pds. bought; call or send postal; I will call. BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

Fine Bicycles, $1.00 Per Week.
RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St.

Watches, Diamonds; weekly payments; best quality; lowest prices; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

SAFES AT LOWEST FACTORY PRICES; SECOND-HAND SAFES CHEAP. J. GEYER, 2,019 5TH AV., NEAR 125TH ST.

Safes!!! Buy of makers; lowest prices, easy terms; second-hand cheap. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Proposals.

Department of Parks,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
May 24, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids or estimates, with the title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901,
FOR CONTRACT NO. 3, FOR THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, AT FIFTH AVENUE, FORTIETH AND FORTY-SECOND STREETS, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE COMPLETE ERECTION OF THE BUILDING, AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS AND SHOWN ON THE PLANS EMBRACED IN CONTRACT NO. 3.

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be three years.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law, as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $25,000 or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans which are made a part of the specifications can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of The City of New York.

Legal Notices.

ARCHER PANCOAST COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that, in conformity with a decree made in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, bearing date the 21st day of March, 1901, wherein THE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is plaintiff and ARCHER PANCOAST COMPANY and others are defendants, and pursuant to an order made by Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice, entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 22d day of May, 1901, the undersigned, receiver appointed in said action, will sell at public auction, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, at No. 24 East 22d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of June, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, the personal property of said Company in said decree and order mentioned and described, consisting of machinery, tools, models, patterns, designs, and other assets, as a going concern. Inventories and schedules of the property to be sold can be examined at the office of the auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway, and the office of the attorneys for said receiver, No. 58 Pine Street, New York City.

A portion of the property is located as 516 to 524 West 25th Street, 24 East 22d Street, Borough of Manhattan, and at the factory of the Archer Pancoast Company, southeast corner of Carlton and Flushing Avenues, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, where the same may be inspected on application to counsel for the receiver. EDWARD L. PATTERSON,
Receiver, &c.
GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Receiver.

Boarders Wanted.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

14th St., 231 East.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also parlor floor, suitable for a physician; table board.

16th St., 41 West.—Large, pleasant rooms, well furnished; all conveniences; Southerners accommodated; table board; references.

32d St., 23 West.—Large front parlor; private bath; rooms en suite; single rooms; table board; references.

38th St., 67 West.—Pleasant rooms, large and small, with private baths; excellent table; transients.

38th St., 40 East.—Large and small room, with board; references exchanged.

41st St., 5 East.—Cool location; reasonable prices; parlor dining room; table board by week or in part.

71 WEST 85TH.
Table Boarders accommodated; Summer prices.

82D ST, 28 West.—Parlor and bedroom, with bath; superior accommodations; board optional. Brown.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

95th St., 111 West.—Owner will rent, with board, very desirable medium-sized room reasonable; references.

126th St., 149 West.—Large, sunny front room to rent; with board; table boarders wanted; references.

130th St., 161 West.—Nicely furnished front sunny room with superior board reasonable, also hall room. References.

130th St., 214 West.—Two pleasant rooms; excellent board; private family; convenient to L.

132d St., 82 West.—Furnished rooms and good board to respectable men; every convenience; near cars.

Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with board; Summer rates. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

Furnished Rooms.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

13th St., 123 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen or couple; all conveniences.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsome newly furnished rooms; $3 upward; select neighborhood; private family; references required.

17th St., 111 West, Near 6th Av.—Nicely furnished rooms; bath; private house.

21st St., 232 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; latest improvements; at Summer rates.

28th St., 325 West.—Large front rooms, handsomely furnished; terms moderate; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy House.)—Adjacent Broadway, 50c., 75c., $1.00 daily; reduction weekly; hotel service; cleanliness, quietness.

38th St., 8 West.—Large furnished room and bath; reference.

50th St., 77 West.—An established physician's office; desirable location; references.

62d St., 246 East.—Small furnished rooms, all improvements; private house; select neighborhood; with or without board.

82d St., 129 West.—Cool, comfortable room on second floor; all conveniences; private house; to gentleman.

97th St., 67 West.—Large front rooms; piano; conveniences; board optional; references; moderate; private house.

112th St., 131 East.—Parlor floor in cottage; well furnished; bath.

129th St., 160 West.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; conveniences; near cars; private house; excellent neighborhood; moderate.

133d St., 48 West.—Front hall bedroom; nicely furnished; use of bath; conveniences; third-bell.

2,015 Madison Av.—Comfortably furnished back parlor; suitable physician or dentist; first-class house; private family.

Hamilton Place, 103, (West 141st St.)—Large furnished front room; private house; reference required; all conveniences.

Lexington Av., 724.—Large and small rooms; newly furnished; Southerners accommodated; doctor's residence; telephone.

West End Av., 381, corner 78th St.—Furnished or unfurnished; two large rooms, in private house; references.

Unfurnished Rooms.

A chance for small, refined family of adults to live in really quiet, clean house, kept strictly first-class; $19; five beautifully decorated large light rooms; bathroom; hot water supply. 72 West 134th St.

Clubs, Notice! Handsome large rooms, suitable for meetings; private house; rent reasonable; cars convenient. 82 W. 132d St.

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'A TEMPLE OF LUXURY'
HOTEL
GREAT CENTRAL
London
THE FREDERICK HOTELS Ltd

Hotels and Restaurants.
30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE ST. ANDREW,
72d Street and Broadway, New York.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
The location is the most central and delightful in the city. It is a most convenient place for persons visiting the city for shopping, and has always been a home for ladies traveling alone, and affords the fullest protection.
Summer Rates during June, July and August.

ASHTON HOTEL,
corner Madison Av. and 93d St., overlooking Central Park; strictly fireproof; steel construction, modern in all appointments; cuisine service of highest order; refined family hotel; all-night elevator; very desirable large and small apartments. F. Ashton, Prop.

Dentistry.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGHLY IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM.
These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

MOTORS, DYNAMOS for power, light, plating; efficient, reliable, guaranteed; prices right. Mayer Electric Co., 2,365 2d Av.

Auction Sales.
20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Marshal's Sale.—By virtue of an "execution against the property" I will sell on June 5th, 10 A. M., at 1,985 Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, two top express wagons, one horse and harness. Morris Einstein, Marshal.

Detective Agencies.

Summerill's Detective Bureau.—Secret service, criminal and civil investigations; reasonable. 221 6th Av., near 14th St.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning, 184th St. and Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c. yard; cartage free.

Millinery and Dressmaking.
15c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Millinery.—Ladies' own material used; terms reasonable. Milliner, 261 West 31st St.

Musical.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

VIOLINS Bows, Italian Strings, Cases.
Scientific repairing. Largest and finest collection Cremona Instruments in America.
VICTOR S. FLECHTER, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

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at the
New York College of Music,
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Terms from $15. Catalogue sent on application.

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Artists are re...ested to send in their names and changes of Addr... address.
Townsend Bld., N. Y. City.

MME. OGDE... CRANE, SUMMER VOCAL SCHOOL ...SBURY PARK, N. J.
STUDI... 3 EAST 14TH ST.

Dancing.
10c. per line 3 ti... 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

20 Years' Exp... all Summer; Prof. Sterns; waltz, clog, b... k, specialties; open daily, Sundays. Broadwa... cor. Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Hors..., Carriages, &c.
10c. per line 3 ti... 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT AUCTION. F. M. WARE, AUCTIONEER.

AT THE AM... RICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, B'way and ...h St., N. Y., under W. D. Grand's man... ement.—On Thursday evening, June 6th, at ...o'clock, important special sale of road horses... &c. Consignments from representative ow... s.

DESCRIPTIVE ...ATALOGUES on application to W. D. GRAND, American Horse Exchange, B'way and 50th St., N. Y.

Storage.

LIBERTY ST... AGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK A... NUM, 49TH TO 50TH STS. FI... TLY FIREPROOF. Separate ste... rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, ...orks of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for ...usehold movings; private compartments, (bu... of steel and with Yale locks.) silver vault... Telephone or write for estimate on your ...rk. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

WEST E... STORAGE WAREHOUSE A... ND SILVER VAULTS, 202 ...10 W. 89TH ST.

Twentieth Cent... y Storage Company's new building, 490-492 ... st 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; ...ans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates ...carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. yard up. Tele... one 587—Melrose.

Cagney's Stora... Warehouse, 218 West 37th St.; established 1... 0; this old, reliable warehouse handles with ... surpassed care boxing, packing, forwarding, m... ing; city and country.

Continental St... ge Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just ... 8th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Help Wanted—Females.
10c. per line 3 ti... 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WANTED—FO... SPECIAL ORDER DRESS-MAKING D... PT. IN A LARGE OUT-OF-TOWN DEP... RTMENT STORE, THE FOL-LOWING: O... first-class woman, experienced, and competen... to take charge of dep't, to take orders, desig... and take general supervision; must be a y... ng, smart, active, pushing woman with N... York experience.

One first-class ...oman fitter for waists, an up-to-date cutte... fully conversant with new cor-sets and line... New York experience also necessary. Addre... s Lispenard, Box 189 Times Office.

Wanted—Germa... or French useful maid for two young ladies ... references required. Apply 26 West 10th St. Monday, 9 until 11.

Help Wanted—Males.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Advertising schemes need to be new; we have a crackerjack; big money; free outfits. Musical Adv. Sign Co., Box O, Marshall, Mich.

Agents, We've Got 'Em—The latest household novelties. Write for circulars, Collins & Farr Nov. Co., No. Walpole, N. H.

Bright young men: salary and commission; chance rapid promotion. Dalziel, 2,273 Broadway, Monday.

Foreman.—First-class mechanic familiar with small metal goods; must be capable of handling about 30 boys and be able to turn out work cheaply. Address, giving reference, experience, and wages expected, Capable, Box 172 Times.

Salesmen Wanted—To sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—AN ABLE, ENERGETIC MAN TO REPRESENT THE PRUDENTIAL INS. CO.; AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD-PAYING POSITION OPEN TO ONE WHO HAS ABILITY TO DO CANVASSING; SALARY AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS W., BOX 183 TIMES.

Wanted—In a woolen commission house, a bright, active boy, 16 years old; must reside with his parents in this city or Brooklyn; salary, $3 per week. Address, in own handwriting, Post Office Box 2,146, New York.

Wanted—Salesman by July 1st to sell tailors' trimmings for an established Philadelphia firm; New York State and Northwestern Pennsylvania. Address A. L., Box 195 Times.

Wanted—Office boy, 15 to 17 years. Address, in own handwriting, with reference, C. W. Hunt Company, 45 Broadway.

Wanted—Cattlemen, experienced and inexperienced, on steamers to Europe; come ready to travel. 18 1st St.

$60.00 monthly or more on salary, according to ability; whole or leisure time; few good positions left; no canvassing or soliciting; we send you $100 worth new toilet specialties on credit, with unlimited samples free; experience or capital not needed; samples and particulars free. J. E. Shepard, 296 Broadway, New York.

Employment Bureaus.

Wanted—Chambermaids, Swedish cooks, $25 to $50; French and German ladies' maids, waitresses, 20 laundresses who do chamberwork, 25 cooks who wash and iron; servants immediately. Mrs. L. Seely's Bureau, 19 East 32d St.

Wanted—Butlers, 20 second men, also third men, at once. Mrs. L. Seely's Bureau, 19 East 32d St.

Situations Wanted—Female.
5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid.—Lady closing her house would like to place young Swedish girl whom she can highly recommend as chambermaid and to do light sewing ... assist in waiting. Can be seen between 9 an... 10 o'clock, at home of present employer, 533 West End Av.

Chambermaid, ...c.—Present employer, lady leaving city, wi... es situation for her chambermaid, who wi... also do waiting or sewing; two years' refere... es. Call Monday, between 10 and 12, at 32 ... West 8th St.

Chambermaid.—... lady would like a position for her first-clas... chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; ... from 10 until ... o'clock, 22 West 36th St.

Chambermaid ... d Waitress.—By young English girl as chan... ermaid and waitress in apartment; thorou... y experienced; personal references, Davis... ,620 Broadway.

Chambermaid ... Waitress. — By a thoroughly competent ch... abermaid or waitress in private family; good ... ity reference; wages, $20. 224 West 19th St. ... ing third bell.

Chambermaid ... d Waitress.—A lady about to leave the city ... lishes to place her chambermaid and waitress ... whom she can highly recommend. Emplo... can be seen at 33 East 50th St.

Chambermaid, ...—By competent young girl as chambermaid and ... d seamstress, wait on lady; best referenc... 29 West 53d St.

Chambermaid ... Waitress.—Seen any time at present empl... er's, 210 Madison Av.

Companions.

Companion, &c ... Refined elderly lady will prove useful compa... n or assistant; any light duties for home, c... entry or shore, with small remuneration. ... 56 West 129th St.

Cooks.

Cook—Chamber... aid.—First-class cook and chambermaid des... places together, with private family, in co... try; refer to employer of a year past. W., Bo... 184 Times.

Cook and Lau... ress.—By English Protestant woman as good ... ok; plain laundress; small family of adults; ... untry. J. W., 250 West 19th St.

Cook.—A lady ... wishes to place a good cook, whom she c... recommend. Call at 636 5th Av. on Mond... morning before 1 o'clock.

Cook.—By a f... t-class Swedish cook to go out by the day o... eek; competent in all branches: best referenc... Mrs. Gardner, 300 East 53d St.

Cook.—By Ger... n cook; good baker; assist with washing; Jew... h family; city or country; references. 411 ... est 45th St.

Cook.—By good ... ain cook; will assist with coarse washing; 60... city reference. 456 West 49th St., top floo...

Cook.—First-cl... ; Protestant; in American family; reference... wages, $40. Mugnier, 161 East 53d St.

Cook.—By you... woman as excellent cook; private family; city ... country; references. 142 West 19th St., (sto...)

Cook—Butler.... man and wife as cook and butler; Fren... cook. Present employer, R. A. C., High Bi... e Road, opposite Morris Av., Fordham.

Situations Wanted—Female.
5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Day's Work.

Day's Work.—By young woman, brought up in England, as first-class cook, laundress, other work; best city references. 710 3d Av.

Day's Work.—By a competent woman; work by the day or week; nine years' reference. 230 East 30th St., ground floor.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker.—By stylish, experienced dressmaker; takes work home; latest skirts, waists; also alterations, remodelling; misses' and children's dresses. 186 West 101st St. Mrs. Hood.

Dressmaker.—Wishes engagements by day or week; stylish and perfect fitter; best reference. Box H, 1,515 3d Av.

Dressmaker.—By French dressmaker; competent all branches; out by day; references. Amelie, 148 East 49th St.

Housekeepers.

Housework.—By a young Irish girl, lately landed, at housework in small family. Nally, 201 West 53d St.

Kitchenmaids.

Kitchenmaid—Housemaid—Parlormaid. — A lady breaking up housekeeping for the Summer would like to procure situations for her kitchenmaid, housemaid, and parlormaid, all of whom she can highly recommend. Apply, present employer's, 107 East 17th St.

Lady's Maids.

Maid and Seamstress.—Lady wishes to find situation for maid and seamstress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 35 East 53d St., present employer.

Maid and Seamstress.—By refined German girl as maid and seamstress to assist with children. 50 West 46th St., present employer's.

Maid.—By a refined, middle-aged North German, as maid to a lady; good seamstress; will go to country. Huth, 186 West 101st St.

Maid and invalid's attendant; North German; willing to travel; good references. Bantz, 258 West 55th St.

Laundresses.

Laundress.—By first-class laundress; ladies' fine washing at home or out; best city references. 15 East 58th St.

Laundress.—Work; home or out. 168 West 107th St.; Kelly's bell.

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SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Bad Weather Plays Havoc with the Haberdashers' Trade.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Don M. Dickinson Says It Is a Mistake to Let Minority Give Opinions—Foreign Trade Not in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Wet weather every day has been the condition in this city for so long a time that even the philosophic people are manifesting impatience with it and are wondering when it will be possible to go out of doors without an umbrella. As the discomfort of this town has been shared by about the whole country, there has been no odious comparison of climates, but there has been mourning among certain tradesmen because of a very serious material consequence of deferred Summer. As seasons come and pass here, there is scarcely any interval between Spring and midsummer, April usually bringing in the lightest of apparel, and its use being comfortable up to close upon Thanksgiving Day. In anticipation of the recurrence of the usual Spring rush for négligée shirts and thin coats, the dealers in men's goods have stocked up heavily, looking for the early pickers of the best color combinations to carry off their "ideas" and "conceits" for promoting comfort or elegance of appearance.

Instead of hot weather with the sunshine that should accompany colored shirts, there has been weather requiring the maintenance of furnace fires, there has been no inquiry for dainty shirts or shirt waists, and about the only articles that have sold well were umbrellas and rubber shoes. This to Washington haberdashers means a good deal. They admit that if they cannot get rid of the bulk of their Spring and Summer goods at the beginning of the season they will not be able to dispose of them to advantage or to the extent counted on after the season of vacations has set in, and hundreds of people may be tempted to put off their purchases and make them elsewhere for the convenience and novelty of the thing. To the person not obliged to face this state of things it may not seem to be important that there should be bright weather instead of clouds and rain. To many shopkeepers here the continued bad weather may mean the difference between getting through the Summer with a profit and pulling through with a deficit. What makes the prospect a little more vexatious than it would have been if the same complaint of bad weather had been made last year is that the increased demand of last year for gay Summer shirts led the dealers to look for a larger demand this year and to lay in unusually large and varied lines, with not a few articles at higher prices than have yet prevailed. "It's all very well," said a gloomy F Street dealer, "to be obliged to say 'all out' when umbrellas are asked for, but we shall starve if we are to depend upon umbrellas to keep us up all Summer."

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The statisticians of the Treasury Department do not expect to find any proof in the reports on American commerce, at least for several years to come, to justify anybody in believing that a "boycott" against the United States will be undertaken and maintained by Europe or any part of it. The recent comments of The London Times have excited some interest here. Whatever the reasons may be in Great Britain for taking vast quantities of American products, the Germans and French have certainly not taken anything from the United States during the last year simply to manifest their cordiality or sympathy with the Republic that blotted out Spain in the West Indies.

The year is not yet ended—the fiscal year—but during the ten months ended with April, all Europe took from this country nearly $973,000,000 worth of goods of all kinds. Of this vast quantity of exports the United Kingdom took nearly $541,000,000, leaving less than half to be taken by the rest of the Continent. Yet Germany, from which country has come some of the suggestions looking to a restriction of American trade in Europe, increased her imports of goods from the United States in the ten months, as compared with the preceding ten months, by about $2,000,000, the imports in 1900 having been about $162,000,000. France is assumed to be a careful purchaser, and not a commercial spendthrift, yet France has taken $71,100,000 of American products in ten months, a falling off of only about $500,000 as compared with the corresponding ten months of the preceding year. Great Britain might find greater reason for complaint than Germany or France when the figures showing the imports are looked at, for American imports from the United Kingdom dropped from about $136,800,000 in ten months of 1900 to about $120,000,000 in the last ten months, while in the same corresponding periods American imports from Germany and France were slightly increased. It is considered extremely doubtful whether united action can be brought about in Europe to abandon the $250,000,000 of trade that seems to be enjoyed by countries other than the United Kingdom.

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Capt. W. F. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau in the Treasury Department, was much gratified when he received the information from Victoria that the cutter Grant had not been lost, but had been placed in dry dock and would soon be ready to resume the cruise about the fishing grounds of Alaska that was interrupted by her running upon an uncharted rock in Saanich Inlet. "We have enjoyed immunity from loss in the cutter service," said Capt. Shoemaker, "not because we have been lucky, but because of the all-around efficiency and thorough discipline of the service. In my experience of forty years in the service I can recall but four losses of vessels. The Bronx was wrecked on Long Island, the Nemaha was burned in Chesapeake Bay, the Miami was driven upon Delaware Breakwater by ice, and the Gallatin was struck by a gale and in a dense snowstorm was lost upon the coast of Massachusetts.

"On the Pacific Coat the service has never met with an accident, that to the Grant being the first recorded. And it ought to be kept in mind by those who read this fine record, that the vessels of the revenue marine are always on the go and always near the coast, exposed to greater risk than ships that can cruise further off shore. Our Captains or commanding officers know the coast and its harbors well, and they are for the most part their own pilots. It is true that there are four pilots still on cruisers, one at the Maine station, another at New Bedford, one at New London, and one at Savannah, but they have been attached to the service for from twenty to twenty-five years, and are kept because it would be unjust to dispense with them. They will have no successors. On some of the small harbor boats at New York there are pilots to serve in association with the commanding officers where only two officers are on board. On the cruisers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Berne, Wilmington, Charleston, Key West, Mobile, and Galveston there are no pilots except our own officers."

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Don M. Dickinson, who was Postmaster General under President Cleveland, and who is a frequent practitioner before the Supreme Court, disapproves heartily of the practice of that court in accompanying its majority decisions with the views of the minority of the court, and he talked about it a while ago with a great deal of earnestness and with elaborate reasons. He was led to give his opinion in the course of a conversation about some case that had been disposed of with the court divided, just as it was on the insular cases. Five Justices agreed, and their opinion, delivered by the Chief Justice, became the law for the time being. But the minority, also agreeing, reasoned against the controlling opinion of the majority and their ideas were spread in the record along with the binding order of the majority. Mr. Dickinson regarded this as unfortunate. It was not a matter of chagrin on his part, for he was on the minority side, and ought to have derived as much satisfaction from the arguments made to justify him in his reasoning as anybody.

"When the court decides," said he, "whether it be by a majority great or small, it is the duty of all men who respect the court to accept its ruling without question. To sanction the practice of permitting the overruled members of the court to scold at each other and ridicule the arguments that have prevailed is to encourage that lack of respect for the court that is generally and properly reprobated. If a part of the court, and that part that has been silenced so far as its influence goes, is to be invited to pick the logic and law of the majority to pieces, the tendency will be to impair confidence in the court instead of strengthening the respect in which it should be held." He did not expect that the practice would be discontinued, but he was convinced that not even custom could be referred to to justify a course calculated to create a doubt about the wisdom of the highest court in the land.

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When a New York visitor to Washington happens to sojourn with a friend instead of stopping at a hotel, one of the first observations he is likely to make is that the city is so quiet, so free from the din of his own home city as to make the calm of the National capital seem like that of the country. A visitor turning over this comparison in his mind would have been amazed at a recent letter of complaint in a local paper against the street noises by which he was annoyed. He remonstrated against the criers of fish; the strawberry vendors, and particularly the negro vendors, vexed him dreadfully; the disturbances of the peace by these hawkers prevented the victim from taking a midday nap, and the drivers of milk wagons woke him up in the morning by shouting at their horses. Then the whistler who whistles all day and all night, in offices, on the streets, in elevators, about the doors of courtrooms, and on the street cars exasperated him beyond expression, and led him to wonder whether any whistler ever looked in the glass to see what sort of expression he wore when whistling. But this was not all. The street cars produced nerve-destroying noises, the conductors and motormen contributing their share with their gongs and fare-registering bells.

As a matter of fact, many of these noises are disagreeable, but the number and intensity of them strike only those unaccustomed to greater disturbances. One of the most persistent annoyances here is the disposition of pedestrians to take the wrong side of the sidewalk, apparently having no knowledge or care about a rule of the road. Either by design or ignorance, the negroes are too commonly determined to keep to the left instead of the right in passing. Dogs do not bark in this city. They have long ago found out, by instinct it is to be presumed, that barking is a capital offense.

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One of the most satisfactory results of the establishment of the civil service law and regulations here, according to an old officer of the Government, has been the increasing unpopularity of the borrowing habit among clerks. The uncertainty of tenure of office under the spoils system tended to carelessness in the use of money, and carelessness brought on the necessity for anticipating pay by borrowing, sometimes from persons of small capital who demanded extortionate interest for their loans. Since efficiency has come to be the condition of retention in office, and not political influence, thrift has increased, and hundreds of clerks who were once in the habit of borrowing from month to month are now saving money to pay for homes purchased on the installment plan, and in such installments that many years are given in which to clear off the incumbrance acquired with the property. The department money lender as he used to be has almost disappeared, and it is asserted that there are no longer ex-members of Congress here who derive more money as interest than they obtained in a year as members of the House. This class of lender was the most dreaded and respected, for when he operated he learned to exercise his political influence in a cruel and wanton manner in case his exorbitant interest was not paid on time. E. G. D.

BOY KILLED IN RUNAWAY.

Prevented Horse from Running Down Wheelmen, and Then Jumped.

As the result of a runaway accident on Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, Oscar Jacobson, fourteen years old, of 1,161 Fulton Street, was killed, and William Robright, twenty-one years old, of 1,072 Fulton Street, was injured. The boy was killed by jumping from the wagon after he had pluckily prevented the horse running down people in the street.

Jacobson was riding in the rear part of a butcher's cart driven by Robright, when the horse took fright at a passing automobile at Bedford Avenue and Hancock Street, and dashed down the former, on which were many teams and bicycles. Robright turned the runaway horse in Jefferson Avenue. The cart tilted as it rounded the corner and the driver was thrown out.

Young Jacobson saw Robright thrown, and he crept up to the driver's seat. There were several bicyclists just ahead, and the lad's purpose was to get hold of the reins and prevent the horse from running down the wheelmen. He got hold of the lines after being nearly thrown out of the swaying cart, and managed to pull the horse over so that the animal cleared the wheelmen.

The boy, after the bicyclists were safely passed, tugged at the reins, but found his efforts vain. At Jefferson Avenue and Ormond Place he sprang from the cart. He landed on his head on the pavement and was almost instantly killed, his skull being fractured.

Robright, the driver of the cart, who escaped with several cuts and bruises, was placed under arrest. In the Myrtle Avenue Police Court he was released pending a hearing.

NO NAVAL MILITIA SEA CRUISE.

State Authorities Unable to Meet the Extra Expense, So Plan Is Abandoned.

The Naval Militia of New York State will not go to sea this Summer. It was the hope of the officers that the organization would be able to make a cruise on board warships, and the Navy Department was anxious that the amateur sailors should do so. For this purpose the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, and Massachusetts were offered, and the plan was that the Naval Militiamen should fill the empty billets on these vessels.

But the plan has been abandoned for want of funds. The State authorities did not see their way to paying the expenses of a sea cruise, and also of putting into commission the launches and cutters of the militia.

With the latter craft the men have been in the habit of making short cruises up the Sound on Saturdays and Sundays, and these excursions have proved to be of great benefit in teaching the handling of small vessels under steam, sail, and oars. When, therefore, the State authorities found that the militia could not have these put in commission if a sea cruise was ordered, it was decided to give up the latter.

The old sailing ship New Hampshire, the floating armory of the First Battalion, will be moved from her Winter berth, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, and anchored off Whitestone, where she was last Summer. This will afford easy access to the waters of the Sound for boating parties.

The First Battalion will be ten years old on June 23, and preparations are under way for an appropriate celebration. A committee was appointed on Decoration Day immediately after the parade to take the matter in hand. The celebration will probably take the form of a day's outing, with a clambake, for the entire battalion and all the ex-members who can attend.

SUIT AGAINST BROKER GRAFF.

Argument Heard in Proceedings to Have Him Adjudged in Contempt.

Judge Edward B. Thomas heard argument yesterday in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, on an order to show cause why G. Edward Graff and Thomas F. Nevins of the stock brokerage firm of G. Edward Graff & Co., which recently made an assignment, should not be adjudged in contempt of court for failing to turn over to the receiver for the firm certain shares of stock alleged to have been bought for the account of J. M. Suarez of J. M. Suarez & Co. After a brief argument by counsel, Judge Thomas said that he would not determine the question of contempt on affidavits alone, and that he would adjourn the hearing until next Saturday. He granted orders for the receiver to have the books of the concern in court, and also for the appearance of Graff and Nevins at the hearing.

TO MAKE CHICAGO CLEAN

Merchants, Bankers, and Social Leaders Act as Street Inspectors.

Senator Mason Talks on Supreme Court's Recent Decisions—Dowie Escapes Indictment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 1.—John Alexander Dowie apparently has triumphed over the enemies of "Zion." The Grand Jury, after a thorough investigation into the deaths of Mrs. H. W. Judd and her child, to-day refused to indict Dowie and his followers.

The authorities desired to punish the "general overseer," and are disappointed that no true bill was found. The investigations of the Coroner and the attacks of the press have given Dowie a chance to pose as a martyr. He has taken full advantage of it.

In spite of defections the cult is steadily growing, and with the bravado born of the knowledge that the law does not cover his case, his words and actions have become bolder than ever. The city of Zion, which he founded in Lake County, north of here, has not yet blossomed forth into the cooperative commonwealth which was promised, nor has the lace industry which he imported from England yet given much employment of profit.

Popular attention has been divided between the affairs of Zion and the progress of a criminal trial of unusual interest. Three men, F. Wayland Brown, Frank Smiley, and a Dr. Unger, are on trial charged with conspiracy to defraud insurance companies, in the course of which a woman confederate lost her life. The State charges that these men, with Marie Defenbach, conspired, after insuring her in several companies, with Smiley, her alleged betrothed as beneficiary, to have her simulate death, disappear, and then divide the money among the four. Unger was to be the real beneficiary, but as he was married he could not appear as such, and Smiley, the State alleges, was to be paid $1,000 for his services.

Smiley and Brown were trusted employes of a large detective agency here, and Brown's connection with the alleged plot has not yet been made entirely clear. Smiley has turned State's evidence, and swears that Brown procured him to act as the girl's fiancé. However that may be, Smiley did act in that capacity, by the evidence of several besides himself, and Miss Defenbach died in terrible agony, calling the name of Dr. Unger. The latter's office assistant testifies to the intimate friendship he bore toward the young woman and of seeing them concocting drugs together. Unger swears that his relations with her were only professional.

There was great hurry at the inquest, and the body was cremated immediately afterward. One theory is that by purpose or inadvertence the Juliet potion proved fatal. Several letters of affection, real or otherwise, passed between Smiley and the girl, and these, with a will making him her heir, were found after her death. Conspiracy or not, there seems to be no doubt that death in a mysterious way, presumably from poison, came to the girl.

The movement for a clean city still continues to receive attention from distinguished people, and the Twenty-first Ward, in which a considerable show portion of the North Side is situated, has a list of twenty-one volunteer inspectors whose names are more frequently seen in society reports than in accounts of civic reform events. Five out of these twenty-one inspectors are women. There are, besides millionaire merchants, bankers, Potter Palmer, Jr., brother of the Alderman, and Medice McCormick, son of the Minister to Austria. The poorer wards and the down-town district still remain without volunteers.

The seat of Senator Mason is to be contested it seems by Controller Dawes. The latter has announced his candidacy to his friends, but has not yet made any formal announcement. He spoke at Centralia on Memorial Day, but, of course, made no reference to himself. His friends announce that the Administration is behind Mr. Dawes, and would like to see him represent Illinois at Washington. Mr. Mason, on the other hand, claims to have renewed his allegiance to Mr. McKinley in the last two years and to have been received completely into his favor. Mason is the type of politician it is difficult to beat when once he gets into office.

While he was here this week Senator Mason said concerning the Supreme Court decision: "This is not a complete victory for either side. The Government has only to refund the money collected between the signing of the treaty of peace and the action of Congress, while the question which we considered most important—can Congress levy a tax on goods going out of one of the States of the United States to domestic territory—was not decided at all. I am anxious to find whether the same majority will hold that the power of Congress to govern Territories will sustain that part of the Foraker law which levies a tax on American goods sent to American territory. They decided to-day that such trade was coastwise. Justice Gray indicated that he sustained the tariff on goods coming from Porto Rico only as a temporary thing and on account of the necessities of the case and the transitory condition of the island. If he continues his opinion until the transitory stage is passed the Court will be one majority against a permanent tariff between the United States and our domestic territory." R. B. P.

LOOKING FOR MARCEL LAURENT.

Ran Away from His Home in This City About Two Weeks Ago.

Max K. Laurent, who is connected with the banking house of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. of 25 Broad Street, is making every effort to locate his son Marcel, fifteen years old, who recently ran away from home for fear of punishment. The police have been notified, and a general lookout for him is being kept.

About two weeks ago the father gave his son some tasks to do about the house. Upon his return he found that the boy had paid no attention to his commands. He then ordered him to go to bed. The boy rushed out of the house, and has not been seen since.

He was dressed in the clothes he wore while at work in the garden, a brown and white checked blouse and overalls and cap. He is fair-haired, his blue-gray eyes, and weighs about 107 pounds.

AFTER FISH FOR THE AQUARIUM.

Prof. Bristol and Party Sail for Bermuda to Collect Rare Specimens.

Prof. C. L. Bristol of the Department of Biology of New York University sailed on the steamship Trinidad for Bermuda yesterday. Prof. Bristol goes each year with a party of students to study the fish in those waters, and incidentally to make selections of rare specimens for the New York Aquarium.

The university, which is empowered by the city to procure the fish, has established a station on White Island, in Hamilton Harbor. The present is the fifth expedition conducted by Prof. Bristol. The Aquarium authorities have given him a list of about thirty species of fish which they are anxious to secure. Prof. Bristol will also collect any other interesting species he may be able to find. He is accompanied on his present expedition by C. E. Bristol, C. L. Davis, H. M. Lefkowitsh, and Benjamin Jones.

Providence Steamship Line's Service.

The Providence Line will be operated for the Summer season, commencing to-morrow, with the steamships Plymouth and Connecticut in commission. These boats will leave Pier 18 North River daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., running direct to Providence, being due there at 5 A. M., connecting with express trains running direct from the steamship wharf to Boston.

Investigating Removal of Goods.

Customs authorities are investigating a complaint made by Brauss & Co. in regard to the alleged removal of several cases of bristles from the dock of the steamship Folmina, from China, whose agents are Irwin & Catherwood. It is alleged that the cases were removed by a truckman, whose truck bore a false licensed number; that the truck rightfully possessing the number was not in use at the time, and that the goods were removed without a permit.

Bark Vidette Has Been Floated.

The bark Vidette, which went ashore May 30 near Point Lookout, L. I., was pulled off Friday night by a Merritt-Chapman wrecking tug and towed in. She is now at anchor near the wrecking dock, Stapleton, S. I.

RUSSELL SAGE'S VICTORY

He Will Treat His Minnesota Tenants with Consideration.

"Wholesale Evictions! No, Sir! You Can't Make an Irish Landlord Out of Me," He Says.

Russell Sage said yesterday that he had received a dispatch from his lawyer, Owen Morris, in St. Paul, announcing his victory over "Dave" Crowley and other settlers in the suits brought to test Mr. Sage's title to the 30,000 acres in Stearns County, Minn., as assignee in trust of the lands of the Hastings and Dakota Railroad. The settlers, who had lived on this land from twenty to twenty-five years, understood and were advised that the forfeiture of the franchise of the railroad involved a forfeiture of the entire land grant, and the litigation following dealt with this contention as to the status of the property.

The value of the land is not uniform, according to Mr. Sage. Some of it, he says, is worth $20 an acre, but the average he placed at less than $15 an acre. When Mr. Sage was asked whether he would take steps to dispossess the settlers and if his aim would be wholesale evictions, he exclaimed:

"Bosh! Poppycock! That's all that is. I'll treat them with consideration. If they deal fairly with me why should I evict them? I wanted to make it plain that I owned the property. Why, I pay the taxes, and do you think I would pay taxes on land which I did not own? The taxes are not small, either.

"I own a controlling interest in the stock of the Hastings Road, and when we obtained a grant for the building of that road I went right ahead and built, and the land the road owned was transferred to me by the stockholders.

"I wasn't trying to evict 'Dave' Crowley or anybody else. They were trying to evict me. They wanted to live there rent free and have me pay the taxes. Crowley, I believe, had a contract there which he did not keep, and my lawyer has been trying for two years to make him adjust matters, and my lawyer is an able man.

"We had a contract in the land with a fellow named Lamparey, who did not meet his engagement with me. We had to bring suit, naturally, and dispossess the man. That is all there is to this talk of eviction.

"All those men—those other settlers that treated us as the owners—recognized that we were paying the taxes on the land, and of course we treated them with all due consideration.

"'Wholesale evictions! No, Sir! You can't make an Irish landlord out of me. Of course agreements must be kept. Tenants must act like tenants and realize that they are not owners. Then they are entitled to all consideration."

BOUGHT CITIZENSHIP PAPERS.

Italian Immigrants Became Americans Before They Saw America—Matter to be Investigated.

On the steamship Gallia, which arrived here from Mediterranean ports on May 8, were Salvo Sansardo and Vinez Latore, the latter being accompanied from Naples by her parents and other members of the family. As there was smallpox on the Gallia, Sansardo and Miss Latore, as suspects, were sent to Lower Quarantine on Hoffman's Island. They were released on Friday and transferred to Ellis Island.

The Italian, when questioned, showed an Italian passport vised by the United States Consul at Naples, and also American citizenship papers. These made Sansardo both an American citizen and an Italian subject. At the same time he explained through an interpreter that he had bought the citizenship papers in Italy. He said that it was a common thing for Italians coming here to buy similar certificates in Italy. They were told, he added, that the possession of these papers would save them a good deal of money and trouble on landing here.

Sansardo's case has been brought to the attention of the Washington authorities, and the traffic in American citizenship papers abroad, which is not a new thing, may be stopped. The man is detained pending orders from Washington. He will probably be deported.

Miss Latore, who is the daughter of an Italian subject, was born in this country. She has been in Italy since she was four years old. She returned with an American passport vised by the United States Ambassador to Italy. The Washington authorities, when communicated with, ordered the passport, which had been improperly obtained, destroyed. As her parents are well-to-do she was allowed to land, notwithstanding the imperfect passport, and that she is said to be suffering with a tumor.

DR. UNGER ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Is on Trial in Chicago for Alleged Attempt to Defraud Insurance Companies.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Dr. A. M. Unger, on trial for an alleged conspiracy to swindle insurance companies, was admitted to bail to-day in the sum of $15,000. Mrs. Alice Kelly, a witness for the State, was called, but failed to appear. It is said she later will testify on behalf of the defense. Mrs. Kelly formerly was the landlady of Miss Defenbach, who is believed to have been poisoned during the progress of the conspiracy.

Calvin Huntsman, uncle of Miss Defenbach, testified that the young woman's story of owning a farm was false. The State's aim in producing this evidence was to prove that Miss Defenbach had been a party to the alleged attempt to defraud the insurance companies.

TOWBOAT'S BOILERS EXPLODE.

Captain Killed and House 500 Feet Away Damaged.

PITTSBURG, June 1.—The towboat George S. Ross, owned by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, while near Tarentum, Penn., was wrecked totally to-day by an explosion of its boilers. Capt. Kelly, who commanded her, was killed. Three members of the crew were badly burned, one of them, the cook, it is thought, being fatally injured.

The force of the explosion was terrific. All of the upper works of the boat were destroyed and pieces of the boiler were scattered over a large section of Tarentum. One piece partially wrecked the residence of Charles Selmer, 500 feet away. The vessel was valued at $50,000.

THIS MAN HAS THREE WIVES.

So Oswego (N. Y.) Court Frees the Last One He Married.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 1.—Mrs. Elizabeth B. Garlock of Syracuse obtained an annulment of marriage in the Supreme Court today because her husband, Frederick O. Garlock, had two other wives living when he married her. The three wives appeared in court and testified to their marriages with Garlock.

The first wife is Mary Snyder of Auburn, the second Tilly A. Harrison, and the third Elizabeth P. Hiser of Syracuse. All of the marriage ceremonies were performed in Syracuse, two by the Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, and one by the Rev. W. E. Brown.

$3,000,000 REAL ESTATE DEAL.

A Rhode Island Company Transfers Property and Is Paid in Stock.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 1.—The largest transfer of real estate ever recorded here was that to-day in which the Social Manufacturing Company sells all its mill and tenement property to the newly incorporated Manville Manufacturing Company.

The consideration named was $3,000,000, and the deeds required revenue stamps to the value of $1,130.50. Payment was made in stock, including $1,000,000 of preferred and $2,000,000 of common. This transfer is incidental to the reorganization of the Manville and Social Companies into one corporation, although both properties always have acted in harmony.

Haas Bros.,

25, 27, and 29 West 31st Street.

Summer Clearing Sale.

Commencing Monday, June 3.

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT

One-Half Former Prices

COMPRISING

Exclusive Imported Gowns

For Street, Calling and Carriage Wear, Dinner Gowns, Matinees, Fancy Waists, Taffeta Jackets, &c.

ALSO ENTIRE LINE OF

Imported Millinery.

In this department will be found models from the leading milliners of Europe and suitable for every occasion—street, dress, seashore, mountain and garden wear.

Golf and Outing Hats.

The smartest effects that ever reached America are here shown.

Fancy Neckwear and Belts.

These are all European creations and among them the most fashionable effects to be found in this city. We have made a special feature of Belts and show a strictly individual line.

25, 27, and 29 West 31st Street.

Unfinished Worsteds were brought to us for approval; we set the fashion for them. Such handsome goods deserve to be popular.

We have 100 styles on exhibition. Our price per suit, made to order, $20. At other tailors' the identical suits are $50.

Samples, Book of information and Measuring Guide mailed anywhere.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WIRE YOUR HOUSE and have a PROTECTION SIGN IN YOUR WINDOW.

The only satisfactory Way of leaving your house for the summer.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO. Havemeyer Bldg. 26 Courtland St.

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

CARPET CLEANING

353 W. 54th St. Our only place. No branches. 27 years experience Telephone 366 Columbus.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

So Far As We Know This Is the Broadest Guarantee Given to Customers by Any House in the World.

We guarantee the price of everything we sell to be as low or lower than the same article or pattern can be bought anywhere else. If in a day, a week or a month later you find the same thing lower elsewhere, make a claim upon us and it will be allowed at once.

Out of Town Delivery.

We will deliver all purchases free of charge at your door, at all places reached by the express companies in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, or at railroad station where there is no express. Goods for Long Island will be delivered the day of purchase or early the following morning.

A Shirt Sale Without a Precedent.

Men's and Boys' Shirts Lowest Ever Known.

49c. for the 75c. to $1.50 New Fancy Ones.

This is the best lot of fancy shirts ever offered at a price even approaching 49c. A great many cheap shirts have been offered recently, but these make any of them look silly.

Every shirt is of this season's style and making, made from splendid American Woven Madras, and splendidly made, too. They come in two and three color fancy striped effects, in plain colors and in plain white corded Madras cloth. The best variety ever offered at a special sale. The quantity is large and we have made special selling arrangements giving you ample room to make selections. The shirts are negligee style, for men and boys, with detached link cuffs; also about one hundred dozen stiff bosom style in men's and boys' sizes. Men's shirts on second floor. Boys' shirts in regular department.

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

More Prices Never Touched Before.

Second Floor, New Building.

Another event that points to the power of great buying—Not only did last Monday's sale do the greatest good to the greatest number in the history of Brooklyn's dress goods business, but it advertised itself so far that it brought us some more extraordinary offers; in point of fact, even eclipsing last week's. For instance:

At 24c., Lowest Ever Sold.

4,000 yards of mohair brilliantine; an excellent wearing fabric; perfectly dyed—black, brown and tan. Never sold at so low a price before.

At 45c., Always Sold at 75c.

A lot of 750 yards of 48-inch granite cloth; all wool, and nothing better made for real good, hard wear. Heretofore the price has been 75c.

At 49c. Instead of $1.48.

1,300 yards of 48-inch French crepe cloth, with warp of the finest silk; French blue, pearl gray and jet black. Never sold at such a price before.

At 49c., Never Sold Under $1.00.

A lot of 1,600 yards of all-wool La Gloria (imported); light in weight, attractive in appearance and one of the most fashionable fabrics of the season; a splendid lot of shades, seventeen of the real popular ones, among them are cream, pink, pearl, gray, helio, tan, rose, Nile, cardinal, navy and French blue. Sold everywhere for $1.00 per yard.

At 49c. Instead of 75c.

A splendid lot of English Sicilians, 45 inches wide, heavy stylish weave and the very shades of pink, sky and royal blues that are most needed now. Sold everywhere at 75c., and a hard-to-break price, too.

A Phenomenal Silk Quartette.

Four offers for to-morrow that are matchless in their way—opportunities to make every lover and user of silks happy—the best combination of high quality and low prices this season.

52½c. for Regular 75c. Taffeta Silks.
WHITE, IVORY AND CREAM.

59c. for Regular 75c. Black Taffeta Silks.
WEAR GUARANTEED" on the edge of each yard.

52½c. for Reg. 69c. Plain Colored Taffetas.
In all the very best shades and no bad ones.

49c. for Reg. 79c. Roman Striped Fancy Silks.
The daintiest combinations for waists, etc.

New Kimonas at $2.65.

Second Floor.

About the most serviceable house gown of to-day. Made of plain and honeycomb crepon, trimmed with fancy stripe or polka dot taffeta ribbon or plain satin. The colors are the best shades of red, yellow, lavender, light blue and pink—all at the extraordinary price of $2.65 each.

49c. for 65c. Sheets.

Made by the Atlantic Mills.

Section B.

These are bleached and double bed size, too; made from the best quality of Atlantic Mills sheeting; well known to every housekeeper; torn by hand; ironed and will give the very best satisfaction when laundered; two sheets for about the price of one.

REDUCED RATES FOR BUYERS.

The Merchants' Association Makes Arrangements with Big Trunk Lines.

The Merchants' Association of New York has received notice that the Trunk Line Association has granted the application of the former body for reduced rates for buyers to come to New York during what is known as "the Fall buying season."

The rates, as granted by the trunk lines, are applicable to the territory from the New England boundary line West to Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, West Va. The rates thus granted are one fare and one-third for the round trip, and are subject to the conditions under which similar rates have been heretofore granted by the railroads to the Merchants' Association.

The territory between Buffalo and Pittsburg West to the Mississippi River and South to the Ohio River is under the jurisdiction of what is known as the Central Passenger Association. Now that the rates have been granted by the initial lines leading into New York, the application will be placed before the officials of the Central Passenger Association, whose headquarters are at Chicago. Applications have already been made to the other railroad associations of the country.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

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The New York Times

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

WITH the approach of warm weather Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General of the navy, has begun to turn his thoughts toward the Mediterranean Sea, where a comfortable blue serge suit belonging to him is supposed to be wandering. The Judge Advocate General does not know whether to be measured for a Summer suit. It all depends on the suit now cruising about the Mediterranean. Last Summer two of the Captain's friends, officers on the Buffalo, ran across a superior article in Europe, and had a suit made out of it for Lemly. They started home with it, notifying the Judge Advocate, who postponed the purchase of his Summer garb until its arrival. Before the Buffalo had gone very far she was ordered to turn back to an Eastern port. Lemly's friends looked out for his interests. They waited till they met the Scindia, which was on her way home, and then they gave Lemly's blue serge suit to an officer on the Scindia, charging him to deliver it to the Judge Advocate General. But before the Scindia could go home her orders were changed, and she was sent to the Mediterranean. The bailee of Lemly's serge suit turned it over to an officer on another ship. This ship, too, failed to go home according to schedule, and the serge suit was turned over to still another ship. The story was repeated over and over again. Ship after ship in turn took charge of Lemly's suit, and it has cruised in all the waters from the German Ocean to the Suez Canal. All last Summer Lemly worked and sweltered, while his serge suit was sailing comfortably around on Eastern seas. It is said to be somewhere on the Mediterranean now, but Lemly has lost track of it. His friends say it will get here in time for this Summer's wear, but Lemly has doubts.

♣ ♣ ♣

"Bird S. Coler is the Charles Frohman or Maurice Grau of local politics," remarked the old newspaper man. "He knows how to land a story where and when it will do him the most good. At least one night city editor has said, 'Controller Coler is the best showman in the political business and is his own advance agent.'"

♣ ♣ ♣

Mrs. John Jacob Astor's dislike of abbreviations and nicknames has been shown this Winter by her quietly allowing it to be understood that her husband's name is John Jacob Astor and not "Jack" Astor, and that she is Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Of the three John Jacobs, the present Col. Astor is the only one who has been called "Jack" or by any diminutive. He was so rechristened at school, and was familiarly so called by schoolboy and college friends. Later on society took it up in order to distinguish him from his uncle, the late John Jacob Astor, and it has clung to him ever since. But Mrs. Astor's wish seems to be a law, and, as one fashionable woman recently put it, "It is very bad form now to say 'Jack' Astor." Col. Astor is so dignified that the little name never did seem to fit him.

♣ ♣ ♣

Among the people who are waiting anxiously for the Supreme Court's decision in the Philippine case to ascertain if it is the same as in the Porto Rico cases, is Capt. James G. Blaine. The Captain has waited a long time to get his revenge on the United States Government; and says that if any one succeeds in instituting suit for the refunding of a tariff duty quicker than he, it will have to be done by telegraph. He expects to go on record as the first man to get a Philippine duty refunded. When Capt. Blaine returned to San Francisco he had under his arm a box of Manila cigars presented to him by a friend in the Philippines, and he was boasting to everybody of their excellence. Among the new friends he met was a customs officer, whom Capt. Blaine did not recognize as such at first sight. He produced his cigars and began to tell what good cigars they were.

"They are very fine," said his new acquaintance. "Have you any more of them?"

"Oh, yes," replied Blaine, describing wide circles with his arms, "a whole trunk full in my stateroom."

Later in the day one of Blaine's friends met him, looking rueful. "How are you getting along with your cigars, Blaine?" he asked.

Blaine snorted and growled bitterly, "I'm getting along without them." He has ever since been one of the most steadfast upholders of the doctrine that the Constitution follows the flag.

♣ ♣ ♣

William K. Vanderbilt is determined that his new home, Idle Hour, at Oakdale, L. I., shall not be photographed without his permission. The only pictures of it have been taken from a distance. Mr. Vanderbilt had recourse to quite a clever scheme. He had the house, grounds, and rooms photographed in scores of ways and from all points. Then had the pictures copyrighted, and he now owns the plates. No one can use them without his permission, and any other photograph of his house, it is supposed, will be a violation of the copyright law. How far this can be insisted upon will be an interesting question. A case very similar concerning the photographs of public buildings has come up in one of the courts, where a photographic concern copyrighted certain plates of pictures and statues and has prohibited or tried to prevent others from selling representations of the same subjects.

♣ ♣ ♣

James W. Osborne, Assistant District Attorney, who successfully prosecuted Roland B. Molineux and who is now representing the People in the trial of Dr. Kennedy, was asked not long ago what book had contributed more than any other to his success. He replied, "Smiles's Self-Help."

♣ ♣ ♣

Gen. F. C Ainsworth, who recently achieved a notable victory for economy in Government service by securing a ruling against tinkering up Spanish war records so as to enable the tinkered to get pensions, has been struggling to improve civil service conditions ever since he became Chief of the Records and Pension Division. He earned the disapprobation of many Government clerks by insisting that they should be punctual in taking hold of business in the morning, and that they stay at their desks during office hours. This was a new idea when Ainsworth took hold, and he had a hard fight. One of his first official acts, when he took charge in 1889, was to order that the women clerks, who were in the habit of coming and going when they chose, should arrive at 9 and stay until 4. There was much discontent, and finally the women clerks held a mass meeting and appointed a spokeswoman to lay their complaint before Ainsworth. She told him that the women had the privilege in other bureaus of leaving before 4, so as to avoid being jostled by the male clerks in the corridors who were going home at the same time. They wanted Ainsworth to let them go at five minutes before 4. Ainsworth cogitated a moment, and then replied, "Please tell the ladies that I could not grant their request and obey the law. But if they will change their application to read one minute after 4, instead of five minutes before 4, I will grant it, and I will guarantee that if they get into the corridors at that time they will never be jostled by anything except ghosts."

♣ ♣ ♣

Dozens of prominent clergymen and laymen in the crush at the Catholic Club Thursday night mingled in the throng unidentified by the majority. When, however, the towering form and conspicuous paunch of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed came in sight, it was easy to see that his unique personality was known to all, from distinguished clerics to the boys in the coat room. Mr. Reed owes much to the cartoonists.

♣ ♣ ♣

John B. McDonald, contractor of the rapid transit subway, seems amused when any one mentions to him the stories about the millions he is making out of the tunnel with so little trouble. "Good," he said the other day, when one of these stories was repeated; "let the good work go on. It gives a man a good standing in the community if people say he's growing into a billionaire."

♣ ♣ ♣

Henry T. Kent, a prominent St. Louis lawyer and clubman, who was one of the speakers at the recent Missouri Society banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, gave a choice bit of character painting when he described Gen. ——, a notorious lobbyist around the State Capitol. The General's right to his title is said to be as questionable as his means of livelihood. Mr. Kent was in Jefferson City in connection with the proposition to have the State appropriate $1,000,000 for an exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair to be held in St. Louis in 1903. When he arrived at the Capitol the Legislature had just concluded a three days' debate on the bill making an appropriation for the State University at Columbia. Gen. —— was posing as a champion of the higher education and was of course anxious to enlist in the cause of the World's Fair for the benefit it would be to civilization—and a proper personal consideration.

"I could not help but be amused," said Mr. Kent, "at the spectacle of the General as a champion of the higher education. The buttons on his veteran Prince Albert coat reached well up into the small of his back, his trousers were decidedly high water, his silk hat was of the vintage of '63 or thereabouts, and as for the elixir tion of a bath, there was nothing in al appearance which indicated that it wa either an aspiration or a reminiscence."

"I said to him: 'General, how are yo getting on?'"

"'I ain't getting on at all,' he replie disgustedly.

"'What's the matter?' I asked.

"'Well, you see,' he said, 'these cussa alumnas and curios don't loosen up th way they had ought.'"

♣ ♣ ♣

Gov. McLean of Connecticut is one of th most democratic of State Executives. I the small railroad station at Simsbury, th Governor's home town, he met recently book agent who had gone out from Har ford to canvass among the rich residents o the town for a work which sells at price ranging from $25 to $150 a set. The Gov ernor, after the ordinary greetings, inquire of the agent the object of his visit to th country town. The book agent hastily an swered the Governor's inquriy, and ther with the eagerness of his calling, sought t interest the Governor in the work he wa selling, as he realized what a splendid ad vertisement it would be to have the Go ernor's name on his list of subscribers. Th agent began a carefully prepared speec but the Governor stopped the flow of lan guage by carelessly asking to be shdw some samples of the work. After a hast glance at the several styles of binding, h picked out a set which cost $60 and ordere it sent him. The whole affair took le than ten minutes.

"I was mighty glad to make the sale said the agent, "but I did want the Go ernor to hear my talk, on which I ha worked so hard."

♣ ♣ ♣

President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College is to entertain at dinner all of the thirty survivors of his class who assemble at the college at the coming commencement to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of their graduation.

♣ ♣ ♣

James R. Keene, relentless foe in Wall Street, pestered every waking hour with appeals for "inside information" or a slice of his fortune, was recently quoted as saying: "Trust no man; all men are bad." A scrawny, homely, hungry girl succeeded in entering Mr. Keene's private office one morning. She had books to sell. She told a pitiful tale. The busy speculator gave heed for a moment. "I'll take a set," he said. "Call on my cashier to-morrow." At the races that day Mr. Keene bet $20 on one of his horses. It won. The struggling worm of a book agent received a check for the winning. Are all men bad?

♣ ♣ ♣

M. Maurice Blais, the French caricaturist and impressionist whose work is familiar to the American colony in Paris at least, if not to Americans generally, is visiting this country. M. Blais knows more about ar than of the magnificent distances in America. "I think," he said, "I shall go to the Pan-American Exposition. On m way to Buffalo I shall stop a little at Chicago and Washington."

♣ ♣ ♣

J. Pierpont Morgan and his gifts we recently being discussed by a little gro of church workers. "Well," remarked Chairman of an up-town Young Me Christian Association branch, "I had interesting experience with the financ that I will not soon forget. We were t ing to raise several thousand dollars to p off our building mortgage, and some suggested a visit to Mr. Morgan. 'D don't go to him,' said one of our comm teemen, 'he's pestered to death with quests for money. You won't get a ce As we could not do any worse than f two of us bearded him in his banking fice one afternoon. The reception w chilling at first, but we used our warm oratory in depicting the needs of the Ch tian Association for Young Men. Mr. M gan kept fumbling at papers on his de and hardly seemed to listen. Sudde when in the midst of one of my strong arguments, he broke in brusquely w 'How many members have you?' 'Ab a thousand,' I replied. 'A thousand m bers, a thousand dollars,' was his qu rejoinder. 'Give me your book.' I hand him the blank in a dazed sort of way, I never was so completely taken off feet in my life, and after hurriedly scra ing the amount he had us good-day so r idly that we hardly had time to stam our surprised thanks."

♣ ♣ ♣

James J. Hill, the President of the G Northern Railway, who has been get into print a deal of late, is not at all f of publicity. He plainly dislikes anyb knowing any more about himself and railroads in which he is interested than can help. Ignorance of this characteri of Mr. Hill at one time came very n causing a rupture of relations between autocrat of the Northwest and one of officials. Some years ago the newly pointed Controller of the road—he is Vice President of an Eastern trunk li conceived the idea that it might be of terest to the stockholders to get a li more definite information about the aff of the road than the former Controller given them. He therefore proceeded to up an elaborate annual report with a plete statistics of traffic, expenditures, and other figures, all of which he verified personally with much hard work. Then he had proofs prepared and nicely arranged. These he proudly submitted to Mr. Hill on his return from a visit to this city. A very unexpected surprise was in store for that Controller, for, instead of the expected words of commendation, a storm of indignation burst over him. Mr. Hill is a man of few words, but on this occasion he forgot himself, and after a long harangue about the uselessness of annual reports, he wound up with a question which was not answered: "What in blazes," he cried, "is the use of telling those fools anything? Don't they kick enough, anyhow?"

♣ ♣ ♣

Miss Helen Bennett, a graduate of Wellesley College, has been manager of a theatre in Deadwood, S. D., for several years, and has now been elected a County Superintendent of Public Schools.

♣ ♣ ♣

Mark Twain recently played a rather good joke on the Missourians. As Mark first saw the light of day at Hannibal, he was promptly enrolled as a member of the Missouri Society of New York and was sent a special invitation to attend the banquet. When the promoters of the society received Mark's response to their invitation they were not only disappointed, but disgusted. It read as follows:

"Dear Sirs: My being born in Missouri was a mere accident, for which I am not accountable. I see no reason why I should enroll myself as a member of the Missouri Society. I am a citizen of the world."

The organizers of the society did not see the joke until Mark walked into the banquet hall, about 10 o'clock, and took his seat among the speakers of the evening.

♣ ♣ ♣

Decidedly unique is the honor the Masonic fraternity has recently conferred on Col. E. M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State. In consideration of his many years of faithful service he was given the brevet title of "Most Worshipful," a distinction heretofore reserved for Grand Masters or Past Grand Masters. To the over 100,000 members of the 800 lodges in the jurisdiction he had heretofore been known only as the "Right Worshipful" Secretary. It is doubtful if there is a better known Mason in the State, both personally and by reason of his characteristic and florid signature.

♣ ♣ ♣

Sebastian, Cardinal Martinelli, Pro-Apostolic Delegate, wears his newly acquired "red hat" as he does his added honors, with grace and modesty. The hat, or beretta, was brought from Rome by a noble of the Papal Court. Perhaps only one was received. This may account for the fact that at his reception at the Catholic Club Cardinal Martinelli for the greater part of the evening kept his insignia of office in his left hand and wore the zuchetta, or little red skullcap. The new prelate is an adept at handshaking, and showed no signs of weariness except once, when the line was congested and one of the oldest priests of the diocese endeavored to repeat the devotional kiss of the Cardinal's ring. Archbishop Corrigan, who towered fully a head over the Cardinal, came to his rescue and discreetly passed the venerable priest over to one of the archiepiscopal retinue, and thus relieved the distinguished guest of a temporary embarrassment.

♣ ♣ ♣

"The Three Graces" is the gentle term that has been given to the Great Neck polo team since its entry into that dashing sport this season. Three of the quartet that make up the playing force—J. P. Grace, Morgan Grace, and W. R. Grace, Jr.—are the sons of former Mayor Grace. C. H. Robbins completes the contingent, and although this is their first year as tournament participants they have taken the younger element of polo players by storm. Each one of the Grace boys rides fearlessly and hits accurately. The predominance of the Grace family in the Great Neck team recalls to old clubmen the famous Francke team of the Rockaway Hunt Club a few years ago. In this case the Francke brothers were numerous enough to compose the entire team, and they were all dashing players. One of them was severely injured, and had to retire permanently from the game, but Albert Francke occasionally takes his place with the Rockaways and shows that he has not forgotten the knack of running the ball between the posts for a goal.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Cheney family of Connecticut—the silk manufacturers—is as prolific in golfers as is the Grace family in polo players. In a recent match between teams of ten all the members of one team were made up of Cheneys.

♣ ♣ ♣

There recently grew up in the heart of a Montclair girl a feeling of deep esteem, mingled with reverence, toward E. H. Sothern, the actor. She decided that the one thing needed to make her life supremely happy was that gentleman's autograph. So she wrote him as charming a note as she knew how, to ask for it, mentioning her address

tion for him, and saying she hoped she might meet him some day. The letter caught Mr. Sothern in a sudden fit of good nature, and he not only sent his autograph, but invited the girl to call at his apartment at 4 o'clock on a given afternoon. The girl was delighted, and when the time came dressed herself in her most fetching gown and hat, and presented herself at Mr. Sothern's hotel. She was evidently expected, for the boy took her upstairs at once, and left her at the actor's door. Summoning up her courage, she tapped gently and waited. After a short interval she heard a faint "Come in," and opened the door. On a couch at one end of the room, arrayed in dressing gown and slippers, she beheld Mr. Sothern industriously cutting out articles about himself from a chaos of morning papers. He paid no attention to her, and the girl stood by the door much embarrassed. Finally Sothern tore himself away from an especially complimentary notice, looked over his shoulder, gazed at the girl from head to foot, smiled slightly, and remarked coolly: "Well—you've seen me, and now you're happy. Good-bye," and returned to his clippings, while the girl rushed out and slammed the door. She is hardly so enthusiastic an admirer of Mr. Sothern as she was.

♣ ♣ ♣

Probably few people with whom Robert W. Chambers is popular as a writer of novels and short stories know that he is an artist. Yet his inclinations have always been more toward art than the profession in which he has won his reputation. Not infrequently his friends hear him regretting that he was not known for his pictures rather than his stories. Some of his pictures have been good enough to elicit commendation from the critics of Paris, where he studied for many years, and where several of his stories were written.

♣ ♣ ♣

The custom of giving a farewell bachelor dinner at a club seems to have gone somewhat out of fashion. In a number of instances, instead of the bachelor dinner, there has been one given to the bridal party, usually at the residence of the bride's parents. Last week Mr. James Stillman, who is to marry Miss "Fifi" Potter on Monday, gave his at Sherry's, although he belongs to the Knickerbocker and a score of other clubs. Mr. Frederic Goodridge held his at his mother's residence on Wednesday evening, and it would seem that Mr. "Harry" Lehr did not give any at all. At one time these bachelor dinners were considered almost as much a part of the wedding as the ceremony itself. As a rule, these dinners are noisy affairs, as the guests seem to think that the right thing to do is to consume as much champagne as possible. When given at a club all this is permissible, perhaps, but it certainly is not at a restaurant or at a private house.

♣ ♣ ♣

Col. Francis Michler of Gen. Miles's staff, who died on Wednesday, was a soft-spoken, mild-mannered, gentlemanly man, who did not suggest the heroic. People who met him casually were astonished to learn that he was a desperate and daring Indian fighter, who had been brevetted and frequently mentioned in general orders for brilliant services and gallantry in action. One of the many stories showing Michler's mettle was of an Indian campaign in which the young officer was commissioned to bear dispatches from one point to another. The country between the two points were swarming with hostile Indians, and Michler was told to make a circuit. In his usual suave and gentle manner Michler asked if there were any objection to his taking the direct route.

"None," said his commander, "except that it is very dangerous."

"Then, if there is no objection," said Michler, "I will go directly across country. You see," he added apologetically, "the other route would take me a couple of days longer, and I have an appointment at the fort."

He took the direct route, had an exciting ride, and arrived in time to keep his appointment.

♣ ♣ ♣

Senator Tillman, who is now using his pitchfork vigorously in South Carolina, did not brandish that weapon much in the Winter sessions of the Senate. In executive sessions, however, when he was unrestrained by the presence of spectators, he occasionally brought it out and made vicious jabs. On one occasion he was having a wordy war with Senator Morgan, and at last, losing his temper, Tillman turned savagely on the Alabaman and reared out, with waving forefinger and flashing eyes:

"Oh, bah! Morgan, you make me sick at the stomach!"

Senator Mason, who was in the chair, pounded the desk vigorously with the gavel. "The Senator is out of order," he said. "If the Senator is sick at the stomach he must go out in the cloakroom."

♣ ♣ ♣

Among James K. Hackett's friends is a member of one of the classes of Barnard College. One day last Winter she called on the actor and his wife at their apartment. While there she complained of a coldsore on her lip which was causing her much annoyance. Mrs. Hackett hunted in vain for her cold cream, and finally Mr. Hackett offered to go and buy some. On bringing it home Mrs. Hackett presented the jar of cream to the sufferer, who carried it with her when she returned to the campus. When she went to recitations the following day she took it with her, and as she had occasion to use it, told a classmate how she got it. A number of the girls plied her with questions about the actor and his connection with the cold cream jar. Finally, one enterprising maiden asked for a bit for a souvenir. Others followed her example, each girl scooping out a tiny piece of cold cream on her finger, and carefully wrapping it up in a paper to preserve for future exhibition. Mr. Hackett's friend has, recently been elected President of her class, and some of her classmates wonder whether she does not owe the honor to the popularity she gained by her open-handed distribution of Mrs. Hackett's cold cream.

♣ ♣ ♣

Although it has been reported at various times that Frank Work is not in good health, his appearance would seem to belie that statement. On Memorial Day he walked up Fifth Avenue in the afternoon, with quite a jaunty step, and he has not looked better in years. The possible reopening of old Delmonico's will be a great boon to Mr. Work. He has never been able to become used to the new place up town, while he was always a familiar figure in the café or the restaurant at the Twenty-sixth Street house. In those days he was generally followed by his dog, a white and black fox terrier, and one of his delights was to show off the accomplishments of the animal. One of these was to "walk like Ward McAllister," the dog rising on his hind feet and walking for a considerable distance with a short, swaying motion. The late Mr. McAllister was frequently a spectator of this exhibition, and seemed to be much amused by it.

♣ ♣ ♣

Frank Damrosch, Superintendent of Music in the Public Schools, conductor of the Oratorio Society, and of the Musical Art Society, has bought a pretty piece of ground about 100 feet above the water at Seal Harbor, Me., and has built there a handsome cottage. Tied to a stake in the "front yard" is a neat "knockabout" yacht, which Mr. Damrosch sails with the skill acquired by long experience among the tides and squalls of the Maine coast. There is a young Mr. Damrosch, about thirteen years old, who promises to be not only a thorough sailor, but also a builder of no small ability.

♣ ♣ ♣

Very few public officers in Washington are exempt from the persecutions of innocent cranks. Andrew Hussey Allen, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, comes as near to escaping the freaks of the queer people as anybody in the big State Department Building, in which he has his office, but he has not wholly avoided the tribe. It is his duty to see that every law passed by Congress is correctly printed, word for word and comma for comma, identically like the act passed by the Congress and signed by the Speaker, the President of the Senate, and the President of the United States. He has a supply of the laws as separately printed. Somebody has made this fact known to a number of mothers in different parts of the country who have chanced to bring into the world two, three, or five children in one batch. These mothers of children in duplicate or triplicate have repeatedly applied to Mr. Allen's bureau for copies of the bill authorizing the payment of a prize, to be larger or smaller according to the gravity of the offense, and to be paid to the prolific mothers upon presentation of adequate proof. But to all such it has been necessary to send the same reply, that an unfeeling and unappreciative Government has not yet subsidized that particular infant industry.

♣ ♣ ♣

Clarence King is noted for his terse way of putting things. Commenting recently on a roomful of bric-à-brac accumulated by a man of perhaps more money than taste, he caustically remarked, "It seems to me that the art collector who found that collection didn't know the difference between bric-à-brac and junk."

♣ ♣ ♣

Recently that grand old Hungarian writer, Maurus Jokai, was in Vienna, and presented himself for an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph. At the palace he encountered a bureaucrat of the Imperial Household.

"What is your name?" inquired the official.

"Maurus Jokai."

"Your occupation?"

"I have written a few books."

"Are you a nobleman?"

"No."

"A Privy Councilor?"

"No."

"By what right, then, do you request an audience of his Majesty?"

Jokai paused to reflect whether he had done anything which would entitle him to the official's respect. Then he said: "I am a member of the House of Peers."

The official became friendly. "Anything else?" he queried.

"I possess the Order of St. Stephen's." (This is the highest order ever conferred by the Emperor on any one not of royal blood.)

The official now became almost affable, but could not shake off his habitual suspicion. "I tell you what, old gentleman," he said, giving Jokai a patronizing slap on the shoulder, "you come again to-morrow and wear your decoration, and I will see what I can do for you."

♣ ♣ ♣

Senator George G. Vest of Missouri, whose health was so poor a year ago that his associates were doubtful whether they would ever see him again in his seat in the Senate, has so improved since the adjournmen of Congress as to give promise of his returning to Washington stronger than he was during the Winter. His ill-health did not destroy that fine sense of humor, sometimes of a rather sardonic sort, for which he was formerly famous, and which led the late President Arthur to cultivate his society. Mr. Vest was like a well-known New York politician, now retired from public life, in that he did not let the Constitution affect relations "between friends." He listened one day to a very deplorable speech by a Senator on his own political side of the chamber. When the speaker had finished [illegible] he had held it in—his hands propped up under his jaws and his elbows resting on the arms of his chair—and walked slowly to the cloakroom and up to the perspiring orator. That orator expected to be congratulated. "Senator," said Vest, "I was thinking, while you spoke, that there are two very distinct kinds of demagogue, the natural and the artificial, and you'll excuse me if I tell you that I think you are both kinds."

♣ ♣ ♣

One of the easiest men in New York to talk with is Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy. Owing to his poor health the Commissioner goes about very little. He is almost always at either Police Headquarters or his room, on the second floor of 382 Broome Street. Mr. Murphy is very fond of the telephone. He has one on his desk at headquarters, and in his bedroom there are two receivers. One is right at the side of his chair when he is sitting up, the other just at the side of his bed. The Commissioner can be reached at any hour of the day or night through his telephones, and he will always give some answer to every question asked of him. Sometimes it is not as luminous as the inquirer might wish, however.

♣ ♣ ♣

President Bernard N. Baker of the Atlantic Transport Line is what one might call a ubiquitous individual. The principal office of his company is in New York. His home is in Baltimore, but he comes over to New York for several days of each week. He spends his Saturdays and Sundays at his suburban home, near Baltimore, and about six months of the year is in England on business. Thither he goes about June 10 to arrange for the rebuilding of his company's docks in London at a cost of about $12,000,000.

♣ ♣ ♣

Dr. James P. Tuttle, to illustrate the point that physicians were not always infallible in their diagnoses, told the following story: A Fifth Avenue physician received a call from a young fellow who said he "felt knocked out generally." After having him detail his symptoms, the physician prescribed for him. As the young man took the prescription from the doctor's hand, he said to him: "Doctor, how much do I owe you?"

"Two dollars," said the physician.

"Well, I can't pay you to-day," said the young fellow. "You won't mind waiting a while, will you?"

"Oh, that will be all right," responded the physician, pleasantly.

"And doctor, how much will this prescription be?"

"About $1," said the physician.

"Say, Doc, you couldn't loan me $1 to get it with, could you? I'm dead broke."

"Let me see that again," said the physician. The young man handed back the prescription. Taking out his pencil, the physician erased a line.

"I had prescribed something for your nerve," he said, "but I see you don't need it."

♣ ♣ ♣

Marion Butler, Populist leader in North Carolina, and recently a member of the United States Senate, spent part of his time while in the Senate studying law. In fact, it is said, that he enjoys the unique distinction of being the only United States Senator who ever allied himself actively to a college student body. Mr. Butler spent almost one whole Summer as a regular classman in the University of North Carolina Law School, and often, while the class was not reciting, he could be seen lolling about the campus, discussing primary legal questions with his fellows, most of whom were from twenty to twenty-three years of age. Now that the ex-Senator's party has "gone to smash" in the Tar-heel State, and Mr. Butler has little chance of ever holding office again, he is putting his law school training to good use.

♣ ♣ ♣

"In simple justice to Bourke Cockran," said a close observer at the reception to Cardinal Martinelli, "it should be said that he is not in his usual good form to-night. There was a noticeable halting, a hesitancy in his speech, and I thought I noticed a shade of surprise flit over the Cardinal's face when Mr. Cockran, delving into the past, told the visiting prelate how our rivers once swarmed with canoe loads of savages bent upon tribal warfare and the slaughter of buffaloes."

♣ ♣ ♣

Frederic Emory, who has recently become known as the author of "A Maryland Manor," does not make a business of writing fiction, even of the historical sort. As Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce in the Department of State, at Washington, he devotes himself to the task of selecting from the reports of Consuls of the United States such as ought quickly to be spread before the business men of the country, so they may take prompt advantage of opportunities to grasp new trade abroad. The issue of the daily bulletins of Consular reports begun by him has come to be regarded as indispensable, and the appreciation of the service is shown by the frequency with which the information contained in the bulletins is printed all over the country. The bulletins are sent to newspapers and trade journals, most of which publish liberal extracts from these Consular reports. The development in the United States of industrial literature is illustrated by a collection of such trade journals at his office, each devoted to special interests. Many of these were begun since the first regular issue of the Consular reports, and many of the old monthly form of publication which is still continued. Mr. Emory is a newspaper man, slender and delicate to look at, but capable of a vast amount of work, and a most valuable writer in the field which he has come to be so well acquainted. If the opinions of the Consuls could be obtained, there is no doubt that the would agree that their reports have sometimes been improved by judicious and synthetic editing.

♣ ♣ ♣

A [illegible]fchly gowned woman, a devout member of St. Stephen's Parish, stood at the foot of the grand stairway in the Catholic Church house Thursday evening. As Cardinal Martinelli ascended the stairs, his slender figure covered with a long cloak of cardinal and black, milady sighed and whispered to her escort, "What a lovely effect for the opera that would make!"

♣ ♣ ♣

Bishop Potter is fond of a smoke. At clubs where he has not been allowed to indulge that liking he has been known to express his views freely. On the special train that carried the guests from this city to Milford station for the dedication of the Seffore Sanitarium on Thursday, the Bishop sat for some time chatting with some of the ladies in the ordinary coach. Finally he excused himself and went into the smoking car. He dropped into an unoccupied seat next to Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey.

"May I offer you a little light cigar, Bishop?" asked the ex-Minister.

"Most certainly, and I shall accept it," answered the Bishop, "for, do you know, I was hoping that you were going to offer just such a little light cigar."

And he settled back into the seat with the satisfied air of one who has found what he had long been seeking.

♣ ♣ ♣

At a dinner last week at which he was a guest Augustus Thomas, the playwright, in a beautiful tribute to friendship, said: "Friendship is like an image in a mirror. The nearer we approach the clearer and more perfect in outline is the image, and in the proportion that we recede from it does it become dim and finally fade."

♣ ♣ ♣

During a recent regatta on the Harlem River "Ned" Hanlan, the Columbia University coach, was out in a single shell wearing a rowing costume the most striking feature of which was an old straw hat. He was quietly rowing alongside one of the river's amateur champions. Several "Iconoclasty" oarsmen, new members of one of the clubs, observed the fat man in the boat, and one of them remarked, "Look at that dub trying to brush 'Jimmy,' (meaning the amateur;) he'll take a few dips in his fat wrinkles in a minute."

"Yes, will he, indeed," remarked an old oarsman. "Just wait and see where 'Jimmy' comes in." Jimmy in this case failed to come in at all, for the fat one rowed away from him at will. "That's Hanlan," remarked the "old oar," as he turned to go to the house, "and he can go a bit for his years yet," whereupon the embryo oarsman paddled out of sight and hied away to fill a book full of what he didn't know about rowing.

♣ ♣ ♣

There was a missionary who would not perhaps like to be named who told some of his fellow-laborers in the vineyard of his experiences in the Cannibal Islands. One of the chiefs was troubled with indigestion after a feast in which a missionary had of course furnished the pièce de résistance. "It was perfectly natural he should have suffered from indigestion," remarked the weekend story teller, "for you know it's not the same with cannibals, 'you can't stop a good man down.'"

♣ ♣ ♣

Mrs. Laura Lathrop, chief disciple in New York of Mrs. Eddy, is reputed to have become wealthy as a Christian Science healer. Fifteen years ago when she came from the West, widowed, with two children to support, she could barely afford a back room in a "rooming" house and "took her meals out." She admitted that she had to scrimp considerably to meet the tuition fees exacted by the high priestess of the cult of which Mrs. "Dr." Lathrop is now a shining and prosperous light.

♣ ♣ ♣

The ex-Judge Daly, at a reception on the platform or in a gathering of public men interested in New York's civic betterment and John D. Crimmins is almost certainly there. How well understood is this that in making up a list of "those present" a reporter, informed that Judge Daly is on hand, will voluntarily jot down "and John D. Crimmins."

♣ ♣ ♣

George Moore, the novelist, who has gone to Ireland to assist in the Erse language movement, once had a play accepted at the Odéon in Paris. The news of his good fortune came to him in London, and he at once repaired to the French capital, and, in early morning, presented himself at the manager's office. The manager was engaged on the stage rehearsing an adaptation of "Othello," and the doorkeeper failed to recognize the gifted author of "Esther Waters" and "The Celibats," and simply asked him his business with the manager.

"Tell him," said Mr. Moore, in his best Erse-French, "I am an English author whose play he has accepted."

The doorkeeper went to the manager and said: "There is an English gentleman at the door who says that you are to produce his play and wants to see you."

"Bien," said the manager; "show him in. M. Shakespeare without doubt."

JUNE

"PARSIFAL" WAGNER'S TREATMENT OF THE ORIGINAL LEGEND

IT IS possible now to resume the consideration of Wagner's "Parsifal," which was interrupted last week. The reader must have noted how little relationship the spear, with which Amfortas was wounded, bore in the old epics to the religious elements of the story. In Wolfram's version it was simply a poisoned lance with which the King was struck in one of the battles with the enemies of the Grail. But this mere suggestion offered a possibility which was sure to attract Wagner, for it gave him an opportunity to strengthen the ethical basis of his drama. Amfortas, yielding to the seductions of Kundry, the temptress, becomes the prey of the powers of evil, represented by Klingsor, is robbed of the sacred lance and wounded with it. Such a wound is more than physical; it is a mortal hurt of the soul. The cure comes only through the touch of the spear itself in the hands of one who is pure. The wounded King exists in all the versions of the legend, and is always to be made whole by the expected knight, who is to ask the essential question.

But in Wagner's version the question is not asked. It has no dramatic value. As Wolzogen has well noted, for an audience a visible and symbolic act is far more effective; and so, instead of hearing Parsifal say, as in Wolfram's epic, "What ails thee, uncle?" we see him touch the wound with the spear and bid Amfortas "be whole, forgiven, and absolved." By this simple change of the original story the conclusion of the drama is infinitely improved. But the alteration goes further than that, for it touches the character of Parsifal. He is in Wagner's book the same guileless fool as he is in the original legends, but his enlightenment comes to him in another way. Wagner has subjected his hero to the temptation which in Wolfram's story is undergone by Gawain.

The psychologic plan of the garden scene is subtle, but not at all difficult of comprehension. Parsifal has known but one love; he remembers but one tenderness. The sorest spot in his conscience is that where dwells the memory of the dear mother whom he left. Kundry, acting as the agent of the evil powers, seeks to touch that spot. She awakens in her intended victim the divine spark of pity, akin to love, and then she strives to lead him onward to love itself by the imprint of a passionate kiss. But the influence of pity has enlightened the inexperienced heart of the guileless fool, and the kiss which would draw his soul from him serves but to reveal to him the nature of the sin for which Amfortas suffers. He cries out with the anguish of the very wound itself, and bids the temptress begone. This is a conception of unusual power, and for the purpose of exposition through music it is most admirable, in that it centralizes the dramatic action entirely upon the play of emotion. Here we find the Wagnerian theory of the music drama working in its fullest freedom and completeness. Parsifal needs no question. He never hears of one. His awakened soul has already given him the necessary information, and when after long and weary wanderings he once more finds the domain of the Grail he is ready to heal the sufferer by the only means capable of performing that merciful act.

Kundry is entirely Wagner's creation. In Wolfram's story Condrie is the messenger who upbraids Parsifal for not healing the sick King, and Orgeluse is the beautiful woman who tempts Gawain. Wagner has united the two, but has created a personality of his own. According to one of the legends, Kundry was Herodias, the daughter of Herod, and had been cursed for having laughed at the head of John the Baptist on a charger. Wagner makes her a woman who had laughed at the suffering Christ and had been condemned by him to endless laughter. Thenceforward she wanders through the world in search of her redeemer. This wandering is common to heroines of the old German legends, and shows us that Kundry had certain traits in common with the Valkyrs of the northern mythology. One of the names applied to her by Klingsor, Gundryggia, we find also in the Eddas as that of a Valkyr, and we further recognize the Valkyr nature in the union of hostile and helpful traits which was characteristic of the Choosers of the Slain.

Wagner's Kundry seeks to expiate her sin by serving the Grail, but the curse prevents her. Through it she becomes the slave of the powers of evil, represented by Klingsor, and when under the spell, exercises her entire force in seducing the defenders of the right. Not until one of the righteous resists her can the power of the evil one be overthrown, and not till then can she be released from the burden of her sin. In other words, through resisting her, Parsifal becomes her redeemer, and it is thus natural and proper that he should baptize her, and that in the scene of the baptism the laughter-cursed woman should receive the blessing of tears.

The relation of Kundry and Parsifal as temptress and tempted was one which had long dwelt in Wagner's mind. When in 1852 he revived the idea conceived in 1849 of writing a drama on incidents in the life of Jesus, he told Mrs. Wille, his Zurich friend, that he thought of showing Christ as beloved by Mary Magdalene and resisting her. Again in "The Victors," the Buddhistic drama, which he only sketched, we find that Ananda, the hero, renounced love and was perfectly pure, while Prakriti, the heroine, after loving him in vain, herself renounced love and was received by him into the true faith. It was with these plans still in his mind that Wagner developed the suggestions of the original sources of his drama into the wonderful scene of the temptation in "Parsifal," and their influence also was potent in the composition of the character of Kundry. Mr. Kufferath, in his interesting study of "Parsifal," says that Kundry was to Wagner's mind simply another incarnation of the eternal woman, of whom Mary and Prakriti were earlier embodiments. And, indeed, the extraordinary capacity of Kundry's nature makes this theory more than merely plausible. Another fact which adds to the value of Mr. Kufferath's idea is that, according to one of the earlier German legends, the real cause of the enmity of Herodias for John the Baptist was his refusal of her love. When the head was presented to her on a charger, she wished to kiss the dead lips, but from them was breathed upon her a blast of breath so fierce that it sent her wandering through the world as the unfortunate Francesca flew through the inferno forever.

This stormy wandering was a peculiarity of the Valkyrs, and thus with the union of so many elements in the history and nature of Kundry, we come easily to the belief that Wagner intended to make her one of the aspects of the "eternal feminine." Beautifully he gives her rest when the same blessing is conferred upon the man whose life she ruined. She has repented, but till her victim is freed from the consequences of the joint sin, she, too, must suffer her punishment.

In the character of Parsifal himself certain traits are accentuated by Wagner. These are the complete innocence and the compassionate nature. With compassion Wagner had a deep sympathy. He was so tender to dumb animals and to animate creatures in general that he felt readily the essence of pity which plays so important a part in the old legends. But the older Parsifals, when on their travels, were swashbucklers; they fought their way through life, felling ruthlessly all who opposed them. Wagner's Parsifal is all tenderness and pity. Here again we meet with the power of influence on Wagner of Schopenhauer. Enlightenment by pity is the ethical principle of Schopenhauer's philosophy. Something, too, must be attributed to Wagner's interest in religion. Liszt, an emotionalist in worship, inspired Wagner with emotionalism in sacred matters, and we may infer that certain rapt states of mind, not uncommon to thinkers of the hysteric sort, worked in the formation of "Parsifal."

For the rest there is little to say. Gurnemanz combines the persons and acts of the Gurnemanz and Trevrezent of the epics. Klingsor follows the outline provided by the earlier stories, but Wagner has added one feature not found in them. This magician, with his soul tainted with some unknown sin, was unable to slay the lust which ever burned in his bosom, and in order that he might win the Grail he mutilated himself. Here we come upon another resemblance between this story and that of the Nibelung hoard. To win the gold Alberich renounced love. We have already seen how the Grail resembles the hoard, and this incident in the life of Klingsor, added by Wagner, brings the two stories even closer together.

In telling the story Wagner has pushed to the front all the most beautiful elements, and has accentuated the Christianity of the tale. He has preached a sermon on the necessity of personal purity in the service of God, on the beauty of renunciation of sensual delight, on the depth of the curse of self-indulgence, and on the nature of repentance. But let it not be supposed that the influence of "Parsifal" rests wholly on the ethical truths contained in it. Its real power is in Wagner's perception of the emotional force of the action of certain ethical ideas upon human nature. By centralizing the action of his drama on these emotions, he has put before us a tremendous play of the inner life of man's soul when struggling with its most formidable problems, its own most irresistible passions. "Parsifal" is a religious drama, but it is one for the same reason that the "Prometheus" of Aeschylus was. It is a problem play also, and for the same reason as any modern French social drama is. Its boldness lies in the fact that it readopts the stage as the medium for the publication of tenets of religious belief and for the exhibition of the naked soul besieged by lust and tried by the moral law. That use was common in the time of the Greek tragedians. It is an exemplification of Wagner's theory that the theatre ought to be an artistic expression of the thoughts and the aspirations of a people. Its moving power lies in its grasp on the secret life of every man and woman who goes to witness its performance.

W. J. HENDERSON.

JULIA MARLOWE'S TRAVELING LIBRARY.

WHEN an actress has to pay in the amounts for excess baggage which course of a single season the Julia Marlowe does, it is certain she will not carry two or three hundred books around the country for the sake of effect. Therefore, a glimpse at Miss Marlowe's traveling library affords an interesting side light on her tastes. The books which are Miss Marlowe's constant companions on tour would make rather remarkable reading even for a person of leisure and literary occupations. They are the more so when one remembers that they are the choice of a busy actress. On this point Miss Marlowe said recently:

"I don't want to appear a précieuse, nor do I like to be considered as classical, as that collection would indicate, but during the season I have so little time to myself that if I read anything worth while it must be solid reading exclusively."

In the case of a woman who has contributed so much to the interpretation of poetic drama, one naturally looks first to discover her likings in the domain of poetry. On the first shelf is everything of Robert Browning, a poet for whom Miss Marlowe has an especial admiration. How great an earnest she gave of this feeling is indicated by the fact that she is one of the very few players who has ever dared to give Browning's dramatic poetry expression on the stage, her production of his play, "Colombe's Birthday," being one of the really notable events in stage history of the past half dozen years. Next to Browning stands a portly volume of Walt Whitman in a limited edition and bearing a greeting to Miss Marlowe from Whitman in his own hand. Near by are the complete works of Whitman's bitterest critic, Charles Algernon Swinburne, and next, to that impassioned writer is a complete edition of the gentle Keats.

Somebody asked Miss Marlowe how she could get along without a complete edition of Shakespeare with her. "What I love best in him is safely treasured up in my mind and heart," she answered. "'Romeo and Juliet,' 'Cymbeline,' 'Twelfth Night,' 'As You Like It,' and 'Much Ado'—all my favorite passages in them are at my command, and I really don't need the printed page before me."

Nevertheless, in the way of Shakespeareana, Miss Marlowe carries on her travels a beautifully engrossed little Shakespeare birthday book done in parchment, Warner's volume, "The People for Whom Shakespeare Wrote," and Swinburne's "A Study of Shakespeare."

History and criticism of the drama and a great many plays make up a goodly proportion of this moving library. Among such volumes are Stephen Phillip's "Paola and Francesca," George Meredith's "Essay on Comedy," Schlegel's "History of Dramatic Art and Literature," Henry Irving's "Four Lectures on the Drama," and Sir Charles Bell's "Anatomy and Philosophy of Expression as Connected with the Fine Arts."

In connection with her production of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and to indicate what care Miss Marlowe exercises in studying out the history and literature of plays she presents, one should mention the presence of those stupendous folio volumes of Frederich Hottenroth's "Trachten der Volker Alter und Neuer Zeit," a work which reflects very accurately popular manners, costumes, and customs of ancient and modern times. Miss Marlowe has to dig the facts it contains out of the original German, and she has made many reproductions in water color of its magnificently colored costume plates. Bearing on the same line of study are the ponderous volumes entitled "Science and Literature in the Middle Ages" and Hall's "The Royal Princesses of England."

A quaint volume which has aided Miss Marlowe greatly in the study of the life and times of Mary Tudor bears the date 1686 and is called "The Illustrious Lovers." It relates the adventures of Charles Brandon and Mary Tudor, and was found by Charles Major in an old London bookstore, on the shelves of which the proprietor thought it had been r ing for a hundred and fifty years. Mr. sented it to Miss Marlowe, and her cherished possessions.

With a quick jump one gets the field of drama and roma next volume is the monumen that Oxford scholar, Alfred "Life and Times of Jesus the subject on which Miss Marlow deeply.

On the shelf devoted to books ics and moral philosophy one cer's "Data of Ethics" a rar tion—and John Stuart Mill o and the Subjection of Women. ured volume which is almost a book with Miss Marlowe is "History of Aesthetics." Allison's "Principles of Taste" eral representation from the Matthew Arnold—among them and Anarchy," Friendship's Gar series of his "Essays in Criti his "Discourses in America." several volumes of Walter Englishman who was a Greek ty-five centuries too late to be r —notably his "Appreciations," on Style," his "Study of th sance," and his "Miscellaneou Two volumes of the "Essay taigne" have a prominent plac Marlowe shares enthusiastically eray's contention that the ess old Frenchman are the best ki in the world to read one's se with.

Turning to books in lighter ve covers a rare and quaint worl and Philip Wharton, entitled of Society." The delicate prose ard Jeffries is generously repr one comes upon four or five 16mos in flowered covers, cor "Hours of Spring," "Wild Flow Pageant of Summer," "The S Heart," and "My Autobiograp scarce little volume. Another Miss Marlowe prizes, especia style, is Charles Kingsley's "T or, Greek Fairy Tales."

There is a copy of Charles Frederick Goss's "The Redemption of Davia Corson." On the fly leaf the author has written this line from Page 341 of his story: "There is light enough—it is eyes we need." This is the novel which Dr. Hillis, the Brooklyn divine, raved over by telegraph, wiring to the author this sentence: "With wet eyes and beating heart I have just finished your wonderful book." Miss Marlowe says that she is particularly interested in it because of its dramatic possibilities. Two novels which are Miss Marlowe's favorites are George Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways" and Balzac's "Lily of the Valley." She says they are the greatest novels she ever read.

A long row of French and German dictionaries and grammars, copies of the New Testament in French and English, a French and English Bible, and two or three Prayer Books complete the list of this year's traveling library.

Miss Marlowe's book plate is an artistic little device designed by herself. It represents a young woman in classic robes—and the face is that of Miss Marlowe—reclining in a deeply recessed window. Near by rises a bust of Shakespeare, and the tragic and comic masks peer from corners. Pens, scrolls of parchment, flowers and vases are worked into the design, and books are strewn all about.

ORATORY AND FISHING.

Immediately after the commencement exercises at Princeton the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke will start on a tour which will give him considerable travel, as well as graduate oratory. Three commencement addresses at widely different points will be delivered within six days. On June 14 he will speak to the students of the Art Institute, Chicago. Three days later Dr. Van Dyke will be heard from the platform of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., delivering the parting words to the graduates. Following this, on June 19, he will be one of the guests of honor at the centennial celebration of the University of Georgia, where he will deliver the oration of the day. Later in the season the reverend professor will seek relaxation among his favorite fishing streams of Canada.

NIAGARA FALLS REVISITED

BUFFALO, May 30.—Visitors to the Pan-American Exposition, even those from near-by places, naturally desire to see the Falls of Niagara, and as Buffalo and the falls are only about twenty miles apart, and several lines of steam cars and a line of trolley cars run between the two places, communication is comparatively easy. The steam cars are doing a good business, but the trolley cars do more than that, and are crowded whenever the almost constant rain takes a little intermission.

Time was when the drive from one place to the other was one of the most beautiful drives in the world, in Summer, along the shore of the Niagara River, with the large islands constantly in sight, and charming rural scenery on both the American and Canadian shores. But that once beautiful river road is now a quagmire, flooded by the rains, plowed up by trolley companies, bestrewn with big stones, dug full of ditches, and so altogether impassable and impossible that the most adventurous traveler will do well to give up for the present any thought of driving over to the Falls.

The trolley cars for Niagara Falls leave Buffalo by way of Niagara Street, and the fare for one way is 35 cents, or 50 cents for the round trip. The falls cars are yellow, and must not be confounded with the red Niagara Street cars, which go out to the Exposition grounds. The ride one way is said to be made in forty minutes, but my watch tells me that a full hour is consumed. This is a good, long hour, too, though the roadbed is good and the cars have comfortable seats, because the journey must be made practically without air to breathe. Open cars are out of the question in the sort of weather that Buffalo has at present, and only closed cars are run. Every door and window is shut tight, and by the time the twenty or thirty people in the car have breathed and rebreathed the same air for an hour, it is worse even than the air in Buffalo rooms, where the burning gas stoves demand and consume more than their share of oxygen.

The trolley car goes into Niagara Falls Village past the New York Central Railway station, past the Post Office, past the International Hotel, and stops at the entrance to Prospect Park, where the passengers immediately fall into the hands, whether they will or no, of a horde of greedy hackmen.

For Niagara Falls has had a relapse, as the visitor in this Pan-American year soon learns. The hackman is again rampant and omnivorous, and though he is not quite as bad as he was fifteen or twenty years ago, when he became such a nuisance and such a hindrance to travel and business that it was necessary for the authorities to squelch him, he is rapidly approaching that dangerous level.

The same old Indian curiosity stores still line most of the streets, kept apparently by the same old freaks, and offering for sale the very old curiosities and souvenirs of twenty years ago. Every shop, every museum, every restaurant, keeps its barker on the sidewalk, wide-mouthed and deep-toned as ever, to extol the wares to be found within.

"Only 5 cents for a carriage drive," is the initial cry of the hackman to-day, precisely as it was twenty years ago. "Drive you down to the Falls for 5 cents!" "Mind you, it's a mile to the Falls, and only 5 cents!" "Take you to every point of interest on Goat Island, only 15 cents! Kerridge, Sir? Kerridge, Sir?"

These men in droves block the steps of the arriving trolley cars before the passengers have a chance to get off, apparently without protest from the conductors, and keep them blocked when new passengers wish to get on. It is all under the eye and almost within reach of the club of the policeman leaning against the wall at the corner, but he makes no move. Every alighting passenger is immediately followed by a bevy of the strong-lunged hackmen, who stick to him across the street and into the park itself, and stay by him till fresh coaches and their drivers come from the opposite direction.

The little Prospect Park having long ago been made a Government reservation, one fairly expects the hackmen to be restrained there, but in vain. Hackmen are a mild nuisance for the park, for down by the brink of the precipice, in the very best situation on the greensward, the inclined railway company has built a dark and gloomy stone house for a terminus. This being clearly and openly on the public land, every visitor is at liberty to decide for himself whether the State owns the inclined railway, or whether the inclined railway owns the State.

The inclined railway is the dizzy affair that carries passengers from the surface down to the foot of the cliff for 10 cents, where, at a frail little wooden wharf, the little steamboat Maid of the Mist takes them on board every few minutes for 50 cents each, if they desire, and carries them up to the very foot of the Falls, where they have the excitement of being wet by the spray.

The railway building is also an office for hacks, and the drives around it are full of public hacks waiting for customers, and noisy hackmen drumming up custom. Some iron benches are scattered about the park, and from these one sees that some force scarcely less than the force of the cataract has been at work. The most conspicuous bit of scenery across the river is a sign as big as a house, bearing the advertisement of a steamboat. The familiar old Clifton House, of course, is gone, as that was burned long ago. The little hotel that formerly stood at the very brink of the Canadian fall is gone, too, for the Canadian Government demanded all that frontage for a park, but this demand evidently did not include the site of the big brown museum, with a cupola on it, for that stands in the old place, as conspicuous and useless as ever.

In the general change one reasonably looks to locate spots by the great rocks of old, and by the bridges, but at Niagara that is a vain expectation, as all has changed but the falls, and even they wear a somewhat different face, though they are still so sublime that they make man's work on the shores all the more objectionable. Nothing is to be located by Table Rock, for that has gone little by little till scarce a vestige of it remains. Nor will the big suspension bridge make a landmark for any visitor to the falls, as that is gone also, and a bridge with a big iron arch takes its place.

It is well for the visitor to know that the trolley cars land him not a mile from the falls, but within one minute's walk, just across the park. Other visitors are there, on Prospect Point, on this day and every day, leaning as far out over the water as they dare. There are few in this part of the world who have not stood on Prospect Point to watch the mad rush of water, and the place, jutting out almost into the edge of the American fall, is celebrated in many lands. But it can be seen no more as it was formerly seen, for it has been much changed. It has a solid rock for foundation, of course, or otherwise it must long ago have been washed away. A few years ago it had a stone coping that gave it a solid appearance, and left the visitor standing almost in a little tower. Now the stone coping is gone, and all along the edge of the bluff is a strong iron rail, ornamented with signs asking the visitor not to throw stones into the water. A hundred feet from Prospect Point is now another point, not quite so pronounced, but from which a better view of the falls may be had.

"The most remarkable thing in the world!" I heard at least a dozen visitors exclaim on Prospect Point, but how much more remarkable it would be if the water came to the edge of that precipice and did not fall over.

With much interest I watched to see some of the five-cent riders return, well remembering that old trick of the Niagara Falls hackman, by which he started the visitor out gayly for 5 cents, but made the latter end of the drive cost about $5. None could I find returning, and if they are still riding they are wet, for the dark rain clouds were even then hovering low over the gorge, and in five minutes the inevitable downpour came.

The trolley car from Buffalo gives the visitor a fine opportunity to see something of the geographical situation of the Pan-American Exposition. Only the spires and towers are visible from the cars, but at the start the grounds are not far away. The whole country between Buffalo and Niagara Falls is flat, and the season's rains have made it as nearly a swamp as may be. The tracks do not by any means follow the course of the river, but run usually inland, sometimes between farms, sometimes crossing the canal, and sometimes going over broad stretches of steam railroad tracks on high bridges. To ride to Niagara and back and walk a little about the town is a good honest day's work, as I can testify.

The trolley cars of the Niagara gorge railway start from the stopping place of the trolley cars from Buffalo, and the barker on the corner is ready to tell all about the beauties of the route and hand out circulars. Most people who have recently visited Niagara Falls know that this gorge railway runs down into the gorge close down by the water, passes the rapids and the whirlpool, and on to Lewiston. From here the passenger may either return by the same route or take a car across the suspension bridge, and eventually cross to the American shore by the "upper steel arch bridge."

There is always amusement to be found in the village of Niagara Falls, perhaps as much in walking about the streets as anywhere. The curiosity shops and museums are far more interesting outside than in, for none of the exhibits are half as amusing as the barkers. It has been my fate to investigate this place a great many times for newspaper purposes, and some of these investigations were fully twenty years ago. It was a grave question then whether Niagara should control the fakirs or the fakirs should control Niagara, and most readers will remember what a long, hard fight there was over it. Niagara won, and for a long time the fakirs and hackmen were kept well under the thumb, and the town's reputation was almost retrieved. Suppressing the extortions and nuisances did the place a world of good in a business way, as a great many Niagara Falls people have told me on a great many occasions. People heard that the plundering hackmen were no longer allowed to ply their nefarious traffic at Niagara Falls, so people took fresh heart to visit this wonderful cataract and the other wonders—for the gorge and the rapids and the whirlpool have always seemed to me as marvelous as the cataract itself.

Knowing from my own experience how hard a fight was necessary to rid the place of its nuisances, how utterly rapacious were the hackmen and fakirs, how great a money damage was done to the town every season by the reputation they gave it, how the streets were crowded with barkers and the store buildings filled with humbug museums, how much time and money were spent by reputable business men to wipe out this blot, and how even Governmental assistance became necessary, and knowing how complete a victory decency and order won, it is all the more surprising now to find Niagara Falls even beginning to drift back to its old condition. The humbugs are not yet as bad as they were years ago; but they have got in the thin end of their wedge, and if the authorities and the people do not watch them they will find the name of their town once more becoming synonymous with greed and swindling. That is what it was twenty years ago, and what it will be again if the fakirs are allowed to have their way. The swindles are petty, but the fact that any swindle at all is allowed to exist systematically is an injury to the place. Few places in this whole world have such natural advantages as Niagara Falls, and few places have ever been so overrun with fakirs and sneaking highwaymen as Niagara was a few years ago. There never was any relationship between real Indian manufactures and the great falls, for there has hardly been a real Indian here within the memory of living man. The painted and spangled girls in tights who tended the museums twenty years ago were harmless enough then, but they are doubly harmless now, with the passing of time. The same old Bowery Indian, I verily believe, who paced the sidewalk in front of one of the curiosity shops in those old days, is pacing there yet. The same old "curiosities" are still on the shelves, dusty, shop-worn, and antiquated.

There are good men here who will not let the old conditions return if once they arouse to the fact that the enemy are lurking in the bushes and stealing back to their old positions. Many of these good men it was my privilege to know in former struggles with the Niagara sharks, and for some years they kept the place clean, but now it is time for them to look to their fences again, for somebody has left the gate open.

Out by the Tonawandas there are a number of small house boats on the canal. Under some circumstances a house boat would make a capital abiding place until the end of the Pan-American Exposition; but these are small and rough and evidently designed for trading purposes, and the only choice is between vegetating in the canal and venturing into the edges of the river, with exciting chances of going over the fall. The house boat idea has clearly escaped the Buffalonian mind, but pretty much everything else here with roof or walls is for rent by the day in sections.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

SPURIOUS CITY DIRECTORIES

"IF ALL the copies of the first Directory of New York that are brought here were originals," said Librarian Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox Library the other day, "there could be provided a copy for every prominent collector in the country. But the limited stock of two or three genuine Directories of 1783 in this city has not been materially increased, nor do I think it likely to be. Three very fair reprints have been made, the first two especially good, as they follow the old type and the old-fashioned s's particularly well. So as not to deceive the unwary collector and yet afford him the satisfaction of seeing what the original looked like, these reprints were made with wide margins. This fact, however, has not deterred the book sharper from using his ingenuity for illegitimate profits. He has carefully cut down the wide margins, bringing the little volume to the size of the original. Then by steeping the pages in strong coffee or other happy concoctions for making the new look like the old, the reprint has been palmed off as the real article upon more than one unsuspecting collector.

"Not long ago a gentleman came in here with one of those very cleverly doctored reprints. He was as chipper as a boy with a new hobby horse. 'There,' said he, in convincing tones, 'what do you think of that? I picked it up in an old shop for $5. The dealer didn't know how rare it was, and I wasted no time in bargaining about the price.'

"'Sorry, but it's a coffee-steeped reprint,' was the only consolation I could give. You should have seen the change that came over him. At first he was as mad as a hornet, and thought I was trying to belittle his rare find, but when he became convinced that he had been caught he was hot to wreak vengeance on the book dealer.

"'I'll sue him,' he declared; 'miserable scoundrel to sell me a 50-cent reprint for $5.'

"I had to smile when I recalled how ready he was to take advantage of the dealer by paying $5 for something he felt so sure was worth a large sum. But that's an old story. A man will pay a dollar or more very quickly for a book he imagines is worth ten times that sum. But when he discovers that its actual value is probably 25 cents he invariably calls the bookseller a low-down cheat."

AN ORIGINAL TURKISH BATH

"ABOUT the first real craving that strikes the unsophisticated American or Englishman upon his arrival in Damascus is the desire for a Turkish bath right on the spot where the famous bath was originated," said a traveler. "His next decision is that a New York or London Turkish bath is about as far ahead of the Damascus article as mother's pie beat the baker's. In view of the Eastern origin of these baths I naturally expected to find something of luxury.

"Entering one of the finest baths in the city, I was at first sight much pleased with the general appearance of things. Dog of a Christian that I was, I entered a large open court, in the centre of which gushed a splendid fountain, while the scene all about was at first impression one of an Oriental fairyland. All around the fountain were raised platforms were combination chairs couches upon which Orientals were lolling as only Orientals can. Some were reclining, some napping, some sipping coffee, some smoking the nargileh, some chatting, and one was going through the red tape contortions required by Allah when the ninety-nine Moslem prayers are offered.

"As if to carry out the fairyland idea, instead of being conducted to a private room, in conformity with the views of propriety of the Western dog of an unbeliever, I was expected to disrobe before this miscellaneous audience. Also, before the audience in the street whenever the door was opened. My clothes I had to store in a drawer under my couch. The publicity of the disrobing act was modified somewhat, however, by the attendants, who, by the use of towels formed a temporary screen. After this they gave me wooden sandals with high strips fastened to the soles, which converted them into a sort of high stilt. I saw no use for this contrivance excepting to further the chances of breaking my neck. With these stilts on I was taken to the 'hot room,' where there was a temperature not higher than that of New York City on a hot Summer's night. After remaining here some time there was some slight rubbing and a deal of leg pulling and arm jerking.

"Desiring a shower bath, a believer in the True Faith, aimed a garden hose at me and doused me with such a sharp stream that I had all the 'shower' I wanted in three seconds. Then they wrapped me in a Turkish towel and turbaned my head for me and led me to a couch and bade me rest. I rested, wishing for an hour in my favorite Turkish bath in New York City, far from the land of Allah, within earshot of the clanking trolley car and in a district over which reigns only Sheik Tim Sullivan.

"As a mere idea of satisfying curiosity nothing can top the visit to the Damascus baths. But, unlike, the Turkish fig, the Turkish bath is not at its best when sampled on the spot."

Ganley's Vegetarian Cat.

"You know that cat I've got that can swim like a duck and fight like a tiger, don't yer?" said "Dick" Ganley, the veteran policeman on duty at the Barge Office, yesterday.

The answer being in the affirmative, he proceeded to narrate this yarn concerning a new cat he had just secured title to.

"Of course," he said, "you all know what an outlandish beast my cat Dick is. Now, don't say anything to anybody, but the fact is I've got a new 'un that can give 'em all the cards in the pack an' still beat 'em out. I've named him Richard III. I'm the first Richard, the swimmin' cat's the next, and this new 'un I've got's the last 'un. I was talkin' to a feller from Cuber a few days ago, and in the course er the confab I told him about me swimmin' cat. He listened all right, but didn't seem to get on to what I was sayin.' I was gittin' a little uppish at him and was fixin' to leave when he up and made the followin' claim:

"'Your cat,' he said, 'may be all you say, but if its a mean, fightin', regiar champion-of-the-world anermal thet you'er lookin' for, I kin trot out a anermal from Cuber that kin whip any cat that was ever born.'

"'Now, don't git gay,' I snarled. 'If you've got a cat thet kin whip mine, I won't do a thing but git off the force and spend ther rest of me life takin' in ther sights o' Brooklyn.'

"'Acshuns, not wurds,' said me soger fren', and, motionin' me ter follow, we started for ther ship. Up ther gangplank an' onter ther ship we went. Down in ther hold he led me, an' in a corner showed me a anermal, all bundled up, whinin', lookin' fierce, with his hair stickin' out all over his back like a percurpine. He pinted and I looked. Es I looked I seen a cat the likes of which no man on this earth, onless he seen thet perticklar one, ever seen. White and black, with spots of gray here an' there, with eyes a color thet made him seem to all appearances a albiner, the cat made er sight fit to scare all ther cats in New York ter deth.

"'So thet's yer cat,' says I, soon's I cud recover from me surprise. Me cat on ther Battery is a good 'un, but bein' an hones' man, I admit that ther anermal is a top-notcher. He has ther shape of er tiger, ther eye of a lion, an' ther spots of ther leepard.

"Me compliminta seemed ter make me fren' sorter 'shamed of his actions whin I tole him concernin' Richard II., for he took a chaw of navy plug and thin said, 'Yer have been a fren' ter me sens fust I made this port, an' ter show yer me appreshiashun, ther cat's yours, pervidin' yer wants him.'

"'Wants him, did yer say?' says I. 'That's not a strong enough word. With me other 'un, that cat'll make a pair ther like er which no one man ever owned before. Then I tuk him home.

"This las' cat don't eat meat. He's a vegetarian, an' eats only cabbage leves, water cress, turnips, an' er carrot now an' thin. Bein' so mean, I don't understan' his objection ter meat, for anermals thet fight generally want red blood, and plinty of it.

"With me other cat, he'll be on exhibition at ther nex' cat show, an' its two prizes I'm expectin.' One'll be for the ugliest cat, that's Richard II., an' one fur ther meanest 'un, thet's Richard III. Ef I don't git 'um—well, it'll be up ter me ter tell ther Committee of Fifteen."

Cause of His Vigil.

For two weeks a gray-haired man has haunted the block in West Thirty-fourth Street, where brownstone dwellings are being torn down because of the march of trade. Not less than two hours daily this man paces the sidewalk and watches the process of demolition. To an inquisitive inquirer yesterday he admitted: "In an upper room in that house opposite my daughter was born fifteen years ago. When she could toddle to the window she waved a kiss every morning to me as I stood on this spot. When the laborers reach that room I mean to buy the windowsill. My baby is dead."

APPEARANCE OF THE HEAVENS DURING THE PRESENT MONTH

THE most important of June's astronomical happenings is the arrival of the sun at the extreme northerly point in its course. Ever since a few days before last Christmas, when it was at its furthest southerly reach, it has been journeying in this direction. This movement is, of course, apparent only, being caused by the actual movement of the earth in the opposite direction. To the average person, though, it is the sun and not the earth that seems to do the moving, and this notion is deferred to in all popular references to phenomena of this kind.

On Dec. 21 the sun at noon was at a point directly above the observer at the Tropic of Capricorn. It dashed across the equinoctial line on March 21, when its noon mark was high up overhead to residents on the equator, and, still speeding northward, on June 21, at the Summer solstice, or "standing place of the sun," it swings in its course, grazes the zenith of the Tropic of Cancer, sets out on its journey toward the south, and the middle of the six months' day at the north pole and of the six months' night at the south pole is reached. We now have the dawn coming in with its greatest splendor, the sunlight drips as a weightless golden shower, and the long pendants of young fruit sway gently in their cool, fresh greenness.

To-day the sun rises at 10 minutes after 4 o'clock and sets at 14 minutes after 7 o'clock, giving us, therefore, a day of 15 hours 4 minutes in length. This period of glorious sunshine, fairly quaking with its throbbing strength, increases 13 minutes before the months' close, for when the Summer twilight gathers down between the 18th and 24th days of the month we have the length of the day extended to 15 hours 17 minutes, after which latter date, however, the days begin to get a trifle shorter and the starry legions peep forth a bit earlier.

Six stars of the first magnitude are now above the horizon at 9 P. M., Capella, which is just setting in the northwest; Vega, or Alpha Lyrae, a little to the north of east and midway between the horizon and the zenith; Arcturus, exactly south and one-fourth of the distance from the zenith to the horizon; Spica, to the west of south; Altair, just risen in the east, and Antares, in the southeast, a short distance below and to the left of the planet Mars. Facing the north we may see the Great Bear (Ursa Major) and the Dragon nearly overhead, the Bear to the left and the Dragon to the right of the meridian line.

Further to the right and nearly east is the Lyre, chiefly of interest from its containing one of the brightest stars in the northern heavens. Between the Lyre and the horizon, too low to be seen well, is Cygnus, the Swan, sometimes called the Northern Cross. A little to the east of north, and barely above the horizon, is Cassiopela, the luckless wife of old King Cephus, placed among the stars as a punishment for her impious vanity, and during a portion of the year suspended head downward, as she appears to-night.

The zodiacal constellations now above the horizon, named in order from west to east, are the Twins, the Crab, the Lion, the Virgin, the Scales, the Scorpion, and the Archer. Occupying the whole of the southwestern quarter of the heavens near the horizon is the Hydra, or water serpent, its head marked by three faint stars, being a little south of west, its "heart," a star of the second magnitude, two-thirds of the distance from Regulus to the horizon, and its tail at about the same distance below Spica. The most brilliant portion of the heavens to-night is in the southeast.

The rich sprinkling of second and third magnitude stars in the constellations of the Scorpion Sagittarius, and the lower part of Ophiuchus, which is to form the splendid decoration of our Summer evening skies, toward the south, is now fairly above the horizon.

The amateur star gazer has now several excellent markers for determining the position of the ecliptic—the path of the sun, and, approximately, that of the planets—which one should become perfectly familiar with, if he would escape being continually perplexed at finding the moon and the planets wandering in a much more lawless way, apparently, than they have any right to stray. One should have his idea of this important celestial circle as clear and distinct as though he were able to see it as a line of light running through the midst of the stars.

To-night at about 9 o'clock he may trace it, or imagine it, beginning at a point on the western horizon, considerably to the north of the exact west, passing through the star Regulus. It then passes to the north, yet fairly close to the star Spica, about five degrees to the north of Antares, and cutting the horizon at a distance south of east equal to that of its other extremity north of west. The point at which it crosses the equinoctial, or the celestial equator, is at about two-fifths of the distance from Spica to Regulus.

The sun, in its eastward journey around the heavens, will reach this point (the autumnal equinox) on the 22d of September. It is now in that part of the ecliptic which passes through the sign Gemini.

Neptune, far distant though he be, comes in for a few numbers in this months programme. On the 9th he and Venus are in fairly close proximity, but as the fairest of the planets is only about three-quarters of an hour after the sun in setting, it will be very difficult to see either of the actors in our little tableau.

On the 16th the moon and Neptune are in conjunction. As the moon is a new one on that date, we can see that the planet has moved somewhat closer to the sun than it was when it passed Venus on her way from the source of light and heat. If further proof of the planet's wanderings be needed, we have it in conjunction with the sun itself on the 20th, at which time it passes from the realm of the evening star to remain as one of that group until December.

Uranus is also quite an attraction, and ranks high as a star performer. The planet and the moon are in conjunction this evening, and again on the 29th inst., at both of which only about two degrees of arc separate the two heavenly bodies. On the 6th we have the planet in opposition with the sun, and consequently rising just about sunset, to remain with us as an evening star until November. The constellation of the Scorpion at present embraces Uranus, and Antares, the brightest of that group, is the most prominent star in the neighborhood.

Jupiter is still increasing in size and grandeur as he approaches opposition on June 30, after which date he shies his castor into the ring and challenges Venus for the supremacy of the evening sky. This interesting struggle will last for the remaining months of the year, and we shall have several fine opportunities to compare these wonderful brilliants toward the latter part of the year as they draw into fairly close proximity in November. Jupiter at present rises about 9 o'clock in the evening, but he is coming above the horizon earlier each succeeding evening; his time of rising on the last evening of the month will be about 7:30.

So for many a night we shall have our evening skies adorned with the splendid light of this giant member of the sun's family, the clear whiteness of which will give by contrast a deeper tinge of color to the other planets in sight.

Saturn comes still under the category of morning stars, although we have him in sight the greater portion of the evening. His conjunction with the sun does not occur until July 5, so technically he does not join Venus and Jupiter until that date, but he affords a glorious spectacle as his clear, steady light comes to us from among the twinklings of the fainter luminaries of his neighborhood. This is one of the ways in which a planet can be distinguished from a star. A planet's light is usually a steady glow, while that of a star generally corruscates or quivers.

Mercury is like Parolles, full of business, as he moves both eastward and westward during the month, and is in conjunction with several other heavenly bodies, but with the majority of his fellows is an evening star for the month. About the 15th, at the time of his greatest eastern elongation, or distance from the sun, we can find him in the sunset glow at almost the identical spot at which the sun sank out of sight.

Mars is another of the evening stars, and sets about midnight as the Lion bounds over the horizon line and disappears until the day-spring takes hold of the ends of the earth and shakes the constellation, planet and all, once more out of the shadow of the darkness. 'Tis always interesting to read what the scientists have to say of our ruddy neighbor, for, while they agree very well with respect to the planet's more marked features, they differ from each other widely in minor points. The conclusion generally reached is that the imagination has been used to aid the eye in penetrating the obscurity with which distance has enveloped all Martian specialties.

Venus has now come once more to grace the western sky, and, while she at present sets at 8 o'clock in the evening, she will be above the horizon a half hour later than that hour before the month closes. On the 25th this bright epitome of the heavens reaches a point in her brilliant career known by astronomers as perihelion. This period we are informed is where is reached the highest clang and crash of speed and whirl that a planet reaches, as well as the position of its greatest brilliancy and deepest glow.

Some Curious Trees to be Seen in City Parks.

LOVERS of plant life will find countless subjects of deep interest at this season of the year, not only in Central Park, but in all the parks of Greater New York. There are many beautiful trees and plants, and the return of warm weather has made them alive. Apple and cherry trees are now in the midst of their floral beauty, but the early dogwood is the handsomest of all the flowering trees of Spring. It is beginning to show more of leaves than of flowers. The dogwood is not the only species of plant life that gives its flowers before the leaves. In the Park are a few small trees that fairly glow under a profusion of brilliant red blossoms. The tree is popularly known as the redbud, but an old tradition centres around it which has made it familiar by the peculiar name of Judas tree. The native American redbud is very like the European tree, and in Judea it is very common. From that quarter of the globe, therefore, has come the odd story that it was upon one of those trees that Judas hanged himself in remorse at having betrayed his Master, and ever since that time this beautiful tree has come out in red blossoms as though blushing at remembrance of the ignoble purpose to which it was put.

There is a beautiful specimen of the redbud at the lower southeast end of the Mall on the side path leading to the menagerie. A peculiarity of the blossoms in often bursting right out from the trunk of the tree is well exemplified in this specimen, and the branches also show this curious feature to a marked degree. The blossoms are small and are packed closely together by scores, in many cases being so numerous that the branches are almost hidden from sight, so from a short distance the little tree stands out among other vegetation like a veritable ball of fire. The blossoms are succeeded by flat, many seeded pods, rose colored at first but finally turning brown, and they hang upon the tree until early Winter. The leaves are very wide at the base and nearly round. The striking beauty of the redbud tree will cause it to be noticed at once, and if seen it will ever be remembered.

There are two or three specimens of pink dogwood in Central Park, and the Bronx Park managers pride themselves upon possessing six. Only once in several thousand cases, by some said to be as high as ten thousand, does a pink dogwood appear. The great majority of dogwood blossoms are pearly white, with a faint suggestion of pink occasionally in the opening buds. The pink dogwood presents a rich appearance, and lovers of the country in Spring will often go miles to see a specimen in full bloom. There is a handsome pink dogwood of large size on the old Tiffany estate on the Southern Boulevard, a little north of the Hunt's Point Roadway. The red beeches, which have come out in full leaf within the last two weeks, and from a distance look very much like the red maple, recall another of the half dozen or more traditions that add an extra element of interest to certain trees. The red beech is more properly known as the copper beech, and in an old natural history, published in 1680, three beech trees are mentioned with red leaves in a wood near Zurich. A legend finally associated these trees with the spot where five brothers became embroiled in a quarrel and all were killed. Many of the copper beeches now in existence are supposed to have come from one discovered during the last century in a forest in Thuringia which is now alive and supposed to be over two hundred years old. The finest copper beech in Central Park will be easily distinguished in the Ramble and is between fifty and sixty years old. There is another very symmetrical beech of the same variety at the lower end of the Mall, in the southwest corner, and another handsome one may be seen near the West Drive, about opposite One Hundred and Third Street. About a dozen, in all, are in Central Park. The rich color of their foliage and their wide-spreading branches make a wonderfully attractive tree. As a lawn tree it is deservedly popular, and several fine specimens may be seen upon the large estates in the outlying districts of New York.

The ordinary beech is also a magnificent tree and has been celebrated as being almost invulnerable to lightning. This fact was noticed by the observant Indians, and early New England farmers had among their stock of adages one that a beech was never hit by lightning. This peculiar fact has been verified scientifically. The ancients were great admirers of the beech, and Pliny tells an interesting story of a celebrated beech in a grove at Tusculum which one of the early Romans thought so much of that he often poured libations of wine upon its roots and embraced it.

The oldest tree in Central Park, according to the municipal landscape gardener, N. J. Rose, is an American elm standing in a little circle by itself on the East Drive, about opposite Seventy-first Street and Fifth Avenue. Mr. Rose says it is at least 100 years old.

A large number of rare foreign trees have been planted from time to time in the Park and it may surprise many persons to learn how many examples of imported plant life are flourishing upon Manhattan Island. The famous Lebanon cedars may be seen in Central Park, not in the majestic size as recorded by sacred and profane history, but sufficiently dignified in appearance to give an excellent idea of how they looked to the men of old. One of the largest is on the west side, south of the dismantled Bolivar statue. A noble grove of five is south of McGown's Pass, and still another fine one stands on a little hill near the boathouse. These cedars are about forty or fifty years old, and those who are not fortunate enough to visit the Holy Land may get a faint odor of that country by standing for a few minutes beneath the Lebanon cedars in Central Park.

A cedar whose native home is among the Himalaya Mountains is also in the upper end of the Park, near McGown's Pass. It is known botanically as the Deodar. It is very hardy, with widespread, thick foliage of a bluish tint. The abundance of oil in its branches keeps the ground beneath it free not only from bugs and insects, but also from all vegetable life. This Himalaya cedar is the only one of that variety in this part of the country and it is about twenty-five years old. A few cedars from the Atles Mountains in Africa are found near McGown's Pass. These are called the hardiest of all the cedars. They are only about five feet high at present and are not as graceful in appearance as the solitary specimen from the Himalayas.

A number of the quaint little Japanese Gingko trees have been planted within the last few years. One pretty group is northwest of the Mall and some more are just north of the Casino, near the Mall. Several Turkey oaks, a tree capable of attaining large size, are on the west side of the Park, between the Reservoir and Eighth Avenue, in the vicinity of Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets. These Turkey oaks are about thirty years old, and are already beginning to show something of what their majestic proportions will be in later years.

Another interesting fact not widely known is that an effort was made a few years ago to get the famous big trees of California, the massive and tall Sequoia, to grow in Central Park. Three or four specimens were set out, but the climate of this locality, with its excessive heat in Summer and severe cold in Winter, sapped the vitality of those California natives, and up to last Winter all had died but one.

"And that one, the last of our little lot, died during the Winter," said Mr. Rose. "It stood near the Bethesda Fountain, at the head of the lake north of the Mall. The stump is there yet, and it is barely possible that a sprout may spring up this season, and I am watching it closely. I guess we won't try the experiment again, for we have proved that the California big trees cannot be acclimatized in this section of our country.

"Last Winter was a very severe one on trees and hardy plants," continued Mr. Rose. "It was such an open Winter that the new growth on the branches was fatally broken in many cases, where with nearly all hardy plant life the growth was retarded. The season is very backward. There has been so much dampness and chilliness in the atmosphere that we have not dared to dress the park up in the variety of flowering plants that are usually seen at this time. Generally we have a fine Decoration Day display, but there will be none this year. You may have noticed that scarcely anything has been planted in the flower beds except the early daisies and pansies. I have hundreds of new plants in the greenhouses all ready to be set out just as soon as the conditions are favorable, but it will be well into June before the Park begins to look as bright from a floral standpoint as is generally the case at this time."

The stunted Prince of Wales oak, which the present King of England planted when he was in New York in 1860, northwest of the Mall, near the drive, is putting forth its leaves slowly. This is an English oak and, as Mr. Rose says, a slow grower, so that in time it may arrive at kingly proportions. The Prince planted at the same time another tree which is less known, but as it was an American elm the citizens of New York ought to know it and recognize the tree as readily as they do the stunted little oak. The elm is near the oak, and is far ahead of it in size and appearance. The Park Department has never marked these interesting trees, and unless pointed out by one who knows, the casual visitor has to guess at the trees, and by looking at a number in the vicinity, try to become satisfied that he had seen the Prince of Wales trees. These two trees are directly north of the copper beech at the lower end of the Mall on the west side, and are close by the little path that crosses the drive near the eagle statue.

Macdonald Teaches Caddies.

Charles B. Macdonald, the champion Chicago golfer, who recently came to New York to live, gave a valuable lesson in patience with green caddies during the recent Metropolitan championship.

"I believe I got the worst caddie this morning that I ever had," said Macdonald to the caddie master as he came from luncheon for his afternoon round. "He not only didn't know where the greens were, but he was ignorant of the first rudiments of the game."

"Shall I give you another one, Sir?" asked the master of the lads.

"No, give me the same one," replied Macdonald after a pause. "He might bother another man worse than me, and I'll try to make a good caddie of him. The little fellows have got to learn, and once in a while every golfer must take a hand in improving the education of caddies."

Bach and Bock.

Visitors at the recent music festival at Bethlehem, Penn., were interested by the manner in which the people familiarized the name of Bach. To the casual music lover the name of Bach suggests only seriousness and profundity, but in Bethlehem there is an institution known by its sign as the "Bach Ice Cream Parlors." And the standing joke of the town last week was, "Have you come to the Bock festival?" It is not at all improbable that Bach and bock beer would have harmonized.

A FILIPINO FIESTA.

By The Rev. James W. Hillman, U. S. A.,
Chaplain Forty-third Infantry, U. S. V.

DULAG, Leyte, Philippines, April 22.—A religious festival was held here recently under the auspices of the Catholic church of the place, the members of our garrison being invited to attend and assist in the celebration. It is worthy of note that the invitations to this religious festival were from the Presidente, or head of the town Government, Church and State uniting in the celebration, and so giving to it a prestige before the community that it would lack if the Church alone were observing it. The Spanish system, whatever its defects, has resulted over here in making the Church, such as it is, the leading institution of these islands. In other words, religion is here made the leading interest of life, as it should be. The room for criticism is as to the quality.

A few hours in advance of the opening of the Fiesta we had a flag-raising near our headquarters. Two companies of the Forty-third United States Volunteer Infantry, together with the native Visayan company organized by Major Allen, our commanding officer, formed on three sides of a hollow square around the flagpole. At a given signal the Stars and Stripes were hoisted to the breeze, while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and we all stood at attention with heads uncovered.

At noon of that day the Fiesta opened with a lively peal of church bells, of which three or four are in the belfry of nearly every church. Shortly after grotesque maskers made their appearance on the street before the Comandancia, such, I should say, as appeared in connection with church festivals in Europe during the Middle Ages. Two young fellows were so rigged up as to present the appearance of a four-footed wild beast going about with head bobbing up and down—a species that I could not classify according to natural history. Another masker had the appearance of two men, one sitting on the shoulders of the other. They all danced about to music, inciting the laughter of the spectators. Worship and recreation are combined in these Fiestas, which are a characteristic feature of the life in these islands, and at 4 o'clock that afternoon there was a vesper service in the church. In the evening the Chinese lanterns which had been put around the principal streets on little bamboo poles were lighted and a number of balloons sent up, remaining for a long time in the still clear air.

The next morning at 8 o'clock occurred the principal religious service of the festival, a solemn mass, in which the native band and native singers furnished very fair music. The service was conducted by Padre Victor, the native Catholic priest, and one very friendly with the Americans. The church was filled with the townspeople and the members of the garrison; the Visayan men and boys being in immaculate white suits, and the women and girls in light and gay colors, with an airy gauze-like material thrown over the shoulders, and a kerchief of lace or silk resting on the head. It is estimated that about fifteen hundred people occupied the church that morning. After the Latin service Padre Victor addressed the people, speaking at first in Visayan, which is understood by all, and then in Spanish for the educated few. Our band had been requested to play "The Star Spangled Banner" at this service. They were in the rear gallery, and at the close of the service played the National air in vigorous style, and within the thick stone walls of the old church and beneath the corrugated iron roof the grand old air rang and reverberated, becoming doubly inspiring.

The rest of the day was devoted chiefly to amusements—sack races, "catching a greased pig, climbing a greased pole for a purse, and cock fighting, this last a universal Filipino sport. It is cruel and degrading, and not fitted to give one a favorable opinion of the state of Filipino civilization. Some of the sports that occur at a Fiesta are not to be credited to the Church, but to the natural tastes of the people.

Later in the afternoon there was a religious procession, with music by the native band. Long lines of men and boys in single file came marching on either side of the street, followed by the girls and women in their best clothes, carrying lighted candles. Following them was a gayly ornamented car with a life-size statue of the Virgin Mary, drawn by a group of men, and behind it walked the priests.

The entertainment for the evening was to be given on an open-air stage of bamboo frame work, which had been erected by the town officials in front of the schoolhouse, and at 7:30 the crowds assembled there. On one side of the stage stood a large lighted transparency bearing the words "Viva America," an indication of the good-will prevailing here toward American rule. I should have said that it was carried in the afternoon procession, and as it passed our headquarters was greeted with cheers and applause by our officers. The first part of the entertainment on the stage consisted of several dances executed by sixteen Filipino children, eight little boys and eight little girls. The little girls, instead of wearing the usual long dresses in the native style as their mothers do, had on this occasion the short dress of European and American confection, which permitted more freedom of motion. Each carried a fan in her right hand. To the music of the native band they executed a series of elaborate dances of a perfectly becoming character, marching and countermarching in single and double file, winding in and out among each other in graceful style, and waving their arms in keeping with the music. These people take naturally to dancing, and every one in the American garrison was pleased with the skill the children showed in executing movements that would not have been easy for older persons.

The dance was followed by an American minstrel show given by some of our soldiers. From questions asked by the Filipinos it appeared that they were at first somewhat in doubt just how to take this entertainment. They fancied that the blackened faces of the performancers might have been intended as a satire on their own brown color. However, when they learned that no satire was intended they were satisfied and evidently appreciated many of the spectacular features. "Old Black Joe" was sung in character, and a cakewalk executed by two soldiers was enthusiastically applauded. The conundrums—being in English—could only be understood by the American portion of the audience. One of these contained an allusion to Major Allen:

"Why is a button on Major Allen's blouse like a boat at sea in a storm?"

The answer, "Because it is on the breast of a heavy swell," was well appreciated in the garrison, as Major Allen is noted for his faultless dressing, except when he is out in pursuit of insurgents.

The following day at noon the officers of the garrison took dinner with Padre Victor by his invitation. We had an excellent and elaborate dinner, at which there were also, to use the expression of the Irishman in Thackeray's ballad, "lashuns of good drink." In fact, every padre on these islands is possessed of abundance of fine wines and liquors, which make their appearance upon all social occasions.

A light archway had been erected on the main street in front of our headquarters; and that afternoon occurred a tournament and several games. Two frail earthen vases were suspended from the arch by cords. Two men, placed about 50 yards distant, were blindfolded, and each was given a light rod. They were to walk toward the arch and strike down the vases. After striking the air for some time, the first man knocked one vase to pieces with a blow, and there fell out a purse of silver as his reward. He who succeeded in breaking the other vase received a dash of water and cracked earthenware on his head. After that ten or a dozen pieces of ribbon of various colors were suspended from the arch, each having a small brass ring fastened to the lower end. Those to take part were mounted on ponies a hundred yards away. At a given signal they rode at a swift gallop under the arch. The successful reached with their pointed sticks to one of the rings and drew out a ribbon, which in each case represented some Filipino belle who had chosen and placed it there. Whether any of them knew the color of his favorite señorita in advance I am unable to say. Many Filipino belles with their chaperons assembled at our headquarters to watch the tournament. About fifteen cavaliers entered the lists, some failing to carry off a lady's favor, while others were so successful as to secure two or three. The successful cavaliers then presented themselves in our headquarters, and in each case were rewarded by the belles whose colors they had secured with a present. The favors were bestowed, not in the vivacious manner of the American girl in similar tournaments in the Southern States, but in that calm undemonstrative manner in keeping with the Filipino nature.

After the tournament occurred a cruel native sport. Several chickens were suspended from the arch, tied by the feet, with heads hanging down. Those competing would ride their ponies underneath at a full gallop and try to seize a chicken by the head and wrench it off, after the fashion of the "goose pulling" in Virginia. Such as were successful were rewarded with the chickens for their table. It might possibly be said of this sport as well as of the cockfighting that in the case of the Filipinos these practices are but methods of killing for food, inasmuch as game cocks and all are eaten after the sports are ended.

After the conclusion of the games we went to supper as guests of the Presidente and town officials in the Tribunal—the building for town business and local administration. About 100 were present. The officers were each expected to invite a señorita (unmarried lady) to supper with them, and the manner of seating was such that in each case the señorita occupied a seat on the opposite side of the long table from her partner. As the table was very broad, the arrangement was not particularly favorable for conversation with the young lady, though unexceptionable for having her constantly in sight. I soon discovered that the young lady I had chosen knew hardly a word of Spanish, while I was unacquainted with her native Visayan, so that conversation was not very animated, and what little there was had to be eked out with sign language in a measure. At the beginning of the meal I took an olive on the end of my fork and offered it to her, thinking she would take it off daintily with her fingers. But instead she very gracefully exchanged forks with me. During the supper music was furnished by the native band.

Afterward came the Filipino ball, for which all adjourned to our headquarters building, (comandancia,) it being the most convenient place in town for the purpose. Music was furnished by both the Forty-third and the Filipino bands in turn. Besides the usual dances we are accustomed to at home, the Curacha was danced a number of times. It is a Spanish dance, and its lively and beautiful music reminds one of Moskowski's Spanish Dances. This dance is thoroughly domesticated in these islands, and is everywhere popular with the people. It seems to be the custom for only one couple to occupy the floor at a time, perhaps because they require considerable room for the movements. The gentleman and lady harmonize in their movements, but never touch or take hands throughout, one beautiful element of the dance consisting in the free waving motions of the arms of each dancer about the head. It is much more interesting for a spectator than our familiar square and round dances, and it may also be pronounced perfectly unexceptionable in propriety. If time and space permitted, I could tell you of a young lady of Spanish and Visayan stock who dances the Curacha with beautiful ease and grace, though in a long train, and puts into it the vivacity and spirit that one would naturally expect from a daughter of Spain.

The families observed good hours, and took their departure soon after 11 o'clock. Before coming to these islands I had never thought of myself as being present at a ball on Sunday. Strictly speaking, I may say that in this case I did not go to a Sunday ball, but the ball came to me, absorbing, for the time the building in which I dwelt. As I did not wish to change my residence, I made the best I could of the unfortunate circumstance. "Better to bear the ills we have, &c." I also consoled myself with the injunction of the wise man in Ecclesiastes: "Be not righteous overmuch."

On Monday we had a day of very successful athletic contests and a baseball game by the American soldiers on the open square or plaza in the centre of the town.

That evening we concluded our celebration with a Chinese dinner at our headquarters, to which the Presidente, Señor Flores, and a retired Spanish sea Captain, Señor Seiberj, were invited. The leading Chinese merchant was the caterer, and we had expected to pay him and his friends for it, but they insisted on making it a free-will offering in honor of the Fiesta. There can be no question as to the friendly feeling of the Chinese in these islands toward American rule. They always wear a smile for the American over here, which if not exactly "childlike" may certainly be called "bland." I will not go into details in regard to the dinner, but remind you that the dependence for getting a meal is in chop sticks, and it requires practice to enable you to secure a good mouthful and do it without too much loss of time. There were a few spoons sprinkled around on the table, and one Lieutenant and myself, thinking we were in a fair way to slip behind on some of the numerous courses that kept coming along, tried to sneak a few things onto our plates with the aid of spoons. But we were discovered and voted out of order, and it was resolved that every one must confine himself to chopsticks.

Toward the close several toasts were proposed, one to Presidente Flores, who has never taken any part with the insurgents. He responded with appropriate remarks in Spanish. Capt. Seibert was also toasted, and expressed the generous wish that the United States might make a more successful administration of government in these islands than that of Spain.

Major Allen then called upon me for some remarks on the relation of the United States to the Philippines. I happened to be somewhat primed on the subject that Major Allen had without warning called upon me to present, and having some decided convictions about the way our country was being misrepresented at home by certain misguided persons, I affirmed that we were over here not to annul the principles of our Declaration of Independence, but to establish and extend them in the face of the Tagal tyranny that was seeking to destroy them; that we had not delivered these islands from one form of misgovernment—that of Spain—merely for the purpose of tolerating another, but proposed to give the people real freedom, whether under the Stars and Stripes or otherwise, as fast as they were capable of receiving it. Judging by the manifestations of approval, these sentiments expressed the convictions of the officers and others assembled. When in conclusion I referred to our commanding officer as one who was well qualified to represent our ideas of American manhood and civilization among the people of these islands, it resulted in all rising and drinking the health of Major Allen with great enthusiasm. Altogether we had a very enjoyable evening, and Señor Flores, the Presidente, said that the festival throughout had proved, with American assistance, the most successful ever held in the town.

This conciliatory celebration following closely upon large captures of insurgents in this section of Leyte was a great help toward mutual good understanding and the pacification of the district.

Bostonians are already talking about making preparation for the celebration two years hence on May 25, 1903, to be exact of the centenary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson, whom many of them regard as the city's most eminent native-born citizen. They recall that nearly seventeen years ago James Russell Lowell declared Lincoln and Emerson to be the supreme Americans of the nineteenth century.

In a Consonant Jungle.

CONSONANTS in this language of ours don't appear to have half the show their number and variety seemingly entitles them to. Down at Ellis Island, where the immigrants are landed, it's different. There they revel and fairly run riot on the identification cards. The alphabet of the alphabet gets its chance and fairly improves its opportunity. Vowels are so scarce in the names of a goodly proportion of the flood of immigrants that comes pouring in that such of the record-keeping clerks as do not have Italians to deal with have almost forgotten how to write them. But when it comes to the v-w-x-y-z end of the alphabet, those clerks are thoroughly at home, for they now have an intimate acquaintance with their formation.

All this comes about from the influx from the land of the Czar and the neighboring sections of Southwestern Europe. The number of people who have passed through that department whose names are of the "itsky" type has never been computed. Here are a few members of the clan whose names have recently been made a matter of record at the Ellis Island clearing house: Spatransitsky is the name of a bachelor who arrived on a Hamburg-American liner. It was not ascertained whether he is employed by the underground railway contractors or not. Rogovitsky, Kalitzkovitsky, and Derlintsky were the names of three former citizens of Russia who arrived not long ago. Whether they are in business under those names is as yet a mystery. Other "itskys" whose memories are kept green on Ellis Island are: Schalowskitzsky, Wischnitzsky, Wasellowsky, Persachonskitzsky, and Bonitzsky. There are hundreds and thousands of others, but these are sufficient to give one an idea of why an interpreter at Ellis Island becomes an expert wrestler.

Along with the "itskys" come the "ickys" and "skis." One man from Hungary bore the euphonious name of Bonasfalsky. He was permitted to land. Another gentleman from the same country signed his checks as Herm. Weyczynski. Popiuski, Zychonski, Kupowski, Lavanowski, and Bozerinaski is how a few other transatlantic voyagers registered their names before they were allowed to land on American shores.

From Hungary, Armenia, Russia, or Australia future voters bearing the following readily assimilated names have recently been admitted into the country. Gyorgy Mikal, Kowbrak, Peterejak, Sztilaz, Szabo, Zbojaj, Czmolai, Szclagyi, Tesmullevic, Kaleescherska, and Castrogiavanni. The Italians had their best show with the latter, though it was a native of Italy.

Mihaly Nazy, Gizela Gocz, Muhaly Gal, and Anna and Giza Katz attracted some attention on the island recently. It is said that they are all doing well as domestics in this city.

Mixed up with about three-score Hungarians, a few weeks ago was a young fellow who told the Inspectors that his name was Dick George. Dick did not disclose what he had been doing in Hungary. Zuza Poo also said he was born under Austrian protection.

Bauhboot, Szarz Gysrge, Deskes Panegolis, Dykstra, Tnshnisky, P. Tjitsche, Hochstetter Mathias Jastralbska, (who was named in honor of a missionary,) Hongarian Nvardison, Mourkarian Agoy, Tomasda, Hayeczian, and a young man who said his last name was Hromarkora, had to tell the Board of Special Inquiry exactly what they intended to do in America before they were allowed to leave the island. As their names indicate, the majority of them are at present receiving their friends on Washington Street.

Mrs. Victoria Jamroga and one child, Franska Tza, Heimgarbussor, Thozek, Bornstad, Hoggaard, Gundravaldsen, Gjeitsen, Ole Engelshretsen, and a native of Portugal named Guilkemina de Jesus spent several days on the island at the expense of the Government not many weeks since. Koprora, Tokrora, and an aged man who rejoiced in the name of Last Moses also partook of the Government hospitality this Spring.

This little peep into nomenclature gives an idea of how kindly the Europeans feel toward the much neglected consonants. The names can be written—with effort—they don't look badly in print. As to pronouncing them—that belongs to another story.

They May Pay You to Ride.

Nickels given away and transfers between the Metropolitan and Third Avenue surface railway lines are things which we may look forward to for fulfillment in years to come, according to President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway. The transfers will be a sure thing three years hence, when the contract between the elevated road and the Third Avenue line expires. The free nickels are more of a utopian idea. This is the way that Mr. Vreeland came to suggest the possibility.

He was talking about the street railway problems in this city:

"If every man, woman, and child who rides our cars at either end of the lines were all the way to or from Harlem we would lose money," he said. "We have to collect six fares for every seat on each run of a car from end to end to make it pay. Therefore we welcome passengers who take short rides rather than those who try to get as much as they can for their money. For that reason I predict that the completion of the underground railway will be of great benefit to us, because it will secure most of those long-distance riders, whose places could be taken with more advantage to us by those who ride only a dozen blocks. When that tunnel is finished, I could afford to place a man in Harlem with a bag of nickels and give one to every passenger who wants to travel all the way down town, and ask him to please take the elevated or the underground roads."

1901

LESSON OF THE

BACH FESTIVAL

By FRANK DAMROSCH

As one who was privileged to attend the recent Bach festival at Bethlehem, Penn., I am impelled to draw attention to a feature of this most interesting musical event which, in my opinion, has not received sufficient attention in the various able discussions which have appeared in THE TIMES and other journals, but which is of the utmost importance when considered in its bearing on the development of musical culture in America.

This feature is the demonstration of the fact that genuine musical ability is latent in American communities, and that, when the right man comes forward to draw it forth, great things can be accomplished.

It has been claimed that Americans as a race are not musical. It was also formerly believed that the prairies were deserts. When these were watered by irrigation, their latent fertility brought forth the richest crops. Similarly, the experience of those who have brought musical culture within reach of the people has been that the response is immediate and wonderful in its results.

Until Mr. Wolle succeeded, by his perseverance and enthusiasm, in inspiring the people of Bethlehem to attempt the tremendous task of producing three large and difficult works, no one in Bethlehem or elsewhere would have supposed them capable of accomplishing it. He, with rare single-mindedness and devotion to a high ideal, set to work to move an inert mass, a mass which, eight years ago, absolutely opposed his efforts to cultivate the study of Bach's great choral works, and finally succeeded in kindling an enthusiasm and love for the highest and best in choral music which bore fruit in one of the most beautiful and inspiring festivals of music ever heard in this country.

It will be urged that Mr. Wolle was able to bring this about because the conditions were just right, and that they were peculiar to Bethlehem; that the Moravians, as descendants of German ancestors, are naturally musical, and that the study of music forms an important part of the curriculum of the famous Moravian schools.

These facts have, no doubt, contributed to the result in some measure, but they cannot be considered as the principal cause of success. The population of Bethlehem is to-day no longer a homogeneous one composed only of Moravians, and there are many communities which have almost as large a proportion of people of German descent. Moreover, I am of the opinion that, valuable as the German element is in any efforts to promote musical culture, there are others just as valuable.

As for the work done in the Moravian schools, I believe I am justified in saying that in nearly all cities of the United States vocal music is well taught, both in respect to sight singing and voice training, and it should, therefore, not be difficult to build upon this foundation an edifice of high artistic purpose and accomplishment.

A certain degree of musical culture may be attained by hearing good music, but to the mass of the American people the opportunity to do so is rare, and the results are evanescent because of imperfect understanding. On the other hand, that which is learned by doing is permanent and is within the reach of nearly all people. Listening to Bach's B minor mass is inspiring, but singing it is better, more inspiring, and more lasting in its influence.

Moreover, the earnest, honest effort of music lovers, even though sometimes it be crude, is apt to be more impressive and convincing to the listener than the most perfect rendition by professional musicians unless, as is sometimes the case, these are similarly inspired.

In the performances of the Bach festival there were numerous slips, crudities, and imperfections which, in a New York concert hall might have called forth criticism, but in the old Moravian church, under the charm of the splendid earnestness of purpose, the sterling sincerity of the work and the resulting high plane of artistic excellence, these technical imperfections were only like little clouds in an otherwise glorious blue sky, the slight shadows only serving to enhance the brilliancy of the general effect.

The lesson I wish to draw from this festival is this, that what has been done in Bethlehem may be done almost everywhere, to a greater or lesser degree, provided the right man be found to do it.

It is the man behind the gun and the man behind the plow who are essential to the accomplishments of the works of war or peace. It may be difficult to find many men like Fred Wolle of Bethlehem, thoroughly grounded in the science of his art, inspired with lofty ideals, and withal of that modest yet firm nature which wins the confidence and support of those who come in contact with him. But there are many excellent musicians in this country who, through lack of confidence in themselves and in the musical capacity and interest of the community in which they live, are neglecting golden opportunities to do similar work, and to these I would chiefly address myself in writing these lines, in the hope that this new star which has risen in a new Bethlehem may show them the way to do the higher musical work. Many men have failed because they have made the mistake of pandering to the so-called "popular taste" with shallow cantatas and other uninspired stuff. This sort of trash soon palls on the singers and listeners, and the well-meant effort to develop a love for music fails and leaves a bitter taste of discouragement behind. Only the best work of the best masters is good enough for the people in their musical development. It requires great determination, tact, and an enormous amount of energy, patience, and hard work to accomplish results, but it is well worth while, for, after all, the opportunity to lift one's own little corner of the earth a little nearer to heaven is one of the few things worth living for.

FRANK DAMROSCH.

THE LONDON OPERA SEASON.

The season of op... aside from the prai... ford's "Much Ado ... been devoted so far ... old favorites. The ... Van Dyck as Trist... terest and gave th... Curiously enough, t... poor singing of the ... to his experiences i... the fact that he ha... vocal method here... to have taken to h... given to him in this ... deavored to sing ... The result was the ... measure of success...

It seems that he ... London the course ... and his Tristan ... hearers because it ... acted, but also wel... Mme. Frankel Clau... company, and she ... her work. It is sa... the love scene of t... she was satisfacto... that she sang the f... voice and great te... new singers have ... as Mr. Grau has ... doubt the most us... or later fund their ...

Suzanne Adams ... to" to the evident ... don audience. Mr. ... tremely bad voice ... been singing delig... turn to New York ... news.

...at Covent Garden, ...ion of Villiers Stan... About Nothing," has ... the performance of ... t appearance of Mr. ... aroused no little in... ondoners a surprise. ...critics attributed the ...inent tenor last year ...his country, ignoring ...ven censured for his ...st Winter he seemed ... some of the advice ...nighted land and en... a purer cantilena. ...e achieved a larger, ...

...s been following in ...ich he pursued here. ...anished his English ... not only admirably ...ng. The Isolde was ... new addition to the ...ived high praise for ...that she was cold in ...second act, but that ...in the first act and ... scene with beautiful ...ness. Several other ...eared in London, and ...ver upon them, no ... of them will sooner ... to America.

...g Gilda in "Rigoletto" ...isfaction of the Lon...don has been in exc... ...ad Mme. Eames has ...ally. As she will re... ...t season, this is good ...

A COLLEGE FRATERNITY COMEDY.

Although there is much sameness in the stories heard in the various college alumni clubs of the city, in that most of them have to do with college days and doings, yet they have enough diversity to make them of unfailing interest to those who tell and listen to them. This amusing episode about academic secret society life was told in one of the clubs the other day:

There were in the college in question two senior class organizations—both very grand, gloomy and peculiar. They were deadly rivals. The members of each one were pledged by binding oaths to maintain absolute silence regarding the things pertaining to their respective orders, and the rules in each case were strict that not even the name of his society could pass the lips of an initiate. Outsiders—students who had not attained sufficient popularity or class standing to be elected to membership in one or the other order—were afflicted with "sour grapes," one and all, and the fortunate members, burdened by that supercilious spirit so often engendered by the secret society system in colleges, walked around the campus with their heads in the air, as though they had reached a state of perfection only allowed to mortals of a vastly superior ability.

Gossip a plenty pervaded the college at the season when the two organizations were wont to hold their initiations. People wondered who would be the favored members of the incoming senior class, and which men would join which society. It usually happened that there were one or two clashes that is, that a few men would be invited to join both cliques, and the fight that came each year over these bones of contention served to make the rivalry between the orders more bitter than ever. Never, though, had there been a clash of interests such as took place in the particular Fall told of in this story, and as a result of the mix-up there are no longer two societies at the college, the confusion that arose having served to unite them into one.

It happened that Society No. 1 invited a rising senior named Whitehead to partake of its mysteries. He accepted. At the same time Society No. 2 extended an invitation to another man, Burgwyn by name. He greedily made the best of his chance and consented to be "put through" on a certain night. By the strangest chance, both societies decided to have their initiations on the same night, and, without either group of initiators knowing what the other was about to do, each arranged that its candidate for initiation should await the torture at the very same spot. It afterward came to light that it had been the custom for initiates of both the organizations, on presenting themselves for admission, to go to some lonely spot in the woods near the college and there await the coming of the committee that would lead them to the place of initiation. The fates provided that both Burgwyn and Whitehead were commanded by their respective brothers-to-be to betake themselves to the same rendezvous. Both, too, were bidden to hide their whole bodies with flowing gowns of white cloth.

Whitehead reached the place first. He had been told by a member of Society No. 1 that he must, after arriving at the spot appointed, blindfold himself and then sit down at the foot of a great oak tree, there to wait until he was approached by an emissary of the order, who would tell him what he must do. On reaching the tree, therefore, he put a heavy bandage over his eyes and sat down.

In a few minutes Burgwyn came. His orders had been to ascend the oak tree and perch himself on one of its highest limbs, there to bandage his eyes and hang suspended till a masked figure should approach the trunk of the tree and call him down. But when he found the tree he was astonished to ... of Whitehead rec...

"This is some ... planned for me," ...

Then he scram... form of Whiteh... overhanging bou... he soon hauled ... climbed higher W... in himself what ... should hear some... over his head, an...

"'A trick,' he s... himself with re... never heard of h... candidate for init...

Two hours passe... as a mouse. "S... thought that the ... keep watch on ... figure came cre... brush." Burgwyn ... said to himself t... a measure he w... mask was the t... him. But this m... lying on the gro... than either of th... for he had thoug... gwyn should da... tions to the ext... trunk rather tha... hesitated for a m... himself that he ... undergo the mo... impudence, and ... climbing form of ...

"Get up," he ... voice.

Whitehead ar... was being led t... intended for his ... was "paddled" ... shaped like ten... sure that he co... he was branded ... order to which ... he was forced t... mentors flogge... to run a mile ... course directed ... neck; he had ... stream, despite ... very cold; in sh... feats that wou... a college, studs... jokes that any ... have considere... appeal to the ... this over, he ... ground in a l... and to swear ... was then that ... light.

"Do you," a ... emnly promis...

"What?" ra... The question ... same answer ... consultation. ... he was being ... of some kind.

"Take the t... stranger," the ... The blindfol...

"It's not B... of the maske... the kneeling W...

"It's Joe W... other.

The scene t... by everybody ... cited in a c... probably eve... this. All the ... at once. Sor... der were for ... ping out the ... date, and at ... to ask an e... down a little ... his mouth, ... the blindfolded figure ...g at its roots.

"This is some ... the trickery they have ... whispered to himself.

...d over the prostrate ... and grasped a low... of the tree, by which ...self upward. As he ...ehead wondered with... ...as going on, why he ... ascending the tree ...hat he had better do. ...l, inwardly, contenting ...mbering that he had ... society having killed a ...tion.

Whitehead was as still ... was Burgwyn. Each ...ner was placed there to ...m. At last a masked ...g through the under... ...ard the footsteps, and ... his time had come. In ... right, for under the ... a who had come after ... as he saw Whitehead ... ...l was more astonished ... two would-be initiators. ... It incredible that Bur... to disobey his instruc... of taking to the tree ... its topmost boughs. He ...ute, then decided within ...uld make the candidate ...tortures because of his ...ally approached the re... ...hitehead

...ommanded in a solemn ...

A moment later he ... slaughter—not the one ... but for Burgwyn. He ...ith thick wooden things ... racquets till he was so ...n't sit down for a week; ...ith the insignia of the ... didn't want to belong; ...limb trees, while his tor...mentors from behind; he had ...ndfolded and having his ... a cord tied around his ... swim across a small ...he fact the weather was ... He was made to perform ...have killed anybody but ... and to suffer practical ...her sort of citizen would ...sufficient excuse for an ... of the land. At last all ...s bidden to kneel on the ...dy spot, still blindfolded, ...glance to the society. It ...e whole mistake came to ...

...d a voice in his ear, "sol... to support the Order of ...

...onded Whitehead. ...aus repeated. Again the ... There was a whispered ...e candidate, still thinking ...ade the victim of trickery ...ndered what was coming ...dage from the eyes of the ...ice ordered at last. ...vas removed.

...gwyn" cried two or three ... figures that stood aroun... ...itehead in a semicircle.

"It's Joe W... ...tehead," fairly bowled an ...

The scene t... ...t followed can be imagined. ...who has ever been impli... ...ge initiation, although few ...saw anything exactly like ...asks came off the initiators ... of the members of the or... ...der, others favored clipping of the guiltless cand... ...irst not a voice was lifted ...anation. Then they cooled ... Whitehead had time to open ... ...I tell how he had thought all along that it was the other order he was joining.

"Why did you come after me, anyhow?" he asked. "I told my gang I'd wait for them by the big tree, and you hadn't any right to come there."

"But Burgwyn was told 'to be there,'" was the response.

"But you should have known I wasn't Burgwyn; I don't see why you should have taken me for that fellow," argued Whitehead, forgetting that he and Burgwyn were almost exactly the same build, and that his own features had, according to the orders he had received, been concealed by a complicated disguise.

Suddenly one of the initiators started to his feet as though he had a new thought. "The other crowd must have gotten Burgy," he yelled. At that every one jumped up, including Whitehead. What were they to do about it; that was the question. Was Whitehead willing to stay where he was? Were they willing for him to do so? Had the rival society discovered its mistake and left Burgwyn in the tree after all? What, in short, was to be done? It was a very serious matter, involving the very life of the most important and powerful and secret order, and something must be decided upon double quick. Whitehead, who, not having been a member of the secret life as yet, was not imbued with the prejudice of the rest, came to the rescue.

"Why not amalgamate the two clubs?" he queried.

Terrible! Not to be thought of! Impossible! But yet, on consideration, the other order might not be so bad, after all, as it had been painted in the past. In fact, there were within it, despite past bitterness, some decent, quite decent, fellows. Yes, Whitehead's suggestion deserved consideration. Inasmuch as the circumstances at the time were unsual. The assemblage would go back to the tree and see how the land lay. If Burgwyn had been initiated by the other crowd—and this seemed likely, as he, too, had been well masked—then overtures would have to be made for a consolidation. Yes, this was the only possible solution of the trouble.

Meanwhile, as Society No. 2 started back to the rendezvous to settle the matter, their rivals had been doing with Burgwyn just what they had done with Whitehead. An emissary had gone to the tree to lead Whitehead to the scene of initiation and had been surprised to see one whom he supposed to be that gentleman perched aloft on a high bough.

"Strange," he had said to himself, "that the kid should have gone up there. I'll call him down."

He had then ordered the supposed Whitehead to descend. Burgwyn had complied with the command with alacrity, and in due course had been "put through" all the ordeals known to the mysterious initiatory code of Society No. 1. He, too, had balked when the time came for the oaths of fealty, and, after his bandage had been taken off, he, like Whitehead, had been threatened with all manner of horrible punishments. In this case, however, the negotiations had resulted in a different finale, neither the members of the order nor Burgwyn ever once thinking of a reconciliation with Society No. 2. The decision they did reach was to go back to the tree, there to discover if Whitehead was lingering somewhere in the vicinity. Burgwyn, being less loyal than the other candidate and concluding that he had really never cared which club he joined, consented to stay where he was and let his original promise go to smash.

So it came about that both groups of initiators, with their initiates, came back to the great tree. There they met. Whitehead was delegated by No. 2 to explain the situation, which he did: No. 1 being taken unawares by the proposal of a union of forces, hesitated, but at last the members were persuaded. The consolidation was accomplished on the spot. Each society was instructed in the secrets of the other, and it was voted that in future the various combined mysteries should be for the benefit of the combined organization. The names were so coalesced that the resulting set of Greek letters contained a mixture of those that had hitherto formed the separate names of the orders.

The college wondered what had happened, but outside of the participants of the events of that night, nobody knew the whole story for a long time, the only thing they did know being that the two exclusive organizations suddenly became amalgamated, finally evoluting into one society even more exclusive than either of the original ones had been.

CAR-RIDES FOR ONE FARE.

One of the officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway is responsible for the statement that it required the best brains of the company and a week of solid figuring to simplify the transfer system on the company's lines and establish the system now in use. Of course, the company's interests were considered, as well as the convenience of the passengers; yet it remains a fact that persons living on the upper east side of the city who wish to cross town can do so daily for an indefinite period, if they are lucky, without expending more than a nickel. This is the way it may be done:

Board a down-town car of the Madison Avenue line, say at Sixty-first Street. Get a transfer from the conductor for a Sixth Avenue down-town car. The color of the transfer will be red. Then get aboard a cross-town Fifty-ninth Street car, show the conductor the red transfer, which he is not allowed to take. Keep it till the next day, and ride as often as you like by merely exposing the same transfer. One youth has carried a transfer for a week and rides across the city every morning for nothing.

THE SEASON IN LONDON

LONDON, May 22.—The London season is as bright, so far as the weather is concerned, as ever a London season was, the dresses of the women are as gay, the throngs on Piccadilly and Bond Street as large. But there is always something lacking. Perhaps it is that in the absence of big social functions there is a greater demand than usual for musical and dramatic novelties, while there is nothing new at the opera and little promised there besides an English setting of the subject of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," by Charles Villiers Stanford, and Massenet's "Roi d'Ys." The programmes of pure music are somewhat better, but even they would seem dull and uninspiring to a concertgoer accustomed to the rich musical variety of a New York Winter.

In the theatres the most novel things lately have been revivals of "Wheels Within Wheels" and "The Case of Rebellious Susan." Plays by Arthur Pinero, Richard Carton, Haddon Chambers, Henry Arthur Jones, Robert Marshall, and Bret Harte, which might as well as not have been produced here this Spring, have been held over because a bad season was looked for. Charles Frohman might have brought over Maude Adams for a Summer engagement at a West End theatre that surely would have been prodigiously profitable, for there is great curiosity here about Miss Adams. But he did not see the opportunity until it was too late to get a theatre.

London is too well supplied with theatres, as a general thing, yet there is always a large demand for the temporary lease of any playhouse. Every theatre is occupied with some sort of a play, and some of them are very good plays, but the proportion of stupid ones is too large.

As for the fine arts, there are picture shows worthy of respect almost without number. Opinions may differ as to whether the annual display of the Royal Academy is rather better or rather worse than usual. There is probably not much difference either way.

Picture displays abound on every hand, from the splendid show of Spanish paintings at the Guildhall in the City to the Changing exhibitions in the Bond Street shops. In fact, picture shows are as plentiful in London in the season as afternoon tea shops. The English habit of tea drinking has spread pretty much all over the world now. You may get your cup of tea in Paris these Spring afternoons in many varieties from the shops in the Rue St. Honoré, where they give you "five-o'clock tea," all in one word, which tastes like medicinal herbs, to the Pavillon d'Armin d'Enville, in the Bois, where the tea is Souchong and the toast is hot and thin and buttered and the Hungarian band plays charmingly while you eat and drink. But London is still essentially the home of the tea shop. It exists there in all grades and all varieties, and it is patronized by all classes of society, for every one in London takes tea.

The most noteworthy of them all probably is Mrs. Robertson's, just at the bend in Bond Street, which is represented on the stage in "The Wilderness," at the St. James's Theatre. I do not know whether Mrs. Robertson is the widow of a country curate or a capitalized syndicate. There is a certain air about the place, however, that discredits the latter hypothesis. You enter through a narrow passageway from the street and are presently in a courtyard, whence you enter either of two unpretentious buildings. Whichever you enter, and whether you ascend the narrow stairs to an upper room or get your light repast on the ground level, soft music will sound in your ears and your tea will be of Chinese growth. This is most rare. The India and Ceylon teas predominate in London. The tea is always strong and hot and there is plenty of it, but the flavor lacks delicacy.

At Mrs. Robertson's one meets only the smartest folks, the comliest women, the best dressed men, and the viands are served by well-bred young women, who wear trailing gowns of a lavender hue, with snowy white aprons, and whose aspect is such that the most venturesome man would never dare to offer one a fee. This is, in fact, the only place in London where one does not give the waiters fees. As a hint to the indiscreet, there are little boxes nailed up, here and there, with signs to the effect that money put in them is given to the musicians, though probably Mrs. Robertson is able to pay well enough for the music. Her shop is reproduced at the St. James's, as Day & Martin's was on the blacking boxes in good Joe Gargery's time, rather too architecturally, but the lavender girls are exactly right, and play their parts to perfection.

Thus from music to the fine arts, through tea, we return to the drama. There is not much that is new to be said about either "Wheels Within Wheels" or "The Case of Rebellious Susan." In the former, at the Criterion Theatre, Arthur Bourchier's portrayal of the "bounder," Jim Blagden, is much truer to nature and much more amusing than either of the portrayals of that personage in New York. The treatment of the play, however, is utterly different from that we have been accustomed to. As the author, R. C. Carton, superintended the production here, presumably this is the right reading.

The Mrs. Onslow Bulmer is Miss Compton, who is also Mrs. Carton. She is elderly, stout, stern, and very tall. Her voice is masculine. She is a daughter of the famous comedian, Compton, who was a contemporary of the elder Buckstone and Ben Webster. Her younger brother, Edmund, died years ago, after winning renown in the company of Adelaide Neilson in America. Miss Compton is something more than a mere actress here. She is an institution. Yet she has none of the self-advertising skill of Mrs. Kendal, and is quite devoid of the charm of beauty.

Her overpowering Mrs. Bulmer, homely, self-possessed, and stern-voiced, is contrasted with the Lord Eric Chantrell of Dion Boucicault, a slender comedian of short stature and a tremulous, self-disparaging manner, and there are many lines relating to this odd physical contrast which were omitted when the parts were acted by John Mason and Hilda Spong. But, though Mr. Boucicault touches his rôle delicately and with a keen sense of humor, "Wheels Within Wheels" seemed to me to be hardly worth while in the circumstances, except for Mr. Bourchier's droll Blagden. Bourchier, both as actor and manager, is a lively figure in the London theatrical field. Mrs. Bourchier (Violet Vanbrugh) is prominent in the revival of the comedy of Jones at the Wyndham's Theatre. Her Mrs. Quesnel is right in tone and feeling, and represents a good-hearted and quite possible woman of the world, and, as a whole, "The Case of Rebellious Susan" wears better than Carton's somewhat younger comedy. Much of it is of real human interest. Much more, however, is made up of already ancient theatrical artifice, and it needs all the exquisite art and personal distinction of Charles Wyndham, all the grace and charm of Mary Moore to make it seem fresh and living.

When I saw the piece unearthed briefly by the stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre early last Winter it seemed more valuable than it seems now in its refined surroundings at Wyndham's. The English-speaking stage has few actors who can equal Wyndham in such a rôle as Sir Richard Kato, the adroit, self-possessed, eloquent man of the modern world, a practical nature subdued by cultivation and experience, softened by mild sentiment, quite devoid of passion. His acting, in such rôles, wears well. But Jones's comedies grow old quickly and not too gracefully.

I should say a few words, in conclusion, about "The Messenger Boy," at the Gaiety Theatre, because that long-popular example of the musical variety play is to be transplanted to New York early in the Autumn. Like most of its kind, it is the work of divers and many artificers of farce and melody. Its lyrics are coherent and fairly graceful, its humor generally rudimentary, its wit elusive. But, like all those nondescript productions of George Edwardes's, it is beautifully done.

The women are pretty and the dresses are handsome. Marie Studholme and Violet Lloyd are the leaders among the women, with a noisy comic girl, Claire Romaine, and an almost speechless but uncommonly lovely one, whose talent is all plastic, and whose name on the house bill I cannot identify. The comic men are Edmund Payne, a droll little chap, who is the messenger boy, and has a terrible time with a dish of macaroni at Brindisi; Fred Wright, Jr., a dancer who can sing, and a comic singer who is also a comic actor, and L. Mackinder, a "juvenile" gentleman, whose melody and humor one must doubtless get used to if he would enjoy them.

"The Messenger Boy" is not without its slow moments, and the "revised version" now on view contains some hints from Weber and Fields which will not do in the New York market. But these can be eliminated easily, and the thing is, at least, as smart, tuneful, and handsome as "A Runaway Girl" and others of its kind.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Unrest in Africa. A London cable dispatch printed recently reports Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, Missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, as saying that the oldest and most remote peoples everywhere are standing in defiant championship of their ancient creeds and territory, and that "all through Africa I have seen signs of this revolt of the barbaric nations Great Britain is experiencing in Ashanti." Aside from the Moroccan question which France is trying to solve, there are two points in Africa which, of late, have given the British Government considerable trouble, and which, from time to time, form the subject of brief cable dispatches. One is in the new colony of Nigeria on the western coast, and the other is in the British protectorate of Somaliland, on the eastern.

Gathering inspiration from the revolt of the tribes around Kumassi last Summer the Emirs in Northern Nigeria rebelled. It was impossible to organize a campaign against these chiefs while so many troops were on service in Ashanti, but when Sir Frederic Hodgson had been rescued from Kumassi and Col. Willcocks had succeeded in restoring complete tranquillity among the Ashanti tribes, two strong expeditions were sent against the powerful Emirs of Kontagora and Bida in the north. The most recent advices received at Downing Street are that both have been successful; British garrisons now occupy Kontagora and Bida, and the Union Jack now floats over the strongholds of two of the most hostile slave-raiding chiefs of that part of Africa. It is also officially reported that the whole northern frontier of Nigeria has voluntarily recognized British rule, that the slave trade in that part of the country has been effectually crushed, and that there is no likelihood of further trouble.

In regard to the expedition operating against the Mad Mullah in British East Africa the latest official report says that Berbera, the capital of Somaliland, has never been in danger of a raid. The Abyssinian expedition which is operating in conjunction with the British force under Col. Swayne was first to discover and to attack the Mullah at Walwal. He retreated inland, leaving thousands of camels, ponies, and sheep, and is now reported at Lussidar with 40,000 men, including 8,000 horsemen. It is expected by the British Foreign Office that the ultimate escape of the Mullah is impossible, as the Abyssinians will watch him until the British forces have completed their transportation arrangements, when the two expeditions will advance upon him from opposite directions. Col. Swayne's force, including 1,000 native troops, a battalion of mounted infantry, and a Camel Corps, in all amounting to nearly 2,000 men. The Abyssinian force is said to consist of 3,000 horsemen, all armed with modern rifles.

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Outlook in Spain. "Admiral Cervera, while addressing before the Naval College in Madrid a week ago, is reported to have said: "Observing as I do what is going on at the present day, I am afraid Spain may become like the Italy of the Middle Ages." What is regarded with so much fear by conservative Spaniards and what they consider as unmistakable signs of national disintegration, is the efforts on the part of the industrial and radical forces of the peninsula to separate the Church and State, and to secure fiscal autonomy for the various territorial departments.

Telegraphic censorship still prevails at Madrid, Barcelona, Cadiz, and other centres of political and industrial agitation, and the papers of the capital are still printed under Government supervision at least as far as editorial expression is concerned. The news columns of these papers, however, show what is actually taking place. Of late the police have received orders not to disperse anti-clerical meetings as long as there are no disturbances and nothing is said against the present government or dynasty; consequently, it is said that a freedom of speech exists in Madrid in regard to the Church which is entirely unprecedented. The other day at a large Anti-clerical meeting held in the handball court in Madrid, Señor Luis Rodriguez made a violent speech in which he said: "We do not want any religious orders. We demand the separation of the Church and State. We are the enemies of both the regular and secular clergy." Speeches were also made by Señores Castelar, Salmeron, and Garcia, the last named being an ex-Minister, in which they boldly declared that the Clerical Party was causing the decadence of Spain. Even the Socialist leader, Señor Iglesias, was permitted to say that "to the Socialist Party Clericalism is a thick branch which prevents us from reaching the trunk of the religious bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie wishes to make Clericalism its tool. After we have overthrown Clericalism we shall be able to give the coup-de-grace to the bourgeoisie."

In regard to the desire for a partial centralization of government which the industrial elements in Catalonia and other centres are agitating, their plea is based upon the existing status of the Basque provinces, which for several centuries have enjoyed the privilege of raising their quota for the support of the national Government in the ways best suited to their inhabitants. This principle of fiscal autonomy is in propaganda of the National Union, which from being a mere collection of trade unions with Socialistic proclivities, is said now to be rapidly growing into a formidable political party, which so far, however, has betrayed no anti-dynastic signs.

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Russo-Servian Entente. A fortnight ago it was reported in these columns that negotiations were going on between Russia and Servia tending toward an offensive and defensive alliance. Although certain European papers, which are more or less the mouthpieces of local diplomatic circles, have been assuming that the story was without foundation or was at least premature. The Information of Vienna emphatically declares that such an understanding has actually been arrived at, and it details the circumstances which led to the negotiations.

It seems that in March, when the Austrian, and still more the Hungarian, press manifested their dissatisfaction with the Russophile attitude of the Servian Government, even going so far as to threaten the occupation of Servia, King Alexander's secretary, M. Petronievitch, went to Petersburg and informed the Russian Government that Servia required protection; he was authorized to state by King Alexander and Queen Draga that the assistance of the protection of the dynasty would cause Servia to place her army at the disposal of Russia under certain conditions. "The idea," says the Information, "was to conclude a treaty similar to that which King Milan entered into with Austria-Hungary in 1882."

In confirmation of the approaching treaty the Information points out that the Russian Minister in Belgrade, M. Tcharikoff, has already received orders to proceed, in company with the military attaché of the legation, on a tour through Servia, and, above all, to inspect the principal fortresses. He is at present visiting East Servia, where he is said to have been received with great enthusiasm by the garrisons there. The Vienna organ adds that the agreement will amount to Russia's pledging herself to maintain the status quo in the Balkans, while Servia will pledge herself to place her military force at the disposal of Russia in case of an Austro-Russian war; while aside from this, the convention if concluded "will be of great importance for the future development of Servia and the Balkan Peninsula."

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The Fears of The Sultan. It is now the belief in diplomatic circles in Constantinople that the recent seizure of mail at the foreign Post Office was due to a telegram which the Sultan received about the 1st of May from Munir Bey, the Ottoman Ambassador in Paris, stating that the Young Turkey Party was preparing a revolutionary demonstration which would be made in the capital in the first week in June. Munir Bey is reported to have advised his master to take every precaution and to endeavor to find out the persons residing in Constantinople who are in communication with the Young Turkey Party in Paris, as the demonstration would undoubtedly have its inception in Pera or the foreign quarter of Constantinople. The Sultan immediately sent a circular to the embassies and legations, requesting the foreign representatives to give out no more cards to their respective countrymen for the Selamlik procession. He also instructed Izzet Bey, his second secretary, who of late has had charge of watching the Young Turkey Party, to devise some means of laying his hands upon the foreign mail. Izzet at once gave orders to seize the mailbags arriving at the foreign Post Office, with the result, as already related in the cable dispatches, of provoking stern representations of resentment from the Ambassadors and Ministers.

It seems therefore that the theory held in some quarters that the action of the Turkish Government in the matter indicated that the Sultan was bent upon the abolition of the foreign Post Office is not entertained in diplomatic circles in Constantinople. In the meantime, it is said, although the status quo has been restored and the Sultan has explained the seizure as all a mistake, wholesale arrests are looked for in Pera, inspired by the letters confiscated. Many of the local leaders of the Young Turkey Party have quietly left the city under foreign passports.

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Crete and The Powers. Recent mail advices from Candia, Island of Crete, show that the newly elected Assembly is likely to come into conflict with the mandate of the four protecting powers, which declares upon indemnities to the extent of 50 per cent. being paid to foreign subjects for losses sustained during the insurrection four years ago. The powers also decline to allow the Assembly to discuss the mandate and have requested the Government of the island to nominate a committee, which shall fix the amount of the indemnities in concert with the Consuls. It seems that since the end of 1896 a surtax of 3 per cent. has been imposed to provide compensation for losses during the insurrection of that year, but no steps have been hitherto taken with regard to indemnities for the much more extensive losses of 1897. Prince George, the General Commissioner of the powers, and his Government have recently been severely blamed by members of the Assembly from the fact that the latter, during his visit last Winter to certain European Courts, failed to obtain permission to declare political autonomy in the island. M. Venezelo, who was recently dismissed from the Government on account of his anti-Greek proclivities, is said to have cost the Government dearly, for the recent elections only returned Government members to nine seats. On the other hand, it is said that M. Venezelo reckons twenty-nine followers among the newly elected members; M. Michelidakis, the leader of the Candiote Opposition, sixteen, and M. Pologeongakis, another Opposition chief, four. The collapse of the party against Greek annexation, which was predicted in Candia before the elections, did not materialize, and it is now generally believed by unprejudiced observers that M. Venezelo has suffered little in the estimation of the islanders from the maledictions of the Athenian press.

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French Trade in China. Recently a letter from M. d'Estournelles declaring that France was rapidly being drawn into the vortex of the "yellow peril" was published in Le Temps of Paris. The paper has now made its reply. It insists that the French troops at present in China are protecting French trade, which in 1897 amounted to 228,000,000f. out of a total foreign trade of 1,365,000,000f. Moreover, French trade there is rapidly increasing, for between 1895 and 1899 French factories in China have risen from 33 to 76. France also, Le Temps asserts, holds a large share in Chinese loans and mines, and it adds: "We Frenchmen figure one-sixth in China's foreign trade and for more than one-third in her railways. Our concessions are predominant in at least three of her richest mining provinces, and our geographical position (Tonking) enables us to defend ourselves against all economic competition in five of her southern and central provinces. * * * It now seems probable that China is about to live under a kind of more or less close protectorate of the civilized nations. No power is more interested than France in making this plan last as long as possible. We have merely to develop the results already secured in order to occupy one of the chief places in this concert and to enjoy one of the largest shares in the profits which Europe may derive from it."

A DAY WITH SULU'S SULTAN.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

JOLO, Philippine Islands, April 12.—History may not be as spectacular just now in the southern Philippines as in the northern, but it is at least progressive. When Gen. Bates made the famous treaty with the Sultan of Sulu he had to seek that personage, who did not respond to the military summons even under the threat of force. Last Monday a messenger rode over to the Sultan's capital at Maibun from the headquarters of the Twenty-third Infantry at Jolo to say that the Civil Commission was expected the next day, and that Major Sweet wished the Sultan to be on hand to pay his respects. He not only lost no time in responding to that summons, reaching Jolo a day ahead of the commission, but he gave his approval to a popular demonstration more elaborate than anything of the kind ever tendered to visitors before, and afterward boarded the commission's ship as meekly as if he had begun to fear that his sovereignty rested on tolerance or else that the time had perhaps come when he needed a steady hand to help hold his crown in place.

In the blue harbors that prevail hereabout, a prudent skipper keeps his distance from shore. Passengers may gaze deep in these Summer seas and watch the land rise and fall beneath them as it does where the foot treads firm. But their pastime is the concern of the deep water master, and when a bottom looks as if crouching for a spring on deck, he puts out the lead, slows down the engine, and gets the anchor overboard, especially if night has come, as soon as he can find a plausible reason for it.

The moment the Sumner had off her starboard beam on Tuesday night a cluster of shore lights the skipper made sure that no coral hilltops were within the ship's radius and transferred his anxiety about getting inland to those whose aspirations in that direction were stronger than his own. Consequently the morning view consisted of an opal sea and hills sloping to a crescent beach, flecked in one part with glistening white structures and in another with the pointed straw roofs that mark the native habitat, and behind all a bank of deepest green, fresh and shining under the garlands of cloud that still crowned it. The distance was too great to make signs of human motion visible.

The inaction was not for long. Distance veiled the actors, but could not wholly conceal them, and flashes of color darting and gliding where land and water met betokened the bustle of preparation for a brilliant entry. It began in pageant fashion, stately and in compact mass. A freshening wind gave the sun full play on the scarlet, blue, white, and purple of the advancing flotilla. Presently the mass flattened out cone-shaped, and slowly it forked, one prong reaching far astern and the other coming straight on. Flags took distinct form as the lines approached. No craft, however small, omitted the Stars and Stripes. Many flew them from every possible perch. Some carried scarlet canopies, their supports fluttering with the same emblem. Others built above the canopies a rigging with a masthead for the National flag on top and below the Moro flag, with five white stars on a dark-blue cornerpiece and two broad bars in the body set off with the crescent and dagger.

The inner prong curved at nearer approach, that its progress might become parallel with the outer one. Not less than 100 boats composed the procession, and none of them carried sail. Glinting paddle blades could be seen as the crescent took a wide sweep astern. The two prongs thereby joined again, the procession came down in solid line upon the ship. Then for the first time the actors got into full view—a dusky company, turbaned in yellows, blues, white, reds, browns, and in fanciful combinations of those colors. There were jackets in spangles and in embroideries, in broad and narrow stripes of contrasting shades, and trousers that varied from skin tights buttoning at the ankle, to loose designs roomy enough for skirts. Dancers stood in the bows of many of the boats, where they did more work with arms than with legs. The women were as gaudy as the men, and the naked babies who added their voices to the shouting welcome as the procession passed around the ship left no room to doubt that all of the Sultan's subjects within hail had responded loyally to the rallying call of their chief to make the reception worthy of the realm.

This prelude to the day's performance carried the morning well along, for everybody on the small craft was intent on emphasizing the welcome and kept up the greetings until voices refused to shout, firecrackers had become a flotsam of red paper, and the tom-toms responded only to weary strokes. Then the flotilla wheeled into a column and started shoreward. There was to be a clear sea for the Sultan's approach, which a booming salute soon announced. Some question had arisen about this proceeding. Opinion yielded to the suggestion of Major Sweet that, since the Sultan had been quite graceful in waiving his inborn notion of precedence, a salute would improve his feelings, and the sooner it was fired the better he would like it, regardless of the practice of speeding rather than welcoming a guest of rank. If it made no difference to him when the powder went off on his account no one else cared, and so he got the full blast on the way out.

He came in a barge as big as a yawl, with bunting all over it and many American and Moro flags, the former always above. A train of small boats spread a fan of bright plumage behind the barge. They advanced with stroke so swift that the echo of the salute must still have been playing among the hills when they came alongside.

The Sultan led the way up the ship's ladder. There was no mistaking him. Layers of gold lace covered the shoulders and breast of his black frock coat. His famous $10,000 pearl shone over his heart in a setting of gold with diamond points. The gold facing on his black fez flashed with diamonds. He came ungloved, that the sun might play with its rival in miniature that dazzled from his hand. White duck trousers of modern crease, tan shoes fresh from the maker, and gold-bowed spectacles completed the outward adornment of Sulu's ruler.

Stripped of these trappings nothing appeared to distinguish the Sultan from his retinue. He would not win a prize on his face, figure, or bearing. Of medium stature, pitted skin, his heavy upper lip drawn frequently back to display a set of uneven teeth blackened by betel; dull, uncertain eyes of the kind incapable of firm gaze, and the stoop and plodding step of a man grown old without the help of years, present both the first and the abiding impression of him. His grand attire was an object of beauty compared with that of the following he brought aboard. His advisers and council had decked themselves out in costumes similar to the gaudy display on the early morning flotilla, but contact dispelled illusions so thoroughly that it seemed a pity that they had not staid far enough off to prevent inspection in detail. As for the bodyguard, the possession of a ragged undershirt and tight drawers, whose appeals for the laundry had never been heeded, denoted perhaps some measure of prosperity denied to those who came in the buff from the waist upward and the loins downward, but it was less attractive, for the naked showed at least well-knit frames and sinews fit for any task.

Two articles of attire furnished the native his chief concern, a turban and a sash belt. No one lacked in this respect, even the dignitaries in complete modern suits girding themselves with the latter, and the most scantily clad of the bodyguard of cutthroats crowning their murderous faces with the coils of cotton prints which the Mohammedans wear as their distinctive badge. Every one in the bodyguard had thrust within the folds of his sash a borong or bolo, with wooden scabbard and sinuous hilt, on which he always kept his eye and often his hand, as if half expecting a command to prepare for action, and relishing by anticipation the choice treasure of heads that might fall to his lot if chance should offer a scrimmage.

The Sultan's reputation for thrift and for willingness to profit by the expenditure of other people's money suffered nothing by his visit to the Sumner. Judge Taft, the President of the commission, had said something to him about a suggestion for improving the harbor of Jolo. The Sultan wished to know at once what would be done, when it would be done, and how much money would be spent on it. Delay was one of the words that had no place in his vocabulary in this connection, so long as the United States was to make the improvement. He seemed surprised that no one had thought before of providing for the dockage at Jolo of ships of any draught at all stages of tide. In this connection he wished roads built into territory that he calls exclusively his own, and it was especially important to provide without delay, in his opinion, for a road across the hill to his capital, so that he and his people might get free and easy access to market for their products.

On these propositions vague and conditional answers did not satisfy him, and he was not content until he had obtained assurances nearly definite that consideration as favorable as circumstances would permit would be given at the earliest opportunity to the projects thus outlined, and that in the matter of dock accommodation plans and specifications would at once be drawn as an earnest of intentions in this respect.

On the understanding that the commission would return his call at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sultan went ashore. He had been putting up in a shack in the native village where Maharajah Ahang and his several wives sell second-hand brasses, native cloths, and bolos. The shack is built out over the water on a framework of bamboo, somewhat difficult of approach. As it housed, moreover, besides its human occupants and merchandise, a miscellany of gamecocks, which habitually persist in displaying their mettle in and out of season, it was decided that the proposed interchange of official courtesy might perhaps better comport with the occasion if the return call were made at Major Sweet's headquarters than at the Maharajah's. Ahang's gray hairs have taught him philosophy, and while in his eyes this arrangement was a palpable interference with trade and sport, he had to bow to it when the Sultan assented to the new plan, and so it was ordered. The return call under the circumstances became an affair of form, occupying but a few moments, and leaving the remainder of the afternoon open for other uses.

The natives had provided a way to fill in this time. Obtaining permission to use one of the spaces in which the garden town within the walls is laid out, they assembled there in force, and put at the service of the visitors their best dancers and musicians. The entertainment lasted all the remainder of the afternoon. They brought out their most graceful women, who use their hands after the fashion of the Japanese and do as little with their feet. S children, already adept in the sa which the performer regards as solemn and serious affair, also what use they had made of their There were pantomime dances, and men with sabre and shield prance to the dinning of the tom-tom un spears broke and they splinter wooden bolos by the ferocity of at mournful orchestra of xylophon fiddle, and bamboo drumstick pla sang a while. A Chinese orchestr the entertainment with song and accompaniment.

The Sultan had no part in this e ment, but lulled his senses among embroidered pillows, with the Mah wives about him and the gamecoc tering beside his couch. When rested he went quietly back to his

It was as well, probably, that he stay, for in the Province of Datt uncomfortably near where he ha tered, his room has long been reg better than his company. The sam of the territory over which Da Joakanain presides, just beyond Calvi west side of the walled town. Jo indeed, gave a demonstration of I pendence by remaining away from reception and making a subsequen the commission aboard the ship, capacity of a potentate who could stand on his own rights. He reco the Sultan certain hereditary righ which there can be no use in inte but the head of his table is alwa he himself sits, and there is no m cept himself in his own province.

When his people covet the Sultan and cattle they organize a raid themselves. The Sultan can reco only by force of arms, and as he h yet been able to penetrate Joakan minions, except in occasional stealth and for stealing, his pledg him creditor to the Datto for sev dred head of live stock. Datto Cal Jockanain's brother, has as littl for the portable property rights o tan and is as little inclined to yie any but the most distant deferen

The Sultan's concern over this is spect long ago became hardened domestic emptiness of his title is sated by $5,000, Mexican, yearly which the British North Borneo pays him for letting that company pleases in its territory; by the am ment of $3,000, Mexican, which t States pays him to do nothing; by nues he derives from letting out p ery privileges, and by the fines th poses and is sometimes able to col subjects who have no means of p themselves against him. His gros is supposed to run from $15,000 Mexican, yearly, equivalent to one amount in gold.

Because of his inability to asser over territory in which powerful D supreme, some of the foreigners h urging on the commission the ad of municipal government as an o son and foundation that may grad interest the natives and serve as s on which to build when the frail which they think the Sultan hold may give way. Apart from other against this plan, the foreign residents consist almost wholly of Chinese, who have nearly every store and do the bulk of the business of the island. The Moro is content to leave his knives outside the town when he comes visiting, and to be as friendly as possible both there and off in the hills when an American goes looking for game or scenery. Gratifying as is this change of habit and of disposition toward the whites, neither the military authorities, from long observation, nor the Commissioners, from the casual inquiries they have been able to make, are yet impressed that he has yet risen far enough above the soil to justify fresh experiments in government.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

Lawn-Making That Made Trouble.

There is one resident of the Flatbush section of Brooklyn who has succeeded in turning his best friend into a enemy. The whole trouble was create by the Flatbush man desiring to sod is yard with as little expense as possibl He had recently built a new house nes that of his friend and the yard was in ad condition. He managed to level it o himself, but when he decided to have sodded found that it would cost him co siderable if he let the contract for doing he work and furnishing the sod. He de ed that he would do it himself.

His friend and neighbor had t bright boys. One Saturday morning th Flatbush man approached the boys and, er asking ing them if they would like to n some money, told them he would give em one cent each for all sods of a certai ize that they would furnish him. The bo eagerly accepted the offer, and the m started for his place of business in Manhi an, confident that when he returned ea in the afternoon he would find a suffic it number of sods that he assumed the vo boys and their playmates would dig n some of the vacant lots in the neighbo od. He was disappointed neither in his pes nor the quantity and quality of the s They were of the very best, and wh he paid the boys, he said: "These look If they came from a lawn, they are in ch good condition."

The boys said nothing. Very oon the Flatbush man found out how h had obtained such fine sod. His friend i neighbor came rushing into his yard He was mad clear through, and finally managed to gasp out: "What do you n, you infernal old nuisance?"

It was the Flatbush man's tu to gasp and stutter at being addressed t his way by his friend. "W-what d-d-do you mean?" he finally managed to say.

"I mean just this: you have got to relay those sod in my yard within an hour or I will have you arrested for stealing them. You went and hired my boys and other boys to dig up all the sod in my yard. It is outrageous for you to tempt boys in that way. Now put those sod back at once."

After a tour of investigation of his neighbor's premises, the man who wanted a ready made lawn cheap found that the boys instead of going to the vacant lots as he anticipated, had simply taken his neighbor's lawn and transferred it to his yard.

With the aid of some hired men and by working until late at night the sods were restored to his neighbor's lawn.

This is the reason why the two men when they come over to Manhattan to business always sit at opposite ends of the trolley car instead of flocking together as they had previously done.

BRITAIN'S CENSUS RETURNS.

From The London Times.

The following memorandum has been issued by the Registrar General:

The unrevised summary returns as received from the local census officers now permit the publication of the figures for the administrative counties of England and Wales. The returns of London and the county boroughs having already been given, the data for a statement as to the gross total population are at hand. This total amounts to 32,525,716.

A detailed examination of these returns as affecting urban and rural areas must be reserved for the preliminary report, but the following comparative figures may be deemed of immediate interest:

Population, March 31, 1901	32,525,716
Population April 6, 1891	29,002,525
Population April 4, 1881	25,974,439
Increase from 1891 to 1901	3,523,191
Increase from 1881 to 1891	3,028,086
Increase (per cent.) during intercensal period, 1891 to 1901	12.15
Increase (per cent.) during intercensal period, 1881 to 1891	11.65

The increase per cent., therefore, over the whole of England and Wales since 1891 has been greater by one-half per cent. than during the previous decennium.

This may also be illustrated by the following comparison:

Ascertained population on March 31	32,525,716
Population as estimated by the Registrar General on the same day on the basis of increase in the previous decade	32,356,731
Excess	168,985

The total population is made up as follows, the figures for certain county boroughs as given on the 4th inst.—and published in The Times on the 5th inst.—having been revised:

County of London	4,536,034
Other administrative counties	18,850,492
County boroughs	9,139,190
Total	32,525,716

POPULATION ENUMERATED IN 1891 AND 1901.

	Population 1891.	1901.
ENGLAND and WALES	29,002,525	32,525,716
62 Administrative Counties	20,935,597	23,386,526
67 County Boroughs	8,066,928	9,139,190

Administrative Counties.

ENGLAND.		
Bedfordshire	161,378	171,609
Berkshire	170,119	190,308
Buckinghamshire	186,080	196,843
Cambridgeshire	120,645	129,674
Isle of Ely	63,340	64,494
Chester	535,944	601,042
Cornwall	322,571	322,857
Cumberland	266,549	266,904
Derbyshire	425,472	504,577
Devonshire	442,287	436,913
Dorset	193,542	202,093
Durham	720,783	833,310
Essex	578,471	816,524
Gloucestershire	323,980	331,515
Herefordshire	115,702	114,150
Hertfordshire	226,387	258,044
Huntingdonshire	55,015	54,127
Kent	807,328	930,093
Lancaster	1,904,696	1,927,330
Leicestershire	201,839	225,895
Lincolnshire—Holland	76,204	77,583
" Kesteven	105,361	103,867
" Lindsey	199,051	206,497
London	4,228,317	4,536,034
Middlesex	542,894	792,225
Monmouthshire	203,421	230,792
Norfolk	318,301	313,438
Northamptonshire	189,218	207,466
Soke of Peterborough	35,249	41,119
Northumberland	319,730	387,728
Nottinghamshire	231,745	274,688
Oxfordshire	145,753	157,118
Rutlandshire	20,659	19,708
Shropshire	236,827	239,297
Somerset	376,196	385,057
Southampton	334,194	377,121
Isle of Wight	78,672	82,387
Staffordshire	771,258	870,625
Suffolk—Eastern	183,405	189,153
" Western	121,350	117,535
Surrey	419,115	519,522
Sussex—Eastern	227,690	262,691
" Western	140,987	151,540
Warwickshire	391,412	347,630
Westmoreland	66,215	64,411
Wiltshire	262,551	271,372
Worcestershire	297,389	358,357
Yorkshire—East Riding	141,189	145,877
" North Riding	284,015	285,681
" West Riding	1,204,423	1,469,857
WALES.		
Anglesey	50,068	50,475
Brecknock	51,393	54,211
Cardigan	63,467	61,088
Carmarthen	130,566	135,320
Carnarvon	117,588	125,654
Denbigh	118,979	131,588
Flint	77,041	81,487
Glamorgan	407,954	601,060
Merioneth	48,859	48,786
Montgomery	58,033	54,892
Pembroke	88,296	87,856
Radnor	21,791	23,263

In the House of Commons on May 20 Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that the census returns for Ireland showed a population of 4,456,546, a decrease of 5.3 per cent. since the previous census.

Scotland, the census shows, has a population numbering 4,471,957 persons.

Mr. Carnegie's New Pictures.

A friend of Andrew Carnegie's has received word that, during a recent visit to the Royal Scottish Academy in Edinburgh, Mr. Carnegie purchased an unfinished picture by the late G. W. Johnstone, the price being 200 guineas. From the McTaggart collection in the academy New Morrison recently purchased for Mr. Carnegie the painting called "The Storm." One thousand pounds was paid for it.

Plain Black Crows.

NOT SO BLACK IN CHARACTER AS IN COLOR.

It is generally admitted that the devil is not so black as he is painted, and the crow, as the Frenchman puts it, is not so devil as he's black. If he were he would certainly be very devilish, for nothing in the animal kingdom is blacker than the crow. As a matter of fact, however, he is not half a bad fellow, and it is rather surprising that his real character is so little known and appreciated. He is one of the commonest of birds, being found in nearly every State in the Union and away north to the fur countries, and his large size and conspicuous color make it almost impossible to mistake him for anything else, in this part of the country at least.

Yet he has been misunderstood for centuries. Even now very few people give him credit for his many good qualities. Superstitious folk have always endeavored to make his character match his plumage, and a list of the wicked things he is said to have done would fill a large volume. He has been called an enemy of the farmer, the plague of the gardener, and a bird of ill-omen. He has been accused of stealing the corn, sucking the eggs, and eating the chickens and even of alighting on the backs of sheep to steal wool for his nest.

So firm has been the belief in his villainy that in many places a price has been set upon his head, and one State of this Union has a record of having paid a bounty on 40,000 dead crows in a single season.

There is no denying that many of the stories told against him are true. I, for one, should not care for the task of establishing his reputation as a saint, but fair play is a jewel, and when His Blackness gets it every farmer in the land will know that he has many a worse friend than James Crow, Esq. Then the green landscape will not be disfigured by the disreputable scarecrow, and the dead body of the handsome black bird will no longer be nailed on the end of the barn as a warning to evildoers.

To be sure, the crow does eat a little of the corn, and, in fact, a little of everything he can find which is good to eat, but he earns it by the valuable service he renders in destroying vast numbers of worms, grubs, and insects which would soon account for more corn than he does. Besides these dainties, he is fond of fruits, seeds, and almost all kinds of vegetables.

He also catches mice occasionally, and will not turn up his nose at frogs, lizards, and other small reptiles when he happens to fall in with them. He will not, as a rule, eat meat that is not fresh, but when very hard pressed by hunger he bows his head to the inevitable like other philosophers.

The worst crime I can find him guilty of is the harassing of small birds by eating their eggs and young. I hardly think that all crows do this. It is possibly a habit acquired in the first place by accident, as the habit of man eating is acquired by certain tigers. Once having tried it, the crow, like the tiger, doubtless sees an opportunity to get a good supply of food without trouble or danger and takes advantage of it. He finds this particularly convenient in the nesting season, when he and his mate have perhaps five or six hungry mouths besides their own to fill.

Then it is such an easy matter to fly down to the nest of a redwing or song sparrow and carry off the fledglings one by one that there is little wonder that he does it. He is very fond of eggs, too. These he sometimes eats where he finds them, but if he sees that the owners are going to make a fuss he thrusts his bill through one of the eggs and flies away with it to enjoy it in peace. Then he returns for another and another, until he has eaten the whole clutch. He has been known to carry off in this way the eggs of a wild turkey.

But the crow is no coward. Though he often annoys birds smaller than himself, he will just as boldly attack a hawk or even an eagle, and here again he often serves the farmer by driving away birds which might prey upon the live stock.

He is one of the wisest birds we have, (if he were not he would be extinct,) and this is probably due to the fact that he is very observant and very inquisitive. He sees everything which goes on around him, and finds out as much about it as he can without exposing himself to danger. Every unusual sound and every strange sight is taken note of by the crow and investigated at a safe distance.

We begin to find crow's nests in the early part of April. I have seen some in cedar trees, less than twenty feet up, and others in the tops of tall pines and chestnuts, perhaps seventy feet above the ground. They are bulky affairs, made chiefly of sticks, and lined with wild grapevine bark, grass, moss and other softish materials, and sometimes mud and hair are used. The eggs, from three to six in number, are about one and three-fourth inches long and usually bluish green, with brown markings. They differ very much in color, however, some being so heavily marked as to be almost solid brown, while others are pale blue and sometimes even white with few or no markings. Both birds assist in the incubation of the eggs. The male is very attentive, often bringing food to his mate while she is sitting and relieving her when she is tired.

The eggs are hatched in about a fortnight, and the young remain in the nest about five weeks. Even after leaving home the family remains together for some time.

Last Spring I took from the nest three young crows, just four weeks old. They were most unpromising creatures, with big heads, clumsy feet, and heavy bodies covered with pinfeathers. They were utterly lacking in the brightness and alertness so noticeable in young hawks of less than half their age, and looked about as stupid as any birds I ever saw. The first day it was considerable trouble to feed them; after that it was considerable trouble not to feed them. I dug them some worms, and after trying in vain to coax them to eat I was obliged to open their mouths and push the food down. As this interesting occupation took up more time than I cared to devote to it, I thought I'd try an experiment. I set up a noise, intended to imitate the cawing of a crow. Bad as it was, it worked like a charm. The three huddling black things seemed to have received a galvanic shock; three long necks were stretched upward and three red caverns yawned for food. After that they were a nuisance, and cawed almost incessantly from dawn until dark. It would have been impossible to "forget" to feed them.

Whenever I put in an appearance they hopped through the longest grass and followed me all over the garden. Often when I was digging they narrowly escaped being cut in two with the spade.

Their period of dullness and stupidity was short. They grew rapidly, and became more intelligent every day. At first I used to carry them up to the hay loft every evening, but as soon as they became strong enough, and even before they could fly, they went into the barn and hopped up stairs themselves.

Their incessant cawing in the daytime brought scores of other crows to the garden. These would circle about above the heads of the little ones, calling loudly, as though trying to coax them away.

In a week or two the youngsters got the use of their wings, and flew about from the barn to the house, never failing to advise us when they were hungry. They soon gave up the use of the loft as a bedroom and roosted in the trees instead. But no matter where they were an imitation of their voices was always sure to bring them sailing in to be fed. We called them Billy, McGee, and McGaw, after the three crows which once "set on a tree," and whose adventures are related in a certain college song.

By and by McGee was given away to an admiring neighbor and McGaw was stolen by an admiring thief, so I was obliged to devote myself to the observation of Billy. He was certainly a most interesting creature to watch. The first intimation I had that he inherited a love for bathing was one day when I had been making photographs and came in to find Billy in a tray of water on the dining room table, and dancing all over a batch of prints which I had left to soak. He looked awfully wet and bedraggled, but supremely happy, so, as the prints were ruined already, I let him finish his bath in peace.

After that I always left a porcelain vessel full of water under the trees for him. He never cared to bathe two days running in the same water, but when he saw me coming with a fresh supply he would sail right into his bath and slide along on its slippery bottom. Though he considered himself a member of the family, he would never allow rough familiarity from any one. We might stroke or scratch his head, if we did it gently, particularly if the caresses were accompanied by a soothing or apologetic tone of voice, but if any one passed a hand lightly down his back with an abrupt "Hullo, Billy!" he would give a snarling "Caa," and seize the offending finger in a grip which took a piece out if the hand was removed too suddenly.

The cats were no match for him at all. Even before he could fly he had a supreme contempt for them. One day when he was little more than a fledgling he was preening his feathers under a tree, when I saw our biggest cat stalking him through the grass. Like a tigress she drew herself along until within a few feet of the moving feathers, and then she suddenly rushed upon her prey, as she had done upon a hundred other birds before. But this time she did not reach her mark. Something in the appearance of the creature caused her to pull up. As she did so the young crow turned round and gave a disgusted "caw," and the cat fled toward the house as though the devil was after her. Afterward, when the bird was almost full grown, and walked about the garden with a stately stride, and with his iridescent black plumage flashing in the sun, he would sometimes spy the cats feeding at their dish near the back door. If he happened to be hungry he just marched over, jumped into the middle of the dish and scattered the cats with a few vigorous caws, helped himself, and walked away again.

On the top of the icebox, in the back porch, there was always a bowl of bread and milk for Billy's special use. When he was little he was fed by hand, but when he grew older he came in, lifted up the cover and took what he wanted. But he could never be taught to cover the rest up when he went away.

He wanted to do almost anything he saw any one else do. If the big green caterpillars were being removed from the tomatoes Billy would put his whole heart into the job, and if any one was picking peas Billy would come in and pick peas too. But he always ate his instead of putting th into the basket.

Toward the end of the Summer he left For some time he had been getting very timate with a strange crow, and I used see them sitting on a wall in the ea morning, possibly planning an elopeme At any rate, he began to get more and m irregular in his habits, until one morn he never appeared for breakfast at all. came back the following day, just to "Good-bye," I suppose, and then flew aw and has never been heard of since.

ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES

'Twas a Hippomobile.

From The Boston Journal.

One of Boston's teachers, in order to utilize the circus parade as a nature lesson, declared a short intermission and allowed her pupils to witness the procession, informing them in advance, however, that each one would have to tell about something he saw. Later, when one of the youngest of the class was called upon for a description, he gave in detail what he saw in one of the cages, and ended up by saying: "I am not sure what the animal is called, but I think it is hippomobile."

REVEALED IN THE TUNNEL.

QUEER OLD DRAINS AND AN UNDERGROUND MACA[illegible]M ROAD.

Queer old drains that used to keep d the farm lands of the Bloomingdale distr many years ago are being found by Co tractor William Bradley in his section the rapid transit subway, which exten along Broadway from Sixtieth to One Hu dred and Fourth Street. The largest of t drains was crossed at Eighty-seven Street. It is built of huge stones, its fo being square and its diameter about fo feet. The rocks of the bottom and t sides are unhewn and large. The sing flat one that lies across the top is compar tively smooth and was evidently fashion for its present position, and its thickness ten or twelve inches. So much water ru through the drain that the tunnel co tractor has to keep pumps busy to preve his work from being flooded.

Another relic of old times that Mr. Bra ley has stumbled across is the macada foundation of the Bloomingdale Road, t predecessor of the Boulevard and Riversi Drive. The city authorities did away wi that thoroughfare so long ago that few pe ple know anything about it, and the Broa way that runs largely above its old line on a level so much higher that the co tractor's men were digging fully twen feet below the street surface when th came upon the aged, but well preserve macadam foundation at Eighty-fifth Stree As yet not much of it has been uncovere but when they have gone a little furth the blasters may be able to give some i teresting talks about how people bu roads in the beginning of the last century

It was in the Bradley section, which called No. 6, (A and B,) that the famo Boulevard trees had to be uprooted, a many were the protests from residents the upper west side before those obstacl had been gotten out of the way by t Rapid Transit Commission. As the stre exists now, on only twelve blocks bel One Hundred and Fourth Street are t trees still standing, these being from Se enty-first to Eighty-first, and from O Hundred and Second to One Hundred a Fourth Streets. On every other blo along this, the longest section of the ent subway, the pretty elms have given pla to derricks, tollhouses, stationary engin trestles, and all the other disfiguring a companiments of the tunnel work.

Of sewer complications the Bradleys—t head sub-contractor being assisted by h brother, James Bradley—have had not few. The main one they had to shift w at Eighty-first Street. Crossing Broadw there, the conduit ran to the North Riv To get it out of the way of the tunnel t contractors lowered it all the way fr West End Avenue to the east side of Broa way, directing its course just under t grade level of the subway and using t same method, practically, as was employ with the trunk sewer at Twenty-seco Street and Fourth Avenue. Another l sewerage line crossing Section 6 was Sixty-fifth Street. This is now being lo ered in the same way. Besides these tw there were many smaller ones, some cro ing Broadway and others running up a down. The line that crosses at Sixty-fif Street takes a turn down Broadway a empties into the one with which Naught & Co. had such difficulty at the Circle. addition to the sewers there are numerc gas and water pipes and electric condu above Sixtieth Street, but most of the smaller lines will not have to be shifted position. They will be temporarily suppo ed in their present places until the subw is nearly finished, when they and the tu nel itself will be covered up and the pa ments replaced above them at the sa time.

Barring the diminution due to the str of the last ten days, the number of m at work on Section 6 varies between and 900. Of course, since the trouble w the labor unions began many of the dr ers, hoisters, and other workers have b absent. A large number has been repla by non-union labor, but the work is go along slowly. However, the subcontrac says that he is ahead of his time and c afford to let up for a little while. says that he estimates the work on section to be one-third finished. He h three more years in which to complete i

Unless the Naughton people bestir then selves, Mr. Bradley will precede their e gineers in attacking the problem of tu neling under the Manhattan Elevat Railroad. On Naughton's section the tu nel has to go under the elevated road Fifty-third Street and Broadway, whi Bradley has to go under at Sixty-fif Street and Broadway. At the latter poi it will be but a few days before the wor is begun. Already deep cuts have bee made on each side of the elevated stru ture. When the start underneath is made, the engineer of Section 6, Mr. Co lins, and the Rapid Transit Commissio engineers will meet new trouble. Besid providing for the supporting of the el vated structure, a great task in itself, they will have a complication of street car tracks at Sixty-fifth Street, where the situation is almost as bad.

The average depth to grade level between Sixtieth and One Hundred and Fourth Streets is thirty-five feet. Practically all the material to be excavated is rock, although there are occasional beds of soft earth. Beginning at Sixtieth Street, the workers have already nearly finished digging out the tunnel for five blocks, and, although no iron work or concrete has been placed in this distance, everything is ready for it. Here, as along the higher part of the section, there is seen a distinct difference in the way the excavations are carried on from the methods employed on other sections where the route lies under surface car tracks. Down town, in Fourth Avenue, Forty-second Street, and Broadway, the excavating has been done at the sides of the streets, one side being taken at a time, with the understanding that it was to be finished before the other should be disturbed, thus guaranteeing a safety of traffic and locomotion to those living and doing business along the adjoining sidewalks. But beyond Sixtieth Street, the car tracks on the surface having been built with a wide interval between them so as to avoid the space then occupied by the now uprooted trees, the digging has been in the centre, and, instead of making one side of the subway at a time, the contractors build both simultaneously, at the same time interfering little with the sidewalks and also leaving ample roadway on one or both sides for teams.

Above Sixty-fifth Street a good start at the work has been made for three blocks, holes varying from two to ten feet deep having been sunk. Between Sixty-eighth and Seventieth Streets narrow trenches have been dug, and on the next block the diggers have removed the surface dirt all the way. From Seventy-first to Eighty-first Street nothing has as yet been done. The former spot is the one to which the contractors point as the second most difficult on their section, for two surface street car lines, those of the Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, intersect there.

From Eighty-first to Eighty-sixth Street, where the headquarters of the Bradleys and Engineer Collins are established in a little wooden house, work is in evidence on every block, and in three of them grade has been reached and the tunnel entirely dug out, so that it is ready for steel and concrete. In another, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets, grade is seen half way, and the rest of the block is fast emptying itself. Above Eighty-Sixth Street only four blocks—those to the south, respectively, of Eighty-seventh, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Third, and One Hundred and Fourth—are untouched. Between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth, not only has the excavating been completed, but most of the ironwork and concrete flooring is in, and the same is true of a large part of the next block to the north. Half of the distance from Eighty-ninth to Ninetieth Street is finished, iron and all. Thence to Ninety-fifth Street a start has been made between all the streets, and drills and engines are in evidence all along.

From Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and First Street trenches of from 2 to 10 feet have been dug, besides occasional shafts all the way down to grade.

Outside of the actual subway work along the old Boulevard, the pedestrian notices that, even where no digging at all has been done, the grass along the narrow park strip in the centre of the streets is uncut, whereas it used to be carefully trimmed and watched day after day by regular guardians. The authorities have evidently determined that, since it is soon to go, it might as well be left in all its natural wildness in the meantime. So, now it grows as it will, and looks more like the grass of a country street than of a city park. Another old-time feature of the Boulevard is changed. Only two years ago it was the chief haven of cyclists, but the digging and blasting and tearing up of the old shade trees have driven them to other roadways, and only at rare intervals are some of them seen here, having ventured from the neighboring streets long enough to discover that there is no room for them on what used to be the pleasantest and most picturesque thoroughfare in the whole city.

Prizes for Essays by Women.

The Women's Auxiliary to the New York Civil Service Reform Association has offered two prizes, of $100 and of $50, for two essays on the subject of civil service reform, or the spoils system as existing in any given locality. The competition is restricted to women. The two essays adjudged to be the best will become the property of the Women's Auxiliary, to be used in the furtherance of the cause of civil service reform. The essays submitted in competition should be sent to Mrs. C. R. Lowell, 120 East Thirteenth Street, this city.

A ROMANCE OF THE HOSPITAL.

THEY were two theological students; who had come from the same town.

In boyhood they had played marbles together, studied out of the same books, and gone swimming in the same creek. It was not strange, therefore, that when John decided to enter the ministry James did likewise, and they came to the city together.

Continuing their companionship they took rooms in the same boarding house. Perhaps that may account for the coincidence that followed that was really strange. John and James both developed appendicitis at the same time.

It was necessary for them to be removed to the hospital, which, for the sake of the nurse, who forgot herself long enough to tell the story, shall be nameless here.

When John and James went to the hospital nothing would do but that they must occupy the same room. So an extra bed was put in to accommodate the second patient. The operations on the two were performed the same day, and John and James began to mend quickly.

The nurse began to observe that John and James were much given to star-gazing. A tall red tenement looked down upon the hospital ward, and every day a woman sat at an upper window, gazing sympathetically at the two young men. Reciprocal glances on their part followed, for even theological students, it seems, like sympathy. Then the nurse began to see a change in the attitude of the patients toward each other. Finally she became the confidant of both.

It was one morning while James was dozing. The nurse stood by with a thermometer. John whispered to her confidingly that he had become much interested in the woman across the way. Of course, the nurse appeared to be surprised.

"Try to find out something about her for me, nurse," he said. "I feel that I must know her better. She has such soothing eyes, such a sweet smile. But, for goodness sake, don't say a word to any one."

"Not even to your friend?" asked the nurse, with seeming artlessness.

"O, dear, no. To him least of all. Why, he is so stupid that he already thinks she looks over in order to see him. I'm losing patience with his conceit."

The sleeper stirred, and the nurse hurried to his side.

"You are looking very well to-day," she said. "I really think you're playing sick." James glanced at her suspiciously. Then he whispered: "Come to me when John is asleep. I want to tell you something."

At the first favorable moment he begged the nurse to inquire and advise him as to the personality of the unknown sympathizer.

"And," he added, "I know I can trust you. I am deeply in love with her already. She has such a sweet, young face. So pure and spiritual, so ingenuous. I feel that she is the one woman in the world for me." The nurse told him that she would not reveal his secret for worlds.

"And don't breath a word of this to John," he added, cautiously. "Not that I care what he thinks. But he has been so prying whenever she looks over. I shouldn't wonder if the silly fellow thinks she is looking at him. O! there she is now. Ah! how beautiful." And with a satisfied smile James sank back upon his pillow, while the unknown beauty beamed upon him from the distant tenement.

A few days later a group of nurses were surveying a basket of roses that had come into the hospital addressed to "The Two Young Men in the Corner Room." Not all of them guessed the secret of it, but there was an air of mystery about the address that whetted feminine curiosity. Only the nurse in charge was not mystified, and she took the offering to the patients. The note was brief and contained merely an inquiry as to whether the writer might come over for a little while and cheer up the sick ones.

"Why, certainly," said John.

"To be sure," said James.

Then they cast malignant glances at each other, and that night each confided to the nurse, secretly, that he was sure the flowers were really intended for him. "But, of course, she didn't know any other way to address them," they explained.

The nurse was accommodating, and saw that the writer was informed that she might call.

The two patients were in a state of feverishness the next morning sufficient to perplex the house physician.

"I can't understand it," he muttered to the nurse. "There's no inflammation. Nothing to account for the rise in temperature."

The nurse shook her head dubiously. But she smiled when the doctor was followed by a barber, who had been sent for by the two patients. All the detailed devices designed to improve man were gone through with, and then the man of the razors departed. The nurse had gone to visit another room.

John broke the silence. "See here," he said, "why don't you go to sleep? You need it. A few hours' nap would make a new man of you."

"Well if I looked anything like you do," was the answer, "I'd ask the doctor to give me some sulphonal." There was a cessation of hostilities for a few more minutes. John reached over and took out his watch. James couldn't resist the temptation of nobbing the time.

"Time for you to go to sleep," was the answer.

A rap on the door caused both men to straighten up instantly. The nurse came in.

"There is a card that has just come up," she said.

"It is for me," said John.

"It is for me," echoed James.

"It is a request to see you both," volunteered the nurse. "I have sent down word for the lady to come up."

Two theological students sat up, eagerly listening for the first footfall of the beautiful unknown. The click of the elevator door was followed by the sound of little feet pattering down the passage. They heard the nurse in the hall tell the visitor to walk right in, and the door softly opened.

A little weazened woman of sixty or thereabout walked in, and, with a motherly caress for each, sat down between the two beds.

"You dear boys," she said, "I just couldn't bear to see you here and not do something for you. My own boy has been gone so long."

And as she bowed the snow-white head and sobbed, the hands of two theological students reached from under the coverlets and pressed the slender fingers in her lap. And almost at the same moment two manly hands were joined in a firm and friendly grasp.

A SOUTHERN DAVID HARUM.

"YOU don't have any fun swappin' and sellin' horses up here," remarked a South Carolinian the other day in an up-town horse exchange.

"We don't, eh?" was the response. "Why, you folks down there never sell a mare for $3,000—like the one that was handed over just now. And $3,000 is cheap here."

"It's not the money that makes the sport," answered the other. "Did you ever know a man to buy a plug for $2.00? Well, I did. And did you ever know the man to sell the same plug for $5.75? No? Nearly $3 profit! Think of it! When folks get to chargin' these fancy prices, as you do here, then all the fun's out of it. Give me my old market town for real good sport in the horse tradin' business.

"Let me tell you about a deal I made last year. I wouldn't have missed that deal for all your thousand-dollar fillies. No, Sir! I had a sorrel mare; a big, lumbering old thing. She'd been a good horse in her day, but that was some eighteen years ago, and when last Fall came round she'd been fallin' away for two or three seasons, till she was badly off. I reckon she was 'bout the worst horse in the county, but somehow she'd been about the farm so long that I hated to swap her off. However, seein' she was likely to die any day, my wife and I concluded it was best, and, as I was always rather much on a swap, I didn't have any doubt but what 'twould turn out O. K.

"You know, we farmers have to ride a long way to get to market town down South. Well, I wanted to take the old mare to town for swappin', but I knew 'twould half finish her up to walk there, seein' it was some twenty miles off. She hadn't been out of the stable for a long bit, and, to tell the truth, she was hardly able to get her fore feet over the log at the bottom of the stall door. Such bein' so, I reckoned I'd lead her to town pretty slow a day ahead of time, so she'd look kind o' fresh when time came to swap.

"The night before market day—it was Saturday we went to town generally—I got on another horse and rode in, leadin' the old mare by a halter. We didn't get out of a walk, but she was clean winded when we reached the edge of town. I gave her a lot of oats, out of a bag I'd brought, to bolster her up. Then I tied her and the other nag to a tree, and the three of us slept till mornin', after which we started into town just as though we'd come straight from home.

"Now, the very first man I met was a fellow from my neighborhood. We said how-d'ye-do to each other, and he looked at the nags.

"'Gee!' he said, 'I didn't know that old thing could travel to town and keep goin' so good.'

"'Get off!' said I. 'She's as good as she was ten years ago.'

"He seemed mightily surprised. We rode to the main street and stopped at the grocery store, and pretty soon horse swappin' began. One fellow said he'd take my mare for an old cow he had at home; another 'lowed he'd give a cow and a bird dog together for her; another said he'd go one better and make it two bird dogs. Everybody seemed to want my mare, but I said I couldn't part with her.

"'She's worth at least twelve dollars,' I said to 'em, 'and she would be worth fifteen, but age takes down prices on horses.'

"Toward evenin', though, I took up an offer. A fellow named Smith—a cheeky youngster that thought nobody could teach him things about swappin' plugs—said he'd give me a cow, a big sow, and eight little pigs for the mare. 'It's a go,' I said, and he took off the sorrel, leadin' her by the halter."

The group of listeners in the horse exchange laughed heartily at the Carolinian's story, thinking it finished, as he paused for breath.

"That's a bully yarn," said his friend.

"Hold on! It's not finished yet," replied the Carolinian. "Not finished by a long shot. You wait a minute. Well, the youngster took the mare home. When he got there—I heard afterward—she was pretty near gone up. I reckon he said nice things about me. But he couldn't go back on the swap. Half the farmers in the county had heard of the bargain, so he just had to cough up that cow and the big sow and the eight little pigs. He was so mad that he didn't bring 'em over to my place himself, but sent a nigger with 'em. It was the nigger that told me how mad Smith was. He said Smith was ravin' all over—mad enough to chew up tenpenny nails and not feel 'em. He didn't say, though, that the cow—a fine-lookin' beast—was going to die in two hours; and he didn't say the sow and the pigs were goin' to die, either.

"It wasn't long after the nigger left that the cow fell on the ground and rolled over and moaned. Then she died. Before the day was gone the sow was dead, too, and all of the pigs—except one. By the way, I never did understand why that last pig didn't go out. He must have had a cast-iron stomach."

"What was the matter with all of them?" asked an old habitué of the exchange.

"Now, didn't I tell you how you folks up here didn't know anything about horse swappin'?" answered the South Carolinian. "What was the matter with 'em? Why, Smith had poisoned the whole bunch—to get even. I knew it when I saw 'em dyin'. As soon as they were dead, I sent to the doctor's, two miles away, and told him to come over an' make an autopsy. He found enough rat poison in that cow and them pigs to have killed Jumbo. Then I got him to swear he'd found the poison and sign up a paper to that effect. A few months later I went to law. Smith was in court. He hadn't got over his madness yet, and the looks he gave me would have froze you fellows, because you ain't used to the discomforts of genuine, orthodox horse swappin'.

"And the outcome of it all was that the jury made Smith give me $10 damages and the old mare into the bargain. She's livin' yet, and I don't know but I'll swap her off again this Summer."

A "Mixologist" Discomfitted.

A certain saloon proprietor up in the Tenderloin has devised a scheme whereby he expects to put out of business those tippling bartenders of which all proprietors have a horror.

"You see," explains the inventor of the plan, "these tipplers—mixologists as we call 'em—are expensive. They drink up more stuff than they're worth. The successful bartender is the one that looks on the red wine without touching it till after hours."

It was last week that the new plan was first tried, and it worked well. The proprietor placed a desk at one end of the bar and established his wife there as cashier. Her duties apparently consisted of receiving the cash. The bartender had been employed in the place for a long time, and it was his habit to take a "nip" every hour or so during the day. He even treated his friends occasionally. When Monday night arrived, instead of being handed his regular weekly stipend, he received a bill, itemized as to the date, hour, and kind of liquor he had consumed during the week previous. The cashier had kept "tab," and the "mixologist" found that he owed his employer $15.60 over the amount of the salary due him.

When he grasped the situation he hastened to remove his apron. In silence he left the place, and an hour later he was seen in a neighboring saloon, exhibiting to his friends the bill, credited by the amount of his salary and unreceipted for the balance.

PIOUS BROOKLYN PARROT

THIS is a tale of a good parrot that went wrong. Out in the St. Mark's section of Brooklyn, where some people live and others dwell in flats, there is a pious old lady who owned and loved the parrot, but who scorns it now. Her iceman owns the bird now, and, such are the peculiarities of human nature, he looks upon it as the most interesting proposition that ever happened.

It came to pass when the dickey birds were winging north to have a green-goods game worked off on them in the shape of a Spring, that the pious old lady of St. Mark's Avenue tore herself from the feverish palpitating life which obtains in Brooklyn, to ease her nerves for a spell in her native village up in St. Lawrence County. And the good parrot went with her. Up in the native village dwelt the daughter of the pious old lady, whose hard luck it was to be married to a man who could not get away from the place.

The days went by, as is their peculiar wont, even up in St. Lawrence County, and rolled themselves into a full, round month, but the pious old lady of St. Mark's Avenue clung to the old homestead until her son-in-law casually tacked the railroad time table up in the kitchen, and she knew that the free board limit was reached. So she packed her grip and left. And the good parrot came down with her.

The swing of the train and the hum of the wheels were lulling, and the good old dame, ere the pulsating heart of the great metropolis had been reached, had dropped asleep.

"N'York—all out!" bawled the train guard. And the old lady, startled out of her dreams, bustled out all in a flutter.

And under the seat the good parrot was left behind, in his little traveling cage.

It befell that the good parrot spent a day and a night in the baggage room of the station, waiting to be claimed. In that place there were men who spoke to each other in a patois which was strange to the parrot; but which he learned quickly when they were pleased to address themselves to him. At the end of the day and night the pious old lady came back and found the bird, and was overjoyed thereat. Whereupon she took Poll home and put him in his gilded cage and worked herself up into a fine frenzy of delight over him. And while she was yet in these hysterics, the Elder who passes the hat in her church dropped in to have a talk over the good work, as well as to have a "shy" at any free lunch that was likely to appear. The pious old lady told him of the happy recovery of the bird, and he rejoiced with her. Then, to make a grandstand play for the coffee and chicken salad, he ambled over to the cage and poked the bird playfully under the left wing.

"Hello, Polly, is 'oo glad to get back home?" he inquired most affectionately.

Poll pulled a cocoanut wafer out of his face, cocked his head on one side, and quietly remarked:

"Ah, wot'ell?"

"Say," said the iceman, as he was lugging in a short-weight piece the day after he had taken the parrot home, addressing the kitchen maid; "that ere bird is about the warmest proposition what ever roller-skated down the asphalted avenue."

THE BALLAD OF PAUL BURNS.

WILLARD DILLMAN in The South Dakotan.

Paul Burns, he ran in the early times, an' in Winters worse than these;
Paul Burns, he ran before the days of your crawling rotaries.
The snow was deep and the winds were wild on the reaching prairie land,
And the cuts in the hills were curved and long, and Paul was a careless hand.

And Paul was a careless engineer, and he drove the Seventy-Nine,
An old six-wheeler, rusty and red, the heaviest one on the line;
With her snow-plow towering above her dome, and her headlight shattered and black,
And her red stack pouring forth blue-green smoke, he'd hump her along the track.

He'd hump her along from Cross Forks town, but over the ridge he'd go,
Fighting his way ahead of the trains, charging the drifts of snow.
For there's always a blizzard in those hills, no matter how fair the day,
And Paul would go thundering through the cuts, clean buried half of the way.

Then came the storm on the wings of the wind, of the same we have oft heard tell—
Till it seemed 'twould win to the nethermost zone and stiffen the gates of hell
Till it seemed 'twould stiffen the gates of hell, that crinkle and sway in the glow;
And it caught Paul Burns and his Seventy-Nine in a whirl of the whirling snow.

And when once more the earth looked up it looked with a grieved surprise,
Like a stiff white corpse from its icy sheets, with the pain of the light in its eyes.
Then they hewed Paul Burns from his crusted lair, and bade him be on his way
To batter a path for the laden trains that winked in the edge of the day.

So he steamed away in the edge of the day, through the cuts and along the hills,
And the laden trains they crawled behind, till they came to the edge of the hills
Till they came to the edge of the mounded hills, where the last great snow heaps frown,
Ere you win by the flats to Tailholt Bridge, and on to Tailholt town.

And here the cuts lay swelled and big with the sum of frosted white;
Paul peered forth through the smoke-dimmed pane, and his spirit soared at the sight—
His spirit soared, and he gripped the valve, and the engine leaped at his touch,
But buried her bulk in the crusted bank, and shivered and shook in its clutch.

They coupled behind, and pulled her out, and forth she dashed with a roar,
The white clods soared from her tearing plow, yet she gained but a foot or more.
This deed they did twice a dozen times ere a half of the cut was won,
And Paul Burns said as he nursed a burn, "What man could do I has done."

"Alack and alas! I should tempt weak men to work on the Lord's good day,
But summon yon crew of section louts, and bid them shovel a way.
I'll try no more—my bones are racked, my flesh is blue with the blow,"
And he spat the blood from his bleeding mouth, and he blew the blood from his nose.

A conductor pleads: "My passengers all are starved from a three days' run,
There's an aged pair for Tailholt bound to visit their dying son,
There's a woman wild with a frozen foot, no doctor aboard the train
There's a babe new born in the sleeping car, the mother a track with pain."

"A babe new born!" I have two at home," said the dour black engineer,
"Now crawl aboard of your crawling trains and back away to the rear.
And make me room for a two-mile run. By the favor of God we shall knock
With wonders done by sea and by land—what man may do in the snow."

Then Paul Burns spoke to his fireman, "Lad, doc'on stoke her full to the door,
Then light aground, for I'll let you ride on this dash of death no more."
Now the steam is heaved at the safety valve, but he hung a sledge on the crank,
And opened his two injectors as thundering on he came.

He braced his feet for the sickening shock; he opened the throttle full,
The bellowing engine lashed at the foe with the roar of a trembled bull
Then darkness closed for a moment thick; and he fell on the toughened floor,
His face gore cut with a shattered pane and burned on the furnace door.

He staggered, about in the wreck of the cab, and groped for a throttle to shut
He was dashing down the slope of the hills, the trains they crawled through the cut.
So he won by the flats to Tailholt town, ahead of the fourteen trains
Then limped away to his cheery home, to his wife and his babies twain.

1901

THE POSITION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

I HAVE often wished that some statistical drudge would set to work to find out and disclose what use organized labor makes of the leisure time it has gained through the shortening of the working day by statute or trades union decrees, and of the extra money it has come by through the universal increase in the rate and purchasing power of the day's wages. The ends of economic truth would be served and opinions now promulgated pretty much in the dark would be rectified by such a disclosure. The spokesmen of labor make a good argument. We are men, they say, with the aspirations of men. We want a little leisure every day for our pleasure and recreation, for the cultivation of our minds, and for the society of our families. We demand wages sufficiently above the bare subsistence rate to leave us a margin for better standards of living, for good food, for such clothes as a self-respecting man ought to wear, for presentable gowns and bonnets for the wife and daughter, for a decent home and perhaps for some sort of musical instrument in it—why not? And we want to put by something for the mischances of life and for old age. An enlightened regard for the welfare of society discourages and the human feelings forbid all search for an answer to that argument. The eight-hour day at ten hours' wages will be justified tenfold if these are the uses to which labor puts its well-earned increment of time and money. But on that all depends—not only the justice of labor's demands, but the permanence of the arrangements by which labor has enforced them.

These arrangements are highly artificial, that is, they interfere with and restrain the operation of natural economic laws in so many ways and so constantly tend to entail loss to the community and to the Nation, by impairing ability to produce, as well as loss to the workingman himself, that if not counterbalanced by visible and important social gains they cannot and will not be borne indefinitely and must lead to reaction or some other remedial change.

No price within reason is too great to pay for the incalculable benefit of adjustments that raise the standard of comfort and of the intellectual and social life of the wage-earning class. The protection which has been thrown around the workingman by the laws and the courts of civilized countries within the last half century prove that society is ready to help those who were once helpless and to put arms for defense into the hands of a class formerly subject to heartless oppressions. Labor is no longer a commodity to be haggled over and bought and sold in the market under the hard conditions of the law of supply and demand. The supply may far outrun the demand, but the union scale of wages estops the employer from taking advantage of it. And labor laws innumerable demonstrate the sympathy with which legislation has listened to the appeal of the wage earner for recognition as a man among men.

The obscure point is whether in these artificial adjustments society is not getting cheated, and whether organized labor is not cheating itself; if the extreme conditions of less work and more pay which labor has established by force and duress entail loss all around they cannot last. The laws of nature will take care of that. Employers will be impelled by the potent motive of self-interest to seek the abolition of arrangements that enhance the cost of production, and if it shall appear that the arbitrary regulations of the unions fetter the ambition and obstruct the advancement, not merely of the best men, but of all the good men, serving the interests of only the least capable, it will be hard for organized labor to hold all that it has won; or, rather, the individual workingman by deserting it will seek to regain what he has lost—the chance to rise in the world.

Under the ministrations of labor agitators and walking delegates the most despotic of the unions have adopted the policy of making the capacity of the poorest man the standard day's work for all the men in the shop. The bright, active, industrious workman is forbidden to turn out a larger product in a day than the stupid sluggard. This is like tying a live man to a corpse. It is true that organized labor has demanded and secured the live man's scale of wages for the dead man's scale of work. But while that is a manifest hardship for the employer it is a matter of minor advantage to the employe, since he accepts it under conditions that practically bind him never to try to better his condition. He must keep step with the sluggard all his life. It is a dreadful, unnatural, soul-destroying bond.

If Henry Wilson, the shoemaker of Natick, had been a loyal member of a union organized on such principles he never would have risen to the United States Senate and the Vice Presidency.

The visible tendency of this system is to produce a congestion in skilled labor, for none go out at the top to make room for others at the bottom. It is the law of stagnation and congestion. In this country it has been our boast that every man is eager to better his condition. The shop girl, if questioned, says with a show of pride she doesn't expect to be always at the counter; she hopes and intends to take a husband, and usually she gets him. The "unorganized" office boy looks forward to a partnership in the firm with a confidence justified by countless examples of such advancement. The mute and patient East Indian coolie, indentured to a Jamaica planter, dreams always of the little shop or the hut and acre or two of land that his savings and his indenture money will buy. The American workman, like the French peasant, ought to have in view a little farm or the proprietorship of some small business and a house of his own as the staff and comfort of his declining years. Is this true of organized labor? It does not look as if it were true. The immense swelling volume of savings banks' deposits is no proof of it, for only a minor fraction of American labor is "organized." Manifestly, American wage earners are not buying farms, since for many years the current of population has flowed toward the cities. This movement, of course, produces a congestion of both skilled and unskilled labor in towns and cities. The problem of congestion is treated in two ways by organized labor, both characteristic, though radically different and incongruous. Really skilled and competent labor protects itself against competition not only by savage exclusion of non-union men, but by such monopoly measures as the rule restricting the number of apprentices and forbidding the taking of apprentices below the age of sixteen or above that of twenty-one. There is no trace of altruism in this method. It is based on pure self-interest. The other method, the method of eight-hour agitators, is broadly altruistic and beams with brotherhood-of-man-philanthropy. Mr. George Gunton, estimating the result of reducing the working day in the United States from eleven hours to eight, declared that this reduction, if general, would "withdraw the product of 28,410,477 hours' labor a day from the market without discharging a single laborer." He goes on: "The commercial vacuum thus produced would, in its effect upon labor and business, be equal to increasing the present demand over one-fourth, and create a demand for 3,500,000 additional laborers. To meet this demand about one-sixth more factories and workshops would be needed, besides setting our present machinery in operation."

This is the doctrine of more men and more pay, the greatest possible number of men and the biggest pay roll for the same volume of production. The words we have quoted from Mr. Gunton were written some years ago. The genius of American manufacturers has furnished a highly destructive criticism of his theory. As organized labor grows more exigent and unsatisfactory, the captains of industry besiege the inventors with their clamors and their cash, demanding machines that will do the work of two, three, a dozen men, or that will dispense with the human hand altogether. They get the machines, and with fewer men they turn out a greater product. That is capital's answer to labor's eight-hour theory—at least, that is the answer in all trades where machines can be used to do the work of men.

But labor is ready with a rejoinder. We find it in the address sent on May 17 by the International Association of Machinists to the men throughout the country who are followers of Mr. O'Connell, President of the association and leader of the strike now in progress:

> To the uninitiated, a few words explanatory of the position the machinists occupy in the domain of productive labor and in connection with a shorter work day may not be out of place. Owing to the peculiar nature of our trade and the great inroads made into it by the introduction of more perfect machinery, a great deal more is now produced than ever before. This increased production continues to increase with the succeeding years, but in spite of this no material or permanent increase in wages has been secured by the man who manipulates the machine. He produces more, but receives no more than he did formerly. Now the demand is made for a fairer share of what we produce, by shortening the work day by one hour without any decrease in pay.
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> "He produces more," says the address, "but receives no more than he did formerly." Statements of this nature make one doubt the permanence of the present relations of organized labor to its employers. Who "produces more"? Not the man, certainly. At great cost the employer has bought and installed a machine that does the work of several men. It needs only a tender or watcher to observe and here and there guide its almost automatic operation. Yet for that tender or watcher, set at a simple task, which in a few weeks a boy or a green hand could learn to perform efficiently, the stern union exacts the wages of a master craftsman who has spent years in learning his trade. On the demand for a nine-hour day with ten or eleven hours' pay the machinists have struck, as a means of getting "a fairer share of what they produce." It looks like an "unearned increment."

The interests of the employer in this case are sufficiently obvious. So are the interests of the country, suddenly called upon to pay an increased cost of production at a time when manufacturers are resorting to every expedient except cutting down wages to reduce cost in order to extend the foreign market for our goods.

But is the interest of the wage earners served, in the long run, by this theory and practice? A skilled man who is content to "tend" an automatic machine in a forge or machine shop all day, even if he gets ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, is never going to do anything better or rise any higher. His man's ambition and man's capacity will die within him while he sits at his 'prentice task. "We appeal to our fellow-craftsmen," says the machinists' address, "to rally with us in this effort to elevate our manhood, to improve our minds, and to purify our bodies and our lives, to make us exemplary citizens, to make our homes more homelike with our presence, and to show the world that we, too, have aspirations 'a little higher than the brutes and scarcely lower than the angels.'" For a man who in the principal business of his life is not doing the best that is in him, but far below the best, who is compelling an unwilling employer to pay him more than the work he does is worth, since it might be efficiently performed by a cheaper hand, this is pretty high talk. A skilled and intelligent workman, who is put out of his job by the introduction of machines, is not helpless. There are vast new fields of industry that were unopened and unknown a quarter of a century ago. The telephone, the application of electricity to passenger transportation and lighting, the new uses of iron and steel in building, the bicycle trade, and many other newly created industries open new opportunities as fast as the old ones are closed. This is the history of the introduction of machinery in the arts. Men do not starve for want of work; they find new and different work. But in these displacements how will that man fare who has lost energy and ambition at boy's work, watching a machine? He may depend upon it that just as soon as an inventor supplies his employer with new machines that require no watching, or which can be watched in groups of four or six by one man, he will lose his easy job and high pay. If it shall then prove that his occupancy of a false economic position has taken all the "hustle" out of him, he can thank organized labor for the dark future that confronts him.

It seems to me that some such result must emerge from the excessive artificiality of some of the adjustments brought about by organized labor. The labor union, beneficent and necessary to the welfare of the workingman, an instrument that has equipped him to come off better in the struggle of life, has been perverted from its true use and needs to serve unreasonable demands. The human element of beneficence helps to sustain an artificial adjustment up to a certain point. But the higher economic law cannot be always and to an unlimited extent nullified. The self-interest of employers and the welfare of this industrial people will at some point provoke successful resistance to unreasonable demands. Especially will this be true if it shall prove that the gain to the workingman is only apparent and transitory. There are in many trades skillful, rapid, ambitious, faithful craftsmen who refuse to belong to unions. They will not accept the union rate of wages because by working harder and longer than the unions permit their men to work they are able to earn more money. These men are economical as well as industrious. The fruit of both virtues is pretty sure to be a competence that by investment adds to their income and provides for their old age. Except for union tyranny, which shuts the non-union man out of the chief trades, there would be more workers willing to make long days and a correspondingly long credit on the pay roll. This is an inward force of disruption that tends to make the best men, best in character and capacity, chafe against this arbitrary restraint of the walking delegate's rules. The unreasonable extension of labor's demands, like the rules and regulations that brought about the building trades strike in Chicago last year, is pretty clearly in the interest of the sluggish and incompetent and against the interest of the capable worker. Furthermore, the use that organized labor makes of what it has gained in time and money, if it could be ascertained, would furnish a basis for judging of the permanence of the arrangement that gives ten hours' pay for eight or nine hours' work. A very large increase in the per capita consumption of ordinary luxuries, including beer, liquors, and tobacco, has been coincident with the rise in the money rate and purchasing power of wages during the last twenty years. As Mr. David A. Wells pointed out, the rich and well-to-do have always been able to provide themselves with these dispensable luxuries. If the increased consumption does not come from the wage-earning class, where does it come from? Not all of these luxuries represent the higher standard of comfort of which so much is said. The rise in the consumption of beer and spirits from 18 gallons per capita in 1880 to about 16 gallons per capita in 1900, is a phenomenon not easily translatable into terms of a higher standard of living—at least not of a better standard. The American workingman is now in receipt of a daily wage that with reasonable thrift and self-denial, after providing well for the household, should give him an accumulation of earnings against evil days and declining powers. The savings banks' record of two and a half billions of deposits show what labor in general does with its surplus earnings. How much of this great total is contributed by men who work under the eye of the walking delegate and participate in the doubtful advantages of stringent union rules and frequent strikes, is a question to which only a conjectural answer can be given. The men themselves know the answer. And if even with their high union wages and their hours of leisure they find that they are not getting on so well as their fellows who work under the freedom of economic laws, work harder and longer, and earn more money, the ultimate result will be that the competent man will lose interest in the theories of the walking delegates, whose command will gradually be diminished to a remnant of the indifferent and slothful workers.

C.

JUNE

Advantages of Incorporation UNDER THE Laws of the State of New York

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BY FRANK WHITE.

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THE corporate form for conducting business enterprises, both large and small, possesses so many inherent advantages over a partnership or joint stock association, that business men seem to be more interested in determining "Where to incorporate," than in ascertaining the desirability of incorporation. The principal advantages of incorporation have become fairly well recognized, particularly in obtaining for the interested parties immunity from individual liability; in securing the element of perpetuity; the unimpaired preservation of the rights and interests of the survivors in the event of the death of any member of the concern, including the retention intact of the good-will and prestige of the business, which is frequently one of its most valuable and remunerative assets; the ease with which the owner of shares of stock may dispose of them by will, sale, or otherwise; the increased facilities afforded for borrowing money; the convenience with which the varied interests to be taken into the company can be satisfactorily safeguarded; these and numerous other advantages that are accorded to corporations when contrasted with the dangers and disadvantages of transacting business under the rapidly disappearing partnership method have appealed so forcibly to men engaged in the activities of commercial and financial pursuits that the problem "Where to incorporate" has assumed greater importance than ever.

New York's New Policy. The writer of this article asserts, most emphatically that this problem has been settled in favor of New York by recent legislation, and he proposes to submit what he deems adequate, convincing, and incontrovertible proof that the State of New York is the most desirable State in which to incorporate. The work of the Legislature of the State of New York during the session of 1901 in liberalizing, modifying, and enlarging the corporation laws by eliminating all objectionable features and reducing the organization tax, and by inserting numerous new and desirable features, has placed New York beyond peradventure clearly and unmistakably in the van as the most inviting State in which to incorporate not only enterprises located and carrying on business within the State, but also those located and having their property elsewhere.

Money Wasted by Incorporation Elsewhere. Previous to the recent liberalization of the corporation laws by New York State a great variety of misapprehensions and delusions respecting its corporate laws had found lodgment in the minds of both laymen and lawyers. In many cases in the past it has been very difficult, even for a person well versed on the subject, to account for the incorporation of New York enterprises in either Delaware, New Jersey, or West Virginia, for in the majority of cases each of such companies was actually throwing away every dollar spent for the sake of having a charter from New Jersey or other States, for the reason that a company thus incorporated and having its business and property in New York State does not receive a single benefit in return for the expenditures made by it for a foreign charter. Why should such a company subject itself to the laws of two sovereignties, file reports in two States, pay an organization tax and annual taxes in two States, pay a so-called "trust" or registration company an annual fee for maintaining a nominal office in another State, when the entire business and capital of such company are located in the State of New York? There is no sound reason for it. There is no substantial argument that can sustain such an unbusinesslike proceeding. Such a company obtains no rights, benefits, or immunities that might not have been obtained under the statutes of New York, provided its incorporators so desired. It does not escape any of the taxes payable to this State, not even the one-eighth of 1 per cent. organization tax, for after its incorporation in a foreign State it must obtain a license, or certificate of authority, to transact business in the State of New York, and the cost of that license is one-eighth of 1 per cent. upon the amount of capital employed within the State. It must pay annual taxes in the State of its incorporation, besides paying the same annual taxes to the State of New York as though it were incorporated here. The pecuniary feature, as thus indicated, has heretofore been in favor of New York as the domicile of such corporations, but now, with a modernized and liberalized system of corporation statutes, New York becomes the most desirable for all classes of corporations, whether carrying on business and having the capital, or any portion thereof, employed here or in other States. The Brackett bills which were passed by the Legislature of 1901, and signed by the Governor, signalize a new departure in regard to the treatment of corporations by the State.

Salient Features of the Liberalized Laws. This new system of laws has been enacted in recognition of the fact that the relation of corporations to the business transactions of the community have undergone a decided change in this country within the past decade, and that the demand for the use of corporate powers in combining the capital, the energy, and the skill required to successfully conduct business transactions in competitive fields has become so imperative that the corporation acts have needed remodeling and amendment. The amendatory legislation of 1901, which contains provisions similar to the English Companies act of 1862, was enacted for the purpose of attracting incorporated capital to the State, and the results even at this early date are justifying the new policy of the State. The most important changes are as follows: The removal of objectionable liability features, so that both Directors and stockholders are now freed from any of the entanglements which heretofore existed. The incorporation tax has been reduced from one-eighth to one-twentieth of 1 per cent. on the authorized capital stock. This initial or organization tax, as it is termed in the statute, is payable but once, and that upon the formation of the company, and amounts to 50 cents on each $1,000 of capital stock. The duty of filing an annual report, the non-performance of which rendered every Director individually liable for all the debts of the corporation, has been stricken from the statutes, and in lieu thereof it is provided that in case a stockholder or a creditor makes a written request upon an officer for the filing of a report, the form of which is now very simple, the officer so requested is required to file the same within ten days, and in case he fails to comply there is imposed the liability of a fine of $50 a day, and this provision applies to both domestic and foreign corporations. The power to borrow money has been enlarged, and the legal limitations are removed, both as to the issue of bonds and the sale thereof. Section 24 of the stock corporation law forbidding the contracting of any debts in excess of the amount of the capital stock is repealed, and a corporation is permitted to borow as much as its credit and security will permit, without reference to the amount of its capitalization. Stock may be issued for property, and stock so issued shall be regarded as full paid, and in the absence of fraud in the transaction the judgment of the Directors as to the value of the property purchased shall be conclusive. This is the same language as the New Jersey statute. The issue of preferred stock is permitted with the consent of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock, instead of unanimous consent previously required. The certificate of incorporation may provide for the issue of partly paid stock, subject to calls, upon which the stockholders shall not be subject to any liability except the payment of the amount unpaid on the stock. Corporations are authorized to provide by certificate or in the by-laws that Directors need not be stockholders. Stock books are required to be kept open daily during only three business hours. The new law does not require any percentage of the subscriptions for stock to be paid in cash. The proceedings for an increase or reduction of capital stock and for extension of corporate existence are simplified. Agreements are authorized for pooling stock or creating voting trusts, and the issue of certificates of beneficial interest in lieu of stock deposited with the trustee. The statute now provides that when a mortgage recites that it has been duly authorized by the holders of the requisite amount of stock, such recital shall be presumptive evidence that the law has been complied with, and if the mortgage has been recorded for one year and interest is paid thereon, it becomes valid, even though irregular in the method of its execution. This provision prevents the security of underlying corporate bonds being invalidated and thereby protects the purchasers of such bonds. The foregoing are a few of the many liberal changes made.

Broad Charter Powers. In addition to those attractive modifications it must be remembered that the New York corporation laws have, since 1892, been amended in several noteworthy respects. In the first place, they offer simplicity of organization. The corporation is created by making and filing a certificate, and in this instrument the incorporators are given great latitude in setting forth the purposes, objects, and powers of the company. A certificate of incorporation of a business corporation may be drawn sufficiently broad, for example, to enable the proposed company to carry on a department store, a manufacturing business, real estate business, general contracting, warehousing, buying, owning and conducting hotels and other lines of business, if desired. The certificate may also provide for cumulative voting in the election of Directors. It may authorize the corporation to purchase, acquire, hold, and dispose of the stocks, bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness of any corporation, domestic or foreign, and issue in exchange therefor its stock, bonds, or other obligations. In fact, the certificate may contain any other provision for the regulation of the business and the conduct of the affairs of the corporation, and any limitation upon its powers and upon the powers of its Directors and stockholders which does not exempt them from any obligation or from the performance of any duty imposed by law. At any time after incorporation the purposes, objects, and powers of the corporation may, by an amended certificate, be extended, enlarged, altered, or diminished.

Dissolution Inexpensive. The New York statutes not only offer simplicity of organization and management and freedom from publicity in the private affairs of the company, but also an easy and inexpensive method of dissolution by the consent of the holders of two-thirds in amount of the stock of the corporation and without resorting to court proceedings.

Limited Liability. To sum up the situation, the remodeled corporation laws of the State of New York afford freedom from any dangers or ambiguities that might lead to personal liability of stockholders, Directors, and officers, and grant them limited liability to the fullest extent, and even in regard to stock issued for property all questions of liability have been eliminated, except in cases where there is proof of actual fraud, this provision being identical with the New Jersey law, and, furthermore, a legal certificate of incorporation can be drafted under the terms of the business corporations law of the State of New York, fully as broad, liberal, and comprehensive, for all practical purposes, as is permitted in New Jersey or Delaware.

Foreign Corporation Pay Higher Tax Rate. After consideration of the attractive and desirable features of the laws of New York, as above discussed, the question of expense becomes one of paramount importance, and in this connection the initial expense of incorporation and the annual tax payments must both receive a full measure of attention. While passing to this phase of the question it must be borne in mind that the tax for the privilege of organization of a corporation under the laws of New York has been reduced to one-twentieth of 1 per cent. upon the amount of capital stock authorized in the certificate of incorporation, (50 cents on each $1,000 of capitalization,) and that a resident corporation, namely, one having its business and property within the State, which seeks incorporation elsewhere, after paying the initial organization fees in the foreign State, must also pay to the State of New York a license fee or tax for the privilege of conducting its business here, and such tax is at the rate of one-eighth of 1 per cent., computed upon the basis of the amount of capital employed within the State, being two and one-half times greater than the organization tax required to be paid by companies incorporated under the laws of New York. In regard to any concern the property of which is located within the State of New York, there is no justification whatever, either from an economical point of view or otherwise, for incorporation in any other State. Its incorporation elsewhere is a profligate, senseless waste of money. Whatever may be the amount that companies of this character pay in the way of charges and taxes to other States, or fees to registration companies, is just so much money paid without any equivalent in benefits or privileges for the expenditures thus made. As has been already stated, such a company must not only make all the statutory payments required in the State of its incorporation, but it must also pay into the Treasury of the State of New York two and one-half times as much as though it were organized under the laws of this State.

Comparative Table of Tax Expenditures. In order to elucidate more clearly the loss sustained in seeking charters in other States, here follows an illustration with a business corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey and capitalized at $1,000,000, its property and business being located in the State of New York:

NEW JERSEY CORPORATION, CAPITALIZED AT $1,000,000.

Tax for incorporation in New Jersey	$200.00
Fees of New Jersey registration company	50.00
Annual tax in New Jersey	1,000.00
Fees for filing copy of charter and designation in New York State	14.00
License tax in New York State	1,250.00
Annual tax in New York State, (based on 6 per cent. dividends)	1,500.00
New Jersey corporation, total expense, first year	$4,014.00

NEW YORK CORPORATION, CAPITALIZED AT $1,000,000.

If this company were incorporated under the laws of New York State, the bill of expenses would have been as follows:

Tax for incorporation in New York	$500.00
Filing and recording fees in offices of Secretary of State and County Clerk	13.00
Annual tax on capital employed in the State, (based on 6 per cent. dividends)	1,500.00
New York corporation, total expense, first year	$2,013.00

By incorporating in New York State the company is not required to make any payment to New Jersey whatever, or to any registration company, and pays a lower license or organization tax in New York State, and thereby in organizing under the laws of New York this company would have saved at the end of the first year the sum of $1,998.

NEW JERSEY $1,000,000 CORPORATION, SECOND YEAR.

The million-dollar New Jersey's corporation's second year's experience would read like this:

Annual tax in New Jersey	$1,000.00
Fee of a New Jersey registration company	50.00
Annual tax on capital employed in New York	1,500.00
New Jersey corporation, total expense, second year	$2,550.00

NEW YORK $1,000,000 CORPORATION, SECOND YEAR.

As a New York State corporation, its second year's payment to the State would be one item, viz.:

Annual tax on capital employed in State, (based on 6 per cent. dividends)	$1,500.00

Thus the saving the second year in favor of the New York corporation would be $1,650, or a total saving during the first two years of $3,048 in favor of New York State. At the end of the tenth year the saving would amount to $11,448.

If a corporation capitalized at $2,000,000 were used as an example, the sum saved by incorporation in New York State would be twice as much.

To demonstrate what the result would be in the case of a smaller corporation, an illustration will be made with a company capitalized at $100,000. The first year's experience of such a company, organized in New Jersey and doing business in New York State, would be as follows:

NEW JERSEY CORPORATION, CAPITALIZED AT $100,000.

Tax for incorporation in New Jersey	$25.00
Fees of a registration company	50.00
Annual tax in New Jersey	100.00
License fee and tax in New York	136.00
Annual tax in New York State, (based on 6 per cent. dividends)	150.00
New Jersey corporation, total expense, first year	$461.00

NEW YORK CORPORATION, CAPITALIZED AT $100,000.

The first year's payments to the State of the same company, if incorporated in the State of New York, would be as follows:

Tax for incorporation in New York	$50.00
Filing and recording fees to Secretary of State and County Clerk	13.00
Annual tax, (based on 6 per cent. dividends)	150.00
New York corporation, total expense, first year	$213.00

Amount saved the first year by incorporating in New York State, $248.

NEW JERSEY $100,000 CORPORATION, SECOND YEAR.

During the second year, this company, if a New Jersey corporation, would pay as follows:

Annual tax in New Jersey	$100.00
Fee of a New Jersey registration company	50.00
Annual tax in New York State	150.00
New Jersey corporation, total expense, second year	$300.00

NEW YORK $100,000 CORPORATION, SECOND YEAR.

As a New York corporation, its second year's payment to the State would be one item, viz.:

Annual tax, (based on 6 per cent. dividends)	$150.00

Saving for the New York company the second year, $150, and at the end of the tenth year the saving to this one-hundred-thousand-dollar corporation would aggregate the sum of $1,598, being equivalent to a dividend of more than 1½ per cent. on the entire capital stock.

In making the above figures the matter is not presented in as strong a light in favor of New York as might be, for the reason that in the illustrations the supposititious corporations are placed upon a 6 per cent. dividend basis, without making any allowances for the deductions and exemptions from State taxation to which certain domestic corporations are entitled.

New York State Should Be Chosen As the Domicile for Corporations of Other States. Thus far the effort has been largely restricted to illustrations to prove that New York is the most economical and favorable State in which to incorporate an enterprise located within the State. Now it is proposed to make a statement along other lines, and which, in the opinion of the writer, needs very little argument, as it is self-evident to any person who understands the system of State taxation of corporations in New Jersey, Delaware, and New York. The point to be made is that New York is a desirable State in which to incorporate companies which are operating and employing their capital in other States. In New Jersey a corporation is taxed annually upon its entire capital stock issued and outstanding, no matter whether the capital is employed in that State or elsewhere. The same rule prevails in Delaware. In New York the tax is computed only upon the amount of capital employed within the State; therefore, if a corporation is organized under the laws of New York and employs its capital elsewhere, the State Controller cannot collect any tax whatsoever from such corporation. On this account several of the large mining companies carrying on operations in the Western States and Territories have been organized under the laws of New York State, and thus have no annual franchise tax to pay. If a one-million-dollar mining company to operate in, say, Arizona, were incorporated in the State of New York, the incorporation expenses would be $513, a trifle higher than in New Jersey, where incorporation expenses would be $250, but New York State would exact no annual franchise tax. On the other hand, if this mining company were organized in New Jersey it would be obliged to pay into the Treasury of that State $1,000 annually, more-

ly for the sake of being a New Jersey corporation, besides paying there $50 per year to a registration company, and these expenditures would bring no greater benefits or advantages than could be obtained by incorporation under the laws of the State of New York, where no annual tax would be imposed upon such corporation.

Equitable State Taxation. A few weeks ago the writer of this article addressed several representatives of corporations at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation in New York City, during which he characterized the annual franchise tax of the State of New Jersey as absolutely unjust, for which he was criticised in the editorial columns of a New York newspaper. He adheres to the position then taken and desires to answer the argument touching the ease with which the annual franchise taxes in New Jersey may be computed in contradistinction to what is fallaciously termed the cumbersome system of the State of New York. To the person who has given the annual franchise tax law of the State of New York any fair amount of study it is not cumbersome or complicated. It certainly does provide for some exemptions, deductions, and appraisals merely because it was desired to make the tax as fair and equitable as possible. The New York tax, like that of New Jersey, is a franchise tax, but it is based and measured by the amount of capital of the corporation employed within the State, and in case the company is conducting an unprofitable business, and on that account unable to pay dividends, the capital of the company is appraised, and the amount of its indebtedness deducted, so that its franchise tax is measured by what it actually possesses within the State. Now, in regard to the New Jersey annual franchise tax. It is claimed that this tax being fixed at one-tenth of 1 per cent. on the issued and outstanding stock up to and including the sum of $3,000,000, regardless of the location of the property of the company, is a simple method. It certainly is a simple method. It is more than that, it is a combination of simplicity and injustice. In New Jersey a corporation pays a franchise tax annually into the State Treasury, whether it has assets within the State or not. In striking contrast to such method a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York and having its assets employed elsewhere pays no annual franchise tax whatever to the State, and in case a portion of its capital is employed within the State, it is required to pay a tax only upon that portion of its capital thus employed. Possibly the annual franchise tax of New York State is not quite so simple in the method of its computation as that of New Jersey, because New York has aimed to measure the value of the franchise exercised by the corporation within the State upon the fair and equitable basis of the amount of capital actually employed therein, while New Jersey has made no attempt to measure the value of the franchise by using the amount of the property of the corporation within the State as a basis of measurement. It has established a fixed and arbitrary basis, and if a corporation has been organized under the laws of New Jersey with a capitalization of $1,000,000, all issued and outstanding, it is required to pay an annual tax of $1,000, even though it has no capital employed within the State. If all of its capital of $1,000,000 is employed within that State it pays the same annual tax of $1,000, and if only $100,000 of its capital is employed within that State it likewise pays the same annual tax of $1,000. But, as heretofore stated, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York and having no capital employed within the State pays no annual tax whatsoever, and if it has capital to the extent of $100,000 employed within the State, it pays a tax only upon the $100,000, notwithstanding that it has an issued outstanding capital stock of $1,000,000. Even if it were to be conceded that the critics are correct in their claim that the annual tax law of the State of New York is not entirely free from ambiguity, why should that be considered sufficient reason for the organization of a corporation outside the State. If the corporation seeks its corporate rights in a foreign State, it does not thereby escape any taxes imposed by the State of New York. It is subjected to precisely the same annual tax as a domestic corporation, provided it is carrying on business and has its capital employed within the State, and besides pays a license tax, two and one-half times greater than the organization tax imposed on domestic corporations. On the other hand, if a corporation has its capital and business located in several different States, there is every possible argument in favor of its incorporation in New York State, because here it is taxed upon a fair and equitable basis, as above set forth, while in New Jersey it is taxed upon its entire outstanding capital stock, regardless of the location of the plant used in carrying on its business operations.

Attachments Against Foreign Corporations. Corporations of other States carrying on business in this State are necessarily subjected to many inconveniences not incurred by domestic corporations. Under New York laws, as in other States, in the event of a suit being brought against a foreign corporation, a warrant of attachment may be issued the moment the summons is served, and a levy may be made on any property, claim, or demand owned by such corporation in the State. The claim upon which the action is based may be unjust and easily disproved on a trial of the case, yet it is in the power of the person to be a creditor to place the Sheriff in charge of the property of the corporation and thereby work irreparable injury to its credit and reputation. During the panic years the downfall of many solvent foreign corporations capitalized by citizens of New York State, and doing business wholly within the State, was precipitated by the facility with which attachments are obtainable against such corporations. The right to apply this remedy is a constant and dangerous threat to a foreign corporation of weak financial standing and a source of annoyance to a wealthy corporation sufficient in itself to be seriously weighed and considered.

Public Confidence. Corporations, organised under the laws of New York have always enjoyed a larger measure of public confidence than has been accorded those from other States. They have a higher standing and better credit in the commercial world. New York State occupies a pre-eminent position in the financial centres of the Old World, and the bonds, stocks, and other securities of corporations organised under its laws find a better market both at home and abroad. There are numerous other matters pertaining to the State of New York as a vantage ground for the formation of corporations in preference to other States that might be commented upon for the purpose of sustaining the contention of the writer that New York is the most favorable State in which to incorporate companies of all classes, whether the capitalization is in the millions or only expressed in thousands, but the limitations of this article will not permit. An effort has been made in the foregoing briefly to set forth in plain and non-technical language a few of the salient features of these laws. In conclusion the writer ventures the opinion that the next five years will prove to be a notable epoch in the history of corporations in this country because of the fact that it will witness a reorganization under the attractive laws of the State of New York of a vast number of corporations which are now existing under charters obtained in other States.

FRANK WHITE.

Squirrel and Lambs.

ONE need not confine one's self to the menagerie in Central Park to find interesting things in bird and animal life. The tame squirrels that are found in all parts of the Park probably furnish a larger fund of entertainment to old and young alike than any other quadruped—or biped, for that matter. It would be useless to conjecture how many quarts of peanuts are fed to those dainty little creatures every day, but that peanut selling is profitable on Saturdays and Sundays is proved by the numerous vendors of that popular nut, who always post themselves near the large entrances on those days.

Scores of Park frequenters have their own especial squirrels. They always know just where to find them, and it would seem as though a mutual understanding had been reached among the squirrel population of the Park meadows to observe certain laws of habitation and not prey upon each other's preserves. A few nuts will generally bring a squirrel to one's hand, while many are so tame that they will perch on your shoulder or eat contentedly from your lap until their voracious appetites are appeased. Seldom is their confidence in the goodness of human nature betrayed, and no policeman is needed to protect the squirrels.

Spring lamb has also been in evidence during the last few days on the large sheep common, just below the mineral water house near the Seventy-second Street entrance. Last week the customary flock of sheep was permitted to browse on the rich green grass, thereby lessening the task of the laborers whose duty it is to keep the turf well clipped. The immediate locality, particularly beneath the arbor now rich with purple wistaria blossoms, is a favorite nursemaid rendesvous, and the little tots who are old enough to move without the aid of perambulators have found lots of pleasure in watching the frisky gambolling of the lambs. There is one strikingly marked in black and white, and as he runs over the green with a motion as though propelled by springs he is a most pleasing sight.

Dr. Girdner's Lucky Deal.

"Just had my first real streak of good luck," remarked Dr. John H. Girdner, the personal friend of William J. Bryan, as he took a seat in the Amen Corner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

"Yet," he added, musingly, "I could wish that it had come in another way."

Then he told the story. Dr. Girdner was born at Greenville, in the eastern portion of Tennessee. His father was the owner of one-third of the stock in a substantially built toll bridge over the Nolachucky River, and when the elder Girdner died the stock passed into the possession of the doctor.

"I seldom realized anything from it," said the doctor. "So, when I heard that an old friend of mine down there, James Allen by name, was buying up the bridge stock, I thought I would find out what was doing. I learned Allen was offering 45 cents on the dollar. I sent the stock to a college mate of mine, who is now a lawyer in Greenville, with instructions to sell it to Allen. He did so, and I received a check last week.

"This morning I found another letter in my mail containing the information that, while the county bridges over the Nolachucky River had escaped injury during the recent flood in East Tennessee, the Allen structure had been destroyed even to the abutments. I feel sorry for Allen, but I am glad I let him have that stock."

What Happens When a Fire Alarm Box Is "Pulled."

FEW people in Greater New York realize what an important part the little red-painted fire-alarm "telegraph operator" on the street corner plays in the protection of their lives and property from danger and destruction. Fewer still can properly open communication with the fire fighters, by this means, when the services of the latter are urgently needed.

Nearly every person, despite the plainly printed instruction on each fire alarm box, presumes that after he turns the projecting brass handle on the outside, and hears the clanging sound of a strong gong inside, that there is nothing else to do but throw the cheval glass and the feather bed out of the window and wait for the engines to dash galloping up.

This is also true of a great number of policemen, as Fire Chief Croker has disgustedly asserted quite often, when fires have gained much headway through the stupidity of some officer. Yet every policeman is supposed to be fully instructed as to how to turn in an alarm before he is allowed to don a uniform.

Despite the popular belief to the contrary, the fire alarm, when properly turned in, does not sound immediately in the engine houses nearest the location of the fire box and nowhere else. From the Battery to the Harlem, whenever an alarm box is "pulled," many whirring wheels of complicated telegraphing instruments in the central office of the Fire Department Headquarters, in East Sixty-seventh Street are set a-going. Almost instantaneously by human and mechanical agency, the alarm is transmitted to the engine companies whose duty it is to respond to alarms in the district in which the fire is situated.

Up to the time of the recent establishment of a branch central office in the Bronx, if the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph in East Sixty-seventh Street should for any reason have become disabled or had to temporarily suspend business the entire city would have been at the mercy of the flames. This was the case during the blizzard thirteen years ago, when the telegraph system of the Fire Department was in a state of paralysis, and mounted firemen were compelled to patrol the streets. Now, if the main central office should cease operations for a time, the branch office in the Bronx would send out the city alarms.

Superintendent Henry F. Blackwell, Jr., of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau likens New York's fire alarm system to the nervous system of the human body. The red painted, red-lanterned fire boxes, he declares, are the city's nerve tips, and over the sensory nerve wires connecting each with headquarters, an alarm when turned in by some frightened citizen is instantaneously forwarded to the Fire Department's cerebellum, the Central Office. This is immediately responded thereto by rushing the signal with lightning speed over the motor nerve wires to the bone and sinew of the department—the horses, engines, and men.

The outer door of all fire alarm boxes may be opened by any one by turning the protruding brass handle as far as it will go to the accompaniment of a ringing gong. This sound is not the alarm, but a warning to the policeman on the beat that a fire box is being opened. The inner door, when thus exposed to view is pierced with a slot, through which a hook projects. This inner door, to which only officers of the Fire Department have keys, has cast upon it the instructions, "Pull the hook down once only and let go."

This having been done, the mechanism of the signal box is set in motion and five rounds of this box's signal number are telegraphed to headquarters. So rapid is the receipt and transmission of this signal that before the fire box has ceased sending the last tap of the five rounds the men and apparatus due to respond are on their way to the fire. Second and third alarms and the rarely used "two nines," calling out the entire department, are sent out only by officers of the department. These unlock the inner door of the fire boxes, and with the telegraph key inside tap first two taps with a slight pause, and then two more, signifying a two alarm, following this by the signal number of the box. The preliminary taps indicate the alarm.

The office of fire alarm telegraph in Fire Headquarters is on the fifth floor of the headquarters building, in East Sixty-seventh Street. In the centre is a raised platform, surrounded on three sides with cabinet work containing many hundreds of wires, numbers representing the fire boxes throughout the city, telegraph keys, relays, switches, and much other electrical apparatus to the lay mind quite beyond proper comprehension.

Around the room under stout glass cases are great complicated machines with many wheels and cogs and intricate mechanism which do almost everything but talk. These are used to send out and receive the alarms and to repeat the box-signal numbers. In addition to telegraphic connection, the department has its own system of telephones. By the invention of a small pocket telephone by Superintendent Blackwell Battalion Chiefs may also talk to Headquarters from any fire box. To the rear of that containing all the instruments referred to is the battery room, containing nearly 2,000 cells of battery.

The trained ears of the operators constantly on duty immediately detect—even when a box is "pulled" in the midst of the incessant sounding of "trouble tape"—the first preliminary "buzz" of an alarm, as the "register" begins to click off the number of the station. At the same time the alarm begins to strike on the bells of two of the instruments and is also printed on a endless tape, much as stock quotations are printed on the ticker tape.

At the first stroke of the alarm, explains Superintendent Blackwell, one of the two operators always on duty takes from a cabinet in the centre of the room a small metal disk with the number of the station "pulled" thereon. In this cabinet are disks corresponding to the number of every alarm box in the city. Beneath this metal disk on the peg on which it rests are two cardboard disks having on them, in addition to the box numbers, rows of figures, which indicate the wire circuits over which the alarm is not to be sent. There are sixty of these circuits of wires in the department connecting all apparatus houses.

Handing the metal disk to the second operator, the first steps over to a corner of the inclosure, where there are a number of telegraph keys, one for each circuit, pushes down a lever to obtain a greater electrical current, and then pulls out a number of knobs like organ stops. These have numbers on them corresponding to the circuit numbers, and when pulled out prevent the alarm being sent over any but the wires of the desired circuit.

The operator then slowly telegraphs the box number of the alarm turned in to the engine houses, with the telegraph key. The box number is telegraphed four times by this operator. When he has sent out two rounds the second operator places the brass disk he holds on to the projecting shaft of one of the instruments known as a repeater, and presses a push button.

By means of this instrument two rounds of the station number are sounded on a large brass gong in all engine houses on the desired circuit. The first taps sent out by the first operator strike on a smaller gong in the engine houses, and the first tap of this gong automatically releases the horses from their restraining straps, and they immediately "run to the pole."

The alarm sounds on the small gong four times, but long before it ceases striking the men have come sliding down the rod from their quarters, the horses are harnessed, fires are started, and in an incredibly short time after the fire-box is "pulled," and while the alarm still strikes, the firemen are on their way to the fire ready for action.

Revolutionary Pellets.

Two old cannon balls with Revolutionary reminiscences clinging to the rust with which they are covered have recently been added to the little collection of curiosities possessed by the Sons of the Revolution. They occupy a place of honor on the Secretary's desk in the Broadway office of the society, and have been handled with reverential care by many members of Revolutionary ancestry. The larger of the two weighs twenty-seven pounds, and is the most formidable "pill" ever fired from a gun that the society owns. It was found a short time ago at Spuyten Duyvil, six feet below the surface, in one of the excavations made for the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway. Possibly it is one of the relics left behind by Baron Knyphausen and his Hessians, who occupied that locality for some time after the battle of Long Island. The other cannon ball is much smaller, and was picked up recently on the farm of Jordan Frost at Yorktown, N. Y., back of Peekskill. The Duke de Lauzan, commanding a force of French troops, was encamped in that vicinity toward the close of the Revolution, and the ball is evidently a reminder of the French aid given to our troops in their struggle for independence.

"Paddy Shea," "Belle," and "Dick."

Three of the very few to lose their positions through the passing of the Broadway cable, and whose disappearance from public view will be regretted by many thousands of acquaintances, are "Paddy Shea," "Belle," and "Dick."

For six years Paddy and Belle faithfully served the Metropolitan Company with very few nights off on account of illness or indisposition, until last Saturday night, when they switched the last cable car, No. 78, that passed over the road, at Houston Street, and found their occupation gone.

"Paddy Shea," and Belle," and "Dick," who took either's place when there was a necessity for doing so or when there was a rush on the road, were the three great white horses stationed at Houston Street to switch the cable cars, whose down-town trip ended at this point, across the connecting tracks and on to the up-town track. Each was a powerful, intelligent beast, quite able to draw the heavy cars along with scarcely any exertion.

Paddy and Belle needed no word from their driver, when there was work to be done. They could tell a car bound for "Houston Street only" by its little white and black metal sign just as well as anybody. When the passengers climbed out, Paddy or Belle, whosever turn it might be, would trot without a word from the driver over to the empty car, wait until the click of the hook attached to the harness was heard in the car coupler, and then dragged the car across the switch.

Promptly at the red light, beyond the green one, as the car caught the cable, the intelligent animals would turn out, the driver unhitching the hook, and away the car would go up town, while Belle or Paddy, with a perfectly apparent air of "See how easy that was" would trot with jingling harness bells back to the posts in front of the cable building.

All the motormen and conductors on the road were personally acquainted with Paddy and Belle, and always had a kind word as their cars went by or drew up to be switched. The horses' departure, with the cable, was regretted by every one of them, as well as by the many passengers, early and late, who had watched them at their work, rain or shine, for many years.

Neither Paddy nor Belle nor Dick is for sale. The company officials are still considering what sinecure will be awarded them in view of their faithful services. At present the very best in the stables on Avenue A is none too good for them, and in inclement weather no other animals there receive more tender care.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF THE CAROLINAS

Marvelous Development of the Cotton Industry in a Decade—Consequent Social and Mental Progress of the "Poor White" Laborer

Written for The New York Times by JAMES C. BAYLES, Ph. D., M. E.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 28.—Unless I wholly mistake the preferences of the readers of THE TIMES, the impressions which one not technical in spinning and weaving would naturally derive from a run through the cotton manufacturing district of the Carolinas, will be of more interest than statistics of spindles and looms or descriptions of plant and processes.

I have visited a great many extensive and admirably organized mills in both North and South Carolina, but as nothing about their construction or equipment is peculiar to the South, I do not hesitate to say that the operatives interested me more than the spindles. The effect which this great development is having, and is destined to have, upon the social and political conditions of the South claimed a much larger share of my attention than the looms. This phase of the industry is peculiar to the South, and from every point of view it is incomparably more important than any other phase to which my attention was called. To appreciate these aspects of the textile industry some idea of its magnitude is essential.

I do not think I exaggerate when I venture the opinion that the growth of cotton manufacture in the South during the past ten years is the most important fact in the industrial history of the United States. It is certainly unparalleled. Before the war the cotton grower of the South was satisfied with the profits from growing the staple. He sold it to the "factor," who found a market for it where the capital and enterprise existed to build the machinery for spinning it into yarn and weaving it into cloth. Very little cotton was manufactured into any more useful form than the loosely compressed bale at any point of the South. This was not wholly due to lack of enterprise. The South had neither the capital, the skill, nor the labor to manufacture it. To grow cotton was its best employment, and had anything more than this been attempted it would have resulted in disastrous failure. The conditions in New England were exactly those which permitted the establishment of the business of cotton manufacture on any scale of magnitude which the growth of the National requirements warranted.

I am indebted to Mr. R. M. Miller, Jr., of Charlotte for the following figures, which show at a glance the situation of this industry in 1880:

In operation in the United States	5,235,727 spindles
Consuming about	550,000 bales
Representing a capital investment of	$98,500,000
Of these New England operated about	4,000,000 spindles
Consuming about	400,000 bales
Employing as capital	$70,000,000
The South operated	300,000 spindles
Consuming about	90,000 bales
Employing as capital	$8,000,000

At the same time there were operated in the Middle States about 935,000 spindles. The industry was therefore distributed as shown by the following comparison of percentages: New England, 76; the Middle States, 18; the South, 6. The total consumption of cotton in the mills of the United States in 1880-81 was only about 21 per cent. of the American crop.

The statistical situation of the industry at the close of 1890 was about as follows, using round numbers as in the showing for 1880:

In operation in the United States	21,250,000 spindles
Consuming about	4,000,000 bales
Representing a capital investment of	$500,000,000
Of these New England is operating	13,500,000 spindles
Consuming about	2,600,000 bales
Employing as capital	$275,000,000
The South is operating	6,000,000 spindles
Consuming about	1,750,000 bales
Employing as capital	$120,000,000

The comparison of percentages now stands as follows: New England, 63; the South, 29; the Middle States, 8. The total consumption of raw material in the United States last year was 42 per cent. of the American product.

The important growth of the industry in the South dates from 1890. In that year New England was operating 10,500,000 spindles, the South 1,550,000 spindles, and the remainder of the country 1,700,000 spindles. To-day New England is operating 13,500,000 spindles, an increase of 25 per cent. in ten years; the South is operating 6,000,000 spindles, an increase of 300 per cent. in ten years.

Figures lately prepared and just published by the Department of Agriculture give the following as to the amount of cotton grown in the several States of the cotton district, and the amount in commercial bales consumed by them in the manufacture of yarn and cloth during 1899-1900:

States.	Crops.	Total Mill Consumption.	Taken by Mills from Other States.
Alabama	1,066,313	154,841	14,923
Arkansas	980,350	2,791	64
Georgia	1,345,699	318,302	16,200
Kentucky	24	26,008	28,008
Louisiana	690,476	15,656	.....
Mississippi	1,303,739	21,440	253
Missouri	17,276	3,710	1,750
North Carolina	508,525	443,508	148,467
South Carolina	830,714	489,580	119,160
Tennessee	192,253	34,882	12,187
Texas	3,428,055	16,886	.....
Utah and Kansas	614	166	46
Virginia	8,907	44,548	43,570

The question whether the industry of the South admits of indefinite expansion would seem to depend upon two factors, the cotton supply and the labor supply. In the opinion of those well qualified by experience to judge, the cotton crop of the South cannot be rapidly increased for the reason that the labor needed to cultivate and gather it does not exist, and cannot be induced to come into the South in competition with the negro. The supply of white labor available for employment in the mills is somewhat uncertain. If the farming districts are depopulated the number they can furnish is admittedly very great; but the number of whites who are willing to leave their mountain homes and come to the industrial centres to become operatives is perhaps limited. Those who have availed themselves of the oportunity thus far are chiefly those who have lived near enough to civilization to be attracted by the offer of wages better than they can earn in cultivating the soil. The true mountaineer, who has always been a semi-savage and has lived chiefly by his rifle and from the proceeds of illicit distilling, is a shy bird and does not feel at home in a factory town where the discipline must be measurably strict and the rights of one's neighbors must be respected. This class may be reached in time, but it cannot at the moment be considered an available source of supply for mill labor. In view of this fact those in the business are in good faith advising the new-comers who are planning additional mills to go away from the centres of the mill industry, where the labor question is already becoming a problem not without elements of anxiety, and open new districts not yet largely drawn upon, if at all. It is already understood that there is a limit to the migration of small farmers from the districts near the manufacturing centres.

On this subject the views of the gentleman already quoted, who is prominently identified with the industry and is now building a mill near Charlotte, will be of interest. He says: "Some enthusiasts will tell you that there is no limit to the production and manufacture of cotton in the South. The argument, apparently plausible, is however deceptive and will not admit of close scrutiny, except conditionally. In this matter the future is fraught with a great deal of danger. I contend that in proportion as we increase our manufacturing capacity in nearly the same proportion we decrease our ability to produce the raw material. The cotton mill operative of the South is the native born white laborer, as is also the successful producer of the raw material; hence it necessarily follows that in proportion as we draw this labor from the field to the factory we decrease the farm labor. This being granted, the possibility of the cotton crop is limited. The reverse proposition is equally true, that in proportion as we increase the yield of cotton we decrease the available mill labor and thereby decrease our capacity to manufacture. There is at present a growing feeling in the South that the increased production of cotton is now dependent very materially upon the colored laborer, and the demand of the manufacturer upon the white labor would seem to justify this view of the matter."

Mr. Miller does not think that the disposition of the negro to become industrious is sufficiently pronounced to offer much encouragement to those who expect to see him avail himself of the opportunity which the abandonment of the farm by the white laborer is offering him. That he is doing so to some extent is admitted, but the typical negro prefers the city and is neither industrious nor ambitious. He will grow a great deal of cotton, but perhaps not as much as he could. For this reason the crop may not be found great enough to sustain in future years a growth of the manufacturing industry in a ratio comparable to that of the past ten years.

It is perhaps not generally understood that the manufacture of cotton goods in the South is carried on wholly with white labor. The only textile factory of which I can learn in which the negro is employed in any higher occupation than opening bales and other rough labor demanding no skill is a silk mill near Weldon, which for reasons peculiar to itself has been remarkably successful. The manager, a very capable negro, who is also a preacher and an exponent of muscular Christianity, rules his help with a rod of iron. He will take no young negroes of either sex into his mill without a contract with the parents giving him the right to enforce the discipline of the establishment by such corporeal chastisement as he deems it proper to inflict. This privilege he is said to avail himself of without stint. The result is that he has a remarkably well disciplined force of operatives and is making a success of negro labor. Obviously, no white manager could pursue like methods, or would care to do so.

The experiment of utilizing negro labor in cotton mills has been tried under very favorable conditions, and has been entirely unsuccessful. This is not because the negro cannot be taught to operate spindles and looms as well as the white man, but chiefly because he lacks the steadiness to make him a safe dependence. In the case of a mill near Charleston which started with negro labor a curious difficulty was experienced, in addition to those expected from the tendency of the people of this race to remain away from their work on any pretext which can be devised. The negro is nocturnal in his habits, and does not go to bed as long as anything is going on to interest him. To be up all night at a gathering or pleasure or of a religious nature is quite usual with him. This makes him sleepy by day. The negroes in the Charleston cotton mill could not resist the somnolent influence of the rhythmic monotony of the machinery in motion. It put them to sleep, and it was not at all unusual to find an operative standing, sound asleep, at his post, while his machines were doing all kinds of things except those for which they were designed.

Cotton mill operatives cannot do much talking to one another. The noise of the machines does not permit, and they cannot leave their work to go where others are busy. They cannot sing together as can the hands in the tobacco factories. In fact, there is nothing the mill operative can do except attend strictly to business, and this is exactly what the negro is least fitted for.

Nothing would induce the experienced mill owner to consider the application of a negro for employment as a spinner or weaver. This is not at all on account of race prejudice, nor because there are not plenty of negroes who could be taught to operate machines, and who would attend to their work faithfully, but because it is not practicable to depend upon negro labor. If the whites were brought into competition with the negroes they would lose all interest in their employment and abandon it as rapidly as other occupations could be found. The negro is a possibility, but will not be employed until the manufacturers have to use him as a means of holding the white labor in line and checking a tendency, not yet developed, to make unreasonable demands and enforce them through the power of labor unions.

The cotton-mill operative is the poor white of the district who for the first time in his experience is offered an employment in which he is not brought into direct competition with the negro. Collectively they are an interesting study. Generations of illiterate and underfed ancestors have left the impress of a low average intellectuality upon the faces of nearly all the young men and women among the thousands one sees in walking through the mills. They are, as the rule, characterized by a serious expression. They have not had much experience of the bright side of life, and even when happy and contended are thoughtful and almost solemn. Most of them have sallow complexions and rather long faces, which are rarely illuminated by a flash of intelligence or brightened by a smile. They take life seriously, and are industrious and patient. As the rule, they are much better off than ever before, and appreciate the change in their condition. They are intensely religious, and the moral atmosphere of a mill settlement is much purer than I have ever seen it in the North. People with bad habits or inclined to lead disorderly lives are not tolerated. It is rarely necessary for the managers of the companies to act in such cases, for the reason that the operatives take the matter in hand themselves and make it so unpleasant for the disreputables that they usually go away without being sent. Social ostracism accomplishes what could not be brought about by rules and regulations.

I made a visit to the great mill at Pelzer, in this State, and learned much of interest as to the means taken by that corporation, which operates 120,000 spindles, to elevate, educate, and improve the labor of the place. That and its neighbor, the Piedmont Mill, operating 60,000 spindles, are in their way models of wisely directed benevolence in dealing with labor. In both cases the management stops short of anything which savors of paternalism, and contents itself with placing at the disposal of those who care to avail themselves of the facilities offered every opportunity for self-improvement.

Each company owns the town in which its operatives live, and provides the houses they occupy. These houses are well built and comfortable. The tenant has as much room as he wants, a garden, and pasturage for a cow. The rent is uniform, 50 cents per month per room. Thus, a four room house is had for $2 per month, including the garden and pasturage. Each denomination has its church, which will compare more than favorably with the churches of average country towns. For example, at Pelzer the management thought it wise to provide stained glass windows and other accessories of church architecture in cities, because it was believed that the elevating and educational influence of church work carried on [illegible] surroundings would be greater than if conducted in typical country "meeting houses." The operatives also have well-appointed lyceums, where educational entertainments are furnished without charge.

What interested me most, however, was the school system at Pelzer. This is probably the best of its kind to be found anywhere, but nearly every mill in the South either provides some sort of a school or liberally supplements the public school fund to provide for the children better facilities than they could otherwise have. The Pelzer school is a capacious building with excellent appointments, and is maintained wholly by the corporations. Its average attendance is 706, and it carries on its rolls about 900 children. No parents are employed in the mills or permitted to become tenants of the company's dwellings who do not sign and observe contracts specifying that all children up to the age of twelve shall attend school every school day unless sick, and after twelve take such light occupation in the mills as they are suited for. Little children from four to six are instructed in the kindergarten, and from six to twelve in the grammar school. They are taken through the English branches, and in mathematics through algebra. The object is to give them a good common school education, and it is attained in a way calculated to delight the heart of any one interested in such work. Nearly every mill in the South is doing something in this line with intelligent liberality. Mills which do not provide comfortable homes and good surroundings for the families of the operatives have trouble to secure, and still more trouble to retain, good help.

The improvement which is noticeable among the operatives in the cotton industry as the result of contact with educational influences is rapid and marked. The recruits are rather forlorn specimens of humanity, giving in their dress and general appearance the indications of the effects of sordid poverty. In a few weeks their appearance changes. Contact with one another and the force of example expresses itself at first in little ways, and later in a complete change of appearance and manner. The young woman discards the calico sunbonnet and adds a ribbon or a bit of ornament. The young man learns to wear a collar and to black his boots. Sufficient food shows its influence in face and figure, and comfortable home surroundings change the children in a few weeks to rosy and happy examples of juvenile contentment. In a year it would be quite impossible to recognize the type which was so pronounced in the recruits. Those who can read avail themselves of the facilities of the library and lyceum reading room, and soon begin to take an intelligent interest in public affairs. They quickly become intelligent and are an element in the politics of the States in which they live which the Populistic leaders do not know just how to place.

The effect of this regeneration of the poor white element of the population of the Carolinas is wholly for good. The places of those who leave the meagre and scantily productive farm for the factory town are being taken by the negroes, who are thus encouraged to leave the towns and become small farmers. Land is cheaply leased and easily acquired by purchase. Many negroes are becoming land owners and are accumulating property.

Thus far the tendency toward organization among the white mill operatives has not introduced conditions which entail embarrassment to employers. It has been encouraged by outside influences, but has not been generally approved by the mill operatives. The professional labor agitator has not had much encouragement in the South, and usually finds the climate unwholesome as soon as his errand is known. The mill labor is not oppressed in any way. Its wages are as good as those of the New England operatives in proportion to the cost of living, and the domiciliary conditions are all better. A very kindly feeling exists between the workmen and the employers, and the fact that the omnipresent negro, while not now desirable as a mill operative, is knocking at the door, and is at all times a possible recourse for the mill owner, if his white labor is intractable or unreasonable, is not without influence in steadying the labor market. Those who are temperamental malcontents understand very well that their present immunity from negro competition is not in any way guaranteed, and will last for a longer or shorter time, according to the way in which the white labor behaves itself.

The fact that most mill companies own their tenements and lease them to the operatives on terms which permit them to demand and enforce [illegible] when for any reason they cease [illegible] employes, tends to prevent [illegible] on the part of the work[illegible] the employers or to or[illegible] What a family brought [illegible] impoverished farm to

employment may be judged from the fact that the tenements attached to one of the new mills now building near this city are all provided with water, sewerage, and electric lights. This, I believe, is exceptional, but so far as I have seen them, the mill dwellings are much better dwellings than the typical farm cabins, and all the conditions of life are much better than can be found in the farming districts. That no advantage is taken by the mill owners of their absolute control to oppress their labor is in the highest degree creditable to them. I can learn of no instance in which the mill labor has been treated unfairly or illiberally.

The rates of wages paid in the South are lower than in the North, but from the point of view of the operative are quite as good, since all the costs of living are so much less. In the Pelzer Mills, which are typical, the pay ranges from 25 cents for sweeper boys, who gather up the lint that accumulates on the floors, to $1.35 per day for skilled weavers. The average for all help is now 76 cents per day. Operatives are not only living comfortably, but are saving money. To relieve the management of the custody of odd sums intrusted to their keeping, which involved some embarrassment, since no record was kept of these amounts proffered in sealed envelopes, a savings bank was opened at Pelzer, which at its last report had deposits of nearly $100,000, on which a small interest is paid. The only depositors are Pelzer operatives.

In South Carolina the annual wage disbursements of the cotton mills—not including salaries of officers—amount to something over $10,000,000. It is doubtful if the operatives would have earned 10 per cent. of this amount in farming.

J. C. BAYLES.

Negro Bettors Lost on Dactyl.

Sadness, almost approaching despair, permeates the colored belt of the Tenderloin. Hopes that had been cherished long, and which seemed to have been realized were dashed rudely to the ground by the action of the judges at the Gravesend race track on Wednesday. It all came about in this way:

Caleb Simms, colored politician and sport, is the owner of what is known in horse parlance as a "skate." Its name is Dactyl. The animal suffered from filled legs, and for a long time all attempts to reduce the swellings were unavailing. Finally the man who trains for Mr. Simms suggested that surf bathing would cure Dactyl's ailments. The suggestion was adopted and Dactyl was taken to a quiet spot on Coney Island by Simms, his trainer, and a stable boy. The latter mounted the horse and rode into the surf, while Simms and the trainer smoked on the beach and had occasional recourse to a black bottle. The animal was kept in the surf for several hours daily for more than a week, and steady improvement was noticed.

Dactyl was returned to his quarters at the track, and in his trial reeled off a mile in the mud very close to the 40 mark.

"We'll have a hog-killing," remarked Simms.

"Easy enough," joyously responded the trainer, "if we can find the proper kind of a soft spot."

They kept close watch of the conditions governing the overnight races, and on Tuesday decided that Dactyl would have a cinch in the sixth race on Wednesday. So he was entered, and the tip was quietly passed around on Tuesday night to bet the last dollar on Dactyl.

On Wednesday more than 400 colored men carrying sums ranging from $2 to $200 each were early arrivals at the track. Those who could not borrow a badge or pay admission gave their little boodle to a friend to place for them. The colored contingent had raised every dollar possible, and were in the betting ring when the odds were posted in the sixth race. Dactyl was quoted at 40 to 1.

The money poured in on the horse, and although it was in small sums, in the aggregate it amounted to so much that the price was cut to 30, then to 20, and then to 15. Every colored man in the Simms circle had a bet down.

The track was a quagmire when the horses were summoned to the post. Slack had the mount on Dactyl. When the flag fell Dactyl got off in a good position, and Slack kept him there until several of the contestants had been raced off their feet. Dactyl was in the front rank as the horses turned into the stretch, and Zeus, shutting up like a jack knife, Dactyl challenged Roxane, the second choice, and half way down the stretch the former had a short lead.

The exultation of the colored contingent was unbounded, and many promises were made that watermelons would be cut that night. Nearing the finish All Saints, the favorite, came up with a rush. Slack drew his whip, causing Dactyl to swerve on to Roxane, who bumped against All Saints.

Dactyl was first past the post by nearly a length, with All Saints second, a head before Roxane. There was a rush for the betting ring to cash in, and some most extravagant scenes of joy were witnessed. This soon changed to suspense, when it was learned that Shaw, the rider of All Saints, had claimed a foul. When it was announced that Dactyl had been disqualified the colored contingent collapsed completely.

"Why," said a witness of the event, "razors would have been drawn, but their owners did not have strength enough to use them. Lower lips, in some cases, dropped to the breast, and the men sullenly walked away. I asked one of them what he thought of the decision, and he answered: 'What else can yoo expec'? One of dem judges is from Alabama. Sah, and anudder from Maryland, and doan you know dat horse is owned by a nigrah?"

The watermelons were not cut, and now the friends tipped off by the Simms stable are intent on again tempting fickle fortune by playing 4-11-44.

Detectives Who Detect

Clever Work Done by the U. S. Post Office Inspectors

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The recent capture in Louisiana of two notorious safeblowers and Post Office robbers who were tracked by postal detectives and arrested in a swamp after a desperate fight, in which both the robbers were wounded, illustrates one phase of Government work which is as thrilling as the contents of one of the old-time dime novels. In truth, if the detective of fiction has any resemblance at all to anybody in real life, the Post Office Inspector is more nearly like him than anybody else. The Post Office Inspector is generally a quiet, mild-mannered person, soft and persuasive of voice, and "quick on the trigger." He has even been known to wear disguises when it was necessary. He is not a promoted policeman, like the city detective, nor is he known to the initiated by his feet. He is a detective who has made detecting his profession, and who may have started in most any other business. He is something like the Secret Service man, but his work has more variety.

In December, 1893, a notorious gang of train robbers attempted to hold up the north-bound passenger train on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, near Kelso Station, Indian Territory. The engineer refused to stop at their hail, and as the train flew past, the "hold-ups" in their rage fired a volley into the cab, killing the fireman. Two days later, on Christmas Eve, the gang succeeded in holding up a train on the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad at Seminole Station, and robbed the mail car. About a week later they tried to hold up a train on the Caney Valley Air Line, near Sedan, but the engineer succeeded in getting past them.

A Post Office Inspector, with a posse of resolute Deputy United States Marshals, took up the case. Weeks were spent in tracking the gang, and at last the Inspector came up with them and surrounded the house where they were. It was midnight. At a signal the Inspector broke down the door and rushed in. The robbers pulled out their revolvers and shot the lights out, putting the house in absolute darkness. In this pitch-dark place a terrific fight ensued, both sides shooting for life. In the combat two of the marshals succeeded in grabbing a couple of robbers and knocking them down with their revolvers. Firing from the robbers then ceased, and only groans were heard. The Government forces stopped firing and lighted the lamps. They found that of the remaining robbers one was dead and another mortally wounded. The latter died two days later in the jail at Fort Smith, Ark. The captured robbers were sent to the penitentiary. There was a fifth member of the gang, but the Inspector had captured him just before the fight, which battle took place on Big Creek, in the Indian Territory.

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Green goods operators usually do business in the East, but in 1895 headquarters were started in Oakland, Cal., Hillsdale, Mich., and Chicago. The way in which the Chicago gang were captured gives some encouragement to the writers of detective stories. An Inspector worked on the case until he located the gang, personating an old farmer from Iowa. When the time came for him to meet them he disguised himself as a mild and innocent-looking old farmer. They were cautious, and asked him what kind of farming he did.

"Mostly hogs," he drawled in surprise.

Their suspicions were soon lulled, and they began to regard him as the most promising victim they had ever seen. They became familiar with him, and even called him "Uncle." Things went along very comfortably until the moment when the samples of green goods were produced. At that moment "Uncle" grabbed the merchandise, gave a backward leap to the door, drew his revolver, and ordered them to surrender. They attempted to show fight, but before any shots were fired the Inspector's assistants rushed in and the gang was overpowered and marched off. Two thousand dollars in good money was found on them.

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John C. Treadwell, the leader of the Hillsdale gang, had "done time" once, and swore that he never would be taken alive again. The Post Office Inspectors ran him down, and when the supreme moment arrived and Treadwell and his men found themselves looking into the muzzles of revolvers, his courage failed and he surrendered.

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The Oakland crowd, which also had headquarters in Sacramento, had an ingenious variant of the ordinary green-goods methods. They never deposited their "come on" letters in the mails. Instead they canceled the stamp with a bogus postmark and cut or tore the envelope open. Then they dropped it somewhere. The man who found it naturally concluded that the recipient had thrown it away or lost it, and decided that he might as well profit by the opportunity suggested in the letter. In this way the Oakland men avoided the charge of sending green goods circulars through the mails. This did not wholly save them, for they had to send their subsequent correspondence through the mails, though, of course it very much lessened the chances of discovery. Men who would enter into correspondence with them would be much less likely to [illegible] them than men to whom they had sent the circular on a venture.

In March, 1894, the Post Office Inspectors got on their track and correspondence was opened. As the green goods men insisted on having their letters returned, the Inspectors photographed these before sending them back. A deal was arranged in Oakland, and on April 27 the gang was rounded up in the usual way. It consisted of Frank White, John Wise, and Barney McGuire. The latter was an old-time New York green-goods man.

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In 1894 a young attorney sent an obscene letter to a lady. It was anonymous, but her husband suspected that the attorney was the author, and went to see him. The attorney got the husband into his private office, locked it, and then tauntingly confessed the authorship of the letter. He knew he could not be convicted on such evidence if he chose to deny it in court. As this was an especially annoying case, the Post Office Inspectors went to considerable trouble and expense to ruin the rascal down. A miniature telephone was constructed, the transmitter of which was hidden away in the top of a silk hat to be worn by the husband. When the arrangements were perfected he and a Post Office Inspector went to the lawyer's office. The transmitter was in the husband's hat, and a delicate battery was in his waistcoat pocket, while the receiver was in the care of the Inspector. These three parts were connected by an almost invisible insulated gold wire, and thus a perfect and most sensitive telephone was produced. The husband went into the private office of the lawyer, who promptly locked the doors. Feeling perfectly safe, the lawyer was easily led on to repeat his confession, taunting the husband with his inability to prove anything. At last, as if in despair, the husband rose with a sigh and went to the door. The lawyer, with a triumphant grin, escorted him out, unlocking the door with exaggerated courtesy. As they came out the Inspector walked up to the lawyer and placed him under arrest.

"I have heard your confession," he said.

The lawyer, sure that it was only a "bluff," laughed at him, but when the Inspector produced the telephone and explained its mechanism, his bravado deserted him, and he admitted his crime.

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One of the most peculiar crimes discovered by the Post Office Inspectors took place in 1897. On the night of April 6 a vault in the Post Office at a certain college, located in the college library building, was wrecked by explosives, and $2,239 was stolen. The local police thought the robbery was the work of professionals, and offered a liberal reward for their capture. But a Post Office Inspector's suspicions were aroused by the quantity of the explosive used. This alone led him to conclude that no professional burglar would have used so much. He kept on the trail for months, and finally discovered that two college students had been indulging in more lavish expenditure than their means would warrant. One of them was the seventeen-year-old son of the aged Postmaster, who was also Secretary of the college. This boy was placed under arrest. He strenuously denied all knowledge of the crime, and successfully withstood a "sweating process" of two hours' duration. The Inspector pretended to believe him, and he was released. He seized the opportunity to convey a note of warning to his accomplice, who was then in another city. This letter, which he was sure would be written, the Inspector intercepted, with the result of a complete confession by both boys. The Postmaster's son, it was learned, knew the combination of the safe. He unlocked it and took out the money. Then the other student placed a stick of dynamite on the lock behind the vault door, which he closed. He lighted the fuse and fled before the explosion occurred. This was done to give the job a professional aspect, and resulted, before the discovery of the real robbers, in the arrest by the local police of two notorious safe-blowers.

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Another case in which the criminal was the last person to be suspected took place in Massachusetts. For two years members of one of the churches in the city had been receiving scurrilous and defamatory postal cards, written in a disguised hand. The church members were very indignant, and determined to catch the offender. Suspicion finally rested on a prominent officer of the church. This suspicion was strengthened by casual hints dropped by the pastor, a man whose reputation for eloquence and ability extended far beyond the limits of his congregation and city. The Post Office Inspectors did not share the general belief. They worked on the case a long time, and at last arrested the pastor. It was a bombshell to his congregation, few, if any, of whom believe in his guilt. A fund of $5,000 was raised to defend him, and eminent counsel were employed. When the case came to trial, however, one of his counsel rose and admitted that the Government's case was irresistible, and entered a plea of insanity. It was accepted, and the brilliant pastor was sent to the Government Insane Asylum at Washington.

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An illustration of the persistency with which the Government pursues "depredators," as offenders against the postal laws are called, is found in the case of H. M. Blore, formerly an express messenger on the line of the Lake Shore and Cleadwood Railroad Post Office. He stole some postal notes in the latter part of 1893. There was no clue, and investigation had to be delayed until the assorting of the notes in the office of the Auditor should indicate where they had been cashed. The Government, so to speak, therefore sat down and waited. It was not until early in 1895 that the necessary information was received. Then the case was taken up, and in May Blore was arrested. He was convicted in 1896 and sent to the penitentiary at Omaha.

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Harry Laraway, an employe of the Grand Trunk Railway, was a "depredator" who gave the Post Office Inspectors a lot of trouble. His depredations were confined to the Canadian-American mail, to which he had easy access at the station in Detroit when it was in his care at night. His method was to rip open the canvas mail bag, extract a package of letters, and then sew the rent and send the bag on to its destination. The pouch was never missing, and as only part of the contents failed to arrive, it made it very difficult to locate the thief. The depredations might have occurred at either the mailing or distributing office in Canada, on the Canadian mail trains, at the transfer office in Detroit, on the American postal cars, or at the office of destination. The ripping and resewing was deftly done, and defied any but the most minute inspection. After months of hard work, in which many experiments were made and many theories exhausted, the Inspectors discovered one day, when a Canadian bag arrived, that it had been repaired in one of its seams with a yellow thread, unlike that with which it was originally sewed. No such thread was used at the repair shops. This slender clue was followed for weeks before it resulted in Laraway's arrest. Postal clerks were tested and watched, transfer clerks in Detroit and Chicago were kept under espionage. The mail bags were shadowed from the time they were unloaded in Chicago until they were delivered to the Post Office and closely examined. At last the Inspector in Detroit succeeded in getting into Laraway's room. A search of his clothes disclosed on them small ravelings of yellow thread. A hole was then bored in the floor of the mail room, under which the Inspector crawled. There he watched Laraway until he saw him cut into a mail bag. Then he crawled out and placed the offender under arrest.

Do Not Like the Tunnel.

There is perturbation among a colony of "low renters" in the Borough of the Bronx, and dismay in a group of Klondikers at Washington Heights.

It is all because of the activity in real estate consequent upon the practical steps toward the solution of the rapid transit problem. Some men are born rent free, others achieve homesteads; a few, a very few, have Colonial mansions—at the paltry rent of a circumscribed flat—thrust upon them. Those last mentioned may be found at Washington Heights or in the Bronx, and they are sad. They have no leases. They rent only from month to month. The underground railway is a menace to these holders of good things.

Because of the division of estates, foreclosure of mortgages, abandonment of homes at a then inconvenient distance from the centre of the city, there fell into the market for hire a few years ago some highly desirable residences. Up at Washington Heights, for instance, a rambling mansion, with parklike grounds a block in area, was deserted by its owner for a house in West Seventy-second Street. The purchaser, a corporation, tried caretakers for a year, and had to call on the police. One of the directors had an idea. "There's my friend Hight," he said, "a man of large family, excellent taste, and a horse or two. I'll ask him to take the place at a moderate rent, and we'll save the expense and annoyance of a so-called caretaker."

The house with fourteen bedchambers, baronial halls, conservatory, orchard, and a stable with accommodations for a dozen horses was thrust upon Hight at a rental of $45 a month. He was paying $1,800 a year for a dwelling in a boarding-house block near West Forty-second Street.

Naturally the Hights came to look upon their piece of good luck as a possession by divine grant. But the tunnel is creeping along, and the corporation will raze the mansion, put up a block of costly dwellings, and Hight's "soft snap" will be gone.

An instance in the Bronx. A professional man, blessed with an arkful of children, was no longer possible as a flat dweller. He must either part with some of his bairns or impoverish himself in paying rent for a home adequate to the growth of his flock. On a lucky day he confided his woes to a friendly banker.

"You're my meat," quoth the man of finance. "The bank has on its property list a dwelling big enough for a seminary. It's in an isolated district of the Bronx. The marauding boys are swiftly destroying fruit trees, fences, and porches. We can't afford to sell. You can move in, with your dozen or more of a brood, and I'll get the rent down to a nominal figure, say $25 a month and water tax."

The professional man moved in, and has since posed as a sort of landed proprietor. Now he is affrighted. Surveyors and prospectors have invaded his dooryard. He has learned that with the coming of the tunnel railway he must seek a new home. The bank has sold to a real estate syndicate, and flats are planned. This explains why the lordly "low renters" do not yearn for rapid transit.

SAME OLD BOSTON.

McDUER left Boston nine years ago and hadn't been there since until the recent deluge. Returning to New York, he announced his intention of writing a book to be entitled:

Dear Old Boston,
As She Was
And As She Is.

He wisely abandoned this project, but to a few friends he spun a yarn. One had asked:

"How did Boston look after your long absence? There were many changes, I suppose?"

McDuer unwound in this fashion:

"'T' Wharf—Same smell of fish.

"Faneuil Hall—Same old Cradle of Liberty; fresh coat of paint.

"Bunker Hill Monument—Hasn't moved.

"Quincy Market—Ditto; the best ever. Do a starving man good just to sniff at the layout of good things to eat.

"Beans—Still at par; staple for Sunday breakfast.

"Pie—Three times a day still good form. The 'Pie Spa' in Newspaper Row much larger, of course, but 'milk shake with pie' or 'chocolate soda with hot mince' is taken for luncheon with the same avidity as of yore."

Speaking of pie, McDuer confessed: "I was on my way to the hotel for luncheon with a friend. We passed the Spa. Friend said:

"'Kind'er old timey, eh?.'

"He tapped on the window. I looked. Bless my soul! There was Emma behind a mountain of pie. A smile of recognition. I was almost lured to my fate just as I was, daily, nine years ago. I fled."

Ancient and Honorable Artillery haven't changed a hair. Only deviation at smokers is that these valiant trenchermen now sing "God Save the King." Used to be "God Save the Queen."

Reticules—more of 'em. Otherwise no difference. Wide-mouthed, bulging; contents as much a mystery as in the old days. None of the feminine sex to be seen outdoors without one after she leaves the nursery.

"Pop" Concerts—Where Boston gets "real devilish." New home; new director. Same audience. Same music. Same "soft stuff" and gossip. No change in ceremony of pointing out Mrs. "Jack" Gardner to the awe-stricken stranger. So peculiarly characteristic of an evening at the Boston "Pop" that I involuntarily jabbed a balcony lounger in the ribs and whispered to him: "P'raps you'd be glad to see Mrs. 'Jack' Gardner? There she is, just coming in with some swell friends. She'll sit at the fourth table. Always reserved for her. That little chap with the funny whiskers is — • • •" My fellow-lounger crushed me. He said: "Sir, I have been a regular attendant of these affairs for fifteen years." Still, if I hadn't sprung it on him he'd have performed the ceremony for me."

Then McDuer switched for a time to things.

Weather.—More despicable. Used to boast of the bracing air; how quickly the streets dried up after a rainfall, &c. Vastly different now. Rained more and harder in April than the record in Cuba, which has heretofore held the banner for real wet rain. Think the sun struggled out for two days in thirty. East wind has gained in experience. Can find your weak spots much more quickly and forcefully than it could a decade ago.

Street-Car Travel.—A dream—except on Washington Street, where the same rainbow-hued procession of trolley cars moves at a funereal pace through the shopping district. Little wonder the Bostonians get "chesty" when they speak of "our subway." Rather shocks an old-timer, of course, to see trolley cars darting up out of a hole in the ground and to find on the Common funny little buildings like soda-water fountains, labeled "exit" or "entrance." These are subway stations. The stranger, if discovered, is lassoed and not permitted to escape without at least one trip over Boston's underground railway.

More of the Same.—Only up in the air. Imagine the wayfarer landing in Boston from steamer or railway train, confronted by a skyscraping, snake-like steel structure, sticky with fresh paint, dotted with stations and signal posts! "By the sacred codfish, what's this?" he inquires. It's Boston's offering to the twentieth century. An elevated railway equipped with motor cars and the third-rail system.

"Yes," said McDuer, "for 5 cents one can get a ride in Boston that beats Coney Island's merry-go-rounds, Atlantic City's bumpetty-bump scenic railways, and a shute-the-shutes combined. Away out in the suburbs you board a surface car. You ride along looking at familiar buildings, until, without warning, down into the bowels of the earth the car plunges. It's the second stage—the tunnel. Under the graves of ancestors—either yours or some one else's—until the car strikes a getting-off place. Here you board a train, much like those on the Manhattan Elevated—and soon you're out of the tunnel, chasing madly up hill on an inclined plane, and then speeding around more curves than even the Baltimore and Ohio can boast of. You feel that a balloon trip ticket thrown in would make your whirl about town dirt cheap."

By way of warning to the careless, McDuer remarked, "Don't call that Boston air like an 'L' road. That may go in New York, but Boston has enough sense to keep it out. Boston air is 'Elevated' slowly, precisely, and with conscious pride."

Under the Gilded Dome.—Only the Beacon Street front, Adjt. Gen. Dalton in full regalia day and night and a hopeless Democratic minority in the Legislature to remind one of the State House of former years. In spite of any "anti-" sentiment in Boston, the building that shelters that wonderful body "The Great and General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts" has expanded. To be sure, it hasn't broadened. Beacon Street was too exclusive to permit a further encroachment on that aristocratic thoroughfare. It has "rubbered," so to speak, lengthwise, and now, a sightly structure, it guards the Common on the front and the rear, overlooks Boston's "Little Africa" of the West End.

The liquor law would make John Raines turn green with envy, drive the proprietors of first-class New York hotels into bankruptcy or the insane asylum, and if enforced in this city as in Boston would make a Sahara of that part of Broadway which is included in the Tenderloin.

"Where they got it from I don't know," said McDuer. "In the old days Boston had the early-closing disease, but the present attack is the limit. Three men in Pemberton Square—Police Commissioners—administer it. Curfew rings promptly on the stroke of 11 o'clock at night in every barroom, restaurant, and hotel in the city. After that hour, if you are strangling with thirst, doubled up with cramps, or shivering with ague, you cannot buy a drink of wine, beer, or liquor in any public place in Boston. Naturally the stranger with his wife suffers more keenly than the native. Having been to the opera, the horse show, or the theatre, they leisurely return to their hotel, take seats in the café, and act as sane, temperate persons in New York do under similar circumstances. Order a little supper, probably a cocktail or two, and possibly a bottle of champagne or beer.

"This is where Carrie Nation would howl with glee," McDuer went on. "Such a set-back as that stranger gets is worse than finding at the altar that you've forgotten the wedding ring. If the waiter has a stony heart, he will serve the supper, or at least the first course. Reminded of the order for liquid refreshments, he will look amazed and say:

"'After leven, Sah. No moah drinks, only food, Sah.' And that goes, too.

"If the waiter be human, he will have contrived during the day or at dinner to inform the patrons at his table or tables what a howling desert a Boston hotel is after the fatal stroke of 11. He will warn them to hasten from opera or theatre ere curfew rings, and order as much as they feel will be needed—all in a bunch.

"Remember," said McDuer, "this tip when you go to Boston. Land in your hotel café not later than ten minutes before 11. Wrestle, if necessary, for a table. The native mob will be doing the same thing. Think quickly and act promptly. If you think one cocktail will suffice, well and good. If you have the usual thirst that goes hand-in-hand with Boston's rush-hour liquor law, you will probably give an order like this:

2 cocktails, (dry.)
1 bottle Sauterne.
1 quart champagne.
Some brandy for chasers.

"Having thus fortified yourself by obeying the law, all these drinkables will be served at one and the same time. Your table will be an oasis, and you can smile at the parched wretches who, after 11 o'clock, enter and order. A cooling draught being denied, they will gaze wistfully at you and walk out wondering why they ever staid over night in Boston."

"What a treat for a visitor from any of the European capitals. When informed as to what wisdom of Beacon Hill has enacted into law under the guise of high license and early closing, he will be apt to say: 'It's an incentive to guzzling, a sop to the prohibition fanatics, and an insult to the temperate drinker.'"

Having alluded to some "hard-boiled" Sundays spent in Boston, McDuer was called on to explain. He did so. This is what he said:

"The 'hard boiled egg' market in Boston is practically dead, except on Sundays and holidays. Then the activity is such and the output so great that there isn't enough stock left of the raw material to scramble for one family the next morning. A reliable business man told me that for weeks before such gala occasions as 'Patriots' Day,' 'Bunker Hill Day,' and 'lection, all the hens doing business within 100 miles of Boston are expected to work overtime. He also said that if 'Tom' Lawson ever corners the egg market he'll stop all Sunday and holiday business in the second-class hotels of the Hub.

"You see, the situation is like this: Only 'bona fide' guests can obtain refreshments at such times. The stock sandwiches are apt to be a bit shopworn. The hard-boiled egg therefore is more attractive—with the shell on. First obtain the egg as a 'food order,' then you are a guest and can order one drink or more. If you leave the table your standing as a guest is wrecked, hence another 'hard boiled' is essential on your return. Nearly all the 'guests' smash the eggs after paying for 'em. Once in a while fifteenth, or twentieth, for each of which he has paid 5 or 10 cents during the dreary hours of a rainy 'hard-boiled' Sunday."

As a tip to the unwary, McDuer told his chums "not to repeat my fool mistake. I intended to obey the law, but didn't want food more than a lobster needs more claws. I entered a so-called hotel. Told the waiter to bring me a bottle of beer and a 'hard boiled.' Proprietor heard me, refused to serve me, and threatened to discharge the waiter for taking my order. Told me I must leave the place, come back, order food first, and separately, after which the drink would be obtainable. Paste this in your hat if you run over to Boston."

According to "McDuer" there are things to be seen and encountered in Boston that would shock a New Yorker as with heat apoplexy. Some of 'em:

Street signs: One every corner and sometimes in the middle of a block for good measure.

Thin men's eating house: A hole in the wall on Washington Street. None of the members of the Hoboken Turtle Club could enter, even sideways. Cashier and waitresses spookily attenuated. Patrons eat off a tiny shelf, and never tender large bills. There isn't room for anything but small change in the cash drawer.

Those rainy daysies: More short-skirted women to be seen in a day's walk than in a year anywhere else. Somehow they look fiercer than the New York sisterhood. Fluffy chorus girl told me this was because the rainy day outfit worn in Boston always "hikes up behind." She advanced no theory as to the cause.

Chocolate matinées: Boston women in droves attend Monday matinées at a theatre which gives to each feminine patron a box of squashy caramels. Manager says: "Can pack the house even with a Punch and Judy show."

Be careful: If you send your clothes to the little tailor's shop for renovating don't say you want them "cleaned." Signs almost invariably read "Cleansed."

Sold with a string: Placard on bedroom doors in a South End hotel reads:

> Positively no liquors served after 11 P. M. until 6 A. M. Guests can, by ordering before 11, have served in rooms all kinds of bottled liquors in sizes from two ounces to a quart, at bar prices. Sealed goods returnable next morning and money refunded.

Mr. Devery: Please Notice—Up on Beacon Hill, part of each day, a policeman patrols in front of the State House. Found me at the gate scanning the Common, after a visit to the legislative halls, where the "Short Lobster" bill was being debated. Quoth he:

"Pleasant morning, Sir. Stranger, I perceive. You've been through the new addition? Yes. I trust you visited the Doric Chamber. No! Well, permit me to suggest a return. It will be well worth the time. I regard that room as one of the finest works of art in any of our public buildings."

And he never said: "G'wan or I'll chase yer off'n de block."

Escaped the Financial Embarrassment.

"Yes," said Mr. Forchen-Hunter; "Miss Ritchen-Hoamley has promised to be mine."

"Ah!" exclaimed his confidant, "considering that you don't love her, weren't you embarrassed when she accepted you?"

"Somewhat; but I would have been more seriously embarrassed if she had not."—Philadelphia Record.

FEEDING THE ANIMALS.

Liveliest Hour of the Day at Central Park "Zoo."

THERE is probably no better chance to study the various traits of the different cat animals at the Central Park Zoo than during feeding time. Whatever be the demeanor of these bloodthirsty species while lounging lazily in their cages in the sight of a curious crowd, it is when the smell of blood and raw meat first strikes them that their true nature crops out.

For example, "Leo," the magnificent male lion, who lies majestically in his cage gazing disdainfully over the heads of the admiring crowd, so far forgets his superb bearing then that he roars madly, while he springs against the bars in the partition that divides him from his handmate, as though fearful that the lioness be fed a larger portion than would fall to his own lot.

Many who are in the habit of visiting the animals have learned the hour of feeding and go to the Park simply to watch the performance. It is a spectacle of which none ever tires. Again and again may it be viewed, each time with new and widely differing emotions, for never is the scene exactly the same. The animals are fed at 2 o'clock every afternoon. Only once a day is food given them, so that when the noon meat arrives, the pangs of hunger are added to the natural craving for the food of the jungle which once they carved out for themselves.

The scent of the brutes is as accurately shown in the feeding process as is their ferocity. At about 1:45 P. M.—regularly as the feeding time itself—the animals become restless. One of them, usually the lioness nearest the north entrance of the house, sets the pace, and in an instant the contagion spreads to the other cages. Then Leo, the greatest of all the exhibits, emits a roar, and from the cages come answering calls—from all except the two black panthers and the hyenas. The excitement spreads more and more, and to those in the crowd who are not acquainted, it is a puzzle why all the animals become at once restless.

The reason is simple. The north door of the basement under the Arsenal, nearly 100 yards from the lion house, has been opened, and out of it comes the scent of the raw meat. The instant the door is opened the big cats seem to strike the scent. Their excitement increases, and amid a roaring of the lions, a screaming of the tigers, and yowling of the leopards, all race back and forth in their cages, at times hurling their weights against the bars and again clawing the wooden floors.

Then the policeman on duty in the lion house clears the crowd from the rail in front, and a huge wheelbarrow heaped high with great pieces of raw meat is wheeled into the house. At the sight the animals become frantic. They claw against the bars of their cages until it would almost seem they must burst through them and into the crowd. Each portion of meat weighs about 20 pounds, and is cut into slabs that it may be thrown either between the bars or under them.

There are several of the cat animals in the menagerie which Snyder, the keeper, visits in their cages—several others who he would not dare visit with a 10-inch sword gun in each hand—but all of them are dangerous when being fed, and great care is necessary in the work. As the lioness nears her meal approaching she darts toward it, and her huge paws, armed with claws sharp as the point [illegible] as likely to grab the keeper as she is the meat and, knowing this, several attempts to throw the meat into the cage are often necessary. Once inside, the meat is grasped in the great jaws and the animal slinks to the back of the cage, where the tearing of the flesh from the bones and the crunching of the latter begins. Incidentally it may be mentioned that all meat fed the animals is left attached to the bone to prevent danger of choking and of indigestion through the swallowing of the twenty pounds at a gulp.

Except the two young lions, Dewey and Manila, all of the lions behave in about the same way when fed. So do the tigers. In the case of the young fellows, now over three-quarters grown, two keepers, standing at opposite ends of the cage, each simultaneously throws a slab of beef inside, for the two youngsters are together. This is to prevent them from mistaking each other for beef. They are evenly matched in strength and play, and they are very fond of each other, but the nature of their play is rougher than that between most brothers and sisters, and what would happen were a piece of beef to get between their friendship would probably be two very fine dead young lions.

The puma, the jaguar-like fellow in the cage nearest the south entrance of the house, prefers to catch his meals on the fly. In his case the meat is thrown through the upright bars. Throw high or throw low, the puma does not miss the catch. The higher it is thrown the better he seems to like it, and if the chunk hits the roof of the cage and carroms off he snaps it up in midair just the same.

Next to the cage of the puma is that of a leopard. He is a very decent leopard, and often during the day comes to the bars to be scratched and petted by one of the keepers. But next to this leopard, in a cage that is guarded by fine wire fastened outside of the bars, is a leopard that prefers even to the raw meat a chance at her keeper. With one exception this leopard is the most bloodthirsty animal in the Zoo. Nothing seems able to tame her, and, as she shows when being fed, she is as ferocious as the day when she was trapped in the jungle. The two hyenas, strange to say, are the most gentlemenly meat eaters in the lions' house. They accept their food much as a large hungry dog would.

The "star numbers" for viciousness of all the animals in the Zoo are the two black panthers. They are too wild to touch the meat at all during daylight. They are nicknamed the "night prowlers," and for such they have been designed even by nature. They are coal black, and their eyes in a certain light are canary yellow. All day they lie in the darkest corner of their cage huddled together, and all that is heard of them is a snarl or a yowl as cuffs or nips are exchanged. They pay no attention when meat is thrown in their cage. They simply look at it, and not until dark night comes do they slink out of their corner to eat.

This pair, like the leopard, are guarded by a doubly protected cage. But unlike the leopard, they do not even deign to fight in the open. At night, however, as a keeper unwittingly passes too near them there is a sudden thump of two heavy bodies against the bars, and the grating of sharp claws against iron, and then, were it not for the extra guard there would be a [illegible]

SOCIAL LIFE HERE and ABROAD.

With Memorial Day came the sunshine and the full promise of Summer. The many country house parties which were assembled on Thursday remained out in the suburbs, and to-day nearly every country house has its gay throng of visitors. The polo has been very interesting at Meadow Brook, and there have been the usual golf matches at the various clubs. Last evening there was again another small dance at Morristown and Tuxedo is anything but dull, although not as gay as it was at this time last year. The reports from Newport show that this place is filling up rapidly, but it is far too soon to predict anything about the season. Newport seasons are now almost all alike. There is very little general entertaining, and the sets which are marked enough in New York, draw the lines more closely about them when the Summer season commences. It can be safely said that after to-morrow society will be out of town.

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June commences with a rush of weddings, and those of to-morrow are particularly notable. There will be a general coming into town for these occasions. The wedding of Miss Iselin and Mr. Frederick Goodridge will be small, although quite a number of people have been asked to the church. A large number of invitations have issued for the Lehr-Dahlgren nuptials and also for those of Miss Anne Urquhart Potter and Mr. James Stillman. About the same people who will be at the Lehr-Dahlgren wedding will also be present at Grace Church in the afternoon for the other affair. The marriage of Miss Daly and Mr. James Gerard on Tuesday will be a very quiet affair, and none of the other weddings of the week will be large functions.

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Besides the weddings, there will be nothing else of note in town, and the week will simply be a chronicle of departures for the Summer and arrivals from Europe. Those who will reach here by the several ships will also go directly to Newport or other country places. The larger amount of arrivals will not take place until the end of the month, as many who are abroad are postponing their sailings, and, although they are booked, they will not leave Paris or London until after the Grand Prix is run in the former city and London is beginning to cease its gayeties.

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Paris seems, however, to be very much gayer than London, and each day the cable tells of some large function in the capital by the Seine in which many Americans, and New Yorkers especially, have taken part. Mrs. Astor, as has already been told, gave a musicale on Wednesday evening last in her apartment on the Avenue des Champs Elysées, which was a very brilliant affair. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe are entertaining constantly, and the Count and Countess Boni de Castellane have had several handsome dinners. Ritz in the evening is a very beautiful sight, and at the Opéra and theatres Americans have been very prominent.

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The opera is the chief amusement in London, although there have been some large dinners and one or two nondescript entertainments, vaguely called "parties," where people dance, although it is supposed that they have to forego that amusement this year on account of the Court mourning. At all these affairs the same list of names is used, and it is always the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Cora Countess Strafford, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin The American generally meet at Mrs. Ronalds's on Sunday afternoons. So far there have been no engagements announced, and no news of any very interesting nature given. In fact, London has been a bit dull, and those who have gone over there this year are a little loath to confess it.

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This week there will be many sailing from the other side. The Van Alens are coming home in a big family party, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen arranging to be on the same ship. It is not decided whether the Anthony Drexels will come over this season. Both of the Drexel branches seem to be making much sensation abroad, and on more than one occasion they have combined forces and given very gorgeous entertainments, notably the dinner at the Hotel Ritz about a month ago. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt sailed, according to cable report, on Thursday from Southampton. They have been away nearly a year, and they are to go to Bar Harbor and eventually to Biltmore, their place in North Carolina. Mrs. William D. Sloane and her daughter will hardly come back before July. Mrs. John Hammond and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., will be at the Elms at Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry are expected home this week.

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Owing to the tardiness in beginning the suburban season, it will not close as quickly, but the Newport and Bar Harbor gayety will commence much later than usual. People seem disposed to stay at Tuxedo and on the Hudson, at Meadow Brook, and on the Sound for some time yet. After the polo matches are finished at Meadow Brook there will be games at Rockaway, and this will keep up the interest on Long Island until the time is ripe for the seaside. New London promises to be mildly gay this Summer, and Southampton will have its coterie. Mrs. Albert Stevens will occupy her house there this Summer, but of course, being in deep mourning, she will not entertain. Among the absentees will be Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dodge, who are abroad for the Summer, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor, who are at Oyster Bay, having taken the Fred Benedict house.

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This week there will be an unusually large number of weddings, even for the first week in June, and many of them are, socially, important ones.

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To-morrow, at 12 o'clock, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the marriage of Harry Symes Lehr of Baltimore and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren of this city will be celebrated. Archbishop Corrigan will officiate. Mr. Lehr's best man will be his brother, F. William Lehr of Baltimore, and the ushers selected are F. M. Farr, Jr., and Thomas De Foord, Jr., of Baltimore, Arthur Kemp, Roderick Terry, who is to take the place left vacant by Mr. Dyer; Charles Conrad, and Theodore Freylinghuysen. G. J. Gould and Mr. Belmont have been obliged to resign, as was also Mr. Dyer. A small reception will follow at the bride's residence, 20 West Fifty-sixth Street. The wedding will not be a large one, as only a limited number of invitations have been issued for the ceremony, while the following reception will be small. The floral decorations are to be most simple, as the music will also be. Mr. Lehr and his bride will soon sail for Europe, and on their return will occupy the cottage Mr. Lehr has leased at Newport.

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The wedding of James Alexander Stillman son of James Stillman, and Miss Anne Urquhart Potter, daughter of James Brown Potter, is to take place at 4 o'clock tomorrow in Grace Church. The bride's uncle, Bishop Potter, and the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of the church, will officiate. Miss Potter's only attendant will be Miss Alice W. Babcock, daughter of Henry D. Babcock. Mr. Stillman's best man will be Reginald Brooks, and the ushers selected are Robert H. Hallowell, Bart Jacob, F. Murray Forbes, George T. Rice, Elton Clark, Howland S. Russell, and George G. Amory. Most of these young men were classmates at Harvard of Mr. Stillman. A reception at the residence of Bishop Potter, 10 Washington Square North, will follow the ceremony.

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Frederick Grosvenor Goodridge, son of Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, and Miss Ethel M. Iselin, daughter of Mrs. John H. Iselin, Sr., are to be married to-morrow, also in Grace Church, at 12 o'clock, and a reception at the residence of Mrs. Iselin, 32 East Twenty-second Street, will follow. Miss Iselin's sister, Miss Margaret M. Iselin, will be her only attendant. Edward Harding is to be Mr. Goodridge's best man. The ushers are to be Arthur F. Street, Warburton Gouverneur, a brother of the bride, W. North Duane, Louis Holyoke Hosmer, W. Wilson Drake, and Curtenius Gillette.

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On Tuesday James Watson Gerard and Miss Mary Daly will be married at noon at the residence of the bride's mother, 725 Fifth Avenue. Bishop Potter will officiate. Miss Daly's maid of honor and only attendant will be her sister, Miss Harriet Daly. Mr. Gerard's brother, Sumner Gerard, will be best man, and there will be no ushers. Only relatives and intimate friends have been asked to the wedding.

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Frank D. Harmon and Mrs. Julia Lawrence Riker, daughter of the late Samuel Riker, and who married Richard Riker for her first husband, are to be married very quietly on Wednesday evening at St. Bartholomew's Church by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer.

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At Far Rockaway, also on Wednesday, Henri Cressons de Medeuil and Miss Leonor de Bauduy Himely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Himely, and a cousin of Mrs. Arthur Kemp and Miss Kathleen Neilson, will be married.

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Thursday will bring a number of weddings. That of John Wells Huger and Miss Catharine Alexander Beekman will be celebrated on that day at 3:30 o'clock in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, by the Rev. Dr. Lubeck. The ushers are to be Stockton Colt, Robert Mead Parker, Arthur Skelton Wiley, and Fenwick Beekman, a brother of the bride. Miss Beekman's sister, Heloise Beekman, is to be the maid of honor, and her two little half-sisters are to be the bridesmaids. Charleg Keller Beekman will give his sister away. A small reception for the bride's relatives and intimate friends at 55 Fifth Avenue, the residence of the bride's step-mother, Mrs. William B. Beekman, will follow the ceremony.

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The second, in point of time, of Thursday's important weddings is to take place at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and will be that of Allan Appleton Robbins and Miss Edith Knowlton. The Rev. Dr. William Mercer Grosvenor will perform the ceremony. Miss Madeleine Knowlton will be her sister's maid of honor, and the Misses Louise de Peyster Webb, Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, Alice Van Rensselaer, and Caroline L. Morgan are to be her bridesmaids. Mr. Robbins's best man is to be Vance C. Cormick of Harrisburg, Penn., and the ushers selected are William Sloane, Alexander T. Webb, Jr. Edwin [illegible] Holter, Franklin L. Polk, Erskine Hewitt, and Arden M. R[illegible]bbins, a brother of the bridegroom-elect.

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Louis Warren Hill, son of J. J. H[illegible] of St. Paul, and Miss Maude Van Cortla[illegible]dt Taylor, daughter of Cortlandt A. Ta[illegible]or, formerly of Staten Island, but no[illegible] of St. Paul, will take place at noon at [illegible]he residence of her brother, Walter Cur[illegible]n Taylor, 9 East Eighty-first Street, on [illegible]Wednesday, June 5. Archbishop Ireland [illegible]ill officiate. Mr. Hill's best man wil[illegible] be his brother, James Hill. Miss Taylor [illegible]ill have as her attendants the Misses Julia [illegible]tephenson and Helen Neilson of Statei[illegible] Island, Miss Lydia Emmet of New Roche[illegible]le, Miss Jane Colt of New York, the Miss[illegible]s Ruth Charlotte, Ruth, and Gertrude H[illegible] of St. Paul, sisters of the bridegroom-e[illegible]ct; the Misses White of Philadelphia, [illegible]nd the Misses Timberlake of St. Paul. [illegible]e wedding is to be a small one, and wi[illegible] be followed by a breakfast.

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On Wednesday also and at noon [illegible]he wedding of Miss Laura Billings, dau[illegible]hter of Mrs. Frederick Billings of 279 [illegible]Madison Avenue, and Prof. Frederick W. [illegible]ee will take place. It will be quiet and s[illegible]all, and only a few relatives and friends h[illegible]ve been asked to it. The Rev. Lewis W. [illegible]icks of Hartford, Conn., will officiate. [illegible]Neither Miss Billings nor Prof. Lee will [illegible]ve any attendants. Prof. Lee is of the F[illegible]culty at the Medical College of Columbia U[illegible]versity. The couple will soon sail for Eur[illegible]pe, and after their return will live in New [illegible]York.

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The season for school commencem[illegible]nts has arrived, and within the next tw[illegible] weeks there will be quite an exodus o[illegible] parents and relatives to the various fashi[illegible]able institutions of learning in various [illegible]arts of the country. On Thursday, S[illegible] Paul's School, at Concord, N. H., will [illegible]elebrate its anniversary day. On Wednesd[illegible]y, June 5, the opening exercises of the [illegible] Sheldon Memorial Library will take place [illegible]at 11:45 in the morning, the athletic sports [illegible]t 3, and the informal meeting of the Alun[illegible]i Association in the evening. There wi[illegible] also be a dance in the Auditorium. Oth[illegible]r exercises will take place on Thursda[illegible]. There are many New Yorkers at St. Pau[illegible], which is one of the favorite schools for [illegible]he jeunesse dorée. The annual class [illegible]unce of the seniors of Barnard College [illegible]ill take place at Columbia on Thursday [illegible]evening. Friday will be Barnard class day, [illegible]and on Sunday Dr. William S. Rains[illegible]rd will preach the baccalaureate sermon.

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The Yale-Princeton ball game [illegible]ill take place on Saturday at Princeton. [illegible] Thursday the class of '76 will celebrate [illegible]s silver anniversary, and a great many N[illegible]w Yorkers will attend. On Sunday th[illegible] baccalaureate sermon will be preache[illegible] by Dr. Patton.

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The announcement was made d[illegible]ing the past week that the wedding of T[illegible] Theodore Stuart Hart and Miss Ma[illegible] Ayres Robbins would take place on June [illegible]; in the South Church, Thirty-eighth St[illegible]et and Madison Avenue. The ceremony [illegible]ill take place at 4 o'clock, and the Rev. [illegible]Edward H. Robbins, uncle of the bride, [illegible]ill officiate. Mrs. Jerry S. Black, a da[illegible]hter of the deceased artist Frederick E. [illegible]Church, will be matron of honor, and t[illegible] sisters of the bride-elect, the Misses Aug[illegible]sta and Genevieve Robbins, will be the bri[illegible]smaids. Herbert Knox Smith of Hartford [illegible]s to be best man, and the ushers selected [illegible]re Wolcott Phelps Robbins, a brother of [illegible]e bride; Russell Lee Jones, Dr. John A. [illegible]artwell, Howard Thayer Kingsbury, Dr. [illegible]Charles M. Williams, and Dr. John Kouwe[illegible]oven of Yonkers. The ceremony will be [illegible]ollowed by a small reception at the reside[illegible]e of the bride's parents, 67 East Fifty-six[illegible] Street. Miss Robbins is the daughter of [illegible]Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins. [illegible]. Hart will give his bachelor dinner at [illegible]he University Club on Monday evening, [illegible]he 10.

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The engagement is announced [illegible]f Miss Ethel Grubb Beall, daughter of [illegible]Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beall of 109 West Fi[illegible]ty-fifth Street, to Dr. George Tucker Smit[illegible] United States Navy. Miss Beall is descen[illegible]d from the old Georgia Beall family, [illegible]nd her mother was formerly Miss Lilly [illegible]rubb of Philadelphia, a cousin of Gen. [illegible]ohn R. Brooke, United States Army, an[illegible] of Gen. E. Burd Grubb. Dr. Tucker Smit[illegible]s of an old Virginia family, and is a direc[illegible] descendant of Mrs. Fielding Lewis, the [illegible]ily sister of George Washington.

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Mrs. Everett M. Culver, the eld[illegible] daughter of Senator Clark, is up at the [illegible]ermont farm, where she is ill with whoopi[illegible] cough. She will not be able to go West [illegible].attend her brother's wedding. Senator C[illegible]rk and his son and Dr. Lewis Rutherfu[illegible] Morris and Mrs. Morris (Miss Kathari[illegible] Clark) will go West very shortly for the [illegible]edding.

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Among those who sailed on the [illegible]ucania yesterday were Mr. F. W. Rhinela[illegible]er, Mr. F. W. Rhinelander, Jr., Mr. [illegible]ancisco Terry, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Cons[illegible]de and the Misses Constable, Mr. W. H. [illegible]revoort, Mr. J. Henry Smith, Mrs. Jeffe[illegible]n Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. George [illegible]stwick, Mme. Fabricotti, and Mrs. Wist[illegible] Morris of Philadelphia.

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The Washington diplomats ar[illegible] getting ready to go into Summer quarter[illegible]. As already stated, the Pauncefotes [illegible]ill go abroad this Summer, and Mr. Ger[illegible]d Lowther, the First Secretary, and a [illegible]mber of young bachelor attachés, will oc[illegible]py the cottage at Newport. The Cou[illegible] Quadt, First Secretary of the German [illegible]mbassy, has taken a cottage at Manchest[illegible]-by-the-Sea. The Countess Quadt is ab[illegible]d, and will not return until Autumn. T[illegible] Spanish Legation will also go to Manc[illegible]ster-by-the-Sea, and M. de Magerie, the [illegible]wly appointed Secretary of the French Embassy, will also be at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

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Saratoga has always a great number of visitors in June. Among those who have already arrived and settled in their houses or who are to arrive this week are Judge Horace Russell, Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps, John McLean, Mrs. J. Blair Scribner, Mrs. Henry Knickerbocker, and R. T. Wilson, Jr. The hotels will open in ten days. At Richfield Springs, George W. Childs Drexel of Philadelphia has taken Clayton Lodge, and has already sent up his horses and carriages. Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer will take possession of their place about June 15, and E. Ellery Anderson has engaged a suite in the Hotel Earlington.

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An engagement recently announced is that of Miss Ruth Vail, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cummings Vail and granddaughter of the late Alfred Vail, to Arthur Wilkinson of Bermuda. The wedding will take place at Morristown in the Autumn, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson will live in Bermuda.

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River parties are among the amusements in which London is engaged just at present. They are to be made extremely fashionable by the Court, which can take this kind of outing without violating the rules of mourning. Mr. William Waldorf Astor has been giving a series of them. At one of his recent entertainments he took out Sir Henry Irving, Col. and Mrs. Ralph Vivian, (Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts,) and Mrs. Marshall Earle from Cliveden down to the mouth of the river in a large steam launch. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have arranged to sail from England this week. They are at the Hotel Carlton in London. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin arrived in London at the end of the week from Paris and have settled in their house in Chesterfield Gardens. At the opera last week the Duchess of Marlborough had a party, which included Mrs. George Cornwallis West and Mr. Jack Churchill. Mrs. West wore a very décolleté black dress with shoulder straps of black velvet, and her hair was bound with a black and white fillet. The Duchess of Marlborough wore black chiffon and pearls. Mrs. Mackay, in black with white chiffon on her bodice, a necklace of magnificent pearls, and a great pearl and diamond ornament in her hair, had with her Mrs. Morton and Lord Kinnoull. Mrs. Ronalds and her daughter, Mrs. Ritchie, were together. Mrs. Ronalds was in black with an opera cloak of grey chiffon.

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Mrs. Van Duseh Reed gave last evening, in Paris, white and rose ball. Invitations were sent out for it several weeks ago, and some of them reached New York. A white and rose ball is one of the fads of this season in the gay capital. The color scheme is, of course, denoted, by the invitation. Every one—that is, all the women—appear either in white or white and pink or old rose—a very becoming shade of pink. There have been also a number of white dances where the gowns were of that color and the men and women had their hair powdered. None of these affairs are strictly novel, but the atmosphere of Paris and the entrain enable the dancers to go more into the spirit of the thing, and all of these entertainments have been great successes this Spring.

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Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Rives are taking the Loire trip, and they will visit the different châteaux along the banks of that historic and picturesque stream. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are also on the same itinerary. Blois is one of the first points visited, and many Americans have been registered at the hotels there this Spring.

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Mrs. and Miss Leishman, the wife and daughter of the American Minister to Turkey, have arrived at Constantinople. They were met at the station by the members of the legation, and were conveyed to Prinkipo in the United States barge, which was waiting at the Sirkedji landing. The Minister and his family will reside at Prinkipo until the hot season, when they will take up their residence at the Therapia Palace Hotel. Mrs. and Miss Leishman passed a part of the Winter in New York, and were much entertained while here.

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Morristown has been one of the gayest of the suburbs this past week, although until Memorial Day the rain interfered sadly with many plans. On Wednesday evening there was a dance at the Golf Club, which was largely attended. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly gave a dinner on Wednesday at Florham. Mrs. Charles F. Bradley had a large card party on Tuesday afternoon. Among her guests were Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Tiers, Miss Hopkins, Mrs. J. O. H. Pitney, and Mrs. Potts. On Thursday the Misses Vernam gave a luncheon for Miss Ethel Turnbull of New York. On Friday again the Golf Club was crowded with diners, and so many people applied for tables that a number had to be refused.

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The marriage of Mr. Rupert King of New York City and Miss Grace Parker Marvin of Albany, which will take place at All Saints' Episcopal Cathedral, Albany, N. Y., on June 6, will be one of the prettiest of the season in the capital city. Mr. King is the son of Edward King. Miss Marvin is a clever golf player, and holds the cup for the ladies' tournament played at Shinnecock last year.

Mr. King gave a bachelor dinner at the Union Club, in New York City, last evening, for the young men who will act as ushers and a few intimate friends. Covers were laid for sixteen. The ushers will be Dexter Blagden, Ezra Lincoln, Arthur Sturges, James Gore King, brother of the bridegroom; Joseph Howland Hunt, Davis R. Vail of New York City, Langdon Marvin and Mr. Edmund Marvin of Albany, brothers of the bride.

There will be no reception, only the breakfast at the home of the bride for the relatives of the families. The bride will wear a gown of white satin with white chiffon. Old point lace will be used. There will be no bridesmaids, and the maid of honor, Miss Grace Parker, a cousin of the bride, will wear a white lace gown with pink hat, and will carry a shower bouquet of pink flowers. Mr. and Mrs. King will reside in New York after an extended wedding journey.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

THIS damp weather has a bad effect on many things. There is one woman in town who feels that fate is pursuing her with the dampness. She has had three gowns partially under way for some time. They should have been home long ago, but with the rush of the season she has been put off again and again. Two of these gowns are muslin and one is silk. Two were at the house of one dressmaker, and the third at the house of another. Finally the maker of the two muslin gowns sent word that if madam would call her gowns were ready to try on. Certainly madam would call; she was only too glad to do so. But as she started out she was met at the door by a small girl with a frightened face. It was the girl from the other dressmaker.

"We don't know what to do," she broke out abruptly. "Our ceiling has fallen, and we are afraid everything is spoiled, and your dress is, if it wasn't in a bureau drawer."

There was nothing to do but take the matter philosophically, and the woman continued on her way to the other dressmaker. There a terrible sight of ruin met her eyes. Everything was in an uproar, for the ceiling had just fallen, five girls had been injured, and to see the remains of the gowns in the sewing room was to see a tragedy.

"And both of your beautiful frocks entirely ruined!" sobbed the little dressmaker.

The woman turned and started for home without a word.

"Well," she murmured to herself, "if only my own ceiling has not fallen and ruined the rest of my wardrobe I shall be content."

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"Yes," said the woman who goes to the country early, "we are in the country, and, of course, we have rain. But it is much better than in town. There we have nothing to see but mud and drenched individuals. Here we can dress for a tramp, and the country is dressed in a brilliant green from the quantity of rain that has fallen and is very lovely. Driving in the rain is a delight, and the big rooms of a country house, with open fires, are delightfully comfortable and cozy. There is no one to come in to bother you if you wish to read, and I am getting up in all the new books."

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The Parisian chauffeuses are going to England and to English tailors for their automobile costumes and coats.

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The pretty tearoom at the Grand Central Station is a joy and delight to the women travelers who come in and go out from it over the different roads. The room, with its green fittings, is cool, and it is restful simply to sit in, while the tea and waters which are served are refreshing to the tired woman. The tea is made for each individual service, any kind of tea that may be desired, and served with either cream or lemon. With it comes a plate of wafers of different kinds, and all this for 10 cents. For the woman who is trying a "beauty diet" and takes only milk, she may have that instead, and it is a boon for the woman with children. For the constitutionally hurried individuals the tearoom is also a boon, for after a rush to the train without luncheon there to find fifteen minutes to spare, tea and wafers will stay the inner man or woman until there is time to get a more substantial meal. In its convenient location, adjacent to the woman's parlor, the tearoom is one of the most satisfactory features of the station.

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The women of Continental Army days make interesting subjects for thought to the woman of to-day. The Patriotic Review, a year-old magazine, devoted to the work of patriotic societies, in its last number gives the history of Deborah Sampson, one of the many women of the Revolution for whom D. A. R. chapters are named. There are interesting contradictions in Deborah's character. She was undoubtedly one of the fighters from whom the members of the different patriotic societies of to-day take their fighting blood, for she joined the army after first—here is inconsistency—having spun and woven and made the masculine suit of clothes in which to present herself at headquarters. She had strong masculine traits, for being wounded in battle she dug a bullet from her side that she need not go to the hospital, and what ordinary woman would do that? But the queerest inconsistency and most unfeminine trait which she displayed was when, after her sex had been discovered, arrayed in a handsome frock, she had the courage to appear in public, and "was escorted up and down the lines to the astonishment of her former comrades in arms." A man says that was a most womanly thing for Deborah to have done—take her first opportunity to show off her handsome woman's garb to her old friends. To a woman it seems that she outraged both her masculine and feminine natures. It should have been torture to the man in her to be seen by her comrades in woman's dress, and the woman in her should have had every feminine feeling revolted by being obliged to show herself as a woman to the soldiers with whom she has been a man among men. It is possible that Deborah Sampson would not have worn a rainy-day skirt or ridden a bicycle, but she would be an advanced woman even for these days.

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Here is something to marvel at. With all the women who are constantly advertising in the papers for something to do, and with all the cry there is among them for work of any and all kinds, an up-town charitable bureau of employment has run across the most peculiar kind of a snag. It usually has on its list, as do most bureaus of the sort, more people looking for work than it has places to put them into. Yet just at the present time it has demands for more girls than it can possibly get hold of. Some time ago the bureau had a bright idea. It communicated with a number of Summer hotel keepers to see if they did not wish to take as waiters shop girls of New York who are out of work during the Summer months. It would be good for the girls, and they thought it would be good for the hotel keepers, too. These latter gentlemen had the same idea, and they who called upon the bureau that Summer were supplied with waitresses. They have been calling ever since until now with success. That is one queer thing, and another is that the bureau, which is to start a class in machine stitching on the 17th of June for next to nothing a lesson, has not the class filled so far. Here are chances for philanthropic women who have young girls on their list of beneficiaries. If they will call any morning at the Alliance Employment Bureau, 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., they can learn all about it, and may be able to make a number of people happy.

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A woman who has made a study of cats declares that a meat diet is the only kind for them, and that nothing can be worse than milk. This, she declares, is responsible for the early demise of so many much-loved Toms and Tabbys. Pet cats become extremely fastidious in their diet. The diet of three which are humored proves this. One eats only raw beef, and the most delicious porterhouse steak from the family table he refuses with disdain. Another has to have his beef broiled fresh for him, and will touch nothing else. A third eats only liver, and that must be only partially cooked, not much more than heated through, though he will eat it raw. Beef he will not touch, nor liver when it is overdone.

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There had been a sentimental silence in the room where, with the gas turned low, the fiancé and fiancée had been spending the evening. Finally they emerged with flushed faces, eyes sparkling, and a new look of happiness different from the accustomed and contented look of a couple a whole year betrothed.

"I will tell you, must tell you about it," said the girl to her dearest friend, who promised not to tell. "We had the most exciting evening. You see, Jack proposed to me."

"Proposed to you?" cried the friend in amazement. "Why, I thought he did that a year ago."

"So he did," said the engaged girl, "but you see we tried it all over again this evening, and you can't think what fun it was. We made believe that we were not engaged at all, and Jack began quite as if he was not sure whether I would say yes or no. We got so excited and in earnest that it was more fun than when he proposed the first time, for that did not take half so long and was much more prosaic. You see this time we both knew better how to go about it."

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Making believe is a game which many people play. One woman who has millionaire instincts of generosity going up town in the cars one day, seeing no people who seemed to be worth watching, and having nothing to read, presented herself with a legacy, and then proceeded to give a good part of it away. She set aside in the first place enough money to give herself a comfortable income all her life, set aside $5,000 which she would use for traveling, and the rest of the fortune she divided among her friends and people whom she knew needed money for this, that, and the other. Some had a hundred or two dollars, some had a thousand, to some were given presents of things that they needed greatly, and—well, the woman who was distributing her wealth so generously was having the most delightful time in the world, her generous heart expanding as she gave, when suddenly the sound of the conductor's voice came to her ears:

"Hundred and 'Steenth Street!" he called.

That was blocks past her own street, and getting out hurriedly she spent 5 cents from an income not so large as that she had arranged for herself in the cars, and her dream was so interrupted that she had to give up for the time being the further distribution of her imaginary wealth.

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Building houses on paper is a make-believe amusement of many men and women. There is nothing more inexpensive and enjoyable, and it is surprising the number of comforts and conveniences which are arranged by these amateur architects. One couple spend a considerable time off and on investing in stocks, also on paper. The wife is a better financier than the husband, and usually wins, while he is a hoodoo of whom stock brokers would beware. Whenever the husband invests a large sum in stocks that stock falls immediately, but the wife is more fortunate, and often makes fortunes by selling judiciously. It is interesting to watch the stock markets with a thought of large investments. Losing on stock purchased on paper is not trying to the nerves.

Good Form in Letter Paper.

NOW is the time when the smart woman—and man as well—is laying in a stock of writing paper for the Summer. It is not necessary to have a special die going the Summer residence, but it is one of the small things which tend to individuality. There is common sense even in this. In the case of Summer stationery the address is put not only on the paper, but on the flap of the envelope. It is never certain in Summer, when people are traveling, that a letter will reach its destination, and this insures its return. The address is given more in detail, possibly, on the inside, with the name of the cottage, while on the envelope will be only the town and State address. Besides these addresses, the writer will have her—or his—monogram or crest on the inside.

For this lettering the color will probably be that of the paper, but a shade darker. Or it may be maroon, or a dark shade of brown, which is difficult to obtain in exactly the right tone, and is therefore particularly desirable. Whatever the color of the initials on white paper, if they are in good form, they will be of only one color, and neither bronze nor gold. The illuminated letters are not to be seen on the best up-to-date writing paper.

The style of the lettering will vary according to the taste of the writer, who may have a die made from an individual design, or in accordance with a few good styles. These cannot be called popular, for, as one man who knows letter paper says, when anything is popular it is no longer desirable. One of the styles which is in good form now is to have the linked initials simply outlined and lined across the inside. There are a simplicity and elegance to this style which is good. With it, as with monogram or crest, the address may be used below in simple block initials. The fancy little frames, which have contained the initials in the paper for some time, are no longer used.

A unique and attractive design for the initials is a tiny diamond, hardly a quarter of an inch in diameter, into which the three initials are placed in the simplest of letters. This little design is placed at the left-hand side of the paper on the fourth page of the sheet, in one set of smart writing paper, and the writer begins the letter on that sheet, turns then to the one which would be ordinarily the first, and then to the inside. Another diamond contains three initials is larger. Neither will take in all letters satisfactorily, and in the larger diamond the initials have the appearance of Chinese characters, from their peculiar up-and-down style. A neat little style, in which three initials are placed on a gray mourning paper, is in a small oblong box, just large enough to contain the three Roman characters. This is set at the side, and is in black, to match the narrow black border of the paper.

A handsome die shows an oblong square the long way of the die going with the long way of the paper. In each corner of this is a little square billet, and the single initial in the centre is a simple Roman letter. The Duke of Newcastle's paper, made up over here, has this design, with the address in block letters below. Another similar design is going to Newport. A large bold design like this is more appropriate for a man than for a woman. A man may use any design that would be suitable for a woman, but the design which might be used for a man would be too large and masculine for a woman's use.

While gold and bronze are not used for initials or crests, there is a design in colors which appears in these tints—a Roman coin with a Roman head. The initials of the letter paper owner in the inside of the circle of the coin will come in bronze, or there may be a Greek head on the coin, and then the lettering for the initials will be Greek. A design which is sometimes used has the effect of a seal, with initials or a monogram in the centre. This is used in different ways, the monogram being on the inside of the paper and the heavy sealing-wax effect only on the envelope.

The oblong paper is rather more used now than the square. The octavo is the proper size in this paper when used by women. Commercial is the size for men. One of the most elegant papers that can be used is a heavy white seventy-pound variety—a dead white, which does not come in the ordinary papers. It has what is called an Angora finish, and nothing can be better or more dignified. The use of fancy colored paper is always more or less of a fad, and is never taken into consideration in speaking of good form. There are always more or less of the tinted papers used. There is heliotrope, light blue and French gray, which comes with the cream white in the organdy papers that are comparatively new, having been out for the past two years only. An organdy bond is a newer paper, being only about a year old. Khaki, used to some extent at one time, has practically gone out.

Cards are used more or less for Summer and have the monograms, initials, or crest in the same styles as the letter paper. For notes and informal invitations note cards form a valuable addition to the Summer stationery.

With the Summer stationery come also the European paper, overland mail, &c. There are good styles in these. With initials on the corners, the big sheets are smart for foreign correspondence. One of the biggest and perhaps the best of these papers is cut after the French style into immense folded sheets, the size when folded being 9½ by 11. This is in the European blue bond, and is used with a packet size envelope. Other large sheets come in the overland in blue. These sheets are large and square, in what is called the letter size. They come in single sheets. Travelers accustomed to the English overland mail will be glad to know that it [illegible] and can be found here, as well [illegible] letter paper and Indian thin, of a soft gray, which it has been difficult heretofore to obtain here.

The ordinary white paper for black bordered mourning use is varied now occasionally by the use of gray or purple. A purple organdy is made up with a black band to suit the individual. A Quaker gray mourning paper, with a narrow black border and initials in a simple design, is one of the best of these papers, and is dignified and in good form. There is a little more distinctiveness in the tinted papers, and some people prefer them. As both heliotrope and gray are mourning colors, there is no objection to their use.

NOBBY HATS FOR WOMEN.

THE "ladies' hatter" makes some of the most stylish hats in town. She does not make toques and she does not make bonnets, but she will make upon demand sometimes a big hat of ostrich feathers, soft straw, and chiffon. Those are not her style. They are the style that every one else can make, she says, and she usually makes them under protest.

There are as many kinds of milliners as there are lawyers, though they do not always—more's the pity—differentiate their business as distinctly. The woman who can make one kind of a hat should not attempt to be a success with others. The woman of fluff and feathers cannot make the hat with lines that are strong and stylish. There is as much difference between the woman hatter and the milliner as between the modiste and the tailor. There is a secret in making tailor hats, for they are in a way more difficult to make than the tailor gown, since the hat is the part of her dress upon which a woman depends chiefly for her good looks. She wishes straight and good lines for her tailor hats, but at the same time she does not wish the uncompromising hardness which neither a Venus nor a Récamier could have worn, and in which only the prettiest of twentieth century women can look lovely.

"The secret of it all," says the hatter, "is to make severe lines and make them soft."

It is late in the season for hats, but it is never too late to need another, and here are some of the others that are attractive. There is, first, the riding hat, which is one of the most necessary. It is a nobby hat, and just the thing for the equestrienne to wear with her white duck or crash riding suits. It is the Duke of Norfolk shape, which every man knows, and which, with the fine Milan straw and high crown, gives a particular style to the woman on horseback. It is trimmed with a simple black band, which is softened by the white chiffon veil with black dots, loosely knotted around the crown and falling with short ends at the back.

There have been all sorts of round trimmed sailors this season, and some of the most attractive of steamer hats. One of those which has already made a European trip, and which is particularly becoming to its wearer, is of soft white felt, with a band of black velvet around the crown, two chous of it in front, and a rhinestone buckle. Or here is another charming one, which no one has worn. It is of the same white felt, with the black band and three black feather pompons, tipped with white, at the front. Add to that a black dotted chiffon veil, and the ocean voyager will be proud of herself both on board ship and when she reaches the other side. A young girl's hat may be of a soft fawn shade, with tight folds of dotted batiste of the same color around the crown and a chou of it in front.

A pretty hat that has the desirable good lines has a crown of felt, with a Panama brim, and is draped with white liberty silk, with a chou in front, and at one side a black-dotted white breast. A little round black-and-white turban is draped with black and white and turquoise liberty silk, and has a white breast at the side.

An English walking hat has a black and white satin straw crown, and a rim of horse hair, with white tulle beneath. The edge of the rim is bound with black velvet. Black roses trim the hat. Another hat which shows some good lines has a crown of black, with the rim made of turquoise blue braid on tulle, while there is for draping a scarf knotted in front, with its ends hanging at the back, and a black and white breast at the side.

A hat of light and soft effect is made entirely of rosettes of black braid or tubing, combined with tulle, and an English imported hat of black is draped with broad folds of gray horse hair, held in place with a straw buckle of black straw in the front.

There will be a variety of riding hats later in the season—derbys and the smart little silk top hats.

Harlem's Cure for Colds.

A new remedy for colds has been discovered by a young woman in Harlem. She was calling on a friend who was suffering from a most aggravating cold in the head.

"My dear," said the Harlem girl, "I know a sure cure for that cold. It cured mamma in just one night."

"What is it?" eagerly asked the friend, quite willing to try almost anything which would relieve here of her discomforts.

"Its name is— Well, now, I have forgotten. Just let me think a moment." Thereupon the young woman from Harlem posed as in deep meditation. Suddenly she brightened up and exclaimed:

"Now I have it— No, I haven't either; but I have the sound all right. Just go to your druggist and ask for some 'Hippopotamus. All Druggists Keep It.' He'll [illegible] just what you want."

1901

FICTION

THE FOOL'S WISDOM.

By LUCY H. YATES.

From Good Words.

THE light was just broadening to the full of a Winter's day when John Braithwaite entered the room where his morning meal was laid. A lamp made a pleasant glow on the table, and the small fire in the grate looked cheerful, but he regarded both as though doubting his right to either. As the staid serving woman brought in his breakfast, one plain almost to frugality, he said in a quiet voice:

"Let me do without these to-morrow, Jean."

Jean gave her master a keen look; she had served him many years and knew all his moods, and knew him, too, not as the hard man others said he was, but as one always less merciful to himself than to them.

"Is't worse news, master John?" she asked, glancing at the paper he held in his hand.

"There is no news, absolutely none. The markets are empty, and there is no prospect of obtaining any more cotton until this war is ended one way or another. Jean, I shall have come to my last hundred pounds when the wages are paid this day. I dare not open the mills again on Monday, and I must tell the hands the truth. We must be extremely careful if we are not to get into debt ourselves."

"We have ne'er been aught else to my knowledge, master John. There's aye been more spending on eating and drinking in the cottages than in this house I've always said: not but what I'm ready to do whativer thou sayst has to be done." There was a touch of indignation in her voice, for it had long been a sore point with her that her master had the name for being overexact in his dealings, while she knew that not one of the workers would have denied themselves as he had done. Some had not hesitated to call him mean because there was no coming and going of guests, no carriage kept, and only herself with a young lass for the serving staff in the big stone house.

John's face softened. "What we do ourselves concerns no one but ourselves, does it, Jean? I'd rather have a clean conscience and an empty pocket than have all true that may be said of me."

"I wish some o' the other masters had thy conscience, that's all: they've not been slow to speak agen thee, if all be true that I hear."

Something of a smile crept round the corners of John's mouth. "Some of them have had to have my conscience lately, whether they would or no, Jean; they couldn't close for very shame as long as Braithwaite's mill kept going, and very angry they've been about it. But they'll do it now, I fear," and he sighed heavily, for it would mean starvation for nigh upon four thousand people, as he well knew. A gloom settled down on his face, and, seeing he had no inclination to say more, Jean wisely withdrew, leaving him to eat with what appetite he could.

Down at the mill the men and women went silently to their places and their work; every Saturday morning for weeks past they had been haunted by a fear of being told it was the last time, and the reductions to half-time and quarter-time had been accepted with a dogged patience that dared not rebel lest worse should follow.

John Braithwaite realized the tension of feeling perfectly as he passed through the mill, and as the hour for dismissal drew nearer his heart sank within him. He knew there was in every mind a vague belief in his power to do something, and it grieved him to the core to have to destroy this trust. He looked at them as they massed up in front of the pay desk, and tears filled his eyes. There was a thrill of passion in his voice when he spoke that carried conviction with it as no explanation could have done.

"Men and women, I have come to the last of my resources. I have kept going as long as I could buy cotton at any price to go on with. I can buy no more. God knows it's the truth."

There was no outcry; they took his words quietly, and, though tears fell down some cheeks, there was no murmuring and no blame. Where was the use of blaming when no blame was due? Silently they filed past the desk and received the scant wage that was all that now stood between them and destitution. But their pain was nothing to that which John Braithwaite felt, and his heart cried out within him for a word of sympathy or understanding, which none seemed to have to offer.

The yard outside filled as they passed through the door; all alike seemed loath to leave the place where they had worked so long, yet none ventured to be the first to speak a word of gratitude. Many of the women were sobbing, more in self-pity and despair than for the general distress.

Left alone at last, John's head fell on his desk and he hid his face in his hands. It was a bitter hour for him, and his faith in humanity as well as in divinity was sorely strained.

Suddenly a voice, clear and sweet and strong, rose on the air. The familiar words of a Methodist hymn rang out distinctly:

Ye fearful saints fresh courage take,
The clouds ye so much dread
Are big with mercy, and shall break
In blessing on your head.

John raised his head and looked out; a stray gleam of Wintry sunshine had struggled through the clouds and seemed to linger lovingly on the bright hair of the Lancashire lass who with upturned face was singing blithely as a bird. Ere she got to the last line other voices had joined in, and they went through the hymn together. It seemed to put courage into them all, and to John's astonishment he heard the sound of a cheer, faint, it is true, but it spoke volumes to him. It was renewed as he opened the door and smiled his thanks. He beckoned the singer to him.

"Come in here, lass, I have a word to say to thee."

As Bess Warren stood in the doorway, hesitatingly, it dawned upon him that she was possessed of a beauty and dignity of more than common order. The emotion that had filled her and caused her to break out into song still shone in her face, and there was a self-reliance about her that singled her out as one to be entirely trusted. John Braithwaite felt this at once.

"Sit down, lass," he said, kindly, "I want you to help me. You heard me tell the folk I could buy no more cotton, nor indeed can I; there is none to be had; but I have just £100 in the bank, it's every penny I possess, and I will not hold it back from them, but you must tell me how I can best give it."

For answer Bess looked him straight in the eyes, saying:

"And what of yourself, master?"

"Never mind me. If others starve, so can I. Tell me how I can lay this money out to the most advantage—a man can't manage these things without a woman's help. Shall I give it to the women a few shillings at a time?"

Bess thought quietly for a minute, then she said, "Nay, I wouldn't do that. They're but feckless and ken little how much a few shillings may be made to do, and a hundred pounds is a great deal—yes, a great deal!"

John laughed. "Indeed then it's but like the five barley loaves and the two small fishes among so many." But Bess answered him quickly, with heightened color. "Ye mind that they were more than enough for all the multitude though, when they were put into the right hands!"

"Bess, if I give this hundred pounds into your hands, what will you do with it?"

"I'd give thanks, first of all, and then—well then I'd buy food and make a good meal for the folk myself, every day as long as there was a penny left."

"What sort of a meal?"

"Oh, just a good warm dinner, maybe, of broth and the like; there's a power o' good for both body and soul in a warm meal, there is that."

"Bess, the hundred pounds is yours from this day; if you give me my portion with the rest I shall ask no more, and you are free to do as you will with everything else; when you need my help, ask it?"

Bess's color mounted again—this was a great responsibility to thrust upon her, and she did want his help.

"I can work, master, as thou knows, but I have no house and no fire—"

"And I have both, is that it? Very well, then you shall come and lay your head with Jean's—if the two of you cannot get over any difficulty I am mistaken in you." And so it was settled.

In a few days the news was spread abroad that a meal was to be had at "the house" for all who came for it, and John's name was linked with a blessing in every one's mouth. But he disclaimed all thanks.

"This is Bess's doing, not mine," he said, and if his heart grew softer and his manner more kindly with every day that passed—well, perhaps that also was Bess's doing—who shall say? Certainly the busy house-place when Jean and Bess worked together there in the mornings was very attractive to him, and he found plenty to occupy him when the bell rang to say that all was ready for serving. The little children watched for him and the old people blessed him with their gratitude, but it was not this that was brightening his eyes and making his face shine. In spite of his anxiety as to the future, in spite of the awful silence that reigned down in the valley, and the meagre, conflicting news in the papers, these days were some of the happiest John Braithwaite had ever known.

One morning John Braithwaite drew out his last ten shillings and brought it in his outstretched palm to Bess. Sorrowfully he said:

"When that is gone where shall we look for more, lass?"

"The Lord has some that He can give us, master, hast thou asked Him?" John colored. No, he had not.

She read his answer and smiled. "Then I've been before thee, master, and the thought has come to me that help is nigh, this day, doan't thou fear."

"Bess," he said tenderly, and his voice thrilled with feeling as he laid his strong hand over her thin one, "Bess, thou hast been my courage-giver ever since the day the mill closed, wilt thou stay with me for life, dear lass?"

But Bess turned away sadly. "Thou shouldst know me that at this time, master, I, a mill girl, . . . there'll be better days come for thee, and . . . ou wouldst wish that unsaid."

"Thou art no mill girl now, . . . d I am no master either, Bess. It is a m . . . n who has found the one woman in the w . . . rld that he can love with all his heart t . . . at I speak to thee. God knows I have no . . . ht but love to offer thee."

For answer Bess's eyes shone into his for a moment, but that was all th . . . recognition she would give to the love be . . . ween them, and a call came for John that . . . obliged him to be content and leave the res . . .

In the drawing room he f . . . und Squire Hartopp waiting, and with h . . . a pretty girl, his daughter, whom John had ridden with at the last hunt and da . . . ed with at her first ball. She looked exqu . . . itely bonny in her brown riding habit, and greeted him cordially. The big, grave mill owner had been excellent company, and h . . . attentions pleased her well.

The Squire, too, was hearty . . . his greeting, though inclined to patron . . . e a little.

"Glad to see you so well, Br . . . thwaite. I see your mill is closed now, bu . . . you made a grand stand, and, what's m . . . re, obliged others to do the same. They have some strong things to say about y . . . u. You've made a few good enemies, Jo . . . n B."

"I have a friend in my own conscience, Squire, and I count that again . . . a host of enemies."

"Right, John, right, of cours . . . But now I hope you saved something to . . . egin again with, there is such a thing a . . . prudence, John, and a business man ca . . . t do without it. And now's your chance . . . you know, I suppose that cotton is coming from India, and that orders are being take . . . in London for it?"

"Yes, I know it."

"And you've sent an order, I . . . ope, John? I'd like to see you start the fi . . . t, I would that, 'pon my word I would. . . . f you're a bit short I don't mind backing . . . ou up."

"I thank you kindly, Squire, . . . ut I have sent no order, nor shall I send . . . e. I have come to my last shilling to-day."

"All because you've been tr . . . g to keep beggars alive, eh? I've heard . . . bit about that, too. But you're a fool, J . . . hn Braithwaite, all the same, and they'll . . . e the first to tell you so some day. You . . . ould have looked ahead and left them t . . . shift for themselves. It's bad judgmen . . . that only looks at the present, John."

"There is only one judgment . . . hat I fear, Squire, and I do not think th . . . will condemn my course of action."

"And what are you going t . . . do now?"

"Put my mill and my hou . . . e into the market, and go out as a working man under the new owner, if he will have . . . e."

"Um. And have you found . . . an owner yet?"

"No, but I do not anticipate . . . uch difficulty. Rickards, for one, has l . . . ng wanted to swallow up my small concern . . .

"I dare say. But you need . . . t look for very partial treatment from . . . ickards, I fancy. Mind you, John Braithw . . . te, I think your wisdom has been fool's w . . . sdom, but as I don't like to see good busi . . . ess ability wasted I am inclined to offer yo . . . a chance if you like to come to my terms . . . You can guess, I dare say, that it's likely the cotton trade will be uncommonly brisk when the war is over, and that fortunes w . . . ll be made easily by those who are first on t . . . e scene?"

"I haven't the slightest doubt about it," John answered dryly.

"Well, I've no objection to t . . . y my own hand at fortune making; agric . . . lture is a delusion and a snare in these days, but though I know nothing about m . . . nufacture and spinning, and should want some one for the practical part, I should also want to know that my money was not being fooled away in driblets."

"Do I understand that you wa . . . t to enter into business and require a m . . . nager for it?"

"Say partnership, John. I'd . . . in you to a fair figure and give you full c . . . ntrol, providing, as I say, there was . . . o foolish squandering and that money m . . . king was kept first in mind."

"What should you call sq . . . andering, Squire?"

"Perhaps that's hardly the te . . . m. What I mean is that labor ought to . . . e cheaper now than it was before; there' . . . been too much pandering to the worki . . . classes. They've had thrift and self-de . . . al thrust down their throats this time—let . . . em profit by the lesson, and let master . . . have a chance to profit in their pock . . . s. Keep down expenses, John, that's m . . . idea of business."

"So is it Rickards's, and Thor . . . on's, and the Staleybridge folk think the sa . . . e." John said in the same dry tone, "but . . . hey have sometimes overreached themselv . . . s."

"Or been overreached, eh? Yo . . . had the best of it for a few weeks, I . . . ant you, John, but you see now where it . . . s landed you, while they can any of t . . . em open again to-morrow as far as capita . . . goes."

"I know. But I know, too, th . . . some of the Staleybridge mills are comple . . . wrecks, the looms will be good for nothi . . . but old iron, and not one of Rickards's . . . r Thornton's hands have willingly done . . . turn to keep things right for them."

"And what about yours?"

"The fires could be lighted to- . . . ay had I the coal for them and cotton to s . . . in; every frame and every bit of iron is . . . perfect condition, and the place is ready . . . or starting at a moment's notice," . . . hn said proudly.

"Good. . . . Well, now, . . . hn, will you have me for a partner, an . . . make a straight bid for fortune?"

John hesitated. The prospect . . . immediate salvation was exceedingly . . . empting, and he knew Squire Hartopp wa . . . as good as his word. But his reply was f . . . m.

"Not if it has to be sweated o . . . of the people, Squire."

"Oh, pshaw! call things by t . . . ir right names, John, and let business be business; philanthropy can come in when you are a rich man again. Folks will be thankful to work for you at any price, I wager."

But John stood his ground; he had not called Bess his courage-giver for nothing, and while her bright face stood between him and the people to whom she belonged, he would not betray them.

"I open again on the same terms as before, or not at all, Squire," he said.

The squire picked up his riding whip, and anger sharpened his tongue. "You'll live to repent your folly yet, John Braithwaite," he declared, and strode out of the house.

A pair of soft brown eyes looked up at John as their owner tendered him a small hand. "Couldn't you humor him at first, and then alter by degrees, Mr. Braithwaite?" she asked.

John smiled at her diplomacy, but shook his head. "No," he said, "I couldn't even do that!"

He watched them ride away, and at the same time watched the stream of people coming up the road for their daily dole. "And after to-morrow that, too, will stop. Am I really a fool?" he questioned.

II.

John sat with some account books spread out on the table before him, trying, as he had tried many times before, to find an outstanding debt that might be called up, but there were none, as he knew well.

Jean opened the door. Her face was scared and pale.

"Foxall's be afire, Sir, they say, and the wind be due west."

He understood her thought instantly and rose at once; his own buildings were within a stone's throw of Foxall's mills.

Quickly as he went he could see men and women thronging before him. When he reached his mill the yard was full, and the men were getting out the hose. "Fetch us buckets," they cried, and the women scattered to get them.

"How did it begin?" he asked of a man who crept into shelter beside him.

"Ask that of the wind, master," the man said, with a curl of the lip, and there was a sinister light in his eye.

Hoarse voices from the crowd and the roar of the flames over the way made a deafening commotion; burning spars and beams fell perilously near; at any moment some of them might set alight to the roof, still, at danger to life and limb, the men worked bravely on, pouring water over roofs and walls wherever they could reach. It was a fight between the human and the superhuman, and the wind favored the latter.

"Come away, men," John called at last, unable to see them endangering themselves any longer, and very reluctantly they obeyed. "Fate is too strong for us," he said sadly, and just then a whirling beam crashed through a window and fell inside. A groan rose simultaneously from all lips.

"That'll be among my bobbins!" shrieked a woman's voice, and fell to sobbing.

A leaping tongue of flame answered her, and the women clung miserably together as they watched it lap round the woodwork of the window frames and mount to the roof. The men brought the hose to bear on it again, and waged war as for dear life. Sometimes they seemed to gain an advantage, and then a fresh outburst mocked their feeble efforts. The roof caught alight and blazed right merrily, but so far the ground floors remained unhurt. Over the road the blaze had considerably died down. "Foxall's be nigh burnt out," some said, and others answered with a smothered "Curse him!"

"God be thanked!" John said when he heard that danger from that side was lessened, and he spurred on the workers afresh, until at last there was nothing but black smoke to tell the tale here too.

But it was dreary and sad enough when at last they could get inside the building, though "it might ha's been worse," as every one declared. Only the upper floors had suffered to any great extent, but water had played havoc with the machinery, and John might well sigh as he locked the doors again.

There would be the insurance; happily he had not let that lapse; but what it might amount to he could not tell.

He was utterly spent with the trials of the day when he reached home at last, and Jean's solicitudes almost angered him, though her coffee was welcome. He longed greatly for a sympathy Jean knew not how to give.

"Is Bess gone?" he asked. Where was she, his courage-giver? and a keen shaft of disappointment went through him when he learned she was not there. He was heart-weary as well as tired, and craved the love that only one could give.

"I will have her, I must have her, come what will," he murmured, and his soul leaped out toward this as the greatest prize life had to give him now. What was all else in comparison to this?

* * * * * * *

A few days of busy and anxious work with agents and inspectors, and then John learned that deliverance had come. The insurance would be sufficient to cover all needful repairs and give him a chance of starting work again if the Indian cotton was at all reasonable in price. Moreover the war news promised a speedy cessation of hostilities and an opening of the ports. Once more John felt he might lift up his head.

"God helping me, I'll start in a humble way, but it shall be a fair start and a righteous one," he said to his men, and to himself he added another whisper of a dearer hope.

When at last the news was carried round that Braithwaite's would start again the

next Monday, there was an outburst of joy.

"Thou'rt first, after all, master," they cried, for it was well known that others were holding back waiting for the cotton to come down in price.

Again John was denounced as a fool for his pains, but he held on his way nevertheless and asked help of none.

In his going about among the people he rather frequently came across a brown-habited figure, and learned that the Squire's daughter was a constant visitor at the cottages. No doubt his doings reached the Squire's ears safely enough, but he wondered somewhat at the interest of the little lady in his people's affairs, not being vain enough to surmise the reason.

He wondered still further when one morning the Squire himself walked into his office and under a metaphorical flag of truce renewed his former offer, without conditions.

"I'll trust your wisdom, John," was all he had to say, and to his amazement John found himself left with twenty thousand pounds to his credit, and unfettered power to lay it out according to his discretion.

So busily was he kept employed day after day looking after repairs, getting things into working gear, and communicating with the markets, that he had no opportunity of seeing Bess, and indeed she kept carefully out of his way. On Sundays she had a sick friend to visit at a distance, and on week-days there was no meeting possible.

But at last John grew desperate; once he had formed a purpose he was not one to be turned from it, and when he had realized how large a place in his heart Bess had filled he could not rest until he had got her safely enshrined there.

Bess in the meantime had been going through a bewildering crisis in her experience; John had become a hero to her, and revealed himself in a thousand ways during the weeks of their daily contact under his roof. She had thrilled to the very fibre of her being at the sound of his voice, the touch of his hand. Nevertheless, as she had said, a mill girl was no wife for him, and he would find it out later, but it should not be when it was too late! While it had seemed not unlikely that he would step back into the workingman's place, her fancy had dared to dwell on the vision of a simple home shared with him, but this had vanished. The future now spelled progress for John, and she tried to rejoice that all was going well with him. Then gossip began to carry tales of the Squire's interest in his business, and the Squire's daughter's name was coupled with another in meaning fashion. "He'll be soon forgetting," Bess said to herself sadly, but she could not add, "and so will I." There was no forgetting for her. When trying to forget and be forgotten became unbearable she resolved to go away. There were none who needed her here now, and her place would readily be filled. So she slipped quietly out of their midst, saying nothing save to one or two, and then only that her sick cousin needed her care, and when John sought for her, making inquiries high and low, this was all the clue he could glean. Information of another kind there was in abundance; she had nursed this one when sick, sat up with that child many nights, tended and fed the starving children whose mother had died, and her name was a household word.

So months wore away. One stormy Winter's day John found himself in Liverpool for a meeting of merchants on the Exchange, but when the business was done he betook himself to the docks, for to a landsman the ships were a great fascination. An American brig was just being unloaded and the great steam cranes were at work lifting the bales with an ease, and swinging them round with a lightness as though they had been no weight at all. Another onlooker stood watching them, too, but with a less careful regard for machinery, this one attempted to cross over the open space of quay, heedless of the warning cry of the men at work, and the next turn of the crane sent the great chain with all its force against him, before any one could interfere. He was thrown violently to the ground, and when at last he could be reached his head was found to be badly cut, so much so that John himself called a cab and took him off to the hospital. It was no new experience to him to be mixed up with accidents, and he possessed some little surgical skill, so to take charge of the stranger seemed but a matter of course. Even at the hospital itself his ready helpfulness was gladly taken advantage of, for there had been a bad scaffolding accident a short time before, and nurses and doctors were all alike thronged.

"I'll send you some bandages and a nurse to help presently," the surgeon said when he had made a hasty examination, and found this case less urgent than others, so John waited. After a time he went forward and called a nurse himself, thinking the doctor had forgotten him. She responded, and came forward at once, and then John's heart leaped for very gladness.

"Bess!" he breathed, and held out two appealing hands.

A deep color-wave went over Bess's face and tears filled her eyes, but she could not keep out of them the light that responded to his passionate appeal.

It was a strange meeting place, but in the midst of the hospital ward they were as completely alone as on the moor above the mill at home, and heart spoke to heart as their fingers met in ministration to the wounded man who had been the unconscious means of bringing them together.

Not all the business in the world would have taken John from Liverpool while there was a daily excuse for seeing Bess and getting a touch of her hand, and when there was no longer any excuse available, still he lingered.

The blessed Christmastide drew near, and he vowed he would not face another year without his courage-giver by his side, and though Bess was still inclined to doubt the wisdom of his choice, where herself was concerned, she could not long withstand him when to all objections he had but one answer ready.

"John Braithwaite has been a fool many times, but he has never yet repeated his folly, and he never will!"

ONE ACTOR'S DEBUT.

It Was at Rehearsal And Was Not Impressive.

THIS is the story of a youth who had ambition. He came to the city several months ago sanguine that the conflagration he would be the means of igniting on the shores of the Hudson would be sufficient to throw his figure into luminous relief, visible to the natives of the little village of his birth. He was going to be an actor.

Day after day he sought the offices of the managers. In most places he never got further than the office boy, who with an assumption of dignity informed him that there was "nothin' doin'." From each of the dramatic agents he heard a similar tale of woe. Things never had been so dull, they said; the profession was overcrowded, and, as he was without experience, it would be useless to waste his time looking for what capable people could not find.

In the offices he saw actors and actresses without number standing around Micawber-like, waiting for something to turn up. But he imagined that all of these people were idle because of their own shortcomings. Then, too, he was willing to start for almost nothing; he was sure he could act and all he wanted was the opportunity. Finally the manager of a Summer stock company promised to send for him if any one was needed, and he departed with hope in his heart.

But hope and coin gradually became less and less, and finally the money he had saved to come to the city was gone, and with aching heart he set about packing his little trunk.

Outside the rain was falling and the gray skies seemed to him symbolic of his disappointed hopes. He felt that to-day, of all days, he could play tragedy, and he wished that some manager could hear him as he bent over his trunk muttering "Not Mecuba nor Mandragora, not all the drowsy cordials of the world, will minister to thee again that sweet sleep—"

Then there came a knock at the door, and the maid brought in a letter.

"I knowed you'd be anxious to get it," she said, "seein' it was from a theayter."

He jumped from his knees and tore open the envelope. It was a message from the stock manager telling him that he might call the following Monday morning at 11 o'clock. When he had read the message his eyes filled with tears. When he found his voice he told the maid to inform her mistress that he had decided to keep the room a while longer.

When she had gone he pinched himself to see if he were really awake. It all seemed like a dream; he had waited so long, and at last his chance had come. He wondered what kind of a part it would be, and had visions of an opening night when he would make a hit which would forever place him in a position of security. He remembered the stories of Edmund Kean's early struggles, and ran over the list of actors who had sprung to fame in a single night. He forgot all about the years of drudgery and disappointment that had been their lot, and he did not know that their struggles had given them the human experience that had made them great at last.

He read the note over and over again, and wished that it were Monday. This was only Saturday, and the seconds would seem like hours, the hours like days. It was after midnight when he went to bed, and he tossed about till dawn before closing his eyes in sleep.

* * * * * *

"Here is the part," said the stage manager on Monday morning, after reminding him that he had said that salary would be no object, and arranging on a basis of $10 a week. The young man's hand trembled as he took the manuscript. This is what he read:

JOHN—THE BUTLER.
ACT I.
—— why don't you come?
(You enter, right centre, with card on tray.)
—— show him in.
(You exit C.)
ACT II.
At rise of curtain you are discovered dusting furniture. Business. Jones enters and kicks you off L. At exit yell—"Murder! Murder!"

"I'm going to begin rehearsing in a few minutes, so you had better go down on the stage and wait," said the stage manager, and the young man left the office with the part in his hand and a lump in his throat. He paused on the stairway, and read it over again. He could not quite see how he was going to make a hit in that part, and his ideas of beginning at the bottom of the ladder had never suggested anything quite so small. Still, he thought that if he showed aptitude at the rehearsals they might, perhaps, trust him with something better. Maybe, too, some actor would obligingly get sick at the last moment and he would get the part. He had heard of such things. The stage manager, while arranging terms, had said that possibly he might not suit. It made him indignant to think of that now. Of course, there were only two words for him to speak, but those "murders" he felt he could roll out in a way that would amaze this man who doubted his ability.

He was surprised upon going on the stage to find that the company had not yet assembled. Several men were shifting scenery. They were not gentle in telling him to get out of the way while they were trying to work. Up in the flies some one was painting scenery, and he suddenly discovered [illegible] had fallen on his hat, which he had taken care to politely remove when he came in.

The company arrived slowly, and it was fully an hour before the stage manager put in an appearance. The young man had never before realized what nervousness meant, but he began to have a sickening feeling now.

He wished the manager had not made that remark about his not suiting in the part. It was so much easier to do things if people had confidence in you. He wondered where he must come on. The part said right centre door. But there were no doors. And if a door was in the centre, how could it be on the right? There was an incessant hammering up above him that made his head ache. Suddenly his musings were interrupted by a loud voice:

"John, John," it cried angrily.

Whoever John might be, he felt that the man was in for it. Then he glanced at the manuscript in his hand and it dawned upon him that he was John. He rushed to the centre of stage.

"I beg your pardon, but—"

The stage manager interrupted and told him that he had been instructed to report on the stage at once.

"You have kept us waiting for you. Don't let it happen again. There are plenty of people who can be prompt."

The young man was too flustered to answer, and stood waiting to be told what to do.

"Well, why don't you go? You've got the part. Can't you read?"

He plucked up courage and asked for the card and tray. "Oh, hang the card," said the manager impatiently, "this isn't a rehearsal for props. You enter up stage, walk down centre, and Jones takes card from you."

"But this says I come in right centre door. What I don't see is—"

"Never mind what you don't see."

The manager was not without a sense of humor, and he led him to the correct position. There were a few subdued snickers, and the aspirant thought he heard the word "stick." His cheek burned, and when he was allowed to retire he hid in the shadow of one of the empty boxes. He had heard that actors were a jealous lot, and he hated them. But he would show them that he was not so green after all. In the second act he would have his chance. He felt now that the midnight oil expended over a thumb-marked copy of "Macbeth" had been well spent. That word "murder" kept repeating itself in his mind.

When the second act was reached he walked out on the stage, and after a few remarks the manager showed him where to stand. The actor who was to play Jones came on, mumbled a few lines, and said: "I'll work up some good business here."

Another hiatus in the rehearsal followed. The young man stood motionless, and the stage manager lost his temper again.

"That's your cue," he shouted. "Why don't you take it up?"

"But it says he is to kick me before I speak."

The manager's eyes twinkled, and a quick exchange of glances passed between him and the leading actor. The loud whacks that followed left no doubt in the young man's mind as to what he must do.

"Murder! Murder!" he shrieked, with a vociferousness that rattled the pendant prisms on the big chandelier. A roar of laughter came from the group of players in the wings. Decidedly, these people lacked appreciation, thought the beginner. The stage manager was evidently without it, also. He walked over, took the manuscript, and ran a pencil across the page.

"We'll cut that speech," he said, "at the 'business.' Clear off as fast as you can and say nothing."

And that is why the young man has about given up hope of making a hit on the opening night.

The Cop and the Lady.

The stalwart policeman at a Broadway crossing in the dry goods district calls her "the Drum Major." When she alights from a car he steps forward and gives the military salute. "I can't help it," he said, "I'm an old soldier and she's the ideal of a born drum major." She is the real thing as a "tall, stately blonde," and has the military gait to perfection. There are occasional heart throbs in the neighborhood when the "cop and the lady" exchange salutes.

In City Hall Park's Forest.

A few feet behind the Nathan Hale statue in City Hall Park stands a tree which, while by no means as large as others in the vicinity and far less handsome, attracts more attention than any of its neighbors by reason of its peculiar trunk. About two feet from the ground the trunk is split directly in the middle, and the opening is so nearly perfect on both sides as to give the impression that the wood has been carefully grooved out, enabling one to look right through the tree. The cavity is about three feet in length and wide enough at every point for a person to thrust in his arm. Yet with this singular deformity the tree appears to be as flourishing as those around it, and has thrown out a wealth of leaves for the coming Summer.

The tree is of the species variously known as the buttonwood, cottonwood, or plane tree. A peculiarity of its bark, which [illegible] family readily recognized. The bark of the branches is always smooth and of a whitish gray color. There are seven of these trees in the north end of the park, one particularly fine one being a few feet east of the rear entrance to the City Hall. The two widespreading trees on either side of St. Paul's Church are of the same variety, and in the church yard, with its aged branches overhanging Vesey Street, may be seen one of the oldest plane trees on Manhattan Island. Its massive trunk suggests that it can easily date back to the time when Broadway was more of a fashionable promenade than a business thoroughfare, and when Columbia College with its spacious grounds was in the immediate vicinity.

"DOC" HARTMAN'S START

"TALK about your self-made men," said an old-timer among a party of horsemen gathered in one of the Speedway lanes on the lone bright day of week before last. "I don't think any of 'em can equal the early experiences of "Tim" Hartman, who died in St. Louis about ten years ago, leaving nearly a million dollars to be fought over by his heirs. He made his first good-sized pile on patent medicines; then he picked up a great deal more on real estate, and at last he rounded out with speculation in Montana copper, but he was known as "Doc" Hartman to the time of his death by his few intimate friends.

"But the story that I'm going to tell, and the one which he often told himself, concerns his very earliest experiences in the accumulation of money. "Tim" Hartman started life with $1. He kicked around as a barefooted boy—and a pretty mean one, too—in a little town in Connecticut until he was eighteen years old, and at that time he had become so fresh and so full of wind and general cussedness that his father one day told him he was no good, never had been, and never would amount to a picayune. The old gentleman, just to carry out the bluff, told 'Tim' that he had a good mind to cut him off with a dollar and make him earn his own living. 'Tim' straightened up and called the bluff. He told the old man that he would take the dollar and get out then and there and hustle for himself. The old man handed him a crisp one-dollar bill and told him that he'd be glad to see him make a fortune with it.

"The first thing that cuss did was to go about in a few back yards that he knew of and gather together a lot of empty bottles which were of no use to anybody. Then, for 10 cents he bought a large cake of a kind of white soap that was then, and still is, on the market. He melted this soap, and, after borrowing an ancient pair of candle molds from an old granny in the neighborhood, made two beautiful-looking candles of soap. He next filled his bottles full of choice rain water. Then he made for himself one of those little three-legged tables like the chuck-a-luck and shell game men use outside the circus, and struck out on foot for a county fair that was being held about forty miles away.

"When he got there he put up his little table outside the grounds, where the crowd was pretty thick, lighted one of his soap candles, and began to extol the virtues of 'Dr. Hartman's Famous Grease Eradicator, contained in the bottles set before him.

"'Now, ladies and gentlemen,' he would shout in a stentorian but plausible voice, 'this marvelous liquid, so harmless that it can be drunk with impunity by the smallest infant, and yet so penetrating that it will seek out and destroy stains and discolorations from the most refractory substance, was discovered by accident by the famous scientist, Dr. Hartman, the eminent scholar, while he was wandering o'er the wilds of Patagonia. It is colorless, you see, as the waters from heaven, and yet observe the effects of its startling properties!'

"At this point Tim would reach for his soap candle and, inverting it, would smear a lot of the grease over the sleeve of his coat.

"'Now every one of you knows, ladies and gentlemen,' he would continue, reaching over and uncorking a bottle of his rain water, 'that there is nothing so penetrating and ineffaceable as the grease from a candle, and yet it is a stain that we are all likely to suffer almost every evening of our lives while toying with that common article of the household, the candle. You will observe that my sleeve is smeared with the annoying substance. Behold—'

"'Here that country-bred fakir would spill a couple of drops of his rain water on the soap and with a rub or two would produce a beautiful lather. Another swipe and the soap would have entirely disappeared from the sleeve, leaving not a trace.

"'Now we make this famous eradicator in such enormous quantities,' Tim would continue, 'that in order to introduce it into every home in this broad land we will dispense with it at the absurdly low price of 5 cents, a nickel a bottle. Step right up! Step right up!'

"Then, when the public was surging forward to purchase the rain water, Tim would pause occasionally to drink a bottle of it, just to show that it was absolutely harmless.

"Well, the stuff went like hot cakes. When Tim's bottles were all exhausted, he bought more, and when the fair was over he went to another and another, until he had traveled all over the country. Then, in some way or other, I don't know how, he got hold of some old patent medicine, and, being a genius, of course he made a big go of it. So that's the way Tim Hartman almost became a millionaire."

Doesn't This Jar You?

Have you seen the very newest of the establishments where New Yorkers of modest incomes may have their wearing apparel cared for? It has the latest thing in names, for it is labeled "The Panitorium." Never mind the location. Its glaring sign also reads: "Men's coats, vests, and pants (no) called for, pressed, and kept in order for $1 a month." Such a dress

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES

JUNE.

June, June, rhythm and tune;
Breath of red roses and gleam of the moon—
Air from Hesperides
Blown thro' the cherry trees,
Hum of the merry bees,
Drunken with June!
Sky blue and white with you,
Meadows bedight with you,
Hilltops alight with you,
Crickets acroon.

June, June, wonderful rune
Of life at its fullest, of life at its noon—
Perfume and wine of you,
Shimmer and shine of you,
Who could repine of you,
Blossomful June?
Oh! the sweet night of you—
I'm in affright of you,
With the delight of you,
Magical June!
—EDNA KINGSLEY WALLACE in Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Warm Weather Diet.

From Good Housekeeping.

"It is astounding," said a physician to the writer, "how little thought the people give to their food in relation to various seasons of the year. To this very carelessness I lay much Summer sickness, often an illness that ends fatally. Take the matter of left-overs. A warming hash, ragout or meat pie is all right for the depth of Winter, but not for weather when the blood needs cooling. I would entreat every housekeeper not to buy a morsel of pork, ham, or sausage from June until October. Reserve even beef, lamb, and veal for the cooler days of Summer, and in long hot spells let meat alone entirely. Nature provides for these burning days with vegetables and fruit, tender chicken, and fine, firm, white-fleshed fish. If you have left-over food to be utilized, convert them into chilled, appetizing salads instead of ragouts. If soups are a necessity, let them be thin consomme or chicken soup, not purees or bisques. I would prohibit pie and rich cake, and let fruit, ices, delicate jellies or milk puddings take their place. I'd also put a veto on hot breads. If people could turn an X ray on the poor, overworked stomachs I'm called to care for all Summer long and see the mischief done by overeating and eating things that have no business to be cooked in hot weather, they would realize I am speaking earnest truth."

The Old Lady and Her Frog.

From Notes and Queries.

There is the well-known medical story of the old lady who imagined that she had a frog in her stomach. Her doctor, after vainly trying to persuade her that it was only imagination, considered a little deception justifiable to prevent this idea becoming fixed in her mind. Having administered an emetic, he managed to adroitly introduce a frog into the basin, as if it had just arrived from the old lady's stomach. The patient's joy was great, as there was proof positive that she had been right all along as to the cause of her illness. Her joy was soon overclouded, as the idea struck her that, although there was the old frog, there might be little frogs left behind. The doctor, however, was equal to this sudden emergency, for on a rapid examination of the frog he immediately assured the patient that her fears were groundless, as her late guest was a gentleman frog.

The Boycott in Finland.

Henry Norman in Scribner's.

Twice within the last few months I have seen a capital where every woman was in black. One was London, where the people were mourning their dead Queen; the other was Helsingfors, where people mourned their lost liberty. Every woman in Helsingfors bore the black symbols of personal woe. But personal protest went much further than this. When Gen. Bobrikoff, the Russian Governor General, who was sent to carry out the new régime, took his walks abroad, every Finn who saw him coming crossed to the other side of the street. When he patronized a concert for some charitable purpose, the Finns bought all the tickets, but not a single one of them attended. The hotels refused apartments to one of the Finnish Senators who supported the Russian proposals. By the indiscretion of a porter he secured rooms at one of the principal hotels and refused to leave. Therefore the hotel was boycotted, and it is temporarily ruined. The Russian authorities, intending to make the Russian language compulsory in all Government departments, invited several young Finnish functionaries to St. Petersburg to learn Russian under very advantageous conditions and with every prospect of official promotion. When the language ordinance was published and these Finns saw why they were desired to learn Russian, they immediately resigned. The Russians took charge of the postal system of Finland and abolished the Finnish stamps. Thereupon the Finns issued a "mourning stamp," all black except the red arms of Finland and the name of the country in Finnish and Swedish, and stuck it beside the Russian stamps on their letters. The Russians retorted by strictly forbidding its sale and destroying all letters which bore it. Now it is one of the curiosities of philately. So the wretched struggle goes on, and the young Finn turns his eyes, and often his steps, toward the United States and Canada.

Pittsburg and Steel.

From The Century.

The great product of the Pittsburg district in this present age is, strictly speaking, not iron, but steel. As a commercial commodity, the one has largely displaced the other. There are, to be sure, in almost every city foundries which handle only the metal which was once pre-eminent in the manufacturing world, but rails for steam and electric lines, beams for ships and skyscrapers, armor plate for war vessels, and heavy supports for bridges—in fact, all the commodities which may be produced profitably in large quantities—are formed of steel, and thus the product of nearly all the great plants in this crowded district reaches the consuming world in the form of the tougher and more elastic metal. Pittsburg sends from her freight yards and docks each year millions of tons of this valuable material; enough, indeed, to fill a line of freight cars extending almost across the Atlantic, if such a thing were possible, and forming a stock in trade representing more money than the United States Government receives in revenue from all sources within a year.

Although many of the immense iron and steel making plants which surround Pittsburg and constitute her modern defenses are under one general management, each institution is complete in itself. On the map the names of Braddock, Bessemer, Rankin, Duquesne, Homestead, and Munnall stand only for suburbs of the Iron City. Each, however, forms an important link in the chain of monster plants which stretches up the valley of the Monongahela, zigzagging back and forth across the river. These great establishments are not duplicates of one another, by any means, and yet to a certain extent the difference is only in detail. The rapid and thrillingly picturesque evolution of steel from iron ore may be watched in almost any one of them. The strands of burning metal, after having been pounded and pressed and rolled, may be measured off for the market as rails, sheets, boiler plates, or any other of a score of forms, but the genesis of all is the same.

As to Preachers.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

The preacher used to preach and pray—the
Holy Book his guide;
He had no time to fling away in doing
things outside;
He kept within his church, and there he
sought to do his best
To give to those who followed him the
faith that he professed.

To-day the preacher takes a shy at nearly
everything,
From writing blood-and-thunder tales to
common lecturing;
He mounts the stump or does a stunt with
gloves to fill his purse,
And, just to help along, he loads the magazines with verse.

The preacher used to preach—perhaps
some preachers preach to-day—
If such there be, who cares to know what
things they have to say?
The preacher who is talked about employs
himself outside,
And some men gravely wonder why the
faith of old has died.

Are Women "Poor Pay?"

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

Tradespeople in general consider women as poor pay. The vast majority of sheltered women seem to have no conception of the anxieties trouble, poverty, suffering, privation, injustice, and positive cruelty which they directly inflict upon hard-working women by a carelessness in promptly meeting their bills. If this practice were confined to the few one might dismiss it with a shrug or a sigh that it existed at all. But it applies to the majority of women. Let a woman look into this matter carefully, and she will be surprised at the evils which result from this careless disregard of obligations. Wherever you find a feminine industry there you will find a ledger full of unpaid accounts.

Kaiser's Speeches.

Karl Blind in The Forum.

All Germany is up, in her daily press, against the recent strange pronouncements of the Emperor William II. It is not many months since he startled and shocked public opinion by declaring that "no quarter is to be given" in the coming battles in China, and by his reference to the Etzel, or Attila, of the Nibelungen Lied. Not less extraordinary were his remarks about the blessings of culture which he said the ancient Romans had conferred upon Germany, when, in a kind of Caesarean festival on the Saalburg, he revived, and was present at a theatrical mummery, in the classic style of ancient imperial Rome. Quite recently, to the astonishment of all, and without any apparent cause whatever, he announced, in a speech to a German regiment which takes its name from Czar Alexander, that if Berlin were to rise again, as in 1848, "in disobedience to its King," it would be put down by force of arms in the most vigorous manner.

I may mention, to the honor of the German press, that in regard to this latter harangue there has been universal disapproval and utter amazement, from the most Radical or Socialistic journals to the most moderate ones. Barring some ultra-reactionist paper here and there, which has always advocated violent measures of the Russian autocratic kind, there is such a unanimity of criticism of that incomprehensible threat as has never been the case since the present ruler's accession. Even journals known to receive semi-official communications from the highest Government quarters have joined in the chorus of wondering disapprobation.

Now, let us glance rapidly, in the light of history, at the several utterances just referred to. Here, a speech made in the Reichstag by the War Minister, Herr von Gossler, in support of his imperial master, must be quoted. "What our troops are now doing in China," he said, "is only the revenge for what the Huns did among us for centuries!"

An amazing statement, truly. So it seems to be the duty of a highly civilized nation to avenge, by torrents of blood, after more than a thousand years, what barbarians from further Asia had once done to its forebears!

Furthermore, Herr von Gossler, evidently speaking in the Kaiser's name, wrongly mixes up the earlier Huns with the latter Magyars, against whose invasions Germany had also to contend. Were those Magyars, perchance, sinister Chinese? A little more learning might be of advantage to a War Minister who thus preaches sanguinary retaliation at the distance of a thousand years. Why, the Hungarians of the present day are the best allies of the German Empire in the Triple Alliance!

How to Escape from Purgatory.

From Leslie's Popular Monthly.

In the middle of the dense crowd of Koreans filling the pavilion was a rectangular space. At each end stood a man with big folds of loose cloth in his arms. Beside each of them a woman stood. Around them ran the folds of the cloth, which also crossed the rectangle diagonally. On the folds were Chinese characters, and in the midst of them, in the open space, stood the sorceress, wearing a red shirt with red bands over her shoulders, and with long, loose sleeves flopping in the air. With her was an old woman beating big cymbals together. Before them were the widow and son of the man whose spirit was by this ceremony to be released from hell. At one side a woman beat a drum resembling two hour glasses, and behind her were three great tissue-paper figures, suspended in the air and waving wildly. These represented spirits. The crowd shunned them awesomely. On the floor before the sorceress was a little table holding two peeled melons, one red, one yellow, some wine in a green bottle, and three green apples, which it was pleasant to think would surely give the little devils cholera morbus. The widow an ugly, scarred-faced woman, poured out some wine and prostrated herself before the table several times. The son, a well-dressed fellow, did the same, while the sorceress, kneeling down, beat the cymbals to call the devils to the offering. A native told me that the man had been dead four years; that the devils had preemptive rights for three years, but that the deceased could now be got off, provided, of course, the moutong woman was satisfied with her remuneration. When the performance lasted three days, it would often cost $100. The pieces of cloth would be burned, the natives said, to make a ladder for the spirit from hell to heaven. The surplus folds in the men's arms went to the sorceress.

The Nightmare of Germany.

From The Spectator.

It must be very horrid, from one point of view, to be a German. We English constantly forget it, because we at once admire and slightly dread the action of the German Emperor, but no people fear anything like so dangerously situated as the Germans, who at three days' notice may all be fighting for their lives. The English get panics occasionally, but we have always a secret confidence in the sea. The Austrians have many troubles, but they have only one foreign enemy, and a friend whom they regard as almost irresistibly strong. The French are nervous, but they can be invaded only from one side, and besides their frequent historic success against that enemy, they trust in an ally, who they think will make the invaders always dread an attack in rear. But the Germans are liable to invasion at once from the East and from the West, in each case by the mightiest armies of Europe, separated from them only by frontiers which in history have always been successfully passed. * * * The rock upon which the German military system rests is black necessity. No German's home can be made safe without a prodigious army, an army unprocurable by wages; and even that army, vast as it is, would not be sufficient security but for a professional perfection which makes it superior to enemies far beyond itself in the numbers who can be drawn together for battle. Taking the fighting class as 6 per cent. of the nation, Germany has only 3,000,000 warriors, against 9,500,000 who might be opposed to her, and the difference can only be made up by incessant attention, rigid drill, and a certain military spirit infused into the whole life of the nation. Everybody, to take a single illustration familiar to all Germans, must not only be ordered, but be ready, to give up his horse if the cavalry require the beast, or to obey with a certain willingness any other requisition.

Lincoln's Prophecy.

From The New Lippincott.

During the civil war President Lincoln discussed the impracticability of maintaining a dissevered country and submitted some proposed amendments to the Constitution looking to the elimination of slavery, without which he said "the rebellion could never have existed." His plan was to purchase emancipation in a period of thirty-seven years, and he entered into an elaborate argument to show that this would be more prudent and more economical than to continue the war. This led him to forecast the probable increase in population which he believed would continue at its normal rate of growth. He said:

"At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained on an average from our first National census, in 1790, until 1890, we should in 1900 have a population of 103,208,415, and why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? * * * We have 2,963,000 square miles. Europe has 3,800,00, with a population averaging 73 1-3 persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? * * * Several of our States are already above that average. * * * and yet they have increased in as rapid a ratio since passing that point as before."

Children and Theatres.

From The American Mother.

I think even if I could be sure of having an entirely exceptional play presented each week I should shrink from having my children grow used to their presence. I have a young girl friend who has been to the theatre a great deal with a careful father. He believes he allows only such plays as will help to educate her morally and spiritually. Yet the young girl's governess told me last even that it has become impossible to interest her in any practical work for humanity. She has been educated at the theatre, and people who are in great distress or great sorrow seem to her almost like puppets posing for her entertainment, playing their part. Occasionally her taste is even offended because they don't do it more artistically. I want my children to come in contact with real, instead of mimic life.

Purple-Fringed Orchids.

Orchid, my orchid, if I make a dell
Of mossy words, wood-mirrors of dark
speech,
And with a purple "Love!" alone alight,
A poem all of gloaming monody
That leads through glimmering leafage of
grave thought
Unto one rosy blossom in the dusk;
My orchid, if I shut you in my heart
Nor rob the hemlock twilight of its star
Whom none but lovers find, and who finds
none
But lovers, since the time and long before
The Cherokee's foot upon the mossy marge
Pased you contemptuous, as the mountaineer
Now passing idly notes and nothing heeds;
My orchid, if I give your scent a voice
Strange as the Sphinx's riddle, how your
flower
Is human and inhuman, part of man
And infinitely apart from man, who plucks
But cannot take your beauty when he goes,
Who brought your beauty with him when
he came;
O orchid, purple cloud of winged stars,
O purple crown and sweetness of the dark,
Spirit, inhabit this the dust of speech
And rise up living at its sombre heart
To end thy monody with a rosy "Love!"
It is all made of grace and fantasy,
All made of fragrance and of purple air,
It is all made of death for life to be:
Find it who can, and how he finds beware.
JOSEPH RUSSELL TAYLOR in Scribner's.

Sanatoria for Consumptives.

From The Review of Reviews.

On this side of the Atlantic, sanatoria have been increasing to a remarkable extent. They now exist not only in those sections where the climate has been regarded as peculiarly beneficial, but among the mountain ranges of the Atlantic slope—the Adirondacks, the Catskills, and Laurentian Hills of Canada, and in favorable locations within easy reach of various great cities. Exceptionally important is the great institution established by the State of Massachusetts at Rutland—the first instance, in this country, of State action to give poor people the opportunity for proper treatment of the dread disease. Patients are admitted only when their cases are considered curable. The charges are uniform and are only fifty cents a day.

The success of this Massachusetts institution has been so complete that extensive additions are now under way, accommodations having been available for only a small proportion of those seeking treatment. Similar institutions are now contemplated in all the New England States, and legislation for like purposes has been undertaken or projected in New York and other States. In no State, however, except in provisions for institutions of this sort, has tuberculosis been directly made the subject of legislation. In various municipalities throughout the country the local Boards of Health have taken action, classing tuberculosis among the contagious diseases; but little has been done in the way of surveillance, rules for placarding, &c., customary in regard to the more virulently contagious maladies. Health boards have also done remarkably effective work in regulations against expectorating in public places. Boston has lately taken steps toward establishing a large hospital for consumptives, devoted practically to incurable patients.

An Easter Monday.

From The London Standard.

From time immemorial a most extraordinary custom has been observed on Easter Mondays at Hallaton, in Leicestershire. In order to retain to the parish a piece of ground left in the good old days the villagers have to indulge in the doubtful pleasure of a game of bottle picking. But before they can begin to play certain preliminaries have to be gone through. Two large meat pies and two dozen penny loaves have to be scrambled for. The real fun, from an onlooker's point of view, then begins. A large wooden bottle, bound round with iron rims, and containing ale, is thrown on the ground for the men of the neighboring village of Medbourne to try and wrestle from the Hallatonian grasp. It is hardly necessary to add that the struggle is invariably provocative of a good many casualties. When the battle has been won, the victors drink the contents of the bottle. The bottle used has done duty for close upon half a century.

Cost of Food in London.

From The Cornhill.

Beef of the best parts is sold at 6d. a pound, the cheaper parts going at from this price down to 3d.; salt beef, 2½d. to 6d. The best possible possible rump steak, which will figure in our housekeeping bills at 18d., costs 10d. or perhaps sometimes 11d. Excellent mutton—it is from New Zealand, but still excellent mutton—goes at 4½d. to 5½d. for legs, and the breast is no more than 1½d., or at most 2d., a pound. Fillet of veal will be 7½d., and in the season loin of pork can be bought at from 4½d. to 6d. I have seen an oxtail for 2½d., and the biggest in the shop would only cost 6d. As to fish, cod of the best cut is to be bought at 3d. and the head and shoulder at 2d. a pound; plaice is 4d., lemon soles 6d., and Brighton soles 4d. to 6d.; crimped skate 3d. a pound or less. This is all fish of the best and freshest sort, for the workman's wife will not be put off with anything else; and the prices all round are nearer a third than a half of the prices charged by the more fashionable fishmonger. At the greengrocer's the tale is much the same. Here in the season peas cost from 3d. to 8d. a peck, and a good cauliflower may cost as much as 2d.—commonly less. English tomatoes range from 4d. to 6d. a pound, while the foreign are half the price. Excellent

cooking apples may be had at 1d. a pound, and good eating sorts at 2d. and 3d. Potatoes vary with season and age, but are generally somewhere near half the price charged by the more expensive tradesman. Every purchase is for cash in hand, and the purchaser, of course, carries away the goods. Whether or not these two conditions, with perhaps a lower scale of shop rent, sufficiently account for the wide difference between the prices in East and West London, I will not attempt to guess. But I know that the shopkeepers in the cheap markets do uncommonly well.

The Tenth of June, 1715.

Being a Song Writ for a Lady Born on June the Tenth, the Birthday of His Most Sacred Majesty King James III. and VIII.

Day of the King and the flower!
And the girl of my heart's delight,
The blackbird sings in the bower,
And the nightingale sings in the night.
A song to the roses white.

Day of the flower and the King!
When shall the sails of white
Shine on the seas and bring
In the day, in the dawn, in the night,
The King to his land and his right?

Day of the rose and the May,
After the long years' flight
Born on the King's birthday,
Born for my heart's delight,
With the dawn of the roses white!

Black as the blackbird's wing
Is her hair, and her brow as white
As the white rose blossoming,
And her eyes as the falcon's bright
And her heart is leal to the right.

When shall the joy bells ring?
When shall the hours unite
The right with the might of my King,
And my heart with my heart's delight:
In the dawn, in the day, in the night?

—ANDREW LANG in Everybody's Magazine.

Mistress and Maid.

From The Forum.

The maid is the ward of the mistress, and she must share in the homeliness of home, which is the focus of human society. The mistress cannot conscientiously deal with her as if she were purchasing a pound of tea. She cannot evade a certain responsibility growing out of her personality. She should clearly know the locality of the home of her maid, and something about the family and its circumstances; and she should take care to inquire courteously from time to time after its health and happiness. It is not necessary for the mistress to confide private matters to her maid, or, per contra, for the maid to disclose her own proper secrets to her mistress. Strangely enough, mistresses have often made their girls confidants in respects most unwise, and have heaped trouble as the result. Such familiarity is fatal, and must be deplored. Yet a good measure of frank and intimate correspondence may be indulged where a sufficiently long acquaintanceship and mutual esteem suggest and prompt it. Still, there are matters which should never be ventured upon.

There is really no little responsibility resting upon the employer. It is hers to train her maid in the best aspects of housekeeping, to advise her in the matter of dress and personal appearance, to watch over her friendships, to train her mind, and to help in the development of her moral character. Justice is to be shown in the arrangement of hours of service, and provision made for a proper amount of recreation. Church privileges are to be borne in mind, also occasional mid-week social privileges. If the housekeeper feels appalled at such a vista of duty, it can only be said that this is but an illustration of the obligations that accompany possession. The little whitewashed log cottage on the hillside has few expenses associated with it, but our responsibilities grow in proportion to our acquisitions. It is a day of advance in many respects. There are cooking and sewing schools, and various other institutions for the promotion of household interests. Let the best of these privileges be utilized to the utmost, and their products be brought as tributes to the home.

Talks with Boer Prisoners.

From The Nineteenth Century.

We talked of what they would think if Lord Roberts set up a military government for a time. A straight, brief, vigorous man said something, at which a short laugh went round. I asked my neighbor what it was. He hesitated. "Yes," says V., "say it." "He says there will be trouble." The others nodded their heads. "We want to ask you a straight question. We hope you will not take it ill." "No," said I. "Do you think the English people mean to give us our country, or do they mean to take away our independence?" I said I did not think the English meant to give them independence; the war had cost them much—they did not want another, and I believed they were determined, having annexed the country, to govern it. I was not speaking of what I might myself think one way or the other—I was answering the question of what I judged the intention of England. "You mean a military Governor to be sent out, with a large force to support him, and to make the Transvaal a Crown colony for a time?" "Yes," I said. For a moment they said nothing, but every man sat up straight from leaning forward to hear me, and each turned to his neighbor with a short, scornful sort of laugh, and a bright kindled face. Then a few words to one another. "If that intention was carried out," I said, "what would you do? Would you give in to English rule?" A pause. "It's a hard question," I said. "You have your farms, your homes, your life there." V., an upright, bold man, answered, "I will never live under English rule. I will go to America." The others talked a bit. Then L. said, (he had scarcely spoken before,) "I do not agree. We have done all we can. There would be no help. We must submit." "Well," B. said, "what do you think?" Says V., "I want to live under my own republic; if I cannot do that I will never stay in South Africa." Then the men put the question to each one. The answers were short. "I think the same as B." "And I the same." "I do not agree. We must bow to God's will. If it is His will we cannot resist. We must submit till the Almighty brings things into some other way." Two others agreed with him. There was no irritation shown with the party of submission; no remonstrance. I never saw a talk so free and independent. Then V. looked at me and said briefly, "The most are with us." No other comment was made. There were seven against submission and three for it in this mitigated form.

"Qui Vive."

From Notes and Queries.

This sentinel's challenge has passed into a proverb, and is often used in this country almost as a substantive, "on the qui vive" being synonymous with "on the alert" or "ready for action if necessary." But what is its origin? The Standard Dictionary explains it to mean "Who lives? who goes there?" as if one of these expressions was equivalent to the other; but few seem to have noticed that, if so, vive should be in the indicative instead of the subjunctive mood. Vive la république means "May the republic live?" (i. e., continue,) and qui vive? should mean not "Who lives?" but "Who may live?" The difficulty was queried in your contemporary. L'Intermédiarie, and an answer by J. Lt. seems to explain it. He says that the old French challenge was Qui va là? but when many phrases—particularly military—were introduced from Italy, this was supplanted by Chi vi va? ("Who there goes?") which was transformed into French as Qui vive?

Early Christianity and Democracy.

From The Contemporary Review.

The old Roman world must have been both shocked and disgusted as the early Christians unfolded by word and deed their democratic ideal. Not so much, however, by the idea that justice involved community of goods and the denial of absolute right in private property as by the raising of the slave's virtue, humility, to a place with faith, justice, courage, temperance, and love. Ambrose, for example, calls servitude a divine gift. God Himself, in taking the form of a man, took the form of the serving-man, or slave, and those who entered deeply into the spirit of Jesus Christ called themselves his slaves. The opening of their eyes to the divine character of the virtue of humility enabled the early Christians to understand the honor Christ and His Apostles, as well as the Hebrew Scriptures, gave to poverty. And from loving and admiring humility they came to love and admire those who were constrained by circumstances to be its examples.

The love of poverty and of the poor as "poor" was one of the signs by which the Roman world detected a convert to the Christian faith. For classic paganism had no respect for poverty, considering it a fault, almost a crime, and in any case a subject for ridicule and contempt. When a patrician was converted to Christ, what most aroused the anger of the members of his order was his giving up property and position and associating with poor men on terms of brotherhood and equality. "The set teeth and withering contempt with which the Roman nobility spoke of such so frightened," says Augustine, "some convinced believers that they dared not confess their faith." A certain man of noble birth having become a Christian was thus reproached by the Magistrate:

"Out of love of this vain sect you wish to descend from all this wealth thy noble ancestor left thee to such a degree of poverty that you will become like the poorest mendicant. I blush for the honor of your race."

Development of the Hammer.

From The International Monthly.

Man's first tool was the uplifted hand grasping a stone, and from this came, after many years, the hammer. As heavier blows became necessary, the hammer grew in size until it was operated by machinery in the form of the tilt or helve hammer. When steam succeeded water as a motive power, a steam cylinder replaced the tripping cam, but the first half of the past century had nearly expired, before the original form of this tool was at all changed by James Nasmyth's invention of the upright steam hammer. Since then the falling weight of this design of tool has gradually been increased from a few hundred pounds up to one hundred, and even one hundred and twenty-five, tons; but excepting the smaller sizes, up to twenty-five tons, it has, since 1890 been superseded by the hydraulic press, which by its slow motion produces a more thorough working of the metal. Presses have grown until the capacity of 14,000 tons was reached in 1893, requiring a 15,000-horse-power engine to drive it. Such a tool, with its accompaniment of 200-ton electric cranes for handling the work underneath, is capable of forging ingots over 75 inches in diameter and weighing more than 250,000 pounds. This whole plant, costing over a quarter of a million dollars, was not projected without an adequate understanding that it was to meet the commercial demands of many years to come, and industrial developments, great as these have been, have not as yet called for anything that has tasked its full capacity.

Russian Financial Institutions.

From The Contemporary Review.

Many Russian institutions are no doubt peculiar, and foreigners cannot understand them without an effort, which they are very chary of making. Banks which deal in corn, steel rails, and pig iron, and speculate in cotton mills, glass works, and sundry other concerns on the one hand, and metallurgical companies which follow the pursuits of agriculture, grow corn, gather in harvests, grind rye and wheat, and sell flour on the other hand, belong to types unknown in the conservative West. It was this meddling with matters disconnected with their primary objects which brought several of the monetary institutions in Russia to the verge of ruin. Still, the industrial bank has a future before it, and to some extent a past. Several years ago the now celebrated Volga-Kamsky Bank made a beginning by financing industrial ventures. But they invested brains as well as money in the undertakings, which throve rapidly in consequence. The shareholders were flushed with delight; rivals turned green with envy. In a relatively short space of time a dividend of 75 rubles was paid upon shares of 250. These brilliant results caused others to imitate their example, at least so far as mere money went. Bank after bank sprang up and mills and works followed each other as a n consequence. If money alone co purchased success, they would h tained it. But prudence, foresig knowledge of local conditions, and appro correct estimates of future marke equally necessary, many of them failure and some with ruin. Th hearted way in which they emba the most serious undertakings mig ily pass for a symptom of pro paralysis. One Moscow bank c the idea of financing a cotton man ing company. The shareholders' company subscribed a paltry sum o and the bank undertook to supply rest. Neither of the firms seems to have any official paid to sit down and co cost of the venture. Hundreds sands of rubles were freely given purpose of building the works and the plant. Other hundreds of th followed them. When a million h paid out and the prospects of get der way were still far off, the ban stopped and made inquiries. It w found that the original estimat wrong. Another million more or le have to be sunk in the concern could be set a-going. After cons deliberation, the bankers resolved t no more good money after bad, th undertaking was abandoned, and the sh ers were poorer by one million rub

Kentucky, the Home of the Feud.

John Fox, Jr., in Scribner's.

Nowhere is the feud so common, so persistent, so deadly, as in the K mountains. Nowhere else is there, organization, such division of enmity limit of kinship. About 35 years two boys were playing marbles in t along the Cumberland River—d the Kentucky mountains. One patch on the seat of his trousers other boy made fun of it, and with the patch went home and father. Thirty years of local w the result. The factions fought they had forgotten why the fought at all. While organized wa now over, an occasional fight yet over the patch on those trousers an or two is killed. A county, as big as Island is still bitterly divided on t ject. In a race for the Legislati long ago, the feud was the sole issue. And, without knowing it, perhaps, a mo neer carried that patch like a flag to and sat under it at the Capitol—making laws for the rest of the State.

Cairo.

Upon El Muski did I meet Hassan
Beneath arched brows his deep eye winkling bright,
Good dragoman (and eke good Muss an,)
And cried unto him, "May your be white!"

"And yours, howadji!" came his st reply,
A smile illuminating the words th of,
(All men are poets 'neath that k ling sky.)
"As white as are the thoughts of l you love!"

—CLINTON SCOLLARD in The Cer y.

Missions in China.

Sir Robert Hart in The Fortnightly Re

The Chinese are not intolerant—Government nor people. "Give up territoriality," said the Grand Sec Wen Hsiang, "and your missionarie settle and teach wherever they l they can make people better than th the gain will be ours!" That very va right, extra-territoriality, is not likel given up for many a day, but wha Hsiang said goes to the root of the n and no power in the world can wi encourage an imperium in imperio.

Missionaries have done most ex work; they have preached the Go they have opened dispensaries and tals—they have established schools a leges—they have founded Christian c nities—they have studied native qu and enriched literature with publish sults—in short, in every direction th fered an opening for either instruct benevolence, missionary activity has at work—and yet they are objected

Roman Catholic missions differ fr others—perhaps excel all others in th ness and completeness of their org tion, in provision for and certainty of terrupted continuity, in the volume funds at their disposal and the sparin of money individually, in the cha work they do among the poor—nursin sick, housing the destitute, rearin phans, training children to useful watching their people from cradle to and winning the devotion of all by ass them to realize that godliness is be this world and has the promise of the The Sisters of Charity in particular, of them the daughters of great fa labor with a touching sweetness an thetic devotion that no language ca quately describe. Protestants work on lines, but individualism and something savors of competition rather than com tion may be said to give them their zealous and conscientious all of them haps confidence in the immeasurab periority of his own Church and t method and teaching, may cause ea undervalue the momentum of joint the equilibrium of continuity, and guidance of organization; unessential of doctrinal difference—curious shad social status—and the occasional pearance of a good man here and who quits the mission field to take up other line of duty are not without effect on the sympathies of foreigner the opinion of natives, and yet all are tolic and big-hearted, true workers same vineyard.

Monkey Worship.

From The Quiver.

Except in India the monkey does seem to have been regarded as sacr any heathen people. Yet in Central the native, from the same motives a erate in his tiger veneration, regard monkey as sacred, and deems it a fe crime to kill one. Strange as it may there is in England a case of a mo so highly regarded as to be repres on the tombstone of its noble mis though why it is not known. And o places this is the case. Capt. St. George C[illegible] Fortune

the Countess of Lincoln, of bygone days, and carved with her ladyship's figure on the monument itself is the figure of her favorite pet—a monkey. No wonder that the native Hindu who visits this spot goes away with the idea that we, too, venerate his sacred animals.

Widening London Bridge.

From Chambers's Journal.

Twenty years ago it was estimated that 200,000 persons crossed London Bridge daily, 130,000 on foot and the rest in vehicles. With the growth of population these numbers have almost doubled, in spite of the relief afforded by the building of the Tower Bridge, half a mile down stream. It has, therefore, become an urgent matter to increase the capacity of the older bridge, and it has now been decided to accomplish this by means of granite corbels which will carry the footways as projections over the water on each side of the bridge. This will increase the width of the structure from 53½ feet to 65 feet. The present solid parapet will be removed, and an open balustrade will take its place, an alteration which will compensate to some extent for the extra weight of the new corbels. There are already two tube electric railways beneath the Thames, and a third is in process of construction; but the relief to traffic on the bridges, although it must be great, is not perceptible.

A Challenge and Its Acceptance.

From The Academy.

The late Dr. Tanner was not a literary man, but was capable of flights when he took up his pen. Once, when he had asked in the House whether it was true that the Duke of Cambridge had resigned his position as Commander in Chief, a Major Jones of Penzance was so outraged that he challenged Dr. Tanner to a duel, and the following telegraphic correspondence took place:

"In reply to your despicable question about the Duke of Cambridge, I designate you a coward. Delighted to give you satisfaction across the water. Pistols."

To which Dr. Tanner at once replied:

"Wire received. Will meet you to-morrow in Constantinople, under the Tower of Galata, midnight. Being challenged, prefer torpedoes. Bring another ass.—Tanner."

A Study in Poker.

From The National Magazine.

One journalist who is an expert in practical psychology walked a couple of squares with a member of the Cabinet, trying to elicit an expression of opinion on a certain matter of moment. The Secretary's lips were as firmly closed as the shells of a Hingham quohaug at low water, so far as the desired "last word" was concerned, or even a hint of the situation. He was not so completely self-contained, however, that his actions and manner were inscrutable. The reporter hazarded a guess founded on his impressions, and wired the result to his paper. The next day the Secretary met him and said:

"How did you get that information, Mr. ——"

"From you, Sir," said the reporter, smiling.

"From me, Sir," said the Secretary. "I never said a word."

"That is so," replied the correspondent, "but you acted it."

"Well, you were wrong in some things, anyhow. Still I think I'll have to take a course of Congressional poker-playing, until I can disguise my thoughts."

"Such people are the easiest of all to read."

"And how do you do it?"

"Why, you read their hands by reversing their expression. The man who seems to bet on an ace-full probably holds a bob-tail flush, and the disconsolate surveyor of a probable bobtail flush is likely laying for you with the ace-full, and there you are. There is always some way to figure it out."

A Christian and His Gun.

From Scribner's.

A feud leader, who had about exterminated the opposing faction and had made a good fortune for a mountaineer while doing it, for he kept his men busy getting out timber when they weren't fighting, said to me, in all seriousness:

"I have triumphed agin my enemies time and time agin. The Lord's on my side, and I gits a better and better Christian ever' year."

A preacher, riding down a ravine, came upon an old mountaineer hiding in the bushes with his rifle.

"What are you doing there, my friend?"

"Ride on, stranger," was the easy answer. "I'm a-waitin' fer Jim Johnson, and with the help of the Lawd I'm goin' to blow his damn head off."

"The Stars of Midnight."

With jeweled spur and dazzling crest,
The belted warrior guards the West,
And waves his mighty sword to span
From Sirius to Aldebaran.

With him I watch the midnight sky
And see the glittering hosts go by,
Till all my heart is one desire
Toward those glorious sons of fire.

Yet beauty such as mortals know
Can dwell not in that fervid glow,
Nor kindred life to that we claim
Abide within the orbs of flame.

But, circling round each fiery spark,
Are worlds to us forever dark,
Nor eye of man nor optic glass
Those bounds of distance may o'erpass.

The beauty of the sunbeam there
May fall as genial and as fair,
And there may Life, from primal cell,
Repeat her long-drawn miracle.

With flower and fruit, with bird and beast,
May kindly Nature spread her feast,
And starry dust its worth avow,
Transfigured into breast and brow.

O dark and silent though ye be,
Great ships that sail the heavenly sea,
It is for you our hearts should yearn,
T'ward you our straining vision turn!

Far off, or near, by day, by night,
We find ourselves the fools of sight,
Pursuers of a fruitless quest,
Who seek the brightest, not the best.

—B. PAUL NEUMAN in The Spectator.

JUNE 1901

The Immortals of Ogunquit

"I WISH she'd tuk 'em with her; that's what I wish. House full on 'em from cellar to attic. What on airth to do with 'em is more'n I know."

My old friend, Silas Larrabee, had been sitting motionless about two hours on a wheelbarrow in front of the premises he had just inherited from his grand-aunt, Mrs. Esther Miranda Littlefield, who had died at the tender age of 102, leaving him her sole heir. Mr. Larrabee had been asking himself what he should do with Gram Littlefield's cheeses, which had come to him, along with the house and lot and the furniture and other impedimenta of the place.

"I swan," said Mr. Larrabee as he got up from his wheelbarrow to greet me, "I dunno' what to do with 'em"—and then he exclaimed in the words already quoted, "I wish she'd tuk 'em with her; that's what I wish."

"What's the matter, Mr. Larrabee?" I inquired, coming up just as he said this and finding him, scowl on face and fists tightly clinched, gazing at the house where "Gram" Littlefield had drawn her expiring breath.

"Matter!" answered Mr. Larrabee. "They's matter enough, and don't you think they ain't. S'pose you hed four ton of Gram Littlefield's cheeses on your hands! I reckon you wouldn't have to go round town askin' what the matter was."

"What nonsense!" I replied. "You don't mean to say you are miserable because you are the owner of four tons of cheese. Why don't you ship it to Boston and sell it? That's what I would do."

"You would, would ye?" said Mr. Larrabee contemptously. "You jest stay here a minute." Then, without waiting for a word from me, Mr Larrabee rushed into the house. Presently he appeared on the roof with a disk-shaped object, olive-green in color, about fourteen inches in diameter and four inches thick.

"Here's one on 'em!" he shouted. "Watch her come daown. I'll aim her so's she'll strike that ledge o' rock. Look out naow; she's a-comin'!"

With that he set the cheese a-rolling. "Bang! bang!" it came, striking first the piazza roof and then the porch over the front door. From the porch it bounded to the ledge at which Mr. Larrabee had aimed it. Thence it leaped into the air, and when it came down settled itself comfortably in an adjacent patch of pigweeed. Silas hurried down into the yard and ran out to where the cheese was.

"Look's good's ever she did, don't she?" he demanded, offering the cheese for examination. "Give ye a dollar if you'll find a dent or a scratch on her. S'pose you seen her strike fire when she hit the rock, didn't ye?"

"No, I didn't," I answered.

"Didn't you see the sparks fly out jest's she struck that ere ledge? Guess your eyesight's failin' on ye, ain't it? I seen 'em if you didn't. Prob'ly you got sca't by the noise she made and didn't notice much what was goin' on."

Paying no attention to my indignant protest that I could see as well and as far as any man of my years, and that I had not been at all excited during the catabasis of the cheese, Mr. Larabee hastened to give another demonstration of the cohesion and impenetrability of the sample of his inheritance that was on exhibition. Placing it upon a chopping block he struck it blow after blow with the head of the axe. "She's all there, ain't she?" he asked when he ceased the attack.

I could not deny that "she" was all there, nor affirm that "she" looked at all the worse for the pounding.

"That can't be a cheese!" I exclaimed.

"Huh?" answered Silas, looking at me with blood in his eyes.

"Are you sure," I asked, deeming it better this time to assert my skepticism interrogatively, "are you sure, Mr. Larrabee, that that's really a cheese?"

"I air," he replied. "She's a cheese an' don't you make no mistake thinkin' she ain't. What's more, they's risin' of three hund'ed an' fifty on 'em in the house that's brothers an' sisters to her."

For about a minute Mr. Larrabee was silent. The scowl came back to his face and again he clinched his fists. Then once more he measured his intense despair by giving vent to the wish that the deceased had taken her cheeses with her when she moved out of this world into the next.

"How could she?" I timidly inquired.

Mr. Larrabee didn't answer the question. Possibly he did not hear it. Instead he proceeded to give me some account of "Gram" Littlefield's career as a cheesemaker. "She tuk up cheesemakin'," he said, "toler'ble soon after the old man died, an' she kep' it up to the last. I can show you cheeses in that house that's older'n you be, grantin' you ain't over forty year old."

"Why didn't she sell the cheeses?" I asked.

"Sell 'em!" answered Mr. Larrabee, "she couldn't. Sold a dozen or so when she first started in, but after that they wan't nobody that wanted to buy no more on 'em. Guv away some on 'em. Sure's she tuk a fancy to anybody she guv him one o' them cheeses. They's one on 'em now in most ev'ry fam'ly in the village. Folks tuk the cheeses when she guv 'em to 'em rather'n hurt her feelin's; but nobody ever thought of such a thing as eatin' on 'em."

"What did they do with them if they didn't eat them?"

"Pooty nigh everything else. Good many on 'em's been made into milkin' stools. Folks has tuk 'em when they was young an' hadn't hardened such a tur'ble sight an' bored holes into 'em to put the legs in an' managed to git up fust-class milkin' stools. They're a good deal more lastin' then wood is 'cause they don't soak up no rain an' don't mind the sun more than rocks does. Never seen one on 'em used up yit. They make awful good foot rests, too, to put under the table for women folks thet can't touch ground when they're eatin'. One nice thing abaout 'em is they ain't kitin' all over the house. Put one on 'em ur'der the table an' she'll stay put from one Spring cleanin' to another. One man I know on made a harmer out o' his cheese. Always uses it when he's buildin' fences to drive daown the posts. Strikes an all-fired heavy blow, he says. Oh, they's plenty o' things I could do with them cheeses if they was young—not more'n a week or ten days old. Funny, you never hearn tell 'baout Gram's cheeses before this," continued Mr. Larrabee.

"But I've only been here off and on a week or a month at a go," I said, "and have spent most of my time riding and driving. I haven't seen many of the villagers."

"Ain't ye never seen Si Plummer's pony cart?" asked Mr. Larrabee.

"No," I answered, "what about it?"

"Why, nothin' much, 'cept its wheels is made of Gram's cheeses."

I looked at the Deacon incredulously. He bristled up in a second. "I want you to understan', young man," said he, "that I've been fetched up to tell the truth. I ain't no liar, an' you needn't look at me as though you thought I was. I says Si Plummer's pony cart's got four wheels to it that's made out of 'Gram' Littlefield's cheeses. I helped him make it myself when I was a young man. So I know what I'm tellin' on ye is the truth. That was abaout thirty-five year ago. Si had a pony, but didn't have no cart. He made his mind to make one an' he done it. He's kep' it in the family ever sence. Guv it to his boy, an' now his boy's youngster's ridin' raound in it. Wheels's saound's they ever was. Guess they'll stay saound's long's they's any Plummers left top of the graound."

"But what 'Gram' guv away," ran on Mr. Larrabee, "wa'n't a succumstance to what she kep'. She never got tired o' makin' cheeses. Filled the cellar so full they wasn't scacely room to turn raound daown there. Then she tackled the attic, then the front chamber, an' if she'd lived long 'nough, she'd a cheesed herself aout of house, home, an' had to sleep 'long with the caow. What on airth to do with 'em's more'n I know. Dod rot it! I wisht she'd a-tuk 'em with her; that's what I wish."

"But how about rats and mice?" I asked. "Such creatures are tremendously fond of cheese. Great wonder, seems to me, that rats and mice didn't eat up Mrs. Littlefield's cheeses."

"Eat 'em up!" exclaimed Silas, as though there could be nothing more foolish than my question. "They've tried it; more'n one on 'em," he went on, deigning after a moment's pause to treat the question a little more civilly. "I'll bet ye 'Gram' swep' up more'n four quart of rat an' mice teeth every time she cleaned cellar. Rat might's well try to eat up a cookstove."

I couldn't help looking incredulous once more. What Mr. Larrabee said might have been true. Wether it was or not, it certainly was an improper thing for me to seem to question his veracity; but the picture that came to my mind of that aged woman, bowed with her five-score years, sweeping up rat teeth, staggered me. I didn't voice my incredulity, but I might as well have done so, for Mr. Larrabee could see it plainly in my eyes. For a minute or so he gazed at me, almost angrily I thought. He seemed to be considering what course to take. Finally he said with dignity that was to say the least quite overpowering:

"Young man, seem's you ain't got no partick'lar bus'ness here 'thaout it's t' call folks liars. S'posin' you onharsp that ere gate you come through and sorter make yourself scarce."

A glance at Mr. Larrabee's face convinced me it would be sensible to act on his suggestion, and off I went, leaving him with his imperishable cheeses, which my fellow-boarder the schoolmaster has dubbed "the immortals of Ogunquit."

Ogunquit, Me., May 28, 1901.

THE SPELLBINDER'S LAMENT.

The After-Dinner Orator bowed his head and wept.

"Of what use is it, any way," he moaned, "to keep up with the times? There seems to be a persistent effort to rob us of our fire. For years we lived under the beneficent phrasing of 'The Monroe Doctrine.' What a rare gift it was to us! Not all of us can tell funny stories. Statistics, no matter how interesting and convincing, do not impel to those bursts of applause that are as wine to our spirits. When [illegible] dies in the house seemed to nod, and Chairman cast significant glances at timepiece on the table, the immortal trine of Monroe, a throwing down, were, of the gauntlet to those who dare encroach upon its sacred dic[illegible] brought cheers and applause in a t[illegible] tuous flood. Dewey put that phras[illegible] of business at Manila. The loss have been keener to us but that we enjoying the transitory vogue of 'Fre for the Long-Suffering People of C It filled in a gap. And then 'An H Currency.' Truly that was a golden to the After-Dinner Speaker. But it not the phrase to catch the masses. We needed something fraught with patriotism. At last we thought we had it; that it had come to stay. We believed it was the real thing. Words that rolled glibly and smoothly from the lips of oratory, a sentiment pithy and pointed, rhythmic and righteous. What did it matter if 'Our Commercial Supremacy,' shown in charts and figures, was received in silence? We were sure of thundereus applause at the end. For we had found another saving phrase. Alas! it is no more. We are left shipwrecked and desolate with naught to cling to. For it has been decreed—ah! woe is me—'The Constitution does not follow the Flag.'"

STORIES THAT TRADE BROUGHT.

"WHILE the Consular system o[illegible] United States is far-reachin[illegible] thorough, I doubt if it re[illegible] further or is any more thorough tha[illegible] sales system of at least one sporting [illegible] concern with headquarters in this [illegible]," remarked a Western sportsman to a [illegible] reporter.

During a chat with the general mar[illegible] of this company we discussed a report [illegible] United States Consul, published that [illegible] ing in THE NEW YORK TIMES. I rema[illegible] the United States has a great Consular [illegible] tem.

"Yes," he replied, "but I doubt if [illegible] better than our sales system."

"Oh shucks!" I said.

He smiled and pointed to a pile of [illegible] ters lying on his table, saying: "Ther[illegible] some of the letters received this mo[illegible] from our agents in many parts of [illegible] world." Picking them up at random [illegible] said: "Here is one from Calcutta, one [illegible] Dawson City, and here follow reports [illegible] Glasgow, Paris, London, Kansas [illegible] Geneva, Dublin, Reikjavik, Jackson [illegible] and St. Petersburg. The others are [illegible] many as widely separated places, of [illegible] of which you probably have never h[illegible] Each contains a report of the conditi[illegible] of trade in that part of the world. As [illegible] of the writers are known to me perso[illegible] and know of my fondness for gossip [illegible] sports of all kinds, they generally b[illegible] with sporting stories of all sorts rega[illegible] the peculiar sport of that section o[illegible] world from which they come."

The business sections of the letters [illegible] ing been culled, I was allowed to hav[illegible] personal portions of some, and her[illegible] some of them:

A report from Reikjavik, Iceland, is [illegible] at the request of a New York millio[illegible] who has made hunting trips to ve[illegible] parts of the world and who had an [illegible] that he might find some rare sport i[illegible] land. "This country," says the w[illegible] "has the best salmon and trout fishi[illegible] the world. English, French, and Ge[illegible] sportsmen come here in numbers to f[illegible] season. It is also a great country fo[illegible] who is fond of really wild sport, for i[illegible] not yet been spoiled by the tourist an[illegible] hunter. I recently read an account o[illegible] Roosevelt's trip after mountain lions [illegible] could have had more fun here hunting [illegible] reindeer, which abound in the barren r[illegible] tainous regions of the North and Eas[illegible] the Winter polar bears are found o[illegible] northern shores frequently enough to [illegible] life interesting. They come down fro[illegible] Arctic regions on the ice packs. At le[illegible] dozen, to my personal knowledge, were during last season. Willow grouse a[illegible] most as plentiful as the wild pige[illegible] America used to be. The season for [illegible] is from Aug. 1 to Feb. 1. Wild duck [illegible] plentiful and golden plover and snip[illegible] be found. For a few shillings the fa[illegible] willingly permit shooting over [illegible] grounds. Tell your friend to visit Ic[illegible] for a hunting trip that will furnish [illegible] he can never forget. If he is a parlor [illegible] ter don't send him, for here the whole [illegible] is spent under canvas."

From Bendigo, in the Province of [illegible]ctoria, Australia, comes this story: [illegible] tralia has another pest to cope wi[illegible] addition to the two, sparrows and ra[illegible] that the people have come to accept a[illegible] with resignation. What do you think [illegible]—foxes. I remember when last in Au[illegible] watching the Meadow Brook hounds [illegible] an aniseed bag because they could no[illegible] a fox. Send them out here and each [illegible] will find one, perhaps more. The [illegible] have overrun the country. You would [illegible] they would exterminate the rabbits, [illegible] they don't. Instead they have develo[illegible] love for lamb and poultry. Consequ[illegible] the farmer has developed a hate for t[illegible] He wages a relentless war, but the f[illegible] like the wily Boer in one respect, bu[illegible] in another. The Boer is everywhere, b[illegible] constantly growing fewer; the fox is e[illegible] where and war seems to increase his [illegible] bers. The Government pays a bount[illegible] 32 cents for each scalp. Though thous[illegible] are killed annually other thousands [illegible] coming.

"Recently I suggested a fox drive. [illegible] bits had been driven, but a fox drive [illegible] not been thought of. Every farmer ar[illegible] Hopetown, where I was on a business [illegible] joined in. The local papers advertised [illegible] hunt. Several thousand men and [illegible] gathered on the appointed day. Each [illegible] a club or a pitchfork and a dog. We [illegible] rounded a large section of the cou[illegible] with men thirty or forty feet apart and [illegible] dogs in leash. At a given signal the [illegible] vance began. Each man or boy made [illegible] the noise he could. The order was to [illegible] rabbits and foxes. Soon a lone rabbit [illegible] or a bachelor fox there would dash a [illegible] toward the centre. Finally, when the [illegible] had almost come together, the killing [illegible] gan. I never saw anything like it. As we drew closer and closer together it seemed as if the earth was alive. It tossed like the sea in a storm. Well, to make a long story short, every one—even the dogs—had enough killing. Men and dogs were thoroughly tired out. There were gathered together 1,500 foxes, 2,200 rabbits, 200 snakes of a number of varieties, 10 wild dogs, 2 wild hogs, 2 kangaroos, which are rare in this section, and 50 rats. The bounties amounted to $890.42, on foxes and rabbits. This was put into a fund to establish a library in Hopetown."

Here is a bit from "dear old London," which will give you some polo news: "The Twelfth Lancers' Polo Club has just been broken up because all the best players are getting killed in South Africa. Now, I know you like polo, but don't play it, because you say it costs too much. The Lancers started their club by borrowing £900, or $4,379.83, at the present rate of exchange. This was spent in buying ponies. These were rented to the members at £10 each for the year. This paid for the keep of the animals and all expenses. The experiment was a success. The club paid off its £900, spent £250 each year for new mounts, and when it broke up the other day had £1,250 to its credit. Now, why couldn't a number of you fellows get together in New York and organize a polo club on this basis? Your crack Seventh Regiment and one or two others could do this, and form a regimental league. It has been proved feasible here. Get a move on yourself and try it there."

T. Bell of Brampton, Cumberland, who has a fine kennel of racing greyhounds, sold the litter by Fabulous Fortune, out of Beauteous Bride, the other day for an unusual sum. There were six in the litter. They brought 71, 20, 43, 41, 76, and 38 guineas each, or 289 guineas, or $1,476.30. This is a good price for an investment of about £40. It is the best price for a single litter that I have heard of in a long time.

By the way, I was looking over an old wager book of The Turf Club the other day and found an interesting entry that shows that at one time Lord Rosebery was not averse to making a little wager. It runs as follows: 'Lord Rosebery bets Lord Randolph Churchill £3 to £1 that he gives an official dinner at the Foreign Office on the celebration of the Queen's birthday this year, 1886.' There is no record as to who won the bet.

"Here is one from Vienna which should be of interest to race horse owners and jockeys of this country. It says: 'The combined committees of the Austrian and Hungarian Jockey Clubs have decided that the amount paid to jockeys shall be a sum in proportion to the amount of the stake. It reads: In the absence of any special agreement the amount to be paid to a winning jockey in a race of the value of less than £64 shall be £4 10s, and £2 8s for a losing ride. The fee for a winning ride in race of greater value shall be £8, with £4 for a losing ride.'

"A letter from Paris shows that the interest in racing there is as great as in this country. I found an extract in a letter from there which says: 'On Sunday last (May 4) when the French Guineas was run, the gate receipts amounted to 102,300 francs ($19,743). The betting in the French mutuals amounted to 2,647,071 francs ($510,-082.50). Four per cent. of this goes to the fund.'

"As a little out of the ordinary here is an extract from a letter written from Cork, Ireland: 'I have just returned from a wild fowling expedition to a remote district of the county. I spent my evenings with an old doctor who is full of the folklore of Ireland. During the evening as we sat over our bowl of old Irish whisky and smoked our cob pipes he told me of many of the remedies used by the old women who doctor children. Some of those remedies would make your hair curl. For instance, for fits wood lice made into pills are given. Fried mice is one cure for whooping cough and another is to wear around the neck a bag in which is sewn the hair from the cross on a donkey's back; a third is to get a woman whose married name is the same as her maiden name to feed the child. A sure way to make one die a long and painful death, if you have a grudge against him, is to put pigeon feathers in a pillow. The old crone believed a way to prevent the spread of infectious and contagious diseases is to keep a supply of freshly sliced onion in the sick room.'

"I also have letters from India, New Zealand, Venezuela, Brazil, and Hawaii. All contain some entertaining news of recent date as to the hunting, racing, fishing, or other sports of these countries. Now, don't you think the system of this company is almost if not as complete as the United States Consular system?"

Morning, Noon and Night Fast Trains to The West—Via NEW YORK CENTRAL

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer, brisk south to west winds.

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MRS. M'KINLEY NO BETTER

It Is Feared that Soon She Will Be Without Rallying Power.

The President Spends Most of the Day at Her Bedside—Physicians Report No Change.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Mrs. McKinley continues very weak. Her condition is not greatly changed from that of yesterday, but each day that elapses without a gain in strength lessens her powers of recuperation. The complaint which came near ending her life in San Francisco is still present. It is in a slightly less aggravated form, but gives the physicians and the President much concern. Mrs. McKinley has shown remarkable vitality, but her illness has so reduced her strength as to leave her very feeble, indeed.

It is feared that unless a change for the better soon manifests itself her strength may become so nearly exhausted as to leave her without rallying power. The news given out by the physicians in attendance to-day was not reassuring, though hope of better things still continues. After a consultation between Drs. Rixey, Sternberg, and Johnston the following bulletin was issued:

Mrs. McKinley passed a comfortable night, but her condition has not materially changed since the report of yesterday.

Drs. Rixey and Sternberg both were in attendance at the White House during the evening, although the latter did not remain very long. Dr. Rixey was at the mansion for over two hours, and when he left for the night shortly before 11 o'clock, he announced that at that time Mrs. McKinley was resting comfortably as she had done all the afternoon.

President McKinley spent most of the day at the bedside of his wife, though late in the afternoon he went out for an hour's drive. He departed alone, but met Judge Watson of Ohio, an old friend, on the way, and the latter accompanied him to the White House.

There were many callers at the White House during the day and evening, making anxious inquiries regarding Mrs. McKinley. With few exceptions, they merely left their cards, after being assured by the doorkeepers that there was no change in Mrs. McKinley's condition.

Senator Elkins called on the President during the evening, and was with him for about fifteen minutes.

TWO WOMEN ASPHYXIATED.

Rubber Tube Had Become Detached from Gas Jet in Their Room.

Two women—Sarah London, seventy years old, and Rose Kramer, sixty-six years old—were found dead in a room at their home, on the top floor of 314 East Eighty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. The women were friends in Russia several years ago, and for a long time they had shared the same apartment here.

On Friday night they went to call on Mrs. Kramer's son at 1,589 Second Avenue, and left for home shortly before midnight. Mrs. Kramer was to have called on her son again yesterday morning, but as she did not come he sent his boy around to see if she was ill. He returned and said that the door was locked, and Kramer then went himself to investigate.

Receiving no answer to his knocks, he forced the door open and found the two women both dead in a small room which was used by them as a bedroom. There was a strong odor of escaping gas in the room. He summoned an ambulance from Flower Hospital and Dr. Landor said that the women had been dead for several hours. Mrs. London was lying across the foot of the bed and Mrs. Kramer was on the lounge.

There was only one gas jet in the room, and a rubber tube ran from this to a small gas stove which stood in the corner. The tube had become detached from the stove. Mr Kramer said he was positive that the affair was an accident, as both his mother and Mrs. London had everything that they wanted and seemed to be perfectly happy.

LITTLE BOY KILLED IN PLAY.

Nine-Year-Old Boy Shoots His Seven-Year-Old Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 2.—Walter Greer, aged nine years, in play to-day pointed a double-barreled shotgun at his seven-year-old brother Harold, at his home, near Pleasant Valley, and when he pulled the trigger the contents of a shell were emptied into the breast of the little fellow. He lived ten minutes.

The father of the boys, a farmer named Robert Greer, had been bothered by crows in his corn lot, and Saturday he borrowed a double-barreled shotgun of his neighbor. He stood the gun in the corner of the hall, and said to the two boys: "Now, don't touch that gun, because it is loaded." Sunday noon the father was out in a lot, and the boys were playing Indians in the big hallway of the farmhouse. Harold had a pistol, which he pointed at his brother and pulled the trigger. It was a toy pistol and not loaded.

Growing enthusiastic, Walter then took the shotgun, and, pointing it at his little brother's breast, pulled the trigger. The muzzle was but a foot away, and a hole three inches in diameter was torn in his body just above the heart, a piece of the clothing being carried into the wound.

ARRESTED WITH BAGS OF COFFEE.

Patrol Police Capture Two Men with $250 Worth in a Boat.

The police of Patrol Boat No. 1, which patrols the East River along the Brooklyn side, early yesterday morning arrested John and Timothy Maloney of 10 Dykeman Street, who had in their possession nine bags of green coffee, valued at $250. The weight of the coffee was 1,200 pounds, and the men had it in a twenty-foot Whitehall boat.

The patrol boat first noticed the craft off Montague Street, Brooklyn, and the actions of the two men aboard caused them to make an investigation. As soon as the prisoners saw the patrol they rowed beneath a dock, and it was not until the police drew their revolvers and threatened to shoot that they surrendered.

The boat was then towed to the Wallabout, and the prisoners taken to the Clymer Street Police Station, where they were locked up. They refused to say how they obtained the coffee.

TO-DAY,

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW

AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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AN "AGNOSTIC" MARRIAGE.

First Ceremony of Its Kind Performed in Cincinnati—Pledges of the Contracting Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 2.—The much-heralded marriage of agnostics, declared to be the first marriage of the kind to be celebrated, took place at noon to-day in College Hall, Young Men's Mercantile Library Building, in Walnut Street, when Frederick Federle, employed in a very modest capacity by the Pittsburg Coal Company, and Miss Martha Seaman, were married, according to the pledges and rites prescribed by the new agnostic society of this city, of which Charles S. Sparks is the head.

At the conclusion of the agnostic Sunday school services the couple were made man and wife on the stage of the hall, which was decorated with the American colors and mottoes of the society. Mr. Sparks acted as master of ceremonies. Mr. Federle and Miss Seaman repeated the pledges after Sparks, and acquiesced in them by spoken words and by nods. The voluminous pledges were in effect that they be frugal in habits, that the man at once insure his life for the benefit of the woman, than they avoid wrangling, and if they found in time that they were not "mated" that they separate. The woman also repeated the words: "I will not bring children into the world not born of affection." Both promised to rear their children, should children be born, in the agnostic faith, and after the teachings at the agnostic Sunday school.

Magistrate Alexander Roebling took the couple after they had taken the agnostic pledges and completed the ceremony, according to the civil law requirements, as administered by Magistrates. The Magistrate, however, according to instructions from Mr. Sparks, did not use the word "obey" in his form of ceremony. After the Magistrate, Mr. Sparks again stepped to the front, and in loud tones declared, "These who have thus bound themselves together in a marriage contract let no man or woman put asunder, or seek so to do under pains and penalties of dishonor and of the law."

WENT AWAY TO BE MARRIED.

Parents of Frederick Skinner and Lucy Budd Wanted Them to Wait, but They Wouldn't.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 2.—Frederick Skinner, seventeen years old, son of James R. Skinner of this place, and a member of the firm of Charles S. Atkinson & Co., insurance brokers, of 56 Pine Street, New York, was married on Tuesday last, and although the fact became known to his parents and to those of his bride, it was not made public until last evening.

The bride is Lucy Budd, fifteen years old, daughter of Joshua Budd of this village. There was objection to the marriage on the part of the parents because of the youthfulness of the couple. They had been asked to wait a while, but appear to have tired waiting, and on Tuesday morning last they mounted their wheels and rode out to Bayville.

There they sought the Rev. J. H. Prescott of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, to whose questions they gave answers which made him believe there was nothing to prevent the ceremony.

They then returned here and told their parents what they had done. The latter, it is said, are becoming reconciled.

TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Woman in Chicago Used Chloroform—Husband Can Give No Reasons.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Mrs. Camille Lang, on Saturday attempted to commit suicide in Jackson Park by inhaling chloroform, but now is out of all danger, say the physicians at the Chicago Hospital. As yet she has made no statement that would clear up the mystery surrounding her action. The woman had been stopping at the Hyde Park Hotel, while her husband, Martin Lang, is at the Chicago Beach Hotel. Lang is said to be a lawyer residing somewhere in the State of New York.

"Some time ago," said Lang to-day, "Mrs. Lang began acting in a strange manner. I tried to find out what was the trouble, but could not. Then she left me and filed a divorce suit. I fought it, and her case was thrown out of court. I do not know why she wanted a divorce, nor do I know why she desired to die. The hospital people telephoned me last night, but my wife has not said she wanted to see me, and therefore I have not been to see her. However, if she should send for me I will go at any time."

ARRESTED FOR INCENDIARISM.

Papers Saturated with Kerosene Found in Burning Newark Building.

NEWARK, N. J., June 2.—What was obviously an incendiary fire was discovered shortly after 3 o'clock this morning in a frame building at 41 Bridge Street, occupied by John Shaugnessy as a restaurant and boarding house. When the firemen arrived they found fires in five different parts of the building, and on different floors. Papers saturated with kerosene were also found scattered about.

As a result of the discovery Shaughnessy, his wife, Catharine, and a boarder named Peter McCarthy, were locked up on suspicion. They deny all knowledge of the origin of the fire or as to who started it.

The Shaugnessy's were recently ordered to quit the premises by George Baney, the owner, who wants to tear the building down. They refused to go, but afterward concluded to move. The Shaughnessys had their effects insured for $500. They will be arraigned to-morrow.

TOM L. JOHNSON'S DENIAL.

Says He Has No Interest in Street Railways—Is Out of Business.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 2.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson has returned from an Eastern trip. In regard to the reports that have come from Chicago and Trenton, N. J., connecting Mr. Johnson's name with street railway and other interests, he said:

"I say now, as I have said several times before, that I have no interest in street railways or other projects, nor am I negotiating to obtain any. I made that statement last Winter and I make it now.

"I have ceased paying any attention to such reports, but if the newspapers persist in printing them, tell them to go ahead. They don't hurt me any, and in time they will become ridiculous. I am out of business, and will remain out."

PROTECTIVE LEAGUE MEETING.

Jews, It Is Declared, Are Safer in Russia than in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 2.—At a meeting to-day of the Chicago Protective League, which formerly was the Jewish Peddlers' Union, an appeal for justice was made for the entire Jewish race, both rich and poor. It was pointed out by many speakers that while the poor and ignorant were assaulted on Chicago streets, the wealthy and educated were reviled and insulted on frequent occasions.

It was declared that, regardless of the persecution of the Jews in Russia, they were safer from assault and insult in that country than they are on the streets of Chicago, and the charge was made that the laws of Russia are better enforced than are the laws of the City of Chicago.

Severe criticism was directed toward many individual members of the Chicago police force for their failure to furnish protection to the members of the association.

The dining car service is a most attractive feature on all through trains of the New York Central lines.—Adv.

STRIKE ON THE TUNNEL WILL TERMINATE TO-DAY

Central Federated Union Recedes from Its Position.

Unionization of Outside Contracts and the Arbitrary Fixing of Holsters' Wages Waived.

The last obstacle in the way of the prompt settlement of the strike in the rapid transit tunnel was removed yesterday by the Central Federated Union. It gave its committee which has been trying to settle the strike full power to act, and as the rapid transit contractors have given their settlement committee a like power, nothing remains but for the two committees to meet to-day and complete the settlement.

The Central Federated Union committee, consisting of William J. O'Brien, John J. Pallas, and Edward Friday, were at yesterday's meeting, as also were all the walking delegates of the various unions affected by the strike. The latter were in most conciliatory mood and anxious to show how much they desired to have peace. No one would have thought they were the same men who were thundering defiances at the employers a week ago.

William J. O'Brien, Chairman of the Central Federated Union committee, made a formal report of the proceedings of the committee, the bulk of which has been already published.

"Since last Sunday the men representing the trades involved in the trouble," he continued, "have expressed their desire to waive the point about insisting on the unionizing of outside contracts and of arbitrarily fixing the wages of the hoisters. It is therefore the sense of the committee that the action of this body last Sunday insisting on these points should be reconsidered: The contractors' committee has been invested with full power to act, and we will meet this committee at 10 o'clock to-morrow forenoon, when an agreement will be signed."

John J. Pallas of the same committee, who has conducted most of the negotiations between the contractors and the walking delegates, said that the contractors wanted a list of all the unions in the Central Federated Union. This was to avoid any complications if any new organizations joined the central body after the agreement was signed.

A motion was made by John S. Henry of the Wood Carvers' Union to reconsider the action of last Sunday, and give the committee full power to settle the strike. The delegates who ordered the strikes expressed their approval of this motion.

"Have the men been consulted about the matter?" asked Delegate Archibald of the Paper Hangers' Union.

O'Brien said they had, whereupon Archibald said he was glad to hear it.

"We've let them off lightly in meeting last Sunday," said Delegate Pallas, "that the chances of our committee settling the strike looked very blue. We decided not to give the matter up, however, especially as we learned that the contractors were still willing to go on with the original programme of having a general agreement covering wages and hours of labor."

A SIGNED AGREEMENT.

Delegate Pallas then gave a picturesque account of his arguments with the delegates who ordered the strikes, in which he urged them to recede from their position, and which ended with a complete change of heart on the part of the delegates. The result was the signing of the following agreement, eliminating the objectionable points, which was submitted to the meeting:

New York, May 28, 1901.

The undersigned, representatives of the Engineers, Rock Drillers, and Tool Sharpeners, Pipe Caulkers and Tappers, House Shorers, Double Drum Hoisters, and Firemen agree to waive the demand that the pending agreement between contractors on rapid transit work and our unions shall include work done by said contractors outside the rapid transit, and if they will sign the agreement presented by the committee of the Central Federated Union, calling for union wages and eight hours on rapid transit operations we will instruct our members to return to work.

We wish it mutually understood that the contractors will use their influence toward unionizing outside work.

It is further agreed that the minimum wages for double drum hoisters shall be left to speedy arbitration based on the prevailing rate of wages paid by the majority of employers for running hoisters with swinging gear attachment.

The agreement was signed by the following: P. McMahon and James Stewart, Eccentric and Standard Engineers; Matthew A. McConville, Safety Association of Engineers; James A. Green, Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners' Union; M. J. Gleason, Pipe Caulkers and Tappers' Union; J. Cronin, Horseshoers and Movers' Union, and Timothy Healey, Eccentric Firemen's Union.

This agreement leaves the general agreement as to wages and hours of labor, which has been already approved of by the contractors' committee, in its original form.

Delegate Barr of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union said he was against any reconsideration unless there were good grounds for it.

"Take my advice and go slowly," said James P. Archibald of the Paperhangers. "If you had taken advice last Sunday you would not be in the humiliating position you are in to-day. I am sorry to talk this way, but truth is best. There is no occasion for astute diplomacy here. We acknowledge the corn. We made a mistake."

"We're not crawling," said Delegate Green of the Rock Drillers, who ordered the first strike, springing to his feet and glaring at Archibald. "Don't imagine it. We have acted as we did in the interests of the men who were thrown idle by the strike. I would like every union man put back."

The motion to reconsider the action of last Sunday's meeting was carried unanimously. A vote to table the amendments added to the original agreement last Sunday was carried, and the agreement submitted by Pallas, which was signed by the walking delegates, was indorsed.

DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT.

A discussion took place as to the time this agreement should last. Delegate Barr said that it should last until the tunnel work was finished. Chairman O'Brien of the Settlement Committee said he believed that something might arise which would necessitate a change in the agreement. He saw no reason for fixing such a long time limit.

Here Delegate Stanton of the Electrical Workers' Union, who had not spoken before, took a hand in the discussion. He declared that there was too much politics in the settlement already.

"A long time limit is necessary," he said. "We want to put the committee in a position where it can't inject politics into the agreement. We want no juggling."

"These remarks are entirely uncalled for," said O'Brien, angrily. "As a member of the committee I'm sorry to hear a delegate talking in this way."

"Don't mind him," said the Chairman. "You're too sensitive."

Stanton was promptly sat on by half a dozen members, who expressed their confidence in the committee. He then declared that he did not mean to be personal.

Committeeman Pallas said the contractors expected the settlement to cover the whole period of construction, as they wanted to avoid any chance of a strike. He was also in favor personally of such a course.

Delegate Green of the Rock Drillers and several others, whose unions joined in the strike, were in favor of giving the committee full power to act without hampering it in any way, and continuing it as a permanent institution until the tunnel was completed. They also declared their full confidence in the committee.

A motion giving the committee full power to act in settling the strike was then carried by acclamation. At the request of Delegate Pallas a brief conference was held between the committee and the walking delegates interested in the strike after the meeting was over. Both the delegates and committee said that the strike will be declared off to-day.

In the meantime the strikers will probably go to work this morning, the strike being already regarded as ended.

It is admitted that if the strike had been allowed to go on it would in all probability have had a disastrous effect on the unions, as non-union men would have taken the strikers' places by degrees. The contractors, however, were anxious to end the trouble at once.

EXTRA SESSION UNLIKELY.

Congress Will Not Be Called Together Before October, If Then.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—According to one member of the Cabinet, the talk about an extra session of Congress at an early day must be pronounced mere conjecture, provoked simply by the fact that the failure of the Supreme Court to decide the Philippine case has left the Administration somewhat in doubt as to whether the Philippines are in the same situation since the treaty of Paris and the cession as was Porto Rico while it was under the direction of the military power. When an emergency arises here that seems to justify talk about an extra session, it is apt to be heard in abundance, and in its present dead condition the city would look upon an extra session for any purpose as a great blessing.

There has been some degree of concern occasionally manifested by members of the Administration when talking about the report that the Justices were endeavoring to reach a decision on the "Fourteen Diamond Rings Case," but were unable to do so, the inference being that there were differences of opinion that could not be reconciled, and that unquestionably different views were held of the relations existing between the United States and the Philippines and those between the United States and Porto Rico, or both would have been decided in the same way.

At the War Department immediately after the decisions in the insular cases had been handed down, much stress was laid upon the fact that incomplete possession might be regarded as justification for the imposition of tariff duties upon trade with the Philippines. That argument was observed to be distasteful to many friends of the Administration, who doubted the effect of a contention by the United States Government that it is not in possession. The effect of criticism of the theory of incomplete possession has been to suggest the newer form of excuse that military rule will be deemed by the Supreme Court to justify the imposition of a tariff on Philippine trade.

"We will not have an extra session, in my opinion," said a member of the Cabinet, "for either Cuba alone or the Philippines alone. We are not ready to legislate for Cuba, and those people should be given time to reflect upon the course to be pursued by them in order to do the thing that will help us to help them. At all events, so far as the Philippines are concerned, we shall not be much worse off under any decision the Supreme Court may render in October than we are now, and I believe all doubt that it is possible to escape may be solved by continuing military rule later than the date when the Taft Commission hoped to be able to declare civil government substituted for military control."

Not much weight is given by the Administration to the so-called forecasts published of what the Supreme Court intends to decide. The forecasts of the decisions in the insular cases were in most respects wide of the decisions.

It is considered to be very unsafe to call Congress together to legislate to anticipate a condition that will possibly look different after four months of waiting upon the Supreme Court.

Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox were in consultation to-day at the hotel of the Attorney General, and it is understood that the object of their meeting was to determine upon a course in Cuba and the Philippines that will enable the President to get along in both places until the decision of the Supreme Court is rendered. The calling of Congress together earlier than the reassembling of the Supreme Court is regarded by those who hear of this attitude of the Administration as entirely improbable. Cuba is not ready for new legislation, and this country is not ready to legislate for the Philippines.

$5,000 REWARD FOR LYNCHERS.

Gov. Gage Much Wrought Up Over the Crime at Modoc, Cal.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 2.—Gov. Gage to-day offered a reward of $5,000 for the conviction of the Modoc lynchers, to be divided as follows: One thousand dollars for each of the ring leaders, and $400 for each of the others engaged in the lynching. The Governor is much wrought up over the action of the mob in hanging five men because they were accused of petty thefts.

Besides thefts the Halls were said to be guilty of maiming and killing cattle and horses. The mob came from twenty miles around, and after lynching the five men departed as silently as they came, leaving no trace behind. None who witnessed the lynching could or would give any information to the Coroner. All Lassen County is in secret sympathy with the lynchers, and it is not expected that the Governor's reward will bring out the guilty men, as no one would dare to inform on the leaders of the mob.

Lemuel E. Quigg in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 2.—Lemuel Ely Quigg is in town for the purpose, it is said, of securing the position of general counsel of the State Excise Department, made vacant by the promotion of Patrick W. Cullinan as State Excise Commissioner, either for himself or some political friend. He asserted to-night, when the subject was broached, that he was here simply to see some unprinted laws, and that no political significance attached to his visit. Mr. Quigg called at the Executive Mansion during the evening.

Dr. Stires's Gift to His Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Dr. E. M. Stires is at work to assure the financial future of Grace Episcopal Church before he leaves Chicago to become rector of St. Thomas's Church in New York. He is now trying to raise by life insurance an endowment fund of $400,000 for the church of which he has been the head. He has begun the work by having his own life insured for $100,000 for the benefit of the church, paying the first premium himself.

Fatally Shoots Daughter's Suitor.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 2.—Owen Logan, a young stockman was fatally shot last night while calling on Miss Jessie Walker, near Maryville, by the young woman's father. Logan was paying attention to Miss Walker. The father objected, and, it is said, had made frequent threats that he would kill Logan if he did not cease his attentions. Logan was standing at the gate of the Walker premises talking to Miss Walker when the father came suddenly upon them and, bringing a shot gun to his shoulder discharged its contents into the young man's body. Walker gave himself up and is in jail.

Passaic Plumbers on Strike.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 2.—The journeymen plumbers of this city, to the number of seventy, are on strike for an increase of $3 a week and the old hours of labor, that is, eight hours a day. The bosses say that the demands are unreasonable, as a year ago the eight-hour day was granted at the same pay as formerly for nine hours.

Rylex Shredded Ginger Ale.
Flavor most delicate; doesn't burn.—Adv.

ARRESTED FOR PLAYING GOLF ON SUNDAY

Mr. Adams of Yonkers Education Board Held in Bail.

John C. Havemeyer Preaches Against Sabbath Desecration, and Is Questioned by a Man in Church.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 2.—Lawyer Benjamin Adams, a member of the local Board of Education, was arrested this afternoon upon the links of the Saegkill Golf Club upon a charge of violating the law, in that he played golf on Sunday.

The arrest was an outcome of the agitation against Sunday sports. About three weeks ago a number of the ministers united and upon the police that the baseball games be stopped. The Police Commissioners ordered the stopping of all forms of recreation, including golf.

Several wealthy golf players threatened to leave their churches unless the agitation against Sunday sports and harmless diversions was stopped. Two of the ministers who signed the petition to the police recalled their signatures and in a local paper explained that they had signed upon the solicitation of a brother minister.

The authorities did nothing last Sunday. The baseball team played away from home and golf players went over the links as usual. To-day there was no baseball game, but Detectives Welsh and Robinson went out to the golf links and came upon Mr. Adams playing. With him at the time were W. Hodgman and several ladies. Adams, however, was the only one playing. Mr. Hodgman accompanied Mr. Adams to the police station and obtained bail for him. The case will be vigorously fought.

At the time Mr. Adams was arrested John C. Havemeyer was preaching in a Central Church on the desecration of the Sabbath. He denounced all forms of amusements and also denounced the use of trolley and railroad cars, and said that the patronage of these roads by church people caused owners of them to keep their men working on the Sabbath, thereby violating the laws of God and man. Seated in front was a young man, who was taking notes of the sermon, and who was hired by Mr. Havemeyer to do so. Mr. Havemeyer's coachman sat on the box of his coach outside the church.

At the close of the sermon Mr. Havemeyer gave a general invitation to those present to ask him questions. When he did this a old man arose in the middle of the church and said he had for many years endeavored to lead a truly Christian life. He wanted to know why Mr. Havemeyer or any other else changed the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week. The question was apparently a surprise to Mr. Havemeyer, but he made reply in a general way in an effort to show that Sunday was the true seventh day.

The old gentleman again arose, and defied Mr. Havemeyer to prove by any book or paper or scientific facts that Sunday was the Seventh day. Mr. Havemeyer replied that he was not the place to discuss the matter. this the old man replied in a dramatic manner, holding his hands aloft: "In the name of God Almighty and Jesus Christ, I call upon you to repent of your sins and Sabbath-breaking. The appeal created a sensation in the church, but the old man refuses to give his name, but said he lived in New York City, and attended service because he heard Mr. Havemeyer's subject was to be the desecration of the Sabbath. He had come to Yonkers "Rise up in the house of his friends and confute him."

FRANK EVERETT ARRESTED.

Ex-Clerk of Morristown Board of Freeholders Arraigned on Charge of Embezzlement.

Frank P. Everett, for two years prior to January, 1901, clerk of the Board of Freeholders of Morristown, N. J., was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of having embezzled the funds of the board, and was committed to the Tombs. Everett is forty-four years old.

Last January Everett, who was the clerk of the Freeholders' Board of Morristown, disappeared, and examination if his accounts showed a shortage of some $3,000. Investigation led the examiners to believe that a skilful system of peculation had been used. They found that bills of $100 against the municipality were changed upon filing to read $700 by the simple addition of a horizontal stroke to the "1" to make it read "7." In the same way they discovered that "3's" and "6's" had been changed to "8's."

Everett, now develops, went to Montclair and on to Arlington. A week ago last Saturday he came to New York and arranged to occupy apartments at 128 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. He returned to Arlington and on Friday brought his wife, four sons, and a daughter to New York.

On Saturday afternoon he was arrested at the corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue by Central Office Detectives Sommers, Brown, and McDonough, who were acting on information sent to Morristown. Everett had nothing to say, and was held to await the action of the New Jersey authorities.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 2.—Frank E. Everett of York yesterday, who was arrested in New defrauding the county. He was in the employ of the Board of Freeholders, and it is alleged that he made false entries in the county accounts books, and the result is said to be that he is short some $5,000.

It was generally believed his bondsmen had made the alleged shortage, and that there could be no criminal proceedings. It had been said that the authorities knew of his whereabouts and that his wife visited him several times in Newark after he went away. His arrest was therefore something a surprise, and it is thought possible agents of an intention not to prosecute have reached the ears of the presiding Judge and that he directed that the warrant sworn out originally be served.

BUTTE CITIZENS ALARMED.

More Cracks in the Earth in Different Sections of Montana City.

BUTTE, Mont., June 2.—The strange sliding movement of the City of Butte which has been noticeable at intervals for several years, has again manifested itself by five large cracks in the earth in different sections of the city. The largest crevice is in West Galena Street, where a crack twelve inches wide and of considerable length and depth has appeared. Three of the openings are on the west side of the town and two on the east side.

There is no caving, but a distinct parting of the earth and the granite walls can easily be seen in them. The gas and water companies have much trouble from the strange movement, which frequently breaks their underground pipes. City Engineer Rickenbach says the engineering department of the city encounters the same trouble, as elevations and bench marks in certain parts of the city are constantly changing.

This is particularly true of the section west of Main Street and north of Broadway, where the marks have been known to shift to the extent of a foot in a very short time.

What is causing the strange phenomenon is not known, but its continuance is beginning to cause some alarm among the citizens of Butte.

Pure Blooded People.
The genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT takes hold of thin blooded people and builds them up. It does it through the food they eat. JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT helps the stomach digest food and sends the nutriment through the blood. Insist upon JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

ROBBERS FIRE TEXAS TOWN.

Jasper Almost Destroyed—Damage Over $100,000—Men Escape with Much Plunder.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAUMONT, Texas, June 2.—The town of Jasper, about 100 miles north of this city, on the Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City Railroad extension, was almost destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. The damage amounts to over $100,000 and includes the entire business portion of the town. Seventeen houses in all were destroyed, but so far as can be learned here no lives were lost. The fire was the work of robbers, who blew open and rifled the safes in the Post Office and in the County Treasurer's office.

It cannot be learned exactly how much money the robbers obtained, but it is probable that the amount was large, as the county carries much cash on hand at this time of the year. Jasper is not yet connected with the railroad, though the line is almost completed. The robbers will necessarily have to travel across country to get out, and it is expected they will make for this point to catch a train. Officers are keeping a strict watch with a view to capturing the desperadoes.

Jasper has a population of about 1,000, and is the capital of the county bearing the same name. It is in the centre of a rich agricultural country.

TO TURN OVER PEKING TO CHINESE GRADUALLY.

Administration of the City Will Be Transferred This Month.

PEKING, June 2.—At a meeting of the Generals of the allied troops to-day it was decided to transfer the administration of the City of Peking to the Chinese officials gradually during June.

Count von Waldersee, accompanied by his staff, will leave Peking to-morrow. Two special trains will run all the week taking troops to Taku. The Germans are removing an extraordinary quantity of baggage, including Chinese carts, tables, and chairs.

The Baluchi regiment left this morning amid impressive ceremonies of farewell. All the other British troops, with their bands, and every American officer in Peking, were present, the Americans being particularly anxious to show their appreciation of the manner in which the British bade farewell to the American troops.

DOMINICAN REVOLUTION ENDS.

Heureaux's Son, the Leader, in Prison—Prominent Rebels Shot.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 2.—It is reported here that the revolution in Santo Domingo has been completely crushed at its inception.

A number of the prominent rebels have been shot or imprisoned. Among the latter is a son of the late President Heureaux, who is said to have been the leader of the movement.

DEAN McNULTY'S HAT SMASHED

The Paterson Clergyman, Armed with an Umbrella, Breaks Up a Dance Hall Party.

PATERSON, N. J., June 2.—The Very Rev. Dean McNulty was out on another inspection of the side rooms of saloons of a certain class last night. The result was an exodus from a Market Street café and the sudden flight of a couple of young women. As incidents of his trip, the Dean broke the handle of his umbrella and had his silk hat smashed.

At about 11 o'clock, however, a merry party gathered in the back room of Patrick J. Duffy's saloon, at Market and Prince Streets, saw the tall figure of the venerable clergyman standing in their midst. His entrance had been unnoticed.

There was a large crowd at Duffy's, and the proprietor was entertaining a party of friends at the bar. Inside the front inclosure a negro was singing "Ma Honey Lou Lou" to piano and bones accompaniment. The Dean entered by the rear entrance and walked into a rear room, from which he could hear women's voices. The next minute two women ran out, followed by three greatly perturbed men. The Dean had whirled his umbrella with good effect.

The musicians decamped in a panic when the Dean walked into the barroom and scanned the party there.

"I wanted to see who was here," remarked the Dean, and walked out. Afterward one of the men who had been in the rear room said the Dean had interrupted a dance and that one of the women will nurse some bruises inflicted by the umbrella.

BOY SHOCKED TO DEATH.

Had Climbed a Pole and Touched a Live Electric Wire.

NEWARK, N. J., June 2.—George Chandler, sixteen years old, living on Cottage Street, Irvington, was shocked to death this afternoon.

In front of the lad's home there is an electric light pole. The boy climbed up the pole to the top and touched one of the wires. As he did so he fell to the ground twenty feet below. When picked up he was dead. Examination showed that he had been instantly killed by the electricity.

SEES TWO BOYS DROWN.

Look-Out of Life-Saving Station Witnesses a Lake Ontario Tragedy.

OSWEGO, June 2.—Rowland Gulles, aged seventeen, and another boy, supposed to be George Andelfinger, were drowned in Lake Ontario this afternoon by the capsizing of a canvas canoe.

The lookout of the saving station saw the boat go over in a squall. The boys clung to the overturned canoe for ten minutes, and then sank. The accident occurred near this city, and two and a half miles from shore.

Capt. Anderson of the life saving crew reached the craft soon after the accident, but found no trace of the boys, except an overcoat which contained papers having the name of Rowland Gulles.

HEAVY STORM AT PITTSBURG.

Lasted Fifteen Minutes and Did Much Damage—Four Persons Hurt.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 2.—One of the heaviest Spring storms known to the Government Weather Bureau here passed over this section to-day. Much damage was done, and four people were badly hurt. The storm lasted only fifteen minutes, but in that time .30 of an inch of rain fell, heavy hail ruined many trees, and the wind blew down several small houses. At Whittaker, near Homestead, a partly finished store and dwelling were wrecked, burying in the ruins three boys and a man.

The man, Daniel Martin, may die from the effects of the injuries to his head and spine. The boys, George Marley, aged fifteen years; Frank Sturgiss, thirteen years, and Daniel Ashton, sixteen years, were dug out of the ruins with considerable difficulty. Marley remained unconscious for some time afterward. A crowd of boys had been playing ball and twenty-five or thirty of them took refuge from the storm in the building. When the collapse came all escaped except those mentioned.

To Washington in Five Hours
From New York, Royal Blue Five-Hour Trains leave Pennsylvania Station, Liberty St. 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M. and 12:15 night. All of above trains leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Best dining and cafe car service in the world.—Adv.

VICTIMS SEEK SEER OF THE MAGIC POWDER

Reis May Have Gone to Another State Instead of to Europe.

Col. Murphy Says He Will Take Action—Woman Recently Tried to Get Her Money Back at Pistol's Point.

The residence at 68 West Thirty-fifth Street, where up to Thursday last was the abode of "Prof." Fred Ries, the burner of the magic powder, through which, from the vapor arising, he could discern the most encouraging visions of future fluctuations of the stock market and other secrets of the future for the benefit of his many customers, was again besieged yesterday with women who desired to learn his whereabouts from the landlord, Louis Racien.

Though the small sign on the door announces that the "Professor" and his wife, who is known by various names, have departed for Europe, it was said by a lawyer who is handling the complaints of several of the women that the "Professor" has not left the country, but is in a neighboring State living comfortably on the proceeds which he gained from his victims in New York.

It was further learned that scores of complaints have been lodged at the West Thirtieth Street Station during the past few days, all by women who stated that Ries had taken all their earnings. They are mostly servant girls, but it is expected that within a few days the names of several well-known women who have given the "professor" various amounts, ranging from $500 to $7,000, will be disclosed, and that these persons will come forward to press the complaint if the police decide to take action toward locating Ries and extraditing him.

Police Headquarters from time to time has also received many complaints, and a few weeks ago Commissioner Murphy, according to his statement made last night to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, ordered an investigation to be made into the methods of Ries and others who are engaged in the same profession.

Commissioner Murphy added that this morning he will hold a consultation with Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau, and have several Central Office detectives sent on the trail of Ries, who besides being wanted on the swindling charge, if the police decide to make it, can be arrested for leaving the State while under bond for trial in which he was held by Magistrate Pool, in Jefferson Market Court, less than a week ago.

Ries, whose real name is said to be Fred Heismann, has been in the city for the past nine months. He advertised in the way usual with palmists and fortune tellers, but his scheme was to impress upon the persons who came to him in answer to the advertisements, the powers hidden in the yellow powder, which, ignited, gave him the much-desired discernment into the future.

He represented that the powder was very expensive to secure and import from Egypt, the place of its origin, and he would not burn it for less than $5 per ounce. According to his ex-landlord, Mr. Racien, he required that one ounce be burned for each year lived by the customer, the money to be paid in cash if possible, and if not in installments.

It was through the friend of a youth who had paid the first instalment of $20 to Ries for the burning of the powder that the schemer went to Jefferson Market Court, and later was forced to flee from the wrath of his victims, who were brought to their senses after his arrest and the action of the Magistrate in holding him for trial.

Ries, or Heismann, came to New York from Boston, where, according to the lawyer referred to above, he secured about $25,000 from women residents of that city by means of the magic powder. The Boston police, this lawyer says, were anxious to extradite him, but he seemed to enjoy some "pull" with some one in authority in New York.

He continually boasted to those who had demanded the return of their money that they could do nothing against him in New York, as he paid the police protection money regularly.

With the aid of another man who assumed the name of "Joseph Reis," said by the same lawyer to be fictitious, he organized the firm of "Ries Brothers," brokers, and advertised that his information as to the future workings of the stock market was secured through hereditary occult powers. The firm secured many customers, and subsequent victims, especially during the last flurry in

GOLD POT JOKER MAY NOT LAUGH LAST

Demand Made on Wygant for Papers and a Pair of Spurs.

Summons Said to Have Been Secured by Hatfield Estate Agent—Redmond's Confession and Wygant's Awful Doubt.

John Redmond's confession yesterday of how the gold pot story was "cooked up," together with the serious turn which the "joke" is taking for Melville E. Wygant, his partner in it, proved yesterday to be the most interesting developments in the case which has kept the residents of Port Richmond in a state of doubt and uncertainty for nearly a week past.

Incidentally the love between Redmond and Wygant is growing cold. A pair of spurs is the cause. They are the spurs which Gov. Dongon, under James IF, is said to have worn while he was trying to dodge English soldiers, and which he finally gave to James Hatfield as a token of his love and esteem. These spurs are said to have been mentioned in James Hatfield's will. When the danger of identification and the possible revelation of Hatfield's efforts to shield Gov. Dongan were imminent, the spurs were thrown into the little vault back of the big chimney. It was there that Redmond and Wygant said that they found the pot of gold.

About the finding of the pot of gold there is much doubt, but the spurs are believed to have been there, together with some papers, deeds, contracts, &c. Charles W. Schutzendorf, who is the agent for the present owners of the Hatfield property, announced yesterday that he wanted these papers, and also the spurs. To get them it had been found necessary to have a summons issued for Wygant's appearance before a Magistrate, he said, and while he was before the Magistrate it might be possible also that the truth would be learned about the pot of gold. Mr. Schutzendorf could not tell whether the summons had been served upon Mr. Wygant or not, and the liveryman was absent from his place of business yesterday afternoon.

With this cloud looming up before Wygant, Redmond decided to throw up the sponge. According to his story the gold pot fake originated in his brain. Redmond's brain has been damaged a bit—indented—as he confessed, exhibiting a great hollow near his temple as proof, but still it is a good brain, he said. It has been sufficiently good to make him the subject of many newspaper articles in the past. He has proved himself remarkably inventive and original, not only in the gold pot finding episode, but as a collector of bad debts. His debt collecting talents explain the possession of the dogs which have figured so extensively in the Hatfields gold finding story, because he uses them to annoy bad debtors with—ties them to the door knobs of their homes.

"It was this way," Redmond began his confession. "You know the talk there has been about gold being hid under the Hatfield house. Well, one day Wygant says to me:

"'I'd like to have the timbers which are lying over that old Hatfield house.'

"'Why don't you buy them?' says I.

"'I think I will,' says Wygant.

"'Look here,' says I, 'they say there is gold down under that cellar. If there is you'll get it; if there isn't, why we'll spring a gag that we found it, anyway.'

"That set Wygant to thinking. The next day I told him that I had a dream that there was gold down under that cellar. Then Wygant said he had a dream. That settled it, he decided to buy the stuff from Dorcey. There it is over there; he paid $10 for it.

"Wygant took two of his men with him—that was on Wednesday last—and I went along. Together we began to dig in the rain.

"I first picked up the twenty-shilling gold piece. A little later I found an old scuttle. As soon as I found it, I ran off with it. Wygant was after me in a minute. Of course there was nothing in it.

"'See here,' I said to Wygant; 'you always have a lot of new pennies in your pocket. Put those in the scuttle, and you might exchange some money for gold and put it in, and we'll fool them for fair.'

"Wygant fell in with the scheme. When ex-Judge Van Name told you that he saw gold in an old kettle he told you the truth. He's a man that wouldn't lie.

"I polished up the old scuttle and gave it to Congressman Nicholas Muller. I also gave him a pair of andirons which we found.

"They're going to make trouble for Wygant about a pair of spurs. I found a pair of spurs all right. Want to see them? Here they are."

Redmond produced a pair of old spurs.

J. W. Darcey, the man who bought the old Hatfield homestead and the adjoining buildings from Charles Rosenberg, one of the present owners of the Hatfield estate, is in a most unpleasant position because of the treasure-finding story. He signed a contract in which he agreed to hand over any valuables which he might find to Rosenberg. According to Redmond, Darcey is making the joke a little tiresome to Wygant because of the imperative demands he has made for the pot of gold, or whatever was found under the Hatfield house.

Redmond did not confess to the finding of the spurs to Wygant until Saturday. Then a horrible doubt arose in Wygant's mind. If Redmond found spurs and didn't tell him, might he not have found something else—gold, for example?

COL. GRUBER'S CAMPAIGN VIEWS

Live Issues, Not Rural Reform Measures, Needed to Beat Tammany, He Says.

"Much of the talk about the coming campaign amuses me," remarked Abraham Gruber, Republican leader in the Twenty-first District, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. "Some people seem to think they have Tammany down and out.

"It is all very easy to commit to paper the theoretical supposition that the Republican organization in Greater New York can deliver 175,000 votes for an anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor. Then you can credit the Citizens' Union, the John C. Sheehan faction, the 'Jimmy' O'Brien push, the German-American League, the Coffey Democracy of Brooklyn each with many thousands of votes—enough in the aggregate to wipe Tammany off the face of the earth.

"But these organizations cannot deliver the votes credited to them unless they have public sentiment behind them, and good issues to make the fight on. Why, some of these leaders, under some circumstances, cannot control more than their own votes.

"'Organization!' That is a high-sounding name, but counts for nothing unless public sentiment is behind it. We had a perfect organization in the Twenty-first District in 1897, and worked like beavers, yet Seth Low, who had no organization to speak of, led Gen. E. F. Tracy by more than 2,000 votes there.

"In my opinion Charles and Alfred Steckler have a larger personal political following than many so-called organizations. Alfred Steckler beat both machine men on the east side for Civil Justice some years ago, and when Charles ran for Justice of the Supreme Court on an independent ticket he got more than 25,000 votes. That shows political strength. It is strange the Sticklers were not invited to send representatives to the conferences of anti-Tammany bodies.

"It is no easy job to beat Tammany. Its opponents are making the fight on the non-partisanship idea in our municipal affairs. Do these people stop to think that many Republicans might think they have a right to utilize the non-partisan idea and vote for the Democratic nominee?

"What we want, to win with, more than anything else are live issues with which to go before the people. We can't succeed by what is termed reform measures calculated to run this big, cosmopolitan city along the lines of a New England village controlled by Puritans of the strictest kind."

Suicide at Sea on La Champagne.

The French liner La Champagne, which arrived from Havre yesterday, reported that on May 30 one of her steerage passengers, Giovanni Maria Antonial, a native of Italy, committed suicide by hanging himself. The deed was ascribed to a fit of temporary insanity. The body was buried at sea.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.—The destiny of the new Russian loan which is being floated through MM. Rothschild of Paris is the source of considerable speculation in Continental diplomatic circles, where it is recalled that as recently as last February M. Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, refused to accept a loan of nearly 150,000,000f. offered on most advantageous terms, and that later he declared to a French interviewer: "I need no loan and will accept none. * * * I authorize you to state over again as emphatically as you know how that I have no intention whatever of borrowing."

Some of the Paris papers see a connection between the loan and the recent visit of the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, to St. Petersburg, particularly as the loan is floated through a French banking house. The Russian press, however, regards the loan as an augmentation of the financial strength of the Government, not necessary but convenient, as offering security for foreign enterprises in Russia. Says the Novoe Vremya: "Even the 'productive' use to which the loan will be put will not be without its effect on foreign capitalists, many of whom are directly interested in Russian industrial enterprises." The Exchange Gazette of St. Petersburg regards the loan as evidence "of the stability of Russian credit on the foreign money market and of the estimation in which M. Witte is held by foreign financiers," and it adds that the loan is for the purpose of covering advances to private railway companies in order to prevent any delay in the work of construction.

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THE SUCCESSION IN SERVIA.—Advices from Belgrade are that Servians in general have taken it for granted that there will be no heir to the throne, and are consequently divided in opinion as to the future political status of their country. The situation has brought to light that the Radical majority which has drawn much of its inspiration from French politics, and which recently forced King Alexander to proclaim a more liberal constitution than any hitherto in force, has been gradually imbibing republican ideas, which require only the absence of a direct heir to the throne to bring them into prominence. It may be recalled that only eight years ago the attempt was made by certain Radical leaders to substitute a republic for the monarchy. This conspiracy contributed to bring about the insurrection at Zaichar, the suppression of which cost heavily in lives and treasure. To-day the Radical Party has particularly espoused the cause of the peasants who demand low taxes and a reduction of military burdens, for they declare that they once defeated the Turks with a militia, and cannot see why a mere militia should not now meet the requirements of the country. Agitation in favor of republican methods, if not openly made for a republic itself, is said to be spreading all over Servia.

In other quarters possible candidates to the throne are being discussed. The principal Servian pretender is Prince Karageorgevitch, son-in-law of the Prince of Montenegro. But this supporters recently found out to their disgust that he preferred the quiet life of an elderly book collector in Geneva to a royal existence in Belgrade. He has two sons, however, who are being educated for a military career in Russia, but they are said to be too young to play a political part for some years to come. Then there is Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch, who is living with a younger brother in Paris. He is the representative of an older line of the same family, but one which never occupied the throne.

The gravest danger to the present dynasty is believed to threaten from without. It is no secret that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has long cherished the idea of a Greater Servia, in which the scattered members of the Servian race would be reunited under a scion of his own house. The candidature of his second son, Mirko, was even openly discussed before the marriage of King Alexander with Queen Draga. This idea of succession, however, is very unpopular in Servia just now, owing to the excessive jealousy entertained by the Servians toward their kindred beyond the frontier; and more particularly the Montenegrins, who in case of a Montenegrin succession, the Servians fear, would emigrate en masse from their own barren mountains to the fertile Servian plains, while their leaders would occupy all the important posts under the pan-Servian administration.

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A PRUSSIAN VIEW OF BRITISH ARMY REORGANIZATION.—The new British Army reorganization measures are discussed at some length in the current number of the Deutsche Revue by a retired Prussian General, who was at one time Minister of War and for many years a member of Count von Moltke's staff. In general he regards Secretary Brodrick's scheme as 'simply one "of the outlay of money and of enlistment," the first part of which rests with Parliament and the second with the volition of the individual. He declares that a prosperous development of military institutions will always meet with obstacles as long as the Commander in Chief is subordinate to a Cabinet dependent on Parliament, and has to reckon in all his measures with a variable factor which will generally be wanting in technical knowledge. The vitality of the army, he says, is thereby depressed, even though brilliant externally and dazzling to the public eye. Then he proceeds as follows:

"The supreme command belongs to the Crown, without any limitations. The constitutional rights of Parliament will not be lessened thereby, for the maintenance of the right of controlling supplies gives it a sufficiently sharp weapon against the War Minister, who is responsible at the War Office for the administration and execution of the laws. The supreme command, untouched by Parliamentary interference, secures a regular pulsation in the mechanism of the army, like the pendulum of a clock, and protects it against rusting and decay. A Parliament, subject to the vicissitudes of majorities, can never manage the business. To the wise institution in Prussia, by which the War Minister possesses no power of command, and is only the army's supreme administrator, is due the virtue of Prussia's War Office management, and the well-regulated co-operation of the organs of the supreme military authorities, so essential for the progressive development of the army. These organs are the Chief of the General Staff, the Chief of the Military Cabinet, the Generals in command, the various Inspectors General, and the War Minister, as supreme head of the administration."

MILITARY COLONIZATION IN MADAGASCAR.—The Military Governor of Madagascar, Gen. Galliéni, is attempting to introduce on the island a scheme of military colonization which, hitherto, has been tried in no other French dependency. In Algeria and Indo-China it is customary for the authorities to offer particular inducements to men who are about to return to civil life or who have already been discharged to remain in the country and settle, still more or less under military jurisdiction.

According to Gen. Galliéni's scheme, the soldier desirous of remaining in the colony and presenting the usual guarantees, receives a concession of land in his third year of service and is obliged to begin at once to work the plot given him. During the two previous years that he has already passed in the island he has acquired a certain amount of experience as to the natives of the district in which he has resided, their language, the nature of the soil, and its resources. During the first year as a colonist he has not to trouble himself about the absolute necessaries of life, as he is still a soldier and the Government continues to provide him with clothing and rations. But the Government now also provides him with some agricultural implements and a few head of cattle. Moreover, if the military colonist fulfills expectations in his work a little money is loaned to him at long credit and without interest. If, however, his expectations do not materialize or he shows himself incapable, he returns to the ranks and goes home when his time of service is up.

According to the most recent reports about fifty soldier colonists are in possession of their concessions, and all are said to be in a fair way of becoming, when their time of service is over, independent and successful colonists.

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DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN COMMUNIST IN PARIS.—Gustave Lefrançais, who died the other day in Paris in his seventy-fifth year, was one of those Communists who, in August, 1872, being condemned to death by the Versailles Government, escaped to London. He began his career as a schoolmaster, was arrested for conspiring against the Government in 1850, and later for his opposition to the Napoleonic coup d'état was obliged to flee to London. He returned to Paris in the early sixties, and soon made himself conspicuous by his open attacks upon the Empire. He was several times arrested, and when Louis Napoleon fell, in 1870, he entered the Hôtel de Ville, and upbraided Gen. Trochu and Jules Ferry for the inactivity of the National Defense Government. Then came the Commune. He returned to France when amnesty was proclaimed by the Third Republic, and from then on until the time of his death occupied himself in writing for the most advanced Socialist organs, and attacking the republican Government as in the old days he had attacked the Bourbons and the Imperialists.

WELCOME TO NEW YORKERS.

London Comment on King Edward's Reception of the Chamber of Commerce Delegation.

LONDON, June 3.—The Daily Telegraph, in the course of an editorial upon King Edward's reception of the visiting delegation from the New York Chamber of Commerce Saturday, says:

"It stamped the royal seal upon a National welcome. There could have been no more fortunate suggestion, at the outset of this remarkable visit, of the true spirit in which American business rivalry is regarded in Great Britain."

The paper advocates, as one of the best means of meeting this friendly rivalry, that British employers and workmen alike should visit the United States and observe for themselves American business methods, and it declares that "the fact of the two countries being so indispensable to each other makes all plans of a European industrial coalition against the United States an idle dream, so far as any British participation is concerned."

FATAL STORMS IN EUROPE.

Many Deaths Caused by Lightning—Crops Are Destroyed.

LONDON, June 3.—For several days intense heat has prevailed over the Continent, accompanied by heavy storms of thunder and hail. In various sections the crops have been destroyed, and many deaths have been caused by lightning.

The Ursuline convent at Boppard, on the Rhine, was demolished, and three women were killed.

Four people were killed by lightning at Pocularo, near Udine, Italy, last Friday.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Shipments to Scandinavian Countries Increase in Volume.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Frank H. Hitchcock, Chief of the foreign markets section of the Agricultural Department, has prepared a comprehensive article on the growth of the trade between the United States and the Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—during the ten years from 1890 to 1900. It shows that in the ten years subsequent to 1890 our exports to these three countries rose from $4,000,000 to nearly $29,000,000. Our imports from Scandinavia are very small, being below $4,000,000 in 1890 and only a little more than $5,000,000 in 1900, which was the record year in imports.

Denmark is the principal factor in our Scandinavian trade, the exports to that country for 1900 having a value of more than $18,000,000, while the combined shipments to Sweden and Norway were valued at about $10,000,000.

Although Denmark is the leading destination of our exports in the Scandinavian trade, our imports come chiefly from Sweden and Norway. The value of the goods purchased from these two countries during 1900 slightly exceeded $4,000,000, while the importations from Denmark had a value of only $920,000.

Of the merchandise imported into the United States from Scandinavia during 1900 about 37 per cent. consisted of agricultural produce, whereas products of the farm comprised about 70 per cent. of our exports.

AMERICAN MACHINES IN FRANCE.

Good Demand for Mowers and Other Agricultural Implements.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In a series of extracts from the forthcoming Volume II. of commercial relations dealing with United States trade in France, Consul Brittain of Nantes notes the development of the trade in American machinery in Western France. During the past season, he says, about 900 reapers, mowers, and horse hay-rakes arrived at that port. American mowers give good satisfaction, and the increased prices asked for farm labor will stimulate the sale of such machinery in the future. The American mower was a common sight in the hay fields last Summer. In regard to the advantage gained by exhibiting machines, the Consul says:

Last month a representative of a New England factory made an exhibition of meat choppers in one of the Nantes stores, and during the afternoon about twenty of various sizes were sold. The Nantes house has since sold more than 200 of these machines.

If some company were to make an exhibit of wringers, and show their working, I am satisfied it would be found a profitable enterprise. There are no wringers sold or offered for sale here, with the exception of a few heavy English machines.

Consul Covert of Lyons, says:

American saws and other wood-cutting instruments are pronounced the best in the world, because Americans are the greatest wood-using people. American wrenches are seen in some stores, but the German article is the most common, on account of its cheapness. Agricultural implements of American pattern and bearing an American name are met with in every county fair, and are highly prized. They are often made in France, on account of the high tariff duty. Farmers tell me that they prefer to buy the Ohio or Illinois harvesting and haying machines, notwithstanding the increased cost.

American Engines Make Fast Time.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In a report to the State Department, Consul Tourgee of Bordeaux says that the fastest time made by any railway is on the road between that city and Bayonne, where a run of 128 miles is made every day in 128 minutes. It is quite to the credit of American mechanics, he adds, that the honor of making this run is accorded to American locomotives.

Irish Soldiers in a Riot.

LONDON, June 2.—A military riot occurred last night at Shorncliffe. A detachment of the Dublin Fusiliers, actuated by some imaginary grievance, wrecked their barrack room. The guard was called out to arrest the ringleaders, and shots were fired by the Fusiliers, who met the reinforced guard with a volley of ball cartridge and with bayonets. Two men of the guard were injured by bayonet thrusts. The riot lasted for two hours.

Unveiling of the Bismarck Monument.

BERLIN, June 2.—It is now announced that the ceremony of unveiling the Bismarck Monument, which was originally fixed for to-morrow, but postponed owing to the death of Count Wilhelm von Bismarck, will take place June 16.

National Fete Day in Italy.

ROME, June 2.—To-day was the national fete day, and large crowds witnessed a review of the troops by King Victor Emmanuel, who was enthusiastically received. The King personally conferred upon the Premier, Signor Zanardelli, the collar of the Order of the Annunziata.

Liberals Win in Spanish Elections.

MADRID, June 2.—The elections for the renewal of the elective half of the Senate were held to-day, with the result that the Liberals elected 117 of their candidates and the Conservatives 56. The various other parties will be represented by 24 members.

Spain Is Practicing Economy.

MADRID, June 2.—The Spanish Military Attachés at the various embassies and legations abroad have been withdrawn for reasons of economy.

Prisoner Dead in His Cell.

Abram Craft, forty years of age, a prisoner serving a term of nine months in the Queens County Jail, died suddenly in his cell shortly before midnight on Saturday night. Dr. Platt, who had been attending him, said the man died of dropsy. Craft was a prisoner from Nassau County, and was committed on a charge of burglary in the third degree.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DENOUNCED FROM PULPIT

Rev. Dr. Morse Says Its Followers Are Victims of Mental Delusions.

Leaders of the Sect, He Says, Deny the Existence of Disease, but Provide Remedies for Physical Ills.

"Eddyism and Christian Science" was the subject of the sermon preached last night in Calvary Baptist Church by the assistant pastor, the Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse.

It is to the credit of the Roman Catholic Church, Dr. Morse said, that it remains impervious to the insinuating and subtle philosophy of the cult of Eddyism. He said he could not believe that a true Romanist would ever become a Christian Scientist. Such nonsense could not master a believer so little sentimental as a follower of the Roman Church. It is to the discredit of Christianity, Dr. Morse declared, that the adherents of Eddyism are largely from the evangelical churches.

Dr. Morse then analyzed some of the verbalisms, as he called them, of Christian Science, showing how language is perverted in order to convey the "dreams and fancies of the Concord philosopher." He spoke of Mrs. Eddy's book as being a string of words without meaning; a web of quasi-theological enigmas. The whole book, he said, is disjointed in statement, fallacious in reasoning, and shrewdly calculated to mislead the reader by verbal legerdemain.

The Christian Scientist, Dr. Morse went on to say, is the victim of mental delusions and he comes to assume the prerogatives which authorize him to interpret the external world in utter contempt of every sound psychological principle.

Three affirmations of Christian Science were then considered by the speaker. First that nothing is matter or that matter is nothing; second, that moral evil does not exist, and, third, that man has no nervous system by which he is made susceptible of pain or suffering.

"To say that there is no such thing as matter," went on Dr. Morse, "is to assume that when God created the world He performed a tremendous trick. To say there is no such thing as moral evil in the world is to contradict the lesson of history. And to assert that man has no nerves with which to feel pain is to blackguard the science of anatomy.

"If, as Mrs. Eddy assumes, there is no such thing as disease, why did she write her book on 'Science and Health'? If men and women do not suffer or have pain, why does she point out a remedy for such things? From the first to last the teaching of her work is as illogical in argument as it is hurtful in influence. The public has not yet fully realized how profoundly serious is the problem that is before us. Christian Science is a menace to life, is subversive of morality, and its whole drift is to depreciate the sanctity of home."

CALLS PROF. HERRON A 'TRAMP.'

Dr. Louis Albert Banks Speaks on the New Social Apostolate.

Dr. Louis Albert Banks gave a prelude last evening before his sermon in Grace Methodist Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street, on "Prof. George D. Herron and His New Social Apostolate." He spoke in part as follows:

"In the modern social caldron, as in politics, to use Shakespeare's language, 'a man doth acquaint himself with strange bedfellows!' For instance, one of the striking factors of modern social existence has been the tramp, the 'weary wanderer,' who has thrown off all vows, and declared himself free from all those stern obligations that hold men to discipline and wearing toil, the man who has absolved himself from those relations that cause him to stay in one place and live in the same community, fulfilling obligations to his neighbors. The tramp regards all such restraints as 'profane and impertinent,' and sails forth a free lance, a gay and irresistible knight among the world's toilers.

"One would hardly expect to find the companion piece to so disreputable a social specimen in such an acute social reformer as Prof. George D. Herron, and yet the parallel holds very true. In the remarkable marriage between Prof. Herron and Miss Rand, the statement was made that they took no vows. They simply announced that they were 'comrades.' The orator of the occasion declared that the law in having anything to say about such a divine choice of comrades was 'profane and impertinent.' Prof. Herron has had one such 'comrade' before this. Four children were the fruit of it. Some years ago he got tired of his first 'comrade' and went away and left her and his children, and his wife secured a divorce from him on the ground of his cruel desertion.

"I suppose if he gets tired of this comrade he will do the same thing again. On this occasion he has left the door open to get out when he pleases, as he avowed purpose of his new social crusade, or to take it the more high-sounding name, the 'new social apostolate,' is the 'emancipation of man from all law, either religious or civil.' If the 'new apostolate' should succeed, it would bring man to the high ideal reached by the modern tramp. Prof. Herron, in so far as his theories are concerned, is undoubtedly a well-fed, well-groomed, acute specimen of the tramp.

"It is not probable that the new social apostolate, with its free-loveism and its bitter denunciation of all law, will last very long or grow to any alarming extent, and yet the Christian Scientists are beginning to fight among themselves, and the world must always have a fad, and Herron may be a king faddist in embryo. Certain it is that only disaster, intellectual, social, and moral, can follow in the wake of such leadership."

AN ANTI-ENGLISH EX-PRIEST.

Mr. Finn of Ireland Regaled the Etruria's Passengers with His Sentiments.

Thomas Vincent Finn, who was down on the passenger list as J. F. Flavan, was among the passengers who were landed at this port by the Cunarder Etruria yesterday. On the way over Mr. Finn, who is an intense hater of the English, did not lose an opportunity to impress that fact upon his fellow-passengers. His spirited denunciations were humored by the passengers who, according to their own accounts, did not let an opportunity pass to keep Mr. Finn busy explaining what all the trouble in Ireland was about, and how long it would be before there was an Irish Minister to the Court of St. James's.

When the band played "Rule Britannia" Mr. Finn reached a point where he could not control his passion, and would regale the passengers with "red hot" quotations from Irish authors and those of other countries who have written things uncomplimentary to Albion.

Mr. Finn says he was formerly a Roman Catholic priest, but severed his connection with that church because he could not preach peace when he considered that war only could save Ireland from being depopulated. He is a graduate of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic College, at Carlow, Ireland, and during the priesthood had charges at New Ross and Blackwater. He has written books on the Insurrection of 1798 and other Irish subjects. While in America he will work, he says, for the freedom of Ireland.

RESPONDED TO PASTOR'S APPEAL.

Congregation Celebrated Anniversary by Wiping Out Church's Debt.

The congregation of the German Presbyterian Church on Hopkins Street, near Throop Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Arnold Winkelried Fiamer as pastor of the church, by wiping out the church debt of $2,200.

A month ago the Rev. Dr. Fiamer expressed the hope to his congregation that by June 1, which would be the tenth anniversary of his pastorate, the debt on the church building would be entirely removed. The hope was realized.

To-morrow night the congregation will tender him a reception in the church parlors, and on Thursday evening the veterans of German Metternich Post, who will have memorial services in the church, will tender him a reception.

Died of Smallpox and Diphtheria.

John Keegan, three years old, of 231 North Seventh Street, Williamsburg, was removed to North Brother Island yesterday, and died soon after his arrival at the hospital. He was suffering from both smallpox and diphtheria.

Three other cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday.

GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Ex-Gov. Willia... Campbell Hears that Judge Taft May Be Nominated.

Ex-Gov. ... dorf-Astor ... cerning th... State, said:

"There ... Gov. Nash ... also said ... is in the ... should Go... "But ... that Judge ... tion cand...

"That ... Campbell, ... nated for ... have subs... Presidency.

"What ... Myran T. ...

"Gen. ... very popu... is the pers... land and ...

"Do ye... will, at th... nation on ...

"That is ... about," th...

McLAURIN TO RESIGN AGAIN.

May Lea... Senate Late This Year and ... Successor in Debate.

CHARL... TON, S. C., June 2.—A dispatch ... ttsville, S. C., the home of Sen... ris, says there are good rea... lieving that just prior to the ... Congress, in December, Senator ... ill resign and request Gov. Mc... appoint his successor. Should ... do this, which is most likely, ... xpect the Governor to appoint ... man representing the political ... ews Bryan and Tillman, and ... Senator would meet this ap... the hustings with the purpose ... his place in the Senate. ... believes that he has as much ... ne Democratic principles as has ... Mr. Tillman or any one else. ... k of establishing a daily morn... paper in the City of Columbia with a ... limited staff, now residing in Rich... mond, Va., as editor, to represent Senator ... McLaurin views.

SENATOR SPOONER RETICENT.

Does Not ... However, Deny He Is a Candi... for the Presidency.

Some p... ticians have made the state... ment the Senator Spooner of Wisconsin ... is to be a Senatorial candidate for the ... Republic... Presidential nomination; that ... Judge Ta... of Ohio is to be the Adminis... tration ... didate; that Senator C. W. ... Fairbank... of Indiana has declared his ... candidacy... and that it might be well to ... keep an... on Goy. Odell and Vice Presi... dent Roo... velt of New York.

The rep... t was called to the attention of ... Senator ... ooner by a NEW YORK TIMES ... reporter ... the Waldorf-Astoria last night. ... While he ... would not say that he was or ... was not ... candidate, he remarked that it ... would be ... me enough to discuss Presiden... that Timb... after the Summer of 1903 had ... passed a... by.

Informe... that it was stated that he had ... congratul... ted Bert Odell, the Governor's ... son, on ... possibilities of his father's ... nominati... for President. Senator Spooner ... said:

"I did ... ot go so far as that, but I did ... congratu... young Mr. Odell on the splen... did reco... his father is making as Gov... ernor of ... e State of New York."

ABRUPT ENDING OF A DRIVE.

Runaway Horse Throws Four Persons into ... and Drowns Itself.

A runa... ay horse drawing a surrey con... taining ... o young men and two young ... women c... shed up Seventh Avenue about ... 10 o'cloc... last night. At the northeast ... corner o... One Hundred and Forty-second ... Street, w... ere there is a huge sandpile, the ... horse up... t the surrey, and its occupants ... were pil... in a heap on the sand. Then, ... with the ... wrecked wagon at its heels, the ... runaway ... kept on up the avenue to One ... Hundred ... nd Fifty-fifth Street, where it ... turned a ... plunged into the Harlem River ... To an ... pier.

... when ... during policeman the young folks ... their na... located from the sandpile ... son, boro... as George and Thomas Johns... ter, all ... ers, and Ethel Johnson and sis... went do... Yonkers. But the young men ... departin... the avenue, their companions ... will mar... in an opposite direction. "What ... Miss Jo... ia say?" was the burden of one ... in the c... son's remarks as she disappeared ... d.

PLAYMATE A THIEF, HE SAYS.

Boy, Ha... Comrade Arrested for Trying ... Steal His Gold Watch.

Martin ... enny, fourteen years old, of 288 ... Front S... et, was arrested on a pier at the ... foot of ... ilton Street last night, charged ... with att... pting to steal a gold watch and ... chain f... a companion, Joseph Bannon, ... fourteen ... ears old, of 51 Ferry Street. ... Bannon ... ld that Kenny had also beaten ... him wit... a stick while attempting to steal ... the wat...

The ar... st was made by Detectives Allen ... and Dis... r of the Oak Street Police Sta... tion, w... were attracted to the scene by ... Bannon ... ries for help. According to Ban... non's st... ment both boys were sitting on ... the stri... piece of the pier watching the ... river c... when Kenny suddenly seized ... him by ... throat, almost choking him, and ... demand... that Bannon give him his watch ... and ch... or he would push him over... board.

After ... few minutes' struggle, during ... which ... any is said to have hit Bannon ... with th... tick, the latter managed to free ... himself ... d ran along the dock shouting ... for help ... losely pursued by Kenny. They ... both ra... into the arms of the detectives at ... the end ... the pier, and Kenny was taken ... to the s... ion house. When searched, four ... dime ... s were found in his pockets. ... Kenn... as been a messenger boy, but ... was dis... arged some weeks ago for incom... petency ... He was arrested once before for ... truancy ... nd on that occasion jumped from ... a wind... on the first story of his home ... while ... ng to evade arrest. Kenny was ... sent to ... e Gerry society.

ANNOYED BY TRACK LAYING.

Brookl... Residents Indignant at Action ... Rapid Transit Company.

Resi... s of the fashionable Park Slope ... section ... Brooklyn were indignant last ... evening ... cause their Sunday rest had been ... disturbe... the night before and throughout ... the day ... by workmen employed by the ... Brookl... Rapid Transit Company. The ... compan... has been trying to lay rails on ... Union S... eet under a franchise secured by ... the Ne... au Railroad Company, which is ... now a ... rt of the Rapid Transit system. ... Propert... owners on Union Street between ... Seventh ... and Eighth Avenues secured an ... injunct... restraining the company from ... carrying ... out its plans. The case was de... cided in ... favor of the railroad company by ... the low... courts, and an appeal was taken. ... The app... al has not yet been passed upon.

At mi... night Saturday workmen with a ... carload ... material, including ties and rails, ... appeare... at the corner of Union Street and ... Ninth A... nue and track laying was begun. ... The ... ol... is said to have disturbed the ... entire n... eighborhood, which is usually very ... quiet. ... ck was continued all of yesterday ... and by ... ght the track had been laid from ... Ninth A... nue to the beginning of the block ... affecte... y the injunction. No attempt was ... made t... extend the line over the territory ... affecte... y the proceedings already begun.

FOU... NO GAMECOCKS THERE.

An Ag... t of the S. P. C. A. the Victim ... Hackensack Jokers.

HAC... NSACK, N. J., June 2.—Walter ... Ely, a... gent of the Society for the Pre... vention ... f Cruelty to Animals, who has ... been h... ing for promoters of battles be... tween ... ne cocks, was trapped by several ... practic... jokers early this morning.

Sever... days ago a tip was sent to Mr. ... Ely the ... a main was to be held in a barn ... in Eng... rood.

Short... after midnight Ely appeared at ... the bar... with fifteen constables ready for ... a raid. ... wo of the jokers accused Ely and ... one of ... e constables of being burglars. ... Ely sh... ed his badge, but the joker said ... that he ... anted more proof. Explanations ... followe... the constables and Ely searched ... the bar... but found nothing to indicate that ... cocki... t was anticipated.

DOWIE SAYS HE IS ELIJAH

Tells an Audience He Has Come to Preach Theocracy.

Declares He Will Never Rest Until All Other Forms of Government Have Been Driven from the Earth.

CHICAGO, June 2.—"I am Elijah, the prophet, who appeared first as Elijah himself, second as John the Baptist, and who now comes in me, the restorer of all things. Elijah was a prophet, John was a preacher, but I combine in myself the attributes of prophet, priest, and ruler over men. Gaze on me, then; I say it fearlessly. Make the most of it, you wretches in ecclesiastical garb. I am he that is the divine physical and spiritual embodiment of Elijah, and my commission to earth a third time has been prophesied by Malachi, by God Himself, by His Son Jesus, by Peter, and 3,000 years ago by Moses. All who believe me to be in very truth all of this will stand up."

And over 3,000 people rose to their feet and greeted the declaration with cheers and handclapping.

John Alexander Dowie, true to his promises, made this statement from the platform of the Auditorium to-night in the presence of 5,000 people. It was the culmination of a frenzied speech, in which he denounced everybody and everything not in Zion, cursed the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church, spat literally at Masonry, the newspapers and the lawyers of Chicago, and raged and tore up and down the stage like a mad man.

"Understand well what I mean," he continued. "I will take no counsel in my methods of government. I have come to proclaim theocracy, pure and simple, the government of God, by God, and for God, and I will never rest till all other forms of government have been driven from the earth.

"You talk about your Democracy. Bah! I tell you Democracy has been tried in the balance and has failed. The Government of the people, by the people, and for the people is twaddle. I stand loyal to the flag and countenance no revolution, but I demand here and now that the name of God must be placed foremost in the Constitution of the United States and the supreme authority of God over all things must be recognized.

"Listen to the first message of the prophet," he demanded. "You must pay your tithes and offerings into the storehouse of God. Accursed be ye if ye would seek to rob His house of its fullness by not obeying this, His will, sent through Elijah."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NO $50,000 BERTH FOR J. C. STUBBS.

Southern Pacific Traffic Manager Says He Has Received No Offer.

J. C. Stubbs, Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific, who is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, was somewhat surprised last evening when his attention was called to a report from San Francisco to the effect that he had received an offer from "Eastern railway magnates" of the position of Commissioner of the transcontinental roads at a salary of $50,000 a year. The roads concerned were reported to be the Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Great Northern.

"Unfortunately," said Mr. Stubbs, "I am forced to deny the report. No such position nor any other position has been offered to me. I do not mind saying that I shall be here for several days, and that if any position with a salary of $50,000 a year and for which I believe myself fitted is offered to me, I shall give the offer serious consideration and give the news out at once."

CHARGED WITH UXORICIDE.

W. H. Klensmire Held on Suspicion of Killing Wife, Whose Body Was Found in Kansas Saturday.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.—W. H. Klensmire, whose wife was yesterday found dead in a shallow trench near their home at Holton, Kan., was arrested in Kansas City, Kan., to-day. Marks on the body, which is believed to have been buried since May 19, indicated that her skull had been crushed with a club, and suspicion was directed against the husband, who disappeared on that date.

When arrested to-day Klensmire was at the station waiting to take a train, as he said, for Holton. When told that he was wanted on suspicion of murdering his wife, he refused for a time to talk. Then he declared that his wife had committed suicide on May 12. On the following morning, he said, when he found the body hanging from the rafters in their house, he took it to the wench and buried it. Klensmire denied that he had murdered his wife, and after making this brief admission refused to talk further. He was taken to Topeka to-night.

Klensmire was supposed to have gone to Texas, but it appears that detectives who have been working on the case traced him to Kansas City yesterday. Friday last one of the Klensmire children in Holton received a telegram from Texas, and apparently from the father, stating that Mrs. Klensmire had died there of yellow fever. Following the finding of the body the mysterious murder in 1899 of Paul Swetlick, Mrs. Klensmire's brother, who carried $80,000 life insurance in favor of the Klensmires, was brought forth as a suspicious circumstance and this led to coupling Klensmire's mysterious disappearance with the killing of his wife.

"SHAKESPEARE" MURDER CASE.

New Evidence Obtained Which, It Is Affirmed, Tends to Establish the Innocence of "Frenchy."

Eight affidavits, which, it is asserted, contain evidence that "Frenchy," the Algerian, otherwise known as Ben Ali, is not guilty of the murder of the woman called "Old Shakespeare" in the East River Hotel, have been sent to Gov. Odell, according to Gyide Robillard, the lawyer, who is trying to establish the innocence of "Frenchy." The latter, after having been convicted of the crime, was sentenced to life imprisonment in Sing Sing, whence he was removed to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan, where he is still confined, suffering with what Mr. Robillard describes as a mild form of melancholia.

"The new evidence," said Mr. Robillard yesterday, "proves that a Dane, known as Frank and whose present whereabouts are a mystery, committed the murder. We have located the key of the room in which 'Old Shakespeare' was killed. It came to light through George Damon, dealer in printers' materials at 44 Beekman Street. In his affidavit, which is one of the eight I sent to the Governor, he tells how the key came into his possession, and shows that it must settle the fact that the Dane, Frank, by whom the key was left at the deponent's home, was the guilty party rather than 'Frenchy.' Mr. Damon says he

APPREHENSION FOLLOWS BREAD-BAKING CONTEST

Was Held by Chemistry Class of a Brooklyn High School.

Loaves Have Been Sent to Home for Aged Colored Men, and Its Inmates Are Uneasy in Consequence.

Among the inmates of the Home for Aged Colored Men in Brooklyn there is just now great fear and trembling. It is all because of a prize contest in bread-making held in the Girls' High School. By unanimous vote, all the bread baked was sent to the Home for Aged Colored Men.

Weird and uncanny as it may seem, the bread-baking contest was held by the class in chemistry and physics. The professor had been expounding for several days on the theory of fermentation, until several of the pupils almost comprehended the thing. After he had told them all about it he asked them a few questions.

"Now, you, Miss Blank," he said to a little girl, whom it seemed a shame to worry, "mention some things that ferment and others that do not ferment."

Miss Blank looked as if she wished she hadn't been so reckless as to undertake a course in chemistry, but she was game. The other pupils, who were aware that she was not the whole class, were not markedly cheerful. Sparring for time, Miss Blank slowly removed her cud of chewing gum and looked about her. There was sympathy, but no inspiration, in the faces into which she gazed. Her gaze wandered to the professor's desk and finally rested upon the mucilage pot there. A light of triumph flashed into her eyes.

"Mucilage don't ferment," she said at last, in a way to make it appear that she had known it all the time and was only holding back for fun.

In less than nine seconds thereafter the professor had reached a very certain conclusion. This was to the effect that mere oral instruction in the matter of fermentation was not calculated to make the knowledge stick. So he thought it over many nights and at last was there light come into the darkness of the thing. And the inspiration was yeast.

The thought of the yeast gave rise to the idea of a bread-baking contest. The professor thought by this means to give the pupils a practical insight into the mysteries of fermentation. To lend added interest to the thing a gold medal was offered as a prize for the girl who made the best loaf of bread. A committee of women, all expert dough mixers, was selected to pass on the merits of the loaves turned in by the pupils.

The bread was baked on Friday afternoon. In a number of Brooklyn homes that day strong men, fathers and brothers, turned pale and broke out into a cold perspiration when they beheld the fell work being done in the kitchens. On Saturday the competing members of the class in chemistry took their loaves to school and exhibited them to the committee. One girl arrived almost in tears. Leaving hime her little brother had unfeelingly inquired:

"Hey, Lil, where yer goin' wid der pavin' stone?"

It is related of another one of the girls that she accidentally dropped her loaf in front of the school, and there is much speculation as to how the janitor will explain to the Principal about the crack in the cement sidewalk.

The committee members knew their business and took no chances. There were no human ostriches among them, and the merits of the different loaves were determined by other means than eating. None was there found among the loaves like mother used to make. In some of them the yeast had declined to leave its corner and mix it up with the flour. In others the yeast had been so active that the crust was having a hard time of it holding itself on. But there was one loaf among them all that defied all criticism. This loaf had been mixed and kneaded and baked by Miss Emily E. Barnes. It scored thirty-eight out of a possible forty points and won the medal.

Then a dark moment for the Home for Aged Colored Men arrived. A girl, who looked as if she had been tenderly reared, suggested that all the loaves be sent to the home.

"They will be so thankful for them," she said.

At the Home for Aged Colored Men yesterday it was said that an effort had been made to keep from the inmates the fact that the bread was in the kitchen, but in some way it had leaked out, and great uneasiness prevailed.

CHARLES TRELAWNEY HELD.

Man Accused of Forgery Is Well Known in Yonkers and Lowerre.

Charles Trelawney, who was arrested at Yonkers on Saturday on a charge of forgery, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday morning. He was held in $2,000 bail, which he failed to give. There were few persons present, and the court did not enter into the merits of the case at all, Trelawney would not talk.

The specific charge was that he forged the stamp of the electrical supply firm of Stanley & Patterson and the signature of George L. Patterson to a promissory note, dated Nov. 20, 1901, for $750. Another note for $200, also said to be a forgery, was shown as evidence. Both were drawn on the Hide and Leather Bank.

Trelawney's arrest came as a shock to the people of Lowerre, the first station this side of Yonkers, where he lives. He has been generally reputed to be a wealthy man, and is building a fine residence. His business is that of a compiler of catalogues, he says, but he refuses to make any statement as to the sort of catalogues he compiles. He is well known in Yonkers, where he had no trouble, it is alleged, in negotiating the two notes, selling them to S. K. Sutherland, a brotner of Mayor Leslie Sutherland.

According to the detectives, the notes went through the banks without a hitch, the Hide and Leather Bank making payment on them. Discovery of the alleged forgeries came through the Stanley & Patterson offices. The company does a large volume of promissory note business for small amounts, it is said, and the charge is made that Trelawney knew of their methods and of the very great probability of the notes working through without detection in the rush of business.

A shortage of $550 was recently shown by the balancing of the books of the firm. This led to an investigation and the arrest of Trelawney.

BET RESULTS IN A TRAGEDY.

Menzacato Lost Wager on Sex of Royal Infant—Did Not Pay and Was Stabbed.

Angelo Menzacato, 32 years old, a lamplighter living at 223 East Ninety-seventh Street, was stabbed in the back last night with a stiletto in an altercation with James Carlavitto, another lamplighter, living at the same address. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital. His condition is serious, the wound being through the back, and the left lung having been pierced by the blade. Carlavitto escaped.

The quarrel, according to stories told by neighbors, was the result of a wager as to whether the infant recently born to the King and Queen of Italy was a boy or a girl. The anticipated birth has been a subject of much interest among Italians all over the world, and there has been speculation as to the probable sex of the infant.

Menzacato had bet with Carlavitto that the child would be a son. He lost, and Carlavitto went on Friday evening to collect his wager. Menzacato did not have the money. Carlavitto called again last evening, but the amount, $9, was still not forthcoming. The two quarrelled, and neighbors and the police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station declare that Carlavitto did the stabbing.

Marcel Lamont Has Been Found.

Marcel Lamont, the fifteen-year-old son of "Mat" Lamont, cashier for Ladenberg, Thalman & Co., bankers, at 15 Broad Street, who disappeared from his home, at 1,185 Washington Avenue, on May 18, has been located at the house of a relative and will be returned to his home. The boy's father declined to say where Marcel had been found.

B. Altman & Co.

AN IMPORTANT OFFERING OF

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS,

To-day, Monday,

of Lawn, Dimity, Madras and Gingham, assorted,

White Waists, 75c., 95c., $1.45, 1.90

Colored Waists, 85c., $1.18, 1.38, 1.75

(Second Floor.)

HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Many Present at the Annual Commencement and Prize Distribution.

The annual commencement exercises and distribution of prizes at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, were held yesterday. The prizes were originally founded by the late Moses Brühl, in memory of his wife, Bettie Brühl, and gave to the best boy and best girl at the institution during the year handsomely engraved certificates and $50 in money. There have been also added several other prizes during the quarter of a century since Bruhl Day has been annually celebrated, among them being the Rosetta and Simon Bernheimer funds, the Seligman Solomon fund, the Malcolm Atherton Straus fund, and some twenty others, amounting in all to about $700.

The exercises yesterday comprised recitations and music by the children's chorus, and by their military band. The kindergarten exercises, as well as gymnastic drills both of boys and girls, were loudly applauded.

In the absence of Mrs. Jacob Bookman, President of the Ladies' Sewing Society, her address was read by the Superintendent of the asylum, David Adler, who presided. Dr. Baar, former Superintendent, also spoke, as did Mr. Still, principal of Public School No. 80. At the conclusion of the programme the children marched out from the chapel to the dining rooms, where dinner was served. Those present as guests included members of the Boards of Directors of the Montefiore Home, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, the Hebrew Technical Institute, the United Hebrew Charities, and several other societies. Among them were Judge Joseph S. Newburger, Louis Stern, President of the Asylum; ex-President Emanuel Lehman, Honorary Trustee for Life Henry Rice, ex-Commissioner of Education Solomon Moses, Dr. and Mrs. H. Baar, Mrs. Edward Mammelsdorff, Louis Gans, Vice President of Montefiore Home; M. Warley Platzek of the Committee of Five, M. Necarsulmer, Mrs. Adler, Miss Hadel, and Miss Jacobson. The military band was led by Dr. Martin Cohen, an alumnus of the institution.

THE REV. E. J. HARDY HERE.

Author of "How to be Happy Though Married" Afraid of "the Unbending Pomposity" of the Police.

The Rev. E. J. Hardy, author of "How to be Happy Though Married," "The Five Talents of Women," "Mr. Thomas Atkins," and other books, arrived here on the Cunarder Etruria from Liverpool yesterday morning on his way to Hongkong, where he has been ordered as chaplain of the British forces. The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company's route is the official one to China, but the Rev. Mr. Hardy, desiring to see the United States, received permission to go by way of San Francisco.

The Rev. Mr. Hardy, speaking of his celebrated book, "How to be Happy Though Married," said that although it was published by the Messrs. Scribner, he could not for three years get an English publisher to bring it out. All to whom he applied said, "Of course, if we publish the book we must change that horrid title." To this Mr. Hardy replied, "You may write the book over again or burn it, but you cannot change the title."

Mr. Hardy said he likes the Americans he has met in Bermuda and elsewhere, but is afraid of "the unbending pomposity of the New York police." "I will be afraid to ask them my way about," he declared.

McMANUS DIED OF POISON.

He Is the Man Whose Life a Priest Had Tried to Save.

Bernard McManus, thirty-six years old, of 351 West Fiftieth Street, who took paris green with suicidal intent last Friday night, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday. McManus refused to eat his supper on Friday, and told his wife that he had taken paris green and wanted to die. She did not believe him, but presently he became violently ill, and she summoned Father Roach of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first Street.

As soon as he learned what McManus had done, Father Roach administered mustard as an emetic, and then had the sick man taken to Roosevelt Hospital. McManus died a prisoner.

STRIKER CARRIED A SLUNG SHOT.

Butcher Arrested for Using It to Persuade Another to Quit Work.

William Volker, a butcher, of 230 East Thirtieth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning on the technical charge of carrying concealed weapons, but owing to Patrolman Burke, who made the arrest, slipping and spraining his ankle after taking the prisoner to the East Fifth Street Station House on Saturday evening, the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday.

The arrest of Volker is an outgrowth of a strike that has been declared against three east side butchers' shops. The butchers went out, but the drivers and helpers remained at work, and Max Reiss, a driver for Frederick Zimmerman of 184 East Houston Street, alleges that Volker tried to get him to quit work, and has followed him for the past three days, twice endeavoring to hit him with a slungshot.

When Volker was searched a slung shot fifteen inches long, made of rubber and lead, was found on his person.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer, brisk south to west winds.

Fair weather will prevail in the Atlantic Coast districts, except along the New England coast, where showers will precede fair weather. The winds along the New England coast will be fresh to brisk from southerly, shifting to westerly. Along the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts light to fresh southerly winds will prevail. Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh westerly winds, becoming variable, and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks. Forecast:

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	69	57	60
6 A. M.	68	56	60
9 A. M.	71	56	68
12 M.	78	61	71
3 P. M.	71	59	70
6 P. M.	70	57	63
9 P. M.	69	56	61
12 P. M.	78	57	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	63½
Weather Bureau	57½
Corresponding date 1900	71½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	66

At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 29.90, and at 8 P. M. it registered 29.82. The humidity was 82 at 8 A. M. and 94 at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 64 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum was 54 degrees at 11 A. M.

Summer's high sun is advancing. Our Flannels and Serges will help you to endure it in comfort.

$16 is the price we name for a suit made to order of the above fabrics. We guarantee colors fast. Can we have an opportunity to prove our skill? No risk on your part. Money back.

Samples, Measuring Guide and Fashion Review mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Alexander F. Humphrey, Louisville; Joel Hart, Atlanta; Henry H. Prettyman, London; M. Bodecker, Maricaibo; H. Dorn, Maricaibo, and Royal A. Ferris, Dallas, Texas.

HOLLAND—George D. Crabbs, Cincinnati, Percy Harrison, London; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts, and Maron Kaphorr, Washington.

GRAND—W. L. Otis, Cleveland, and Col. E. M. Hayes, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Vincent D. Ryan, St. Paul, and Lee Harvey, Cincinnati.

PARK AVENUE—S. F. Mackenzie, Vancouver, B. C.

MURRAY HILL—John A. Cleveland, Washington, and William F. Brooks, Minneapolis.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. V. Huntington, San Francisco; N. Devoe Willcox, Bristol, England, Isaac Taft Stoddard, Stoddard, Arizona; Jefferson Chandler, Washington; George Shiras, Jr., Washington; J. Manchester Haynes, Augusta, Me., and Alfred Davies, M. P., London.

VICTORIA—Dr. E. J. Pettyjohn, Chicago; P. Frontin, Rio de Janeiro, and Charles Tasewell, London.

GILSEY—W. H. Clark, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—T. B. Yuille, Durham, N. C.; Dr. F. A. Hassenplug, Cripple Creek, Col.; William H. Minch, Baltimore, and J. W. Bourne, London.

ALBEMARLE—E. Baker, St. Louis.

SAVOY—Prof. J. M. van Hoff, Berlin; D. Eisemann, St. Louis; S. L. Swartz, St. Louis, and Frederick Leay, British Ambassador to Mexico, London.

NETHERLAND—Herbert F. Thomas, Denver; G. B. Moody, Detroit, and H. O. Matlie, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—R. L. Fuller, Cleveland, and E. K. Orr, Chicago.

ASTOR—H. Baker, Ogden, Utah; H. Gill, Halifax; F. R. Henderson, Ashland, Ky.; E. F. Verdery, Augusta, Ga., and G. Kellogg, Atlanta.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, ladies' cloaks and skirts, 43 Leonard Street; St. Andrew's Hotel.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. E. Brown, carpets, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Minch & Eisenbrey, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Minch, carpets; Hoffman House.
Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Ackerland, clothing; Hoffman House.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Byrne, dress goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hirsch, Elson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Hirsch, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Kohn, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Cohen, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloths; Hotel Imperial.
Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Drewry, white goods, 43 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Mann & Waldman, Albany, N. Y.; L. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Mark, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Mark, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Adams, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; J. Fiegenheimer, housefurnishing goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Plant, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plant, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; boys' clothing; 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. W. Johnston, Jr., domestics; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods and notions; Criterion Hotel.
Kreitmeyer, E., Quincy, Ill.; piece goods; Criterion Hotel.
Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; J. H. Gallivan, clothing and shoes; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Furnell J. Hurst Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. MacCarthy, notions, hosiery, and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HUDSON, Wis., June 2.—The repair shop of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad was burned to-day. Loss, $50,000.

SYRACUSE, June 2.—Five fine coach horses were burned to death this evening in a fire which destroyed the stables of E. C. Stearns, the bicycle manufacturer of this city. Loss, $6,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.—Fire to-day in the four-story building at 413 Delaware Street, occupied by the Western Stores Company, caused a loss of $60,000, one-third of which was on the building. Insurance ample.

QUINCY, Ill., June 2.—Fire to-day destroyed the wholesale house of the Tenk Hardware Company and damaged the establishments of Crooks & Cox, wholesale millinery; the Yeast Clothing Company, and Giles Brothers, music dealers. Loss on the Tenk building, $15,000; on the stock of the Tenk Company, $55,000. Other losses, $5,000. All covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

6:00 A. M.—House of Refuge, Randall's Island; city property; damage, $100.

10:00 A. M.—58 Montgomery Street; F. Goldstein; damage, $50.

3:00 P. M.—36 Stanton Street; W. Bloomberg; damage, $15.

4:00 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifth Street and Manhattan Avenue; George White; damage slight.

Seaside Delivery.

Our own wagons make daily deliveries along the New Jersey and Long Island Seacoast. We prepay freight charges to all points within a radius of one hundred miles on paid purchases of $5.00 or over. No charge for packing.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Order by Mail.

Leaving the metropolis does not necessarily mean leaving Macy's. You may send a letter instead of coming in person—and be served just as well. Our mail order department responds promptly and efficiently.

Continuance of the Clearance Sale.

Domestic Rugs and Imported Rugs. | Carpets and Mattings. | Linoleums and Oil Cloths.

Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Linoleums, and Oil Cloths. Do they suggest a need? If so, you may count yourself fortunate that it developed during the run of this special sale. Residuums must go—dropped patterns, single rolls, remnants and depleted lines have been marked for double quick selling. Bear in mind that present reductions are from prices that were originally the lowest in town.

All-wool Extra Super Ingrain Carpets—from 69c. to 48c.
Ten-wire Tapestry Brussels Carpets—from 91c. to 69c.
Best Wool Velvet Carpets—from $1.04 to 69c.
Fine Axminster Carpets—from $1.04 to 83c.
Best Body Brussels Carpets—from $1.44 to 93c.
Extra Quality Wilton Velvet Carpets—from $1.34 to 98c.

So much for the Carpets—rather, so little—read on and get in touch with the other values—they are equally large.

Fancy China Matting, value 20c. per yard at 12c.
Fancy China Matting, value 25c. per yard; at 18c.
Plain China Matting, value 30c. per yard; at 23c.
Plain China Matting, value 45c. per yard at 34c.
Fine Japanese Matting, value 25c. per yard; at 17c.
Fine Japanese Matting, value 35c. per yard; at 24c.

One thousand yards Oil Cloth, large variety excellent patterns, reduced from 36c. per square yard to 24c.
One thousand yards heavy Linoleum, 2 to 4 yards wide, reduced from 74c. per square yard to 48c.

All-Wool Reversible Smyrna Rugs.

All-Wool Reversible Smyrna Rugs, highest grade made in this country, the designs and color combinations are rich and novel.

Our regular price $1.12; reduced to 81c.—18x36 in.
Our regular price $1.59; reduced to $1.19—45x22 in.
Our regular price $1.72; reduced to $1.33—33x30 in.
Our regular price $2.09; reduced to $1.69—54x26 in.
Our regular price $2.39; reduced to $1.84—40x36 in.
Our regular price $2.86; reduced to $2.14—60x30 in.
Our regular price $3.74; reduced to $2.84—72x36 in.
Our regular price $6.19; reduced to $5.14—84x48 in.
Our regular price $12.98; reduced to $9.18—9x6 ft.
Our regular price $20.98; reduced to $15.74—7½x10½ ft.
Our regular price $27.79; reduced to $21.69—12x9 ft.

Velvet Rugs, Wool fringe, fine designs and colorings, 27x54 inches, value $1.50, at 79c

Japanese Rugs, Oriental patterns and colorings, 36x72 inches, value $2.00, at . . . $1.39

Haviland's $50 Dinner Sets at $28.97

The foregoing headline directed your attention these values last week. A great many of the Sets were sold. All who can were delighted. The best judges of China were the readiest and quickest buyers. No wonder. Twelve styles of Haviland's fine China Dinner Sets—113 pieces—beautiful decorations, usually sold at $50.00; our price for choice—$28.97. A surfeit, a superabundance of China is the only excuse for not taking prompt advantage of such an opportunity.

Sprays of soft pink, delicate blue and light green flowers—
every piece finished with heavy clouded gold edges.
Petite bouquets of dainty blossoms richly enriched with
lilac gold lace designs—exquisite effects.
Nosegays of subdued purple—wistaria lilac tint—
every piece finished with heavy clouded gold edges.

The foregoing descriptions suggest the schemes of the decorations—Haviland's newest, prettiest, and most artistic. No use consuming energy and space explaining how we are enabled to present such genuine money's worth. We do! That's quite enough.

There are other Haviland Dinner Sets here—$14.97 to $249.67—whichever you select, you may depend on the price being much more elsewhere.

Elegant Parlor Furniture

At Less Than Factory Cost. Annex.

High-class Parlor Furniture, including Three and Five Piece Parlor Suites, Odd Sofas, Davenports, Arm and Reception Chairs. Some of the Frames are superbly carved solid mahogany, some have mahogany panels set in and others are mahogany finished.

The Five-Piece Parlor Suites.

$22.99 instead of $39.99 | $39.99 instead of $55.99
$31.49 instead of $41.99 | $46.67 instead of $89.99
$36.34 instead of $68.79 | $65.79 instead of $125.34
$37.34 instead of $53.24 | $69.99 instead of $133.49

The Three-Piece Parlor Suites.

$20.99 instead of $39.99 | $33.34 instead of $63.34
$25.24 instead of $47.99 | $38.49 instead of $73.34
$29.39 instead of $55.99 | $69.99 instead of $133.34
$29.74 instead of $56.57 | $71.39 instead of $135.99
$30.79 instead of $58.67 | $75.59 instead of $143.99
$32.89 instead of $62.67 | $78.49 instead of $149.34

Arm Chairs.

Odd Arm Chairs, carved and inlaid backs, upholstered in satin damask and velour,

$4.99 instead of $9.99.

Reception Chairs.

Odd Reception Chairs, carved inlaid backs, upholstered in satin damask and velour,

$3.99 instead of $7.99.

Our $17.99 Odd Sofas at $10.99.

Handsome Parlor Sofas, several artistic designs, large size, some beautifully carved, others trimmed with inlaid mahogany veneer. They were great values at $17.99; reduced to $10.99.

Parlor Cabinets Less Than Cost.

Twenty-five Parlor Cabinets, magnificent products, solid mahogany, mahogany-finish, Vernis-Martin and gold. The prices are ridiculously low.

$24.99 instead of $33.34 | $86.67 instead of $112.49
$36.67 instead of $48.74 | $96.67 instead of $128.74
$43.34 instead of $57.74 | $113.34 instead of $172.49
$50.67 instead of $67.49 | $153.34 instead of $202.49
$65.99 instead of $93.73 | $166.99 instead of $247.49
$73.34 instead of $101.99 | $199.99 instead of $274.99

Davenports at Nearly Half Prices.

Solid mahogany and cherry frames, covered with sumptuous satin damask and Verona velour. Various sizes to select from.

$34.99 instead of $66.67 | $48.99 instead of $93.34
$37.74 instead of $71.99 | $62.99 instead of $119.99
$41.99 instead of $79.99 | $69.99 instead of $133.34

Wedding Presents.

China and Glass for wedding presents. Always sincerely acceptable; always in charming taste. June gives large impulse to our display of such things. We are making a grand show of appropriate gift articles—they are in neat and white-lined cases and attractively priced.

Six Decorated Limoges China Bread and Butter Plates, $2.97.

Six Decorated Haviland's China Dessert Coffees and Saucers, gold border, $3.49.

Royal Dresden China Fruit and Salad Bowls, gilt decorations, $3.87.

Twelve Royal Dresden China Dessert Plates, floral and gold borders, $10.07.

Twelve Limoges China Dinner Plates, wreaths, turquoise border and rich gilt figure in the decorations, $10.29.

Twelve English China Dessert Coffees and Saucers, Dontil edges, brilliant enamel colorings, $11.84.

Twelve English China Game Plates, original hand-painted game centres, $59.87.

Special Coffee Sale.

The "Red Star" brand of Coffee has won the preference of thousands by sheer force of merit. It is a rich blend with the choicest Java and Mocha. Strength, flavor and aroma unsurpassed. Pulverized, granulated and in the bean. It has achieved universal popularity at 29c. a pound. That's our regular price. During this sale we'll sell it at

23c.

Our Vienna Coffee is a strictly high-grade combination. Some people prefer it to the "Red Star"—simply a question of taste. It is both delicious and strong. Our regular price is 22c. a pound. During this sale we'll sell it at

18c.

Both kinds are roasted and ground daily.

WHAT IS DEVELOPED

The most perfect development of the nutrient elements of Rye Whiskey is conceded by leading chemists to be found in

Ten Year Old

Hunter Baltimore Rye

and by their chemical analysis it is recommended for general use as the

Most Perfect Whiskey Made

For the physical needs of women it is a pure tonic.

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LAKEWOOD POLO FOR KEENE

The Crack Rockaway Player Joins George Gould's Forces.

OTHER STRONG MEN SECURED

New Additions Likely to Win the Championship for the New Jersey Club —New Handicap Ratings.

Foxhall Keene is the latest acquisition of polo prominence whom George Gould has been able to secure for his Lakewood Polo Club. Keene and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of the Meadow Brook Club are the highest-rated players in the Polo Association, being handicapped at ten goals each. The latter has not taken an active part in the game since his bad injury at Meadow Brook about three years ago, but Keene has constantly kept in practice, playing for the last two seasons chiefly in England. He is expected back in this country in July, and it has been stated by those who ought to know that he will play in the championship tournament which will be held at the Brookline Country Club, near Boston, during the first week of September.

With the addition of Keene's name to the crack polo players which the Lakewood Polo Club has been attracting to its fold within the past few months, appear the names of George W. Kendrick, third, and C. Randolph Snowden, from the Devon Club, and Albert E. Kennedy, from the Philadelphia Country Club. The latter has been increased in the new handicap schedule issued Saturday from six to eight, while Kendrick is six and Snowden five. The new accessions to Lakewood would therefore make no mean team, and for a club of only nineteen members it possesses an unusually large number of high-class players.

The new handicap list just issued by the Chairman of the Polo Association, H. L. Herbert, shows a few minor changes, but its most interesting features are the additions to Lakewood's ranks. John L. Cowdin left the Rockaway Club for the New Jersey organization a few months ago, and the Waterbury boys left Westchester at the same time. The withdrawal of Keene from his old Rockaway Club is said to be due to the fact that so many of the big players have gone to Lakewood that Keene preferred to elect that club for his championship entry rather than appear on a weaker team from his regular place.

The withdrawal of many prominent players from their original clubs in favor of Lakewood has not been viewed entirely with satisfaction by all members of the old clubs. The appearance of Westchester, Rockaway, and Philadelphia club men under the colors of Lakewood does not mean that they have absolutely left their former clubs, for they are still eligible to play on those teams, but it means that they have chosen Lakewood as their championship tournament club. By the rules of the association, polo members must signify by May 15 the club which they intend to play, for if they enter the annual championship. To qualify for that event, they must play at least six times over that club field.

GOULD'S STRONG TEAM.

George Gould can now put the strongest polo team in the field of any individual club in the country. With Keene at ten, Cowdin at nine, having just been advanced from eight, and Lawrence and "Monte" Waterbury at eight each, this quartet would have the grand total of 35 goals to their credit. Even without all of these four, the three new Philadelphians and Benjamin Nicoll, rated at seven, make excellent championship material to draw from.

The nearest approach to Lakewood's strongest four can be made by the Myopia Hunt Club. Charles Wheeler has just gone to Myopia from Devon, and with him at seven, Agassiz at nine, Shaw at eight, and five men to choose from at four, Myopia can show a team aggregating 28. One of the four men is H. P. McKean, who goes from the Philadelphia Country Club, which suggests the idea that Myopia has felt it was worth while to follow Lakewood's example and obtain as much good material as possible. If Keene consents to play in the championships, the chances of the big trophy coming to Lakewood for next Winter are extremely rosy. The only withdrawal from Lakewood is P. F. Collier, who returns to the Rockaway Club.

The Great Neck polo team has been advanced more than any other club by the new handicaps. From their old rating of five they are now doubled, every player being raised, C. H. Robbins advances from 2 to 3, Morgan Grace from 1 to 3, W. R. Grace, Jr., from 1 to 2, and J. P. Grace from 1 to 2. As this team has already won one set of prizes this season, an exceptional thing for a new club, the increased ratings are amply justified.

Squadron A shows a slight increase in membership, having 76 troopers on the active list, the largest number of any club. Nine receive handicaps.

The tournament at Meadow Brook will close this week with the final game from the Hempstead Cups to-morrow between Meadow Brook and Rockaway, and on Wednesday the final match for the Meadow Brook trophies will finish the event.

POLO AT SEABRIGHT.

Polo at Seabright will be inaugurated next Saturday, when the formal opening of the Rumson Polo Club will be held on the new field that has recently been laid out on the old John Hone farm, which borders on the Rumson Road. The President of the club, W. Strothers Jones, has offered a set of cups to be played for in an invitation tournament. The competitors will be Lakewood and Rockaway, but invitations have been extended to a large number of prominent polo men in this vicinity, and a gala time is looked for. The club has two fields, the big one for tournaments being fully 1,000 feet long, while the practice field has a length of 850 feet. An old farmhouse on the property has been remodeled into a dainty clubhouse, and the adjoining stables will furnish accommodation for fifty ponies. A great deal of work has been done within the last two months on the polo fields, and they are said to be up to the requirements for high-class playing.

Lakewood will enter for the initial tournament George J. Gould, "Larry" Waterbury, "Monte" Waterbury, and Benjamin Nicoll. The Rockaway men will probably be W. A. Hazard, Rene La Montagne, Jr., D. F. Savage, and F. C. Conover. H. L. Herbert will probably referee the match. Similar invitation events will be given at intervals during the season, and in the Fall a larger tournament may be given, if satisfactory dates can be arranged. The regular polo schedule was completed some time ago, and most of the dates have been filled, but a time might be obtained after the championships, late in September.

The Rumson Polo Club starts on its career with fifteen active members, all of whom have the negative handicap of zero. It is their intention to do considerable playing this Summer, and get a team worthy to meet others of its class in the local world. The members are Ernest Adams, H. S. Borden, T. Pearsall Field, Dr. Edwin Field, J. Craig Havemeyer, H. E. Meeker, C. D. Halsey, F. M. Harburg, W. Strothers Jones, W. G. Loew, Arthur McClure, J. Armstrong Rawlins, Chester Simmons, M. C. Schiff, and Walter Watson.

The club is about half a mile from the links of the Seabright Golf Club, and is also convenient to the Little Silver station.

THE WEEK'S GOLF EVENTS.

Entries for Open Championship of the United States Will Close on Friday.

While the local world shows no open or invitation golf tournaments for the coming week, there are a number of important matches scheduled at most of the clubs, and the women will be particularly active.

The entries for the open championship of the United States will close Friday evening with Robert B. Kerr, Secretary, at 28 Broad Street. The event will be played at the Myopia Hunt Club next week Friday and Saturday, June 14 and 15. An interesting event during the week will be the third attempt between Malcolm Graham and Maturin Ballou of the Apawamis Golf Club to determine possession of the President's Cup. The final round at thirty-six holes was played twice last year, and each time resulted in a tie. The third attempt will be played on Wednesday, and the outcome is awaited by the members with considerable interest. The programme of events for the week is:

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

Morris County—Women's second contest for the Long Course Cup.
Harbor Hill—Women's monthly handicap.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Apawamis—Final for President's Cup between Graham and Ballou.
Jersey City—Women's handicap for Neise Cup.
Richmond County—Women's medal-play handicap.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Apawamis—Women's qualifying round for club championship.
Morris County—Women's qualifying round for club championship.
Montclair—Mixed foursomes vs. Englewood.
Bayswater—Women's handicap.
Englewood—Women's competition for Captain's Cup.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Montclair—Women's bogey handicap.
Richmond County—Team match vs. women of Wee Burn Club.
Morris County—Women's first match-play round for championship.
Open championship entries close at 26 Broad Street.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

Apawamis—Final round, Wainwright Cup.
Nassau—Team match vs. Apawamis.
Oakland—Mixed foursomes.
Colonia—Cotton Exchange tournament.
Morris County—First match play for Thebaud Cup.
Rockaway—Men's foursomes.
Innis Arden—Finals for club cups.
Harbor Hill—Match-play competition.
Newark Athletic—Club championship.
Dyker Meadow—Members' handicap.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.
Marine and Field—Follett and Cuyler Cup competitions.
Wee Burn—Bogey handicap.
Van Cortlandt—Approaching and putting contests.
Bayswater—Club handicap.
Montclair—Handicap and women's putting match.
Flushing—Team match vs. Midland.
Englewood—Team match vs. North Jersey.
Jersey City—First round for club championship and handicap.
Baltusrol—Club handicap.

Golf Notes of Interest.

The Allegheny Country Club of Pittsburg will hold an open tournament on June 13, 14, and 15. It is a member of the Western Golf Association and a number of members from its clubs will be competitors.

A new golf club has been organized at Mount Vernon, known as the Siwanoy Country Club. The old Glover estate on the White Plains Road has been secured for the grounds, and besides a nine-hole golf course, croquet lawns and tennis courts are being laid out. It is expected that the links will be opened this month. The officers are: President—Dr. Archibald M. Campbell; Vice President—Frank M. Mack; Secretary—W. N. G. Clark; Treasurer—Arthur D. Stone; Captain—Alfred E. Taylor. The club starts with 150 members.

The Stock Exchange golfers have decided to hold their annual tournament next Saturday at the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains. The committee appointed to take charge of the affair and receive entries consists of Austin P. Kelley, Fred. P. Kimball, A. R. Fish, F. C. De Veau, and Richard King. Nearly eighty members of the Exchange have already promised to compete.

At a recent meeting of the Lenox Golf Club held in this city most of the old officers were re-elected. They are: President—William D. Sloane; Vice President—S. Howland Robbins; Secretary—Girard Foster; Treasurer—Joseph W. Burden. Alexander Cunningham has been engaged as professional for the year, and the club will hold its customary tournament in the Fall.

The Cornell University golfers will hold a tournament this week on the links of the Ithaca Country Club. The championship of the college will be the chief event and the Country Club has presented the cup. The committee in charge consists of Stewart Burchard, J. B. Patterson, C. B. Brown, R. F. Mundy, and Audenreid Whittemore.

A new golf association was organized a few days ago at Fargo, North Dakota. It is known as the Northwestern Golf Association and includes the leading clubs between Chicago and the Pacific Coast. Manitoba is represented in the new organization, giving an international feature to this latest addition to the ranks of sectional associations. The members have decided to hold their first championship tournament on the links of the Fargo Golf Club in August or September.

Charles Hitchcock, Jr., former golf champion of Yale, and runner-up for the intercollegiate championship in the recent tournament at Atlantic City, has been elected Captain of the Yale team for the coming year. The new champion of the university is T. Markoe Robertson.

The Newark Athletic Club will open its eighteen-hole course next Saturday with the first rounds for the club championship. The links were to have been opened on Decoration Day, but the wet weather left the greens in such poor condition that it was deemed best to wait another week. Alec Finlay remains as professional during the year.

Miss Bessie Anthony, the Western woman champion, is said to be playing even better than last year, when she defeated Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor for leading honors. Miss Anthony is a member of the Evanston Golf Club, and she will be a competitor later in the season at Baltusrol in the women's championship of the United States. She entered at Shinnecock last Summer, but did not qualify.

The Yale Faculty golf team, having won two team matches on the New Haven links, is now anxious to arrange a game with the Harvard Faculty. Prof. William Lloyd Phelps of English literature is Captain of the team, and among its players are Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Secretary of Yale; Prof. Thomas L. Woolsey, and Prof. Frederick L. Chase of the Department of Astronomy.

William Waller, the Western Golf Association champion, was recently defeated in the first big event played on the links of the Chicago Golf Club. The event was a 27-hole scratch contest for the Clifford Johnson Cup. Theodore Sheldon, one of Chicago's veterans of the links, won the trophy by a total of 140 strokes, while Waller and Fred. R. Hamlin tied for second place with 143.

The open tournament of the Elkridge Hunt Club, Baltimore, will be held next Friday, Saturday, and Monday, June 10. It was to have been given last week, but the wet weather prevented necessary work on the course to get it in tournament shape, so the event was postponed. Among the Philadelphia entries is A. Sidney Carpenter, who reached the semi-final round in the recent metropolitan championship, playing in that event from the Lakewood Golf Club.

The official programme of the annual tournament of the Central New York Golf League has just been issued. The event will be played on the links of the Elmira Country Club on July 3, 4, 5, and 6. There will be two championship contests, for team and individual honors, respectively. In addition there will be a handicap for a cup offered by the Elmira Club. Nine clubs are in the association and they will all have representatives.

RACE FOR PAIRS TO VICTORIA.

Novel Speed Contest Announced for Elkwood Park Summer Meet.

The most remarkable feature of a programme full of novelties announced for the opening of the Summer race meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Monmouth County at Elkwood Park, Long Branch, is a horse race to victorias, to be driven by professional coachmen, the owners to sit on the box in company with the coachmen. This unusual event will be decided on July 4, and the entries are announced to close on June 20. The race was not put on the programme until the views of the members of the club and of possible competitors had been obtained and promises had been obtained from a sufficient number of owners of high-class victoria teams to guarantee that the event would fill and make a good race.

The contest will be governed by the rules in force for trotting, and, though great speed is not expected commonly from horses accustomed to drawing vehicles of the victoria type, special preparation for the race by several noted pairs that have figured prominently in the show ring gives promise that the speed will not be so very far behind the average for the roadster class. The full programme for the Summer "Carnival of Sports," which will begin on July 4 at Elkwood Park, has been announced and includes races for trotters, pacers, and running horses, divided between the professional and amateur classes, with the addition of the victoria race, another for four-in-hands, and events for automobiles. In the schedule of trotting events, ribbons are offered for the 2:15, 2:20, and 2:30 classes, driven by amateurs, and $300 purses for the 2:20 and 2:35 classes driven by professionals. For pacers races are opened for the 2:15 and 2:25 classes.

Local Cricket Season Well Started.

Local cricketers have opened their contest for the championship of New York in a manner which indicates that the struggle for the pennant this year should be close and well contested. The Brooklyn Club is now tied for the lead in the Metropolitan League series with the Knickerbocker A. C., last year's champions.

In the series of the New York Cricket Association the Kearny Club with three straight victories has a good lead, while the West Indians have the advantage in the Prospect Park Cricket Association.

A. Brown, by his good innings on Memorial Day, has obtained an excellent start for the League batting average. Only nine men have got into the double-figure list. These are A. Brown, 50; M. R. Cobb, 32; F. W. T. Stiles, 27; E. E. Backus, 28; W. Adam, 18; J. Flannery, 17; F. J. Prendergast, 15; C. H. Hill, 12, and C. A. Worm, 10.

Saxon Won the French Derby.

PARIS, June 2.—The Prix du Jockey Club (French Derby) of $27,340 for three-year-olds, distance one and one-half miles, was run to-day at Chantilly and won by Saxon, Jean Bart II. being second and Tibere third. Thirteen ran. The victory of the favorite was very popular.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

The Eastern clubs of the National League open the Western series to-day away from home, New York playing with St. Louis and Brooklyn with Cincinnati.

Two championship games were scheduled yesterday in the major organization, St. Louis and Pittsburg being the winners by identical scores.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Burkett, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Heidrick, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	10	1	1	McGann, 1b	3	3	10	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Donovan, rf	0	2	3	0	0
Steinf't, 2b	0	0	1	4	1	Padden, 2b	1	1	2	4	1
Irwin, 3b	0	0	4	2	1	Wallace, ss	0	1	3	4	0
Magoon, ss	0	1	1	2	1	Kruger, 3b	2	1	0	4	0
Bergen, c	0	0	8	0	0	Nichols, c	0	1	5	0	1
Hahn, p	0	0	1	4	0	Harper, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1	4	27	13	4	Total	6	11	27	14	2

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0—6

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5. Two-base hits—Burkett, Crawford, McGann, Wallace. Home run—McGann. Stolen bases—Padden, Kruger. Double plays—Hahn, Magoon, and Beckley; Wallace and McGann. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 1; off Harper, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Hahn, 2; by Harper, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 7; by Harper, 4. Passed ball—Nichols. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time of game—1 hour and 54 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf	1	1	1	0	0	B'mont, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Green, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Clark, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Dexter, 1b	0	0	8	3	0	Wagner, rf	0	1	4	0	0
Dolan, rf	0	1	1	0	1	B'nsf'd, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	1	3	5	1	Ritchie, 2b	0	2	1	2	0
Raymer, 3b	0	0	1	4	0	Leach, 3b	1	2	2	1	2
McC'rk, ss	0	0	4	2	0	Ely, ss	1	1	2	4	1
Hahoe, c	0	0	6	1	0	O'Connor, c	1	0	5	0	0
Wadell, p	0	0	2	1	0	Leever, p	0	1	0	1	1
Total	1	4	27	17	3	Total	6	11*	26	8	4

*Green out at the plate on Childs's interference.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	—6

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 5. Two-base hits—Clark and Childs. Three-base hits—Clark and Bransfield. Sacrifice hits—Ely and O'Connor. Stolen bases—Ritchie and Hartwell. Struck out—By Waddell, 6; by Leever, 5. Base on balls—Off Waddell, 1. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	16	9	.640	St. Louis	15	17	.469
Cincinnati	17	12	.586	Brooklyn	14	16	.467
Philadelphia	18	13	.581	Boston	11	15	.423
Pittsburg	17	15	.531	Chicago	12	21	.364

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Boston in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Milwaukee—Boston, 15; Milwaukee, 2.
At Chicago—Washington, 7; Chicago, 5.
At Detroit—Philadelphia, 11; Detroit, 8.

Eastern League Game.

At Providence—Providence, 5; Rochester, 4.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 9; Cortland, 8.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 8; Ilion, 0.
At Utica—Utica, 1; Rome, 0.

Cycle Races in the Garden.

Madison Square Garden will be the mecca of the bicycle racers this Summer. Arrangements have been just completed by P. T. Powers and James C. Kennedy to conduct meets throughout the season. A track will be laid that will permit of a speed as great as that obtainable on any outdoor course, and races will be held at least twice a week during the next three months. A night meet will take place once a week, probably on Monday nights, while a matinee of races will be scheduled for Saturday afternoons.

Good prizes will be offered for the professional sprinters, and amateurs will be attracted by trophies of the full limit of the value allowed by the National Cycling Association. And in addition to this splendid programme, there will be several National Circuit meets, in which championship events will be decided, dates for which have already been applied for.

The board track, the contract for which has already been placed, will be five feet wider than any indoor oval ever before constructed. It will be built unusually strong, in order that four or five motors can travel around it safely at one time, and banked sufficiently high to allow the fastest speed of which the pacing machines are capable. The first meet will probably take place in three weeks.

CONSTITUTION AT NEWPORT.

The Cup Yacht's Spin Off Bristol Saturday the Best Tuning Up Since Her Launching.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 2.—The cup yacht Constitution, in charge of Capt. Rhodes, came down from Bristol this morning under working sails with a light breeze, and no attempt was made to speed the boat.

She went to her usual moorings followed by the tender Mount Morris. The sails furled, the Constitution remained at her mooring and was admired by hundreds of sightseers from shore and afloat, while the crew rested.

During the afternoon George Brown of Deer Island, one of the crew who has been ill on board the tender, was taken to the Newport Hospital for treatment, making the second member of the Constitution's crew sent there during the week.

The shortened preventer backstays are working well. This work was done at Bristol, owing to the spring of the masthead bringing the end of the stays too near the deck. The clubtopsail spars and the extra mainsail are aboard the tender, and everything below and aloft appears to be in readiness for the outside spins for speed which are most likely to begin to-morrow, providing weather conditions are favorable.

Everything in connection with the Constitution is working well. Mr. Duncan, who arrived from New York this afternoon, is delighted.

Yesterday afternoon the Constitution had probably the best tuning-up spin she has had since she was launched. In a spin of about two hours in the lower bay she showed up well in footing and also in beating back to windward. The principal purpose of the trip, which was in the absence of Capt. Duncan, was to stretch the sails and give a test to the steel mainmast, now with improved backstays, resulting in everything on board, both aloft and on deck, working perfectly well.

Nat Herreshoff was on board during the spin, inspecting the spars and rigging as the boat worked down the bay about eight miles from from Bristol before a breeze at the start and ten miles beat back to her anchorage. It was a good start, as the wind increased to ten miles an hour on the beat home, heaving quite a patch of the underbody out of the waters to windward.

A feature of the spin was the setting of an intermediate topsail of the sprit variety, the first time that a sprit topsail had been used on Bristol Cup defenders, and although it is much smaller than the club-topsail it is similar with the exception of the yard, showing only a few feet above the topmast head, although larger than a working topsail.

Capt. Rhodes held the steering wheel throughout the trip, sailing the boat as close as less than four points to the wind on the thrash back to the harbor.

In fourteen minutes from the time anchor was aweigh the Constitution began to turn the southeast spit of Hog Island, a distance of two miles from the anchorage. Here she came in contact with the strength of the flood tide in deep water, necessarily making her footing slower. In came the mainsheet and over went the mainboom to port, as well as the headsheets, when the craft headed a course toward Sandy Point. The sheets were still closely hauled inboard as the boat slipped past Hog Island Lightship. It was there that the small clubtopsail was sent aloft and neatly set in short time by a dozen of the seamen. Just then the breeze began to blow stronger. The weather was hazy and becoming thick all round.

The boat was then beginning to foot along at a lively rate, but with her sheets aft, evidently to give spars and canvas a good test. The wind freshened, the bay became a trifle rougher, but not in the least interfering with the progress of the defender. She presented a handsome picture with her lofty rig and finely setting sails. The spars of the topsail were extremely light, as was the canvas also.

Handsomely she bowled along, the pennant flying from her topmast truck and the owner's absence pennant from the masthead. Her speed at the time was fully nine miles an hour.

CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Schlee, the New Jersey Rider, Won the Three-Cornered Event.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 2.—Fully 8,000 spectators witnessed the cycle races at the Vailsburg track to-day. The principal event was a special race between New Jersey, New York, and Long Island riders represented by Schlee, Shreiber, and Bedell, respectively, when Wa...

The one-mile handicap wa... nus Bedell in 2:00 1-5 from the eighty-yard mark, a good performance in view of the slippery condition of the track. The time in the five miles was also fast, 11:02 3-5, as the record is 10:45.

Considerable ill feeling between the Eastern and the Western riders was observed, and in the four-mile race Kramer of East Orange was run off the track at one of the turns. It was the opinion of some of the spectators that Floyd McFarland was responsible for the occurrence, but the officials were not close enough to the scene of the accident to see it plainly and no action was taken.

In the quarter-mile professional race Fisher, who finished third, was disqualified by the referee for not riding to win. The summaries:

Quarter Mile, (Novice.)—Won by Philip Wagner, Ne... ark; A. Widman, Newark, second; William Mo... t, Jersey City, third. Time—0:34 2-5.
Quar... r Mile, (Professional.)—Won by Frank Kr... ner, East Orange; Floyd McFarland, San Jos... second; H. B. Freeman, Portland, third; Th... nas Cooper, Detroit, fourth. Time—0:27 4-5.
Thre... cornered race, mile heats, single pace to be... —First heat—Won by John Bedell, Kings Co... ty Wheelmen; Charles Schlee, Newark, sec... d. Time—2:09 1-5. Second heat—Won by Ch... les Schlee, Newark; John Bedell, second. Tir... —2:18 4-5. Third and final heat—Won by Ch... les Schlee; John Bedell, second. Time—
Five ... dr... ped out of third heat.
... ile (Professional) Handicap.—Won by H. B... Freeman, Portland, (50 yards;) Thomas Co... r, Detroit, (scratch,) second; F. A. McFa... and, San José, (scratch,) third; Hardy Do... ning, San José, (100 yards,) fourth. Time—
11:... :3-5.
Half ... ile (Amateur) Open.—Won by John Bedel... Kings County Wheelmen; G. C. Schrieber, Ha... em Wheelmen, second; R. A. Brooks, New Yo... , third; Henry Welsing, Harlem Wheelme... fourth. Time—1:18 4-5.
One... le (Amateur) Handicap.—Won by Manus Be... ll, Kings County Wheelmen, (80 yards;) A. ... Beyerman, New York, (80 yards,) second; ... Eisele, Newark, (100 yards,) third; C. E... yres, Newark, (100 yards,) fourth. Time —
1... 0 1-5.

PASTIME A. C. GAMES.

Bohemian Athletes in Gymnastic Exhibition—Feldkamp Won Twice.

The Pastime Athletic Club held their second monthly set of members games for the present season at their club grounds of East Sixty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon. W. Feldkamp distinguished himself by winning the 60-yard and 220-yard runs with ease, and A. Ziegler won the mile after being passed by Peter Soutar, the scratch man.

A team of Bohemian athletes from the Athletic Club, which included J. Solavec, who won the all-around gymnastic exhibition at the Paris Exposition last year, gave a gymnastic exhibition, and several wrestling bouts were decided. The Pastime Athletic Club team won a tug-of-war from the Warren Athletic Club by 6 inches. The summaries:

60-... d Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Feldkamp, (11 feet;) E. J. Eytinge, (10 feet,) second; ... k... G. Goerwitz, (10 feet,) third. Time—
0... 0 3-5.
440... d Run, Novice.—Won by H. Anderson, ... Ocoman second, W. Rosenberg third. Time—
1... 2-5.
Ha... dle Run.—Won by C. McCarthy, (55 yards;) R. Alexander, (60 yards,) second; W. E. Whitney, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:05 2-5.
One-Mile Run.—Won by A. Ziegler, (100 yards;) Peter Soutar, (scratch,) second; J. Noonan, (85 yards,) third. Time—0:53 1-5.
Running High Jump.—Won by A. Ziegler, (14 inches,) with an actual jump of 4 feet 5 inches; J. Blackburn, (1 inch,) with 5 feet 5½ inches, second; J. Lynch, (9 inches,) with 4 feet 9 inches, third.
220-Yard Dash.—Won by W. Feldkamp, (14 yards;) J. Rodick, (12 yards,) second; G. Bischoff, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:28 1-5.
Relay Race.—Won by Pastime Athletic Club team, composed of M. Alexander, G. Bischoff, D. J. Brennan, and O. C. Ordwein; St. George Athletic Club team, composed of F. Bickett, F. Helfat, J. F. Miller, and W. Horner, second. Time—3:57 4-5.
Tug-of-War.—Won by Viking Athletic Club team, composed of C. Christensen, A. Morrison, M. Josephson, F. Hagstrom, and H. Hanson; Warren Athletic Club team, composed of J. Gillen, J. Keeley, A. Ulman, P. Burns, and J. Daly, second.
Catch-as-Catch-Can, Wrestling.—J. Rosenblatt defeated H. Weisner, and J. Nifflot wrestled to a draw with G. Lubenguhl.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE. — Hurdle, handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Monroe Doctrine and King Barleycorn, 150 pounds each; Bob, 147; Roxbury, 142; Bermuda Hundred, 137; Desperado, 136; Bellamy and Bon Jour, 134 each; Islington, 132; Wandering Minstrel and Cephalogis, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five-eighths of a mile. Miss Hastings, 110 pounds; Illuminate and Rightaway, 108 each; Wild Oats, 107; Friar, Tabar, James Fitz, and Rossignol, 106 each; Neither One, 104; Carrier Pigeon, 102; Postillion, 97.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens three years old; special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Gold Spinner, Ethiels, Hengist, Arden, Satire, Isaac Hopper, Belvino, Dr. Preston, and Cespedes, 112 pounds each; The Blue Coat, Jones, and Your Grace, 109 each; Dactyl, Egotism, Anna Darling, Argenanta, and Golden Green, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE. — The Criterion Stakes, for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; five-eighths of a mile. Blue Girl, 124 pounds; Sedition, Gun Fire, Hanover Queen, Grail, and Chirrup, 114 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Alcedo, 126 pounds; Beau Gallant, 122; First Whip, 121; Dr. Barlow, 110; Gold Fox, 105; The Amazon, 104; Wallabout, 96; Sailor King, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; about three-quarters of a mile. Godfrey, 110 pounds; Tinge, 106; Bounteous, Bold Knight, Glennellie, and His Royal Highness, 103 each; Manchuria, 100; Oliver Mac, 98; Dr. Barlow, 110; Gold Fox, 105; 97 each; Arise Up, 95; Connie and Kid, 87 each.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

The Special June Sale of Women's
Under Muslins
Starts This Morning.

Qualities—the best in every instance.
Workmanship—most particular.
Prices—wholly disproportionate to quality and workmanship.
Quantities—almost limitless.
2d Floor, 59th Street Section.

$1 Satin Foulard Silk, 55c

These handsome Satin Foulards were purchased during the past week from a very prominent silk house which was overstocked—thus the concession that brings to you exactly the fabrics that thousands of women are ready to buy right now.

They are all the choicest designs, mostly medium and small figures; in such attractive colors as navy, rose, electric, white, cardinal and green. Many white grounds, which are so much in demand.

This is the identical quality that has been selling at $1 per yard. They are 24 inches wide, and are the most wonderful values of their kind ever presented.

Even so large a quantity as we have bought for this sale will vanish rapidly. Therefore, to obtain a choice of patterns, it is advisable to be among the first-comers.

No samples cut. No mail orders filled.
Main Floor, Front, Centre.

Stamped Hemstitched Linens.

These linens were made to command almost as much by the manufacturer as we sell them for. Overproduction is a common cause for many manufacturers to make concessions, but such concessions as he has given us this time are most uncommon.

The linen is of an exceptional quality; and the drawn work designs on them are beautiful and uncommon. This quality of goods rarely finds its way to the bargain counter, and when it does, is appreciated by women in the habit of buying fine linens. For quick choosing we have put a uniform price on each size.

Doylies.	Centre Pieces.
7x7 inches, 10c.	18x18 inches, 29c.
10x10 inches, 14c.	21x21 inches, 35c.
15x15 inches, 23c.	30x30 inches, 49c.

Tray Covers 10x24 inches, 29c.
Together with the above we offer
Hemstitched Union Linen with 1 row of drawn work.

24x24 inches, 24c.	36x36 inches, 45c.
30x30 inches, 36c.	18x36 inches, 29c.
18x72 inches, 9c.	

Many patterns of cushion tops, were 2 to 3c. to 39c., are now 10c.
Lace braid patterns at less than half price.

These are accumulations; a little soiled and mussed, but are great values.

Yoke, sleeves, scarf and waist patterns 10c.
Revers, sailor collars, bodice, edgings and insertings, 5c.
Handkerchief, turnover and stock collars and doylie patterns, 2c.
Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

FREE Cooking School

Every day at 2:30 the free demonstration and free lectures begin at the new gas stove show rooms. Come and learn the comfortable methods of cooking with gas. New ideas for hot weather comfort and better meals.

Mrs. Helen Armstrong
THE FAMOUS CULINARY EXPERT,

will answer any question, detail methods of dainty cookery, let you taste the dishes. Everybody welcome—everybody made comfortable

A book of choice recipes—by one of America's most famous cooking experts—given away at each session.

Gas Stove Show Rooms—43 E. 23d St.

Newark Advertisements. | Newark Advertisements.

HAHNE & CO
HAHNE & CO.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
NEWARK

REMOVAL SALE.

Our New Building will be ready for occupancy
July 1st 1901

As we intend to open with the very newest wares the world has produced, We will make severe cuts in our present stocks (100 Departments) Save as to a few — restricted articles.

Best Bargains in the Worlds History.

Horses and Carriages. | Horses and Carriages.

OWNERS of Studebaker Vehicles

have the perfection of style, the height of luxury and the assurance of safety. On the three grounds of style, comfort and strength, Studebaker vehicles are unexcelled. When we hear the owner of a carriage speak of it with satisfaction as a "genuine Studebaker," we feel that the aims and efforts of our forty-nine years of carriage building have been understood and appreciated. Call and view the greatest collection of vehicles in the world, at our warerooms.

STUDEBAKER SURREY

A type of comfortable family carriage generally moderate in price; but many are handsomely and elegantly finished and are quite expensive. Built in a great many styles—some on light side bar gears; some on full platform. In many cases those fitted with canopy tops are preferred; but we sell them also open, and with leather extension tops. Some or the bodies are made of basket work for Summer use only. We show a great many new and smart designs in Surreys this season, and at prices to suit the views of the most economical or extravagant. Built to carry four or six passengers.

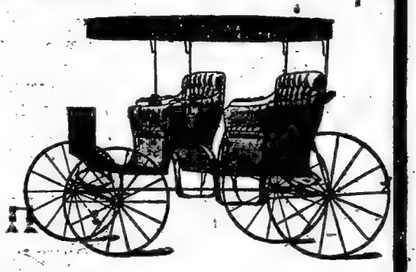

STUDEBAKER,
Broadway, Cor. Prince St., New York.

Bicycles.

MOTOR CYCLING TAUGHT.

We have engaged the services of expert motor cyclists, who will give daily demonstrations of the

"AUTOURETTE"

MOTOR CYCLE; also lesson in operating same at $1.00 per lesson. Amount paid refunded to purchasers.

American Bicycle Company,
91 Fifth Ave., New York.
342 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Cycles $15, Fitted with New Departure Brake. See them. We will give you the best.
Tires by the Ton, $1.25, $1.50. 75c., $1. Racers, $20. Tandems, $15 and $25. Lamps, 50c. 500 2d-hand Ladies' and Men's, $3.50, $5, $7.
JANDORF, *Corner Church and Barclay Sts.*

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The Crowning Delight
of the Summer Home

Music is a necessity of the country home. In the winter in the city there is the theatre, the opera, and many other constant occasions to enjoy music from outside sources; but the dwellers in the cottage by the sea, or on the mountain, must depend upon their own resources for artistic enjoyment.

Perhaps the one who loves music most, or the one who is most thoughtful of the enjoyment of others is not a pianist—such is usually the case; and the piano remains silent, and the cottage is dreary and lifeless.

The resourceful Summer home is no longer dependent upon such conditions. Now well-informed people are providing the Summer home with

The Angelus
...AND...
The Crown Piano

The piano of many tones, which reproduces, at will, the tones of a piano, a harp, bells, guitar, banjo, mandolin, bagpipe, fife and drum corps, bugle, xylophone; and the ANGELUS, the greatest of all piano-players, which can be operated by anyone, and produce wonderful and delightful entertainment, requiring no knowledge of music at all, in the operator.

Of course the Angelus plays on any piano; but no other piano provides the Crown Piano's repertoire; and even as a piano alone it stands among the very best.

Price of the Angelus, $250.

The Crown Piano, in various styles, $330 to $450.

Other Pianos at medium prices: $180, $200 and $225.

Then here are a number of used Pianos, taken in exchange, repaired, retoned, and now offered at these remarkable prices:

Upright Pianos—

Crown Pianos, reduced in price on account of being a little shop-worn; cases are artistic and elegantly designed.
1 walnut; large size; reduced from $360 to $295.
1 mahogany; large size; reduced from $400 to $325.
1 walnut; large size; reduced from $425 to $340.
1 Fischer upright, small size, walnut case; was $300, now $100.
1 Fischer upright, was $350, now $125.
1 Mozart upright, ebony case; in nice condition; was $250, now $135.
1 Royal, large fancy mahogany case; like new; was $225, now $160.
1 Bradbury upright; in good condition; was $350, now $165.
1 Haines Bros. upright; was $450, now $175.
1 Wesser Bros. upright; was $275, now $125
4 Haines Bros. upright pianos, new, but on account of change of style prices reduced from $250 to $195.

Square Pianos—

1 Walker square piano, $20.
1 Gilbert square piano, $25.

Square Pianos—

1 Chickering square piano, $50.
1 Chickering square piano, $75.
1 Emerson square piano; 4 round corners, carved legs, rosewood case; modern style, $75.
1 Gabler square piano; rosewood case, carved legs; modern style, $75.
1 Weber square piano; rosewood case, carved legs; modern style, $100.
1 Haines Bros. square; carved legs, serpentine moulding; modern style; a very fine piano, in excellent condition; good as new, $140.
1 Weber square; fancy case, carved legs; in good condition; original price, $400, now $75.
1 Decker & Barnes square; serpentine moulding; heavy carved legs; in nice condition; was $350, now $75.
1 Brainard square; was $300, now $35.
1 Haines Bros. square; was $350, now $65.

Angelus—

3 Angelus Orchestrals, little used; reduced from $250 to $200.
4 Angelus Piano-Players, little used; reduced from $225 to $175.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

DINNER CLOTHS Reduced

They're fine Scotch and Irish double damask table cloths, and their sin is a venal one—merely that of being few in number of one pattern or size. Slightly soiled, to boot. But smart reductions in price offset the former, and a good washing will cure the latter—and you'll find the balance 'way in your favor. Here's the list:

$6.50 to $7.50 kinds at $4 each.
$6 to $11.65 kinds at $5 each.
$7.50 to $12.50 kinds at $6 each.
$11 to $13 kinds at $6.50 each.
$12.65 to $15.75 kinds at $7.50 each.
$15.75 to $18.65 kinds at $9.50 each.

Fourth avenue.

Girls' Separate SKIRTS

The separate skirt reaches the zenith of its popularity in Summer, along with the shirt waist. Here is a timely offering of such skirts at a little price which will quickly find young wearers for them.

They are of cheviot, serge and covert cloth, in navy blue, black and tan, and are 36 to 40 in. long. Some have flounces, other are plain. Values run up to $9, but they're uniformly priced at

$4.50 each

Second floor, Ninth street.

TRIMMED HATS, $5

Wonderful what fascinating variety there's to be found in this showing of trimmed hats at $5, that we have made ready for you today.

Every kind of an appropriate and charming hat for summer wear you'd wish, is here—turbans, walking hats and the extremely popular shirt-waist hats.

Good taste and skill mark their trimming, in which silk scarfs, quills, breasts and flowers figure largely. Some of the breasts are plain white and black, others are polka-dotted; the silks with which they are draped are plain, figured or polka-dotted.

You're bound to find in this gathering the hat that will harmonize most perfectly with your Summer gown.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Sale of GO-CARTS

The Go-Carts made by Heywood Bros. are celebrated for beauty of design, thoroughness of construction and elegance of finish.

We offer today their stock of samples for 1901, about a hundred in all, at prices one-third less than regular.

They are all reclining go-carts with patent adjustment, no two alike in design; all equipped with patent foot brake, green running gear, rubber-tired wheels, and the best of springs. They are upholstered in satin damask, corduroy or velvet, and furnished with parasol and rod.

The offering is one of great importance, and equal to the best we have ever made.

A hint of prices:

At $5—Wood and reed body.
At $7.50—Reed body, neat pattern, with roll arms; upholstered in corduroy.
At $10.50—Closely woven reed body, with roll arms and handsome fender; upholstered in corduroy; fancy lace parasol.
At $9—Fancy reed body, cornucopia pattern; upholstered in corduroy.
At $12—Fancy woven reed body; heart pattern; upholstered in corduroy; lace parasol.
At $18—Fancy reed body, fish pattern, beautifully woven; upholstered in satin damask; lace parasol with 3 ruffles.

Annex Store, south of Ninth St., 770 B'way.

A Remarkable List of
Dress Goods

Just at the moment when thousands are finding that a dress or two more is needed for Summer comfort, we find that stocks need prompt adjusting. Our necessity is your opportunity.

Light-weight Woolen Fabrics—

At 37½c, worth 50c—All-wool French Batiste, in navy blue, cadet blue, light blue, gray, pink, reseda, Nile, old rose, cardinal.
At 50c, worth $1—All-wool Vigoreaux Batiste, in dark gray and blue mixtures.
At 50c, worth 75c—Printed Satin Striped Challis, handsome scroll printings on colors, white polka-dots on black and gray; and old rose, heliotrope and cerise dots on black.
At 75c, worth $1.50—Imported Covert Cloths, the high finish kind, with self-colored diagonal in the weave; in mixtures of tan, gray, blue, brown and reseda.
At 75c, worth $2—Silk-and-wool pin-check Melange, in gray, tan and reseda.
At 75c, worth $1.75—Silk-and-wool Taffeta, in high lustre, light colorings of tans, reseda, old rose and light blue.
At $1.25, worth $3—Silk-and-wool Figured Taffeta, with bright silk colored figures on black ground.
At $1.50, worth $3—Silk-and-wool Bedford Cord, in gray and navy blue.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Cotton Dress Goods—

12½c Printed Batiste at 7c.
12½c Printed Dimities at 8c.
25c Printed Cambrics at 8c.
12½c Printed Swiss Muslins at 9c.
25c Printed Piques at 12½c.
25c Printed Irish Dimities at 18c.
35c Printed Mercerized Foulards at 25c.
50c Printed Satin Striped Dimities at 28c.
50c Printed Silk Embroidered Batiste at 28c.
45c Striped Linen Madras at 30c.
50c Self-colored Silk Embroidered Mousseline at 37½c.
75c Self-colored Corded Satin Stripe Mousseline at 50c.
$1 Printed Satin Gloria at 50c.
35c Linen Suiting at 12½c a yard.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Each succeeding Monday morning starts the Boys' Clothing Store off with a rush and a swing on a new week's business. Each day's news forms part of a story in which the interest never falters. This instalment today:

One hundred and twenty-five double-breasted suits, in latest Summer mixtures of lightweight cheviots, especially adapted for warm weather wear. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Regular $4.50 values at $3.50.
Three hundred washable sailor suits, in attractive materials; sizes 3 to 12 years. Regularly worth $2, at $1.35.

Second floor, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Smart Shoes for Dress
Stout Shoes for Business

Every kind of shoes, for Man, Woman and child, at a Third to a Half Under-Price, in this

JUNE SHOE SALE

You have just as broad selection as in regular shoes—a hundred and sixty-five thousand pairs purchased; which means abundant variety of every sort. They are new shoes, made for this present season—the best and biggest collection we have ever offered.

Then we guarantee every pair of shoes sold in the sale. You save the money and run no risk—there is no sacrifice of either quality or style to profit by these positive economies.

Men's Shoes—

$1.40—Black Casco and satin calf lace.
$1.60—Kidskin Oxfords, with broad plain toes.
$1.90—Patent leather lace and button; welted soles; also kid and boxed calf in lace only.
$2.50—Half price shoes; nearly all leathers, but not all sizes in each; mostly patent leather and dress shoes.

Boys' Durable Shoes—

$1.10—Strong lace shoes, in sizes 12 to 5½; stout soles and heels.
$1.30—Kid lace shoes; sizes 3 to 5½; light weight but durable.
$1.50—Fine quality calf and kid lace shoes; sizes 12 to 5½.

Annex Shoe Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's Shoes—

$1—Black kid boots, lace and button; with tips.
$1.50—Tan kidskin lace boots; welted soles; regular $3 quality.
$1.80—Patent leather lace and button; medium weight; handsome shapes.
$2—Black kidskin; turned soles; the finest grades that sell at $4; lace and button.

Women's Low Shoes—

$1—Black kid Juliets; elastic side, high slipper.
$1.20—Kidskin Oxfords, with patent leather or plain tips; medium and light-weight soles.
$1.40—Patent leather vamps; kid quarters; thin soles; medium heels.
$1.80—Patent leather, mannish shoe shape, with plain and extension soles.

Basement.

SUMMER DELIVERY EXTENSION

Commencing June First, and continuing during the season, our free delivery system is extended to include the following points:

Long Branch	Monmouth Beach
Galilee	Low Moor
Sea Bright	Rumson Beach
Norwood Park	Elberon
Deal Beach	Allenhurst
Interlaken	Asbury Park
Ocean Grove	Bradley Beach
Avon	Belmar
Como	Spring Lake
Sea Girt	West End (Hollywood)

FINE COSTUMES

The beautiful Bridal Exhibit continues; but all are not brides, and even brides need other than their wedding dresses; so we turn from the Bridal Display which is attracting thousands daily, to tell of other important news of dresses.

We have made new prices on a number of fine Foulard Dresses, both imported and domestic. Some of the choicest dresses of the season are included. These are imported:

$275 Dresses at $164
$225 Dresses at $150
$200 Dresses at $134

These are domestic:

Dresses worth up to $48, at $30
Dresses worth up to $33, at $23

Second floor, Broadway.

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets—

We are selling sheets and pillow cases of the best known standard makes, at less than the yard cost of the muslin.

54 x 90 in., 35c; muslin by the yard costs today, 45c.
63 x 90 in., 40c; muslin by the yard costs today, 50c.
63 x 99 in., 45c; muslin by the yard costs today, 55c.
81 x 90 in., 49c; muslin by the yard costs today, 63c.
90 x 90 in., 56c; muslin by the yard costs today, 70c.
90 x 99 in., 62c; muslin by the yard costs today, 77c.

Pillow Cases—

45 x 36 in., 13c each.

Fourth avenue.

Only 2 Days Left

Wednesday, at the latest, will mark the ***closing of the Wanamaker Century Club.*** The time between is all that's left for the folks who've been "putting off" an investment that will yield certain security, pay daily dividends, and insure a profit that the amount invested could not make in any other manner we know of.

A Single Dollar down—Half the regular price saved—the rest payable at the rate of 10c. a day!

COME TO THE STORE TODAY, OR

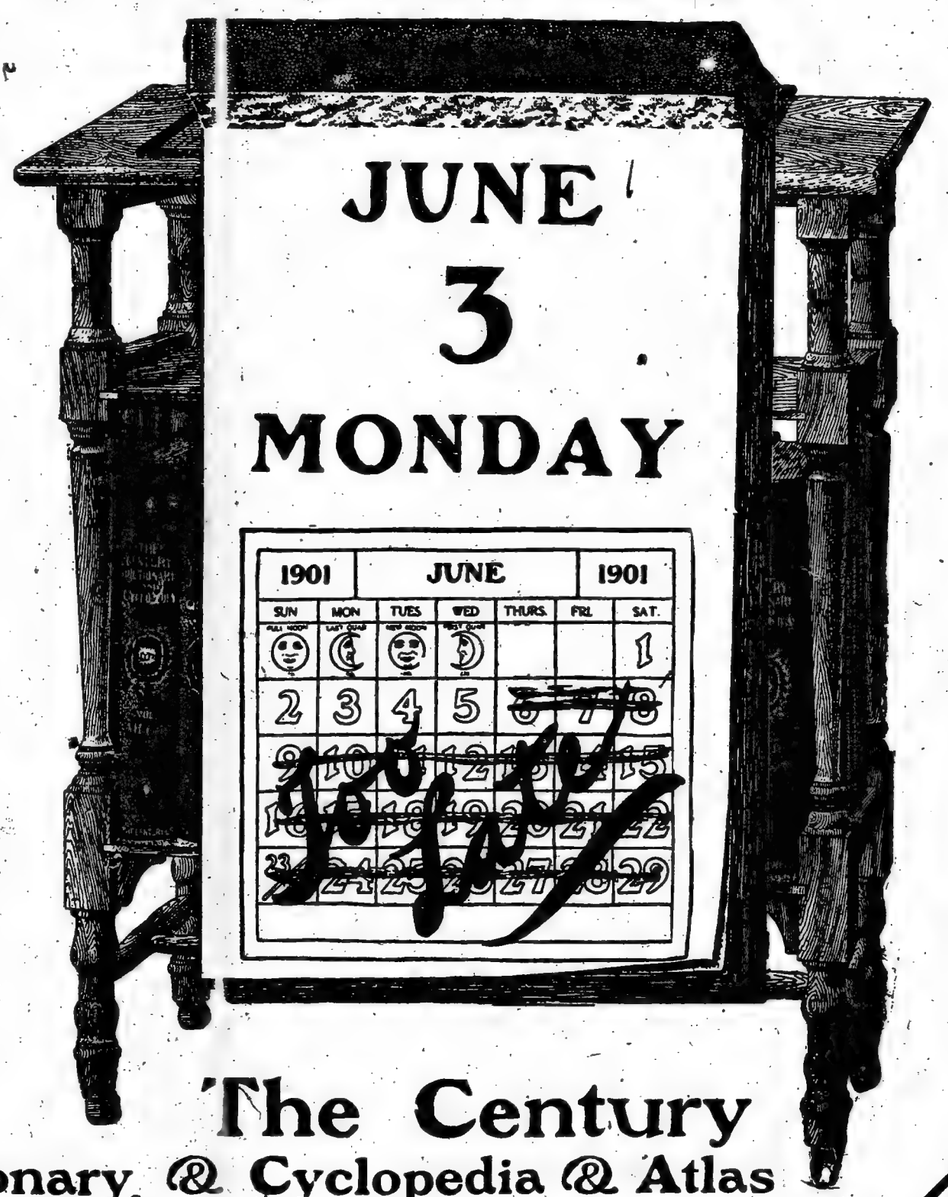

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JOHN WANAMAKER

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TEAR this corner off and mail it today to JOHN WANAMAKER, New York:

Please send me specimen pages of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas, with details of your Half-Price Offer, &c., and description of the bindings.

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T. 6-3

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1901.

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TWELVE PAGES
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LAW-ABIDING.

Mr. BRYAN is preparing to make a political issue of the decision of the Supreme Court in the insular cases. It is his clear right to do so, so long as he remains within the lines established by the Constitution and by the traditions of the American people. The advantage he will get from it is another matter, and is very doubtful.

Meanwhile it is worthy of note that as to these most important cases affecting the character of our institutions and the destiny of the Republic, and, as some believe, affecting them profoundly for the worse, there has not been a whisper of suggestion that the decision is not entirely authoritative and conclusive until and unless it shall be changed within the terms and processes of the law. There is no suggestion of any such thing in the rather bitter remarks of Mr. BRYAN. He evidently thinks that the decision is mistaken and that the reasoning powers of the majority of the Justices are defective. He contemplates the necessity of changing the membership of the court in order to improve it. But he does not remotely hint at any resistance to the requirements of the decision or any neglect to respect it so long as it stands.

This is certainly an interesting and significant fact in the operation of the institutions of a perfectly free people. Here is a political community of 75,000,000 of blended stock from many varied sources. The chief element, the English-speaking, spring from a race sturdy, independent, inclined to be rebellious. With it are mingled refugees and emigrants from a dozen European lands, all drawn from the more adventurous and least submissive of their respective peoples. A decision of vital consequence is rendered by the vote of one man in nine in the Supreme Court—a man whose name, whichever it is, was probably unknown to nine-tenths of his countrymen when they read it in the press on the morning the decision was announced. And the decision passes not without criticism, certainly, but with authority as unquestioned as the decree of the most autocratic ruler of the Old World. It is a remarkable and a most encouraging spectacle.

If we seek the explanation we find it chiefly in the very freedom of the people. The authority they recognize and bow to is their own. The court is a part of the system they have created for the administration of their National affairs. Its decisions are accepted because those who differ from them know that in the long run they embody the deliberate purpose of the Nation. They are not imposed from above or from outside. Ultimately they are bound to conform to the operation of the National will. Respect for them is self-respect in the highest and most enlightened form. Again, the members of the court feel this relation, and are more or less unconsciously guided by it. It is shown in the fact that sooner or later the Court finds a way to sustain action of the other branches of the Government which reflects the strong and deliberate purpose of the public mind. We are aware that this is not the ideal of the judicial function, but it is a fact that our history reveals. The Legal Tender act was sustained after it had once been declared unconstitutional, and it was sustained on the utterly unhistorical and irrational ground that at the time of the formation of the Government of the United States the right to make notes legal tender was an attribute of sovereignty and became an attribute of the United States as soon as it assumed sovereignty. That was in reality one of the most momentous declarations ever made by the Court. It sanctioned a radical change in the theory of our Government, and on that change based action that affected vitally the most intimate and lasting interests of the entire people. In our judgment the Court was in error, and the action was mischievous. But the decision undoubtedly reflected the estimate of the Court as to the requirement of National opinion. The issue was sent to the people and has been fought out. The Court has in a sense been reversed. But it cannot be denied that in rendering its decision it did perform the actual, if not the theoretical, function of the judiciary. And while this view may not enhance the apparent dignity of the Court it ought to make more plain and more obligatory the responsibility of the Nation itself. It is with the Nation, and not with any of its agencies, even the highest, that the shaping of the National life really rests.

THE CUBAN WAY.

If the Administration is informed or is convinced that the Government to be established under the new Constitution of Cuba will interpret the Platt amendment, not according to its letter, but according to the jumble of words added to the law by the committee and adopted by the convention, it has acted wisely in declining to accept the action taken as a substantial compliance with the conditions imposed by Congress. But on the face of the matter the interpretations and additions made by the Cubans are no part of the law and are impotent to impair its force or change its meaning in the slightest degree.

If a citizen of New York should obtain from the Secretary of State at Albany a certified copy of the statute defining and punishing the crime of arson and should return the statute to the Secretary indorsed "I accept this law and will be bound by it except as to burning public school houses on Thursday afternoons, and other acts to which I am assured it does not apply," it is unlikely that the Governor would order his arrest and detention until he had given an unconditional promise to obey the law.

It is something like this that these artless Cuban statesmen have done. To the text of the Platt amendment they have subjoined a gloss, commentary, and apparatus criticus which, if it were of any force and effect, would void the amendment of much of its meaning and embarrass us when the time comes, as it may and probably will come, to intervene again in the affairs of Cuba. A contract cannot be altered or vitiated by footnotes and marginal annotations of one of the parties without the assent of the other party. Intelligent Cubans know that if the new Government should attempt to do mischief under the authority of the footnotes to the Platt amendment it would at once be held to account by our Government, which is not bound to take any notice whatever of the footnotes.

It is possible that the Administration believes that the acceptance of the action of the convention as a substantial compliance with the law would be equivalent to an acceptance of the Cuban interpretation of the law. If there is reason to fear that the Cuban Government would actually take that view, we are justified in insisting that the amendment shall be accepted or rejected as it stands. The ounce of prevention will be much cheaper than the pound of cure. But it is plain that the foolish stuff appended to the law was meant for internal consumption. The leaders in Cuban politics thought it necessary to delude their followers into the belief that they had succeeded in persuading the President to modify the law of Congress. The probability that the new Government would ever attempt to give effect to the committee's version of the law is somewhat remote. The President and his advisers have evidently determined that it would be imprudent to take even that slight risk.

The temper and capacity of the present leaders in Cuba will presently be more fully revealed to us. At Washington they are suspected of levity and frivolity. That is a superficial analysis. These men are as serious as children at a new game. They do things that make the experienced stare, but in a most serious and solemn way. They see no impropriety in appending to their national Constitution reports of what they imagine Secretary ROOT to have said, even though they make him say that the law will never be construed to mean what it plainly does mean. This looks like levity, but the Cuban revolutionary statesman is quite incapable of a joke. The thing looks all right to him. He will be deeply offended when he learns that it does not look all right to us. Under the tests of actual government, when he comes into the control of his estate, we shall learn many things about the Cuban statesman not now suspected by his most voluble friends and apologists in this country.

THE MAN AND THE DOLLAR.

Mr. WILLIAM J. BRYAN has made a deliverance in relation to the McLaurin-Tillman contest in South Carolina which is characteristic of his talent for so stating things that those with a capacity for thinking cannot possibly agree with him. Mr. BRYAN expects and hopes to see Senator TILLMAN win and to see Senator MCLAURIN defeated because "TILLMAN represents the man, while MCLAURIN represents the dollar."

In the judgment of those who are doing most to promote the welfare of South Carolina, this is as good an opportunity as the people of that State will ever have to decide whether the man without a dollar is entitled to more consideration than the man with a dollar. If it can be made evident that this is the issue, the result will not long be in doubt. Never before was South Carolina as prosperous as now. This prosperity has come to it largely through the building up of its manufacturing interests, and in no small degree through the immigration of the dollar from the North and West to erect its mills, extend and equip its railroads, and develop its neglected resources. The representative South Carolinian has much more respect for the dollar than he had when he was less familiar with it. He has at least begun to appreciate its value as an agent in promoting progress and aiding in making his State so attractive to the young men reared there that they no longer avail themselves of the first opportunity offered to go North or West in search of better chances than could be found at home. The keynote of Senator MCLAURIN'S appeal to the people of his State is that he has followed the course and voted for the measures which in his judgment would bring most dollars to South Carolina and in the largest degree promote the welfare of its citizens. If Senator TILLMAN can be induced to echo the views of Mr. BRYAN and admit that he is opposed to the dollar for the reason that prosperity and what now passes for Democracy are inconsistent, the lines will be drawn where they should be, and the people of South Carolina will be called upon to decide whether they prefer prosperity or Bryanism.

It requires no great intelligence to discover that "the man" in this antithesis is Mr. BRYAN as a perennial Presidential candidate, and "the dollar" the material interests which have opened the eyes of all but the Populists to the destructive tendency of the economic heresies which have attached themselves to Democracy like barnacles to a ship's bottom. It raises just the issue most easily understood, but we cannot resist the conclusion that no man of ordinary political sagacity would have made the mistake of putting it in just this way. South Carolina has ceased to be afraid of the dollar.

THE BROOKLYN TUNNEL.

The Mayor has justified the confidence we expressed the other day in the soundness of his judgment as to the East River tunnel. Had he been so disposed, we do not see how he could have resisted the arguments of the President and counsel of the Rapid Transit Commission, of which he is himself a member. But these gentlemen only brought forward facts with which the Mayor was necessarily familiar, and called his attention publicly to the interests which he already knew were involved.

One thing was made perfectly clear at the hearing. This is that the plan is one, not for any particular route to connect with one road engaged in passenger traffic on the other side of the East River. One of the stations of the rapid transit road provided for is at the junction of Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues; whence the Long Island Road runs out on the island. As this is the only steam road that does traverse the island eastward, it would have been absurd not to connect the rapid transit route with it if practicable. But another station of the rapid transit road is to be at the junction of Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, and still another on a loop at the Borough Hall. At the former point, connection can easily be made with the trolley lines that there converge from the south, the east, and the northeast, lines that now bring to the entrance of the bridge the greater part of the passengers who cross it. At the Borough Hall the road will connect with another series of trolley lines that come from the same general directions, but a mile nearer the bridge.

Now, at the rush hours it takes a trolley car from thirty to forty-five minutes to pass from the New York side of the bridge to the junction of Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue. The same distance is traversed when the way is clear in fifteen minutes or less. The difference is due to the congestion on the bridge and between the Borough Hall and Flatbush Avenue. This will be entirely relieved by the new road. In other words the new route is wisely and successfully directed to the chief centres of actual traffic and affords the greatest possible relief precisely where it is most needed, at the points where the congestion is the greatest and the most harmful. It is true that it will promote traffic on the Long Island Road. It would be a shame if it did not, since that road is situated to take its traffic out on the most desirable parts of the island. But its effect in this direction is largely contingent and remote. The effect on the actual and injurious congestion in the ordinary travel in Brooklyn and to all the most thickly settled sections will be immediate. And for a while it will be effectual. Happily the system is capable of indefinite expansion, and opens up a feasible way of dealing with the problems of the future.

ENFORCING ABSTINENCE.

If some of our readers who sincerely believe that the National legislators were right in usurping the natural prerogative of the War Department and causing the abolishment of the army canteen will consider the history of the Prohibition Party in this country they may gain considerable information on the subject of attempting to promote temperance by enforced "total abstinence." At the same time, they may learn why we have scant respect for the moral or mental status of that association of persons who, in attempting to force the soldier to abstain from intoxicating liquors entirely, has only succeeded in making a state of temperance very difficult for him. The Prohibition Party was started in 1872, and rose so rapidly in popular estimation that it was able to cast .0218 per cent. of the total vote for President in 1892, as against .0009 per cent. in 1872. In 1896 its percentage was .011 and in 1900 .015. What is the reason of its later decline? Does it mean that last year there were more persons who drank liquor, or who believed in drinking it, than in 1892?

A writer in The Anglo-American Magazine, who informs his readers that he has "been connected with the Prohibition Party as a political organization almost from its formation," throws much light upon the subject. He candidly admits that the cause of temperance as a matter of individual volition was never as promising as it is to-day; he thinks that much of the credit for this state is due the Prohibition Party; but he also predicts that "unless a revolution (not to be expected) occurs, the Prohibition Party will rapidly disintegrate and be scattered." By personal experience and observation he has come to the conclusion that no party raised for political ends, as was the Prohibition Party, can force any considerable number of intelligent persons to subscribe to the dogma that "The licensed manufacture and sale of intoxicants as a beverage must be forbidden by laws, backed by a party pledged to prohibitory enforcements," however much personally they may believe that the use of intoxicants as a beverage was "wrong to the individual, to society, to the body politic."

As the Prohibition Party gained in moral strength it lost in political strength, we are told, by the very methods to which it resorted in order to make itself formidable at the polls. It espoused the cause of woman suffrage. It invited the rule of "Sunday school politics," which recognizes no necessary relation between cause and effect. What the writer has to say about the latter element may be read with profit by the members of the W. C. T. U.:

> Prayer is a becoming part of any duty. The recognition of God's blessing and prayer for His guidance can as appropriately open a political meeting as a session of Congress, but without irreverence let it be said this plan can be carried to extremes. It needs no proof that we can pray over men while they continue dropping into hell. Prayer is inefficacious unless we can arouse the prayed-for to some action for himself. All the powers of the several temperance crusades needed to be backed up by the activity of the crusaders. The purpose of the Prohibition Party was to save the Nation from the curse of the legalized saloon. But the legalized saloon would never be overthrown except by the ballots of the majority of the voters. The appeal was to the majority. The majority of the voters today may or may not be church members, but the majority are not Christian men. They are not directly reached through prayers. True, the GOD of men, through prayer, may open the way, soften the heart, make tender the conscience, and prepare the mind of the voter; but the actual propelling cause behind the ballot of the majority must be something tangible.

And continues the writer: "When too late, the party preached the economic side of the question, * * * how in mere dollars and cents as well as in morals the Nation was cursed and afflicted by the saloons. But the evil had been done. 'Sunday school politics' had become a by-word never to be forgotten or excused."

Apparently the advocates of total abstinence for the army have taken up the fight where the Prohibition Party was forced to retire from the field. It mattered not to them what religion the army and its direct administrators believed or what were their individual ideas on the temperance question, they found their opportunity to enforce by law upon a small body politic, the army, the theories which, as presented by the Prohibition Party, had been rejected by the Nation as a whole. And they are just as successful in eradicating the evil of drink from the army as the Prohibition Party has been in eradicating it from Maine. The army, however, together with its natural protector, the War Department, is at a distinct disadvantage.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"As touching the crooks here," said our Deputy Commissioner of Police to the visiting Chiefs last week, in one of the rare moments when they were not engaged in those congenial forms of amusement which constituted what they delicately described as sightseeing—"As touching the crooks here, they're all driven away." This is one of Mr. DEVERY'S most happy remarks, and, as illustrating his powers of expression and the workings of his mind, as well as his scrupulous adherence to facts and his tender regard for public sentiment, is well worthy of attentive study. Whether or not there is a metaphorical and technical meaning in his use of the participial form of the verb "to touch," we are not prepared to decide. We have a vague impression that in the circle frequented by Mr. DEVERY the word "touch" does have a signification unlike either the primary or secondary significations familiar outside of those circles, and, unless we are much mistaken, the phrase "touching the crooks" might be so interpreted by experts as to make it more than a little remarkable that Mr. DEVERY should have used it within hearing of the reporters. That, however, is a matter which we prefer to pass over very lightly, and, instead of considering it any longer, to hasten immediately to the delights which, as logicians and critics of the construction of sentences, we find in Mr. DEVERY'S declaration that the "crooks" here have all been driven away. What a light that throws on the situation—how easy it makes it to understand the wide difference existing between the police view of the city's moral condition and that of the ordinary citizen. "The crooks here" admits that New York is not entirely free of evildoers, and so coincides perfectly with the opinion of the majority. On the other hand, "they're all driven away" is the statement of one who knows, so how could it be false? Obviously, "crooks" can be both present and absent at the same time—present to some, that is, and absent to others. The "some" are the people who serve as victims for the "crooks," and the "others" must be Mr. DEVERY and his official associates. How simple it all is!

—That freight as well as passengers can be carried on trolley lines is a fact that was noticed long ago, but until recently the managers of the several companies have been content to neglect a possible source of revenue the existence of which they all recognized. Now, however, with most of the mechanical difficulties out of the way, and with the passenger service so systematized as to be satisfactory to the companies, if not wholly so to the passengers, attempts to utilize the trolley lines for freight transportation at the hours when the demand upon their facilities is lightest are reported from many parts of the country. Among the trolley corporations that have gone into the new business in an elaborate manner is the Worcester and Southbridge Railway, in Massachusetts. Its plans provide for conveying to the towns along its line supplies purchased from the wholesale and retail merchants of Worcester and for carrying to that city, from the different towns, the milk, garden products, and manufactured articles that find a market there. One of the technical papers, Electricity, says that "the Southbridge man, for instance, can call up a Worcester wholesaler and order a dozen barrels of flour delivered at the Worcester terminal of the company at New Worcester, and the next car will take the goods at the Southbridge terminal. It will be quick business and a great convenience to the suburban towns on the line, as well as a source of profit to the City of Worcester. At the Worcester end the company plans to have a team to go the rounds and collect and deliver packages to be sent or brought over the line. Those who have business connections with Southbridge or other towns will be informed that goods to be carried over the company's line will be called for when desired and delivered as fast as the cars can travel." All this will be highly displeasing to the steam railway people, but it promises to be a great public convenience. Doubtless the same scheme will be introduced in the suburbs of this city, and great will be the rejoicing among the commuters who now are forced either to patronize the extortionate dealers of the small town or to carry innumerable heavy bundles on each trip from the city.

—At least once a week in this half of the year there is a tornado somewhere in our large country, but though only a comparatively small part of it can be called absolutely exempt from these terrible little storms, the probability of their occurrence is minute everywhere except in a few regions, the limits of which are well known. Yet year after year men go on erecting houses in those regions without a thought, apparently, of adapting them specially to resist winds of tornado violence and, as a result, the path of every one of the storms swept practically clear of all buildings. This involves an enormous annual loss of property, most of it owned by people the reverse of wealthy, and the destruction of life is also frequent and extensive. Now, it can hardly be impossible to make buildings which, either because of their strength or peculiarities of construction, can defy even a force as great as that of a tornado, and, with American ingenuity to aid, it ought to be done at an increase of expense not so large as to be prohibitive. Our inventors have supplied most other needs created by our environment, but this one seems to have escaped their attention, and, except for that rude and often useless expedient, the so-called cyclone cellar, there is nothing to be found in tornado States that is not familiar in those where the winds are better behaved. With the rapid settling up of the West and South, this matter is annually becoming more important, and the time has evidently come when the problems presented should receive careful and intelligent study. It is not to be believed that they are insoluble in this era of innumerable victories over the natural forces.

—It is surprising to find, in an orthodox medical journal, an appeal for the popularizing of medical science, but American Medicine makes such an appeal and declares that nothing is more needed than that the doctors should take the public into their confidence and make widely known the means of lengthening life and rendering it healthy and happy. "If," it says, "one-hundredth of the money wasted by selfish charity and foolish philanthropy could be wisely spent in teaching the people the value of health and the prevention of disease, there would be accomplished one hundred times the good now derived from misguided endowers." That is good doctrine, but who except the doctors themselves have been or are to blame for the mystery which surrounds so many of their undoubtedly beneficent doings? When a newspaper touches upon medical or even sanitary matters it invariably becomes the object of professional criticism and contempt, and if it makes any errors in the use of a highly specialized language it is treated as utterly ignorant. As a matter of fact, the newspapers have taught the people almost everything they know of hygiene, and it is thanks to them alone that the doctors can no longer pose as the repositories of occult knowledge as well as of admirable skill.

HOW MR. CLEVELAND KEPT HIS WORD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In our issue of May 28 you print a letter from "A. H. S.," in which he sums up Mr. Cleveland's character in this manner: "If Grover Cleveland had been approached in like manner, he would have either refused a conference outright or there would have been one." This characteristic of keeping his word he seems to have maintained from the very beginning of his political career.

In 1870 Mr. Cleveland was the Democratic candidate for the office of Sheriff of Erie County, this State. Erie County comprises the City of Buffalo and about sixteen towns outside, and, while most of the candidates for political honors are Buffalo men, they have always spent a portion of their time during the campaign in the rural districts "holding the horses and minding the baby." While Mr. Cleveland was making this canvass he came to the little village of Colden, where a local fair was at that time being held.

While in the village Mr. Cleveland was the guest of a local Democrat who was a man of considerable influence at home, but unknown outside, and a perfect stranger to Mr. Cleveland. The Colden man showed the Buffalo politician every kindness possible, accompanied him to the fair, and introduced him to as many voters there as possible. When the Democratic candidate left he thanked his new found friend and assured him that if he (Mr. Cleveland) ever had a chance he would repay the favor. The Colden man replied: "I have no political ambitions, but I have always had a desire to go through the Erie County Jail, and if you are elected Sheriff, Mr. Cleveland, should like to have you show me through some time."

This of course, Mr. Cleveland readily promised to do, and the Colden Democrat, who knew something of politicians and their ways, considered the incident entirely closed. This, however, was not the case, for some time after Sheriff Cleveland took his office he wrote the Colden voter, reminding him of the conversation they had had at parting, naming a date when Mr. Cleveland would be at leisure, and inviting his Colden friend to visit him and go through the jail.

The man from Colden could not leave home at the time set and so wrote Mr. Cleveland. He was therefore surprised, some time later, to receive another letter from the Sheriff setting another date and containing another invitation. This second invitation was promptly accepted, and it is needless to say that Mr. Cleveland made a stanch friend. This is a simple incident, but it shows, nevertheless, a lifelong tendency to keep his word, and does not show the utter lack of sentiment and gratitude that is sometimes been attributed to Mr. Cleveland. LAWRENCE A. TOEPP.

Richmond. S. I., May 30, 1901.

THE WHITE AND THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The negro citizen feels grateful for the interest in his welfare and advancement shown by some of the speakers who addressed the Gettogether Club a few evenings ago, but before we applaud the utterance of Dr. Lyman Abbott, that "the South needs sympathy in the work it has undertaken for the negro," Dr. Abbott must point out what the South has undertaken for the negro. We must not allow ourselves to feel that because of the existence of State normal schools and colleges in the South which are the result of direct taxation, the Southern white people are so generous, so benevolent, and forget the fact that the negro taxpayer himself is a large contributor toward that school fund. Such ideas put a cloak of righteousness upon the Southern white man that he does not deserve, and put the negro in the attitude of an ungrateful recipient of his Southern white friends' (?) generosity and kindness of heart toward him.

A. M. Waddell, before the Alabama Conference said that "the Southern people, amid all the calamities that have befallen them have expended about $100,000,000 for the education of negroes since 1870." How would Col. Waddell go about proving this to be true? If the Southern whites spent that amount or the fiftieth part of that amount for the education of Southern negroes, they did not intend to do so, for they needed all this, and more, to fight down their own illiteracy. The Southern whites are too wise to give negroes sticks with which to break their heads, for they believe that education lifts the negro out of his place, infuses into his soul the feeling that he is as good as a white man, and makes him a menace to the good government and tranquillity of the community.

The negro should have sufficient learning to have good manners and know his place. The best of these people is always that the ante-bellum darky is no trouble because he knows his place, while the "new nigger," the "educated rascal," believes himself as good as a white man. Would such people spend $100,000,000 to educate negroes? Education expands, enlightens, and stimulates the mind to think and act independently, and when the Southern negro differs with the white man and dares to express himself in that light, trouble begins. It was not the shiftless, indolent, ignorant negro who was driven out of Wilmington, N. C., in 1898—he was all right because he knew his place—but it was the educated and well-to-do lawyers, doctors, and men of business who had so forgotten their places as to become "sassy" and unmanageable.

If Dr. Lyman Abbott wishes to inculcate in the negro the doctrine of his own inferiority and inequality with the white man, then let him and his friends cease the soliciting of funds for the erection of schoolhouses and colleges for negroes, for the educated negro looks for a tangible evidence of superiority on the part of his white brother, and the lack of this tangible proof is causing the Saxon to lose his hold upon the negro. The ante-bellum negro winked at the shortcomings of his master, but to-day, in the South especially, he weighs this weak defender of virtue and purity who cries "Stop thief!" when he himself is the real culprit. This feeling of arrogance and condescension on the part of the Saxon hinders and retards the work of evangelizing the world, because great wealth makes him forget that he is only a steward of God's bounties. The God who out of one blood made all the nations of the earth spoke unto Moses and said that He could sweep His own chosen people off the earth and raise up a nation of the stones. The boast, "Behold great Babylon, which I have builded," caused Nebuchadnezzar to eat grass like an ox.

JACK THORNE.

Brooklyn, May 31, 1901.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In 1865 Henry Bergh founded the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, an organization of singular distinction, usefulness, and proved nobility of purpose. For the twenty-three years preceding his death, in 1888, he managed its affairs with great earnestness and exceptional intelligence, accomplished a great purpose, and when he passed away left this offspring of his heart and brain in a flourishing condition, in excellent repute, active in the doing of good work, and rapidly approaching financial independence. It had accumulated a considerable fund from bequests made by the friends of its founder, who sympathized with his earnestness and businesslike discretion.

Unfortunately, soon after the new control came in force, the prudent common sense of the old routine gave way to unbusinesslike indiscretion. The selling of the old headquarters in Twenty-second Street and the erection of a perfectly unnecessary and costly building in Madison Avenue proved to be the culmination of the new order of mismanagement and extravagance. By this unwarranted piece of folly, the usefulness of the society has been badly crippled. The income from the vested funds, which was absorbed in the erection of this monumental pile, (not in honor of Henry Bergh,) would have paid the wages of an efficient addition to the present meagre corps of outdoor officers, who do the real work of this society.

In relation to this disastrous misdirection, no particulars have been reported. The members, life and annual, have not been permitted to know why the vested fund for maintenance came to be expended for a monumental building of questionable usefulness; nor has any statement of its cost, which, with the land, must have been about $400,000, ever been published in the reports of this society.

During the past dozen years, its management has been under the control of a power which, seemingly, has not cared to recognize the rights of members, who in all well-regulated associations receive from their official representatives a full annual account of their stewardship.

Chief Justice Gifson of Pennsylvania, in handing over papers to successful counsel, in a case on appeal, accompanied the act with these words: "There must be another shuffle and a new deal."

The "Bergh Society," as it was once familiarly known, is in a position to accept a new application of Judge Gifson's decision. AN EARLY MEMBER.

New York, May 22, 1901.

The above letter was shown to John P. Haines, the President of the society. He pronounced the contents false and malicious. The annual reports of the society show, he said, that the work done has greatly increased in recent years, the number of cases investigated last year being nearly fifteen times as great as in 1885. The claim is also made by officials of the society that, although more work is being done, the cost is less than in the old quarters, on East Twenty-second Street, because of the systematic arrangement of the society's new home, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

THE GREELEY SQUARE PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We wish to add our protest to that of many others against the destruction of the beautiful little flower bed or park at Greeley Square, as outlined by President Coogan in a morning newspaper of recent date.

This suggestion was made presumably for the purpose of relieving the congested condition of traffic at the junction of Sixth Avenue, Broadway, and Thirty-fourth Street, and while there is undoubtedly congestion at that point, it cannot be remedied by the destruction of the little park at Thirty-third Street. One large concern would be greatly benefited by the moving of the Thirty-third Street elevated station to Thirty-sixth Street, while thousands would be inconvenienced.

The little parks dotting New York City are beautiful to the eye, as well as being of untold benefit, and, while we are spending millions to beautify the city, let us preserve the beauties we already have.

To destroy this park and put a pavement over it, as suggested, would mean that pedestrians would have to walk on the open street, with no protection, for at least 250 feet from Thirty-third to Thirty-second Street, at the risk of their lives, dodging vehicles, horses, &c.

Let us hope that the little park at Greeley Square will remain undisturbed.

New York, May 29, 1901. H. HAND.

An Englishwoman's Answer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I became a reader of your paper on account of my belief in its impartiality. Recently, in my opinion, it has become somewhat anti-British. About two weeks ago a correspondent quotes (from Stinger's poem) in a letter which you publish, a miserable diatribe vilifying England, the language of which is not, in my opinion, "fit to print." Your issue of the 26th contains a letter from some one of the name of Bates, who probably never saw England. Tell Mr. Bates that the writer has lived in this country for twenty-three years and has met many Americans of his opinions until they went to England, whence they returned with entirely altered opinions.

Do not let your correspondents get alarmed about England. Tell them that after the battle of Waterloo England had a much larger National debt than she has now, when she has one hundred times the resources. You might also tell them that it is a pleasure to every patriotic Briton to pay all just taxes; here it is the custom to "swear off."

Of all the conceited people in the world, the native untraveled American is the worst; he thinks he knows it all.

CAROLINE S. CARSWELL.

New York, May 28, 1901.

The Movement for Reform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The majority of us, numerically, intellectually, and morally, desire a change in the management of our civic affairs. We are of different religious, political, and social beliefs, and of different degrees of intelligence and wealth. We are divided into different groups, each representing some particular idea, each in itself obviously impotent. Each of us has one vote. Divided into these groups, how is that vote to become unified and effective, to gratify this desire—a desire to transfer the management of our city affairs to those who are not only capable, but who are, in addition, honest and businesslike in their methods? May I suggest that this numerical majority waive every consideration save this one, and unitedly ask the Chamber of Commerce to nominate the candidates for office next November, and unitedly agree to support these candidates? This done, may I suggest to the Chamber of Commerce that it select for Mayor a man not only of business capacity and honesty, but of discretion, one who would be above any suspicion of a desire to restrict our liberty, provided we use it with decency and a due regard for the good of the community?

The idea may be impracticable, but the Chamber of Commerce seems, under the circumstances, to be the logical nominating body, and the one most likely to unite the different factions, each fighting in its own way and in its own sphere, to place the city in a place where it may again hold up its head and face the world without a blush. W. W. M.

New York, May 27, 1901.

Public Library Facilities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Won't THE TIMES lead a crusade for the immediate betterment of New York's public library facilities? As the matter now stands—with hours from 9 to 6—one needs to be a "gentleman of leisure" in order to avail himself of the privileges of the Astor Library, which is really the only free institution in the city whose files are complete enough to give students of the sciences working material. The advantages of this splendid institution are thus kept from those who most need them, for who of us can take a "day off" occasionally to look up something we are interested in? The evening, up to 10 P. M., is short enough time to gather material.

To be sure, plans have been accepted, and possibly work has begun, on the new library building, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and the act provides that the reading rooms shall be kept open until at least 9:30 P. M. But why not have 9:30 or 10 P. M. at once? It may be many months before this structure is complete and equipped.

Chicago outdoes us completely on the library question. It has three magnificent free institutions, two at least open until 10 P. M. That founded by John Crerar is unique among the distinctively reference libraries I have visited. I have thus far seen none to equal it in convenience and completeness. A. C.

New York, May 31, 1901.

Repairs to Washington Market.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Mr. Callanan's letter in your Sunday edition, in regard to Washington Market, I beg to state that we are not looking for the millennium. Besides, according to the City Controller, the city's finances are already approaching the dead line, and we do not wish to mortgage our conscience by throwing it into bankruptcy and thereby hold up the salaries of 40,000 overworked employes.

We are opposed to Mr. Callanan's proposed vandalism, in that it would destroy the architectural style of the building. What we want is enough of the $100,000,000 budget as may be necessary to repair and paint this shed and substitute whole window panes for those that are broken. The fact should not be lost sight of that this market is a city institution, and therefore the present ramshackle, weather-beaten, and disreputable shed is a disgrace to the whole municipality. Besides, it is a damage to all the surrounding property, and prevents improvement in the idcality.

These repairs do not come under the jurisdiction of the Controller, but lie with the Department of Public Buildings. They are necessary, and we intend to have them or know the reason why. In the meantime, we trust that Mr. Callanan will limit his demands and not take away the breath of the Commissioner all at once.

PATRICK MCGINNIS.

New York, May 27, 1901.

Homes for the Aged Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although from day to day I read of the good so many are doing to better the condition of our city's poor, and of the generous gifts of our good men and true, I fail to see on their long list that which my soul longs for, and still hopes for—a home or homes for the respectable old gentleman and gentlewoman. Such homes are lamentably few in number.

Two years ago I appealed to you to speak for us in your columns, and for your doing so I still thank you. Then I had been waiting two years for a vacancy in an old ladies' home. I am still on the waiting list, with little prospect for early entrance, (as it is so full.) My purse is drained, my existence deplorable—a furnished room in a flat, (or, as the late Bill Nye called them, New York wall pockets!) with uncongenial environments, insufficient nourishment, never quiet. What but the grace of God can help us "to endure unto the end"? It is awful to live so.

From your paper of Jan. 23, 1900, I cut a slip, "Home for Aged," a bill introduced by Assemblyman Harburger providing for such dependents over sixty years of age. Appropriation of $100,000 is made for the purchase of lands, the erection of buildings, and the temporary maintenance of inmates. I have studied the paper daily to find news of its execution.

Appeal and appeal for us, for if you could know of the indescribable suffering of some of those who are waiting for such a home you would sympathize with us.

New York, May 31, 1901. H. B. D.

Street Ball-Playing Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At various times the public has so greatly benefited through the medium of your valuable columns, that I am obliged to ask your co-operation toward mitigating the nuisance of ball playing in our street, (West Ninety-seventh.) The windows of houses are frequently broken and the noise from swearing and yelling of the squads of boys who take possession of the street on Sundays from morning until evening is unbearable.

Is our city so lawless that, after communications to Police Headquarters we have not yet found redress? Will it come to pass that residents will be driven from the street, even at the sacrifice of property, to secure them peace and security, and quiet on the Sabbath day? At one time, after several accidents, ball playing in the streets was strictly prohibited. Therefore it will be no new law to enforce it again. J. I. S.

New York, May 27, 1901.

NUGGETS.

On the Jungle Line.

Mr. Jocko—It's shameful the way they crowd these cars, isn't it?

Porcupine—Why, no one ever crowds me!—Chicago News.

The Bill All Right.

"My dear Sir, it strikes me that this is a pretty round bill."

"Yes, I have sent it around often enough to make it appear so, and now I hope to get it squared."—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

A Good Average.

Parke—After twenty years of married life, how do you manage—as well as ever?

Lane—Yes, about as well. I understand my wife almost as well as the first three weeks we were engaged.—Detroit Free Press.

Meant Well, but Made Him Nervous.

Mr. Fijjit—Please don't send that messenger boy who stutters up to my house again.

Telegraph Manager—What did he do?

Mr. Fijjit—Nothing; but I gave him a twenty-five-cent tip and he hung around all afternoon trying to say "thanks."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

This Season's Variety.

"I'm going to a lawn fête to-morrow," said Mrs. Willinger to her husband at the supper table.

"What kind of a lawn fête is it?" asked Mr. Willinger.

"Well, lawn fêtes are pretty much all alike, aren't they?"

"I don't know about that, but this year it's the postponed lawn fête that seems to be the most popular."—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

NO LONGER YOUNG.

From The Indianapolis News.

While crow's feet yet have spared the face
And rime of time has left no trace
Upon the locks which still with grace
Above our brows have clung,
We find our pace is growing slow,
And, as we view the passing show,
There comes a time when we must know
That we're no longer young.

There comes a time when children born
Long since our childhood's locks were shorn,
The victor's bays we missed, have worn
To praises freely sung;
And while these acclamations flow,
Truth's whisper in the ear sounds low
That it is time for us to know
That we're no longer young.

That it is time to bear the pain
Of learning that we must remain
Henceforth an exile from Youth's reign
In Age's desert flung—
But e'er we stagger from this blow,
Which adds to life another woe,
May Fortune grant us sense to know
When we're no longer young!

BISHOP POTTER AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Accompanied by Newly Ordained Clergy, He Visited Almshouse.

Inmates Displayed Great Interest—Bishop Said His Visit Was Most Important of His Spiritual Work.

Along toward the middle of yesterday afternoon expectation began to manifest itself among the inmates of the Blackwell's Island Almshouse. Shabby old men in the faded brown of the uniform suit moved slowly with cane and crutch toward the water front.

In the women's cottages hard by trembling hands raised before fragments of mirrors calico sunbonnets, while the nurses passing about pleasantly rearranged the best shawls that the women could find, and there are some pretty shawls on Blackwell's. They are, perhaps, all that remains of the sometime past.

Outside, the roadway by the river was blue with the smoke that curled up from the pipes of the men. Between puffs heads were turned down the stream in expectation.

"The Bishop be's late in coming," said one man peering anxiously down the river.

"Aye but it's a busy man he is; but he's sure to come," answered his mate.

After a while the boat for which all were waiting came into sight. It docked, and from it stepped Bishop Potter and a number of young clergymen whom he had just ordained in the crypt of St. John's.

The women in the sun bonnets and with the dresses with the simple aprons looked wistfully at the city women who accompanied the party. The nearness of the water and the fishwife garb of the women inmates gave the picture a Flemish touch—a touch, however, that vanished abruptly when one stopped to listen to the conversation.

Once inside the chapel the company divided abruptly into the lines drawn by the outside world. Here in front on one side were young women, nurses, in cool Summer dress and white caps. Attendant upon them young physicians in white duck sat hard by.

Around and behind them, filling the extent of half the church edifice, were the lay members of the Bishop's company from Manhattan. Back in the church sat long files of sad-faced, body-worn men. They were the male inmates. Across from them were the women. Not a soul in that back church company seemed younger than fifty, and most of them had passed sixty.

Chanting a psalm the Bishop and his party entered. Taking their places at the altar they went through the usual service of the Episcopal Church. The parts apportioned to the congregation were heartily rendered by both the city people and the island residents.

From the front row of the male inmates at every intoned response a clear high tenor sang through the church. The face of the singer was haggard and wan, his hair pure white but beneath the shabby brown—brown with all the others—of his figure there was a bearing that was distinct and dignified. He was an old singer of light romantic opera in the days of "Fra Diavolo" and "Martha."

Across the aisle from him sat a patient-faced old woman turning steadily the leaves of a huge Bible, the text was in raised letters. She was blind.

At the conclusion of a hymn those of the island dwellers who were to be confirmed in the rites of the Episcopal Church were brought to the transept rail. They were eighteen, four of them women.

One, a woman, totally blind, was supported by the arms of a woman nurse. Two of the other women were unable to stand alone, all of them were in white with little caps. Of the men many were on crutches.

As Bishop Potter passed slowly down the line of bowed heads he laid his hands upon each head.

"Defend, oh Lord, Thy servant, with Thy gracious spirit. May he daily grow in grace. Amen," he prayed.

After the service the party of clergy, headed by the Bishop, passed out of the church.

MARRIES HIS FORMER NURSE.

Nordiello Says He Is Twenty-three, and His Bride Gives Her Age as Sixty-five.

Joseph Nordiello and Anna Altello Bertone, both of Hoboken, were married there yesterday by Justice Livingston Conklin. The bride is sixty-five years of age, according to the statement she made to the Justice, and the groom, in telling his age, said he was twenty-three. The bride has been living at 318 Adams Street, Hoboken, and the bridegroom at 540 in the same street.

Both are natives of Genoa, and are said to be well to do now. Nordiello's family was a wealthy one in Italy, and when he was an infant the woman whom he married yesterday nursed him. Ten years ago the bride of yesterday came to this country and married Antonio Bertone. A correspondence was kept up between Nordiello and his old nurse until a year or so after her marriage, when it was allowed to drop. Bertone died a year or so ago, and his widow set about finding her foster child.

He had come to this country a few years ago and entered the employ of a steamship company, and eventually was sent to Buenos Ayres as a ticket agent. After some trouble, Mrs. Bertone located him, and the interrupted correspondence was renewed.

Not long ago the young man came on to New York for a rest, and immediately visited Mrs. Bertone. The marriage yesterday resulted. The young man is said to have prospered in South America, and his bride is said to have been left wealthy by her first husband.

YORKTOWN MEMORIAL DISPUTE.

Commission Finds that the Monument at Peekskill Is All Right.

PEEKSVILLE, N. Y., June 2.—The controversy over the Yorktown Monument, as to whether or not it is a good piece of workmanship and in accordance with the plans, has been settled.

State Architect George L. Heins, in company with James Wood and Franklin Couch of the commission named in the legislative enactment in 1900, has visited the monument at Yorktown, eight miles from this village; inspected the huge stone, and declared that it was a good piece of work and cut in accordance with the plans and specifications. They recommend that the bill for the monument be paid.

The stone was erected to the memory of certain Revolutionary heroes of Rhode Island who were buried here, and a day had been set last October for the dedication by the Sons of the Revolution when the trouble arose over the character of the stone and the workmanship. The chances are that the monument will now never be formally dedicated.

SUNDAY AT THE BUFFALO FAIR.

Exhibit Buildings Open to the Public—Installation Work About Complete.

BUFFALO, June 2.—The exhibit buildings at the Pan-American Exposition had their first open Sunday to-day. While the gates have been open every Sunday from 1 o'clock P. M. until 10 o'clock, the exhibit structures have been closed to the public. The Midway shows and the Government buildings were closed.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment Band gave a sacred concert during the afternoon at the Plaza. This evening in the Temple of Music Organist W. P. Stanley of Brooklyn gave a recital, which was well attended.

To-night only four carloads of exhibits remain to be unloaded, and the installation work is rapidly nearing an end.

FRANCE TO ANNEX HAI-NAN?

LONDON, June 3.—"I am informed," says the Hongkong corespondent of The Times, wiring Saturday, "that the French intend to annex Hai-Nan in July."

Hai-Nan is a large island in the South of China, separated by a strait of the same name from the peninsula in the southern part of the Province of Kwang-tung, to which it belongs. It has a treaty port. Its area is about 13,160 acres and its population is estimated at 2,000,000.

BISHOP LAWRENCE'S FEARS.

Believes Tendency of the Century Toward Combination Will Cause Finer Types of Character to Disappear.

BOSTON, June 2.—The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was delivered by the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, in Trinity Church this afternoon. The members of the senior class, having met in the corridor of the Rogers Building prior to the services, marched as a body to the church. Bishop Lawrence, in the course of his address, said:

"It is a common remark that the keynote in the advance of the last century was that of personal liberty, the right of the individual to live, think, act, and vote. We hear it the same time that the keynote in the advance of this century is to be that of organization and combination. We are catching the first faint sounds in the combination of capital, the development of great mechanical plants, their centralization about one powerhouse, and the more complete organization of labor.

"We turn to the study of nations, and the same keynote follows us. A nation is not a machine; it is made up of living, throbbing men. And the most precious things in national life are the character and liberty of the individual. The real test in the advance of any nation is this: Whether in the advance and the increase of power the real strength which goes to make up the nation is still there—character, individual liberty, men.

"I feel that in this mechanical and commercial age there is danger that the finest type of character be lost in the movement for organization. There are elements which in the process of life and work are essential to the full development of character. First, a clear aim and intensity of purpose. It is a costly business, if civilization is to be upbuilt at the expense of character.

"The second element is that he shall at the same time see his work in its wider and deeper relations. We all want to give freer play to the imagination, to habituate ourselves to break from the bondage of drudgery and now and again roam in the broader fields of literature, thought, and life. We need to stimulate our sympathies. The deeper study of life's power brings one face to face with the fact that the great spring and the surest guide of life's powers is in religion.

"Men of the class of 1901, keep by you the fundamental virtues and homely maxims of your boyhood life. Strike out in life with intensity of purpose and definiteness of aim; through your work look deeply into life, and finally let the light of God's love sustain and comfort you in defeat or success."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 2.—A number of the cottagers went to New York this evening to attend the Lehr-Dahlgren and Stillman-Potter weddings in New York to-morrow.

The schooner yacht Palmer, with the owner, Frank K. Sturgis of New York, and a party of guests on board arrived this afternoon.

The steam yacht Wild Duck, with Gen. and Mrs. Francis V. Greene on board, sailed for New York to-day.

Admiral Higginson entertained at luncheon aboard the flagship Kearsarge today.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and family sailed from Europe last Friday. They are expected at their Newport cottage on Saturday.

Mrs. William T. Bull has arrived for the season at Dudley Place.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, and Mrs. George A. Huhn.

Miss Louise Iselin Confirmed.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 2.—Bishop Farley of New York City to-day confirmed 200 children and 30 adults in St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, the Iselin Memorial. Among those confirmed was Miss Louise, daughter of Adrian Iselin, Jr. The sponsors were Adrian Iselin, Jr., John G. Agar, Miss Georgiana Iselin, and Mrs. Julius Herold.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The friends of every woman who gets a hat at this season of the year will declare that it is one of those "every hat in this window $5" hats. She need not be ashamed if it is true. There are many pretty hats in that collection.

⁂

The best pencils for use to be worn on a long watchchain, or any other chain, are called clutch pencils. They are of silver or gold, or whatever they may be, and in two parts, a pencil and a case. The case is short and has a ring on one end by which it is fastened to the chain. Into this case goes the pencil point first, and shuts up to the size of the length of the case. The clutch part of it comes in a spring, by means of which the pencil clutches the case, and only a vigorous pull will dislodge it. The beauty of this style of pencil is that it can be disconnected from the chain for writing without the slightest trouble except that of pulling it from the case. Every one who has tried to write with a pencil attached to a chain will know what an advantage this is.

⁂

A small owl has been one of the most popular of small pencils. It comes in gold, with diamond eyes, or in silver with ruby eyes. As it hangs from the chain it is simply an owl, but it screws out into a miniature pencil. It is only large enough for a note or two, but it is a convenience, for all that.

⁂

A convenient pencil for the purse or for the man's vest pocket is flat and has a flat silver case for protecting the point. This is a regular pencil, differing only from the ordinary wooden one in its shape.

⁂

One need not buy a Buffalo train of cars or a small Buffalo charm for the girl who is going to Buffalo, or the girl who is not going but would like to. There is something better than that. She can have a box of bonbons with a small, furry buffalo's head upon it, a head that but for its size might be genuine.

⁂

Get any tartan you need in your neck scarf. It may not be beautiful, but it means something.

⁂

Fancy figured linen costs 65 cents a yard, and in checks is one of the most stylish of materials for shirt waists.

⁂

Bordered nun's veiling has been reduced to $1.45 a yard from nearly twice that sum. In some colors there is a metallic border, gold or silver, and in others a silk border of the color of the veiling.

⁂

Get a satin button to the strap of your satin slipper, June bride or Summer girl. It is twice as pretty as one of porcelain. Don't wear a bow of silk or a rosette of tulle upon it, unless you have an ugly foot. There is nothing as pretty as a trim little slipper, showing the outline of a pretty foot.

⁂

It is surprising what a tailor-made effect can be put into the thinnest of Summer frocks. One of the thinnest of white lawns covered with a pattern in fine embroidery falls in straight, severe lines. It fits closely around the hips, and its only fullness in the back is given by a few narrow tucks just below the waist line. There is a close-fitting little bolero, and the whole effect of the gown is tailor-made. There is no fluff anywhere about it.

⁂

While the wash gowns have very little fullness in the back, in the skirt proper there is a full effect given by some, the long ends of a sash or short ends or tabs of ribbon or of the material, which fall a foot or so below the waist. One pretty white lawn gown has a handkerchief drapery effect in the back made by a knot of the lawn, lace edged.

⁂

An imported white waist is made rather prettily. The body of the waist is made of fine tucks, and the whole of the back where it buttons with small pearl buttons, is of the tucks. The front is tucked with the exception of the yoke, which is appliqued with rose-like lace flowers, in a lace which has the appearance of "val," set on at intervals. The fine nainsook of which the waist is made is cut out under the open centre of each flower. This square yoke is outlined with an inch band of tucking, and the straight standing collar is made of a row of the flowers with a row of tucking on either side. The sleeves are made of the tucking with two rows of the flowers on the plain white running the length of each sleeve, which is finished at the wrist with two rows of tucking with a row of the lace flowers between to match the collar.

WILL FOUND SCHOLARSHIPS

John D. Rockefeller's $200,000 Gift Equivalent to Such a Step.

Medical Research in Various Colleges, Now Hampered by Lack of Funds, Will Thus Be Expedited.

Much interest was expressed yesterday in the announcement that John D. Rockefeller had contributed $200,000 for the foundation of an institute devoted to medical research. It was learned that the gift will maintain what is practically equivalent to scholarships in colleges where medical research has been carried on. It will enable those who are engaged in pathological, bacteriological, and other medical research to continue their work unhampered by a lack of funds, which at present is often the case.

Dr. T. M. Prudden, Professor of Pathology at Columbia and Vice President of the Board of Directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, said yesterday that it was too early to make a detailed statement of what would be done even in the immediate future.

"This $200,000," he said, "will enable us to go ahead with work that is highly important for the general welfare. Much work of an investigating kind has already been done in the colleges, but their principal object is to teach, after all. The fund given by Mr. Rockefeller will make it possible for men who want to devote themseives to special lines of medical research to do so without being hampered in any way. The possibilities are, of course, large. For example, investigations into the cause of diphtheria, with resultant conclusions, led to many discoveries of invaluable value in the treatment of that disease.

"We are frequently called upon to treat diseases, and succeed in successfully combating them, although we have no positive knowledge as to the excitant.

"This fund will provide a means for scientific research into the causes of various diseases, and it is hoped that both interesting and valuable results will follow."

Inquiry as to whether the $200,000 did not really represent merely the interest on $5,000,000 given by Mr. Rockefeller to be used eventually for the purpose of the institute was met with the statement that so far as known, only $200,000 had been given thus far.

RARE SURGICAL OPERATION.

Hoey Was Paralyzed by a Fall and Injured Laminae Were Removed to Save Him.

A difficult and somewhat rare surgical operation was performed on Saturday in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, upon James Hoey, forty-seven years old, a marine engineer, of 61 Bergen Street, that borough. On Friday while at his home Hoey made a misstep and fell down stairs. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the hospital. When he recovered his senses he could not move any part of his body, although he was able to talk.

On Saturday Dr. William Francis Campbell and Dr. A. T. Bristow performed an operation known as laminectomy. They found that the laminae of the fifth and sixth cervical vertebrae had been fractured and the spinal cord impinged. They cut away the injured laminae with the idea of relieving the pressure of the parts, one upon the other, which caused the paralysis.

After the operation Hoey was strapped to a broad board. This was done to prevent any possibility of a disarrangement of the plaster lath extending from the top of his head down his back, and intended to keep the body inflexible until the injured parts grow together again. The doctors were unable yesterday to say what Hoey's chances of recovery were.

VAUDEVILLE MANAGERS MEET.

Traveling Men's Association Will Bar Contract-Breaking Actors.

At the annual meeting of the Traveling Vaudeville Managers of America, held yesterday afternoon in the office of Harry Jacobs, at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, officers were chosen, the membership fee was raised from $250 to $1,000, and an arbitration committee was appointed, to settle disputes arising between managers and performers.

"Many performers engaged for a season," said one of the managers, "were in the habit of breaking contracts at will, canceling previous engagements to accept those with a little more cash in them. This new committee will take up such cases and decide to what manager the performer belongs, if to any, or whether the contract-breaker shall be excluded from the association companies altogether. As there are forty companies with us, and only three in the United States against us, this freezing out would be a serious matter for the actor who suffered the ban."

The officers elected were: President—James H. Curtin; Vice President—Aaron Woodhull; Secretary—Harry Jacobs, who was formerly President; Treasurer—Frank B. Carr; Trustees—Augustus Hill, George B. Rice, and C. H. Waldron of Boston. Mr. Jacobs was made Chairman of the Arbitration Committee.

NEW VAUDEVILLE COMBINATION.

Said to be Forming in the West with $3,000,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 2.—A new combination of vaudeville houses is being formed. It will include all the large first-class houses west of Chicago, and will work in harmony with the similar association east of Chicago. The new Vaudeville Trust is to have a capital of $3,000,000, and will take complete control of the present vaudeville circuits, including the Ccle and Castle circuit, taking in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, and the Orpheum circuit, embracing Omaha, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Portland.

While managers of vaudeville houses profess ignorance of the proposed combination there is no doubt it is about to be consummated. One of the reasons given for forming the association is the tendency of vaudeville artists to combine and form such organizations as the "White Rats." On the other hand the vaudeville artists declare they must protect themselves against the scheme of the managers, who, by billing them at 10 cent houses after playing at first-class places, endeavor to break down salaries.

WHITE RATS' BOOKING AGENCY.

Members May Now Book Free of Charge —An Outdoor Carnival Contemplated.

The theatrical society of the White Rats, at a meeting yesterday, decided to divorce the business from the fraternal part of the organization. Since the late trouble with the managers the White Rats have maintained a booking office of their own, and this has caused considerable feeling between artists and managers.

The board, numbering nearly 200 members, will support a booking agency through which members can book without any charge. There are now more than 1,500 members of the organization, and it is said to be in a flourishing condition. It is likely that an outdoor carnival will take place in celebration of the society's anniversary on the 17th of this month.

Benefit for Hebrew Orphans.

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, was turned over by its managers yesterday afternoon to the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Broadway. The society had entire control of the house and performers for the afternoon, and the receipts amounted to several hundred dollars, which goes into the society's treasury. About 700 orphans from the society's home attended the performance.

New York University Class of 1901.

Chancellor Henry D. MacCracken yesterday, at the New York University, preached the baccalaureate sermon of the year. "Be good men," was the exhortation with which he sent away the young men of the class of 1901, "for doing good is the centre and perfection of human life." The Commencement will be held on Wednesday afternoon, and to-morrow will be celebrated at the university as "class day."

ART AT TEACHERS COLLEGE.

Problems in Training the Eyes and Hands of Children and Youths.

The Teachers College has its own department, in which drawing, modeling, painting, and the making of objects more or less artistic, but directly useful, are carried on by pupils. It also has the Horace Mann School, which includes a kindergarten and classes of older scholars up to sixteen or seventeen years of age. Both departments are run less for the benefit of the pupils than the teachers; they are the object lessons before the young men and women who are learning to teach; they show by their works what teachers can expect from children and youths placed in certain circumstances; they teach the future teachers under what conditions children will do their best, what is mere precocity and what shows promise.

Teachers College, on One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north of Columbia University, is a quadrangle with many floors, and just now it is prepared for visitors. The machinery in the shops is quiet, and the benches in the carpentry rooms are in spick and span order. On the main floor are the exhibits of the small children, from the rudest imaginable drawings to water-colors that show a beginning to understand shading and relief; from rude clay figures of the mudpie sort to elaborate scenes from Hiawatha, or the Arabian desert, or a mediaeval tournament, containing many modeled and painted figurines, tents, horses, camels, deer, fish, trees, and plants, all the work of children—compositions that remind one of the sketches of a conscientious stage decorator or scene painter who is trying to make actual to himself the critical moment of a play. Then there are hats and dresses and napkins and linen made by the girls as well as preserves and bread to show a practical side, and there are oaken caskets clamped with iron and knicknacks and other wooden objects made by the boys, together with bent iron and hammered brass, carved and tinted wood work and a host of objects it would be tiresome to enumerate. The spirit that governs all these products of little children and big boys and girls is the spirit of inquiry—how can you be induced to show the best that is in you? What is the line of work that suits your particular nature?

Teachers College and Prait Institute are doing good work in studying the problem of the young mind, and it may be that in the course of time poor old New York, a city always lagging behind, will awake to the situation in its public schools and begin to apply some of the results of the study of manual training. The fault of our public schools is the old one of setting a pattern and making the child copy it, instead of trying the more difficult way of stimulating the imagination and luring the child into self-reliance, so that it will attempt to compose and create instead of copy. Doubtless the size of the classes in the New York public schools increases the difficulty; but the fact remains that while smaller cities are studying the problems of manual training and its effect on the child mind in the way of training the eye and hand, giving confidence and a better understanding of objects round about, New York is lumbering along in the rear, weighed down by a spirit of routine it seems unable to shake off. Yet it is not necessary to go outside Greater New York to find places where these problems are being solved more or less well and where those who are responsible for manual training in the public schools can see the results.

The older pupils of Teachers College have an exhibit of oil sketches on the third floor which show here and there excellent poses, the ability to catch action, and a sense for color. The models in clay are sometimes elaborate, the carving in wood by no means important. Nor is there any bronze casting, although there is a foundry in the basement; neither is pottery represented. Bronzes and pottery are almost too involved for a school, even for one on this scale. There are too many other things to attend to—architectural and mechanical drawings, chemistry, biology, geography, physics, and so forth. All that the arts can do is to sharpen the senses and impress the lesson of beauty. The children in the kindergarten take twigs and bind them together for a frame and then stretch cords so as to form a rough loom. Then, with colored yarn, they form designs, making miniature rugs or toy counterpanes. The essence of all the later teaching is there. The main thing is the lesson of making a useful article; but the object must have something about it that stands for beauty. As the observer follows the exhibits from grade to grade this decorative side, however, tends to diminish, until in the objects neatly wrought by boys from fifteen to seventeen, with the aid of the best tools, the artistic side dwindles. Those scholars who have an aptitude for art have branched off into the more purely artistic lines of sculpture and painting, while others not specially gifted in that way produce these undecorative things. Hence the work of the younger children is really the more interesting. Their unconsciousness of the difficulties before them, their bold solving of problems before which they will quail when older, their naïve directness are the qualities that make savage art so attractive. They leave much to the imagination. It is evident that imagination is a rare gift which becomes easily blunted as the child grows and the problem of the teacher is to foster it while the child is learning accuracy, not dull it through the necessary drill. The task is no easy one; often it seems hopeless. But it remains an ideal toward which to labor.

ART NOTES.

Rosa Bonheur was for a long time the only woman artist who had the honor of belonging to the Legion of Honor. Her brother Isidore Jules has presented to the Town of Fontainebleau a monument to the memory of Rosa, which has been unveiled with fitting ceremonies by the Inspector of Fine Arts. It rises between the Place Solferino and Grande Rue. The pedestal, 12 feet high, is of granite and stands on a broad base of stone. On the sides of the pedestal are bronze reliefs representing "The Horse Fair," Rosa Bonheur's masterpiece in the Metropolitan Museum, and her painting "Labourage Nivernais." In front is a profile of the artist in bronze surrounded by a laurel wreath. To indicate her eminence as a painter of animals, and especially of cattle, there is a bronze bull on the pedestal. Speeches by M. Doniol of the Institute and M. Dayot of the Department of Fine Arts were followed by the performance of an Ode to Rosa Bonheur, words by Duffière, music by Girard, sung by the choral society L'Alliance. Paintings by Rosa Bonheur are to be seen in the National Gallery, London, a rare concession on the part of the managers of that fine collection, for beside her's there are few specimens of foreign work—an Ary Scheffer, a Bonvin, and a Costa. Rosa Bonheur may be said to have started the new fashion for women to use a man's saddle on horseback and wear hunting dress in the country. She used to scour Fontainebleau forest in mannish garb.

William J. Laidlay has written a novel attacking the Royal Academy of London and its methods, a favorite victim of his criticism. It is called "Lena Laird." He objects to the privileges of Academicians whereby the exhibitions of the Academy are stuffed with tiresome pictures the jury may not reject.

At Darmstadt a peculiar exhibition has been opened, consisting of complete houses and called the Exhibition of the Artist Colony. There are eight cottages, built, decorated, and furnished by different artists. In the centre stands the Ernst Ludwig house for the Grand Duke of Hesse. These cottages are the actual homes of a number of artists who are at once architects, stained-glass men, tapestry and paper makers, sculptors, and workers in iron.

British art continues to be magnificently supported by British patrons. Here is one of Constable's landscapes, called "The Lock," bid up to $9,500 the other day, which was sold for $1,000 in 1852. Sidney Cooper is still alive at a great age; he is nearly 100 years old; his "Group of Cattle" went for $3,100, while a girl's head by Sir Thomas Lawrence fetched only $315 and a Turner—"London from Lambeth Fields"—only $900. Twenty English and Dutch pictures of the best sort have been contributed by various noblemen and others to a loan collection in aid of a fund for widows and children of soldiers killed in the Transvaal war. Hoppner's portrait of Mrs. M. A. Taylor as "Miranda" is extolled. There is a portrait of a daughter of Lord Malmesbury by Reynolds. Gainsborough's "Mrs. Gore" and "Grace Dalrymple, Mrs. Elliot," and Romney's full-length "John Wharton Tempest With His Favorite Pony" are among the British contingent. Of the Dutch there are "A Coast Scene, Calm," by Van de Capelle; a landscape by Salomon Ruysdael, and two portraits by Van der Helst.

RICHARD C. M'CORMICK DEAD

Ex-Governor of Arizona and ex-Congressman from This State.

His Political and Business Career a Notable One—Was Also Author of Several Works.

Richard C. McCormick, ex-Congressman from the First District, New York, died yesterday at his home, 88 Hegriman Avenue, Jamaica, L. I. Both the political and business career of Mr. McCormick were anything but commonplace. In recent years he had been engaged in mining operations, with offices at 1 Broadway, but in earlier life he was as active as a Republican, and had the confidence of such men as Gen. Grant, Zachariah Chandler, and William H. Seward. This was considered somewhat remarkable, as he married a daughter of one of the most distinguished Democratic statesmen of the day, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

Mr. McCormick was born in this city on May 23 1832, and was educated in the common schools. He was elected Trustee of Public Schools for the Fifteenth Ward in 1858, and two years later was a member of the Republican State Committee, taking an active part in the campaign of that year in support of Lincoln, as he had in the campaign four years previously, when Gen. Fremont was his party's candidate. He was made Chief Clerk of the United States Department of Agriculture in 1862, and later became Secretary of the Territory of Arizona. So well did he attend to the duties of this office that in 1868 he was appointed Governor of the Territory by President Johnson, and at once set about placing the people in a better condition for defending themselves against the hostile Apaches. It was on his advice that Gen. Crook was sent to this section.

Mr. McCormick served three terms as a delegate in Congress from Arizona, and declined a fourth nomination in order to accept the appointment of Commissioner to the Centennial Exposition. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, and Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1878. Returning to New York and settling in Jamaica he devoted himself to promoting mining enterprises with which he had become identified. He was President and Director of the Boreel Mining Company and the Small Hopes Consolidated Mining Company, a Director of the Leadville Consolidated Mining Company, and a Trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank. He served a term in Congress from the First New York District, taking his seat on March 4, 1895.

During his stay in Arizona he kept Secretary Seward informed as to Maximilian's movements in Mexico. He was the author of "Arizona: Its Resources," and of several other works, and was a member of the Union League Club, the American Geographical Society, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was also a Commander of the Legion of Honor of France.

FUNERAL OF W. A. WILLYMS.

Largely Attended by Those of His Color —Had Studied with Archbishop Corrigan.

The funeral of William A. Willyms, one of the most widely known and respected members of the colored race in this city, took place yesterday afternoon from the Church of St. Benedict the Moor, Fifty-third Street, near Ninth Avenue. Mr. Willyms had been for a number of years sacristan of that church.

The funeral service, which was attended by many of the people of his color living in the neighborhood, was conducted by Father Burke, assisted by Father O'Keefe. Father O'Keefe preaching the sermon. After the service the funeral cortège proceeded to Calvary Cemetery, where the interment took place.

Willyms, who was sixty-eight years old at the time of his death, left no relatives, so far as is known, except one sister, a resident of Cleveland. He was a unique character, deeply religious and exceedingly well read. It had been his ambition to become a priest, and for that purpose he went to Rome in 1856, and for seven years studied in the Propaganda, having as fellow-pupils Archbishop Corrigan, Mc-Glynn, Birdsall, and other well-known Catholic Church dignitaries. Finding that the prejudice against his race would prevent his ordination, he determined to devote his life to religious teaching. Returning to his country, he taught for a time, and after occupying various positions in Washington and Baltimore, he came to this city, where he became sacristan of the Church of St. Benedict the Moor, a position he had been generally understood that he held until his death. It was born in slavery, but that is not so. His father was the owner of a plantation near Mount Vernon and was a man of some means. At the time of his death Willyms, who was a clever linguist, was engaged in translating from the Italian the life of St. Benedict the Moor, the patron saint of the church to which he was so much attached.

FUNERAL OF JOHN L. FEENY.

Service Conducted at the Home—Interment to Take Place Later.

The funeral services over the remains of the late John L. Feeny, Deputy Sanitary Superintendent of Richmond Borough, were held from his late home on Beach Street, Stapleton, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by the Rev. Thomas S. Yocum of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church of Richmond, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wilbur Fiske Wood of the First Presbyterian Church of Stapleton.

The honorary pall bearers were Nicholas Muller, Edward M. Muller, County Judge Stephens, Judge Stephens, Judge Fitzgerald, Judge George W. Stake, Dr. Frederick Bond, Reon Bond, and H. H. Bush. The floral offerings were handsome. Interment will be at the convenience of the family.

Funeral of Volney S. Green.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 2.—The funeral of Volney S. Green, the young medical student who was drowned at Des Moines, Iowa, where he was studying in March last, was held to-day at the home of his father in this city. A detail of thirty-five men from the New Jersey Naval Militia attended in a body.

IN MEMORY OF DR. BABCOCK.

Service Held in Baltimore—Rabbi Wechsler's Testimonial.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Services were held in Music Hall this afternoon in memory of the late Dr. M. D. Babcock, formerly pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, and at one time of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church in this city. Many persons turned away unable to gain admission to the big hall. The Rev. J. T. Stone, who succeeded Dr. Babcock as pastor of Brown Memorial Church, presided over the exercises and read the resolutions passed by the congregation of that church, in which they pledged financial assistance in building a new edifice in memory of Dr. Babcock.

Eulogistic addresses were made by President D. C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University; the Rev. Dr. F. L. Patton, President of Princeton University; the Rev. Dr. Archer, President of the Woman's College of Baltimore; the Rev. Oliver Huckel, Congregationalist; the Rev. C. L. Laws, Episcopalian, and the Rev. A. C. Powell, Protestant Episcopalian, and Rabbi Adolph Guttmacher.

Dr. Guttmacher sounded the keynote of all the addresses when he said: "Dr. Babcock embraced all religions and all nationalities. To you he was a Christian, to others he was an Israelite. May the memory of this righteous man be a blessing forever!"

Dr. Patton said: "A great void is felt among the public men of our country, and there is a great vacancy in the American pulpit."

Explorer Baldwin on a Western Visit.

Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, commander of the Baldwin-Ziegler Polar expedition, left last evening for Chicago, St. Louis, and other points in the West. Mr. Baldwin said he would return to New York in about ten days. His present trip West, he said, is to be a farewell visit to his parents and other friends. He expects to leave New York for Dundee on either the Deutschland or the Majestic on June 12 or June 13, and will announce the personnel of his party before embarking.

DEATH OF JAMES A. HERNE

Actor and Playwright Succumbs to Attack of Pneumonia.

Had Occupied First Place as an Interpreter of Homely Folk-Life—On the Stage 35 Years.

James A. Herne, the actor and playwright, died at his home, 79 Convent Avenue, this city, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon of pneumonia. He was taken ill a little over two months ago while in Chicago, where he was appearing in his production, "Sag Harbor."

The doctors pronounced his malady as grip, and advised him to close his theatrical season, which he did, returning to his home in New York. Almost immediately after his arrival pneumonia developed, and for some time his friends have known that the end was near. He had many sinking spells, and but for his vigorous constitution would probably have succumbed several weeks ago.

His wife, who was at his bedside at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was the first to detect the signs of approaching death. She asked him if he was in pain, and he nodded his head. One of the nurses in attendance administered an opiate, and he sank into a sleep. After this he did not recover consciousness. The body will be cremated at Fresh Pond. Arrangements have not yet been made for the funeral.

James A. Herne was a native of Troy, N. Y., and at the time of his death was in his sixty-first year. Although he easily occupied first place among American actors as an interpreter of the homely folk-life of the people, his career was in no sense a succession of brilliant triumphs. At times he seemed to be outstripped in the race by younger and perhaps less talented men. Indeed, it was only recently that he was accorded the privilege, after thirty-five years of professional life, of appearing in a metropolitan theatre of the first class.

Mr. Herne was regarded as not only a finished actor, but he was a successful author. In "Shore Acres" he demonstrated that he could build even better than the man who furnished him with the foundation for his first great success, "Hearts of Oak." Considering the length of time he was before the public, he had very few plays. He will be best remembered in connection with "Hearts of Oak," "Shore Acres," "Margaret Fleming," "Drifting Apart," and "Sag Harbor." Speaking of himself and his art in THE NEW YORK TIMES nearly ten years ago, he said:

"I was always a natural actor. Critics said that I was cold. I always tried to make a personage on the stage seem real. There are critics of realism who have said to me, 'If you wish to put on the stage a real hodcarrier, why do you not go among the laborers and select one?' The reason is that a real hodcarrier will not seem real on the stage. He will not have the art to give protection to his naturalness. I was told that Antoine selected for the Theatre Libre in Paris a company of players who were not actors. They were not professional, but they were actors. I am sure I could form a similar company anywhere."

It is recalled that when "Shore Acres" was first put on in Chicago, in 1891, it was a failure, but soon afterward it ran for more than 100 nights in Boston.

Mr. Herne's first wife was Helen Western, whom he married in San Francisco in 1878 he married Katherine Corcoran. Three daughters, who, with their mother, survive Mr. Herne, were born of the second marriage.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas De Ford.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Thomas De Ford, one of the oldest and wealthiest retired merchants of Baltimore, died suddenly this morning at his country seat, Tyrconnell, of congestion of the lungs. Mr. De Ford was born in Baltimore in 1832. His father was Benjamin De Ford, who established the extensive tanning works, to which business Thomas and his brother, B. F. De Ford, succeeded. Later the De Ford Company was founded, and since 1870 Thomas De Ford had been the President.

For forty years Mr. De Ford had also been a leading spirit in financial circles. He was a Director in the National Mechanics' Bank, the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, and George Creek Coal and Iron Company. He also took a keen and active interest in all sport, being at the time of his death Vice President of the Elk Ridge Fox Hunting Club, and a member of the Maryland and the Baltimore Country Clubs. Mr. De Ford was a widower, and leaves two daughters and four sons. He was well known in club and business circles in New York. He returned only last Wednesday from a week's visit to friends in that city.

The Rev. Dr. John M. P. Otts.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 2.—Information of the sudden death of the Rev. Dr. John Martin Philip Otts of Greensborough, Ala., has been received here. Dr. Otts was a successful writer on Scriptural subjects, and was widely recognized as an authority on the Bible and the Holy Lands.

In the Southern Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to which he belonged, Dr. Otts was recognized as one of its leading scholars and writers. He was born in South Carolina in 1838 and was ordained in 1863. He had been pastor at Greensborough, Ala.; Columbia, Tenn.; Wilmington, Del.; Talladega, Ala., and Philadelphia. Among his writings are: "Light and Life for a Dead World," "The Fifth Gospel," "At Mother's Knee," and "The Gospel of Honesty."

The Rev. Martin J. Loftus.

The Rev. Father Martin J. Loftus, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Angels, Fourth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, Bay Ridge, died yesterday at the parochial residence. Father Loftus was ordained thirty years ago, and after serving for a short time at the Pro-Cathedral and at St. John's Chapel, he organized the church at Bay Ridge, continuing as pastor of it until his death.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE R. GOSLING, President of the R. Plews Manufacturing Company of Central Falls, R. I., well known among mill men, died yesterday.

T. A. STANSBURY, a well-known business man of Canastota, N. Y., died of apoplexy at his family apartments in his business block in that place yesterday morning.

JAY H. SOLOMON, Treasurer of the Orinoco Mills, died at his Summer home, Far Rockaway, yesterday. Mr. Solomon was a member of the Manufacturers', the Reform, and the Criterion Clubs.

LUCRETIA STEVENS JONES, daughter of the late Frederic Rhinelander and widow of George Frederic Jones, died in Paris on Saturday, where she and her son have been living for some time.

The Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board at Toronto received a cable yesterday announcing the death in Formosa of the Rev. George Leslie Mackay, a missionary, from cancer of the throat.

Mrs. JENNIE C. MACY, wife of Josiah H. Macy, died at the Hotel Empire at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She was sixty-one years old. Funeral services will be held at the residence of Francis H. Macy, 17 West

FINANCIAL.

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The Distilling Co. of America:

On and after this date Preferred and Common Shares of The Distilling Company of America deposited with the Protective Committee under the Agreement of June 9th, 1900, will be returned free of charge to the holders of Certificates of Deposit upon the surrender of the latter to The Mercantile Trust Company.

Only one hundred schedules per day will be accepted. In case a change of ownership has occurred, sales tickets bearing the necessary revenue stamps must accompany the Certificates of Deposit.

Holders transmitting Certificates by mail or express should indicate whether they desire the stock returned by registered mail or by express at their expense.

RUDOLPH KEPPLER, Chairman.
New York, May 31st, 1901.

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To Holders of the following Underlying Bonds:

As Syndicate Managers of a Syndicate formed under an agreement dated April 4, 1901, we have arranged with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to purchase for refunding purposes $30,000,000, face value, of its proposed Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, to bear interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, and hereby offer to exchange such Refunding Bonds (to the extent to which they may be so issued and acquired by the Syndicate) for underlying bonds of the Railroad Company's system, on the following basis:

For each $1,000, Face Value, of the Following Outstanding Bonds.	In Refunding Bonds Face Value.
6% SECOND MORTGAGE A, B, AND C BONDS	$1,166.66
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	1,282.05
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	1,282.05
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,369.25
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,194.87
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	1,179.49
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,179.49
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,128.20
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,025.64
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051.28
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,000.00
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	876.93
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051.28
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	974.35
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	1,025.64

At the time of deposit, holders of underlying bonds will receive payment in cash of the unmatured interest accrued and accruing upon their deposited bonds to July 1, 1901, from which date the Refunding Bonds are to bear interest.

In order to avail themselves of the foregoing privilege of exchange, holders of underlying bonds must deposit, for our account as Syndicate Managers, their bonds, in negotiable form, with all unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, **on or before July 6, 1901**, with

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 38 Nassau St., New York:

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Old Colony Trust Co., Boston; Union Trust Co. of St. Louis, St. Louis;
Seligman Brothers, London; Seligman & Stettheimer, Frankfort;
Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, Berlin; Seligman Freres & Cie., Paris;
Alsberg, Goldberg & Co., Amsterdam.

Depositing bondholders will receive negotiable receipts or certificates of the Morton Trust Company entitling the holders thereof to new Refunding bonds of the Railroad Company (or to interim bonds) in exchange for the deposited bonds, upon the aforesaid basis, when said bonds shall have been issued and delivered to the Morton Trust Company for such exchange, or to a return of the deposited bonds if said Trust Company shall not have received the bonds for such exchange on or prior to January 1, 1902. As the new bonds will be issued only in amounts of $1,000, fractional amounts must be adjusted, at the option of certificate holders, by purchase or sale, for which suitable provision will be made.

As Syndicate Managers we are also prepared to purchase for cash, at the prices set opposite thereto, all or any of the following underlying bonds which may be presented and surrendered to us on or before July 6, 1901, with all unmatured coupons attached, viz.:

6% SECOND MORTGAGE A, B, AND C BONDS	113½ AND INTEREST.
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	125 AND INTEREST.
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	125 AND INTEREST.
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	133½ AND INTEREST.
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	110½ AND INTEREST.
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	115 AND INTEREST.
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	115 AND INTEREST.
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	110 AND INTEREST.
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	100 AND INTEREST.
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	102½ AND INTEREST.
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	97½ AND INTEREST.
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	85½ AND INTEREST.
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	102½ AND INTEREST.
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	95 AND INTEREST.
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	100 AND INTEREST.

We reserve the right, at any time, without notice, to alter the basis of exchange or the purchase price of any of the foregoing bonds, or to withdraw, wholly or partly, our offers to exchange or to purchase.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., Syndicate Managers.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1901.

Union Elevated Railroad Company Chicago.

MAY 28, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the Union Elevated Railroad Company:

The Board of Directors of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company having, subject to the approval of the Stockholders of said Company, submitted to your Board of Directors a proposition for the acquisition by the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company of all the properties, rights, privileges, and franchises of the Union Elevated Railroad Company, by payment therefor, on or before **September 5, 1901**, as provided in said proposition, a sum which gives to the stockholders of the Union Elevated Railroad Company, **one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125) per share** for their stock, and your Board of Directors having approved the same, the holders of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of the Union Elevated Railroad Company have already accepted said proposition, and agreed to deposit their stock.

Certificates of stock, duly assigned, in blank, stamped for transfer, together with executed Proxy, should be **immediately** deposited with **Blair & Co.**, 33 Wall Street, New York City, or the **Illinois Trust and Savings Bank**, City of Chicago.

The depositaries will issue their transferable receipts for the stock so deposited.

JOHN B. DENNIS, President.

NOTICE TO REDEEM.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
OF THE
Memphis Light & Power Co.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Memphis Light and Power Company that in pursuance of the rights of redemption reserved in said bonds and in the mortgage or deed of trust securing the same, the said Memphis Light and Power Company has determined to and will on the first day of July, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, at Atlantic Building, corner of Wall and William Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, redeem each and all of said bonds. All holders of any of the said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time or cause the same to be so presented for redemption accordingly, and upon deposit with the said Atlantic Trust Company of the funds necessary to make such redemption at such time and place by payment of the interest of each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal thereof and four per cent. premium thereon; and in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage or deed of trust, interest will cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.

This call for redemption is made by the said Memphis Light and Power Company through the undersigned.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, June 1st, 1901.

NOTICE TO REDEEM
Second Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds
OF THE
Memphis Light & Power Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Second Mortgage six per cent. gold bonds of the Memphis Light and Power Company that in pursuance of the rights of redemption reserved in said bonds and in the mortgage or deed or trust securing the same, the said Memphis Light and Power Company has determined to and will on the first day of July, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, at Atlantic Building, corner of Wall and William Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, redeem each and all of said bonds. All holders of any of the said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time or cause the same to be so presented for redemption accordingly, and upon deposit with the said Atlantic Trust Company of the funds necessary to make such redemption at such time and place by payment of the interest of each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal thereof and four per cent. premium thereon; and in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage or deed of trust, interest will cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.

This call for redemption is made by the said Memphis Light and Power Company through the undersigned.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, June 1st, 1901.

Haverstraw Water Company, West Haverstraw Water Company, Stony Point Water Company,
REORGANIZATION.

More than Eighty Per Cent. of the total outstanding bonds embraced in the Reorganization of the above-named Companies have been deposited with the Reorganization Committee under the Plan of Reorganization, dated March 15th, 1901. The City Trust Company of New York, No. 36 Wall Street, New York City, will receive further deposits of Bonds until Saturday, June 15th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, after which time no bonds will be received except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

W. H. MALE, Chairman.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary, 36 Wall Street, New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,000,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Thos. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Desvar,
Percival Kilhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtis,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.— William M. Ryan, auctioneer, will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, June 12, 1901, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., 920 bonds of the New York and North Shore Railway Company, of the par value of one thousand dollars each, in two lots of 460 bonds each. George F. Hickey, Esq., Attorney, 19 Liberty Street, New York City. List at Auctioneer's Office, 149 Broadway, New York.
WILLIAM M. SHELMERDINE.

Bonds of $1,000 each.

121	to 140,	both inclusive	10
141	" 160,	" "	20
201	" 210,	" "	10
231	" 250,	" "	20
294	" 313,	" "	20
354	" 363,	" "	10
445	" 460,	" "	16
481	" 504,	" "	24
569	" 578,	" "	10
599	" 614,	" "	16
641	" 650,	" "	10
690	" 699,	" "	10
780	" 789,	" "	10
780	" 1013,	" "	254
364	" 383,	" "	20
			460

EDWARD J. MATHEWS,

Bonds of $1,000 each.

161	to 180,	both inclusive	20
211	" 230,	" "	20
251	" 270,	" "	20
314	" 333,	" "	20
380	" 444,	" "	46
505	" 528,	" "	24
589	" 598,	" "	10
615	" 630,	" "	16
651	" 660,	" "	10
700	" 709,	" "	10
740	" 759,	" "	20
1014	" 1257,	" "	244
			400

AMERICAN COTTON CO. STOCK,
Georgia Midland R. R. 5s,
Syracuse Rap. Tran. Ry. 5s
Dealt in.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS,
No. 38 Broad St., New York.

Copartnership Notices.

MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSING COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Merchants & Manufacturers' Warehousing Company, a domestic stock corporation, did file in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 23d day of May, 1901, papers for a voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section fifty-seven of the Stock Corporation Law, and as it appears from the certificate of the Secretary of State, given under his hand and seal of office the 23d day of May, 1901, such corporation has complied with such section in order to be dissolved.

EXPORT STORAGE COMPANY.
NOTICE.

The Export Storage Company hereby gives notice that the Merchants & Manufacturers' Warehousing Company, having been voluntarily dissolved, that it will continue to transact the business hereinbefore conducted by the Merchants & Manufacturers' Warehousing Company, with its office at the same place, namely, 346 Broadway, in the City and State of New York.

W. G. COLDEWEY, General Manager.

OFFICE OF ULMAN BROTHERS,

Members New York Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS, 53 Exchange Place, New York City, May 31st, 1901.

Owing to the death of Mr. Morris S. Ulman, the firm of ULMAN BROTHERS is dissolved on May 31st, 1901. Mr. Joe S. Ulman will sign in liquidation.

ULMAN BROTHERS.

New York City, June 1st, 1901.

We have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage business, to be carried on in the firm name of
ULMAN BROTHERS,
JOE S. ULMAN,
ELISHA DYER, Jr.

Meetings and Elections.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Amalgamated Copper Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to take action upon the following resolutions passed by the Board of Directors at a meeting duly held at the office of the Company in the City of New York, May 21, 1901:

"Resolved, That it is advisable that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased from $75,000,000 to $135,000,000.

"Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders of the Company be and the same is hereby called, to be held at the Company's office, in the City of Jersey City, New Jersey, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to take action on the above resolution.

"Resolved, That there be submitted to the said meeting of the stockholders the question of the advisability of acquiring the stocks of the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company and of the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company, either for cash or by issuing therefor full-paid stock of this Company.

"Resolved, That the stockholders be notified that there will be submitted at such meeting the report of a Special Committee appointed by the Board to consider the terms of the acquisition of said stocks, together with such recommendation, if any, as the Board may make with respect thereto."

May 22, 1901.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of Celestino Palacio & Co.

Please take notice that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of Celestino Palacio & Co. held on the 17th day of April, 1901, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by said board, to wit:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Directors of this company, it is advisable to dissolve this corporation, and the Secretary is directed to call a meeting of the stockholders, as required by law, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be dissolved."

And you will please take further notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the said Company will be held at its principal office, No. 52 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1901, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, May 20th, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FREDERICK KOPF, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY has been called by the Board of Directors of the Company, and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 281 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of voting upon the question of giving the consent of the stockholders to the execution by this company of a mortgage of that part of the real property of the Company located at Nos. 402-409 East 64th Street and Nos. 402-408 East 65th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GEORGE W. R. FALLON, Secretary.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the City and Suburban Homes Company has been called by the Board of Directors of the Company, and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 281 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of voting upon the question of giving the consent of the Stockholders to the execution by this Company of a mortgage of that part of the real property of the Company, located at Nos. 403-409 East 64th Street, and Nos. 402-408 East 65th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GEORGE W. R. FALLON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of The United States Illuminating Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 53 Duane Street, New York City, on Tuesday, June 11, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

ROBERT A. CARTER, Secretary.
Dated New York, May 10, 1901.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 10th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
32 Nassau St., New York, May 16, 1901.

The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 3, 1901.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

The Greenwich Insurance Company,
No. 161 Broadway.
New York, May 22, 1901.

The Annual Election for Directors of The Greenwich Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 161 Broadway, on Monday, the third day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN KEEGAN, Secretary.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, on Tuesday, June 4th, 1901, at 11 A. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, May 18th, at noon, and reopened immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Twenty-third Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 17th, 1901, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.
52 Broadway, New York.

The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 8th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Not one, but a variety of important developments are impending in Wall Street—made possible, much advanced, by the Northern Pacific "settlement" officially announced at the end of last week. The foremost financial interests in security market affairs have been resolutely holding aloof. Pending assurance that the Harriman-Hill conflict was over; and some of these may persist in inactivity till Mr. Morgan returns. But others—and many—who have been holding back showed at the close of the week their readiness to join anew in the making of a broad market. And from ultra conservative sources now come declarations that conditions warrant buoyancy.

The whole market improves. It is not only in groups of stocks here and there that new strength shows, but actually stocks not strong have become the exception. Commission house transactions expand—suggestive of the public's renewed interest. Operators on a large scale, at the same time, are often buyers. The Standard Oil contingent are aggressive in their bullish expressions. Most notable absentees are the Chicago plungers whose "leadership" was so much in evidence preliminary to last month's smash.

The Pacific Railway issues—Union and Southern specially, the Granger list—particularly St. Paul and Atchison, the coal stocks, the Gould and Vanderbilt groups—all these have further early rises predicted for them. James R. Keene is giving closest personal attention to the steel stocks, and Mr. Morgan's early return will mean much in that part of the market.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC GAINS.

One of the most remarkable features among the many which have characterized Stock Exchange transactions during the past few months has been the rapidly developed prominence of the shares of the Southern Pacific Company. Trading in them has at times been on a gigantic scale, and the activity has been accompanied by steadily advancing prices, until the quotation stands quite close to the best on record, the latter having been 57¾ on April 30 last. Only as recently as June, 1900, Southern Pacific sold no higher than 30¾, but then the property was telling a story through its statements of earnings differing widely from what is now to be read through the same intermediary, although even at that time its revenues were distinctly on the up grade. Two years ago (May, 1899) the stock could have been bought around 27, one-half its present price, while for years before 1899 fluctuations took it below 20.

That something of a revolutionary character has come over the fortunes of this vast property is evident from the fact that it is now earning at the rate of 6 per cent on $200,000,000 of share capital, where only a few years ago it could hardly be said to be showing a single dollar for this huge stock capitalization.

The phenomenal character of the company's recent progress may be easily traced. The report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, showed that on the rail lines gross receipts were $60,817,110, an increase of $7,713,544 over the previous year; that including receipts from steamships it was $63,920,414, an increase of $8,007,261, and that with receipts from other sources the total was $68,128,140, an increase of $10,278,5[illegible]. Net earnings were $22,511,614, indicating a gain of $2,557,871. Finally, there was shown a balance of receipts over disbursements of $7,253,421, an increase of $2,775,445, after extraordinary expenditures of $3,324,790 the surplus stood at $3,918,[illegible] for 1900, as compared with $1,747,568 in 1899.

Following these results for the late year, however, have appeared others of still more extraordinary character—those for the more recent months being most remarkable. This is the official showing:

GROSS EARNINGS.

Month.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.
July	$4,948,480	$5,353,453	$404,964
August	5,480,042	5,580,018	99,976
September	5,817,986	5,780,176	*37,810
October	6,069,598	6,719,600	650,002
November	5,533,817	6,149,516	316,704
December	5,341,693	6,167,685	825,992
January	5,341,905	6,212,708	870,803
February	5,052,507	5,733,689	861,122
March	5,607,739	6,521,421	913,682
April	5,406,076	6,889,582	1,483,506
Ten months	$57,532,907	$64,597,860	$7,064,953

*Decrease.

NET EARNINGS.

Month.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.
July	$1,756,323	$1,992,989	$236,666
August	2,168,289	2,046,889	*121,400
September	2,515,854	2,371,730	*144,124
October	2,467,109	2,726,215	259,046
November	2,328,032	2,325,795	*2,887
December	1,707,585	2,359,704	652,189
January	1,475,148	2,034,156	559,010
February	1,481,011	1,880,388	399,377
March	1,648,511	2,051,611	403,100
April	1,754,647	2,484,444	729,897
Ten months	$20,239,238	$23,898,032	$3,658,794

*Decrease.

The foregoing totals do not precisely agree with the separate items, but they are given as officially published and reflect results on mileage, slightly changed in the late months.

For the period from July 1 to April 30 last the gross gain has been $7,064,953 and the net gain as much as $3,658,794, the latter figure being a large proportionate expansion in both classes of earnings in the latter part of the expired portion of the current fiscal year. Now, if this net gain for ten months ($3,658,794) be added to the balance (sements for the year 1900, ($7,253,421,) making a total approximating $11,000,000, it is disclosed that smaller increases than recorded for April (the latest reported) will raise the amount to sufficient to show 6 per cent on the company's rather less than $200,000,000 outstanding stock. The figure is, of course, subject to changes in charges and to appropriations for betterments, but the amount stated may be accepted as approximating the Southern Pacific's actual earnings on its stock, and as showing how great a change has taken place within a comparatively short time.

It may be reasonably supposed that no showing of extraordinary could be possible except for the advent of peculiarly favorable conditions. In part this is true, but only in part. Trade and industrial development has certainly contributed its share, but the fact that the property has been under changed management accounts for a good deal of the later phenomenal progress. The Southern Pacific, with its 7,500 miles of railway, covers a territory whose products are varied. No one crop is depended upon, traffic including an exceptionally varied tonnage, an important percentage being forest products, the output of mines, and the transportation of cattle, while the vast oil developments in Texas mean more to the Southern Pacific than to all other railroads combined.

Next to the Pennsylvania, the Southern Pacific is the greatest maker of gross earnings on the continent, and it is possible to demonstrate that on a mileage basis its rail lines alone earn more than any of the other transcontinental systems—more even than Burlington, with its nearly similar mileage; more than Rock Island or St. Paul, and nearly as much as Northwestern, despite the far greater traffic density on many parts of these other systems. That there must be tremendous possibilities for such a property can require no argument.

Giving especial current interest to the study of Southern Pacific statistics, and the consideration of the phenomenal development of the property, is the fact that a financial readjustment plan for the company's capital is being officially arranged. There are to be two classes of shares in lieu of the present total of $200,000,000—part preferred. Upon the latter (if issued for half of the present total, or $100,000,000) 4 per cent annual dividends can be paid out of four months' net earnings, leaving twice as much available for $100,000,000 common.

Lost and Found.

NOTICE.—Certificate No. 1,709, dated July 16, 1877, for four shares capital stock of National Bank of Commerce in New York, issued to Fanny R. Stevens, is lost or destroyed. Request is made to said bank to issue certificate in lieu thereof. All persons are called upon to show cause why such new certificate shall not be issued.

Lost.—J. P. Morgan & Co.'s RECEIPT NO. 169 for 708 shares Lake Superior Consolidated Mines. If found notify Granger, Farwell & Co., 71 Broadway, N. Y.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, June 2.—It is a significant fact that the announcement of the withdrawal of the allied troops from China, which the Boerse long had expected would give an impetus to business, was almost without influence upon trading last week. Its only effect was to increase transactions in Chinese loans at rising quotations.

In all departments the Boerse had a bad week, with lower quotations everywhere. Among the causes were the unsatisfactory reports from the iron centres and the general industrial situation. In addition to these factors, the small offer made by the Swiss Government for the stock of the Swiss Northeastern Railway, preparatory to the nationalization of the line, against which the German stockholders are vigorously protesting, had a depressing effect.

The weakest spot in the market was the iron section, due chiefly to the fact that the quarterly report of the Laura Works showed 437,000 marks less earnings than the report for the corresponding period of last year. The discouraging comments of the Directors increased the weakness of this department. All iron shares fell off, the declines in some instances reaching seven points. The Pig Iron Syndicate is trying to stave off price declines and is offering to make a year's extension of delivery on old contracts, provided customers pledge themselves not to buy foreign iron. Nevertheless English pig is now selling in Germany at 30 marks below the syndicate price, causing an expectation that the syndicate will make large reductions.

The general industrial situation is regarded as less favorable. "The greatest optimists must now admit," says the Vossische Zeitung to-day, "that our business has entered upon an actual crisis."

The mortgage bank scandal continues to exert a depressing influence. Shares of the Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Pomeranian banks have been the subject of lively speculation and have fluctuated violently. First-class banks continue to buy the obligations of the Pomeranian Bank, but the market for other mortgage bank obligations is very dull. Speaking generally, bank stock is weak and declining.

Domestic Government loans are stagnant, the quotations being practically stationary. Italians, however, were firmer throughout the week, but Spaniards weaker.

Canadian Pacifics developed strength upon the increased earnings, but Northern Pacifics were neglected.

The Reichsanzeiger announces that the substitution of bonds for the scrip of the new German loan will begin to-morrow.

The Prussian Government has ordered 305 locomotives at an aggregate cost of 17,500,000 marks.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, June 2.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 10,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 3,659,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 2,809,000 pesetas.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,900	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,475	29,277,975	39,326,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,302,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,862,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,941,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,076,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,900	15,016,825
April 13	7,935,200	10,950,275	19,471,825
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475

COMMANDO WILL TRY FOR AMERICAN DERBY

James R. Keene Will Send a Number of Horses to Chicago.

Domino, the Sire of the Fast Three-Year-Old, Met His First Defeat on the Western Track.

James R. Keene has applied to the Superintendent of the Washington Park race track of Chicago for stable room, to be reserved for a string of horses that the millionaire turfman will send to Chicago for the Summer meeting there. In this application is the first intimation that Mr. Keene will try again for the greatest of the Western Derby races, the American Derby, the chief event of the Washington Park meeting, and already the report has gone out that his candidates for the famous race will be the great colt Commando, and the Brooklyn Handicap winner Conroy.

Mr. Keene has declined to state what are his plans, and the employes of his racing stable are equally reticent, but as the only engagements that the Keene horses have in Chicago that are worth the long trip at a time when the racing season in the East is in full swing are those of the three-year-olds named, it seems certain that if Mr. Keene intends to send any horses to Chicago they will be Commando and Conroy.

The most prominent of the Western horses that they will have to contend with are the crack colt of last season Garry Herrmann and the Kentucky Derby winner, His Eminence. On the form they have shown in the East the Keene colts seem to have the race at their mercy, and, in the opinion of New York turfmen, Mr. Keene has a splendid chance to capture the American Derby if he sends his two best horses to run for it.

Mr. Keene twice before has tried to capture the great Chicago race, but on both occasions failed. In 1893 he sent the colt St. Leonards out to Chicago to race for the Derby of the World's Fair year, the race then having a value of $50,000, but after one of the longest delays at the post ever known in the history of racing in America, St. Leonards was beaten, running second to the Western horse Boundless.

The next year Mr. Keene tried for the race again, this time with the famous colt Domino, winner of more than $200,000 as a two-year-old, and the most famous horse in America at that time. Domino went to Chicago with the record of having never been beaten, but fortune again was against Mr. Keene, as Domino met the first defeat of his life in the Derby. Rey El Santa Anita, owned by "Lucky" Baldwin, winning the race, while Domino, beaten early in the contest, was pulled up and finished last.

Commando, son of Domino, has nearly as great a reputation as had his sire, he having been beaten but once in his career, and then, in the opinion of many, by an error of judgment of his rider. It is advanced as one of the reasons for Mr. Keene's determination to send the colt to Chicago that he wishes Commando to win the race in which his sire met his first failure. It is said that the plans for the Western trip of the Keene horses have been so far decided on that it is intended that they shall be shipped west next week.

PENN'S ROWING SHAKE-UP.

Quakers Conclude They Have No Show at Poughkeepsie in Big Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—University of Pennsylvania rowing authorities have decided to b ow to the inevitable, and have practically relinquished all hopes of getting a place in the eight-oared shell race at Poughkeepsie. The red and blue will split up the crew which rowed at Ithaca on Memorial Day, and will strain every nerve to get out a strong four and freshmen eight. With this end in view Hildebrand, the stroke of the eight which has been practicing for the Poughkeepsie race, has been placed to stroke the four, and Shoch, Eckfeld, and Henderson, three of the best men in the boat, have been set behind him.

Pepper and Lea, the two freshmen who rowed at Ithaca, will be put back in the freshman crew, and, with Pepper at stroke, this eight bids fair to be the fastest freshman crew that Pennsylvania has ever developed. This arrangement, however, leaves but one of the crew which rowed at Ithaca in the Poughkeepsie boat. This is Keller. The remainder of the crew will be made up from the present third crew. Thus only two men in the entir rowing squad will miss getting a place on some one of the crews.

Pennsylvania realizes thoroughly it is useless to win the big race at Poughkeepsie, and therefore she will concentrate all its efforts on the four and freshman eight. The red and blue is forced to acknowledge that two first-class eights cannot be developed at Pennsylvania in one season.

Philadelphia Boat Damaged Here.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Gossip among rowing men along the Schuylkill River chiefly centres on the cutting of the West Philadelphia eight-oared shell while the crew was at the Harlem regatta. The shell was in the boathouse of the Lone Star Club, whose members were entertaining the West Philadelphia boys, and the mutilation took place before the race. The work was that of some hoodlum evidently, who from sheer wantonness or perhaps from interested motives, deliberately pierced the thin cedar with a penknife or other sharp instrument. Two leaks were thus made, one at the bow and one at the stern. There was also a crack near the centre of the boat, which was evidently caused by a blow of the fist or a kick. The local crew men state positively that no blame whatever attaches to the Lone Star men, who entertained them royally while they were at the regatta, and who took all reasonable care of the boat.

The protest of Atkin, who rowed in the junior class at the Harlem, is also exciting a great deal of comment. Under the rules of the National Association, Atkin can row in junior races, but the Harlem authorities class a man who has won in an open college regatta as a senior.

Dedication of Pan-American Stadium.

BUFFALO, June 2.—The intercollegiate games to be held in the Stadium on Tuesday, June 4, will be in the nature of a dedication of that great arena for athletic sports at the Pan-American Exposition. As a large number of entries from colleges of both the East and West have been received, the event will have National interest, and with favoring conditions it is hoped some records may be broken. Cornell will have sixteen men entered for various events. G. T. Kirby of Columbia and Dr. Geyelin of the University of Pennsylvania will be among those in charge of the day's programme.

Independence to Sail To-day.

BOSTON, June 2.—The Independence will go out for her first sail early to-morrow if the weather promises a good day, that is, no fog or rain, for there is always a good breeze off this coast at this time of the year, probably more breeze than will be needed for sail and rope stretching.

To-day thousands of persons tried to reach the dock at which the yacht lay, but found their way barred by a high fence, the top of which was liberally smeared with tar. No work was done on the boat and the crew took advantage of the bright sun to wash their working suits. One of the crew was taken sick and a physician was called. He said that a bad cold had developed, but it would not be serious.

Open Events for Amateur Athletes.

A special programme of athletic events has been announced for the twelfth annual field day of the Young Men's Total Abstinence Society of South Bethlehem, Penn., to be held on Thursday, July 4, at the Fair Grounds, South Bethlehem. Among the competitions arranged for are a number that are open to all amateurs, under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union. Entries will close with Joseph W. Griffin, Secretary of the association.

There are times when you feel distressed after eating, even when dieting. The natural impulse is to resort to drugs. Don't. Charge a **Sparklets** bottle with cold water frequently. As to your disordered stomach — well, that settles it.

Pure water and pure carbonic acid gas make the only kind of charged water that is fit to drink. At our store, 1127 Broadway, you can see how it is done and how you can do it yourself, at home or anywhere you please.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.
Branch Store at 28 Broad Street

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:26	Moon rises..8:32	

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook....8:06	Gov. Isl'd...8:21	H. Gate...10:14
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook....8:15	Gov. Isl'd...8:36	H. Gate...10:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Citta di Torino, Naples and Genoa	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	7:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Gallia, Naples	.....	.....
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lisbonense, Northern Brazil	2:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Archimede, Azores	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Cuba, and Mexico via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hevelius, Brazil, Argentina, &c	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigen Luise, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau, Cuba, Tanaamo and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily (except Sunday,) at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 10:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes this office Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 8, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 15, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York June 15, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 15 and up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria, close at 6:30 P. M. June 23.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, April 30; Shanghai, May 4; Yokohama, May 11, and Honolulu, May 22, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Peking, were dispatched east May 30, and are due in New York to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 3.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, May 29.
Anchoria, Glasgow, May 23.
Comus, New Orleans, May 29.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, May 19.
Menominee, London, May 23.
Torgorm, Barbados, May 26.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

Advance, Colon, May 28.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, May 21.
El Rio, New Orleans, May 30.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, May 25.
Friesland, Antwerp, May 25.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 3.
St. Quentin, Shields, May 21.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Hamilton, Norfolk, June 4.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 29.
Ontanada, Gibraltar, May 22.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Alamo, Galveston, May 31.
Coleridge, Barbados, May 30.
Deutschland, Hamburg, May 30.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, May 28.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 5.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 25.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Campania, Gibraltar, May 22.
Drumetzier, Hamburg, May 24.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, May 28.
Ikbal, Liverpool, May 28.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 6.
Servia, Liverpool, May 28.

Arrived.

SS El Cid, Baker, New Orleans, May 28, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Anchored off the Scotland Lightship at 1:15 A. M., 3d.

SS Ponce, Sargent, San Juan, May 25, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:47 A. M., 3d.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Blanqui, Havre, &c., May 18, with mdse. to the Campagnie Generale Transatlantique. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1 A. M., 3d.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, May 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:02 A. M., 3d.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:52 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:28 P. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Verlynde, Havre, May 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Cicilia, (Ital.,) Tascarino, Genoa, &c., May 8, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, May 25, and Queenstown, 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:47 P. M., 1st, and anchored.

SS Esperanza, Rogers, Campeachy, &c., May 19, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 A. M.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Bermuda, May 30, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north, light breeze; foggy, raining, with thunder and lightning.

Sailed.

SS Critic, (Br.,) for Havre and Dunkirk.

SS Amana, (Br.,) for Aden, Kurrachee, Bombay, &c.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) for London.

SS Milano, (Gen.,) for Hamburg via Newport News.

SS Glitra, (Nor.,) for Sydney, C. B.

By Cable.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 2 A. M., 3d.

LONDON, June 2.—SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from Bremen for Cherbourg and New York, passed Beachy Head today.

SS Penniand, (Belg.,) Capt. Nielsen, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) Capt. Trant, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sld. from Gibraltar to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Oranje Nassau, (Dutch,) Capt. Vinckers, from New York via Port au Prince, Venezuela, Trinidad, &c., for Havre and Amsterdam, passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Glamorganshire, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York for Aden, Singapore, and Manila, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Devon, (Br.,) Capt. Young, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY W. ESKENS, William P. W. Dana, Eliza B. W. Latrobe, Elise W. Frick, The Philadelphia Trust Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, as Executor and Trustee under the last will and testament of Stephen W. Dana, deceased, and George A. Mills, administrator of the estate of Edmund W. Dana, deceased, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 12th, 1901.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants, Mary W. Eskens, William P. W. Dana, Elise W. Frick, The Philadelphia Trust Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, as Executor and Trustee under the last will and testament of Stephen W. Dana, deceased, and George A. Mills, administrator of the estate of Edmund W. Dana, deceased:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George P. Andrews, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 10th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JULIAN MANDEL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office Address and Office, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Morris Green: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George P. Andrews, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 10th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JULIAN MANDEL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my20-1aw6wM

Surrogate's Notices.

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA SAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—GIUSEPPINA SCARPA, an infant, by LUIGI GUIDA, her guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against VINCENZO SCARPA, also known as VINCENT SCARPA, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 20th, 1901.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Vincenzo Scarpa, also known as Vincent Scarpa:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of May, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 1st, 1901.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—REGINA GREEN, plaintiff, against MORRIS GREEN, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in this complaint.

Dated N. Y., March 9th, 1901.

JULIAN MANDEL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office Address and Office, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Morris Green: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George P. Andrews, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 10th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JULIAN MANDEL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my20-1aw6wM

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,748.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRIS WEINSTEIN and LOUIS BERNSTEIN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Harris Weinstein and Louis Bernstein, individually and as partners in the firm of Weinstein and Bernstein, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 31, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 19, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 31, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB H. STEINBERG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob H. Steinberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 23d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 12th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 1st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—IGNAZIO MERCADANTE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ignazio Mercadante, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 27th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 12th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 1st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—IRVING JUDISKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Irving Judisky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 23d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 12th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 1st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—IGNATZ ROSENZWEIG and BENJAMIN LEVENE, (firm of Levene & Rosenzweig,) bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Ignatz Rosenzweig, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 29th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, both individually and as a member of the firm of Levene & Rosenzweig, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 19, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 31, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

BOGERT, ANDREW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW W. BOGERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of James W. and Charles J. McDermott, at No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September, 1901.—Dated New York, the 13th day of February, 1901. CORNELIA BOGERT, EMMA KLATZO, and PETER V. BOGERT, Executors. JAMES W. and CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Attorneys for Executors. 155 Broadway, N. Y. f18-1aw6mM

BUTLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 916 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of June next.—Dated New York, the first day of December, 1900. SARAH BUTLER, Executrix. CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Executrix, 79 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

KELLY, EUGENE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eugene Kelly, Jr., Edward Kelly, Thomas H. Kelly, Daniel F. Sullivan, Paul Fuller, as trustees of the five several trusts created by the will of EUGENE KELLY, deceased, for the benefit of Eugene Kelly, Jr., Edward Kelly, Thomas H. Kelly, Margaret A. Kelly, and Eugenia K. Beales, respectively; Eugene Kelly, Jr., Edward Kelly, Thomas H. Kelly, as trustees of the trust created by the will of Margaret A. Kelly, deceased, for the benefit of Robert J. Kelly and others; Eugene Kelly, Jr., Edward Kelly, Thomas H. Kelly, Mary D. Steers, Adelaide E. Sedgwick, Margaret J. Sedgwick, Eugene J. Beales, James A. G. Beales, Louise S. Beales, Henry de Soto Beales, John Charles Beales, Louis V. Sonè, Sarita Kelly, Helen M. Kelly, Helen M. Kelly, Jr., Eugenia Kelly, Robert J. Kelly, Dorothy Kelly, Eugene Kelly, the Nassau Bank, and greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the third account of proceedings of Eugene Kelly, Jr., Edward Kelly, Thomas H. Kelly, Paul Fuller, and Daniel F. Sullivan, as executors of the last will and testament of Eugene Kelly, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County Court House, the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
my27-1aw6wM&fy8

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of May, 1901.

ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.
J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

116TH ST... Supreme Court, County of New York.—GEORGE P. HERRMANN, plaintiff, against EVA MULLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 8th day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street ninety feet; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street ninety feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 15, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

CLARENCE E. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 14 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it street number is 306-308 East 116th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $7,458 00-100, with interest from 25th day of April, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $493 17-100, with interest from 8th day of May, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $7,430 39-100, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $42,500, which mortgage is in judgment, with interest thereon from December 8th, 1899.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

Proposals.

Department of Parks,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
May 24, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids or estimates, with the title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at the Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901,

FOR CONTRACT NO. 3, FOR THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, AT FIFTH AVENUE, FORTIETH AND FORTY-SECOND STREETS, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE COMPLETE ERECTION OF THE BUILDING, AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS AND SHOWN ON THE PLANS EMBRACED IN CONTRACT NO. 3.

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be three years.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names, and the date of presentation to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law, as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bidder or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $25,000 or five per centum of the amount required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required, bidders are referred to the printed specifications and plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including forms of specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment for the work, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans which are made a part of the specifications can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of The City of New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for construction, structural steel, heating and ventilating, plumbing, electric wiring and fixtures, gas piping and pipe coverings (fireproof) for the accessory building for the use of the State Normal School building at Fredonia, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 17th day of June, 1901, to Charles R. Skinner

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

VIOLINS Bows, Italian Strings, Cases.

Scientific repairing. Largest and finest collection Cremona Instruments in America. VICTOR S. FLECHTER, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LUCY EDWARDS and another, plaintiffs, against JOHN ETTENBOROUGH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the real property directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; running thence northerly, along the westerly line of Seventh Avenue, twenty-four feet nine inches; thence westerly, parallel to Twenty-sixth Street, eighty-eight feet eleven inches; thence southerly, on an oblique line to a point on the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, distant westerly eighty-eight feet six inches from said northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, and thence easterly, along said northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, eighty-eight feet six inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 24, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

AUGUST KUHN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 141 Broadway, New York.

HAROLD NATHAN, Guardian Ad Litem for Infant Defendant, Elizabeth Ettenborough.

WILLIAM BONDY, Guardian Ad Litem for Infant Defendant, John Ettenborough.

GEORGE H. RUDOLPH, Defendant in Person.

J. ASPINWALL HODGE, JR., Attorney for Defendant George Ringler and Company.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Defendant Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold, as described above, the street numbers being 282 Seventh Avenue and 203 West 26th Street:

Dated New York, May 24th, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

my27-2aw3wM&S&JeI8

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BRADLEY & GURRIER CO., Plaintiff, against WILLIAM G. WEBBER et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 23d day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward (Borough of Manhattan) of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence northerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, the northerly line of said premises running parify through a party wall.

Parcel A will be sold subject to two mortgages, one for $110,000 and interest from January 1st, 1901; the other for $18,240.54, with interest from 20th July, 1900, and foreclosure expenses thereon.

Parcel B will be sold subject to a mortgage for $75,000 and interest at 4½% from Jan. 1st, 1901.

Parcel C will be sold subject to a mortgage for $21,000 and interest at 5% from May 1st, 1901, and subject to any encroachment affecting said lot on the west under agreement recorded Sec. 7, Liber 39 Cons., p. 452.

Dated New York, May 27, 1901.

J. M. ROSEBERRY LONG, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 2,110-2,112 Seventh Av. and 201-203 W. 120th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $21,024.45, with interest from the 14th day of May, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $575.92, with interest from 23d day of May, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,250 and interest.

Dated New York, May 27, 1901.

J. M. ROSEBERRY LONG, Referee.

may27-2aw3wM&F

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CAROLINE C. BISHOP, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward (Borough of Manhattan) of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence northerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, the northerly line of said premises running parify through a party wall.

Parcel A will be sold subject to two mortgages, one for $110,000 and interest from January 1st, 1901; the other for $18,240.54, with interest from 20th July, 1900, and foreclosure expenses thereon.

Parcel B will be sold subject to a mortgage for $75,000 and interest at 4½% from Jan. 1st, 1901.

Parcel C will be sold subject to a mortgage for $21,000 and interest at 5% from May 1st, 1901, and subject to any encroachment affecting said lot on the west under agreement recorded Sec. 7, Liber 39 Cons., p. 452.

Dated New York, May 27, 1901.

J. M. ROSEBERRY LONG, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street numbers are 2,110-2,112 Seventh Av. and 201-203 W. 120th Street:

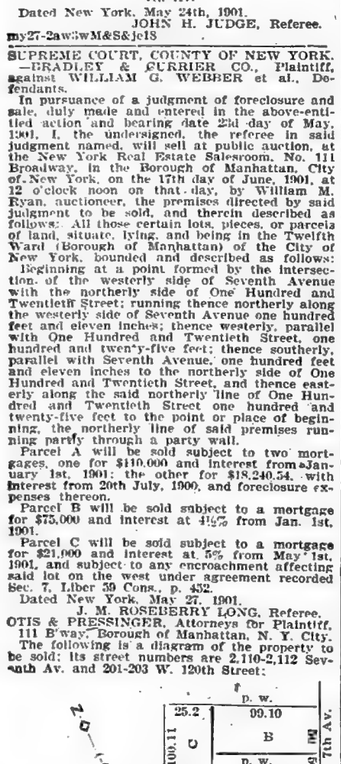

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Nine Thousand Two Hundred Ninety-eight and 13-100 Dollars, with interest from the 23d day of May, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to Four Hundred Three and 28-100 Dollars, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is Two Hundred Ninety-two and 18-100 Dollars and interest.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1901.

CHAS. H. KNOX, Referee.

my27-2aw3wM&F&Je17.

Surrogate's Notices.

SCHLACHTER, FREDERICK D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK D. SCHLACHTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, Nos. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of April, 1901. FREDERICK HENRY BRETHAUER and MARIA L. SCHLACHTER, Executors. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Executors, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap15-1aw6mM

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-Third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:35 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A.M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

3:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:05 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 10:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.

From Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	.....	1:00 p. m.
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Easton Local	5:45 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	8:30 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	12:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:55 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	4:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	6:25 p. m.	.....

SANDY HOOK ROUTE,
From foot of Rector St.

Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 p. m. Sundays, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 8:00, p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

‡*4:30, *7:30, *8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., 11:00, *1:30, ‡3:00, *3:40, ‡4:00, ‡‡4:00, ‡4:30, *5:00, *7:00, ‡7:30, §9:00, ‡‡9:25 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

‡*4:30, ‡7:30, *8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq., West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*8:15 p. m. ....Mail & Paper Train....	*7:05 a. m.
*9:00 a. m. ....Syracuse Local.....	*6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m. ..Empire State Express..	†10:06 p. m.
*8:45 a. m. .....Fast Mail.....	*10:00 a. m.
†10:30 a. m. .....Day Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
††11:30 a. m. ....Rutland Express....	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m. ..Southwestern Limited..	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m. N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m. ...Albany & Troy Flier...	††11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m. .....Albany Special.....	2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m. .....Detroit Special.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m. The Lake Shore Limited.	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m. ....St. Louis Limited....	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m. ....Western Express.....	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m. ....Northern Express....	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m. Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.
*8:00 p. m. ..Pan-American Express..	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m. ..Buffalo & N. W. Special	*8:00 a. m.
9:30 p. m. ....Pacific Express.....	*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m. ....Midnight Express....	*7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:12 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

EDSON J. VAN ANTEN, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A. M.—For interm. pts. to Albany & Mont'l. ††11:20 A. M. (1) Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Saratoga and Catskill Mountains.

*1 P. M.—Chicago Express.

*2:25 P. M.—Cont. Ltd. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

†3:45 P. M. (2) for Hudson River Points & Albany.

*6:15 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve. & Chicago.

†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Lou.

*9:15 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. F'ls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily, †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at 10:45 A. M., 2 at 2:45 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta. No. 1 at 11:20 A. M., 2 at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.	
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt. Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg Limited..	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Cincinnati, St.Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St.Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Cincinnati, St.Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. P.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.35, d 12.45, e 7.45, s 7.25, t 6.10, x 6.15.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Easton Local	*6.25 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*c12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	†3.25 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.25 PM	*8.00 PM

*Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 280, 368, 1203 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 400 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 94 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

Atlantic City & Cape May

Central R. R. of New Jersey

SPECIAL EXPRESS

About June 15th a double daily service will be established between New York and Atlantic City. Train now leaves New York, foot Liberty St., at 3:40 P. M. and South Ferry 3:35 P. M., arriving Atlantic City 6:48 P. M. Leaves Atlantic City 8:30 A. M., arriving New York 11:40 A. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

$13 SHORT $14 DELIGHTFUL TRIPS

of two to five days' duration, are offered by the

OLD DOMINION LINE

to such well-known historic points as

NORFOLK
OLD POINT COMFORT
RICHMOND
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Pier 26 North River, New York.
Telephone 1580 Franklin.

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DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MENOMINEE.....June 8, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....June 15, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....June 15, 4:30 A. M.
MESABA.....June 22, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....June 29, 3:30 P. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Half rate to Cairo, N. Y., May 29 to June 4.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH—LEAVE FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, except Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. LEAVE W. 129TH ST., Recreation Pier, week days, 10 A. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Extra trip Saturdays, 3:30 P. M.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—LEAVE FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M., 3 P. M. LEAVE W. 129TH ST., Saturdays only, 3:30 P. M.

FOR KINGSTON—LEAVE FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st.) Leave New Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Extra service during July and August, leaving Monday and Friday. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32, Horatio Hall, General Manager.

JOY $2.00 TO BOSTON LINE, PROVIDENCE AND RETURN. $1.50.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

$3.00 via Direct Steamer

all the way by water, delightful short sea trip. Wednesdays at 5 P. M., Saturdays at 7 P. M. **From Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine St.** Rooms reserved in advance. Phone 2827 Franklin.

50c. TO PROVIDENCE 50c.

Via the NEW LINE.
Reduced Rate. Reliable & Popular Route. Superior Service. Fast Time.

Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS. Service every week-day from Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., New York, at 5 P. M.

Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Ticket Office, Pier 36, N. R., also at Purser's Office on Steamer on sailing days only.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT and NEWBURGH.—Fast Str. "Ramsdell" leave FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days 9:30 A. M. WEST 129TH ST., Recreation Pier, 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, leave NEWBURGH daily 6:30 P. M., arrive in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.

Fare one way, 50 cts. Round trip, 75 cts.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers **ADIRONDACK** or **DEAN RICHMOND** leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

"ONTEORA," or "KAATERSKILL," leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. at Catskill, and with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1 North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie. Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS. ½ rate to Cairo, N. Y., May 29 to June 4.

SUMMER CRUISES

to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg July 2, July 4, (from N. Y. June 20.) July 25, and to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 15, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long,) and S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA. All appointments strictly first class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Louis..June 5, 10 AM | St. Paul..July 10, 10 AM
St. Paul..June 10, 10 AM | St. Louis..July 17, 10 AM
St. Louis June 26, 10 AM | St. Paul..Aug. 7, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Zeeland..June 5, noon | Southwark..June 19, noon
Friesland..June 12, noon | *Vaderland..June 26, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

SUMMER OCEAN TRIP

To Halifax, N. S., & St. Johns, N. F.

Through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.

S. S. SILVIA

Sails June 8th, 26th, July 13th, 31st, and Aug. 17th, etc.

Apply to C. T. BOWRING & CO., LTD. 17 STATE ST., NEW YORK.
Raymond & Whitcomb, 26 Union Sq. T. Cook & Son, 261 B'way.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric..June 4, 7 A.M. | Oceanic, June 19, 8 AM
Germanic..June 5, noon | Teutonic..June 26, noon
Majestic..June 12, noon | Germanic..July 3, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE. Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria....June 8, 10 AM | Umbria..June 22, 10 AM
Servia....June 11, Noon | Lucania..June 29, 2 PM
Campania..June 15, 3 PM | Etruria....July 6, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Anchoria....June 8, noon | Ethiopia..June 22, noon
Furnessia..June 15, noon | C. of Rome..June 29, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.

2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

"S. S. "CITY OF ROME," JUNE 29th. (8,415 tons.)—A few choice berths at $60 and $75 for sale for ocean only to Glasgow. FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong. Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Gaelic.....June 14 | Chiba.....June 29
Hongkong Maru..June 22 | Doric.....July 9

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg, and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PANAMA RAILROAD S. S. LINE

For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, and PACIFIC PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, AND SOUTH AMERICA. Rates New York to San Francisco: Cabin, $100. Steamers sail from Pier foot of West 27th St., N. Y. City of Washington....Tuesday, June 4, 1 P. M. Advance.....Tuesday, June 11, 1 P. M. Battery Park Building, 21-24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, fifty-six lots known as the Giles property, at King's Bridge Heights, situated on Sedgwick Avenue, Independence Street, Cannon Place and Giles Place.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 1,210 Hoe Street, south side, 160 feet east of Home Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,695.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thorson, referee, 233 and 235 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 232 and 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 325 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 199.10, two four-story brick flats on either st... Due on judgment, $66,874.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Thompson, referee, 33 Bond Street, south side, 576 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 110.1 by 25 by 114.2, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,450; subject to other mortgages $20,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilfrid O'Neil, referee 411 East Fifty-second Street, south side, 175.3 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8 by 90, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,480.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 158 East Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 6 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 17 by 80.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment $16,327.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Park Avenue, Lexington, Richmont, near Magnolia Avenue, plot about 325 by 275, together with two two-story frame cottages.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FACTORY PROPERTIES.

We call attention to our department devoted exclusively to leasing and selling factory properties.

FACTORIES BUILT TO SUIT REQUIREMENTS.

Owners are invited to send particulars of this class of property, as we are in a position to supply desirable tenants.

CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38. 116 West 42d St.

**FI

Summer Resorts.

How to Go, When to Go, Where to Go,

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner of Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street, and 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 73d Street, New York.

NEW YORK.

Port Jervis.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.

A high altitude mountain resort, with all the conveniences of city life. A beautiful spring-water lake. Elevation, 1,060 feet, affording a view of unparalleled grandeur. No malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes. Good livery, tennis, and croquet grounds, billiards, boating, fishing, &c. Good orchestra. Leon St. John, Mgr. PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

EQUINOX HOUSE,

Manchester-in-the-Mountains, Vermont, "The Center of Summer Golf." ELECTRIC LIGHTS OPENS JUNE 15TH. N. Y. Office, Plaza Hotel—A. E. Martin. Booklets, 3 Park Pl. and 1216 B'way, N. Y. EDWARD C. ORVIS, Manager.

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MAPLE SHADE INN,

Salisbury, Conn. In the Litchfield Hills. Mountain air, beautiful drives, quiet, restful. Fine public library. Moderate charges for board.

Stamford.

KENDALL PLACE, STAMFORD, N. Y. G. W. Kendall.

New Hampshire.

Lake Sunapee, BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER. 11 COURT ST., CONCORD, N. H.

Vermont.

In the Heart of Green Mountains.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

And Cottages. Lake Dunmore, Vt.

A Popular and Charming Summer Resort. OPENS IN JUNE. For Booklets, Rates, &c., address CHAS. A. DUNN, 249 West 55th St. Telephone 893 Columbus.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

"HIGH FALLS HOTEL."

DINGMAN'S FERRY, PA. SEND FOR BOOKLET. DR. PHILIP F. FULMER.

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HOTEL MONTANESCA.—New and modern; elevation 2,050 feet; capacity 250; broad piazzas; unobstructed view; a family house, where people of refined tastes can enjoy the comforts of their own homes. Booklet. Opens June 15, remains open the entire year. I. D. IVISON, Proprietor, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

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WATERGAP HOUSE. DEL. WATER GAP. In the Mountains of Pennsylvania, 2¾ hours from New York, D. L. & W. R. R.; highest elevation; Beautiful Scenery; Pure Air and Water; Bathing, Rowing, Fishing; Mountain Rambles; Beautiful Drives; Golf, Tennis; Best of Hotels. L. W. BROADHEAD.

DELAWARE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING river and mountains; newly built; large airy rooms; steam heat; hot and cold water; bath on each floor; pure spring water; fishing and boating. Booklet. JNO. TARRICK, Dela. Water Gap, Pa.

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CRISSMAN HOUSE. MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA. Accommodates 60 guests. Established 1818. Rooms well appointed. Substantial table. Open all year. P. M. NILIS, Prop.

Yandermark Hotel Open all year. Terms moderate. F. A. Beck, Prop., Milford, Pa.

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Silver Stream Farm House.—Good table; plenty shade; beautiful scenery; fine walks, drives, plenty milk, eggs, vegetables; high elevation; games, piano, piazza, near lake; $5 per week; meet boats or trains. Frances Merritt, Box 69, Newburgh, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS, JAY, ESSEX CO., N. Y. Quiet village where one can rest, eat, and sleep; mountain scenery; fishing; large rooms; good board; seventeen miles to Lake Placid and Keene Valley; $7 to $10. (MISS) NELLIE M. DAY.

Laurel Lake House, Lee, Mass.—Centre of the Berkshires; opens third season June 1, 1901; hotel overlooks lake; boating, bathing, fishing; new building; modern improvements; 1½ miles to Lee; 2½ to Lenox; references furnished; send for circular. Geo. Boardman, Lee, Mass.

OVERLOOK HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, WHITEFIELD, N. H.—A delightful Summer home; grand mountain views; pure spring water; entire exemption from hay fever; elevation, 2,000 feet. Address Levi Bowles & Sons, Whitefield, N. H.

Colonial Mansion, Bellvale, Orange County, N. Y.; good roads; good table; large, shady lawn; free transportation; accommodates 25; terms, $8 and $9; transients accommodated; half mile from lake; foot of mountain. J. W. Benedict.

Arlington House, $5; transients, $1 day, 60 miles from city, three minutes from depot; park and fountain; 15 minutes by trolley to Midway Park; boating, and golf links. Address Box 556 Goshen, N. Y.

Country board; mountain air, ample shade, piazza; daily mail; fresh eggs, milk, vegetables; very pleasant drives. Mrs. W. N. Phelps, Dorset, Vt.

ARVERNE BY THE SEA.—Desirable airy rooms in newly furnished cottage. Apply Mrs. Nieman, 201 East 82d St., New York, or Mr. WARSHING, the Alcazar, Summerfield Av., Arverne, L. I.

Attractive cottage; cheap, quick, frequent transportation to city; superior beds, rooms, and table; lawn and veranda; near boating and bathing. Y., Box 103 Times.

Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Farm house, ¾ mile from station; delightful Summer home. Address Mrs. Elihu Hull.

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Mount Lafayette House, Franconia, N. H.—In the White Mountains, on the road from Profile to Bethlehem; situated near the Great Profile, or Old Man of the Mountain, the Flume, the Mount Lafayette, &c.; two superb rivers; trout streams and deep forest shades; rates, $7 to $10 per week. Mrs. Albert Richardson, Franconia, N. H.

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Board in Summit or Madison, N. J., for adults. Address S. T., 1,696 Broadway, New York.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

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HIGHLY IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM. These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain or platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 46th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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Sommerill's Detective Bureau.—Secret service, criminal and civil investigations; reasonable. 346 6th Av., near 14th St.

Summer Resorts. NEW JERSEY.

Summer Resorts. NEW JERSEY.

"HOLLYWOOD"

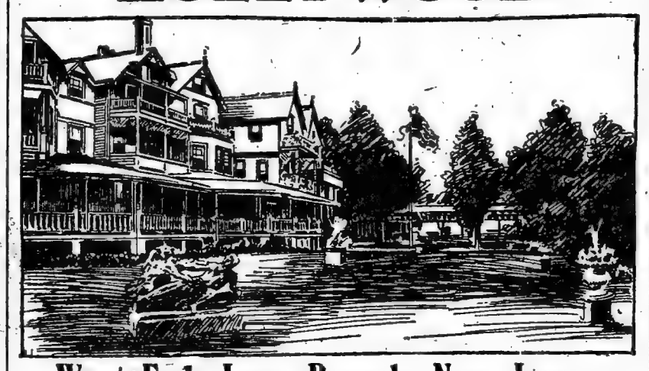

West End, Long Branch, New Jersey.

THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE ATLANTIC. OPENS FOR GUESTS JUNE 7TH.

The Hollywood ministers to the real comfort and enjoyment of a select clientele. Its guests are domiciled in light, cheerful, perfectly appointed rooms and suites, and have at command the best service and intelligent and liberal management can supply. The structure overlooks a wide and beautiful expanse of lawn and foliage.

A private bathing pavilion for the exclusive use of the Hollywood guests, who are carried to and from the beach by the Hotel 'bus.

For plans and further particulars apply to the Company's offices, 100 Broadway. Telephone 5323 Cortlandt. R. G. GRAHAM-WOODWARD, Manager.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.

Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey. THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST. Opens on June 26th under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE. *Address as Above.* Sea food a specialty.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL RUDOLF,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEW YORK.

Doctors Say

during the heated term take wife and the children and

GO TO THE MOUNTAINS

of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST. 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 176 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 425, 1,354, 1,370 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 241 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 182 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Eagle Office.

Passenger rates, 2 cents a mile.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Otsego Hall, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Small hotel near the lake; good boating and fishing; choice table; prices from $10 to $15 per week; two golf links. Write for circulars and full particulars. K. M. PRICE.

THE VILLA, HIGHLAND FALLS,

adjoining West Point; stages to and from West Point. Apply for particulars. J. H. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

United States Hotel,

Gage & Perry, Proprietors,

OPEN FROM

JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.

KATTSKILL HOUSE, Kattskill Bay, N.Y., on Lake George. Telephone, Telegraph, Post Office in house. A. P. SCOVILLE.

CROSBYSIDE. Lake George, N. Y. Open June 20th. New management. Send for booklet.

KENESAW, Shelving Rock, N. Y., on Lake George. Open June 15th. Amusement grounds. Booklet. F. F. SHORE.

Thousand Islands.

THE MURRAY HILL, Murray Isle, N. Y. (1,000 Islands.) Best located and finest family Hotel on the St. Lawrence. Write for Booklet.

Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

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JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILLS, N. Y. Open for inspection June 1. Situated on a plateau, overlooking historic Valley of the Hudson; golf links, baseball, and tennis on hotel grounds. Cuisine and service a special feature. Reached by West Shore, N. Y. Central R. R., and Hudson River Boats. Rates, etc., at 25 Union Square, 3 to 5 P. M. 3 Park Place, 12 to 2:30 P. M. J. W. CRAWFORD, Prop. HAMILTON P. BURNEY, Manager.

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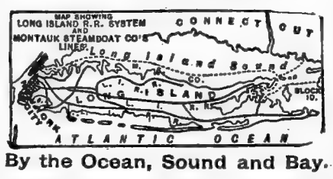

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MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

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8 minutes from Great South Bay; accommodations 60; $7 weekly up. Write particulars, Bay View. House.

Sayville, Long Island.—The Delavan, on Great South Bay; every advantage of countryside and seashore; quiet, comfortable, well-equipped hotel. Terms, A. D. Foster.

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Small enough to be comfortable and homelike

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Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning, 134th St. and Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c. yard; cartage free.

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In consequence of the bad weather that has prevailed during the past fortnight, we have decided to extend the time of our SPECIAL SALE of WEBER PIANOS used by the artists of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, for one week longer—(June 3d to June 8th inclusive). We have only a few of these instruments left, but have added to the assortment a number of rented pianos that have been returned by parties leaving the city for the summer, and have marked every instrument in plain figures and at a little more than **half value.**

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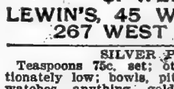

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Examinations for admission to the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of all departments of Princeton University will be held in the City of New York, under the direction of Professor W. F. Magie of Princeton, on **THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 13 AND 14, 1901,** commencing on Thursday at 8 A. M. and on Friday at 8:30 A. M., in the Lecture Room of the **NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, GERMAN-AMERICAN BUILDING, 35 NASSAU ST.**

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132d St., 82 West.—Furnished rooms and good board to respectable men; every convenience; near cars.

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17th St., 55 West.—Handsome newly furnished rooms; $3 upward; select neighborhood; private family; references required.

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2,015 Madison Av.—Comfortably furnished back parlor; suitable physician or dentist; first-class house; private family.

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Help Wanted—Females.

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Wanted—An educated Englishwoman as visiting governess; one not long in America preferred; references required. Apply Monday from 1 to 3 at 22 West 81st St.

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Cook and Chambermaid.—By two young women, North of Ireland; one as competent cook; would do coarse washing if required; other as chambermaid and assist with waiting in small private family; best city references. G. E., 904 6th Av., third bell.

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Day's Work.—Woman as excellent cook and laundress; will do housecleaning; reference. 235 East 40th St., top floor, back.

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Kitchenmaid—Housemaid—Parlormaid. — A lady breaking up housekeeping for the Summer would like to procure situations for her kitchenmaid, housemaid, and parlormaid, all of whom she can highly recommend. Apply, present employer's, 107 East 17th St.

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Butler, Valet, and Cook.—Swiss; single; can take full charge of bachelor's apartment; first-class city references. A. C., 203 East 48th St.

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Coachman and Gardener—Cook and Laundress.—Well recommended man and wife; man, good driver, nice gardener, can milk, &c.; wife nice cook, fine laundress, care milk, butter, &c. At Carpenter's, 108 6th Av.

Coachman—Chambermaid, &c.—Useful; thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed recommendations; temperate, industrious, trustworthy; wife as chambermaid or nurse. Thornton, 7 West 65th St.

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Valet.—By French Swiss as valet; able to take care of invalid gentleman; also traveling servant; friendly, neat, obliging; good reference. 115 West 28th St.

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Addressing and typewriting; expert; homes; reasonable; perfection guaranteed; highest refercences. Miss A., 650 3d Av., 42d St.

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NEEDS OF COOPER UNION

Additional Endowment of $300,000 Said to be Required.

GROWTH OF THE INSTITUTION

Added Facilities Have Been Provided in Several Departments—An Artisans' College.

In the forty-second annual report of Cooper Union, just issued, the Trustees point out that the main revenue from this time forward must come from the Endowment Fund, which may be expected to yield about $60,000 per annum. As the expense cannot be reduced below $70,000 per annum, an additional endowment of $300,000 will be needed to bring the revenue and expenditures to an equation.

Ultimately the income of the trust fund, created by the children and grandchildren of Peter Cooper, will supply the deficiency, but the growth of the institution in the meantime will correspondingly enlarge the expenditures. Two hundred thousand dollars more will soon be required to replace the rents of the stores which will soon be needed for the enlargement of the physical laboratory.

The term of the night classes has been extended from six to eight months, and the curriculum enlarged. The chemical laboratory and the physical department were opened with twenty-nine students each. No attempt was made during the year to change the course of study in the art department of the night classes, but additional facilities have been provided. Changes will be made during the coming vacation, which will result in a practical separating of the art and science classes and improvement in the facilities for the mathematical classes.

It is pointed out that the outlay will be large, and as the Trustees regard the endowment fund as irrevocably pledged to defraying the current expenditures, this expenditure will have to be met by special contributions from the Trustees, unless others aid them in making the necessary change. When this shall be accomplished the entire art department, it is said, should be put under the control of a competent director for the purpose of organizing it as a school of applied art, with a special reference to the various industries which require artistic knowledge on the part of the workmen.

It is the intention that the school be made, more than it ever has been, an artisan's college, organized with a special reference to the application of art to industry. The Museum of Decorative Art is already used by many persons who do not belong to the Cooper Union, and a considerable number of the pupils in the Woman's Art School have also taken advantage of the opportunity to apply their knowledge to art industries.

The Art School for Women is said to have been a source of great benefit to large numbers, who have been enabled by its training to earn a living in various branches of applied art. The growth of the Museum for the Arts of Decoration is peculiarly gratifying to the Trustees. From May, 1900, till May, 1901, the daily visitors have increased in number from 958 last year to 3,940 this year. Information has been received by cable that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has contributed three of the most valuable collections of textile fabrics to be found in Europe, so that in this direction the museum will be made superior to anything in this country, and probably equal to any collection in the world.

In 1889, while Mr. Hewitt was Mayor of the city, arrangements were made to incorporate the free lecture courses into the system of popular education. Since that date the growth has been such that the audiences have exceeded more than 500,000 persons.

It is stated that since the last report the students of this school have been able to earn in art work of different kinds $8,247.02. Of this sum $3,179.60 is reported from the class in miniature painting, $1,839.75 from the class for illustration, $1,461.57 from the class in design, $1,107 from the portrait class, and $659.10 from the drawing and painting classes, representing in all cases, for the most part, the second and third year students. The receipts from the classes in miniature painting and illustration are larger during any one school year than those from the other classes, as orders can be filled in the class room—as is often the case—as well as elsewhere.

The number of visitors to the library was 516,986, and the number of books used 96,783. The Treasurer's balance sheet for Jan. 1, 1901, shows assets to the amount of $2,054,015.38, with endowments to an equal amount.

CONVENTION OF MACHINISTS.

New York Delegates Sent to Toronto Pledged to Vote in Favor of the Strike.

The following delegates have been sent to Toronto to represent the New York district at the annual convention of the International Association of Machinists, which begins in Toronto, Canada, to-day: George H. Warner, James B. Wilson, Henry E. Williams, H. Haigh, E. Roff, Joseph Roke, George Forsythe, E. Gucker, and M. Ford. Business Agents Henry Smith, C. Booth, and Walter Fox have been left in charge of the strike here.

James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, who is now in Toronto, will give a report to the convention of the events leading up to the strike. It is said that at the election of officers which will take place at the convention the question whether or not the strike is a success will largely enter into the chances for re-election of the old officers. The New York delegates go to the convention pledged to vote in favor of the strike.

Regarding the abrogation of the old agreement by the Administrative Council of the National Metal Trades Association and its defiance of the union, Business Agent Smith of the New York district said yesterday:

"I have read the defiance and can see there is a string to it. It is very strong at the beginning, but leaves loopholes for the employers to crawl through in case they have occasion to reverse their action. We consider that the employers violated the spirit of the agreement by refusing the increase of wages. When we asked the nine-hour workday it was understood that the wages we were then receiving would go with the shorter workday."

Strikers at Elizabeth in a Quandary.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 2.—There is trouble in the ranks of the men out on strike at the Ball & Wood boiler shops, in this city. When the machinists went out they took with them a number of other men. These men claim they were to be paid $5 a week while they remained out. They have not yet received any money, and last night they met and sent an ultimatum to the machinists that the money must be paid by noon to-morrow or the men will return to work. The local strikers, who cannot afford to pay, say their National union was to pay the money.

BREWERS MAY SETTLE DISPUTE

Unions Invited to Send Representatives to Convention of Employers.

The various brewers' unions in this city reported yesterday that they have been invited to send representatives to the annual State convention of the employing brewers, which begins in Buffalo to-day.

In 1888 the unions say nearly all the employing brewers locked out the union men, and have been running with non-union men. Since then the brewers' unions have been engaged in a fight with the breweries and quietly organizing some of them. In order to offset this some of the big master brewers have allowed the Knights of Labor to organize their breweries. The brewers who were locked out and who belong to the American Federation of Labor say that the Knights simply organize the brewers and allow them to continue to work for non-union wages.

An attempt is to be made at the convention in Buffalo to settle all the differences with the locked-out brewers. This is the first attempt at a settlement since the trouble began.

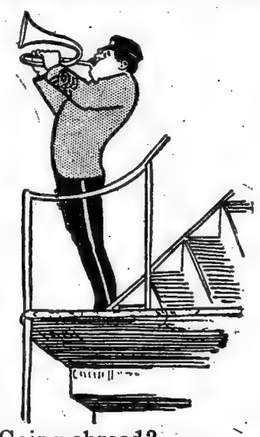

Going abroad?
Better not go if you go in discomfort.
Comforts:

An English traveling ulster, specially fitted for steamer use.
Rubber soled shoes.
Rugs.
A cap.
A suit that won't bag out of shape even if you go to bed with it.
A mackintosh.
Negligee shirts.
A bag or dress suit case to put them in.

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

TROOPERS AT STATE CAMP

Squadron A and Troop C Ready for Business at Peekskill.

Large Crowd on Observation Hill Watches the Men at Evening Drill —Rule Concerning Visits.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 2.—The sun was struggling through the mist and clouds this morning when the cavalrymen were roused out of their blankets in the camp at Ossining to get ready to resume the march for the State camp. The men had everything cleaned up and the camp equipment stowed away before breakfast, and when this was disposed of the men were ready for the march. A few minutes before 7:30 o'clock the horses were saddled, the march up the river was resumed, and the troopers rode into camp at 11:40. Both Squadron A's and Troop C's men were in fine spirits, and within a few minutes after the horses had been picketed were shaking themselves into shape for their week's work.

In the afternoon the camp had taken on a lively appearance. The soldiers had gotten their tents in shape, and had a little time to look around. There was a lot of telephoning and telegraphing home to New York and Brooklyn. A goodly number of visitors arrived, but only a few from New York and Brooklyn. Most of the sightseers were from the Hudson River towns within wheeling and driving distance. Observation Hill contained all the afternoon an ever-shifting crowd which watched the cavalrymen going about their work. When the call sounded for evening drill at 6:45 there was an unusually large attendance. The review was by Major Bridgeman.

Major Gen. Roe was an interested spectator of the work of getting settled down and of the drill. Gen. Roe will not be in command of the camp. He will keep a general supervision, but will issue no orders. The senior officer in camp will be in command. Gen. Roe and the other higher officers are settled in what is known as Quality Row, and will stay there as long as the camp lasts.

Major Bridgeman has established a rule relative to visitors, which he hopes to have observed during the coming week. It is that they must call on those they wish to see between the hours of 1 and 4 in the afternoon. He intends to keep the men fully occupied at all other hours between sunrise and 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening.

The signal detail of Squadron A put in a couple of hours this afternoon stringing wires preparatory to the establishment of a complete signal system for the camp.

There was a short religious service this evening in the Young Men's Christian Association tent. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, Chaplain of the squadron, preached.

TO BE EXTRADITED TO SAVANNAH.

Young McCullagh, Who Was Arrested on His Wedding Trip, Remanded.

John McCullagh, the young Savannah stenographer who was arrested on Thursday morning by Central Office Detectives Leeson and Moody as he leaned over the rail of the incoming steamer City of Augusta, on his honeymoon, charged with numerous forgeries, appeared before Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, and was again remanded to the Tombs to await the issuance of extradition papers.

Sitting just behind the railing his young bride watched the proceedings as the Magistrate arranged with the Savannah detective for the return of her husband. She is tall and graceful, several inches higher than her husband, who is only a boy.

When asked for a statement, Mrs. McCullagh said:

"John is all right, and I will stand by him forever. If he did anything wrong it was for me, and I will be loyal to him."

It develops that the McCullaghs are almost penniless. The boy's valuables were taken into custody by the police, and his wife was without funds. Friends who had made her acquaintance on the City of Augusta took her to the Hoffman House, but she was unable to remain there on account of lack of funds. Since leaving the Hoffman House she has staid with a Mrs. O'Neill of 559 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, who lived formerly in Savannah.

BROOKLYN TEMPLE OF LABOR.

Union Men Asked to Buy "Brick Pads" to Swell the Building Fund.

Frederick Schaefer of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union was allowed the privilege of the floor at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union to make a plea on behalf of the Rebuilding Committee of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, which was burned down and is being rebuilt. He said that it will be formally opened on July 4 as a temple for organized labor. There was an insurance on the old building amounting to $20,000, and $45,000 more is wanted. He had with him what he called "brick pads." These are pads of paper containing fifty leaves each. Each leaf is called a brick, and each brick costs 10 cents.

The money they bring in is to be devoted to the Labor Lyceum fund. The delegates were notified that if they wanted to be benevolent they could do nothing better than buy "brick pads." The new building is to cost about $80,000, and will carry a mortgage.

BOY BURNED BY ELECTRIC WIRE.

Eight-year-old Phillip Bindell of 109 Ten Eyck Street, Williamsburg, was badly burned about the arms, shoulders, and body yesterday by coming in contact with a broken electric light wire at Manhattan Avenue and Scholes Street. He stepped on the wire, which sprang up and curled about his body.

A man who was passing rescued the child from his perilous position, and he was later taken to St. Catharine's Hospital. His condition is said to be serious.

The broken wire was repaired by the electric light company as soon as the break was reported.

O'Neill's.

Another Important Sale of

Trimmed Hats!

TO-DAY—The largest and best stock ever offered at a special sale. All new designs, showing the latest and most effective combinations in trimmings—not one worth less than 7.00,

3.98 Each.

Children's Trimmed Hats.

The great special offering of last week still continues.

Plain and Fancy Mixed Straws, all the leading shapes and colors, all handsomely trimmed,

Worth 1.50 to 2.00 each,

25c. and 35c. each.

Untrimmed Hats!

Thousands of Choice Shapes and all desirable colors, all new, fresh goods, manufactured this season, **25c. each**

Worth 1.00 to 1.25 each.

An Unequaled Stock of the Finer Grades, including all the choicest novelties of the season, at specially attractive prices. Special attention is also directed to our stock of Gainsborough Hats in the correct shape and in all braids.

All the above on main floor.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's

A Matchless Offering of Men's Negligee Shirts!

We place on sale this morning a mammoth purchase of Men's Negligee Shirts, all high grade goods, made to sell at 50c. to $1.25 each. We have divided the stock into two big lots and will sell them at prices which stamp them as

The Two Greatest Bargains Ever Offered in Men's Wear.

LOT NO. 1 comprises Fancy Percale Shirts, with plain bodies and fancy fronts; also Plain Chambray, all neatly finished . . . . . **30c EACH**

LOT NO. 2 comprises Shirts of Madras, Percale, Pique and Chambray; plain and plaited fronts; a good variety of colors . . . . . **55c EACH**

☞ *There are over thirty-five different patterns to choose from.*

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807
TRADE MARK
COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

THE MONTH OF WEDDINGS.

With the advent of June comes the army of brides and the furnishing of new homes. The most acceptable of all gifts is a contribution toward their beautifying—a gift that will increase in value with age—One of our fine Orientals.

TURKISH AND PERSIAN RUGS.

1 Bale at $8.50
(Value $10.00 to $15.00.)

1 Bale at $12.50
(Value $15.00 to $20.00.)

Artistic, lasting furniture also at bargain prices.

MUSIC CABINETS . . $3.75
(Mahogany finish—reduced from $5.50.)

PARLOR TABLES . . $2.50
(Mahogany finish—reduced from $3.50.)

"Long Credit" aids our bargain prices in making the wedding gift allowance do double its expected work.

CASH or CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

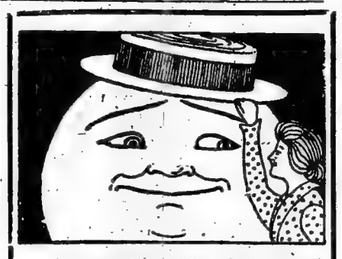

The month of May just passed was full of dark, wet, chilly days—most unfavorable conditions—yet these were the brightest, busiest May days of our career.

Can't help thanking you for this tribute to our preparations.

Now we are ready with the things you like for summer—Clothing, Furnishings, Headwear and Shoes.

The high-toned Panama Straw is here at a lower price.

And all other good straws.

Negligee Shirts for every Man's taste—Boy's, too.

Smith Gray & Co.,

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

CHILD'S FATAL PLAY WITH MATCHES.

Peter McCormick Set Fire to His Clothes, and Was Burned to Death.

Four-year old Peter McCormick, the son of Edward L. McCormick, a well-to-do painter living at 173 East Sixtieth Street, while playing with matches yesterday morning, set fire to his clothing. The child's mother was down stairs at the time, and when she heard him scream she ran and smothered the flames with her apron and dress, seriously burning her hands in doing so.

Dr. J. B. McKenzie of 116 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, and other physicans were called in, but the boy died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The victim was one of a family of six children. Mr. McCormick has two places of business, one at 39 Duane Street, and another at 33 East Fifty-second Street. Dr. McKenzie reported the death to the Coroners' office.

ORDINATIONS AT THE CRYPT.

Special Services for Admissions to Deacon's Orders and the Priesthood.

Special services were held at the Crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Cathedral Heights, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, for the ordination of six young men to deacon's orders, and also the elevation of three deacons to the order of priesthood.

Among the several clergy of the New York Diocese who took part in the services were the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, the Rev. George F. Nelson, the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, and the Rev. George Grenville Merrill.

The candidates for deacon's orders were William Henry Owens, Jr., Ralph Bromer Pomeroy, Oscar Fitzland Moore, Jr., Francis Harramond Richey, Henry Morrison Hadley, Jr., and Frank Warfield Crowder. The first four were recent graduates of the General Theological Seminary on Ninth Avenue; Mr. Hadley is from the Cambridge Episcopal Theological Seminary, and Mr. Crowder is a graduate of Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J. He had been a Methodist minister in the Newark Conference for the past six years, but lately affiliated himself with the Episcopal Church. The candidates for the priesthood were the Revs. Robert Henry Locke, Philemon Fowler Sturges, and Sydney Robert Cross, all of the New York Diocese.

The services were opened by an address to the candidates by the Rev. George Nelson Cenon of the cathedral, and private secretary to Bishop Potter. Bishop Potter conducted the ordination services proper. At their conclusion Bishop Potter gave each of the candidates a Testament as a sign of authority to preach. This was followed by holy communion.

All of the newly ordained deacons, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Richey, will be assigned to charges in the New York Diocese. The Rev. Mr. Richey is a member of the Diocese of St. Louis, Mo. Yesterday afternoon the deacons accompanied Bishop Potter to the almshouse at Blackwell's Island, where special confirmatory services were held.

Summer Furnishings! | *Summer Furnishings!* | *Summer Furnishings!*

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street. **O'NEILL'S** SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

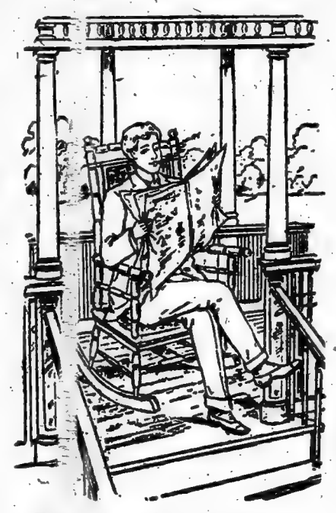

Beds and Bedding!

A Complete Outfit, Worth 34.00, for
24.98

It consists of one Enamelled Bed; choice of six colors, one 40-lb. gray curled hair Mattress and one fine Spring.

We also offer at this sale one White Enamelled Bed, three feet wide, one all Iron Spring and one Fibre Soft Top Mattress, worth 9.25, for
6.85 Complete.

Japanese Mattings!

A special line of Carpet effects in high colors, 40-yard rolls,
8.48 and 10.48 Roll.

Extra Value in Rugs!

Twenty-five 9x12 Rugs, Iran and Brussels, formerly 15.00 to 17.00 each, reduced for this sale to
13.98 Each.

Porch Screens

of outside Bamboo, all sizes, ready to put up, including ropes and pulleys,
2c. Square Foot.

Lawn Swings,

very strong and handsomely painted, no country home complete without one.
Single 4.75
Double 5.98

A Special Offering of
Country House Furnishings
Of Reliable Quality.

When you are supplying your needs for the country house, do it right—buy goods of good quality. They will prove more satisfactory in the end.

We offer to-day a large assortment comprising most everything needful for the country home. All of the best grades, at a liberal reduction from the regular prices. Note these convincing items:

MAPLE ROCKERS, double split seats. Regular price, $1.48 . . . . . **98c**

PORCH ROCKERS, with double seats and slat backs. Regular price, $1.25 . . . . . **89c**

One size smaller than above, the regular one dollar kind **69c**

PORCH ROCKERS of large size, double reed seats and backs, maple frames and broad arms, regular $5.00 chairs 3.75
LARGE HIGH BACK PORCH ROCKERS, maple frames, rattan seats, regular price, $4.50 . . . . . 2.98

Over 2,000 Pieces
of Grass, Reed, Rattan, Maple and Birch Furniture to choose from.

Sale of Portieres!

A special lot comprising about 150 pairs, formerly 5.00 to 7.00 pair, reduced for this sale to
3.98 Pair.

Two Great Bargains in Dinnerware!

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, handsome decorations, gold handles and knobs, complete, with Soup Tureen and large Platters,
9.98 Set.

100-Piece Sets of American Porcelain, underglaze border decorations, gold traced, large Platters and Soup Tureen,
11.98 Set.

Glassware!

Great Sale of Pressed Tumblers.
15c. Dozen.

Banded Tumblers, doz. 40c
Water Bottles, each 48c
Sugar and Cream Sets 15c
Bowls, 8-inch, each 10c
Oil and Vinegar Cruets, each 18c
A large assortment of Cut Glassware at very attractive prices.

Awnings! Shades! Slip Covers!
We make them to order at the lowest prices in town. Call or write for an estimate.

The Largest and Best Line of Hammocks
Ever shown in the City of New York. LOWEST PRICES.

Special Bargains in Toilet Sets!

NINE PIECE SETS, beautiful underglaze prints, all large pieces, set 2.23
WHITE AND GOLD SETS, of twelve pieces, very handsome, set 5.98
TWELVE PIECE SETS, in assorted shapes and handsome decorations, worth 10.00 . . . . . 7.50

Refrigerators and Ice Chests!

Our celebrated "Leonard" Cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Chests preserve ice and food longer than any other make; ask for catalogue.
REFRIGERATORS . . . . . 8.48 up
ICE CHESTS . . . . . 5.98 up

Water Coolers!

An immense stock, comprising all sizes and kinds.
1½ gallons, galv. lining 1.05
1½ gallons, agate lining 3.00
Full line of stone filters.

Out Door Goods!

GARDEN HOSE, 25 feet, fully warranted for 1901 . . . . . 2.00
HARDWOOD HOSE REELS 65c
NOZZLES, "Fairy" or "Gem" 25c
CLOUD BURST SPRAYS 1.25
LAWN SPRAYS, 4 arms and 36 inches high, nickel plated 2.25

Full Line of Lawn Mowers at Lowest Prices

Send To Us For Your Groceries!

You'll always find them fresh and appetizing, and always a little lower in price than other houses ask for the same grade. We deliver all purchases of groceries free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6TH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST ST.

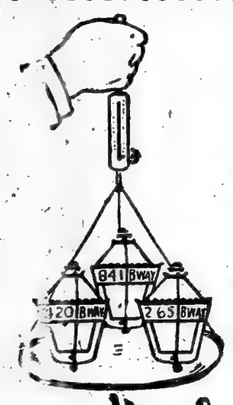

They've Been Weighed

—these three stores of ours—and never found wanting. The balance of style, fit and correctness always makes our Summer Clothes uniformly desirable.

Suits of black, blue and gray flannel with stripes; dressy and smart, $12 to $20.
Suits of blue and black serge—the College cut, $12 to $20.
Flannel Outing Trousers, some with fixed turn-up bottom, $4 to $6.50.
Single Coats of blue serge, $5, $5.50, $6 & $7.50—includes Reefer Cut.
Straw Hats, both very coarse and very fine braids, $1.50 & $2.50.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED. For the Dining-Room.

Considering the time spent each day in the dining-room it should be enhanced by appropriate and attractive surroundings. A large variety of

SIDEBOARDS.

	Were	Now
Golden Oak	$36.00 to $84.00	$28.00 to $60.00
Mahogany	$42.00 to $262.00	$30.00 to $200.00
Flemish Oak	$40.00 to $261.00	$28.00 to $195.00

EXTENSION TABLES.

	Were	Now
Golden Oak	$80.00	$59.00
Mahogany	$100.00	$75.00
Flemish Oak	$62.00	$38.00

China closets, side tables, chairs and all other dining-room belongings, greatly reduced.

For the largest, choicest and most varied collection, below even factory prices, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPETS

Great Clearance Sale.

500 odd pieces, patterns we do not intend duplicating, Royal Wiltons, Wilton Velvets, Axminsters, Body and Tapestry Brussels,

AT ABOUT ½ PRICE.

Rugs! Rugs! Rugs!

Our stock embraces a most complete range, from the least inexpensive domestic to the finest antique.

New Hartfords (Odd Carpet Sizes), from 6.9x9 ft. to 11.3x16.6, also at about HALF price. We call attention to our new

American Grass Matting,

Suitable for hotels, cottages, and Summer residences. CHINA MATTING from $4.00 per roll (40 yds.) JAPANESE (cotton warp) from $7.00 per roll.

Inlaid Linoleum

at a great reduction.
Also odd pieces of Oilcloths and Printed Linoleums

at Remnant Prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

Amusements.

Proctor's 23d St., 8th Ave., 58th St., 125th St. | Diversified Entertainments | 15, 25, 50c
Comedies, Varieties & Novelties.
"Confusion" & "Into Darkness." Varieties. | E. E. Proctor's Big Stock Co. 150 Artists.
"Lost, Strayed or Stolen" & "The Violin Maker." Varieties.
"The Guv'nor" & "The Elder Brother." Varieties.
"The Woman Hater" Varieties. Mats. 15c. & 25c.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Sam S. Shubert Introduces
The Successful London Farce.
2:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. | Mats. Wed. & Sat. | All Star Comedy Cast.
The Brixton Burglary
Herald—ALL
Sun—AGREE
Journal—IT
World—IS
Times—A
Press—GREAT
HIT

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Trained Animals. Opium Joint. Theatre, 10 Acts

The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.
SIX RACES TO-DAY, AT 2:30 P. M.
Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car,) 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Ave. Elevated, every 15 minutes.

Amusements.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
169th TO 177th PERFORMANCE.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
THE HIT OF THE YEAR.
Clyde Fitch's Fantastic Comedy,
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES,
with
ETHEL BARRYMORE.
"Another 'Beau Brummel.' Go and see it. Take my word for it you won't be sorry."—Alan Dale.
"A Delicious Laughing Success," "DECIDED HIT."—HERALD.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, Corner Broadway, 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
LONGEST RUN OF ANY PLAY IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON.
JULIA MARLOWE
Presenting Paul Kester's dramatization of Charles Major's Famous Novel,
"WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER."
Saturday, June 15—Last Night.
LAST 2 SATURDAY MATINEES.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
150th Time Thursday, HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
"A real success."—Herald.
Messrs. W. G. Smith and F. L. Perley present
WILLIAM COLLIER
In Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy,
ON THE QUIET.
"Not since the merry Trip to Chinatown has an audience laughed so heartily."—World.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. New Special Vaudeville Features and THE KING'S CARNIVAL. Phenomenal Hit.
TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE
Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. American & European Novelties. Seats Selling.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA.
Summer Night Concerts, every evg, 8:15 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts., Near Lex. Av.
Parry Opera Co. Wm. C. Mandeville. "EL CAPITAN."
Promenade Music, 7 P. M. Opera at 8:15.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. FLORODORA
On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Theatres. "PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12 (Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. RALPH JOHNSTONE Mr. and Mrs. SIDMAN, SIDNEY GRANT, others

KOSTER & BIAL'S TWO PERFORMANCES Daily, Mats., 25. Evs., 50. BEST VAUDEVILLE BILL IN TOWN.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. THIS WEEK—The Prince of the World.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily (except Mon.), 25c. ROSEDALE.

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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JUNE 1901

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	10	Keokuk & D. M.	1
Am. Agri. Chem.	3	Laclede Gas	2
Amal. Copper	4½	Lake Erie & West.	3
Am. Car & F.	1⅝	Louis. & Nash.	3⅝
Am. Car & F. pf.	1⅞	Manhattan El.	6
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅜	Met. St. Ry.	4½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	2½	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	1½
Am. Snuff	2½	Minn. & St. L.	9
Am. Tobacco	6½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
A., T. & S. F.	9	Mo., Kan. & T.	4
A., T. & S. F. pf.	5½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	6
Balt. & Ohio	5	Mo. Pacific	5½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	3	N. Y. Air Brake	6½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	6	N. Y. Central	7½
Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	2½
Canada Southern	4⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	2
Canadian Pacific	4	Norf. & West.	2⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1½	North American	2⅝
Chicago & Alton	2½	Pacific Mail	2⅝
Chicago & Alton pf.	1	Pennsylvania	5
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	1	Penn. Rights	1½
Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	3	People's Gas, Chi.	3⅝
Chic., Ind. & L.	4⅝	Pere Marquette pf.	3
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1¼	Philadelphia Co.	12
C., M. & St. P.	13½	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	4½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1⅝
Chi. & Northwest.	9⅝	Pullman Co.	5½
Chi. & N'west pf.	3	Quick Silver	1½
C., R. I. & P.	8½	Reading	2½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Union Trac.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1⅝
Chi. Union Trac. pf.	4⅜	Rep. Iron & S.	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	4½	Rio Gr. West.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	6	Rubber Goods	1½
Col. Southern	1	St. Jo. & Gr. Is. 1st pf.	1
Col. South. 2d pf.	1¼	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	2
Col. & Hock Coal	1½	St. L. & San Fran.	1
Consol. Gas	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Cont. Tobacco	6⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅝
Del. & Hudson	5⅝	St. L. Southwestern.	2
Del., L. & W.	18½	St. L. Southwest. pf.	3
Den. & Rio G.	5½	Southern Pacific.	8⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	4½	Southern Ry.	4⅝
D. M. & Ft. D.	7½	Southern Ry. pf.	4½
Erie	2½	Tenn. C. & I.	4⅝
Erie 1st pf.	2	Texas Pacific	1⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1⅝	Tex. Pac. Land tr.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	7	Third Av.	4
Ft. W. & D. C.	4½	Twin City R. T.	7½
Gas & El. Bergen Co.	1½	Union Pacific	11½
Gen. Electric	10⅛	Union Pac. pf.	4
Glucose Sugar Ref.	2¾	U. S. Steel	6⅝
Great Northern pf.	6⅛	U. S. Steel pf.	6⅝
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Ill. Central	4	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Int. Power	4⅜	Va. Car Chem.	1½
Int. Paper	1	Wabash	2½
Iowa Central	2	Wabash pf.	1⅝
Iowa Central pf.	4½	West. Union Tel.	2⅜
Kan. & Michigan	2½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1⅝
Kan. City Southern.	1½	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Kan. City South. pf.	4		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	1⅞	Long Island	2
Am. Linseed	2⅜	Manhattan Beach	1
Am. Linseed pf.	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
Brook. Union Gas	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	1⅜	Northern Pacific	50
Int. Pump pf.	1¼	Rio Gr. West. pf.	2

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N. W. 1st.	1½	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1⅝
Brooklyn Elev. 1st	1½	N. Y. Cent. Mich. Cent. 3½s	1
Brook. Union Gas	1	Rio G. West. 1st 4s	1
Ches. & Ohio 4s	1	R. G. W. col. tr. 4s	1½
Chi. & N. W. con 7s	2	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1⅛
Chi. Term. Tran. 4s	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s. Class B	1⅞
Col. Mid. 3-4s	2	St. L. Southw. 2d	1¼
Erie con. 4s	1¼	St. P. & S. C. 1st	2
Erie gen. 4s	1	So. Pacific 4½s	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	2
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st	2	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	4½
Kan. City So. 3s	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅜
Lehigh & N. Y. 1st	1½	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1½
L. & N., N. F. & S. 1st	3	Un. Pac. sub. cfts 4s	3½
Mex. Int. 1st	2½	Wabash deb., B	2⅝
Minn. & St. L. 1st refund. 4s	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1½	Cons. Gas., Chi. 5s.	1½
C. & O. R. & A. 1st 4s	2½	Col. & 9th Av. 5s.	1
C. M. & St. P. g. 7s.	12½	E. Tn. Va. & G. con. 5s.	1½
C. M. & St. P. con. 7s.	7	Kan. & Mich. 4s.	1½
C., M. & St. P., Dak. & Gt. So. 5s.	1½	M., L. S. & W. 1st.	2½
Clev. & M. Val. 5s.	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	2½

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 1	4,388,010
Same week last year	1,363,183
To date this year	156,913,687
Corresponding date last year	59,247,300
Bonds for the week	**$16,574,400**
Same week last year	$6,902,000
To date this year	$560,734,670
Corresponding date last year	$262,840,310

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4; at three months, 4; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE

STOCK EXCHANGE PLIGHT OVER

Decline of Speculation in American Shares Likely — Plenty of Credits for the Money Market — French Bankers Employ Large Sums in London — Why the Russian Loan Was So Quietly Floated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 2.—Our Stock Exchange trouble is, I think, surmounted and suspension of buying in rute will not be extended beyond June 10. In settling with the bears our half dozen arbitrage houses have made considerable additions to their wealth, which they try to conceal by continuing to grumble.

It is the public who lose, and their losses have induced a feeling of disgust which may last some time and sensibly reduce the amount of speculative business in your shares originating in our exchange. A blow, in short, has been given the reviving interest in your securities, and I look for poor business for some time to come.

Ease has also come over our money market, which is now in the full flush of abundant credits to be expected midway between the installments on the new loan. The Government has had nearly £14,000,000 of borrowed money paid in this financial year, besides about £3,000,000 additional receipts from taxation taken over from last year, and, save the £250,000 used to cancel the floating obligations to the Bank of England, the whole of this has been disbursed, with the result that credits are now sloppy, and money closed yesterday easy at 3 per cent. for the week.

Discounts at the same time have slipped back, until 3½ per cent. became a fine quotation for remitted bills. Some brokers quote a higher figure, but that was yesterday's tone-working re[mark]. Not alone is it the Government disbu[rse]ments that throw the credit gathered [from] the ends of the world, as one m[ay] into the market, but the low rate prevalent in France continue to induce French bankers to employ large sums in London. They were vigorous buyers of [Is] yesterday, hence the increased wea[k]ness in rate, and are always thus inve[sted]. I am told that the amount of foreign money, almost all French, emplo[yed] here at present is nearly £30,000,000.

The issue of the Russian loan did not disturb the market, though th[ere] withdrawals of foreign capital were the extent of one-quarter of 1 per cent. in rates. This was because the lo[an] went forthwith into the hands of inve[stors].

One behind the scenes explains how this came about. Instead of offering the loan on terms that would enable financiers to play with it and make a sensational subscription so as to drive it to a premium for their own profit, those subscribers who undertook forthwith to pay up in full received the heavie[st] allotment and applicants of all kinds had to pay 10 per cent. with their tende[rs]. The consequence is that small investors throughout France took the loan straight, and it has in great measure disappeared from the market without disturbing the credit either of Paris or of anywhere else. This is a remarkable testimony to the thrift of the French people, especially when we consider that they already hold between £30[0],000,000 and £400,000,000 of Russian securities.

Accounts from industrial centres are rather more cheerful. Our iron trade is reviving, especially in Scotland, and thus far no perceptible adverse effect has been produced upon our exports of coal by the new tax. Grumbling continues both against that and the sugar duty, but the Government carried them be[fore] its supporters dared not defeat it.

So ameliorating is the outlook at the moment, and so quiet are all European markets, that the disposition is becoming strong in the city to urge the bank to reduce its rate by at least one-half of 1 per cent. The argument is that this would encourage business and relieve still further, and the step might have been taken Thursday but for fear lest a decline in money rates here, must below the present figures, would cause the French to draw away their balances.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 3.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Annual meeting.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Special meeting.
Binghamton Gas Works—Annual meeting.
City and Suburban Homes Company—Dividend payable.
Diamond Match Company—Books close.
Greenwich Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Mutual Life Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
New York and Long Island Bridge Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, June 4.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York—Books close.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Books close for dividend on common.
Parrot Silver and Copper Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Tamarack Mining Company—Books close.
Terminal Improvement Company—Special meeting.

Wednesday, June 5.

Canada Southern Railway—Annual meeting.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Annual meeting.
Cramp & Sons (Wm.) Ship and Engine Building Company—Books close.
Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad—Annual meeting.
National Biscuit Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.

Thursday, June 6.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Special meeting.
Canada Cattle Car Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad—Annual meeting.
Quicksilver Mining Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, June 8.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Annual meeting.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Books close.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Books close for special dividend on original stock.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 2.—All indications point to a rational resumption of business on the London Stock Exchange in the near future. There is no reason why this should have been delayed as long as it has, except that London recovers slowly, and therefore the effect of the recent panic has been a week during which transactions have been decidedly dull. New York has continued sending higher prices and these were marked up here in a perfunctory fashion, but actual business has been very small.

London's Northern Pacific settlement is now practically complete, and money is easy. Home rails are dull, the depression being due to unfavorable traffic reports. The recent holiday period did not bring the traffic improvement expected. There is considerable foreboding as to home rail dividends at the end of the year.

The decided ease in money was due to immense Government disbursements, and there are confident predictions of an early reduction in the bank rate. The Government, however, owing to the large amounts of foreign money which might be withdrawn if money oversharpened, is cautious.

Consols continue their downward tendency, establishing their lowest record for the last ten years. It is said that some large holders of consols have been unloading. Recent news from South Africa, and the slow, smoldering war embers apparent in that country, check any material advance in these securities. Rand mines, on the contrary, have advanced, and Argentines are looking up on the prospective unification of the national debt. The message of President Roca of the Argentine Republic has been very favorably received.

It is reported that Berlin is investing in Chinese bonds, owing to the clearing of the political atmosphere in the Orient.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 1, 1901.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 1. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended June 1, 4,388,010.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended June 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 1, '01.
140	114	185	May 29.	147	Jan. 19.	175	190	+10	Adams Express	$100	$12,600,000	June 1	'01.	4	SA	185	185	185	185	...	100
96¾	89⅝	128½	Apr. 30.	83⅝	Jan. 21.	119⅝	119⅝	+ 4½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	75,000,000	Apr. 25	'01.	12	Q	115⅝	120⅝	113	119½	...	87,000
...	...	32½	Feb. 16.	26½	May 21.	28½	30		American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	15,533,000	...	...	...	...	28½	28½	28½	28½	...	200
...	...	84½	June 1.	82½	May 2.	83	89	+ 3	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,044,900	Apr. 1	'01.	3	SA	82¼	84½	82	84	...	1,650
...	...	9¾	Apr. 23.	6	Mar. 14.	5	8		American Bicycle Co.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	100
22¼	12¼	29	May 29.	19	Jan. 21.	28	28½	+ 1⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	20,000,000	May 1	'01.	1½	Q	29⅝	29	29¼	29	17	61,385
72	57⅜	83¼	Apr. 4.	67	Jan. 18.	82½	82½	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	May 1	'01.	1½	Q	80¾	83	80¾	82½	69⅝	12,765
37⅜	30	51¼	Jan. 4.	26	Mar. 8.	29¾	29¾	+ ⅞	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1	'00.	3½	A	28	29	27¾	28¾	36	1,060
191	145	205	Apr. 19.	170	Jan. 12.	198	198		American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2	'01.	3	SA	198	198	198	198	156	50
49½	27½	41⅝	Mar. 15.	30	May 9.	35⅝	36⅝	- ⅞	American Ice Co.	100	22,629,100	May 1	'01.	1½	Q	37⅝	37⅝	35½	36⅝	34½	2,275
78½	60⅝	77⅝	Mar. 22.	67¼	Mar. 4.	71½	72½	- 1½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,440,000	Apr. 1	'01.	1⅝	Q	73	73½	72	72	62½	900
16⅝	6	26½	May 20.	5⅝	Jan. 24.	16⅝	16½	- 2⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	...	...	...	...	18	18¼	16	16¼	11⅜	4,750
60	34½	55½	May 21.	31	Jan. 24.	46	46½	- 3	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 1	'00.	1½	...	47¼	48	44¼	45½	55⅜	2,021
7⅜	3	7⅜	May 22.	4¼	Feb. 5.	6¾	7	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	...	...	...	...	6¾	7¼	6¾	7	3½	1,200
31½	18⅝	27¼	Mar. 13.	22⅞	May 3.	26	26¼		American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 1	'98.	1½	...	26	26	25⅞	26	22½	400
56⅞	34⅞	59	Apr. 20.	39⅝	May 9.	56¾	58⅞	+ 1⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	...	...	...	...	56	58⅝	55	58	35½	16,600
90	85	100	Jan. 16.	88	Feb. 26.	96½	96¾	+ 2½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1	'01.	1¾	Q	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96½	89½	2,317
...	...	40¼	Apr. 4.	26	Mar. 18.	32½	35	+ 2¾	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	...	...	...	...	29½	32½	32½	32½	...	100
...	...	82¾	Mar. 19.	73	Apr. 17.	79¾	79¾	+ ⅞	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2	'01.	3	SA	78½	79¾	78	79¾	...	2,100
149	93¼	152	Apr. 17.	131½	Jan. 18.	147¾	147¾	+ ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	36,968,000	Apr. 1	'01.	1½	Q	147¾	148¾	144¾	147¾	118	90,725
118	107	124	Mar. 7.	117½	Jan. 3.	...	...		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,968,000	Apr. 1	'01.	1½	Q	122	122	122	122	115½	600
96½	89	100	Apr. 13.	93	Mar. 8.	96	101	- ½	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	15,000,000	June	'01.	1½	Q	99¼	99½	96¼	96½	...	150
114⅝	84½	139⅝	June 1.	99	May 9.	130⅝	139⅝	+ 6½	American Tobacco Co.	50	54,500,000	May	'01.	1½	Q	134	139½	134	139½	94½	209,630
140	128	147⅜	May 4.	127	Jan. 2.	146	148	+ ¾	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	May	'01.	2	Q	145¼	145¼	145¼	145½	134	100
22½	21¼	21½	Jan. 2.	13½	Mar. 15.	14	15		American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	...	...	...	...	15	15	15	15	...	100
54⅝	37⅝	54⅝	Apr. 18.	37	May 9.	50	50½	+ ½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1	'01.	1¼	SA	50	50⅝	49⅝	50	32½	18,300
48⅝	16⅝	90½	May 3.	42¼	Jan. 21.	85⅞	86	+ 9	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	102,000,000	...	...	...	...	77	80	75⅜	80	27⅝	230,000
89⅝	58¼	108	May 8.	70	May 9.	102½	103	+ 6½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,190,500	Feb. 1	'01.	2½	SA	97	103¼	96⅝	102⅝	79⅜	75,850
89⅞	55¼	114½	May 3.	81⅜	Jan. 4.	106⅞	107	+ 5	Baltimore & Ohio	100	45,000,000	Mar. 1	'01.	2	SA	102⅜	107	101¼	107	51⅜	16,550
90	72⅝	95	May 3.	83⅜	Feb. 28.	94½	95¼	+ 3	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 1	'01.	2	SA	93⅝	95	93	95	83	5,800
88⅛	47⅛	88⅝	Apr. 22.	68⅜	May 9.	81½	81¾	+ 6	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	45,000,000	...	...	...	...	76	81¾	75¾	81¾	72½	74,467
188	140	223	Apr. 25.	175	Jan. 18.	215	216	- 1½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Jun	'01.	4	SA	212	216	212	216	173	450
16⅝	6½	14⅞	Mar. 19.	8⅝	Jan. 3.	10⅝	11		Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	100
85	52	87	May 3.	77	Mar. 19.	...	...	- ⅛	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	9,000,000	Feb. 1	'01.	3	...	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	59⅝	100
125	95⅝	125	Jan. 9.	116	Mar. 1.	...	...	+ 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 1	'01.	3	SA	122½	123	122½	123	...	300
61¼	47⅝	78¼	Apr. 19.	54¼	Jan. 4.	69¼	69⅝	+ 4⅜	Canada Southern	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1	'01.	1	SA	66	69⅝	65¼	69⅝	53¼	3,000
99¾	84¾	117½	May 7.	87	May 9.	105⅜	106½	+ 4	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1	'01.	2½	SA	102	106½	102	106	85½	5,200
150½	115	164	May 13.	145⅜	Jan. 4.	159½	160		Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,261,800	Mar. 1	'01.	1½	Q	158¾	161	158¾	160	119	1,205
43⅝	24	55⅝	May 1.	22	May 9.	50⅝	50¾	+ 1⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	60,338,400	Nov. 1	'00.	1	...	48¼	51¼	48	50⅝	28⅝	12,000
43	31	50½	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	45¾	45¾	+ 2⅞	Chicago & Alton	100	18,642,900	...	...	...	...	41	43⅝	40¼	45⅞	...	12,445
78½	68¼	82¼	Apr. 30.	72¼	Jan. 4.	79¾	80	+ 1	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2	'01.	3	SA	79	80	78½	80	...	3,075
...	...	196¼	June 1.	180⅝	May 15.	...	...	+ ½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, t. r.	...	94,307,900	...	...	...	...	193⅝	196¼	193¼	196¼	...	7,100
141	86	125⅝	Apr. 29.	91	Jan. 2.	125	130	- ⅝	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,197,800	Jan. 2	'01.	2½	SA	125	125	125	125	46½	100
125	110½	138	Apr. 22.	120¼	Jan. 2.	134	...		Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	Apr. 1	'01.	1½	Q	130	135	130	131	...	100
38	19⅝	37⅝	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 2.	25⅝	27⅜	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western	100	21,811,300	...	...	...	...	21⅛	23⅝	21½	23⅝	12⅝	1,100

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June , 1901.—Continued.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Range For Year 1901. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 1. Bid.	Closing Saturday, June 1. Ask'd	Net Change Per Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Range For Week Ended June 1. First.	Range For Week Ended June 1. High.	Range For Week Ended June 1. Low.	Range For Week Ended June 1. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 1, '01.
82	68¼	85¾	Feb. 5.	76	May 10.	81	82¼	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,371,800	Jan. 31, '01.	2½	80½	81	80	81	53¾	600
45	36	56	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 2.	47¼	48	+ 2	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	7,488,100	.....	..	46	47	46	47	....	400
20	14	40¾	Mar. 25.	23	Jan. 21.	39½	39¾	+ 2¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,500,000	.....	..	23	23	23¾	23¾	22½	45,050
64	45½	75¾	Apr. 2.	58¾	Jan. 21.	73½	74	+ 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	72¾	74	72¾	74	64½	2,650
148½	106½	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	171½	172	+ 13½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	49,353,400	Apr. 25, '01.	2	158¼	171¾	157¾	171¾	118¾	105,220
188	163½	200	May 3.	176	May 9.	189¾	190	+ 4½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	44,958,460	Apr. 25, '01.	2½	184	189½	183	189½	....	1,920
212¾	150½	215	May 1.	166¼	Jan. 21.	208	205	+ 2¾	Chicago & Northwestern	100	39,116,300	Jan. 7, '01.	5	197	204¾	193	204¾	167½	2,050
220	185½	245	Apr. 11.	207	Mar. 21.	....	....	+ 2	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,220,000	Jan. 5, '01.	1½	220	223	220	223	....	50
122¼	102	169¾	May 3.	116¾	Jan. 4.	161	162	+ 8½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	50,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	158½	161¼	151¼	161½	105¾	11,400
14¼	8¼	31	Apr. 16.	10½	Jan. 19.	22½	23	+ ⅞	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	22¼	23	22	23	12¾	4,000
39¾	26½	57½	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	44½	44½	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	43	44½	42	44½	35¾	5,980
....	....	29¾	May 28.	15	Jan. 21.	18¾	19½	+ 1	Chicago Union Traction	100	32,500,000	.....	..	16¾	20	16¾	20	....	30,700
....	....	60	May 28.	54¾	Feb. 11.	....	....	+ 4½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	58	60	58	59½	....	400
76	65	90	Apr. 19.	72½	May 15.	84½	85	+ 4½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	39,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	81⅝	85	81	85	61	4,000
55½	29¼	108¼	Apr. 30.	41⅝	Jan. 21.	98⅞	99	+ 8	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	17,000,000	.....	..	92	98	92	96	36¾	6,650
8¾	5	18	Apr. 20.	6¾	Jan. 21.	15⅞	16	+ 1	Colorado Southern	100	30,637,100	.....	..	14½	16	14½	16	6	22,350
47½	36	56¾	Apr. 29.	40	Jan. 31.	52½	53	+ ⅞	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	3	52¾	52¾	51	52¾	42	2,500
20¼	14	28¾	Apr. 29.	16¾	Jan. 29.	24½	24½	+ 1½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	9,000,000	.....	..	23¾	24½	23¾	24½	17	1,700
21	11½	20½	Apr. 2.	14	Jan. 18.	19½	19	+ 1½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,872,400	.....	..	18	19	18	19	15¼	1,000
201	194	238	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	222½	223	+ 2¾	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,537,900	Mar. 15, '01.	2	216	224	215	222½	222¼	20,480
40¼	21½	63¾	May 20.	38¾	Jan. 4.	67½	68	+ 6¾	Continental Tobacco Co.	100	48,846,500	.....	..	62½	68¼	62¼	67½	26¾	125,760
95	70	114	May 25.	93¼	Jan. 2.	111¾	113	− 1½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Apr. 2, '01.	1¾	114	114	110¼	112	81½	4,400
134¼	106½	185½	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	167½	168	+ 5⅝	Delaware & Hudson	100	35,000,000	Mar. 15, '01.	1¾	162¼	169	162¼	168	113¾	14,900
194¾	171½	244	May 29.	188¼	Jan. 3.	242½	248	+ 18½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,200,000	Apr. 20, '01.	1½	223	244	223	242½	181	31,450
34½	16½	53¾	May 6.	29¼	Jan. 21.	49	49¼	+ 5½	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	.....	..	44	49¾	44	49¾	19	6,700
87½	64½	100	Mar. 27.	80	Jan. 21.	96¾	97	+ 4½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	92¾	97¾	92¼	97	68¼	8,700
....	....	92¼	May 31.	92	May 9.	....	....	....	Denver & Rio Grande pf., certs.	....	....	.....	..	92	92¼	91¾	92	....	1,480
21¾	12	38¾	June 1.	18	Jan. 30.	37½	38	+ 7½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100	.....	..	30¼	38¾	30	37½	18¾	15,540
98½	89	92	May 1.	80¾	Mar. 29.	....	....	+ ⅞	Detroit City Gas	50	4,825,000	May 15, '01.	2½	89¾	89¾	89	89¾	....	1,100
6¾	4	12½	May 7.	4½	Feb. 5.	10	10¾	+ ⅞	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,600,000	.....	..	9½	10¾	9¼	10¼	5	985
17¾	12	21⅝	May 7.	13¾	Jan. 8.	18½	19	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	18½	19	17¾	19	....	410
27¼	10½	43¼	June 1.	24½	May 9.	43½	43⅝	+ 2¾	Erie	100	112,547,468	.....	..	41	43¾	40¼	43⅝	12¾	171,070
63½	30⅝	72½	Apr. 30.	59¾	Jan. 21.	70¼	70¾	+ 2	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,882,800	.....	..	68	70⅞	67¼	70½	38	24,650
45½	15	61	Mar. 21.	39¼	Jan. 4.	57¾	57¾	+ 1⅝	Erie 2d pf.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	56	57⅝	55⅝	57¾	16½	8,690
54¾	38½	69	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	59	59½	+ 7	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	55	59½	55	59	43¼	2,860
30	14½	36	Apr. 20.	17	Jan. 18.	30	31	+ 4½	Fort Worth & Denver City	100	2,355,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	28	29½	28	29½	....	700
81	64	95	Apr. 29.	72	Jan. 2.	....	....	+ 1¼	Gas & Electric of Bergen County	100	2,000,000	.....	..	93¾	95	93¼	95	74	1,260
300	120	234	Apr. 10.	183¼	Jan. 10.	222	234	+ 10	General Electric Co.	100	22,018,900	Apr. 15, '01.	2	222	238¼	222	238¼	136	9,725
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	59¾	60¼	+ 2½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,300	June 1, '01.	1½	58	60¼	57½	60¼	50	3,425
101½	144¾	208	Mar. 16.	167½	May 9.	185	186½	+ 6½	Great Northern pf.	100	98,431,625	May 1, '01.	1¾	178¼	185	178	185	157½	1,650
42¾	30	57	May 6.	40½	May 9.	54¼	54½	+ 1	Hocking Valley	100	10,383,100	.....	..	53¾	54½	53	54½	38¼	4,220
74¾	58	80	May 2.	69¾	Jan. 21.	77½	78	+ ⅝	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,901,700	Jan. 16, '01.	2	77	78¼	77	78¼	67	2,980
111	110	149¼	May 1.	124	May 9.	142⅝	143	+ 4	Illinois Central	100	66,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	3	138⅝	143	138⅝	143	114⅝	8,800
26½	14½	28	Mar. 2.	18½	May 10.	23½	24	+ 1	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,000	July 1, '99.	1	23½	25	23	24	22	2,400
75	58	81	Mar. 25.	69	Jan. 21.	79	79¼	+ ⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 1, '01.	1½	78¾	79¾	77½	79⅝	65	2,980
55¾	24	100½	May 31.	54¾	Jan. 2.	100	100¼	+ 4¼	International Power Co.	100	8,400,000	.....	..	96	100¼	96	100¼	....	6,000
10¾	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5¼	Feb. 7.	6½	6¾	− ⅛	International Silver Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	5½	1,100
29¾	28	42	Apr. 16.	24¼	Jan. 22.	38½	39½	− ⅛	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	.....	..	40	40	39½	39½	....	460
77¼	76	86	Mar. 26.	74	Jan. 25.	81	82	− 1¼	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '01.	1½	81¼	81½	81¼	81½	....	555
27¾	11½	36½	May 31.	21	Jan. 21.	35	35¼	+ 2	Iowa Central	100	8,512,995	.....	..	33	36½	33¾	35½	19¼	11,050
58	39	64½	Apr. 10.	46	Jan. 21.	62¾	63	+ 4¼	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	58	63¼	58	63	48	3,100
25	10	29¾	Mar. 9.	21	Jan. 8.	28¼	28½	+ 2½	Kanawha & Michigan	100	9,000,000	.....	..	27	29	27	29	....	1,700
17½	17	25	Apr. 30.	13½	Jan. 4.	22	22½	+ 1⅝	Kansas City Southern	100	29,003,500	.....	..	20¾	22¼	20¾	22¼	....	2,800
43⅞	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	45	45¼	+ 4	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	41¼	45¼	41	45¼	....	1,700
6	3½	10½	Feb. 13.	5⅝	Jan. 3.	9	10¼	+ 1	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,600,000	.....	..	9	9	9	9	....	100
80	65	87	Apr. 11.	70	Jan. 18.	84½	85¼	+ 2	Laclede Gas Co.	100	8,500,000	Mar. 15, '01.	2	84½	85	85¼	85	....	600
52	26½	63¼	Apr. 19.	32¾	Jan. 21.	60	61	+ 3	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	.....	..	60	60	60	60	29	300
80	47½	78	Mar. 6.	67	Jan. 3.	68	78	− 2	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	70¼	70¼	70	70	74½	350
89¼	68¾	111½	Apr. 30.	76	May 9.	106¾	106½	+ 3¾	Louisville & Nashville	100	55,000,000	Feb. 11, '01.	2½	102¼	106½	101½	106¾	80½	36,150
10¾	8¼	22	Apr. 16.	8¼	Jan. 28.	15	18	− 1	Manhattan Beach	100	5,000,000	.....	..	15	15	15	15	10¾	100
117	84	131¾	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	120¾	120½	+ 6	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	113¾	120¼	118	120¼	94½	38,320
182	143¾	176½	Apr. 22.	150	May 9.	173½	173¾	+ 4½	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¾	169¼	178¾	167¾	173½	157¾	29,598
37¼	24½	36¼	Mar. 28.	27	Jan. 9.	33	34¼	+ 1½	Met. West Side El. of Chicago	100	7,498,700	.....	..	32¾	33½	33¼	33½	....	100
84¾	76	86½	Mar. 9.	79½	Jan. 15.	88	89½	....	Met. West Side El. of Chicago pf.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 28, '01.	1½	88¾	89¼	88¾	89¼	....	100
17¾	10½	30	May 2.	12¾	Jan. 21.	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜	Mexican Central	100	26,000,000	.....	..	26	26¼	25¾	25⅞	13	7,200
5	2¾	15	Apr. 16.	5¾	Jan. 18.	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜	Mexican National certificates	100	22,250,000	.....	..	11	11¾	10¼	11¼	3½	9,030
71¼	45½	100	May 21.	67¾	Jan. 19.	89½	90½	+ 9	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2	91	100	91	99	62½	19,000
104¾	87½	114½	Mar. 21.	101¾	Jan. 7.	110	114	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	112¼	114½	112¼	114	96¾	1,335
27	14	25¾	May 7.	15	May 9.	21	23	− 3¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,899,000	.....	..	23½	23½	21¼	21¾	25	1,980
69	47	63	May 7.	46	Apr. 9.	58	60	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	58¾	59¾	58	59	66½	980
17¼	9	32½	Apr. 20.	15	Jan. 21.	31¼	31¾	+ 4	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,230,900	.....	..	31½	33¾	31¼	31¾	11¾	12,235
47½	25⅝	63⅝	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	63	64	+ 6	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	57¾	64	56	63	34⅝	15,370
72½	38⅝	116¾	May 7.	69	Jan. 4.	111⅝	111½	+ 5½	Missouri Pacific	100	50,432,150	July 1, '98.	1	105¾	111⅝	104¾	111½	56¾	59,440
....	....	83	Apr. 12.	78	May 9.	81¼	82	+ ¾	Mobile & Ohio J. P. M. & Co. certs.	....	....	.....	..	81	81¼	81	81¼	....	870
40¾	27¾	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	45¾	45¾	+ ⅜	National Biscuit Co.	100	28,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1	45¾	45¾	44½	45¾	30	3,999
96	79½	106¾	May 29.	92	Jan. 2.	98	100¾	+ ⅜	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,800,000	May 31, '01.	1¾	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	80	190
35¼	15⅞	28½	May 21.	15	Feb. 28.	18¾	19¼	− ⅛	National Lead Co.	100	14,906,480	Mar. 1, '01.	1	19¼	19¾	18¾	18½	12¾	760
106½	83	93	Jan. 2.	82	Jan. 12.	84	....	....	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Mar. 15, '01.	1¾	84	84	84	84	98	110
46	32¾	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	44¼	45	+ ½	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	44½	45	44	44½	....	600
76¾	60	94	Mar. 21.	72¾	Jan. 3.	76	77	+ ⅝	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	76	76½	75	76½	....	1,200
175	112	175	Apr. 26.	125	May 15.	141	146	+ 6½	New York Air Brake Co.	100	6,250,000	Apr. 15, '01.	2	142	144¾	141¾	144¾	128	1,115
....	....	12¾	May 3.	7	May 15.	....	....	+ ¼	New York Air Brake Co. rights	....	....	.....	..	9¼	10½	9¼	9¾	....	3,025
145⅝	125⅞	170	May 2.	128⅝	Jan. 21.	158⅝	159¾	+ 7¾	New York Central	100	115,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¼	148¾	159	148¾	158¼	131½	55,324
24½	11	39	Apr. 19.	16	May 9.	29½	31	+ 2¾	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	.....	..	28	30	26	30	11½	900
58¼	29	79	Apr. 19.	47	Mar. 1.	64	66	− 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	65	65	65	65	....	100
215¼	210	215¼	May 23.	210	Feb. 16.	214	215	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	55,737,100	Mar. 30, '01.	2	215¾	215¾	214¾	214¾	213	30
32¾	18¼	40⅝	May 1.	24	May 9.	34¼	34½	+ 2⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,000	.....	..	32¾	34¼	32¾	34¼	22	45,080
45¾	22¾	57¾	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	53½	53⅝	+ 2⅝	Norfolk & Western	100	66,000,000	.....	..	50¾	53⅝	50	53⅝	36	12,065
93	67	96	May 1.	82	Feb. 15.	89	90	....	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	26,900,000	Feb. 22, '01.	2	88	88	88	88	78¾	350
22¾	13¾	31¼	Mar. 25.	13½	Feb. 15.	29	30¼	+ 2¾	North American	100	11,938,700	.....	..	28¼	31	28	29½	....	6,052
86¼	45¾	1700	May 9.	77½	Jan. 21.	....	....	− 50	Northern Pacific	100	80,000,000	May 6, '01.	1	180	180	150	150	91¼	364
91½	67	113½	May 7.	84¾	Jan. 21.	96¼	96¾	+ ⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	100	78,000,000	Mar. 5, '01.	1	97½	98	97¼	98	76	1,800
9	6	10½	Mar. 21.	6¾	Jan. 4.	8½	10	..	Ontario Mining Co.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20 '00.	30c	8	8	8	8	7¾	100
82	66	86	Apr. 20.	52	Feb. 1.	60	62	− ¼	Pacific Coast	100	6,809,600	May 1, '01.	1	61	61	61	61	51¾	100
57	25⅝	47¼	Jan. 29.	30¾	May 9.	37½	38¼	+ 2½	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	1½	35	38¾	35	38	28¾	3,300
149½	124¾	161½	Apr. 22.	137½	May 9.	149¾	149¾	+ 5	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	151,700,000	May 31 '01.	2½	143¾	149¾	142½	149	132¾	133,593
....	....	111¾	Apr. 30.	6¾	May 15.	....	....	+ 1¼	Pennsylvania Railroad rights	....	....	.....	..	7¾	8¾	7	8¾	....	110,950
111½	81⅝	118½	Apr. 30.	93¾	Jan. 21.	116¾	116¾	+ 2¼	People's Gas, Chicago	100	23,668,800	May 25, '01.	1¾	114	116¾	113¾	116¼	100¾	49,400
18	5	35	Mar. 22	14½	Jan. 22.	26½	27½	....	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	.....	..	25¼	25¾	25½	25¾	....	12
73½	54½	79	Jan. 28.	72	Jan. 2.	74	80	+ 3	Père Marquette pf.	100	10,512,200	Feb. 1, '01.	4	78	78	78	78	....	112
74	74	108	May 27.	90½	Mar. 22.	....	....	+12	Philadelphia Co.	50	14,719,850	Apr. 20, '01.	1½	103½	103	106	106	....	1,100
79¾	49¾	77	May 20.	57	Jan. 30.	74	75	+ 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,000	.....	..	74½	76	74½	76	59½	432
94	78	105	May 7.	88	Jan. 4.	100	102	....	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,649,200	Jan. 15, '01.	2	100	100	100	100	84½	100
58¾	32½	52	Jan. 2.	39	Mar. 7.	45¼	46	..	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 20, '01.	1	45¾	46½	45¾	45⅞	47½	4,250
89½	70¾	89	Apr. 22.	72½	Mar. 5.	85¼	86	+ 1½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 22, '01.	1¾	83	86¼	85	85¾	77¾	2,020
204	176	217	Apr. 1.	195¼	Jan. 21.	209	211	+ 5½	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	May 15, '01.	2	205	210½	205	210½	183	870
2½	1½	5¼	May 31.	1¼	Apr. 22.	4¾	5	+ 1⅝	Quicksilver	100	5,708,700	.....	..	4¼	5¼	4	4¾	....	10,530
10¾	7¾	12¾	May 28.	7	Mar. 20.	12	12¼	+ ⅛	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 10, '01.	½	11½	12¾	11½	12	8	2,420
26	15	46¾	May 7.	24¼	Jan. 4.	44¾	44½	+ 2½	Reading	50	69,900,000	.....	..	42¾	44½	41½	44½	17¾	49,350
71⅞	49	80¼	May 1.	65	May 9.	77⅜	77½	+ 1½	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, '01.	2	76¼	77½	75¾	77½	58¾	26,200
39½	23⅜	59¼	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	54¾	55	+ 1⅜	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	.....	..	53⅜	55	52⅞	55	29¾	15,100
90	43¼	85	Mar. 23.	85	Feb. 16.	....	....	+ 1	Rio Grande Western	100	10,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	5	90	90	90	90	....	200
95¼	80	107	Mar. 29.	93	Feb. 16.	102¼	104¾	− 2	Rio Grande Western pf.	100	7,500,000	May 1, '01.	1¼	102½	103	100¾	101	87½	705
27½	8¾	22¼	Apr. 2.	12⅝	Jan. 22.	19⅜	19¾	+ 1⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	18¼	19¾	18	19⅝	14½	6,200
70¾	49	82	Apr. 1.	55¼	Jan. 21.	74¾	75	+ ⅞	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,308,900	Apr. 1, '01.	1¾	73½	75	73¼	74⅞	57¾	4,200
133½	131¾	140	Apr. 24.	125	Jan. 5.	135	140	....	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	10,000,000	May 15, '01.	1¼	140	140	140	140	136	10
....	....	38¼	May 2.	28	May 9.	32½	33½	+ 1¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	15,140,800	Apr. 15, '01.	1	32½	34	32½	34	....	1,750
....	....	90	May 2.	80	May 9.	82¼	83½	+ ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	7,624,400	Mar. 15, '01.	1¾	83½	83½	83½	83½	....	100
8¾	5	14½	Feb. 5.	7⅝	Jan. 21.	12¾	13¾	− ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,800,000	.....	..	12	12	12	12	....	100
64½	38¼	75	Apr. 22.	58	Jan. 25.	70¼	71	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	69¾	70½	69¼	70¾	38¼	600
21½	11⅝	34⅝	Apr. 22	20	Jan. 4.	29	30¼	+ 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	27	30¼	27	30	12	1,100
....	....	77½	May 7.	57	Jan. 29.	74¾	75¼	+ ⅛	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	100	1,300,000	.....	..	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	....	200
24¼	8¾	50½	Apr. 30.	21½	Jan. 4.	46¼	46½	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,700	.....	..	45¼	46¾	45¼	46¼	10¾	2,800
78½	64	88	Mar. 12.	78½	Jan. 2.	85	85	+ 2	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '01.	2	83¼	85½	83¼	85	70	525
55	31¼	74½	Apr. 30.	53⅜	Jan. 4.	70⅜	71	+ 2¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,335,700	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	68¼	71	68¼	71	34¾	5,100
18½	8¾	33½	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	35	35½	+ 2	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	.....	..	32¼	35	32	35	11	3,520
45½	21⅞	68½	May 6.	41¼	Jan. 3.	65¼	65¾	+ 3	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	62½	65¾	62½	65¼	28	5,320
26	17½	41½	Apr. 2.	19½	Feb. 5.	35	36	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	.....	..	35	35½	35	35½	....	300
71	59½	86	Apr. 2.	65½	Jan. 22.	81	83	....	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1¾	81	81	81	81	....	400
45¾	30¾	57⅛	Apr. 30.	29	May 9.	55⅞	56	+ 8⅜	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	.....	..	47	56	46¾	55⅜	35⅞	272,695
23¾	10¾	34⅝	June 1.	18	Jan. 21.	34½	34¾	+ 4¼	Southern Railway	100	119,900,000	.....	..	29¾	34⅝	28¾	34½	12¾	183,420
63⅛	40¼	88⅝	May 1.	47¼	Jan. 21.	86¾	87	+ 4½	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	83	86¾	82½	86¾	65¾	31,570
10¼	4½	5⅞	Feb. 11.	3½	Mar. 6.	5¾	6	+ ⅝	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	5½	7⅜	5½	5¾	5¾	14,235
104	49	90¾	Apr. 16.	49¾	Mar. 7.	61	61¼	+ 4¾	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 1, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended June 1. $16,574,400

	Week Ended June 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105	105	105	105	10
American Bicycle 5s	80	80⅛	80	80⅛	7
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100	100	100	5
American Hide & Leather 6s	95	95	95	95	13
American Tobacco scrip	110	110	110	110	26
Ann Arbor 4s	96	96⅛	96	96⅛	58
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	102⅝	103½	102½	103½	272
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	95	95¼	94⅜	95⅛	881½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	93	93	82⅝	93	1134½
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	107¾	108⅜	107¾	108⅜	71
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	110
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	1504½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89½	90¼	89½	90¼	1234½
B. & O. sub. certs, for 4s con. 1911, 3d in. pd	104	107½	104	107½	388
B. & O., Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	88⅛	88¾	88¾	88¾	32
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108	108	108	108	5
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100½	101⅜	100½	101⅜	124
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust certfs	72	71¼	71½	71½	30
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	7
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108	108	107½	107½	4
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107¾	108	107½	107½	25
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106⅝	106½	106½	106½	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	103½	103¾	103¼	103¼	85
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	70	70	70	70	15
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	28½	28¾	27	27	14
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	15	15	15	15	18
Central of New Jersey general 5s	132¼	132⅝	132	132½	20
Central of New Jersey gen 5s, reg	131¼	131½	131½	131½	5
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88¾	88¾	87¼	87½	150
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101	101¾	101	101½	62
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	105½	106¼	105½	106½	128
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105	105	105	105	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120	120	119½	119½	10
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs	92¼	92¼	92½	92¼	38
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85½	86	85½	86	41
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, when issued	99¾	99	99¼	99¼	1,300
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¾	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110⅜	110¾	110¾	110¾	12
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	103¼	103¼	103	103	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123	123	123	123	26
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	120	121	120	121	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	183	183	183	183	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gold 7s	180	180	180	180	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southern Minnesota 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & St. So. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	119	119	119	119	7
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112	112	112	112	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pacific 6s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	35
Chicago & N. W. sinking fund deb. 5s, 1909	109	109	109	109	2
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	107½	107¼	107½	107¼	4
Chicago & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933, reg	123	123	123	123	40
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	107¾	108⅛	107¾	108	72
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, reg	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	15
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	132½	132½	132½	132½	40
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 1st 6s	136	136	136	136	¼
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94½	95¼	94¼	95½	112
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	4
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	102⅞	103½	102⅞	103½	13
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	102	102	102	102	7
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley 5s	129½	129½	129½	129½	9
Colorado Midland 3-4s	83	84	84	84	48
Colorado & Southern 4s	87⅜	88½	87½	88½	53
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Commercial Cable 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 6s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	12
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	91	91	91	91	4
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	31	31½	31	31½	30
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	8
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101¼	101¼	101½	101¼	1
Erie general 4s	88½	89¼	88½	89¼	253
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	150
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	107	108½	107	108½	26
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	100½	110¼	107	107	47
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	88	89	88	89	58
Galveston, Houston & Hend. 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	2
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio 6s	113	113	113	113	5
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	128	128	128	128	2
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	5
Green Bay debenture, B	10	10	10	10	33
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	106	106	106	106	3
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Houston & Texas general 4s	92	92¼	92	92¼	28
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	2
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	124	124	124	124	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100	99½	100	100	59
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	75	75	75	75	4
International Paper 6s	108	108½	108	108½	4
Iowa Central 1st 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	10
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	68¾	70	68¾	70	63
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Kings County Elevated 4s	92¼	93	92¼	92¾	111
Kings Co. El. L. & Power pur. money 6s	125½	125½	125	125	13
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	120	120	120	120	4
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	103½	103½	103½	103½	22
Long Island unified 4s	98½	99	98½	99	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	102⅝	103½	102⅝	103⅛	55
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 5s	115	115	115	115	25
Manhattan Elevated 4s	104⅛	105	104¼	104¼	56
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120	120	119½	119½	17
Mexican Central consol. 4s	84⅝	85	84½	85	97
Mexican Central 1st income	32½	33	32¼	32⅞	135
Mexican Central 2d income	21⅝	22	21½	22	40
Mexican International consol. 4s	88⅜	90¼	88⅜	90¼	76
Michigan Central consol. 7s	103	103	103	103	3
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	135¼	135½	135½	135½	52
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	104	104½	103⅝	104½	15
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98¼	99	97	98	1134
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	82¼	82⅝	82	82½	55
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	104	104	104	104	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	102	102	102	102	9
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122	122	121½	121½	26
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	114	114	114	114	5
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105½	106	105	106	115
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	131	131	131	131	8
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	95	95	95	95	5
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s, J. P. M. & Co. certfs	95	95½	95	95½	14½
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	113¾	114½	113¾	114½	28
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	97	97½	97	97	22
New York Central Lake Shore 3½s, reg	96½	96½	96¼	96½	12
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	95	95¼	95	95½	51
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s, reg	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	97	97¼	97	97½	115
New York Ontario & Western 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	10
N. Y. & Queens Co. Elec. L. & Power 5s	104	104¼	104	104¼	10
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	106	106	106	106	20
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101	101¼	101	101¼	182
Northern Pacific general 3s	71⅝	72	71¼	71½	212
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	105¾	105¾	105	105½	37
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	104¾	104½	104½	104½	2
Northern Pacific terminal 1st 6s	117½	117½	102	117½	1
Northern Pacific, St. P. & Duluth Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	104½	104½	102¾	102¾	77
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	128	128½	128	128½	6
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	118¾	118½	118¼	118¼	11
Pacific of Missouri 1st 6s	106	106	106	106	8
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	98	97	98	97	11
Reading general 4s	96½	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	353
Richmond & Danville 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	1
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	84	84	84	84	6
Rio Grande Western coll. trust 4s	94¼	94½	94¼	94½	20
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101	101½	100⅝	100⅝	21
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	126	126	126	126	25
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 3-4s	94	94	94	94	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114⅝	115½	114⅝	115⅜	96
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92⅞	94½	93	94½	180
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	119	119	118¾	118¾	5
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	58
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	79⅜	80¾	79¾	80¾	80
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba cons. 6s	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞	1
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba con. 4½s	118⅝	135¼	115¼	118⅝	2

BONDS.

	Week Ended June 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	131½	131½	131½	131½	10
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86	88⅞	86	88⅞	210
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	4
Southern Pacific 4s	93½	95⅝	93¼	93¾	888
Southern Pacific 4½s	100⅞	101¼	100¼	101¼	88
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Southern Railway 5s	116½	117⅜	116½	117⅜	153
Standard Rope & Twine income	8⅝	11½	8⅝	9⅝	535
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	58½	60	58½	62½	83
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5	108	108⅞	108	108⅞	80
Third Avenue 1st 4s	104	104	104	104	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	85	86	84¾	85	71
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	115	116	115	116	23
Toledo, Peoria & Western	93½	93½	93¼	93½	10
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105½	105¾	105¼	105¼	125
Union Pacific 1st 4s, sub. rects., 2d	108	113	107½	112	2,627
Virginia Midland general 5s	113½	113½	113	113	4
Wabash 1st 5s	117¾	117½	117¼	117½	12
Wabash debenture, Series B	67	70	66½	69⅝	3,811
West Shore guaranteed 4s	113⅜	114	113	114	34
West. New York & Pennsylvania g.	98½	98¾	98¼	98¼	11
Western Union funding & real estat	109	109	109	109	7
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheeling	112⅛	113	112⅛	113	4
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92	92	92	92	23
Wisconsin Central general 4s	89⅞	89¾	89¾	89¾	14

Total sales $16,558,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 1, 1901.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	113½	113½	113½	*54
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138½	138½	138½	138½	10
United States 2s, coupon	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1

Total sales $16,400
Grand total $16,574,400
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.
Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106¼	Apr. 8	105½	Jan. 21	106¼	Apr. 8
U. S. 2s, 1903, coupon. Q. Jan.	106¾	Apr. 12	105½	Jan. 17	106⅝	May 31
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	113	Mar. 8	113½	May 27
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 30	113¾	Feb. 14	114	Apr. 11
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	138½	May 29	137½	Jan. 7	138¼	May 28
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	139½	Apr. 23	137¾	Mar. 8	138¼	May 21
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	113½	Jan. 4	110	May 4	110	May 4
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	109¼	May 6	109⅝	May 24
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small. Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	110	Jan. 9	111	Apr. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	109	May 15	109	May 15
District of Columbia 3-65s. F. A.	125	Apr. 26	125	Apr. 26	125	Apr. 26
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.
Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108½	Jan. 14	109½	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906. J.					109½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J.	103½	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	103½	Mar. 30
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J.	109	Apr. 17	108	May 13	108	May 13
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910. J.	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. C.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½	Mar. 14
South Carolina 4½s, 1933. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J.	99½	May 2	96	Jan. 17	96⅜	May 14
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	10⅜	Mar. 30	7½	Feb. 15	10	May 24
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991. J.	96⅜	Jan. 17	95	May 17	95	May 21

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé com.	1½	June 18	May 28	June 19
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	4	July 2	Holders of record	June 1
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 1	June 7
Boston, Revere Beach & Ly (semi-annual)	16c	July 1	Holders of record	June 1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (four month	$2	June 15	Holders of record	May 21
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (semi-annu	2	July 1	June 12	June 17
Chicago & E. Ill. com. (extra)	1	July 1	June 12	June 17
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter	1½	July 1	June 12	June 17
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	June 15	May 29	June 17
Hocking Valley com.	1½	June 20	June 29	July 22
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 20	June 29	July 22
Little Miami (quarter)	2 1-5	June 10	May 31	June 10
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	June 3	Holders of record	May 18
Mexican Northern (extra)	¼	June 3	Holders of record	May 18
Norfolk & Western com.	1	June 20	June 4	June 21
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	June 5	May 10	May 22
Phil., Wil. & Balt. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic special stock (special)	$2	July 1	June 15	July 2
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic original stock (special)	$2	July 2	June 8	July 3
STREET RAILWAYS.				
American Railways	50c	June 15	June 1	June 17
Chicago City (quarter)	$	June 29	June 15	July 1
South Side El., Chicago, (quarter	¾	June 15	June 5	June 16
MINCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
American District Tel. Co., (Bro lyn (semi-annual)	3½	June 10	June 1	June 11
Am. Express Co. (semi-annual)	$	July 1	Holders of record	May 31
Am. Express Co. (extra)	1	July 1	Holders of record	May 31
Am. Graphophone com. (quarter	2	June 15	Holders of record	June 1
Am. Thread Co. pf. (semi-annual	2½	July 1	May 29	July 2
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber pf. (semi-annual)	$3	July 15	Holders of record	June 10
City & Suburban Homes Co. (s annual)	2	June 3	Holders of record	June 1
Colorado Fuel & Iron com.	1¾	July 15	June 25	.....
Columbus (O.) Gas Light & Heat	3	June 15	Holders of record	June 1
Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y., (q ter)	2	June 15	June 4	June 17
Con. Lake Superior Co. com.	1	June 15	Holders of record	May 31
Consol. Lake Superior Co. pf.	1¾	June 15	Holders of record	May 31
Consol. Lake Superior pf. recei	1¾	June 15	Holders of record	May 31
Continental Cotton Oil com.	4	July 1	.....	.....
Cramp & Sons (Wm.) Ship & Bldg. (quarter)	1¼	June 15	June 5	June 17
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2¼	June 12	June 3	June 13
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Co. (month)	1	June 15	Holders of record	June 8
General Electric Co. com. (quar	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 14
Gen. Electric Co. pf. (semi-annu	$3.50	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 15
International Paper pf. (quarte	1¼	July 1	June 14	July 1
Laclede G. L. Co. pf. (semi-ann	2½	June 15	May 28	June 16
Lawrence Mfg. Co. (Mass.)	3	June 10	.....	.....
National Biscuit Co. com.	1	July 15	July 5	July 16
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	May 28	June 11
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 1
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com.	1½	June 9	June 1	June 10
Ontario Lake Superior Co. pf.	1¾	June 15	Holders of record	May 31
Ontario L. S. Co. pf. receipts	1¾	June 15	Holders of record	May 31
Osceola Mining Co. (semi-annu	$3	June 21	May 27	June 8
Republic Iron & S. Co. pf. (quar	1¾	July 1	June 15	July 2
St. Joseph Lead Co. (quarter)	1½	June 20	.....	.....
Southern Cotton Oil	$2	June 15	Holders of record	May 29
Standard Oil (quarter)	12	June 15	May 15	June 3
Streets Western Stable Car Lin (semi-annual)	$3.50	July 1	June 17	July 2
Tamarack Mining Co.	$10	June 28	June 4	June 15
U. S. Leather Co. pf.	1¼	July 1	June 15	July 2

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison with the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year, as cabled to Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND		
May 30, 1901	$34,080,350	
May 31, 1900	33,153,065	
BANK OF FRANCE		
May 30, 1901	$8,320,000	$4,491,000
May 31, 1900	31,251,600	45,790,400
BANK OF GERMANY		
May 30, 1901	$5,611,000	$6,720,000
May 31, 1900	7,650,000	14,450,000

RUSSIA.			
May 30, 1901	70,439,000	7,526,000	
May 31, 1900	68,777,000	7,837,000	
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
May 30, 1901	35,791,000	10,234,000	
May 31, 1900	37,079,000	9,331,000	
SPAIN.			
May 30, 1901	14,902,000	16,504,000	
May 31, 1900	13,698,000	15,536,000	
ITALY.			
May 30, 1901	15,103,000	1,974,700	
May 31, 1900	15,438,000	1,636,000	
NETHERLANDS.			
May 30, 1901	5,394,000	5,744,000	
May 31, 1900	4,874,000	5,985,000	
BELGIUM.			
May 30, 1901	2,954,000	1,477,000	
May 31, 1900	2,950,000	1,485,000	
Total for week	$315,732,000	$105,169,300	
Total preceding week	311,884,033	104,997,533	
Corresp. date last year	308,182,000	102,307,000	

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the We Ended June 1, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the sys of which the road it is then on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under whi hey may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	101	Mar 15	95	Jan 7	96¾ June 1	.. ..
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995..A O	104¾	Mar 13	101¾	May 14	103¾ June 1	102¾ 103¾
Do registered.....A O	102¾	Jan 19	102	Feb 18	102¾ May 24	102 ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	96¼	Apr 4	96¼	Jan 4	96¼ June 1	96 96¼
Do do registered.....Nov.	95	May 17	94	May 14	95 May 17	.. ..
Do stamped.....Nov.	96¼	Apr 10	90	Jan 29	93 June 1	93 ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946.J D	108	May 18	108	May 18	108 May 18	104½ ..
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J	97¾	Mar 20	93	Jan 8	96¼ May 31	96 96¼
Do do registered.....	95¼	Mar 18	90¼	Mar 18	95¼ Mar 18	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....A O	101	Mar 11	99	May 9	102¾ June 1	102¾ 103
Do do registered.....	104	Mar 8	102	Jan 19	104 Mar 8	100 102½
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911, 3d installment paid..	100¾	May 3	100¼	May 13	107½ June 1	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	91¾	Mar 18	88¾	Jan 21	90¾ June 1	90¼ 90¾
Do P.J.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925..M N*	91¼	Mar 18	87¾	May 23	88½ May 29	.. 88¾
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	..	....	..	....	103¾ Oct. 95	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	..	....	..	....	111 My 22,00	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	..	....	..	....	111 Jne 5, 98	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S	118	May 21	115	Jan 3	118 May 28	116 118½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.....*F A	130¾	Feb 26	130	Jan 3	130¾ Feb 26	127 ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	130	Feb 7	128	May 23	129 May 23	125 129¾
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943..M N	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14,97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100 No 18,99	.. ..
Bur. C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	106¾	Apr 15	106⅜	Jan 4	107½ May 28	104½ ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan. 1909..A O	127½	Mar 10	111½	Jan 15	123¾ May 31	122 ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934..*A O	..	....	..	....	117 No 20,00	.. ..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.....*J D	..	....	..	....	111¾ De 6, 00	115 ..
C.R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g.5s,1921.A O	..	....	..	....	N. Y. & G'wood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	.. ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.....*J	108¼	Apr 20	106⅜	Jan 6	107¾ May 31	107¼ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	111	Jan 29	107¼	May 10	108¾ May 31	108 ..
Do do registered.....	108	Mar 22	106¾	Apr 17	106¾ Apr 17	.. ..
Cen. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1948.....J D	95	Mar 27	92	Jan 8	92¾ May 24	90 ..
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937.*M N	103½	Apr 26	96	Jan 31	99¾ May 21	100 ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov. 1945..F A	120¾	Mar 20	119	Feb 7	120¾ Mar 25	115¾ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	101¾	Mar 28	97¼	Jan 18	101¾ June 1	105¾ 103¾
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	..	....	..	....	96 Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	73½	Mar 25	60	Jan 9	70 Jne 5, 99	69¾ 70½
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct.	36¾	Mar 6	20	Jan 2	27 May 29	27 ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	19¼	Mar 7	8	Jan 18	15 June 1	.. ..
Do do registered.....	..	....	..	....	96 De 27,00	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946..*J J	..	....	..	....	102 Jne 20,99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947.J J	..	....	..	....	106 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*J J	..	....	..	....	106 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	105	Mar 30	103¾	Mar 8	108 Apr 9	103 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....*J	137½	Mar 2	127	Jan 22	132¾ June 1	132¾ ..
Do do registered.....Q J	137	Mar 2	127	Jan 17	131½ May 29	130¾ ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s,Nov.1,1912.Q M	106	Mar 15	105	Mar 15	106 Mar 15	.. ..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	104	Feb 7	102¾	Mar 5	103½ May 31	100¾ ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	115	Mar 7	113	Jan 9	115 May 29	115 ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O	117	Apr 10	114¾	Apr 10	114¾ Apr 10	113¾ 115½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	110	Feb 19	110¾	May 15	115¾ May 15	116¾ 117
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	122	Feb 7	119⅝	May 3	119¾ May 31	119 120½
Do do registered.....*M S	108½	Mar 15	104	Jan 4	106½ May 31	106½ 107
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	108¾	Mar 15	104	Jan 4	106½ May 31	.. ..
Do do registered.....*M S	103	Apr 18	103	Apr 18	103 Apr 18	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J	104½	Apr 30	104¾	Jan 7	105 May 29	100 107
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	103	Jan 11	100	Jan 7	101¾ Feb 27	101 102½
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*	..	....	..	....	103 No 26,00	104¾ ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g.5s,1941.*M S	..	....	..	....	101¼ Ap 29,99	104¾ ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	102¾	Jan 14	100⅝	Mar 1	101¾ May 28	101¾ 101¾
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	103¾	Jan 9	103¾	Jan 9	103¾ Jan 9	103 ..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912..A O*	..	....	..	....	103½ Oct. 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....A O*	94	Jan 12	90	Apr 4	90 Apr 4	.. ..
Do certificates of interest.....	93	Jan 24	91¼	Jan 3	92¾ May 29	.. 92¾
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	96	Feb 8	89	Jan 14	91 June 1	85¾ 90¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	169¾	Mar 26	168¾	Jan 2	169¾ May 29	169¾ 169¾
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	102¾	Mar 1	100	Apr 9	100¾ Apr 23	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	113¾	Apr 18	100	May 22	100¾ May 22	103⅜ 112½
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	106¾	Apr 25	141¾	May 21	110 May 16	.. ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	114	Apr 12	114	Apr 12	114 Apr 12	114¼ ..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107	Mar 8	101¾	Apr 17	105 May 20	.. ..
Do Plattsmouth Br. 6s, 1925.....*F A	102¾	Jan 7	102	Feb 14	102¾ May 16	101¾ ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S*	..	....	..	....	100½ Oc 15, 00	.. ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	..	....	..	....	104¾ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	104¼	Jan 28	103	May 28	103 May 28	.. 104
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	113	Apr 2	110¾	May 17	110¾ June 1	110 111
Do do registered.....*M N	112¾	Apr 17	112¾	Apr 17	112¾ Apr 17	.. ..
Do new 4s, when issued.....	101	Apr 29	100	May 24	100¾ June 1	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	123¼	Feb 25	121	Mar 13	121½ May 31	119 ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	115	May 10	113	Feb 13	115 May 10	112¾ 114
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	140	Mar 15	135	Jan 18	138¾ Apr 19	137¾ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	127	Apr 26	115	Jan 2	123 June 1	122 124
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	115 May 11,00	122 124½
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	125	Mar 19	112¾	Jan 23	125 Apr 27	119 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—						
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..*J J*	117	Apr 13	113	Jan 21	117 Apr 26	117 ..
Chi. Ind. & L. 1st 6s, 1947.....J J*	112	Apr 19	106	May 24	107 May 24	107 115
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....*J J	124	Apr 19	115	Jan 15	124 May 24	125 ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
C., M. & St. P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902..J J*	192¾	Apr 23	180	May 31	180 May 31	.. 183
Do 7s, 1902.....*J J	..	....	..	....	172¼ Ap 10,00	.. 183
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	190	Jan 28	188¾	Jan 28	190 Jan 28	.. 183
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	194	Apr 29	182	Jan 2	182 Jan 2	183 ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....*J J	188	Apr 9	184¾	Jan 14	188 Apr 9	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....*J J*	118¾	May 2	111	Jan 4	117¾ May 22	117 117½
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	119	Apr 4	117¾	Jan 2	118¾ Apr 29	118¾ ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119¼	Mar 11	117¾	May 13	118 May 28	118¾ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....*J J	129½	Apr 13	125¾	Apr 23	128¼ Apr 13	125 127
Do do 3s, 1910.....*J J	110½	May 24	110¼	Jan 15	110¾ May 24	110¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119	Feb 7	118	Jan 2	118¾ May 28	118¾ 120
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921.....J J	122	Mar 7	119	Jan 2	119¾ May 21	120 ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.....J J*	122¾	Apr 1	121¾	Apr 9	121½ May 9	120¾ ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 6s, 1910.....J J*	110¾	Jan 9	110¼	Apr 1	110½ May 15	110¾ ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921..J J*	121	Apr 1	119¾	Jan 2	121 Apr 13	119 121
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	120	Apr 27	119	May 23	119 May 23	119 ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....*M S	115¾	May 2	114¾	Apr 2	115¾ May 2	115 116
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924..*J J	..	....	..	....	137¾ Jul 18,99	134½ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916..*J J	116¼	Mar 2	115	May 27	115 May 27	115 117
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989..J J	114½	Mar 1	112	May 15	112 May 20	115 ..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	103¾ Fe 19, 98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910..*J J	113¾	Feb 11	110¾	May 6	110¾ May 31	110 124
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J J	122	Mar 11	121¾	Feb 7	121¾ Mar 12	119 ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915..Q F	142½	Apr 17	139¾	Jan 15	142 Mar 23	141¾ ..
Gold 7s, 1902.....*J D	108	Mar 26	107¾	May 13	107¾ May 27	104½ ..
Do do registered.....J D*	108	Mar 26	107¾	Jan 18	108 Apr 12	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929....A O*	116¾	Mar 8	114¾	May 13	114½ May 22	114 117
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	111 Oc 18, 00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929....A O*	110¼	Mar 12	108¾	Jan 24	108¾ May 13	106¼ ..
Do do registered.....A O*	107¾	May 24	107¾	May 24	107¾ May 24	108 ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933..*M N	123¾	Jan 8	121¾	May 21	121¾ May 13	.. ..
Do do registered.....*M N	121	May 27	122	Jan 11	123 May 28	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	110¾	Apr 17	108	Jan 7	109 May 29	107½ 110
Do do registered.....M N*	108¾	Apr 17	108¾	Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	.. 110
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O	115	Mar 7	116	Jan 18	117 Apr 10	.. ..
Do do registered.....A O	15	....	..	....	117¾ Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926....F A	115	Mar 20	100	Jan 3	112 Mar 20	108 110
Do do registered.....F A	15	....	..	....	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110½	Mar 20	100¼	Mar 18	110 Apr 26	.. ..
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	103 No 19,98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s,1901.J J*	..	....	..	....	103¾ Fe 28,00	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	..	....	..	....	120¾ No 10,00	114¾ ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	113	Jan 23	113	Jan 23	113 Jan 23	110 ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909.*M S	..	....	..	....	111¼ Ap 24,00	110 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910..*M S	111	Mar 20	111	Mar 20	111 Mar 20	110 ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	141½	Apr 10	135¾	May 20	135¾ May 29	134¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F	107¾	Feb 21	107¾	Feb 21	108 Feb 21	106 ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929..*F A	127½	Jan 17	123¾	Feb 4	127 May 21	127¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.....J J*	143	Apr 12	138¾	Jan 3	142½ May 23	140¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	..	....	..	....	139½ Ap 17,00	140 ..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	113	Apr 25	113	Apr 25	113 Apr 25	111¾ ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	131½	May 6	130¾	Jan 25	131 May 23	130¾ ..
Do registered.....J J*	132½	Mar 27	132¾	Mar 27	132½ May 27	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....J J*	110	Jan 25	107¾	Jan 2	108 June 1	107¾ 108¼
Do do registered.....J J*	108	May 25	106	Apr 25	107¾ May 31	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905..*J J	99¾	Feb 20	99¾	Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	.. ..
Do 2½s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	88¾ Ap 25,00	84 ..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	97 De 19,00	.. ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	112½	Mar 21	110¼	Apr 3	110½ May 31	110¼ ..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 15,97	100 ..
C. St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	142	May 7	134¼	Jan 16	141¼ May 24	135¼ ..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.....*M N	140½	Mar 11	134	Feb 8	139½ May 28	138 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	131½	Feb 13	130	Jan 2	131½ May 23	130 132
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....J J	140	Mar 22	140	Mar 22	140 Mar 22	.. ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	98	Mar 15	92	Jan 8	95¼ June 1	95 95½
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919.M N*	..	....	..	....	106 Oc 4, 99	105 ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	119¾	Jan 28	119	Mar 13	119 May 13	117 ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s,1921,coup. off..J D*	..	....	..	....	100 Oc 28, 99	.. ..
Choc.,Okla.& G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919.J J	..	....	..	....	103 Ja 17, 00	.. ..
C. H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1963..A O*	..	....	..	....	115 De 14,00	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112¾ Oc 10, 00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s,1941.*M N	115	Mar 15	113	May 22	113 May 22	113 ..
C. C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993..*J D	105½	Mar 27	101	Jan 2	104 May 24	102 ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99 ..
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990..M N*	105¾	Apr 9	102	May 16	103 May 29	103 104
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	99 My 4, 99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.M S*	100	Apr 2	100	Apr 2	100 May 1	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.J J*	..	....	..	....	93 No 22,99	102 104
C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	104½	Apr 8	98¼	Jan 15	102 Apr 30	99 ..
C. I. S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.,1936..Q F	104¾	Feb 1	104	May 7	104 May 7	104 ..
Do con. 4s, 1920.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100 Nov., 24	.. ..
C. San. & Clev. con.1st g.5s,1928.*J J	115¼	Feb 16	113⅜	Jan 18	115¼ May 13	115¼ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940.....*A O	100	Mar 8	95	Apr 8	97 May 31	95¾ 97
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	73	Mar 23	45¼	Jan 22	66 May 23	.. ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	136	Feb 21	130	May 10	133½ May 24	130 131¼
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	136¾	Mar 19	134	Jan 28	136¾ Mar 21	137 138½
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	..	....	..	....	105¾ No 24,99	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	101¾ De 7, 00	.. ..
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933.....A O	..	....	..	....	111 Se 5, 00	.. ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130½	Mar 8	129¾	May 29	129¾ May 29	.. ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4-4s, 1947.....J J*	87¼	Mar 1	78	Jan 24	84 June 1	83 84
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	87	Mar 30	77	Jan 22	83 May 20	.. ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929..*F A	89¾	Apr 30	83	Jan 4	88½ May 31	86¼ 88¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	123½	Jan 8	120¾	Apr 10	120¾ Apr 10	122¼ ..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906...A O*	117¾	May 6	117¼	May 6	117¾ May 6	117 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*J J	140	Feb 10	139¼	Jan 22	139¾ Apr 16	138 ..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	104¾	Feb 4	101¾	Apr 4	101¾ May 22	101¾ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	140½	Apr 9	140	May 23	140 May 23	136¼ ..
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	140 Oc 28, 98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s,1921.*J J	136½	May 23	136	Feb 5	136¼ May 23	136¼ ..
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	135¾ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	119	Feb 26	118¾	Mar 5	118¾ May 20	117 ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923.....*M N	..	....	..	....	103¾ Oc 15, 00	.. ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917..M S*	147¼	May 2	145¾	Mar 19	147¼ May 2	147 ..
Do registered.....M S*	150	Feb 15	150	Feb 15	150 Feb 15	.. ..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s,1906.*A O	117	Feb	117	Feb 7	117 Feb 7	115¾ ..
Do registered.....*A O	..	....	122	....	Ape 6,99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	..	....	112	....	De 4, 00	111¼ 112½
Do do registered.....*A O	112¾	Feb	115	Feb 15	112¾ Feb 15	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	150	May	150	May 8	150 May 8	150 ..
Do registered.....*M N	151	Jan	151	Jan 17	151 Jan 17	150 ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936..J J	108	Jan	102¾	May 25	103 May 25	103 108
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	108	Jan	101	May 29	110 May 29	110 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	107	Jan	101¼	May 28	108 May 28	108 ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917.M N*	109¾	Jan	99	Feb 28	108 Mar 28	108 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*J D	..	....	96¼	No 20,00	96 ..	.. ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s,1995.....*J D	95	Jan	92	May 31	95½ May 31	95½ 96¼
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....O*	115	Feb	115	Apr 4	115 Apr 4	115 ..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1916..*J J	..	....	95¼	Fe 11,98	.. ..	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937.....*J J	115	Mar	111	Jan 11	113¼ May 17	116 ..
Erie—						
1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	112¼	Apr	111½	Apr 18	112¼ Apr 18	110 ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....*M N	118½	Jan	118¼	Jan 28	118¼ Jan 28	.. 120
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....M S	120¾	Apr	120¾	Apr 13	120¾ Apr 13	119½ 122
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O	126	Apr	123	Apr 23	118¼ Apr 23	116 ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	123¾	Mar	121	Mar 6	120 Mar 6	120 123½
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾ Ap 14,99	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920..M S*	140	Apr	140	May 15	141 May 15	141 142
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	135¾	May	135¾	May 17	135¾ May 17	.. ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	140	Feb	138	Jan 17	138¾ Apr 15	135 ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan. 1909.A O	136¾	Apr	135¾	Apr 3	135¾ Apr 3	132 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	103	Apr	102	Apr 10	106¾ May 10	106¾ 108
N. Y., L.E.& W.,D.&L.1st c.6s,1913.J J*	120	Jan	120	Jan 8	121 May 31	120 ..
N. Y. & G'wood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	121	May	122	May 22	121 May 22	121 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. lds., 1996..*J J	..	....	..	....	100 Oc 27, 98	115 ..
Do registered.....*J J	95¾	Jan	91	Jan 21	99¾ May 31	100¼ 99¾
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996..*J J	..	....	..	....	93¼ My 25,99	.. ..
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref.g.5s,1937..*J J	87¼	Jan	86	Jan 21	89¾ June 1	86 ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	94	Feb	91	Feb 11	94 Feb 11	94 Fe
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	100	Mar	96	June 1	104¼ May 29	104¼ 106¼
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 27,00	112¾ ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942..*J D	107½	Jan	111	May 22	109 May 22	111¼ Ma
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	115¾	May	116	May 16	115¼ May 16	115½ 117¼
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933..*F A	70	June	65	Jan 9	70 June 1	69¾ 70½
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	123½	Mar	123¼	Mar 25	123¼ Mar 25	.. ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	107	May	108¾	June 1	108	100
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....A O	..	....	..	....	110 May, 93	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930..*A O	..	....	..	....	110 Sep., 91	100½ ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926.*J J	108	Feb	108	Feb 21	108 Feb 21	.. ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	..	....	..	....	100 Se 6, 00	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	..	....	..	....	80½ May, 96	103½ ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941..J J*	..	....	..	....	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den.City 1st g.6-6s,1921..J D*	111	Mar	111	Mar 6	111 Mar 6	107 108
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5-4s, 1928..J J*	80	Mar	67	Jan 21	80 June 1	85½ ..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913.*A O	103	Jan	101	May 31	101 May 31	.. ..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf g. 5s,1945.A O*	..	....	..	....	106 De 12,98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945.J J	..	....	..	....	98¾ No 27,00	104 ..
Ga. Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929.J J*	..	....	..	....	96¾ Ja 29, 00	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. A.....	6¾	Fe	6	Jan 2	6½ Apr 24	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	1¼	Ap	7⅝	Jan 7	10 June 1	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999.J J*	106¾	Ap	103½	Jan 7	106 May 29	106 ..
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948..A O*	106¾	Fe	104¾	May 18	104¾ May 18	104 ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951.*J J	115½	Ap	115½	Apr 3	115¾ Apr 3	115 ..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	113¾ Mr 12,00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951.....*J J	107¼	Mar	107¼	Mar 28	107¼ Apr 15	105 ..
Do do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	102 Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952.....*A O	104¼	Fe	104	Apr 12	104 May 20	104½ 105¼
Do do registered.....	..	....	..	....

OND LIST.

st of bonds which do
oper alphabetical er-
Bond Quotation List,"
ed. Opposite each is
e system under which
able referred to:

BONDS.

	System.
	Southern Railway.
	Sav., Fla. & West.
	Delaware & Hud.
	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Buff., R. & Pitts.
	Central of N. J.
	Southern Railway.
	Southern Railway.
	Southern Pacific.
	Michigan Central.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Illinois Central.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
	Long Island.
	Sav., Fla. & West.
	Erie.
	Erie.
	Illinois Central.
	Seaboard & Roan.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
N.,	Bur., C. R. & N.
	Baltimore & Ohio.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Erie.
	At., Top. & S. Fe.
ns.,	Illinois Central.
	Pennsylvania Co.
	C., C., C. & St. L.
and.	C., C., C. & St. L.
	Buff., R. & Pitts.
ley.	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Pennsylvania Co.
	Southern Railway.
	Hocking Val. Ry.
	Norfolk & West.
	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
e Co.	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Lake Sh. & M. S.
	St. Paul, M. & M.
	Southern Railway.
ndy.	Chesa. & Ohio.
ern.,	Lehigh Valley.
	Pennsylvania Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
	Pere Marquette.
	St. L. & S. F.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Southern Railway.
n.	Southern Pac. Co.
	N. W. C.
	Pennsylvania Co.
	St. Louis South.
	Chi., Bur. & Q.
	N. Y., N. H. & H.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Erie.
	Lake Sh. & M. S.
	Tol. & Ohio Cent.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
	St. L. & San F.
	Louis. & Nash.
	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
	Southern Railway.
outh	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Central of N. J.
	Central of N. J.
	Missouri Valley.
	Erie.
	Chicago & Alton.
	Chi., Ind. & Louis.
	Lake Sh., & M. S.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Manhattan Rway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Erie.
rn.	Chi. & Northwest.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
	Bur., C. R. & N.
	St. Paul, M. & M.
	Chicago & Alton.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Baltimore & Ohio
	St. Paul & Man.
as.	Southern Pac. Co.
	Del., Lack. & W.
	Louis. & Nash.
	N. Y., N. H. & H.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Co.	Pennsylvania Co.
ch.	Long Island.
	Erie.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Del., Lack. & W.
rn.	Erie.
	N. Y., N. H. & H.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Long Island.
rt.	Erie.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Lake Erie & West.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	C., St. P., M. & O.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	C., C., C. & St. L.
ion.	Union Pacific.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Union Pacific.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Missouri Pacific.
	Louis. & Nash.
	C., C., C. & St. L.
	Pennsylvania Co.
ch.	Pennsylvania Co.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Del. & Hudson.
	Southern Railway.
	Southern Railway.
	Buff., R. & Pitts.
ns.	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Mobile & Ohio.
	Missouri Pacific.
ige.	Wabash.
	Ter. R.R. of St. L.
	Illinois Central.
	Northern Pacific.
	Northern Pacific.
	C., St. P., M. & O.
s.	Southern Pac. Co.
	Norfolk & West.
uth.	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
	Sav., Fla. & West.
	Southern Railway.
	Louis. & Nash.
	Pennsylvania R.R.
Y.	Del., Lack. & W.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Rio Grande West.
	Union Pacific.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Missouri Pacific.
	Southern Railway.
	Southern Railway.
	Del., Lack. & W.
	Southern Railway.
	Northern Railway.
	Southern Railway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Baltimore & Ohio.
	Erie.
	St. Paul, M. & M.
	Chi. & Northwest.

S BONDS.

	Tenn. C., I. & R.
	Peo., B. & C. Co.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Peo. G. & C. Co.
g.	Tenn. Coal & Iron.
	N. Y. Gas & Elec. L., H. & P.
c.	Kings Co. El. L. & P.
	Peo. G. & C. Co.
	Peo. G. & C. Co.
	Western Union.

1901

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D	103¼ Apr 30	102¼ Jan 16	103¼ Apr 30	103½	..
Do do registered *J D	102½ Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	102½ Jan 16	101½	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905 *M N	103¾ Apr 30	103 Mar 1	103¾ Apr 30	101½	..
Do do registered *M N	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ Au 1, 99	101½	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1897 J J*	110¾ Apr 24	109 Jan 18	116¼ May 21	109½	110½
Do do registered J J*	109½ May 20	109½ May 20	109½ May 20	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	97¼ Jan 15	94 Apr 26	95½ June 1	95	95½
Do do registered *F A	97 Jan 11	96 Mar 27	96 Mar 27	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	99 Jan 25	95 May 16	97 May 31	97	97½
Do do registered *F A	97¼ Jan 10	94¼ May 1	96¼ May 29	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	116½ Mar 5	113¼ Jan 4	114 May 31	113	..
Do registered *J J	115½ Mar 28	112½ Jan 17	114 May 20	113¾	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J*	112¾ Jan 30	111 Mar 1	111 Mar 1	112	..
Do registered J J*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.B.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940 J J	.. ..	.. ..	96 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered J J	.. ..	.. ..	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 *F A	.. ..	.. ..	102 Fe 3, 00	105	..
R. W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922 A O	128¾ Mar 18	125½ May 20	126 May 27	125½	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1915 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 *F A	.. ..	.. ..	113 Ap 13,99	112	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	110 Oc 15, 00	110	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991 M S*	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ Jul 6, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O*	122½ May 8	121 Jan 18	122½ May 8	120	124½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—					
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 F A*	117¾ May 15	117 Feb 13	117¾ May 15	116	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D*	110¾ Feb 21	110¾ Feb 21	110¾ Mar 8	111½	..
Do do registered, 1903 J D*	111 May 2	110½ Jan 8	111 May 2	108	..
Do. g. 3½s, 1997 *J D	111¼ May 17	109¾ Feb 18	110½ May 23	108¾	..
Do do registered *J D	.. ..	.. ..	110¾ Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S., 1901 *A O	.. ..	.. ..	108½ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	130 De 17,00	128	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932 J J*	146¾ Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	143	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902 *M N	106¾ Mar 4	102½ May 20	103 May 29	103	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902 *M N	103¾ Mar 11	103¾ Mar 11	103¾ Mar 11	101¾	..
Do do 6s, 1909 M S*	119 Jan 3	118½ Apr 19	118¾ Apr 19	117	..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S	130¾ Apr 12	127¾ Jan 9	130¾ Apr 12	130	..
Do do registered, March, 1931 Q M	.. ..	.. ..	126 Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do do 4s, 1940 *J J	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	109	..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ No 26,00	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937 A O*	109¼ Mar 14	106 Apr 12	107¾ June 1	107	107½
Do do registered A O*	107 Apr 8	106¾ Jun 1	106¾ June 1	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903 *F D	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 A O*	200 Mar 18	196 Apr 11	200 May 6	199	200
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	197 Jan 17	195 Feb 21	195 Feb 21	..	..
Housatonic R. con g. 5s, 1937 *M N	136 Mar 12	134 Mar 8	134½ May 25	132	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	125½ Fe 6, 97	117	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	114 Ja 5, 00	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J	110 Apr 12	110 Apr 12	110 Apr 12	..	..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992 M S	108 Jan 9	104 May 14	104¾ May 29	..	105
Do do registered, $5,000 only M S	.. ..	.. ..	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941 *M N	112½ Mar 28	110¼ May 14	110½ May 15	110½	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 *M N	138 Apr 2	132 May 21	132 May 21	132½	135
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 *A O	133¾ Mar 4	131 Apr 4	131¾ Apr 20	130	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 *F A	133½ Apr 23	131 Feb 20	133½ Apr 23	132	133
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	107 No 26,00	107½	..
Sci. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989 M N*	103½ Mar 14	101½ May 27	101½ June 1	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996 A O*	104 Mar 9	98½ Jan 21	101½ May 31	101	101½
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	97¾ Jul 18,00	98	..
N. P. Ry p.lin.ry&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997 Q J	106 Mar 7	104¼ Jan 8	105¾ May 31	105	105½
Do registered Q J	105¾ Mar 26	104½ Mar 22	104½ June 1	103	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	73¾ Apr 30	69½ Jan 21	71¾ June 1	71½	72
Do do registered Q F	.. ..	.. ..	70¾ De 10,00	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996 J D	102 May 28	102 May 28	102 May 28	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 *F A	131½ Feb 18	131½ Feb 18	131¾ Feb 18	129	..
Do registered certificates J D	.. ..	.. ..	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948 Q M	.. ..	.. ..	88¾ My 31,00	86	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931 F A*	122½ Feb 13	122½ Feb 13	122½ Feb 13	121½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O*	117 Jan 9	111½ Apr 10	112 Apr 16	112	114
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 J J	101 Jan 9	102 Feb 16	100 Apr 16	100	104
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 J J*	117½ May 31	115½ Apr 18	117¾ May 31	116½	117½
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936 *J D	112 Feb 27	112 Feb 27	112 Feb 27	109½	111½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	.. ..	.. ..	93 De 12,00	100	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	75 Ap 4, 00	65	73
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J D	111 May 22	108 Jan 9	111 May 29	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910 M N*	.. ..	.. ..	101 De 15,00	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1911 *A O	105 Jan 31	102 May 17	102 May 17	..	103½
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J*	115½ Mar 12	114¾ Jan 16	115½ May 27	114	..
Do registered, 1921 J J*	114½ Mar 8	113 Apr 8	118 Apr 8	112½	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937 M S*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932 A O*	126¾ Mar 22	122½ Apr 15	122½ Apr 15	121	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	121 Oc 22, 00	122½	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940 A O*	118 Mar 28	116½ Mar 26	118 Mar 28	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O	117¾ Feb 13	115 Apr 26	115 Apr 26	..	115
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N*	116½ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	116¾ Feb 14	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N*	.. ..	.. ..	109 Ap 12,00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949 F A*	96¾ Apr 18	97 May 16	97 May 16	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*	130½ Feb 19	130¼ Apr 29	136¼ Apr 29	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*	136¼ Apr 12	135 Apr 1	136¼ Apr 12	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	136¾ Jan 28	128¾ Apr 11	130 Apr 11	128½	133½
Penn. R. R. Co, re. est. g. 4s, 1923 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944 *M S	.. ..	.. ..	117 My 1, 00	117	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	112½ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941 J J*	112¾ Jan 25	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 *M S	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921 Q F	133¼ Jan 26	133¼ Jan 22	133½ Jan 26	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	.. ..	.. ..	101 Oc 31, 00	97½	..
Pere Marquette—					
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920 A O*	127 Feb 4	126 Jan 10	127 Feb 4	123	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 *M N	114½ Mar 5	108 Jan 10	112 May 7	..	114
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939 *A O	115½ Mar 28	109 Jan 19	114 May 20	114½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*	.. ..	.. ..	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107¼ Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	121 No 26,98	122	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & S., Ja., 1928 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	114 Mar., 93	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	90 Jne 24,99	95	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 A O*	118 Feb 16	113¾ Mar 8	113¾ Mar 8	116½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	96 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	100¾ Apr 4	100 Feb 14	100¾ Apr 4	100¾	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	100¾ Apr 18	98 Jan 21	100¾ May 21	101	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927 M N*	121¼ Mar 12	121 Feb 15	121¼ Mar 12	120	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	96¾ Jun 1	92½ Jan 3	96¾ June 1	96¾	96¾
Do registered *J J	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J*	101¾ Mar 29	98¼ Jan 4	101¼ June 1	..	..
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A. 1949 *A O	94¼ May 31	93¼ Apr 8	94¼ May 31	94	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 1. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918 A O	.. ..	.. ..	88¾ Se 27, 00	92	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 J D*	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	84 Mar 25	80½ Feb 13	83¾ May 3	82½	84½
Do guaranteed J J*	94½ May 23	92½ Jan 3	94¾ May 23	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947 *J J	95¾ Apr 12	89¼ Jan 11	94 May 28	94	..
St. L. & S.F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906 M N*	112¾ Feb 14	112 May 6	112 May 6	112	115½
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906 M N*	114½ May 31	113¾ Jan 22	114½ May 31	112	115½
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N*	113¾ Apr 25	111¾ Jan 8	113¾ May 23	112	115½
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919 F A*	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ July 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	135¼ May 23	127¼ Jan 8	135¾ May 23	134	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 J J*	119 May 31	112½ Jan 3	118¾ May 31	118	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	102½ Oc 17, 00	112	..
St. L. & Y. B. H. 1st g. 6s, 1910 *A O	.. ..	.. ..	105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J*	101¼ Apr 23	91¼ Jan 2	100 May 24	100½	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Jne 18,00	100	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929 *A O	100 Apr 29	96 Feb 8	100 Apr 29	100¾	..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930 A O	101 May 21	100 Apr 9	101 May 21	100	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989 M N*	100¾ Mar 14	95¾ Jan 23	96¾ June 1	96¼	97
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989 J J	81¾ Apr 20	71 Jan 18	80¾ June 1	80¼	80¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O*	118¾ Feb 20	118¾ Jan 22	118¾ Feb 20	115¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	120¾ Feb 18	116 May 17	116 May 17	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	142 Feb 11	140¾ Apr 19	140¾ May 29	140	..
Do do registered J J*	.. ..	.. ..	137¾ Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J*	110¾ Apr 12	114¼ May 10	114¼ May 10	115¼	116½
Do do do registered J J*	116½ Apr 15	116½ Apr 15	116½ Apr 15	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 *J D	106¾ Apr 10	103¾ Jan 18	106 May 6	104	..
Do do registered *J D	100 May 6	103 May 1	106 May 6	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	140 May 24	132 Jan 21	140 May 24	137¼	..
Do registered J J*	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	121¼ May 20	121 Apr 22	121¼ May 20	121¼	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908 *A O	110 Feb 14	107¾ Apr 17	107¾ Apr 29	107	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938 *J D	.. ..	.. ..	120 Ap 11,99	121¼	..
Do registered *J D	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942 M S*	104 Jan 9	104 Jan 9	104 Jan 9	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	112 Jne 9, 00	112¼	114½
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 *A O	.. ..	.. ..	126½ Ja 13, 00	127¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 *A O	.. ..	.. ..	112 Mr 17,98	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934 J J*	94¾ Feb 18	94 Feb 6	94¾ Feb 15	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 M N*	106½ Feb 25	106½ Feb 25	106½ Feb 25	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *J J	87 Jan 12	87 Jan 12	87 Jan 12	84	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—					
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905 J D*	101¼ May 31	98¾ Jan 24	101¼ May 31	98	99¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. Aug., 1949 J D	95¼ Feb 19	83 Jan 3	93¾ June 1	95¼	93½
Do do registered J D	.. ..	.. ..	85 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 F A*	102¼ Jan 31	100 Feb 14	101¼ June 1	101	101½
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	99¾ Jne 1, 00	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929 J D	89¼ Apr 11	88¼ Jan 18	87¾ June 1	87¼	87¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 F A*	113 May 28	108½ Mar 22	113 May 28	112	113
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905 *J D	107¼ Feb 25	107¼ Feb 25	107¼ Feb 25	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931 *M N	106 Apr 29	100 Jan 3	106¼ May 25	104	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937 J J*	113 Mar 25	110 Jan 2	113 May 31	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912 A O*	111¼ Apr 29	110¼ Apr 8	111¼ May 2	111	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921 *A O	95 Mar 21	88¼ Jan 22	92 May 28	92	..
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933 *M N	106¾ Feb 26	106¾ Jan 2	106¾ Feb 26	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 J J*	125 Feb 26	125 Feb 26	125 Feb 26	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	137¼ Jan 29	130 Apr 29	136 Apr 29	134	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	107¼ Mar 25	106 Mar 9	107¼ Mar 23	102	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943 *J J	86¾ May 31	77¼ Jan 8	86 May 31	86¼	88¾
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A*	110¾ Feb 8	110 Apr 11	110 Apr 11	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 M S*	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ No 17,97	108	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	102¾ Apr 24	103¾ Jan 2	106¾ June 1	..	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1900-10 J J	111¾ Jan 29	110¾ Apr 1	111¾ May 16	112	114½
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905 *A O	111¾ Jan 30	106¾ Jan 21	111¾ Jan 30	106	108
Do do Series B *A O	109¾ Apr 22	108¾ Apr 22	109¾ Apr 22	107	108
Do do Series C and D, 1906	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Ma 24,00	109	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912 J J	120 Feb 15	119 Jan 19	120 Feb 15	117	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 M N	.. ..	.. ..	107 No 27,00	106	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	109¾ Mar 28	106½ May 3	108 May 25	..	108½
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 J J	108¾ Jun 1	96 Jan 3	108¾ June 1	105	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 *A O	110 Mar 22	110 Mar 22	110 Apr 22	110	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924 M N	107 Mar 2	105 Jan 9	105¼ May 29	105½	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907 *A O	.. ..	.. ..	88 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 *A O	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	118 Jan 4	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 *J D	118 Apr 1	111¾ Jan 4	117¾ June 1	117¾	117¾
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	108 Au 3, 00	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110¾ Apr 1	109 Jan 21	109 Apr 24	111	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938 *J	116½ Feb 5	113¾ Jan 15	114½ Apr 29	114	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J	120 Mar 25	120 Mar 25	120 Mar 25	119	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J	95¼ Apr 23	93¾ Jan 25	94½ May 6	..	95
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J	120 Feb 15	118¾ Mar 21	120 Mar 29	121¼	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930 J J	120¼ Apr 25	117¼ Jan 29	120 Apr 26	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N	121 Apr 10	117 May 22	117 May 29	117	118
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J	128 Jun 1	124½ Feb 7	128 June 1	128	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J	123 Apr 8	124½ Jan 24	123 Apr 11	125	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 J J	123¾ Apr 15	122 Jan 7	123¾ May 29	122¾	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 M N	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ Jul 20,00	100	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *J J	109¼ Feb 15	109 Apr 10	109 Apr 10	111	..
Rich. & Meckl. 1st g. 4s, 1948 M N	.. ..	.. ..	83 De 10,00	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 6s, 1936 M S	113½ Mar 8	113 May 15	113 June 1	113	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 *A	.. ..	.. ..	113½ De 14,00	113	..
Do serial, Series D A	.. ..	.. ..	102 Oc 13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E *J J	.. ..	.. ..	100 Ja 12, 99	114	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924 *J	.. ..	.. ..	93½ Se 14, 00	87	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 J J	119½ May 21	116 May 13	119½ May 21	120	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *A	109 May 27	106 Jan 4	109 May 27	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	.. ..	.. ..	117 Jul 25,00	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939 A	116 Mar 18	116 Mar 18	116 Mar 18	113	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F	116½ May 23	115¼ Mar 12	116½ May 23	115½	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 J J	115 Mar 6	115 Mar 6	115 Mar 6	111½	..
Tex. & Pac., E. C. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905 *J	104 Feb 15	104 Feb 15	104 Feb 15	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 *J D	120½ May 24	115¾ Jan 4	120½ May 24	119	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 M	100 Jan 22	90 Jan 7	99 May 23	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J	117¼ Apr 10

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	7	S	Jan., 1901	520	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	270	285
Astor National	350,000	..	..	.....	600	670
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	345	355
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	110	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	185	192½
Chase National	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	690	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 01	320	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4020	4070
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	160	..
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	665	700
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1899	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	305	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,300	4	S	Jan., 1901	400	410
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	405	..
Domestic Exch. National	300,000	..	..	.....	95	105
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	142½	150
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	Apr. 1, 01	3125	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	320	..
First National	500,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	4400	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	150	175
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	260	275
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30, 01	490	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	128	138
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	Nov., 1900	305	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	170	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	157½	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	670	..
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan., 1901	585	..
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	105	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	255	275
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	400	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	925	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	255	..
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	240	..
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	110	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	275	285
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	135	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	640	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	185	..
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	195	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1390	..
New York Nat.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	330	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	100	..	Mar 21, 01	1475	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	175	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	155	..
Ninth National	750,000	3	S	July, 1900	106	..
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	S	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	215	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	180	190
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 01	187	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	580	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	240	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	102	..
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	490	..
Republic (Nat.)	1,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	280	305
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	210	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	400	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	640	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	182½	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 01	106	113
State	100,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	180	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	120
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	110	125
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	295	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	585	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	590	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	230	..
TRUST COMPANIES.						
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	280	295
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	200	210
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Apr. 1, 01	1930	1975
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	550	580
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	410	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	405	..
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 10, 01	405	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	1490	1510
Fifth Avenue	500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	825	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Franklin	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	225	..
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 01	680	..
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 01	307	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1901	415	425
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	695	720
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	250	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	450	510
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	330	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1901	830	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	315	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	495	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1050	1250
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	205	..
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1900	1335	1375
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 01	275	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	280	295
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	May 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	345	..
Standard	1,000,000	..	..	.....	345	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 01	510	..
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	265	270
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan., 1901	1375	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	450	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1675	1725
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	340	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	205	..
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	24½	26
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	112	113
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 01	68	70
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	96	97

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1¼	Q	June 1, 01	81½	83
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	94½	96
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	65	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	105	107
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	36	37
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	96	97½
GAS COMPANIES.						
Bay State ($50)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Binghamton Gas	450,050	1	S	Jan. 20, 01	28	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	8
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	67	70
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	8,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	103½	109½
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	106	107½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	6	..	1900	55	60
Do preferred	3,065,800	6	..	1900	93	97
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	103½	..
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	21	..
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	65	67½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	48	54
Gr. Rapids ($50)	1,000,000	1	S	Nov., 1900	106	110
Do 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	..
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	95	96¼
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	..	Jan., 1901	70	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937	200,000	2½	..	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	47	50
Madison (Wis.)	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	71	74
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107	108½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108⅝	108⅝
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	65	67
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	112	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.)	1,000,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	38	42
Do 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	93½	95
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Q	May 15, 01	50	55
Do gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86	87½
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	133
Do preferred	4,235,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	94	97
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	Nov., 1900	107½	109¾
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	92	95
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,600,000	50c	Q	Mar 20, 01	*54½	58½
American Chicle	6,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	85	87
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	80	82
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	9⅝	11
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	38	40
Am. Soda Fount.	1,250,000	1¾	..	Nov., 1896	4	8
Do 1st pref'd	1,250,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	40	50
Do 2d pref'd	1,250,000	4	..	Nov., 1896	9	12½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,880,475	2½	S	Jan., 1901	*4	4¾
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 10, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	52	54
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	91	93
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	68	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	17	23
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	115	125
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*16	17
Brit. Excheq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1901	98¾	99
Calif. Cop. ($10)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅞
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	109	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	98¼	100
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	105	110
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	22½	24
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	74
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,155,400	..	..	.....	16	17⅜
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	2½	S	Feb., 1901	90	99
Cons. Equipment	16,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	5½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	28	30
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	Mar 15, 01	..	67½
Denver & S. W.	3,000,000	1½	Q	May 8, 01	66	67½
Do preferred	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 8, 01	68	70
Do gen. 5s, 1929	4,739,000	2½	S	June 1, 01	93	95½
Dist. Co. of Amer.	44,202,953	..	..	.....	8⅝	8⅞
Do preferred	29,283,831	..	..	.....	30½	31½
Electric Boat	4,907,300	..	..	.....	19½	20
Do preferred	1,480,300	..	..	.....	45	46
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	11	12½
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	..	24
El.-F'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*2	2½
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	4	8
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅛	2¼
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	60	70
Do preferred	8,083,700	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	94	98
Havana Com'c'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	10½	11¾
Do preferred	6,000,000	1⅜	..	Apr., 1900	50	53
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	1
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	57	63
J'ney & B'rnham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1899	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	120	125
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	3½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 30, 01	164	167
Mex. Nat. con. pf.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	24	27
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	20⅜	22
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 01	80	83
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 2, 01	107	110
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*2¾	3¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 01	160	165
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Trans.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	32½	33
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 01	91	93
Pea., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*35¼	36
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	13	14
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 01	204	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	95	97

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Safety Heat. & Lig.	3,750,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	137	140
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	26	26½
Do preferred	16,086,100	..	..	.....	45½	46½
Do 5s, 1950	13,353,000	2	S	Apr., 1901	80	80¾
Singer	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 30, 01	225	245
South. Trac.	1,600,000	1½	S	May 20, 01	39	42
Do con. tr. 5s, 1945	1,600,000	2½	..	Mar., 1901	73½	81
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	..
Standard Oil	97,500,000	20	Q	Mar 15, 01	792	800
Stor. P. ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*10	13
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 01	106	..
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102	105
Tel. Tel. ($15 pd)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*5	6¾
Tenn. C. & C.A. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*20	22
Tex. & Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	..	101
T. & P. 5s, 1906	340,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1903	5	6¾
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 10, 01	63	70
Union ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*7	7¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	62	64
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 01	118	119½
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	12	S	Apr. 1, 01	116	118
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	8½	8⅝
Do preferred	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	39½	41
U. S. Slope	750,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Do preferred	3,750,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	90	92
Va. Iron C. & C. Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	9
	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	50	51
Westinghouse Air B. ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	Apr., 1901	*138	192
Worthington pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	108	112
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	113	116
Commercial	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	98	103
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1901	600	..
Eagle ($)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	327½	..
Empire	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	80	90
German Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1901	515	520
German ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	290	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	130	140
Home	3,000,000	50	S	Jan., 1901	290	300
Kings. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	160	..
New	200,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	185	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	115	125
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	130	140
Phenix ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	135	150
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb., 1901	320	..
W'msburg ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	460	..
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1901	35	40
Do 5s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	237	245
Do 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	102	103
Do 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108	110
Broad Surface guar 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
Do 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102½	103⅛
B., E. W. E. gen. 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100	101¼
B'kly R. ($10 con. 5s, 1939	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	240	242
Do 1st 5s	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	111	112¾
B. C. New 1st	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	108	110
B., Q. C. Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	115	117
Buff. ass't'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	118	..
Cent. Eastown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	165	180
Do 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	122	124
Cen. P. & E.R.	1,800,000	2¼	Q	Jan., 1901	210	..
Do 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	104	105
Chris. 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	182½	..
Colum. Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	36	38
Conf.	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1901	97	100
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1901	330	350
Do 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100½	102
Do con. 4s, 1939	1,298,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97	100
Det. 1903	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	103
Con. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	67½	68¼
Do 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	109½	110¼
Dry Dock E.B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	115	117
Do scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	102	104
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	Jan., 1901	390	410
42d St. Grand St.	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	398	..
Do 6s, 1909	236,000	3	..	Jan., 1901	110	..
42d St. Man. & St. N.A. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1900	113	115
Do 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 5s, 1965	500,000	2	S	Nov., 1900	99	101
Nassau Electric, B'klyn 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	112	113
Do 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97½	98¼
New York City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	93	96
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	190	200
North. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	Nov., 1900	81½	83
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	28	31
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	24½
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock.	1,862,000	2	Q	Mar., 1901	213	215
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	118	119
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	106	107
Do con. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1901	207½	212
So. Boulevard 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	110½	113¾
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	105	108
Steinway 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	116	118
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	20

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing June 1. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
205	...	**Albany & Sus.**	3,500,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..		..		*205	Dec. 1900
..	...	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	28	Feb. 28	24⅞	May 10	27½	May 1901
..	...	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	April 1, 1901 1½	77½	Jan. 7	77	Jan. 7	77½	Jan. 1901
5	6	Am. Bicycle pf.	10,000,000	..	35	Apr. 22	26½	Mar. 19	31	May 1901
180	190	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901 5	180	Apr. 26	180	Apr. 8	180	May 1901
89½	90½	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,800	Dec. 1, 1900 3	91½	Jan. 5	85	Apr. 10	89½	May 1901
34	39¾	Am. District Tel.	3,845,000	May 15, 1901 1	40	May 3	34	Jan. 30	40	May 1901
..	...	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	..	2½	Mar. 29	2	Jan. 10	2½	Mar. 1901
..	...	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,993,800	..	..		..		*14	Sept. 1900
73	74	Am. Woolen pf.	20,000,000	Apr. 15, 1901 1¾	76⅞	Jan. 3	70	Mar. 22	73	May 1901
25	30	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	30	Apr. 22	20	Feb. 20	22½	May 1901
56	57¼	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	..	64	Apr. 22	55	May 3	55	May 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901 3	..		..		*121	Nov. 1900
..	...	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	April, 1901 1	..		..		100	Oct. 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1901 2	..		..		106¼	Nov. 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	..	..		..		21	Feb. 1899
125	...	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	135¼	May 21	120	Feb. 25	135¼	May 1901
...	...	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	April 1, 1901 1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 1901
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..		..		20¾	Oct. 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..		..		29	Apr. 1900
92	93	Chi. Gt. West. deb.	21,826,500	..	..		..		93	May 1901
..	142	C., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1901 5	145	Apr. 11	135	Mar. 2	145	May 1901
..	200	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1901 1¾	201	April 11	180	Mar. 29	200	April 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	April 1, 1901 2	..		..		102½	May 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,000,000	April 1, 1901 1½	..		..		120	June 1898
115	117	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1901 1¼	121	Apr. 20	115¾	Jan. 12	118¾	May 1901
..	35	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	8,000,000	..	37	Mar. 6	27⅝	Jan. 7	35	May 1901
..	72	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 1¼	76½	Mar. 6	68	Jan. 16	74¾	May 1901
190	..	Cleve. & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1901 1¾	*195	May 4	*191½	Mar. 13	*195	May 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	..	..		..		1¾	Nov. 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	..	..		..		..	Oct. 1900
136½	139	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 4	142½	Apr. 29	116	Mar. 19	138	May 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	..		..		11½	June 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	..	..		..		29	June 1900
184	186	Commercial Cable	15,333,300	Apr. 1, 1901 1¾	189	May 7	173½	Apr. 18	184⅞	May 1901
55	63	Consol. Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901 2	60	Mar. 11	56½	Jan. 30	60	Mar. 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	27⅞	Feb. 15	24½	May 10	24½	May 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Mar. 30, 1901 1¾	84	Mar. 15	81¼	Feb. 26	82	Mar. 1901
125	145	**Des M. & Ft. D.** pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1900 7	130	Apr. 1	123	Feb. 13	130	Apr. 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	June 1, 1901 1	77¼	Apr. 11	75¼	Apr. 2	77¼	Apr. 1901
380	420	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Apr., 1901 3¾	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1½	..		..		*100	Dec. 1900
88	94	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1901 2½	95	Apr. 11	81	Jan. 4	94¾	Apr. 1901
..	..	**Fort W. & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	..	29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 29	29	Mar. 1901
102½	105	**Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.**	13,638,300	Mar. 1, 1901 1¾	106	May 2	93¾	Mar. 4	101	May 1901
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	April, 1901 1½	..		..		*108½	Dec. 1900
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	50½	Apr. 9	50	Feb. 18	50½	Apr. 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,823,100	Apr. 15, 1901 2	112	Jan. 11	110	Jan. 10	110	Feb. 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	May 1, 1901 1¼	..		..		*102½	July 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,370,000	May 1, 1901 1½	..		..		*106	Sept. 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	May 25, 1901 50c	..		..		*105	May 1899
95	100	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	May 25, 1901 50c	100	Apr. 16	75	Jan. 8	100	Apr. 1901
104	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1901 2	106	Mar. 30	105	Jan. 22	106	Mar. 1901
33	36	International Silver pf.	5,111,500	Apr. 2, 1901 1¾	39¾	Mar. 29	33	Apr. 25	35¾	May 1901
30	35	**Keokuk & Des M. pf.**	1,524,600	July 2, 1900 50c	36	Apr. 4	24	Jan. 2	35	May 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..		..		*82	Jan. 1899
..	9	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	..	10	May 7	8	Mar. 8	10	May 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf.	1,000,000	April 2, 1901 4	50	Mar. 13	45	Mar. 8	50	Mar. 1901
19	22	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	19⅞	May 8	12	Jan. 3	19⅞	May 1901
50	60	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 5	52½	Apr. 17	50½	Apr. 26	50½	Apr. 1901
98	101	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1900 2½	100	Feb. 28	95	Jan. 21	99½	May 1901
120	125	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1901 2	130	Mar. 29	108¾	Jan. 21	128	May 1901
230	...	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1901 5½	*235	Feb. 18	*230	Apr. 11	*235	May 1901
70	75	**Maryland Coal** pf.	1,878,000	Dec. 29, 1900 1 1-3	72	May 14	70	May 16	70	May 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar 30, 1901 2½	..		..		*153	May 1901
107	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1901 2	107¼	Mar. 4	107	Mar. 4	107¼	Mar. 1901
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	May 1, 1901 1½	118	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 1901
196	198	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1901 3½	197½	Apr. 9	192	Jan. 12	196¾	Apr. 1901
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..		..		*80	Dec. 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..		..		8¼	June 1899
30	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900 2	37	Jan. 8	27½	May 23	27½	May 1901
109	111	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901 5	115	Mar. 22	97	Mar. 1	99	May 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Apr. 1, 1901 2	430	Apr. 3	420	Apr. 1	430	Apr. 1901
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1901 1½	..		..		*124	Jan. 1899
138	140	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1901 1¾	139	Feb. 21	136	Mar. 29	136	Mar. 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	2,500,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	246	Jan. 12	234	Feb. 4	234	Feb. 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1901 1	..		..		85¾	Nov. 1900
25	33	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1901 1	..		..		*24	Dec. 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	..	..		..		7	Nov. 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,341,800	July 2, 1898 1	..		..		*45	Nov. 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,124,900	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..		..		70½	Oct. 1900
92	100	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1901 1¾	98	Apr. 26	89	Feb. 25	98	Apr. 1901
67	70	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	May 1, 1901 1	73	Apr. 20	63	Jan. 8	63¼	May 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901 2	..		..		*95	Sept. 1900
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 1, 1901 1¾	..		..		*110	June 1900
53	60	Père Marquette	14,145,500	..	65	Feb. 25	35¾	Jan. 9	52½	May 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	April 1, 1901 2	..		..		*117	May 1901
190	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,734,200	April 1, 1901 1¾	..		..		*185	Nov. 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1901 3	..		..		*157	Mar. 1900
204	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 4	..		..		200	Dec. 1900
..	..	**Silver Bullion** certs.	..	..	65½	Jan. 3	59¾	Mar. 28	60	Apr. 1901
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3½	..		..		*260	Mar. 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1901 2½	..		..		100	Feb. 1899
..	..	**Texas Central.**	2,649,400	..	..		..		*14	Apr. 1901
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1901 5	..		..		*80	Apr. 1901
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,900	..	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 1901
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	3,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1¾	147⅞	Mar. 19	147⅞	Jan. 30	147⅞	Mar. 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	April 1, 1901 ½	..		..		64	July 1898
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1901 2½	..		..		*268¾	Oct. 1899
82	85	U. S. Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1901 1½	100	Apr. 10	54	Jan. 25	81¼	May 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 30, 1901 3½	..		..		160	Oct. 1900
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1901, 3½	..		..		*174	Nov. 1900
144	150	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 31, 1901 3	149½	Apr. 19	135	Jan. 14	149½	Apr. 1901
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 15, 1901 1½	..		..		120	Aug. 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 21, 1901 5	..		..		*98	Mar. 1900

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville an Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlanti Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, June 1, total transactions included 4,388,010 shares of stock, $16,574,400 bonds, including $16,400 Government bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	June 2, 1900.	June 1, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,383,183	4,388,010	3,024,827
Mining	600	500	*100

BONDS.

	June 2, 1900.	June 1, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$6,864,500	$10,558,000	$9,693,500
State	18,000	.....	*18,000
Government	19,500	16,400	*3,100

*Decrease.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended May 31, 1901	$10,078,624
Week ended June 1, 1900	9,267,458
From Jan. 1, 1901	241,885,945
From Jan. 1, 1900	$246,125,502

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended May 28, 1901	$10,669,557
Week ended May 29, 1900	9,775,023
From Jan. 1, 1901	$14,611,966
From Jan. 1, 1900	$20,994,612

Imports of Gold.

Week ended May 31, 1901	30,300
Week ended June 1, 1900	26,138
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,067,475
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,263,606

Exports of Gold.

Week ended May 31, 1901	$4,071,413
Week ended June 1, 1900	39,200
From Jan. 1, 1901	22,779,349
From Jan. 1, 1900	10,439,613

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended May 31, 1901	$4,041,153
Week ended June 1, 1900	13,062
From Jan. 1, 1901	21,721,773
From Jan. 1, 1900	18,176,007

Imports of Silver.

Week ended May 31, 1901	$62,450
Week ended June 1, 1900	64,697
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,573,959
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,686,187

Exports of Silver.

Week ended May 31, 1901	$595,430
Week ended June 1, 1900	934,870
From Jan. 1, 1901	22,137,274
From Jan. 1, 1900	21,331,193

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended May 31, 1901	$532,980
Week ended June 1, 1900	870,173
From Jan. 1, 1901	20,563,315
From Jan. 1, 1900	19,645,006

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended May 31, 1901	$92,750
Week ended June 1, 1900	90,835
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,631,434
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,949,793

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended May 31, 1901	$4,666,883
Week ended June 1, 1900	974,070
From Jan. 1, 1901	44,916,522
From Jan. 1, 1900	30,770,806

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended May 31, 1901	$4,574,133
Week ended June 1, 1900	883,235
From Jan. 1, 1901	$42,285,088
From Jan. 1, 1900	$27,821,013

MEETINGS.

Book Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Ma	June 8	June 8	Annual
	June 6	June 6	Special
Ma	June 21	June 20	Annual
	.....	June 3	Special
Ma	June 4	June 3	Annual
	.....	June 25	Special
	.....	June 6	Annual
Ma	June 6	June 5	Annual
	.....	June 10	Special
	.....	June 5	Annual
Ma	June 7	June 6	Annual
Ma	.....	June 5	Annual
Ma	June 10	June 8	Annual
	.....	July 9	Special
	.....	June 11	Special
Ma	June 11	June 10	Annual
	.....	June 6	Annual
	.....	June 13	Annual
	.....	June 11	Annual
	.....	June 13	Annual
	.....	July 22	Special
	.....	June 3	Annual
	.....	June 12	Annual
	.....	June 12	General
Ma	June 12	June 11	Annual
	.....	July 31	Special
	.....	June 5	Annual
Ma	June 4	June 3	Annual
Ma	June 27	June 26	Special
	.....	June 3	Annual
	.....	June 25	Adj. annual
	.....	June 3	Annual
Ma	June 20	June 19	Annual
	.....	Aug. 1	Special
	.....	June 4	Annual
Jun	June 20	June 19	Annual
	.....	June 20	Special
Ma	June 12	June 11	Annual
	.....	June 4	Special
	.....	July 1	Annual
Jun	June 27	June 26	Annual
	.....	June 11	Annual
	.....	Aug. 1	Special

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CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*June 1	$1,177,425,185	$61,910,945
May 25	1,481,315,091	67,625,939
May 18	2,182,416,350	62,919,150
May 11	2,853,085,385	102,949,700
May 4	2,464,025,093	77,382,423
April 27	2,187,473,567	64,306,731
April 20	2,104,502,892	75,114,754
April 13	2,148,247,456	70,964,457
April 6	1,857,724,457	69,986,377
March 30	1,610,119,808	56,432,482
March 23	1,744,810,777	55,222,000
March 16	1,544,714,961	61,679,437
March 9	1,537,987,806	63,601,094
March 2	1,392,310,767	64,924,502
*Feb. 23	1,230,760,794	65,366,706
*Feb. 16	1,330,023,688	58,117,892
Feb. 9	1,630,997,950	65,726,662
Feb. 2	1,490,597,395	62,365,982
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,276,629
Jan. 19	1,730,045,424	80,361,196
Jan. 12	1,889,967,717	87,936,209
*Jan. 5	1,591,518,292	66,596,538
*Dec. 29	1,263,043,989	54,615,731
Dec. 22	1,574,166,219	61,263,358
Dec. 15	1,300,727,401	53,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,086,220	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,189,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,538,589,179	56,616,100
Nov. 17	1,546,552,775	57,659,891
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,387	45,296,811
Nov. 3	1,672,949,898	53,280,010
Oct. 27	1,141,967,500	53,273,726
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,798,956
Oct. 13	926,820,551	52,682,350
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,880,111
Sept. 29	836,384,300	43,249,635
Sept. 22	812,622,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,080,338?	51,714,574
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,056,450
Sept. 1	659,177,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,388,901	45,462,304
Aug. 18	736,760,296	49,880,774
Aug. 11	667,786,104	41,729,667
Aug. 4	782,061,798	56,383,359
July 28	753,779,500	45,311,780
July 21	785,578,094	46,704,063
July 14	865,529,981	51,182,183
*July 7	933,158,447	56,344,104
June 30	980,916,627	60,314,484
June 23	842,002,293	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,279
June 9	898,081,096	54,623,659
*June 2	820,976,655	49,240,609

*Five days.

JUNE

1901

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; westerly winds, becoming variable.

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MORE EXTRA SESSION TALK

The President Waits Some Opinions on the Insular Cases.

MR. ROOT IS PREPARING ONE

The Most Influential Person in the Cabinet—Congress Might Have to Meet Outside of the Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Talk of an extra session of Congress continues active, and all kinds of predictions are made, but the question will remain in abeyance until Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox have rendered their opinions upon the effect of the insular decisions. They have not read them all yet. The question will not be decided this week, and it is not likely to come up at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow except in an informal way. The probabilities are all against an extra session.

The talk proceeds mostly from a few Congressmen. The question has been tentatively discussed by some members of the Cabinet, but nothing definite can be said about it, even in Cabinet sessions, until the President knows whether the insular decisions are such as to create a serious situation with regard to the Philippines. This he cannot know until his legal advisers have given him the results of their study, and for that reason it is impossible for him to bring up the matter in Cabinet meetings, except in a general and speculative way. A member of the Cabinet said today that the President's mind was a good deal more occupied with Mrs. McKinley's condition than with vague projects for an extra session.

Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox have not yet received all the opinions. The dissenting opinions of Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan, and Justice McKenna have not been printed yet. They are particularly anxious to get these dissenting opinions. It is no secret that some of the members of the Administration are confident that the Philippines decision will differ from that in the Porto Rico cases, but it is impossible to be sure of this until the two legal advisers of the President have studied the cases.

In the informal talk indulged in by the President and his Cabinet about the extra session, the subject of Cuba has never been brought up as a reason for calling Congress together. It is said that the President holds that Congress gave him all the power necessary to deal with Cuba at its last session, and that he has nothing to do but carry out its mandate. The action of the Cubans or their failure to act will not produce any emergency compelling an extra session, for Congress provided for all contingencies of that kind with the very object of avoiding one.

The present Cabinet situation affords a new illustration of the prominence of Mr. Root in the White House councils. Although Mr. Knox is nominally the President's legal adviser, Mr. Root is to render an opinion on the insular decisions, and it is quite within bounds to say that at least as much attention will be paid by the President to Mr. Root's opinion as will be paid to Mr. Knox's. In the same way Mr. Root was called into council by the President in the Chinese crisis, and acted as Secretary of State during Mr. Hay's absence. The Secretary of War is unquestionably the most influential person in the Administration.

If the emergency calling for an early extra session of Congress were as great as some persons have suggested it might be necessary to hold it in some other place than the Capitol. The present condition of the House of Representatives is such that only by the utmost activity to put in it useful shape would it be practicable to have the Representatives meet in it short of a month or two months.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the last session the architect of the Capitol put at work a lot of men, who tore up the flooring and began carrying out the elaborate plans for the rearrangement of the hall, including the installation of a new and improved system of heating and ventilating. The contracts for this work require that it shall be completed some time before the regular meeting day of Congress in December. Meantime joiners are at work somewhere making new desks and chairs to adapt the House to the increased representation authorized under the Apportionment bill of last session. While the increased number of desks will not be needed for the Fifty-seventh Congress, it was expected that they would be provided in advance, and that the overhauling necessary to enable the architect to install the heating and ventilating plant might be done during a long recess rather than wait until the short recess after the next session, which may be prolonged until August of 1902.

The people at the Capitol have not been urged to hurry their work forward, nor have directions been given to retain the old desks, which are stored in the crypt. The chairs are to be sold to members who wish to buy them for what they are worth or for any price at which they may appreciate them for the history that clings to them. They are not historically so valuable as some of the chairs in the Senate, which have been occupied by Clay, Webster, Conkling, Morton, Thurman, and others whose names are familiar to all students of political history, and the records of the House have not been kept up as have been those of the Senate, where the assistant doorkeeper has considered it to be his duty to keep a secret mark upon each chair to enable him to tell, when it is desirable to do so, the Senators who have occupied certain chairs.

G. S. WYLIE KILLED BY TRAIN.

Umbrella Prevented Him Seeing Its Approach While Hurrying to the Platform.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 3.—George S. Wylie of Morristown, N. J., was struck and killed by a train at Garden City early this morning. He had been spending some days at Hempstead, and last evening took dinner with his brother at the Garden City Hotel. When he left the hotel it was raining, and in hurrying to reach the platform for the Hempstead train, he had his umbrella up and did not see the train as it pulled into the station.

Mr. Wylie, who was fifty-six years old, leaves a wife and one child. His wife arrived at Garden City to-day. Mr. Wylie belonged to many clubs and associations.

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Internally, Externally, and Eternally.
Use Pond's Extract for bleeding or inflammation. —Adv

Antediluvian Rye—
The aristocratic whiskey.—Adv.

$8,000,000 ZINC MINING DEAL.

Property Near Joplin, Mo., and in Kansas Taken by English Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

JOPLIN, Mo., June 3.—A big zinc mining deal involving $8,000,000 worth of property has been consummated in London, a cablegram to that effect having reached here today. The purchase embraces many rich producing zinc mines, mills, and leases and several thousand acres of undeveloped mineral lands.

Many of the mines are near Joplin, and the deal was promoted by a Joplin man, J. D. Cameron. Its effect upon the Missouri-Kansas mining district which is now preparing to export one-fourth of its zinc ore to Europe, will be important. It is reliably stated that the English syndicate which is investing so extensively in American zinc property will secure other mines and seek to control enough of the zinc output to dictate prices.

This purchase made by the Anglo-American Company has been pending for several months, and its promoter interested a number of the leading Joplin mine owners and mining land owners in it. Some of them put in their properties and agreed to accept bonds of the company in payment therefor, but the arrangement will be made in London, where the entire $8,000,000 bond issue was placed.

McLAURIN STAYS IN OFFICE.

Says He Will Retain His Seat in the Senate but Will Not Consent to be "Bossed."

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 3.—Senator McLaurin, from his home, in Bennettsville, S. C., has written Gov. McSweeney the following letter acceding to the Governor's request that he withdraw his resignation:

"Your letter of the 31st of May, in which you decline to accept my resignation as United States Senator, is received. The grounds upon which your declination is predicated are that the people are entitled to one year of peace and freedom from political battles and bitterness and that a campaign this year would be a 'calamity to the State, to be torn asunder by a heated canvass in the off-year in politics, without any possible good to come of it.'

"As an additional reason, you suggest that any disturbance of the harmony of the people in their work for the achievement of the material prosperity of the State might result in retarding this progress. I appreciate fully the force of the reasons given by you and the effects upon the people of the State of a heated and strife-producing contest for United States Senator this year. For the sake of the 'peace, prosperity, and happiness of the people of this State' I am willing to hold on to my commission of United States Senator and to continue to serve the State, as I have done in the past, to the 'best of my ability.'

"But in retaining my seat in the Senate I will not consent to be handicapped or 'bossed' by any one claiming a right to judge my motives and actions. I propose to exercise my judgment on all National questions, under the influence of a high sense of responsibility to the people, and to work for the upbuilding of the political and material interest of my State. I recognize fully my accountability to the sovereign people, and am always ready to give a strict account of my official acts to them. Your suggestion that it is not your purpose by your official action 'to prevent the fullest and freest discussion of all public questions and the education of the people along all political lines' is in accord with your patriotic course in reference to the resignations.

"The people are entitled to hear both sides of these questions and to form judgment. Personalities and bitterness in a joint debate would interfere with a fair and full suggestion of them, and, instead of educating, would mislead and deceive them. All that I have claimed is this right of the people and my right to enlighten them on these questions whenever called upon.

"In my efforts to do this I was interfered with by the senior Senator, who affirmed that my doctrines were political heresies and hurtful to the people. My wish is that all public questions may be freely and fully discussed before the people, and I will be content to abide by their decision upon them. In consenting to hold on to my commission, I wish it understood that it is in response to your patriotic appeal that it is for the good of the State, and not because I feared to go before the people and discuss with the senior Senator or others the National issues of the day. I am a public servant of the people, and it is my duty and pleasure always to promote their interests in every way I can."

MARYLAND CENSUS FRAUDS.

Federal Grand Jury Intimates Politicians Were Back of the Enumerators Now on Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—The United States Grand Jury in its report to-day dealt vigorously with the Federal census frauds and plainly intimated that politicians were back of the enumerators now on trial on charges of falsifying the returns. The Grand Jury says:

"The evidence presented in relation to the census frauds perpetrated in St. Mary's, Anne Arundel, and Charles Counties proves beyond a doubt that the system by which appointments were made of enumerators could be improved upon and that some action on the part of the Government to correct this system of making appointments is called for. Enumerators were generally selected by the political leaders in their districts, thus placing the appointees more or less under the influence of politicians. So long as such appointments were treated as part of the spoils of politics the recurrence of such frauds and scandal as have been revealed by our investigations may be expected."

Continuing the report says: "While we have examined many cases connected with the census returns from several counties and have had before us a large number of witnesses, in our opinion it is a difficult matter to prove in all cases fraud or criminal intent. But there was no doubt that many of the enumerators whose cases were examined and not presented were criminally careless and deserved censure for the manner in which they have performed their duties.

"While we could not present them for fraud there were many instances in which the evidence left upon our minds the impression that the enumerators were influenced to some extent by others who had some personal motive to have the population appear larger than it was. We would suggest that some reform be inaugurated in the matter of appointments of enumerators."

The defense opened to-day in the trial of the enumerators, counsel claiming that prosecution has failed to prove fraud.

BABY NURSERY AT CHURCH.

New Brunswick Pastor Arranges for Their Care While Mothers Attend Service.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 3.—An innovation in church methods here is announced for next Sunday at the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church. A nursery is to be established at the church where babies will be cared for while their mothers attend the service. The new pastor, the Rev. A. B. Sears, is responsible for the novelty.

In the morning the pastor will preach a sermon of special interest to parents, and as an accommodation to those mothers who have small children who cannot be left alone he has arranged to have a nursery established in the Christian Endeavor room of the church. Ladies of the church will be in attendance, and will receive the babies and take care of them while the mothers attend the service.

While the plan is new in this city, it is said to have been tried successfully in some of the larger cities, where the church nursery is an established institution.

The Rev. Mr. Sears recently came from the Central Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

Myles Standish Ginger Ale.
Always delicious; never varies in quality.—Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL COMPANY STOCK SOLD

Names of Purchasers of Controlling Interest Not Revealed.

Many Believe that Cambria Steel Company Is the Buyer—Deal Consummated in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Drexel & Co., who were managers of the syndicate which recently underwrote the plan by which the capital of the Pennsylvania Steel Company was readjusted by being increased to $50,000,000, announced to-day that they had sold to investors the stock of the company, both common and preferred, in their hands for the underwriting syndicate.

No transaction of its kind in Philadelphia has been surrounded with so much secrecy. A few weeks ago rumors that deals in the local steel properties were in progress were plentiful, but they finally narrowed down to the negotiations between the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Cramps-Maxim-Vickers combination.

To-day's announcement came as a complete surprise, and it was still further increased by the fact that the names of the purchasers were not made public. Indeed, nothing official was given out by Drexel & Co., beyond the mere announcement of the sale and the fact that "the control of the company has not passed to the United States Steel Corporation, but has not been bought with any view of antagonizing its interests. The new owners will operate in harmony with the general interests of the steel trade."

This admission from Drexel & Co. asserts, of course, that the sale included a majority of the capital stock, and with it control of the property. The bankers were asked whether any further statement would be made during the day, and replied that it was not probable. They also declined to give the price paid for the two classes of stock or their amounts.

As a result of their reticence, rumors as to the identity of the purchasers flew thick and fast. One report had it that the stock had been bought for the Bethlehem Steel Company, but none of the Directors of that company had any information to give, simply saying they knew absolutely nothing about the deal.

The second report—that the purchase had been made in the interests of the Cambria Steel Company, which also has a plan under way to increase its capital to $50,000,000—found more credence, although nothing officially corroborative could be learned. This idea, however, was strengthened by the fact that practically the same interests prevail in the Cambria and Pennsylvania Companies. Drexel & Co. are represented on both boards. Effingham B. Morris, President of the Girard Trust Company, is also a Director in the two concerns, and several other capitalists are also in both boards.

This condition of affairs, together with the further fact that Drexel & Co. are the Philadelphia representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co., who are the syndicate managers for the United States Steel Corporation, has again created the belief that the sale of the Pennsylvania Steel Company is the third step in the scheme for the Steel Trust to absorb both the Cambria and Pennsylvania Companies. The first step was the readjustment of the Pennsylvania Steel Company's capital, the second, a similar financial operation, not yet complete, for Cambria Steel.

It can be stated upon reliable authority that there was a second bidder for control of Pennsylvania Steel, but even the name of that interest is not known. Some believe it was the Cramp-Maxim-Vickers people, who have been negotiating for control of the Bethlehem Steel Company, while among other steel men it is hinted that it came from persons who, according to report, were endeavoring to effect a combination of Northern and Southern companies not now in the Steel Trust.

The result of the deal was a sharp advance in all the steel stocks in the local market. Pennsylvania Steel common rising an extreme 19 points, to 60. The preferred improved 6 points, Cambria Steel 2¾, and Bethlehem Steel, 1¼. A sale of Pennsylvania Steel common sold at 36¾, the preferred at 81, Cambria Steel at 22, and Bethlehem Steel also at 22. Since then, however, an assessment of $3 has been paid on Cambria Steel.

In readjusting the Pennsylvania Steel capital a new company of the same name was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. This was on April 29 last, and its authorized capital was placed at $80,000,000, divided into 250,000 shares of common, and 250,000 shares of preferred stock. The preferred stock is to bear 7 per cent., non-cumulative. The charter takes advantage of the act passed by the last Legislature for the benefit of the United States Steel Corporation, which permits changes in the by-laws, or any other business heretofore requiring a two-thirds vote of the total vote of the stock actually represented, at any meeting of which due notice has been given, or at any regular meeting.

ACTOR KILLS AN ACTRESS.

Edward Forshay Says He Meant to Also Take His Own Life, but His Nerve Failed.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Edward Forshay of Kansas City, an actor and manager of theatrical companies, to-night shot and killed Miss Edna Stokes, an actress, whose home is at Sedalia, Mo., and with whom he professed to be in love. Forshay says he met Miss Stokes in St. Louis six years ago. They played in different cities until last Fall, when they became members of the stock company playing at the Victoria Theatre here.

Forshay evidently intended to take his life after killing Miss Stokes, for when he was arrested and searched two letters were found, one bidding farewell to his mother, Mrs. J. M. Forshay, 1,325 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo., and another to Chief of Police O'Neill of this city.

The couple had quarreled three days ago, and Forshay is said to have beaten Miss Stokes. She gave orders to the proprietor of the Vernon Hotel, where she boarded, that Forshay should not be admitted to her presence, and, although he called there twice this evening, he was compelled to leave.

Later he returned, and the proprietor told him that he could wait in the parlor, where Miss Stokes would see him. She came from her room, and they talked for about ten minutes, when Forshay drew a revolver and fired two shots at Miss Stokes, one passing through her right lung and the other close to the heart. She died almost instantly.

Forshay then ran from the building, and was closely followed by James Helm and William Kennedy, the porter of the hotel. After pursuing him a short distance Helm overtook him, and, throwing him to the sidewalk, held him until the arrival of the police. When taken to the police station Forshay said that he intended to kill himself, as he could not live without Miss Stokes's love, but that his nerve failed him at the last minute.

New Allan Liner Reaches Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, June 3.—The new Allan Line Royal Mail twin-screw steamship Australasian arrived at Montreal at 6 o'clock yesterday evening on her maiden voyage across the Atlantic. She brought a full complement of passengers. The passage from Moville to Quebec was made in eight days and eight hours. The Australasian was built by the Messrs. Denny, on the Clyde, and is a fine specimen of the shipbuilders' art. The accommodations for all classes of passengers include many innovations. The promenade deck is a special feature. The vessel is 570 feet in length and 58 feet in width. Capt. Brown, formerly of the Parisian, is in command.

Burnett's Vanilla leaves a good taste in the mouth. Pure and wholesome.—Adv.

HOPE FOR MRS. McKINLEY.

Her Physicians Say that Slow Improvement Is Looked For—Dr. Osler Called in Consultation.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Hope of slow improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition was held out by the attending physicians after an hour's consultation this morning, in which Dr. William Osler of Baltimore joined. Dr. Osler is Professor of Medicine and physician to the hospital of Johns Hopkins University, and has a National reputation as a diagnostician.

Dr. Rixey, after remaining in the White House for nearly three hours to-night, said that there had been no change in the condition of Mrs. McKinley. At 11 o'clock she was resting comfortably.

The complaint which manifested itself while Mrs. McKinley was away from Washington and which has so seriously sapped her strength has been checked, but its effect has been to leave her very weak.

At the White House to-night there is a very slight increase in cheerfulness, and the hope is expressed that Mrs. McKinley may again give evidence of the remarkable vitality she has displayed heretofore. There will be another consultation of the physicians in the morning.

Mrs. McKinley had a comfortable night after a rather bad day yesterday, and Dr. Rixey did not arrive at the White House until 9 o'clock this morning. Shortly after 10 o'clock he was joined by Surgeon General Sternberg and Dr. Johnston, and a little later by Dr. Osler, who had been summoned from Baltimore. They remained in consultation until 11 o'clock, and fifteen minutes later Secretary Cortelyou gave out the following statement, dated 11:15 A. M.:

Doctors Rixey, Sternberg, and Johnston were joined by Dr. Osler of Baltimore in consultation at 10 A. M., and report that Mrs. McKinley's condition is as favorable as could be expected. There is no immediate apprehension, and slow improvement is looked for.

The statement that there is no immediate apprehension, coupled with prospect for slow improvement, caused some relief to the many anxious inquirers who called at the White House. Secretary Hay called on his way to the State Department and Ambassador Cambon came personally to offer to the President his sympathy and hope for Mrs. McKinley's early restoration to health. The President was distinctly more cheerful after the physicians had announced the result of their consultation, and about 11:30 went for a stroll through the White House grounds.

Dr. Rixey called at the White House at 2:30 o'clock and remained until 3:10. When he left he said that Mrs. McKinley was resting comfortably. At 5:30 o'clock the President and Dr. Rixey went for a drive.

Among those who called during the day to inquire about Mrs. McKinley were Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. John Russell Young, Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture; Rear Admiral Van Reypen, Gen. and Mrs. A. V. Rice, Countess Esterhazy, Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, and Mrs. John D. Long.

NEW YORKERS LOSE A SUIT.

Part of the Blooming Grove Park Association's Charter Held to be Invalid by Pennsylvania Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 3.—The special charter under which the Blooming Grove Park Association has existed in Pike County for a number of years, was declared in a measure unconstitutional by Judge Purdey at the opening of the regular June term of Pike County Court at Milford, Penn., this afternoon. The organization is composed largely of New Yorkers, and when it was formed David Dudley Field, one of the members, drafted a charter, which created for the association a court of original jurisdiction, whereby persons hunting, fishing, or otherwise trespassing on the lands, could be tried without a jury, before a Justice of the association and corrected and punished.

Since the charter was granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature, the residents of Pike County believed it was unconstitutional, but no one who suffered under it felt disposed to fight the association until last Fall. At that time Charles Hazen of Lackawaxen and other sportsmen were hunting deer. Hazen shot a buck, and it ran on the big preserve of the association and died. The hunters pursued, but an employe of the association discovered the hunters' dogs, and later found the men themselves, who had hidden in the brush. Hazen was arrested and arraigned before Judge Shannon, who imposed a fine of $50. He refused to pay the fine, was taken to Milford Jail, but was later released on a writ of habeas corpus and instituted proceedings against the constitutionality of the charter of the association.

The case was tried in the April term, but Judge Purdey reserved his decision until to-day. The Court holds that any act, general or special, under which a court is authorized to impose fines, and which deprives the defendant of a jury trial, is unconstitutional, and he therefore ordered the release of the prisoner. The decision has created a feeling of rejoicing among the Pike County sportsmen.

TEACHERS THREATEN TO STRIKE

Young Women Resent an Order of Middleport Board of Education Against Bicycle Skirts.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 3.—The young lady school teachers at Middleport threaten to strike at once if the order recently issued by the Board of Education, which forbids the wearing of bicycle skirts during school hours is not revoked. The teachers declare the Board of Education has no right to say what they shall or shall not wear.

During the recent rainy weather it has been a noticeable fact that the skirts have been getting shorter each day as the rain continued, and the walking became worse, but the teachers claim that their skirts are much longer than those worn by the teachers in this city and Buffalo, and that the Board of Education is composed of men, who are not good judges of women's wearing apparel.

It is said the entire trouble originated over an argument between two pupils in different grades, who were discussing the style of hosiery worn by their respective teachers, and were accidentally overheard by a member of the Board of Education.

Another report says that the rule was passed by the board at the solicitation of a certain teacher, who complained that she could not afford to spend the amount of money in stockings that her sister teachers were doing. The order has caused much excitement in the village.

TO COMBINE HEBREW SOCIETIES.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—A movement has been started by prominent Hebrews of this city for the amalgamation of all the Hebrew charities and benevolent societies in Baltimore. A building has been acquired for headquarters, which, with the improvements, will cost $20,000.

A suggestion has been made that a memorial hall be included in the building, on the walls of which shall be placed tablets bearing the names of the donors to the fund who give more than $100. This is opposed by Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, a leader in the movement, who says that the scheme shows too great a love for notoriety and too little for charity.

Among the societies in the new movement are the Hebrew Benevolent Society, Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society, Daughters of Israel, Milk and Ice Fund Society, Maccabeans, Hebrew Hospital, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the Hebrew Free Burial Society.

The object of the consolidation is to facilitate the work of the several organizations by having their headquarters all under the same roof and practically under the one central management.

Nothing So Refreshing After a Journey as a sponge bath with Pond's Extract and water. —Adv.

HEARING OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE GOES ON

S. J. Hanna Says He Is Reader, Subject to Mrs. Eddy's Will.

One Witness Says He Understood Mrs. Eddy Referred to Mrs. Woodbury in the Alleged Libel.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 3.—Ex-Judge Septimus J. Hanna, the first reader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, here, was a witness in the trial of the suit of Mrs. Josephine Woodbury against "Mother" Eddy today. Mrs. Woodbury, it will be remembered, seeks $50,000 damages for an alleged libel uttered by Mrs. Eddy soon after she was excommunicated for daring to differ with the founder of Christian Science.

The most important statement elicited from the Judge was that Mrs. Eddy is the owner of the various Christian Science publications. Scarcely less important was his declaration that Mrs. Eddy had never read Mrs. Woodbury's article in The Arena magazine, which the prosecution relies to prove malice on the part of the defendant.

The other witnesses, Christian Scientists all, testified to Mrs. Eddy's supremacy in the church, and that she could insist upon the excommunication of members. The counsel for the defense entered numerous objections to the questions asked by Lawyer Peabody, and much time was consumed in argument.

"Is there distinction between dropping from your church and an excommunication?" asked Mr. Peabody.

"There is a distinction made," the witness replied. Mr. Johnson went on to explain that Mrs. Woodbury was the first person who, after having been dropped from membership, had been excommunicated. Her case was a precedent.

The witness read the by-law which provided for dropping from membership persons whose cases had been called to the attention of the church. He was asked if there was not another rule in force at that time, and he said there was. It was not in the manual, but was in the records, which the witness produced. He read an entry which declared the excommunication forever of Mrs. Woodbury. There was also a record of an investigation of Mrs. Woodbury's acts. This was in March, 1896.

"Was Mrs. Woodbury ever notified of charges on which her excommunication was based?" asked Mr. Peabody.

"Pray, your honor's judgment," interposed Mr. Eldredge.

"Excluded," ordered Judge Bell.

W. B. Johnson, Secretary of the Board of Directors and clerk of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, who was a witness last week, resumed the stand to-day. He expressed a wish to correct an answer previously made. He said he did receive a letter from Mrs. Eddy between the time of the reinstatement of Mrs. Woodbury and her excommunication. Following this, the cross-examination of Mr. Johnson was resumed. Mr. Peabody objected to the words "mystery of iniquity," contained in the alleged libellous message from Mrs. Eddy to the church.

The Court ruled that the question might be answered, but the answer should have no weight to show what was intended by Mrs. Eddy. Judge Bell said the plaintiff must prove two things, namely, that the defendant intended the language used to apply to the plaintiff, and that her hearers understood it. The question was then repeated to the witness, who said:

"By 'mystery of iniquity' is meant something which has never been solved. As regards 'iniquity,' that is something which the courts and church people have unsuccessfully for generations to define, and I am therefore not able to explain what is meant."

Mr. Peabody read the passage from the message in which the words "mystery of iniquity" occur, and asked the witness if he meant the jury to understand that he did not know what they meant. He replied that he did.

Mr. Peabody then took up a letter written by Mrs. Eddy to Mrs. Woodbury on March 24, 1896, and reading the first paragraph, in which Mrs. Eddy denied that she had any part in the excommunication of Mrs. Woodbury, was the witness if Mrs. Woodbury had been excommunicated at the time. Witness answered "Yes," but when the attention was again called to the matter by a subsequent question, changed his answer to "Yes."

Mr. Peabody then asked the witness for a telegram from Mrs. Eddy, sent about June 5, relative to Mrs. Woodbury. Mr. Johnson said he had sent the telegram back to Mrs. Eddy four or five months later.

"You remember the contents of that telegram?" asked Mr. Peabody.

The witness answered that he read the telegram at a meeting in the church on the day it was received. It said, among other things: "If Mrs. Josephine C. Woodbury is in the audience she is not invited to visit Concord."

When Mrs. Clara Elizabeth Choate was called Mr. Peabody said he had an unusual request to make of the Court when Mrs. Choate took the stand. He said he would like a witness to be questioned by his client. Judge Bell refused to permit it, and told Mr. Peabody he must question the witness himself. The witness said she was a Christian Scientist, but was not a member of the church. She had known Mrs. Eddy and Woodbury and was acquainted with the Christian Scientist movement. In order to show the position Mrs. Eddy held in the minds of her followers, at the time of the utterring of the alleged libel, Mr. Peabody asked this question:

"Do you now what the belief of the members of the First Church is as to the mission of the defendant to the world at this period?"

There was a chorus of objections from the defendant's counsel, but the witness did not hear the objections, and, amid some merriment answered: "I don't know."

Mrs. Choate refused to admit that when she heard the message read she understood to whom it referred, but the next witness, Mrs. Emma Chamberlain, testified that Mrs. Choate had stated to her that she was present when the message was read and that she thought Mrs. Woodbury was meant.

Wilson Flxon, who was Mrs. Eddy's publisher to 1893, in the course of his testimony declared that he had no doubt Mrs. Woodbury was the person referred to. When asked if he had a personal interest in the suit he said: "My interest is this—that I believe an injustice has been done a human being, and I desire to see justice done that human being in a court of justice."

Mr. Hanna was the last witness of the day. He was first reader of the church, succeeding Mrs. Eddy's approval, as provided by-law. He is editor of the Christian Science Journal and of The Sentinel. Mr. Hanna was the first witness who was asked if he had a long argument as to its admissibility, Mr. Elder for the defense alleging a breach of promise of marriage. Peabody that he would connect Mrs. Woodbury with the excommunication of Mrs. Eddy. Mr. Peabody argued that the Woodbury article was an incident in the relations of the two women; that it could be used to show a motive in Mrs. Eddy's mind; that it was intended to prove that Mrs. Eddy attempted maliciously and for revenge.

The Court refused to admit certain questions relative to the Arena article. Mr. Peabody then questioned Judge Hanna on other articles, and the witness said Mrs. Eddy had a reply to upon which he refused to grant permission for were disposed of. The lawyers will be put to over forms of questions to in question witness concerning the article day. when court adjourned for the

Desks! Desks! Desks!
Largest variety; finest stock. Chas. E. Mathews, 3[illegible] Canal St., near Broadway.—Adv.

DAYTON WORKMEN LOSE $120,000.

National Cash Register Company's Version of the Labor Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 3.—For the first time the National Cash Register Company has given out a formal statement concerning its labor troubles. The company expresses regret that 2,300 employes have already lost $120,000 in wages since May 3 on account of the actions of a very few. The company asserts that it is not opposed to labor unions. It has been the aim of the company to better the condition of its employes, and it has spent an amount which equaled 2 per cent. of the pay roll ($5,000 a day) for this purpose.

Four years ago the company voluntarily reduced the number of working hours, with no reduction of pay. Men have been given ten hours' pay for nine and a half hours' work, and women ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. These concessions during the past year are said to have cost the company $60,000. When the molders and polishers made the demand that four discharged men be reinstated, the company offered to arbitrate, but the unions refused.

The company asserts that two of these men were let go in January on account of poor work and two were discharged recently, one for incompetency and the other for improper conduct and indecent language.

The statement concludes as follows: "We are at present ready and willing to open our factory with the same employes we had on our payroll when it closed."

EARL'S HALF-BROTHER INSANE.

Francis J. Lascelles Kills His Servant in British Columbia and Is Taken to an Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 3.—Francis J. Lascelles, half-brother of the present Earl of Harewood, and also cousin of Sir Frank Lascelles, Ambassador to Germany, is the central figure in a tragedy which has cast a gloom over the mining town of Golden, B. C. Mr. Lascelles's servant is dead, shot by his master, and Lascelles himself has been committed to an insane asylum as a raving maniac, another victim to the loneliness and dreary monotony of an isolated existence among the mountains in the uninhabited interior of British Columbia.

Lascelles is a tall and distinguished-looking Englishman, with engaging manners. He inherited a fortune from his mother, and the present Earl advised him to live the life of a country gentleman in far-off British Columbia. Lascelles did not find ranching in this province the dream it was pictured to him, but, being a man of means and enterprise, he established many mining and transportation companies, putting up most of the cash to float them.

A few months ago he was summoned by the Police Magistrate of Golden for some trivial cause, and returning from court expressed his extreme annoyance at being served with a writ. He called the act of the authorities an outrage, and this was the beginning of the end.

Always harping on this subject he grew morose and surly. Lascelles lived with two Canadian farmers and two servants. The farmers were Fred Kimpton and John Lambert. After dinner last night Lascelles seized his rifle and shouted to his companions: "I will count five, then I will shoot the first man I see." Lambert and Kimpton rushed from the house, and as they fled Lascelles's servant dropped dead.

The two men, Lambert and Kimpton fled on their horses, followed by Lascelles's other servant. As they fled they heard Lascelles denouncing his dead servant as a traitor and shouting that all his foes would perish thus.

At midnight Lambert returned with a posse of police. The house was surrounded and Lambert walked unarmed to Lascelles's room, sat down beside him, and, engaging the madman in conversation, suddenly seized his rifle. The rest was easy. He was at once conveyed to an asylum as a dangerous lunatic.

FEAR OF INDIAN UPRISING.

Report of Bloodshed on Wind River Reservation Alarms Settlers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, June 3.—The trouble between the white settlers and Arapahoe Indians on the Wind River reservation has resulted in bloodshed and some fears are entertained that there may be an uprising among the Arapahoes and Shoshones there. Last evening a sheep herder employed by William Madden of Lost Cabin was shot down by an Arapahoe Indian north of Fort Washakie.

The name of the herder has not been learned, and the details have not yet been received at the agency. Some settlers believe that the killing is the opening of hostilities, and there is a general movement among ranchmen to reach Lander and other settlements.

Word received from Lander to-night says the Indians are arming and that the whites are preparing to protect themselves.

GLASS WORKERS MAY REVOLT.

Unionists Believe that President Burns Erred in Demanding a Shut-Down.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., June 3.—A rebellion has again broken out in the ranks of the National Organization of the Window Glass Workers. A capacity of ninety-four pots is in operation against the orders of Simon Burns, President of the organization. Twenty-four pots of this capacity is what the Blackford Glass company and the Hartford Glass Company here have. President Burns has sent several threatening telegrams to the Blackford officers. The company has referred Burns to Section 49 in the wage scale, which provides that no manufacturer, his representative, or any member of L. A. 300, has any right to change the scale in any way.

The Blackford Company is strictly cooperative, and the workers are mostly Belgians and French. They are stanch unionists, but are unanimous in the belief that Burns is exceeding his authority in demanding a shut down. They say that if the trust is to settle the wages and set the time for operating the co-operative plants there is little need of L. A. 300 paying a President and Executive Board for such services.

DR. HERRON ON HIS FARM.

Denies that He Intends to Found a Socialist Colony at Metuchen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 3.—The publicity lately given to the affairs of the Rev. Dr. George D. Herron, and particularly his alleged intention of starting a Socialist colony on the farm at Pumptown, near here, has resulted in bringing hosts of visitors to the Herron place. There was a small army of them there yesterday. Swarms of bicyclists and others who went to take a look at the farm succeeded in changing the rustic quiet of the place into a free-for-all picnic ground.

Dr. Herron has given out the following letter:

The reports about our making headquarters for our Socialistic work at Metuchen are pure fiction. My wife's mother presented to her a little garden and fruit farm of twenty-five acres near that place, upon which my aged father and mother with an invalid sister are to spend their declining days, and where I hope sometimes to escape from the stress and storm of work for a week or two of quiet.

Our farm has nothing whatever to do with my work as a Socialist, and the story of a Socialist colony being founded there is without any foundation whatever.

I have no designs whatever upon the farm or the good people of Metuchen, beyond occasionally helping my father to raise potatoes and ducks, and enjoying the luxury of being let alone in peace and quiet.

Check Your Baggage to Pan-American Exposition by WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY. The quickest and most direct route.—Adv.

FOUR-IN-HAND HORSES IN A TUNNEL TRENCH

Narrow Escape of Messrs. Carman, Haight, and Hyde.

A FINE THOROUGHBRED KILLED

Leaders, Drawing the Coach Reliance on Broadway, Fall 15 Feet—Their Rescue by a Bridge.

The four-in-hand coach Reliance, with Richard F. Carman, the wealthy clubman and horse breeder, of Huntington, L. I., driving, accompanied by Louis Haight, a stock broker, of 58 West Fifty-eighth Street, and James T. Hyde, Secretary of the National Horse Show Association, and two grooms, was passing the rapid transit tunnel excavation at Eighty-first Street and Broadway at 10:30 o'clock last night.

One of the wheel horses stumbled, and the leaders in trying to recover fell into the trench, fifteen feet deep at this point. They were slightly injured, but the stumbling horse's neck was broken and an iron rod ran into his abdomen. Mr. Haight and Mr. Hyde jumped to save themselves, and were not hurt. Mr. Carman also escaped without injury. The Boulevard electric road was blocked for an hour by the accident.

Mr. Carman brought in a dozen fine horses from his stock farm at Huntington last night. He was anxious to try to exercise them in the city so as to prepare them for the horse shows at Hollywood and Madison Square Garden. He tried four of them, all bays, last night. Each horse was valued at $1,500.

He hitched the four to the Reliance, which makes a daily run from Sherry's on Fifth Avenue to Mount Morris Park, and drove through Central Park

PENSION BUREAU'S WORK

43,397 Names Added to the Rolls in Eleven Months.

War with Spain Has So Far Been Productive of 43,874 Claims—3,525 Have Been Granted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The figures of H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions, showing the work of the Pension Bureau for the eleven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, present two interesting facts, and indicate the probability that the next Congress will be called upon to meet a deficiency in expenditures on account of pensions. The fact that first arrests attention is that the number of pensioners will be greater by about 2,000 on June 30 than it was a year ago on that date, notwithstanding that the number of losses by death and otherwise has been about normal, and that while the appropriation of $145,000,000 may be more than sufficient to meet the demands of pensioners whose applications have been honored, there will be a deficit of $150,000 on account of the large number of medical examinations held to prove the eligibility or ineligibility of applicants. There have been added to the rolls since July 1, 1900, 43,397 names.

The theory of the promoters of pension business that there should never be anything left of the pension appropriation for the year seems likely to be approximately realized, but not absolutely. It has been a busy year so far, and all the machinery for making pensioners has been run with that advantage to the applicant that is customary, notwithstanding the perpetual assaults made upon the head of the bureau for his prudence and his regard for plain provisions of law. In eleven months there have been granted pensions to 2 widows of the war of 1812, 112 widows of the Indian wars and to 7 survivors of those wars, 325 widows of the Mexican war and 14 survivors of that war, and to 6 widows of other wars prior to the civil war, making 466 pensions to persons asking them on account of wars prior to 1861.

On account of the civil war there have been granted new pensions to the number of 35,308—1,051 to invalids for disabilities and 16,852 under the act of 1890. To widows pensioned under the old law 2,901 were issued, and 14,479 were provided with pensions under the act of 1890 and amendments, while 25 pensions were granted to nurses. During the same time 4,100 names of pensioners who had been dropped were restored, making it look probable that the number of restorations for the full year will be slightly less than last year.

Of pensioners under the act of 1890, about 100,000 receive the maximum rate of $12 a month. To that odd class of pensioners known as "old minors," assumed to be those who did not discover until they had reached the majority age that they had been entitled to be pensioned when minors, 619 pensions have been issued, carrying $927,314 as first payments, the average being $1,514.24. These pensioners are disposed of for good, however, as they appear but once on the rolls. There is no doubt, however, that with expert assistance many persons who do not yet know that they were pensionable "minors" will be able to get a slice of the appropriations yet to come.

Up to date there have been filed 43,874 claims for pensions on account of the war with Spain, and during the eleven months 2,369 pensions were granted to invalids coming out of that war, and to 1,156 Spanish war widows and ophans.

The recent legislation for the benefit of widows remarried and a second time in widowhood has produced claims to the number of 1,050 up to May 31, but the indications are that there will be greater activity among these claimants later on.

The appropriations for the year ending June 30 next allowed $700,000 to be expended for medical examinations. That was a very liberal amount, judging from the reports of former years. But the pressure for examinations of those eager to prove their claims made it necessary to provide additional examiners and more examinations, and for these reasons the Commissioner will have expended $150,000 in excess of appropriations in meeting the requirements of the law with regard to examinations.

The promoted dissatisfaction with the Commissioner of Pensions, on the ground that he does not run the machinery swiftly enough, is answered by the report that while on July 1, 1897, the adjudication of original and invalid pensions was from twenty to thirty months in arrears in the respective divisions, on June 30, 1901, the Commissioner will be able to report that the adjudication of all original claims, invalids, widows, and dependents, will be current, and that just as soon as the evidence in a case is complete it will go from the pending files for adjudication.

The annual report of the Pension Bureau will be ready much earlier than ever before in its history, in consequence of the close running of the machinery of the bureau. The presentation of figures for the eleventh month so soon after that month has passed was never undertaken before.

Commissions Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following commissioners were signed by the President to-day:

George E. Cousins, Collector of Customs, District of Kennebunk, Maine.

George P. Dunham, Deputy Auditor for the Interior Department.

Daniel F. Sprague, Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise, District of Boston and Charleston, Mass.

First Lieutenants of Cavalry—Ward B. Pershing and Rush S. Wells.

Promotions in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The President has promoted Commanders William H. Emory and C. T. Hutchins of the navy to the rank of Captain, Lieut. Commanders L. C. Heilner and J. B. Murdock to the rank of Commanders, and Lieuts. H. Kimmell, G. W. McElroy, and J. L. Gow to the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

Cubans and the Platt Amendment.

HAVANA, June 3.—At an informal gathering of delegates to the Cuban Constitutional Convention this afternoon it was decided to hold a secret session Wednesday to discuss the official document which Governor General Wood expects to receive from Washington by to-morrow's mail, the contents of which he has promised to communicate to the convention.

Ward Liner Vigilancia Again Afloat.

HAVANA, June 3.—The Ward Line steamer Vigilancia, which went aground off the Banks of Los Colorados, about eighty miles west of Havana, Jan. 14, has been pulled off the reefs and towed to Havana Harbor.

HOME FOR EX-CONFEDERATES.

One of Henry W. Grady's Projects Carried to Completion in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 3.—The Confederate Soldiers' Home, a State institution for indigent veterans, was opened to-day. Owing to the public observance of the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, the crowds witnessing the opening exercises were large. Speeches were made by Gov. Candler, Clark Howell, President of the State Senate; Speaker Little of the House of Representatives, and Mayor Mims. The home is about five miles from the centre of Atlanta. The movement for its construction was begun by the late Henry W. Grady in 1888.

Twenty veterans were admitted to-day.

Mail Robber Abandons Bicycle.

WINDSOR, Conn., June 3.—A bicycle and sixteen registered letter envelopes, the contents of which had been removed, were found this morning by a fisherman on the bank of the Farmington River near here. It is supposed that the thief, after rifling the registered packages, swam the river, abandoning his wheel. The Post Office at Tariffville was robbed late Friday night, but the United States officers who are at work on the case say the envelopes found here are not a part of the booty from that office.

Incendiary Scare in Ohio Town.

McCONNELSVILLE, Ohio, June 3.—Several fires, believed to have been started by incendiaries, started at different places in the business district during last night. A livery stable, a storage building, and other structures adjoining the latter were destroyed. No estimates of the loss have been made.

PHYSICIAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Had Been Talked of as an Admirer of an Allentown Woman Who Has Left Her Husband.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., June 3.—Dr. J. J. Elsberg, a well-known physician of Slatington, near here, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head with a rifle. Dr. Elsberg first tried to hang himself, but the radiator pipe over which he had suspended the rope severed it.

Dr. Elsberg, it is alleged, was an admirer of the young wife of Thomas Zellner, a wealthy slate operator of Slatington. Mr. Zellner says that Mrs. Zellner left home recently, and it is alleged that she took with her articles belonging to her husband valued at several thousand dollars. Mrs. Zellner was intercepted here to-day, and at the same time D. A. Lomady was arrested and held to answer the charge of receiving stolen goods and conspiracy in connection with Mrs. Zellner. The arrest of Mrs. Zellner had scarcely been made known before the report of the suicide of Dr. Elsberg.

HOLY DAY OR DYNAMITE.

Threat that Next Saturday Must Be Observed Religiously or Massachusetts Churches Will Be Destroyed.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., June 3.—The sexton of the Third Universalist Church, in West Somerville, to-day found a note on the front door of the church containing a threat that by next Sunday all of the West Somerville churches will have been destroyed by dynamite unless next Saturday is observed as a holy day.

The notice, written in pencil on note paper, read as follows:

I, the Lord, live to reign. This Church opened perhaps for the last time yesterday. All the churches in West Somerville will be destroyed by dynamite before next Sunday morning unless the pastors hold services and observe next Saturday as a holy day.

The note is similar to one which was posted on the doors of the North Cambridge churches yesterday morning.

TUBERCULOSIS IN THIS STATE.

Health Board Will Gather Statistics of Persons Afflicted with the Disease—Annual Death Rate.

ALBANY, June 3.—The State Department of Health is about to take an enumeration of the people in this State afflicted with tuberculosis. In a statement issued to-day, Dr. Daniel Lewis, State Commissioner of Health, says:

"The present immediate purpose is not to require or obtain a personal registry of these cases, nor to institute a system of sanitary inspection or isolation of consumptives, but to obtain with such accuracy as it is possible to do a record of the number of persons in each municipality who at this time are subjects of this disease; to learn the locality of the disease, its distribution, and surroundings. This accumulation of data will be fundamental to more exact plans for its control. It will likewise be of great value in the discussion of the question of State care of consumptives and also in determining the death rate from this cause.

"A further report of the source of infection would also be valuable in the study of the aetiology of tuberculosis, as well as its prophylaxis. We are not inaugurating a new work, for since 1893 something in this direction has been in operation. If this is carefully made, it will furnish material for the more direct control of this disease, as well as information as to its distribution and surrounding conditions.

"We gather some facts from the returns of death from consumption. For one thing we learn the uniformity of the fatality attending it. Year by year, with little variation, the annual mortality, as returned to this office, has been approximately 13,000 deaths in this State. The general facts learned about pulmonary consumption from its mortality can be added to by ascertaining local details regarding the living, their occupation, nationality, source of infection, residence, and other matters of environment. This large State, with varied climate, population, and industries, affords material for a great deal of data fundamental to the practical study of the disease."

WOMAN ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Mrs. Kennedy of Kansas City Charged with Killing Her Husband—Three Other Defendants.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3.—Mrs. Lulu Prince-Kennedy, who has been in the county jail since Jan. 10, under indictment for murder in the first degree for killing her husband, Philip H. Kennedy, contracting agent of the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, was brought to trial here to-day. Mrs. Kennedy's father, C. W. Prince, proprietor of a billiard hall, with her brothers, Albert, a traveling musician, and William, a young business man, will be tried later on a charge of conspiring with Mrs. Kennedy to kill her husband. The father and Albert Prince are out on bond, while William Prince is in jail, having been unable to obtain bondsmen.

Both the Kennedy and Prince families have lived in Kansas City for years, the Kennedys being prominent in social and business circles. Philip H. Kennedy was twenty-eight years old. He had known Lulu Prince for a year and had paid her some attention. In December, 1900, they were married by a local Judge. Kennedy refused to live with his wife, and a month later brought suit to have the marriage annulled, alleging duress. He charged that the woman's father and brother William compelled him at the point of revolvers to go before the Judge and be married, threatening him with death if he demurred.

On Jan. 10, a few days after the suit was filed, Mrs. Kennedy appeared at her husband's office, and, calling him into the hall, shot him five times, killing him instantly. Kennedy's brother tried to disarm the woman, and while doing so was struck down by William Prince. The latter's presence in the building and the movements of the Prince family that day led to their arrest on charges of being accomplices in a conspiracy to kill Kennedy.

During her five months' confinement in jail, Mrs. Kennedy, who is but twenty years old, has shown no remorse and has frequently enjoyed concerts given in her cell by her musician brother. The State has summoned 125 witnesses, and the defense nearly that number. Last night, for the first time since her daughter has been in jail, Mrs. Prince visited her, and they talked coolly of the coming trial.

CLUE TO A BANK ROBBERY.

Part of $30,000 Believed to Have Been Stolen Found Under Sidewalk.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., June 3.—Burglar tools, considerable nitro-glycerine, and $7,000 were found to-day under a sidewalk in this city. The money recovered is believed to be part of the $30,000 stolen from the vaults of the First National Bank of Mineral Point last week.

Stewart Jelleff, who is held on suspicion of connection with the robbery, formerly lodged near where the tools were secreted.

BRADLEY BEACH COUNCILORSHIP.

The Rev. H. J. Hayter Brings Test Suit Against Elmer C. Benner.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 3.—The courts have been invoked by the Rev. H. J. Hayter to give him his seat upon the Board of Councilors of the Borough of Bradley Beach. Counselor Charles E. Cook, for Mr. Hayter, has filed in the office of the Supreme Court an information in quo warranto proceedings against Elmer C. Benner to test his right to the office of Councilman.

A copy of the information and an order to answer to the charges set forthwith in ten days has been served on Mr. Benner by Constable E. E. Hammell. The action is a purely personal one between Hayter and Benner, and the borough is not made a party to the action. The information sets forth that the Rev. H. J. Hayter was legally elected a Councilman for one year of the Borough of Bradley Beach on the citizens' ticket, March 12, receiving 104 votes, against 87 votes for his opponent, Aaron J. Smith.

Missing Son Heard From.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 3.—Mr. and Mrs. George Alden, the parents of Louis Alden, who disappeared from his home in this city five years ago, have received a letter from their missing son, dated in Australia. The boy writes that he has been sick and would like to come home. His parents had long mourned him as dead.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE OPENS

Assistant Secretary Hackett Points Out Its Purpose.

THE VALUE OF PREPARATION

Long Chase After Cervera and the Patrol of West Indian Waters Were Rehearsed at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3.—In the presence of many distinguished army and navy officers the session of 1901 opened at the Naval War College this morning. Frank W. Hackett, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, delivered the opening address.

Among those present were Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, who appeared to be in excellent health; Rear Admiral Shepard, Congressmen Melville Bull and A. B. Capron, Mayor F. P. Garrettson, Hugh L. Willoughby, W. Watts Sherman, A. B. Emmons, W. W. Sutherland, officers of the flagship Kearsarge and the dispatch boat Dolphin, Addison Thomas, Capt. Hunker, Edward M. Neill, Prof. Wilson of Brown University, Sidney Webster, James Swann, the Rev. Dr. Gilliatt, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Theodore K. Gibbs, and officers from Forts Adams, Greble, and Wetherill, and from the training and torpedo stations' faculty and the class of the War College. Rear Admiral Luce was unable to attend.

Assistant Secretary Hackett was introduced by Capt. Chadwick, who referred to the work of some of the naval officers present. His allusion to Admiral Sampson, who sat in front of him, as the hero of Santiago, brought out spontaneous applause from all present. Mr. Hackett said in part:

"Seventeen years have passed since the first steps were taken to bring into being an institution that should provide for the 'higher education' of officers of the navy. During its early struggle for existence the Naval War College met and dissipated that cloud of prejudice which is almost sure to envelop a project in its nature novel and experimental. The college has survived for the reason that faith has been kept with those who stood as its sponsors.

"The fact that the people, one and all, look upon their navy with affection is to be attributed to something more than sentiment. To be sure, the sea and what is done upon it has in every age laid a spell upon the imagination of man. Allowing for this subtle agency, there yet remains on all sides a conviction that American valor and prowess on the ocean is racial in origin, that it is to be counted on as a natural outcome of free institutions such as ours. The support ungrudgingly given by the country to its naval establishment furnishes to every officer and to every enlisted man an incentive to do his utmost to make the service worthy of public confidence and pride.

"But how is an officer to do his utmost? To ask the question is to bring us to the consideration of what is submitted as the leading thought of this address, that every officer of the navy for his period of active service should undergo a continuing process of education and training, not partial and fitful, but without remission.

"Here one finds a school where facilities are offered for that broader training which is demanded of those having in charge our modern ships of war. In days gone by, it used to be taken for granted that the attainment of high rank meant that the culminating point of skill and efficiency had been reached. They were, indeed, grand old sailors; masters of seamanship. They displayed a tact in the handling of men that was the perfection of discipline. They enjoyed, all of them, an extensive acquaintance of foreign countries, and knew something of their own, along the seaboard.

"But the day of these men is not our day. Alike in business, in professional life, and in the War of State, or in the art of war, a spirit of change has done its work, and much once thought indispensable has now been discarded as outgrown. Could Paul Jones, or Truxton, or Perry, or Decatur come back to life and set foot on one of our armored battleships, he would indeed be lost in wonder. Boundless would be his surprise at learning to what extent the faculties and attainments of a commanding officer are taxed to answer the demands of his position. We are safe in saying of the naval officer of the present period that he must know more things, and know them accurately, too, than was ever demanded of him who trod the quarterdeck a half century ago.

"In prescribing a plan, the college has kept in view one cardinal proposition—'Success in war lies in preparation.' A simple truth, so simple, indeed, that you may call it commonplace, if you like. But, being ready signifies something beyond the ability to get your ships, guns, and men at the place you want them. It means the presence on board of a master mind that knows how to use this force to the highest advantage—the one man who can get out of it the greatest power wherewith to defeat and crush the enemy. To have such a Captain close at hand, this is preparation, this is what it is to be ready.

"Holding this purpose in view, you assemble here that you may engage in the task of educating yourselves, for this is a college without professor or text book. All are students. You are to learn something of naval tactics and naval strategy. You will listen to lectures upon naval history, upon international law, and like topics; some of you will prepare and read papers dealing with naval campaigns; you will point out and discuss the causes of success or failure attending naval operations, of our own, and other powers.

"But the unique feature of the course is what is known as the 'war games.' Here one finds out empirically into what sort of a situation he is likely to be precipitated in the event that war shall suddenly come upon us. It sets a man to thinking what he had better do about it. The sinking of Cervera's fleet was not the execution of a plan suddenly conceived. On the contrary, that memorable July forenoon saw wrought out that which in its beginnings at least was rehearsed, so to speak, within these very walls. An incident that occurred not long after the close of the war serves to illustrate my meaning. Rear Admiral Sampson happening to be here, saw suspended on the wall a large chart of the Cuban coast. It bore certain marks that denoted the movements of war vessels. The Admiral took it to be a chart that had recently been prepared for the purpose of illustrating certain features of the Spanish war. It turned out, as a matter of fact, that he was looking at a working chart that had been put to use two years before the war in the study of an imaginary campaign against Spain.

"So, too, the contingency of scouting in the West Indian waters during supposed hostilities with Spain had not been neglected. For the purpose two rooms were occupied. An officer in each room represented a contending force. Each started with a light knowledge of the number, character, and the assumed disposition of the ships of the other. Each did the best he could to fix the whereabouts of his opponent. On a signal, work was stopped, and the officers compared results. It is told of one accomplished commander whose ship did invaluable service as a scout on the Cuban coast, that while thus engaged he found the work strangely familiar, and said of it, 'Why, it seems as though I am sure later on to hear Taylor's bell.'

"Another illustration of the benefits of the instruction here will, I think, interest you. You will recall the fact that during the Spanish war Rear Admiral Remey served on board the Lancaster, station ship at Key West. The Admiral was the centre of communication between the Navy Department and our fleet in the West Indies. How well he performed the duty you need not be told. An officer of Admiral Remey's staff is quoted as having said of the work in the Admiral's office, that 'it was exactly like the work during one of the war college war games, and that no study could have better fitted one for the real thing.'

"Were nothing else to be gained from a season spent at the college, the participant in the game of war grows accustomed to approach a problem in manoeuvres or strategy with some degree of confidence. He gains here as he could nowhere else gain, a familiarity with many of the conditions of actual conflict. In other words, an emergency does not overwhelm him with surprise. More than this, the experience affords him an insight into what nine times out of ten the enemy is likely to do.

"We may go a step further and say it is among the possibilities that daring minds, kindled here with ambition, may conceive an original idea in naval tactics, the realization of which will give to his country a tremendous advantage. Let the standard of the Naval War College be maintained. Then, when war comes and people turn to their navy, it will be with perfect confidence that its deeds will deserve well of the Republic.

$10,000 Gift to Syracuse University.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 3.—Chancellor James R. Day of the Syracuse University to-day announced a gift to the institution of $10,000 from a resident of Syracuse, whose name is by request withheld.

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MR. LONG ON INSULAR CASES.

Secretary Says Court Could Not Have Decided Question Differently.

DENVER, June 3.—John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, passed through Denver en route to Washington, after a visit of about two weeks with his family, now stopping at Colorado Springs. While here he gave out for the first time a statement of his views on the Supreme Court decision in the Porto Rican cases. It is as follows:

"The decision in the Downes case sustains the Government, and is in accordance with the views of Republicans in Congress. I understand that it recognizes fully and clearly the power of Congress to legislate in its discretion with regard to the revenue relations of our insular possessions. Any other construction of the Constitution than this would have made the regulation of our relations with the new territories a maze of inextricable confusion and inefficiency and an example of 'how not to do it,' and would have resulted in the stay of our commercial progress.

"It is not easy to detail the embarrassments in which the administration of insular affairs would have been involved. Their status is so essentially different from that of the States of the Union that the same legislation for both is simply impracticable. This is so clear that it goes without saying, and this decision is fortunate.

"Now, because of this very thing there will be those who will say that the Court has been governed by the necessities of the case and the interests of the Administration. On the contrary, I believe no other decision was justifiable as a pure matter of Constitutional law and of precedent. It is the decision outlined by John Quincy Adams, by John Marshall, by Daniel Webster, by the most eminent authorities, and by previous decisions of the Court itself. In the old pro-slavery days the effort was made to carry slavery into the Territories under the theory that the Constitution went there with it, but that doctrine never found favor in popular opinion, which is now confirmed by the present decision of the Supreme Court.

"The country will breathe more freely, and the Administration, confirmed in its views and strengthened in its work, will carry it on in the interest of all concerned with renewed assurance of universal good results."

FILIPINO GETS HIS PASSPORT.

American Embassy in London Carries Out Mr. Hay's Instructions.

LONDON, June 3.—Dr. Regedor Jurado, accompanied by Felix Versoza, a young Filipino, called at the United States Embassy here this afternoon and obtained a passport for Versoza, upon instructions received from Secretary Hay.

The officials of the embassy again explained that there was nothing unusual in this procedure. The only unusual part of the affair is that Dr. Jurado, who has since the insurrection been acting as head of the Filipino Junta in London, called with Versoza. Dr. Jurado is a native of Spain, and in speaking of his connection with the matter said:

"Had they asked me to take the oath of allegiance, I certainly would have declined. I did not go to the embassy as in any way representing the Filipinos. Versoza has just completed his education in England and wished to return to Manila."

Civilian on Trial for Manila Frauds.

MANILA, June 3.—The trial of Harold M. Pitt, manager of Evans & Co., Government contractors, charged with improperly purchasing Government stores, has begun. Ex-Capt. Frederick J. Barrows and ex-Lieut. Frederick Boyer, recently convicted of being implicated in the commissary scandals, have testified for the prosecution.

Filipinos in Spanish Parliament.

MADRID, June 3.—Among those who were recently elected to Parliament are three Filipinos, resident in Spain. They propose, during the course of the debate on the Speech from the Throne, to bring up the question of the condition of the Philippines, alleging that the situation is worse than before the war.

GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT.

After Four Months' Wait, Two Cadets Receive Diplomas and Leave at Once.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 3.—Cadets Albert H. Mueller of Illinois and Louis Soleliac, Jr., of Pennsylvania, class of 1901, were prevented by the authorities from graduating in February with their classmates, the former because of sentence of a court-martial and the latter because of physical disqualification. Their diplomas have been awarded to them and they have left the academy.

SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS.

State Institutes to be Held at Chautauqua and Thousand Islands Park.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—Superintendent Charles R. Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction announces that the State Summer Institutes for teachers will be held at Chautauqua and at Thousand Islands Park, on the St. Lawrence, from July 8 to 26, inclusive. The former will be in charge of Philip M. Hull and the latter of Charles A. Shaver, State institute instructors.

In addition to well-known educators from the educational institutions of this State whose services have been secured are a large number of educators from all parts of the United States, including Stockton Axison of Princeton, Carleton E. Noyes of Harvard, George D. Kellogg of Yale, Otto Heller of Washington University, Alexander Smith of the University of Chicago, and others.

WILL AID IN ADVANCED STUDY.

Resources of Government Departments to be Available for Students.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Trustees of the Washington Memorial Institution today elected the following Trustees: Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, President; Charles D. Walcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, President of the Board of Trustees; Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, New York, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and Charles J. Bell of Washington, Treasurer.

The object of the institution is to render the scientific and other resources of the Government in Washington practically and continuously available for advanced study and research, and to co-operate with universities, colleges, and individuals to this end in the use of such resources. It has been incorporated in conformity with the law approved March 3, 1901, providing that facilities for research and study in the Government departments be afforded to duly qualified individual students and graduates of institutions of learning.

The institution is to be entirely independent of Government support or control. It is organized as the result of the joint action of the Washington Academy of Sciences and the George Washington Memorial Association.

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PORTO RICAN CONDITIONS

Secretary Hunt Declares that the Outlook Is Encouraging.

ISLAND DEMANDS FREE TRADE

Dr. Barbosa of the Insular Executive Council Discusses the Effect of the Hollander Act.

William H. Hunt, Secretary of the Insular Government of Porto Rico, arrived yesterday from San Juan on the steamship Ponce. One of his fellow-passengers was Dr. José Barbosa, a member of the Executive Council of the island and a leading physician of its capital. Mr. Hunt is staying at the Everett House, and Dr. Barbosa is being entertained at 221 West Fourteenth Street.

The Secretary was unwilling to discuss insular affairs fully when seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and referred the reporter to Dr. Barbosa, whose language as a native in the Government would, he expressed it, carry greater weight.

"About all I can say," declared Mr. Hunt, "is that the outlook in Porto Rico is encouraging and hopeful. So far as the ruling of the Supreme Court is concerned, not having read it in its entirety, I would not undertake to discuss it at all, and I do not believe that the natives themselves have yet passed judgment on it. It will take time for them to grasp its full meaning.

"Practically all of the citizens of Porto Rico favor free trade with the United States. That is perfectly natural, although some of the taxpayers are beginning to see that the 15 per cent. levied under the Foraker bill is applied to the expenses of the island, the proposition is about as broad as it is long. If the tariff on Porto Rican products into the United States were abolished a certain amount of money would have to be raised by local levies.

"The people, generally speaking, are quiet and realize that they are better off than they were under the Spanish sovereignty. Of course, the cyclone caused great suffering, and they are only beginning to recover from its effects. Wages are higher than they ever were before in the island, and the laboring classes have at least as much. They are paid in gold."

About the educational advantages.

Mr. Hunt was asked.

"There is no comparison between the facilities now and before the date of American occupation," was the reply. "The children have school advantages and the teaching of English is compulsory. It will not be long before even the people of the interior will have a fair knowledge of the English language. The people are very pliant to instruction and make good citizens in time. They are good and trustworthy."

Asked what business brought him to the United States, Mr. Hunt said:

"I am here on a purely personal visit. It is not the slightest political or official significance to my presence. I have left my son for two years, and I expect to go to Connecticut, where he is in school. The general health of Americans in Porto Rico is good, and it is not a bad place in which to live."

It has been said that the population is altogether too dense, and that there is no room for foreigners in the island?" suggested the reporter.

"There are a great many people in Porto Rico, it is true," replied Mr. Hunt, "and you would be surprised to see how much unoccupied land there is there. Land, too, is very rich and capable of growing almost anything. There is no doubt in my mind but that the future of the island, but it will require time to bring out the best results."

Dr. Barbosa, who was seen later, talked freely of his native island. He also is in business, and during his stay in New York in connection with exercises of his alma mater, the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He was graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1880, and at once settled in San Juan, where he has lived ever since. This is his first visit to the United States since he took his degree. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES he said:

"I believe I have a fair knowledge of the public opinion in the island. Of course all expect to have free trade as soon as the local revenues will justify it. I think the conditions now are so infinitely better than they were under the rule of Spain at the most intelligent people are satisfied. American methods and the English language are being introduced. The people are beginning to understand that they are approaching self-government. There has been a good deal printed in this country about the native opposition to the Hollander act, which was a measure passed by the local Legislature for the purpose of raising a revenue. It is by all odds the best tax law Porto Rico ever had, but was so radically different from anything that the people had ever known before that it naturally evoked some opposition. But it should be borne in mind that the opposition came from the capitalist class, which under the old forms had been able to escape taxation to a very large extent.

"Since the Hollander act went into effect the burden fell upon the poor people, who were in no position to make their property, and therefore the world knew nothing about what they suffered. As a matter of fact, most of the opposition of the capitalist class spent itself in talk.

"There were, for instance, some assessments made, and only about 80,000 pesetas were filed officially on the ground that the assessments were excessive.

"The Hollander method is a rational system of taxation. It provides simply for the collection of a revenue from real and personal values, from excise, and from inheritances. Under the Spanish rule the real estate, the personal property, and the estate passing by inheritance were able to escape. But the Government made it up in other ways. For instance, I, as a physician, paid more than $100 a year for the privilege of practicing my profession. Of course there is strong opposition to the export tax on Porto Rican products into the United States, which amounts, for instance, to 24 cents on every 100 pounds of sugar. But we look upon that as temporary, and we believe that within a very short time we will be able to convince the Washington Government that sufficient revenue can be raised for the needs of the island under the Hollander act, which was passed by the lower house of the Legislature, the branch elected by the people, by a very one dissenting vote.

"I talk about the Porto Ricans as a people being dissatisfied with the new order is a pure invention. The people would not go back under Spanish domination under any circumstances. They never did like it, and if the island had not been so small they would have attempted to throw it off long ago. Americans are popular with us, and San Juan is rapidly becoming an American city. I do not believe it will be more than five years before a majority of the people habitually use the English language. This, of course, refers to the younger element."

WILL DEBAR CHINESE.

Exclusion Laws to be Rigidly Enforced in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department and Commissioner General Powderly have decided to send three Immigrant Inspectors to Porto Rico for permanent duty. It is feared that the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the insular cases may stimulate Chinese immigration to Porto Rico with the idea that once there they cannot be denied admission to the United States.

The Collectors of Customs hitherto have acted as Inspectors, and will continue to do so, but the need for additional help in keeping out the Chinese is apparent to the officials, and from now on the exclusion laws will be more rigidly enforced.

Bonine Case Before the Grand Jury.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The case of Mrs. Lola Henri Bonine, held for the killing of young Ayres, the Census Bureau clerk, at the Hotel Kenmore, several weeks ago, was presented to the Grand Jury today. The efforts of the Government point strongly to the theory that the victim was shot in the thigh while lying on the bed, and that the other wounds were inflicted while he was going toward his assailant. The Grand Jury will be occupied with the case several days. If an indictment be reported, a continuance will be asked until the October term of court. Mrs. Bonine will not be a witness before the Grand Jury.

Plans for Grant Memorial.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Grant Statue or Memorial Commission has issued a pamphlet inviting the competition of architects for models which must be submitted between March 1 and April 1, 1902. The statue or memorial will cost $240,000. Two alternate sites have been selected, one directly in front of the State, War, and Navy Building, and the other south of the White House.

Lord Pauncefote Starts for England.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Lord Pauncefote will leave here to-night and sail to-morrow for a stay of some months in England. Although a vacation, it will afford an opportunity for conferences with Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne concerning pending questions, chief of which are those in connection with the isthmian canal. Lord Lansdowne has made known that he will not take up the subject for consideration until Lord Pauncefote arrives at London, when the papers at hand and such additional information as the Ambassador may have will be gone over.

Transport McPherson Again in Water.

HAVANA, June 3.—The United States transport McPherson, which went ashore on the rocks off Matanzas on Feb. 4, has been floated and towed into Matanzas Harbor, whence she will proceed to New York.

May Rebuild the Reina Mercedes.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Navy Department has received a complete set of plans for the rebuilding of the Reina Mercedes, one of the Spanish ships captured at Santiago, but it has not yet been decided whether the proposed changes will be made.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Samuel W. Miller, Fifth Infantry, will join his company in the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Quartermaster, recently appointed, will proceed to New Orleans and assume charge, temporarily, of the Quartermaster's office at that place, to relieve Major William J. White, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

First Lieut. William M. Roberts, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at San Francisco, vice First Lieut. Louis T. Hess, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

A board of survey to consist of Major Henry B. Moon, Tenth Infantry; Capt. George McK. Williamson, Capt. Robert Sewell, Quartermaster's Department, is appointed to meet at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department June 4 for the purpose of reporting upon and fixing the accountability for certain property turned over to Major Charles A. H. McCauley (now Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General) by Major Forrest H. Hathaway (now Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General) during April, May, and June, 1898, while on duty at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, for transportation to various points, which was not receipted for by the officers to whom the property was consigned, and for which Lieut. Col. McCauley is held accountable.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. William S. Peirce and Capt. Odus C. Horney, Ordnance Department, and First Lieut. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, will convene at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, at the call of the senior member, for the purpose of determining the final form to be adopted for the rendition of ordnance property returns.

Major James C. Ord, retired upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Peekskill Military Academy, New York.

Navy.

Lieuts. H. Kimmell and R. Stone are detached from the Academy June 8; ordered to the Torpedo Station June 10 for a course of instruction.

Lieut. W. J. Terhune is detached from the Academy June 10; ordered to the Buffalo June 18.

Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter is detached from the Academy June 8; ordered to the Torpedo Station June 10 for a course of instruction.

Lieut. A. H. Robertson is detached from the Academy June 8; ordered to the Buffalo June 25.

Lieut. M. L. Miller is detached from the Academy June 10; ordered to the Buffalo June 18.

Lieut. A. M. Scales is detached from the Academy June 8; ordered to the Torpedo Station June 10 for a course of instruction.

Lieut. A. Morris is detached from the Mare Island Hospital; ordered home.

Ensign I. T. Cooper, retired, is detached from the Saratoga; ordered home.

Assistant Surgeons Jesse W. Backus, Frederick A. Asserson, John F. Murphy, Royall R. Richardson, and William Seaman are appointed from May 18.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The gunboat Marietta sailed to-day from Cavite for home, this being a part of the plan of gradually reducing the naval strength in the East.

The Michigan has left Erie for Harbor Springs.

The Essex has sailed from Port Royal for Boston.

The Amphritrite has sailed from Norfolk for Tompkinsville.

The Peoria has arrived at Tompkinsville.

The Vixen has arrived at Sagua de Tanamo.

The training ship Hartford left Plymouth, England, yesterday for Leith, Scotland.

The Enterprise has left Boston for Leith.

The Lancaster will leave Gardiner Bay for Boston Wednesday.

The Fortune has arrived at Boston.

The Navy Department has been informed of the departure of Rear Admiral Kempff on the Kentucky from Amoy for Woo Sung, China. It also has been advised of the arrival of Admiral Remey, aboard the Brooklyn, at Wellington, New Zealand.

The Newark left Colombo for Aden Saturday.

The Kearsarge has arrived at Newport.

The North Atlantic Squadron will start on its Summer cruise June 25. This will be along the New England coast, with stops at several points for manoeuvres.

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REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND

DR. MOMENT TO BE TRIED

Contumacy and Untruthfulness the Charges Against Him.

HE WILL GO TO THE SYNOD

Presbytery's Discussion Discloses the Fact that Alleged Immorality Caused Dr. Moment's Suspension.

In spite of an evident desire on the part of many influential members of the Brooklyn Presbytery to drop the matter, the Presbytery decided at its meeting yesterday afternoon to try the Rev. Dr. Alfred J. Moment, pastor of Immanuel Church, upon new charges. The meeting was an open one—the first open meeting in which the subject of Dr. Moment's relations with the Presbytery has ever been discussed. The incident of the meeting on Monday of last week, when Dr. Moment accused the Rev. Dr. David Gregg of malice, made the Presbytery determine that henceforth its relations with Dr. Moment should be known to all who wished to know them.

The new charges against Dr. Moment allege untruthfulness and contumacy. They are brought forward by what is known as the "Prosecuting Committee," and the Judicial Commission, in accordance with them, has notified Dr. Moment that until the charges are disposed of he must not perform the functions of a minister. Dr. Moment, on the other hand, has addressed a letter to the Presbytery ridiculing the charge of contumacy, and refuses to recognize the authority of the Presbytery in the matter.

The Prosecuting Committee was appointed at the previous meeting of the Presbytery to inquire into the case of Dr. Moment with especial reference to his actions since the expiration of his term of suspension for six months from the ministry. The term expired on May 21, and Dr. Moment has preached in Immanuel Church, Brooklyn, on the two Sundays since then. This committee was composed of the Rev. Joseph G. Williamson, Jr., the Rev. John B. Donovan, and the Rev. Ira Goddard.

THE COMMITTEE'S CHARGES.

Soon after the meeting of the Presbytery was called to order in the Central Presbyterian Church, Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, by the Moderator, Thomas W. Campbell, the Rev. Mr. Williamson was called upon for his report. The Rev. Mr. Williamson stated that his committee had investigated the conduct of Dr. Moment, and that it preferred two charges against him.

The first of these charges—that of untruthfulness—was based upon the quoted assertion of Dr. Moment in The Brooklyn Eagle of May 28 that the allegations upon which he was tried last Fall did not contain the charge of immorality. In support of this contention, a copy of The Eagle for the day specified and the minutes of the former trial were submitted as exhibits. As witnesses the following were named: N. P. Sellers, a Brooklyn Eagle reporter; the Rev. Walter Rockwood Ferris, the Rev. Joseph D. Burrell, and the Rev. Newell Woolsey Wells, Stated Clerk of the Presbytery.

This is the first official information as to the real nature of the charges made against the Immanuel Church pastor last Fall. It has been repeatedly denied in certain quarters that Dr. Moment was charged with immorality, and on the floor of the Presbytery yesterday it was stated that many members of Immanuel Church thought the principal charge against their pastor was that he had made a somewhat bitter attack upon the Rev. Dr. Foote in connection with another matter of dispute in the Brooklyn Presbytery.

The second charge, that of contumacy, contained two specifications. The first was that Dr. Moment was guilty of disobedience for his refusal to return to Presbytery his call to Immanuel Church, when such had been demanded. He was, in the second place, guilty of contumacy, for his disobedience in refusing to refrain from preaching and exercising the functions of a minister. In support of these allegations the following were named as witnesses: Newell Woolsey Wells, Stated Clerk; Thomas W. Campbell, Moderator; Oscar W. Smith, Isaac P. Lockwood, and Bertis L. Haines.

After this report was read, two letters from the Rev. Dr. Moment, who was not present at the meeting, were read. The first of these was a reiteration of the letter published by Dr. Moment a few days ago apologizing for his charges against Dr. Gregg. The other letter was a review of the technical relations between himself and the Presbytery.

There was a strong movement on the part of the members, in view of the apology and contrition of the minister, to drop the other charges and let the matter rest where it was. This movement was led by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson and others who were prominent in the prosecution of Dr. Moment last Fall. The majority of the presbyters were not so inclined, however, so it was decided to summon witnesses and hear the case on June 17, notification also to be sent to the accused.

DR. MOMENT'S REPLY.

The letter from Dr. Moment, which is regarded as notice that he will not recognize any further judicial proceedings on the part of the Presbytery, but will demand a trial by the Synod, is in part as follows:

"The conflict between us is not conducive to the best interest of the cause we represent, and cannot now nor in the end conserve our individual peace of heart and spiritual influence.

"Since the first tokens of this dreadful storm that has now waged over me for more than a year, I have striven in every particular to do my duty, and when any one has opened my eyes to things I had not seen, I have with promptness and earnestness done the things suggested.

"But there are rights that belong to me, regarding which no man nor body of men must intermeddle. These sacred possessions have in my honest judgment been invaded, and it is for their protection I am contending, not in the spirit of insubordination, but in that of true Christian liberty.

"This is not the time nor place in which to review the case from its inception on the 19th of May, 1900; I shall therefore begin with the 21st of November, the morning when the secret court of this Presbytery imposed on me the verdict of suspension from the functions of the ministry for six months. To this rendering of your court there were added not one condition or requirement.

"That sentence of your court I have served, not having opened my mouth in public nor so much as made a pastoral call from the 21st of November till the 21st day of May. But while I was conscientiously serving the time of my suspension I received, a short month before that time had expired, a request from the Stated Clerk to return to Presbytery my call to Immanuel Church. And with the request came not a word of explanation, and I was left in total darkness as to the reason for the Presbytery's action.

"On the morning of Nov. 21, no such requirement was involved in the findings of the secret court. Then it was said by the Chairman and by others of the commission that it would be a wise thing for the Rev. Dr. Dunn to leave charge of the church in my absence, that it might be in good shape when I returned to my work. Upon what principle of justice, of right, therefore, was a new penalty added to my sentence when that sentence had been faithfully lived out till near the end of the time? I regarded the demand of Presbytery as unjust, as a violation of my rights, and I honestly believed it to be the dignified and Christian way of treating such injustice by giving no reply to the request made, but silently continue my obedience to the requirements of your court as set forth on the 21st of November.

"A few days before the suspension time terminated I was served with a notice from the Judicial Commission of this Presbytery that I must not attempt to preach after May 21, and especially I must not return to the work of Immanuel Church. This notice referred me to Section 40 of the Book of Discipline. This was the first intimation I had of what the Presbytery was aiming at in its action of April 22.

"Now, that notice of your commission was in strict violation of both the letter and spirit of the court's decision of Nov. 21. Moreover, it was an interpretation of Section 40 of the Book of Discipline that neither of the higher courts of our Church could or would sustain. There is no law in Church or State that allows any judicatory to augment the punishment of the first decision rendered, without the proving of new charges.

AN APPEAL TO THE SYNOD.

"The conclusion, therefore, is this, if the Presbytery holds to the right of continuing to silence me from the functions of the holy ministry because of Section 40, the case will have to be tested in the Synod this Fall; and in the meantime I shall be compelled to act upon my honest opinion of what the law of our Church signifies, and what I know to be the binding power of the judicatory's first decision. Just as sure as the requirements of our Book of Discipline are founded in Christian justice, both the appellant courts of our Church would sustain my cause.

"Now, I want it to be distinctly understood that my attitude is not that of contumacy. I despise with all my heart the very suggestion of contumacy. I am one of the most loyal Presbyterians on the Continent of America. Therefore, to charge me with contumacy is as meaningless as the Greek verb is to a child. There is not a fibre of disobedience to rightful authority in my being. But by going back on your court's decision of last November and by a misinterpretation of Section 40 of the Book of Discipline, this Presbytery is now trampling on my rights as a Christian minister and as a member of this body; and that is something no man or body of men shall ever do, though I perish in the attempt of defending myself.

After it had been decided to try Dr. Moment again, a request from a number of members of Immanuel Church was read, that the members be allowed to examine the evidence against Dr. Moment given at the former trial in the secret sessions of the Judicial Commission. There was considerable discussion as to the wisdom of doing this, but upon the motion of the Rev. Dr. Carson, the matter was referred to the Judicial Commission with power to act. In the discussion of this subject, the Rev. Kenneth Junor made a stirring speech. He is now a lay minister, and formerly attended Dr. Moment's church. He said:

"I left Dr. Moment's church because of the cloud that rested over him. We did not understand the nature of the charges against him. It has now been stated that he was guilty of immorality. If that is true, the people of Immanuel Church should know it, and such a man should not be allowed to preach the Gospel to them. If they know that such charges are true I do not believe that Immanuel Church will want such a man to preach there."

The Rev. Dr. Gregg of the Judicial Commission stated that the commission had been ready at all times to give Immanuel Church all possible information, but that the matter had been intrusted to Dr. Moment in the hope that he would tell his members the real truth.

In the further discussion of the subject it was stated that the property of Immanuel Church had now been sold under a foreclosure to Mrs. Stevens, the original donor of the ground.

"So they have no church now," remarked a Presbyter.

"Well, they worship in the building," responded a committeeman.

In order that the members of the Presbytery might themselves understand the new charges against Dr. Moment, they went into executive session, and for more than an hour listened to the reading of a transcript of the evidence. This evidence was not made public after the session.

PERRY TIFFANY DISCHARGED.

Acquitted Before Magistrate Pool on Charge of Passing a Worthless Check.

Perry Tiffany was tried for passing a worthless check before Magistrate Pool, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning and discharged. He withdrew the charge he made against the detectives that they had said the matter could be settled for a certain sum.

It became known during the trial that the warrant sworn out against Tiffany before Magistrate Olmsted on Feb. 1 by Mr. Essner, a member of the firm of Essner & Rector, restaurateurs at 1,508 Broadway, and which was so long in being served, is missing. Detective Armstrong didn't have it when the Magistrate wanted to see it.

"What, you lost it?" Magistrate Pool inquired.

"No; not exactly," Armstrong replied. "I don't know that I have lost it; it may be among my papers somewhere. It is more probable that I have mislaid it."

The Magistrate lectured him for losing the warrant. He said there was a danger if warrants were lost indiscriminately that detectives might forget to arrest the persons unless, as in the case of Tiffany, they met them on the street, and were thus reminded.

The testimony of Mr. Rector, Mr. Essner's partner; Orrin R. Judd, assistant general bookkeeper for the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and Tiffany himself, made it clear to Magistrate Pool that the accused had not given the check with the intent to defraud, but had simply overdrawn his account, so he was discharged.

"I know that young men are apt to be careless about their bank accounts," Magistrate Pool remarked.

"I admit that I am," Tiffany added.

FIGHT FOR A JUSTICESHIP.

Candidates Who Seek to Succeed Justice Jacob of Special Sessions.

The term of Justice Ephraim A. Jacob of the Court of Special Sessions will expire on July 1, and a spirited contest for the succession is going on between Henry Steinert, counsel to the Board of Health; Joseph Stiner, who is the law partner of George F. Roesch, and Henry W. Unger, for many years Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Unger has the backing of Commissioner of Corrections F. J. Lantry, while Mr. Stiner is said to be supported by John F. Carroll.

The salary of Justice of the Special Sessions is $9,000 a year. Justice Jacob was appointed by the late Mayor William L. Strong.

BALLINGTON BOOTH'S STATEMENT

Denies Story that Salvation Army and American Volunteers Will Unite.

Ballington Booth, upon his arrival at the headquarters of the American Volunteers, at 1 Fourth Avenue, yesterday morning, said:

"There is absolutely no foundation for the absurd report made by Mr. Hazard of the Salvation Army of Cleveland regarding an amalgamation of the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America, nor has Mr. Hazard or any other person any authority for such a statement." He then gave out the following statement:

Mr. Ballington Booth denies most emphatically that there have been any secret negotiations between himself and his father. He has not had one line from his father since the latter left this country, nor has he heard from his seven brothers and sisters, with but one exception, that of a personal communication from Mrs. Booth-Clibborn, nor have they taken back the bitter and uncalled-for things they said against him. The government and principles of the two movements are so at variance that a union would be impossible.

Gov. Odell to Visit the Exposition.

ALBANY, June 3.—Gov. Odell to-day agreed to attend the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo on Sept. 18. He gave the assurance of his presence on that date to Daniel W. Lockwood.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; westerly winds, becoming variable.

Present conditions indicate at least two days of fair weather and seasonably high temperature generally east of the Mississippi and the Southwest. In the Northwestern States scattered showers will occur to-day, and showers will possibly continue in the Dakotas and Minnesota to-morrow. Along the Atlantic Coast light to fresh westerly winds will become variable to-day.

Steamers which depart Tuesday for European ports will have light to fresh variable winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	68	56	60
6 A. M.	67	57	61
9 A. M.	70	62	66
12 M.	73	67	72
3 P. M.	75	71	75
6 P. M.	68	70	73
9 P. M.	63	66	67
12 P. M.	63	65	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Averags temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67½
Weather Bureau	64½
Corresponding date 1900	68¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	65

The barometer registered 29.85 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.86 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 70 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 68 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 71 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 54 degrees at 5 A. M.

COLORADO.

New daily limited service beginning June 16th via Great Rock Island Route, one night out Chicago to Colorado. We can convince you we have the best service, the best connections, and arrive in Denver and Colorado Springs (Manitou) at the most convenient hour. Only direct line to Manitou. Cheap Summer excursions daily to Colorado and Utah, with especially low rates on certain days. For details write A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A., 401 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

THE BRITISH DISPUTE ABOUT LOCOMOTIVES

Sir Arthur Hickman Replies to Lord George Hamilton.

Says Railway Reports Show that American Machines Require More Fuel and Oil than the British.

LONDON, June 4.—Sir Alfred Hickman, ex-President of the British Iron Trade Association, has replied to the response of Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, to his recent attack in the House of Commons upon American-built locomotives and bridges. He quotes from the report of the Burmah Railway Company for the first half of 1900 to show that American locomotives used on the line burned 35.5 per cent. more fuel per train for each mile and 23.5 more per vehicle for each mile than British-built locomotives; and he declares that the alterations alluded to by Lord George Hamilton were made in the tenders only so as to enable the carrying of more fuel. After inquiring why certain reports have not been published, he says:

"The Burmah Railway officials seem resolved to screen the Americans at all cost."

After inquiring why, if American competition is founded on superior chemical research and technical education, British makers should be full of orders from Americans to deliver immediately at any price, he remarks:

"Surely that is some evidence that the world, outside the Indian railway officials, considers British engines and material better, and in reality cheaper. The official locomotive engineer reports to the Burmah Railway that the engines show early signs of wear and want of strength, and that cheapness in the first cost is not true economy."

Sir Alfred then cites Egyptian railway reports against Belgian engines, and quotes from an Assam railway report, dated April 16, 1901, as saying that American locomotives take 24 per cent more coal and 25 per cent. more oil than British. This, Sir Alfred avers, conclusively proves bad workmanship. He affirms that the great advantage which Continental and American manufacturers have over British manufacturers is due to what practically amounts to export bounties, adding:

"The American engineer has a protected market, which enables him to make enormous profits at home and even to sell at a loss abroad, still getting a satisfactory return on his capital. I venture to assert with confidence that, but for the 37 per cent. duty, we should sell more engines in America than the Americans would send here."

Discussing the Gohtieh Viaduct in Burmah, Sir Alfred says Lord George Hamilton refuses to give Mr. Constable an opportunity of proving his statements about the bad American work, "on the assurance of gentlemen who have proved their partiality to the American Bridge Building Company by showing them in advance the private estimates for the projected bridge over the Irrawaddy, and who, by every shift and contrivance, have endeavored to stave off the publication of the reports of their own engineers."

Sir Alfred's long arraignment concludes with a request for the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject.

Commenting upon Sir Alfred Hickman's rejoinder The Daily Chronicle says:

"As Sir Alfred Hickman points out, British trade is looking after itself extremely well. However, he proves too much, because, if British firms are full of business, where is his grievance? It seems that what really fills him, and others like him, with alarm is the fact that British trade paramountcy is threatened. We must admit that this paramountcy is doomed, but the anxiety on the subject is quite sentimental."

The Daily Mail also comments upon Sir Alfred Hickman's letter. It defends American locomotives and asks for further evidence concerning the Gohtich Viaduct. It considers the fact that British firms are obliged to refuse orders not a sign of prosperity but a sign that they fail to keep sufficient stock.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE IN RUSSIA.

Making Inquiry Into Industrial and Commercial Conditions.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana arrived here to-day. He was met by Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador; Secretary Peirce, and Consul General Holloway. The Senator began an inquiry into Rusisan industrial and commercial conditions this afternoon, seeing M. A. Rothstein, the banker. He expects to see many important personages.

He will remain here about a week and will then visit Moscow, the neighboring factory towns, the Volga Valley, and the iron works around Ekaterinburg. Later Senator Beveridge will traverse Siberia. He believes America should and will have a splendid Russian trade.

BRITISH CONCERN FAILS.

Stockholders of British-America Corporation Hold Stormy Meeting.

LONDON, June 3.—The shareholders of the British-America Corporation agreed at a meeting to-day to go into voluntary liquidation. The corporation was closely affiliated with the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, whose suspension in December last caused so much excitement on the Stock Exchange. Lord Dufferin was a Director of the British-America as well as of the London and Globe Corporation.

The meeting to-day was one of the stormiest held. When the Chairman said that owing entirely to the London and Globe's default, the British-America Corporation could not continue business, he was assailed with all kinds of hostile demonstrations and cries of "The same old game," and "Are you not ashamed to face us?". Whitaker Wright's explanation met with an equally hostile reception. The uproar continued during the whole meeting.

BOERS ARE ACTIVE AGAIN.

Attack One Cape Colony Village and Threaten Another.

WILLOWMORE, Cape Colony, June 2.—Commandant Sheeper, with 700 men, attacked Willowmore, a village in Cape Colony, yesterday, (Saturday,) but was beaten off after nine hours' fighting.

CAPE TOWN, June 3.—Jamestown, a village in Cape Colony, thirty miles southeast of Allwal North, is threatened by Fouche's commando.

SCANT NEWS FROM KITCHENER.

LONDON, June 3.—The War Office made the following announcement to-night:

"All the information received from Lord Kitchener respecting recent engagements in South Africa has been communicated to the public."

Nothing has yet come through to illuminate the Vlakfontein affair, the only dispatch on the subject since the first official announcement being a three-line message from Lord Kitchener, issued this morning, giving the names of three additional officers killed.

Boer Leader Abram Malan Captured.

LONDON, June 3.—A dispatch from Pretoria announces that the constabulary have captured Abram Malan, son-in-law of the late Gen. Joubert. Malan was an energetic, progressive politician before the war, and since it began he has been very active against the British and has filled several important commands, including that of Pietersburg, until the British occupied the place.

Monument to Sir Arthur Sullivan.

LONDON, June 3.—The Memorial Committee recently formed to place a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of Sir Arthur Sullivan announce that they have arranged with the Bank of America, New York City, to receive American subscriptions to the memorial fund.

Sienkiewicz's New Work Progressing.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—Jeremiah Curtin, formerly Secretary of the United States Embassy here, is revisiting friends. He says Sienkiewicz's latest work, dealing with John Sobieski, is progressing well. Sienkiewicz will later begin a ten-volume series on Napoleon.

C. Arthur Pearson Coming Here.

LONDON, June 3.—The White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which sails from Liverpool Wednesday next for New York, takes among her passengers the well-known English publisher C. Arthur Pearson.

Established 1853.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

TRADE RIVALRY WITH ENGLAND.

New York Delegates in London Say There is Ample Business for Both Countries.

LONDON, June 4.—The Daily Chronicle prints a long interview with John T. Terry and A. Foster Higgins of the New York delegation, the gist of whose conversation was that there is ample business to keep both the United States and Great Britain occupied so long as they wish to be, and that there is no idea in the United States of anything but friendly trade rivalry.

Commenting editorially upon these declarations, The Daily Chronicle says:

"A needless wave of pessimism and depression is flowing in England about trade, which obstinately refuses to be depressed. British trade is growing quite as fast as American or German."

The visiting delegates and Mr. Choate received a number of members of the London Chamber of Commerce last night at Claridge's Hotel and conferred with them upon various topics. The Lord Mayor was present, as well as Lord Brassey, Albert G. Sandeman, and Sheriff Lawrence. The Americans have declined invitations to dinner extended by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

WALDERSEE LEAVES PEKING.

Escorted to the Station by the Entire Diplomatic Corps.

PEKING, June 3.—The departure of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee from Peking to-day was marked by a great military display by the allied troops, the booming of artillery, and the playing of bands. The entire diplomatic body escorted the Field Marshal to the railroad station.

Von Rauch, the aide de camp and nephew of Count von Waldersee, will remain here to escort Prince Chun, the Emperor's brother, to Berlin, where he will formally apologize in behalf of China for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

BERLIN, June 3.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Peking says Count von Waldersee gave a farewell banquet in honor of Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German Minister, yesterday, and toasted Emperor William and the allied sovereigns.

PARIS, June 4.—The Figaro, which breathes a sigh of relief at the departure of Count von Waldersee from Peking, says:

"The long Chinese nightmare at last seems to be coming to an end. The marvelous concert of the powers was maintained to the last. It is a miracle. For a year French, British, German, Russian, and American troops have been able to continue a campaign without turning their arms against each other. It is a fine triumph for civilization, but it is mainly due to the intimacy of France and Russia, against which united force no selfishness dared attempt to prevail."

TROOPS QUARREL AT TIEN-TSIN.

TIEN-TSIN, June 3.—There was a serious affray yesterday between international troops. Some British Fusiliers, who were acting as police here and preventing French soldiers from house-breaking, were attacked with bayonets and bricks. The Fusiliers, in self-defense, fired in the air. This brought a number of Germans to the aid of the Frenchmen. They numbered together 200 men.

Five Fusiliers fired again, killing a Frenchman and wounding three others. In subsequent fighting four Fusiliers, five Germans, and one Japanese were wounded. The arrival of a German officer and a strong guard ended the fray.

New York Pharmacists in Convention.

BUFFALO, June 3.—The New York State Pharmaceutical Association and the State Board of Pharmacy are holding a joint convention in this city. They will consider the alleged discrimination made by the new pharmacy law, under which four separate boards were abolished and their powers and duties conferred on a single State board consisting of fifteen members. The election of officers will occur on Wednesday.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—A. J. Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia; Col. Edward Morrell, Philadelphia; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland.

HOLLAND.—Gen. Wesley Merritt, Washington; George Carnegie, Pittsburg.

EVERETT.—The Rev. E. Hardy, Dublin; Lieut. J. R. Ward, United States Navy; John R. Proctor, President of the United States Civil Service Board, Washington.

IMPERIAL.—Col. F. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.

GRAND.—Judge Burr Mattice, Oneonta; Col. C. R. Suter, United States Army.

MANHATTAN.—Prof. A. C. Armstrong, Middletown, Conn.; Col. A. A. Pope, Farmington, Conn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; M. Weinberg, cloaks and suits; 337 Broadway.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; E. L. Howe, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street.

Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; M. C. Stark, wrappers; Hotel Cadillac.

Higgins & Fraze, Fall River, Mass.; W. A. Fraze, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, stationery, and fancy goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Tootle-Kessler Millinery Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. H. Kessler, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. Black, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. J. Swofford, domestics, prints, and ginghams; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, Jr., notions and fancy goods; H. W. McKee, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. A. Lambeth, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. Post, domestics; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; G. F. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. L. Hengerer, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rollman & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Rollman, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Holtzman, A., & Sons, Columbus, Ohio; L. A. Holtzman, upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. B. Rosenbaum, notions and white goods; 288 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Le Boutillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Vickers, laces, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; Hotel Albert.

Braman, C. L., Company, The, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. L. Braman, notions, fancy and furnishing goods; 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, dry goods; Miss Hawk, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Holcombe, dress goods, wash fabrics, silks, and linings; J. C. Wasson, art goods and stationery; J. Carey, laces, embroideries, and vellings; 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Burnes, cloaks; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Kelly Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. T. Croft, carpets; 486 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Stevens, millinery; 457 Broaway; Holland House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Metz, underwear; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; D. Mayer, dress goods; 377 Broadway; Holland House.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; O. Harrison, furnishing goods; G. Moody, dress goods, silks, and white goods; 341 Broadway.

Callender, McAusland & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; W. Callender, domestics; 2 Walker Street.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; L. Friend, dress goods; S. Goldsmith, cloaks and suits; 157 Duane Street; Hoffman House.

Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; J. H. Short, domestics; 79 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. K. Watson, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Rice, Stix, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. Eiseman, domestics; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Haskell, underwear; 104 Worth Street.

LABOR LEADERS AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Superintendent Blair, the Host, Tells Them They Must Organize.

Rumor Says that He Gathered His Guests in Obedience to Mr. Croker's Instructions.

The Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, George Blair, gave a dinner to labor leaders at the Democratic Club last night. It was rumored that he acted on the advice of Richard Croker who had cabled to him. Mr. Blair, it was reported, had been selected by Mr. Croker to aid in opening the Mayoralty campaign because of his interest in and his former connection with the labor cause of the State.

Among the labor leaders present at the dinner were John Phillips, President of the National Hatters' Union; James P. Hooley, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Federation; J. H. Delaney, ex-President of Typographical Union No. 6; H. O. Cole of the National Bricklayers' Union, Charles J. Johnson, President of the State Federation and Secretary of the Firemen's Association; John Ennis, a pioneer of the Bricklayers; Robert M. Campbell of Typographical Union No. 6, Thomas B. McGuire, State Organizer of the Knights of Labor; Bernard Davis of the Cigarmakers', and C. E. Weisz, Secretary of the Workman's Political League.

Mr. Blair aid in opening the discussion: "I have ought it best to ask some of the well-known wn leaders of labor to meet and consult n these times when all labor laws are me with the serious answer that they are u constitutional. We will get the constitu on amended if necessary. This gathering is to promote harmony among you the rep sentatives of the great laboring classes the Empire State. The workingmen of this city are especially interested in fair government of the city. As far as ur local Government is concerned, no ity of importance has recognized the principles of labor as much as New York City. But we have a serious grievance to be forever legislated against by hostile interests outside of our county. "I feel that from this gathering there should be selected a committee with full power to act in whatsoever direction they may see fit to secure the co-operation of labor everywhere in the State and to see that labor laws are enforced.

The same committee should also frame an amendment to the State and National Constitution to overcome the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in Supreme Court, setting aside recent labor legislation and to issue pledges to all members to be elected to the Legislature and Congress committing all candidates to such amendment.

Robert M. Campbell said:

"We are ace to face with a serious condition. We are working people who have been met with the old cry of the Republicans, 'You are violating the Constitution,' when we get labor laws passed.

"The trades unionism of this country is standing in support of the Democratic Party. To the Democrats this Fall we must look for the preservation and furthering of our interests.

Mr. Hooley said that the only thing "up the State" Republicans had to do was to refer to Tammany Hall and votes were made.

"For myself," he declared, "I would like to see Tammany Hall get everything. Once I went to the man who is now Governor of the State when he was merely a politician. I asked him to help us with a bill providing for the vestibuling of trolley cars in the Winter in the suburbs. Said he: 'I can't help you with such a bill. Don't you know that that bill is opposed to our friends who contribute heavily to the campaign funds, the corporations? Why, I can't favor anything of that nature.'"

The committee was then appointed as follows: John Phillips, Charles J. Johnson, C. E. Weisz, M. Campbell, Bernard Davis, J. H. Delaney, and Thomas B. McGuire.

Superintendent Blair was asked in regard to the rumored receipt of the cablegram from Mr. Croker. He replied that the idea of the meeting originated with him.

It was not denied by the guests, however, that the dinner had a purely political significance, and many of them credited, they said, the report that a cablegram had been received.

OIL TRUST TO ABSORB RIVALS.

Buys Out Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle, the Cleveland Operators.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, June 3.—Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle, practically the only competitors of the Standard Oil Company, have given up the battle they have waged for years against the big corporation, and have virtually completed arrangements to sell out their interests, including two refining companies, to their rival.

The Cleveland Refining Company and the Scofield Refining Company are the other two companies included in the big deal, the consideration paid for all being in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle own the controlling interest in them. Papers for the transfer have been drawn up and have been signed by some of the parties to the transaction.

Although Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle have practically stepped down and out, the fight against the Standard will be taken up once by a new company, the promoters of which are men who have been for years associated with Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle.

Under the name of the Great Western Oil Company, M. J. Walsh, general manager of the Cleveland Refining Company; B. W. Brome, W. F. Noe, and others, with well-known capitalists, have organized a new independent oil company.

READY TO SERVE HIS SENTENCE.

Former Bank President Rieger Must Serve Six Years in Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3.—At a hotel in affairs in Kansas City awaiting the arrival of the commitment which will mean the beginning of his six-year sentence is D. V. Rieger, the convicted ex-President of the Missouri National Bank of Kansas City.

Mr. Rieger arrived in Jefferson City to-day from New York. Mr. Rieger's wife is with him, and will remain in the prison city until her husband becomes a Federal prisoner.

Mr. Rieger was arrested on a charge of wrecking the Missouri National Bank nearly ten years ago, and has since fought to the last court of resort for his liberty. Wealthy in his own right, with wealthy brothers, two of whom are prominent lawyers here, with scores of friends, he has been able to invoke the best resources to be had to save him from prison, but five days ago the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision against him.

Mr. Rieger was under $5,000 bond and was in New York at the time. He immediately proceeded alone to Jefferson City, where he now waits the arrival of the officer from here with the commitment.

Mr. Rieger said to-day that he was anxious to begin his sentence, as he had become resigned to his fate. He had pinned his last hope to the Supreme Court, and there was nothing now to do but walk to his cell.

His brothers and attorneys left to-night for Jefferson City to await his arrival there.

$10,000 for Massachusetts School.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 3.—At the twentieth annual meeting of the Trustees of the Mount Hermon School for boys, held here this afternoon, H. L. Proctor of Boston and Edwin M. Bulkley of New York to-day pledged $5,000 each for a new dining hall.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. [illegible] from 13th to 15th, Sixth Ave.

Continuation of Following Sales.

Muslin Underwear, China, Glass, Carpets, Mattings, Rugs Furniture, Watches and Groceries.

Women's $1.00 Kid Gloves at 69c.

Women's Real French Glace Kid Gloves, two clasps, oversewn, one row embroidery, tans, modes and black, value $1.00; at 69c.

Seasonable Wash Goods.

The advent of June gives large activity to our beauty-flushed Wash Goods stock. Summer fabrics—staple, novelty and medium effects. Some are quiet, neat and modest. Others are odd, bizarre, striking. The variety—its completeness; the prices—their cheapness—appeal to all. A brilliant round of stuffs collected with nice taste and matchless thrift. Three popular items—important because they represent the keynote of myriad other offerings.

Printed Dimities, pretty stripes, effective figures and stripes-and-figures combined, many colors, smooth spinning and perfect dyeing, value 12½c.; at 7c.

Fine Ginghams, solids and corded stripes, all the choicest tints, including ox-blood red, green, pink and light blue. Not a meagre, short display, but big and imposing, 10c.

Corded Madras, great assortment of graduated stripes—patterns and colorings that are in highest demand for men's shirts and women's waists, value 20c.; at 11c.

Infants' Hosiery.

The development of this part of our Hosiery business is significant. Efforts rightly directed, have been fruitful. Our stock of Infants' Hosiery is not an appendage or pendant of the Women's—not overshadowed, not trivial, not a mere contingent interest. Long ago we appreciated the need of a thoroughly organized department devoted to Children's Hosiery. No time was lost in providing it. Your recognition of merit is the influence that keeps it growing bigger and better.

Infants' Mercerized Lisle Thread Socks, pretty open-work designs, black, white, sky, pink and red, sizes 4 to 6, at 24c.

Infants' Mercerized Lisle Thread Long Hose, finely ribbed, black, white, pink, sky, tan and red, sizes 4 to 6, at 24c.

Infants' Cashmere Long Hose, silk toes and heels, black, white, pink, sky, tan and red, sizes 4 to 6, at 24c.

Infants' Cashmere Socks, softest Austrian yarn, black, white, pink, sky and red, sizes 4 to 6½, at 29c.

Infants' Cashmere Three-quarter Hose, finest Austrian yarn, black, white, pink, sky and red, sizes 4 to 6½, at 34c.

Infants' Pure Silk Socks, dainty open-work lace patterns, black, white, pink, sky and red, sizes 4 to 6½, at 49c.

Boys' and Children's Ribbed Hose, made to our order in Germany, of the most carefully selected Egyptian cotton, dyed black by the famous Hermsdorf, and guaranteed not to fade, crock or stain feet or underwear, medium weight—elastic, stout, serviceable; reinforced and strengthened by double knees, heels and toes, all sizes, 6 to 10, at 24c.

We don't think you can match this Hosiery under 40c. You may more fully appreciate this proposition when we remind you that most stores will give you an ordinary quality at 25c for size

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The CLOSING of the WANAMAKER "CENTURY" CLUB

THE GREAT HALF-PRICE SALE OF THE CENTURY DICTIONARY AND CYCLOPEDIA AND ATLAS is nearly at an end. Its enormous membership list is practically filled. Men and women from every class of people in every State in the Union—and nearly every foreign country. Its immense sales-record has made it the most remarkable event in the annals of book-selling. Over two million dollars' worth of the "Century" volumes (at retail) have been subscribed for by our club members—*at a saving to them of over a million dollars in money.* That's the part of it we like best to look back on now that the end is here. Such a phenomenally popular distribution owes most of its success, however, to the merit of the volumes themselves—for the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas is

The ONLY WORK in the World that combines

within itself the three essential features of a complete working library. These three—

Dictionary, Cyclopedia and Atlas

are each of such standard accuracy and thorough completeness as to practically supplant all their predecessors, while the combination of them all in one work, condensed, concise, easily used, is as unique and savors as much of busy modern methods as the class who most appreciate its many-sided usefulness—those who value time as money and economize it, who regard knowledge as power and seek it in the quickest, clearest manner.

Wanamaker methods had something to do with this great success, too. The Wanamaker guaranty and the Wanamaker outlet. And these, coupled with the

HALF PRICE in monthly payments

furnished the motive-power that has pushed the sale of "the great work" throughout the length and breadth of the country. Merit—method—price-saving—these, in brief, have sold the thousands of sets. These, too, will sell you *your* set before it is too late—if you'll take advantage of the opportunity. It will be too late to make up your mind after the club is closed—there is but one day more—a question of hours—tomorrow the club closes—and you want time to choose the bindings, etc.

Therefore come to the store today. But don't put it off longer. The chances are too great.

$1 is the only "cash-down" payment necessary. That's the Membership Fee in The Wanamaker Century Club. As soon as you are a member, your set of the volumes is sent you, complete (and the bookcase, too, if desired). Then you pay Half-Price, either all at once, or divided into little monthly payments. It figures only 10c per day, and even that soon pays for it—and all the while you have the use of the books.

40,000 Yards of Summer Silks

Here is an offering, of the most important character, of this season's new Summer Silks of the most wanted kinds and colorings, at prices that are half, or close to half of regular values.

Some of the silks in this sale are fresh from the manufacturers; a few came into our regular stocks but a short time ago; not a yard is old.

The offering includes silks of every present use—for the dresses themselves, as well as their linings. There are Printed Liberty Satins, Printed Japanese Twills, Printed Foulards, Plain Twilled Silks, and Plain-colored all-silk Taffatines for linings; 40,000 yards in all; in splendid variety of designs and colorings. Read these further particulars:

50c All-silk Taffatines, 25c yd.—
All-silk Taffeta of good strength, made specially for Summer linings, in six splendid colors. Light in weight, yet with good body and finish. Hundreds of pieces have been sold at 50c a yard.

85c Printed Foulards, 50c yd.—
One hundred pieces of Printed Foulards, 24 in. and 27 in. wide in almost as many patterns and colorings. The last of this season's stock of certain patterns from the best American manufacturer of these goods. Attractive designs and a splendid quality; some are white printings on colored grounds, others in several color printings. The 27-in. silks have black and colored printings on grounds of different colors.

$1 Plain Twilled Silks, 55c yd.—
These silks are similar to plain colored Foulards or fine twilled Surahs; and as plain silks will be more used than ever in the Fall, this offering is remarkably interesting. We bought them in the "gray," that is, unfinished, at a little price, and had them converted and finished in excellent colorings of our own selection—white, ivory, cream, pink, blue, yellow, Nile, lavender, rose, reseda, tan, navy blue, cardinal and black. A splendid bright silk, particularly good for dresses and linings. They are 24 in. wide, and could easily be sold regularly at full price. To sell them quickly we mark them 55c, instead of $1. Only twenty thousand yards at this price.

$1 Printed Liberty Satin, 65c yd.—
Nearly five thousand yards of these rich printed Liberty Satins. There are seven designs in such good colors as navy and cadet blue, rose, green, tan, gray and cardinal. We have sold much of this quality at $1. By taking the remaining stock on hand we get these to sell at 65c.

Main aisle and Rotunda.

A CAMERA Opportunity

Every photographer knows what an excellent camera the "Wizard B" is, and what splendid work it will do in taking pictures.

With it, the most critical amateur can accomplish satisfying results.

We have secured, fresh from the factory, by special arrangement, a lot of these fine cameras. Though regularly sold at $14, we are able to offer them at a price which puts them within the reach not only of the amateur photographer who is tired of his old camera, but also of the beginner who doesn't wish to invest heavily in his first photographic venture.

$5.50 each

The "Wizard B" is constructed of highly polished mahogany, with best black seal grain covering. The bellows is of rich red leather, and all metal parts are finished in nickel. The front board has rising, falling and sliding movements; the vertical swing back, pivoted on the centre, can be readily operated and set in the position desired. The ground glass is spring-actuated, and can be quickly removed when a roll holder is used.

The lens is the Manhattan Optical Co.'s Extra Rapid Rectilinear, with the Rauber and Wollensak Co.'s self-setting shutter—a standard equipment. Each camera will carry three holders in the back, and is provided with a reversible finder, two tripod sockets, and one plate holder.

Also a few No. 2 Eastman Eureka Cameras; 3½x3½ in. plates; regularly $4; now $1.75.

Eastman's Water Developing Platinum Paper—

Ease of manipulation, pure platinum tones, permanence and rapid printing are qualities which commend this paper to every amateur. It requires nothing but water and acid for the entire process of developing and clearing, yet produces effects equal in beauty to any other photographic process. In two styles—"smooth" and "rough." Sizes and prices: 3¼x3½ in., 20c doz. 3¼x4¼ in., 25c doz. 4x5 in., 35c. doz. 5x7 in., 60c doz.

Photographic Supplies—

Ruby Lamp with double glass, ruby and orange; regularly $1; now 50c.

Wanamaker Developers and Toning and Fixing Solutions, in 8 oz. bottles; regularly 25c, now 15c a bottle.

Wanamaker Developing Powders, in packages of 6 powders; regularly 25c, now 15c.

Drying Racks, for 12 and 24 negatives, 10c and 15c each.

Light-weight Printing Frames, 3¼x4¼ in., 3½x3½ in., 10c; 4x5 in., 12c each.

Annex Store, south of Ninth street, 770 Broadway.

The Sale of Wicker Furniture

As you read this announcement, new accessions to this interesting Sale of Summer Furniture stand ready for you. They are samples from a well-known manufacturer of the best sort of wicker furniture, and the saving to you is a third of their value. There are no duplicates in the gathering, and no more to take their places when they're gone.

Your Summer house will gain in attractiveness and comfort by the addition of a piece or two of this furniture, and the best choosing is *now.*

Wicker Rockers—
At $2.75, from $5—Natural shellac finish.
At $5.50, from $8.25—Maroon finish.
At $6, from $9—Palm green finish.
At $6.50, from $10—Brown shellac and palm green finish.
At $6.75, from $10.25—Maroon reed finish.
At $7.25, from $12—Natural shellac finish.

Wicker Chairs—
At $2.75, from $4.25—Fancy reeds.
At $4, from $6—Fancy reeds.
At $4.50, from $6.75—Maroon finish.
At $5, from $7.50—Natural shellac Roman chair.
At $5.25, from $8—Natural shellac arm chair.
At $5.50, from $8.25—Fancy reeds.
At $6.50, from $10—Shellac arm chair.
At $7, from $10.50—Shellac arm chair, magazine pockets.
At $7.50, from $11.25—Shellac cane chair.
At $7.75, from $11.75—Shellac arm chair.
At $8, from $12—Fancy reeds.
At $13, from $20—Shellac arm chair.

Divans or Settees—
At $5, from $7.50—Natural shellac finish.
At $8.50, from $13—Natural shellac finish.
At $9, from $13.50—Natural shellac cane divan.
At $10, from $15—Natural shellac finish.
At $15, from $22.50—High back seat.
At $15, from $23—Brown shellac finish.

White-and-Gold Chairs—
At $5, from $6.25—High back chair.
At $5.50, from $6.75—Fancy chair.
At $6, from $9—Fancy chair.
At $7, from $10.50—Fancy rocker.
At $8, from $12—Fancy rocker.
At $9.25, from $14—Fancy chair.
At $10.50, from $14—Fancy divan.

Work-Baskets—
At $2.75, from $4.25—Shellac finish.
At $3, from $5.25—Shellac finish.
At $4, from $6.75—White and gold.
At $5, from $8.75—Shellac finish.

In addition to this specially priced offering, we have now the best assortment of Summer furniture we have ever shown. Some of the kinds are green ash or green oak, finished in the new pale moss green color; old Colonial designs, upholstered in fabrics or grass cloth; wicker furniture in natural shellac, including arm chairs, rockers, settees, golf arm chairs and magazine arm chairs. Then there is wicker furniture in palm green finish, in chairs, rockers and settees; rush Summer furniture in the natural gray green; chairs, rockers and divans, some with ribbon decorations. Also porch rockers and chairs with maple frames, reed, cane or splint seats; in many sizes and styles; all of the most durable construction.

Prices begin with a splint-seat rocker at 85c and run up to $5.50, for a chair with a heavy maple frame, reed seat and back.

Fourth Floor.

Black DRESS GOODS Much Under Price

This is a group of refined dress fabrics that appeals to every woman; for no wardrobe is complete without one or more black dresses; and fashion never puts these staple goods out of style.

At 25c, worth 45c—All-wool lustre figured Granite Suiting.
At 45c, worth 65c—All-wool Crepe Mistral.
At 50c, worth $1—Mohair Crepons, in figures and stripes.
At $1, worth $1.50—All-silk satin-striped Grenadines, in three different widths of stripes.
At $1.25, worth $1.75—All-silk Grenadines in brocaded stripes, polka-dot satin stripes, brocaded figures with satin stripes.
At $1.50, worth $2.50—Silk-and-wool corded striped iron-frame Grenadine.
At $2, worth $2.75—Silk-and-wool drawn striped gauze Grenadine.
At $2.25, worth $3—All-silk lace and faille striped gauze Grenadine.
At $2.50, worth $3.50—All-silk lace and faille striped gauze Grenadine.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

35c Linen Suiting, 12½c yd.

'Twas just a happen chance, but a fortunate one, that led us to the owner of these splendid goods—ideal for Summer skirts for rough-and-tumble wear. We took all he had—wish it had been more—at our own price. Hence we offer you this excellent Irish Linen Suiting, just when it will be of most value to you, at *12½c a yard,* for a regular 35c quality.

36 inches wide, in cool tan and gray-and-white mixtures.

Rotunda.

This Great SHOE EVENT Has Been Promptly Recognized

Saturday was the record day in this great shoe business. How many thousands of people we served can only be a conjecture; but certain it is that the space and facilities of our three shoe stores were taxed to their utmost.

But The Shoes in this sale are marvels of value. Styles and qualities are equal to regular stock—are regular stock at full prices today in many good shoe stores. Such superb shoes at such concessions in price are only possible to this shoe store. Our vast transactions with the best shoe factories in the land obtain the special favors that bring these fine shoes to sell at a third to a half under-price just at the opening of the season. Quantities are vast, and varieties are still broad and satisfying.

Men's Shoes—
$1.00, worth $2—Black and tan kid and black calf lace; shapely and well made.
$1.50, worth $2.50—Tan kid bicycle and outing Oxfords; rawhide flexible soles.
$1.50, worth $3—Patent leather, enamel grain, box and wax calfskin; Russia calf and chrome kidskin; laced; stylish lasts; splendid quality, fine workmanship.
$2.50, worth $3.50—Oxford shoes on the newest lasts, with all the fancy details so much in demand by young men; box calf and patent leather; welted soles.
$2.50, worth to $6—Mostly the factory samples of the best shoemakers, together with several thousand pairs of kid and calf shoes that will sell regularly at $4. The samples are in sizes 6½ to 7½, A B and C widths; the other shoes are in all sizes.

Boys' Shoes—
$1.00, worth to $1.50—Black Casco lace shoes in several good styles; some heavy soled shoes in these; sizes 12 to 5½.
$1.50, worth to $2—Calf and black kid lace shoes; splendid wearing stock, just right for Summer; sizes 12 to 5½.
$1.50, worth to $2.50—Kidskin and calf lace shoes of fine grades; dress shoes mostly, though some heavy weight are here; sizes 12 to 5½.

Canvas Oxfords for Men and Boys—
Canvas Oxfords for 35c—With rubber soles sewed on; the good kind that wear well; black, tan and white; in all sizes from youths', to 11 men's.

Women's Boots—
$1, worth $1.50—Black kid boots, lace and button; some of these are worth $2; of recent make on fashionable lasts.
$1.25, worth $2—Black kid, button and lace boots of superior style and wearing quality.
$1.50, worth $2.50—Many of these were originally marked double our price; tan and black kid; thousands of pairs in the lot; in the most wanted sizes and lasts.
$1.75, worth $3.50—Splendid shoes of selected materials; styles of the best, and the lot large enough for generous choosing.

Women's Oxford Shoes—
$1, worth $1.50—Black kid; opera toes; straight tips; light and heavy soles.
$1.20, worth $2—Black kidskin, with kid and patent leather tips.
$1.40, worth $2—Black patent leather; turned soles, full toe lasts.

Misses' and Children's Shoes—
85c, worth $1.25—Black velour calf and kidskin, button and lace spring-heel shoes; sizes 7 to 10½.
$1, worth up to $1.50—Black velour calf and tan Russia calf; stout and thin soles; seasonable play shoes for small boys and girls; sizes 8½ to 10½.
$1.20, worth up to $2—Tan Russia Calf, black box calf and velour and kidskin, with tips; sizes 11 to 2.
$1, worth up to $1.50—Black calf lace shoes, for small boys; heavy, shapely and durable; sizes 9 to 13½.
$1.25, worth up to $2—Black and tan calf little men's shoes, with stout welted soles; also some "steel-shod" soles, size 9 to 13½.

CARPETS Under-Price

This is a sale where all the sacrifice is for sentiment. Carpets which we picked out, and were proud to show at full prices in March are today smartly reduced because the manufacturers are not putting these certain patterns on the looms for next Fall. Qualities are superb; colorings are probably the same, but the new carpets will have different patterns. Who knows whether you would pick new or old if they were side by side. The character of the designs and the intrinsic value of the carpet are the same whether you pay full prices next Fall, or profit by these liberal savings today:

Wilton Velvets at $1, from $1.40
Standard Velvets at 75c, from $1
Body Brussels at $1, from $1.40
Tapestry Brussels at 65c, from 90c
Tapestry Brussels at 55c, from 70c
Tapestry Brussels at 50c, from 60c

Then we are also offering these unusual values in

Oriental Rugs

An excellent group of Kazak and Mosul Rugs (not the Carabagh and Guenge Rugs usually masqueraded under these names), with heavy, soft pile, thick and finely woven, in thoroughly perfect condition; now marked at

$18, $20, $22 and $25 Each

All worth about a half more. Sizes average 4 x 7 feet.

Also, one hundred Oriental Rugs in carpet sizes, in fine modern qualities, comprising all good makes, at the same generous reductions from our usual prices. An excellent opportunity for anyone desiring rugs for their Summer houses; also well worth buying and holding over until Fall, if rugs are to be required at that time in your Winter home.

Third floor.

SILVER for June Brides

Sterling Silver—the accepted and conventional wedding present. But though the usage is old, these particular manifestations of it are quite new—both in design and carrying out. In fact, it's a rarely beautiful gathering of pieces of Silverware, such as it will delight the prospective June bride to possess, and such as will add a touch of luxury and refinement to her new home. Its scope affords great freedom as to exercise of individual taste and the question of expenditure.

These hints:

Sterling Silver—
Bonbon Dishes, $3.50, $3.75, $4.25, $5, $6 to $15.
Butter Dishes, $4.75 to $15.
Compotes, $7.50 to $25.
Fruit Dishes, $12.50, $15, $18.50, $20, $25, $27.50 to $35.
Bread Trays, $15, $16.75, $17.50, $18.50, $20 to $25.
Water Pitchers, $28, $30, $40 to $50.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $45 and $50.
Sugars and Creams, $12 to $35.
5-piece Tea Sets, $100 and $125.
Gravy Boats and Trays, $16.50 to $35.
Loving Cups, $8, $14, $17, $22 to $150.
Candlesticks, $8, $12.50, $12.75.
Vases, all silver, $2.50 to $22; silver deposit, $3, $3.25 to $20; with glass linings, $2, $3.75, $5.75 to $36.50.

Cut Glass, Silver Mounted—
Fruit Bowls, $14.
Claret Jugs, $8.75, $10, $12 to $28.
Cracker Jars, $5, $7.50, $9.50 to $15.
Loving Cups, $2.50, $3.50, $4 to $13.75.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Renewing Your FURNITURE

Doesn't the idea of gathering up your worn-out or shabby furniture just before you leave the city for the Summer, sending it to us, and getting it back fresh and new when you return, strike you as being attractive?

This is a very good time to have such repairing done. Prices on upholstery fabrics offer marked economies just now; the work can be carefully and well done; and we will store such furniture as we repair for you free of charge during the Summer.

Hints of price-reductions on some of the offerings:

Cotton Tapestry—In many good colorings and patterns, at $1, $1.10, $1.20, $1.25 to $2.25 yd.; from $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.65 to $3.75.

Silk Tapestry—In new styles and colors, at $2.50 and $2.75 yd.; from $3.25 and $3.75.

Wool Tapestry—In 5 colorings, excellent designs at $3.25, $3.50 and $4.00 yd.; from $4.25, $5.25 and $7.50.

Moquettes—In 3 patterns, at $3.75; from $5.

Velours—Plain and figured, in 9 colors, at 2.50 yd.; from $3.50.

Third floor.

Notes of the White Sale

Here's a budget of fresh information about the Summer Sale of White that is every whit as interesting as our first telling was, to women who appreciate dainty muslin underwear at economical prices. Assortments are still unbroken; choosing, in spite of your enormous buying, is still broad and ample among this matchless gathering of white.

Today's news:

Drawers—
35c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle trimmed with embroidery and plaits above.
50c—Of cambric; cambric ruffle trimmed with insertion and Valenciennes lace.
75c—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with fine plaits and Valenciennes lace.
90c—Of nainsook; trimmed with plaits and deep blind embroidery.
Others, up to $5.

Chemises—
50c—Of cambric; round neck with falling ruffle of lawn, with three rows of Valenciennes insertion and Valenciennes edge.
85c—Of nainsook; round neck trimmed with torchon lace.
$1—Of cambric; square neck; yoke of insertions of Valenciennes lace and embroidery; ruffle around yoke of cambric, edged with Valenciennes lace; cambric ruffle on skirt, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.
Others up to $4.50.

Short Petticoats—
25c—Of muslin; deep cambric ruffle.
35c—Of Cambric; deep lawn ruffle; plain hem, hemstitched.
50c—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle; two rows of cluster plaiting between plaits; hemstitching; plain hem, hemstitched.
75c—Of cambric; two styles; Deep ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion or embroidery ruffle.
Others, up to $4.25.

Night Gowns—
38c—Of muslin; three styles: High or low necks, trimmed with lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves; some yokes trimmed with insertion. One style, plain yoke of fine plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
50c—Of muslin; square neck, trimmed with lace.
85c—Of cambric; square neck trimmed with lawn ruffle; neck and ruffle trimmed with torchon lace.
$1—Of cambric; V neck; yoke of cluster of plaits and insertion of lace; neck trimmed with lace and ribbon.
Others, up to $14.

Petticoats—
50c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle with plaits.
85c—Of muslin; hemstitched cambric ruffle, trimmed with embroidery.
$1—Of muslin; deep lawn flounce with three rows of Valenciennes insertion.
$1.25—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
Others, up to $24.

Second floor.

Colored Petticoats—
18c—Of flannelette; in pretty stripes, with yoke band.
25c—Of flannelette, in pretty stripes; deep ruffle on skirt; yoke band.

Basement.

The Graceful LILLIAN

There never was a dress that could not be improved by wearing a "Lillian" corset under it.

Perfect fit in a corset is important at all times, but becomes essential when thin Summer dresses arrive.

These Lillian Summer corsets and girdles, in new models, set off the Summer gown to perfection:

Lillian Girdles—
At $1.50 and $2.50—Of coutil. At $3—The "Petite;" at $5.50, of satin ribbon.

Lillian Corsets—
At $1.75—Of strong net; short and long waist.
At $2.25—Of batiste; medium and long waist.
At $2.50—Of batiste; short corset; low bust.
At $3.75—Of strong double net; straight front; low bust; extended hips.
At $3.75—Of batiste; straight front; short hips.
At $4.50—Of batiste; straight front; low bust; extended hips.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Handsome Capes Reduced

Many of the beautiful garments that composed this exceptional gathering of Capes from Paris have found wearers. But many handsome specimens of the Parisian experts' handiwork still remain—styles peculiarly ours, and usually one of a kind.

Reductions averaging one-third have been made on all that are left. Thus:

Capes that were $43.50 are now $30
Capes that were $95 are now $60

And many others between these extremes, in the same ratio. A most remarkable opportunity.

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, 4th Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

JUNE GRAND JURY SWORN

Will Be Asked to Investigate Disbursements for City Supplies.

Judge Cowing, in His Charge, Laid Stress on Their Power to Look Into the Acts of City Officials.

Judge Rufus B. Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday swore in the June Grand Jury, which will be asked by the District Attorney to make an investigation of the disbursements for supplies of the various city departments. The Judge, in charging the Grand Jurors as to their duties, laid particular stress upon the inquisitorial body's power to make investigations of city officials who might be found derelict in their official duties.

Some significance was attached to the charge in view of the fact that District Attorney Philbin sat on the bench with the Judge while it was delivered and held a long conference with him just before.

The fact that there are only 74 prison cases awaiting the action of the Grand Jury out of the 449 prisoners in the Tombs was also spoken of by the Judge.

"It is well to notice this fact," he said. "The proportion of seventy-four out of a population of some millions is a remarkable showing." This statement was regarded as being a reply to recent reports that the Tombs was overcrowded owing to the slowness of the District Attorney in disposing of cases.

Judge Cowing then read the section of the Criminal Code empowering the Grand Jury to inquire into the willful and criminal conduct of public officers, and said:

"You should thoroughly investigate this class of cases. Public officers, if found derelict in their duty, should be brought to the bar without delay. I should be inclined to punish them first. They disgrace themselves and hurt the public most. Dishonest public officials cannot be punished too severely or too speedily."

The foreman of the Grand Jury is Giles E. Taintor, a broker, of 2 Wall Street. His associates are:

Walter E. Beer, tobacco, 65 Pine Street.
Henry Newman, supplies, 648 Broadway.
John J. Tierney, retired, 154 East Eighty-fifth Street.
Isaac C. Narthshied, insurance, 8 East Forty-second Street.
William Thorne, merchant, 43 Cedar Street.
Ludwig Baumann, furniture, 260 West Thirty-sixth Street.
Clinton Gilbert, merchant, 2 Wall Street.
Frank H. Richardson, President, 21 Maiden Lane.
Samuel H. Vandewater, real estate, 55 Liberty Street.
Kaufman Mandell, merchant, 24 Howard Street.
Fletcher H. Bangs, auctioneer, 93 Fifth Avenue.
Philip Hano, books, 810 Greenwich Street.
Simeon T. Zabriskie, merchant, 39 West Forty-ninth Street.
Andrew B. Yetter, storage, 302 East Sixty-first Street.
Abraham G. Mills, President, 71 Broadway.
John E. Zebley, broker, 52 Broadway.
Albert J. Hibank, Treasurer, 71 Hudson Street.
Edward R. Lyon, furs, 258 Fifth Avenue.
Charles F. Buxton, merchant, 403 Produce Exchange.
Frank Lazarus, retired, 56 East Sixty-fourth Street.
Cato Callman, millinery, 592 Broadway.
James H. Beekman, banker, 40 Wall Street.

The purchasing of supplies in the Fire Department, through "Agent" William L. Marks, will be one of the chief matters to be investigated by the Grand Jury.

INVESTIGATES HEALTH BOARD.

Grand Jury to Consider Charges Against the Board of Neglect in Smallpox Case.

Justice Maddox in charging the Queens County Grand Jury yesterday told that body it was its duty to investigate complaints against city departments. He said there was ample power under the State laws and the city charter for the stamping out of contagious and infectious diseases.

If those laws were not enforced those responsible for the failure should be punished. It was for the jury to determine whether there had been any such failure in a matter to be laid before it. He then handed to the foreman a complaint filed by a large number of the residents of Woodside against the Board of Health.

The complaint was based upon the death of John Carlton at that place on May 4 of black smallpox. The complaint sets forth that, although suffering from the very worst form of the disease, Carlton was allowed to remain in a big tenement house, and that there was delay in handling the case by the authorities. Carlton died at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of May 4, and it is charged that his body was allowed to lie without attention for a space of fifty-two hours; that it was then placed in a common pine box and carted through the streets; that the man's family was driven from its home after his death; that, in view of this action, proper precautions were not used; that the family was not isolated, although in direct contact with the sick man up to a few hours before his death; that they had to go about the streets to supply their wants; that the health officials were in these and divers other ways delinquent in their duty and criminally so.

TOMBS'S GROWING POPULATION.

More Prisoners There than on Corresponding Date for Many Years.

The population of the Tombs yesterday, according to the records of the prison, was larger than it has been at this time of the year for many years past. The day's census showed yesterday 449 prisoners in confinement and as helpers. On the same date in 1900 there were 340; in 1899, 390, and in 1898, 401. Only 266 of the 449, however, were awaiting trial in the four parts of General Sessions, Special Sessions, and examination in the police court.

Critics of the District Attorney's Office have said that the slowness of the District Attorney in disposing of prison cases was responsible for the congested condition of the Tombs. The court records, however, it is said, do not bear out this contention. The books of Chief Clerk William McKenna show that several hundred more cases have been disposed of during the first four months of Mr. Philbin's incumbency than during the last four months of Col. Gardiner's third and last year in office. Mr. Philbin has refused to accept pleas when he thought convictions could be secured.

THE CAMPBELL DIVORCE SUIT.

Case Adjourned to Permit a Witness to Visit His Sick Wife in Nebraska.

The suit of Mrs. Helen T. Campbell against her husband, Dr. Robert E. Campbell, a physician of Buffalo, N. Y., for an absolute divorce, which was adjourned by Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, last Wednesday, after the co-respondent, Cora B. Durham, of David City, Neb., had admitted on the witness stand that she had falsely confessed in a deposition to the doctor's guilt, came up again yesterday before Justice Chester and was again adjourned.

The second adjournment was taken because Sheriff Charles W. Derby of David City, one of the principal witnesses in the suit for the plaintiff, had been summoned to Nebraska to the bedside of his sick wife. The adjournment was until June 24.

Records Commissioner George E. Waldo of Brooklyn, counsel with L. W. Naylor for the plaintiff, will go to David City to get depositions of witnesses and investigate as to the circumstances which brought about the contradictory statements of Miss Durham. Miss Durham was employed as a waitress in the Derby Hotel.

In arranging for a continuance of the case there were several lively tilts between counsel. Lawyer Philip Carpenter, for the defendant, objected to an adjournment. Dr. Campbell was in court, he said, and anxious for vindication. The co-respondent, under oath, had confessed, he said, that she was a party to a scheme for Mrs. Campbell to get a divorce, and the case would never be heard of again if it was adjourned. Mr. Waldo said that the plaintiff's side knew nothing of the coming from Nebraska of Tora Durham, and it was now appropriate to get further testimony to get at the influences that were around the girl.

IN CAMP AT PEEKSKILL.

First Day's Work of the Troopers—Flag Signaling and Heliographing to be Tried by the Signal Corps.

STATE CAMP, Peekskill, N. Y., June 3.—The first work day in camp was ideal. The men were well rested after their long ride from Manhattan and Brooklyn, and the day was just warm enough to make it comfortable to caper about on the horses.

It was not 5:05 o'clock this morning when the men of Squadron A and Troop C were currying their mounts and getting them ready for the day's work. A few minutes before 6 this was finished, and the bugle sounded for dismounted drill in troop formation.

The drill was an interesting sight, with much variety about it. The men were in all stages of dress. Some wore brown suits fitted for stable wear, others only the blue shirts and some kind of trousers; others were in fatigue uniform, and more wore old khaki suits. Some had on leggings, more had boots, and some only old shoes they had brought along. Anything goes for the drill up to 7 o'clock, when the first breakfast call sounds. Then there is a rush to swap clothes for the regulation uniform, and to the mess tent.

Guard mount was at 8:30. It was a lively affair, for many of the troopers' horses were restive, and the formations were repeatedly broken. There was a narrow escape from a serious accident during the ceremony. One particularly restive horse rose on his hind legs, and in pawing the air beat a painful tattoo on the back of Trooper McDonald of Troop C. The trooper is still sore, and suffers from a slight cut on the head, but will be all right in a day or two. He saved himself from serious injury by digging his spurs into his own horse, and the animal leaped forward, carrying him out of danger.

An hour after guard mount all the men, except those on guard, were out for troop drill, and were kept at it until dinner. Then there was a rest until 4 o'clock, when there were more drills, and then evening parade, followed by a squadron drill, all four troops participating. This was under the personal command of Major Bridgeman.

Troops 1 and 3 will play a polo game on Wednesday afternoon. The men were out this afternoon practicing. This evening there was an address in the Young Men's Christian Association tent by Chaplain Morgan, who took for his subject the parable of the sower.

The Signal Corps detail of the squadron are a hard-worked lot of men. They have to participate in almost every drill, answer stable calls, and do almost everything else and still find time in between to do their special work. They have the camp strung with wires, and telephone connection can be had all over. To-morrow they will try flag signaling and on Wednesday will tackle heliographing.

HAD TOO MUCH MACARONI.

Maggie Ariello Objected to the Paste for Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper, and So Left Her Husband.

Tearful and repentant, a very young bride appeared yesterday before Magistrate Meade in the West Side Court and between sobs explained to the Magistrate that her life was blasted and that she had returned home to her parents at 327 West Sixty-ninth Street after having found it necessary to leave her husband for all time.

She was Maggie Ariello, formerly Maggie Smith, and her troubles arose from having married into an Italian family with an abnormal fondness for macaroni and cheese. It was the macaroni that finally turned the bright love of the girl into such indifference for her husband that she decided to "go it alone."

"Your Honor," she said, sobbing bitterly, "the life I had to lead was something awful. I think I could love my husband again if he would only leave his parents, but to live there is something dreadful. The bill of fare they gave me to eat is gruesome."

She then explained that the whole trouble was the macaroni. It was macaroni for supper, macaroni for breakfast, macaroni for dinner, and the only other choice was macaroni. It was macaroni and macaroni until she dreamed and thought of macaroni sleeping and waking, and until she was ashamed to look a delicatessen show window in the face.

Then, she explained, that knives and forks were not the rule at the home of the Ariellos, but that all stood about a big cooking pot and dived into it with their fingers to fish out macaroni.

"That was the last straw, your Honor," she said, "and I went home."

Magistrate Meade ordered the young woman's diet changed by directing her husband to pay her $3.50 per week for support.

SUICIDE MAY BE IDENTIFIED.

Word was received in this city last night that Henry C. Griffiths, Keeper of the Jersey City Morgue, had received a letter from one Frank Byron of 1,142 First Avenue, in which the writer stated he knew the identity of the young woman who committed suicide on May 3 last by jumping from a Pennsylvania ferryboat into the North River. He said her name was Lillian Wilson; that she had formerly been Lillian Ledson and came here from Indiana. He said she had formerly lived at 204 East Sixth Street as the wife of Frank Riley, a vaudeville actor, and that she had formerly been an actress.

Efforts to see Byron at the First Avenue number were futile. He was not known there. At 204 East Sixth Street it was said that "Mrs. Lillian Wilson" had been a boarder there for some time, but that she had moved to 66 East Third Street. There it was said that she disappeared about the 1st of May. Then news of an umbrella and a pair of gloves being found on the ferryboat of the Pennsylvania Line reached the house, and Wilson, who read the description of the woman, went to see the articles, and said they had belonged to his wife. He is said to have remarked:

"She need not have done that. I know I've been drinking, and I know she was 'sore' about it; but she need not have committed suicide."

NEGRO DISCONTENT IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 3.—Some interest was aroused here to-day among the members of the Constitutional Convention by the receipt of a paper published in Mobile by two prominent negro ministers. The publication contains a long article criticising the tone, temper, and sentiments of the appeal of Booker T. Washington, W. H. Councli, and other leading negroes to the Constitutional Convention in behalf of their race.

The article declares that the negroes not only ask fair play by the convention, but demand it; that there is no use in attempting to fool anybody; that if the negro is treated right he will help make the South bloom and prosper; "if treated wrong," the article continues, "he will seek what opportunity he can to weaken it, so that he can destroy this system of semi-barbaric slavery, and that the country cannot live in peace and happiness with one law for one class and another for another class.

"The negro is not now satisfied, and the race only submits because they are powerless to help themselves. The negro submits now, but that submission is by force and with discontent, a cancerous sore which will come to the surface in an eruption in a few years."

INVENTOR'S BODY FOUND.

The drowned body of John Chandler, an inventor, who disappeared from his home, 349 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, on May 26 last, was found floating in the bay at the foot of Clinton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Chandler was fifty-seven years old.

He had invented a contrivance to stop or derail rapidly moving trains to prevent collisions and had spent, it is said, $15,000 in perfecting the invention. Some time before he disappeared a syndicate offered him $40,000 for his patent rights in the device, but he refused the offer, expecting to receive a better one. No other offer was made to him, and this, it is said, made him melancholy.

Murdered for Debt of $5.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—James Moore, nineteen years of age, shot and killed Albert Young, at Greenville, Miss. Young owed Moore $5, and when he said he could not pay it at once Moore opened fire on him. Young fled. Moore followed and overtook him, and while Young was on his knees begging that his life be spared Moore fired again and again into his body. Moore is in jail.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Commercial Acetylene Company; capital, $1,000,000. The incorporators are Frank S. Hastings, Frederick H. Benedict, Martin J. Quinn, H. H. Howells, Harry E. Robinson, Edward Beers, John R. Ranogan, all of Jersey City.

The Cuyahoga Steel and Wire Company; capital, $500,000. The incorporators are Cleveland V. Childs, James R. Mapletoft, and H. Smith, all of East Orange.

PARTY WORKERS COMPLAIN

Discord Among Republicans in the Twenty-fifth District.

Messrs. Hawkes and Weekes Fail to Win the Popularity ex-Leader Hess Enjoyed.

There are rumors of serious dissensions among the organization Republicans in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District of this county. The workers allege that they are ignored by the "silk stocking" element and that the latter control Leader McDougall Hawkes and Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr., who manage the affairs of the district.

There is objection, too, to the renomination of Assemblyman Weekes on the ground that he does not live in the district. His home is on West Forty-seventh Street, but he also claims a residence at his father's home, on East Twentieth Street.

A few days ago Messrs. Hawkes and Weekes visited the First, Second, and Third Election Districts. The Captains there are Frank Matthews, William Hoy, and Sidney H. Goodacre, respectively.

Messrs. Hawkes and Weekes met Capts. Matthews and Hoy, but declined invitations to visit the homes or resorts of the workers.

"Your district," Mr. Hawkes is alleged to have said to Mr. Matthews, "looks like a rough one. Part of it looks fine and the other very bad. This is very rough, very rough," continued Mr. Hawkes when Seventh Avenue was reached.

"It may look rough, and it may be rough," replied Mr. Matthews, "but this is where we get our votes."

When Messrs. Hawkes and Weekes were in the Second District, Mr. Hoy inquired:

"Any particular place you want to go to? Better go to Duffy's. That is a sort of headquarters."

"Oh, no," Mr. Hawkes responded. "We cannot do that. We must stop that sort of thing. We are simply making an inspection."

These alleged utterances have offended the working people and colored Republicans in the district, who think they see in the new leadership a desire to ignore them except at the primaries and on election day. Many of them favor "turning down" Assemblyman Weekes and to request the selection of Herbert Parsons in his place. The Republican vote in the Twenty-fifth comes from the west side of the district.

George R. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, is a member of the Twenty-fifth District organization. He said yesterday:

"It is true that Mr. Hawkes has declined to visit the home and resorts of the workers on the west side. But he is only doing what George Bliss did when he was leader. Charles A. Hess was in the habit of associating with all classes in the district in the interest of the party. He could have retained the leadership had he so desired. He is responsible for the selection of Mr. Hawkes more than any other one man. I think he made a wise choice.

"Mr. Hawkes is doing excellently, and has succeeded in interesting a number of persons in politics who paid little attention to political details in the past. They are also liberal contributors. There is no desire for class distinction, and if Mr. Hawkes does not care to make visits to the homes and resorts of the workers he has others to do it for him. Mr. Hawkes does not seek an office, and, not wanting anything for himself, can act more for others in the district.

"Mr. Weekes retains a room at his father's house in this district, something I believe he has the right to do and which gives him a legal residence here."

Ex-Leader Charles A. Hess, when questioned, said:

"I am sorry if there is any trouble in the district. Should it develop at the primaries I would not go into the fight. Under no circumstances would I again consent to act as leader. I understand that Mr. Weekes does not live in the district. If he is not to be renominated I am glad that a straightforward young man like Herbert Parsons is being considered. But to elect a Republican there the vote of the west side is necessary. I would gladly work there to do all possible to elect an anti-Tammany Mayor and secure a Republican Representative in the Assembly."

SAY HE TRIED BLACKMAIL.

New Hampshire Man Charged with Making Threats to Get Money.

WILTON, N. H., June 3.—George F. Pyne of Temple, N. H., was arrested at the railway station this afternoon as he was taking a train, on accusation of Harvey M. Whiting, the milk contractor, that he had attempted blackmail. Pyne had a preliminary hearing, and was held for the Superior Court in $3,000 bail.

Mr. Whiting says that on May 13 he received an unsigned letter demanding that 700 ten-dollar bills be put in a letter, which in turn was to be placed in a certain road postbox. The letter made the threat that if the money were not sent something would happen to Mr. Whiting or his family. On the 26th another letter was received by Mr. Whiting, stating that if the money was not left by the 31st he would be shot.

Mr. Whiting employed officers, who watched the post box, but no one came to get the letter Mr. Whiting left each time. Suspicion, however, turned toward Pyne. Mr. Whiting does not know the prisoner.

ROSIE GEIST ABDUCTION CASE.

William Dorfman, nineteen years old, of 215 Monroe Street, who was arrested a week ago, charged with being instrumental in inducing Rosie Geist, sixteen years old, of 11 St. Mark's Place, to leave here home in company with Isidor Roth, was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon. Dorfman waived examination and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

The girl went West with Roth as far as Buffalo, where she left him and returned to her home. Roth went to St. Joseph, Mich., where he was arrested. Central Office detectives have gone after him and will bring him to the city. It is said that others are mixed up in the girl's abduction, and more arrests are likely to be made.

A $400,000 FORECLOSURE.

An action has been brought in the Supreme Court by the Central Trust Company to foreclose a mortgage for the sum of $400,000 on the property of the Colonial Brewery, at Eighteenth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Charles Heidenheimer, the Secretary of the Colonial Brewery, when seen at his home, 61 East Seventy-second Street, last evening said:

"The foreclosure proceeding is a very simple matter. It in no way affects the brewery property proper. We have a great many interests, and the proceedings are merely for the purpose of clearing up matters."

STEAMSHIP IN TROUBLE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 3.—The steamship Ranald, Capt. Hamilton Cassidy, from Trinidad for New York, with a cargo of pitch for the Barber Asphalt Company, New York, is two miles off shore in a disabled condition. She is in danger of capsizing from a heavy shift in her cargo.

The seamen found difficulty in walking the deck, and the engineers were unable to keep steam in the boilers. The life-saving crew brought her Captain ashore, who telegraphed to New York for lighters. The Ranald is 1,200 tons burden, and her home port is Glasgow.

Arrest for Sunday Golf a Test Case.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 3.—Lawyer Benjamin Adams, a member of the local Board of Education, who was arrested yesterday afternoon, while playing golf with some women on the links of the Saegkill Golf Club, was arraigned to-day before City Judge Kellogg of this place. He said that he intended to make his arrest a test case as to whether Sunday golf playing is a violation of the law, and asked for a trial by jury. Judge Kellogg granted the request and set Friday as the trial day.

Estate of John W. Doane.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The will of John W. Doane, a prominent tea and coffee merchant and banker, who died in New York March 23, was filed for probate here to-day. Despite reports of great wealth, the petition of the executors scheduled only $119,000, one-third of which goes to the widow, the remainder of the estate to be divided between two children.

James Means' $2.50 Shoe for Men

"James Means—Means Quality."

Most comfortable and best appearing shoe for the money. Made in a variety of styles and leathers.

Sold by leading retailers.

Morse & Rogers of New York, Wholesale Distributers

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Silver King" was given an enthusiastic welcome last night, when it was presented by an excellent company.

EDEN MUSEE.—Moving pictures of the Pan-American Exposition were shown last evening, together with many other new and interesting pictures.

LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The Parry opera company continued its revival of "El Capitan." Next week it will be heard in "The Isle of Champagne."

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Woman Hater," a comedy, was used by the stock company, and was received with much applause.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Last night "Rosedale," Lester Wallack's famous play, was given a handsome revival in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience. Ralph Stuart was seen as Col. Elliott Grey and Lotta Linthicum was in the rôle of Rosa Leigh.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—The stock company appeared in the three-act comedy "Confusion," and two large audiences were thoroughly amused. The first production of the curtain raiser "Into Darkness" proved quite a sketch.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET THEATRE.—A large audience present at both performances yesterday witnessed a three-act comedy called "The Governor." Dodson L. Mitchell's curtain raiser "The Elder Brother" was also given. Various variety acts were included in the entertainment.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The musical section of the Proctor stock company revived the three-act musical comedy "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen." The piece contains many catchy musical numbers. A serious curtain raiser, "The Violin Maker," preceded it. The continuous features that were interpreted were Charles T. Ellis and company, Lizzie and Vinie Daly, Irene La Tour, and Zaza.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE GARDENS.—The same interesting bill of thirteen numbers carried over from the previous week was continued as the entertainment last evening. It was the first summerlike night the management has enjoyed since the roof garden was opened, and the effect was noticeable in the audience, both as to size and enthusiasm. All the numbers were greeted with favor, and encores demanded that lengthened the entertainment until almost midnight.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—An exceedingly long programme of considerable merit, but which nevertheless could be benefited by a little pruning, was enjoyed by the large audience present last night. La Theresa, a new European novelty, who gave a capital performance, showed considerable versatility and ability. The Malatcoffs, dancers, held the attention of the audience throughout their entire act. Les Dumonds, the musicians; the Prosper troupe of acrobats, Everhard, and the Aglos trio were leading numbers.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The bill of vaudeville at this house is particularly well favored with respect to monologue entertainers, James Thornton and Lottie Gilson supplying this feature in the entertainment, along with songs and doing so in most effective style. Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy, in a sketch called "The Seventh Son," and Libbey Thayer and Bruno presented an operatic musical comedy which also figured as features. Jeannette and Shaw, with imitations; Al Hovet in a musical specialty, and Warren and Blanchard are also worthy of mention.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Another week of first-class vaudeville is in progress, the array of entertainers being fully up to the standard patrons have been accustomed to. Columbini, a remarkably clever rapid change artist, made one of the hits of the programme. Edmund Hayes, in his sketch, "A Wise Guy," which is a lively and fun-provoking piece, was well received. Mazus and Mazzette performed some very clever acrobatic feats. Others in the bill were A. O. Duncan, ventriloquist; Dorothy Neville, the Bates Musical Trio, Purvis and Darrel, and the trick mule, and West and Williams.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—There is a very attractive programme this week, and it drew all the audience that the house would hold during yesterday afternoon and a large one in the evening. Among the leading attractions is Ralph Johnstone, who performed some phenomenal tricks on the bicycle. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sidman have remained for a second week, during which time they will be seen in their sketch called "A Bit of Real Life." Sidney Grant gave his original monologue, and the Strakosch opera company was heard in bits from various prominent operas. The remaining part of the bill contained Smith and Fuller, instrumentalists; Bessie Lamb, Elseeta, the dancer, and many more.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

On June 10 the first class of the West Point Military Academy will witness the performance of "Florodora" at the Casino. The party will number 100 in all, and for the occasion the management will decorate the auditorium with appropriate colors.

George de Long, at present filling a position in the "Florodora" company, was engaged by Klaw & Erlanger for the rôle of Comte le Fleury in "The Messenger Boy," the English musical comedy, which they will produce at Daly's Theatre next September.

Manager Will A. McConnell, who has figured in almost every capacity connected with the theatrical business during the past twenty years, has decided to appear on the stage. He has arranged to make his début as an actor in September next, in support of Peter F. Dailey, when Frank McKee will make a production of Augustus Thomas's new comedy.

Tim Murphy, who has starred for many years under that name, will hereafter be known as Timothy Lawrence Murphy. His season will open Sept. 12 in the West, when he will produce a new play written for him by Paul Wilstach. It is a modern story of Washington life, and will be entitled "A Capitol Comedy."

Messrs. Liebler & Co., who will manage Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne next season, announce that they have not definitely decided upon the play in which their star will make her first appearance. They have three plays under consideration, one by F. Marion Crawford, entitled "Madame de Maintenon," which he is now writing for her; another by Charles Henry Meltzer, in which the central figure will be the first Duchess of Marlborough, and the other by a prominent English author.

Richard Mansfield will conclude his artistic if not financial season next Saturday night in Lowell, Mass., with his "Henry V." He has traveled with his organization since leaving New York in a special train of ten cars over 9,263 miles. After spending the Summer with his family in this country he will call his company for rehearsals early in September, and open the season in Brooklyn the first week in October, when he proposes to produce "Monsieur Beaucaire" in a very elaborate manner, with an occasional presentation of "Herod," which it is his present intention not to make a permanent attraction.

"The Prince of the World" Presented.

The Donnelly Stock Company presented to a good sized audience, in the Murray Hill Theatre, last evening, Hal Reid's Christian play entitled "The Prince of the World," which is to be continued during the remainder of this week. The play is a robust drama, with plenty of spirited situations, written on a background similar in many ways to "Quo Vadis." The cast included Miss Bertha Bell Westbrook, one of the authors.

Bernhardt-Coquelin Season in London.

LONDON, June 3.—The Bernhardt-Coquelin season, under the management of Maurice Grau, opened auspiciously to-night at Her Majesty's Theatre, which was crowded, every seat having been sold at twice the usual price. Mme. Bernhardt and M. Coquelin were enthusiastically received.

Porte Prohibits "Cyrano de Bergerac."

LONDON, June 4.—"The Ottoman Government," says the Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Mail, "has prohibited the performance of 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' declaring it to be revolutionary."

There are some things that can't be improved upon. For summer suits—blue or black serge, for instance. You take a blue or black serge made in our short, broad-shouldered sack suit style—it's just about as dressy as anything a man can wear—$12.50 to $30. Straw Hats, Low Shoes, Negligee Shirts, White Vests, and every other Summery thing for men.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

ANNOYED BY MISS HELEN GOULD.

Man Who Claimed to be Her Husband Proclaimed Insane, but Escapes on a Technicality.

James I. Anderson of Kansas City, the man who in April 15, was arrested for claiming to be the husband of Miss Helen M. Gould, was discharged by Magistrate Deuel in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. He was released in the morning from the insane pavilion at Bellevue and turned over to the police.

Anderson after his arrest was pronounced insane by the Bellevue experts. He was committed to the Manhattan State Insane Asylum. That institution refused to accept him because Anderson was a non-resident of the state. The only thing left was to send Anderson back to Kansas City. As this had been done once before, at an expenditure of $158, and as Anderson on his arrival in Kansas City was allowed to go free, the Charities Department did not want to incur further expense. A correspondence between the Charities Department and the authorities in Kansas City was started. This ended in the Charities office in a quandary. The latter finally determined to discharge Anderson and turn him over to the police. After hearing the case Magistrate Deuel said:

"This man was regularly committed by my predecessor, Magistrate Zeller, to be examined as to his sanity. He was discharged by the authorities at Bellevue, and the position is that he has been declared sane. I have no authority in the matter now, and I must discharge the man."

Anderson still maintains that he is the husband of Miss Gould. He says he is going back to Kansas City.

SAID TO HAVE LEFT THE ERIE.

Reported Resignation of General Passenger Agent Roberts.

CHICAGO, June 3.—It is reported that D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad has resigned to accept a similar position with another Eastern line, and that he will be succeeded by D. W. Cooke, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the same system. It is said that F. W. Buskirk, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Erie in Chicago, will go to New York to take Mr. Cooke's place.

Directors Samuel Spencer and D. O. Mills were the only officials of the Erie Road who could be seen in this city last night. They said that they knew nothing about the reported resignation of General Passenger Agent Roberts.

Changes in Tennessee Coal and Iron Co.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 3.—James Beldin has been appointed assistant to D. H. Bacon Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, effective June 1, and will have his headquarters here. He is quite a young man, and formerly was assistant to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. It is understood that G. B. McCormick, General Manager for the Tennessee company, will devote himself especially to the coal interests of the company, Edwin Ball, formerly of the Minnesota Iron Company, being in charge of the iron ore property. W. R. Palmer, Superintendent of the steel plant of the Tennessee Company at Ensley, resigned. Judy L. He will be succeeded by John McConnell of Pittsburg, recently appointed Assistant Superintendent.

Alabama Miners Will Go to Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 3.—The Colorado Coal and Fuel Company has agents in the Birmingham district for the purpose of getting coal miners to take to Colorado work in the company's mines. A hundred to 150 negroes have been secured already, and shipments will be made in the near future. The coal business is slack in Alabama at the present time, and the agents find it easier to get hands than they did this time last year, when they were after the same purpose.

Canadian Ministers Going to England.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 3.—Minister of Justice M. is left for Boston this afternoon to embark on the steamship Commonwealth on Wednesday for England, where he will represent Canada in the imperial conference called by the British Government respecting the reorganization of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Mr. Mills will represent Newfoundland as well as Canada at the conference. Finance Minister Fielding, Minister of Marine Sir Louis Davies, and Minister of Railways Blair expect to leave for Boston to-morrow and also take passage with Mr. Mills on the Commonwealth.

Head of University of Kansas Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 3.—Chancellor Francis H. Snow, head of the University of Kansas, presented his resignation to the Board of Regents at a meeting this afternoon, much to their surprise. He has accepted his old place as Professor of Natural History, and will begin work in his chosen line this Fall. For the present W. C. Spangler will be at the head of the school.

Harvard Men to Teach Filipinos.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 3.—President Eliot of Harvard University has appointed a number of students as teachers in the Philippines on the request of F. W. Atkinson, class of '90, who is General Superintendent of Education at Manila, and they will leave shortly after commencement. The selections are J. Smith, '01, Newton; B. K. Daniels, '01, Paradise, N. S.; S. P. R. Thomas, '01, Peabody; F. H. Ely, '01, Willistor, Ter.; E. H. Douglas, '01, Boston, and W. H. '01, Cambridge.

Haas Bros.,

25, 27, and 29 West 31st Street.

Summer Clearing Sale.

Commencing June 3.

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT

One-Half Former Prices

COMPRISING

Exclusive Imported Gowns

For Street, Calling and Carriage Wear, Dinner Gowns, Matinees, Fancy Waists, Taffeta Jackets, &c.

ALSO ENTIRE LINE OF

Imported Millinery.

In this department will be found models from the leading milliners of Europe and suitable for every occasion—street, dress, seashore, mountain and garden wear.

Golf and Outing Hats.

The smartest effects that ever reached America are here shown.

Fancy Neckwear and Belts.

These are all European creations and among them the most fashionable effects to be found in this city. We have made a special feature of Belts and show a strictly individual line.

25, 27, and 29 West 31st Street.

SUIT OVER TRUST FUND.

Lawyer Arrested for Second Time Charged with Misappropriating It—Part of Mrs. Savin's Estate.

George Trimble Davidson, a lawyer, of 25 Pine Street, was again arrested yesterday, charged by Frank W. Savin, Jr., with misappropriating $14,575, left to Savin in trust by his mother, the late Mrs. Orriba Savin, wife of the banker of that name. Detective Farrington of the Centre Street Court squad took the lawyer into custody at his office and arraigned him later before Magistrate Flammer.

On Feb. 1, 1899, Davidson was arrested on a similar charge in a civil action brought by the Savins, which was thrown out of court. The latter set up a counter claim of $20,000 for professional services. Judgment for $16,000 was subsequently obtained against the lawyer.

Mrs. Savin died in July, 1898. Mr. Davidson was her lawyer. Through him she obtained a legal separation from her husband, and, according to Mr. Davidson, obtained also $12,000 a year alimony, a one-hundred-thousand-dollar house, with $50,000 worth of furnishings, pictures, and bric-a-brac, together with $3,000 for her daughter, who was the wife of Count di Zeremba, who died a few weeks ago in St. Vincent's Hospital.

Mr. Davidson says that for obtaining all this he received only $1,000, and that he is entitled to much more. He has a suit now pending to recover $20,000 for services. Mrs. Savin before her death gave to Mr. Davidson, according to W. F. Severance, young Savin's counsel, $25,000 to be held in trust for her son. Of this amount Mr. Savin, Jr., alleges, $14,575 has been misappropriated. He declares that his mother endeavored to obtain a settlement some months prior to her death, but was unable to do so. His efforts, he said through his attorney, have been equally unavailing.

Mr. Davidson said that after he had performed the legal services mentioned for Mrs. Savin, she refused to pay for them.

Magistrate Flammer fixed bail at $5,000, which was immediately given. Davidson will be examined to-morrow.

YOUNG WOMAN SUES FOR $50,000.

Charges that Two Boston Business Men Slandered Her.

BOSTON, June 3.—The suit of Miss Grace Effler, a young woman of Albany, N. Y., against two well-known Boston business men, Robert Vickery and Joseph Middleby, Jr., for $25,000 each for alleged slanderous utterances against her began before Judge Aldrich in the United States Circuit Court to-day.

The plaintiff alleges that the defendants charged her with writing last Summer objectionable anonymous letters which they claimed to have received, the plaintiff and the defendants and their wives being guests at the same hotel at Winthrop, a suburban shore resort. Miss Effler was accompanied by the Misses Laura and Lettie Flagler of Albany. These three young women testified to-day.

The plaintiff denied all knowledge of the letters, and said that the affair so worried her as to compel her to be under a doctor's care all the Winter. She wept as she told her story.

PRESBYTERIAN REVISION.

Committee Called to Hold First Meeting in Pittsburg June 18.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, Stated Clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly, to-day received a telegram from the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, the Moderator, announcing that all of the members of the committee appointed to revise the Confession of Faith had accepted and would serve.

Pursuant to Dr. Minton's instructions, Dr. Roberts issued a call for the first meeting of the Revision Committee to be held at Pittsburg, June 18.

Odd Request to Presbyterians.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 3.—Moderator Martin of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod has received a telegram from the Association of Chicago Labor Unions asking the Synod to pray for an eight-hour workday, so the laboring men would not have to hold meetings on Sunday to devise means to secure it. Dr. Martin said he thought the telegram was meant for a joke.

Old Man Killed by His Tenant.

Thomas Dermody, seventy years old, who lived at 546 West Fortieth Street, was killed yesterday by being struck over the head with a "growler" of beer in the hands of one of his tenants, Louis Kubler. Kubler, who is a butcher, was moving yesterday from the house where Dermody lived. The two men, who never got along well together, quarreled on the stairway, and Kubler struck Dermody over the head. Dermody staggered and Kubler walked away. Shortly after, as Dermody ascended the stairs to his apartments, he fell dead. Policeman McIvor arrested Kubler and took the prisoner to the West Side Police Court, where he was held pending the action of the Coroner.

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HOFFMAN HOUSE CIGARS TEN CENTS

THE HILSON CO. MAKERS

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MERCHANTS OBJECT TO DOCK BOARD'S ACTION

Protest Against Sound Steamers Docked in East River.

Say Such Action Hampers City's Commercial Growth — Alarming Decrease in Jobbing Interests.

Representatives of the Merchants' Association and agents of large mercantile houses appeared before the Dock Board yesterday to ask it not to force the Stonington Line to leave its dock on the North River on four days' notice. They protested and showed the great damage which would be done to the commerce of the city if the Sound line steamers were forced to dock on the East River.

After the hearing Secretary Burke was directed to say that the lease of the Stonington Line pier had been given to the Clyde Line on Friday last. There was indignation expressed at this action. Secretary Corwine of the Merchants' Association said he could not tell what would be done about the matter.

Within a short time the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad spent about $80,000 on improvements on its North River pier, which money will be lost practically to the company. Secretary Burke of the Dock Board said that notice had been sent to the railroad company that the lease would terminate on June 1, and that no notice was taken of the matter. Capt. J. W. Miller, who appeared for the Stonington Line, said he did not receive the notice. It was also stated that negotiations to release the pier to the Stonington Line had been carried on for three months, but fell through four days ago, when the Dock Board notified the company that it would have to vacate.

There was a dispute between Commissioner Meyer and Secretary Corwine of the Merchants' Association as to whether the Dock Board had refused to grant the representatives of the Merchants' Association a hearing last Friday. One insisted that it had refused and the other that it had not, and a few angry words passed.

A letter was read from the Merchants' Association reciting the facts about Commissioner Meyer refusing to hear a protest against forcing the Stonington Line to leave the North River pier by peremptorily stating that the matter was "closed."

The letter from the Merchants' Association stated that nearly all the houses doing business with New England points were situated on Broadway or west of that street. Continuing, the protest says:

It is asserted by houses doing business with New England points that the transfer of these boats to the East River would very seriously hurt their business. They state that in many cases it would cause an absolute delay of twenty-four hours in the shipment of goods from houses in this city to points in New England. Quite a large proportion of dry goods coming into the city from New England mills is destined for points beyond New York. This is easily transferred from the present pier to the railway companies going to the West. If those goods are to be landed on the East River they will either have to be carried across the city or sent on lighters around the Battery to the piers of the various railway companies. In addition to the dry goods commission and jobbing houses doing business with New England points which are located on or west of Broadway, there are also houses handling boots and shoes, (which are made in New England in large quantities,) hardware, crockery, and glassware, toys, straw goods, felt hats, millinery, &c.

The conditions surrounding this city's business make it necessary that there be as little delay as possible in the shipment of goods, in order that it may hold its trade and properly expand its every additional burden placed upon commercial interests is a handicap upon the trade of this city. These burdens have grown lately little by little until at last they have become very irksome.

It seems to the mercantile community as though every effort ought to be made to widen the channels through which trade flows, rather than to hamper them. This action on the part of the body over whose deliberations you preside seems to us to be an unnecessary burden to place upon commercial interests for the reasons stated above.

Your theory that it would be wise to concentrate all New England business on the East River is all right as a theory, but so long as the different firms shipping to and from New England are located near the North River, it would seem to us that a policy ought to be pursued which will render the handling of their goods easy rather than hard.

W. L. McCarty, Commissioner of the New York Freight and Transportation Bureau, also made a protest against the forcing of the Sound lines off the North River docks. He said in part:

The cost of terminal facilities in New York City is to-day throttling any competition with other coast and inland towns. If your honorable board will stop to consider that a few years ago nearly all the grain exported moved by the City of New York, while to-day this same commodity exported in excess of any production of this country moves by other ports than the port of New York. This is all due to excessive terminal charges in this city.

With the above facts in view, if you do not be careful our docks in this city will be used only for passenger lines interested, and the great volume of export and import goods, which employes so many laborers, and is a great source of revenue to all merchants doing business in this city, would naturally seek the avenues of least resistance, which of course would be the ports where the terminal facilities are less, and the railroads can afford to handle this business cheap. This is not a mere theory, but it has become a positive fact to this city.

While the City of New York will always be a money centre, unless we have the co-operation and assistance of such political bodies as yourselves, we will not be able to maintain our position as the first port in this country. In seven years the port of Newport News has taken 40 per cent. of the export grain shipments from this city.

If you will take into consideration that at present the jobbing interests of New York City have decreased alarmingly; not less than ten years ago there were at least twenty jobbing dry goods houses in this city; to-day there are less than eight. In the hardware line there are three to-day, and so on through all lines of trade. With our present methods we are building up the jobbing houses of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and St. Louis.

After the hearing and the announcement which came as a surprise to the merchants present that the lease had been made with the Clyde Line last Friday Capt. J. W. Miller held a conference with Commissioner Meyer.

"Have you received any extension of time so that you can remove the property from the North River pier and change your plans?" was asked.

"No, we have received no extension of time. We received four days' notice to quit the pier and our time has expired," said Capt. Miller. Capt. Miller would not discuss the motive which prompted the Dock Board to force the change so suddenly.

After the meeting the Dock Board's side of the controversy was given out in typewritten form. Some extracts from the document follow:

The suggestion of "star chamber" methods in relation to the leasing of Pier new 36, North River, is utterly without foundation. The meeting of the board on last Friday was a public one, at which several representatives of the press were present, and at which Capt. J. W. Miller, General Superintendent of the steamboat company, and another gentleman appeared, and were heard at great length on the matter. It was then asked if any other person desired to be heard in relation to the matter, or to any other matter before the board, and the board then proceeded with the regular order of business.

The idea of transferring the Sound steamers from the North to the East River is not a new one. It has been the opinion of various Dock Boards for the last twenty years that it should be done, and bills have been introduced in the Legislature to compel the Sound steamers to move to the East River. As the companies had leases, however, it has been impossible to make the change, but upon the expiration of the leases no new ones have been granted, as in the case of the Norwich Line, formerly lessee of the pier foot of Watts Street.

A "PULL" THAT DID NOT WORK.

Frederick Beck Said He Had One with Magistrate Crane, but He Went

Frederick Beck of 680 Melrose Avenue, who was arrested on Sunday night for cruelty to his wife, got himself into further difficulty yesterday when he appeared before Magistrate Crane, who learned that the prisoner boasted of having a "pull" with him, and that he had warned his wife not to complain when he got "obstreperous," because if she did the Magistrate would arrest her and give her "six months."

"Magistrate Crane, you must know, is an organization man, my dear," Beck is reported to have said to his wife, "and if you go to him and complain that I thumped you he is likely to give you six months. No man goes back on an organization man, you know."

When Magistrate Crane heard Mrs. Beck's story as told yesterday in the Morrisania Police Court he became indignant, and still more so when he learned that Beck was in the employ of the Department of Public Works for the Bronx, where, though the prisoner denied it, Mrs. Beck said he got his job through Assemblyman Buckner of the Thirty-fifth District.

"Wait and see Buckner bail me out; Buckner is an organization man, too," he said.

Ten minutes later the Assemblyman walked into the court ready to offer bail for the alleged wife beater, and willing to produce deeds to the value of $100,000 worth of real estate. Magistrate Crane, however, proved himself faithless to the organization, and decided that a night in jail would do Beck a world of good. Accordingly he was locked up without bail. Beck will appear this morning to exercise his "pull" over the Magistrate, perhaps.

MACHINISTS' CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting Opens at Toronto—President O'Connell's Recommendations to Railway Men.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 3.—The annual convention of the International Machinists opened here to-day. The session promises to be important, as many questions of vital interest to the trade will be discussed, and settled if possible. About 200 delegates were present when President O'Connell called the meeting to order. Mayor Howland, on behalf of the city, extended a cordial welcome to the visitors and expressed the hope that the strike would be settled to their satisfaction.

The Credentials Committee finished its work this afternoon, after which President O'Connell delivered his address. He showed that during the past two years, 197 charters were issued, with a membership of 7,404. During his term the executive had approved of 66 strikes, involving 9,650 machinists, of which 41 were won, 10 settled on compromise, and 10 lost. The locals engaged in 246 strikes, involving 12,192 men. Two hundred lodges reported having settled 749 grievances without a strike. Increased rate for over time was obtained in 763 shops.

"A reduction in the hours of labor has been our hope since the association started," continued the President. "I am firmly convinced that our nine-hour movement will result in reducing the hours of labor for 150,000 machinists.

"Machinists employed in the railway service have been more than anxious to take part in the movement on May 20, but we have felt that many roads could not be sufficiently prepared by that date, and have advised against such a move taking place, except in special cases. Very great progress has been made for the past three months by our organization with the railway machinists, and I recommend that a date be set for the inauguration of the nine-hour day for machinists employed in the railway service."

TO FIGHT THE MACHINISTS.

Metal Trades Association Calls a Meeting for More Complete Organization.

The National Metal Trades Association issued a circular yesterday addressed to the machinery manufacturers throughout the United States asking them to be present at the coming convention of employers, which will be held in the Gilsey House on June 11. It is proposed by the association to organize all the firms throughout the country in order to fight the strike of the machinists, now that open war has been declared between the International Association of Machinists and the employers' association. All negotiations are declared to be at an end, and no compromise will be considered.

Henry F. Devens, Secretary of the National Metal Trades Association, expressed himself as highly incensed yesterday at the refusal of the officers of the machinists' organization to submit the question of wages to arbitration.

"Our association," said Mr. Devens, "has now decided that there can be no dealings with the union. The men by their own act have made this impossible."

According to Secretary Devens the strike is about ended. At the Worthington Pump Works, in Brooklyn, seventy-six of the strikers had returned to work, he said, and there were reports in other cities of strikers returning.

At the headquarters of the machinists, at 23 Duane Street, there was nothing new to report yesterday. No additional firms had conceded the demands, but the strike leaders expected that a number of them would concede the demands to-day.

The strikers were said to be grumbling yesterday because no strike pay was forthcoming. It appears that it is necessary to send the payrolls to President O'Connell's temporary office, at Toronto, in order that he may sign them, and the strikers will not be paid until the payrolls come back.

WORKS GUARDED AT AMPERE.

Company's Precautions Against Strikers —Boy Finds Sticks of Dynamite.

NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—About fifty men were put to work in the Crocker-Wheeler Company's works, at Ampere, this morning, and all day the plant was patroled by forty-seven armed private detectives, who kept the striking machinists from interfering with the men. The company has provided cooks, waiters, and a kitchen, and cots for the workers, and says it will board them for a year if the strike lasts that long. Plenty of reading matter has also been furnished to them, and other entertainment is promised.

Policeman Kuhn was standing at Market and Plane Streets last evening, when a twelve-year-old boy placed in his hands five sticks of dynamite which he said he had found in a lot near by. The lad said he was tossing them about when a passer by recognized their character and ran away, shouting to him to give them to the police.

SHIRT WAIST GIRLS ON STRIKE.

Operatives Go Out Because Some Were Discharged.

About 100 girls employed in the shirt waist factory of Goldsmith & Co. of 625 Broadway went on strike yesterday morning out of sympathy for some of their number who were discharged when they reported for work. The discharged girls say that for some time back there was very little for them to do. They were entitled to a Saturday half-holiday, they say, but latterly were kept waiting around doing little or nothing from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sometimes, they allege, they would get 10 or 20 cents' worth of work at long intervals. They were forbidden to talk or sing, and some of them brought sewing to do for themselves, but were not allowed to work at it. Last Saturday the girls quit work at noon. When they appeared at the factory yesterday morning they were told that they were discharged for stopping work without obtaining leave. The rest of the girls then put on their wraps and went out in sympathy.

GORDON BATTERY COMPANY.

An Application for a Receiver Made—Mr. Gordon's Charges.

An application has been made in the Supreme Court for a receiver for the Gordon Battery Company of 13 and 15 Laight Street. Argument on the application will be heard by Justice Gildersleeve on Friday. The application was made by Ralph W. Gordon of 154 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, who holds 420 shares of common and 52 shares of preferred stock of the company. Mr. Gordon alleges that the present officers of the company are not handling its affairs properly.

The company was incorporated under the laws of Maine with $350,000 capital. The officers are Charles E. Lockwood, President, and Frank T. Coffin-Haskell, Secretary. John P. Denison and George M. Coffin are on the Board of Directors.

Mr. Gordon alleges that these officers transferred a large amount of treasury stock to Mr. Lockwood, and at the same time issued to him promissory notes against the firm for $18,000, and that they are now wasting the assets of the company.

Joralemon & Arrowsmith are counsel for the officers of the company, and in their answer to the application say that the corporation is in good condition, and that the notes given were for money actually put into the business in order to develop it. They further claim that Mr. Gordon wanted Mr. Lockwood to make a report a year ago, so that he could dispose of his stock on the market at a higher rate than it was then worth. The company controls a number of patents for batteries and the men interested in it are all wealthy.

Pioneer Silk Company's Affairs.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, yesterday directed Jerome C. Reed, receiver for the Pioneer Silk Company of Paterson, to pay the creditors an installment of 30 per cent. He also allowed Mr. Reed a fee of $5,000 for his services since November last. The company's liabilities are about $700,000.

The Crawford Shoe $3.50
STORES
825 Broadway, (12th St.,) Manhattan.
262 West 125th Street, Manhattan.
433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

CENTRAL ROAD'S NEW HEAD

William H. Newman of the Lake Shore Elected President.

Mr. Van Etten Becomes Second Vice President—P. S. Blodgett Succeeds Him as General Superintendent.

William H. Newman, President of the Lake Shore Railroad, was yesterday elected to the Presidency and a Directorship of the New York Central Railroad, to succeed S. R. Callaway, who resigned a few weeks ago. The election of Mr. Newman had been generally expected and occasioned no surprise. It was entirely in harmony with the idea of promotion which has obtained in the Vanderbilt lines for some time.

At the same meeting Edgar Van Etten, General Superintendent of the New York Central, was elected Second Vice President of the road, a title which was last held by the late Horace J. Hayden. Mr. Van Etten will hereafter be stationed in Boston, in charge of the New England interests of the New York Central lines, especially the Boston and Albany Road. Mr. Van Etten's place will be filled by the appointment of P. S. Blodgett, heretofore General Superintendent of the Lake Shore Railroad. Who will be the successor of Mr. Newman as President of the Lake Shore has not yet been determined, as Mr. Newman has not yet resigned that position. It is supposed that either President Caniff of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, or President Ledyard of the Michigan Central will receive the appointment. The successor to Mr. Blodgett has also not yet been decided upon.

Until Mr. Newman resigns the office of President of the Lake Shore Railroad he will occupy the two offices at the same time. He will not, however, undertake the duties of the new office for a few days at least, and in the meantime Mr. Callaway will look after matters.

Mr. Newman was born in Prince William County, Va., some fifty-four years ago. In 1869 he became station agent for the Texas and Pacific Railway at Shreveport, La. Three years later he was made General Freight Agent of the road. In 1883 he was appointed Traffic Manager for the Southwestern system lines in Texas and Louisiana, and later held the same place for the Missouri Pacific. He soon became Third Vice President of the road, and after that was made Third Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern. In May, 1898, he was elected President of the Lake Shore.

Mr. Blodgett, the proposed new General Superintendent, was local Freight Agent of the Lake Shore at Chicago until 1890 when he was appointed Superintendent of that road's Eastern Division at Buffalo. In 1892 he became Assistant General Superintendent, and in 1896 he entered the position which he is now about to exchange for the one on the New York Central.

Mr. Callaway was asked after the meeting of the board how he felt about the matter. The ex-Chief of the Central put his hat on one side of his head, stuck his hands in his pockets, and exclaimed:

"Well, I'm at present out of a job, and it's the first Monday since 1873 that I haven't had to work."

The board also declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent.

THE VANDERBILT PLANS.

Mr. Newman's Election Again Causes Reports that Unification of Their Lines Is Proposed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 3.—The election of W. H. Newman as President of the New York Central by the Directors of that road in New York to-day, has given fresh impetus to the report that a unification of the management of the Vanderbilt lines is to be effected. It is generally believed in well-informed railway circles that Mr. Newman will continue to be the head of the Lake Shore, as well as President of the New York Central, with a Vice President and General Manager for the lines west, situated at Cleveland.

Mr. Newman was shown the dispatch to-day, stating that he had been elected to the Presidency of the New York Central, and asked if he would be at the head of the combined properties. He said:

"The Lake Shore Directors will meet during the latter part of this month and will undoubtedly take some action in reference to the Presidency of the road. Further than this I am not at liberty to discuss the subject."

PRESIDENT NEWMAN'S PLANS.

Cleveland Leader Says Lake Shore Affairs Are Still Unsettled.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 3.—The Leader to-morrow will say:

"Mr. W. H. Newman, who was chosen President of the New York Central to-day will leave for New York in a day or so to take personal charge of the affairs of that road, still maintaining his grasp of Lake Shore affairs.

"Temporarily matters concerning the Lake Shore are in an unsettled state, as far as the future is concerned. There are elements of permanency in the arrangement now effected of a single head for the two systems, but whether this will be adhered to remains to be seen. The official announcements along this line are a little vague, but incline to be reassuring. The understanding is given that there are to be no other changes on the Lake Shore for the time being."

MR. MORGAN ANSWERS SUIT.

Richard Pine-Coffin's Action Against the Erie Railroad Company.

Demurrers were filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by counsel representing J. Pierpont Morgan and the Erie Railroad Company to a suit brought by Richard Pine-Coffin against them as defendants.

The defendants demur to the complaint on the ground that it does not contain any allegation that the complainant was a shareholder in the Erie Railroad Company. They also demur that the bill of complaint is without equity and does not show any cause of action such as would entitle the complainant to the relief prayed for. They therefore ask for the dismissal of the complaint.

The complainant claims that he owns 100 shares of the common stock of the Erie, and asks for an injunction to restrain the defendants from putting through schemes which he claims will be detrimental to the stockholders of the company.

ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC.

Annual Report Shows Increased Passenger and Freight Earnings.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific issued yesterday its annual report for the year ended March 31. The income account shows:

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$25,364,695	$22,650,605
Operating expenses and taxes	17,165,093	14,982,451
Net earnings	$8,199,602	$7,668,154
Other Income	701,379	701,440
Total income	$8,900,981	$8,369,594
Interest and rentals	3,803,964	3,907,532
Balance	$5,097,017	$4,462,062
Dividends (4 per cent.)	1,999,692	1,999,586
Surplus	$3,097,325	$2,462,476

Traffic statistics show that passenger earnings for the year increased 15½ per cent., the total number of passengers carried increasing 15.36 per cent. The increase in freight earnings was 11.64 per cent.

Mexican Central Railroad.

Directors of the Mexican Central Railway have received notice that the next meeting of the board will be held in Boston on June 17. The statement is made on semi-official authority that no action will be taken in the matter of making a payment on the July coupon of the first income bonds. There is talk that the Directors will recommend a very radical readjustment of the company's finances.

Wabash Gets Shore Line to Detroit.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 3.—It was learned to-day that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company obtained control of the Detroit and Toledo Shore line, which is being built between this city and Detroit, and that it is to be operated as a part of the Toledo division. Seventeen miles of track have already been completed. It is said that the Pennsylvania Company was also negotiating for the line.

Receiver for Washington Street Line.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., June 3.—Judge Nathan Goff of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to-day appointed Allan I. McDermott receiver for the Washington Traction and Electric Company. Application for the receivership was filed by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York. Immediately after the appointment of Mr. McDermott all property of the traction company was formally transferred to him.

Sale of Railroads Announced.

All the lines of railroad owned and operated by the Kansas City and Northern Connecting Railroad Company are to be sold at auction at Pattonsburg, Mo., on July 23. The sale is a foreclosure by order of the United States Circuit Court of Missouri in an action brought by the receivers of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, Edward H. Harriman and John W. Gates. Shannon C. Douglass, as Special Master, will conduct the sale, Wollman, Solomon & Cooper of Kansas City, Mo., being solicitors for the Trustees.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Northern Steamship Company, controlled by the Great Northern Railway, has engaged a professional manager to arrange entertainments on the steamships of the company during their daily trips between Chicago, Buffalo, and Duluth.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé to-morrow, the office of Chairman of the board will probably be abolished and the duties of Chairman will be imposed on the President. The reason for this action, it is stated, is that the road is now on a stable financial basis; and the special services of a separate financial head are not necessary.

The Chicago and Northwestern has reduced the schedule of its running time between Chicago and Denver by one hour, the trip now being made in about twenty-eight hours.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway is issuing a series of folders descriptive of the various States and countries which can be reached over its lines. So far matters of interest about the States of Colorado, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and California and the Hawaiian Islands have been published. The latest in the series has just been issued and deals with Illinois and Iowa. The Northwestern believes that this original method of publishing information about the country through which its lines run will prove more satisfactory to tourists and settlers than the method of gathering all such information into one large book.

AFRICAN CHURCH CONFERENCE.

Appointments to Methodist Districts in New York State.

After having been in session in the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church since Tuesday of last week, the New York Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was adjourned last night. The announcement was made by Bishop William B. Derrick of the pastors who are to fill pulpits throughout the State for the year.

The most important appointment made was that of Dr. M. C. Brooks to the pastorate of the Bridge Street Church of Brooklyn. Dr. Brooks was formerly of the Harrisburg District of the Philadelphia Conference. Dr. William D. Cook was reappointed to the pastorate of the Bethel Church, in West Twenty-fifth Street, Manhattan, and Dr. D. W. Wisher, formerly pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, to the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle, in West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

The pastors of the churches at Buffalo and Albany were removed and new men assigned to these churches. The churches on Long Island were also affected by changes. The appointments announced were as follows:

GREATER NEW YORK DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder—The Rev. C. N. Gibbons.
Bethel, Manhattan—The Rev. W. D. Cook.
Metropolitan, Manhattan—The Rev. D. W. Wisher.
Tremont—The Rev. William Edwards.
Bridge Street, Brooklyn—The Rev. M. C. Brooks.
St. John's, Brooklyn—The Rev. J. M. Palmer.
Union Bethel, Brooklyn—The Rev. S. D. W. Smith.
St. James's, Brooklyn—The Rev. Bedford Bolden.
Jamaica, L. I.—The Rev. Joseph Stiles.
Flushing, L. I.—The Rev. C. J. Lawton.
Little Neck, L. I.—The Rev. A. C. Saunders.
Westbury, L. I.—The Rev. A. L. Bouldin.
Huntington, L. I.—The Rev. J. G. Fry.
Northport, L. I.—The Rev. John Cuff.
Setauket, L. I.—The Rev. A. G. Lane.
Roslyn, L. I.—The Rev. A. U. Gunthrope.
Amityville, L. I.—The Rev. A. W. Pierce.
Babylon, L. I.—The Rev. Morris Riley.
Glen Cove, L. I.—The Rev. Walter Mason.
Bay Shore, L. I.—The Rev. J. M. Proctor.
Maspeth, L. I.—The Rev. David Eato.
Coxsackie, N. Y.—The Rev. J. J. Moore.
Kingston, N. Y.—The Rev. P. J. Mathews.

BUFFALO DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder—The Rev. J. C. Ayler.
Buffalo—The Rev. E. A. Johnson.
Albany—The Rev. F. F. Giles.
Lockport—The Rev. George H. Hall.
Olean—The Rev. J. D. Jackson.
Chatham—The Rev. F. F. Fipps.
Owego—The Rev. J. B. Hill.
Passaic—The Rev. J. E. Shepphерd.
Binghamton—The Rev. W. H. Burrell.
Middletown—The Rev. R. H. Taylor.
Elmira—The Rev. A. Q. Norton.
Syracuse—The Rev. William Steward.
Utica—The Rev. D. K. Jackson.
Rome—The Rev. C. H. W. Lloyd.
Richfield Springs—The Rev. W. H. Jenkins.
Margrant Graham, evangelist.
Jenkins Williams, evangelist.
Charles Ackworth, evangelist.

Transfers were made as follows: To the New England Conference, T. J. Jackson; to the Philadelphia Conference, the Rev. W. H. H. Butler, the Rev. W. H. Heard, and A. G. Lane; to Lowell, Del., the Rev. W. S. Kane, and to the Bermuda Conference, the Rev. W. E. C. Gumbs and the Rev. J. T. Bunn.

VENTURESOME BOY WAS DROWNED

Tried to Jump Into a Scow and Fell into the East River.

In trying to jump from a pile of sand at the foot of East Fourteenth Street into a scow a few feet from the dock yesterday afternoon, Thomas Push, four years old, of 259 Avenue B, jumped into the water and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

The boy was noted for his venturesome spirit, and had earned the sobriquet of "Dewey," not after the Admiral, but because he could "do" so much more than other children of his age in the neighborhood. Yesterday he saw some big boys jumping off the pile of said into the scow and he tried to do the same. He fell into the water and was never seen again.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE FIGHT

The Gratuity Fund Management Beaten at the Election.

John V. Barnes Becomes the President —A Exciting Contest and Sharp Campaign Appeals.

The men who have been at the head of the New York Produce Exchange for the last two years were defeated at the annual election yesterday after a heated and close contest in which the management of the gratuity fund and the canal question were the principal subjects of difference.

John V. Barnes of R. P. Buck & Co. received 611 votes out of a total of 1,041 for President of the Exchange, thus defeating Elliott Barrows for re-election. E. G. Burr, who posted a notice stating that he was not a candidate, was elected Vice President over F. H. Andrews by a vote of 515 to 511, and, according to his friends, will accept the office. E. C. Rice was unanimously elected Treasurer, his name appearing on both regular and opposition tickets. Lewis H. Spence was beaten for re-election as Gratuity Fund Trustee by David S. Jones.

The managers of the Exchange elected were Herbert Barber, Yale Kneeland, Samuel Finlay, Benjamin Parr, C. G. Little, and Congressman William H. Douglas. The defeated candidates for the Board of Managers were Vincent Loeser, Edward Val. Andrew J. Toomey, and R. E. Annin.

The polls were open from 10 to 3 o'clock, and there was much excitement throughout the contest on account of its evident closeness.

After the close of the Exchange, and when sufficient reports from the Inspectors of election had been received to indicate that the independent ticket had been successful, Mr. Spence caused some excitement by declaring that the regular ticket "was willing to be beaten, but not by a set of rubs," and other personalities were also indulged in, attracting a small crowd around Mr. Spence and his antagonists in the discussion.

The following are specimens of the campaign literature distributed among the members:

"We those who believe that the gratuity system should be in the hands of its friends rather than its enemies, desire a change.

"The present managers have made no effort to build up or care for it. They have devoted their entire strength to destroying it the efforts to secure a decision from the courts that will allow of the changing of its value by vote of the Exchange and by distribution of the surplus.

"Can be reduced from $10,000 to $6,000 can as easily be voted out of existence.

"Why you should vote with those who favor a change in the administration:

"Because the present board are in favor of using off the mortgage on the building with the surplus of the Exchange as it stands rather than allow it to go to the members in payment of their gratuity assessments."

Barnes, the newly elected President, declined to talk about his probable policy.

RUNAWAY IN BROADWAY.

One Horse Lands in a Cellar—Led Out Through a Grocer's Store After Much Delay.

A runaway at Fifty-third Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon a horse ran down some cellar steps in front of a building. The problem of getting him up again was solved after some difficulty.

The horse was one of a team that was being driven by A. St. John Boycott, Superintendent of the American Horse Exchange, at Fifty-third Street and Broadway. The team was attached to a double-seated road wagon, and was being displayed for the benefit of Mr. Hallock of Orange, N. J., a prospective purchaser. Mr. Hallock and Mr. Grand, son of the auctioneer, of the same name, occupied seats in the wagon.

The team at Fifty-third Street and Broadway became frightened at the noise made by a passing elevated train. For a few minutes Mr. Boycott held them in hand, though they danced upon the sidewalk and made pedestrians flee in all directions. Finally, the horses became unconquerable and bolted, going straight toward H. Hallett's grocery store, at 1,081 Broadway. One of the horses slipped and ran down a cellar way and fell at the bottom resting on his back. The harness broke and the other horse got away and ran up Broadway. At Fifty-sixth Street he was caught.

The problem then was how to get the horse from the cellar. He scrambled to his feet after the harness had been removed, but he positively refused to walk up the stairs. When urged with whip and voice to do so he kicked boxes and barrels to pieces, until Mr. Haller was in despair at his loss.

Policemen had arrived on the scene, horsemen had been summoned from the Exchange, and a council was held. One suggestion after another was advanced and rejected; some were tried, but proved futile. Then the stairs in the rear of the cellar were thought of. Before they could be used, however, a door frame had to be removed to make a passage large enough for the horse. After all the arrangements had been made a bag was placed over the animal's head and he was led up stairs into Mr. Haller's store, and then out to the street.

The horses were not seriously injured, although they received cuts in many places, which were inflicted by flying glass. Before the horse went down the cellar steps the pole of the wagon crashed through a large window in the grocery store. Messrs. Boycott, Hallock, and Grand were showered with small pieces of glass, but no one was hurt.

Hermann Skatts, a newsdealer on the same corner as the grocery store, mourned the loss of his stand, which had been kicked to pieces by the horses.

CITY MAGISTRATES' LAW

Act Continuing Republicans in Office to be Tested.

Justice Gaynor Grants an Order Against the Mayor—Four Brooklyn Incumbents Called Usurpers.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted an order requiring the Mayor to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue compelling him to appoint four Police Magistrates in Brooklyn in the places of Lewis R. Worth, William Kramer, Andrew Lemon, and Charles E. Teale, whose terms of office are declared to have expired on May 1 last. John J. Kelly, a taxpayer of Brooklyn, obtained the order through his counsel, Sanders Shanks. The order is returnable to-morrow morning. Mr. Kelly claims that four vacancies exist, and that they should be filled by appointment by the Mayor.

A question as to the constitutionality of the law passed by the last Legislature continuing the Magistrates in office until Jan. 1 next will be brought up in the argument.

Two of the Magistrates affected by the law in question, Jacob Brenner and Henry Bristow, Republicans, as are the other four named, resigned recently. Mr. Bristow has been elected a Congressman and Mr. Brenner was appointed Commissioner of Jurors. The Mayor appointed James Tighe and Edward J. Dooley, both Democrats, to succeed Bristow and Brenner. The Mayor refrained from making any test of the law by making other appointments, giving as his reason that the litigation which would certainly ensue would interfere with the orderly administration of the courts.

Mr. Kelly makes his petition under Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897, which provides that vacancies in the offices of City Magistrates in the Second Division must be filled by the Mayor within thirty days after they occur.

Discussing the action yesterday Lawyer Shanks said:

"The Mayor styled the present incumbents as mere usurpers, under an unconstitutional provision of law. By the present proceeding we propose to get a judicial decision that the hold-over Republican Magistrates are mere usurpers, as the Mayor says, and that the Republican Legislature passed what it knew at the time was an unconstitutional provision to keep Republicans in office."

A. E. CROCKER'S PETITION.

His Liabilities, $33,783, and the Nominal Assets, $83,648 — His Charge Against His Son.

Alvin E. Crocker, residing at 228 East Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $33,783 and nominal assets of $83,648. The assets consist of debts due him, $35,850; a life insurance policy valued at $600, assigned to the First National Bank of Richmond, Ind., and an interest in the estate of the late Benjamin R. Crocker of Sacramento, Cal., his brother, $47,198.

He explains that the interest in this estate is soon to be distributed; that on Feb. 6 he assigned his interest in it to his son, Oliver P. Crocker, now of Atlanta, Ga., to hold and settle certain debts and for the protection of the petitioner; that he delivered to his son all his books, papers, and vouchers; that the son now refuses petitioner access to them and refused to carry out the agreement, but has put the assignment on record and made claim to the interest in the estate.

The petitioner claims that the assignment of his interest was without consideration, and, therefore, illegal and void. The petitioner is unable to give a list of his books. Many of them relating to a mining company are in Mexico, others were in Chicago and Richmond, Ind. He also thinks his son has a deed of forty suburban lots near Chicago, but cannot give a description of them.

George M. Osgoodby, attorney for Mr. Crocker, said that the petitioner, as stated, is a brother of the late Benjamin R. Crocker of Sacramento, who left a large amount of property. The latter made a will leaving his estate to his wife, but she died before him, and the petitioner shares in the property. The petitioner can pay all his debts and have $50,000 left.

The filing of the petition in bankruptcy nullifies the assignment of Mr. Crocker in his brother's estate to his son, as it was not made four months before the petition in bankruptcy was filed, and puts this asset in the hands of the court. Mr. Crocker has been practically out of business for the past two years.

Among the secured creditors mentioned in the schedules are Oliver P. Crocker of Atlanta, $7,003, value of the security $40,000; First National Bank of Richmond, Ind., $5,624, and S. S. Gregory of Chicago, $3,000. Among the unsecured creditors are Elizabeth B. Crocker of Troy, Ohio, $6,000, and Joseph W. Ramler, Richmond, Ind., $4,000.

In the assets the following persons are mentioned as owing Mr. Crocker money for stock in the San Javier Mining and Milling Company of Mexico: Alemeda E. Crocker, $30,000, for 1,000 shares; J. F. Reeves of Richmond, Ind., $2,500 for 500 shares, and C. W. Ferguson of Richmond, $2,500 for 500 shares.

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.

National Park Bank's Suit — Holds Funds of the Organization.

The affairs of the Order of Chosen Friends, an Indiana corporation, were again before the Supreme Court yesterday in an action brought by the National Park Bank of New York, which was the depository of the moneys of the organization in this State, against Sophia Anderson, who claimed she was entitled to $1,084, and who endeavored to collect it on Dec. 15 last. She was refused payment on the ground that Cyrus J. Clark had been appointed by the Indiana courts as receiver of the property of the Chosen Friends.

The bank holds $7,027 of the funds of the order, and has brought a suit to obtain permission to deposit this sum in court instead of paying the Anderson claim and four others in which judgment was obtained against the Chosen Friends.

The defendant, Sophia Anderson, claimed that her judgment and attachment were obtained before the appointment of the receiver, and that the bank should pay the claim. Decision was reserved.

SMALLPOX RUNNING WILD.

Disease at Paterson Diagnosed as Cuban Itch—No Restraint on Sufferers.

PATERSON, N. J., June 3.—The local health authorities are much worried over the discovery that in the section north of this city there are many cases of smallpox.

It is said that no restraint is put upon the sufferers, and that the disease has spread far and wide on both sides of the State line.

The local authorities have communicated with the New Jersey and New York health authorities in regard to the matter. The country doctors say the disease is "Cuban itch."

CUNARD STEAMSHIP SAVED.

Wrecking Company Got the Carinthia Off Haitian Rocks.

News was received here yesterday that the Cunard liner Carinthia, which recently went ashore at Gravis Point, Haiti, had been saved. It was reported by the Norwegian steamship Belvernon that the Scotch wreckers had gotten the vessel off the reef, which is considered a remarkable feat.

Already several wrecking companies had given up the task. The salvage on the liner will be something like $100,000.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

"Those suits at eight-fifty I came in to see."
A customer said as he entered our store.
And when we had shown them he promptly bought three—
A flannel, a serge, and one more.
"Great Caesar," said he, "I thought you were blowing,
But with values like these, no wonder you're crowing.
One need be no expert to see without trouble
That most of these suits are worth fully double."

Save your money. Put in the bank the snug substantial difference between our prices and what you're asked elsewhere.

We intend, on the expiration of our lease, to quit the retail business, and every garment here — fashionable, high-grade and reliable—is now being offered at almost half price.

Several hundred of our finest suits on which former prices were $15, $18 and $20 are now

MARKED DOWN TO $8.50 EACH

They include $15 black Thibet suits, $16.50 striped flannel and neat check suits, $18 black and blue serge suits, and $20 Oxford grey suits. Your choice now $8.50.

Our finest $15 and $18 Spring Overcoats are now

MARKED DOWN TO $6.50 EACH

They include $15 loose, boxy covert overcoats, $15 Oxford grey coats, and $18 black vicuna overcoats. A few silk-lined. Every coat fashionable, beautiful, and reliable. Your pick now $6.50. 75 blue serge suits—made beautifully of fast color English serge and worth every penny of $20, (their former price,) are now reduced to $10 each.

Our very best $25 and $28 suits are now $12.

NOTE THE NUMBER. 830 BROADWAY. BETWEEN 12TH & 13TH STREETS.

INDEPENDENCE TRIED OUT

Boston Yacht's First Trial Spin in Massachusetts Bay.

LAWSON BOAT SHOWS SPEED

Under Lower Sails the Crowninshield Creation Skipped Along in Lively Fashion—Sails Give Satisfaction.

BOSTON, June 3.—Another intended cup defender, the pride and hope of Yankee land, the yacht Independence, was given an airing, nothing more than a jogging, to stretch her sails and rigging, in Massachusetts Bay to-day, and from what little actual sailing was done, the Crowninshield yacht certainly showed herself to be very speedy, particularly with started sheets. The Independence was just in the wind for two hours and, under three lower sails, she skipped about very lively. She answered her balanced rudder quickly, and, in fact, acted most satisfactorily to her master, Capt. Haff, her designer, B. B. Crowninshield, and her owner, Thomas W. Lawson, who watched her every move from his steam yacht.

Her sails were marvels of beauty, especially the two-head sails, which fitted almost to perfection, while the big mainsail, one of the largest ever spread by any yacht, gave every indication of being in similar shape when it is pulled out on the boom and two more battens put in the leach.

The yacht was given a grand ovation, both going down the harbor and on her return. There was considerable delay in getting under way in the morning, so that it was after 11 o'clock when the Independence, in tow of a tug, the latter carrying the newspaper men, as guests of Mr. Lawson, left the dock. Mr. Lawson himself was waiting just outside on his steam yacht Dreamer, which went into commission just before the yacht started.

Outside of Boston Light the wind came out from the eastward, and the yacht met a long, heavy roll in fine shape.

SLOW WORK WITH MAINSAIL.

Before the light was reached the crew had started on the mainsail, but it took half an hour before it was fairly set. Even then it required considerable more muscle to get it in working order, and as the two lower battens had been overlooked in the rush to get it set, the sail flapped badly along the leach. Again, very little effort had been made in pulling it well out on the boom or on the gaff, so that it was badly puckered along the foot and on the top. However, it gave every indication of being in better shape another time, and so Capt. Haff, at 1:25 P. M., ordered the towline cast off and the two headsails broken out. The jib had already been set up in stops, so that the yacht quickly gained headway going off on the starboard tack, with Capt. Haff at the wheel. The wind at this time had increased to about seven knots.

Under these sails, with the foresails and sheets well started, the Independence romped along very fast. No effort was made to haul the boat close to the wind, but with a good rap full she headed out to sea, meeting the swell grandly, rising over it buoyantly. Even with the swell there was but little froth under the bow. The wake was also clean and fair, in fact, except from the spatter of the flat of her bow striking the water, there was little indication of a wake. She seemed to heel quickly, but not far down, say 25 per cent., but as she is designed for 11½ feet water line when under sail this slant was quite satisfactory.

A long hitch was made to starboard, perhaps two miles, the yacht going along very fast, showing tremendous speed on a reach. She was swung around off Boston lightship, and was timed from full to full in thirty-four seconds, this when not close-hauled. The yacht had been sailing about half an hour, all the time just off the wind, when Capt. Haff's eye saw a slightly slackened jibstay, which showed that, like the Constitution on her first trial two weeks ago, the bowsprit had come inboard. The yacht was immediately heeled into the wind, while half the crew with three or four riggers spent half an hour in setting up the big spar with check nuts. As the yacht jogged to the northeast while the crew were getting luncheon preparations were made for setting the gaff topsail, but it took nearly twenty minutes to get the head of the sail laced on to the topmast, and by that time the east wind had flattened out completely, leaving the yacht rolling around in the swell in a manner which reminded nearly all newspaper men of the cup races off Sandy Hook.

There appeared to be no indications of any more wind from any direction, so that the tug was called alongside, the towline taken aboard, and the yacht headed for Boston.

Within five minutes, however, the wind came out strong from the northwest, but as it was then nearly 4 o'clock no attempt was made to take advantage of the breeze, and one by one the sails were taken in.

The yacht's progress up the harbor was a repetition of her going out, for all the excursion steamers, as well as the regular liners, saluted her as she passed up through the channel. The yacht reached her dock at 7 o'clock and was soon well berthed.

It is expected that the Independence will remain at her dock until Thursday in order to have her mast and deck painted and many of her interior finishings completed. After that date, sail trials will be very frequent until she is taken around to Newport, which will probably be some time next week.

LAWSON BOAT STILL OUT.

N. Y. Y. C. Committee Discussed Independence Yesterday, but Declined to Announce Decision.

The Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club held another meeting yesterday in Commodore Ledyard's office, 54 Wall Street, to discuss further the case of Thomas W. Lawson and his yacht Independence. It had been thought by many members of the club that this last meeting would be productive of some definite decision in regard to the eligibility of Independence, but it was not so to be.

The committee may have had spinnakers set, and the tide with them, when they opened the session, but they no doubt had a beat dead to windward on the last leg, with an unfriendly tide, and perhaps a quartering chop, as they failed to finish within a time limit.

After all had been made snug, Commodore Ledyard was asked if the Independence would race.

"Nothing to say," replied the Commodore, as he went about and headed down Nassau Street.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, when asked about the result of the meeting, said it was deemed best not to give out any of the proceedings at present, and he was unable to say when the club would be in a position to disseminate the information so patiently awaited by the yachting public.

CONSTITUTION'S FINE TRIAL.

Shows a Fifteen-Knot Clip in Her First Trip Outside in a Heavy Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 3.—In a strong southwesterly breeze and a rough sea, Constitution had her first trial spin outside this morning. While it was more to test her sails, spars, and rigging in a good sea breeze, than to try her speed, nothing could have been more satisfactory than the yacht's behavior. She is making a fine reputation for herself in both light airs and a good sailing breeze.

Capt. Fogarty of Brenton's Reef Lightship, who has held that post for many years, and watched all the cup defenders in their work off Newport, says of the Constitution that she is the fastest cup yacht that ever passed his lightship, and is a grand sea boat and foots finely.

Capt. Curtis of Rose island Lighthouse, on the other hand, who has seen all the light weather work of the Constitution along the bay, and of all the other cup yachts, does not hesitate to say that the Constitution is a superior boat to them in light breezes.

With Skipper Rhodes at the helm and Capt. Duncan standing close by paying particular attention to matters aloft, Constitution under all her working sails, and a No. 3 clubtopsail set, stood out of the harbor in a jump of sea.

When she had clear, open way off Jamestown and Newport, it was a good twelve-knot breeze, and the Constitution heeled over and her sails drew superbly. It was then that their perfect fit was fully demonstrated. She was sailing with the wind on the port tack, and as she passed the lightship the sea became quite rough, and with the strong wind she was put through her first sea test.

For two hours the Constitution was kept outside, running as far out as Narragansett Pier and was manoeuvred all the while to give everything above deck a thorough test. Nothing faulty was to be found with anything, and the hard work of tuning up in the bay since the Constitution came down from Bristol ten days ago told plainly.

Admiral Sampson was particularly interested in the movements of the yacht. After she had finished her outside run she stood in, and went up the bay as far as Prudence to try her balloon jib, which worked perfectly. While Constitution was on her outside run the fast naphtha launch Scimitar was carrying full pressure. The launch was making at the time 12 knots an hour, and her Captain reported when he returned that the Constitution sailed away from her, and that the cup yacht must have been making no less than 15 knots an hour.

LARCHMONT DRAWS A PRIZE.

Largest Club on Sound Has Arranged a Race for a Cup Between Constitution and Columbia.

Constitution and Columbia will race off Larchmont for a five-hundred-dollar cup on Saturday, June 22. This will be the second appearance of the big ninety-foot sloops in these waters, and yachtsmen will welcome the news that such a match has been arranged.

Several of the Sound clubs have been on a still hunt for a match between these boats, but either one set of owners or the other has asked for time to name a definite date, and the question as to whether the boats would race at all on the Sound was unsettled until yesterday. Then John F. Lovejoy, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club, made the announcement that his club had secured the coveted plum, and that the race would be held under its auspices.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn., has also offered a suitable cup for a race between Constitution and Columbia, but no date has as yet been agreed upon by the interested parties.

With the addition of Larchmont's race, this month will be a busy one for the old and new defender. On June 15 and 17 they meet at Newport for the trial races, and on June 20 they will be seen in the New York Yacht Club's annual regatta off Sandy Hook. Then comes their engagement with the Larchmont Yacht Club on June 22, to be followed three days later by another race with the New York Yacht Club for the Glen Cove Cups off Glen Cove, L. I., on June 25.

NEW YORKERS CHARTER YACHTS.

Charles R. Flint Gets the Artemis and J. A. Garland the Kiwassa.

Charles R. Flint of the New York Yacht Club has chartered the steam yacht Artemis for use in these waters this season from Frederick G. Bourne, New York Yacht Club, and member of the syndicate that built Constitution. Artemis is 81 feet over all, 74.3 feet on the water line, 13.8 feet beam, and draws 3.6 feet of water. This charter of Artemis leaves Mr. Flint well fixed in the matter of yachts, as he owns the steam yacht Arrow, 131 feet over all. The charter was made through the agency of Tams, Lemoine & Crane.

Through the same agency, J. A. Garland, New York Yacht Club, has chartered from E. P. Morse the Burgess designed racing schooner Kiwassa, formerly the Viator. She is enrolled in the fleets of the New York, Atlantic, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs, and will take part in the races for her class during the season.

Her principal dimensions are: 79 feet over all, 62 feet water line, 19 feet beam, 6.2 feet depth, and draught 6.5 feet.

Yacht Lady Godiva Expected Soon.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 3.—The British auxiliary schooner yacht Lady Godiva, (chartered by former Commodore Henry Clark Rouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and member of the New York Yacht Club,) which sailed from Cowes, Isle of Wight, May 15, has arrived here, coaled, and sailed for Greenport, L. I.

The Lady Godiva is an auxiliary screw schooner, and was built by the Laird Brothers, at Birkenhead, in 1890, from designs by St. Clare Byrne. She is about 153 feet long, has 23 feet beam, and is 13 feet 6 inches deep.

Shamrock II. in Dry Dock.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 3.—The Shamrock II. will be dry docked to-morrow, and she will start for the Clyde Tuesday, June 11, to have her new steel mast fitted.

ROCKAWAY WINS POLO CUPS.

Havemeyer Has a Bad Fall in the Final Game for the Hempstead Trophies.

Rockaway won the Hempstead Cups yesterday in the final polo game for those trophies on the field of the Meadow Brook Club, near Westbury, L. I. The home team was defeated in a game rendered additionally exciting by a few accidents, by 12 goals to 5¾. T. A. Havemeyer, the star player for the Meadow Brook team, was thrown in the third period immediately after a goal by Conover. Havemeyer was thrown heavily to the ground, and the game came to a sudden stop. In the excitement, Mrs. Havemeyer started over the field to her husband, but he soon picked himself up and was assisted to the house.

Nine minutes' time was taken out, and then it was with considerable relief to the gallery to observe Havemeyer emerge, remount his pony, and continue the sport. So well did he play that his plucky efforts were rewarded by a goal in the last period. Havemeyer was clearly the star for the home quartet, and he newer showed to better advantage, even in his earlier days on the polo field. Appleton made an efficient back, and Stevens was very active in getting the ball when in Rockaway territory. Three of the five goals made by the Cedarhurst contingent in the last two periods were made by him in that manner. Conover's first goal in the third period was made from a clever back stroke. It was a rapid game on both sides, with plenty of rapid riding. The line-up and score by periods follow:

ROCKAWAY.		MEADOW BROOK.	
1—W. A. Hazard	3	1—H. S. Page	4
2—R. La Montagne, Jr.	4	2—T. A. Havemeyer	4
3—F. S. Conover	5	3—R. L. Stevens	3
Back—D. F. Savage	4	Back—J. W. Appleton	4
Total	16	Total	15

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1.	Savage,	Rockaway	6:30
2.	Savage,	Rockaway	6:30

Meadow Brook lost ¼ of a goal for a safety.

SECOND PERIOD.

1.	Page, Meadow Brook	2:00
2.	La Montagne, Rockaway	1:00
3.	Conover, Rockaway	1:00
4.	Appleton, Meadow Brook	4:30
5.	Hazard, Rockaway	3:00
6.	Conover, Rockaway	1:00
7.	La Montagne, Rockaway	2:00

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	Conover, Rockaway	2:30
2.	Hazard, Rockaway	3:30
3.	Appleton, Meadow Brook	2:00
4.	Page, Meadow Brook	6:00

FOURTH PERIOD.

1.	Hazard, Rockaway	5:00
2.	Havemeyer, Meadow Brook	3:00
3.	Hazard, Rockaway	4:30
4.	Conover, Rockaway	1:00

Summary.—Rockaway—Goals earned, 12; lost nothing. Net total, 12.

Meadow Brook—Goals earned, 5; allowed by handicap, 1; lost ½ by penalty. Net total, 5¾.

Referee—Mr. Robbins.

The Meadow Brook tournament will close to-morrow with the final match for the Lakewood trophies between Rockaway and Lakewood first.

Toronto's Lacrosse Team Won.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 3.—The Toronto lacrosse team triumphed over Lehigh University here this afternoon in a well-played game by the score of 11 goals to 6. The team work of the Canadians was perfect. For Lehigh Lattig, Fisher, and Miller played a strong game. The line-up:

Lehigh.	Positions.	Toronto.
Fisher	Goal	Greig
Fleming	Point	Hauley
Miller	Cover point	McArthur
Gummere	First defense	Cyle
Farabaugh	Second defense	McKinnon
Degener	Third defense	Martin
Armstrong	Centre	Groves
Walters	Third attack	O'Flynn
Olpp	Second attack	Gladney
Young	First attack	McNeil
Lattig	Out home	MacIntyre
Turnstal	In home	Graham

Goals—McNeil, 5; Groves, 3; O'Flynn, 2; Martin, 1; Lattig, 3; Turnstal, 2; Young, 1. Referee—Bird. Umpires—McFarland and Sellers.

GRAIL BEAT BLUE GIRL

Result of Criterion Stakes at Gravesend a Great Surprise.

BEAU GALLANT FAILED, TOO

Richard Croker's High-Priced Colt Was Unplaced in the Handicap Won by Dr. Barlow.

The first afternoon of really good and pleasant weather that the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Spring meeting has enjoyed, though coming on an off day of racing, drew an exceptionally large crowd yesterday, though the weather was not the only attraction, the programme being one of uncommon promise. As the races resulted, however, visitors got any amount of sensation, but little real satisfaction, and in the end returned to the weather for the only solace of the day. The long run of success that the favorites have had broke off sharp with the running of the opening event, and straight through the day the best-backed horses fared badly, while backers bet harder and harder, in the belief that a choice must win some time, and that then losses would be regained.

Happenings were of a thoroughly perverse nature, though, and not one actual post favorite was first, the nearest approach to the success of a favorite being in the third race, when Gold Spinner, one of equal choices, got to the winning post first. That benefited the public at large to no great extent, for Gold Spinner was backed chiefly by the horsemen, while the form followers almost to a man were supporters of Nones, and the crowd generally was divided among half a dozen "good things" of the variety that every race for maidens brings to the front.

The great disappointment of the day was in the race for the Criterion Stakes, in which John E. Madden's smart filly Blue Girl started a warm favorite and went to the post at 5 to 3 on. She was conceding from five to ten pounds to each of the three that opposed her, but as she had won in most impressive style at Morris Park, and after the custom in the early part of the season, had been pronounced the best of her year by very eager and precipitate patrons of the turf, the public seemed convinced that she could not lose, and bet on her accordingly. The only one of her opponents that was supported with any strength was the Morris filly Hanover Queen, who started as good a second choice as Blue Girl was a favorite. As William C. Whitney is a part owner of Blue Girl, it was only natural that his jockey, T. Burns, should ride the filly, but Burns has not been riding in his best form of late, and in all probability his very eagerness to land a winner was responsible for the defeat of the favorite.

Blue Girl led away from the post, and Burns at once hustled her on in front, and when Hanover Queen raced up alongside went on with Blue Girl at a terrific pace, seemingly with the idea that if he shook off Hanover Queen, the most dangerous of the field, he had the race won. Together the two went on racing from the fall of the flag, with the result that, as Burns desired, Hanover Queen was beaten on the turn into the straight, but the effort had told on Blue Girl, and when the outsider, Grail, from the Coughacres Stable, challenged on the stretch, Blue Girl had nothing left to finish with. At that she ran a good and game race, but Grail wore her down in the run to the post, and getting up on the last stride won on the post by a hard ridden and whipping by a neck, with Blue Girl second, three lengths before Hanover Queen.

The result of the mile and a furlong handicap for three-year-olds and upward, fifth on the card, was almost as disastrous to backers, for in this Richard Croker's high-priced colt, Beau Gallant, the only horse who ever beat Commando, made his first appearance of the year. Sailor King led for about a half mile, and though Beau Gallant then was galloping easily in second place, with the certainty that Sailor King must tire and come back, Bullman hustled the three-year-old on after the pacemaker, and had the satisfaction of leading around the turn. The effort took about all the running out of Beau Gallant, and when Dr. Barlow challenged on the stretch Beau Gallant promptly fell back beaten, while Dr. Barlow, judiciously handled by Odom, went on and won in handsome style from First Whip.

Neither One, at long odds and well backed by all of the east side Sullivanites who could get to the track, went out in front and made a runaway race of the second event, while Gold Spinner and Godfrey, in the third and sixth races respectively, made all the running and won, each in easy style.

James R. Keene's now famous colt Conroy, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, has gone slightly lame, and though his trainer does not think the trouble is serious or permanent, the fact that Conroy's training will be interfered with by the disability has thrown a new doubt on the trip planned for the Keene colts, Commando and Conroy, to Chicago, to run for the American Derby. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, one mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles. G. W. Smith's Copadigia, b. g., 5 yrs., by Mate-B. and S., 130 pounds, (Brazil,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by two lengths; the Albemarle Stable's Desperado, ch. h., 5, 136, (Barry,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by eighth lengths from J. Underwood & Co.'s Monsoon Contrins, b. h., aged, 150, (Donohue,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—3:22. King Barleycorn, Bermuda Hundred, Roxburgh, Bob, Bellamy, Bon Jour, Islington, and Wandering Minstrel also ran. Monroe Doctrine the favorite. Winner trained by Arthur Carter.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, five-eighths of a mile. The Kraus Brothers' Neither One, gr. f., by Loantaka or Faraday-The Squaw III., 104 pounds, (McGinn,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length and a half. O. L. Richards' Rightaway, b. c., 108, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and even, second by two lengths from Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Rossignol, ch. f., 106, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:02 4-5. James Fitz, Wild Oats, Illuminate, and Postillion also ran. Wild Oats the favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by George Miller.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, three years old, weights fourteen pounds below the scale; one mile and seventy yards. Green B. Morris's Gold Spinner, b. c., by Goldfinch-Red Spinner, 112 pounds, (Littlefield,) 6 to 5 and even, won by pulling up, by three lengths; Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 112, (H. Michaels,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a neck from James Galway's Belvino, br. c., 112, (McQuade,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Flapper, Nopes, Egotism, Dr. Preston, Dactyl, Cespedes, Argonauta, Golden Grain, Anna Darling, Hengist, Arden, Satire, and Your Grace also ran. Nanes and Gold Spinner equal favorites. Winner trained by Green B. Morris.

FOURTH RACE.—The Criterion Stakes, for fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; five-eighths of a mile. The Goughacres Stable's Grail, b. f. by Atheling-Pilgrimage, 114 pounds, (Laudry,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, under the whip; John E. Madden's Blue Girl, ch. f., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 124, (T. Burns,) 3 to 5 and out, second by three lengths from A. H. & D. H. Morris's Hanover Queen, ch. f., by Hanover-Lizzie Baker, 119, (Spencer,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 10, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Chirrup also ran. Blue Girl the favorite. Winner trained by William Presgrave.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. W. I. Kilpatrick's Dr. Barlow, b. c., 3 years, by Chorister-Illogical, 110 pounds, (Odom,) 5 to 2 and 7 to 10, won cleverly; two lengths; James McLaughlin's First Whip, br. c., 4, 121, (O'Connor,) 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a length and a half from J. H. McCormick's Alcedo, b. c., 4, 120, (Walsh,) 25 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Beau Gallant and Sailor King also ran. Beau Gallant the favorite at 13 to 10. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs. J. H. Steimer's Godfrey, b. g., 5 years, by Kingston-Ella Blackburn, 110 pounds, (Bullman,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, won easily by two lengths; John J. McCafferty's Dr. Riddle, ch. c., 4, 106, (Cochran,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by three parts of a length from George Roth's Oliver Mc, b. g., 5, 98, (Miles,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Manchuria, Candling, Ante Up, Drogheda, His Royal Highness, Yorkshire Boy, Bounteous, and Connie also ran. Dr. Riddle the favorite. Winner trained by J. Hynes.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances, five and a half furlongs. William H., Jack De Mund, and April Shower, 110 pounds each; Peninsula, Halberdier, Gay Boy, Nugget, Big Nine, and G. Whittier, 105 each; Caithness, 102.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $2,500 special weights, and allowances, one mile and a furlong. All Green, Terminus, and Gold Heels, 113 pounds each; Vitellius and Lanceman, 108 each; Sadie S., 103.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the meeting, selling allowances, about six furlongs. Mayor Gilroy, 116 pounds; Contend, 105; Nanine and Judge Wardell, 103 each; Lady Fadden and Her Ladyship, 100 each; Master, 97; Ante Up and Gertrude Elliott, 95 each; Edna J., 93; Kid, 92; Phoenician, 89; Spry, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—The Criterion Stakes, for fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; five-eighths of a mile. The Goughacres Stable's Grail, b. f. by Atheling-Pilgrimage, 114 pounds, (Laudry,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, under the whip; John E. Madden's Blue Girl, ch. f., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 124, (T. Burns,) 3 to 5 and out, second by three lengths from A. H. & D. H. Morris's Hanover Queen, ch. f., by Hanover-Lizzie Baker, 119, (Spencer,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 10, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Chirrup also ran. Blue Girl the favorite. Winner trained by William Presgrave.

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SPEEDWAY IN SHAPE AGAIN.

Local Road Drivers Enjoy an Outing After Long Spell of Inactivity.

For the first time in several weeks there was some spirited brushing on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon. The roadbed, which has been a sea of mud for days, was thoroughly dried out and in prime condition for fast stepping, and this, coupled with the fine weather, attracted an unusual number of road drivers, who gave their favorites plenty of fast work, which they were sorely in need of. One of the surprises of the afternoon came when the old favorite, Maud C., 2:10½, driven by D. Harrington, finished a length in front of the bay trotter Page, 2:09¾, driven by Isaac Fleming. Both horses, however, broke on the way down, and a second heat was agreed upon. The start was a poor one, but before an eighth of a mile had been covered, the pair were trotting on even terms. Nearing the head of the stretch, Page struck a gait that put him in the lead, but the mare gradually drew up and had two open lengths to the good as the line was crossed.

Cobwebs, the chestnut trotter, with a mark of 2:12, who is still believed by many to be the fastest trotter that frequents the Speedway, did some fast work with his owner, Nathan Straus, handling the ribbons. The bay gelding Alves, 2:09½, also owned by Nathan Straus, was matched against Cobwebs, and two very lively heats followed. In the first brush Cobwebs was never headed, but Alves hung so close to him that there was only a head's difference between them at the finish. In the second heat Alves had the advantage of the start, but only held it for a quarter, when he was passed and beaten out. June Rose, a new-comer on the road owned by J. J. Timmons, did some very creditable work, but fell a victim to the speed of the trotter Freeland, 2:17¾, driven by David Goodman.

De Witt C. Flanigan's new mare Helen defeated Freeland, 2:17¾, who went lame, and was driven home.

Among the many on the road were A. C. Newman, driving Bessie B., 2:19¼; Louis Kahn, driving Bonnie Kirkland, 2:23¾; Dr. Kane, driving King Rene, Jr.; John Cornish, driving David B.; William Clark of Yonkers, driving Little Barefoot, 2:18¼; John F. Cockerell, driving Honor Bright, 2:28¼; M. Jarvis, driving the Dude, 2:13½, and C. Hackett, driving King Tom.

Sensations at Hawthorne Race Track.

CHICAGO, June 3.—There was a double sensation in the Premier Stakes at Hawthorne to-day. Garry Herrmann, the Greater Derby colt, pulled up absolutely last, bleeding badly and has probably seen his best days as a race horse. Herrmann bled slightly after a short workout last Friday, but it was attributed to a slight cold and little fear was felt that he would become a bleeder. To-day in his first race since that time he was making a fine spurt on the backstretch and overhauling the leader, Operator, in the stake, when Winkfield saw that his mount was bleeding severely and he pulled the colt up.

This was not the only sensation that came out of the race. The judges misplaced the third horse. Silverdale came along in the stretch and won handily by a length from Operator. The latter was half a length in front of Omdurman, who was only a head in front of Robert Waddell. Eight lengths behind Robert Waddell came Edith Q., but the judges posted Edith Q.'s number third instead of Omdurman's. The owners of all three horses—Omdurman, Robert Waddell, and Edith Q.—went into the stand and told the judges of their mistake, but the latter refused to change their decision.

Ellerslie Yearlings Sold.

The thoroughbred yearlings of the Ellerslie Stud Farm of Charlottesville, Va., were sold by auction in the paddock at Gravesend yesterday. They were the get chiefly of Charaxus and Eon, from the dams of winners, but the prices realized were small throughout. Those that brought the best figures were as follows:

Chestnut colt, by Charaxus-Ethel, by Eolus; A. J. Stemler	$600
Bay colt, by Charaxus-Nimone, by Eolus; G. F. Johnson	175
Bay colt, by Eon-Mermaid, by St. Blaise; T. Welsh	1,000
Bay colt, by Eon-Lady Grace, by Romney; W. H. Timmons	175
Black colt, by Aurus-Calais, by Mont d'Or; T. L. Watts	150
Chestnut colt, by Aurus-Virginia Castlemon, by Eon; J. H. McGarry	250
Bay filly, by Charaxus-Eola, by Eolus; P. H. Sullivan	100
Brown or gray filly, by Charaxus-Niola, by Eolus; T. Welsh	100
Bay filly, by Charaxus-Merry Maid, by Eolus; T. Welsh	175
Chestnut filly, by Eon-Tilly Russell, by Scathelock; W. M. Barrick	275
Bay filly, by Eon-Eonette, by Eothen; J. B. Lewmann	800
Bay filly, by Eon-Sample, by Rotherhill; John E. Madden	175
Chestnut filly, by Eon-Rozeta, by Incommode; J. A. Bronson	100
Black filly, by Eon-Little Alice, by Lisbon; G. A. Krauss	100

Great Sale of Trotting Stocks.

The executors of the W. E. Spier estate have decided to dispose of all the trotting stock on the famous farm owned by Mr. Spier, and the dispersal sale of the stallions and mares of the Suburban Stock Farm accordingly has been placed in the hands of the Fasig-Tipton Sales Company. The offering will be made at the "Old Glory" sale of horses, to be held in Madison Square Garden next November. The collection is one of the most famous in the trotting breeding world, and comprises such famous animals as the successful sire of speed Directum, (2:05¼;) Abdell, (2:23;) Keeler, (2:13¼;) Jefferson Wilkes, (2:14¼;) and Copeland, (2:09¾,) and such mares as Sally Taylor, (2:06¾;) Amby, (2:16¾;) Dainty Dallo, (2:13¾;) Adabella, two-year-old, (2:23¾;) Jummye, (2:20¼;) Miss McGregor, (2:13;) Sappho, (2:16¾;) Crescent, (2:24½;) Ethicette, (2:18¼;) Nellie A., (2:13;) Janie T., (2:14;) Rose Croix, (2:11¼;) Bermuda Girl, (2:21¼;) Lulu Wilkes, (2:22¾,) and Mary Celeste, (2:17½.) Since the dispersal of the Glenview Stud in 1886, no such valuable trotting stud has been offered at auction. One hundred and thirty head in all will be offered.

Cash in Hand for Stock Farm.

The sale of the Parkville trotting stock farm of John H. Shults, one of the best-known horse-breeding establishments in the East, was consummated yesterday. The farm has been sold by Mr. Shults to a syndicate of real estate dealers, who, it is said, will cut it up into building lots. The farm comprises eighty acres, and is said to have been sold for $5,000 an acre. When Mr. Shults purchased the land he paid about $1,100 an acre for it.

COLUMBIA CREWS CHANGED.

Final Arrangement of the Eights—Preparing for Poughkeepsie Races.

The Columbia University crews resumed their practice on the Hudson yesterday after an absence of a week, and Coach Hanlan has made what is hoped to be a final arrangement of the three eights. They will now practice twice daily until the time of their departure for Poughkeepsie, which will be about Thursday of next week.

Both Coach Hanlan and Francis S. Bangs of the graduate Advisory Committee, who watched the practice yesterday, expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the showing made by Columbia at Ithaca on last Thursday. Hanlan said that on account of having to make up a first crew to row the Dauntless senior eight on the preceding Saturday, the crew which rowed at Ithaca had rowed together but three times before the race on Memorial Day, and that he was confident the victory over the Dauntless crew lost the Ithaca race to Columbia. He is confident that Columbia will defeat Cornell and Syracuse at Poughkeepsie, and that her only dangerous opponent will be the University of Wisconsin crew.

The river was smooth and the air pleasant yesterday, and the men practiced with a will, rowing about eight miles. There was no racing, and all three crews were coached by Hanlan from the launch. The order of the crews as made up yesterday is as follows:

First 'Varsity Eight—Bow, Jackson; 2, Huffaker; 3, Stow; 4, Irvine, (Captain;) 5, Nash; 6, Niezer; 7, Bartholomew; stroke, Stevenson; coxswain, Comstock.

Second 'Varsity Eight—Bow, Moen; 2, Hull; 3, La Roche; 4, Byer; 5, Townsend; 6, Iselin; 7, A. Weekes; stroke, Bradley; coxswain, Myers.

Freshman Eight—Bow, Ynigo; 2, Newburger; 3, Hanemann; 4, Stangland; 5, Gillies; 6, Mader; 7, Greene; stroke, Fraser; coxswain, Wupperman.

Henley Regatta Entries Closed.

LONDON, June 3.—The entries of foreign crews for this year's Henley regatta closed to-day. In addition to the University of Pennsylvania, the Club Nautique de Ghent has entered for the Grand Challenge Cup and Silver Goblets. Nice has entered a candidate for the Diamond Sculls.

The Henley officials are anticipating a more successful regatta than for years past, and the townspeople, having the same feeling, have already increased their prices to record figures.

The Pennsylvania crew has not yet selected its quarters.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won from St. Louis Easily—Van Haltren's Great Batting Streak.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 3.—The New York baseball team had little trouble in disposing of the St. Louis team to-day by a score of 8 to 4. Van Haltren and Al Selbach were the star performers for the visitors, though the entire aggregation put up a wonderfully fine game, and only for the improved form of the St. Louis team it would have been beaten worse than it was. Phyle was a wonder with the sphere, and it seemed that he improved with each inning.

The game was called with Van Haltren at bat. Van lost no time in sending the ball out for two bases, whence he tallied on two outs. Heidrichs's triple and an out tied the score for St. Louis. It was one-two-three for New York in the second, but St. Louis showed in front for a moment by making one on Wallace's single and steal and Kruger's safe drive. In the third a good exhibition of consecutive hitting mystified Powell that it was not his day to shine. Phyle dropped an easy fly over the infield, Van Haltren singled, Selbach doubled, and Strang tripped, three runs scoring. Sammy was left, as Hickman struck out and Davis popped up a short fly.

In the fifth inning Van led off with a single, but was caught at third on Selbach's hit to left. Selbach took second on the play and scored on Hickman's drive to centre for a base. That wound up Powell's performance, as in the next inning Murphy was treated out.

In St. Louis' half of the fifth the local team drew up to within one run of the visitors. Ryan led off with a double, and Childs, hitting in Powell's place, hit safely. Childs went all the way to third on a passed ball and scored on a fly to left contributed to Burkett.

There was a pretty play in the seventh, when, after one out, Van obtained his fourth single, Murphy tried to catch him napping and threw the ball through McGann, who, instead of chasing it, boldly picked up Van Haltren, slammed him down on his back, and sat on him while the other St. Louis fielders went after the ball. Then Davis kicked to Dwyer and Van was given second. Donovan came in and roared, but the umpire was unmovable. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, l.f.	0	2	2	2	0	V. H'lt'n, cf.	3	5	3	0	0
Heidrich, s.s.	1	1	1	2	0	Selbach, lf.	2	3	1	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	6	3	2	Strang, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0
Donovan, r.f.	0	0	4	0	0	Hickman, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Padden, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1	Davis, ss.	1	0	0	8	0
Wallace, c.	1	1	0	2	0	Ganzell, 1b.	0	2	12	1	0
Kruger, s.s.	0	0	2	1	1	Buelow, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Ryan, c.	1	2	6	0	0	Warner, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Powell, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Phyle, p.	2	2	1	2	0
*Childs	1	1	0	0	0						
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SIXTEEN PAGES.

"TERRITORY IN THE BROADER SENSE."

In his opinion concurring in the conclusion of the Supreme Court in the Downes case, but not accepting its reasoning, Justice GRAY said:

> The cases now before the court do not touch the authority of the United States over the Territories, in the strict technical sense, being those which lie within the United States, as bounded by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Mexico, and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii; but they relate to territory, in the broader sense, acquired by the United States by war with a foreign State.

That is not only sound sense and good law, but it is plain language, indicating clear thinking.

Turning now to the official report of the opinion of Justice BROWN pronouncing the judgment of the court in the De Lima case, we find this:

> We are therefore of opinion that at the time these duties were levied Porto Rico was not a foreign country within the meaning of the tariff laws, but a territory of the United States; that the duties were illegally collected, and that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover them back.

We had expressed the hope and the opinion that the official reports of Justice BROWN'S language would show that the telegraphed press reports had erred in inserting the article "a" before the word territory, for it seemed incredible that a Justice of the Supreme Court should have described Porto Rico as "a territory of the United States," an expression which, if it means anything, means that the status of Porto Rico is that of the organized Territory of New Mexico, which is properly described as a Territory of the United States. Earlier in his opinion Justice BROWN said: "It follows from this that by the ratification of the treaty of Paris the island became territory of the United States—although not an organized Territory in the technical sense of the word."

Porto Rico is territory of the United States, territory possessed and appurtenant, but it is not, and for some years to come may not be, a Territory of the United States. The Northwest territory belonging to the States and the regions included in the Louisiana Purchase were territory of the United States in that sense previous to their organization by various acts of Congress, making Territories out of territory.

This is not a petty matter. The omission of a comma has changed the meaning and the application of United States statutes. A Justice of the Supreme Court who uses loosely even the least of the parts of speech sows the seeds of future confusion and lawing. The status of the appurtenant territory ceded to us by Spain is not at all the status of the organized Territories within the domain so carefully bounded on the north, east, south, and west by Justice GRAY—as if he had been moved to that geographical precaution by a perusal of Justice BROWN'S opinion. The opinions of the court ought not to furnish the slightest basis for a misconception on that point. The language used by Justice BROWN does furnish a basis for misconception. There must of necessity be a transition period between the status established by cession and possession and the status established by Congress which makes territory of the United States a Territory, with a capital T.

BRITISH AND GERMANS IN CHINA.

We have been for some time made familiar with the consciousness of the British that their Government made a mistake in assenting to the appointment of Count VON WALDERSEE as Commander in Chief of the allied forces in China without taking any precautions about the nature and extent of his authority. In consequence, they found themselves committed to a series of raids, called "punitive expeditions," which were abhorrent to the British public, and doubtless to the British Government, and which have aroused much natural and creditable disgust in Germany itself.

The Peking correspondent of The London Times points out, under date of April 6, some of the consequences of the British thoughtlessness. The only object which justified the appointment of a Commander in Chief was to secure unity and co-operation in military operations. The correspondent sets forth that this object could have been accomplished by stipulating that the British contingent should be held to only the same recognition of the authority of the commander that was given by the other foreign commanders, and that there should be some arranged method of consultation.

Instead of this, the British Government gave the Commander in Chief the absolute command of the British contingent and authorized him to treat them like so many German troops. That, according to this correspondent, is just what he has done. He has not consulted the commanders of the various detachments, but has simply laid out plans of campaign and ordered them to do their parts toward carrying out those plans.

"It is certainly unfortunate," says the correspondent, "that our peculiar position should not unfrequently have compelled us to bear an undeserved share of odium for acts which we neither had a part in nor approved." This situation has been due to the lack of foresight of the British Government. Neither France nor the United States has abdicated any part of its control over its own troops. In fact, "the British force and the small Austrian and Italian contingents alone continue to be unreservedly under the Field Marshal's orders." And the situation was made more galling by the fact that, at the date of the correspondent's letter, the British contingent, subjected absolutely to the orders of a German commander, was actually larger than the German. In a military view, it appears that co-operation, for any purpose that appealed to the public opinion of Europe or America, was equally well secured by the independence retained by the French and American commanders as by the complete abdication of his functions which the British forced upon Gen. Sir ALFRED GASELEE.

The comments of this British correspondent are, in effect, expressions of envy for the foresight which has kept the Americans in China out of the scrape into which the British have fallen. They may be accepted as a complete vindication of our Administration from all the censure which British critics were at one time disposed to visit upon it for pursuing "a separate policy" in China.

THE GIFT FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH.

There has long been spent a great deal of inexpensive wit on the uncertainties of the art and science of medicine. The real marvel is that so much has been accomplished, that generalizations of so much accuracy and practical value have been attained in a subject so obscure and difficult, presenting so many obstacles to exact knowledge and lending itself so reluctantly to thorough experimentation and complete research. Practically, the investigations of the students of medicine may be said to have been carried on in a laboratory in which the operations could be hardly more than guessed at, in which crucial tests were to all intents impossible, and as to which all inferences were necessarily indirect, confused, and liable to error. We repeat that it is a marvel that in the circumstances human intelligence made the achievements it has made up to the time of the discovery of the part played by germs in healthy and in diseased functions of the body. Since that discovery progress has been rapid and extremely promising. An entirely new field for investigation is opened, only a small part of which has been subjected to adequate study. The results already obtained justify the confidence of the profession that medical science in the future can be guided by constantly more satisfactory tests to the formulation of laws of greater and greater certainty and scope.

This is the general fact that makes so important the gift of Mr. ROCKEFELLER for the promotion of medical research. It is understood that the gift is but the first installment of whatever larger fund may be found to be required or capable of efficient application. Whatever Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S personal intention may be in this direction, there is no doubt that his actual gift can and will be employed in a most fruitful way and that any means necessary to extend the work he has made possible will not be wanting. The scientists with whom he has taken counsel, and to whom he has intrusted the initiation of the project, are all men of the highest standing, and they can be relied on to start the project rightly and on lines that will admit of all legitimate expansion.

There are naturally two directions in which the work may be profitably prosecuted. One is in aiding the researches of scientists already qualified and more or less actively engaged in investigation. The other is in aiding students who show aptitude for original investigation, but who, in the ordinary course of things, would be compelled to employ their time and energy in income-yielding occupations. The two do not in the least conflict. The former is of more immediate interest, and can be expected to produce results that will amply justify any expenditure required. These results will not only be valuable in themselves, but they will demonstrate more strikingly the beneficent nature of the work contemplated by Mr. ROCKEFELLER and his advisers. It is probable, however, that in the long run the greatest utility of the plan will be found in the aid to promising students of science who show real capabilities in the direction of research. Here the field is very wide, and its judicious cultivation must make feasible incalculable progress. We are not inclined to exaggerate either the need or the value of independent leisure for the prosecution of such research. We are aware that the richest achievements of the past have been reached by men who were compelled, in many instances, to pursue their labors amid great difficulty and distraction, and often in positive poverty. Nor do we ignore the law that apparently makes a certain degree of unselfish sacrifice the condition of the finest work in purely intellectual labors. But it will be found entirely practicable, we believe, to surround the aid extended from such a fund as that of Mr. ROCKEFELLER by conditions that shall make it really effectual, so that needless difficulties may be removed without dulling or misdirecting the essential spirit of devotion in the recipient of the aid.

The country is to be congratulated that an enterprise of such great pith and moment has been undertaken by a man of so large means and so intelligent a conception of the use he can make of them. And it is a matter for especial gratification to the medical profession that the field which is opening to their enlightened investigation is to be made to yield more valuable results by this judicious benefaction.

THE CANTEEN AND THE SABBATH.

To anybody who regards the question of the army canteen as one to be dealt with according to the teachings of experience and from the point of view of practical expediency, the action of the army Surgeons at their convention last week in St. Paul will be entirely conclusive. These doctors are expert witnesses of the highest class. As to the physical results of the two systems, their authority is even superior to that of the line officers of the army. When they unanimously recommend the restoration of the canteen, in the interests of "temperance, morality, and sanitation," there is nothing more to be said. The case is closed for everybody who considers it from a human and secular point of view.

The other view is that expressed by a correspondent of ours who said last week that the sale of liquor "is a crime against God and man." Whoever is capable of taking this proposition as applicable to and decisive of the controversy about the canteen is of course inaccessible to reason on this subject. He will oppose the restoration of the canteen even though every officer in the army, which alone the question concerns, favors it, and even though the withdrawal of it should be proved to have converted every enlisted man into a drunkard or a physical wreck, as the army Surgeons assure us it has had a distinct tendency to do. But when there is no opposition left to the canteen except that of such fanaticism, it is not to be supposed that Congress will hesitate to undo its mistaken and mischievous action and to leave the army to be regulated upon this point of "morality, discipline, and sanitation," as upon other such points, by its own officers, who have both the competency and the responsibility for its regulation.

What permission to the army to enable enlisted men to buy beer inside army posts is to one class of fanatics, Sunday traveling is to another. A Mr. HAVEMEYER declared on Sunday that whoso traveled by steam or trolley on "the Sabbath" "violated the laws of God and man." It is gratifying to note that he was thereupon denounced from the body of his congregation by a hearer who called upon him to repent and stop his desecration of the real Sabbath. According to this objector, the real Sabbath is Saturday, and there is a strong historical case to be made for that view. It was the same view expressed by a worldling in the Long Parliament, or possibly "Barebones," who moved as an amendment to a bill for enforcing a better observance of "the Sabbath, commonly called Sunday," that it should be described as Saturday, commonly called Sunday. But the inappreciative assembly put him in jail, as doubtless the Methodist in Yonkers would have been glad to do with his impertinently pertinent critic.

Just suppose some member of Congress should introduce into that body a bill providing that since traveling on Sunday was "a crime against God and man," therefore "commerce between the States" should cease on that day. What would be the view taken of that statesman by his fellow-legislators? Yet there would be precisely as much sense in his proposition as in a proposition to continue the prohibition of the army canteen after the overwhelming proof that the canteen is an agency for the promotion of temperance, morality, and discipline.

SIR ALFRED HICKMAN'S CHARGES.

The ex-President of the British Iron Trade Association is either the victim of curious delusions or the British Ministry are afflicted with a novel Americomania that leads them to betray the interests of their own nation for the purpose of aiding the successful competition of foreigners.

Sir ALFRED HICKMAN attacks Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, the Secretary of State for India, in a savage manner. He accuses the Government officials of concealing the truth as to the merits of American engines, as shown by the reports of the Burmah Railway officers, and he declares that the American Bridge Company have been favored "by showing them in advance the private estimates for the proposed bridge over the Irrawaddy."

Sir ALFRED asks for a committee to investigate his charges. We do not know how much importance the Ministry are likely to attach to his statements. It depends, of course, on the reputation and standing of the gentleman. But it is clearly a matter that concerns the Ministry more than it concerns the American public. We all of us have some confidence in the sharpness of our business men, but we have not credited them with enough to enable them to enlist British officials in a corrupt scheme that would be sure to be disclosed soon or late. Neither do we believe that they would resort to devices that would, if they could possibly succeed for a time, only injure their authors and close what might otherwise be a promising field for their enterprise.

THE BROOKLYN TUNNEL.

Not Brooklyn alone, but the entire great city, will be benefited by the construction of the tunnel under the East River, which the signature of the Mayor has now authorized.

The history of New York shows that with every addition to the facilities for passenger transportation, especially with every improvement that has increased the speed of travel and so diminished the time spent in transit, there has come an almost immediate and substantial rise in real estate values. This upward impulse is already felt in the remoter Brooklyn districts, and is reflected in more activity at higher prices than have previously been obtainable.

The cost of the tunnel will be repaid many times over by the resulting rise in assessable valuations across the river. Brooklyn's contribution to the amount annually raised by taxation will be appreciably augmented. That borough was to a certain extent relieved of the burden of taxation by consolidation, and the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx saw their taxes increased by what had been taken from Brooklyn. By reason of tunnel communication, which greatly reduces the time needed to reach the outlying districts, Brooklyn in coming years will have more taxes to pay, and she will be well able to pay them. Her real estate will be worth more and the burden will not be felt.

Taxation has been grievously high in Brooklyn. It falls almost wholly on real estate, and valuations by the Assessor have usually been high in proportion to market value. For this reason Brooklyn realty has been accounted rather slow of sale at profitable prices. The completion and operation of the tunnel must inevitably influence valuations in a way to bring advantage to the borough and to the city at large. Wealth increased or created anywhere within the boundaries established by the consolidation contributes to the greatness and the revenues of the city.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Hearty praise is given to the Metropolitan Railway Company by The Electrical World and Engineer for the remarkable speed with which the change from funicular to electrical traction was effected on Broadway. It calls the substitution "one of the most surprising things this city has seen," but that is going a little far. It may be true that the accomplishment of the great task in a single day surprised those whose knowledge of electrical science in its practical applications enabled them to understand the many difficulties met and overcome, but the general public has ceased to regard anything as impossible, or even improbable, when electricity is concerned, and in this case the surprise was mostly, if not wholly, confined to the experts. We laymen did all realize, however, that the work was so done as to reduce to small proportions the period of inconvenience to the patrons of the road, and it was this feature of the transaction that received recognition. There may have been a little surprise in the recognition, but of course The Electrical World and Engineer wasn't referring to surprise of that sort. That paper does not give the company unmitigated praise, however. "We cannot refrain from remarking," it says, "that the change, as a change, has been a long time coming. It is now just about ten years ago, before the Vreeland régime, we noted that the cable was going in, and entered a protest on the ground that it would soon have to come out and be replaced by electricity. The criticism doubtless seemed premature to some persons, as they did not hesitate to say so, but facts have abundantly justified our belief that an electric conduit system could have been put in ten years ago, and all the expenditure on the costly cable plant and its abandonment avoided." It does seem as though somebody, from lack of courage, or something else, did make a terribly expensive mistake—expensive both to the public and to the railway company.

—A few days before the Boers attacked Vlakfontein and were "repulsed"—with a loss of 174 men for the British and only 35, so far as known, for themselves—The London Globe published an editorial article on "Outlaws, Not Belligerents," which now makes very curious reading. In the high and mighty way invariably employed by The Globe when discussing people and things not distinctively British, it vehemently demanded the issuance of a decree commanding the Boers in arms to surrender immediately, on pain of deprivation of belligerent rights. "It is not warfare," declared The Globe, "that the roving bands now carry on, but brigandage," and it denied that even the densest of the Boer leaders could really expect to influence ultimate results by occasionally derailing a train or capturing a lonely outpost. They knew better than that, according to The Globe, and it interpreted their course as prompted by a desire to get better terms for themselves and "for the desperadoes who form the chief portion of their attenuated commandoes." The writer's advice was to end that unfounded expectation, once for all, "by giving these irreconcilables plainly to understand that unless they make quick submission they will be dealt with as outlaws and rebels. A month's grace would be amply sufficient, between the issue of the proclamation and its strict enforcement; after its expiration, every Boer made prisoner should be brought to trial as a criminal. The number of prisoners captured by our troops weekly further indicates that many of the Boers still in the field have no stomach for continued fighting, but are kept in the ranks by fear of the sjambok. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that some means should be employed by Lord KITCHENER to counteract the influence of that sort of intimidation." And now, to make a cruel commentary on this, comes DE LA REY'S remarkable achievement! One cannot but wonder that a London paper should talk about "even the densest of the Boer leaders." The race that produced BRADDOCK and his many predecessors—and successors—would do well to avoid calling other soldiers "dense."

—Gov. GAGE of California has done well—though he could hardly have done anything else—in promptly taking steps to bring to justice the members of the mob guilty of lynching five men in that State last week, simply because certain stolen articles of small value had been found in the house of one of them and he and the others were suspected by their neighbors of general lawlessness. Nothing quite so bad as this, so far as can be recalled, ever happened in those parts of the impulsive South, the inhabitants of which we have all lectured so often and so severely for preferring the infliction of summary vengeance to the orderly administration of the law, and it behooves Gov. GAGE to do more than offer a big reward for the apprehension of the criminals. The chances are that the reward will accomplish nothing, since the lynching of petty thieves is approved by the community where the man HALL and his half-breed sons were strung up, and the direct participants in the outrage have little more responsibility to bear than the local officials who seem to have made no attempt to prevent the killing of their prisoners. If there is no law in Lassen County, the Governor can supply the need from other parts of the State, and what the offer of rewards is not likely to accomplish, threats of deserved punishment, followed by energetic action, may speedily effect. Our dispatch said that "no one would dare to inform on the leaders of the mob." Californians have the reputation of daring a good deal, and it is probably more a matter of inclination than of courage. If the Governor has any regard for the reputation of his State, he must demonstrate its power to protect its courts and all those who assist them in maintaining the standards of civilization.

—Though the churches, like the doctors, have been more than a little slow in taking a firm and courageous stand against "Christian Science" and characterizing that miserable conspiracy as it deserves, the silence they have hitherto maintained is passing away, and the vigorous denunciation of the carefully cultivated delusion which is now coming from many pulpits will at least have the effect of preventing people from going into "Christian Science" under the ludicrously false impression that it is a phase of or improvement upon recognized and respectable religion. The shrewd manipulators of Eddyism have always had their mouths full of pious phrases familiar to all churchgoers, and in this way they have concealed from the majority of their dupes the fact that the antagonism between "Christian Science" and Christianity is as profound and fundamental as that between "Christian Science" and science. Up till very recently the majority of clergymen have refrained from attacking a system the followers of which they regarded as "well meaning," but now the fear of giving offense is disappearing, and the sermon preached Sunday evening in the Calvary Baptist Church is only one of many in which the assertions which we have been making as long in regard to Eddyism and the Eddyites have received clerical corroboration. "From first to last," said the Rev. Dr. MORGAN, "the teaching of Mrs. EDDY'S book is illogical in argument as it is hurtful in influence." If clergymen had said that long ago there would not be anything like so much need as there is for saying it now.

"THE LAW'S DELAY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest and with hearty accord your editorial of the 30th of May on the subject of "The law's delay," especially as it applies to the action of the Judges of the courts in this city, with their overburdened calendar, in taking a three months' vacation, during which the wheels of justice are stayed.

It discourages litigation not only in commercial cases, by exciting sham defenses whereby delay and possible defeat is occasioned in the recovery of otherwise collectible claims; but in cases of graver moment, where substantial justice requires that a speedy hearing and decision should be had, affecting not only the suitor who is discouraged, but as you say, "the popular respect for the judiciary," and the practice of the lawyer as well.

The calendar of the Supreme Court alone contains about 12,000 cases, and it is disheartening to think that a case now placed upon it can not be reached for trial in less than about two and one-half years.

Various remedies have been suggested for the abatement of this evil, and the only ones tried are the adoption of a rule under which case which can be shown to the Court as capable of being tried within two hours may, by order of the Court, be placed upon a preferred calendar, and the calling in each week of a clerk's calendar upon which are placed 400 or 500 cases which, when reached on the call, are placed upon the day calendars of the following week.

But lawyers who are shrewd in pleading for delay will set up paper defenses looking so formidable that upon a motion to advance, where no oral argument is permitted, and the motion decided upon an inspection of the pleadings and the ingenious affidavit submitted by the counsel for the defendant, no opportunity for the inspection of which is afforded to the other side, the motion is defeated and the suitor must wait the long delay. I have had in my own practice repeated instances where counsel have privately admitted that the case could be tried within the specified time, and yet, the opposition persisting, the motions were defeated.

The calling of the clerk's calendar is equally a matter of relief. To say nothing of the fact that at the time of the Judge who presides at the call, and that of a great multitude of lawyers who attend the call, is wasted for a half day, by specious objections of opposing lawyers, many of the cases are set to later call calendars time after time, until, the patience of the Judge being exhausted, the case is sent to the foot of the calendar, only to come up again when reached on the call.

Judges is again advanced as a means of relief, but that, in my judgment, would not accomplish the result. Observation of the call of the day calendar shows that in numberless instances, although a strict rule has been adopted, cases are delayed by the plea of counsel who are actually engaged in other parts of the court and the case thereby postponed; with the effect that many of the courtrooms are deserted early in the day, because no case is ready in that part for trial. Increasing the number of sitting judges will only intensify that evil.

The only remedy, in my judgment, is to lengthen the time of their sittings by shortening their vacations. Lawyers in active practice, and at least equally burdened with the Judges in their labor, deem themselves fortunate if they can secure one unimpaired month for their vacation. Would not the Judges be able sufficiently to recuperate in the same time? Don't multiply the Judges, but make their sittings longer, and if necessary, increase their salaries.

I was very pleased to find that this matter had attracted your attention, and I can only hope that you will persist in the effort to accomplish some desirable result by awakening discussion.

LAWYER.

New York, June 1, 1901.

STATE SUPPORT OF LIBRARIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Director McMahon of the Cathedral Library, in his letter published in your issue of May 26, has ignored the main point at issue between us, viz.: State support of sectarian schools and libraries, and has denied my right to speak on this subject for others than myself. Furthermore, the veracity of some of my statements of facts having been impugned, I would request space for a rejoinder.

At the outset I wish to restate my position. The decided personal tone of your correspondent's last communication is liable to create a false impression in the minds of your readers. My controversy is with the Director of the Cathedral Library, in his official capacity, and not with Father McMahon.

The question of the education of our children, and its bearing upon the future welfare of the land, is too far reaching and important to be clouded by indulgence in mere personal discussion, and the attempt of your correspondent, either intentionally or otherwise, to befog the subject matter by such indulgence is both untimely and imprudent. He questions my Catholicism by stating that I am in antagonism to the recognized authorities of the Church. My Catholicism bears no relation whatever to the facts in this case. None of the Church's dogmas were discussed in my former letter the position taken was that of an American citizen who happens to be a member of the Catholic Church, expressing his views on a question of political moment, and stating that these views are shared by the majority of Catholic citizens.

The school and library question is a political one in the fullest sense of the term, over which your correspondent and the authorities he mentions, in their ecclesiastical capacities, have no jurisdiction whatever. As a Catholic, obedient to the Church's tenets, and as an American citizen, with an interest in and an opinion on public questions, I represent two distinct personalities. This explanation should not be necessary for your correspondent. The stand I take is supported by the highest Church authorities who have written on the subject of Church and State.

In my first letter I frankly declared myself as a financial supporter of parochial schools, who was emphatically opposed to their receiving State aid. Your correspondent has not advanced a single argument to prove that he is more competent to judge the merits of the question, and I repeat that my views represent the sentiments of a majority of my fellow-citizens who are members of the Catholic Church.

We are told that "the Cathedral Library is a business corporation, chartered under the laws of the State of New York, for educational purposes." No one disputes its right to its charter, and I am sure nearly all of your readers share with me the wish that it may receive many of the bequests which the Director states would be very acceptable. The opposition to its receiving State support is because it denies admission to certain books which should be in every public library. The State has nothing to do with sectarianism. If it does aid libraries that deny admission to Catholic works it commits a wrong, as it does when it contributes to the support of the Cathedral Library.

Your correspondent mentions Boccaccio's "Decameron" as one of the "dozen world-famed books" I might have had in mind. I repeat that "a close examination of his catalogue" a year ago and a recent reference to it to guard against oversight failed to locate any of the works of the following authors, who need no introduction to your readers—Bentham, Haeckel, Hume, Harvey, Kant, Locke, Leibnitz, Renan, Schopenhauer, Hamilton's works, other than the "Logic"; Lewes's "History of Philosophy," and Greg's "Rocks Ahead" and "Enigmas of Life."

I have named a dozen writers, while the list could be considerably lengthened. These works are not of a class with the "Decameron," and are to be found in nearly every town boasting a public library. The Director cannot state that they are not in his library because they were passed over to make room for better books. That would be a reflection upon the ability of the management of the Cathedral Library, and no one can doubt their purely literary judgment. Why are these works not there? No doubt they are not intended for very young minds, nor for a sectarian library of opposite views, but they are monuments to human intellect that should be in every library supported by taxes collected from citizens of every creed.

The New York Public Library denies admission to no Catholic work, and will purchase any book desired, and, as the Astor Library recently did not have a certain work I wished to refer to, I purchased a copy, and they gladly accepted the book when I presented it to them after reading it. The other day I called for this work, and was pleased to see that it bore evidences of being frequently read.

Referring to Zahm's "Evolution and Dogma." The work was withdrawn after publication in Italy. The author received instructions from "unquestioned authority," not an "intimation," that it must be withdrawn. The work is to-day limited to the three languages spoken by the peoples who will not submit to intellectual servitude. Your correspondent states that in May, 1896, this book was placed in the Cathedral Library. In the Fall of that year (November, I think,) an inquiry for it brought the response "that it was not in the library." Any of your readers who are interested in the suppression of this work are referred to the correspondence between Dr. Zahm and his Italian publisher, which will be found in the controversial writings on Church matters in the magazines of the years 1898 and 1899.

In conclusion, I wish to state that I cannot accept your correspondent or Mr. Spofford, notwithstanding their literary reputations, as infallible guides "as to what books to read, and who should read them." The world's greatest teachers that men may be very learned and still very narrow minded. The safest course for the student is to do his own selecting and thinking if he has a clear objective point in view. By weighing the reasons for and against a proposition he will arrive at his own conception of the truth, which, even if he is mistaken, will be a far nobler result than accepting the opinion of another.

We Catholics love our religion and will make every sacrifice for its advancement, which we believe means the advancement of the whole human race. While other creeds are torn asunder by internal dissensions, we are a unified body, with a single head believed to be infallible in matters of religious dogma. For centuries the strife has gone on between truth and error, in the Church and outside of it, and the cause of truth has ever been injured and retarded more by its mistaken friends than by its open enemies.

Through the recent utterances in public of certain Church dignitaries, attention has been centred on this question of sectarian schools and libraries. The more it is discussed the more will the cause of truth be advanced and the complete separation of Church and State be solidified. My original position has only been strengthened by the attacks of Director McMahon. I have received many assurances from my Catholic friends who chanced to read the correspondence in your paper, that I have truly expressed their views as well as my own.

Assuring your readers that we Catholics are foremost among Americans in the desire to maintain the Church and the State each in its separate integrity, I take leave of the subject and submit it to the candid judgment of your readers.

H. CLAY PETERS.

New York, May 30, 1901.

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES is quite right on this question. The Bible has the most common sense directions on this matter that the Women's Christian Temperance Union ought to follow instead of usurping functions delegated not to them but to the magistrate "appointed of God for the punishment of evildoers and the praise of them that do well." Romans, xiii., 4, 6. Daniel, ii., 37, 38. It looks to the writer as great presumption for such unseemly actions as obtained in last year's Presidential campaign, and now in this canteen matter, as if our President was an incapable magistrate, disloyal to his oath and to the American people. Why did not Paul assail the debaucheries of Rome during the two years he lived there "in his own hired house" if all this anti-Biblical outcry is warranted in our day?

But what does the Bible have to say upon it? "Woe to those who rise up early and sit up late to follow strong drink." "Woe to him who gives it to his neighbor to make him drunken also." That there is no excuse for any one using strong drink or tobacco when in a healthy condition is evident from the question, "Why will you spend your money for that which is not food and your labor for that which satisfieth not?" But to the man or woman who can enjoy a drink of good water to the exclusion of all else, until the nervous forces fail and infirmities come in, the word is, "Be no longer a drinker of water, but take a little wine for the stomach's sake and thine often infirmities." Note, the dose is specifically mentioned as "a little," and the prescription is not intended for drinkers of coffee, tea, arsenized beer, poisonous wines, whiskies, &c., &c., but for those who have kept their bodies from stimulants of any kind, including the abominations of sugared compounds or half-raw meat—candies, all of them containing mixed blood of animals and lime, and from burning bones to whitewash—the nastiness of it all.

The writer's observation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union is that they were made tools of a few years ago by the rats of both political parties on what was set forth as a great moral issue, and they have failed to inform themselves of the facts in the case ever since, which is a great pity, but the result of this ignorance has been lately manifested in a respectable woman going around with a hatchet on the strength of an emotion which has no warrant whatsoever in God's Word.

If only they would inform themselves, or if some of the preachers who are guilty of straining out of their theological sieves anything that smells of whisky, but swallow camels of pagan abominations with a relish, would inform them, how differently all this would have been. The writer offers his services to any Woman's Christian Temperance Union if they want to know the Bible way to make converts to sobriety and righteousness. But if any one undertakes to prohibit this one individual, the answer is, it is not God's way, and no good will come of anything else even in His Name!

E. S. H. BAILEY.

Riverside, Conn., May 31, 1901.

The Canteen and Evils of Liquor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me to be in better form for a great and influential newspaper like THE TIMES to take a higher stand on this canteen question. Alcohol should be done away with as fast as possible. Banish it from the army, drive it away from the posts, and in fact drive it off the face of the earth.

This is what THE TIMES should advocate to be consistent with its high standing. It is a worse poison than arsenic, corrosive sublimate, and strychnine combined, though not so sudden, and more destructive to human life than yellow fever, smallpox, and Asiatic cholera all put together. The sneaking, insidious stuff grasps its victim and hurls him to perdition before he realizes where he is.

This is from one who knows, as he has practiced medicine more than forty years on the east side.

R. B. BURTON, M. D.

New York, May 28, 1901.

TEMPERANCE AND CANTEENS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Wednesday issue appeared an article by F. N. Frost about the "Canteen and Drunkenness," from which the following is quoted: "THE TIMES seems to ignore entirely the one fundamental principle on which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union acts, and that is that the sale of liquor is a crime against God and man," &c.

I wish to say that said statement is all "bosh." I want to point out, however, that I am a total abstainer, not in name, like the Vice President of a Young Men's Christian Association temperance league for whom I was working at one time, and who made it his ardent duty to inculcate temperance principles in every one with whom he came in contact, but who at home at the dinner table had his bottle of claret or Burgundy in spite of his teachings. Temperance must be proved by acts and facts, not by empty words, and should the above-mentioned Vice President notice these lines, as I pray he will, he will recognize through them his cross-eyed servant.

Now, if Frost is really convinced of what he said in regard to the sale of liquor, I would respectfully ask him to give his views about the changing of six water pots filled with water into wine, as stated in the New Testament (St. John, Chapter II.)

Jesus and His disciples were called to the marriage, and they accepted the invitation. As He had the power of changing water into wine, He must also have had the power to know before going to the marriage that the wine supplied to the merrymakers would be exhausted, and that He would perform a miracle, and that He would find Himself with a certain number of people who were consuming the "stuff." He would thus make.

The corollary of Frost's statement, "The sale of liquor is a crime against God and man," is that the manufacture and consumption of liquor are also a crime against God and man. By now giving Frost the benefit of the doubt of his statement, I, and probably many other readers, fail to understand how Jesus, the Son of God, could accept such an invitation and change water into wine, whereby, according to Frost's theory, He committed a crime against His Father, and man, a thing He could certainly not do even if He tried to.

The manufacture, sale, and consumption of liquor is, therefore, not a crime in any way as long as man or woman indulges in it in a moderate way. Many a human life has been saved by a few drops of "fire water," as everybody knows who has traveled in the snow regions or over the sandy, arid plains of this and the African continent.

He who commits the crime is the human being, nay, the human hog, who drinks until he loses his senses, and makes a "show" of himself in the public places and at his home, and also he who preaches temperance and does not come up to the standard of his teachings.

The human race has been addicted to drinking wine since the beginning of history, and I venture to say that the drinking habit will always exist in the lower classes unless some radical changes be made in the sale of liquor. For instance, tax beer with an enormous duty, so that a glass of beer will cost $25 instead of 5 cents, and drunkenness will certainly abate in a most noticeable manner. Raising the saloon license to $5,000 would also be a good scheme, I think, as we would not find four saloons at the intersection of each street in our city.

I sincerely hope that the writer of "Canteen and Drunkenness" will not feel too "frosty" to furnish ample explanations to a dull and dumb truthseeker, whose faith in temperance preachers has been severely shaken by his former employer, Vice President of a temperance league, who was indulging at the dinner table in the finest brands of Burgundy and claret.

CROSS-EYE.

Brooklyn, May 30, 1901.

Pleasure of Paying Taxes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication from an Englishwoman in to-day's number to the effect that "it is a pleasure to every patriotic Briton to pay all just taxes" is one of the most delightful things I have seen. The richness of the humor contained in the idea that any kind of a Briton delights to pay taxes is exquisite. I have given the contribution a permanent place in my scrapbook of "Wayside Funny Things."

You can remember the case of a wealthy Englishman about a year or so ago who distributed £3,000,000 in cash sums just before his death in order to "beat" the inheritance tax.

How he must have enjoyed paying his regular taxes during his life!

A. C.

New York, June 3, 1901.

Guy Ropes on Central Park Trees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To make a long story short, in putting up the new building at the corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue the builders have been permitted (I suppose) to fasten guy ropes to several of the trees bordering Central Park. It looks as though they would be destroyed from the consequent loosening of the bark. In fact, the guards which have been placed under the ropes are already crushed, or were last Sunday. A few trees, more or less, in New York does not count to be sure, but really I hate to see even one criminally destroyed. For that is what it amounts to.

New York, June 1, 1901. BATTERY.

M. Turot Was Misunderstood.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to correct the last sentence of the article published in to-day's TIMES, as it misrepresents my feelings toward my confrère of Le Matin, M. Gaston Stiegler.

My knowledge of the English language is limited, and my pronunciation defective, hence the misquotation of your reporter. I have told him that M. Steigler was my "better friend," and he understood "bitter friend." I should have said my best friend, as we are very devoted to each other. The contest between us is a purely courteous one.

The article that appeared in the columns of your valuable paper is too well written and to the point to be marred at the end by the misunderstanding above referred to.

HENRI TUROT.

New York, June 1, 1901.

NUGGETS.

His First Impression of This Town.

"What was your first impression of New York?"

"That I was too small to express it."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Journalistic Note.

Benman—In a fair exchange there is no robbery.

Penman—That's right; a fair exchange always gives credit.—Yonkers Statesman.

Cause Enough.

Housekeeper—Why did you leave your last place!

Servant—Faith, the lady and her husband was always quarrelin'.

"What did they quarrel about?"

"Bekase I wouldn't lave till me two weeks was up."—Philadelphia Record.

Wouldn't Falsify His Word.

"You know you said before election that you were a friend who would divide his last dollar with me."

"That's right," said Senator Sorghum, blandly; "that's right. But it's going to be a good many years before I get down to my last dollar."—Washington Star.

A Society Man.

"Mr. Woodby is very particular," said Mrs. Woodby, who was engaging a new servant. "He's quite a prominent society man and entertains—"

"Is he so?" interrupted the applicant. "Faith, then, he ought to know me Uncle Mike. Nary a society ye ever heard tell of that he don't belong to."—Philadelphia Press.

AT BREAK OF DAY.

Louis Ostenson in Milwaukee Sentinel.

At break of day the birds all sing,
And soar on low or lofty wing
To try the ambient air.
'Tis then the timid birds are tame,
'Tis then their feathers are aflame,
'Tis then they have no care.

At break of day each vine and tree
Is fringed with frost-like filigree,
And flowers open fair;
The rainbow on the grass is seen,
And never was there any queen
So rich in diamonds rare.

At break of day toward Orient
Is many a wistful vision bent
To see the prospect change.
It is as if a foreign land
Came floating in on every hand,
So wonderful and strange.

We see at early dawn of day
Things all too glorious to stay—
They vanish from our sight.
Life's early morning lamp shines low
As higher up life's sun doth go,
Till comes the darkening night.

MISS ANNE U. POTTER J. A. STILLMAN'S BRIDE

Married Before a Large Assembly by Bishop Potter at Grace Church.

Foliage and Wild Flowers Made the Building a Miniature Forest—Other Weddings of the Day.

There have been few more notable weddings in New York society this season than that which took place yesterday afternoon at Grace Church. It was that of Miss Anne Urquhart Potter and James Alexander Stillman. Miss Potter is the daughter of James Brown Potter, and Mr. Stillman is the son of James Stillman, the banker.

The afternoon was an ideal one, even for June, the month of roses, and this and the other weddings of the day had brought to town, from their country places, nearly all the representatives of New York society.

Long before the hour set for the ceremony the narrow street was crowded with carriages, and a great throng attracted from the shopping districts almost stopped the traffic of Broadway. A long procession of carriages and motor vehicles was formed which relieved the congestion of the street.

Miss Potter, belonging to the coterie in society known as the "Tuxedo" set, and she and Mr. Stillman both being adepts in open-air sports, the church was made to represent a forest, in the midst of which were masses of dogwood in full bloom, snowballs, wild violets, daisies, and fruit blossoms. Sheaves of wild flowers trained along the pews in the nave of the church. The nave of the church was reserved for the relatives of the family and the members of the Tuxedo colony. One of the attractive features of the wedding was the number of young girls present. All the gowns worn were in light shades, and white, pink, and lilac seemed to be the favorite colors.

Preceding the ceremony and while the congregation was entering the church an elaborate musical programme was given by the organist, assisted by Miss Maud Morgan, harpist, and Hans Kronold, 'cellist. It consisted of the Priests' March from "Athalie," Mendelssohn; string quartet, Haydn; harp solo, Miss Morgan; prelude, "Lohengrin," Wagner; berceuse, Godard, organ and 'cello; dream music, "Hans und Gretel"; andante, cantabile, Tschaikowski, (orchestra and organ.)

On the arrival of the bridal party the full vested choir of boys and men met them, singing "Oh, Perfect Love," and preceding them to the altar. There was a maid of honor, Miss Alice Babcock, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, who was gowned in pale blue silk crepe, trimmed around the skirt with two wide insertions of pale blue lace, the frock being also embroidered in blue. She wore a large flat hat of pale blue chiffon, three broad bands of pale blue velvet, starting from the centre of the brim and meeting at the back. There were touches of pink and black in front of the hat, under the brim. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, tied with pale blue ribbon.

The bride, who entered on the arm of her father, wore a gown of white chiffon and point lace. The bodice was nearly all point lace, and the petticoat was of white chiffon, laid in straight tucks from top to bottom, where it was finished with two narrow tucks of white chiffon. The court train was of soft satin, richly embroidered in white silk, with seed pearls. Her tulle veil was long and narrow and edged with rich Venetian lace to a depth of six or eight inches. The veil was fastened with a diamond tiara, which went all around the coiffure. This was surmounted by a straight spray of diamonds, on the summit of which was a great uncut emerald. The bride has always worn her hair in the fashion of the thirteenth century, and this quaint and gorgeous ornament gave her picturesque style of beauty a mediaeval effect.

Reginald Brooks was best man, and the ushers were Bart Jacob, F. Murray Forbes, Howland S. Russell, Robert H. Hallowell, George T. Rice, George C. Amory, and Elton Clark.

The service was read by Bishop Potter, the great uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church. After the betrothal service there was a vocal solo, and as a recessional the hymn "To Thee, O Father, Throned on High" was sung. As the bridal couple left the church the chimes in the belfry began tolling, and then kept up a merry peal until the guests had left for the reception.

A reception was held at the residence of Bishop Potter and Mrs. Potter, 10 North Washington Square.

Among the guests were:

Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Benedict,
Mrs. Edson Bradley,
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Foster,
Miss Eloise Breese,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoffman, Jr.,
Mrs. G. R. Preston,
Miss Preston,
Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rockefeller,
Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr.,
Mrs. Knowlton,
Miss Knowlton,
Mrs. F. Kernochan,
The Misses Kernochan,
Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Taller,
Miss Atherton Blythe,
Mrs. Lanfear Norrie,
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams,
Mrs. Henry L. Burnett,
Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Taller,
Mrs. Henry W. Poor,
Mr. and Mrs. James B. Lord,
Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Tod,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Mortimer,
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hyde,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Coster,
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Russell,
Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeler, Jr.,
John Rockefeller, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter,
Mrs. George Crocker,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Babcock,
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Breese,
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Hamilton,
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Dinsmore, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe,
Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Warren,
Mr. and Mrs. O. Kane,
Miss Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Potter,
Miss Sarah Potter,
Alonzo Potter,
Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Stickney,
The Misses Hewitt,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Waterbury,
Moncure Robinson,
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander,
Mrs. F. Witherbee,
Mr. and Mrs. R. James Cross,
Mr. and Mrs. James M. Varnum,
Miss Jessie Sloane,
Miss Emily R. Sloane,
Mrs. Joseph Stickney,
Mrs. Charles Marshall,
Bruce Price,
Mr. and Mrs. D. Lancey Kane,
Miss Bininger,
Mrs. Richard Irvin,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Kemp,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith,
Creighton Webb,
Mrs. Clarence Mackay,
Edward T. Potter,
Howard Cary,
Richard Potter,
Miss Mary Doran,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Cowdin,
J. Couper Lord,
Judge Ingraham,
Miss Edith Hyde,
E. G. Stillman,
F. Stillman,
Miss E. G. Stillman,
Mrs. Wm. Woodward,
James T. Woodward,
Henry D. Babcock,
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea,
Prof. and Mrs. John Meigs,
Mrs. N. Le Roy Edgar,
Mrs. H. C. Potter,
Guy F. Cary,
Mrs. Robert Potter,
Miss Dehon,
William J. Duane,
Mrs. Fordyce F. Barker,
Miss F. Block,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Stillman,
Mrs. E. P. Stillman,
Charles Stillman,
John W. Sterling,
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Rumrill,
Miss Rumrill,
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Butler, Jr.,
Miss Veltin,
Mme. Deglin.

GOODRIDGE—ISELIN.

Frederic Grosvenor Goodridge and Miss Ethel Iselin, daughter of Mrs. John H. Iselin, were married at noon yesterday at Grace Church. The decorations were of roses and Spring blossoms.

There was a full choral service directed by the organist and choirmaster, James N. Helfenstein. The choristers walked down the nave of the church and met the bride and bridegroom. There was an elaborate musical programme.

The bride wore heavy white satin with a skirt of point lace in panels and pearl embroidery, and the same embroidery covered the bodice. A veil of point lace caught with orange blossoms and jewels fell to the hem of the train. The lace was very old and an heirloom, and of rare design. Her bouquet was lilies of the valley and gardenias. Miss Margaret Marston Iselin, the sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. She wore a gown of apple-green chiffon, veiled in white net, and a picture hat of green with white ostrich plumes; she carried pink moss roses and lilies of the valley. John Iselin gave his sister away. The Rev. Dr. Edward Goodridge, uncle of the bridegroom, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church. Edward Harding was Mr. Goodridge's best man, and the ushers were North Duane, Arthur Street, William Drake, Samuel D. Babcock, Jr., Curtenius Gillette, and the bride's brother, Warburton Gouverneur.

The decorations were charming. They were June roses on the bush. The rose trees filled the sides of the chancel and were placed along the side of the nave from the altar nearly a third of the way to the entrance. At the house the decorations were the same, and the young couple stood under a canopy of pink roses and pink laurel to receive congratulations. There was a small reception to relatives and intimate friends immediately after the ceremony at the residence of Mrs. Iselin, 32 East Twenty-second Street. Mrs. Iselin wore a gown of pale lavender crepe de chine and point lace.

Among the guests were Adrian Iselin, Miss Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Miss Therese Iselin, Ernest Iselin, Isaac Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Delafield, the Misses Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Longfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duane, Jr., the Rev. Dr. Huntington and Miss Huntington, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. William North Duane, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Baymar Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwin Sands, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street, Miss Rosamond K. Street, Mrs. Mary Hopeton Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Drake, Mrs. Frederick Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. E. Read Goodbridge, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Mary Le Roy Goodridge, and Mr. and Mrs. José F. de Navarro.

LEHR—DAHLGREN.

The wedding of Harry Symes Lehr of Baltimore and Mrs. Elizabeth Drexel Dahlgren, daughter of the late Joseph Drexel, took place at noon yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral. So much had been written in advance of the affair, and even up to the hour of the ceremony sensational reports had been published of threats to murder the bridegroom. This brought out a crowd of sightseers, mostly women, who blocked the entrance to the cathedral on Fifth Avenue and occupied vantage ground on all the available doorsteps on the opposite side of the street. It was a very orderly crowd, however, and it gave the policemen in charge very little trouble. All the photographers and kodak people were grouped on one of the terraces near the Fifth Avenue entrance of the cathedral, and were busy during the arrival of guests and presented the appearance of a battery. One of the early guests to arrive was Master Dahlgren, who came in with his nurse. He wore a navy blue sailor suit, the collar showing a bit of red and white embroidery on the blue.

The wedding of Mr. Lehr and Mrs. Dahlgren was simple in the extreme, and the attendance, while small, was a fashionable and notable one. A prie dieu was placed just inside the chancel railing, and there the bride and bridegroom stood and knelt during the ceremony, which was very brief. It was performed by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by the Rev. W. J. B. Daly and others.

Preceding the wedding, Prof. Pecher played selections on the great organ. During the ceremony there was no music.

The decorations of the cathedral were as artistic and beautiful as they were simple. The grand altar was veiled by Sibrecht with white mock orange blossoms, and on each side at a distance were tall pyramidal boxwood trees. Large palms filled the chancel at either side, and white azaleas were placed at their base.

Promptly at 12 o'clock the procession of acolytes and priests began, and Mr. Lehr, accompanied by his best man, F. William Lehr, made his appearance at the right of the chancel. At the same time Mrs. Dahlgren, on the arm of her cousin, George W. Drexel, advanced up the nave, preceded by the six ushers, who were Arthur Kemp, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Charles Conrad, John Hanson Thomas, L. M. Parr of Baltimore, and Roderick Terry, Jr. Mr. Terry took Mr. de Foord's place, the latter's brother having died Sunday morning. At the chancel rail Mr. Lehr stepped forward, and with Mrs. Dahlgren ascended the steps to the altar, where Archbishop Corrigan awaited them, and the simple ceremonial was soon over.

The bride was gowned in white silk crepe of a creamy shade, with insertions of exquisite Irish lace. It was made in Princess fashion, and a short Eton jacket of the rich lace fell half way to the waist line. The sleeves had a chiffon puff between the elbow and wristband. The bodice was finished with a stock of blue velvet and tulle, with a bow of blue tulle at the back. Her picture hat, set well over the face, of pale blue tulle, had one large pale blue plume resting on its brim. Mr. Lehr departed from the conventional wedding garb, in that his frock coat and trousers were of dark gray. He wore a waistcoat of cream-colored goods, giving the effect of a fine satin brocade, and a white satin "once-over" tie, caught at the side with a diamond horseshoe. He dispensed also with the customary boutonniere. The ushers wore boutonnieres of lilies of the valley. The horses attached to the brougham that conveyed the bridal pair to the bride's house were decorated with large bunches of lilies of the valley. The coachman and footmen wore great boutonnieres of white flowers, and the whip was tied with white satin streamers.

A small reception followed the ceremony, and was held at the residence of the bride, 20 West Fifty-sixth Street. The wedding was a small one, less than 300 invitations having been sent out for the ceremony, and about 200 for the reception. Mr. and Mrs. Lehr took an afternoon train to Baltimore. Among the guests at the wedding and reception were:

Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor.
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Miss Louise Ward McAllister,
Mrs. Joseph Drexel.
Mrs. Richard Irvin,
Mrs. James Hude Beekman,
Mrs. George Crocker.
Mrs. Frederic Neilson,
Mrs. Frederick Pierson,
Miss Daisy Pierson,
Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings,
Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore,
Ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland,
Miss Frances Lehr,
Mr. and Mrs. Thompson of Baltimore.
Miss Laura Swan,
Miss Evelyn Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander,
Mrs. George D. de Forest,
Miss Kathleen Neilson,
Miss Marion Fish,
Mrs. Joseph Stickney,
Miss Wanamaker,
Miss McLeod,
Mrs. Edwin Gould,
Mrs. George F. Shrady,
Mrs. Davis,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller,
Mrs. Robert Lehr,
Mrs. Parr of Baltimore,
Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.
Mrs. Charles A. Childs,
Mrs. Arthur Kemp,
Miss Greta Pomeroy,
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Conkling,
Richard T. Wilson, Jr.,
Mrs. J. F. de Navarro,
Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen,
Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse,
Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs,
Miss Evelyn Burden,
Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds,
Peter F. Collier,
Edward de V. Morrell,
Mrs. Jules Vatuble,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller,
E. N. Taller,
Mrs. F. H. Benedict,
Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott,
Mr. and Mrs. Borrowe,
Miss Annie Leary,
Miss Louise Leary,
William Cutting, Jr.,
Mrs. W. T. Bull,
Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith,
Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 3.—Harry Lehr and his bride surprised their many Baltimore friends by arriving in this city early this evening. They registered at the Stafford Hotel. Half an hour after their arrival Mr. Lehr hired a roundabout, and he and his bride drove to the Elkridge Kennels, where dinner for two was served in the private dining room of the club. When the few friends of Mr. Lehr who happened at the club at the time, discovered his unexpected presence, they hurried to extend congratulations. Mr. Lehr and his bride will remain here until time for their departure for Europe.

Van Duyne—Noyes.

Miss Elsie Bardslee Noyes and Harrison Ricord Van Duyne were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Collegiate Reformed Church at Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue. Miss Noyes is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Noyes, and Mr. Van Duyne is a son or Harrison Van Duyne, at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Jersey. The church was profusely decorated with palms and lilies, and guests numbering 1,400 attended the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. John Balcolm Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church.

Following the ceremony at the church there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents at 48 West Eighty-ninth Street. Here the house was decorated with pink and white roses. The gown of the bride was of white satin trimmed with chiffon and point lace. The best man was Ralph Van Duyne, a brother of the groom, and the bridesmaid was Miss Edith F. Noyes, the bride's sister. The ushers were James Burnett, James Middledith, Edward Warring, Henry Bard, Charles Webster, and William Russell Noyes. The bridesmaids were dressed in white mousseline de soie, with pink sashes and black picture hats trimmed with ostrich feathers. The bridesmaids were the Misses Elizabeth Van Duyne, S. Talnor, Marie Minor, Helen Olcott, Anna Burdeck, and Alice Schroeder. The bridal couple left home for a trip in Canada. On their return they will make their home in Montclair, N. J.

Tate—Brodhead.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., June 3.—In the Delaware Water Gap Presbyterian Church at 1 o'clock this afternoon Miss Marguerite Brodhead was married to Mr. C. Howard Tate of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. B. Williams. The maid of honor was Miss Clara Brodhead, a sister of the bride; the matron of honor was Mrs. Walter Kirkpatrick of Philadelphia. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Hamilton King of New York as best man. The ushers were Messrs. E. J. Ridgway, Charles Bratten, both of New York; Herbert A. Brodhead, brother of the bride, and W. T. Palmer of Stroudsburg. After the ceremony a reception was held in the Kittatinny House parlor.

The bride wore a gown of white peau de soie, ornamented with white silk applique and chiffon. A bridal veil of tulle was worn, caught with orange blossoms. The bridal bouquet was of lilies of the valley.

Shaw—McGuire.

Miss Nettie Clifton McGuire and Munson Gallaudet Shaw, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Shaw, were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McGuire, parents of the bride, 152 West Fifty-eighth Street. Lawrence McGuire gave the bride away. The maid of honor was Miss Madelaine McGuire. The ushers were Alexander Wheeler of Philadelphia, George Lawrence Myers, Van Rensselaer C. King, Joseph D. Forbes, and E. Hubert Litchfield.

State Senator Cocks to Marry.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 3.—Miss Carrie R. Hicks retired on Saturday from the position of county stenographer and librarian of Nassau County, which place she had held since the county was formed. It is understood that Miss Hicks is to be married to State Senator William Cocks, but the date of the wedding has not yet been announced. Miss Hicks will be succeeded by her sister.

MISS HICHBORN'S WEDDING GIFTS.

Those from the Bridegroom Include Diamonds and an Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Miss Martha Hichborn, whose marriage to James G. Blaine will take place at noon to-morrow, was at home to intimate friends this afternoon, when the wedding gifts were on view. The gifts of the bridegroom comprise a superb watch, studded with sapphires and diamonds; a diamond fleur de lis pin and heart-shaped pendant of the same stones, in addition to an automobile, the use of which the bride-elect has been enjoying for several weeks.

Rear Admiral Hichborn has given to his daughter a crescent of diamonds. Mrs. Emmons Blaine's gift is a turquois and diamond brooch, and that of Walter Damrosch is a rare antique gold buckle. Mrs. Blaine has given a massive silver service, Mrs. Walter Damrosch a case of small table silver, and Truxton Beale a repousse silver bowl, two pitchers, and candlesticks to match; Senator and Mrs. Hale a repousse silver salver, and Congressman and Mrs. Hitt four silver candlesticks. Mrs. Blaine has also given to her son a substantial check to defray the expenses of the three months' travel in Europe.

No cards of invitation have been issued for the wedding, which will take place at the home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hichborn. The unconventional bride will wear a gown of white lace built on white taffeta, but no veil, and as her bridal bouquet will carry purple violets.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The most charming things are to be seen in flower designs in jewels. One pin, which is particularly attractive, is in violets, two of the blossoms, one white and one blue, the blue in sapphires, the white in diamonds, and the stem in emeralds. The little dicentra, bleeding hearts, one of the pretty drooping branches of the flowers very much reduced in size, is a charming little pin in enamel.

***

The cross stitch Russian embroidery is stylish and fashionable this year in handwork as well as the machine imitations of it. A pretty feature of a little outer linen blouse which is trimmed with the embroidery is a pocket upon which is worked in the cross stitch the monogram of the wearer.

***

There are many coats of many kinds. Some handsome ones are of black satin, with lining and revers of white satin or silk, while applications of cream lace and cream-lace scarfs fastened at the neck and falling to the lower edge of the coat give a little warmth of color. Some of these stylish coats have the upper part in small box plaits. These are carried to a little below the waist and flare out to give fullness to the lower part of the garment.

***

Very coarse white serge coats are stylish; so are coats of a finer serge, and cream alpaca coats sometimes have yokes of lace or net. A stylish cream alpaca coat is trimmed with band and revers of black taffeta. Frenchwomen are wearing stylish little rose-colored coats with a semi-tailor-made effect, in three-quarter length.

***

Stylish Englishwomen relieve their gowns of black and white with dog collars of diamonds or pearls or diamonds and pearls. They are worn not only for evening, but for afternoon receptions. An American woman who wears black and white largely is seldom seen without a string of large pearls.

***

Black and white and blue is a very good combination this year. In hats they should be worn with corresponding combinations.

***

A pretty little hat is of blue straw trimmed with daisies. It must be worn with a gown which it will suit. Daisies, the field flowers, are not good form with elaborate or dress toilets.

***

Children never look prettier than in bright red hats, and these are always good trimmed with field flowers. Trimmed with black they are also stylish.

***

"Floppy" soft hats are pretty with the rim softly falling in its natural way and then trimmed with a wreath of flowers with a bow of black velvet in the back.

***

Mrs. Langtry has been wearing in "The Queen's Necklace" some of these rather floppy hats trimmed with flounces or ruffles of chiffon around the rim.

***

She also wears, as Marie Antoinette, those pretty little black shoes with Louis Quinze red heels, which one looks at longingly in the shops and wonders if it would be possible to get a pair for anything but home wear. Mrs. Langtry has been wearing hers with a gorgeous frock of soft pink and green over buff, and with elaborate outside wraps.

***

If one's skirt opens at the side, there is no possibility of its gaping under any condition or serious mishap. It is comparatively easy, with the present styles of gowns, to open the skirt at one side of the panel or at the front and have the skirt entire in the back.

***

Some stylish frocks lace down the back with ribbon through large eyelet holes, the holes growing larger and further apart and the ribbons wider as they descend, until finally there is a finish with a bow just above the flare of the skirt.

***

Any number of serge and linen gowns and skirts made all of white are worn this year, to say nothing of the linen duck, which is excellent for separate skirts. This has been called a duck-skirt year.

***

A pretty woman wore the other day a skirt of white serge and blouse of blue batiste of the daintiest design, a rather large black hat with somewhat severe lines, and a stylish black taffeta jacket.

***

Handsome linen gowns of white are made with a cut-work design all over, sometimes in flowers or a conventionalized flower, the cutting embroidered in white and the gown worn over a slip of some delicate color. Some remarkably handsome gowns are made in this way.

***

A handsome wedding gown cut princesse, of satin, has the upper part of the bodice draped with lace and the lower part of the skirt, leaving the pretty outlines of the figure at the waist, hips, and bust. In a gown which has a lace train, linen with chiffon lining, there is a lift to the skirt of the frock, showing accordion plaitings of chiffon at the side.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was as perfect a June day as one could wish. Town was gay and festive with the many weddings, and nearly every one who lived in the suburbs or who are there for the late Spring months, was in town, and the avenue was brilliant with equipages. The Tuxedo colony turned out in full force at the wedding of Miss Anne Urquhart Potter and James Alexander Stillman, and the Newport element was conspicuous at the Lehr-Dahlgren wedding. The marriage of Miss Iselin and Frederick Goodridge was a small affair, but there were many who were at Grace Church representing the old New York set, to which the parents and grandparents of the young couple belong.

***

Among the arrivals in town yesterday were Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who have been members of a house party at Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer's, near Meadow Brook. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer were also in town. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt came in from Newport. Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Jr., and others well known in the fashionable world opened their houses for the day.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson will leave on Thursday for Newport. They will remain there for the rest of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will go for a few days to visit on the Sound before returning to Newport. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are to go to Ferncliff, where they will have a house party this week.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander and their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, are booked to sail for Europe to-day. They are to travel through Holland and Belgium, and they will pass a part of the Summer at their castle on the Rhine, at Oberwesel.

***

Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Orme Wilson gave a dinner on Sunday evening at Sherry's for Harry Lehr and the then Mrs. Dahlgren. Among the other guests were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Creighton Webb, and others.

***

Miss Louise Iselin, daughter of Adrian Iselin, Jr., was confirmed on Sunday by Bishop Farley. Her sponsors were Adrian Iselin, Jr., John G. Agar, Mrs. Julius Herold, and Miss Georgiana Iselin.

***

This afternoon will take place, at the home of the bride's mother, the wedding of Miss Mary Daly, the daughter of the late Marcus Daly, and James W. Gerard. It will be a very quiet affair. Bishop Potter will officiate. This will be the only notable wedding in society to-day.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott, who have been entertaining in Paris the past week, are passengers on the Deutschland, which arrives here this week. They will go direct to Newport. The Count and Countess de Langier Villars are on the same ship. They are to pass the Summer with the Countess's father, Johnston Livingston, at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Cass Canfield, who has been abroad for some time, is also a passenger on the Deutschland, as are also Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are at Hyde Park. Their yacht, the Conqueror, is moored in the Hudson River before their estate. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will take a short cruise and will go to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard will also go to Newport, and they will be there in time to welcome Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen, who are returning from Europe next week.

***

Among the departures on Saturday on the Aller for Italy were the Baron and the Baroness Fava. The Baron will go to Rome and resume his seat in the Italian Senate, after an absence of twenty years in this country. There was a large assemblage of the Italian colony to bid them bon voyage.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery have opened their country house, The Turrets, at Bar Harbor, and are now there. Mrs. Burton Harrison has opened Sea Urchins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards have also left town and have opened Eastcote, their house at Hull's Cove, near Bar Harbor. Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson has opened Llangollen, her place on Eagle Lake Road.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons and Miss Campbell, Mrs. Parsons's daughter, who spent the Winter in Dresden, are now at Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons purpose going abroad again in the Autumn, and will probably not take a house in this city until their daughter has completed her education.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Macgrane Coxe have opened their country house at Southfields, Orange County, for the Summer.

***

The St. Louis has a large booking for to-morrow. Those to sail on her are Miss Helen Brice, Miss Kate Brice, Miss Mary S. Garrett, Miss Coolidge, Miss Mildred Gwyn, Mr. and Mrs. William Adams, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Hinckley, Mrs. G. B. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hobart Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Stebbins, the Misses Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Gresham, W. H. Grace, and Lieut. Gov. Timothy Woodruff.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks and Miss Brooks are expected from Europe this week. They will go directly to Newport, where they will remain for the Summer.

***

A very small wedding of note this evening will be that of Mrs. Richard Riker and Frank Denham Harmon. It will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, but owing to the family of the bride being in mourning there will only be a few friends at the ceremony and no reception will follow.

***

Adolph C. E. Windmüller and Mrs. Caroline Hague will be married at the Church of the Messiah to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Windmüller is the son of Louis Windmüller. A reception will follow at the residence of Mrs. S. C. Thorn, 30 West Thirty-sixth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell will sail for Europe to-day on the Cymric. They are to be gone all Summer. Mrs. Kernochan will go to her Newport residence this week. Others on the Cymric are Center Hitchcock, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Dyer, and the Misses Schuyler. Miss Fanny Reed, the sister of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, arrived on Sunday. She will remain here a few months looking after her interests in the Stevens succession.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 3.—Mrs. I. P. White sails for Europe this week.

Mrs. James P Kernochan is expected at her villa this week.

James T. Woodward of New York will arrive at his cottage on Ochre Point on the 10th inst.

The Stitt cottage, at Bellevue Avenue and Pelham Street, has been rented to Mrs. F. A. Bell of Madison, N. J., for the season.

S. B. Stitt is at the La Farge cottage.

The Misses Richmond are at the Robinson.

H. N. Johnson of New York is at the Cary cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Miss Brooks, who are returning from Europe, will arrive at the Brooks cottage on Thursday.

Miss Louise Scott has arrived. Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott will follow shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brenton Greene of Princeton have arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Andrews have returned from Boston.

Mrs. C. A. Siegfried has returned to Newport for the Summer.

Mrs. C. H. Stockton is at the Riggs cottage.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Admiral H. C. Taylor, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. V. Chase.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones went to New York this evening.

Congressman Capron is the guest of Congressman [illegible].

Prof. Al[illegible] is the guest of Con[illegible].

Mrs. Ar[illegible] has arrived at her cottage for the season.

R. R. [illegible] of New York will arrive at the Fargo cottage for the season the latter part of July.

Max Ag[illegible] is expected here on his schooner yacht Herlin to-morrow. He has been weat[illegible] rbound at New Haven.

COMMENCEMENT AT ANNAPOLIS

Board of Visitors Arrives at the Naval Academy—Second Division Cadets Win the Colors.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 3.—The routine of graduating exercises at the United States Naval Academy was taken up this morning, when the Board of Visitors appointed by President McKinley arrived. The board is composed of Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, Congressmen G. R. Pearre of Maryland, E. F. Loud of California, and Meyer of Louisiana; J. F. R. Foss of Minneapolis, John P. Swasey of South Orange, N. J.; Park Benjamin of New York City, Henry A. Marsh of Worcester, Mass.; Gen. E. S. Bragg of Fond Du Lac, Wis., and Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, United States Navy, retired, of Newport, R. I.

At the dress parade this evening the colors were presented to the Second Division, Cadet Roger Williams commanding. In former years one of the most interesting events of graduation week was the drill for the flag. The right for a company to carry the colors for the ensuing year was determined by the excellence of the drill in competition with the other companies or divisions. For two or three years, however, the right to this honor has been otherwise determined. The drill still has an important bearing on the final result, but so does the scholarship of the members, the result of contests in different branches of athletics, and individual feats of the cadets.

The second division strengthened their hold on first honors by winning the baseball contest last week. Among the members of the division Cadet Roger Williams, the Captain, is one of the foremost athletes in the academy. He is one of the best football players, and is Captain of the boat crew. As this swells the score of his division. Other members of the football team in this division are Manly, Land, and Read. Reudenbush, Anderson, and Staton are on the baseball team, and McBride is the Captain of the fencing team, as well as one of the leading men in the graduating class. Cadet Nichols is a member of the boxing crew, and Cadet Steinhagen is the editor of The Lucky Bag, the annual publication at the academy.

Miss Frances McIlvaine of Philadelphia was chosen by Cadet Williams to present the colors. She was escorted by Superintendent Wainwright and presented the colors with a graceful speech, to which Cadet Williams gallantly replied. Miss McIlvaine was attended by Miss Elsie McIlvaine of Philadelphia, Miss Augusta Woodward, and Miss Hannah Randall of Annapolis. These young women had been chosen by the Captains of the other divisions. Miss Mattie Edgerton of Baltimore was maid of honor.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S GIFT.

Fabrics Given to Cooper Union Discussed at Woman's Art Exhibit—U. S. Hewitt's Praises.

The reception and exhibition of the Woman's Art School, which was held at Cooper Union last evening, and which is one of the features of the forty-second annual commencement exercises of the school, which will last through to-morrow, drew a large crowd.

Interest yesterday centred largely about the gift of textile fabrics by J. Pierpont Morgan to Cooper Union Museum. The collection is estimated by Abram S. Hewitt to be worth somewhere over $50,000. It includes the Bodia collection of Barcelona, the Ris collection of Madrid, and the Baron collection of Paris.

Mr. Hewitt, who was present at the exhibition and reception last evening, spoke of Mr. Morgan and his gift to Cooper Union as follows:

"The collection of textile fabrics is one of the finest in the world. So valuable is it that the German Government has cabled us requesting that it be permitted to photograph of the specimens before they are sent to this country. The request was granted and the textiles will now reach this country through the German Legation.

"Mr. Morgan never buys or gives anything that is not worth while. His gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art enriched it wonderfully. His recent saving of the Palisades was a great thing for New York. I was present when he drew out his check to save them. He did it without a moment's hesitation. He is establishing a wonderful precedent for wealth. He and a few like him are bringing about a condition of things which makes it reprehensible for a rich man not to be philanthropic and public-spirited."

The work of the woman's art department during the year was much admired by crowd of visitors. The Seventy-first Regiment Band furnished the music during the evening.

PRESIDENT OF JOHNS HOPKINS.

Trustees of the University Elect Prof. Ira Remsen.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—At a meeting today of the Trustees of Johns Hopkins University Ira Remsen, Ph. D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry in Johns Hopkins University since 1876, was elected President of the university, succeeding Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, who resigned. Prof. Remsen will assume the duties of his new office Sept. 1, and it is understood he will continue to direct the work of the chemical laboratory.

Prof. Remsen was born in this city in 1846. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1865, and later received the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, that of Ph. D. from the University of Göttingen, and L. D. from Columbia and Princeton. For four years, beginning with 1872, Prof. Remsen was Professor of Chemistry in Williams College. In 1879 he founded The American Chemical Journal, and has ever since been its editor.

Dr. Remsen is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and foreign member of the Chemical Society of London. He is the author of a series of text books on chemistry, which have been translated into German, French, and Italian, and are used as text books in many of the colleges of this country, England, Germany, and Australia.

Servants Scarce in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—In spite of the fact that 300 strong Irish, German, Russian, and Swedish girls have arrived in Philadelphia since Saturday, housekeepers report that good servants are still scarce. Among the steerage passengers landed from the American Line steamship Waesland at the foot of Washington Avenue to-day were 150 buxom Irish and Russian lassies. Most of them had tickets for points in the West, principally Chicago, where places as housemaids are said to be awaiting them. About 200 girls who arrived on the Belgenland yesterday afternoon were bound also to points in the West.

Indiana State Bank Wound Up.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.—The State Bank of Indiana has voluntarily closed business. The gilt-edged assets and deposits have been transfer

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

TONOGRAPH COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Tonograph Company, manufacturer of musical instruments at 10 East Seventeenth Street, show liabilities of $710, nominal assets of $5,529, and actual assets of $559.

NATURASCOPE COMPANY.—Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed Joseph Kronacher receiver for the Naturascope Company on the application of Arthur J. B. Tait, a judgment creditor, for $491. The company was incorporated on Sept. 5, 1899, with a capital stock of $5,000, to manufacture naturascopes, biographs, &c., and Frank H. Keeble was the President.

COLUMBUS AMUSEMENT COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss yesterday sold out some stage scenery, carpets, curtains, &c., belonging to the Columbus Amusement Company, at Broadway and Sixtieth Street, under an execution for $1,071 in favor of Malcolm Le Bridgman. The sale realized $391, and the articles were bought in by Mr. Bridgman, who was the Treasurer of the company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACOB H. RITSCHER.—Jacob H. Ritscher, salesman, residing at 530 East Eighty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,470 and no assets.

WILLIAM FREELAND.—William Freeland, a professional teacher, residing at 101 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,832 and assets $342, consisting of cash in bank $3 and a judgment for $339, uncollectible. He owes $1,400 to the George estate for rent, and the balance of the liabilities are for clothing, furniture, groceries, dry goods, wines and liquors, books, advertising, and legal services. Mr. Freeland is a graduate of Harvard, 1881, and was formerly Principal of the Harvard School, at 368 Fifth Avenue, which was established in 1889.

Discharge In Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Michael Schultz, Jr., surviving partner of M. Schultz & Brother, manufacturers of gold leaf at 152 East Houston Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Sept. 21, 1900. His liabilities were $71,401.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AARON, Louis—New York Telephone Company	$109
ARNOLD, Elmore F.—J. T. Taylor and another	56
ASCH, Solomon—Lena Asch, costs	39
ANDRON, Michael J.—The H. B. Claflin Company	200
BLOOM, Samuel, and Samuel Bonis—L. Apell	206
BENTING, Elizabeth M., and Jennie R. B. Moore, executrices, &c.—G. H. Hickok	4,650
BELL, Thomas H.; George H. Groth, and Edward B. Teichmann, individually, &c. —E. M. Zerega and others, trustees, &c.	7,700
COUARD, Mary—J. T. Taylor and another	70
COCKERILL, Anna—The H. B. Claflin Company	370
COHEN, Morris M.—W. F. Smith	40
DEMAREST, Frank P., and Cornelius D. Johnson—G. R. Sutherland	110
DONALD, Henry W.—A. Mendelsohn	91
DURYEE, Augustus—F. L. Dunne	72
FIELD, Samuel S., and Martin J. Potter —Lena L. Lorillard and others, trustees	274
GASPARD, Grace M.—T. A. Roche and another	2,977
GOUY, Marius A.—C. L. Johns	423
JAMES EVERARD'S BREWERIES—J. M. Lacy, by guardian	228
KEATING, Michael J.—A. J. Van Cleft and another	342
KREISER, Samuel—S. Hess	160
KOCH, Martin—G. H. Heinbockel and another	173
KAMPMANN, Matilda C.—J. Lalor	302
KINNEY, Francis S.—John P. Kane Company	857
KINNEY, Francis S.—Clarence L. Smith	582
KINNEY, Francis S.—William C. W. Child	218
KELLS, Charles D. and William—M. E. Simpson	87
KEIM, Frederick—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
KOCH, Henry—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
LYNCH, John W.—B. Fleck	40
LOCHEAD, Robert—J. P. Storm	74
LOTT, James L.—J. F. Emanuel	45
HULBERT, William A., Milan H., and Helen—H. J. Vogel and another	2,531
HAND, Louis—Manhattan Shoe Company	147
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Annie Berg, by guardian	461
MOSS, Ralph—J. Lewin	20
MORGAN, John—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
MILLER, Daniel S.—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
MANLEY, John J.—H. Reichenbach	65
MEGOWAN, Robert—F. B. Wendt and others	4,459
McLEAN, Duncan—E. Sullivan	810
MUHLKER, William H.—A. G. Mulker	10
MISKY, Isaac—A. J. Tainor and another	235
NICOLL, Benjamin, and Emma J. Richardson, administrators—Emily Emmett	154
O'BRIEN, James—D. J. Early, as receiver, &c.	5,684
POTTER, Martin J., and Samuel S. Field —Louis G. Lorillard and others	274
ROCKWELL, Louise—J. Freeman	85
RAWITZER, Simon—C. Welde, as Commissioner	110
ROFFANO, Michael—B. Edelman, costs	99
RICHARDSON, Thomas D.—A. Rhind and another	50
SHERRY, Louis—J. B. Bissell, costs	142
SINGLETON, Frederick T.—New York Telephone Company	27
SAITTA, Philip S.—C. H. Wilson and others	106
SCHULTZ, Albert—C. Welde, as Commissioner, &c.	110
STAHNKE, Frank J.—R. Guggenheimer	1,520
SCHOENFELD, Joseph, as guardian, &c. City of New York, costs	147
SMITH, Theodore E.—J. S. Ferguson	143
SMITH, Isaac L.—H. C. Fisher	2,277
THE MARLIN FIREARMS COMPANY—G. O. Shields, costs	64
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Metzger	145
THE NATURASCOPE COMPANY—A. J. B. Tait, costs	31
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—A. B. Faber	1,414
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and Manhattan Railway Company—S. R. Freeborn	3,072
THOMPSON, Ethan O., Jr.—C. Welde, as Commissioner, &c.	110
TOAL, Elizabeth J., as administratrix—City of New York, costs	107
WOODRUFF, Eleanor and Margaret—A. C. Hall	167
WILLIAMS, John O.—T. L. Eckerson	772
WESSE, John—J. Keller	31
WOLOWITZ, Moses B.—C. Welde, as Commissioner	110

THE SUGAR SITUATION.

The Arbuckles yesterday advanced the price of refined sugars 10 points, or 5 points below the prices of the Sugar Trust and on a 5.50 basis.

Soon after this announcement came a revival of the report that the suits between the Arbuckles and the Woolson Spice Company at Toledo had been withdrawn, that the trust would reduce its prices to the 5.50 basis, and that the sugar war over the consequent talk of an increased dividend on the American Sugar Refining Company's stock to-day. These reports were held to account for the strength of the stock.

Another rumor which obtained wide circulation was that President Havemeyer would tender his resignation at an early date and would be succeeded by Vice President Thomas, now in charge of the Boston branch. No confirmation, however, was to be had. Mr. Havemeyer refused absolutely to be seen at his home, at Mahwah, N. J.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:26	Moon rises..9:15

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook....8:44	Gov. Isl'd...9:00	H. Gate....10:53
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook....8:57	Gov. Isl'd...9:16	H. Gate....11:09

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 4.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	7:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Gallia, Naples	.....	.....
Granada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lisbonense, Northern Brazil	2:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Archimede, Azores	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Cuba, and Mexico via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hevelius, Brazil, Argentina, &c	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kcenigen Luise, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Edenhall, Argentina, &c.	3:00 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao, &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nueces, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Plymouth, &c.	.....	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tampican, Liverpool	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 80, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 15, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York June 15, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 15 and up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Umbria, due at New York June 22, for dispatch per steamer Moewera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria, close at 6:30 P. M. June 23.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, April 30; Shanghai, May 4; Yokohama, May 11, and Honolulu, May 22, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Pekin, were dispatched at Chicago May 30, and are due in New York this morning.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii, of the following dates: Melbourne, May 8; Sydney, May 9; Auckland, May 13, and Honolulu, May 22, which arrived San Francisco per steamer Sonoma. A portion of the mail is due in this city to-morrow afternoon, and the remainder on Thursday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 4.

Advance, Colon, May 28.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, May 21.
El Rio, New Orleans, May 30.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, May 25.
Friesland, Antwerp, May 26.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 3.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, May 19.
St. Quentin, Shields, May 21.
Torgorm, Barbados, May 26.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Hamilton, Norfolk, June 4.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 29.
Ontanada, Gibraltar, May 22.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Alamo, Galveston, May 31.
Coleridge, Barbados, May 30.
Consuelo, Hull, May 25.
Deutschland, Hamburg, May 30.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, May 28.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 5.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 25.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Campania, Gibraltar, May 23.
Drumetzier, Hamburg, May 24.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, May 28.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 6.
Servia, Liverpool, May 28.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

Campania, Liverpool, June 1.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 7.
La Lorraine, Havre, June 1.
Manilla, Gibraltar, May 26.
Norge, Copenhagen, May 22.

Arrived.

SS Porto Rico, Harvey, Samana, May 30, with fruit to Bartram Brothers; vessel to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

Steam yacht Cangarda, (new,) New York Yacht Club, of Manistee, Mich., Charles J. Canfield, owner, from Wilmington, Del. Passed in Sandy Hook at 4:30 P. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicoll, Liverpool, May 24, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:02 P. M.

Steam yacht Sybarite, (Br.,) Todd, Southampton, May 22, and Cowes, 23d, to George J. Gould.

SS Ponce, Sargent, Arroyo, &c., May 25, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M., 2d.

SS Bordeanx, (Fr.,) Cazalis, Havre, &c., May 18, with mdse. to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M., 2d.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Georgetown, &c., May 29, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Dudley, (Nor.,) Andersen, Banes, May 28, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Cape Haiti, &c., May 21, with mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Company; vessel to the Cameron Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, May 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Comal, Kemble, New Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. R. Allen.

SS El Cid, Baker, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Ulriken, (Nor.,) Pedersen, Cardenas, &c., May 22, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Bergen, (Nor.,) Hendricksen, Havana, May 27, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Lucas, London, May 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Jenny, (Aust.,) Persich, Pernambuco, &c., May 1, with sugar to order; vessel to Henry T. Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Saturnia, (Br.,) Chubb, Sunderland, May 16, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Adler, (Br.,) Skelton, Kingston, &c., May 22, with fruit and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Johnstone, Brunswick, Ga., May 31, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wadsworth, Glasgow, May 23, and Moville, 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Ardanmhor, (Br.,) Jamison, Santiago, May 29, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Ikbal, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool, May 23, with mdse. to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Lowe, Kingston, &c., May 18, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze; fair, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.

United States monitor Amphitrite, for Hampton Roads.

SS Ciudad de Cadiz, (Span.,) for Barcelona, &c.

SS Jenny, (Aust.,) for Philadelphia.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Citti di Torino, (Ital.,) for Naples and Genoa.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 3.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelhart, from New York via Cherbourg, for Bremen, passed Hurst Castle at 3:50 P. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day and proceeded.

SS Puritan, (Br.,) Capt. Steidman, from New York for Hiogo, &c., passed Perim June 1.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS August Koiff, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New York, passed Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Nord Amerika, (Ital.,) Capt. Mascazzini, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Fernfield, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York via Madeira, arr. at Lisbon June 1.

SS Aysgarth, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Inchdune, (Br.,) Capt. Ashby, Baltimore and New York via St. Michael's for Bombay, &c., arr. at Aden yesterday.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Etonian, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Savannah and New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from Barbados May 30.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro May 31.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, for New York, sld. from Santos May 31.

SS Forest Brook, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, for New York, sld. from Shields to-day.

SS Lindisfarne, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from St. Lucia June 1.

SS Roraima, (Br.,) Capt. Muggah, for New York, sld. from St. Croix June 1.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, for New York, sld. from Hull yesterday.

SS Caracas, Capt. Woodrick, for New York, sld. from La Guayra yesterday.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Flikins, from New York for Venice, &c., passed Sagres yesterday.

SS Norman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Knudson, from New York for Buenos Ayres and Rosario, arr. at Montevideo May 28.

SS Lady Armstrong, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from New York, arr. at Stettin May 31.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Capt. Hutchinson, for New York, sld. from Antwerp June 1.

SS Argentels, (Ger.,) from Calcutta for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) Capt. Michelsen, from New York for Christiansand, Copenhagen, and Stettin, passed Eutt of Lewis to-day.

SS Richmond Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from Yokohama, Hiogo, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Singapore for New York, passed Perim to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Jespersen, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New York, arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Fluminense, (Br.,) Capt. Harvey, for New York, sld. from Para yesterday.

Spoken.

Ship Conway, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, from Leith for New York, was spoken on May 28 in latitude 50 degrees north, longitude 35 degrees west.

Ship Johanna, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, from Singapore for Boston and New York, was spoken on April 29 in latitude 11 degrees south, longitude 11 degrees west.

Bark Strathisla, (Br.,) Capt. Urquhart, from New York for Saigon, was spoken on May 21 in latitude 10 degrees, longitude 27 degrees.

Ship Durham, (Br.,) Capt. Glasson, from Liverpool for New York, was spoken on May 28 in latitude 51 degrees, longitude 23 degrees.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that two white spar buoys with two red bands around the top of each buoy, have been placed to mark the race course for the Atlantic Yacht Club, in Gravesend Bay, New York, on the following magnetic bearings: Buoy off Fort Hamilton in 14 feet mean low water; Fort Tompkins Lighthouse, WNW. ⅝ W.; Southeast part of Swinburne Island, SW. ½ W.; buoy off Locust Grove in 12 feet mean low water: Fort Tompkins Lighthouse, WNW. ⅝ W.; Coney Island Lighthouse, SSW. ⅝ W.

Legal Sales.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Western Division of the Southern Judicial District of Iowa.—In equity. Consolidated cause. GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York and JULIUS S. WALSH, complainants, against the OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants, &c.:

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western Division of the Southern Judicial District of Iowa, duly entered on the 29th day of April, 1901, and in pursuance of certain decrees ancillary thereto duly and respectively entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, St. Joseph Division, and the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, I, Robert H. Kern, the special master named in said decree, hereby give notice that on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the north end of the freight depot of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, fronting on Eleventh Avenue, between Third and Fourth Streets, in the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, I shall offer for sale and sell by public auction to the highest bidder the railroad and property of said railroad, as follows:

All the property, real, personal, and mixed, and franchises of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company of every kind and description, including its entire line of railway owned on the first day of July, 1898, or thereafter acquired, extending at present from the grounds of the Union Pacific Transfer Company in the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, through the counties of Pottawattamie, Mills, Fremont, and Page, in the State of Iowa, and the counties of Atchison, Holt, Gentry, and Daviess in the State of Missouri, to or near Pattonsburg in said County of Daviess and State of Missouri, a distance of about one hundred and forty-three miles, as said railway has been or shall hereafter be constructed, maintained, operated, or acquired, together with all and singular the lands, tenements, rights-of-way, ties, rails, bridges, structures, fixtures, turn tables, tracks, rights of trackage, and also all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or appropriated, and all easements thereto belonging, and all railways, ways, rights-of-way, depots, depot grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, depots, station houses, turn tables, water tanks, and other fixtures, car shops, freight houses, wood houses, storehouses, elevators, and all buildings, erections, and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever, leaseholds, leases, rights under leases or under contracts, and also all locomotives, engines, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment, then held or thereafter acquired, and all rails, ties, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever, then held or thereafter acquired, and all other property, personal or mixed, then held, or thereafter acquired for or in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the said railway, or any part thereof, and all rights, powers, privileges, and franchises then held or thereafter acquired by the said railroad company, connected with or relating to the said railway or its several branches, or any of them, or the uses or purposes thereof, and also all corporate franchises of every name and nature relating to said railway, including the franchises to be a corporation and to operate said railway, and also all and every other estate, right, title, interest, property, or thing which the said railroad company then owned and held, or should thereafter acquire or hold, necessary or convenient for the use, occupation, and enjoyment of all or any of the said railways, leases, property, rights, privileges, and franchises, or any part or portion thereof. And also all the railways and property constructed or acquired by Charles H. Chappell and James Hopkins, as receivers of the property of said railroad company, or by Charles H. Chappell as receiver of said property in said consolidated cause.

Said sale will be made upon the following terms, to wit:

1. Said property will be sold as an entirety and in one lot or parcel.

2. No bid for said property will be accepted for a less sum than $1,250,000.

3. The sum of $50,000 shall be paid to the special master in cash, or in a certified check satisfactory to him, by the purchaser at the time his bid is accepted, and no bid will be accepted unless the bidder deposits such cash or check with the special master.

4. The remainder of the purchase price shall be paid in money or by receivers' certificates heretofore lawfully issued by the receivers or receiver of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, which certificates will be accepted at par, with accrued interest, or in the first mortgage bonds of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company described in said decree, with the coupons appertaining thereto. But such first mortgage bonds and coupons, when tendered in payment, shall only be taken or accepted for such sum in money as upon a final accounting they may respectively be entitled to receive on the distribution of the proceeds of the sale. After the confirmation of the sale, and pending the ascertainment of the distributive share of the purchase money to which each bond is entitled, the purchaser or purchasers, to make his or their bid good and to comply for the time being with the terms thereof, may, if he or they so elect, deposit with the special master first mortgage bonds of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, estimated at 45 per cent. of their par value, which, together with the $50,000 paid at the time of the sale, shall equal the amount of his or their bid. Instead of taking such bonds into his personal custody, the special master may accept a certificate of deposit from any trust company organized and doing business in the City of New York, which the special master with the approval of the court may designate, stating that it has in its custody or control the requisite number of first mortgage bonds last aforesaid to make up the purchase price bid at the sale, and that it holds said bonds for account of the special master, subject to the orders of the court from time to time made.

5. The above provision permitting the purchaser to respond to his bid with first mortgage bonds and coupons of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, instead of cash, shall not be construed as impairing the power of the court to require a further amount than $50,000 to be paid in money instead of bonds, if it is deemed necessary hereafter to require a further payment in money to discharge claims against the property sold, which shall hereafter be adjudged to be entitled to a preference over the first mortgage bonds, or to pay to such holders whose bonds are not tendered in payment of the purchase price, such distributive share of the proceeds of the sale, as upon a final accounting, they are found to be entitled to.

6. Any party to this cause, or any holder of said first mortgage bonds secured by the said mortgage may bid and become a purchaser at such sale.

7. The purchaser or purchasers of the property hereunder shall take said property and accept a deed therefor upon the express condition that his or their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, will pay all the allowed preferential claims, costs, and expenses hereinafter mentioned, and all such liabilities as may have been contracted by the receivers or receiver, provided the purchase price bid at the sale for any reason proves inadequate to pay and discharge the same, and on condition that for non-compliance with this agreement or for failure to pay any part or portion of the purchase price of said property in cash as and when the court may require, the court may resume possession of the property sold and all additions thereto, by receivers appointed for that purpose, and therewith whatever may be deemed necessary to enforce compliance with said agreement and its order for further payments in money.

8. The receiver heretofore appointed in this cause will remain in possession of the property sold and continue to operate the same after the sale thereof and until the conveyance thereof, and if the sale shall be confirmed, the purchaser or purchasers on delivery of possession by the receiver shall be entitled to receive the net income and earnings accruing subsequent to the date of sale.

For a fuller description of the terms and conditions of such sale, reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decrees now on file in said respective causes.

Dated May 21, 1901.

ROBERT H. KERN,
Special Master.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
THEODORE SHELDON,
Solicitors for Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
EDWARD C. WRIGHT,
Solicitor for Julius S. Walsh.
my28-1aw6wTu

Surrogate Notices.

SMITH, CATHERINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE A. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 629 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of February, 1901. WILLIS H. SMITH, SAMUEL H. SMITH, Administrators. DEMING & DEMING, Attorneys for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. m6 1aw6w Tu

Proposals.

Department of Parks,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
May 24, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids or estimates, with the title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901,

FOR CONTRACT NO. 3, FOR THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, AT FIFTH AVENUE, FORTIETH AND FORTY-SECOND STREETS, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE COMPLETE ERECTION OF THE BUILDING, AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS AND SHOWN ON THE PLANS EMBRACED IN CONTRACT NO. 3.

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be three years.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law, as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as such, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money, to the amount of $25,000 or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work, required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans which are made a part of the specifications can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of The City of New York

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUISE BEAUDET, bankrupt.—No. 202.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Mr. Frank W. Miller, the Trustee, at public auction by Joseph Shongood & Sons, auctioneers, at No. 26 Liispenard Street, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows:

A judgment of the Supreme Court, New York State, in favor of the said Louise Beaudet, against James C. Duff, for the sum of Twenty-four Hundred and Seventy-five and One-half Dollars, entered and docketed in the County Clerk's office of New York County on the 10th day of March, 1893.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of appraised value.

Dated, May 27th, 1901.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 346 Broadway, New York City

COURTS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, June 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsehd, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

85—Thomson-Houston Elec. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
87—Huber Co. vs. J. L. Mott Iron Works.
40—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Constock Unhairing Co.
45—Collinnsplatt vs. Finlayson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

24—Simpson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
25—Reilly vs. same.
27—Jentz vs. Penn. R. R.
28—Smith vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
29—Blundell vs. same.
31—Wheeler vs. same.
32—Ferguson vs. same.
86—Bevins vs. same.
97—Margiotta vs. same
99—Ryan vs. same.
132—Bowman vs. Penn. R. R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Admiralty calendar.

8—Sutcliffe vs. Seligman.
13—Davis vs. S. S. Strathgyle.
21—Stephens vs. City of N. Y.
22—Francis vs. Ship St. Paul.
21—Hopchild vs. schooner D. J. Sawyer.
26—Stern vs. Comp. Gen. Transatlantique.
32—Smith vs. Tug Arrow.
33—Warford vs. Staples Coal Co.
39 and 44—Salvage Claims vs. S. S. Bremen and Main.
61—Dodge vs. S. S. Manitou.
62—O'Donnell vs. Tug Royal.
69—Lindross vs. Schooner Alma.
80—Ursula Bright S. S. Co. vs. Amsinck.
83—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Tug. Ed. Terry.
90—Actieseskabet Michigan vs. Richards.
91—Worral vs. Davis Coal & Coke Co.
93—McNeil vs. S. S. Songa.
97—Same vs. S. S. Brookside.
99—Merritt & Chapman D. & W. Co. vs. Cargo S. S. Gate City.
100—Manheim Ins. Co. vs. Hollander.
101—Du Bois vs. Scow No. 20, S.
109—Harrison vs. Lighter Lizzie Henderson.
110—Beasley vs. Tug Conqueror.
111—Newtown Creek Tow Co. vs. Barge Emma.
112—Same vs. Barge Jack.
113—Dailey vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
117—Western Nat. Bank vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
120—Du Bois vs. S. S. Montserrat.
123—Wheeler vs. same.
131—Ferguson vs. same.
133—Bevins vs. same.
135—Margiotta vs. same
136—Ryan vs. same.
142—Noll vs. Levy.
143—McCorkle vs. Ellis.
153—McCrea vs. Clarke.
154—Same vs. Carlstadt Tug Co.
159—Center vs. Rush.
163—Gans vs. Greer.
165—McDonald vs. Alexander.
167—Weser vs. Thorne.
168—Burtsell vs. Tupper.
169—Dunn vs. Barry.
175—Brown vs. Horowitz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hollowell vs. Lyon.
2—Varnum vs. Barnard.
3—In re Devlin & Co.
4—Reed vs. Marks.
5—Schultz vs. Gutman.
6—Hollender vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Gross vs. same.
8—Levin vs. same.
9—Cosgrove vs. same.
10—Friedman vs. Coler.
11—Williams vs. Hagerty.
12—Marquet vs. Marquet.
13—Kahn vs. Krimko.
14—In re Wing.
15—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Robinson.
16—Dowe vs. Cobre Gr. Copper M. Co.
17—W. H. Parsons & Co. vs. Street.
18—Cohn vs. Freed.
19—Fink vs. Goldman.
20—Sherwood vs. No. Jersey Ice Co.
21—Hall vs. Blue Ridge Mining Co.
22—Boylan vs. Sullivan.
23—In re Alfred T. Smith Co.
24—Olcott vs. Sauer.
25—Jennings vs. Ellis.
26—Hall vs. Chapman.
27—Norton vs. same.
28—Martin vs. Farley.
29—Prov. Savings Loan Inv. Co. vs. Brett.
30—Reynolds vs. Sousa.
31—Kraus vs. Gronen.
32—Cruni vs. Rogers.
33—Gunst vs. Gunst.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar. Motions.

578—Eno vs. Pinchot.
628—Daniels vs. Josephson.
125—In re Marcy Place.
118—In re E. 172d St.
138—In re Trinity Av.
172—In re Belmont Av.
146—In re E. 192d St.
562—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
557—Finelite vs. Sonberg.
105—In re E. 142d St.
128—In re Lind Av.
90—In re Hughes Av.
114—In re Ogden Av.
640—Dillenmuth vs. Rafferty.
591—Smith vs. Stuart.
608—Louis Webber Bldg. Co. vs. Wilson.
80—In re E. 177th St.
92—In re E. 177th St.
117—In re Woodlawn Road.
127—In re Mott Av.
129—In re E. 180th St.
130—In re Fordham Road.
840—In re Boscobel Pl.
Demurrers.
1635—Lesynzsky vs. Ross.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3012.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

9709—Lees vs. Brindze
10089½—Watt vs. Senner.
7573—Stevens vs. Huffman.
9728—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.
10114—Seligman vs. Snevily.
9933—Reynolds vs. Doremus.
7885—Goetschius vs. Harlem.
9013—Nat. Citizens' Bank vs. Hart.
10722—Tekulsky vs. Schmitt
10629—Wellman vs. Dexter.
10776—Garrison vs. Holme.
10404—Richard vs. Willard.
10714—Hall vs. Connors.
10715—Same vs. same.
10716—Same vs. same.
8771—Silverstein vs. Willman.
10255—Forbush vs. Forbush.
10410—Mitchell vs. Depew.
10495—Loomis vs. City of New York.
6540—Farmers & Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles vs. Villari.
9909—Sternbach vs. Wiener.
10475—Krauss vs. Munson.
10684—Mayer vs. Kaufman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bianchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Recess until Monday, June 10.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

8299—Hoey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2570—Copeland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2460—Johnson vs. same.
6455—Ford vs. same.
1345—Schroeder vs. same.
2527—Jennings vs. Supreme Council Additional Ben. Assn.
3016—Lehman vs. Mayer.
3106—Haley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2565—Eagleson vs. same.
2955—Courtney vs. same.
3062—Sheridan vs. same
3119—Kennedy vs. Geo. C. Flint Co.
5841—Royce vs. Seltz.
1236—Casperson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1416—Flaumhaft vs. same.
2913—Light vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
2922—Merkel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

5603—Ware vs. Dos Passos.
2948—McGirr vs. Campbell.
0817—Bentley vs. Jackson.
221½—Lytle vs. Crawford.
5529—Pospisil vs. Kane.
3144—Hyman vs. Bay State Clothing Co.
2776—Holden vs. Herb.
10316—Henavie vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
8522—King vs. Automatic Smoke Preventer Co.
1406—Rothstein vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1313—Peschke vs. Frank.
6495—Hiltawskl vs. Stiner.
3105—Callahan vs. 3d Av. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until June 17.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

—Caroline E. Hall.
2—Jane A. Dwyer.
3—Francisco Puglisi.
4—Lottie Lederer.
5—Jane T. Dillon.
6—John H. Hachman.
7—Nathan Kahn.
8—Margaret Hagerty.
9—Cornelia S. Goff.
10—Mary Ann Moloughney.
11—Isaac I. Stillings.
12—Frank Raub.
13—Margaret K. Golden
14—Mary Goldon.
15—Sarah B. Golden.
16—Anna S. C. Blake.
17—Winifred O'Connor.
18—Philip W. Rose.
19—Hugh H. Stafford.
20—James D. Ford.
21—Francis X. Radey.
22—Diedrich W. Luhring.
23—George Gottroff.
24—Charles L. Ryan.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

936—Warren vs. Blanchard.
298—Muller vs. Schmenger.
4628—Newman vs. Munk.
4207—Carr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
770—Goldstein vs. De Moyen.
1816—Finkelstein vs. Gross.
1804½—Nathan vs. Livingston.
183—Abrahams vs. same.
699—Gloch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1806—Eagan vs. same.
528—Muister vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
781—Bieber vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1146—Scott vs. Rynhart.
224—Toop vs. Ryan.
1636—March vs. Standard Structural Co.
215—Schnitzer vs. Ablewich.
2:6—Same vs. same.
10804—Elliott vs. Luengene.
2937—Kedzwerck vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2938—Litchman vs. same.
2939—Seelig vs. same.
4598—Dicker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1575—Perry vs. Rogers.
1772—McMurtry vs. F. C. Linde Co.
1405—Baird vs. John J. Hayes M. Co.
220—Smith vs. Polock.
1391—Simmons vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1392—Shaughnessy vs. same.
4918—Frankel vs. Brown.
1187—Israel vs. Stahl.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3102—Duhy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3109—Bryce vs. Kling.
3400—Fasser vs. Landeer.
3119—Kramer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1124—Berman vs. same.
1123—Huss vs. same.
3210—Lannon vs. Naughton.
3410—Edmonds vs. Platt
3093—Nuberger vs. Halgone.
414—Lum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4702½—Dowd vs. Krall.
3566—Ritchie vs. City Trust, Safe Dep. & Surety Co.
3367—Rohleder vs. Un. Ry. Co.
3041—Fromophy vs. Gross.
3031—Solomon vs. Isaacs

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2084—Fischer vs. Fliess.
3690—D'Armour & L. M. Co. vs. Bush.
3260—Bell vs. McGean.
3628—Rosenbaum vs. Stein.
3737—Robinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3736—Beckman vs. Commonwealth Ry. Co.
3738—Feldman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2772—Mehrstein vs. Hart.
4581—Merolo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
862—Meinhard vs. Kaufman.
2733—Volkman vs. Coleman.
3788—Clarke vs. Termansen.
3608—Jurowsky vs. Sonberg.
3804—Schuck vs. Met. St. Ry. Co
3605—Lewingood vs. Kahn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Cases will be sent to the other parts for trial. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3257—Hart vs. Wm. H. Baker, Incorporated.
4068—Mangan vs. Ceperlo.
4892—Stahl vs. Ph. and Wm. Ebling, Brew. Co.
5014—Greene vs. Healey.
4980—City Trust, Safe Dep. & Surety Co. vs. Wright Engine Co.
4366—Hudson Riv. Stone Supply Co. vs. Turner.
4726—Feyensoher vs. State Bank.
4040—Robinson vs. Eq. Savings Society.
2577—Dierig vs. Callahan.
4872—Seus vs. White.
4975—Lucker vs. Jacob.
2941—McGoldrick vs. Weber Co.
2515—Same vs. same.
2754—Murphy vs. Hopper.
7431—Boss vs. Jarmulowsky.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Readings, ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—James B. Fugh.
2—Collins Raynor.
3—John F. Smith.
4—James McDermott, Sr.
5—Walter Wilson, Mamie Wilson.
6—Daniel Ford.
7—Gioacchine Monda.
8—Louis Maxile.
9—Jacob Levy, Louis Levy, Daniel Rosenberg.
10—William Johnson.
11—Thomas Dunn.
12—Julia Littman.
13—William Ende.
14—James Moore, Thomas Hughes.
15—Morris Matheson.
16—John Brown.
17—Tony Ruppel.
18—William Halehan.
19—Jerome Cassazza.
20—Frank Davis.
21—Annie Mizselle.

Pleadings.

1—Sigmund Hertz alias Martin Emden.
2—James Higgins, William Orpen.
3—William Williams, Sarah Williams.
4—Samuel Kaplan, Max Pleshet.
5—Richard H. Morris.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Gordon, and Skidmore for the People.

1—Helen Foster.
2—William Harris, Leonard White.
3—Mamie Stewart.
4—George White, Edward Robinson.
5—Hattie Smith.
6—Charles Langer.
7—Harry Hauser.
8—Thomas Weiss.
9—Salvatore Summero.
10—Albert Dow.
11—John Mitchell.
12—Walter Dunn.
13—George Roberts.
14—Charles M. Heyman.
15—James Durren.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Frank R. Sherwin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People. May term continued.

1—Samuel J. Kennedy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III., (June term.) No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman, for the People.

1—John O'Rourke.
2—Isaac Hinton, Henry Carr. alias Matthews alias Red Budd, Henry Carr.
3—Harry Cawley.
4—Louisa Harden.
5—Harry Bernstein.
6—George Dean.
7—Mathilde Howard.
8—Frank Opiella.
9—Mary C. Toote.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Arthur J. B. Tait vs. Naturascops Company—Joseph Kronacher.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Lenane vs. Macdonald—Charles J. McCafferty.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Foster vs. Bonnard—John Foley.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Marsh vs. Cheshire Lime and Builders' Supply Company—Ralph Nathan. Engel vs. Engel—Nathaniel A. Elsberg.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Brown—John J. Gleason. Robinson vs. Seaman; Robinson vs. McGrath—Thomas McAdam.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

344—Beritt vs. Bulkley.
348—Ketcham vs. Ketcham.
349—Nugent vs. B. H. R. R.
353—Crossman vs. Wyckoff.
253—Matter of Kane.
249—Asdell vs. Campbell.
350—Baker vs. Otis Elevator Co.
590—Laurante vs. Ennaco.
370—Horton vs. Erie R. R.
371—Aldridge vs. B. H. R. R.
1373—Dowes vs. Barber.
375—McGuire vs. Corey.
376—Sullivan vs. Prudential Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Betts J.; Part IV., Chester, J.; Part V., Ritch, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

6046—Kamat vs. B. H. R. R.
6077—Peters vs. B. H. R. R.
3048—Avogato vs. Goodwin.
3771—Whitaker vs. Stat. Island Mid. R. R.
6081—Gomeer vs. Johnson.
6082—Hickie vs. B. H. R. R.
10160—People ex rel. Linton vs. B. H. R. R.
6088—Keller vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
6091—Goldstein vs. B. H. R. R.
6092—Goodstein vs. same.
6097—Heron vs. Dorsett
6101—Oberlee vs. B. H. R. R.
6102—Stulz vs. same.
6113—Von Lange vs. B. H. R. R.
6115—Sproat vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5410—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R.

The following causes, to be passed for the day, down for days upon the call:

4442—Bowen vs. Prefered Accident Ins. Co.
3975—Cleveland vs. Cromwell.
5992—Kolb vs. Lieb.
6119—English vs. Met. Street R. R.
6121—Fritzinger vs. Berkerooge
6131—Cuthandt vs. Mather.
1587—Grafing vs. Irving Savings Institution.
3718—Cox vs. Schmidt.
5841—Cullen vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
5693—Powell vs. Triest.
5214—Conlon vs. Aguglia
5030—Summers vs. Peace.
5808—Thornton vs. Worthington Co.
4642—Boehn vs. Boyle.
4445—Ball Mfg. Co. vs. Merritt.
4446—Plumbing Supply Co. vs. same.
2066—Gogerty vs. Edison Electric Co.
5470—Dans vs. Hoye.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6190.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J. M. Day calendar.

1290—Reisert vs. City of New York.
1482—Slee vs. Slee.
650—Clark vs. McMahon.
1569—Richnitz vs. Seekamp.
1628—Sears vs. Ennis.
1230—Pfalzer vs. Hart et al.
1320—Henry vs. Manneschmidt.
1563—Ditmas vs. Welis et al.
1548—Harvie vs. Huwer-et al.
1615—Nelson vs. Nelson.
1356—Lehr vs. Jones.
1343—Jones vs. Lehr and another.
1501—Pearsall vs. Johnson et al.
1600—Chapal vs. Kaufmann.
1698—Beyer vs. Morgenthau.
1558—People ex rel. Beard vs. Feitner et al. Commissioners.
1608—Smith vs. Gellen.
462—Deisler vs. Deisler
882—Phelps vs. McCarthy and another.
1573—B'klyn & R. B. R. R. vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1610—People ex rel. Cocheu and another vs. Amsterdam Elec. L. & P. Co.
1616—Murray Land Imp. Co. vs. Putnam.
1637—Cohen vs. Reynolds.
1575—Schirrmeister vs. Swift et al.
1637—Christiansen vs. Schmidt et al.
1638—McArdle vs. McArdle.
1639—Hat vs. Michaels et al.
1640—Feldman vs. Leber
1641—Dineen vs. Dineen
1642—Gabriel vs. Gabriel.
1643—Lyon vs. Sadlier.
1645—Levy vs. Levy.
1646—Sander et al. vs. Rice.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

7—The People vs. Gallagher. Same vs. Clark.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Salito. Same vs. Sauer. Same vs. Auerbach.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—The wills of Ellen M. Quick, Owen Laveille, Henry Hildebrand, Mary Comiskey, Mary Brentano, (sep. citation,) and Samuel Mortimer. The accounting of Andrew Froelich. The estate of Elizabeth M. Bronson. The administration of Martha Moll. The transfer tax of Marie Storck.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—The French Benevolent Society vs. Sproule et al., (3 actions)—Alfred E. Lander, José E. Pidgeon, and Ralph Underhill, to compute. Mechanics' Bank vs. Grace et al.—Michael Furst, to compute. Hayward vs. McNeely—Marcus C. Newman, to compute. In re Pollock—F. B. Van Vleck, to inquire into merits. Smith vs. Rayner—William Watson, to compute. McClelland vs. Kotlansky—W. D. Niper, to compute. Ogden vs. Cassidy et al.—George Brush, to compute.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 4th, 1901.

SUPREME COURT, QUEENS COUNTY—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

899—Olinzenski vs. B'klyn & R. R. R.
758—Bensinger, as administrator, vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R.R.Co.
620—Skelly vs. Robinson et al.
622—Berny vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R. Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day, down for days upon call.

89—Burns vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R.
645—Wogetsky vs. B. H. R. R.
762—Maasch vs. same.
819—Larner vs. City of New York.
820—Gray vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
821—Muller vs. Titus.
822—Eilers vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 827.

356—Wagner vs. Cons. Gas Co.
797—Tevlin vs. City of New York.
755—McWhinney vs. N. Y. & N. S. R. R.
805—Zimmer vs. Edwards.

Causes will not be set down.

622—Peace vs. Briggs et al.
824—Peace vs. Twohy et al.
825—Cirillo vs. Cannella.
826—Beaman vs. Standard Oil Co.
827—McGlynn vs. Myers.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 4, 1901.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M. No. 8 on trial. No calendar.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part I., held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, on the 14th day of March, 1901, Present: Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

On reading and filing the petition of Johnston L. de Peyster, Walter Rutherfurd, James Duane Livingston, and Augustin H. Goelet, a majority of the Directors of The Biographical Society of America, a corporation created under the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York, having its principal office in the City of New York, County of New York, and the schedule thereto attached, duly verified by said petitioners on the 23d day of February, 1901, and on reading and filing the affidavit of Henry T. Fay, verified the first day of March, 1901, and on reading and filing the notice of motion to the Attorney General of the State of New York, and admission of service thereof, and after hearing Henry T. Fay, Esq., counsel for the petitioners in support of said motion, and no one appearing on behalf of the Attorney General in opposition thereto, and due deliberation having been had;

Now, on motion of Swayne, Swayne, Morris & Fay, Attorneys for Petitioners, it is

Ordered: That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Frank D. Arthur, Esq., at his office in the Cotton Exchange Building, Hanover Square, New York City, on the 18th day of June, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 18th day of June, 1901, in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times.

Enter: F. M. S., J. S. C.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at Part II. thereof, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 14th day of March, 1901.—Present, Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE TYPES PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The petition of Otis F. Wood, Edward F. Hutton, and Benjamin Wood, all of the Directors of the corporation above named, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified, having been presented to the Court, and it appearing thereby that the case is one of those specified in Section 2419 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Now, on motion of William F. S. Hart, attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, that all persons interested in said corporation, show cause before this Court, at a Special Term to be held at Part I. thereof, at the New York County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 28th day of June, 1901, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is further

Ordered, that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time so fixed for showing cause, in The Albany Press, a newspaper published in the State of New York, in which legal notices are required to be published, and also in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers published in the City of New York.

(Enter,) ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, J. S. C.

je4-1aw3wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the application of NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY for authority to change its name to MANHATTAN ISLAND CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the New York Realty Company, a domestic corporation having its principal office in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held at the County Court House in and for the County of New York, on the 3d day of July, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Manhattan Island Corporation.

Dated New York, May 20th, 1901.

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY., by ALBERT FLAKE, President.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Petitioner. my21-1aw7wTu

Surrogate Notices.

CHEEVER, GERTRUDE Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gertrude Y. Cheever, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely: at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated, New York, the 9th day of March, 1901. EDWARD BE-MENT, Executor. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

mh12-1aw7tGm

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN METZGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John H. V. Arnold, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1901.

BELLA METZGER, OTTO I. METZGER, Executrix. JULIUS I. METZGER, JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Executors. Attorney for Executrix and Executors, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PECK, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of March, 1901. EDWIN H. PECK, WALTER J. PECK, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

274 AND 276 WEST 10TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—BRADLEY & CURRIER CO., plaintiff, against SAMUEL LEVINSON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 13th day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Nineteenth Street, distant one hundred and ten (110) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and West Nineteenth Street; thence running southerly parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet two and one-half (2½) inches; thence easterly forty (40) feet three and one-half (3½) inches to a point one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet five and one-half (5½) inches southerly from the southerly side of West Nineteenth Street on a line drawn at right angles therefrom; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet five and one-half (5½) inches to the southerly side of West Nineteenth Street; and thence westerly along the southerly side of West Nineteenth Street forty (40) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known by the street numbers 274 and 276 West Nineteenth Street.

Dated New York, May 14th, 1901.

PHILIP TILLINGHAST, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

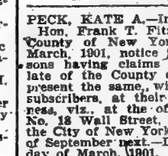

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,350 with interest from 11th day of May, 1901, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $338, with interest from 18th day of May, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The premises will be sold subject to whatever may be due on prior mortgages for $74,000, with interest thereon, and also subject to encroachments on rear of lots.

Dated New York, May 14th, 1901.

PHILIP TILLINGHAST, Referee.

my14-2aw8wTu&F&Ja

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against W. ALLEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berriman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, designated on a map entitled "Map of lots in the Perot estate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, May, 1895," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York June 30th, 1890, by the numbers 23 and 24, and which, taken together, according to said map are described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southwesterly side of Perot Street distant twenty-five feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southwesterly side of Perot Street with the southeasterly side of Armand Place, and running thence southwesterly and parallel with Sedgwick Avenue eighty feet; thence southeasterly and parallel with Perot Street forty-two feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with Sedgwick Avenue eighty feet, to the southwesterly side of Perot Street; and thence northwesterly along the southwesterly side of Perot Street forty-two feet to the point of beginning. Together with the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part, of, in, and to the one-half part, in width or breadth, of any and adjoining the premises hereby conveyed.

Dated New York, May 21st, 1901.

TOWNSEND & McCLELLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is: It has no street number:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,185, with interest from 9th day of May, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $212.64, with interest from 16th day of May, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $535.64 and interest.

Dated New York, May 21st, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. SARAH A. SANDS and HENRY M. SANDS, as survivors executors of the last will and testament of Abraham B. Sands, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. TAYLOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Tenth Street distant one hund

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.

Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

J. G. Zachry, BONDS.
46 Wall St., New York.
Deals in Railroad, Traction, and Industrial Investment Securities. Bank and Trust Company Stock, and Negotiates Loans. Telephone 3454 John.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Collateral Trust Bonds of Washington Traction and Electric Company.

Default having occurred in the payment of the interest due June 1, 1901, on the bonds of this corporation, the undersigned have been requested by the holders of a majority of said bonds to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of all the bondholders; and are now engaged in preparing a Plan of Reorganization. The details of the plan, when formulated, will be communicated to the bondholders.

Bondholders are requested to send their names and addresses, together with a statement of the number of bonds held by them, to the Secretary of the Committee.

(Signed) GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman;
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
JAMES TIMPSON,
WILLIAM H. HOLLISTER;
GARDINER M. LANE,
Committee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
JOHN G. JOHNSON,
Counsel,
RICHARD M. HURD, Secretary,
59 Cedar St., New York.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)

Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,745,894.13

Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	George Crocker,	C. I. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour,	Edw. C. Schaefer,	Willard Brown,
H. S. Manning,	S. C. T. Dodd,	Philip Lehman,
Reml. A. Maxwell,	Joel F. Freeman,	Edw. F. Cragin,
Myron T. Herrick	William E. Spier,	Geo. Blumenthal,
Clas. F. Cutler,	Anson R. Flower,	Frank Jay Gould,
Emers. McMillin,	H. S. Redmond,	Wm. A. Clark.
Jas. M. Donald,	Jno. R. Regeman,	John W. Griggs.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

The holders of more than **TWO-THIRDS** of the Capital Stock of this Company have accepted the proposition submitted in our circular of April 29th, 1901, and have deposited their shares, and such deposit constitutes **A FINAL ACCEPTANCE** of the offer of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies.

The **TIME FOR DEPOSITING** stock is hereby extended to the close of business on **JUNE 5TH, 1901,** but stock so deposited will be paid for **WHOLLY IN BONDS** and no part in cash.

Holders of **CONVERTIBLE BONDS** desiring to take advantage of the proposition should convert them into stock at once and deposit their stock.

FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,
Boston, May 29th, 1901. Chairman.

To the Bondholders of the
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company.

At the request of a number of bondholders the undersigned have consented to act as a protective committee, and holders of bonds are asked to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.

Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Trust Company.

May 22, 1901.

GEORGE SHERMAN,
H. T. CUTTER,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,
JAS. M. EDWARDS,
Committee.

We offer (subject to sale)
$100,000 New York & Queens Electric Light and Power
5s OF 1930 AT 103 & INT.
DOMINICK & WILLIAMS
49 WALL STREET.

COOK'S CIRCULAR NOTES and CREDITS IN £ Stg.
Payable at their offices everywhere. Foreign money bought and sold at closest rates.
THOS. COOK & SON
261 Broadway, and cor. 28th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Removal Notice.

On and after **JUNE 3D, 1901,** the Offices of this Company will be in the Western Union Building, at **195 BROADWAY.**

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

American Linseed Company,
New York, May 20, 1901.

To the Stock holders of the
AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY:

The Board of Directors are pleased to report to the stockholders that after mature consideration and deliberation a most desirable arrangement has been effected for an exchange of the stock of the **AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY** for the stock of the **UNION LEAD AND OIL COMPANY.**

The capital stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company, including that necessary to acquire all the capital stock of the American Linseed Company on the terms hereinafter mentioned, to be Seventeen Million Dollars ($17,000,000), said stock being all of one class Common Capital Stock, one hundred and seventy thousand (170,000) shares, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

The stock of the American Linseed Company shall be deposited under the agreement—copies of which are on file with the depositaries hereinafter mentioned—to be exchanged for the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company on the following basis or terms:

of the American Linseed Company Each share of the Preferred stock shall receive Forty-eight Dollars ($48) in the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company.

Each share of the Common Stock of the American Linseed Company shall receive Eighteen Dollars ($18) in the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company.

The Union Lead and Oil Company reserves the right to refuse to make such exchange unless there is deposited for such exchange two-thirds (⅔) of each class of stock of the American Linseed Company.

The holders of large amounts of the stock of the American Linseed Company have already signified their approval of the arrangement, and your Board of Directors urge the prompt acceptance thereof by the balance of the stockholders.

Certificates of stock duly and regularly assigned and endorsed in blank, duly witnessed, with proper Revenue Stamps attached for transfer, should be deposited with the **NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY,** or the **ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CITY OF CHICAGO,** upon deposit of which transferable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company upon the consummation of the arrangement.

DEPOSITS MUST BE MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 5TH DAY OF JUNE, 1901, after which date no deposits will be received except in the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Union Lead and Oil Company and on such terms as they may prescribe.

By authority of the Board of Directors,
GUY G. MAJOR, President.

New York, May 20, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the
AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY:

The undersigned, stockholders of the **AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY,** having carefully considered the proposed arrangement between the stockholders of the American Linseed Company and the Union Lead and Oil Company, have decided to exchange our stock as per said arrangement for the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will decrease expenses and lower the cost of manufacture, resulting in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

Inasmuch as the Union Lead and Oil Company have reserved the right to refuse to make such exchange unless two-thirds (⅔) of each class of stock of the American Linseed Company is deposited, we urge the prompt deposit of your stock.

Faithfully yours,

GUY G. MAJOR,
FRANK H. RAY,
WILLIAM P. ORR,
AUGUSTUS N. EDDY,
JOHN L. SEVERANCE,
GOMER E. HIGHLEY,
GEORGE G. METZGER,
JOHN W. HIRST,
ROBERT H. ADAMS,
JOHN W. DANIELS.

Meetings and Elections.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Amalgamated Copper Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to take action upon the following resolutions passed by the Board of Directors at a meeting duly held at the office of the Company in the City of New York, May 21, 1901:

"Resolved, That it is advisable that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased from $75,000,000 to $155,000,000.

"Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders of the Company be and the same is hereby called, to be held at the Company's office, in the City of Jersey City, New Jersey, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, to take action on the above resolution.

"Resolved, That there be submitted to the said meeting of the stockholders the question of the advisability of acquiring the stocks of the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company and of the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company, either for cash or by issuing therefor full-paid stock of this Company.

"Resolved, That the stockholders be notified that there will be submitted at such meeting the report of a Special Committee appointed by the Board to consider the terms of the acquisition of said stocks, together with such recommendation, if any, as the Board may make with respect thereto."

May 22, 1901.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER,
Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the
Terminal Improvement Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Terminal Improvement Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 Cortlandt Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of June, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to determine whether said corporation shall be forthwith dissolved.

Dated May 2nd, 1901.

BRADISH JOHNSON,
President of Terminal Improvement Co.
B. AYMAR SANDS,
Secretary of Terminal Improvement Co.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.
52 Broadway, New York.

The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 8th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

OFFICE OF ULMAN BROTHERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS, 53 Exchange Place.
New York City, May 31st, 1901.

Owing to the death of Mr. Morris S. Ulman, the firm of ULMAN BROTHERS is dissolved on May 31st, 1901. Mr. Joe S. Ulman will sign in liquidation.

ULMAN BROTHERS.

New York City, June 1st, 1901.

We have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage business, to be carried on in the firm name of
ULMAN BROTHERS.
JOE S. ULMAN,
ELISHA DYER, Jr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE DISSOLUTION of the copartnership or firm composed of RAPHAEL BLOOM and THERESA PERLMAN, doing business at 2,324 3d Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which took place on June 3d, 1901, said Theresa Perlman retiring from all connection whatsoever with said copartnership.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—J. P. Morgan & Co.'s RECEIPT NO. 109 for 708 shares Lake Superior Consolidated Mines. If found notify Granger, Farwell & Co., 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Lost—Bank book No. 122,814; the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost—Bank Book No. 58,475, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

500 shs. Columbus St. R'way Co. common.
500 shs. Columbus St. R'way Co. pref'd.
700 shs. Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co.
5 shs. N. Y., & Java Trading Co.
3 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
116 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
30 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
4 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
$5,000 Paterson Extension R. R. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1916.

BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

$2,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1924.
$4,500 United States 4 p. c. Consols of 1877.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

200 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pref'd., "B."
50 shs. Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. pref'd.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.

5 shs. Bank of America.
300 shs. Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
240 shs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
100 shs. New York Loan & Trust Impt. Co.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.

100 shs. Rapid Safety Filter Co. of N. Y.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

4½ shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
100 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
30 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
1 share N. Y. Law Institute.
$1,500 The Securities Co., N. Y., Consols, Reg., Series C.
100 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
5 shs. Union Surety & Guaranty Co.
85 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
22 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
16 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
250 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd., "B."
750 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. common.
6⅔ shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
1,000 shs B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd., "B."
14 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
$1,000 23d Street R. R. Deb. 5s, 1906.
$2,000 Atlantic Av. R. R. of B'klyn 5 p. c. Impt. Bds., 1934.
$500 Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. 5s, 1923.
$2,000 Reading R. R., Jersey Cent. Coll. 4s, 1951.
$5,000 Buffalo & Southwestern R. R. 6s, 1908.
$5,000 Chic. & Eastern Ill. R. R. Regstd. 5s, 1937.
$10,000 Chic. & Eastern Ill. R. R. 6s, 1907.
$8,000 Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. 1st 5s, 1935.
$1,000 Minnesota Transfer Co. 4s, 1916.
$1,000 Northwestern Grand Trunk 6s, 1910.
20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
7 shs. Improved Dwellings Association.
4 shs. Central Trust Co.
15 shs. 9th National Bank.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
78 shs. North American Trust Co.
8 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Natl. Bank.
1 share Blooming Grove Park Association.
$5,000 New York & Harlem R. R. Ref. Mtge. 3½ p. c. Bds., 2000.
80 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
17 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
9 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
5 shs. West Side Bank.
$300 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Regstd. Consols.
30 shs. Appert Glass Co. common.
14 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Hamilton Bank of N. Y.
250 shs. Minneapolis Trust Co. (Hypd.)
$1,000 National Milling Co. of Minneapolis, Minn. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1907, (Hypd.)
$4,000 Edison Electric Ill. Co. of B'klyn., 1st Consld. 4 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$620 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip, 1899, 1901.
30 shs. Adams Express Co.
25 shs. 9th National Bank.
1,770 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd., "B."
50 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
425 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. prefd. "B"
Membership N. Y. Consold. Stock & Pet. Exchange.
110 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd. "B."
2 shs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$3,000 Jefferson R. R. Co. 1st 5s, 1909.
$500 Herbert Booth King & Bro. Publishing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1908.
5 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
100 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd. "A."
10 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
1,591 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
46 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
138 shs. Hanover National Bank.
91 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
55 shs. National Park Bank.
37 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
28 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Mutual Gas Light Co.
64 shs. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh R. R. Co.
5 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
12 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
4 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
7 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
20 shs. American Bank Note Co.
23 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'rs.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, June 4, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
400 shares Mariposa Land and Mining Co., $1 each.
100 shs. Mariposa Land and Mining Co., preferred, $1 each.
4 shares Colorado Mining & Land Co., $25 each.
All the right, title, and interest of Struller, Meyer & Julia in and to certain accounts, a list of which can be obtained at Auctioneers' office, 73 Liberty St., N. Y.
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.
A representative daily paper of Wall Street.
A moneymaker for those who read it daily.
Save money by investing it rightly.
Make money by using it rightly in Wall Street.
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL will help you.
3c. the copy at news-stands.

Dividends.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. Ninth Preferred Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 9) of 1¾ PER CENT. on the Preferred shares, out of the earnings, payable June 15th to holders of record June 7th.
The transfer books will be closed Friday, June 7th, at 3 o'clock, and reopened June 17th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agent.
June 3d, 1901.

Republic Iron & Steel Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 8.
The eighth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1901.
The transfer books will close on June 15th, 1901, at 12:00 o'clock, noon, and reopen on July 1st, 1901, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. Fifth Common Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared dividend No. 5 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares, out of the earnings, payable July 15th, to holders of record July 3d.
The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, July 3d, at 3 o'clock, and reopened July 15th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agent.
June 3d, 1901.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 3, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

International Elevating Company,
PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING,
NEW YORK, June 3, 1901.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. on the stock of the Company has been declared by Directors, payable June 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close at books June 7th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. June 7th until June 17th, 1901.
CHARLES E. BURGESS, Treasurer.

Consolidated Exchange Tickets.
Directors W. P. Eager, C. D. Hencken, and Thomas H. McGrath of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, who were not renominated on the regular ticket, have been named on an independent ticket for re-election. The regular nominees are P. R. Irving, S. C. Nelson, and W. H. Rushmore. There is no evidence of any opposition to the re-election of President Mortimer H. Wagar.

New Officers of Chicago Exchange.
CHICAGO, June 3.—Reuben H. Donnelly was to-day elected President and John J. Mitchell Treasurer of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Telegraph and Telephone Company.
Stockholders of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, held a special meeting here yesterday and voted to increase the capital stock from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000.

Yesterday's Treasury Bond Purchases.
WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $224,000 of 4 per cent. short-term bonds at 113.7844.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 3	1,776,208
To date this year	158,689,895
Corresponding date last year	59,526,053

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 3	$4,667,600
To date this year	$365,402,270
Corresponding date last year	$264,063,560

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	3½	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Ag. Chem.	2⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	½	Mo., K. & Texas	1½
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2½
Am. Smelt. & R.	1	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. S. & R. pf.	1½	Mob. & Ohio ctfs.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	4½	National Lead	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Nat. Salt pf.	⅝
Am. Woolen pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2½
Anaconda Copper	¾	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
At., T. & S. F.	2	N. Y., Ont. & W.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Norf. & West.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Norf. & West. pf.	1
B'klyn R. T.	1	North. American	⅝
Canada South	2⅝	Pacific Mail	2¼
Ches. & Ohio	½	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi. & Alton	3¼	Pullman Co.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Reading	3¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	4¾	Reading 1st pf.	3
Chi. Great West.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	2¾
Chi. G. W. pf. A	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1	Rio Gr. West. pf.	2¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¾	St. J. & G. I.	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2¾	St. L. & S. F.	1⅝
Chi. Union Trac.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Col. Fuel & I.	3¾	St. L. S. W.	1¼
Col. H. C. & I.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	3¾	Sloss-Sheffield	2
Cont. Tobacco	1⅝	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	2⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	3	Southern Pacific	3½
Del. & Hudson	¾	Southern Railway	1
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Southern Railway pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf. ctfs.	2⅝	Texas & Pacific	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	3½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Erie	1½	Union Pacific	3
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Express	3¾
Erie 2d pf.	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Ft. W. & D. C.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
General Electric	3¾	U. S. Steel	⅝
Glucose Sugar	3⅝	Wells-Fargo Exp.	½
Gt. North. pf.	2	W. & L. E.	1⅝
Int. Pump pf.	1⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2½
Lake Erie & W.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅝
Long Island	3	Wis. Central	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Wis. Central pf.	½
Met. Street Railway	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf.	2½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Linseed pf.	1	National Biscuit	½
B'klyn Union Gas	1	National Lead pf.	2½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Northern Pacific	.30
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	People's Gas	½
Del., L. & W.	½	Rubber Goods	1
Evans. & T. H.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Int. Power	1¼	Wabash	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	1	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	Int. & G. N. 2d	1
Ches. & O. 6s, 1911	1½	Jefferson 1st	3
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	San R. & A. P. 4s	1
		So. Pac., Ariz., 1st	2½
		Wabash 2d	1¾

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	1	Utah & North. 7s	2

BIDDING FOR ATCHISON.

Railway consolidation begins to take form in the Southwest in magnitude beyond aught that has been suggested. The Southern Pacific Company—controlled by Union Pacific financiers—is ready to absorb the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system. Influential Directors of the Atchison Company are in conference with Southern Pacific-Union Pacific representatives, in consideration of an offer to take over the Atchison upon a graduated guarantee extending from 4½ per cent. to 6 per cent. for Atchison common stock—4½ per cent. for ten years, 5 per cent. for ten years, 5½ per cent. for ten years, and 6 per cent. thereafter for a period of seventy years, making a total lease term of 100 years.

Wall Street for months past has had reports of propositions to take Atchison by a variety of other properties. What has commanded more attention than other representatives is that which has named the Pennsylvania Railroad as bidding for the Atchison property, Director Berwind of the Atchison Company having especially intimate relations with the Pennsylvania, being credited with personal interests in plans for such an alliance. The Pennsylvania scheme as discussed in Wall Street involved the purchase of a majority of Atchison stock by representatives of the Pennsylvania, thus taking control along the lines pursued in the absorption of Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, and Baltimore and Ohio; and it is not much in doubt that very substantial blocks of Atchison shares have for some time past been lodged in Pennsylvania hands. Other plans to obtain Atchison control have been credited to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and to Missouri Pacific, or, rather, the Southwestern syndicate, whose comprehensive consolidation plans are being promoted by George J. Gould.

The appearance, however, of bids from Southern Pacific (which actually means Union Pacific, and that means Kuhn-Loeb, Mr. Harriman, and the Vanderbilts) provides a new phase for the situation—suggests developments of greater consequence than others hitherto discussed.

With Atchison controlled, the Southern Pacific would hold practical monopoly in all the far Southwestern territory and would at once become such a factor from Chicago and St. Louis to the Pacific as to practically revolutionize its earning capacity. Missouri Pacific and Rock Island cut an important figure in Southwestern traffic but relatively insignificant beside such a combination as would be presented by Atchison and the Southern Pacific; and in so far as Missouri Pacific is concerned, recent Wall Street developments make it very clear that whatever plans E. H. Harriman undertakes have not merely the passive approval but actually the co-operation of all Gould interests.

In discussions preliminary to the proposal upon the part of the Southern Pacific to take over the Atchison there has been much calculation as to what may be possible economies in operation with the two great systems merged. An official Southern Pacific estimate puts such savings at over $100,000 per week—over $5,000,000 per year. This is equivalent to 5 per cent. upon Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé's common stock.

The Southern Pacific Company's current earnings are showing something over 6 per cent. earned upon that property's $200,000,000 capital, while Atchison's official figures for the current fiscal year, ending this month, show above the 5 per cent. required on its $114,000,000 preferred stock over 6½ per cent. earned upon its $102,000,000 common.

Bearing especially upon what can be earned through merger (even waiving the large net gains assured in economies of consolidated management) are the extraordinary increases in net earnings on record by both systems for the first ten months of the present fiscal year. In Southern Pacific net gains have been at a rate beyond $3,650 a month, and Atchison's net increases are over $250,000 per month—these phenomenal figures extending over a period from the beginning of last July to the end of April, this year. In detail the showing is as follows—a combined net gain in ten months of over $6,200,000, or approximately $625,000 per month:

	Southern Pacific.	Atchison.
July	$236,666	$342,360
August	*121,430	327,875
September	144,124	214,513
October	259,046	282,605
November	*2,887	188,786
December	652,139	295,834
January	559,010	285,813
February	399,377	154,378
March	403,100	111,064
April	729,897	443,467
Ten months	$3,658,794	$2,574,695

*Decrease.

Such increases represent approximately 7½ per cent. per year for the entire common stock of the Atchison Company. Upon the basis of 6 per cent. dividends earned for the current fiscal year upon Atchison stock by that company itself, there shows through Southern Pacific's monthly net increases an addition of $4,300,000 for the year, or considerably more than 4 per cent. for Atchison stock—making in such combination a total of 10 per cent.

In calculations of this character there is most clearly disclosed, however, advantage which would come to the Southern Pacific from the absorption of Atchison, and Atchison financiers, not unmindful of this, are credited with asking a material advance beyond the dividend guarantee suggested for Southern Pacific—urging that a 5 per cent. rate is as low as can be considered as a starting point, and that it should eventually rise to 7.

No recent negotiations have had in them more of possible consequence to the American railway world than these that may end in the joining together in one system of the 9,400 miles of the Southern Pacific and the 7,800 miles of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé—a system nearly twice as big as the biggest other railroad of the world.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Considering the fact that it is scarcely three weeks since the panic, yesterday's stock market was in many respects a phenomenal one. More than 1,750,000 shares were traded in—the greatest total of any day since May 10, the day following the panic, when bargain hunters were so much in evidence; while the advances recorded, following upon those of Friday and Saturday, were regarded in some instances as nothing short of extraordinary. St. Paul, for instance, further improved its position by a rise of 2⅛ points; Atchison by a gain of 2, Southern Pacific by an advance of 3⅛, while other notable gains recorded were: Amalgamated Copper, 3½; Sugar, 4⅞; Chicago and Alton, 3½; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 4; Rock Island, 2¾; Colorado Fuel, 3⅝; Consolidated Gas, 3⅜; General Electric, 5¾; Great Northern preferred, 2; Missouri Pacific, 4¼; Nickel Plate, 2½; Reading, 3¼; Reading first preferred, 3; St. Joseph and Grand Island second preferred, 3½; Texas Pacific, 2⅛; Union Pacific, 3; Wheeling and Lake Erie first preferred, 2⅛, and many other stocks over a point each. In fact, the market throughout was one of great and sustained strength.

Over Sunday bullish enthusiasm had spread probably influenced by a fuller understanding of the significance of the Northern Pacific-Union Pacific agreement; by the publication of some very favorable crop reports, by the improved sentiment reported in the foreign markets, and by the continuing assurances of local bankers that money will continue easy here for some time to come. Hence it was that at the market opening large buying orders appeared under the stimulus of which, and the higher prices sent over by London, quotations in many stocks opened up well above Saturday's close. The London figures showed such gains as 2⅜ in Union Pacific, 1⅝ in Southern Pacific, 1½ in Atchison and 1¼ in United States Steel, while the initial figures at the opening here recorded gains of 1⅛ points or more in such securities as Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, United States Steel, Amalgamated Copper, and Consolidated Gas. How well these gains were held is shown by the list of net advances set out above.

And free of new developments, news or otherwise since last week there was none of general consequence. In a specific way the most important was the advance of 10 points in the price of refined sugar made by the independent companies. Yet inasmuch as this is merely a partial restoration to the figure prevailing in the early part of last week, it can hardly be said that this of itself had much influence. What probably accounted for the decided strength in Sugar Trust stock was the report that at the, dividend meeting which may be held to-day, an increase in the rate is probable. There were suggestions also of a change in the management of the company. In a more general way the very excellent railway statement put out had certainly a helpful effect on the railway list. They included such exhibits as Norfolk and Western, with an increase in April net of $35,82[illegible]; Kansas City Southern, with a net increase for the same month of $77,930; New York Central, whose net for the quarter ended March 31 increased $85,000, and Stock Island, which for the year ended March 31 showed a surplus of $3,097,300. But undoubtedly the chief stimulating factor was the same as that which started the advance in the latter part of last week—the understanding arrived at by the Northern Pacific-Union Pacific interests, and evidences that consolidation plans in other directions are being favorably progressed.

Coming to particular stocks, United States Steel common was the most active of any on the list, being traded in to the extent of over 170,000 shares, the quotation at one time advancing to 52⅝ and closing at 51½, a net gain of ¾. The preferred was less active, but showed good strength, crossing par. The gossip in the Street—this lacking official confirmation, though generally accepted as true—is that next month will see the commencement of dividends on the preferred stock and that three months thereafter dividend payments will be begun on the common stock, some predictions putting the probable rate at 4 per cent., others at 5, and still others at 6. However this may be, it is a fact officially admitted that the business of the company is good and that earnings are surpassing expectations.

Of other industrials Sugar was next most active, being dealt in to the extent of 153,000 shares, while the tobacco stocks, Consolidated Gas, and Amalgamated Copper were all well supported. Standard Oil brokers bought Consolidated Gas, this buying leading to a revival of the talk that there is to be a "melon cutting" for the benefit of stockholders. In Amalgamated Copper the admission of William Rockefeller to the board was regarded as strengthening the position of the property.

In the railroad group Southern Pacific was bought on the strength of the reports that there is to be a readjustment of the capital stock of the company. In Atchison the purchases were largely for what the Street calls "control" account. Whence this buying comes remains as great a mystery as ever, some

nistic to the trust, but that it will work in harmony with "the steel trade."

The movement was lively while it lasted, and detracted interest from everything else until the last half hour, when attention was turned to the Readings. These were marked up in a vigorous fashion, the common rising 1⅝ in the final ten minutes.

Money on time is in good demand at 4 per cent., and almost every institution in Philadelphia is quoting this price. On time the rate is 4½ per cent. and upward. Commercial paper is buying and selling at 4¼, with some transactions at figures both higher and lower. Some good loans were made to-day, but the market was far from active.

Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Sugar	150⅜	150⅛	150⅜
800	American Alkali	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
140	American Railways	45	44½	45
200	American Cement	7	7	7
13,850	Bethlehem Steel	24½	23	23⅝
42,805	Cambria Steel	28½	26¼	28½
200	Choctaw t. c.	74½	74½	74½
100	Choctaw pf. t. c.	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
125	Chas. Lake Sup. Co.	28	28	28
290	Cons. L. S. pf.	46½	46½	46½
281	Cons. L. S. pf. war.	3½	3	3⅜
100	Cons. Trac., Pitts.	24	23⅝	24
50	Danville Bessemer	½	½	½
400	Diamond State Steel	6½	6⅜	6½
100	Easton Cons. Elect.	20	20	20
400	Elec. Co. of America	9	8½	8⅞
200	Electric Storage	60½	60½	60½
15	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	51	51	51
25	Insurance Co. N. A.	23	23	23
600	Lehigh Navigation	73½	73	73½
8,203	Lehigh Valley	38⅝	37⅝	38⅜
10	Manufactured Rubber	½	½	½
307	Marsden Co.	6	5⅝	5⅝
240	National Asphalt	6¾	6¼	6¾
245	National Asphalt pf.	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
100	Palmetto Co.	½	½	½
1,138	Pennsylvania Steel	50	46½	50
2,366	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	89	84½	87
156	Penn. Steel scrip	85	85	85
200	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,211	Pennsylvania	75⅜	74⅞	75
3,332	Penn. warrants	13½	12⅜	13½
25	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞
5	Penn. Salt Manuf.	11	11	11
5,517	Philadelphia Co.	52	50½	52
17	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
735	Philadelphia Traction	96¼	96	96¼
16,713	Reading t. c.	23⅜	22 3-16	23½
5,485	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	39½	38¾	39½
5,107	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝
1,400	Southern Railway	35⅞	34⅜	35⅞
10	Southern Pacific	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
892	Tidewater Steel	7½	7½	7½
312	United Gas Imp.	118½	118	118¼
5,335	Union Traction	30	30⅛	30
7,920	U. S. Steel common	52½	51⅝	52
385	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅜	99¾	100

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—The market was stronger generally to-day, though Seaboard issues were by all odds the most conspicuous. There was strong buying of the group from New York and the South. The curb movement in New York played a governing part in the advance recorded here. The local buying, however, was persistent and confident, the investment element absorbing the stocks with even more avidity than that shown by the speculators. A rise of 1¼ points in the common and 1⅛ in the preferred marked the net results.

More interest was taken in Cotton Duck just before the close, occasioned by the statement that a 2½ per cent. dividend will be declared on the new common July 1. That will be equivalent, under the exchange plans, to about 7 per cent. on the old common at the present selling price. It also is figured out that the new common will sell around 77 and the preferred at 95. If the new common sells at 52, that should make the old common worth 31. If the preferred sells at 95, that should make the income bonds worth 70. The old common is now selling at 22⅜ and the income bonds at 64¾. The wide margin within which a profit is probable has awakened a keener desire to absorb both securities. The general list was steady to firm.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 7,542 shares of stock and $144,200 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
76	Maryland Trust	216	216	216
8	International Trust	97½	97	97
75	Union Trust	82	81⅞	82
255	Cotton Duck Regular	22½	22¾	22¾
115	Cotton Duck Pref. Tr.	22	21⅞	22
80	Consolidated Coal	64	64	64
100	United Railways com.	16½	16½	16½
110	Consolidated Gas	63	62¾	63
80	Northern Central	95	95	95
30	Atlantic Coast Line	88½	88½	88½
6,595	Seaboard common	27½	26⅞	27½
3,135	Seaboard pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾
3,000	Cotton Duck Incomes	64¾	64¾	64¾
41,000	Seaboard 4s	80¼	80¼	80½
50,000	Carolina Central 4s	94	94	94
10,500	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2,000	Geo. & Ala. Consols 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾
2,000	Geo. & Ala. pf. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾
1,000	South Bound 5s	107	107	107
12,000	United Railways inc.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
82,000	United Railways 4s	97	97	97

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 3.—New York exchange was quoted to-day at 20 cents premium. Rates for call and time loans are still 4½@5 per cent.

In the stock market the trading was confined principally to Tin Can, Biscuit common, and Union Traction common. Of these Tin Can made the best showing, the common moving up to 28⅞ on the morning call and the preferred to 77¼. The movement in these stocks, however, seemed merely a reflection of that in the United States Steel stocks. For some reason the Street seems to think these stocks should act in sympathy with each other. Biscuit common improved a fraction to 45¾, and Union Traction common sold up to 20. Aside from these stocks little interest was taken in the market here.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,015	American Can	28⅞	28	28⅜
1,050	American Can pf.	77¼	76½	76½
5	American Linseed	15	15	15
70	American Linseed pf.	44½	44	44
3,970	Chicago Union Traction	20	19	19¾
100	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	59	59	59
234	Diamond Match	140	139	140
60	Metropolitan Elevated	34½	34½	34½
8	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	88	88	88
1,555	National Biscuit	45¾	45	45½
197	National Biscuit pf.	100¼	100	100¼
1	Northwestern Elevated	48	48	48
985	Northwestern El. pf.	95	94	95
85	North Chicago	202	202	202
30	South Side Elevated	115	115	115
20	Street's Stable Car pf.	78	78	78
100	West Chicago	104	104	104

PITTSBURG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 3.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,602	Crucible	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛
2,361	Crucible pf.	87⅞	87	87½
2,271	Fireproofing	40	39½	40
350	Fireproofing pf.	54	53¾	54
10	Westinghouse Air Brake	186½	186½	186½
800	Westinghouse El. 2nds	64½	64½	64½
100	Window Glass	52	52	52
25	Steel Car	45	45	45
3,575	U. S. Steel	52½	51⅞	52
885	U. S. Steel pf.	100	100	100
20	Switch & Signal pf.	99	99	99
100	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼
475	Philadelphia Co.	51⅝	51	51
755	Pittsburg Coal	31½	31	31
855	Pittsburg Coal pf.	95	95	95
100	Consolidated Ice pf.	40¼	40¼	40½
885	Consolidated Traction	24	23½	23½
100	Marsden	6	6	6
250	River Coal	12⅝	12⅝	12½
145	River Coal pf.	48½	48½	48½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106¼	106⅝	Ev. & T. H.		
2s, c., 1930	106⅝	107¼	pf.	88	94
3s, r., 1918	109	110	Homestake	95	100
3s, c., 1918	109	110	Ill. C. l.	101	
3s, 1918, sm.	104½	110	Int. Pf.	33	36
4s, r., 1907	112½	113½	Iowa C. pf.	62¼	63
4s, c., 1907	113½	114½	Joliet & Chi.	175	
4s, r., 1925	133½	135	K. & D. M.	9	10
4s, c., 1925	128½	129½	K. & D. M.		
5s, r., 1904	108¾	109½	pf.	50	55
5s, c., 1904	108¾	109½	King. & P.		9
D. C. 3-65s	125½		K. Ice, Chi.	19	22
			K. L. C. pf.	50	60
Adams Exp.	180	200	Lacl. G. pf.	98	101
Alb. & Sus.	205		L. E. & W.		
Alle. & W.	120		pf.	120	125
Am. Bicycle	5	6	Lake Shore		225
Am. Coal	180	190	Mah. C. R.	203	
Am. C. Oil		205	Man. Beach	16	18
A. C. O. pf.	90	100	Md. C. pf.	70	75
Am. D. Tel.	34	36	M. W. S. El.		
Am. Snuff	33	35	Chi.	33½	35½
Am. Tob. pf.	142	148	M. W. S. El.		
Ann Arbor	87	89	Chi., pf.	87½	91½
Ann Arb. pf.	57	57¾	Mich. Cent.	107	
B. A. L. pf.	108		New. Cen. C.	20	35
B., R. & P.			N. Y. C. &		
pf.	122	123	St. L. 1st pf.	110	115
B., C. R. &			O. & I. G.	28	33
N. pf.	125		Ont. Mining.	8	10
C. & E. Ill.			Pac. Coast	61	62
pf.	134		P. C. 1st pf.	92	100
C. G. W.	92	93	P. C. 2d pf.	67	70
C., St. P., M.			Pere Marq.	53	60
& O.	142		Pere M. pf.	74	80
C., St. P. M.			P. C. &		
& O. pf.	200		St. L.	73¾	75
C., C. C. &			P. C. C. &		
St. L. pf.	115	117	St. L. pf.	99	101
C., L. & W.		33	P. Ft. W. &		
C., L. & W.			C.	192	
pf.	72		P. Ft. W. &		
Cleve. & P.	192		C. sp.	190	
C. F. & I.			Quicksil'r pf.	11	12
pf.	137	139	Rens. & Sar.	204	
Com. Cable	185		Rub. G. pf.	82½	83½
Consol. Coal	55	63	St. L. & A.	74	75
D. M. & Ft.			Sixth Av.	200	225
D. M. pf.	135		T. P. L. Tr.	38	40
Eighth Av.	380	420	T., P. & W.	8½	

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday showed a larger total than had been recorded since the recent period of dullness began. The upward movement of prices which started the latter part of last week continued, and increased strength brought increased activity. The strength of the Stock Exchange market furnished the foundation for higher prices on the curb, and in few cases were there special causes to account for the gains made. It is true that some irregularity showed and in several prominent instances sharp reactions occurred from the best prices of the day, but in nearly every case the final quotations were above those of last Saturday, some of the gains being quite large. The copper stocks were stronger, being favorably influenced by the advance of Amalgamated on the board.

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AMERICAN CAN opened very strong and sold up sharply to 29. Later it suffered a reaction of a full point and closed with a net gain of only one-quarter of a point at 28 bid. The preferred stock sold up to 77½, but reacted with the common and closed practically unchanged for the day at 76⅝ bid. Both issues were quite active, a number of thousands of shares being traded in during the session. The decline which occurred in both issues during the afternoon was partly the result of traders' efforts to lower the quotation.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were stronger than on any recent day, and after some irregularity during the last hour closed with substantial net gains. The largest advance was shown by the common stock, which sold up about 2 points and closed with a net gain of 1¼ points, at 27¼ bid. The preferred stock closed at 46½, as compared with 45⅛ on Saturday, and the bonds at 80½, against 80.

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UNION COPPER was traded in to the extent of something over 2,000 shares between 7⅜ and 7⅝. It closed at 7¼ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. The strength of the stock during the past few days is partly explained by the report of the directors of the company, who have just returned from the mine. They state that the concentrating plant is now in perfect operation, treating approximately 100 tons of ore a day. It is expected that the smelting plant will be completed during the present month.

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DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN common, on the purchase of 1,000 shares or more, advanced 4 points. The first sales were made at 66, and at the close the stock was 70 bid. The preferred stock, which was quiet, rose from 68 to 71½, while the bonds remained unchanged.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was active and strong. Fairly large buying orders found their way to the market, the execution of which, with the help of traders, forced the price up to 2¼, or double the figure quoted at the close of the week. The stock was especially strong during the last hour, when it rose sharply from 1½ to the top price of the day.

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BANK STOCKS.—Bank of Commerce, on the purchase of a number of small lots, advanced to 220, a gain of 20 points, as compared with the closing bid of last week. National City Bank, which on Saturday was quoted at 650 bid, rose to 710 bid, without reported transactions.

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COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE sold up to 4 and closed with a half point net gain, at 3⅞ bid.

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ELECTRIC BOAT remained strong, but the transactions were small. Seemingly very little stock was for sale, and the common rose 1 point on the purchase of a single lot of 100 shares. The preferred stock advanced fractionally.

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OTIS ELEVATOR common sold at 33 and at 32. At the close the best bid was 31½, but no stock was offered near that price. The preferred stock showed a net gain of 1½ points, closing at 92¼ bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 3. Bid.	Asked.	June 1. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54½	58½	57	60
American Can	28	28½	27⅞	28
American Can pf.	76½	76⅞	76¼	76½
American Chicle	85	87	85	87
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	11	9¾	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	38	40	38	40
American Malt 6s	92½	93½	92½	93½
*American Thread pf.	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	21¾	22½	21¼	22
*British Columbia Copper	16¾	17¼	16	17
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¾	99	99
California Copper	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	8½	8¾	8⅝	8⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	39½	40½	39½	41
Central Fireworks	22½	25	22½	26
Central Fireworks pf.	74	80	74	80
Central & So. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3⅝	4	3¼	3⅝
Compressed Air	16	17¾	16	17¾
Consolidated Equipment	5	7	5	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	20	28	20	28
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Cramps' Shipyard		87½		87½
Denver & S. W.	70	72	66	67½
Denver & S. W. pf.	71½	75	68	70
Denver & S. W. 5s	96	98	95	95½
Diamond Match	137½	138½	137½	138½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	8¾	9	8⅝	8⅞
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	30½	31½	30½	31¼
Electric Boat	20	22	19½	20
Electric Boat pf.	43½	47	45	46
Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	4	3¼	3⅝
Electric Vehicle	10½	12½	10½	12½
Electric Vehicle pf.		24		24
Electro-Pneumatic	2	2¼	2	2¼
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf.	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	3	4	3	4
General Carriage	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
General Chemical	60	70	60	70
General Chemical pf.	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
Hall Signal	41	45	41	45
Havana Commercial	11¼	12	11	12
Havana Commercial pf.	51	53	50	53
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Illinois Transportation	⅞	1	⅞	1
International Umbrella	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	63
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	3	3½	3	3½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	25	27	24	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	20½	22	20½	22
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf.	81	86	80	85
Nat. Sugar pf.	107	110	107	110
New England Transport.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E., L. & P.	20½	23	20½	23
N. Y. & Q. E., L. & P. pf.	69	71	69	71
N. Y. Realty Corp.	155	160	153	160
N. Y. Transportation	2¼	2½	1	1½
Old Colony Gold	87	90	87	90
Otis Elevator	31½		32½	33
Otis Elevator pf.	92½	93	91	93
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35¾	36	35¾	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	73	76	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	97	95	
Safety Car Heat. & Light	138	143	137	140
St. Louis Transit	23½	24½	23½	24½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80½	81	80	80½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	27½	28	27½	28½
Seaboard Air Line pf. 4%	46½	47	45½	46
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	80	82	79½	81
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	120		120	
Standard Oil of N. J.	790	793	792	800
Storage Power	10	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	20	22	20¼	21
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	5	6¼	5	6¼
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	67	70	67	70
Union Copper	7¼	7⅜	7	7⅛
Union Typewriter	62	64	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	118	119½	118	119½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	115	118
United Bds. of St. L. 4s	89¾	90	89¾	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77½	78½	77½	78½
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	23	23½	23	23½
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	65	65½	65	67½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	8¼	9	8¼	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	50	51	50	51
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Worthington Pump pf.	108	112	108	111

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	240½	240	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf.	98¼	100	98¼	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70½	69½	70½
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	405	395	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., N. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21	20	21
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	84½	85½	84½	86
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97	98
New Orleans Traction	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	95	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	21	23	21	23
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	115		115	

	June 3. Bid.	Asked.	June 1. Bid.	Asked.
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115½	113½	115½
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	68	71	67	70
Central Union 5s, std	108½	109½	108½	109½
Col. Gas 5s	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	103	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12½	14
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82½	81	83
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	21		18	21
Denver Gas 5s	65	67½	64	66
Essex & Hudson Gas	30	33½	30	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	95	98	95	98
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	310	300	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	67½	69½	67½	69½
New Amsterdam 5s	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	10	11	11¼	12
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	63	64	64	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	105½	106½	105½	106½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	98	99	98	99
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	87	84	87
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	23	18	22
Western Gas	94	97	94	97
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24½	26	24½	26
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	113	113	113
Hoboken Ferry	81½	83	80	83
Union Ferry	36	37	37	39
Union Ferry	36	37	36	37
Union Ferry bonds	96½	97	96½	97

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce and in New York at 60c. Mexican dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Alice sold at .47, 300 Argentum Juanita at .20, 2,000 Brunswick at .16, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.45, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .08, 500 Mollie Gibson at .34, 100 Ophir at .98, 500 Phoenix at .13, 1,000 Pharmacist at .10, and 100 Quicksilver preferred at 12.50.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alsmo	.13	Horn Silver	1.15
Araconda	.35	Iron Silver	.60
Alice	.45	Isabella	.90
Adams Con.	.20	La Crosse	.06
Argentum Juanita	.18	Leadville Con.	.06
Belcher	.07	Little Chief	.13
Best & Belcher	.17	Mexican	.14
Bruns. Con.	.14	Mollie Gibson	.33
Caledonia, B. H.	2.00	Moulton	.30
Chrysolite	.07	Ontario	8.00
Chollar	.04	Ophir	.86
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.20	Occidental	.01
Com. T. Co. stock	.05	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04½	Portland	2.75
Com. T. Co. scrip	.10	Potosi	.08
Crescent	.10	Quicksilver	4.50
Daly	1.20	Quicksilver pf.	11.00
Deadwood Terra	.05	Savage	.10
Eureka Con.	.15	Sierra Nevada	.10
Father De Smet	.35	Standard	3.75
Golden Fleece	.34	Small Hopes	.45
Gould & Curry	.05	Union Con.	.16
Hale & Norcross	.15	Yellow Jacket	.14

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.03	.01
Andes	.05	.04
Belcher	.07	.07
Best & Belcher	.23	.21
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.52	.49
Challenge Con.	.20	.18
Chollar	.05	.05
Confidence	.70	.68
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.40	2.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.08	.07
Hale & Norcross	.20	.20
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.03
Kentucky Con.	.03	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.21	.16
Occidental Con.	.03	.03
Ophir	1.15	.93
Overman	.22	.11
Potosi	.12	.11
Savage	.11	.01
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.14	.12
Standard	3.70	3.60
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.21	.19
Utah Con.	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.17	.17

Silver bars 60 30¾

Mexican dollars	49½@50	49½@50
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13	13¾	12¾	12⅞
Alamo	18	14	13½	14½
Argentum	18	19½	18½	19¼
Anaconda	37¼	39	36¾	37½
Butterfly	37	41	37	41
Battle Mountain	19½	19¾	17¾	18¾
Blue Bell	15½	16½	15½	17
Coriolanus	15	16	15	16½
C. C. Cons.	7½	8¼	8	8½
C. C. & M.	47¾	48	3,900	
Columbine Victor	8½	8¾	8	8½
Dante	6¾	6¾	6½	6⅝
Dr. Jackpot	15½	16½	15	17
Tikton	68	69½	2,100	
El Paso	37	38¼	37½	38½
Findley	10¼	11	10¾	11¼
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	39
Gibson	37¾	39	36½	39
Gold Dollar	18¾	18½	17¾	17¾
Gold Knob	7¼	9	7	9
Golden Cycle	68	74	68	74
Gold Sovereign	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
Gould	16½	17¾	17	17½
Hart	10½	11	9	10
Ingham	17¾	18½	17¼	18
Isabella	61½	62	61½	62½
Jackpot	46	48	45¾	47
Keystone	9	11	9¾	10¾
Lexington	8	9¾	8	8¾
Last Dollar	55	62	55	65
Mary Cashen	10½	11	9¾	11
Moon Anchor	25	31	24	29
National	3¾	4	3¾	4
Nugget	20	20¾	20	21
New Haven	6¾	6⅞	6

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

John H. Hammond Buys Upper Fifth Avenue Corner—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Charles T. Barney to John Henry Hammond, for $150,000, the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, 100 by 150. About two years ago Mr. Hammond, together with his brother-in-law, J. Abercrombie Burden, bought George F. Johnson's twelve lots at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street. Mr. Hammond's purchase at One Hundred and Fourth Street, it is said, is made in anticipation of an advance in values in that section, and not with any idea of improvement.

The Century Realty Company has bought from Edmund C. Coffin, through A. L. Mordecai & Son, the plot, 50 by 100, on Central Park West, 50 feet north of Sixty-fourth Street. With its recent purchases of adjoining property, made through the same brokers, the Century Realty Company now controls a plot fronting 100 feet on Central Park West and 150 feet on Sixty-fourth Street.

Potter & Brother are the buyers of the stable property 213 to 219 West Forty-first Street, 100 by 100, sold last week by the Parun Stevens estate.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Charles R. Young the three-story dwelling 248 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 55 by 100, and the similar property 206 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 17.6 by 55 by 100.

It is reported that F. D. Fricke has bought the three-story building 84 West Houston Street, northeast corner of West Broadway, 22.2 by 75.

H. Schmidt has sold for a Mrs. Eusner to Lester B. Churchill the five-story brick and stone-front flat 26 Morningside Avenue East, 27 by 80 by 100.

Julius Lowy & Co. have sold for Thomas O'Reilly to a client the two-story stables 211 and 213 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 50 by 100.11, and have resold the property to Gussaroff & Steindler.

Isadore A. Stein has sold for Charles M. Rosenthal to Harris Rubine the plot on the north side of Ninety-first Street, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, 50 by 100.8. The buyer will erect thereon two five-story flats.

W. F. & C. H. Smith report that they have sold the two four-story dwellings 609 and 611 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and the adjoining brick and frame dwelling 613 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

The Auction Rooms.

The Giles property at King's Bridge Heights, offered at auction yesterday by William M. Ryan, was withdrawn after twenty-four lots had been sold. For an irregular plot, fronting 88.3 feet on Sedgwick Avenue and 84.5 feet on Giles Place, J. C. Smith paid $4,750. A. P. Clark bought an adjoining lot on Sedgwick Avenue for $1,050. A plot about 54 by 111, at the junction of Giles Place and Boston Avenue, went to Leo Schlesinger for $3,525. The bids for other lots on Giles Place ranged from $1,075 to $1,200. Six lots on Cannon Place and Fort Independence Street sold for $450 each.

Auctioneer Ryan also sold yesterday to Daniel E. Lynch, for $10,600, a plot about 325 by 275, together with two two-story frame cottages, on Park Avenue, near Magnolia Avenue, Larchmont.

Other offerings yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.:

1,210 Hoe Street, south side, 180 feet east of Home Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Ferdinand Hecht..... $3,100

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.:

411 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 175.3 feet east of First Avenue, 18.9 by 96, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Ernest G. Stedman..... 8,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smith, foreclosure sale, Philip Tillinghast, referee, 274 and 276 West Nineteenth Street, south side, 111 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 128 by 40.3 by 123.5, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,688; subject to other mortgages for $74,000.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 4 Washington Place, southeast corner of Mercer Street, 49.9 by 100, five-story brick hotel known as the St. Nicholas. Due on judgment, $156,647.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 116 Bradhurst Avenue, and 310 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, being the southeast corner, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat with store. Due on judgment, $19,684.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Thomas Darlington, referee, 36 East Twenty-second Street, south side, 205 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 24.2 by 98.9, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $31,386; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 523 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 398 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,972.

By James L. Wells, sale to recover dower, William J. A. McKim, referee, 452 to 458 College Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 75.3 by 100.10, three two-story frame dwellings, with three-story frame dwelling and store on the corner; 446 to 450 College Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 50.3 by 100.10, three three-story frame dwellings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, sixteen lots and plots on College and Findlay Avenues, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets.

By McVicker & Co., foreclosure sale, Franklin Paddock, referee, Ryer Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 25 by 104.8, vacant. Due on judgment, $600.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Bennett, referee, Arnold Avenue, Throgg's Neck, west side, 300 feet south of Lister Street, six plots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 153 feet to 200 feet.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, six lots at the southwest corner of Rockaway Boulevard and Storm Avenue, Arverne-by-the-Sea, each 25 by 75, with the exception of the corner lot, which is 30.5 by 75.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 199.11 feet west of First Avenue, for two six-story brick dwellings, 37.6 by 84; Lena Billings of 279 Madison Avenue, owner; Andrews & Withers, Newport, R. I., architects; total cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 40 by 50; Peter A. Cassidy's estate, owner; Frank J. Cassidy, architect; cost, $200.

No. 29 Rutgers Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 21.5 by 40.6; Rosa Sabelski, premises, owner; Horenberger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 206 and 207 Front Street, to a four-and-a-half-story brick storage house; Dorilla[illegible] estate of 160 Broadway, owner; J. P. Wahlman, architect; cost, $1,780.

No. 96 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick flat; F. Prevert, premises, owner; Henry Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $50.

No. 2,119 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. McSorley of 432 West Seventeenth Street, owner; Carl P. Johnson, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 115 West Forty-seventh Street, to a three-story and basement brick bachelor apartment house; Mary McGrath, owner; Henry Davidson, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 51 Washington Square South, to a four-story brick bachelor apartment house; George Innes, Jr., of 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; 261 Broadway; costs, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "m's" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, June 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, 11th Av, 125th St, and land Juvenile Asylum plot; George F. Gantz to John O. Baker, all liens, (R S $125)..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 187th St, 94.10x100; Alexander Walker to John O. Baker, (R S $10, mtg $20,000)..... 100

BEAUMONT AV, w s, 500 ft n of Columbine Av, 24.4x100, West Farms; Charles W. Schulze to Katharina Schulze, 1-3 part, (R S $1)..... 1

BOSTON AV, n e corner of 169th St, —; Andrew Helland to Joseph Richter and wife, all liens, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

BOWERY, 43, s e s, 20.5x69.10x20.4x71.9; Luder Reinken to Albert J. Adams, (R S $28)..... 1

BROADWAY, s e corner of Great Jones St, 29x130; Temple and Cornelia Prime to Seth S. Terry, (R S $232.50)..... 1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 140th St, 99.11 x75; Charles W. Griffith to John O. Baker, (R S $17.57, mtg $30,000)..... 100

BROOME ST, 149 and 151, s s, 37.6x100; Louis Bachrach to Isaac Schmeidler, (R S $20, mtg $55,000)..... 100

BURNSIDE AV, n s, 39.3 ft w of Anthony Av, 18.8x81.9x18.4x87.8; Mary E. Morgan to Bronx Borough Bank, all liens..... 1

CAULDWELL Av, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 100x100; Abraham H. Rosen to Abraham Jungman, ½ part, (R S 25 cents)..... 1

CHARLES ST, 35, 20x95; John J. Pound to Mary Hitzel, (R S $11)..... 11,000

CHERRY ST, 86, n s, 17.3x100x16.8x100; Anna M. Franklin, widow, and another to Thomas E. Summers, (R S $8, mtg $7,500)..... 1

CONCORD ST, e s, Lot 43, map of 93 choice lots, South Mount Vernon; Joseph Derry to Cornelius Callahan, (R S $3)..... 2,725

CONVENT AV, e s corner of 139th St, runs e 275 to w s of Pentz St x n 59.10 to n s of 139th St x w 275 to e s of Convent Av x s 59.10; John F. Pentz, individually and as trustee, to Edward C. James..... 1,200

EXCHANGE PLACE, 43, n s, 25x96.4x25x 96.6; Malcolm Stewart and another to the Bank of the State of New York, (R S $133.50)..... 133,333

FORT GEORGE AV, n s, plot 28, map 128 acres, part of estate of Isaac Dyckman, runs n e 382 to 11th Av x s w 444x s e 147.8 to avenue x n e to beginning; Margaret C. Hunter and others to John O. Baker, (R S $50)..... 100

GERMAN PLACE, e s, 78.1 ft n of 156th St, runs e 75.4x irregular x s 95.9x n w 77.10 x w 96.10; Harry Overington to Max Marx and another, (R S 50c)..... 1

GERMAN PLACE, e s, 78.1 ft n of 156th St, 75.1x175.4x irregular; Joseph P. O'Donnell to Harry Overington, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

HILL AV, e s, 475 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Nelly Willan, (R S $1)..... 1

JACKSON AV, n w corner of Home St, runs w 101.5 x n e 253.11 to Jackson Av x s 232.9; Wellesley W. Gage, referee, to Donald B. Loucey, (R S $23, mtg $81,500)..... 23,000

LENOX AV, s e corner of 118th St, 26x80 100; Rachel Axelrod to Gustav Rheinauer and another, (R S $15, mtg $38,000)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,873, e s, 20.11x80; Fitzhugh Watkins to Joseph P. Fallon, (mtg $7,000, R S $4)..... 11,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, at centre line of block between 116th and 117th Sts, runs s 20.11x e 86x n 20.11x w 86, 2-3 part; Gertrude Cox to Fitzhugh Watkins, (R S $3, mtg $7,000)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 97th St, 25x80; Henry S. Elsler to Albert Brandt, (R S $5, mtg $11,000)..... 1

LUDLOW ST, 14, e s, 32.4x87.6; Kari M. Wallach to Sarah Cohn, (R S $18, mtg $27,000)..... 100

LOTS 50 and 51, map of seventy-one lots of Kingsland estate; John T. Grieve to John D. Beals, (mtg $2,700)..... 1

MADISON ST, 273 and 275, n s, 29.4x 100; David Greenberg to Joseph Spivack and another, (R S $11.50, mtg $40,500)..... 1

MARION Av, n s, Lot 175, map of East Tremont, (99x150); Albert F. Brugman to Gertie Well, (R S $6)..... 100

MONROE ST, 13 and 15, n s, 50x100; Joseph Price to Louis Gordon, (R S $19, mtg $59,000)..... 78 000

MOTT AV, e s, 83.4 ft s of 150th St, 16.8 x101.5x irreg; Albert F. Brugman to Irma Schreyer, (R S $7)..... 7,000

NELSON AV, e s, 118.4 ft s of 168th St, 75x125; Rachel Rich, executrix, and others to Philip Thornton and wife, ½ part, (R S $1.50)..... 1,200

NELSON AV, e s, 118.4 ft s of 168th St, 75x125; S. H. Steele, executor, to Philip Thornton and wife, 1-3 part, (R S $1)..... 800

NELSON AV, e s, 223.4 ft s of 168th St, 25x125; Rachel Rich, executrix, to Emily B. Young, ½ part..... 437

NELSON AV, e s, 223.4 ft s of 168th St, 25x125; S. H. Steele, executor, to Emily B. Young, 1-3 part..... 291

SPRING ST, s w corner of Clark St, 25.2 x80x23.3x80; B. B. Johnston to E. D. Randolph and Jr., (R S $25)..... 25,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, s w corner of 155th St, 136.9x224.11 to Croton Aqueduct x144.3x190.4; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 155th St, runs e 1.11 to Croton Aqueduct x s 9 to St. Nicholas Av x n 9.9; Caroline Rullman to Charles A. Peabody, Jr., (R S 50c, mtg $125,000)..... 1

TRINITY AV, w s, 153 ft s of 149th St, 34x40x40x66.3; Charles A. Stevens to Andrew C. Otto, (R S $3.50)..... 1

WALDO, 1,787, e s, 100 ft s of 181st St, 44.6x100; Samuel R. Welser to J. Allen Townsend, (R S $8)..... 8,000

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of Union Av, 25x121.11x irregular; Albert F. Brugman to Gertie Well, (R S $10, mtg $9,000)..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, Lot 35, map of Jacksonville, 40x140x40x143; Louis Megroz to Gottfried Bahler and wife, (R S $1.50)..... 1,250

1ST AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 48th St, 50.1x 100; Ferdinand Sulzberger to Sigmund Grabenheimer, (R S $18, mtg $18,000)..... 1

3D AV, 2,945, w s, runs n 10.1 ft to angle of Elton Av x n 6.5x w 90.6x s 24x e 92.8; Irving Wahlburn, referee, to Babette Rachel Axelrod to Gustav Rheinauer and another, (R S $14.50)..... 14,250

3D AV, e s, 225 ft s of 171st St, 50x100; Albert F. Brugman to Gertie M. Well, (R S $12)..... 100

5TH AV, s w corner of 118th St, 25.11x 100; Rachel Axelrod to Gustav Rheinauer and another, (R S $24, mtg $25,000)..... 100

5TH AV, 875, e s, 23.4x100, William H. Hall to Daniel G. Reid, (R S $210, mtg $40,000)..... 1

5TH AV, —, extends from 94th to 95th St, 201.5x102.2, with strip on e s; Isaac H. Clothier to Al Hayman, (R S $625)..... 100

8TH AV, 2,492, e s, 25x100; Henry Marks to Catharine M. D. Colihan, (R S $11, mtg $20,000)..... 1

11TH AV, w s, w corner of 172d St, 94.6x 100; Gertrude L. S. Sills to Mayer S. Auerbach, (mtg $8,000, R S $10)..... 100

6TH ST, s s, 225.3 ft w of Avenue A, 24.6x 97; Marcus Chargin to Dorothea Sternfeld, (R S $7, mtg $32,000)..... 39,000

6TH ST, e s, 49.10 ft n of 16th St, 20.9x 65; Gertie Well to Albert F. Brugman, (R S $30)..... 1

11TH ST, 614 East, 25x84.9; Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, to Henry S. Herrman, (R S $5, mtg $26,000)..... 5,500

6TH ST, e s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Mary E. Beattie, heir, &c., to Maria S. Simpson, 1-5 part, (R S $2.50)..... 1

32D ST, s s, 116.8 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x 98.9; John H. De Lamatar and others, heirs, &c., to Maria S. Simpson, 4-5 part, (R S $8.50)..... 1

33D ST, n s, 55 ft w of Park Av, 25x95; George W. Stetson to Alfred G. Vanderbilt (re-recorded, R S $40)..... 1

35TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x 98.9; Harry K. Knapp to Caroline B. Knapp, (R S $1)..... 1

36TH ST, 224 and 226, s s, Michael J. Quinn to Alfred Van Beuren, (mtg $35,000, R S $21)..... 1

40TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Rex Realty Company to Ferdinand Fleig, (mtg $11,000, R S $8)..... 1

47TH ST, s s, 121.5 ft w of 5th Av, 21.5x 100.5; Clara C. Conillard to Mary F. Betts, (R S $65)..... 1

50TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Park Av, runs w 125x n 100.5x e 50x n 100.5 to 51st St x e 75x s 200.10; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, (R S $326)..... 100

64TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 20x 100.5; John W. Sterling and another, trustees, to Georgina B. Harrah, (R S $92.50)..... 92,500

67TH ST, 6 East, 22x90.3; John D. Walsh to Mary A. Morrill..... 1

69TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 20x 100.5; Isabella F. Colbron to R. M. Thompson, (R S $85, mtg $45,000)..... 1

71ST ST, n s, 251.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x 102.2; Huma Unger to Louis Harris, (R S $50)..... Exchange

74TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of Park Av, 19.7x 102.2; Gustavus C. Weber and another to Leopold Newborg, (R S $1, mtg $40,000)..... 1

80TH ST, n s, 110.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.4x102.2; Yette Altmayer to Amelia Wolff, (mtg $4,000, R S $11)..... 100

98TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Francis M. Jencks to the Metropolitan Improvement Company, (mtg $10,000, R S $3)..... 1

98TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 100x100.11; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to William H. Beard, (R S $34, mtg $85,000)..... 100

103D ST, 120 East, 15.6x100.11; David Pearl to Minnie Hirsch, (mtg $5,500, R S $3)..... 100

113TH ST, 17 West, 15.6x100.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Company and others, executors, &c., to Moses Haas, (mtg $6,500, R S $3)..... 9,300

113TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 50x 100.10; Edward Muller to Louis S. Barnard, (mtg $40,000, R S $14)..... 54,000

113TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 90; Howard Beck to Charles F. Wigand and others, executors, (R S $21)..... 20,750

115TH ST, s s, 117.6 ft w of 2d Av, 17.6x 100.11; Pauline Wolf to Ernestine Harris, (R S $2, mtg $12,000)..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x25.3; Elsie S. Allison to Thomas F. Doherty, (R S $4, all liens)..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Sidney Nordlinger to Edward Muller, (mtg $5,500, R S $1)..... 1

121ST ST, 243 East, 25x100.11; Samuel C. Baum to Jacob Rosuck, (mtg $9,500, R S $3)..... 1

129TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 35x 99.11; Grant L. Nichols to Adelbert S. Nichols, (R S $3, mtg $55,000)..... 1

131ST ST, s s, 267.11 ft e of 7th Av, 32x 99.11; Grant L. Nichols to Adelbert S. Nichols, (R S $3, mtg $55,000)..... 1

134TH ST, 305 West, 25x99.11; Margaret Donohue to James Lawler, (R S $5, mtg $5,000)..... 100

136TH ST, n s, 249.7 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Patrick H. Dalton to Eugene Bradari, all liens, (R S 50c)..... 100

136TH ST, 284 West, 17.6x99.11; Charles R. Youngs to Fanny Rogowski, (R S $12.50, mtg $11,000)..... 1

136TH ST, 248 West, 16.8x99.11; Charles R. Youngs to Louis Rosenheim, (R S $13, mtg $10,750)..... 1

136TH ST, 213 West, 17x99.11; Bertha Eckstein to Jennie J. Ryan, (R S $2, mtg $11,500)..... 1

140TH ST, n s, 75 ft s of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Joseph Bierhoff to Ferdinand Kurzman, ½ part, (mtg $2,400, R S $1)..... 1

141ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Elizabeth F. Sibbald to Nathan Straus, (mtg $4,000, R S $4)..... 8,000

141ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; John W. Sibbald to Archibald B. Gwathmey, (mtg $6,500, R S $1.50)..... 8,000

153D ST, 682 East, 25x100; Ellen F. Cary and another to Henry Yutte, Jr..... 1

153D ST, 662 East, 25x100; Henry Yutte, Jr., to Philip Maguire and wife, (R S $1.50, mtg $4,500)..... 6,000

162D ST, s s, 263 ft e of Boulevard, 16x 99.11; George G. Battle, referee, to Mary M. Baldwin, (R S $10)..... 10,000

162D ST, s s, 119 ft e of Boulevard, 18x 99.11; George G. Battle, referee, to Anna K. Shaw, (R S $13.50)..... 13,250

168TH ST, s s, 30 ft w of Brook Av, 25x 71.1; Louis Harris to Hinna Unger, (R S $7.50, mtg $8,500)..... Exchange

168TH ST, n s, 105.2 ft e of Nelson Av, 26.3x79.7x25x87.8; Rachel Rich and others, executors, to Thomas Doherty, ½ part..... 400

168TH ST, n s, 105.2 ft e of Nelson Av, 26.3x79.7x25x87.8; Sanford H. Steele, executor, to Thomas Doherty, 1-3 part..... 266

170TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Audubon Av, 25x95; Julia A. Michan to Rose Burke, (R S $3.50, mtg $5,000)..... 3,100

175TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x106.3x80.4x98.9; George F. Gantz to John O. Baker, (R S $20)..... 100

179TH ST, s e corner of Clinton Av, 100x 169.8x100x170; Andrew G. Fletcher to William C. Bergen, (R S $9.50)..... 9,500

183D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 18.9x 104.11; Max Marx to Annie L. Laugbein, (mtg $9,000, R S $2.50)..... 100

183D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 18.9x 104.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Max Marx, (mtg $9,000, R S $2)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

ANN ST, 37, n s; executors of Frederick Heimsoth to Charles C. Fuhrmann, 5 years..... $2,000

COURTLANDT AV, 73; George Ehret to Oscar M. Lipton, 11 years..... $6,000, 7,200

DELANCEY ST, 190; Joseph Goodman to Harriet Rosenzweig, 3 years..... 360

HUDSON ST, 169 to 175; Eliza T. Wray to William F. Oatman, 4 11-12 years..... 12,000

WASHINGTON St, 819 and 821; Rose McKenna to Catharine McEntee, 6 years.. 3,800

1ST ST, 7; Rosa Hertz to Susan Gilfather and another, 10 years..... 3,000

5TH ST, 518; Mathias Klesius to Herman Fink, 5 years..... 420

13TH ST, 517 East; Morris Jackowitz to Leopold Porzio, 5 years..... 1,950

42D ST, 10 East; George Day to Aaron Appel, 5 years..... $3,600, 4,800

94TH ST, 28 West; Cornelia E. Dearborn to Martha L. Rockwell, 3 5-12 years..... 1,200

117TH ST, 340 East; Lucia Popa to Nicola Manini, 4 years..... 204

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Luder Reinken; Bowery, 43, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 23,000

ANDRAE, George F., to Gustav Frey; St. Ann's Av, w s, 50 ft n of 135th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

AUERBACH, Mayer S., to Gertrude L. S. Sills; 11th Av, e s, n w corner of 172d St, 4 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to Irving Bachrach; 2d Av, 1,589, due Jan. 2, 1902..... 10,000

BAKER, John O., to George F. Gantz; 175th St, n e corner of 11th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 26,250

BAKER, John O., to George F. Gantz; 175th St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

BAKER, John O., to George F. Gantz; 175th St, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

BAKER, John O., to George F. Gantz; 175th St, n s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,500

BAKER, John O., to George F. Gantz; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 175th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,800

BAKER, John O., to George F. Gantz; 175th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,500

BAKER, John O., to George F. Gantz; 175th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,875

BAKER, John O., to George F. Gantz; 175th St, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

BAKER, John O., to Margaret C. Hunter and others; Fort George Av, n s, at s w corner of Plot 27, map of 128 acres, part of Isaac Dyckman estate, 3 years..... 37,500

BAWDEN, Emma L., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 78th St, n s, 201 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

BEARD, William H., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; 98th St; n s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 8 months, 6 per cent..... 65,000

BERGEN, William C., to Andrew G. Fletcher; 179th St, s e corner of Clinton Av, 2 years..... 8,000

BETTS, Mary F., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 47th St, s s, 121.6 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 60,000

BONN, John L. and Barbara J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 56th St, 155 East, 3 years..... 10,000

BRANDT, Albert, to Henry S. Elsler; Lexington Av, w s, 25.11 ft s of 97th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BROWN, Kate C., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; 71st St, s s, 452 ft w of West End Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

COHN, Sarah, to Sarah C. Goodhue; Ludlow St, 14.5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

COSCIO-LONGO, Grace L., to Archibald M. Maclay; 545th St, s e corner of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

COLLEMORE, Ann, to Angelina S. Peyton; 30th St, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years..... 9,500

DITCHETT, Stephen D., to Sarah M. Purser; Clinton St, n e corner of 169th St, extends to Boston Road, ½ part and all title, 3 years..... 1,500

DOREMUS, Clarissa O., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 87th St, n s, 187 ft e of Columbus Av, due Aug. 1, 1906..... 24,000

FARRELL, Ellen A., to the East River Savings Institution; 129th St, 46 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 4,500

FLEIG, Ferdinand, to Rex Realty Company; 40th St, 336 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,500

FUCHS, Louisa M., to Walter C. and Eugene H. Hammond; Freeman St, n s, 88.2 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 800

GOLDBERG, Morris, and Nathan Schanzupp to the East River Savings Institution; Hester St, n w corner of Clinton St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

GRABENHEIMER, Sigmund, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1st Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 48th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 14,000

HALL, George O., to Elizabeth S. Lord; Boulevard, or Dyckman St, being Plot 50 on map of 128 acres, 12th Ward, part of Isaac Dyckman estate; also Sherman Av, centre line, at centre line of Boulevard, or Dyckman St, 299.6 years..... 15,000

HARRIS, Louis, to Benjamin Unger; 71st St, n s, 251.8 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 8,500

HAYMAN, Al, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 5th Av, s e, from 94th to 95th St, 201.5x102.2, due July 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 400,000

HECHT, Ferdinand, to William R. Rose; Crotona Park South, s e corner of Crotona Park North, 25x80.11; Ryer Av, e n w of Prospect Av, demand, 6 per cent.. 23,000

HERRMAN, James S., to the East River Savings Institution; 14th St, 333 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 15,000

HITZEL, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Charles St, 33, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 5,500

HOCH, Frederick, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 17th St, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 15,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 50th St, n s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 160,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 51st St, s s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 76,000

HUGHES, William, to Jenny Guider and others, executors, &c.; 129th St, 49 East, 3 years..... 18,000

HYMANSON, Abraham, to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; 71st St, s s, 452 ft w of West End Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

JOHN, Sarah, to Sarah C. Goodhue; Ludlow St, 14.5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

JONES-LONGO, Grace L., to Archibald M. Maclay; 545th St, s e corner of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KOLLEMORE, Ann, to Angelina S. Peyton; 30th St, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years..... 9,500

KUTNER, Lizzie, to Augusta Samuels; Macdougal St, 116, assigns rents, due Sept. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 500

KRUG, Auguste, to Charles J. Richter and another, trustees; 2d Av, e s, 25.7 ft s of 91st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,500

LANZER, John, to Robert Teller; Lots 571 and 572, Section A, map of Vyse estate, 3 years..... 3,000

LAWLER, James, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 134th St, 309 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

LIPTON, Oscar M., to James S. Kelly; Cortlandt St, 73, leasehold, demand..... 18,000

LYONS, Susie T., and Jeremiah C., to the Manhattan Savings Institution; 70th St, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 19,000

McENTEE, Catharine, to George Ehret; Washington St, 819 and 821, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MILLER, Alice, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Park Av, n w corner of 81st St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 100,000

MILLER, Alice, to Isaac Meinhard; Park Av, n w corner of 81st St, 1 year..... 16,000

OTTO, Andrew C., to Emil D. Otto; Trinity Av, w s, 153 ft s of 149th St, 3 years.

POST, Henry W., to Catharine T. Smith and others, executors, &c.; 139th St, s s, 204 ft e of 7th Av, 104x99.11, 3 years, (four mortgages,) each..... 20,000

PULLEYN, Susan A., to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of New York; 94th St, n s, 118 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

REYNOLDS, Catharina M., to Elizabeth Burt; interior lot, 121 ft n of 165th St and 25 ft w of dividing line between Lots 29 and 30, map of village of Eltons, 3 years..... 3,000

RHEINAUER, Gustav, and Leopold Barth to Rachel Axelrod; 5th Av, s w corner of 118th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

RHINELANDER, William, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 2d Av, n w corner of 87th St; West St, 153, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 66,500

RICHTER, Joseph, and wife to Andrew Helland; Boston Av, n e corner 169th St, 1 year..... 7,800

ROSEN, Abraham H., to Mary Rosen; Avenue B, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, demand..... 1,500

RUSS, Matthew, to Mary E. Yale; 154th St, 540 East, 3 years..... 10,000

RUSS, Matthew, to Henry M. Sanders; 154th St, 542 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 9,000

SALLINGER, Bernhart, to Josephine Schwarz; 148th St, s s, 561.10 ft e of Terrace Place, 3 years..... 1,000

SCANLAN, Patrick, to James H. and Walter R. Hume; 65th St, 38 and 40 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SCHEER, Dora, to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c.; 100th St, 208 East, 3 years..... 22,000

SCHEER, Dora, to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c.; 100th St, 208 East, 3 years..... 22,000

SCHEER, Dora, to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c.; 100th St, 210 East, 3 years..... 22,000

SCHREYER, Isma, to Albert F. Brugman, guardian, &c.; Mott Av, e s, 834 ft s of 150th St, 3 years..... 4,200

SILLS, Gertrude L., to Union Dime Savings Institution; Pearl St, 291, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 17,000

SIMPSON, Maria S., to the American Mortgage Company; 32d St, 380 West, 16.8x98.9, 1 year..... 8,000

SIMPSON, Maria S., to the American Mortgage Company; 32d St, 378 to 380 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

BUNGERZ, Babette and Henry, to Eleanor Elgar and others, executors, &c.; 3d Av, w s, 79.10 ft n of 152d St, 3 years..... 5,000

TERRY, Seth S., to Temple and Cornelia Prime; Broadway, s e corner of Great Jones St, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 200,000

THOMAN, Jacob R., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 7th Av, 455 to 459, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 36,000

THORNTON, Philip and Mary A., to Charles Strauss; Nelson Av, e s, 118.4 ft s of 168th St, 3 years..... 1,100

TOUCEY, Donald B., to New York Security and Trust Company; Jackson Av, n w corner of Home St, extends to Boston Av, gore, due Oct. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 17,500

TOWNSEND, J. Allen, to Samuel R. Welser; Wadsworth Av, e s, 100 ft s of 181st St, 3 years..... 5,000

VATH, Leopold, to Frank Platzer; Brook Av, w s, 167.3 ft n of 168th St, 3 years. 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, to Francis E. Doughty..... 25,056

BAILEY, Henry B., to George H. Allison. 1,250

BUTLER, Carrie M., to Jacob D. Butler. Nom.

COLLINS, Michael, to Gibson Putzel.... 1,300

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, to Nelson D. Stilwell..... Nom.

FAKIS, Fanny D., to Minnie C. Miller... 2,000

FERGUSON, Mary J., to Irene B. Braman..... 10,000

FURTHMAN, Charles A., to William S. Phippen..... 250

GOODELL, Helen E., to John W. Axford. 4,100

GOODMAN, Urry, to Charlotte Hasford. 2,500

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 93,000

HERRMANN, George F., to Frederick Jaburg..... 2,000

KINKELDEY, Carl, to John D. Beals... 1,000

KROGER, Frederick, to Elise King..... 10,000

LAHEY, William T., to Francis Lahey... 1,000

LAUBER, Katie, David L. Well..... 4,000

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FARVIEW HOUSE.—Second season; modern improvements. Elevation, 1,800 feet; spacious grounds; open fireplaces and hot water heat; special inducements to June and September guests. Golf, tennis, &c. G. H. HAGER, Stamford, N. Y.

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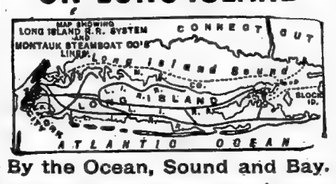

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Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; ... mail parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal ... Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 82 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Pawn Tickets ... old gold and silver bought; unredeemed ... dges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, ... 8th Av.

Cash price ... paid contents flats, residences, pianos, & ... calls promptly attended. James, Station G, ... 4.

Don't sell ... our household furniture, antiques, pianos, ... re obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th ... t.

Household ... urniture, contents of houses and flats, pia... s, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

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LIBERTY ... ORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK ... VENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. Separate ... RICTLY FIREPROOF, goods, pian... el rooms for storage of household ... works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans ... r household movings; private compartments, ... uilt of steel and with Yale locks.) In silver v... ults. Telephone or write for estimate on yo... work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

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Twentieth ... ntury Storage Company's new building, 490... East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable ra... vans for moving; packing, shipping; esth... ten; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. ... ephone 587—Melrose.

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Bronx Ste... Carpet Cleaning, 184th St. and Marion ... all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c. yard; part ... free.

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30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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$10 cash will put you through the three months' course in shorthand and typewriting if you start right away. Being located in the same building with the N. Y. Stock Exchange and N. Y. Produce Exchange gives this school the best facilities for placing its graduates in good situations. Prepare now for a Fall position. Call at once. The best and most rapid system taught.

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Elementary and High School. College Preparation.
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TRINITY COLLEGE,
Hartford, Conn., May 25th, 1901.
Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at Trinity School, 139-147 West Ninety-first Street, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 20th, 21st, and 22d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MT. ST. MARY'S, NEWBURGH-ON-HUDSON.
Boarding school for young ladies. Regents' examinations held three times yearly. Terms moderate. Apply to Principal.

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IRISH FLAGS TORN DOWN

Were Placed to Decorate Graves in St. Paul's Churchyard.

By Rule of Trinity Corporation Only American Flags Are Allowed—Statue of Moore Similarly Denuded.

The members of the Decorating Committee of the Irish Society of New York, who had charge of the work of decorating the graves and monuments of illustrious Irishmen in this city and vicinity on Decoration Day, have been thrown into considerable indignation by what is construed as a deliberate insult to the Irish flag.

According to statements made yesterday by M. J. O'Brien, Chairman of the Decorating Committee, the green flag of Erin has since Memorial Day been torn from its fastenings on at least four monuments in this city. One of these four several acts was committed in Central Park, where the monument to Thomas Moore was denuded of its decoration, and the other three instances of alleged hostility to the Irish flag took place in St. Paul's Churchyard.

According to the story given out yesterday by Mr. O'Brien, the Irish Society, following a custom that has been continued for the past five years, had its decorating committee visit St. Paul's Churchyard on Memorial Day and place wreaths on the grave of Gen. Richard Montgomery and on the monuments erected to the memory of Dr. William James McNevin and Thomas Addis Emmet. As has always been the custom, the American and Irish flags were placed crosswise within the wreaths.

The flags, according to Mr. O'Brien, had never been disturbed before, but on last Friday, the day following Decoration Day, Mr. O'Brien and several other committeemen passing the churchyard observed that the three Irish flags had been carried off. The American flags remained alone and unattended. The committeemen called the attention of Sexton Walters to the state of things, and then hurried around to the offices of Trinity Corporation, at the corner of the churchyard, and told of the desecration of the Irish flag.

"We saw the 'manager,'" said Mr. O'Brien, "and he said that the act was outrageous. He said that he supposed it was the work of some fanatical Englishman who, in passing, saw the Irish flags flying, and becoming frenzied, wrenched them away and stamped them in the mud. This seemed plausible, but it also seemed strange that the English fanatic should have carried the flags away with him. The manager said the Corporation had no objection to the flags being there and on Saturday we replaced them. These, in turn, disappeared and the matter was reported to the Church Street Police Station."

Capt. Halpin detailed two detectives, and they put out a police drag net. When they hauled in the net, all they found was Sexton Walters. They learned that it was he who had hauled down the Irish flags on both occasions.

Inquiry at the offices of the Trinity Corporation yesterday afternoon developed the fact that there is a rule in existence which prohibits the decoration of any grave or stone with the flag of any other nation than the United States, and, acting under this rule, Controller H. H. Cammann ordered the Irish flags hauled down. It was announced that no Irish flag can fly in St. Paul's Churchyard. When inquiry was made at the office why the flags had been removed this year, although allowed to fly unmolested for five years, it was said that this was the first time it had come to the attention of the authorities that the Irish flag was placed in the decorations.

Mr. O'Brien, when told that the sexton had torn down the flags, was extremely indignant. "Why, we could have them arrested for vandalism," he said. "Furthermore, other flags will be put back there. We have had Irish flags on those monuments for five years, and never heard of any rule against them. It was a discourteous and ungentlemanly thing to tear them down. Gen. Montgomery, Dr. McNevin, and Thomas Addis Emmet were patriotic and cultured men, and our idea in decorating their graves is to honor them as Americans and also by placing the Irish flag with the American to emphasize the fact that they were Irish gentlemen and brought from Ireland the culture and refinement which did so much good to their adopted country.

"The statue of Thomas Moore, in the Park," continued Mr. O'Brien, "was desecrated in the same manner as the others. The wreath was torn down and thrown on the ground and the Irish flag torn from its fastenings. This looks like concerted action. There's going to be an awful stir all along the line about this."

Henry C. Swords, a member of Trinity Corporation, and serving on the Cemetery Committee, when seen yesterday afternoon, said that he never knew before that there was a rule in the Corporation against placing any but American flags in its burial grounds.

OBJECT TO A THEATRE.

Paulist Fathers Fighting the Granting of a License for a New One Near Their Church.

The Paulist Fathers, who combatted successfully the efforts of William McGlory and others to open resorts in the neighborhood of their church, at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, appeared at Police Headquarters yesterday to oppose the granting of a theatrical license to Paul Armstrong, M. L. Bridgman, Daniel Jackson, and others, who wish to establish a playhouse at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixtieth Street, the site selected by former unsuccessful applicants. The hearing was before Inspector Harley, in whose district the property is situated. Father Doyle and Father Hughes appeared for the church interests, and with them were Dr. James Begen of 19 West Sixtieth Street and many others.

A stack of letters attesting the good character of the applicants was presented, and the petition was signed by 500 persons. Dr. Begen declared that but one of the signers owned property in the vicinity and that the others were for the most part transient residents of questionable places. In protesting against the application Father Doyle said:

"In our opinion, the opening of a theatre at this point will not be good for the character of the neighborhood. The character of the building for which the license is asked is such as to fit it only for a vaudeville, and not for a theatrical entertainment of the first class, as it is understood in this city. In consultation with a number of gentlemen of experience in theatrical matters we have been told in order to make a theatre of the first class pay and prosper it must be made exceedingly popular, and, of course, we know what that means in New York. I see in the names on this petition the name of no solid or substantial property owner in Sixtieth Street."

He submitted the names of 1,500 members of the Holy Name Society of the Paulist Church as opposed to the proposed theatre, but said he had faith in the good motives of those who wish to establish it.

"It is a question of judgment as to the ultimate results of a theatre in the locality," he said. "By the greatest of efforts we have driven the fraternity of evil out of the neighborhood formerly known as the 'Little Tenderloin,' and the opening of a theatre would bring them back."

J. J. Armstrong of 339 East Twentieth Street, who is interested in the theatre project, said that he was a Catholic and that his interest in his religion would be a guarantee that he would keep disreputable characters away from the place. He admitted, in response to a question by Father Doyle, that he had once applied for a license for a theatre with a saloon adjunct, and then said that nearly every theatre in the city has a saloon adjunct, and named the Knickerbocker and Herald Square Theatres as having doors opening into saloons.

Inspector Harley, whose district includes both these playhouses, here made a number of notes after Armstrong had assured him that his statement was correct. Other testimony was taken, and then the Inspector said he would present his report to Commissioner Murphy, whose province it was to decide the matter. Mr. Armstrong said that if the Commissioner refused the license he would appeal to the Supreme Court.

MRS. COHEN EXONERATED.

Magistrate Says Policemen May Be Interfered with When Justice Is Not Being Done.

The charge of disorderly conduct made against Mrs. Bertha Cohen, wife of ex-Alderman Louis Cohen of 162 Lorimer Street, Williamsburg, by Policeman Hellings of the Stagg Street Station was dismissed yesterday by Magistrate Lemon, in the Ewen Street Police Court.

Mrs. Cohen was arrested on May 22 at Broadway and Moore Street. She was shopping with her mother at the time, when, she declares, she saw the policeman overturn a basket of oranges which an old woman was peddling, and then kick the woman. This aroused Mrs. Cohen's indignation, and she upbraided Hellings for his act. She was arrested.

Policeman Hellings declared that Mrs. Cohen had interfered with him in his duties, and when he told her to go away, she refused, and defied him to arrest her. When he did so, he alleges she fought him and pulled his mustache. When the case was called for trial yesterday, both had several witnesses to the occurrence.

Hellings testified that on the day in question he was sent out to clear the streets of peddlers who were blocking the sidewalks. He approached an old woman selling oranges, and while ordering her to move on, Mrs. Cohen came up to him and called him a "dirty big loafer."

When Mrs. Cohen took the stand she denied that she had pulled his mustache, but said she would have been glad of the chance to do so if the policeman had not held her wrists so tightly.

Mrs. Bender, the orange woman, corroborated Mrs. Cohen's statement of the assault upon her. "The policeman," she said, "first upset my basket of oranges and then kicked me in the side."

After several other witnesses had testified for the defense, Magistrate Lemon dismissed the case, declaring that a person has a right to interfere when he or she finds that justice is not being done.

Lawyer Lehmann, who appeared for Mrs. Cohen, said that he would probably bring charges against the officer before the Police Commissioners.

"Honest" John Kelly Gives Himself Up.

"Honest" John Kelly walked into the Jefferson Market Court accompanied by T. D. Sullivan yesterday morning, and going into the private office of Sergt. Cottrell said he had heard there was a warrant out for his arrest and he had come to surrender himself. Kelly was informed that there was such a warrant, procured by Edward P. Myerson, a theatrical agent, living in the Parker House, who claimed that "Honest" John had assaulted him on May 21. Kelly, it appeared, could not be found, and the warrant was therefore not served. As there was no complainant to press the charge against Kelly, the latter was discharged.

NEW GIFTS TO COLUMBIA.

Donations Aggregate $22,000, New Appointments Made, and Results of Prize Competitions Announced.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University yesterday President Seth Low announced several gifts and a number of appointments.

One of the gifts was of $20,000 from "an unknown friend," to be distributed as follows: $5,000 for equipping a historical reading room in space allotted in the new University Building; $10,000 to be expended in the purchase of books during the coming year, and $5,000 for general purposes. A gift of $500 from the Trustees of the Mary Hemenway estate, to found a fellowship in anthropology, was also announced. A friend gave $1,500 for fitting up the Zoological Laboratory in Barnard College. A gift of books by John D. Crimmins was announced.

The following appointments were made public: Everett J. Hall, to be an assistant in metallurgy; Edward Morgan Lewis, to be Lecturer in Elocution; Charles H. Peck, M. D., Warren S. Bickham, M. D., and Alfred S. Taylor, M. D., to be assistants in surgery; Frank W. Chandler, to be Lecturer in Comparative Literature; Charles A. Strong, to be Lecturer in Psychology; W. H. Sheldon, to be an assistant in philosophy; Josiah C. McCracken, to be Secretary in charge of Earl Hall; Prof. Paul Monroe and S. T. Dutton of the Chair of Education in the Teachers College to be seated in the Faculty of Philosophy, and Charles T. Terry, reappointed Lecturer on Contracts.

As a result of a considerable increase in the value of the prize fund founded in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia in 1859, by Jacob Harsen of the class of 1825, three Harsen prizes for proficiency in examinations have been established by the Trustees of the College. The prizes are $500 first, $300 second, and $200 third, and are awarded to the three men who pass the best final examinations in clinical surgery, clinical medicine, and practical anatomy.

The successful competitors for the three prizes this year have been announced by the Faculty of the college, as follows: First, Charles Hendee Smith of Hartland, Wis., a graduate of Cornell; second, Philip Van Ingen, New York City, a graduate of Yale; third, William Darrach of New York City, a graduate of Yale. The seven other honor men are J. R. Judd, Honolulu, Hawaii; Leo Buerger, New York; C. C. Prentiss, New York; R. W. Shearman, New York; R. H. Blue, Montgomery, Ala.; J. D. Condit, Terre Haute, Ind., and J. P. McKelvy, Braddock, Penn.

At the recommendation of the department of physics, the University Council has appointed Bergen Davis, B. S., Rutgers College, 1896, to the John Tyndall fellowship for the encouragement of research in physics.

The Faculty of Columbia College has designated Elliott W. Boone of New York, George L. Donellan, of New York, and Charles S. Forbes of Meriden, Conn., as the most faithful and deserving students of the graduating class as candidates for the alumni prize established in 1858. The three names are submitted to the seniors, who choose the one to receive the prize. In case they fail to agree on a choice, the President of the university makes the selection.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY MEETING.

Pedagogy Faculty Not Named — New Professor of Economics Appointed.

No definite announcement in reference to the personnel of the Faculty of the New York University School of Pedagogy was made at the special meeting of the university Council, held at the Washington Square Building yesterday afternoon. The meeting had been called for the purpose of deciding upon the Faculty, but the committee in charge reported, through its Chairman, Dr. Alexander, that it was not prepared with its report.

The Council instructed the committee to use plenipotentiary power, and to make such appointments as it might deem advisable. A report was requested by Thursday evening.

The most important business done was in connection with the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance. The Professorship of Economics in the university Faculty has during the past year been filled temporarily by Prof. Jesse E. Pope. The Council yesterday afternoon agreed upon a professor to fill the position permanently. Prof. Joseph F. Johnson, formerly Professor of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania, and at present in Europe, engaged in investigating foreign methods of commerce and finance, has cabled his acceptance. Prof. Johnson is about forty years of age, a Harvard graduate, and has been connected with the University of Pennsylvania for about ten years.

The lectures on commercial law given during the present year by members of the law Faculty are to be placed in charge of two special instructors next year. Cleveland Bacon of this city, a graduate of Williams College and the university Law School, will instruct in elementary law and contracts, and Wirt Howe, a graduate of the Harvard College and Law School, will teach the law of bills, notes, and corporations. The work of these two members of the Faculty will be confined exclusively to the School of Commerce.

The Corporation accepted invitations to attend the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the University of Glasgow and the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Yale. The appointment of representatives was delegated to Chancellor MacCracken.

New Steamship for Oriental Company.

Still another new steamship, the Satsuma of the New York and Oriental Steamship Company, arrived here yesterday from the builders' yard at Sunderland, England. The Satsuma is the first of the steel steamers built for this line. The new vessel will ply between New York, Manila, China, and Japan. Her dimensions are: Length, 382 feet; breadth, 48.7 feet, and depth, 30 feet, with a capacity of 7,200 tons dead weight, and over 10,500 tons cabin cargo capacity. Her tonnage is 2,690 net. Her agents are Barber & Co.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse's New Record

A cablegram to Oelrichs & Co., agents here for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, states that the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the fastest ocean flier in the world until the Deutschland was launched, has just broken her eastward record, having arrived at Cherbourg from this port in 5 days, 18 hours, and 31 minutes. The best record to the Cherbourg Breakwater is still held by the Deutschland—5 days, 12 hours, and 29 minutes.

Socks all right?

Remember you never show them so much or so much of them as in Summer.

1000 dozen to select from.

250 dozen black open-work; all of them the newest and best patterns of 1901.

If there is a poor pair in the whole lot it's our fault and we'll make it right.

50c. and 75c. is the usual price.

35c. a pair, or three pairs for $1 to-day's price.

What sort of summer sack suit did you say? Every sort here.

Panamas have "caught on." Have you?

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

TUNNEL WORK TO BEGIN

Preliminary Borings in the East River to be Started at Once.

Rapid Transit Commissioners Make Light of $5,000,000 Damage Suit Entered by Rival Tunnel Companies.

The engineers of the Rapid Transit Commission will begin at once a series of borings in the bed of the East River, and this will mark the beginning of work on the tunnel to Brooklyn. It was said yesterday that several months would be spent in surveys and the preparation of working plans before the contracts could be let.

Notice was served on Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler and the members of the Rapid Transit Commission of a suit by the Central Tunnel Railroad Company and the New York Underground Railroad Company of a claim for $5,000,000 damages each by reason of the construction of the rapid transit tunnel. Roger Foster, attorney for the tunnel companies, would not discuss his clients' claims.

The tunnel companies claim that on March 26, 1881, they acquired exclusive rights to construct a tunnel from the New York City Hall, under Chambers, Elm, and other streets, and under Fourth Avenue to the Grand Central Station. The companies have done nothing except to try and have three Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court, but William R. Grace declined to serve and the papers were never filled out.

Edward M. Shepard was shown these claims, and, after looking up the matter, he said that the companies had no exclusive rights and that the suits would not trouble any one.

Controller Coler said:

"This claim is not worth taking the time to talk about. I have heard of a man who had a fortune in his mind, and when he lost his mind he was 'broke.' These people have the same chance of getting money from the city. Their suit is all bosh. There was a character in 'A Texas Steer' or a negro who went to Washington to be appointed a minister to Dahomey. His application went into the waste basket. That is what will happen to this claim."

Corporation Counsel Whalen was not at his office yesterday afternoon, and his assistants would not discuss the matter.

TUNNEL STRIKE NOT SETTLED.

Expectations of an Agreement Not Yet Realized—A Rock Driller's Grievance.

The expectation of the strikers that the strike on the rapid transit tunnel would be declared off at noon yesterday was not realized. The settlement committees of the Central Federated Union and the rapid transit contractors met at 11 o'clock in the forenoon in the Grand Union Hotel, and were in continuous session until 9 o'clock last night.

The supplementary agreement approved at Sunday's meeting of the Central Federated Union was submitted, but new obstacles cropped up, and the agreement was not signed by the contractors when the meeting adjourned. Another conference between the committees will be held this afternoon.

None of the members of the committee would say what had delayed the settlement. Some of the walking delegates said that one cause of the hitch was that two rapid transit contractors are not willing to discharge the non-union men they have employed in place of the strikers.

In some of the sections a number of new men were put to work yesterday. The Degnon-McLean Company had a full force at work, and Holbrook, Cabot & Daly were running with nearly full hands.

A general strike of rock drillers and tool sharpeners is in progress for a regular pay day. They want to be paid every other Saturday. They also want to be paid at the place they work. This strike is independent of the tunnel strike, though the rock drillers in the tunnel are already out. About 750 men are affected.

Issue of $3,000,000 of City Bonds.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he would advertise in a few days in The City Record for a bond sale of $3,000,000 of 3½ per cent. gold bonds maturing in 1941. The proceeds from the sale will be used to pay for Rapid Transit work, for street openings, and for new parks.

VISION SAVED HIS LIFE.

Man Dreamed His Employe Was Being Killed and Found Him Almost Asphyxiated.

But for a dream which his employer had Joseph Emrich, a tailor, working for Herman Bikiefer of 291 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, would have lost his life yesterday morning. Emrich sleeps in a room in the rear of the store, and his employer occupies apartments upstairs.

Early in the morning Bikiefer dreamed that some one was trying to set fire to the store and kill Emrich. He awoke and was so troubled by the dream that he went downstairs. He found that the gas in Emrich's room had been turned on in some manner and that the tailor was lying unconscious in bed. Emrich was removed to the Brooklyn Hospital.

Alleged Incendiaries Committed to Jail.

Nathan Birnbaum and Mendel Hirsch, who were arrested in Jersey City on Saturday, charged with setting fire to Birnbaum's furniture store, at 132 Newark Avenue, were yesterday committed to the Hudson County Jail on a charge of arson. When the fire was discovered Hirsch was found locked in the store. He said Birnbaum had asked him to take charge for a few minutes and that he did not know he was locked in until he discovered the fire. Birnbaum denied that he had left any one in the store.

Jewelry Department.

5,000 Imported Belt Buckles, Clasps, Brooches, and Sash Pins.

"Matrix" Turquoise,—Italian carved, natural and colored Ivories,—Scarabs, Pearls, Coralines and numerous stones.

High art designs,—representing handsomely carved heads, beetles, etc., to the plain polished stones,—set in gilt or gun metal, indicate the wide range and variety of the ornaments.

They are exquisitely designed and well made, and are the latest jewels dictated by the Parisian fashion artists.

$1.00 each, value $2.75 to $5.00.

5,000 Hat pins. Heavy Turquoises, Pearls, Opals, Corals and Rhinestones, mounted with gilt,—and Venetian enameled figures (dragons and allegorical designs), set with pearls and rhinestones,

25c., 50c. and $1.00 each,— value $1.00 to $3.75.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Suit Department.

Tucked Chambray Dresses, with dotted swiss collars. Colors:—blue, pink and heliotrope.

$11.50.

Batiste, Dimity or Mercerized linen Dresses. Finely tucked,—and finished with lace. Colors:—natural linen, pink and blue.

$18.50.

Dimity Dresses, with tucked white muslin collar and vest. Blues, pink and black and white.

$21.00.

White Organdie Dresses,—tastefully modelled, appropriate for commencement or graduation gowns.

$21.00 and $35.00.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Registered Trade Mark.

The Underwear For Changeable Weather.

During this season, when warm and cold days alternate, you may save yourself much discomfort and avoid the risk of catching cold by wearing the Dr. Deimel Linen Mesh Underwear.

Samples of the material from which the garments are made and a booklet giving fullest information may be had on request.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co. 14 West 23d Street.

$15 BLUE SERGE SUIT, FULL Silk lined, worth $22. Benson & Co. Misfit Parlors, next to Keith's.

FIFTH WEEK OF KENNEDY TRIAL.

Defense's Experts Say Dentist Did Not Indorse $13,000 Check.

The fifth week of the trial of Dr. S. J. Kennedy opened yesterday before Judge Newburger, with experts for the defense on the stand endeavoring to offset the testimony of the State's experts, who swore last week that Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy wrote the indorsement on the $13,000 check found on Dolly Reynolds's dead body.

Marshall D. Ewell, LL. D., of Chicago, was the first of the defense experts called. He has written, he said, books on law, pedagogy, medico-legal jurisprudence, and other subjects. He was quite sure Dr. Kennedy didn't write the indorsement on the disputed check nor on the "E. Maxwell and wife" memorandum. Dr. Ewell said the indorsement and memorandum were forgeries. He endeavored to show by crayon reproductions the dissimilarities in the handwriting exhibits. The doctor also believed, he said, that the same person did not write both check and memorandum, as the State's experts have sworn. Assistant District Attorney Osborne subjected the witness to a very severe cross-examination. The trial will continue to-day.

LEGAL NOTES.

BROKER HAD NOT EARNED COMMISSIONS.—Stark H. Inge, a real estate broker, sued James McCreery to recover commissions alleged to be due on the sale of property worth $450,000. He claimed his commission of 1 per cent. was due when he brought a customer who was willing to purchase defendant's property under the terms and conditions mentioned by Mr. McCreery in a letter to one Wagner, plaintiff's so-called customer. The letter gave the terms under which defendant was willing to sell. It was given for the purpose of enabling Wagner to sell property that McCreery owned in Chicago, and not as expressing any contract between the plaintiff and defendant. Wagner was never able to comply with defendant's terms, but subsequently wrote that he agreed to buy the property. This so-called contract between Wagner and McCreery was sold to one Halter. Inge admitted defendant's allegation that he was to be paid in installments as the construction of a building upon the land progressed, but sought to avoid the admission, saying that all that occurred subsequent to the original contract of employment and was without consideration. A bond was also to have been given by Wagner to secure compliance with the terms of a building loan. The Second Appellate Division, in affirming judgment for the defendant, holds that Inge never produced a purchaser able and willing to take defendant's property under the terms prescribed by the latter. "The most that can be said of plaintiff's case," says Justice Woodward, for the court, "is that he introduced to the defendant a man who represented himself to be able and willing to comply with the terms and conditions named by the defendant, that this person utterly failed to meet the conditions of sale proposed by the defendant, acting in a reasonable and prudent manner, and within the terms suggested to the broker, and that no sale of the premises resulted through the instrumentality of the plaintiff. The general rule is well established that, where a broker is employed in reference to a sale or exchange of real estate, when he brings to the seller a buyer who is willing and ready to enter into an agreement with the seller for the purchase of the property on the terms which the seller has fixed and the seller is satisfied to accept him as a purchaser, then the broker has earned his commission. But when a broker, as a part of his employment, assumes to execute for his principal an executory contract of sale or exchange, he does not become entitled to his commission unless the other contracting party is able to perform the contract on his part."

ACCORD AND SATISFACTION.—In an action brought by Maximilian Lewinson and another against the Montauk Theatre Company and others to foreclose a mechanic's lien, it appeared that there was a dispute as to the amount due the plaintiffs, but defendants' attorney had sent them a check for $3,000, "in full settlement for your claim on contract against the company." He also stated that the amount was paid conditionally, and asked for return of the check unless it was accepted as payment in full. The plaintiffs realized on the check, and their action is held by the Second Appellate Division to be an accord and satisfaction, not to be defeated by subsequent negotiation. Justice Sewell, for the court, says: "When the minds of the parties met so as to constitute an accord, the claim or cause of action was extinguished, and no protest, denial, or other ex post facto declaration could vary the result."

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Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

Eight hundred Dozen.

Fine French Linen, hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs. Corner "shields" or border designs. Hemstitched or embroidered edges.

25c. each; value 50c.

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$12 IMPORTED HOMESPUN Cut & Pants, worth $20. Misfit Parlors, Benson's, next to Keith's Theatre

O'Neill's.

Sale of Women's Cheviot Suits

All New, Well Made, Stylish and Thoroughly Dependable.

Cheviot Suits of extra quality, Eton Jacket lined with Taffeta and finished with three stitched bands. New Flounce Skirt with stitchings made over Silk Drop; also Suits of the same material, collarless Eton trimmed with stitched Taffeta band, Taffeta lined, unlined flounce, Skirt finished with broad band of Taffeta,

15.00

Separate Dress Skirts.

Separate Dress Skirts of Homespun, light and dark gray, flounce lined, finished with Taffeta band,

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Special Value in Shirt Waists.

Fancy White Lawn Waists, new, fresh goods just from the factory, value 1.00, ... 69c Each.

Silk Waists, broken sizes, values up to 7.98, 2.98 and 3.98

Full Lines of Summer Dresses at Exceptionally Low Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

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to seeking the good things in Clothes and Furnishings we're pretty swift—swift enough to make our customers certain they are glad in the new and stylish things, that's a pleasant certainty.

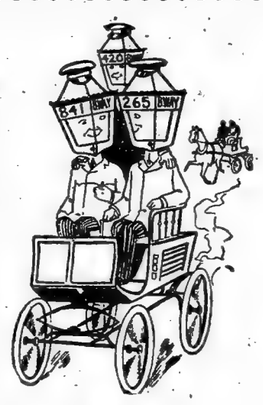

Suits of Imported Oxford Crash, $19.00.
Suits of gray and black striped unfinished face Worsted, $22.00.
Suits of Imported Homespuns, great for style and service, $24.00. Coats have no back linings.
Summer Cheviot Negligee Shirts, two colors—ox-blood and blue, $2.00.
Straw Hat craze at its height here.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Vacation days beginning—the time when all mankind wishes to look better than his best!

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Striped Flannel Coats (some Yoked Norfolk Jackets) and Trousers $10 to $22.
Real Panama Straw Hats that don't cost you a "fortune."
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Great quantities of Negligee Shirts.
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Also Reed, Rattan, and Willow Chairs, Rockers, Settees, &c.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads in great variety.
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Cottage Curtains and Draperies.
WINDOW SHADES AND SLIP COVERS, the latter made to order, at lowest prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

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Besides are our Verandah novelties, now reduced—"Old Hickory" armchairs, $2.75, (reduced from $4.50,) Rockers, $3.00, (reduced from $5.00,) Settees, $6.00, (reduced from $10.00.) Each piece is useful, artistic, and economical, as you

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125th St. Aft & Eve. "The Woman Hater" Varieties. Mats. 15c. & 25c.

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2:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. Mats. Wed. & Sat. All Star Comedy Cast.
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Herald —ALL
Sun —AGREE
Journal—IT
World —IS
Times —A
Press —GREAT
HIT

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. New Special Vaudeville Features and THE KING'S CARNIVAL. Phenomenal Hit. TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE
Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. American & European Novelties. Seats Selling.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. FLORODORA

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts., Near Lex. Av.
Parry Opera Co. Wm. C. Mandeville. "EL CAPITAN."
Promenade Music, 7 P. M. Opera at 8:15.

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CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
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CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St. Last 11 nights, 8:15. Last Saturday Matinée.
JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
150TH TIME. THURSDAY—SOUVENIRS
WILLIAM COLLIER. ON THE QUIET.

On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Theat's. "PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12 (Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily (except Mon.), 25c. ROSEDALE.

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MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. THIS WEEK—The Prince of the World.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Special Attractions To-day.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Trained Animals. Opium Joint. Theatre, 10 Acts

The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.
SIX RACES TO-DAY, AT 2:30 P. M.
Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car.) 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Ave. Elevated, every 10 minutes.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh westerly winds, shifting to southerly.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,040. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ANDREW CARNEGIE ON GREAT BRITAIN'S FUTURE

Says European Powers Will Combine to "Smash Up" the Empire.

And America Will Step In to Prevent It —Believes British Cannot Compete with America in Trade.

LONDON, June 4.—"Mark my words," said Mr. Andrew Carnegie to-night, "the time is coming when the Continental powers will combine to smash up this little island of Great Britain. When that happens, she will have to turn to the United States for help. I feel certain it will not be refused. The United States will step in and say 'Don't!' They will act just as Great Britain did in the Spanish-American war. What she did then was great, and it is not half realized yet."

When Mr. Carnegie gave utterance to these sentiments, he was in the Langham Hotel, London, where he had arrived from Scotland for the Chamber of Commerce gatherings. Until to-night he had steadfastly refused to be interviewed. Resuming the topic of Anglo-American relations, Mr. Carnegie said:

"I believe in the community of the English-speaking races, by which I mean that the Americans and the British are now closer than ever before. Could you get a better instance than the visit of the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce to Windsor last Saturday? I suggested it, and King Edward took up the idea thoroughly. It was a fitting commencement of the new reign.

"I know how deeply interested King Edward is in the United States. I have known this since the time, years ago, when I drove him on a locomotive in the United States, which, by the way, he did not forget when we met under different conditions.

"The idea that the visit of our delegates to Windsor can be in any way construed as King Edward's recognition of American commercial superiority is all nonsense. The King is full of tact and of friendship for our country."

"Do you think," Mr. Carnegie was asked, "that British enterprise can be sufficiently stimulated to meet American competition?"

"Oh, they can't compete with us," replied Mr. Carnegie, with a smile.

"Would you advise the British people to place their faith in combinations?" asked the interviewer.

"I'm out of business," responded Mr. Carnegie, "and I know nothing about combinations."

When questioned regarding his recent gift to the universities of Scotland, he said: "Everything will be settled shortly in a way satisfactory to both sides. The high Scotch officials and myself are still having conferences to arrange matters."

When asked if he contemplated further gifts, he replied in the negative, adding: "I have quite enough on my hands for the present. When this matter has been settled there will be time enough to think of something else."

Mr. Carnegie looks well and is greatly pleased at the reception given to the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

NEW YORK DELEGATES HONORED.

LONDON, June 4.—The reception tendered to-night by Mr. Choate to the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce drew a crowd of celebrities to Carlton House Terrace. Leaders of the bar, finance, diplomacy, and politics attended to do honor to the Americans. Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, as the chief representative of the British Government; J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, and Maître Labori, the distinguished French advocate, were centres of admiring groups throughout the evening.

In the Court Circular's announcement of His Majesty's reception of the American delegates at Windsor, a graceful departure from custom is noticeable in the omission of the usual intimation that an "honor" was conferred upon the visitors by the royal reception. Commenting upon this omission, The Daily Chronicle says:

"We are quite sure the Americans felt that an honor was done them, and that they appreciated it all the more for not being officially informed of the fact."

NEW HOME FOR MR. CARNEGIE.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 4.—Andrew Carnegie may become a resident of Westchester County. Quietly, without any flourish of trumpets, he purchased a tract of land near Chauncy, and is now having erected there a castellated building which, it is said, he will make his permanent country home.

Mr. Carnegie is a member of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, the grounds of which are located near Chauncy, and last Fall, while playing over the course, Mr. Carnegie remarked upon the beauty of the scenery. He said nothing, however, of any plan to become a resident of the neighborhood.

Some weeks ago a handsome residence was begun not far from the links, and there was considerable mystery as to who was the builder, until it became known to-day that it was Mr. Carnegie. The building without any decoration, it is said, will cost $100,000. The location commands a view over a wide extent of territory, and is one of the most beautiful in Westchester County.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

Confident of Winning the State Campaign—Dates for Conventions Named.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4.—The Republican State Committee met to-day to make plans for the State campaign. The vigorous appeals made to the city and State Republican organizations to get together brought many members of both bodies to the meeting. The feeling that the Republicans were on the eve of a successful fight was most pronounced. There was not the slightest despondency over the passage of the Gorman disfranchising election law, and the experience which Baltimore has already had with it was, in the opinion of all, encouraging. The present state of chaos in the Democratic Party also increased the Republican hopes. Dates for conventions were fixed as follows:

State Convention, Baltimore, Aug. 6. Judicial Convention First District, Ocean City, July 25; Judicial Convention Fifth District, Westminster, Aug. 27.

State Tax Commissioner Robert P. Graham of Wicomico County will likely be nominated for Judge in the First District and Judge Reifsnider will be renominated in the Fifth District. Should the Republicans secure control of the next Legislature Phillips Lee Goldsborough will be the leading candidate for Senator to succeed Wellington.

The bitter opposition again developing in the Democratic Party against Gorman probably will prevent the State Convention from formally declaring him the party's unanimous choice for Senator, and may force him out of the running. The independent Democrats are again declaring their intention to stand with the Republicans in the fight against Gormanism.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks generally strong.—Financial Affairs.—Pages 12, 13, and 14.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 84¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 50c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 33c; cotton, middling, 8¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16.25; butter, Western, creamery, 19c.
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Golf! Golf! Golf! Golf!
Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Me. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Adv.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Triple Terminals
32 West 23d St., Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, accommodate travel to and from all sections of Manhattan.—Adv.

MRS. McKINLEY'S CONDITION IS ADMITTEDLY GRAVE.

Dr. Rixey Says She Is Not Losing Ground, but Gloomy Reports Come from the White House.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Dr. Rixey was at the White House for an hour and a half this evening and on leaving at half past 10 o'clock said in answer to inquiries concerning Mrs. McKinley's condition:

"There has been no important change in Mrs. McKinley's condition since we gave out our bulletin this morning. She is resting very comfortably. Of course there are fluctuations in her condition; at times she is better and at times worse, but she is certainly not losing any ground. In fact she is possibly gaining very slowly. There is no more immediate danger now than there has been for some time.

No one was admitted at the White House after 9 o'clock, an hour earlier than the usual time for closing the doors to personal friends. One of the President's visitors to-night said that it was conceded that Mrs. McKinley was in a very grave condition. There was hope of the outcome, he said, but it was a very slender hope.

The morning bulletin referred to by Dr. Rixey was given out at 11:30 o'clock after Drs. Johnston, Sternberg and Rixey had been in consultation over an hour. It read:

"Mrs. McKinley's physicians report that she had a comfortable night and that her condition has not materially changed since yesterday."

While Dr. Rixey was slightly more hopeful in his talk to-night, the patient's condition cannot be said to show any material change. It has been decided not to hold consultations more than once a day, unless a material change for the worse should occur, and that the only bulletin to be issued shall be one following the usual forenoon consultation. Surgeon General Sternberg called at the White House during the evening.

Among those who called to manifest their sympathy and make personal inquiries as to Mrs. McKinley's condition were Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, and Miss Barber, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Pay Director and Mrs. Rand of the Navy, Miss Hitchcock, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. A. W. Greely, A. B. White of Kansas City, and Mrs. J. Stanley Brown.

BIG TOBACCO COMBINATION.

New Company May Take Over the Common Stock of the American and Continental Concerns.

It was common gossip in Wall Street yesterday that another big combine is likely to be launched within a few days. As the reports had it, a new company will be formed to take over the common stock of the American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company, which will be accomplished by the issue of a 4 per cent. bond.

According to one statement, the plan will be financed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Morton Trust Company. A member of the former banking house, when asked about the new company, said at first that he could say nothing about it, and then that he could say nothing yesterday.

The terms of the deal are said to be that every 100 shares of the Continental Company's common stock will receive $10,000 of the new bonds and for every 200 shares of the American stock $20,000 of the new bonds will be given. This will be equivalent to 4 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively in perpetuity on American and Continental common. At the same time, it is stated positively that the preferred stocks of the two companies will not be disturbed.

It is understood that there will be 800,000 shares of the new stock coming after the bonds and that this stock has been paid for at par, $80,000,000 being in the new company's treasury for improvements, extensions, etc. The bonds, it is said, will be fifty-year gold bonds and will be a charge on the company. The incorporation papers are expected to be filed this week. It is thought that the revenues will show a large increase by the removal of the revenue tax on July 1.

It is said that W. C. Whitney postponed his trip abroad in order to carry the deal through.

STAMFORD COMPANY SUED.

Officers Charged with Operating It for Their Personal Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 4.—The officers of the Stamford Manufacturing Company have been sued for an accounting in the Superior Court. Stockholders allege that the officers are running affairs purely for their benefit, and that the company has failed to pay dividends, while the big salaries of the officers are paid promptly.

The suit is brought by Samuel K. Satterlee of New York, John H. Swartout, and Charles W. Minor of Stamford against William W. Skiddy. Mr. Skiddy has been since 1887 President of the company, which is one of the few concerns in this country engaged in manufacturing licorice and dyes. The local mills have been running night and day for years, and it was believed that heavy profits were being piled up.

WASHINGTON AFTER BUSINESS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The determination to promote manufacturing in the District of Columbia, which has been expressed in public meetings of influential persons, has taken a very practical shape in the Northeast Suburban Citizens' Association, which is resolved to offer inducements to bring established manufacturers to its district. At a meeting of the association on Monday evening a communication from Thomas F. Hanion was read, and accompanying it was a copy of a contract by which Nicolas Auth agrees to convey a strip of land 65 feet front by 230 feet deep for the use and benefit of a company in Oneida, N. Y., provided the company erects suitable buildings thereon and removes its plant to this city.

The company is said to employ about 130 hands, and strong efforts are being made to have it locate in Washington in preference to going further South. The district of the city referred to already has in it the Government Printing Office and hundreds of small houses such as well-paid operatives are apt to seek for rental or purchase. A few more factories would not change the character of the section materially, but would enhance property values.

Golf! Golf! Golf! Golf!
Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Me. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Adv.

Myles Standish Ginger Ale.
"Imported" for a bluff. "M. S." for a treat. —Adv.

BRITISH GIVE UP A TOWN

Jamestown, in Cape Colony, Surrendered After a Fight.

INVASION ALARMS KITCHENER

He Places French in Charge of Cape Colony Operations—Details of the Fight at Vlakfontein.

LONDON, June 5.—The War Office last night published the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria June 4:

"Jamestown (Cape Colony) surrendered to Kritzinger's commando on the morning of June 2, after four hours' fighting. The town guard and local volunteers were overpowered before our pursuing columns could come up.

"Our casualties were three killed and two wounded. The Boer loss is said to have been greater.

"The stores were looted, but the garrison was released.

"Have placed Gen. French in charge of the operations in Cape Colony."

The appointment of Gen. French, who has been recruiting his health in Cape Town, to command the operations in Cape Colony, indicates that Lord Kitchener attaches considerable importance to the invasion.

The recrudescence of serious fighting brings further demands for the sending out of reinforcements.

The surrender of Jamestown is regarded as a disagreeable incident, because it has provided Commandant Kritzinger with a fresh supply of the sinews of war.

Details received regarding the fighting at Vlakfontein show that it was one of the most desperate engagements of the war. Gen. Dixon's column was traversing the district and establishing posts, when it was attacked by 1,200 Boers under Commandant Kemp. The Boers were so close that fifty British fell at the first volley.

The Yeomanry held the position, protecting the guns until they were nearly decimated, and then, finding it impossible to save the guns, the artillerymen shot the gun horses to prevent the Boers from moving the guns.

The column quickly recovered from the shock of the unexpected attack. The Derbyshires charged with bayonets, and, after a short, desperate fight, drove off the Boers and recovered the guns. The Derbyshires and Yeomanry both lost very heavily.

It is asserted that, while the Boers had temporary possession of the guns, they shot two artillery men in cold blood for refusing to work them against their own comrades.

Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated June 4, says:

"Dixon's report of the fighting at Vlakfontein, forty miles from Johannesburg, May 29, just received. On our side 1,450 men, with 7 guns, were engaged. The force was returning to camp at Vlakfontein when the enemy, under cover of a veldt fire, rushed the rear guard, consisting of 2 guns of the Twenty-eighth Battery and 330 men of the Derbyshires and Yeomanry. They temporarily captured the two guns. When the remainder of the force came into action the Boers were driven off and the guns were recaptured and the Boer position was occupied.

"Our casualties were 6 officers and 51 men killed, 6 officers and 115 men wounded, and 1 officer and 7 men missing. One officer and 4 men have since died of wounds. Forty-one Boers were killed on the ground. The further Boer casualties are not known. Reinforcements are being sent."

Jamestown lies about fifteen miles north of Barberton in the Kaap gold fields. It is thirty miles south of Aliwal North, and about thirty-five miles from the border. On May 28 it was reported that the dash of Kritzinger's invaders of Capt Colony to the south had been checked at Vandoesberg by Gorringer's and other columns, and swerved northward. On May 29 the Boers were massing under Kritzinger to the north of Bailey.

BANKER AND BROKER ASSIGNS.

Philadelphian Who Accepted $8.75 Commissions Fails for $20,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 4.—William H. Cole, Jr., banker and broker of this city, has made an assignment to his attorney, B. F. Owens, for the benefit of his creditors. In the deed of assignment no preferred creditors are mentioned. The liabilities will, it is said, reach $20,000. Mr. Owens says that Cole assures him that his assets are equal to this amount.

Cole, who is about thirty, began his business two years ago in the Drexel Building; from thence he moved to his present quarters on Walnut Street, and later opened a branch office at 10 South Broad Street. Cole was reported to have made a fortune in the rise of Northern Pacific. Cole is said to be in Atlantic City, where his father-in-law lives.

The amounts he invested for customers were in some instances remarkable for their small size. One man, it is said, invested as little as $8.75, while numerous other investors risked sums below $50. At present Cole is under bail awaiting trial on the charge of conspiracy with intent to defraud John W. Stoeger of Lebanon out of $2,050, which Stoeger alleges he gave Cole to invest for him.

KILLED BY PRISONERS.

In Desperate Attempt to Gain Their Liberty, Three Alleged Bank Robbers Slay a Constable.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., June 4.—Frank Rutledge, Fred Rice, and Frank Jones, three alleged bank burglars extradited from Chicago, and on trial here for the robbery of a private bank at Aurora, were being transferred from the courtroom to the jail to-night in a cab in which were County Constables Boyd and Stewart. The prisoners were shackled, and all were securely handcuffed. There is a steep incline near the bridge leading to the jail, and at the top of this incline a stranger approached the cab and threw into it three revolvers. Immediately the prisoners began to fire, and the constables drew their weapons and returned the fire.

Boyd at the first volley was shot in the head, the bullet entering his forehead and passing through the brain. He died a few minutes afterward. The cab had been stopped when the shooting began, and the prisoners jumped out and ran to a trolley car that would have carried them out to the country. Stewart was firing steadily, and hit Jones in the groin, but the latter ran on, and the prisoners, boarding the car, ordered the motorman to go on.

The motorman detached his brake handle and struck at the men, and the conductor pulled the trolley pole off the wire. Constable Stewart came up with the hackman, and after a desperate fight the prisoners were recaptured and removed to the jail. Stewart was seriously wounded, but not dangerously.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT insures perfect digestion. Avoid substitutes.—Adv.

Golf! Golf! Golf! Golf!
Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Me. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Adv.

WASHINGTON AFTER BUSINESS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The determination to promote manufacturing in the District of Columbia, which has been expressed in public meetings of influential persons, has taken a very practical shape in the Northeast Suburban Citizens' Association, which is resolved to offer inducements to bring established manufacturers to its district. At a meeting of the association on Monday evening a communication from Thomas F. Hanion was read, and accompanying it was a copy of a contract by which Nicolas Auth agrees to convey a strip of land 65 feet front by 230 feet deep for the use and benefit of a company in Oneida, N. Y., provided the company erects suitable buildings thereon and removes its plant to this city.

The company is said to employ about 130 hands, and strong efforts are being made to have it locate in Washington in preference to going further South. The district of the city referred to already has in it the Government Printing Office and hundreds of small houses such as well-paid operatives are apt to seek for rental or purchase. A few more factories would not change the character of the section materially, but would enhance property values.

NEW POEM BY KIPLING.

LONDON, June 5.—The Times publishes a stirring poem by Rudyard Kipling, entitled "Bridge Guard in the Karroo." It describes the dreary monotony of troops guarding lines of communication. Picturing the arrival of a train, the poet says:

"Quick ere the gift escapes us,
Out of the darkness we reach
For a handful of week-old papers
And a mouthful of human speech."

The concluding verse is as follows:

"More than a little lonely,
Where the lessening tail-lights shine.
No, not combatant only,
Details guarding the line."

RECEIVERS FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING CO.

Appointment a Surprise to Brooklyn Concern's Officials.

Officers of the Mutual Benefit Building Loan Company, in Brooklyn, were surprised yesterday afternoon when ex-State Senator H. J. Coggeshall of Waterville and W. J. Youngs, who was Secretary to Vice President Roosevelt when the latter was Governor of New York, walked into the offices of the concern, at 215 Montague Street, and announced that they had been appointed temporary receivers for the company.

Their appointment was made by Supreme Court Justice Scripture, at Rome, N. Y., on Monday, on the application of the State Banking Department.

The Mutual Benefit Building Loan Company was organized in 1893, and has branches in various parts of the State. The stockholders number about 880. State Bank Examiner Slade has at various times of late made inquiry into the affairs of the company.

As a result of reports made by him the State Banking Department on Saturday last applied to Justice Scripture for the appointment of temporary receivers for the company, on the ground that it was insolvent. Lawyer William F. Wyckoff, counsel for the company, submitted testimony of expert accountants who had examined the books of the company to prove that it was in a solvent condition.

The State Banking Department then changed its argument and renewed its application on the ground that the law permitted the State Superintendent of Banking to apply for the appointment of a receiver for a building and loan company when in his belief such action would be to the best intrests of the shareholders.

Justice Scripture took the application under consideration, but the officials of the company say that they were confident he would deny it.

Thomas Seward is President, Joseph B. McMullan Vice President, and Edward Hartung Manager of the company. Mr. Hartung, when seen at his residence, 361 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, said the appointment of the receivers was entirely unwarranted. The company, he said, had assets valued at $270,000, and its liabilities, money owing to shareholders, were only $220,000.

In 1899 the company became involved in litigation with one of its shareholders over the foreclosure of a mortgage. The shareholder contested the foreclosure on the ground of usury, saying that the company exacted from him in addition to dues, interest on the loan, and a premium. Supreme Court Justice Mareau decided against the company, but the Appellate Division overruled this decision.

The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, and is not yet settled. As a result of this litigation it is claimed the business of the company fell off from $266,000 in 1899, to $55,000 last year.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

Record of Nicaragua's Consent to the Convention of 1850 Discovered in Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 16.—A record of the assent of Nicaragua's Congress in 1853 to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 has been discovered in the archives of the Palacio Nacional, at Managua. Senator Morgan of Alabama, in his speech in the United States Senate, March 6 and 7, 1901, said the Clayton-Bulwer treaty did not have the consent of Costa Rica or Nicaragua.

Probably notice of Nicaragua's assent was not communicated to the State Department at Washington because at that time diplomatic relations with Nicaragua were indirect and irregular. The assent was evidently given in the belief that it would be satisfactory to the United States, and that Great Britain would abandon her claim to the Mosquito Territory.

LOCOMOTIVE FALLS TO PIECES.

Was Attached to a Fast Erie Train When Driving Rod Broke.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 4.—The Erie vestibule train No. 10 was running east over the Delaware Division at a forty-mile-an-hour rate early this morning when Engineer Gould heard a loud hissing noise, followed by the appearance of the left driving rod whirling in the air. The engineer attempted to stop the train, but the air brakes refused to work, and for nearly a mile the engine ran in this condition, until the air-brake connections were broken by the sudden application of the emergency brakes, which violently hurled the sleeping passengers against the ends of their berths. No one, however, was injured.

The engine then proceeded to strip itself. A driving wheel fell off, a hole was stove in the boiler, and when the locomotive finally stopped it fell apart with a convulsive shiver. The east-bound track was blocked for three hours. The escape of Engineer Gould and Fireman Deegan is considered miraculous, and it is remarkable that the cars kept the track. Attached to the rear end of the train was the private car of President Underwood, in which he and other officials were returning to New York City after an inspection trip over their branches in the West.

SETH ABBOTT'S PREDICAMENT.

Income Left Him by the Singer Tied Up in a Chicago Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 4.—With the income from $100,000 at his command, provisionally, Seth Abbott is obliged to ask the Probate Court for enough money to buy the daily newspapers—2 cents for each morning and each afternoon. Seth Abbott is the father of Emma Abbott Wetherell, the opera singer, who died some years ago. She left her father, for life, the income of $100,000. But the conservator of the aged man is stopped from using this fund because of the constant objections of an attorney representing Fred M. Abbott and D. L. Murdock.

JOHN W. DOANE LEFT $3,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 4.—When the administrators of John W. Doane's estate have listed the property, his fortune, according to the estimates made by friends here, will be found to amount to over $3,000,000. The petition for letters of administration, with the will annexed, which was filed in the Probate Court of Cook County, showed the property, which is in the State of Illinois, to be worth $119,000.

The will of Mr. Doane was filed in New York. The headquarters of the firm were moved there from Chicago a few years ago.

Golf! Golf! Golf! Golf!
Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Me. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Adv.

To Washington in Five Hours
From New York, Royal Blue Five-Hour Trains leave Foot Liberty St., 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. All of above trains leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Best dining and café car service in the world.—Adv.

FATAL JUMP FROM THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Robert Gibbens Bidwell's Admiration Led to His Death.

HE PREPARED FOR THE LEAP

An Author and of Good Southern Family—His Proposed Lectures—Letters from His Mother and "Alys."

A man who, from papers and letters found in his pockets, known to have been Robert Gibbens Bidwell of 1,425 East Adams Street, Jacksonville, Fla., jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon and at 6:15 o'clock P. M. his body was taken from the East River at the foot of Oliver Street. A call was at once sent to the Gouverneur Hospital, but when the ambulance arrived the surgeon said that the man had been probably an hour.

The man was prepared for the jump, as he wore a life preserver, and his body was swathed around with towels, which were evidently intended to lessen the impact when the body struck the water. A number of newspapers were also stuffed between his body and the life preserver.

The police at the Manhattan end of the bridge said that at about 4:30 o'clock a conductor on the Fulton Street car reported to them that he had left the Brooklyn end of the bridge that a man had left his car, and, waving two American flags, jumped from the bridge. Policemen at once sent to look for the body on both sides of the river, but they found nothing, and later reported that they thought it was a "fake." At 6:30 o'clock two longshoremen employed by the Clyde Line at Pier 34 East River, saw the body of a man floating in the water. They called Policemen Otto Raphael and Jeremiah Sullivan of the Oak Street Station, who took the body from the water.

The man was about 5 feet 10 inches in height, about forty years old, and wore a dark gray suit and rubber-soled canvas shoes. In his pockets were several letters, a bicycle whistle, a pair of silver link cuff buttons, $1.11 in money, and a key to Room Colonial Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. He had a copy of The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union, of April 12, which contained an evening paper and a copy of The Jacksonville (Fla.) Union, of April 12, which contained an account of a series of lectures which he was to deliver at the Park Opera House, in that city.

LETTERS OF HUMAN INTEREST.

The letters in the man's pockets were addressed to Robert G. Bidwell, care of William Turner, West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, New York City. One of them was from the mother of the dead man, Mrs. A. G. Bidwell of 1832 Oregon Avenue, Washington, D. C., and another was from "Alys," 1425 East Adams Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

The letter from the mother of the dead man was very affectionate. It was mailed in Washington on May 31 and was as follows:

"My Dear Boy—I was glad to hear from you and of your pleasant trip and your safe arrival in New York. now you enjoyed the ocean, as it has been so since you had a sea voyage. I think it is one of the prettiest sights in the world to sail up New York Harbor on a Summer evening. I read your letter and have sent it on to "Alys," as you requested me. She will be very lonely without you, and I am lonely, too, for I hate to be separated from both my children at once. Take good care of yourself and write to me frequently.

YOUR LOVING MOTHER.

The other letter from "Alys" referred to in the letter of the mother; was as follows:

"My Dearest Boy—I am so anxious to hear from you, and to know how you stood the trip. I was charmed with my trip to and thank my trip for it. I don't blame you for liking the ocean. I know you will have a nice time in New York, and hope you will take excellent care of myself for your sake, so, and I will of yourself. I feel all right, and do. But I must fill my letter with don'ts. Dear, did you see me wave a which bore you? I waved until the train you will keep passed out of sight. I do hope every night, for all, for I shall dream of you I shall be very lonely until you read them, so. Write to me every day. Your loving

ALYS.

In the dead man's pocket, also, was a postal card addressed to him at 306 Columbus Avenue. In this he was requested to call on Mrs William Michelena, 203 Bedford Park, New York. There were several cards of the Colonial Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, on the back of one of which was written: "Robert Gibbens Bidwell, Author of the 'Reign of Mind,' 1832 Oregon Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., and 1425 East Adams Street, Jacksonville, Fla., June 4th, 1901. 'Veni, vidi, vici.'"

BIDWELL'S PROPOSED LECTURES.

The clipping from The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union referred to a course of lectures on the following subjects:

"Electricity and Life," "One and the Same Infinite Consciousness," "The Coming Wars in Europe and Asia," "Washington, D. C., and Our Presidents," "Congress and the Constitution Scored," "A Man of Destiny—William J. Bryan," "Love and Its Affinity," "Proofs of Immortality."

William Turner of 223 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street was not at home last night, and his mother said that he had gone down town to identify and claim the body of Bidwell. She said that Bidwell came from a good Southern family and, she believed, was related to Collector of the Port Bidwell. He came to this city on a short visit on Wednesday, the trip being purely for pleasure. He was a married man, she said, and his wife is now in Washington, but did not accompany him on his trip, as her mother is very ill.

Bidwell stayed at the Colonial Hotel, but took dinner with the Turners last Sunday, and had promised to see them again to-day, when he expected some letters. He appeared at that time to be in perfect health and the best of spirits, and the only reason Mrs. Turner could give for his jump from the bridge was that he must have been demented. She believed that he had written a book, but what it was about she did not know, but knew that he was in the zinc business, and was employed by a company.

Mrs. Turner recalled that Bidwell expressed a remarkable interest in the Brooklyn Bridge while he was at dinner Sunday, and more than once brought the subject up while the meal was in progress, and asserting that it was the most beautiful structure in the world, and that he had visited several times since his arrival in this city to admire it. He was in comfortable circumstances, Mrs. Turner said, and financial troubles could have played no part in his act.

At the Colonial Hotel all knowledge of Bidwell was denied.

Ransom Champlin, who conducts an art establishment at 598 Columbus Avenue, was seen at his residence, 144 West Nineteenth Street, last night in regard to Mr. Bidwell.

"It is absolutely impossible for me to account for Mr. Bidwell's untimely end," he said. He was an old schoolmate of mine in Jacksonville, and was on a visit to New York for a few days. He was in my store this morning about 10 o'clock, and certainly appeared to be perfectly rational then. He was in the best of humor, and laughed and chatted in a way to leave the impression on that he had not a care in the world.

"Since the sad occurrence of this evening I remember that on Sunday when he dined at my house he asked me several questions about persons who had jumped from the bridge. One question was when the last man had jumped and whether or not he had been killed. I told him that I did not know whether he had been killed or not, but imagined that he had been picked up either dead, or nearly so. He also asked me how high the bridge was.

"I am under the impression that he did the act more for the notoriety it would give him than for anything else. I cannot believe that his intent was suicidal. He was a very intellectual man, and was quite literary. He recently wrote a book entitled the 'Reign of Mind,' and only yesterday morning asked me to accompany him to The Journal office to see Mr. Hearst in regard to some work he wished to do.

"Mr. Bidwell was the son of well-to-do parents, his father prior to his death, a few years ago, having been a well-known orange grower in Florida. He was in good shape financially, and his family being people of means, disproves any pecuniary excuse that may be advanced as a cause of his death. He was a married man. His mother lives in Washington with a married daughter. They have been telegraphed for, and will reach the city in the morning. Mr. Bidwell was about thirty-two years of age, a fine-looking fellow, and of the pleasantest temperament imaginable."

BRIDGE JUMPER'S FANCIES.

He Believed He Could Do Strange and Dangerous Acts Without Peril to Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 4.—R. G. Bidwell, who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge to-day, was the son of the late A. I. Bidwell, who, in his day, was a leading nurseryman of this State, and lived at Arlington, across the St. John's River from this city. Fifteen years ago he moved to Orlando, where he had a beautiful orange and fruit farm, and where in a few years he died.

R. G. Bidwell married a daughter of Mr. Dewar, a retired physician of Orlando, and she and one child survive. They are now here, at 1,425 East Adams Street, but came here very recently. Mrs. Bidwell was seen by a reporter to-night and told that her husband had met with an accident in New York and was in a hospital. She said that she had recently received a letter from him from Washington, in which he said he was going to New York to see Mr. Hearst and seek work on The Journal.

Asked if she knew of any reason why her husband might commit suicide, she said that she did not, but that she had fancied that he could handle dangerous things and do perilous feats without injury, and imagined that he was gifted with unusual powers, and that she had feared that in attempting them he would be some time hurt.

Early in April Bidwell appeared here and placed an advertisement in The Times-Union and Citizen announcing that he would lecture in the Opera House and perform a variety of extraordinary deeds, among them that he would handle 700 volts of electricity. When the night for the lecture came no audience arrived and no lecture was given. Bidwell has contributed articles to horticultural publications, and was considered a man of more than usual intelligence, but not well balanced.

The Orlando orange grove was killed by the great frost of 1895, and it has been said that Bidwell's mental aberration was manifested after that time. After the disaster he left the State for several years.

BIDWELL'S MIND AFFECTED.

His Mother and Sister Prostrated at News of His Death.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Mrs. Bidwell, who lives here, was greatly shocked at the news of her son's death. It was said that while Robert Bidwell was never moody or despondent, for some time he had been unfortunately affected, and at times was irresponsible. The opinion of his mother and sister is that he became temporarily unbalanced in mind when he committed the act which caused his death.

While in Jacksonville Bidwell had written to his sister's husband here saying that he had received offers of several positions and expected to accept one of them.

WANTS CARELESS STREET CAR EMPLOYES PUNISHED.

St. Louis Judge Tells Grand Jury to Investigate the Killing of Pedestrians.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Particular attention is called by Judge Horatio D. Wood in his instructions to the June Grand Jury to the reckless killing and maiming of human beings by careless and incompetent street railway employes. Judge Wood says:

"I desire to direct the attention of the Grand Jury to the wholesale slaughter of citizens by the operation of street cars in this city. Between Nov. 22, 1900, and May 22, 1901, thirty-seven persons have died in consequence of street car injuries, and probably eight times that number have been injured. No doubt, in many cases the injuries resulted from the negligence of the victims, but in most instances these woeful results have been in consequence of the reckless manner and rate of speed under which the cars are operated.

"Manslaughter in the fourth degree, for the purposes of this charge, may be defined to be the killing of a human being by the culpable negligence of another, and is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years, or imprisonment in the city jail for six months, or by a fine of not less than $500, or by both a fine of not less than $100 and imprisonment in the city jail not less than three months.

"A number of these cases will be brought to your attention. In your investigation, if you find that the killing is in consequence of negligence indicating carelessness or recklessness incompatible with a due regard for human life on the part of those engaged in operating the cars, or who direct the operation of the cars under time tables which exact a rate of speed dangerous to those who use the streets and which indicates culpable negligence, you will return indictments against all such persons for manslaughter in the fourth degree."

MRS. CARR WINS HER SUIT.

Watertown Bank Held Responsible for Acts of Its President.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 4.—The Court of Appeals at Buffalo to-day handed down a decision in the case of Lillian Traver Carr of Poughkeepsie against the National Bank and Loan Company of this city. Mrs. Carr is the widow of the Rev. Charles M. Carr, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun while hunting in the Adirondacks, leaving about $13,000 insurance.

George H. Sherman, now deceased was at the time of the accident President of the National Bank and Loan Company, and was a Vestryman in St. Paul's Church here, of which the Rev. Mr. Carr was rector. As an act of friendship Mr. Sherman offered to invest Mrs. Carr's money in first-class securities. He invested it in bonds of the Westchester County Water Works Company, the Baraboo Water Works Company, the Lincoln Light and Power Company, and the Washington Water Company. Mr. Sherman represented that the securities were "first mortgage bonds as good as gold." Mr. Sherman said to Mrs. Carr: "These bonds are as good as gold; I will turn them into cash at any time."

The bonds were in reality second mortgage bonds. The case was tried in Supreme Court, Judge P. B. McLennan handing down a decision in favor of Mrs. Carr for $13,000. The case was appealed to the Appellate Division, which affirmed the decision of the lower court. Justice Spring in his opinion held the bank responsible for Sherman's acts, and held that the bonds were not the kind of property she was led to believe she was receiving from her friend, who had volunteered to procure for her first-class securities. The bank appealed the case to the Court of Appeals, which to-day affirmed the previous decisions, deciding in favor of Mrs. Carr.

State Senator Elon R. Brown is the attorney for Mrs. Carr.

Golf! Golf! Golf! Golf!
Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Me. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Adv.

Pan-American Exposition
The New York Central and West Shore will arrange a train every hour to Buffalo. Every one who is interested in American progress should see the Special reduced rates.—Adv.

Golf! Golf! Golf! Golf!
Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Me. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Adv.

Bay State Mandolins, Banjos, Guitars are the best! Headquarters for Music and Musical Instruments. Ditson & Co., 867 B'way.—Adv.

CONSTITUTION WRECKED WHILE ON TRIAL SPIN

Cup Defender's Mast Breaks and Carries Rigging Overboard.

Accident Was a Bad One but No One

and swing around the topmast. The yacht was sent into the wind while three seamen went aloft to clear away the wreckage and send down the spars.

This took some time, so it was about 1:50 o'clock when the yacht was again hauled into the wind and headed to southeast on the starboard tack. The yacht this time was about two miles due south of Brenton's Reef Lightship, going along at a tremendous pace under three lower sails, well heeled over in the breeze. The wind was probably the stiffest that the Constitution had ever encountered. Just as all on board had begun to enjoy the speed of the boat and the way in which she was behaving, the accident happened.

Mr. Duncan, when he arrived at Newport, said he was sorry that the accident happened, but was pleased that no one was hurt.

Although the accident to the Constitution resembled that which overtook the Columbia while the latter was racing the Defender in July, 1899, only a few miles further off shore, the wind to-day was far stronger—in fact, fully as stiff as any breeze that the 1899 defender ever encountered.

In the case of the Columbia one of the topmast shrouds jumped out of the starboard spreaders, which caused the topmast to break in the middle. The big pole struck the mast as it came down, and, like the Constitution's, the hollow spar collapsed immediately, but breaking further down the mast, so that the end, or head, struck the Columbia's side a good smart blow. All the wreckage of the Columbia went over the rail.

The crew came ashore to-night, apparently in a happy frame of mind over their escape from a more serious accident. One or two of them did not hesitate to say that they had never felt quite safe while the yacht was under a press of sail, but that each trial had given them more and more confidence in the strength of the spars and rigging.

CONSTITUTION'S MAINMAST.

It Had Given Trouble from the Start and Was Braced Several Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 4.—The steam yacht Eugenia, owned by John Herreshoff, arrived to-night. Mr. Herreshoff said he did not know what the particular cause of the accident was.

The mainmast of the Constitution was constructed of heavy angle frame, covered by bent steel plates, like the mast of the Columbia. The plates were closely riveted and buckled together, producing a very smooth surface from step to head. The outside of the spar was painted a dull straw color so that it appeared very much like a wooden spar at a distance.

When the Constitution had her first spin in Narragansett Bay, the working topsail was slacked, because it was said the mast was so limber that its head sagged somewhat to leeward. A remedy was found for this very quickly. Immediately after the first spin, on May 21, it was decided to give the mast additional support, and two new backstays were attached. The mast was much more rigid after this alteration, but there developed a peculiarity at the masthead, when the boat had her topsail set. It was a snapping sound of the plates aloft, with the limber features of the mast more marked. It was decided that both the additional backstays and the backstays of the masthead were too long. They were shortened up several feet last Friday and Saturday. The accident to-day was, it is believed, caused wholly by the straining aloft.

As far as repairs to the Constitution are concerned, the work of replacing the damaged plates and frame of the mast could probably be done in a week if rushed. Everything is ready to take the buckled mast of the Constitution out of the deck and place it in the Herreshoff shop for repairs. There are a large number of mast plates rolled into semi-circular shape in the Herreshoff shop at present. The duplicate steel mast of the Constitution is not quite half completed.

LOCAL VIEWS OF ACCIDENT.

August Belmont Thinks It Is Not Serious, and J. V. S. Oddie Believes Delay Will Be Slight.

"Now, if Independence is to class with the other two big single stickers she must carry away everything above board," said a yachtsman yesterday, in discussing the accident to Constitution.

The stripping of cup yachts to the very decks in a hearty breeze during their early races has become so common that it is now looked upon as a necessary evil rather than a deplorable contretemps, and preparations are made in advance to offset any consequent delay. Only a few days ago, Capt. William Butler Duncan, while expressing his regret over Shamrock II.'s experience, said philosophically:

"Well, so long as Constitution's hull remains uninjured, everything can go by the board without causing serious delay. I have ordered another mast; boom, and gaff; in fact, Constitution will have duplicates of everything she needs above her deck."

He said these orders for extra gear were issued many weeks ago, so it is likely that they are in readiness by this time. At a pinch one of the big steel masts can be built in four weeks' time at the Herreshoff shops, so no material delay is likely to result as a consequence of the rough experience of yesterday.

Members of the New York Yacht Club, while regretting the accident, were inclined to regard the matter in a philosophic light. Vice Commodore August Belmont, head of the syndicate that built the dismantled defender, said, in discussing the present outlook:

PREPARED FOR SUCH AN ACCIDENT.

"Constitution has had every provision made for such contingencies. I do not know whether the extra spars, however, are finished. I am inclined to think they are not. There will be a delay of three or four days, I suppose. It is another case of history repeating itself, as the same thing happened to Columbia in 1899 in one of her trials off Newport, at about the same place."

Vice Commodore Belmont would not go into any explanation as to what might have caused the accident. The information at hand in regard to it was too vague for him to attempt an analysis of the root of the trouble. He did not appear to be worried or concerned about it, as every precaution had been taken to reduce the delays attendant on such happenings to a minimum.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Chairman of the Cup Committee, was imperturbable as usual, and calmly smoked as he went over the situation:

"I do not think the accident will turn out to be serious. Columbia's accident of a similar character delayed her only three days, as I recollect it. I do not know how much the rigging may have been damaged, and I am not aware of the yacht's duplicate mast having been finished. My impression is that it is not quite ready."

In view of the commonness of the buckling and carrying away of steel masts and spars, Commodore Ledyard was asked if he did not think the time was about ripe for a return to the good old days of wooden masts. He answered in the negative.

"We have got beyond wooden spars, as we are building too large for them. Of course, the steel mast will be evolved finally to a state of perfection where its superiority to its forerunner of wood cannot be questioned. As to increased danger to the boat's crew from their use, I do not think there is any more under the circumstances than there would be with wood. The steel mast and spars are much lighter and stronger."

Another member of the club was disposed to regard the accident as serious.

"I should think it might interfere with the first races of the Columbia and the Constitution, which are scheduled to take place off Newport on June 15 and 17. It is no slight matter to get new sails in salt water, and at that, in a torn condition, which itself would render them useless. The Constitution was just getting her canvas down to racing trim; in fact, yesterday was the first time she had attempted to use her large mainsail.

"The date of the first race is only ten days off, and if she does make quick repairs, I fail to see how the boat can be expected to make any kind of a showing against the Columbia, who, if nothing happens to her, will be in fine fettle.

SAFETY LINE IN DEFENDER BUILDING PASSED.

"The trouble with the cup defenders these days is that they are being built too close to the danger line—in fact, we have got beyond the margin of safety. This is eloquently proved by the fact that accidents are expected and are provided for by the building of duplicate masts and spars.

"The Columbia was outside the safety line, and so were the seventy-footers of last season, which were built so delicately that every time a strong breeze and a good sea caught them out their seams opened and they got twisted out of shape and spent much time in the hospital. They have all been strengthened now, and will no doubt turn out to be good seaworthy boats as a result.

"How Lipton, Watson, Jameson, and the rest of them must be laughing in their sleeves at us about now.

"There was so much comment on this side in explanation of Shamrock II.'s misfortune—'Strength aloft sacrificed in order to gain lightness,' 'rigging too light,' and all that, and here we are now in the same boat. If Constitution's mast is ready, her repairs should not take longer than ten days to complete. We shall easily get in shape before Sir Thomas, anyhow."

When seen at the New York Yacht Club, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie was unable to say whether the early part of the club's schedule for the ninety-footers would be affected or not. He inclined to the belief, however, basing his opinion on the assumption that the accident was similar to Columbia's, that there would be no cause for postponement of the first race off Newport on June 15.

Another member in the house at the time was willing to bet that Capt. Duncan would have Constitution manœuvring before the line on June 15, according to the programme.

ENGLISH ARE PLEASED.

Think the Constitution's Accident Puts the Laugh on Their Side.

LONDON, June 5.—Regret, not unmixed with satisfaction, is expressed at the accident which has befallen the Constitution; and her misfortune is held to prove that yacht designers on both sides of the Atlantic show a tendency to cut matters too fine.

"The laugh is on our side now," says The Daily News. "Yacht racing will soon become a dangerous sport if ships are not allowed a larger margin of safety."

The Daily Graphic says: "These accidents raise doubts as to the principle of telescoping a topmast into a hollow steel mainmast and point the moral that a cutter rig is not suited to such large boats. Cutters of the size of the two Shamrocks and the Constitution are dangerous monstrosities."

The Daily Chronicle says: "The Constitution has exhibited sportsmanlike spirit and scorned to take an unfair advantage of the Shamrock II. At any rate, the double accident will dispel the belief in the special ill-luck of the challenger."

COURT-MARTIAL FOR CADET.

Annapolis Upper Classman Caught in the Act of Hazing—Is Under Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 4.—There is one cadet who does not share in the prevailing gayety of graduation week. This is Calvin J. Cressy of California, a member of the fourth class, who is under arrest on the charge of hazing, or, to be more exact, "running" a cadet who has just entered. An order has arrived from the Secretary of the Navy to hold a court-martial in his case, and the matter will be taken up immediately after this week. Cadet Cressy will lose this Summer's cruise at any rate as a part of his punishment, but the opinion prevails that he will be dealt with severely.

The particular offense occurred last Saturday night. Cressy had obtained permission to visit the quarters of the new cadets, and it is claimed that he compelled one of them to stand on his head. It was at this time that the officer arrived. The naval authorities have been stamping out these practices with such rigor that it is thought that an example will be made.

NAVAL CADETS GRADUATED.

Two New Yorkers Among the First Six Graduates at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, June 4.—The final standing of the graduating class of Naval Cadets has been determined. This embraces the marks in every subject for a four years' course. The highest mark obtainable is 760.

Cadet Julius A. Furer of Wisconsin leads with a mark of 682.38, and Cadet William B. Fogarty of Ohio is second with 676.99. Until very lately it was thought that Cadet Fogarty would lead, but Cadet Furer forged ahead. The first six members are "Star" members, that is they obtained 85 per cent. or over of the possible high mark. The remaining four cadets of the "Stars" are Clarence A. Conway of Michigan, 673.74; Ernest J. King of Ohio, 667.78; Sidney M. Henry of New York, 655.37, and Isaac Yates of New York, 647.24.

The first forty-seven obtained an average of 74 per cent. or more, and are considered to have passed with credit. The list in order of marks received is as follows:

7, Lewis B. McBride of Pennsylvania; 8, Byron Long of California; 9, Alfred G. Howe of Indiana; 10, George C. Westervelt of Texas; 11, William Sands of Pennsylvania; 12, Charles W. Fisher, Jr., of Maryland; 13, John T. Burwell of Virginia; 14, William H. Steinhagen of Indiana; 15, James L. Ackerson of Michigan; 16, Raymond S. Keyes of Ohio; 17, Ernest A. Brooks of Tennessee; 18, Adolphus Andrews of Texas; 19, Frederick L. Oliver of North Carolina; 20, Thomas R. Kurtz of Minnesota; 21, Holden C. Richardson of Pennsylvania; 22, Harold E. Cook of Massachusetts; 23, Merlyn G. Cook of Kansas; 24, John H. Walsh of Washington; 25, John M. Enochs of Mississippi; 26, Rufus B. Manley of Kansas; 27, John F. Jackson of New Jersey.

28, Benyaurd B. Wygant of Florida; 29, Manley H. Simons of Rhode Island; 30, Caspar Goodrich of Connecticut; 31, Ivan E. Bass of Mississippi; 32, William Pye of Minnesota; 33, Roger Williams of New York; 34, Burrell C. Allen of South Carolina; 35, Charles L. Bruff of New York; 36, Arthur P. Fairfield of Maine; 37, John C. Frémont, Jr., of New York; 38, Edward S. Spafford of New York; 39, Newman K. Perry, Jr., of South Carolina; 40, John H. Furse of Georgia; 41, Frank R. McCrary of Arkansas; 42, Lewis S. Cox, Jr., of New Jersey; 43, Edward C. Hamner, Jr., of Virginia; 44, Walter N. Vernon of Michigan; 45 Wallace Berthoff of New Jersey; 46, Percy W. Foote of North Carolina; 47, Orie W. Fowler of Iowa; 48, John F. Green of North Carolina.

49, Frank McCammon of Missouri; 50, Theodore A. Kittenger of Indiana; 51, George F. Neale of Tennessee; 52, William H. Allen of South Carolina; 53, Joseph L. Ellerman of Virginia; 54, Guy Whitlock of Minnesota; 55, John Downs, Jr., at large; 56, George F. Blair of Michigan; 57, Owen H. Oakley of Nebraska; 58, John J. Hannigan of Illinois; 59, Charles T. Hutchins, Jr., of Pennsylvania; 60, Jesse E. Gay of Connecticut; 61, Guy W. S. Castle of Wisconsin; 62, Gerrard P. Nightengale of New York; 63, William W. Galbraith of Tennessee; 64, John J. Fitzpatrick of Ohio; 65, John V. Babcock of Iowa; 66, Rufus F. Zogbaum, Jr., of New York; 67, John M. Caffery of Louisiana.

FOUR EX-CADETS DEPART.

Sail for Central America on the City of Washington.

Four of the five West Point cadets who were recently dismissed from the United States Military Academy for insubordination sailed for Central America on the Panama Line steamship City of Washington yesterday. Those who sailed were B. O. Mahaffey of Texas, R. A. Linton of Michigan, T. F. Keller of New York, and H. L. Bowlby of Nebraska. They have secured positions in the engineering department of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad, which is being constructed in Ecuador across the Andes Mountains. Ex-Cadet John A. Cleveland of Alabama was called South at the last moment owing to the serious illness of his fiancée.

"I feel that we have not been accorded justice," said Mr. Mahaffey. "We knew nothing of the evidence that was brought against us, and were denied the privilege of seeing it by the Secretary of War. We were not represented at the investigation, as it was not a trial, but were asked hundreds of questions which tended to show that we were guilty, but very few to show that we should not be found guilty."

Mr. Bowlby was more outspoken than Mr. Mahaffey. He said:

"The Secretary refused to let us look at the evidence, and said that he had already made up his mind not to reconsider the matter. I know that we could not be expelled for taking part in the demonstration, as Cadet Mahaffey was not present when the gun was pulled to Col. Mills's house. I did not take part, though I was there. We were selected simply as victims to serve as examples for the rest of the corps. This last is not a surmise, for I was told so by the Secretary of War. I certainly feel that a great injustice has been done us.

WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

Three Classes Examined in the Morning —Military Exercises in Afternoon.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 4.—The examinations of the cadets were resumed today. They were oral. The second class was examined in philosophy, the third in Spanish and the fourth in French. The two latter classes, it is said, show remarkable proficiency.

During the afternoon many visitors arrived to see the military exercises. The mountain battery drill was under the command of Capt. William Lassiter and the light battery exercise in charge of Capt. Charles G. Treat. The former showed how a mule pack train is manœuvred. The light battery drill was very exciting.

TO BE NO EXTRA SESSION

President McKinley Will Go Ahead with Plans for Philippine Government.

He Will Act on the Theory that the United States Is in Military Occupation of the Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—President McKinley decided to-day not to call an extra session of Congress. This decision was based on Secretary Root's opinion that the President has power enough to go ahead with his plans for the Philippines.

He will not wait for a printed copy of the decisions, but will proceed under the military power, and act on the theory that the United States is in military occupation of the Philippines now, whatever their status may ultimately be found to be. This leaves out of the question the validity of the Spooner act. Whether or not the President has power under that law, he has power enough, Secretary Root holds, by virtue of the military occupation.

Mr. Root will therefore promulgate the Philippine tariff without regard to the action of the Supreme Court. This is simply a modification of the present tariff, which is in its turn a modification of the old Spanish tariff. In the meantime Secretary Gage's decision to continue collecting duties under the Dingley tariff is upheld, and that tariff will continue in force.

As to Philippine civil government, the same reasoning holds, and the President has come to the same decision. Civil government can be put in force in the Philippines under the military power, and could have been so put in force at any time in the past if the conditions had warranted it. It is true that the plan contemplates the supercession of the military power by a civil government, but that is construed by the President and Secretary Root as an act of the military power. He could withdraw nine-tenths of the army from the Philippines and leave in their places police under a civil Governor, and still be acting under the military power.

The decision of the President and the Cabinet was announced after the Cabinet meeting in the following statement issued by Secretary Corteiyou:

"The President has determined that existing conditions do not require or warrant calling Congress together during the present Summer or making any change in the policy hitherto pursued and announced in regard to the Philippine Islands."

These determinations followed a careful study of the decisions of the court by Attorney General Knox and Secretary Root, the results of which were made known at the Cabinet meeting. After two hours' discussion the Cabinet was unanimous in the opinion that the recent Supreme Court decisions called for no change in the Government's programme. Secretary Root has had little doubt at any time since the court's action of the feasibility of continuing the execution of the Philippine programme without violating any of the principles enunciated by the court, and his study of the court's opinions was mainly to make sure that he had not overlooked anything in the decisions that might qualify that belief on his part. He has not found in any of the opinions delivered by the Justices anything to shake his original idea, and having so advised the Cabinet, Attorney General Knox, after an independent consideration of the decisions was of the same mind, so the original programme will be carried out. The Attorney General submitted to the Cabinet a very elaborate review of the Supreme Court decisions with his conclusions thereon.

As to the legal status of the islands, the officials have nothing to say, but while reserving full liberty to meet any legal attacks as may be thought best, the general statement is made that the exercise of authority in the Philippines is to be by virtue of the supreme power reposed in the President; it may be either as Commander-in-Chief of the United States military establishment or by reason of the special designation in the Spooner law; perhaps either, it is said, would be sufficient.

The Civil Government to be set up is to be established under the Military Government, and will be a Civil Government exercised through the military power of the President. The Collector at San Francisco will continue collecting Dingley duties on imports from the Philippines, as the Cabinet has assured itself that the practice is legal, or at any rate that they are not bound to declare otherwise in the absence of a controlling decision by the highest judicial authority. Failure of the court to announce a decision in the fourteen diamond rings case—the one involving the legality of the imposition of Dingley duties on goods coming from the Philippines, is regarded as warranting the belief that the court did not find in this case a parallel to the De Lima case.

The report of the Philippine Commission setting out in vast detail the complete scheme of civil government devised by them is now in Washington, and, the legal difficulty being passed, consideration will be now given to this report. It would not be feasible to notify Judge Taft by mail of his appointment as the first Civil Governor of the Philippines in time for him to assume office July 1, so this must be done by cable.

The Supreme Court decisions as viewed by the Administration, settle, first, that the Foraker act is constitutional; second, that the collection of duties on Porto Rican products between the time of the cession of the Island of Porto Rico and the passage of the Foraker act was illegal and must be refunded. These are held to be the main essential points of the decisions. Nothing in them is construed to apply to the tariff legislation as between the United States and the Philippines.

The conclusions of the Cabinet are not based on any knowledge as to the prospective Philippines decision of the Supreme Court, though it is declared there is little apprehension as to the findings of that decision. If the present system is upset in that decision, which is not anticipated, there will be little difficulty. It is believed, in refunding the amounts meantime collected under protest.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

LINCOLN AVERY, Collector of Customs, District of Huron, Mich.

SIMON MICHELET, Agent White Earth Indian Agency, Minnesota.

DUFORTAL G. SAMPSON, Receiver of Public Moneys at Ashland, Wis.

FRANCIS M. ELSEY, Indian Territory, Chairman of referees to assess and appraise the damages for right of way of the Arkansas and Choctaw Railway through the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in the Indian Territory.

ARTHUR W. HEFLEY, Kansas, Town Site Commissioner and Appraiser for the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

JOSEPH B. KEALING, United States Attorney, District of Indiana.

AGUINALDO GIVES ADVICE.

Sends Word to Cailles to Give Up Immediately—Removal of Judges Displeases Federalists.

MANILA, June 4.—Guevarra, Adjutant to Gen. Cailles, had a three hours' interview with Aguinaldo to-day. He said that Cailles did not believe that Aguinaldo had been captured, and consequently issued a proclamation characterizing Aguinaldo's address to the Filipino people as an American trick. Aguinaldo, through Guevarra, advised Cailles to surrender immediately. After this interview Gens. Wade and Sumner informed Guevarra that Cailles must notify the latter not later than next Monday of his decision in the matter. The American Generals declined to guarantee that Cailles would not be prosecuted.

Gen. Trias, in company with Señor Lucban, brother of the insurgent leader still operating in Samar, has gone to Samar Island and will attempt to induce Lucban to surrender.

CUBANS LIKELY TO YIELD.

Belief in Washington that They Will Accept the Platt Amendment.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Inside information concerning the action of the Cuban Convention on the Platt amendment has just been received in Washington. It appears that the first draft of the amendment, as interpreted by the majority of the Committee on Relations with the United States, was submitted to Gen. Wood, and by him sent to Washington. This draft was not an extensive document, and was approved by Secretary Root, and his approval was made known to the Cuban Convention.

But when the matter came up for discussion it was found that there were a number of delegates whose votes could only be obtained by the extended alterations, amendments, and interpretations which finally were adopted by the convention and rejected by Secretary Root.

It is stated officially that the people of Cuba believed at first that the Platt amendment had been adopted, and that they were satisfied. Such was the belief of the people of the United States until the draft of the adopted amendment was received here.

The belief is expressed in official circles here that the Cuban people as a whole are perfectly satisfied with the Platt amendment and that it will finally be adopted.

DADY'S BID REJECTED.

Brooklyn Promoter's Contract Thrown Out by Havana Municipal Council.

HAVANA, June 4.—The Municipal Council of Havana to-day unanimously rejected the Dady bid for the sewering and paving contract, on the ground that it is too high.

Señor Gener, the Mayor, says the contract should be advertised more extensively and for a longer period than before. The Dady bid, approximately $14,000,000, now goes to Gov. Gen. Wood for final decision.

Col. Dady is among the passengers of the Ward liner Morro Castle, which arrived from Havana yesterday, and was detained at Quarantine for observation by the health authorities.

GEN. URIBE-URIBE LOOKING FOR 106,000 PESETAS.

Fails to Get Them, So, Through New York Police, Causes Arrest of a Porto Rican at San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 4.—Luis Moret Munoz, a relative of the ex-President of the Federal Party, Luis Munoz Rivera, was arrested here to-day by the police on the arrival of the United States transport McClellan from New York. He is now under detention at the residence of Chief of Police Bernos.

Munoz says he received a package in Caracas to deliver to Gen. Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian insurgent leader, who is now in New York City, but that he left the package with the purser of the steamer, not being aware of its value. He thinks the consignee called after he had started on his return to Porto Rico, and, having found that he had gone, notified Capt. Titus of the New York police, instead of making inquiries of the purser.

The steamer Philadelphia is due to arrive here to-morrow morning, and Munoz hopes to find the package and to clear himself of the charge upon which his arrest was directed from New York. Chief of Police Bernos expresses the opinion that a mistake has been made.

On last Monday a man who gave his name as Gen. Uribe-Uribe, who is stopping at the Hoffman Arms, 640 Madison Avenue, called at Police Headquarters and reported to Capt. Titus that a man named Louis Moret Munoz, who had been intrusted with 106,000 pesetas to bring to him, had failed to materialize, and that he wished the police to find and arrest him.

Detective McConville was put on the case, and he learned that a man answering the description of Munoz had sailed for San Juan some days before on the transport McClellan under the alias of S. Moret, and Capt. Titus wired to the Chief of Police at San Juan to arrest the man on the arrival of the transport.

Yesterday Capt. Titus received the following telegram from San Juan: "Moret arested, await information. Bernos, Chief." Munoz came to this country some three weeks ago from Caracas.

TO EXPEDITE MEDICAL STUDY.

New Library, Laboratory, and Auxiliary Buildings to be Erected by the University of Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—With the erection, shortly to begin, of a building to be devoted exclusively to the purposes of a medical library, the University of Pennsylvania will enter upon the construction of a group of buildings which shall be used only by the medical classes of the institution. They will include a new Medical Hall, an Anatomical Building, and auxiliary buildings to adjoin the new laboratory about to be built. All these are projected by the Trustees, but the one tangible at this time is the new laboratory. It will be quadrangular in shape and located on the south side of Hamilton Walk, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets. Above a high basement two additional floors will be placed. The general dimension of the ground plan is 340 feet by 200 feet. The long front of the building is placed in the north and so far that the largest amount of possible light may be obtained for laboratory purposes. In this entire front will be small rooms for original research in the various departments, the use of professors and assistants and a library, all opening on a private corridor distinct from that used by the students.

On the first floor of the new building will be the departments of physiology and pharmacodynamics. The first department will have a large laboratory, general research room, and twenty smaller research rooms. The latter department has allotted it three laboratories and ten section rooms, together with a museum. The entire second floor is to be used by the pathological section. The whole north front of this floor will be made up of laboratories for advanced students in pathology. The east wing will have a large laboratory for experimental pathology, while the western wing will accommodate the museum of pathological specimens. There will also be several demonstration halls. Provision will also be made for photographic and microscopic outfits.

In addition to the many laboratories in the building there will also be four large lecture halls. Two demonstration halls communicating with two preparation rooms will each seat 185 students. At the rear of the building will be two more large lecture rooms, in each of which 400 students will sit. Throughout the building generally, as well as in the rooms devoted to work with the microscope, ample provision will be made for lighting, many of the rooms being built in large part of glass.

ATCHISON RAILROAD DEAL.

Union Pacific Said to be About to Close a One Hundred Year Lease on It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 4.—The Journal to-morrow will say: "It comes from excellent sources to-day, by way of explaining the present active demand for the Atchison securities and the strength characterizing the same, that influential Directors of the road, including President Ripley, have been in conference in New York for two or three days past, with representatives of the Union Pacific Road and its allied lines; that a proposition has been made by these people for a lease of the Atchison property on a graduated guaranteed rental.

"The plan contemplates, it is claimed, a lease for a term of 100 years, a guarantee of 4½ per cent. on the common stock for a period of ten years, 5 per cent. for the next ten years, 5½ per cent. for the third ten years, and 6 per cent. thereafter. The preferred stock and bonds will also get a guarantee on the present basis.

"Officials have thus far failed to confirm the report."

Coal Companies Form a Combination.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 4.—A special from Charleston, West Va., states that a movement is on foot in the Kanawha and New River districts to combine the coal and coke companies along the Kanawha and Michigan Railroad. Thirteen companies, with a combined daily output of 8,250 tons of coal and 420 tons of coke, have already signified their willingness to join. Options have also been secured on the mines along the Ohio Central and Hocking Valley roads. The combination is being formed by J. H. Winder of Columbus, Ohio, and it is said that J. P. Morgan is behind the deal. Several companies have refused to join, and say they will fight the combination.

Naval Vessel for Governor of Guam.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Navy Department is considering an extensive overhauling of the hospital ship Supply, with the view of making that vessel an unusually efficient station ship at Guam. Extensive quarters will be provided for the Governor of the island and his staff with the expectation that the entire Governmental party will live aboard the ship instead of occupying the primitive quarters available on the island.

CAPITALISTS BLAMED FOR CHILD LABOR

Northern Men Declared to Have Fostered Such Conditions.

Irene M. Ashby Talks to the Social Reform Club—Her Investigations for Mr. Gompers.

Dire[ct] responsibility for the condition of child labor existing in Southern mills was [la]id right by an Englishwoman who has been investigating the subject for Samuel Gompers to capitalists and mill owners in New York and other Northern cities. These capitalists, it was declared, had actually said to the South: "We will not develop your resources, bringing our capital unless you let us use your children. The speaker was Irene M. Ashby, the English political economist. Last night she talked before the Social Reform Club.

"The work I did in the South," said Miss Ashby, "was undertaken at the instance of Mr. Gompers. I had met him once before when he sent me a telegram saying that he had a field of special work that he wished engage my attention with. I went to Washington. He said to me that he desired me to investigate the conditions of child labor in the mills of the South. There was a bill then pending before the Legislature of Alabama prohibiting the employment of children in the mills and factories.

"I went down there and found that the mill-owner influence had killed the bill, so I undertook an investigation of conditions throughout the South. I went sub rosa as an English traveler interested vaguely in the mills.

"The first mill I entered was in Alabama. I went up to the door opening into the owners' quarters, not then having learned the routine of asking the Superintendent's permission. The first impression made upon me was that of energy, the delightful activity of the machinery. All the upper parts of the room was the wonderful machinery. Then my glance fell downward toward the floor. I saw a little gray shadow, so little that it had to stand on a box. It was a little baby of tender years. It was twisting together with wonderful breathskill the threads as they would break. All about the room were others even younger.

"I went into the mill homes about the mill-owned, lily-lighted mill village. There I found mothers with families of six or seven, all of whom were in the mill. At night they came home too tired to do more than crawl to bed. It is a false economy that these people have adopted. For it is proved by statistics that the family wage never rises. An effort was made to teach the children in night schools, but those who were in charge of this work told me that they hadn't the heart to instruct them. Tired little heads would bow down over the desks, and soon the babies—for they were nothing more—would be sound asleep. They had worked twelve hours that day in the mill.

"Their faces were pathetically old, with the age that never comes to the adult who lives under right conditions. There was no child-likeness in their faces. We found that in many mills in Alabama and Georgia one-half of the operatives were children; in some cases the percentage ran as low as 6 or 7. Their ages ranged from five to twelve, and of course beyond.

"The mill owners and proprietors said in extenuation that they had taken these people from their little farms, where they were living in conditions of the utmost poverty, and brought them together in communities and made of them an industrial people. But the children I saw living on the little farms had bright cheeks and round limbs, while those I saw in the mills were hagard and wan.

"Having seen these conditions as they exist to-day throughout the South I went to the capital of Alabama, and with others tried to get bills through the Legislature prohibiting the employment of child labor—baby labor—in these mills. We learned that all had been cut and dried before us. We had the bill introduced. In answer they put up the manager of a mill entirely controlled by Northern labor, a mill that had moved to the South from the heart of New England—the Dwight Mill.

"The representative they had before the Legislature was a Northern man. In rebuttal he spoke of the lace curtains in the windows of his operatives, of their neat houses, but never a word of child labor. The bill was defeated. We learned later that it is the truth that the new South is depending upon the capital of the North to bring about the industrial development and boom that has been so long impending. In defeating that bill they cried, 'Don't do anything that is going to hurt the industrial development of the South.' The North has said to the South: 'We will bring our capital, but you must allow us to take advantage of the labor movement as we find it. We must have your child labor.' So dividends are built up out of the sacrificed little lives of babies. There are men living here who are known in the North as philanthropists who earn their incomes through the employment of babies in their Southern investments.

"People in New York are responsible. Are you going to allow them to remain in ignorance, if they are in ignorance, of the source of their incomes? Are you going to allow them to go on doing this thing? You should assert a public opinion, before which they will not dare continue as they are doing.

"We introduced a number of these bills in the States having the same object, but commercialism, and a mistaken commercialism, killed them. Now we have gotten up committees in several of the States down there composed of Southern men, about the sincerity of whose motives there can be no question. They are men well known, and men who are not associated with any crank movement. So that part of our work will be taken care of, we hope.

"Many of the Superintendents in charge of the mills down there told me that, although they regretted the employment of child labor, they were powerless. It was their duty to keep the children awake and make them toil on after tired heads had dropped on little breasts.

"A young girl whom I knew in the South determined that some of these children should have a day's outing. She took them out to the woods and fields of the country as they might play. But they didn't know how to play.

"That is the condition that a mistaken, rampant commercialism has brought to some of the children of the South, the children of the industrial class. They don't know how to play. That lesson in all of its pathos I leave with you."

Died on a Bench in Central Park.

David Foley, a liquor dealer at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Madison Avenue, and residing at 164 East Seventieth Street, was found dead on a bench in Central Park, near East Seventy-fifth Street, last night. He had gone for a walk after supper, as it was his daily custom to do. He had been suffering from heart disease, and is supposed to have succumbed suddenly to the malady.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named Assistant Surgeons are honorably discharged as Majors and Surgeons, United States Volunteers only, to take effect June 30: Capts. Henry C. Fisher, Eugene L. Swift, John S. Kulp, Frederick P. Reynolds, Merritte W. Ireland, William F. Lewis, Paul Shillock, Alexander N. Stark, Powell C. Fauntleroy, Charles Willcox, and Henry A. Shaw, and First Lieut. George W. Mathews.

Capt. Clermont L. Best, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at San Antonio, Texas, vice Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, Second Infantry, relieved.

Major George S. Grimes, Artillery Corps, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty with field artillery at the Presidio.

Orders of May 31, assigning First Lieut. Guy V. Henry, Jr., to the Eleventh Cavalry, are amended so as to assign him to the Fourth Cavalry.

Capt. William Brooke, Fifteenth Infantry, (recently mustered out as Major of Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers,) will proceed to join Company E, Fifteenth Infantry, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

Navy.

Lieut. E. H. Campbell is detached from the Academy June 8, and ordered to the torpedo station June 10, for instruction.

Lieut. G. R. Marvell is detached from the academy and ordered home, with three months' sick leave.

Lieut. J. B. Blish is transferred from the Philadelphia to the Alert as executive, to relieve Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, who, upon reporting of relief, will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. H. Scales's order directing him to report to the torpedo station for instruction is revoked; he is detached from the academy June 9, and ordered to the Philadelphia June 15.

Ensign A. MacArthur, Jr., is ordered to the torpedo station June 15 for instruction.

Naval Cadet J. W. Timmons is transferred from the Gloucester to the Massachusetts June 6.

Naval Cadet H. E. Cook's order directing him to proceed home and wait orders is revoked; he is detached from the academy June 7 and ordered to the Constellation June 10.

BOY PRODIGY ASTOUNDS MANY PROMINENT MEN

Talks Politics and Finance with J. R. Keene and Russell Sage.

Twelve-Year-Old Munchausen from the West at the Waldorf Gives Remarkable Account of Himself.

At the Waldorf-Astoria is a twelve-year-old boy from Missouri, who has excited considerable interest. His name is Richard E. Murphy, and according to his statements he is, among other things, the son of the virtual owner of the great elevated railway system of Jefferson City, Mo., and is himself the sole proprietor and editor of The Jefferson City Spectator, a weekly Democratic paper with a circulation of over 120,000 a year and employing a staff of forty-six persons, most of these being brainy youths under sixteen years of age, yielding an annual revenue of some $28,000, and one of the most outspoken and fearless Bryan organs in the great Middle West.

Besides being the possessor of this handsome property, young Murphy admits that he is the sole legatee of his grandfather, by whose will he recently became possessed of $250,000, and he is now on his way around the world on a sight-seeing tour that will cost him in the neighborhood of $10,000. Later he expects to snatch sufficient time from his business labors to take a course at Yale, after which he will return to Jefferson City, Mo., and again take up the active personal direction of his newspaper property.

He arrived at the hotel late Sunday evening, and, strolling up to the desk, climbed up on it and registered his name in a bold hand. "A room and bath," he said in a matter-of-fact way, while the clerk looked about to see where the rest of the family was. The order was repeated in a tone that brooked no delay, and Mr. Murphy was shown up to Room 311½ on the third floor. The price of this room is $4 a day.

"Any luggage, Sir?" inquired the clerk.

"Only my light luggage," replied the new guest, pointing to the satchel. "My trunks have been forwarded to the Adelphi Hotel, in Liverpool. I sail in a few days."

On Monday, after partaking of a handsome breakfast in the hotel dining room, he strolled down town to see the sights and, as became a man of large affairs, he spent most of the day in Wall Street. Returning to the hotel in the evening he casually engaged Assistant Manager Hilliard in conversation, and the few things he let fall about himself so staggered that official that Father Ducey, who was in the hotel, was immediately sought out and introduced to the new style of Western traveler.

The youngster put the clergyman at ease in a very few minutes, and the two adjourned to the palm garden, where the Westerner was introduced to James R. Keene, the financier, and the two were soon engaged in a politico-financial discussion.

Young Murphy slept late yesterday, and later in the day went for a ride with Father Ducey and enjoyed some of the sights of the city.

INTERVIEWED BY REPORTERS.

Returning to the hotel yesterday afternoon, he was waylaid by a horde of reporters and consented to tell them something about himself.

"I am always glad to meet members of the press," he said, affably, as he climbed into a chair and was almost lost in its ample proportions, "for journalism is my chief business, you know, but I must first correct some errors that appeared in interviews with me published in the evening papers.

"My father is not paying my expenses on this trip. I am paying my own. I am worth a great deal more than he is, and I am free to do with it as I please. I have made my own arrangements, selected my own route, and will probably spend some eight months on the trip. I came here by way of Chicago and Buffalo in a special car. I will take the steamer St. Paul for the other side a week from Saturday. Meantime I will see something of your city. It appears to me to have many points of interest about it.

"As to my newspaper business? Well, I have been in the business since I was very young," and Mr. Murphy's countenance took on a reminiscent wrinkle. "A year and a half ago I thought I would start a paper of my own. I real paper. So I bought a four-story building, got type presses, and started The Spectator. It has grown by leaps and bounds from the very start. It is a weekly paper, strongly Democratic, opposed to trusts, imperialism, and everything that is wrong. I supported Bryan for the Presidency, and think he would make a good President if he would leave silver alone.

"Personally, however, I have no use for the man. During the recent Mayoralty campaign in Jefferson City, which ended in the election of our candidate, Mr. Bryan referred in his paper, The Commoner, to me as 'the mugwump editor of a mugwump city in a mugwump State.' I replied in my paper that we only paid attention editorially to what really great

DR. GEORGE D. HERRON EXPELLED FROM CHURCH

Congregational Council Finds that Charges Against Him Are Sustained.

In a Long Letter of Defense, the Former Minister Places the Blame Upon the Wife from Whom He Separated.

GRINNELL, Iowa, June 4.—George D. Herron, former Professor of Applied Christianity in Iowa College, is no longer a Congregationalist. He was tried by a council of ministers and Elders of the church, representing eight organizations, sitting here to-day, on the charge of "conduct unbecoming a Christian and a gentleman."

Evidence was introduced to show cruel treatment of his "unusually loyal and devoted wife," which finally resulted in divorce proceedings and a legal separation. A long letter from Dr. Herron was presented in his defense, but at the close of its consideration the council decided that the charges were sustained and voted unanimously to expel him from the church.

No defense was expected, and evidence introduced in the Herron divorce suit was expected to form most of the testimony. Considerable surprise was expressed when it was announced that Dr. Herron had sent a letter in his defense, dealing with his specific, individual case, and not with marriage and divorce in general. The writer states that he was called on a divine mission as a new prophet, and that his wife did not give him her sympathy and appreciation, so that the home atmosphere was uncongenial. He and his wife discussed the matter many times, he asserts, finally agreeing to separate, and he went away that the desertion plea might be acceptable in court.

J. P. Lyman of Grinnell presented the case against Dr. Herron on behalf of the church committee. He read the letter sent to the twelve churches calling for the council and the invitation to Dr. Herron to defend himself. Dr. Herron declined, saying: "I am perfectly satisfied that the hearing shall be ex parte." Mr. Lyman said that he did not present the charges against Dr. Herron on his own motion, but that the Church thought it was its duty to investigate Dr. Herron's divorce proceedings, his relations to and treatment of his wife and children in the light of the Christian ministry.

The Rev. E. H. Vittum of Grinnell was the first witness. He said he met Dr. Herron's wife at Grinnell in April, 1893, and exchanged pulpits with Dr. Herron. He was entertained at the home of Mrs. and Mrs. Rand, and they talked all the time of Herron. Mrs. Herron was loyal all the time, devoted to her husband, and believed in his teachings. On his last departure to Europe she told a friend, "I feel as though I want to die."

Prof. Charles Noble, the second witness, confirmed the Rev. Mr. Vittum's testimony. Mrs. Herron was unusually loyal, he said. Dr. Herron's book, in 1892, was dedicated to his wife in these words: "To My Wife, who has been my most loving counsel." The Rev. Mr. Vittum said that the trial must be an exoneration of Mrs. Herron. She was innocent, and had been persecuted all the way through. His church, he said, was ready to expel Dr. Herron, but more evidence must be heard for his wife's sake.

Dr. Herron in the long letter to the council lays nearly the whole blame upon his wife. He asserts that he is inspired by the Master to preach the word to a suffering and patient humanity; that the Church has deviated from the teaching and preaching of the lowly Nazarene, and that another prophet, such as Moses or Abraham, is needed to lead the children of God back until they can see the true light. So he began his work of "Applied Christianity" and started in to reform the world.

But, says Dr. Herron, he found a drawback in his own home. He declares that his wife, the first one who should have sympathized with him and aided him in his work, was not sympathetic; that she did not believe in his mission; that she refused to be converted to his way of thinking. She lacked the responsive sympathetic chord, and his life was made dark and gloomy by her failure to be moved by him and assist him in his great work.

Thus the trouble began, and the breach which was started soon widened. Dr. Herron says he found sympathy and support with the Rands, both the women aiding him by work, deed, and money. Dr. Herron says a separation was frequently discussed, and at last it was decided to separate for good and forever. It was decided to do it as quietly and unostentatiously as possible, and for that reason Dr. Herron says he went East, remaining the allotted time for the statutory pleading of desertion, and his wife left the home where every one knew her. Going to Algona, she presented her case, and, with the approval of the absent husband, a divorce was granted.

DR. HERRON IN HIS DEFENSE.

In Extenuation He Sets Up Alleged Faults in the Marriage System.

Prof Herron, through Franklin Wentworth, Secretary of the Social Crusaders, gave out yesterday a printed copy of a letter addressed to the Moderator of the council at Grinnell, Iowa.

The letter was written before Dr. Herron's marriage to Miss Rand. It embraces his views on matrimony, divorce, &c., and is in part as follows:

"As a council, you are acting in defense of what you believe to be the sacredness of the family institution, against which I am to you an offender. In order that your action on this point may be complete, let me say to you that I do not believe that the present marriage system is sacred or good. It rather seems to me to be the destruction of the liberty and love and truth which make life sacred and worth while. If love and truth are the basis of morality, then a marriage system which makes one human being the property of another, without regard to the well-being of either the owned or the owner, seems to me to be the very soul of blasphemy and immorality. The family founded on force is a survival of slavery and one of the expressions of the slave-principles on which our whole civilization is built. It is a mode of the superstition which thinks it good for human beings to own each other, and good for the race to have all its sources and tools of life owned by the few who are strong and cunning enough to possess them.

"The ethics of the legally and ecclesiastically enforced family make it possible for a man to live a life of monstrous wrong, of ghastly falsehood, even of unbridled lust, and yet be highly moral according to the standards by which we are judged. The same standards condemn and disgrace the purest expressions of comradeship, if they cross the conventions or forget the decrees of custom. Free and truthful living is thus made a tragedy, to have overwhelming and revengeful retribution added unto it, while slave-living and falsehood may be rewarded with world blessings and ecclesiastical canonization. I thoroughly believe in the vital and abiding union of one man with one woman, as a true basis of the family life. But we shall have such unions until we have a free family. Men and women must be economically free—free to use their powers to the fullest extent—free from the interference of legal and ecclesiastical force, and free to correct their mistakes. Before we can have a family that is noble, built on unions that are good.

"I will accept obloquy and destruction from the world and not complain, nor defend myself, nor ask to have any cup of punishment pass from me, but I will not live a lie—not to win or keep the favor of gods or men.

"Into the public discussion of the action you are judging has come the name of another than myself—that of Miss Rand—and I suppose your judgment, at least in the public mind, will be upon her as well as upon myself. If there were anything I could give or suffer to have this not so, I would; but it is so, and I must meet it truthfully, with you and the world. It is said and assumed that the separation in question was obtained in order that a marriage between Miss Rand and myself might be consummated. So far as I am concerned, and so far as the mere matter of marriage is concerned, that is not true, for the causes that led to this crisis existed long before I knew Miss Rand. On the other hand, it is true that the comradeship between Miss Rand and myself entered into this crisis, and that whenever and wherever she will permit me to announce her to the world as my wife, whether it be to-morrow or next week or years hence, whether it be before your council meet or after, I shall do so.

"For years she has lived a life of selfless devotion to all that is good, as well as to every work and obligation of my life, giving everything and asking nothing. So true is this, on the mere economic side, that instead of the reputed wealth of public prints, she would come to me practically without money, her inheritance from her father pledged away for her lifetime, and she dependent upon her mother for bread. Again, the world has ruthlessly taken away her good name—the good name of one as innocent as the babe born last night—and this has been done by that part of the world where you of this council live, upon whose college campus she has left a part of her inheritance and seven years of beautiful service. Yet not because of any or all of this would I take this step, but because, when publicly placed in, a position where I must either affirm or deny the unity of my life with hers, or else evade the interrogation, I can be truthful to the world in no other way than by establishing the fact of this unity."

WOMAN DETERMINED TO DIE.

Fought with Rescuers and Dragged Two Others Into the River.

Mrs. Mary Cummings, thirty years old, of 167 Stillman Avenue, Williamsburg, attempted suicide by jumping into the East River from the recreation pier at the foot of North Second Street last night. She pulled two other women into the water with her who had tried to prevent her act, and the three were rescued with difficulty.

Mrs. Cummings's attempt was made within sight of hundreds of people, mostly women and children, and there was a good deal of excitement. Two women grabbed her as her object became apparent, and a struggle ensued. The three fell off the pier into the river, but were rescued by two men who were standing on the lower pier with the aid of a rope.

The men were Robert Butler and John McKenna. Mrs. Cummings seemed determined to die and fought her rescuers. She seized McKenna about the neck and was dragging him down when Butler released her grip. A rope was thrown to the men, and they brought the woman to the dock. She was then unconscious.

Ambulance Surgeon Smith of the Eastern District Hospital was called, and revived the woman with difficulty. She was locked up. Mrs. Cummings told the police that family trouble had caused her to make the attempt upon her life.

A WIFE'S TWO AFFIDAVITS.

In the Second, Mrs. Fairchild Withdraws Charges of Ill-Treatment—Court's Suspicions Aroused.

Mrs. Jane L. Fairchild of Jersey City began suit against William R. Fairchild for divorce, on the ground of desertion and ill-treatement, on May 27. In her bill, Mrs. Fairchild alleged that she had only been married since Feb. 21 last, and that she had not lived happily with her husband even during the honeymoon. Her counsel, Robert S. Hudspeth, asked for a writ of ne exeat, as Mr. Fairchild had threatened to leave the State. It was granted, and Fairchild was required to give bonds in $500.

John W. Zisgen, Mr. Fairchild's lawyer, filed an answer denying the wife's charges. Fairchild said his wife had eloped with him, and it was essentially a love match. The elopement was due to the opposition of his wife's parents.

When the case was called before Vice Chancellor Stevenson yesterday Fairchild's counsel presented a second affidavit from Mrs. Fairchild, in which she asked leave to withdraw her application for a divorce. She said that her husband had always treated her kindly, and that she had been influenced by her parents to leave him and institute divorce proceedings.

"That seems a very strange affidavit," said Mr. Hudspeth, Mrs. Fairchild's counsel. "When was it made?"

"Yesterday," said Mr. Zisgen.

"Why it was only yesterday," said Mr. Hudspeth, "that my client called at my office and reiterated her charges against her husband."

"It is not only a strange affair," said Vice Chancellor Stevenson, "but it also seems to be a clear case of perjury and subornation of perjury. It should go to the Grand Jury, but I will hold it under advisement for a few days. In the meantime counsel for both sides will consult with their clients and see if they can find a solution of the mystery.

This was agreed to, and the writ against Mr. Fairchild was dismissed.

MOSQUITOES' DEADLY WORK.

Yellow Fever Spread Broadcast by Their Bite, Says a Son of Dr. Finlay.

Among the passengers who arrived from Havana on the Ward Line steamship Morro Castle yesterday was Dr. C. E. Finlay, a son of Dr. C. J. Finlay, the author of the theory that mosquitoes spread yellow fever. Dr. Finlay, speaking of his father's work yesterday, said:

"Among scientists there is but little doubt now that yellow fever is spread by the common house mosquito, which belongs to the species called Culex. These insects bite a person suffering from the disease and then inject the poison into some one else. In this way alone is the disease spread, and if the mosquitoes could be exterminated yellow fever would be at an end. The frost kills the mosquitoes in the South, and there is no yellow fever there until another crop of mosquitoes appears. There are always cases of yellow fever in Cuba, and the insect, therefore, is able to find subjects from which they inoculate others with the poison.

"My father, when he discovered that mosquitoes spread yellow fever, caught one of the pests, and after starving the insect for two days, allowed it to bite himself. This test, however, was not a good one, as he is an immune, and then the same test was applied to a subject who was susceptible to the disease. The latter contracted the fever in this way, and then hundreds of similar experiments followed, and all the subjects developed yellow fever.

"This clearly demonstrated the accuracy of the theory that yellow fever is not contagious, but is simply spread by mosquitoes just as malaria is spread by another species of mosquitoes that lives in the swamps. As soon as a culex has bitten a sufferer from yellow fever, the insect is caught and bottled for a couple of days, and then when hungry is put upon a subject. Dr. Lazier, one of the Yellow Fever Commission, who died under the experiment, allowed himself to be bitten by five or six mosquitoes, and in that way got an unusually heavy inoculation.

"As the experiments proceed, it is believed that in time a virus obtained from either a patient or a culex will be procured which, when modified, can be used as successfully as bovine virus is for smallpox. There are only four or five cases of yellow fever in Havana at the present time, but the season is on, and unless the house mosquito of the culex species is eradicated, no matter how well the city is cleaned and sewered, there will always be cases of yellow fever in the city."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh westerly winds, shifting to southerly.

The indications are that scattered rains and thunderstorms will occur to-day throughout the grain growing States of the middle West and Northwest, and that a marked fall in temperature will occur over that region during to-morrow. Over the Eastern part of the country and in the Southern States the weather will continue warm and fair during the next two days.

Along the Middle [illegible] New England Coasts light westerly winds will shift to fresh southerly. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh from the south. Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light, variable winds and fair weather to the Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	62	59	63
6 A. M.	61	58	64
9 A. M.	62	67	69
12 M.	66	75	78
4 P. M.	69	81	79
6 P. M.	63	79	78
9 P. M.	60	73	72
12 P. M.	58	69	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....71½
Weather Bureau.....68
Corresponding date 1900.....63
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.67

The barometer registered 29.95 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.93 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 57 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 40 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 81 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 56 degrees at 6 A. M.

MRS. WOODBURY TESTIFIES

Tells Her Story in $150,000 Libel Suit Against "Mother Eddy."

S. J. Hanna Tells of the Defendant's Power in the Christian Science Church and Publications.

BOSTON, June 4.—With the one hundred or more witnesses who have been summoned in connection with the trial of the $150,000 libel suit of Mrs. Josephine C. Woodbury against Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder of Christian Science, in their places in the Superior Court room, the space left for spectators is meagre, and this morning, as on previous days, it was far too small for the crowd that wanted to get in. The fact that the testimony of Septimus J. Hanna, reader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, editor of The Christian Science Journal, and a close friend of Mrs. Eddy, was unfinished yesterday, gave added interest to the opening of to-day's proceedings. The first question to Judge Hanna this morning by Mrs. Woodbury's counsel was:

"Have you the original of the message sent by Mrs. Eddy to The Christian Science Journal in May, 1897?"

"I have a copy of the journal containing the message," was the answer.

Counsel offered the publication referred to as evidence, saying that Mrs. Eddy's reference to Mrs. Woodbury, as being unfriendly to Christian Science, showed malice. Judge Hanna admitted that the message was published after Mrs. Eddy had refused the request of the witness to reply to an article in a magazine by Mrs. Woodbury, attacking Christian Science.

The article by Mrs. Woodbury, which previously had been offered as evidence, again was presented and excluded, the Court holding that it had not been shown that Mrs. Eddy had read the article. Later, the Court ruled out the by-laws of the Christian Science Church, as not having any connection with the present suit.

The witness admitted that as an employe of the Christian Science Publishing Society, the amount of his salary was determined by the Board of Trustees. The deed of trust given by Mrs. Eddy to Messrs. Bates, Neal, and McKenzie, as Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Company, was offered as evidence and was admitted. It shows that in 1898 Mrs. Eddy conveyed to the Trustees the business of all Christian Science publications, subject to Mrs. Eddy's supervision at all times and subject to her right to withdraw, at any time, any publications in which she holds the copyright.

The witness could not say whether, during the nine years he had been editor of the journal, every message of Mrs. Eddy had been published, but admitted that all of Mrs. Eddy's messages were published through him. He said he knew nothing about the publication of the message in controversy in a Boston newspaper. He knew a reporter of the paper, and had given him matter for publication. He saw this reporter at the church on June 4, when Mrs. Eddy's message was read, but denied that he knew what he was there for. Witness said it was the custom on some occasions to publish Mrs. Eddy's communications in Boston papers.

Mrs. Eddy's book "Science and Health," was produced, and witness was asked if it was not the Christian Science text book. Witness said much of the Christian Science belief was based upon it.

"Is there any formulated belief of your church as to Mrs. Eddy's relation to it?" asked Lawyer Peabody.

"I know of none," replied Mr. Hanna.

Mr. Peabody was persistent in trying to get witness to tell what was the belief of other Christian Scientists as to Mrs. Eddy, but Mr. Hanna said he did not know.

"Is it the belief of other Christian Scientists that the communications of Mrs. Eddy are inspired by God?" was asked.

"I do not know," replied the witness.

Mrs. Woodbury, the plaintiff in the case, followed Mr. Hanna. After answering the usual questions as to name and residence, Mrs. Woodbury said that she met Mrs. Eddy in 1879 in Boston. At that time she never had heard of Christian Science. Subsequently she became a believer in Mrs. Eddy, studied Christian Science with her, and was admitted to the Christian Science Association, receiving a certificate or degree from the college where Christian Science was taught, signed by Mrs. Eddy as a Doctor of Christian Science. This certificate was offered as evidence.

At Mrs. Eddy's request the witness made application to Mrs. Eddy for admission to the First Church of Christ Scientist in 1895. Mrs. Eddy replied, directing Mrs. Woodbury to send her application direct to the church. In closing the letter Mrs. Eddy used this expression: "Remember that malicious hypnotism is no excuse for sin."

Mrs. Woodbury was asked to define "malicious hypnotism," but she was not allowed to answer.

After a recess another letter, dated Nov. 25, 1895, from Mrs. Eddy to Mrs. Woodbury, was read, in which the writer said that she had pleaded with the Directors, but that she had failed, owing to a report that Mrs. Woodbury had written a letter which said that the Church could go along on its own account. Mrs. Eddy said that that had sealed her lips, and she had come to the conclusion that Mrs. Woodbury was not fit to enter the Church.

At this point a representative of the business office of the Boston Herald was called to show that a large number of copies of the paper were purchased by Mrs. Eddy on June 5, the day after the alleged libelous message of Mrs. Eddy was read in the First Church, but witness could only say that the papers were delivered.

Mrs. Woodbury then resumed her testimony, and a passage of Mrs. Eddy's letter of April 15, 1895, was read, in which the latter said: "Now, dear student, try to go for one year without telling a falsehood, practicing cheating, or breaking the decalogue."

Mrs. Woodbury denied that she had ever told a lie or cheated.

Mr. Peabody said he had several letters which had passed between the plaintiff and defendant, which he desired to have read to the jury. In one of these Mrs. Eddy told Mrs. Woodbury to remember the "M. A. M."

Mrs. Woodbury said that these letters meant "Malicious animal magnetism."

At Judge Bell's request Mr. Peabody submitted the list of letters to be introduced. The court examined some of them. Mr. Elder declared that there was nothing in the letters to show any animosity or malice on the part of Mrs. Eddy. The court said he would admit Mrs. Eddy's and other letters immediately, peruse them at leisure, and rule later. Mr. Peabody accepted the proposition.

Mrs. Woodbury then testified that she abandoned the Christian Science religion two years ago, in April, 1899. That was an absolute abandonment.

"You allege in your declaration that Mrs. Eddy accused you of possessing a power of mental action to cause sickness and death. Did she so accuse you?" asked Mr. Peabody.

Mr. Bartlett objected, and the question was withdrawn.

The Court stated to Mr. Peabody that on the question of malice he had allowed him to go back to 1895. But coming to the question of an act alleged to be an act described in the libel, the attorney for the plaintiff must confine himself to a time much closer to the alleged libel.

Mr. Peabody admitted that he was obliged to go back several years. He explained that "malicious animal magnetism" was the highest crime known to Christian Scientists.

The Court read that portion of a letter referring to "immaculate conception" and "incarnated by the devil."

"What did you say in reply?" was asked.

"I told Mrs. Eddy that her theory of mental generation, which she had taught me fifteen years before, was a theory incarnate of the devil."

"Did you, after quitting Christian Science, publish reflections on or criticisms of Mrs. Eddy and her faith?"

To this Mr. Elder objected, and after argument the question was ruled out, and Mrs. Woodbury was excused.

Mrs. Helen M. Winchester of Malden, a very intelligent, prepossessing young woman, who had been a student under Mrs. Woodbury, was the last witness of the day. She testified she bought a Boston Herald of June 5, 1899, containing the alleged libelous message, but could not remember whether she did this of her own accord or at the suggestion of plaintiff. When she read the message she had instantly an idea to whom it referred. When asked to whom, in her opinion, it did refer, Mr. Elder objected, and proceeded to argue that it was not plain that witness did not secure the paper and read it at the request of Mrs. Woodbury. Mr. Elder said:

"I do not know how the prosecution will endeavor to prove that the defendant authorized the publication in the newspaper. Certainly the publication just once of a copyrighted article would not be such proof as is required here. As to The Christian Science Journal and The Christian Science Sentinel, the deed of trust of those properties distinctly declared that Mrs. Eddy had no responsibility in connection therewith."

The court adjourned without ruling on the objection.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN NICARAGUA.

Exponent of the Faith May Lose a Leg, but Continues Preaching.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 11.—A Christian Scientist, Salvador Aviles, of Nicaragua, has been preaching against Roman Catholic doctrines nightly in the City of Managua for the last three months. He has converted several men and baptized them, but no women have joined his ranks. He has a larger nightly attendance of men to listen to his remarks than has ever been seen at the parochial church in this city.

Aviles has suffered much for two months from inflammation in his right leg. He refuses to send for a medical doctor, declaring that faith will cure him. He is, however, in great danger of losing his leg, if not his life. The Government authorities permit no disturbance at his meetings.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia; Senator H. C. Hansbrough, North Dakota; Park Painter, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—A. C. Jobes, Wichita, Kan.; Grant Richards, London.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins, Chicago; Dr. George M. Terrill, San Francisco; Alderman Roger C. Sullivan, Chicago; E. W. Crisp, London; J. S. Rouchlin, Rotterdam, Holland.

GRAND—Major Eugene Fichet, United States Army; Dr. Charles E. Finlay, Havana; E. L. Violiande, Cuba.

VICTORIA—Col. John T. Grayson, Baker City, Idaho; ex-Mayor John Windsor, Americus, Ga.; W. E. Seatree, Manchester, England.

HOFFMAN—B. G. Thomas, Lexington, Ky.; Albert Weber, Hamburg; Ferdinand Hanson, Hamburg; A. J. Preston, Liverpool; B. J. Clay, Jr., Atlanta.

FIFTH AVENUE—Archbishop John Ireland, Minnesota; Le Roy Gresham, Baltimore; Caleb B. Wick, Youngstown, Ohio; Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, United States Navy.

ALBEMARLE—C. M. Sherman, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—E. P. Ripley, Chicago; Thomas Harding, Quincy, Ill.; W. J. Dunham, Chicago.

BUCKINGHAM—A. B. Spriggs, London; Frank Jerome, Chicago; George Lander, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—H. L. Clapp, Isle of Malta; John Hill, Memphis; J. B. Ingalls, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—E. M. Ager, Toronto; C. F. Davis, Manchester, England.

NORMANDIE—Lieut. G. E. Gelm, United States Navy.

ASTOR—G. S. Sellew, Galesburg, Ill.; A. B. Forbes, San Francisco.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Callender, McAuslan & Troupe Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Bell, furs; 2 Walker Street.

Briscoe, Daniel, Brother & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. E. Briscoe, domestics, dress goods, linens, and white goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

McAlpin, George W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. S. Deutsch, cloaks, suits, and waists; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Baer, J. M., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; I. Baer, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Dwyer Brothers Mercantile Company, New Orleans, La.; A. J. Dwyer, domestics, linens, and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. Waldo, notions, laces, and ribbons; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, boys' clothing; 28 Howard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Murdison, fancy leather and house-furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.

Forbes & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lissner, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, piece goods; Hotel Vendome.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Solomon Bros. & Lampert, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lampert, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Moore & Biers, Rochester, N. Y.; A. Biers, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Grandy, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Grandy, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strauss, dry goods; S. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hutzler Bros., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Hutzler, dry goods; 477 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Curtis, ginghams; 116 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; Leroy Cohen, linings; 60 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. E. Aldred, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; R. G. Powers, books; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.

Gamble, Desmond & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, waists, and dress trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.

Gamble, Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Cohane, wash goods, prints, and ginghams; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; A. McAuslan, hosiery; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bausher, furs; D. H. Whitmer, furs; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Cameron, furs; 2 Walker Street.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Criterion Hotel; W. K. Meicher, Jr., prints and ginghams; Hotel Navarre.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Landauer, domestics; 396 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Goodnow, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.

Keely Company, Atlanta, Ga.; R. E. Donnelly, notions; 486 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 4.—The Clarkwell Manufacturing Company's plant was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $30,000, covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

STEAMER CITY OF ERIE WINS 100-MILE RACE

Defeats Detroit's Crack Craft, the Tashmoo, by Forty-five Seconds.

More Than $100,000 Wagered on Test of Speed of Rival Passenger Steamers of Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 4.—The hundred-mile race from Cleveland to Erie today between the Cleveland passenger steamer City of Erie, Capt. Hugh McAlpine, owned by the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company and the Tashmoo, Detroit's crack passenger boat, Capt. B. S. Baker, owned by the White Star Company, was in many respects the most noteworthy contest ever sailed on fresh water.

The Erie covered the distance in four hours nineteen minutes and nine seconds, passing the stake boat at Erie one minute and thirty-five seconds ahead of the Tashmoo, beating the latter by forty-five seconds elapsed time. Aside from winning the speed championship of the great lakes, the Erie won about $100,000 for those who bet on her.

The conditions were ideal. There was a fair sky and a sea as calm as a milipond. These conditions were more essential to the Tashmoo, as she is a light draught river boat, and would have been severely hampered by wind and sea, while the Erie was built to travel fast under all conditions. The course was lined from start to finish with excursion boats, and the shores were crowded with sightseers. The noise of the departure of the boats at Cleveland was duplicated at the finish. Whistles tooted, and people cheered both victor and vanquished. Both boats were stripped to fighting trim. The decks were cleared of everything that would catch the wind on board the Erie, even the lifeboats having been stowed away. The limited number of spectators carried on each boat were confined to the cabins, and none was allowed on the decks. Both racers were made as light as possible.

The Erie unloaded her freight after coming in from her Buffalo run in the morning. The Tashmoo had been scraped thoroughly, and everything had been done to facilitate her speed. From the start the result was in doubt until within a few miles of the finish. The race demonstrated that the boats were evenly matched. They approximately made nearly twenty-three miles an hour.

It was neck and neck from the starting point until just about Fairport, where the Erie encountered shoal water and fell three lengths behind her rival. From Fairport to Ashtabula she made no perceptible gain, but finally picked up and passed her rival. The Tashmoo sailed by spurts, getting ahead for a while, then falling back, while the Erie maintained a steady gait.

When the victorious craft entered the Cleveland Harbor this evening on her return from Erie hundreds of steam whistles along the lake front and river blew continuously for nearly half an hour, while thousands of people crowded along the docks and wildly cheered.

Steamboat men from many lake ports had gathered to see the contest. Special excursion boats from Cleveland, Toledo, Erie, Buffalo, and smaller ports took large loads of passengers to points along the course. Throngs of curious people also gathered along the lake shore to catch a glimpse of the racers.

The day dawned bright and clear, with a light southeasterly breeze stirring a gentle swell. Long before starting time Cleveland harbor was alive with craft and the wharves were black with people. Whistles blew, bells rang, and the din was deafening as the two racers, glistening in the sunlight, steamed up to the stake boat. The patrol boats were busied in keeping the course clear.

The Erie is 324 feet over all and 78 feet beam, against the Tashmoo's 320 feet length and 70 feet width. The Erie was built to make fast time between Cleveland and Buffalo under all conditions and has twice the power of her rival. The Tashmoo was made for river work, draws much less water than the Erie, and is cigar-shaped, with a sharp, tapering prow.

The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company has posted $1,000 on the Erie against a similar amount put up on the Tashmoo by the White Star people. Just before the start the wind veered around to the north, and the racers had a seven-mile breeze against their quarter bows. When the starter gave the signal the two vessels were at a dead stop and on even terms. Much to the surprise of the spectators, the Erie was first to gain headway, and crossed the stake boat line fully two lengths ahead of the Tashmoo. The Detroit boat, however, gradually drew up on the Erie, and as they disappeared in the haze three or four miles eastward, the Tashmoo had overtaken the Cleveland steamer.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

4 A. M.—210 East Seventy-second Street; J. Goldman; damage, $1,000.

6 A. M.—379 Greenwich Street; J. Means; damage slight.

8 A. M.—769 Fifth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $200.

12:45 P. M.—670 Ninth Avenue; H. R. List; damage, $100.

1:10 P. M.—217 East Third Street; Max Appleblatt; damage, $5.

3 P. M.—14 Willett Street; Joseph Holtz; damage slight.

3:10 P. M.—584 Amsterdam Avenue; Peter Bushlard; damage, $50.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. From 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

TRUNKS & BAGS

Pegamoid-covered Trunks

What is Pegamoid? Don't know. That's the inventor's secret. Its base is canvas. Treated by a chemical preparation which renders it hard as adamant—impenetrable. Looks like leather; wears better than leather. Won't rot, won't tear.

Pegamoid Special Light-weight Trunks. Made on a thoroughly seasoned bass-wood box, covered with the celebrated waterproof leather finished canvas, brassed trimmed, all locks, bolts, catches, handle caps, bottom rollers riveted and burred. Heavy leather bound, stitched and riveted. Interlined between box and outside covering, also underlining. All slats and cleats riveted on. Linen lined. Furnished in the regular dress tray and top tray, with hat box division, also in skirt trays only, and in the dress tray and French top tray. These Trunks are sold by the most exclusive specials and they charge over a third more than we.

Designed Expressly for Women

Size 34 inches $27.49
Size 36 inches $28.46

Dress Trunks

Size 38 inches $30.88
Size 40 inches $31.98

Size 38 inches $29.48
Size 40 inches $30.98

Men's Trunks

Size 32 inches $27.89
Size 34 inches $28.74

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. From 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

HOSIERY

Women's Very Fine Lace And Openwork Hosiery

This news has been brewing for some time. Would have given it you last week, but the intention was blocked by unavoidable delays in the Custom House. We did not want to weaken the effect of comprehensive preparations by telling you of them gradually or mincingly. Conditions are now ripe for us to make strong statements concerning Women's Lace and Openwork Hosiery. Our importations—in their entirety—are ready. A broad, full, attractive display of the most popular Hosiery of the period. You know the rage for these styles—we knew it was coming, and bought accordingly. The result may be realized practically as you examine the varieties, qualities and prices here and compare them with scanty stocks and extravagant rates elsewhere.

Very, Very Special.

Women's Imported Openwork Lisle Thread Hose, six entirely new lacey designs, also Plain Lisle Thread with effective openwork insteps. Sold in other stores at 50c; regular 50c quality; our price

33c.

Women's All-over Lace Lisle Thread Hose, large variety of handsome patterns, black, cardinal and national blue, value 75c; at 59c.

Women's Black Lisle Thread Hose, pretty lace insteps, embroidered with neat figures, value 75c; at 59c.

Women's Lisle Thread Hose, black, cardinal and national blue lace insteps with silk-embroidered figures in contrasting colors, value 85c; at 69c.

Women's All-over Lace Lisle Thread Hose, fine quality and exquisite designs, black, cardinal and blue, value $1.25; at 89c.

Women's Lisle Thread Hose, black, cardinal and blue, openwork insteps embellished with small embroidered figures, value $1.25; at 89c.

Women's Pure Silk Black Hose, lace insteps in very artistic designs, our own direct importations, value $3.50; at $2.74.

Women's Pure Silk Black All-over Lace Hose, elaborate, showy patterns, our own importations, value $5.00; at $3.74.

Women's French Silk Hose, black, white and evening shades, self and delicately-tinted embroidered insteps, value $5.00; at $2.98.

Women's Bathing Suits

Foresighted bathers have ceased to apply at renting booths on the beach. The inconvenience and discomforts of that method are obvious. It's easier and pleasanter to tuck a Bathing Suit in the valise, than to stand in line, pay your money and don what's handed out. All who will hie away to the ocean should examine our stock of Bathing Suits. Good, reliable materials: new, pretty models; sewed with the strength of the surf in mind.

Navy Blue Flannel, trimmed with braid, $1.89.

Alpaca, shield and large collar trimmed with narrow braid, $2.49.

Alpaca, waist trimmed with stitched tucks and several rows of braid, $2.67.

Alpaca, polka-dotted duck shield, large sailor collar, band and belt, $2.99.

Alpaca, shield, large sailor collar and skirt trimmed with wide and narrow braid, $2.99.

Alpaca, white shield embroidered with anchor, white collar trimmed with three rows of braid, $2.99; finer quality, $3.99.

Alpaca, shield and large sailor collar, trimmed with narrow tucks, very pretty and jaunty, $4.99.

Flannel, shield and large sailor collar, trimmed with braid, $3.67.

Other attractive styles at prices correspondingly low—$4.17, $4.67, $4.99, $5.67, $5.86, $6.69 up to $10.67.

An Echo From The Great May Sale Of Fine Ribbons

Our May Sale of Fine Ribbons is still fresh in the minds of hundreds. Attempts have been made by others to equal the values we presented. Failed, of course. We know beyond the shadow of doubt that the items we quoted remain unmatched.

The Wanamaker Store

Men's SACK SUITS

We went to one of the best woolen mills in the land, and picked out a half dozen of the choicest patterns on the looms, and took the entire output. They can be found nowhere else. We had them made up into the smartest suits probably ever shown at the price—

Fifteen Dollars a Suit

They are overplaids in fancy cheviots—distinctly new and original.

Also, at the same price, some handsome wool crash suits, half silk-lined.

A fine collection to choose from at $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Cool Underwear for Men

This is a convenient store for men; and it is probably because of our unusually large clientele of men that we provide such broad and comprehensive stocks for them. Certain it is that nowhere else can a man find such a satisfying variety of Summer Underwear to choose from, as is here. No matter what a man wants, it is in our stocks—every desired weight and style in cotton, lisle-thread, silk, silk-and-cotton, silk-and wool, merino and all wool—the best products of the best makers at home and abroad.

Prices start at 25c for gauze cotton shirts and range up to $8 for English silk. These particulars:

At $1 a garment—Shirts or drawers; French balbriggan; French merino. German cotton, ecru or white open mesh. Mercerized cotton, sky blue, lavender or flesh color. White striped cotton, sky blue, lavender or pink. White open mesh cotton, vertical striped with sky blue or lavender. Ribbed cotton or lisle thread shirts; short sleeves.

At $1.25 a garment—English lisle thread, white or ecru. German lisle thread, open mesh. Ribbed merino shirts, short sleeves.

At $1.70 a garment—English natural wool guaranteed unshrinkable shirts; size 34, $1.70; drawers, size 28, $1.75; advance 10c on each larger size.

At $2 a garment—French lisle thread, sky blue or lavender. French lisle thread, striped, sky blue or lavender. French lisle thread, fancy weave, pink, sky blue or lavender. French ba briggan.

At $2.50 a garment—Open mesh lisle thread, white or ecru. Medium-weight English all-wool.

Broadway.

$1 Plain Twilled Silks, 55c

In white, ivory, cream, pink, blue, yellow, Nile, lavender, rose, reseda, tan, navy blue, cardinal and black.

They are very like plain Foulards or fine twilled Surahs, and, in view of the constantly growing popularity of plain silks, are especially attractive at their low price,

55c a yard

They would readily sell at their real value, $1 a yard. All 24 in. wide. An offering of particular interest to all women needing good silks for dresses and linings.

Rotunda.

The FLORODORA Shirt Waist Suit

A triumph of prettiness and practicability at little cost. The materials are inexpensive, but the idea, the style and smartness, were planned and brought to perfection by the same brains that procure our Paris costumes.

The picture tells the story better than words. The design is made directly from the dress. The effect is charming. The suits are neatly made, light-weight and cool. Of tan linen; the bodice is long-waisted in front, prettily plaited, and buttoned up the back. The skirt, which fits closely over the hips, flares at the knees, and is finished with two ruffles. Price—

$6.50 a suit

The smartest and prettiest suits ever conceived at the price.

Of course we have many other styles—all of high character and unusual value.

Shirt Waist Suits of chambray, linen, dimity, pongee and mohair; all variously made and trimmed—$4 to $35.

Blouse Suits of gingham, pique, chambray, linen and duck; some with sailor collars; all prettily trimmed. Prices, $3.50 to $29.

Eton Suits of linen, pique, Mercerized chambray and duck, in a number of styles; at prices from $5 to $28.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Embroidered Dotted SWISS MUSLINS

These exquisitely cool and dainty fabrics stand highest in feminine adoration during June, July and August. They are often scarce, and generally expensive when obtained, as is the custom in other stores, through importers who must have a profit.

We go direct to the manufacturers in Switzerland, and this makes our prices on the very finest grades seem very small, while the variety is choice and complete. The dots are large or small, close or distant, as your taste may wish. These are the prices:

White dots on black, at 45c and 50c.
Black dots on white, 37½c, 45c and 50c.
White dots on navy blue, 40c, 45c and 50c
Solid black dotted Swiss Muslin, 40c, 45c, 50c and 60c.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

TIME for AWNINGS

Last couple of days brought that fact home to you with some force—didn't they? You had sort of lost sight of your probable need of them.

While you're thinking about awnings, let us tell you what we can do towards making your windows Summer comforts instead of nuisances.

We are equally ready to equip your house or your office; or, for that matter, your whole apartment house or office building, with awnings of excellent quality and workmanship, at the fairest of prices.

For instance, our price for awnings for the window of average size, 3x6 feet, is $2.75 each.

If you are interested, let us know. Our man will come to talk it over with you.

Third floor.

Odorless REFRIGERATORS

Not as high in price as the highest; not so low in price as the lowest; but constructed on advanced principles of both science and commonsense. The Odorless Refrigerators offer the highest character of service at the greatest economy in cost.

The circulation of pure dry air keeps all the various sorts of food in perfect condition, and makes contamination with each other impossible.

These sizes and prices:

Height	Width	Depth	Ice Capacity	Price
42 in.	26 in.	18 in.	50 lbs.	$15
44 in.	28 in.	20 in.	75 lbs.	$17
46 in.	30 in.	22 in.	100 lbs.	$19.25
50 in.	32 in.	22¼ in.	125 lbs.	$23.75
50 in.	35 in.	22¼ in.	150 lbs.	$25.75
50 in.	38 in.	22¼ in.	175 lbs.	$27.75
52 in.	42 in.	23½ in.	200 lbs.	$34.75

Basement.

Men's MADRAS SHIRTS at $1

Many particular men wouldn't think it worth while to look at shirts that cost less than a dollar and a half. That tradition was born of the limitations of ordinary retailing. The Wanamaker Store has broken through those limitations.

Most men know now this is illustrated by our *Dollar White Shirt.* Now the same manufacturer gives us the same superb and unmatched value in a

Dollar Madras Shirt

In the first place, the fabrics are carefully selected, and there are twenty-one varieties, all fast colors. They are designed and executed with highest shirt-making skill. Some made with yokes, others with Raglan sleeves. A pair of detached cuffs with each shirt. All sizes, from 14 to 16½. $1 each.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth Street.

LACE ROBES

We have an elaborate collection of these beautiful lace robes, which, made over silks and other light Summer fabrics, are extensively worn this season by well-dressed women, for afternoon, carriage and reception dresses.

The skirts are fitted, and the waist patterns require but little adjustment to make them ready for wear. This hint of them:

Robes of Point d'Esprit, chiefly white, trimmed with black or white ribbon, in beautiful designs. $18 and $21.

Robes of Grass Linen, trimmed with blue linen, embroidered. $30 to $60.

Black Silk Robes, elaborately embroidered, with Liberty silk ruffles, $40 and $45; with black spangles, $50 and $55.

Robes of white Crepe de Chine, richly embroidered in blue. $85 and $120.

Broadway.

20c Black Beetled PERCALINE, 12½c

The "beetling" process to which this percaline is subjected gives the fabric a firm, hard finish which makes it admirable for the purpose for which it is intended—dress linings.

We have secured another lot of these much-wanted goods—you snapped up the last two thousand yards we offered in a twinkling and, at this little price, these will go as quickly.

Regular 20c quality, at 12½c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Steamer Rugs

Are you off for Europe?

Don't forget the steamer rug, or you'll have a sorry trip.

Going tomorrow? We'll get it to you in time—depend on it. Can sent it to the wharf, if you wish.

We have the best collection to be found anywhere—patterns of highest character, made for rugs, and rugs only.

Prices, $3.75, $5, $6.50, $7.50, $10, $12, $15, $18 and $22.50.

Broadway and Ninth.

Mull Hats

No prettier, nor at the same time more practical Summer headgear for women has been devised than these simple and effective shade or garden hats of mull.

We are ready to furnish you with hot-weather comfort by giving you a most attractive collection of mull hats to choose from. They are chiefly in white or black—some in maize. Their prices, $2 to $4, are about half those of similar hats last Summer.

Second floor, Tenth street.

SHOES for Vacation

For Seashore, Country or Mountain

This sale provides for every need of man, woman or child. Dress Shoes—thousands upon thousands of them; Oxfords—thousands upon thousands more; stout shoes for men and women, sturdy shoes for boys and girls—still other thousands and thousands. Such is the scope of supply and economy which this great June Sale presents.

Let these three groups stand at the front to test the sale values by:

Children's Shoes—

3,160 pairs of black kid lace and button spring-heel shoes; worth $1 to $1.50 a pair; sizes 6 infants' to 2 girls', at

Seventy-five cents a pair

1,170 pairs of tan kid and Russia calf Oxfords and lace shoes; made to sell at $1.50 and $2 a pair, at

A Dollar a pair

Sizes 8½ to 10½. Larger sizes $1.20.

Women's Shoes—

680 pairs of Oxfords and high shoes—the samples from which were ordered $3, $4 and $5 shoes in hundreds of good stores. Hardly two pairs alike; all leathers and shapes and styles; choose at

$1.35 a pair

Mostly A and B widths, sizes 3, 3½ and 4.

Then just behind are these—ready to meet every need, at little cost:

Men's Shoes—

$1, worth to **$2**—Calf and satin congress shoes; plain toes and with tips; mainly broad widths. Splendid values.

$1.40, worth **$2**—Black kid and black calf lace; shapely and well made.

$1.60, worth **$2.50**—Black kid Oxford and lace shoes; full plain and bulldog toes.

$1.90, worth **$3**—Patent leather, enamel grain, box and wax calfskin; Russia calf and chrome kidskin; laced; stylish lasts; splendid quality, fine workmanship.

$2.40, worth **$3.50**—Oxford shoes on the newest lasts, with all the fancy details so much in demand by young men; box calf and patent leather; welted soles.

$2.40, worth **$3.50**—Lace shoes of patent leather, Russia calf, wax and box calf and kidskin; a dozen styles to try and get the last that suits your foot. Some of the best American factories represented in this lot.

Boys' Shoes—

$1.10, worth to **$1.50**—Black Casco lace shoes in several good styles; some heavy soled shoes in these; sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.30, worth to **$2**—Calf and black kid lace shoes; splendid wearing stock, just right for Summer; sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.50, worth to **$2.50**—Kidskin and calf lace shoes of fine grades; dress shoes mostly, though some heavy weight are here; sizes 12 to 5½.

Outing Shoes for Men and Boys—

Canvas Oxfords for 35c—With rubber soles sewed on; the *good* kind that wear well; black, tan and white; in all sizes from 11 youths', to 11 men's.

Women's Boots—

$1, worth **$1.50**—Black kid boots, lace and button; some of these are worth $2; of recent make on fashionable lasts.

$1.25, worth **$2**—Black kid, button and lace boots of superior style and wearing quality.

$1.50, worth **$2.50**—Many of these were originally marked double our price; tan and black kid; thousands of pairs in the lot, in the most wanted sizes and lasts.

$1.75, worth **$3.50**—Splendid shoes of selected materials; styles of the best, and the lot large enough for generous choosing.

Women's Oxford Shoes—

$1, worth **$1.50**—Black kid; opera toes, straight tips; light and heavy soles.

$1.20, worth **$2**—Black kidskin, with kid and patent leather tips.

$1.40, worth **$2**—Black patent leather; turned soles, full toe lasts.

Girls' and Children's Shoes—

85c, worth **$1.25**—Black velour calf and kidskin, button and lace spring-heel shoes; sizes 7 to 10½.

$1, worth up to **$1.50**—Black velour calf; stout soles; seasonable play shoes for small boys and girls; sizes 8½ to 10½.

$1.20, worth up to **$2**—Black box calf and velour and kidskin, with tips; sizes 11 to 2.

$1, worth up to **$1.50**—Black calf lace shoes, for small boys; heavy, shapely and durable; sizes 9 to 13½.

$1.25, worth up to **$2**—Black and tan calf little men's shoes, with stout welted soles; also some "steel-shod" soles; sizes 9 to 13½.

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THE CHINESE INDEMNITY

Negotiations Looking to Settlement on in Washington.

Russia Wants No Guarantee of Chinese Loan—Her Relations with Powers Said to be Very Friendly.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The plan of a modus vivendi on the subject of the Chinese indemnities is now receiving the earnest attention of those interested in the Chinese negotiations, the purpose being to prevent this indemnity question from causing any interruption in the concert of the powers and at the same time to remove the indemnity issue itself so that progress can be made on the remaining subjects of negotiation, chief of which is the conclusion of permanent treaties between China and the several powers.

The question over the indemnity arose during the President's Western trip, but since the return of the President and Secretary Hay it has been taken up anew and thoroughly gone over with the foreign representatives chiefly concerned, including the British, Russian, and French Ambassadors and the Japanese Minister. It is because of the importance attached to these negotiations that several of the Ambassadors who had intended to leave for Europe have now deferred their departure for a month.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—Contrary to certain reports, Russia has never favored the notion of all the constitutional powers guaranteeing the Chinese loan. She replied in terms similar to those of the United States that the Executive could not guarantee without the consent of the legislative branch. Russia prefers a speedy settlement to a guarantee. It is not true that Russia is bitter against Great Britain for offering the plan now discussed. Her relations with Great Britain are declared at the Foreign Office to be nearer satisfactory than in a long time.

It is also untrue that Russian official circles are harboring a grudge against Germany. The irritation which arose from the German punitive expeditions naturally ceased when these expeditions were stopped. Russo-German relations have resumed the normal cordiality which they should always have.

It is not believed here that France intends to annex the Island of Hai-Nan, and the Russian officials see no occasion for excitement over the subject of the French-Korean loan. It is pointed out that the French-Belgian concession for a railroad from Seoul to the Manchurian frontier is several years old. Russia anticipates that the road will ultimately be constructed.

The Macedonian question is not expected to occasion anxiety this Summer. The Russian Ambassador, M. Zinovieff, returns to Constantinople because his leave has expired.

The political horizon is regarded as clearer than for years past.

WALDERSEE STAYS IN CHINA.

BERLIN, June 4.—Count von Waldersee has postponed his departure from Tien-Tsin, pending an investigation of the military affray on the Taku Road.

The Lokal Anzeiger calls attention to what it describes as the "ill-tempered utterances" of The London Times regarding Count von Waldersee's return, and says:

"The animus of the wrath of The Times is the fact that several hundred Germans remain in Shanghai, thus permanently divesting the city of its character as British domain."

The papers publish extracts from other London journals praising Count von Waldersee. The Vossische Zeitung remarks:

"It would have been well if the powers had lightened Count von Waldersee's task as readily as they now heap laurels and encomiums upon him."

The Rhenisch-Westphaelische Zeitung prints a Berlin special asserting that Germany definitely proposed to the powers the appointment of a French successor to Count von Waldersee.

'RUSSIA'S CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

LONDON, June 4.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has published a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying the Russian casualty list in China, including the storming of Peking, shows 31 officers and 682 men killed or died of wounds.

THE FRACAS AT TIEN-TSIN.

PEKING, June 4.—Gen. Gaselee, the British commander, says the fracas at Tien-Tsin Sunday was a mere drunken brawyl, such as is liable to happen in any garrison town, and that it has not disturbed the cordial relations between the British and French authorities.

FRENCH ROYALIST ARRESTED.

Marquis de Lur-Saluces, Banished for Treason, Who Returned to Paris Last Month, in Custody.

PARIS, June 5.—The Marquis de Lur-Saluces, the well-known Royalist and ex-member of the Chamber of Deputies, who unexpectedly returned to Paris about the middle of last month, has been arrested.

The arrest was made under an order directing the Marquis to stand trial before the Senate, which will meet as the High Court of Justice June 24.

In January, 1900, at the time of the conspiracy trials, the Marquis de Lur-Saluces was condemned, in default of appearance, to ten years' banishment from France for treason. He sought refuge in Belgium, where he was closely watched by the police. But he succeeded in eluding the officers and returned to his mansion in Paris. The President of the French Senate, M. Failleres, received a letter May 15, in which the Marquis said:

"At the present moment, when the Government of the republic is striving desperately to ruin industry and commerce, paralyze national work, disorganize the army, and destroy religious faith—in a word, to utterly destroy the fatherland itself—I intend to provoke another public discussion before the High Court on the question of who are the real authors of the conspiracy threatening the existence of France. I hold myself at your disposition."

The return of the Marquis to Paris, according to dispatches at the time, was characterized by the French Ministerial press as "a supreme manoeuvre by the Royalists and the religious congregations to delay the Senate's action on the law of associations," but it was predicted by the same journals that the manoeuvre would fail, and would even assist the Government by hastening the adoption of the bill.

LOOKS FOR MISSING AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Consul Gen. Stowe at Cape Town is overwhelmed with work growing out of the war, and is particularly beset by inquiries from friends and relatives of Americans who have drifted into the country and become involved in the war. He has found it necessary to write the State Department an account of the difficulties he is having in answering the many letters of inquiry, which in the past three months numbered over 700. Most of these relate to American boys who went to Cape Town as muleteers on cattle ships and drifted into either the Boer or the British army. Many of these are now prisoners of war, very urgent for discharge and a free passage home, as they are nearly all without money. The Consul General says:

"I want to assure friends that the men who are at the prison camps (Simons Town, Durban, St. Helena, and Ceylon) are well cared for, and actually fare, as compared with the British soldiers, much better."

The Consul finds further trouble in the prevalence of the plague, which retards mails and closes railroad lines, but he sends word to the several hundred parents and friends waiting report from him that he is seeking the desired information in each case.

An American Bankrupt in London.

LONDON, June 4.—Frank Conrad Helm was declared a bankrupt in the Bankruptcy Court to-day. Helm was formerly engaged in American railroad work. He came to England in 1898 to dispose of mining property. Helm says his debts in England amount to £3,000, but his American creditors' claims total over £30,000. These liabilities were incurred in gold mine speculations. He was taking steps to liquidate his American liabilities.

TRUNK EXPLODED, MEN HURT.

It Was Filled with Sportsmen's Requisites and Cartridges Went Off.

Just after the Sandy Hook steamer Monmouth reached the Atlantic Highlands at 10 o'clock yesterday morning two men were injured and many badly frightened by the explosion of a trunk. The injured are Andrew Heavey and John Allstrum. They were badly burned.

The men were carrying the trunk from the boat to a train when one of them let his end slip. An explosion followed. It was thought at first that the trunk contained an infernal machine of some kind, but investigation showed that it had been filled with cartridges and shooting clothes. Some of the former had exploded when the trunk had fallen.

The trunk belonged to C. F. Naething, proprietor of the restaurant at 118 Fulton Street, this city. Mr Naething, it was learned, had left the city with a large party in the morning on the Monmouth bound for Galilee, on their way to Canada to hunt deer.

John Naething, a son, explained last night that his father had packed his guns and the cartridges between his clothing in the trunk. He believed his father had gone on to Galilee. He had not heard from him.

MEDICAL MEN IN SESSION.

President of American Medical Association Says Army Doctors Are Unfairly Treated.

ST. PAUL, June 4.—President Charles A. L. Reed of Cincinnati to-day called to order the general meeting of the American Medical Association in the Metropolitan Opera House. Bishop Whipple of the Protestant Episcopal Church delivered the opening prayer. After a speech of welcome by Mayor Smith, preliminary reports of the Executive Committee and the Committee on Arrangements were read. President Reed then read his annual report, in part as follows:

The army reorganization law of the last Congress was inexplicable and inexcusable. It grades the Medical Department for rank, promotion, and, in consequence, for pay, below every other department and special corps of the army, and with the exception of Second Lieutenants, it is graded below the line. In accordance with its provisions, a medical officer, to obtain a Colonelcy, must pass through three times as many trials as an officer of either the Quartermaster's, the Subsistence, or the Pay Department; more than twice as many as an officer of engineers or of ordnance, and nearly twice as many as an officer of the Signal Corps. The effect of this discrimination is not only to lower the rank and pay of medical officers, but must result in lessening the efficiency of the corps by repelling men of spirit and worth.

When the Congress, by the enactment of a law, degrades, relatively, the status of an important body of medical men engaged in a public service, it strikes at the status of every physician in the country. It becomes, therefore, the duty of every member of the medical profession, jealous of his rights, his prerogatives, and the fair name he may leave his children, to resent as personal between himself and every member of the Congress who voted for this law the action which cast a stigma upon our profession.

It has been the conviction of many enlightened members of the medical profession that the means employed by the General Government for the protection and promotion of the public health are capable of improvement. The conditions today are precisely the same as they were ten years ago. The era of effective legislative control of medical practice came as the natural reaction from the demonstrated failure to accomplish the same result through voluntary organization. Mixed boards of licensure are now to be found in the majority of the States of the Union. The results of the twenty-five years of statutory regulation of medical practice are in striking contrast with the results of the quarter of a century of attempted regulations by methods of proscription. The proscriptive rule which propagated the very evils it was intended to correct is rapidly expiring by limitations in the face of new conditions that have been induced, in spite of it, by beneficent and catholic legislation.

The report of the committee on reorganization, which presented an entirely new constitution and by-laws, caused a protracted debate and finally was submitted to a joint committee consisting of the general executive and the business committee for a report thereon to-morrow.

MANUFACTURERS GET TOGETHER.

Opening of the Annual Convention of National Organization at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 4.—Men representing the leading manufacturing institutions of the United States, to the number of 250, gathered in the Cadillac Hotel today, when the sixth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States was called to order. Mayor William C. Maybury welcomed the visitors to Detroit, and President Theodore C. Search responded to the Mayor's welcome.

Following the President's address came the appointment of committees, and then President Search read his annual report. The Treasurer's report was read by Secretary Wilson. Treasurer Schieren not being present. Reports of committees on patent legislation and parcels posts closed the afternoon session.

The total membership of the association, as shown, is 1,450, scattered among thirty-four States. Pennsylvania leads the States in membership, with New York second and Ohio third.

Scheu Wins in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 4.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgment of the Appellate Division in the case of Augustus F. Scheu, Chairman of the Board of Public Works, and Mr. Scheu will continue to serve for the remainder of the year, when, under the recent act of the Legislature creating a single-headed board, he will retire. Mr. Scheu was appointed by Mayor Diehl to fill a vacancy. At the last election the Republicans nominated Col. Francis G. Ward to fill this vacancy, while the Democrats, claiming that the Mayor had the power to fill the vacancy, made no nomination. After the election Ward brought suit ousting Scheu with the above result.

Mrs. Maybrick Still a Prisoner.

LONDON, June 4.—Inquiry made at the United States Embassy regarding the statements published in the United States to the effect that Mrs. Florence Maybrick was released from Woking Prison May 24, and that she sailed the following day for the United States under an assumed name, shows that nothing has been heard there of the release of Mrs. Maybrick. It is definitely stated that she has not been released.

Mr. McKinley's Picture for King Oscar.

STOCKHOLM, June 4.—The United States Minister here, W. W. Thomas, at a special audience of King Oscar, at the palace today, presented his Majesty with a signed photograph of President McKinley.

Honors for New York Professors.

OXFORD, June 4.—It is proposed to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters upon Prof. Charles A. Briggs and Prof. Francis Brown of Union Theological Seminary at the forthcoming commemoration at Oxford University.

Hebrew Aid Societies in Competition.

BERLIN, June 4.—According to the Kreuz Zeitung, the recently organized German Hebrew Aid Society, will enter into competition with the Alliance Israelite Universelle in succoring Jews in distress in Southeastern Europe.

Dickson Company in Engine Trust.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 4.—The Dickson Locomotive Works to-day entered the American Locomotive Manufacturing Company.

Brought Infection from Cape Verde.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 4.—Several cases of smallpox were found to-day among the immigrants on the schooner Zulu Mira, from Fogo, Brava, C. V. I., where the infection is epidemic. The Captain reports nineteen cases and one death on the passage. The crew of the Health Board's steamtug refused to make a second trip to the infected vessel, and the health authorities are endeavoring to provide means of caring for the immigrants.

Russia May Refuse Pope's Request.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—The report that a special mission from the Vatican is expected to reopen the negotiations for the establishment of a Nunciature at St. Petersburg is confirmed. Russia is satisfied with the present arrangement, by which business is transacted through the Resident at Rome, and it is not believed the Papal wishes will be gratified.

ECUADOR RAILROAD SUIT

Shareholders Now Bring Action Against Two Companies.

Seek to Prevent £1,000,000 Bond Issue —Defendants Want Complainants to Give $3,000,000 Security.

Suit has been brought in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, by George D. Mumford and St. George Lane Fox Pitt against the Ecuador Development Company and the Ecuador Equipment Association, formerly the Ecuadorian Association (Limited) of Scotland. The complainants are shareholders in the Ecuador Development Company, which is a New Jersey corporation, and in their complaint they allege that in December last a contract was entered into between the two defendant companies, by which the New Jersey corporation transferred all of its assets to the Ecuador Equipment Association for the consideration of one-tenth of the profits of the enterprise in which the New Jersey corporation was then engaged.

This enterprise was the building of a railroad between Guayaquil and Quito, a distance of 365 miles. Among the assets transferred was the contract for the building of this railroad, which was made originally with the Government of the Republic of Ecuador. According to the terms of this contract, the railroad must be completed in the year 1907, and at present only one-half of the road is built. The profits on that half are estimated by the contestants in this suit at $2,500,000, and on that basis they estimate that the profits of the entire road will amount to between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 a year. The complainants' interest in the stock of the company, it is alleged, represents one-twelfth of the entire profits, which would equal the sum of $500,000.

It is further alleged that by contract, in September, 1900, the Ecuador Association took nine-tenths of the stock of the Scotch company, and in that way held a majority of the stock and controlled the New Jersey Company. The complainants sought to have this contract set aside in September last.

On Monday they obtained a temporary order from Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court restraining the two defendant companies from making a proposed issue of £1,000,000 debenture bonds, which was scheduled to be done on Saturday next. This order was returnable yesterday afternoon, and Judge Lacombe sat in court until 6 o'clock in the afternoon listening to the arguments of counsel in the case.

Wetmore & Jenner appeared for the Development Company, Sherill & Lockwood for the Equipment Company, and Herbert Parsons of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden for ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who Mr. Parsons asserted had important rights under the original contract.

The question of a bond to be given by the complainants in the suit was brought up, and opposing counsel to the injunction proceedings, suggested $3,000,000, saying that the issuing of these debenture bonds if interfered with would result in the practical wrecking of the road and the discharge of the 60,000 men at present employed in the construction of the road.

"That is nonsense," said Judge Lacombe. "I will take the papers, and give my decision in the matter to-morrow morning."

D. I. ROBERTS'S RESIGNATION.

Will Leave the General Passenger Agency of the Erie Road on July 1.

Surprise was created yesterday in railroad circles when the report that Duncan I. Roberts, General Passengeer Agent of the Erie Railroad, had resigned was officially confirmed. The resignation will take effect July 1, and his successor will be D. W. Cooke, at present Assistant General Passenger Agent.

Mr. Roberts has been with the Erie Railroad for ten years and a half, first as Assistant General Passenger Agent at Chicago and for the last nine years as General Passenger Agent in this city. Before he came to the Erie Mr. Roberts was for seventeen years with the Pennsylvania Railroad, with which road he began railroad service in 1873.

During the ten years service with the Erie Railroad Mr. Roberts earned an enviable reputation through his administration of the passenger department. How highly he is esteemed was demonstrated yesterday when one of the Trunk line Presidents commenting on his resignation stated that Mr. Roberts had conducted his department with rare judgment, and that he had always proved a man of his word in dealing with other roads. Under his administration passenger earnings have increased from 86 cents to $1.05 per train mile since 1896, and this result was secured with the operation of less train milage.

Mr. Roberts's greatest service to American railway management was in connection with the joint passenger agreement, of which he is practically the father, and which has done more to maintain passenger rates than any other single cause. Mr. Roberts has also always advocated the adjustment of differences by arbitration, a plan which has proved highly successful.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 4.—Delos W. Cooke, the newly appointed General Passenger Agent of the Erie, has been with the road since 1881, and is well known among railroad men. He is about forty years old. His appointment was brought about by an offer he received from the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The General Passenger Agency of the New Jersey road was offered to a St. Paul passenger agent and by him declined; the offer was then made to Mr. Cooke, who gave the Erie management a chance to accept his resignation or make him General Passenger Agent. It did the latter.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S OFFICES.

Within a short time the general offices of the Southern Pacific Company in this city, which are now situated on the seventh floor of the Mills Building, will be moved over to the Equitable Building, where the company will occupy offices jointly with the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

This move, which is in the nature of a retrenchment, will be accompanied by a reduction in the office force now employed by the Southern Pacific Company. Six of the employes have already been dismissed, and it is expected that some more will be asked to go when the moving has been done. The men whose services have so far been dispensed with are clerks and messengers only, but some of them have been in the employ of the company for many years. One of the messengers has acted in that capacity for twenty-three years.

The Broadway offices, where Edwin Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager, makes his headquarters, will not be disturbed by the change.

Reading Directors Re-elected.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Reading Company was held to-day. The only business transacted was the election of the old Board of Directors. As the fiscal year of the company does not end until June 30, the meeting adjourned until Oct. 14, when action will be taken upon the annual reports.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 4.—At the annual meeting of shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway this morning, the following Directors were elected: W. K. Vanderbilt, New York; J. N. Beckley, Rochester; T. G. Shaughnessy, Montreal; S. R. Callaway, New York; F. E. Peabody, H. B. Ledyard, Detroit; Charles F. Cox, New York.

Brief Railroad Items.

Daniel Willard, formerly Assistant General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, has been appointed assistant to the President of the Erie Railroad.

The New York, Ontario and Western Railroad has purchased the portion of the abandoned Delaware and Hudson Canal located between Summitville and Kingston. The canal bed will be used for the roadbed of the Ellenville and Kingston Road, the construction of which was decided on a year ago, and work on which was recently commenced. An officer of the Ontario Railroad said yesterday that the canal was bought because it reduced the cost of grading and other items of construction.

Deeds to a Southern Road Filed.

ROME, Ga., June 4.—Deeds were filed here to-day conveying the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad to the Central of Georgia. The Central also recorded a mortgage to the Standard Trust Company for $2,400,000, covering the Columbus, Rome and Southern and falling due in 1950. All the officers of the old road will retain their places. Three trains will be operated before long between Chattanooga and Savannah.

To Study the Fashion

and evolve styles that please is our mission. Our models are the latest, made so by designers who are experts, not copyists; they study, (using European advices as suggestions,) then create.

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PRODUCE BROKER'S SUICIDE

Joseph Abramson Shoots Himself on Mother-in-Law's Grave.

Was Despondent Over Heavy Losses in Speculation on the Exchange of Which He Was a Member.

Mental depression, due to heavy losses in speculation on the Produce Exchange, was said last night to explain the cause of the suicide of Joseph Abramson, a Produce Exchange broker, whose body was found yesterday morning lying across the grave of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Adolph Strauss, in Union Field Cemetery, on the outskirts of Williamsburg.

Two grave diggers came across the body. There was a wound in the right temple, and a revolver with one chamber discharged lay near by. The men reported what they had discovered to Martin Ridler, the Superintendent of the cemetery, who ordered the body carried to the office. A doctor, who was summoned, said that the man had been dead some time.

There were no papers in the man's pocket to establish his identity, but it was found that the grave beside which the body was found was that of Mrs. Jeanette Strauss, the wife of Adolph Strauss, of the firm of Adolph Strauss & Co., notion importers, of 412 Broadway, Manhattan. The Superintendent telephoned to the office of the firm, and a member of the family went and identified the body.

At Mr. Strauss's office yesterday afternoon it was said that Mrs. Abramson was not in the city. "We sent her away," said the manager, who refused to give his name. Inquiry at Mr. Abramson's office in the Produce Exchange was met with the statement that he had left there about 6 o'clock on Monday evening, apparently much worried. Nothing had been seen or heard of him since.

Mr. Strauss was seen at his home, 50 East Forty-ninth Street, last night. He said that his son-in-law had speculated heavily on the Produce Exchange, and had lost a great deal of money. He added that the young man was very fond of his mother-in-law, and was much affected by her death, which occurred in April last.

"He has been much worried by his losses," added Mr. Strauss. "I have made a number of advances to him to cover them, and had no idea that his frame of mind was such as to lead him to commit suicide. If he had told me of his condition I would certainly have helped him out, and this thing would never have happened. He was in the habit of working very late, and when he did not come home last evening we did not worry. When the night passed, however, without his appearing, we became anxious, and my son went to the Exchange to get tidings of him. The first we heard was that his body had been found."

Mr. Abramson had been a member of the Produce Exchange for about ten years. He married Alice Strauss, a daughter of Abraham Strauss, on March 22, 1899. The couple took up their residence at a boarding house, 20 East Sixtieth Street, but about Christmas of the same year they went to live with Mr. Strauss at his home, 50 East Forty-ninth Street, where they have since resided.

NASSAU SUPERVISORS SUED.

Action to Compel Restitution of Money Illegally Spent, It Is Alleged.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 4.—A summons and complaint was served to-day in an action brought by George Wallace of Hempstead against William H. Jones, Smith Cox, and Edwin C. Willets, comprising the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County, and Henry M. W. Eastman, County Treasurer, to compel them to refund to the County Treasurer various amounts aggregating $20,445, the amount of bills paid for the board of prisoners in the Queens County Jail and the amount of the claim paid Alexander R. Rhodes for board of vagrants.

Mr. Wallace claims that the Supervisors are entitled to mileage only once a year, and that the numerous meetings held by the board were continuations of the annual meeting. He also alleges that charges are made for meetings which the records of the board do not show to have been held, and that charges have been made for committee work by members of the board, when the records do not show that the duty charged for was committed to the respective members. As to the alleged illegal audit and payment of the bill to the Sheriff of Queens County, Mr. Wallace claims that the bill for board of prisoners was not legal because it did not give the name of the committing Magistrate or the dates on which prisoners were committed and discharged.

He therefore demands that the Supervisors and County Treasurer Eastman be compelled to make restitution to the county. It is understood that the persons who were interested in the fight against Supervisor Cox in the town of Hempstead last March are associated with Mr. Wallace in this action.

EIGHT SUFFOCATED IN A MINE.

Deaths Believed to be Due to Neglect of Powder-Thawing Machine.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., June 4.—Eight miners were killed to-day in the seventh level of the Ludington shaft, Chapin mine, by the fumes following an explosion of dynamite. Nearly thirty children were rendered fatherless by the explosion.

The men entered the level early this morning and began preparations for the day's work by starting a powder-thawing machine. It is supposed they scattered through the workings near by, and forgot to keep the machine supplied with powder. If this supposition is correct, the reason for the explosion lies in the fact that the machine soon became red hot and set off a quantity of dynamite stored near by. The fumes quickly spread, and the men were overcome before they realized their danger. This explanation is borne out by the fact that only one of the bodies was disfigured, showing that seven died from suffocation.

New $1,000,000 Steel Plant.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 4.—The Colonial Steel Company, which is to erect a plant at Monaca, Beaver County, at an initial cost of about $1,000,000, was organized here to-day. These officers and Directors were elected: James W. Brown, President; George A. Howe, First Vice President; T. H. Childs, Second Vice President and General Manager; Charles M. Brown, Secretary Treasurer, and Louis B. Hays. About January, 1902, the company expects to have in operation one of the finest crucible steel plants in the country, with an annual output of 18,000 tons and employing between 600 and 700 men.

State Day at the Exposition.

BUFFALO, June 4.—Gov. Odell having assured the officials of the Pan-American Exposition that he will visit the Exposition on Sept. 18, that day has been designated New York State Day, instead of Sept. 4, as previously announced. July 29 has been designated Elks Day.

Malay Doctor Kills Six Persons.

LONDON, June 5.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Singapore: "A Malay doctor named Ibrahim ran amuck and killed six people with a spear, seriously injuring nine others. He was then knocked down, and died from the effects of a fractured skull."

STRAWS

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The "Saratoga," $3.00
" "Newport," $3.00
" "Kokomo," $2.00
" "Nankipoo," $2.00
" "West End," $1.00

Large Stock of Finest Panama Hats—At Prices That Will Sell Them Quickly.

IRISH FLAG MEMORIALS

National Society to Fight Their Removal from Tombs.

Officers May Secure an Injunction—Appeal to Commissioner Murphy—Attitude of Trinity Corporation.

Every Irish flag removed from the Memorial Day decorations in St. Paul's Churchyard and other places is to be restored if members of the Irish Society of New York carry out their intention. Police Commissioner Murphy was yesterday asked to prevent their being interfered with again. Chairman M. J. O'Brien of the Decorating Committee of the society said that should the Trinity Corporation object to the restoration of the flags appeal might be made to the courts. He was asked how this could be done.

"Well, we can get an injunction," he said. "The monuments to Dr. MacNevin and Emmet were erected by public subscription, started unquestionably by Irishmen, and the monument to Gen. Montgomery was erected by act of Congress. The bones of Emmet and MacNevin do not rest in the churchyard at all. Emmet was buried in the same tomb with Chancellor Kent in the old Second Street Cemetery. Dr. MacNevin's remains are in the Riker burial plot, Bowery Bay, near Astoria. Trinity, as a matter of fact, is a quasi caretaker of these monuments, and not an owner.

"I think the courts would issue an injunction to prevent the tearing down of the flags, for we represent a large proportion of the public, and the public placed the monuments there.

"Whether we sue or not for the value of the flags destroyed will depend upon the action of Commissioner Murphy and the advice of our lawyers. We hold that Trinity had no right to tear the flags down."

Mr. OBrien said that W. Bourke Cockran would probably be asked to conduct the proceedings. The society will hold a meeting this evening at 47 West Forty-second Street to consider the subject.

Commissioner Murphy at once wrote to the Trinity Corporation and to the Park Commissioners asking if the flags in the churchyard and Central Park had been removed by their orders, but declined to state what further action he would take.

Controller H. H. Cammann of Trinity Corporation repeated yesterday that it was an unwritten rule that none but American flags should be permitted to fly in the churchyards, and added that the Irish Society had never received permission to place the Irish flag there. The British flag was displayed in Trinity Church on the day of Queen Victoria's funeral, but, Mr. Cammann said, this was accomplished through a special arrangement between the Trinity Corporation and the British Consul. To other questions he replied, "I have nothing to say," even when told that the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix had been quoted as denouncing the tearing down of the Irish flags in the churchyard as an outrage.

WON'T GIVE UP THE CHILD.

Baby's Aunt Tells Justice MacLean Its Father Is a Bad Man.

Rosaline Denne, an eighteen-months-old baby, was somewhat of a storm centre in Part II., Special Term, of the Supreme Court yesterday. The father of the baby is John Denne, a cloak designer, who lives at 17 East Ninety-ninth Street. The mother of the baby died in March last, and a few weeks ago Mr. Denne married again.

The child had been left with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Falco, of 221 East Fifth Street, after her mother's death, and, according to Mr. Denne, the aunt and uncle now refuse to give her up.

An application for a writ of habeas corpus followed, and argument on the writ was heard yesterday by Justice MacLean. After listening a while to arguments, the Justice intimated that he would give the baby to her father, when Mrs. Falco arose and rushed forward to the counsel table.

"Judge, may I say something?" she shouted. Justice MacLean nodded.

"This man is a bad man," cried Mrs. Falco. "He killed his brother. He was bad to my sister, and on her deathbed she begged me never to let him have the child." Others joined with Mrs. Falco, and out of the hubbub the Justice managed to learn that Denne's family name was Denino, and that about a year ago he had been arrested in connection with the accidental shooting of his brother Paul, and that the Grand Jury refused to indict him.

The Justice finally determined to send the controversy to a referee, and Miss Mary Coleman, a lawyer, was appointed to take testimony and report to the court on the question of who should have little Rosaline.

SUBWAY REALTY COMPANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—The Subway Realty Company of New York City, which was incorporated a short time ago, with a capital stock of $500,000, to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital to $2,000,000. The certificate is signed by August Belmont, Chairman, and George G. Thomson, Secretary of the meeting at which the increase was authorized.

The Subway Realty Company is the corporation formed as an auxiliary of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, to acquire title to land when the underground road traverses private property. It has already made large purchases at Broadway and Forty-third Street and at Broadway and One Hundred and Fourth Street. At Mr. Belmont's office it was said yesterday that the increase in capital had been made "in the course of business."

A Barn Burned; a Pipe Probable Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 4.—A barn belonging to Charles Gephthe, a farmer, living in Piscataway Township, about four miles beyond New Market, was burned to the ground this afternoon. About $2,500 worth of farming implements, with a large quantity of hay, and four horses, were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from a pipe which one of the men was smoking.

Fatal Wreck on the West Shore.

NEWARK, N. Y., June 4.—A freight wreck occurred on the West Shore Railroad at Macedon this afternoon. A light engine with a crew from this village crashed into an east-bound freight train. Eugene Welch of Clyde, an engineer, and Charles Wright of Newark, a fireman, were killed. Another engineer and another fireman were badly hurt. An open switch caused the accident.

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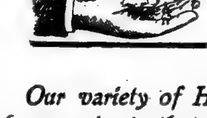

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Prices range from the lowest that are in any way economical, to those made necessary by the finest material and workmanship.

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UNDERWEAR—Light and Medium Weights; White and Natural Wool; Combination Suits; Balbriggan Underwear; Silk and Wool; Cotton and Linen Mesh; Jean Drawers.

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KENNEDY'S SON IN COURT

Prosecution Tries to Prevent the Jury from Seeing Him.

The Child's Meeting with His Father in the Prison Pen—More Expert Testimony.

Clarence Kennedy, the four-year-old son of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, now undergoing a third trial in General Sessions charged with the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds, was removed from the vicinity of Judge Newburger's court room entrance, by direction of Assistant District Attorney O'Connor, just before adjournment, yesterday.

The child in charge of a daughter of Court Officer Kelly, who is a close friend of Mrs. Kennedy, had for some time been walking up and down the corridor outside the court room. Clarence had been visiting in the city with a young woman, according to Mrs Marion S. Kennedy, the prisoner's wife, and for the second time in many months had been brought to see his imprisoned father.

Detective Carey saw the child sitting near the court entrance. He recognized the boy and went into the trial room. Just a few minutes before the court took recess until to-day Deputy Assistant District Attorney O'Connor, who is assisting Mr. Osborne in the trial, walked out and asked Court Officer Berry if the child was Dr. Kennedy's son. Officer Berry replied that he was. Mr. O'Connor then requested that Berry ask the young woman and her charge to move to some point more distant from the door, as the jury was about to pass out that way. It was his belief that the presence of the child was not accidental, he said. The child was moved, but all the jurors could see him when they came out.

The prisoner hurried down to the prison pen, after court closed, and was permitted to briefly greet his young son. Clarence cried with delight at sight of his father, and cried with grief when drawn from the latter's arms, reluctantly, by Mrs. Kennedy, in whose eyes stood tears also, although she does not often give way to her emotion.

Going down in the elevator, the little boy said, wonderingly, to his mother:

"Isn't papa coming home to-night, mamma? He hasn't been home in a long time now."

Mrs. Kennedy just managed to keep back the tears as she said:

"No, Clarence. He is busy with all those men."

"Oh, yes, I know," said the child. "He's been busy a long time with them."

The second day of the fifth week of the third trial was occupied with the handwriting experts called by the defense to show that Kennedy did not write the exhibits attributed to him.

The expert, Elwell, in response to Mr. Osborne's questioning on cross-examination, picked out nineteen characteristics of Dr. Kennedy's admitted handwriting. Eight of these peculiarities he said he found in the disputed writings. Mr. Osborne then made him admit that any one desiring to disguise his writing would endeavor to leave out his peculiarities.

Michaelis Gumpell, for the defense, said that in the thirteen-thousand-dollar check each word began above the line and tended downward, indicating a fixed pen habit. This characteristic, he said, did not appear in any of the admitted handwritings of the prisoner. To-day, if permitted by the Court, he will try to make good his assertion that he could forge the disputed check without difficulty.

GRADUATION

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.

SOLID 14-KARAT GOLD Waltham and Elgin Watches, lady's size, $15, reduced from $25.00; young men's size $20, reduced from $30.00; Solid Silver Watches $5, reduced from $8.00; 14-k. Gold Filled Watches, "warranted 20 years," $10, reduced from $15.00; Graduation Diamond Rings $15, reduced from $25.00. A complete line of Watches, Diamonds, Solid Gold Jewelry, and Watch Chains at one-third cheaper than retail jewelers sell them. You will never have this chance again. KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. "Saturdays included."
LOOK FOR THE BIG WATCH.

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case. "Absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

through the hospital, and hundreds of patients in the wards have been exposed.

The two doctors are so ill that it has been found impossible to send them to the city isolation hospital or the pesthouse, and they will be kept in the isolation ward at the city hospital. Strenuous efforts are being made to prevent the spread of the disease through the institution.

STEAMSHIP RANALD SINKS.

Melting of Her Cargo of Asphalt Caused Her to List Badly—Summer Visitors Watch Her.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 4.—The British steamship Ranald, from Trinidad, for New York, whose cargo of asphalt melted and caused the ship to list so badly that she anchored off here yesterday, sank early this morning off shore about a mile from Young's Pier. The ship lies in an easy position in six fathoms of water. Her crew came ashore in small boats. A large crowd of Summer visitors is gathered along the boardwalk viewing the unusual spectacle.

The steamship was valued at $100,000 and her cargo of cocoa, asphalt, and sugar was valued at $200,000. Several tugs arrived during the night, but Capt. Cassidy would not let them take hold of her, as he feared that the vessel would turn over if the tugs attempted to pull on her. The lighters failed to arrive in time. Capt. Cassidy and his crew left at 10:30 o'clock today for New York.

PANIC IN A ROOF GARDEN.

Slight Blaze Frightens the Audience in Cherry Blossom Grove on the New York Theatre.

Panic reigned for a brief interval in the roof garden of the New York Theatre, known as the "Cherry Blossom Grove," last evening during the middle of the performance, when a man in the audience attempted to light his cigar at a cigar lighter which dipped into an alcohol lamp.

Some of the blue flame fell from the end of the wick as he drew it from the flame and ignited the artificial grass covering the front of the boxes adjoining the elevator entrance. The audience in that part of the building rose to their feet. Many rushed for the stairways and others tried to get down by the elevators, and it only required a very short time to get the people into a very excited condition.

Finally the fire was stamped out by Frank Daniels, an actor, and the performance continued. The roof garden was quite crowded at the time.

This is the second fire of the same kind that has happened on the same roof. Last season an electric wire set fire to some artificial trimmings with somewhat similar results.

Stokes School Law Sustained.

TRENTON, N. J., June 4.—In the Supreme Court to-day, final decisions were entered sustaining the constitutionality of the St

H. O. HAVEMEYER DENIAL

Has Not Resigned the Presidency of the Sugar Trust.

The Truce in the Litigation Between Arbuckle Brothers and the Woolson Spice Company.

Rumors about the American Sugar Refining Company and its competitors were disposed of yesterday as unwarranted. There was no change of consequence in the "war" situation. The trust's board declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and one at the same rate on the common stock. Henry O. Havemeyer asserted that he had not resigned as President, and was not going to.

The dividend on the common stock was generally expected, while the Street had, as is usual, many explanations of the rise in this security on Monday. Interests identified with the trust stated that there was no ground for the belief that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum would be declared. The 7 per cent. rate has been declared since last October. The highest rate on common was in April, 1893, when the quarterly dividend was 3 per cent., with an extra 10 per cent. It ruled at 12 per cent. per annum until April, 1900. The rates since have been kept down by the demands of the "war" fund.

All that President Havemeyer would say of the stories about his resigning was: "I haven't resigned, and am not going to resign." Secretary C. R. Heike supplemented this with: "There is no reason for such stories. Mr. Havemeyer's interests are so interwoven with those of the company that he could hardly resign if he wanted to."

In the stock market about 110,000 shares of sugar common were sold, the stock closing with a net decline of 5½ points; the extreme fluctuations were 152⅜ and 146⅛, and the closing quotation 147¼. The quotation for refined sugar, standard granulated, was: Trust, 5.55; Arbuckle Brothers, 5.50, an indication that the "war" which started in 1896 over the making of sugar by the coffee house of Arbuckle is still "on."

Lower Wall Street was interested in the details of the truce or settlement or stipulation in the litigation between Arbuckle Brothers and the Woolson Spice Company of Toledo, Ohio, which was tacitly vouched for as correct at the office of Arbuckle Brothers, with a refusal to discuss the subject. When the suit started, Arbuckle Brothers owned 61 of the 1,800 shares of the Woolson Company, for which $100,000 was paid, the American Sugar Refining Company owning the rest. The company refused to transfer the Arbuckle stock. The suit was brought in 1899, in the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, (1) to secure a court order for the transfer of the stock, (2) to allow Arbuckle Brothers' representatives to examine the books of the Woolson Company, (3) to compel an accounting in court, and (4) to appoint a receiver. Without waiting for the judgment of the court, the defendant company transferred the sixty-one shares and announced that it would permit its books to be examined. The other two suits were dismissed without prejudice.

The stipulation, however, leaves the suits pending, so that they may be opened at any time by either side on giving thirty days' notice. The status of the litigation does not affect the sugar competition or that between the Woolson "Lion" and the Arbuckle "Ariosa" coffee.

THE RIGHTS OF BUILDERS.

Injunction to Restrain Erection of a Bridge in Front of Other Property Denied.

Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court yesterday denied a motion to continue a preliminary injunction obtained by Frederick Gerken restraining Charles Ward Hall, the owner of the Morse Building, at Nassau and Beekman Streets, from erecting and maintaining a wooden bridge in front of plaintiff's café, on the first floor of the building.

Mr. Hall intends making extensive alterations to the Morse Building, adding several stories to its height. To comply with the regulations of the Building Department he had erected a temporary wooden structure for the protection of passers-by. Mr. Gerken contended that the wooden bridge would seriously impair his enjoyment of the premises by cutting off light and air and ingress and egress. Justice Blanchard says:

"This may be true to a certain extent, although it is denied by the defendant. Nevertheless, I am far from satisfied that the injuries, if any, which will result to plaintiff by the completion and maintenance of the structure as proposed will be of an irreparable character, or such that plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law therefor. Besides, defendant claims that plaintiff was informed of the proposed alterations before making the lease, and of the nature and character of the structure of which he now complains. It is not claimed by the plaintiff that the wooden bridge is more cumbersome than the exigencies of the case or the requirements of the law demand, nor that plaintiff's rights as tenant are being impaired to any greater extent than is absolutely necessary.

"A continuance of the injunction, under the circumstances of this case, would seem to work a greater hardship to defendant than the vacation of it would to plaintiff. It would be establishing a dangerous precedent to grant an injunction in every case where, as here, the possible rights and privileges of a tenant are temporarily but not unnecessarily interfered with by proposed alterations and improvements of the landlord's building, even though the tenant may suffer some damage thereby. To hold otherwise would seriously affect future building operations and timely and necessary improvements of buildings."

SHOT WOMAN, THEN HIMSELF.

Double Tragedy in "Little Italy"—Murderer Had Been Befriended by His Victim's Husband.

"Little Italy's" record of murders and suicides had added to it another double tragedy early yesterday morning. In a dingy rear tenement at 103 Elizabeth Street Francisco Alasko shot and instantly killed Mrs. Angelina Faia, the wife of his benefactor, and then took his own life. The crime was witnessed by the two young children of the Faias, Carnelia, aged seven, and five-year-old Carolina, who were lying in bed at the time.

Angelo Faia, his wife, and Francisco were natives of Potenza, in Italy. Francisco was Angelina's cousin and, with Faia, was a suitor for her hand. The latter won her and brought his bride to America. Alasko followed, and Angelo offered him a home. All three obtained work at a paper box factory in Eleventh Avenue, but a week ago Alasko lost his employment and became very despondent. Mrs. Faia, it is said, during this time made frequent complaint to her husband that Alasko was paying her attentions, and she requested her husband to compel him to desist.

The police at first thought Angelo was the murderer, as he admitted that the weapon with which the shooting was done belonged to him, but his little daughter's story cleared him of suspicion. Magistrate Pleimmer, in the Centre Street Court, where Faia and the girl Carnelia were taken, immediately discharged Angelo after hearing the child's story. Carnelia said that shortly after her father went out Alasko came into the room where her mother was, said something to her, and upon receiving an indignant reply, seized the pistol from the wall. Mrs. Faia ran and Alasko shot her dead and then killed himself.

$50,000,000 Cotton Corporation.

TRENTON, N. J., June 4.—The United States Cotton Duck Corporation, with an authorized capital of $50,000,000, was incorporated here late this afternoon. The company is formed to manufacture and deal in cotton duck and cotton goods of all kinds. Of the capital stock, one-half is to be preferred, with 6 per cent. cumulative dividend, and the other half common stock. The incorporators are Robert S. Green of Elizabeth, N. J.; Edward M. S. Miller of New York, and Albert C. Walls of South Orange.

HAS TWO POLICE FORCES NOW.

Union Hill's Rival Guardians of the Peace Share the Police Station and Patrol the Streets.

Union Hill will not be a very profitable field for burglars just now, for the town has two police forces, though from yesterday's indications it may be that the warring officers will be too busy watching each other to pay any attention to lawbreakers. The situation came about through two ordinances adopted by the Town Council on Monday night. One deposed Chief George Krieger and six of the twelve policemen; the other appointed Patrick Knight Police Captain, the office of Chief being abolished, and also appointed fourteen new policemen, six of them being selected from the old force.

Chief Krieger and the deposed officers refused to surrender, and as a result both sets of officers patrolled the streets and divided the police station between them.

Richard Schlemm, who is Mayor of the town by virtue of his position as Chairman of the Town Council, supports Chief Krieger. He says the ordinance creating the new force is a nullity, because it was passed by a vote of 4 to 3, while the law requires a two-thirds vote to pass an ordinance.

The townspeople are watching the contest with more curiosity than interest. It is the outcome of a fight between the Regular and Independent Democrats of the town, the latter having elected a majority of the Council by making a combination with the Republicans.

Two Hundred and Nine New Policemen.

Commissioner Murphy yesterday appointed 209 policemen to fill vacancies in the ranks of the police force. There were 209 eligible candidates, all told, on the list submitted to him by the Civil Service Board, and the Commissioner, after a consultation with Deputy Commissioners Devery and York, decided to take the men from the list in the order in which they came.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.		P.M.	
Sun rises	4:20	Sun sets	7:27
Moon rises	9:55		

High Water This Day.

A.M.		A.M.		A.M.	
S. Hook	9:26	Gov. Isl'd	9:40	H. Gate	11:33
P.M.		P.M.		P.M.	
S. Hook	9:40	Gov. Isl'd	10:01	H. Gate	11:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Archimede, Azores	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Belvernon, Laguna and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hevelius, Brazil, Argentina, &c	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kcenigen Luise, Bremen		9:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp		
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull		
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nueces, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Plymouth, &c		9:30 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tampican, Liverpool		

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 8:00 A. M., the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 8:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 15, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York June 15, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 15 and up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria, close at 6:30 P. M. June 22d.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing (date of sailing and schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii, of the following dates: Melbourne, May 6; Sydney, May 9; Auckland, May 13, and Honolulu, May 25, reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma. A portion of the mail is due in this city this afternoon, and the remainder to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 5.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, May 21.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 4.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 29.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, May 19.
Ontanada, Gibraltar, May 22.
Torgorm, Barbados, May 26.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Alamo, Galveston, May 31.
Coleridge, Barbados, May 30.
Consuelo, Hull, May 25.
Deutschland, Hamburg, May 30.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, May 23.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 5.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 25.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Campania, Gibraltar, May 23.
Drumetzler, Hamburg, May 24.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, May 28.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 6.
Seminole, Jacksonville, June 4.
Servia, Liverpool, May 28.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

Campania, Liverpool, June 1.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 7.
La Lorraine, Havre, June 1.
Lindisfarne, St. Lucia, June 1.
Manila, Gibraltar, May 26.
Norge, Copenhagen, May 22.
Roralma, St. Croix, June 3.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9.

El Mar, New Orleans, June 4.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 8.
Longships, Shields, May 25.
Manitou, London, May 30.
Minneapolis, London, June 1.
Southern Cross, Shields, May 25.
York Castle, Shields, May 23.

Arrived.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Roberts, Antwerp May 25, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:22 A. M.

SS Saint Quentin, (Br.,) Bennett, Shields May 21, in ballast to Chas. P. Sumner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana June 1, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 A. M.

SS Yolund, (Nor.,) Pettersen, Havana May 29, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS El Rio, Mason, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Advance, Phillips, Colon May 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) Wilcox, Progreso May 28, with mdse. and passengers to Thebaud Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Defiance, Ford, Philadelphia via Raritan Canal, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston May 29 and Key West June 1, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Capt. Bennett, Olsen, Banes May 31, with fruit to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Elohel, Bremen May 25 and Southampton 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:05 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 4, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Lisbonense, (Br.,) for Para.
SS Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Mozart, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS City of Washington, for Colon.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS Oneida, for Providence.
SS Grenada, (Br.,) for Trinidad.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.
SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Milton, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Gallia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Gadsby, (Br.,) for Auckland, &c.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

WRECK POINT BEACON LIGHT.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about June 28, 1901, a fixed white lens-lantern light will be established on the northerly end of Wreck Point, westerly side of Lookout Bight, seacoast of North Carolina, and about ⅞ mile SW by W. ⅝ W. from Cape Lookout Lighthouse. The light will be shown from a brown post and will be 22 feet above mean high water. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 421 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, North, 34° 36' (57"); Longitude, West, 76° 32' (24").

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 128, No. 657, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 41.

WARWICK LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about June 15, 1901, the characteristic of the fog signal, a blower siren, at this station will be changed from a continuous blast, during thick or foggy weather, to blasts of 3 seconds' duration separated by silent intervals of 3 seconds. The station is located on the southerly extremity of Warwick Neck, Narragansett Bay.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 52, No. 202, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1900," Pages 24 and 36.

POMHAM ROCKS LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about June 15, 1901, the characteristic of the fog signal, a blower siren, at this station will be changed from a continuous blast, during thick or foggy weather, to blasts of 3 seconds' duration separated by silent intervals of 12 seconds. The station is located off Pomham Rocks, easterly side of the channel of Providence River. (L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 94 of 1900, and Bulletin No. 110, Par. 7.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 54, No. 207, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 26.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 4.—SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, from New York for London, passed Scilly at 4:55 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamieson, from New York for Southampton; passed the Lizard at 3 A. M. June 5.

SS Pennland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nielsen, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Tintadel, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York, arr. at Bermuda at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, from New York, passed Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Christiania, (Ger.,) Capt. Finckbein, from Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Asteria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Jupiter, (Span.,) (from Calcutta,) sld. from St. Michael's for New York yesterday.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS St. Irene, (Br.,) Capt. Clements, from New York for Hongkong, passed Malta to-day.

SS Capri, (Ger.,) Capt. Rambusch, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco May 30.

SS Dona Amelia, (Port.,) Capt. Lopez, from New York via Fayal, arr. at Oporto May 30.

SS Semplone, (Ital.,) Capt. Dodero, from New York via St. Michael's, arr. at Genoa May 31.

SS Heathburn, (Br.,) Capt. Ketley, from New York via Aden and Singapore, arr. at Manila June 1.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New York via Malta, arr. at Venice June 1.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Daggry, (Nor.,) Capt. Pettersen, from New York, arr. at Curacao at noon to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, from New York via Cherbourg and Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Themis, (Ital.,) Marcenaro, sld. from Palermo for New York May 25.

SS Montserrat, (Span.,) Capt. Lavin, sld. from Cadiz for New York May 30.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Boyesen, sld. from Amsterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Cuffc, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES H. MORGAN.—Charles H. Morgan, a plumber of Tivoli, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,650 and no assets.

ADDIE D. WARNER.—Addie D. Warner, proprietress of Rainbow Inn, Rainbow Lake, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, placing her debts at $25,088, and her assets at $39,305. The latter include 700 acres of land. The Masonic lodge at Plattsburg is the principal creditor.

To Dissolve Terminal Improvement Co.

Stockholders of the Terminal Improvement Company held a special meeting yesterday and voted to dissolve the company. All the property has been disposed of, and the only work remaining is the division of the cash assets. This will be done, it is said, as soon as certain legal formalities have been met.

Attachment Against a Shoe Concern.

Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment for $1,058 against the Tripp Lincoln Shoe Company of Campello, Mass., in favor of the American Hide and Leather Company for calfskins sold to the company.

Judgment for $21,369.

Deficiency judgment for $21,369 was docketed yesterday against John E. Thrall, storage warehouseman of 102 Greenwich Street and 9 Pearl Street, in favor of Sylvester Pope and others, as executors of the estate of Josephine L. Peyton, growing out of the sale at auction of the property at 337 to 345 West Eleventh Street and 719 and 721 Washington Street. Execution was issued to the Sheriff. Mr. Thrall has been in the storage business several years, and is reputed to own considerable real estate.

Against William D. Washburn.

Judgment for $3,596 was entered yesterday against William D. Washburn, in favor of the American Steel Casting Company of Chester, Penn., on a note made by the Washburn Coupler Company on Jan. 16, payable sixty days from date, at Minneapolis, Miss., which note he indorsed.

Judgment Against W. G. Van Riper.

Deficiency judgment for $8,100 was docketed yesterday against William G. Van Riper in favor of Benjamin Eichberg, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property at the northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALGER, Byron—J. S. Smoot	$170
BRISTOW, Frank H.—B. Ulmann and others	53
BRENNER, Morris—D. Kamsler and another	382
BLAU, Max S.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	201
BEARDET, Henry J., and Henry Gottlieb—White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company	576
BERNHOLZ, Rosie—Nathan Schacher	656
BOEMERMANN, Herman—J. F. Sinnott	1,405
BLUNDELL, Elizabeth and Robert D.—P. Moore and another	454
BOHLING, Charles—The Cook & Bernheimer Company	158
BRODERICK, Robert R.—The Cook & Bernheimer Company	297
BATES, Wells H.—Darling Brothers Company	252
CHURCH, Isabel A.—B. T. Rogers, Jr	153
CHAPMAN, Joseph T.—W. Wilton	326
DORES, Minnie—The Cook & Bernheimer Company	82
DANA, Richard H.—C. Fry and another	110
DENTON, Henry M.—Riverside Bank	2,041
DILLER, Francis K.—J. L. Breen	203
ENRIGHT, George W.—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company	48
EMDIN, Dora E.—C. S. Whitney	760
FELDMAN, Rachel—H. T. Rowley	1,787
FREEDMAN, Isaac—A. Leviton	49
FERRY, Fairchild N.—M. H. Hagerty and another	214
FLATTO, Jennie—Jacob Morrison and another	70
FLATTO, Jennie—Tamor & Potash	62
GRISSENBECK, Hugo—Robert S. Newton	413
GALLAHER, Louis F.—C. Wissmann	270
GOLDSTEIN, Jacob—F. Hillman	98
HALSTED, David F.—I. Denby	3,904
HESS, Jacob—C. Eichberg and others, executors, &c	80
HALK, John—Henry Feder	5,567
HOFFMAN, John—American Ice Company	37
KRUGER, Philip, administrator, &c.—Martin Kuck and another, costs	100
KNOWLES, Francis—A. P. Riker	504
KAUFMAN, Jacob—L. Cohen	38
KING, Leo—S. Feist	50
KERMAN, Belah—L. L. Pauli & Sons	141
LEITNER, Jacob—F. N. Du Bois	62
LEARY, John J.—The Singer Manufacturing Company	92
MAXWELL, William C.—W. E. Richards and another	46
MEYER, George—J. Stein	15
MOORE, Charles E.—J. F. Douthitt	1,458
MOENCH, John—J. F. Renfro	105
MARVIN, Crowell H.—International Metal Lath Company	1,337
MACPERSON, Thomas—John H. Hall	172
NAUGHTON, Michael J.—T. Brady and another	461
OTTERBEIN, Henry—Abeel Brothers	281
PHILBRICK, Katherine M.—J. G. Johnson and others	294
PALMER, Amasa J.—J. C. Simon and others	80
PUMP, Frederick—J. Gottschalk	182
PHYFE, Harry E.—R. J. Fox	327
ROHDE, August—William Feltmann	371
ROSEN, Joseph—F. Hillman	221
STILES, John E.—E. E. Spencer and another	83
SAWEN, Harry B.—Gorham Manufacturing Company	45
SALMON, George J.—E. Haggerty	88
SCHWAEBLE, Matthias—District No. 1 of the Independent Order Benai Berith	252
SWANSON, Thomas O.—G. A. Waggaman	72
SCANNELL, John F.—The Brainerd, Shafer & Hall Quarry Company	365
SCHAEFER, Henry—The Brewers' Journal	236
SCHIELLEIN, Edward—W. A. Leggett and others	120
SCHIELLEIN, Edward—I. Rosskam and others	278
SLINEY, Thomas—G. L. Balheimer & Sons	90
SHAW, George B.—C. B. Tiley and others	1,732
STRATTON, Elphalet W. and Walter F.—Bank of the Metropolis	1,239
STULTZ, Henry and George—George A. Le Blanc	1,057
STEED, Elizabeth H.—P. Moore and another	454
THRALL, John E.—S. Pope and others, executors, &c	21,369
THIEMSEN, John M.—Cook & Bernheimer Company	95
VAN RIPER, William G.—B. Eichberg	8,100
WASHBURN, William D.—American Steel Casting Company	3,596
WALLER, Catharine—M. & S. Loeb	92
WILLIAMS, Charles—H. G. Volkmar	104
WILLARD, Emanuel A.—O. L. & E. H. Richard	743
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. G. Stacey and others	165
KAUFMAN DAIRY AND ICE CREAM Company—A. W. Wolff	71
CITY OF NEW YORK—R. S. Newton	3,645
CITY OF NEW YORK—M. E. O'Donnell, as Commissioner, &c	2,742
CONGREGAZIONE MARIA SANTISSIMA del Castella di Castrovillari di Mutuo Soccorso—B. Cairo	33
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. Cuomo	120
ALGER, Page M., & Co.—R. C. Saroye	02
THE ALTONWOOD PARK REALTY AND Investment Company—New York Press Company, Limited	148
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—G. F. Wilcoxson, individually and as executor	1,530
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—M. Ottinger and others	1,850

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.84⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.50
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.08¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	5.55
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	15.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅛
Lard, prime	8.45
Butter, Western creamery	.19

CHICAGO, June 4.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@74c; No. 2 red, 70@78c; No. 2 corn, 43½@43¾c; No. 2 yellow, 43½@43¾c; No. 2 oats, 28½@28⅝c; No. 2 white, 29½@30c; No. 3 white, 28⅝@29¼c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; good feeding barley, 46c; fair to choice malting, 50@54c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.71; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.71; mess pork, per bbl, $14.25@14.55; lard, per 100 lb, $8.17½@8.25; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.75@7.95; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.05@8.15; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $9.50.

COTTON.—Near month shorts in all speculative markets met with sharp reverses yesterday, and were very uneasy at the close, fearing a possible repetition of the upward movement again to-day. The local market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 1 point higher, despite the bullish news from abroad. The indifference of the local trade soon gave way to a bear scare and investment buying, chiefly Summer months, on which prices quickly shot up 6 to 11 points, with August in the lead. For the rest of the session the market displayed marked steadiness, and was peculiarly sensitive to buying from any quarter. The close was steady, with prices net 1 to 7 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8¼c for middling upland and 8½c for middling Gulf. Sales were 4,206 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady, unchanged, at 7¾c; Mobile nominal, unchanged, at 7¾c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 7¾c; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 7½c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 7¾c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8½c; Augusta dull, unchanged, at 8c; St. Louis steady, unchanged, at 7 11-16c.

The range of contract prices in the local markets yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	7.82	7.87	7.81	7.84@7.85
July	7.82	7.92	7.80	7.88@7.89
August	7.80	7.90	7.80	7.86@7.87
September	7.10	7.10	7.09	7.09@7.10
October	7.04	7.09	7.04	7.06@7.07
November	...	...	...	7.03@7.04
December	7.04	7.08	7.04	7.05@7.06
January	7.06	7.10	7.06	7.07@...
February	...	...	...	7.07@7.09
March	...	...	...	7.10@7.12

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Cotton—Spot—Moderate business; prices firm; American middling, 4 13-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,600 American. Receipts, 3,000 bales, including 1,700 American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, June, 4 22-64d. sellers; June and July, 4 21-64@4 22-64d. value; July and August, 4 21-64@4 22-64d. buyers; August and September, 4 16-64@4 16-64d. buyers; September, 4 15-64@4 16-64d. buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 3 63-64@4d. sellers; October and November, 3 61-64@3 62-64d. sellers; November and December, 3 59-64d. buyers; December and January, 3 59-64d. buyers; January and February, 3 59-64d. buyers.

BREADSTUFFS—WHEAT.—It looked for a few minutes at yesterday's opening as if July wheat shorts would be treated to another bad squeeze, for prices started off a full half cent better than the previous night, and soon reached 82¾c. Mean time the Chicago market was even more excited, jumping to 79¾c on covering by demoralized shorts. But the very energy of this bull attack was the means of its undoing, for such large quantities of long wheat were attracted from all quarters by the bulge that a drop of nearly 2 cents followed in this market and of over 4 cents at Chicago during the day. Last prices here showed ⅝c loss on July and 1½c decline on September in all markets of the country except Chicago.

Quotations of cash wheat were as follows: No. 1 Northern Duluth, 87⅛c, free on board, afloat; (old) No. 2 red, 82⅝c, elevator; No. 1 hard Duluth, 91⅞c, and No. 2 red, 84¾c, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 4.—Close: Wheat, cash, 72⅝c; July, 72½@72⅝c; September, 90¾c; flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH, June 4.—Close: Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 70c; July, 74½c; September, 71½c; corn, 42c, nominal; oats, 28½@28c.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 75½@76c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾@74c; July, 75¾@70½c; rye lower; No. 1, 53¾@54c; barley steady; No. 2, 56c; sample, 40@54c.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 72½c; July, 70⅝c; September, 69¾c; No. 2 hard, 73½@74c; corn, No. 2 cash, 42¼c; July, 42¾c; September, 43¼c; oats, No. 2 cash, 25¾c; July, 28c; September, 26½c; No. 2 white, 31½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted at $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; spring clears, $2.90@$3.25; extra No. 1 Win

PAN-AMERICAN ATHLETICS

Formal Opening of the Stadium at Buffalo Exposition.

COLLEGE ATHLETES COMPETE

Duffy, Intercollegiate Champion, Won the One Hundred Yards Easily—Jones of New York Victor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—Clear skies, bright sunshine, tempered by a cooling breeze, made an ideal day for the first athletic contests held in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition grounds. Representatives of sixteen of the leading colleges and universities in the East and West participated in to-day's intercollegiate track and field events, which marked the real opening of the Stadium, built especially for sports. The quarter-mile cinder track and the 140-yard straightaway, situated outside the oval, were in fine condition. The athletes were enthusiastic in praise of the Stadium. The training quarters are large and commodious, being 833 feet long and 35 feet wide; they can accommodate 100 men without the slightest crowding, and 150 men could use them at the same time without discomfort. The 4,000 persons who watched the contests this afternoon filled only about one-third of the seats in the great amphitheatre.

Duffy of Georgetown won the 100-yard dash in easy style with Devers of Westminster second. The Maloney brothers of Chicago were in fine form and won all of the events in which they started with the exception of the 880-yard run, which went to J. M. Perry of Princeton. The finish in the 440-yard run was one of the most exciting of the day, A. Maloney defeating Holland of Georgetown by a magnificent burst of speed at the tape. S. S. Jones of New York outclassed his field in the running high jump. The pole vault resulted in a tie, both Endsley of Purdue and Frederick of Cornell clearing eleven feet. They tried unsuccessfully for a higher mark and finally agreed to toss the coin for first place. Endsley won the toss.

The showing in points made by the different colleges and universities are as follows:

Cornell, 28; Chicago, 17; Georgetown and Pennsylvania, 9 each; Westminster, 7; Beloit and Minnesota, 6 each; Yale, Princeton, Purdue, and New York, 5 each; Amherst, 2. Summary:

One-mile Run.—Won by A. O. Berry, Cornell; E. R. Bushnell, Pennsylvania, second; R. S. Trott, Cornell, third. Time—4:25¾.

440-Yard Run.—Won by W. A. Maloney, Chicago; W. H. Holland, Georgetown, second; E. S. Merrill, Beloit, third. Time—0:50 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by F. G. Maloney, Chicago; A. Walton, Cornell, second; B. F. Longnecker, Cornell, third. Time—0:15 4-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Arthur Duffy, Georgetown; R. Deevers, Westminster, second; C. D. Young, Cornell, third. Time—0:10.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by F. G. Beck, Yale; distance, 43 feet 2 inches. R. W. Rogers, Cornell, second; distance, 38 feet 9½ inches. T. T. Hare, Pennsylvania, third; distance, 37 feet 5 inches.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by B. A. Gallagher, Cornell; E. C. Hawley, Amherst, second; A. O. Berry, Cornell, third. Time—First mile, 4:50; second mile, 10:37 2-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by Lewis Endsley, Purdue; W. A. Frederick, Cornell, second; E. Deacon, Pennsylvania, third. Endsley and Frederick tied at 11 feet, Endsley winning the toss for first.

Running High Jump.—Won by S. S. Jones, New York University, height 6 feet 1 inch; J. H. Tate, Minnesota, second, height 5 feet 8 inches; R. L. James, Cornell, third, height 5 feet 8 inches.

880-Yard Run.—Won by J. H. Perry, Princeton; C. Harris, Minnesota, second; D. S. Bellinger, Cornell, third. Time—2:01 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by E. S. Merrill, Beloit; W. H. Holland, Georgetown, second; C. D. Young, Cornell, third. Time—0:22 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by F. G. Maloney, Chicago; H. H. Lyon, Cornell, second; A. Walton, Cornell, third. Time—0:25 2-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by T. T. Hare, Pennsylvania, distance 132 feet 10 inches; William Carey, Chicago, second, distance 130 feet 7 inches; C. P. Wales, Cornell, third, distance 122 feet 6 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by R. Deevers, Westminster, distance 21 feet 10½ inches; J. H. Tate, Minnesota, second, distance 21 feet 3 inches; B. F. Longnecker, Cornell, third, distance 20 feet 4 inches.

N. Y. A. C.'S SPRING GAMES.

Annual Open Sports Will Be Held on Travers Island Next Saturday.

The sixty-sixth annual games of the New York Athletic Club will be held at Travers Island on the Sound next Saturday, beginning at 2:30 in the afternoon. Admission will be by invitation only. In addition to the handicap events there will be a one mile relay race open to club and college teams of four men, each man to run a quarter of a mile, and an invitation interscholastic one mile relay race, open to teams of five men, each man to run one-fifth of a mile. The handicap events are as follows:

One-hundred-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, pole vault for height, running high jump, running broad jump, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, putting sixteen-pound shot, 120-yard hurdle on grass, (ten flights, 3 feet 6 inches high,) 220-yard hurdle, (ten flights, 2 feet 6 inches high.)

Frequent trains will leave the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station of the Third Avenue Elevated Road, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., and will connect at Willis Avenue with special trains to Pelham Manor.

Columbia Crew Practice.

Coach Hanlan made a slight change in the Columbia 'Varsity crew yesterday, trying A. D. Weekes at 3 instead of Stow, who replaced Weekes at 7 in the second boat. The crews practiced for two hours in the morning, and for the same time in the afternoon, rowing about twelve miles in all. There were several brushes, in which the first eight allowed the second crew about two lengths and the freshmen twice as much, and beat them out by distances of from one to three lengths in a total distance of about three miles. Francis S. Bangs and Capt. Mackay of last year's crew watched the practice from the launch Columbia.

Bowlers Plan Annual Outing.

The third annual outing and games of the Calamity Bowling Club will be held at Kiepe's Astoria Schuetzen Park, Long Island City, on June 30. Valuable prizes will be given for bowling, running, jumping, and other sports.

THREE KILLED IN A WRECK.

Unmanageable Switch Engine Collided with Passenger Train at Atlanta —Sixteen Injured.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 4.—Three persons were killed and sixteen injured, two seriously, to-day in a wreck on the Southern Railway, near the Atlanta Railway shops, on the outskirts of the city.

The killed were Mrs. A. A. Lemon and Miss Alma Lemon of McDonough, Ga., and R. H. Vickers of Flovilla, Ga. The seriously injured were A. F. Bunn and A. L. Fouche of McDonough, Ga.

The wreck, according to the railroad officials, was caused by a switch engine which backed into a passenger train coming from Macon, Ga. The train is a fast one that leaves Atlanta for Washington. The collision demolished the sleeper and the observation car, and tore up the tracks beneath the day coaches. The switch engine was badly damaged.

Soon after the wreck G. B. Dunton, an employe of the Southern Railway, was arrested charged with disorderly conduct. This charge was made only that Dunton might be held. He was really arrested on suspicion of having run the wild engine into the passenger train. Dunton denies that he had anything to do with the wreck and says he was not on the engine.

The Southern officials claim that he was seen to get on the engine, and they say further that he had no business there, as he is a yard conductor. Dunton has several gashes on his head which he admits receiving in the wreck, but he maintains that he was not on the engine.

KINGS COUNTY TENNIS.

Darkness Caused Cessation of Rare Play in One of the Single Bouts.

The Kings County lawn tennis tournament was continued yesterday afternoon on the club courts at Kingston Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn. The men's doubles were started, but the first matches in women's singles and mixed doubles were held over until this afternoon on account of the long final at Washington between Miss Moore and Miss Jones. Miss Moore was on the grounds yesterday, but did not play.

The feature of yesterday's matches was the exciting game between Talbot and Smith. The Morristown man won the first set after deuce had been reached, but Talbot galloped through the second in startling fashion. The last set was the most sensational of all, Smith leading up to 4—0. Then the home player took a turn at winning, and pulled out five straight games only to have Smith tie the score at 6—all. Darkness finally ended the struggle, and the last set will be played over again this afternoon.

The day's scores follow:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—O. B. Smith, Jr., beat L. J. Grant by default; J. P. Paret beat C. L. Mitchell, 6—3, 6—1; S. A. Westfall beat W. C. Grant by default.

First Round—F. H. Sanborn beat Walter Hazard by default; O. B. Smith, Jr., vs. T. H. Talbot, 7—5, 2—6, 6—6, (unfinished;) Henry Mollenhauer beat S. A. Westfall, 6—1, 6—3; Dr. W. N. Frazer beat O. M. Bostwick, 6—1 4—6, 6—1.

Second Round—F. H. Sanborn beat Dr. G. F. Eames, 7—5, 7—5; Calhoun Cragin beat H. E. McGowan, 6—0, 6—0.

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—O. M. Bostwick and Calhoun Cragin beat C. R. Williams and W. P. Earle, Jr., 6—0, 6—0; Henry Mollenhauer and T. H. Talbot beat F. H. Sanborn and S. A. Westfall, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

NEW YORKERS LOSE AT TENNIS.

Miss Larned and Miss Millet Beaten in Pennsylvania Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 4.—Miss Elizabeth Larned of Summit Hill, N. J., a tennis player of considerable standing in metropolitan circles, suffered defeat by Miss Rachel Harlan of the Belmont Cricket Club in the Pennsylvania State championship tournament at Haverford to-day in a match brimful of exciting play. The match was contested in an unusually keen manner, and required over two hours to play the three sets. Miss Larned proved herself to be a master of the net game, but was lacking in her back court volleys. The local champion quickly seized the advantage and placed the back court for all it was worth.

Miss Millet, one of the other New York representatives, lost her match also to Miss Harlan, while Miss Dillingham is left alone to sustain Gotham's reputation, winning her match in the consolation singles in faultless style. The summary:

Ladies' Singles.—First Round—Miss Clark beat Miss Lycett, 5—7, 6—3, 7—5; Miss Harlan beat Miss Millet, 6—0, 6—2.

Second Round—Miss Harlan beat Miss Larned, 6—4, 6—4.

Consolation Singles.—Preliminary Round—Miss H. Steel beat Miss Maule, 10—8, 6—2; Miss Morris beat Miss E. Steel, 6—1, 6—1.

First Round—Miss Morris beat Miss Chase, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Dillingham beat Miss Morris, 6—1, 6—3.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 4.—The new sails recently constructed abroad by Ratsey for W. Gould Brokaw's schooner yacht Amorita were bent into place, and the yacht, under full sail, including clubtopsail, stretched them somewhat in a trial on the Sound this afternoon.

Edward Kelly's new fifty-one-footer Huguenot has been repainted and put into racing trim, and was launched from the Jacob yard to-day.

E. H. Weatherbee's new sixty-foot steam yacht, under construction at the Jacob yard, is rapidly nearing completion. Engines of the Sullivan type have been installed, and the inside fittings and a few minor details will prepare the boat for launching. The yacht is expected to make about fifteen knots, and will be used daily to transport the owner from his country residence, at Mamaroneck, to New York.

J. B. Mills's sloop yacht Kestrel has been thoroughly overhauled and prepared for commission, and was launched from the Woods yard, where the sails will be bent on in the course of a few days.

H. R. Chisolm's houseboat the Pioneer arrived to-day and hauled out at the Hawkins yard to be overhauled and prepared for commission. Royal Phelps Carroll's yawl Navanoe has been launched from the same yard, after receiving her new spars.

Yawl Caress Preparing for Voyage.

LONDON, June 4.—The yawl-rigged yacht Caress, owned by Dr. W. Barton Hopkins of Philadelphia, a member of the New York Yacht Club, has left for Gourock to be overhauled for her Atlantic passage.

The Caress was designed by G. L. Watson, and was built by the Hendersons of Glasgow in 1895. She was purchased by Dr. Hopkins from Prof. J. Harvard Biles of Glasgow.

This yacht was rigged as a cutter until last year, when she was changed to a yawl. The Yacht Racing Association's rating of the Caress last year was 64.13 feet.

Changes on the Independence.

BOSTON, June 4.—There was considerable activity to-day on board the Lawson yacht Independence, which is tied up at the State Docks in South Boston, in making ready for her second trial, which is scheduled to take place on Thursday. Yesterday's trial showed her sailing master that the mast raked too far aft, and to-day this defect was remedied. The mainstay was set up about five inches, swaying the mast forward and it was wedged in the desired position at the deck.

Toronto's Lacrosse Team Won.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 4.—Toronto University defeated Hobart College at lacrosse to-day by a score of 5 to 2.

Cricketers in Session.

The executive committee of the New York Cricket Association met yesterday at the Grand Opera House with delegates in attendance from the Brooklyn, Manhattan, Kings County, Paterson, Newark, Essex County and Kearny Clubs. The chief business of the meeting was to approve the teams sent in by the Manhattan and Brooklyn Clubs to represent those organizations in the League. These players will be barred from participation in Association matches. They are as follows:

Manhattan—A. J. Gray, J. Flannery, F. J. Prendergast, W. Adam, C. H. Hill, T. J. O'Reilly, J. Benyon, J. Balmer, H. Rushton, A. Cleaver and A. G. Shingler.

Brooklyn—A. Withers, J. Pedlow, A. Brown, W. S. Palmore, C. A. Worm, F. W. Simmons, F. Pirrie, D. Boxill, E. H. Smith, A. S. Durrant and K. G. Bancroft.

It was agreed to leave the arrangement of games postponed through inclement weather to the secretaries of the clubs affected, who will submit the dates for the approval of the secretary of the Association.

Polo Player Buys Racing Auto.

Albert C. Bostwick recently sold his French racing automobile, which he bought last year from Rene de Knyff for $13,000, to Robert J. Collier, and when the latter is tired of playing polo he will turn to automobiling on the Long Island roads this Summer. The machine won the Paris-Bordeaux race in 1898, and for over a year held many French records. Willie K. Vanderbilt's much talked-of "White Ghost" is a similar vehicle, and the two have often been mistaken for each other. It is a ponderous vehicle, and when the gasoline mechanism is in working order the machine can be heard puffing and wheezing like some mighty beast of the jungle.

Shawnee Club Athletic Games.

The annual outing and athletic contests of the Shawnee Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District will be held at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, on Saturday, June 15. The following events will be decided: 100 yards dash, 220 yards dash; ¼ mile run; one mile run; obstacle race and ¼ mile swimming race. The officials will be: Rollin H. Morgan, John F. Carroll, Lawrence Delmour, Thomas Dunn and others. The games will begin promptly at 2:30 P. M.

ALL THE FAVORITES LOST

Racing Was Good, but the Results Disastrous at Gravesend.

CARBUNCLE WON BROOKDALE

Clarence H. Mackay's Gay Boy and A. L. Aste's Nasturtium Were Successful Two-Year-Olds.

In the swing of the pendulum that determines averages, six favorites were beaten at the Gravesend race track yesterday and a mournful crowd of racegoers on the homeward journey cogitated on the things that might have been had form been lived up to. All the reasoning that the betting element could bring to bear failed to explain how a number of the results came to be made.

The weather was bright and clear, and for the first time of the meeting the track was really fast. One evidence of the quality of the mile course in the matter of permitting fast time was furnished in the second event, when All Green, racing out in front all the way, clipped a tiny fraction of a second from the track record for a mile and a sixteenth by running the distance in 1:46 1-5, or one-twentieth of a second better than the time made by the fast mare Admiration two years ago.

The feature of the day was the race for the Brookdale Handicap at one mile and a furlong for three-year-olds and upward, in which all the horses named on the card answered the call to the post, Kamara being the favorite, with Decanter the next best backed, while every horse in the race was supported substantially, the longest price being laid against Fred Gebhard's Zeus. The race was one of the prettiest that has ever been run over the Brooklyn Club's track, and, regardless of the result, the contest was a fair reward for the journey to the race course. The field went away all abreast, with Gulden a shade in the lead but seemingly slow to begin, Odom who rode him rousing him with the whip in the first few strides, and by hard hustling keeping him in the front while the horses passed the stand.

Entering the backstretch, Brigadier, full of running, went on and for a few strides showed in front of Gulden and Zeus, but running on the outside, succumbed to the effort before the far turn, and, as Gulden and Zeus went on again, dropped back, Brigadier falling out of the race before the turn out of the back stretch was reached. On that turn Decanter made his run for the front, and going through the field like a horse, showed in front on the last bend, where Gulden and Zeus dropped back beaten, their places being taken by Kamara and Carbuncle, while Sidney Lucas, who had trailed to that point, crept up at the same time, coming through on the rail. One the straight Decanter raced in front for nearly a furlong, with Kamara close beside him, Carbuncle then third and on the heels of the leaders, while Sidney Lucas still was closing ground and half way through the straight began to look like a winner. The efforts of both Decanter and Kamara had been made too soon, however, and Sidney Lucas began his run too late, and Carbuncle, with a most impressive burst of speed in the last furlong, went to the front and, eased up at the end, won very handily by a length and a half, Kamara, under the whip and racing gamely lasting long enough to get second place by a neck from Sidney Lucas, who beat Decanter a like distance for third money.

In the opening race, Clarence H. Mackay's colt Gay Boy, well backed by the friends of the stable, won after a punishing finish from the post favorite, Jack De Mund.

Nasturtium, owned now by A. L. Aste, was heavily backed by the Aste following and made a runaway race of the fifth event, winning in such easy style that after the race John E. Madden offered the owner $17,000 for the colt. The offer was rejected. Nasturtium formerly was owned in partnership by J. G. Follansbee and William Astor Chanler, and at their sale to dissolve the partnership was sold to Aste for $5,000, though Green B. Morris, who handled the horse at that time, advised Mr. Follansbee to keep the colt, as he had tried him three furlongs in 0:36. On his race yesterday horsemen are inclined to think that Nasturtium will develop into one of the season's best two-year-olds. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; weights five pounds below the scale; penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Clarence H. Mackay's Gay Boy, b. c., by St. Savior-Orlie, 105 pounds, (Odom,) 15 to 8 and 9 to 10, won ridden out by a head; Newton Bennington's Jack De Mund, b. c., 110, (Cochran,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths from Green B. Morris's G. Whittier, b. c., 105, (J. Daly,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Hallowell, Peninsula, William H., Nugget, and April Shower also ran. Jack De Mund the favorite. Winner trained by Charles Hill.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $2,500, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Charles T. Patterson's All Green, b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Lizzie Pickwick, 113 pounds, (Shaw,) 11 to 5 and 2 to 5, won ridden out by a head; F. C. McLewee's Gold Heels, b. c., 113, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from P. H. Sullivan's Sadie S., b. f., 105, (J. Slack,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Lancelman and Terminus also ran. Sadie S. the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the meeting; selling allowances; about six furlongs. R. W. Walden's Contend, b. c., by Galore—Conjectrix, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won handily by two lengths; A. Featherstone's Malster, br. c., 97, (Crasswaith,) 3 to 1 and even, second by three lengths from J. R. and F. P. Keene's Spry, b. f., 3, 87, (Waugh,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Lady Podden, Nanine, Mayor Gilroy, Judge Wardell, and Her Ladyship also ran. Mayor Gilroy the favorite at 1? to 5 and 1 to 2. Winner trained by R. W. Walden.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brookdale Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. T. J. Healey's Carbuncle, b. c., 4 years, by Stuyvesant—Garnet, 101 pounds, (Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length and a half, J. P. Martin's Kamara, br. f., 4, by Candlemas—Ralaklava, 99, (Shaw,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a neck from the Thompson Brothers' Sidney Lucas, ch. c., 4, by Top Gallant—Adeline C., 103, (Spencer,) 6 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:53 3-5. Gulden, Brigadier, Decanter, Latson, and Zeus also ran. Kamara the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, weights ten pounds below the scale; five furlongs. A. Belmont's Nullification, b. c., by Watercress-Margerique, 112 pounds, (Garrigan,) 5 to 1 and even, won easily by three lengths; Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Gold Seeker, ch. c., 112, (F. Littlefield,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from Julius Fleischmann's Smart Set, b. c., 112, (Shaw,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:01 4-5. The Dancer, Ivory Bells, Playlike, Prancer, Lemoyne, Lady Radnor, Far Cry, Sinecure, Courtenay, and Rameses also ran. Smart Set the favorite. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. E. F. Randolph's Scurry, ch. g., 3 years, by Prince Charles-White Squall, 84 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by six lengths; James Galway's Bombshell, ch. c., 4, 105, (McQuade,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from H. T. Griffin's Gertrude Elliott, b. f., 3, 84, (Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:44 4-5. All Saints, Borough, Cherished, Young Dixon, The Amazon, and Ginki also ran. The Amazon favorite at 11 to 10 and 2 to 5. Winner trained by James Frayling.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Charentus, 126 pounds; Kilogram, 122; Demurrer and The Musketeer, 118 each; Dublin, 114; All Green, 112; Ben Viking and Petra II., 111 each; The Regent and Himself, 109 each; May W., 103; Fabius, 100; Laodice, 98.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Rancocas, 103; Jester, 108 pounds; Double Dummy, 106; Lucky Star, 105; Nones, 98; Arden, 94; The Golden Prince, 88.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, 2 years old, weights five pounds below the scale; five furlongs. Destitute, Georgia, Hatasoo, Lauretta R. II., Somersault, Merry Hours, Rassignat, Silver Chimes, Dunwell, Pigment, Linara, Santa Bonita, Ascension, Frival, and Evelyn Maud, 112 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Gazelle Stakes, for fillies three years old, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Janice, 114 pounds; Ashes, Anecdote, Lady of the Valley, La Valliere, Trigger, and Mintage, 106 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five furlongs. Honolulu, 109 pounds; Rightaway and Edwin Kenton, 106 each; Rassignal, 104; Wild Oats and Man O'War, 102 each; Oclawoha, 99.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; one mile and seventy yards. Balloon, 111 pounds; Sadie S., 106; Alfonso, Dr. Preston, Ethics, and Isaac Hopper 104 each; Nones, 101; Anna Darling, 99.

AMERICAN TURFMEN LEAD.

Yankee-Bred Horses and Jockeys Land the Honors at Epsom.

LONDON, June 4.—The American horses and jockeys started the first day of the Epsom Downs meeting in excellent form. Horses ridden by American jockeys won six firsts out of seven, and were placed eleven times out of twenty-one. Milton Henry made his first appearance to-day in England, in the race for the Wallington Plate, on Farceur, but did not get a place. American horses took the first three places in the initial race, the Craven Stakes, distance one mile, which was won by Richard Croker's The Scotchman II., (L. Reiff,) Frank Gardner's Encomb, (C. Jenkins,) second; W. C. Whitney's Holstein, (J. Reiff,) third.

The second race, the Egmont Plate, five furlongs, was a similar triumph for the Americans. This was won by Daniel Cooper's Edmee, (Maher,) Noel Fenwick's Cassine, (J. Martin,) second; Col. Lambton's Handspike, (J. Reiff,) third. Fourteen horses started.

Escurial, ridden by Maher, won the Ashtead Plate, six furlongs.

The chief event on the day's programme, the Woodcote Stakes, was won by R. S. Sievier's Sceptre, daughter of Persimmon, for which Mr. Sievier paid 10,000 guineas last year.

London, ridden by Maher, won the Epsom Plate, seven furlongs. Turner, on William C. Whitney's De Lacy, was seen for the first time in this race, but was not placed.

Frank Gardner's New York II., ridden by C. Jenkins won the Wallington Plate, five furlongs. H. J. King's The Gowan filly, (L. Reiff,) second.

Morgante, ridden by Martin, won the Norbury Plate, distance about one mile and a half.

To-morrow's Derby has aroused far greater enthusiasm than usual, owing to its open character. Nearly every owner represented thinks his horse has a chance, and the sanguine view is reflected by the public. The betting, consequently, is even more widespread than usual. It would appear that the field will number twenty-five. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski, (L. Reiff,) remains a strong favorite, at 5 to 2 against. All those directly interested in the horse are extremely sanguine, though they somewhat dread the size of the field. William III., Floriform, Revenue, and Handicapper are all stanchly supported.

Besides L. Reiff, the Americans who will ride in the Derby are Maher, on Tantalus; Turner, on Prince Charles II.; Henry, on Olympian, and Martin, on Handicapper.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Local Trotters and Pacers Furnish Good Sport—Course in Excellent Shape.

There was no lack of sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon when the crack trotters and pacers turned out in full force and were given plenty of fast work, which they stood greatly in need of. Brush followed brush in rapid succession from early in the afternoon until darkness put an end to the fun, which was witnessed by an unusually large crowd of spectators, who were enthusiastic in their applause for the winners. Several favorites who have not been seen on the road for weeks put in an appearance and gave a good account of themselves, among them being the gray trotter Success, 2:12¾, driven by F. Ayers, and the spotted trotter Malacca, 2:18½, driven by Nathan Straus. Both horses were in prime condition, and a series of three brushes was agreed upon between the drivers. In the first heat Malacca made an excellent showing and was only beaten by a trifle, but in the second heat Success opened a wide gap near the head of the stretch, which Malacca was unable to close, and won out with a length to spare.

The old favorite, Ambidexter, with a mark of 2:11¾, who is one of the most deceiving animals so far as looks are concerned, did some very fast work, and proved that looks did not count in a horse. Tuto, 2:14½, driven by David Lamar, discovered this fact, and was beaten by a half length. Ambidexter also came home in front of the trotter Underhill, 2:12¾, driven by Isaac Fleming. King Rene, Jr., driven by Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the Road Drivers Association, and Tioga, driven by Dr. Moore, had a very lively tilt, but King Rene Jr., had a trifle too much speed for his opponent.

One of the best three-cornered brushes of the afternoon was between Red Lawn, 2:16¼, driven by David Lamar; Tippo, driven by George Coleman, and N. T. B., 2:21¼, the bay pacer, driven by James Kennedy. All three got away in good shape, and were pretty well bunched until the first quarter pole was reached, when Red Lawn took the lead from Tippo and was never headed, Tippo finishing second a half length behind. N. T. B., however, redeemed himself in a brush with the pacer, Hall Bearing, driven by W. Schildnachter, and won handily.

BIG PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

S. S. Brown Paid $10,100 for Choice of Raceland-Runnymede Colts.

The most successful sale of thoroughbred yearling racehorses of the season was held in the paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Auction Company, adjoining the Sheepshead Bay race track, yesterday morning, when the produce of the Raceland and Runnymede Stock Farms of Kentucky, owned respectively by Catesby Woodford and Col. E. F. Clay, were offered. In spite of the fact that the place of the sale was at an inconvenient distance from the present scene of racing at the Gravesend track, there was a very large attendance of prominent and wealthy horsemen, and from first to last the prices paid were uncommonly good. The yearlings offered were the get of Sir Dixon and Hindoo, and for the most part were bred close to one line of winning blood. The largest buyer of the sale was the Pittsburg coal millionaire, Capt. Samuel S. Brown, who paid the top price, $10,100, for the Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II. colt, brother to the stake winners Blues and Blue Girl. Capt. Brown bought in all six head for a total of $26,400. Other buyers who paid big prices for choice colts and fillies were P. J. Dwyer, A. Featherstone, Frank Farrell, and Thomas Welsh, trainer for Julius Fleischmann. The details of the sale follow:

PROPERTY OF RACELAND STUD.

Bay colt, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., by Hindoo; S. S. Brown, Pittsburg	$10,100
Bay or brown colt, by Sir Dixon-Miss Annie, by Monarchist or Virgil; P. J. Dwyer	2,300
Brown colt, by Hindoo-Miss Moore, by Falsetto; S. S. Brown	1,750
Chestnut colt, by Sir Dixon-Catalina II., by Hindoo; S. S. Brown	1,600
Chestnut colt, by Hindoo-Cherry Blossom, by Powhatan; S. S. Brown	6,500
Bay filly, by Sir Dixon-Blackheart, by Hindoo; Newton Bennington	700
Brown colt, by Sir Dixon-La Colonia, by Hindoo; Thomas Welsh	4,000
Bay colt, by Sir Dixon-Belle Isle, by Hindoo; John E. Madden	900
Bay colt, by Hindoo-Barsante, by Bramble; Philip J. Dwyer	2,000
Chestnut colt, by Sir Dixon-Kismet, by Hindoo; S. S. Brown	2,000

PROPERTY OF RUNNYMEDE STUD.

Brown or black colt, by Sir Dixon-Kentucky Belle II., by Hindoo; Frank Farrell	3,400
Chestnut colt, by Hindoo-La Esmeralda, by Glenelg; John J. McCafferty	750
Bay or brown filly, by Sir Dixon-Lady Wayward, by Virgil; S. S. Brown	4,500
Bay colt, by Hindoo-Red and Blue, by Alarm; Thomas Welsh	3,000
Chestnut colt, by Sir Dixon-Calve, by Hindoo; J. A. Carr	950
Bay filly, by Sir Dixon-Merdin, by Hindoo; A. Featherstone	2,750
Bay colt, by Hindoo-Ida Belle, by Eolus; P. H. McCarren	850
Bay or brown filly, by Hindoo-Knickknack, by Long Taw; John J. McCafferty	225
Chestnut colt, by Burlington-Garnet, by Flood; Thomas Welsh	1,200
Total for twenty head	$54,585
Average, $2,725.	

ATLANTIC CITY'S HORSE SHOW.

Sixty-four Competitions Listed for the Third Annual Exhibition.

Sixty-four competitions are included in the prize list of the third annual horse show at Atlantic City, N. J., which will be held on July 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. These are well divided into open-to-all, amateur, maiden events, and local classes. The open-to-all, amateur, and maiden events are for roadsters, harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, ponies in harness, saddle horses, polo ponies, hunters, jumpers, and champion horses. The local classes include competitions for roadsters, public omnibuses, baggage and delivery wagons, and the Fire Department.

More than $8,000 is offered in prizes in the various classes, and in all events first and second money will be given, and in many classes third money also. The entries will close on Saturday, June 22, with the Secretary at the Windsor Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Rhode Island Jockey Club Formed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 4.—The Rhode Island Jockey Club has been incorporated, with William R. Travers, Henry F. Eldridge, Prescott Lawrence, O. H. P. Belmont, Francis M. Ware, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., as the incorporators. The organization will hold steeplechase races on the Westchester Polo Club's grounds at Bateman's Point. The events will be for the benefit of the Westchester Polo Club, and from the receipts a handsome clubhouse for the polo club will be erected. The polo club has already gone to a very large outlay in building the playing field.

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Rain Stopped New York-St. Louis Game in Seventh Inning, with the Visitors in the Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—Rain stopped the St. Louis-New York baseball game to-day in the seventh inning, when the score stood 4 to 2 in favor of the visitors. It was very hard for the St. Louisans that the rain came just when it did, for the New Yorks had been retired in their half and the local team had a man on third, and Jesse Burkett at the bat. The crowd in the grand stand was fondly expecting a rally, the outfield was watching for a large fly, and Burkett was on tip-toe for the mighty blow he meant to give the first good ball Taylor sent over. Meantime the umpire was studying the clouds. Then came the rain in torrents. That mighty hit Burkett meant to give was never delivered, the brilliant rally enthusiasts in the grand stand and on the bleachers were expecting never had a chance to materialize; the man on third may be there yet. The game ended abruptly. The rain came in torrents, accompanied by lightning and most terrifying thunder. The street car service was tied up, one car standing at the ball park entrance was struck by lightning, and the wet and bedraggled "fans" who reached their suppers two hours late were convinced that the New Yorkers have the elements as well as luck and Mathewson with them.

Taylor pitched a good game for the seven innings. Bert Jones was hit freely and seemingly at pleasure by the visitors. The game started out slowly, New York failing to score in the first three innings, but when they did wake up in the fourth, two runs were brought in in the easiest kind of fashion, and in the following inning two more were quickly made. Then, the game being safe, the visitors rested and the rain finished matters. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	0	0	0	V. H'lt'n, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Hedrick, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Selbach, lf	1	2	0	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Strang, 2b	0	1	2	1	0
Donovan, rf	1	0	2	0	0	Hickman, rf	1	0	3	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	1	0	2	0	Davis, ss	0	1	3	3	1
Wallace, ss	0	1	2	4	0	Ganzel, 1b	0	1	6	1	0
Kruger, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Buelow, 3b	0	0	0	4	0
Schriver, c	0	0	2	2	0	Bow'man, c	1	0	3	2	0
Jones, p	0	0	1	1	2	Taylor, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	2	6	21	12	1	Total	4	7*	20	12	1

*Two out when game was called.

New York	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	2

Two-base hit—McGann. Three-base hits—Padden, Jones. Double play—Padden, Wallace, and McGann. Base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Jones, 4. Struck out—By Taylor, 4; by Jones, 3. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 4. Stolen bases—McGann, 1. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; New York, 2. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN, 7; CINCINNATI, 3.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 4.—Brooklyn won to-day's baseball game easily because of McFadden's poor work on the rubber. He gave eleven bases on balls, and was hit safely as many times. Sharp fielding kept the score down. Donovan was effective from start to finish.

Sheckard disputed a decision by Umpire Cunningham and was ordered out of the game. This infuriated him, and he threatened the umpire. The police were called in and took him out of the grounds. The score:

| CINCINNATI. | R | 1B | PO | A |

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

FALSE AND UNREASONABLE.

In all the faultfinding of the anti-imperialists from the beginning there has been no acqusation more unreasonable than the charge that our present policy toward Cuba is "tricky," and that we have cheated the Cubans of their just expectations under our pledges.

We have had a good opportunity to study the temper and capacity of the Cubans and their political leaders since the close of the war that freed them from Spain. They are disappointing in many ways. Their behavior has not served to create confidence in their capacity to govern and control the island wisely and for the welfare of its people. It has not by any means allayed the apprehension that by their unsteadiness and unwisdom they may make much trouble for us, practically restoring the conditions which we sought to put an end to by the war with Spain. The incredible childishness of their proceedings in respect to the Platt amendment, especially in the preparation of the astonishing addendum to their constitution, creates the gravest doubt of their ability to set up at once and maintain a safe government.

The President would be chargeable with holding his responsibilities lightly if he should put aside all doubts and immediately turn the island over to the revolutionary leaders in blind confidence that somehow they would come out right. We have the right to exact assurances and guarantees of the Cubans. We must exercise that right for their own safety and for our own.

WHAT IS INTIMIDATION?

Vice Chancellor PITNEY, in the case of the striking employes of the Paterson silk mills, charged with contempt of court in disobeying an injunction forbidding them to interfere with or intimidate other employes who want to work, declares that every person has the right to work or not to work as he or she sees fit, but no one has the right to keep another person from working.

The statutes of many States contain provisions in accord with this declaration. In New York the Penal Code, Section 653, makes it a misdemeanor to attempt the intimidation of any person with the purpose of compelling such person "to do or abstain from doing any act" which he or she has a legal right to do. The Mississippi statute, enacted in 1898, embodies the spirit of most State laws on this subject:

> Any person or persons who shall by placards, or other writing, or verbally, attempt by threats, direct or implied, of injury to the person or property of another, to intimidate such other person into an abandonment or change of home or employment, shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding $500, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, as the court in its discretion may determine.

The New Hampshire statute imposes a penalty of fine or imprisonment upon any person who "shall interfere in any way whatever * * * to prevent any person from engaging in his lawful business, trade, or calling." But in many States statutory exemption is made of peaceful efforts at persuasion, as in the New Jersey law of 1895:

> It shall not be unlawful for any two or more persons to unite, combine, or bind themselves by oath, covenant, agreement, alliance, or otherwise to persuade, advise, encourage, by peaceable means, any person or persons to enter into any combination for or against leaving or entering into the employment of any person, persons, or corporation.

In his observations in the case of the Paterson strikers, who have attempted by various means to induce young women employed in the silk mills to leave their employment, Vice Chancellor PITNEY drew with a firm hand the line between the lawful and the unlawful:

> One person has no right to speak to another against his will or make it disagreeable for another to work. A person has the same rights in the street as he has in his own home. The rule of law is that an act must be construed as not to interfere with private rights. The right to influence a man by just argument and persuasion must not be done without that man's consent. You have no more right to accost him on the street against his will than to invade his home for that purpose. These girls are not to be accosted on the street nor to have faces made at them, nor to be pointed out to others and annoyed.

Under that construction of the law there can be no difficulty in determining the point where intimidation begins. Argument and persuasion are lawful so long as the person to whom they are addressed is willing to listen to them. When the effort is begun or continued against his wish and desire, when he is unwilling to listen, and the attempt, whatever be its nature, whatever be the means employed, is made without his consent, it becomes unlawful intimidation. This conclusion flows from the natural meaning of the word. To intimidate is to inspire with fear. The law does not say or require as the condition of its applicability that the state of abject terror shall be created. Any degree of fear constitutes intimidation. If a walking delegate or a striking employé forces advice upon a workman who is willing to work but unwilling to be talked to about not working; or if, as in the Paterson case, men or women are followed, insulted, and annoyed on their way to or from the mill, it is plain that an act of intimidation has been committed. Such acts are unmistakably of a nature to inspire fear—the fear that if these fail of their object other and rougher means will be employed.

The law against intimidation is continually violated. It is not too much to say that it is violated in the case of every strike where the employer attempts to fill with other help the places of the men who have gone out. Why is it that nobody is punished? Why were there no arrests and convictions of the misdemeanants in the street car strike at Albany? Has lax enforcement resulted from misunderstanding of the law, or from the reluctance or inability of magistrates to determine just where lawful persuasion ceases and intimidation begins? Vice Chancellor PITNEY'S language brings plainly into view the point where argument merges into menace. It is where the workman is an unwilling listener, where the acts of persuasion are forced upon him, are attempted without his consent. Everything beyond that is calculated to inspire fear, is intimidation, and unlawful. It then becomes the duty of the officer of the law and of the magistrate to intervene for the enforcement of the law and for the protection of the right to work.

The friends of labor talk much about the right to work. They mean that society owes a job at good wages to every workingman. But labor itself continually denies the right to work and seeks by measures of intimidation to prevent its exercise. What could be more salutary than the honest enforcement of the law in all strikes where intimidation is practiced?

AN EXPERT WITNESS ON CHINA.

Sir ROBERT HART is undoubtedly entitled to speak with more authority on Chinese politics than any other foreigner. With the possible exception of some missionaries, he is about the oldest foreign resident in the country, and his official position has given him a better opportunity than any missionary could have for knowing the ways of thinking and of feeling of the Chinese official classes. His account of the siege of the legations was one of the most interesting that were given, and his reflections upon those events were very suggestive and enlightening. His conclusions were extensively dissented from in his own country. But that was because they amounted to a disapproval of the British course in comparison, for instance, with our own. Observation of the practical workings of "the concert," as we pointed out yesterday, have brought some of his critics to his and our way of thinking.

Nevertheless, it is difficult to understand the sentiments expressed in an interview which he has just given to the representative of a London paper, and especially his contention that it was a mistake for the Powers to fortify their legations in Peking. Theoretically, there is, of course, force in the suggestion that if you cannot trust a country to observe the inviolability of your official representatives it is idle to hope for peaceful relations. But, in the first place, it is evident that the sanctity of the legations has been violated, and that with the connivance of the Chinese Government. In the second place, the fortification of the legations would enable their inmates to hold out against a mere mob attack until the Chinese Government could come to the rescue. We may perhaps suppose that the Chinese Government has been too bitterly admonished of the result of leaving the legations open to attack to repeat that offense. But Sir ROBERT seems to give away his whole case when he admits that if the foreign troops were entirely withdrawn "there would not be a foreigner left alive in Peking to-morrow."

Possibly he means that Peking, after the retirement of the foreign troops and before the return of the Chinese Court, would relapse into a condition of absolute anarchy. In that case, both the Powers and the Chinese Government would have reason to congratulate themselves that the legations were fortified and victualed to stand such a siege as a mere mob could bring against them. There will, however, be no dispute on this side of the Atlantic that the Director of Chinese Customs is in the right in saying that the Powers are in the wrong in failing to take, or at least to allow for, the Chinese point of view. It is matter for congratulation that we ourselves have avoided the mistake that has marked and marred the proceedings of "the concert," and that our forbearance is appreciated in China. It will doubtless be worth much to us in our future relations with the empire.

A POINT WELL TAKEN.

In the agitation now going on in various parts of the Old World to secure some sort of Government aid in resisting American enterprise, there is one point made that is at least plausible and is likely to have some influence with the Governments. It was made by Sir ALFRED HICKMAN, the former President of the British Iron and Steel Association, in his reply to Lord GEORGE HAMILTON in the debate on the purchase of American engines in Burmah. It is that American manufacturers enjoy the benefit of what is practically an export bounty. He said:

> The American engineer has a protected market, which enables him to make enormous profits at home and even to sell at a loss abroad, still getting a satisfactory return on his capital. I venture to assert with confidence that, but for the 37 per cent. duty, we should sell more engines in America than the Americans would send here.

Of course, it is perfectly well known to the author of this statement that the practice of occasionally shipping surplus product to a foreign market even at some loss rather than to force it on the home market, and so reduce prices there, is not confined to America. It is a device that is resorted to in England whenever the conditions make it prudent. It has sometimes been accompanied by the plan of flooding an American market in the hope of stifling competition and yielding a more secure demand and higher prices later. But there is certainly a difference where this is done at the sole risk of those who do it. In the case of some American manufacturers it is true that high prices at home, aiding export at low rates, are made possible by the tariff. That is an advantage that is costly and unfair to the home consumer and should be withdrawn. It is unlikely that it affects the particular industry in question, for the American engines are not really in any serious danger of English competition at home or elsewhere. The chief mischief in this matter is that our legislatve policy affords a very effective precedent for our foreign competitors to cite for interference by their own Governments. And the Governments are only too willing to follow it. Whatever may have been true in the past, our best policy now is in the advancement of unimpeded commercial intercourse in every direction.

CONSTITUTION'S MISHAP.

The mishap to Constitution, the Herreshoff yacht designed to compete for the honor of defending the America's Cup, nearly duplicates that which recently befell the challenger. Though there does not appear to have been a sudden and fierce squall, as there was in the case of Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S craft, the mast refused to withstand the enormous strain put upon it by the lateral pressure of the huge spread of canvas, and snapped off about two-thirds of the way up. This, it must be admitted, is the unusual feature of the accident. If the mast had given way at the partners, it would have shown that the weakness was purely structural, but as it is there is a possibility that a flaw existed in the stick itself, while everything else was all right.

If this proves to be the case, as it seems likely that it will, then we may feel assured that there is nothing radically wrong with Mr. HERRESHOFF'S calculations. A new mast, carefully selected, will set matters right again. But if examination should fail to show that the mast was defective, then there is grave cause for anxiety. If the stick was sound the evidence would go to show that the new defender is oversparred. And this, in the opinion of moderate sailors, is likely to be the case with all of these immense single-stickers.

They are not healthy craft. They are enormities, unfit for ocean work except in Summer racing weather, and unsuitable to the demands of cruising. When their racing work is ended these great sloops or cutters are fit only to be turned into schooners or sold to the junkman. That two of them within so short a period should succumb to the strain of their canvas will make most yachtsmen sit up and think. But whether it will in the end lead to the return to a sounder type of vessel is doubtful. Racing is a specialty, and singular vessels must be built to meet its requirements.

The limit of design in the matter of improving the lines of the hulls seems to have been reached, and now the only thing the designers can do is to make the under-water parts of the yachts as slight as possible, and provide immense spreads of canvas to force them through the sea at the greatest attainable speed. The accidents which have happened will cause fear that sooner or later there will be a disaster in which human life will be lost. We have no Kings on board Constitution, but there are good men and true who could ill be spared. It is a safe conclusion, at any rate, that a modern cup defender is not the kind of craft that a gentleman would select for the Summer cruising of his family.

JURIES AND CORPORATIONS.

How Southern juries regard their duties in cases involving the interests of the individual against the rights of a corporation is illustrated in the result of a trial of a cause of this kind at Dallas, N. C., last week. A young white man of that place, while too drunk to take care of himself, took his seat on the track of a section of the Southern Railway and waited until a train came along and killed him. This happened late at night and under conditions which rendered it impossible for the most vigilant engineer to see the young inebriate and stop the train in time to avoid striking him. The father of the unfortunate victim of this casualty brought suit against the road for $2,000 damages. The evidence established the fact that the young man was too drunk to take care of himself and had no business to trespass in that or any other condition upon the company's right of way. The Judge instructed the jury that in assessing damages, if they found that any were due, they should consider what wages the young man would probably have earned during the remainder of his life. This would seem to be a difficult matter in the case of one whose habits accounted for his obliteration under the wheels of the night express. The "average expectancy" of a hard drinker who allows himself to become irresponsibly drunk is always a matter of some uncertainty; equally so is his earning power, since his ability to keep a job is at best conjectural. To the surprise of the Court and the consternation of the counsel for the corporation, the jury figured the probable wage-earning power of the deceased in their own way, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,269.98, being $269.98 more than the amount sued for.

This is amusing, but it has its serious side as well. The courts are much to blame for permitting such travesties of justice in civil suits in which corporations are defendants. Of juries almost anything may be expected, but Judges have their duties in such cases, and in dealing with corporations they should leave no room for such miscarriages as that described.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Amusement in considerable quantities can be extracted from the proclamation just issued by the Rev. Dr. GEORGE D. HERRON, who, with his new "comrade," is now an object of extreme interest to Metuchen, N. J. It would be almost as hard to tell why he should issue a proclamation of his plans as it would be to explain his continued use of two titles like "Reverend" and "Doctor," both of which carry, by long association if in no other way, an implication of doctrinal orthodoxy and of reasonable regard for the established social standards, but possibly Mr. HERRON is himself satisfied with a name less elaborately adorned, and certainly he should not be held responsible for what other people call him. What struck us as funny was his description of his little Jersey farm as a place "where I hope sometimes to escape from the storm and stress of work for a week or two." This shows how very seriously Mr. HERRON takes himself and his "work"—it's amazing that he didn't spell it "Work"—and his tendency to employ neat phrases without much regard to their meaning or relevancy to the subject in hand. "Storm and stress" is undoubtedly neat. It is even neater, being alliterative, in English than in the original German, but where, pray, did Mr. HERRON get the idea that everywhere except in Metuchen, N. J., he toils in the centre of a great elemental disturbance? The little tempests which he has hitherto encountered were not only distinctively local, but they were entirely of his own voluntary creation, and he will carry them with him wherever he goes. That he entertains peculiar theories, economic and social, has made vastly less stir than has the belief that he ignores some of the ordinary respectabilities of life as understood by a very large majority of his fellow-citizens. The transgressions of this sort with which he has been charged are not uncommon here, but the defense of them is, or has been, very uncommon indeed, and hence it is to be feared that as a reformer Mr. HERRON will not have much success in the United States.

—Some weeks or months ago, when the unpleasant subject of expectoration in public places was receiving more attention than, we are glad to say, it now requires, we printed an editorial article in which was included the following sentence:

> The certainty of losing 5 cents and possibly of having to walk would appeal to the man who spits more forcibly than the remote chance of having to pay $500 or pass a twelvemonth in jail.

Now, the peculiarities of that sentence escaped notice, so far as we know, not only in this office but in this country, and it remained for a critic on the other side of the world, in a place where it is somewhat doubtful if a word of English was ever spoken or written until very recently, to make us wonder how the words came to be arranged in just that way. We have, it seems, a reader in the town of Bacolod—accent on the second syllable, please—a town for which the most that can be said is that it is regarded as of some importance by the inhabitants of the island of Negros. That island, as not quite all of us can yet tell without the help of maps not to be found in every atlas, is about in the centre of the Philippine group, and Bacolod, which is not a few miles to the southward of Manila, is even further away from anywhere, according to the measurements of civilization. Yet from that town we received yesterday a letter inclosing a slip clipped from our editorial page and a sheet of coarse paper on which was written with a blue pencil the slightly derisive admonition—"You make him spit too forcibly." We have been taken to task for a good many things by a good many correspondents in a good many places, but this is the first time that criticism has reached us from Bacolod, and somehow it gives a queer, new pain. Was it for this that we have supported the Administration's foreign policies—for this that we have earned the horror of the Bostonian anti-imperialists?

—In attempting to account for the recent acceptance of "Christian Science" by a considerable number of well-to-do and nominally intelligent men and women in England, a writer in The Spectator says that before the craze passes, as it is sure speedily to do, note should be taken of how symptomatic it is of two present-day feelings—"the intense wish for a new creed and the intense intolerance of bodily suffering." His remarks on the second of these points are interesting and suggestive. "There must be," he says, "some new horror of sickness creeping into the world, stimulating the energies, no doubt, of sanitary Inspectors, but also debilitating the old patience and fortitude which lie at the very root of human strength. We believe this to be a marked feature of our day, and can, we think, dimly perceive its cause. As in modern civilization other dangers are vanishing, and men—and more especially women—lead protected, not to say padded, lives, their minds fasten on the one danger, sickness, which still threatens all, they exaggerate its horrors, and at last come to the idea which we seem to see running through the whole structure of Christian Scientism, that sickness must in some way be sin, or at all events a product of sin." We have called this interesting and suggestive, but reflection hardly sustains the theory that the desire for health is any stronger now than it was in the past. The new repugnance for the infliction of pain on men and animals has, indeed, been ascribed in part to a new sensitiveness, not less physical than mental, but healing miracles hold an important place in many if not all systems of religion, and not less frequently in those of remote than in those of comparatively recent origin. Human nature seems to be now much the same as it always was, or at least as it has been since it began to leave records of its emotions. There is nothing new in "Christian Science," and its success is not a bit more remarkable than that of the closely allied "green goods game."

—Over in Queens County definite charges of incompetence and neglect have been made against the Health Board because of its failure to deal promptly and effectively with cases of smallpox, and Justice MADDOX, in charging the June Grand Jury, directed its members to give the subject their special attention. Some such action might well be taken in this county, not that anything quite or nearly so bad as is reported from Queens has happened here, but because, though much has been done, success has not been attained, and the city, months after the smallpox appeared here, is still troubled and imperiled by it. Yet the malady is one for the continued presence of which in any civilized community there is no excuse, if medical authority can be trusted. Something is evidently wrong somewhere, and the general tendency is to point to politics and politicians as the source of the trouble. The explanation is adequate, and that is the next thing to accurate. Our Health Board has its merits, beyond a doubt, and at least among its subordinate officials there are not a few zealous, intelligent, and competent men, else would our mortality records not be what they are, but smallpox is both preventable and conquerable—and it has been neither prevented nor conquered.

THE CANTEEN EXPERIENCES OF AN EX-OFFICER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an ex-army officer during the civil war, I have been very much interested in the discussion that has been going on in your valuable paper on the army canteen question.

I will premise what I am going to say by this caption, "Human nature is human nature." You tell a little boy or a little girl they must not do a certain thing; that is the very thing they want to do and will find a way to do it, though they may never have desired or wished to do the thing until told not to do it.

In 1861 I entered the volunteer service from this State as Second Lieutenant. In the course of a short time I found myself with the regiment doing garrison duty at Fort Monroe, Virginia. The department consisted of a territory within a circuit of ten miles of the fort, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in command.

About this time the intemperance of the army was harped upon as it has been during the Spanish war and up to the present time. Under this superficial spur of public opinion Gen. Butler issued an order prohibiting the sale of malt and spirituous liquors in the department. If there is any law that can enforce a prohibitory law it is military or martial law.

Prior to the issuance of this order the intemperance and disorderly conduct in and around Fort Monroe, Camp Hampton, and Newport News was at a minimum. Immediately upon the issuance of this order drunkenness and disorderly conduct became the maximum and the guardhouses were constantly full.

A certain Corporal, who was a member of my company, a most exemplary citizen when at home, whom I had known from boyhood, and never knew him to use liquor in any form, exemplified the human nature that I have represented at the head of this paragraph, in this way. He asked me for a pass to go beyond the lines, and it was granted at once. Judge my astonishment when I found this excellent soldier and exemplary citizen in the guardhouse fighting drunk.

On the following morning I sent for him and expressed my surprise. He, standing in the position of a soldier, simply replied: "When an order was issued depriving me of my rights as a citizen, telling me that I cannot have a glass of beer or a drink of brandy, when I think I need it, and my liberty in this respect is restricted, I deliberately obtained that pass from you that I might go beyond the lines and get a drink. I bought a bottle of whisky and drank it."

I think somewhere in your discussion I have seen a somewhat similar case mentioned.

The second example is of a man of an entirely different stamp, who would indulge in intoxicants at every opportunity. While this law was in force he was under restraint to a certain extent, but one morning I found him roaring drunk in the guardhouse. I sent for him and questioned him as to where he got the liquor. He said: "Lieutenant, you gave me an order for it yesterday." You can imagine my surprise. On thinking the matter over, I remembered that he had applied to me for an order on the sutler for a measure of alcohol and gunpowder to clean his gun. That is what he got drunk on.

A third illustration covers fourteen men, under charge of a Corporal, that were located in a small building, and they were all good soldiers and citizens; the Corporal I considered an excellent one. It was my turn for guard duty at the main entrance to the fort. Some time after taps I heard numerous calls, such as "Corporal Guard Post No. 8." I made inquiry, and found that there was considerable disturbance in the vicinity of Post No. 8. I took a Corporal and file of men, went up, and found all of these fourteen men very much under the influence of liquor. They were all sent to the guardhouse. I made an investigation, and under the floor I found a five-gallon keg of whisky. I continued the investigation, but never learned how they got that whisky until my return to Brooklyn several years after the war.

One evening at my store there came together a number of these men. After transacting the business, which pertained to Decoration Day or something of like character, one of them said: "Major, did you know that you gave me an order which brought that keg of whisky into the fort?" My reply was "No; how and when did I give it to you?" He said: "I came to your quarters and asked for an order to bring in two barrels of vegetables. You gave me the order. We had arranged with a coaster going to Baltimore and return to bring us some whisky. He brought this whisky, and we brought it in the fort at the bottom of one of these barrels of vegetables, and had a good time until the scrap began."

The state of affairs that I have indicated continued until Gen. Wool, an old army officer, was placed in command of the department. One of his first acts was to revoke the prohibitory order; drunkenness and disorderly conduct practically ceased. The guardhouses contain only men who are as violated some minor regulation of military law, one of which was being under the influence of liquor when they should have been "ready for duty."

I spent the month of March of the present year at Old Point Comfort, as has been my custom for several years past. The canteen law went into effect a short time before my arrival, and this is what I saw as a matter of occurrence.

From two to three, or more, enlisted men, (privates, Corporals, and Sergeants,) wending their way to the village of Phoebus, which was formerly Camp Hamilton, where there are innumerable liquor stores established, many since the passage of the canteen law. In the afternoon or evening I have seen these parties coming back from this village very much under the influence of liquor.

I made inquiries among the officers stationed there, as to their observation of the effect of the canteen law, and they confirmed my judgment formed years ago, to wit: If a man feels the need of a stimulant and it is convenient for him to obtain it, the soldier will ordinarily go to the canteen or the sutler and get his glass of beer or whisky, and that is the end of it. But when he has to go beyond the lines and obtain it surreptitiously, two or more go, and it means two or more drinks, as each must treat the other. The result is bad for the soldier, bad for the army, and worse for those who enact or cause to be enacted such laws.

THOMAS D. MOSSCROP.
Brevet Major Tenth Regiment National Zouaves, (N. Y. V.)
Brooklyn, June 1, 1901.

NOISY YOUNGSTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You publish daily letters from correspondents who get warm under the collar, and occasionally your own temperature in that region rises sufficiently to provoke an editorial, about "beautifying the city." It is a big subject, and a fruitful one, but as the said beautifying is being done, who shall protect us against our own vandals? It seems to be everybody's business, and so nobody's, who shall inculcate civic virtue of this kind in the hearts of the very worst destroyers of civic peace and beauty? And who are these? Why, the future hope of the Nation; the jolly, destructive, vociferous, enthusiastic, pestilent small fry, the boys and girls who bring themselves up (mostly) to manhood and womanhood without much help or restraint, and raise a good deal of cain in the process.

There was but one man who knew how to engage and use their energies, and he, the great and lamented Waring, had only time to begin at it. So far as I can see, all our Art Leagues and Protective Associations overlook the point that if we want streets, parks, and buildings beautiful, clean, and as quiet as may be, we must begin by interesting and instructing the natural foes of all three—the young ones who seem to be endowed, among lovable traits, with an unlovable extra genius for destructiveness and an excellent will to give it full play.

This is due in most cases to lack of knowledge and perspective. There are laws against ball playing, stone throwing, bonfires, and noise at night in the streets, but if a policeman be forced into arresting an offender against these ordinances, aged, say eight or ten, the Judge generally discharges him, and the boy goes his way to do it some more. Yet a boy of eight or ten, a good average sample of New York boy, can do a lot of damage. The ordinances are right, yet in most cases it is hard to blame the Judge for overlooking the lapse; "It was such a little one."

Now, one of New York's greatest beauties is Riverside Drive. It is unique, and the paragraphers and joke builders recognise this, in a way, by getting off "good things" about dwelling there. The jokes are real jokes, but not in the way the jokesters mean. I live there, and I know it.

There was a time when it was a desirable place to be. The Drive was cultivated and patroled and kept in order, but we have had a distinct retrogression in town since then, and the powers that be have turned the Drive into a pandemonium. The "kids" play all over the grass, tear it up, and distribute it in nearby doorways, play ball or any old thing that includes plenty of howling, sling mud literally and metaphorically in at the windows, and do about as they please generally. In warm weather it is distracting to open a window.

This is the day programme, and at night callow youths and misses do congregate and do their little all toward making melody. The music is tough and the language frequently heard is tougher yet. This keeps up until everything they know is sung or said, and they are tired. Well, let us invoke the majesty of the law. I complained to the Police Department last Summer. The letter was referred to the Captain of the precinct; he (I suppose) referred it to the patrolman, and this satrap met me on the street, and I "got it good," a first-class, up-and-down, right-and-left tongue lashing. Was there any use in going further?

The streets and parks belong to the people, but the dwellers alongside the parks pay large taxes for the pleasure of living there, in addition to their ordinary common rights, and have some idea of what is for the best interests of the parks. It strikes me as a pretty poor idea to turn Riverside Drive into a "recreation ground," but however that may be, I think the ignorance of the small offenders against the decency, comfort, and beauty of the city and the disinclination to punish them for such offenses should be met by some sort of League for "Kids." Instruction that will get down to and at them and endeavor from the ground up to show them why they must not build bonfires on asphalt streets, indulge in stone fights, and chalk legends over housefronts, would be of advantage.

There is little encouragement for him who desires to "beautify the city" by erecting a handsome residence to have his pains set at naught and his peace and pride destroyed by an irresponsible coinhabitant. I teach my own children this branch of civic virtue, but I would also subscribe to any efficient agency for teaching others, and think it a good investment.

D. S. BROWN, JR.
New York, June 3, 1901.

A Plea for Irish Tributes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the civil war it was customary for the national emblem of the Emerald Isle to accompany the Stars and Stripes at the head of the Irish Brigade, and no American objected to its presence where the carnage was greatest and blood flowed like water. If the United States should ever again be engaged in a struggle against a foreign or domestic foe, the flag of Erin will be on the firing line beside the Banner of the Republic.

It is a small business for the present Superintendent of the Trinity Corporation to remove from the monuments of Emmet, MacNevin, and Montgomery the little green emblem, love for which caused the exile of these three patriots to America.

During the lifetime of the late Col. Cruger, for many years Controller of Trinity, no objection was raised to the decoration of these tombs, but Col. Cruger was an American gentleman without racial or other prejudice.

J. J. WALKER.
New York, June 4, 1901.

JUDGES AND THEIR VACATIONS.

From The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW YORK TIMES improves the occasion of the adjournment of the United States Supreme Court until the second Monday in October without passing upon the status of the Filipino case by making some severe strictures upon the Judges, and United States Judges in general, for taking such long vacations and so many holdays at the expense of tedious delays to business and justice as well as of congested court calendars. It says: "The plain fact is that if the Judges would only honestly and industriously do the work they are well paid for doing, or at any rate well enough paid to have induced them to undertake it, there would be an immediate end to all the talk about the law's delay."

There is much truth in THE TIMES'S criticism, but it is not quite fair to confine it to United States Judges, some of whom have to be absent on circuits, while others have to write long opinions, so that they are not by any means idle during all their so-called "vacations." But there is good cause for complaint of the length of vacations taken by some State and city Judges. The tendency is to long vacations and short hours for all Judges, and the hours are growing shorter and the vacations longer, some of them so long that a Judge can pass much time in Europe, some outsider having to be brought in to fill his place and not at his expense.

In the face of these prolonged vacations there is continuous pressure on the part of bailiffs and other court officials and some politicians and lawyers for the appointment of more Judges, which, of course, means an increase of courtrooms and the appointment of more bailiffs. The plea is made that there are not enough Judges to keep up with business and that the court calendars are continually congested. But when the new Judges are appointed there is no relief for the situation. As soon as there are more Judges then the vacations are lengthened and the hours of labor are shortened, so there is no gain.

The criticism is not fair in all cases. There are some Judges—Tuley for example—who work exceedingly hard and whose life on the bench has few vacations, so conscientious are they in their devotion to public business; but, on the whole, the tendency of city Judges is to take things easy at the expense of the community, much easier than any other class of public servants is allowed to do, and to rest fully a third of the year regardless of the demands of business, though they are the ones who deplore most loudly "the crowded condition of the dockets," for which their own neglect of duty is mostly responsible.

NUGGETS.

Inexpressible.

Jack—I saw a deaf-mute man talking on his fingers to a deaf-mute girl to-day.

Kitty—What was he saying?

Jack—I love you more than words can utter!—Detroit Free Press.

Too Strong a Negative.

"It's pretty hard to select a wife nowadays," remarked Mr. Con Seet; "the average girl of to-day doesn't know enough."

"I've found," replied Mr. Mittens, "that they 'No!' entirely too much."—Philadelphia Record.

Must Fall Back on Hard Luck.

"It 'pears f'um de paper," said Uncle Eben, "dat folks as is afflicted wif de habitual holiday ailment, has had to quit talkin' 'bout times' an' git down to plain ol' 'hahd luck' stories."—Washington Star.

Simple When Explained.

Employer—See here, when you go on a street car errand it takes you longer than a walking errand.

Office boy—Well, y' see, I allus walks th' street car errands, an' it takes some time to set down an' eat what I buys with th' dime.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Superfluous Homage.

"How do you feel about the Hall of Fame?"

"It's all nonsense—putting men in there who will be famous anyhow; the kind thing to do would be to make statues of authors who won't be heard of in five years."—Chicago Record-Herald.

MODERN SERMONS.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

The truly modern preacher
Discusses every fad
That comes to public notice,
If it be good or bad.
He speaks with graceful accent
On "Should Our Hair Be Dyed,"
Or tells his congregation
"The Proper Way to Ride."

He wails "The Curse of Checkers,"
Or "Why We Leave the Farm";
But none has used this topic,
"Turn In a Fire-Alarm."
He talks on "Modern Writers,"
Or "Can Our Votes Be Bought,"
And sometimes he's just lovely
On "Thoughtlessness of Thought."

Some day an innovation
Will suddenly be sprung—
Some conscientious preacher
Will turn his silver tongue
To words of hope and heaven,
And grace his voice will fill,
And we'll get more religion
And less of vaudeville.

ART NOTES.

The grave of a King or chieftain who was buried at Seddin, in Russian West Priegnitz, 3,000 years ago, has been carefully excavated and many bronze objects added to the provincial museum in consequence. There are beaten and cast bowls, iron pins, rings and knives of bronze, necklaces with enameled beads, and bronze tubes, and other objects belonging to the Bronze Age. About the large tumulus there had always hovered the tradition that a King was buried there in a triple coffin. When examined it was found to conceal a nine-cornered vault made of large erratic blocks of stone plastered with clay and painted with red pigment. In this rude tomb was a gigantic vase of pottery, and within the vase was a box of gilded bronze having a lid of the same metal, the box decorated with small knobs. The tradition said three coffins and proved correct. In the box were the remains of a man thirty or forty years old, whose body had been burned. No inscription was found, and the only means of determining the age of the interment is the style of the bronze objects and vase. German antiquarians believe that it belongs to a very early Teutonic race in Northern Germany, which practised cremation, a race that was succeeded by a Slavic people, who in turn were driven out very generally by the modern German tribes. It is not a little remarkable that the farming population of Prussia is tending again to Slavs. The German-speaking people are emigrating or moving into the cities and manufacturing towns.

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The monument to the second German Emperor, Frederick, which is to stand on the "museum island" near the palace in Berlin, has been modeled by Rudolf Maison of Munich, one of the cleverest of German sculptors. The cost of the monument will be paid by the empire. It has long been noted that while the present Emperor can never do too much to keep the memory of his grandfather green, he shows no zeal in recalling that of his father; the indifference he has evinced in this respect has become almost a scandal. The new monument is to overcome this impression. Maison has Frederick on a quiet horse. He wears the uniform of the Cuirassiers and carries the baton of a marshal in his right hand, which is lowered. On his head is the Russian helmet. The likeness is considered good and the expression dignified.

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Castles in Syria, to the eastward of Moab, are being explored by Dr. Alois Musil of Vienna. On an earlier tour he came across one of these ruins and reported its plan, at the same time that he showed photographs of the frescoes that survive on its walls. They are believed to belong to later Roman centuries and to have been erected by powerful Princes of Arab stock. Architecture and ornament show the influence of Perso-Grecian art.

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A curious painted tapestry 24 feet high and 20 feet broad is shown at the antiquarian exhibition at Zittau in Saxony; it is called the "hunger cloth." It contains ninety pictures of Biblical subjects and obtains its name from the fact that it was made in order to keep in memory the famine of 1471, having been made for the Church of St. John in Zittau for that purpose.

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The art pot of Venice is boiling merrily over the question whether the famous paintings by Tintoretto in the Scuola di San Rocco shall or shall not be restored. Few people will deny that time has laid a heavy hand on these great canvases—great in size as well as fame! Their blackness is rather startling; it needs little acquaintance with Tintoretto's work to perceive that the blackness is not intentional and did not exist when they were new. Signor Moimenti, the writer on art, called a meeting of artists and critics, who recommended that restorations be undertaken, but only in the most conservative spirit. The paintings must be relined, carefully restored, and varnished. It is proposed to call in a practical restorer of pictures from Milan before proceeding. There are also difficulties in the way, owing to the guardians of the Scuola and their relations to the confraternity of San Rocco.

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The child life of Sir Thomas Lawrence has afforded an exhibitor at the Royal Academy a theme for a picture of anecdote. Tom is shown at the age of seven taking portraits of customers in his father's inn at Devizes. It is called "The First Commission," and is painted by Miss Margaret Dicksee. Another theme from the life of an artist is by Edgar Bundy. John Evelyn, the writer of diaries and a treatise on etching, is entering the working room of Grinling Gibbons, who is a mere boy unknown to fame. The art patron, in handsome raiment, makes his entry with no little air of patronage, while his discovery looks properly awed at the sight of so great a man.

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A Frenchman wrote a skit the other day about a dwarf who made it his hobby during hours spared from business to collect paintings of the peaks of all the highest mountains in the world. The dwarf shows his treasures and speaks as if he had made all the ascensions and painted all the pictures, though from fear of ridicule he never leaves his house till after dark, and in all his life he has never quitted Paris. The story might have been suggested by the exhibition at the Alpine Club in London, where there is a marvelous gathering of paintings and water colors of snowy peaks, not merely views from Switzerland, but from India and South America as well.

Ferdinand Hodler of Berne, in Switzerland, is a painter on whom the cloak of Böcklin has fallen, though the style of his work is more mediæval than romantic; for subjects he would be more apt to turn to the Bible than the fairy tale. Some of his figures of old-time warriors with longsword and spear may be seen in the local museum at Zurich, where they decorate the gallery of arms and armor. The International at Munich decreed him a gold medal in 1897. The same year he won a commission to paint "The Retreat of the Swiss from the Battle of Marignano" in the same gallery of Zurich.

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The City of Turin is to have an exhibition of decorative art on a rather comprehensive scale next Summer, lasting from April to November, 1902. The Duke of Aosta will be patron. Five prizes will be awarded for the following: The best plan of a modern house or villa, the best suite of three rooms decorated as a whole, the best "economic suite" decorated as a whole, the best "elegant" room, and the best "economic" room. There will be three classes of exhibits belonging to (1) the modern house and its decorative elements; (2) the modern room; (3) the house and street. In the first class fall pottery, glass, mosaics, stuffs, lace, wall paper, leather and basket work; metals, arms, furniture, objects for lighting and warmth, jewelry, medals; prints, book bindings, kitchen and table objects. In the second class are rooms and complete apartments. In the third plans of buildings, streets, squares, bridges, gardens, porches, and the exterior decorations of houses and streets. Copies of past styles will not be accepted, only original productions which show a decided tendency toward the aesthetic revival of form. No one can exhibit objects not his own handiwork or manufacture. Space will not be charged, but transportation expenses to and fro must be met by the exhibitor. Duplicate requests for admission must be sent on or before July 31 of the present year, addressing the General Commission, 28 via Ospedale, Turin.

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The Art Institute of Chicago will hold its fourteenth annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture from Oct. 30 to Dec. 8. A special jury for New York consists of Messrs. Edward Simmons, W. Sergeant Kendall, John W. Alexander, and A. Phimister Proctor. The last day for receiving notification of entries is Oct. 15; the last day for receiving exhibits for adjudication by juries is Oct. 16. The institute will defray charges of boxing, collecting, and forwarding. In New York collections will be made on Oct. 14, 15, and 16 by W. S. Budworth & Son, 424 West Fifty-second Street. Works declined by the New York jury will be returned without charge, and at the close of the exhibition pictures and sculptures will be returned to artists at the expense of the institute. The Director

LIFE AT CAMP TOWNSEND

Perfect Weather and Drills Mark the Stay of the Troopers.

Ball Game on the Parade Ground—First American Military Polo Match to be Played To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEEKSKILL, June 4.—Perfect weather and perfect drills mark the stay of the cavalrymen in the State camp this week. Both Major Oliver P. Bridgman and Major Gen. Roe commend the tactical work highly.

This morning two short squadron drills of 15 minutes each were pleasant deviations from the prescribed troop drills. Major Bridgman commanded in both instances, assembling the two troops in the old parade ground for the first squadron evolutions, and following it up with similar manoeuvres for the two troops drilling on the north ground. Thursday morning, Gen. Roe says, he will himself take command, and, converting the squadron and Troop C into three squadrons of two troops each, give them a regimental drill.

There was just one more ball game on the parade ground this afternoon, probably the last, because polo will hereafter take its place, and it was a hard fought battle between Troops 1 and 2—that is, it was hard fought through the first few innings. Then Troop 2 got on to Troop 1's curves and the game ended with victory for the second troop to the extent of 12 to 8. The defeated team laid it to the rooters of their troop, declaring they did not root as hard as those of Troop 2, but the rooters denied the allegation and put in evidence "horse" voices in rebuttal, which the umpire decided closed the case in favor of the rooters. The players were as follows:

TROOP 2.	TROOP 1.
H. Almy, catcher.	Sergt. J. Clark, pitcher.
Clark, 3b.	Turnbull, catcher.
Von Bernuth, ss.	Martin, 1b.
Batterschall, 1b.	Act. Corp. B. Tilt, 2b.
Winter, l. f.	H. Litchfield, ss.
Putnam, 2b.	Hungerford, c. f.
Corp. Hickox, pitcher.	Corp. Chas. Kerner, 3b.
Post, c. f.	Artificer Hall, r. f.
Babcock, r. f.	Allen, l. f.

Scorer—Trooper Hope of Troop 2.
Umpire—Sergt. Braithwaite of Non-commission staff.

In the fourth inning Tilt of Troop I was injured, a base runner colliding with him and knocking him to the ground. His place was taken by Benjamin of the same troop.

All interest in Troop C and Squadron A now centres in to-morrow afternoon's polo game. Lieut. Russell Bellamy, Assistant Surgeon of the squadron and Chairman of the Athletic Committee, said this afternoon that it would be quite an important event.

"I believe it is the first time," he said, "that polo has been played by the National Guard of the country, and I think I may also say in the United States Army. At any rate, the army is now taking it up, and West Point is about starting a club. I am of the opinion it will become universal in the respective army posts of the country, especially in Cuba and the Philippines, and I think the National Guard cavalry organizations generally will adopt it. The game has played an important role in the British Army in South Africa and India as a source of diversion and enjoyment, and the squadron is especially proud that it should be the first cavalry command to adopt the game, which requires so much dash, skill, and daring in horsemanship."

The teams that will play to-morrow afternoon will come from Troops 1 and 3, and will be made up as follows:

Troop 1—Henry M. Earle, Captain of the squadron's polo club, Captain; Corp. Howard M. Cowperthwaite, Corp. A. R. Whitney, Jr., and R. L. Herbert.

Troop 3—Sergt. William R. Wright, Captain; Everett Colby, Emlin T. Littell, and Henry S. Kipp.

A handicap of five goals will be allowed the team from Troop 3. The game will be called at 2:30 P. M. While this game was to have been the feature of the afternoon it turns out that it is to divide the honors with another match between the commissioned and non-commissioned staff of the squadron, which was arranged at Lake Mohegan, where several of the two staffs had ridden to inspect Camp Roe, which will be occupied a part of next week by the Eighth Regiment. A deal of bantering was indulged in as to the ability of each one to ride a polo pony, and the gantlet was thrown down by the non-coms. It was promptly picked up by the other side, and the following contestants were named to compete, although all are not polo players.

Commissioned Staff—Veterinary G. Howard Davison, Captain; Commissary John N. Stearns, Jr., Assistant Surgeon Russell Bellamy, Quartermaster L. V. O'Donohue.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergt. Major R. C. Lawrence, Captain; Assistant Hospital Steward J. G. Phelps Stokes, Veterinary Sergt. R. C. Barclay, and Color Bearer A. G. Dickinson, Jr.

Any kind of cavalry mount will go, likewise any kind of saddle and bridle. The only prohibitory rules are that intentionally hitting another player over the head with a mallet will bar out the offender, and no high balls will be allowed. Low reach is permissible, and a player may pick up the ball and carry it to the goal if he can. Major Bridgman will referee the game, and it will be played during the intervals of the regular game.

The field day games will be held at 2:30 P. M., Thursday, and the preliminaries will be run off in the flat race to-morrow afternoon.

FRICTION OVER MILITARY CAMP.

State and Federal Authorities at Odds Concerning Brooklyn Artillery's Stay at Fisher's Island.

There is considerable friction between the Federal and State authorities over the arrangements for the encamping of the Thirteenth Regiment, heavy artillery, of Brooklyn on the Government grounds at Fisher's Island from July 6 to July 14.

The camping of a State Guard regiment at a Federal fort is an innovation, and the privilege has been granted through the courtesy of Secretary Root. The Thirteenth was organized recently as an artillery regiment, and the State appropriated $10,000 to pay the expenses of the encampment. Secretary Root promised all the assistance possible, and directed the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau to attend to the matter.

Col. Austen has made several trips to Washington to have the preparations attended to, but the authorities have been slow in responding. They have refused to fill in two ponds on the parade ground which are deemed dangerous to the health of the men. Col. Austen has protested to no purpose against leaving the ponds unfilled.

The regiment is equipped with ten and twelve inch breech-loading rifles with disappearing carriages. The Government, however, has not yet placed the rapid-fire guns in their mounts.

Secretary Root directed that permission be given for the laying of a branch railroad to the grounds, which could be done at a very small cost, but the Washington authorities, in giving the permission, stipulated that the work should be done without expense to the Government.

In spite of the obstacles with which they have been hampered, the regiment will go into camp with 900 men, supplying their own equipment and commissary stores and prepared even to dig their own wells.

WILL ARRIVE IN TIME.

The St. Paul, with Guests for London Chamber of Commerce Banquet on Board, Reaches England.

The American Line steamship St. Paul, which sailed from New York last Wednesday for Southampton, carrying as passengers Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company; Col. William L. Elkins and P. A. B. Widener, who are to attend the banquet given by the London Chamber of Commerce to the delegation of members from the New York Chamber of Commerce, was reported passing Lizard Head at 3 o'clock this morning.

From Lizard Head to the Needles, it is a distance of 147 miles, and from the Needles to Southampton 23 miles. The St. Paul is expected to arrive at her dock in Southampton at about noon. Southampton is but three hours from London, and the New York delegates who are on the St. Paul will reach that city in time to attend the banquet.

J. W. Mackay May Miss Banquet.

LONDON, June 5.—The White Star steamer Teutonic, Capt. McKinstry, which left New York May 29, has not yet been sighted, and there now seems no chance for her arrival in time to enable John W. Mackay, who is on board of her, to attend the Chamber of Commerce banquet to-night, as he had hoped to do.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Blaine—Hichborn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The marriage of Miss Martha Hichborn, only daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hichborn, to James G. Blaine, Jr., took place at noon to-day at the home of the bride's parents. Owing to the wishes of both families the ceremony was simple, and only the immediate relatives of bride and bridegroom were present. The bride, who had no attendants, entered the drawing room with her father to the music of "Lohengrin" played on the piano by Walter Damrosch. She wore a trained gown of dull white silk, completely covered in chantilly lace, and had no veil. She carried a huge bouquet of purple violets. The unlined lace collar of her gown was fastened by a fleur de lis of diamonds—one of the several gifts of the bridegroom. Mr. Blaine was accompanied by the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, who officiated.

A breakfast followed the brief ceremony, the guests including, in addition to the bride's parents, Mrs. James G. Blaine, the mother of the bridegroom, who remained in town for the event; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch and their children, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, and Philip Hichborn, Jr., the only brother of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine left for New York early in the afternoon. Mrs. Blaine wore a violet canvas gown and white panama outing hat.

They will sail on the Fürst Bismarck on Thursday for a stay of three months in Europe. On their return they will live in New York, where Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hichborn also purpose to dwell.

Young Mrs. Blaine was born in Philadelphia, but has spent most of her twenty-five years of life in Washington. Her engagement to Mr. Blaine, frequently announced and denied in the last three years, was finally sanctioned by her parents two months ago.

De Medeuil—Himely.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., June 4.—The wedding of Henri Crassons de Medeuil and Miss Leonore de B. Himely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alexander Himely and granddaughter of the late William H. Neilson, was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents at noon to-day by the Rev. Father Wucher, pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's, New York City. Miss Julia N. Himely was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Sophia, Irma, Caroline K., and Beatrice Himely, all sisters of the bride. The ushers were W. H. Neilson Voss, Henry A. Himely, Jr., brother of the bride; Henry R. Beekman, and Raymond P. R. Neilson. The bride's father gave her away. There was music by an orchestra, and the ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast.

Among those invited to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin B. Lord, John D. Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Sandford, Mr. and Mrs. A. Francke, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Carpender, Mrs. L. Neilson, Mrs. Dickerson, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. H. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Burton, Miss Dorothy Hinckley, Miss Carpender, Miss Scott, Miss Walter, Miss Francke, Miss Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton A. Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. William Voss, Mr. and Mrs. N. Rutgers, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Neilson, Mrs. J. R. Keene, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Francke, Mr. and Mrs. G. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Story, the Misses Himely, Miss Neilson, Miss Voss, and Messrs. Hinckley, Voss, Rand, Carpender, Scott, Francke, and Lord.

Barkley—Cross.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 4.—Miss Anna Louise Cross, daughter of A. L. Cross of Sunset Avenue, and Harry Barkley of the Otis Elevator Company were married this evening at 5 o'clock in the First Congregational Church. The maid of honor was Miss Bessie Lee Barkley of Wheeling, West Va., a sister of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were the Misses Elizabeth, Charles, and Fannie Maxwell of Montclair. The best man was T. Wilson Gobson. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers. There was a wedding reception this evening at the home of the bride's father.

Rowe—Bird.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 4.—Miss Alice E. Bird, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bird, was married last evening to James H. Rowe in St. Augustine's Church, which was crowded. It was one of the largest weddings ever held in that church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. B. Creedon, the rector. The best man was Thomas Condon; the maid of honor, Miss Susie McCormick, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Mary Conovan and Mary Henney.

Fessenden—Lathrop.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., June 4.—At Grace Church this afternoon Miss Mary Fuller Lathrop, a niece of Dr. Cyrus B. Newton of this town, was married to Benjamin Fessenden of Pawtucket, R. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Theodore A. Martin, Jr., pastor of Grace Church.

Gerard—Daly.

James Watson Gerard, son of the late James W. Gerard, and Miss Mary Augusta Daly, daughter of the late Marcus Daly, were quietly married at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's mother, 725 Fifth Avenue, by Bishop Henry C. Potter of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride wore a gown of white mousseline de soie and lace over silk, and a point lace veil. She wore a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. Her brother, Marcus Daly, gave her away. The maid of honor, Miss Harriet Daly, a sister of the bride, was in white mousseline and carried pink roses. Mr. Gerard's best man was his brother, Sumner Gerard. The house was beautifully decorated. Spring flowers and peonies trimmed the halls, and in the main drawing room a large shell-shaped canopy of pink peonies was built by Small, and under it the ceremony was performed. The tapestried walls of this room were hung with garlands of brown leaves and pink roses. On a raised platform were placed the choir boys from Grace Church, who sang "Oh, Perfect Love" and "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden." After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. The bridal party was seated at a heart-shaped table seating fourteen, decorated with a large heart-shaped centrepiece of lilies of the valley. There were twenty small tables for the guests, each with a centrepiece of a different flower and coloring. One table had a centrepiece of deep blue iris, and the one next it was done in brilliant yellow iris; then came lavender sweet peas, the next had pink roses, and so on. There were about 125 guests at the wedding, which was a small one because the family are still in mourning. Among the guests were Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery, James Stillman, Mrs. John C. Thornton, Col. Harvey, and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. H. Carroll Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Stickney, Erskine Hewitt, Arthur Pennington, Schuyler Schieffelin, James De Wolfe Cutting, and others.

Harmon—Riker.

The wedding of Frank Denham Harmon and Mrs. Julia Lawrence Riker was celebrated very quietly last evening, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's. The bride, who is a daughter of Samuel Riker, and whose first husband was her cousin, Richard Riker, wore a blue traveling gown and hat to match. She had no attendants. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's. Owing to a recent death in the family of the bride only the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present.

Clirehugh—La Velle.

At Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon took place the wedding of Miss Agnes La Velle, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. James La Velle of One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park West, and Vair J. Clirehugh of Elizabeth, N. J., and this city. Miss Blanche La Velle, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and William A. Holcomb of Trenton acted as best man. The Rev. David Burrell officiated, assisted by Dr. La Velle. The ushers were Charles Ford, John A. Clirehugh, Kendrick R. Wilson, Jr., and Marlee E. Pew.

Russell—Russell.

The wedding of Paris Scott Russell, member of the law firm of Allen & Russell, 49 Wall Street, and Miss Frances Isabelle Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman H. Russell, took place at St. Andrew's Chapel, Schroon Lake, N. Y., at 8 o'clock last evening. The Rev. Henry Raymond Freeman of Troy, N. Y., officiated. The bride was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Gertrude Stevens and Elizabeth Locke of Ticonderoga, N. Y., and Addie Cheney of Schroon Lake, N. Y. The maid of honor was Miss Yona Locke of Burlington, Vt., and the best man John Hynes of this city. A reception followed the wedding service at Silver Leaf Cottage, Schroon Lake, N. Y.

Gimbernat—Caskin.

A pretty wedding of yesterday was that of Miss Lida Pickett Caskin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Caskin, and Jules Raymond Gimbernat. It took place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Miss Lucy Howard Caskin was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Alice Pickett Caskin and Miss Alice Livingston Mayo of Richmond, Va. The best man was Searle Barclay Lottimer, and the ushers Alfred Large Lottimer, William de la Roche Anderson, Bayard Redfield, and John Paton.

Barsotti—Paulson.

The Marchese Virgilio Barsotti of Naples and Miss Florence Patty Paulson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Paulson, were married yesterday afternoon by the Rev. M. J. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents. The bride was gowned in delicate blue crêpe trimmed with lace. The couple will soon sail for Europe and will live in Naples. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present.

Bader—Wright.

Miss May Belle Wright, the daughter of Mrs. Jessie B. Wright, 758 West End Avenue, and William Henry Bader were married by the Rev. Dr. Avery yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother. Mrs. Charles A. Lowther, sister of the bridegroom, was matron of honor. Dr. Aspinwall Judd was best man.

A THEATRICAL EXODUS.

Many Well-Known Actors and Actresses Sail for Europe by To-day's Steamers.

Outgoing steamers bound for England to-day, both from this port and Boston, will carry among their passengers many well-known actors and actresses. On the American liner St. Louis Nat Goodwin and his wife, Maxine Elliott, will take their departure. They will go direct to their home at Jackwood Shooter's Hill, Kent, outside of London, where they will remain throughout the entire Summer, except for an occasional visit to Paris and nearby seaside resorts.

Regarding his recent tour with the revival of "The Merchant of Venice," Mr. Goodwin said he felt extremely pleased with the result, both from an artistic and financial standpoint. "One thing the tour taught us," said Mr. Goodwin, "was that hereafter when we make an important Shakespearean revival, (which will be on my next return to this country during the season of 1903 and 1904, and which will in all probabilities be my attraction for that entire season,) it will first be presented in this city instead of being taken out of town first and afterward brought to New York."

Mr. Goodwin and his wife will remain abroad next season, playing in London, where his comedy, "When We Were Twenty-one," will first be presented, followed by a new play written by some prominent English author.

From Boston on the steamship Commonwealth, James K. Hackett, accompanied by his wife, Mary Mannering, will sail to-day for Liverpool. Their trip abroad will be a short one, principally on business as far as Mr. Hackett is concerned, while Mrs. Hackett will visit her sister, who is quite ill. During their stay they will visit London, Paris, and Berlin for the purpose of witnessing some important new productions in these European centres.

They will return to this city about Aug. 1, when it will be necessary for Mr. Hackett to begin the rehearsals for his new play, "Don Caesar's Return," which will be producer at Wallack's Theatre. This will be his attraction for the first four weeks of his engagement, after which he will follow it with an important new production from the pen of a well-known American dramatist. The following people have been engaged to support him next season: W. J. Le Moyne, Theodore Hamilton, Charles Kent, Florence Kahn, Virginia Buchanan, Arthur Elliot, Thomas A. Hall, George Le Soir, Fernanda Eliscu, Maude Roosevelt, Charlotte Walker, Sydney Price, Hale Hamilton, and William Lamp.

Henrietta Crosman, who closed her season in "Mistress Nell" at Wallack's Theatre on Saturday, will also be a passenger on the Commonwealth, accompanied by her husband and manager, Maurice Campbell. They had originally planned to sail on the Etruria next Saturday, but later decided to begin their vacations at once. While abroad Mr. Campbell and his wife expect to conclude contracts for plays with several dramatists, with whom negotiations are now pending. For Miss Crosman's appearance in this city next season Oscar Hammerstein has arranged that she produce her new play, which will be by George C. Hazelton, Jr., early in February at his Theatre Republic, and continue there for an indefinite period.

THE MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY.

It Will Continue in Existence—Concerts to be Given Next Season.

The Manuscript Society of New York, in an announcement recently made, corrects certain rumors which have been current, and declares that the society will not close its career, but is still in existence, and proposes to remain so with definite purposes for next season. This will continue it as an important factor in the musical life of this country.

The society believes that there is ample room for an organization of the purposes and objects which they have always kept in view, viz., to foster the interests of American musicians, to perform their manuscript work when worthy of a hearing, and to bring musicians, both of this city and country generally, into closer friendship and association. It is proposed next season to maintain inflexibly a high standard of programmes at the concerts under the auspices of the society. These will be held in the parlors of the Manhattan Hotel, and consist of six concerts, with a probability of giving one public concert at the end of the season.

Frohman Gets "A Royal Rival."

LONDON, June 4.—William Faversham will make his début as a star at the Criterion Theatre, New York, in "A Royal Rival," the American rights of which Charles Frohman to-day bought from Lewis Waller. The latter intended to produce the play himself in America in September, but in consideration of his selling the rights to "A Royal Rival," Mr. Frohman has agreed to present Mr. Waller and his company in America during the Autumn of 1902.

BALLINGTON BOOTH'S PLAN.

Commander of the Volunteers of America Explains His Proposed Colony in Georgia.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 4.—Ballington Booth, Commander of the Volunteers of America, gave out the following statement this evening relative to the proposed settlement to be established in Georgia:

"The colony to be formed by the Volunteers will not be similar to others now in operation, but we have under consideration a plan for a more successful carrying on of our work among the tenement house class in congested cities.

"In visitation work we come into contact with a deserving class of poor without hope of bettering their condition. These individuals come from agricultural districts in this and other countries with the view of being restored to their natural environments.

"We have under consideration the proposal to own 100,000 acres of land in the South. Under our plan a stock company would be formed under a separate corporation. The Volunteers would hold, through representatives, sufficient stock to insure the philanthropic work of the Volunteers being carried out.

"Should the undertaking prove a financial success, a portion of its proceeds accruing to the Volunteers will be used in extension of humanitarian efforts throughout the States.

"A committee is examining the possibility of carrying out the undertaking, but until the Directors take action I am not in a position to make a fuller statement."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

After the rush of Monday, yesterday was very quiet. Many who were in town went back to the country. There were no formal arrangements for sports except for golf at Morristown. To-day there will be polo at Meadow Brook. There were several weddings, but none of them was as conspicuous for large gatherings of fashionable people as were the weddings of Monday. It was altogether a dull day, socially, in town.

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To-day will bring two weddings—one in town and one in Pennsylvania—of much interest to New Yorkers. The town wedding is that of Louis Warren Hill, a son of James J. Hill of St. Paul, Minn., and Miss Maude Van Cortland Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Van Cortlandt Taylor, now of St. Paul, but formerly of Staten Island. Miss Taylor's earlier days were spent on Staten Island, but she left for St. Paul just as she entered her "teens." The wedding is to take place at the residence of the bride's brother, Walter Curson Taylor, 9 East Eighty-first Street, at noon, and Archbishop Ireland will officiate. Miss Taylor will have no maid of honor, but a number of her girl friends will stand with her. Her father will give her away.

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The out-of-town wedding will take place at Wilkesbarre, Penn., also at noon. J. De Courcey Ireland of this city will be the bridegroom and Miss Arline Davis, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Davis, will be the bride. Miss Jessica Davis will be the maid of honor, and Mr. Ireland's best man will be his brother, Robert Livingston Ireland of Cleveland, Ohio, who married Miss Kate Hanna. His ushers will include Augustus Ireland, J. Montgomery Strong, George K. Davis, a brother of the bride; Leopold H. Francke, Daniel B. Catherwood of Philadelphia, George Coggill, and William C. Wood. A number of New Yorkers have gone on to attend the wedding.

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A number of parents and relatives of the boys at St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H., will leave for there to-day to be present at the commencement exercises. Among those who are studying there are the two sons of Mrs. Burke Roche and the son of Mrs. John Hadden. There will also be many going to Princeton for the exercises there, which will be held through this week and in the beginning of next week. The senior dance of Barnard College will be held to-morrow evening at the university gymnasium. Among the patronesses are Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske, Mrs. James Hardy Robinson, Mrs. Edward Yale Weber, Mrs. William Ward Henry, and Mrs. Alfred Meyer. The class day exercises will be held on Friday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the theatre of Barnard College. The Class Day Committee consists of the Misses Madaleine Hervy, Chairman; Harriet Elizabeth Cutting, Pauline Hamilton Dederer, Sarah Edwards Schuyler, and others.

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In Paris just now fancy costumes and fancy dances are the rage. At the soirée of the Princess Joachim Murat, one evening last week, it is said that Mme. de Tredern, who is a lady of rather ample proportions, and who was at Newport several years ago, sang the hymne to Venus in costume and afterward "Ne touchez pas a la Reine."

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr, (Mrs. Elizabeth Drexel Dahlgren,) who went to Baltimore immediately after their wedding on Monday, intend remaining in Baltimore until they sail for Europe, which will be next week.

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On the St. Louis, sailing to-day, there are booked Loring Andrews of Cincinnati, Richard Ashurst and Richard Ashurst, Jr., of Philadelphia; Leonard Lewisohn and Miss Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lounsbery, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Oehme, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Oswald, Sir Julian Pauncefote, Lady Pauncefote, Miss Pauncefote, and the Misses Sibyl and Audrey Pauncefote; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Schroeder and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hobart Smith and Master Smith of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Hinckley and Miss Dorothy Hinckley, and Miss Rosalie N. Hinckley of Lawrence, L. I., and this city; Lynde Harrison of New Haven, Conn.; the Misses Helen and Kate Brice, Stilton Hutchins, C. Raoul Duval, and Caspar S. Crowninshield, United States Consul at Castellamare, Italy.

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Booked to sail on the Germanic to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Murray-Bain and Miss Murray-Bain, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCurdy and the Misses McCurdy, Capt. the Hon. R. H. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lord and the three Misses Lord, the Rev. D. Sage Mackay and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Cary, Mrs. E. L. Allen and the three Misses Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Burrall Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hooper and the two Misses Hooper, Miss Nellie Peter, Frederick and B. Rutherford, Mrs. William Ware, Howard Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Howard, George G. Howland, Meredith Howland, and the Misses A. and G. Howland; Mr. and Mrs. Marion Robbins, and Mrs. E. K. Rossiter.

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This afternoon there are several ships leaving for Europe and several others expected in. The White Star dock will be thronged as usual with friends bidding good-bye to the departing and greeting those arriving. Yesterday the Cymric sailed with Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Cyrer Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, and the Misses Schuyler.

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Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks and Miss Gladys Brooks are expected to arrive to-day on the White Star ship and are to go directly to Newport. Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs returned to Newport yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are due from there to-day on the Narada. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have gone to their country place near Rhinebeck. Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting have gone to Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson will go to Newport on Friday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook have left town and have opened their house at Lenox for the season. William Sloane, who has been elected President of the Golf Club there, is at the residence of John Sloane. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom gave the first large dinner of the season at their cottage at Lenox on Saturday. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons.

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Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb have a large house party at Shelburne Farms, Burlington, Vt., at which the Earl of Minto is a guest. Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold have closed their town house and have gone to Burlington for the Summer.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the Zeeland for Antwerp and Cherbourg, are W. P. Atwell, U. S. Consul at Roubaix, France; Mr. and Mrs. Alanson Bigelow, of Boston, and Miss Dorothea Bigelow; Miss Cameron, Miss Gertrude G. Cheever, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Frances M. Crawford and Miss Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. George Vaux Cresson, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. John De Winter, of Boston; Craig Heberton of Philadelphia, H. S. Heberton, Jr., Miss Caroline T. Lawrence, Count B. de Lichtervelde, of Washington, D. C.; Miss M. K. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McCulloch and Miss McCulloch, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Samuel M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore; H. A. Stickney, Miss Harriet Ware, Mrs. Gordon Wendell and Miss F. G. Wendell.

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The prize winning coach, "Olden Times" freighted down with a merry crowd of pleasure seekers, and with Ira A. Kip, Jr., as whip left the club house of the Essex County Country Club this afternoon bound for the Baltusrol Club this afternoon bound dining at Baltusrol the return trip was made. Those who went were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Woodruff. They were Ira A. Kip, Jr., whip; Mrs. Geo. W. Young, box seat, and George W. Young; Mrs. William E. Stewart, Miss Beulah Field, William C. Ivison, William E. Stewart, Mrs. William C. Ivison, Leslie P. Ward, James Perry, Herbert Ward, John S. Woodruff, Mrs. John S. Woodruff, and Nathan M. Flower.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 4.—Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Swan have returned from New York, where they attended the Lehr-Dahlgren wedding.

William Binney of Providence has arrived for the season.

Arrivals from New York include Joseph Harriman, Mrs. William E. Glyn, and Miss Grosvenor.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt are expected at their cottage, Rough Point, the latter part of the month.

Mrs. Edward S. Knowlton is expected at her cottage Thursday.

Dr. Burt of New York has arrived.

George D. Widener of Philadelphia will spend the latter part of the season here.

Prof. C. W. Shields of Princeton is at his cottage on Ochre Point.

Mr. and Mrs. James Clinch Smith will arrive at The Moorings the end of the week.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer will arrive for the season Thursday.

Dr. R. U. Mattison and family of Philadelphia will take possession of Bushy Park Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Master Hermann Oelrichs will arrive July 3.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, his son, and Miss Paulding will spend a portion of the season here.

Mrs. Burke-Roche, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Cynthia Roche, has arrived at Elms Court for the season.

John W. Ellis and Ralph N. Ellis have arrived at Stone Acre for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Marquand and family have arrived at Linden Gate.

Chastellux, the Lorillard Spencer villa, is being prepared for Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon have returned from New York.

Mrs. Whitney Warren arrived from New York to-day.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell is expected at the Malcolm cottage in Kay Street tomorrow.

Season arrivals this afternoon included Miss Keteltas, Miss Alice Blight, and Robert Sedgwick, from New York, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., of Wellesley.

George Henry Warren has arrived from New York.

Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp is the guest of Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll.

C. Oliver Iselin, with a party of guests, arrived this morning on the schooner yacht Emerald from New Haven, having made the run of about eighty miles in less than eight hours. The Emerald will sail to-morrow for New London.

The Clambake Club will have its first club bake on July 4. The officers of the club for the year are: President—Center Hitchcock; Secretary—Elisha Dyer, Jr.; Treasurer—C. L. F. Robinson; Executive Committee—H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Frederick H. Paine, and Henry F. Eldridge.

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW BOXES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 4.—The sale of private boxes for the Newport Horse Show at the Casino during September has been large. The boxes already sold are to Mrs. Edward S. Willing, Henry F. Eldridge, J. W. Ellis, Mrs. F. O. French, Gibson Fahnestock, Elbridge T. Gerry, J. B. M. Grosvenor, William Grosvenor, Mrs. Robert Garrett, R. I. Gammell, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, John Clinton Gray, Ross R. Winans, Richard T. Wilson, George Peabody Wetmore, Egerton L. Winthrop, John J. Wysong, Hamilton Fish Webster, George D. Widener, Paul A. Andrews, Frank W. Andrews, Edward J. Berwind, I. Townsend, O. H. P. Belmont, Samuel F. Barger, Perry Belmont, James Hude Beekman, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Hamilton W. Cary, J. H. Clothier, William D. Hatch, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., G. M. Hutton, Center Hitchcock, Mrs. Stella Hayes, George A. Huhn, G. G. Haven, Pembroke Jones, Mrs. H. A. Johnson, William M. Kingsland, De Lancey Astor Kane, Prescott Lawrence, William Murray, Mrs. W. S. Neilson, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, George L. Rives, C. L. F. Robinson, Frederick Sheldon, W. Watts Sherman, George S. Scott, James Stillman, Benjamin Thaw, William R. Travers, William Thompson, Mrs. J. Amory Codman, Thomas F. Cushing, Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Chauncey M. Depew, John R. Drexel, F. S. G. D'Hauteville, and others.

Miss Wilkins to Have a Church Wedding

BOSTON, June 4.—Miss Mary E. Wilkins, the novelist, who is to be married to Dr. Freeman, has decided to have a church wedding, and to invite all her friends to the ceremony. The wedding will take place in Randolph, Mass., instead of Metuchen, N. J.

AMONG THE SHOPS.

Here is at last a solution of the mystery of those Bulgarian strips which have been used so much for dress trimmings. On coarse linen, with either stripes or a pattern of embroidery in small figures, perhaps three-quarters of a yard long and a little more than half that wide, some larger and some smaller, but varying only a little in size, the average person could not imagine what they could have been intended for in the first place. Certainly in Bulgaria they did not have "tidies," or "antimacassars," as the English say. It was really an annoyance not to know what the pretty pieces were originally used for. But now it is out. In one shop the embroideries are called "trouserines." They were made to form baggy ends of the trousers of the Bulgarian men, hence the gorgeousness of the work and coloring.

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Where a number of different liquids are used on the toilet table, the most compact and the prettiest way in which to have the bottles is in a round standard of artistic metal work in l'art nouveau designs. The bottles themselves are three-cornered affairs, with rounded outer edges. When put in place in the standard, there are four stoppers to, apparently, one large round bottle.

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There are some charming things in paper cutters and book markers in metal. There is the little silver cutter, the handle end ornamented with flowers enameled in natural colors, with the thickness of a sheet or two of paper between the flower and the cutter to allow the slipping over a book leaf to mark the place.

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The "lingerie" for boys is gorgeous in colors. Small shirts have striped wristbands and shirt fronts on plain bodies of the predominating color in the stripe.

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Pretty and stylish waists of wash silk come at $6.50. They are in heavily corded stripes, made with tucked yokes, and button either in the back or in the front.

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Linen parasols are good form. With linen gowns, hats trimmed with bright colors are in evidence.

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The mother in the shops with a small boy dragging a small cart with a long handle after him probably did not know that in the first pleasant days of Summer many people would be likely to stumble over it.

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Pretty little handkerchiefs of a good quality linen have a tiny initial embroidered in bright red in the corner. It is a neat little letter of inconspicuous size, while its color proclaims it sufficiently to cause the laundry woman to iron it on the proper side and fold the letter out. These handkerchiefs are 25 cents each.

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Pretty little buckles of harness buckle style and simplicity, but in different shapes, round, oval, or square, and in imitation gun metal or nickel, can be had for 25 cents. They are pretty for the gir

COURTS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, June 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

37—Hy. Huber Co. vs. J. L. Mott Iron Works.
40—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Comstock Unhairing Co.
45—Collinsplatt vs. Finlayson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

24—Simpson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
25—Reilly vs. same.
27—Jentz vs. Penn. R. R.
28—Smith vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
29—Blundell vs. same.
30—Wheeler vs. same.
31—Ferguson vs. same.
86—Bevins vs. same.
97—Margiotta vs. same
99—Ryan vs. same.
132—Bowman vs. Penn. R. R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy proceedings.

3754—In re Abram Hammel.
2963—In re Margaret A. McMonagle.
3794—In re Manhattan Ice Co. Discharges.
3706—Frank T. Davis.
3711—Cole & Johnson.
3723—Alex. J. Dostrow.
3666—Ross White.
3672—John H. Wendelken.
3741—Fred Schierenbeck.
3738—H. K. La Forge.
3730—Owen McDonnell.
3799—Max Gombossy.
3699—Alice Isaacs.
2596—R. L. & S. E. Montague.
3733—Edward W. Whittaker.
3589—Leon Cottentin.
3716—Alonzo S. Bailey.
3691—Solomon & Gross.
3599—Louis A. Schneider.
3542—Henry Ruhland.
3297—Gerson Stein.
3743—Andrew J. Debenham.
3599—Weingart & Kaiser.
3713—Adolph Weinstein.
3675—Michael Murray.
3634—Joseph Waxelbaum
3254—Reinhardt & Weisbader.
3255—Louis Reinhardt. Under objections.
3681—Mary Mandel.
3679—A. B. & W. H. Cregan.
3667—Benjamin C. Fechelmer.
3338—Henry A. Seymour
3671—William A. Egeling.
3535—Isidor Mehringer. Adjourned cases.
2630—Adolph W. Kassner.
3110—John P. Flannery.
3705—John Goerlitz.
3454—John H. Wetzel.
3376—Jacob Greenberg.
3343—Abraham Bolton.
3234—F. & C. F. Grant. Motions.

In re A. & J. Menke.
In re Joseph Vidootsky.
In re Max Strauss.
In re Linz Klein.
In re John Lick.
In re Max Greenfeld.
In re Morris Schlesinger
In re Frank E. Cabus.
In re Solomon Feidstein.
In re Silver & Shapiro.
In re Stephen R. Tobin.
In re W. H. & M. S. Gilbert.
In re Isidor Kantro.
In re Albert B. Hilton.
In re Winifred S. Prosky.
In re William Byron.
In re C. F. Crosby & Co.
In re Nicholas E. Mattola.
In re David Hershkowitz.
In re Max Kalter.
In re David Hershkowitz.
In re Louis Selig.
In re Hatch & Foote.

3724—Lindley vs. Lindley.
3725—Weigand vs. Weigand.
3726—Carter vs. Carter.
3727—Chameroy vs. Chameroy.
3728—McCord vs. McCord.
3729—Thompson vs. Thompson.
3730—Freliger, vs. Freliger.
3731—Gwazinski vs. Gwazinski.
3732—Mullins vs. Mullins.
3733—Goodall vs. Goodall.
3734—Yaffe vs. Yaffe.
3735—Kothenbeutel vs. Kothenbeutel.
3736—Robertson vs. Robertson.
3737—Perlin vs. Perlin.
3738—Munch vs. Munch.
3739—Shaw vs. Shaw.
3740—Samson vs. Samson.
3741—Berger vs. Berger.
3742—Meisel vs. Meisel.
3743—Roth vs. Roth.
3744—Artz vs. Arts.
3745—Edwards vs. Edwards.
3746—Wackermann vs. Wackermann.
3747—Strasser vs. Strasser.
3748—Cutter vs. Cutter.
3749—Spinetta vs. Spinetta.
3750—Bunhardt vs. Bunhardt.
3751—Buch vs. Buch.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3012.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bianchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Recess until Monday, June 10.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

3728—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.
10114—Seligman vs. Snevily.
10776—Garrison vs. Holme.
10255—Forbush vs. Forbush.
10410—Mitchell vs. Depew.
10495—Loomis vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

2460—Johnson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1345—Schroeder vs. same.
3016—Lehman vs. Mayer.
2565—Eagleson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2955—Courtney vs. same.
5847—Royce vs. Seltz.
1236—Casponigri vs. Met. St. Ry.
2013—Light vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
2922—Merkel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2945—Wright vs. Deyoe.
3032—Holland vs. Bellows.
10321—Griffin vs. Manice.
10694—Allen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10747—Allen vs. De Nyse.
3225—Freund vs. Mfrs. & Publishers Printing Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

6763—Murray vs. City of New York.
2948—McGirr vs. Campbell.
9817—Bentley vs. Jackson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until June 17.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Amos D. Shepard, Thomas McGrath, Mary Gilroy, Henry Wassermann, Mary Ann Weir, Livinia Phillips, Jane Sullivan, William H. Draper, James McGinn, Joseph A. Welch, Eliza Anderson, Hannah Thomas, Maria Muller, William Reinke, Julie Elsbach.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

298—Muller vs. Schmenger.
528—Muisters vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1636—March vs. Standard Structural Co.
4508—Dicker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1391—Strauss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1392—Shaughnessy vs. same.
4918—Frankel vs. Brownson.
1026—Greeff vs. Levinson.
1462—Greco vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1153—Folk vs. Gross.
4270—Grau vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1100—Lang vs. same.
4851—Goldstein vs. Giaucoff.
3645—Gottschall vs. Grobet.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1123—Huss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3210—Lannon vs. Naughton.
3410—Edmonds vs. Platt
4702½—Dowd vs. Krall.
3398—Hitchin vs. City Trust, Safe Dep. & Surety Co.
3867—Rohleder vs. Un. Ry. Co.
3041—Fromophy vs. Gross.
3031—Solomon vs. Isaacs
909—Fisher vs. Tamsen
3214—Dwyer vs. Naughton.
3219—Natter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3232—Perrin vs. same.
3007—Donnell vs. same.
3372—Kronengold vs. Levy.
3128—Schwarzwaelder vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6097—Heron vs. Dorsett
6101—Oberlee vs. B. H. R. R.
6102—Stulz vs. same.
6115—Sproat vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4130—Bull vs. Bath Iron Works.
5261—Cavarna vs. Eisner.
1808—Prendergast vs. Barber.
4712—Durbrow vs. Valentine.
8755—Hogan vs. Peppard
5922—Brunn vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
1164—Stillman vs. Long Island R. R.
4706—Ellis vs. City of New York.
5902—Franke vs. Crewe.

The following causes, to be passed for the day, down for days upon call.

6145—Wegner vs. B. H. R. R.
6146—Blum vs. New Haven Steamboat Co.
6150—Moore vs. B. H. R. R.
6151—Cooley vs. same.
6152—Stoney vs. Salzman.
6157—Hanlon vs. Ehrlich.
6160—North Atlantic Export Co. vs. Jacobsen.
6161—Rogco vs. B. H. R. R.
6170—O'Brien vs. City of New York.
6186—Goldberg vs. Nassau R. R.
6187—Tenzer vs. Pelham Hod Co.
6188, 6189—Dunn vs. Nassau R. R.
6190—Saehl vs. Garner.
5906—Bernstein vs. Campbell's Stores.
5072—Peacock vs. Security Trust Co.
5690—Rabe vs. Cowperthwaite & Co.
4734—Price vs. Smith Typewriter Co.
9355—Wiberg vs. Nassau R. R.
4538—Renwick vs. Treat

Highest number reached on regular call, 6219.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar.

650—Clark vs. McMahon.
1628—Sears vs. Enniss.
1326—Henry vs. Mannemschmidt.
1356—Lehr vs. Jones.
1843—Jones va. Lehr and another.
1606—Chapal vs. Kaufmann.
1698—Beyer vs. Morgenthau.
882—Phelps vs. McCarthy and another.
1537—Cohen vs. Reynolds.
1575—Schirmeister vs. Swift et al.
1647—Willcox vs. Wiessner et al.
1648—Co-operative B. Bank vs. Isley et al.
1649—N. Y. B. L. Bkg. Co. vs. Shaver et al.
1650—Bieling vs. Stines et al.
1651—Dugan et al. vs. Sharkey.
1652—Gibbons vs. Gibbons.
1653—Gugel vs. Gugel.
1654—Ferme vs. Gagliardi.
1655—Wortell vs. Geary et al.
1656—Same vs. same.
1657—Johansen vs. Owens and another.

The above set down cases follow case No. 1646 on the calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Cohen. [The People vs. Wilbur.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Darcy.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Accounting of estates of Benjamin Breyer, John Arthur Clarkson.

11—Max Joseph, Henry Mathers, Louis Green, Michael Hirt.
12—William Kolorwitz.
13—Dennis Daly, Edward Dillon.
14—John J. Quinn.
15—Jacob Mogler.
16—Louis Greenberg.
17—Frank Haven Johnson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3012—McDermott vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
2854—Barwell vs. Catrevas.
2785—Gallagher vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
2838—Bernstein vs. same
3422—Anderson vs. York Lumber Corp.
2875—Henschel vs. Smith.
5091½—Frank vs. Weiss.
2308—Bamberger vs. Heine.
2428—Singer vs. Koff.
2200—De Biaso vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
2251—Heine vs. Kessler.
2252—Wildenberg vs. Horowitz.
2963½—Esberg vs. McKenna.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Gowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—Jacob Friedman.
2—Fred Hart.
3—John H. Gordon.
4—James Moore, alias John Reilly, alias Big Cleveland.
5—William Decker, John McNeel.
6—Pasquale Ciancio.
7—Martin G. Bennett.
8—Max Anderson.
9—Harry Goodman, Joseph Kantrowitz.
10—Adolph Campbell.
11—Pompy Bryant.
12—Peter Savage.
13—Tony Asperino, Austin McGowan, Charles Buchholz.
14—Thomas Donovan.
15—Gioachino Monda.
16—Jacob Rubin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Gordon, and Skidmore for the People.

1—Charles Langer.
2—Max Langan.
3—Richard Flood.
4—George Wilson, Thomas Coughlin, John Higgins.
5—Harry Meyers.
6—Giuseppe Lizzio.
7—Jacob Schuchman.
8—Nathan Greenbaum.
9—Frank Jones, John Daniels, Bernard O'Neil.
10—James Malone, J. Eschmann, Anna S. Austin, Charlotte Hayward, Robert Bonsell, Hannah B. Merritt, Charles E. Earl, Helene Nolte, Elisabeth Anderson, Anna C. Moesbill, Mary E. Gardiner, Stephen Downes, and Edwin L. Henderson. The estate of Pompeo Maresi. The guardianship of Fannie Cooper.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—People ex rel. New York and New Jersey Telephone Company vs. Neff—Charles H. Hyde. Kings County Trust Company vs. Loring—Henry M. Post, to sell. Campbell vs. Campbell—Alfred A. Wheat, to take testimony. Thornton vs. Thornton—A. R. Moore, to hear and determine.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT, QUEENS COUNTY—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

622—Berny vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R. Co.
735—McWhinney vs. N. Y. & N. B. R. R.
805—Zimmer vs. Edwards.

The following causes, be held for the day. down for days upon call.

795—Hall vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
88—Nelson, as admr., vs. same.
717—Kraus vs. Auerbach
507—Fowley vs. Met. St. R. R.
828—Weiss vs. Kochersberger.
829—Gaudi vs. Gaudi.
830—The Woodhaven Bank vs. Bklyn Hills Imp. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 836.

89—Burns vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R.
645—Wogetsky vs. B. H. R. R.
762—Maasch vs. same.
822—Elmers vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R.

If marked ready, will be set down for days upon call. Causes will not be set down.

831—Same vs same.
832—Same vs. same.
833—Goldberg vs. Dinst.
834—Ritche vs. Met. St. R. R.
835—Maskiel vs. City of New York.
836—Stravino vs. Vigitotti.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, SUPREME COURT—Smith, J.

Day calendar for June 5, 1901.

5—Warner vs. Westchester E. R. Co.
6—O'Malley vs. Yonkers Ry Co.
7—Wilansky vs. Union Ry Co.
13—Cipolla vs. Burlando.
14—Same vs. same.
15—Clarke vs. Calenet.
20—Mangle vs. Cornwright.
23—Bedell vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
24—Same vs. same.
28—Dalton vs. West. El. Ry Co.
29—Rankin vs. West. El. Ry Co.
40—Becroft vs. West. El. Ry Co.
45—Ferry vs. Burnett.
46—Stewart vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
50—Sutton vs. same.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS J. WALSH, Patrick Cassidy, and A. Richard Adler, composing the firm of Cassidy and Adler; James Mahony and Frank Mahony, comprising the firm of James Mahony and Son; Louis N. Phelps and Anna Phelps, his wife, said name Anna being fictitious, her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Alan Kenyon and Adrienne M. Kenyon, his wife; Walter A. Alsdorf and Frances T. Alsdorf, his wife; Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as sole surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace Andrews, deceased; Lucy Tuthill Andrews Moore, Charles R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Norman C. Andrews and Lena Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, Lawrence G. Andrews, an incompetent, and Phebe R. Moore, as guardian of the person and estate of said Lawrence G. Andrews, an incompetent; Smithsonian Institution, the Equitable General Providing Company, Louis Fecker, Harriet L. Gallatin, the Standard Gas Light Company of the City of New York, George Barrie, Julius Engel, Bernard Engel and Sigismund B. Wortmann, Gaetano F. Filippo, Aspell and Company, the Bergner & Engel Brewing Company, Lewis Coon and Hiram G. Lyon, owners, together with the said Wallace C. Andrews, deceased, in his lifetime, at the time of its dissolution, of the business of the stock of the New York Lumber and Woodworking Company; John J. Pryor, Charles Piggatt, said name Charles being fictitious, his true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Dennis Moclair, said name Dennis being fictitious, his true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Michael McDonald, Ebenezer Wood, James E. Krein, William N. Knaggs, John Doe, Jane Doe, Richard Roe, Mary Roe, Frank X. Sadlier, as receiver of the copartnership firm of Cassidy and Adler, defendants—Plaintiff's residence in the County of New York. Supplemental and amended summons.—Action No. 3.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental and amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, at their office, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1901. ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, JULIA ROBERT, widow of Christopher R. Robert: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James A. O'Gorman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of May, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1901, which said supplemental and amended complaint was originally filed in the office of said Clerk on the 7th day of May, 1901.—Dated New York, May 22, 1901. RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my22-law6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, and Erastus Hamilton, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM K. ASTON, Robert M. Gallaway, individually and as trustee under a certain trust agreement bearing date June 14th, 1898, and Elizabeth A. Gallaway, his wife, Julia Robert, widow of Christopher R. Robert, the Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York, the Mechanics' National Bank of the City New York, William C. Bowers, as substituted trustee for Charles L. Robert and Matthew H. Morgan, John M. Bowers, as executors of the last will and testament of Christopher R. Robert, deceased, and the following tenants of premises Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange Place: Charles Kramer; George W. Pertain; George Reitze, Charles Stern, and Frederick H. Schmidt, composing the firm of Reitze, Stern & Schmidt; William K. Clare and Henry A. Clare, composing the firm of W. K. Clare, & Son; S. Jules Frank; Samuel W. Boocock; John Smithers and Otto E. Reimer, composing the firm of Smithers & Reimer; Louis Congdon; Edward Henry W. Rannenberg and William H. Rannenberg, composing the firm of Rannenberg Bros.; Charles Landin; Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.; George J. Weaver, Dwight M. Harris, and John C. Fink, composing the firm of Weaver, Harris & Co.; Walter S. Mackie; Gregor and Gianelli; G. McIntyre; George T. Thompson; Montrose W. Morris; Edward A. Howland, and Benjamin T. Valentine; Ferdinand Solomon; Stephen W. Dodge and Robert B. Morrison, composing the firm of Dodge & Morrison; William Sheldon; Alexander E. Crane, and Stephen O. Lockwood, composing the firm of Crane & Lockwood; Rignal D. Woodward; Jacob F. Cole; and Thomas H. Cole, composing the firm of J. F. Cole & Co.; Sidney Wood; Aubrey Lee, and Herbert A. Brewster, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer to the complaint, attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1901. ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants Lucy Ann Andrews Moore, Phebe R. Moore, and Emma Andrews: The foregoing supplemental and amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of May, 1901, and filed with the supplemental and amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1901, which said supplemental and amended complaint was originally filed in the office of said Clerk on the 7th day of May, 1901.—Dated New York, May 22, 1901. RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

HESSEN, ADELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE HESSEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 2,058 Anthony Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of January, 1901. IDA L. STAHMANN, HENRY L. HESSEN, CHARLES W. HESSEN, executors of Adeline Hessen, deceased. FREDERICK EDER, attorney for executors, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. law6mo-W.

LOCKE, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. LOCKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Augustus H. Skillin, No. 84 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1900. CORNELIA M. LOCKE, Administratrix. AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 34 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. d19-law6mW

McPHERSON, EDLA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDLA J. McPHERSON, late of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Church Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1901. AARON S. BALDWIN, Ancillary Executor. READ G. DILWORTH, Attorney for Executor, 102 Chambers Street, New York. my15-law6mW

FOUNTAIN, GIDEON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON FOUNTAIN, late of the City of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 24 East Sixty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New York, Dec. 29th, 1900. ELIZA J. FOUNTAIN, Executrix. GIDEON E. FOUNTAIN, Executor. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Executors, 82 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. 12-law6mW

Proposals.

Department of Parks, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, May 24, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids or estimates, with the title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, JUNE 13th, 1901,

FOR CONTRACT NO. 12, FOR THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, AT FIFTH AVENUE, FORTIETH AND FORTY-SECOND STREETS, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE COMPLETE ERECTION OF THE BUILDING, AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS AND SHOWN ON THE PLANS EMBRACED IN CONTRACT NO. 3.

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select from the bids, proposals, proposing the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be three years.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1901. ELIZABETH DORTIC, ADELA A. DORTIC, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh20-law6mW

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; and that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Common Council, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the agreement set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $25,000 or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans which are made a part of the specifications can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of The City of New York.

Surrogate Notices.

DORTIC, HENRY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. DORTIC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1901. ELIZABETH DORTIC, ADELA A. DORTIC, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

OUTSIDE PASSENGER ROUTE
NEW YORK to BOSTON
VIA
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
(SAVANNAH LINE.)
24 HOURS OCEAN VOYAGE
TICKETS $5.00 including meals & berth
SHIP SAILS 4 P. M. SATURDAYS
from N. Pier 35, No. River, foot Canal St. Tickets, reservations, etc.
317 BROADWAY. N. P. 35, North River.
W. H. PLEASANTS, Traffic Manager.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:00 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
FOR NEWBURGH—LEAVE FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, except Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. LEAVE W. 129TH ST., Recreation Pier, week days, 10 A. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Extra trip Saturdays, 3:30 P. M.
FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—LEAVE FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M., 3 P. M. LEAVE W. 129TH ST., Saturdays only, 3:30 P. M.
FOR KINGSTON—LEAVE FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st.) Leave New Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Extra service during July and August, leaving Monday and Friday. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32, Horatio Hall, General Manager.

50c. TO PROVIDENCE via the NEW LINE.
Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service.
Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5:00 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on steamers sailing days only.

JOY LINE. $2.00 TO BOSTON PROVIDENCE AND RETURN. $1.50.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
$3.00 via Direct Steamer
all the way by water, delightful short sea trip. Wednesdays at 5 P. M., Saturdays at 7 P. M. From Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine St. Rooms reserved in advance. Phone 2827 Franklin.

Albany Evening Line.
Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for TRISTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
"ONTEORA" or "KAATERSKILL" leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with C. M. & Cairo R. R. at Catskill, and with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

Excursions.

"FOLLOW THE MAN FROM COOK'S"

Are people going to EUROPE this year? Yes, some of them. But a large proportion are going to Buffalo and the Exposition. Why not "follow the man" as millions have done, to their great satisfaction, by getting your tickets and hotel accommodation from COOK; or, join one of their many comprehensive tours? Booklets FREE.
Two BROADWAY offices, 261 and 1,365. BOSTON, 332 Washington Street; PHILADELPHIA, 828 Chestnut St.; CHICAGO, 234 So. Clark Street.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1 } Half hour later.
North River, }
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON
To WEST POINT and NEWBURGH.—Fast Str. "Ramsdell" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days 9:30 A. M. WEST 120TH ST., Recreation Pier, 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, leave NEWBURGH daily 6:30 P. M., arrive in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.
Fare one way, 50 cts. Round trip, 75 cts.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie.
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON RIVER STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

DEEP-SEA FISHING

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Madison Avenue Corner Sold to a Builder for $100,000—East Side Block Front Changes Hands.

The Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company has sold, through Du Bois Smith, for about $100,000, the lot at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, 28 by 100, part of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church property. The buyer is Gilbert C. Brown, who will erect a modern fireproof dwelling on the lot, probably six stories in height.

The John M. Thompson Company has sold for Diantha Southworth and others, to Grace E. Johnston of Poughkeepsie, for about $26,000, the five-story double flat, 529 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11.

William M. Ryan has sold for the Shipman estate, to George Schenk, the old buildings 29 and 29½ Cornelia Street, on plot 42.2 by 97.6.

The block front on the west side of Rutgers Street, between Madison and Monroe Streets, together with the tenement 33 and 37 Market Street and 10 Catharine Street, have been sold by the estate of Stephen Lovejoy. It is reported that Mandelbaum & Lewine are the buyers.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold, through John J. Kavanagh, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 51 East Ninety-second Street, 17 by 100.8.

Mrs. Ledyard Stevens has sold for Dr. Louis Heitzmann, for $33,000, the dwelling 39 West Forty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

It is reported that Mrs. D. Sackett Moore has sold the four-story dwelling 17 West Fifty-third Street, 20 by 100.5.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Dr. Albert G. Weed, Jr., the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 63 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Thomas T. Wren has sold for Mary McNamara two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 20 feet west of Wadsworth Avenue, to N. F. Cantwell, who will erect thereon two three-story dwellings.

Harde S. Lines has sold 115 East Forties Street, 18.8 by 98.9, for Mrs. Jane W. McKee to James D. Hague.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

274 and 276 West Nineteenth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 128 by 40.3 by 123.5, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Bradley & Currier Company.....$80,000

By William M. Ryan.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100; public auction sale, to F. Kroger..... 14,000

4 Washington Place, southeast corner of Mercer Street, five by 100, five-story brick hotel known as the St. Nicholas; foreclosure sale, to J. R. Smith..... 168,000

196 Bradhurst Avenue and 310 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, being the southeast corner, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, R. H. Hunt and others, trustees..... 20,750

By Adrian H. Muller & Son.

36 East Twenty-second Street, south side, 205 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 16 by 98.9, eight-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to S. S. Guggenheimer..... 71,700

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

523 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 398 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Francis H. Catlin..... 14,000

By James L. Wells.

452 to 458 College Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 72.9 by 100.10, three two-story frame dwellings, with three-story frame dwelling and store on the corner; sale to recover dower, to E. M. Glendenning. 14,075

446 to 450 College Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 59.3 by 100.10, three three-story frame dwellings; sale to recover dower, to E. M. Glendenning..... 10,925

By McVicker & Co.

Ryer Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 25 by 104.8, vacant; foreclosure sale, to T. Giordano..... 1,000

By H. C. Mapes & Co.

Arnold Avenue, Throgg's Neck, west side, 300 feet south of Libby Street, six plots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 153 feet to 200 feet; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas C. Arnow. 3,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 216 and 218 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 237 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 103.3, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $36,015.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 130 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 214.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 32 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $34,349.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, forty-nine lots on Boston and Eastchester Roads, Cornell and Syracuse Avenues, Birch and Cedar Streets.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Irving Hopper, referee, 5 and 7 Mercer Street, 50 by 100, five-story building. Due on judgment, $3,084; subject to another mortgage for $95,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 102.2 by 100, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $34,199; subject to another mortgage for $76,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, plot of fourteen acres at Mamaroneck, N. Y., adjoining Grand Park Avenue.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 12 and 14 West Forty-fourth Street, for a twelve-story brick and stone hotel, 50 by 98; John G. McCullough and Frederick B. Jennings, 86 Park Avenue, owners; Kenwick, Aspinwall & Owen, architects; cost, $200,000.

Bridge and Pearl Streets, between State and Whitehall Streets, for an eleven-story and basement brick and stone office building, 88.3 by 142.9 by 114.10 by 133.6; the Maritime Building Company of 135 Broadway, owner; H. J. Hardenbergh of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $400,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, south side, 325 feet west of Grand Avenue, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 20 by 38; John Elliot, University Heights, owner; F. E. Albrecht, Fordham, architect; cost, $3,500.

Seyton Duyvil Parkway, west side, north of Two Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for a one-story frame shed, 27 by 27; New York Foundling Hospital, owner; Edward Berrian, architect; cost, $700.

Alterations.

No. 1,627 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; John Melchers, premises, owner; Alexander Fowler of 700 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 385 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Elise Hochhauser of 40 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $200.

No. 716 East Fifth Street, to a six-story brick tenement; Adeline Borck of 213 East Seventy-second Street, owner; Bernard Horwitz, architect; cost, $300.

No. 153 West Ninety-ninth Street, to a one-story brick stable; William F. Webber and Ratje Bunke, owners; E. L. Angell, architect; cost, $400.

Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, to a five-story brick stable; George F. Droste of 66 East Ninety-first Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 125 East Twenty-third Street, to a five-story brick store and office building; John R. Hegeman of 19 Madison Avenue, owner; J. C. Westervelt of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 41 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Seville Doudge of 37 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; Snelling & Potter, architects; cost, $10,000.

Park and Lexington Avenues, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, to a four-story brick and stone college building; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $500.

No. 743 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Davis Greenberg, lessee; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $3,500.

PALISADE HEIGHTS DEAL.

Tract of About 145 Acres Purchased by a Philadelphia Syndicate.

The tract of about 145 acres, known as Palisade Heights, or West New York, has been sold by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, through S. Q. Mingle. The property has been bought by a Philadelphia syndicate, among the members of which are Joseph S. Keene, George M. Bunting, George B. Wilson, David Pepper, and Sellers Brothers. The land was formerly owned by the West Shore Railroad prior to the leasing of that property by the New York Central.

The purchase includes a tract beginning just north of the Weehawken ferries and extending northerly about three-quarters of a mile and westerly to Bergen Line Avenue. The price paid for the property is not made public, although Mr. Mingle said yesterday that the company which will be formed to handle the property will be capitalized at $1,000,000 and that $250,000 will be spent immediately in the development and improvement of the land.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Tuesday, June 4.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 181st St, 100x75; Myles Tierney to Atlantic Realty Company, (R S $31)..... $1

ALLEN ST, e s, Lot 927, map of Albertus Vandewater, 25x87.6; Albert I. Sire, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $4, mtg $20,000)..... 23,550

BRONXBRIDGE AV, e s, 102.8 ft n of 194th St, 29.6x88.11x87.6; William H. Valentine to Charles J. Coulter, (R S $1) 1

BEACH AV, e s, 120 ft s of 151st, or Beck, St, 20x100; Ernest B. Wintersmith to Gustav and Eliza Shaw, (R S $2)..... 1

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x171.10 to 109th St; Charlton to Mary Deering and another, (R S $15, mtg $16,000)..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, 428, w s, 25.6x100; Julius Jungman to Frederick A. Schermerhorn, (R S $31, mtg $45,000)..... 1

CRESTON AV, 299 n of 184th St, 100x95; Ernest-Marx-Nathan Company to Marcus Nathan, (R S $1, mtg $19,000).. 100

CYPRESS AV, s s, at s w s of 138d St, 100x200; John Van Dolsen to Emma L. Smith, (mtg $16,000, R S $2)..... Exchange

EAGLE AV, 703, s s, 30x96.3; Simon K. Simpson to Sigmund Berger, (R S $1, mtg $5,950)..... 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 225 ft s of 156th St, 20x 115; Simon K. Simpson to Sigmund Berger, (R S $1, mtg $7,000)..... 1

ESSEX ST, 83, w s, 22x88; Cassel Cohen to Annie Keller, (R S $5, mtg $19,500).. 24,500

FOX ST, w s, 57.6 ft s of Freeman St, 17.6x58; Stephen G. Thomas, referee, to Hugh McGreery, (R S $3)..... 2,870

FULTON ST, s w corner of William St, 45.10x50x45.3x50.2; Eliza M. Sands to Philip Sands, (R S $5)..... 1

LUDLOW ST, 14, e s, 124 ft n of Canal St, 32.4x87.6; Sarah Cohn to Karl M. Wallach, (R S $15, mtg $30,000)..... 100

JAMES ST, 95, w s, 25.2x43.7x33.8x66; Jonas Well and another to Felicia Campbell and others, (R S $6, mtg $10,000).. 1

JENNINGS ST, n e corner of Bristow St, 106x125; Abraham A. Joseph, referee, to Martin Geiszler, (mtg $12,800)..... 13,000

LOT 287, Block H, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Rodger J. Rush, (R S $1.50, mtg $2,200)..... 3,400

LOTS 3 and 4, map of Segrave property, 12th Ward; Charles Meyerhoff to Joseph Biershoff, ½ part, (R S $3)..... 1

LOTS 3 and 4, map of Segrave property, 12th Ward; Joseph Bierhoff to Lewis M. Livingston, ¼ part, (R S $3)..... 2,500

MADISON ST, 176, 25x100; Gussie Kleinbaum to Julius Salzstein, (mtg $26,000, R S $5)..... 600

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 175 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Emil Hafelfinger to August W. Zeiss, all liens..... 150

MORRIS AV, 302, 31.10x25.11x111.11; Louis Klinger to Esther Rosenman, (mtg $21,000, R S $90)..... 100

MOTT AV, e s, old line, 83.4 ft s of 150th St, 16.8x101.5x16.8x101.8; Isma Schreyer to Hilda W. Taussig, (mtg $4,500, R S $5)..... 100

NELSON AV, e s, 68.4 ft s of 168th St, 50 x125; Rachel Rich and others, executors, to Bridget Meehan, ½ part, (R S $1)..... 950

NELSON AV, e s, 68.4 ft s of 168th St, 50 x125; Sanford H. Steele, executor, to Bridget Meehan, 1-3 part, (R S $1)..... 633

NELSON AV, e s, 120.2 ft n of 168th St, 75x116x85.10x135.3; Rachel Rich and others, executors, to Christian Schmidt, ½ part, (R S $2.50)..... 2,137

NELSON AV, e s, 120.2 ft n of 168th St, 75x116x85.10x135.3; Sanford H. Steele, executor, to Christian Schmidt, 1-3 part, (R S $1.50)..... 1,425

OLD MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 375 ft s of land of T. O. Woolf, 50x225 to Inwood Av; Andrew J. Dam and another, executors, to Sara S. Jaeger, (R S $9)..

OOSTDORP AV, n e corner of Mechanics' St, 65x58.1x61x60; Joseph W. Bartram, referee, to Emanuel G. Bach..... 3,150

OOSTDORP AV, n e corner of Mechanics' St, 65x58.1x61x60; Frederick A. Archer and others to Emanuel G. Bach, quitclaim..... 1

OOSTDORP AV, n e corner of Mechanics' St, 65x59x63x60; Mitchell Valentine to Emanuel G. Bach..... 1

SEAMAN AV, n w s, 425 ft s w of Emerson St, 25x193.7x25.3x197.5; Ernest B. Wintersmith to William Adamson, (mtg $2,000, R S $2)..... 1

SEAMAN AV, n w s, 425 ft s w of Emerson St, 25x193.7x25.3x197.5; Ernest B. Wintersmith, mtg to William Adamson, mtg $2,000, R S $2)..... 1

ST. JOHN'S AV, e s, 11.4 ft s from e s of Prospect Av, runs e 99.8 to 25 ft s of Dawson St x s 40.5 x w 96.6 to e s of St. John's Av x n 25, Charles Doll, Jr., and another to Louisa Doll, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 128th St, 20.2x89.6x20x92.6; Alonzo Potter to Charles G. Kohle, (R S $20.50)..... 1

SULLIVAN ST, 26, n w s, 21x60x20.1x—; Sullivan St, 28, n w s, 21x60x21.3x67; Diedrich Knabe to Charles Burkelman, (R S $16, mtg $15,000)..... 1

TIFFANY ST, w s, 188.8 ft n of 168th St, 20.5x110; Thomas Farley to Thomas Melanift, (R S $6, R S $8.50)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, old line, s e s, 154.9 ft n of Quarry Road, 18.9x100x irregular; Herman Frechilich to Clara Amann, (R S $5, mtg $3,000).. 1

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 75 ft n of Morris St, 25x80; Thomas F. Baldwin to Annie Baldwin..... Gift

1ST AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 61st St, 25x91; Isidor Blank to John Fath, (R S $4.50, mtg $14,000)..... 100

5TH AV, e s, 52.2 ft s of 84th St, 50x 100; Adelizza F. Sahler, executrix, and another to Benjamin A. Williams, (R S $225)..... 200,000

6TH AV, e s, 150 ft s of Walnut St, 150x 100; 5th Av, w s, 200 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100; Lorenz Ganss to Charlton W. Crane, correction deed..... 1

7TH AV, n e corner of 133d St, 25x100; John H. Oetens to John E. Gerlach, (R S $10, mtg $37,500)..... *

11TH AV, or Boulevard, w s, 1,936.3 ft n from s s of 155th St, runs w 175x s 100x e 175 to avenue x n 100; Ellen McLaughlin, individually and as executrix, to City Real Estate Company, (R S $12, mtg $12,000)..... 100

6TH ST, 750 East, 21.10x97; Jennie Brown to Jacob Wolff, (R S $4.50, mtg $10,000). 14,500

9TH ST, 222 East, 21x76; Horace Russell and another, executors, to Morris Birns, (R S $11)..... 11,000

11TH ST, 332 East; William J. Kainer, executor, &c., to Samuel Levin, (R S $22.50)..... 23,500

15TH ST, 324 and 326 East, 26.4x103.3; Julius Salzstein and wife to Gussie Kleinbaum, (mtg $41,000, R S $8)..... 100

21ST ST, 232 West, 16.6x92; Mary J. B. Canavotto to Catharine M. Canavotto, all liens, (R S $5)..... 1

22D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Adolf Mandel to John J. Hearn and another, (R S $7, mtg $10,000)..... 1

26TH ST, 7 East, 30x98.9; 27th St, 2 East, 30.6x98.9x irregular; David Stephenson to John O. Baker, (R S $31, mtg $119,000). 200,000

31ST ST, n s, 270 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 98.9; Ellen Sinnot, widow, and others, to Jere. J. Campion, (R S $3.50, mtg $3,000) 100

35TH ST, 436 (est, 25x98.9; Annie Gaenslin and others to Herman H. D. Cordts and another, (mtg $14,500, R S $10)..... 24,000

49TH ST, 347 East, 18.9x100.5; Rose Frank to Charles Seligman and another, (R S $6.50, mtg $26,000)..... 1

50TH ST, 457 West, 27x100.5; Charles Lapp to Anna Lapp, (mtg $450,) 1-3 part..... Gift

53D ST, 17 West, 20x100.5; Margaret A. Moore to Adolphe Low, (R S $72.50, mtg $20,000)..... 1

55TH ST, s s, 312.6 ft e of 2d Av, 12.6x 100.5; Balthasar Hofmann and wife to Charles Heidelberger and another, (R S $3, mtg $6,000)..... 1

55TH ST, 45 West, 16.8x100.5; Helen S. Ogilvie to Thomas C. Dunham, (R S $40)..... 1

60TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.5; Olga Konarsky to Mary Canis, (R S $15, mtg $63,000)..... 1

69TH ST, 315 East, 25x100.4; John E. Gerlach to John H. Olters, (R S $10, mtg $15,000)..... 1

70TH ST, 8 West, 21x100.5; Mary Edey to James Stern, (mtg $25,000, R S $18).. 43,000

70TH ST, 8 West, 21x100.5; Mary Edey to James Stern, (mtg $25,000, R S $18).. 43,000

72D ST, n s, 249.6 ft w of 3d Av, 50.5x 102.2x50.2x102.2; John D. Crimmins to Frederic N. Gilbert, (R S $52.50)..... 100

78TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; J. Midaugh Main to Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, (R S $26, mtg $50,000)..... 76,000

78TH ST, mg, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company to Jeremiah C. Lyons, (R S $30)..... 100

78TH ST, n s, 201 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x102.2; Emma L. Bawden to John H. Andrews, (R S $5, mtg $15,000)..... 19,000

79TH ST, 425 East, 26x102.2; Sophie Muhlhofer to Annie S. Miller, (mtg $7,000, R S $7.50)..... 1

84TH ST, 128 and 130 West, 66.8x102.2; Joseph Schultz to Anne Brown, (mtg $78,000, R S $30)..... 100

84TH ST, 128 and 130 West, 66.8x102.2; Joseph Schultz to Anne Brown, (mtg $78,000, R S $30)..... 100

91ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Charles M. Rosenthal to Haris Rubine, (mtg $7,500, R S $7)..... 100

94TH ST, 189 West, 20x100.8; Mary E. Croker to Edward Croker, (mtg $14,000). 1

99TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Crocker Gifford to Francis K. Pendleton, (R S $15, mtg $21,000)..... 100

99TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Crocker Gifford to Francis K. Pendleton, (R S $5, mtg $10,000)..... 100

103D ST, 161 East, 30x100.11; Martin Jung and wife to Eleanora Oberender, (R S $6.50, mtg $10,000)..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Henry E. Howland, trustee, &c., to Emanuel M. Krulewitch, (R S $10.50)..... 10,300

121ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs w 50 x n 100.11 x w 50 x n 90.11 to 122d St x e 100 x s 191.10; Francis Crawford to John O. Baker, (R S $35, mtg $31,000)..... 100

122D ST, 258 East, 14x100.11; Max Kamak to John J. Lester, (R S $6.50, mtg $2,500)..... 1

125TH ST, 231, 239, 241, and 247 West, each 25 ft front; Moses E. Raymond to Edward Raymond, all liens..... 1

141ST ST, n s, 398 ft e of Broadway, 16x 99.11; Flora Glassman to Alexander Spiro, (mtg $12,750, R S 50 cents)..... 1

142D ST, n s, 274.6 ft w of Broadway, 15.6x99.10x irregular; Jay S. Heisler to Frank Brown, (mtg $8,500)..... 1

151ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Andrew A. Bibby to Niels Hansen, (R S $14, mtg $16,000)..... 1

152D ST, s s, 104 ft e of Robbins Av, 50 x100; Hugo Cohn to Morris Kronovet, ½ part, (R S $5)..... 1

175TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of 11th Av, 50x 65; Elizabeth McDonald to William Cumming, Jr., quitclaim..... 1

175TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of 11th Av, 50x 65; Frederick Bachmann to William Cumming, Jr., (R S $0)..... 100

183D ST, s s, 206.3 ft e of 11th Av, 18.9 x104.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Marcus Nathan, (R S 50c, mtg $8,000) 100

185TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x100; John L. Mead and wife to Margaret Kichlin, (R S $3.50, mtg $2,500) 3,500

Recorded Leases.

BLEECKER ST, 283; Morris Jacobs to Vincent Stefano, 3 years..... 1,440

BROADWAY, 1,391, s w corner of 38th St; John G. Hendel to John Kerrigan, 3 years..... 6,000

BROADWAY, 1,151; Emma A. Hopkins to John Fleischman, 9 10-12 years, $7,500 to 8,000

BROADWAY, 2724; Leopold Friedheim to Kombluh & Romanelli, 5 8-12 years, $800. 1,400

DELANCEY ST, 9; William Pinkernelly to Edward Herbert, 5 years..... $1,500. 1,650

2D AV, s w corner of 54th St, 25.5x100; Anna R. Spring and others to the John Kress Brewing Company, 2 years from Nov. 1, 1900..... 1,050

3D AV, 838; Byram L. Winters to Jeremiah McCarthy, 5 years..... 1,200

92D ST, 277.5 ft e of Twenty-first Place, 25x93'11; trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Clara Ettlinger, 21 years..... 1,100

23D ST, 8 East; Lydia S. Cutting, executrix and trustee, by attorney, to Dede Brothers, 21 years..... 7,000

129TH ST, 417 West, and Manhattan Av, 490; Margaret A. Jenkins to Bieman Reinert, 5 4-12 years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMSON, William, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Seaman Av, n w s, 425 ft s w of Emerson St, installments, 6 per cent..... $3,540

ATLANTIC REALTY COMPANY to Myles Tierney; Audubon Av, n w corner of 181st St, 3 years..... 24,000

ATLANTIC REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Wadsworth Av, n e corner of 178th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

BAKER, John O., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 121st St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 45,000

BAKER, John O., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, New York; Broadway, n e corner of 144th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 65,000

BIXBY, Genevieve C., to Robert Ellis; Lots 181 and 182, amended map of the Tammany estate, Fordham Heights, 3 years..... 6,000

BIRNS, Morris, to Anna M. E. Creveling; 222 East 9th St, 1 year..... 8,000

BLEAKLEY, Amelia F., to Mary E. Field; 554 East 4th St, due on death of mortgagor's mother, 4 per cent..... 600

BUCHANAN, Mignonette F., to Mary J. Buchanan; 22 East 63d St, 2 years..... 50,000

BUHLER, William, to United States Trust Company; 23d St, 153 to 157 West, (mtg and time dus as per bond)..... 20,000

BURKELMAN, Charles F., to Diedrich Knabe; Sullivan St, 26 and 28, n w s, 42.4x60, installments, 5 per cent..... 13,000

CHATTERTON, Adeline M., to Thomas B. Kent and another, trustees, &c.; 117th St, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year. 12,000

CORDTS, Herman H. D., and Mary E. Jones to Louise F. Runk and others, trustees, &c.; 35th St, 436 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

CRAGIES, Horace, to Charles Volinsky; Monroe St, 57, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,250

CREIGER, Agnes M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 264 3d Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 3,000

CUMMING, William, Jr., to J. Allen Townsend; 175th St, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 11,000

ECKHARDT, Louisa, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York; 11th Av, s e corner of 184th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,500

FISCHEL, Jacob, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Allen St, w s, 225 ft s of Rivington St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 26,500

FISCHEL, Jacob, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Allen St, w s, 200 ft s of Rivington St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 26,500

GERLACH, John E., to Wilhelmine Fredericks; 7th Av, s e corner of 133d St, 4 years..... 2,500

GILBERT, Frederic N., to City Trust Company of New York; 72d St, n s, 249.6 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years, 4 per cent.. 35,000

GILLES, Annie M., to Smith Williamson; Washington Av, e s, 148 ft n of Samuel St, Tremont, 6 per cent..... 2,800

HALSEY, Carrie P., to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Bush St, s s, 216.1 ft w of Anthony Av, 25x90, rerecorded, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,267

HANSEN, NIELS, to Andrew A. Bibby; 151st St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 14,000

HANSEN, Peter F. T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Harrison St, 32, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

HEARN, John J., and Hannah Quinn to Adolf Mandel; 22d St, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,000

HENCKEN, Albert C., and another to Rebecca P. Wenner; 168th St, n e corner of Brook Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,500

HOHLE, Carl G. A., to Fannie K. Koss; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 128th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

JACOBSON, Morris, to Harriet G. Comstock; 63d St, n s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 23,000

JACOBSON, Morris, to Rosina Feuchtwanger; 64th St, s s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 23,000

JACOBSON, Morris, to Edward H. Swan, trustee; 63d St, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 22,000

JACOBSON, Morris, to Gustav H. Schwab, executor, &c.; 64th St, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 22,000

JACOBSON, Morris, to Edward H. Swan, trustee; 64th St, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 22,000

JERGER, Clara S., and another to Andrew J. Dam and another, executors, &c.; Old Macomb's Dam Road, n s, 375 ft s from boundary line of the T. O. Woolf farm, 50x225 to Inwood Av, 3 years..... 4,800

KAUFMANN, Thomas F., and another, trustees, &c., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Walker St, 89, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 15,000

KELLER, Annie, to Cassel Cohen; Essex St, 83, w s, prior mortgage, $13,000, 6 per cent..... 6,500

KIECHLIN, Margaret, and another to Newbury D. Lawton; 185th St, s s, 116.8 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 500

KRULEWITCH, Emanuel M., to Hetty C. and Charles C. Haight; 109th St, n s, 25 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 10,000

LESTER, John J., to John J. Fallon; 122d St, n s, 87.6 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

LEVIN, Samuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 332 East 11th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

LYONS, Jere C., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 78th St, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year, 5 per cent.. 80,000

LYONS, Jere C., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 78th St, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 40,000

MALNITZSKY, Maly, to Emma Archer; Jackson Av, 983, w s, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 13,000

McCREERY, Hugh, to Kate A. Brennan; Fox or Simpson St, w s, 57.6 ft s of Freeman St, 3 years..... 2,500

McLAUGHLIN, Ellen, to Maria W. Dittmar; 165th St, also 142d St, also Brook Av, w s, 75 ft s of 144th St, and Brook Av, w s, 125 ft s of 144th St, 3 years..... 4,842

MENSCHING, George, to Young Men's Christian Association; 118th St, 280, 4½ per cent, 5 years..... 15,000

MENSCHING, George, to E. C. Hahn; 118th St, 280, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 4,000

MICHAEL, Annie, to Ignatz Kraus; Valentine Av, e s, 122.10 ft s of 192d St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,500

NEHMELMANN, Margaretha, (formerly Bowery Savings Bank; Willis Av, w s, 75 ft n of 144th St, due Feb. 4, 1906, 4 per cent.. 7,000

OAKLEY, Mary T., to Maria Van Alstyne; 238th St, n s, 150 ft w of Katonah Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,400

PEARSALL, Charles B., to Josephine A. Thibaut; road from William's Bridge to Westchester, e s, 1,671 ft s of Bronx and Pelham Parkway, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

RANKIN, Albert, to George Ehret; Park Row, 29, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 8,000

REESE, Harry F., and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 176, map of H. P. Rose, Section 2, St. Raymond Park, Twenty-fourth Ward, installments..... 700

RUBINE, Haris, to Charles M. Rosenthal; 91st St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 13,500

SCHLESSEL, Nathan, to Bertha Tim; Monroe St, 258, s s, 5 years, 5 per cent.. 1,500

SCHWARZKOPF, Isidor J., and others to Cornelius F. Kingsland; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 125th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

SHAW, Gustav and Eliza, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Beach Av, e s, 120 ft s of 151st St, or Beck St, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,333

SMITH, Emma L., by Rust Winterstein; Cypress Av, s e s, at s w s of 133d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

VAN HOVEN, John H. H., to Clara Ettlinger; 42 East 9th St, due Nov. 15, 1901. 3,500

WHEELER, Ward, to Caroline F. Butterfield; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 197.10 ft n of 130th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 25,000

WHEELER, Ward, to Mary F. and Charles J. McDermott; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 197.10 ft n of 130th St, due Dec. 4, 1901, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WHITE, Isaac, to Agnes L. Rauffus; Railroad Av, west, s w corner of 160th St, 3 years..... 6,500

WILLIAMS, Benjamin A., to Adelisa F. Sahler, executrix, &c.; 5th Av, e s, 52.2 ft s of 94th St, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 200,000

WOLFF, Jacob, to Jennie Brown; 6th St, 750, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, E. Ellery, executor, &c., to Hervor-Torpadie Bjorksten, as general guardian..... $1,000

AUSTIN, Theodore P., to Charles M. Cannon..... 2,000

BROWN, William R., executor, to Dollar Savings Bank..... 2,550

DOUGHTY, William H., to Francis E. Doughty, trustee..... 13,000

FINCK, Anna S., to Margaret Schwind.. 3,000

HALLOCK, Lucien R., to Thomas H. Bond..... Nom.

KAUFMAN, Flora and Julius, executors, &c., to Julia Raudnitz..... 12,000

LORD, Franklin R., and another, trustees, &c., to J. E. H. Hyde, executor, &c.. 15,000

McJERALDS, Thomas, administrator, to Thomas McJeralds, all title..... 12,500

PALEY, Samuel, and another to Morris Newmark and another..... 4,000

PIZER, Leon and Jacob, to Louis Schlaich..... $3,000

REISERT, Antony, to Louis Alsfeld and another..... Nom.

SCHWIND, Margaret F., to Abraham L. Pohaski..... 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank..... 16,000

VINCENT, John W., executor, &c., to Agnes S. Vincent..... 10,212

WENDELL, Ten Eyck, to Burr Wendell.. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE A, 161, and 10th St, 287 and 289 East; M. F. Wynn & Co. against the Boys' Club, owner; Henry Connelly, contractor..... $365

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 102d St, 75x 100; Hugh J. Barron against Samuel Bass, owner and contractor; Isadore & Joseph Kashare, contractors..... 1,334

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, 145; Bracalello & Brother against Thomas H. Thorn, owner; Sarah A. Lisk, contractor..... 256

UNION AV, 1,134 to 1,148; M. Manassa against Cathrien Masche and Cathrien Hubner, owners; Masche & Hubner, contractors..... 12

4TH AV, s e corner of 18th St, 50x100; Henry B. Shepherd against Weeks Brothers, owners; John D. Quincey, contractor..... 259

10TH AV, 741 to 745; William Kennaugh against James A. Jenkins, owner; Howard W. Nichols, contractor..... 111

81ST ST, 235 East; Joseph Trunkowsky against M. J. Gardner, owner and contractor..... 78

99TH ST, 308 and 310 West; E. Pemberton Gebhard against the Teichmann & Potter Company, owners and contractors..... 140

126TH ST, 349 to 549 East; Robert Perlman and Max Feidler against William P. Carroll, owner and contractor; William W. Davis, owner..... 750

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

53D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 28x 100; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company with Gilbert C. Brown, installments..... 50,000

78TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 25x102.2; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company with Jeremiah C. Lyons, 10 payments..... 40,000

91ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Charles M. Rosenthal with Haris Rubine, 14 payments..... 22,000

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 82d St, 102.2x 62; George S. Holmes against Robert McCafferty, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. F. Eidlitz.

MADISON AV, 1,822; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Robert Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

PEARL ST, 495; Department of Buildings against Mary McGuire, individually, executrix, &c., and others, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, J. D. Quincy.

42D ST, 227 East; Charles F. B

FINANCIAL.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27&29 Pine St., New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Investment Securities.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.

FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 66 BROADWAY,
5th floor, Manhattan Life Bldg., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Reports given on special stocks.
Book on Railway Statistics upon application.
Established 1868.

Fred'k F. Marquand
Member New York Con. Exchange.
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS and BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.

New York, April 30, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, namely:

1	189	402	664	893
36	201	404	672	898
42	214	407	676	899
64	216	467	740	946
79	244	474	767	951
82	248	545	790	978
114	296	556	796	980
115	319	578	818	984
137	359	579	828	
153	379	607	869	
177	380	608	876	

Said bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease July 1, 1901.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.

BOND CALL.
OFFICE OF
ST. CLAIR, MADISON & ST. LOUIS BELT RAILROAD COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., April 16, 1901.
Notice is hereby given to holders of Bonds and Interest Coupons belonging thereto of the St. Clair, Madison & St. Louis Belt Railroad Company, Nos. 84, 87, 88, 135, 303, 304, 336, 337, 338, and 407, ten Bonds of $1,000 each, that under and by virtue of the right of redemption before maturity reserved in the Deed of Trust securing payment of the same all of said Bonds and all interest then accrued and remaining unpaid thereon will be redeemed and fully paid at the St. Louis Trust Company, Fourth and Locust Streets, St. Louis, Missouri, on the nineteenth day of June, 1901, upon presentation and surrender to said St. Louis Trust Company of said Bonds, and all unpaid Interest Coupons belonging thereto, and that said Bonds will cease to bear interest on and after said last-mentioned date.
St. Clair, Madison & St. Louis Belt R. R. Co.
By J. F. BARNARD, President.
L. A. HANDY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

American Linseed Company,
New York, May 20, 1901.
To the Stock holders of the
AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY:

The Board of Directors are pleased to report to the stockholders that after mature consideration and deliberation a most desirable arrangement has been effected for an exchange of the stock of the **AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY** for the stock of the **UNION LEAD AND OIL COMPANY.**

The capital stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company, including that necessary to acquire all the capital stock of the American Linseed Company on the terms hereinafter mentioned, to be Seventeen Million Dollars ($17,000,000), said stock being all of one class Common Capital Stock, one hundred and seventy thousand (170,000) shares, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

The stock of the American Linseed Company shall be deposited under the agreement—copies of which are on file with the depositaries hereinafter mentioned—to be exchanged for the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company on the following basis or terms:

Of the American Linseed Company Each share of the Preferred Stock shall receive Forty-eight Dollars ($48) in the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company.

Each share of the Common Stock of the American Linseed Company shall receive Eighteen Dollars ($18) in the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company.

The Union Lead and Oil Company reserves the right to refuse to make such exchange unless there is deposited for such exchange two-thirds (⅔) of each class of stock of the American Linseed Company.

The holders of large amounts of the stock of the American Linseed Company have already signified their approval of the arrangement, and your Board of Directors urge the prompt acceptance thereof by the balance of the stockholders.

Certificates of stock duly and regularly assigned and endorsed in blank, duly witnessed, with proper Revenue Stamps attached for transfer, should be deposited with the **NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY,** or the **ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CITY OF CHICAGO,** upon deposit of which transferable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company upon the consummation of the arrangement.

DEPOSITS MUST BE MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 5TH DAY OF JUNE, 1901, after which date no deposits will be received except in the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Union Lead and Oil Company and on such terms as they may prescribe.

By authority of the Board of Directors,
GUY G. MAJOR, President.

New York, May 20, 1901.
To the Stockholders of the
AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY:

The undersigned, stockholders of the **AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY,** having carefully considered the proposed arrangement between the stockholders of the American Linseed Company and the Union Lead and Oil Company, have decided to exchange our stock as per said arrangement for the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company.

We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will decrease expenses and lower the cost of manufacture, resulting in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

Inasmuch as the Union Lead and Oil Company have reserved the right to refuse to make such exchange unless two-thirds (⅔) of each class of stock of the American Linseed Company is deposited, we urge the prompt deposit of your stock.

Faithfully yours,
GUY G. MAJOR,
FRANK H. RAY,
WILLIAM P. ORR,
AUGUSTUS N. EDDY,
JOHN L. SEVERANCE,
GOMER E. HIGHLEY,
GEORGE G. METZGER,
JOHN W. HIRST,
ROBERT H. ADAMS,
JOHN W. DANIELS.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	President
THOMAS F. RYAN,	Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Prest
H.M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS,	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,000,000

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Keighley, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

$1,650,000
Central of Georgia Railway Co.

(CHATTANOOGA DIVISION)

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGE 4% FIFTY YEAR GOLD BONDS.

Interest payable June and December. Principal payable June, 1951. Coupon bonds, $1,000 each, with privilege of registration.

STANDARD TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

Total authorized issue,		$2,400,000
Outstanding,	$1,650,000	
To retire underlying bonds outstanding,	343,000	
Reserved for improvements and new property,	407,000	
		$2,400,000

These bonds are a direct obligation of the Central of Georgia Railway Company and cover the entire property of the line formerly known as the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern R. R., consisting of 146 miles of main line and branches, subject only to a residue of $343,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1947, and are also an absolute first mortgage on 17.30 miles of railway heretofore known as the Chattanooga and Durham R. R., making a total of about 163 miles of road and equipment. The entire mortgage debt, including equipment, is less than $12,100 per mile outstanding. The remainder of these bonds ($407,000) can only be issued from time to time for improvements and equipment. We have received a letter from Mr. G. B. Wilburn, President of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern R. R. Co. and Chattanooga and Durham R. R. Co., the substance of which is as follows:

ROME, Ga., May 28.

Messrs. KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & COMPANY,
No. 26 Nassau Street, New York:

Dear Sirs:

The Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad and the Chattanooga and Durham Railroad Companies, which have been purchased by the Central of Georgia Railway Company, to be known hereafter as its "Chattanooga Division," have the following mileage, viz.:

Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad.	
Main line Chattanooga, Tenn., to Carrolton, Ga.	138 miles
Branches	7.50 miles
Chattanooga and Durham Railroad.	
Main line Chickamauga, Ga., to Durham, Ga.	17.30 miles
	162.80 miles
Yards, sidings, and spurs.	14.80 miles
Total, all tracks.	177.60 miles

The equipment consists of:
14 Locomotives. 11 Passenger Coaches. 8 Cabooses. 384 Box, Flat, and other cars.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

The combined results of operation for these two properties for the year ending December 31st, 1900, pro-rating the earnings and expenses of the Chattanooga and Durham Railroad, based on the actual earnings and expenses of that road from July 5th to December 31st, have been as follows:

Gross Earnings	$364,373.29
Operating Expenses and Taxes	264,674.93
Net Earnings	$99,689.36
Less—	
Extraordinary expenditures for account new coke cars and putting automatic couplers and air brakes on engines and cars, charged to operating expenses	14,071.00
	$85,627.36

Both the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern and Chattanooga and Durham Railroads are laid with steel rails, and are in first-class physical condition. Large expenditures have been made during the past years in improving the property. The equipment has also been maintained and kept in thorough order, and additions have been made thereto.

The Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad's main line, 138 miles in length, connects with the Central of Georgia Railway at Carrolton, Ga., and extends from that point through a fertile country to the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., where it connects with the Southern Railway and the Alabama Great Southern Railway. The Chattanooga and Durham Railroad connects with the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad at Chickamauga, Ga., and extends 17.30 miles to Durham, where it reaches the coal mines on Lookout Mountain, and it has secured by contract the exclusive transportation of the output of these properties, which will insure a heavy tonnage at profitable rates in the immediate future.

The industries along the road are in a very prosperous condition.

The gross earnings of these properties for the four months ending April 30th, as will be seen by the following figures, show an increase of nearly 25 per cent., while the net earnings show even a larger gain over the same period in the previous year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF OPERATION FROM JANUARY 1ST TO APRIL 30TH, 1900-1901.
FOUR MONTHS.

	1901.	1900.	
Gross Earnings,	$142,542.02	$115,535.69	Increase $27,006.33
Expenses and Taxes,	106,325.51	95,290.52	13,034.99
Net Earnings,	$36,216.51	$20,245.17	Increase $15,971.34

The reduction in the operating expenses, as compared with the previous year, is the result of the betterments made upon the properties in the past as well as of the additional equipment purchased.

With a continuance of the present business conditions, I am confident that the gross earnings for the present year will be the largest in the history of the properties, and that the net earnings will not fall short of $120,000.

The Central of Georgia Railway, through the purchase of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern and the Chattanooga and Durham Railroads, will have a continuous line of railway of its own from the city of Chattanooga to Savannah, Ga., besides reaching the coal and coke fields of Lookout Mountain.

Yours very truly,
CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND SOUTHERN R. R. CO.
CHATTANOOGA AND DURHAM R. R. Co.
C. B. WILBURN, President.

The Central of Georgia Railway is a system of about 1,900 miles of railway. Its lines radiate from the City of Savannah, Ga., and reach the most important cities and towns in the States of Georgia and Alabama, and also Chattanooga, Tenn. The gross earnings of the system have shown steady increases since 1896, amounting for the ten months of the current year to $695,685, as compared with those of last year. Large sums have been constantly spent on improvements and charged to operating expenses, but the Company, notwithstanding, has annually made a payment on its First Preference Income bonds. Industrial development is now proceeding with great rapidity in the territory covered by this system. The Company has no floating debt, or car or engine trust obligations outstanding.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS AT 80 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT WHICH PRICE THEY RETURN 4.60%, AND RECOMMEND THEM FOR INVESTMENT.

Subscription books will be open on June 10th, 1901, at our offices at 10 o'clock A. M., and will close on Tuesday, June 11th, at 3 o'clock.

Bonds will be ready for delivery on Wednesday, June 19th, against payment in full.

We reserve the right to reject any application, and to allot a smaller amount than applied for.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
26 Nassau Street, Corner Cedar, New York.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

The holders of more than **TWO-THIRDS** of the Capital Stock of this Company have accepted the proposition submitted in our circular of April 29th, 1901, and have deposited their shares, and such deposit constitutes **A FINAL ACCEPTANCE** of the offer of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies.

The **TIME FOR DEPOSITING** stock is hereby extended to the close of business on **JUNE 5TH, 1901,** but stock so deposited will be paid for **WHOLLY IN BONDS** and no part in cash.

Holders of **CONVERTIBLE BONDS** desiring to take advantage of the proposition should convert them into stock at once and deposit their stock. FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,
Boston, May 20th, 1901. Chairman.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!

Exceptional opportunity offered to party with $16,000 in extensive Sea Shore real estate operation on Jersey coast. Investment will return profit of sixty thousand dollars in sixty days. Plan of operation for speedy realisation of profit, legitimate, and its worth proven. Property consists of nearly three hundred acres, partially developed. Investigate thoroughly and be convinced. Principals only, address or call ARMSTRONG, Room 4, No. 39 East 42d Street, New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1, 1901.
Bonds for the Sinking Fund.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company four and one-half per cent. bonds to the amount of Fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000) will be purchased July 1st, 1901, at the Agency of the Company, the Farmers Loan & Trust Company, New York City, under the following provisions of the mortgage. "Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Bridge Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
Proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers Loan & Trust Company, New York, before noon on Saturday, June 29, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 142, 151, and 164 for $500 each, and Nos. 29 and 93 for $1,000 each.
The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on July 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 4, 1901.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
500 shs. Columbus St. R'way Co. common.
500 shs. Columbus St. R'way Co. pref'd.
700 shs. William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co.
5 shs. N. Y. & Java Trading Co.
3 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
116 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
30 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
4 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
$5,000 Paterson Extension R. R. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1910.
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
$2,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1924.
$4,500 United States 4 p. c. Consols of 1877.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
200 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pref'd., "B."
100 shs. Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. pref'd.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
5 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
300 shs. Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
240 shs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
100 shs. New York Loan & Impt. Co.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.
100 shs. Rapid Safety Filler Co. of N. Y.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
4½ shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
100 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
30 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
1 share N. Y. Law Institute.
$1,500 The Securities Co., N. Y., Consols, Reg., Series C.
100 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
5 shs. Union Surety & Guaranty Co.
85 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
22 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
16 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
250 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd., "B."
750 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. common.
8½ shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
1,000 shs B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd., "B."
14 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
$1,000 23d Street R. R. Deb. 5s, 1906.
$2,000 Atlantic Av. R. R. of B'klyn 5 p. c. Impt. Bds., 1934.
$500 Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. 5s, 1923.
$2,000 Reading R. R., Jersey Cent. Coll. 4s, 1951.
$5,000 Buffalo & Southwestern R. R. 6s, 1908.
$5,000 Chic. & Eastern Ill. R. R. Regstd. 5s, 1937.
$10,000 Chic. & Eastern Ill. R. R. 6s, 1907.
$8,000 Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. 1st 5s, 1935.
$1,000 Minnesota Transfer Co. 4s, 1916.
$1,000 Northwestern Grand Trunk 6s, 1910.
20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
7 shs. Improved Dwellings Association.
4 shs. Central Trust Co.
15 shs. 9th National Bank.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
78 shs. North American Trust Co.
8 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Natl. Bank.
1 share Blooming Grove Park Association.
$5,000 New York & Harlem R. R. Ref. Mtge. 3½ p. c. Bds., 2000.
80 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
17 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
9 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
5 shs. West Side Bank.
$300 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Regstd. Consols.
30 shs. Appert Glass Co. common.
14 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Hamilton Bank of N. Y.
250 shs. Minneapolis Trust Co. (Hypd.)
$1,000 National Milling Co. of Minneapolis, Minn. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1907, (Hypd.)
$4,000 Edison Electric Ill. Co. of B'klyn., 1st Consld. 4 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$820 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip, 1899, 1901.
30 shs. Adams Express Co.
25 shs. 9th National Bank.
1,770 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd., "B."
50 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
425 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pref'd. "B."
Membership N. Y. Consold. Stock & Pet. Exchange.
110 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd. "B."
2 shs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$3,000 Jefferson R. R. Co. 1st 5s, 1909.
$500 Herbert Booth King & Bro. Publishing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1908.
5 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
100 shs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd. "A."
10 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
1,591 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
46 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
138 shs. Hanover National Bank.
91 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
55 shs. National Park Bank.
37 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
23 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Mutual Gas Light Co.
64 shs. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh R. R. Co.
5 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
12 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
4 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
7 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
20 shs. American Bank Note Co.
23 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
3 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
250 shs. Eklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd. "B."
250 shs. Bklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd. "B."
2,000 shs. Bklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd. "B."
$10,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 5s, 1949.
3 shs. Home Insurance Co.
209 shs. North American Trust Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1913.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that this Company has arranged with Messrs. **Fisk & Robinson, 36 Nassau Street, New York,** and **40 State Street, Boston,** to refund the above named bonds into the First Mortgage Refunding 4 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Company dated April 1st, 1901, and maturing April 1st, 1951.

For terms upon which exchanges can be made bondholders should communicate with Messrs. Fisk & Robinson, giving the amount of their holdings and the numbers and denomination of bonds owned.

F. H. GOODYEAR,
Chairman and First Vice President.
Buffalo, N. Y., April 6th, 1901.

Referring to the above announcement of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company, we would state that we have refunded 25% of the five per cent. bonds. We now give notice that, on and after June 15th next, the price of the four per cent. bonds, given in exchange, will be advanced from the present price at par and accrued interest to 101 and accrued interest.
May 24th, 1901.

FISK & ROBINSON.

Meetings and Elections.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Amalgamated Copper Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to take action upon the following resolutions passed by the Board of Directors at a meeting duly held at the office of the Company in the City of New York, May 21, 1901:
"Resolved, That it is advisable that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased from $75,000,000 to $155,000,000.
"Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders of the Company be and the same is hereby called, to be held at the Company's office, in the City of Jersey City, New Jersey, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to take action on the above resolution.
"Resolved, That there be submitted to the said meeting of the stockholders the question of the advisability of acquiring the stocks of the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company and of the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company, either for cash or by issuing therefor full-paid stock of this Company.
"Resolved, That the stockholders be notified that there will be submitted at such meeting the report of a Special Committee appointed by the Board to consider the terms of the acquisition of said stocks, together with such recommendation, if any, as the Board may make with respect thereto."
May 22, 1901.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

Canda Cattle Car Company,
11 Pine Street, New York, May 6, 1901.
The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Canda Cattle Car Company (West Virginia) will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 6th day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
CHARLES E. KIMBALL, President.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the YARYAN COMPANY, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th floor of The Times Building, New York City, on Wednesday, June 19th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. ALFRED RINDSKOPF, Secretary.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.
52 Broadway, New York.
The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 8th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, April 10, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK, for the quarter ending June 1, 1901, payable June 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on May 10, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 22, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 3, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

International Elevating Company,
PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING,
NEW YORK, June 3, 1901.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. on the stock of the Company has been declared by Directors, payable June 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of books June 7th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. June 7th until June 17th, 1901.
CHARLES E. BURGESS, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

OFFICE OF ULMAN BROTHERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS, 53 Exchange Place.
New York City, May 31st, 1901.
Owing to the death of Mr. Morris S. Ulman, the firm of ULMAN BROTHERS is dissolved on May 31st, 1901. Mr. Joe S. Ulman will sign in liquidation.
ULMAN BROTHERS.

New York City, June 1st, 1901.
We have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage business, to be carried on in the firm name of
ULMAN BROTHERS.
JOE S. ULMAN,
ELISHA DYER, Jr.

Lost and Found.

To whom it may concern: Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 49, dated May 27, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the eighth day of July, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate. CHARLES H. DICKINSON.
P. O. Address, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Dated May 27th, 1901.

COUPONS LOST.
OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY, (5) Five Coupons, $20 each, Nos. 16,529-30-31-32 and 33. PAYMENT STOPPED. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

Lost.—J. P. Morgan & Co.'s RECEIPT NO. 109 for 708 shares Lake Superior Consolidated Mines. If found notify Granger, Farwell & Co., 71 Broadway, N. Y.

WILD TRADING IN WHEAT.

July Opens Higher, but Closes Weak and Lower on Heavy Liquidation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Liquidation was the feature to-day in wheat. July, after covering a range of 4⅜ cents, closed weak and 1⅛ cents lower. There was an exciting session, with an extremely large volume of business in the wheat pit. The remarkable strength which characterized the market yesterday was not maintained, for a pyrotechnical advance was followed by a decline which was quite as sensational.

July opened ¼ to 1¼ cents higher, at 78 to 79½ cents, under conditions strongly favoring the bears. There were good rains in the West and Northwest, and everything but wheat responded to this influence at the opening. Hardly recovered from their shock of yesterday, the speculators were loath to believe the shorts would depress the market, and, rushing in their buying orders in such confusion that business could hardly be transacted, they ran the price up to 79¾ cents within a few minutes after the opening. Shorts were then fed with long stuff put out by the commission houses which built up the price yesterday, and when the source of the supply became known there was a general rush to unload.

Under the force of fresh reports of general copious rains in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and other localities, and the enormous offerings by commission houses, the market reacted instantaneously. Within an hour July wheat was selling at 75⅝ cents, the low price of the day. The bulls replaced some of their lines, and, helped by shorts covering on the quick turn, rushed the market back to 77⅛ cents. The close was weak, however, 1 to 1⅛ cents lower, at 76¾ cents.

CAMBRIA STEEL DIVIDEND.

$1.50 a Share—Details of the Scheme of Reorganization.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The Board of Directors of the Cambria Steel Company today approved the plan for the reapitalization recently announced. A special dividend of $1.50 a share was declared payable until June 25, to holders of record of June 15, to be paid out of the accrued earnings and applicable only to old stock.

Under the new plan approved to-day the capitalization of the company will be $50,000,000, of which $45,000,000 is to be issued and $5,000,000 reserved in the Treasury. The outstanding stock will be exchanged share for share for the new fifty-dollar par non-assessable stock. As there are to be issued 900,000 shares of the new stock, there will be 580,000 shares over and above the 320,000 shares required for exchange for the outstanding shares, and stockholders will be allowed to subscribe for the new stock in the proportion of about 180 shares of new for 100 shares of old.

The 580,000 shares to be subscribed for will be issued at $22.50 per share.

$50,000,000 More in Telephone Stock.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital stock from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000. The increased capital is to consist of 1,500,000 shares of stock of the par value of $100 each. At the meeting of stockholders at which the increase was authorized 709,560 shares of stock were represented. The amount of stock actually issued is $94,237,500. The certificate is signed by Alexander Cochrane, Chairman, and Charles Eustis Hubbard, Secretary of the meeting at which the increase was authorized.

NEW JERSEY CORPORATION TAXES

TRENTON, N. J., June 4.—The State Board of Assessors to-day filed with the State Controller a schedule of taxes imposed for 1901 upon corporations other than railroads. The schedule includes 3,994 companies and the total tax assessed against them is $1,616,129.71. In the schedule there are about forty companies whose taxes range from $5,000 to $8,000.

The United States Steel corporation is not included in the schedule, and will not be assessed until next year, as it was incorporated since Nov. 1. The schedule includes three life insurance companies which pay an aggregate tax of $223,811.93. The subsequent schedules will include the smaller companies, and those companies who failed to make returns as to the amount of their issued capital stock.

Stock Exchange Seat for $60,000.

An arrangement

of a stock. But in this case the rule does not seem to have worked, proof of which is already furnished, and may be added to if note be taken of the course of each company's gross earnings for a selected period, as this would show the effect of all the varying conditions upon traffic. In this instance the best possible comparison will be between the lean years of 1895 and 1894, when all roads alike suffered heavy earning shrinkages. To include other years would give results considerably affected by mileage on Northwest and St. Paul, whereas for the period named mileage was without change on all three roads.

GROSS EARNINGS.

	Northwest.	St. Paul.	Illinois Cent.
1894	$31,986,182	$31,027,951	$20,657,463
1895	28,108,374	27,035,369	19,056,994
Decrease	$3,877,808	$3,992,582	$1,600,469
Per cent.	12.1	12.7	7.7

The contrast here is also quite remarkable, and the comparison wholly in favor of Illinois Central, the latter losing only 7.7 per cent. of its gross earnings in 1895 against 1894, compared with a 12.1 per cent. loss for Northwest, and 12.7 per cent. for St. Paul.

It may not be easy to account for this really noteworthy record, and yet there are one or two facts which may tend to throw light on the matter. Foremost is the fact that Illinois Central is not localized like either of the other systems. It has the smallest aggregate mileage, but its mileage stretches through a greater variety of country, and the road not alone draws upon Spring wheat territory, but upon the Winter wheat and corn growing sections, and besides that, its outlet at the Gulf is a most important feature in its favor. Thus the Illinois Central is not dependent upon either one crop or the crops of a certain locality, but has a traffic of wide origin, and as varied as the country through which it passes.

Thus the exhibit for the lean years. In times of prosperity the record is relatively brighter still.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

There was a further though rather irregular demonstration of strength in the stock market yesterday in continuation of the upward movement of prices begun last week shortly before announcement was made of the agreement arrived at between the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific interests. Giving no heed whatever to the generally lower prices sent over by London, the market here opened strong, and, despite very heavy realizing sales and not a little selling for the short account—London's sales alone exceeding purchases from that source by about 75,000 shares—maintained that strength in most instances so well that at the close a number of substantial advances appeared. On the other hand, while some conspicuous stocks showed declines, they were the exception, the gains largely predominating.

Among the notable advances were Ann Arbor 2%, Brooklyn Union Gas 3½, Jersey Central 1%, Chicago and Alton 1½, Northwest 1%, Rock Island 4½, Consolidated Gas 1⅛, Des Moines and Fort Dodge 2%, General Electric 12, Ontario and Western 3%, Norfolk and Western 1¼, St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred 2¼, Southern Pacific 2%, Pennsylvania 1%, and Wheeling and Lake Erie first preferred 3½. The declines of a point or more in active stocks were Ice Trust 1½, Sugar 3½, Tobacco 1, Atchison 1¼, St. Paul 1⅛, Lackawanna 2½, Union Pacific 1½. It is pointed out in this connection that the declines are almost wholly in the stocks which lately have scored large advances, and the explanation is offered that the selling merely represents profit taking by early buyers hwo wished to convert their paper profits into actual cash.

Trading, though somewhat less active than the day previous, was, nevertheless, on a relatively large scale, approximately 1,500,000 shares changing hands. The buying, like that of Monday, was well distributed, and hence it was that, as the advances set out above indicate, the industrials and the lower-priced railway securities were equally as prominent throughout the day as were the standard issues. As for the nature of the buying, it differed little from that lately in evidence, the larger part of the purchases being credited to the more important financial interests. In fact, it was support from these buyers that checked the incipient slump around noon, when the room traders, hearing that a large Western operator was endeavoring to lighten a line of his long stock carried since before the panic, undertook a vigorous bear attack on the general list, with the object, no doubt, of inducing timid and weakly margined holders to sell. However, what for a short time threatened to be a sharp decline, was very suddenly checked by the support put into the market by a number of leading banking houses, the result being that many shorts were later obliged to buy back at higher figures the stocks that they had but a few moments before sold at lower prices. The close showed good strength.

There were again few news developments influencing the market one way or the other. The most important was that in respect to Sugar Trust stock when the Directors at the meeting decided the usual quarterly dividend, much to the disappointment of a number of Monday's buyers, who had been tempted to purchase the security on the strength of the report that an increase in the rate was probable. Hence the break of over 5 points in the stock. In any other market this sharp decline would have had an weakening effect on the entire list, but yesterday the downward movement in the Sugar stock excited little attention, and this, though the trading in the issue was very heavy, nearly 100,000 shares being dealt in.

In a general way there were some more enouraging railway reports for the fourth week of May, in which the following increases in earnings were reported: Canadian Pacific, $28,000; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, $13,000; Denver and Rio Grande, $23,600, and St. Paul, $5,300.

The feature of the market in point of activity was Southern Pacific, no fewer than 172,000 shares of the stock changing hands, with the close showing a net advance of over 2 points. The buying was said to be by some of the largest financial institutions, several blocks of 5,000 and 6,000 shares coming out. In explanation of it were the reports that the system has made an offer to take over Atchison, and also the old story to the effect that there is to be a readjustment of the capital stock. Southern Pacific officials profess ignorance of both matters. It was suggested that the interests now controlling the property are not taking these officials into their confidence. It was recalled that the recent transfer of Southern Pacific to Union Pacific was made with the principal officers of both companies in complete ignorance of the matter.

Another feature was Ontario and Western, which moved up sharply on the announcement that part of the old Delaware and Hudson Canal had been purchased in the interest of the company. There were suggestions also that the New York Central was again seeking to obtain control of the road. In the other coal stocks the movement seemed to be more or less in sympathy with the advance in Ontario and Western.

General Electric's rise to the highest price on record was on reports that the stock is to be increased and the stockholders given a stock bonus; Rock Island advanced on talk of an increased dividend; Pennsylvania was bought by Philadelphia houses though no reason for the buying was offered; Standard Oil brokers bought Consolidated Gas and Brooklyn Union Gas, and Wheeling and Lake Erie shares were advanced on reports that it is to be handed over to Pennsylvania by the Gould interests in return for certain arrangements concerning the much talked of greater Missouri Pacific system.

Money continued easy throughout the day, most of the day's loans being made at 3 per cent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 4.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company was held in this city today. The annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1900, was submitted, showing the following results on all lines directly operated by the Pennsylvania Company:

Gross earnings, $25,407,562.28; expenses, $18,005,963.69; net earnings from operation, $7,401,598.59, to which add dividends and interest received from investments, $2,316,008.06, making gross income of $9,717,606.65; deduct payments for interest on funded debt, rentals, car trust payments, &c., $7,508,004.60, leaving net income for the year of $2,119,602.05. From this net income there was transferred to extraordinary expenditure fund $1,000,000, leaving a surplus for the year of $1,119,602.05.

The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia, James McCrea, J. T. Brooks, Joseph Wood, and James J. Turner of Pittsburg, John P. Green, W. H. Barnes, N. P. Shortridge, Charles E. Pugh, Samuel Rea, George Wood, C. Stuart Patterson, and Effingham B. Morris of Philadelphia.

A meeting of the board for the election of officers will be held at an early date.

HEAVY WESTERN SELLING.

One of the interesting stories in the financial district yesterday was to the effect that a large Western operator on Monday and in the early morning trading yesterday had disposed of a line of stocks aggregating over 100,000 shares which he had held all through the panic and which at one time showed him a loss, on paper, of about $2,000,000. It was not possible to verify this, but it is a fact that one of the principal sellers yesterday, as on the day previous, was a leading Western house.

GENERAL ELECTRIC.

A report was current in Wall Street yesterday, as explanatory of the sharp advance in the shares of the General Electric Company, that the stock is to be doubled and stockholders to receive a substantial stock bonus. No verification of the report could be had at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., but in the Street it is believed that some such plan is at least being considered.

MAY ABSORB THE ROGERS WORKS.

A story was circulated without confirmation in Wall Street yesterday to the effect that the International Power Company is engaged in negotiation for turning over the Rogers Locomotive Works to the American Locomotive Company for stock, and then confining its activity to building up and operating a stationary engine combine with the Corliss plant as a nucleus, this combination having no connection with the Allis Chalmers Company, which has to do with mining machinery. Officials of the companies yesterday refused to discuss the story.

A Call for Condition of State Banks.

A call for reports of the condition of the State banks at the close of business on June 3 has been issued by the State Banking Department.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Advance of half a cent in the posted rate for long sterling exchange.

Statement that the American Shirt and Collar Company, capital $20,000,000, will shortly be organized in this city, controlling the trade of the country.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of the $2,000,000 capital stock of the Lit Brothers Company, and the common and preferred stock and 5 per cent. collateral trust certificates of the National Asphalt Company.

Increase of 15 per cent in the net earnings of the Laclede Gas Company for May.

Postponement for a week of the meeting of the directors of the American Beet Sugar Company owing to the lack of a quorum.

According to Charleston (W. Va.) dispatches a combination of all the coal companies of that State is being formed.

Shipments of 492,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

According to Boston dispatches the Booth Cotton Mills has passed the semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

Certificate of increase in the capital stock of the Subway Realty Company from $300,000 to $2,000,000 filed with the Secretary of State.

Eastern capitalists said to be behind the scheme for forming a combination of the redwood interests of the Pacific Coast with capital of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

Dispatches from Omaha, Neb., stating that plans for consolidating the street railways of that city and Council Bluffs, the electric power plants of the two cities and the Platte River Canal are assuming difinite shape.

Decrease of $2,523,748 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York during the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $373,973 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days to four months, and 4 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $409,709,210; balances, $15,551,191; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $694,055.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easy. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85@$4.85⅛; demand, $4.88⅝; cables, $4.80; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.85.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 95 15-16 and 95 7-16@95⅝; guilders, 40⅝@40.3-16 and 40⅝@40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—15@12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 4.—Money was abundant and easy to-day. The demands for the next few days will be comparatively light. Discounts were sympathetically weak.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were generally firm, but operators were not disposed to engage in business. First-class securities were harder. Home rails were steadier. Brazilians relapsed on the fall in exchange.

Americans readvanced to parity. The bulk of the buying was for New York account, though operators here were manifesting more interest. Atchison, Louisville, and Union Pacific were the features. Grand Trunks improved on traffic returns.

Consols for money, 93 9-16; consols for the account, 93 13-16; Atchison, 89¾; Canadian, 109¼; St. Paul, 178; Illinois Central, 146½; Louisville, 110⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; New York Central, 162½; Erie 43⅛; Pennsylvania, 77⅛; Reading, 24; Erie first preferred, 74; Northern Pacific preferred, 101; Grand Trunk, 12; Anaconda, 10⅝; Rand Mines, 4⅞; United States Steel, 53⅛; do. preferred, 101⅜.

Bar silver steady at 27⅛d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £61,000. Gold premiums. Buenos Ayres, 133.80; Madrid, 37.42; Lisbon, 39.50; Rome, 5.27.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 4.—Prices on the Bourse today opened undecided. The business done was chiefly in realizations. Prices closed dull. Rentes were offered and Governments were weaker, Spanish 4s declining notwithstanding the belief that the Spanish Minister of Finance will resign. Rio Tintos were unchanged. Metropolitans partially recovered. De Beers declined. Kafirs were inactive.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 2½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks. Spanish 4s, 71.55.

BERLIN, June 4.—There was a firm opening on the Boerse to-day. Internationals were in good demand, especially Italians and Hungarians, on the ease of money. Canadian Pacifics were harder, on favorable Manitoba crop reports. Later there was an all-around weakness, emanating from a sharp decline in mines, owing to a rumor of a further reduction in the output of coke.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

MADRID, June 4.—The gold quotation today was 37.75.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Strength still showed in the outside market yesterday, but the volume of business was much smaller than it was on Monday. Some few stocks remained active, but most of the list was relatively quiet. In some quarters of the market there was considerable irregularity within a narrow range, but for the most part the net changes of the day were on the side of gains. In several bank stocks the day's advances were very considerable, and in some of the more active stocks quotations were from one to two points above Monday's final figures. The copper stocks, which a day or two ago assumed a place of some prominence, were irregular, some of them showing declines, while others advanced sharply.

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AMERICAN CAN was traded in to the extent of about 3,000 shares, these offerings being well taken, and the stock closing with a fractional net gain at 28¼ bid. The preferred stock showed a larger total, the sales amounting to about 5,000 shares. This issue went as high as 77⅜, but closed at 76¼ bid, a net gain of only one-eighth of a point. Yesterday, as has been the case since the present upward movement in the stock began, the preferred was under more pressure than the common, and its advance above recently quoted figures has been relatively smaller than that shown by the common.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, which on Monday was advanced sharply by traders' purchases, yesterday lost nearly all of the previous day's gain, and this on much smaller transactions than had accompanied the advance. It closed at 1⅜ bid, a net loss of seven-eighths of a point. The other transportation stocks were not affected by the fluctuations in New York Transportation.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE common was traded in to the extent of about 800 shares and the preferred to about twice this amount. The preferred closed unchanged at 46¼ bid, but the common stock closed considerably stronger, at 27⅝ bid. The bonds, on transactions in $26,000, advanced to 81¼ and closed at 81 bid.

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UNIVERSAL TOBACCO preferred was traded in for the first time. It sold from 64½ down to 64, and at the close was offered below that figure. The common stock was much less active, but sold off with the preferred. Sales were made at 21, and the stock closed at 21 bid, a decline of 2 points.

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DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN remained strong, and both issues ended the day with substantial net gains. The common sold at 72 and 71, and closed at 71 bid, as compared with 70 bid on Monday. The preferred stock sold at 72½, and at the end of the day showed a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The bonds also were fractionally higher.

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TENNESSEE COPPER was more active than it had been at any time recently. It sold up to 22, and closed at 21½, a net gain of 1½ points. The buying was of the same character as was noted when the stock recently advanced above 20, and this naturally aroused some interest in the stock. The day's sales amounted to about 2,000 shares.

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UNION COPPER reacted slightly on transactions in 1,500 shares or more. It closed at 7 bid.

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BANK STOCKS.—Bank of Commerce was unusually active and strong. During the course of the day about 300 shares changed hands between 429 and 450. It closed at 425 bid. National City Bank advanced from 710 to 745, and closed at that price. Very little stock came out on the advance.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 4. Bid.	Asked.	June 3. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	58½	54½	58½
American Can	28¼	28½	28	28½
American Can pf	76¼	76⅞	76⅛	76½
American Chicle	80	87	83	87
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	11	9¾	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf	30	38	30	40
American Malt 6s	92	93½	92½	93½
*American Thread pf	4	⅜	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	21½	22½	21½	22½
British Columbia Copper	17	18	16¾	17¼
British Exchequer Bonds	98⅜	99	98⅝	99
*California Copper	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	8¾	9	8¼	8¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	40½	41½	39¾	40½
Central Fireworks	21½	26	22½	25
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Central & So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3¾	4	3¾	4
Compressed Air	16	17¾	16	17¾
Consolidated Equipment	5	7	5	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	26	28	26	28
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Cramps' Shipyard	87½	..	..	87½
Denver & S. W.	71	72½	70	72
Denver & S. W. pf	72½	74	71½	73
Denver & R. G. W. 5s	95	96	95	96
Diamond Match	137½	138	137½	138½
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	8⅝	8¾	8½	9
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	30	30½	30½	31½
Electric Boat	21½	22	20	22
Electric Boat pf	46	50	45½	47
Elec. Lead Reduction	3¾	4	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	10½	12½	10½	12½
Electric Vehicle of	..	24	..	24
Electro-Pneumatic	2¼	2½	2	2¼
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	3	4	3	5
General Carriage	2	2½	2½	2¾
General Chemical	60	70	60	70
General Chemical pf	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101¾	101¼	101⅜
Hall Signal	41	45	41	45
Havana Commercial	10½	11¾	10	12
Havana Commercial pf	51	53	51	53
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Illinois Transportation	⅛	1	⅛	1
International Umbrella	3½	5	3½	3¾
Iron Steamboat	2½	3½	2½	2¾
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	63
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	3	3¼	3	3¼
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf	24	27	24	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	20¾	22	20¾	22
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf	82	85	81	83
Nat. Sugar pf	107	110	107	110
New England Transport.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns Co. L. & P.	20¾	22	20¾	22
N. Y. & E. L. & P. pf.	70	71	70	71
N. Y. Realty Corp.	157	165	155	160
N. Y. Transportation	1⅜	1¾	2¼	2½
Old Colony Gold	87	90	87	90
Otis Elevator	31½	..	31½	..
Otis Elevator pf	92½	93½	92½	93
Peo. Gas & Chicago	½	⅝	½	⅝
Pitts. Bess. & L. E.	35	36	35¼	36
Pitts. Bess. & L. E. pf.	73	76	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	97	95	..
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	138	143	138	143
St. Louis Transit	23¾	24½	23¾	24½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81	81½	80½	81
Seaboard Air Line	27⅜	28	27¼	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	46¼	46½	46¼	46½
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
South Side Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	80	82	80	82
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120	..	120	..
Standard Oil of N. J.	785	790	790	795
Storage Power	10	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	21½	22	20	22
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	7	7½	7½	7⅝
Union Typewriter	63	64½	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120	118	119½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89¾	90	89¾	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	78	79	77½	78½
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	21	22½	21	23½
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	62½	63¾	65	67½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	8¼	9	8¼	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	50	51	50	51
Westinghouse Air Brake	190	192	188	192
White Knob	17	18	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	108	112	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	239	240½	240	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	100	102	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E.R. 7s.	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	38	40	38	40
Columbus Railway pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70½	69½	70½
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110½	109½	110¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 1st.	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21	20	21
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	84½	85½	84½	85½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97	98
New Orleans Traction pf.	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	95	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	21	22	21	23
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	115	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906.	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115½	113½	115½
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	68	71	67	70
Central Union 5s, gtd.	106½	109½	108¾	109¾
Col. Gas 5s	106½	107	106½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	106¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12¾	14
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82½	81	83
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	21	..	18	21
Denver Gas 5s	65	67½	66	68
Essex & Hudson Gas	30	33½	30	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	65	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	95	98	95	98
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	310	300	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	67½	69½	67¼	69¼
New Amsterdam 5s	108¼	108¾	108¼	108⅝
N. E. Gas & Coke	10	11	10	11
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	63	64	63	64
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st.	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	105¼	106¼	105½	108½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	42	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	87	84	87
Standard Gas, New York.	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	150	156	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	94	97	94	97
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24½	26	24½	26
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94¾	95	94¾	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	113	112	113
Hoboken Ferry	81½	83	80	83
Union Ferry	36	37	37	39
Union Ferry	36	37	36	37
Union Ferry bonds	96½	97	96½	97

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 4.—Money was in good supply at the Clearing House to-day at 2½ and 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at 12½ and 10 cents premium. Exchanges, $27,551,695; balances, $2,197,348.

On call, money is mostly 3@3½ per cent. Time money is quoted from 3½ to 4 per cent., according to collateral. Time money is not plentiful yet at 3½ per cent. Choice commercial paper is passing at 3½ per cent. for four and six months, though good names are still quoted at 3¾@4 per cent.

The stock market was active and strong to-day. The reported pending consolidation of Baltic, Copper Range, and Trimountain affected those stocks. Copper Range was bought in large amounts up to 60, and Baltic went to 47, with the closing for both slightly under these figures. Isle Royale touched 49 and Parrot 55⅜. The closing all around came active and strong. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,202	Atchison	88½	86½	88½
443	Atchison pf	104⅝	103⅝	104⅝
4	Boston & Albany	255	255	255
10	Boston & Maine	194½	194½	194¼
$388	Boston & Maine scrip	190	190	190
308	C., B. & Q. certfs	196¼	195½	195¾
160	C. J. R. & S. Y.	158	157	158
4	Fitchburg pf.	143	143	143
120	Mexican Central	28¼	28	28
80	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215½	214⅝	215⅛
150	Pere Marquette pf.	74	74	74
2	Providence & Worcester	300½	300½	300½
135	Rutland pf.	107½	106½	107½
500	Southern Pacific	59¼	59¼	59¼
3,040	Union Pacific	111⅝	111⅛	114
211	Union Pacific pf.	92	91	91⅝
35	West End	94	94	94
40	Wisconsin Central	20½	20½	20⅝

TELEPHONES.

971	Am. Tel. & Tel.	173½	172¾	173
50	Erie trust certfs	56	55	55
4	New England	143	143	143

ELECTRICS.

3	Boston	230	230	230
152	General Electric	253	245	250
135	Massachusetts	35¼	34⅜	35
349	Massachusetts pf.	90¼	90½	90⅝
400	Westinghouse	64	64	64
5	Westinghouse pf.	75	75	75

MISCELLANEOUS.

410	Am. Ag. Chemical	31	30⅜	31
210	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	86	85½	86
11936	American Sugar	152½	146¾	146⅞
3	American Woolen pf.	75	75	75
350	Dominion Iron & Steel	33⅝	33¾	33⅞
3	Mergenthaler	173½	173½	173½
10	National Lead	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
589	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	94⅞	94½	94⅞
170	N. E. Gas & Coke	10	10	10
100	Planters' Compress	14¼	14¼	14½
61	Pullman	210½	210½	210½
20	Torrington pf.	29	29	29
29	Torrington, Class A	28	27½	28
120	United Fruit	126	125	125
63	United Shoe Machine	31¾	31½	31¾
759	United Shoe Mach. pf.	25	25	25
20	U. S. Leather pf.	81½	80	81¼
6,295	United States Steel	52¼	50	52¼
850	United States Steel pf.	100¾	99	99

MINING.

2,055	Adventure	18	17	17¾
100	Allouez	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,060	Amalgamated	123⅝	122½	122¾
240	Anaconda	51½	50¾	51¼
255	Atlantic	33½	33	33
1,570	Baltic	47	44	46½
45	Bingham	24¼	24¼	24¼
50	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
173	Boston & Montana	450	448	448
812	Butte & Boston	117½	115	115½
15	Calumet & Hecla	825	820	825
1,842	Centennial	30¼	29¾	30¼
160	Centennial Eureka	31¾	31	31
5	Cochiti	7	7	7
300	Cons. Mercur	3¼	3¼	3¼
4,120	Copper Range	59	58	58
150	Dominion Coal	34¼	34½	34¼
70	Franklin	18	17¾	18
1,697	Isle Royale	49¼	48¼	48½
175	Mass	18	18	18
340	Michigan	7¼	7	7
1,005	Mohawk	41	39¼	40
1,315	Old Dominion	34½	34	34
190	Osceola	89¾	89	89
1,408	Parrot	55½	54¾	55⅜
5	Quincy	175	175	175
550	Rhode Island	4½	4⅜	4⅜
215	Santa Fé	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
10	Tamarack	344	344	344
85	Tecumseh	2½	2¼	2¾
85	Tennessee	21⅝	21	21⅝
200	Trimountain	47½	47	47½
4,469	Trinity	38	36	36½
1,635	United States trust. cts.	21½	20½	20⅝
65	United States Oil	13	12⅞	12⅞
395	Utah	32	31	32
1,240	Victoria	5	5	5
250	Winona	3	3	3
155	Wolverine	58	57½	58

British Columbia, 17 bid, 19 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The market displayed great activity to-day, most of the trading being in Cambria Steel and the Readings, both of which were strong on heavy purchases. Cambria was up a full point before the announcement was made of a dividend of

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,010	Amal. Copper	123⅞	127⅛	122¼	122⅝
110	Am. Car & F. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28	28¼
25,500	Am. Sugar Ref.	151¾	152½	146⅝	147⅜
550	Am. Tobacco	140⅞	141	139	139½
16,520	A., T. & S. F.	88⅛	88⅞	86½	87¼
4,770	A., T. & S. F. pf.	105½	105¾	103⅜	104⅜
20	Balt. & Ohio	108⅜	108½	108¾	108½
15,000	Brook. Rap. Tr.	82⅝	83¾	82⅝	82½
3,020	Ches. & Ohio	51⅛	52¼	50¾	51⅜
20	C., B. & Q. certs.	190¾	190¾	190¾	190¾
4,110	C., M. & St. P.	174¾	175½	172½	174¼
1,570	C., R. I. & P.	164	170	163¼	169⅜
680	Col. Southern	16⅜	16⅝	16	16½
680	Cont. Tobacco	69¼	69¾	68⅜	68½
100	Del. & Hudson	170	170	170	170
30,830	Erie	44½	45⅝	43½	43⅝
1,150	Louis. & Nash.	108⅛	108¾	107	107⅜
8,650	Manhattan	121½	121⅞	120¼	121
50	Mo., K. & T.	32½	32¾	32¾	32¾
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	65	65	63¾	64
14,280	Mo. Pacific	116	116⅞	114½	115⅜
10	N. Y. Central	158¼	158¼	158¼	158¼
19,570	N. Y. O. & W.	36½	39¾	36¼	39¼
1,100	Pennsylvania	150	150½	150	150¾
4,850	People's Gas	116	117⅜	115⅝	117⅜
12,780	Reading	47¾	48⅛	46⅝	47⅜
5,850	Reading 1st pf.	80¾	80⅞	79¼	80
80	Reading 2d pf.	57⅜	57⅞	57	57
60	St. Law. & A.	74	75½	74	75½
39,360	South'n Pac.	59⅜	62⅜	57⅞	61⅜
13,770	Southern Ry.	33½	35⅝	34½	35¼
120	Southern Ry. pf.	87⅞	88⅜	87⅜	87⅜
6,580	Tenn. C. & I.	62	62¼	61	61½
4,370	Texas Pacific	50⅜	50½	49⅝	49¾
20	Union Bag pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
19,580	Union Pacific	114⅜	115¼	111⅜	113⅝
20	Union Pac. pf.	92	92	91¼	91¼
3,610	U. S. Leather	15¼	15¼	14⅜	14⅞
40	U. S. Rubber	21⅜	21½	21⅛	21¼
19,900	U. S. Steel	52	52	50½	51⅜
8,700	U. S. Steel pf.	100	100	99¼	99¼
2,440	Wabash	25⅜	25½	25	25⅛
2,370	Wabash pf.	44⅜	45¼	44¼	44⅞
60	Western Union	95	95½	95	95¼
299,710					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Stand. R. & T. 6s	64	64	64	64
5,000	Stand. R. & T. Inc.	10	10	10	10
$8,000					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106½	107	G. S. R. pf.	102½	105
2s, c., 1930	107	107½	Homestake	75	100
3s, r., 1918	109	110	Ill. C., l. 1.104	..	..
3s, c., 1918	109	110	Iowa C. pf.	62	63
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	110	Joliet & Chi.	175	..
4s, r., 1907	112¼	113½	K. & D. M.	9	10
4s, c., 1907	113¼	113½	K. & D. M. pf.	..	..
4s, r., 1925	138½	139¼	Kan. C. pf.	36	40
4s, c., 1925	138½	139¼	King. & P.	..	9
5s, r., 1904	108¾	109½	K. Ice, Chi.	19	..
5s, c., 1904	108¾	109½	K. L. C., pf.	50	60
D. C. 3-65s	125	..	Lacl. G. pf.	98	101
			Lake Shore	..	235
Adams Exp.	180	198	Mah. C. R.	203	18
Alb. & Sus.	205	..	Man. Beach	15	18
Alle. & W.	120	..	Md. C. pf.	70	75
Am. B. pf.	..	30	M. W. S. El.	..	..
Am. Coal	180	190	Chi.	33½	35⅝
A. C. O. pf.	..	92	Mich. Cent.	107	..
Am. D. Tel.	34	39¾	M., St. P. &	..	4
A. I. Co. pf.	71½	72½	S. S. M.	21½	23
Am. M. Co.	6½	7	M., St. P. &	..	..
A. M. Co. pf.	26	27	S. S. M. pf.	57½	60
Am. Snuff	34	35	M. & O. ctfs.	82	82½
Am. Tob. pf.	142	148	Mor. & Es.	196½	200
Am. W. Co.	13	15½	Nat. L. pf.	83	84
A. W. Co. pf.	73	74	N. Y. A. B.	143	146
Ann Arbor.	29	29	N. Y. & N.	..	..
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	N. H.	214½	215½
Bruns. City.	10¾	11½	N. Y., L. &	..	..
B., R. & P.	86¾	87	W.	136	140
B., R. & P. pf.	121	123	Nor. Pac. pf.	97	98
B., C. R. &	..	..	O. & L. G.	25	33
N.	125	..	Ont. Mining.	9	10
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	134	Pac. Coast.	61	63
C., M. & St. P.	189	190	P. C. 1st pf.	92	100
C., St. P., M. & O.	142	..	P. C. 2d pf.	65	68½
C., St. P. M. & O. pf.	..	200	Pere Marq.	53	60
Chi. U. Tr.	18	19½	Pere M. pf.	74	80
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	117	P., Ft. W. & C.	192	..
C., L. & W.	..	33	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	192	..
C., L. & W. pf.	..	72	Rens. & Sar.	204	..
Cleve. & P.	194	..	R., W. & O.	135	..
C., C., C. & I.	..	..	Rub. G. pf.	81½	83½
pf.	137	138	Sixth Av.	200	225
Com. Cable.	185	189	Third Av.	122	123
Consol. Coal.	60	63	T., P. & W.	8½	..
D. M. & Ft.	..	..	U. B. & P.	13½	14
D. pf.	125	..	Va.-C. Ch.	69	73
Eighth Av.	380	420	W.-F. Exp.	150	155
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	94			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$162,822,533
Gold	94,970,870
Silver	26,985,423
United States notes	12,478,091
Treasury notes of 1890	142,906
National banknotes	8,247,148
Total receipts this day	1,490,175
Total receipts this month	6,150,106
Total receipts this year	541,664,567
Total expenditures this day	1,340,000
Total expenditures this month	4,660,000
Total expenditures this year	481,587,266
Deposits in National banks	102,593,433
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	615,200
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	322,756
Customs	873,714
Miscellaneous	198,704

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$285,301,789
Silver dollars	436,110,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,141,106
Silver bullion of 1890	48,500,894
Total	$771,053,789

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$285,301,789
Silver certificates outstanding	436,110,000
Treasury notes outstanding	49,642,000
Total	$771,053,789

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$61,113,700
Gold certificates	33,857,080
Silver coin and bullion	15,112,608
Silver certificates	5,792,815
United States notes	12,478,091
Other assets	19,567,184
Total in Treasury	$147,921,570
Deposits in National banks	102,593,433
Total	$250,515,004
Current liabilities	87,692,470
Available cash balance	$162,822,533

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Oswego Knitting Company of Oswego; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. C. Osterhout, W. L. Moore, and John Palmer, Oswego.

Eastern Realty Company of Syracuse; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. D. Oliver and M. B. Northrup, Johnstown; A. N. Palmer, Syracuse.

Star Skirt Company of New York City; capital $1,000. Directors—Joshua Silverstein and Louis Silverstein, New York City; Elias Silverstein, Brooklyn.

Beckwith Leather Company of Chadwicks; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. D. Beckwith, Utica; W. W. Lambert, Chadwicks; William Wetterer, New York City.

New York Independent Poultry Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Jacob Fleischhaner, Felix Goldfarb, and Jacob Herbert, New York City.

Manhattan Business Association of New York City; to deal in real estate; capital, $1,200. Directors—Philip Morgenstern, Abraham Stein, and William Hershaft, New York City.

Adolph Grant & Co. of New York City, to manufacture tiles and fireplaces; capital, $15,000. Directors—Adolph Grant, Philadelphia; Julius Schloss, New York City; T. F. Allen, Brooklyn.

Journeay & Burnham of Brooklyn, to take over the department store of Journeay & Burnham; capital, $500,000. Directors—Harry B. Boyd and A. B. Boyd; Brooklyn; C. M. Allen, Bayonne, N. J.

Republic Oil Company of New York City, to produce and refine petroleum and its products; capital, $350,000. Directors—George B. Wilson and F. A. Turrell, New York City; J. R. Taylor, Mount Vernon.

R. S. Prine Transportation Company of New York City, to carry on a trucking business, and to operate vehicles with motors; capital, $500,000. Directors—William C. Breed and S. A. Treuvett, New York City; Charles H. Allen, Robert S. Prine, Charles S. Clark, and others, Boston.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 4.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

Pennsylvania Electric Vehicle Company of Carlisle, Penn.; capital, $2,500,000.

Eastern Texas Oil, Gas, and Mineral Company of Elkton, Md., to drill for oil, gas, and minerals in Texas; capital, $100,000.

Slow Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, to make a patent hood fume conveyor, under letters granted Charles Preston Slow; capital, $25,000.

Royal Collection Company of Wilmington, to conduct a general mercantile reporting agency; capital, $50,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Hudson and Middlesex Telephone and Telegraph Company, capital $15,000, to begin operations "at a point under the Hudson River, in the County of Hudson, at the easterly line of said county, where said lines will connect with lines of telegraph or telephone, or both, without the State of New Jersey, and continuing thence through the counties of Hudson, Essex, Union, Middlesex, Monmouth, Mercer, Ocean, Burlington, and Camden, to a point under the Delaware River, at the westerly line of said County of Camden, where said line will connect with telephone or telegraph, or both, without the State of New Jersey." Incorporators—Bryan S. Klotz, Sylvester M. Cooley, and Walter P. Lindsley.

Incorporated in Westchester.

The Higley Machine Company, to take over the property, good will, and business of the Higley Sawing and Drilling Machine Company, bankrupt. Capital, $25,000. Directors—George Juenget, Jr., Charles A. Young, and Louis R. Conklin.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.08	.07
Best & Belcher	.20	.23
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.50	.52
Challenge Con.	.16	.20
Chollar	.06	.05
Confidence	.65	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.40	2.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.09	.10
Gould & Curry	.07	.08
Hale & Norcross	.23	.20
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.04
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.20	.21
Occidental Con.	.03	.03
Ophir	1.05	1.15
Overman	.22	.22
Potosi	.11	.12
Savage	.10	.11
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.12	.14
Standard	3.70	3.70
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.19	.21
Utah Con.	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.17	.17
Silver bars	.59⅝	.60
Mexican dollars	49½@50	49½@50
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	12⅞	13⅜	13	13½
Alamo	13½	14	13	14
Argentum Juniata	17	18	18	19½
Anaconda	37½	38½	37½	39
Battle Mountain	19¼	20	19½	19⅞
Blue Bell	15⅞	16⅛	15½	16½
Butterfly	37	41	37	41
C. C. Cons.	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
C. C. & M.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Columbine Victor	8	8½	8½	8¾
Coriolanus	15	16½	..	..
Dante	6¼	6¾	6⅝	6¾
Dr. Jackpot	73⅝	78	75½	76½
Elkton	174¼	176	174	176
El Paso	36	38	27	38¼
Findlay	10½	11	10½	11
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	40
Gibson	36	39	37¾	39
Gold Dollar	17⅜	17⅝	18⅜	18½
Gold Knob	8	8½	7¼	9
Gold Sovereign	5¾	5⅞	5⅝	6
Golden Cycle	68	74	68	74
Gould	16¾	17¼	16½	17⅛
Hart	10	11	10½	11
Ingham	17⅜	19	17⅝	18½
Isabella	61¾	62½	61½	62
Jackpot	47	50	46	48
Keystone	9½	10¼	9	11
Lexington	8	8½	8	9¼
Last Dollar	55	62	55	62
Mary Cashen	11	15	10½	12
Moon Anchor	25	30	25	31
National	3⅞	4	3¾	4
Nugget	20	21	20	20¾
New Haven	6¾	7	6⅜	6⅞
Orphan	15	16	14½	16
Pharmacist	8¾	9	8¾	9
Pinnacle	10¼	10½	10¼	11
Portland	295	305	295	304½
Pointer	12	12½	11⅞	12
Rawlings	25	30	25	30
Rose Nicol	7¾	8	7¾	8
Sedan	8½	8⅝	8¾	9
Vindicator	110	115	110	115
Work	14¾	15	14¾	15
Zoe	4¼	4⅜	4½	4⅝

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	388
4th week May	$159,399	$184,347	$108,324
Month	506,787	571,477	335,806
From July 1	5,285,698	4,520,989	3,578,326
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,467	7,001	6,678
4th week May	884,000	856,000	771,000
Month	2,626,000	2,639,000	2,475,000
From Jan. 1	11,839,136	11,531,140	10,398,933
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	726	711	648
4th week May	110,700	87,700	98,900
Month	426,175	355,881	354,900
From July 1	5,195,282	4,746,609	4,217,848
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,675	1,673	1,673
4th week May	295,300	271,700	264,800
Month	912,200	839,500	782,800
From July 1	10,217,400	9,037,100	8,319,100
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
4th week May	105,234	104,531	68,057
Month	397,542	401,194	782,545
From July 1	4,197,270	3,982,068	2,591,370
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	510	510	500
4th week May	54,991	51,921	60,275
Month	163,972	154,119	171,555
From July 1	2,121,063	2,139,959	1,955,617
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,323	1,206	1,266
4th week May	224,761	240,262	212,553
Month	674,533	715,320	610,529
From Jan. 1	2,485,874	2,583,565	2,389,175
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	508	508	508
4th week May	86,620	73,556	90,198
Month	257,128	224,016	238,715
From July 1	2,973,285	2,605,143	2,252,389
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,258
4th week May	166,351	122,811	140,300
Month	531,058	415,092	455,500
From July 1	6,571,394	5,244,133	5,458,481
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,569	6,422	6,154
4th week May	1,092,663	1,087,337	1,000,832
Month	3,242,191	3,108,058	3,007,844
From July 1	38,813,021	38,465,486	31,778,917
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week May	68,785	45,216	51,164
From Jan. 1	1,094,622	706,164	.....
MEXICAN NATIONAL for April—			
Gross earnings	667,495	685,581	571,232
Oper. expenses	402,300	392,193	300,215
Net earnings	265,195	321,388	265,019
Gross, 4 months	2,570,943	2,642,581	2,266,965
Net, 4 months	1,025,210	1,230,498	1,085,050
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for April on lines east of Pittsburg and Erie directly operated—			
Gross earnings	7,537,972	6,999,372	5,661,373
Oper. expenses	4,959,764	4,768,164	4,030,064
Net earnings	2,578,208	3,141,208	1,631,308
Gross, 4 months	29,255,909	26,501,909	21,363,309
Net, 4 months	9,427,928	7,867,528	5,298,428
Not including Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Division—			
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore:			
Gross earnings	948,073	912,973	888,973
Oper. expenses	630,149	663,849	591,849
Net earnings	257,924	249,124	247,124
Gross, 4 months	3,634,736	3,425,736	3,018,136
Net, 4 months	914,438	834,738	698,538
Northern Central—			
Gross earnings	602,202	651,702	497,602
Oper. expenses	487,748	497,248	409,648
Net earnings	204,454	154,454	87,954
Gross, 4 months	2,603,527	2,485,827	2,007,627
Net, 4 months	668,762	636,962	374,162
West Jersey & Seashore—			
Gross earnings	280,814	256,714	221,714
Oper. expenses	210,160	197,360	161,780
Net earnings	70,654	59,354	59,954
Gross, 4 months	893,175	817,175	701,178
Net, 4 months	150,060	11,160	118,260

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie directly operated—

	April.	From Jan. 1. Increase.
Gross, income	$357,100	$140,800
Expenses, income	37,300	*$71,900
Net, income	319,800	421,700
*Decrease.		

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

"Practically an entire absence of rain over a large part of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys has intensified the drought conditions previously existing in these districts, while the greater part of the region extending from the East Gulf coast to the lower lake region and New England has suffered further from excessive rains. The week has been abnormally cool to the eastward of the Mississippi River and in the West Gulf States, with frosts in the Central Rocky Mountain districts, upper lake region, Kansas, and Oklahoma, causing little or no damage, except in Northern Wisconsin, while temperatures much above the average have occurred in the Upper Missouri and Red River of the North Valleys. The Northern Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast districts have experienced a very favorable week.

"On the whole the week has been very unfavorable to corn, which, owing to low temperatures, has made very slow growth throughout the principal corn States, damage by cut worms being extensively reported. In the Southern States further improvement in the condition of the crop is generally reported. Planting has been much retarded over the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States and New England on account of cool, wet weather.

"In the States of the Lower Missouri Valley Winter wheat has suffered further from drought, and damage from fly is more extensively reported throughout the Winter wheat belt, the most marked deterioration being shown in the reports from Missouri. Harvesting has begun as far north as Arkansas, and will begin in Kansas about the 15th. The crop in Oregon has improved and in California, where harvest is beginning, the largest yield in many years is promised.

"Spring wheat is generally in need of rain throughout the Spring wheat region, especially in the Dakotas. The crop has, however, made fair progress in portions of the Dakotas, and notwithstanding the dry weather in Minnesota, has made good growth.

"In the States of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, especially in the former, the oat crop is much in need of rain. In the Upper Ohio Valley and Tennessee the condition of the crop is improved. Harvesting continues in the Southern States.

"Cotton has made very slow growth generally throughout the cotton belt and is suffering for cultivation in the eastern and over portions of the central districts. Warmth, and in the eastern districts dry weather, is generally needed for cotton.

"Transplanting of tobacco has made rapid progress in Maryland, Virginia, and Tennessee under favorable conditions. In Kentucky about one-half the crop has been transplanted, but the plants are small and are not starting well. In the Carolinas tobacco is suffering from heavy rains. The plant beds in Ohio have been unfavorably affected.

"With the exception of apples, the general outlook for fruit is satisfactory. Apples are dropping extensively, and the prospects for this crop in many important apple States are not encouraging."

Austrian Crops in Poor Condition.

BUDAPEST, June 4.—The official crop report issued to-day says: "Since the last bulletin unfavorable weather has prevailed. Rust has begun to spread rapidly in wheat, and there is every reason to fear that, unless favorable weather sets in, the yield will be considerably less than that of last year. Rye is poor; barley is in urgent need of rain; maize is poor; rape is weak, and sugar beet has been damaged by vermin."

COST OF ABOLISHING THE CABLE.

How the Loss Will Be Carried on the Metropolitan Company's Books.

The recent change of the power system of the Broadway, Columbus, and Lexington Avenue cable roads to electricity, with its involved loss of several millions of dollars to the Metropolitan Street Railway, has given rise to the question as to how the company would carry this loss on its books.

The point was brought to the attention of President Vreeland, who said that as the amount lost was represented by bonds now outstanding on which the company had to pay interest there was only one way in which it could legitimately appear on the books. The method pursued will be to charge what is known as the capital account with the total amount expended on the cable system (about $16,000,000 for the above-mentioned three lines) and to credit the same account with the amount of salvage, (being about $10,000,000,) while adding the loss of the difference between the two items ($6,000,000) to the cost of the new motive power.

Opposes Receiver for Carbonate Co.

NEWARK, N. J., June 4.—The appointment of John R. Hardin as receiver of the United States Carbonate Company came before Vice Chancellor Stevens this afternoon for confirmation. John A. Quayle, who until three weeks ago was President of the corporation, through his counsel, Chauncey G. Parker and Police Judge George H. Lambert, took exception. It was claimed that Quayle was the only person interested in the company's affairs who had not been notified of the intention of Joseph D. Gallagher to apply for a receiver's appointment on a bill of sale to be filed for Frank E. Wright. The matter was adjourned for two weeks.

Rapid Boat Company Shareholders.

The incorporators and shareholders of the Rapid Boat Company, which was formed to establish a line of passenger steamers between Nyack, Tarrytown, Ardsley, and this city, are announced to be Clarence Lexow, A. S. Guerber, A. M. Voorhis, Charles D. Mosher, William H. Miller, Francis R. Masters, John H. Flagler, Oswald G. Villard, Charles H. Fancher, James V. Lawrence, Sterling F. Heyward, E. B. Raynor, Frederick S. Duncan, J. Scott McComb, Lewis Nixon, H. C. Graef, and Allan Lexow.

Plan to Prevent Corners in Grain.

The members of the New York Produce Exchange will meet at 3 o'clock to-day to consider the advisability of making changes in the rules governing the "future" deliveries. This proposed change contemplates the delivery of other contract grades than sold, or other grades at corresponding relative price differences, such as is customary in cotton and coffee and in the London grain market. The motive of the suggested change is the prevention of "corners" in grain on any one delivery.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

A new marine underwriting venture in Great Britain has been incorporated as the Economic Marine Insurance Company, with a capital of £150,000.

Suit has been brought by a stockholder of the Atlanta Home Insurance Company of Georgia to prevent the proposed reduction of the capital stock of the company from $500,000 to $200,000. The reduction is advocated by the Directors because of an impairment in the capital. The company lost its license to do business in this State last year as the result of a controversy with the State Insurance Department.

The coming special meeting of the Western Union (fire underwriters) at Niagara Falls is a topic of general discussion in local insurance circles. The losses of the larger companies ceasing to be as severe and rates generally becoming more satisfactory to underwriters, the advocates of radical legislation for the so-called "excepted cities" in Western Union territory do not talk confidently of the coming meeting.

Real Estate Wanted.

SONNABEND & GROMER,
Real Estate and Insurance Brokers,
182 W. 116TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
BUYING, SELLING, AND EXCHANGING.
Renting and collecting our specialty. Estates managed.

WANTED—COUNTRY PLACES AND BROOKLYN PROPERTIES, LARGE OR SMALL, TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK CITY INCOME OR DWELLINGS. I. B. WAKEMAN, 156 BROADWAY.

Wanted—Building lots, in large and small parcels, in exchange for income property. Gustave A. Aschenfeld, 256-257 Broadway. Telephone 6096 Cortlandt.

Attractive lots wanted, (Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, suburban.) Principals send complete particulars, George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Private, between 62d and 95th, west of Lexington; send full particulars. W. P. Mangam, 110 East 125th St.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

Legal Notices.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
S. DE WALLTEARSS, AUCTIONEER,
Office, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as the assignee of Christopher C. Ellis, will sell at public auction on Wednesday, June 26th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 19th Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street 120 feet; thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Fifty-sixth Street, 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue 75 feet; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-sixth Street 95 feet to the westerly side of Third Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Third Avenue 25 feet 5 inches to the point or place of beginning.

Being the premises now known as Nos. 163, 165, and 167 East 56th Street and 934 Third Avenue.

Dated New York City, June 4, 1901.
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, Assignee.
RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Assignee, 237 Broadway, New York City.
je5law4wW

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
S. DE WALLTEARSS, AUCTIONEER,
Office, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as the assignee of Christopher C. Ellis, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, June 18th, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the store, No. 934 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the fixtures, tools, counters, showcases, tables, safe, ice-cream freezer, moulds, bread and cake pans, pie plates, boxes, furnace, gas stoves, &c., consisting of the personal property of the bakery owned by Christopher C. Ellis, and assigned to me for the benefit of creditors. Catalogues on application.

Dated New York City, June 4th, 1901.
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, Assignee.
RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PETITION in bankruptcy heretofore filed against OSIAS HAASS and ISRAEL GOTTESMANN, composing the firm of Haass & Gottesmann, has been withdrawn, they having settled all their claims and debts, and that the said firm of Haass and Gottesmann has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—New York, May 29th, 1901.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
I hereby give notice that as my wife, Daisy Morgan, has left my house and board, I will not be responsible after this date for any indebtedness contracted by her. TERRY G. MORGAN.
June 4, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

WILSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1901. GEORGE W. McADAM, Executor of Estate of John H. Wilson.
ap10-law6mW

Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c. 7 times 42c. Double for display.

GRANTWOOD ON THE HUDSON.

You get a view of the most beautiful section of New York City—GRANT'S TOMB COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, BARNARD COLLEGE, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, even the Sound

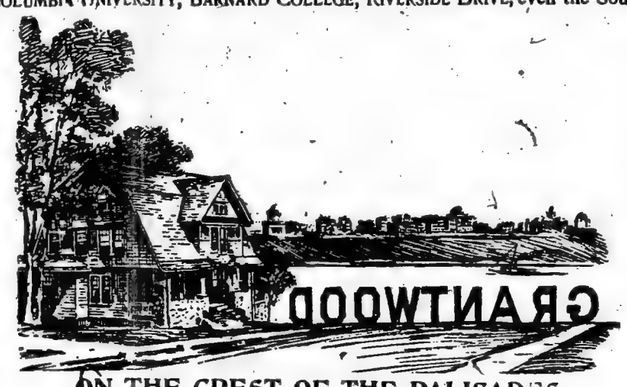

ON THE CREST OF THE PALISADES,
270 FEET ABOVE THE HUDSON.

You can easily establish a permanent, satisfying home in the most superb situated suburb of New York at a very moderate cost—$30.00 to $55.00 per month for a modern handsome 8-room cottage with every improvement. Delightful air, beautiful drives, modern houses—an ideal combination. Sewers, macadamized streets, good trolley service, all conveniences of the city, all advantages of the country.

Most New Yorkers think there is no really high class, finished suburbian section to be quickly reached from down town. Grantwood is a most beautiful section, directly opposite Grant's Tomb, and reached by Franklin, 14th or 42d St. ferries and Traction Company's railroad in 20 minutes, or 125th St. ferry and trolley in 15 minutes.

Free Transportation and Art Booklet by writing or applying at the company's offices:

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
1135 Broadway (St. James Bldg.), N. Y.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c. per line 3 times 24c. 7 times 42c. Double for display.

JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

SECOND AUCTION SATURDAY JUNE 8,

AT NOON ON THE PREMISES.
BY ORDER OF THE OZONE PARK LAND CO.

THE REMAINING 392 LOTS,

Located on
BROADWAY, GREENWOOD AVE., LIBERTY AVE.,
AND ADJOINING STREETS.

MORRIS PARK WEST,

FOURTH WARD, BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
AT THE SALE ON DECORATION DAY, WHICH WAS STOPPED ONLY BY DARKNESS, 376 LOTS WERE SOLD. THE REMAINING 392 LOTS ARE AMONG THE MOST DESIRABLE ON THE PROPERTY.

Water Mains, Stone Sidew

Summer Resorts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mt. Pocono.

HOTEL MONTANESCA.—New and modern; elevation 2,050 feet; capacity 250; broad piazzas; unobstructed view; a family house, where people of refined tastes can enjoy the comforts of their own homes. Booklet. Opens June 15, remains open the entire year.
I. D. IVISON, Proprietor, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE,
MOUNT POCONO, PA.
Special Rates for May and June.
H. T. LEECH.

The Swiftwater Pocono Mountains, Pa. 1901 Season. Same Management 'SPECIAL RATES MAY AND JUNE. Full particulars and circulars upon application. References exchanged. Address, THE SWIFTWATER, Swiftwater, Monroe Co., Pa.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Mount Pocono. Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE, Tobyhanna, Pa.; highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. CORNISH.

THE MEADOWSIDE. Mount Pocono, Pa., 2,000 ft. elevation. Homelike comforts; capacity, 100; steam heat; unsurpassed location. Booklet. I. SMITH & SON.

BELMONT HOUSE. Mount Pocono, Pa. Delightfully situated on Highest Elevation. Beautiful scenery. Pleasant and Homelike. Peerless cuisine. S. A. CORNISH.

POCOHASSET HOUSE. MOUNT POCONO, Elevation 2,200 ft.; spacious grounds; tennis; unsurpassed cuisine; references exchanged. J. DOWLING & SON.

NEW YORK.

Doctors Say

during the heated term take wife and the children and

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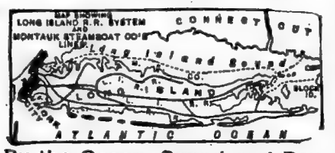

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,308.—In the matter of WILLIAM MONTGOMERY and HENRY J. PATTISON, Bankrupts.—Notice of Sale at Auction.
In pursuance of an order entered herein on May 28th, 1901, upon petition by the Trustee, and after a hearing had, on due notice to creditors, the interest of said bankrupts in two lots of land, each 50x100, in Block Eleven, on a map entitled "Sunnyside Park, City of Yonkers, N. Y.," will be sold at public auction, through S. de Walltears, Auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, on Wednesday, June 5th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
EDWARD J. WELCH, Trustee.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, will sell to-day at 8:30 o'clock, at Number 1,451 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, will sell to-day at 9 o'clock, at Number 257 Avenue A, Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

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Long-established, good-paying carpet cleaning business; investigation allowed; reasonable terms. 177 East 87th St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SEWING MACHINES, new, $9 to $25 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50 cents weekly; guaranteed ten years; second-hand, $3 to $7, guaranteed 2 years. Hand machines, special $5.50; just the thing to take with you to the country; open evenings; write, agent will call. Machines exchanged.
WESTERN UNION SEWING MACHINE CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone 4020—18th St.

CREDIT.
Clothing for men, women, and children at lowest CASH PRICES ON CREDIT.
Easy weekly or monthly payments.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGER, GOODS BETTER, PRICES LOWER, TERMS EASIER than any credit house in the city.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.
1,114 3d Av., bet. 65th & 66th Sts. Open every day until 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

CREDIT FOR EVERYBODY.
Anything you want, clothing, cloaks, jewelry, furniture, dry goods, shoes; business strictly confidential.
AARONSON CREDIT CENTRE
62 Bowery, cor. Canal (over bank.) Open evenings.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR
prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 6 Hanover St., New York.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, watches, jewelry given on liberal terms; no extra charge. Immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane, (main entrance.)

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

FURNITURE, $50 WORTH, $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

To Sell for $250,000.—A splendid collection of antiquities, consisting of various objects in gold and silver, bronzes, jewelry, pictures, miniatures, china, &c.; collected since nearly 40 years. Apply to 6,235, care Haasenstein & Vogler, Ac. G., Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

SAFES—New and second-hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS,
332 Broadway. Tel. 3195 Franklin.
Best Machines. Best Service. Lowest Prices.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Hammonds, Williamsons, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia, and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pds. bought; call or send postal; I will call. BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

PLATING AND OXIDIZING.
Tillman & Eckstein moved to 125 and 127 Worth St. Telephone for prices, 1830 Franklin. Established 1880.

Fine Bicycles, $1.00 Per Week.
RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St.

Watches, Diamonds; weekly payments; best quality; lowest prices; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

SAFES AT LOWEST FACTORY PRICES; SECOND-HAND SAFES CHEAP. J. GEYER, 2,019 5TH AV., NEAR 125TH ST.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Safes!!! Buy of makers; lowest prices, easy terms; second-hand cheap. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Billiards.

BILLIARD—POOL
tables, new, $100 upward; second-hand, $75 upward; complete with outfits; instalment plan if desired. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 19th St. and 4th Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Cash prices paid contents flats, residences, pianos, &c.; calls promptly attended. James, Station G, Box 4.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGHLY IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM. These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning, 184th St. and Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c. yard; cartage free.

Help Wanted—Females.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, require a saleswoman in their Sewing Machine Department. Must be thoroughly posted in all details and competent to act as Instructress. Apply to Superintendent.

Wanted—A general houseworker; good cook; country cottage three months; then

BROOKLYN'S RIVAL COMMISSIONERS OF JURORS

Mr. Brenner Secures an Order for Mr. Melody's Arrest.

It Was Signed by a Republican Justice, and a Democratic Justice Promptly Stopped It.

The war between William E. Melody, a Democrat, and Jacob Brenner, a Republican, for the possession of the office of Commissioner of Jurors in Kings County goes merrily on. The latest move was made yesterday by Mr. Brenner, who tried to cause the arrest of Mr. Melody. A Republican Justice signed the order of arrest and a Democratic Justice promptly stopped the order.

By a recent act of the Legislature Brenner was appointed Commissioner of Jurors in place of Melody. The latter contested the appointment in the courts, claiming that the act under which it was made was unconstitutional. There has been much tangled litigation over the matter, but Mr. Brenner, who resigned as a City Magistrate to take the place, has not yet been able to get possession of the books and papers of the office to which he was appointed.

Yesterday Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, a Republican, rendered a decision in favor of the application of Brenner to have Melody turn over to him the books and papers in question. Brenner went to the office of Commissioner of Jurors and demanded immediate possession of the same from Melody. The latter, on advice of counsel, refused the demand, on the ground that Brenner had not qualified for the office and that the decision in the latter's favor was to be appealed from. Brenner thereupon went again before Justice Maddox and obtained from him a peremptory order for the arrest of Melody. The order read as follows:

I find that William E. Melody has the books and papers appertaining to the Commissioner of Jurors' office in his custody and has refused, and still refuses, to deliver them to the Commissioner of Jurors, Brenner. It is ordered that William E. Melody be committed to the county jail until he delivers the books to Commissioner of Jurors Brenner, or until otherwise discharged according to law.

The news of the granting of the order of arrest was flashed to Mr. Melody, and there was a great scurrying on the part of himself and his friends to block the new move. His counsel, Robert Elder, hastened to Justice Josiah T. Marean, a Democrat, and obtained from him a stay of the order of arrest and of all proceedings, pending the hearing of an order to show cause before Justice Gaynor on June 11 why the stay should not be made permanent or until the Court of Appeals finally disposes of the whole matter.

While this was going on the door of the office of Commissioner of Jurors was locked by the clerks, and no one was admitted. One of the clerks said that Mr. Melody was inside, but hangers-on in the Court House corridor said afterward that Mr. Melody had left the office and remained away until his counsel got the stay from Justice Marean.

In opposing the action taken by Mr. Brenner to secure possession of the office, Mr. Melody contended that the provisions of Section 2 of Article 10 of the Constitution inhibited the appointment of county officers by other "than the Board of Supervisors or some other county authority," maintaining that the office in question was a county office and that the appointing board, the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, was not a county authority.

Justice Maddox, rendering his decision in favor of Mr. Brenner, said in part:

"It seems to me indisputable that the Commissioner of Jurors is not a county officer, but is a local officer aiding in the administration of justice within a prescribed territorial limitation; he is an aid to the court in obtaining, under its supervision and direction, qualified jurors for attendance in the courts of law.

In making his application for a stay of Justice Maddox's order, Lawyer Elder presented the point that Mr. Brenner had failed to qualify for the office by giving a bond in $5,000 as required by the statute.

Because of the doubt as to which of the contending parties is the proper incumbent of the office of Commissioner of Jurors, Controller Coler has declined the application of Mr. Melody for the audit and payment of the May pay roll. Mr. Melody is seeking a writ of mandamus to compel the payment and the matter will be heard today before Justice Gaynor in the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

BRAZIL'S CRUISER INSPECTED.

Minister Brasil Pays a Visit at Ceremony — The Warship to Undergo Repairs.

Senhor de Assis Brasil, Brazilian Minister at Washington, paid a visit yesterday to the cruiser Benjamin Constant. He was accompanied by Senhora Brasil, Consul General Fontoura Xavier and Senhora Xavier.

In anticipation of the Minister's visit, the officers and cadets were denied shore leave. The ship's company, wearing their brightest uniforms, were drawn up at attention on the arrival of Senhor Brasil. The latter made a brief inspection of the warship and expressed great pleasure at her fine appearance. During his stay on board the band played Brazilian airs. A salute of fifteen guns was fired for the Minister on the departure of the party.

The Benjamin Constant will leave her anchorage, off Liberty Island, to-day, and go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She will there undergo slight repairs to her machinery, and possibly go on dry dock for a cleaning. The use of the navy yard and the Government machinists was offered to Capt. de Toledo by Read Admiral Barker, the Commandant.

CO-RESPONDENTS MAY DEFEND.

Ruling by Justice Blanchard Accords Right to a Jury Trial.

Rae Wiener, who is named as the co-respondent in a counter-suit instituted by Mrs. Johanna Rixa, in answer to Dr. Rixn's action for an absolute divorce suit, obtained permission from Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to have issues framed for a jury.

The application of Miss Wiener brought up the right of co-respondents to appear in divorce suits and defend their characters. Dr. Rixa's charges against his wife were replied to by the latter with a counter-allegation, in which Rae Wiener was named as the co-respondent.

BOY FELL OVER THE PALISADES.

Was Instantly Killed, and Body Recovered by Means of a Human Ladder.

The body of a boy about sixteen years old was discovered on the Palisades, near the West Shore Ferry, Weehawken, yesterday morning. It is believed he was on his way to school when he accidentally fell over the cliff, which, from where he fell, is about 100 feet high. The body was found about half way down, having struck on an obstruction. It was got to the ground by means of a human ladder up the face of the cliff. Twenty men were pressed into service, and the body passed from man to man. It was taken to the Hoboken Morgue, where it will be held for examination.

STREET RAILWAY LOSES CASE.

Verdict for $25,000 Damages Confirmed by the Supreme Court.

Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday refused to set aside the verdict in the action of Mrs. Hannah Sternfels against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Henry Elias Brewing Company. Mrs. Sternfels was awarded $25,000 for the death of her husband, Morris Sternfels, who was a passenger on a car of the street railway company which collided with a wagon of the brewing company on Third Avenue.

An interesting feature of the closing argument in the case was the repudiation by the railway company of the testimony of one of its own witnesses. The witness on the stand had testified that he was near the scene of the accident and had seen Mr. Sternfels running across the street in front of the car. Later he admitted he knew little if anything about the accident, and was not present when it occurred.

CROSSED EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Footpath Is Completed, and Representatives of the Contractors Walked Over It.

The last plank connecting the foot bridge of the new East River Bridge, between Williamsburg and Manhattan, was laid at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and the workmen from both sides of the river shook hands. A demonstration was made by the river craft, and everybody who happened to be passing at the time joined in.

William Hilderbrand, the chief engineer for the Roebling Sons' Company, which has the contract for the cable work on the bridge, and Isaac Hartz, assistant engineer, were the first persons to cross the new structure. They were accompanied by H. B. Robinson of the bridge engineer's staff.

Before the footbridge will be entirely finished the footways to the anchorage on both sides and the upper part of the entire structure upon which the first work of making the cable proper have to be built. When this has been done an invitation will be extended by the contractors to Mayor Van Wyck and the members of the Bridge Commission to cross the structure. The Mayor will probably lead the way. The start will be made from the Manhattan side, and when the entire party reaches Williamsburg they will be met by representatives of the Roebling Sons and entertained at dinner.

THE DELPIT CASE AGAIN.

Principal in Conflict Between Church and State in Canada May Seek Divorce in Baltimore.

Allen Caruthers, a lawyer of 231 Broadway, announced yesterday that the Delpit divorce case, which recently formed a matter of considerable discussion in Canada, has been transferred to this country, and that Mr. Delpit has moved to Baltimore, Md., where he is now establishing a residence preparatory to bringing an action for divorce against his wife.

Mr. Caruthers said that he had been retained by Mr. Delpit to represent him in the action, and that, barring accident, a divorce would be obtained within eight months.

The Delpit case has become celebrated in the legal annals of Canada owing to the conflicting decisions of Church and State.

Mr. Delpit and Berthe Aurore Jeanne Cote of Montreal were married in 1893 by a Unitarian minister. Both of the young people were Roman Catholics, but they had decided not to go to their own priests to be married. A year ago Mrs. Delpit brought an action for separation from her husband in the Province of Quebec. About the same time Mr. Delpit appealed to the Church authorities to have the marriage declared void on the grounds that it was a clandestine ceremony, not having been performed by a priest of the Catholic Church.

The Ecclesiastical Court decided that the marriage was void, and this decision was confirmed at Rome. Mrs. Delpit meanwhile opposed this action of the Ecclesiastical Court, and in the Civil Courts at Montreal last March Justice Archibald decided that the Church had no authority to void the civil contract of marriage.

Mr. Delpit then appealed to the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada, and the case is now there awaiting decision. The fact that he has taken the move announced by Mr. Caruthers comes as a surprise, as it was expected that as the Catholic clergy desired this to be a test case of their authority, it would be finally determined across the border.

According to Mr. Caruthers, Mr. Delpit went to Baltimore five months ago, and as soon as he has lived there one year he will begin his action for a divorce, regardless of the action of the Canadian court.

ALDERMEN IN A SQUABBLE.

Dispute Over What the Tammany Men Call "Bunko Resolutions"—Children and Cigarettes.

The Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen became involved in a dispute yesterday over what the members called "bunko resolutions," aimed to injure railroad or other corporations or for some other motive. Alderman McInness declared that the members of the board should not allow themselves to be made parties to "bunko steering schemes."

The ordinance under discussion was to prohibit the sale of cigarettes to minors under the age of fourteen years. The resolution contained the words "cigarettes or other substance."

"What other substance does this refer to?" yelled Alderman Holler from Brooklyn.

"Goats," replied Temporary President Muh, a Tammany member.

"Do you mean that this resolution prohibits the sale of candy cigarettes and caramels?" asked Alderman Holler.

"No, but it does prohibit the sale of clay pipes and dope to minors," said another member.

Aldermen Velton, Wafer, and Kenney of Brooklyn made an earnest effort to have the resolution adopted. Alderman Schneider and several other Tammany men said they did not believe the resolution was introduced in good faith. The matter was finally referred to Corporation Counsel Whalen to draw an ordinance which would stand the test of the law courts.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Chaplain for the Pesthouse—Ordinance to Restrict Street Noises.

At the session of the Municipal Council yesterday President Guggenheimer presided. A resolution was introduced by Vice Chairman Oakley, requesting the Commissioner of Charities to appoint the Rev. J. J. Boyle of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church Chaplain of the pesthouse on North Brother Island. The resolution stated that for four years Father Boyle had visited the pesthouse without remuneration, and that it was proper he should receive remuneration as other chaplains of the city.

President Guggenheimer introduced an ordinance to restrict noise in the streets of the city. The ordinance prohibits peddlers, vendors, and hawkers offering for sale merchandise to cry aloud their wares, to ring bells, or to blow horns on any street in the city before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M. A penalty of $5 to $25 fine is fixed for each offense.

It was explained when the ordinance was introduced that peddlers shouting "strawberries" began as early as 5 A. M., and that the constant cry was kept up until after 5 P. M., and was a public nuisance. The matter was referred to the Committee on Law.

PLAN TO ABOLISH TWO PARKS.

Those at Greeley and Herald Squares May Be Paved with Asphalt.

A plan to wipe out the small parks of Greeley and Herald Squares and have the space in the squares paved with asphalt, the same as Longacre Square, was before the Local Board of Improvements of the Fifteenth District yesterday. It was proposed to leave the statues of Greeley and Dodge standing in their respective places.

James J. Coogan, who is acting as President of the Borough of Manhattan, favored the change, and he said mounted policemen should be placed at the intersection of streets in the squares, the same as in London. The board adopted the resolution.

STREET CLEANING FORCE CUT.

Tammany Leaders Clamor for the Reinstatement of the Men.

The Department of Street Cleaning was besieged yesterday by Tammany politicians. Between 200 and 300 men have been discharged or laid off by Capt. Gibson, who is acting as head of the department, while Commissioner Nagle is recovering from a broken leg.

Ex-Sheriff Dunn, John T. Oakley, and a dozen other Tammany leaders spent several hours yesterday clamoring to have their men "put back on the broom." Capt. Gibson said that no action would be taken unless ordered by Commissioner Nagle.

Assessment on Aqueduct Illegal.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 4.—In the matter of the application of the City of New York for a writ of certiorari to H. J. Kaufman, John H. L. Briggs, and William Lester, Assessors for the tax district of the town of Greenburgh, N. Y., an order of Supreme Court Justice Keogh was filed today in the County Clerk's office, declaring the assessment roll illegal as regards certain taxes on the aqueduct, such works being exempt from taxation. The reduction by reason of such illegal assessment amounts to the sum of $198,000.

"Regular birds," slangy but true as applied to this year's straw hats—they never were so good. People are demanding the best, that's why.

See the demand for the expensive South American Panamas, $7, $10 and $12; while North America's best split straws cost but $3.50.

All degrees of rough straw hats at $3.

All kinds of hats of whatever they are made.

You are "one in a hundred?" A baker's great big hundred of sack suit styles to select from; $16 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

TUNNEL STRIKE CALLED OFF

Agreement Finally Reached by Contractors and Employes.

To Remain in Force Two Years—All Strikers Who Apply for Work to be Reinstated.

The strike on the rapid transit tunnel was formally declared off last evening by the walking delegates who ordered the strike. They are P. McMahon and James Stewart of the Amalgamated and Eccentric Engineers, Matthew McConville of the Safety Association of Engineers, James R. Green of the Rock Drillers' and Tool Sharpeners' Union, and the delegate of the double drum hoisters. Timothy Healey of the Eccentric Firemen, whose men were ordered on strike without his knowledge, also ordered his men back to work.

All this was the result of the final conference between the committees representing the rapid transit contractors and the Central Federated Union, which was held yesterday afternoon in John B. McDonald's office in the Park Row Building. Some of the contractors during the conference objected very strongly to a demand on the part of the Central Labor Union committee for the discharge of the non-union men who had taken the places of the strikers in some of the sections. They said that the strikers were responsible for the employment of the non-union men, inasmuch as they quit work without warning in the middle of a rainstorm, leaving the work in such a state that the employment of other men was a necessity. The contractors were so firm on this point that the Central Federated Union committee got up to leave, declaring all negotiations at an end.

The contractors decided to reconsider the matter, and the result was that they agreed to reinstate all the strikers who applied for reinstatement within forty-eight hours after the strike was declared off. The other points in dispute were speedily settled, and an agreement covering all the points in dispute was signed in presence of General Contractor McDonald. The signers were George W. McNulty, Frederick Holbrook, and E. V. Farrell on behalf of the contractors and William J. O'Brien, John J. Pallas, and Edward Friday on behalf of the tunnel workmen. The two committees then shook hands and parted with expressions of mutual good-will.

The agreement is for two years, at the end of which time, if there are any differences or disputes, they will be settled by arbitration. Under its provisions the present union rates of wages are to be paid to all the tunnel workers, and the working day will be eight hours. In the case of the double drum hoisters, who demand $2.50 a day, it was agreed that they will receive $2.25 a day up to July 1, when the wages will be $2.50. The non-union men at work on the tunnel will be asked to join the unions and be given time to make their regular applications to the unions. All the strikers will be reinstated, as the number of men required on the tunnel will be increasing. Those who cannot get their old jobs back will be carried on the pay rolls and put to other work at the wages they were receiving until they can be employed at their regular work. The question of sustaining outside contracts was referred to the contractors themselves, and is regarded as dropped. The reason the agreement was made for two years instead of the entire time covered by the contract was because at the end of two years the union wages in some of the trades may be higher than they are now.

The committee of the Central Federated Union made a report of the result of the conference last evening to the walking delegates, who later declared the strike off. When the news that the agreement had been signed reached them at a meeting in Lafayette Hall, 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last evening, they broke into cheering, and some of them threw their hats in the air. A number of the strikers returned to work on the night shifts last evening, and the rest will be at work to-day.

Striking Shoemakers to Open a Shop.

The Shoe Employers' Association, made up of proprietors of custom shoe stores, having decided to start a shop in which team work will be resorted to and machinery used, the Strike Committee of the Custom Shoemakers' Union announce that the union will start a shoeshop on the co-operative plan. The strikers who cannot find employment in this shop are to be sent back to the towns in Europe they came from, at the expense of the union.

SHARED STENOGRAPHER'S FEE.

Court Refuses to Confirm a Report by Referee Martin O'Brien.

The report of Martin O'Brien, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court to pass on the accounts of Charles C. Dickinson, as assignee of the creditors of Eugene M. Earle and William Pitt Earle, the owners of the Hotel Earlington and Hotel St. James, Richfield Springs, in which he awarded Dickinson $21,640, and himself $5,180 for his services as referee, came up before Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court for confirmation, and Justice Freedman refused to confirm it, principally on the ground that Referee O'Brien had made an arrangement with George O. Haynes, the stenographer who took the testimony, by which he was to receive a share of Haynes's fees.

Referee O'Brien charged for ninety-seven sittings, taking testimony and for ninety-four sessions, considering the testimony he had taken. He allowed $11,000 for counsel fees for the assignee's counsel, and $2,000 for other counsel engaged.

Referee O'Brien admitted that he received $500 out of Stenographer Haynes's bill of $2,400.

Justice Freedman says the referee shows an utter unconsciousness of the ethics of his profession and of his improper conduct in entering into a deal with the stenographer and refuses to confirm his report.

Shirt-Waists.

Blouses,—made of a fine silk and linen, washable fabric,—from two of the latest French models. Handsome designs,—well cut and finished. Fastening in front or back.

$4.50 and $6.50;
value $10.50 to $15.00.

All waists are made on the premises, and fashioned on the same lines as the Imported Bodices. The newest ideas in collars, cuffs and trimmings are introduced, rendering them far superior to the usual shirt-waist.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

The Three Strong Points

of Old Neptune's trident in a measure resembles us. We, too, have three strong points—841, 420 and 265 Broadway. At any of them we're always ready to demonstrate to you three other strong points—quality, style and low prices.

Leaders are $14, $15, $16 and $18 for suits that show taste in tailoring—Fancy Flannels, Striped Worsteds and Serges in Blues and Grays.

Flannel Trousers—a part of them turned up—in Blues, Grays and Olive shades, $4 to $7.

Light-weight Sox a box for 50 cts., 4 pairs to the box, seamless and stainless.

Specials—Straw Hats, made of imported Porto Rico and Milan Braids, $2.50, $3 and $3.50.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

THE BRONX HIGH SCHOOL

Public Hearing to Discuss a Name for the Institution.

Residents of the Borough Want It Called After Gouverneur Morris, and Not Peter Cooper.

It is expected that at the meeting of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx this evening the long-standing controversy between the board and many of the residents of the Borough of the Bronx over the naming of the high school there will be discussed. The controversy had its origin when the name of the high school, which is the only one established in the Bronx, was changed from the Morris High School to the Peter Cooper High School.

When the school, which is attended by both boys and girls in the same classes, was first opened, over three years ago, it was known as the Mixed High School. This, it was recognized, was an awkward appellation, and at the suggestion of some of the most prominent residents of the Bronx Borough the designation was changed to the Morris High School in honor of the memory of Gouverneur Morris, who was a lifelong resident of that section of Westchester County which is now a portion of New York City.

The name of Gouverneur Morris has been held precious by the residents of this section of the city for generations. Morrisania was named in his honor, and there is also Morris Avenue, an important thoroughfare in the borough; Morris Heights, overlooking the Harlem River, and Port Morris, on the shore of the Sound. Therefore, the conferring of the name of Morris on the high school was regarded by the residents of the Bronx with great satisfaction.

When the School Board changed the name to that of Peter Cooper it was a distinct disappointment, and measures were at once taken to have the decision of the board changed and the original name restored. The North Side Board of Trade, composed of residents and business men in the Bronx, took the matter up, and passed resolutions deprecating the change of name, and requesting the School Board to reconsider its action and restore the designation which had recommended itself to the old residents of the district. The Fordham Club and other public bodies in the Bronx took similar action, and quite a sentiment in opposition to the action of the School Board was developed.

Col. J. A. Goulden, as the representative of the North Side Board of Trade, entered into a correspondence with President O'Brien of the School Board, and after several letters had passed between them, the matter was finally referred to the Committee on Special and High Schools. This committee reported against the change, and W. J. Ellis, the Secretary of the School Board, so notified the North Side Board of Trade. The latter body, however, did not accept this decision as final, but continued the agitation, with the result that the School Board receded from its position sufficiently to agree to give a public hearing on the matter.

OUSTED FROM MEADOW LAND.

Company Secures Eviction Order Against an Alleged Squatter at Jamaica Bay.

The action brought by the New Jersey Co-operative Land Company to oust Edward Essix from the occupancy of certain land in the meadows of Jamaica Bay, of which the company claimed to be lessee, having been decided by Justice Kadian, in the Municipal Court at Jamaica, in favor of the petitioner, a warrant of eviction was issued and executed yesterday.

The petitioner proceeded upon the theory that Mr. Essix, who had built a house on the land, which he occupied as a Summer residence, was a squatter, as his occupancy was entirely without authority. The defense set up that the lease held by the company, which was originally granted by the Town Auditors of Jamaica when that authority was in authority prior to consolidation and since then continued under the commonalty of the City of New York, was invalid, and that the company had no legal control over the land.

Justice Kadian held that the validity of the lease cannot come in as part of the case, at least not in his court, and, further, that the lease was before him, and he had no choice but to treat it as a good lease.

The warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff De Bragga for service. With deputies he went to the house in question yesterday and found no one home. The house is located on Shad Creek, and is a two-story one. The Sheriff forced an entrance and his men carried out all the furniture, depositing it on the beach. The doors and windows were then sealed and a Sheriff's notice was posted, warning all persons from entering the house.

The company will now demand rent from the twenty-five other squatters, and if it is not paid will evict them.

Rug Department.

Fourth Floor.

High grade Smyrna Rugs,—rich, soft colors,—Oriental and conventional designs, sizes 9 ft. x 12 ft.

$19.75.

175 Fine Axminster Rugs, sizes 9 ft. x 12 ft.

$17.75.

About 100 Oriental Rugs, including handsome antique specimens of Guenjes and Cabistans.

Sizes 3 ft., 6 ins. to 4 ft., 4 ins. wide x 7 ft., 2 ins. to 9 ft., 3 ins. long,

$16.75.
Usual price $37.50.

Rugs of various fabrics and colors for summer furnishing.

Rugs cleaned and stored.

Customers are requested to take elevators opposite western entrance.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

CHILD FELL 20 FEET, UNHURT.

"Didn't I Come Down Quick, Mamma," Said Little Willie Newsham.

Three-year-old William Newsham, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Newsham, reside at 48 West Hamilton Place, Jersey City, fell twenty feet yesterday and escaped unhurt. Mrs. Newsham went to the roof of the house yesterday with some potted plants. The boy followed her. She was not awaare of the fact until she turned to descend, when she saw her son leaning over the edge of the roof. She screamed, and so startled the boy that he toppled over the edge and fell to the roof of the adjoining house, a two-story structure.

Mrs. Newsham ran screaming down the stairs. Making her way to the house next door she told the occupants of the accident. Two of them hurried with her to the roof, expecting to find the child crushed to death. To their great surprise they found him sitting beside the chimney playing with a rattle he held when he fell.

"Didn't I come down quick, mamma," he said as his mother picked him up and clasped him in her arms. "Why didn't you jump after me?"

LEGAL NOTES.

TELEPHONE COMPANY'S DUTY OF INSPECTION.—Patrick McGuire, while a lineman in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo, under his foreman's direction climbed a pole on which the company's wires were strung, for the purpose of tightening them. While so engaged the pole broke and he was precipitated to the ground. It then appeared the pole was decayed and rotten in the interior. In McGuire's suit against the company for damages for the severe injuries he received, it was conceded the defective condition of the pole caused the accident. The telephone company used the poles of the Rochester Gas and Electric Company as a part of its permanent lines, by license of the owner, and this pole, which belonged to that company, had been found by its foreman, months before the accident, to be decayed and unsafe. A judgment on a verdict in favor of the plaintiff was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, and that decision was recently upheld by the Court of Appeals, by a vote of 4 to 3. Judge Cullen, giving the opinion of the court, holds that the telephone company, though not owning the pole, owed a duty to its linemen to see to it that proper inspection was made of the poles, to see that they were capable of supporting the men while at work. Reasonable care on the part of the company in providing a reasonably safe place for the men to work involved such inspection, notwithstanding the pole belonged to the other company. Chief Judge Parker, giving a dissenting opinion, concurred in by Judges Gray and Haight, holds that a person who uses a pole, building, steamboat, or other property of another as a mere licensee—such property remaining in the control and possession of the owner—is not bound to establish a system of inspection and repairs in regard to such property in order to protect his employes from injury because of a hidden defect only discoverable by a system of inspection involving the necessity of dominion over the property.

***

MULTIPLICITY OF BENEFICIARIES.—A somewhat complicated provision of the will of T. Addison Richards was passed upon by Justice Lawrence yesterday in Supreme Court, Special Term, in an action brought by the Central Trust Company, as executor, against Jabez J. Richards and others for its construction. The testator gave his residuary estate "equally to my brothers and sisters, and their children living at the time of my decease, and also the father and brothers of my beloved wife and their children now living, who may continue to be living at my decease." The testator left surviving two brothers and two sisters, twenty-nine nephews and nieces, some of whose parents were living and some deceased at the date of his death; two grandnephews, the children of a deceased daughter of his deceased brother, and one grandniece and three grand-nephews, the children of a deceased son of his living sister. There were also living at the date of testator's death three of his deceased wife's brothers, of whom one had two sons, another one son, and the other no children. Justice Lawrence comes to the conclusion that the testator intended that his estate should be divided "per capita between his brothers and sisters and the children of such brothers and sisters who might be living at the time of his death, and the testator's wife's brothers, and their children who might then be living at the time of his death." The Court therefore directs that such estate shall be divided into forty-one shares, and that one of such shares is to go to each living brother and sister and nephew and niece of the testator, and each living brother and nephew of his wife.

Mr. Simon C. Bird, Scales Mound, Ill., August 5, 1900, writes:

I have used the Strength-Giver, JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, for two years, both as a worm destroyer and as a tonic, and can safely say that it is a reliable medicine.

The best Blood Purifier is JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.—Advertisement.

O'Neill's.

Important Values To-day in Summer Furnishings

Special Values in Easy Chairs, Rockers, Divans, Tables, Tabourettes, etc., in Grass, Reed and Natural Birch.

LARGE REED ROCKERS, full roll back and arms. Regular value 6.50,
Special 4.50

MEDIUM HIGH BACK ROCKERS, double split seats, white maple frame. Regular value 1.50,
Special 98c

Exceptional Value in Dinner Ware.

AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS of 100 pieces, handsome decorations, gold handles and knobs, complete with soup tureen and large platters,
Special 9.98 Set.

Two Special Bargains in Toilet Ware

NINE PIECE SETS, beautiful underglaze prints, all large pieces,
Special 2.25 Set.

TWELVE PIECE SETS in assorted shapes and handsome decorations, worth 10.00,
Special 7.50 Set.

The Largest and Best Line of HAMMOCKS Ever Shown in New York. Lowest Prices.

LARGE ARM ROCKERS, double split seats and slat backs, natural maple color, red or green. Regular value 3.00,
Special 2.15

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Special 69c

Refrigerators and Ice Chests

Our celebrated Leonard Cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Chests preserve ice and food longer than any other make. Ask for our catalogue.

Refrigerators . . 8.48 up
Ice Chests . . 5.98 "

Water Coolers.

A large stock comprising all sizes and kinds at very low prices.

1½ gallons, galv. lining 1.05
1½ gallons, agate lining 3.00
Full line of stone filters.

Out Door Goods.

Garden Hose, 25 feet, fully warranted for 1901 . . 2.00
Hardwood Hose Reels . . .65
Nozzles, "Fairy" or "Gem" .25
Lawn Sprays, 4 arms . 2.25
Full Line of Lawn Mowers at Lowest Prices.

H. O'Neill & Co., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Summery wearables are in order—our three stores hold the recipe for comfort and style, coolness and absolute correctness—for Men and Little Chaps.

All manner of Outing Clothes—Yachting, Golfing, "Mobiling", Lounging, etc.

All manner of "stay-at-home" things—so good that you'll not regret the city.

Come in any time—we're ready now and will be!

Smith Gray & Co.,

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED.

Exquisite Enamel Furniture.

Our beautiful hand-painted and carved suites and odd pieces now far below even factory prices.

FOR THE BEDROOM.

WHITE ENAMEL SUITE.....$65.00
(2 pcs. reduced from $87.00.)
(Decorated with lilacs.)

GREEN ENAMEL SUITE.....$95.00
(3 pcs. reduced from $132.00.)

PINK ENAMEL SUITE.....$125.00
(5 pcs. reduced from $200.00.)
(Decorated with poppies.)

WHITE ENAMEL SUITE.....$195.00
(3 pcs. reduced from $260.00.)
(Decorated with Gold lines.)

LOUIS XV. SUITE.....$475.00
(3 pcs. reduced from $800.00.)
(Decorated with gold rose garlands. Bureau has onyx top.)

Odd bureaux, washstands, chiffoniers, etc., painted with daffodils, apple blossoms, roses, etc.

Every artistic taste can be suited, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

WE Sell, Rent, Repair and Exchange

Typewriters

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TELEPHONE: 2080 FRANKLIN.

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Proctor's — Diversified Entertainments — 15, 25, 50c
Comedies Varieties & Novelties.
5TH Av. Contin's 23D ST. Aft. & Eve. — "Lost, Strayed or Stolen" & "The Violin Maker." Varieties.
58th St. Aft. & Eve. — "Confusion" & "Into Darkness." Varieties.
125th St. Aft & Eve — "The Guv'nor" & "The Elder Brother." Varieties. "The Woman Hater" Varieties. Mats. 15c. & 25c.
F. F. Proctor's Big Stock Co. 150 Artists.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Sam S. Shubert Introduces
The Successful London Farce.
2:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. Mats. To-day & Sat.
The Brixton Burglary
Herald—ALL Sun—AGREE Journal—IT World—IS Times—A Press—GREAT
HIT
All Star Comedy Cast.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY 2.
New Special Vaudeville Features and THE KING'S CARNIVAL. Phenomenal Hit.
TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE
Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. to-day, 2. To-night, 8:15.
FLORODORA

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily (except Mon.), 25c. ROSEDALE.

Amusements.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées To-day and Saturday
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
With ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St. Last 10 nights, 8:15. Last Saturday Matinées.
JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Saturday, 2:15.
150TH TIME. THURSDAY—SOUVENIRS
WILLIAM COLLIER. ON THE QUIET.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts., Near Lex. Av.
Parry Opera Co. Wm. C. Mandeville. "EL CAPITAN."
Promenade Music, 7 P. M. Opera at 8:15.

On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's. "PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12 (Glass Enclosure. (Fully Protected. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. RALPH JOHNSTONE Mr. and Mrs. SIDMAN SIDNEY GRANT, others

KOSTER & BIAL'S TWO PERFORMANCES Daily. Mats. 25. Evs., 50c.
BEST VAUDEVILLE BILL IN TOWN.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
THIS WEEK—The Prince of the World.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Special Attractions To-day.

GRAND Mat. To-day, 25c., 50c. SILVER KING

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Trained Animals. Opium Joint. Theatre, 10 Acts

The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.
SIX RACES TO-DAY, AT 2:30 P. M.
Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car,) 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Ave. Elevated, every 15 minutes.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and cooler, fresh Southerly winds.

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WANTS ACADEMIC FREEDOM

President Hyde of Boston University Makes a Plea for It.

PERIL IN "ROCKEFELLERISM"

Man Who Gives Money, He Says, Has No Right to Prescribe What Shall Be Taught—Others Have Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 5.—President William de Witt Hyde made a strong address at the commencement exercises of Boston University, which were held in Tremont Temple this afternoon. "Academic Freedom" was his subject. He said, in part:

"The last decade of the nineteenth century raised the question of academic freedom in several cases; at Brown University, Chicago University, Kansas State Agricultural College, and Leland Stanford University. This question of academic freedom did not arise so long as the colleges were content to teach Latin, Greek, mathematics, and a little science and philosophy, for the simple reason that nobody cared much one way or the other what was taught about these things.

"Interference with liberty comes only when the subjects taught are those for which the people care. Now that economic and social questions have come to the front it is with these that troubles have arisen. It is no accident that all four cases cited arose in connection with utterances of economic and social questions.

"Social and economic questions, however, are destined to divide the public more sharply than ever before. To define accurately the rights and duties of the parties to such university education, securing reasonable liberty for all and absolutely free course for the truth, is the most pressing educational problem which the nineteenth century has handed over to the twentieth for solution.

"Who then are the parties to university instruction? The parties to this partnership are six: First, the founders, donors, and benefactors; second, the State; third, the Trustees, Regents, or Overseers; fourth, professors and instructors; fifth, the students; sixth, the constituency of the college, that portion of the public from which money and students count."

At this point the speaker sounded a warning against the spread of "Rockefellerism," as he termed it, saying of the man who gives money to institutions of learning:

"He has no right whatever to dictate the specific view which the institution shall teach. The moment a donor has given his money he has entered into a partnership with the five other parties of the institution, and his rights must be limited by the rights which belong to them. Neither may he legitimately draw up a creed or statement of opinion which the Professors of the institution shall be bound to teach.

"To do that would be like sending a boat to sea with the tiller lashed in position, and with instructions to the sailors on no account to touch it, even though the boat might be making straight for the icebergs or the rocks."

Further along in his address Dr. Hyde said:

"It is the duty of the State to protect the public against misdirection of funds and the cheapening of degrees. An institution founded for the propagation of Christian Science, theosophy, palmistry, astrology, or alchemy would have no claim to exemption from taxation or the conferring of degrees, for some of these subjects have been proved to be without foundation, and others, to say the least, have yet to make good their claim of public confidence.

"There is no reason why the public at large should contribute to the support of such institutions or place confidence in their graduates. Furthermore, the State should refuse charters to institutions which attempt to duplicate means of instruction already adequate. The State should not support ten colleges when five are adequate to serve its educational needs.

"The State should refuse to grant charters for the promulgation of individual prejudice. It should not allow an institution to bind itself to teach either free trade or protection, the gold standard or the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"Either imperialism or anti-imperialism; either private or municipal ownership of public service corporations; either trinitarianism or unitarianism; either universal salvation or the endless punishment of the wicked; either socialism or individualism; either sacerdotalism or independence of the local church. One side of these questions has as much right to be impartially presented as the other; consequently the State should not enter into partnership with either party."

Taking up the subject of professors' states, the speaker said: "Removal of professors for incompetence is a duty of Trustees and Presidents which they have never half lived up to. To shift this duty to students or to the elective system, as is being done at present, is cowardly negligence. The incompetent man should be dismissed at the first opportunity. Academic freedom demands it.

"Academic freedom is as necessary to the students as to any other party of the institution. We can never make men out of the boys who come to us unless, in some form or other, we give them a career in which to work out freely what is in them. Wherever prescription and paternalism undertake to domineer the life of the students, we are sure to find either lawlessness or good-for-nothing effeminate nambypamby weaklings."

RULING ON PATENT RIGHTS.

If Invention Is Used Only in Business Not Recognized by Law, It Cannot Be Protected.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The use of a patented "bogus coin detector" only in slot machines operated for gambling purposes deprives the owner of the patent of standing in a court of equity to sue another man for alleged infringement on the device. This was the ruling of Judge Kohlsatt, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day in denying an injunction asked by George A. Fuller against Paul E. Berger.

The ruling is important, as it makes valueless a patented device which has been used solely in a business not recognized by law. The complainant lost his case "in view of the lack of legal utility of the patented device."

Patents, to be valid, must possess the quality of utility as well as novelty. Judge Kohlsatt held that the patent in this case was not useful to the world in general, and that the patent rights, therefore, could not be protected.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 83¾; corn, No. 2 mixed, 49c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31¾c; cotton, middling, 8¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16.25; butter, Western, creamery, 19c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
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Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Can't Be Beat.
Our all-solutely fast color Blue and Black Serge Suit at $12, worth $18. A. Raymond & Co., Nassau and Fulton Sts., N. Y.—Adv.

Golf! Golf! Golf! Golf!
Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Me. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Adv.

HENRY HART'S MISSING STOCK.

Bache & Co. Directed to Disclose Where Third Avenue and Pacific Mail Shares Are Deposited.

Lawyer Louis J. Morrison of 44 Broadway, representing Henry Hart, ex-President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, will appear before Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court to-day in a suit the object of which is to compel Jules Bache & Co., the brokers of 66 Exchange Place, to disclose the present place of deposit of 8,500 shares of Third Avenue Railroad stock and 700 shares of Pacific Mail stock. These shares were transferred to the brokers by Mr. Hart at the time of the Third Avenue Company's crash.

Mr. Morrison contends that at the time of the trouble Bache & Co. were understood to be interested in the reorganization of the road, and that they got hold of a large block of stock belonging to Mr. Hart. All of this stock, except the shares mentioned, has been accounted for.

When the Third Avenue Railroad passed into the control of the Metropolitan, Mr. Hart is said to have gone to Bache & Co. and demanded an accounting. He also asked the brokers where the shares were. They informed him that they did not know. Mr. Hart then placed the matter in Mr. Morrison's hands. The lawyer also went to the brokers, and declares that they refused to give him any information about the shares. They suggested that he should see D. La Mar in regard to the matter. When Mr. Morrison inquired what Mr. La Mar had to do with the case the brokers replied that they did not know exactly, adding that some kind of a deal was in progress.

Mr. Morrison went before Justice O'Gorman on May 29 last, and from him secured an order to compel Bache & Co. to allow an examination of their books. When Bache & Co. learned of this they in turn consulted their attorneys, Leventritt & Perham of 27 William Street, who appeared before Justice Gildersleeve and asked that an order be issued requiring Mr. Morrison to show cause why the order granted by Justice O'Gorman should not be vacated.

The case came up before Justice Gildersleeve for a hearing yesterday. The Justice decided that Mr. Morrison's point was well taken, and sent the lawyers to Justice O'Gorman. He ruled that Bache & Co. must divulge the place of deposit of the stock. The case will come up in court again this morning.

Mr. Morrison said last night that the story was a long one. "It is my idea," he added, "that these missing shares were the entering wedge by which the Metropolitan gained control of the Third Avenue."

NEW JERSEY G. A. R. MEETS.

Thirty-fourth Annual Convention at Asbury Park—Reports Show a Decrease in Membership.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, June 5.—The thirty-fourth annual encampment of the Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, opened to-day in the Auditorium, on the beach front, and the session will be continued to-morrow. The attendance was not up to that of former years. There are three candidates for the position of Commander, John Lawrence of Robert Boggs Post, No. 67, New Brunswick; Oscar Gifford of Lincoln Post, No. 11, Newark, and former Assemblyman Charles F. Hopkins of John Hill Post, No. 86, Boonton.

Department Commander E. V. Richards of Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23, of Trenton, in his annual report, shows that during the past year one new post has been instituted at Atlantic City and one post, Edgar Sherman, No. 115, Sparta, was disbanded. There are 111 posts in the State. The report shows a membership of 5,650, a loss of 503 over last year, and a decrease in nine years of 1,921. The amount expended for relief during the year aggregates $9,130.79, including over $300 given to the Galveston flood sufferers.

A. S. WILLIAMS LEAVES COS COB.

Ex-Police Inspector Sells His Estate and Goes to Long Island City.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 5.—Ex-Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams has shaken the dust of Cos Cob from his feet, sold his estate there, and gone away. The reason for this he gave to a friend before his departure, and is quoted as saying: "I've no use for the place." Whether this was to be construed as dissatisfaction with the place or because he lived there so little is a question.

The purchaser is Mrs. Adelaide Butler, a New York widow. She secures ten acres of land on the shores of Cos Cob Harbor, a handsome villa and the yacht Eleanor. Mr. Williams has lived at Cos Cob for twenty years, principally during the Summer months. He has a wife and two sons, one now at Manila, in the United States Navy, and the other in the service of the New York Central Railroad in New York. It is understood here that Mr. Williams and his wife have gone to Long Island City, where his brother, Williams H. Williams, resides.

ST. LOUIS COMMISSIONER'S PAY.

Ex-Congressman Glynn Declines to Accept $193 for 13 Days' Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor to-day sent a letter to ex-Representative Glynn of Albany in response to a recent communication from that gentleman, as a member of the Commission of Nine to direct the Government interests in the St. Louis Exposition to be held in 1903. The act under which Mr. Glynn was appointed directed that the appointments should be made within a month after the passage of the act. That would have been April 4. Mr. Glynn and his associates were appointed on April 1, and he did not qualify until April 17, through a misplacing of papers. At the close of May a Treasury warrant for about $193 was sent to Mr. Glynn, to pay him for thirteen days' service on the commission. He sent word back positively declining to accept the pay, which was just about half what he had expected.

This refusal was sent to the Controller of the Treasury. Mr. Tracewell looked the matter up and discovered some decisions bearing on the matter, but nothing exactly on the same ground. However, the presumption appeared to be that Mr. Glynn might successfully insist upon having the pay for the "work" performed before he had qualified, and there seems to be but one difficulty in the way. When he refused to accept the warrant for $193 he nevertheless did not return it. He did not give a receipt for money advanced on account of services rendered, but asked for a new warrant for the whole amount coming to him. In the letter now going to him he is asked to return the warrant and to allow the Treasury Department to revise its action. It is not asserted that its action will be in strict conformation with the demands of Commissioner Glynn.

FIFTEEN PRIESTS MURDERED.

LONDON, June 6.—According to a dispatch from Peking, dated June 5, Father Bearmin, an Italian priest, and fourteen other priests have been massacred at Ning-Tio-Liang, in Southern Mongolia.

Golf! Golf! Golf! Golf!
Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Me. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Adv.

Myles Standish Ginger Ale.
Delicious aroma, highly effervescent; doesn't burn.—Adv.

WILL GIVE TILLMAN A CHANCE TO RESIGN

Gov. McSweeney Replies to South Carolina Senator's Letter.

Says Resignation Without Conditions Will Be Accepted—Tillman Follows McLaurin's Example.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 5.—Decidedly the most sensational development in the Senatorial tangle in this State is a letter which Gov. McSweeney sent to Senator Tillman to-day. In his communication, the Governor informed Senator Tillman that if he should "still wish to resign, and will send to this office an unconditional resignation, I will exercise the authority and power vested in me by the people." This means that the Governor will accept Senator Tillman's resignation if it shall be formulated on that line. The letter follows:

Your letter of June 1 has been received. I have carefully noted its contents, and the most charitable view which I can take of it is that it was written in the heat of passion and without due consideration. I note that you say I have "transcended my authority," and that the Governor "cannot compel a member of the United States Senate to hold his commission and exercise the functions of that office if he chooses to surrender it." And that you "decline for the present to withdraw" your resignation. Had you read carefully my letter addressed to you and to Senator McLaurin you must have seen that I did not express any desire to compel a member of the United States Senate to hold his commission and exercise the functions of that office if he choose to surrender it.

My sole purpose in returning the resignations was to ask you gentlemen to consider calmly and thoughtfully the consequences to the people of what I judged to be a hasty act, and what you admit to have been a hasty act, and I must confess that I am somewhat surprised at the tone of your answer to my request. I considered the course which I took in this matter to be for the best interest of the people of South Carolina, and I am responsible to them alone for my action, and, furthermore, I still believe that my course has met the approval of a majority of the citizens of the State, nor do I consider them unthinking citizens, but men who know and recognize as fully as any people on earth the rights and duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and who do not need the services of any one to tell them their duty.

Your insinuation that I have been "importuned" to "await the convenience" of any present or would-be aspirants who "are not just yet ready, for various reasons, to enter the contest" brought on so unexpectedly," and that for this reason my action has taken the direction it has, is unworthy of a man holding the high commission which has been given you by the people of South Carolina, and deserves no notice in this connection. However, I may say for your benefit that I alone am responsible for my reply, and will give account for the course I have taken to the people who have honored me and, not to any one individual. In this matter I have done what I thought best calculated to promote the present prosperity and contentment of the people of my State, and shall continue to do so regardless of what any one man may say or think of my course.

I did not think that a political campaign this Summer could do any good, and acted according to my belief. However, had the resignations been unconditional and unrestricted, my action might have been otherwise. With due respect for your opinion, I think I have as high conception of the office of Senator and its powers as you or any other citizens of this State, and you must have known that the brief interview to which you refer meant that I would simply meet the responsibility and perform my duty under the conditions. If you still wish to resign your commission, and will send to this office an unconditional resignation, I will exercise the authority and power vested in me by the people.

Senator Tillman, protesting against the Governor's right to reject the Senatorial resignations, has withdrawn his resignation. In his letter to Gov. McSweeney Senator Tillman says:

I have Senator McLaurin's communication, in which he graciously consents, at your request, to "hold on to his commission as United States Senator, and continue to serve the State as he has done in the past to the best of his ability." This leaves me one of three alternatives. To appeal to the Democratic Executive Committee to take the matter up and determine what the best interest of the party requires to be done; to appeal to the Senate itself to determine the question as to whether a resignation from that body, to take effect at some future time, is binding, or withdraw my own resignation.

There are no precedents on this subject, because in the 125 years of our political life, with more than 200 resignations from the Senate, no Senator hitherto has been willing to occupy the despicable attitude now assumed by Senator McLaurin, and forced on me. I am certain of one thing—that the executive of a State has no authority to decline a resignation that has been tendered, and I am equally certain that had your Excellency confined your action within legal bounds, that your appointees would be seated in the Senate when that body meets in December, and hold their seats until the Legislature should act in January.

My chief regret is that I am forced by your action to engage in what the outside world will consider a game of opera bouffe, by withdrawing my own resignation after Senator McLaurin's undignified and puerile action, the purpose for which it was tendered has been thwarted by Senator McLaurin's precipitous acceptance of executive advice. Bob Acres has been outdone for once. I have already said I had no motive or purpose in resigning except to force McLaurin's, and there is nothing for me to do but accept the situation and withdraw my own resignation, if it be lawful to do so.

HEAVY BRITISH LOSSES.

Deaths in South Africa in May Were 25 Officers and 709 Men.

LONDON, June 6.—The total number of deaths from disease and military operations among the British troops in South Africa during the month of May was 25 officers and 709 men.

DAVID H. DUNN KILLED.

Well-Known North River Boatbuilder Struck by a New York Central Train.

David H. Dunn, sixty-one years old, of 448 West Fifty-fifth Street, better known as "Cap'n Dave," and the best-known boatbuilder on the North River, was killed last night at Ninetieth Street and the North River by the "Dolly Varden," a passenger train of the New York Central Railroad. His body was mangled.

Dunn was a boatbuilder on the North River for forty years. He had a place at the foot of West Fifty-sixth Street till 1888, when it was burned, and since that time he had a boatbuilding establishment at the foot of West Seventy-fourth Street. Among the many craft he built were several which turned out to be fast boats, notable the sloop Clara S.

Dunn was returning from a visit to another boatbuilder at the foot of Ninety-fifth Street, when he saw a freight coming up, and stepped over to the other track without looking behind to see if there was a train coming. He was hit by the "Dolly Varden," and his body thrown fifty feet ahead and to one side of the track.

The engineer, John Ryan of 360 East Sixty-first Street, who knew Dunn, saw him just before the train struck him, and reversed the lever, but too late to prevent the accident. Dunn's son, Eugene, a brakeman on the New York Central, had ridden part of the way on the train that killed his father, but got off just before the accident. The boatbuilder leaves a wife and eight children.

Fight Over Hoyt Estate Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHUA, N. H., June 5.—A compromise has been effected in the settlement of the estate of the late playwright, Charles Hoyt. There are three claimants to a share in the estate, Mary Green and Clara Hale of Concord and Joseph B. Hoyt of this city. It was the purpose of the claimants to break the will. It is learned that counsel for the executors have agreed to compromise the matter and make a settlement with the claimants. The terms of the settlement are not made known.

A Centre of Activity.
The West 23d St. Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad is convenient to the shopping, hotel, and theatre sections of Manhattan.—Adv.

Golf! Golf! Golf! Golf!
Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Me. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Adv.

GEORGIA'S NEGRO VOTER.

Congressman Livingston Opposed to Adopting the Disfranchising Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—If Georgia listens to the arguments of Congressman Livingston of that State, it will not adopt any amendments to its Constitution designed to disfranchise the negro voters on account of any disqualifications objected to by other Southern States that are so amending their Constitutions as to exclude the negro from the suffrage.

"I think our people are against such amendments to our State Constitution," said Mr. Livingston. "We are getting along nicely with the negro in Georgia. The States which adopt the amendments already adopted by Louisiana, Mississippi, and North and South Carolina may see the time when Congress will take the matter up with a view to affecting their representation in Congress. So long as Georgia is doing well we do not care to run a risk of having our representation cut down in the United States Congress and the Electoral College. I was opposed to giving the Republicans the advantages we gave them at the last session in increasing their membership in the House. We gave them an increase of nine members when there was no necessity for it, but we had Democrats who were so anxious to get their own representation increased that they were willing to let them do as they wanted.

"The House was large enough. Now, if they conclude their margin is not sufficient and claim their right to increase it by reducing the representation of such States as Louisiana, Mississippi, and North and South Carolina, it will bring turmoil and strife and reopen the issues of the civil war. For these reasons I do not think it is best for the Southern States to adopt such Constitutional amendment. I think the Georgia election law remedies the whole trouble complained of in the South. Any man can vote in Georgia if he is not a felon and has paid his taxes. He must register and pay his taxes.

"The great majority of negroes have only a poll tax to pay. A negro can refuse to pay his poll tax of $1, and after he has done so for twenty years he can vote any time by paying it up. But hundreds and hundreds of them prefer to take care of the dollar to voting. We have no educational qualification. The number of negroes in our State is not so large as it was formerly. Very many of them are moving away where agricultural conditions are better than they are in Georgia. The colored people in the State are now in the proportion of four to six."

OPPOSED TO DISFRANCHISEMENT

Gov. Tyler of Virginia Wants the Negro to Retain His Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 5.—Gov. Tyler has taken a very positive stand against the disfranchisement of the negro by the Constitutional Convention which meets here June 12. He is against this course, and is speaking his mind before the convention assembles. In an authorized interview to-day the Governor said:

"I am opposed to any measure having for its object the curtailment of the right of suffrage. I do not believe that those who are called upon and required to exercise all the duties of citizenship, including the payment of taxes and the observance of the State laws, should be restricted in voting on all questions that affect the body politic."

DEFENDS BRITISH UNIONS.

Secretary of One Says Manufacturers Alone Are to Blame for Retention of Antiquated Machinery.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—John Hodge, Secretary of the British Steel Amalgamated Association makes a vigorous denial of the strictures delivered against labor unionism in Great Britain by Lord George Hamilton and the London press to the effect that labor unions were responsible for the backwardness of the country in iron and steel manufacturing. He says English unions did not attempt to lower the output of mills or prevent the introduction of new machinery. Neither did they discourage energy and skill by insisting that good and poor workmen be placed on the same level.

Mr. Hodge declared the statement that British workmen watched to prevent the introduction of new machinery was all rubbish. It was the conservatism and penuriousness of the manufacturers which retained antiquated machinery. He instanced the building of the electric road at Manchester, and said there was no mill in all England which was especially fitted to turn out the rails for the street crossings and for the curves. The contract had to be given to the United States manufacturers.

MONKS HAVE A HOLIDAY.

Trappists in Kentucky Allowed to Talk, Look Upon Women, and Entertain Gov. Beckham's Party.

Special to The New York Times.

GETHSEMANE, Ky., June 5.—This was an unusual day at the abbey of the Trappist Monastery of Gethsemane. The injunction of silence was removed, and the monks were not only permitted to talk to whom and when they pleased, but they were also permitted to gaze upon the features of woman, who by the laws of the Trappists are forbidden in the abbey.

The only exception is the wife of the President or the Governor and the women in their suites. Twenty years ago Mrs. J. Proctor Knott, wife of the then Governor, was the first woman to set foot in the sacred cloisters of the Brothers of the White Cowl. To-day the wife of Gov. Beckham was the second one. She came with her husband and party at the invitation of the Abbot, the Right Rev. Edmond O'Breicht.

The party was escorted by the Abbot throughout the great abbey and grounds, saw the pallets of straw on which the monks sleep, the chapel where at 2 o'clock A. M. they begin to read the breviary, the gardens where at 4 o'clock A. M. they begin their day's work, and the graveyard where, according to fiction, but not always in reality, the brothers of silence are supposed to each day dig a little more of their own graves. Afterward the party was entertained at dinner by the Abbot, the whole elaborate meal having been prepared by the monks, and the special train returned to Louisville in the afternoon.

The Governor's party included Mrs. W. B. Kniskern of Chicago, Appellate Court Judges and Mmes. Rear and Hobson, Railroad Commissioner C. C. McChord and wife, Auditor Gus Coulter, H. G. Tandy, Percy Haly, Judge Frank Dougherty of Bardstown; Mrs. Julia Beckham, mother of the Governor; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neumeyer, Mrs. and Miss Van Hirth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Herrman and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. M. Herrman, Mrs. E. L. Miles, Mrs. Sylvester Rapier, Mrs. Boone Rapier, Mrs. John S. Moore, and Mrs. Francis Bowling.

Ann Arbor Joker Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 5.—Howard Blakeslee of Detroit, President of the freshman class, was caught at 3 o'clock this morning near the top of the 150-foot flagpole that came from the World's Fair, attempting to affix his class flag to the highest point on the campus. A crowd was attracted and he refused to descend. At last Blakeslee became exhausted and slowly slid to the ground, where he was identified. The halyards had been cut and the big freshman flag was confiscated. Blakeslee will probably be called before the Faculty.

Yale-Princeton Baseball Game.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will run a special train to Princeton and return June 8th, leaving New York, West 23d St. Station, at 12:25 P. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 12:40 P. M., arriving Princeton 2:10 P. M.; returning the special will leave Princeton 30 minutes after the close of the game, stopping at Newark, Elizabeth, and New Brunswick in each direction.—Adv.

Golf! Golf! Golf! Golf!
Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Me. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Adv.

Pennsylvania Limited to St. Louis
Makes the run in 26 hours. No extra fare.—Adv.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE ENDS SUDDENLY

Court Directs Jury to Find a Verdict for "Mother" Eddy.

Counsel for Mrs. Woodbury, Plaintiff in $150,000 Suit, Unable to Make Out a Case.

BOSTON, June 5.—After long argument to-day Judge Charles V. Bell directed the jury in the suit of Mrs. Josephine C. Woodbury against Mary Baker G. Eddy for $150,000 for alleged libel to bring in a verdict for the defendant. In announcing his decision, Judge Bell said:

"I have examined this alleged libel with great care, both while the arguments were going on and during the trial. I think the plaintiff has sustained her case, as I have already intimated, upon the matter of publication. As regards the publication in the church, there is no evidence that any one there understood the alleged libel as applying to the plaintiff, so that she could not recover damages upon this count, because she had shown no injury from it.

"Taking the alleged libel itself, I see nothing which can in any fair way be said to indicate the plaintiff in the first part of the libel. The only thing in the libel, it seems to me, which can by any reasonable interpretation be said to serve as means of identification, is the word 'widow.' The words 'widow' and 'widowhood' occur in the latter part of the message.

"I have come to the conclusion that even that reference does not absolutely identify the plaintiff, and it seems to me that the plaintiff has not made out a case here which I can let go to the jury. I shall therefore be obliged to order a verdict for the defendant."

A few minutes later the jury, which had been excluded while arguments were being made, was summoned into the courtroom. After explaining briefly the cause for this course, Judge Bell ordered the jury to find for the defendant, which it accordingly did in the usual form. Counsel for Mrs. Woodbury filed exceptions on all the questions passed upon. They have not yet decided upon a definite course of action, but authorized it to be stated that they expect to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

The decision of Judge Bell was given in response to one of two motions offered by Mr. Elder, senior counsel for Mrs. Eddy, after the plaintiff rested her case. This was that a verdict for the defendant be ordered on the evidence as it stood. The other motion, which was not sustained, was that the two counts in the declaration, referring to the publication in the two Christian Science periodicals be stricken out.

When court convened this morning the room was crowded, as usual. Mr. Peabody, for the plaintiff, resumed his argument on the admissibility of evidence tending to show that Mrs. Eddy directed and controlled the Christian Science publications, and whether the alleged libel was authorized by her to be published in a Boston newspaper in June 5, 1899.

"Mrs. Eddy is the autocrat of Christian Science and has full power over the Church and publishing society," he contended. "When Mrs. Eddy desired the publishing company of the society to publish and disseminate the teachings of Christian Science as taught by her, she left it to their discretion as to what should be done with it."

Mr. Elder, in reply, said that Mrs. Eddy had relieved herself of all power by conferring it upon the Trustees, and that it is only on very important matters that she is consulted.

Judge Bell ruled that the testimony of Mrs. Helen M. Winchester given on this point yesterday could not stand. With regard to the letters, which Judge Bell took for decision as to their admission, he announced that they should be admitted as evidence.

Mrs. Woodbury then took the stand, and Mr. Peabody at once plunged into the mysteries of Christian Science, some of which developed in yesterday's evidence, by referring to letters from Mrs. Woodbury to Mrs. Eddy and replies from the latter, in which the abbreviations "M. A. M." and "M. A. C." were used. "M. A. M." having been interpreted as meaning "malicious animal magnetism," the spectators were able to make their own application, although the lawyer used merely the letters.

Taking up a communication from Mrs. Eddy, in which she said that Mrs. Woodbury should remain outside of the First Church of Christ until she had ceased to be controlled by "M. A. M.," counsel asked the witness if she had ever practiced "M. A. C.," which is understood to mean "malicious animal control." Mrs. Woodbury smiled as she answered "no."

At this point a question as to Mrs. Woodbury's children brought out the information that she has three, a daughter of twenty-four, a son of twenty-three, and another son eleven years old. The purport of this question was not apparent, but it has become known in connection with the trial that an alleged miraculous circumstance in connection with the birth of one of the sons has some bearing on the relations of Mrs. Woodbury and Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Peabody, in pursuing his examination, devoted considerable time to efforts to show the relations existing between the followers of Christian Science and Mrs. Eddy. At every point the lawyers for the respondent interposed objections. Some of these were sustained, some were overruled, and no matter which way the decision fell, an exception was taken by the side to which it was adverse. One question admitted by the Court was "What is the belief of the members of the First Church as to Mrs. Eddy, its founder?"

Mrs. Woodbury answered: "The members believe in the infallibility of Mrs. Eddy and of science and health, and that Mrs. Eddy is a woman especially designed by God to reveal the work of Christian Science."

There was a sharp and protracted battle between the lawyers over a question the apparent purpose of which was to show that the members of the church believed that Mrs. Eddy was an instrument used by God to perform His work. Mr. Peabody made repeated attempts to formulate a question covering the subject, but each time he met with objections, which the Court sustained. At length the examining lawyer gave up and Mrs. Woodbury retired as the other side did not desire to ask her any questions.

Ira O. Knapp, who was a witness on Monday, being recalled, was questioned along lines similar to those introduced in Mrs. Woodbury's examination. Questions by Mr. Peabody led Mr. Knapp to say that he did not know that the Christian Scientists present with him when the message from Mrs. Eddy, on which the present case is based, was read at the First Church understood Mrs. Eddy to refer to herself in using the words, "A woman appeared in the heavens clothed with light." He did not know that the members believed Mrs. Eddy was sent from God.

Margaret Burns, a Bachelor of Christian Science, said that she did not think of any one when she heard the words, "for she saith in her heart I am no widow." On cross-examination this witness said she did not believe that the quotation referred in any way to Mrs. Woodbury.

Considerable surprise was apparent when, as this witness stepped down, counsel for the plaintiff announced that he would rest the case. Mr. Elder then offered his motion for a verdict for the defendant.

HAD NO MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Adherent of Christian Science Dies After Nursing a Sick Child.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—Miss Maud Knight, a highly educated and accomplished woman, for ten years a Government teacher of the Indians on the Dakota reservations and an earnest believer in and advocate of Christian Science, died this morning at the home of her brother in this city. She had become prostrated from nursing a sick child of her brother according to Christian Science methods. When the child became critically ill the father called in a regular physician, who brought it through a crisis.

Miss Knight had no physician attending her until the proprietor of the boarding house where she lived, fearing that she would die, reported the case to the health authorities. Later a regular physician was called and pronounced the case fatal. Softening of the brain was the immediate cause of death.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract is the best, and the best is none too good for your food. —Adv.

Golf! Golf! Golf! Golf!
Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Me. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Adv.

CONNECTICUT TOWNS WIN.

Cities Lose Proposed Increase of Representation by a Vote of 145 to 61.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—The desire of the country towns of Connecticut to keep their representation and to withhold any advantage which might be given to the cities defeated the long-discussed question of constitutional reform in the House of Representatives to-day, by a vote of 145 to 61. Debate lasted nearly all day, the final vote coming only at 4:30, and at the end of an impassioned appeal from Mr. King, the leader, and the Republican side to support the bill. Mr. King openly prophesied that the fate of the Republican Party in the State hung on the result of to-day's debate. The country town Republicans, however, refused to vote for the amendment, and the Democrats who want a convention voted solidly against it.

Fear that the cities might in the end secure the balance of power in the House was the keynote of the opposition to reform to-day. It had been anticipated, though Gov. McLean, a Republican, had appealed to his party to carry it through. The case of the reformers was based on the gross irregularities which are now present in the State. It was pointed out that twelve cities with a population of 484,000 have only 24 Representatives, while 12 other towns, with a population of 8,800 have the same. Ninety-five towns with a population of 105,000 have 128 Representatives, a balance of power.

The argument of the small towns was that the basis of representation was not population, but towns, and on this they based their claims and defeated the resolution. The reform campaign was started last Fall at the State election, and had been growing ever since then.

The resolution offered proposed that each town of 2,500 should have one Representative, of over 2,500 and up to 5,000 two, and for every additional 20,000 one more. This would cut down eighteen towns and increase eight, besides giving the cities from 5 to 7 Representatives where they now have two.

MARK TWAIN AND THE DEVIL.

Minister at the Meeting of the General Synod of Reformed Church Compared the Two.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 5.—The ninety-fifth regular session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America opened here this afternoon in the Second Reformed Church. The Rev. Dr. Edward P. Johnson of Albany, N. Y., President of the Synod, called the convention to order. The Synod then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President—The Rev. Dr. Dennis Wortman, Saugerties, N. Y.; Vice President—The Rev. E. G. Read of Somerville, N. J.; Temporary Clerks—The Rev. R. Bloemandel of Michigan, and the Rev. Harry Lockwood of Albany. The Rev. David J. Burrell, D. D., pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church of New York City, who was slated for the Presidency, was absent at a wedding. This, it is believed, cost him the office.

In his sermon this evening the Rev. E. P. Johnson of Albany made a comparison between Mark Twain and the Devil, and gave all the honors to the Devil. He said in part that despite contradiction, Twain makes bold to keep on publishing the unkindest of slanders which the church workers abroad, and these insinuations have continued despite contrary evidence. After the sermon the preacher said he referred to Mark Twain, but there were others as well.

ANTI-TRUST SUIT IN TEXAS.

Attorney General Seeks to Recover $6,600,000 from Brewing Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 5.—At the instance of Attorney General C. K. Bell, suit was filed in the District Court here to-day against the Lone Star Brewing Company of San Antonio, the San Antonio Brewing Association of San Antonio, the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company of St. Louis, and the William J. Lemp Brewing Company of St. Louis to forfeit their respective charters and permits to do business in Texas, to place them in the hands of receivers, and to collect penalties for alleged violation of the Texas anti-trust law since July 4, 1900.

The law provides a penalty of $5,000 for every day's violation, making the aggregate penalty in this case $6,600,000, each company being charged with $1,650,000.

In the petition it is stated that the defendants entered a combination to force a competitor out of this territory and have reduced the price from $2.50 to $1.50 per keg, the lowest price paid for beer at any place in Texas, and below the cost of manufacture. This is probably the largest suit ever filed in Texas, and by far the largest for a violation of the anti-trust law.

POPULATION OF CANADA.

The Official Census Returns Will Be Disappointing.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 5.—The official organs of the Government are preparing the country for the disappointment in store when the official census returns are made known. Instead of the confident predictions of 6,000,000 and over, the returns so far completed indicate less than 5,500,000. According to the estimates based on the statistics of the British Isles, Canada's total should be 5,425,000. Estimates based on the last census of Canada, ten years back, yielded a percentage a trifle higher, working out 5,430,000 souls.

The evidence points to the shortage between the expected results and the fact as due to the steadily diminishing percentage of births, which in Ontario is now too well established to be disputed, and the continued migration of Canadians to the United States. With increasing prosperity at home, increasing revenues, increasing expenditures, increasing trade, increasing development of all kinds in the Dominion, the exodus seems increasing also. The cost of living is going up faster than the rise in wages.

To Filter New Haven Water.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—All of the water supply of the City of New Haven will by next Fall be run through immense filters to be constructed by the New Haven Water Company. The company will spend, it is announced to-night, $1,000,000 in order to perfect the new plant, and will commence to install the filters at once. The supply from the Saltonstall, Lake Whitney, Maltby Lake, and Woodbridge systems will all be run through huge filtering machines before it enters the city pipes. The experiment is the first of the kind ever tried in this State.

A.— Weak Women
get health and strength from Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. It builds up the health through natural channels and keeps the nerves from getting overwrought. Take Johann Hoff's with your meals. —Adv.

Golf! Golf! Golf! Golf!
Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Me. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Adv.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BANQUET IN LONDON

Warm Welcome to the American Delegates by Lord Brassey.

MORRIS K. JESUP REPLIES

Great Cordiality Marks the Speeches—Lord

New York under the control of Mr. King to enable the banks in New York to resume specie payments, and thus restore confidence, asking for no security save the honor of Mr. King, and his and Baring Brothers' guarantee, no stipulation being made as to the time the loan was to be returned, nor any profit expected or required, the only reward being the desire to do a kindly and friendly act.

"We do not, we never can forget, that when, during our late struggle, we were not only threatened with a divided country, but were overshadowed by the menace of a war with you, your illustrious, good, wise, and beloved Queen, (God bless her memory,) was our best friend, and left the dying bed of her husband to stay the hand that might otherwise have been lifted up against us.

NO RIVALRY CAN EXIST.

"Mr. Chairman, I know your people have never regretted being our friend and having done these kindly acts, and now should we not both feel, in the language of one of your own countrymen, that the letters 'U. S.,' representing as they do the United States, really mean in everything 'us'? This is what we want you to feel, and we desire to do all we can to make you one with us.

"No rivalry can exist between us; there is none. We are the same race, the same blood, the same language and tradition, we have the same religion, civilization, and laws, and we read the same Bible. No, Sir, we can only be rivals in the effort each may put forth, actuated by the same desires to carry to the ends of the earth the blessings of our civil and religious liberty. To this end we will work hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, heart beating with heart, and not resting satisfied until the remotest ends of the earth shall feel the effects of our unselfish purposes and desires, and all the world become in touch with us.

"In closing, Mr. Chairman, allow me again to thank you for this most gracious hospitality, for the pleasure of meeting your members and so many distinguished guests, and on behalf of my friends present and the New York Chamber of Commerce, of which I have the honor to be President, to extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our city, and be present at the opening of our new home, which is now building, and the completion of which is expected in a year from this time."

Mr. Jesup was followed by Lord Avebury, A. Foster Higgins, and A. Barton Hepburn.

Mr. Hepburn aroused interest by an intimation that the United States were entering upon the stage of tariff relaxation. "Over two years ago," he observed, "President McKinley in a speech in Boston, said, 'We are not talking about tariff now,' and in his recent trip across the Continent, he made no allusion to the tariff, but greatly emphasized the necessity of cultivating outside markets; and the Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee has announced that the tariff will be taken off from all so-called trust commodities. Our ability to produce has so largely outgrown our capacity to consume that the 'open door' is rapidly becoming the shibboleth of America."

The Right Hon. William James Pirrie, who followed, admitted the supremacy of the United States in many directions, but asserted Great Britain's supremacy in the matter of shipbuilding.

Lord Alverstone paid an eloquent tribute to the United States.

Mr. Carnegie, who had the best reception of the evening, then rose. He dwelt upon the importance of the growing friendly relations between the two countries, and continued, as follows:

"The horoscope of the future shows that common dangers are likely to draw us closer and closer, and, if ever the banners here entwined together have to be unfurled side by side in self-defense against any foe or combination of foes, who may attack and disturb the peace, I pity that enemy.

"The Chambers of Commerce of the world carry for their motto, 'Peace and Good-Will Among Men.' If Cabinets should ever fail to preserve between us 'peace with honor,' I suggest as a tribunal of last resort the Chambers of Commerce in London and New York; and not until we fail should our peoples despair of a settlement creditable to both disputants."

Mr. Griscom, whose arrival in time for the banquet created much interest, dwelt upon the expansion of American shipping. "With the co-operation of our Government," he said, "we trust that on the great ocean trade routes the flag of the United States will soon fly side by side with the flags of Great Britain and Continental powers."

The hour was then so late that several toasts were dispensed with, and the proceedings were brought to an end with a few words from Mr. Choate, who declared that Londoners had done a noble act in extending the hand of friendship to a most formidable rival. "Commerce," he said, "will be the real peacemaker and a blessing to mankind. Any real conflict between our two countries is impossible."

COMMENT ON THE BANQUET.

Almost all the morning papers comment editorially upon the banquet, expressing great satisfaction at the significant exchange of friendly sentiments. The Daily Telegraph finds balm for its disappointment at the American triumphs in the fact that, as the traders of the new world learned their lessons from the old country, so it was from the ancient home of horse racing that Volodyovski derived birth and stamina. It considers that an Englishbred horse owned by an American is "quite the most appropriate winner of the first Derby of the novel and imperialistic century."

The Daily Chronicle, which echoes Mr. Pirrie's optimist observations, applauds Mr. Choate's suggestion that Britishers of every class should visit the United States, since it remarks: "British manufacturers and workmen have much more to learn from the American than Sir Alfred Harman seems to suppose." The Daily Chronicle takes occasion to express admiration of Mr. Carnegie's plans in behalf of the universities of Scotland.

The Morning Post, which dilates upon the advantages that would accrue if Englishmen took the trouble to acquire an intelligent interest in the United States, says that a great step toward this end and toward bringing the two nations closer together would be taken if some great historian arose to write a really impartial history of the War of Independence.

Dwelling upon the "splendid hospitality which the Americans always extend to Englishmen," The Times says:

"We are conscious that our own efforts in that direction are inadequate, but beg our American friends to believe that our hearts are in the right place. We do the thing the best we know how, and we mean more than our doing might indicate if judged by their standards."

FEAR AMERICAN TRUSTS.

BIRMINGHAM, June 5.—The Chamber of Commerce devoted a special meeting to-day to a discussion of American trusts and adopted, after a long debate, a resolution declaring that the earnest attention of the Government should be given without delay to the best means of guarding British trade and commerce against injury from American trusts, both from a National and commercial aspect.

R. P. Yates, in proposing the resolution, emphasized the menace to Great Britain of the efforts of the United States to command the carrying trade of the world.

Imperial protection was advocated by some of those present as a remedy.

WHY THE BRITISH REGRESS.

LONDON, June 6.—The Daily Mail prints to-day the first of a series of articles on "The American Trade Invasion," showing how the United States is successfully competing with every branch of British industry.

Commenting editorially upon the question, under the caption "Why We Regress," it expresses astonishment that Englishmen, with a reputation for integrity and patriotism, should be found ready to tell England that she has no cause for uneasiness.

"Such assurances," continues The Daily Mail, "are natural from Americans, who desire to lull Great Britain to sleep, while they capture the British and foreign markets, but from Englishmen they can only be inspired by ignorance or 'ostrichism.'"

The Daily Mail arrives at the conclusion that the British economic system is "based upon theories which facts are daily proving more delusive."

NO ST. PAUL-TEUTONIC RACE.

LONDON, June 5.—The St. Paul docked in Southampton at 4:20 P. M., having been delayed four hours outside the Needles by fog. Nothing was known on board the St. Paul about the alleged race with the Teutonic.

The Teutonic reached Queenstown at 12:16 P. M. to-day, and it was quite a surprise to her officers and passengers when they heard it reported that she had been racing with the American Line steamer St. Paul, which left New York the same day as the Teutonic, and which passed Hurst Castle at 2:30 P. M. to-day. John W. Mackay said that such a suggestion had never been heard throughout the voyage, and that so far as he knew no one on board was trying to reach London in time for the Chamber of Commerce banquet this evening. They did not see the St. Paul throughout the voyage.

Capt. McKinstry declared that the stories of the alleged race between the two steamers were "all moonshine."

SCHOOL BOARD RETAINS PRINCIPAL M. H. RAY

He Must Now Face Charges Regarding His Competency.

Friends of the Teacher Rally Heartily to His Support—$3,500,000 for New Schools.

At a meeting of the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx last evening, it was decided that Martin H. Ray, who for thirty-five years has served as a Principal in New York public schools, would remain in his position, but that he would have to face charges to be made by the Board of Borough Superintendents. The decision was made in executive session.

Outside of the board room was a large delegation of men, women, and children, who came to present a petition in favor of Principal Ray. Many of the men were over fifty years of age, and they held in their hands the official records of the Board of Education, showing that the Principal had always held an unexceptionable record. A petition signed by 1,500 former pupils of Mr. Ray was also prepared.

The friends of Principal Ray on the School Board were ready to defend him. The charge made by the Teachers' Committee, of which Commissioner Livingston is Chairman, is that there has been "a retrogression in the management of Public School No. 51 for a number of years, and at no time since the first year of his incumbency has it been found to be excellent." The committee recommended that Principal Ray be transferred to a smaller school. The proposed transfer would have involved no reduction in rank or salary.

Ex-Assemblyman Thomas J. McManus headed the delegation of citizens who favored the retention of Principal Ray. Commissioner Emmett invited ex-Assemblyman McManus inside the railing of the board room. It has been the custom for Commissioners to invite their friends to talk quietly over matters while routine business was being transacted. Commissioner Livingston called President O'Brien's attention to the fact that some one was "lobbying" for Mr. Ray.

"It has been called to my attention that some persons are inside the railing who are not Commissioners. They will retire," said President O'Brien. Mr. McManus then gathered his large delegation in the corridors of the building.

After discussing the matter until nearly midnight a resolution was adopted rejecting the report of the Committee on Teachers transferring Principal Ray.

Secretary Ellis announced that the vote was unanimous and that the Commissioners who signed the report favoring the transfer of Principal Ray voted to reject the report they had signed and accepted as a substitute a resolution directing the Board of Borough Superintendents to take immediate action pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

The board recommended the expenditure of $3,500,000 for new schools and additions to existing schools.

MRS. McKINLEY IMPROVES.

Passes a Comfortable Night and a Hopeful Bulletin Is Issued by the Physicians.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Dr. Rixey made his usual nightly visit to the White House shortly after 9 o'clock, and remained about an hour and a half. On leaving, he said: "Mrs. McKinley is resting very comfortably now. She has gained a little this evening, but there is no marked change. She is doing very well."

Drs. Sternberg, Johnston, and Rixey were in consultation at the White House about half an hour this forenoon, after which the following bulletin was given out:

"Mrs. McKinley's physicians report that she has had a very comfortable night and that her general condition is somewhat improved."

While the improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition is slight, the fact that there had been no setback during the day, but, on the contrary, a little gain, was very gratifying to the White House household, and the President expressed his pleasure several times during the evening. In view, however, of the gravity of the condition of the mistress of the White House, too much significance is not attached to the slight improvement shown. Both ups and downs have marked the progress of her illness, and it is realized that whatever gain or improvement is shown may prove but temporary. For this reason the bulletins as officially announced by the physicians once a day refer to the gain in condition in very guarded language.

Mrs. McKinley has been unable as yet to take solid food, although it has not been necessary to resort to powerful heart stimulants like nitroglycerine since her return to Washington. Brandy is administered. Raw egg and chicken broth are her food.

After the physicians had gone this morning the President, accompanied by Representative Tayler of Ohio, who represents Mr. McKinley's home district in the Lower House, went out for a stroll.

To a visitor who saw him this afternoon, the President said he felt much encouraged by the slight change for the better in Mrs. McKinley's condition, and expressed strong hope that the tide had turned and that from now on she might continue to improve.

The President is spending a large part of his time at his wife's bedside. He was out driving for an hour, however, just before supper with L. L. Miller of Canton, Ohio, and returned refreshed. With the exception of the time spent in the early evening with a few callers and a short time in the Cabinet room about 12 o'clock, most of the evening was spent within call of his wife. There were many callers, who gave expression to their sympathy. Most of them merely made personal inquiries and left their cards, but the President received several in the Red Room, including Secretaries Root and Long, who spent a half-hour with him.

Among the other callers were Assistant Secretary of State Hill, the Chilean Minister and Mrs. Vicuna, Mr. Wauters of the Belgian Legation, Gen. Miles, Mrs. Dawes, Miss Hitchcock, Judge Anderson of the District Supreme Court, and Commissioner of Patents Allen. There were no callers after 8:30, when the President retired to the private apartments of the White House.

The President Cannot Visit Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The President will not be able to be at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo on June 13, which was designated as President's Day. After the abandonment of the Northwestern portion of the Presidential tour, the improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition inspired the managers of the exposition to hope that the President would be able to keep his engagement at Buffalo, but since returning to Washington Mrs. McKinley's condition has been such that it is considered idle to speculate upon the possibility of his leaving her for forty-eight hours.

CRONSTADT AS A NAVAL PORT.

Russian Government Will Separate Naval from Commercial Harbors.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Under date of May 1, 1901, Consul General Guenther of Frankfort reports that the Russian Government has concluded to remodel the harbor works at St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, to conform with modern requirements. The Consul General adds that it is also contemplated to separate the naval from the commercial harbors.

Cronstadt will become a naval port only, and will be closed to merchant vessels, while St. Petersburg will be the commercial harbor. On the Black Sea, the commercial harbor at Sebastopol will be removed to Feodosia.

Treasury Bond Purchase.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day bought $449,500 short-term bonds for the sinking fund; $333,100 short term 4s brought $113.7952; $100,000 short 4s, deliverable to-morrow, brought $113.8208, and $16,400 3s brought $108.8429.

Place for an Admiral's Son.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Casper S. Crowninshield of this city, son of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has been appointed commercial agent at Castellamare di Stabia, Italy, succeeding Joseph E. Hayden.

W. J. BRYAN TALKS OF DECISION

Says Action of Supreme Court Does Not Settle the Question.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—William J. Bryan addressed the Jackson County Democratic Club to-night, taking for his subject "The Outlook." The auditorium, holding 1,500, was not large enough to meet the demands of the occasion. Mr. Bryan was especially severe in his arraignment of the Supreme Court because of its recent decision. In part Mr. Bryan said:

"I believe we have the best Government ever conceived by man, and that it will remain the best Government, if the Supreme Court will leave it alone.

"If the Supreme Court decision on our insular possessions, by which nine men, by a majority of one, decided to convert this Republic into an empire, had been given before election the result would be different. The American people have not yet voted on imperialism. We charged it, but they denied it. Since the election the people have learned that our charge was right. We should not resort to expediency. Only principles will win. My philosophy is that I can afford to be in the minority, but I cannot afford to be wrong.

"The decision of the Supreme Court does not settle the question. As Abraham Lincoln said of the decision in the Dred Scott case, 'that decision was law in that case.' It takes more than five Supreme Court Judges to annul the Constitution of the United States. The decision strikes at Constitutional liberty. Justice Brown says that perhaps the Porto Ricans will have liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and other liberties that we enjoy. I don't believe in 'perhaps' rights.

"The time will come when the American people will become aroused and right the wrongs of Republican doctrine. If I were the only opponent of Republicanism in the United States, I should be glad to have the fact written on my tombstone."

Mr. Bryan adverted to the Democratic Party and the recent talk of reorganization. He declared there was no necessity for such action and that it emanated from those men who, when the party was thoroughly organized in 1896 and 1900, refused to subscribe to its principles and tried to make it a Republican Party.

J. W. FOSTER ON INSULAR CASES

Ex-Secretary Thinks the Decisions in Accordance with the Needs of the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—"Aside from the legal aspect of the case," said ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster to-day in speaking of the insular cases, "I deem it fortunate that the Court took the position it did. Consider the Philippine situation, for instance. The United States now has possession of the archipelago. Having the islands in our grasp, it necessarily follows that we must govern them; in other words, the legislative branch of the Government must enact and the Executive must sign laws for their regulation.

"The decision of the Court in the Porto Rican cases clearly and unequivocally delegated such authority to Congress. It therefore settles the much-mooted point as to whether Congress had the power to regulate affairs in our new possessions. For this reason, I say, the decision was practical and sensible. It will be a great bulwark for those now in power in the future government of our territory in the East. The exigencies of the situation demanded just such a decision as was rendered.

"There appears to be great uncertainty as to what is the real law of the cases recently decided, but to my mind there seems no doubt that the decision is exactly in accordance with the present needs of the Government. In other words, whatever should have been the decision of the Court as a legal question, the conclusion reached meets the wants of the country in the matter of the Government of the possessions acquired as a result of the Spanish war."

TARIFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Congressman Boutell Discusses the Effect of Insular Case Decisions on the Islands.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Representative Boutell of Illinois is very confident of the speedy expansion of the territorial greatness of the United States, predicting not only the acquisition of Cuba and the rest of the West Indies, but the whole territory down to the Nicaragua Canal and Canada on the north.

"I think that the President has adopted a judicious course in returning the work of the Cuban Convention. That convention must adopt the Platt amendment in toto or not at all. There can be no other outcome."

Mr. Boutell believes that if civil government is established in the Philippines on July 1, as is now contemplated, without a call for an extra session of Congress to enact some measure prescribing a specific schedule of tariff rates, all duties collected on merchandise from the archipelago between the first of next month and the date upon which Congress finally passes such an act must be refunded.

"I see no other way out of the dilemma," said Mr. Boutell this afternoon, "unless the President is satisfied that all goods coming into the country from the islands during that period shall enter free of duty. No other inference than that can be drawn from the recent Porto Rican decision. In my opinion, it will be held that if civil government is established in the islands without specifying any particular rates of duty, goods from there will not be held to have come from a 'foreign country.' Upon reassembling in December the Senate and House will no doubt immediately get to work upon a measure prescribing tariff rates for the Islands. This will settle the whole subject.

"There is one feature of the whole matter which has, in my judgment, thus far escaped general attention by those who are inclined to criticise the recent decision of the Supreme Court. I believe that when Congress passes a law establishing a permanent government for the Philippines it will be guided largely by the Constitution, and that, although there remains that decision that it may enact any law it chooses in the premises, it will be actuated by truly philanthropic and charitable motives, and frame a law creating a government as closely as possible along the lines of our own.

"The Supreme Court decision does not compel Congress to ignore the Constitution; therefore it simply gives that body, the direct representative of the people, the power to exercise its discretion. The result of its work will without doubt redound to the benefit of all concerned. If it is seen that the provisions of our Constitution can equitably fit the Philippine situation then Congress will not be restrained from applying them. On the other hand, if the interests of both people demand a different shade of legislation, then Congress, out of pure philanthropy, can legislate according to the circumstances."

DISLIKES INSULAR CASE DECISIONS.

Congressman Livingston Says Doctrine Promulgated Is Dangerous.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Representative Livingston of Georgia does not like the decisions of the Supreme Court in the insular cases. He thinks the whole matter is open for discussion in Congress and on the stump.

"If Congress can do anything in the Territories," said Mr. Livingston, "without regard to the Constitution, then Congress can disregard the Constitution in dealing with the States. The doctrine promulgated by the Supreme Court seems to me to be a very dangerous one. If the decision had been in line with the views of the four dissenting Judges it would have torn the Republican Party to pieces.

"It seems to me the force of the Constitution is becoming less and less every day. It is so in Congress, and with the executive departments. Tim Campbell's proposition was merely an outburst of his feelings when he wanted to know 'What's the Constitution between friends?' But there is too much of that feeling. This tendency is, if the Constitution stands in the way of something it is desired to do, to just legislate it out of the way, or for the Supreme Court to decide it out of the way. In other words, the reverence our fathers had for the Constitution seems to be growing less and less every day."

BANQUET TO ADMIRAL REMEY.

Honors to the Officers of the Brooklyn at Wellington, New Zealand.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., June 5.—At the Government banquet to-day in honor of Rear Admiral Remey and the officers of his flagship, the armored cruiser Brooklyn, international courtesies were exchanged.

Mr. Seddon, the New Zealand Premier, who was one of the speakers, advocated an amendment of the shipping laws so as to enable colonial steamers to trade with Hawaii.

WEST POINTERS DISMISSED.

Two Cadets Sent Away After Conviction by Court-Martial—Fifty-six Men Report for Examination.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 5.—Two cadets, members of the scon to be first class, were this afternoon summarily dismissed from the United States Military Academy. They are Stephen B. Verner of Syracuse, N. Y., and Charles S. Perry of Iowa. They were court-martialed upon a charge of having falsely obtained permission to leave the post. This permission having been granted, they were subsequently detected by an army officer drinking at a bar in Newburg. They were dismissed without travel pay, and started for home immediately.

Fifty-six of the fifty-nine young men who were appointed cadets to the Academy since March 1 last reported for their entrance examination to-day. They began their physical examinations at once. Their mental examinations will begin this evening. Private Calvin P. Titus, made famous by scaling the Chinese wall at Peking, has until July 25 to present himself for examination.

Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant arrived here this afternoon. He was met at the boat landing by Col. Mills, Adjt. Rivers, and an escort of cavalry. A salute of eleven guns was fired, and there was a grand review of the corps of cadets in his honor. The General is here to meet his son, Cadet U. S. Grant, of the third class.

DISMISSED FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Cadet Cressy Expelled After Court-Martial on Charge of Hazing.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Following the example set at West Point, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy has caused a cadet to be dismissed for hazing. In this case, however, that of Calvin Joy Cressy of the fourth class, of California, the accused was tried by court-martial and regularly convicted. The statement in the case made public at the Navy Department is as follows:

"The court-martial before which Naval Cadet Calvin Joy Cressy, fourth class, was tried June 3, having found the specification of the charge preferred against him proved, and that he was guilty of the charge, 'violation of the act of Congress approved on the 23d day of June, 1875, to prevent hazing at the Naval Academy,' and said court having recommended that he be dismissed from the Naval Academy, which recommendation was approved by the Superintendent, he was dismissed from the academy accordingly."

It is understood that the dismissed cadet was discovered in the act of hazing a junior in his room by compelling him to stand on his head. It was suspected that the practice might spread rapidly, so speedy and drastic action was had as a deterrent.

GETS A LIFE SAVER'S MEDAL.

Buffalo Man's Deed of Heroism Is Suitably Rewarded by Secretary Gage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Secretary Gage of the Treasury to-day mailed a letter to W. W. Griesser of the Buffalo Life Saving Station informing him that a gold life-saving medal had been awarded him for rescuing a man from drowning on Nov. 21, 1900. In recounting the circumstances of the rescue, Secretary Gage says:

At 2:20 P. M., while a gale blowing eighty miles an hour was sweeping across the harbor of Buffalo, two scows having several men on board broke from their moorings, three miles southwest of the life-saving station, and drifted toward the breakers. Surfmen discovered the disaster, and Griesser launched the lifeboat. It was taken in tow by the tug Mason, and he had it dropped three-quarters of a mile to windward of the scows. He then allowed it to drive before the wind to a position just outside the outer line of surf, where he rounded to and let go an anchor, intending by slacking away the hawser to get sufficiently near the scows to find out whether the men had escaped or not. In a few moments the boat was in the midst of the heaviest surf, and at times completely buried under it. Two great combers broke on board, and a third caught the bow and threw it high in the air, snapping asunder the hawser and pitching the heavy boat end over end.

Griesser and all but one of the crew were thrown out, and only after a hard swim reached the land, where he learned that a man who had been on one of the scows was in a perilous position among some old piles nearly a third of a mile away. A locomotive was passing, and the engineer offered to take the life-savers to the place. There he saw the half-drowned man clinging to the slippery piles, 400 or 500 feet from shore, the seas constantly breaking over him so deeply that he was often entirely lost from sight. The use of a boat was impracticable. Griesser resolved to swim out with a line, calling upon Surfman Greenland to accompany him. Experience men warned them that it was sure death, but Griesser replied, "We'll wait until we try; he can't come to us; we will try to go to him."

After going about fifty yards a heavy sea hurled Greenland against an old pile, injuring him severely, and then swept him to land. Griesser was repeatedly driven shoreward, but gradually gained ground until he reached a pile sixty or seventy yards from the beach, where he made the only pause for rest he took during the whole operation, which lasted three-quarters of an hour. He then renewed the struggle.

Getting near enough, he threw the man the end of the line, shouting to him to make it fast about his body and then drop into the water. The drowning man had only enough strength to secure it about his wrist, and before he could jump the waves caught and fouled the bight of the line among the piling. At the same time Griesser was thrown nearly 100 feet away. The imperiled man was begging piteously for Griesser to save him.

Atlantic Transports Not to be Sold.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Secretary of War has determined to keep the transports of the Atlantic service, and they will not be sold, as first contemplated. The Board of Army Officers made an investigation of the transports Sedgwick, Crook, and McClellan, and appraised their value, but also recommended that they be retained by the Government instead of being sold, as they might be needed for future service.

Artilleryman in Board of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Major Sedgwick Pratt of the Artillery Corps has been detailed for duty as a member of the Board of Engineers. This is the first time an artillery officer has been detailed as a member of the board. Secretary Root made the detail upon the representations of Gen. Gillespie. It is part of the programme of bringing closer together the three branches of the service—engineers, ordnance, and artillery—which are in charge of defense works.

New York Artists Will Exhibit.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 5.—Each year this city holds a public art exhibit and invites the prominent artists of the United States to display their work. Six New York artists have accepted the invitation for this year's display. They are F. Hopkinson Smith, Child Hassam, Charles Warren Eaton, F. K. M. Rehn, Edward H. Potthast, and Bruce Crane.

Ground Broken for a Big Steel Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., June 5.—The Brooke Iron Company began clearing ground to-day for the erection of a million-dollar steel plant at Birdsborough, near this city. The main building will be 300 by 450 feet, and it will be one of the finest steel plants in the country. It will be placed in operation within a year, and give employment to a large number of men.

New Home for Henry Clews.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for Mrs. John Hughes the four-story dwelling, 630 Fifth Avenue, on a lot 28.8 by 131 feet. The purchaser is Henry Clews, the banker, who will remodel the house for his own occupancy. Mr. Clews now lives at 9 West Thirty-fourth Street, which property is 50 by 200 feet, and this house he purposes to alter into an office building.

Gen. Chaffee in Manila.

MANILA, June 5, 8:55 P. M.—Major Gen. Chaffee and staff and two companies of the Ninth Infantry arrived here to-day on the United States transport Sumner from Taku. The General was received with a Major General's salute. He will be Gen. MacArthur's guest at the Malacanan Palace.

Gives Good Digestion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water after meals, removes the distress, oppression and "all-gone" feeling.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

CUBANS AWAIT INSTRUCTIONS.

Will Take Final Action on the Platt Amendment After Delayed Message from Washington Arrives.

HAVANA, June 5.—The official instructions from Washington regarding the Platt amendment have not arrived. The delay is causing annoyance to Gen. Wood, as he had promised that the convention would have the letter Tuesday, and a meeting was called for this afternoon to discuss the document. The poor mail service has long been complained of by business men here. In this instance it has brought the question to the forcible attention of the military authorities. It is said that a resumption of the Monday and Wednesday mail has been ordered.

The non-arrival of the instructions from Washington was a disappointment to the convention, which had assembled nominally to listen to the report of the Committee on Style and to accept formally the amendment, as passed a week ago, after the committee had put the finishing touches to it. The Conservatives had hoped for the arrival of the instructions so as to enable them to change the style in such a way as to conform, if possible, to the instructions, but a valuable opportunity was lost. The report was accepted and will be sent to Gen. Wood.

Señor Sanguily said that if the instructions specifically stated that there could be no interpretations or explanations added, the convention would vote for or against accepting the amendment without further argument. There seems to be a feeling that, if the instructions are in the form of an ultimatum, the convention will unanimously refuse to accept the amendment and will then dissolve.

The Conservatives are not hopeful of holding the fifteen who voted in favor of the resolution. At several meetings there has been discussion tending to embitter the delegates, who believed they have not been used fairly, insisting that they acted in good faith and with the understanding that the United States would accept the amendment as passed. The first draft was not sent to Washington.

At the request of President Capote Gen. Wood asked Secretary Root if the amendment could be accepted with the explanations added to the clause. Secretary Root wired: "No; better accept it without it." The report was then changed, the original amendment being accepted with the understanding that it would have the interpretations given by Secretary Root. Gen. Wood wired the report to Washington Sunday, it being the first full report sent out. Secretary Root telegraphed Tuesday, just after the convention voted, that Washington could not accept the objectionable interpretations and explanations. At a meeting of the fifteen yesterday evening it was said that Gen. Wood told the committee up to the last moment that the United States was satisfied.

Señor Portuondo endeavored to-day to open a discussion as to where to place the responsibility for the misunderstanding, but the convention refused to argue the question until after the arrival of the official instructions.

TOOK CORBETT'S OLD LICENSE.

Justice Freedman Acts on Testimony that Whisky Was Served on Sunday—Dante Company Also Loses License.

The liquor tax certificate held by James J. Corbett, the ex-pugilist, was revoked yesterday by Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court, on considering the report of Alfred Page, as referee, in a proceeding brought for the revocation of the license by the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, the Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League.

The testimony showed that Charles P. Sanford, a special agent of the Excise Commissioner, and others visited Corbett's saloon at 1,303 Broadway on Sunday, May 6, 1900, and were served with whisky and cigars. There were other men drinking in the place. Testimony was also given by the Rev. Norman Plass, the Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League for Greater New York, that he and two companions had called at Corbett's place early in the morning of Wednesday, May 2, 1900, and bought whisky.

It was further claimed by Mr. Henry that Corbett had violated the law, inasmuch as he had not his screens down so that the inside of his premises could be seen from the street.

The allegations were denied by Corbett, who claimed his premises were closed at the proper hour. Frank L. Mayham represented Mr. Henry; Herbert H. Kellogg, Deputy Commissioner of Excise Hilliard, and O'Hare & Dinnean represented Corbett.

Corbett kept his place open last night. He said he was prepared for moves such as that made against him yesterday, and instead of the license being taken out in his name, when it lapsed in April last, it was taken out in the name of his manager, Frank Phillips. He said no notice had been served on him, and he had not heard from the police.

The liquor tax certificate held by the Dante Inferno Exhibition Company of 1,177 Broadway was also revoked for the year 1900 by Justice Freedman, on testimony taken before Referee Page, in a proceeding by Mr. Henry. The Rev. Norman Plass was the chief witness, and he testified to visiting the saloon on May 2, 1900, between 1:45 and 2 o'clock A. M. There were people drinking at tables, and he and his friends were served with whisky, which they drank.

George H. Snyder, the Secretary of the Dante Inferno Exhibition Company, swore the saloon was closed at 1 o'clock on the morning in question, but Justice Freedman held the charges proved.

Both Corbett's license and that of the Dante Company, which are revoked, were for the year 1900. Suits will now be brought by the Excise Commissioner to recover $1,800, being double the amount of the bonds given by the respondents for the proper conduct of their business.

BRIDEGROOM DID NOT APPEAR.

Wedding Preparations at Babylon, L. I., Lacked One Principal Feature.

BABYLON, L. I., June 5.—Miss Agnes Ryan, daughter of Thomas Ryan, and one of the belles of East Islip, was to have been married at high noon to-day to Samuel Dow of Boston, Mass. Great preparations had been made for the wedding, which was intended to be an event of note.

The guests arrived, and the bride was attired in a handsome gown of white satin, but the bridegroom failed to appear. No word was received from him. The bride declares she has been jilted, and says she will have vengeance. Dow formerly resided here, where he met the girl a year ago.

SMOKELESS POWDER AFIRE.

Costly Magazine at Mare Island Navy Yard Will Be a Total Loss.

VALLEJO, Cal., June 5.—A magazine at the Mare Island Navy Yard containing about twenty tons of smokeless powder became ignited this morning by chemical action. The powder did not explode, but generated enough gas and smoke to force the top off the magazine. The powder is now slowly burning. It is far removed from the black powder, and there is no danger of an explosion.

The magazine was constructed in 1857 at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. It will be a total loss. It is located on the end of the island, and there seems to be no danger of an explosion or of damage to any of the buildings on the island except the magazine.

CAMPHOR BALL CAUSED DEATH.

Stuck in Three-Year-Old Boy's Throat and Fumes Stifled Him.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 5.—Carl Gondeck, three years old, son of Albert Gondeck, a butcher at 51 Boerum Avenue, Murray Hill, died at his home in great agony today from the effects of a camphor ball which he had swallowed, evidently thinking it was candy.

The ball lodged in his throat and the fumes stifled him. His screams brought his mother, and on learning what he had done, she hurriedly summoned a physician. The doctor was unable to remove the ball, which had lodged far down in the throat, and the child continued to suffer until he died.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Frank A. Grant, Quartermaster, upon the arrival of the transport McClellan at New York City, will transfer his accountability to Capt. Carroll A. Devol, General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service in that city, and then proceed to San Francisco, and take transport to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of seacoast gun carriages.

Major Sedgwick Pratt, Artillery Corps, is detailed for duty as a member of the Board of Engineers.

Transfers—Capt. Frank L. Dodd, from the Ninth Infantry to the Twenty-sixth Infantry; Capt. Hugh D. Wise, from the Twenty-sixth Infantry, to the Ninth Infantry, Company L.

First Lieut. Louis C. Wolf, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Chicago, at such time as may be indicated by the board of medical officers to be convened by the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for examination as to his present physical condition.

The resignation of Cadet John B. Golden, fourth class, United States Military Academy, is accepted.

The resignation of First Lieut. William S. Bradford, Seventeenth Infantry, has been accepted, to take effect June 30.

Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, Eighth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., vice Major Frank Del Carrington, First Infantry, relieved.

Navy.

Lieut. C. W. Dyson is detached from the Massachusetts upon reporting of relief; he will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. L. Gow is detached from the Academy, June 8, and ordered to the Massachusetts as relief of Lieut. Dyson, via temporary duty in connection with official trial of the Illinois, as assistant to the engineer board.

Surgeon F. J. B. Cordeiro is detached from the Buffalo, June 10, and ordered home to wait orders.

Surgeon L. W. Curtis is ordered to the Buffalo, June 10, as relief of Surgeon Cordeiro.

C. P. Rees is commissioned Commander from May 12.

F. C. Bieg is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from April 19.

F. W. Bartlett is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from April 14.

T. L. Chadwick is commissioned Lieutenant from April 1.

R. L. Curtin, A. E. Kalbach, and E. McCauley, Jr., are commissioned Lieutenants, junior grade, from May 6.

E. S. Bogert, Jr., is commissioned Surgeon from Dec. 15, 1900.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Isla de Luzon sailed to-day from Cavite for Iloilo.

The Nashville and Celtic left Cavite to-day bound for Sual and Sydney, respectively.

The Dolphin has arrived at the Boston Navy Yard.

The Michigan is at Harbor Springs.

The Hannibal has left Norfolk for Lambert's Point.

The new battleship Illinois will leave the Norfolk Navy Yard Saturday morning for Boston, to undergo an official trial off the New England Coast.

Appointments in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The President to-day made the following appointments in the navy:

Commander—Lewis C. Heilner.

Lieutenant Commanders—Charles N. Atwater, Harry Kimmell, George W. McElroy.

Lieutenants—Walter S. Crosley, Benjamin B. McCormick.

Lieutenants, (Junior Grade)—Wat T. Cluverius, Jonas H. Holden, Earl P. Jessop, Thomas A. Kearney, Arthur MacArthur, Jr., Charles M. Toser.

Chaplain, (with rank of Lieutenant)—Joseph F. MacGrail.

Assistant Surgeon, (with rank of Lieutenant, junior grade)—George M. Mayers.

Chief Sailmaker, to rank with, but after, Ensign—John T. Byrne.

Major in the Marine Corps—George Barnett.

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CITY CLUB'S WORK IN THE CAMPAIGN

It Decides for War on Tammany Hall Candidates.

Review of the Acts of the Legislature—Charter Revision Provisions Condemned.

The City Club, at a largely attended meeting last night, unanimously decided to take an active part in the approaching municipal campaign. Wheeler H. Peckham presided.

A resolution in favor of aggressive action against Tammany Hall was introduced. It was discussed at great length, and as there were divergent views concerning portions of the phraseology, it was referred to the following committee: Wheeler H. Peckham, Everett P. Wheeler, Charles H. Strong, John Brooks Leavitt, and the Rev. John P. Peters.

This committee, after a consultation, submitted the following substitute, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is the sense of the members of this club that it should take an active part in the approaching campaign.

Resolved, That the council be and is hereby instructed to do all in its power to co-operate in concentrating the opposition to Tammany Hall, it being already apparent that all the main opposing organizations are a unit in favor of an honest, aggressive, non-partisan administration—the keynote of the coming campaign.

The Council then submitted its annual report of the work of the Legislation Committee during the recent session of the Legislature. It was adopted. The report among other things says:

"The Committee on Legislation passed in review during the session of 1901 about 700 bills which the clerical force attached to the committee picked out of the mass of 2,000 bills printed in 4,000 forms, as bills affecting the City of New York. Some 250 of these bills were introduced and printed separately in the two houses of the Legislature, and many of them were printed in more than one form. They would make a bound volume about thirteen inches thick. Of these bills the committee recommended 12 for approval, and disapproved 150.

"The most important bill of the session for the City of New York was the bill drafted by the Charter Revision Commission to amend the city charter in accordance with the recommendations made unanimously by the commission. The long delay of the Legislature in beginning consideration of this bill, and the haste and practical secrecy with which it was 'rushed through' at the end of the session, after undergoing many changes at the hands of the Legislature, led the City Club to object to the enactment of the revision before due publicity had been given to the provisions of the bill as amended by the Legislature.

"Some of the changes made in the bill before it was passed, such as that to add greatly to the cost of the city's advertising in the smaller boroughs, that to make the City Magistrates in Brooklyn elective, that to admit 'private schools' generally to participation in the school moneys, and the provisions distributing the local legislative powers in a manner to produce confusion and uncertainty, were condemned by the public and the newspapers. The several changes of this nature and the many minor changes which tended to impair the character of the revised charter as a harmonious scheme of government, led the Council to oppose the enactment of the bill as amended, while urging the passage of the bill in the form proposed by the Revision Commission. Some of the worst features incorporated in the bill by the Legislature were eliminated by the clumsy process of enacting separate repeal bills immediately after the enactment of the Revision bill.

"The bills disapproved by the Committee on Legislation may be classified as follows:

	No. Bills Disapproved.	Became Law.
Bills to require or to permit the payment of private claims against the city	18	6
Bills to require or to permit the reinstatement of policemen and firemen	17	"
Bills to provide for hearings in cases of dismissed policemen and firemen	11	"
Bills to amend charter	17	1
Bills to impose expenditures upon the city	11	3
Miscellaneous bills affecting the city	17	6
Total	111	16

"Among the bills to which the Committee on Legislation made active opposition was the bill known as the West Street Bridge bill. While that bill was drawn in general terms, it was so qualified and limited that it could not have been made to apply to any city other than New York, or to any corporation other than the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company. Its effect would have been to give to that corporation extraordinary powers to build elevated railroad structures in the streets of New York, practically without limit to the extent of the system. It would have given to the company immensely valuable street franchises without adequate compensation to the city and without reference to the provisions of the city charter. The bill was passed by both houses of the Legislature at the end of the session, and immediately encountered the opposition of nearly all the newspapers and of many organizations of citizens. The Governor vetoed the bill after a hearing at which its dangerous character was made fully apparent."

After the meeting President Peckham and Secretary James W. Pryor each said that the club had no intention of sending representatives to the conference of the anti-Tammany bodies. Not being a nominating body, it did not expect any invitation.

STATE DEMOCRACY PLANS.

Chairman Campbell Says There Is No Fight with Tammany—Mr. Hill and the Presidency.

Chairman Frank Campbell, of the Democratic State Committee said last night that efforts would be made to capture the next Assembly, and for this reason great care will be exercised in the selection of candidates.

He said there would be "no friction between the up-State Democracy and Tammany Hall this year, and intimated that an arrangement had been reached whereby Tammany in return for certain support in the coming Mayoralty contest would not fight the up-State people at the next meeting of the State Committee.

Mr. Campbell also said:

"There is a good deal of nonsense being published about Senator Hill's candidacy for the Presidency three years hence. Now, I want to say that Senator Hill is not a candidate. A great many things may happen between now and the next National Convention. If Senator Hill is nominated it will be because the people want him, and not because there has been any active canvass for delegates. I will tell you now that Senator Hill will not permit his friends to canvass for delegates. If he is the logical candidate, he will be nominated."

In speaking of the chances of Bryan and his belief in Mr. Bryan's sincerity that he is no longer a candidate for the nomination for President, Mr. Campbell said:

"I believe Mr. Bryan is sincere. The fact is, he realizes that the people think he has had ample opportunities. The Democracy will return to Democratic principles and nominate their best man. Then there will be some chance of success."

Gov. Odell's Father at the Exposition.

BUFFALO, June 5.—B. B. Odell, Sr., father of the Governor; George C. D. Odell, the Governor's brother, and Miss Odell, his sister, of Newburg, and Mrs. W. C. Hoff of New York have arrived here to visit the Exposition.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

8:20 A. M.—124 West Fiftieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

10:15 A. M.—67 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; John Allen; damage, $5.

12:45 P. M.—66 Barrow Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

12:30 P. M.—100 Madison Street; Patrick O'Connor; damage, $5.

12:30 P. M.—385 Eleventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—230 Cherry Street; Israel Bearman; damage, $500.

6:20 P. M.—330 East Thirty-eighth Street; Martin Lord; damage, $10.

6:33 P. M.—3 and 5 West Nineteenth Street; Adams & Co.; damage, $3,000.

9:40 P. M.—61 Avenue D; George Wittman; damage, $100.

11 P. M.—306 Mercer Street; Al Brett & Co.; damage, $50.

MURPHY TO BE SENT HOME.

Father Ducey to Have the Boy Examined by Alienists—Astonished by the Lad's Knowledge.

The Rev. Father Ducey is convinced that Richard E. Murphy, the young Munchausen from Jefferson City, Mo., now in his charge, is demented. He will return him to his parents this week, but before sending him on his journey will have him examined by prominent alienists. He sent a dispatch, of which the following is a copy, to the boy's father, John E. Murphy:

"Have written you of your boy's case here. As a priest and a man, I wish to save him. Wire if you wish him returned home. I will see to it."

The priest was at the Waldorf-Astoria at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and took charge of the lad. After breakfast they went for a drive in Central Park.

Then Father Ducey took young Murphy to a Rest Cure, but he declined to give the name or location.

During the day Father Ducey received a dispatch from the boy's father, saying:

"Please send my boy home. His mother is very much distressed. Have written you."

Father Ducey, in discussing young Murphy's case last night said:

"The lad is exceptionally bright in many ways, but he has two marked hallucinations. These are the belief that he owns a newspaper and is possessed of great wealth. His head is abnormally large, I wear a 7½ hat, and I don't believe it is too big for him. I shall try it on him tomorrow.

"Of course I shall send the lad home, but before doing so I intend to have him examined by specialists on brain diseases. I don't consider his case incurable. With proper treatment and under the right guidance he has the making of a great man. His knowledge of men and matters, of which children are supposed to know nothing, is simply remarkable.

"While out driving to-day I pointed out several very prominent men we met in and about the Park, and his knowledge of leading incidents in their lives astounded me. His memory is marvelous.

"I have him in a Rest Cure, but I won't tell you where. I will see him to-morrow."

REV. JOHN KELLER OFFICIATES.

Arlington Preacher Who Was Shot Feb. 3 Marries a Couple.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—The Rev. John Keller of Arlington officiated at a public ceremony for the first time since he was shot, on Feb. 3 last. The occasion was the wedding of John T. Shepherd and Miss Evelyn A. Briggs, both of Arlington, in Trinity Episcopal Mission. Mr. Keller was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Fliedner, who has been in charge of the mission since Mr. Keller was wounded, and by the Rev. Mr. Moore of Newark.

The church was so crowded that many of those in the aisles had to move outside to allow the bridal party to pass to the altar. The marriage ceremony was read by Mr. Fliedner. Mr. Keller pronounced the words that united the couple.

The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Forrest and Miss Frances Briggs. Thomas Shepherd, a brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers were William H. Miller, William Naylor, Arnold Briggs, and Everet Osborne. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother.

POLICEMAN STARTS A ROW.

One of the New Men at Coney Island Suspended for His Conduct.

For a half hour early yesterday morning Policeman John Siebler, one of the thirty-six men recently transferred into the Coney Island Precinct, caused considerable excitement in the Buser Hotel at Neptune Avenue and West Fifth Street, Coney Island. The hotel is a headquarters for cooks and waiters, and early yesterday morning Henry Frie, a cook at one of the beach hotels, was resting himself when the policeman came along and demanded to know what he was doing there. The explanation did not seem to satisfy Siebler, who is said to have drawn his club and struck Frie several times.

The noise attracted the attention of Charles Bauer, the proprietor, and after an altercation with the policeman he sent a messenger to the West Eighth Street Station. Sergt. Cole called the reserve squad, and with the messenger they made for the hotel.

In the meantime the crazed bluecoat had battered down the doors of the hotel, and was smashing things right and left. When the reserves closed in on him he gave them battle and was subdued with difficulty. Siebler was placed under arrest and taken to the station house. He was immediately suspended from duty. He became enraged and, tearing the shield from his breast, threw it at the head of Sergt. Cole.

Siebler is one of the thirty-six new men at Coney Island who were sent there by special recommendation of Deputy Commissioner York because of their special fitness for duty at the seaside. They have been dubbed "the thirty-six angels." Two of the number, Policemen Gartland and Beaty, have been up on charges of forcing an entrance into a private residence and offering insult to the women residents.

THE THREE-PLATOON SYSTEM.

Police Commissioner Murphy May Give It a Trial Here.

It is highly probable that the three-platoon police system, which the men in the ranks of the uniformed force have long been trying to have introduced, will shortly receive a trial in this city. Commissioner Murphy, who has been opposed to it, said yesterday that the men had addressed a memorial to him and that he had about decided to introduce it experimentally. He announced that he would give representatives of the Patrolmen's Association a hearing in the matter this afternoon.

"I would not care to make the plan public just now," said Col. Murphy, "but the men argue in a convincing way that the police work will be better done under such conditions. As they figure it, there will be fewer policemen in the streets in the daytime, but about one-fifth more at night, and in addition, the reserves will be nearly doubled. A part of the plan is to have all posts made 'straight' posts, instead of having beats in which there are side streets or parallel avenues which one policeman must cover.

"The policemen, too, want detailed men withdrawn, and to make permanent such details as are absolutely necessary. Places of men detailed at institutions, they say, can be filled with special policemen working under the rules of the department, but paid by the institutions which they guard.

"I have two men in Chicago and two in Boston studying the working of the system in those cities, and I have instructed them to talk to patrolmen and get their information from them."

Asked if he had heard that the Captains opposed the new system, the Commissioner replied:

"No, I haven't heard it," he said, "but that would be a d——d good reason why it should be done."

The uniformed police of the city yesterday, including the 209 appointed Tuesday, but not yet confirmed, amounted to 6,387 policemen, 331 Roundsmen, 106 Detective Sergeants, 14 Inspectors, 22 surgeons, 84 Captains, 308 Sergeants, and 176 doormen.

A BROOKLYN POLICE SHAKE-UP.

Transfers by Deputy Commissioner York in the Eastern Parkway Precinct.

A shake-up of the Brooklyn police, involving two Captains, ten Sergeants, eight Roundsmen, seven patrolmen, and six precinct detectives, was ordered yesterday in the Brooklyn Police Department. The transfers were made on the recommendation of Deputy Commissioner York, who announced that they were for "the good of the service."

It is generally known that the transfers were made for the purpose of making better the conditions now existing in the Eastern Parkway precinct, where for some time discipline is said to have been very lax. On Tuesday two members of the Eastern Parkway Station were before Mr. York on charges, and one was fined thirty days' pay and the other twenty-five days' pay.

Capt. Alexander J. Lees of the Eastern Parkway Station goes to Fort Hamilton, and Capt. Sylvester D. Baldwin goes from Fort Hamilton to the Eastern Parkway Station. The other officers and men are scattered through the borough.

British Government Not Discouraged.

LONDON, June 6.—It is understood that Lord Kitchener has not asked for reinforcements. Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, speaking in London last night, declared that the Government was in no way discouraged over the present state of the war, which, he said, would be finished soon if the enemy would only come to action.

JOE PHILLIPS'S APPEAL.

The Boy Now Asks to Return to Mrs. Coe's Home.

His Letter to Magistrate Pool—His Longing for the Sisters He Cared For.

Uncertainty still exists as to the ultimate disposition of little Joe Phillips, the fifteen-year-old boy who was practically declared a vagrant and committed to the Catholic Protectory by Magistrate Pool on Monday, despite the fact that he has been supporting himself and his two little sisters.

The children's father is dead and their mother was sent to the island on April 18. Previous to that time the woman had earned $1 a week as a helper in Bellevue Hospital, and Joe had sold papers and done small jobs to help out the family's income. When the mother went away Joe rented a room at 8 Grand Street for $2 a week and took his sisters there. Then he got a job leading Adolph Zeiss, a blind salesman, about the city. For this work Zeiss paid the boy $3 a week and gave him his luncheon.

Before starting out in the morning Joe attended to the household duties, and took his sisters to school. In the evening he went for the little girls and brought them home. Then an agent of the Children's Society appeared on the scene, and little Joe's domestic arrangement was interrupted. Magistrate Pool committed the girls to the care of the Sisters of the Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, in Sixty-third Street, between First and Second Avenues, and Mamie and Lilly, aged respectively nine and seven years, were taken away, despite Joe's protests and tears.

Mrs. Coe, the wife of Dr. H. C. Coe of 8 West Seventy-sixth Street, wrote to the Magistrate that she was willing to provide a home for the boy. Magistrate Pool, after an investigation, consented to the arrangement, and on Saturday Joe went to the Coe house. He soon became dissatisfied, however, and left there, saying that he wanted to go back to his old position with Zeiss. Magistrate Pool was of the opinion that Zeiss was not the proper person to look after the boy and committed him to the Protectory.

Through all the proceedings the little fellow has expressed but one desire, and that was to get back to the position that would enable him to be with his sisters and take care of them. He has developed regret at leaving the home of the Coes, and yesterday telephoned Mrs. Coe, who is at Bay Shore, L. I., that he would like to come back to her house. She expressed her willingness to have him come. Then the boy wrote the following letter to Magistrate Pool:

Dear Mr. Pool: I talked to Mrs. Coe over the telephone this afternoon. I told her that I would like to go to her home. She said she would take me if I would be a good boy and you would let me go to her. I promised to be a good boy. Please, Mr. Pool, send me to Mrs. Coe and I will pray for you. I will promise to stay at her home and do as she tells me. I thank you for all you have done for us. Your little boy. JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

Magistrate Pool last night called on Dr. Coe and had a talk with him about the subject of the boy's going into his home. Afterward the Magistrate said that Dr. Coe had said that he was of the opinion that it would be unwise for them to take the boy.

"He added," said Magistrate Pool, "that his wife would return to the city from Bayshore on Friday morning. They will then talk the matter over and advise me of their decision. I will do nothing further until then. If the Coes decide to take the boy I will order his release from the Protectory.

Brother William, who has charge of the boy at the Protectory, said that if the Magistrate desired to have the boy taken away from the institution there would be no opposition on their part.

It has been suggested that the reason of Joe's dissatisfaction at the Coes was the fact that they are Protestants and he is a Catholic. It was suggested that the boy had been influenced. Magistrate Pool said he had no reason to believe anything of the kind.

"The boy has simply been anxious to get back to the man Zeiss," he said. "It is not the proper position for him. I have never had any difficulty in getting boys out of the Protectory when suitable homes were offered them. Mrs. Coe's offer seems an excellent one."

Additional interest has been given to the case by the fact that Magistrate Pool had an inquiry from Gov. Odell, through his secretary, asking for particulars in regard to the boy.

"My message from Albany was personal," said Magistrate Pool, "and I do not care to say it. I wrote the Governor last night that I would send him the facts."

"Have you done so?" was asked.

"Not yet," answered the Magistrate. "I am waiting to see how the matter is arranged. The Governor was a boy himself once, and has not forgotten. He is willing to do something for Joe, if it is necessary. That is all there is to it."

MR. WHITNEY'S GREAT TREAT.

Wine Distributed Without Stint at Gravesend in Honor of the Winning of the Derby.

P. J. Dwyer, President Brooklyn Jockey Club:

The winning of the Derby is a real triumph for Mr. John Huggins, who has so many friends among racing people that I would be pleased if you shall have made a "Huggins punch," free to all, as a tribute to his skill.

W. C. WHITNEY.

This notice was posted early, copies of the announcement being displayed conspicuously and often all over the race track inclosure of the Brooklyn Jockey Club at Gravesend, L. I. Mr. Whitney may have meant something else, but it was interpreted by the race track crowd as meaning "free drinks" and the word was passed with speed.

Free drinks they were, from the exclusive confines of the clubhouse to the last bar of the public stand, and such a rush as there was to get in and make the most of the opportunity has never been seen before on the Brooklyn race track. From clubhouse to free field, the invitation of Mr. Whitney, something unheard of in the history of Eastern racing, was discussed, but the clubhouse, interested as its occupants were in the novelty of an invitation, was slow to respond, whereas, the grand and field stands could not be quick enough to answer.

The stampede to the bar beat the crush of a Brooklyn Handicap day, and the only man with a single regret was Caterer McGrath, who almost wept that he had not put on a double force of bartenders.

"Whitney pays," was the cry when the rush began. "High balls," whisky straight, and commonplace mixed drinks at first satisfied the thirsty guests of the lessee of the Derby winner, until some genius in the throng boldly demanded a cold pint of "wine." No quicker ordered than it was served. Others saw the man and instantly fell into line. "Cold bottles" for everybody were in order from that moment. McGrath rubbed his hands in glee.

Soon the bars were surrounded by mobs. In the field the rush of imbibers all but swamped the bar. In the grandstand inclosure men were reeling under their unaccustomed choice of liquors early in the afternoon. By the time the second race was run, intoxicated men were stumbling over the grandstand and lawn, and by the time the third race was run there were sleeping examples of the evil of drink all over the lawn.

Word had been passed to the stables, and negro rubbers braved the police in desperate steeplechasing over the fences to gain entrance to the grand stand inclosure, where "wine" was to be had without price.

Officials of the track gave orders at last that the distribution of "wine" should cease. At the grand stand bars and for the remainder of the afternoon commonplace drinks only were served on Mr. Whitney's treat.

In the clubhouse, a "reel Huggin's punch" of champagne was made and a great number of the prominent horsemen took a taste or more, drinking to the continued success of the famous Texan who is the first American trainer to saddle an English Derby winner.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CORRY, Penn., June 5.—Fire threatened the village of Waterford with destruction early this morning. The Gellett Block and several adjoining buildings were consumed. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

SAGINAW, Mich., June 5.—The sawmill and planing mill owned by Gov. A. T. Bliss, at Carollton, a suburb of Saginaw, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss will approximate $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., June 5.—Fire this afternoon in the cellar of Otis & Day's hardware store caused an explosion which wrecked the rear of the store. Several persons were blown through the plate-glass front, but escaped with slight injuries. Crane's liquor store and Leo's tailor's shop adjoining were badly damaged. The total loss is $40,000, partly insured.

The Crawford Shoe $3.50
STORES
825 Broadway, (12th St.,) Manhattan.
262 West 125th Street, Manhattan.
433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

COL. PROSKEY'S LEASE GOES TO CREDITORS

Defender of Sixth-Floor Apartment Declared a Bankrupt.

Complications Came Too Thick, So He Moved Out, but the Trustee Will Carry on the Trouble.

If Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan were both still alive and writing comic operas together, they would have long ago sought out Col. Winfield Scott Proskey, the plucky soldier who for the past few months has held the dismantled Cumberland apartment house against all comers.

The Cumberland Company began to tear the building down over the Colonel's head, but the Colonel, who held a lease of the apartment on the sixth floor until next October, promptly objected and obtained an injunction, with the result that a two-million-dollar improvement was held up while he peacefully looked out over the park from his windows.

But yesterday the Gilbert and Sullivan climax to a Gilbert and Sullivan situation came to pass. Col. Proskey, it developed, was a bankrupt. He had filed a schedule of assets in which two suits of clothing and one military uniform prominently figured. But the trustee in bankruptcy, hearing of the value of the Colonel's lease, promptly went before a court and got an order directing the Colonel to file among the assets the lease of his apartment in the Cumberland. This the Colonel ignored.

Then the trustee went to court again. There was fire in his eye. He got an order returnable yesterday morning, ordering Col. Proskey to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in refusing to obey the former mandate. Then it was that the Colonel, who had defied armed invasion, the offers of money, and removal to better apartments, gave in at last and carried his lease to his trustee in bankruptcy.

So the climax to the situation is in reality no better for the Cumberland Company itself than the previous situation. Col. Proskey had been confirmed in his rights by the courts. He was holding up through his securing of an injunction on the new two-million-dollar building the Cumberland people proposed to put up. But now, compelled to hand over the lease to another, all his rights resolve to another. And that other, the trustee in bankruptcy, not the Cumberland Realty Company, has possession of the Colonel's apartment.

And that Trustee in bankruptcy, James F. McNaboe, the lawyer announces to all comers that he isn't going to surrender the premises except under such circumstances as will best benefit the creditors of Col. Proskey. In other words, all the advantages of position that were formerly Col. Proskey's have been conferred upon Mr. McNaboe.

After the Colonel secured the injunction from Justice Freedman enjoining the Cumberland people from interfering with Proskey until his lease of the sixth floor had run itself out, the Colonel rested upon his oars for a time.

The Cumberland company, who were ordered by Justice Freedman to maintain an elevator service for the benefit of the Colonel, put in one that ran spasmodically when the water power was unusually good. Meanwhile they tore the five floors below the apartments of the Colonel out of the building, so that the lone lodger on the floor way up there had to climb a ladder to get up when his elevator wouldn't run.

This went on for some time. Great cracks appeared in the walls and flooring of the Colonel's apartments. Then suddenly the Cumberland people discovered that the Colonel was a bankrupt. They promptly took an appeal from the decision of Justice Freedman to the Appellate Division asking that the injunction be set aside on the ground that the Colonel hadn't mentioned the lease in his petition of bankruptcy as an asset. Then before that question was decided the referee in bankruptcy who had been reading the papers saw that the Colonel had been offered some $10,000 to vacate.

So he went before Judge Brown demanding an order compelling the Colonel to assign his lease of the sixth floor of the Cumberland to the trustee for the benefit of the creditors.

This order he obtained. The Colonel paid no attention to it, upon advice of his counsel. Then the trustee got an order requiring the Colonel to appear before the Judge yesterday morning and show why he was not in contempt of court in refusing to obey the previous order. This became too confusing and complicated for the Colonel. So Tuesday night he packed up his effects and removed to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"The principle of law established by the case still holds," said he, yesterday, "but there were too many complications, so I gave up the battle to the trustee. However, I want to state frankly and plainly that there was no monetary consideration between me and the Cumberland Company."

The trustee in bankruptcy, James F. McNabee, said last night when asked what he would do with the lease and possession of the premises:

"Well, I can dispose of the case in three ways. But whatever I do with it I will do it with a view to obtaining the largest amount of money for the benefit of the creditors of Col. Proskey. I may sell the lease at an order from the court; I may sell it at private sale with ten days' notice to the creditors, or I may sell it at public auction after ten days' notice to the creditors without an order from the court. The injunction has not been vacated, and still holds good. I, as trustee in bankruptcy, stand in Col. Proskey's shoes.

"I shall hold on to the lease. It is valuable property. I shall sell it for the benefit of the creditors of Col. Proskey at the highest price that I can get for it. The Cumberland people have recognized my possession of the place, and have served me with a dispossess notice granted by a Municipal Court. But all that is before the decision of the other court."

Alleged Murderer Set Free.

HAVANA, June 5.—Loys Darrell, formerly Sergeant of Troop G, Seventh United States Cavalry, who was extradited from South Africa to answer the charge of having murdered a comrade in Pinar del Rio, has been discharged from custody.

Consolidation of Orange Post Offices.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Postmaster General has ordered the consolidation of the West Orange and Orange Valley, N. J., Post Offices with the Orange office, on July 2.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers and cooler; fresh southerly winds.

On the great lakes squalls and thunderstorms will be followed by strong, northwesterly winds. In the central valleys showers will be followed by cooler, clearing weather. Along the Atlantic Coast brisk southerly winds will prevail, with probably thunder squalls. Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh to brisk southerly winds, and probably thunder squalls to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	57	63	66
6 A. M.	56	60	68
9 A. M.	61	69	72
12 M.	73	79	69
3 P. M.	71	78	81
6 P. M.	71	77	79
9 P. M.	67	72	74
12 P. M.	65	71	71

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square		74
Weather Bureau		70
Corresponding date	1900	65
Corresponding date	for last twenty-five years	57

The barometer registered 30.08 inches at 8 A. M. and 30.02 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 58 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 71 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 81 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 60 degrees at 6 A. M.

If you want to keep as cool as the proverbial cucumber, when the thermometer goes up around boiling point, just you climb into one of our serge suits—blue or black.

Are they stylish?
Well, rather!
Do they wear?
Just try one and you will never ask that question again.

But we are speaking of *our* serge suits. Of course there are serge suits and serge suits:
The right sort here $12.50 to $30.

Straw Hats, Low Shoes, Fancy Hosiery, White Vests and all the other summery things to go with the serge suit.

WM. VOGEL & SON.
Broadway, Houston St.

THE
Coward Good Sense Shoe
For Children.

Surely, it must be only parents who "do not think" that imperil the present comfort and future welfare of their children by allowing them to wear ill-fitting, unscientific, deforming shoes.

When the Coward Good Sense Shoe means "Good Feet for Life."—And costs no more than others.

Infants'.....65c. to $1.00
Children's.....$1.30 to $1.65
Misses'.....$2.00 to $2.75

Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., near Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Bishop John F. Hurst, Washington; J. Hubert Marshall, London; Judge H. B. Tompkins, Atlanta; T. Brosseau, Montreal, and Edwin Hanson, Montreal.

HOLLAND—M. McCaul Watson, Glasgow; Howel Jones, Topeka, Kan.; W. L. Lyons, Louisville; Frank B. Windeler, London; G. F. Greenwood, Havana; George E. McCagne, Pittsburg; K. E. Murray, London, and D. H. Roe, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—C. Howard Hinkle, Cincinnati.

PARK AVENUE—C. L. Gates, Atlanta.

MURRAY HILL—A. L. Johnson, Cleveland; C. J. McConville, St. Paul, and Dr. A. Gordon-Wilson, London.

IMPERIAL—H. C. Johnston, Richmond; Shirley Christy, Arizona, and Thomas Fielding, Denver.

HOFFMAN—W. B. Chisholm, Charleston, S. C.; Seldon Walke, Richmond, and G. W. Riggs, Chicago.

VICTORIA—George H. Whitney, Lexington, Ky.

GILSEY—E. Fithian, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. D. Pullen, Beaumont, Texas; Julio Soler, Havana; Congressman Geo. A. Grow, Pennsylvania, and William Russell, Manchester, England.

ALBEMARLE—John Hoge, Zanesville; J. Page Laughlin, Chicago, and R. W. Doughty, Cincinnati.

SAVOY—J. B. Greenhut, Peoria, Ill., Edwin Seasongood, Cincinnati.

NETHERLAND—Horace E. Andrews, Cleveland, and S. H. Bateman, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—Henry Verden, London; Dr. W. Seward Webb, Shelbourne, Vt., and Dr. J. H. Payne, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Fleisher Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Fleisher, clothing; M. Fleisher, clothing; D. J. Fleisher, clothing; Maurice Fleisher, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 484 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss O. Leary, underwear; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. Walker, house furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. L. Snyder, upholstery goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Kline, domestics; 648 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Adler, laces; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. J. McConville, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Timothy Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; O. J. Timothy, domestics and silks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Murdock, cloaks and suits; Victoria Hotel.

Meldrum, W. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. A. Long, underwear; 47 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces; 37 White Street.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits; 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 460 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Innes, George, Lawrence, Kan.; dry goods and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; S. E. Kumler, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. R. Hodges, notions; Hoffman House.

Prints, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Prints, woolens; Hoffman House.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and ladies' collars; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, fancy goods, and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Moses Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Bragaw, A., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; T. G. Hardesty linings, laces, white goods, and perfumery; Herald Square Hotel.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. A. Taylor, laces; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street.

Victim of a Fall from a Cliff.

The body of the boy who fell from the cliff at Weehawken Tuesday morning and was killed on the rocks below was identified yesterday by his parents. He was Jacob Goldberg, seventeen years old, of 520 Ann Street, West Hoboken. He was employed in a cap factory in Manhattan and was on his way to work when the accident happened. He left home at 6 o'clock A. M. and was found dead half an hour later.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. [illegible] from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Order by Mail. Leaving the Metropolis does not necessarily mean leaving Macy's. You may send a letter instead of coming in person—and be served just as well. Our mail order department responds promptly.

Ask for transfer card. It enables you to buy from all departments without making a payment until last purchase.

We prepay freight charges to all points within a radius of one hundred miles on paid purchases of $5.00 or over. No charge for packing.

Seaside Delivery. Our own wagons make daily deliveries along the seacoast from Atlantic Highlands to Belmar and all intermediate points. Also along the Long Island coast from Cedarhurst to Rockaway Park.

Genuine Panama Straw Hats

(IN ANNEX)

These Hats were imported from tropical America—direct from the cities of Colon and Panama. They are woven of the fibrous tissues of immature cocoanut palm stems. Every Hat, from start to finish, being braided under water by the Spanish-Indian natives who are very deft and accurate in working under such conditions. The Hats are rendered flexible by this method, and are never affected by rain or atmospheric moisture. The straw is so pliable that if the Hat gets crushed it may easily be re-blocked into its right shape. We have them in the Alpine and Tourist styles—very fine, light and wonderfully serviceable. When soiled, they may be cleaned—restored to their original shade—cream white. The process, if properly done—will not leave the ugly yellowish tinge that ruins other Straws that are scrubbed. Two qualities:—

The kind sold by exclusive stores at $8.00; we sell at $5.98

The kind sold by exclusive stores at $15.00; we sell at $9.98

They are the most economical Hats that can be worn when you consider how durable they are. A Panama will outlast a dozen ordinary Straw Hats.

Milan Straw Hats, sold elsewhere at $5.00; our price $3.49
English Split Straw, sold elsewhere at $4.00; our price $2.99
Rough-and-Ready, sold elsewhere at $4.00; our price $2.49

Large variety of lower-priced Straw Hats.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. [illegible] from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Substantial Summer Furniture

Furniture—for indoor and outdoor use—rooms, halls, porches and lawns. Over two hundred designs to choose from—reed, rattan, splint, wicker and silver birch. We quote two specials—scores of others:—

Splint Rockers, closely braided splint seats, spindle back; red, green and natural maple . . . 59c

Large Porch Rockers, closely braided splint seats, high back, full arms, various colors; special at . . . $1.99

Other Rockers, Chairs, Tete-a-tetes, Tables and Couches at prices equally attractive.

Moth Goods.

Moths are multiplying. June weather generates them by the millions. The prudent are not indifferent to this destructive force. They will not expose their winter clothes, and furs to the certain dangers from these preying and gnawing pests. Glance through the following list. A few dimes secure protection.

Moth Proof Paper, size 40x46 in., per dozen, 44c.

Moth Proof Bags, suit size, 33c.; overcoat size, 44c.; ulster size, 61c.

Moth Proof Muff Boxes, 21c.

Pine Tar Oakum Paper, size 5x7 ft., per package, 21c.

Cedar Excelsior, 6c. Moth Balls, 5c.

Moth Crystals, 7c.

Oriental Camphor, per box, 14c.

"Ta Na" Tablets, per box, 17c.

Red Cedar Chests, 42 in., $13.39; 48 in. $14.39.

Oak Chests, lined with cedar, 42 in., $7.37; 48 in., $8.71.

Screen Doors and Window Screens.

Flies, and a host of winged allies, abet moths in the effort to render Summer uncomfortable and costly. Screen Doors and Window Screens balk the buzzers.

The early and completely "screened" home remains almost absolutely free from the taint of fly-plague.

Screen Doors, walnut finish, all sizes, 71c
Screen Doors, varnished wood, all sizes, 76c.

Screen Doors, fancy patterns, all sizes, $1.01.

Adjustable Window Screens, 18x37 in. to 27x48 in., 19c to 37c.

Adjustable Window Screens, spring sides, 24 in. high, 22c. to 26c.; 30 in. high, 27c. to 31c.; 34 in. high, 32c. to

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The SUMMER KITCHEN PROBLEM SOLVED

Another Wanamaker Operation for Hot-weather Comfort

IT ought to be against the law to run a coal fire in Summer; for the use of coal makes inexcusable hardship and discomfort for the family and their neighbors. Gas is cheaper than coal, and infinitely more convenient and comfortable.

Touch a Match and the Fire is Hot
Turn a Valve and It's Out

Maximum heat the moment you want it, and no fire at all the second you're through with it.

The coal fire demands a hot stove twenty-four hours a day—sixteen hours, or more, even if you let the fire go out at night. Burning, burning all the time—a cheaper fuel, of course, but consuming vastly more of it. Creating in the aggregate a vast addition to the city's heat, dust, dirt and discomfort. And dollar for dollar demanded by the two fuels, gas, with all its advantages, costs less than the offensive, comfort-destroying coal.

But thousands cling to the ills of the coal range, because they have it; and a gas range costs on the average twelve to fifteen dollars.

That has been the rub; but New Yorkers have little use for "has beens," and this bugbear is today a thing of the past.

By co-operation with the Consolidated Gas Company we have made the possession of a gas range very simple and easy for homes on Manhattan Island. You can now buy any gas range desired, on our

Rent-Purchase Plan

which requires only the payment of two dollars, before range is delivered, and one dollar a month afterward, until it is paid for. Necessary connections are made free of charge.

The whole scheme applies only to homes on Manhattan Island, which is the territory covered by the Consolidated Gas Company. Customers from other localities will, of course, be served in the usual way.

A list of ranges and prices follows:

Detroit Jewel, $13, $14.50, $15, $16.50. Clarke Jewel, $12, $13, $15, $25.50.
Eclipse, $13 and $14; Regal $13.75; Ideal, $12. Wanamaker, $12, $13.75, $14.75, $15.75.

STRAW MATTINGS

We take a good deal of satisfaction in keeping our stock of China and Japanese mattings up to the highest possible standard. Mattings of low grade or unknown makes are not to be found at Wanamaker's. It's merely a waste of time, trouble and money to buy them; and we won't sell anything we can't recommend. You'll find the matting you choose from these kinds to be the equal of any in the country.

China Mattings—
Handsome, well made and extremely serviceable; in six grades, weighing from 65 to 120 lbs. to the roll of 40 yards. $6 to $18 the roll.
Also Plain White Mattings, in six grades; of equal weight and quality with the above. $7 to $18 a roll.

Fibre Matting Rugs—
In all sizes from 18x30 in., at 75c, to 9x12 feet, at $12. In blues, greens, reds, tans, etc.; eminently suited for Summer furnishings.

Japanese Mattings—
Ingenious effects are produced in these pretty mattings that are impossible in the China variety. They're here in a large assortment of well-chosen designs and colorings. $9 to $25 the roll of 40 yds.

Indian Durrie Rugs—
In beautiful Oriental colorings, combining reds, blues, greens, white, yellows, etc., producing very rich and brilliant effects. Sizes 3 ft. by 6 ft., at $3, up to 12 ft. by 12 ft., at $24.

Third floor.

The Latest Shape in MEN'S COLLARS

The new high turn-down collar is made to meet closer at the front. Looks smarter—and then it's the correct thing.

We have had the new style made in our famous line at

2 for 25c

Guaranteed linen on outside and inside of collar; neat round corners; all sizes. They fit accurately, and give the handsomest effect of any collars made. They are in three heights:

Maxcy, 2½ in. front, 1¾ in. back; sizes 13½ to 18.
Mawbrey, 2½ in. front, 2 in. back; sizes 13½ to 18.
Masson, 2¾ in. front, 2⅛ in. back; sizes 13½ to 17.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

A Round-up of Men's Suits

Sort of a house-clearing, you might say—a gathering together of odd suits, from here and there, and pricing them for sudden clearance at

$8.50 a Suit

Their only drawback is the fact that they're such small lots; but the pleasure of finding the suit you want at such a small price easily offsets *that*. About 150 of them, all told; materials are black, blue and fancy cheviots, light-colored worsteds, and some black Thibets. A few sizes are missing. Values are $10 to $20. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Two Pairs of SHOES for the Price of One

That is what this sale offers to those who are suited with the splendid shoes that are marked at half price. Of course many are not so greatly reduced, but they have other reasons for being equal bargains.

Here are three brief price-pictures of today's special offerings:

Men's $3 and $4 Shoes at $1.40 a pair—
Four hundred and eighty-six pairs patent leather and kid shoes; lace and button; styles are right but some of the shoes are soiled or scuffed from handling; no hurt that the first polish won't cure.

Women's $3 Shoes at $1.50 a pair—
1,630 pairs of tan and brown kidskin lace shoes, with welt and stitched soles; the best shoes that we have ever known at the price

Children's $1.25 to $3 Shoes at 50c a pair—
Three hundred and sixty pairs of Oxford shoes, all leathers; broken sizes; narrow widths.

Then here is news of larger lots:

Men's Shoes for Dress—

$1.90—Patent leather and kid, lace; some button; swell shapes and fine leathers.
$2.40—Oxford shoes; box calf; patent leather; full extension; perforated vamps. Also lace shoes of kid, patent leather and box calf.
$2.90—Swell calf shoes in the new shapes; shoes that are good values at $4; half a dozen shapes to choose from.

Men's Shoes for Business—

$1—Black satin calf Congress shoes; splendid value and solid comfort.
$1.40—Black calf lace shoes; full round toe last with tip; medium heavy soles.
$1.60—Kidskin shoes and Oxfords; broad toes.
$1.90—Box and wax calf laces; broad and narrow toes; some very handsome shoes in the lot.
$2.40—Tan and black calf lace shoes, in a dozen popular styles; shoes of this grade are cheap at $3.50.

Men's and Boys' Shoes in Annex Store.
Women's and Children's Shoes in Basement.

Women's Boots—

$1.25—Black kid lace and button; round toes; flexible soles.
$1.50—Black kid lace, with stout welted soles; splendid walking shoes for young women.
$1.75—Kid boots in very stylish shapes; flexible soles.
$2—Turn sole, lace; thin dress shoes of the finest grade of kid.

Women's Oxford Shoes—

$1—Thousands of pairs of all sorts of good Oxfords in this lot; light and heavy soles; kid or patent leather tips; average value $1.50.
$1.20—Black kidskin, in dainty and graceful shapes; kid or patent leather tips; sizes to fit about every foot.
$1.40—Patent leather Oxfords; thin and thick soles; handsome and stylish dress shoes.

Small Boys' Shoes—

$1—Heavy calf lace shoes, with broad soles; made like a men's shoe.
$1.25—Black and tan calf; some with heavy welted soles; some the steel shod shoe; sizes 9 to 13.

Children's Shoes—

Sizes 6 to 10½, kidskin and calf, spring heel, 75c and 85c; sizes, 11 to 2, 75c, 95c and $1.20; sizes 2½ to 5, $1, $1.20 and $1.40.

A Sale of SUMMER JEWELRY

All the pretty and effective bits of jewelry that you need aplenty for your summer costume, and, at this little price, so inexpensive, that you needn't worry if you should happen to lose them—which is very apt to occur.

Gold-plated hat-pins, brooches, links, scarf-pins, belt-pins, belt buckles, imitation shell side combs. Empire combs and Pompadour combs. They're every one of them worth 50c to 75c each; take your choice today at

25 cents each

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's Summer UNDERWEAR

We have the wherewithal, in this superb stock of Underwear for Women, to meet every requirement, to satisfy every wish a woman may have in regard to her Summer clothing.

This range of garments is extraordinarily large, as to material, style, and price: Plenty of leeway between a white ribbed cotton vest at 12½c, add a silk one at $7.50, isn't there?

Then there are

Corset Covers, from 25c to $3.50
Drawers, from 25c to $7.50
Tights, from 50c to $3.
Union Suits, from 50c to $7.50

From the lavish showing we choose certain moderately-priced groups for further illustration:

At 50c a garment—Light-weight vests, tights or drawers of cotton or lisle thread; lisle thread vests, crocheted and lace trimmed; drawers wide at knee, lace trimmed; also union suits; also medium-weight union suits.
At $1 a garment—Light-weight lisle thread corset covers, lace trimmed or crocheted; lisle thread or silk mixed vests, fancy necks; union suits, plain or trimmed; and medium-weight silk and cotton vests or drawers.
At $1.50 a garment—Swiss ribbed lisle thread or all silk vests, fancy trimmed necks; ribbed tights, in ecru or black cotton; also white silk and cotton. Swiss ribbed lisle or Mercerized cotton union suits, low necks; ribbed white lisle thread suits, all styles, plain or trimmed.
At $2.50 a garment—Handsomely trimmed silk or lisle thread vests; white all-silk tights, knee length; silk-and-wool union suits, low neck, knee length. Broadway.

Women's Handkerchiefs

Dainty handkerchiefs, pure linen, of course, for appreciative women, at reductions of a third and a half that will send them flying.

Two lots:
At 12½c each—Initial handkerchiefs, of sheer linen, hemstitched, with fancy design of scythe and sheaf of wheat around initial; unlaundered. Regular 25c value.
At $2 dozen—Plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, with one-half inch or one inch hems. Regular sold by us at $3 a dozen. Broadway.

SUMMER FURNITURE

Attractive—Comfortable

Perhaps you want a piece or two for your suburban house, maybe there are spacious piazzas that you wish to render invitingly comfortable in hot, lazy weather; or living rooms to be furnished appropriately for Summer. Wherever you may spend the next three months, be it town, inland, seashore, we have everything in the way of attractive furniture wherewith to minister to your comfort.

Our stock is the largest and best assorted we have ever had, comprising all the very newest ideas from leading manufacturers and some special pieces made from our own designs. Of the different sorts, wicker furniture, in several kinds of finish, is the favorite; then there is green rush, prairie grass, old hickory, green ash and green oak, weathered oak and rustic.

A word of kinds and prices:

Green Oak or Ash—
Mostly in quaint Dutch Colonial designs, finished in a pale moss green with shellac and polish, or rubbed to a hard, dull finish; very artistic and durable. Upholstered in Japanese grass cloths and fancy mattings; some spring seats and some flat pad seats.
Arm Chairs, at $7, $7.50, $8, $9, $10, $10.50, $12, $12.50 and $15.
Rockers at $9, $10, $12, $13 and $16.
Settees at $17, $20, $22 and $24.

Green Rush—
Made from the wild rush in the natural gray green color, plaited and woven into pretty patterns for furniture. Some of it decorated with fancy colored ribbons.
Chairs at $7, $7.50, $8.50, $9, $9.50, $10, $10.50, $11, $12 and $12.50.
Rockers at $10.50, $12, $13 and $14.
Settees at $11.25, $12.50, $15, $16, $17, $18 and $20.

Prairie Grass—
Made from the tough wire grass of Wisconsin; manufactured into rope or twine and woven into a fabric for furniture; a pretty grass green in color, and very durable.
Rockers at $6.75 and $10.50.
Chairs at $6.50, $9.75, $11.50, $12.25.

Palm Green Reed—
Made from imported Chinese reeds, and the same as all other wicker furniture, except in finish.
Chairs at $8.50, $11, $12, $14, $15, $16.
Rockers at $7.25 and $8.50.
Settees at $14, $15, $19 and $20.

Old Hickory—
Made from second growth hickory saplings, bent and twisted while green into quaint and odd shapes, the natural bark left on; most durable of all out-door furniture.
Chairs at $2, $3.50, $4.50, $5 and $6.
Rockers at $3.50, $4.50, $5.50, $6.50.

Porch Rockers—
Maple frames in natural or light shellac finish; seats and backs of cane or reed; made in comfortable shapes with broad arms; very durable, and absolutely necessary to porch comfort, at $1.75, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.25, $3.75, $4, $4.25, $4.50, $5.50 and $7.
Porch Chairs at $2.50, $2.75, $4 and $5.

Reed Couches—
Coolest of all couches for Summer use. Suitable for any room; some made plain and strong with cane seat and head, others more ornamental. $7, $8, $13 and $17.

Summer Furniture at a Third Off

About two hundred pieces of fancy wicker furniture, in a large number of styles, at prices that will average a third less than regular.

Fourth Floor.

Girls' Tailor-made SUITS

For traveling and a multitude of other occasions in city or country, a tailor-made suit is pre-eminently practical, on the score of both looks and service.

Two groups of Tailor-made Suits for girls are offered to-day, stylishly made of best materials in latest fashions, and at remarkably diminished prices. These:

At $5, worth $10—An attractive lot of tailor-made Suits of covert, cheviot and cloth, mostly with Eton jackets, for girls of 8 to 12 years. All well made and trimmed, and in all desirable shades.
At $10, worth $15 to $20—Suits of cheviot, homespun and Venetian cloths; in different attractive styles of making and trimming. All good colors. Some have flounced skirts, others plain. Sizes 12 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Seems as though we were continually discovering new groups among this splendid stock of Boys' Clothing, that are not as complete in size as they were a little while ago, and which, as the season is swinging along, we shall not replenish.

Every lot we find that is suffering from this ailment immediately displays an additional symptom—reduced prices. These to-day:

One hundred Sailor Suits, of blue serge or fine mixtures, in broken lots. Sizes 3 to 10 years, but not all sizes in each kind. $5 to $8 values. Now $4.
Then there are one hundred Double-breasted Suits, with knee trousers, in fine cheviot mixtures, in sizes 8 to 16 years, that were $4.50. Now they're $3.50 a suit.
Three hundred Washable Knee-Trousers, in neat stripes and checks; sizes 3 to 16 years; value 50c, now 35c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Smart OVERWRAP

For Summer Wear for Women

The good old "duster" is a garment of the dead and well-buried past—primal, practical, protective; but lacking the essential womanly quality of prettiness. The later designers have given us a new garment with all the virtues of the old duster, without its crudities of construction.

For traveling, for driving, for general outdoor wear, it protects the dress absolutely, and gives a smart, stylish, well-dressed appearance to the wearer, besides.

The new garments are made of silk or linen; comfortable—fitted to the figure—and cool.

Of Silk, $12.50 to $30 Of Linen, $6 to $27 Others priced up to $135

A number of our handsome Paletots having arrived late from abroad, are now reduced one-quarter in price.

Second floor, Broadway.

Dainty Night Gowns and Petticoats In this SALE of WHITE

The display of these charming pieces of Muslin Underwear, which attracts you irresistibly to the Main Aisle today, is proof positive of the scope and resources of this White Sale. For these Night Gowns and Petticoats form but a part of it—an object lesson, as it were, on the magnitude of an undertaking that, after three weeks of tremendous buying on your part, can still produce a satisfying assortment such as this.

Note each piece well; see how deftly the indefinable Parisian *chic* has been embodied in each dainty garment, combined with a practical serviceableness that appeals to the economical woman. And, above all, consider the wonder that makes this beauty possible at such little prices.

Definite information of these garments follows, as well as of the offerings on the second floor:

Night Gowns—

38c—Of muslin; square neck, trimmed with embroidery and cambric ruffle.
38c—Of muslin; high neck; yoke of fine plaits and trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
85c—Of cambric; square neck, trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with torchon lace.
$1—Of cambric; V neck and long sleeves, trimmed with Cluny lace; yoke of insertion; plaits and ribbon.
$1.25—Of cambric; square neck and short sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and ribbon.
$1.50—Of cambric; square neck and short sleeves; yoke of plaits in clusters, trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with Valenciennes.
$1.75—Of nainsook; round neck and short sleeves, trimmed with point de Paris lace insertion and ribbon.
$2.25—Of nainsook; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, ribbon and plaits in clusters.
$2.50—Of nainsook; low square neck and short sleeves, trimmed with fine insertion and ribbon.
$2.75—Of nainsook; V neck and short sleeves, trimmed with point de Paris lace, insertion, ribbon and plaits.
Other styles, up to $14.

Long Petticoats—

$1.25—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with deep embroidery and plaits above.
$1.50—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with blind embroidery and fine plaits above.
$1.75—Of cambric, umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with deep torchon lace and two rows of insertion.
$2.25—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with Cluny lace, insertion and fine plaits in clusters.
$2.75—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with deep point de Paris lace and three rows of insertion.
$2.75—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with fine embroidery and insertion with plaits above.
$2.75—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with deep embroidery, two rows of insertion and plaits in clusters above.
$2.75—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, with perpendicular insertion of point de Paris lace and plaits; with lawn ruffle edged with lace and fine plaits above.
$5—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with handsome deep embroidery.
Other styles, up to $24.

First floor, Main Aisle.

Short Petticoats—

65c—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, with hemstitched hem and plaits in clusters above.
$1—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with embroidery and two clusters of fine plaits above.
$1.35—Of cambric; ruffle of lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, with plaits above.
$1.50—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion with plaits above.
Other styles, up to $4.25.

Chemises—

90c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; lawn ruffle on skirt, edged with lace.
$1—Of lawn; square neck, yoke of insertion and fine plaits, trimmed with lawn ruffle edged with Valenciennes lace; ruffle on skirt.
$1.50—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace, three rows of insertion and ribbon; ruffle on skirt edged with deep lace and plaits above.
$1.75—Of lawn; round neck, trimmed with point de Paris lace, insertion and ribbon; ruffle on skirt trimmed with lace and plaits above.
Others, up to $4.50.

Drawers—

50c—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
90c—Of nainsook; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and plaits in clusters above.
$1.25—Of nainsook; trimmed with ruffle of fine embroidery and plaits above.

Shirt-waist Suits—

$2.75—Of chambray, in solid colors of light blue, pink and ox-blood, trimmed with white braid.
$3—Of percale; white grounds with pink or blue stripes; waists with 4 bias box plaits in front and 3 in back; skirt finished with 4 inlaid plaits at bottom, with small straps and pearl buttons.
$4.50—Of chambray, in solid colors of light blue, pink, lavender and ox-blood; waists with full front and vest with small plaits, and jacket effect, finished with 4 folds of white piqué.
Many other styles, up to $6. Second floor.

Children's Dresses—

50c—Of gingham and lawn in Mother Hubbard and long waist styles; sizes 1, 2 and 3 years; worth 75c.
75c—Of lawn and percale in Mother Hubbard and long waist styles, trimmed with embroidery; sizes 2, 3 and 4 years; worth $1.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, 4th Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

POLO AT PEEKSKILL CAMP

Cavalrymen Participate in Heated Contest on the Plain.

Field Staff Vanquished by the Non-Coms—The Casualty List Was Small.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 5.—"Golly, dem fellahs are a-wukkin' hard for a game dey calls play," said a little colored chap, as he sat in the shade of a tent this afternoon watching the polo games. But then he did not know the exhilaration of riding a polo pony at a mad gallop. The cavalrymen on the plain contesting knew, and their play was quick and sharp.

The match was called by Major Bridgman, referee, at 3 o'clock, and the teams played without material change from the final arrangement, the line-up being as follows: Troop 1.—Henry M. Earle, Captain; Corp. Howard M. Cowperthwaite, Corp. A. R. Whitney, Jr., R. L. Herbert. Troop 3.—Everett Colby, Captain; Sergt. William R. Wright, C. Childs, Henry S. Kipp. The individual players' handicaps gave Troop 3 a handicap of two goals, which had to be overcome by Troop 1 before they scored, and it was overcome, Troop 1 winning, but only by a quarter-point penalty imposed on Troop 3 for an error in making a safety.

But the game sank into insignificance when compared with the game played between the non-commissioned staff and the staff that glitters. The former had challenged the latter by word of mouth at Lake Mohegan yesterday, but that was not considered sufficient. So last night the following formidable document was prepared, signed this morning, and transmitted to Major Bridgman by an orderly immediately after:

Peekskill State Camp.

The non-commissioned staff hereby challenges the field and staff, the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan barred, to a game of polo under the following rules:

RULES.

1. All customary and necessary rules of the United States Polo Association for the protection of horses and players are hereby declared to be null and void.

2. A foul to be only when one of the players purposely and with deliberate intent to maim or kill strikes an opposing player upon the head with mallet or fist; any blow upon any other portion of the anatomy shall not be considered a foul, if followed by a battle between hitter and hittee.

3. A player may ride down, cross before, knock over, or in any way possible try to drag, pitch, throw, or otherwise main or injure the horse or rider of an opposing player.

4. No horse under 15½ hands will be allowed in the game. This rule cannot be changed under any circumstances whatsoever.

5. Any one appearing in regulation uniform may at once be attacked and said uniform destroyed.

6. Any player may make any rule, do anything, say anything, provided he is able, when backed by his own side, to enforce said rule against opposing team.

7. No saddle weighing less than forty pounds will be allowed on the polo field.

The staff are requested not to bite, scratch, pull hair, gouge, or otherwise disfigure the non-com. staff, as we are all good-looking men and of immature age. This is not a rule and will not be enforced. Insultingly,

THE NON-COM. STAFF.

June 5, 1901. Squadron A.

The glittering staff was at once notified, and the rules read to the players who had already been selected. Then followed some of the funniest of polo playing. The mallets were not long enough, the horses were as ignorant of the game as most of the riders, and all sorts of fouls were made. For a time the ball was kicked about chiefly by the horses, but after a while it got a lift from a mallet, and the bunch pushed and shoved it until finally it went over the goal just before the whistle blew for the close of the first period. Ultimately the Non-Coms won by a score of 4 to 0.

To-morrow is the great day in the week for the squadron—Ladies' Day—when all the sweethearts, wives, and sisters of the squadron and Troop C are expected in camp. A more complete list of field day events has been prepared, and more exciting riding may be expected.

Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment was in camp to-day, and with Gen. Roe inspected the Mohegan camp, where the Seventh will be stationed the third week of this month. The Colonel remained in camp all day and returned to the city this evening.

DECORATED BY THE KAISER.

Baroness von Ketteler Receives the Louise Order from the Hands of the Empress.

BERLIN, June 5.—The Emperor to-day received the widow of Baron von Ketteler, who was accompanied by her mother-in-law. His Majesty listened with interest to the recital of the widow's sorrowful experiences during the siege of Peking; also to her account of Baron von Ketteler's death.

The Empress, who was present at the audience, often interrupted with questions, evincing the highest regard for the widow's courage, and subsequent nursing of the sick and wounded. Her Majesty, at the Emperor's request, pinned the insignia of the highest class of the Louise Order to the widow's breast. In the evening the two Baronesses dined with the Emperor and Empress.

The Baronesses are the guests of Emperor William. They will dine to-morrow probably with the Duchess of Albany, and may return to the Ketteler estates, near Muenster, Westphalia, the next day, whence, soon afterward, they will go to a watering place. The widow has not yet recovered from the attack of nervous prostration from which she has been suffering.

The ladies arrived at Potsdam without anybody, even the officials of the United States Embassy, being informed of their visit. They will leave the New Palace direct for home, without stopping in Berlin. Emperor William's invitation to the two Baronesses was contained in an autograph letter couched in the most sympathetic language.

The widow was formerly Miss Maud Ledyard of Detroit, Mich.

FIRE IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

Started by Lightning—Three Buildings Burned—Valuable Manuscripts and Records Destroyed.

PEKING, June 5.—Lightning yesterday struck a building inside the gate of the American end of the Forbidden City, causing a fire.

Three buildings were burned, though the American and Japanese guards did all possible to prevent a spread of the flames. A heavy rain saved the Forbidden City.

One of the buildings burned was a library containing many valuable manuscripts and numerous historical records.

VON WALDERSEE LEAVES CHINA.

BERLIN, June 5.—Count von Waldersee left Taku yesterday on board the German cruiser Hertha for Kobe, Japan.

TURKEY SETTLES WITH FRANCE.

Pays £20,000 on Account of Losses from Armenian Massacre.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5.—The French Embassy is being felicitated by the officials of the other embassies for securing the settlement of its Armenian massacre claims.

The Porte, June 4, paid over £20,000, the balance of the compensation demanded for French losses.

BRITISH RECOVER THEIR STORES.

Overtake Boers Near Jamestown—British Garrison Numbered Sixty Men.

ALIWAL NORTH, Cape Colony, Tuesday, June 4.—Col. White's column came in contact with Kritzinger's command northeast of Jamestown June 3, drove the Boers back, captured fifty horses and munitions, and recovered the stores looted from Jamestown.

CAPE TOWN, June 5.—The garrison of Jamestown, Cape Colony, which surrendered to Kritzinger's command Sunday, June 2, numbered sixty men in all. Kritzinger's force is estimated to have been 1,000 men. The British killed twelve and wounded fifteen Boers before they were overpowered by numbers.

Fishing Boats with 117 Men Lost.

ST. BRIEUX, France, June 5.—Five fishing boats which went on a fishing cruise in Iceland waters have been missing for two months, and are now considered to have foundered in a gale, April 6. Their crews, numbering 117 men, are believed to have perished. There is general mourning here and in the neighboring villages.

HARDMAN PIANO.

If you need a new Piano,
If you wish a beautiful tone,
If you admire an artistic case,
If you would like to get the very best Piano manufactured in the world, at a price far lower than many others of real excellence,
SEE THE "HARDMAN"
at our newly enlarged warerooms, where we have floor space of 15,000 square feet covered with these famous instruments, every one of which will be a household delight for a lifetime.
Small monthly payments, if you like.
Renting Pianos, for Country, Sea Shore or City, a Specialty.
No Charge for Transportation.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
Fifth Avenue & 19th Street.

Brooklyn Representatives:
ANDERSON & CO., 470 Fulton St.

MAITRE LABORI HONORED.

Almost Mobbed by Enthusiasts After Eloquent Address in English to Leaders of the British Bar.

LONDON, June 5.—Maitre Labori, the distinguished French advocate, speaking in a strange tongue, English, held the leaders of the British bench and bar to-night spellbound by his eloquence. More than 500 of Great Britain's most eminent jurists, including the Lord High Chancellor, all the legal members of the Cabinet, all the Justices of the High Court of Judicature, and many other distinguished persons did honor to the defender of Dreyfus and paid him a tribute such as was never before rendered in Great Britain to a Frenchman.

The occasion was the annual dinner of the Hardwicke Society, Lord Halsbury, Sir Edward Carson, the Solicitor General, Sir Robert Finlay, the Attorney General; Sir Francis Jeune, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division; Lord Morris, Sir Edward Clarke, and other prominent men, taking care to refer to M. Labori as the representative of the bar of a great friendly nation, praised his splendid courage, indomitable persistency, and invaluable services to the cause of justice.

Overcome with emotion, Maitre Labori wiped the tears from his eyes.

Mme. Labori, who is an Englishwoman and who sat in the gallery amid a hundred of her kinswomen, was no less affected as she heard her husband honored in such an exceptional manner.

For nearly five minutes a deafening din made M. Labori quite inaudible. Handkerchiefs were waved wildly and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" was sung. Then, with marvelous control of English, he modestly yet thrillingly told how grateful he was for such a reception. Every period was loudly applauded, and his splendid peroration, which was delivered in his native French, was followed by scenes of enthusiasm such as have seldom been witnessed at a banquet in this country.

After the formal ceremonies were concluded he was almost mobbed by admirers.

THE CARNEGIE £2,000,000 GIFT.

John Morley Explains that Income Will Not Be Used to Abolish Fees.

LONDON, June 5.—John Morley, one of the persons consulted by Mr. Carnegie regarding his gift of £2,000,000 to the universities of Scotland, told his constituents at Brechin to-night that it had been prematurely stated that the annual income of the fund, which is £104,000, would be devoted to the abolition of all fees at the Scottish universities.

"This notion," continued Mr. Morley, "is entirely erroneous. Half of the income will be expended in strengthening the faculties of science, medicine, history, modern languages, and literature, until these become as strong as similar faculties in the universities in Germany and the United States. The second half will probably be expended in paying the ordinary class fees of Scottish students, female as well as male. Any surplus will be spent in extending lectureships at evening schools outside the universities.

MUSICAL UNIONS AT WAR.

Trouble Over Trade Union Affiliations—Split in Mutual Protective Body Threatened.

War was declared yesterday between the musical unions of this city, which threatens a split in the Musical Mutual Protective Union. The trouble began a year ago, when the trades union element in the Musical Protective Union formed an organization known as Local No. 41 of the American Federation.

This action was taken because the leaders of the Musical Mutual Protective Union were against affiliating with the regular trades unions. The members who formed Local 41 applied for recognition for their union in the Central Federated Union and were admitted.

In the meantime the Musical Mutual Protective Union gave its members in Local 41 warnings that there would be trouble if they kept up their trade union affiliations. The climax came yesterday when the Mutual Protective Union put up a notice at its headquarters, Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue, that all of its members in Local No. 41 who did not leave that body before next Tuesday will be suspended.

There are 1,400 members of Local No. 41, 1,000 of whom belong to the Musical Mutual Protective. The local union will fight the suspension order in the courts. It will besides make a fight for the control of the theatre orchestras, and apply for co-operation to the Theatrical Protective Union of Stage Hands and the Actors' Protective Union.

A member of Local Assembly 41 said that the fight would involve not only New York but every large city in the United States.

CHICAGO EMPLOYERS WEAKEN.

Four Firms Said to Have Signed Agreements with the Union.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Members of the Executive Board of the local Machinists' Union met to-day and reported the strike progressing favorably to the men. It was asserted that, regardless of the fact that the manufacturers had promised not to negotiate with their employes before the meeting of the National Metal Trades Association in New York on June 11, settlements were being made almost daily.

Reports received at headquarters are to the effect that many of the manufacturers have openly violated their agreement with the Metal Trades Association, and have come to an understanding with the strikers. Four firms, employing about 120 men, signed agreements with the union to-day, and the air of confidence worn by the manufacturers on former occasions was absent, as they realized that many of their associates were making terms.

Chicago manufacturers have selected the following delegates to represent them at the New York conference: W. J. Chalmers of the Allis-Chalmers Company, J. J. Walser of the Goss Printing Press Company, Walter B. Pearson of the Pearson Machinery Company, and William P. Eagan of the Frederick Wolf Manufacturing Company.

THE TROUBLE AT AMPERE.

State Board of New Jersey Suggests that Arbitration Be Tried.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—Initiatory steps have been taken by the State Board of Arbitration to have referred to it the trouble at the Crocker-Wheeler Company's factory in Ampere. The company has received a letter stating the committee would like to be invited to arbitrate.

What is supposed to be a similar communication, intended for the strikers, who form the other party in the controversy, lies in the Ampere Post Office. It is addressed to "James O'Connell, care of the Crocker-Wheeler Company, Ampere, N. J." Mr. O'Connell is President of the international body of machinists. He has not been at Ampere. The letter, the Postmaster says, will probably be returned to the State Board of Arbitration.

Dr. Wheeler, President of the Crocker-Wheeler Company, said this morning that he believed in arbitration, but in this case failed to see that there was anything to arbitrate.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

DRINK BUTLER'S FAMOUS TEAS

NEW YORK:
Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.
217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.
2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., near 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2666 Eighth Ave., near 142d St.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1040 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 165th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commeros St.

Borough of Bronx.
2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3083 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

One by one, each in its turn, every department of our business undergoes a vigorous shake-up.

Is the quality right? If yes, then are the prices low enough? If no, down they come, and quickly, for prices in our stores must be lower than the lowest anywhere.

For weeks past we have been giving our Tea Department special attention, with the result that we now announce

Our First Big Special Sale of

BUTLER'S TEAS

Every Tea of worth and reputation on the market has been tested by us, but for perfect quality we found that our own splendid standards could not be surpassed. We did, however, find big room for improvement in the matter of prices, so we reduce them now, and not for a day or a special tale, but permanently, as we can conceive of no reason or business sense in charging 50c., 60c. or 70c. for Teas of our grades when they can be sold at the prices we now make, at a fair margin of profit.

These remarkable prices will prevail hereafter in all of our 100 stores.

BUTLER'S NO. 1 TEAS.
Our Very Best Quality.
Mixed English Breakfast, Formosa Oolong, Ceylon, India, Japan, Young Hyson or Gunpowder.
A POUND . . . . . 35c.

BUTLER'S NO. 2. TEAS.
Choice Quality.
MIXED, ENGLISH BREAKFAST OR OOLONG.
A POUND . . . . . 29c.

Every pound of Tea we sell represents the finest pickings of the most famous Tea gardens in the world. They are guaranteed for their absolute purity, uniformity and delicious cup quality.

Like Tea, Butter is an important item on every well-cared-for table. We guarantee that the Butter we sell is the finest produced in the world. It is the product of the best creameries in America.

VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER, A POUND, 19c.

NEW YORK:
Borough of Brooklyn.
126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
609 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania Ave.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Av., nr. Meserole Av.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.
173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.
52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.
102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
420 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffin St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.
107 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.
389 Avenue D, cor. Anderson St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

BIG CRUSH ON THE BRIDGE

Worst Jam Since Dewey Day Result of Explosion in Power House.

Came During the Rush Hour, and Many Thousands Crowded on the Footpath—No Accidents Occurred.

An explosion which seriously interfered with the travel of several hundred thousand Brooklynites on their way from the Borough of Churches to Manhattan occurred yesterday morning shortly after 8 o'clock in the Eastern District power house, at the corner of Kent and Division Avenues. The accident could not have come at a time to cause greater inconvenience to the host of people who daily cross the big bridge, and there was a crush on the structure which broke all crowd records since the day of the Dewey parade.

The accident was caused, according to a report by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, by the overloading of a new 2,000-horse-power generator, which caused a "slight" explosion and which deranged temporarily nearly all the other machines along the line. According to people in the neighborhood, the explosion was heard for blocks, while a sheet of flame flashed out of the upper windows of the sixty-foot house which caused for a time the fear that a serious fire was gaining a foothold. The fire was smothered with blankets and sand, and at the Clymer Street Police Station the accident was registered as a "slight dynamo explosion."

Slight or serious from the standpoint of the railroad men, to the enormous traveling public at that time on its way to business the accident meant considerable. Almost at the same time as the explosion every car on the Williamsburg and the Greenpoint lines came to a standstill. For a time neither the passengers nor the conductors knew what had happened, and the former sat still in their seats waiting for the supposed blockade somewhere ahead to lift. After ten or fifteen minutes, however, the passengers became impatient and began to leave the cars.

As soon as the loss of power from the Eastern District power house was made known at the headquarters of the company, there was an effort to make up the deficiency from other stations in neighboring districts. This resulted in the overloading of wires, and in a few moments signs of additional trouble cropped out at Court and Remsen Streets.

Here an overloaded feed wire began to smoke, and then a switchbox was seen to "go up," and in a moment all the cars in that neighborhood were also stopped. Word was sent to the headquarters once more, and the current was reduced, and this again stalled cars all over town excepting those along Sonth Brooklyn. Among the lines which are heavy carriers and which were most affected were the Greene and Gates Avenue, the Putnam Avenue to Halsey Street, the Flatbush Avenue, the Third and the Myrtle Avenue cars, the Crosstown and Court Street cars, the Flushing, the Graham, the Nostrand, the Reid, and the Sumner Avenue and Lorimer Street lines.

The worst crush of all, however, was to come on the bridge. As soon as the power was cut off in the Fulton Street district every car on the big bridge came slowly to a standstill. As usual, the passengers sat waiting for developments, and it was only after fifteen or twenty minutes that they began to quit the cars and to take to the roadway. Roundsman A. W. Manchester, who was in charge of the bridge policemen at the time, foresaw the crush on the bridge and hustled every policeman from the driveway leading to Brooklyn over where the crush would be thickest. As the people flocked out of the cars, more were added from the Brooklyn entrance, for the crowd on the regular footpath was already so packed with hurrying and belated people that many thought they would make time by taking to the wagon road.

The policemen did not interfere with pedestrians taking to the roadway, knowing that if the tremendous jam once got wedged on the footpath there would be accidents. Steadily the crowd increased, each elevated train landing at the Brooklyn end bringing still more people to add to the scurrying throng anxious not to be too late for their offices and desks. Here and there the policemen allowed a truck to cross over, but the wagons were kept separated at long intervals, and wherever there was an inch of room some one crowded on to the truck to steal a ride over.

The footpath at this time was so jammed that it was almost impossible for any one except a strong man to walk in a direction against the crowd. Numbers of persons bound for Brooklyn were warned back by the police or advised to take the cable cars.

Passengers who found themselves in the electric bridge cars when the power failed fared somewhat better than those in the trolley cars. The bridge engineers, seeing the trouble, had started the cable, and in this way at least one line was kept open. The cars, however, were so crowded that many preferred to walk, taking their chances in the hurrying, jostling mob.

The crowd was an orderly one, too intent on the work ahead which they were not able to do, to furnish any interesting incidents, beyond swearing at every step at all connected with the "cussed" electricity, from Ben Franklin to the inventor of the latest storage battery. By 9:30 o'clock, when the rush was over, the cars began to run again.

Roundsman Manchester, speaking of the jam, said: "The crowd was the largest that I have seen on the bridge since the Dewey day parade. When the trouble started we feared that there would be such a crush that accidents would be inevitable, but everything passed off smoothly and no one was hurt."

MR. WOODRUFF HAD AN UNANTICIPATED GUEST.

Lieutenant Governor's "Dare" Costs Him Three Passages to Europe Instead of Two.

"You'd thought you'd lost me, didn't you, Tim?" exclaimed Jotham P. Allds, leader of the majority in the Assembly, as he rushed breathless and perspiring up the gangplank of the American liner St. Louis yesterday morning, just in time to join Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and ex-Senator William J. La Roche of Brooklyn, with the latter of whom he is taking a trip to Europe at the Lieutenant Governor's expense.

"I was afraid to even conjecture such a possibility," responded Mr. Woodruff, as he stuck his right hand into his trousers pocket to see if he had his pocketbook safe.

Some time ago Mr. Woodruff engaged one of the choice suites on the St. Louis. At the time he expected Mrs. Woodruff to accompany him. As the day of the departure drew near, however, Mrs. Woodruff decided that a Summer in the Adirondacks would be far pleasanter than a voyage across the Atlantic. When the Lieutenant Governor was informed by her of her intention of remaining on this side, he told many of his friends of the impending loneliness of the trip. Among those whose advice he besought as to what he ought to do about it were Mr. Allds and Senator La Roche. They were both very sympathetic, and Mr. Woodruff, in a moment of appreciation, made comments on the voyage which the two politicians construed as a dare to them to accompany him. That the Lieutenant Governor was to bear all expenses that either might incur was a second construction that they included in the original assumption.

Yesterday morning the Brooklyn friends of Mr. Woodruff were at the pier by scores to witness his departure and to see whether or not his expected guests would turn up in time.

Senator La Roche was on hand fully twenty minutes before the Lieutenant Governor put in an appearance, but it was not until the St. Louis's sirens had sounded a warning blast and those who were on board to say good-bye to friends were scurrying down the gangplanks that the Assembly leader rushed down the pier.

"It was a close call, but I got here just the same," he gasped as he stretched out a hand begrimed with dust and perspiration in greeting to his host.

"I thought that probably somebody had died," suggested Mr. Woodruff.

"Oh, no; just a little rumpus at the Brooklyn power house. But just suppose I'd been left!"

Mr. Woodruff had evidently counted on one of his guests being left behind or backing out at the last minute, for he was down on the passenger list as occupying Room 26, with one guest. The tardy advent of Mr. Allds resulted in that gentleman's being installed as a room mate of Lawyer Franklin Bien.

Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, with his family, also sailed on the St. Louis.

GREEK PRIEST KILLS HIMSELF.

Came Here from New Orleans and Shot Himself at a Hotel.

A Greek shot himself at the Eastern Hotel, 64 Whitehall Street, yesterday. He registered at the hotel in the morning as Victor Misalel. He told the clerk there that he had just arrived from New Orleans. At 4:30 o'clock a porter heard a shot coming from his room.

The door was broken open and the man's body was found lying on the bed, with a bullet wound in his right side.

The would-be suicide was removed by Dr. Johnson to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died at 11 o'clock last night. Before his death he told an interpreter that he was Michael Jevizoylon Karidis, pastor of the Greek Church of the Holy Trinity of New Orleans, La.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—The Rev. Michael Jevizoylon Karidis is pastor of Holy Trinity Church, on the corner of Dorgenois and Hospital Streets, here. His congregation is composed of Greeks. He came here from Bulgaria twenty years ago, and is supposed to have had some means. About eight years ago he showed signs of mental unbalance, and since then has been engaged in constructing a flying machine.

Last Sunday he donned a stovepipe hat for the first time in his life, and with a small grip left his house, announcing that he was going to collect some money that had been left to him. Yesterday a telegram was received by Marcos Papovich, a merchant in the French Market, saying he was dangerously ill in a hospital at 67 Hudson Street, New York. Papovich says he does not know the priest. Karidis lived a rather secluded life. He was about fifty-two years of age.

STOCK BROKER A SUICIDE.

Charles J. Hatch Was Despondent Because of Ill-Health.

Charles J. Hatch, an employe of Horton & Co., stock brokers, was found unconscious in his room at 210 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, yesterday morning. The door was locked and the gas was turned on. Dr. Perkins of 222 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Dr. Flynn of 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street were summoned and an ambulance from J. Hood Wright Hospital was sent for. Before the doctors arrived the man had died.

Hatch had been ill from nervous prostration for some time, and is thought to have committed suicide while despondent. At the office of Horton & Co. it was learned that he had been in their employ for twenty years. He tabulated the stock quotations and wrote the daily letter. About a year ago he was obliged to go to the Presbyterian Hospital. He was suffering with inflammatory rheumatism. After coming out he was ill off and on all of the time, and was subject to periods of despondency.

A member of the firm of Horton & Co. yesterday said there was no truth in a statement that Hatch had speculated and lost a lot of money.

R. S. BURNETT A SUICIDE.

A Civil Engineer, He Had Been Employed by ex-Capt. Carter.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—A man who registered at a hotel here last Saturday as R. S. Burnett of Savannah, Ga., committed suicide in his room to-night by shooting himself in the head. He died almost instantly. The suicide was about forty-five years old, was a civil engineer, and, according to a relative who lives in this city, had been employed on Government work by ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter.

His belongings consisted of a few articles of clothing and about 70 cents.

BANK TREASURER'S SUICIDE.

Ill-Health Thought to Have Driven Edgar Wade to Shoot Himself.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., June 5.—The body of Edgar Wade, Treasurer of the local savings bank, was found in his room this morning, with a bullet wound in the head, which is supposed to have been self-inflicted.

Mr. Wade's wife went to Quogue this morning to attend a missionary meeting, leaving her husband and one servant in the house. Soon after the departure of Mrs. Wade the servant was startled by hearing the report of a revolver. On going to Mr. Wade's room she found him lying on the bed, dead. By his side lay a revolver. The only reason assigned for the suicide is despondency resulting from poor health. At the savings bank it was said that Mr. Wade's accounts are in satisfactory shape. He was fifty-five years old.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. A. E. TAYLOR.

Granted by Justice Clarke, Who Fixes Her Alimony at $1,500 a Year.

Mrs. Annie Eugenie Taylor was granted a decree of separation from her husband, Alexander Kirkland Taylor, by Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday. The Justice also awarded her $1,500 a year alimony. Mrs. Taylor completed her testimony in the morning. Weeks, Battle & Marshall, counsel for Mr. Taylor, who is a brother of Talbot J. Taylor, declined to cross-examine Mrs. Taylor.

After other evidence had been introduced Justice Clarke said that he would grant Mrs. Taylor's application for a separation, but that he would like to have some evidence on which to fix the amount of alimony. Testimony was then introduced on behalf of Mr. Taylor to show that his salary was $2,000 a year and his expenses, and not $10,000 a year, as his wife said. The expenses paid by the brokerage firm included his cost of living at the hotel, as well as his expenses at the Union and Democratic Clubs, of which he was a member. It was after this testimony that the Justice fixed the alimony.

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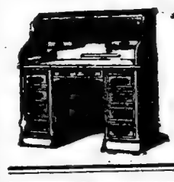
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MR. HEWITT ON WEALTH

Tells Cooper Union Audience Rich Men Are Merely Trustees.

Praise for Mr. Carnegie and Criticism for Labor Unions—Graduates Receive Degrees.

At the forty-second annual commencement of Cooper Union Schools for the Advancement of Science and Art, Abram S. Hewitt last night emphasized his recent utterance in regard to the proper use of wealth. He did not exactly paraphrase Andrew Carnegie's assertion that "to die rich is to die disgraced," but he did say, bluntly, that to be rich and not to use wealth for the general good was to be disgraced.

"At the end of the present century," declared Mr. Hewitt, "there may be an occasional miser, but, to speak in broad terms, the rich man who does not at that time consider himself merely a trustee whose wealth is to be used for the benefit of his fellowmen, will be worthy of the execration of all his fellows, and he will receive it."

Continuing on the subject of wealth, Mr. Hewitt said that the fallacious doctrine that great individual fortunes are a detriment would disappear with the general education of the masses. He declared great private fortunes necessary in the present state of civilization, and spoke warmly of the many men of capital who had become philanthropists.

It was noted by those in the audience that every name Mr. Hewitt mentioned evoked applause except that of John D. Rockefeller, although Mr. Hewitt said he knew of his own knowledge that Mr. Rockefeller was far more exercised over the subject as to how he could best expend his large income for the good of all the people than he was over the management of the Standard Oil Company.

During the course of his remarks, Mr. Hewitt took occasion to criticise labor unions by saying that no organization had a right to dictate when a man should work, or how, or where.

"Neither labor nor capital," said Mr. Hewitt, "nor both, have made this country great. It is the individual who knows how to utilize and combine the two that we must look to for results. It is brains. But this does not excuse the man of ability for not making the best use possible of his wealth, for, after all, it is the result of general co-operation, although his less fortunate fellows may not be as liberally endowed as he. Ability is something that comes from a higher source than is known in this world. The man who believes in a universal leveling process believes also in an era of universal mediocrity."

In that part of his address touching more directly upon the Cooper Union, Mr. Hewitt paid a tribute to Andrew Carnegie. He said: "We have been able to enter the century under most favorable auspices. It may be called a new departure in the history of Cooper Union. This building is now used absolutely for educational purposes, with the exception of three or four stores, from which we derive a moderate rental. It is our purpose, and I believe it will be accomplished, to get the stores out at an early day. The ability to do this is due largely to the benefactions of one man, Andrew Carnegie. [The mention of Mr. Carnegie's name brought forth a round of applause.] Mr. Carnegie is now a member of the Board of Trustees of this institution, although I do not believe that the fact has yet been mentioned in the public prints. We expect the benefit of his advice and counsel in all our future deliberations."

Mr. Hewitt then compared the careers of Mr. Carnegie and Peter Cooper, and said that they were much alike in every way, the only difference being that Carnegie had the means to carry out more gigantic undertakings than Cooper.

The large hall of Cooper Union was packed with friends and relatives of the graduates who had come to witness the commencement exercises. These consisted of essays, addresses, and orations by the graduates, and the presentation of diplomas by Edward Cooper, who presided. Twenty-four young men received the degree of Bachelor of Science, and fourteen completed the three years' course in qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis. Seventeen young women received diplomas from the Woman's Art School. The exercises of the evening were interspersed with music under the direction of Prof. Felix I. Eben.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Degrees Awarded in the Undergraduate Courses, and Prize—Winners Announced.

Forty-one young men received their degrees in the undergraduate courses in the New York University at University Heights yesterday afternoon. The exercises began with an impressive procession about the university grounds, Chancellor MacCracken and Mr. William Allen Wheelock, President of the Council, accompanied by Commencement Marshal Galwey, heading the procession.

On the platform of the hall were seated Chancellor MacCracken, William A. Wheelock, Dr. Israel C. Pierson, Dr. John P. Munn, the Rev. Dr. John Reid, Prof. George Martyn Duncan, Dr. George Alexander, Dean Henry M. Baird, Dean Egbert Le Fevre, Dean Clarence Ashley, Dean Edward R. Shaw, Dean C. P. Haskins, and the members of the university Faculties. The Seventh Regiment Band furnished the music for the occasion. The candidates were presented by Dean Baird.

The degrees conferred were: Bachelor of Arts—Henry Barker Fernald, Julius Gottlieb, Philip H. Hembdt, Harry Oppenheimer, William John Wallin, Frank J. Belcher, Jr., Charles Galwey, Charles Denny Kimbal, Charles Flint Kline, George Francis Lee, Charles Raymond Ross, Victor Holles Stockell, David Trout Weidner, Warren H. Young; Bachelor of Philosophy—Robert Ernest Bergman, Abraham Brill, Aaron Eisemann, Samuel Hopkins Hadley, Jameson Northrop, Richmond Jaffray Reese, Hamilton Charles Rickaby, Charles Andrus Taylor, William Augustus Young; Bachelor of Science—Hans Baumgard, John Craven Herrmann, Arthur Edward Hill, Edwin Francis Rorke, James Stanley Wooley, Mesrob Aram Yeshilian, Benjamin Hoyt Belcher, Arthur Leighton Denchfield, Harry Charles Magnus, Hewlitt Whitty Oakley, Gordan Graham Walton.

In the absence of Dean Snow, Prof. Daniel W. Herring presented the candidates for the following degrees: Civil Engineers—Robert W. Boyd, B. S.; Walter S. L. Clevierdon, B. S.; Francesco Mauro, B. S.; Albert Northrop, B. S.; Stuart A. Stevenson, Jr., B. S., and George Wood, B. S. Bachelors of Science in Civil Engineering—Harry J. Blenderman, Walter Pirnie Cornell, Joseph Devlin, Robert Gay, Caleb Hyatt, Francesco Mauro, and George A. Vollmar.

Upon the conclusion of the conferring of the degrees the following awards were announced:

The William H. Inman Fellowship, to Arthur Edward Hill of Newark, N. J.

The James Gordon Bennett Prize, to William J. Wallin of Yonkers, N. Y.

The Butler Eucleian Prizes, to Henry B. Fernald of Staten Island and Charles Galwey of New York.

The German Prize, to Arthur Edward Hill of Newark, N. J.

Samuel B. Duryea Fellowship, to George Alfred Vollmar of Brooklyn.

Butler Classical Fellowship, to Julius Gottlieb of New York.

Butler Philosophical Fellowship, to Charles Galwey of New York City.

William A. Hoe, Jr., Prize, to Robert Boyd of New York.

The George Augustus Sandham Prize of $75, to Jacob Kohn of Newark, N. J., and the prize of $25 to Robert Ernest Bergman of Roxbury, N. Y.

First award of the Frederick Seward Gibson Prize, to William John Wallin of Yonkers, N. Y.

In concluding the exercises, Chancellor MacCracken introduced the orator of the day, George Martin Duncan, '81, professor in Yale University, upon whom the degree of Doctor of Laws is to be conferred this evening. Prof. Duncan chose as his topic "Epistemology, the Science of Knowledge." The exercises were concluded with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

This evening the members of the senior class will hold their fourth annual banquet at the Arena. President A. E. Hill will preside. The commencement exercises of the professional schools will be held this evening at the Metropolitan Opera House.

CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Degrees and Prizes Awarded at the Annual Commencement.

The third annual Commencement of Cornell University Medical College was held last night at the college building on First Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon the following graduates by President J. C. Schurman:

Edward Francis Kilbane, Mary Alice Asserson, Emily Dunning, Henry John Gunnacker, Joseph Benjamin Weighart, Jr., John Howell McLean, Jr., Elizabeth Handford Livingston, Robert Francis McDonald, Ellen Pembroke O'Flaherty, Elizabeth Sweet, Henry Brodman, Helen Schlesinger, George Good, Maude Glascow, Caroline Sandford Finley, Jane Beck Smith, Janette Baldwin, Margaret Powell Brewster, Mark L. Fleming, Ethel Mayer, William Henry Cantle, Bella Bernadette Lysaght, Sarah Allen Castle, John Dunlop Hamill, Albert Arthur Wohl, and Isidor Ritter.

The honor roll of the following names was read by Prof. W. M. Polk, M. D., the Dean of the school: Mark L. Fleming, first prize, $150; Emily Dunning, second prize, $100; Edward F. Kilbane, third prize, $50. A set of instruments for the best work in otology was awarded by Dr. Bacon to Ethel Mayer. After a musical interlude Gen. Stewart L. Woodford addressed the graduating class. The graduates held a reception after the exercises.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY EXERCISES.

Cardinal Martinelli Presents Diplomas to a Large Class.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The commencement exercises of the Catholic University of America were held to-day, with Cardinal Martinelli, the German and Mexican Ambassadors, and the Japanese Minister among the large and distinguished gathering present. The university buildings were handsomely decorated for the occasion, the American colors and the yellow and white of the papal colors being blended.

In his address the rector of the university, the Right Rev. Mgr. Conaty, announced that the trust funds of the institution amounted to $900,000 and were safely invested. One of the gifts of the year was $50,000 from Michael Cudahy of Chicago, who placed this sum in the hands of the rector for general university purposes. Deeds given by the late Mgr. McMahon will yield the university from $25,000 to $30,000. Besides these amounts three scholarships of $5,000 each were established.

It also was announced that the order of St. Sulpice had petitioned to erect a college on the grounds, making the fifth college, besides the university proper. Cardinal Martinelli presented the diplomas to the large class of graduates, and later the Cardinal and other notables held a reception.

Berkeley Divinity School.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 5.—Nine candidates were ordained to the Deaconate at the forty-seventh annual ordination service of Berkeley Divinity School to-day. At the anniversary meeting of the alumni to-day officers were elected as follows: President—Bishop Brewster; Honorary Vice Presidents—Bishops Littlejohn of Long Island, Niles of New Hampshire, Vincent of South Ohio, Leonard of Ohio, Nichols of California, Nelson of Georgia, Wells of Spokane, Washington; White of Michigan, Moreland of Sacramento, and Partridge of Kyoto, Japan; Secretary—The Rev. Prof. Colladay, Middletown; Treasurer—The Rev. C. G. Bristol, Hartford. It was announced that the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, Vice Dean of Berkeley, had declined a call to a professorship in the General Theological Seminary, New York.

FAVOR TRADE RECIPROCITY.

Manufacturers' Association Discusses the Question at Length—May Pass Resolution To-day.

DETROIT, Mich., June 5.—Commercial reciprocity was the theme which the Manufacturers' National Association discussed to-day and one on which widely diverging views were expressed at times when self-interest alone prevailed, but when these interests were laid aside and the good of the manufacturing industries of the United States was considered in the aggregate, then the delegates were agreed that reciprocity was the only means by which the foreign trade of the American manufacturer could be safeguarded.

During the discussion of the President's report at the morning session, Gen. W. H. Withington of Jackson, Mich., said he thought the business men of the country and not the politicians should have most to say about the tariff laws. He was in favor of tariff revision, although he had hitherto been in favor of a high tariff. W. H. Saunders, Vice President of the Ingersoll Sergeant Drill Company of New York, agreed with Gen. Withington. He said a high tariff was not only unnecessary, but a hindrance and a danger to business. "Our Russian sugar controversy," said he, "shows how we may be legislated against by other nations."

William E. Wood, manufacturer of ice tools, said if he looked at the matter from a selfish point of view, he would declare for absolute free trade, but agreed with the others that a protective policy was the best. T. S. Barnes, head of the Barnet Leather Company, said leather men wanted free hides, enabling them to bring raw material into the United States and ship out finished leather. S. L. Smith of Detroit called the attention of the association to the fact that the farmers of the West were a power the manufacturers would have to consider. He warned the association that if through a high tariff and retaliation abroad the doors were shut against American farm products, the manufacturer would have the farmer to settle with. James F. Taylor said that while American manufacturers were clamoring for the open door in China they should not shut the door of the United States.

When the Committee on Resolutions presented its report at the opening of the afternoon session another lively discussion was precipitated. A resolution declaring Section 5 of the Dingley tariff law, relating to the assessment of countervailing duty on Russian sugars, was inimical to the best interests of this country and asking Congress to repeal or modify it, was passed.

At adjournment hour the question of passing a resolution looking toward the calling of a reciprocity convention for the purpose of taking action which will affect all international treaties now pending or to be executed, was under discussion and will doubtless be passed to-morrow.

This evening the delegates enjoyed a banquet at the Country Club.

NEW YORKERS BEHIND A NEW FINANCIAL COMPANY.

Seek Connecticut Charter for Concern to Do Business in South America and the New Possessions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—A Pan-American banking company that intends to do business also in the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico, will be incorporated by the State Legislature in a few days. The new company is to be known as the International Company, with a capital stock of $500,000, which later may be increased greatly. The Senate Committee on Corporations to-day acted favorably on the application for a charter.

The incorporators are nominally Bridgeport and Derby men, but the financial interests behind the company are New York men, whose names are not given, though it is said they are interested in business ventures in the northern States of South America. They will manage the new company from a New York office.

The new concern purposes to inaugurate a financial company that shall have offices in all the large centres of South America, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, and to extend facilities for doing business and negotiating loans, &c., for such American traders, travelers, shippers, miners, and manufacturers as will hereafter locate in South America or the new possessions of this country, in order that the present delay of London negotiation may be avoided. Railroading and ship operation will also be a part of the company's business.

The company will be the first to be incorporated under the new corporation act, which has passed one branch of the Legislature and now awaits the action of the other house.

OPERATION ON AN IDIOT.

Incision Successfully Made in the Skull Which May Restore Reason.

Dr. Gottlieb Sternberg, a young surgeon of 204 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, yesterday performed with apparent success what is said to be a rare operation on Isidor Levine, thirteen years old, the idiot son of Adolph Levine, 13 St. Mark's Place. An incision was made in the left side of the skull one and one-half inches wide, and extending from the left temple to the back of the head, a distance of about seven inches.

It is believed that by the removal of this bone, which was abnormally thick and pressed upon the brain, the lad may in time develop normal faculties and a healthy intellect.

The operation, which was performed after an examination by Dr. Spitzka, is one of the most dangerous. Dr. H. B. Adler of 215 East Broadway, who was Dr. Sternberg's principal assistant, said last night that 90 out of 100 patients die on the operating table, and that this was the first case in his knowledge in this city where the patient had survived.

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MANY HERE ON MAJESTIC

Miss Kuhne Beveridge's Unpleasant Time with the Customs.

Elbridge T. Gerry Wore His Sealskin Cap and Had No Trouble—A Champion Jumper Arrives.

The White Star Line steamship Majestic, which arrived last evening, brought over a number of distinguished passengers, including J. J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, the Right Rev. C. J. Corfe, Bishop of Korea; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Judge David Glass, G. de Saumarez Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Donald Hudson, Miss Kuhne Beveridge, Lord Kinnaird, Col. W. J. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Malcom Moncreiffe, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Sandford, Col. Thompson, Granville Waldegrave, and H. Moir.

Miss Beveridge comes here to visit her grandfather, ex-Gov. Beveridge, who came from California to meet her. She expects to remain in this country for a week or ten days. Miss Beveridge spent a very unpleasant half hour with the customs officials before she was allowed to leave the pier.

When the Inspector examined her trunks he found that they were filled with costly gowns and hats. He refused to pass the goods and called in an appraiser.

A careful examination was made of the contents, and while this was going on Miss Beveridge tried to explain that she had been out of the country two years and that the goods should be admitted.

The officials, after making the examination, decided to hold the trunks until daylight so that they could properly appraise the effects. The trouble, the officials say, is that Miss Beveridge has no bills to show for the goods, nor does she know where or when they were purchased.

Lord Kinnaird is accompanied by Granville Waldegrave. They are going to Montreal as representatives of the Scottish branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, to unveil a tablet to commemorate the first Young Men's Christian Association settlement in the world. There were also on board the Rev. Kjeld Stub of Norway, Isaac Lees, and E. J. Lewis of England, and M. L. Rallea Ram of India, all delegates to the Young Men's Christian Association jubilee to be held in Boston on the 15th and 16th.

Elbridge T. Gerry wore his famous sealskin cap when he came ashore. He declared the cap to the customs officials when he left here, so that on his return he would have no trouble in bringing it ashore.

Though the night was rather warm, he wore the cap. Mr. Gerry had had trouble with the customs people a number of times, and this time he was able to leave the pier without a delay, as he had his eleven trunks sent to Newport in bond. Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry accompanied him.

R. H. Baker, who claims the title of champion jumper of the world, was another passenger. The Rev. C. J. Corfe, the Episcopal Bishop of Korea, is returning to his station after a business trip to England.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co. in Atchison Directorate—Other Changes.

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway which was held in this city yesterday furnished the financial circles with a number of surprises. Chief among these was the election of Charles Steele of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. into the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, to succeed the late Aldace F. Walker.

Wall Street generally was inclined to take this as an indication that Mr. Morgan had secured control of the property.

It was stated after the meeting by one of the Directors that there was no special significance in the election of Mr. Steele, but that he had been chosen on the suggestion of Victor Morawetz, with whom he was at one time associated in the practice of law. At first the intention was to elect a Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but President Cassatt of that road would not give his consent, and the names of Charles W. Perkins and Mr. Steele were next suggested. Mr. Perkins could not accept, and the election of Mr. Steele followed.

Other changes which were made at the meeting were the election of J. W. Kendrick, Vice President and formerly General Manager of the Northern Pacific, to succeed ex-Third Vice President J. M. Barr, who resigned some time ago to go with the Seaboard Air Line.

The office of Chairman of the Board of Directors, formerly held by the late Aldace F. Walker, was abolished and instead the office of Chairman of the Executive Committee was created. Victor Morawetz was elected to this office. The Directors also created the office of Vice Chairman and elected D. L. Gallup, Controller of the company, to the new office. Mr. Gallup will continue to act as Controller, an office to which he was elected only a few weeks ago, when he came East from Chicago to take charge of the New York office after the death of Aldace F. Walker.

The Directors also declared the regular dividend on the preferred stock.

Mr. Kendrick, the new Third Vice President, began railroad service in 1879 as a member of the surveying corps of the Northern Pacific. He advanced rapidly, and in 1883 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the main line, becoming Chief Engineer of the whole system in 1888. In 1893 he became General Manager, and on the organization of the present company he was elected Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 5.—The latest report here regarding the probable early absorption of the Atchison system by the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific interests on a guaranteed graduated rental basis is now denied by certain of the Atchison officials. On the other hand, it is asserted by people who are very close to the inside that a deal which will result in the ultimate shifting of the control of the property is certainly now under way. These same people are also confidently advising their friends to buy the common stock for a big advance, based on this prospective change.

MR. NEWMAN IN CHARGE.

Too Early to Talk About His Plans, He Says—Lake Shore Presidency.

William H. Newman, who was recently elected President of the New York Central, took charge of the office yesterday, when he made his first appearance at his desk in the Grand Central Station. Most of his time was taken up with receiving the officials of the road, almost all of whom, however, are well acquainted with their new superior officer.

Mr. Newman said it was too early for him to say anything about his plans, as he had only just arrived, and was very busy trying to familiarize himself with his new duties. He stated, however, that the election of a new President for the Lake Shore would be deferred until the regular semi-annual meeting, which is to be held the latter part of this month.

PENNSYLVANIA CHANGES.

Mr. Trump May Become Assistant General Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The heavy duties imposed upon the higher officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad by the acquisition of new lines and the extension of territory has made their work very arduous, and it is likely that some new offices will be created.

Among those who, it is rumored, will be relieved of some labor is the General Manager. Executive officials and General Manager Hutchinson himself, when questioned concerning the appointment of an Assistant General Manager, have been very reticent, but it is not unlikely that at the meeting of the Directors on next Wednesday M. Trump, the present General Superintendent of Transportation, will be promoted to the position. He is at present on a tour of inspection with the General Manager over the Southwest Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg and Monongahela Divisions.

ROCK ISLAND'S ANNUAL MEETING.

Old Officers Re-elected and $10,000,000 Stock Issue Authorized.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The annual meeting of Directors and stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad was held here to-day. A resolution was adopted authorizing an issue of $10,000,000 additional stock. Shareholders of record on the closing of the books June 28 have the right to subscribe at par for this additional stock in the proportion of twenty shares for each 100 shares they now hold. Payment is to be made on or before July 31. W. H. Moore and D. S. Reis, both of New York, were elected to the Directory, succeeding respectively Henry M. Flagler and H. A. Parker. These were the only changes made in the board. All the old officers were re-elected.

Wabash Must Advance Its Rates.

CHICAGO, June 5.—In the differential rate question from Kansas City to Buffalo, New York, Boston, and intermediate points, Arbitrator Martin of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day ruled that the Wabash Railroad must advance all classes of its fares from Kansas City and intermediate points on its lines affected to the same rates quoted via all standard routes in effect prior to April 30, 1901.

Dr. Webb Buys Lebanon Springs Road.

Dr. W. Seward Webb, who is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Rutland Company, has bought the Chatham and Lebanon Springs Railway, fifty-seven miles in length, in the interests of the Rutland Railroad. Dr. Webb and the officials of the Rutland Company will go on a tour of inspection of the Chatham and Lebanon Springs Railroad to-morrow morning.

ATTACKED BY GIRL STRIKERS.

Many Policemen Called to Suppress a Disturbance at a Handkerchief Factory in Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 5.—There was another outbreak on the part of the girl strikers at the Aheson handkerchief factory this morning. The girls who reported for work at the factory were attacked. Volleys of stones were fired at the buildings, and a number of the windows smashed. The two policemen on duty charged on the strikers, but were met with a shower of stones. A call was sent to Police Headquarters for assistance, and a patrol wagon filled with policemen soon appeared. The police arrested three girls and one man who tried to rescue the prisoners.

The girls were hurried into the patrol wagon, which started for headquarters. The strikers, to the number of 500 and a big crowd of sympathizers followed the wagon, hooting and yelling at the police and throwing volleys of stones.

The engine house of a fire company is in the same building with the headquarters, and the police, finding the mob showed no disposition to disperse, called unon the firemen for assistance. The latter prepared to turn a stream of water on the mob. This demonstration had the immediate effect of dispersing the girl strikers. The prisoners were fined $5 each. During the stone throwing several persons were hit, but none was seriously hurt. The strikers assert that they are largely victims of the padrone system. They claim there is a woman in Second Street who imports from twenty to thirty poor persons every week, disposing of them by contract.

NO UNION OF PARTY CLUBS.

Senator Platt Will Not Allow United Action by Them in the Campaign.

The Republican Clubs of Greater New York will take no active part in the approaching municipal campaign as a collective body. They very much desired so to do, but the organization—meaning Senator Platt and other leaders—has unmistakably discouraged the idea.

The plan of united action on the part of the clubs originated with F. F. Davis, a lawyer at 346 Broadway, and a leading member of the Sterling Republican Club of Harlem. Mr. Davis is no novice in politics, and before coming to New York was active in political affairs in Minnesota.

At a meeting held on May 7 in the Assembly Chamber of the United Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, more than thirty Republican clubs in Greater New York were represented. All of the delegates seemed to approve of the provisions of the constitution submitted, but some of them, not having received full power to act for their organizations, secured the postponement of a vote on its adoption until their clubs could be informed of the text of the constitution and issue instructions to their delegates.

Many of these have signified their approval of the proposed constitution, a few objected to the amount of the initiation fee and dues and requisite number of members in an organization.

Meantime, Senator Platt and others vetoed the whole matter on the ground that collective action by the clubs would be of no benefit to the Republican organization. The convention will be quietly dissolved.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:28	Moon rises..10:33

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:14	Gov. Isl'd..10:28	H. Gate...12:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:25	Gov. Isl'd..10:46	H. Gate..12:39

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigen Luise, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THE NEW SHOE.

For months past we have been working most diligently on shoes. Shoe after shoe was made and brought before us. Carefully we examined each, correcting a fault here—suggesting an improvement there, until at last we have perfected one—one with which you will be as thoroughly pleased as we are. This shoe is the

STROLLERS

TRADE MARK.

A PERFECT SHOE FOR MEN.

$3.00 Per Pair.

Sold exclusively at our four convenient stores.

In its fine quality of leather, in its absolutely faultless workmanship, in its modish, correct styles and extreme good taste, it stands side by side with the best shoes ever made. Do not judge it by a $3 standard. No shoe sold under $5 can compare with it.

All leathers, all shapes, all sizes, all widths.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	9:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nueces, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Plymouth, &c	.....	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tampican, Liverpool	.....	.....

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Montserrat, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Servia, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday, at 6:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at ‡1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 15, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Zimbria, due at New York June 15, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshin Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 15 and up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria, close at 6:30 P. M. June 23.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii, of the following dates: Melbourne, May 8; Sydney, May 9; Auckland, May 13, and Honolulu, May 25, reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, and is due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 6.

Alamo, Galveston, May 31.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, May 21.
Coleridge, Barbados, May 30.
Consuelo, Hull, May 25.
Deutschland, Hamburg, May 30.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, May 19.
Ontanada, Gibraltar, May 22.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 5.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 25.
Torgorm, Barbados, May 26.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Campania, Gibraltar, May 23.
Cumbal, St. Lucia, May 30.
Drumetzier, Hamburg, May 24.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, May 28.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 6.
Madiana, St. Thomas, June 1.
Seminole, Jacksonville, June 4.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

Campania, Liverpool, June 1.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 7.
La Lorraine, Havre, June 1.
Lindisfarne, St. Lucia, June 1.
Manilla, Gibraltar, May 26.
Norge, Copenhagen, May 22.
Roraima, St. Croix, June 3.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9.

El Mar, New Orleans, June 4.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 8.
Longships, Shields, May 25.
Manitou, London, May 30.
Minneapolis, London, June 1.
Southern Cross, Shields, May 25.
York Castle, Shields, May 23.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Caracas, Ponce, June 5.
Furnessia, Glasgow, May 30.
Georgic, Liverpool, May 30.
Louisiana, New Orleans, June 5.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, May 30.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, May 28.

Arrived.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Stephens, Liverpool, May 28, and Queenstown, 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 12:55 A. M., 6th.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Mills, Liverpool, May 21, in ballast to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen, May 28, and Southampton and Cherbourg, 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 8:54 P. M.

SS Archiducbessa Maria Teresa, (Aust.,) Premoda, Alexandria, &c., May 6, with sugar and passengers to order; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Hamilton, Boas, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville, June 2, and Charleston, 3d, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Kars, Baltimore, June 3, in ballast to master.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool, May 29, and Queenstown, 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:11 P. M.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dressler, Rotterdam, May 23, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Nassovia, (Ger.,) for Stettin.
SS Porto Rico, for Porto Rico.
SS St. Louis, for Southampton.
SS Archimede, (Ital.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Zeeland, (Br.,) for Antwerp via Cherbourg.
SS Laurentian, (Br.,) for Glasgow via Boston.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Sabine Pass, for Galveston.
SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Miragoane, &c.
SS Esperanza, for Havana, &c.
SS George Farwell, for Jacksonville.
United States transport Sedgwick, for Cuba.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Bremen for

By Cable.

LONDON, June 5.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, art. at Queenstown at 12:16 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York for Cherbourg and

WHITNEY WON THE DERBY

Volodyovski, Leased by New York Millionaire, Was First.

YANKEE TRAINERS TRIUMPH

John Huggin's Skill Fitted Unsound Colt for the Race and Took Greatest Prize of English Turf.

LONDON, June 5.—The widespread interest in this year's Derby, owing to the open character of the race, was testified to by the vast numbers which left London throughout the morning for the famous course at Epsom Downs. From an early hour the roads and railroads southward were densely thronged with a strange medley of racegoers. The road, as usual, was favored by every one able to secure room in any kind of conveyance, and a continuous stream of every conceivable type of vehicle, from the luxurious four-in-hand to the coster's donkey cart, rolled toward the scene of the contest. An exceptional number of motors evidenced the growing popularity of automobilism. Huge crowds gathered at the main points along the route to watch the quaint scenes only witnessed on Derby Day.

The trains brought thousands of people from all directions, and, later came the coaches and carriages, dropping their aristocratic occupants at the entrances of the grand stand and the exclusive Jockey Club inclosure until these were filled. Such a display of fashion and bright colors had not been seen in England since the outbreak of the war. Many old and well-known patrons of the turf were seen, though such favorites as King Edward and Lord Rosebery were necessarily absent. Khaki was even more conspicuous than last year, when the popular victory of the then Prince of Wales's Diamond Jubilee was coincident with Lord Roberts's entry into Johannesburg.

William C. Whitney's Volodyovski won the great race of the day, the Epsom Derby, over a mile-and-a-half course, in record time, 2 minutes and 40 4-5 seconds, but came very near losing it. Volodyovski seemed to have the race well in hand, and the immense crowd, which, almost to a man, had backed the horse, joyfully yelled "Volodyovski wins!" when "Morny" Cannon, on William III., came on with a rush, challenged, and, for a moment, seemed to be in front. But Reiff, by the vigorous use of his whip, managed to regain the lead, and won by a narrow quarter of a length.

The result of the race in detail follows:

The Derby Stakes of 6,000 sovereigns, by subscription of 50 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds, the nominator of the winner to receive 500 sovereigns, the owner of the second horse 300 sovereigns, and the owner of the third 200 sovereigns out of the stakes; about one mile and a half. There were 279 subscribers, and 25 horses started.

William C. Whitney's brown colt Volodyovski, by Florizel II.-La Reine, (L. Reiff)..... 1
Duke of Portland's bay colt William III., by St. Simon-Gravity..... 2
Douglas Baird's chestnut colt Veronese, by Donovan-Maize..... 3
Time—2:40 4-5.

In the draw for the place it was found that the favorite had the middle of the field. Ruskin led the parade and canter. There was a lengthy delay at the post, caused principally by the fractiousness of Orchid. Eventually a fair start was effected. Foxhall Keene's Olympian was first away from Chaqueur, Osboch, and Lord Bobs. Soon settling down Olympian retained the lead. After the mile Orchid closed up. Volodyovski remaining about tenth. Down the hill Olympian was closely pressed by Lord Bobs and Revenue. Then Volodyovski and William III. rapidly improved their positions.

Round Tattenham Corner several horses dropped out. A quarter of a mile from home Volodyovski took up the running, and William III. drew up to second place. The favorite seemed to be winning easily, when William III. came on with a tremendous rush, but Reiff pulled the favorite together, and riding hard at the end landed him a winner by a narrow margin. Four lengths separated second and third horses. Floriform was fourth.

The betting was 5 to 2 against Volodyovski, 100 to 7 against William III., and 40 to 1 against Veronese. The other starters were Handicapper, Revenue, Royal Rouge, Sang Bleu, Wargrave, Pietermartizburg, H. R. H., Veles, Ian, Royal George, Cottager, Olympian, Orchid, Tantalus, Lord Bobs, St. Maclou, Ruskin, Doricles, Claqueur, Prince Charles II., and Osboch. American jockeys who rode in the race were Reiff on Volodyovski, Martin on Handicapper, Henry on Olympian, Maher on Tantalus, and Turner on Prince Charles II.

Volodyovski was leased in March last for two years by William C. Whitney from "Mr. Theobald;" (Lady Meux,) who had previously leased the colt to the late Lord William Beresford. The lease expired on the death of Lord William Beresford, in December, 1900. The colt has been unsound since he closed his two-year-old career, and his victory to-day is due in great part to the skill and unremitting attention of the American trainer, John Huggins, who formerly trained for Pierre Lorillard, and later for Lord William Beresford.

The crowd had too much of a scare to be very enthusiastic, and seldom has less cheering been heard for a winner of a Derby. Harry Payne Whitney led the horse in, beaming with delight, alternately patting the favorite's neck and looking up at Reiff, saying, "Good boy! Good boy!" Mr. Whitney subsequently said:

"Of course I am more than pleased, and the only disappointment is owing to my father not being here to enjoy our triumph. It was a very pretty race, but I must say I thought the second horse was going to catch us."

At this point Richard Croker came up and enthusiastically congratulated Mr. Whitney.

"Yes, we are going to take the trophy to America once more," said Mr. Whitney as he went off and sent a telegram to his father.

Coaches about the grand stand were crowded with Americans, but they were very undemonstrative. Among the prominent persons present were Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who arrived in Leopold de Rothschild's coach and viewed the race from the Jockey Club stand; Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall P. Keene, the Earl and Countess of Essex, (formerly Miss Beach Grant of New York,) the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess of Derby, J. E. Emerson of Baltimore and a party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Stuyvesant and B. B. Kirkland of New York; Miss Jenkins of Baltimore, Dr. John Cox of St. Louis, Major Edward B. Cassatt, the Military Attaché of the United States Embassy at London, and William C. Bullitt, the Third Secretary of the Embassy; Lady Curzon, and Prince Victor Duleep Singh.

After two minor events, the second of which Maher won, the way was cleared for the blue ribbon race, and the paddock was soon filled with gay groups scanning their respective favorites. Volodyovski naturally was the centre of attraction, and a host of admirers surrounded Mr. Whitney's famous horse, who subsequently won.

Disdainful (Jenkins) won the Ranmore Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, at five furlongs. Castilian came in second, and Dixie (Maher) finished third. The Nadine colt (Maher) won the Juvenile Plate of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, distance five furlongs, at the Epsom Summer meeting to-day. Twelve horses ran.

MR. WHITNEY MUCH PLEASED.

Lessee of Derby Winner Proud of His Judgment, but Gave Huggins Credit.

Messages of congratulation from friends on both sides of the Atlantic arrived at all hours yesterday at the home of William C. Whitney, Sixty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, on his colors being carried by the winning colt Volodyovski in the race for the Derby on Epsom Downs. Mr. Whitney, while displaying no exultation over the result of the race, evinced his satisfaction, and hastened to give full credit for the achievement to the animal's trainer. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES he said: "I am delighted to have won. I expected to have seen the race, but was kept here by business. My son was there, however. I have been heartily congratulated from all quarters, but I do not care to make the messages public."

"Is there a chance, Mr. Whitney, of your owning the winning colt?"

"I will not become the owner of Volodyovski, that is to say, I do not believe that Lady Meux would sell him at any price. He is a fine animal, and if I take any credit to myself now it is to have picked him out as a promising and handsome horse. But I want to say that the result should be a great satisfaction to Mr. John Huggins, the trainer, and a source of gratification to his many friends in this country. He trained successfully for many years—he is now sixty years old—for Mr. A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is a quiet, unassuming man who attends to his own business, and is not a betting man at all, and is very much respected abroad. He is the first American who has trained a Derby winner, I think. He took this horse as a two-year-old and has really made him. The methods of American trainers differ a good deal from the English. I personally am more pleased at Mr. Huggins's success than at the fact that the horse carried my colors. The credit I take is that I judged the horse rightly when I saw him as a two-year-old and paid a large sum for his racing qualities. Mr. Huggins trains for me at Heath House, Newmarket, and the winner of the great race to-day was sent to the post fit for honors and carried my colors, blue jacket and brown cap, to victory. Another horse in my English stable, Prince Charles II., ran in the event, but I have no news of his performance. I shall send Mr. Huggins some of the messages of congratulation that I have received. They couple my name with his."

Mr. Whitney smiled when the saying of Earl Rosebery that his greatest aspirations to marry a Rothschild, to be Premier of England, and to win the Derby were attained.

"I am not," he said, "what is called a racing man. I began to own race horses a couple of years ago. I like horses and took up racing as a recreation. I am a business man, and this sport just suited me. All busy men require something of this sort, a fad, to turn to in their leisure. I am not dissatisfied with the success I have had. Which would I like best now, if I owned both, Ballyhoo Bey or Volodyovski? I tell you what my aspiration would be, to win the Derby with a horse bred by myself. Still, I had Ballyhoo Bey as a yearling and was proud of him. My idea of a horse was Persimmons, and my judgment was shared by Pierre Lorillard.

"As to the Oaks, while I entered several fillies, none will start. I have now, I suppose, about forty race horses here and in England, and have had much delight over racing, the delight that a man of business gets out of a fad."

AMERICAN TRAINER'S TRIUMPH.

Volodyovski's Victory Due to the Skill of John Huggins.

In the one hundred and twenty-one years that the race for the Derby has been run annually at Epsom Downs it has been won but twice by foreign horses, Gladiateur's victory in 1865 giving the term "the French year" to the season of his success, while Pierre Lorillard's Iroquois, winner of the famous race in 1881, and later of the St. Leger, gave to that season the name "the American year," his successes being made the more impressive by the great performances the same year in England and France of James R. Keene's Foxhall, also an American-bred horse, of the same age as Iroquois.

The Lorillard Derby winner Iroquois, by the English horse Leamington-Maggie B. B., was taken to England by Mr. Lorillard as a yearling, was trained and raced there successfully as a two-year-old and as a three-year-old won both Derby and St. Leger for Mr. Lorillard, together with other victories that stamped him as a truly great colt. His Derby victory, in which he was ridden by the celebrated English jockey, Fred Archer, gave Iroquois his greatest fame, however.

The victory of Volodyovski is more the victory of an American trainer than a victory for America in any other sense. The horse is English bred and owned by an English woman, Lady Meux, who leased his running qualities to W. C. Whitney. He has been trained, however, by the greatest of American trainers, John Huggins, formerly of Texas, since he began racing as a two-year-old, and Huggins's ability alone has kept the colt in training. Volodyovski was supposed to be broken down two months ago, but Huggins kept him going, and with the masterly skill that is his own, sent him to the post in winning form for the Derby. It added something to Huggins's triumph that an American jockey rode the Derby winner.

John Huggins, now sixty years old, is a native of Texas, and has been on the turf for about forty years. He was prominent first in the partnership of Barker & Huggins, owning the great old heat-race mare L'Argentine. Later he trained for Churchill & Johnson, developing the American Bend Or, and after that for A. J. Cassatt, for whom he trained The Bard among other famous horses. Next he was engaged by Pierre Lorillard, with whom he went to England in 1895, and since then he has been continuously in England, training for Lord William Beresford until that nobleman died, when he was engaged by Mr. Whitney.

TRIGGER TOOK FILLY STAKES.

Mackay's Entry Cleverly Beat Janice for the Gazelle at Gravesend.

Those of the racegoers at the Gravesend track yesterday who made the visit simply for the afternoon's outing and to see fast horses run and the best one win had a most pleasant time of it. The weather was fine, the track fast, and fair fields ran in each of the six events, but the pleasure of the mere spectators was more than offset by the woe of backers, for only two favorites won, and one of these started at a prohibitive price—3 to 5 against Alfonso in the last race compelling many of the betting crowd to pick all around him, as they refused to believe that Alfonso could win on his first appearance. Alfonso did win with uncommon ease, after galloping in front from end to end, and with his victory the misfortunes of the betting men came to a rather sad conclusion.

There was but one stake event on the afternoon's card, that being the Gazelle, at one mile and a sixteenth, for fillies three years old, for which six ran. Janice, with the topweight, being favorite at only a shade better than even money as the best price that was laid. W. C. Whitney's filly, Morningside, was tipped most promiscuously as the best in the race, but she had to carry Jockey "Tommy" Burns, and Burns's riding in the form that has distinguished all his efforts of late, had his mount in all the trouble possible through the race, and at the end was very fortunate to be third. Lady of the Valley made most of the running, with Janice chasing her all the way, the result being that on the stretch both tired, and Trigger, recently bought by Clarence H. Mackay from J. E. Madden, closed from behind and won cleverly by about three parts of a length from Janice. The winner was backed heavily by friends of Mr. Mackay, and there was much joy in the clubhouse after the finish.

Demurrer, on his first appearance this season, broke from behind in the stretch, after All Gold had made the running and won the opening race very easily. Arden threatened to make a runaway race of the second event for nearly a mile, and then tired, Nones getting up close on the post and winning cleverly. In the third race Evelyn Mond got off flag and was not headed, winning ridden out to beat Rossignol, who ran much the better race. Octawaha, in front most of the distance, just managed to scramble home first by a head for the fifth event, the finish being so close between the winner and Rightaway that backers disputed the decision even after the numbers were up. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. A. L. Aste's Demurrer, ch. c., 3 years, by Deceiver-Florette, 118 pounds, (Garrigan,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won easily by three lengths; W. L. Oliver's All Gold, ch. c., 4, 112, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three parts of a length from the Goughacres Stable's Dublin br. c., 3, 114, (Landry,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Charentus, Kilogram, The Musketeer, Ben Viking, The Regent, Himself, and Fabius also ran. The Musketeer, favorite, at 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the meeting; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Nones, b. g., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Ida Davenport, 96 pounds, (J. Slack,) 3 to 1 and even, won easily by a length and a half; Frank Frisbie's Double Dummy, b. g., aged, 106, (Booker,) 7 to 1 and 11 to 5, second by a half length from C. W. Baird's Arden, b. c., 3, 94, (Brien,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:54 4-5. Lucky Star, Knight of the Garter, and The Golden Prince also ran. Lucky Star favorite at 11 to 5 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by W. McDowell.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years, weights 7 pounds below the scale; five furlongs. J. E. McDonald's Evelyn Maud, ch. f., by Hanover-Sultaness, 112 pounds, (J. Slack,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won ridden out by a length; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Rossignol, ch. f., 112, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by three parts of a length from John W. Churchill's Destitute, ch. f., 112, (Mitchell,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:02 3-5. Silver Chimes, Dunwell, Pigment, Linora, Santa Bonita, Frivol, Ascension, Merry Hours, Somersault, Leenja, and Lauretta B. also ran. Evelyn Maud, the favorite. Winner trained by Henry Harris.

FOURTH RACE.—The Gazelle Stakes of $3,000, for fillies three years old, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Clarence H. Mackay's Trigger, ch. f., by Meddler-Royal Gun, 106 pounds, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won cleverly by three parts of a length; Green B. Morris's Janice, ch. f., by Midlothian-Rosetta, 114, (Piggott,) even and 2 to 5, second by three lengths from W. C. Whitney's Morningside, b. f., by Meddler-Sunnyside, 106, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Anecdote, La Valliere, and Lady of the Valley also ran. Janice, the favorite. Winner trained by Charles Hill.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the meeting; selling allowances; five furlongs. E. Hirsch's Octawaha, ch. g., by Owas-Pride of Montrose, 99 pounds, (Smith,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won ridden out by a head; O. L. Richard's Rightaway, b. c., 106, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 2, second by a length and a half from A. J. Joyner's Honolulu, b. g., 109, (Landry,) even and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Edwin Kenton, Man o' War, and Wild Oats also ran. Honolulu the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $600, weights 10 pounds below the scale; one mile and seventy yards. P. H. McCarren's Alfonso, ch. c., by Charaxus-Generize, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by two lengths. C. J. Long's Dr. Preston, gr. c., 104, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and 2 to 5, second by ten lengths from W. L. Oliver's Isaac Hopper, br. c., 104, (Mounce,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Balloon and Anna Darling also ran. Alfonso always favorite. Winner trained by Frank Brown.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old, weights ten pounds below the scale; five furlongs. Far Cry, Gold Seeker, Nugget, James P. Keating, Fair Knight, Cheat 'Em, Smart Set, and C. Whittier, 112 pounds each; Sunderland, Caithness, and Ivory Bells, 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; about six furlongs. Contend, 110 pounds; Cespedes and Maltster, 106 each; Hengist and Frank Callahan, 104 each; Bluff, 107; Spry, 103; Tros, Wayward Boy, and Carl Kohler, 101 each; Manga, 99; Sweepstakes, 96; Connie and Jils Greenwood, 94 each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Carbuncle, 120 pounds; Ten Candles, 117; Andronicus and All Gold, 113 each; Alard and Rochester, 108; Allslike, 99; Bondman, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—The Manhasset Stakes for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Brixton, Meridian, Sombrero, Graden, Dixie Line, Whiskey King, Jack De Mund, and Dolce Far Niente, 115 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Big Gun, 113 pounds; Young Dixon, 108; Philippine, 106; Alinker Mac, 105; Bondman, 103; Fairy Tale, 98; Bilinonaire, 97; Nitrate, 91; Marothen, 87; Ginki, 86.

SIXTH RACE.—The Empire State Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Dr. Eichberg, 152 pounds; Walter Cleary, 151; Klondike, 150; Magic Light and Passe Partout, 147 each; Red Path, 146; Westown, 135; George Keene, 133; Zenziber, 130; Higbie, 139.

Sheepshead Bay's Stake Schedule.

The schedule of stakes for the Coney Island Jockey Club's June meeting at the Sheepshead Bay race track has been announced as follows:

Saturday, June 15—Introductory Steeplechase, Double Event, Suburban; Monday, June 17—Rosebuds, Grass Selling; Tuesday, June 18—Foam, Coney Island Handicap; Wednesday, June 19—Paddock, Bridge Handicap; Thursday, June 20—Swift; Friday, June 21, Daisy, Speedwell; Saturday, June 22—Surf, Sheepshead Bay Handicap, Grand National Steeplechase; Monday, June 24, Zephyr, Bay Ridge Handicap; Tuesday, June 25—Pansy, Tidal; Wednesday, June 26—Spring Bay Hurdle Race; Thursday, June 27, Spindrift Handicap; Friday, June 28—June; Saturday, June 29—Great Trial, Advance; Monday, July 1—Vernal, Rating; Tuesday, July 2—Long Island Handicap, Wednesday, July 3—Nassau; Thursday, July 4, Double Event, Lawrence Realization, Independence Steeplechase.

Results of Harness Races.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—At the Gentlemen's Driving Park to-day Effie Powers established a track record of 2:09 in a match race with The Maid. The previous record of 2:10¼ was held by Ainsworth. Results:

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Little Stakes, (Atkinson)	1	1	1
Maud Hollins, (Davis)	2	2	2
Red H. Wood nut, (Haight)	4	3	3
Red Light, (Rites)	3	4	7
Happy Tie, (Cannon)	5	5	4
Kitty Fisher, (Barnes)	6	7	5
Griselda, (Ellicott)	7	6	6

Time—2:23¼; 2:22½; 2:22¾.

2:23 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Sweet Director, (Grady)	1	1	1
Spanlard, (Gray)	2	2	2
Nora W., (Kavanaugh)	3	5	3
Lillie Direct, (Cammon)	7	3	4
Joe Paul, (Barnes)	6	4	5
Charles G., (Rites)	4	6	6
Zenda Gay, (Johnson)	5	dis.	

Time—2:20¼; 2:20¼; 2:20¼.

Match race.

Effie Powers, (Barnes)	1	1	1
The Maid, (Garth)	2	2	2

Time—2:09; 2:11; 2:13¼.

GOOD PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

Offering of the Melbourne Thoroughbreds Brought a Fair Average.

The yearling thoroughbred horses from the Melbourne Stud Farm of Kentucky, the property of W. S. Barnes, were sold by auction in the paddock of the Gravesend race track before the races yesterday, by the Fasig-Tipton Company. The prices realized were good, straight through, and made a fair average for the offering. The details of the sale follow:

PROPERTY OF MELBOURNE STUD.

Merry Acrobat, ch. c., by Handspring-Merry Thought, by Pirate of Penzance; P. J. Dwyer	$2,000
Alix and Graces, b. f., by Jim Gore-Lady Jack, by Hayden Edwards; H. Field	500
Lerfingwell, ch. c., by Prince of Monaco-Lightwood, by Elias Lawrence; Alexander Hall	750
Melbourne Eclipse, ch. c., by Prince of Monaco-Lillian Lindsay, by Hindoo; Thomas Welsh	1,800
Lord Melbourne, b. c., by Prince of Monaco-Gondola, by Virgil; P. H. McCarren	1,000
Flash of Lightning, ch. f., by Prince of Monaco-Palfanthus, by Springbok; Alexander Hall	550
Modern Quicksilver, gr. c., by Cayuga-Muscovy; G. Peroman	550
Byrondale, br. c., by Jim Gore-Brigantes, by Bertram; P. H. McCarren	2,600
Mennenfield, b. c., by Jim Gore-Galatea, by King Alfonso; P. J. Dwyer	1,500
The Golden Princess, ch. f., by Prince of Monaco-Cassilla, by Audrian; G. B. Morris	600
Halcyondale, ch. c., by Prince of Monaco-Trinity, by King Alfonso; J. A. Cahn	600

PROPERTY OF MRS. W. S. BARNES.

Model Prince, b. c., by Prince of Monaco, Middlemarch, by Billet; Julius Bauer	2,000
Whippiewood, ch. c., by De Beauvoir-Quintette, by Enquirer; E. Y. Farley	375
Lady Matchless, br. f., by Handspring-Minty Custer, by Springbok; J. A. Cahn	600
Model Monarch, br. c., by Prince of Monaco-Petiola, by Virgil; S. S. Brown	1,000
Prince of Dixieland, ch. c., by Prince of Monaco-Savannah, by Siddartha; J. B. Lewman	650
Prince of Endurance, br. c., by Prince of Monaco-Melody, by Longfellow; J. W. Schorr	1,450
Escanaba, b. c., by Jim Gore-Vincennes, by Chance; J. W. Schorr	375

PROPERTY OF LARCHMONT STUD.

Bay colt, by Deceiver-Nance, by Himyar; P. H. Hitchcock	700
Bay filly, by Major Richards-Queen B., Deceiver, by Deceiver; G. T. Miller	600
Chestnut filly, by St. Florian-Toy S., by Deceiver; G. Barton	225
Bay filly, by Deceiver-Start, by Stratford; G. T. Muller	275
Chestnut filly, by Deceiver-Relax, by Strachina; E. C. Roth	225

MISS DILLINGHAM WAS WINNER.

Earned Victory in Straight Sets Over Miss Morris.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 5.—Miss Helen Dillingham of Summit Hill, N. J., won the consolation singles in the women's Pennsylvania State championship tennis tourney here to-day, defeating Miss Dorothea H. Morris of the Merion Cricket Club in straight sets. Owing to a blunder of the scorer in the Larned-Harlan match of yesterday the latter was returned as winner, while Miss Larned should have been announced as the victor. The committee in charge of the tourney corrected the error to-day, and Miss Elizabeth Larned, the Metropolitan player, will compete on Friday against Miss Jean Butler Clark, the Bryn Mawr College champion, in the final round for the State trophy. To-day's matches resulted as follows:

Consolation Singles.—Final Round—Miss Dillingham beat Miss Morris, 6—4, 6—4.
Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mr. and Mrs. Kane Green beat Miss and Mr. Harlan, 7—5, 6—3; Miss Rastell and Mr. Gregan beat Miss and Mr. Lycett, 6—0, 6—3.

Scotland's Big Golf Tourney.

GULLANE, Scotland, June 5.—Play in the open golf championship contests began this morning at Muirfield. The weather was bright and cool. There were 101 entries—the largest list on record—including all the best-known professionals, and among the amateurs, Hilton, Laidlaw, and Mure Fergusson. Harry Vardon drove off. He is a big favorite for first honors. There was a large gallery of spectators, including a sprinkling of Americans. Only the first round was played to-day. The struggle for the championship will probably lie between Vardon, Braid, and Taylor. Graham heads the amateurs.

Sailors on the Cricket Field.

The cricket club of the steamship Menominee was out in full force at Prospect Park yesterday, where two teams of the sailors enjoyed a match under the leadership of J. Stow and H. Loxton. Loxton and Monk made a great stand for the first wicket of the former's team, the pair contributing 31 and 25, respectively, and mainly through their efforts the game was won by 44 runs. Baily added 11 for the winners, while for Stow's team the chief contributors were: Pickard, 13, and Thompson, 11. The totals were: J. Stow's team, 48; H. Loxton's team, 92.

GOULD'S GOAL A WINNER

Sensational Finish in the Polo Game at Meadow Brook.

LAKEWOOD MEN VICTORIOUS

Only Match of the Year Requiring Extra Time—Large Crowd Saw Sport.

George J. Gould made the deciding goal yesterday which gave his Lakewood team possession of the Meadow Brook cups in what was the most sensational polo game of the present season. The match was the final game in the Meadow Brook Club tournament, and Lakewood met the same Rockaway contingent that beat the Lakewood Freebooters for the Hempstead cups last Monday. The New Jersey men had to allow the heavy handicap of 11 goals, and against the steady team work of the Cedarhurst quartet it was considered by many as practically fatal to Lakewood's winning chances. Such almost proved to be the case, for at the close of the fourth period the score was tied at 11 each. The two Waterbury brothers, "Larry" and "Monte," earned 10 of the goals for Lakewood, and Benjamin Nicoll, the powerful back, scored one.

Then followed the unusual and sensational feature of the polo season. By the rules the game had to be continued until one side won, and it is the first time this year that such conditions prevailed. A typical Meadow Brook crowd was present, the largest that has witnessed a polo game on the famous Hempstead field this year, and there were large delegations from New York and Cedarhurst.

When the fourth period closed with honors even the players rested for seven minutes and then began the final struggle. The ponies were weary, and half the men, too, but the critical point at issue brought out some dashing runs and glorious strokes. The gallery was wild with enthusiasm, and every clever play was greeted with loud cheers. The ball was struck in from the Lakewood territory at the start, and Conover, who was Rockaway's star man, assisted by Savage, carried it successfully past the Waterburys, close to the Rockaway posts. Conover flew, after it like the wind, and swung his mallet for a finishing stroke, but the crowd groaned in dismay as the ball ran, by a few feet, on the wrong side of the posts.

Lakewood then rushed the ball furiously down the field, but when the Waterburys got it dangerously near the goal Rene La Montagne, Jr., made a timely back and in a twinkling the direction was changed. Up toward the Cedarhurst goal it was carried, and Conover safely passed it to Hazard for the winning stroke. The chance was a beautiful one, but Hazard's accuracy failed him, and the ball missed the goal lines by a few inches. When knocked in again, George Gould did his best work of the day. He took the sphere from "Larry" Waterbury, and, like a genuine Rough Rider, carried it close to Lakewood's posts by two magnificent strokes. Gould never made a finer run in his life on the polo field, but the pony stepped on the ball as he was preparing to finish the game. A fight for the ball then ensued that filled the polo veterans with delight. The ball was rushed across the field half a dozen times. Lakewood keeping it dangerously near its goal all the time.

Gould at last got the chance for which he had been looking since he lost his previous attempt, and, dashing in, with perfect accuracy made the shot that saved the day and gave the coveted Meadow Brook Cups to his team. To make the goal required 9¼ minutes of steady play. The line-up and score by periods follow:

LAKEWOOD.	Hdcp.	ROCKAWAY.	Hdcp.
1. George J. Gould	3	1. W. A. Hazard	3
2. J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	8	2. R. La Montagne, Jr.	4
3. L. Waterbury	9	3. F. S. Conover, Jr.	5
Back. B. Nicoll	7	Back. D. F. Savage	4
Total	27	Total	16

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1.	L. Waterbury	Lakewood	1:30
2.	J. M. Waterbury	Lakewood	0:30
3.	L. Waterbury	Lakewood	1:30
4.	L. Waterbury	Lakewood	6:30
5.	J. M. Waterbury	Lakewood	3:00

SECOND PERIOD.

1.	L. Waterbury	Lakewood	9:30
2.	J. M. Waterbury	Lakewood	5:00

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	L. Waterbury	Lakewood	5:30

FOURTH PERIOD.

1.	B. Nicoll	Lakewood	0:30
2.	J. M. Waterbury	Lakewood	5:30
3.	L. Waterbury	Lakewood	2:00

Played 2¼ minutes over time.

FIFTH PERIOD. (PLAY-OFF.)

1.	George J. Gould	Lakewood	9:15

SUMMARY.

Lakewood—Goals earned, 12. Lost nothing. Net score, 12.
Rockaway—No goals earned. Allowed by handicap, 11. Net score, 11.
Referee—John E. Cowdin.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., created a mild sensation among the strangers by riding out to the polo field astride, in accordance with her Hempstead style. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Herbert came down from Great Neck in George Gould's French automobile, and there were several small coaching parties. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Edward Willets, Miss Willets, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bird, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. Belmont Purdy, Frank Gould, C. M. Chapin, R. L. Stevens, Rene La Montagne, Harry Page, Mr. and Mrs. Fred O. Beach, B. L. Stow, George Taylor, P. F. Collier, Samuel Willets, Kingdon Gould, Jay Gould, Miss Caroline Livingston, James F. D. Lanier, Charles E. Mather, Mrs. J. E. Smith-Hadden, E. W. Roby, and Stanley Mortimer.

Kings County Tennis Tourney.

Another bright day drew a large crowd of enthusiasts to the grounds of the Kings County Tennis Club, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Miss Marion Jones and Miss Bessie Moore both played their first matches, and each won easily. In the semi-finals this afternoon they will be opposed by the two Staten Island experts, Miss Coffin and Miss Johnson. The day's scores follow:

Men's Singles.—First Round—O. B. Smith, Jr., beat T. H. Talbot, 7—5, 0—6, 6—3; J. P. Paret beat J. T. McMahon, 6—2, 6—2.
Second Round—Dr. W. N. Frazer beat Henry Mollenhauer, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.
Women's Singles.—Preliminary Round—Miss M. R. Jones beat Miss F. C. Bradley, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Sarah Coffin beat Miss White by default; Miss E. H. Moore beat Miss G. F. Jones, 6—0, 6—2.
Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Miss F. E. Bradley and E. G. Bostwick beat Miss M. Mathiesen and L. V. Ledoux, 6—0, 6—4.
First Round—Miss E. H. Moore and J. P. Paret beat Miss Margaret Johnson and Dr. D. D. Roberts, 6—2, 6—3.
Men's Doubles—First Round—O. M. Bostwick and Calhoun Cragin beat J. T. McMahon and F. B. Hague, 6—4, 6—2; J. P. Paret and Robert Le Roy beat L. V. Ledoux and L. N. Chase, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Cricket in Prospect Park.

Prospect Park was the scene yesterday of the first meeting of the season between the Brooklyn and Kings County Cricket Clubs, and quite an interesting match was played. The Kings County men were minus several of their cracks, however, and had to submit to defeat by 41 runs. The score:

KINGS COUNTY C. C.

G. Williams, b. Boxill	0
G. W. Barnes, b. Worm	25
A. B. Lewis, b. Boxill	3
A. Nugent, b. Boxill	6
T. J. Patrick, b. Boxill	0
F. Morey, b. Worm	0
W. Kellam, b. Worm	1
G. Adam, b. Worm	5
J. Dixon, not out	1
Byes	3
Total	43

BROOKLYN C. C.

C. A. Worm, b. Patrick	24
R. F. Brown, b. Nugent	2
G. Boxill, c. Barnes, b. Nugent	26
J. Neaves, b. Nugent	0
W. Austin, b. Kellam	15
P. Smith, b. Nugent	7
W. Williams, b. Nugent	2
H. O. Seale, run out	0
J. Madden, not out	2
W. Elop, c. Kellam, b. Nugent	0
Byes	4
Leg byes	1
Wide	1
Total	84

Metropolitan Tennis Championship.

The fifth metropolitan championship lawn tennis tournament, under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, will be held by the West Side Tennis Club, Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West, beginning on Monday, July 17. The events will be men's singles, championship and handicap; men's doubles, mixed doubles, and women's singles. A challenge cup is offered in the men's singles, to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner.

CONSTITUTION ALL RIGHT.

Capt. Duncan Says Accident Will Not Delay Newport Races.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 5.—Constitution was towed to Bristol early this morning by her tender, Mount Morris. Capt. Duncan returned here this afternoon on Rear Commodore Robinson's sloop Hester. When seen by the representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES he said: "Constitution has been thoroughly inspected to-day, and not a scratch was found on board as a result of the accident, except the damage to her mast. Her other spars, sails, and rigging, save a small portion of the running rigging which was cut away during the clearing of the sails and rigging Tuesday, were in good shape."

He said further that the same mainmast would be repaired as soon as possible at Bristol, and then stepped, which would be about June 19, and three days later would find the Constitution sailing down the bay trying her repaired mainmast, which he thinks will be as good as new, and which he will use for the races, as the other spar will not be ready for some time. When the trials with the new mast are completed, Constitution's tuning-up trials will be continued in the bay and sea. When asked if he thought there was a defect in the mainmast, he said the mast was perfect, and nothing else but the carrying away of the weather spreader caused the trouble.

When the time comes for the races to be held by the Newport Yacht Racing Association in July, he declared, the boat will be ready to meet the Columbia and any other boat of her class entered for the series. Capt. Duncan said, if he remembered correctly, the Defender's mainmast cost $4,500, but he could not state definitely the cost of the Constitution's mast, although it is estimated that it cost in the neighborhood of $6,000. He has received hundreds of telegrams of regrets over the accident, and from all parts of the country and across the ocean.

Shortly after his arrival Ralph N. Ellis, Secretary of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, had a conference to learn if the races

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The dispatch from London saying that Lord ROSEBERY had been asked to take the place of the late Lord HERSCHELL upon the Anglo-American Joint High Commission is another sign that a serious effort is to be made to resume the work of that body, suspended two years since. It confirms the intimation given by the Ministry of the Dominion of Canada recently. Lord ROSEBERY would be in many ways an extremely desirable representative of the British Government. The fact that he has been himself the Premier, the excellent service that he has rendered in connection with foreign affairs, the respect that he enjoys from all classes despite the anomalous position he has taken in home politics, his personal familiarity with the United States, and the many friendships he has formed here make it certain that the suggestion of his name by the Government is intended as an expression of a desire on their part to bring the negotiations to a successful close. There is reason to suppose that a like disposition exists in the Dominion Government, and it is to be hoped that it will be met cordially on our side.

The point as to which differences arose at the former sessions of the commission that resulted in the suspension of its labors is understood to have been the Alaska boundary, although there were also some difficulties in connection with the Bering Sea sealing matter and the question of the Atlantic and Pacific Coast fisheries and the waters of the common frontier. There has been given no definite intimation as to the views of the respective Governments which encourage the expectation of agreement as to the Alaska boundary, but it is safe to infer that the commission will not be called together again unless there is some reasonable prospect of a conclusion of some sort on this matter. Another failure would be no better, to say the least, than the continuance of the present situation. The differences that developed two years ago were on the face of them somewhat radical, and they were undoubtedly aggravated by partisan efforts here and in Canada to arouse the feeling on the respective sides that there was to be a "surrender" of territory. As there is a considerable strip of land between the two lines claimed by the one country and the other, it is not easy to see how any agreement could be reached that would not be open to this charge for one of the parties or for both. It is to be remembered, however, that the question turns on ancient and somewhat confused data as to a region not very clearly known or thoroughly explored at the time of the old treaties, which has since acquired much value and importance. Naturally, the question can be settled only by the exercise of a temperate and mutually respectful disposition. The essential interest of either country in the removal of a source of difference and possible irritation is far greater than its interest in the particular territory in dispute.

Of the dozen propositions which formed the subject of the discussions of the commission, in our judgment the most important is really the sixth, which is: "The readjustment of customs duties applicable in each country to the products of the soil or industry of the other upon the basis of reciprocal equivalents." Practically this involves the arrangement of the greatest feasible freedom of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada. There is no doubt in our mind that the nearer we can approach to entirely untrammeled exchange with our neighbors on the north the better it will be for the people on each side of the border. Certainly on our side the time has long since passed when we had the slightest reason to fear the competition that could come from that source, while the steady growth of its population and the development of its resources tend to make of Canada a better and better market for both selling and buying. That the Legislature of either country can with any approach to wisdom decide that trade in certain commodities shall be impeded is a proposition the error of which has been taught by long and costly experience. In Canada the political party in power is inclined toward the removal of artificial trade barriers. In the United States the most intelligent of the party leaders are convinced that the time has come to apply to trade barriers the gentle solvent of reciprocity. Could reciprocity with Canada be secured, there is no doubt that it would at once promote the prosperity of both peoples and tend strongly to the formation of ties of firm and lasting friendship.

TAXATION IN FRANCE.

Tyrannies of a revolution are often worse and more permanent than those of tyrants, as the readers of certain conservative Parisian journals are frequently reminded. And a few of these particular tyrannies have remained in France since '93, but, in many cases, have been so covered up or diverted as to be unnoticed by the average taxpayer. To be sure, the obnoxious octroi which is levied upon certain products and provisions as they enter French cities, is as palpable to foreign visitors as it is to natives. Not so the door and window tax, however, which in some cities is so incorporated in the building tax as to mean no more than the water tax does in some American cities.

Nevertheless, it is there, a relic of the year seven of the Republic, and it is likely to remain there unless the movement which is now growing in the centre of France can cause its annihilation. The Deputies from St. Etienne have made against it an argument founded upon the Rights of Man. It is that light and air are heritages of the human race, and therefore are not taxable. The Socialists, who from the first have favored the abolition of the door and window tax, now go a step further and apply the same argument to land. It is high time, however, that some readjustment of taxation should be made, not only in France, but also in Italy, particularly in Calabria, where the donkey and donkey cart of the peasant are taxed, as they are wealth-producing factors, while the span and carriages of the nobleman escape because they bring their owners no return.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIPS.

The unexpected action of Gov. MCSWEENEY of South Carolina in returning to Messrs. TILLMAN and MCLAURIN their resignations as United States Senators seems to have been generally approved, as wisely postponing an inevitable conflict. In another year the people of South Carolina will have had time to consider carefully whether the Democracy they prefer is that which binds them to the discredited shibboleths of Mr. BRYAN'S two disastrous campaigns, and which could not again by any chance hold the South solid for the Democratic column, no matter who might be the candidate; or a Democracy of progressive ideas, which is prepared to discard dead issues and seek for leadership along lines of National development and the upbuilding of the material interests of the country.

A campaign of education is what is most needed in South Carolina. The people of that State have not fully comprehended Senator MCLAURIN'S movement. Indeed, it is doubtful if Senator TILLMAN himself fully comprehends, or is capable of comprehending, just what forces are at work to compel the reorganization of the Democratic Party in his State, and which threaten it with disruption for no other reason than that the wealth and intelligence of the community he represents cannot longer accept the economic heresies of Populism as Democratic doctrine. Mr. TILLMAN is a forceful man, with many of the qualities which fit him for leadership. He is brave, aggressive, ambitious, and without inconvenient tenacity of conviction. He lacks the power of close analysis as completely as a sixteenth century blunderbuss lacked the sights and adjustments which adapt the modern rifle for use in sharpshooting. He is illogical, inconsistent, and not always careful in presenting facts. His whole career has been built upon the assumption that he is a better Democrat than Senator MCLAURIN; but having chosen to ally himself with the Populists he has not been in a position to know, and still less in a position to reflect, the views of those who are identified with the upbuilding of the material interests of the State. Senator MCLAURIN is, being himself one of this class.

During the months which will elapse before the contest for the succession to Senator MCLAURIN'S seat in the Senate fairly begins, the people of South Carolina will have time and opportunity to consider whether they are as much in love with Mr. TILLMAN'S masterful dictation of State affairs as they at one time thought they were. They will also have time and opportunity to reflect upon the disadvantages of remaining in opposition to the influences which are at work to extend and diversify their manufactures, increase the railroad facilities, improve their harbors and assist in the development of their natural resources. If the truth is told they will realize that thousands of those who voted for Mr. BRYAN in the last election cast unwilling ballots, and would not have cast them if they had not understood that he had no chance of election; that thousands of voters refrained from voting at all because they did not want to vote as Republicans and could not vote as Democrats; and that thousands more voted for President MCKINLEY with enthusiasm and make no concealment of the fact that they are glad they did so and would do it again under the same circumstances. A party thus disintegrating would do well to consider whether its principles do not need overhauling and its leadership changed to wiser hands. Nothing could be more fatuous than the belief that the Democratic Party can hold the South for the next four years on the lines of its last Presidential platform. This is impossible. To think otherwise is to insult the intelligence of the people of the South; to attempt it will be to make some Southern States certainly Republican and others doubtful. Senator MCLAURIN is not the only Southern leader ready for a Democracy of new ideas and sound economic principles, nor is South Carolina the only Southern State in which the revolt against Populism masquerading under the name of Democracy is taking shape. The contest in that State will be one in which the whole South is taking a more or less active part, and it will be doubly interesting from the probability that its result, whatever it may be as affecting the fortunes of Mr. TILLMAN and Mr. MCLAURIN, will end the political solidity of the South forever.

STEEL SPARS.

A yacht designer in Glasgow, not Mr. WATSON, is quoted by cable as saying that the use of steel spars had been brought about by the urgent desire to save weight, but that this saving was more than counterbalanced by their untrustworthiness.

The remark was made, apparently, with reference to the accident to Shamrock II. But the accident to her competitor gives it fresh point. Here are three challengers or defenders which have suffered the same disaster, the loss of the lower mast, which, of course, in a "single sticker," means total disablement. That of the Shamrock II. went, according to all accounts, in a nasty squall, but that of the Constitution went in what was merely a good lower-sail breeze. With a good pine mast, such an accident would have been almost, if not quite, out of the question. When an old-fashioned yacht was overpressed the topsail went, and thereby relieved her without disabling her. We do not recall any instance in which the lower stick went also, on occasions on which "something had to go." Yet here have three yachts built for the express purpose of winning or holding the America's Cup suffered this almost unprecedented accident—the Columbia, the Shamrock II., and now the Constitution; and all three were fitted with steel tubes in place of pine sticks.

This looks like defective engineering. The "moment of flexure of pillars" is a rather abstruse matter, it appears, even in theoretical mechanics, and in practical mechanics the treatment of it does not seem to be understood, at least in yacht designing. For in all these cases it seems that it was a buckling strain to which the mast succumbed. If the tendency to buckle were effectually counteracted, it remains very doubtful whether there would be any saving in weight left by the substitution of a tube for a stick. It should not require many more masts of these oversparred monsters to go by the board in order to cause their designers to inquire whether, in the matter of weight, they had not been ounce wise and pound foolish.

THE PRINCESS OF ROME.

The fact that the latest arrival of the House of Savoy in Rome last week happens to be a Princess, and not a Prince, has postponed indefinitely what was prepared to be a very disagreeable clash between the Vatican and Quirinal. If the child were a boy he would not only be heir apparent to the throne of Italy, but, being the first male member of the reigning house born in Rome, he would have been christened Prince of Rome, at which ceremony DON PROSPERO, Prince of the Colonnas, as Lord Mayor of Rome, would have stood as the child's godfather. In fact, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to have the scion of the House of Savoy made Prince of Rome without this sponsor.

It so happens that the head of the Colonnas, MARCANTONIO, elder brother of DON PROSPERO, is First Gentleman in Waiting to the Pope, and for some time it had been hoped by the supporters of the Vatican that the former would decline to aid in usurping a title which belongs to LEO XIII., for he in his temporal capacity is regarded as Prince of Rome, while all good Romans are his subjects. But a short time before the advent of the little Princess, DON PROSPERO showed himself to have pronounced pro-Quirinal views on the subject, and the only recourse left the Vatican bent on keeping the title of the Pope inviolate would have been to forbid any priest to officiate at the christening. What the Quirinal would have done in the circumstances it is hard to say. Fortunately, the arrival of a Princess has saved the dynastics the trouble of determining.

MR. WHITNEY'S DERBY.

If it was the laurels of LORILLARD that would not suffer Mr. WHITNEY to sleep until he had won the Derby, he must continue insomnious. In "Iroquois's year" it was said by an Englishman who knew his countrymen well that the victory did more to raise the United States in the opinion of the great majority of the British public than would have done any conceivable feat an American could have performed in letters, arts, or arms. For an Englishman to win the Derby is, undoubtedly, "a social position," and Lord ROSEBERY'S triple ambition and its fulfillment have often been noted: "To win the Derby, become Prime Minister, and marry the richest heiress in England." For an American to win the Derby with an American horse is, also, according to the saying to which we have referred, a credit in England, not only to himself, but to his country.

This is what Mr. LORILLARD did, twenty years ago. He took across a string of thoroughbreds of his own breeding, and won many races with them, including the race, and in the same year in which he won the Derby, Mr. KEENE, with Foxhall, won everything to which his horse was eligible. These were distinctly American triumphs. We have not since repeated them on the British turf, and as little this year, so far, as during any of the intervening years. To breed a horse and run him successfully for one of the richest English stakes, and most of all, for the most famous, is a very considerable achievement of its kind. But this is by no means what Mr. WHITNEY has performed. He simply leased for the season the running qualities of an English horse which was already the favorite for the Derby of 1901, and was already known as the best colt in England. This was a feat which did not involve skill in breeding, like that of Mr. WHITNEY'S predecessors, who were also yesterday his competitors, for it happens that both Mr. LORILLARD and Mr. KEENE had colts in this Derby "bred in America" which injured our patriotic sensibilities by running unplaced.

What it does require to lease the best race horse in England, when, by an unusual conjuncture, his running qualities for the season come into the market, is simply to outbid any one else who wants to hire them. This is the feat which the American lessee of Volodyovski has performed. Mr. WHITNEY'S Derby is therefore an individual achievement, which sheds no lustre upon the U. S. A. The significance of it is not in the least international, but at most Metropolitan. Whoever has paid a street car fare in New York since the system went into operation is entitled to some billionths of a share of pride and vainglory in being one of the constituents, so to speak, of a Derby winner.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Answering a correspondent who, while not asserting that systematic education is a bar to business success, yet uses again the familiar—and wearisome—argument that many of the magnates of industry and commerce are as short on letters as they are long on money, The Electrical World and Engineer sensibly remarks that before making deductions from this phenomenon one should remember that "the success of these men is rooted in the conditions of thirty and forty years ago—in a period when a college education had for its object the fitting of young men for the so-called 'learned' professions or imparting to the sons of the wealthy and well-to-do the traditional academic culture having no direct utilitarian object." The result was that the college man of those days, having been educated out of sympathy with the industrial and commercial spirit, was viewed askance by men of affairs and was really handicapped in the few instances when he turned his attention to business. Now the conditions are different, the value of systematic mental training is almost universally recognized, and "in many of our greatest industrial establishments," says the writer of our esteemed contemporary's article, who presumably knows what he is talking about, "the rungs of the ladder leading to higher things are almost exclusively reserved for the man of college or equivalent education." And, continuing in the same style, so refreshing after the much commented attack on education made by the eminent Mr. SCHWAB, this believer in trained intelligence warns the technical schools that when their instruction is directed toward giving their pupils an immediate wage-earning capacity the effect will inevitably be narrowing to the mind, while if they teach principles and cause the different branches of science to assume their right proportions and relations, no such consequence will follow. In other words, he would have the technical schools more like the old colleges, and the latter more like the former, seeking the golden mean and training both mind and hand—the mind first.

—Oceangoing steamers never race. That assertion has the unanimous support of the men who certainly know most about the habits of such craft—the unanimous support, that is, of their owners and managers—and therefore it must be accepted as true. To be sure, the vessels of rival ocean lines, when they happen to be near each other and moving in the same direction, often are so handled as to create, in the lay, or passengerial, mind, a strong impression that a race is in progress. The fires burn more fiercely, the screws increase the rapidity of their revolutions, awnings are taken in, an unusual excitement pervades the officers and crews, and sometimes, as on a very recent occasion, the immutable regulations in regard to speed in fogs are—mutated. But there is no race; there is simply an effort to get over the ocean as fast as circumstances will permit, and if landsmen, in their ignorance of things nautical, talk and bet just as they would ashore, and see a victory or a defeat in the relative positions of their respective ships, it merely proves that they use a set of definitions different from those recorded in maritime dictionaries. Out on the great lakes this discrepancy, so frequently annoying to the steamship owners and managers, and so embarrassing to the steamship Captains, does not exist. There, as is revealed by the contest between the Tashmoo—pretty word, that—and the City of Erie, they have not only the game but also the name. They prepare to race, carefully, elaborately, and publicly; and they race, vehemently, rapidly, and in the presence of innumerable invited, or at least duly notified, spectators. The result, too, is not left for the announcement of unauthorized timekeepers, or to be deduced from logbook records, apparently unrelated, of arrivals abreast this or that lightship. On the lakes they start at a signal and figure out "elapsed time" just as is done in the case of yachts—when the yachts don't lose their masts. On the whole, the methods prevailing on the inland seas seem preferable to those favored by the oceangoers. Special definitions cause endless confusion, in navigation as in theology, and it's our private opinion that a race is a race, even when it is called something else—"a quick trip," for instance.

—With the South African war in its present amazing stage, it becomes fair to wonder how long it will be before the Boer leaders, taking a hint from many recent editorial articles in the London papers, begin seriously to discuss the propriety of issuing a proclamation to the effect that any further resistance on the part of their antagonists will be regarded, not as war, but as brigandage, and that after a fixed and not remote date, any Britisher captured with arms in his possession will be treated as a soldier of so irregular a sort as hardly to be a soldier at all. The proclamation might also contain a few grave references to the hopeless nature of the struggle which their misguided foes are keeping up, and to the obvious impossibility of affecting the ultimate result of the contest by persisting in the destruction of life and property. The Boers are not a humorous people, and of course they will not do this, but really their capture of a garrisoned town in Cape Colony would serve as an adequate excuse for it, and the joke, though somewhat tragical, would not lack the appreciation of more than one nation.

—There are some evidences of exaggeration in the report on child labor in the cotton mills of the South which Miss IRENE T. ASHBY made in her lecture before the Social Reform Club. Judging from what she is quoted as saying, she entered the mills looking for "baby workers," and naturally she saw nothing else. Now, it is hardly possible that any appreciable part of the labor in those mills is performed by "babies," or even by small children, and another observer might well have given them but passing attention and devoted himself to description of a great industry, the new and marvelously rapid growth of which has been made possible by changed conditions of world-wide importance. It is not necessary to question Miss ASHBY'S accuracy, however, simply because one gently questions her possession of the sense of proportion, and it is easy and right to share her indignation at the things she really did see. She is, too, entirely right in saying that child labor, instead of being cheap, is horribly expensive—an economic folly as well as a social and moral wrong. No permanent prosperity can possibly be founded on it, and if the South cannot immediately attract large quantities of Northern capital except by refraining from passing the laws for the regulation of child labor upon the existence and enforcement of which civilization depends, then she would better be content to go a little more slowly. It is more than possible that the present unintelligence of English mechanics, as shown by their obstinate resistance to the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and by the reckless tyranny of their unions, is due at least in part to the fact that many of them either worked themselves in childhood at tasks beyond their strength or are the descendants of those who did. England is suffering severely from that unintelligence, and the South should heed the lesson.

PUBLIC LIBRARY FACILITIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of Monday last a letter signed A. C., on the subject of the public library facilities in this city. I venture to send you a line, and hope that something will be done in this matter without delay. Surely all readers will indorse this.

During my recent visit out West I noticed the admirable method adopted in Chicago of keeping the libraries open until 10 P. M. and for a portion of Sunday. Without desiring at all to disturb the local authorities on the much vexed question of Sunday labor, I ask can we not surely improve by lengthening the hours available to the public for reference to the valuable collection of books in the Astor and other libraries. Why, as your correspondent asks, should Chicago continue to be ahead in this matter? Possibly the people employed during the day may not be tempted to consult literary matter in the evening during the heated season, but in the Fall something can be done to give them this opportunity. Why wait for the new building for the new order of things?

SAMUEL HOWE.

Closter, N. J., June 4, 1901.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL HANDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Bayles's article in last Sunday's TIMES on the condition of the cotton-mill hands in North Carolina did not present all the facts that are necessary to a fairly accurate summary of the situation. Without for a moment questioning the honesty of that writer, I can assure THE TIMES that his facts were too few and his generalizations too hasty. Judging from my own observation during a four years' residence in the "Cotton-Mill Belt," particularly as regards cotton-mill hands in Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., I can truthfully state that conditions at the Pelzer Mills are exceptional, and that the general condition of the mill hands in the States mentioned is not much better than was that of the factory hands in England before the passage of the famous Factory acts.

Some evidence in this direction is found even in Mr. Bayles's article. Witness the very ingenuous manner in which he tells of the servitude of the mill hands, the enforced working of little children over twelve years, the oppressive power of the mill companies through their ownership of the houses which the employes are usually compelled to live in, and the very excellent manner—from the company standpoint—in which the poor devils are prevented from trying to better their condition by organization. Let me call the attention of THE TIMES to the following facts:

Little boys and girls who ought to be in school or at play are worked long hours—sometimes fourteen or fifteen—in the mills right in Charlotte, where Mr. Bayles writes from—Charlotte, the religious, educational, and industrial centre of the State of North Carolina.

Under the system of tenantry adopted by the mill companies rents are charged which as a rule are excessive when wages, the building, &c., are considered.

The report of the North Carolina Superintendent of the Insane, issued a few weeks ago, shows that there is a decided increase of insanity among the cotton-mill hands.

North Carolina has no labor laws, and the report of Hamrick, Commissioner of Labor in 1897, boldly makes this fact prominent as an inducement for capital to invest in that State.

There is but one other State or Territory in the Union which is more illiterate than North Carolina, and that is New Mexico.

North Carolina is but one of few States which make burglary a capital crime. Four years ago an alleged negro burglar was hanged there on the testimony of an old man who swore he recognized the negro by the flash of a pistol in a dark room! The negro put up a fair alibi, and the jury was out seventeen hours before it reached a verdict.

The last two matters, of course, are not intimately connected with the cotton-mill folk and their condition, but they will afford a sidelight on general conditions in that State. On the other hand, I can say that Mr. Bayles in my opinion is right about the mental and moral equipment of the mill hands and in stating that their condition is better than it was, say, a decade ago.

H. W. PALMER.

Brooklyn, June 4, 1901.

SEWARD PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few years ago the City of New York, at great expense, acquired title to many buildings and lots situated between Hester Street on the north, East Broadway on the South, Essex Street on the west, and Norfolk Street on the east side thereof, said territory now being known as "Seward Park." Most of the residents and nearly all of the business people who resided and had their places of business in the aforesaid territory, protested against the forcible acquisition of said land, but when the object of said acquisition was made clear to them, namely, the erection of a park, most of them withdrew their opposition and their only hope for compensation for their loss of trade, residence, trouble, and inconvenience in obtaining other quarters, was the expectation of a place of recreation in the most populous section of the city and the purification of the air in that locality.

Was the promise made to them fulfilled or their expectations realized? Instead of erecting a park the city contented itself by permitting a private society to utilize a part of said territory as a playground for the children of that neighborhood. That the playground for the children is a good thing no one will deny, but the question may properly be asked, was it worth while to go to such enormous expense for such a purpose only? Would it not be better, healthier, and more convenient for all the residents of said locality, including the children, to have a park built as originally intended? As there is no protection for the many youngsters who frequent the place from the burning sun during the hot Summer months, where then is their benefit?

I am informed that many citizens have written and petitioned the Mayor to build the park, but that a few school teachers collected many children and marched down to City Hall and insisted that the park should not be built. That his Honor the Mayor is gallant, particularly to ladies, is not new, but that he should permit himself to be swayed by a few schoolma'ams and disregard the wishes of all the residents is certainly a surprise, and the last thing expected of his Honor. As a small part of the so-called Seward Park is utilized for the children and the major part thereof is vacant, why not plant trees in the remainder? I sincerely hope that the residents of the locality in question will give to this matter their serious attention and unite in a strong demand for the building of a park as promised.

ISRAEL ELLIS.

New York, June 3, 1901.

Words of a Lover of Pets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You deserve the hearty thanks of humanity for the publication of Dr. A. A. Murphy's rebuke to the poisoner of his terrier dog, Ronnie. On the same day that Ronnie was poisoned my little pet maltese cat, Monkey, disappeared, and doubtless has been either poisoned or shot by one of my chicken-raising neighbors of foreign nationality, with which this section of New York City abounds.

I would have paid the price of as many chickens as Monkey killed—if he killed any—many times over rather than have lost him. There are many men, and, I am informed, some women, who would as quickly kill a cat as they would a rat. For such I have no use, so to speak, in this world, and hope that I may not meet them in the next. I would prefer eternal bliss with Ronnie and Monkey, and all such.

THOMAS ELGAR.

William's Bridge, June 3, 1901.

A MAN IN THE LADIES' CABIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of May 31 you publish a communication signed by "A Man," protesting against men's occupying seats in ladies' cabins on the ferryboats. If he wants to puzzle his brains with theorizing, I wish he would tell me where else I can go to escape from the fumes of tobacco. If a person wants to smoke, I am willing; but, never using tobacco in any way myself and actually detesting it, I am not willing to inhale its fumes or smell it in my clothes. So I go elsewhere. And not infrequently one cannot stand outside of the cabin on the ladies' side of the boat without being jostled by some passenger puffing away at his cigar. Now, if the ladies' cabin is no place for me, where shall I go?

More than that. Suppose I give up my seat to a woman, not one-half of the time does she thank me for it, and not infrequently I can, while standing, see some well-dressed (apparently well-bred) person allowing her two or three years old child to stand in a seat and look out of the window. I generally give up my seat to elderly women and women carrying bundles, but I do not give it up to women generally simply because of their indifference and impoliteness to one another.

COMMUTER.

New York, June 1, 1901.

Ferryboat Nuisances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter published in your columns a few days ago from "A Man," I think he is perfectly justified in denouncing the conduct of men who occupy seats in the "ladies' cabin" of the Long Island Railroad ferryboats, for there can be seen to the best advantage the male human porker.

Arriving at the ferry to-night, I entered the ladies' cabin and found it only partly occupied. Taking a seat, I soon saw the majority of the seats pre-empted by men. A woman carrying a baby entered, and, as all the seats were taken, was compelled to stand. I waited a few seconds, but not one of the "porkers" made an attempt to offer his seat, but busily occupied himself with his paper.

I offered the woman my seat, and could plainly see that, while thanking me, she was surprised to find a man who would give up his seat to a woman on the Long Island Railroad ferry!

NOT A WEST HOBOKEN GENTLEMAN.

College Point, L. I., June 3, 1901.

Ball Playing in the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That was a very timely letter in your issue of to-day, signed "J. I. S.," on the danger of ball playing in the streets of this city. It's a disgraceful state of things that the police allow such dangerous playing.

Last Friday evening I was crossing West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street when a ball passed within a few inches of my head and dropped with a heavy thud at my feet. I am not easily scared, but I felt that I had a very narrow escape from what would probably have been a fatal blow, because the ball was not thrown by small boys, but grown men. I hope you will use your influence to prohibit the game on the streets of this city.

A HARLEM WOMAN.

New York, June 3, 1901.

The Din of a City Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

West Ninety-seventh Street has been asphalted and at 4 A. M. the racket begins; the ice wagons going and coming from the docks, the contractors going for rocks, the usual bakers' and milk wagons; in the afternoon the ball game begins—which is also played on Sunday afternoons.

The noise is fearful, as your correspondent, "J. I. S.," informed you this morning. Try to help us. CONSTANT READER.

New York, June 3, 1901.

The French Colonies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been perusing your to-day's issue while riding here to-day, and think your plan of magazine supplement for Sundays to be very fine. In your excellent editorial to-day on the American way of surprising the world, I think you made one little slip, in that you imply French colonies are less under their national Constitution than the colonies of other nations—or, at any rate, in this Nation—are under their respective national Constitutions. No great nation has brought its colonies so fully into the nation as has France hers. Even our organized Territories never vote for President nor in the National Legislature, but Algiers, for example, has votes in both, and in other ways is a part of the nation.

FRED HENRY COX.

Buffalo, June 2, 1901.

NUGGETS.

A Surprise to Him.

"Had you heard that Olly Mike had been incarcerated?"

"No; I didn't even know he was dead."—Indianapolis News.

Disappointed Expectations.

"So you're singing for money now, eh?"

"That was my expectation when I joined the new opera company, but I find I have to 'whistle for it.'"—Richmond Dispatch.

Not So Easy.

Disgusted Citizen—Aren't you ashamed of your indolence, living without work?

Drifting Dobson—Hol' on, stranger; it's hard work livin' without work!—Chicago News.

Easier Task.

Mrs. Cobwigger—Poor thing, she tried to reform her husband and failed.

Mrs. Dorcas—What is she trying to do now?

Mrs. Cobwigger—To reform the world.—Judge.

Not a Bit Realistic.

"The author of this story contradicts himself. He says: 'And then the great freight steamer labored in the heavy seas.' He actually uses the word 'labored.'"

"I don't see anything wrong with—"

"Wait! And then a little further down he states that the steamer was a tramp."—Chicago News.

A SEASONABLE LAY.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian.

It is upward and ever onward
That the path to happiness goes;
Though dim in the shrouding darkness
The beckoning beacon glows;
There is rest from the heat of battle
Where the breeze of success blows cool;
For so says the maid who is sweetly arrayed
In a fair fetching gown of soft tulle.

There is always the hand of friendship
To grasp when the way is steep,
But we still must be toiling forward,
While our laggard comrades sleep;
We must found our castles firmly
On the stanch, unyielding rock;
We are told by the girl with the graceful curl
And the dotted Swiss muslin frock.

There's a goal in the misty future
That we all are striving for;
We must still sail on though the breakers
Beat loud on the rock-bound shore;
By the compass of high ambition
We must steer when the stars are gone;
We can learn all this from the dainty miss
Who looks charming in Persian lawn.

We have gathered the rose of knowledge—
'Tis a bud with its petals furled—
But under our care 'twill open.
And make fragrant all the world.
We must store away our blessings,
As honey is stored by the bee,
Or they'll all take wing, says the sweet young thing
In the filmy white organdie.

'Tis a beautiful thing, is knowledge,
For it opens the rose-strewn way,
To the rostrum that's bright with bunting
On the glad commencement day,
But beside its joyous beauty
'Tis of practical value, too.
Don't think it's not, for without it what
Would the dressmakers ever do?

SITES FOR POWER HOUSES

Contractor McDonald's Application to Use City Property Refused.

Contractor John B. McDonald had a plan to reduce the cost of equipment of the rapid transit railroad by about $1,000,000. He requested the Rapid Transit Commissioners to allow him to build intermediary power houses underground in City Hall Park, Union Square, and Long Acre Square. These power houses were to occupy 50 by 180 feet and have a depth for machinery of 30 feet.

After considering the matter for several months, Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission, and Engineer Parsons reported against locating the power houses in public parks. The commission indorsed the report of their officials, and Contractor McDonald was notified that he would have to seek elsewhere for property for power stations. This will mean that about $1,000,000 will have to be spent in purchasing property for these extra stations.

"All talk about the Rapid Transit Commission being very friendly with Contractor John B. McDonald is nonsense," said a city official yesterday. "The commission is holding Mr. McDonald to a strict compliance with the terms of his contract, and he is not getting any privileges to which he is not entitled. In the matter of intermediary power houses, it would have been a simple matter for the Rapid Transit Commission to have saved Mr. McDonald and his backers at least $1,000,000 by voting him the right to use city land as part of the equipment of his road. You can see that Mr. McDonald's alleged profit of $8,000,000 will be reduced by $1,000,000 at least by the action of the Rapid Transit Commission."

WATERSHED INVESTIGATION.

Commissioner Dalton and the Controller Begin an Extended Examination—The Commissioner's Statement.

Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department and Controller Coler began yesterday an investigation of the water sheds around New York City with a view to the extension of the water supply system. An appropriation of $100,000 was approved by the Board of Estimate for the purpose of investigating into this matter. Commissioner Dalton asked that the State of New York take some part and bear some of the burden of expense of the investigation, as the interests of the State outside of New York City were involved. The Commissioner received word yesterday that New York City would have to conduct its own investigation. Controller Coler went up to the Jerome Park reservoir with Contractor John B. McDonald.

Commissioner Dalton said:

"I will begin at once an investigation to determine the best method by which the city's water supply can be increased. The trouble is that the city officials do not appreciate the fact that it takes from six to eight years after an appropriation is made before any great work of extending the city's water system can be accomplished. In the meantime the growth of population is so great that before the storage reservoirs can be built the city is facing a shortage of water. There should be at least $10,000,000 spent every year for two or three years on extensions to the water system. The recent heavy rainfalls leave New York with a large amount on storage for this Summer, but as a matter of fact we have not any great amount of water to spare.

"The engineers have found that the city is obtaining about all the water possible from the present watershed, and the only way is to extend our system so as to have a larger area of land to draw from. I have asked the Board of Estimate to appropriate $10,000,000 to increase the water supply, but no action has as yet been taken on the matter."

OFFER OF BOND ISSUES.

Controller Coler Advertises $3,507,125 of 3½ Per Cent. Corporate Stock.

Controller Coler advertised yesterday in The City Record for bids for $3,507,125 of 3½ per cent. corporate stock of the City of New York, to be opened on June 17 at 2 P. M.

The proceeds from the bond issues are to be spent as follows: $1,500,000 for the Rapid Transit tunnel, $800,000 for acquiring lands for the South Third Avenue approach to the bridge over the Harlem River at Third Avenue, $527,125.90 for the fund for street and park openings, $200,000 for armories and sites, and $80,000 for a bridge over the Mott Haven Canal at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

The principal of the Rapid Transit bonds is payable Nov. 1, 1948, while the principal of the other bonds is payable Nov. 1, 1941.

Big Sewer Contract in Brooklyn.

Bids were opened yesterday at the Department of Sewers for one of the largest sewer contracts to be awarded in the Borough of Brooklyn. The cost of the work will be about $880,000, and the time in which it must be completed is 4,500 working days. The job, it is claimed, will be finished in about one year and six months. Six bids were received. The bidders were Borough Construction Company, Norton, Kiri & Co., Green & Cranford, Thomas Wade, Cunningham & Korns, and Farrell & Hopper. Commissioner Kane said that he thought Thomas Wade was the lowest bidder.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM L. WILSON.

He Was Devoted to Lofty Ideals, President McKinley Says.

LEXINGTON, Va., June 5.—The Calyx, an annual published by the students of Washington and Lee University, in its coming issue, will contain several articles from prominent persons on the late William L. Wilson, who at the time of his death was President of the institution. Among the contributors is President McKinley, who says:

"William L. Wilson was devoted to lofty ideals. Although a man of great learning and of pronounced literary tastes, he actively participated in public affairs and gave to his country his best service. Those who were associated with him learned to respect him for the purity of his motives and the sincerity of his nature, while his advocacy of measures of legislation was so able as to win for them the fullest hearing from their opponents."

Courtesy to Brazilian Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Government has extended an invitation to the officers and cadets of the Brazilian practice ship Benjamin Constant, now at New York, to proceed by special car from Jersey City to Annapolis, to be present at the graduation exercises of the United States Naval Academy on June 7. This is a courtesy in reciprocation of that extended to the officers of the battleships Iowa and Oregon when they were in Brazilian waters on the occasion of the inauguration of President Campos-Salles of Brazil. The special car will leave Jersey City about 8 o'clock Thursday morning, returning to New York Saturday.

The American Medical Association.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 5.—When the general business session of the American Medical Association was resumed to-day, Gov. Van Sant cordially welcomed the visitors on behalf of the State. Dr. Walker of Michigan presented the report of the joint committee to which had been referred the report of the Committee on Reorganization, which favored a new constitution and by-laws, which were adopted. Dr. John A. Wyeth of New York then delivered the annual address on surgery.

New York Boy Gets a Columbia Prize.

The senior class of Columbia College has elected George Lawrence Donellan of New York City as the most faithful and deserving member of the class to receive the Alumni Association prize. Besides the winner, the Faculty named Charles Savage Forbes of Meriden, Conn., and Elliott W. Boone of New York as being equally entitled with Donellan to the prize.

Phi Beta Kappa at Barnard.

The graduates of Barnard College will hereafter be eligible to wear the key of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity. This step was decided upon at a meeting of the Columbia University Chapter of the fraternity, held yesterday. The action of the fraternity will be retroactive, and graduates of former years who took a high standing will be eligible to membership.

WEARING "PANAMA" HATS

The Tropical Product's Sudden Leap Into Popularity Here.

May Soon Be as Common as the "Derby"—Cost Less than of Yore, and There Are Good Imitations.

With the first days of Summer and the attendant blossoming of the straw hat all over the city, the observer is struck most forcibly by the extraordinarily large percentage of the "Panama" hat in the moving fields of light headgear on the street. Although this ancient article of covering has been seen in New York for many years, (in fact, since the Mexican war, when the veterans became acquainted with it in the land of the Aztecs and brought it into the country by hundreds,) it has remained a good deal of a rarity, even in the cities.

Judging from appearances in this city this Summer the Panama hat, either the real thing or a very good imitation, will become as common as the derby, and consequently will of course find its way as rapidly into the interior. The Panama hat craze—and all the local hat dealers admit that the demand for it has already assumed the proportions of a craze—gave a slight warning of its coming last season, when a sudden and unaccountable demand developed for this style of hat.

With the opening of the present season nobody seems to want anything but a Panama, and dealers say that fully one-third of all the straw hats sold this season thus far have been Panamas.

Some people may not know that the original Panama was made, as its name implies, on the Isthmus of Panama. The article is made of a kind of grass which grows in a number of tropical countries. The raw material, after being carefully prepared, is woven by hand under water. The process is long and tedious, but a hat thus made will with proper care last for almost an indefinite period. The same article is made in various countries of tropical South America, notably in Peru and some parts of Brazil, and for a good many years the largest imports of the hats to this country have been from Peru.

The hats were made in their entirety by the natives, and consequently the shapes were always about the same; rather high crown and "turned-up" brim, and were becoming only to middle-aged and old men. This fact and the exceeding expensiveness of the hat militated against its popularity. A man looking for a first-class Panama hat has expected to pay anywhere from $20 to $50 for it, according to the perfection of the weave.

This season, however, not only the high-class hatters, but nearly every hat store, and even the furnishing goods houses that carry hats as a side line, have displayed "Panama hats," and at prices as low as $3. Several well-known hat dealers said yesterday that while there had been a slight decrease in the value of Panama hats, the real article of the first class was still an expensive luxury.

The reason for the decrease in price is that the natives who make the material simply weave it as cloth, and this material is sent here and made into hats. There are more natives engaging in it, and the work is done a little more hurriedly and is not quite so good as in the old days. The manufacturers now make the material into hats of every shape, and suitable for young men as well as old, thus increasing the demand. Even now, however, it is said that a good Panama hat cannot be bought for less than $12, and the prices range up to $25.

The cheaper kinds, selling for $8, $6, and as low as $3, are known as Porto Rican Panamas. It has been found that the grass from which the hats are made grows in Porto Rico in an inferior form, and the hat-making industry has been taken up in all parts of the island. Some of the hats made are of excellent quality, considering the material, but the greatest business is done in the cheaper kinds, woven from what is known as the "split straw."

These split straw hats, while looking like the real Panama at a distance, will be found on close inspection to be smooth, while the real article resembles sago so compactly is it woven. Still, dealers say, a first-class Porto Rican Panama hat, costing about $8, will wear fully five years, and is economical in the long run, compared with the ordinary straw hat. A real Panama hat, costing from $12 up, will wear from ten to fifteen years, according to usage.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The season now is quite advanced, and it is devoted principally to outing. There is always quite a number of people in town who are moving from place to place, going from one country house party to another, or who have just arrived from Europe.

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Allan Appleton Robbins and Miss Edith Knowlton will be married at 4 o'clock today in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, by the Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, rector of the church. Miss Madeleine Knowlton will be her sister's maid of honor, and the Misses Louise de Peyster Webb, Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, Alice Van Rensselaer, and Caroline L. Morgan are to be the bridesmaids. Vance C. McCormick of Harrisburg, Penn., is to be Mr. Robbins's best man, and the ushers selected are William Sloane, Alexander S. Webb, Jr., Edwin C. Holter, Franklin L. Polk, Erskine Hewitt, and the brother of the bridegroom-elect, Archer M. Robbins. A small reception, limited to relatives and intimate friends, will follow at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Sanford H. Knowlton, 102 East Thirty-eighth Street.

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At the Church of St. Timothy and Zion, in Fifty-seventh Street, at 3:30 o'clock, the marriage will be celebrated of John Wells Huger of South Carolina and Miss Catharine A. Beekman, daughter of the late William Bedlow Beekman. The Rev. Dr. Lubeck will perform the ceremony. Miss Beekman's half sister, Miss Heloise Beekman, will be the maid of honor, and her two little half-sisters will be bridesmaids. Charles Keller Beekman will give his sister away. The ceremony will be followed by a very small reception for relatives at the residence of the bride's stepmother, Mrs. William B. Beekman, 55 Fifth Avenue. Stockton Colt, Robert Mead Parker, Arthur Skelton Wily, and Fenwick Beekman, the latter a half-brother of the bride, will act as ushers.

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An out-of-town wedding that will attract a number of people from New York will take place at noon to-day in All Saints' Cathedral at Albany, and will be that of Rupert Cochrane King of this city and Miss Grace Parker Marvin, daughter of Mrs. Selden E. Marvin of Albany. Miss Grace Parker will be her cousin's maid of honor, and the ushers are to be Dexter Blagden, Ezra Lincoln, Arthur Sturges, James Gore King, brother of the bridegroom; Joseph Howland Hunt, and Davis R. Vail of this city, and Langdon and Edmund Marvin of Albany, brothers of the bride.

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The engagement has been announced of Sydney Allen Lawton, son of Robert Lawton, and Miss Harriet Lawton, daughter of the late Henry Lawton. Mr. Lawton is a member of the University Club, and is a graduate of Harvard, class of '95. Mr. Lawton and his fiancée are cousins.

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There are any number of out-of-town attractions for the week. There is golf at Baltusrol, and Ira Kip, Jr., has started, as stated yesterday, on a good season with his coach, the Olden Times. At Peekskill to-day Troop A, which is camped there, will have an open-air festival, with games of various kinds, including polo, and this will be the Mecca of those who are living on the Hudson or in that vicinity. On Saturday there is to be a baseball game between members of Troop A and the West Point Cadets. This will take place at West Point. The games to-day will be held at Camp Townsend.

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Mrs. Henry A. Barclay gave an entertainment for the benefit of the Short Hills Casino on Tuesday evening at that place. At Short Hills, N. J., for the Summer are Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Francklyn, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. George C. Kobbe. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Ward are near Baltusrol. Mrs. Ward McAllister and Miss Louise Ward McAllister will spend a few weeks at Summit before they go to Newport for the season. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Tyng are also at Summit, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bond and Michael Van Buren Davis are at Morristown.

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Mrs. Frederick Goodridge closes her town house, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, this week, and goes to her country seat, at Riverdale, for the Summer. Her daughter, Mrs. George Edward Wyeth, will be with her, and Mr. and Mrs. John Iselin will also pay her a visit. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Longfellow (Miss Julia Livingston Delafield) are also at Riverdale for the Summer. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield is at Fieldstone, Riverdale.

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Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller have opened their Summer home at Greenwich, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Jr., are with them. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull are at Bernardsville, where are also Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Parke Custis Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. G. Cornelius Benedict and Miss Louise Benedict and E. C. Benedict are at their country places near Indian Harbor, Greenwich. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland are at Rye. Among the sojourners at Lake Mohican, which is near Peekskill, are Mrs. Augustus Field, Miss Mary Field, and William Milne Grinnell.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are due to-day from Europe. They have been absent nearly a year. They will not tarry in town, but will go direct to Biltmore, N. C., and later will make a series of visits. The Count and Countess de Langier Villars and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield are due on the same ship.

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There arrived yesterday on the Majestic J. J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Admiral Baldwin; Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Miss Gladys Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Clark and the Misses Katharine M. and B. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hadden, the Messrs. H. and K. Hadden, and the Misses Hadden; Alexander Mackay, the Rev. Henry Macbeth, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Moncrieffe, the Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird, Col. Thompson, Granville Waldegrave, Raymond Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Wing, and J. M. Wing, Jr.

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There are booked on La Champagne, sailing to-day for Havre, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown and the Misses Angelica, Evelyn, and Adele Brown, E. H. Bishop, the Count de Gramont, and H. S. Bacon.

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Booked on the Koenigin Louise are Robert Carter and Miss Jeannette Carter of Morristown, Mrs. M. B. Du Bois and Miss Ethel Du Bois, Gen. Wesley Merritt and Mrs. Merritt of Chicago, Miss McMurtrie and Miss E. C. McMurtrie of Philadelphia, the three Misses Middleton of Baltimore, Dr. Valentine Mott and Mrs. Mott and daughter, Miss Edith Slayback of Morristown, Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb and Miss Laura V. Webb, Mrs. Robert Lehr and Miss Frances Lehr of Baltimore, and Miss Dora Duty Jones.

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The Fürst Bismarck, sailing to-day for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, has booked Mrs. S. M. Cunningham and Miss Mary M. Cunningham, Miss Susan M. Delano, Eugene Delano, Jr., Mrs. Edward M. Field, David Dudley Field, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Finck, Lee Harrison, John Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Rayner and the Misses Evelyn S. and Rosalie A. Rayner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henley Smith and the Misses Smith, and Miss Emily W. Wheeler.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 5.—Dr. and Mrs. David Bell Birney of Philadelphia have arrived at Jamestown for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea have arrived at their cottage.

Miss Marin has returned from the South to her Newport cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp and Miss Cramp will arrive from Philadelphia for the season Friday.

Mrs. Astor will arrive from Europe at Beechwood on July 5.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has sent her servants here to prepare The Breakers for immediate occupancy. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and Reginald Vanderbilt are expected for the season Saturday.

Medical Inspector George Winslow, United States Navy, and Miss Gertrude Read of London, England, are among the recent arrivals at the Aquidneck.

Mrs. S. D. Schenck of New York is here preparing the Sargent cottage in Kay Street, which she will occupy soon.

Casino registers include Major Paul St. C. Murphy, United States Marine Corps, and Medical Inspector W. McClurg, United States Navy.

The Pinard cottages will open for the season on Monday with the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, who have taken cottage No. 5 for the season.

Miss Rhinelander, who has been the guest of her nephew, Lispenard Stewart, has returned to New York.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas will close their Newport season the end of the month and go to the coast of Maine for the Summer.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell of New York has arrived at the Malcolm cottage in Kay Street.

Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson entertained at luncheon this afternoon on board the yacht Hester.

Henry Redmond has arrived at the White cottage in Red Cross Avenue.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and family will arrive at their Newport cottage Saturday, coming from New York on the steam yacht Electra.

Peter D. Martin will go to San Francisco next week to remain until July, when he will return for the season.

Arrivals at Jamestown include Mrs. Robert E. Patterson of Philadelphia and Daniel Jackson of Providence.

Col. John R. Leslie's cottage in Francis Street has been rented to Miss Florence Marvin of Brooklyn for the season.

Mrs. Muirhead of New York has arrived for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie have returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Spaulding of New York arrived for the season.

Miss Busk has joined her mother, Mrs. J. R. Busk, at Indian Spring.

James T. Woodward of New York will arrive at his cottage next week.

Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, accompanied by the Misses Pomeroy, has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Perry Tiffany of New York has arrived at her cottage.

PLANS FOR NEW CHURCH.

St. Ignatius P. E. Edifice to be Built in the Perpendicular Gothic Style.

One more church is shortly to be added to the many recently constructed to the west of Central Park, for work is about to begin on the edifice of St. Ignatius's Protestant Episcopal (Anglican) Church, at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street.

Plans prepared by Charles C. Haight, the architect, show a building 100 by 75 feet, built almost in the form of a Greek cross, in the perpendicular Gothic style. The material will be stone, with a Mosaic pavement and timber roof. The church will seat 600. Owing to the slope of the land, the chancel must be placed at the west side instead of the east, which will be something of a shock to the "higher" church members. There will a separate choir gallery away from the chancel, and the electrically connected organ will be on the opposite side of the auditorium.

There will be a side chapel next to the chancel and a memorial shrine for the Holy Week Sepulchre opening from the north transept. The crypt will be 15 feet high, with columns and groined arches, and it is expected that this part will be ready for occupancy in November, when the church must give up its title to its present property. It is the intention to erect a massive square tower above the edifice, but this will not be for years.

The present property in Fortieth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, with the adjoining parish house in Thirty-ninth Street, has been sold for $209,000, and will be the site of the new home of the Republican Club. Father Arthur Ritchie, the rector, yesterday said that the church had also sold its property—three city lots in Sixty-ninth Street, between Amsterdam and West End Avenues—upon which it was originally intended to build, to a private buyer on terms very favorable to the church.

Congressman R. E. Burke Dead.

DALLAS, Texas, June 5.—Congressman Robert Emmet Burke, who for three months had been ill at his home here, died to-day. He was born in Alabama in 1847, was a volunteer in the Tenth Georgia Cavalry in the war of the rebellion, was County Judge, District Judge, and having served four terms in Congress, had been re-elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hill—Taylor.

The wedding of Louis Warren Hill, son of James J. Hill of St. Paul, and Miss Maude Van Cortlandt Taylor, daughter of Cortlandt Taylor, now of St. Paul, but formerly of Staten Island, was celebrated at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's brother, Walter Curson Taylor, 9 East Eighty-first Street. Archbishop Ireland was the officiating clergyman. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a white satin gown trimmed with point lace, and a veil of the same lace, caught to her coiffure with gardenias. She had no maid of honor or bridesmaids, but had standing by her a group of her girl friends, who were gowned alike in white dotted silk muslin over silk. These were Miss Helen Neilson and Miss Julia Stephenson of New Brighton, S. I.; Miss Lydia Emmet of New Rochelle, the bridegroom's three sisters, the Misses Gertrude, Ruth, and Charlotte Hill of St. Paul; the Misses Timberlake of St. Paul, the Misses White of Philadelphia, and Miss Jane Colt.

Mr. Hill's best man was his brother, James Hill. Only a few intimate friends besides near relatives were invited to witness the ceremony. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. James Lenox Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Dahlgren, Dr. Thomas Satterthwaite and Mrs. Satterthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Banks, and Mrs. Howard Morris of Milwaukee. The house was charmingly decorated. The room where the ceremony took place was done in white roses and lilies, another room was in pink, and another in red. The wedding breakfast was served by Sherry.

Windmuller—Hague.

Adolph C. E. Windmüller, son of Louis Windmüller, and Mrs. Caroline Hague were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Minot Savage of that church. The church was decorated with plams. The bride wore a gown of white mousseline elaborately tucked and trimmed with insertions of cream-colored Cluny lace; this lace formed elbow puffs to the sleeves and the frills that fell nearly to the wrist. She wore a large white straw hat faced with white chiffon and trimmed with white ostrich plumes, and carried a bunch of cream roses, tied with ribbons to match. The matron of honor, the bride's sister, Mrs. Patterson, wore an organdie frock flowered in red, the bodice and skirt were laid in narrow straight tucks, and there were lengthwise insertions of heavy cream lace. Her hat was of dead white straw, trimmed with black velvet and black plumes; her bouquet was red roses and maidenhair fern. Mr. Windmüller's best man was William de Forest Bostwick, and the ushers were Charles W. Colman, D. H. Bates, Jr., J. Heynan, and Charles F. Bostwick. After the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. C. S. Thurn, 30 West Thirty-sixth Street. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Thurn, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Windmüller, the Misses Windmüller, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Roelker, Mrs. W. De Forest Bostwick, Col. McNaudt and Mrs. McNaudt, and others.

Van Hagen—Wirtz.

Charles A. Van Hagen, a clerk in the office of United States Commissioner Shields, and Madeline L. Wirtz, the daughter of Theresa R. Wirtz of 212 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, were married yesterday morning in All Saints' Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The Rev. Father Keenan performed the ceremony. Harry F. Van Hagen, the brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, while Miss Gertrude Loderse was the maid of honor. After the wedding a breakfast was served at the residence of Mrs. Frank H. Henry of 66 West Ninety-second Street. The bridal couple left on a wedding tour, which will include a visit to the Pan-American Exposition.

Among the bridal presents was a handsome dinner set from United States Commissioner Shields.

Lee—Billings.

The marriage of Frederick W. Lee and Miss Laura Billings, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Billings, was quietly celebrated yesterday noon at the residence of the bride's mother, 279 Madison Avenue, by the Rev. Lewis W. Hicks of Hartford, Conn., an old friend of the family. Neither the bride nor bridegroom had any attendants. The wedding was a small one and only a few relatives and intimate friends were present. Among those invited were the various members of the Billings family, Prof. Lesly A. Lee of Bowdoin College and Mrs. Lee, the Rev. Clarence Lee and Mrs. Lee of Philadelphia, Miss Lee of Canton, N. Y.; Dr. Ehrick Parmly of Oceanic, N. J., and others. Prof. Lee and Mrs. Lee, after a brief bridal trip, will sail for Europe the latter part of this month.

Goessman—Dunphy.

In the private chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday Archbishop Corrigan officiated at the wedding of Miss Marie Dunphy and Charles I. Goessman. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy and the late Dr. John F. Dunphy of this city. The bridegroom is the son of Prof. C. A. Goessman of Amherst College. The bride wore a gown of white lace and carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley. A nuptial mass, celebrated by the Rev. Father Lynch, S. J., preceded the marriage ceremony. At the wedding breakfast at the Murray Hill Hotel were thirty-five guests, among whom were Gen. James R. O'Beirne and John H. Keller. The couple started in the afternoon for a Western tour.

Smith—Brooke.

Dr. Robert Newhall Smith and Miss Susan Pritchard Brooks were married last evening in St. Matthew's Church, on Eighty-fourth Street. The Rev. Arthur Judge, rector of the church, officiated. The bride wore white liberty silk, with trimmings of Irish point, her veil was of tulle, and she carried white roses. Miss Elizabeth McPherson, cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. Her frock was pink silk mull, and her flowers pink roses. The Rev. Richard H. Woffenden was the best man, and the ushers were Alvin C. Sandborn of Newport, A. P. Gardner, Dr. R. E. Fivey, and Frank Boughton.

Robinson—O'Neil.

Miss Marion O'Neil, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Benedict O'Neil, formerly of Utica, N. Y., and now of this city, and John Bryan Robinson were married yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan. Only a few friends and relatives attended the ceremony, and there was a wedding breakfast afterward for the bridal party at the residence of the bride's mother. The bride wore a gown of white satin and lace. Her sister, Miss Percy O'Neil, was maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. George B. Robinson, Jr., was his brother's best man.

Dowling—Hunt.

Edward D. Dowling and Miss Marie Hunt, daughter of Robert Hunt, were married yesterday in the Church of St. John the Evangelist by the Rev. B. F. Galligan, assistant pastor of that church, assisted by several others. Miss Theresa Hunt was the maid of honor, and Lucy Hunt was flower girl. The Misses Jennie Dowling and May Hunt were the bridesmaids, and the ushers were Edward Beswick, Joseph Hunt, Charles Stepath, and Eugene Ford. There was a full choral service.

Maddux—Muurling.

James K. Maddux of Warrenton, Va., and Miss May Muurling, daughter of I. J. R. Muurling, were married yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents. The maid of honor was Miss May Deering, and Cecil D. Landale was the best man. The wedding was a quiet and small one, and relatives and intimate friends only were asked to it.

Ireland—Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 5.—J. De Courcey Ireland of New York was married to Miss Arline, the daughter of A. J. Davis, a coal operator here, at the First Presbyterian Church, to-day. The Rev. Dr. F. B. Hodge, the pastor, officiated and was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. The ushers were Albert Gallatin, J. Montgomery Strong, Augustus Ireland, William Wood, George Coggell, and Leo Francki of New York City; D. R. Catherwood of Philadelphia, and George K. Davis of this city. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Jessica Davis. She wore a costume of white lace trimmed with light blue chiffon and a picture hat, and carried white violets and roses. The bride followed with her father. She wore a gown of white chiffon, trimmed with antique Italian lace, with veil of real lace to match, and she wore a pearl necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried Bride roses.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Frank Reeder of Easton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Francki, Mrs. James Gallatin, Frederick Gallatin, Jr., Miss Adelaide Ireland, Miss Grace Snelling, Mrs. Louise Junod, G. Milford Betts, Dr. and Mrs. John Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. John Van Rensselaer, and Albert Gallatin of New York; Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Catherwood and Hugo Frazier of Philadelphia.

Harrison—Baker.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church was filled with society people of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore at noon to-day at the marriage of Miss Marguerite Elton Baker to Thomas Bullitt Harrison. The bride was given away by her father, Bernard Nadal Baker. She was met at the chancel steps by the bridegroom and his brother, Robert Harrison, the best man. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. Houston Eccleston, assisted by several other Episcopal clergymen. Ten bridesmaids and as many ushers preceded the bride and her father up the aisle. The former were Miss Henri Fink and Miss Ethel Merritt of New York, Miss Ethel Slingluff, Miss Helen Denison, Miss Madeline Gary, Miss Maude Howell, Miss Serena Williams, Miss Eleanor Reynolds, Miss Susanne Franklin, and Miss Rosalie Corner of this city. The ushers were Manly Whedbee of New York, Frank Riggs, Harry Riggs, J. Markham Marshall, Albert Ritchie, A. H. S. Post, Robert N. Elder, Charles E. McLane, Charles K. Harrison, Jr., and Lycurgus Winchester. Miss Elizabeth Baker, the bride's sister, was maid of honor.

A reception at the Baker home, on St. Paul Street, followed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Harrison left for New York. They will sail for Europe.

The bride is a daughter of E. N. Baker, President of the Atlantic Transport Company and the Baker-Whitely Company. President Baker only recently returned from Europe to be present at his daughter's marriage. He left for New York to-night and will sail to-morrow for England.

Du Vivier—Elder.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Miss Edwina Voss Elder was married to George Du Vivier of New York last night at Robinswood, the country estate of Mrs. Robert North Elder, in the Green Spring Valley. The lower floor of the house was decorated with palms and cut flowers, while the drawing room, where the ceremony was performed, was converted into a bower of orange blossoms, lighted entirely by wax tapers. A small shrine was erected, before which the marriage vows were taken, and upon which was placed a reproduction of the Madonna of the Dresden Gallery. This was a gift to the bride from the Marquise de Brugiere, aunt of the bridegroom, and it had been blessed at the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. Upon the altar rested a letter received yesterday from Rome containing the blessing of the Pope. Special nuptial prayer was also offered for Miss Elder yesterday in the Pope's private chapel of the Vatican.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis K. Brady of Loyola College. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Edward F. Du Vivier. The maid of honor was Miss Virginia White, niece of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Du Vivier, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss White, niece of the bride. The bride is a third daughter of the late Robert North Elder, and is prominent in Baltimore society. The bridegroom is a son of Charles A. Du Vivier of New York.

Brown—Martin.

SUMMIT, N. J., June 5.—At noon to-day at Calvary Episcopal Church, Woodland Avenue, Miss Elizabeth Leiper Martin of this city and George Brown, Jr., of Baltimore were married. The altar and chancel were covered with palms, ferns, lilies, and smilax. The service was read by the Rev. Walter Gwynne, rector of the church. The bride was gowned in white chiffon over white satin, trimmed with point lace and orange blossoms. Miss Margaret Buckley of Philadelphia was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Pauline Biddle of Philadelphia, Louise Bell, and Grace Brown of Baltimore, Elizabeth Martin of Pittsburg, Elizabeth Runyon of New Brunswick, and Helen Gwynne of Summit. H. Carroll Brown, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were C. Lawrence Martin and C. C. Martin, brothers of the bride; J. S. Newhold of Philadelphia, Howell Parr, Carroll Van Ness, and Irving Cross of Baltimore.

After the ceremony the wedding breakfast and reception to the relatives was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. De Farrell, on Crescent Avenue.

Miss Martin is the daughter of the late Col. Archer Martin. Mr. Brown is associated with the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Co. His brother, who was best man, recently married Miss Daly, a daughter of the late Marcus Daly of Montana.

Stonaker—Wisner.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., June 5.—Clarence Lionel Stonaker of Denver, Secretary of the Colorado State Board of Charities and Corrections, and Mary Robertson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis S. Wisner, were married to-night at the bride's home, Fairlawn, near Middletown, by the Rev. R. Brewster Beattie of Altoona, Penn. Henry B. Wisner and Miss Theresa W. Wisner, brother and sister of the bride, were respectively best man and maid of honor. John S. Haubert of Chicago and Theodore L. Reeve of Middletown were ushers. One hundred guests witnessed the wedding, which was performed under an immense floral arch, to the soft strains of an orchestra.

The bride comes from a family of most distinguished lineage. Her father was a Captain of the famous Orange Blossoms, and has the Congressional medal of honor awarded for gallantry in action at Spottsylvania. Her great-grandfather was Henry Wisner, the Revolutionary patriot, who operated, at Philipsburg, the first powder mill on American soil, and was later elected to the First and Second Continental Congresses.

Wilson—Sibley.

FRANKLIN, Penn., June 5.—Miss Celia Sibley, daughter of Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, and William McCalmont Wilson of Washington, D. C., were married at noon to-day. Many guests were present from Washington, Chicago, Pittsburg, and other cities.

JUSTICE BREWER MARRIED.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 5.—David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was married to Miss Emma Miner Mott of Washington, this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. G. Atkins of the First Congregational Church, at the home of Mrs. J. L. Hall, who is a niece of the bride. No announcements or invitations had been given out and only members of the family were present.

Mrs. Brewer is the second daughter of the late Dr. William Miner Mott, a prominent physician of Chateaugay, N. Y., where she was born. She was educated at the Normal and Training School, and later pursued musical studies in Boston. She has been teaching for a number of years and has held responsible positions at Fond du Lac, Wis., and in this city before she went to Washington, where she was Principal of the Morse Public School. She is a member of the First Congregational Church of Washington, which is also attended by Justice Brewer.

Mr. Platt's Niece Secretly Married.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 5.—A dispatch from Owego says that Miss Anna L. Platt of this place has been secretly married to William Kiem, son of a merchant tailor. The ceremony was performed Saturday night. Mrs. Kiem, who is a niece of Senator Thomas C. Platt, is twenty-nine years of age. Her husband is twenty-one.

QUAY TRANSIT BILLS PASS.

Record for Quick Legislation Broken by Pennsylvania Lawmakers.

HARRISBURG, June 5.—The Emery and Focht rapid transit bills passed in the House to-day and were taken up to-night by the Senate, which concurred in the amendments inserted by the House Corporations Committee, after which the bills were sent to the Governor.

The record for quick action on legislation has been broken on those measures, they having passed both houses in six legislative days after their introduction. Mr. Mayne of Lehigh made an unsuccessful attempt to amend the Focht bill so as to require elevated and underground railways in the large cities to charge three-cent fares and furnish free transfers.

CLYDE FITCH AS MANAGER.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Emily Wakeman to-day received word from Clyde Fitch that the play in which he intended to give her the chief character part would be produced by himself without association with any manager. He explained that he could afford the experiment, and said that he believed it would be successful. The play has not been named, and the company has not been selected. Miss Wakeman is appearing as the schoolmistress in "Lover's Lane."

Cannot Get "Alvin Joslin's" Money.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 5.—The suit of Catharine Davis, better known as Kittie Huddleston, against Nixon & Zimmerman, proprietors of the Alvin Theatre, for a share of the estate of the actor, Charles A. Davis, (Alvin Joslin,) whose widow she called herself, was thrown out of court today, the court ruling that the suit should properly have been brought in the Orphan's Court, no attempt having been made to break the will. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

Honors for Leo Dietrichstein.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Leo Dietrichstein learned to-day that a play, "His Best Friend," which he wrote in German though with American setting and characters and sent to the Burg Theatre of his native city, Vienna, is likely to have a production soon at that State playhouse. The intendant of the theatre, Dr. Schnitzer, asked him in the letter of notification, if he had any thoughts of returning to Austria, and suggested that he come back to superintend the presentation of his play.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager George A. Blumenthal has decided to open the American Roof Garden with a double bill consisting of Cavalleria Rusticana and "Trial by Jury."

Herr Zeidenhurst, the Dutch pianist, who comes to this country next Fall to fill his first engagement here, has arranged to reach this city early in November.

Julia Marlowe's engagement in "When Knighthood Was in Flower" will terminate a week from next Saturday at the Criterion Theatre. The withdrawal, however, of this play will only be temporary, as Miss Marlowe will return with it next season.

One of the recent pictures taken by the Edison Kinetograph Company was one of the intercollegiate rowing race at Cayuga Lake, between the Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia crews, when Cornell's crew won, with Columbia second. These pictures are now being exhibited twice each day at Proctor's Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street Theatres.

A benefit will be given at the Herald Square Theatre on Sunday evening for Edgar Selden, the playwright, author of "McKenna's Flirtation," "A Hot Old Time," "Will o' the Wisp," and other plays. Mr. Selden is lying dangerously ill with neuritis at his home, 88 Washington Place. An uncommonly excellent list of artists has volunteered to appear.

The Wagner nights, which proved so thoroughly popular for the last two seasons at the Kaltenborn concerts, will be resumed at the St. Nicholas Garden tonight. The programme will include the overture from "Tannhaeuser," a selection from "Siegfried," the introduction and Tristan's vision from the third act of "Tristan und Isolde," and the prelude from the same opera.

The results of Charles Frohman's early visit to Europe are beginning to be shown. The announcement was made yesterday by his representative, "Alf" Hayman, that his Criterion Theatre will open early next season with William Faversham in the new play, "A Royal Family," by Gerald Du Maurier. The selection of Mr. Faversham's supporting company is almost completed, and will be made public in a few weeks.

FEMININE FRILLS.

One rose-trimmed hat has the roses in cretonne, an attractive fence of them around the outer edge of the hat, rows of white fences of silk on the inside, and a finish of a white bow at the back.

***

Charming little cotton parasols are of the colors of different frocks. They are made in two thicknesses of the material, the upper having designs cut out and embroidered in white, while the inner thickness shows through the openings, and the sunshine through the parasol coming upon these thinner spots in the cotton sends through its rays with a pretty effect.

***

More stocks are built on thin gowns this year than ever before in the history of separate stocks. It is a part of the luxury of the Summer fashions. It is a comfortable fashion, for a gown can be put on much more quickly and easily, and the stock is always at the proper angle, and, being sewed into place, will stay in position if only of the thinnest of materials. But it is not economical. When the stock is soiled—and it takes but little wear in Summer to soil it—the whole gown must be cleaned. Then it does not lend itself to the slight variations in costume made by the woman who has not many. But it is very pretty and sensible for those who can afford it.

***

A pretty little blue frock which has a vest and stock of the finest Hamburg "all-over" has a broad collar or revers of cream lace, which makes a pretty contrast.

***

Inexpensive little wash frocks, which can be bought ready made, are coming now with broad collars and turned-back cuffs of dotted muslin. These are made for the gowns, and a pink gown will have a white, pink-dotted muslin collar, with a little ruffle edge secured to the body of the collar by a little lace stitching or imitation, also of the pink. In blue there will be blue dots and stitching, and so on. There is sometimes a contrast, and the cuffs and collars are of white muslin, dotted with black. These are pretty, and with pale green gowns have a delightfully cool effect. The cuffs are cut with a flare off the hand.

***

On the better dressed women to be seen on the streets it seems that every other hat worn is of black and white.

***

Different shapes are to be found in the separate sleeves to be worn with evening or short-sleeved dresses. They come in the appliqued lace, and a good pair of them will cost $35. They are in different lengths, to be worn to cover the entire arm or only elbow length.

***

"House for Sale" is the sign outside the florist's. The house is a miniature thatched roof affair, standing in cultivated grounds with much shrubbery around. The shrubbery is in the form of small ferns set in small pots, which are hidden as far as possible, and the house and lot is an interesting little fernery.

***

In pretty little wash gowns of black and white there is sometimes worn a bodice of color, the latter sometimes repeated at the neck, while the hat will be trimmed with the color combined with black velvet.

***

An English fashion writer says that with the trim lines made by the present usually snug-fitting sleeve, a boa, a parasol, and a pair of earrings become a necessity. The parasol and the boa are all right on this side of the water, but it does not take many fingers to count the women one sees who wear earrings.

***

Gay flowered silks flourish still as foundations for gown of white diaphanous material; they are to be seen under black net, which has its frills edged with black taffeta and bows of taffeta here and there, and there are black lace gowns over these silk flower gardens which are strapped the full length of the skirt with black velvet ribbons.

***

The silk ends which tie in a stylish bow at the front of the trim little jacket of a light cloth walking suit have the edges finished with a stitched band of the cloth to match. This brings the bow into keeping with the gown, which is trimmed with bands of the silk.

***

It does not read so well as "she wears a rose in her hair," but a geranium blossom is newer. In one of the pretty shrimp pinks in which geranium blossoms come it is delightfully becoming. Or, there is always the scarlet geranium blossom. It is only an artificial flower, anyway, and there is no sentiment in roses, geraniums, or violets of muslin.

***

Don't let any one persuade you that those metal "aiguillettes" for ends of ribbons are "the newest things out," for they have been very much out

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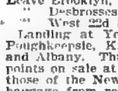

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NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East, and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., Weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.

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Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, at Part 2 thereof, at the County Court House, in said County of New York, on the 29th day of May, 1901.—Present: Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.

In the matter of the application of HERBERT SYLVESTER MURRAY, for change of name.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Herbert Sylvester Murray, dated the 25th day of May, 1901, praying for leave to assume the name of Henry Murray Saylor in place of his present name, and on motion of Mr. George H. Hart, counsel for said petitioner, and the Court being satisfied by said petition that there is no reasonable objection to the petitioner assuming the name proposed;

It is hereby ordered that the said Herbert Sylvester Murray be and he hereby is authorized to assume the said name of Henry Murray Saylor in place of his present name of Herbert Sylvester Murray on the 1st day of July, 1901, upon his complying with the provisions of Section 2,414 of the Code of Civil Procedure, viz.: that he cause a copy of this order to be published within ten days after the entry thereof in the New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, and that within ten days after the making of this order he cause the said order and the papers on which it was granted to be filed in the Clerk's office in the County of New York, in which county the petitioner resides, and within forty days after making this order he shall cause an affidavit of the publication thereof as above directed to be filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of said County of New York, and that after the said requirements are complied with the said petitioner must on or after the said 1st day of July, 1901, be known by the name which he is hereby authorized to assume and by no other name.

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Kaiser Wm. Gr.,	June 25	Kaiserin M. Th.,	Aug. 13
Sailing at 10 A. M.,		Pier 52 North River.	

*To Southampton-Bremen only.

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K. Luise.,	June 6. 9 AM	Barbarossa,	July 4,11 AM
Fr. der Gr.,	June 13,1 PM	K. Luise,	July 11, 1 PM
(2) Kurfurst,	June20,9 AM	Fr. der Gr.,	July 18,11 AM

From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Trave,	June 15, 8 PM	Aller,	July 6, 11 AM
†Hohenzollern,	June 21, 11 AM	Werra,	July 20, 11 AM
Werra,	June 29, 11 AM	†Hohenzollern,	Aug. 3,10 AM

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F. BISMARCK.....	JUNE 6, 10 A. M.		
Deutschland,	June13,1PM	F. Bismarck,	July 4,10AM
Victoria,	June 20,10 AM	Deutschland,	July11, noon
Columbia,	June 27,10 AM	Columbia,	July 25,10AM

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Every Saturday to
FLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Patricia,	June 8,9:30 AM	Pretoria,	July 6, 8 AM
Waldersee,	June 15, 4 PM	*Phoenicia,	July13, 2:30PM
*Bulgaria,	June 22, 9 AM	Patricia,	July 20, 8 AM
Pennsylv'ia,	June 29,3 PM	Waldersee,	July 27,2 PM

*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES

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St. Louis,	June 26, 10 AM	St. Paul,	Aug. 7, 10 AM
St. Paul,	July 10, 10 AM	St. Louis,	Aug.14, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

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Southwark,	June 19, noon	Kensington,	July 3, noon

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MANITOU.....	June 15, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....	June 15, 4:30 A. M.
MESSABA.....	June 22, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....	June 29, 3:30 P. M.

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Campania,	June 15, 3 PM	Etruria,	July 6, 9 AM

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NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic,	June 12, noon	Germanic,	July 3, noon
Oceanic,	June 19, 3 AM	Cymric,	July 10, noon
Teutonic,	June 26, noon	Majestic,	July 17, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Anchoria,	June 8, noon	Ethiopia,	June 22, noon
Furnessia,	June 15, noon	C. of Rome,	June 29,noon

Cabin passage, $60 and upward.
2d cabin, $40; all 2d cabin limited, 48 class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN.—Steamship Silvia. C. T. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

S. S. "CITY OF ROME," JUNE 29th, (8,415 tons.)—A few choice berths at $60 and $75 for sale for ocean only to Glasgow.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Gaelic.....	June 14	China.....	June 29
Hongkong Maru,	June 22	Doric.....	July 9

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg, and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PANAMA RAILROAD S. S. LINE

For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, and PACIFIC PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, AND SOUTH AMERICA. Rates New York to San Francisco: Cabin, $108. Steamers sail from Pier foot of West 27th St., N.Y. Advance...June 11, 1 PM | Alliance...June 18, 1 PM
Battery Park Building, 21-24 State St.
R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:35 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car, Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

3:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, (10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M., week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West 23rd Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. R. WOOD,
General Passr Agent.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Liberty St. and South Ferry. (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local.....	7:15 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading.....	9:10 a. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading		1:00 p. m.
Scranton & Reading.....	1:20 p. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Easton Local.....	5:45 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat..	8:30 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Bridgeton..	1:30 p. m.	.....
ATLANTIC CITY.....	3:40 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat..	4:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	12:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	2:55 p. m.	14:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	4:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R.R.	5:23 p. m.	.....

SANDY HOOK ROUTE,
From foot of Rector St.
Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 p. m. Sundays, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 8:00, p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

†*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, *4:30, †5:00, †6:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, †10:26 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

†*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St. 346, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg, Long Island Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.	
*3:15 a. m.	Mail & Paper Train.	*7:00 a. m.	
*8:05 a. m.	Syracuse Local.	†6:25 p. m.	
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express.	*10:00 a. m.	
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail.	*10:00 a. m.	
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express.	†7:00 p. m.	
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express.	†7:00 p. m.	
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited.	*6:00 p. m.	
†2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*11:00 p. m.	
†3:30 p. m.	Albany & Troy Flier.	†11:10 a. m.	
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special.	2:00 p. m.	
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special.	*10:00 a. m.	
†4:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited.	*6:30 p. m.	
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited.	*2:50 p. m.	
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express.	*8:45 p. m.	
*6:25 p. m.	Northern Express.	*7:20 a. m.	
†7:30 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.	
*8:00 p. m.	Pan-American Express.	*7:27 a. m.	
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special.	*7:00 a. m.	
9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express.	*5:30 a. m.	
†12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express.	*7:00 a. m.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:12 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Liberty St. and South Ferry. (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local.....	7:15 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading.....	9:10 a. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading		1:00 p. m.
Scranton & Reading.....	1:20 p. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Easton Local.....	5:45 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat..	8:30 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Bridgeton..	1:30 p. m.	.....
ATLANTIC CITY.....	3:40 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat..	4:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	12:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	2:55 p. m.	14:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	4:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R.R.	5:23 p. m.	.....

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ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

†*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, *4:30, †5:00, †6:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, †10:26 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

†*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St. 346, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg, Long Island Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.		
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:30 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk.....	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., 1,323 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d 12.45, e 7.45, s 7.35, t 4.10, x 6.15.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Easton Local.....	*†6.35 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express.....	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express.....	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.....	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*d12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp..	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local.....	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS.....	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

•Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, and 1,205 and 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., 1,323 3d Ave., 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. ● N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

7:10 A. M.—For interm. pts. to Albany & Mont'l.
†11:20 A. M. (1) Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Saratoga and Catskill Mountains.
*1 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:26 P. M.—Cont. Ltd. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 P. M. (2) for Hudson River Points & Albany.
*6:15 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve. & Chicago.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Lou.
*9:15 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. F'ls, Det. & Chi.
•Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at 10:45 A. M., 2:45 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at 11:20 A. M., 2 at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

Atlantic City & Cape May

Central R. R. of New Jersey

SPECIAL EXPRESS

Beginning June 15th a double daily service will be established between New York and Atlantic City, leaving Liberty St. at 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Train now leaves Liberty St. at 3:40 P. M. and South Ferry 3:35 P. M., arriving Atlantic City 6:48 P. M.

Surrogate Notices.

BAIRD, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matthew Baird, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 433 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the third day of November next. Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1901. ISABELLA BAIRD, Executrix. SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & RICHARDS, Attorneys for Executrix, 137 Broadway, N. Y.

CORTINA, JOSE LAFOURCADE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE LAFOURCADE CORTINA, late of the City of Paris, Republic of France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1901.—FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Proposals.

Department of Parks,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
May 24, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids or estimates, with the title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901,

FOR CONTRACT NO. 3, FOR THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, AT

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.83¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.08½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	5.55
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	15.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	8.50
Butter, Western creamery	.19

CHICAGO, June 5.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@77c; No. 3, 70@71½c; No. 2 red, 73¾@75¼c; No. 2 corn, 43¼@43⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 43¼@43⅝c; No. 2 oats, 27½@28c; No. 3 white, 27½@28c; No. 4 white, 27½@28c; No. 3 white, 28¼c; No. 2 rye, 53c; good feeding barley, 50c; fair to choice malting, 51@53c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.71; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.71; prime timothy seed, $3.30@3.55; mess pork, per bbl, $14.50@14.55; lard, per 100 lbs, $8.62½@8.75; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.80@8; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.05@8.15; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27.

COTTON.—Shorts met with further reverses in all speculative markets yesterday, with Summer month bears suffering badly during the first hour in the local market. The opening was firm at an advance of 4 to 7 points, followed by a gain of 5 to 8 points more on a veritable stampede of the bear forces, prompted by a sensational advance in the English market. The market was finally steady, with prices net 2 to 8 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8¼c for middling upland and 8½c for middling gulf. Sales, 1,885 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet and firm, unchanged, at 7⅞c; Mobile, quiet, unchanged, at 7⅞c; Savannah, quiet, unchanged, at 7⅞c; Charleston, firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Norfolk, firm, 1-16c higher, at 7 13-16c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c; Augusta, 1-16c higher, at 8 1-16c; St. Louis, steady, 1-16c higher, at 7⅞c.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	7.88	7.92	7.88	7.91@7.92
July	7.92	8.03	7.92	7.95@7.96
August	7.41	7.51	7.41	7.44@7.45
September	7.16	7.20	7.15	7.15@7.16
October	7.12	7.14	7.08	7.08@
November	7.11	7.12	7.07	7.06@7.07
December	7.12	7.12	7.08	7.08@7.09
January	7.11	7.14	7.10	7.10@7.11
February	7.11	7.11	7.11	7.10@7.12
March	7.14	7.14	7.13	7.12@7.14

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—Spot cotton, moderate business; prices, ¼d higher; American middling, fair, 51-16d; good middling, 4⅞d; middling, 4 17-32d; low middling, 4 5-16d; good ordinary, 4 1-16d; ordinary, 3 13-16d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,000 bales of American. Receipts, 3,000 bales, including 2,000 bales of American. Futures opened quiet and closed easy: American middling, low middling clause, June 4 26-64@4 27-64d, sellers; June-and July, 4 26-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 29-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 19-64d, sellers; September, 4 19-64d, sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4d, sellers; October and November, 3 62-64d, sellers; November and December, 3 60-64d, sellers; December and January, 3 60-64d, sellers; January and February, 3 61-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—While the July option tended towards a lower basis yesterday, September, stimulated by a good demand from local shorts and influential buying in the Chicago market, narrowed up its difference with July materially. A few days ago it was 4½c discount; yesterday it sold only 3c under and closed net unchanged, against ⅝c decline in July. The buying was inspired by fears of an oversold market, short accounts having recently been much enlarged on the rains in Northwest sections. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat, basis No. 1 red, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84¼c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, New York, 84¼c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 83¼c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 83¼c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 83¾c, prompt.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72c; July, 69⅞@70c; September, 68⅞@69c; No. 2 hard, 73@73¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 42¼c; July, 42⅝@42¾c; September, 43¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 28¾c; July, 27¾c; September, 26½c; No. 2 white, 31½c.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—No. 1 Northern wheat, 73½@73c; No. 2 Northern, 72@72c; July, 70¾@70¼c. Rye—Dull. No. 1, 53½@54c. Barley —Quiet. No. 2, 56c; sample, 40@54½c.

DULUTH, Minn., June 5.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 69½c; July, 72¾c; September, 71c. Corn, 42c. Oats, 28½@28c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—Wheat—Cash, 71¾c; July, 71⅝c; September, 69¾@69½c Flour and bran unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL — Spring patents were quoted at $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.15@2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@2.90; no grade, $1.90@2.20, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Steady; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@3.50. CORNMEAL—Quiet; kiln-dried, $2.50@2.60, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Easy; fine white and yellow, $1.10@$1.15; coarse, 95@96c. FEED —Easy; Spring bran, spot, $18; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$18.50; Spring bran, bulk, $18@$19; coarse Winter bran, $17@$21; city bran, $17.50; cornmeal, $28; linseed oilcake, $27.25; corn oilcake, $19; hominy chop, $17@$17.25; oilmeal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	80 7-16	80⅝	80⅛	80¼
September	76⅞	77¼	76⅜	76⅝
Corn—				
July	48 9-16	48⅝	48¼	48¼
September	48½	48⅝	48⅛	48⅜
Lard—				
June	..	..	..	8.60

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	74
July	76	76¾	74⅝	75
September	71½	72 5-16	71¼	71¾
Corn—				
June	..	..	..	43⅜
July	44¼	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜
September	44½	44 13-16	44 5-16	44⅜
Oats—				
June	..	..	..	27¼
July	28¼	28¼	27⅝	28
September	26 7-16	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜
Lard—				
July	$8.17½	$8.30	$8.17½	$8.25
September	8.20	8.32½	8.20	8.27½
Ribs—				
July	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.85
September	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.85
Pork—				
July	14.55	14.60	14.52½	14.52½
September	14.65	14.70	14.65	14.67½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $15.25@$16.25; family, $16@$16.50; short clear, $15.50@$17. BEEF—HAMS—Quiet. $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 7¾c; 160-lb, 7¾c; 140-lb, 7¾c; pigs, 8¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, dull; smoking, 10@10¼c; 10-lb, 9½c; 12-lb, 9c; 14-lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders quiet, 7@7¼c; pickled hams steady, 9½@10¼c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4⅞c; country, 5@5¼c. LARD—Firm, $8.50; city tierces firm, $7.90; refined lard firmer; South America, $9.40; Continent, $8.65; Brazil, kegs, $10.50; compound quiet, 6⅝@6¾c. STEARINE—Firm; oleo, 9¼c; cotton oil, stearine, 9¾c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.10@5.15
July	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
August	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
September	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.30@5.35
October	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35@5.40
November	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45
December	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55@5.80
January	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
February	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
March	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
April	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
May	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.85

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—quiet; good average Santos, 4$500. Hamburg—Opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. Havre—Steady; ¼f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., irregular and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; January, 37 75; February, 38; March, 38; April, 38.25; May, 38.25; June, 38.25; July, 38.50; August, 38.75; September, 37; October, 37.25; November, 37.50; December, 37.50. Rio—Firm; No. 7 Rio, 4$775.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $6.90, and in bulk, $4.35; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.85, and in bulk, $4.30; refined cases, New York, $7.90. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 37c; off Summer, 36c; prime white, 39@40c; prime Winter yellow, 40c. Linseed, American, raw, 61c; boiled, 63c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard Oil—67@68c.

SUGAR.—Prices ruled unchanged from Tuesday night, that is, 4½c for centrifugal, 3 21-32c for muscovado, and 3 7-16c for molasses sugar.

METALS.—Features of importance were lacking in metal circles, both at New York and in London. Here the market for tin ruled very quiet all day, with a steady undertone current in the absence of sellers. The close was dull at $27.85@$28. In London spot and future values advanced 10s, with a fair business noted, closing the market steady in tone at £128 for spot and £125 for futures. Copper, locally, was unchanged and remains in somewhat nominal state, at $17 for Lake Superior and 16¾c for casting and electrolytic. Values in London were a shade lower, spot closing at £69 0s 3d and futures at £69 17s 6d. Lead remains steady at fully sustained prices—$4.37½—for lots of 50 tons or over. Spelter declined 2s 6d abroad, closing easy at £17 10s, while the market here was quiet and 5 points lower on asking rates, the close being on the basis of $3.95@$4. Domestic iron markets ruled dull and more or less nominal at $9.50@$10.50 for pig iron warrants. Northern foundry, $15.25@$16.50; Southern foundry, $14@$15.50, and soft Southern, $13@$15.50.

COURTS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, June 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 48, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

23—Reilly vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
27—Jentz vs. Penn. R. R.
28—Smith vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
29—Rundell vs. same.
30—Wheeler vs. same.
31—Ferguson vs. same.
86—Bevins vs. same.
97—Margiotta vs. same
99—Ryan vs. same.
132—Bowman vs. Penn. R. R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 60, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty calendar.
26—Stern vs. Comp. Gen. Transatlantique.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

BUFFALO, June 5.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 689, 691, 692, 693, 695, 697, 698, 699, 701, 702.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Scott, P. J.; Beach and Fitzgerald, JJ.

American Box Machine Company vs. Bolnick, Bierhoff vs. Hexter, Nadelman vs. Pichel, Gordon Battery Company vs. American Watchman's Time Detector Company, Arnold vs. Engels, Maas vs. Fauser, (two cases,) Solomon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Wasserman vs. Engel, Ipsonmauer vs. Blank, Engelander vs. Wallach, Ryan vs. Garden City Company.—Motions granted unless returns be filed on or before July 1, 1901.

Nasell vs. Korn.—Case may be placed on the calendar for the next term.

Hektograph Manufacturing Company vs. Knubel.—Motion granted unless appellant pays the costs imposed by the order of March 13 within forty-eight hours and submits the appeal under the stipulation handed up with the motion papers.

Seelig vs. Weiss.—Motion to dismiss the appeal denied.

Lester vs. Clark, Silver vs. Elias, Reich vs. Becker.—Motions denied.

Ashton vs. Sivley.—Motion denied upon payment to plaintiff of $10 costs within ten days; otherwise granted.

Same vs. same, Wick vs. Mahler, Heyman vs. Levy.—Granted.

Postal Telegraph Company vs. Robertson.—Motion granted unless appellant perfects appeal within five days, and cause return to be filed on or before July 1, 1901.

Shapiro vs. Lamkay.—Motion granted.

Reagan vs. Geney.—Motion denied if appellant within ten days pay the costs awarded by the Justice and file undertaking on appeal and cause return to be filed on or before July 1, 1901; otherwise granted.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, McLaughlin, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

62—Mowbray vs. Gould.
19—Thompson vs. Cary Mfg. Co.
48—Leary vs. Corwin.
66—Cody vs. 1st Nat. Bank.
67—Lemberger vs. Wallenbeck vs. Pan.
5—Foleron vs. Foleron.
6—Continental National Bank vs. Mason.
7—Mason vs. Mass. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
8—Pyle vs. Schuylkill Plush & Silk Co.
9—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. vs. Valentine.
10—Lund vs. Lund.
11—Andrews vs. Bryson
12—In re Bleich.
13—Strawn vs. Edw. J. Brandt Dept. Co.
14—In re Goodenough.
15—Horowitz vs. Horowitz.
16—Croty vs. Grindle.
17—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Schnugg.
18—Rogers vs. Conde.
19—In re Bachtler.
20—In re Clements.
80—Dept. of Health vs. Wendel.
82—Volger vs. Force.
84—Blinn vs. Schwarz.
86—Frawley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
87—Farrell vs. same.
89—Woods vs. Appell.
94—Goodman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
96—Barth vs. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Speidel vs. Dooley.
2—McLeod vs. McGroary.
3—Feuchtwanger vs. Miller.
4—Hallenbeck vs. Pan.
5—Foleron vs. Foleron.
6—Continental National Bank vs. Mason.
7—Mason vs. Mass. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
8—Pyle vs. Schuylkill Plush & Silk Co.
9—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. vs. Valentine.
10—Lund vs. Lund.
11—Andrews vs. Bryson
12—In re Bleich.
13—Strawn vs. Edw. J. Brandt Dept. Co.
14—In re Goodenough.
15—Horowitz vs. Horowitz.
16—Croty vs. Grindle.
17—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Schnugg.
18—Rogers vs. Conde.
19—In re Bachtler.
20—In re Clements.
21—Carleton vs. Philbin
22—Brooker vs. Bartelstone.
23—In re Welde.
24—Karsch Brew. Co. vs. Murtha.
25—Tietjen vs. Heesemann.
26—Talcott vs. Harder.
27—People, &c., vs. N. Y. & Boston Ins. Co.
28—Schlossberg vs.
29—Levy vs. Walcoff.
30—Moller vs. Barry.
31—In re Pier 4 E. R.
32—In re Pier 7, E. R.
33—In re 20th and 21st Sts., E. R.
34—Perry vs. Waltman.
35—Barnes vs. Buckley.
36—Olcott vs. Sauer.
37—Daly vs. Knox.
38—Norton vs. Hartford.
39—In re Kelly.
40—Stockman vs. Potter Wall Paper Co.
41—Klots vs. McLaughlin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Day calendar. Motions off.

273—In re E. 140th St.
561—In re Whitlock Av. Bridge.
63—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
631—Baum vs. Horne.
632—Harris vs. Harris.
633—Jones vs. Gulick.
90—In re Hughes Av.
109—In re E. 142d St.
114—In re Ogden Av.
129—In re E. 150th St.
634—Hamilton Bank vs. Rogers.
635—Same vs. same. Demurrers.
1615—Goodman vs. Alexander.
1642—Gabay vs. Doane.
1644—Rutzel vs. N. Y. News Pub. Co.
1652—Hayes vs. Gale.
1654—Universal Talking Machine Co. vs. English.

Preferred causes.

3190—Jenkins vs. Feltner.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3012.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bianchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Recess until Monday, June 10.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

9738—Hubbard, vs. Hubbard.
10756—Garrison vs. Holme.
12235—Forbush vs. Forbush.
9952—Uhlman vs. Ehrman Brewing Co.
10714—Hall vs. Connors.
10711—Same vs. same.
10716—Same vs. same.
9573—Hall vs. Shaw.
10576—Leitner vs. Consumers' Paint and Varnish Co.
10763—Mooney vs. City of New York.
10810—Warner vs. Simpson.
10860—O'Day vs. Douglass.
10928—Gillespie vs. Chesley.
10979—Rank of the Metropolis vs. Schlicht.
11022—Duryee vs. Simon
11104—McLauthlin vs. Long.
11118—Kenny vs. Voit.
11128—Dimock & Fink Co. vs. Miller.
11127—Fransioli vs. Goin.
11129—Caponegri vs. Cooper.
11132—Dimock & Fink Co. vs. Lawrence.
11133—Same vs. Dahut.
11144—Violett vs. Paine
11136—Wormser vs. Becker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

2460—Johnson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1345—Schroeder vs. same.
2565—Eagleson vs. same.
2955—Courtney vs. same.
2013—Light vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
2922—Forest vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3032—Holland vs. Bellows.
10321—Griffin vs. Manice.
10694—Allen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10747—Allen vs. De Nyse.
3225—Freund vs. Mfrs. & Publishers Printing Co.
3245—Coverly vs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
9663—Tangruzer vs. Clark.
3231—Thompson vs. Gordon.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

9817—Bentley vs. Jackson.
2211½—Lytle vs. Crawford.
5539—Pospisil vs. Kane.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until June 17.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

George C. Brinckerhoff, Mary Bowen, Charles E. Rathbone, Ida Dias, Mary Y. Staats Blade, Pauline Iseman, Minnie W. Rossblatt, Caroline H. Bonney, John J. Smith, Leocadie Guenenblatt, Louisa Arnold, Jane C. Hopkins, Millie W. Warren.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

4598—Dicker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1391—Simmons vs. same.
1392—Shaughnessy vs. same.
4851—Goldstein vs. Glaucoff.
1026—Greeff vs. Levenson.
1100—Lang vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3662—Shine vs. Bailey.
858—Chiacos vs. Livas
1082—Berg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1833—Quigley vs. same.
982—Horwitz vs. same.
4005½—Donnelly vs. same.
3741—Fusco vs. same.
3669—Seeley vs. Gillin Printing Co.
4804—Erie R. R. Co. vs. Man. Ice Co.
1061—Hausman vs. Ottenberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3210—Lannon vs. Naughton.
3041—Fromophy vs. Gross.
3214—Dwyer vs. Naughton.
3232—Perrin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3097—Donnell vs. same.
2541—McGoldrick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3286—Nachmanowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3308—McCloskey vs. Westchester Electric Ry. Co.
3390—Pipp vs. same.
3129—Furlong vs. Goldreyer.
3117—Butler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3040—Prager vs. Radt.
3369—Braillon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3121—Seelig vs. same.
3402—Hankinson vs. Holz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3737—Robinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3625—Rosenbaum vs. Stein.
3786—Clarke vs. Termansen.
3719—Henderson vs. Nassau Newspaper & Del. Exp. Co.
3755—Onarato vs. De Louisa.
3081—Decker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3762—Meyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3587—General Chemical Co. vs. same.
2135—Tietjens vs. Heesemann.
2969—Keating vs. Hart.
765—Bergman vs. Keane.
766—Same vs. same.
3667—Hooper vs. Shaving Cream Mfg. Co.
622—Kelly vs. Kelly.
4732—Stamm vs. Whiston.
3666—Calleson vs. Zimmermann.
1550—Connolly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1484—Horwits vs. Robinson.
3235—Pollock vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—Thaddeus Watson.
2—James S. Dougherty, Benjamin F. Dunlap.
3—John Harden.
4—Henrietta Wright.
5—Harry Bosky.
6—Max Katz.
7—Theodore S. De Nozelle.
8—Frank De Rosa.
9—Charles Scherer.
10—John Piloti, Antonio Refice.
11—Walter Tate.
12—Thomas Simms.
13—Solomon Smith.
14—Charles Fisher.
15—Nicholas Vomona.
16—Harry Goldberg, Morris Stern.
17—Robert Wilson, Frank Lee.
18—Myrtle Hoyt.
19—George Henry, John Murray.
20—May Smith.
21—John Jackson.
22—Lillie Clark.
23—George Tyson, James Lane.
24—Alfred Zimmerman.
25—Joseph Totten, Thomas W. Oliver, Thomas Farrell.
26—Carrie Davis.
27—Harry Denis, James A. Gross.
28—John Brown.
29—Michael Morano, Robert Denninò.
30—Morris Matheson.
31—Otto Kern.
32—Wolf Yonke.
33—William Jackson.
34—Louis Maxlie.
35—Thomas Dunn.
36—William Ende.
37—William Williams, Sarah Williams.
38—Harry Goodman, Joseph Kantrowitz.

Pleadings.

1—William Wade, William Barden, Thomas Blaken, William Burke.
2—John Lynch.
3—Jennie Johnson.
4—Samuel Brown.
5—Julius Felger.
6—Arthur Stovall.
7—James Patterson.
8—Joseph Vanderveer.
9—Alfred Whalen.
10—Alois Roth.
11—William Pfeifer, Charles Kutcher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Gordon, and Skidmore for the People.

1—Jacob Schuchman.
2—Max Joseph, Henry Walthers, Louis Green, Michael Harris.
3—Frank Pfeffer.
4—Joseph Trastour.
6—Walter Wilson.
6—Joseph Crinion.
7—Cornelius Madden.
8—Edward Farley.
9—Alphonse Laronte, Marius Basseron, Elie Portin.
10—John Van Pelt, Matthew Straub.
11—Thomas Weiss.
12—Charles Hirsch.
13—Richard Flood.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People. May term continued.

1—Samuel J. Kennedy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III., (June term.) No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—Alexander Meier.
2—John Miller, Ignaiz Miller.
3—Calvin W. Weddle.
4—John Schinzel.
5—Walter Lyons.
6—William Salvage.
7—Albert Reynolds, John Sheridan.
8—Matilda Howard.
9—William White.
10—George Williams.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—In re Harper Brothers—Francis C. Contine. Wellbrock vs. Wellbrock—John V. McEvoy. Knapp vs. Knapp—George R. Carrington. Williams vs. Hagerty—Daniel P. Ingraham. Stone vs. Schnugg—Reuben H. Underhill.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Butler vs. Agate—Howard Mansfield.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

314—Phoenix Assurance Co. vs. Baldwin.
264—Carruthers vs. Dufendorf.
324—Dittmar vs. Furguson.
362—Ross vs. Volkening.
372—Curtiss vs. Powell.
358—McMorran vs. Schenck.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Betts J.; Part IV., Chester, J.; Part V., Ritch, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

6084—Theu vs. Anglo Swiss Milk Co.
6085—Oehl vs. City of New York.
6086—Bennington vs. same.
6102—Smith vs. B. H. R. R.
6113—Von Lange vs. same.
4712—Durbrow vs. Valentine.
8755—Hogan vs. Peppard
5922—Brunn vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
5657—Conway vs. Wray.
1649—Rugen vs. City of Brklyn.
4442—Bowen vs. Preferred Accident Ins. Co.
5978—Cleveland vs. Crymwell.
6143—Wagner vs. B. H. R. R.
6150—Moore vs. B. H. R. R.
6151—Cooley vs. same.
6152—Stoney vs. Saltman.
6161—Ronco vs. B. H. R. R.
6170—Brien vs. City of New York.
6186—Goldberg vs. Nassau R. R.
6188, 6189—Dunn vs. Nassau R. R.
6190—Saehl vs. Garner.
5906—Behrend vs. Campbell's Stores.
5072—Peacock vs. Security Trust Co.
4734—Price vs. Smith Typewriter Co.
9365—Wiberg vs. Nassau R. R.
5638—Knowles vs. B. H. R. R.
66—Malone vs. Weill.
6194—Strachman vs. B'klyn R. T. Co.
6196—6197—Lustig vs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

5806—Eberhardt vs. Met. Street R. R.
6191—Pettit vs. same.
6199—Bryant vs. B. H. R. R.
6200—Lowenstein vs. same.
6206—Grossman vs. Reinhardt.
6207—City of New York vs. Smith.
6209—Metzger vs. B. H. R. R.
6210, 6211—Brilliant vs. same.
6213—Dufferin vs. same.
6215—Jayne vs. Met. St. R. R.
4153—Doris vs. Ochs.
2037—Van Alen vs. B. H. R. R.
5510—Gray vs. Bennett.
5914—People ex rel. Cherick vs. Stanislaus Society.
6220—Ash vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
6226—Krug vs. B. H. R. R.
6228—Moccin vs. same.
6230—Gerber vs. Hirsch.
6235—Creutzman vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6265.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
at the close of business on the 3d day of June, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,288,916.86
Overdrafts		16.45
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$76,473.67	
Due from approved reserve agents	236,704.82	
		313,178.49
Other real estate		4,800.00
Bonds		168,600.00
Specie		75,560.35
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		82,902.00
Other items carried as cash		575.22
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Revenue stamp account		127.50
		$1,901,374.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	22,676.45
Due depositors	1,606,246.98
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	851.62
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	121,250.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	147.00
	$1,901,374.35

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
GEORGE F. VAIL, President, and IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier, of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 3 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 3d day of June, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made.
GEO. F. VAIL, President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 5th day of June, 1901, before me.
MORRIS E. STERNE,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
[Seal of Notary.] No. 129.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
UNION SQUARE BANK
at the close of business on the 3d day of June, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,224,768.50
Overdrafts		67.99
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$268,489.29	
Due from approved reserve agents	514,995.68	
		777,484.97
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		55,154.13
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		388,847.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$244,372.76	
Other items carried as cash	19,754.05	
		264,126.81
		$3,682,399.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	65,469.45
Due depositors	3,117,372.73
Amount due not included under any of the above heads:	
Unpaid dividends	1,557.00
	$3,682,399.16

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FREDERICK WAGNER, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier, of the Union Square Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 3d day of June, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made. The President is absent and c

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $2,000,000.00 UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
Kountze Brothers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf. 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St. 487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 156 Worth & 39 Thomas St. 87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK & TRUST CO. STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Willard H. Jones. Lyman B. Kendall.
Member N.Y. Stock Ex'g. Member N.Y. Stock Ex'g.
A. J. HOUSTOUN.
JONES & KENDALL
BANKERS AND BROKERS
24 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
A specialty made of securities yielding largest returns on investment with due regard to safety.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
46 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

WM. G. CONKLING
Estab. 1880.
Member of the Consolidated Stock Ex.
OFFICE 50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Solicits orders in
STOCKS, GRAIN and CURB SECURITIES.
WRITE for
Special Letter issued Monday.
Book of Statistics on application.
Reports given on Special stocks.
Would be glad to have your account.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway & 30th St.

FINANCIAL.
To the Bondholders of the
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company.
At the request of a number of bondholders the undersigned have consented to act as a protective committee, and holders of bonds are asked to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.
Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Trust Company.
May 22, 1901.
GEORGE SHERMAN,
H. T. CUTTER,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,
JAS. M. EDWARDS,
Committee.

COOKS CIRCULAR NOTES and CREDITS IN £ Stg.
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THOS. COOK & SON
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A moneymaker for those who read it daily.
Save money by investing it rightly.
Make money by using it rightly in Wall Street.
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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $2,500,000
Interest on Accounts Subject to Check. Letters of Credit for Foreign Travel. Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS:
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, Manager Foreign Department.

DIRECTORS:
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Charles D. Dickey, Gustav E. Kissel, Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton, William P. Dixon, Luther Kountze, Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair, Robert A. Granniss, Charlton T. Lewis, James Timpson,
Dumont Clarke, G. G. Haven, Jr., Richard A. McCurdy, Eben B. Thomas,
C. C. Cuyler, Charles R. Henderson, Robert Olyphant, George W. Young.

REDEMPTION NOTICE No. 10

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Fifty-five (55) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

27	152	263	326	547	697	887
52	155	270	355	550	780	889
56	170	274	409	598	782	928
58	178	277	423	634	823	929
59	195	285	476	635	861	943
70	197	300	515	648	864	977
90	249	304	541	661	883	992
131	255	321	544	682	886	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due August 1st, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By G. Sherman, Vice-President.
New York May 1, 1901.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Ry. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and coupons maturing August 1st, 1901, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of August, 1901, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By G. Sherman, Vice-President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW YORK ELECTRIC VEHICLE AND TRANSPORTATION CO.
In Chancery of New Jersey.
Between BENJAMIN MEYER, complainant, and THE NEW YORK ELECTRIC VEHICLE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, defendant.

The above-named complainant having filed a bill in equity in the above-entitled cause to prevent the defendant from enforcing the collection of the assessment of Ten Dollars ($10) per share upon its shareholders as called on May 7th, 1901, and payable Thursday, June 6th, 1901, has consented to act as a temporary committee to cooperate with such stockholders as may desire to avail themselves of the benefits of his action. Full information can be obtained from counsel, McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., and Roger Foster, 15 Broad Street, Mills Building, New York City, between 10 A. M. and 12 M., at their respective offices.
New York, June 5th, 1901.
BENJAMIN MEYER,
Complainant.
McCARTER, WILLIAMSON & McCARTER,
Solicitors and Counsel.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

CENTRAL FIREWORKS CO., J. S. STANTON,
3 BROAD ST.

Proposals.

OFFER OF $9,000,000 PHILADELPHIA CITY LOAN

Office of the Mayor.

Philadelphia, June 1st, 1901.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Mayor, Room 202 City Hall, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock noon the 24th day of June, 1901, for nine million (9,000,000) dollars of desirable City Loan in amounts and on conditions as follows:

Nine million (9,000,000) dollars of the twelve million (12,000,000) dollars Thirty-year Water Loan authorized by ordinance of City Councils approved March 15th, 1900, entitled "An ordinance to authorize the creation of a loan or loans by the City of Philadelphia, for the sum of twelve million (12,000,000) dollars for the installation of works for the improvement and filtration of the water supply of the City of Philadelphia."

In conformity with the provision of the ordinance the principal of the loan offered above, viz.: Nine million (9,000,000) dollars will be paid thirty (30) years after the date of issue of certificates, and the rate of interest shall not exceed three (3) per centum per annum and shall be payable at the office of the fiscal agent in the City of Philadelphia half yearly on the first day of the months of January and July.

Bidders are advised that, under the ordinance authorizing the loan, certificates of loan will be issued in such amounts as the lender may require, in sums of one hundred dollars and its multiples of due registered form, and shall be made payable in the lawful money of the United States, free from all taxes.

Proposals must be made upon the prescribed form on blanks which may be obtained upon application at the office of the Mayor.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by certified check or certificate of deposit drawn to the order of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia for five per centum of the amount of the loan for which bid is made. Checks or certificates accompanying bids not accepted will be returned to bidders within forty-eight hours after the opening of bid and deposits of successful bidders will be applied in partial payment of the amount of loan awarded them. It is distinctly announced, however, that no allowance will be made for interest on deposits from the time of the opening of the bids until the time of settlement. Should there be more than one proposal at the same price, a pro rata award may be made.

Settlement in full for the loan awarded must be made with the City Treasurer on or before the 29th day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Mayor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all proposals or to award only a portion of the loan for which bids were received, as he may deem best for the interests of the City of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE,
MAYOR.

Meetings and Elections.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders of **The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.**

To the Stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on the Twenty-sixth day of June, 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposed increase of the capital stock of said company by the amount of $30,000,000, such increase to consist of 200,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and of authorizing the issue and determining the disposition and use of such additional stock and of taking all suitable or proper action in this behalf. The transfer books of the company will be closed for the purposes of said meeting at twelve o'clock noon on the 25th day of May, 1901, and reopened at ten A. M. on the 27th day of June, 1901.
Dated April 23rd, 1901.
GEORGE J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.
The stockholders of the American Car and Foundry Company are hereby notified that the regular meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held at its offices, 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, June 20th, next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and of transacting such business as may be properly brought before the meeting.
Stock transfer books will close May 31st, 1901, and reopen June 21st, 1901.
F. F. WEBBER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 175 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.
52 Broadway, New York.
The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 8th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank,
..Established 1832..
29 WALL ST.
DIRECTORS:
William M. Kingsland, Nicholas F. Palmer,
William Rockefeller, William C. Sturges,
William H. Macy, Jr., George W. Quintard,
John T. Willets, Gates W. McGarrah.
OFFICERS:
Nicholas F. Palmer, President.
William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President.
Gates W. McGarrah, 2d Vice Pres. and Cashier.
Frank O. Roe, Assistant Cashier.

Dividends.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, May 21st, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the surplus net earnings of the current fiscal year, after providing for 4% dividend on the preferred stock for such year, a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on its common stock, payable July 20th, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, to the common stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, June 29th, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, June 29th, 1901, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Monday, July 22d, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

International Paper Company.
30 Broad Street, New York.
13th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.
May 29th, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 1, 1901, to Preferred Stockholders of record of June 14, 1901.
Checks will be mailed.
Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. on the 14th day of June, 1901, and reopen July 1, 1901.
E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

The Havana-American Company,
No. 1,322 Avenue A, New York City.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 6.

The Board of Directors of The Havana-American Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on and after June 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 12th, 1901.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on June 12th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on June 17th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed.
SOL ROSENER, Secretary.
June 5th, 1901.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. Ninth Preferred Dividend.

The Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 9) of 1¾ PER CENT. on the Preferred shares, out of the earnings, payable June 15th to holders of record June 7th.
The transfer books will be closed Friday, June 7th, at 3 o'clock, and reopened June 17th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agent.
June 3d, 1901.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. Fifth Common Dividend.

The Directors have this day declared dividend No. 5 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares, out of the earnings, payable July 15th, to holders of record July 3d.
The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, July 3d, at 3 o'clock, and reopened July 15th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agent.
June 3d, 1901.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, May 21st, 1901.

A semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. out of surplus net earnings has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th, 1901.
The Preferred Stock books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 29th, 1901, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Monday, July 22d, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

International Elevating Company,
PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING,
NEW YORK, June 3, 1901.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. on the stock of the Company has been declared by Directors, payable June 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of books June 7th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. June 7th until June 17th, 1901.
CHARLES E. BURGESS, Treasurer.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—J. P. Morgan & Co.'s RECEIPT NO. 109 for 708 shares Lake Superior Consolidated Mines. If found notify Granger, Farwell & Co., 71 Broadway, N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 5	1,455,699
To date this year	161,635,654
Corresponding date last year	59,975,190

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 5	$3,606,500
To date this year	$572,262,770
Corresponding date last year	$266,408,600

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	3
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	3
Am. C. & F. pf	1¾	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Ice	1½	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	¾
Am. Snuff	2½	Mobile & Ohio ctfs	½
Am. Snuff pf	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Ann Arbor	6½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1¼	Pacific Mail	1½
Buff., R. & P.	½	Peoria & East	2
Canadian Pacific	¾	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac	2½	Pressed S. C. pf	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	¾	Rio Gr. West. pf	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Cont. Tobacco pf	½	Sloss-Sheffield pf	1¼
Den. & R. G.	1¼	Tol., St. L. & W.	2
Den. & R. G. pf	1¾	Union B. & P. pf	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	Union Pacific pf	½
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Express	2
Iowa Central	½	Wells-Fargo Exp	6
Kan. & Michigan	½	Wis. Central	1½
Kan. City South	¾	Wis. Central pf	1¾
Knick. Ice, Chi., pf	4½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2¼	Met. Street Ry	1⅝
Am. Ag. Chem	1	Mo., K. & T.	⅛
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Linseed	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Linseed pf	2¾	Nat. Biscuit pf	½
Am. Malt. pf	½	National Salt	⅝
Am. Smelt. & R.	1½	N. J. Central	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref	1¼	N. Y. Central	1¼
Anaconda Copper	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio	1	People's Gas	⅝
B'klyn R. Tr	1¼	Reading	⅝
B'klyn Union Gas	½	Reading 1st pf	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Chi. & Alton	½	Rubber Goods	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B	½	Rubber Goods pf	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Southern Pacific	⅝
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	5	Southern Railway	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr.	¾	Southern Ry. pf	1⅛
Consol. Gas	1½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Del., L. & W.	1½	Texas & Pacific	1½
Erie	1½	Union Pacific	1½
Erie 1st pf	⅞	U. S. Leather	½
Erie 2d pf	½	U. S. Leather pf	1¼
General Electric	3½	U. S. Rubber	½
Great North. pf	1	U. S. Steel	½
Hocking Valley pf	¾	U. S. Steel pf	½
Int. Pump	½	Wabash	⅝
Iowa Cent. pf	1	West. Union Tel.	⅝
Kan. City So. pf	¾	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Long Island	4	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	½
Manhattan	1	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	⅞

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	1	Hock. Val. 4½s	1
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	Rio Gr. W. 4s	1
Gal., H. & S. A., M. & P. 1st	1	W. & N. Y. & P. 1st	1⅛
		Wheel. & L. E. con.	1
		Wis. Central 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½

WISCONSIN CENTRAL MERGER.

Wisconsin Central Railway securities were among the most conspicuous features in yesterday's Stock Exchange transactions. The bonds and shares alike advanced substantially, and in explanation of the quick suggestive appreciation Wall Street heard a variety of reports. One series of representations had it that the property is about to be absorbed by Northern Pacific, fulfilling the original Villard plan. Another report was to the effect that the Canadian Pacific was buying for control preliminary to taking over with it the Père Marquette system by the use of these combined American lines (utilizing a connecting Lake Michigan car ferry) developing traffic connections in the United States—the combination reaching Toledo and Detroit, where Eastern trunk line relationships may be readily established.

Semi-official intimations are that whether it be Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific which is seeking to take over Wisconsin Central, something exceptional impends; and similar semi-official statements suggest an early merger of the Wisconsin Central and Père Marquette, under any circumstances.

Underlying influences active in Wisconsin Central yesterday have been quietly at work for some time past, and so quietly that hardly a suspicion has been aroused as to their origin or meaning. The property has a strategic importance not now just realized. This has been known, and rumor has for a long time had it that Canadian Pacific would eventually show its hand in Wisconsin Central affairs. Other views are, and perhaps more correct, seeing the geographical relation between the two systems, that the recently consolidated Père Marquette Railroad could be well rounded out by getting control of the Wisconsin Central—operated on the western side of Lake Michigan—with which it has close connections. The importance of the extension of the car ferries across the lake is coming to be more fully comprehended now that their success has been established and the route of Wisconsin Central traffic to the East has been shortened; and herein lies what many careful observers have regarded as the solution of the Wisconsin Central problem. It is of course easy to see that the stocks of both properties can be made very valuable by such merger, especially with such promising conditions ruling as those under which both companies now operate.

Wisconsin Central is a property of value to interests connected with most important systems. Sometimes developments as to the absorption of such lines come out quick as a flash—Mobile and Ohio wanted by Southern Railway, for example—when it is found that control has been acquired while most people have been guessing as to the cause of upward movements in stock prices.

Something of this kind is evidently moving in the case of Wisconsin Central. Wisconsin Central easily meets its charges, the report for 1900, the present company's first fiscal year, showing a surplus earned equal to about 4½ per cent. on the preferred shares. This was not distributed, but put back with other funds into the property, which has been greatly improved in the past few years.

That there has been steady improvement in earnings is shown in this brief record of gross and net results per mile:

	Gross, Per Mile.	Net, Per Mile.
1895	$4,591	$1,462
1896	4,820	1,536
1897	4,460	1,500
1898	5,267	2,048
1899	5,452	2,195
1900	5,963	2,175

One advantage which exists, in view of possible absorption, is that a satisfactory solution was made of the financial problem which presented itself to the Reorganization Committee, whereby there was secured to the new company a clear title to the whole property, much of which was previously represented by a variety of agreements and leases, and controlled by a number of independent corporations, among which friction was not uncommon. This element of weakness and trouble has been removed, and all that remains to be dealt with is practically one issue of bonds and the capital stock, these being the items reported as of June 30 last:

	Authorized.	Outstanding.
W. C. first gen. mortgage	$27,000,000	$23,727,000
W. C. C. first series bonds	3,800,000	664,500
C., W. & M. first mortgage	2,880,000	776,000
M. & L. W first mortgage	1,430,000	604,000
M. & L. W. dividend bonds	1,000,000	5,000
Minneapolis Term. bonds	500,000	500,000
Total bonds	$36,590,000	$26,276,500
Preferred stock	12,500,000	10,035,604
Common stock	17,500,000	14,611,396
Total capital stock	$30,000,000	$25,547,000
Total capitalization	66,590,000	51,823,500

Wisconsin Central—on the strength of its improved position, of the gradual but certain growth of traffic and of its pushing out into new channels to increase its income, like the extension of its ferry system across Lake Michigan, giving it a short cut to the East, would, in time, even left to its own resources, develop into an earner of substantial dividends; but events will not await that time. Its fate is to be taken under the wing of more powerful interests, who will be willing to guarantee its stockholders a fair return for the opportunity to obtain a profitable addition to their own lines. And it now seems to be chiefly a question as to whether the proprietory—the guaranteeing—bigger company is to be the Northern Pacific or the Canadian Pacific. Both have much to gain by such an absorption.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The movement of prices in the stock market yesterday was one of the most irregular the Street has seen in a number of weeks. Not only did strength and weakness alternate in the general list, but it is a fact that coincident with advances in a number of conspicuous stocks, heaviness developed in other securities equally as prominent. This in large measure is explained by the presence in the market of two conflicting factors. On the one side are the bulls, in which category may be included the larger financial interests, who believe that, because of the favorable underlying market conditions—good business, an excellent crop outlook, large railroad earnings, and easy money—higher market values should follow. On the other side are the bears who, while in a measure admitting and recognizing the prosperity of the country, say nevertheless that because of the rapid recovery in prices since the panic, a reaction is due. These bears, it may be said, are largely made up of the room traders who were constantly selling the market short following Mr. McKinley's election, and who more often than not were forced to cover at a loss. However this be, a great part of yesterday's selling was from this source, though it is unquestioned that there was more or less real liquidation both for local and for London account. On the whole, the day may be said to have ended with neither the bears nor the bulls victorious, declines and advances being about evenly distributed. Generally, however, because the buying was pronounced to be better than the selling, sentiment continued hopeful.

Of news developments during the day affecting the market the good outweighed the bad. Chief of the favorable factors was the announcement from Chicago that at the annual meeting of the Directors of Rock Island an issue of $10,000,000 additional stock was authorized, stockholders to have the right to subscribe at par for this additional stock in the proportion of twenty shares for each 100 they now hold. This stock dividend was promptly followed by a 6 point rise in the stock, though later much of this gain was lost though profit-taking. The announcement came at rather an inopportune time for the bears in the market, who had just begun a fresh onslaught on the entire list. The good news quickly steadied the market and resulted in sharp recoveries in a number of stocks. At the higher figures fresh short selling appeared and continued to the close, extending the short interest materially.

Another development considered in the Street as peculiarly significant and as certainly favorable was the admission to the Atchison Directorate of one of the partners of J. P. Morgan, understood to be Mr. Morgan's personal representative on the board. In the financial district this is taken as new and important evidence of the extension of the community of interest idea. Indeed, there are some forecasts that Mr. Morgan personally may later enter the Atchison board. Yesterday the common stock sold up to the highest price on record on transactions involving over 150,000 shares.

Still other favorable factors were in another batch of excellent railway earnings, these being but in continuation of the, in some respects, phenomenal exhibits lately making. Yesterday's figures included the following increases for the fourth week of May as compared with the corresponding week last year: Louisville and Nashville, $99,420; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, $177,560; Fort Worth and Rio Grande, $7,490; Missouri Pacific, $193,000; Chicago Great Western, $22,070; Chesapeake and Ohio, $66,400. For April Rio Grande Western's net increased $46,510 and Erie's $80,410; while for May Southern Railway's gross earned $135,340.

On the other hand the renewed litigation in respect to the proposed merger of Butte and Boston and Boston and Montana with the Amalgamated Copper Company had depressing effect on that stock, while the fire in the Kent Avenue power station of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company resulted in an early sharp decline in that stock which was only partially recovered before the close, the final figure showing a net loss of 1½ points. In Amalgamated Copper the close was the low for the day, 120, a net decline of 2¼ points.

A feature of the market, noticed also on the day previous, was that recent favorites were generally either neglected or were heavy because of profit taking, while new favorites came into prominence. For instance, Baltimore and Ohio lost a point, St. Paul 1⅞, Consolidated Gas 1½, Erie 1¼, General Electric 3½, Manhattan 1, Metropolitan 1⅝, Missouri Pacific 1½, New York Central 1½, Reading 2, Southern Railway preferred 1¾, and Union Pacific 1½, while new favorites taken up and their advances were: Car and Foundry preferred 1⅞, Ice Trust 1⅞, Snuff preferred 1½, Denver and Rio Grande preferred 1⅝, Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic 1½, Illinois Central 1½, Nickel Plate second preferred 3¼, Pressed Steel Car preferred 3⅜, Toledo, St. Louis and Western 2, and Wisconsin Central issues, which advanced each 1¾.

In relation to these particular stocks there was nothing that could be said to be news, though of rumors there were plenty. Car and Foundry's advance was on reports that the Pullman Company had become largely interested in the property. This could not be confirmed, and is, in fact, regarded as doubtful. Several larger railroad properties are reported to be seeking control of Wisconsin Central; the talk of an early dividend declaration on Erie first preferred was deprecated; while some of the selling of the Western railroads was on unauthenticated reports of crop damage.

London, which sent over prices at the opening here generally below the close of Tuesday, was a fairly large seller of stock during the day, the total sales on balance probably reaching 50,000 shares, principally of the Atchisons, the Eries, and the Pacifics. There was some buying for London of St. Paul. Standard Oil brokers also bought that stock.

Call money during the day fell as low as 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 3 per cent.

FAILURES IN MAY.

According to figures prepared by Bradstreet's, commercial failures for the month of May number 784, an increase of 10 per cent. in number over May a year ago and of 9 per cent. over the same month in 1899, but, compared with May, 1898, there is a drop of more than 20 per cent., or one-fifth, and the falling off from 1897 is over 25 per cent., or fully one-fourth. As regards liabilities, it may be said that the total in May was $8,672,790, an increase of 5.6 per cent. over May a year ago and of 4.7 per cent. over May, 1899, but a decrease from May, 1898, of 17 per cent. The decrease as compared with the same month in preceding years is even more marked, the most noticeable one in this respect being the fact that liabilities in May, 1901, were only about one-fourth those of May, 1893, which witnessed considerable commercial mortality as a result of the panic of that year. The failures, assets, and liabilities in May for a period of years past follow:

Years.	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1901	784	$3,977,829	$8,672,790
1900	710	3,331,904	8,209,793
1899	720	2,724,639	5,512,216
1898	984	4,796,399	10,526,960
1897	1,054	6,662,020	13,461,542
1896	996	7,782,031	13,470,335
1895	875	4,093,651	8,576,699
1894	861	5,890,001	10,700,150
1893	1,049	17,693,072	32,057,921

Examination of the details of the failures shows but few failures significant of decided tendencies, perhaps the most notable of these being the considerable number of failures of builders, speculative and otherwise. This trade, by the way, has found the present year a rather unsatisfactory one, judging from the numerous defaults reported since Jan. 1. Among the other large failures reported might be mentioned a large wall paper trade suspension and several banks, notably one savings bank. The other large failures are pretty well scattered and not indicative of any particular tendency. The showing by groups of States in May this year and last was as follows:

	1901. Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Eastern	141	$350,723	$1,311,162
Middle	262	1,948,108	4,448,634
Western	169	961,186	1,776,212
Northwestern	47	173,588	320,772
Southern	99	411,424	554,127
Pacific	48	122,900	242,642
Territories	18	8,900	19,188
Total, United States	784	$3,977,820	$8,672,790
Canada	103	397,164	868,750
	1900. Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Eastern	158	$689,753	$1,660,802
Middle	208	1,470,659	3,801,797
Western	147	525,718	992,528
Northwestern	44	279,042	846,680
Southern	82	305,204	672,880
Pacific	59	50,588	215,392
Territories	12	10,400	19,716
Total, United States	710	$3,331,904	$8,209,793
Canada	96	444,073	931,289

On the same subject, Dun's gives the following table of liabilities of failures by months:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
January	$11,220,811	$10,304,464	$7,721,897
February	11,287,211	9,931,048	9,012,607
March	9,195,464	12,787,061	10,417,527
April	5,571,222	9,761,869	5,790,096
May	7,990,423	23,771,151	3,820,686
June	.....	8,191,859	5,300,120
July	.....	9,774,775	4,872,197
August	.....	7,323,903	5,789,091
September	.....	10,024,318	6,979,684
October	.....	9,072,791	5,665,745
November	.....	12,300,316	8,046,848
December	.....	15,255,118	17,463,391

On the same subject, Dun's gives the following table of liabilities of failures by months:

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Examination of

Bank of England and supplies were large to-day. Discounts were weak, partly in expectation of the bank rate being reduced to 3½ per cent. to-morrow.

Prices on the Stock Exchange generally were firm. The attraction of the Derby thinned the attendance.

Americans opened above parity, though they were less firm. They afterward improved and closed firm. Grand Trunks, firsts and thirds, advanced.

Consols for money, 93⅛; consols for the account, 93⅝; Atchison, 90¾; Canadian, 109½; St. Paul, 178; Illinois Central, 146½; Louisville, 110¼; Union Pacific preferred, 93¼; New York Central, 163; Erie, 45½; Pennsylvania, 77½; Reading, 24⅝; Erie first preferred, 73½; Northern Pacific preferred, 101; Anaconda, 10⅝; Grand Trunk, 11⅞; Rand Mines, 4⅝; United States Steel, 5⅝; United States Steel preferred, 102½.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅜@3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134; Madrid, 37.75; Lisbon, 39.75; Rome, 5.22. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £29,000.

Bar silver closed firm at 27¼d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 5.—During the earlier part of the day, on the Bourse, prices were weak. Subsequently there was a favorable movement all around. Some forced sales of rentes were absorbed easily. Spanish fours opened more feeble, on a rumor that the coupon would be paid in pesetas; but they recovered sharply before the close. Brazilians relapsed on adverse exchange. Rio Tintos were dull, in spite of harder copper. Kafirs were weak.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 10c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 71.65.

BERLIN, June 5.—Prices were weak on the Boerse to-day, in consequence of large offers of industrials on advices from Vienna of lower quotations. Investment stocks were firm, owing to the ease of money. Chinese were easier. Americans were dull and lower.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 5.—At the Clearing House to-day money between the banks loaned at 2½ and 2 per cent. There was little borrowing demand, while the supply was large. New York funds sold at from 15 cents premium to par for cash. Exchanges, $30,002,209; balances, $2,136,958.

Money on call is loaning mostly at from 3@3½ per cent. Time money is quoted at 3½@4 per cent., according to names and collateral. Business paper passes from 3¾@4 per cent., and corporation paper sells at 3½ per cent.

Fresh litigation was counted as sufficient cause for a drop in Amalgamated to 120 and for a decline in Montana to 445 and in Butte to 112⅜. It certainly furnished the chance for some inside buying of all three on the decline. The whole list finished quiet and fairly steady.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,858	Atchison	90⅞	87¼	89¼
1,940	Atchison pf.	105¾	104⅜	104½
4	Boston & Albany	255	255	255
986	Boston Elevated	187½	185½	187½
21	Boston & Maine	194½	194½	194½
268	C., B. & Q. tr. ctfs.	106¾	105¾	105¾
140	C. J. R. & S. Y.	158½	157¾	158½
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	131	131	131
2	Conn. & Pass. pf.	162	162	162
40	Mexican Central	25⅞	25½	25⅞
14	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215½	215½	215½
23	Pere Marquette	84	84	84
9	Providence & Worcester	300	300	300
2	Rutland pf.	107	107	107
1,050	Union Pacific	113⅞	112	112
85	Union Pacific pf.	91	91	91
35	West End	94½	94	94½
40	Wisconsin Central	24	24	24
	TELEPHONES.			
600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	174	172¾	174
75	Erie, trust certificates	56	56	56
13	New England	144½	144½	144½
	ELECTRICS.			
22	Edison	250	250	250
50	General Electric	253	248¾	248¾
515	Massachusetts	35	35	35
543	Massachusetts pf.	90⅞	90¾	90⅞
350	Westinghouse	97	95	97
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
250	Am. Agricult. Chem.	30	29¼	30
216	Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	86	85½	85⅞
10	Am. Pneumat. Serv. pf.	29½	29½	29½
1,153	American Sugar	147½	146	146
87	American Sugar pf.	124	122	124
32	American Woolen pf.	75	74½	74½
50	Dom. Coal & Iron	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞
10	Mergenthaler	173	173	173
291	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	94⅞	94	94⅞
52	N. E. Gas & Coke	11	10	10
850	Planters' Compress	15	14½	15
58	Pullman	211	211	211
100	Torrington, Class A	28	28	28
180	United Fruit	125½	125	125¼
438	United Shoe Machine	32	31½	32
810	United Shoe Mach. pf.	25	24⅞	25
100	U. S. Leather	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
4,211	U. S. Steel	52⅛	50⅝	50⅞
1,052	U. S. Steel pf.	100½	99¼	99½
	MINING.			
1,480	Adventure	17½	17	17½
25	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
8,984	Amalgamated	122⅝	120	120
20	American Zinc	14	14	14
150	Arcadian	19	18½	18⅝
10	Arnold	3	3	3
30	Atlantic	33	33	33
1,830	Baltic	49	47	48
800	Bingham	24	23	23⅝
52	Boston & Montana	448	444	444
634	Butte & Boston	116	112⅝	112⅝
15	Calumet & Hecla	820	820	820
1,315	Centennial	31	29½	29¾
350	Cochiti	6¼	6	6⅛
168	Cons. Mercur	3⅛	3	3
6,910	Copper Range	61½	59	59
300	Crescent	10	10	10
9	Dominion Coal	34	34	34
55	Dominion Coal pf.	116	115¾	116
250	Elm River	4½	4¼	4½
820	Isle Royale	49	48	48½
175	Mass.	18	17½	17½
90	Michigan	7¼	7	7
800	Mohawk	40	39¾	39¾
1,325	Old Dominion	34	33	33⅞
461	Osceola	89	87	87⅝
436	Parrot	55⅝	54⅞	54⅞
75	Quincy	175	175	175
10	Tamarack	350	350	350
830	Tri-Mountain	48½	47½	48
1,511	Trinity	37¼	35	35
175	U. S., trust ctfs.	21	20¼	20½
75	U. S. Oil	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
245	Utah	32½	32	32
210	Victoria	5	4¾	4⅞
10	Winona	3	3	3
32	Wolverine	57¾	56½	56½

British Columbia, 18 bid, 19 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The stock market was somewhat broader than for several days, and there was considerable trading, especially in the steel shares. Cambria dominated, though its volume of trading was somewhat reduced. It is generally assumed on the Street that Cambria now controls the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and that it is negotiating against the Vickers-Maxim people for the controlling interest of Bethlehem Steel. Diamond State Steel and Tidewater were sympathetically strong. Union Traction yielded to 29¾ in the last hour as a result of the jamming through the Legislature of antagonistic traction legislation. There was heavy trading in Pennsylvania Railroad warrants, and the price rose to 14¾. The Pittsburg Traction issues scored gains on news of the details of the merger. The market's close was generally strong.

Money on call is easy at 4 per cent.; time money is 4½ and upward. The quotation for commercial paper is 4½ to 5½, but many short-time loans are made at lower figures. Slight recessions were noted in the bond market to-day, especially in the street railway issues. Readings were stronger.

Complete transactions on the Stock Exchange were as follows;

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	American Railways	45½	45	45
60	American Cement	7¼	7	7
1,065	Bethlehem Steel	24½	23½	23½
100	Bethlehem Iron	63	63	63
510	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
15,985	Cambria Steel	29¾	29⅜	29½
350	Camden Land	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Cons. Lake Superior Co.	29½	29	29
15	Cons. Traction, N. J.	68½	68½	68½
745	Cons. Lake S. pf. war'ts	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
7,900	Cons. Trac., Pittsburg	24	23	24
1,000	Diamond State Steel	6½	6⅜	6⅜
450	Elec. Co. of America	8⅜	8¾	8¾
3	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	51	51	51
2,070	Lehigh Valley	38½	38	38
10	Lehigh Navigation	73½	73½	73½
100	Manufactured Rubber	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Marsden Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	National Asphalt	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
5	New Haven Iron & St.	5	5	5
100	Palmetto	½	½	½
534	Penn. Steel	53	50	50⅝
1,956	Penn. Steel pf.	89½	88½	88⅝
1,400	Phil. Electric	5¾	5⅝	5⅞
5,673	Pennsylvania	76⅜	75⅞	76
4,206	Penn. warrants	14 13-16	13⅞	14½
300	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Penn. Salt Mfg.	9	9	9
2,485	Philadelphia Co.	53	51⅞	52¼
858	Philadelphia Traction	95½	94⅝	95
11,804	Reading trust certs.	23⅞	23½	23¾
710	Reading 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	46	35¼	39½
5,110	Read. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	28 15-16	28	28 5-16
1,000	Southern Ry.	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
200	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,200	Tidewater Steel	8	7⅞	8
1,218	Union Traction	29⅜	29¼	29½
435	United Gas Imp.	118	117	117
5,168	U. S. Steel common	52	50⅞	50⅞
616	U. S. Steel pf.	99½	99¼	99⅜
312	United Security Trust	100	100	100
35	Warwick Iron & Steel	7¼	7¼	7¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A further falling off in transactions occurred in the outside market yesterday, and at the same time prices were more reactionary than they have been at any time within the last four or five days. Only a few stocks showed even relatively large totals, and the number of issues traded in was also smaller than had been the case on the first two days of the week. Some net gains resulted from the trading, but in most instances prices were not above those quoted at the close on Tuesday.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was traded in to the extent of about 3,500 shares and showed a net loss of half a point. It sold as low as ¾ and closed at that price. In some quarters it had been stated that the call recently made on the stock, amounting to $10 a share, the time for the payment of which expires to-day, would not be insisted upon at present. The report was that ninety days would be given to make the payment. An officer of the company denied having any knowledge of any change in the original plan, and said that payments have been in progress for some time, and that it was expected that most of the stockholders would have met the call by the close of business to-day. Referring to the effort to secure an injunction preventing the company from calling the $10 a share, the officer stated that he judged that the injunction had been asked for under a misapprehension. The stock of the company has a par value of $100 a share, upon which only $10 has been paid, the balance being subject to call, as set forth in the certificates of stock themselves. Any one buying the stock, it is pointed out, has bought it subject to these conditions.

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AMERICAN CAN was much less active than it has been and weaker. Both issues sold off and closed with net losses of half a point or more. The common ended the day at 27⅝ bid, and the preferred at 75¾ bid.

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ELECTRIC BOAT was again exceptionally strong. The common stock sold at 22 and 22¼, and the preferred was traded in at 50½, an advance of nearly 5 points over the last previous sale. The buying movement in the stock which started recently found very little stock in the market, and an advance of 6 points in the common, and of about 10 points in the preferred has resulted from the purchase of a few hundred shares of stock.

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UNION COPPER sold up to 7¼ and closed there with a net gain of a quarter of a point. The day's transactions in the stock amounted to only about 1,000 shares.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold at 18 and closed with a net gain of three-quarters of a point, at 17¾ bid.

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BUFFALO GAS bonds, which recently have shown very little activity, were traded in to the extent of $50,000, at 70 flat. Within the last few days the price of the stock has advanced a point or more.

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OTIS ELEVATOR common showed a fractional net gain, and strength also appeared in the preferred stock. Just at the close a sale of 100 shares of the preferred was made at 93.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 5. Bid.	Asked.	June 4. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	58½	54½	58½
American Can	27⅝	28	28½	28⅝
American Can pf.	75¾	76	76½	76⅝
American Chicle	80	87	80	87
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	11	9¾	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	38	40	38	40
American Malt 6s	92½	93	92	93½
*American Thread pf.	5	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	21½	22½	21½	22¼
*British Columbia Copper	17⅜	18½	17	18
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99	98¾	99
*California Copper	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	7⅞	8¼	8⅝	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	39½	41	40½	41½
Central Fireworks	23½	26	22½	25
Central Fireworks pf.	69	72	69	72
Central & So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3¾	4	3¾	4
Compressed Air	16	17¾	16	17¾
Consolidated Equipment	5	7	5	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	26	28	26	28
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Cramps' Shipyard				87½
Denver & S. W.	70	72	71	72½
Denver & S. W. pf.	71	73	72¼	74
Denver & S. W. 5s	95½	96	95½	96
Diamond Match	137½	138	137½	138
Dist. Co. of America	8⅞	9	8⅝	8⅞
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	29½	30½	30	30½
Electric Boat	21½	22	21½	22
Electric Boat pf.	55	60	55	60
Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	4	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	10½	12½	10½	12½
Electric Vehicle pf.		22		24
†Electro-Pneumatic	2½	2½	2½	2½
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf.	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	3	4	3	3
General Carriage	2	2½	2	2¼
General Chemical	60	70	60	70
General Chemical pf.	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅜
Hall Signal	41	45	41	45
Havana Commercial	10½	11½	10½	11¼
Havana Commercial pf.	51	53	51	53
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Illinois Transportation	⅞	1	⅞	1
International Umbrella	3½	5⅜	3½	5⅜
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	63
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	3	3½	3	3½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	24	27	24	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	20¾	22	20¾	22
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf.	83	85	83	85
Nat. Sugar pf.	107	110	107	110
New England Transport.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	20½	22	20½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	69	71	69	71
N. Y. Dealty Corp.	157	165	157	165
N. Y. Transportation	⅞	1	1⅜	1⅝
Old Colony Gold	85	95	87	90
Otis Elevator	32	33	31½	
Otis Elevator pf.	92½	93½	92½	93½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	½	⅝	½	⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35	36	35	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	73	76	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	97	95	97
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	143	145	138	143
St. Louis Transit	24	25	23¾	24½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81½	81½	81	81½
Seaboard Air Line	27½	27¾	27⅝	28
Seaboard Air Line pf.	46½	47	46¼	46½
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Southern L. & T. 5s	80	82	80	82
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	120		120	
Standard Oil of N. J.	785	795	785	795
Storage Power	10	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	21½	22	21½	22
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	5	6¾	5	6¾
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6¼
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	62	70
Union Copper	7¼	7⅜	7	7¼
Union Typewriter	63	64½	63	64½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89½	89¾	89½	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	78	78½	78	78½
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	20½	22	21	22½
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	62½	63⅞	62½	63⅞
Va. Coal, I. & C.	8¼	9	8¼	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	50	51	50	51
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	18	17	18
Worthington Pump pf.	108	112	108	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	240½	240	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	100	102	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	40	50	40	50
Columbus Railway pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70¾	69½	70¼
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¾	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	388	405	388	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	118	125	118	125
42d St. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, H. & P.	20	21	20	21
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	84½	85¼	84½	86½
Nassau Electric pf.	93½	95	94	96
New Orleans Traction	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98	95	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	21	23	21	23
Second Av. R'R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s.	115		115	
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	20	23	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	68	60	68
34th & 42d St. 5s, 1995.	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	113½	115½	113½	115½
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9	7	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	68	70	68	71
Central Union 5s, std.	103½	103½	103½	104½
Col. Gas 5s	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	103	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12½	14
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82½	81	83
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	21		21	
Denver Gas 5s	65	67½	65	67½
Essex & Hudson Gas	30	33½	30	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 5s	95	96	95	96
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	310	300	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	67½	69½	67½	69½
New Amsterdam 5s	104¼	106¾	104¼	105½
N. E. Gas & Coke	10	11	10	11

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24½	26	24½	26
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.	112	113	112	113
Hoboken Ferry	81½	83	80	83
Union Ferry	36	37	37	39
Union Ferry	37¾	39	37	37
Union Ferry bonds	95½	96½	96½	97

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—New York exchange was held at par to-day. Rates for call and time loans were 4½ to 5 per cent.

Metropolitan Elevated was the feature of the stock market. The common was sent up to 36⅜ and the preferred to 93, on buying based largely on the expectation that the road would be taken into the elevated combination on terms favorable to the stockholders. All the other elevated stocks were strong, but trading in them was light. South Side Elevated sold at 119, Northwestern common at 51, and Lake Street at 13⅝. The Lake Street incomes advanced sharply to 29 and the debentures were steady around 103. Tin Can was active but fractionally lower, the common closing in the neighborhood of 28 and the preferred around 76¼.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,395	American Can	28⅛	28	28
422	American Can pf.	77	76¼	76¼
15	American Linseed	15	15	15
410	American Strawboard	25½	24½	24½
200	Chicago City Ry.	255	255	255
162	Chicago Edison	175	175	175
125	Chicago Union Trac.	10¼	10	10
387	Diamond Match	137⅜	137½	137¾
525	Lake Street Elev.	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
412	Metropolitan Elev.	36¾	35½	36½
660	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	93½	90	92½
51	Northwestern Elev.	51	51	51
1	Northwestern Elev. pf.	96	96	96
50	North Chicago	203	203	203
2,900	National Biscuit	46⅛	45¼	45¼
186	National Biscuit pf.	102	101	102
113	National Carbon	16¼	16	16
55	National Carbon pf.	84	84	84
95	South Side Elev.	119	118	119
30	Shelby Steel Tube	13	13	13
250	Street's Stable Car.	23	23	23
5	Street's Stable Car pf.	78	78	78
5	Union Elev. Ry.	120	120	120
54	West Chicago	105	104½	105

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—The market today held firm in spots, though the whole list failed to maintain its best level. Seaboards were once more the centre of interest, the common stock and the 4s being inclined to advance. The common, however, failed to close at the highest price. Cotton Duck issues were a shade better, the income bonds selling fractionally higher, with a perceptible feeling of confidence among holders. The balance of the market was without special feature, and held fairly firm.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 6,965 shares of stock and $125,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	U. S. Fid. & G. Trust.	141	141	141
1	Guardian	110	110	110
141	Cotton Duck regular	23	22½	22½
100	Cot. Duck voting trust	22	22	22
500	Maryland Drew. com.	40	40	40
60	Enameling pf.	84	84	84
25	Light & Power pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
585	Consolidated Gas	63¾	63	63½
2,175	Seaboard common	28	27½	27¾
2,610	Seaboard pf.	46¾	46½	46⅝
2	Northern Central	95	95	95
510	Atlantic Const. Line	90	88½	89¾
$48,000	Seaboard 4s	81⅝	81	81⅜
1,000	Georgia Pacific 1st	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜
500	Virginia Mid. 2d	117	117	117
10,000	Anac. & Potomac 5s	90	90	90
2,000	Lexington Railway 5s	98	98	98
5,000	Norfolk Railway 5s	112½	112½	112½
5,000	United Railways Inc.	74⅞	74⅜	74⅞
25,000	United Railway 4s	97	97	97
16,000	Cotton Duck incomes	64¾	64½	64¾

Sales....1,455,699

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 5.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Crucible	24⅜	24	24⅜
1,375	Crucible pf.	87⅜	86⅞	87
1,245	Fire Proofing	45⅛	44	45⅛
180	Fire Proofing pf.	55	54½	54½
3,143	West. Electric 2d pf.	67¼	65	67½
335	Pittsburg Coal	31½	30¾	30¾
918	Pittsburg Coal pf.	95½	95¼	95¾
91	West. Electric rects.	36	34	36
3,900	Con. Traction	24	23	24
100	Con. Ice	21½	21¾	21¾
40	Marsden	6¼	6¼	6¼
250	Switch & Signal	72	70	72
1,175	Philadelphia Co.	52¾	49	49
390	Pittsburg Brewing	27½	27¼	27¼
225	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	45½	45¾	45½
705	United States Steel	51⅝	51⅜	51⅞
40	United States Steel pf.	100	100	100
20	Allegheny Ry. pf.	75	75¼	75
225	Window Glass	24½	24½	24½
70	River Coal	52¾	52¾	52¾
50	River Coal pf.	48½	48¼	48¼
$1,000	River Coal 6s	120	120	120
25	Steel Car	46	46	46
112	Steel Car pf.	86	86	86
150	Air Brake	188	188	188
20	S. W. Cable	205	205	205

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.04	.05
Belcher	.08	.08
Best & Belcher	.19	.20
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.50	.50
Challenge Con.	.16	.16
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.60	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.35	2.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.08	.07
Gould & Curry	.08	.07
Hale & Norcross	.21	.23
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.17	.20
Occidental Con.	.03	.03
Ophir	1.00	1.05
Overman	.22	.22
Potosi	.11	.11
Savage	.09	.10
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.09	.12
Standard	3.75	3.70
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.08
Union Con.	.10	.19
Utah Con.	.04	.05
Yellow Jacket	.16	.17
Silver bars	59⅝	59¾
Mexican dollars	49½@50	49½@50
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.16	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13	13¼	12⅞	13⅛
Alamo	13⅝	14	13½	14
Argentum	17	20	17	18
Anaconda	37	38	37½	38½
Battle Mountain	18½	19½	19¼	20
Blue Bell	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼
Butterfly	37	41	37	41
C. C. Cons.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8¼
C. C. & M.	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾
Columbine Victor	8	8¾	8	8½
Coriolanus	15½	15½	15	15½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Dwellings in the Fifth Avenue Section Change Hands—Central Park West Apartment House Sold.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Jacobs Hays, as trustee, for $50,500, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 35 East Fifty-third Street, 20 by 100. Mr. Sherman has also sold for William J. Hockstaeter, for $48,500, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 43 East Fifty-third Street, 20 by 100. It is understood that the latter property has been bought by James J. Faye, who recently acquired the adjoining house, No. 45.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold to W. W. & T. M. Hall, the four-story dwelling 14 East Sixty-third Street, 25 by 100. The buyers will probably build an American-basement house on the lot.

The properties 113 to 123 West Forty-third Street, 125 by 100.5, together with two abutting houses on Forty-fourth Street, purchased recently by Jackson & Stern, have been resold by that firm to a builder, who will erect an apartment hotel on the plot.

It is reported that Dr. Abraham Jacobi has sold his residence, 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, 32 by 100, and has purchased the house of the late Dr. William H. Draper, 19 East Forty-seventh Street. This report could not be confirmed yesterday, because Dr. Jacobi was not in the city. The Thirty-fourth Street property is separated by only a fifteen-foot lot from the site of the new store to be erected for Andrew Saks, but it was stated authoritatively yesterday that it is not included in the Saks enterprise.

Patrick McMorrow has sold the seven-story apartment house, known as the St. Ignatius, on Central Park West, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, 50 by 100.

Thomas Dunham has bought through Greene & Taylor the four-story dwelling 55 West Fifty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for Mrs. S. Combes to a Mr. Du Bois, the brick dwelling 220 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Richard Alexander has sold for William A. Van Tassell to F. D. Wilsey, a plot on the west side of King's Bridge Road, between Two Hundred and Thirty-first and Two Hundred and Thirty-second Streets, 37.5 by 200.

The Auction Room.

The foreclosure sale of forty-nine lots in the neighborhood of Boston and East Chester Roads, by Philip A. Smyth, yesterday, resulted in purchases by the plaintiffs covering all but about $2,500 worth of the property. A corner at Boston and East Chester Roads, 25.10 by 96, brought $1,275, and other lots on Boston Road ranged in price from $450 to $725. East Chester Road lots went for $250 each. On Birch and Cedar Streets the bids averaged $80 for inside lots and $130 for corners.

Amos F. Eno appeared as a buyer in the auction room yesterday, paying $91,000 for the five-story building 5 and 7 Mercer Street, sold in partition by Auctioneer Ryan.

A plot of fourteen acres adjoining Grand View Park Avenue, Mamaroneck, was sold by Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly to Victor J. Phillips for $4,750.

Other offerings yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

216 and 218 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 237 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 103.5, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Max Barron.....$40,250

136 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 214.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 22 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah A. Sands and others, executors 35,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 102.2 by 100, seven-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, Henry M. Denton 111,700

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9 by 92.7 by 85.9 by 90.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph T. Ryan, referee, 925 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 46 feet west of Concord Avenue, 50 by 150, with an "L" 50 by 46, fronting on Concord Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, with two-story brick and stone stable. Due on judgment, $10,319.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., trustee's sale, 418 West Fortieth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick double flat.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, Park Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 90 by 25, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,753; subject to another mortgage for $15,979.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 2,406 and 2,408 Arthur Avenue, east side, 220.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, each 16.8 by 81, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,853.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, Forest Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of the road from West Farms to Westchester, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,987.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John Naumer, referee, 324 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 350 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 91.11, leasehold, four-story brick front and rear tenements; 969 and 971 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Concord Avenue, 44 by 100, three three-story frame flats, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 340 East Thirty-second Street, south side, 188 feet west of First Avenue, 18 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,349.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, Greenwich Street, northwest corner of Warren Street, 65.7 by 76 by 65.4 by 76, vacant. Due on judgment, $20,518.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., Sheriff's sale, 318 Broome Street, north side, 85 feet east of Chrystie Street, 22.6 by 100.8, four-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest to Rose Sonneberg on April 16, 1901.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Boston Road, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for four three-story and basement brick dwellings, various dimensions; George Sheppard of 1,103 Boston Road, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; total cost, $32,000.

Main Street, west side, 154 feet south of Webster Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 13 by 40; W. A. Mellet, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $200.

Fifty-third Street, south side, 107.6 feet west of Madison Avenue, for two six-story brick dwellings, 25 by 68; William E. Diller of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Mott Avenue, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; total cost, $160,000.

No. 19 Washington Square North, (rear,) for a one-story brick stable, 28 by 15; A. R. Shattuck, premises, 35 East Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Lenox Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, to a one-story brick church; Second Collegiate Church, premises, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 740 Lexington Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; Adler & Herrman of 157 Broadway, owners; E. W. Lawrence, architect, 1,173 Broadway; cost, $600.

Grand Central Station, to eleven-story brick and stone structure; New York and Harlem Railroad, owner; M. M. O'Brien, architect; cost, $3,000.

Eighty-eighth Street, southwest corner of First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Mary F. Morgan of 609 Lexington Avenue, owner; Joseph B. Morgan, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 331 Madison Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick and stone store; Charles Miller, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 242 East Broadway, to a three-story brick church; Thomas S. Gladding, owner; William E. Bloodgood of 149 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 5 University Place, to a five-story brick dwelling and lofts; Charles Miller of 38 University Place, owner; G. M. McCabe of 102 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $80.

No. 62 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick factory; S. Reardon of 134 West Twenty-second Street, owner; C. Mayhew, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 327 West Seventy-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. G. D. De Meli of 22 William Street, owner; A. C. Haddick of 57 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 197 Prince Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; John Liebold, premises, owner; C. E. Reed, architect; cost, $900.

No. 11 East Eighty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Frederick A. Constable, owner; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 216 Church Street, to a five-story brick building; William F. Weld estate, Boston, Mass., owner; G. E. Armstrong of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $500.

Hotel Endicott Property Transferred.

The Hotel Endicott property, covering the entire block front on the west side of Columbus Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, was transferred yesterday by Isaac Anstatt and Cyrus C. Marble to the Hotel Endicott Company. The consideration stated in the deed is $490,500, besides the assumption of all liens on the property. Mr. Marble, who is the present proprietor of the Endicott, said last evening that the transfer did not involve any real change in ownership.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Wednesday, June 5.

BRADHURST AV, s w corner of 148th St, 25x75; Eugene T. Pomeroy, referee, to Richard H. Hunt and others, trustees, (R S $21).....$20,750

BROOME ST, n s, 50 ft e of Orchard St, —x87.6; Mary A. Bradley and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another, quitclaim, correction deed..... 1

BROOME ST, n e corner of Pitt St, 65x 44.8; Nathan Silverson to Samuel Wacht, (R S $18.50, mtg $45,000)..... 63,500

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 75.8 ft s of 94th St, 50x100; Julius C. Metzger to John H. Loos, (R S $22, mtg $62,200).. 100

COLUMBUS AV, w s, extends from 81st to 82d St, 204.4x183.11; Isaac Anstatt and another to Hotel Endicott Company, all liens 499,500

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 49.6 ft s of 155th St, 50x100; John H. Knoeppel, executor, to William R. Keese, (R S $6, mtg $8,000)..... 14,000

FREDERICK ST, w s, 178 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x87.6; T. Irving Hadden to William C. Hadden, quitclaim..... 5

HAMILTON ST, n s, 25x31; Julius Bachrach to Meyer Chapkowsky, (mtg $7,000, R S $4)..... 11,000

HOME ST, n s, 120.11 ft w of Stebbins Av, 25x104; Elizabeth F. Tillman, widow, to Sarah Jackson, (R S $2)..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of 167th St, 34.1x114.3x51.7x98.1; J. Allen Townsend to Benjamin F. Cohen, (R S $23)..... 100

LEWIS ST, 158, e s, 24x100.3x27.3x100.5; Jonas Weil and another to Eliza Cohn, (R S $13, mtg $25,000)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 50th St, 25x60; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Laura S. Heliner, (R S, $24.50)..... 24,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 86th St, 25x100; Ellen King to William Rhinelander and others, trustees, (R S $16)... 16,000

LOTS 134 and 135, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Alfred McCarville to Mary A. McCarville, (R S $2)..... 1

MAIN AV, e s, 175 ft n of Central Av, 75x100; Louise E. Thompson to Lewis Voorhees, (R S 50c)..... 1

MONROE ST, s, 24.10x62.10; Faybush Liberman to Jacob Lunitz, (mtg $12,000, R S $5)..... 17,100

MONROE ST, 250 and 252; Abraham Levy to Max and Jacob Aronson, (mtg $40,000, R S $14)..... 1

NAGLE AV, n w s, 225 ft n e of Ellwood St, 75x110; Louis O. Emmerich to John Unger, Jr., (R S $7)..... 1

NELSON AV, e s, 118.4 ft s of 168th St, 25x125; Morris Happ to Emily B. Young, 1-3 part, (R S 50c)..... 146

NELSON AV, e s, 118.4 fts of 168th St, 75x125; Morris Happ to Philip Thornton and wife, 1-3 part, (R S 50c)..... 400

NELSON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 120.2 x109x97.8x165.2; Morris Happ to Leo Schlesinger, ½ part, (R S $1)..... 983

NELSON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 120.2 x100x87.8x105.2; Rachel Rich and others, executors, to Leo Schlesinger, ½ part..... 2,950

NELSON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 120.2 x100x87.8x105.2; Sanford H. Steele, executor, to Leo Schlesinger, (R S $2,) ½ part 1,967

ORCHARD ST, 43, w s, 18.1x65.7; Mary E. Gugel to Morris Levy, (R S $13.50)... 1

PROSPECT AV, 591 to 601, w s, 120x100; Frederick G. Meres to Donald D. Toucey, (R S $37.50, mtg $52,500)..... 1

PROSPECT AV, 591 to 601, w s, 120x100; Donald B. Toucey to Frederick G. Meres, (R S $37.50, mtg $52,500)..... 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 31, s s, 20x112.10; Anna S. Finck, individually and as executrix, to Margaret F. Schwind, ½ part, (mtg $18,000)..... 6,000

SNIFFIN COURT, w s, 50.3 ft s of 36th St, 19.0x41; Sniffen Court, s s, 70 ft s of 36th St, 19.0x41; Fannie D. Thompson to Lewis C. Ledyard, (R S $7.50, mtg $5,500)..... 13,000

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of Home St, 80.4x220.11x irregular, with all title to road; Jacob Fromme, referee, to Elizabeth F. Tillman, (R S $12)..... 12,000

WALTON AV, e s, 250 ft n of 179th St, 50x100; the United Real Estate Trust Company to Vernon G. Bruce, (R S $5).. 3,000

WALTON AV, e s, 250 ft n of 179th St, 50x100; Vernon G. Bruce to George Hooks 3,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x145; Leander Brink to Amelia B. Metz, (R S $1, mtg $28,000)..... 1

WILLIS AV, e s, 75 ft n of 144th St, 25x 98.4; Alfred Stoliker to J. William Kaiser, Jr., (mtg $12,000)..... 1

WILLIS AV, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 27.3x71; Elizabeth Donohue to Phillip Hoffmann, (R S $5, mtg $5,000).. 1

1ST AV, n w corner of 112th St, 100.11x 100; Herman Queller to Leon Tuchmann, (R S $2, mtg $89,000)..... 100

2D AV, s e s, 77.3 ft s of 14th St, 25.10x 100; Winthrop C. Rutherfurd to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, ½ part... 15,150

2D AV, s e s, 77.3 ft s of 14th St, 25.10x 100; Winthrop C. Rutherfurd, executors and trustees, to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, ½ part..... 15,150

2D AV, 495, and 242 and 244 East 28th St; Henry C. Honeck to Katherine A. Honeck, ½ part, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

2D AV, w s, 39.7 ft s of 38th St, 19.6x 80; Christina Colgan to Katharina Holm, (R S $9, mtg $4,500)..... 13,500

3D AV, lots 195 and 196, map 339 lots at Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward, 40x 100; Frederick W. Felch and another to Frank B. Newell..... 1

3D AV, lots 195 and 196, map 339 lots at Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward, 40x100; Frank B. Newell to Daniel H. Bliss, ½ part..... 1

3D AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 51st St, 25x100; 53d St, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 100.5; Bertina T. Brick to Henry M. Toch and another, ½ part, all title, (R S $2.50)..... 1

3D AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 51st St, 25x100; 53d St, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Julia T. Hirsch to Henry M. Toch and another, ½ part, all title..... 1

3D AV, e s, 225 ft n of Walnut St, 25x 100; Samuel Meyers to Fannie Susanko, (R S $1)..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 145.8 ft s of 89th St, runs e 127.8x n 45x e 78.5x n 100 to 89th St x w 100.1x s 95x w 100 to avenue x s 50.5; James C. Parrish to Joseph Hamershlag, (R S $320)..... 100

8TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 130th St, 25x 88; Beatrice Tuoti to Caroline Shay, (R S $5, mtg $19,500)..... 100

6TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 90.10; Benjamin Gabrilovitz to Marks Block and another, (R S $11, mtg $20,000)..... 1

7TH ST, 59 East, 25x½ block; Susan Delbrugge to Mark Berliant, (R S $12, mtg $29,000)..... 1

10TH ST, 390 East, 25x92.3; William Bachrach and another to Herman M. Kaplan, (R S $9.50, mtg $27,500)..... 100

10TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of 5th Av, 22.6x114, Wakefield; E. J. Tinsdale, referee, to Michael Rauch, (R S $1.50)..... 1,500

12TH ST, s s, 251 ft w of 5th Av, 25.6x 103.3; Henry L. Van Wyck and another, executors, to Charles Wisner, (R S $35). 35,000

16TH ST, 421 West, 25x92; Charles Wright to Richard Fitzpatrick, (R S $8, mtg $9,000)..... 1

53D ST, 45 East, 20x100.5; Anna Armstrong to James J. Faye, (mtg $20,000, R S $10)..... 50,000

54TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 24.6x 100.5; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Sarah A. Brush, (R S $6.50)..... 6,050

54TH ST, 438 and 440 West, 50x irregular; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Sarah A. Brush, (R S $6)..... 5,800

55TH ST, 83 East, 16.8x75.10; Emma C. Murphy to Clifford C. Goodwin, (mtg $19,000, R S $7)..... 22,000

64TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, runs s 230 to centre 212th St x w 225 to centre 10th Av x n 260 to centre 213th St x e 225; Leo G. Rosenblatt to Albert A. Levi, all title, (mtg $11,000)..... 4,650

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 294; Gottlieb Kappler, executor, to Gottlieb Masur, 3 years..... $660

BOWERY, 162; Seleg Citron and another to Isaac Blyn, 3 years..... 2,400

BROAD ST, 25 to 33, and 44 to 60 Exchange Place, part —; Broad Exchange Company to Michael Meyer and another, 10 years ..... 7,000 to 8,000

BROOME ST, 123; Jacob Cohen to Joseph Wolf, 3 years..... 1,320

COLUMBUS AV, 907; Janet Burchell to John O'Connor, 5 years..... 1,900

GOERCK ST, 144; Edward F. Browning, agent, to Congregation Nachlis Zui Anschi Ungaren, 5 years..... 504

GRAND ST, 83; Louis Sodikoff to Max Hammer, 9-12 years 2 days..... 420

KING ST, 2A; Benjamin B. Johnston to William Remer and another, 5 years... 3,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 47th St, runs s 200.10 to 46th St x e 67½ n 81x n e 121.5x w 83.9, also Madison Av, e s, 75.5 ft n of 47th St, 25x100; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to James C. Fargo, as President, 20 years.. 9,840

1ST AV, 1,306; Moritz Brockman to Thomas Beesech, 3 years..... 660

2D AV, n w corner of 36th St; Mary A. Humes to Peter Duffy, 5 years..... 1,200

5TH AV, 536; George H. Penniman to Ernest W. Histed, 10 years.....1,800 to 2,100

2D ST, 231; Rebecca Lifschitz and another to Gussie Glaser, 3 years and 15 days..... 2,850

12TH ST, 323 and 325 East; Gerson Hyman to Jakob Engelman, 5 years and 15 days..... 5,388

12TH ST, 327 East; Gerson Hyman to Jacob Engelman, 3 years..... 3,668

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BERLIANT, Maria, to Susan Delhougne; 7th St, 59 East, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

BRADSON, Millie C., to Charles M. Cannon; Broadway, s w corner of 20th St, ½ year..... $1,000

COHEN, Benjamin F., to J. Allen Townsend, King's Bridge Road, n e corner of 167th St, 3 years..... 18,750

COHN, Eliza, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; Lewis St, 158, installments, 6 per cent..... 9,500

CRUIKSHANK, Alexander, to John L. Frauuf, Ford St, s s, 100 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 700

DAILEY, Frank C., to Morris S. Thompson; West St, 403 and 404, ¼ part, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,650

GIBBONS, Granville, to Henry Lipps; Locust Av, w s, 25 ft s of 141st St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

FELL, Richard J., to Henry H. Barnard; 183d St, s e corner of Belmont Place, or Arthur Av, due Sept. 3, 1901, 6 per cent. 939

FRECH, Catharine, executrix, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 93, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 8,000

GODFREY, Clifford C., to Emma C. Murphy; 55th St, 83 East, 2 years..... 4,000

HALK, John, to Christian Schieck, Jr.; Pleasant Av, n w corner of 110th St; 6th Av, s e corner of 28th St, 40.4x60; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 126th St; also Pleasant Av, 516 to 522, all title, due Aug. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 8,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 5th av, e s, 95 ft s of 89th St, 2 years..... 120,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, and James C. Parrish; 5th Av., e s, 85 ft s of 89th St, 1 year 47,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Francis K. Pendleton; 88th St, n s, 127.8 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 35,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 89th St, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 32,500

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to James C. Parrish; 89th St, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 10,500

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to James C. Parrish; 89th St, s s, 130 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 30,000

HOOKS, George, to Vernon G. Bruce; Walton Av, e s, 275 ft n of 179th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

HOOKS, George, to Vernon G. Bruce; Walton Av, e s, 250 ft n of 179th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

HOLM, Katharina, to Charles Dorn and another; 23 Av, w s, 39.7 ft s of 38th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

JACOBUS, Mary C. S., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Bethune St, 20, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

LEES, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 120th St, 341 and 343 East, 1 year 11,000

LEVY, Morris, to Mary G. Gugel; Orchard St, 43, 1 year..... 12,000

LOOS, John H., to Julius C. Metzger; Central Park West, w s, 75.8 ft s of 94th St, 3 years..... 7,800

LUNITZ, Jacob, to Reuben Grunauer; Monroe St, 8, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MAIER, Michael, and another to Leopold Frank; 1st Av, 2d ft s of 117th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

MAYER, Isaac, to the New York Savings Bank; Lenox Av, s w corner of 119th St, 5 years 140,000

McGUIRE, George H., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Willis Av, e s, 50 ft s of 135th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

MEERES, F. Augusta, to Admiral Mansion Prospect Av, 501 to 601, 3 years, 6 mortgages) 8,750

METZ, Amelia B., to Charles H. Mead; Washington Av, 1,521, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,750

METZ, Amelia B., to Charles H. Mead; Washington Av, 1,523, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,750

MEYER, Michel, and Charles E. Day, to Otto Huber Brewery; Broad St, s e corner Exchange Place, southern wing of Broad-Exchange Building, leasehold, demand 7,000

MITCHELL, Louise M., to Atlantic Dock Company; Bowery, 211 and 233, demand, 6 per cent..... 112,000

MITCHELL, Louise M., to Atlantic Dock Company; Bowery, 211 and 233, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

MISHKIND, Isidor, and William Feinberg to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 17th St, s s, 59 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 14,000

MOORE, James, to George Ehret; 8th Av, 322, leasehold, demand..... 8,000

MYERS, Maurice, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees, &c.; Cannon St, 111, 5 years..... 32,000

MYERS, Maurice, to New York Security and Trust Company; Stanton St, n w corner of Cannon St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 45,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Edward J. Moloughney; 98th St, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

OSONO, J. Newton, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 20th St, 18 to 22 West, and 19th St, 23 West, 30 days, 6 per cent..... 4,000

QUELLER, Herman, to Walter J. Forman; 1st Av, n w corner of 112th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

RAPHAEL, Eugenie R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; East Broadway, 136, and Division St, 125 and 125½, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

ROBITZEK, William, to John Elstner; 168th St, n s, 140 ft e of Union Av, 40x 126.5, 3 years, (two mortgages,) each... 6,500

ROBITZEK, William, to Anna S. Finck; 168th St, n s, 180 ft e of Union Av, 40x 126.5, 3 years, (two mortgages,) each... 6,500

RUTH, Samuel J., to Julia S. Bryant; 134th St, 130 West, 5 years..... 20,000

SCHEER, Dora, to New York Security and Trust Company; 99th St, 211 East, 3 years 20,000

SCHEER, Dora, to Daniel Dober; 100th St, 206 to 210 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 12,000

SHAY, Caroline, to Beatrice Punti; 8th Av, s e corner of 126th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,250

STRAUSS, Alice M., to Robert C. Embree, trustee; 3d Av, 4,070, 3 years..... 13,000

TILLMAN, Elizabeth F., to Harriet A. Purdy; Stebbins Av, n w corner of Home St; also Home St, n s, 145.11 ft w of Stebbins Av; also Union Av, e s, 402 ft n of Home St, 3 years..... 11,000

TRUE, Herbert H., to the City Mortgage Company; 57th St, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, extends to 56th St, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 35,000

UNGER, John, Jr., to Louis O. Emmerich; Nagle Av, n w s, 225 ft n e of Ellwood St, 2 years..... 4,000

VIAU, Benjamin, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Crotona Park South, s e corner of Clinton Av, 5 years..... 5,000

WACHT, Samuel, to Nathan Silverson; Broome St, n e corner of Pitt St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 8,500

WEAVER, Reuben H. and George, to North River Savings Bank; 9th Av, 460, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

WIGGINS, Eliza J., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 76th St, 321 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 28,000

WIGGINS, Eliza J., to Emily A. Dow; 76th St, 321 West, due Oct. 1, 6 per cent..... 2,000

WISNER, Charles, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 12th St, 22 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

WYNNE, Loretta V., to Mary C. Van Cott; 107th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DOOPER, Auke, to Mary H. Lawrence and another, executors, &c..... $25,000

EHRMANN, Julius, to Jacob Schoile and others, executors, trustees, &c..... 11,000

EMPIRE CITY SAVINGS BANK to John V. Judge 3,500

GUSTHAL, Leopold, and Edward A. Ridley, trustees, &c., to Clara R. Gerken.. Nom.

HALLOCK, Charles P., to Josephine Schwarz 4,000

JACOBSON, Morris, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (five mortgages)..... Nom.

LAWTON, Newbury D., to Eliza H. Wickes 500

LAWTON, Newbury D., to Eliza H. Wickes 7,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Bowery Savings Bank, (four mortgages) 43,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society 29,900

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society 33,600

MEYER, Eugene, and another, executors, &c., to Sara Emanuel, ½ part..... Nom.

SILVERSON, Nathan, to Hyman Adelstein and another..... Nom.

STRONG, Selah B., trustee, &c., to Selah B. Strong, as committee, &c., recorded, (two mortgages) 7,500

Mechanics' Liens.

ALEXANDER AV, 284; William H. Brandt, as attorney, against Ernest A. W. Wilkens, owner; Edward J. Bath and Robert Cadieu, contractors..... $58

BLEECKER ST, 124; Fireproof Door Company against Richard P. Ritterbusch, owner and contractor..... 411

BROADWAY, s e corner of 102d St, 75 by 100; Wilson Adams & Co. against Samuel Bass, owner; Isadore Kashare, contractor 82

BROOME ST, 488 or 498; the Berger Manufacturing Company against Simon F. and Jacob S. Bleeker, owners; Charles A. Steierwald, contractor..... 345

JACKSON AV, 083; Louis D. Reiman against Maly Malanitzki, owner and contractor 180

OAKES AV, w s, 175 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100, Edenwald; August Knobloch against James C. Walsh, owner and contractor 61

136TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 100x100; Percy P. Hepp against William F. Carroll and William W. Davies, owners and contractors..... 57

136TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 100x100; Perlman & Fiedler against William W. Davies, owner; William P. Carroll, contractor and owner..... 750

136TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 100x100; Feldman & Scheer against William W. Davies, owner; William P. Carroll, contractor and owner..... 350

153D ST, s s, 70.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x 100; Lindovico Pascarella against Oscar Mueller, owner and contractor; August Kampfner, contractor..... 180

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 788, LAWS OF 1900.

138TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Broadway, 25x100; James M. Lentz with John J. Dorgan, 5 payments..... $5,500

151ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x ½ block; Andrew A. Bibby with Niels J. Hansen, 13 payments..... 60,000

Lis Pendens.

GRAND ST, n s, 50 ft e of Essex St, 25x100; Madison St, n s, Lot 685, map of Henry Rutgers estate; 5th St, s s, 246 ft w of 2d Av, 20.8 x92.4; 2d Av, s e corner of 78th St, 26.2x80; 78th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; 1st Av, w s, 81 ft s of 84th St, 21.2x100; Madison Av, w s, 81 ft s of 84th St, 21.2x100; Madison Av, 241; William D. Ward against John F. Ward and others, (partition;) attorney, F. B. Chedsey.

GREENWICH ST, 52 and 54; Frederick Walsh against Charles S. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, F. L. Eckerson.

257TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; John McEvoy against Catharine Reilly and others, (partition;) attorney, E. Donegan.

35TH ST, 412 West, res. Department of Buildings against John Dupuy, executor, and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. D. Quincy.

83D ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.0x 102.2; Lucia M. Solis-Cohen against Victor E. Freeman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Ritterband.

112TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft e of 8th Av, 133.4x100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell against Carrobelle D. Lanchantin and others, two actions to foreclose two mortgages;) attorney, G. E. Hyatt.

117TH ST, 60 East; Celeste Moll against John McKeon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shepard, H. & S.

135TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; 135th St, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; 135th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, four actions; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Edward Raymond and others, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

136TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 100x100, four actions; William B. Lord against William F. Carroll and others, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MAX GONDECK.—Max Gondeck, butcher, of West Nyack, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $676, to six creditors in Brooklyn in 1895, and no assets.

JOSEPH GOLDBERG.—Joseph Goldberg, painter, of 836 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $678 to fourteen creditors and no assets. He filed the petition as a poor person.

FRANK ECKSTEIN.—Frank Eckstein, residing at 1,054 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,763 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city between 1881 and 1887 by the firm of Eckstein & Parr.

FRANK A. PASHO.—Frank A. Pasho, salesman, employed at 513 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,262 and no assets. A two-thousand-dollar life insurance policy, payable to his wife, is hypothecated for a loan of $285. He formerly kept a liquor saloon at 3,244 Broadway.

MAX GOODMAN.—Max Goodman, residing at 56 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,618 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Chicago in 1897, when he was a retail clothing dealer at Bedford, Iowa, where he turned over his assets to his creditors in January, 1898. The assets realized $2,471, and creditors received about 57 per cent.

MR. LANGERMAN'S AUTOMOBILES.

The Treasury Department Agrees to Compromise—Fine of $1,000 Imposed.

The Treasury Department, upon the advice of the United States District Attorney, has accepted the proposed compromise in the Langerman case, by which J. W. S. Langerman will receive an order for the release of his two automobiles upon the payment of $3,677, which sum includes the duty and a fine of $1,000.

The automobiles, according to the Custom House authorities, were shipped from Paris on Feb. 2 and entered here as entitled to free admission as household effects in use over a year. The machines were seized on the ground of fraudulent entry, it being contended that the automobiles were purchased in Paris on Jan. 20.

At the Custom House yesterday it was said that the compromise was purely a business proposition, due to the probable cost of extended litigation and the likelihood of a decline in the price of automobiles in the meantime.

G. CREIGHTON WEBB'S CLAIM.

Attachment Against Mr. Langerman, Late of The Paris Messenger.

Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment for $4,000 against James W. S. Langerman, who was a newspaper proprietor of Paris, in favor of G. Creighton Webb of this city.

The claim is on a note made in New York on Dec. 7, 1899, by Mr. Langerman as proprietor of the newspaper called The Daily Messenger (late Galignani) of Paris, promising to pay $4,000 ninety days from date on behalf of that paper to Mr. Webb, who paid the $4,000 to Mr. Langerman. Mr. Webb said that he repeatedly demanded payment of the note, but could not get the money. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to nineteen bankrupts, among whom were Leon Coftentin, hotel manager, at Millbank, N. Y., who formerly kept a restaurant at 26 Cortlandt Street and whose liabilities were $73,602; Max Gombossy, who has been identified with the saloon business for the past twelve years and kept saloons on the Bowery and Sixth

To Let for Business Purposes.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Store to let with two LARGE SKYLIGHTS, 10 Beekman St., near Nassau St. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. POLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Store, basement, and 3 rooms and bath, in rear; separate or together; any business; low rent; half month free. 477 Morris Av., (146th.)

To Lease.—Building, lofts, lots, bulkhead. Apply Brookman estate, 43 Exchange Place, New York.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

TO RENT—BRONX. TO SMALL FAMILIES.

Five rooms and bath in two-family house; delightful neighborhood; eight minutes' walk from 6th Av. L station at 155th St.; references required; rent, $18.50. Apply on premises. E. Osborne Smith, 128 Devoe St., Highbridge.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. POLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Furnished.

For three months from June 15 or July 1, ten-room house, furnished; 20 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge; excellent location; $50 per month. Call or address J. R. C., 112 Decatur St.

Long Island Property to Let.

2-story frame cottage, 11 rooms, within 5 minutes' walk Great South Bay and 8 minutes' walk to depot; good-sized rooms; pleasant location; boating, fishing. George Odell, Jr., Patchogue, L. I.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

House to let, furnished, from June to October; in excellent locality; modern improvements; eight large rooms; large piazza; 25 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.; terms reasonable. Address Reed, 32 South 7th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Rent in Adirondacks—A well-furnished cottage of seven rooms; 400 feet from Blue Mountain Lake; elevated ground; Spring water; wood and ice; for season $150. Address C. E. Van Denburgh, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

Two-story frame cottage, 10 rooms, hot and cold water; 5 minutes' walk Great South Bay; plenty of shade. Address Edwin F. Wicks, Ocean Ave., opposite Pine Grove Hotel, Patchogue, L. I.

Bargain!—Delightful location; 10 beautiful rooms; electricity; sewerage; hot and cold water; bath; toilet. Stamford Realty Agency, Catskill Mountains.

To Let—Lake George, furnished cottage, three miles from Caldwell; private dock, boat, and icehouse; season, $200. C. G. Marshall, 33 East 17th St.

Fine furnished cottages; every modern appointment $300 up; no malaria! no mosquitoes! W. H. McAlpine, Stamford, Catskill Mountains.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Doctors Say

during the heated term take wife and the children and

GO TO THE MOUNTAINS

of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST, 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 176 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 425, 1,354, 1,370 Broadway, 297 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 192 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

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SUMMER HOMES

IN NORTHERN NEW JERSEY, ORANGE, SULLIVAN AND DELAWARE COUNTIES, NEW YORK, AND PIKE, MONROE AND WAYNE COUNTIES, PA.

ON THE

ERIE RAILROAD

and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R.

To those interested in finding locations for the Summer amid the most attractive surroundings, our book, "Rural Summer Homes," may be of assistance.

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Otsego Hall, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Small hotel near the lake; good boating and fishing; choice table; prices from $10 to $15 per week; two golf links. Write for circulars and full particulars. K. M. PRICE.

THE WAWBEEK, Cragsmoor, Ulster Co. N. Y.

On the Cliff Farm, Shawangunk Mountains, 2,300 feet; accommodates 100; special rates for June. Send for booklet. Mrs. C. H. GEILHARD.

THE VILLA, HIGHLAND FALLS,

adjoining West Point; stages to and from West Point. Apply for particulars. J. H. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

Adirondacks.

THE FRONTENAC

The Gem of the St. Lawrence River.

AND ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF SUMMER HOTELS,

OPENS JUNE 12TH. CLOSES OCT. 1ST.

Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, it has a delightfully cool and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements, including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel.

Mr. Henry E. Brock, representing the Frontenac, can be seen at Fifth Avenue Hotel, or will call at your residence and give full information, otherwise address

C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, FRONTENAC, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y. Also Manager Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.

ADIRONDACKS

Lake Placid House

Lake Placid, N. Y.

Large enough to be up-to-date
Small enough to be comfortable and homelike

G. W. CUSHMAN, Mgr.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE opens June 27th. N. Y. Office, Herald Sq. Hotel, Broadway and 34th St. J. B. STETSON, Representative.

Dutchess County.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y. Two hours from New York by Harlem Railroad. Opens June 20th. 1,200 Feet Elevation. GOLF LINKS AND ALL OTHER AMUSEMENTS. N. S. HOWE, Manager, Post Office address, Pawling, New York. Circulars, &c., at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

90 minutes from New York. Now open. Large rooms. Fine table. Moderate rates. GOLF, Tennis, Fishing. Dry air. Write for book. M. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager. New York office: Fred. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av.

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High-class family resort, grandly located, elegantly furnished, modern in every detail. Assembly rooms, large library, music saloon, &c. The golf links are unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. V. Purishoff, Musical Director. Chas. St. John, Millbrook, N. Y.

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Before arranging your outing write for "PICTURESQUE HULETTS,"

Describing the most charming resort on Lake George. Booklet. HENRY W. BUCKELL, PROP., Hulett's Landing P. O.

KATTSKILL HOUSE, Kattskill Bay, N.Y., on Lake George.

Telephone, Telegraph, Post Office in house. A. P. SCOVILLE.

CROSBYSIDE. Lake George, N.Y. Open June 20th. New management. Send for booklet.

THE WORDEN, Caldwell, Lake George, N. Booklet. E. J. WORDEN. $10 to $15. Send for

THE ANTLERS, Lake George, N. Y. JEROME BURTON, Prop.

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HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND

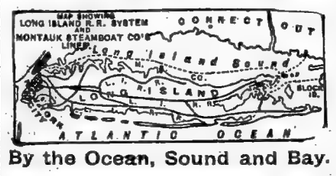

By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.

Swept by Prevailing Cool South Winds from the Ocean.

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MANHATTAN BEACH.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12,

T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

Will Open Thursday, June 20.

JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

AMITYVILLE, L. I. 30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY. THE INN. NOW OPEN.

HOTEL NEW POINT OPENS JUNE 22.

Always cool. 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Bldg., (Room 46,) New York, Wednesdays.

HOTEL CLIFFTON

BONAIRE, PATCHOGUE, L. I.

Bracing sea breezes; five hundred feet wave washed frontage by Great South Bay. Sandy beach; 200 rooms; ample stable accommodations. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

Sayville, Long Island.—The Delavan, on Great South Bay; every advantage of countryside and seashore; quiet, comfortable, well-equipped hotel. Terms, A. D. Foster.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga, The Grand Union

Open June 15 to Oct. 1.

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

NEW YORK OFFICE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL (33d St. entrance) Until Opening.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

United States Hotel,

Gage & Perry, Proprietors,

OPEN FROM

JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.

New York Office, "Victoria Hotel."

Catskills.

WINDSOR LAKE HOUSE

Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y. One of the finest mountain resorts in the State. Open June 1. Booklet on application. PAUL NICHOLS, Prop.

HILL CREST Cairo, N. Y. Beautiful location. Delightful Mountain Scenery; Pleasant Rooms; Fresh vegetables; fruit; Livery; 6.00 to 8.00. A. MILLETT.

Sunset Hill, Cairo, N. Y. Delightfully situated. Elevation 1,200 ft. Mountain Scenery. Shady grounds. Homelike. Cuisine unsurpassed. $6.00 to $7.00. J. A. NEALIS.

Sullivan County.

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MONTICELLO, N. Y. OPEN MAY 1ST. For terms and Booklet address FRANK L. EMHOUT.

Orchard Grove House, Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y. Mrs. Ella L. Royce, Proprietress. House thoroughly renovated.

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Accommodates thirty. Fine mountain views. Circular on application.

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THE INN AT HIGH POINT.

A high altitude mountain resort, with all the conveniences of city life. A beautiful spring-water lake. Elevation, 1,960 feet, affording a view of unparalleled grandeur. No malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes. Good livery, tennis, and croquet grounds, billiards, boating, fishing, &c. Good orchestra. Leon St. John, Mgr. PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL OPEN JUNE 20.

Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.

Sulphur Bathing Establishment Open June 10.

BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.

Send for Pamphlet, JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Thousand Islands.

THE MURRAY HILL, Murray Isle, N. Y. (1,000 Islands.)

Best located and finest family Hotel on the St. Lawrence. Write for Booklet.

Pianos and Organs.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANOS

In consequence of the bad weather that has prevailed during the past fortnight, we have decided to extend the time of our SPECIAL SALE of WEBER PIANOS used by the artists of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, for **one week** longer—(June 3d to June 8th inclusive). We have only a few of these instruments left, but have added to the assortment a number of rented pianos that have been returned by parties leaving the city for the summer, and have marked every instrument in plain figures and at a little more than **half value.**

Used Weber Pianos from $250 upward; other makers' $100 upward.

Cash or monthly payments.

WEBER WAREROOMS, 5th Ave., Cor. 16th Street.

PIANOS TO RENT

for city or country at reasonable rates. WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

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Normandie-by-the-Sea.

Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey. THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST. Opens on June 26th under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE. *Address as Above.* Sea food a specialty.

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POINT PLEASANT, N. J.

Seashore and country combined; situated among the pines on high bluff on Manasquan River not far from ocean. Surf and still-water bathing, boating, wheeling; country club with golf links 200 feet from inn. Electric lights and all conveniences. Special rates for June and September. Open. Send for booklet. WALTER P. BEERS, Manager.

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and Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.

Inn closes in October, 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

The River View and Cottages Belmar, N. J.

Opens June 1; view ocean and river; outside rooms; modern in every way; booklet. H. A. Traux.

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NEW YORKERS' FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT.

Atlantic City's Ocean Front.

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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. Largest, most modern on coast; 400 elegant rooms, with sea and fresh water Baths attached. Orchestra. Special May and June rates, with use of baths.

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THE VICTORIA,

3d and Ocean Avs., Asbury Park, N. J., now open. LAUREL HOUSE, 2d and Kingsley St. Under same management. Open June 20. S. KEMPE.

ST. LAURENT, 408 SEVENTH AV., near ocean. 9th season. Cuisine excellent; boating, bathing; booklet. S. Flynn.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN. PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES.

OPEN JUNE 15TH.

A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY. MACADAM ROADS, BATHING, GOLF, ETC. FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET, WRITE ALLEN & HAGER, Props.

HOTEL BERNEL

either way; commutation low. Only twenty-eight miles from New York, twenty-two trains Greenwich, Conn.

Massachusetts.

THE IDLEWILD, SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS. IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Open May 30th. Accommodates 100. Golf, driving, tennis. For rates, &c., apply H. C. Savage, Prop.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.

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New Hampshire.

Lake Sunapee, N. H. BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 15TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER, 11 COURT ST., CONCORD, N. H.

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GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

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Mt. Pocono.

HOTEL MONTANESCA.—New and modern; elevation 2,050 feet; capacity 250; broad piazzas; unobstructed view; a family house, where people of refined tastes can enjoy the comforts of their own homes. Booklet. Opens June 15, remains open the entire year. I. D. IVISON, Proprietor, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE, Tobyhanna, Pa.; highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. CORNISH.

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THE KITTATINNY, Del. Water Gap, Pa.

Open May 1 until Nov. Favorite Spring, Summer and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractive hotel in Delaware Valley. Elevator, rooms en suite, private baths, golf links, boating, bathing, fishing. Special Spring Rates. Booklet. JOHN D. BRODHEAD.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA.

strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

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BLUFF HOUSE,

MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.

Opens June 15. 95 miles from N. Y. City, via Erie Railroad; accommodates 350; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; all modern conveniences; orchestra; golf; half-mile track; baseball, tennis; magnificent roads; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; cuisine unexcelled; send for illustrated booklet. P. N. BOURNIQUE, Prop.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE ALGONQUIN

St. Andrews, N. B.

On Passamaquoddy Bay, near Eastport, Maine. Excellent golf links, boating, bathing, fishing. HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. 3 Park Place, New York. Daily 11 to 1.

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30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

First-hand, green, fast, mannerly road horses and Speedway prospects for sale at McDonald's Stable, 311 West 140th St. Willis.

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PIANOS $1 PER WEEK.

Sweet toned

WILSON PIANOS.

$155.00—1.00 per week.

Pianos delivered on payment of $5.00.

Pianos Exchanged—Exchange your old piano for a beautiful Richardson or Weigner upright for 1.00 per week.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

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Manufacturers of Grand and Upright Pianos. Bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos in all styles. Send for list; accommodating terms. Rentals from $3 per month. Small uprights a specialty.

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Latest opera uprights in different woods, $250; $7 monthly. Rents from $4. Write for bargain list.

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No time like the present to find here what you need in all grades, prices, and terms. Old pianos exchanged. Rents from $3 up.

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Beautiful Decker upright piano, $100.00. Hardman sacrifice. Upright pianos, $50.00 upward. New uprights, $125.00 cash. Installments, $10.00 down—$5.00 monthly. Winterroth, 106 East 14th St., and 98 8th Av., cor. 15th St.

Bargains.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. Christman, 21 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

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$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf, Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$175.—Beautiful upright mahogany piano; slightly used; guaranteed 5 years; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Company, 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$3 rents, $5 monthly buys elegant uprights; great bargains; Steinway's, others. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

A fine upright piano, modern improvements, $103; $6 monthly; rents, $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

PIANO, fine, great bargain, $25; cash or installments. Keane, 1,351 3d Av.

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20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE ST. ANDREW,

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ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF. EUROPEAN PLAN.

The location is the most central and delightful in the city. It is a most convenient place for persons visiting the city for shopping, and has always been a home for ladies traveling alone, and affords the fullest protection.

Summer Rates during June, July and August.

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HIGHLY IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM. These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 464 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning, 184th St. and Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c. yard; cartage free.

Surrogate Notices.

COLLINS, WILLIAM.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COLLINS, deceased, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Rollins & Rollins, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of January, 1901. MARY P. COLLINS, WILLIAM P. COLLINS, FREDERICK F. COLLINS, executors. ROLLINS & ROLLINS, attorneys for executors, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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PACIFIC LOAN ASS'N, (INC.,) 150 NASSAU ST., ROOM 410, (near Brooklyn Bridge.)—$25 to $200 loaned quickly, New York and Brooklyn, on household furniture, pianos, without removal; confidential. Call or write for agent.

LOWEST RATES. LONGEST TIME. HARLEM OFFICE, 101 WEST 114TH ST. Brooklyn { 358 Atlantic Ave. 523 17th St. Branches, { 55 Bleecker St.

COLONIAL LOAN ASSOCIATION. INCORPORATED AND BONDED. Money loaned on furniture, pianos, and goods in storage without removal; strictly confidential. Telephone 4,556 Cortlandt. 206 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST. 225 WEST 125TH STREET, NEAR 8TH AV. 138 RALPH AVENUE, BROOKLYN. 677 EAST 141ST ST. Loans of other loan companies taken up.

$280.00 in commissions to persons selling largest number of Baseball Calendars before June 23, 1901; calendar in bright colors, containing Bill Lange's picture; every one buying calendar will get circular describing how commissions will be paid; price 30 cents postpaid. S. R. Church, 307 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Want Partner.—Young man, graduate in pharmacy and thoroughly understanding the business, with $2,000 to start confectionery and drug business combined; will invest equal amount; excellent chance for two young men. W., Box 168 Times.

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$5,000 gradual investments, with active services, to increase manufacture of "mechanical specialty"; will yearly net investment; safely, surely. "Duplex," N, Box 174 Times Office.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 236 Broadway, New York.

Party with two thousand can obtain quarter interest in manufacturing specialty company. F. S., Box 191 Times Office.

Long-established, good-paying carpet cleaning business; investigation allowed; reasonable terms. 177 East 87th St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

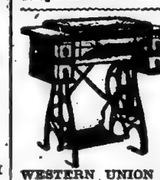

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Diamonds, watches, jewelry given on liberal terms; no extra charge. Immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane, (main entrance.)

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS. Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS. Will send representative if desired. AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

FURNITURE, $50 WORTH, $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.

LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

Amber and meerschaum smoking pipes; also amber stirrups for children; recommended by all physicians; from manufacturer to the consumer; only one profit; all repairing done while you wait on pipes, cigar holders, umbrellas, walking canes. 1,079 3d Av., 63d St, double store.

To Sell for $250,000.—A splendid collection of antiquities, consisting of various objects in gold and silver, bronzes, jewelry, pictures, miniatures, china, &c.; collected since nearly 40 years. Apply to 6,235, care Haasenstein & Vogler, Ag. G., Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

SAFES —New and second-hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS,

332 Broadway. Tel. 3195 Franklin. Best Machines. Best Service. Lowest Prices.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia, and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pds. bought; call or send postal; I will call. BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

PLATING AND OXIDIZING. Tillman & Eckstein moved to 125 and 127 Worth St., Telephone for prices, 1830 Franklin. Established 1860.

Fine Bicycles, $1.00 Per Week.

RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St.

Watches, Diamonds; weekly payments; best quality; lowest prices; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Raimer & Thomson, 398 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 3966 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

SAFES AT LOWEST FACTORY PRICES; SECOND-HAND SAFES (CHEAP). J. GEYER, 2,019 5TH AV., NEAR 125TH ST.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Safes!!! Buy of makers; lowest prices, easy terms; second-hand cheap. Diebold Safe Co., 80 Reade St.

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BILLIARD—POOL

tables, new, $100 upward; second-hand, $75 upward; complete with outfits; instalment plan if desired. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 19th St. and 4th Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 853 Broadway, near 19th St. Open evenings.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 267 8th Av.

Cash prices paid contents flats, residences, pianos, &c.; calls promptly attended. James, Station G, Box 4.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 125th St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Segal, 744 6th Av.

Instruction.

50c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

BECOME INDEPENDENT!

$12 cash will put you through the three months' course in shorthand and typewriting if you start right away. Being located in the same building with the N. Y. Stock Exchange and N. Y. Produce Exchange gives this school the best facilities for placing its graduates in good situations. Prepare now for a Fall position. Call at once. The best and most rapid system taught.

THE EXCHANGE SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Produce Exchange Building, Foot of Broadway

TRINITY COLLEGE, Hartford, Conn., May 25th, 1901. Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at Trinity School, 139-147 West Ninety-first Street, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 20th, 21st, and 22d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY. Elementary and High School. College Preparation. EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

MT. ST. MARY'S, NEWBURGH-ON-HUDSON.

Boarding School for young ladies. Regents' examinations held three times yearly. Terms moderate. Apply to Principal.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Parisian lady, graduate Paris University, thorough musician, speaking perfect German, wishes Summer or permanent engagement; highest references. Address V., 904 8th Av.

JEANNE ARONE, authorized vocal teacher of Florenza d'Armas method; Summer terms for teachers. 1,219 Madison Av.

Boarders Wanted.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

16th St., 128 East.—Pleasant rooms; hot and cold water; excellent table; private family; gentlemen preferred.

21st St., 23 West, between 5th and 6th Avs.—Large and single finely furnished rooms; unexcelled and liberal home table; parlor, dining room; reasonable; references.

29th St., 12 East.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone; superior table; Summer rates.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

128th St., 169 West.—Elegantly furnished front room, dressing room; hot, cold water; superior board; private house.

132d St., 44 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; all conveniences.

Handsomely furnished front and back parlors for two gentlemen or married couple; also other rooms; prices reasonable; permanent or transient. Call at 108 East 25th St.

Park Av., 65.—Large corner room; parlor dining room; elevator, telephone; reference.

Board Wanted.

Wanted.—Young man desires room or room and board; neighborhood of 18th St. Moderate, 530 6th Av.

Country Board.

Mount Lafayette House, Franconia, N. H.—In the White Mountains, on the road from

BIG NEW DRY GOODS STORE FOR MACY SITE

Will Be Ten Stories High, and Leased to Henry Siegel.

Its Completion Will Make the Fourteenth Street District a Greater Shopping Centre than Ever.

The dry goods trade and real estate men may stop making predictions as to what will be the effect of the removal of the Macy store to Herald Square, because the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street promises to be more of a retail dry goods market than ever it was.

The entire easterly block front on Sixth Avenue, extending 100 feet in depth on both Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, a plot owned by William Rhinelander, Mary A. Chisolm, and others, is to be the site of a ten-story store building, which will be erected by the George A. Fuller Company. The entire property—ground and building—has been leased to Henry Siegel of the Siegel-Cooper Company for a term of twenty-one years from Feb. 1, 1904, the latter date being nine months after the lease to the present tenants, R. H. Macy & Co., shall have expired.

Mr. Siegel talked to a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon about his reasons for making the lease and his plans for the future of the enterprise.

"I secured the lease upon what I consider favorable terms," he said, "and took it because I regarded it as a good business proposition."

"Will the new store be operated by the Siegel-Cooper Company?"

"No," replied Mr. Siegel. "I have taken the lease individually, and, while a new company may be formed, the Fourteenth Street store will be conducted independently of the one at Eighteenth Street."

"Was not this lease made partly with the idea of strengthening the hold of the dry goods trade on lower Sixth Avenue, and of counteracting whatever influence the Macy removal to Herald Square may have?"

"Well," said Mr. Siegel, in a non-committal way, "I don't think that that influence is going to hurt any of us very much. I have every confidence in Fourteenth Street, and I do not believe that anything can move the retail dry goods centre from this section of Sixth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets."

It was evident from Mr. Siegel's manner that he was pretty well satisfied with his deal for the block front at Fourteenth Street. "You may remember," he said, "how, when we [the Siegel-Cooper Company] came here, there were all sorts of forebodings—that we would not last six months, and that the 'red star' would fly from our flagstaff at the end of that period." Others who heard of Mr. Siegel's new acquisition also recalled Nathan Straus's remark to the effect that the present Macy site would never again be used for retail dry goods purposes. Incidentally, it may be stated that, had not Mr. Siegel taken the block front, two or three others had signified their willingness to do so.

The site of the new store does not include all of the property now covered by the Macy establishments. There is also a nine-story building having a frontage of about 75 feet on Thirteenth Street and 25 feet on Fourteenth Street, and a six-story structure running through from Fourteenth to Fifteenth Street, just east of Sixth Avenue. In the case of both of these properties, land and buildings are owned by the Macy concern. Mr. Siegel says that these parcels do not interest him at all, and that he has "all that he wants," in a real estate sense. He declined to make public any figures in connection with the transaction.

The lease makes interesting some details relative to the ownership of these properties. This property originally formed a part of lands owned by John Rogers, who acquired them by purchase from Coll McGregor in 1786. John Rogers died in the year 1799, and his property was divided among the children, John Rogers, George P. Rogers, and Mary Rogers, who married William C. Rhinelander. The property left to George P. Rogers was the entire block now occupied by R. H. Macy & Co., on Sixth Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets.

To a very considerable extent title to these holdings on Sixth Avenue has remained in the heirs of George P. Rogers to the present time. He never married, and died in the year 1870, leaving half of his property to a niece, Mary A. Chisolm, the daughter of John Rogers, and the remaining half to William Rhinelander, Julia Rhinelander, Serena Rhinelander, and Mary T. Stewart, children of his sister Mary. At the time of his death this property was leased to the firm of R. H. Macy & Co.

On the partition between the heirs of George P. Rogers, the Fourteenth Street front, with a lot in the rear extending to Thirteenth Street, went to Mrs. Chisolm, and a plot about 120 feet on Sixth Avenue by 80 feet on Thirteenth Street to William Rhinelander and his sisters. These parties by separate leases continued the tenancy of R. H. Macy & Co., and made such improvements as the necessities of the business from time to time required, including the construction of new buildings in 1880 upon the Thirteenth Street plot owned by William Rhinelander and his sisters.

The various owners of the property have again seen fit to pool their interests, thus making possible the lease of the entire plot to Mr. Siegel.

MINISTER TO ECUADOR.

Emiliano Izaza Appointed by Colombia —The Countries Again on Friendly Terms.

The Liberal Government of Ecuador and the Conservative Government of Colombia have settled their differences and re-established amicable relations. A cable dispatch was received yesterday from President Marroquin of Colombia by Señor Emiliano Izaza, who has represented the latter here as special Commissioner for the last year, appointing him as Colombian Minister to Quito, Ecuador. The message directs Señor Izaza to proceed at once to his new post. He will sail next Tuesday.

Colombia and Ecuador have long been bitter enemies, and there were no diplomatic ties between the two republics. Much of this ill-feeling was caused by the recent revolution in Colombia, the Government of which accused President Alfaro of Ecuador of giving aid to the Liberal rebels. Now that the rebellion is ended the countries have decided to forget the past and renew relations.

Señor Izaza came here to close the negotiations for his Government for the purchase of the steam yacht Atalanta, which, however, went to Venezuela. He is a close friend of President Marroquin and is regarded in Colombia as one of its greatest statesmen.

THE MOLINEUX APPEAL.

Official Copy of the Record to be Sent to Albany.

The official copy of te Molineux case on appeal will be sent to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals in Albany to-day.

This copy is a volume a little larger than an unabridged dictionary and contains 3,405 pages. The photographs of the 137 exhibits are reproduced in half-tone engravings on colored paper. The volume after the Court of Appeals decision will be returned to Chief Clerk Carroll, and will be kept in his office.

VARNISH FACTORY BURNED.

Fire in Long Island City Almost Exhausts the Water Supply.

A fire that for a time threatened to reach large proportions started at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the works of the Keystone Varnish Company, on Fourth Street, between Front and West Avenue, Long Island City. It originated in the boiling room of the Keystone works and was caused by the upsetting of a boiling pot of varnish. The flames were confined to the Keystone works. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The works and contents were totally destroyed.

The call upon the water supply so lowered the pressure on the mains that almost every factory in the ward had to shut down for the afternoon. The work in the New York Sugar Refining Works was brought to a standstill owing to lack of water to feed the boilers. This was the case elsewhere, engineers being forced to draw their fires to prevent their boilers blowing up. It is said some of the firms were put to considerable loss by the shut-down through half-finished products spoiling.

WIFE CAN TALK TO KENNEDY.

Judge Newburger Gets Around a Court Rule by Sending the Dentist to the Tombs at Recess.

Mrs. Marion S. Kennedy, wife of the Staten Island dentist on trial before Judge Newburger in General Sessions charged with killing Emeline C. Reynolds, was not permitted, contrary to her usual custom, to see her husband in the prison pen at the noon recess yesterday.

It has for some years been a rule of the Court of General Sessions that no person shall be allowed to visit the prisoners on trial in the prison pens during the noon hour. Since the beginning of Dr. Kennedy's third trial, however, Mrs. Kennedy has daily talked with her accused husband in the pen and no one took official cognizance of it until Tuesday.

On that day she was told by the court officers that she could not see her husband. Yesterday she tried again and received the same answer. She appealed to her husband's lawyer, Robert M. Moore. The latter asked Capt. Wheeless of the court squad why Mrs. Kennedy couldn't see Dr. Kennedy in the pen. The Captain replied that it had been a rule for years to permit no persons to visit prisoners there at noon and that his men were simply obeying instructions.

Mr. Moore then went to Judge Newburger, who had heard nothing of the matter before. The lawyer asked if Mrs. Kennedy might not be permitted to see her husband every day, and gave reasons for his request which satisfied Judge Newburger, who, after a consultation with Warden Hagan, told Mr. Moore that the prisoner would be taken back to the Tombs each day at recess and that Mrs. Kennedy might visit him there each day if she wished.

Handwriting Expert Gumpell occupied the trial day yesterday with his direct testimony and replies to Mr. Osborne's severe cross-examination. The witness wrote an imitation of Dr. Kennedy's signature on his illustrating board, upside down and backward. Then reversing his board he showed an excellent reproduction of the dentist's writing. Mr. Moore hopes to finish with his last expert to-day, and it is thought that the trial will end by the latter part of next week.

The trend of Mr. Osborne's questions yesterday seemed to indicate the purpose of the prosecution to show, if possible, that the defendant wrote the indorsement on the $13,000 check and tried in doing so to disguise his handwriting peculiarities. The prosecutor caused the expert to point out dissimilarities in the admitted and conceded exhibits in support of this theory. He held to the theory that some one had imitated Dr. Kennedy's writing.

YACHT ASTRILD DESTROYED.

Explosion in Gasoline Stove Started Fire and Craft Burned Till She Sank.

An explosion which blew up the deck of H. W. Hanan's yacht Astrild startled the Summer colonists in the neighborhood of Greenwich and the surrounding islands at an early hour yesterday morning. Following the explosion, a number of men were seen struggling in the water, and much excitement ensued.

Several naphtha launches hastily put out to the rescue, and Charles Gould's yawl Niara was the first to reach the spot. The men were taken ashore. They were frightened and wet, but not otherwise injured.

It was 5 o'clock yesterday morning when the steward of the Astrild tried to start a fire in a gasolene stove in the kitchen. He had just applied a match, when there was a loud report and a volume of flame and smoke shot up. The steward rushed for the deck, and the eight men of the crew lost no time in following. As they went up, they saw that the rigging had caught fire, and, without stopping to investigate further, the eight plunged into the water.

The fire spread quickly, and soon the craft was a mass of flames. In less than thirty minutes she had burned to the water's edge and sank to the bottom. The Astrild was a cutter-rigged yacht, built at Glasgow by A. and J. Inglis in 1898, from designs of G. L. Watson, at a cost, it is said, of about $25,000. Mr. Hanan brought her over here last year, and she started in fifteen races, winning six first prizes and five seconds.

The Astrild was a sister ship to Rear Commodore Frederick M. Hoyt's Isolde, and would have raced this season with A. Howard Hinkle's Senta, Philip T. Dodge's Eelin, two more of the foreign cracks which have been imported since last year.

CHALLENGES OF JURORS.

Justice McAdam Thinks They Are Too Numerous—Forced to Lose a Day Because of Present System.

Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday, as a result of the present system of peremptory challenges of jurors in civil cases, was idle the entire day.

This idleness was caused by the case of Mrs. Joanna Copeland against the Metropolitan Railway Company, which was tried and dismissed within an hour. The Court decided that the plaintiff had been negligent. In this case, because of the challenges allowed, it took more than a day to get a jury. As it seemed that the case would last all day yesterday, the Court on Tuesday excused the challenged jurors until Thursday. When the case was dismissed, there being no jurors, other actions had to go over. In speaking of this case and some other recent experiences, Justice McAdam said:

"Something must be done with the present jury system in the civil courts. Under the present system each side has six peremptory challenges of jurors, and they usually use them. In this case just before me, which was called Tuesday morning, before the day was over the entire panel for my part had been exhausted and still we needed two more jurors. I was then compelled to adjourn the court until this morning. This morning two jurors were secured quickly, as the challenges had been exhausted. Tuesday, when it appeared that the trial would last an entire day, I excused the jurors who had been challenged until Thursday. As a result the court was compelled to take a recess after the action for damages was dismissed.

"The large number of peremptory challenges is not necessary, and the indiscriminate use of the peremptory challenge causes endless delay."

JUSTICE JEROME MADE A RAID.

Captured a Bag of Money in an Alleged Poolroom Said to be Owned by Tammany Politician.

Justice Jerome and John McCullagh at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon drove in a cab to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, where they secured the assistance of Capt. Gannon and several officers, and then they drove to the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, where they made a raid on an alleged gambling house. Charles R. Palmer, a detective in the employ of the Committee of Fifteen, arrived at the scene of the raid some time before, and with two other detectives had been engaged in placing bets on various races.

The place raided was on the second floor over a saloon, and was an old six-room flat that had been altered to suit the requirements of the new business. About seventy-five men were in the rooms at the moment of the raid, and they all made a wild dash for the street. Five men got out on the street, but three of them were recaptured and brought back. They were released subsequently, as they proved to the Justice that they were merely players. Two men were arrested and locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, and they will be arraigned in Chambers before Justice Jerome this morning.

Justice Jerome secured a satchel containing a large sum of money, which he took away with him. It is alleged that the reputed gambling room is owned by Charles Murphy, a prominent member of Tammany Hall. Mr. McCullagh, when asked if this was so, refused to admit or deny it.

FATHER PHILLIPS'S DEATH.

No Poison Found in the Stomach—Discharge of "Dr." Stanley.

Prof. George A. Ferguson, the chemical expert who examined the viscera of Father Phillips of Hazleton, found dead recently in a Ninth Avenue masseur's apartments, reported yesterday that he found no poison in the priest's stomach.

"Dr." Kirke Stanley, the masseur, who has been in the Tombs since the death of the priest was discovered, was discharged by Coroner Bausch. Abraham Levy, Stanley's counsel, said that his client would not remain in the city.

Woman can use the most distinctive materials for clothing; mere man must depend for smartness upon the good style of the colorings and patterns.

Plainish colors, quiet mixtures, unnoticeable striping and indistinct over plaiding will never be "common," and so are good style.

That kind of sack suit, $16 to $32.

Have you "caught on" to the fact that the Panama has caught New York?

The real Panama $10 and $12; a Porto Rico make, $5.

All sorts of straw hats from very rough to very fine braids.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

ANOTHER SULZER WILL

Testament Made in 1897 Found Among Lawyer's Papers.

As in the Contested Will, the Wife and Son Are Cut Off—Half of the Estate Left to Magistrate Zeller.

Another will of Councilman Herman Sulzer has been found. It was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Office yesterday by the lawyer who discovered it among other papers in his safe. As in the will filed just after Mr. Sulzer's death on March 16 last, this newly found testament cuts off both his wife and son, but his daughter is more liberally remembered. City Magistrate Zeller is to receive one-half of the estate, while he becomes trustee for the other half, which is to go to Mr. Sulzer's daughter under certain conditions.

While the first will filed takes precedence of this document, there is a possibility that in the end this instrument will be the one under which the estate will be administered. The first will filed is the last testament, but there is a bitter contest over it and it may be upset. This will is dated Nov. 21, 1898, and the last codicil to it bears date of Sept. 17, 1900. Under this will nearly all the testator's estate was given to a Mrs. Ida Hermann Weimann. Mrs. Sulzer and her son, Ernest, received $5 each. The daughter, Clara, was to get $5,000, provided she did not live with her mother for two years prior to her becoming of age.

The will which was filed yesterday bears date of Dec. 30, 1897, and is witnessed by William G. Ringler and Henry Hachmeister, both of the George Ringler Brewing Company. In it the testator leaves $5 to his wife, because her "unkindly and unjustifiable actions toward me caused me great grief." His son is cut off, not having shown his father respect and obedience.

After leaving the sum of $500 to Edward Zeller, son of the City Magistrate, the testator leaves the remainder of his estate in equal parts to his daughter and to Magistrate Zeller, who is also to act as trustee, and to pay the income of the daughter's portion to her until she is married. If Miss Sulzer should marry a person whom Magistrate Zeller objects to, he is to divide her share of the estate among the children of Alfred and Ernest Sulzer, brothers of the testator.

This will was drawn up by Edward Miehling of the law firm of Zeller & Miehling, who filed the instrument yesterday. When asked why the will had not been produced before, Mr. Miehling said:

"I drew the will on the date it bears, and at Mr. Sulzer's request I deposited it in the will box in our safe. This week I happened to be looking through our will box and found it."

Mr. Miehling said that Magistrate Zeller would take no active part in the fight over the estate. Counsel for Mrs. Sulzer and her children decline to say anything about the new phase of the case.

RAILROAD TO PAY $1,1,000.

Lackawanna Agreed to Settle a $50,000 Damage Suit for that Sum.

Miss Ellen Douglas McDonald of Oxford, N. Y., was injured in a collision between two trains of the Lackawanna Railroad, on Thanksgiving Day, 1889. The train in which she was was standing in the Paterson station when run into.

Miss McDonald's left leg was broken in six places and she will be a cripple for life. She brought suit in the Hudson County Circuit Court, at Jersey City, yesterday, before Judge Nevius, for $50,000. When the case was called yesterday McGee & Bedle, counsel for defendants, said the company had already paid doctors' and other bills on Miss McDonald's behalf amounting to $4,000. In addition, the company was willing to accept a verdict for $11,000, making $15,000 in all.

James A. Gordon, counsel for Miss McDonald, said his client would accept the proposition, and Judge Nevius instructed the jury to return a verdict for the amount agreed upon.

BICYCLIST KILLED UNDER CAR.

Tried to Steer His Wheel on the Cable Slot Just as the Car Started.

Joseph Sahn, a porter, of 977 First Avenue, was crushed to death at Third Avenue and Forty-second Street last night by a Third Avenue electric car. He was riding a bicycle, and in trying to get ahead of the car, was knocked off his wheel and killed.

Sahn was on his way home when the car, No. 2,484, north-bound, stopped at Forty-second Street, and he spurted to get ahead of it. As soon as he came up with the motorman, he steered in to get his wheel on the cable slot, and at the same time the car started. The car struck his rear wheel, and Sahn was thrown off, and the bicycle smashed.

The motorman, James McMahon, twenty-eight years old, of 2,325 Third Avenue, was unable to prevent the wheels from passing over Sahn's head and body.

An ambulance was summoned from Flower Hospital, but the surgeon said Sahn had been almost instantly killed.

Motorman McMahon was arrested. The up and down town Third Avenue cars and the Forty-second Street cars were blocked an hour by the accident.

Ecuador Companies' Injunction Suit.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday dismissed the temporary order obtained from him on Monday by two shareholders of the Ecuador Development Company and the Ecuador Equipment Association to restrain the companies from making a proposed issue of £1,000,000 debenture bonds, which was scheduled to be done next Saturday.

Friday was set as the day for hearing further argument on the question of the issuing of an injunction in the suit.

House Gowns.
3rd Floor.

Figured Percale Kimonas,—dainty floral designs, with broad colored bands and yoke.
$1.75 each.

Figured Lawn Dressing Gowns,—with square neck,—trimmed with lace,
$2.50

White Lawn Wrappers,—with broad sailor collar of lace insertion and edging,
$5.50

Lawn Wrappers,—fancy colored figures on white grounds. Surplice collar of fine embroidery.
$7.50

Customers are requested to take elevators opposite Western Entrance.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson.

The More Heat—
The More Moths—
The More Need to
Store Furs.

19th St. 6th Ave. 20th St.

$15 BLUE SERGE SUIT, FULL Silk lined, worth $22. Benson & Co. Misfit Parlors, next to Keith's.

LUIS MUNOZ INDICTED.

Grand Jury Found a True Bill Against Him on Charge of Taking Gen. Uribe-Uribe's Pesetas.

Luis Moret Munoz, said to be a relative of Luis Munoz Rivera, ex-President of the Porto Rico Federal Party, was yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury upon a charge of grand larceny in the first degree. Gen. Uribe-Uribe, the Porto Rican insurgent leader, now stopping in this city, is the complainant against Munoz, who was arrested in San Juan, Porto Rico, June 3, as he was about to land from the United States transport McClellan. He is now detained at the house of Chief of Police Bernos in that city.

Gen. Uribe-Uribe on last Monday called at Police Headquarters and told Capt. Titus that Munoz had been intrusted with 106,000 pesetas ($20,358) to bring to him from Porto Rico and that the pesetas had not yet materialized. Capt. Titus had Munoz arrested when he landed in consequence. The latter contends according to dispatches from San Juan, that he left the package of pesetas with the purser of the steamer, not knowing the package's value.

In view of the recent insular decision of the United States Supreme Court much interest was aroused in the District Attorney's office over the question as to what procedure would be necessary to bring Munoz back to this country. The majority of the staff were undecided whether an ordinary requisition would answer or whether extradition papers would have to be prepared.

Charles Adams of the law firm of Coudert Brothers, who prepared the complaint in the case of De Lima against Collector Bidwell passed on by the Supreme Court, when asked for his opinion of the matter, said:

"While the decisions in the De Lima and Downes cases do not necessarily decide this point, as they referred only to customs matters, the apparent implication of the reasoning of the Justices is that Porto Rico is American territory for the purpose of the administration of criminal justice. Therefore the case mentioned is one in which 'inter-State rendition' would be allowed—that is to say, the prisoner will probably be brought back to this city on the requisition of Gov. Odell."

The question will be passed on by the Washington authorities before Munoz is brought back.

LEGAL NOTES.

UNLAWFUL DISCHARGE OF VETERANS.—The case of John Lawrence O'Hara, decided recently by the Court of Appeals, is one of the many instances in which loss and expense have been entailed upon the municipality because of the unlawful acts of city officials in failing to obey the plain requirements of the laws regulating the civil service. Mr. O'Hara, a veteran of the civil war, was appointed in 1888 a cleaner in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, and was subsequently detailed as a watchman in the Court House. In October, 1898, he was arbitrarily discharged by the Commissioner of Public Buildings. Pending a hearing in mandamus proceedings instituted in his behalf, O'Hara was reinstated; and then, in November, 1899, he brought suit against the city for the salary due him during the interim from his removal to his reinstatement. Justice McAdam, before whom the case was tried, directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $137, which, with the costs, amounted to $250. The Appellate Division, in January last year, directed an affirmance of the judgment. The Court, by Justice Rumsey, Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices Patterson and O'Brien concurring, held that O'Hara was entitled to his salary for the period during which he had been unlawfully suspended, where it appeared that he had tendered his services and no one was appointed in his place, and that his salary had not been paid to any one else. Justice Ingraham dissented, holding that the city was not liable to pay for services that were never performed, because of a violation of law by a Commissioner of one of the departments of the city. The Court of Appeals now unanimously upholds the judgment below, adopting Justice Rumsey's opinion. George F. Langbein was counsel for the plaintiff and Theodore Connoly represented the city.

***

WIFE AS HUSBAND'S AGENT.—William Howe, in suing Peter Finnegan in the Monroe County Court, alleged that he had loaned money to defendant through the latter's wife as agent. Part of the money was repaid, and plaintiff also set up a promise by the husband to pay the balance. The evidence showed that plaintiff gave the wife at different times sums of money to pay off a mortgage on her husband's property. It appeared quite conclusively that the wife was the general agent for her husband, with full power and authority to do his business and handle his money. She had no property of any kind of her own, and no way of getting any money except what her husband handed over to her out of his earnings. Justice Williams, for the Fourth Appellate Division, in holding that the wife had general authority to borrow money on her husband's credit, and that he is liable therefor, says: "The wife had no means of any kind or nature. All the property was in the husband's name. He was a workingman. When he received his wages he brought them to his wife. She handled all the money, and did all the business, and he permitted her to conduct the business just as she saw fit. In the management of the business relating to the bond and mortgage she borrowed these items of money to pay, and they were actually paid, and the husband has had and still has the full benefit thereof. Why should not the plaintiff be entitled to recover back his money? It would be rank injustice to deny him relief."

***

CONDITION WHERE A MOTHER LOSES HER RIGHT TO HER CHILD.—Justice O'Gorman yesterday dismissed a writ of habeas corpus sued on by Alvide Nelson to get possession of her child, Lydia, who is the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Woods. Four years ago the child, then only eight months old, was abandoned by its parents and found by a policeman in the hallway of a house in a remote section of the city. John Nelson, the father, died on Blackwell's Island in 1899. The mother denied that she was a party to the abandonment, but did not dispute the fact that she accompanied her husband to the house and stood outside while he took the baby in. She stated that she believed her husband left the child with a family to board. This statement, Justice O'Gorman says, in his opinion, is completely overcome by the evidence. He characterizes her conduct as reprehensible as that of her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Woods have no children of their own and have had the child in their custody for nearly four years. "It is quite clear," says Justice O'Gorman, "that her welfare would not be promoted by removing her from her present surroundings. It is true that the mother's conduct of four years ago should not in itself deprive her of the custody of the child, except so far as that conduct on that occasion, and her marked indifference during the intervening period, manifest an absence of maternal devotion and solicitude. The petitioner is now employed as a housekeeper for a physician, and if this child were returned to her, judging from her past career, its abandonment again would not be at all unlikely whenever she found the child an incumbrance. I am not insensible to the grief that must come to a true mother who is separated from her offspring, but in this case the condition complained of is the result of petitioner's own acts, and if she could so far subdue her maternal instincts as to desert her eight-months'-old child and make no effort to reclaim it for over three years, her continued separation will cause no great affliction. In any event the welfare of the child is the paramount consideration, and a parent who has once abandoned her child should not have it in her power to repeat the offense."

"They Shine For All,"

the three great Beacon Lights of Correct Summer Dress. No excuse for being wrecked on the shoals of "cheapness," or the rock of extravagance.

Fox's English Gray and Black Flannel Suits, with fine silk stripe, $20.
American Black, Gray, Light and Dark Blue Flannel Suits, with vari-colored stripes, $10, $12, $14 & $16.
Very light weight—no linings—Blue serge Yachting Reefers, $6.
White Duck Outing Trousers, $1.50.
White Negligee Shirts, plain and plaited bosoms, $1.50, $2.50 & $3.50.
Special Balbriggan Underwear, long and half sleeves, 50 cts. a garment.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
$3.50 per pair.

When purchasing Sorosis shoes, customers should have the foot measured, instead of inquiring for any particular size. By this means an accurate fit is secured.

The Sorosis low shoes and slippers are shown in many new, handsome models, in which the latest fashions of material and shape are introduced.

Correct and appropriate shoes for every kind of dress,—and for all times and occasions in the up-to-date demands of fashion.

Misses' and Children's Sorosis Boots made on similar lasts to the ladies'.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Registered Trade Mark

Table Linens
For Country Homes
of substantial durable quality in a good variety of patterns.

BY THE YARD.
68 to 72 inches wide at 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50 per yard.

TABLE CLOTHS.
2x2 yds. at $2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50 & 4.00
2x2½ " "2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.75, 4.00 & 4.50
2x3 " "3.25, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00 & 6.00

NAPKINS.
Breakfast size, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75 & 3.00 a doz
Dinner size, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50 & 5.00 a doz.

SPECIAL.
A lot of odd Sample Cloths of fine quality one-third less than regular prices.
2 x3½ yards 6.75, 7.75 and 9.00
2 x4 " 5.00, 6.50 and 7.75
2½x3½ " 6.00, 7.25, 9.00 and 11.00

Also Bedroom and Bathroom Towels, Towelings, Linen and Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases, Bedspreads, Blankets and Comfortables, all in largest assortment and at reasonable prices.

"THE LINEN STORE."
James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d St.

$12 IMPORTED HOMESPUN Coat & Pants, worth $20. Misfit Parlors. Benson's, next to Keith's Theatre.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE SEASON'S MARCH—REDUCED PRICES.

Warm weather converts the porch into a living room, and here are the proper furnishings.

BAMBOO PORCH SCREENS.
6 x 8 ft. (were $1.50) $0.95
8 x 10 ft. (were $2.50) 1.50
10 x 10 ft (were $3.00) 1.90
Specially durable, made of the outside rind of the bamboo. Prices include all pulley attachments.

DURRIE RUGS.
6 x 9 ft..... $ 7.50
7.6 x 10.6 ft..... 11.50
9 x 12 ft..... 16.50
9 x 15 ft..... 20.00
(former prices, $10.50 to $27.50.)

Other odd sizes, suitable for throwing over swings, etc., equally reduced—made in India—impervious to moisture and strong sunshine.

PORCH FURNITURE—"Old Hickory" chairs, $2.50, (reduced from $4.00.) Rockers—$2.75, (reduced from $4.50.) Settle rockers, $4.00, (reduced from $6.00.)

Reduced factory prices speed the "season's march" all over the store, and many a piece reduced to-morrow will be gone the day after, so promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

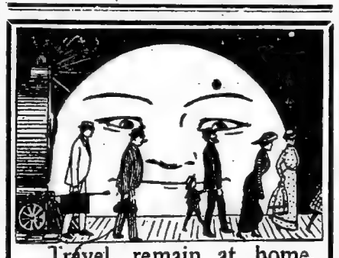

Travel, remain at home, pass the Summer where you will, we're ready, in our three convenient stores, to dress you in the most comfortable, stylish, coolest way—Man or Boy!

Homespuns, Flannels, and other loosely woven fabrics in Suits—Coats, military shoulders.
Panama and all the fashionable Straw Hats.
Bathing Suits.
Negligee Shirts—style after style.
Scarfs, Underwear, Hosiery.
Low Shoes—smart ones!

Smith Gray & Co.,
NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.
BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

WOMAN DROWNED WHILE BOATING

Was with Two Men, Who Say She Stumbled and Fell Overboard.

Mrs. James Brown of Liberty Street, Union Hill, a bride of a few weeks, was drowned on Tuesday evening while boating with two men on the Mill Creek, a stream in the Secaucus meadows, which flows into the Hackensack River. Mrs. Brown until a short time ago lived in West Hoboken.

She met Harry Schmidt and Henry Elsesser of that town on Tuesday afternoon and went rowing with them on the creek. It is said that while moving from one part of the boat to another she stumbled and fell overboard. Before her companions could rescue her she sank a second time and did not come to the surface again.

The body was recovered yesterday afternoon and taken to the Morgue, where it was identified by the man to whom she was recently married. Later Frank Jasper of 391 Spring Street, Union Hill, identified the body as that of his wife, whom he married some years ago, and from whom he had been living apart.

Colonial Dames at Law.

The right to use the phrase "Colonial Dames" was argued before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon. The case came before the court on appeal from a judgment rendered by Justice Bookstaver denying the injunction asked for by the "Colonial Dames of America" to prevent the use of the phrase in question by the "Colonial Dames of the State of New York." The court reserved decision.

O'Neill's
Women's Suits.
Women's Tailored Suits
in Cheviot and Mohair, just from the maker,
Regular Value 15.00,
9.98
Wash Suits
in Chambray, neatly made, tucked and finished with braid,
3.98
Women's Wash Skirts
Well made and correctly shaped,
98c.
Large Stock of
Cotton Shirt Waists
embracing all the newest materials and designs at prices ranging from 69c. upward.
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Sale of
Men's Imported Underwear.
French Balbriggan
Shirts and Drawers, made from Egyptian cotton; shirts long or short sleeves, drawers regular and short inseam,
50c. each,
value 75c.
Swiss Silk and Wool
Shirts and Drawers, in light blue; shirts long or short sleeves,
$1.95 each,
value $2.65.
Swiss All Silk
Shirts and Drawers; colors: novia and light blue; shirts long or short sleeves,
$2.75 each,
value $3.75.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Amusements.

Proctor's Diversified Entertainments 15,25,50c
Comedies Varieties & Novelties.
5TH Av. Cont'n's 23D ST. Aft. & Eve. 58th St. Aft. & Eve. 125th St. Aft & Eve. | "Lost, Strayed or Stolen" & "The Violin Maker." Varit's "Confusion" & "Into Darkness." Varieties. "The Guv'nor" & "The Elder Brother." Varieties "The Woman Hater" Varieties. Mats. 15c. & 25c.
F. F. Proctor's Big Stock Co. 150 Artists.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Sam S. Shubert Introduces
The Successful London Farce.
2:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. Mats. Wed. & Sat. All Star Comedy Cast.
The Brixton Burglary
Herald —ALL
Sun —AGREE
Journal—IT
World —IS
Times —A
Press —GREAT
HIT

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.
New Special Vaudeville Features and THE KING'S CARNIVAL. Phenomenal Hit.
TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE
Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

St. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Av.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Every Evening, 8:15. Admission, 50 cents.
To-night, Wagner Programme.

CASINO B'way & 39th St Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
FLORODORA

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
With ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St.
Last 9 nights, 8:15. Last Saturday Matinées.
JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. To-day & Saturday, 2:15.
TO-NIGHT—150TH TIME—SOUVENIRS.
WILLIAM COLLIER. ON THE QUIET.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts., Near Lex. Av.
Parry Opera Co. Wm. C. Mandeville.
"EL CAPITAN."
Promenade Music, 7 P. M. Opera at 8:15.

On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Theatres.
"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12 (Glass Enclosure. (Fully Protected. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. RALPH JOHNSTONE Mr. and Mrs. SIDMAN SIDNEY GRANT, others.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily (except Mon.), 25c. ROSEDALE.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
THIS WEEK—The Prince of the World.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. | Lottie Gilson, James Thornton, Mr. & Mrs. Mark Murphy, others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S TWO PERFORMANCES Daily, Mats. 25, Eve., 50.
BEST VAUDEVILLE BILL IN TOWN.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

SIX RACES TO-DAY, AT 2:30 P. M.
Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car,) 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Ave. Elevated, every 20 minutes.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and cooler; fresh westerly winds.

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REVISION OF THE TARIFF

Many Republicans Believe the Question Will Split the Party.

A Democrat Says Defections Will Be Offset by Number of Converts to Protection in His Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The appearance before the Industrial Commission to-day of a number of witnesses who devoted themselves to justifying the retention of all the tariff duties now imposed, and who deprecated the abandonment in any degree of the tariff principles, directs the attention of many Republicans here to the increasing tendency of the Republicans to divide, and to the almost inevitable cleavage of the party in the next Congress on the proposition to modify the tariff schedules without throwing over the protection "policy."

These Republicans insist that since Mr. Blaine, the most distinguished apostle of protection, deliberately designated protection as a "policy" instead of calling it a "principle," and the reasons for adopting that language are, more evident now than they were when Mr. Blaine suggested that it might not be a "policy" for all time, it would not be unnatural, but perfectly reasonable, if a large section of the party should side with Mr. Babcock in demanding modifications of the tariff.

The support of the demand for reduced duties on imports that are kept down in order to enable certain combinations to maintain prices, has shown most strength in the West, and it has found expression in the meeting of manufacturers at Detroit. A Republican who has followed the course of some of the leading newspapers says that he would not be surprised if it should turn out to be true that Mr. Henderson of Iowa is inclined to side with the friends of modified tariffs, particularly where tariffs help "trusts." But it is not considered probable that Mr. Henderson will be anything but an outspoken protectionist if he expects to be elected Speaker of the Fifty-seventh Congress. Indeed, it is admitted that the number of Republicans who will follow Mr. Babcock will not be a very impressive minority, except as it will indicate the quick development of a moderate tariff faction.

The concern felt by the Republican politicians who talk about the matter is that it may do mischief in the next Congressional campaign. The discussions of the next session will come along just in time to be used as campaign material, and if there are votes, there may be enough lower tariff Republicans and Democrats to make the contests too close for comfort.

A Western Democrat formerly in Congress, when tariff reform had given his party a big majority, said that he would be inclined to hope for substantial results coming out of the imminent Republican division, if it were not for the almost open acceptance of protection "principles" by several of the Southern States, and notably by prominent Democrats speaking for the greater business interests of the South. South Carolina and Alabama would not send any Republicans to Congress, nor would the representatives from either of these States be outspoken protectionists, but it is known that the development of the iron interests of Alabama and the cotton manufacturing of South Carolina has decidedly weakened the free-trade sentiment in both of these States among Democrats.

"You will find," he said, "that some of the Democrats from the steel-making districts of the South, and also some of those from the cotton manufacturing States of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia will regard with great indifference Mr. Babcock's attack upon any part of the tariff wall.

"They have come to like a high wall, and will regard with that apprehension that formerly could have been felt by Republicans only any attempt to cut rates of protection that might go so deep as to be felt by their constituents. At all events, the division of the Republicans in the next House will not mean a later victory for the Democrats, for the break in the Republican Party will serve to show that there is to be a break also in the Democratic Party.

"The men who should be our leaders are as timid about the tariff as they have come to be in talking sound money. They still know that before they regain public confidence they must have sense and courage, must find a way to freer trade and reciprocal trade advantages. When we have an affirmative policy on those questions, and have quit talking about Bryan, the Democratic Party will look up again."

Among the witnesses before the commission were Congressman Robert W. Tayler of Ohio and Dr. George Gunton, President of the New York Institute of Social Economics. Mr. Tayler took the position that any discussion of the tariff in Congress at this time would have a damaging effect upon the country. He said the Dingley law was the most equitable tariff law the United States had ever had. He took a decided position against trusts, and said that they are not fostered by the protective tariff. Mr. Tayler also said that he believed in the principle of reciprocity, but that he did not indorse any of the recently negotiated reciprocity treaties.

Dr. Gunton devoted himself especially to replying to an argument for freer trade recently made before the commission by Edward Atkinson. Dr. Gunton said that the freedom contended for by opponents of the tariff is analogous to the freedom of the savage, a freedom which, if indulged in too freely, not only brings injury to others, but ruin to himself.

WANT RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Manufacturers in Session in Detroit Advocate Trade Conventions and Tariff Revision.

DETROIT, June 6.—At its closing session to-day, the National Association of Manufacturers adopted a resolution recommending the calling of a general convention for the consideration of reciprocity treaties with foreign countries. The Executive Committee was charged to call and organize such a convention. The following resolution was adopted with regard to the tariff revision:

Resolved, That the National Association of Manufacturers affirms the following principles should govern all legislation: The object of tariff legislation should be to furnish adequate protection to such products only as require it, without providing for monopoly abuses. The tariff on goods of which the cost of production is higher in the United States than in foreign countries, should be at least what is necessary to compensate domestic industries for the higher cost of production."

The association re-elected its old officers, as has been the custom since it was organized, and fixed Indianapolis as the place for the next convention.

THE GERMAN TARIFF PLAN.

Some of the Larger States Abandon Maximal and Minimal Scheme.

BERLIN, June 6.—One of the results of yesterday's tariff convention, it is learned, is that Prussia and a number of the larger German States have abandoned the idea of the so-called double tariff; that is to say, maximal and minimal, which commercial circles considered the main obstacle in concluding new and mutually satisfactory commercial treaties.

Dr. von Miquel, formerly Minister of Finance, was the author of the plan which was devised as a means to help German agriculture.

United States Ambassador White attaches great importance to the news that some of the principal German States will drop the double tariff, as he believes that this will make the negotiation of a commercial treaty between Germany and the United States much more likely.

At the Foreign Office it was said to-day that the negotiations regarding the treaty have not been suspended, although not much is being done in connection with them.

"The tendency here," said a Foreign Office official, "is to wait and see what the United States will do toward reducing its tariff in accordance with recent utterances of President McKinley and Secretary Gage, which have not damaged but have greatly improved the prospects of the treaty."

CHINESE TARIFF QUESTION.

A Protest from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Foreign Relations, read the following cable dispatch from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, a copy of which had been forwarded to the State Department at Washington:

Believe majority Ministers Peking urge immediate effective high increase tariff, purpose providing large service indemnity loan. This international chamber protests against such hasty treatment tariff question, which, besides destroying only leverage obtaining redress present anti-treaty grievances, seriously threatens trade expansion. Sufficient to admit principle tariff increase, reserving settlement details later by chief commercial powers.

MR. CORTELYOU IN THE CABINET?

Report that President's Secretary Will Get a Portfolio Revived.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A White House rumor revives the report that Secretary Cortelyou may be advanced from his present position to that of a member of the Cabinet. This is suggested by the report that Major O. L. Pruden, Assistant Secretary to the President, who was appointed a Major and Paymaster, will go into service and make way for the advancement of Chief Clerk Rudolph Forster.

The opinion is expressed that there will be an opening for Mr. Cortelyou in a short time. Notwithstanding contradictions of the report, opinion points to Postmaster General Smith as the Cabinet officer most likely to retire, and Mr. Cortelyou's experience in the Post Office Department, where he was the confidential clerk of Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell, would be a preparation for his discharge of the duties of the office.

EX-SENATOR TOWNE IN TEXAS.

Now Interested in Oil Fields—Believes It His Duty to Make Money.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 6.—It was announced here to-day that ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee, and ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg are members of a company now being organized which proposes to develop their holdings in the Beaumont oil field on a most extensive scale. The capital stock of the company will probably be $5,000,000, and it proposes to put down a large number of oil wells and to build and operate oil pipe lines and refineries. These men are now at Beaumont. In addition to his interest in this company, Mr. Towne yesterday purchased, for another syndicate in which he is interested, one-quarter of an acre of land in the proven oil field, paying $25,000 for it. Speaking of his business plans to-day, Mr. Towne said:

"I have retired from politics for good, and shall devote my time hereafter to making money. I think it is my duty to provide for a competency for myself and family."

FRENCH AMBASSADOR RECALLED.

Leon Bourgeois to Succeed Marquis de Noailles at Berlin.

LONDON, June 7.—"I learn," says the Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, "that M. Delcassé has decided to recall the French Ambassador to Germany, Marquis de Noailles, and that M. Leon Bourgeois will probably succeed him."

Commenting editorially upon this dispatch, The Daily Chronicle suggests that the change is the outcome of French resentment at the act of Emperor William in celebrating at Metz the birthday of the Czar.

THE CARNEGIE £2,000,000 GIFT.

Scottish Press Now Praises Plan—Its Principal Features Settled.

LONDON, June 7.—At a meeting held yesterday to consider Mr. Carnegie's educational plans for Scotland the Earl of Elgin and Lord Rosebery were present. The principal features of the plans were settled, and will be published soon.

It is understood that one condition of the trust is that the capital sum provided shall remain for the present invested in the securities in which Mr. Carnegie placed it.

The Scottish press is unanimous in praising the latest developments of the project.

FEAR J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

Alarm in Switzerland Over Report He Will Form a Watch Trust Here.

LONDON, June 7.—"There is considerable alarm in Switzerland," says the Geneva correspondent of The Daily Express, "over a report that J. Pierpont Morgan contemplates the formation of a watch combine to kill off the importation of Swiss watches and materials.

"It is said that the combination will include the Philadelphia Watch Case Company of Riverside, N. J., and the Standard Watch Company of Lafayette, N. J., as well as other concerns. The Swiss manufacturers intend to fight the contemplated trust."

Play Golf?
Send for Score Book, unique and practical, FREE. POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76–6th Av., N. Y.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45⅞c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31¾c; cotton, middling, 8¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16.25; butter, Western creamery, 10c.—Commercial World.—Page 11.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Commercial.—Page 11.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Engage Space in Advance.
The Lake Shore Limited of the New York Central is running full; it is necessary to engage space days in advance in order to get just what you want. Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis passengers, please note.—Adv.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT builds up the weak and debilitated. Avoid substitutes.—Adv.

BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS CHARGED WITH FRAUDS

Said to Have Bought Broken-Down Animals and Divided Profits.

£15,779,000 FOR TRANSPORT

House of Commons Votes That Amount After Bitter Debate—Report on War Office Reorganization.

LONDON, June 7.—After a long and somewhat embittered discussion of the policy of the War Office in buying horses for use in South Africa, the House of Commons last night, by a vote of 159 to 60, granted the sum of £15,779,000 for transports and remounts.

Sir Blundell Maple (Conservative) asserted that British officers who had been sent to Hungary and Austria had purchased broken-down animals at extravagant prices and divided with the sellers the price charged the British Government above the actual cost. He demanded the appointment of a committee of inquiry.

Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary of the War Office, said an inquiry would be made into the matter, and he believed that the accusations of corruption brought against British officers would be disproved.

Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, said the War Office paid for horses in England £42, in Canada £30, and in Australia, the United States, and Hungary from £20 to £25 each.

Later in the discussion Mr. Brodrick said a telegram had just reached him from Lord Kitchener announcing that between 50,000 and 60,000 troops were now suitably mounted. The War Secretary defended the good quality of the horses bought abroad.

It is understood that the charges made by Sir Blundell Maple are of a very serious character. It is asserted that in one case an officer netted £50,000 in the purchase of horses in Hungary.

Dissatisfaction is said to have existed in the colonies because the Government has been buying horses on the Continent when colonial animals were available.

Simplification and decentralization are the keynotes of the report issued yesterday by the committee, under the Chairmanship of Clinton E. Dawkins, (partner in J. S. Morgan & Co.,) appointed to inquire into the War Office organization. The abolition is recommended of the present system of ruling the army by minute and irritating regulations, both military and financial.

The committee considers the War Office ought to be relieved by the decentralization of a mass of routine work now absorbing the energies of the high officials and preventing proper attention to important military questions.

Further decentralization, it is said, should be secured by an enlargement of the powers and responsibilities of the officers commanding districts, and, finally, a permanent War Office Board ought to be established, which, under the authority of the Secretary of State, should control the business of the War Office as a whole, without detracting from the individual responsibilities of the Commander in Chief and heads of departments.

BOERS BADLY BEATEN.

Part of Beyer's Command Put to Flight, Leaving Thirty-seven Dead, All Its Supplies, and 8,000 Cattle.

PRETORIA, June 5.—Col. Wilson, with 240 of Kitchener's scouts, has surprised and routed 400 Boers belonging to the Beyer command, thirty-four miles west of War Baths.

The Boers resisted stubbornly, but finally broke and fled, leaving 37 dead, 100 prisoners, and all their wagons and supplies, including 8,000 cattle, in the hands of the British. The loss of the latter was three men killed and fifteen wounded.

Beyer's main command arrived on the scene soon after the engagement, but failed in an attempt to recapture the supplies. Beyer was thus left practically without any transport or supplies.

ARBITRATION FOR THE BOERS?

BERLIN, June 6.—The Hamburger Correspondent publishes a dispatch from The Hague asserting that the Arbitration Court yesterday held a secret session regarding the war in South Africa.

GIFT TO ARMOUR INSTITUTE.

Widow of the Founder Donates $250,000 for New Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been added to the $1,000,000 recently given to Armour Institute by Mrs. Philip D. Armour and her son, J. Ogden Armour. The second gift is also that of the widow of the founder of the school, and was announced by Dean Victor C. Alderson. The money is to be used for the improvement of the institute with a view to making it the foremost engineering college in the country.

With the latest gift two new buildings are to be erected. One will be the Armour Memorial School of Engineering. The other will be occupied as a workshop, and, according to plans, will be the model shop of the country. Two hundred thousand dollars will be expended in the erection of the memorial hall.

STREET DANCING OBJECTED TO.

Movements of Children to Hand Organ Tunes Frowned Upon in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 6.—The moral crusade recently inaugurated here took an unlooked-for turn to-day, when Commissioner of Public Safety Ham instructed the police to stop children dancing to the tunes ground out on hand organs on the street.

William A. Stillman, President of the local branch of the Humane Society, complained that children from five to ten years of age have been following hand organs and innocently going through graceful movements. Crowds collect and watch the youthful dancers.

Heavy Snowfall in North Dakota.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., June 6.—Snow fell heavily to-day throughout the central and northern portions of North Dakota. At Jamestown snow fell for two hours this morning. A similar state of affairs is reported in towns on the Jamestown Northern Railroad. The snow quickly melted. The oldest settlers cannot recall a similar occurrence in June.

Storm Wrecks College Hall.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., June 6.—A storm wrecked Waddell Hall, on the campus of the Southwestern Presbyterian University, to-day. The end of the building collapsed and fell through two floors. The damage is $3,000. The tobacco warehouse of Gold & Pettus was damaged, and their loss from rain will amount to between $15,000 and $20,000.

One Day's Journey.
Pennsylvania Railroad trains run between New York and Chicago in 24 hours.—Adv.

DEAF MUTE PUPIL DROWNED.

His Comrades Bravely Tried to Save Him—Fatal Dive After Rowing.

Frederick J. Nimmo, seventeen years old, who was regarded as one of the best athletes of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, was drowned in the North River late yesterday afternoon in plain view of about fifteen of his comrades, who struggled vainly to aid him.

The boys, all deaf mutes, started from the foot of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street in a heavy barge shortly after 5 o'clock, for a row, as was their daily custom, and had reached a point on the New Jersey shore directly opposite, when half a dozen of them went in swimming. This was in violation of the rules. Nimmo climbed upon an old dock to make a dive and struck the water flat on his stomach. He was seen to be in distress, and George Rau and Alfred Stern of the party jumped in and held his head above water for a short time, while the others tried to row the boat up to him. Nimmo broke from their grasp, however, and sank, and his body was not recovered.

Nimmo had been an inmate of the institution for seven years. He was the son of Robert L. Nimmo of the New York Cotton Exchange, who lives in Brooklyn, and who has a Summer home at Allendale, N. J. Young Nimmo was very proficient in all his studies, and was making a specialty of horticulture. He was the Corporal in the military battalion of the institution.

PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY FIGHT.

President George D. Widener Asks City Council for Franchises.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The first move in the prospective struggle for street railway franchises in this city since the Focht and Emery bills were introduced in the State Legislature was made to-day when George D. Widener, President of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, applied to the City Council for permission to lay tracks on all the main streets in West Philadelphia, the section of the city west of the Schuylkill River not occupied by car lines.

The application bears the date of June 6, and recites that the privilege is asked for under the act of April 8, 1858, and that the proposed extensions mentioned in the application are to be built under and subject to the city ordinance of April 1, 1891. The application was referred to the Committee on Street Railways without comment.

Mr. Elkins and Mr. Widener Not Worried

LONDON, June 6.—W. L. Elkins of Philadelphia, who is now in this city, when questioned to-day regarding the recent passage of the Traction bill by the Pennsylvania Legislature, said he had heard indirectly of the passage of the act permitting the building of elevated and underground roads, but that was all he knew of the matter, and he was not worrying in the least, nor was he taking any action. P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, who was seen here also, said he had not even heard the law had been passed, and he had nothing to say on the subject.

DROWNED NINE MONTHS AGO.

Recovery of the Body of F. S. Jones, an Attaché of the American Legation in Argentina.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 6.—The body of F. S. Jones, an attaché of the American Legation at Buenos Ayres, who was drowned in a creek near Shadwell, Albemarle County, nine months ago, was found to-day. It had washed down the stream two miles. About the neck was the remnant of a scarf in which a scarfpin remained.

Mr. Jones was a native of Louisiana, was educated abroad, and spoke several languages. For several years he was an interpreter in the State Department.

About nine months ago Mr. Jones, who had been at Warm Springs, started to Ridge Hill to visit Dr. G. S. Wise. Coming to the creek, which was swollen, his driver, a negro boy, refused to drive in, but Mr. Jones forced the horse in. He and the horse were drowned, but the boy escaped.

WOMAN CONDEMNS CANTEEN.

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse Says Inmates of Soldiers' Homes Are Tipplers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Mrs. Matilda B. Carse told members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the monthly meeting of that organization in Willard Hall to-day that the inmates of the Soldiers' Homes spent all their money and most of their time drinking alcoholic liquors. She denounced the canteen in these institutions and urged the organization to agitate the question of having it removed from All soldiers' homes.

Miss Helen Hood vigorously advocated the suppression of the sale of liquor to old soldiers. She said that an effort would soon be made to have the anti-canteen law repealed, and that if temperance people are to retain the advantage they have gained they must be alert, and work continually.

The sentiments expressed by the speaker were enthusiastically applauded, but no definite plan was outlined to accomplish the desired results.

FATAL FIRE IN PABST BREWERY.

Elevator and Malthouse Machinery of Milwaukee Plant Destroyed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—The Pabst Brewing Company suffered a loss by fire to-night to the extent of between $150,000 and $200,000, fully covered by insurance. The fire started near the roof of Elevator F, where four coppersmiths were making repairs. Elevator F was gutted, and a cupola containing the controlling machinery of the malthouse, adjoining, was destroyed. John Smith, a coppersmith, died from injuries sustained by falling four stories.

LINCOLN'S REMAINS IN DANGER?

Robert T. Lincoln Wants Them Secured Against Desecration.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The Inter Ocean will say to-morrow:

"The recent reinterment of the remains of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., has been done in such a manner as to leave them in a measure at the mercy of body-snatchers, and steps are to be taken at once, at the instance of Robert T. Lincoln, to have the remains placed, as in the former monument, under a huge block of cement, where they will be out of the reach of any attempt at molestation.

"Mr. Lincoln some time ago gained the idea that the remains of his father were not properly secured against possible desecration by body-snatchers, and determined to make an investigation on his own account. He went to Springfield in the disguise of a workman, and spent much time in and around the new monument. He came to the conclusion that the present location of the body left it in a measure at the mercy of anybody who should desire to carry it away, particularly as there is no watchman around the monument at night. He will take steps at once to have the matter remedied, and have the body placed so that it will hereafter be secure from any interference whatever."

GOV. SAMFORD CRITICALLY ILL.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 6.—A dispatch to The Age-Herald, from Tuscaloosa, Ala., says:

"Physicians pronounce Gov. Samford extremely ill. His family have been telegraphed for.

Myles Standish Ginger Ale
Overturns prejudice against domestic brands.—Adv.

YERKES'S LONDON PLANS

Details of His Project to Modernize the Underground Road.

Stockholders, at Meeting in London, Approve the Scheme—Mr. Yerkes Explains His Purposes.

LONDON, June 7.—The stockholders of the Metropolitan District Railway, at a special meeting held yesterday, sanctioned Charles T. Yerkes's plan for the introduction of electricity as the motive power of the road. In explaining his plan in an interview last night Mr. Yerkes said:

"We have practically got control of the London Underground Railway. That is what it amounts to. My syndicate is composed of both British and American financiers, although far the larger proportion of the capital comes from the United States. We hope to begin work in a few months, as soon as the necessary consent of Parliament has been obtained.

"The system we intend to install is almost exactly similar to that in use on the elevated lines in Chicago. We will sell the present antiquated cars and substitute those of an American pattern. We intend to rebuild the stations, to install arc lights, and to make the road equal to any rapid transit line in the world.

"We must have American engineers to do the work. They know nothing about that sort of thing here. The trouble with the English concerns is that they don't know the value of a scrap heap.

"As to the agitation about the United States buying up England, it is absurd. Years ago British capital controlled the bulk of the American railroads. Since then Great Britain has been on the decline, and the United States have progressed. As a natural result, the circumstances are now reversed.

"When I first proposed to take over the underground railway the English company raised all sorts of objections, but gradually they came round, and they now appear to be perfectly satisfied with the bargain.

"I cannot say who are in with me. However, I wish to assert distinctly that the report that the Widener-Elkins group is in any way connected with the syndicate is absolutely untrue.

"I intend to remain here for a considerable time, as there are likely to be several things needing my personal attention."

After declining to say whether he contemplated buying up other roads, Mr. Yerkes concluded with a declaration that the remodeled underground railway would be far superior to the existing London "Tube." "The people who built that," said he, "knew nothing except how to dig holes. Everything else is wrong. Chicago is ahead of the rest of the world in electric traction. If they had studied the Chicago system they might have given London something better. In the course of time my syndicate will be represented by Directors on the board of the underground railway, but there is no hurry about that."

The remodeling of the District Railway is so welcome to Londoners that little or nothing is heard of jealousy of American enterprise. All the papers express pleasure, and, as The Daily Mail says, "Better by American agency than not at all."

At the stockholders' meeting yesterday, J. B. Forbes, the President, said the work would occupy two years. He had full confidence in the ability of Mr. Yerkes and his associates, who had already guaranteed their good faith in buying up half the common stock. The Americans undertook to find the necessary money and do the work themselves. The President thought such a simple proposition did not need much argument to recommend itself to the stockholders.

The agreement of the railway with Mr. Yerkes provided for the formation of an electric traction company to operate the road. Mr. Yerkes, who represented sixteen of the most influential firms, bankers, and capitalists, was read to stake a million to help the railway retrieve its position. The syndicate had bought already shares to the value of £1,250,000, and was ready to buy as many more. It had to construct a generating station at Chelsea, make the necessary alterations in the permanent way, and construct new rolling stock.

The traction company undertook to convert the line without interfering with a single train. Half a million of ordinary stock paid to the traction company was taken at the nominal price of £25, and £166,000 was taken in 4 per cent. debentures at par. Five per cent. interest was to be paid to the Americans on the outlay. A syndicate of bankers had undertaken to put up £1,000,000 as security for carrying out the contract.

Mr. Yerkes was present at the meeting, but did not speak.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 6.—The details of the plan for the formation of the Metropolitan District Electric Traction Company in London, engineered by Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago, with whom were associated officials and experts of the Maryland Trust Company, were made public in this city to-day. The Maryland Company will be the American financial agent of the enterprise.

Col. J. Wilcox Brown, President of the Maryland Trust Company, spent three months in London in the past year examining the property and its possibilities. He had the assistance of the well-known construction and electrical engineering corporation, J. G. White & Co., whose headquarters, which were formerly in Baltimore, are now in London. The experts of this concern made a thorough examination of the Metropolitan Railway and submitted an exhaustive report. Their estimates were afterward confirmed by the examination of a Chicago engineer. A number of conferences followed between Mr. Yerkes and Col. Brown. Since the latter's return to this country he has been in conference with the American capitalists that are jointly interested with English capitalists in a five-million-dollar syndicate formed to carry out the plans agreed upon for the Metropolitan Railway. The Metropolitan District Electric Traction Company, which is organized under the plan, will equip the Metropolitan District Railway Company and control it.

The latter is considered the key to the rapid transit situation in London. Its position is regarded as favorable for the introduction of the new ideas, which promise to revolutionize the transportation business in and about London. This railway serves directly 1,000,000 people along its own tracks. This service will be increased fully 50 per cent., and the average train speed will be 25 per cent. faster than at present. Trains with a maximum speed of twenty-five miles an hour are contemplated.

The Metropolitan has liberal franchises, which permit expansion to meet any requirements in the growth of its business. One valuable right it possesses is the franchise to build another tunnel below its present one. The future may call for such an addition, owing to the growing density of the population and the big movement of passengers this condition creates. It is proposed to spend over £300,000 on new rolling stock and nearly £400,000 on a great power station. Other expenditures will increase the outlay to over £1,000,000.

Robert W. Perks, M. P., solicitor for the company, during the course of the meeting urged the importance of hastening the plans of Mr. Yerkes, giving as a reason that an American millionaire was interested in a project to construct an entirely new electric road from the City to Piccadilly. It is suggested that the millionaire referred to is J. Pierpont Morgan.

ATTACKS AMERICAN ENGINES.

British Railway Company Finds Them Expensive to Run—Sir Alfred Hickman Writes Another Letter.

LONDON, June 6.—The Midland Railway Company, since the latter half of 1899, has been using forty American locomotives. Samuel W. Johnson, Superintendent of the locomotive department of the company, will say in The Daily Mail to-morrow that the results of six months' comparative tests made with standard Midland goods engines under the same conditions showed the extra working cost of the American locomotive over the British to be from 20 to 25 per cent. in fuel, 50 per cent. in oil, and 60 per cent. in repairs.

"It must be said that the American engines worked the trains satisfactorily," Mr. Johnson will say, "but their inferiority in the three points named is incontestible."

The American locomotives in question cost £400 less than the British. They were delivered in the course of a few months, while the locomotives ordered of British firms in February, 1897, were not delivered until February, 1900, largely on account of the strike.

Sir Ernest Paget, Chairman of the Midland Railway Company, will confirm Mr. Johnson's statement in The Daily Mail, but will say:

"In the United States they make their engines on an entirely different principle and with quite an opposite idea to ours as to their future. In the United States you take an engine off a peg, as it were, and from then work it right out till it dies, giving it no rest. The American contention is that by the time it is done for, something better will come along.

"We make our engines as good as we possibly can, and then we tend them carefully, rest them, clean them, and do everything to make them last.

"Although the Midland Railway Company would not give another order unless in exceptional circumstances, it would not be correct to say that the American locomotives are not good. The Americans can make them as well as we can, but the conditions are different. Ours are better under all circumstances. There is no market in the English railways for American engines. Abroad it is different."

Sir Alfred Hickman, ex-President of the British Iron Trade Association, has written another letter to Lord George Hamilton, the Indian Secretary, concerning American locomotives, citing the reply of Lord Cromer, the British agent in Egypt, relative to the consumption of coal by British and foreign engines in Egypt. Lord Cromer said a definite report could not be given for two months, "but Major Johnstone thinks the Americans average 10 per cent. more coal than the other types."

Sir Alfred comments as follows: "This, so far, confirms the reports from Burmah and Assam, and, if correct, would make American engines dear as a gift.

"With reference to your claim that Americans are superior in chemical research, I venture to point out that the achievements in metallurgy of Cort, Hall, Neilsen, Bessemer, Siemens, Martin, Gilchrist, Thomas, and Robert H. Austin are not due to American research. I would respectfully invite you to name any American who could claim rank with them."

MRS. McKINLEY'S CONDITION.

Slight Improvement Reported in the Morning, None Last Night.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—There was a slight improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition this morning, but none during the day. Dr. Rixey left the White House at 10 o'clock to-night, after an hour and a half spent in attendance on his patient. He said:

"There is no material change in Mrs. McKinley's condition. She remains the same as mentioned in our bulletin of this morning."

In answer to specific inquiries, he replied that he could not say there had been any perceptible improvement whatever during the day.

Drs. Rixey, Sternberg, and Johnston were in consultation at the White House about half an hour this morning. After their departure Secretary Cortelyou gave out the following statement:

"Mrs. McKinley's physicians report that she passed a comfortable night and continues to show slight improvement."

The President to-night continues hopeful of the outcome. More than this cannot be said. There has been no setback during the day, but likewise no gain. One favorable circumstances is that Mrs. McKinley continues to gain more sleep than she was able to get in the earlier stages of her illness, and to-night rested fairly comfortably.

The President to-day, through Secretary Cortelyou, formally notified the Buffalo Exposition management that he would not be able to attend the Exposition on the 13th inst., as had been planned, but added that he hoped to be able to do so at some later date that may be designated.

At the White House to-night everything was unusually quiet. There were no callers who saw the President with the exception of Surgeon General Sternberg and Dr. Rixey. The former remained but a few minutes. The President spent an hour driving this afternoon, being accompanied by Secretary Hunt of Porto Rico.

SAN JOSE SCALE IN NEWBURG.

Fruit Trees Planted for Their Foliage Are the Principal Sufferers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 6.—Superintendent Weed of the Downing Park, this city, is removing a large quantity of shrubbery from the park, which has been found infested by the San Jose scale. They are over 200 in number, and have been condemned by Percy L. Hulsted of the State Department of Agriculture, who is on a tour through the Hudson Valley. The trees principally affected are the fruits planted for their foliage, &c. The shrubs removed are at once burned to destroy possibility of a spread of the pest.

Mr. Hulsted went from here to Cornwall this afternoon to inspect nursery stock there. He has been through the fruit district of Marlborough and Milton, where many affected trees were discovered.

REVISION OF CHURCH FORMS.

Synod of the Reformed Dutch Body Now Considering Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 6.—The principal feature of to-day's session of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church in America, in the Second Church of this city, was the report of committees appointed to consider the revision of the baptismal and ordination forms of the Church. In the former case the committee selected and presented to the Synod alternatives for three responses in baptism, in each case substituting for the words "conceived and born in sin" the words "sinful by nature." The first of these changes was taken up and defeated by a large majority. The other two will be taken up at to-morrow's session. The rest of the changes deal with the short responses and substitute "I do," "I am," and "I have," for "Yes."

The proposed ordination form changes will be acted upon to-morrow by the Synod. During to-day's session the salaries of the Professors of the Theological Seminary of the Church, in this city, were fixed at $2,500 each. The new figure will be a permanent one.

Gen. Roome's Widow Seriously Hurt.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 6.—Mrs. Mary Roome, widow of Gen. Charles Roome, United States Army, was seriously injured this morning by a fall. Owing to her age, seventy-five years, her recovery is doubtful. She was descending the steps in front of the Hotel Bristol, when she tripped and fell on a pile of stones at the side of the steps. She received a compound fracture of the right arm, a deep gash requiring five stitches to close it, over her right eye, and an injury to her lower jaw.

Scholarship for Chicago University.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—By the will of Dr. Marie J. Mergler, who died at Los Angeles, Cal., in May, the University of Chicago is to have a $3,000 scholarship of physiology. Dr. Mergler bequeathed $3,000 to the Women's Hospital of Chicago, out of an estate of $40,000 in personal property. Theodore Schintz was made Trustee under the will, and $10,000 was set aside for the use of the testator's mother, Mrs. Henriette Mergler.

Regal Splendor
Makes a trip westward on the Pennsylvania Limited every day.—Adv.

SMITH COLLEGE GIRL ARRESTED FOR THEFT

Mabel Burt of Bridgeton, N. J., Accused of Robbing Classmates.

THEFTS AMOUNT TO $3,000

Trapped by Detectives on Trolley Car Ride She Pleads Guilty When Arraigned.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 6.—Miss Mabel Lawrence Burt of Bridgeton, N. J., twenty-one years old, for three years a student at Smith College, was arrested last night on the charge of having robbed her fellow-students of money and jewelry to the amount of $3,000.

In the district court this morning Miss Burt pleaded guilty to a complaint containing two counts and was bound over to the Superior Court in $1,500. Being unable to furnish bail, she was taken back to her cell.

Last night in Chief Naybard's room at Police Headquarters Miss Burt is said to have made a confession. According to the police she told of having stolen valuables, money, and jewelry during a period covering five or six months, but the details of the confession the Chief refused to divulge, nor would he permit any one to talk with the prisoner until she shall have seen her father, J. Ogden Burt, a lawyer of Bridgeton, who is expected to arrive to-morrow.

Miss Burt entered with Smith College with the class of 1901, a younger sister entering a lower class at the same time. The sisters and their mother took rooms with N. B. Lucia, at 178 Prospect Street, and lived there until the early part of last June, when the daughters left college and returned to Bridgeton. Nothing was seen or heard of Miss Mabel until she came back to Northampton alone early last January. She did not stop long at any one time, it is said, but spent an afternoon or a day and night with former classmates in different dormitories.

After each visit it was said that valuables were missing.

When Miss Burt went away in February the thefts ceased, but when she returned complaints were again lodged with the police and suspicion was directed to her, but it was hard to obtain proof or to trace and recover any of the missing property.

In May Miss Burt came back to Northampton, after a visit to her home, and more valuables were missed. The police were about to arrest her, when a detective arrived with a commission from a Chicago man to try to recover two rings, one a diamond valued at $1,000, and another an opal, valued at $600, said to have been stolen from Miss Henrietta H. Tifft of Chicago, a member of the class of 1902. The police believed that Miss Burt had the jewelry or knew where it was. Yesterday the climax came in the arrest of Mabel Burt.

Two valuable rings, a watch, several purses, and numerous other articles of jewelry were recovered. They correspond to the description of articles taken from college rooms since last January.

Miss Burt was entirely self-possessed in court. She did not show any evidences of nervousness or shame at the ordeal she faced. She is a brunette, small and slender, and quite attractive.

The complaint contained two counts, the first charging Miss Burt with the larceny of a diamond and ruby ring on May 20 from the room of Miss Henrietta H. Tifft, valued at $1,000; the second complaint alleged the theft of a gold watch valued at $100 from the room of Miss Louise Meyer on Jan. 20. Having read the complaints, the clerk asked "What say you to these charges, guilty, or not guilty?"

"Guilty!" was the firm, clear answer.

Judge Strickland asked: "How old are you, Miss Burt?"

"Twenty-one," was the reply.

It cannot be ascertained to-night what explanation Miss Burt offered the police for her conduct. Northampton people are inclined to attribute it all to some form of mania. The detective, it is said, obtained a confession from Miss Burt while riding with her on a trolley car yesterday.

BRIDGETON, N. J., June 6.—Miss Mabel Burt, whose arrest at Northampton, Mass., is reported, is a daughter of J. Ogden Burt, a well-known lawyer of this city. No details of the Northampton affair are known here beyond the announcement that Miss Burt is accused of larceny from fellow-students at Smith

POOL ROOMS RAIDED WITH AXE AND HATCHET

Committee of Fifteen Operates in Broad Daylight.

Visits Places in the Tenderloin and the Bowery—"Smiths" and "Donavans" as Elusive as the "Does."

Justice William Travers Jerome and Col. Robert Grier Monroe, counsel of the Committee of Fifteen, accompanied by Superintendent McCullagh and a staff of his detectives, paid an informal visit yesterday afternoon to the supposed residences of the "Smith family" and the "Donavan family," the members of which are legal relatives of the mysterious "Doe family." The "Smiths" and "Donavans," who were reputed to be poolroom proprietors or employes, proved, however, to be as elusive as the much-sought-for head of the "Doe" family.

The abode of the "Smiths" was at 109 West Thirty-seventh Street, on the second floor of a two-store brick building. The domicile of the "Donavans" was found at 291-293 Bowery, the building known as the Germania Assembly Rooms and Dance Hall. The poolroom was found on the second floor, and occupied the rooms which a short time ago Capt. Diamond of the Fifth Street Station raided and in which he took several prisoners. According to Superintendent McCullagh, Frank Farrell is behind the two places raided yesterday. The place on the Bowery was said to be in charge of a man named Frank Burbridge, and the Thirty-seventh Street poolroom by a man who represents Farrell.

Since the alleged tipping off of a poolroom raided by the committee in Capt. Moynihan's precinct—the West Twentieth Street Station—about three weeks ago, the committee has been making raids without the aid of the police. Yesterday they again called for the assistance of the uniformed force, and, though the committee through any of its members does not accuse the police of collusion with the gamblers by tipping them off, Col. Monroe said after the raids that he was unnecessarily delayed by the Sergeant on duty at the Fifth Street Station House, who did not give him the men he asked for at once, and by unnecessarily questioning him allowed Justice Jerome and two plain clothes policemen to get a start of several minutes, when the Justice supposed that he, (Col. Munroe,) with the policemen, was immediately in his wake.

The raids, though unyielding of results, beyond the confiscating of bunches of selling slips, megaphones, telegraph instruments, &c., were sensational and amusing to the onlookers, numbering thousands.

Both were planned to be carried out simultaneously at 4:35 o'clock. Five minutes before this hour Robert L. Wooley of the committee called at the West Thirtieth Street Station. He presented six warrants to Sergt. Todd, and asked for a sufficient number of men to execute them. Detective Dwyer and six men were assigned to go with Mr. Wooley, and they were soon on their way toward Thirty-seventh Street.

In the meantime, six of Superintendent McCullagh's deputies had arrived at the place of the raid, and with axes and hatchets began breaking down the door. Up one flight, where the poolroom was afterward found to be located, there reigned pandemonium. It was crowded to suffocation with nearly two hundred persons. The gamblers had the choice of jumping to the ground, to the rear yard of the residence on Thirty-eighth Street, or climbing by the means of a ladder to the roof. The majority, possibly including the men wanted by the committee, escaped by jumping, a distance of ten feet or more, into the yard. Several of the detectives attempted to stop the stampede by way of the Thirty-eighth Street exit, and drew their revolvers and shouted the usual command to stop. But the orders were unheeded. Other patrons of the place climbed to the roof of the neighboring building, which is one story more in height.

Before the raiders gained the poolroom the money had been seized and the racing charts torn from the wall. A number of men were still in the poolroom when the detectives entered. They were all looked over by the deputies who held the warrants and those who took refuge on the roof were also questioned, but the persons whom the warrants were made out for in their fictitious titles were found to be missing. One of the men found in the poolroom and another who had jumped to the yard, and was captured, were placed under arrest and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

They described themselves as being William Clark, of no particular residence, and Horace Kenworthy of 58 West Fifty-fifth Street. The latter was injured slightly by jumping from the window, and when later released by Justice Jerome, had to be taken from the station in a cab. Both the men were discharged when the Justice arrived later from the down-town raid, and it was found they were not the men wanted.

The entrance to the Germania Hall was made by the raiding party from the Second Avenue side. The building extends back for one whole block. There are ten exits from the building, and all of these were taken advantage of by the 300 persons who were in the poolroom. The tip, if one had been sent out, did not arrive there before the raiding party. Having passed through the Second Avenue side and through the dance hall they looked through a peep hole and saw the poolroom in full operation.

Suddenly there was a scramble for the exits, and the raiders were unable to enter the place until it had been wholly deserted. When they did get in they found every bit of evidence ablaze in a stove which had been prepared already with shavings. A can of kerosene had been poured on the kindlings, which then had been ignited. In a few moments everything that was put in the stove was consumed.

The windows where the slips were sold were covered by black drapery, making it impossible for the buyer to see the person who received his money. The openings were dug through a brick wall a foot thick and led into another small room. Justice Jerome said that in his opinion it was furnished with better facilities for escape in just such an emergency as yesterday's than any poolroom he had ever been in.

A WOMAN'S SUIT FOR $25,000.

Her Wealthy Suitor on Second Thought Feared He Was Too Old to Marry.

Papers were filed yesterday in a suit for $25,000 damages instituted by Miss Elizabeth Aird, thirty-five years old, of 220 Fifth Street, Jersey City, against Martin Daly, sixty-two years old, a retired grocer, of Jersey Avenue and Fifth Street. Both are wealthy. Alexander Simpson, counsel for Miss Aird, also filed an attachment against Daly's property.

Daly and Miss Aird have lived within half a block of each other for ten years. They, of course, saw each other frequently, but were not formally introduced until March 2 last. After that the couple took frequent drives together. On one of these occasions, as Miss Aird alleges, Daly proposed marriage. She accepted him, she says, and the wedding was set for May 8.

A few days before that date, Miss Aird says she met Daly in the street. He told her he had changed his mind. He said he was too old to marry, and had concluded to spend his remaining days with the sister at whose house he made his home.

Miss Aird advised him not to act hastily, but to call at her house and talk the matter over. He promised to do so, but did not. She then called on him and demanded his real reason for breaking the engagement. She alleges that he refused to give any reason except that he "had heard rumors about her." She told him he could not have heard any rumors that could be substantiated, but he still refused to marry her.

The case was entered upon the calendar of the Circuit Court. The defendant has thirty days in which to file his answer.

BUILDERS' LEAGUE MEETING.

Officers Elected and Money Appropriated to Pay Building Mortgage.

The seventh annual meeting of the Builders' League of New York was held last night in the home of the league, at 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The following were elected officers:

John B. Leo, President; Jackson Lawson, First Vice President; J. A. Rossman, Second Vice President; J. S. Sayward, Secretary, and L. E. Landon, Treasurer. All the officers, with the exception of Mr. Sayward, were re-elected.

One thousand dollars was appropriated to pay off the trustees' mortgage which some of the members hold on the new building now occupied by the league. One hundred dollars was appropriated for the Little Mothers' Association.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

New Scholarships in Teachers College for Negro Educators from the South.

Dean James Earl Russell of Teachers College, made the announcement yesterday that John D. Rockefeller has endowed three scholarships in the college, of an annual value of $500 each. The scholarships will be awarded to colored Southern teachers who have shown ability in collegiate work, and who have had some success in teaching.

The first scholarship will be awarded to a graduate of Tuskeegee Institute, to be recommended by Booker T. Washington. The second will be awarded to a graduate of the Spelman Seminary of Atlanta, Ga., upon the nomination of the Principal, and the third will go to a graduate of the Hampton Institute, upon the nomination of Dr. Fressell.

Six other scholarships have been established in Teachers College, one of which was founded by John Crosby Brown. These are to be designated as State Scholarships, and will be awarded to white teachers in different States upon the nomination of committees.

Carnegie Fellowships Awarded.

To John Alexander Matthews, Ph. D., of Columbia, the holder of the Barnard Scientific Fellowship in the university, has been awarded the Research Fellowship, recently founded in the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain by Andrew Carnegie. Dr. Matthews has received permission from the Faculty of the British Institution to transfer the use of the Fellowship to this country. He will pursue his investigations under Prof. Henry Marion Howe.

FACTORY INSPECTORS ABOUT TO BE ARRESTED.

Deputies Working in This City Accused of Malfeasance and Taking Money for Licenses.

ALBANY, June 6.—State Labor Commissioner McMackin expects that at least four Deputy Factory Inspectors in New York City will be arrested on the charge of collusion and malfeasance in office. It was expected that arrests would be made today, but up to a late hour to-night the Commissioner had not been informed that any had been made.

By mere accident the Commissioner came upon what he believes to be a most serious condition in the administration of the State factory laws. He has been informed that employes in the factory department have been receiving bribes for winking at alleged violations of the factory laws, and that fees ranging from $5 to $10 have been received from poor people for licenses to manufacture in their homes, whereas the State law provides for no license fee.

The Commissioner stated to-night that the discoveries had been made through his efforts to have a complete inspection of all factories and sweat shops in New York City. He had sent there all his up-State Inspectors, and they found that something was wrong with the manner in which matters were conducted. An investigation followed, with the result made known to-day.

The Commissioner held a consultation with Attorney General Davies this evening, and it was decided that the prosecution of the men accused should be placed in the hands of Deputy Attorney Joh E. Hedges, who is in New York City.

THE REV. DR. KERFOOT'S ILLNESS.

Secretary of Baptist Home Missions Has Bright's Disease.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 6.—The Rev. Dr. F. H. Kerfoot, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Board, is critically ill at his home in this city. His attending physicians said this evening:

"Dr. Kerfoot returned from New Orleans in a very exhausted condition, with high fever, associated with acute gastritis and incessant nauses. He gradually improved up to three days ago, when he developed acute articular rheumatism, and his kidneys manifested symptoms of serious impairment. He is now suffering from uremic poison in consequence of Bright's disease, and his condition is extremely critical."

THE WILL OF MRS. BELL.

Provisions for the Children and Grandchildren—A Trust Fund.

The will of Adelaide M. Bell, widow of Isaac Bell, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Mrs. Bell died in Paris on May 21 last. The value of her estate is not given in the petition accompanying the will, but it is very large.

She sets aside $84,000 as a trust fund to be held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the benefit of her seven grandchildren. Each child is to share alike in this fund and is to receive his or her share, with the accomulated interest, at the age of twenty-one years.

The bulk of the estate goes to the testatrix's two sons, Louis V. Bell and Edward Bell. A fund left to her by her husband, which realized an annual income of $30,000, she divides among her sons and grandchildren.

Carnegie Hands Ask Higher Pay.

BRADDOCK, Penn., June 6.—A committee of the machinists at the Duquesne steel works of the Carnegie Steel Company conferred to-day with the master mechanic, Thomas Bryan, in regard to an increase of wages. Mr. Bryan said the matter would be laid before the management. The committee said that the machinists would await a decision of the company until 6 o'clock to-morrow evening. The day turn men ask that they shall receive eleven hours' pay for ten hours' work, and the night turn men fourteen hours' pay for thirteen hours' work. It was said to-night that the men expect a settlement without a strike.

Taken Ill on Her Wedding Trip.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 6.—Mrs. Beatrice Dawson, whose wedding two days ago was one of the society events of the season here, is now confined to her bed at the home of her father, suffering from typhoid fever. Mrs. Dawson's maiden name was Reavey and she formerly lived in New York City. On Tuesday last she was married at the Church of the Ascension to William T. Dawson of New York City. Immediately after the wedding the couple started on their wedding trip. When they reached New York City Mrs. Dawson was taken seriously ill and the couple returned to Mount Vernon. She is now in a critical condition, under the care of two doctors and two trained nurses.

Fulton Navigation Company Formed.

ALBANY, June 6.—The Fulton Navigation Company was incorporated to-day to operate boats on the Fulton chain of lakes in Herkimer and Hamilton Counties. The principal office of the company will be at Racquette Lake, Hamilton County, and the capital stock $35,000. The Directors are J. Pierpont Morgan, W. Seward Webb, Charles H. Tweed, William C. Whitney, C. M. Depew, Samuel R. Callaway, Robert Bacon, Harry Payne Whitney, William P. Hamilton, W. West Durant of New York City, William C. Gates of East Orange, N. J.; Edward M. Burns of Middleville, and Charles E. Snyder of Herkimer.

Central Strikers Ordered Back.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 6.—At this afternoon's session of the Convention of the International Association of Machinists the action of the men employed in the shops of the New York Central Railroad at Depew was taken up. The convention ordered the strikers to return to work pending arbitration.

Rough Rider's Suicide.

MAGDALENA, N. M., June 6.—John E. Ryan, who served with the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, (Rough Riders,) and was wounded in the battle of San Juan, has committed suicide. He was hurt recently by a fall from his horse.

GEORGIA BANKERS HERE

Over 125, With Their Families, on a Pleasure Trip.

Have Been Attending the Annual Convention of Their Association at Old Point Comfort.

More than 125 bankers of Georgia, with their wives and families, arrived in this city in two installments yesterday afternoon on the Old Dominion steamers Guyandotte and Princess Anne from Old Point Comfort, Va., where for two days the tenth annual convention of the Georgia Bankers' Association has been in session.

This is the first instance on record of a State bankers' association holding its convention outside of its own State, and it is also one of the few instances where after the adjournment of a convention the delegates practically en masse have changed their base of operations to still another State to round out an extensive sightseeing tour. The first experiment, which has been watched with interest by State associations all over the South, has proved a success, as the convention, the delegates agree, has been the most notable in the history of the organization, both in point of attendance and results attained.

The two installments of bankers landed here yesterday represent about 100 Georgia banks. The visitors have made the Gilsey House their headquarters. They come with no set programme. Many will leave to-morrow for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo; others will make visits to Boston and other New England cities, and several small excursions will be made into Canada along the St. Lawrence River, while still others will remain in this city.

It was explained by one of the delegates that the entire delegation came as one big family, as the bankers of Georgia have passed through so many periods in the State's history where they had to stand shoulder to shoulder that all have an intimate personal acquaintance with each other. Half the delegates call each other by their first name, and the corridors of the Gilsey House last night had an air of the old plantation days.

The first and larger installment of visitors arrived on the Guyandotte early in the afternoon, after a trip from Hampton Roads enlivened by a concert and a banquet, in which many bank Presidents took part, and it is claimed that L. P. Hillyer, Cashier of the American National Bank of Macon, and the veteran Secretary of the Bankers' Association, so far unbent as to execute a Georgia "shakedown," a venerable Southern terpsichorean feat.

The delegation filtered up town by various conveyances in democratic fashion, converging at the Gilsey House just long enough to deposit baggage, diverged again on a tour of sightseeing.

SUCCESS OF THE CONVENTION.

All of the delegates interviewed were full of the success of the convention, which convened at the Hotel Chamberlin at Old Point Comfort. President F. P. Hardwick of Dalton, Ga., member of the firm of C. L. Hardwick & Co., one of the oldest banking houses of the State, presided, and in his opening address called attention to the fact that the prosperity wave had not reached Georgia, but had originated there, and was there to stay this time. He reviewed the banking interests of the State, and said that the financial outlook from every part of the State was never brighter. The convention was also addressed by Ellis H. Roberts, United States Treasurer; William C. Cornwell, Vice President of the City National Bank of Buffalo, and John M. Miller, Jr., Cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Charlotte, N. C., and Secretary of the North Carolina Bankers' Association.

There were discussions on the improving of the banking system throughout the State from the clerical standpoint; illustrations of bank work, such as shorter methods, &c., and a discussion of methods of dealing with certain classes of securities throughout the State and comparing the opinions of the courts of last resort as touching different phases of the banking business.

At this work was carried on amid a shower of pressing invitations from various Virginia commercial bodies who desired to show the visitors what real Virginia hospitality was like. The delegates and their families were entertained on an excursion given by John L. Williams & Co., the Richmond railroad and banking firm, and were banqueted by the Newport News and Hampton Clearing House Association.

The newly elected officers of the association are: President—Percy L. May, cashier of the National Exchange Bank of Augusta; First Vice President—S. B. Brown, President of the Exchange Bank of Albany, Ga.; Secretary—L. P. Hillyer, cashier of the American National Bank of Macon; Treasurer—George H. Plant, Vice President of the First National Bank of Macon.

Among the prominent bankers of Georgia who were present at the convention, and who are now enjoying the sights of New York, are ex-President F. P. Hardwick of Dalton, John H. Reynolds, President of the First National Bank of Rome; W. F. McCauley, President of the Chatham National Bank of Savannah; C. K. Attley, President of the Fourth National Bank of Atlanta; J. T. Orme, President of the Lowery National Bank of Atlanta; T. B. Neal of the Neal Loan and Banking Company of Atlanta; D. W. James, President of the Blakely Bank of Blakely; M. B. Lane of the Citizens' Bank of Savannah; D. B. Harrell of the Bank of Bainbridge; Capt. John A. Davis, President of the First National Bank of Albany, and ex-President of the association; Theodore R. Crane, President of the Southern National Bank of Savannah, and J. S. Calhoun, cashier of the Cartersville National Bank.

PROSPERITY OF GEORGIA.

"The number of banks in the State of Georgia," said the veteran F. P. Hardwick, in discussing the situation, "has increased fully 15 per cent. within the past year and a half, and the bank deposits have increased fully 25 per cent. in that time. There are several reasons for this great increase in the prosperity of the State. The principal one, I think, is in the recent development of the small industries. At one time the entire resources of the State were agricultural, and cotton was almost the only product. No planter seemed to think of anything else. In time the price of cotton declined and the financial prosperity of the people declined with it. The banking business suffered proportionately, of course. There were some dismal seasons tided over.

"In later years, however, and especially within the past three or four years, there has been an industrial transformation. The farmers have turned their attention to wheat and fruit growing, and factories have sprung up so that now Georgians are putting money in bank who had been borrowing ever since the war. In North Georgia there is one farmer who will this year market $25,000 worth of peaches. Many others will do a business almost as large. Naval stores and lumber are taking up a lot of capital in South Georgia. Cotton is bringing good prices, and cotton mills are still being built, although during the past year this industry has not made any money owing to the disturbed condition of the foreign markets.

"The bankers are now so prosperous that they can afford to allow farmers to hold their produce for better prices. The situation is rosy to the extreme."

Other bankers told a similar story of prosperity, and mentioned incidentally that their business was running along so smoothly that they would not hurry or worry about getting back home.

Kings County Democrats.

The Kings County Democratic Executive Committee met last night and appointed a committee of five to meet and confer with representatives of Tammany Hall and with representatives of other Democratic organizations in the various boroughs on the question as to the basis of representation of the organizations in the city convention, and also with regard to the time and place of holding the convention. The committee is composed of Senator Patrick H. McCarren, James Moffett, Conrad Hester, and Deputy Police Commissioner Bernard J. York.

Hungarian Voters for Reform.

The Hungarians, who claim to muster more than 25,000 votes in this city, will take an active part in the coming municipal campaign against the further domination of Tammany Hall in city affairs. There was a largely attended meeting last night at the Hotel Hungaria, in Union Square, at which Emil Nyitraey presided. Resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging support to the anti-Tammany bodies.

New Jersey Sunday School Parade.

The annual parade of the Jersey City Sunday schools took place yesterday. There were fifty schools represented by 8,000 children. They were divided into four processions, according to location. The main division, under command of Horace H. Farrier, was reviewed at Van Vorst Park by Mayor Hoos and other city officials.

Here's the secret of personal comfort in hot weather—Aertex—the airy, commonsense underwear for commonsense men. Makes you cool and keeps you so.

You'll thank us for the timeliness of the hint when you see it.

We have complete lines of it in all stores—at every day prices.

Glance at the window display as you pass.

Everything cool in outside apparel as well.

Smith Gray & Co.,

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

WANTED $200 OR A LIFE

New Yorker Arrested for Threatening to Kill Cousin in Boston.

Said to Have Written Letter Giving Proposed Victim Choice Between Payment and Death.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 6.—Charles S. Davis, forty years old, of 160 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, was arrested this morning in Post Office Square by Inspectors Harris, Gaddis, and Cronin on a warrant charging him with threatening an injury to his cousin, Edward D. Emerson, of 39 Gurney Street, Wellesley Hills. If Davis wrote the letters which Emerson charges him with forwarding he is a desperate man.

For a long time Emerson has befriended the man, and consequently was greatly surprised to receive the other day a letter threatening him with immediate annihilation if he did not send $200 at once. Emerson turned the letter over to the police, and the arrest followed. Davis has gone through a fortune of more than $25,000 in the last five years. At times, when he was financially embarrassed, he went to his cousin, Emerson, who loaned him substantial sums of money.

In 1891 Emerson and Davis were interested in the same estate, which was settled in the Surrogate's Court in New York City. Emerson has been prudent and a successful business man, and has accumulated a fortune. Davis has been unsuccessful and is to-day without a penny. He says that his wife died several years ago and that he has a daughter married and living in New York. During the past year Davis has been more persistent in his demands on Emerson. At that time, however, Emerson has loaned him $800. A few days ago Davis made new demands for money and Emerson refused. Then Davis sent him the following note by messenger boy, which was received at 1:30 o'clock P. M. yesterday:

"Ed Emerson: This is my ultimatum. I want $200 by 2 o'clock to-day, two hundred-dollar bills, which I propose you hand me personally at the Post Office corner. If you do not, I shall take the course I had decided upon before I left New York. This is not an idle threat. I am desperate and half insane. "C."

Emerson went to Police Headquarters immediately upon receipt of the note. Inspector Gaddis procured a warrant for the arrest of Davis on the charge of sending a threatening letter. In the first mail this morning Emerson received a letter written on Adams House paper. It was as follows:

"You paid no attention to my last communication. I waited at the Post Office corner from 2 till 2:30 P. M. Very well. I have purchased a loaded revolver, and unless you put in an appearance to-morrow at 11 A. M. at the same corner, with the money you promised to loan me, I shall take the first opportunity to shoot you as I would a mad dog. I am a desperate man, and have nothing to live for unless you keep your promise. (Signed) "C."

Very much alarmed, Emerson went immediately with this letter to Police Headquarters. The officers in the case went to Post Office Square and watched for Davis, they having been provided with an excellent description of the man. He was standing on the corner of Devonshire and Milk Streets, evidently watching for the appearance of Emerson. Inspector Gaddis crept up behind him, and, catching him by the wrists, pinioned him while his brother officers relieved Davis of the weapon, a revolver, which he held in his right hand in his outside coat pocket.

Davis made no resistance and was immediately escorted to Police Headquarters. When searched it was found that Davis was absolutely penniless. He was arraigned before Judge Forsaith at noon, charged with threatening to extort money. He waived examination and was held in $1,000 for the July term of the Superior Criminal Court.

At the Twenty-third Street house mentioned it was said last night that Davis came there five weeks ago and gave the janitress a card with the name Charles Davis, jeweler. He was in the house about three evenings a week, and left there Tuesday night, saying he would not return. Nothing is known at the place about Davis's business.

DR. RAINSFORD DEFEATED.

The Right Rev. Samuel C. Edsall Elected Bishop Coadjutor of Minnesota.

WINONA, Minn., June 6.—The Right Rev. Samuel Edsall of Fargo, Missionary Bishop of North Dakota, was to-day elected Bishop Coadjutor by the Minnesota Episcopalian Diocesan Council. Dr. Rainsford of New York received 38 votes; Dr. Nichols of New York, 28; Dr. Rollitt of Red Wing, 2; Archdeacon Haupt of Minnesota, 4.

The Right Rev. Samuel Cook Edsall was consecrated Missionary Bishop of North Dakota at St. Peter's Church, Chicago, on Jan. 25, 1890. He was born in Dixon, Ill., March 4, 1860, and was baptized and confirmed by Bishop Whitehouse. He began life as a lawyer in Chicago, but became deeply interested in religious work, and soon found himself a lay reader at the Home for Incurables, and later Superintendent of the Sunday school in the mission of St. James's Church, which, under his care as priest soon developed into the present Parish of St. Peter's. He was ordained Deacon in 1888, and priest the following year by Bishop McLaren.

Bishop Edsall is a son of J. K. Edsall, at one time Attorney General of the State of Illinois.

New Bishop Coadjutor from Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—The Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Taylor, rector of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral in this city, has received formal notification of his election as Bishop Coadjutor to Bishop Alexander Burgess, now critically ill at his former home, St. Albans, Vt. Dr. Taylor gave his verbal acceptance of the appointment. The consecration will take place in Quincy on either Aug. 6 or 24, and Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, will appoint a committee of Bishops to perform the rites.

New Jersey G. A. R. Commander.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 6.—John Lawrence of New Brunswick was to-day elected Department Commander of the New Jersey Grand Army of the Republic, defeating Oscar F. Gifford of Newark. The vote stood 191 to 162, but before it was announced, at Gifford's motion, Lawrence was declared elected unanimously. Kearny Post of Newark led off in the balloting with seven votes for Lawrence.

WOMAN SHOT ON THE STREET.

Man Who Fatally Wounded Her Ran Away—She Says It Was an Accident.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 6.—Lizzie Stiff, thirty-eight years old, was shot twice probably fatally on South Fourth Avenue to-night. She is now in the hospital. One bullet passed through her lungs and the other entered her mouth and passed out through the back of the neck, striking nerves which have paralyzed her entire left side. The police say the shooting was the result of a lovers' quarrel. The victim says it was an accident.

Miss Stiff is thirty-eight years of age, and was employed as a housekeeper by William Herbert, a real estate agent. She went out for a walk to-night with Henry Barcus, a baker, employed in New York, but living here, and with whom she had been keeping company for some time.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Herbert Saunders, who lives opposite to Mr. Herbert's house, heard two shots fired. He ran out of his house and saw a man running down Fourth Avenue. He heard groans, and, going in their direction, found Miss Stiff on the sidewalk unconscious.

The police were summoned and the injured woman was removed to the hospital, where she was revived. Coroner Banning was called, and took her ante-mortem statement. In it she said the shooting was accidental. The police ridicule this story, and say the two wounds show conclusively that the shooting was intentional. A general alarm was sent out for the arrest of Barcus, who, the young woman admits, inflicted the wounds. The physicians think she will die.

SHOT BY HIS SWEETHEART.

School Superintendent of Fairhaven, Ohio, Killed at Target Practice.

FAIRHAVEN, Ohio, June 6.—Curtis Roberts, Superintendent of Schools of Fairhaven, was accidentally killed this afternoon while at target practice. With his sweetheart, Mary Alferton, and several other young persons, Roberts went into the woods to practice with a revolver. Miss Alferton fired the first shot, and the ball, striking the side of a stump, bounded off and struck Roberts in the side, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION.

The Annual Meeting and Election—5,000 Members Now Enrolled.

The annual meeting of the New York City Christian Endeavor Union was held at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, last evening. The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman presided. Over 400 delegates, representing about 100 societies, were present.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected. They were: President—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman; Vice Presidents—The Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott; Secretaries—The Rev. Henry Lewis and F. W. Whitford; Treasurer—Alfred A. L. Bennett.

The report of Secretary Lewis showed that the year just ended has been an excellent one for the society. Seven new societies have been taken into the union, bringing the total membership up to 110. The actual number of individual members now foots up to 5,000, according to Secretary Lewis, while there are 3,000 members in the Junior Branch. Treasurer Bennett's report was also very flattering, showing that there was a balance of $696 in the treasury. This is the best Treasurer's report in the history of the union.

TILDEN CLUB DINNER.

William H. Russell Criticises Court Decision in Insular Cases.

Members and guests of the Tilden Club, to the number of seventy-five, dined last night at the Sherman Hotel, Seventy-first Street and Broadway. Robert E. Gowling, President of the club, presided. The speakers were William Hepburn Russell, who spoke on "The Future of Democracy"; William A. Barber, ex-Attorney General of South Carolina, who spoke on the "Democratic Party in the South," and John D. Kernan of Utica, and Prof. Burdick of Columbia University.

Mr. Russell said in the course of his remarks that the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the insular cases was in opposition to the Constitution which the Democracy had always defended.

Controller Knight Dined.

An informal dinner was given last night at the Hotel Savoy to State Controller Erastus S. Knight by his subordinates in the Transfer Tax Office. There were no set toasts or speeches. The souvenir was an engrossed statement of the work of the office for the past year. The banquet was served at a circular table. The hosts and guests were: Controller Knight, Deputies T. P. Gilman and W. E. Merriman, E. H. Pinder, Frederick S. Gibbs, George C. Lewis, G. R. Mancheater, Charles B. Page, Robert Mazet, James Yearance, W. C. Wilson, Charles K. Lexow, and William Halpin.

Senator Beveridge Goes to Kieff.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—Senator Beveridge has had long interviews with M. de Witte, Minister of Finance; Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Pobedonostzeff, Procurator General of the Holy Synod, and Prince Khilkoff, Minister of Railways. He will begin a detailed study of the sugar, iron, and cotton industries. To-morrow he will go to Kieff. In addition to the work already outlined, before starting for Siberia he will spend a few days on the estates of Count Sheremetieff, studying agricultural conditions and local self-government, from the commune to the zemstvo. He will be in European Russia for about a month.

Brewers' Association Officers.

BUFFALO, June 6.—The United States Brewers' Association convention adjourned to-day after the election of the following officers: President—N. W. Kendall of New Haven; First Vice President—Joseph Theurer of Chicago; Second Vice President—John D. Brown of Chicago; Treasurer—Herman F. Scharmann of Brooklyn; Trustees—Edward Ruhl of Boston, John P. Ober of Pittsburg, Percy Andrew of Cincinnati, and Robert Crain of Baltimore.

$75,000 Fire at North Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—Fire at North Milwaukee to-night caused a loss of $75,000, of which $70,000 is on the plant and lumber yard of the Wisconsin Furniture Company.

STRAWS

Popular Styles—Popular Prices.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

608 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, near Duane St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1361 Broadway, near 36th St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., Opposite City Hall.

The "Saratoga," $3.00
" "Newport," $3.00
" "Kokomo," $2.00
" "Nankipoo," $2.00
" "West End," $1.00

Large Stock of Finest Panama Hats—At Prices That Will Sell Them Quickly

STREET CARS FOR FREIGHT

Package Delivery Service in the Bronx and Westchester.

Electric Vehicle Transportation Company Controls the Metropolitan Express Company—To Use the Trolley Lines.

Announcement was made yesterday of the completion of arrangements by which the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company obtains control of the recently organized Metropolitan Express Company, and thus insures the success of a plan for a parcel and package express.

The Metropolitan Express Company recently made a contract with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to carry express cars over the latter's lines under conditions which should not interfere with the regular passenger service of the company. The handling of the "long haul" baggage, express, and package delivery business of the Bronx and Westchester is made possible by virtue of contracts entered into with the Union Railway Company.

Express cars are not to appear on the Broadway line or under conditions where the passenger service is now liable to congestion, but by the use of facilities which are easily at hand, by operations along the lower avenues at night, and by the use of an express car which, equipped to run by underground current, is also enabled to connect with the Union Railway trolleys, it has been found possible by the officers of the company interested to devise a delivery of baggage and parcel express from the incoming railroads, from the department stores, and from other sources of supply, not only throughout the city below the Harlem but in New Rochelle, Pelham, White Plains, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and other places.

The Metropolitan Express Company, which has been acquired by the transportation company, is now the owner of the Century Express and brings to the service of the new combination a horse and wagon organization. The express cars receiving parcels from the various stations and depots of the transportation company, from the railroads and their express agencies at every depot, and from the big stores, will carry these goods along the Metropolitan Lines, except such as should not be rendered available for anything else than passenger work, to the transportation company's stations, there to be shifted to the main tracks, and unloaded and refilled. Thus they will proceed to all parts of the city, while the transportation company will have its electric and other vehicles ready at the various depots to insure delivery within each collection and distribution area.

President Henry Sanderson of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, talking of the plans yesterday, said:

"The lines of the Metropolitan Railway Company will be used principally when the passenger travel over the road is lightest; that is at night. Cars for carrying the packages and baggage are being expressly made for that purpose. About twelve have been completed.

"There will be freight stations all the way along the line; not large or pretentious buildings, but of sufficient size to store and rehandle the goods. These stations will be located on Manhattan Island and the district north of it.

"The service will be put into operation at the beginning of next week it is confidently expected by the managers."

The transportation company, now the owner of the Fifth Avenue stage line, is also constructing stages, broughams, pleasure wagons, and delivery wagons.

KISSED, THEN SHOT HER.

Italian Murdered His Sweetheart on the Street and Tried to Take His Own Life.

Having pleaded in vain to induce Pellano Navara, a young Italian woman to become his wife, Michael Sarissa, also a native of Italy, murdered her in Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, last evening and then tried to commit suicide.

Sarissa, who is a barber, preceded the Navara woman to this country. He secured employment at his trade and awaited the arrival of his sweetheart from Italy. She came about two months ago from Naples and took up her residence with her brother, Vincent Navara, a shoemoker, at 417 Prospect Avenue.

As soon as the young woman reached Brooklyn Sarissa renewed his attentions to her, but she did not encourage him. She secured employment in a tailor's shop at 418 Second Avenue, Brooklyn, and from that place Sarissa escorted her home almost every evening. He did so last evening.

The couple had reached Eighteenth Street on their walk when Sarissa once more asked the Navara woman to become his wife. She refused him. Thereupon he put his arm around her and kissed her, and then, holding her from him, fired two shots into her head. She fell to the sidewalk, and Sarissa then fired two shots into his own head.

The ambulance surgeon who arrived on the ambulance from the Seney Hospital immediately saw that the young woman was beyond all aid. He, however, took Sarissa to the hospital, where it was said that he probably will recover.

About an hour after the shooting Vincent Navara, the brother of the dead young woman, called at the Fifth Avenue Police Station. He requested that a detective be sent with him to the Seney Hospital, as he desired to see Sarissa. But the Sergeant suspected something. He decided to hold Navara. Upon searching him a big loaded revolver was found in one of his pockets.

MOTHERS-IN-LAW DEFENDED.

Husband Who Maligned Them Generally Held by Magistrate Teale.

A doughty champion of mothers-in-law has appeared in Brooklyn in the person of Magistrate Charles E. Teale. As a result of a quarrel, a young wife had her equally young husband before the Magistrate yesterday, charging him with threatening to kill her.

"Why can't you two agree?" asked the Court.

"Oh, I suppose it's a case of too much mother-in-law," responded the husband.

"I'm getting tired of that worn-out excuse," said the Magistrate. "Every time there's trouble of this kind the mother-in-law is blamed for it. Now, let me tell you, young man, that if there were no mothers-in-law men would be without wives."

The husband was then held for examination on his wife's charge.

DRIVER LASHES A PREACHER.

Resented Being Prevented from Driving Through a Children's Parade.

While the Jersey City Sunday school parade was passing Grand and Grove Streets yesterday Henry Moore, a colored teamster, undertook to drive through the ranks of children. The Rev. T. E. Montgomery, pastor of the John Knox Presbyterian Church, remonstrated with him, when Moore turned on him with a whip and lashed him severely. He struck Mr. Montgomery five times, raising several ridges on his arms and back.

A policeman who was passing on a trolley car went to the pastor's aid and arrested Moore, who was locked up in the Gregory Street Police Station.

Medical Association Officers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 6.—The American Medical Association to-day adopted the report of the Nominating Committee, which was as follows: President—Dr. John A. Wyeth, New York; First Vice President—Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, Lewiston, Maine; Second Vice President—Dr. Alexander Stone, St. Paul; Third Vice President—Dr. J. F. Jones, Omaha; Fourth Vice President—Dr. J. A. Dobrell, Little Rock; Secretary—George H. Simmons, Chicago; Treasurer—Henry H. Newman, Illinois; Librarian—George W. Webster, Illinois. Saratoga, N. Y., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

BEST $3.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR MEN.

For More Than A Quarter of a Century W. L. Douglas shoes have been leaders in style, fit and wear. They are the best, thoroughly up-to-date $3.50 shoes for men ever offered. They are made on lasts which are the latest fashion. Not only is the leather the best, but they have the style and character that interest men who are looking for shoes worth $5.00 for $3.50. They are made in Calf, Box Calf, Chrome Patent Calf, Kangaroo Kid, Vici Kid, in all kinds and styles suitable for summer wear. Try a pair.

13 STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:
23 Cortlandt Street. 96 Nassau Street.
453 Broadway, cor. Howard.

DRAMATIC ART IN LONDON

Mrs. Patrick Campbell in a Play by Echegaray.

"Mariana" in an English Dress—Forbes Robertson in "The Sacrament of Judas."

LONDON, May 26.—The impression of original talent one derives from the acting of Mrs. Patrick Campbell in Mr. Pinero's uncommonly clever and ingenious play of "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" is strengthened when she is seen in Señor Echegaray's very ordinary and illogical piece, called "Mariana." She triumphs in the last-named over the commonplace. She does not, to be sure, so nearly reconcile us to the fascinating, impulsive but deadly widow of the overrated Spanish playwright as she did to Mr. Pinero's Mad Agnes, but she keeps us interested in every mood of the creature, makes her caprices, and, most difficult of all, her sacrifice seem plausible, and holds the play together brilliantly.

The Spaniard, Echegaray, is one of the idols of a number of persons in England and the United States who frequently write about the theatre in a tone of strained enthusiasm, but have very little practical knowledge of the needs of that revered institution. In default of a better play, Mrs. Campbell has done well enough to put a translation of "Mariana" in her bill. That is to say, she might have chosen a worse one. But "Mariana" is no Masterwork, and with the memory still fresh of his "El Gran Galeoto" in three performances—one German and very good, the others English and reasonably bad—which I saw in New York, I am inclined to the opinion that José Echegaray is no builder of masterworks.

"El Gran Galeoto" is proclaimed his greatest work. It is certainly more reasonable and lifelike than "Mariana," which, with all its patience, is scarcely above the level of the late Adolphe Belot as an imitation of life. Moreover, it is chock full of the most audacious padding. Its characters, excepting Mariana, are the merest puppets. The aged fool of a scientific husband, his light-headed wife, her ambling, guitar-strumming lover; the fiery soldier, who is merely a man of conventional words, his purely explanatory sister, and the heroine's expostulating guardian have all the defects Maeterlinck finds in Racine's personages. They surely inhabit an atmosphereless planet, and when they cease to speak they cease to live.

In the circumstances one cannot be harsh in criticism of Mrs. Campbell's fellow-actors. If, for instance, Mr. Arliss, who was positively excellent as Mr. Pinero's wise but haughty old Duke, is a purely conventional figure as the old antiquary, the fault may be placed to the account of Echegaray. Only Gerald du Maurier, who lends the spice of piquant humor to his small part of the fellow with a guitar, and Italia Conti, who acts a serving maid admirably, are to be commended, though Miss Winifred Fraser, who was nearly perfection as the English clergyman's sister in the Pinero play, acts with obvious sincerity a trifling character in which obvious sincerity counts for next to nothing.

As for George Titheradge, his rôle of the fiery, impetuous but grossly incompetent lover of Mariana is not so bad as his acting of it. He has not the features or the grace of motion, the voice or the fervor required in the embodiment of that almost typical hero of Spanish romance. Titheradge is doubtless an admirable comedian. Like most of his contemporaries in the upper ranks of the London stage, he is essentially a "character" actor, with a fine talent for composition. He does very well as the sublimated Lanciotto (I forget his name) in Maeterlinck's dream-like version of the Old-World tale of Francesca and her lover, called "Pelleas and Melisande"; but the impassioned heroics of Daniel Montoya are too much for him. Wherefore, perhaps, the spirit, grace, passion, and charm of Mrs. Campbell's portrayal of Mariana seem all the more potent.

While temperament and personal charm count for much in the work of this actress, she is a much finer artist, technically speaking, than her contemporaries seem willing to admit. Her Mariana is an entirely different woman from her oratorical Mrs. Ebbsmith or her pale, dreamlike Melisande. Echegaray's heroine is the young widow of a mariage blanc. Her mother was the victim of an unhappy marriage, and threw away her life under the influence of a Lothario, and one of the many ill-assorted objects of Mariana's existence is to avenge her mother's wrongs. She is wealthy and lovely, and she tries to make life miserable for the men who adore her.

But she feels she is falling in love with young Daniel, who is a friend of her guardian, and attempts to control her passion. This seeming impossible, after a while, she betroths herself to Daniel. But just on the eve of their marriage she learns that he is the son of the man who betrayed her mother. Wherefore she jilts him and weds a bloodthirsty soldier. On her wedding night Daniel appears at the window of her boudoir. She admits him, tells him she has always loved him, and then summons the soldier bridegroom, who, finding her with Daniel, shoots her dead.

Not much that is rational or poetical or highly imaginative is in this personified summary of ancient theatrical devices, but there is plenty in the rôle, nevertheless, to test the technical skill and resource of an actress. Mrs. Campbell lends deep interest to every mood of Mariana. There are one or two episodes in which her acting seems to me to nearly approach greatness. She is lovely to look at, too, in every scene, and her costumes are not only rich, they are also tasteful and beautiful.

A piece of acting scarcely less interesting and powerful, and set in a play open to as many objections, is Johnstone Forbes-Robertson's portrayal of Jacques Bernez, in "The Sacrament of Judas," at the Comedy Theatre. Tiercelin's one-act play of the same name, in which Forbes-Robertson was artistically successful last season, has been enlarged to three-act form, without the addition of a really essential scene and without the development, in the added matter, of a single passage which can be said to actually stir one's imagination. There are merely two fairly brief acts of explanation, which are found, when the original situation in Act III. is reached, to be of the most obvious sort. They are not particularly bad, in either the literary or the theatrical sense, but one derives very little enjoyment from them. In the third act, however, there is at last real and powerful drama.

The protagonist is a young man, poor, and of the oppressed class in France before the Revolution. He is bred in a monastery and takes orders, without protest, though before he is ordained a priest he realizes that he is full of longings for the life of the world. At the very moment of his ordination the holy house in which he is sheltered is seized by the Republicans, the Bishop is compelled to fly, and the young priest is informed that he is freed and may go out in the world and do as he likes.

He is wounded in an encounter between the National Guard and the loyalist peasants of Breton, and is cared for in the house of an old peasant, who has an attractive granddaughter. Nothing is known in the Breton fishing hamlet of the past life of Jacques. He becomes the village schoolmaster and is in time betrothed to his host's grandchild. But the lord of the manor is in danger of his life, and the old peasant gives him shelter. The nobleman betrays the peasant girl and then the play reaches its "situation."

It is in the power of Jacques Bernez, in Act III., to revenge himself upon his faithless betrothed and her betrayer. The Republican soldiers are in the dooryard of the cottage. Their leader, Chapin, is a friend of Jacques. But the spirit of the priest is strong within him. He administers the sacrament of confession and absolution to his enemy and helps him to escape. Then he dons his priestly robes and, facing the soldiers, tells them what he has done. They kill him.

There is always a kind of sacerdotal tone in the acting of Forbes-Robertson. Probably he has never reached a higher point than he touches in this third act, with its vivid representation of the moral struggle of Jacques and that daring yet perfectly reverent and striking scene of the priest and penitent.

Gertrude Elliott (Mrs. Robertson) is a pretty figure as the peasant girl and denotes her little moods of submission, joy, and fear correctly and with grace, but the part is not much. The old peasant and the young noble are acted in an artificial way, but Ian Robertson manages to make the death-dealing Republican agent, Chapin, a grimly impressive personage in whom the spectator may believe.

In the present hour there are fifty-eight licensed theatres within the limits of London, not counting a single music hall or variety theatre. There must be nearly as many more of them. Nearly three-fourths of these theatres have come into existence within thirty-five years. Still more houses are building or about to be built. London is confessedly overtheatred. No play "pays" that is not very good of its kind. Yet no playhouse ever is long vacant. Theatrical property is good property for the landowner.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

WILL SUPPORT MRS. FISKE.

John E. Dodson and Annie Irish Engaged by Her for Next Season.

Manager Harrison Grey Fiske of the Manhattan Theatre intends to have a strong supporting company for Mrs. Fiske when she opens her season in this city early in the Fall. This was made evident yesterday, when it was announced that John E. Dodson and Annie Irish have been engaged. This will be the first time that Mr. Dodson, who is regarded as a capable character actor, has been associated with Mrs. Fiske, but Miss Irish will be remembered as the original Marian in the production of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" in support of that actress.

It can also be stated definitely that after the first season at the Manhattan Theatre, Mr. Dodson will be starred by the management of that house.

Mr. Dodson for the first time in years will forego his regular trip abroad in order to prepare for his next season's work. He has been an American actor continuously for about twelve years, having first come to this country in support of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, with whom he continued for four seasons.

During his stay in this country he has been with but three managers. His latest appearance was as Launcelot Gobbo in Nat Goodwin's recent revival of "The Merchant of Venice," and in that, his first Shakespeare rôle in this country, he gave new proof of his character versatility.

Miss Irish was also a member of the cast recently seen in "The Merchant of Venice," appearing in the rôle of Nerissa, and prior to that she created the rôle of Miss Hunter in Amelia Bingham's production of "The Climbers" at the Bijou Theatre.

A SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL.

James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering to Appear Probably in "The Taming of the Shrew."

Another Shakespearean revival is promised for next season through an arrangement made recently between Frank McKee, Mary Mannering, and James K. Hackett. The contract calls for their appearance in this city, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago and one or two other of the principal cities yet to be decided upon.

The Shakespearean play in which Miss Mannering and Mr. Hackett will be seen has not been selected definitely, but it is quite likely to be "The Taming of the Shrew," in which Miss Mannering will play Katharine and Mr. Hackett Petruchio. Neither has the date been fixed positively, but it is probable that their special tour will begin about May 1, and continue for six weeks. The company will be selected carefully, and the best and most experienced artists on the American stage will be engaged. Should this project meet with public favor, it will be repeated with other Shakespearean revivals each successive Spring.

An arrangement is also contemplated by which Miss Mannering and Mr. Hackett may be seen in London for a few weeks in 1902 under the management of Mr. McKee. In the event that this plan is carried out, both will be supported by an American company.

Amusements at Manhattan Beach.

The amusement season at Manhattan Beach will be opened on Saturday, June 15, when Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band will begin a series of free concerts both in the afternoon and evening. On the following Thursday Pain will give the first performance of his Summer production, which this year will have for its subject "China; Or, the Fall of Pekin." Next to follow will be the opening of the theatre two days later, when the Augustin Daly Musical Company will begin a series of musical comedy revivals, presenting for the first time "The Circus Girl," which has not been heard since its engagement at Daly's Theatre a few seasons back. It is the intention of the management to make frequent changes of programme during the coming Summer. Five different musical organizations will be heard and eight musical comedies and light operas will be presented in the short season of ten weeks.

James O'Neill's New Leading Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 6.—Eugenie Thais Lawton, Louisville's latest successful contribution to the stage, has closed a contract with Liebler & Co. by which she is to appear next season as leading woman for James O'Neill in repertoire. Miss Lawton made her début last season under Liebler & Co., and filled minor rôles. Her success was pronounced, but it was a surprise to even her most sanguine admirers that she should so early be seen in leading parts.

TRAP FOR CITY COUNCILMEN.

Invited to Visit Buffalo While License Applications Are Pending.

BRIDGETON, N. J., June 6.—Two of Bridgeton's Councilmen, devoted to the cause of temperance, think they have escaped a trap. A young man appeared before the Purchasing Committee of the City Council a few days ago, claiming that he could sell coal to the city at a figure far below the market price. He invited Councilman Joseph Powell, I. T. Nichols, and John Sellers to a trip of inspection of the mines, promising to take them to the Buffalo Exposition and the Thousand Islands on the way back. This the committee thought a liberal proposition, and accepted the invitation.

Upon further investigation, the Councilmen claim to have discovered that the man was a representative of the liquor dealers of this city, who had hoped to beguile the City Fathers, who are pledged for no license, away from home, and then have the license question called up before the Council. Applications are now pending, which the votes of Councilmen Powell, Nichols, and Sellers will defeat.

Reading Man Accused of Arson.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., June 6.—Leon Wertheimer of this city was brought here today from Pittsburg, charged with arson and conspiracy. Wertheimer was the part owner of a large shirtwaist and apron factory here, which was destroyed by fire last September. It is alleged that Wertheimer set fire to the factory, and that he conspired with others to defraud insurance companies out of $65,000.

ANOTHER KENNEDY EXPERT

Prof. Drake Says the Dentist Did Not Sign the Check.

He Also Believes that the "Maxwell" Memorandum Was Written by Somebody as an Imitation.

More expert testimony was adduced yesterday by Samuel J. Kennedy's lawyers at the trial of the Staten Island dentist, charged with murdering Emeline C. Reynolds, to show that the defendant did not write the indorsement on the check found on the dead girl's body.

Prof. W. A. Drake, formerly Professor of Mathematics at Hillsdale College, in Michigan, and at Oberlin College, in Ohio, testified that in his opinion the indorsement of the check and the "E. Maxwell and wife" memorandum were written by some person desiring to imitate as closely as possible Kennedy's business signature.

"In trying to do this," said the expert, "the person, no doubt, tried to reproduce a mental picture of the defendant's signature, but failed lamentably. Dr. Kennedy, from long habit, makes the initials "S. J. K." of his name in such a similar manner as to form of those letters units or standards of comparison. The effort of the forger to reproduce these letters was a miserable failure."

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, cross-examining, enedavored to show the jury by the witness's answers, that the theory that Dr. Kennedy wrote the indorsement and was endeavoring to disguise his handwriting was just as good a one as the expert's that some one else was trying to forge the prisoner's signature. The witness pointed out the sustained uniformity of the height of the small letters in Kennedy's admitted signature, and said they did not appear in the disputed writings. Mr. Osborne's cross-examination was interspersed with objections from Mr. Moore, and sharp commands from Judge Newburger to both lawyers to preserve order.

Another pretty sister of the murdered girl was in court yesterday with her mother, Mrs. Reynolds. She was Christina, the sixteen-year-old sister of Emeline Reynolds. This was her first appearance at the trial. She was dressed entirely in black, with large white roses on her hat. She sat close to the jury box, and her eyes frequently wandered from the witness, whose handwriting dissertations she did not understand, to the face of the prisoner, and that of his faithful wife sitting in the opposite part of the room.

The trial will continue to-day.

HORACE PELL TRIES SUICIDE.

New York Society Man and Actor Shoots Himself in Cleveland—Was a Sufferer from Insomnia.

CLEVELAND, June 6.—Horace Pell of New York, a member of the stock company which is playing at the Euclid Avenue Opera House, attempted suicide by shooting himself in the right side in his room at the Wyandotte early to-day. The bullet went through his body and imbedded itself in the wall. The physicians at Huron Street Hospital, where Pell was taken after the shooting, stated this afternoon that he had a fair chance of recovery.

Wright Huntington, manager of the company of which Pell was a member, stated that Pell asked for his release yesterday, saying that he had been driven to the verge of madness because he could not sleep. His release from the company had been agreed upon, and Pell had intended to start for New York to-day. He has for some time past suffered from insomnia, and this is supposed to have led to his attempt to commit suicide.

Horace Pell is a brother of S. Osgood Pell, Stephen H. Pell, who married Miss Sarah Thompson last Winter, and Mrs. Samuel Cornell Hopkins. They are the children of the late John Howland Pell. Thier mother, Mrs. John Howland Pell, was a Miss Hyatt, and the family lived for many years in East Twenty-ninth Street. It was from here that Miss Mary Duane Pell married Samuel Cornell Hopkins.

The Pell boys are prominent in society and have been members of the different dancing classes. Osgood and Stephen are in the real estate business. Horace Pell, however, has always expressed a preference for the stage. He is a young man, about twenty-three years of age, and well built and good looking. He had appeared often in amateur theatricals in this city, and one year, when he was visiting his relatives, the Pell Haggatys, at Dinard, he took a prominent part in a farce, "My Lord in Livery," and made quite a hit. From that time he had no other ambition except to go on the stage.

The family were very much opposed to this, and his many relatives in New York, which included nearly all the Pells, the Beekmans, the Schieffelins, the Lawrences, and other well-known families, also added their protests. He carried his point, however, and accepted an engagement to play a small part in "The Surprises of Love" at the Lyceum Theatre. The part was very small; in fact, it was a "thinking" part. He was one of several recruits from society who had made their debuts at the Lyceum of late years. Randolph Mordecai, a young Baltimorean, was in the cast of one of the plays with him. Mr. Mordecai belonged to the same set in New York society, having been a member of one of the dancing classes to which Mr. Pell belonged.

Since he made his professional début, Horace Pell has been rarely seen in society. He was devoted to his work. He studied very hard, and at one time broke down and was an inmate of a Long Island sanitarium for some little time.

Mrs. John Howland Pell, the mother of Horace Pell, has a house at Port Washington, L. I. She is living there with her son S. Osgood Pell.

KILLED SISTER, BROTHER, SELF.

Crime of an Insane Son of an Ohio Farmer.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 6.—Leroy Grove, the sixteen-year-old son of a farmer living near Napoleon, stabbed his sister, aged twenty-four, to the heart, killing her instantly. He then strangled his thirteen-year-old brother to death, and, firing the barn, ran in and shot himself through the temple.

The tragedy occurred just after midnight. Grove's body was recovered this morning. It is supposed he was insane.

BRIBERY IN HAWAII.

Jacob Cooper Says He Was Asked to Pay for a Franchise.

HONOLULU, May 28, via San Francisco.—The foundation for the reports of bribery in the Legislature has suddenly been revealed by Jacob Cooper, who wanted a railroad franchise. He is the client whose name L. A. Thurston refused to reveal to the Grand Jury. Thurston was under sentence for contempt for so refusing, but the statement of his client released him. Thurston was not confined, as the Supreme Court had issued a writ of habeas corpus, and had not decided the case.

Cooper swears that he was asked by three different members of the House to pay money for their efforts in behalf of his bill to secure a franchise for his railroad. He has been before the Grand Jury and, it is stated, has told the jury the names of the three Representatives who solicited bribes.

A petition was circulated in Honolulu among lawyers to-day asking for the removable of Judge Humphreys. It was circulated by L. A. Thurston and received the signatures of most of the members of the local bar. A meeting of the Hawaiian Bar Association will be held to-morrow, and a resolution against Judge Humphreys will be presented.

DIES ON HIS DAUGHTER'S GRAVE.

G. W. Bentley of This City Kills Himself in Norwich (Conn.) Cemetery.

NORWICH, Conn., June 6.—George W. Bentley of New York City, well-known in railroad circles, shot himself last night over the grave of his daughter in the City Cemetery here. His body was found this morning. A bullet wound in the head indicated that death was nearly instantaneous. Despondency is supposed to have been the cause of the suicide. In his clothes a considerable sum of money and photographs and other mementos of his daughter were found.

For six years Mr. Bentley was Superintendent of the New London and Northern Railroad, a part of the Central Vermont system, with headquarters in New London, and afterward was Superintendent of the Tampa Bay and Key West Railroad, in Florida. Of late he has been engaged in the railroad supplies business in New York. He was seventy-five years old, and was a thirty-third degree Mason.

GIRL STRIKERS' CONFERENCE.

An Attempt to Agree on Terms with Handkerchief Factory Officials Proves Vain.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 6.—It was a case of alternate hope and despair with the girl strikers here to-day. For a while it looked to them as though the strike in the Atchesson-Herden handkerchief factory was at an end, but afterward the situation became dark and gloomy again. The Rev. Fathers Haitinger and Chelbows of the Polish Catholic Church succeeded in arranging for a meeting between Superintendent Carter and a delegation of the strikers, and that was believed to be the beginning of the end of the strike.

When Superintendent Carter came out of the mill to talk to the strikers, they cheered him heartily. He invited the girls to appoint a committee to meet the representatives of the firm. The committee was quickly appointed. The conference lasted until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the committee returned to the girls and told them that the strike was ended, and that everybody could go to work again this morning. The strikers then dispersed, giving three rousing cheers for Mr. Carter before they withdrew.

An hour later it became noised about that there was a misunderstanding—that the "old rate of wages" referred to in the agreement meant two things. The strikers' committee considered the words to mean the rate paid before the scale of wages was posted; the management considered it to mean the scale against which the girls protested.

There was no scene of violence like that of yesterday to-day. The priests say that the presence of the police adds fuel to the fire—that the girls come from a country, for the most part, where the police are intensely hated. A number of the strikers complained to-day that the police struck them with clubs, and have done them permanent injury.

OHIO MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Tried to Kill Mayor Because He Had Been Subjected to a Fine.

UHRICHSVILLE, Ohio, June 6.—J. P. Carey, a business man, who had been fined for violating an ordinance, to-day entered the Mayor's office and threatened to kill Mayor Reed and Health Officer McCollam. Both fled, and Carey, turning his revolver on himself, shot himself fatally.

WOMAN WINS TWO LAWSUITS.

Sued Two Men for Damages for Slander and Got $500 Verdicts.

BOSTON, June 6.—A verdict for the plaintiff for $500 in each case in the suits brought by Miss Grace Effner of Albany, N. Y., against Joseph Middleby, Jr., and Robert Vickery, was returned by a jury in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Aldrich presiding, late this afternoon.

The parties to the suits were all Summer guests last season at a hotel in Winthrop, and the actions were brought to recover $25,000 damages from each defendant for alleged slander in accusing the plaintiff of having written certain anonymous and scurrilous letters that had been mailed to and received by them. The defendants claimed they did not make such an accusation, and that they acted without malice and in good faith in the matter of the letters, and were privileged in what they did.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE SUIT.

Effort to Prevent the City Making a Contract with a Steel Company.

A suit was begun some time ago by Simon H. Berboffe, through his counsel, Kellogg, Rose & Smith, to restrain the city from entering into the contract with the Pennsylvania Steel Company for the structural steel work on the centre span of the new East River Bridge. The contract for the work, to cost $1,123,000, has been signed by the East River Bridge Commissioners and the company, but Controller Coler and Mayor Van Wyck have so far withheld their signatures to it.

The claim is made that clauses were inserted in the advertisements for bids which favored the Pennsylvania Steel Company. The clause objected to compels the bidder to have a plant large enough to do all the work without sub-letting any part of the contract. The papers in the suit were served on the city officials about a month ago, but the first news of the matter became public yesterday. Bridge Commissioner Boyle said:

"The suit will not delay or stop work on the bridge. A suit was brought about a year ago involving the same matter. The Commission has no fear as to the outcome of the litigation."

Bids for Legislative Printing.

ALBANY, June 6.—The State Printing Board to-day opened bids for the Legislative printing contract for the years 1902 and 1903. This is the first contract to be awarded under the new State Printing law, passed by the last Legislature, which provides a definite basis of computation for the bids. There were six bids submitted. All the bidders do business in Albany. They were as follows: The James B. Lyon Printing Company, the Argus Company, the Weed-Parsons Printing Company, the Brandow Printing Company, John A. McCarthy and C. F. Williams. The bids will be tabulated and the contract probably awarded next week.

Killed While Stealing a Ride.

CLYDE, N. Y., June 6.—Charles Fiala, aged eighteen years, of New York, fell from the platform of a baggage car in New York Central Train No. 33, westbound, one mile east of Clyde, early this morning, and suffered such injuries that he died two hours later. In company with a companion named Fred Blodgett, the victim was stealing a ride to Buffalo. Blodgett thinks Fiala fell from the train while asleep. Blodgett says Fiala was the son of wealthy parents living in One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, New York City.

Indians Can Fish on Reservation.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 6.—Two Indians from the St. Regis Reservation were convicted several weeks ago of illegal fishing at the mouth of Grass River, St. Lawrence County. The case was appealed, and Judge Swift of Canton, has reversed the convictions and discharged the defendants, holding that under their treaty rights the Indians had a perfect right to fish on the reservation, and that the State had no more right to interfere than if the territory were Canadian.

Government Contractor Punished.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6.—F. E. Chesterman of Philadelphia was sentenced here yesterday by Judge J. Otis Humphries of Springfield, Ill., sitting for Judge Baker of the Federal Court, to one hour's confinement and a fine of $80 for sending $20 to an Inspector at the Jeffersonville Supply Depot. Mr. Chesterman has a Government contract for halters, and the Government held it was in the nature of a bribe.

Mr. Chesterman contended it was merely for courtesies extended.

To Start a Newspaper in Berlin.

Among the passengers who sailed on the Fuerst Bismarck for Hamburg yesterday was Joseph Brucker of The Chicago Staats Zeitung. He goes to Berlin to establish there a weekly trade journal, which will be devoted exclusively to the promotion of American-German commercial relations.

Connecticut Rejects Woman Suffrage.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6.—Arguments on Woman Suffrage occupied an hour of the session of the House in the General Assembly to-day. The bill was finally rejected in concurrence with the Senate by a vote of 119 to 58.

We Can Give

our fabrics no stronger recommendation to your favor than by saying that we believe them worthy of us, and worthy of you who come to purchase from us; and in doing so rely on our honesty of purpose, as regards fabrics and selling marks.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

DEMANDS OF HENRY HART

J. S. Bache & Co. Ordered to Submit to Examination.

STATEMENTS OF MR. BACHE

The Firm's Dealings with David Lamar in Third Avenue Stock—What the Action Means.

The order of Justice J. A. O'Gorman in the case of Henry Hart, who claims that J. S. Bache & Co. have not delivered to him 8,516 shares of Third Avenue Railroad stock and 700 shares of Pacific Mail stock, was signed yesterday. It requires the members of the firm to appear in the Supreme Court to submit to an examination in regard to transactions out of which the demand of Mr. Hart arose, to enable him to frame a complaint in a suit which he brought, through L. J. Morrison, March 6 last, to recover the stock in question.

Mr. Hart took his usual drive in the afternoon yesterday, but would receive no callers. One of his relatives said:

"No statement from Mr. Hart will be made until the return from Washington on Saturday of his secretary, Bert G. Faulhaber. Mr. Hart was for a long time unnerved by the cataclysm in his affairs. Late in the Winter he rallied wonderfully and is now fully capable of looking out after his own interests, and he proposes to get what he has a right to."

Edward Lauterbach declined to discuss the case in any of its bearings or to talk of the affairs of Mr. Hart, whom he designated as a friend and a client. Asked why he did not act for Mr. Hart in the litigation against Bache & Co., he said that the case was in good hands.

J. S. Bache of the defendant firm ridiculed the suit. He asserted that his firm had not known Mr. Hart in any transaction, while he admitted that it dealt with a syndicate that had much to do with the carrying of Third Avenue stock after the agreement in which James R. Keene figured was made. J. S. Bache & Co. had transactions with David Lamar, now of 618 Fifth Avenue, to whom Mr. Hart gave full control of his stocks, which in January, 1900, amounted to 41,818 shares of Third Avenue stock and 700 shares of Pacific Mail stock.

Nathan, Leventritt & Perham, for the brokers, criticised the conduct of the attorney for the plaintiff. They said that a year and a half ago Mr. Hart had his stock tied up in loans, and it became necessary to carry through a financial deal to prevent it from being dumped on the market. In March last Mr. Hart's attorney served a summons on J. S. Bache & Co., but no complaint. The purpose of the action was not disclosed, but the recent motion to secure an examination of the members of Mr. Bache's firm was made to secure evidence on which to base a complaint.

"As soon as an order is entered for an examination," said a member of the law firm, "we shall appeal to the Appellate Division. We shall of course require a stay. If this is not granted we shall consider it a very high-handed proceeding."

Mr. Hart's agreement of Jan. 20, 1900, with David Lamar follows:

I have agreed with you as follows: I will sell you two-fifths of all the Third Avenue Railroad stock I own at $190 a ——. You are not to sell this stock at less than $120 per share for one year from date; this two-fifths amounts to at least 16,000 shares.

You are to take up and carry for me at the prevailing rate of interest the remaining three-fifths of my stock for the period of one year, which is now held by various parties as security for loans to me at less than par advanced thereon as a whole. If I so request, you are to ask no further margin. You may purchase of this three-fifths to the extent of 10,000 shares at any time within one year at $125 per share.

The stipulation in reference to the carrying of stock is to be guaranteed by Stock Exchange houses, namely, J. S. Bache & Co. and T. J. Taylor & Co.

Mr. Lamar was found last night at the Country Club. The above agreement and the details of the Hart suit were familiar to him.

"Yes," he said, "it's apparently up to me to make a statement. But I have been advised not to talk, and I have nothing to say."

It is generally believed that the litigation in Mr. Hart's case so far is only tentative, and that future proceedings will include the examination of all who figured in the carrying of Mr. Hart's stock, of which more than 32,000 shares were accounted and settled for.

LEYLAND LINER A WRECK.

The Assyrian, with Two Thousand Tons of Cargo, Goes Ashore—Entire Crew Is Saved.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 6.—The Leyland Line steamer Assyrian, from Antwerp for Montreal, with 2,000 tons of cargo, went ashore off Cape Race at midnight. She has eleven feet of water in her forehold and is likely to prove a total wreck.

When the steamer struck the rocks the crew scrambled for the lifeboats. The officers were helpless. Only the proximity of land, on the port side, forming a partial shelter, prevented a greater catastrophe. The crew had a most wretched experience in the boats during the night. They were not aware of their position and there was danger that the ship's collapsing boats would be swamped.

The Assyrian was running at full speed through the fog when she struck Cape Race and she now lies an almost hopeless hulk on the coast. For three days Captain Dingle had been navigating by the log, and he had calculated upon a course rounding Cape Race thirty miles south of land. This plan, however, was frustrated by northerly currents.

No fishing boats operate off Cape Race owing to the danger of being run down by such vessels. Consequently Captain Dingle had no warning. The Assyrian struck at 11:40 last night. Land had been sighted only a minute before. The fog was dense and there was no time to reduce speed. The ship struck with a sidelong blow. Another five hundred yards southeast would have carried her clear of all obstructions. She struck the face of the cliff and was forced upon the outlying rocks. The impact tore out the bottom of the two forward holds. She heeled over the starboard when her side glanced against the cliff.

The crew at first were panicstricken, but after a time comparative calm was restored, and all precautions were taken to secure the safety of all on board.

When the extent of her injuries was disclosed, it was seen that the ship was badly damaged, but would outlast any except a severe storm. Some of the crew feared that the rear part of the ship would break off and that the hull would go to pieces, but no mishap occurred. The arrival of daylight enabled Captain Dingle to land the mate, who climbed the cliffs, proceeded to Cape Race station, and telegraphed the news of the disaster.

At a late hour to-night it is not known what steps will be necessary to refloat the Assyrian, should that be possible. Three steamers, including the Gegerin and Virgin Lake, and three divers, are now on the way to the wreck, ready to begin operations to-morrow morning. The Merritt and Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company has telegraphed that it is ready to undertake the work of refloating her. The British owners are awaiting the report of the divers before acting.

The Allan Liner Siberian, from Philadelphia, will pass Cape Race to-morrow morning and will be signaled to render assistance.

The Assyrian left Antwerp May 26 for Montreal. She is commanded by Captain Dingle. She is of 1,841 tons register and was built in 1898. She is 350 feet long, has 42 feet beam and is 23.2 feet deep.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Col. Montague Craddock, London; James McKechne, London; Lieut. Col. Aziz Bey, Turkish Legation, Washington; E. V. Freeman, Shanghai; Dr. A. W. Calhoun, Atlanta; J. B. Oliver, Pittsburg; D. B. Wick, Cleveland.

HOLLAND.—E. V. B. Hoes, Sonora, Mexico; J. Malcolm Lyon, Caterham Valley, England; R. Donaldson Hudson, London; P. G. Mumford, San Juan; E. C. Morton, Columbus, Ohio; Wallace Franklin, Detroit; Consul S. B. Schlesinger, Paris; M. Eppenheim, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Malcolm Moncrieffe, London; H. J. Forster, London.

GRAND—M. J. Richmond, Covington, Ky.; W. H. Mason, Portland, Oregon; Major E. F. Greble, United States Army; Capt. M. B. Stokes, United States Army; A. D. Kriege, London; Frank Gray, Memphis.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. G. Gardner, Montreal; M. A. Held, Hamburg.

ALBEMARLE—R. J. Morgan, Cincinnati.

IMPERIAL—W. A. Webster, Omaha; J. E. Bradstreet, St. Louis; C. Morgan, Macon, Ga.

VICTORIA—J. Morrison Carr, Guayaquil, Mexico; E. H. Baker, Cleveland; Baroness B. Tositha, Transylvania; Countess U. de Bathlen, Budapest; S. L. Selden, Denver.

HOFFMAN.—W. H. McCabe, Durham, N. C.; Dr. George Fuller, San Francisco; A. W. Craig, Chicago; R. B. Dula, St. Louis.

GILSEY.—William F. Smith, Richmond.

SMALLPOX CASE AT BELLEVUE.

Sufferer Walks Into the Hospital and Attendants and Convalescents Scatter in Alarm.

One of the worst cases of smallpox Dr. George T. Stewart, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, says he has ever seen outside of a pesthouse is that afflicting John T. Messemer, a bartender, without a home, who walked into Bellevue Hospital yard last night with Frank Macklin, a driver of 429 East Nineteenth Street. The man was sent to North Brother Island, and Macklin was isolated on the grounds for observation.

Macklin says he learned yesterday that Messemer, who had been staying at a stable on West Twenty-second Street for two or three weeks, was sick, and went to the stable to find him. Messemer told him he was very sick, did not know what was the matter, but wanted to be taken to a hospital.

The two men were waiting outside the dressing room when Dr. Stewart happened along. He noticed Messemer's condition at once.

"Why, this man has got the smallpox," said the doctor.

Immediately there was a scattering of all the hospital attendants and convalescents. They shouted to Messemer to walk out into the middle of the yard and sit on a bench. Messemer did so, and Macklin was sent under a tree. Dr. Stewart sent a physician to them and he took Messemer to an isolated tent, while Macklin was isolated in another part of the grounds.

Dr. Stewart notified the Board of Health and was informed that Inspectors would see Messemer and Macklin and take any steps necessary in regard to the stable.

Seven additional cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers and cooler; fresh westerly winds.

The rains of the last three days in the Spring wheat States have been followed by fair and much cooler weather. Scattered rains and thunderstorms occurred yesterday generally east of the Mississippi River, except in New England.

It will be cooler in the Atlantic Coast States to-day and fair weather will be preceded near the coast by showers. In the interior of the country the weather will be fair, with rising temperature in the West and Northwest. Along the Atlantic Coast fresh westerly winds will diminish in force. Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh to brisk westerly winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST:

Maine, showers, with cooler in western portion. Saturday fair, fresh westerly winds.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, showers, followed by fair and cooler. Saturday fair, fresh westerly winds.

District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair to cooler. Saturday fair; fresh westerly winds.

New Jersey, showers followed by fair. Saturday fair; fresh westerly winds.

North and South Carolina, fair, preceded by showers near the coast. Saturday fair; fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, fair; fresh westerly winds.

Minnesota, fair; warmer Saturday; fresh northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair; variable winds.

The barometer registered 30.04 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.96 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 54 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 85 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 6 A. M.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	61	63	73
6 A. M.	60	66	79
9 A. M.	67	72	82
12 M.	77	80	87
3 P. M.	76	83	87
6 P. M.	73	80	84
9 P. M.	68	78	78
12 P. M.	66	73	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80¼
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1900	69
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	66

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PARRY SOUND, Ont., June 6.—Fire in the yards of the Conger Lumber Company to-day caused a loss of $90,000. Skillings, Whitney & Barnes of Ogdensburg, N. Y., owned most of the lumber burned.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

10:45 A. M.—201 East Forty-fifth Street; owner, Dennis Harrington; damage slight.

11:15 A. M.—730 Sixth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

12:45 P. M.—407 East Eighty-second Street; owner, Herman Hoffman; damage, $50.

3:15 P. M.—502 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; owner, John Parker; no damage.

4:20 P. M.—290 Stanton Street; owner, Paul Opanski; damage, $500.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Men's SUMMER CLOTHING

The hot wave of yesterday trumpeted the universal demand of men for cooler clothing. Serges were most broadly in mind; for no other fabric is at once so genteel, so serviceable, so light in weight and cool.

We have a broad variety; in a half-dozen worthy grades. All of tested quality in weave and dye. We absolutely guarantee the color to be fast, in every serge suit we sell—whatever its price. And when dealing with serges it is well to be secured by a solid guarantee. A serge is the best of fabrics, when it's good—the worst, when it's bad.

The risk is all ours when you buy Wanamaker Clothing.

Sack Suits of blue or black serge at $10. Sizes for all sorts of men.

Other grades at $12 and $15.

Double-breasted Suits of blue serge, made in the new close-fitting style, with broad shoulders. Suits that are usually gotten only from custom tailors. Prices, $15 and $16.50.

A special group of Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits collected from the small lots in our regular stock. About a hundred suits, but not complete in sizes. Sold previously at $15 to $20. Today choose for

$12 a suit

About five hundred pairs of new Striped Flannel Trousers, at $3.50 a pair.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Our Men's Wear Store has splendid stocks ready to help men to Summer outfits. Superb varieties of Shirts and Belts; the new shapes in collars; all sorts of Scarfs and Suspenders. The prices will interest men who appreciate economy when they don't have to sacrifice smartness and correctness to get it.

MEN'S LINEN COLLARS
Six for 55c

These are the new shape in the high-band turn-down collars, of fully guaranteed linen; new and perfect; well laundered. Sizes 14 to 18. Sold only in boxes of a half-dozen of a kind and size, at the remarkable price—55c a half-dozen.

MEN'S LEATHER BELTS at 50c

Fifty dozen leather belts for men. Smart dressy-looking belts, made of cowhide, lined with calfskin; 1½ in. wide; rings and buckles are of solid brass; heavily nickeled and will not rust. Sizes 28 to 46 in. 50c. each.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

MEN'S MADRAS SHIRTS at $1.

For the men who think it isn't worth while to look at shirts that cost less than a dollar and a half.

In the first place, the fabrics are carefully selected, and there are twenty-one varieties, all fast colors. Made by the maker of our famous *Dollar White Shirt*. They are designed and executed with highest shirt-making skill. Some made with yokes, others with Raglan sleeves. A pair of detached cuffs with each shirt. All sizes, from 14 to 16½. $1 each.

The New KROMESH SCARFS, 50c

A cotton knitted scarf to wear with Summer shirts. Washable, neat, easy-to-tie four-in-hands, in white, black and solid colors. 50c.

MEN'S SHOES
In This June Sale

Today's story is particularly for men, hence we say nothing of the splendid assortments of Women's and Children's shoes which are in this sale.

Men are less economical than women, as a rule. A few men will buy a bargain if the goods are not just what they want. Our Annex Store is crowded with men every day because *the exact shoes that men want* are selling now at

A Third to a Half Under-Price

New lots are added today. The service is prompt. Every pair of shoes fully guaranteed—no matter how little its price.

Men's Shoes—

$1, worth to $2—Calf and satin oil lace Congress shoes; plain toes and with tips; mainly broad widths. Splendid values.

$1.40, worth $2—Black and tan kid and black calf lace; shapely and well made.

$1.60, worth $2.50—Black kid Oxford and lace shoes; full plain and bulldog toes.

$1.90, worth $3—Patent leather, enamel grain, box and wax calfskin; Russia calf and chrome kidskin; laced; stylish lasts; splendid quality, fine workmanship.

$2.40, worth $3.50—Oxford shoes on the newest lasts, with all the fancy details so much in demand by young men; box calf and patent leather; welted soles.

$2.40, worth $3.50—Lace shoes of patent leather, Russia calf, wax and box calf and kidskin; a dozen styles from which to get the last that suits your foot. Some of the best American factories represented in this lot.

Boys' Shoes—

$1, worth $1.50—Black calf lace shoes; some are a little rough, but of good material on nice lasts; sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.10, worth $1.50—Black Ca'co lace shoes in several good styles; some heavy soled shoes in these; sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.30, worth to $2—Calf and black kid lace shoes; splendid wearing stock, just right for Summer; sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.50, worth to $2.50—Kidskin and calf lace shoes of fine grades; dress shoes mostly, though some heavy weight are here; sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.70, worth to $3—These are the aristocratic shoes of fine material for dress or school wear; styles are just what you pay $3 for.

Outing Shoes for Men and Boys—

Canvas Oxfords for 35c—With rubber soles sewed on; the *good* kind that wear well; black, tan and white; in all sizes from 11 youths', to 11 men's.

White Yachting Shoes, $2, worth $3—Heavy red rubber soles; pure white duck uppers; lace and Oxford styles; for tennis, golf, boating and all outdoor sports.

Tan Kid Bicycle Shoes, $1.90—The best known sporting shoe we have; in fine soft leather with flexible soles; all sizes for men.

Men's Summer UNDERWEAR and Hosiery

The hot weather demands quick change to comfortable Underwear and Hosiery. Low shoes are being so widely worn that fancy half hose are in greater demand than ever. We're ready to fix you out most satisfactorily, at least cost.

Underwear—

50c a garment—Shirts and drawers of French balbriggan; long or short sleeved shirts; drawers with reinforced seats; in seams short or regular length. English white gauze cotton; shirts have long or short sleeves.

$1 a garment—Natural colored French merino or balbriggan, open-mesh cotton, ecru, white, or white striped with sky blue or lavender. Mercerized cotton or striped balbriggan, three colors in each.

1.50 a garment—Extra fine French balbriggan; shirts with long or short sleeves, drawers short or regular length inseam.

$1.75 a garment—English lisle thread, white or ecru; shirts with long or short sleeves, drawers have spliced seats and fronts and two lengths of inseam.

Half Hose—

25c a pair—Fine gauge cotton, in fast black, tan, cadet or navy blue and cardinal, with silk embroidered fronts in pretty designs.

38c a pair—A variety of patterns in lisle thread, with vertical or horizontal stripes; on light, medium or dark colored grounds; also stripes with embroidery and lace effects embroidered.

50c a pair—Fast black, tan, cadet or navy blue lisle thread, embroidered and side clocked with silk; handsome designs in lace effects, with white or colored silk embroidery.

$1.25 a pair—French lisle thread; an unusually large collection of plaids and side clocked effects, in various pretty designs.

Broadway.

ELASTIC BOOKCASES

Among the many virtues of the "unit system" in bookcases is the merit of being *easy to move*. In furnishing the summer home there is no clumsy bookcase to worry with. The units are easy to handle, and not liable to breakage. Each one has a dust-proof door.

But they are best in the city home as well; for the unit system grows as your books are purchased.

A complete bookcase consists of a unit, a base for same and a top, and this one unit will hold from the Century Dictionary to fifty or more books of small sizes. From this small beginning the entire side of a room, or all the wall space in any room may be utilized to build up your bookcase system. We sell the Globe-Wernicke—the best unit system of bookcases known today. They are to be had in golden oak or mahogany, in a number of sizes and styles. Each unit has a dust-proof glass door edged with felt; in operation it is lifted upward and slides back over tops of books. The doors have roller bearings and are fitted with a spring attachment to draw the door back. All of the units are 32 inches long, and fit one on top of the other, or they may be placed side by side, firmly locked together, by a clever arrangement that does not injure their appearance.

At $2.75—Golden quartered oak units; 8 in. deep, 9½ in. high.

At $3—Golden quartered oak units; 8 in. deep, 11 in. high.

At $3—Golden quartered oak units; 9½ in. deep, 10¼ in. high.

At $3.25—Golden quartered oak units, 9½ in. deep, 12¼ in. high.

At $4—Golden quartered oak units; 12 in. deep, 13½ in. high.

Tops for first four sizes, $1.75 each; for the other size, $2.25.

Bases for all sizes, at $1.75 each.

Mahogany units, same sizes as above, at $3.75, $4, $4.25, $5.50.

Tops in mahogany at $2.50, $3.25. Bases in mahogany, at $2.50 each.

Fifth floor.

Low-priced
RIBBONS

The kind most in favor for neck and waist-ribbons, and for trimming Summer hats—Taffeta and Louisine ribbons.

There's a large variety of colored stripes, combined with white, to choose from, in 3¾, 4, 4¼ and 4⅜-inch widths.

These ribbons are fresh and new, and are all worth fully half as much again as their present price,

25 Cents a yard

Tenth street aisle.

Bathing Suits
For Girls

The day of the first dip in Father Ocean is rapidly approaching. Maybe you've already taken a preliminary splash in an improvised bathing suit. But the final costume for the Summer watering-place isn't ready yet. Probably this word of pretty and stylish bathing suits for girls of 4 to 16 years will solve the problem for you:

$3—Of mohair, in navy blue, with deep sailor collar, trimmed with white braid.

$4—Of blue mohair, with sailor collar and revers of red duck, trimmed with white braid.

$5—Of mohair, in navy blue and black; shield of white mohair; deep sailor collar, with trimming of white and black.

$5.75—Of mohair, with shield, collar of contrasting color; in a variety of good combinations.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Pique Dresses

Jaunty little dresses, cool and attractive—wouldn't your little girl have liked to wear one yesterday! And so absurdly low-priced, too—

$4.50 Each

for dresses that rightfully should have six dollars as their price-mark.

They are of a fine quality of tan, pink or fancy pique; with collar, shield and tie trimmed with insertion. A well-timed and unusual offering.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Thousands of Yards---Many Kinds
Summer Dress Stuffs Under-Price

Cotton and linen goods of most desirable and attractive sorts, cool and fresh-looking—pretty and practical. Just the goods that women want right now, in preparation for the hot days coming. Splendid varieties in every line—all sorts of patterns, all colorings, now marked

A Quarter to a Half Under-Price

These are sharp, positive reductions on the most wanted goods in stock today.

25c Printed Pique at 12½c—
In attractive, widely spaced stripes of pretty colorings on white; and navy or cadet blue and white stripes.

50c Printed Satin Striped Dimity at 28c—
In charming floral designs on white and tinted grounds.

50c Embroidered Silk Figured Batiste at 28c—
In a variety of pretty scrolls and large floral designs on colored grounds.

45c Striped Linen Madras at 30c—
In the desirable shirt-waist patterns, in stripes of navy and light blue, pink and heliotrope with white; 32 in. wide.

12½c Fine Printed Batiste at 7c—
In a variety of attractive designs, in colored stripes on white; and white figures and dots on navy blue and black grounds.

12½c Printed Dimities at 8c—
In many pretty patterns and colored stripes and figures on white; and a variety of white figures and dots on navy blue or black.

12½c Printed Figured Swiss Muslins at 9c—
In popular designs in black on white, and blue-and-white figured stripes.

50c Plain Colored Silk Embroidered Striped Batiste at 37½c—
For shirt waists in black, navy blue, pink, light blue, cream and Nile.

35c Irish Linen Suiting at 12½c—
In gray and white and brown mixtures; a full yard wide; makes the best kind of a Summer outing skirt; will wear and wash well.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Women's SUITS and SKIRTS

The warm days emphasize the need of cool Washable Skirts. We are prepared for the demand which will naturally come in a rush now, for being so long delayed.

Broad variety; excellent values. These few suggestions:

At $1—Of pique, made with deep hem.
At $1.50—Of pique, with stitched seams.
At $2.25—Of linen suiting; flare flounce, trimmed with two bands of same material
At $2.50—Of pique, with stitched seams and 2 rows of strapping.
At $3—Two styles of pique, variously trimmed with insertion.
At $3—Of linen suiting; flounce trimmed with cording.
At $4—Of linen suiting; flare flounce, trimmed with folds.

Tailor-made Suits and Separate Dress Skirts

At $16.50—More of the special suits of serge, in black and blue; made with jaunty Eton jackets, showing white vest in front. Stylish skirt with silk drop; accordion plaited flounce at bottom.

At $7.50—Separate dress skirts of black taffeta silk and satin; gored style; percaline lined. Worth $10.

Second floor, Broadway.

BLACK SILKS Under-Price

Word today of two lots of staple Black Silks, that, although they're really Summer Silks, are suitable, on account of their color, for all-the-year-'round wear.

One is plain black foulard, the other black figured India silk. You will jump at this rare opportunity to get such standard silks so far below their real value.

75c Black Figured India at 55c—
Over a thousand yards of these 24-in wide black brocaded India silks that were good values at 75c. In a variety of neat designs and polka dots; and make a very serviceable dress or waist. They are staple silks and seldom sold under-price.

$1 Black Satin Foulard Silk at 55c—
Ten thousand yards of this desirable Summer silk at almost half-price. Bright, new, and perfect silks just from the factory. Hundreds of pieces have been sold at a dollar—so might this lot have been; but we fortunately obtained it under-price and gladly sell it at the little price of 55c.

Rotunda.

For the LAWN

Lawn tents of all descriptions, hammocks, for a siesta under the trees or in a shady corner of the piazza; croquet sets, for that restful game that counts men, women and children alike among its stanch adherents—news of all these Summer delights is here, and of many an important bargain among them:

Croquet Sets—

A large assortment, at prices ranging from 90c to $12.

8-ball croquet sets, unusual value, 90c, regularly $1.25.

8-ball croquet sets, long head mallets; best selected maple with hook sockets; $2.50, regular value, $3.25.

Hammocks—

The largest and most complete stock in the city ranging from 75c to $28.

80 x 38 in. woven hammocks; extra large valance; fast colors; with pillow and spreader; $1, regularly $1.50.

Open weave hammocks; fast colors; with pillow, spreader and valance; 78x36 in.; 75c, regularly $1.25.

Canvas weave hammocks; fast colors; with pillow, spreader and valance; 80x38 in.; $1.50, regularly $2.

Grass hammocks, $1 to $28.

Heavy open weave hammocks; full colors; pillow, spreader and valance; 84x38 in.; $2.50, regularly $3.

Baby Hammocks, 75c and $1.50.

Tents—

Excellent variety, made up especially for us, at half regular prices:

Wall tent, 7 x 9 ft.; of 8 oz. army duck; $6; fly, $3 extra.

Wall tent, 9 x 9 ft.; of 8 oz. army duck; $7; fly, $3.50 extra.

Wall tent, 12 x 14 ft.; of 8 oz. army duck; $11; fly, $5 extra.

Wedge tents, 7x7 ft., of 10 oz. duck, $5.

Wedge tents, 9x9 ft.; of 10 oz. duck, $6.75.

Lawn tents, 10x10 ft.; blue or brown stripes; $9.

Umbrella tents, $4.50.

"Paris" folding lawn swings; strong, comfortable and nicely finished; $4.50, $6 and $9.

Annex Store, south of Ninth street, 770 Broadway.

GIFTS for Graduates

There are multitudes of appropriate things to help fill the cup of delight for the heroes and heroines of Commencement Day; but they're awfully hard to think of sometimes.

Here's suggestion enough—for either boy or girl:

For Girls—

Silver Mirrors, $6.75 to $15
Silver Hair Brushes, $3.50 to $12
Silver Purses, $5.75 to $9.50
Silver Side Bags, $10 to $40
Silver Vinaigrettes, $1 to $3
Silver Bonbon Boxes, $2.50 to $3.50
Silver Stamp Boxes, 75c to $1.75
Silver Inkstands, $2.25 to $10
Silver Calendars, $2.50 to $8.50
Silver Candlesticks, $2.50 to $2.75
Cologne Bottles, cut glass, sterling silver mounted, $1.75 to $6.25
Silver Deposit Cologne Bottles, $2 to $8
Silver Cloth Brushes, $2.50 to $7.75
Silver Velvet Brushes, $2 to $4.50
Silver Hat Brushes, 75c to $4.75
Silver Bonnet Brushes, $1.25 to $5.50
Silver Combs, 50c to $4.25
Silver Nail Polishers, $1.75 to $3.25
Silver Shoe Hooks and Nail Files, 75c to $2.50
Silver Shoe Horns, $1 to $6
Silver Glove Stretchers, $2 to $10.75
Silver Curling Irons, $1.25 to $5
Silver Puff Boxes, $1.75 to $8.25

For Girls—

Silver Tooth Brushes, 50c to $3
Silver Nail Brushes, 50c to $3
Real Shell Side Combs, $1 to $5.50 pair
14-kt. Gold-mounted Side Combs, $6.50 to $27 pair
Shell Combs set with imitation turquoise, $3.75 to $7.50
Shell Combs, set with genuine turquoise matrix, $7.50 to $10.75

For Boys—

Silver Mirrors, $6.75 to $17
Silver Military Brushes, $1.75 to $6.25
Silver Cloth Brushes, $2.50 to $7.75
Silver Combs, 50c to $4.25
Silver Files, 75c to $2.50
Silver Tooth and Nail Brushes, 50c to $3
Silver Pumice, $1.25 to $2
Silver Key Rings, 75c to $1.75
Silver Key Rings and Chains, $1.50 to $3
Silver Pen Knives, $1.25 to $5.75
Silver Pocket Stamp Cases, 75c to $1.75
Silver Match Boxes, $1.25 to $5
Silver Pencils, 75c to $1.25
Silver Pencil Holders, 50c

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Pure GRAPE JUICE

The "Wanamaker" Grape Juice is prepared from the choicest Lake Erie grapes, and preserved by heat and sterilization, unfermented and unadulterated. Only the best grapes, hand-picked, are selected, and no chemicals of any kind are added.

Grape juice, thus prepared, makes a healthful and delightful Summer drink; refreshing to those who are well, and an invigorating tonic for those who are sick.

You can drink it pure, or dilute it with plain or carbonated water. It can be also used as the basis for delicious ice.

Try a glass of it in the picturesque "Grape Juice Inn," in the Basement.

Quart bottles, 50c; case of 1 dozen bottles, $5.
Pint bottles, 25c; case of 1 dozen bottles, $2.75.
Half-pint bottles, 15c; case of 1 dozen bottles, $1.75.

Basement.

HANDSOME LAMPS

The seeker after handsome and unusual weddings gifts will find a widely suggestive field for choice among this superb collection of Lamps, Onyx Tables and Cabinets. The stock abounds in pieces of unique and highly beautiful designs, that, in addition to their practical nature, will add a striking decorative touch to the new household. Scattered through this stock of lamps are many handsome specimens, now at considerable reductions from former prices. Further information follows:—

Handsome metallic lamps, in many patterns and richly finished, in classic and modern styles, at $3.25, $4, $6.50, $8.50, $12, $13.50, $15, $20 and $25.

Imported and domestic pottery vases, mounted as lamps, with old brass or Japanese trimmings; $5, $6, $7.50, $8.50, $15, $18, $25, to $50.

Fine lamps in squat or half-high shapes, handsomely decorated on dark rich grounds, with floral designs, $3.50, $4.50, $6, $7.50, $10.50, $13.50, $15, to $22.50.

Wrought iron table, reception and banquet lamps; hardly two alike, as they were made especially for us from our own designs. The most artistic lot of wrought iron lamps that we have offered. $2.50, $3.50, $4.75, $5.50, $10.50, $13.50, $16.50, $18 to $45.

Reproductions of Russian Antique Lamps, made of solid brass, handsomely embossed or cut out; in many odd shapes; $9, $12, $15, $18.50 and $22.50.

Many fine odd vases of Japanese bronze mounted lamps, which will never be duplicated; $7.75, $10.50, $13.50, $16.50, $18, $25, $30 to $100.

Onyx Tables and Cabinets

Particularly appropriate for handsome wedding gifts. Frames are made of solid brass, are heavily gold plated, and will wear splendidly; tops of beautifully colored onyx.

Onyx Tables—

Tables with 9 x 9 in. top, $6.

Tables with 10 x 10 in. top and 4 x 4 in. bottom, $7.50.

Tables with 13 x 13 in. top and 4 x 4 in. bottom, $8.50.

Tables with 14 x 14 in. top and 8 x 8 in. bottom, $10.50.

Tables with 13 x 13 in. top and 6 x 6 in. bottom, $15.

Tables with 14 x 14 in. top and 12 x 12 in. bottom, $19.75.

Onyx Cabinets—

Corner cabinets, 48 in. high, 3 onyx shelves, 9 x 9 in., $19.50.

Corner cabinets, 50 in. high, 3 onyx shelves, 9 x 9 in., $24.50.

Corner cabinets, extra heavy, 50 in. high, 3 onyx shelves, 9 x 9 in., $27.50.

Corner cabinets, 66 in. high, 3 onyx shelves, $50.

Side cabinets, 45 in., with two 8 x 12 in. centre onyx and two onyx wing shelves, 8 x 6 in., $35.

Side cabinet, 59 in. high, with two 8 x 12 in. centre onyx and five wing shelves, 8 x 8 in., $65.

Basement.

Girls' Leghorn Hats, $2.50

Leghorn hats and high prices are usually indelibly associated in the minds of parents. Hence the delightful surprise of this offering of fine Leghorn Hats for children, broad-brimmed and trimmed with velvet ribbon, bow and streamers, at

$2.50 each

The little price will hurry them off to provide many little wearers with a simple, yet effective hat for Summer wear.

Then this word of other Summer hats for girls and boys:

Girls' trimmed straw hats, 25c. to $2.50; the latter with velvet ribbons.

Untrimmed straw hats, in great variety of straws and different colors, 50c to $3.50.

Broad-brimmed sailor hats, of Milan straw, patent leather crowns, $3.50.

The Grand Duc, of Milan straw, $3.75.

Tam O'Shanters, golf and yachting caps, in crash, linen and duck, 25c to $1.

Boys' felt campaign and golf hats, $1.25.

Telescope hats, $1.50.

Derby hats, $1.75 and $2.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Lawn Ties

Simple, cool, pretty ties for the Summer shirt waist are these, in a wealth of dainty conceits; and so inexpensive that you needn't be afraid of unduly impoverishing yourself by buying as many different sorts as you wish.

Some are of grass linen, with turnover collars of colored taffeta; others are of white lawn, trimmed with plaits and embroidery or colored trimmings; still others with polka dots of various sizes and colors. Choose among the enticing collection at

25c each

Broadway.

Japanese GOODS

New arrivals disturb the old, in the limited space of our Japanese Store; and in order to accommodate the newcomers we make very decided concessions on a lot of very fine and artistic Oriental Goods. The new prices are ¼ to ½ Off Former Prices

These include bronzes, porcelain vases, ivories and cloisonne wares.

We have also a single set of fine gold Kutani Tea Set of 43 pieces which was $65; now $25.

A few pieces of beautifully hand-worked pure silver from Madras:

Tea Set, 3 pieces; worth $150, now $65.
Bowls, worth $75 and $100, now $27.50 and $37.50.

A unique cabinet for pieces of choice art ware, elephant shape; worth $150, now $85.

A lot of Japanese Swords, suitable for interior decorations, that were reasonably marked 75c and upwards, now reduced one-third to one-half.

Main aisle.

NEWS of CORSETS

Here's a budget of interesting news about corsets that will satisfy every corset requirement, and suit every pocket-book.

The Basement Store offers a group of corsets and girdles, well suited for hot weather wear, at unusually low prices; while word of the excellent "L. R." and "Lillian" Summer corsets—both our own makes, one domestic, the other imported—also bespeaks your interest:

L. R. Corsets—

$1—Girdles of batiste.

$1—Straight front corsets of batiste and net; low bust.

$1.50—Straight front; low bust.

$2—Of coutil; low bust; long over abdomen.

$2.75—Straight front, for stout figures; low bust, 21 to 36 inches; same in finer grade, $3.75.

Lillian Summer Corsets—

$1.75—Of net; long and short waist.

$2.25—Of batiste; medium long waist.

$2.50—Of batiste; low bust; short waist.

$3.75—Of batiste; short hips; straight front; no side steels.

$3.75—Of net; low bust; straight front; extended hips; same in batiste, $4.50.

Second floor.

These in the Basement:

50c—Dainty girdles of batiste; worth 75c.

50c—Corsets of net or jean for Summer wear; long waist, worth 75c.

75c—H. H. corsets of jean; short waist, low bust; worth $1.

$1—Lillian corsets; worth $1.50 to $4; not all sizes.

$1.50—C. P. corsets of tan and figured coutil; worth $2.75; sizes 18 to 22 inches.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, 4th Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO CO

James B. Duke Elected President of a $30,000,000 Concern.

Capital to be Paid in To-day in Cash—Bonds for American and Continental Common Stock.

The new Consolidated Tobacco Company, the incorporation papers for which were filed in Trenton Wednesday, and which was formed to take over the common stock of the American and the Continental Tobacco Companies, was formally organized in this city yesterday by the election of the following Directors: James B. Duke, Oliver H. Payne, Thomas F. Ryan, J. B. Cobb, W. W. Fuller, Grant B. Schley, Frank H. Ray, Anthony N. Brady, C. C. Dula, William R. Harris, P. A. B. Widener, Percival S. Hill, B. N. Duke, and Charles E. Halliwell.

This board organized by electing James B. Duke President, Thomas F. Ryan First Vice President, J. B. Cobb Second Vice President, C. C. Dula Third Vice President, William R. Harris Treasurer, and C. S. Keene Secretary. The last named is in charge of the transportation departments of the American and the Continental Companies, and all of the others are Directors, and some of them officers of the same companies.

The capital of the new company is $30,000,000, all of which will be paid in to-day in cash.

A certificate, entitling the company to transact business in this State, was forwarded to Albany yesterday afternoon.

The Directors have decided to offer 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds of the company to the common stockholders of the American and the Continental on the basis of one dollar in bonds for each share of stock. In the case of the American this offer is equal to two dollars in bonds for each dollar par value of its stock, as that stock is of the par value of $50 per share.

In addition, American Tobacco common stockholders, who accept the offer, will receive 1½ per cent. in cash in adjustment of the dividend accruing upon their stock to Aug. 1, on which date the bonds of the Consolidated Company begin to draw interest.

A formal offering of the bonds to the stockholders of the American and Continental Companies will be made through the Morton Trust Company within a few days. All of the stock deposited with the trust company will at once be placed under the trust indenture securing the bonds, as security for the same. The bonds can be issued only to take up the two classes of stock mentioned and for no other purpose. At no time can the issue of bonds exceed the amount of stock deposited. The bonds, besides being a lien upon the shares deposited, will also be a lien upon the $30,000,000 of cash capital of the company and whatever property may be acquired with the same and also upon the earnings of the new company.

An officer of the concern said yesterday that the Consolidated Company under its charter can buy, sell, and manufacture tobacco in all of its forms, and that its scope is international, so that its operations may not be confined to the United States.

Considerably more than the majority of the common stock of the American and of the Continental is said to be already pledged for exchange into the bonds of the Consolidated Company. The preferred stock of the American and the Continental Companies is left undisturbed.

Although control of those companies the Consolidated will also control the American Cigar Company, as 70 per cent. of the capital of that company is held in equal amount by the American and Continental Companies.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

SOUTH BOUND ROAD RECEIVER.

Secretary Porteous Explains the Position of the Company.

The following statement was given out yesterday by D. C. Porteous, Secretary of the South Bound Railroad Company, in reference to the recent appointment of a receiver for the South Bound Railroad, in South Carolina:

"The statement concerning the appointment of a receiver, by the Judge of a local court in South Carolina, for the South Bound Railroad is misleading. The whole controversy arises from a $7,500 damage suit, which the company proposes to appeal to a higher court before acknowledging any liability.

"The order issued by Judge Gage for a receiver especially states that these proceedings cannot affect the plan of the consolidation of the South Bound Railroad with the Seaboard Air Line Railway, nor the lease of the South Bound Railroad to the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company or the Seaboard Air Line Railway, but only affects such property of the South Bound Railroad as is not leased. As all of the property of the South Bound Railroad is leased, the receiver has nothing in his charge, and no duties to perform.

"The action of the court does not interfere in any way with the control of the operation of the South Bound Railroad as heretofore by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and I expect the whole matter to be promptly dismissed."

A GREAT NORTHERN EXTENSION.

New Line Will Run Into Crows Nest Pass—Coal Lands in Canada.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., June 6.—What is taken to be confirmation of the rumors of the past six months that the Great Northern Railroad has acquired control of the Crows Nest Pass coal fields, across the Canadian line, and of vast timber interests in the northwestern part of this State, is the filing here of articles of incorporation of the Montana and Great Northern Railway Company. James J. Hill, T. T. Sawyer, and M. D. Grover of Minnesota, and G. T. Gross and I. Parker Veasey of Montana, are the incorporators of the new road, which is practically an extension of the Great Northern. The capital stock is $10,000,000.

The proposed road will extend northward from Jennings, Mont., on the Great Northern main line, to the Canadian boundary, and thence to the Crows Nest country.

NORTHWESTERN'S ANNUAL MEETING

Usual Dividends Declared and E. E. Osborn Elected Vice President.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company was held here to-day and the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the common and the quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock were declared.

The Directors' annual report, which was approved, showed gross earnings of $45,015,977, expenses of $38,039,695, and surplus after dividend payments, $1,641,977, exclusive of the income from lands. The proportion of operating expenses to the earnings, exclusive of taxes, was 60.12 per cent.

Eugene E. Osborn, who for some time has acted as Vice President in place of M. L. Sykes, was formally elected to that position. The following Directors were re-elected: Marvin Hughitt, N. K. Fairbank, James Stillman, Oliver Ames, and Zenas Crane.

Chattanooga and Southern Bond Issue.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 6.—The Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railway and the Central of Georgia Railway Company to-day recorded in this city a bond issue of $2,400,000 on the Chattanooga Division of that road.

The Standard Trust Company of New York is named as the trustee of the bonds. This is the final act whereby the Central of Georgia acquires control of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern.

Seaboard Air Line's Earnings.

The comparative statement of earnings and expenses of the Seaboard Air Line system for the months of April, 1900, and 1901, shows an increase in net earnings of $85,954, or 44.4 per cent., and a surplus over interest on bonds and rentals for April, 1901, of $85,355.

Vanderbilts and Northern Pacific.

Regarding the reports that either William K. Vanderbilt or H. McK. Twombly would be elected into the new Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway, it was said yesterday that it was entirely too early to discuss the probable make-up of the board, but that in all probability the Vanderbilt interests would be represented by at least one Director.

Brief Railroad Items.

Reports to the effect that Edwin Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Company, would resign his position with that company were authoritatively denied yesterday.

The Directors of the Southern Pacific Company met yesterday, but they took no action on the dividend. Martin Erdmann of the banking house of Speyer & Co. was elected a Director in place of James Speyer, who is abroad. Mr. Erdmann will hold his Directorship only temporarily.

The New York Central has engaged Charles W. Leavitt as landscape engineer, in order to improve the station grounds and other properties along the right of way with flowerbeds and shrubbery, such as have been in existence for some years at certain points along the main line. This move is due mainly to the recent erection of new and picturesque station houses at the more important suburban towns.

Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday handed down an order authorizing Henry W. Gays, receiver of the New York and Ottawa Railroad, to expend $25,000 in the purchase of steel rails and other materials for the refitting of that portion of the road between the stations of Moira and S. Regis Falls.

TUNNEL WORKERS' TROUBLES.

Engineers Complain Because They Are Assigned to Strikers' Places.

New trouble arose in the Rapid Transit tunnel yesterday in spite of the settlement of the strike. The present trouble is caused by the engineers. The engineers in the Degnon-McLean Company's section were employed in place of striking ironworkers. They objected and complained to the walking delegates, who held a meeting yesterday evening at 91 Centre Street.

It was arranged to have another conference between the settlement committees of the Central Federated Union and the Rapid Transit contractors in the Grand Union Hotel to-day to settle this trouble.

The hoisters who run the cable at Holbrook, Cabot & Daly's section at Union Square have also a grievance. They complained that they were reciving $3 a day, but under the agreement will receive only $2.50.

Subway Realty Company Rumors.

The recent increase in the capital stock of the Subway Realty Company from $500,000 to $2,000,000 is generally regarded by real estate men as being preliminary to more extensive purchases of property along the tunnel route by that corporation. A report published yesterday was to the effect that property to the value of $3,000,000 had already been acquired. When a copy of this report was shown to August Belmont he said: "Matters are not yet in such shape as to admit of any statement. This story, however, about our buying $3,000,000 worth of property is nonsense."

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Veterans Send a Message of Sympathy to President McKinley.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 6.—The Grand Army veterans formally opened the thirty-first annual encampment of the New York State Department in Fitzhugh Hall at 10:30 A. M. to-day. Following prayer by Chaplain Charles L. Shergur, George A. Carnahan, Mayor of the city, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Gen. John Palmer, Past Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Col. Sherman D. Richardson recited an original poem, "The Knights of Two Centuries."

On motion of Gen. Palmer, Commander Pond was directed to convey to President McKinley the Encampment's deep sympathy in Mrs. McKinley's illness.

Commander in Chief Leo Rassieur, who was a visitor, said he came simply to pay his compliments to the New York Department, and to encourage it in its good work.

THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

President and Mr. Root Considering the Matter—War Power Will Continue Supreme.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The new civil Government to be established in the Philippines is receiving the consideration of the President and the Secretary of War. It will differ very little from what was first intended, as there will be a Governor for the archipelago and a legislative council and other officers. This Government will have control of all civil affairs, but it will be under the war power, to the extent of being directed by the Secretary of War.

There will be a nice distinction as to the authority of the General commanding the troops in the Philippines and the Governor to be appointed under the civil Government. No official declaration has been made as to which will be the supreme authority, but it is known that the Secretary of War will be supreme. While it is not the intention to conduct the Government of the Philippines under the Spooner law, that law will be taken as sanctioning what is to be done.

The new Government will be similar to that which existed for a short time in the early days of New Mexico. There was a civil Governor appointed by the President and a commanding General of the Army. Both had their functions in preserving the peace and controlling the affairs of the Territory.

UNCERTAINTY IN MANILA.

It Is Feared Porto Rican Decisions Will Affect the Islands.

MANILA, June 6.—The fragmentary news received here of the Porto Rican decisions has caused apprehensions that there will be such a deficit in the Philippine revenues that Congress will need to make an appropriation to meet it. Fears are also expressed as to the result of the application of jury trials and other features of the Constitution not sulted to the conditions of the Philippines.

Importers are preparing claims for a refunding of the duties paid.

On account of the decisions, it is reported, the United States Philippine Commission is inclined to postpone the proposed Northern tour. The members are somewhat nonplussed over the matter and are anxious to receive advices from Washington.

LIEUT. TOWNLEY DISGRACED.

Retired Naval Officer Convicted of Connection with Commissary Frauds in Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—News has been received here through unofficial channels that Lieut. Richard H. Townley, United States Navy, retired, has been convicted by court-martial at Manila and sentenced to dismissal from the service, for connection with the recent commissary irregularities at Manila. The sentence must be approved by the President to become effective.

Lieut. Townley, retired, was attached to the Nautical School at Manila.

CHAFFEE AND MACARTHUR CONFER

The Former Favors Early Establishment of Civil Control.

MANILA, June 6.—Gen. Chaffee and his staff were conveyed to the Malacanan Palace to-day, where a private conference between Gens. Chaffee and MacArthur took place. Gen. Chaffee later said that, while he was not sure of the Orientals' general capacity for self-government, he favored the establishment at the earliest practicable moment of civil control. He was in full sympathy with the commission's plans for native education and business advancement, because the United States interests and native interests lie in the same line. It seems certain that under a plain division of the civil and military authority Judge Taft and Gen. Chaffee will collaborate admirably.

Gen. Chaffee will sail on the transport Sumner Saturday for a tour of the islands.

Provincial Government at Cavite.

MANILA, June 6.—Commissioners Taft, Wright, and Ide established a provincial government at Cavite to-day. They were formally welcomed by Col. Goodrell and the local dignitaries in the Town Hall. Judge Taft spoke, outlining the Commission's provincial plans.

Filipino Captain and Aide Killed.

MANILA, June 6.—Capt. Algalogo and his aide have been killed by Wray's command, at Dousol, Albay Province.

To Take Charge of Philippine Missions.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 6.—The Rev. Chester D. Clapp, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, has been appointed to take charge of the work in the Philippines for the American Board of Missions. He will begin his work about Sept. 1.

NEW ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President to-day made the following army appointments:

CAVALRY.

Colonel—Albert E. Woodson.
Lieutenant Colonel—John B. Kerr.
Majors—Ezra B. Fuller, Robert P. P. Wainwright.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Frank P. Amos, Percy W. Arnold, Julian A. Benjamin, Louis R. Ball, Conrad S. Babcock, Herbert J. Brees, Joseph A. Baer, John J. Boniface, Fred E. Buchan, David H. Biddle, Philip W. Corbusier, George B. Comly, Edward Calvert, Dorsey Cullen, Malin Craig, Guy Cushman, William E. Cowin, Leslie A. Chapman, Francis H. Cameron, Jr., Frank L. Case, Varion D. Dixon, Warren Dean, B. H. Dorcy, Clark D. Dudley, Edward Davis, James E. Fechét, Robert C. Foy, Roger C. Fitch, William D. Forsyth, Ferdinand W. Fonda, Chas. C. Farmer, Jr., Hamilton Foley, Lewis Forster, Patrick W. Guiney, Samuel R. Gleaves, James Goethe, Walter S. Grant, James Hatson, Charles G. Harvey, Fred W. Hershler, Edwin A. Hickman, Paul T. Hayne, Jr., Grayson V. Heidt, F. P. Holcomb, Guy V. Henry, Jr., Charles S. Haight, Russell T. Hazzard, Stuart Heintzelman, Wilson G. Heaton, Evan H. Humphrey, F. C. Johnson, Robert F. Jackson, William L. Karnes, Albert A. King, Leon B. Kromer, Aubrey Lippincott, John D. Long, Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., Douglas McCaskey, John McClintock, Albert N. McClure, Chas. E. McCullough, James F. McKinley, Reginald E. McNally, Morton C. Mumma, Lewis S. Morey, Charles F. Martin, Willis V. Morris, George V. H. Moseley, G. S. Norwell, L. W. Oliver, Henry W. Parker, Samuel B. Pearson, Bruce Palmer, Samuel A. Purviance, Ashton H. Potter, Dennis P. Quinlan, James C. Rhes, James O. Ross, Verne La S. Rockwell, E. H. Rubottom, Charles A. Romeyn, Hugh L. Roberts, Wallace B. Scales, Edward A. Sturges, Dexter Sturges, Richard M. Thomas, James D. Tiffoney, Theodore B. Taylor, Daniel Van Voorhis, John Watson, William H. Winters, Frank O. Whitlock, Robert E. Wood, Warren W. Whiteside, John W. Wilen, Robert R. Walbach, George Williams, Hubert L. Wigmore.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Robert M. Barton, Oliver P. M. Hazzard, Solomon L. Jeffers, Ben Lear, Jr., Alvin S. Perkins, Arthur Poillon, Kyle Rucker, Otto W. Rethorst, Edmond R. Tompkins, Emory S. West.

INFANTRY—FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

George R. Armstrong, Howard S. Avery, Eli Lewis Admire, George E. Ball, Frederick W. Benteen, Thomas L. Brewer, John R. Booth, Joseph W. Beacham, Jr., William S. Bradford, John L. Bond, Henry M. Bankhead, George W. Brandt, Lawrence P. Butler, Arthur S. Cowan, Wallace M. Craigie, Willis P. Colemah, Neil J. Campbell, Josephus S. Cecil, Harry J. Collins, Andrew J. Dougherty, Chase Doster, Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., F. E. De Puniak, Jr., Cyrus A. Dolph, Albert R. Dillingham, George A. Densmore, Oliver S. Eskridge, Milton L. Elliot, Jr., Hjalmer Erickson, Kurtz Eppley, George D. Freeman, Jr., Edgar A. Fry, James W. Furlow, George I. I. Feeter, Albert W. Foreman, William R. Gibson, Frederick Goedecke, Francis W. Healy, Winfield Harper, Harry A. Hegeman, Henry A. Hanigan, Ernst Hagedorn, Raymond W. Hardenbergh, Horace P. Hobbs, Frank B. Hawkins, Charles E. Hay, Jr., G. Arthur Hasell, Ernest E. Haskell, Paul Hurst, Joseph Herrigan, William E. Hunt, Jack Hayes, James Justice, John F. James, Walt C. Johnson, G. L. Johnson, Alden C. Knowles, Knud Knudsen, William A. Kent, Frank R. Lang, Joel I. Lyon, J. Millard Little, Dupont B. Lyon, Charles L. McKain, Ralph McCoy, Edgar Meyer, Clarence McClure, Jr., Walter B. McCaskey, F. J. McConnell, James J. Mayes, W. W. McCammon, Jr., Samuel W. Noyes, Clarence S. Nettles, Ephraim G. Peyton, James K. Parsons, Walter G. Penfield, Howard C. Price, Joseph K. Parfello, Allen Parker, Ernest M. Reeve, George S. Richards, Jr., Hector A. Robichon, James D. Reams, William L. Reed, Leon L. Roach, R. P. Rifenberick, Jr., Henry C. Ripley, Edward W. Robinson, Reuben Smith, Allen Smith, Jr., Bernard Sharp, George H. Stewart, John B. Sanford, Richmond Smith, Arthur M. Shipp, George B. Sharon, Edward R. Stone, Walter C. Sweeney, Fred E. Smith, William S. Sinclair, Earle W. Tanner, R. Townsend, Jr., J. B. Thomas, Jr., George S. Tiffany, Thomas A. Vicars, L. J. Van Schaick, E. W. Warfield, John W. Wright, James T. Watson, Charles W. Weeks, William H. Waldron, Arlemon Watts, Rhinelander Waldo, Harry A. Woodruff, Robert H. Wescott, Henry Watterson, Jr., A. McC. Wilson, Charles L. Willard, Samuel W. Widdifield, George W. Wallace.

INFANTRY—SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Charles E. Carpenter, Clarence C. Culver, Clyde B. Crusan, Allen T. Crockett, Leonard L. Deitrick, John T. Dunn, Albert U. Faulkner, Wm. C. Fitzpatrick, William B. Graham, William M. Goodale, Walter Harvey, Cleveland C. Lansing, De Witt C. Lyles, Burton J. Mitchell, Edwin J. Nowlen, James G. Taylor, Kaolin L. Whitson, Joseph C. Wilson.

Judge Advocate, rank of Colonel—Stephen W. Groesbeck.

Judge Advocate, rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Edgar S. Dudley.

First Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps—John W. Kilbreth, Jr.

Second Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps—Joseph Matson.

Captain in the Corps of Engineers—James P. Jervey.

Captain in the Signal Corps—Edward B. Ives.

Quartermaster, rank of Captain—William E. Horton.

Commissary, rank of Captain—Thomas Franklin.

Surgeons of Volunteers, rank of Major—Simon J. Fraser, Howard A. Grube, Richard S. Griswold, Abram L. Haines, Damaso T. Lain.

Assistant Surgeon, rank of First Lieutenant, in the Porto Rico Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—S. Moret.

THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

Cubans, in Their Explanations, Did Not Quote Mr Root Correctly—Instructions Reach Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In view of the several representations made in Havana regarding the interpretation of the Platt amendment made by the Secretary of War to the Cuban Commissioners, it can be stated authoritatively that the Secretary did not deviate from the declaration that the President and he had no power to change an act of Congress. It is said here that the amendments which the Cuban convention made to the Platt law and the incorporation of conversations with Secretary Root did not represent his views of the amendment, nor was he correctly quoted in the alleged statements.

Among the reports given out in Havana is the translation of a letter of Senator Platt, written to the Secretary of War and furnished as a confidential document to the Cuban Commissioners when they were here. This letter briefly gives the views of the Connecticut Senator upon some features of the law which bears his name. Surprise was expressed that the letter should appear in print in Havana.

HAVANA, June 6.—The official instructions from Washington regarding the Platt amendment have arrived. They are being translated and will be sent to the Cuban Constitutional Convention to-morrow.

West Point Examinations End To-day.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 6.—No official report has as yet been made by the Medical Examining Board, but in official circles it is said that about 25 per cent. of the young men who yesterday presented themselves for entrance examination at the Military Academy were found physically disqualified, mainly on account of weak eyes. To-morrow will see the end of examinations of the installed cadets. The furlough hop will take place in the evening.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

ISAAC T. STODDARD of Stoddard, Arizona, Secretary of Arizona Territory, to succeed Charles H. Akers, whose terms expires to-morrow.

HENRY G. FISHER, Second Lieutenant, Revenue Cutter Service.

WARSHIP GOES TO VENEZUELA.

Mayflower's Mission Is to Keep in Touch with the Situation.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Mayflower sailed yesterday from San Juan for Carupano, but will make short stop at La Guayra and Porto Cabello. Navy Department officials in authority state that her mission is to keep in touch with the situation growing out of the Venezuela asphalt troubles and is a part of the general plan to show our flag in West Indian and Southern ports.

At the same time Government officials feel that the trip of the Mayflower will have the effect of dispelling the idea which has been prevalent in Venezuela that Minister Loomis was responsible for the visit of the Scorpion and other American warships to Venezuelan waters. The Mayflower is a small craft usually employed in the service of Gov. Allen of Porto Rico. Her stay in Venezuelan waters will be brief, not exceeding three or four days.

Torpedo Boats to be Put to Use.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The North Atlantic Squadron, which now consists of the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, and Massachusetts, will be augmented before long by a flotilla of torpedo boats, including most of those now in reserve at Norfolk, namely, the Porter, Dupont, Rodgers, Foote, Stockton, Cushing, and Winslow, as well as some of the destroyers and torpedo boats about to be turned over to the Government by the contractors. The contractors have advised the Navy Department that the Barney and Bagley will be delivered on the 20th inst., at Portsmouth, N. H.

Naval Officers Forced to Retire.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—At least two of the lieutenants on the active list of the navy will be forced to retire this year in order to ensure the forty vacancies in that grade required by the personnel act as a stimulus to promotion in the lower grades. A Board of Admirals is charged with the duty of selection. This board probably will consist of Rear Admiral Benham, retired, and Admirals Howell, Watson, Terry, and Evans. Service records and the physical condition of the men must be taken into consideration in the selection.

New Uniforms for Military Models.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Quartermaster General's office is refitting and clothing anew the models displaying the various types of American military uniforms from the days of the Revolution up to the present time, which stand in glass-covered cases in the corridor on the third floor of the State, War, and Navy Building. The models representing the modern type of the American soldier are being clothed in the newly adopted khaki uniforms, and otherwise altered to faithfully reproduce the American Army, clad as it is to-day.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. William P. Fence, Artillery Corps, is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, vice Capt. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Artillery Corps, hereby relieved.

Second Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde is transferred from the Eighty-first Company, Coast Artillery, to the Sixteenth Battery, Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, Seventh Cavalry, is transferred from Troop G to Troop E of the regiment.

Col. Chambers McKibbin, Twelfth Infantry, is relieved from the command of the Department of Texas, and will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Lawrence B. Simons, Twenty-seventh Infantry, is relieved from duty in the District of Santiago, Cuba, and will join his regiment.

Major Earl D. Thomas, United States Cavalry, Inspector General, will report to Major Theodore E. True, Quartermaster, for inspection of cavalry horses to be delivered under contract at Baltimore.

Contract Surgeon George P. Heard is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort McPherson, Georgia, vice Capt. Harry M. Hallock, Assistant Surgeon, hereby relieved.

The following-named officers, now on duty at the Military Academy, will proceed on or about June 12, to the camps indicated after their respective names and report to the recruiting officers specified, for recruiting duty until Aug. 25, when they will rejoin their proper station at West Point:

Capt. George F. Hamilton, Tenth Cavalry, will report to Capt. William B. Homer, Artillery Corps, recruiting officer at Portland, Me.

First Lieut. Alston Hamilton, Artillery Corps, will report to Major William W. McCammon, Sixth Infantry, recruiting officer at St. Paul.

First Lieut. Edwin Atkinson, Artillery Corps, will report to Lieut. Col. Charles H. Noble, Sixteenth Infantry, recruiting officer at Indianapolis.

First Lieut. Robert E. Callan, Artillery Corps, will report to Capt. Charles B. Vogdes, First Infantry, recruiting officer at Knoxville, Tenn.

First Lieut. Edwin O. Sarratt, Artillery Corps, will report to First Lieut. A. S. Fleming, Artillery Corps, recruiting officer at Louisville.

First Lieut. Bertrand C. Gilbert, Artillery Corps, will report to Capt. John A. Dapray, Twenty-third Infantry, recruiting officer at Dallas, Texas.

Second Lieut. E. H. Yule, Second Infantry, is relieved from recruiting duty at Indianapolis, to take effect upon the arrival at that place of Lieut. Knowlton, and then will rejoin his company at Fort Thomas, Ky.

The following named officers, now on duty at the Military Academy, will proceed on or about June 12, to the posts hereinafter designated and report to the commanding officers thereof for duty with the regiments indicated, until Aug. 25, when they will rejoin their proper station at West Point: To Fort Myer, Va., with the Eleventh Cavalry—Capt. Samuel G. Jones, Eleventh Cavalry, and Capt. Richard L. Livermore, Tenth Cavalry. To Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., with Eleventh Cavalry—Capt. Albert E. Saxton, Eighth Cavalry, and Capt. Frank Parker, Fifteenth Cavalry. To Fort Leavenworth, Kan., with Fourteenth Cavalry—First Lieut. John B. Christian, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieut. Francis H. Pope, Second Cavalry, and First Lieut. George E. Mitchell, Seventh Cavalry. To Plattsburg Barracks, with Twenty-seventh Infantry—Capt. Wirt Robinson, Artillery Corps, and First Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., Artillery Corps. To Fort McPherson, Ga., with Twenty-seventh Infantry—Capt. Girard Sturtevant, Fifth Infantry, and First Lieut. William S. Guignard, Artillery Corps.

The following-named officers now on duty at the Military Academy will proceed on or about June 12, to Fort Slocum, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with recruits until Aug. 25, when they will rejoin their proper station at West Point, N. Y.: First Lieut. Clarence R. McNeil, Artillery Corps, and First Lieut. James W. Hinkley, Jr., Artillery Corps.

Capt. Jens Bugge, Twenty-eighth Infantry, now on duty at the United States Military Academy, will proceed on or about June 12, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer of that post, for duty with recruits until Aug. 25, when he will rejoin his proper station at West Point.

Second Lieut. John J. Fulmer, Twenty-seventh Infantry, is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to take effect upon the arrival at that post of Capt. Bugge, and then will join his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

First Lieut. George Blakely, Artillery Corps, will proceed about June 12, to Kansas City, Mo., and report to Capt. Willis Uline, Fifteenth Infantry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty until Aug. 15, when he will rejoin his proper station at West Point.

Navy.

Naval Cadet C. C. Bloch is detached from the Philadelphia, upon arrival at Pago Pago, Samoa, and ordered to the Abarenda as watch and division officer.

Lieut. Percival J. Werlich is transferred from the Quiros to the Castine.

Lieut. David Van H. Allen is transferred from the Nashville to the Castine.

Lieut. William B. Fletcher is transferred from the Castine to the Quiros.

Lieut. De Witt C. Redgrave is transferred from the Castine to the Nashville.

Lieut. H. G. Macfarland is transferred from the Isla de Cuba to the Culgoa.

Lieut. Robert H. Osborn is assigned to the Manila.

Lieut. Henry B. Price is transferred from the Don Juan de Austria to the Princeton.

Lieut. Allen M. Root is transferred from the Nashville to the Princeton.

Lieut. D. C. Bryan is assigned to Cavite Station.

Lieut. Richard H. Townley is ordered home.

Lieut. Edward T. Witherspoon is assigned to the General Alava.

Lieut. Clarence A. Carr is transferred from Cavite Station to the Solace.

Lieut. James E. Palmer is transferred from the Princeton to the Culgoa.

Lieut. Simon P. Fullinwider is assigned to the staff of Rear Admiral Rodgers.

Ensign Charles P. Burt is transferred from the Albany to the Petrel.

Ensign Thomas D. Parker is transferred from the Princeton and Cavite Station to the Marietta.

Ensign Lyman A. Cotten is transferred from the New York to the Manila.

Ensign Dudley W. Knox is detached from the Iris and ordered home.

Ensign John Halligan, Jr., is transferred from the Don Juan de Austria to the New York.

Ensign Albert H. McCarthy is detached from command of the Calamianes and ordered to the New York.

Naval Cadet Robert A. Abernathy is transferred from the Kentucky to the Quiros.

Naval Cadet Frederick J. Horne, Jr., is transferred from the Castine to the Yorktown.

Naval Cadet James C. Tomb is transferred from the Albany to the Nashville.

Assistant Surgeon Ralph W. Plummer is transferred from the Nashville to the Princeton.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Ulysses G. Ammen is assigned to the New Orleans.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George P. Dyer is ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster John D. Robnett is assigned to the Monadnock.

Assistant Paymaster Christian J. People is assigned to the Wilmington.

Assistant Paymaster William R. Bowhe is assigned to the Monocacy.

Assistant Paymaster George W. Pigman, Jr., is assigned to the Helena.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Rear Admiral Kempff, aboard his flagship, the Kentucky, arrived at Woo Sung to-day.

The training ship Lancaster left Gardiner's Bay yesterday for Boston.

The Hartford has arrived at Leith.

The schoolship St. Mary's will leave New London June 19 for a cruise through the Azores and visits to Lisbon, Gibraltar, Tangier, and Funchal, Madeira. She is due to arrive back in the United States Oct. 1.

JURY FINED FOR CONTEMPT

Punished for Giving a Sealed Verdict that They Had Disagreed.

Were Trying a Case in Brooklyn Before Justice Rich and Did Not Want to be Locked Up for the Night.

There were twelve men in Brooklyn yesterday who learned, with some pain of mind, that having fun with the dignity of the Supreme Court was anything but the mirthful business they thought it. The dozen men in question composed a jury, which, in order to escape being locked up for the night to decide a case, handed in a sealed verdict to the effect that they had "agreed to disagree." The trick worked all right, and to the funny jurymen it seemed a mighty fine joke indeed. That is, until yesterday morning. Then all the humor faded out of the thing.

As a result of this bit of jury-room fun, Justice Adelbert Rich of Auburn, who is at present sitting in Part V. of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning made an unusual ruling by adjudging the members of the jury guilty of contempt and ordering them to pay fines within twenty-four hours or in default to be committed to Raymond Street Jail.

This proceeding grew out of the trial of a suit brought by Edward Kramat against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to recover $5,000 damages for personal injuries. The case was tried on Tuesday. It was late in the afternoon when the jury, in charge of Court Officers James McMullen and Richard Jackson retired to deliberate.

By 4 o'clock the jury had been unable to reach an agreement, but half an hour later they informed Court Officer McMullen that they had agreed and presented to him a paper, which they said was a verdict and had been signed by all of them. Then the jurors went home.

On Wednesday morning the paper was handed to the court, and when the jury filed in the foreman, replying to the usual questions, said that an agreement had been reached. Justice Rich read the document, looked hard at the jurors for a moment, and then said very quietly that he would take the matter into consideration. The Justice, apparently, was willing that the jurymen should enjoy for a brief time the impression that they had fooled the Court.

Yesterday morning Justice Rich had all of the jurymen summoned before him. Officer McMullen was placed on the stand and testified that he had been informed that the jury had agreed, and took the paper to hand to the Court. Testimony by Court Clerk Dunday was to the effect that the foreman had answered "We have agreed," when asked if a verdict had been found. Then Justice Rich called upon the jurors to explain. They gave various excuses for their action.

Some said that they had no jury experience before and thought they were acting properly. Others said that they signed the paper because their fellow-jurors told them it was all right. The foreman explained that he was not familiar with court proceedings, and believed that one form of reporting was as good as another. All declared that no contempt was intended. After hearing their explanations Justice Rich said:

"It is a painful duty that the Court has to perform, but it must be met. It appears that you jurors have degraded one of the highest and most honorable duties a citizen has to perform by willful misrepresentation, by not informing the Court of your inability to agree. You obtained your discharge by saying you had agreed. This is not all.

"In open court, on the representation of your foreman, you reported that you had agreed and handed up a paper that you had agreed. It was a laughing matter to some. A due regard for the dignity of the Court would not be expressed by a spirit of laughter.

"You are each of you adjudged guilty of contempt. You have by your misconduct entailed upon this county the expense of a new trial. This expense you must bear in part. Under the circumstances there will be a discrimination in the fines. You are each fined $10, the amount of your fees for serving as jurors for the week."

An additional fine of $10 was imposed by the Court upon six of the jurors, and an added fine of $25 upon the remaining six, the foreman being among the latter. All the jurors were told that if the fines were not paid by 10 o'clock this morning they would be committed to jail for ten or twenty-five days, as the case might be. The twelve funny jurymen, all deeply dejected, then filed slowly out of court.

A Missing Man Accused.

NEWARK, N. J., June 6.—Joseph Del Vecchio, Treasurer of the Guards of Columbus, has disappeared and taken with him, it is alleged, $250 belonging to that organization. His wife claims to know nothing of his whereabouts. The missing man was supposed to be in comfortable circumstances.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:20	Sun sets...7:29	Moon rises.11:06

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:03	Gov. Isl'd..11:18	H. Gate...1:11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:14	Gov. Isl'd..11:36	H. Gate...1:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 7.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico via Tampico	..... 12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nueces, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Plymouth, &c	.....	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe, &c	.....	.....
Tampican, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kai

ROOM FOR ALL TO EAT AND SLEEP IN BUFFALO

Private Houses Vie with Hotels in Catering to Pan-American Visitors.

Pleasure Seekers Are Few—No Corner in Beds—Good New York Dinner to be Had for a Price.

BUFFALO, June 5.—"We can eat you, but we can't sleep you," is a common saying with London hostesses when the supply of sleeping rooms is limited. No such fiat need be feared by visitors to Buffalo this Summer. On the contrary, every visitor can feel sure of being both slept and eaten. Both restaurants and sleeping accommodations are plentiful as sands on the lake shore. Beds and meals must be well paid for, as the Buffalonians have not gone into the catering business for their health; but there is not the least danger of a scarcity. To look at any Buffalo newspaper and see the columns of advertisements of rooms to rent, or to go through the streets and see the hundreds of houses bearing signs to the same purport, is enough to convince the most skeptical that there is room for all who will come, and more.

Within a few days people with furniture to spare have been reaching out for their little share of the profits, and almost every newspaper is sprinkled with short announcements of "Iron bedsteads, springs, mattress, bolsters, and pillows to rent for six months."

The few old-established hotels in the heart of the city are only so many drops in the bucket. All over the city new hotels have sprung up. And of course large settlements of these have grown near the entrances to the Exposition. But large as is the number of hotels in operation, it must be borne in mind that the private houses in which rooms are for rent will accommodate more visitors than the hotels, if they can get them. These houses have in general adopted to some extent the hotel plan, charging so much a day for each person in a room, and so much for each meal; an ingenious arrangement by which accommodation that in ordinary times would be well paid for at $10 a week is made to produce from $30 to $40 a week.

It is not an easy question for a visitor to decide, whether a hotel down in the city or one at the Exposition gates will best suit his needs. There are advantages and disadvantages both ways. "Down town" must be visited occasionally in any case, for there lie the Post Office, the banks, and the principal stores. The Exposition is convenient for the dweller near its gates; but the neighborhood of its grounds, where the ephemeral hotels are, is a bleak level waste, almost destitute of attractions. Some very large hotels have been built there in three months or less; but three minutes would be sufficient for their complete destruction, if fire made a start. One of the largest of these temporary hotels has accommodations, so it announces, for 5[illegible] guests; but in passing it several times daily on my way to the West Amherst gate I have never seen any signs of life about it, except among the carpenters, who are still working.

Transportation facilities between these places and the heart of the city are excellent; but much time is consumed in frequent trips, and so much nerve force that after making one or two round trips the traveler is ready for an evening's rest.

The room-renting houses are scattered about all the residential quarters of the city; and when one is selected that lies about midway between the Post Office and the fair grounds the disadvantages are doubled, for no matter which way the roomer would go, whether to the fair or to the city, he must take a long and tiresome trolley ride, only to return afterward. I name the Post Office, because every one goes more or less to the Post Office; but in Buffalo the Ellicott Square is the heart of everything, even more than the Post Office. This is not an open square, as its name indicates, but a very handsome building covering an entire square, and containing most of the express offices, some good stores, and a large number of offices. It is roofed in large part with glass, and is such a building as would do honor even to the metropolis. It is always safe to ask a conductor whether his car goes to Ellicott Square, for if it goes there it reaches all the main business centres. Visitors should remember that Buffalo conductors are not aware of the existence of the fine new Post Office, but direct inquirers to the old Post Office, which has long been out of use, and which is several blocks out of the way.

Buffalonians do not hesitate to admit that the number of persons staying for any length of time in the city is much smaller so far than was expected. This is only natural, for it is much too early in the season for the pleasure seekers. So far as I have seen, the people who are now staying here by the week or month are almost invariably here on business, being in some way connected with the fair or its exhibits. I know of one private house that is completely filled with exhibitors and their families, without a single visitor for pleasure. The sightseers are oftener to be found in the hotels, but their stay is limited to a night or two.

Some wonderful stories the lodging house keepers tell about hotel prices, such as $4 a night for a cot bed in a public room, and $5 for a bed on a billiard table. This may be true, but I have not been able to find any better evidence of it than the tales of rivals. It may be that all kinds of purveyors have been a little too soon in advancing prices, for news of unusually high prices travels fast. When the great crush does come, as like enough it may as the Summer advances, there will be little chance for a corner in beds and rooms here, with such frequent trains to Rochester and other well-grown places, and trolley cars every ten minutes to Niagara Falls, where are many large hotels.

Possible lack of sleeping accommodations is the last thing that any intending visitor need worry himself about, in a city where lodgers are desired in about every other house. If the transient hotels near the fair grounds are ever crowded, they will leave the streets of Buffalo half deserted.

Restaurants are quite up to lodging houses in number, and no one who can pay will need to go hungry. How much the customer must pay depends largely upon circumstances, as it does in all places at all times. In general, the restaurateurs have discovered that the Pan-American Exposition is in progress, and charge accordingly. There are eating houses without number on the fair grounds, some of which are moderate in price and some very dear, some reasonably good, some wretched, and some excellent. During the long siege of rains it happened sometimes that one solitary customer was ably taken care of by the seventy-five waiters in some of the larger restaurants on the fair grounds.

The Buffalo restaurant as a rule is not an abode for an epicure, but there are some good ones in the older hotels. Main Street has a large number of eating houses that are evidently designed to drive the customer to drink, as there is generally a bar on one side. A restaurant that I can confidently recommend to all New Yorkers who come here is a New York affair, having been established in the heart of the city several weeks ago by a caterer well known by name to all New Yorkers. He brought cooks, waiters, and other employes from his large restaurant in New York, and is doing a thriving business, as he deserves to do. Such a place, I am informed, is a revelation to Buffalo, where the native idea of a beefsteak is a slice of beef cut about as thick as a wafer and fried till crisp. Outside of this New Yorker's place I notice every day a throng of men who have just eaten, wearing such contradictory expressions that some violent emotions are evidently at work. The highly pleased look comes from the consciousness of having dined in a really metropolitan manner; and the waves of pain are caused by memories of the bill. For once in a way Buffalo enjoys a really good restaurant; but Buffalo must pay for it. In this place one gets a really good dinner and pays for it; and in this it differs from some of the other places, where one pays for the really good dinner without getting it.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

COMMENT ON LONDON BANQUET

London Press Shows Much Friendliness —Mr. Griscom's Speech Regarded as Daring.

LONDON, June 6.—Appreciation of the cordiality of the sentiments Americans and British are now so frequently exchanging is the burden of the comments of the afternoon newspapers on yesterday evening's Chamber of Commerce banquet.

The St. James's Gazette is so friendly that it advocates a display of the Stars and Stripes alongside the Union Jack on all public buildings throughout the empire July 4, on the same principle that English university men group the light and dark blues, (the colors of Cambridge and Oxford, respectively,) when they meet.

The Globe alone takes exception to the dictum that "commerce is the great peacemaker of the world," and says trade rivalry and the desire to secure new markets are liable to prove fruitful sources of trouble.

The Westminster Gazette says: "Mr. Chamberlain once said it would almost be worth a great war to see the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes floating side by side. A less martial way of cultivating good feeling between the two races was adopted when the London Chamber entertained the New York Chamber of Commerce at dinner."

The paper suggests the banquet may "be regarded as the friendly hand-shake which precedes a vigorous encounter," and adds: "If served at least to demonstrate that if our American rivals are going to knock us out of time in the markets of the world our merchants mean to take their fate in the best of spirits."

The Times this morning said: "We are glad to see Lord Lansdowne quoting those admirable words recently uttered by President McKinley, who expressed the hope that 'Our past and increasing prosperity may be fruitful of nothing but good to our elders in the brotherhood of nations.'

"The most daring speaker, perhaps, was Mr. Griscom. He said his countrymen hoped to build up their shipping trade. They had made a beginning, and, with the co-operation of their Government, trusted to see their flag flying soon side by side with that of Great Britain. Considering how frightened some of us have been at this 'beginning' and how little we appreciate 'co-operation' between the State and shipping interests in America, Mr. Griscom was certainly a bold man."

Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Morris K. Jesup, Cornelius N. Bliss, and some of the other delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The guests included Maitre Laborl. A. J. Balfour, Ambassador Choate, and Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary.

CORKSCREW LIGHTNING.

Weather Observer Reports a Rare Display Near Aurora, Oregon.

From The Portland Orgonian.

In the eastern part of Marion and Clackamas Counties there was a display of heavenly pyrotechnics Sunday night, brilliant beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It is reported to Forecast Official Beals in a letter from G. Muecke, volunteer observer at Miramonte Farm, near Aurora, who writes under date of May 27, as follows:

"I beg to report an extraordinary phenomenon of thunder and lightning which occurred last night, and which is of such rare occurrence in this region that the oldest inhabitants assured me to-day that they never experienced anything like it, some of them having lived around here since 1845.

"Last evening at about 10:25 o'clock 'horizontal' lightning commenced at southeast; barometer (at 195 feet elevation) indictating 29.73; temperature, 63 degrees. No thunder was audible, and the lightning was frequent, extending on a long range from extreme southeast to nearly east. This continued until after 11:15 P. M., when I retired. No doubt this must have continued further, for at 12:20 A. M. I was awakened by roaring thunder. Getting up at once I watched the southeast and almost due east horizon, which viewed from this station is formed by the Cascade Mountains, just above 50 miles distant east.

"Such intense flashes of lightning, illuminating the sky and country to the extent of almost bright sunlight, I have never before seen. What seemed to me very strange, however was the fact that not once the streaks of lightning formed 'zigzags,' like in my youth. Last night's streaks were all vertical, about 10 degrees down to—as it appeared—either just west or just east of the Cascade Range. The streaks of lightning were mostly like half a spiral or corkscrew. But three times I saw a perfect 'n' and one an 'm.' The thunder peals which followed the latter were tremendous. I must remark that for half an hour I invariably counted from 20 to 23 seconds between the lightning and the thunder, and they repeated also for over half an hour regularly every 25 to 30 seconds. The rain here during two hours amounted only to .29 of an inch. At 1:15 A. M. the phenomenon ceased. The entire phenomenon lasted 2 hours and 50 minutes —the longest continuous lightning and ultimate thunder I ever experienced."

Song Birds Within City Limits.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The benefit of the law protecting song birds is evidenced by the increased number of such birds which now make their homes within the city limits and the fearlessness they display. Robins search for food in the streets and grounds of residences, and pay no attention to passing cars, teams, or pedestrians, having full confidence that they will not be molested. They come up under the windows where people are sitting and proceed to pull fat worms from the ground, looking up once in a while as if to say, "See how slick I can do this," and after collecting as many worms as they can hold in their bills, fly up to their nest in a shade tree to fill their young. Out in Lone Fir Cemetery a number of blackbirds and bluejays have their haunts, and it was wonderful to see how at their ease these usually shy birds were on Memorial Day when the cemetery was thronged with people. They flitted about, sang, chattered, or scolded, and paid no attention to the crowds, and no boy molested them. After a time the birds will find that they are safer from hawks, nest-hunting boys, and other enemies in the noisy city than they are in the secluded places they were wont to haunt, and then the city will be alive with feathered visitors of all sorts, which will add another charm to the residence sections. Even the despised sparrow makes himself useful in destroying insects on rose bushes and other plants, if his notes are not so musical as those of birds who lead a less strenuous existence.

Pastor of On Church Sixty-five Yerra.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

Elder W. W. Graham, who recently delivered his farewell sermon in the Grape Vince Christian Church, in Mercer County, was the pastor of that congregation for sixty-six years. He was one of the remarkable men in the State, and was born in that county, Aug. 14, 1811. He has been engaged in farming all of his life, and has always refused to accept any remuneration for his pastoral services. Elder Graham has not been confined to his bed as the result of illness ten days in his life, and is now in robust health. He has never used tobacco nor intoxicants of any kind. For forty years he has kept a diary without overlooking a day. For seventy consecutive years he has resided on the farm he now owns. He cleared the land, fenced it in, and made all the improvements without aid. He has never owned a buggy, having always traveled on horseback. Elder Graham is a Democrat of the old school, and cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson.

ACCUSES GILMAN PARTNER

Administrator Charges Partnership Entry Was Made Recently.

Declares that G. F. Hartford Had No Interest in Testator's Business and Asks for a Receiver.

More complications over the estate of George Francis Gilman developed in the Supreme Court yesterday. Edward L. Norton, the New York administrator of the estate, asked for an injunction restraining George F. Hartford and Theophilus Gilman from disposing of any of the property of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. At the same time, Mr. Norton wants a receiver appointed for the company.

In the argument of the motion before Justice Gildersleeve Mr. Norton's counsel presented affidavits declaring that Mr. Hartford, who claims a half interest in the tea business, has no interest, and that since Mr. Gilman's death, in March last, he had caused entries to be made in the books of the firm showing a partnership.

Charles H. Brush, counsel for Mr. Norton, presented an affidavit, in which he says that he examined the books of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. He says that up to March 3, 1901, the entries in the books show that there is a balance to the credit of George F. Gilman to the amount of $1,438,414.86, and that there is also a credit of $105,230.92 to the estate of Mr. Gilman's father. As to his charge against Mr. Hartford, Mr. Brush says:

"That since the death of the said George F. Gilman an entry has been made in said books crediting the said George F. Hartford with the sum of $719,204.43, which is just one-half of the credit entered to the account of Gilman on the 1st day of January, 1901, and another entry has been made since the said 3d day of March, 1901, charging said sum of $719,204.43 to the account of George F. Gilman." Mr. Brush also says that the books show a credit of $40,368 in United States bonds to Mr. Hartford. These bonds, says Mr. Brush, belonged to Mr. Gilman and should be part of his estate.

John J. Crawford, who appears with Mr. Brush, in an oral argument said that he had examined the books before and after the death of Mr. Gilman, and that before the death there was nothing in them to show that anybody but Mr. Gilman had any interest in the business. Edward P. Brown appeared for Mr. Hartford and Theophilus Gilman, and in the course of his argument said:

"Mr. Hartford has been the absolute manager of the business for over twenty years. For twenty-three years Mr. Gilman has never been seen about the places of business. Mr. Hartford was recognized as a partner in the business and conducted it as such. The leases for premises in which the business was conducted were made out in the name of Mr. Hartford as partner."

Further argument on the motion was then adjourned until next week, when additional affidavits will be submitted by both sides in the controversy.

CANNIBALS ATE TWELVE MEN.

Details of the Attack on the German South Sea Expedition Led by Dr. Mencken.

BERLIN, June 6.—The Tageblatt prints special correspondence from New Guinea containing an account of the massacre of the members of the first German South Sea expedition on the cannibal Island of St. Matthias. They were all killed and eaten save Dr. Heinroth.

The Colonial Zeitung, the official organ of the German Colonial Society, furnishes details of the massacre. It seems that the vessel which carried the expedition to the Island of St. Matthias left, after a few days, for Herbertshoh, New Britain, to get coal and supplies. During its absence the savages, who had hitherto appeared friendly, although known to be cannibals, planned to kill and rob the diminished party.

The plot was carried out one morning while the members of the expedition, who had a bodyguard of forty drilled Papuans, were cleaning their rifles, which they had taken apart. Suddenly eighty of the Islanders broke from the bushes, raising fierce war cries and brandishing spears, with which they stabbed to death the leader of the party, Dr. Mencken, (heretofore cabled as Mercke or Menke,) his Secretary, Herr Caro, and a white sailor, who was asleep under a tent.

Dr. Heinroth emptied his revolver into his assailants, while the bodyguard in the meantime retired to the boats with the wounded, leaving twelve dead. The boats put off to an island not far distant, where the expeditionary vessel rescued them. Subsequently the survivors returned to the Island of St. Matthias, where they found that the bodies had been devoured and the camp absolutely looted.

MISHAP TO THE OCEANIC.

She Puts Back to Liverpool for Repairs and Then Sails Again.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—The White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which sailed from Liverpool for New York via Queenstown yesterday, returned here this morning, having injured one of her propellers. The damage was repaired and the steamer sailed again at 10 A. M. She has among her passengers Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Vivian Nickalls, the English oarsman, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Endicott, Jr.

QUEENSTOWN, June 6.—About 250 passengers and 500 sacks of mail are awaiting the arrival here of the White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which had to put back to Liverpool after sailing yesterday, owing to a damaged propeller.

THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM.

The Foreign Minister Explains that It Is Guaranteed by Five Powers.

BRUSSELS, June 6.—In the Senate today, the Foreign Minister, M. P. de Favereau, in reply to a question, said:

"The guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium is inscribed in a special treaty between Belgium and the five guaranteeing powers. The independence, integrity, and inviolability of Belgian territory are guaranteed, having in view to prevent Belgium from serving as a battlefield for European nations. We must, therefore, repel invasion from whatever side it may come."

After analyzing the various treaties and protocols, M. de Favereau said: "It is indisputable that the guaranteeing powers intend to guarantee forever our neutrality, inviolability, and independence."

Honor for Lord Milner Is Opposed.

LONDON, June 6.—The Common Council, at the Guildhall, this afternoon, agreed to confer the freedom of the city on Lord Milner of Cape Town, but only after considerable criticism. Mr. Morton, who led the opposition, blamed Lord Milner for all the trouble Great Britain had in South Africa, and for the ill-feeling existing between the British and the Dutch.

Noted London Physician a Suicide.

LONDON, June 6.—Dr. Thomas Bond, a well-known surgeon and analyst, committed suicide this morning by throwing himself from a third-story window of his residence. He had been suffering from melancholia for some time. Dr. Bond, besides being the late Mr. Gladstone's surgeon, was noted in connection with investigations and discoveries in the cases of several sensational crimes, notably the Lefroy, Lamson, and Camp murders.

Anti-Clerical Play Cheered in Spain.

BARCELONA, June 6.—The anti-Clerical drama, "Electra," which has been placed under ban by the Church, was performed here last night with immense success. The audience continually cheered and interrupted the actors with shouts of "Long live liberty!" "Death to reaction!" "Death to the Jesuits!" Subsequently a Republican demonstration was organized in the streets, and those who took part in it paraded the main thoroughfares.

CHINESE INDEMNITY PLAN.

A Joint and Several Guarantee Likely to be Adopted, with Each Power's Liability Limited.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Ambassadors from most of the European countries were in conference with Secretary Hay today, mainly because it was Diplomatic Day, which afforded an opportunity for discussing the state of the Chinese negotiations. It is understood that the middle ground, or modus vivendi, as it is being termed, concerning the form of paying the indemnity, is likely to be adopted with a joint and several guarantee.

This will be in complete accord with the American view that there should be no joint guarantee, in the sense of binding each Government to securing the payment of the entire $337,000,000. It will be joint, however, in the formal aspect of being executed by all of the powers jointly, at the same time, and probably by the same instrument. This instrument doubtless will include a provision by which each Government is to assume no liability beyond the amount of its own share of the indemnity, which in the case of the United States is limited to $25,000,000.

In answer to his inquiry, Special Commissioner Rockhill, at Peking, has been informed that the United States Government has not taken any steps recently looking toward the abatement of its claims for indemnity against China by one half, regarless of the action of other powers. Some time ago the Government proposed regardless of the action of other powers, scale down their claims 50 per cent. so as to bring the total of the indemnities within China's ability to pay.

Though this proposition failed of acceptance, the American Government left Mr. Rockhill under instructions to lose no opportunity to secure a reduction of the claim, but it has never signified a disposition to refuse to accept the full amount of the indemnity regardless of the action of the other powers.

LONDON, June 7.—"The Chinese Government," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express, "has ordered that bonds be prepared for the payment of the indemnity."

PEKING MEETINGS SUSPENDED.

Fault Found with Germany's Course—Trouble at Tien-Tsin Continues —Von Waldersee's Report.

PEKING, June 6.—The Ministers have ceased to hold meetings, while making inquiries as to the desires of their respective Governments. The majority of the Ministers hold that Germany should have told the Chinese that all the powers would agree to an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels at 4 per cent. interest.

They also think that the withdrawal of Count von Waldersee and the German troops shows a desire to force the powers to acquiesce to Germany's demands, which they are not inclined to do.

Trouble between British and French soldiers at Tien-Tsin continues. Brig. Gen. Campbell, in command of the British troops, and the French commander will use their utmost endeavors to prevent further friction.

BERLIN, June 6.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Count Von Waldersee, dated Tien-Tsin, Tuesday, June 4:

"I have now resigned the functions of Commander in Chief and to-day am leaving China by way of Tokio.

"Strict measures have been taken here to avoid collisions between the different contingents.

"In company with large German detachments, I attended the funeral of the French soldiers killed in the recent affray."

CHE-FOO TO WEI-HAI-WEI CABLE.

J. Austen Chamberlain Explains the British Agreement.

LONDON, June 6.—In the House of Commons to-day, on a motion to approve the agreement of the Government with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for laying a cable from Che-Foo to Wei-Hai-Wei, Sir Charles Dilke asked whether the agreement would not pledge the Government to resist any attempt by the United States to establish direct communication with China. He contended that it was to Great Britain's interest that the United States and China should be connected by cables.

J. Austen Chamberlain explained that it was imperative that the cable should be laid, and, finding China had already pledged herself to give no landing rights to any companies except the Russo-Danish and the Eastern Extension, the Government had been compelled to make the best terms it could.

PEKING RELICS IN WASHINGTON.

Lock and Key to Gate in the Sacred City—Key Is Four Feet Long.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The lock and key of the front gate of the Sacred City of Peking have been received at the National Museum, and will be placed on exhibition there within a few days. The relics are a gift from the Rev. W. T. Hobart, a Methodist missionary in China, and were presented to the United States through Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister at Peking. The gate which the lock and key secured was directly before the palace of the Emperor. On the lock are inscribed a number of Chinese characters, and the authorities of the museum will soon seek to have these deciphered and translated.

The lock is an iron cylinder 3 feet and 10 inches long. Extending from the cylinder is an iron rod, bent back so that it could pass through the gate staple and into the lock guide. In the lock are four tumblers. The key is of iron, and is about 4 feet long.

German Station in the Farsan Islands.

BERLIN, June 6.—The Foreign Office asserts that the only element of truth in the report that Germany has been negotiating with the Turkish Government as to the Farsan Islands is the fact that the Government has acquired a coaling station in one of the islands for the China transport service.

The Farsan group comprises two large and several small islands and reefs in the Red Sea, off the coast of Yemen. The group belongs to Arabia.

Loss in Antwerp Custom House Fire.

ANTWERP, June 6.—The estimates of the damage done by the Custom House and warehouse fire here yesterday range from 1,500,000f. to 3,000,000f., largely uninsured. The loss includes 280,000f. worth of American tobacco.

For an Australian Coinage.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, June 6.—The House of Representatives to-day appointed a committee to report on the best means for the Commonwealth undertaking its own coinage and adopting the decimal system. The Imperial Government favors the plan.

Duke of Cornwall Sails for Auckland.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 6.—The British steamer Ophir, having on board the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, sailed for Auckland, New Zealand, at noon today.

The Sultan to Make Amends to Italy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.—The Turco-Italian friction over the Prevesa affair, caused by the ill-treatment of Italian subjects by the Turkish authorities, has been settled, the Porte promising to indemnify the victims, apologize to the Italian Consul, and punish the Commandant of the Turkish troops there.

Dinner in London to Honor Miss Ward.

LONDON, June 6.—Reginald Ward gave one of the largest dinner parties of the London season to-night at Walsingham House. Over seventy guests were present, including the Countess of Romney, the Countess of Guilford, and Lady Parker. This gathering was one of a series to welcome Miss Ward back from the United States.

The Loving Cup in Florida.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Advocates of temperance will please understand that a loving cup in Florida is a vessel for the use of sulphur water, but usually rests on the mantel and accumulates dust. There is no call for a political campaign on this issue.

SUES DUKE ERNST GUENTHER.

Former Lady in Waiting Says He Seized Her Money to Settle Unpaid Bills of Princess Amalia.

BERLIN, June 6.—A sensational case began to-day in the First District Court of Berlin. The plaintiff, Anna Milewski, was formerly Lady in Waiting upon the late Princess Amalia of Schleswig-Holstein, and the defendant is the brother of Empress Augusta Victoria, Duke Ernst Guenther.

The plaintiff asserts that Princess Amalia received only 12,000 marks annually from the defendant, who is the head of the house. She also asserts that, as she had a fortune of her own, amounting to 80,000 marks, she made loans to the Princess, who, being in the last stages of consumption, was at the time proceeding slowly to Egypt.

While the Princess was in Malta, according to the plaintiff's statement, she engaged as her chamberlain an American named Walker, who, perhaps unaware of the financial resources of the Princess, induced her to incur large expenses. Finally, the plaintiff, who feared the loss of her entire fortune, made the Princess, with whom she had meanwhile arrived at Cairo, restore to her the sum of 20,000f.

The plaintiff declares that, at the instigation of Duke Ernst Guenther, the Adjutant of Prince Joachim of Prussia, caused the Egyptian police to arrest her in the street, after which she was forcibly and inhumanly transported back to Prussia, where she became very ill.

Meanwhile, according to the plaintiff's declaration, Mr. Walker forcibly took plaintiff's 20,000f. from her trunk, and with it settled the unpaid bills of the Princess, then deceased, and defrayed the cost of transporting the body home. Plaintiff asks that the 20,000f. be refunded with interest.

Defendant's counsel, Count Bredow, challenged the accuracy of several of the plaintiff's statements, and the Court decided that, before the proceedings were carried further, Prince Joachim's Adjutant, who is still in Cairo, must depose.

A DOG ALARMS SHOPPERS.

Destroys a Twenty-third Street Vendor's Toys and Attacks the Man Fiercely.

The crowd of shoppers on West Twenty-third Street were thrown into momentary panic yesterday afternoon when a woman who said she was Miss Sylvia Lyndon of 52 West Twenty-sixth Street, leading a large white bulldog through the street. When the animal passed in front of one of the largest stores, the dog became excited at the little automatic toys which the street vendors offer for sale at that point, and after chewing up several of the toys, he rushed at the pedler and got a firm grip on the calf of his leg.

The peddler screamed, and there was a great scattering of the shoppers, several of the women nearly fainting, and the children screaming. Miss Lyndon and the peddler tried in vain to make the dog release his hold, but they were unsuccessful, and they finally had to get the assistance of Policeman Houck of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who succeeded in beating the dog off.

Miss Lyndon then gave the peddler $2.50 as a salve for his wounded leg and feelings and as a remuneration for the toys which the dog had destroyed and hurried away with her pet.

COLUMBIA STUDENT KILLED.

While Returning from Athletic Games He Was Struck by a Train at William's Bridge Station.

Frank O'Dwyer, twenty-five years old, of 628 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a student at Columbia University, was instantly killed late last night at William's Bridge by an inbound express train of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Every bone in his body was broken. The young man was a graduate of the De La Salle Institute, and yesterday had attended some athletic sports of De La Salle students at Berkeley Oval.

Before starting for home O'Dwyer, with a young friend named Walsh, had dinner. It was dark when they reached the William's Bridge railroad station. There are four tracks at that point. The fast express trains, which do not stop at William's Bridge, run on the middle tracks. The outgoing local trains come in on the easterly tracks.

O'Dwyer did not know this, and descended to the westerly tracks. When he discovered his error he attempted to take a short cut by crossing all the tracks, climbing a couple of fences in doing so. He had got over one fence and onto the tracks reserved for fast trains, when the New Haven Express came flying along. O'Dwyer was knocked high in the air, and came down many feet from the tracks. He was dead when picked up.

An ambulance was summoned from Fordham Hospital, but the surgeon took a look at the body and drove away again. It is said that O'Dwyer is a brother of Dr. Charles O'Dwyer, said to be head surgeon of the City Hospital, on Blackwell's Island. At 1:30 o'clock this morning O'Dwyer's body was still at the William's Bridge railroad station.

STABBED BY A BOY.

Young Pugilist Badly Wounded in a Fight Resulting from a Game of Craps.

In an altercation growing out of a game of craps John Cleary, twenty years old, of 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street was probably fatally stabbed shortly before midnight last night by Walter Lestrange, fifteen years old, a butcher's boy, living at 2,305 Eighth Avenue. Cleary, who is also known as "John Kelly" and as "Copsey the Prizefighter," has won considerable local renown north of Central Park.

The young men with several others were rolling the dice at the southwest stairway of the elevated railroad at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, when Policeman Becker of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station drove the players away. Lestrange grabbed the stakes, which amounted to but a few pennies, and he and Cleary fled together down Eighth Avenue. Lestrange says that his companion kept demanding the money from him, and that when he refused it the prize fighter hit him in the face. The stabbing occurred at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a pocketknife being used.

Immediately after the cutting Lestrange fled east through One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with his brother, who had been a witness to the tragedy. Cleary tried to walk home through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, but fell on the sidewalk at the feet of William Mille of 72 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, who was just coming out of a saloon. Dr. Fox, who removed the wounded man to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, found that the knife had penetrated just above the heart. Lestrange was later arrested and locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station.

Ex-Judge Hines of Indiana Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6.—Ex-Judge C. Hines, a prominent lawyer, died to-day. Mr. Hines was born at Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1840. He attended the common schools and worked in the cotton mills until he was twenty-one years old. In 1861 he came to Indianapolis, where he entered the law office of Simon Yandes.

At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in Company H, Eleventh Indiana, and became Colonel of the Fifty-seventh Indiana. He was severely wounded at the battle of Stone River, and in 1863 he retired from service on account of his disability. Returning to Indianapolis he entered the practice of law, and in 1866 was elected Circuit Judge of Hendricks, Marion, Morgan, and Johnson Counties. He retired from active life in his profession in 1887.

$10,000,000 Coal Trust in Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Ind., June 6.—John S. Bays, a coal operator of Sullivan, was in this city to-day in the interest of the coal trust which is being formed in this State, and secured extensive options on coal interests in Davies and Pike Counties. Mr. Bays said the combine would be called the Consolidated Coal Company of Indiana, with headquarters probably at Terre Haute. The capital stock of the trust is to be $10,000,000, half in preferred and half in common stock. The purchase of the 129 principal mines is to be by cash. Eastern, Chicago, and Indiana capitalists are furnishing the money.

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FINE CLOTHING AT ALMOST HALF PRICE.

"If you ain't got no money you needn't come round"
Is the cold-blooded motto at most clothing stores;
But "If slender your purse by all means come round"
Is the quite different motto at Hammerslough's.
We sell here clothes of the highest grade
And charge about half what you've usually paid.

No matter how little you pay for clothes—unless they are reliable you save nothing; but when you buy fashionable reliable clothing like ours at almost half price—the saving is vast.

When our lease expires we quit the retail business, and therefore every garment here is now being sacrificed at almost HALF PRICE.

Suits, trousers, Spring overcoats, full-dress and Tuxedo suits, unlined Summer coats and outing suits, etc. All go now at amazingly low prices.

$15 & $18 Suits — REDUCED TO $8.50 each
They include our finest $15 blue serge suits, $16.50 striped flannel suits, $18 neat check worsted suits, $18 black thibet suits, and $20 Oxford grey suits.

$25 & $28 Suits — REDUCED TO $12.00 each
They include the best suits in our store. Made of the finest imported fabrics and in patterns to be found in no other stores. Former prices were $25 and $28. Now $12.

$18 & $20 Blue Serge Suits — MARKED DOWN TO $10 each.
Made of beautiful imported English serge; handtailored throughout and guaranteed to hold their shape. Former prices $18 and $20. Now $10.

$18 & $20 Striped Flannel Suits — MARKED DOWN TO $10.00 each
Stripes and checks. Beautiful patterns, fine trimmings, and high-class workmanship. Former prices $18 and $20. Now $10.

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FOR SALE BY PARK & TILFORD.

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over your waists because it was hard to close them, or your plackets because they would gap, you have a long lifetime of comfort before you if you begin at once to use the

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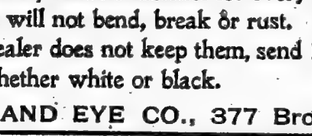

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It is the only positively reliable fastener for every part of the dress, the only one that will not bend, break or rust. Made in sizes 3, and 4. If your dealer does not keep them, send 10 cts. for a sample card. Say whether white or black.

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Some day you may need Koumyss or Matzoon for an ailing child or delicate wife. Milk or butter-milk charged in a **Sparklets** bottle answers just as well, keeps fresh for days, and costs one-third as much.

We believe in progress—not in standing still. Our new quart and pint syphons are much better than those first made, and work perfectly. Send your old style bottle to our store, 1127 Broadway, and have it brought up-to-date.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.
Branch Store at 28 Broad Street

SUSPICIOUS FIRE DISCOVERED.

Oakum Soaked With Oil in a Building Several Times Menaced.

Fire was discovered at twenty minutes of 2 o'clock this morning in the entrance to the building at 163 Crosby Street, near Bleecker Street, a four-story structure, built, it is said, from material from the old Puck Building, at Mulberry and Houston Streets. This is the fourth time the building has been afire in two years.

A woman passing discovered the fire through the glass door, and when Policeman Casey broke the glass he could smell kerosene oil, which had been spread over oakum and excelsior in front of the elevator shaft, with the evident intention of having the draught up the elevator shaft spread the flames.

Policeman Casey, and some other policeman who responded to his calls, dragged the burning material out into the street, and firemen soon came running around in response to an alarm. The firemen soon extinguished the blaze.

The oakum and excelsior saturated with oil was taken to the station house. The Fire Marshall was notified of the suspicious nature of the fire and of the number of times the building has been ablaze. It is only partly occupied.

The Book Satisfied the Chinaman.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Many Chinese who have been for years in this country have made little progress in learning English. They have not had time to go to school, and there have not been books gotten out by any Chinese Oldendorf in English and Chinese and Chinese and English for their benefit. At last this long-felt want has been supplied. A Jap of Yeddo has published a large Chinese and English dictionary, and some society in New York has published a pocket dictionary of the same kind and a reader and speller with English words and phrases in one column and their equivalent in Chinese in another. Seid Back has secured a lot of these books for the benefit of his countrymen here, and hereafter Chinese employes in laundries and elsewhere will spend their leisure hours studying English. A Chinaman who understood no English was looking over one of the readers, and the picture of a boy looking at a pig attracted his attention. He read the Chinese words under it, and then asked an American to read the corresponding line in English to see if they agreed. The English was "I see a pig." The Chinaman smiled and said, "Me see one hog." That settled it, and he wanted one of the books, and will soon be an English scholar.

To Whom Idleness is Misery.

If you are any account you are quite sure to find doing nothing very hard work. —Dallas (Texas) News.

In closing, the Chancellor said that two facts in the last year mark an epoch for New York University in its medical college, the first being the the organization of research in the Carnegie Laboratory and the other the founding of a quarterly magazine to publish the results of the research. This work, he said, was of more importance to America than the launching of a fleet of warships.

INDEPENDENCE CRIPPLED

Accident to Boston Yacht in Her Second Trial Spin.

NO SERIOUS DELAY EXPECTED

The Boat's Big Steel Mast Withstood Great Strain When Boom Swung Without Preventer Stays.

BOSTON, June 6.—The Lawson yacht Independence in her second sail trial to-day met with her first accident, a not very serious jamming of the steering gear, but sufficent to stop the trial after an hour and a half of splendid sailing, during which she attained a speed on a reach of a little over three miles of 13½ nautical miles an hour.

The accident led very unexpectedly to a most thorough test of the yacht's rigging and her big steel mast through the sudden gybing without preventer stays, being run back to take up the strain, and the result showed that it would take a pretty severe blow to dismast the Boston yacht. The big boom swung by a fifteen-knot breeze swept over the stern of the yacht at a tremendous speed, Capt. Haff being unable to prevent it. It was so sudden that none of the crew was aft with the preventer tackle, and the big mast had to stand the entire weight of the sail and boom as it fetched up. There was not a man on the boat who did not think the mast would go, but the big steel spar stood the strain magnificently, and to-night the designer, the skipper, and the crew have the greatest confidence in it.

Previous to the accident and subsequent jibing, the yacht was given a most thorough test under full sail in a strong breeze, and showed herself to be a wonderful boat, especially in her ability to run with sheets started. She also went very fast beating to windward and was thrown about by Capt. Haff in something under twenty seconds. Something of a comparison could also be made to-day with the Constitution, for the newspaper men were on same tug which followed the Bristol boat on her trial trip. The wind and sea were much the same and the yachts were under similar canvas, and it certainly seems as if the Independence had the greater speed, especially in a reach, which would be the main feature of a triangular race.

The accident to-day can easily be remedied, although it may delay another trial for a day or two.

THE YACHT'S SAILS TRIED.

The Independence on her way out found the weather conditions almost absolutely perfect. The sea was scarcely ruffled, the wind blowing about eight knots an hour from the southwest. There was just a slight ground swell. Fort Warren gave a hearty salute. The tug took the yacht well out to the eastward, and, describing a long circle, brought the Independence right up into the wind.

The halyards were quickly manned and the mainsail set up. The set of the mainsail soon satisfied Capt. Haff, and the jib was broken out. Then the forestaysail was also put on and gently paid off. The sails quickly filled, and on the starboard tack the Independence was away.

A great improvement in the set of the mainsail was noted to-day over Monday's aspect. Hardly a quiver was noticeable in any of the sails.

Standing along to the southward, the Independence soon struck a lively pace for the Dreamer, the press tug, and other craft out sightseeing. Only the Dreamer could hold her own with the big craft.

The Independence, as on Monday, made very little commotion in the water to-day. She seemed to be gliding along on top of the waves rather than through them. For eight minutes Capt. Haff kept her going to starboard; then, easing off the sheets, he gave the Independence her head. Off to the windward she sped. How fast she was going could not be judged, but she easily dropped the steam craft.

Just before 3 o'clock the accident happened, the yacht then about four miles off Boston Light suddenly was brought to anchor. Her jib and forestaysail were lowered, and her topsail was taken in.

After the small sails had been taken in the big mainsail was lowered, the tug took a line aboard, and the return trip to Boston was begun.

PREPARING FOR SHAMROCK II.

David Barrie Makes Arrangements for Her Reception and Needs When She Reaches This Side.

Sir Thomas Lipton evidently expects to make good his promise to the New York Yacht Club to be in readiness to sail the first race for the America's Cup on Sept. 21. His representative here, David Barrie, went to Erie Basin yesterday, where he made arrangements for docking Shamrock II. on Sept. 15 or 16, for her official racing measurements. He also visited the Morse Iron Works and made preparations for the reception of the challenger on her arrival.

On reaching this side she will go to the Morse Iron Works to have her ocean rig removed and her racing clothes fitted. The steam yacht Erin will lie off the New York Yacht Club's Station No. 1, at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn.

Mr. Barrie expressed deep regret that Constitution should have had an experience similar to that of Shamrock II., and said if such accidents had to come, it was well for them to occur early enough in the season to give ample time for complete recovery from them before the crucial tests of the cup races were applied.

REPAIRING CONSTITUTION.

Difficulty Encountered in Removing Warped Plates of Buckled Mast —Crew Given Vacation.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 6.—The iron workers employed on the buckled mast of the Constitution made so much progress today that the spar is now in two sections.

The plates will be removed for a space of several feet in the middle of the spar and upward to within about three feet of the position of the lower spreaders. The iron workers are encountering a considerable difficulty in removing the warped plates, and a much longer time will be necessary for this work than was anticipated.

It was learned that Nat Herreshoff has all plans completed for the refitting of the spars. Every part of the buckled section of the mainmast, broken spreaders, socket spreaders and the middle fittings of the masthead will be examined by Mr. Herreshoff, as he is desirous of knowing just what caused the starboard lower spreader to collapse. The jibs and forestaysails, which were thoroughly soaked with water on Tuesday were dried on the deck of the Constitution to-day.

The work of refitting the Constitution has enabled Capt. Rhodes to give nearly all of the crew a vacation. About thirty-five of the sailors left this morning to visit their homes in Deer Island, Me., and in Long Island. Liberty was granted them until the first of next week. Some of the other men will leave this afternoon. It is understood that some of the Long Island sailors may not return to the Constitution again.

There are only seven or eight seamen remaining on board the yacht at present—just enough to keep ship. They are engaged in painting and varnishing, as there is little else for them to do.

There is a sentiment among the crew of the Constitution to ask for increased wages for the masthead men, but whether a demand will be made is not known.

THE CONSTITUTION'S RACES.

N. Y. Y. C. Schedule Unchanged with the Exception of the Canceled Dates of June 15 and 17.

S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the New York Yacht Club Regatta Committee, said yesterday afternoon that, aside from the postponement of the races for Constitution and Columbia off Newport on June 15 and 17, there would be no change in the other events scheduled for these two yachts. Capt. William Butler Duncan returned to town last evening and was conferring with Chairman Kane at a late hour at the New York Yacht Club. Inquiry at the clubhouse met with the response that "there was nothing to give out." It was learned, however, from another source that as a result of Capt. Duncan's talk with the Chairman, the question of allotting other dates for the postponed races would be definitely settled.

Some doubt exists among members of the club as to whether other dates will be substituted, on the ground that there is no necessity for them. The race for the Glen Cove Cups on June 25, in which both yachts will compete, follows closely on Constitution's estimated return to racing trim, on June 22, and after the Glen Cove event come the Newport Yacht Racing Association's special races for Constitution, Columbia, and Independence, on July 2, 4, and 6.

The club, however, had offered a cup of proportionate value to the dignity of the 90-foot sloops in each of the canceled races, and it may be desired to have the boats fight it out for these two trophies on such dates as may be conveniently inserted in the schedule.

At present it is undecided whether Constitution will be able to keep her engagement to race Columbia under the auspices of the Larchmont Yacht Club on June 22. Capt. Duncan expects to have the repaired mast stepped by June 19, and to be sailing three days later, on June 22, which makes it rather a close fit, as it is likely Constitution will be kept near her Bristol base of supplies until she has given good proof of her fitness to carry a latchkey. The Indian Harbor Yacht Club has the provisional date of June 27 for a race between the new and old defender and Thomas W. Lawson's Independence.

So far as is known, this will be the first race of the Boston craft, as the owners of all three boats have notified the Indian Harbor Club of their intention to compete, although no definite date has as yet been decided upon. The making of engagements with the Sound clubs rests solely with Capt. Duncan of the Constitution and Edwin D. Morgan of the Columbia. They are perfectly free to accept races offered by any Sound club so long as they do not conflict with the plans of the New York Yacht Club. Of course, while both gentlemen desire all the racing possible for their boats, they will be influenced by what they may consider to be best for their charges.

It was said yesterday that another opportunity would be given to the ninety-footers to race on the Sound, under the auspices of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, at Oyster Bay. Secretary Charles P. Tower of the Riverside Yacht Club has also been authorized to offer a handsome cup for a special race under his club's management. In all these Sound races the interested clubs have evinced a disposition to make the big sloops as comfortable as possible, and will lay special courses for them in order to give them all the sea room they may require.

WILL BE WIND FOR CUP RACES.

Chief Moore Finds September a Much Better Month than August.

The postponement of the dates of the races for the America's Cup from August to September on account of the accident to Shamrock II. may turn out to be a blessing in disguise. Cold and unfeeling statistics say that it will.

With a view to getting an idea of what weather might be expected during the September races, The Marine Journal requested Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau at Washington, to make a comparison of the velocity of the wind during the last two weeks in August and September, for a period of ten years ending in 1899.

The report which has just been submitted shows that the chances for a good breeze are much better in September than they are in August, the average being from 20 to 25 per cent. greater in favor of the month first mentioned. In September, 1894, the velocity of the wind was 80 per cent. greater than it was in August, while in August, 1896, and 1891, September held second place in yachtsmen's affections.

The prospect of a good breeze during the international races will go a long way toward making up for the enforced delay, and will be especially welcomed by the thousands who made so many trips to Sandy Hook in 1899, only to find the race postponed for lack of a breeze.

Steam Yacht Lady Godiva Here.

The British-built auxiliary yacht Lady Godiva, chartered by former Commodore Henry Clark Rouss of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, arrived at this port last night. Lady Godiva left Cowes on May 15, in charge of Capt. Finck, and touched at St. Michael's one week later. She reached Bermuda on June 3, and made the run here in fast time. She is one of the handsomest of the British fleet which has been chartered by New Yorkers this season, and is fitted with every convenience conducive to pleasure at sea.

Steam Yacht Akela Changes Hands.

The steam yacht Akela has been sold by William H. Ames of Boston through Cary Smith & Barbey to a New York yachtsman, whose name for the present is withheld. Akela was built in 1899, and is a twin-screw vessel, fitted with triple expansion engines, electric light plant, and every modern improvement essential to comfort at sea. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 117.9 feet; load water line, 92 feet; beam, 14.6 feet; depth, 8.6 feet, and draught, 5 feet.

A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

Entries for the Annual Contests to be Held at Buffalo.

The entries for the National championships meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be held in the Stadium at Buffalo on Friday and Saturday of next week, were announced yesterday. The list is larger than has been the case for several years past, besides being more representative of the entire country, containing an unusually large number of entries from the South and West.

Prominent entries in the sprints are F. M. Sears, Cornell University; Charles Dupee and F. R. Moulton, Yale University; J. W. B. Tewksbury, New York Athletic Club; J. S. Westney, University of Pennsylvania; W. S. Edwards, A. W. Burlingame, and P. A. Sayles, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York City; Clark M. Leibler and Roy S. Ellis, Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, Mich.; William Marshall, Hartford, Conn.; Lee C. Deming, Kirkesville, Mo., and Frank L. Stephens, Wander's Amateur Athletic Club, Halifax, N. S. In the quarter-mile run the entries include Sears, Moulton, Sayles, Burlingame, and M. W. Long. The half mile has J. M. Perry of Princeton University, Irvine Orton of Toronto, Ontario; D. W. Fanchot of Yale, and John Bray of the New York Athletic Club.

In the mile run are Orton, Grant, Bray and Williams of the New York Athletic Club, and Frank M. Kanahy of the Cambridgeport, Mass., gymnasium. Entries in the hurdle races include Walter Fishleigh and J. J. Nufer of the University of Michigan, J. B. Thomas, Jr., of Yale University, W. H. Powers of Columbia, and J. W. B. Tewksbury of the New York Athletic Club.

There is a particularly strong list in the field events including Fishleigh and Dvorak of Michigan; Reuss of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and Coleman of the New York Athletic Club in the pole vault; Jones of New York University, Spraker of Yale, Baxter of the New York Athletic Club, and Reuss of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in the high jump, and Sheldon and Beck of Yale, De Witt of Princeton, Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club, and Edgren of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in the weight throwing event.

The junior championships will be decided on Friday, and the senior championships on Saturday of next week, and will be preceded by a handicap meeting on Thursday, which will include the same events as the championship meetings.

NEW YORK A. C. ANNUAL GAMES.

Champion College and Club Athletes to Compete at Travers Island.

For the annual open games of the New York Athletic Club, to be held at Travers Island to-morrow, there are 171 individual entries, in addition to seven relay teams, including all the principal local athletes and many of the best of the college performers who were seen at Berkeley Oval two weeks ago.

Among the best of the college entries are Sears of Cornell, Dupee and Moulton of Yale, Breneman of Columbia, and Duffy of Georgetown in the sprints; Perry and Williams of Princeton, Marshall of Columbia, Fanchot and Weston of Yale, and Gallagher of Cornell in the distance runs; Clapp and Thomas of Yale in the hurdles; Spraker of Yale, Jones of New York University, and Ernst and Breneman of Columbia in the jumps; Beck and Sheldon of Yale and De Witt of Princeton in the weight-throwing events.

Prominent non-collegiate entries are Walsh and Tewksbury of the New York Athletic Club and Fried, Edwards, and Sayles of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in the sprints; Grant, McGirr, and Orton of the New York Athletic Club and McLoughlin, Sanford, and Sayles of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in the distance runs; Tewksbury of the New York Athletic Club and Arnold of the Union Settlement Athletic Club in the hurdles, Baxter and Anderson of the New York Athletic Club and Reuss of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in the jumps and pole vault, and Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club and Edgren of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in the weights. M. W. Long is entered in several events, but it is doubtful if he will compete. With good weather, it is likely that several track records will be lowered, and possibly one or two world's records as well.

The usual relay race has but three teams represented, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Rutgers College, and Yale University. A new feature is a relay race for schools, in which teams are entered from the New Rochelle High School, Boys' High School of Brooklyn, Newtown (L. I.) High School, Montclair (N. J.) High School, and Dwight School.

The games are scheduled to begin at 2:30 o'clock and special trains will leave One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue at half-hourly intervals between 1 and 3 o'clock, returning after the games.

SCHOOLBOY ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

De La Salle Institute Annual Games Decided at Columbia Oval.

The annual games of the De La Salle Institute were held yesterday afternoon at the Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, resulting as follows:

50-Yard Run, Handicap.—For boys under 12 years. Won by J. D. Swanton, (4 yards;) H. Elias, (1 yard,) second; R. Boyle, (1 yard,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

100-Yard Run, Handicap, Senior.—Won by T. Thorp, (scratch;) J. Thorp, (scratch,) second; J. Bourgeois, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:11.

100-Yard Run, Handicap, Junior.—Won by F. Goodwin, (scratch;) L. Maloney, (2 yards,) second; W. Hogan, (scratch,) third. Time—0:11 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. Wall, (8 yards;) J. Lippe, (8 yards,) second; J. Thorp, (scratch,) third. Time—0:23 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Morris, (3 yards;) J. Thorp, (scratch,) second. Time—0:57 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by T. Meehan, (scratch;) J. Thorp, (scratch,) second. Time—2:29.

220-Yard Run, Handicap, Junior.—Won by W. Hogan, (scratch;) J. Martinelli, (scratch,) second. Time—0:28.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by T. Meehan, (4 yards;) T. Delaney, (5 yards,) second; J. Thorp, (scratch,) third. Time—0:28 2-5.

Sixty-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap, Junior.—Won by W. Hogan, (scratch;) A. Millet, (1 yard,) second. Time—0:09 2-5.

One-Half-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap, Junior.—Won by R. Goodwin, (scratch;) M. Buckley, (scratch,) second. Time—1:26 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by V. Lippe, (scratch;) J. Murphy, (7 yards,) second. Time—3:07 4-5.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by E. Morris, (1 foot 6 inches,) with a put of 37 feet; T. Thorp, (scratch,) second.

Inter-Class Relay Race.—Won by 1902 Science team; 1901 Science team second. Time—1:44.

KINGS COUNTY TENNIS.

Open Tournament Advances to Final Rounds in Singles and Doubles.

The Kings County Tennis Club's open tournament was continued again yesterday afternoon at the club courts, Kingston Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn. Despite the heat the five courts were kept in almost constant use throughout the afternoon. The feature of the day was the semi-final match between Calhoun Cragin and Dr. W. N. Frazer, in the men's singles. The local expert was a strong favorite, but Cragin put up an exceptionally strong game and kept the Brooklynite almost constantly on the defensive.

Frazer's defeat was a bitter blow to the hopes of the local enthusiasts, and they struck a worse one soon after in the men's doubles. The two New York teams beat both of the Brooklyn pairs, and will now fight out the struggle for first honors in this event this afternoon. Miss Jones and Miss Moore will meet in the final round of the women's singles.

The day's scores follow:

Men's Singles.—Semi-final round—Calhoun Cragin beat Dr. W. N. Frazer, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—First round—Dr. W. N. Frazer and R. B. McGowan beat C. L. Mitchell and W. Hammitt, 6—4, 6—1; Henry Mollenhauer and T. H. Talbot beat V. G. Grimwood and E. G. Babcock, 6—2, 6—2.

Semi-final round—O. M. Bostwick and Calhoun Cragin beat Dr. W. N. Frazer and R. E. McGowan, 6—5, 6—2; J. B. Paret and Robert Le Roy beat Henry Mollenhauer and T. H. Talbot, 7—5, 6—0.

Women's Singles.—Semi-final round—Miss M. R. Jones beat Miss Margaret Johnson, 6—2, 6—0; Miss E. H. Moore beat Miss Sarah Coffin, 6—1, 6—1.

Quaker Tennis Players Win.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 6.—Miss Elizabeth Larned and Miss Helen Dillingham of Summit Hill, N. J., were defeated at Haverford to-day in the first round of the ladies' double championship tourney on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club by Miss Lycett and Miss Chichester of the home club. It was one of the most evenly contested matches ever witnessed on the Haverford courts between women. Each pair won a set, and the final and deciding one was keenly contested. Each tried to kill the ball by playing a strategic net game, and the local pair had the greater success. The score, 6—4, games was tied four times, and the Metropolitan players made a plucky effort to win out, but suffered all the ill luck that attended the match by being forced to play against a strong wind at a critical stage of the game when points counted for so much. Summary:

Ladies' Doubles.—First Round—Miss Lycett and Miss Chichester, Merion Cricket Club, beat Miss Larned and Miss Dillingham, Summit Hill, N. J., 6—4, 5—7, 7—5; Miss Rastell and Miss D. Rastell, Belmont Cricket Club, beat Miss Steel and Miss H. Steel, Merion Cricket Club, 6—2, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Mr. and Mrs. Kane Gorgen, Merion Cricket Club, beat Miss Harlan and Mr. Harlan, Belmont Cricket Club, 6—2, 6—4.

New Jersey Tennis Tournament.

The annual lawn tennis tournament for the championship of the State of New Jersey will begin on Monday, June 10, on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Mountain Station, near Orange, N. J., under the auspices of the National Lawn Tennis Association, the competition to be continued on the following days until the tourney is finished. All matches are to be the best two in three sets, except the final one, which will be the best three in five. Entries are to be made before June 10 with George H. Miles, Secretary, 527 Scotland Street, Orange, N. J. The winner in the singles will have the privilege of challenging Edward L. Hall, the present champion. The present New Jersey championship trophy was presented to the association by the Hohokus Valley Lawn Tennis Club and has been won twice by F. N. Jessup, once by J. P. Paret, and twice by Richard Stevens, and last year by E. L. Hall, the present champion. It will become the property of any one who shall win the championship three times.

International Tennis Dates.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—It was officially announced here to-day by Secretary Palmer E. Presbrey of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association that the English Lawn Tennis Association has accepted the date suggested by the American authorities for the international matches this Summer. They will be held during the week of July 29 at the St. George Cricket Club, in Hoboken. The challenging English players are expected over here in time to play in the Longwood tournament at Boston, which begins July 22.

Girl Athletes Elect Officers.

The members of the tennis and basket ball associations of Barnard College met yesterday and elected officers for the coming year. The basket ball association, which at present has fifty members, chose for its officers: President—Miss Elsa Alsberg; Vice President—Miss Clara Hudson; Secretary—Miss Mary Budd; Treasurer—Miss Elspeth Kroeber. The tennis association elected as President Miss Jennie Preston; Vice President—Miss Carita Spencer; Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Isabel Lamb.

DOLCE FAR NIENTE FIRST

$14,000 Colt Beat Best-Backed Horses for Manhanset Stakes.

STEEPLECHASE A GOOD RACE

Jumpers Made a Pretty Contest Through the Field at Gravesend and Passe Partout Won.

The officials of the Brooklyn Jockey Club just now are wondering over a problem that often before has puzzled the makers of race track programmes, but to date has not been solved. With bad weather the attendance was large, so large in fact as to be remarkable, while with the coming of real Summer sunshine and an atmosphere that, as such things go, ought to draw double the number of visitors, the attendance not only has not increased, but on the contrary has actually showed a tendency to dwindle. The attendance yesterday at Gravesend was only about one-half that of the worst days of the earlier part of the Spring, when great crowds collected to see horses run on a muddy track with the accompanying drawbacks of cold winds and deluges of rain.

The best backed horses did not in any way mend their ways, the choices in the majority of cases running the worst, while outsiders slipped home first in four races of the six on the day's card. There was an explanation for it, in that the prevalence of wet weather earlier in the season had made the form this Spring on heavy and muddy tracks. Most naturally the first of a season of dry tracks and good going upset all calculations as to how the horses would run.

The crowd, however, seemed to bet with more than ordinary confidence, forgetting that the fast track was the one thing most against the form that had been established, and the finish found the balance all in favor of the layers, for in six races only two post favorites were first, while among the long-chance winners was one 100 to 1 chance, Hengist in the second event, who, running unbacked, not even his own table having confidence enough in him to bet on him other than a small wager, was in front nearly all the way, and, ridden out at the end under the whip, won by a head from the "good thing," Bluff, who was well backed by the McCarren stable and ran just well enough to get his usual place of second. The even-money favorite, Malster, was never prominent in the race.

The two stakes on the card were the Manhanset, for two-year-olds, and the Empire State Steeplechase Handicap, for jumpers over the two-and-a-half-mile course. While the betting element failed to pick the winner of either, both races made good and uncommonly interesting contests. In the Manhanset, which was at five furlongs, five horses ran, including the added starter, Fly Wheel, from John E. Madden's stable, with Jack De Mund the favorite. Sombrero and Jack De Mund were the leaders for the first half mile. Dolce Far Niente, the $14,000 colt, bought by the Morris Stable at New Orleans last Winter, laying third to that point, where he went up and, easily passing the tired pair in front of him, won well in hand at the end by two lengths and a half. Jack De Mund, struggling gamely under the whip for the first part of the finished second, a neck before Sombrero, third.

The steeplecase made a remarkably pretty race and eight well-schooled cross-country horses in it, Dr. Eichberg being the post favorite. All the runners stood up over the full course, jumping in fine style and shifting in front until nearly every horse in the race seemed to have a chance to win at some time. After a mile and a half had been covered, however, Passe Partout took command, and, racing in first place for the remainder of the distance, won after a whipping finish with George Keene, while Dr. Eichberg finished third, close up.

In the race won by Ten Candles, Jockey Brennan, who rode Alsike, the outsider, trailed so far behind that the Stewards called him up to explain his riding. Brennan pleaded orders, but the Stewards suspended him for two days for laying too far out of the race. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old, weights 10 pounds below the scale; five furlongs. Julius Fleischmann's Smart Set, br. c., by Halma-Fashionable, 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, won easily and pulling up by six lengths; Charles T. Patterson's Nugget, b. c., 112, (J. Slack,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a neck from Green B. Morris's Ed. Whittier, br. c., 112, (Piggott,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Ivory Bells, Caithness, Cheat 'Em, Fair Knight, James P. Keating, and Far Cry also ran. Smart Set the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; about six furlongs.—M. C. Homan's Hengist, ch. c., by Tenon-Virginia Moore, 104 pounds, (Landry,) 100 to 1 and 30 to 1, won, ridden out and whipping, by a head; P. H. McCarren's Bluff, br. c., 107, (Bullman,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a neck from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Spry, b. f., 103, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:11. Wayward Boy, Malster, Carl Kohler, Cespedes, Mauga, Jils Greenwood, Frank Callahan, Sweepstakes, and Connie also ran. Malster the favorite at even and 2 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. J. E. Widener's Ten Candles, b. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Tenerine, 117 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by three lengths; John J. McCafferty's Andronicus, br. h., 5, 113 (A. Cochran,) 4 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a half length from Mrs. R. Roche & Co.'s Rochester, ch. c., 4, 108, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:53 2-5. Alsike also ran. Ten Candles the favorite. Winner trained by W. Lakeland.

FOURTH RACE.—The Manhanset Stakes of $2,000 for two-year-olds; about five furlongs. A. H. & D. H. Morris's Dolce Far Niente, ch. c., by Hanover-Holiday, 115 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, won easily by two lengths and a half; Newton Bennington's Jack De Mund, b. c., by Longstreet-Honey Moon, 115, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by a neck from Green B. Morris's Sombrero, ch. c., by Star Ruby-La Tonguera, 115, (Piggott,) 9 to 5 and 11 to 20, third. Time—1:02. Dixieline and Fly Wheel also ran. Jack De Mund the favorite. Winner bred by W. Walden.

FIFTH RACE.—The Empire State Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. R. T. Loughlin's Passe Partout, ch. g., 5 years, by St. Florian-Everywhere, 147 pounds, (Heuston,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a scant length; Harry W. Smith's George Keene, b. g., 6, by Onondaga-Bessie Henckley, 133, (Carson,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from J. H. McCormick's Dr. Eichberg, br. h., 5, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 152, (Finnegan,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—4:52 2-5. Walter Clearly, Klondyke, Red Pen, Higbie, and Westown also ran. Dr. Eichberg the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 in 1900 or 1901, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. John E. Madden's Nitrate, b. c., 3 years, by Tea Tray-Nineveh, 91 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out and whipping, by a length; George Roth's Oliver Mc, b. g., 105, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by two lengths from J. Underwood & Co.'s Young Dixon, b. h., 106, (Landry,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Philippine, Billionaire, Big Gun, Marothen, Ginki, Fairy Tale, and Bondman also ran. Philippine the favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by W. P. Burch.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old; five furlongs. Leonora Loring, Ice Water, Santa Bonita, Miss Hastings, Guntire, and Somersault, 107 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—The Myrtle Stakes, three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Intrusive, 113 pounds; First Whip, 112; Kilogram, 107; Potente, 105; Latson, 103; Mercer, 100; Maugs, 98; Seminole, 86.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Miss Hastings, 109 pounds; Golike and Halberdier, 107 each; C. Rosenfeld and James Fitz, 105 each; Wild Oats, 104; Benton Gray, 102; Margie S., 101; Frevol, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Brahmin, 110 pounds; Orenburg, Disturber, and Maugs, 107 each; Goldilla, Watertown, Thicket, and Ethics, 106 each; Roxane, Beautiful, Golden Grain, and Fatalist, 105 each; Argenauta, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs. Godfrey and Dolando, 116 pounds each; Contend and The Puritan, 110 each; Elmsell and Anecdote, 105 each; Bold Knight and Mizpah, 104 each; His Royal Highness, 103; Snark, 93; Kid, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Standing, 126 pounds; All Gold, 116; Beau Gallant, 111; Matt Simpson, Gulden, Terminus, Kamara, and Herbert, 106 each; Roxane, 101; The Rhymer, 91.

ETHELBERT'S FAST TRIAL.

Top Weight in Suburban Covered Race Distance in 2:06.

The doubt that has existed through the greater part of the Spring as to whether or not the great handicap horse Ethelbert, the present top weight in the Suburban Handicap, to be run next Saturday week at the Sheepshead Bay race track, would be able to go to the starting post for any of the important races of the season was dispelled yesterday in the most thorough style when the famous five-year-old was tried out over the Suburban distance, one mile and a quarter, at the Sheepshead track, and covered the distance of the Suburban in the phenomenally fast time of 2:06, timed by many watches, and 2:06⅗, as timed by a number of more conservative horsemen. O'Connor, who has been engaged to ride Ethelbert in all his stake engagements this season, had the mount, and as the boy rode with a saddle weighing about twelve pounds Ethelbert carried not less than 117 pounds in the trial.

He covered the distance so easily that his trial was the chief topic among the horsemen for the remainder of the morning, and the opinion was universal that Ethelbert would start in the Suburban one of the hottest favorites that ever ran for the great race. All who saw the work said that the horse was not extended at any part of the trip and that he pulled up as strong as when he started. The trial is the fastest that has ever been made for the race, beating even the sensational move made by Troubadour in the year when that great horse won the Suburban for Capt. Samuel S. Brown. Ethelbert finished perfectly sound, and as the race is only a little more than a week off, it seems that he now is a certain starter, though until very recently he has been regarded as on the doubtful list. The fractions of the trial, as timed by an expert who saw the work, were as follows: Half mile, 0:49; three-quarters, 1:14⅘; mile, 1:39⅕; mile and a furlong, 1:52, and pulling up at the end of the mile and a quarter in 2:06. The Sheepshead Bay track was at its fastest when Ethelbert was tried.

Another fast move was made by the great old mare Imp, about whose ability to stand training again this season there has been some doubt. That she will train and that she is about ready to race she proved, however, by covering a mile, with a heavy stable boy up, in 1:43½, finishing strong and sound and fighting to go on when pulled up. Peter Wimmer, who now is training Imp, has refused to hurry her preparation and has taken his time in fitting her for the season's racing, but from the work yesterday it will be but a short time before she begins her campaign.

PIONEER COACH HORSES SOLD.

Alfred Vanderbilt Secures Six of the Best, Bidding in Person.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt was the largest purchaser of coach horses yesterday at the auction sale in Madison Square Garden of the horses which have been used during the past six weeks in wheeling the coach Pioneer between the Holland House and the Ardsley Club. He purchased six of the thirty-eight animals disposed of, paying for the lot $3,040. Young Vanderbilt was present and did his own bidding, and his coachman, with two or three grooms, were in attendance. The total amount obtained for the thirty-eight horses was $14,095, an average of nearly $395 each, which was considered by horsemen a very successful sale.

Richard P. Lounsbery paid the star price, taking a bay mare and a bay gelding, splendidly matched and working beautifully together, for $1,750. The single bids were $825, and the next highest price for a single horse was $730, paid by Vanderbilt for a gray mare shown as near leader to a coach four. Its mate, the off leader, a bay gelding, he obtained for $180. His other four were purchased in pairs, one pair being two leaders—a white gelding and a brown mare—for $1,430, and the other comprised of a brown mare and a bay mare for $700. H. B. Cochrel purchased one entire four, shown to the Pioneer, for $2,250, giving $1,250 for the wheelers and $1,000 for the leaders. He also paid $450 for a bay gelding, giving him five horses for $2,700, which made him the second highest individual purchaser. Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce paid $325 for a brown mare and $280 for a gray mare, both suitable for light road driving. H. C. Hoskier was a successful bidder for four horses, costing him $1,510. The highest priced one was a chestnut gelding shown as a wheeler to the coach four from which Vanderbilt took his $1,430 pair.

E. C. Channing bought two horses for $400 and $275 respectively, and E. H. Wetherbee secured two at $325 and $275 respectively. W. B. Coster bought a pair for $1,150, and other smaller purchasers were H. E. Coe, George Brown, Arch. D. Headley, J. C. Thompson, W. M. Kane, J. C. McDermott, and J. C. Fitzsimmons.

George Reeves showed the horses in the ring, singly, in pairs, and three sets of four to the big coach Pioneer. The coach bugler made the dome of the vast Garden resound with his melodies of the horn and bugle, and the large attendance of men known in the horse world as ardent supporters of coaching demonstrated the growing popularity of that agreeable form of amusement. A number of ladies was in the boxes. Some of those present were, besides the purchasers mentioned, F. K. Sturgis, H. P. Carman, Thomas Maitland, Louis Haight, Arthur B. Claflin, Nicholas Fish, Frederick Ashenden, Marion Story, Frederick O. Beach, Ernest Jennings, Jack Townsend, James B. Hyde, and Howard Maxwell.

DIXIANA YEARLINGS SOLD WELL.

Top Price, $7,400, Was Paid for Half-Brother to Tommy Atkins.

Uncommonly good prices ruled at the sale of the thoroughbred yearlings, the produce of the Dixiana Stud of Kentucky, the property of Major Barok G. Thomas, held at noon yesterday in the paddock of the Gravesend race track. The horses were the get chiefly of the untried sire, Dr. McBride, by Galore-Holiday, formerly the property of the J. A., A. H. & D. H. Morris stable, but buyers took them on trust, as they did in the case of the Hamburg yearlings, and bid liberally for the choicer individuals. The largest price of the sale, $7,400, was paid by Sydney Paget, supposedly for William C. Whitney, for the half-brother to Tommy Atkins, Maximo Gomez, and Trumpet, by Dr. McBride-Quesal. The next best price was $4,500 for the Dr. McBride-Sis Himyar colt, paid by Thomas Welsh for Julius Fleischmann. The horses that were sold best were as follows:

Brown colt, by Dr. McBride-Sis Himyar, by Alarm; Thomas Welsh	$4,500
Bay colt, by Dr. McBride-Carsona, by Adieu; P. H. McCarren	1,100
Bay colt, by Henry of Navarre-Mannie Himyar, by Himyar; John E. Madden	4,100
Bay colt, by Dr. McBride-Quesal, by Hanover; Sydney Paget	7,400
Bay colt, by Dr. McBride-Dislike, by King Ban; William Lakeland	1,000
Brown colt, by Dr. McBride-Discord, by Himyar; G. Walden	250
Chestnut colt, by Longflight-Hoyden, by Duke of Magenta; W. O. Scully	450
Bay colt, by Tenny-Housegirl, by Himyar; William Lakeland	700
Brown or black colt, by Pirate of Penzance-The Brood, by Himyar; S. S. Brown	1,000
Brown colt, by G. W. Johnson-Floroon, by Himyar; William Mason	300
Chestnut colt, by St. Maxim-Flo II., by King Galop; William Fleischmann	175
Chestnut colt, by Dr. McBride-Orderlette, by Order; J. H. Carr	450
Bay filly, by Magian-The Sweeper, by Mortimer; W. Simons	350
Fourteen head sold for $22,025; average, $1,571.42.	

Harness Races at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—Results at the Gentlemen's Driving Park to-day follow:

2:18 Class; Trotting; Purse $400.

Millard Saunders, (Merrefield)	5	4	1	1
Robert A., (Hentschal)	2	1	2	2
Ballerton, (Dunn)	1	2	3	4
Room Mate, (Bites)	4	5	4	3

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE MERCHANTS' ENTENTE CORDIALE.

The banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of London on Wednesday at which the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of New York were honored guests showed plainly enough that the art of ceremonial and high-occasional dining for which the New York Chamber has long been noted at home is shared with, possibly inherited from, what may be called the parent institution. Certainly no feast could have better been arranged to give emphasis to the feeling of kinship and mutual respect and regard prevailing between the merchants of the two great peoples, and, at bottom, we are convinced, between the peoples themselves. The speakers, on the side of the hosts, were of distinguished rank not only in the commercial world, but in the Government of Great Britain, the toast to the President of the United States being responded to by Lord LANSDOWNE, the head of the Foreign Department. Nothing could have been more cordial or essentially more unreserved than his speech.

Nor were the representatives of the business of our own country lacking in the dignity of their untitled rank or in the felicity and force of their utterances. Mr. JESUP, the President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was particularly happy, judicious, and eloquent. The situation was not without its difficulties, which, however, the warm and generous hospitality of the English hosts reduced to the lowest terms. The feeling in business circles in England at the present moment is not one of unmixed and unrestrained affection toward the business men of this country. Recent checks in their own fields at home and abroad have necessarily inflicted on the English a certain mortification, and it is hardly in the hearts of men to kiss the hand that smites in a business competition. We can understand that if we recall how multitudes of Americans for years charged all opposition to our preposterous tariff to the corrupting influence of "British gold," and believed that the Cobden Club existed only for the undermining of our protective legislation. That there should be much soreness among the English is but natural, and it is all the more a sign of the healthy and honest feeling of the strong men among them that this moment should be selected to do honor to the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce. It is gratifying to know that the latter received the honor in so modest and manly a fashion.

It would be foolish, on the one hand, to ignore the possibilities of friction and irritation inherent in the commercial rivalry of the two peoples, but, on the other hand, it would be still more foolish not to acknowledge the basis that exists for permanent friendly relations. This basis is the intelligence of each people which enables them to understand beyond any other people the true nature of commerce. More clearly than others they regard commerce as a field of effort in which all will reap according to their skill and energy, a field for indefinite development and not for mutual exclusion. Their spirit is more that of manly rivalry than of jealousy and monopoly. Habitually and as a rule they look more to the strengthening of their own resources and methods than to the weakening or hampering of their competitors. It is true that this has not been the spirit of American fiscal legislation in the past, but in great measure it has been the actual spirit of American business men, who have grown up in the midst of conditions of unrestricted home enterprise more vital and influential than the restrictive conditions imposed by the tariff. In the vast area of absolute free commerce within our own borders they have been trained for the ventures in the world's commerce, in which they have had such marked success of late.

It is a logical effect of this common appreciation of the true nature of commerce that the British and the Americans should come into closer and more friendly relations, because they are the champions in all fields, and practically the sole champions, of the open door to all markets. As such they meet and for a long time must meet the opposition of other nations and of other Governments. For one reason and another the various countries of Europe are now engaged in a more or less avowed contest for the trade of the Orient, and they are surprised to find the Americans formidable rivals. Each of these nations seeks with varying candor for special advantages. Great Britain and the United States alone seek for all advantages for all and special favors to none. It is a great fight, and their part in it is honorable. They cannot help but be drawn closer as it progresses. Their ultimate victory is not uncertain, for the laws of the progress of the race demand it, and in the meantime the strength of their alliance is, we are confident, equally insured.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The cable brings us from Japan a report of a proposed "modus vivendi" on the Eastern shore of the North Pacific, which, as we used to say, is "important, if true." It is to our esteemed contemporary the Nagasaki Asahi that we owe this report. It sets forth that Russia has offered Japan Port Arthur and Dalny in return for the privilege of creating for herself, without Japanese opposition, an ice-free port on the coast of Korea, and that she has proved the sincerity of her offer by suspending work at both the places named.

It is greatly to be wished, of course, that the legitimate aspirations for expansion of Russia and Japan might be reconciled. At present the opposition of them, as they are understood in their respective countries, is the fact most threatening to the peace of the world. It has nothing to do with the situation of the Powers in China, except as the evidence of the impotency of China may have rendered it more acute, and as the exhibition of the Japanese Army made in China may have made intelligent Russian officers consider that Japan was by no means so "easy," in the military sense, as they might before have considered her. In the naval sense, every intelligent Russian must know that Russia would simply stand no chance whatever with Japan in the waters of the North Pacific under the existing conditions. But at any rate the tension between Russia and Japan is of much older date than the existing Chinese trouble, of older date even than the interference of Russia, backed by France and Germany, to upset the treaty of Simonoseki, though undoubtedly that interference had the effect of arousing, and most justly, the indignation of Japan.

Supposing the report we now receive to be true, it is for Japan to judge whether she can safely allow Russia a fortified port on the Korean coast, which necessarily will threaten the Japanese coasts, opposite and near. It is plain, we think, that the outlet upon the coast of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, which Russia already possesses, will not content her as a substitute for the outlet upon the ocean itself, which is known to the geographers in these latitudes as "The Sea of Japan." This would become the real and ultimate terminus of the Trans-Siberian Road. And it would be stupied to expect that the whole arrangement, railroad, terminus, and harbor, would be decided, in the actual state of the Russian Government, by any other than military considerations. Commercial considerations would be so incidental as to be almost irrelevant.

So, then, the question for Japan is, supposing Russia to have made this offer, whether she will greatly increase the burden of her national defense by allowing Russia to maintain, over against the Japanese coast, and a few hours' sail from it, a standing threat against Japan. For such undoubtedly would be the creation of a fortified dockyard and naval station which should be also the terminus of a railroad by which "the populous north" could "pour from its frozen loins" an overwhelming mass of its army against Japan. We gravely doubt whether any patriotic and intelligent Japanese can be induced, by any bribes whatever, to put his country in such a situation. And such a Japanese may very properly point out that, for any other purpose than that of exercising coercion upon Japan, a port upon the Korean coast would be superfluous. For commercial purposes Port Arthur is at least very nearly as eligible as would be Masampo or Port Lazareff. The inland port is very nearly, if not quite, the "ice-free port," for which Russia has so long been agitating. Desirable as it is that Russia and Japan should come to a permanent agreement, we can see no prospect of permanency in the agreement now purporting to have been proposed by Russia. And we should think less than we now do of the intelligence and the patriotism of the statesmen of Japan if they should accede to such a proposition.

CHERISHING SOUTHERN MEMORIES.

It is probable that a great many Northern people who read of the recent reunion of Confederate veterans at Memphis, of the meetings held and speeches made on the birthday of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and of the more or less general observance of Decoration Day in the Confederate cemeteries, will attach more importance to these incidents than they are really entitled to claim. They mean very much less than they appear to mean. The South has its large, but diminishing, class of professional veterans, who derive political and social advantage from keeping alive as long as possible the memories of the civil war, and this class in the South corresponds with the professional old soldier class in the North represented by the Grand Army of the Republic, and less important and influential organizations held together by the cohesive power of the Federal Pension Office, and through junior organizations, giving those to whom such privileges are rare the opportunity to wear orders and decorations and to gratify an ambition to have identification with semi-military societies of necessarily limited membership.

The memories of the struggles of the civil war are dearer to the Southern people than anything connected with this war can possibly be to the people of the North. They represented greater sacrifices, and not only its survivors but their immediate descendants have more to remember in connection with it which moves to deep feeling and tender, if not still tearful, recollections of scattered families, ruined homes, blighted hopes, and years of suffering. To forget these things would be impossible for a people capable of any form of patriotic enthusiasm. If the people of the South were capable of permitting the memories of the civil war to fade so soon, it would indicate a lack of the qualities which make for good citizenship. No doubt they manifest more enthusiasm of sectional loyalty than they would if less disposition had been shown by the veterans of the Federal armies to keep alive the distinction between "Yankee" and "rebel"; but South, as well as North, the old soldiers have this pretty much to themselves, and the present generation of men and women have better and more profitable occupation than fighting over again the battles of the civil war, of which the wounds were long since healed.

The anniversaries of the South having origin in the great rebellion are not popular holidays, and while more or less perfunctorily observed, represent very little to the people. It is easy in any Southern gathering to raise a "yell" when "Dixie" is rendered, but it will be noticed that this happens most naturally and spontaneously when band or orchestra slides into it unexpectedly and takes its hearers by surprise. The Southern people are more emotional than those of the North, and respond more quickly to that which touches their nerve centres, but such responses may be held to mean a great deal more than they really do.

One who travels in the South observantly cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that it is now and will ever remain an integral part of our country, and that Southern loyalty may be counted on to stand behind the flag as faithfully and with as sincere a purpose to guard it under all conditions as may that of any other section of the Republic. That its people should regard with patient toleration, and even with as close an approximation to tender sympathy as absorption in the activities of a phenomenal material, commercial and industrial development will permit, the efforts of the veterans of the Confederate armies to keep themselves and "the lost cause" in mind is natural and altogether creditable. To do otherwise would be to emphasize the traditional ingratitude of republics. But the issues of the lost cause have no place in the thought of the present generation of Southern men and women, and if all that the Confederacy stood for from its foundation to its collapse could be secured by vote of the people in a referendum, the ballots cast for Southern independence and the restoration of the institution of slavery would not be numerous enough to repay counting. To cherish its sentimental memories of the most eventful period of its history is harmless, and we are not sure that it does not strengthen, rather than weaken, the loyalty of the people to keep in mind the valor and self-sacrifice of those who, thirty years ago, fought for a principle which has no more practical interest for the people of the South to-day than those enunciated in the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. Every people with a history must have their sentimental memories, and we should have less respect for those of the Southern States than we have if they were less ready to lift their hats to the dwindling column of their Confederate veterans, or to greet with a yell the inspiring strains of their ever-popular "Dixie." It long ago ceased to be a danger signal.

"ACADEMIC FREEDOM."

It is to be hoped for the sake of his own reputation that President HYDE of Bowdoin College is sure of his facts when he gives the name of "Rockefellerism" to what he regards as hostility to "academic freedom." Mr. ROCKEFELLER has given largely of his money for the promotion of education, and some of his gifts unquestionably have been marked by high intelligence. We are not acquainted with any conclusive evidence that he has imposed on the recipients or trustees of these benefactions conditions intended to hamper proper freedom of speech and action. To select his name for the purpose of attaching to it the opprobrium of narrow and unworthy dictation to educators is something that should be done, if at all, only with the utmost care as to the truth of the charge implied. Otherwise it is the accuser and not the accused on whom the discredit falls.

As to the broader question of what constitutes academic freedom, especially in the case of education supported by private endowment, it is obviously one that can give rise to much honest difference of opinion, and one as to which a fair degree of charity and respect for the opinions of others is particularly called for from educators themselves. It will be generally accepted that the State should not "go into partnership" with private persons to teach special doctrines on disputed matters, but that charters for institutions to teach such doctrines at private expense should be refused by the State is certainly an extreme view. As to the degree of guidance which a man giving the money for education may properly exercise in the education provided for, we do not see how hard-and-fast rules can be laid down. Generally men with the inclination to give money for this purpose are quite willing to put it in the charge of trustees whom they think competent, and leave the management of it to them. But if a man elects to define the conditions of his gift even in detail, or to reserve to himself a pretty close supervision of its disbursement, he is obviously within his rights. It would naturally be well that the conditions should be understood, no deception practiced, and the risk of misunderstanding avoided. But with these conditions observed it seems fairly plain that educators need claim no further freedom in the matter than the freedom they must have of accepting or declining employment. That they shall also have the freedom of disregarding the wishes of their employer is asking more than any other class usually gets.

The postulate in the proposition of "academic freedom" appears to be that it is necessary for the evolution of true education. But freedom is not abolished because it is conditioned in an endowed institution. Educators are not compelled to accept employment in such an institution. And the freedom of a man who spends his money for education to elect the sort of education for which he will spend it is, on the face of it, as well established a right as any that the educators can lay claim to. Undoubtedly the views of donors may be narrow or even foolish, but those of professors are not inerrant. They are sometimes whimsical, and even mischievous. As a practical question, it is pretty certain that a donor who imposes unwise restrictions on the use of his money in education will find his intended benefaction defeated and the institution he wishes to establish and control a failure. But he has a clear right to take that risk. The amount of damage he will inflict in doing so upon true freedom in education in this great, active, alert, intelligent community is, so far as we can see, a negligible quantity. The fear that wealth is going, in some way, to oppress and dominate intellect through this process is not reasonable. Intellect will always enjoy in this land as much respect as its possessor pays to it. It is not really entitled to any more.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is only a few days ago that, at the request of the officers of the Arnold Arboretum, we briefly described the work done and planned by that most admirable and valuable institution and directed attention to the need for an immediate and material increase of its endowment if the Arboretum is to perform in something like full measure the priceless public services which its wise and generous founder had in mind. As an assurance to possible donors that their gifts would never be diverted or misapplied, we stated that Harvard University, of which the Arboretum is a department, had a contract with the City of Boston, running for 1,000 years, under which the city had agreed to give the grounds and the trees upon them police protection, and to pay certain expenses of maintenance, thus removing all doubts as to the permanence of the undertaking and permitting the application of all its funds to scientific purposes. Now we get the astonishing information that, without notice to the Harvard Corporation or any of its officers, a bill, on petition of the city, has been introduced in the Legislature, referred to a committee, reported favorably, and urged to passage, all in a single week, authorizing Boston to break its contract by taking away from the Arboretum 26,500 feet of its land! This is to be done in order that a city street already in existence may be widened, and naturally the university authorities are alarmed and indignant. They fear with good reason that if the bill passes it will show such barbarous inappreciation of the Arboretum on the part of the municipal officials that its very existence will be endangered, and that the chance of getting support from outside of Massachusetts will thereby be greatly diminished. Of course this is a matter in one sense strictly local, but in another and higher sense it interests the whole country, if not the whole civilized world, since there is really no limit to the benefits conferred by such study of trees as is conducted at the Arboretum. Hence, as we published its appeal for aid, so now we present its protest against a cruel wrong, and unite with Harvard in hoping that publicity will be fatal to the success of the street widening scheme.

—Votaries of "Christian Science" profess to be much elated by the outcome of the Woodbury-Eddy libel suit, and to see in it a great victory for Our, or rather Their, Lady of the Spoons and her borrowed—or stolen—cult. We ourselves are conscious of no disappointment or discouragement as a result of Judge BELL'S decision that the plaintiff had not made out a case, and therefore we naturally incline to the belief that the elation of the Eddyites, like their theology and their therapeutics, is based on a delusion. As a matter of fact—and with facts Eddyism never could or will harmonize—nothing has been demonstrated, even indirectly, by this trial except that Mrs. WOODBURY did not prove that a tirade in which no names were mentioned was directed at herself. Judge BELL, quite properly, sustained the efforts of counsel for the defense to exclude all evidence not bearing straight on the one point at issue; the witnesses for the defense, as was their privilege, interpreted the word "know" in its strictest and most technical sense, and the jurymen did their duty and obeyed orders. The verdict is all right. It is easy to believe that Mrs. EDDY did mean Mrs. WOODBURY when, after her invariable custom, she partly quoted and partly misquoted Scripture and so made it serve her malicious and mercenary ends; indeed, it is impossible for a sane person to believe anything else, but believing is one thing, while the ability and inclination to give sworn testimony are two other things very different. Mrs. EDDY'S "victory" was obtained by the application of rules which could not be applied for a moment to "Christian Science" without causing it to explode and disappear like a soap bubble under a trip hammer. The outcome of the trial is that she will not have to pay certain damages, at least for the present—that and absolutely nothing else. Nobody has been vindicated, no claims to miraculous powers by an ignorant but remarkably shrewd old woman have been sustained, and even though Mrs. WOODBURY should take her private quarrel with Mrs. EDDY into court again a dozen times, and get beaten a dozen times more, "Christian Science" would remain what it always has been, at once absurd, obnoxious, and dangerous.

—It was noticed long ago that a heavy rain is almost as efficacious as artillery in dispersing rioters, even when the rioters are revolutionists, and more than once the good effects of a stream of water, coming vehemently from a hose, have been demonstrated by the hasty subsidence into harmless, if not virtuous, citizens of people who only a moment before had manifested what looked like an unconquerable desire for blood or booty. And yet no regular and systematized attempt to cure sedition and lawlessness by hydrotherapy has ever been made. This, considering the almost invariable success of such haphazard and accidental experiments as have been tried, is really remarkable. The latest of these successes is reported from Passaic, N. J., a city where, according to all accounts, popular feeling can attain undue and dangerous warmth as easily as anywhere else, and where reliance upon, and prompt resort to, the use of firearms might be expected. The would-be rioters in Passaic, too, were women, who, history tells us, are the worst of all, since their angry passions are at least as angry and passionate as those of men, and their long-fostered sense of irresponsibility frees them from that fear of consequences which men, even in their most excited moments, still retain in part. Furthermore, the objects against which the hostility of the feminine rioters of Passaic was directed were other women, and that fact certainly did not tend toward gentleness of conduct or speedy relinquishment of vindictive purpose. Yet it required only the dragging out of a few lengths of hose and an apparent determination to turn a stream of cold water on the screaming crowd to make every member of it catch up her skirts and run as for dear life. With men, and particularly with men whose clothes were not easily to be injured, the victory might have been a little less speedy, but there is every reason to believe that it would not have been long delayed. There is a suggestion here, and it ought to be utilized. The firemen of all cities have much leisure time, and they, as well as, if not instead of, the police, might be called upon to disperse any ordinary assemblage of rioters. So doing, tragedy would be turned into comedy, and the painful necessity of shooting or clubbing persons who are temporarily insane rather than wicked would be avoided.

—As might have been expected, the President of Cornell University is not a believer in the theory that a collegiate education is a hindrance in industrial, commercial, or financial careers. In an article which Dr. SCHURMAN, himself to no small degree a man of affairs, has contributed to this month's issue of the magazine Success, he says that there is a large and increasing demand in all walks of life for college-bred men. As an effect of this, he adds, "the prescribed preliminaries to legal and medical education are, step by step, approaching graduation from college, and have reached it, in some instances, while these professional courses themselves have been extended and deepened, till they are now nearly or quite on a par with the old liberal training with which they are coordinated in the modern university." Referring to engineers, President SCHURMAN says that "fifteen years ago the manufacturers of machinery had to be coaxed to take those pioneers, the Cornell men, into their shops and give them a chance. But where one went many followed. Last Spring, when the class of 1900 came to graduation, every student in this branch was eagerly bid for two or three times over. One great electrical firm alone asked to be given the entire class. There is observable, too, a gradual increase in the call for college-bred teachers in the public schools, and this demand will grow by what it feeds upon." So the evidence accumulates, and it is well, when somebody chatters about the successful business men who never went to college, to ask the chatterer what those men are now doing with their own sons. Do they send the boys into the shop or factory or counting house at the age of ten or twelve, or do they keep them in school, and later in college, till they are well grown up?

President Hyde on Academic Freedom.

In the article in THE TIMES of yesterday headed "Wants Academic Freedom" President Hyde was said to be "of Boston University." Mr. Hyde is President of Bowdoin College and delivered the address at Boston University.

BAD RESTAURANT FARE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Philippine and South African wars are over (I mean over where they always were,) and everybody is getting rich—except the sundry millions who are getting it "in the neck"—allow me to suggest that you couldn't do a more politic and philanthropic thing than to give the restaurant keepers of this town a good stirring up. It is an old saying in New York that after a man has failed in every other business undertaking he generally starts an eating house. The saying has manifestly considerable foundation in fact, for I don't believe there is another city on God's footstool that contains more and meaner restaurants to the acre than New York does.

I am one of a very large class of our population who, either from necessity or convenience, depend upon the "popular" priced eating house for our daily rations, hence I feel that I can speak advisedly on this subject. We are far behind Boston; in fact, even soporific old Philadelphia is ahead of us in the quality of its restaurant fare. Take, for instance, the articles of baked beans, griddle cakes, and doughnuts—which, are very dear to the stomachs or every genuine American. It is simply impossible to get them in their New England excellence in any of the moderate-priced restaurants in this city.

Really, Mr. Editor, I wish you would give the matter in question a little of your valuable attention. You would receive the grateful thanks of a veritable army of poor, enforced "hash-house" patrons. Speaking for myself, I am getting awfully tired of the provender served up in these places. And to think that the luscious strawberry shortcake that we knew in our home days is now being added to the long list of other apologies for the real old-fashioned article! O. GRASHUS.

New York, June 5, 1901.

On Giving Up Seats to Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter in to-day's issue of your estimable paper signed "A Gentleman," it seems to me that your correspondent assumes a very unfair position when he says, "I object to my newspaper being used to insult me for claiming my rights."

The fact which I wish to call to his attention is that your paper very frequently publishes letters which in effect are denunciations of itself. Hence, why has not THE TIMES the right to print anything, so long as it does not infringe on the legal rights of others? Of course, we cannot expect all persons to think and act alike. And this fact accounts for your correspondent's unreasonable reference to "impudent male mashers." I can say for myself, as well as for some acquaintances of mine, that we give up our seats to women of any age or color, and we do not take any advantage therefrom to enable us to flirt. The fact is, we usually turn our backs on women to whom we have given our seats.

I take this opportunity to say that while I am nominally a Republican, I cannot fail to appreciate the merits of your most invaluable journal, which I have been reading constantly for two years past. I hope to see a continuance of the Magazine Supplement issued with to-day's TIMES.

CHARLES A. KELLEY.

Newark, N. J., June 2, 1901.

Regarding Sunday Amusements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your paper this morning that a Mr. Havemeyer declaims against Sunday amusements, trolley cars, &c., while his coachman sits outside waiting to drive him home. Is there any wonder that Socialists and Anarchists find followers when they see such would-be reformers trying to prevent the masses of the people from innocent amusement and a breath of fresh air on the only day they are at liberty, while they themselves use their horses and carriages and give dinners and enjoy themselves in any way they please on Sunday, without any valid excuse, as they can just as well use other days in the week.

F. W. MOWBRAY.

Newark, N. J., June 3, 1901.

Death Rate of Child Mill Hands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your report to-day of Miss Ashby's talk about child labor in the South.

Some months ago I took a trip through North and South Carolina and stopped a short time in one of the mill towns in the latter State. What struck me particularly in this small place was the fact that it had two cemeteries. I was told that the death rate of the mill children was very high. This I understood when I saw the pale little beings who worked in the mills, compelled to tend the whirring machinery from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. I discovered that often the fathers of these children do no work whatever; but simply loaf about the village and drink whisky and chew tobacco.

The houses the company (which is composed of Northern capitalists) provide for the millworkers are neat enough in appearance; but they are stuck about over the hillsides in hideous rows, with no tree or flower or garden, most of them not even having a fence around them. If that is better than living on a farm, then farm life in the South must be pretty horrible.

New York, June 5, 1901. F. F.

Save the Small Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In behalf of all good citizens, I wish here to protest against the removal or defacement of any of the too few "relief spots of green"—the little parks—throughout the city. I was filled with sorrow and indignation at the suggestion of James J. Coogan, "who is acting as President of the Borough of Manhattan," to turn a park into an asphalted plaza—to take away two of the all too few beauty spots of the city, Herald Square and Greeley Square Parks.

Will not some one who has influence try to prevent such unhappy action?

New York, June 5, 1901. S. J. P.

"Cooganizing" New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Wouldn't it be well for some of the members of the Municipal Art Association to look around and find some other spots in the city that can be Cooganized so that no time will be lost in cutting down trees and further beautifying the city?

I am so glad that the ex-President of the borough does not propose to remove the Dodge and Greeley statues. It would be a great pity to destroy any of our works of art, and then think of the drinking fountain to be placed in the square after the beautifying is done. Ah! It is too bad that all the telegraph poles have been removed, or we might also have Coogan's statue hung up on one of them and further decorate Herald Square. BATTERY.

New York, June 5, 1901.

Praise for The Times Supplement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is almost superfluous to make favorable comment upon anything connected with the publication of THE TIMES, but the great and unique attractiveness of the Magazine Supplement issued with last Sunday's TIMES seems to me to warrant special mention, for it (more than any other of like character that has ever been published) was an almost perfect realization of that which such an issue should be.

Accept the thanks of one who has read THE TIMES since its initial number, and who hopes that upon each recurring Sunday in the future he will receive an equally interesting Magazine Supplement.

AN ADMIRER OF THE TIMES.

Washington, D. C., June 5, 1901.

PERJURY IN COURT TRIALS.

From The Washington Post.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a member of the legal profession, writes to that paper to protest against the methods of a street railway corporation against which he has been conducting litigation. He says that there has been "loud complaint among the members of the bar that in these accident suits the railway company does not hesitate to produce witnesses whose testimony clearly shows that they have committed perjury."

This is not the first, nor is it the loudest, complaint that has appeared of perjury in New York courts. Not only the tribunals of alleged justice in the metropolis, but the courts of the State at large, have been arraigned as veritable hotbeds of wholesale, unblushing, and unpunished perjury.

The Post has mentioned this important subject a number of times since that annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association at which its President declared his belief that perjury was a feature in a majority of cases tried in the courts of the Commonwealth. That distinguished attorney not only deplored the existence of so disgraceful a situation, but equally regretted that little or nothing had been done in the way of reform. Every day all over the State men and women were going into the courts to swear to lies, and, having committed that felonious act, were permitted to depart in peace. The presumption was that the perjurers were not in the business for amusement.

THE TIMES tells its correspondent that what he says may be true; that it has heard the same thing before, and then gives him some excellent counsel without charging a fee. It says:

> But what we should like to bear in upon our correspondent is the fact that the responsibility is not upon us, but is distinctly upon him. He is, by the fact of being a certificated lawyer, an "officer of the court." It is distinctly his business to report such infractions of justice as may strike him in that capacity.
>
> If the lawyers would show a reasonable degree of civic courage in those things which appertain to their profession, "without fear or favor" of any particular Judge, we believe that they would win their cases, or at least would win their positions. But what good can it possibly do them to write to the newspapers about their grievances, however well founded their grievances may be, when they might, and so evidently should, go straight to headquarters? Our correspondent is evidently, and by his signature, an officer of the court. It is his duty to bring to the attention of the court any infraction of its rules. Instead of bringing this to the attention of the court, he brings it to the attention of THE NEW YORK TIMES. And that confidentially. Frankly, we do not see how we can do him any good.

The responsibilities of lawyers as officers of the courts are ignored or evaded in most, if not in all, of the States. It is impossible for wholesale perjury to go on year after year without subornation of perjury. Witnesses are trained in the story they are to tell, and members of the legal profession are reasonably assumed to take part in their training. Is it possible that the honorable, high-minded members of that great profession lack the moral courage requisite for a movement against the shysters who win suits by perjury?

There are laws enough on this subject. Legislation has done all that is possible to prevent the shameful spectacle portrayed by the correspondent of THE TIMES and more particularly described by one of the New York Bar Association's Presidents. No reform is practicable unless the bar itself will take hold of it. For it is the bar, not the public, that needs reforming.

NUGGETS.

Wherein Lies Their Pleasure.

"Some people," said Uncle Eben, "doesn't seem to take no special interest in tellin' de troof, 'ceppin' when it's sumpin' disagreeable."—Washington Star.

Never Done.

She—Do you think it is work for a woman to talk?

He—Oh, yes; you know they do say woman's work is never done.—Yonkers Statesman.

No Experience.

Diggs—Do you believe there is any truth in the saying that it takes a genius to live with a genius?

Biggs—No, I don't. I never considered my wife a genius.—Chicago News.

What Provoked Him.

"Joe, you are rude—I'll never put foot in your office again."

"Oh, yes, you will; you'll come in again late some evening when I'm just hurrying off to try and catch my train."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Wanted It Straightened Out.

Willie—Say, Pa, my Sunday school teacher says if I'm good I'll go to heaven.

Pa—Well?

Willie—Well, you said if I was good I'd go to the circus. Now, I want to know who's lyin', you or her?—Philadelphia Press.

IN THE GLOAMING.

Anna C. Porter in Philadelphia Record.

When the dusk is slowly creeping, shutting
out the glare of day;
When the evening star in beauty trembles
with refulgent ray;
When the violets' dewy fragrance subtly
soothes the sting of pain—
Then the mind turns inward, backward,
to the joys of youth again.

In that hour of dear communion with the
voices of the past
Haunting memories throng upon us, bringing joys too sweet to last;
All the anguish of the present for a little
space is flown,
And the soul goes forth unfettered to a
kingdom of its own.

There is pain in the awaking when the hush
of night is past,
And the morning brings its sorrows, and
our dreams are overpast;
But the dear God sends His children, lest
in trouble they forget,
Glimpses of foretasted heaven nightly when
the sun has set.

STATUE OF GEN. WOODWARD.

MacMonnies's Likeness of a Distinguished Brooklyn Citizen.

The bronze statue of Gen. John B. Woodward was shown yesterday to subscribers to the fund, at the museum near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, whose portico of many columns is almost ready to admit visitors through the grand entrance. It is modeled by Frederick MacMonnies and cast by E. Gruet, modeling and foundry work having been done in Paris. It stands in the east wing, near the library, but bears evidence that it was intended for erection out of doors.

Somewhat larger than life, Gen. Woodward stands hatless and without emblems or accessories of any kind, in an attitude which, for want of a better term, one may term negligent. Very likely the sculptor has recorded in enduring bronze a favorite pose of Gen. Woodward. He is in a frock coat, and with the left hand has swept the skirt aside and placed the hand above his hip. This is not quite so realistic a rendering as the Neapolitan sculptor dared when he modeled a local magnate with his hands in his pockets, but it is in the same line. The purpose, of course, is to present the General in a familiar pose, such as he might take while discussing some unimportant topic with a friend, and if that is all one demands of a bronze statue larger than life, the result is a success. It has the merit of varying by many degrees from the conventional at the expense, it may be, of the dignity of sculpture and the dignity of the person sculptured. On the other hand, this carelessness gives no little life to the statue—a cardinal merit. The face is rough-hewn, as if it were intended that it should be seen from a distance, and the coat and waistcoat and trousers are dealt with in large planes for the same reason. The sculptor has marked the strong creases of the trousers in front and rear that come from folding them up; that is another touch of realism; and the ample girth of the man about the waist is yet another.

Major Gen. John B. Woodward, of Brooklyn, well known and public man and prominent in the Second Brigade of the National Guard of New York, died in March, 1896. The commission for the statue was given to Frederick MacMonnies for reasons both practical and sentimental; practical, because Mr. MacMonnies had taken a cast of his face when the General visited him in Paris during the Summer of 1895, and for reasons of sentiment, because they were close friends. Gen. Woodward having gone security for MacMonnies when the latter received the order for the great fountain at the World's Fair.

It may be recalled in Brooklyn, if not elsewhere, that when the question arose where the statue was to stand, the committee for the fund decided that it should be within the museum. There was one member, Col. Wills L. Ogden, who dissented. He was said at the time to have objected to that place as establishing a dangerous precedent, and argued for a public square as the better position. He was overruled.

Now the question comes up again, but on the ground of the sculpturesque quality of the statue. Plainly the sculptor has modeled it for the open air. At least the almost impressionistic handling of the masses in face and figure seems to warrant a distant view and the diffused light of the sky. It may be, however, that in the big porch just being finished there will be a close approach to the same conditions, and the statue will take its place in harmony with its surroundings, as it very decidedly does not take its place in the room where it now stands.

MacMonnies has modeled the General as a very handsome, manly personality, with a noble cast of countenance, doubtless to the satisfaction of his many friends in the Hamilton Club.

The sculptor is particularly happy in portraiture and genre sculptures, which allow of a somewhat coarse touch, as, for example, his female faun in the Metropolitan Museum. When he attempts the heroic, or a big group, his talents are not quite up to the task. This is seen in the groups on the Soldiers and Sailors' Arch at the entrance to Prospect Park. The crowning group with quadriga is stiff and conventional: the navy and army groups, high up against the piers on the park front are labored, confused, and utterly disconcerting. MacMonnies has abundant cleverness, but it takes a far higher grade of talents than that to handle such subjects in a way to give satisfaction. This is not said in a spirit of fault finding; it is no disgrace for a sculptor to attempt more than he can achieve. It is merely said to call attention to his limitations as well as his merits. Doubtless he will reach the age when experience and reflection will make him equal to such tasks, but it would be absurd to claim for him a mastery that few living sculptors possess. The arch groups are not masterpieces, and very likely the time may come when he will be glad of an opportunity to change them to something simpler, less theatrical, less confused, and filled with more meaning.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Edison's forecast of cheap houses built of cement and rubble by means of boxes, into which tier after tier is "poured" and allowed to harden, is somewhat fantastical. The method is an old one, and it has been tried with success in certain climates, but there is no proof that it is suited to a land like ours, where heavy rains disintegrate such walls in Summer and snowfalls alternate with thaws in the Winter. Our architects have already introduced a modification of this style for country houses, consisting of wire lathing covered with plaster. This leaves an air chamber in the thickness of the wall and prevents "sweating," and, while much cheaper, is much warmer. Whether it will be as durable as solid walls remains to be seen. A combination of steel structure and solid concrete is another thing. That is merely a modification of iron architecture. After all, the economic question remains. Can such walls be made durable and capable of supporting the weight of several stories, and at the same time cheaper than wood and stone? The cost of materials and the cost of labor are at present greater for buildings of this kind. Simple four-square buildings of one story and attic might be cheap, but a villa of any complexity introduces so many elements that the cost increases unduly.

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The Pratt Institute is holding an exhibition of photographs made by the Berlin Company from paintings in the National Galleries of Berlin and London. The exhibition will close on the 22d of the month.

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France is making another effort to save its picturesque spots from the railway promoter and the vandal. M. Beauquier has introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies by virtue of which the scenery can be protected from unnecessary vandalism. In England the National Institute for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places is about to open a London clubhouse, and in our own city we have a comparatively new organization, a Scenic and Historic Society, with Mr. Andrew H. Green at its head, which has been looking after the Palisades and other picturesque spots. Recently this society held an enthusiastic meeting in the galleries of the Arts Club. We shall learn presently that the societies devoted to this work in various countries have established communications and will "swap ideas."

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John S. Sargent exhibits at the Royal Academy, London, a large crucifix intended for the Boston Public Library. Adam and Eve stand on either side of the cross holding chalices to catch the blood that drops from the pierced hands of the Saviour. Bands of drapery connect them with the figure on the cross. This is said to be the first occasion the painter has attempted sculpture.

TELESCOPE GLASS BROKEN.

Lick Observatory Expedition Probably Will Be Postponed.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 6.—A thirty-six-inch mirror belonging to a Newtonian reflecting telescope at Lick Observatory was shattered into many fragments yesterday in the workshop of Prof. John A. Brashear of this city, while it was being dripped to convert it into a Cassegrain glass. As a result, it is probable that the long-projected expedition of the Lick Observatory into the southern hemisphere will have to be postponed.

Prof. Brashear will make a new glass for the Lick scientists, but the glass for this cannot be obtained from France in less than six months. The great mirror was five inches thick and weighed about 400 pounds. It was valued at $8,000, but the greatest loss is in the delay it will cause in the starting of the South American expedition.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS COMMENCEMENT

Metropolitan Opera House Filled With Friends of Graduates.

HONORARY DEGREES AWARDED

Chancellor MacCracken Is Dean of the School of Pedagogy — Other Appointments to the Faculty.

The sixty-ninth annual commencement exercises of the professional and graduate schools of New York University were held last night in the Metropolitan Opera House, when diplomas were presented to 144 successful students in the presence of an audience of relatives and friends that taxed the capacity of the building. The graduates, in gown and mortar board, occupied the front rows of seats, while Chancellor MacCracken and the Faculty were seated on the stage, which was transformed into a veritable bower of palms and flowers.

These men, already prominent in public walks of life, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws—Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and the man who named the now famous Committee of Fifteen; George E. Post, President of the Medical Faculty in the Protestant College at Beirut, Syria, and Prof. George Martin Duncan of the class of '81 of Yale University.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Samuel Carter of the Class of '58, Huntington, L. I.; the Rev. John D. Stokes, East Hampton, L. I., and the Rev. Henry E. Cobb of the Class of '80, New York City.

Chancellor MacCracken, in his address, spoke of the duty of the university not only to its own graduates, but to mankind, and then spoke of the recent trouble in the Faculty of the School of Pedagogy and the method in which it had been dealt with, in the following language.

"In reference to our Faculty becoming recently 'a house divided against itself,' we have no severe judgment to utter, except that 'a house divided against itself cannot stand.' They regret greatly that this division will cost the university the services of men whom we recognize as men of conscience, scholarship, and untiring industry; but in view of the fact that the committee cannot attribute whatever fault there may have been for this schism altogether to the one side or the other, they are not willing to support either party in its contention." They are sorry to disappoint the adherents of either side, among whom they recognize many eminent principals, superintendents, and teachers of schools.

"The committee feel that a Faculty of scholars appointed to be teachers of teachers is under peculiar obligations to keep the unity of the pedagogical spirit in the bonds of peace, and that when it loses its power by an open schism it were better that it be dissolved and its place taken by a practically new body. Upon this general conclusion is based the action that has already been taken and that shall yet be taken."

Chancellor MacCracken then announced that he himself would assume the duties of the Deanship of the School of Pedagogy for the next college year, and also announced other appointments as follows:

Dr. J. P. Gordy of Johns Hopkins and Leipsic Universities, now head of the Department of Education in the State University of Ohio, to the chair of the History of Education, and to have charge of the Summer School which opens July 8 at University Heights.

Dr. Robert MacDougall of Harvard to the chair of Experimental Psychology.

Dr. Mounteser of the present faculty, to give an important course in the Comparative Study of School Systems and Educational Sociology at the Summer School.

Prof. Charles G. Shaw, for the last two years acting Professor of Philosophy in the University College, to be lecturer upon Ethics in the School of Pedagogy and ad interim Secretary to the Faculty.

The Professorship of the Principle of Education and that of Analytical Psychology have not been filled, as a recent anonymous gift provided for the enlargement of the work and the first-named professorship may be divided.

In concluding his address Chancellor MacCracken said:

"Two facts of the last year make a new epoch for New York University in its medical college. The first is the organization of research in the name of the university, in the Carnegie laboratory. The second is the founding of a quarterly magazine to publish to the world of science the results of this research. Those engaged in research will be devoted wholly to science and to teaching. None of them will practise medicine.

"I congratulate the public and the university upon the enlistment of stout young men in such a work. It is more important for American than it were to set afloat a fleet of war ships. This fleet of ours consists of at least four ships, each with its own Captain to explore its own region. Pathology under Cunham, physiological chemistry under Lusk and Mandel, pathological chemistry under Herter, bacteriology under Park.

"Already they have weighed anchor and set sail for the unknown countries. Already they have begun to send back reports of their discoveries for the Bulletin of Medical Sciences. The first number has reached publication, the second will appear in a few days. We can hardly expect these scientific voyagers to report that they have discovered the 'fountain of youth.' We do expect constant addition to medical facts, and among them not a few that shall prove benefactions to mankind."

The following degrees were conferred upon those who attended the various schools:

MASTER OF LAWS.

Bibo, Max Sholem.	Harris, Frederick McK.
Campion, Howard L.	Jakobus, Louis.
Clark, George W. M.	Minor, Jeanie V.
Davidson, Gabriel.	Mitchell, George H.
Earle, Thornton.	Murray, James E.
Edelhertz, Bernard.	Nolan, Thomas Joseph.
Fischer, Charles.	Rayé, Eugénie Marie.
Harris, Frank.	Reiser, Edward P.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Allen, Isaac.	Kerrigan, John H.
Alexander, Wm. A.	Koehler, Harry Harvey.
Applebome, Louis.	Kommel, Louis M.
Arthur, Helen.	Klein, Henry.
Bacon, Clarence E.	Knobloch, Philip J.
Baker, Joseph J.	Krampner, William.
Baker, Thomas Wm.	Levy, Zettie Maas.
Barshell, Maurice.	Livingston, Louis.
Belcher, Sarah D.	London, Horace.
Belcher, Frank J., Jr.	McClosky, Daniel M.
Bigelow, Joseph W.	McDonald, Theodore D.
Block, Louis Moses.	McGuire, Frank Lewis.
Brodsky, Louis Bernard.	McGuire, Clarence K.
Burnett, Margaret M.	Mandl, Arnold.
Chankin, Joseph.	Matthews, William J.
Chugerman, Samuel.	Miller, Katherine M.
Conway, John J.	Mohr, Walter Martin.
Darling, Benjamin J.	Moss, Claude Herbert.
Day, George Hooper.	Mullan, Helen St. C.,
Dittler, Alfred L.	Nagler, Maurice.
Doherty, Thomas J.	Neuberger, S. B.,
Dungan, William B.	Nathan, A. B.,
Eberhardt, Henry A.	Pascal, J. L.,
Einsohn, Jacob S.	Perl, Louis.
Elder, D., Jr.	Prince, L. M.,
Ellis, Elizabeth H.	Quinn, John M.,
Ennis, Hugh J.	Rabinovitz, Jacob,
Ernstein, Henry.	Randolph, Ass. F.,
Findlay, Walter.	Rasch, Simon,
Fridman, B. B.	Reich, Benjamin,
Friedman, Nathan.	Requa, R. H.
Fruchthandler, S.	Revelle, G. H.,
Gomprecht, Harry.	Ritter, Julius,
Goodman, Elias B.	Ryder, Everett,
Goodman, Maurice.	Sable, Morris A.,
Grauer, Joseph G.	Sable, I. A.
Gronich, Anton.	Sammet, Solomon,
Grossman, Charles.	Schaefer, F. W.,
Hadley, Edith May.	Scherr, E. W., Jr.,
Hagney, George W.	Schoenfeld, J. M.,
Hall, Lyle Howell.	Siegel, Isaac,
Harrison, Philip N.	Steinhardt, S. C.,
Hartshorn, La Mott.	Taylor, F. E.,
Hecht, Harry Garfield.	Tompkins, M. F.,
Hess, Bernard.	Treacey, E. J.,
Hirschberg, Morris.	Walzer, Morris,
Howard, John Patrick.	Waton, Harry,
Howell, William A.	Webb, E. D.,
Hurley, Lewis Eldon.	Weeks, G. K.,
Jacobs, Samuel John.	Weinberger, G. G.,
Joffe, Marcus Edward.	White, Richard I.,

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Artesga, Julio F.	McFarland, M. H.
Auleta, Francis A.	Holdridge, George A.
Bartlett, Robert L.	Hughes, William R.
Blakeslee, George A.	Jurist, David.
Bonnar, James Miller.	Korman, Henry W.
Bradshaw, Arthur B.	Leverty, Charles J.
Brooks, William B.	Lloyd, David Robert.
Cabaniss, J. W., Jr.	Love, Alfred Wanzer.
Canby, Harry Sumner.	McCready, William V.
Cartwright, F. D.	McGovern, Edward F.
Cogswell, Lloyd H.	McKeever, Henry.
Comstock, George S.	Morrow, Albert Sidney.
Drasky, Bretislav W.	Murphy, Andrew.
Freeland, Frank.	Pray, Samuel Beecher.
Furniss, John N.	Quinn, William V.
Goldwater, Sigmund S.	Reardon, Fred. D.
Haddad, Risq G.	Shaw, Hugh H., Jr.
Hall, Charles Wesley.	Spetnagel, John M.
Hall, James S. K.	Thorne, William P.
Halliwell, Harry H.	Ugal, Kinji, M. D.
Heckel, Frederick C.	Vetter, Philip John, Jr.
Wilber, O. A.	McMaster, William H.
Camerer, Emile E.,	Molwitz, Flora Anna.
Colloque, O. P.,	Noll, Vincent.
Dalton, Charles B.,	Pressy, Joseph Walte.
Dithridge, Caroline M.,	Prew, Elizabeth Mary.
Dwight, C. A. S.,	Reed, Joy Ashton.
Face, Edwin D.,	Roberts, Logan H.
Gauthey, F. L.,	Reavis, James Overton.
Hentz, George Lewis,	Shenk, William W.
Jones, John Beverley,	Scudder, John Orvis.
Joseph, Demorah M.,	Shiels, Albert.
King, Clara E.,	Starkweather, Louise J.
Knotts, Grace Adams,	Sanft, Wilhelm O. G.
Lewis, Calvin Wesley,	Van Deusen, E.
Maccabe, Thomas J.,	Wilson, Edith Riker.
McClelland, T. K., Jr.,	Weinberger, William.

MASTER OF PEDAGOGY.

Anderson, B. B.,	Norris, Etheldreda L.
Conlon, Mary A.,	Phillips, Ellen M.
Gaskin, Lois Lillian,	Reber, Daniel C.
Gipner, Caroline R.,	Regan, Thomas J.
Glazer, Grace,	Rudy, Abraham.
Greer, Sarah,	Sonneberg, H. J.
Harris, Theresa,	Speckel, Marguerite A.
Keene, Jennie Clara,	Towner, Mabel.
Knox, Margaret,	Whitney, William
Macdonald, F. C.,	Yetter, John Milton.
Miller, W. R.,	

DOCTOR OF VETERINARY SURGERY.

Vose, Robert G.,	Meiners, Rudolph F.
Jones, Charles J.,	Morris, Franklin S.
Johnson, David S.,	Werthelmer, Isaac.

Degrees of Doctor of Philosophy were conferred upon Andrew Beattie of Canton, China; Ernst Brennecke of this city, George Alexander McKallip Dyess of Fallsington, Penn.; Lillian Kupfer, and John Melville of this city. The degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon John A. Mandel of this city, and the degree of Master of Science upon Charles A. M. Vogt of this city.

Honors and prizes in the School of Law were awarded as follows:

Senior Class.—Honorable mention—Samuel Chugerman; first prize of $100, Harry Waton; second prize of $60, Helen St. Clair Mullan, A. B.; third prize of $40, Frederick William Schaefer.

Third Year Evening.—Honorable mention—Maurice Goodman; first prize of $75, George K. Weeks; second prize of $50, Thomas J. Doherty.

Junior Class.—Honorable mention—Stanley H. Molleson, Ph. B., Jessie Ashley; Shepard scholarship, Max Radin, A. B.; first faculty scholarship, Francis E. Hinckle; second faculty scholarship, Meyer Cushner; third faculty scholarship, Jehial M. Roedet, A. B.

Second Year Evening.—Honorable mention—Michael J. Murray, David Sobel, A. B.; first prize of $75, Jacob J. Lesser, B. S.; second prize of $50, Sydney D. Rarig.

First Year Evening.—First prize of $75, Charles A. Houston, A. B.; second prize of $50, Nathan April.

The Medical College prizes were awarded as follows: The Valentine Mott gold medal to Clyde Alexander Finley, B. S. Knox College, and the Valentine Mott silver medal to Clarence Morris Hathaway, Connecticut.

The William T. Lusk Memorial Science prize was awarded to Sigismund Schulz Goldwater. The following members of the senior class have secured hospital appointments.

Lloyd, D. R.	Pray, S. B.
Halliwell, H. H.	Heckel, F. C.
Love, A. W.	Korman, H. W.
Brooks, W. B.	McKenna, H. J.
Holdridge, G. A.	Hall, J. S. K.
Morrow, A. S.	Shaw, H. H., Jr.
Spetnagel, J. M.	Bradshaw, A. B.
Haddad, R. G.	Goldwater, S. S.
Canby, H. S.	Cabaniss, J. W., Jr.
Auleta, F. A.	Cogswell, L. H.
Bonnar, J. M.	Blakeslee, G. A.
Arteaga, J. F.	McGovern, E. F.
Comstock, G. S.	Vetter, P. J., Jr.
Reardon, F. D.	Jurist, David
Quinn, W. V.	Leverty, C. J.
Furniss, J. N.	Murphy, Andrews, Jr.

Indians to Produce Passion Play.

CHILLIWACK, British Columbia, June 6.—In preparation for the presentation of the Passion Play by 500 Indians here to-morrow, religious services of special solemnity are being held to-day. In addition to the multitude of performers, 2,000 other Indians from all points on the coast, who have come here on a pilgrimage, are participating in the feast of Corpus Christi. Pontifical high mass was celebrated, after which there was an exposition of the blessed sacrament. Each tribe made a special adoration for one hour, singing hymns in the seven languages represented in this pilgrimage.

New York Electrical Society.

At the annual meeting of the New York Electrical Society, held last evening, the following officers were elected: President—Arthur Williams; Vice Presidents—C. E. Knox, C. O. Baker, Jr., S. L. Nicholson, H. A. Lardner, George Herbert Condict, R. V. Parsell; Secretary—George H. Guy; Treasurer—Henry A. Sinclair.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Robbins—Knowlton.

One of the prettiest of the many June weddings was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Incarnation, when Miss Edith Knowlton became Mrs. Allan Appleton Robbins. By 4 o'clock the church was well filled with a large and fashionable crowd of wedding guests. The bridal party was prompt in arriving. The bride walked up the nave with her cousin, George W. Forsyth, who gave her away. She wore a gown of cream-white satin, made with an extremely long train, severely plain; the bodice was trimmed with old point lace, and her veil of tulle had a deep border of old point. The veil was arranged in a particularly fetching fashion, and revealed instead of concealed the hair. It tapered to a few soft folds, which were arranged around the knot of the coiffure, and was caught with a diamond pin, with fresh orange blossoms in front. Her bouquet was lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were gowned in white olga silk, a soft, clinging, and thin material. The skirts were finished with deep borders of duchesse lace over fluffy flounces of chiffon. The bodices had yokes of the lace, and the corsage was of pale-green olga silk, draped with falls of the lace over soft sashes of the green, which fell from the waist line at the back. Their toques were of white gardenias with green foliage, and their bouquets were white sweet peas with a spray of gardenias in each.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Louise de Peyster Webb, Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, Alice Van Rensselaer, and Caroline L. Morgan. Miss Madeleine Knowlton was her sister's maid of honor. Her gown was similar to that of the bridesmaids, save that the sash and bodice were white instead of green, her toque was of pink roses, and she carried pink roses. Mr. Robbins's best man was Vance C. McCormick of Harrisburg, Penn., and the ushers were William Sloane, Alexander S. Webb, Jr., Edwin O. Holter, Franklin L. Polk, Erskine Hewitt, and the bridegroom's brother, Arden M. Robbins. The Rev. Dr. William Mercer Grosvenor, rector of the church, officiated. The decorations were novel and effective. Giant palms were placed at the back of the chancel, and a few loosely arranged masses of white peonies were placed carelessly against them. On each side of the nave were three high standards covered with white peonies, and large loose bunches of these flowers were fastened at the end on each pew opening on the nave.

The mother of the bride, Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton, wore a gown of white Brussels point over white silk and a small white hat with a touch of black. Mrs. George A. Robbins, the mother of the bridegroom, wore a pale gray foulard flowered in black and a black and white lace hat. The bride's younger sister, Miss Charlotte F. Knowlton, was in white mulle with lace insertions over white silk, and Mrs. H. Van R. Kennedy, who was Miss Marian Robbins, was in pale-blue silk and wore a hat to match.

A small reception for relatives and intimate friends only was held at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton, 102 East Thirty-eighth Street. The house was also in green and white; asparagus vines and white Spring flowers were used. The young couple stood under a canopy of daisies to receive congratulations.

Among the guests invited to the church wedding were:

Mrs. G. C. Ward,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Adams,	Beekman Hoppin,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carnock,	Mr. and Mrs. H. V. B. Kennedy,
Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook,	Mr. and Mrs. A. Hewitt,
Miss Susan McCook,	The Misses Hewitt,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander,	Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Vanderbilt,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Cutting,
Miss Furniss,	The Misses Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low,	Miss Justine Cutting,
Miss Low,	Dr. and Mrs. R. Bellamy,
Mrs. Clarence Mackay,	Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer,
Gen. and Mrs. Webb,	Mrs. G. W. Forsyth,
The Misses Webb,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Duer,
Mrs. F. Kernochan,	Mrs. F. Nelson,
The Misses Kernochan,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Gray,
Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb,	Mrs. Eugene Delano,
Miss Frederica Webb,	Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Barney,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Cromwell,	Miss Barney,
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Harrison,	Henry T. Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Sloane,	The Misses Sloane,
Miss Sloane,	Mrs. Richard Irvin,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar,	Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly,	Mrs. Charles Marshall,
Mrs. Richard Hunt,	Mrs. Joseph Stickney,
Mrs. E. F. Shepard,	Harry Barbey,
Mr. and Mrs. Dave H. Morris,	The Misses Barbey,
Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri,	Mr. and Mrs. S. White,
Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin,	Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor,
Miss Whitney,	Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop,
Miss Charlotte Barnes,	The Misses Bishop,
Mrs. Rathbone Bacon,	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marquand,
Arthur Whitney,	Frederick Betts,
Alonzo Potter,	James Barnes,
James B. Ludlow,	Harry Robbins,
	Graham Stokes,
	Montgomery Hare,
	The Misses Hunt.

Huger—Beekman.

Another important wedding of yesterday, though a small one, was that of John Wells Huger, one of the old South Carolina Hugers, and Miss Catherine Alexander Beekman, elder daughter of the late William Bedlow Beekman, who were married at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Lubeck, rector of the church, officiated, assisted by Bishop McVickar of Rhode Island, cousin of the bride. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Charles Keller Beekman, was in white figured crepe. Her point lace veil was fastened with orange blossoms.

The maid of honor was Miss Heloise Beekman, the bride's half-sister. Her frock was pink-flowered organdie over a slip of pink satin. She wore a white picture hat trimmed with pink and mauve hydrangeas, and carried pink flowers. The little Misses Gertrude Van Cortlandt and Margaretta Rutgers Beekman, the bride's little half-sisters, were in white mulle, trimmed with delicate green ribbons, and wore white hats with green tulle trimmings and carried daisies. Mr. Huger's best man was St. Julien Ravenel, and the ushers were Stockton Colt, Robert Mead Parker, Arthur Skelton Wiley, and A. Fenwick Beekman. The ceremony was followed by a small reception for the relatives and intimate friends of the bride at the residence of the bride's stepmother, Mrs. William Bedlow Beekman, 55 Fifth Avenue. The house and church decorations were simple. After a brief bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Huger will live in Memphis, Tenn., where Mr. Huger is engaged in business. Among those invited to the wedding were:

Mrs. C. R. Agnew,	Mr. and Mrs. P. Huger,
William N. Agnew,	Frank Huger of Knoxville, Tenn.,
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Auchincloss,	Mr. and Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel,
Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry,	Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Davis of Washington, D. C.,
The Misses Gerry,	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Hinckley,
Miss Beatrice Barclay,	Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnston,
Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman,	Mr. and Mrs. C. Morris,
Dr. and Mrs. John N. Beekman,	Mr. and Mrs. H. Parkman,
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bull,	Miss Wilmerding,
Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Cox,	Miss Whitney,
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. de Peyster,	Mr. and Mrs. G. Livingston,
The Misses de Peyster,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Parker,
Miss Elizabeth Delafield,	Mr. and Mrs. Montant.
Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Newall,	

King—Marvin.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 6.—Miss Grace Parker Marvin, daughter of the late Gen. Selden E. Marvin, and Mr. Rupert Cochrane King of New York City were married in All Saints' Cathedral at noon to-day. The church was beautifully decorated in white and green. The ushers were Messrs. James Gore King, Dexter Blagden, Ezra Lincoln, Joseph Howland Hunt, Arthur Sturgis, and David R. Vail of New York, and Langdon Parker Marvin and Edmund Roberts Marvin of Albany. The maid of honor and only attendant of the bride was her cousin, Miss Grace Parker, who wore a gown of white lace over white taffeta, with a large picture hat of pink straw, with pink ostrich feathers, and carried a shower bouquet of marquise carnations.

The bride, who was led to the altar by her brother, Col. Selden E. Marvin, wore a gown of white satin duchesse covered with white chiffon. The veil was fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms and a diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Marvin gave her daughter away. The best man was Mr. Duer Irving of New York. The marriage service was pronounced by Bishop Doane, assisted by Dean Robbins. A breakfast for relatives only was held at the home of the bride's mother, on State Street. The color scheme in the church was carried out here, maidenhair ferns, roses, and orchids being used in profusion. Mr. and Mrs. King left upon their wedding trip this afternoon, intending to spend a short time in the Adirondacks.

They will be at Northeast Harbor during August. They will reside at 27 Waverley Place, New York.

Mr. King is a son of Mr. Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company of New York. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '94, and is a member of the Union, University, and Harvard Clubs in New York.

Waggaman—Knowlton.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Miss Grace Louise Knowlton and Clarke Waggaman were married this afternoon at Valley View, the suburban home of Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Clarke. No cards of invitation were issued, and only the immediate relatives of the young people were bidden to the ceremony, which was one of the prettiest of the Summer. The bride is the daughter of the late William S. Knowlton of Rock Island, Ill., and a niece of the late Gen. William Henry Browne, United States Army. The bridegroom is the second son of Thomas E. Waggaman of Georgetown, and was graduated only yesterday from the Law School of the Catholic University. Miss Knowlton made no formal début in society, having only recently returned from school in Paris.

The attendants of the youthful bride were the Misses Lucretia and Elsie Dodge, Julia Waggaman of this city, Angelica Crosby of New York, and Rebecca Bolling of Baltimore. Elliot Waggaman attended as his cousin's best man. The wedding gown was of crepe de chine, trimmed with point lace, and worn with a tulle veil and orange blossoms and ornaments of pearls and diamonds. The Rev. Dr. Philip J. Garrigan, Vice Rector of the Catholic University, officiated

Mr. and Mrs. Waggaman left early in the afternoon for the North, but will reside in Washington and propose spending most of the Summer with Dr. and Mrs. Clarke.

Bohmcke—Meyer.

William Bohmcke and Miss Harriet M. Meyer, step-daughter of J. G. B. Campbell, who has been connected with the Sheriff's office for twenty-five years, were married last evening, at St. Peter's Church, 474 Lexington Avenue, by the Rev. A. B. Moldenke. The bride wore a gown of mousseline de soie over white silk. Miss M. Meyer, sister of the bride, who was maid of honor, wore a gown of pale blue crêpe de chine. Miss M. Rinckhoff, bridesmaid, wore a gown of pale blue under point d'esprit. W. P. Rinckhoff was best man and W. Meyer usher. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burggraf, Mr. and Mrs. G. Feindt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bohmcke, Mr. and Mrs. P. Meyerdierk, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rinckhoff, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kortlang, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wuehrman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hasiop, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Vonderheid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Foster, Mrs. G. Bohmcke, Miss T. Meyer, Miss J. Campbell, Miss A. Rinckhoff, Mrs. A. Gross, Mrs. Grasdorf, and Miss L. Grasdorf, Mr. H. Muhlenbruck, Miss M. Muhlenbruck, Mrs. D. Meyer, and Miss Meyer. A reception followed at Terrace Garden, which was attended by many friends, the DeputySheriffs, and other politicians.

Lloyd—Herrick.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 6.—Miss Bertha Frances Herrick, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight S. Herrick, was married to Frederick Merwin Lloyd, a prominent insurance man of New Haven, Conn., this afternoon at 6:15 o'clock at the First Presbyterian Church. The bride is a graduate of Smith College, class of 1896. She was attended by a classmate, Miss Emily J. Betts, of Brooklyn, as maid of honor. Her bridesmaids were a sister, Miss Percey Ruth Herrick; a cousin, Miss Cora M. Herrick, of Buffalo; Miss Edith J. Lloyd of New Haven, Miss Viola P. Conklin of Plainfield, N. J., and Misses Harriet A. Husted, Helen S. Husted, Elizabeth H. Lewis, and Annie H. Wells of Peekskill. The best man was James Woodward Hemingway of New Haven, Conn. The ushers were John R. Herrick, D. Edgar Manson and Henry W. Merwin of New Haven, Horace H. Soule, Jr., Boston; John I. Manson, New Haven; Ernest Merwin, New York City; Dr. C. A. Tuttle, New Haven, and Edward P. Merwin, East Orange, N. J.

A reception followed the church ceremony at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Herrick, on Union Avenue, which was magnificently decorated for the occasion. After an extended bridal trip, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd will be at home in New Haven after Oct. 1.

Neill—Waggaman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The chapel of Caldwell Hall in the Catholic University was the scene of an unusual ceremony this morning at 9:30 o'clock, when Dr. Charles P. Neill, Professor of Economics in the School of Sociology, and Miss Esther Waggaman, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Waggaman of Georgetown, were married in the presence of the Faculties of the university and immediate relatives of the bride. Mgr. Conaty, rector of the university, officiated. Immediately after the ceremony Dr. and Mrs. Neill drove to the railway station, taking a morning train for New York. They will go direct to Quebec, and do not propose returning to Washington until Autumn. There were no bridesmaids or ushers, but Dr. Daniel W. Shea, Professor of Physics, was best man.

The only other marriage celebrated in the university chapel was that of the late Baron and Baroness Zedwitze ten years ago. Baron Zedwitze was then Germany's Minister to Mexico, and his bride Miss Lelia Caldwell of New Orleans, a generous benefactor of the university and a sister of its founder, the Marquise de Merinville of France, formerly Miss Mary Gwendoline Caldwell.

Prentice—Fowler.

Augustus Browning Prentice, the son of Augustus Prentice, was married to Miss Maud Brevoort Fowler, daughter of the late George W. L. Fowler, last evening at the residence of the birdegroom's father, 7 West Eighty-first Street, by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of Parker Morgan, rector of t he Church of the Heavenly Rest. The bride wore a white satin gown. Her bridesmaids were the Misses Carrie Gulick, Minnie Humphries, Isla Crawford, and Maud Beecher. Edward Browning, Jarvis H. Miller, H. Stuart Hollis, George Biggs, and Edward A. Prentice were the bridegroom's attendants.

Dunkak—Ottmann.

Miss Helen Ottmann and Henry Dunkak were married yesterday afternoon by Chancellor MacCracken at the Brick Presbyterian Church. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ottmann of 38 West Seventy-third Street. The bridesmaids, who wore white, with white picture hats, and carried shower bouquets of roses, were the Misses Elise Ehret, Madeline Ehret, Emma Dunkak, Florence Stiasny, Alice Brown, and Dorothy Raegener. Walter H. Brainard was best man, and the ushers were Oswald W. Uhl, F. J. Tindale, N. Engel, Philip Dayss, and William Ottmann. After the ceremony a reception was held at Delmonico's. Three months of the wedding journey will be spent abroad.

Utah's Governor Takes a Bride.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 6.—The wedding of Miss Emily Katz and Gov. Heber M. Wells of Utah took place last night at the home of the bride's mother, in the presence of about a hundred relatives and immediate friends of the bride and bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by Bishop O. F. Whitney, in accordance with the ritual of the Mormon Church. A reception followed. Gov. and Mrs. Wells will take a six weeks' bridal tour to New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, and Buffalo.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the exception of the dance last evening at the University Gymnasium for the Senior class of Barnard College there were no entertainments in town. The weddings of the day brought in many from the country, but the season of outing and of suburban life has now set in and as far as social life goes, the town is extremely dull. Many went to the games of Troop A at Peekskill.

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The engagement is announced of J. Prentice Kellogg, son of the late Charles Kellogg, and Miss Ethel L. Thornell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Thornell. Mr. Kellogg's mother was, before her marriage, Miss Ellen Prentice. Mr. Prentice, who has just returned from a trip around the world, was one of the ushers at the wedding of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Virginia Fair. He is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1900. Miss Thornell's mother was Miss Clara L. Keyes.

***

To-day Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson will leave for Newport, where they will be all Summer. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry left yesterday for the same destination. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and her daughter Miss Gladys are expected at the Breakers to-morrow. They will remain there a greater part of the Summer.

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The Deutschland has arrived bringing quite a large list of passengers from Europe. Among those on board are Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. Caleb A. Curtis, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield and children, L. Von Hoffmann, Theodor de Knagenhelm, Mrs. John J. Lawrence and the Misses Lawrence, the Count and Countess de Langier de Villars, Ernest Longfellow, Col. George L. Shepley, Mrs. George L. Shepley, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Steers, Mrs. W. W. Watson, Miss M. A. Warren, Pierre de Verman, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Farquhar, and M. and Mrs. Von Ohlendorff.

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Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are to go to their country seat at Biltmore, N. C., for the present. Later they will come North and pay some visits. Mrs. A. Cass Canfield has been abroad nearly all Winter. Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield will be at Newport this Summer. The Count and Countess Langier de Villars are to pass the Summer with Johnston Livingston at Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott have been abroad all Winter. Their daughter, Miss Scott, has been in New York. They will open their house at Newport this week.

***

Among those who are sailing for New York from Liverpool are Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan. They were on the Oceanic which turned back yesterday on account of a broken propeller. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have left Paris and are in England. They went to the Derby on Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Rothschild. They witnessed the races from the Jockey Club stand.

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Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman and Miss Fifi Potter were visitors at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo yesterday. They will return to New York in a fortnight and will be at Newport a part of the Summer.

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Among recent visitors to Philadelphia have been Mrs. George Crocker, who was entertained at dinner there by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson. Mrs. Joseph Stickney also paid a short visit there, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whelen gave a dinner in her honor. Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse have returned from Philadelphia, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, and are at their house in the Meadow Brook country.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt left yesterday for Newport, where they will be this season. Mrs. Vanderbilt has been in town since Monday. She was a member of the house party at Mrs. Stanley Mortimer's over Sunday and came up to town on Monday to attend the two weddings.

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This afternoon there will be golf at Morristown and in the evening there will be a dance at the Country Club preceded by a number of dinners. To-morrow the automobile ride to Tuxedo will be one of the attractions at that place. There are many house parties over Sunday, and among those entertaining are Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr. Mr. James Brown Potter has returned to Tuxedo.

***

Again it is announced that Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will go to the Hot Springs of Virginia. She has engaged rooms there for herself and for Miss Fish. Mrs. Charles Marshall is also expected. Mrs. Seth Barton French remains at Hot Springs for some time yet, and is entertaining house parties at Barton Lodge.

***

The Cinderella cotillion has sent out its invitations for the year. These cotillions which were held always at Dodworth's, will be given next Winter at Delmonico's. The dates are Tuesday evening, Nov. 26; Thursday evening, Dec. 12, and Thursday evenings, Jan. 2, 23, and April 10, 1902.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine (Miss Martha Hichborn) sailed yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck for Europe, where they will remain until Autumn. Their names did not appear on the steamer's passenger list, as it was not until shortly before the vessel sailed that they decided to secure passage, and as the staterooms were all taken they were obliged to negotiate with one of the officers for his quarters. Mrs. Blaine, Sr., accompanied them to the pier and a party of friends came a little later and remained on board until the signal to leave was given. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine will travel extensively before their return in September.

***

William A. Clark and his son arrived yesterday from abroad and will at once go West to attend the wedding of the Senator's son to Miss May Foster. Dr. Rutherfurd Morris and Mrs. Morris will also go on, but Senator Clark's other daughter, Mrs. Everett M. Culver, who is at the Culvers' Vermont farm, ill with whooping cough, will probably be unable to go West for the event.

***

Mrs. Danforth Henry Knowlton and her daughters intend going to Tuxedo on Monday next, and will spend the following two weeks there.

***

Miss Lota Robinson will spend the Summer at Bar Harbor with her cousin, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam of Boston. Mrs. Putnam, it will be remembered, was Miss Eleanor Robinson, a sister of Moncure Robinson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Duryea, who spent most of the Spring at their Long Island home, have given up the European trip they had in mind for the Summer and will spend the season at Newport.

***

George Williamson Stetson has leased the Rosemary Cottage near Greenwich for the coming Summer. For the last few Summers Mr. and Mrs. Stetson and their family have spent the Summers abroad.

***

Last night the annual dance of the senior class of Barnard College was held in the gymnasium. The room was decorated in blue and white and with the athletic trophies that Barnard has won in

FIRE IN COLLEGE ROOMS

Incendiary's Strange Attempt to Burn St. John's, Brooklyn.

Alarmed Priests and Students Do the Work of Firemen—Theory of the Police.

A sharp cry of "Fire!" heard in the students' corridors of St. John's College, Lewis and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, followed by the prolonged ringing of the alarm bells situated on all floors of the college building, threw the institution into excitement. From the little cell-like bedrooms students in undress rushed. From rooms at the head of each hall the priests in charge of the college corridors and dormitories came, half dressed. After Night Watchman Corrigan had shouted "Fire!" and had broken the glass surrounding the handles of the alarm boxes, the students saw that there was a glare from one of the down-stairs rooms.

One of the first to reach the main hall on the first floor from his room near by was a theological student named Gardner. Throwing open the door of a sleeping room on the left of the corridor he saw flames in the corner. The clothing from the empty bed had been thrust into a wardrobe in the corner and set on fire. A bucket of water put out this fire. Then Gardner went back into the hall. Across the hall, further down, there was a glare in another room. Fire was blazing in exactly a similar position there. Having no more water, Gardner ran along down the hall to the lavatory to fill his bucket. To his surprise, a fire was burning there also. Hastily filling his bucket, he dashed its contents into a barrel blazing in the corner. Then, working hurriedly, he went back to the second room, and, joined by other students and priests, got that fire out also.

In the meanwhile the priests and students in that wing of the building had been making a search in all the rooms they knew to be occupied by sleeping students. Father Sullivan, the President of the college, went into a room connected by a door with the one in which the first fire had been discovered and shook the sleeping inmate. The room was filled with smoke, and the student could not be aroused. Taking the boy in his arms, the priest rushed with him to the outer air. Father Walsh did the same for another student. Both students soon revived.

While all this was going on, a student had turned in another alarm, and the firemen who came speedily helped the priests and students carry out smoldering wardrobes. After the firemen had gone it was seen by the still excited priests and students that smoke was coming from still another sleeping room. Into this they rushed. Here, too, belclothes had been piled into the corner wardrobe and set on fire. Upon the floor near the bed a bottle was lying that had contained kerosene. In the other rooms fragments of the clothing unburned gave off a strong odor of kerosene. In each of the rooms the blankets had been saturated with it, and then stuffed into the wardrobes.

The priests sent for the police of the Vernon Avenue Station. Capt. Welser found the bottle to have been in the cellar of the institution recently. He could not learn yesterday where it had been filled with the oil. The Captain learned that all of the rooms in which fire had been started had been but recently vacated, the last of them just the day previous. The police think that the work of incendiarism was done by some one in the building.

"Some young student," said the Captain yesterday, "out of his head from the rigors of the life there and overstudy has done it. All of the windows and doors were closely barred, and besides, the previous knowledge of the empty rooms shows that some one in the college did it. No, I suspect no one in particular as yet."

COLUMBIA CREW IN DANGER.

Passing Steamer Causes Swells That Wrecked Eight-Oared Shell.

One of the Columbia University eight-oared shells was put out of commission for a time at least by an accident in the practice yesterday afternoon. The first 'Varsity crew was about to embark in their practice shell, a cedar boat built by Webb two years ago, when one of the big Hudson River steamers was seen coming up the river.

Capt. Irvine thought there was time enough to get the crew into the boat and to get away from the float before the swells from the big boat should come rolling shoreward, and accordingly made the attempt. But there was some delay in getting away from the float, and the steamer passed by before the long shell was straightened out parallel to the waves.

It was caught with the bow on the crest of one wave and the stern on another, and the weight of the crew bore down the middle of the shell into the trough of the waves. Two ribs were broken and both sides opened for a distance of several feet.

The boat began to fill at once, and by the time the float was reached the crew were breast-deep in the water and the shell was out of sight. It arose to the surface as the men climbed upon the float and was bailed out and carried into the house. It was found that the damage was confined to the broken ribs and cracked sides, and it is expected that the boat will be ready for use again in a few days.

It has been decided that the crews will leave for Philadelphia next Thursday. They will be quartered at the Windsor Hotel, and will use the same boathouse as last year. The two 'Varsity crews went into training quarters on the upper floor of West Hall, one of the university buildings, on Wednesday evening, and the freshmen will join them to-day.

Manager Erdall is endeavoring to arrange matters so that the members of the Columbia delegation and their friends may be seated together in the observation train at Poughkeepsie. Last year there were enough Columbia adherents to fill several cars, but they were scattered in groups throughout the entire train.

This year it is proposed to bring the scattered groups together if possible and to reserve several entire cars for them, the cars to be appropriately decorated with Columbia colors and banners. Columbia men accordingly are requested to communicate with Manager Erdall, 417 West Hall, Columbia University, (telephone, 1,201 Harlem,) regarding the matter.

The promotion of A. Weekes to the first crew left a vacancy at No. 7 in the second boat, which was filled by taking Townsend from No. 5 and putting Southack in the latter place. It is probable that Townsend will be placed in the first boat soon. The first crew rowed in the usual order yesterday.

Olympian Games Committee at Work.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The committe of the Olympian games has appointed a sub-committee, charged with formulating a plan for the organization and incorporation of the Olympian Games Association. The committee appointed consists of H. J. Thurber, Jr., Chairman; Judge John Barton Payne, Prof. W. R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago; E. A. Potter, President of the American Trust and Savings Bank, and Volney W. Foster, President of the Union League Club.

American Trapshooters in England.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—The Leyland Line steamer Canadian arrived here to-day from New York, having among her passengers the American team of trapshooters who are to meet the British gunners in a five days' match near London next week.

Pharmacists Elect Officers.

BUFFALO, June 6.—At to-day's session of the New York Pharmaceutical Association the following officers were elected: President—Thomas Stoddart, Buffalo; First Vice President—J. F. Van Nort, Elmira; Second Vice President—George H. Hitchcock, New York; Third Vice President—A. S. Van Winkle, Hornelsville; Secretary—Judson B. Todd, re-elected; Treasurer—Thomas W. Dalton, Syracuse, re-elected; Executive Committee—J. A. Lockle, Buffalo, re-elected; Edward S. Dawson, Jr., Syracuse; P. W. Ray, Brooklyn.

FATHER CHARGES KIDNAPPING.

Declares that a Boy Friend Holds His Son for a Ransom of $10.

William Kempen, sixteen years old, of 332 River Street, Hoboken, disappeared on May 26. His father yesterday told the police that he had trustworthy information to the effect that Richard Detmars, also sixteen years old, of 63 Third Street, had kidnapped his son and was holding him for a ransom of $10. Detmars was arraigned before Recorder Stanton, when Franklin Schmidt, a boy produced by Kempen's father, testified that Detmars told him he could produce Kempen within an hour for $10.

Detmars denied having made any such statement. He said that he and Kempen went to New York together on May 26. He said that they walked around the city all night. He left Kempen in the City Hall Park at daylight and went home.

Mr. Kempen then produced another witness who had also heard Detmars say he could produce Kempen for $10. The lad then admitted that he had made such a statement, but only intended it as a joke. He finally said Kempen was working in a store near the Battery. He was remanded in the belief that he really knows where Kempen is, and that a few days' imprisonment will induce him to reveal the secret.

KIDNAPPERS IN WHITESTONE.

A Lawyer Reports an Attempt to Steal His Children.

Artis Van Siclen, a lawyer, called at Police Headquarters at Whitestone, Borough of Queens, yesterday, and said that an attempt had been made to steal his two children on Wednesday afternoon. They are George Van Siclen, six years old, and Edward, a little more than one year old.

Mr. Van Siclen said that the children were playing in front of his residence on Seventh Avenue, Whitestone, when two well-dressed women approached them, gave them candy, and asked them if they wouldn't like to go to New York. The children became frightened, and began to cry. When some one approached the women hastily ran into a side street.

ASK FOR RECEIVERS.

Proceeding at Rome, N. Y., Against the Manhattan Real Estate and Loan Company.

ROME, N. Y., June 6.—Justice Scripture heard this morning a motion by Deputy Attorney General Robert E. Steele for the appointment of temporary receivers in the case of The People of the State of New York against the Manhattan Real Estate and Loan Company. The motion was opposed by Russell & Winslow of New York. The Court took the papers.

W. B. Winslow of counsel for the Manhattan Real Estate and Loan Company, when seen last evening, said:

"In my opinion the company is entirely solvent. The banking department in its report to the Attorney General reserved two schedules of the assets and liabilities, in one of which it admitted the solvency of the association. This was under its own ruling in the past as to what constitutes liability.

"In the other statement the Banking Inspector asserted that the capital of the concern was impaired about $6,000. Then he said that in his judgment it was unsafe and inexpedient for the association to continue business.

"There is no charge of personal mismanagement or of fraud of any kind. I do not know what action we shall take immediately, but we will never be satisfied until the Court of Appeals has ruled in the case."

INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK.

Marshall, Field & Co.'s Agencies Follow Lead of Parent House.

ALBANY, June 6.—Marshall Field & Co. of New York City was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $25,000 to manufacture and deal in merchandise. The Directors are Marshall Field, R. M. Fair, and John G. Shedd of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—H. G. Selfridge, manager of Marshall Field & Co., said to-night that the incorporation of Marshall Field & Co. in Illinois a short time ago is being followed by the incorporation of the various agencies and branches, and that this does not signify any increase or change in the business of Marshall Field & Co.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Excelsior Realty Company of New York City; capital, $75,000. Directors—J. H. Leith, W. C. Clark, and John Symes, New York City.

The Degraffs Drug Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. B. Degrath and C. B. Grant, Bensonhurst; Elliot Danforth, New York City.

Brooklyn Realty Trading Company of Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—M. L. Towns and C. R. Lewis, Brooklyn; Walter Gross, Borough of Queens.

General Trading Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. W. Smith, Thomas Fisher, and Ernest Tacklin, New York City.

The Aper Weaving Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—John Catoir, L. F. Perczel and F. W. Johanning, New York City.

Morris G. Cohen & Co. of New York City, to deal in sewing machines; capital, $6,000. Directors—Noah Chertoff, Morris Cohen, and Julia Chertoff of New York City.

Ficke & Clark, Incorporated, of New York City, to manufacture wagons and other vehicles; capital, $2,000. Directors—William Ficke, John Clark, and G. T. Clark of New York City.

Gleason & Loomis Cold Storage Company of Brighton, Monroe County; capital, $20,000. Directors—Patrick Gleason of Leroy, and E. N. Loomis and H. A. Loomis of Belmar, N. J.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The United States Coal and Coke Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators: James H. Shackleton, G. Rowland Monroe, and Arthur S. Devoe.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 6.—The International Electric Syndicate of New York, which is to manufacture lyddite, giant powder, and other high explosives, was chartered at Dover to-day, with a capital of $500,000.

New Clearing House Rule in Boston.

BOSTON, June 6.—The members of the Boston Clearing House Association at a meeting to-day voted to declare all checks or drafts drawn on banks in New England, stamped "Payable in Boston or New York exchange" or "Boston and Albany exchange," at current rates, to be non-negotiable. It was voted also that checks and drafts stamped with this or any similar phrase shall not be received on deposit or collected by the members of the association or any institution clearing through any of the members. The rule goes into effect June 15.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day bought $189,750 in short-term bonds, $40,000 short-term 5s at $108.9587, and the balance in short-term 4s at $113.8006.

Merchants' National Bank Director.

Joseph W. Harriman was elected a Director of the Merchants' National Bank yesterday.

Liberty National Bank's New Director.

Arthur S. Luke, Treasurer of the United States Steel Corporation, has been elected a Director of the Liberty National Bank.

Death of Maud E. Banks.

From The Boston Herald.

Miss Maud Ernestine Banks, a young reader, died at the home of her aunt, Miss M. Jennie Hastings, in Waltham, Tuesday afternoon, June 4. She was born and educated in Waltham, and after graduation from the high school studied elocution and became a public reader. She was engaged for several seasons by a Boston amusement agency in this capacity. Miss Banks came before the public about two years ago as a contestant of the will of Miles Banks of New York, who left about $100,000. He had been an employe of the New York Custom House for many years and was supposed to be a bachelor. In his will he left $1,000 to Ernest Banks, the father of Maud. Friends of Miles Banks attempted to show that he had never married, but Maud engaged a lawyer and produced evidence to prove that he had married, and that her father, Ernest Banks, was the son of Miles. She therefore claimed the estate, as her father is supposed to be dead, nothing having been heard from him for eighteen years. The case has not yet been settled.

CHICAGO GRAINS WEAK.

July and September Wheat Sell Down—Corn Also Declines.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Weather conditions controlled the wheat situation again to-day, heavy rains all through the Northwest inducing notable weakness. July closed 1⅝ cents lower, July corn 1 to 1⅛ cents lower. On reports of beneficial rains in the Northwest, July wheat opened unchanged to ¼ lower at 74⅞ to 75. There was a considerable quantity offered and the market declined to 74¼. Reports from Missouri, indicating a crop condition of 83 against 99 for last month, put a check on both September and July offerings. There was some profit-taking by shorts, too; and July rallied to 74⅞. The improvement was only temporary, however, and there was a gradual decline to the end.

September failed to maintain its early firmness, and eased in sympathy with July. The latter delivery closed weak and 1⅝ lower at 73⅜. September sold between 70¼ and 71⅞ and closed 1⅝@1¼ lower at 70¼@70⅝.

Corn was easier early and decidedly weak later in the session. Absence of shipping inquiry and the additions being made daily to the domestic stocks were the causes ascribed for the weakness. Lateness of the crop with cold weather received no consideration. July sold between 43¼ and 44⅜ and closed weak and 1@1½ lower at 43⅜@43½.

Official Report on French Crops.

PARIS, June 6.—The official crop report shows that the Winter wheat is very good in 3 departments, good in 43, fair in 34, and passable in 5. The Spring wheat is very good in 1 department, good in 18, fair in 20, and passable in 3. There is no Spring wheat in the other departments.

LONDON DISCOUNT LOWER.

Bank of England Reduces Its Rate from 4 to 3½ Per Cent.

LONDON, June 6.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England was reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. to-day.

The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £394,000; circulation increased £175,000; bullion increased £568,842; other securities decreased £786,000; other deposits increased £1,984,000; public deposits decreased £2,370,000; notes reserve increased £401,000; Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 51.30 per cent. Last week it was 50.10 per cent.

Bengal Discount Rate Reduced.

CALCUTTA, June 6.—The Bank of Bengal's rate of discount was reduced to-day from 7 to 6 per cent.

Japanese Officials at the Sub-Treasury.

V. Tsumaki, Architect Inspector of the Ministries of Finance and the Interior of Japan, and K. Kobayashi, Assistant Architect in the Imperial Japanese Treasury Department, called on Assistant United States Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan at the New York Sub-Treasury yesterday. After paying their compliments to Mr. Jordan, the two Japanese Government officials were shown through the vaults of the Sub-Treasury, and expressed themselves as delighted with the system and arrangement of the building.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.82¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.08¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	5.55
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	15.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	8.70
Butter, Western creamery	.19

CHICAGO, June 6.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@72c; No. 2 red, 74½@76c; No. 2 corn, 42½@42⅞c; No. 2 yellow, 43¾c; No. 2 oats, 28@28½c; No. 2 white, 29½@29¾c; No. 3 white, 28½@29½c; fair to choice malting barley, 50@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.71; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.71; prime timothy seed, $3.60; mess pork, per bbl, $14.60@$14.65; lard, per 100 lbs, $8.35@8.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.85@8; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6⅞@7⅛c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.10@8.20; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $9.50.

COTTON.—Shorts were on the defensive once more yesterday, and early in the session were badly demoralized. Covering of bear accounts was a feature of the day's transactions, and in this type of trading the room faction easily took the lead. The bears had figured that as Liverpool on the two previous days had advanced decidedly, a turn was in order yesterday, and sales had been made last night in full expectation of a lower opening this morning. Our market opened firm at an advance of 4 to 7 points, and continued on the upturn all the first hour. At the best level of the day a net rise of some 9 to 11 points was apparent, with July and August the mainstay of the market. The market was finally quiet and steady, with prices net 6 to 8 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 8¼c for middling upland and 8¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, all futures, 300 bales. Local markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and firm, unchanged, at 7 13-16c; Mobile steady, unchanged, at 7¾c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 7⅞c; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 7⅞c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Norfolk firm, 1-16c higher, at 7¾c; Baltimore nominal, ⅛c higher, at 8¼c; Augusta firm, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; St. Louis steady, unchanged, at 7¾c.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	7.95	7.98	7.95	7.98@8.00
July	8.00	8.04	8.00	8.03@..
August	7.60	7.64	7.49	7.51@7.52
September	7.21	7.23	7.20	7.21@7.22
October	7.15	7.18	7.14	7.13@7.16
November	7.15	7.15	7.11	7.13@7.14
December	7.13	7.16	7.13	7.14@7.15
January	7.15	7.19	7.15	7.16@7.17
February	..	..	..	7.17@7.19
March	..	..	..	7.20@7.22

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—Cotton—Spot—Fair demand; prices, 1-32nd higher; American middling fair, 5 5-32d; good middling, 4 25-32d; middling, 4 9-16d; low middling, 4 11-32d; good ordinary, 4 3-32d; ordinary, 3 27-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,300 American. Receipts, 8,400 bales, all American. Futures opened and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, June, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, buyers; June and July, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 27-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 20-64@4 21-64d, sellers; September, 4 20-64@4 21-64d, sellers; October, 4 3-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 3-64d, sellers; November and December, 3 63-64d, sellers; December and January, 3 62-64@3 63-64d, buyers; January and February, 3 63-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Aggressive work by the bear interests in Chicago and general marketing of long accounts all day cost what the loss of 1@1¼c per bushel at New York yesterday and about 1½c in Chicago, the close being weak at low point for the day. All markets suffered alike in this respect, liquidation appearing everywhere as a result of moderately bearish news, but chiefly through the attacks of Western traders, directed at both the July and September options. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¾c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, New York, 82¾c, prompt; No. 2 Northern, Chicago, 82¼c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 82½c, prompt, and No. 2 hard, New York, 82½c, prompt.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71c; July, 68¾c; September, 67¾c; No. 2 hard, 73@73½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 41½c; July, 41½c; September, 42½c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 29c; July, 27½c; September, 26c; No. 2 white, 31@31¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 73@73½c; July, 74⅛@74¾c. Rye steady; No. 1, 53½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 56c; sample, 40c.

DULUTH, Minn., June 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; July, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69c. Corn, 42c. Oats, 28@27½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 6.—Wheat—Cash, 73c; July, 70¾@71c; September, 68½c. Flour and bran unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted as $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $4.70@$4; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $10.50@$20, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Quiet; fair to good, $2.90@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Easy; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Easy; fine white and yellow, $1.10@$1.15; coarse, 95@98c. FEED—Weak; Spring bran, spot, $17@$17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16@$17; Spring bran, bulk, $16.50@$17; coarse Winter bran, $17@$20; city bran, $17.50; cornmeal, $28; linseed oil cake, $27.25; corn oil cake, $19; Bominy chop, $17@$17.25; oil meal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	79 15-16	80 3-16	79¼	79¼
September	76¼	76½	75½	75½
October	76½	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝
Corn—				
July	47¼	48¼	47⅜	47⅜
September	48½	48½	47⅝	47⅝
Lard—				
June	..	..	..	8.70

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	72⅞
July	75	75	73¼	73⅜
September	71½	71⅝	70¼	70⅛
Corn—				
June	43	43½	41⅞	42
July	44½	44⅝	43¼	43⅜
September	44½	44 13-16	44	44⅛
Oats—				
June	..	..	..	27⅞
July	28	28¼	27¼	27⅜
September	26⅝	26½	26	26⅞
Lard—				
July	8.30	8.40	8.27½	8.35
September	8.32½	8.42½	8.30	8.37½
Ribs—				
July	7.87½	7.92½	7.87½	7.92½
September	7.90	7.95	7.87½	7.92½
Pork—				
July	14.60	14.67½	14.55	14.62½
September	14.70	14.80	14.70	14.75

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm. Mess, $15.25@$16.25; family, $16@$16.50; short clear, $15.50@$17. BEEF—Firm. Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS — Quiet; $20.50@21. DRESSED HOGS—Dull. Bacons, 7⅝c; 160 lb, 7⅝c; 160 lb, 7¼c; 140 lb, 7⅞c; pigs, 8¼c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies steady; smoking, 10@10¼c; 10 lb, 9½c; 12 lb, 9c; 14 lb, 8½c; pickled shoulders steady, 7¼c; pickled hams dull, 9¾@10¼c. TALLOW—Steady. City, 4¾c; country, 5@5¼c. LARD—Firm; $8.70; city lard steady, $8; refined lard firmer, South America, $9.50; Continent, $8.85; Brazil, kegs, $10.60; compound firm, 6¾c. STEARINE—Strong. Oleo, 9½c; city lard stearine, 9¾c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
July	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
August	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
September	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
October	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.35@5.40
November	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
December	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
January	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
February	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
March	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
April	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
May	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 4⅝@4⅝c. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was 1½@1½ pfg net higher. Havre—Coffee market opened firm, unchanged; at 12 M. advanced ¼f; at 3 P. M., firm, but unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; January, 38; February, 38.25; March, 38.25; April, 38.50; May, 38.50; June, 36.50; July, 36.75; August, 37; September, 37.25; October, 37.50; November, 37.75; December, 37.75. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 4$775.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $6.90, and in bulk, $4.35; Philadelphia, bbls, $6.85, and in bulk, $4.30; refined cases, New York, $7.90. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, bbls, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 37½c; off Summer yellow, 36½c; prime white, 39@40c; prime Winter yellow, 40c; linseed, American, raw, 61c; American, boiled, 63c; Calcutta, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 67@69c.

SUGAR.—The situation in raw sugar was generally quiet. Refiners are disposed to hold off just now, and prices in consequence are a little easier, although not quotably lower, on the basis of 4¼c for centrifugal, 3 21-32c for muscovado, and 3 7-16c for molasses sugar.

METALS.—Cable information at hand when the local metal market opened was rather of a surprising character, inasmuch as they indicated a net gain of £2 on spot and future tin, as a result of speculation, and a good business was executed at the advance. The close was strong, with spot tin quoted at £130 7s 6d, and futures £127. This news inspired confidence in local centres, and our market developed considerable strength, with a good gain in values scored before the close of business, as spot was quoted finally at 28.62½@28.87½, thus showing an advance of 70 points since last night. Copper in London and at New York displayed quiet and unchanged markets, closing nominally here at 17.00 for Lake Superior and 16¾c for casting and electrolytic, while spot copper abroad closed at £69 6s 3d and futures at £69 17s 6d. Lead also ruled quiet and about steady, at unchanged prices. London closed at £12 6s 9d. Spelter continued dull at previously quoted prices—3.05@4.00. In London reduced 2s 6d to £17 10s. Domestic iron warrants ruled more or less nominal in the absence of business at 10.50 for pig iron warrants; Northern foundry, $15.25@$16.50; Southern foundry, $14@$15.50, and best Southern, $16@$17. Glasgow warrants closed at 55s 9d, and Middlesborough, 52s 4d.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar regulars, $2.05; do, oil barrels, $4; spirits of turpentine, 35@35½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.50; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $3.25; M, $2.00; N, $2.90. WILMINGTON, N. C., June 6.—Spirits of turpentine quiet, 31½@32c; receipts, 72; resin steady, $1@$1.05; receipts, 936; crude turpentine steady, $1.10@$2.10; receipts, 51; tar firm, $1.80; receipts, 16.

CHARLESTON, June 6.—Turpentine firm, 31c. Resin firm and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves nominally steady; dressed beef in good demand at 7¾@9c per lb; calves slow and weak; fair to prime veals, $5.50@$5.85; buttermilks nominal; city-dressed veals weak, 7@9½c per lb; sheep and yearlings steady; lambs weak. Sheep, $3@$4; extra, $4.40; yearlings, $4.75@$5.30; lambs, $5.40@$6.50; choice, $6.65; culls, $5; dressed mutton steady at 5½@8c per lb; dressed yearlings at 8@10c; dressed lambs, 10@12c; hogs firm; Western hogs, $6.05@$6.10; country-dressed hogs nominal.

COURTS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, June 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

27—Jentz vs. Penn. R. R.
28—Smith vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
29—Blundell vs. same.
30—Wheeler vs. same.
31—Ferguson vs. same.
86—Bevins vs. same.
99—Ryan vs. same.
122—Bowman vs. Penn. R. R.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Willard vs. Tribune Association.
2—Westinghouse Air B. Co. vs. Christensen Engineering Co.
3—N. Y. Phono. Co. vs. Nat. Phono. Co.
4—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Patterson Brothers.
5—Von Faber vs. Faber
6—Thomson-Houston E. Co. vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
8—Cowley vs. Mathieson Alkali Works.
9—Mets vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Diehl Mfg. Co. vs. Dayton Fan & Motor Co.
11—Cortelyou vs. Lowe.
12—Mayor, &c., vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.
13—Greene vs. Manufacturing Co.
14—Greene vs. same.
15—Societe Anonyme, &c., vs. Gen. Elec. Co.
16—Jachy vs. Everett.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty calendar.

151—Nelson vs. Schooner Ed. F. Avery.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 703, 705, 706, 707, 694, 388.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, McLaughlin, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Carlton vs. Waller.
2—People, &c., vs. Henderson.
3—De La Vergne Ref. Co. vs. N. Y. Equipment Co.
4—Dingelman vs. Schnaier.
5—Pell vs. McKay.
6—Sachs vs. Am. Surety Co.
7—Rapp & Speidel Iron Works vs. Hirsh.
8—Ins. Co. of N. Y. vs. Assoc. Mfrs. Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
9—In re Miller, deed.
10—McLoughlin vs. Naugle.
11—Shalow vs. Concordia Schuetzen Bund, &c.
12—Becker vs. Becker.
13—Bell vs. Consol. Gas, El. L., H. & P. Co.
14—Keegan vs. Smith.
15—Kelrns vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
16—Birrell vs. same.
17—Steinhardt vs. Daily Tel. Co.
Non-enumerated motions.
1—Pringle vs. L. I. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bossert vs. Hennessy.
2—Orr vs. Schaefer.
3—Brougham vs. Erie R. R. Co.
4—Young vs. Hatch.
5—McCabe vs. McCabe.
6—Matter of Armstrong.
7—Oram vs. Earle.
8—In re Carrigg.
9—Tafuri vs. Martines.
10—Gordon vs. Gordon Battery Co.
11—Beresford vs. Fischer.
12—Corbett vs. Keating.
13—Twigg vs. Moore.
14—In re McManus.
15—Davis vs. Cazaus.
16—Hubbard vs. Janes.
17—Friedheim vs. Coler.
18—McCune vs. Reiner.
19—In re Leimdorfer.
20—Streetz vs. Bunn.
21—Ranschning vs. Kramer.
22—Cohen vs. Cohen.
23—Rolston vs. Von Slyke.
24—Phillips vs. Curtis.
25—Lawlor vs. Bucklin.
26—Boylan vs. Sullivan.
27—Pinkham vs. Marks.
28—Bressant vs. Liebman.
29—Hasbrouck vs. Marks.
30—Oakes vs. Fitch.
31—Wilson vs. Burton.
32—Workingmen's Sick and Death Ben. Fd. vs. Morning Journal Association.
33—In re Duryee.
34—Nebenzahl vs. Hertzlich.
35—Kaufman vs. Kauffman.
36—Sturgis vs. Wallace.
37—Carter vs. Zeh.
38—In re Miller.
39—McCune vs. Reiner.
40—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Toplitz.
41—Gunst vs. Gunst.
42—Maas vs. Board of Education.
43—City of New York vs. Goodman.
44—Berkman vs. Wolff.
45—Harris vs. Reed.
46—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. vs. Valentine.
47—Wood vs. Finkelbrand.
48—Lowenfeld vs. Hamburger.
49—In re McMurray.
50—Carroll vs. Greacen.
51—Hollander vs. Hollander.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Day calendar. Motions.

345—In re Burnside Av.
121—In re Dongan St.
130—In re Elm St.
638—Bowker vs. Henry.
837—Earley vs. Keegan.
638—Ray vs. Ray.
590—Dillemuth vs. Rafferty.
340—In re Boscobel Pl.
639—Kernochan vs. Pollock.
640—Guiray vs. Guiray.
2809—Taylor vs. Driggs Seating Gun Co.
2903—Browning vs. Sire.
2912—Same vs. same.
2944—Mould vs. Imp. & Traders' Bank.
2950—Winans vs. Hatto.
2982—Miller vs. Schmitt
2982—McKnight vs. Flintic Stone Co. vs. City of New York.
2993—Same vs. same.
2993—Love vs. Collins.
2968—Morkin vs. Lynn.
1415—Cook vs. Stevens.
2756—Schlessinger vs. Brinkworth.
2735—Frazer & Co. vs. Henderson.
2902—Dunlop & Co. vs. Young.
2884—Henningsen vs. Leir.
2122—Farley vs. McGinnis.
1223—Pearsall vs. Sherman.
1002—Ipolisti vs. Soccolamenes.
1050—Lehas vs. Cohen.
866—Woodward vs. Colonial Brewing Co.
1088—Marvin vs. Bernheimer.
1335—MacCoy vs. Andrews.
1384—Simon vs. Rukeyser.
1406—Mendelson vs. Solomon.
1429—Miller vs. Miller.
1509—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
1510—Leary vs. O'Brien.
1568—Evangelist Pub. Co. vs. Sickles.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3012.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bianchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Recess until Monday, June 10.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

10776—Garrison

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Barbarossa, Jly 4, 11 AM | G. Kurfurst, July 28, noon

From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Trave, June 15, 3 PM | Aller, July 4, 11 AM
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Werra, June 29, 3 PM | H'h'zoll'n, Aug. 3, 10 AM
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Columbia, July 4, noon | Columbia, July 25, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, July 4, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM

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Every Saturday to
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Patricia, June 8, 9:30 AM | Pretoria, July 6, 8 AM
Waldersee, June 15, 4 PM | *Phoenicia, July 13, 2:30 PM
*Bulgaria, June 22, 9 AM | Patricia, July 20, 8 AM
Pennsylv'ia, Jne 29, 3 PM | Waldersee, July 27, 2 PM
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Campania, June 15, 3 PM | Etruria....July 6, 9 AM

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Surrogate Notices.

SCHMITT, DOROTHEA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Babetta Goetzen, Heinrich Dittmann, Katharine Dittmann, Hulda Konig, Anna Dittmann, the descendants of Johann Dittmann and the descendants of George Dittmann, respectively, if any there be whose names and places of residence are unknown, the heirs and next of kin of DOROTHEA SCHMITT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank O. Haubner of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Dorothea Schmitt, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
WAGER, ACKER & WAGER, Attys. for Executors, 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

COLLINS, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. COLLINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. H. Dillenbeck, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1901. LAURA M. COLLINS, Administratrix. M. H. DILLENBECK, Attorney for Executrix, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-law6mF

Surrogate's Notices.

BREMER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BREMER, also known as HENRY BREMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. B. Gwillim, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of April, 1901. JOHN C. BREMER, JOHN G. H. MEYERS, Executors. R. B. GWILLIM, Attorney for Executors, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

COHEN, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB COHEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1901.

SANFORD H. STEELE, Executor.
CHARLES H. OTIS, Attorney for Executor, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

DAVOREN, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DAVOREN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Victor J. Dowling, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1900. MARGARET DAVOREN, Executrix. VICTOR J. DOWLING, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d14-law6mF

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET and DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:35, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55, A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 2:30, 3:30, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.,) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt, foot of West and Cedar Streets, Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	.....	1:00 p. m.
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	$5:30 p. m.
Easton Local	‡5:45 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	8:30 a. m.	‡10:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	.....
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:33 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡4:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡6:23 p. m.	.....

SANDY HOOK ROUTE,
From foot of Rector St.

Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 p. m. Sundays, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 8:00, p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

‡*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 654, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 1503 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York. | Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m....Mail & Paper Train... *7:00 a. m.
*8:00 a. m.....Syracuse Local..... †8:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m..Empire State Express.. †10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.....Fast Mail..... *10:00 a. m.
†10:30 a. m.....Day Express..... *7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.....Rutland Express..... †7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m..Southwestern Limited.. *8:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m..N. Y. & Chicago Special.. *1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m...Albany & Troy Flier... †11:16 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.....Albany Special..... *10:20 a. m.
*4:00 p. m.....Detroit Special..... *10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.The Lake Shore Limited. *6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.....St. Louis Limited.... *2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.....Western Express..... *8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.....Northern Express..... *7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.Adirondack & Montreal Ex. *8:55 a. m.
*8:00 p. m..Pan-American Express.. *7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m..Buffalo & S. W. Special.. *8:00 a. m.
9:30 p. m.....Pacific Express..... *5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.....Midnight Express.... *7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:12 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A. M.—For Western, pts. to Albany & Mont'l. †11:20 A. M. (1) Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Saratoga and Catskill Mountains.

*1 P. M.—Chicago Express.

*2:25 P. M.—Cont. Ltd. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

†3:45 P. M. (2) for Hudson River Points & Albany.

*6:15 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve. & Chicago.

†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Lou.

*9:15 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. F'ls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 and 3 10:45 A. M., at 2:45 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at 11:20 A. M., 2 at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg. *4:30 AM.
Chicago, Pittsburg. *12:15 Nt. | *12:10 Nt. Diner
Chicago, Columbus * 1:30 PM. | * 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.... † 1:30 PM. | † 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg..... † 4:30 PM. | † 9:55 PM. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis *12:15 Nt. | *12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis *10:00 AM. | * 9:55 AM. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis * 7:00 PM. | * 6:55 PM. Buffet
Norfolk..... † 1:00 PM. | †12:55 PM. Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto. * 8:00 AM. | † 7:55 AM. Buffet
Washington, Balto. * 9:00 AM. | * 8:55 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto. *11:30 AM. | *11:25 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto. † 1:00 PM. | †12:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto. * 1:30 PM. | * 1:25 PM. Diner
"Royal Limited"... * 3:40 PM. | * 3:35 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto. * 5:00 PM. | * 4:55 PM. Diner.
Washington, Balto. * 7:00 PM. | * 6:55 PM. Buffet
Washington, Balto. *12:15 Nt. | *12:10 Nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand, 366 Fulton, 1,543 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes; c 12.35, d 12.45, g 7.45, s 7.25, z 6.10, x 6.15.

	Lv. N.Y., Ft. of W. 23d St.	Lv. N.Y., Ft. of Cortlandt St.
Easton Local	*6.25 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*c12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	†1.25 PM	†1.30 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*z6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 240, 1,205 and 1,364 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 280 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 8 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ARTHUR JOHNS, plaintiff, against TARRANT & Co., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third (3d) day of April, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the second (2d) day of May, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being on the northwesterly corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets, in the Third Ward of the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Greenwich Street with the northerly side of Warren Street, and running thence northerly, along said westerly side of Greenwich Street sixty-five feet seven inches; thence westerly, and parallel with Warren Street, seventy-six feet to a cartway or alley; thence southerly, along said cartway or alley and parallel with Greenwich Street, sixty-five feet four and one-half inches to the northerly side of Warren Street; thence easterly, along said northerly side of Warren Street, seventy-six feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, April 9th, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.
CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

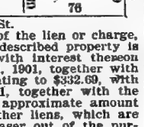

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $20,186.10, with interest thereon from the 29th day of March, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $332.69, with interest from April 3d, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2.00 and interest.—Dated New York, April 9th, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to the 9th day of May, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 2, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.
CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to the 23d day of May, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 9, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.
CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to the 6th day of June, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 23d, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.
CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to the 20th day of June, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated June 6, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.
CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES M. VARNUM and ROBERT P. VARNUM, as trustees, plaintiffs, against ELEANOR C. HUNTINGTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in and by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.00 SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $2,000,000.00 UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL BLD'G, 222 B'way.

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Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital, $2,050,000 Surplus, $2,050,000
Stephen H. Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.
DIRECTORS:
George W. Smith, James Talcott, M. C. D. Borden, John S. Kennedy, Henry K. McHarg. John Sloane, Stephen Baker, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Frederick G. Bourne, R. W. Paterson. Samuel Sloan.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.
The holders of more than NINETY-SIX PER CENT. of the entire Capital Stock of this Company have accepted the proposition submitted in our circular of April 29th, 1901, and have deposited their shares thereunder.
Inasmuch as there are stockholders who desire to deposit their shares, but who have been unable to do so, the TIME FOR DEPOSITING stock is hereby extended to the close of business on JULY 15TH, 1901, but any stock so deposited will be paid for WHOLLY IN BONDS and no part in cash.
Holders of 5% CONVERTIBLE BONDS, due Sept. 1st, 1903, desiring to take advantage of the proposition should convert them into stock at once and deposit their stock.
FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,
Boston, June 6th, 1901. Chairman.

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261 Broadway, and cor. 28th St. & B'way, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CENTRAL FIREWORKS CO., J. S. STANTON,
3 BROAD ST.

Meetings and Elections.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Gold Mining Company of New York and Colorado will be held at the office of Man & Man, attorneys, 56 Wall Street, New York City, on the 19th day of June, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.
Dated June 7th, 1901.
WILLIAM MAN, Secretary.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.
52 Broadway, New York.
The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 12, 1901, at 10 A. M.
By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—J. P. Morgan & Co.'s RECEIPT NO. 109 for 706 shares Lake Superior Consolidated Mines. If found notify Granger, Farwell & Co., 71 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

American Linseed Company,
New York, May 20, 1901.
To the Stockholders of the
AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY:
The Board of Directors are pleased to report to the stockholders that after mature consideration and deliberation a most desirable arrangement has been effected for an exchange of the stock of the AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY for the stock of the UNION LEAD AND OIL COMPANY.
The capital stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company, including that necessary to acquire all the capital stock of the American Linseed Company on the terms hereinafter mentioned, to be Seventeen Million Dollars ($17,000,000), said stock being all of one class Common Capital Stock, one hundred and seventy thousand (170,000) shares, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.
The stock of the American Linseed Company shall be deposited under the agreement—copies of which are on file with the depositaries hereinafter mentioned—to be exchanged for the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company on the following basis or terms:
Each share of the Preferred Stock of the American Linseed Company shall receive Forty-eight Dollars ($48) in the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company.
Each share of the Common Stock of the American Linseed Company shall receive Eighteen Dollars ($18) in the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company.
The Union Lead and Oil Company reserves the right to refuse to make such exchange unless there is deposited for such exchange two-thirds (2-3) of each class of stock of the American Linseed Company.
The holders of large amounts of the stock of the American Linseed Company have already signified their approval of the arrangement, and your Board of Directors urge the prompt acceptance thereof by the balance of the stockholders.
Certificates of stock duly and regularly assigned and endorsed in blank, duly witnessed, with proper Revenue Stamps attached for transfer, should be deposited with the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, or the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CITY OF CHICAGO, upon deposit of which transferable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company upon the consummation of the arrangement.
DEPOSITS MUST BE MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 5TH DAY OF JUNE, 1901, after which date no deposits will be received except in the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Union Lead and Oil Company and on such terms as they may prescribe.
By authority of the Board of Directors,
GUY G. MAJOR, President.

New York, May 20, 1901.
To the Stockholders of the
AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY:
The undersigned, stockholders of the AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY, having carefully considered the proposed arrangement between the stockholders of the American Linseed Company and the Union Lead and Oil Company, have decided to exchange our stock as per said arrangement for the stock of the Union Lead and Oil Company.
We believe that the consummation of the proposed arrangement will decrease expenses and lower the cost of manufacture, resulting in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.
Inasmuch as the Union Lead and Oil Company have reserved the right to refuse to make such exchange unless two-thirds (2-3) of each class of stock of the American Linseed Company is deposited, we urge the prompt deposit of your stock.
Faithfully yours,
GUY G. MAJOR,
FRANK H. RAY,
WILLIAM P. ORR,
AUGUSTUS N. EDDY,
JOHN L. SEVERANCE,
GOMER E. HIGHLEY,
GEORGE G. METZGER,
JOHN W. HIRST,
ROBERT H. ADAMS,
JOHN W. DANIELS.
The time for the deposit of the American Linseed stock under the above proposition has been extended to JULY 1, 1901.
GUY G. MAJOR,
President.

Union Elevated Railroad Company Chicago.
MAY, 28, 1901.
To the Stockholders of the Union Elevated Railroad Company:
The Board of Directors of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company having, subject to the approval of the stockholders of said Company, submitted to your Board of Directors a proposition for the acquisition by the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company of all the properties, rights, privileges, and franchises of the Union Elevated Railroad Company, by payment therefor, on or before **September 5, 1901,** as provided in said proposition, a sum which gives to the stockholders of the Union Elevated Railroad Company, **one hundred and twenty-five dollars, ($125) per share** for their stock, and your Board of Directors having approved the same, the holders of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of the Union Elevated Railroad Company have already accepted said proposition, and agreed to deposit their stock.
Certificates of stock, duly assigned, in blank, stamped for transfer, together with executed Proxy, should be **immediately** deposited with **Blair & Co.,** 33 Wall Street, New York City, or the **Illinois Trust and Savings Bank,** City of Chicago.
The depositaries will issue their transferable receipts for the stock so deposited.
JOHN B. DENNIS, President.

Dividends.

American Snuff Company,
111 Fifth Avenue, New York, June 5, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENTUM (1½%) has this day been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of American Snuff Company, payable at the offices of Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on July 1, 1901, to the holders of said Preferred Stock of record on the Company's Transfer Books on the 17th day of June, 1901.
The Transfer Books of said Preferred stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 17th day of June, 1901, and opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of July, 1901.
GEO. D. WOODSIDE, Treasurer.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. Ninth Preferred Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 9) of 1¾ PER CENT. on the Preferred shares, out of the earnings, payable June 15th to holders of record June 7th.
The transfer books will be closed Friday, June 7th, at 3 o'clock, and reopened June 17th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agent.
June 3d, 1901.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. Fifth Common Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared dividend No. 5 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares, out of the earnings, payable July 15th, to holders of record July 3d.
The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, July 3d, at 3 o'clock, and reopened July 15th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agent.
June 3d, 1901.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, now outstanding, payable July 15, 1901.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 1, and reopen on the morning of July 16, 1901.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.
New York, June 6, 1901.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 6	970,886
To date this year	162,606,540
Corresponding date last year	60,172,416

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 6	$3,637,400
To date this year	$375,900,170
Corresponding date last year	$267,969,800

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2⅝ @3½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & R.	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	½
Am. Snuff	4½	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. Snuff pf.	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Pacific Coast	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	4⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pacific Mail	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Reading	½
Cont. Tobacco	1½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	4½	Rio Gr. West. pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Great North. pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Iowa Central	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	2⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Kan. & Mich.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1½	U. S. Express	2½
Md. Coal pf.	5	U. S. Steel	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	1¼
		Wis. Central	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅜	Met. Street Railway	½
Am. Linseed	1	Minn. & St. L.	⅞
Am. S. R. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T.	⅞
Anaconda Copper	1¼	National Biscuit pf.	1
Can. & Southern	⅝	Nat. Salt pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	N. J. Central	1
Chi. & Alton	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. Great Wes.	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅜	North. American	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	4½	Peoria & East.	3½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Pressed S. Car.	½
Chi. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Pullman Co.	3
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	1¾	Texas & Pacific	¾
Det. City Gas	½	Tol., St. L. & West	1⅛
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	2
Evans. & T. H.	⅝	Union Pac. pf.	1¼
Int. Power	⅝	Wabash	½
Int. Pump pf.	⅝	Wabash pf.	1¼
Kan. City So.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Lake Erie & W.	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Manhattan	1⅜		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., I. & L. ref. 5s.	2½	N. Y. G., El. L., H. & P. 5s.	1¼
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s.	2	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s ctfs.	1½
Det. M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	Ore. S. L. con. 5s.	1
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	1¾	St. L. S. W. 1st	1¾
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1	So. Ry. 5s, reg.	2½

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, B	2
Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s	3	Union Pac. Sub. ctfs. 4s	1¼
Dul. & I. R. 1st	1		
Knox. & Ohio 6s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The irregular price movement in the stock market continued all day yesterday with the volume of transactions falling materially off. Less than a million shares were traded in with seven stocks—Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, United States Steel, Atchison, Erie, American Tobacco, and Continental Tobacco—contributing practically one-half of the entire transactions. There was absolutely no influencing news development one way or the other, the reduction in the Bank of England's minimum discount rate to 3½ per cent. being only a negative influence so far as this market was concerned. However, it induced early purchases for London, though later that market turned seller and disposed of 30,000 shares here on balance. A reported "extensive" short interest in Rock Island was used as a bear argument in some quarters, pessimists exploiting with much ado the possibility of a corner in the stock. As a matter of fact it is said that at most the short interest in the security is not more than 10,000 shares, and it is suggested that part of this may be artificial. In any event, the direful suggestions of what might happen upon another corner so zealously put out by the bears had little effect in depressing the list. Net losses, however, predominated, though some substantial net gains appeared.

At the low level of prices there was little or no stock offering, much less pressing, for sale. This, market observers declare, is the best evidence that can be had of the limited supply of floating stock, indicating what lately has been contended, namely, that as a result of the recent panic stocks have passed from weak into strong hands, in which they are now lodged.

The most conspicuous stocks in the market yesterday were the Tobacco stocks, the American issue advancing 1⅝ points, Continental common, 1¼, and Continental preferred, 4½, these prices for the Continental stocks being the highest on record. The explanation for the strength appears in the fact that the stocks are to be taken over by the newly formed Consolidated Tobacco Company in exchange for 4 per cent. bonds. The buying yesterday was said to be for the account of insiders.

The large purchases of the Eries and the Steel Trust stocks was accounted in the room to be by Morgan interests. Apropos of this, it is a fact that whereas on Monday last the Street heard that there is no foundation for suggestions of an early dividend declaration on Erie first preferred yesterday, the gossips had it that a dividend is nearer at hand than is popularly supposed.

The advance in Missouri Pacific was attended by rather indefinite reports of "progress" in the greater Missouri Pacific system, about which lately there has been much talk on the Street but few actual evidences of advancement.

In respect to Louisville and Nashville the impression prevails, though on the subject nothing official can be learned, that at the next dividend meeting the dividend on the stock is to be increased.

Pending a decision in the franchise tax case now on, traders and the public generally are inclined to let the local railway shares alone, though there was some speculative buying of these securities yesterday in the belief that the final decision in the matter will be in favor of the corporations.

The buying of Wisconsin Central and Iowa Central shares was said to be for control, but by what interests could not be learned.

As for the declining stocks, the losses in a general way may, as has been said, be attributed to short selling and realizing. In the Granger group, for exmple, stocks were sold on reports of crop damage in various sections because of unfavorable weather. In best-informed crop circles on the Street it was stated that these unfavorable reports were greatly exaggerated.

In the early part of the day the gossips had it that a dividend on Southern Pacific was to be declared during the day—was, in fact, assured. When the dividend failed to materialize, the stock promptly sold off.

Money continued easy, most of the loans being made at 3 per cent.

THE YEAR'S COTTON CROP.

The annual review prepared by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of the cotton acreage in the United States up to the present month, was made public yesterday. In this review the probable crop this year is estimated at 12,500,000 bales.

The Commercial premises its review by pointing out that the cotton acreage and condition figures procured the latter part of May and the first week in June this year are subject to the possibility of larger corrections later in the season than usual. This is due to two facts (1) that this crop is no doubt a backward one—indeed, for the whole cotton section it averages among the very latest in germinating on record; and (2) the rainfall, which has started much of the seed hitherto lying dormant, is very recent, and while the results of the rain are now pronounced as extremely beneficial, later advices may require a modification of that conclusion. However, every effort has been made to get at the facts as to present development so as to represent in the report as nearly as possible the exact status of the crop as it stands to-day.

The Commercial then reviews the situation at some length, showing that information is to the effect, as to acreage, that the increase is not as large as early in the season was generally anticipated would be the case. The stimulating influence of a profitable return from the last crop led, early in the season, to very liberal estimates of the prospective planting. Had conditions remained as they were when the new year opened, it hardly permits of a doubt that the area now under cotton would be much in excess of what returns show it to be to-day. But notwithstanding this more moderate increase in acreage, enough cotton has been planted to make an enormous crop if all the conditions could be as favorable as in the Spring, Summer, and Autumn of 1897 and 1898. Probably 13 per cent. more land has been put under cotton in the South this year than in either of the years mentioned, and yet the average raised in each of those years was about 11,200,000 bales. Hence, as the acreage averaged in 1897 and 1898 over 23,000,000 acres, and is now say 26,000,000 acres, it is easy to see that, under like conditions of development, the possibilities of this year's acreage, roughly speaking, would be a yield of, say, 12,500,000 bales.

The Commercial then sets out these conclusions:

First—With regard to acreage, condition of plant, &c.: The inclination at the South this year was quite generally in the direction of enlarging cotton area. But we find no evidence of any radical tendency in that direction except in the newer sections; hence the net percentage of increase for the whole country is only about half as great as in 1900. Oklahoma, which furnished an addition of 25 per cent. last year, adds 20 per cent. this season, and in the Indian Territory the percentage this year is 14, against 15 in 1900. Some sections in Western Texas report very heavy additions this Spring, but in many other districts of the State the increases have been quite moderate. As we make it, the net gain for the whole country is but 5.05 per cent., against 9.76 per cent. last year. The changes, as we have made them up for each State, are shown in detail in the following:

States.	Acreage, 1900.	Increase. P. C.	Estimated for 1901. Acres.
Virginia	52,253	3	54,850
North Carolina	940,254	2	959,039
South Carolina	2,189,083	3	2,254,723
Georgia	3,843,652	4	3,997,398
Florida	327,750	10	360,525
Alabama	3,254,482	6	3,449,751
Mississippi	3,179,029	4	3,306,190
Louisiana	1,311,270	3	1,350,608
Texas	6,682,738	6	7,083,702
Arkansas	1,569,612	5	1,648,092
Tennessee	672,553	6	712,906
Indian Territory	335,225	14	382,156
Oklahoma	193,575	20	232,290
Missouri	73,515	4	76,456
Total	24,625,944	5.05	25,868,691

This compilation shows that with a net increase compared with 1900 of 5.05 per cent., the total acreage reaches 25,868,691 acres in 1901, against 24,625,944 acres in 1900. We add the totals of acreage for previous years for comparison, giving also the total crop for each year, with the percentage of increase or decrease in acreage or production compared with the preceding year, and the product per acre:

COTTON ACREAGE, &c., FOR THE YEARS NAMED—(000s omitted.)

	1900-1.	1899-00.	1898-9.	1897-8.
Total acreage	24,626	22,433	23,175	21,020
Total production	9,440	11,235	11,181	
Increase in acreage	9.76%	*3.20%	0.63%	6.03%
Incr'se in production		*15.98%	0.50%	28.31%
Product per acre, lb.	203	203	240	237

*Decrease.

Second—With regard to maturity, cultivation, and conditions:

(1) In maturity there is no doubt that the crop is a late one—even later and more widely backward than that which preceded it. There are complaints from many States that drought and wet weather, each in turn, and low temperture all through the planting season have hindered work and delayed germination. Even in April the temperature was the lowest on record for the time of year, with damaging frosts as late as the 20th in Mississippi. Rains ceased generally about that date, and were succeeded by a dry period of from two to three weeks in most localities and of even longer duration in the greater part of Texas. This was also a serious hindrance, as much of the seed had not yet been planted and much replanting was necessary as a result of the earlier unsatisfactory conditions. Where the seed was planted in the dry soil it lay dormant until the rains came, and in consequence some seed is only very recently up.

In one respect Texas was even less favorably situated this Spring than the remainder of the South; we refer to the dry condition of the soil. From November to April the rainfall was much below the normal in almost all sections of the State, giving little or no season in the ground. In fact, the aggregate average rainfall for the seven months refered to was but 8.83 inches, against a normal State average of 12.19 inches, and as the heaviest precipitation during that period was in most instances in coast sections, it can be readily understood that the soil was very deficient in moisture when planting began. Finally, the prolonged cold rains in the Atlantic States and other sections have been a closing and unsatisfactory feature of an unfavorable Spring.

(2) Cultivation is satisfactory where the plant is far enough advanced for chopping out. Recent heavy rains have put fields in grass in some sections, but with clearing weather work is being vigorously prosecuted. Fertilizers have been more extensively used in the Atlantic States and Alabama, and they have been more freely taken in Mississippi and Louisiana, although as yet availed of to only a limited extent in the two last-named States, as they have heretofore considered their use not profitable.

(3) Condition is apparently below the average at this time. There is no doubt that the plant will need a succession of favoring weeks to bring it up to a strong and healthy condition.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

The following applications have been received by the Stock Exchange Committee on Stock List: Texas and Pacific Railway Company, $53,300 additional capital stock; Southern Railway Company, $10,750,000 St. Louis division first mortgage 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds of 1951; Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, $1,500,000 unified fifty-year 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1940.

Frederick P. Moore and Charles R. Swords have been elected members of the Exchange.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE AFFAIRS.

The special Produce Exchange Committee to draw up new rules on acceptable grades of "future" grain deliveries has been named, and comprises R. E. Annin, E. Pfarrius, John Valiant, Ely Bernays, O. M. Mitchel, H. B. Hebert, Herbert Clearman, A. Montgomery, Jr., and D. M. Van Vliet.

The new Board of Managers met yesterday and organized. There is some talk of a policy of retrenchment in the matter of expenditures.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New York, June 6, 1901.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, July 8th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Monday, June 17th, and reopen on Monday, June 24th, 1901.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between THEOBALD MESSMER and DONALD HOPE, and carrying on business under the firm name, GENUINE FEATHER AND DOWN CO., at No. 108 West Eleventh Street, Manhattan, New York City, was dissolved by the death of said Theobald Messmer, on January 3d, 1901. All debts have been assumed by Donald Hope, to whom all debts due the firm are to be paid.
DONALD HOPE.

AMALGAMATED CO.'S DEAL

Capital Stock to be Increased to $155,000,000.

The Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston Copper Mining Properties to be Absorbed.

The Amalgamated Copper Company met in Jersey City yesterday, and after a session that lasted three hours voted to increase the capital stock from $76,000,000 to $155,000,000 for the purpose of acquiring the stock and plants of the Boston and Montana and the Butte and Boston mining properties. The vote was 594,855 shares in favor of the absorption and 304 shares against it.

The meeting was held by consent of Vice Chancellor Stevens upon condition that the purchase of the Montana companies shall not be made until the appeal of Calvin O. Geer and others from a decision of the Vice Chancellor refusing to grant an injunction shall be heard by the Court of Errors, where the matter is expected to come up on June 18.

In the absence of President H. H. Rogers, William H. Corbin presided, and George H. Church acted as Secretary.

C. H. Venner, counsel for Mr. Geer, objected to the proxies held by James Stillman, Anson R. Flower, Robert Bacon, and James Gordon. He alleged that they were illegally drawn. This was voted down, as was a further protest on the ground that the meeting was held in violation of the Vice Chancellor's order.

R. V. Lindabury then offered the resolutions authorizing the purchase of the Montana companies, and they were adopted.

According to the terms agreed upon, 5 1-3 shares of Amalgamated will be given for 1 share of Boston and Montana, and 11-3 shares of Butte and Boston.

NEW COPPER SUIT IN BOSTON.

Another Action Brought to Prevent the Amalgamated Combination.

BOSTON, June 6.—A bill in equity was brought before the Massachusetts Supreme Court this afternoon by James Forrester and John MacGinnis against A. S. Bigelow, W. J. Ladd, and J. S. Bigelow, stockholders owning a majority of Boston and Montana stock, and Kidder, Peabody & Co.

The bill states that Kidder, Peabody & Co. and the Bigelows and Ladd have entered into an unlawful agreement to acquire all the Montana stock and exchange it for Amalgamated stock one to four.

The bill also alleges that the deal is contrary to public policy, forbidden by common and statute law, that the value of the Boston and Montana stock will be dissipated and forfeited to the State.

The plaintiffs ask for a temporary injunction pending a hearing and for a permanent injunction estopping the combination. Judge Knowlton granted an order of notice returnable June 11. The defendants agree not to transfer the Montana stock in their possession to the Amalgamated until after the hearing.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL'S FUTURE.

In explanation of the advance and activity in Wisconsin Central yesterday the Street heard that the road might be taken over not alone by Northern Pacific nor Canadian Pacific nor St. Paul, but jointly by a combination of Northwestern railroad properties. It is said in this connection that Wisconsin Central practically controls the flour rates out of Minneapolis and that it is necessary to remove it as a disturbing factor.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Reading (Penn.) dispatches the Brooke Iron Company has begun clearing ground for the erection of a million-dollar steel plant at Birdsborough, near that city.

Reduction from 4 to 3½ per cent. in the Bank of England's rate of discount, the first change since Feb. 21.

Statement from Philadelphia that the new corporation which will absorb the gas and traction interests of Pittsburg will have $40,000,000 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds, $15,250,000 5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and $10,500,000 common stock.

Application soon to be made for a charter for the Pittsburg Steel Company, capital $2,500,000, which owns the plant of the Pittsburg Steel Hoop Company, at Glassport, Penn.

London advices stating that American manufacturers have secured the contract for electric engines on the Swiss railway up Mount Zermatt.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company's $15,000,000 collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds of 1920 transferred from the unlisted to the listed department of the Boston Stock Exchange.

Reports from the South that the Washington Cotton Mills will soon build a plant at Carlco, Va., to cost $2,225,000.

Proposed establishment of department stores in the principal large towns of Pennsylvania by the Imperial Dry Goods Company, capital $1,000,000.

Dividends paid by mining concerns in May computed by The Engineering and Mining Journal at $6,586,025, which is a falling off from last year.

Listing on the Boston Stock Exchange of $3,600,000 common and $1,250,000 preferred stock of the Seattle Electric Company.

According to Cleveland (Ohio) dispatches, negotiations for the combination of about a dozen of the largest independent coal and coke operators of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia have resulted in the organization of the operators into the Tri-State Coal and Coke Company.

Assessment of $6 per share called on Adventurer Consolidated Copper stock, payable one-half on July 15 and the remainder on Dec. 10.

Northampton and Amherst Street Railway authorized by the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners to issue $100,000 5 per cent. twenty-year mortgage bonds.

Trust receipts for Diamond State Steel stock stricken from the unlisted department of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and replaced by the new Diamond State Steel Company common and preferred stocks deliverable when issued.

Boston Electric Light Company and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of the same city given legal authority to consolidate.

Time for depositing Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock under the terms of the sale to Great Northern and Northern Pacific extended to the close of business on July 15 next, but such stock will be paid for wholly in bonds.

Increase of 50 cents to $2.50 per share in the quarterly dividend on Boston and Albany stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2⅝@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days to four months, and 4 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $821,371,395; balances, $13,424,938; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $763,056.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3@3⅛ per cent. for short and 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝; demand, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅝; cables, $4.89; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95½; guilders, 40⅛@40¼ and 40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c. discount. Boston—Par @ 5c. premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 6.—The demand for money to-day was light. Discounts were fairly steady. The condition of French exchange was watched with the closest interest, as on it depends largely future rates here.

Business on the Stock Exchange slightly improved. The tone of most of the departments was fairly good.

Americans opened easier, and, generally, usually below parity. Afterward they grew firmer. Denver, Norfolk, and Atchison were the features. The closing was, on the whole, firm. Grand Trunks started lower, but recovered. Brazilians continued weak on falling exchange.

On the Street, Americans generally were weaker. Atchison was $1 lower.

Consols for money, 93⅛; consols for the account, 93⅝; Atchison, 81⅝; Canadian, 100; St. Paul, 173½; Illinois Central, 148; Louisville, 111½; Union Pacific preferred, 93; New York Central, 161½; Erie, 45⅝; Pennsylvania, 77½; Reading, 23½; Erie first preferred, 72⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 100½; Grand Trunk, 11⅞; Anaconda, 10⅛; United States Steel, 52¼; preferred, 102.

Spanish fours, 70½.

Bar silver steady at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3@3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 133.90; Madrid, 37.75; Lisbon, 40. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £14,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 6.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened dull and hesitating. Later, the lowering of the Bank of England's rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent. had an encouraging effect, though the advances were unimportant and transactions were small. During the last hour, rentes were strong. French Rails, Metropolitans, and industrials were in active demand.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 20c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 71.60.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 162,075,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 37,000,000f, gold in hand decreased 2,250,000f, bills discounted decreased 229,275,000f, silver in hand increased 5,450,000f.

BERLIN, June 6.—Business was almost stagnant on the Boerse to-day, in the absence of an encouraging feature. There was little change, except in mines, which hardened.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 6.—At the Clearing House to-day money was in large supply at 2½ and 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 5c premium to par for cash. Exchanges, $26,206,881; balances, $2,145,488.

On call money ranges from 3 to 3½ per cent. Time money is easy at 3½ to 4 per cent., according to the character of the collateral. Year money is quoted at 3½ to 3¾ per cent. In commercial paper business is still light; best names sell from 3½ to 4 per cent.

The Amalgamated special meeting in Jersey City to-day, its attendant heated discussion, the fresh obstructive litigation from two different sources, and the development of new features—new, at least, to the general public—in connection with the proposed plan of consolidation, overshadowed everything else in local financial circles. The day's events in this direction were, as Broker Lawson well put it, "decidedly mixed," and their effect on the whole group of copper shares was unfavorable. The closing came quiet and irregular.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was almost at a standstill. Some few issues attracted attention, but for the most part the interest shown was slight. Notwithstanding the dullness of the market, prices held fairly firm, and in some instances closing quotations were substantially above those of the previous day. As a whole, however, the list was little changed, the volume of business being so small that quotations almost of necessity remained at previously established figures.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was fairly active between ¾ and 1. Most of the trading in the stock was without the assessment paid in spite of the fact that yesterday was the day fixed as the limit for the payment of the $10 recently called. With the assessment paid the stock was quoted at 10½ bid. Traders have devoted some attention to the position of New York Transportation because of the prominence given to it by the call on the stockholders to supply the company with further funds. It is believed that the determination of the Directors to place the company in possession of additional money gives proof of the probability of the investment proving a paying one. The company has extensive plans for the extension of its business, including the establishment of additional branch depots. The electric vehicle business established in Newport by the New England Company has also, it is stated, been taken over by the New York Company.

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ELECTRIC BOAT retained its strong position, and further advances were recorded in both issues of the stock. The common closed at 23 bid, after selling at that price, and the preferred at 51 bid.

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AMERICAN CAN was relatively quiet, and showed little or no change in price. Trading in the two issues together amounted to about 2,500 shares, which trading resulted in a net advance of a quarter of a point in the preferred and a decline of an eighth of a point in the common.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE stocks were quiet, and showed only fractional changes. The bonds were stronger, closing at 81⅝ bid, as compared with 81¼ bid on Wednesday. The net earnings of the system for the month of April reported yesterday showed an increase of $85,954 over the corresponding month last year.

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COPPER STOCKS.—The copper stocks were quiet and slightly reactionary in sympathy with the decline in Amalgamated. Tennessee Copper was quoted 1½ points lower at 20 bid. Union Copper closed half a point off at 6¾ bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 6. Bid.	Asked.	June 5. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	58½	55	58½
American Can	27½	28	27⅝	28
American Can pf	76	76¼	75¾	76
American Chicle	80	87	80	87
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	11	9¾	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf	38	40	38	40
American Malt	92½	93	92½	93
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	21½	22½	21½	22½
*British Columbia Copper	17⅜	18½	17⅜	18½
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99	98¾	99
*California Copper	½	¾	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	39½	40½	39½	41
Central Fireworks	23½	26	22½	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	72	70	72
Central & So. Am. Tel	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3¾	4	3¾	4
Compressed Air	16	17½	16	17¾
Consolidated Equipment	5	7	5	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	26	28	26	28
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crampś Shipyard		87½		87½
Denver & S. W.	70	72	70	72
Denver & S. W. pf	71½	73	71	73
Denver & S. W. 5s	96	97	95½	96
Diamond Match	138	139	137½	138
Dist. Co. of America	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	9
Dist. Co. of Am. pf	29	30	29½	30½
Electric Boat	23	25	21½	23
Electric Boat pf	51		50	55
Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	4	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	10½	11	10½	12½
Electric Vehicle pf		24		24
†Electro-Pneumatic	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅝
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	3	4	3	4
General Carriage	2	2¼	2	2¼
General Chemical	60	70	60	70
General Chemical pf	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅞
Hall Signal	41	45	41	45
Havana Commercial	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Havana Commercial pf	51	53	51	53
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	128
Illinois Transportation	½	1	½	1
International Umbrella	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	62
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	3	3½	3	3¼
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	25¾	28	24	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	21	23	20¾	22
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf	83	85	83	85
Nat. Sugar pf	107	110	107	110
New England Transport	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P	20¾	22	20¾	22
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	69	71	69	71
N. Y. Realty Corp	157	165	157	165
N. Y. Transportation	⅝	¾	⅝	1
Old Colony Gold	85	95	85	95
Otis Elevator	32	32½	32	33
Otis Elevator pf	92½	93½	92½	93½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Fitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35	30	35	36
Fitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	73	76	73	76
Retsof	45	46	45	46
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	95	97	95	97
Safety Car Heat. & Light	138	142	138	143
St. Louis Transit	24	25	24	25
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81⅝	82	81¼	81½
Seaboard Air Line	27½	28	27½	27⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	46¼	46¾	46¼	47
Singer Mfg	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	80	82	80	82
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120		120	
Standard Oil of N. J	785	790	785	795
Storage Power	10	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	20	21	21½	22
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	5	6½	5	6¾
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6¾
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	6¾	7	7¼	7¾
Union Typewriter	63	64½	63	64½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89½	89⅝	89¾	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	78	78½	78	78¾
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	21½	22½	20½	22
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	62	63	62½	63½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	9¼	8¾	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	50	51	50	51
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17¾	17	18
Worthington Pump pf	108	112	108	112

‡Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	102	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102¾	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City	238	240½	240	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	102	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. R.	203½	210	203½	210
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway		38	40	40
Columbus Railway pf	98½	100	98½	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70½	69¾	70½
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	405	398	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., N. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	31½	32½	31½	32½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21	20	21
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	84½	85½	84½	85½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97	98
New Orleans Traction	22	24	22	24
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98	95	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	21	23	21	23
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	115		115	
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	60	68	60	68
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996	111	113	111	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	115½	113½	115½
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	112	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	68	70	68	70
Central Union 5s, gtd	108½	109½	108¾	109½
Col. Gas 5s	105½	107	105¾	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105¾	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12½	14
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82½	81	83
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103		103	
Denver Gas	21		21	
Denver Gas 5s	69		65	67½
Essex & Hudson Gas	30	33½	30	35
Indianapolis Gas	66	68	66	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	95	98	95	98
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	310	300	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	67½	69½	67½	69½
New Amsterdam 5s	103¾	105¾	103¾	104½
N. E. Gas & Coke	10	11	10	11
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	63	64	63	64
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	105½	106½	105½	106½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	42	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	87	84	87
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st.	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	94	97	94	97
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	100	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24½	26	24½	26
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94¾	95	94¾	96
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	113	112	113
Hoboken Ferry	81½	83	80	83
Union Ferry	36	37	37	39
Union Ferry	38	39	37¾	39
Union Ferry bonds	96½	96½	96½	97

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 6, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
119¼	119½	17,550	Amalgamated Copper	120½	121	118½	119¼	— ¾
86	87¼	87	Am. Agric. Chem. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	.....
5	6	100	American Bicycle	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
29⅜	29½	7,495	Am. Car & Found. Co	29⅜	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
84½	85	2,100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85	85½	85	85	.....
36⅛	36¼	700	American Ice Co	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	.....
71	72	100	American Ice Co. pf	72	72	72	72	+ ⅝
13⅜	13	200	American Linseed Co	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅜	—1
29½	27	600	Am. Malting Co. pf	25½	26	25½	26	.....
58⅜	58¼	1,750	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	58½	58⅝	57¾	58½	+ ½
90½	100½	300	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100	100	100	100	.....
36	40	300	American Snuff	40	40	40	40	+4½
84	84½	1,500	American Snuff pf	83½	84½	83	84	+ ½
145½	145⅝	5,650	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	146½	146⅞	145¼	145⅝	— ⅛
		230	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	121½	121½	121½	121½	— ½
98	100	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	90	99	99	99	.....
73¾	75	200	American Woolen pf	74	74	74	74	.....
140¾	140⅞	24,100	American Tobacco	139¼	141	139¼	140⅞	+1½
48¾	48⅞	5,200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	50	50½	48¾	49	—1⅛
56½	58	100	Ann Arbor pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
88⅞	88¾	41,600	At., T. & S. F	88½	90	88	86⅞	+ ⅞
		9,550	At., T. & S. F. pf	104¼	104¼	104	104	.....
106½	107	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	107	107½	106⅝	106⅞	— ¼
96½	96⅞	50	Baltimore & Ohio pf	96¼	96¼	96½	96¼	.....
80½	80⅝	11,725	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	80½	81	79⅝	80½	.....
70¾	71½	100	Canada Southern	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ⅝
106½	106⅝	2,000	Canadian Pacific	107½	107⅝	106½	106⅝	— ⅛
50⅜	51	5,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¼	51⅝	50½	51	.....
46¾	47	3,800	Chicago & Alton	48	48¾	46¾	46¾	—1½
80¾	81	1,300	Chicago & Alton pf	81½	81⅝	80¾	81½	.....
196½	197	1,200	C., B. & Q., ctfs	196½	196¾	196¼	196⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	23	300	Chicago Great West	23	23	22¼	22¼	—1½
82	83	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	80½	80½	80½	80½	—1½
39⅛	39¼	2,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	38½	39¼	38½	39¼	+1½
169	169¼	21,070	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	172	172¾	168¾	169¼	—2¾
187	189	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	186	186	186	186	—4½
170	170½	10,010	Chi., R. I. & Pac	172	173	170	170	—1
	200	18	C., St. P., M. & Om. pf	185	185	185	185	.....
23⅜	23¾	1,450	Chi. Term. Trans	24	24¼	23½	23½	.....
45	45½	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	45¾	46	45	45½	— ¼
85½	86	300	C., C., C. & St. L	85⅜	86	85½	86	+ ⅛
102⅜	103	1,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	104	104	102	102⅜	—1⅞
15¾	15⅞	2,600	Colorado Southern	16¼	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
23½	24	100	Col. Southern 2d pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
22⅞	23	2,100	Col. & Hock. C. & I	23	23⅛	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
221½	222½	4,100	Consolidated Gas	224	224	220	222	—1½
70	70½	33,200	Con. Tobacco Co	69¼	71½	68¾	69¾	+1½
119½	120	9,300	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	116¾	120⅜	116¼	120	+4½
167½	168¼	900	Delaware & Hudson	167¼	169	167¼	167½	— ½
233	235	500	Del., Lack. & West	236½	236¾	235	235	—3
52	52½	4,600	Denver & R. G	52¾	52¾	51¾	52	+ ¼
98⅝	99	3,200	Denver & R. G. pf	100	100	98¾	98¾	—1
41¾	42¼	2,370	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	43¾	43¾	42	42	—1⅝
		200	Detroit City Gas	89	89	89	89	— ½
113⅜	12	2,200	Dul., S. S. & At	12¼	12¼	11½	12	+ ⅛
19½	20½	400	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅛
43¾	44	69,400	Erie	43⅞	44⅜	42¾	43½	+ ⅛
70¾	70⅝	3,200	Erie 1st pf	70⅜	71	70	70½	+ ⅛
57½	58	1,500	Erie 2d pf	58	58	57½	58	— ⅛
59	58	600	Evans. & T. H	59	59	58½	58½	— ⅝
245½	248	1,300	General Electric	245½	247	245½	245½	.....
58	59	600	Glucose Sugar Ref	59	59	58¼	59	— ⅜
183½	187	100	Great Northern pf	187	187	187	187	+1
77¾	78	400	Hocking Valley pf	77	77¾	77	77¾	— ⅛
144½	145	2,100	Illinois Central	145½	145½	144¼	145	.....
23¾	24		International Paper	23½	24	23	24	.....
78⅞	79	400	International Paper pf	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅞	— ⅛
98	99	700	Internat. Power Co	98	98	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
64½	65	300	International Silver	64½	64½	64	64½	— ⅛
35¾	36¼	3,100	Iowa Central	34½	37	34⅞	36¼	+1¾
64	64⅝	1,300	Iowa Central pf	63½	64⅜	63¾	64⅜	+2⅜
40	40½	200	International Pump	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
81½	82½	300	International Pump pf	82	82⅜	82	82⅜	— ⅛
30½	31	1,450	Kanawha & Michigan	29¾	31	29¾	30½	+1
21¼	21⅞	600	Kansas City Southern	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	+1¼
44	44⅞	600	Kansas City South. pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44⅝	— ⅛
17	21	200	Knickerbocker Ice	20	20	20	20	.....
60	62	300	Lake Erie & West	60	60	59	59	.....
108¾	108⅞	31,950	Louisville & Nashville	107½	109¾	107½	109	+1½
118⅜	118¾	10,360	Manhattan Elevated	120	120⅝	118	118⅝	—1⅜
		200	Maryland Coal pf	72¼	75	72¼	75	+5
172½	173	6,400	Met. Street Railway	172½	173	171¼	171½	— ½
37	37¼	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi	37	37	37	37	— ½
26	26¼	1,900	Mexican Central	26	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
11	11⅜	3,600	Mexican National ctfs	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
98	98	100	Minn. & St. Louis	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
60½	60¾	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	60	60½	60	60¾	+ ⅛
31⅞	32	3,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	32	32⅜	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
64	65	6,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	64	65	63¾	64⅜	— ⅛
114⅜	115½	17,450	Missouri Pacific	114⅜	116½	114½	115¾	+1½
82⅞	82⅞	100	Mobile & Ohio ctfs	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	— ⅛
45⅜	45⅝	300	National Biscuit Co	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	— ⅛
100½	101½	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	100½	102	100	100	—1
19	19	100	National Lead Co	19	19	19	19	.....
77½	77⅞	130	National Salt Co. pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	— ⅛
160½	161	550	New Jersey Central	160½	160½	160	160	—1
144⅜	146	110	New York Air Brake	144⅜	144⅝	144⅜	144⅝	— ⅛
158⅛	157½	4,800	New York Central	158½	158⅝	157½	157½	— ½
35	35	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	35	35	34	34	—1½
69½	70	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	69½	70	69½	69½	—1½
37¼	37¾	54,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾	— ⅛
55⅜	55⅝	4,800	Norfolk & Western	55⅜	55⅝	54¼	54¾	+ ⅛
90⅞	90⅞	200	Norfolk & West. pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	.....
90	90	200	North American	90	90	90	90	.....
98	98¼	540	Northern Pacific pf	98	98¼	98	98⅜	+ ⅛
62	62	400	Pacific Coast	62	62	62	62	+1
68	68	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	68	68	68	68	+1⅛
43¼	43½	6,180	Pacific Mail	43¼	44½	42⅞	43½	+1½
152	153½	40,600	Pennsylvania R. R	152	153½	151½	152	— ⅛
		14,027	Penn. R. R. rights		9⅞	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
116⅜	116⅝	8,400	People's Gas, Chicago	116¼	116	116	116½	— ⅛
28	30	300	Peo. & Eastern	30	30	29½	29½	—3½
55	55		Père Marquette	55	55		55	.....
75	75		P., C. C. & St. L	75	75	75	75	.....
46¼	46½	800	Pressed Steel Car	46¼	46½	45¼	45¼	— ½
86½	87	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	86½	86½	80½	86½	+ ½
200	211	277	Pullman Company	208	208	208	208	—3
		300	Quicksilver	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	.....
46¾	47	12,900	Reading	46⅞	47	46	47	+1
78¾	79	6,800	Reading 1st pf	79	79	78¾	78¾	+ ⅛
57	57¼	4,000	Reading 2d pf	57	57¾	56¼	57	.....
19	19¼	1,800	Republic Iron & Steel	19	19¼	19	19¼	.....
75	75⅝	504	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	75	75⅝	75	75⅝	— ⅛
82½	83½	100	Rubber Goods pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ⅛
105½	105¾	500	Rio Grande West. pf	105½	105¾	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
75	76¼	600	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	75	75½	75	75½	.....
34¾	35	600	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	.....
47¼	47½	600	St. L. & San Fran	47¼	47½	47	47½	+ ⅛
86	86¾	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	86	86¾	86	86¾	— ⅛
72	73	2,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	72	72	70¾	71	— ¼
36	36	630	St. Louis Southw	36	36	35⅜	36	— ¼
67½	68	4,900	St. Louis Southw. pf	67½	68	67⅜	67½	+ ⅛
61½	62⅜	108,000	Southern Pacific	61½	62⅜	59½	60¼	— ⅛
34¼	34⅝	17,925	Southern Railway	34¼	35	34	34¼	— ⅛
87⅝	88	4,330	Southern Railway pf	87⅝	88	86¾	87⅛	+ ⅛
5¾	6	700	Standard R. & T	5¾	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
60	60¾	1,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	60	60¾	59¾	60¾	+ ⅛
49	49⅝	4,700	Texas Pacific	49	49⅝	46½	48	— ⅝
24	24		Tol., St. L. & W	24	24	22½	22⅞	—1⅛
39	39	550	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	39	39	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	14	200	Un'n Bag & Paper Co	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
72¼	72	250	Union B. & P. Co. pf	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ⅛
112	112½	86,120	Union Pacific	112	112½	109½	109⅞	—2
98⅝	98⅞	500	Union Pacific pf	98⅝	98⅞	98¼	98⅜	—1⅛
94½	94½	155	United States Express	94½	94½	94½	94½	+2½
51	51½	86,800	United States Steel	51	51½	50	51⅜	+ ⅛
99	99¼	20,700	U. S. Steel pf	99	99¾	98¼	99¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	14½	2,600	United States Leather	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
79⅝	80	600	U. S. Leather pf	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+1
68	70	440	Va.-Car. Chemical	68	68	68	68	+1
24	24½	10,900	Wabash	24½	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
43	43½	8,200	Wabash pf	43¾	44⅛	42⅞	43¼	—1¼
155	170	10	Wells-Fargo Express	153	153	153	153	.....
93½	93¾	2,500	Western Union Tel	94	94¼	93¼	93⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	1,200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	20⅛	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
54	55½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	56	56	55½	55½	— ⅛
33⅞	34	500	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	34⅜	34⅜	33½	33½	—1
23⅞	24¼	7,600	Wisconsin Central	24½	25	23⅝	24	+1¼
47	47½	2,200	Wisconsin Central pf	48½	49	47	47	.....
Sales		970,886						

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$164,189,651
Gold	96,015,211
Silver	21,231,375
United States notes	12,644,352
Treasury notes of 1890	140,014
National banknotes	8,475,803
Total receipts this day	1,954,933
Total receipts this month	19,270,649
Total receipts this year	545,785,050
Total expenditures this day	1,143,000
Total expenditures this month	7,059,000
Total receipts this year	483,986,266
Deposits in National banks	103,281,484
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	674,130
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	1,175,778
Customs	624,041
Miscellaneous	154,212

The condition of the Treasury, divisions of issue and redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$285,194,789
Silver dollars	435,677,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,210,166
Silver bullion of 1890	48,276,894
Total	$770,358,789

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$285,794,789
Silver certificates outstanding	436,677,000
Treasury notes outstanding	49,487,000
Total	$770,358,789

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$62,466,451

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Henry Phipps Buys Another Upper Fifth Avenue Corner.

TWELVE LOTS AT 102D STREET

Isaac H. Clothier Gets Control of a Washington Heights Block—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Henry Phipps has bought, through Herbert A. Sherman, the plot of twelve lots at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, 100 feet on the avenue by 300 feet on the street. The sellers, John Henry Hammond and James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., acquired this property about two years ago from George F. Johnson, paying for it, according to Broker Sherman, about $150,000. The present selling price is about $300,000. The aggregate value of Mr. Phipps's upper Fifth Avenue holdings is now nearly $1,500,000. They include the site of his new residence, 100 by 225, at the northeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street; the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 100 by 150, purchased recently from Charles T. Barney, and the One Hundred and Second Street corner, just acquired.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Stewart & Smith, for about $40,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 319 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 18 by 60 by 100.

The Bradley estate has sold the plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, 160 feet east of Madison Avenue.

Bell & Houpt have sold for Mrs. Wilma Kadowsky to a Mrs. Peyser the three-story brick dwelling 1,074 Park Avenue, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, 25.2 by 82.2.

Ferdinand Mela would neither confirm nor deny a report published yesterday that the Mela Realty Company is the purchaser of the property 40 Maiden Lane, sold recently by Benjamin Salinsky.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Elizabeth W. Brown the five-story building 362 Pearl Street, 27 by 122, and have resold the property, in conjunction with S. B. Rogers, to Smith Ely.

Isaac H. Clothier has bought from the various owners the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, between Eleventh Avenue and Broadway, a plot 100 by 217. Mr. Clothier now owns the entire block bounded by Broadway and Eleventh Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-first and One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets.

Charles T. Barney has bought, through David Stewart and John H. Deane, a plot of seven lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues; also, the lot at the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.

D. S. Everson has sold to Bartholomew Green the block bounded by Ninth Avenue and the Harlem River, Two Hundred and First and Two Hundred and Second Streets, 200 by 200 by 201 by 225.

W. W. & T. M. Hall have sold to Arthur P. Prole the four-story dwelling 23 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. C. H. Stanton, the five-story American basement dwelling 58 West Fifty-sixth Street, 16 by 100.

C. A. Low is the buyer of the four-story dwelling 17 West Fifty-third Street, sold recently by Mrs. D. Sackett Moore.

It is reported that the two five-story double flats 3 and 5 West One Hundred and Third Street have been purchased by Carrie Katz.

William M. Ryan has sold for an estate to Alfonso Pepe the four-story brick building 139 Macdougal Street, 25 by 86.

P. T. Cashman has sold for Charles Wright to Richard Fitzpatrick the five-story tenement, with store, 421 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Haynes & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Swartz to P. Carolan the property 2,075 Bathgate Avenue.

Jackson & Stern deny that they have sold the dwellings 113 to 123 West Forty-third Street.

Important Leases.

The store, basement, first and second lofts in the new building to be erected by Henry Corn on the Marshall O. Roberts property, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, have been leased for a term of ten years to S. Stein & Co., importers of woolens, at $35,000 a year.

M. & L. Hess have leased for Alvah L. Reynolds to H. C. Piercy for a long term of years the entire six-story building 21 to 25 Hanover Street.

The plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and First Street, purchased recently by Isaac H. Clothier, has been leased, through Clifford N. Shurman, to R. P. McDougall. Mr. Shurman also reports that he has sold the five-story flat 1,039 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, 25 by 100.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have leased the six-story tenement 11 Jones Street for Mrs. E. Harlem to G. Benedictis for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $20,400; also, for Mrs. M. Milliken to R. Bellino, the four-story front and rear tenements 43 Sullivan Street.

Peter A. H. Jackson's Sons have sold for John Fish to Charles Tremain the two seven-story apartment houses 82 and 84 Lenox Avenue.

David Stewart and William Graham were the brokers in the sale for Andrew A. Bibby's three lots, 75 by 100, south side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to Nieles Hansen, who will erect a six-story elevator apartment house.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

418 West Fortieth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick double flat; trustee's sale, to Charles Beck.....$13,750

By J. Phillips & Co.

Park Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 90 by 25, four-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Coggiano 21,100

By George R. Read.

2,466 and 2,468 Arthur Avenue, east side, 220.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, each 16.8 by 81, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John B. Ryer..... 1,000

Forest Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of the road from West Farms to Westchester, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Silvanus Purdy 500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

324 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 350 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 91.11, leasehold, four-story brick front and rear tenements; partition sale, to Elizabeth Rintelen, a party in interest.. 3,300

969 and 971 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Concord Avenue, 44 by 100, three three-story frame flats, with stores; partition sale, to Elizabeth Rintelen..... 13,000

240 East Thirty-second Street, south side, 188 feet west of First Avenue, 8 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Robert Plaut 4,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 206 and 208 East Fortieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 39.6 by 98.9, two and three story brick stables. Due on judgment, $7,901.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Patrick Whalen, referee, 116 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 173.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 20.10 by 100.10, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,245.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $864; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 62 Hamilton Terrace, for a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 52; L. C. Hahn of 56 Hamilton Terrace, owner; E. K. Bourne of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 626 West Thirtieth Street, to a one-story brick stable, 45 by 15.4; C. F. Wigand, owner; Charles Reckie, architect; cost, $550.

Nos. 213 and 221 East Twenty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick factory and stable; J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects, 41 Union Square West; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty St., for a four-story brick and stone office building, 107.4 by 88.8; Chamber of Commerce, owner; James S. Baker, architect, 156 Fifth Avenue; cost, $500,000.

Alterations.

No. 987 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story and basement brick dwelling; William B. Leeds, premises, owner; Hunt & Hunt of 28 East Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 1,805 Weeks Street, to a one-story frame dwelling; Henry R. Murray, premises, owner T. D. Murray of 614 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 12 East Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. L. Edwards, premises, owner; William Strom of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 271 Fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; L. S. Clark of 182 Nassau Street, owner; L. J. Fuller of 223 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $250.

Wendover Avenue, southeast corner of Webster Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; John Eichler Brewing Company, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $150.

No. 26 James Street, to a four-story brick school; St. James Home of 21 Oliver Street, owner; Joseph Wolf of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Fourth Street, north side, 116 feet west of Washington Square West, to a one-story brick church; Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, premises, owner; Frederick Jackson of 54 West Thirteenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Thursday, June, 6.

AVENUE A, w s, 68.2 ft s of 81st St, 17x70; Caroline Gehrig to Louis Krueger, quitclaim, confirmation deed, (R S $2.50) $1

AVENUE A, 121, w s, 24.5x70; Samuel J. Johnson and another, executors and trustees, to Charles Wolinsky, (R S $5, mtg $15,000) 1

BELMONT AV, e s, 208.5 ft n of Tremont Av, 75.3x113.3x76x124.7; George Connor to William C. Bergen, (R S $1.50, mtg $2,500) 1

BOND ST, 33, s w s, 25x119.1x25.5x114.2; Catharine Taylor to Margaret Gallagher, (R S $10) 1

BRADHURST AV, n w corner of 142d St, 27.8x81.10x27.11x64.11; Edith N. Wharton to John Leffler, (R S $28) 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 50 ft s of 148th St, 25x75; Simon Bieler to Morris May, (R S $1, mtg $14,500,) all liens 1

DYCKMAN ST, s w s, 50 ft n w of Sherman Av, 50x200; Daniel E. Seybel to John Unger, (R S $6.50, mtg $6,000) 1

GRAND ST, 372, n w corner of Norfolk St, 25x75; 368 and 370 Grand St, 25x75; Edwin A. Watson, referee, to Leon Pizer and another, (R S $37.50) 68,000

GREEN LANE, or Avenue A, e s, Lot 145, map of Hudson P. Rose, Section 2, St. Raymond Park, 25x105.5; Hudson P. Rose to Samuel and Esther Engel, (R S $1) 1

HOE AV, Lot 176, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Sarah A. Lisk to Catherine Healy, (mtg $7,000) 1

HOE AV, Lot 176, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Catherine Daly to Sarah J. Molloy, (R S $5, mtg $7,000) Exchange

HOUSTON ST, 495, 20x75; Patrick Lilly to Celia Inman, (R S $5) 8,000

INTERVALE AV, e s, 200.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; J. Homer Hildreth to Dorothea Haas, (mtg $5,500, R S $1.50) 1,150

LORILLARD ST, w e s, lot 114, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 50x100; Mary Coddington, widow, to David K. Case, quitclaim 25

LORILLARD ST, s e s, lot 114, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 50x100; Stephen C. Rowell to David K. Case, one-third part 100

LORILLARD ST, s e s, lot 114, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 50x100; Mary C. Robertson to David K. Case, B & S.. 1

LORILLARD ST, s e s, lot 114, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 50x100; Stephen J. Campbelling to David K. Case.. 1

LORILLARD ST, s e s, Lot 114, map of Union Hill, 50x100; David K. Case to Daniel Brady, (R S $2.50) 2,500

LOT 271, Block G, amended map of Hudson P. Rose Mapes estate; Thomas Shea to Edward J. McCabe, (R S $1, mtg $2,500) 100

LOTS 127 and 128, map of 473 lots Haight estate; Edward J. McCabe to Thomas Shea, (R S $1) 100

MADISON AV, 1,762, w s, 25x65; Paul R. Towne to Mary C. Sniffin, (R S $8, mtg $21,300) 1

MADISON AV, 935, e s, 16.8x75; Robert C. Myles to Anna L. Wilcox, (R S $6, mtg $23,500) 29,300

MADISON AV, n w corner of 27th St, 24.9x95; Herman Fuerst to Joseph Wolf, (R S $15, mtg $60,000) 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 27th St, 24.9x95; Valentine Mott to Herman Fuerst, (R S $75) 100

MOTT AV, 322, 25x157.8x25.6x152.6; Bernard J. MacCorry to Mary H. Hall, all liens, (R S $15) 1

NELSON AV, e s, 193.4 ft s of 168th St, 50x125; Sanford H. Steele, executor, &c., to Katharine C. Maxon, 1-3 part, (R S $1) 533

NELSON AV, e s, 193.4 ft s of 168th St, 50x125; Rachel Rich and others, executors, &c., to Katharine C. Maxon, ½ part, (R S $1) 800

NELSON AV, e s, 193.4 ft s of 168th St, 50x125; Morris Happ to Katharine C. Maxon, 1-3 of ½ part, (R S 50 cents).. 266

NELSON AV, e s, 268.4 ft s of 168th St, 25x125; Sanford H. Steele, executor, &c., to Joseph F. Hennessy, 1-3 part, (R S 50 cents) 283

NELSON AV, e s, 268.4 ft s of 168th St, 25x125; Morris Happ to Joseph F. Hennessy, 1-3 of ½ part, (R S 50 cents)..... 142

NELSON AV, e s, 268.4 ft s of 168th St, 25x125; Rachel Rich, executrix, and others, executors, &c., to Joseph F. Hennessy, ½ part 425

ORCHARD ST, 27, 24.2x100x24x100; Joseph Green to Harris Samilson, (mtg $23,000, R S $9) 100

ORCHARD ST, 27, 24.2x100x24x100; Jennie Jacobs to Max Cohen 1

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 242 ft n e of 180th St, 22x150; Michele Tarchini to Joseph Fuscaldo, quitclaim 1

ROAD TO WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner of Syracuse Av, 100x212.6 to w s of Birch St x182.2x196; Jacob Lindemann to the Public Society for Home Building and Savings, (R S $4) 1

TINTON AV, w s, 167.2 ft s of 169th St, 24x112.9x24.5x101.4; Jennie B. McEwen to Camilla E. Pollock, (R S $6.50, mtg $2,500) 1

TINTON AV, w s, 167.2 ft s of 169th St, 24x112.9x24.5x101.4; G. De Witt Clocke, referee, to Jennie B. McEwen, (R S $6.50) 6,200

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 300 ft s of Tailmadge St, 100x145; Charles Wagner, Jr., to Emma L. Smith, (mtg $61,816, R S $10) Exch.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, Lots 195 and 196, map of Penfield property, 50x 125 to Fulton St; George E. Hanson to Sarah E. Mapes, (R S $2) 1

1ST AV, n e corner of 16th St, 60x94; Michael Wielandt to John Roth, ½ part, (R S $4) 8,000

22 AV, n w corner of 107th St, 25x75; John Leffler to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $12, mtg $11,000) 1

4TH ST, 230 East, 24x96.2; Joseph Herrmann to Abraham C. Weingarten, (R S $10, mtg $10,000) 1

4TH ST, 230 East, 24x96.2; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Joseph Herrmann 11,009

5TH AV, n s, being east part of Lot 608, map of Wakefield, 40x114; Rebecca Tanurin to Mary E. Gillings, (mtg 1,500) 1

5TH AV, n w corner of 127th St, 40.11x 100; Isaac Metzger to Theodore Kilian, (R S $140) 100

8TH AV, 624, e s, 19.2x59.6; Cornelius D. Gould to Annie G. Patterson, 2-5 part. 10,500

8TH ST, n s, 138 E w of Avenue A, 25x 94; Bertha Klenck to Andrew Kuhn, (R S $8, mtg $16,000) 24,000

8TH ST, 324 East, s s, 19.9x97.6x irregular; William H. Long and others, executors, &c., to Georgiana M. Long and another, (R S $14) 14,000

8TH ST, 324 East, s s, 19.9x97.6x irregular; Georgiana M. Long and another to Eliza C. Hanan and another, (R S $14).. 14,000

11TH AV, s w corner of 19th St, runs s 138x w 70.5x s 25x e 27x s 23 to n s 18th St x w 67.9 to 13th Av x n 165.2x e 83.6x n 23 to 19th St x e 88.10, with wharfage, &c.; James G. Wallace to Alfred P. Coburn, (mtg $235,673, R S $40). 100

13TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 103.3; Julia K. Harmon and others to Randall Salisbury, quitclaim 1

17TH AV, s s, Lots 585 to 586, map of Village of Wakefield, 100x228 to 16th Av; Michael E. Hoffman to Mary F. Carroll, 1-5 part, (R S 50c) 450

17TH ST, s s, 132 ft w of Rutherfurd Place, 19x80; Francis H. Weismann to Deborah Weismann, (mtg $10,000, R S 17) 1

28TH ST, n s, 102.6 ft e of 4th Av, 22.6x 98.9; Park Row, s s, at s w s of New Chambers St, as extended, runs w 13.1x s 99.11x e 17.2x n 95.5; Louis G. Pfarre and others to Frederick A. Stohlmann and others, quitclaim 1

39TH ST, 108 West, 25x98.9; Charles G. Martin to Charles J. Follmer, (mtg $35,000, R S $15) 1

45TH ST, s s, 113 ft w of Madison Av, 18x100.5; Harry S. Rosenbaugh and another to Rose Binner, (R S $44) 44,000

45TH ST, 160 West, 20x100.5; John J. Scannell to John J. Kirby, (R S $42).... 42,000

45TH ST, 106 West, 22x100.5; Bernardus Boekelman to Jose M. De Bermingham, (R S $30) 100

50TH ST, 343 to 349 East, 80x100.5; Sigmund Grabenheimer to Ferdinand Sulzberger, (R S $10, mtg $70,000) 1

5TH ST, s s, 158 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.6x100.5, ½ part and all title; Alfio Caponetti to J. Moores Peacock, (mtg $11,385) Exch.

80TH ST, n s, 227.10 ft w of Avenue A, 17.10x102.2; Samuel L. Cooper to William Kell, (mtg $5,200, R S $1.50) 6,300

95TH ST, s s, 202.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18x 100.8; Randolph Hurry, referee, to Samuel Mendelsohn, (R S $35.50) 35,100

96TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100; George A. Morrison to James C. Parrish, (R S $35, mtg $30,000) 1,000

117TH ST, 322 East, 25x100; Mary E. B. and Morris H. Powers to Louis Lese, (R S $7) 1

117TH ST, 334 East, 25x100; Morris H. Powers to Louis Lese, (R S $7) 1

119TH ST, n s, 136 East, 23x100.5; Sarah J. Molloy to Catherine Daly, (R S $5, mtg $14,000) 250

120TH ST, 505 East, 26.8x99.5; James Hoynes to Mary E. Barry, (mtg $7,500, R S 50c) 1

124TH ST, 9 and 11 West, 47x100.11; Laura A. Dayton and another to the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, (R S $20, mtg $25,000) 45,000

136TH ST, 248 West, 16.8x99.11; Louis Rosenheim to Fannie Rosenheim and another, (R S $5, mtg $10,780) 1

141ST ST, n s, 398 ft e of Broadway, 16x 99.11; Edward G. Whitaker, referee, to Frances H. Catlin, (R S $16) 14,000

150TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 36x 99.11; Ellen M. Pickering and another to Katie Fallon, (mtg $9,000, R S $1.50). 100

152D ST, 943 East, 25x—x28.9x115; Augusta Thiel to Anna Raque, (mtg $12,000, R S $4) 1

181ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 219.6; Henry McCabe and another to John O. Baker, (R S $14) 14,000

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 60 and 62; Abraham Kassel to Samuel Litwin, 5 1-12 years..... $4,000

CHERRY ST, 120; Gustav Salomon and another to Ralph Bellino, 10 years..... 1,900

GREENWICH ST, n w corner of North Moore St; Sarah E. Fletcher to William J. Montgomery, 5 years..... 1,200

HESTER ST, 121; Henry Henschel to Louis Lebowitz, 3 years..... 720

RUTGERS ST, 31, and Madison St, 201; executors of estate of Mary Johnson to Alexander J. Swiedler, 3 years..... 1,000

WEST BROADWAY, 487; John Bittner to William H. Lock, 9 9-12 years, re-recorded 2,800

8TH AV, 2,534; William Hoegg to Daniel O'Neill, 4 years..... 3,100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 7th Av, n w corner of 30th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... $15,000

BAKER, John O., to Henry and Simon McCabe; 181st St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x219.6 to 180th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

BARTSCHERER, Jacob, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n w corner of 148th St, due Sept. 1, 1902.. 92,000

BINNER, Rose, to Guaranty Trust Company of New York; 45th St, 18 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

BROWN, Kate C., to Henry J. Hoerner and Frank H. McCann; 71st St, s s, 452 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,500

COBURN, Alfred P., to James G. Wallace; 11th Av, s w corner of 19th St, runs s 138 x w 70.5 x s irregular to 18th St x w 69.7 to 13th Av x n 165 x e 83.6 x n 23 to 19th St x e 88.10 to beginning, with all title to wharfage, &c, 3 years.. 35,000

CRANE, Charlton W., to Annie E. Brown; 33d St, 240, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 500

DE BERMINGHAM, José M., to Bernardus Boekelman; 45th St, 106 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

DE BERMINGHAM, José M., to Bernardus Boekelman; 45th St, 106 West, 3 years..... 5,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to Lizzie G. Caldwell; Hughes Av, e s, 274.1 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 3 years..... 2,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to Lizzie G. Caldwell; Hughes Av, e s, 290.9 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 3 years..... 2,500

FUERST, Herman, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 37th St, due Dec. 5, 1901..... 60,000

FUSCALDO, Joseph, and William Steinmetz, guardian, &c.; Prospect Av, s e s, 242 ft n e of 180th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

FUSCALDO, Joseph, to Michele Farchini; Prospect Av, s e s, 242 ft n e of 180th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 200

GANSS, Julia, to Charles Hoffart; Avenue C, n w corner of 16th St; also, interior lot, beginning 88 ft w of Avenue C and 46 ft n of 16th St, runs e 14.6x m 1.8 w 13.6x s 1.6, all title, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

HANAN, Eliza C., and Mary L. Long to Georgiana M. and Violet Long; 8th St, 324 East, 5 years..... 6,000

HENNESSY, Joseph F., and wife to Stephen E. Brown; Nelson Av, e s, 268.4 ft s of 168th St, 1 year..... 800

HOHL, Charles, to Henry Alter and wife; Forest Av, n w corner of Home St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 24,000

KILLAM, Theodore, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 5th Av, n w corner of, 127th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 75,000

KILIAN, Theodore, to Julius I. Metzger; 5th Av, n w corner of 127th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

LAMOTHE, (or La Mothe,) Wilfred, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 59, 60, and 61, map of land of Hudson P. Rose, St. Raymond Park, 3 years..... 800

LEFFLER, John, to Fanny Aschelm, executrix; Broadhurst Av, n e corner of 142d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 117th St, 322 and 324 East, 1 year. 10,000

MAPES, Sarah E., to Herman Mundheim; White Plains Road, n w s, Lots 195 and 196, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 3 years, 6 per cent. 600

McADAM, Phebe J., to Edward E. Sprague; 34th St, 318 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,0

MCEWEN, Jennie B., to Jane H. Kellogg, Tinton Av, w s, 167.2 ft s of 169th St, 3 years..... 3,500

MEEHAN, Catharine, to James T. Barry; Westchester Av, n s, 272.5 ft e of Tinton Av, 4 months, 6 per cent..... 1,000

MENDELSOHN, Samuel, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 95th St, 10 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

MILLIGAN, Annie L., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, 524, 18.7x 138.2 to Broadway, 1,251, due July 1, 1902..... 11,000

MITCHELL, Carrie and Michael, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Washington St, 812, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

MYERS, Maurice, to the state Bank; Cannon St, 111, and 252 and 284 Stanton St, demand, 6 per cent..... 15,000

MYERS, Maurice, to Walter J. Cohn; Cannon St, 111, and 252 and 284 Stanton St, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

OLD COLONY REALTY CORPORATION to Patrick H. Gilhooly; 29th St, n s, 144 ft e of 7th Av.; 29th St, n s, 184 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 15,000

O'NEILL, Daniel, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,534 8th Av, s e corner of 135th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

PAKULSKI, Esther, to Harlem Savings Bank; Union Av, w s, 65 ft s of 151st St, or Beck St, 1 year..... 500

PARRISH, James C., to George A. Morrison; 96th St, n s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... 20,000

PATTERSON, Annie G., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 624 8th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,500

RENSHAW, Henrietta and William J., to Bronx Investment Company; Beach Terrace, s s, 61 ft e of Crimmins Av, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 4,000

RICE, Elizabeth and Philip, to Dollar Savings Bank; 166th St, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av; Washington Av, demand..... 3,000

RICHARDSON, Elizabeth, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Kelly St, e s, 83.11 ft s of 167th St, 3 years..... 1,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Berry B. Simons; 105th St, 170 and 172 East, due June 13, 1901..... 2,500

SEAMAN, Walter, to American Mortgage Company; Cauldwell Av, 907, 3 years... 5,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to Elizabeth I. Smith; 98th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, also 98th St, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent, 2 mortgages, each 24,500

SIMPSON, John R., to James V. Lawrence; 129th St, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, due Sept. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 3,700

SIMPSON, John R., to William H. Reed; 129th St, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, due Nov. 1, 1901, without interest..... 2,848

SMITH, Catharine J., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 116th St, s s, 208.4 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 5,500

SNIFFIN, Mary C., to Adolph Frankenthal; 1,762 Madison Av, 3 years..... 21,000

SULLIVAN, Mary, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 36th St, n s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 2,000

THOMAS, Jane, to the German Savings Bank; 6th Av, s w corner of 16th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 40,000

VETTER, John C., to Knickerbocker Building Loan Company; Tinton Av, 1,034, 6 per cent..... 5,150

WEINGARTEN, Abraham C., to Joseph Herrmann; 4th St, 230 East, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 3,800

WEISSMAN, Benjamin, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 17th St, 419 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,250

WIEGAND, Charles, to George Pfaff; 136th St, 118 West, 1 year, 6 per cent... 1,000

WOLFSKY, Josephine, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 2d St, s w s, 74 ft s s of 1st Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRICK, Bertina T., to Henry M. and Maximilian Toch; assigns two mortgages, ½ part..... Nom.

COHEN, David, to Solomon Cohn..... Nom.

DEXTER, Frederick C., to Francis T. Pope..... 1,000

FESSLER, Louis, to Caroline Dohm.... 4,000

HIRSCH, Julia T., to Henry M. Toch and another; assigns two mortgages, ½ part..... Nom.

KASMIRE, Mary W., to Nassau Trust Company 6,500

KERNOCHAN, J. Frederic, committee, &c., to J. Frederic Kernochan and another, as committee, &c..... Nom.

LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to Gustav Herter 10,000

MARTIN, Samuel, to Sarah E. Burden.. Nom.

McCOUN, Henry T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company $10,000

STEVENS, Frances N., to Joseph H. Powel, 4-17 parts..... 4,016

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURance Company to Esther E. Evans.. 8,072

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Bowery Savings Bank..... 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Bowery Savings Bank, three assignments 30,000

WEHRLE, Johanna, to Mary H. Lawrence and another, executrix, &c. 3,000

WOOD, William G., and another, executors, to Margaret Wood, ½ part..... 6,000

WOOD, William G., and another, as executors, &c., to Margaret Wood, ½ part. 8,475

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 2,674 to 2,678, s e corner of 102d St; Gorham F. Smith against Joseph Kashare, owner; Isidore Kashare, contractor $786

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 375 and 376; the Mulhern Steam Heating Company against Emma L. Smith, owner; Etta Blinn, owner and contractor..... 1,000

2D ST, 99 East; William Schoenfeld against Josephine Wolfsky, owner and contractor; Louis Wolfsky, contractor.. 214

75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; the Henry Huber Company against Patrick E. O'Brien and Thomas McLoughlin, owners; William P. Carroll, contractor..... 443

136TH ST, 539 to 545 East; the Henry Huber Company against William W. Davies, owner; William P. Carroll, owner and contractor..... 1,241

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

114TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Jeanette K. Manne, with Bena Wolf, 5 payments..... $5,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, e s, 72.2 ft s from s s of said avenue and s s of Prospect Av, runs e 94.3x s 20.3x w 93.4 to Avenue St. John x n 20.3 to beginning; Cornelia K. Manley against James Meehan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. W. Todd.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 168.6 ft n of 165th St, 25x200; Katherine Elias, guardian, &c., against Michael J. Flynn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Forster, Hotaling & Klenke.

WEST END AV, w s, 52.5 ft s of 71st St, 16x 82.10; Ida J. Ray against Caroline Hartwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. D. Peck.

3D AV, w s, 161.4 ft s w of 172d St, 50.3 x 93.11x50x101.10; Etta Hanlon against Timothy J. Hanlon and others, (partition;) attorney, L. J. Langbein.

21ST ST, n s, 153 ft w of 9th Av, 22x90; E. Ellery Anderson against Andrew Gilhooly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Anderson, Pendleton & Anderson.

125TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x irregular to 126th St x 75x199.10 to beginning; Harry Alexander against Frederick Hollender and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Horowitz & Samuels.

216TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, runs s 129.11 x e 175x n — x w — to beginning, being Lots 10 to 16, and part of 46, Section 8, Block 2,196, land map of City of New York; Charles B. Hill, executor, &c., against Thomas F. Connolly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hunt, Hill & Betts.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE DODGE PRINTING INK COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn yesterday sold out the effects of the Dodge Printing Ink Company, at 20 Jacob Street, under an execution of $687 in favor of Charles W. H. Carter. The sale realized $564. The company was incorporated in August, 1900, with a capital stock of $7,500.

THOMAS E. SLOAN.—Judgment for $30,524 was entered yesterday against Thomas E. Sloan, in favor of Frederick S. Flower, as executor under the will of Emma A. Schley, for the amount now due, with interest, on a bond and mortgage dated Sept. 23, 1897, for $25,000, on property in Twenty-fifth Street, near Eleventh Avenue. Mr. Sloan was formerly President of the New York Commercial Steam Laundry Company of 502 West Twenty-fifth Street, which concern failed in February last. Mr. Sloan owned the building used by the company, and it was sold under foreclosure on Jan. 17 last.

GIUSEPPE VILLARI.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an execution against Giuseppe Villari, doing business under the style of Villari, Mitchell & Co., fruit commission merchants, at 235 West Street, for $19,474, in favor of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal. Judgment was entered against him yesterday by default, the claim being on seven drafts drawn by Abraham Jacoby upon Villari, Mitchell & Co., made in December, 1899, payable at 11 Broadway, the former office of the firm, and accepted by the firm. Mr. Villari has been in the fruit commission business for fifteen years, and handled foreign lemons and California oranges. Bradstreet's took away his rating in March last. Mr. Villari claims that the matter grew out of the affairs of Mr. Jacoby, who at the time the latter drew the drafts obtained a loan from the plaintiff bank for himself and gave the bank collateral security, and that Mr. Jacoby used the loans thus obtained for his own purposes, and not connected in any way with the business of Mr. Villari. Before any of the drafts became due Mr. Villari was informed by his agent that Mr. Jaeger had failed to pay over any moneys whatever, as provided in their agreement, whereupon Mr. Villari refused to pay the drafts. The collateral security given to the bank consisted of oil lands in California.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DAVID GOLDSTEIN.—David Goldstein, residing at 416 East Seventy-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,763 and no assets. He was formerly of Israel & Goldstein, dealers in dry goods at 1,602 First Avenue, up to July 6, 1897.

CHARLES SAMUEL ROSENBERG.—Charles Samuel Rosenberg, dealer in leaf tobacco and cigar manufacturer at 320 East Eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $14,205, and assets $5,501, consisting of merchandise, $1,500; accounts, $3,524; fixtures, $200; unliquidated claims, $200; cash in bank, $415; due on insurance premiums, $8. His life is insured for $8,000, and $5,000 of the policies are pledged to the life insurance companies for loans. Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed George H. Gilman receiver of the assets. Mr. Rosenberg has been in business for ten years.

THOMAS W. BYRNES.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Thomas W. Byrnes, residing at 220 Lexington Avenue, who formerly kept a liquor saloon at 12 Elm Street, by the following creditors: Orange National Bank, $1,946; Oscar Taussig, $319, and the Genesee Fruit Company, $25. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Feb. 7 gave a bill of sale of his saloon at 12 Elm Street to Thomas Murtha for $3,350. Mr. Byrnes has been in the liquor business about ten years.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Store to let with two LARGE SKYLIGHTS, 19 Beekman St., near Nassau St. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND FARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS. 835 Broadway.

Store, with 3 rooms and bath; low rent; with janitor position, if desired. 477 Morris Av., (146th,) or Cohn, 130 E. 109th St.

For Sale or Lease.—3-story and basement building, 25x100, for factory or stable, 239 East 127th St. Owner, 429 East 85th St.

To Lease.—Building, lofts, lots, bulkhead. Apply Brookman estate, 43 Exchange Place, New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Country place wanted exchange fine apartment house; $28,000; mortgage $18,000; rented, $2,540. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TO RENT—BRONX.
TO SMALL FAMILIES.
Five rooms and bath in two-family house; delightful neighborhood; eight minutes' walk from 6th Av. L station at 155th St.; references required; rent, $18.50. Apply on premises. E. Osborne Smith, 128 Devoe St., Highbridge.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS. 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Furnished.

For three months from June 15 or July 1, ten-room house, furnished; 20 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge; excellent location; $30 per month. Call or address J. R. C., 112 Decatur St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

The KENESAW,
S. W. cor. Amsterdam av., 103d st.
Modern Family Apartments
Well situated; near 104th st. "L."
FINE TABLE; EXCELLENT SERVICE.
American Plan, $7 a Week.
Handsomely Furnished SUITES. 4 rooms & bath, $65.00; 5 rooms & bath, $70.00; 6 rooms & bath, $75.00
Rentals quoted are by the month.
Or will rent unfurnished at special rates.
C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

107 East 123d St.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $33 to $38. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath, open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

Manhattan Av., 443.—Suite of 6 rooms and bath; open plumbing; porcelain tubs, hot water supply; select neighborhood; rents $22 to $24.

Morningside Heights.—Apartment; five rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone; cheap. 509 West 112th St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $40 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

134th St., 23 West.—Floor in private house with owner; five rooms and bath; rent reasonable.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.
Apartments of five to eight rooms; thoroughly up to date in every respect; rent, $65 to $135.
Apply to PAUL B. PUGH, owner and builder, on premises.

AT 8TH AVE.,
Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

Central Park West, 443.—Cozy flats, six rooms, bath, steam, hot water; private halls; city and country combined; cool Summer, warm Winter; low rent.

5 extra large, light rooms and bath; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
House to let, furnished, from June to October, in excellent locality; modern improvements; eight large rooms; large piazza; 25 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.; terms reasonable. Address Reed, 32 South 7th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Rent in Adirondacks—A well-furnished cottage of seven rooms; 400 feet from Blue Mountain Lake; elevated ground; Spring water; wood and ice; for season $150. Address C. E. Van Denburgh, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

Very attractive house at Pequot, New London, fully furnished, which on account of lateness of season can be rented very reasonably. For particulars, photographs, &c., address F. V. Doughty, 135 Marshall St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

To rent, for two or three months, six-room furnished house, with bath; near depot; with pleasant views; for terms apply Andrew Carpenter, Monroe, N. Y. P. O. Box 187.

Two-story frame cottage, 10 rooms, hot and cold water; 5 minutes' walk Great South Bay; plenty of shade. Address Edwin F. Wicks, Ocean Ave., opposite Pine Grove Hotel, Patchogue, L. I.

Bargain!—Delightful location; 10 beautiful rooms; electricity; sewerage; hot and cold water; bath; toilet. Stamford Realty Agency, Catskill Mountains.

Fine furnished cottages; every modern appointment $200 up; no malaria! no mosquitoes! W. E. McAlpine, Stamford, Catskill Mountains.

Country Board.

Mount Lafayette House, Franconia, N. H.—In the White Mountains, on the road from Profile to Bethlehem; situated near the Great Profile, or Old Man of the Mountain, the Flume, the Mount Lafayette, &c.; two superb rivers; trout streams and deep forest shades; rates, $7 to $10 per week. Mrs. Albert Richardson, Franconia, N. H.

Silver Stream Farm House.—Good table; plenty shade; beautiful scenery; fine walks, drives, plenty milk, eggs, vegetables; high elevation; games, piano, piazza, near lake; $5 per week; meet boats or trains. Frances Merritt, Box 69, Newburgh, N. Y.

FARVIEW HOUSE.—Second season; modern improvements. Elevation, 1,800 feet; spacious grounds; open fireplaces and hot water heat; special inducements to June and September guests. Golf, tennis, &c. G. H. HAGER, Stamford, N. Y.

Laurel Lake House, Lee, Mass.—Centre of the Berkshires; opens third season June 1, 1901; hotel overlooks lake; boating, bathing, fishing; new building; modern improvements; 1½ miles to Lee; 2¼ to Lenox; references furnished; send for circular. Geo. Boardman, Lee, Mass.

OVERLOOK HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, WHITEFIELD, N. H.—A delightful Summer home; grand mountain views; pure spring water; entire exemption from hay fever; elevation, 2,000 feet. Address Levi Bowles & Sons, Whitefield, N. H.

Colonial Mansion, Bellvale, Orange County, N. Y.; good roads; good table; large, shady lawn; free transportation; accommodates 25; terms, $6 and $8; transients accommodated; half mile from lake; foot of mountain. J. W. Benedict.

Arlington House, $5; transients, $1 day, 60 miles from city, three minutes from depot; park and fountain; 15 minutes by trolley to Midway Park; boating, and golf links. Address Box 556 Goshen, N. Y.

ARVERNE BY THE SEA.—Desirable, airy rooms in newly furnished cottage. Apply Mrs. Nieman, 201 East 82d St., New York, or Mr. WARSHING, the Alcazar, Summerfield Av., Arverne, L. I.

Lady having beautifully located cottage, elegantly furnished, facing ocean, at Arverne, would board refined family adults; superior table and service; references. Box 82, Arverne.

Wanted—Summer boarders; high location; large, airy rooms, bath; plenty of shade; good table; fruit, vegetables, milk, cream, eggs. Address I. S., HULL, Ashaway, R. I.

Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Farm house, ¾ mile from station; delightful Summer home. Address Mrs. Elihu Hull.

Wanted—Few boarders for Summer in private family; picturesque region. Box 87, Whitehouse Station, N. J.

Catskill Mountains.—Queen cottage, Margaretville, N. Y. Good Board. $6.00 to $7.00. Mrs. ALBAHEN, Box 68.

Wanted—Few boarders for Summer in private family; picturesque region. Box 87, Whitehouse Station, N. J.

Country Board Wanted.

Wanted—For two persons, hour out, half-mile from station; high location preferred. "Lincoln." N Box 180 Times Office.

Summer Resorts.

Recreation and Information Bureaus

Have been established at 415 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 275 Columbus Ave., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.

For a fine map of "America's Summer Resorts" send a stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 72d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

VACATION RESORTS

Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshires and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 8, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and lists of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

NEW YORK.

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during the heated term take wife and the children, and

GO TO THE MOUNTAINS

of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST, 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 176 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 425, 1,354, 1,370 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 182 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 938 Broadway, Eagle Office.
Passenger rates, 2 cents a mile.
J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

HOTEL DE LOUVRE,
Tottenville, Raritan Bay Beach. Every modern appointment and comfort in suites of beautiful rooms; splendid fishing and bathing; now open for inspection.

THE VILLA, HIGHLAND FALLS,
adjoining West Point; stages to and from West Point. Apply for particulars. J. H. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

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SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND

By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.

Swept by Prevailing Cool South Winds from the Ocean.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120, 1952 Eagle Bureau,) (1,352 World Vacation Bureau,) (1,370 Journal Resort Bureau,) and 1,383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St. E R., and foot New Chambers St., 587 Columbus Av., and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 5c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

Bay View House, Patchogue,
3 minutes from Great South Bay; accommodations 60; $7 weekly up. Write particulars, Bay View House.

Sayville, Long Island.—The Delavan, on Great South Bay; every advantage of countryside and seashore; quiet, comfortable, well-equipped hotel. Terms, A. D. Foster.

Foster and Jessup Houses, Quogue.—Ready for Summer boarders; special rates, June and October, $12 up.

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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

United States Hotel,
Gage & Perry, Proprietors,
OPEN FROM
JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
New York Office, "Victoria Hotel."

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On Lake Massawepie, Adirondacks.
Opens June 20. Lovely Spot for Summer Outing. Fine Camp Sites and Cottages To Let.
Nine-link Golf course, boating, fishing, hunting, lawn tennis, fine casino for entertainments and dancing.
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THE BONAIR ROSCOE, Sull. Co., N. Y. Accommodates 100; ¼ mile from Rockland Station. This new hotel has every first-class appointment. For terms and full particulars address W. J. Thomson, Prop.

WOODBURNE HOUSE, Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

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WAWONDA,
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One of the finest mountain resorts in the State. Opens early in June. Booklet on application. U. S. MESSITER, Mgr.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANOS

In consequence of the bad weather that has prevailed during the past fortnight, we have decided to extend the time of our SPECIAL SALE of WEBER PIANOS used by the artists of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, for **one week** longer—(June 3d to June 8th inclusive). We have only a few of these instruments left, but have added to the assortment a number of rented pianos hat have been returned by parties leaving the city for the summer, and have marked every instrument in plain figures and at a little more than **half value.**

Used Weber Pianos from $250 upward; other makers' $100 upward.

Cash or monthly payments.

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PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
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NEW YORK.

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MONTICELLO, N. Y. OPEN MAY 1ST. For terms and Booklet address FRANK L. EMHOUT.

Orchard Grove House, Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y. Mrs. Ella L. Royce, Proprietress. House thoroughly renovated.

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CROSBYSIDE. Lake George, N. Y. Open June 20th. New management. Send for booklet.

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Normandie (Near Seabright) New Jersey.
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Opens on June 26th under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.
Address as Above. Sea food a specialty.

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and Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Inn closes in October, 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.
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HOTEL COLUMBIA,
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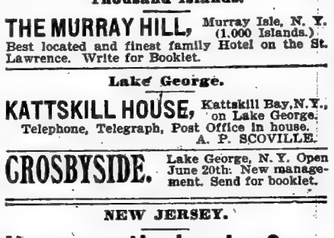

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WEST END, Long Branch, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Under the management of R. G. GRAHAM-WOODWARD.

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WINTER HARBOR, MAINE.
Ideal Resort of America. Always Cool. GOLF, BOATING, FISHING, FINE DRIVES. Write for circular to ERNEST G. GROB, Manager, Hotel Grenoble, New York City.

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Vermont.

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"The Center of Summer Golf."
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TOBYHANNA HOUSE, Tobyhanna, Pa.; highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. CORNISH.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Small schooner yacht for sale; in full commission; head room; bargain. Capt. Gardner, 1,440 Broadway.

Boats, oars, life preservers, lifeboats. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

Surrogate's Notices.

ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace, their attorneys, at No. 13 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1900. J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, Executors. RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Executors, 13 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Pianos and Organs.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
6d Ave. & 59th St.

PIANOS $1 PER WEEK.
Sweet toned
WILSON PIANOS.
$155.00—1.00 per week.
Pianos delivered on payment of $5.00.

Pianos Exchanged—Exchange your old piano for a beautiful Richardson or Weigner upright for 1.00 per week.

WISSNER PIANOS
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LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

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Manufacturers of Grand and Upright Pianos. Bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos in all styles. Send for list; accommodating terms. Rentals from $3 per month. Small uprights a specialty.
BROADWAY, COR. 47TH ST.

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1569 Broadway, cor. 47th St.
Latest opera uprights in different woods, $250; $7 monthly. Rents from $4. Write for bargain list.

WHY NOT
give us a chance to send you a list of the best bargains we have ever offered? Uprights, new and second-hand, at greatly reduced prices and on most liberal terms.
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Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

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No time like the present to find here what you need in all grades, prices, and terms. Old pianos exchanged. Rents from $3 up.
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Beautiful Decker upright piano, $100.00. Hardman sacrifice. Upright pianos, $50.00 upward. New uprights, $125.00 cash. Installments, $10.00 down—$5.00 monthly. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., and 98 5th Av., cor. 16th St.

Bargains.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. Christman, 21 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

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$175.—Beautiful upright mahogany piano; slightly used; guaranteed 5 years; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Company, 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$3 rents, $5 monthly buys elegant uprights; great bargains; Steinway's, others. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

A fine upright piano, modern improvements, $165; $6 monthly; rents, $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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PIANO, fine, great bargain, $25; cash or installments. Keane, 1,351 3d Av.

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HIGHLY IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM. These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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The strongest Alpine thermal waters of Europe, with 18 springs of 89 deg. R. (equal to 120 deg. F.); maximum temperature in the midst of the most magnificent Alpine and glacier region in the Dukedom of Salzburg, and used with great success in disorders of the nervous system, of local or general nature, particularly neuralgia, furthermore in GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISORDERS of the bladder and kidneys, and in exhaustion of the nervous system (marasmus senilis) and convalescence after severe illness. Comfortable lodgings in 56 hotels and lodging-houses. Baths in all houses. Season from May 1 to September 30; before middle of June and after middle of August prices are greatly reduced. For particulars address the Cur-commission, Badgastein, Austria. Prospectus gratis. Shipment of Thermal waters by Heinrich Mattoni, Vienna.

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In the centre of the city; beautiful situation; 220 elegant furn. salons and bedrooms; lift, electr. light; baths from the celebrated Gastein Thermal Spring; greatest comfort; moderate prices.
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First-class; terrace overlooking the Rhine.

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150 NASSAU ST., ROOM 610,
(near Brooklyn Bridge.)—$25 to $200 loaned quickly, New York and Brooklyn, on household furniture, pianos, without removal; confidential. Call or write for agent.
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Brooklyn { 358 Atlantic Ave. 323 17th St.
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INCORPORATED AND BONDED.
Money loaned on furniture, pianos, and goods in storage without removal; strictly confidential. Telephone 4,556 Cortlandt.
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225 WEST 116TH STREET, NEAR 8TH AV.
138 RALPH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.
677 EAST 141ST ST.
Loans of other loan companies taken up.

$280.00 in commissions to persons selling largest number of Baseball Calendars before June 20, 1901; calendar in bright colors, containing Bill Lange's picture; every one buying calendar will get circular describing how commissions will be paid; price 20 cents postpaid. S. R. Church, 307 Sansome St., San Francisco.

$20,000 WANTED AT ONCE; SECURED BY first mortgage on my 22-acre marble quarry, plant, and equipments, valued at $150,000; will make an object to some builder. WILLIAM E. QUANDT, 421 East 58th St., N. Y.

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Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

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SEWING MACHINES, new, $9 to $25 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50 cents weekly; guaranteed ten years; second hand, $3 to $7, guaranteed 2 years. Hand machines, special $5.50; just the thing to take with you to the country; open evenings; write, agent will call. Machines exchanged. WESTERN UNION SEWING MACHINE CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone 4020—18th St.

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Clothing for men, women, and children at lowest CASH PRICES ON CREDIT.
Easy weekly or monthly payments.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGER, GOODS BETTER, PRICES LOWER, TERMS EASIER than any credit house in the city.
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Anything you want, clothing, cloaks, jewelry, furniture, dry goods, shoes; business strictly confidential
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prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; if taken an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

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$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
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Amber and meerschaum smoking pipes; also amber strings for children; recommended by all physicians; from manufacturer to the consumer; only one profit; all repairing done while you wait on pipes, cigar holders, umbrellas, walking canes. 1,079 3d Av., 63d St, double store.

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TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS,
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Best Machines. Best Service. Lowest Prices.
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15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia, and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pds. bought; call or send postal; I will call. BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

PLATING AND OXIDIZING.
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Typewriters, all makes; rented, $3 up; ribbons free. Telephone 3563 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 206 Broadway.

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tables, new, $100 upward; second-hand, $75 upward; complete with outfits; instalment plan if desired. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 19th St. and 4th Av.

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By virtue chattel mortgage executed by Mattis Korlett to Florence Schneider, Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 10 o'clock, Number 1,186 Broadway, Room, 306, Borough Manhattan, all the right, title, and interest which Mattis Korlett has in and to one 6x6 desk, two rockers, one parlor suit, three pieces; thirty and one-half yards Axminster carpet and borders, one screen. By order of H. D. Ferguson, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Instruction.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Princeton University Examinations 1901
Examinations for admission to the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of all departments of Princeton University will be held in the City of New York, under the direction of Professor W. F. Magie of Princeton, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 13 AND 14, 1901, commencing on Thursday at 9 A. M. and on Friday at 9:30 A. M., in the Lecture Room of the NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, GERMAN-AMERICAN BUILDING, 35 NASSAU ST.
Students intending to enter the Freshman Class one year later may pass at this time a preliminary examination covering a portion of the entrance requirements.
A PRIZE OF $160 will be given by THE PRINCETON CLUB OF NEW YORK to the applicant who at such time and place shall pass the best full entrance examination to the Academic Freshman class, the prize to be paid after matriculation.
For catalogues, examination papers, and further information apply to
TRACY H. HARRIS, 45 Cedar St.
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or to Prof. WILLIAM LIBBEY, Princeton, N. J.

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Boarding school for young ladies. Regents' examinations held three times yearly. Terms moderate. Apply to Principal.

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Day and Boarding School for girls.
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Parisian lady, graduate Paris University, thorough musician, speaking perfect German, wishes Summer or permanent engagement; highest references. Address V., 904 8th Av.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

16th St., 128 East.—Pleasant rooms; hot and cold water; excellent table; private family; gentlem

DEVERY'S MANY REBUKES

His Administration of Justice for Debtor Policemen.

The Deputy Commissioner Evades a Federal Court Writ—Capt. Walsh Severely Reprimanded.

Deputy Commissioner Devery promulgated some principles in bankruptcy procedure while sitting in judgment on delinquent policemen at Headquarters yesterday. Policeman Matthew M. Murphy of the Macdougal Street Station was before him for failing to pay a debt and also for being off post. Murphy was represented by Lawyers Grant & Rouss, who were armed with a writ from a Federal Court prohibiting the Commissioner from acting in the debt case because Murphy had filed a petition in bankruptcy. The charge of being off post came up first. The policeman denied the accusation.

"I believe the Roundsman," said Devery, "and I fine you thirty days' pay."

The policemen awaiting trial looked at each other aghast when they heard the sentence. When Rouss presented the injunction Devery took it.

"But I got in the thirty days on you first," he said. "That's what I fined him the thirty days for." Looking the policeman full in the face, he continued, "And I'll fine every 'bilk' and 'beat' that tries that game after this. You won't have enough left to pay counsel to go and get these papers for you."

To the complaining creditor he said: "The United States Court stops me. You'll have to go there and get your money."

Policeman J. E. O'Brien of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station owes an undertaker of the same name $288 for burying his wife a year ago. Devery remarked that that was a pretty expensive funeral, and the undertaker said he warned the policeman to the same effect at the time he received the order.

"It was the last thing I was ever going to give her, and I thought it couldn't be too much," said the widower.

"But why don't you pay the bill?" asked Devery.

"I can't. There are some diamonds and valuable things tied up in the Surrogates' office, and I can't get anything out of them yet."

Devery asked the undertaker about this, and he said he had been to the Surrogates' office and found no such property.

"Thirty days' fine," said Devery, "and I'll remit it when he pays the debt." Then to the policeman he added: "Now don't you go and get married again before you pay it."

Policeman Charles Smith of the Elizabeth Street Station faced the Deputy Commissioner on account of a debt of $21, a balance due. He offered $10 to settle the case. The creditor hesitated, and asked when he would get the rest of it.

"You've had 10 per cent. of what he has paid you already. What do you want, anyhow?" said Devery. "You'll take that or nothing." The man turned toward Smith, intending to take the money, but he muttered, "I'll have him up in supplementary proceedings."

"What's that!" said Devery; "what's that you say? Now, you won't get anything out of him here. Smith, don't you give him anything."

Capt. Edward Walsh of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station appeared to explain the absence of a policeman whose case was scheduled for trial. He had come down town in citizen's dress, and the regulations require uniform at the trials. Capt. Walsh hastily borrowed a Sergeant's blouse, and did not even have it buttoned when he confronted Devery.

"Why don't you come here in uniform and set an example to your men?" thundered the Deputy Commissioner. "There's your coat all open. You're a fine example to the force. Don't you ever come here again looking that way."

Policeman George Lubbe of the Steamboat Squad, whom Devery has already pronounced insane, was arraigned on five separate charges of being late at roll call. Devery told him the derelictions were due to "pure cussedness." "I'm going to fine you five days' pay on each of the five complaints," said Devery.

"You'd better recommend me for a better position," said the policeman, staring at the floor.

"You can resign if you want to."

"I know I can, but there are so many bosses that a man can't do his duty right."

"He's got to be stopped some way," said Devery, as Lubbe withdrew. "He's crazy. We'll have to get him up before the doctors."

LABOR UNIONS IN POLITICS.

Members Called Upon to Organize Clubs in an Effort to Control the Legislature.

Representatives of labor organizations yesterday issued an address "to organized labor and its friends," urging them to form political clubs among the members of trades unions in order to make a fight in the coming campaign for candidates representing the unions.

The address states that the reason for this labor political movement is the recent decision of the Court of Appeals declaring unconstitutional two of the labor laws. For years, it says, the time, money, and best energies of the various organizations of labor in this State were spent in securing the passage of these laws. The only hope for labor, it further says, is to control the law-making power, which can be done by electing their own men.

The plan of the labor campaign after the formation of the clubs is to select for candidates labor men, a Republican in a Republican district, and a Democrat in a Democratic district. The unions' only politics is to be unionism. Headquarters of the organization, the Trades Union Political League, have been established at 154 East Fifty-fourth Street.

GEN. HOFFMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Gov. Odell Says Most of Those Recommended Are Ineligible.

Gov. Odell yesterday, after reviewing the parade of the school children of Brooklyn, returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the early evening, when he was besieged by representatives of the press.

"Have you considered the appointment of a successor to the late Gen. E. M. Hoffman as Adjutant General?" he was asked.

"No, I have not," was the reply. "Furthermore, I don't think I shall take the matter up for at least a month yet. The persons thus far picked out by others with a request to appoint them are, as I understand it, ineligible under the Constitution."

One of these is Dr. Nelson H. Henry, Assemblyman from the Fifth New York District. Another is Major La Rose of Albany. Each holds office under the State. Another candidate favored for the place is an Oneida County man. He was commandant of a separate company in Utica, and is now on his way home from the Philippines.

Asked about the case of Joe Phillips, the newsboy sent to the Catholic Protectory by Police Magistrate Pool, Gov. Odell said that he had taken no definite action in the matter. It was learned later from a very credible source that the Governor will soon cause the release of Phillips.

The Governor made a brief call on Senator Platt, and then went to dinner with Col. Reuben L. Fox, Secretary of the Republican State Committee. He left for Albany at 8 P. M.

Deportation in Tuberculosis Cases.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie returned from Washington yesterday and resumed his duties on Ellis Island. Concerning the new rule requiring the deportation of all immigrants afflicted with tuberculosis, Mr. Fitchie said the order was simply a ruling on the matter, which had been asked for by the Marine Medical Service. The order classes tuberculosis as a "dangerous contagious disease." The Committee on Quarantine Affairs, Mr. Fitchie said, would come to New York on July 8 and inspect the station on Ellis Island.

To Investigate the City's Books.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday referred to its Executive Committee, with power to act, a request from the Merchants' Association to co-operate with the latter's committee to investigate the methods of keeping the city's accounts and their reports.

If pushing your head through the neckband of a shirt heats your temper, study the picture.

Cool coat-negligee shirts, Norfolk and fine plaited shirts, shirt waists—a heap of different sorts.

In the first warm weather rush you're apt to rush into thin "baggy" sack suit materials.

Sack suits of "crispy" goods are just as cool and hold their shape far better.

Here at $20, $22 and $25.

To build well you must start at the foundation.

Summer comfort's cornerstone is low shoes. $3.50 and $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

MRS. McGRORY'S ASSETS.

Wife of "Billy" McGlory Testified that She Had But Fifteen Cen.

Mrs. Annie McGrory, wife of the ex-dive keeper, who is better known as "Billy" McGlory, appeared as her own counsel in the Supreme Court yesterday. Her husband waited outside of the courtroom door while she pleaded her own case. Mrs. McGrory appeared on an order to show cause why she should not be punished for contempt for refusing to be examined in supplementary proceedings on a judgment for $2,000 and costs obtained against her by Kenneth McLeod.

Counsel for McLeod told the Court that when an attempt to serve the papers on Mrs. McGrory was made she set her dog after the server once, and at another time the server was assaulted. Mrs. McGrory told the Court that she had no lawyer and was willing to answer the questions.

"Have you any money to pay the costs, if I open your default?" asked Justice Gildersleeve.

Mrs. McGrory pulled out a small purse from a pocket in her dress. She tossed it on the counsel table. It bounded over the rail near the Justice.

"That is all the money I have in the world. It is only 15 cents," said Mrs. McGrory. The money was counted at her request and her statement verified.

The Justice then told her that he would open the default and give her until next week Thursday to answer the questions as to her property, and if she did not do so then he would be compelled to order her arrest.

JURY SYSTEM REFORMS.

Supreme Court Justices Decide to Stop Indiscriminate Excuses and Long Examinations of Talesmen.

When the October term of the Supreme Court opens, men drawn as jurors will discover that trivial excuses are vain, and that their friends can no longer successfully intercede for them with the Justices. At the same time lawyers will find that they must be more prompt in selecting juries to try cases.

At a meeting held this week the Justices unanimously agreed that beginning with the first Monday of October no juror should be excused from duty at the request of a third party. If the juror is so ill that he cannot attend court he must send a physician's certificate. If he wants to be excused for any other reason he must appear in court in person. When jurors fail to appear notices will be sent to them, and if they ignore such notices they will be fined $100.

This rule will prevail in all of the eleven trial parts of the Supreme Court, and every Justice has agreed to enforce it to the letter. The reason for adopting this method resulted from the many delays experienced by the Justices in getting juries to try cases.

One of the Justices in speaking of the rule said:

"Through legislation there has been so many exemptions from jury duty provided that out of all of the people of this city there are not over 28,000 men available for service. Of this number there are many who used their friends to present excuses for them and get them released from duty. The Justices realized that the only way to compel proper jury service was to work together."

The plan proposed as to the examination of jurors by lawyers provides that questions as to qualifications shall be asked collectively. If a lawyer desires to have a particular juror examined that juror will be examined as the law provides, and then the Justice can determine his fitness.

The Justices are also seriously considering the suggestion of Justice McAdam that the laws ought to be amended so as to reduce the number of peremptory challenges allowed in civil cases.

BROOKLYN TUNNEL EXTENSION.

Government's Offer of Maps Will Save Time in Surveys.

The War Department yesterday notified Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission that he would be permitted to make use of the department's maps in order to ascertain the condition of the East River bottom, thereby making it unnecessary for the engineers of the commission to sound the river bottom to prepare the plans for the Brooklyn tunnel. The saving in this preliminary survey will amount to considerable, both in time and expense, and it is possible now that the contract for the new tunnel will be awarded before Jan. 1, 1902.

The maps offered by the Government are all of very recent date. They were made under the supervision of Col. George L. Gillespie.

EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL SITE.

Building to be on Lawrence Street Near 128th Street.

The Trustees of the Teachers College announced yesterday that they have selected the site for the new experimental school which will be built with the $100,000 given to the college some time ago by a New York gentleman and his wife. The school will be built on Lawrence Street, near the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The building will occupy a plot 50 by 100 feet.

The plans for the building have just been completed by E. A. Josselyn. They provide for a building that will fulfill the requirements with the smallest possible expenditure of space, in order to avoid the necessity of an additional story, and to have as much room as possible in the rear of the lot to provide for good light and air for the rear rooms. The materials to be used are brick for the walls, with stone for the cornices and moldings.

The building will provide rooms and suitable equipment for the instruction of 50 children in a kindergarten and 240 children in the eight elementary grades. Provision will also be made for classes in cooking, sewing, music, and manual training. There will be a gymnasium, baths, reading rooms, and a library, and accommodation for clubs, evening classes, and social gatherings of the people of the neighborhood.

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Refined Summer Home Comfort at Its Highest Development.

There is little kinship between winter's substantial surroundings and summer furnishings. Air has to circulate freely; a cool, light, bright effect is striven for; colors should blend in restful tones without a jarring note. We create charming interiors, artistic in the most modern sense, giving the true summer "atmosphere."

THESE PRICES ARE UNMATCHED—GRADE FOR GRADE.

Fluted Muslin Curtains, in stripes and plain effects, 3 yds. long, value 85c., at, pair..... 48c

French and English Cretonne, actual value 60c per yd., at, per yd..... 35c

American Cretonnes, Fast colorings, at, per yard..... 16c

Hammocks, full size valance Hammocks, with spreader and pillow, value 1.40 each..... 98c

Japan Matting Newassa Weaves, in handsome carpet designs, per roll of 20 yards, at..... 4.95

Opaque Window Shades in new colorings, reliable spring rollers at, each..... 22c

John King's celebrated Scotch Holland Shades made to order at low prices.

Loose Dust Covers for Furniture, Suites of 5 pieces, made of fine imported striped damask at, per Suite..... 8.75

Combination Bed and Mattress.
White Enamelled Bed, brass trimmings, 1¼ inch post, brass Spindles, Mounts and Vases. 5 inch border Mattress, made in the layer combination principle, soft and elastic, good tick.
Woven Wire Spring, iron frame, Cross Cables and Spring Edge combination, above, complete..... 13.45

Live Geese Feather pillows, 22x28 in., steam cleaned, odorless, at..... 1.45

Good Feather Pillows, odorless, 22x28 in., best grade ticking..... 85c

Estimates submitted for Awnings. Samples of materials sent for inspection. Lace Curtains cleaned to look like new. Stored until Fall without extra charge.

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street.

GAMBLING EXPERIMENTS IN A COURTROOM

Prosecutor Schurman an Expert with the Roulette Wheel.

Rouge-et-Noir and Other Games Explained to Judge and Jury—The Pronunciation of Baccarat.

The mysteries of baccarat, rouge-et-noir, roulette, and "craps" were explained, and illustrated with appropriate paraphernalia, by Assistant District Attorney Schurman to Judge Warren W. Foster and a jury in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

The occasion for the temporary transformation of the courtroom into an experimental gambling house arose when Alphonse Laronte, Marius Besseron, and Elie Pontin, charged by the Committee of Fifteen with conducting a gaming establishment at 452 Sixth Avenue, were called to the bar for trial.

The evidence against this place was collected by Detectives Abraham Weinberg and John C. Corlies and Francis Woodbridge, a representative of the Committee of Fifteen. Weinberg testified during the trial that all of the games above mentioned were being played on the night of April 30 up to a short time before the arrival of the Fifteen agents with the police. He was corroborated by Corlies and Woodbridge. Weinberg's testimony indicated that the place was "tipped off" shortly before the raid.

"The raid was made at 12:20," said he. "About an hour before that time, while we were in the room playing, a man suddenly hurried in and whispered to Pontin. Then the latter came over to me and said: 'I believe you are an agent of the Committee of Fifteen. Get out, or we'll throw you out.' Roulette and all the other games were in full blast. We went away, and came back in a little while, but there was nothing doing. All the men in the place were sitting around what was the roulette table eating. The roulette wheel was gone. It wasn't found afterward. The other gambling things we found stacked up in a closet."

For the purposes of illustration Mr. Schurman produced another wheel from his collection of captured wheels piled up in his office. With the chips and marble ball he got it placed well in front of the jury. It was flanked by baccarat and rouge-et-noir deal boxes, chips, cards, dice, and dice-throwers. Aided by Weinberg, he showed the interested jury how the wheel is "bucked."

"Now," said he to the witness with much earnestness, "if you should bet a pile of chips on the seven or eight, (placing a stack of blues on a pile of indictments,) would not the wheel be operated in this way?" With a quick twist of the wrist Mr. Schurman deftly whirled the grooved metal disk to the right and flirted the marble ball to the left with much accuracy. The ball fell into the slot numbered eight. "I win," said Weinberg. The jury laughed. Judge Foster looked interested, and Mr. Schurman blushed. He spun the wheel again. Weinberg chose the "double O." He won again.

"The game is closed," said Mr. Schurman, reaching for the baccarat box.

"You played baccarat?" asked he of Weinberg, pronouncing the word as it is spelled.

"Yes, Sir. I played baccarack some time," replied the witness. His pronunciation was that in vogue on Sixth Avenue.

"Ah!" exclaimed Judge Foster, who has been to France. "Let us see how baccarah is played."

Mr. Schurman illustrated by flipping the cards from the deal box. If the house didn't win on the first round, explained the witness, it had another chance. Bets would be made on the appearance of the high cards. The dealer would deal once for the bettor and twice for the house.

Rouge-et-noir was played the same way, the witness went on, while Mr. Schurman drew from the box the captured cards. The betting in this case would be on the card's color.

The intricacies of "craps" were next taken up, and here the witness got mixed up with the French of the defendants, who claim to be able to speak no English.

Weinberg said that when a player bet the dealer—Pontin—would cry out to the others, "Fade the game." Weinberg thought this meant that they were to grab the money and run.

"Ah, no," said Judge Foster; "that is perhaps a corruption of the French phrase, "Faites votre jeu," or, "Make your play."

"I don't know about that, Judge. They said it meant cover the bet," declared the witness doubtfully.

Mr. Schurman couldn't throw any light on this disputed technical term. He intends to look the matter up, however, and will continue his exhibition to-day when the trial will be resumed.

Mr. Schurman's associates congratulated him upon his skill as a roulette croupier and baccarat dealer. He declared that previous to becoming an Assistant District Attorney he had never seen a roulette wheel in his life.

New Morgan Liner in Port.

The new Morgan liner El Valle arrived in port from Newport News yesterday. She is the ninth vessel of the same type of 400-footers that has been built since the Spanish war by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company under the direction of Horace See for the Morgan Line. She was launched March 9 last. El Valle is 406 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 38.9 feet deep, with a tonnage of 4,665 gross and 2,906 net. Like the others of the line, she is fitted with the most improved appliances for handling freight.

Admiral Schley Cheered by Ship Brokers

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley visited the Marine Exchange yesterday to pay a visit to Lieut. J. H. Sears, who was his Flag Lieutenant at Santiago, and who was recently transferred to the Hydrographic Bureau branch in the Exchange. The appearance of the Admiral was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration in his honor on the part of the brokers assembled in the Exchange. After cheering the distinguished guest for several minutes, they compelled him to take a stand while each of them passed by and shook his hand.

Men's Underwear.

One Hundred Dozen

Shirts and Drawers, made of fine Sea Island Cotton. Extra fine gauge. Complete range of sizes,

.75c. each.

Men's Waist-Coats, made of the new Knicker Cloth,—latest single breasted cut. Custom tailor made. Colors or black and white.

$3.75.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

STARVING MAN STOLE MILK.

Court Discharged the Prisoner and the Justices Paid His Railroad Fare Home.

Imprisoned for stealing an eight-cent bottle of milk when starving, Frederick Stewart, a paper hanger, of Newark, who was on his way to seek work in Holyoke, Mass., found justice and unexpected good fortune in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday.

Policeman Melville charged the prisoner before Justices Jerome, McKean, and Jacob with the theft of the milk.

"I'm guilty, your Honor," spoke up Stewart, without waiting for any interrogation. He was a man of forty or thereabout, neatly dressed, but with somewhat haggard features.

"I could not get work in Newark, Judges," he continued, simply, "so I started back to Holyoke, where I have friends. I got here two weeks ago, with no money in my pocket and knowing no person here, I walked the streets for days, looking for work, without food or a place to sleep. After walking until nearly morning one night I saw a milkman leave a bottle of milk in an areaway. I had touched no food for days and was starving, so I took the bottle and drank the milk. Then the policeman arrested me."

Officer Melville stated that he believed what the prisoner said was true. When he was taken to the station house, said he, Stewart was given food, and ate as if half famished. The prisoner's straightforward story evidently impressed the Justices. His honest face convinced them of his truthfulness. They conferred in whispers for a few moments, there was the half-concealed thrusting of hands into pockets, the rustle of bills as they were placed in an envelope, and then Justice Jerome said:

"We believe your story and sympathize with your sufferings, and will discharge you. Here is enough money to pay your fare to Holyoke and to keep you until you reach there."

Thanking the Justices with tears in his eyes, the prisoner left the courtroom.

THE FRANCHISE TAX HEARING.

Opening of the Fight of Big Corporations Against Assessments Under the New Law.

The hearing before ex-Justice Earl of the Court of Appeals as referee in the matter of the taxes imposed on franchises operative in the City of New York was begun yesterday in the Mutual Life Building on Nassau Street. Among the corporations most deeply concerned are the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and the Consolidated Gas and Electrical Subway Company. Ex-Justice Charles F. Brown, ex-Senator David B. Hill, W. H. Page, Jr., and ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan appeared for the Metropolitan Company. Mr. Sheehan appeared also for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. M. N. Dykeman represented the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and the Coney Island Railway Company. Albert B. Boardman appeared for the Consolidated Gas Company. The State was represented by H. B. Curran and J. Newton Fiers.

There were other lawyers present besides these, among them Edward Lauterbach, who explained that he was on hand simply because he was friendly to several corporations involved. Little was accomplished yesterday save the clearing of the way for the opening of the case on June 14, at 10:30 o'clock. On that day the Tax Commissioners are expected to be present.

Ex-Justice Brown made the first formal address before the referee. He stated that the point at issue was the correctness of the valuation placed on certain franchises by the Tax Commissioners under authority of the recently enacted law.

"We contend," he said, "that the assessments are illegal. We expect to prove that the City of New York is already taxed by the State beyond a just amount and that the corporations concerned in this case already bear more than a fair share of that taxation."

Peter Deyo, Secretary of the State Tax Commission, put in evidence the reports filed by the Metropolitan Railway Company for 1899 and 1900. The referee decided that they must be presented separately.

Charles G. Warner, Secretary and Treasurer of the Metropolitan Company, was called to the stand to verify certain receipts. He verified one for $150,000, for money paid to Andrew H. Green, then Controller, for the right to operate a road on Twenty-third Street. He also identified the maps outlining the Metropolitan Company's system.

Lowest Bid for a Large Sewer.

Commissioner Kane of the Department of Sewers announced yesterday that the Borough Construction Company was the lowest bidder for the large sewer to be built on Tenth Avenue in Brooklyn. The bid was $178,227. The next bid was that of Creem & Cranford for $212,900.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PARADE.

Gov. Odell Reviewed Marching Children in Brooklyn—Jews in Line for the First Time.

Gov. Odell and other prominent persons yesterday afternoon reviewed the annual parade of Sunday school children and teachers in Brooklyn. The children belonged to forty schools embraced in the Eastern District Sunday School Association. The line of march was from Bedford and Division Avenues along Bedford Avenue to Flushing Avenue and return to the starting point.

The houses along the line of march were prettily decorated and the sidewalks and windows were crowded with spectators. So great was the throng at the starting point that 100 policemen had all they could do to keep order. It was 3:45 o'clock when the signal to move was given.

The grand stand was at the starting point of the parade, while the reviewing stand was in front of the Hanover Club, at Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street. It was there that Gov. Odell reviewed the army of children.

The Governor held an informal reception at the clubhouse before the parade. Among those at this reception were Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, former United States Minister to Spain; the Chinese Consul General in New York, Mr. Chow, and members of his suite. After the reception the Governor was entertained by the officers of the club, after which he took a seat on the reviewing stand.

The parade was headed by the Twenty-third Regiment Band. The first and second divisions were made up of the Ross Street Presbyterian and St. John's Methodist Episcopal Churches. There were twenty divisions. As the children and teachers passed the platform the Governor was cheered heartily by each division. A feature of the parade was the presence of the Sunday school of the Hebrew Beth-Elohim, in Keap Street, to the number of several hundred. It was the first time in the history of the Sunday School Association that Jews ever marched with Christians.

ELECTRICITY KILLS WORKMAN.

He Was in a Manhole on the New Broadway Trolley Line.

Peter Rocks, a bricklayer, who lived at 210 East Ninetieth Street, was killed by an electric shock yesterday afternoon, while at work in a manhole in front of the Metropolitan Street Railway station at Fiftieth Street and Broadway.

Just how Rocks came into contact with the charged rails is not known. It is supposed, however, that he touched one of them with the steel trowel he was holding in his right hand, and in bending over placed his back against the other.

LEGAL NOTES.

NON-PAYMENT NOT TO BE SHOWN BY CLAIMANT.—When Mary Neil died, her brother, who was her administrator, filed a claim for rent of rooms in his house occupied by her. This claim was resisted by certain of the next of kin. At a hearing before a referee, it was established that on Nov. 1, 1884, the decedent began to occupy three rooms in her brother's house, in One Hundred and Sixth Street, and continued in possession until her death, in February, 1900. She agreed with her brother to pay $7.50 per month rent as long as she occupied the rooms, and if he survived hed, her estate was to pay the difference between what she might have paid him and the stipulated rental. If he predeceased her, his heirs were to have no claim for back rent. The claim, as stated in the administrator's account, was for rent for 184 months at $7.50 a month, amounting to $1,380, with a credit of $445, leaving a balance of $935. The objections of the next of kin were based on the Statute of Limitations and the allegation of payment. A report of a referee finding against the claim, was yesterday reversed by Surrogate Thomas, who holds that the burden of proving payment was on the next of kin, and there was no necessity for the claimant to take the affirmative and show non-payment. "The fact," says Surrogate Thomas, "that, by the terms of the contract, the intestate was required to pay either at or before her decease does not change the rule. The obligation was to pay a fixed rent, and in every case of this kind only the balance unpaid can be recovered. The defense of the Statute of Limitations cannot prevail, because the balance unpaid did not become due until the death of the intestate."

***

ACTION FOR CONTRIBUTION.—Thomas K. Egbert et al. against Minnie A. Hanson, as executrix, was an action for contribution, the plaintiffs alleging that they paid certain notes, which were indorsed by them and defendant's testator, together with others, for the accommodation of the White Cloud Copper Mining Company. The corporation and one of the indorsers named Smith became insolvent before the obligations matured. The executrix of the deceased co-indorser was liable, plaintiffs claimed, under an alleged oral agreement among all the indorsers that they were to be co-sureties of the accommodated party. This agreement could not be proved, except from the circumstances of the case, because the action was against the representative of a deceased person, and Justice McAdam, who tried the suit, is unable to draw an inference that the testator was a co-surety with the other indorsers. He says: "The facts that the indorsers were Directors of the accommodated party; that each note was indorsed at the same time and before the note was discounted, and the proceeds turned over to the corporation, are scarcely sufficient to constitute the indorsers co-sureties. Directors are not liable for the debts of their corporation unless where they violate statutes or make themselves amenable on common law principles. The plaintiffs having failed to prove an agreement or a condition of facts which obligated the testator to make contribution, the liabilities inter se of the indorsers must be determined according to the ordinary principles of law merchant, whereby a prior indorser must indemnify a subsequent one." Judgment was therefore given for the defendant

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Plain and fancy mixed straws; all the leading shapes and colors; all handsomely trimmed; thousands to choose from.

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the Hackett-Carhart Clothing will be found absolutely correct. That is why it bears the closest scrutiny. Take a look for yourself!

Suits of Imported Oxford Crash, $20.

Suits of black, blue and gray flannel with stripes; dressy and smart, $12 to $20.

Suits of blue and black serge—the College cut, $12 to $20.

Silk Finished Balbriggan Underwear, pink, blue and lavender, special, $1 a garment.

Summer Cheviot Negligee Shirts, two colors—ox-blood and blue, $2.

White Negligee Shirts, plain and plaited bosoms, $1.50, $2.50 & $3.50.

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HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Sam S. Shubert Introduces The Successful London Farce. 2:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. {Mats. Wed. & Sat.} All Star Comedy Cast. The Brixton Burglary — Herald —ALL; Sun —AGREE; Journal—IT; World —IS; Times —A; Press —GREAT — HIT

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. New Special Vaudeville Features and THE KING'S CARNIVAL. Phenomenal Hit. TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. With ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St. Last 5 Nights, 8:15. Last Saturday Matinée. JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. WILLIAM COLLIER. ON THE QUIET.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 FLORODORA

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts., Near Lex. Av. Parry Opera Co. Wm. C. Mandeville. "EL CAPITAN." Promenade Music, 7 P. M. Opera at 8:15.

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The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

SIX RACES TO-DAY, AT 2:30 P. M.

Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car.) 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Ave. Elevated, every 15 minutes.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; fresh westerly winds.

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OUR LOCOMOTIVES ABROAD

Midland Railway Officials Have Never Complained of the Cost.

President Felton of Pennsylvania Steel Company and Alba B. Johnson of Baldwin Works Reply to Sir Alfred Hickman.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—President Felton of the Pennsylvania Steel Company was to-day asked to reply to the strictures of Sir Alfred Hickman, M. P., regarding the quality of the lofty steel viaduct recently built by the company in Burmah.

President Felton said: "All we know of these charges is what we see in the cable dispatches to the newspapers. All officials who have had to do with the work speak in the highest praise of it. They alone are able to pass an intelligent opinion in regard to it. Their views have been given by Lord George Francis Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, in his speeches in Parliament, and we are content to leave our defense in his hands."

Regarding Sir Alfred Hickman's charges that American engines are too costly, Alba B. Johnson of the Baldwin Locomotive Company said: "With reference to the statement of Samuel W. Johnson, Locomotive Superintendent of the Midland Railway of England, that the extra working cost of the American locomotives over the British under the same conditions is from 20 to 25 per cent. in fuel, 50 per cent. in oil, and 60 per cent. in repairs, it is impossible for me to supply any data, either in corroboration or denial of Mr. Johnson's statement.

"Efforts have repeatedly been made to obtain from the Midland Railway information respecting the relative performance of English and American locomotives working under similar conditions, but up to this time all such information has been withheld. Had such information been furnished, and had it been found unfavorable to the American locomotives, measures would immediately have been taken to ascertain the reason and provide the proper remedy.

"It is obvious that in locomotives of the same weight, general dimensions, heating surface and power, and constructed from similar materials throughout, there cannot be so wide a variation in operating economy as Mr. Johnson's figures indicate, unless one of the locomotives under consideration is in a condition unfit for comparison. If, therefore, it is true that the American locomotives are showing the unfavorable results indicated, it is abundant reason for the locomotive department of the Midland Railway to investigate and correct the trouble.

"Much of the discussion relative to the comparison between English and American locomotives in the consumption of fuel has been based upon the railways in India. I have authentic information from one important Indian railway that American locomotives are showing slightly more favorable results than the English. I should not expect them to show an important economy nor should I expect them to be less economical under the same working conditions. They should show practically the same results. In other countries such has been the case and I am satisfied that if the conditions on the Midland Railway were favorable for comparison the same results would be obtained there.

"There are more than 2,000 locomotives owned by the Midland Railway. Of these only forty are of Baldwin make, and these were ordered during the big strike in Great Britain two years ago. Five engineers are kept in England by the Baldwin Company for the special purpose of attending to such complaints as are now made in a London paper. Baldwin locomotives are now running on railroads in France, Bavaria, Denmark, Norway, Finland—in fact in all parts of the world—and the builders have never had a single complaint as to their running qualities or the cost of operation. The company has yet to receive a direct complaint from the Midland Railway officials.

THE PHILIPPINE PROGRAMME.

Cabinet Discusses the Subject at Length Without Reaching a Definite Conclusion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Philippine civil government was discussed at much length in the Cabinet to-day. The principal part of the discussion was conducted by Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox. No conclusion was reached. The date for the establishment of the central Government has not yet been decided upon. Gen. Chaffee, it was announced to-day, will succeed Gen. MacArthur on July 1, and it is understood that the central Government will be installed as soon after that as is found practicable by Gen. Chaffee and the Taft commission. This applies only to the putting into operation of the central Government at Manila.

The extension of civil government over the archipelago will be a slow and gradual process. The same form of government will not, it is considered by the President and Cabinet, be suited to all parts of the islands. The individual needs and capacities of various communities will be taken into consideration, and no ironclad form will be adopted which must apply to all.

For the same reason the military government will continue to be supreme in some localities. There are portions of the archipelago where it would not be safe or practicable to turn over the control to civil authorities nor to install civil authority at all, except as subordinate to the military. How long this condition of things will last it is impossible to say, but it is evident that the pacified and progressive portions should not be made to suffer because of the existence of those wild sections, and therefore civil government will be given to the sections which are fitted to receive it as rapidly as possible.

The recommendations of the Taft commission have not been approved as yet. They will be approved in the main, but it is understood that a number of important alterations will be made by the President after advising with his Cabinet, and that some of those amendments were under discussion to-day.

Judge Taft will be the Governor, acting under the military power of the President, but as a civil officer. The Spooner bill has dropped completely out of sight for the present, and the President is relying entirely on the authority he possesses by virtue of the military power. Beyond the Governorship, nothing has been decided upon, and the places which Judge Taft's fellow Commissioners are to occupy in the system have not been determined.

TORNADO IN LOUISIANA.

Houses Demolished, One Person Killed and One Injured at Opelousas.

OPELOUSAS, La., June 7.—A terrific tornado passed across the extreme northwestern corner of this town late this afternoon. It almost completely demolished the extensive buildings of the San Landry Cotton Oil Mill, killed a white boy, aged fourteen, named Albert Gautreaux, and seriously injured John Zoder, a young white man, both of whom were employed there.

The residences of W. B. Lewis, Willie Lewis, and Ben Melancon were demolished and a portion of the office building of the Opelousas Ice and Bottling Works was damaged. The path of the cyclone was only about 400 feet.

WRIT AGAINST SECRETARY GAGE

Disappointed Office-Seeker of Rochester Asks that He Explain His Conduct.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A petition was filed in the District Supreme Court to-day by Eugene W. Parsons of Rochester, N. Y., asking that a writ of certiorari issue against Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, to compel him to place on record in the court all the documents, recommendations, applications, and reports of all kinds connected with the appointment of John H. Patrick in the Customs Service in the District of Genesee, N. Y.

According to Parsons, he, with Fred O. Buchan and Giles Ward, passed examinations for positions in the Customs Service in that district. Their standing was as follows: Parsons, 74.81; Buchan, 74.50, and Ward, 72.36. Parsons further declares that in May last, Henry Harrison, Collector of Customs for the Genesee District, nominated Buchan and Ward to the Secretary of the Treasury for appointment.

At the same time Harrison nominated Patrick, whose name did not then, and does not now, appear on the eligible list for appointment in the Customs Service. The Secretary appointed Buchan a gauger and Ward a Patrick Deputy Collectors and Inspectors of Customs for the district. Parsons says that he was at the head of the eligible list, but was ignored.

Parsons further says that he does not file these proceedings for the purpose of compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint him or any other persons to a position in the Customs district of Genesee.

INTERNATIONAL LINE SURVEY.

Canadian Authorities Discredit the Report of American Setback.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 7.—The authorities here are doubtful regarding the truth of the report sent out from Whatcom, Washington, that the United States and Canadian Commissions, now resurveying the international line, on the western mountains, have completed their work through the Mount Baker mining district, and that the line turns three-fifths of a mile further south than the United States Commissioners are willing to admit, but it is not thought the work has yet been completed.

Surveyor McArthur, in charge of one of the Canadian parties, left here about the middle of May, and on the 31st of that month he had reached Chilliwack, B. C., the last point of civilization on the mountain slopes. From there to the Mount Baker mining district the survey would have to proceed very slowly owing to the dense bush. It is thought that if the work in that particular district had been completed Mr. McArthur would have so informed the department here.

WELLESLEY STUDENTS GOVERN.

Henceforth They Will Enforce Their Own Rules of Discipline.

Special to The New York Times.

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 7.—At the close of morning chapel service at Wellesley College to-day, President Caroline Hazard announced that the agreement between the Faculty and students concerning student government had been approved by the Trustees and had been signed by Alexander McKenzie, President of the Board; Pauline Adeline Durant, Secretary, and by herself, as President of the college, and that it now remained to complete this agreement by the signature of the Secretary of the college, the President, and the Secretary of the Wellesley Student Government Association, the President of the senior class, and the President of the House Council. The latter signatures were all made to-day.

According to this agreement, the students are to observe certain rules and regulations formulated by themselves, and severe penalties are provided. The effect of the agreement is to make the students responsible for their conduct to themselves and to relieve the Faculty of all care except oversight.

CONGER CARRIES A PRIMARY.

Republican Voters of Madison County, Iowa, Want the Minister for Governor.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 7.—The Republican primaries in Madison County, held this afternoon, resulted in a victory for Minister Conger over A. B. Cummins of Des Moines, the only candidates for Governor on the ticket voted. Madison is in the Seventh District, the home of both candidates.

The returns are incomplete, but Conger has sufficient lead to insure him the county. Madison is the first county to go for Conger.

A NEW ANTISEPTIC DISCOVERED.

It Is of Simple Preparation and Promises Important Results.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 7.—An important discovery in the science of antiseptics, upon which Drs. Frederick G. Novy and Paul C. Freer have been working for over a year in their respective laboratories, has just been made public. The new antiseptics are organic acid hyperoxides. In a water solution five one-thousandths of 1 per cent. of active oxygen derived from the hyperoxides is fatal to all bacteria.

The hyperoxide which was used for the experiments is benzozlacital, and this, as wes shown by experiments on dogs, can be taken internally in large doses without poisonous effect. The discovery promises to result in still other developments of importance.

Yachtsmen Saved from Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 7.—Vice Commodore James D. Smith of the Riverside Yacht Club furnished timely aid to two wrecked yachtsmen off this harbor yesterday afternoon. Capt. Johnson, a City Island Sound pilot, and another City Islander were out in the Captain's sloop Tid Davis. They ran into a squall, which dismasted the sloop and nearly capsized her. The two men were about helpless when Commodore Smith's launch Thor was sent to their aid with Capt. Biggs and four sailors. The disabled sloop was towed into the harbor for repairs.

A New Train to Buffalo.

On Monday, June 17, the New York Central will place in service an entirely new train to Buffalo, leaving Grand Central Station at 9:20 A. M., arriving Buffalo 9:20 P. M. This affords another opportunity for a daylight ride along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo.—Adv.

CHASED BY JUSTICE JEROME

Man Fleeing from a Poolroom Raid Followed Down a Fire Escape.

Escaped After a Race Through a Back Yard and Store—Sledgehammer Used on Poolroom Door.

Justice Jerome, armed with sledge hammers and hatchets and accompanied by Frank Moss and detectives with revolvers, made another spectacular descent on an alleged poolroom at 36 Beaver Street yesterday afternoon.

The Justice did not depend for assistance upon the police of the First Precinct Station, in whose district the pool room was situated, but borrowed his police of an uptown precinct, without letting the officers know where he was going. The First Precinct Station is commanded by Capt. Creamer, a reputed relative of a notorious pool room man.

The raid, which was conducted under the auspices of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, resulted in the capture of "Scotchy Roe," "Brick Top Roe," and "Murray Roe," three employes, some racing charts, and cards and a telephone. Two men described as "Mysterious Roe Nos. 1 and 2" escaped down a fire escape and were ineffectually pursued by the agile Justice and Detective Hammond through back yards, basements, and liquor stores.

Justice Jerome called at the East Twenty-second Street Station in a cab early in the afternoon after the report had spread abroad that he had gone to his country home. He asked Capt. Gannon for a detective to assist in serving a warrant. Wardman Kane was detailed to accompany the Justice and got into the cab with him. The detective was morosely silent until the boundaries of his precinct were passed. The two then drove to Beaver Street and were joined by Frank Moss and Hammond together with Detectives McClintock, McLellan, and Dillon.

On the ground floor of this address is a tobacco establishment. The pool room was one flight up. The raiding party, headed by the Justice carrying a sledge hammer, rushed up the stairs two at a jump. "Murray Roe," the lookout, was taken by surprise and quickly captured. An inner door barred the raiders from the pool room proper, but a few well directed blows from Justice Jerome's sledge hammer made a wreck of this second door and the Justice plunged with his party into a room filled with forty or fifty men, frenzied with fear and excitement.

Immediately there was a rush for the fire escapes. Three men recognized by the detectives were quickly arrested. Two others, leaving hats and coats behind and the safe wide open, scampered down the iron ladders into the areaway. Down went Justice Jerome after them into the yard. Detective Hammond was close behind with his hand on his revolver. The fleeing gamblers ran into the basement of a liquor store opening on South William Street. The Justice was at their heels. Suddenly a burly Dutchman barred his passage brandishing a heavy hammer. He threatened to brain the breathless Judge. Detective Hammond thrust his revolver under his nose and Justice Jerome brushing past him continued the pursuit into the store above. There he was met by the proprietor, who recognized him, and was profuse in his regrets that the Justice hadn't arrived sooner. The fugitives had escaped and were then out of sight.

The Justice and his retinue ran around the block and back again and then resumed dismantling operations in the pool room. The papers and implements were confiscated and the three prisoners taken to the Justice's chambers in the Criminal Courts Building. There all three were held for examination in $1,500 bail. They gave their names as John Haytey, James Tobin, and Murray Johnson. The latter, according to Detective Hammond, is the manager of the place, which is reputed to be one of "Big" Davis's.

The Justice was pleased greatly over the "success" of the raid.

"Far be it from me to reflect on any public official," said he sarcastically, "but unless all signs fail some one very close to 'big people' was backing that place, and we think that in one of the prisoners we have made an important capture.

"This pool room was formerly at 27 Thames Street, in Capt. Westervelt's precinct," he said, "and appeared on all the police reports and was known to the Inspectors and the Captain. That is, if it didn't so appear they were very derelict in their duty, and were the only people in the vicinity who didn't know it was a pool room. That was the First Assembly District. It moved a short while ago into Capt. Creamer's precinct.

"I found the experiment of raiding with officers from other precincts entirely satisfactory. Capt. Gannon, the only Captain I have met who seems willing to help us along, gave me a good man when I asked for him—officer Kane. He 'done noble.'"

An examination of the books in the unlocked safe showed that $83 had been the receipts of the day up to the time of the raid. At the bottom of the page was the entry: "Jack, $10." The Justice attached significance to this entry and said that in the books taken in the raid at 43 Mercer Street recently, there were numerous entries of "war tax, $10."

Capt. Diamond Makes a Raid.

Capt. Diamond of the Fifth Street Station, with Detectives Larkin and McCarthy, raided the house at 27 Stuyvesant Street last night. Lena Schmidt, the alleged proprietress, five other women, and a man were arrested and locked up. The house is half a block from St. Mark's Church.

SIX CHAIRS AS JURORS.

Deputy Coroner Who Held Inquest on Marie Deffenbach at Chicago Gave Them Names.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Ex-Deputy Coroner John Weckler, who held an alleged "fake" inquest on the body of Marie Deffenbach, who, it is charged, was murdered as the result of a conspiracy to collect life insurance money, was seen by a reporter at his brother's farm near Hammond, Ind., today for the first time since he disappeared.

The fact that there were no jurors at the inquest Weckler explained by saying that the girl's death appeared to have been a natural one, and that in order not to delay his witnesses, as the jurors were slow in coming, he took the part of the jury himself, and substituted names out of his own head to fill up his report. He said he left Chicago when the trial of Dr. Unger, Wayland Brown, and Frank Smiley began, because he had been told his testimony would not be needed by the State.

Judge Tuley, the trial jurist, has been anxious to secure Weckler and ask him about those "six empty chairs" that are said to have served as a jury in the inquest.

The State's inference, of course, would be that had Marie Deffenbach died a natural death there would have been no necessity for a "fake" inquest. It is not known what steps will be taken to bring Weckler back, and he may not return in time for the present trial.

John J. McDannold, chief counsel for Dr. Unger, the principal defendant in the case, while addressing the jury to-day, without a word of warning suddenly fell forward on the bar lapsing into a state of unconsciousness. It was feared for a time the attack might prove fatal, but Dr. Unger, the prisoner, after an hour's work, finally succeeded in reviving McDannold.

New and Costly Cars for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The greatest change in rolling stock ever introduced in the street railway business of Chicago will take form on Monday, when the Chicago City Railway Company will open bids for the construction of complete new equipment for the Wentworth Avenue line. Nearly $1,000,000 will be invested. The new cars will resemble in many respects the type used in St. Louis. Seven companies have bid for the work of furnishing these cars. The number specified is 120, which will cost about $700,000.

Yale-Princeton Baseball Game.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will run a special train to Princeton and return June 8th, leaving New York, West 23d St. Station, at 12:25 P. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 12:40 P. M., arriving Princeton 2:10, P. M.; returning the special will leave Princeton 30 minutes after the close of the game, stopping at Newark, Elizabeth, and New Brunswick in each direction.—Adv.

PRESIDENT MELLEN RESIGNS.

Head of the Northern Pacific Reported to Have Given Up His Position.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 7.—It is said here on good authority that President Charles S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific has resigned. Mr. Mellen could not be found to-night.

Charles S. Mellen became President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on Sept. 1, 1897. He is fifty-one years old and a native of Lowell, Mass. He entered railroad service when he was eighteen years old as a clerk in the office of the Northern New Hampshire Railroad.

Up to 1880 he had filled several positions with this road and the Central Vermont Railroad Company. He became assistant to the manager of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, and in 1881 Auditor for that company and the Concord Railroad, and was afterward Superintendent and General Superintendent.

He became General Purchasing Agent for the Union Pacific in 1888, and afterward, for that company, Assistant General Manager and General Traffic Manager. He became General Manager of the New York and New England Railroad in 1892, and in the same year was chosen Second Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

NEW MAP FOR THE WHITE HOUSE

Will Show the Location of Every Spot of Importance in the World.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Coast and Geodetic Survey is preparing a map of the world for what is known as the "War Room" at the White House. This room was arranged during the Spanish-American war for the President to watch the movements of ships and troops by means of maps placed upon the walls. On these maps were recorded the location of each regiment, company, and ship, and in the room were the telegraphic and cable instruments.

The new map will cover the whole west side of the room, and will be about 30 feet by 15 feet in dimensions. It shows the location of all the cables in the world, all the coaling stations, and all the docks where ships may be docked. Even the smallest islands are so marked as to show the sovereignty to which they are subject. A considerable number of these little places are shown to be subject to the United States, through their acquisition for various purposes by American citizens.

Officials of the Coast Survey say they have had a great deal of trouble in making this map up to date. Atlases and geographical textbooks are behind the times, so rapidly are changes made in these days on the map of the world. The survey has accordingly gone to first-hand sources through Consular inquiries and in other ways, and the map is said to be absolutely accurate. Upon it the Philippine Islands and the adjacent country appear twice, so as to show completely both the sunset and sunrise route.

RAILROADS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Corporations with $12,000,000 Capital Projected to Build Five Lines.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Congressman Robert Foerderer, accompanied by several others, who are believed to be interested in the incorporation of new railway companies under the acts of the General Assembly, passed this week, left to-night for Harrisburg. It is said on good authority that the Governor will to-morrow sign both the Focht bill, providing for the incorporation of underground and elevated railways, and the Emery bill, amending the present railway laws, and that Mr. Foerderer will immediately take out five charters.

The names of the new companies will be the Northern Rapid Transit Company, Eastern Rapid Transit Company, the Western Rapid Transit Company, Southern Rapid Transit Company, and the Central Rapid Transit Company. Each company will be separate and distinct from the other. The total mileage of streets which the five companies will cover aggregates 120 miles, and the capitalization will be $100,000 a mile, or $12,000,000 for the five companies.

The five companies will be devoted to surface railways and will not embrace elevated roads. Other incorporators mentioned, besides Mr. Foerderer, are John M. Mack, Michael Murphey, and Clarence Wolf.

It is said that four elevated railroads will also be incorporated under the Focht bill. These routes will be along Market Street, Front Street, Frankford Avenue, and Ridge Avenue.

NO BAIL FOR MABEL BURT.

Father of Smith College Girl Visits Her in the Jail at Northampton, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 7.—Mr. J. Ogden Burt of Bridgeton, N. J., whose daughter Mabel is in jail here awaiting trial on the charge of having stolen money and jewelry to the amount of $3,000 from Smith College students with whom she was formerly associated, arrived here today, but at a late hour had not furnished the $1,500 bail in default of which his child was committed.

There was a pathetic scene in the jail corridor when Mr. Burt greeted his daughter. The visit was over in fifteen minutes. Miss Burt, while expressing sorrow over her predicament, did not weep even in her father's presence. The officials say she has not shed a tear since she was locked up yesterday morning. She gives no explanation of the acts leading to her arrest except that she could not control herself.

Miss Burt believes that her mother knows nothing about the case, but Mr. Burt sent a message to his wife this morning, in which it is understood he advised her not to come to Northampton.

STATUES TO BE INSCRIBED.

Visitors to Washington Find It Hard to Identify Monuments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Visitors to Washington have complained bitterly because there are no inscriptions on some of the many monuments which dot the city, and hence it is difficult to tell what hero is honored with a monument, and a small park. The Hancock statue, which is in a prominent place, has caused much of this criticism, and one visiting Briton published an open letter complaining bitterly that foreigners were apparently expected to be familiar with the features of Gen. Hancock, or else to waste time asking questions, and that if they did the latter, they would probably find that they were talking to Americans who were no more familiar with Hancock's face than they were.

Congress was moved by these complaints to make a beginning toward reform by appropriating $100 for inscriptions on two of the statues, those of Hancock and Lafayette. The amount is too small to admit of elaborate inscriptions, and they will consist simply of the name and dates of birth and death. Col. Bingham, the engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, is now making arrangements to have the work done.

To Cross Atlantic in 25-Foot Boat.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 7.—Capt. Howard Blackburn, who in 1899 crossed the Atlantic from this port to London alone in a thirty-one foot sloop, the Great Western, will leave Gloucester on Sunday next in a twenty-five-foot sloop, the Great Republic, for Lisbon, Portugal, a distance of about 2,800 miles. The passage in 1899 was made in sixty-one days. The Captain predicts that this year he will cross in forty-five days.

Bay State Mandolins, Banjos, Guitars are the best. Headquarters for Music and Musical Instruments: Oliver Ditson & Co., 867 B'way.—Adv.

GEORGIA SHERIFF FIRES ON WOULD-BE LYNCHERS

Three Men Shot, One Killed, While Storming the Jail.

A Negro Murderer Was Sought—Father of the Murdered Boy in the Front Ranks of the Mob.

CARROLLTON, Ga., June 7.—The nerve of an obscure Georgia Sheriff, whose name is Joseph Merrill, to-day upheld the law of the State and saved the life of a negro from a mob. In protecting the negro, who was saved from the gallows only a few hours before through the efforts of his lawyers, one life was lost and two men were wounded.

The arrival of the State militia averted threatened trouble to-night, and at 9 o'clock a special train bearing the negro, whose crime was the murder of a little white boy, whom he found fishing alone, and his guard was speeding toward Atlanta.

The man killed in attacking the jail was George Bennett of Carrollton. The wounded men are Thomas Smith, also of Carrollton, and an unknown man, presumably a farmer. Thomas S. Word, father of the murdered boy, who was in the front rank of the would-be lynchers, was, strange to say, not hit. After Bennett fell Mr. Word jumped upon the window and exclaimed dramatically:

"Shoot me, Mr. Sheriff, I would as soon die now as any time."

Only nine shots were fired, and the walls of the jail show the marks of the bullets. None of the Sheriff's posse was hit.

Williams, the negro, was tried and found guilty of murdering Otis Word, Jan. 1 this year, and sentenced to be hanged to-day, being refused a new trial by Judge Harris this morning. His attorneys filed a bill of exceptions and carried the case to the Supreme Court.

A large crowd of people had come to town to witness the hanging, and when it was learned that an appeal had been taken to the Supreme Court, delaying execution, there was much talk, which crystallized in the formation of a mob.

At noon the mob made an assault on the jail. They battered down the outside iron door, despite the warning of the Sheriff, and entered the building. They made a demand on the Sheriff for the key to the negro's cell, but were refused. With the refusal they began their advance upon the Sheriff and the few deputies which he had been able to summon to his aid. They were told to stop or they would be fired on, but the order was not obeyed.

As they advanced down the corridor toward the Sheriff the order was given to fire. Bennett fell, dying almost instantly.

The unexpected fight of the Sheriff and his posse frightened the mob, and they retreated outside the jail. Here they broke and ran, and were soon divided into little groups, discussing the event.

Sheriff Merrill at once consulted Judge Hurst of the County Court, and it was decided to call upon Gov. Candler for aid. The Governor was communicated with telephone, and said he would send two companies from Atlanta as soon as they could be assembled.

During the afternoon the mob telephoned the situation to friends in the adjoining towns of Villa Rica and Temple and made an appeal for more men to effect the capture of the negro. This was communicated also to Gov. Candler, and the Governor soon wired a proclamation to the people of the county.

It was read from the steps of the Court House at 4 o'clock by the Mayor. The Governor commanded the people to dispense and said the entire military and civil forces of the State would be used to enforce order if necessary. The reading of the proclamation apparently had a good effect, as many people were seen to mount their horses and leave the town.

Much apprehension was felt for the night, and the Sheriff and city and county officials, after a consultation, decided to take the prisoner out of the county for safe keeping. The Atlanta militia, under command of Major Barker, arrived about 6 o'clock and one hour later escorted the negro and Sheriff to the train, which was soon speeding southward for Atlanta.

BROOKFIELD MEN IGNORED.

Not Invited to Take Part in Anti-Tammany Conferences.

The Republican organization of the City of New York, in which William Brookfield is very prominent, was ignored last night at the conference of representatives of anti-Tammany organizations at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, 34 Union Square, East.

Willis L. Ogden presided, and there was a full attendance of conferees.

Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the Committee on Invitations, presented a report, which was adopted, in favor of inviting the following bodies to send representatives to future conferences: Republican Committee of Queens, Republican Committee of Richmond, Independent Democracy of Manhattan, City Democracy of Manhattan, German-American Reform Union, German-American League, German Republican Municipal League of Manhattan, German-American Citizens' League of Brooklyn, and German Republican County Committee.

Then the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Col. M. J. Dady, when the meeting was over, was about the only one who did not fear to speak. He said that he supposed the Brookfield organization was not invited because members of it had not sought an invitation. At all events, Mr. Brookfield's name was not mentioned.

President R. C. Morris of the Republican County Committee, who was Chairman of the Committee on Invitations, declined to discuss anything that had transpired.

A well-known Republican, who was at the Citizens' Union headquarters, deprecated the failure to invite the Brookfield organization, and added:

"Probably 65 per cent. of the Republicans in the County of New York are not enrolled, nor are they in sympathy with the regular organization. The votes of this 65 per cent. are needed, and it is not wise to slight them. It is not difficult to find the cause for ignoring the Brookfield body. One of the Republican County Committee's conferees dislikes Mr. Brookfield. Perhaps the dislike is mutual.

"The excuse is made that Mr. Brookfield's organization was not invited to send representatives to future meetings for the reason that Mr. Brookfield is a member of the Republican County Committee. That excuse is frivolous in view of the fact that the German Republican County Committee is to be invited and prominent in that body are Ferdinand Eidman and Jastrow Alexander, who are executive members of the Republican County Committee.

"President Morris has made a mistake in heeding what a member of his committee, who is inimical to Mr. Brookfield, advised.

"But President Morris made another mistake. In appointing the conferrees for the Republican County Committee he ignored the Twenty-first District, which gives the largest Republican majority in the county. The districts represented by Frederick S. Gibbs, F. Norton Goddard, Cornelius Van Cott, William H. Ten Eyck, and William Henkel are all Democratic, except that Mr. Van Cott has succeeded in electing an Assemblyman, due more to the personal popularity of Dr. N. H. Henry than to any other cause. Mr. Morris represents a Republican district, and the Twenty-fifth, represented by McDougall Hawkes, is debatable ground.

"If the Republicans want to defeat Tammany Hall they cannot afford to jeopardize any votes, and this they will do if they make flesh of one and fowl of another."

With the additions made last night, fifteen organizations are represented in the anti-Tammany movement.

In the bodies recognized last night are those headed by John P. Kelly, ex-Sheriff O'Brien, Herman Ridder, L. Thoma, Dr. Anderson, and Gustav Scholer.

NO RIVAL STEEL TRUST YET.

Bethlehem and Pennsylvania Companies Not in the Newly Organized Conemaugh Corporation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Practically there is no change to be noted in the situation with regard to the various steel companies whose supposed intentions have been widely discussed recently. Publications made Thursday afternoon announced that a charter that is to be applied for on July 1, at Harrisburg, is to bring the Cambria, Pennsylvania, Bethlehem, and other companies together under a new corporation. This inference is not only not warranted by the facts, but those in position to do so distinctly deny that a union of the Bethlehem and Pennsylvania companies is thus to be effected.

A new company, with the title of the Conemaugh Steel Company, will be chartered, and will practically absorb the Cambria. But this operation appears to be chiefly in the nature of a convenience by which to give the Cambria Company an increase of capital from $16,000,000 to $50,000,000, and it is thought probable that when the transaction is complete the corporation will be again known as the Cambria Steel Company.

While there are many shrewd observers who express the belief that the various companies outside the great steel trust will eventually come together, not a word from any authentic source can be got as to present steps in that direction. So far as the Pennsylvania and Bethlehem Companies are concerned, it may be definitely stated that they are not to be in the new Conemaugh Company.

AN AUTHORITATIVE STORY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 7.—The North American to-morrow will say: "It is authoritatively stated that Charles M. Schwab is the real purchaser of the Bethlehem Steel Company and that the United States Steel Corporation, of which he is President, has no part in the deal. Mr. Schwab is understood to have bought the property to protect his own interests.

"The deal was closed Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Schwab, through a representative, bought 80,000 shares of Bethlehem from Joseph Wharton and 60,000 shares from Robert P. Linderman. This with 20,000 shares bought in the open market gave him 160,000 out of 300,000 shares into which the capital stock of the Bethlehem Steel Company is divided. It was agreed that he should take, on the same terms upon which he got the Wharton and Lindeman holdings, the remaining stock.

"It is known that the price paid is $24.50 a share, but that the sellers get something additional in the shape of a dividend to be divided prior to transferring their stock.

"Vickers' Sons & Maxim, who allowed the Bethlehem Company to slip from their hands because of a difference of 50 cents a share, made an effort on Thursday night to buy it from Mr. Schwab. It is said that their representative went to him at the Waldorf in New York and offered a price which would have netted him a profit of $2,000,000, but which he declined to accept."

BIG PHILADELPHIA CLEARINGS.

Bank Statements Regarded as Throwing Light on the Anti-Trust Steel Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 7.—Light seems to have been thrown on the recent operations in large blocks of steel shares in this city by to-day's Clearing House operations of the Philadelphia Associated Banks. The clearings amounted to $34,600,000, the largest total in the history of the Clearing House. The average clearings are about $20,000,000.

This figure is regarded in financial circles as highly significant. It is pointed out that the sum given for the recent block of 20,000,000 shares of Pennsylvania Steel, common and preferred stock, which was disposed of by the Syndicate, amounted to $11,500,000. The payment of this sum would approximately account for the amount of increase in clearings.

GUARD DUPED BY A CONVICT.

Prisoner Warns of Others' Plot Only to Escape Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 7.—Edward Stahl, from this city, who was serving a fifty days' sentence in the Ontario County Jail at Canandaigua, was sent with six other prisoners this morning to work on the road. De Witt Haire, Deputy Highways Commissioner, had charge of the workmen. While the men were at work on the East Lake shore road, Stahl approached Haire and told him that during the night he had heard three of the prisoners talk of a plan to escape. The men had agreed, Stahl said, to make the break for liberty when a certain signal should be given, and that the three were to go in different directions.

The three were closely watched by Haire, and not until about two hours had passed did he discover that Stahl himself was missing. The other prisoners said that he had been gone about an hour and a half, and that when they last saw him he was jumping over the fence into a piece of woods nearly a mile from where they were working.

CHINESE GRAVES DESECRATED.

Work of Vandals in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Chinamen in this city are stirred up over the discovery that graves in the Chinese plot in the Congressional Cemetery have been desecrated. Nelson H. Adams has written to the District Commissioners calling their attention to the affair. He says:

"My attention has been called by Chinese friends to the desecration of the graves and tombstones of their deceased countrymen in their purchased lot in the Congressional Cemetery, which a recent visit by my wife to the cemetery proved to be more than fully verified. It was found that the tombstones had been daubed with axle grease or similar substance and that the graves were desecrated in a most indecent manner. The Chinese people have a fervent veneration for their dead, and are unable to account for such dastardly and sacrilegious acts in a land of boasted Christianity, civilization, and enlightenment. I ask that the matter be investigated."

EXPLORER TRIES HIS BALLOON.

Mr. Baldwin Travels 24 Miles as He Expects to Do It in Arctic Regions.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, the arctic explorer, arrived in St. Louis at 8:20 o'clock on Thursday night from Quincy, Ill., having traveled twenty-four miles of the distance in a balloon, two miles above the earth. At noon on Thursday he made the ascent at Quincy in company with his cousin, Samuel Baldwin. At 8:30 o'clock Thursday night he appeared in full dress at the St. Louis Club, the guest of St. Louis friends.

He will be in New York again on Thursday, and will sail from there on Saturday. Mr. Baldwin will carry with him 400 Eskimo dogs, 12 times the number carried by Nansen, and instruments for studying the clouds in the upper air in the arctic regions, a task never undertaken by any other arctic expedition.

To Washington in Five Hours

From New York, Royal Blue Five-Hour Trains leave Foot Liberty St. 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. All of above trains leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Best dining and car service in the world.—Adv.

Myles Standish Ginger Ale.

You favor yourself by ordering a well-chilled bottle.—Adv.

YACHT CLUB REFUSES LAWSON'S PROPOSITION

Dead-Lock Between N. Y. Y. C. and Owner of Independence.

CHARGES AGAINST BOSTON MAN

Local Yachtsmen Declare Millionaire Shows a Desire to Evade Certain Conditions and Decide to Stop Communication.

Further correspondence between the New York Yacht Club and Thomas W. Lawson concerning the entry of the Boston millionaire's yacht as a possible defender of the America's Cup is at an end.

If the Independence, after all, is at the starting line for the trial races it will be because some member of the New York Yacht Club has arranged personally with Mr. Lawson for the entry of the yacht in such member's name, according to the requirement of the New York Yacht Club. The Challenge Committee of the club last night in a letter to Mr. Lawson declined to pursue the matter further with him. The letter is as follows:

41 West 44th St.,
June 7, 1901.

Thomas W. Lawson, Esq.:

Sir: Your letter of June 5 was received this morning. The papers inclosed therewith, consisting of an instrument signed by you and a copy of a letter addressed to you by counsel, whose name is not disclosed, are herewith returned to you, the committee having notified you on June 3 that it did not desire you to submit to them a form of any charter you might propose to make.

Throughout the entire correspondence this committee has been anxious to believe that you had no other object than to avail yourself of such reasonable regulations as might be necessary to qualify the Independence to compete for the honor of defending the cup, and they have therefore, in spite of many things in your letters to which exception might have been taken, treated you with uniform courtesy.

Your last letter, however, with its inclosures, indicates a settled purpose on your part to misunderstand the position of the committee, which has been again and again stated to you in terms too plain to be open to any but wilful misconstruction.

It is evident that further discussion can serve no useful purpose and the committee therefore must decline to pursue the subject further with you.

If a member of this club notifies the Secretary that he has chartered the Independence or that he has accepted a transfer of her, it will be for such member to consider her for such events as she may be qualified to enter. Respectfully,

LEWIS CASS LEDYARD,
Chairman.

LAWSON UNWILLING TO YIELD.

This conclusion was precipitated by Mr. Lawson's determination to retain an interest in his boat, while willing to give the New York Yacht Club control of her in the cup races. After having been informed by the club that such action was unnecessary, he had a form of charter drawn up by his attorneys, by which charter he maintains, on opinion of counsel, that his yacht would fully meet the requirements of the club as to eligibility without his making an out-and-out transfer of her to a club member or members.

In his letter of April 25 Mr. Lawson agreed with the committee that the vessel representing the club in the races should be absolutely under the management and control of the club. He said: "I do not see how, in fairness to all who have any right to any interest in the great contest for the cup, your committee could do otherwise than to rule that all vessels which enter the trial races must be prepared to have your club absolutely manage and control them at all times until the concl

tion, and J. P. Morgan and C. Oliver Iselin own Columbia, which will be managed by E. D. Morgan in the trial races.

The charter states that the yacht was built for the purpose of offering her as a candidate for the honor of defending the yachting trophy called the America's Cup, and of defending the said cup and keeping the same in America, provided the yacht be the best American-built vessel for that purpose; that the New York Yacht Club holds, as trustees, the cup under a deed of gift in trust, and the New York Yacht Club has notified Mr. Lawson that a match for the cup can be sailed only between a foreign yacht club, on the one hand, and the New York Yacht Club on the other, and is not open for others' contest.

Next is recited in legal form the correspondence between the club's committee and Mr. Lawson.

Then follows the covenant:

1. That provided the charterers of the New York Yacht Club notify said Lawson that said Independence has been selected to defend the America's Cup, the said Lawson will deliver such interest in said yacht as is necessary to give to the charterers sole control and management during the match for the America's Cup, to the charterers in the Port of New York, three days preceding the date fixed for the first match or cup race, such interest in the yacht to be retained by the charterers for a period to and including the last match race for the said America's Cup, and in general for such period as may be necessary to qualify the yacht to enter and take part in the match.

2. That the said Lawson will provide and pay for all the provisions and wages of master, officers, crew, and other expenses necessary to maintain the yacht and those in connection with her, and such sails, spars, rigging, and other things that may be necessary in order to properly carry out the purpose for which this charter is made.

3. That the charterers shall not have the right to use the said yacht for any other purpose than that heretofore specified, or what may be incident thereto, and it is distinctly understood and made a part of this instrument that said Lawson shall continue to be the sole owner of the Independence at all times until said match shall have been completed.

4. That the charterers are to see that the purposes for which this charter is made are complied with.

5. It being the purpose and effect of this charter to give unto the parties to whom the yacht is hereby chartered all rights and powers, both as to time and as to management and control which are necessary to qualify the Independence to enter and take part in said match for the America's Cup, and this instrument shall be so construed.

Mr. Lawson's attorneys in their letter to him concerning the charter make mention of the selection of the Challenge Committee in the following paragraphs:

The committee has in its later correspondence said nothing regarding a desire to control your boat during the trial races, as distinguished from the match or cup races—apparently recognizing the incongruity if not impropriety of asking to control your boat while in competition with their own.

You will notice that we have inserted the names of the members of the Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club as the charterers. We entirely agree with your own suggestion that it would be inappropriate for you to make any invidious distinctions, by the selection of a particular name from the list of the New York Yacht Club members, especially as the charter is only demanded by the committee to technically conform to their views. It would have seemed most appropriate to name all the members of the club as charterers were this not impracticable; the only remaining course seems to be to select certain officials of the club, and as this committee consists of the only members of the club whom you officially know, as they opened up a correspondence with you, and declined to express any preference, these persons are most naturally the ones to assume the duties which they themselves demand to have assumed by some one.

We have therefore drawn a charter which exactly meets the requirements of both of you, and have incorporated the material portion of the correspondence as the simplest and clearest method of expressing these requirements.

HORACE PELL DIES A SUICIDE.

Ends His Life in Hospital at Cleveland, Refusing to Tell Why He Shot Himself.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 7.—Horace Pell, who yesterday shot himself at the Wyandotte, died early this morning at Huron Street Hospital. He took a turn for the worse early in the morning, from which attack he never rallied.

"I know I am going to die, so I know that this will be the end," moaned Pell, as he lay on a cot at Huron Street Hospital last night. For a time it was believed the actor would recover from the wound, but it was impossible to tell just to what extent he had been injured internally. For seven hours before his death he was conscious. He had been placed under the influence of an opiate. He kept repeating the statement that he was going to die, and that nothing could save him. He would say nothing as to the cause of his attempt on his life.

Ed O. Pell of New York, a brother of the dead actor, arrived here shortly before noon to-day and took charge of the remains. The body will be taken to New York this evening for interment.

PREFERRED DEATH TO MARRIAGE.

Girl Sought by Seventy-five-Year-Old Suitor Shoots Herself.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 7.—Marie Morton, an eighteen-year-old girl, arrived here recently from Sandusky, Ohio. It is said that she ran away from her home in Sandusky because she was afraid of being forced to marry a distasteful suitor. According to the girl's own story, her parents desired her to marry a man seventy-five years old, and the girl, who is pretty, and of attractive manners, was strongly averse to having such an aged husband.

This morning she picked up a newspaper and almost the first thing she read was an account of her flight from Sandusky, and the statement that her aged lover had discovered her whereabouts, and was coming after her to take her home. Rather than be compelled to go back to her home the girl determined to take her life. Going to her room she took a revolver from a bureau drawer and shot herself, inflicting what is believed to be a mortal wound. She is now in Cooper Hospital. It is said she tried suicide three times before, first by poison, using morphine; next by gas, and again by shooting.

PREFERRED DEATH TO JAIL.

Rutledge, Convicted Bank Robber, Takes a Fatal Leap in Prison.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 7.—Of the three bank robbers who on Tuesday night, in an endeavor to escape, shot and killed Constable Boyd, one is dead and another dying. Thomas Jones, one of the three, was mortally wounded by the constables, and to-day Frank Rutledge leaped from his cell corridor to the floor, thirty feet below, and received injuries from which he died shortly afterward.

Rutledge and Fred Rice, the third robber, were sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment for robbing the Post Office and bank at Aurora. They were immediately arraigned on the charge of murdering Constable Boyd, but the hearing was postponed for a week.

"EMPTY" PISTOL KILLS HER.

Mother with Baby on Her Knee Shot by Her Sister-in-Law.

NEWBURG, West Va., June 7.—While sitting on a chair, with her baby on her lap, Mrs. Mary Lynch of this place was accidentally shot and killed yesterday by her sister-in-law, Miss Lynch, aged fifteen years, daughter of Theodore Lynch. The young lady was cleaning out a bureau drawer when she picked up a revolver.

Thinking it was not loaded, she pointed it at Mrs. Lynch, saying: "How easily I could shoot you." The revolver was of the self-action pattern, and the slight pressure caused it to go off, the bullet entering Mrs. Lynch's head and killing her instantly.

F. M. Moore of Syracuse a Bankrupt.

UTICA, N. Y., June 7.—Francis M. Moore of Syracuse, a grocer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with debts of $05,715.80 and no assets. Among the principal creditors are John Moore, Syracuse, $40,120.37, and Patrick Lynch, Syracuse, $26,065.71. The claims are the amount of judgments against Moore for money loaned. There are 107 creditors in all.

Newark Plank Road Reopened.

The Newark Plank Road, between Jersey City and Newark, which has been closed since May 1, was opened to traffic yesterday. The trolley cars of the North Jersey Street Railway began running from Newark and Jersey City at midnight.

Gasoline Explosion in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 7.—By an explosion of gasoline in the chemical department of the Franklin Electric Company's works on Sheldon Street this afternoon two employes, John Waring and Domerse P. Meyer, were terribly burned. They were removed to a hospital. The building was wrecked, with a loss of $10,000.

SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY WAR

Chancellor MacCracken Accused of Deliberate Misrepresentation.

SHARP ATTACK ON DEAN SHAW

The Charges Made by ex-Profs. Weir, Buchner, and Judd—The Chancellor's Attitude.

Charges of deliberate misrepresentation on the part of Chancellor MacCracken are freely made by the professors of the School of Pedagogy of New York University, who recently resigned because of dissensions in that institution in a statement just issued. It is a long document, admittedly provoked by the Chancellor's address at the commencement Thursday night. The signers are Prof. Samuel Weir, Prof. Edward Franklin Buchner, and Prof. Charles H. Judd. Dean Shaw is also bitterly attacked.

The Chancellor is said to have attended but one meeting of the Faculty, of which he was a voting member, in two years, and to have refused to give important rulings when the Faculty asked for them. Charges of ineompetency, which Chancellor MacCracken is accused of having published broadcast against one of the members of the Faculty, were, it is declared, "nothing less than trumped up charges to put before the public." These charges, the professors say, are contradicted by the Chancellor's earlier praise of this man, and trusts with which he had formerly honored him. Dr. MacCracken is dismissed with this language:

"It may be added that the Chancellor's own published statements from the beginning to the present, when taken together, contain abundant evidence of the uncertain and vacillating policy followed by himself and his committees."

It is admitted that Dean Shaw was finally removed, but before this happened it is said that he allowed the Women's Advisory Committee to defeat Faculty legislation in regard to the curriculum, although the committee has no legislative power. It is said that he also delegated to this body in a measure the care of the library, which should have been under the control of the Librarian of the university, and made rules preventing free access to it by students and professors. Theses of graduates, which should have been on the shelves, he is said to have kept locked in a dark closet, and to have removed one and had copies of it surreptitiously made for use in his own private school.

Plans for The Pedagogical Review fell through, it is asserted, not because of the withdrawal of support, as has been stated, but through a lack of confidence on the part of the Faculty in the reliability and sincerity of its executive head.

The Dean is charged with having admitted matriculants without examining their credentials, and twelve cases of students who proved afterward to be unqualified for admission, it is said, have been discovered since the beginning of last year. Documents of one of these cases, it is charged, have been lying on the table since last October, although brought to the notice of Chancellor MacCracken at the time when he was asked to take action in regard to it.

Complaint is made that a member of the Faculty had to transact some business concerning supplies with the Treasurer of the Women's Advisory Committee when, it is said, she "patronizingly" reproved him for his mode of submitting bills and peremptorily ordered him to take certain action contrary to directions from the university authorities. He answered the letter, and sent the answer to Chancellor MacCracken, informing him at the same time that if he deemed university interests under existing conditions of greater weight than personal interests he might hold the letter.

The Chancellor's reply was as follows:

Dear Mr. ——: Yours with inclosure received. You would hardly have had a word of criticism from me for as strong a letter as you write to the Treasurer of the committee. She forgot herself. But under present circumstances I will not send the letter, as the only real remedy is the establishment of some new rules in the near future.

HENRY M. MacCRACKEN.

New York University, Feb. 22, 1901.

This letter, it is said, was written after the Chancellor and the Council had reviewed the situation, but the new rules promised were never adopted.

It is denied that the Faculty ever consisted of more than four professors, but it is charged that Dr. F. Monteser was elevated from a lectureship to a professorship, but devoted but one hour a week to the work of the school. He always supported Dean Shaw with his vote. Dr. La Fetra, it is said, was only a lecturer, without a vote in the Faculty, and, like Dr. Monteser, spent but one hour a week in the school's work.

Chancellor MacCracken was at his home at University Heights, when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called upon him with an abstract of the charges. No copy had been sent to him, but he had already been informed of the matter.

"I positively refuse to discuss the statements made by the professors," he said, "now or at any other time, for the reason that these men are now out of office. The incident is closed for good and all."

He said further that a committee composed of George Alexander, William A. Wheelock, Henry Van Schaick, W. F. Johnson, and himself had given many hours of patient hearing to both sides of the case and that their decision was summed up briefly in a statement published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning.

"We have nothing more to say," he concluded, "except that the entire responsibility is placed upon this committee for the action taken."

A BANK TELLER SWINDLED.

Changed Money Twice for an Applicant and Came Out $55 Short.

Charles J. Solyon, paying teller of the Union Dime Savings Bank, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, was the complainant in a case before Magistrate Brann in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning against John Myers, a waiter, whom Solyon claimed "flim-flammed" him out of $55 on Thursday. According to Solyon, a man answering the description of Myers appeared at the bank on that day and presented for exchange a fifty and a hundred dollar certificate. Thirty five-dollar bills were given to him by the teller. Shortly afterward, Solyon claims, Myers reappeared and asked that the change be made in one and two dollar bills instead of fives. Without counting the roll Solyon accommodated him. When the stranger left Solyon counted the roll and found that it was $55 short.

Solyon at once started on a hunt for the flimflammer. Spying Myers, he said he was the man, and had him arrested. Before Magistrate Brann, yesterday, Myers told such a straight story and so impressed the Magistrate, that the case was postponed for a further hearing in order to give Myers time in which to get witnesses, with the aid of whose testimony, he said, he would establish an alibi.

STORM FRIGHTENS BRIDGEMEN.

Exciting Scramble to Escape Being Blown from New Structure.

The sudden storm yesterday afternoon caused an exciting scramble along the narrow footpath among the fifty men engaged in stretching the wire ropes to be used to suspend the upper flooring of the footbridge of the new East River Bridge.

The high wind which was blowing made it difficult for the men to get along the narrow footpath, as the footbridges are unprotected by side rails, and there was great danger of the men being blown from the structure.

As soon as the storm came up every man deserted his post and managed to reach the safety of the Brooklyn tower before the wind increased in velocity. Work was then suspended for the day. But for the storm the last wire rope to be used for suspending the upper structure of the footbridge would have been in position yesterday. This will be accomplished to-day.

Convicted of Being Gamblers.

Alphonse Laronte, Elie Pontin, and Marius Besseron, arrested by Committee of Fifteen agents at 452 Sixth Avenue, were convicted yesterday before Judge Warren W. Foster of being common gamblers. They were prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney Schurman and theirs were the second convictions obtained in the Committee of Fifteen's gambling cases. Mr. Schurman has successfully prosecuted all of those gamblers that the District Attorney's office has been able to get to trial. The three will be sentenced Wednesday.

J. ELMER ELLIS DEAD.

Was a Boon Companion of the Late Hamilton Fish III. and Lorillard Kip —Well Known in the Tenderloin.

J. Elmer Ellis, better known as "Bud" Ellis, for years a well-known character in the Tenderloin and other circles of this city, is dead. His friends know this much, and they know that he died Thursday; but if any of them know where he died they refuse to say. The greatest mystery is being made about the place of his death. He was in his thirty-sixth year. His death was due to a complication of diseases. The remains were taken to Schenectady on a special train. The funeral services will take place to-day from the family home at 2 P. M. The interment will be private.

"Bud" Ellis was the son of the late John C. Ellis, one time President of the Schenectady Locomotive Works, who died on Oct. 5, 1884, leaving to "Bud" the interest on $400,000. The principal was tied up in various trusts, so that he was not able to get at it. His grandfather, John Ellis, was the founder of the Schenectady Locomotive Works, and it was largely through his energy that the business was placed on a substantial basis.

Ellis, although a large stockholder, never took part in the conduct of the works. He was a boon companion of Hamilton Fish, who was killed in battle in the war with Spain, and Lorillard Kip, who died of typhoid fever.

He was reckless at times, and often the escapades of himself and his comrades received notice from the newspapers. Finally he contracted a clandestine marriage, which was not happy.

About two years ago he was very ill, and at the time succeeded in keeping his whereabouts from those who knew him best. When he recovered he was still a familiar figure in his old haunts; he had changed greatly and spent much of his time in driving with his coachman and valet, Thomas Gerson, who for years had been always at his side. It is said that he had an income of $40,000 a year.

FIRE ON A TUGBOAT.

It Opened the Boiler's Safety Valve and the Escaping Steam Awoke the Sleeping Crew.

Wild shouts from the tug J. Frederick Lohman, lying at Pier 18 East River, of the Ward Line, near the foot of Wall Street, brought many wayfarers running to the scene late last night, to find the vessel wrapped in clouds of steam and smoke. Four men suddenly appeared struggling in the surging vapors, but all gained the wharf unhurt. B. Emerson, the watchman, turned in an alarm, which brought the fireboat New Yorker steaming up from the Battery, and many land engines rattled over the pavements.

There was more steam than fire, and it seemed to be increasing constantly, and it was nearly an hour before the trouble was over. Then it was found that the woodwork of the engine room had ignited, probably from a live coal from the furnace, and had burned while the men on board who belonged to the crew slept peacefully on. They only awoke when the fire burned through the cord with which the safety valve was tied. This let the valve fly up, and the gaseous contents of the boiler blew out into the vessel's cabin.

The men at first awakening thought that there had been an explosion and that they were about to be scalded to death, and were in a stage bordering on panic when they found themselves all safe and sound on the pier. The Lohman is owned by the Dalzell Towing Company of 70 South Street, and it is thought that $500 will make good all the damage.

POLICEMAN A LIFE SAVER.

Dragged Long Distance by Runaway Horse to Save a Group of Children.

Just as crowds of children were coming out of Grammar School No. 1, at Catharine and Henry Streets, a runaway horse attached to a wagon dashed down Henry Street.

Policeman Otto Raphal of the Oak Street Station, who was stationed outside the school, saw that the crowd of children who were then crossing the street, were in imminent danger of being killed, rushed into the gutter, and, before the maddened animal had reached the corner he seized the bridle. He pulled with all his strength, but the horse kept on, dragging the officer with him.

The animal was finally brought to a sudden halt within a few feet of a crowd of little girls who had become so panic-stricken that they failed to move from the gutter.

Policeman Raphal, who had been dragged more than a hundred feet, still clung to the bridle, and would not let go until the children were taken to safety. Although severely injured, Raphal stuck to his post, refusing medical attendance until he was relieved at 6 o'clock last night. It was found that he had sustained severe abrasions about the left side and leg.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S SUIT.

Action Against Mount Pleasant Transferred to Manhattan Court.

Hearing of the appeal of John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller from a decision of the Supreme Court in their action against the Town Board of Mount Pleasant was yesterday afternoon transferred from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn to the Appellate Division in Manhattan.

The Rockefellers seek to prevent the Town Board from paying out of the town's treasury $7,262, expenses incurred in a legal contest to maintain a high assessment placed upon the Rockefeller property in the town. An injunction was denied them by the Supreme Court, Second Department, and appeal was made to the Appellate Division from this decision.

The Rockefeller property was assessed in 1897 at over $2,000,000. After a long legal contest the assessment was reduced to about $342,000.

Woman Attacked and Robbed.

Mary Holts, thirty-two years old, whose residence is unknown, was taken to Bellevue Hospital early this morning suffering from bruises of the body and cuts about the head. The woman said she was moving to a house on Charlton Street, near Hudson, and was carrying two valises containing all her property. She said she was attacked by three men, who beat and kicked her and took her valises away from her. She says they then threw her over the railing into the basement of the house. The woman's condition is not dangerous, but she was badly hurt.

Bicycle Companies to Improve Roads.

The automobile and bicycle concerns in the country have under consideration a proposition to raise a fund for the betterment of the public roads in all parts of the country. The idea is said to have originated with Col. Albert A. Pope of Boston. A meeting will be held in this city next week at which it is expected liberal contributions will be made.

French Etiquette About Hosts.

From The London Chronicle.

The manners of Paris to-day are said to be those of London to-morrow. But in one particular we may hope that the custom of Parisian theatregoers will not be imported. The emphatic and instantaneous manner in which the contemporary Frenchman seizes his hat when the curtain falls and wears it between the acts, talking the while to his womankind, is restless and odd enough, one may hope, to evade imitation. Whence the habit comes no man quite knows. A quarter of a century ago the Frenchman blushed when he saw the Englishman enter a club smoking room with his hat on. Some people say that this time the French have taken a hint from the English, and given it an accent of exaggeration.

New Japanese Island.

According to The Japan Times, a new island has been discovered in the Sea of Japan.

From a statement appearing in The Nichi Nichi it appears that the island is situated at a point between Ul-long-do Island, off Korea, and the Oki Archipelago, off the coasts of the San-in-do, the distance from either side being thirty miles.

No maps ever published contain any reference to the island, which is reported to be about two miles in length and about the same in breadth.

It was about a year or two ago that the island was first discovered by a fisherman of Kyushu, who found the waters in its neighborhood full of sea horses.

PARTY MEN IN REVOLT

The Plaza Club Resents the Appointment of Mr. Yereance.

RESIGNATIONS OF MEMBERS

The Objections Made to the Inheritance Tax Appraiser—His Criticisms of Mr. Platt.

Politicians yesterday had a great deal to say with regard to the resignation of several well-known members from the Plaza Club, one of the strongest and most influential Republican organizations in this county.

These resignations were the result of the deep-seated disaffection caused by the appointment of James Yereance as an Appraiser under the collateral inheritance tax law to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of ex-Senator Charles B. Page.

Mr. Yereance lives in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, the home of the Plaza Club. He is in the service of a leading life assurance company. He has been very active in politics, and was an executive member of the Republican County Committee. He is credited with having attacked Senator Platt in and out of season on personal and political grounds. Yet Senator Platt, to the great astonishment of many, indorsed his application for the Appraisership at the request of Robert C. Morris, President of the County Committee.

Mr. Morris and Mr. Yereance live in the same district, and both were members of the Plaza Club. Mr. Morris insisted on the appointment of Mr. Yereance, although ex-Leader and ex-Assemblyman Frank Bulkley of the same district, Leader Frederick Haldy of the Third District, and others were looking for the place.

Both Mr. Bulkley and Mr. Haldy have always been consistent organization men, and the latter was legislated out of his four-thousand-dollar position as Deputy Treasurer of the Police Department by the passage of the Single-Headed Commission bill. A majority of the members of the Executive Committee of the county organization favored Mr. Haldy, but he was ignored.

The appointment of Mr. Yereance caused a semi-revolt in nearly all the Republican organizations in the county.

Members of the Plaza Club made no attempts to conceal their marked disapproval of the course of President Morris in insisting on the selection of Mr. Yereance. They extended this disapproval to John W. Jacobus, Alexander T. Mason, the district leader, and to Mr. Yereance himself. The feeling ran so high that Messrs. Morris, Jacobus, Mason, and Yereance have resigned.

A prominent member of the Plaza Club said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night:

"I am a warm personal friend of 'Bob' Morris, but he made a serious mistake in insisting on the appointment of Mr. Yereance. The latter has always been kicking over the traces, and no man has more bitterly abused Senator Platt. Mr. Morris and the others who have resigned were impelled to that course because of the marked dissatisfaction over the Yereance appointment. And that dissatisfaction was not confined to the Plaza Club. It was manifest all over the city.

"The plea that the resignations were due to the removal of the Plaza Club's starters from Sixth to Madison Avenue, bringing the Plaza organization opposite the headquarters of the regular district organization, is all nonsense. Sixth Avenue is practically the western boundary of the district, while Madison Avenue is in the centre.

"I will say this, and I believe it absolutely, that if the Republicans of the Twenty-ninth District go to the primaries on the Yereance appointment proposition, Mason will be defeated for leader and President Morris will be placed in a very unenviable position.

"There is no discontent among members of the Plaza Club over the change of headquarters."

President Morris yesterday admitted that he had resigned, but declined to discuss the matter.

Among the members of the Plaza Club are Lewis Anson G. McCook, John D. Crimmins, Jr., Alexander Caldwell, Thomas F. Wentworth, Alfred L. M. Bullowa, Bainbridge Colby, Samuel Thorne, Jr., Edward H. McCray, William Leary, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Samuel W. Bowne, Washington E. Connor, P. C. Costello, and William Sloane.

There will be a meeting of the club at the Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on Monday night, and a lively session is expected.

STORAGE ON A HUMAN LEG.

Concord Druggist Recovers $1,979.16 for Preserving the Limb in Alcohol.

CONCORD, N. H., June 7.—A novel lawsuit was heard in the Superior Court this afternoon. A jury gave a verdict of $1,979.16 to a druggist for preserving in alcohol the amputated limb of a once prominent man.

In 1887 John H. Pearson, a millionaire railroad manager, resident of this city, lost a leg. This member he preserved in alcohol and stored in a safe place in a local drug store. When Mr. Pearson died, in 1899, the leg was, by his direction, taken from its jar and interred with the rest of his body. Shortly after, A. Ferley Fitch, the local druggist, who had cared for the leg, sent to the Trustees of the estate a bill for $3,450 for services rendered in connection with the amputated limb. This bill the Trustees refused to pay, and Mr. Fitch brought suit which was heard to-day.

The plaintiff called ten witnesses, including the widow of Mr. Pearson. On the other side the only witnes was Prof. Whitney, curator of the Harvard Medical School.

BIG LOBSTER CAUGHT IN MAINE.

It Weighs 23 Pounds and Has a Circumference of 20 Inches.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, Me., June 7.—One of the largest, if not the largest, lobsters ever seen in Maine, has been brought here from Grand Manan, N. B., and will be forwarded by express to a Roxbury (Mass.) fish dealer. The crustacean, which measures four feet from the tip of the claws to the tip of the tail and weighs twenty-three pounds, was caught in a trawl a few miles off the shore of Grand Manan. Its body measures two feet in length and its circumference is twenty inches.

A lobster of about equal size to the one brought here was taken a few years ago off Grand Manan, near where the latest one was caught, and is now in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

HE SWINDLED IN CHURCH'S NAME?

Alleged Impostor Sought Money for Dominican Sisterhood.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 7.—William D. Stafford of Michigan, aged sixty years, was arrested this afternon on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses from various New Haven merchants by representing himself as Abraham Arthur Tandy, a brother of the late Dominican priest, Father Tandy of New York.

It is alleged that he styled himself as an agent for the Dominican Sisterhood of New York and solicited money for the furnishing of the building just purchased here by the sisterhood to be used as an academy for girls.

Books and papers found on the man lead the police to believe that he has operated in New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and the West. He had papers describing St. Catherine's, St. Joseph's, St. Jerome's, and the Holy Rosary Academies of New York.

After an examination he was locked up in default of bonds of $1,000. He is about 5 feet 11 inches in height and has a gray mustache, wears a black derby hat, a gray suit, and tan shoes. He came here last night from New York.

TWO KILLED IN STREET DUEL.

One More Fatally Wounded in Dispute Over Hog Stealing.

HOUSTON, Texas, June 7.—As the result of an indictment charging hog theft, a shooting affray occurred here to-day in which Thomas Payne and L. D. Echols were killed and J. B. Perkins was fatally and David Echols badly wounded. Payne's son was on trial, and the Echolses had been summoned as witnesses. The men met down town, and after a few words the shooting began. Perkins was a brother-in-law of Payne, and he and Echols fired at about the same time. Echols's bullet struck Payne, and Perkins immediately shot and killed Echols. David Echols opened fire on Perkins and on young Payne. Two bullets struck Perkins, and a wound in the groin will probably prove fatal. Perkins wounded David Echols in one arm, and amputation will be necessary. The younger Payne was not hurt.

The street was crowded at the time of the shooting, but no one save those directly involved were hurt. Every bullet fired struck the mark, with the exception of one which young Payne fired, and which struck his father, who was probably dead at the time.

JOE PHILLIPS'S FRIENDS.

His Brave Spirit Touches Magistrate Crane's Heart and He Orders His Mother's Release.

Magistrate Crane yesterday signed an order for the release from the workhouse on Blackwell's Island of little Joe Phillips's mother. The woman has been on the island for about two months serving a three-months' sentence for non-support of her children.

Last night Magistrate Crane said that the brave spirit of her son was to a great extent responsible for the clemency that he had exerted in her behalf. The additional fact that a prominent man of this city had promised to secure for the woman a home, and that her son would be provided with work to support her and the two little girls also had something to do with the signing of the order by Magistrate Crane.

"I was glad to release the woman," said Magistrate Crane last night. "She has been unfortunate, and now that the self-sacrifice of her boy has resulted in her securing her freedom, I hope that she will see the error of her past life, and in the future conduct herself properly. She will be released in the morning."

Joe will also probably be allowed to leave the Catholic Protectory to-day, but Magistrate Pool, who will have to order the discharge, said last night that he did not know what disposition he would make of the case until it came up before him.

"I learned over the telephone yesterday morning," said Magistrate Pool, "that Dr. and Mrs. Coe of 8 West Seventy-sixth Street would be glad to take Joe and adopt him. Mrs. Coe promised to see that he was educated, well clothed, and said that his future welfare would be looked after the same as if he were her own child.

"Having received word from the boy on June 5 that he would go to the home of Dr. Coe, and promising that if I would order his release, he would try and be deserving of their kindness, I issued an order for his release from the Protectory.

"When the messenger bearing the discharge reached the protectory, he was informed that the boy would not go to Dr. Coe's as the coupon directed the discharge returned to me."

Mrs. Coe could not be seen last night. Dr. Coe said that they had nothing further to say in regard to the matter.

An application will be made to Magistrate Pool for the release of Joe to-day. The application will be based upon the promise of the man referred to by Magistrate Crane, to provide a home for the family and look after their welfare.

BROOKLYN TEACHER'S TROUBLE

Miss Currie, After Thirty Years of Work, Declared to be Mentally Unfit.

There was an affecting scene last night in the home of the Brooklyn Borough School Board in Livingston Street when Miss Sarah Currie, a teacher in Public School No. 133 in Butler Street appeared before the Teachers' Committee of the Board to answer to charges of insubordination and incompetency. Miss Currie, who is about fifty years old, has been a teacher in the Brooklyn schools for about thirty years. She was suspended on Feb. 11 last by Dr. A. T. Bowser, the Chairman of the local committee of the board in charge of the school, who preferred the charge against her. It was alleged that she was suffering from a form of religious mania.

At the hearing testimony was given by witnesses as to Miss Currie's alleged eccentricities and also to the fact that she had ill-treated pupils. It was alleged that her peculiar conduct had alarmed the members of her class. Medical testimony was also taken to the effect that Miss Currie was not properly balanced mentally.

The teacher, when called upon by Chairman James Bendernagel of the committee, made a rambling and incoherent reply. She said she was innocent of the charges and condemned the members of the board. She finally left the room in a state of agitation before the close of the hearing. The committee decided that the woman was not fit mentally to continue in her position. It will recommend her dismissal.

A JERSEY CITY HIGHWAYMAN.

Employe of American Canning Company Held Up and Robbed of $240.

John Smith, sixteen years old, employed by the American Canning Company in Jersey City, was sent to the First National Bank of Hoboken yesterday with three checks, amounting to $240.

At Jersey Avenue and Eighteenth Street he was halted by a young man who presented a pistol at his head and commanded him to hand over his bankbook. Smith obeyed, and the highwayman made his escape without stopping to examine the contents of the book.

Smith can give no description of the robber, except that he was well dressed, of dark complexion, and about twenty-one years old.

KENDALL'S MARVELOUS ENERGY.

Plumber Smashed the Window of a Flat to Get at His Work.

Business enterprise was the excuse offered by John Kendall, thirty-two years old, of 427 West Thirty-sixth Street, who was arrested while trying to break into the flat of James McDermott at 52 West End Avenue, when arraigned in the West Side Court on a charge of attempting a burglary, yesterday morning.

"Kendall is a plumber full of energy and a marvelous workman," said his lawyer. "He had some work to do in the flat occupied by McDermott, and so ambitious was he to do it that when he could not gain admittance through the door he decided to go in through the window. He had no intention to steal, and should be set free."

McDermott, however, protested that the prisoner had scared his sick wife almost to death on the previous afternoon by smashing a window and trying to crawl into the apartments. He drove him away, he said, and then he returned with a club and started to batter down the front door until he threatened to shoot him. "He acted like a madman bent upon murder," he said.

Magistrate Meade held Kendall in $1,000 bail for further examination Monday morning.

He Tipped Off Lawyer Candidates.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 7.—Clay M. Runyan, in the Supreme Court, to-day pleaded guilty to the charge of offering for sale questions prepared for candidates for the State bar. He was sentenced to ten days in jail and fined $250.

Legislator's Peculiar Death.

LANSING, Mich., June 7.—Michael S. Doyle, Representative from Eaton County in the lower house of the Legislature, died this morning in the rooms of Edith Manders, a hotel domestic, as the result of taking a dose of carbolic acid, which the woman says she gave him in mistake for whisky. He was fifty-nine years old.

Royalties and the "Royal" Game.

From The London Chronicle.

Centuries back golf was a pastime of our royal family, though then usually played in Scotland, but now golf links will be completed by Whitsuntide in the grounds of Windsor Castle for the use of the King. The Stuart family was very fond of the game, and the first English club was established at Blackheath in 1608 by James I. His eldest son, Henry, frequently played, and on one occasion nearly struck by accident his tutor with a club, whereupon he coolly remarked, "Had I done so I had but paid my debts." Charles I. was playing golf when he received the news of the Irish rebellion. James, Duke of York, afterward James II., was another ardent player. Golf is frequently mentioned in ancient Scottish records, and in the fifteenth century was prohibited because it interfered with the practice of archery. Strutt considered it the most ancient game at ball requiring a bat.

B. Altman & Co. close their store on Saturdays at 12 o'clock (noon), during the months of June, July, August and September.

THIS HORSE KNOWS HIS WORK.

He Does It Extremely Well in a Chicago Slaughter House, but He Will Not Do Any Other.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

John works in the killing room of a big stock yards firm. John is a horse, and in many respects he is a wonderful animal. He has the shapely head of a thoroughbred, and as he walks about the steaming floor of a slaughter house does so with an air of indifference and pride that is quite human. The employes of Louis Pfaelzer & Sons, the concern which owns John, say he is the most intelligent horse in the world, and take a genuine pride in the docile creature, although there is no such thing as familiarity permitted by John. "Keep your distance," is evidently John's motto.

John's principal occupation is to drag the carcasses of steers from the "striking" pens to the slaughter house floor, where the butchers hoist them preparatory to skinning and dressing them for market. For this purpose John wears a light harness which is attached by a hook to a rope passed about the dead steer's neck. When the butchers have finished the dressing of one carcass they will go to the "striking" pen. A sliding trap door that shuts these pens off from the dressing room is raised, and a rope is passed about the neck of the prostrate steer. Then it is up to John, who is standing in his usual post about midway of the big room.

"John!" calls the butcher. He speaks in a conversational tone, and might be addressing one of his fellow-workmen.

John at once quits his post and walks up to the man who has called him. He turns about so that the man can fasten his harness to the rope about the steer's neck. No sooner does John hear the snap of the catch than he starts forward as if he were going through the opposite wall. But he does not. He stops abruptly, and it will be found that he has landed the steer exactly under the tackle by which the butchers suspend it for dressing operations. Not a word has been said to John, nor is any attempt made to guide or control him by means of reins or halter. Having placed the steer in position he has his tackle cast loose, and then stalks off to his favorite post of observation.

There are five of these "striking" pens in the room in which John works. Four of them hold only one steer at a time, the other holds two. When John is called upon to pull a steer from one of the single pens he knows his work there is done, and will not go back to them for another until the steer he has last drawn out is dressed and run down on the overhead railway to the cooling room. But in the fifth pen he knows he has to haul out two steers before his work is accomplished. No sooner has he hauled out one and been cast loose than he turns about and walks back for the other. Not a word of command is ever given him except the call "John," when his services are needed.

In the vocabulary of the stock yards they have the term "downers." These are cattle that have broken a leg or that from any other of several causes are unable to walk but are yet fit for food purposes. Pfaelzer & Sons have a contract with a big Eastern concern that buys and ships live cattle to the East to kill and dress all their "downers." The injured animals are loaded on low trucks and carted to the slaughter house. The truck is backed up to a door, and then the steer has to be hauled up to the spot where the tackle for the steer's elevation is. As the animals weigh from 1,200 pounds to 1,600 pounds each it is a hard pull for John, and he does not like the job.

In John's moments of leisure he stands facing the door at which the "downers" arrive. No sooner does he see a truck with one of the animals on it than he begins to be busy and absorbed in something else. He will carelessly stroll away from his post and roam all over the slaughter house, paying no attention to the calls for "John." It becomes necessary for an attendant to go after him and lead him to where he is wanted, but, this done, he buckles down to work.

In killing at the slaughter house the beef cattle come first, and when they are finished they handle calves. The cattle are driven up a runway from which they are admitted into the "striking" pens as needed. John can see this runway, and he knows that when the calves come into it his work is done for the day, as the butchers haul the calves out from the pens by hand. No sooner does John see the calves coming than he quits work and walks off to his stable. He won't do another stroke of work that day.

The 12 o'clock whistle has just as much meaning for John as it has for the human employes of the slaughter house. When it blows John begins to walk about looking for his dinner, which is usually brought to him. He gets it and eats it in a dignified manner, and roams about at will afterward. When the whistle blows again for resuming work John walks back to his usual post, where he can keep his eye on the door for the hated "downers."

John is an extremely exclusive and aristocratic horse. He allows no familiarity with him, except from two or three people. One of these is Dr. T. R. Fugit, the United States Government inspector at the slaughter house. The doctor knows a few things about horses, and he says John is the most intelligent animal he ever saw.

"I believe he understands what we say about him," said the doctor. "Don't you, John?" John laid back his ears, tossed his head, and looked as if he was about to wink, but recollecting his dignity refrained.

"And he won't make friends with people, although there is nothing mean or vicious about him," continued the doctor. Just then David Pfaelzer, one of John's owners, came up. "He won't let me make friends with him," said Mr. Pfaelzer. "Just watch him." Mr. Pfaelzer went up to John and tried to stroke his head. John simply tossed his head away; he would not endure the caress.

John is a bay, about seven years old, and has been holding his present job less than a year. No special pains were taken to train him for his duties, but he had only been in the house a month or two when he grasped the situation, and is now esteemed a valuable employe. But with all his great strength and willingness when on duty he cannot be induced to do anything outside. "He won't pull five pounds for you outside this room," said Mr. Pfaelzer. "He knows his work is here, and simply declines to fill two jobs. He is an equine aristocrat, if there ever was one."

A New Food Fad.

From The London Globe.

Metaphors are an excellent form of language in their way, and even the zeal of those who mix them may be forgiven. They increase thereby the gayety of nations, and no one is much the worse. The danger of metaphors comes in when they start enthusiasts on mistaken crusades. We believe that a mere metaphor is largely responsible for the latest theory of the proper food for man. We

CAN PLAY SUNDAY GOLF

Jury at Yonkers Finds Player Not Guilty of Breaking the Law.

The Jurors Congratulated on Their Decision—Attorney and Judge Have a Warm Tilt.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, June 7.—In a court room crowded with prominent residents of this place, the question as to the right of man to play golf on Sunday in Yonkers was decided here to-day by the discharge of Benjamin Adams. Mr. Adams was arrested last Sunday for playing the game on the links of the Saegkill Golf Club. He was tried before Judge Kellogg and a jury of six, and was discharged, but only after a hard-fought legal battle, during which there was an angry exchange of words by Judge Kellogg and Joseph F. Daly, one of the attorneys for the defendant. The decision was received joyously by those who play baseball, and the members of the Saegkill Golf Club, of which the defendant is a member.

The District Attorney's office did not think the case of enough importance to detail a special prosecuting attorney, so Judge Kellogg assumed the double rôle of prosecuting attorney and Judge.

J. Bell, one of the adherents of the golfing contingent, caused a tift at the start of the case between the Judge and Lawyer Daly. Mr. Bell, who is a member of the golf club to which the defendant belonged, was called to serve on the jury. He was to have been the sixth juror. He wore a golf suit. On reaching his seat in the jury box he crossed his legs, smiled at friends in the audience, and winked at the counsel for the defendant. Mr. Bell did not suit Judge Kellogg, and he excused the candidate. Mr. Bell suited Lawyer Daly, and he insisted on his right to have him, and before the Court finished denying the right the lawyer had taken half a dozen exceptions.

The first witness put on the stand was Officer Welsch, who, with Policeman McGrath, had arrested Mr. Adams. After stating the facts of the arrest, and describing how they found the defendant in a red jacket on Sunday, June 2, in the act of smashing the little white ball, they were taken in hand by Mr. Morse for cross-examination. The questions tending to show that the game of golf was a quiet one, had not caused a public disturbance, and being away from all houses and retired upon private grounds, could not have been a violation of the statute forbidding the disturbing of "the peace of the day." The Court decided that this line of questioning was irrelevant.

Lawyer Morse read the statute referring to the case in an attempt to prove that the word "public" preceding "sport" brought the case outside of the statute. A motion of dismissal was made and denied. Then the lawyer gave the history of the observance of Sunday and of the present Sunday law.

President Hodgeman of the golf club was then called to prove that the club was a regularly incorporated club in control of private grounds. Another motion to dismiss having been refused, Lawyer Daly began his address to the jury. He said:

"I will prove to you presently from the Scripture itself and from various religious books, that Sunday was made for man and not man for Sunday. I am confident, knowing what I do from the early history of the learned Court, that if I misstate quotations from the Bible he will be in a position to set me aright without ever referring to the Book." Then followed an address on the religious liberty of the people as guaranteed by the Constitution. In ending his argument the lawyer referred to the complainant in the case as the "Nebulous complainant scattered through the theological air," and then, to the amusement of the golfers and to the annoyance of the Court, he recited a story.

"To keep the Sunday as these good people wish us to keep it would be to put us in the boots of the small boy who sat on his mother's knee and was told that if he was good all the time he would surely go to Heaven. 'But what is Heaven?' asked the little chap. 'Why, Heaven, darling, is a place where it is always Sunday,' the fond mother answered. 'I guess—I guess I'd rather go to the other place, then,' the boy decided." The golfers tittered audibly, and Judge Kellogg, with the blood rushing to his face, wrapped sternly for order. When the address was finished he charged the jury.

"Gentlemen," he said, "it is the duty of the Judge and the jury to decide according to the law as they find it written on the books. The defendant is charged with having willfully broken the law, but it is not charged that he has maliciously done so. But whatever he did was done with an intention so to do. The burden of proof rests with the people, and unless you are satisfied of the guilt of the accused you must acquit. However, the facts in this complaint have not been controverted."

Juror No. 2 asked at this point whether the fact that the playing was done on private grounds had bearing on the case.

"None whatever," said the Court, and Mr. Daly took the first of several dozen exceptions that followed in quick order.

"I object not only to the ruling but to the language of the Court," he said. "Further, I move that the Court instruct the jury that they are to judge the case according to their consciences." This motion was denied and an exception taken promptly.

Judge Kellogg then read the statute forbidding Sunday amusements to the jury.

"Will the Court please to read that statute again, and to read it as it is written in the book?" Mr. Daly said.

"The stenographer may do so from his record," said His Honor.

"I repeat, will your Honor read the passage exactly as it is written in the book? Your Honor has left out the words 'public sports.'"

Judge Kellogg again read over the statute, and was again interrupted by the lawyer. Meanwhile his Honor had waxed warm.

"Again I ask the Court to read the statute to the jury as he finds it in the book," said Mr. Daly, and Judge Kellogg, now thoroughly aroused, took the matter as an imputation that he was purposely omitting to read the statute properly.

"I allow no one to attack my veracity," said the Court angrily.

"Take all this down," said Mr. Daly to a private stenographer.

"I think I can read English properly, and do not need any glasses," Judge Kellogg roared.

Mr. Daly then explained that the words "public sports" had been left out of the case every time his Honor read the statute. Judge Kellogg finally admitted having left out the words, but said they were there merely as a guide and as a heading to assist in defining the statute.

The jury declined to present a verdict without leaving the room, and at 12:30 o'clock were locked up to deliberate. The court room remained crowded with persons who desired to hear the verdict. The jury remained out forty-five minutes, and when they returned to the court room Foreman D. A. Doran read the verdict, as follows:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Adams, not guilty, and we recommend that the existing law in regard to the observance of the Sabbath on the first day of the week be repealed or so amended as not to interfere with the innocent amusement of the citizens of this State on that day."

After the jurymen had been discharged nearly everybody in the court room shook hands with them and congratulated them on the verdict they had rendered.

SUIT OVER A TRUST FUND.

Mrs. Garrison's Action Against ex-Judge Leicester Holme—She Received $40,000 from George Lorillard.

An action involving the ownership of a trust fund of $20,000 was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Leventritt. The case is that of Mrs. Annie A. Garrison against ex-Judge Leicester Holme, individually and as trustee, the United States Trust Company, Mrs. Grace Nixon, Harry Vidal Nixon, Annie Spencer Nixon, and George Oliver Bigg.

While the others are joined as a matter of form, ex-Judge Holme is the real defendant in the action. He was at one time a Judge of the City Court, and later a Commissioner of Excise. When Hugh J. Grant was Mayor Mr. Holme was his private secretary. He has lived in Paris for several years and he will not appear personally at the trial.

In her complaint Mrs. Garrison says that Grace Nixon is the daughter of herself and Mr. Holme, and that she was known as Georgette Rogers, this being Mrs. Garrison's name before she was married. Mrs. Garrison says that on March 15, 1885, she received $40,000 from George Lorillard, and of this sum she placed $20,000 in a trust fund on Mr. Holme's advice. She supposed that the fund was for her own benefit until her death, and she drew the interest on it up to February, 1899. At that time her interest was stopped. On investigation she found that the deed of trust had been so drawn that it provided that the fund should go to Georgette Rogers, now Mrs. Nixon, when she became twenty-one years old. Mrs. Garrison asserts that Mr. Holme deceived her when the deed of trust was executed and now she seeks to have this deed canceled.

Mrs. Garrison in her own behalf said that she had received, according to an agreement, two checks for $20,000 each from Mr. Lorillard. She objected to taking this money, but Mr. Holme, who was her legal adviser, told her to accept it. The witness also told of her conversation with Mr. Holme as to the investment of the money. She said he fully understood that she wanted to put $20,000 in trust.

"How did you collect the interest?" she was asked.

"Through Mr. Holme until 1890, and from then until 1896 I received it by check from the trust company."

"What happened in 1896?"

"My daughter wrote a letter to the company telling them not to pay the income to me any more."

"When was your child, Georgette Rogers, born?"

"Feb. 28, 1878."

"Did Holme contribute to the support of the child?"

"Not until she was nine or ten years old."

"Did you know George Lorillard?"

"Yes. I met him in 1876."

The witness said that in 1887 Mr. Holme formally adopted her child and sent her to Philadelphia and Paris to be educated. The reason for this adoption was that Mr. Garrison objected to the child eating at the table with them, and made her eat in the servants' quarters.

"When did you become Mrs. Garrison?"

"In 1884."

"Who is your husband?"

"Walter G. Garrison."

On cross-examination the witness was asked:

"You were the wife of Mr. Garrison when you began your negotiations with Mr. Lorillard, which resulted in the payment of the $40,000?"

"Yes."

The deed of trust was then submitted to Mrs. Garrison, and she declared she did not know what she was signing when she placed her name to it. Her receipts for money from the trust company were signed by her as trustee for Georgette Rogers. She was still on the stand when the hearing was adjourned until Monday.

In his answer Mr. Holme denies all the allegations made by Mrs. Garrison. Her daughter is now Mrs. Harry Vidal Nixon and lives in England. Her deposition will be read at the trial.

DR. KENNEDY'S NEW WITNESS.

Mrs. Annie Melville Gives Important Evidence in Favor of Accused Dentist.

Mrs. Annie Melville, the newly discovered witness for Samuel J. Kennedy, on trial before Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, for the third time, charged with murdering Emeline C. Reynolds, yesterday gave evidence tending to strengthen the accused dentist's alibi.

Mrs. Melville was called to the stand by Lawyer Moore in the late afternoon. She followed the last of the handwriting experts who for two weeks have occupied the court's time with their testimony.

Mrs. Melville said she saw Kennedy, wearing a dark suit and a derby hat leave his office, at 60 West Twenty-second Street, about 5:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 15, 1898. This is the hour several State witnesses swore they saw the dentist enter the Grand Hotel dining room with the dead girl. A short while before she saw him leave, said Mrs. Melville, a man somewhat resembling Kennedy had called at her place of business, then underneath the dental parlors, and made inquiries regarding the dentist. The same man had called some days before that and made the same inquiries, she stated.

"Describe the man," requested Lawyer Moore.

"He looked like Dr. Kennedy, but was heavier and taller, and his mustache was darker. He wore a straw hat."

"Did you call your employer's attention to these calls?" asked Judge Newburger.

"Not at the time. I did after the murder." was the reply.

Mr. Osborne asked but two questions on cross examination.

"People often came in and asked you about Dr. Kennedy, didn't they?" he inquired.

"Why, certainly."

"Then there was nothing at all strange about this call, was there?"

"Oh, no, Sir."

Mr. Osborne did not think this witness hurt his case any. The prosecution concedes that Kennedy left his office about this time and sauntered up Sixth Avenue, meeting E. W. K. Uffer, an architect, whom he knew, about Twenty-eighth Street. Uffer was the next witness. Mr. Osborne asked that all of the other alibi witnesses be excluded from the room. Uffer said he met Dr. Kennedy a little before 7 o'clock in the afternoon, the time several waiters in the Grand Hotel testified that Kennedy was eating there with Emeline Reynolds. Uffer said he walked down to Twenty-third Street. He described the defendant's apparel. Kennedy wore, he said, a dark suit, a derby hat, turn-down collar, and a bow tie. It was just about twilight, but too dark to distinguish whether the suit was blue or black. He fixed the time as 6:45 because he had just left his brother's house before the dinner hour. The prosecution admits that Uffer is telling the truth, but contends that he is mistaken about the time; that it was in reality nearly 8 o'clock, and that Kennedy was at that time waiting for Emeline Reynolds to return from her apartment, where she had gone after dining with him at the Grand Hotel. The trial will continue to-day.

NO PAY FOR KENNEDY EXPERTS.

Controller's Refusal to Settle Such Bills for Dentist's Defense Upheld.

Controller Coler's appeal from the peremptory writ of mandamus requiring him to pay to William W. Cantwell and others $950 allowed them for the compensation of expert witnesses as to handwriting, called on behalf of Samuel J. Kennedy on his trial for murder, has been sustained. Justice Fursman, who presided at the trial, allowed $500 under the law as compensation to the counsel, which has been paid; and also the $950 as "expenses." The statute provides for the payment of not to exceed $500 in such a case, and for the payment of personal and incidental expenses.

"We cannot construe this section of the code," Justice Patterson says, in giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, "as so enlarging the meaning of the word 'incidental' as to give authority for the allowance as a county charge of such items of expenditure as those now claimed by the relators. There is nothing in the suggestion of hardship in a particular case that aids the construction of the statute. The inability of the accused to meet the expense of calling expert witnesses to oppose those called by the prosecution is a situation which has not been met by the Legislature, and the courts have no power to broaden the scope of the statute by a supposed equitable construction.

"Before the passage of a law giving compensation from the public moneys to counsel assigned in a capital case the services of such counsel were gratuitous. With respect to all expenses of a trial, except as expressly provided for by statute, there has been no change in the law."

Gen. Sickles Is Ill.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who came home from West Point several days ago, expecting to return and resume his duties as a member of the Board of Visitors at the Academy, telegraphed yesterday to his fellow-members that his condition was such that he could not leave home.

COLORADO.

New daily limited service beginning June 16th via Great Rock Island Route, one night out Chicago to Colorado. We can convince you we have the best service, the best connections, and arrive in Denver and Colorado Springs (Manitou) at the most convenient hour. Only direct line to Manitou. Cheap Summer excursions daily to Colorado and Utah, with especially low rates on certain days. For details write A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A., 401 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

CAVALRY TO BREAK CAMP

Squadron A and Troop C Will Leave Peekskill To-day for Home.

Their Places Will Be Taken by the 8th Regiment and 1st Battery—Fun in the Summer Tents.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, June 7.—Cavalry week ends to-night and to-morrow the Eighth Regiment, in command of Col. J. M. Jarvis, and the First Battery, commanded by Capt. Louis Wendel, will occupy the tented plain. Both organizations will come by train, the Eighth leaving the Grand Central Station at 10:30 and the battery entraining at the Thirty-third Street station, where they leave at 9 o'clock.

The cavalry, however, will not delay their departure, but will take up the homeward march before the arrival of the other organizations, Troop C of Brooklyn moving out at 7 o'clock in the morning and Squadron A at 9, after receiving their week's pay from Col. Chauncey P. Williams, Paymaster, who arrived at camp last evening. Troop C will encamp on the Cyrus Field Judson place at Ardsley-on-Hudson to-morrow night and Squadron A at Kingsland Point, Tarrytown, both expecting to reach their home stations about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

For the last day in camp it has been very dreary. The showers of the morning did not interfere with the drills, but a downpour of rain lasting all afternoon prevented the polo match and the baseball game between Troop C and the squadron from taking place. In fact, there was "nothing doing" in camp throughout the afternoon except sleeping and visiting, and it was necessary to make a quick dash from one tent to another to keep from getting too wet if one indulged in the visiting.

The field day games of yesterday were not exactly closed with the decision of the judges. Much controversy developed last night over the merits of the horses which ran in the flat race. J. F. Kernochan had won, and finally to decide, another race was planned for this morning. It was over the same course as yesterday, but was lengthened 200 feet, and Kernochan, to make the race worth while, offered a cup to the winner. The entries were John J. Kelly, W. McGuire, D. Lennon, J. F. Kernochan, and Arthur Corlies. Lieut. Russell Bellamy started them and Col. A. B. Thurston was judge at the finish. It was a prettier race than yesterday's, and just missed being a dead heat. Kernochan was in the lead and was pressed hard by Lennon, on Sergeant Major, R. C. Lawrence's thoroughbred Lenity riding neck and neck until near the finish, when Lennon broke away and crossed the line, winning by a head, Kernochan getting second place.

As has been Gen. Roe's custom every Summer the squadron has been in camp, the squadron officers in the afternoon of Troop C, and Major Holland and Major Green of Gen. Roe's staff, were guests of the General, who formerly commanded the squadron, at his Summer residence at Highland Falls this afternoon. The party went up on a steam launch at 12:30, and after luncheon returned to camp at 4:30. That left the cavalry organization without any officers most of the afternoon, the command of camp devolving on Col. N. B. Thurston. The Colonel, however, had a very quiet camp to look after, and order was maintained by the troopers with the same care and attention as though all their officers were present.

SMALLPOX SCARE AT BELLEVUE

A Visitor to Sick Relatives Was Afflicted with the Disease.

Another smallpox patient appeared in Bellevue Hospital yesterday when Nellie Zara, an Italian girl, fifteen years old, walked in to see her little sister and brother, who have been patients in the institution since Tuesday. She was dressed in her best suit, but her face was covered with little blisters, and Register Gleason recognized the disease as soon as she entered the reception room and hurried her to the isolation ward. Aftr she had been started for North Brother Island her parents came to find out what had become of her. They were told to return at once to their home, and a doctor from the Department of Health was detailed to pay the house a visit.

Dr. Laase of the Board of Health was sent to 337 East Eleventh Street yesterday to vaccinate everybody in the house, a tenement with half a hundred inmates. Dr. Laase vaccinated everybody he found in the saloon, and then made his way through the house. He and an interpreter he had with him were keeping close watch on people, so none could get away, when the interpreter gathered from talk among some Italians that Vincenzo Reppepo, one of the inmates, had strange marks on his body. He told Dr. Laase.

"I want that man," said Dr. Laase.

Immediately there was a stir among the people on the floor below, and Reppepo darted down stairs in the rear, through the saloon, and out among the thousand people who had congregated in the street, and disappeared.

One of the many new patients removed to North Brother Island was George Devoult, thirty-four years old, who was employed by John D. Madden at the Sheepshead Bay race track. He was taken from St. Luke's Hospital, where he had been for the last twelve days, preparing for an operation, when the telltale rash suddenly developed.

SMALLPOX IN SUFFERN.

Doctor Calls It Cuban Itch, a Disease that Is Not Known to the Profession.

ALBANY, June 7.—Dr. Johnson, Secretary of the State Health Commission, went to Suffern, Rockland, to-day to investigate a complaint made by the health authorities of New Jersey to the effect that smallpox was being brought into that State from this State, and that the disease had been traced to Suffern. Dr. A. S. Zabriskie is health officer of Suffern, and he was asked some time ago by the State Health Department what the conditions were. He replied that there was no smallpox there, but that there was a number of cases of "Cuban itch."

Investigation, however, showed that these cases were in every instance smallpox. Dr. Zabriskie, however, insisted that there was no smallpox, and wrote the State Health Secretary that that official must regard him as an ignoramus if he thought he did not know smallpox when he saw it.

Conditions in Suffern are said to be serious. In one family there are six cases. It is also believed that the disease is being carried not only into New Jersey, but into New York City and other localities. Dr. F. C. Curtis, the State Health Department's expert on contagious diseases, says there is no such disease as "Cuban itch."

STRIKING MINERS ECONOMIZE.

Start a Camp to Reduce the Cost of Living Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., June 7.—A large number of the 3,000 Reading Iron Company employes now on strike went into camp on an island in the Schuylkill River to-day to economize in the cost of living. It is stated that many of the strikers are anxious to go back to work.

To ascertain if this report is true, the Reading Company will agree to start one of the mills now closed next Monday providing there are enough applicants for work to put the mill in operation.

DECIDES TO IGNORE UNION.

Metal Trades Association Will Not Recognize Machinists.

It was announced yesterday at the offices of the National Metal Trades Association, 95 Liberty Street, that the convention of the association, which begins on Tuesday next in the Gilsey House, will pass resolutions declaring against any further dealings with the International Association of Machinists. A representative of the National Metal Trades Association said yesterday: "There is an impression that there will be a conference with representatives of the union at the convention. This is not so. No representative of the union will be admitted to the convention. We are through with the union."

There was a report yesterday that a strike of the machinists belonging to the international association will be ordered for the nine-hour workday all through Canada, to go into effect on Monday. This could not be verified.

JOURNEYMEN BREWERS WIN.

Master Brewers Ready to End a Long Fight and Grant Union Demands.

Ernest Bohm, representative of the Local Executive Board of the Journeymen Brewers' Unions, and Charles Pommer, a delegate of one of the unions, returned yesterday from Buffalo, where they attended a convention of the New York State Brewers' Association. This association is composed of the proprietors of breweries. Bohm and Pommer were invited to the convention by the brewers to discuss the settlement of a fight between the employers and the brewers' unions, which has been going on since 1888.

Since 1888 nearly all the breweries outside of New York have been organized, but big breweries in New York have refused to employ union men. This has led to many strikes and even lawsuits.

Bohm and Pommer say the conference with the master brewers was friendly, and that they were not only willing, but anxious, to grant the union wages, the ten-hour workday, and other union conditions. Consequently it is probable that the trouble will be settled in a few days.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

L. F. LOREE'S PLACE FILLED.

J. J. Turner Elected Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Meetings of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Company and of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, known as the Pan Handle system, were held here to-day. A. J. Cassatt was re-elected President of the Pennsylvania Company; James McCrea, First Vice President; J. T. Brooks, Second Vice President, and Joseph Wood, Third Vice President. J. J. Turner was elected to succeed L. F. Loree as Fourth Vice President. S. B. Liggett was appointed Secretary, with Stephen W. White and S. H. Church as assistants. The latter will have offices at Pittsburg.

At the meeting of the Pan Handle Company, J. J. Turner was elected a Director and Fourth Vice President, in place of L. F. Loree, and George L. Peck was appointed General Manager, vice George Potter, both resigned. Ralph Peters was appointed General Superintendent in place of George L. Peck and James A. McCrea was made Superintendent of the Cincinnati Division in Mr. Potter's place.

Mr. Loree was retained on the Board of Directors of the Pan Handle system. This was accomplished through the retirement of Amos R. Little.

Mr. Turner has been Vice President and General Manager of the Vandalia Railroad since 1896, when the Pennsylvania Railroad assumed control of that property. His entire railroad career has been spent in the service of the Pennsylvania, and he rose to his present position from the lowest grades.

NEWARK-HACKENSACK TRACTION.

Denial of the Application for a Receiver of the Road.

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—Vice Chancellor Emery has denied the application of Charles M. Kase and Dr. J. A. Coles of Newark for the appointment of a receiver for the Newark and Hackensack Traction Company.

The petition for the injunction restraining G. Willis Peters, Daniel W. Coon, John H. Coon, William C. Giles, and Frank M. Pierce, composing the Reorganization Committee, from disposing of any of the company's assets and property has also been denied by the Vice Chancellor.

The bill on which the application was made charged that the company was insolvent, and that the last annual report was false and misleading. It was also charged that the Reorganization Committee was usurping the functions of the Directors, and was squandering the company's money.

MORTON F. PLANT TO BE MOVED.

Sick Railroad Official to be Taken to His Country Home.

Morton F. Plant, Vice President of the Plant system of railroads and steamers, will be taken to his home in New London to-day on a special train fitted up as an ambulance. Mr. Plant has been ill with typhoid fever, and complications have developed that make an operation necessary. As he is very weak, it has been thought advisable to take him to his country home, so that he may recuperate more rapidly.

Mr. Plant will be taken to the train in an ambulance fitted out so that he will remain in a perfectly horizontal position. The bed will be portable, so that he can be moved without a change of position.

New General Manager Appointed.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 7.—V. T. Malott, receiver for the Vandalia system, and Trustee of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railway, announced to-day the appointment of Superintendent H. I. Miller to the position of General Manager, with headquarters at St. Louis.

Brief Railroad Items.

F. H. Davis, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Company, has resigned his position, and will be succeeded by A. Van Devender. Mr. Davis is Vice President of the Iowa Central and the Minneapolis, St. Louis Railroads, and will devote his time to these properties and to the Pacific Improvement Company, in which he also is interested.

John D. Wright has been appointed Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad, with offices at the Union Station in Albany.

The New York Central has ordered fifty-two locomotives of the newly organized American Locomotive Company, and this order is practically the first one booked by the company. The locomotives ordered are to be turned out at the rate of one a week, which condition can be executed only by distributing the order among the various concerns controlled by the company.

Walter W. Ross of Chicago has been appointed General Attorney for the Lackawanna Railroad. Mr. Ross was born in Illinois in 1866, and was graduated from Princeton in 1888. He was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1890. He was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel of Chicago in 1894, but resigned the following year to accept one of the attorneyships of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. He entered partnership with Judge George M. Wall, for twenty years Judge of the Appellate Court of Illinois, and continued in general partnership with him in Chicago until his election to the Lackawanna office.

TAMMANY MAN DEAD.

Heart Disease Kills Lawrence Collins, a Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

Lawrence Collins, fifty-two years old, a clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and one of the best-known Tammany politicians of the Eighteenth Assembly District, died at his home, 330 East Thirty-second Street, last night from heart disease.

He was at work till 4 o'clock, when he went to the Anawanda Club. He left there at 5:30 o'clock. Upon reaching home he found his daughter taking a music lesson, and, after listening awhile, he said:

"Nell, I'll drink your health in a glass of water, you are doing so well."

Collins, who was a total abstainer, then drank some water. He went to another room to lie down to rest, and was found dead a few minutes later.

Collins was an excise Inspector up to the time of the abolition of the board. He was appointed a clerk of the Board of Aldermen when Mayor Van Wyck's administration began. He owned some property, including the house he lived in. He was a member of the Anawanda Club. He leaves a wife and a daughter of seven years.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:35 A. M.—161 Crosby Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

2:45 A. M.—83 University Place; Bernard McManus; damage, $300.

2:35 P. M.—Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5 P. M.—458 Tenth Avenue; William Schlor; no damage.

8:30 P. M.—Pier 18, East River; tugboat Frederick Lahman; damage, $500.

DIVINES IN SYMPATHY WITH BOER FIGHTERS

Reformed Church Synod Discusses Resolutions Condemning Britons.

DR. KITTREDGE'S OPPOSITION

Revision of Forms Involves Arguments on the Term Saint and on Grammatical Niceties.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 7.—The liveliest time of the session of the Reformed Church Synod so far came just at the close of the morning session to-day. There was a sharp contest between the Boer and English elements in the synod, the Boer element being led by the Rev. D. J. Burrill of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, and the English element being marshaled by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, New York.

The discussion of the ordination forms which was under way was interrupted at 12:15 to allow five minutes to the Rev. H. Van Broekhuisen, assistant pastor of Pretoria, Transvaal, who was expelled by the English for visiting his mother inside the Boer lines. He is in this country soliciting funds for his people, especially the women and children. He referred to the horrible conditions, which, he said, prevailed in camps like Camp Irene, near Pretoria, where 4,000 women are confined. These are not prejudiced reports, he said, for Englishmen tell the same story.

The Rev. J. Talmage Bergen presented the following resolution, which was seconded:

"The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America extends its love and sympathy to our sister Churches of the reformed faith in South Africa, which are now dismembered and devastated by a cruel war. We enter our protest to the Christian people of the British Empire and the world against the imprisonment and banishment into exile of the members of the Reformed Church in that country who are persecuted because of their loyalty to their congregations and fatherland.

"We protest, in the name of humanity against the arrest and imprisonment of Boer women and children, against their retention in guarded camps with unfit provisions and shelter, and declare that such a policy demands the severest condemnation as unchristian and uncivilized.

"We pray the merciful God steadily to incline the hearts of the British Government to accept the arbitration now being offered at The Hague, and thus to end this deplorable war."

The Rev. Dr. Peter Moendyke, a member of the Faculty of Hope College, Michigan, earnestly seconded the resolutions.

Dr. Burrill also seconded the resolutions in a vigorous address. He declared that he was moved to take this course by every drop of blood in his veins, even though he could not trace an unbroken Dutch ancestry. He was heartily applauded.

Dr. Kittredge spoke against the adoption of the resolution. He expressed his sympathy with the suffering women and children, but he denied the right of the Synod to adopt a resolution putting itself on record as determining the merits of a political question, and taking sides. He insisted that to adopt the resolution would be taking such a course.

The Boer resolution came up in a modified form at the afternoon session. The characterization of the war as "unchristian" and "uncivilized" was stricken out. The modified resolution declared the treatment of women and children complained of by the ministers to be "contrary to the teachings of our Saviour, and our English brethren" are urged to demand that these evils be remedied. The resolution was then referred to a committee, to be acted upon later.

The Synod's discussion of the revision of ordination and installation forms was prolonged. The majority and minority reports of the committee were received. The majority report was submitted for the committee by Dr. Edward P. Johnson of Albany. It offered five forms—a distinct form of ordination of a minister, a form of installation, a form of ordination and installation at the same time, a form for the ordination of a missionary, and a form for the ordination and installation of Elders and Deacons.

A discussion as to the proper use of the term "saint" enlivened the proceedings. The Rev. W. H. M. Dailey of Athens, N. Y. objected to the modern use and application of the term. He moved that in the ordination form the term "saint" be omitted.

"If you take the saints out, whom will you put in their places?" asked the Rev. Calvin Case of Broadhead, N. Y.

A question of grammar kept the Synod in argument for an hour. In one part of the ordination form appears the phrase, "Brother, thou wilt rise." Some delegates thought it should be "shalt." A suggestion to beg the question by "asking" or "requiring" the brother to rise was ignored, and "shalt rise" was adopted by a close vote.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Professorships and Summaries reported the various nominations made by the different classes for a successor to Dr. Woodbridge as Professor of Historical Theology in the seminary. The committee recommended that Dr. Woodbridge's resignation be accepted as active professor; that he be continued as Professor Emeritus, and that he be paid an annual salary of $1,000. The resolutions were adopted. The successor to Dr. Woodbridge will be selected to-morrow evening.

FACTORY INSPECTORS' CASES.

No Arrests on Bribery Charges Until After an Investigation.

Nothing has yet been done toward the arrest of the State Factory Inspectors accused of receiving bribes and of extortion in Brooklyn. State Factory Inspector John Williams is fully convinced that several of the Inspectors have been guilty of misfeasance in office, but he refuses at present to say who they are.

Mr. Williams, accompanied by Assistant Deputy Commissioner T. F. Branniff, called on Job E. Hedges, Deputy Attorney General, yesterday and laid before him such evidence as had come to the department. The charge is made that the Inspectors accepted bribes and permitted violations of the law. When Mr. Williams was seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES he said:

"I have nothing to say. The whole matter is in the hands of Mr. Hedges. I do not know whether any warrants have been issued or not." Mr. Hedges said:

"There will be no further developments in the Factory Inspector cases until an investigation has been made. I have all the papers submitted to me by the Inspector, but I have not had time to examine them as yet."

Alleged Jersey City Forger Caught.

James Van Buren, twenty-eight years old, of 212 Warren Street, Jersey City, who disappeared a week ago after swindling several tradesmen out of about $200 by means of checks to which he had forged the names of his employers, a New York firm, was arrested yesterday in Philadelphia. He is held for extradition.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Lord Stavordale, England; John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Richmond; Gen. J. Wheeler, United States Army; Col. Samuel B. Dick, Meadville.

HOLLAND—Capt. von Perbaudt, Germany.

MANHATTAN—The Rev. G. F. Bailey, Westbrook; Judge John R. Hazel, Buffalo; Judge W. H. Hooker, Fredonia, N. Y.

GILSEY—Dr. Lot Smedley, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. M. F. Brown, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Consul McClung & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. L. Thomas, woolens and cloaks; J. Thomas, notions and furnishing goods; 17 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Herman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Herman, millinery, ribbons, and laces; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. J. Hilliard, laces and embroideries; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Menner & Co., Honesdale, Penn.; H. D. Menner, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets and upholstery goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street.

Haiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Connell & Co., Scranton, Penn.; A. E. Connell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; J. H. Gallivan, boys' clothing and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

THE THOMPSON COMPANY

SUPERBLY TAILORED HIGH GRADE

SERGE SUITS AT HALF PRICE

The fame of the "Thompson Serge Suits" has been justly earned—the fabrics are tried-and-true; the linings cool and strong; the tailoring scientific.

But, as the Thompson Company, Clothiers, are retiring from business

(their up-town store at Broadway and 13th Street is closed, and both stores are for rent and fixtures for sale),

BOTH MAMMOTH STOCKS

are on sale at the down-town store,

245 BROADWAY,

opposite City Hall Park, and just below Murray Street.

The Thompson Co. $12.50 HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS = $6.25
"Strong—Cool—Stylish"

The Thompson Co. $15.00 HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS = $7.50
"The Popular Suit"

The Thompson Co. $20.00 HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS = $10.00
"Beautifully Lined"

The Thompson Co. $25.00 HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS = $12.50
"Superbly Tailored"

The Thompson Co. $30.00 HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS = $15.00
"Luxuriously Silk-lined"

Also several thousand Fancy and Plain Cheviot, Cassimere and Worsted Suits; Cutaway and Prince Albert Frocks; Business and Dress Trousers; Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits; Golf and Cycle Clothes; Thin Coats, Washable Vests, etc. All AT EXACTLY HALF the Thompson Company's plainly marked prices.

THE Thompson 245 COMPANY CLOTHIERS BROADWAY

(Opposite City Hall Park, Just Below Murray St.)

Store Open Saturday Night till 9 o'clock. Other evenings till 6:30.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, June 7.—Fire to-day in the plant of the Humphrey's Manufacturing Company destroyed the foundry, enameling plant, and some smaller buildings. Loss, $75,000; fully insured.

FINDLAY, Ohio, June 7.—Fire has destroyed the Dorney & Harris Tile Works. Loss about $50,000; insurance, $7,500.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 7.—The Oots cooper's shop burned this afternoon. The fire was beyond control from 2 to 4 P. M. Twenty-three houses, mostly tenements, were totally destroyed with their contents. The loss approximates $80,000.

BOSTON, June 7.—Fire cleaned out the plant of the Puritan Engraving Company, on Oliver Street, to-night, two upper floors of a five-story block, and did damage to the Star Brass Manufacturing Company, Perrin, Seamans & Co., railroad supplies, and Conrad Egge, die sinker, in the same building. The storehouse of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company adjoining was damaged. Total losses exceed $25,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh westerly winds.

The cool weather in the Northwest was attended yesterday morning by frost in the Dakotas and Minnesota, and frost has been forecast for this morning in Eastern Minnesota and Northern and Western Wisconsin.

The rain area has passed eastward off the South and Middle Atlantic Coasts, but its northern portion still covers New England, the St. Lawrence Valley, and the northeast part of the lake region. Rains have again set in over the Rocky Mountain districts, Kansas, and Nebraska. In all other districts the weather is fair.

Rains are indicated for to-day and to-morrow over the Spring wheat States, and by to-morrow the rain area is likely to extend eastward to the Middle Atlantic Coast and southward over the interior of Texas and the Gulf States.

The temperature will rise to-day throughout the central valleys and lake region, and will fall in the Middle and Southeastern Rocky Mountain districts.

Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will become variable to-day and shift to easterly by to-morrow.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have brisk westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, fair to-day, preceded by rain near the coast; fresh westerly winds. To-morrow fair.

Eastern New York, fair to-day; fresh westerly winds. To-morrow, fair in northern, showers in southern portion.

District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, partly cloudy to-day; probably showers to-morrow; fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

North Carolina, fair to-day. To-morrow, showers in the interior, fair on the coast; northwesterly, shifting to fresh southeasterly, winds.

South Carolina, fair to-day; fair in southern, showers in northern portions to-morrow; winds shifting to fresh southeasterly.

West Virginia

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

How Many Thousand Shoemakers Are Needed to Make Three Million Pairs of SHOES?

DID you ever stop to consider how many millions of people would have to go barefoot if the wonderful Goodyear machines had not been invented? Some will say that more work would be required of hand-labor, if the machines had not come; yes, but could the millions afford to buy the hand-made shoes? Of course not. Hand-labor is a luxury. The machines bring the full equivalent of the luxury to even those who study economy; they make better shoes, in both looks and service than is possible at a low price by hand. Hand-labor works economically and maintains its price. The machines are liable to over-production, and hence come these

GREAT WANAMAKER SHOE SALES

The shoes, thanks to machines, even at normal prices, are very inexpensive. But the reductions now made from the small regular prices are so great as to create startling cheapness.

All the enormous selling of the past week hasn't disturbed either varieties or values that will be ready this morning at eight o'clock. Immense reserve stocks have scarcely been touched as yet. From these we have brought out new lots of splendid shoes that are ready this morning. Most of the lines are complete in sizes; although, of course, many particularly attractive groups will disappoint a few; for which other lots will make amends. In every way the styles, varieties and values are as good for today as they were last Saturday; and ten thousand people know by experience what unmatched offerings were then made.

This is the Biggest and Best Offering of Shoes Ever Made Under-price

All sorts of Shoes for Men, Women and Children. This is the exact story of shoes and prices:

Men's Shoes for Dress and Business—

$1—Black satin calf Congress lace shoes; splendid value and solid comfort.

$1.40—Patent leather and black calf lace shoes; full round toe last with tip; medium heavy soles.

$1.60—Kidskin shoes and Oxfords; broad toes.

$1.90—Patent leather and kid, lace; some button; swell shapes and fine leathers.

$1.90—Box and wax calf lace; broad and narrow toes; some very handsome shoes in the lot.

$2.40—Oxford shoes; box calf; patent leather; full extension; perforated vamps. Also lace shoes of kid, patent leather and box calf.

$2.40—Tan and black calf lace shoes, in a dozen popular styles; shoes of this grade are cheap at $3.50.

$2.90—Swell calf shoes in the new shapes; shoes that are good value at $4; half a dozen shapes to choose from.

Boys' Shoes—

$1.10—Black Casco lace shoes in several good styles; some heavy soled shoes in these; sizes 12 to 5½

$1.30—Calf and black kid lace shoes; splendid wearing stock; just right for summer; sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.70—These are the aristocratic shoes of finest material for dress or school wear; styles are just what you pay $3 for.

Outing Shoes for Men and Boys—

Canvas Oxfords for 35c—With rubber soles sewed on; the *good* kind that wear well; black, tan and white; in all sizes from 11 youths' to 11 men's.

White Yachting Shoes, $2—Heavy red rubber soles, pure white duck uppers; lace and Oxford styles; for tennis, golf, boating and all outdoor sports.

Women's Oxford Shoes—

$1—Black kid; opera toes, straight tips; light and heavy soles.

$1.20—Black kidskin, with kid and patent leather tips.

$1.40—Black patent leather; turned soles, full toe lasts. Also kid, mannish style.

Women's Boots—

$1—Black kid boots, lace and button; some of these are worth $2; of recent make on fashionable lasts.

$1.25—Black kid, button and lace boots of superior style and wearing quality.

$1.50—Many of these were originally marked double our price; tan and black kid; thousands of pairs in the lot, in the most wanted sizes and lasts.

$1.50—Tan and brown kid lace shoes; welted soles; straight heels; worth $3.

$1.75—Splendid shoes of selected materials; styles of the best, and the lot large enough for generous choosing.

$1.80—Black patent leather, lace and button; medium toes and heels; stylish lasts.

$2—Kidskin of the very choicest grades, with turned and welted soles, shoes that are not usually reduced.

Girls' and Children's Shoes—

75c—Kidskin shoes, spring heels, patent leather and kid tips, full toes; sizes 6 to 2.

85c—Black velour calf and kidskin, button and lace spring-heel shoes; sizes 7 to 10½.

$1—Black velour calf and tan Russia calf, stout and thin soles; seasonable play shoes for small boys and girls; sizes 8½ to 10½.

$1.20—Tan Russia calf, black box calf and velour and kidskin, with tips, sizes 11 to 2.

$1.20—Girls' tan kid Oxfords; full toes with tips; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes at $1.

Small Boys' Shoes—

$1—Heavy calf lace shoes, with broad soles; made like a man's shoe.

$1.25—Black and tan calf; some with heavy welted soles; some the steel shod shoe; sizes 9 to 13.

Men's and Boys' Shoes in Annex Store.
Women's and Children's Shoes in Basement.

WOMEN'S JACKETS

We must clear out our stock of Jackets quickly—perhaps you'll need just such a jacket as may be picked out today at this little price.

Here are the latest, best, most seasonable jackets obtainable. Smart and stylish; handsome in quality and finish. Selected as best obtainable values when priced at $15 to $27. Today choose for

Ten Dollars Each

Some are imported; others were made here. They are in cheviots, broadcloths, coverts and taffeta silk; colors are black, castor and tan.

A remarkable opportunity to obtain a handsome jacket at little cost.

Second floor, Broadway.

Parasols and Umbrellas

Bright colors, quiet colors; ruffles and laces, or absolute simplicity—whatever you will, you can find among these pretty parasols. Eminently adapted to their original purpose—repelling the sun's too ardent advances; but equally effective as a charming finishing touch to a Summer costume. And not the least of their virtues is that they're very moderately priced; below even their former fair prices.

Interesting news today, too, of splendid umbrellas—altogether too useful this Summer—for men and women, at a decided bargain:

Parasols—

$1.50, worth up to $2.50—Fancy Silk Parasols; all white with ruffles; Pongee with colored taffeta silk borders; and colored taffeta silk, hemstitched.

$2.50, worth up to $4—Colored Silk Parasols, embroidered; black, white and white-and-black lace effects; and club coaching parasols, with cases.

$3.75, worth $4.75—Grass Linen Parasols, lined with silk, shirred and plaited.

Umbrellas—

$2.75, worth $4—Women's 26-inch All-silk Umbrellas, with long pearl and ivory handles; silver trimmed. Men's 28-inch, all-silk, with stag-horn and natural wood handles, silver trimmed.

Broadway.

Girls' WASH DRESSES

This is an extremely broad and complete showing of graceful, girlish Summer Wash Dresses, such as will delight every mother who still has a frock or two to buy. Choosing is practically unlimited as to material, color, style and price. But prices are moderate throughout, and each dress, from the simplest to the most elaborate, is carefully and prettily made. Some price-hints:

At $1—Sailor suits of percale, trimmed with white braid.

At $2—One-piece dresses of pink and blue chambray; yoke of white lawn, hemstitched and trimmed with braid.

At $3—Dresses of plain blue Galatea; bolero jacket with deep white collar; blouse front of white Galatea, trimmed with insertion.

At $4.50—Guimpe dresses of Mercerized chambray; long waist effect; trimmed with lace and insertion.

At $5.25—Dresses of Mercerized cotton; deep sailor collar of lace and insertion; tie and sash of lawn; flounce skirt, trimmed with fancy braid; 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Summer GLOVES

Stylish and attractive to look at, comfortable to wear on hot days, and full of good wearing qualities. These Summer gloves are all that, and more—they're inexpensive.

We have a good many good kinds ready for you—including the favorite "Kayser" double-tipped glove, in excellent supply of sizes and colors. Silk and lace mitts, too, the latest Summer covering for the hands to be sanctioned by Dame Fashion:

The "Kayser" double-tipped silk gloves, in all the leading Summer shades, also black and white. 50c, 75c and $1 a pair. The 50c gloves on Main aisle, 75c and $1 gloves on Tenth st. aisle.

Suede lisle gloves, in all the new shades, also black and white, 25c, 50c, 75c a pair.

Women's lace mitts, white and black, $2 to $5.50 a pair.

Women's silk mitts, white and black, 25c to $1 a pair.

Tenth street.

UNTRIMMED HATS

Flowers to Trim Them

Hardly right to call them untrimmed hats—for their shape and materials are so decorative that they supply at least half the trimming.

All sorts in the offering—many sharply reduced—Tuscan, Cuban, rough and fancy satin straws, in white, butter color, castor, brown, navy blue and black, and in most modern styles. 25c to $5.

Flowers, too, to supply what little trimming they need. Montures of roses and foliage, at prices that are cut squarely in half. There are La France, Jacqueminot, tea, white and yellow roses, effectively grouped with buds and foliage. 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2, formerly $1 to $4.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Chocolate Candies

Thousands know about our special Chocolate Candies at

20c a pound

Thousands more do not; or we could not get enough to go 'round.

Chocolate-Covered Marshmallows.
Chocolate-Covered Nougat.
Assorted Chocolates.

Pure, fresh, delicious. Put up in one-pound boxes, at 20c a pound.

Basement.

Men's White Madras SHIRTS

We have another hundred dozen of these cool, good-looking Shirts that you carried away in a jiffy when we had a similar lot before. So many men asked for them after all were sold that a regiment is probably waiting for this announcement.

Made in excellent manner, of white corded madras, cut in full sizes; to be worn with white collars and cuffs. The price,

fifty cents each

The best shirts ever offered new at this price. All sizes from 14 to 17.

Men's LINEN COLLARS—Six for 55c—

These are the new shape in the high-band turn-down collars, of fully guaranteed linen; new and perfect; well laundered. Sizes 14 to 18. Sold only in boxes of a half-dozen of a kind and size, at the remarkable price—55c a half-dozen.

Washable Batswing TIES, 25c—

Neatly cut Ties of imported Mercerized cheviot, in plain colors, plaids and stripes; all fast colors—washable—exactly suited for wear with Summer Shirts.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Tooth and Bath Brushes

A special lot of three thousand Tooth Brushes, well made, with good bristles, is offered today at

10c Each

Also these three groups of Bath Brushes:

Solid back bath brushes, with long curved, detachable handles; 6 rows of bristles, at 25c each.

Solid back bath brushes, with long curved, detachable handles; also strap on back of brush, at 40c, 50c, 75c, 80c.

Bath brushes without handle, with strap, at 25c each.

Tenth Street.

Pocket-Books

Two kinds of pocket-books for women—both desirable and inexpensive:

Genuine lizard combination pocket-books; colors, dark green, dark red, and black.

Walrus grain combination pocket-books; with strap and clasp; colors, gray, tan, brown, and black.

Either style at

45c each

Broadway.

Hats for Little Folk

Dainty little hats and bonnets, of white lawn, for the little folks of one to four years to wear in their rides and walks abroad. 85c each, worth $1.25. These:

Hats, of shirred lawn; ruffle of embroidery around edge, and rosette of lawn.

Bonnets of white lawn, trimmed with embroidery and lace.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Your Boy's Summer Suit

Perhaps he already has it. If that's the case, this news will merely tantalize you. If he hasn't—and it's time he did—it will make you come to this Clothing Store for Boys this very day.

A bargain doesn't necessarily depend on a price-reduction; but these Wanamaker suits for boys are bargains whether the price is reduced or not. A look at materials, workmanship and style will assure you of that.

Examples:

Washable Sailor Suits, in neat stripes, for boys of 3 to 12 years; regularly $1.50; today $1.

Washable Suits of white duck, linen crash, silver gray crash, and striped galatea. Sizes 3 to 10 years; regularly $2; today $1.35.

3-piece Suits of blue serge, light, cool and durable; splendid quality and exceptional value; sizes 9 to 16 years. $5.

The "Wanamaker Special" Blue Serge Suits; made especially for us, and unequaled at the price for style and wearing qualities. Sizes 8 to 16 years. $5.

Serge Sailor Suits, in several attractive shades of blue; eminently boyish and shipshape. Sizes 3 to 12 years. $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fine PICTURES

Half Price and Less

This is a handsomely assorted collection of Framed Pictures—reproductions of some of the finest paintings in genuine carbon and platinum photographs; also pleasing subjects, such as "Wedding Dream," "Consulting the Oracle," and a number of life subjects; all framed in dark and light ornamented oak frames; sizes as follows: Pictures without mats, 10x20 in. and 16x20 in.; with mats, 20x24 in. These are pictures such as we have sold before at $4, $4.50 and $5. Today marked

$2 Each

Fifth floor, near Ninth street elevator.

Porch ROCKERS

The porch is always the most-used part of the Summer home. Are you sure that enough Rockers have been provided to make everybody, and your visitors, comfortable?

They need cost very little.

We have broad variety of all sorts; but particularly recommend the maple rockers told of below. Comfortable, serviceable, inexpensive.

At $1.75—Maple frame porch rockers; small size sewing rocker; reed seat and back; no arms.

At $2—Maple frame porch rockers; low back; flat cross spindles; reed seat; easy arms.

At $2.50—Maple frame porch rockers; high back; broad arms; double splint seat and back.

At $3—Maple frame porch rockers; reed seat and back; broad arms; heavy legs.

At $2.50—Maple frame porch rockers; high spindle back; broad arms; reed seat; nicely finished.

At $3—Maple frame porch rockers; high back; no arms; reed seat and back.

At $3.75—Maple frame porch rockers; heavy turned back posts; extra wide arms supported by iron braces; reed seat and back.

At $4.25—Maple frame rockers; high back; broad arms; heavy legs and cross rounds; double close-woven cane seat and back.

Fourth floor.

The WHITE SALE

Do you care for pretty muslin undergarments, well made, of dainty materials, and with a distinctively French air about them? Do you object to buying these garments here for about the price you would pay elsewhere for the commonplace kind? Of course not. Then today's news of the White Sale will interest you.

Long Petticoats—

50c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle with deep hem and plaits above.

75c—Of muslin; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace.

$1—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with embroidery.

Drawers—

35c—Of muslin; deep ruffle of cambric, trimmed with embroidery and plaits above.

50c—Of cambric; deep hemstitched ruffle with fine plaits in clusters above.

Other styles up to $4.50.

Short Petticoats—

25c—Of muslin; trimmed with deep ruffle of cambric.

35c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, with deep hemstitched hem.

50c—Of cambric; ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

Other styles up to $4.25.

Night Gowns—

38c—Of muslin; square neck of embroidery, trimmed with cambric ruffle.

50c—Of muslin; square neck, yoke of plaits and hemstitching; trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with lace.

85c—Of muslin; high neck and long sleeves, yoke of insertion and plaits; trimmed with embroidery.

Other styles up to $14.

Chemises—

50c—Of cambric; square neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; ruffle on skirt.

85c—Of soft-finished cambric; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace.

Other styles up to $4.50.

Second floor.

Dressing Sacques—

35c—Of white lawn; tight-fitting back and full front; trimmed with ruffle of solid colors in pink, light blue and lavender. Worth 50c.

Basement.

Sensible Serge Suits

Better suits for Summer wear than serge suits were never invented. They are cool, keep their shape well, wear admirably, and always give a well-dressed look to the wearer.

All this applies only, of course, to the *good* serge suit. That is the only kind you can get at Wanamaker's, be sure of that.

Our guarantee stands back of every suit we sell, as to fast color and wearing qualities. If the suit fails in either, we want to know it, and to give you a new one for it.

At $8.50—A reliable blue serge sack suit for business wear.

At $10—Blue and black serge suits, with hand-made collars and buttonholes; single-breasted; half-lined.

At $12—Blue serge suits, single or double-breasted—the kind you get two seasons' wear out of.

At $15—The best-wearing suit ever made at the price. Of black or blue serge, half-lined. Splendid workmanship.

At $22—The celebrated English J. T. Clay serges, in black, blue and gray; serge-lined. With silk lining, $25. These are suits such as your custom tailor would ask $60 to $75 for.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

SILK WAISTS Reduced

You can wear, and will wear, a silk waist, all through the Summer. We'd rather have you buy it now, than wait until later. For that reason we've gathered up a number of handsome waists of taffeta and peau de soie, and priced them uniformly at

Three Dollars Each

to hasten their departure. They are all in the popular shades of the season, both light and dark. Many different effects of plaiting and hemstitching are included in the lot. Prices were, and values are, from $5 to $7. Not enough of them for a full day's selling; so come early.

Second floor, Tenth street.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Six lots of handkerchiefs, including men's and women's, are on an aisle counter today, at unusually little prices. All are pure linen and absolutely perfect; but they are odd lots that we wish to dispose of promptly.

For Men—

12½c each; were 25c—Laundered handkerchiefs with hand-worked initial; broken assortment of letters.

25c each; were 50c—Extra fine handkerchiefs, with initial in wreath; laundered.

6 for $2.50; were $4.50—Plain white, extra fine linen; hemstitched.

For Women—

12½c each; worth 25c—Unlaundered; initial with embroidered sheaf of wheat and sickle.

90c dozen; worth $1.20—Plain white, all-linen hemstitched; ¼ doz. at same rate.

$2 dozen; from $3—Plain white, extra fine, hemstitched; ½ doz. at same rate.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, 4th Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

LORD MAYOR GREETS NEW YORK DELEGATES

M. K. Jesup Calls Colleagues "Children of This Great Country."

Toast to President McKinley and Honors for Mr. Carnegie, Who Is Extolled for His Benefactions.

LONDON, June 7.—Lord Mayor Green and the Sheriffs of London received the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce at the Mansion House this afternoon. About twenty of the delegates were presented to the Lord Mayor, and were escorted through the Mansion House. Several members of the London Chamber of Commerce, including Lord Brassey and Sir Albert K. Rollit, were present. Rear Admiral Henry Erben, United States Navy, retired, and Sir Henry Maxim were among the guests.

The Lord Mayor addressed the Americans, thanking them in the warmest terms for their visit, and declaring that nothing could have done more to promote a perfect understanding and unity between the two greatest nations of the world. He characterized Morris K. Jesup's reference, in his speech at the banquet in Grocers' Hall on Wednesday, to the impossibility of jealous rivalry existing between the United States and Great Britain, as one of the truest things ever said. Lord Brassey spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. Jesup, in replying, said: "Your kindness has captivated our hearts. We are not worthy of it."

Loud cries of "No," in which some of the Americans joined, followed Mr. Jesup's remarks.

Mr. Jesup then referred to his fellow-delegates as "children of this great country," and concluded with expressing fervent thanks for their reception.

The Lord Mayor proposed the healths of King Edward and President McKinley, coupling with the latter a heartfelt wish for Mrs. McKinley's recovery.

Andrew Carnegie was the centre of attraction throughout the reception. After the ceremonies the Lord Mayor said he especially wanted to shake hands with Mr. Carnegie, who replied:

"In New York, in my young and poor days, when I read about Dick Whittington, I little thought I should stand here shaking the Lord Mayor's hand."

The Lord Mayor rejoined: "We read nothing else to-day but of Mr. Carnegie's splendid gifts, and in the name of the English people I want to thank you for your unexampled generosity."

The delegates were then entertained at an informal luncheon in Salters' Hall by the London Chamber of Commerce.

MR. CROKER NOT COMING HOME

Tammany Chief Having "Such a Good Time"—Not Melancholic or Going Into a Decline.

LONDON, June 7.—Richard Crocker, at Epsom to-day, said he was having such a good time that he did not know when he would go to New York. Certainly this would not be soon, he said, as nthing in the affairs in which he is interested require his personal attention.

Mr. Croker looked uncommonly well, and laughed at the reports that he was melancholic and going into a decline.

ATLAS LINER IN AN ACCIDENT.

The Adirondack Damaged in Collision with a Barge in a Fog.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 7.—The Atlas Line steamship Adirondack, Capt. Owen, which sailed from New York on June 1, has arrived here with the plates at her second gangway stove in, her deck opened, and the beams of her hold started, the result of a collision with a barge last Saturday, soon after leaving port.

Capt. Owen blames the Captain of the barge for not sounding her horn, as a thick fog prevailed at the time of the accident.

M. REGIS IN A BLOODLESS DUEL.

Anti-Semite Mayor Measures Swords with a Paris Newspaper Man.

PARIS, June 7.—A duel with swords was fought in the Parc des Princes this morning between Max Regis, the anti-Semite Mayor of Algiers, and M. Laberdesque, an Algerian newspaper man. The fighting began at 9:30 o'clock and lasted two and a half hours. After nineteen rounds, with no result, the encounter was adjourned until to-morrow.

M. Regis challenged M. Laberdesque in consequence of an article which the latter contributed to La Petite République.

There was a second duel, simultaneously, in another part of the park, between a writer on the Temps and another newspaper man. It resulted in the former being slightly wounded in the thigh by a pistol shot.

DIGNITY BEHIND A FREIGHT CAR.

Amusing Incident at Reception of Embassy from Morocco.

LONDON, June 7.—A Special Embassy from the Sultan of Morocco, bearing congratulations to King Edward on his accession to the throne, occasioned considerable interest on its arrival here to-day, by way of Portsmouth, where it landed yesterday from the British cruiser Diadem. The embassy is headed by Kaid El Mehedi el Menebhi, the Minister of War, and the retinue numbers twenty-nine persons, including the Ambassador's two wives.

The ladies were the cause of an amusing incident. When the deputation was officially received at the Portsmouth pier by Admiral Aldrich and Gen. Sir Baker Russell the reception was abruptly suspended to allow the ladies, closely veiled, to pass down the gangplank to the special train, the marine guard was hurried around a corner and Admiral Aldrich and Gen. Baker Russell hid behind a freight car. During the drive, in royal carriages, from Victoria Station, the ladies were also carefully secluded, the carriage attendants and others turning their backs while the ladies entered and left their vehicle.

The Ambassador brings King Edward two rare Atlas Mountain sheep, twenty Arab horses and twenty mules. The official reception will take place on Monday.

Royalty Sees Gainsborough Picture.

LONDON, June 7.—J. Pierpont Morgan's famous Gainsborough picture of the Duchess of Devonshire was taken to Marlborough House this afternoon, for King Edward to see. Mr. Morgan was present. The picture was afterward taken to Mr. Morgan's house.

The Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire was bought by Mr. Morgan in London about the middle of last April, the reported price being £25,000. The portrait when sold at auction in 1876 brought £10,500. It was afterward stolen and was recently recovered in Chicago.

Jesse F. Carpenter's Estate.

BERLIN, June 7.—The body of Jesse F. Carpenter, inventor of the Carpenter brake used by the Prussian State railways, who died Monday at Nauheim, will be placed in the family vault in Trinity Cemetery, in this city, next Sunday.

Mr. Carpenter left real estate valued at 1,000,000 marks, in addition to the factory where the brake of his invention was manufactured.

American Women Dine Mr. Choate.

LONDON, June 7.—The Society of American Women in London entertained a distinguished company to-night at the Hotel Cecil, Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin presiding. Ambassador Choate was the chief guest. There were only two toasts, "The King" and "President McKinley." Mrs. Griffin, Mr. Choate, James Bryce, Augustine Birrell, Frederic Harrison, Mme. Sarah Grand, and others made felicitous speeches in a mutually complimentary strain.

Favorable Monsoon in India.

LONDON, June 8.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Simla, a favorable monsoon has started, and rains are expected everywhere in India except in the northern portions of the Punjab.

GEN. URIBE'S MONEY IS SAFE.

Munoz Left in His Stateroom the Package Containing 105,000 Pesetas.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 7.—The steamer Philadelphia arrived here yesterday evening, and the package containing 105,000 pesetas, (about $6,000,) intended for Gen. Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian leader, now in New York City, was found in the room formerly occupied by Luis Moret Munoz, a relative of Munoz Rivera, the former President of the Federal Party.

Moret Munoz was arrested here on June 4 on his arrival on the United States transport McClellan, from New York, and was placed under detention at the residence of the Chief of Police, owing to his failure to deliver the package, the value of which he was not aware of. The package was found sealed and intact, and addressed to Abel Mourilla. It was handed to the Captain of the Philadelphia when off Sandy Hook. He wrote a letter to the company, giving the facts in the case, and sent it ashore by the pilot. The police here are now awaiting an order from Capt. Titus of the New York Detective Bureau for the release of Moret Munoz, as it was upon the request of Capt. Titus that Munoz was arrested.

It is believed the package contains valuable Colombian revolutionary documents, besides currency. Munoz received the package in Caracas to deliver to Gen. Uribe-Uribe.

Capt. Titus, when seen yesterday, said with reference to the case of Munoz: "It remains for the people in San Juan to determine now whether there was any collusion. When the purser was seen here he declared that he had no knowledge of the package. I will await instructions from the District Attorney's office before taking any further steps."

Thomas F. Byrne, the indictment clerk in the District Attorney's office, said that the District Attorney had been informed that the package had been found intact, and that Munoz had unintentionally left it in his stateroom.

"This office," he said, "has advised Capt. Titus that the facts, if as stated, would justify the authorities in concluding that the offense, though technically committed, was without criminal intent, and there would be no occasion for extradition.

VON WALDERSEE'S RETURN.

Official Berlin Will Receive Him with Eclat—Talk of Successor.

BERLIN, June 7.—It is semi-officially announced that it has been decided that the selection of Count von Waldersee's successor, as commander of the international forces, shall be left to the commanders of the allied forces in China.

Emperor William, it is understood, has given orders that Count von Waldersee shall be received on his return from China with unusual éclat. The military and naval attachés of the various embassies and legations, including the American, intend to join officially in the reception if their Governments authorize them to do so.

Countess von Waldersee has received a dispatch from her husband telling her to expect him about the end of July. This indicates his intention to return by the shortest route. Other dispatches say that he wishes to drink the waters at Homburg after arriving home.

CANADA'S MILITARY WEAKNESS.

Warned by a Halifax Editor to Prepare for War with United States.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 7.—In the course of an article under the caption "Defenseless Canada," The Chronicle to-day says:

"What we need in the Dominion is a population taught to shoot, to ride, and to march, and instructed in the rudiments of military drill and manoeuvring. We have a few volunteer battalions upon whose uniforms we expend most of our money, who can keep step with one another more or less indifferently and go through a few evolutions such as were useful at Waterloo, but not a battalion which, in its present form, is fit for service of any effective sort. The South African war has made it clear that with sufficient arms and rudimentary training, Canada, under modern conditions, might almost defend itself against the world.

"The time to prepare for war is during peace. The way to secure peace is to be prepared for war. God forbid that the sword should ever be drawn between us and our brethren of the United States, but while it is possible that it may, we should make ready. Let us set ourselves seriously to the task of preparing to defend ourselves and of lightening the burdens and dangers of the empire in the event of war."

CONCESSION TO ABSENTEES.

German Government Will Modify the Law as to Denationalization.

BERLIN, June 7.—As a result of the agitation by the German Colonial Society in favor of some modifications of the law of 1870, under which thousands of Germans abroad were denationalized without any desire on their part for such a result, the Government announces that a new law is being drafted by the terms of which Germans abroad will lose their nationality only by their own volition.

The new bill will be subjected to the criticism of the Colonial Council and the Emigration Council before being introduced in the Reichstag.

FOR LOWER DUTY ON SUGAR.

British Government Will Also Seek Modification of Glucose Rate.

LONDON, June 7.—Mr. A. J. Balfour, in the House of Commons to-day, announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, would on next Monday move a resolution with reference to a modification of the duties on sugar and glucose.

Austria Will Not Mediate.

VIENNA, June 7.—Count Colochowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed an Austrian deputation to-day that the Government could not entertain a suggestion of mediation between Great Britain and the Boers because "no serious Government would care to undertake mediation after the British Government declared that it would not accept mediation, and that an offer to mediate would be regarded by Great Britain as an unfriendly act."

No Independence for the Boers.

LONDON, June 7.—Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day regarding the probability of an early conclusion of peace in South Africa, reaffirmed that the Government would not consent to discuss with the Boers the future independence of the conquered States.

Cadets Discharged for Disability.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Two West Point cadets, Albert H. Mueller and Louis Soleliac, Jr., who have just been graduated from the Military Academy, have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States on account of physical disqualifications. Mueller was born in and appointed from Illinois. Soleliac was born in New Jersey and appointed from New York State.

Volunteers All Leave Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A cablegram was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. MacArthur at Manila announcing that all the volunteers have left the Philippines, en route for the United States.

Deckertown, N. J., Is Now Sussex.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Post Office Department to-day announced the change of the name of Deckertown, N. J., to Sussex. The change was made in response to the petition of the patrons of the office.

Smuggling at San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 7.—The schooner Let Me Pass, the property of a resident of the island of Vieques, off the east coast of Porto Rico, has been seized and two merchants have been arrested on a charge of smuggling liquors and provisions from St. Thomas.

Porto Rican Trade.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 7.—The exports for May totaled $1,175,562, and the duties on imports aggregated $60,428.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The following Postmasters have been appointed by the President:

NEW JERSEY—Morristown, George L. Clark; Woodbridge, John Thompson.

NEW YORK—Schoharie, Dawson Y. Wright.

CARNEGIE'S $10,000,000 GIFT TO SCOTLAND

Universities and Outside Schools to Share in the Income.

Steel Trust Bonds Set Aside and Next Installment of Interest to be Available for October Term.

LONDON, June 7.—Andrew Carnegie signed a deed to-day transferring $10,000,000 in 5 per cent. Steel Trust bonds to Trustees for the benefit of the universities of Scotland. The amount becomes immediately available. The next installment of interest can be used for the October term. The trustees are Lords Elgin, Rosebery, Balfour of Burleigh, (Chief Secretary for Scotland,) Kelvin, Reay, and Kinnear, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, A. J. Balfour, James Bryce, John Morley, Sir Robert Pullar, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, Thomas Shaw, M. P.; Richard B. Haldane, M. P.; the Lords Provost of Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Provost of Dunfermline, and one Trustee from each Scottish university.

The deed contains a preamble saying that Mr. Carnegie, having retired from active business, deems it to be his duty and one of his highest privileges to administer the wealth which has come to him as a trustee in behalf of others, entertaining the confident belief that one of the best means of discharging that trust is providing funds for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific research of the universities of Scotland, his native land, and by rendering the attendance easier.

A constitution, as it is called, is attached to the deed, directing that half the income be devoted to increasing the facilities for the study of science, medicine, modern languages, history, and English literature. The other half is to pay fees and assist students in other ways, regardless of sex, and in aid of preparatory schools, evening classes, and other means of education outside the universities.

Carnegie Project Approved.

LONDON, June 8.—The details of Mr. Carnegie's project are received with general approval. "The name of Mr. Carnegie," says The Morning Post, "should be regarded with profound esteem, which in time doubtless will become veneration, by the country he has so nobly and wisely endowed."

The Times says: "The details of Mr. Carnegie's scheme disarm almost all previous criticisms. The gift, which is unquestionably the most magnificent on record, bids fair to be at the same time the most widely and permanently useful."

WILL FIGHT BABCOCK'S POLICY.

Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress Ready to Resist the Effort to Lower Tariff Taxation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Representative James Rankin Young of Pennsylvania, who was in Washington to-day, announced that the Pennsylvania delegation would fight Chairman Babcock's attempt to pass a Republican tariff reform bill. "In Pennsylvania," said Mr. Young, "any attempt to reduce the tariff strikes home to every individual, for the interests of the people are so closely allied with the policy of protection as to be almost inseparable. For that reason, the Babcock bill will be vigorously opposed by the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, and will be fought from the outset.

"The trouble with that bill is that while it is aimed at the steel trust, so called, it will work the greatest injury to the small manufacturers. The trust may be able, as it is claimed, to stand the effects of a reduction, but the iron and steel makers who are not in the trust would be seriously hurt by a reduction of the tariff. In fact, I have no doubt that the bill would close up many concerns that are now paying good wages to labor.

"It is a mistake to assume that the steel trust controls the entire trade. It does not even include all of the larger manufacturers. We have in our State a number of concerns operated extensively and employing hundreds of workmen in each one, that are not in the trust. These people would feel the effects of the proposed Babcock bill as well as the small individual operators. The tin plate industry in the western part of the State would also be injured in the same way. That is an American industry that owes its existence entirely to the protective tariff. The time has not come when that fostering care should be removed."

WOMAN CAUGHT A THIEF.

Chased Him for a Block and Was Knocked Down, but the Man Was Arrested.

Mrs. George Pierce, who lives at 977 Denman Place, in trying to capture a thief yesterday afternoon who had stolen about $100 worth of silver from her home, was knocked down by the burglar, and probably would have been otherwise roughly handled had it not been for the timely appearance of Charles Koening, a plumber, who caught and held the thief until a policeman arrived.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Pierce, whose home is a two-story frame house, was on the second floor, when she heard what she thought was a knock at the door down stairs. She paid very little attention to the noise, until, happening to go to the window, she was informed by a nurse employed at 973 Denman Place, that a man was in the basement. She immediately ran down stairs.

As she reached the ground she saw a man with a bag over his shoulder going out of the window. When he saw her he ran to the fence and vaulted into the street.

Mrs. Pierce chased him for about a block, when she caught him by his coat tail. The thief turned on her and knocked her down. About this time Koening appeared.

The thief was taken to the Morrisania Police Station, where he was locked up. He will be arraigned in court this morning. At the station he man said his name was G. L. Osborne, and that he lived in Yonkers.

BEEFSTEAKS HIS UNDOING.

Billemeyer's Longing for Them Causes Him to Commit Theft.

Jacob Billemeyer's longing for tenderloin steaks and frankfurters has got him into trouble. He was arrested yesterday in the store of his employer, Louis Stulz, a wholesale provision dealer at Ellery Street and Broadway, Williamsburg, with the pockets of his coat stuffed with those articles of food.

Billemeyer, who is fifty-two years old, and lives at 172 St. Nicholas Avenue, was employed by Stulz as a night engineer. He had no reason to steal, as he owns several houses and his only explanation for the act is that he must have been crazy whenever he helped himself to the choice tenderloins and the fragrant frankfurters.

For several weeks Stulz has been missing tenderloin steaks which had been made ready at night for delivery the next morning. Nobody suspected the engineer and he was even directed to keep a sharp lookout for thieves. The thefts of the steaks became so frequent that when a dozen more were missed Thursday morning Mr. Stulz decided to set a trap for the culprit, which Billemeyer walked into yesterday morning and was arrested.

When arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court on the charge of larceny he admitted the allegation and Magistrate Lemon held him for trial at Special Sessions.

Paying Hawaii's Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Mr. W. W. Ludlow, one of the Treasury officials who went to Honolulu with W. F. MacLennan, Chief of the Warrant and Bookkeeping Division, to pay off the public debt of the Hawaiian Islands, has returned to this city. Payments were begun on May 7, and on May 23 $2,135,000 had been paid off, in Honolulu, and about $900,000 in San Francisco, leaving only about $120,000 yet to be paid in Honolulu and about $1,000,000 of the debt, which is held in London. The London holders will be paid Jan. 1, 1902. Mr. MacLennan is expected to sail for the United States about June 15.

BANKRUPTCY LAWS HELP ALL BUSINESS

Report to Department of Justice Gives Significant Figures.

Nearly 3,000 Less Petitions in the Last Reported Six Months Compared to the Similar Period of Last Year.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The summary of the semi-annual reports of the operation of the bankruptcy law for the period ending March 31, 1901, recently submitted to the Attorney General by E. C. Brandenburg, in charge of bankruptcy matters in the Department of Justice, shows that during this period 9,516 voluntary petitions were filed, as against 8,000 for the preceding six months; 12,120 for the six months ended March 31, 1900; 10,124 for the six months ended Sept. 30, 1899, and 9,052 for the six months ended March 31, 1899.

These figures show no appreciable variation from the average number of petitions filed since the law went into operation, though it is over 2,600 less than for the corresponding period of last year. For the same period 1,076 petitions in involuntary bankruptcy were filed, this being slightly in excess of the average for the past two years and a half.

The report shows that a large percentage of those taking advantage of the voluntary features of the law are old insolvents seeking this means of resuscitating themselves in the business world.

During the past six months, of the voluntary cases, 7,057 have been closed. In these the total liabilities, direct and contingent, have been $84,955,097, while the net assets realized for distribution as dividends have been $3,587,447.

The total liabilities in 760 cases were less than $500, in 840 cases between $500 and $1,000, and in 3,000 cases between $1,000 and $5,000, the balance being for larger sums in varying amounts. Seven hundred and forty-seven who filed petitions were farmers, 3,843 wage earners, 1,377 merchants, 123 manufacturers, 143 professional men, and the balance had occupations of a miscellaneous character.

Of the involuntary cases, 325 were closed during the year, in which the total liabilities were $4,626,948; while the total assets realized were $870,597. In Hawaii only three petitions have been filed, two for voluntary bankruptcy and one for involuntary bankruptcy.

Mr. Brandenburg says that it may be safely said that, with one or two exceptions, for which Congress doubtless will make provision at an early date, the law is meeting with almost universal approbation. As time passes, its superiority over many of the State insolvency and assignment laws in reducing the expense of administration to a minimum, with the resultant of maximum dividends, together with the disappearance of preferences, either through legal proceedings or fraud, he says, is redounding to the advantage of the business world.

The experience gained by the commercial interests under the present law, he says, has afforded a keener insight into its practical advantages than was expected or could have been anticipated, and while the existence of the present law is no guarantee against fraud, or that the dishonest debtor will not endeavor to use its machinery to his advantage and to the detriment of the creditor, whenever possible, yet the opportunities under the various State assignments and insolvency laws were so much greater, and the frauds frequently so much more flagrant, that the Federal law has come to be looked upon as one of the most beneficent and advantageous to the business world that has been placed upon our statute books for many years.

Mr. Brandenburg adds that as a rule the number of petitions in bankruptcy was usually, according to the States having the greatest population and amount of business. Thus the States showing the greatest number of voluntary petitions filed during the last six months are:

Illinois, 1,312; New York, 1,263; Massachusetts, 1,000; Iowa, 460; Ohio, 439, and Alabama, 422, while the lowest number are shown in the States of Nevada, where none were filed; Arizona and Hawaii, 2 each; Delaware, 5; New Mexico, 8, and Idaho, 10.

Of the involuntary petitions the greatest number were filed in the following States: New York, 230; Pennsylvania, 132; Illinois, 70; Massachusetts, 52; Kentucky, 50, and Georgia and Texas, 48 each; while in the States of Kansas and Nevada no petitions were filed, and in Hawaii and New Mexico, 1 each, and Delaware, Indian Territory, North Dakota, and Oregon, 2 each.

DOCTORS RECOMMEND CANTEEN

American Medical Association Condemns the Present Law and Petitions for a Change.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 7.—By unanimous vote, although with small attendance, the American Medical Association this afternoon adopted a report indorsing the movement for the re-establishment of the army post canteen. The Committee on Legislation, through the Chairman, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, presented a report reciting the resolutions adopted by the Military Surgeons last week and continuing as follows:

"We have carefully considered the resolution proposed and declare it to be wise and proper and of importance to every citizen of the Republic. The resolution is the outgrowth of careful study and observation by the Medical Department of the United States Army, is concurred in by the commanding officers at the several posts, and is intended to correct serious abuses under the present law which result in drunkenness, desertion, insubordination, dishonorable discharge, crime, poverty, appalling increase in disease and invalidism among the soldiers of the United States Army.

"We find that the experience of the foreign Governments coincides with that of the National Association of Military Surgeons in the necessity for the army post exchange, or canteen.

"We recommend that the American Medical Association adopt the resolution proposed, and that it petition the Congress of the United States to repeal at the earliest moment the objectionable law which prohibits the army post exchange."

The association adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That this body deplores the action of the Congress in abolishing the army post exchange, or canteen, and in the interest of discipline, morality, and sanitation recommends its re-establishment at the earliest possible date."

NAVAL VESSELS RECLASSIFIED.

President Issues an Order Which Changes Departmental Terms.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The President to-day signed an order reclassifying the vessels of the navy according to their tonnage, to take the place of the old classification based on the number of guns carried. Under the new system there will be four classes, as follows:

First rate, men-of-war, of 8,000 tons and over; second rate, men-of-war, of 4,000 tons and under 8,000 tons, and auxiliary vessels of 6,000 tons and over, except colliers, hospital ships, and other vessels used for special purposes; third rate, men of war, from 1,000 to 4,000 tons, and auxiliary vessels from 1,000 to 6,000 tons, and colliers, refrigerator ships, hospital ships, &c., of 4,000 tons and over; fourth rate, all other vessels.

The order further gives the assignments to command afloat. These give an Admiral command of a fleet; Rear Admiral, command of a fleet or squadron; Captain, command of a division or ship of the first or second rate; commander, command of a division or ship of the second or third rate; Lieutenant Commander, command of a ship of the third or fourth rate; Lieutenant, command of a ship of the fourth rate, a destroyer, torpedo boat, tug, or tender; Lieutenant, (junior grade,) command of a torpedo boat, tug, or tender; Ensign, command of a torpedo boat or tug.

The Attorney General Buys a House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Attorney General Knox has bought Mrs. George W. Childs's house on K Street, near Sixteenth. The consideration is said to have been $150,000. Mr. Knox will probably not move in until October, as the house he is now occupying, which belongs to Justice Harlan, is leased until then.

For Impaired Vitality

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Taken when exhausted or depressed from overwork, worry or insomnia, nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor.

A Tonic for Debilitated Men and Women.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

PLATT LETTER PUBLISHED

In It the Author Gives His Interpretation of Amendment.

Connecticut Senator Says that There Was No Thought of Establishing a Suzerainty.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—During the conference between Secretary Root and the Cuban Commission, the Secretary wrote a letter to Senator Platt of Connecticut, who introduced the Platt amendment, asking for his views relative to intervention as mentioned in the third clause of the amendment. Senator Platt replied, and his letter was furnished the commission confidentially by the Secretary of War and was incorporated into and made a part of the acceptance of the Platt amendment by the Constitutional Convention.

The letter, however, appeared in a Havana paper, and to-day was made public by the War Department. The letter stated that the amendment was carefully prepared with the object of avoiding any possible idea that by its acceptance the Constitutional Convention would thereby establish a protectorate or suzerainty or in any manner whatsoever compromise the independence or sovereignty of Cuba.

The following is the text of Senator Platt's letter to the Secretary of War:

I am in receipt of your letter of this date, in which you say that the members of the commission of the Cuban Constitutional Convention fear that the provisions relative to intervention, made in the third clause of the amendment which has come to bear my name, may have the effect of preventing the independence of Cuba, and in reality establish a protectorate or suzerainty by the United States, and you request that I express my views of the question raised.

In reply I beg to state that the amendment was carefully prepared with the object of avoiding any possible idea that by the acceptance thereof the Constitutional Convention would thereby establish a protectorate or suzerainty, or in any manner whatsoever compromise the independence or sovereignty of Cuba; and in speaking for myself it seems impossible that such an interpretation can be given to the clause. I believe that the amendment should be considered as a whole, and it ought to be clear on reading it that its well-defined purpose is to secure and safeguard Cuban independence, and set forth at once a clear idea of the friendly disposition of the United States toward the Cuban people, and the express intention on their part to aid them, if necessary, in the maintenance of said independence. These are my ideas, and, although, as you say, I cannot speak for the entire Congress, my belief is that such a purpose was well understood by that body. Very respectfully yours, O. H. PLATT.

The Cabinet to-day discussed the Cuban situation. A communication has been received from Governor General Wood regarding the prospect for the unconditional acceptance of the Platt amendment, but its contents are not made public. It can be stated, however, that there is a hopeful feeling in Administration circles that after the first soreness wears off the convention will see the wisdom of adopting the terms of the amendment. The answer to Gen. Wood is to be sent, and the language of that communication was under discussion to-day. Meantime the existing status in Cuba is to be maintained. No action looking to the calling of another convention is in contemplation if the present convention should decline to accede to our terms.

Secretary Root has been in communication with Gen. Wood regarding the situation in Cuba, and was able to inform the Cabinet concerning the impressions which Gen. Wood has of the feeling of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention. While no new propositions have yet been submitted, it is probable that the convention will not accept the Platt amendment outright until another proposition has been made to this Government. The Administration is fully determined that the Cubans must accept the Platt amendment without qualifications before there can be any change in the status of Cuba.

CONVENTION TO MEET MONDAY.

Cuban Delegates Will Discuss Latest Instructions from Washington.

HAVANA, June 7.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention will hold a meeting next Monday to discuss the instructions received yesterday from Washington regarding the Platt amendment. The fifteen delegates who voted in favor of the amendment have held several meetings and are unanimous in thinking that the amendment must be accepted in a manner satisfactory to the United States Government; and they are determined to force the radical element to accept the amendment under a threat of dissolving the convention.

The radicals strongly oppose dissolution, and to-day some of the extremists admitted that it would be better to comply with the Washington instructions.

U. S. ARTILLERY CHANGES.

New Commands and New Districts Created—Arrangement of Coast Artillery Forces.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—An order has been issued at the War Department directing the organization of five batteries of field artillery and three companies of coast artillery, in addition to those now in the service. They will be organized at the following places:

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, one battery, the Seventeenth; the Presidio, San Francisco, one battery, the Eighteenth; Fort Riley, Kansas, two batteries, Nineteenth and Twentieth; Fort Sheridan, Illinois, one battery, the Twenty-first; Fort Hancock, New Jersey, one company, the Ninety-fifth; Fort Warren, Massachusetts, one company, the Ninety-sixth; Fort Adams, Rhode Island, one company, the Ninety-seventh.

These additional batteries and companies will be organized by transfers from the following existing organizations: Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Batteries, and the Forty-eighth, Seventy-seventh, and Seventy-eighth Companies.

Two additional artillery bands also are authorized, to be known as the Ninth and Tenth Bands, Artillery Corps. One of the bands will be stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, and the other at Fort Warren, Massachusetts.

An order has been issued by the War Department creating districts for the coast artillery and assigning commanders. Each district consists of a certain number of forts, and is designated by the principal city which those forts surround, or to which they are in proximity. The districts are as follows:

Portland, Me.—Consisting of Forts Preble, Williams, Levitt, and forts on Great Diamond Island; Lieut. Col. J. R. Myrick, commanding.

Boston—Forts Warren, Strong, Banks, Constitution, and Portsmouth, N. H., attached; Lieut. Col. Pierson, commanding.

Narragansett—Forts Adams, Wetherill, Preble, and Rodman; Col. H. C. Hasbrouck.

New London—Forts Wright, Michio, Terry, and Mansfield; Major C. Chase.

Eastern District of New York—Forts Schuyler, Slocum, and Totten; Col. C. A. Woodruff.

Southern District of New York—Forts Wadsworth, Newton, Hamilton, and Hancock; Col. J. I. Rogers.

Delaware—Forts Mott, Delaware, and Dupont; Major H. W. Hubbell.

District of Chesapeake—Fort Monroe; Col. F. L. Guenther.

Baltimore—Forts McHenry, Howard, Carroll, Smallwood, and Armistead; Major William Ennis.

District of the Potomac—Forts Hunt and Washington; Lieut. Col. B. Van A. Andruss.

Charleston—Forts Sumter, Caswell, and Solomon's Island; Lieut. Col. C. Morris.

Savannah—Forts Screven, Fremont, and Camp Hilton Head; Capt. J. O'Hara.

Key West—Forts Taylor, Dade, De Soto, and Key West Barracks; Major P. Leary.

Pensacola—Forts Barrancas, McRee, Pickens, Morgan, and Gaines; Lieut. Col. D. H. McKenzie.

New Orleans—Forts St. Philip, Jackson, and Jackson Barracks; Major W. Howe.

San Diego—Fort Rosecrans; Major A. W. Vogdes.

San Francisco—Forts in San Francisco Harbor; Col. J. B. Rawles.

District of Puget Sound—Forts Casey, Flagler, and Worden; Capt. J. B. C. Hoskins.

District of the Columbia—Forts Stevens, Columbia, and Canby; Major C. Humphreys.

District of San Juan—Major S. A. Day.

District of Honolulu—Capt. E. Davis.

Artillery Corps Badge.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The War Department has approved a badge for the Artillery Corps. It is two muzzle-loading cannons crossed, in the centre of which are the letters "U. S." For the coast artillery the letters will be gold and for the field artillery silver.

TARGETS FOR GUN TESTS.

Being Built to Represent Broadside Sections of Armored Ships.

Work has been begun at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the two novel targets which are to be used in testing the destructiveness of the new Gathmann gun. The targets are being constructed under the supervision of Naval Constructor L. C. Capps.

Each of the targets is to represent a broadside section of the battleship Iowa, and each will cost about $20,000. The targets will each be 8 feet in height, 16 feet in length, and fitted with Kruppized steel plate 11½ inches thick. The backing and bracing of the plates will be such as to give them exactly the same resisting power as those forming the armor of the Iowa, the idea being to determine the effect a shell from the new gun would have upon a battleship.

It is expected that the targets will be completed by Sept. 1, when they will be taken down to the Sandy Hook proving grounds, where the test of the Gathmann gun is to be made.

Gen. Shafter Retires This Month.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, who is now in this city, will assume command of the Department of California on the 30th inst., relieving Major General Shafter, whose commission as Major General of Volunteers expires on that date.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to San Francisco and take transport to sail from that place about July 1, and not later than July 16, for the Philippine Islands, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

The following-named officers will join their regiments in the Philippine Islands: Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, Second Infantry; Lieut. Col. David J. Craigie, Eighth Infantry, and Major Frank De L. Carrington, First Infantry.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department: Major John W. Pullman, Quartermaster, will proceed to Omaha and report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department, to relieve Lieut. Col Forrest M. Hathaway, Deputy Quartermaster General. Lieut. Col. Hathaway, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco in time to take transport to sail from that place about July 1, and not later than July 16, for the Philippine Islands, where he will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. William J. Calvert, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital at that post for duty.

First Lieut. Joseph C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

First Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

First Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

First Lieut. Harry L. Gilchrist, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, to relieve Contract Surgeon Henry R. Carter, Jr., who, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department:

Major Edward T. Comegys, Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Meade, S. D., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, to relieve First Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Assistant Surgeon. Lieut. Waterhouse, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila.

First Lieut. Edward W. Pinkham, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Banks, Mass., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, to relieve Contract Surgeon Ben H. Metcalf, who, upon being relieved, will report to the Surgeon General for annulment of contract.

First Lieut. Edward R. Schreiner, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

First Lieut. Samuel L. Steer, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Du Pont, Del., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The following-named graduated cadets of the Military Academy are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Albert H. Mueller and Louis Soleliac, Jr.

Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Deputy Quartermaster General, in addition to his present duties, will assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Stevens, Oregon, relieving Capt. Thomas Downs, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

First Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Captain, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,) will proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, to relieve Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Stiles, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila.

First Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, to relieve Contract Surgeon Roy A. Wilson, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila.

Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Orders of June 3, assigning First Lieut. Ephraim C. Peyton to the Fourteenth Infantry, are amended so as to assign him to the Eighteenth Infantry.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon J. M.

OUTINGS FOR CHURCH POOR

Thirty Thousand Mothers and Children to Enjoy Country Life.

Many Churches Building New Homes for This Work—Religious News and Views.

The churches will send about 30,000 boys, girls, and mothers to the country this Summer. This number will go from Manhattan alone. It is several thousands larger than usual, and does not include Sunday school picnickers. Brooklyn churches will send about their usual number. The outing work in that borough is not developed as it is in Manhattan. The larger part of the 30,000 will go under the charge of the Children's Aid Society. Probably this part will reach 18,000. But most of the children sent out nominally by this society are furnished from the churches, so that it is church and not wholly Aid Society work.

Almost all large Manhattan churches have some sort of Summer home in the country or at the seaside. Churches that a few years ago hardly thought of such work, now have it as part of the regular task, and the amount of money spent each year steadily increases. This year it will reach $100,000 at least, and that without counting as much more that has been put into new buildings, additional acres of land and general improvements.

If one is child, working girl, or mother, and desires to take advantage of these outings, the cost will be from nothing to $5, according to the plan on which the church to which the applicant belongs runs its outings. It is counted that the cost of maintaining a child in the country for a fortnight is $2.50. This includes transportation both ways. Most churches have funds to draw upon for this Summer work, and ask beneficiaries to pay only what they can. Some pay 25 cents for two weeks' outing. All of the churches make prominent the spiritual side of their work, and they take children and mothers to the country or to the seaside that they may influence their lives for good.

Of the various denominations, the Episcopal sends by far the most. Trinity parish alone sends about 4,000. Grace Home, at New Canaan, opens next week, under charge of Deaconess Beard. St. Thomas's gives an outing to the boys of the chapel in July, and to the girls in August. It consists of two weeks. The home at East Marion, Long Island, was rebuilt last Summer, and since the death of the late rector, the Rev. Dr. Brown, has been called the Brown Memorial. It accommodates 200 at a time. Heavenly Rest parish has rebuilt its Summer home at Copake at a cost of $2,000. St. James's parish has just completed a new Summer home at East Norwalk, Conn. It cost $12,000, and will accommodate sixty children at one time. Other Episcopal parishes doing this work extensively are the Incarnation, St. Bartholomew's, Ascension, Holy Communion, and Zion and St. Timothy.

Almost equal to Trinity parish in the number of children it sends out is the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst. The number is above 3,000 a year, and will be increased this year. There is no charge. The University Place, the Brick, the Madison Avenue, the West End, and the North Presbyterian Churches have Summer work. The West End Church is enlarging its work this year.

Baptists are entering upon this Summer work vigorously. The Judson Memorial in Washington Square leads. It has rented this year a large house at Red Bank. The Second Avenue Church will send its Sunday school children to Somers, and its kindergarten to Branchville, Conn., where it maintains an extensive work. Methodists and Congregationalists are increasing their work in this line also.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for June 16, 1901.

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SUBJECT—Jesus Appears to John.—Revelation, i., 9-20.

GOLDEN TEXT—Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever.—Hebrews, xiii., 8.

This lesson lifts us up to a higher plane of privilege than any that has as yet come before us. In those we have seen the risen Saviour manifesting Himself to men, just as we see Him doing in this, but the revelation in them was of Himself as He appeared on the earth before His crucifixion. Those to whom "He showed Himself alive after His passion," saw Him as a Man, as the very One whom they had "known in the flesh," and at whose feet they had sat for two or three years. At intervals, for "forty days," He thus manifested Himself to them. Then they saw "this same Jesus" ascend into heaven, and

In His feet and hands are wound prints.

In all of those revelations of Himself, however, our attention was directed, not so much to Him, as to the effect of the revelation upon those who received it. But now, as He reveals Himself to His beloved Apostle John, our thoughts are not turned so much to the effect as they are to the revelation itself. When John last saw Him, it was as a Man. But now he saw Him as the very Son of God; in the glory which He had with the Father "before the world was," (John, xvii., 5,) the glory which had once enveloped Him on the earth, when He was transfigured on the mount. The other revelations were gracious. This, however, was not only gracious, but it was wonderfully sublime. It was overwhelming. Such revelations always are.

When Moses prayed to the Lord—"I beseech Thee show me Thy glory"—the answer was, "Thou canst not see My face—for there shall no man see Me and live." And when the glory of the Lord did pass by before him, it was only after he had been hidden "in a cleft of the rock" and been covered by the hand of the Almighty, and even then he could not look upon His face. (Exodus, xxxiii., 18-23.) So when Isaiah "saw the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up," he could only say, "Woe is me! for I am undone." (Isaiah, vi., 1-5.) So also it was with Ezekiel (Ezekiel, i., 28)—with Daniel (x., 7, 8)—with the Shepherds of Bethlehem (Luke, ii., 9)—and with Saul of Tarsus as he journeyed to Damascus. (Acts, ix., 3.) So it is here with John. He says, "When I saw Him I fell at His feet as dead." (Verse 17.)

GOD'S REVELATIONS OVERWHELMING.

Although such revelations of God to His children are always overwheiming, yet they are always given, not to awe and distress, but to comfort those who are burdened with anxiety and fear, and to strengthen them for the work they are to do. When the revelation was given to Moses, it was at the time God had said that He would not go up with Israel into Canaan. Moses was sore distressed, and pleaded earnestly for his people. And God heard his prayer. Then He strengthened his faith by passing before him and revealing all of His graciousness. (Exodus, xxxiv., 6.) Isaiah was bowed down with the heavy weight of the people's sins. Ezekiel was "among the captives by the river of Chebar." (Ezekiel, i., 1.) Daniel was "mourning three full weeks," and longing for the close of the captivity. (Daniel, x., 2-4.) So, also, was it with John. He was in distress, and needed both comfort and strength.

For the time when he saw this vision was one of great gloom to the aged Apostle. He was then nearly 100 years old. All of the companions of his youth and maturer years had passed away. Most of his fellow-Apostles had suffered martyrdom. Banished by the Emperor Domitian to the island of Patmos because of his faith in Christ, he was an exile far from his work as an Apostle. Tradition says that his occupation was to work in the mines found in this rocky island. Suffering thus himself from the prevailing persecution his heart was even more distressed because of the trials which befell those to whom he had ministered. Besides these outward trials the infant church was sorely rent within itself. Heresies of all kinds were creeping in, beguiling unstable souls, and many through fear were denying the Lord that bought them, while many more had "a name to live, but were dead."

As the aged Apostle fulfilled his daily round of weary work in the mines, and meditated upon this state of things in the churches, everything must have seemed very dark and dreary to him. Still his faith clung to the precious memories of the past, and the words of Him on whose bosom he had leaned nearly three-quarters of a century before. His life, death, resurrection, ascension, and promises filled his mind and heart, and so, through the Spirit, he held fellowship with Him. It was when he was thus "in the Spirit on the Lord's day" that this vision was given him.

Then, he says, "I heard behind me a great voice, as of a trumpet." (V. 10.) It sounded loud and clear. It was the voice of Him who said, "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, which is, and which was and which is to come, the Almighty." (V. 8.) What He said, John was commanded to write. The message was to be addressed at the time to "the seven churches of Asia," but in the end, to the full, complete number—the universal Church—God's people of all time.

When he heard the "voice as of a trumpet," he says that he at once turned to see from whom it proceeded. A glorious vision met his eyes. Seven golden candlesticks were arranged before him. In their midst stood a majestic Person, having the appearance of "a Man," (R. V.,) even of "The Son of Man," (A. V.) He was dressed in a long robe which reached to His feet, and which was held together across the breast by "a golden girdle." His head, and His hairs, were white, like wool—as white as snow." "His eyes were as a flame of fire." His feet were like burnished brass fresh from the "furnace," and when He spoke His voice was as powerful as "the sound of many waters," and as refreshing to the troubled Apostle. In His right hand He held seven stars—a two-edged sword proceeded from His mouth—and to look upon Him was like looking into the noon-day sun, for "His countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength."

JOHN'S AMAZING DESCRIPTION.

Such is the description which John gives of this majestic Person. But what does it mean? Although His head, His hair, His eyes, His mouth, His hands, His feet, and even His very clothing, are all minutely described, yet who can realize in them the description of a living being? The very attempt to combine the whiteness of "wool" and "flames of fire" with "fine brass" and "the sound of many waters" as characteristics of One whose face was like the sun, whose mouth held a sword, and whose hands grasped "stars" is far beyond the power of human thought or words. And yet it is only by such terms that God can ever be described. Difficult as it may be for us to understand them fully, yet any others we could not understand at all.

It will help us, however, in this matter to recognize that the language here used is not typical, but symbolic. For "wool," "fire," "brass," "waters," "stars," are not types of what God is to the believer, or of anything that He does for the believer, but they are symbols of what He is in Himself. Thus there is a great difference between "types" and "symbols," which it is very important to bear in mind in the study of this lesson, and of many other portions of the Scriptures.

As a general rule "types" are employed to set forth great moral and spiritual truths and acts, as the sinfulness of sin, the Atonement, the Resurrection, the new life in Christ. "Symbols," however, are used to describe moral and spiritual qualities and characteristics, as holiness, strength, wisdom, peace. Historical events or visible ceremonies are employed as "types." But well-known properties of material things and living creatures as "symbols."

Thus the events of the flood, the ceremonies of the Jewish ritual, the life of Jonah, are types of great spiritual acts and truths which were fulfilled by the life and death of Christ. But when eternity is expressed by a circle, as in ancient hieroglyphics, or by the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, Alpha and Omega, as in this lesson; or when courage and strength are represented by a lion, or peace by a sea of glass, smooth and unruffled, then the characteristics of material things are used as symbols to describe moral and spiritual qualities.

When such symbols are used in our ordinary conversation, or in the Scriptures, it is because the simple statement of the quality does not fully convey to the mind the meaning desired. Thus when the little girl, trying to describe the excellencies of her teacher, said "She looks like a prayer," in that one word expressed far more than she could have done by an elaborate sentence, and expressed it far more clearly. So the symbol of whiteness "as white as snow," gives us a clearer idea of unspotted holiness than the simple word "white" or even "holiness" alone could have done.

When John, therefore, turned at the voice of the great trumpet, the first thing that struck his attention, he says, was an array of "seven golden candlesticks," and he was told that they signified "the seven churches. (Vv. 12-20.) Now "a candlestick" is not a light in itself, but it holds up that which does in truth give light. This is the character which St. Paul desires in all believers when he writes "that ye may be blameless and harmless, the sons of God, holding forth the word of life." (Phil. ii., 15-16.) To the collected body of such individual believers, organized as churches, in a still larger sense was committed the Gospel of Christ. They were to hold Him up as "The Light of the world." Such "candlesticks," John declares, are "golden," and not a number of them is "seven." Thus the preciousness and the universality of "The Church" were graphically presented to him.

In the midst of this precious—universal—"Church" he saw "One like unto the Son of Man." He recognized Him at once as his divine Lord and Master. His dress was that of the High Priest in the Temple, with the golden girdle around the waist like "the curious girdle of his Ephod—of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen, as the Lord commanded Moses." (Exodus xxxix., 5.)

THE MEANINGS OF THE SIGNS.

"His head and His hairs were white like wool—as white as snow." (V. 14.) The emphasis is on the whiteness and it needed "wool" and "snow" to even approximate a description of what he saw. They indicated glory, purity, and wisdom. Thus this great High Priest—even "the Son of Man," whom he saw in the midst of the churches—was eternal, infinite in holiness and wisdom, and crowned with glory.

"His eyes were as a flame of fire," penetrating and consuming. Nothing was hidden from Him, for "all things are naked and opened unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do." (Hebrews iv., 13.) As He said unto the church in Thyatira, He "searcheth the reins and hearts," and will give unto every one according to their works. (ii., 23.) Thus as fire tries the precious metals, He will bring all things into judgment.

"His feet" were "like unto fine brass," strong and durable, but they were "as if they burned in a furnace." Wherever He trod His enemies would be destroyed and His people delivered.

"His voice" was "as the sound of many waters," not only quiet, smooth, and deep waters, but waters like a Niagara, moving with terrific power and speed. When He spoke none could contradict or prevent.

But this was not all. "His countenance was as the sun shineth in His strength," with no cloud to obscure its glory.

"And He had in His right hand seven stars." They were "the angels," or His messengers appointed to minister in the churches. They moved in their respective spheres, and fulfilled their service only as they were held and directed by His hand.

"Out of His mouth went a sharp, two-edged sword." It was "the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," (Ephesians vi., 17,) which is "quick and powerful, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart." (Hebrews iv., 12.)

Such was the glorious and gracious vision presented to the aged and troubled apostle. It was a vision of Jesus of Nazareth in His ascended glory. When he saw it, we can well imagine that it at once banished from his mind all thought of Patmos and its mines—of Domitian and his persecutions—and of anxiety and fear concerning the churches where he had so long and faithfully labored. His Divine Lord, whose eyes penetrated everywhere—whose hands could reach every one—whose feet could tread down all enemies—whose word none could resist—Himself all glorious in holiness, and infinite in wisdom and power—was still mindful of His promise, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." And now He had said to him, "Fear not." He says the same to all of His troubled and believing children.

QUESTIONS OF THE LESSON.

What is the difference between this revelation of Jesus to John and those we have recently considered?

How is the effect of such revelations illustrated, and what is their purpose?

What was the physical, mental, and spiritual condition of John when this revelation was given to him?

How does he describe the vision?

How are we to understand the terms he uses, and what is the difference between "types" and "symbols"?

Why are symbols used in ordinary conversation and in the Scriptures, and how are they illustrated?

What is the meaning of the "seven golden candlesticks" which John saw?

How is "The Son of Man" described, and what is the meaning of each feature?

What was the effect of this vision upon John, and of what did it assure him?

MAYOR MUST APPOINT FOUR NEW MAGISTRATES

Directed by Mandamus to Fill Vacancies Created in Brooklyn.

Justice Gaynor Decides that the Act Extending Terms of These Officials Is Unconstitutional.

Although he decided some time ago not to take such action, because of the long litigation he believed it would cause, Mayor Van Wyck must now appoint successors to City Magistrates Andrew Lemon, William Kramer, Lewis Worth, and Charles E. Teale of the Second Division, Brooklyn. Justice William J. Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted an application made by Lawyer Sanders Shanks on behalf of John J. Kelly, a taxpayer and elector, for a peremptory writ of mandamus, directing the Mayor to make the appointments within two days.

It is not expected that the Mayor will make any appeal from the order. The terms of the Magistrates affected expired on April 30 last. The Legislature, however, passed an act extending their terms to Dec. 31 next. All of the Magistrates in question are Republicans. The Mayor, while believing that the law extending the terms of the Magistrates and providing for the election of their successors at the coming general election, was unconstitutional as to the extension provision, refused to make appointments on May 1 on the ground that the legal fight which would follow between the Republican holdovers and the Democratic appointees would interfere with the orderly administration of the courts.

Mr. Kelly, in petitioning for a writ of mandamus, contended that the act extending the terms of the Magistrates was a violation of that section of the State Constitution requiring that existing city officers shall be elected by the electors of the city or some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate. Justice Gaynor decides that the law extending the terms of the Magistrates is violative of the section of the Constitution mentioned. The terms of the four Magistrates in question, he says, concededly expired on the last day of April, 1901, and it then became the duty of the Mayor, by a mandatory provision of the city charter, to appoint their successors.

That a sharp legal fight will follow the appointment of successors to the Magistrates is generally believed. The four Magistrates affected held a consultation yesterday afternoon and discussed a plan of action. It is believed that they will compel the Mayor's appointees to bring quo warranto proceedings to test the title of the Republicans to office.

Soon after the order was granted Justice Gaynor, James Shevlin, the Willoughby Street leader, hurried over to the City Hall and had a conference with the Mayor with regard to the appointments. There are many Democratic candidates for the places. Among the men spoken of for the positions are Frank E. O'Reilly, John Naumer, W. L. Casey, ex-Assemblyman John M. Zurn, Alfred T. Wheeler, and Donald Ayres.

WASHINGTON'S FAMILY COACH.

Long Housed in a Harlem Barn, It Now Goes to Mount Vernon—Its Later History.

George Washington's family coach, in which he made a journey from Mount Vernon to Savannah and return, was yesterday presented by Augustus Frey, a real estate agent, of 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to the Ladies' Union of America. In 1876 the coach became the property of Capt. Benjamin Richardson.

Capt. Richardson was a well-known figure in Harlem. He paid $6,500 for the venerable vehicle at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He was famous as a collector of relics, and his home at Castle Eden, Morrisania, was almost a museum. Occasionally he permitted the coach to be dragged through the city's street upon Memorial Day and other patriotic occasions, and it is well remembered. The last time it was seen abroad, however, was in 1882, and at that time Capt. Richardson had it restored to something like its condition in the days when it served the purposes of its illustrious owner.

Since Capt. Richardson's death some years ago the coach has received but little attention, and for years has remained uncared for in an old carriage house. It is much larger than a coach of to-day, and the body is attached in the style of its time, long springs curling up in the front and rear of the body, to which the latter is hung by heavy straps. The tapestries on the seats were richly embroidered in green and white, but are now lustreless and frayed.

Mr. Frey says that considering the age of the coach, it is in fairly good condition, and that it will be shipped on Monday to Mount Vernon, where it will be placed on permanent exhibition with other Washington relics of which the union has become the owner. The organization has a Regent in every State and Territory, the Regent in this city, Mrs. Townsend, being the one who carried on all the negotiations for the coach, which was bought by Mr. Frey with the other contents of Capt. Richardson's barn.

LUMBERMEN TO COMBINE.

Firms in the Eastern Part of Long Island Forming Plans—Capital to be $1,250,000.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 7.—A big lumber combination that will take in all the lumber firms in the eastern part of long Island is said to be forming in Suffolk County. According to the reported plans the trust will be capitalized at $1,250,000, the shares to have a par value of $100. The Suffolk County firms that are said to be willing to go into the combination are as follows:

E. Bailey & Sons of Patchogue and Islip, N. B. Rogers & Son of West Hampton, The Hampton Lumber Company of Southampton, the East Hampton Lumber and Coal Company, with branches at Sag Harbor, Bridgehampton, and East Hampton; J. N. Wells & Son of Greenport, Corwin & Vail of Riverhead, Robert Munns of Sayville, Charles Wood & Son of Amityville, D. T. Bayles of Stony Brook, O. T. Fanning & Co. of Fort Jefferson, Boob & Arthur of Smithtown, W. W. Wood of Huntington, Bishop & Hallock of Moriches, the Huntington Lumber and Coal Company, and Thomas N. Bayles of Stonybrook.

A special committee is said to be now arranging the details of the combination. A meeting is to be held next week, probably at East Hampton, where articles of incorporation are to be drawn up. It is said that Joseph Bailey, manager of E. Bailey & Sons, is the prime mover in the enterprise, and it is expected that he will be the head of the concern. The main office of the trust will be located at this place. The east end of the island will be the point of output for all steamships to Eastern and Southern ports. The Long Island Railroad Company has enlarged its freight yard facilities here, and it is supposed this was done with a knowledge of the plans of the lumber combination.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:29	Moon rises..11:37

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:58	Gov. Isl'd....	H. Gate....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....	Gov. Isl'd..12:14	H. Gate....2:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 8.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	9:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nueces, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Plymouth, &c.	.....	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso, Talisman, Guadeloupe, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tampican, Liverpool	.....	.....

MONDAY, JUNE 10.		
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	8:00 P. M.
Hubert, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Syracuse, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	11:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JUNE 11.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Edenhall, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Montserrat, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Servia, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.		
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lauenburg, Haiti and Inagua	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manilla, Naples and Genoa	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Cuba and Mexico, via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 13.		
Deutschland, Hamburg	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Hayre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores and Italy	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Gautemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 15, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York June 15, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 15 and up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. June 23. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, May 7; Shanghai, May 11; Yokohama, May 16, and Honolulu, May 29, which reached San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, were dispatched east June 5 at 6 P. M., and that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched east June 5 at 2 P. M., and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, June 10.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 8.

Alamo, Galveston, May 31.
Campania, Liverpool, June 1.
Campania, Gibraltar, May 22.
Cumbal, St. Lucia, May 30.
Drumetzier, Hamburg, May 24.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 7.
La Lorraine, Hayre, June 1.
Lindisfarne, St. Lucia, June 1.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, May 19.
Ontanada, Gibraltar, May 22.
Torgorm, Barbados, May 26.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9.

El Mar, New Orleans, June 4.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 8.
Longships, St. Thomas, May 25.
Manton, London, May 30.
Minneapolis, London, June 1.
Nubia, Stettin, May 23.
Southern Cross, Shields, May 25.
York Castle, Shields, May 23.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Caracas, Ponce, June 5.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga., June 7.
Furnessia, Glasgow, May 30.
Georgic, Liverpool, May 30.
Louisiana, New Orleans, June 5.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, May 30.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, May 28.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 6.
Allianca, Colon, June 4.
Concho, Galveston, June 5.
El Paso, New Orleans, June 6.
Massapequa, Pauillac, May 29.
Michigan, Colon, June 3.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, May 28.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 10.
Scotia, Gibraltar, May 28.
Southwark, Antwerp, June 1.
Trave, Gibraltar, June 2.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 6.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 11.
Lahn, Bremen, June 4.
Nord Amerika, Gibraltar, June 2.
Oceanic, Liverpool, June 6.

Arrived.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg, May 26, Boulogne, 27th, and Plymouth, 28th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 P. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah, June 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Outside of Sandy Hook Bar at 12:40 A. M., 8th.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Capt. Schierhorst, Rotterdam, May 26, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

SS Roraima, (Br.,) Muggah, Demerara, &c., May 20, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 P. M.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) King, Bristol, &c., May 10, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Parr (Br.,) Clark, Coquimbo, &c., March 1, with mdse. to J. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Knudsen, Copenhagen, &c., May 22, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., 6th.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Watson, Hull, May 25, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M., 6th, and anchored.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Julfs, Amsterdam, May 22, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Guildhall, (Br.,) Staveley, Progreso, May 1, with hemp to Thebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Everest, London, May 24, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville, June 3, and Charleston, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Manilla, (Ital.,) De Negri, Genoa, &c., May 20, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Walter A. Luckenbach, with one barge.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze; cloudy; thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Adler, (Br.,) for Kingston.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Seneca, for Tampico; &c.
SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) for Lisbon, &c.
SS Uriiken, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Bergen, (Nor.,) for Key West.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 7.—SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Alix, from New York, arr. at Havre at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 8:18 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Caribee, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, for New York, sld. from St. Thomas at 11 P. M. yesterday.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:45 P. M. to-day.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagen, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Claverhill, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York via Port Said, arr. at Rangoon previous to to-day.

SS Hudson, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, from New York via Port Said for Yokohama, arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Brambeer, from New York, arr. at Genoa June 3.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Chambers, from New York for Venezuela, arr. at San Juan yesterday.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Langwill, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Melbourne previous to to-day.

SS Maori King, (Br.,) Capt. Cutler, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Melbourne previous to to-day.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Capt. Jardine, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, for New York, sld. from Genoa June 8.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Genoa for New York, sld. from Naples yesterday.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Marroe, from Marseilles and Naples for New York, arr. at St. Michael's previous to to-day, for coal.

SS Marco Minghetti, (Ital.,) Capt. Mancini, from New York for Naples, arr. at St. Michael's previous to to-day.

Notices to Mariners.

FORT MIFFLIN BAR CUT RANGE REAR LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about June 10, 1901, a black, circular, slatted daymark, 8 feet in diameter, supported by a white framework, will be erected above the lantern roof of the tower at this station on the southwesterly prolongation of the axis of the Fort Mifflin Bar Cut Channel, Delaware River, about ¼ mile SW. by W. ⅝ W. in rear of the front light of the range, and on the southerly shore of the river about a mile below Billingsport.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 104, No. 508, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 35.

FALKNER ISLAND LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about June 30, 1901, the characteristic of the fourth order light at this station will be changed from fixed white varied by a white flash every 90 seconds to flashing white every 15 seconds. The station is on Falkner Island, off Guilford Harbor, northerly side of Long Island Sound.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 64, No. 294, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 54.

SCHOONER LEDGE RANGE LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that beginning on or about June 17, 1901, changes, as follows, will be made in the structures at this station on the northerly shore of the Delaware River above Chester:

Front Light Station—About a mile below Lazaretto, and to the eastward and near the mouth of Crum Creek. A solid black vertical stripe of the width of the tower will be painted on the channel-face of the daymark, lantern, tower, and dwelling. The remaining surfaces of the front of the daymark and lighthouse, including the window shutters, will be painted white.

Rear Light Station—About 1¼ miles NE. by E. ½ E. in rear of the preceding. The upper skeleton section of the tower at this station will be fitted with horizontal slats, to show on the range line on either side of the stair-cylinder and between it and the tower columns, and the entire structure will be painted black.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 104, Nos. 504 and 505, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 34.

DEEP WATER POINT RANGE LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that beginning on or about June 17, 1901, changes, as follows, will be made in the structures at this station on the easterly side of the Delaware River below and above Deep Water Point:

Front Light Station—At the mouth of Salem Canal. The channel-face of the daymark and lantern, and a continuing vertical stripe down the front of the lighthouse to the edge of the veranda roof will be painted black, the remaining surfaces of the front of the lighthouse, including the roofs and the window shutters, will be painted white. The outbuildings will be painted light-brown with lighter trimmings.

Rear Light Station—About 1¼ miles NE. ¼ E. in rear of the preceding. The upper skeleton section of the tower at this station will be fitted with horizontal slats, to show on the range line on either side of the stair-cylinder and between it and the tower columns, and the entire structure will be painted black.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and F

OAKS FOR YANKEE FILLY.

Cap and Bells II., American Bred, Owned, and Ridden, Winner.

TRIUMPH FOR KEENE STABLE

Victor, a Famous Daughter of Domino, Heavily Backed by Americans in England—Croker's Entry Third.

LONDON, June 7.—Another of Britain's great racing trophies has been captured by America, Foxhall P. Keene having won the Oaks at Epsom with Cap and Bells II., ridden by Milton Henry. The owner, horse, and jockey are all thoroughbred Americans, so the victory was not diluted, as it was in the case of the Derby. Yesterday long odds were obtainable against the American horse, but the odds shortened this morning until Cap and Bells II. stood at the head of the list and started at 9 to 4 against. The hollowness of the victory, however, detracted much from the interest in the race.

Brilliant weather favored the concluding day of the meeting, and the Oaks attracted a phenomenal attendance. On the road from London the scenes were almost as lively as on Derby day, and were more picturesque, owing to the predominance of women in the brightest Summer costumes, for the Ladies' Derby was the most largely attended in half a century.

The conditions and the result of the race for the Oaks were as follows:

The Oak Stakes, of 4,500 sovereigns, by subscription of 50 sovereigns each, for three-year-old fillies, to carry 126 pounds each; about one mile and a half.

Foxhall P. Keene's b. or br. f., Cap and Bells II., by Domino-Ben My Chree..... 1
Lord Ellesmere's br. f., Sabrinetta, by Kilwarlin-Sabra 2
Richard Croker's b. f., Minnie Dee, by Fitz-Simon-King's Daughter 3
Twenty-one horses ran.

Noonday II., the winner's stable companion, ridden by Turner, led to the straight, where Marshcress and Arta fell, and Cap and Bells II. drew to the front and won in a canter by six lengths. Two lengths separated second and third horses. The betting was: Cap and Bells II., 9 to 4 against; Sabrinetta, 50 to 1 against; Minnie Dee, 10 to 1 against. C. Jenkins rode Sabrinetta and L. Reiff had the mount on Minnie Dee, another American-trained horse, owned by Richard Croker. So, altogether, the race furnished extraordinary proof of the abilities of American breeders, trainers, and jockeys. K. Cannon and Weldon, the riders of Marshcress and Arta, were bruised, but were not seriously hurt.

KEENE ON HIS VICTORY.

After the race Foxhall Keene, son of James R. Keene, and partner with his father in breeding and racing, said:

"I am very proud to be the first American to win the Oaks. I bred the filly myself in Kentucky, so she was American bred, owned, and ridden."

Mr. Keene added that he was not much of a gambler, but in this race he had put a good big stake on Cap and Bells II. and had told all his friends to do the same.

"There was not an American at the course whom I have heard of that did not put his money on Cap and Bells II.," he continued. "She was not heard of in the betting a few days ago and came down from a long price to 9 to 4."

Mr. Croker, although he had a horse in the race, backed Cap and Bells II. and numerous commissions were cabled from New York. Mr. Keene is believed to have won £10,000 in wagers. He announced that half the £4,500 purse would go to London hospitals and the rest to hospitals in the United States. Mr. Croker's starter in the race was an English bred filly.

To-day's triumph is regarded by Mr. Keene as only the beginning of the victories of Cap and Bells II. "Her victory to-day," he said, "was one of the easiest ever seen in the Oaks. She is as good as anything seen on an English race course since La Flèche."

Punctilio, owned by Sir E. Vincent and ridden by Lester Reiff, won the Acorn Stakes of 1,000 sovereigns for two-year-old fillies at five furlongs. Fourteen horses ran.

Cap and Bells, the first American filly to win the Epsom Oaks, was bred by James R. and Foxhall P. Keene at their Kentucky nursery for thoroughbred horses, Castleton Farm, near Lexington, and is one of the best representatives of the great horse Domino, now dead, who raced successfully for three years under the Keene colors in America, winning $180,085 as a two-year-old in 1893, the largest sum that has ever been won by a single horse in one year, Domino finishing his two-year-old form unbeaten. His owners retired him to the stud at the end of his racing career, and his success as a sire was as pronounced as it was on the turf, the first of his get winning, while last season the young Dominos were responsible for the placing of the Keene Stable again at the head of the list of winning owners in America. Domino also was the sire of the great colt Commando, now racing in America.

The dam of Cap and Bells is Ben-My-Chree, by Galopin, one of the mares imported by James R. Keene when he established the Castleton Farm, and dam of the good race horse Ben Ronald. The filly Cap and Bells, foaled in 1899, was developed and trained by James Rowe, trainer for the Keene racing stable, and made her first appearance on a race track just a year ago, at the Gravesend Spring meeting, where on June 4 she won the Criterion Stakes from a field of nine, running four and a half furlongs in 0:55 2-5. Her victory caused a sensation at the time from the manner in which she won, Cap and Bells breaking out of the crowd at the fall of the flag and in half a dozen strides having a lead of nearly as many lengths, she having only to canter the remainder of the distance to win as she pleased. From the time of her first start Cap and Bells was regarded as one of the best of the fillies of the year and a rival of Sweet Lavender, who up to that time had been looked on as the best of her age and sex. In her next race Cap and Bells met and easily beat Sweet Lavender, in the Sprinster Stakes, at Brighton Beach, Cap and Bells winning about as she pleased, running six furlongs in 1:14 3-5. The race established her as the best filly of the season, and she only ran once afterward before she was shipped to England. That was for the Futurity at the Sheepshead Bay track, Cap and Bells being one of the three that the Keene stable started for that, the richest event of the season for two-year-olds, Olympian, also a representative of Domino, and Tommy Atkins making up the Keene entry, which was favorite at 10 to 7 on in a field of twelve.

The race was won by William C. Whitney's Ballyhoo Bey, ridden by Sloane, who came from England especially to ride that horse, while Olympian was second and Tommy Atkins was third. Cap and Bells, after getting away badly, never being prominent in the contest. The race closed the career of Cap and Bells in America, her record for the season being two wins in three starts. When Mr. Keene decided to send a part of his American stable to England, Cap and Bells and Olympian were in the list selected to go, the horses being shipped on Oct. 20.

Cap and Bells in winning the Oaks has simply verified the promise she gave as a two-year-old. Foxhall Keene having had the Oaks in view when he selected the filly to be sent to England.

Milton Henry, the American rider, who had the mount on the Oaks winner, is a comparatively new comer among the prominent jockeys, he having ridden successfully on the New York tracks but one season before he was employed by the Keenes to go to England. The boy, who had been fairly successful as a rider on the Western tracks, was discovered by Lewis Elmore of the racing firm of Elmore & Arkell, they engaging him and giving him his first chance in the East. Henry is about nineteen years old and is very popular among the turfmen of the East. As he is not yet of age, a large part of his earnings go to his mother.

The Oaks, the race won by Cap and Bells, is one of the most valued prizes of the English turf, and is regarded as the final test of a mare's class, the winner of the Oaks always commanding preference in selection for breeding purposes, while the race in itself is second only to the Derby as a great and popular racing fixture. The race is older than the Derby, in fact, it having been established in 1779 by Lord Derby, and won at the first running by Lord Derby's filly Bridget. It became a permanent fixture at once, and ever since has been regarded as a companion event with the Derby, which was established a year later, in 1780.

The numerals making the filly's name Cap and Bells II. were added after she reached England, there having been another Cap and Bells, and the racing rules prescribing the numerals as a means of preventing confusion.

WINNINGS GO TO CHARITY.

J. R. Keene to Give Away the $24,000 Oaks Stakes Won by His Filly Cap and Bells.

Three times in five minutes James R. Keene was advised yesterday morning that Cap and Bells had won the rich Oak Stakes. He was just hanging up the telephone receiver the second time after receiving congratulations from a friend, who announced the victory for his stable, when a messenger walked in with a telegram.

"It won't do to be too jubilant," remarked Mr. Keene, but those who happened to be in his office are confident that Mr. Keene was in that pleasant state of mind. When he opened the telegram he found it to be a message from his son, Foxhall P. Keene, telling him that Cap and Bells had won in a canter.

The stakes amount to about $24,000. It took Mr. Keene a very short while to make up his mind what to do with the money. Charity institutions in America and England will be equally benefited by it. An hour or so after Mr. Keene had received the news it was learned at his office that checks for the following amounts had been sent immediately to the charities mentioned:

Herald Ice Fund	$1,000
Tribune Fresh Air Fund	1,000
Five Points Mission	1,500
St. John's Guild	2,000
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	2,000
Orphan Asylum Society of New York	2,000
Hebrew Sheltering Arms Society	2,000
Total	$11,500

A cablegram was sent to Foxhall Keene telling him to make a distribution of a similar amount in England.

RACES WON ALL THE WAY.

Pacemakers Lasted in Front Through Gravesend Card—Kilogram's Selling Stake.

With rain falling in a steady downpour, a track deep in thin mud, and a fog that obscured the view of the horses except when they were directly in front of the stand, the conditions for racing at the Gravesend course yesterday were of a kind to invite once more the patrons of the turf who dropped away when the sun was shining earlier in the week. The favorites seemed to fare better in the mud than on the dry track of the day before, for the six races were divided evenly between the choices and non-favorites.

From the beginning to the end of the sport the horses that made the running were the winners, each of the six events being won by the horse that went on in front to set the pace, with the result that, except in the six-furlong selling, the finishes were of the processional kind. The exception was in the fifth event, for which the local champion of Park Row, Dolando, was the best backed horse in a field of seven, but, beginning slowly, was so far outrun in the opening strides that he never had a chance. Bold Knight and Contend had the race between them at the end, Bold Knight, hard ridden by J. Slack, winning in the last jump by a short head. The one stake event on the card was the Myrtle, selling, for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile and a sixteenth. Potente was the favorite, but he got away tangled up, and was never a factor. August Belmont's Kilogram, ridden by T. Burns, as substitute for Mounce, who was ill, was rushed to the front, and, taking the track as they passed the stand, raced in the lead all the way, out of sight in the fog for the greater part of the contest. At the finish Latson closed strong and forced Burns to ride out the Belmont horse. Kilogram, though very tired, had enough left to come on and win by a length and a half, with Latson second and Intrusive third. The winner was entered to sell for $2,100, but there was no bid on him.

Leonora Loring, Halberdier, Roxane, and The Rhymer won their respective races in very easy style, after leading throughout.

Jockey John Bullman has severed his connection with the racing stable of P. H. McCarren and Richard Croker, and other riders had the mounts on the horses started by the stable yesterday. Bullman was said to have given up his contract with the stable, by which he drew a retainer of $10,000 a year, because of a difference with Trainer Frank Brown, who has charge of the McCarren-Croker horses. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old, weights five pounds below the scale, penalties and allowances; five furlongs. L. M. Meyer's Leonora Loring, b. f., by Dr. McBride-Hoyden, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by 5 lengths, John G. Follansbee's Somersault, ch. f., 102 (Burns,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by two lengths from Gardner & McMillen's Ice Water, ch. f., 102, (Landry,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:03. Gunfire and Santa Bonita also ran. Leonora Loring the favorite. Winner trained by W. O. Scully.

SECOND RACE.—The Myrtle Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. August Belmont's Kilogram, b. c., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Kidbrook, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 13 to 5 and 7 to 10, won, ridden out, by a length and a half, Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Latson, br. h., 6, by Knight of Ellerslie-Spaldie, 103, (J. Slack,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a half length from J. D. Crimmins, Jr.'s, Intrusive, ch. h., 6, by Meddler-Frolic Grace, 113, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:47. Potente and Seminole also ran. Potente the favorite at 8 to 5 and 1 to 2. Winner trained by John J. Hyland.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Julius Fleischmann's Halberdier, ch. c., by Halma-The Heroine, 107 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by four lengths. H. T. Griffin's Wild Oats, br. c., 104, (H. Cochran,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by two lengths from A. J. Joyner's James Fitz, br. g., 105, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Playlike, Margie S., C. Rosenfeld, Benton Gray, and Frivol also ran. Halberdier the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. J. Offutt's Roxane, ch. f., 4 years, by Perbliase-Ondina, 105 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by eight lengths. Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Fatalist, ch. f., 4, 105, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from William Lewis's Disturber, b. g., 107, (Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Goldilia, Watertown, Brahmin, Thicket, Beautiful, Orenburg, and Golden Grain also ran. Roxane the favorite. Winner trained by C. Davis.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; about six furlongs. Dwyer & McGuire's Bold Knight, ch. c., 4 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Caruna, 104 pounds, (J. Slack,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; T. Monahan's Contend, b. c., 3, 110, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and even, second by two lengths from J. H. Steimer's Godfrey, b. g., 5, 116, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time —1:12 1-5. Anecdote, Snark, Mizpah, and Dolando also ran. Dolando the favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by G. Miller.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the meeting, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. T. F. Monahan's The Rhymer, b. c., 3 years, by The Bard-Equipoise, 91 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, won easily by four lengths; W. T. Shafer's Terminus, br. c., 3, 106, (Landry,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by three lengths from W. C. Rollins's Herbert, br. c., 4, 106, (Smith,) 9 to 10 and out, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Beau Gallant also ran. Herbert the favorite. Winner trained by E. Garrison.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. Sanders, 127 pounds; Watercolor, 124; Outlander, 117; Isla, 115; Goldspinner and All Gold, 113 each; Sweet Lavender, 114; Dublin, 112; Himself and Margraviate, 107 each; Oliver Mac, May W., and Prince Richard, 102 each; Pigeon Post, 100; Tinge and Lady of the Valley, 97 each; Laodice, 96; Fabius, 95; Maria Bolton, 90.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Sidney Lucas, 126 pounds; First Whip, 122; Latson, 112; Sadie S., 109; Andronicus, 107; Lanceman, 100; The Regent, 105; Rochester, 100; All Saints, 98; Alsike, 92.

THIRD RACE.—The Great American Stakes of $12,500, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five furlongs. Cunard, 128 pounds; Gold Finder and Blue Girl, 122 each; Saturday, Major Daingerfield, Nasturtium, Whiskey King, Peninsula, Golden Cottage, and Matt Neata, 115 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Broadway Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. The Parader, 121 pounds; All Green, Dr. Barlow, Gold Heels, Janice, and Vitellius, 111 each; Alfonso, The Rhymer, and Belvino, 106 each; Sadie S., 101.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; beaten nonwinners at the meeting; selling allowances; five furlongs. Highaway and Honolulu, 109 pounds each; William H., 107; Rossignol, 106; Knight Templar, 104; Misleader and Man o'War, 102 each; Silver Chimes, 100; Buzz, 99; Lauretta B. II., 98; Prancer, 93; Step Onward, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; weights fourteen pounds under the scale; one mile and seventy yards. Carnellan, Ethics, Historian, Henzie, Bluff, Emporium, Dr. Preston, and Belvino, 112 pounds each; Blue Victor and Street Boy, 109 each; Dactyl, Lady Chorister, and Annie Darling, 107 each.

Penn's Crew Prepares for Ocean Trip.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The University of Pennsylvania Henley crew took its final practice spin on the Schuylkill River to-day prior to sailing for England to-morrow on the steamship Waesland. The men rowed against the Freshmen crew and won easily by five lengths. The only time given was that of the first mile, and a half, which distance was covered in 9:12 2-5.

After the spin the crew finished preparations for the trip to Europe. Coach Ward has decided to take last year's Poughkeepsie shell in addition to the new shell, America, and the members of the Henley crew will pack both boats on the steamer to-morrow morning.

AMERICAN-DESIGNED BOAT WON

Herreshoff's Cutter Nevada First of Her Class in Glasgow Regatta—Shamrock I. Beaten.

ROTHESAY, Firth of Clyde, June 7.—The Glasgow Exhibition regatta opened to-day. The yachts started in a brisk, northwest breeze over a course in the form of a square, lying between the Island of Bute and Ayrshire, giving a fair trial on all points of sailing. Twice round the course and a "distance" to Largs and back made a total of fifty miles sailed.

The race was divided into two classes, both having special points of interest to Americans. In the first division the Shamrock I. was pitted against the best single-stickers in British waters. She was heavily handicapped, a provision of the British racing rules forcing her to give the Meteor 45 minutes and 39 seconds, the Sybarita 42 minutes and 34 seconds, and the Kariad 47 minutes and 4 seconds.

Interest in the second race centred in Charles F. Herreshoff, Jr.'s, new cutter Nevada, built recently at Pointhouse. She is of the American type, and designed with little regard for the restrictions of the British racing rules. It was admitted that if she was successful it would either set the fashion for British designing or force the Racing Association to materially modify the measurement rules. Her competitors, the Lais, Carina, and Tutty, were not very formidable, but they were fairly representative of the work of British builders two seasons ago.

The yachts ran and reached across the firth four miles more, the Shamrock I. easily outfooting the others. The Sybarita lifted along better than the Meteor, but neither could hold the ex-challenger, and when this leg was finished the Shamrock I. led the Sybarita by 1 minute and 44 seconds, the Meteor by 4 minutes, and the Kariad by over 10 minutes.

In the other class the Nevada was well placed at the start, and in the softening wind ran ahead and passed the second mark 1¼ minutes ahead of the Carina, 2 minutes ahead of the Tutty, and nearly 3 minutes ahead of the Lais.

In beating to windward to finish the first round the Shamrock I. outfooted and outpointed all her competitors. The Shamrock I. started on the second round in fine style, but after leading her class round the first mark she was hopelessly becalmed under Cumbrae Island, where she lay motionless while all her three opponents passed her.

In the smaller class the Nevada gradually improved her lead, but after half the round she seemed to become more sluggish, going down the wind, and the Tutty and Carina passed her.

The Sybarita's time at the finish was 7 hours 14 minutes and 34 seconds. She wins both prizes for first yacht to have finished the race and also on time allowance. The others were far astern. The Meteor's time at the finish was 7 hours 42 minutes and 56 seconds, the Kariad's 7 hours 47 minutes and 2 seconds, and the Shamrock's 7 hours 47 minutes and 36 seconds.

Although the wind freshened a trifle, the former cup challenger was hopelessly behind.

The Nevada won the race for sixty-five-footers, covering the course in 9 hours 25 minutes and 17 seconds. None of her competitors had been sighted up to a late hour.

MANHASSET Y. C. REGATTA.

Many Fast Yachts Entered for the Annual Races To-day.

The annual regatta of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club will be sailed to-day over the club's course on the Sound, off Port Washington, L. I. The entries received by Chairman Edward MacLellan of the Regatta Committee are as follows:

Sloops, 43-Foot Class.—Mira, Charles Lane Poor.

Sloops, 36-Foot Class.—Anortok, J. R. Martin; Leda, H. L. Maxwell.

Yawls, 36-Foot Class.—Memory, W. N. Bavier.

Sloops, 30-Foot Class, Special.—Hera, R. N. Ellis; Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.

Sloops, 30-Foot Class.—Enpronzi, Alfred Peats; Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.; Alerion, A. H. Alker; Kit, T. H. Macdonald.

Catboats, 30-Foot Class.—Dot, C. T. Pierce; Flyaway, F. L. Kraemer.

Catboats, 25-Foot Class.—Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby; Thisbe, W. D. Reed.

Raceabouts, 21-Foot Class.—Oonagh, G. L. Pirie; Rogue, F. T. Bedford, Jr.; Sis, E. T. Bedford; Snapper, A. Bryan Alley; Badger, Thorsen and Jones; Merry Wing, H. M. Crane; Nirvana, F. W. Robinson; Jolly Roger, Le Roy Ackerley.

Sloops, 21-Foot Class.—Or, R. N. Bavier.

Sloops, 18-Foot Class.—Nora, Lewis Iselin; Chipmunk, B. Jacob; Pagan, R. W. Jackson; Sora, A. Hoey, Jr.; Mistral, A. B. Bostwick.

S. C. Y. C. Knockabouts.—Midge, W. E. Peck; Senta, R. C. Mitchell; Ruby, G. E. Edwards.

Manhasset Raceabouts.—Arizona, G. A. Corry; Bab, Phillips & Morgan; Mist, J. W. Alker; Lambkin, S. W. Roach; Firefly, Guy Standing.

Mr. Jennings Charters Yacht Cuhona.

Walter Jennings of the New York Yacht Club yesterday chartered, through Tams, Lemoine & Crane, the British-built auxiliary steam yacht Cuhona, owned by Henry A. Campbell of Lynford Hall, Mumford, in the County of Norfolk, England.

Cuhona recently arrived here after a long cruise. Mr. Campbell sailed from England in her last January, and spent much time in West Indian waters. The log showed when the boat reached this port that 11,000 miles had been covered during the trip.

Mr. Jennings will use her in these and neighboring waters during the season. Cuhona has three masts, and carries a barkentine rig. She was built under special survey, and has a rating of 100, A1 at Lloyds. Her principal dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 163.5 feet; beam, 26.1 feet, and depth of hold, 14.5 feet. Her hailing port is Liverpool.

Repairing Constitution's Mast.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 7.—The step end of the Constitution's mainmast was transferred from the wharf, where it had rested for twenty-four hours, into the Herreshoff boat shop, this morning. It was loaded on a scow from the pier by the riggers, and then placed in position inside of the shop door.

In stripping the plating from the spar it has been found necessary to take off parts that are not in the least out of shape, because all sections of the damaged frames, back as far as where they butt against the next ones above and below, must be removed. This prolongs the work, but the mechanics are making the best time possible.

The angle frames apart from the section of the spar which was buckled have been found to be in as good condition as when they were made.

Second Mate Nelson, who was knocked overboard during the accident, has gone home for a few days of rest.

CHAMPION WOMAN GOLFER LOST.

Miss Underhill of New York Won on Philadelphia Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 7.—A windstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning and a terrific downpour of rain and hail, overtook the women golfers when playing in the first match play round for the trophies of the Merion Cricket Club's open tournament to-day at Haverford, for which they had qualified on the previous day, and those who played through the storm are not likely to forget their experience.

It was an ominous sign for the home club, however, as in the midst of the furious outburst of the elements, Miss Frances C. Griscom, the National champion and home player, went down to defeat at the hands of the former holder of the championship title, Miss Ruth Underhill of the Nassau Country Club. At the same time Miss Elsie F. Cassatt, the former individual champion, was defeated by Mrs. R. H. Bartow, whose admirers claim for her a grand chance of winning this year's National honors.

Miss Underhill took the match 3 up and 2 to play. As a result of these matches Miss Underhill and Mrs. Bartow meet in the finals for the match play cup to-morrow.

COLUMBIA CREW CHANGES.

Niezer Tried at Stroke in the First 'Varsity Boat.

Changes were made by Coach Hanlan in the order of all three of the Columbia crews yesterday. Townsend was taken from the second boat and placed at 2 in the first boat, and Niezer was tried at stroke instead of Stephenson, making the order of the boat as follows: Bow, Jackson; 2, Townsend; 3, Weekes; 4, Irvine, (Captain;) 5, Nash; 6, Stevenson; 7, Bartholomew; stroke, Niezer. The boat was steered yesterday by Bogue, who was coxswain of last year's 'Varsity crew.

The second crew was boated in the following order: Bow, Moen; 2, Hull; 3, La Roche; 4, Eyer; 5, Southack; 6, Huffaker; 7, Iselin; stroke, Bradley; coxswain, Wupperman. The freshmen rowed as follows: Bow, Attwood; 2, Newburger; 3, Gillies; 4, Stangland; 5, Greene; 6, Maeder; 7, Stow; stroke, Fraser; coxswain, Myers.

All three crews are now rowing twice daily, and the first crew is rowing twelve or fourteen miles each day, in stretches of three or four miles. Yesterday afternoon the first crew was taken on the launch, with the shell towing behind, up to Riverdale. Here the launch crossed over to the New Jersey shore in order to obtain smoother water, and the men were boated, and after a preliminary limbering-up spin of about a mile, a four-mile stretch was rowed down the river. The stroke ranged from 31 to 34, and the time was better than 19 minutes. Besides Coach Hanlan, Francis S. Bangs, Columbia, '78, and Judge Robert C. Cornell, Columbia, '74, and Capt. Mackay of last year's 'Varsity crew, were on the launch, and all were well pleased with the showing made by the crew.

On the way down the river, the second 'Varsity and the freshman crews were met near Fort Washington Point, and all three crews were lined up for a race to the boathouse, which did not amount to much, however, as it had to be stopped twice on account of passing steamers.

To-day the annual Columbia regatta will be rowed on the Hudson in front of the university boathouse, at Riverside Park and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, beginning at 3 P. M. There will be races between singles, fours, and eights.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Lost to Cincinnati After a Lively Ten-Inning Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 7.—The New Yorks were unable to hit Newton in to-day's baseball game, and lost to the Cincinnatis after a ten-inning struggle. Had the Gotham batters been even moderately successful, they would have taken the game, as Newton was free with his passes to first, and Doheny was holding down the local team. Newton had men on the bases in almost every inning, and it was only by the hardest kind of work that he kept down the score. In the first inning, for instance, Van Haltren singled, and Selbach got a base on balls, and both advanced on Strang's sacrifice. Hickman, however, hit to Newton, who caught Van Haltren at the plate, and Davis struck out.

In the first inning Dobbs was hit in the wrist by a pitched ball and retired at the end of the inning. Harley sacrificed. Beckley then singled past Strang, scoring Dobbs. Crawford forced Beckley at second. Davis, by a good effort, knocked down Steinfeldt's single, then Irwin nearly took Doheny off his feet with a single, and Crawford counted.

New York scored in the sixth. Selbach was presented with first and took third when Harley muffed Strang's line hit. Hickman scored Selbach with a single to centre, then Davis also got to first on balls, filling the bases with none out. Ganzel forced Davis at second, while Strang scored. Buelow filed to Crawford, and Irwin retired Bowerman at first. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	1	0	0	0	0
McBride, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Harley, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	3	7	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Steinfeld, 2b	0	1	4	3	0
Irwin, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Magoon, ss	0	2	9	2	1
Bergen, c	0	1	5	4	1
Newton, p	0	0	1	4	0
Total	3	9	30	15	4

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Selbach, lf	1	0	3	0	0
Strang, 2b	1	0	1	4	0
Hickman, rf	0	1	1	1	0
Davis, ss	0	0	2	1	1
Ganzell, 1b	0	0	16	0	0
Buelow, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
B'erman, c	0	0	4	1	0
Doheny, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	2	4*	28	18	1

*Batted for Dugglesby in ninth.
†Green out on Menefee's interference.

Cincinnati	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
New York	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hits—Beckley, Magoon. Three-base hit—Bergen. Stolen bases—Irwin. Double plays—Steinfeldt, Magoon and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Newton, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Doheny. Struck out—By Newton, 6; by Doheny, 3. Passed ball—Bowerman. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PITTSBURG, 5; BROOKLYN, 4.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—Tannehill was taken out of the box at the right time in to-day's baseball game with Brooklyn. The visitors had secured five hits off him up to that time and four runs resulted. He showed a tendency to be easy at the start of the fourth inning, when Chesbro was sent out to relieve him. Brooklyn only got two more hits from the latter, and they were widely scattered. Donovan was also at his best, and had it not been for the errors by Kelley and Farrell a different story might have been told. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf	2	1	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	1	1	1
Wagner, ss	1	1	1	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b	1	2	15	0	0
Leach, 3b	1	1	2	4	0
Poole, lf	0	2	7	0	0
Ely, ss	0	0	1	5	1
Zimmer, c	0	2	5	4	0
Tannehill, p	1	1	0	2	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	5	11	33	18	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b	1	2	7	1	1
Kceler, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Sheckard, lf	2	1	4	0	0
Dah'y, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	2	3	0
McCreery, cf	0	0	5	0	0
Davis, rf	0	0	4	0	0
Kitson, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Farrell, c	0	1	7	0	1
Donovan, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	4	7*	32	9	3

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—5
Brooklyn	2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Poole, Kelley, 2; Scheckard. Three-base hits—Scheckard and Dahlen. Sacrifice hits—Daly and Donovan. Stolen bases—Bransfield and Daly. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 2; off Chesbro, 1; off Donovan, 2. Hit by pitcher—Beaumont and Daly. Struck out—By Tannehill, 1; by Chesbro, 2; by Donovan, 7. Passed ball—Farrell. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hartzell, lf	1	0	1	1	0
Green, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Dexter, 1b	0	2	8	0	0
Dolan, rf	0	1	1	2	0
Childs, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Raymer, 3b	0	1	0	3	0
McC'm'k, ss	1	2	5	3	0
Kling, c	0	2	7	2	0
Menefee, p	1	1	0	2	0
Total	6	10	27	16	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Del'h'ty, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Flick, rf	1	1	1	1	0
Barry, 3b	1	1	2	4	3
Slagle, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Douglass, c	1	2	3	0	1
Cross, ss	0	1	4	0	1
Hallman, 2b	0	0	2	3	1
Dug'sby, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Orth	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	23	9	5

*Batted for Dugglesby in ninth.
†Green out on Menefee's interference.

Chicago	0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3 0—6
Philadelphia	2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Thomas, Slagle, and Cross. Three-base hit—McCormick. Home run—Green. Sacrifice hits—Menefee, 2. Stolen bases—Barry and Dexter. Struck out—By Menefee, 3; by Dugglesby, 1. Passed ball—Douglass. Bases on balls—Off Menefee, 3; off Dugglesby, 3. Hit with ball—Cross and Menefee. Time—1:25. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	1	3	1	1
Heidrick, cf	1	1	3	0	0
McGann, 1b	1	3	10	1	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Padden, 2b	1	2	2	1	0
Wallace, ss	1	1	0	5	0
Kruger, 3b	1	0	1	1	0
Ryan, c	2	1	5	0	0
Powell, p	0	0	1	3	0
Total	8	9	27	13	1

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Ham'ton, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Tenny, lb	1	2	8	0	0
Demont, 2b	1	1	0	3	0
Long, ss	0	2	2	1	2
Smith, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Gosart, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Kitton, 3b	0	0	2	2	1
Kittredge, c	0	1	6	2	0
Nichols, p	1	1	0	1	0
Total	3	8	24	9	3

St. Louis	1 0 1 1 0 0 0 4 0—8
Boston	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—3

Earned runs—Boston, 2; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Kittridge, 1; McGann, 1. Three-base hits—Nichols, Long, Heidrick. Left on bases—Boston, 2; St. Louis, 8. Double plays—Donovan and McGann; Wallace, Padden, and McGann; Burkett and Padden. Passed ball—Kittridge. Stolen base—Ryan. Wild pitches—Powell, Nichols. Base on balls—Off Nichols, 6. Struck out—By Nichols, 6; by Powell, 4. Time—1:40. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

Standing of the Clubs.

| | W. | L. |

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A POLITICIANS' TARIFF.

No gift of prophecy is needed to foretell the fate of the Dingley tariff now that its authors and former beneficiaries turn upon it and demand its destruction. It will have no defenders save here and there some trust, practicing extortion under its shelter, a few trades that from lack of brains and energy at the head or from some misfortune of position are incapable of holding their place in the stalwart marching column of American industries, and the politicians of that myopic brood that stayed the progress of the reciprocity treaty with France.

We have said that the manufacturers of the United States demand the destruction of the Dingley tariff. It is nothing less than that. The spirit of that statute is exclusion of foreign goods, a prohibition of imports. Take out the spirit and nothing remains but the uncoordinate members and carcass of an abandoned policy that must straightway fall in a heap, testifying by its impracticable postures the hand of death and inviting with urgency the mortuary offices. And it is precisely the chasing out of the spirit of Dingleyism that the manufacturers of the country have demanded in this resolution adopted at the Detroit meeting:

Resolved, That the National Association of Manufacturers affirms the following principles should govern all legislation: The object of tariff legislation should be to furnish adequate protection to such products only as require it, without providing for monopoly abuses. The tariff on goods of which the cost of production is higher in the United States than in foreign countries should be at least what is necessary to compensate domestic industries for the higher cost of production.

It is not a robber tariff that is here demanded. The old principle of what the traffic will bear or what the taxpayer and the consumer will stand is definitely abandoned. These are the outlines of an enlightened business man's tariff. It is not avowedly a revenue tariff. It is for protection, but "to such products only as require it." The fostering of monopoly abuses is expressly excluded, and with a moderation that is as impressive as it is novel, the measure of protection for goods of which the cost of production is higher here than abroad is declared to be "at least" such a rate as shall be necessary to compensate for the higher cost. Keeping in view the fact that the number of industries in which the cost of production is higher here than in foreign countries is small and constantly diminishing, and the other fact that products not in need of protection are remanded to the free list or to purely revenue duties, it becomes evident that a tariff act constructed on these lines would be totally unlike any tariff this country has had in the last forty years.

This is startling and revolutionary. But its coming has been foreseen and heralded. As soon as it became evident that the duties imposed under the Dingley act were no longer a protection but a burden upon our manufacturers, increasing the charge for their raw materials and raising the cost of production, which must be kept at the lowest possible point to enable them to gain and hold a footing in those foreign markets which they are determined to possess, it was simple blindness to argue that the high tariff policy would be continued because the Republican Party was committed to it.

The manufacturers have made and enjoyed the tariffs that party has enacted. The partnership between the party and the protected manufacturers brought funds to the campaign chest and voters to the polls. But the manufacturers were the controlling partners. They ordered, the Republican leaders obeyed. The orders have been countermanded. Like the heathen in his blindness, the Republican leaders are bowing down to wood and stone. They will not at once hear, and their obedience will be tardy. The President has abandoned Dingleyism, but you cannot expect Senator ALDRICH willingly to abandon it. He and those about him who succeeded in blocking the way of the reciprocity treaties will grasp with both hands the altars of protection, and some force will be requisite to drag them away. The force will be applied and they will yield to it. They cannot help yielding, for a refusal by their party to revise the tariff at the command of the men who have paid its expenses all these years would bring on its defeat.

All the old arguments have been destroyed by the confessions made in the experience meeting at Detroit. Manufacturer after manufacturer rose to his feet to affirm that his business needed no protection. They are paying the highest wages, making goods at the lowest cost, and driving a roaring trade with foreign countries. And now their eyes are opening to the economic truth that trade cannot for all time be on one side. A delegate to the conference warned the manufacturers present that we must not expect that foreign nations would let us go on forever exporting twice as much as we import and piling up credit balances at the rate of more than half a billion a year. The frank retaliation of Russia and the persistent talk of a defensive customs union among the Continental nations are attracting some attention on this side of the water. We have so much to do with "abroad" that we have become apprehensive as to what abroad may do to us.

Self-interest is potent in politics. The Dingley wall was built by that force, it will be demolished by it. The manufacturing interests, with their habit of controlling the Republican Party, the great mass of consumers who have so long unwillingly paid exorbitant monopoly prices for domestic products and sinful duties on imported goods, and the very great number of voters who protest with anger against further protection to hoggish trusts constitute an irresistible army of assault upon the tariff structure.

STRIKES AND THE MILITIA.

If it be true that the labor unions in Albany have ordered their members to withdraw from the militia they have been taking a step of which it is very unlikely that they have counted the cost.

They have apparently forgotten or ignored that service in the militia is a public duty, a public duty which is potentially incumbent upon every able-bodied citizen, and that, in imposing penalties for performing that duty they are laying themselves open to possibly serious consequences.

The following sentences are extracts from the general laws of the State of New York:

All able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who are residents of this State, shall constitute the militia.

Whenever the Governor shall deem it necessary he may order an enrollment to be made of all persons liable to service in the militia.

Evidently this means that the services of all good citizens may, in any emergency, be required in order to "put down disorder." Whatever individual or organization undertakes to deter citizens from joining the militia, and much more to forbid them to join it, or orders them to withdraw from it, comes perilously near putting himself or itself in the position of a public enemy.

The motive of this particular reported action converts this presumption into certainty. For if the unions have done what they are reported to have done they have proclaimed their desire that there shall be no organized force in the community capable of coping with riot when the riot happens to be instigated by "labor." This is to place the labor unions squarely in opposition to law and order. It is insane, it is suicidal, for any body of men to take up such an attitude in this Commonwealth. When any body of men maintains not only its right to throw brickbats in the highways, but maintains that its brickbats shall have "the right of way," it arrays itself at once as a public enemy which the public safety requires shall be put down.

THE W. C. T. U.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has just now a chance to maintain, and even to enlarge, the usefulness which such a society might undoubtedly, if wisely guided, exert for the promotion of its avowed objects, for the promotion of temperance. It is of high importance, not only to itself, but to the public, that its action should command general respect, and should not be open to the suspicion of being, on any occasion, inspired by ignorance or fanaticism.

If the officers of the society had the same means that we have of estimating the public opinion of the country, they would see that they are running the gravest danger of destroying their usefulness. It very rarely happens that public opinion is so strongly, and so nearly unanimously, declared upon one side of any current question, as it has been declared upon the question of the canteen in the army. Not only is the opinion of the officers of the army virtually unanimous in favor of the restoration of the canteen, but the medical officers of the army and the Chaplains have expressed themselves with emphasis, and in the former case with absolute unanimity, upon the same side. We have scarcely noted one dissenting voice, in the exchanges which reach this office, from the view that the canteen should be restored, in the interest of temperance, morality, and discipline.

These facts give the W. C. T. U. an opportunity to withdraw, without too much loss of dignity, from a position which they assumed when the evidence was much less abundant and cogent than it is now. But we regret not to be able to observe any signs that the organization is aroused to the situation in which it has been placed. On the contrary, some of its leaders are talking manifest silliness about a "conspiracy" on the part of officers of the army to make drunkards of the enlisted men. And some branches of it are even now busy to extend the blessings of the anti-canteen to the various Old Soldiers' Homes. We see no reason to hope that the representatives of the organization will not, at the next session of Congress, endeavor to continue, in the face of the evidence, that opposition to the canteen which they were comparatively excusable for making in the absence of full evidence.

It is simply out of the question that they should succeed. The evidence is now so abundant, and so one-sided, that a member of Congress who should vote against the restoration of the canteen would have to be either a fool or a fanatic. By opposing the restoration, the W. C. T. U. cannot prevent the restoration. It can simply discredit itself and abridge its opportunities for future usefulness. Those opportunities are considerable. It would be a public misfortune if it came to be understood that any measure advocated by this organization was presumably senseless and might safely be neglected. But that would without doubt be the effect of the appearance of the organization, as an organization, to advocate the continued exclusion of the canteen from the army, when the exclusion has already had such baleful results.

TWO YARNS AND A MORAL.

The London Chronicle upon separate pages prints two stories which we think gain point by being brought together. Accordingly, we print them side by side in this column:

Two Americans, a man and his wife, and an Englishman occupied a bench yesterday on one of the Thames steamboats which was nearing Lambeth pier. "What is that building?" inquired the American. "Lambeth Palace," answered his English neighbor. "Oh, yes," explained the tourist to his wife, "that is where the Archbishop of Canterbury lives, the Prime Minister." Then, turning, he sought confirmation. "He is always the Prime Minister, isn't he?" "Yes, always," was the Englishman's reply. Thus encouraged, the American explained things a little more to his wife. "You see, he is the head of the Church; that is to say, the 'prime' minister. And that's his castle."

Rumors which have been current for some time past concerning the formation of a trust to bring American coal to European markets lend additional interest to certain remarks made by Mr. WOOD DAVEY at a meeting of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce yesterday. He said that when in Paris last week he learned that Mr. PIERPONT MORGAN and his friends were forming a huge trust to bring American coal to European markets. The trust was taking over the Virginian coal fields and several lines of railway, and was making arrangements for the acquisition of a large number of steamers. The promoters of the trust were calculating on a freight of only 7s. from America to Algiers and France. They did not seem to care whether they got cargoes or any part thereof on the return journey. The leaders of the trust said they hoped to obtain a bounty of half a dollar per ton from America on all coal exported, and believed that such bounty would be legalized by November next.

We agree with The Chronicle that the ignorance shown by the Americans was deplorable. We do not attempt to excuse it, but we plead in extenuation that it was harmless and amusing. The Americans appear to have been unofficial persons, without any special reason to be informed about matters unfamiliar to them.

But the editor of The Chronicle sits in the chair of instruction. He is certainly of ordinary intelligence, and is charged with ordinary information about public affairs. How, then, comes he to make a blunder as much worse than that which he makes conspicuous as it is more harmful? If it were absolutely necessary to print the report as part of current news, should he not have accompanied it with a word of caution? Have not Englishmen troubles enough without being frightened out of their customary complacency by a spook of the American peril, the real thing being bad enough? We think it would have shown ordinary intelligence and information had The Chronicle told its readers that it was contrary to American custom to pay export bounties and that the fact that this bounty on coal exports from the United States was—according to the yarn—to be imposed by November made the whole thing ridiculous, inasmuch as Congress was not sitting, and would not, in the ordinary course, legislate until after the New Year holiday. Perhaps The Chronicle and its readers thought Emperor MCKINLEY would or could issue a ukase.

We don't know everything about the United States ourselves—the subject is pretty large—and we won't absolutely deny the possibility of anybody exporting coal to Europe in more than casual cargoes under exceptional circumstances. But this special story from Paris about an export coal trust here is better fitted to the French boulevard journals than to the serious English press, among which we are happy to include The Chronicle. We say this because The Times took the trouble to inquire into the facts, and printed them duly a few days ago. The gentlemen concerned are of good repute. They do not—or at least then did not—own any ships or coal mines. But when their negotiations were concluded they hoped to export at a profit. Their rainbow certainly includes no belief that their profits will be increased by a bounty, and if they are misleading any trusting foreigners into any business arrangements upon the expectation of anything of that sort it is well that the truth should be told.

It is The Chronicle's own fault if it is gaining an undesirable prominence for the badness of its facts and opinions about American affairs. Some Americans remember that it was The Chronicle which attributed to the Senate the feat of simultaneously abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer and the Hay-Pauncefote treaties. This was superhuman wickedness on the part of the Senate. It was a masterpiece of blundering on the part of The Chronicle, which probably has noticed since that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is as much a treaty to-day as ever, and that the other "treaty" never was a treaty at all, and hence could not be abrogated. But the Senate, Englishmen were told, was guilty of ignorance, impudence, and bad faith, and The Chronicle regretted that England's previous engagements prevented sending a squadron over to teach us manners forthwith. We found fault with the Senate ourselves upon this subject, but we did it in a different way and with regard to the facts. Accordingly The Chronicle will bear us no ill-will for remarking that in so far as its counsel tended to arouse English opinion to a temper which made it difficult for the English Government to deal with the subject upon the merits it did England a disservice and put an obstacle in the way of England's profiting by a disposition toward it which was better then than it may be when the subject recurs.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Mr. Justice RICH did a very desirable and exemplary thing in Brooklyn on Thursday in punishing the members of a jury for trifling with the court.

It seems that this jury, being anxious, as all juries are, to escape from its duties at the earliest moment compatible with the due discharge of them, went much further, and conspired how it could escape from them without discharging them. It struck these jurors as a bright idea to pretend to agree, to pretend to have found a verdict, when in fact they had not agreed and had found no verdict. That is to say, they returned what purported to be "a sealed verdict," and obtained their discharge thereby. But when the sealed verdict came to be opened it was found to be no verdict at all, but only the report of a failure to agree. This was a grave offense. But some of them were indiscreet enough to aggravate it by "making a laughing matter of it," as the Judge said, by telling of their trick for evading their sworn duty as "a good joke on the Judge." The Judge maintained his judicial dignity in the only way open to him by fining all of them $20 each, while upon six, who had presumably been boasting of their trick, he levied an additional fine of $25 each.

It will be agreed that this punishment errs, if at all, on the side of leniency. The incident is creditable to this individual Judge. But it shows anew that the power of redressing the public grievances respecting the administration of justice is abundantly vested in the Judges. If a Judge will make a free and fearless use of his prerogatives, if he will do his share of the work, and will insist that everybody else concerned shall do his, there will be an end of the complaints against the courts, because there will be an end of the reason for those complaints.

It may or may not be significant that the Magistrate who inspired these playful jurors with a due respect for the majesty of the law was not a local, but an "up the State," Judge.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While the members of the Produce Exchange were paying to Admiral SCHLEY on Thursday the tribute of their well-earned admiration and esteem, somebody in the crowd made an exhibition of his utter lack of tact, taste, and manners by shouting "SAMPSON isn't in it!" The Admiral instantly turned to the fellow and said gravely, "SAMPSON is a gallant officer and a good man." The sincerity of this declaration can be doubted as little as its truth, and it illustrates the fact that there are some people who can differ in opinion with others, and even feel that they have been subjected to wrong by others, without losing their dignity or concluding—and seeking opportunities for asserting—that the others are without merits or virtues of any sort. Admiral SCHLEY, like a good many of us, presumably has his own ideas about the battle at Santiago and the commander of the American fleet there, and he can hardly regard that commander as a type of generosity and magnanimity in the distribution of honors among subordinate officers, but he scorns the rôle of the man with a grievance, and his resentment, if he feels any, does not express itself either in discourteous gibes or foolish slanders. His reticence and self-control, to say nothing of his common honesty and his common decency, might well be imitated by some of his friends, and especially by his most injudicious advocate, The Baltimore American. That paper has simply gone insane over the Sampson-Schley controversy, and, not content with endless criticism of Admiral SAMPSON for things concerning which criticism is fair, though at this late date nearly or quite useless, it denies him the possession of a single merit and persistently ascribes to him practically every fault and crime of which a naval officer is capable. The American's latest excuse for ravings of this kind is the design of the Santiago medal. In protesting against putting Admiral SAMPSON'S portrait on that medal it twists every incident of the Spanish war in which the Admiral participated into a display of personal cowardice! That is even more absurd than it is outrageous, and certainly it will have an effect on public sentiment the very reverse of what The American intended—if it has any effect at all.

—A correspondent whose letter we published yesterday, after a few irrelevant but amusing remarks which betrayed his possession of a typical anti-imperialistic mind, and therefore tended to explain what followed, made a savage attack on New York restaurants and asserted that we "couldn't do a more politic and philanthropic thing than to give the restaurant keepers of this town a good stirring up." We feel no "call" to follow this advice. New York is a large city, and it has restaurants of all conceivable kinds. In not a few of them the food served is of poor quality and is wretchedly prepared and served, but in not a few, also, the quality is excellent, the preparation intelligent, and the service prompt, courteous, and skilful. To some extent, and of necessity, it is a matter of price, but it is not altogether so, for there are expensive restaurants where the diner fares ill, and cheap ones where he gets the full worth of his money, and therefore has no right to complain—and wouldn't if he were not an anti-imperialist, and consequently in deadly and irreconcilable conflict with everything in existence. He or she whom circumstances compel to get all of his or her meals for long periods in restaurants, even in the best of them, is to some extent unfortunate, and for his or her inevitable gastronomic woes should hold fate and not the restaurants responsible. Food prepared in large quantities and without regard for individual preferences and tastes cannot be of the best possible quality, but it can be something more than fairly good, and the homeless one, if wise, reduces annoyances and favors appetite by a wide distribution of patronage. The first meal in a restaurant is usually more enjoyable than any of its successors, and in any one of them weariness is sure to come in time—generally in a short time. We suspect that our correspondent lacks initiative and versatility; that he goes often or always to the same restaurant—a grave mistake—and that he orders the same dishes, and those not numerous, day after day. Let him change his habits—and his restaurants—and he will be happy—or happier—as happy as anti-imperialists can be—which isn't saying much.

—Resemblances between Brooklyn and Rouen have not often been the subject of remark, and yet there must be some points of likeness, else would not the inhabitants of each have chosen the same day and the same excuse for "drawing the line." A cable dispatch announced yesterday that the Count and Countess of CASTELLANE, having attempted to enter the cathedral of the more ancient and almost equally somnolent city, were told to avaunt or to aroint, or something to that effect, by a lay official, the sexton, to wit, of the venerable pile, he having been shocked by the number and violence of the colors displayed in their bicycle costumes. It is said that the Count wore a scarlet sweater, black breeches, gorgeously variegated stockings, and a cap so loud that because of it one couldn't hear the bells in the cathedral tower. The Countess was not quite so extensively chromatic, and apparently the sexton would have let her pass if she had been alone. The Count took his exclusion in very ill part—though really we don't understand what right he has to be admitted anywhere at any time—and after the delivery of a long oration on things in general and sextons in particular, he appealed to the Bishop of Rouen for redress. The Bishop sustained the sexton, and unless, as the Count hopes, the French Government takes the matter up, the Count will either have to change his clothes or keep out of the Rouen Cathedral. In Brooklyn it wasn't the color of a man's garments that made the trouble, but the—well, the architecture of a woman's. They were, to coin a word to serve a delicate purpose, femurated, or bicruritated. Brooklyn, which can stand much, cannot, or at least would not, in this particular instance, stand that, and indignant citizens, names unknown, proceeded to "shoot up" the young woman with an air gun. They also exclaimed about her "horrid costume," referring, doubtless, to the—the skirtlessness thereof. The young woman, like the Count, resented criticism, and she appealed, though not to a Bishop. She went to the Coney Island Police Station and demanded that the shooters-up, or the shoot-uppers, be attended to vehemently and immediately. Her plea, unlike that of the Count to the Bishop, was heeded—at least to the extent that two detectives were sent to warn such owners of air guns as they could find that they are not the arbiters of fashion. This can hardly be called drastic action, but it's something.

—It is only a disinclination on general principles to admit that New York's Deputy Police Commissioner either could or would do anything well that prevents the entertainment of a strong suspicion that as a judge of erring patrolmen he has his merits. Judicial dignity is not one of them, to be sure, but, as he himself might say, he seems to get there, and at least in some cases he certainly makes the punishment fit the crime with an accuracy which is no less admirable because it is distinctly Gilbertian. His language, if not elegant, is thoroughly comprehensible to the misdemeanants brought before him, and that is more than can be said of the allocutions of other Judges with reputations less streaked and fissured. Whether grimly humorous or fiercely angry, he allots what has the outward appearance of rude justice to those guilty of offenses against discipline and propriety as he understands those things, and it would be the basest of journalistic ingratitude not to confess, openly and frankly, that every one of his trial days makes a "good story." This, of course, is not the highest possible attainment which a ruler and judge of men can set before himself, and it is lamentably obvious that Mr. Devery has no rages for police derelictions of the sort to which the respectable public most objects, but the fact remains that, while on whatever may be his substitute for "the bench," he is often interesting, amusing, and efficient.

STEEL AND PINE MASTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Appropos of the editorial on steel spars in this morning's TIMES, it may be said that under similar conditions a "good pine mast" would probably have shared the fate of either the three steel ones in question; as has frequently happened in spite of the statement to the contrary. In her first season, 1889, the 40-footer Liris lost her mast twice, the first stick being hollow, the second a fine solid stick of Oregon pine. In the first case the starboard spreader doubled up and the mast had to go; in the second the port shrouds parted at the masthead.

Without going back as far as the total dismasting of the old schooner Peerless off the Hook, it would be easy to give numerous instances of the loss of a solid mast of spruce or pine when the rigging gives way. The prime cause for this in Liris, in Columbia, Shamrock, and Constitution has nothing whatever to do with the "moment of flexure of pillars." It is simply a case of "too much bush for little canoe," or more properly, big canoe with lead bulb.

All of these yachts were designed under a class limit of waterline alone, and the designer was or felt himself to be under the necessity of building the most powerful hull on the given length and crowding more sail over it than any other dared to carry. The result is a general straining of all parts until some weakness develops in the rigging, not usually in the spar itself, as in the spreaders of Liris, Columbia, and Constitution, and probably the bowsprit shroud fastening of Shamrock. When the rigging goes the shock is quite enough to break a mast fully capable of standing all legitimate strains. When masts break by doubling on themselves, the rigging remaining intact, it will be time enough to talk about the "moment of flexure of pillars." In the meantime the immediate remedy is to increase the strength of bobstay plate, bobstay, bowsprit shrouds, spreaders, and similar parts; the ultimate and only satisfactory remedy being such revision of existing rules as will remove the present inducements to over-canvassing.

W. P. STEPHENS.

Bayonne, N. J., June 6, 1901.

NUGGETS.

An Unendurable Citizen.

"Gruggs walks as if he owned the whole blamed town."

"Yes; and he ain't even a Police Commissioner."—Indianapolis News.

Still in the Dark.

She—There are some people I like and some I don't like.

He—What about me?

She—Oh, present company is always excepted.—Detroit Free Press.

Consolatory Thought.

Mrs. Housekeep—Oh, Bridget, you haven't really broken that piece of Sevres? Oh, my! That's the worst thing you could have broken in the whole house.

Bridget—Faith, Ol'm glad to hear it wasn't the best, mum.—Philadelphia Press.

A Word in Season.

Young Cheekleigh—Sir, I wish to marry your daughter.

Old Gotrox—But she is only a schoolgirl of twelve.

Young Cheekleigh—I am aware of that, Sir; but I came early to avoid the rush.—Chicago News.

A SERVICE OF HANDS.

M. L. Rayne in Chicago Record-Herald.

They've given loving service—those poor hands
With fretted nails, and fingers bent and worn;
They bear the scars which Sacrifice demands
When from their cherished idols rudely torn.

I love to think that once that calloused palm
With dimples in the rosy flesh was set,
That once fond lips anointed with love's balm
Pressed kisses there that live in memory yet.

Those knotted hands with soft and reverent trace
Have gently closed tired lids o'er sightless eyes,
Then clasped in prayer before the throne of Grace
Asked entrance for a soul in Paradise.

Dear hands! Brave hands! I proudly honor you!
For lofty deeds in lowly spirit done,
Maimed and unbeautiful to careless view
What victories of peace those hands have won!

CLASS DAY AT BARNARD

Fifty Young Women Bid Farewell to College Life.

Glorious Futures Predicted for the Students by the Class Prophetess—Order of Exercises.

Barnard College seniors held their annual class day exercises yesterday in the Brinckerhoff Theatre of the college.

The exercises were begun by Miss Janetta Gordon Studdiford, who delivered the salutatory address. Miss Isabel Estelle Isaacs then called the class roll of fifty names for the last time.

One of the most humorous features of the programme was the recital of the class statistics by Miss Mary Lavinia Eaton. The class statistics are a new feature, and take the place of the history. Miss Eaton enumerated the dullest, the laziest, the daintiest, and the most athletic members of the class without arousing any ill-feeling or malice. Miss Alice Beer carried off the most honors by being designated as the saint of the class, the most facinating, and at the same time the laziest. Miss Cerise Carman was the sinner, Miss Marian Townsend the prettiest and the greatest man-hater. Miss Sissie Straus was distinguished as being the "refrigerator." The daintiest was Miss Isabel Estelle Isaacs; the most popular, Miss Janetta Studdiford; the best student, Miss Amy Loveman; the best actress, Miss Sarah Edwards Schuyler; the shyest, Miss Margaret Buffington; best athlete, Miss Clara Hudson; class baby, Miss Alma Frank Wallach; noisiest, Miss Adele Remsen Johnson; quietest, Miss Sarah E. Schuyler; biggest jollier, Miss Mary Lavinia Eaton.

Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, a member of the Barnard Faculty, next announced the election of the following members of the graduating class to the Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity, newly established at Barnard: Miss Cerise Emily Agnes Carman, Miss Cordelia Wendt, Miss Marie Louise Wehncke, Miss Lisa Delavan Bloodgood, Miss Amy Loveman, and Miss Elizabeth Catlin.

Miss Florence Sanville delivered the class prophecy, and foretold more or less glowing futures for the different members of the class. Some of the young women, according to Miss Sanville's prediction, are to become music hall keepers, two are to be mental healers, one a professional reformer, and some are to become teachers who will instruct themselves in lieu of other pupils.

The next on the programme was the presentation oration by Miss Cordelia Wendt. Gifts of various kinds were distributed, ranging from a ticket to the Northfield Young Men's Christian Association Conference to Miss Cerise Carman, the sinner, to a screwdriver for Miss Helen Cameron, who is supposed to have a "screw loose" for taking too many courses in mathematics.

There was an intermission, during which the senior song, "To Barnard," written by Miss Florence Sanville, was sung. After this the exercises were concluded by Miss Christina Louise McKim, who delivered the valedictory oration.

The class roll contains the following names:

Barrick, Mary Olive.	Kellogg, Olive C.
Beer, Alice.	Kraker, Rose Lois.
Berry, Edith.	Kunz, Eda Flora.
Bloodgood, Lisa D.	Leaycraft, Agnes C.
Brown, Bertha.	Loveman, Amy.
Buffington, Martha.	McKim, Christina L.
Butler, Elizabeth Rees.	Oppenheimer, Florence.
Cameron, Maria E. H.	Morrison, Mary R.
Carhart, Elizabeth M.	Osborn, Bessie May.
Carman, Cerise E. A.	Pollak, Meta.
Catlin, Helen E.	Preston, Jennie F.
Cook, Clara Coburn.	Rennert, Rosina Julia.
Cooper, Isabella M.	Roberts, Elizabeth C.
Cutting, Harriet E.	Sanville, Florence L.
Dederer, Pauline H.	Schuyler, Sarah E.
Eaton, Mary Lavinia.	Straus, Sissie Cecile.
Elting, Mabel.	Studdiford, Janetta G.
Fisher, Mary Hedges.	Townsend, Marian G.
Hamilton, Elizabeth B.	Upton, Marguerite E.
Hanks, Lenna Tracy.	Wallach, Alma F.
Heroy, Madeline.	Wehncke, Marie Louise.
Isaacs, Isabel Estelle.	Wendell, May Godfrey.
Jacobs, Lillie F.	Wendt, Cordelia.
Johnson, Adele Remsen.	Whitney, Catherine E.
Johnson, Euphemia.	Fiske, Mrs. Josiah M., honorary member.
Josephthal, Hilda E.	
Kane, Helen Agnes.	

PRINCETON SOPHOMORES PARADE.

First-Year Men, 325 Strong, Celebrate Their Accession to the Higher Grade.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 7.—The one hundred and fifty-fourth commencement began to-night with the annual sophomore parade. Three hundred and twenty-five first-year men assembled on University Place shortly after 7 o'clock and, attired in their new orange and black jerseys and headgear, marched through the campus and streets amid a profusion of red lights and the roar of cannon crackers. The procession halted at "Prospect," where President Patton addressed the new sophomores in a kindly spirit. Later the paraders stopped at Prof. Woodrow Wilson's and Dr. Henry Van Dyke's houses and listened to the words of good cheer from these popular professors.

Announcement was made to-day that the following first-honor men of the senior class have been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society: A. H. Adams, Wyalusing, Penn.; W. L. Breckenridge, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; M. O. Edwards, Kingston, Penn.; R. B. Elmore, Chattanooga, Tenn.; E. Glassmuyer, Reading Penn.; C. S. Gray, Camden, N. J.; E. Headley, East Orange, N. J.; W. E. Hope, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. D. Merrick, Pottstown, Penn.; H. R. Omwake, Greencastle, Penn.; G. M. Russell, Oyster Bay, N. Y.; J. B. Taylor, Walton, N. Y.; E. L. West, Hamilton Square, N. J.; H. M. White, Walton, N. Y., and E. J. Wilson, Bellefontaine, Penn.

WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

Week of Exhibition Drills Ends with a Class Hop—The Furlough Classes.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 7.—The week of exhibition drills before the Board of Visitors came practically to an end to-day. The results will not be announced before next Monday, and until then the cadets will be in suspense regarding their class standing. Then, too, the percentage of some may be so low as to justify their discharge from the academy.

From now until Sept. 1 the cadets will be relieved from study, and as soon as the grounds are put in readiness they will go into camp. The third, or furlough, class will leave for their respective homes next Monday. The possibility of the remaining classes going into camp on the Exposition grounds at Buffalo seems to hinge upon the matter of transportation. Unless this expense is met by outside sources the cadets will remain at West Point.

An exhibition drill of cavalry was given in the riding hall this afternoon by thirty-two members of the second class under the command of Capt. Summerlin. This drill consists of many thrilling situations, such as hurdling, jumping, riding bareback in a standing position while the horse is at a full gallop, and mounting doubly and singly somewhat after the fashion of a Wild West show.

The furlough hop was held to-night. The guests were received by Mrs. Col. Mills and Cadet Longley, Mrs. Feibeger and Cadet Hinrich, Mrs. Hobbs and Cadet Foster, and Mrs. Shipman and Cadet Bull.

NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES.

Diplomas Distributed by Assistant Secretary Hackett.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 7.—Rain made it necessary to hold the graduation ceremonies in the chapel instead of on the grounds of the Naval Academy to-day. Chaplain Clarke made the opening invocation. Commander Wainwright spoke well of the graduating class. Gen. Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin, addressed the graduates. Assistant Secretary Hackett of the navy presented the diplomas. Before the presentation he delivered to the cadets the good wishes of the President and the Secretary of the Navy.

The six star members of the class were then given their diplomas first, in the order in which they stand: Cadets Furer, Fogarty, Conway, King, Henry, and Yates. After that the diplomas were presented with regard to scholastic standing.

John D. Rockefeller Thanked.

ST. PAUL, June 7.—The American Medical Association to-day adopted resolutions expressing thanks to John D. Rockefeller for his gift of $200,000 for the furtherance of scientific research along medical and surgical lines.

THE SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

Public Hearing on the Proposed Ordinance to Restrict It.

The Committee on Law of the Board of Aldermen gave a hearing yesterday on a proposed ordinance to restrict the speed of automobiles to not more than eight miles an hour. A number of representatives of automobile clubs were present, and the upshot of the hearing was that the Aldermen were invited to go touring around New York in automobiles to see what limit of speed should be fixed.

Alderman Otten of Queens County spoke in favor of the ordinance, and said that it was necessary on Long Island to restrict the speed to preserve the lives of men, women, and children. S. M. Butler, Secretary of the Automobile Club of America, said that such an ordinance was not necessary, as there was a State law fixing the speed of automobiles in all cities in the State. He said no further ordinance was needed, and that the ability of the chauffeurs was such that the vehicles could be stopped when going at high speed in their own length. H. S. Chapin, representing the Long Island Automobile Club, said that the public fear of automobiles was due to the public lack of knowledge of the vehicles. He asserted that an automobile going at twenty miles an hour is more safe to a man that knows the machine than a horse going at a jog.

Mr. Webb of the Long Island Automobile Club said that a horse was as likely to get frightened at a station as he was at an automobile going thirty miles an hour. J. L. Brower and John C. Coleman, representing the West End Taxpayers' Association, spoke in favor of the ordinance, and said that a limit should be placed on the speed of automobiles.

The committee took no action, but will report at the next meeting its decision as to the proposed ordinance.

G. A. R. OFFICERS ELECTED.

Charles A. Orr of Buffalo Chosen Department Commander for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 7.—This morning the delegates to the New York State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic settled down to hard, matter-of-fact business. Charles A. Orr of Buffalo was elected Department Commander by a vote of 461 over Major Horace D. Ellsworth of Canton, who polled 262. Other officers are: Senior Vice Commander—J. H. Swift, Union; Junior Vice Commander—Daniel M. Hulse, Canadaigua; Medical Director—Dr. Parsons, Ithaca; Chaplain—the Rev. Ezra Tucker, LL. D., Seneca Falls. Council of Administration—A. R. Penfield, Post 65; Joseph P. Porter, Post 47; M. J. Cummins, Post 148; James Owens, Post 578, and L. L. Hanchett, Post 285.

WILL OF MRS. GEORGE F. JONES.

Her Large Fortune Divided Nearly Equally Between Her Children.

The will of Mrs. Lucretia S. Jones, daughter of Frederic Rhinelander and widow of George Frederic Jones, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mrs. Jones died in Paris on June 2. She had been residing abroad for several years.

Mrs. Jones leaves a specific bequest of $45,000 to her son Frederic Rhinelander Jones, and the same amount to his daughter, Beatrix Cadwalader Jones. To her son, Henry Edward Jones, the testatrix leaves $50,000.

Dr. Alexander S. Clarke of Paris receives $5,000. There are several small bequests, and then the residue of the estate is divided into three equal parts. Each of Mrs. Jones's sons receives a share, and the third part goes to her daughter, Mrs. Edith Newbold Wharton of Lenox, Mass.

Mrs. Jones, in her will, makes the request of her children that they keep the estate in the family line, as she says she inherited all she had from her ancestors. The value of the estate is not given in the petition, but it is very large. The sons, with Henry B. Anderson, are named as executors of the will.

McPHERSON WILL CONTEST.

Mrs. Muir's Counsel Attempts to Have Case Taken Before a Jury.

When the suit brought by Mrs. Edia C. Muir, in contesting the will of her mother, Mrs. Edna J. McPherson, was called before Judge John A. Blair, in the Orphans' Court, at Jersey City, yesterday, Marshall Van Winkle, counsel for Mrs. Muir, asked Judge Blair to certify the case to the Circuit Court for trial by a jury. Counsel for Aaron S. Baldwin, the executor named in the will; for Christ Hospital, one of the beneficiaries, and for Yale University, which institution will ultimately receive the bulk of the estate, objected on the ground that they had not been served copies of the petition.

"If I was called on to decide the matter at once," said the Court, "I should deny the application to send the case to a jury. The questions involved, I believe, are testamentary capacity and undue influence. These involve matters of law and fact, and could be more properly tried here than before a jury, which might pass upon them with instructions from the Court only. I will continue the matter until next Friday, when I will hear the argument and give a decision. Unless there appears to be special reasons for granting the petition the Court will deny the motion."

Mr. Van Winkle then presented to the Court a formal order for the appointment of Judge Otto Crouse as co-executor with Mr. Baldwin, and asked Judge Blair to sign it. Judge Blair said he would decide that matter also on Friday next.

JEWS IN CHILDREN'S PARADE.

Protest May Be Made Against the Invitation to Temple Beth Elohim Sunday School.

A protest, it is said, will be made at a meeting of the officers of the Eastern District Sabbath School Association, to be held to-night against the action of the Consistory of the First Reformed Church, Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn, in inviting the Sunday School of Temple Beth Elohim, to participate in Thursday's parade.

The Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis is pastor of the First Reformed Church. In speaking of the matter he said:

"The motives that prompted the Consistory of our church to invite Rabbi Wintner and his Sunday school were solely and purely those of large brotherhood. The congregation of Temple Beth Elohim have just completed fifty years of church life, and to their recent jubilee celebration, which was characterized by a most commendable and liberal tone toward other faiths than their own, many Christian clergymen were invited, some even delivering addresses. The anniversary parade seems to us a broadly religious rather than in any sense a distinctly theological occasion.

"Recognizing that some estimable people might not agree with us in our degree of brotherhood, rather than that any criticism by these people should come upon the Eastern District Sabbath School Association, we did not invite our guests through that body, but solely upon our own responsibility. They were guests of our church, and not of the association. By the government of the Reformed Church, the affairs of the Sunday school are

GEN. GRANT TO VETERANS

His Comments on Aguinaldo and the Philippine Friars.

If the Captive Leader Is Treated with Distinction Here More Trouble May Follow.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant was the guest of honor last night at a reception given by Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., in the Johnston Building, Nevins Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. During the evening Gen. Grant talked briefly to the veterans on matters in the Philippines. Speaking of Aguinaldo, he said:

"Aguinaldo was not so much of a capture in the Philippines as he seems to have been here. To tell the truth, he had lost about all his influence. Now we do not want to treat him as if we considered him of some importance. We can't kill him, of course, but we want to make him feel that he stands on the same footing with any other Filipino.

"If we should fine him $10, send him to jail for thirty days, and set him to breaking rock, it would be better for him and better for ourselves. If, when he comes over here we treat him with contempt, he will be treated with contempt by the natives when he gets home. But if over there they get the idea that we have a high estimation of Aguinaldo's importance, when he gets back he will have a following which may make us trouble."

Gen. Grant spoke of Aguinaldo in answer to a question from the audience. Replying to another question about the friars in the Philippines, he said:

"When they spoke of allowing the friars to come back to my province I told them that if the friars came back I would do what I could; that I did not have enough troops to save their lives, but had enough to bury them. The friars were much hated and very corrupt."

The General expressed the opinion that many of the so-called syndicates which represented that they had bought the lands of the friars were "fake" organizations. It was his belief, he said, that the friars had not sold the lands at all, but turned them over to foreign syndicates with the purpose in view of holding on to the property and to complicate matters for the Government.

The Philippine Commissioners desired to treat the friars with no more consideration than any other persons, the friars, he said, would be obliged to make good their claims to the large estates held by them, as would other property owners in the islands.

Speaking of the way the people of the province over which he had direction had accepted American ideas and government, Gen. Grant said that he believed that if an election was held to-day, the people would vote to have the United States retain possession of the islands.

"I believe that within a year," he continued, "there will be as many of the natives speaking English as ever knew how to read and write Spanish. There were fifty-three towns in my province. When I left, the books of each town were examined and in every instance there was a surplus in the Treasury. We cannot say this in the United States. They don't have to sell bonds over there.

"We have rescued the people of the Philippines from the barbarism of the fourteenth century. They have no idea of the rights of others. They have been trained under a Government which robbed the people gradually. I think the American people are to be congratulated that so much was accomplished by our army with such a slight loss of life. It was not because the Filipinos were not brave; it was because they were not equally well handled."

When the General had concluded speaking, those present were presented to him and Mrs. Grant. They were entertained at dinner at the Oxford Club prior to the reception by a committee of Grant Post, of which Past Commander George A. Price was Chairman.

BERNHARDT TO PLAY WITH MAUDE ADAMS.

The Former as Romeo, the Latter as Juliet—100 Nights' Tour in America.

LONDON, June 7.—Sarah Bernhardt will play Romeo to Maude Adams's Juliet for 100 nights in America. This important theatrical event was arranged at a supper given yesterday evening by Mme. Bernhardt to Charles Frohman, at which Maurice Grau, her manager, was present. Mme. Bernhardt will play in English, and, after the American tour, the two actresses will appear in London and on the Continent.

Mme. Bernhardt has taken Mr. Frohman's prompt-copy of "Romeo and Juliet" in manuscript, and will study the rôle in English during the Summer. It is the desire of both managers to have Mme. Bernhardt appear as Romeo, following her coming production of "Théodora" at the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre in Paris.

Before Miss Adams returns to America she will meet Mme. Bernhardt in Paris and go over the scenes of the first act.

Censor Bars a Dumas Play.

LONDON, June 7.—The English Censor of Plays has forbidden the production of "The First Visit," an English version of the younger Dumas's "Une Visite de Noces," in which an American actress, Beverley Sitgreaves, was to have played the leading rôle, opening at the Garrick Theatre on next Wednesday.

COLLISION IN THE HUDSON.

The Dean Richmond Badly Damages Two Boats of a Tow.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—The People's Line steamer Dean Richmond ran into a south-bound tow off Catskill Waterworks Station early this morning. The Dean Richmond was able to proceed to Albany with the help of tugs.

The Dean Richmond is practically uninjured, and Capt. Manville states that he only used the tugs to pull her off the towboats, which her guard rail had run over. He said no report had been made that any life had been lost, although he had stayed there until late this morning. None of the boats was sunk, although two were badly damaged.

$2,000 MONEY PACKAGE LOST.

It Started to Rome from a Local Bank, but Didn't Arrive.

ROME, N. Y., June 7.—The First National Bank of this city ordered from the Fourth National Bank of New York $2,000 in one and two dollar bills on last Tuesday. It was shipped on Wednesday. The waybill came all right but no package for the bank. An unaddressed package came, done up like a money package and sealed. The bank, thinking this might be the one looked for, has opened it and found it to contain nothing but brown paper scraps.

C. H. Patterson, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank, said last night that the story as reported from Rome was correct.

"We have notified the American Express Company," he added, "and I presume they will investigate the matter. We have their receipt for the money so the responsibility rests with them."

CHICAGO'S OCEAN FERRY.

Second Steamer of Her Transatlantic Service Reaches the Other Side.

The steamer Northwestern, the pioneer vessel of Chicago's ocean-going merchant marine, has succeeded in reaching the other side of the Atlantic safely, having been reported late yesterday passing off Old Head of Kinsale, on the Irish coast, after a voyage of forty-four days out of the port of Chicago, bound for Liverpool.

The honor of being the first vessel of Chicago's new enterprise to cross the Atlantic, although the Northwestern is the pioneer vessel, belongs to her sister ship, the Northman, which arrived at Hamburg on Tuesday last after a voyage of 35 days. The Northwestern sailed from Chicago six days previous to the departure of the Northman, but grounded while passing down the St. Lawrence, and remained fast for three days. At Montreal two days were lost, and in that time the Northman had passed Montreal. The vessels of the new service take on coal at Sydney, C. B., where the Northwestern left May 28. Her voyage across the Atlantic has therefore taken only ten days.

MRS. McKINLEY DOES NOT GAIN STRENGTH.

Physicians, After a Consultation, Say There Is No Perceptible Change in Her Condition.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Mrs. McKinley's condition remains practically unchanged. As Dr. Rixey left the White House to-night at 10:30 o'clock, he said that his patient was resting comfortably.

"Her condition," he continued, "shows no change as compared with the situation announced in this morning's bulletin. She has not lost any ground nor, on the other hand, has there been any perceptible improvement. She is just the same as when we saw her this morning."

The doctor remained about forty minutes at the White House this morning, and on leaving said that Mrs. McKinley had passed a comfortable night. The physicians were in consultation for more than an hour in the forenoon, and at 11:45 o'clock issued the following:

"Mrs. McKinley's physicians state that her condition is about the same as reported yesterday. There has been no material change in the past twenty-four hours."

Dr. Rixey, when asked regarding the result of the microscopic examination of the patient's blood, said he had nothing to say on the subject, and that if anything was given out it would be after a consultation of the three physicians.

Some apprehension has been felt as to the possible unfavorable effect of the warm weather, but a heavy rain fell to-day and brought lower temperature and much satisfaction was expressed at the White House at the temporary relief.

Mrs. McKinley ordinarily suffers little from the heat of the Summer at Washington, but the possible effect of it at this time, in view of her low vitality and the necessity for guarding against anything in the nature of a sinking spell or a drain upon her strength, caused some anxiety.

The complaint from which Mrs. McKinley suffered in San Francisco is not entirely checked, but it is said to be under better control now. Despite some reports to the contrary, it is stated emphatically at the White House that Mrs. McKinley has not grown any worse.

The President saw no callers this evening. At 4 o'clock this afternoon he went out unaccompanied on the customary drive, but returned very suddenly after being out less than twenty minutes.

Dr. Rixey says Mrs. McKinley's ability to maintain her improvement under weather conditions in Washington is in her favor.

It is said that the examination of the patient's blood showed negative results, there being no evidence of blood poison.

This is only one of various examinations that are being made by the physicians to determine the character of the illness of Mrs. McKinley. The blood was taken from her arm last Tuesday.

CLASS DAY AT ERASMUS HALL.

St. Clair McKelway Tells the Students that Wealth Is Not an Arbiter of Learning.

Graduating exercises of the Class of 1901 of the Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, were held last evening in the Academy of Music, in that borough. The large auditorium was well filled with relatives and friends of the graduates, who themselves numbered about 200.

St. Clair McKelway delivered the address, in the course of which he said:

"The moral sense of the people is keener now than was that of the prophets of the past. If there is a poverty of personal leadership, there is a great moral uplift of the people. If incitements to ambition are less, the percentage of knowledge is infinitely more. A great people are better than a lot of great men. We need only to guard ourselves against some of the perils of luxury. While we can recognize wealth as a factor, it should not be crowned as a power or arbiter of this great function of education. Nothing is finer than the giving of riches to learning. Nothing is grosser than the suppliance of learning to wealth. The gifts of God are not to be purchased with money. But while we give to wealth its appropriate, but subordinate, function in education and in society, we can glorify the gifts which it places upon the altars of the present age.

"We can infuse high schools, our business schools, our academies, and our colleges with the spirit which sets moral values above material estimates, spiritual standards above sordid ones. Then will divine blessings descend upon the palaces and temples of learning as truly as rested the smile of God upon the log structures in which teachers and preachers vindicated His ways to men.

"Every school should be a pure democracy. The graduates of every school should carry such an atmosphere into their business life. Their standards and appeals should be to character and to capacity and men should be rated by their principles, and not by their possessions.

"The necessity for this is becoming more and more apparent. Too many of the rich are trying to get government to make them richer. Naturally many of the poor look to government to reduce their poverty. If fortunes can be doubled by legislation, why should not debts be cut in half by vitiation of the currency? One proposition is not more wicked or foolish than the other.

"I want the young men and the young women who are going out on their work in the world to-night to become teachers and exponents of truths that need to be heeded. One is that while a country can be honorably saved or honorably lost by blood, which calls on manhood, a cause lifted up or beaten down by money shames the annals of the State, weakens the honor of youth, saps the respect of age, plants in defeat the canker of revenge, and poisons victory with remorse. Look not to government, but to yourselves for all the prosperity you would have. Make party not an idol, but an instrument, and when the instrument does not serve your honest purpose, fling it aside for one that will."

NAVAL SURVEYS IN CUBA.

American Sailors Locate the Most Available Coaling Stations.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The naval surveys which have been in progress for some time along the coast of Cuba have disclosed the most available harbors for coaling and naval stations in case these are established in accordance with the Platt amendment. The Eagle, Yankton, and Vixen have been conducting these surveys for many months, and most of the main harbors are now completed. Probably the most important points are Cape San Antônio, at the extreme western extremity of Cuba, and Cape Maysi at the extreme eastern end. At Cape Maysi it has been found that there is a reef running far out into the water, and that there is no suitable harbor within about forty miles from the cape.

The Bay of Nipe appears to afford the most available harbor in that locality. At the other extremity of the island it has been found that Cape San Antonio has no harbors of any kind in its immediate vicinity suitable for a naval or coaling station. This locality is regarded as extremely important from a naval and strategic standpoint, as it commands the Yucatan passage. Most of the large harbors along the northern and southern coast have been surveyed and charted, those of Cienfuegos and Guantanamo apparently being among the best on the southern coast.

These surveys have proceeded without any reference to the political questions relating to Cuba, although the work already accomplished will be serviceable when these political relations are finally determined.

SOCIETY COUPLE DIVORCED.

Mrs. Katherine B. Harris Granted a Decree Absolute by Justice Truax.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the report of Referee Charles F. Howland, granted a decree of absolute divorce to Mrs. Katherine B. Harris from Sidney Harris, a lawyer, of 45 Cedar Street.

Mrs. Harris is a daughter of the late Judge Brady. Her husband is a member of many prominent clubs in this city, and both are well known in society circles.

The suit was not a surprise, as the couple were known to have been living apart. Mr. Harris is the son of Mrs. Miriam Harris, the author of "Rutledge," once a popular novel, and other books.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris were married twelve years ago. For a while they lived happily together, but about three years ago it became known that they were unhappy. It was claimed by Mrs. Harris that her husband did not support her and her little daughter. She started to Chicago to join a theatrical company, but they were reconciled. Last Winter the couple separated again, and Mrs. Harris accepted a position with Mrs. Robert Osborne. Mr. Harris is a member of the Union Club.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

Successful Revolution Impossible, Says A. J. Peyton—No Disturbance Feared If Diaz Dies.

"A revolution in Mexico is scarcely a possibility; a successful revolution there is an impossibility."

That was the statement made at the Hoffman House last night by A. J. Peyton of the City of Mexico, Vice President and General Manager of the Santa Emilia copper properties, when his attention was called to the statement of C. C. Eckhert of La Paz, that if President Diaz were to die to-morrow there is not an American mine owner in Mexico who would not fear disaster.

"President Diaz," continued Mr. Peyton, "will go down in history as one of the most remarkable men of the nineteenth century. He has brought his country from the verge of bankruptcy to an enviable position among the nations of the world.

"I believe that President Diaz will be spared for many years to come. But his death at any moment would not cause so much disturbance as the death of most any other ruler. Diaz is not the sick man he is reported to be. It is only a little while ago, to my personal knowledge, that while visiting the National Military Academy he saw a cadet who could not climb a rope. 'Go on,' he said to the youth. 'I can't,' the latter answered. Then the President threw off his coat and 'skinned' up the rope in no time.

"Should President Diaz die the succession would go either to Gen. Reyes, Minister of War; José Limantour, Minister of Finance, or Gen. Mena, Minister of the Interior. Each of these has the confidence of the people.

"While there are more than $70,000,000 of American capital invested in Mexico, the English, French, Germans, and Italians have, in the aggregate, much larger investments there. No single nationality comes anywhere near controlling any industry. Some of the best mines and other valuable properties are owned and controlled by Mexicans.

"The people of Mexico are intelligent. They have tasted the fruits of seventeen years of peace and thank President Diaz for it. They are too well satisfied with existing conditions to want a revolution. There is no inducement for one. As a matter of fact, labor is a scarce article in the mines and on the plantations in Mexico.

"The money men want no revolution and would not allow one to occur. So much foreign capital invested that they cannot permit it to be destroyed. Mexicans, as a rule, cannot do too much for an American who attends to his own business, but they have no liking for promoters who cannot deliver the goods they profess to sell.

"The managers of the Standard Oil Company are generally accounted to be shrewd people. They have refineries at Tampico, Vera Cruz, and the City of Mexico. They are about to erect an imense smelter and build 100 miles of railway on the Pacific Coast side. Would they do this if they feared a revolution?

"The majority of the old-time revolutionists are dead. Those who survive are in so much better circumstances that they will not foment trouble. Then, too, Mexico now has 12,000 miles of railroad and nearly 30,000 miles of telegraph, and under its military system state or national troops can be quickly mobilized to crush out any attempt at revolution.

"All Mexicans, even the peones, love Diaz. While his death would be a great blow to Mexico, it would not mean revolution. All is peace and prosperity there, and 95 per cent. of the 60,000 Americans there will tell you so."

IN THE SHOPS.

They are among the best things that have ever been brought out, and they are worth the price, $1.45. They are bag hooks of metal, in gun metal and in silver, made in the simplest of designs to slip over the belt or skirt binding as the regular chatelaine bag hooks do. With that there is another hook upon which to hang any kind of a bag, silk bag, small arm bag, a variety of different chatelaines—anything that one may desire to carry for the moment. The bag hook is a secure one, and the whole thing is most practical.

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The burnt leather work is perhaps going out, but the beautifully carved leather in Mexican work is always good. It is good work, and while the demand may vary with the whims of fashion, it can never be bad. A handsome purse of this leather, tinted, shows the omnipresent woman of decorations for to-day, Cleopatra or one of her maidens carved, with lotus blossoms around her. A handsome waste paper basket is also one of this handsome carved leather. It is seldom that a scrap basket is made of the materials used upon the writing table, as this is.

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A new thing in leather is a toilet set, every piece covered with it. Red leather has been charming in many ways, but this is a new one. The backs of brushes and nail polishers are covered with it, the tooth brush and tooth powder bottles are encased in it, and nail files and scissors have handles of the same leather.

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A medicine case which does not make an attempt at having the greatest number of bottles in the smallest possible space is an oblong square the size and shape of a small jewelry box. There is a cover which lifts and a front which lets down. There are five little bottles, each with a glass stopper, and a small medicine glass, with different doses marked on the outside. The front letting down shows a small drawer beneath the bottles for plaster, and on the inside of this front there are a small spoon and pair of scissors.

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Attractive laundry bags are made of heavy colored cottons, with a broad strip of cretonne a third the width of the bag in the centre, running the full length—a strip of gayly colored roses. These bags are particularly pretty when the roses, or they may be other bright flowered strips, are combined with a pale green. The bag is gathered simply with a white cotton cord.

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Animal pincushions, which sell at 25 cents each, are quaint, particularly the owls, some with dun-colored bodies and maroon heads; some all of gray, and others in other combinations of colors. The eyes and ears are conspicuous features. So are the ears of the donkey, who is only a head, but that most effective, with a collar of bright red around the neck.

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A volume of pen and ink drawings is 40 cents. The outside is of leather, and the leaves of chamois skin.

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A cluster of pea pods in the pale green of the natural vegetable makes a pretty sachet.

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The brilliant lamp shades of stiff paper, hand painted and made in square or octagon shapes, are charming. They are particularly good in tulip designs, with the straight up and down lines, green leaves and brilliant blossoms outlined delicately with gold.

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Nickel furniture for the bathroom is a delight, and small pieces can be bought one at a time and the cost is not noticed. There are towel hangers which never become soggy with wet towels, as the wooden ones are sure to do, and which can be wiped off without trouble, and are always fresh and clean. There are soap dishes and nickel cups secured to the wall, into which are set the tooth-brush glasses, which cannot be knocked to the floor. Those glasses in which are placed a number of different brushes have nickel tops perforated into four or five holes, into which the brushes may be slipped and held apart.

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There are various patterns of jet for trimming—jet pieces which fit along the fronts of a coat or on the sleeves or collars, and which are used frequently with gowns which are pailletted with jet.

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A pretty material which has been used for bridesmaids' gowns is white silk, with small flowers upon it, a pretty design being in rosebuds. That rosebud design on white is a revival of an old fashion, and is to be seen in piqués, which are charming for children.

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Pongee parasols, with embroidered figures in black or white, blue or bright red, are good.

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One can find cotton crêpe parasols to carry with cotton crêpe gowns.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Suburban amusements and attractions will take a great part of New York society out of town to-day if the weather is fine. There will be the automobile race to Tuxedo, the last day of the encampment at Peekskill, a special golf match at Knollwood, and the usual informal dinners and dances at the various country clubs, and the week-end parties at the different country houses. Each day is characterized by more departures from town, and more houses are closed and fewer well-known faces seen.

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The wedding of Richard Schieffelin Chisolm, son of Col. Alexander Chisolm, and Miss Mary Lockwood Boardman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Boardman, will take place in the chantry of Grace Church to-day. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford of St. George's will officiate. Miss Boardman will be attended by her sister, Miss Clara T. Boardman. John H. Thompson, Jr., will be best man, and Frank Brookfield, Robert J. Turnbull, Jr., Francis Boardman, and Robert W. Chisolm have been selected as ushers. The wedding is to be very quiet and small, and relatives and a few intimate friends only have been asked to witness it.

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This is the day set for the occupancy by William K. Vanderbilt of his residence at Oakdale, L. I. For a week or more servants have been busy, and furniture has been moving in. Mr. Vanderbilt will have friends with him over Sunday, but nothing in the nature of an elaborate house warming. His son and daughter-in-law sail this week from Europe, and they will go directly to Newport upon their arrival here.

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Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander of 30 East Thirty-ninth Street will leave early in the week for Saratoga, where they will spend about two months. Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee will leave New York about the same time for their country place near Port Henry, N. Y. Miss Rhinelander, who has been visiting Lispenard Stewart at Newport, has returned to New York.

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Louis von Hoffman, who arrived this week from Europe, is the brother of the Marquise de Mores, and for years was a figure in New York society. He is descended from the famous Virginia lawyer Grymes, for whom Grymes Hill, at Staten Island, is named. The Marquise de Mores has not visited this country for a number of years. Her daughter came out in society last Winter at Cannes.

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Johnston Livingston and his family are at the Belmont, Bar Harbor. Mr. Johnston has leased Ara Maya, Major Wheeler's cottage, for the season. The new residence built by him on Choor Head Road, and which was to have been ready for occupancy the middle of last month, was burned on April 13. The walls of the house, however, were left standing, and the work of rebuilding has been started.

Bar Harbor is beginning to fill up. Mrs. Burton Harrison, who went a few days ago, is stopping with her children, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, at Mizzentop cottage. The Misses Pulitzer arrived last Saturday, and are at Chatwold.

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J. J. Van Alen will go to Newport to-day. Mrs. J. Frederic Pierson is there for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson of Baltimore will spend the Summer at Narragansett. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whistler and Miss Gwendoline Whistler are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ross R. Winans at Newport.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, who have taken one of the Pinard cottages at Newport, will leave town on Monday for the City-by-the-Sea.

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Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, with Mrs. Gerry and their daughters, intend sailing to-day on Electra for Newport.

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Mrs. Moncure Robinson is at Bar Harbor, but her new cottage is not yet ready for use. Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins are in their cottage, also a new one, on Kebo Street. Mrs. Gouverneur Ogden is occupying her house, Mount Desert Street. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield are at one of the Baltimore cottages.

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The Potsdam, which sails this morning for Rotterdam, has booked C. N. Bishop, Miss Bridewell, Mrs. H. M. Brinckerhoff, Mrs. George Lord Day, Count E. di Grapello, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hartshorn, Miss Helen Hoy, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Leavitt, Jr., Henry W. Marsh, Richard V. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Seeman, Mrs. Charles Seguie Smith, and Miss Hilda Smith. The Patricia, for Hamburg, Plymouth, and Cherbourg, has booked Mrs. John R. Bleecker, George A. Brown, G. G. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hazeltine, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, Mrs. Warren and family, Miss Mary W. Whitney, Mr. C. Lempriere Thomson, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Spreckels

GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Cooper Hold a Reception at Their Brooklyn Home.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Cooper celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage, at their residence, 543 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday night. Owing to the recent illness of Mr. Cooper, the affair was confined to only intimate friends and relatives. At the supper John S. McKeon presented Mrs. Cooper with a handsome case containing fifty new twenty-dollar gold pieces, the gift of her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were born in Dundee, Scotland. They came to this country in 1851, and were married in Manhattan, taking up their residence in Brooklyn shortly afterward. For twenty-seven years Mr. Cooper was a member of the clothing firm of Smith, Gray, Cooper & Co.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 7.—Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry and Robert L. Gerry and Peter G. Gerry arrived from New York to-day on the steam yacht Electra. The Commodore and his family went to their villa, Seaverge-on-Cliffs, which has been recently redecorated.

Peter D. Martin has left for his home in San Francisco for a few weeks' stay, after which he returns to Newport for the Summer, bringing with him San Francisco's best polo team.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., has returned from New York, as has Mayor F. Parrettson.

Miss Leary is having her cottage prepared for her occupancy, which will be the latter part of the month.

M. R. Wright of New York is registered at the Hotel Aquidneck.

The Scott villa in Bellevue Avenue is open for the season. Miss Scott and her brother Harry are there. They will be joined shortly by Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott, who are still abroad.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented for the estate of Matilda Lieber the cottage, No. 69, on the westerly side of Rhode Island Avenue, to E. C. Post of New York for the season.

Mrs. Johnston Cass, who for a number of years has instructed many of the ladies of the cottage colony in the art of fencing, has arrived for the season. With her arrival the fencing season begins. There will be fencing classes at Bailey's Beach and at the Casino during the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind will take possession of their new villa, The Elms, in Bellevue Avenue, this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson of New York have arrived at their cottage in Narragansett Avenue, for the season.

George Agassiz is the guest of his father, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, at Castle Hill.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan is shortly expected at her villa on Ochre Point for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones arrived from New York to-day on the steam yacht Narada.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt, will arrive at The Breakers tomorrow.

Casino registers include C. N. Offey, Duncan Kennedy, John A. H. Nickels, Charles Laird, and J. P. C. Ryan, United States Navy; Atherton Blight, and Frederick P. Sands.

All Saints' Memorial Church will open its Summer season of service Sunday, with the Rev. W. B. F. Jackson of Providence officiating.

Gen. J. Fred Pierson has joined his family here for the season.

Miss A. Van Rensselaer of New York is the guest of Miss Winthrop.

James De Wolfe Cutting arrived at Boothden from New York this evening.

J. Townsend Burden, Jr., has arrived at Fairlawn for the season.

E. Rollins Morse is here to inspect his estate.

Edwin S. Cramp arrived at Sunnylea this evening, joining his family there.

Mrs. Edward King and Miss King have arrived for the season at King Cottage, in Bowery Street.

Mrs. James A. Swan has returned from New York.

Miss Ellen Mason of Boston has arrived for the season.

Mrs. E. J. Knowlton and Miss Knowlton of Brooklyn have arrived at their cottage.

Judge Henry Bookstaver and W. Storrs Wells have arrived from New York.

R. Winthrop left Southampton to-day in his automobile, accompanied by Mr. Varney of Southampton, and bound for Newport. They should arrive here to-morrow.

Richardson Williamson of New York is at Riggs's for the season.

George W. Weld of Boston has arrived at his cottage, as has Mrs. W. G. Weld of Boston at hers.

It is understood that ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan will arrive on Sunday on the sloop yacht Columbia and begin his tuning-up trials on Narragansett Bay on Monday.

Lloyd Phoenix has sailed for New York on his schooner yacht Intrepid.

The sloop yacht Isolde has arrived and sailed.

Mrs. Raynor, mother of Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, has arrived for the season as the guest of her daughter.

Henry Roelker of Providence is the guest of his brother, the Hon. W. G. Roelker, at the Fearing Villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will arrive at Chastellux Villa to-morrow.

Miss Pierson has arrived for the season.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Francis T. Bowles of Washington are the guests of Mrs. B. F. Bowles.

A. O. D. Taylor has sold for Miss Emily O. Gibbs her estate on Old Beach Road and Rhode Island Avenue to William Rogers Morgan.

HUGH TEVIS DEAD.

Well-Known California Clubman Dies in Japan While on His Wedding Trip.

DENVER, Col., June 7.—Former Gov. Baxter of Wyoming received a cablegram to-day from his daughter, Mrs. Hugh Tevis, now at Yokohama, announcing that her bridegroom husband is dead. The cablegram gave no particulars.

Mr. Tevis started with his bride on a tour of the world two days after their marriage, which took place at San Francisco on April 10. Several letters had been received from Mr. and Mrs. Tevis since their departure, none of which gave any hint of illness.

Mrs. Tevis was educated in Paris and first met Mr. Tevis while abroad. She made her début in Denver last year, at once became a great favorite. The cablegram stated that she would return to San Francisco on June 29.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Hugh Tevis was the second son of Lloyd Tevis of this city, and one of the heirs to the vast estate left by that multi-millionaire. He was forty years of age. During his college days at Harvard, while participating in a mile foot race, he exerted himself to such an extent as to injure his heart action. This, it is surmised, was the primary cause of death.

Tevis was a member of the leading clubs here, and his romantic marriage to Miss Baxter recently caused a stir in California and Colorado society. Tevis's first wife died several years ago. A daughter of nine years survives.

AGED COLORED TEACHER DEAD.

Mrs. E. J. Graham Was Prominent in Ante-Bellum Race Troubles Here.

Mrs. E. J. Graham, a colored woman who took a prominent part in the race troubles in New York before the war, died on Wednesday at her home, 237 West Forty-first Sreet, aged seventy-four years. She had been an instructor in Public School No. 80, near her home, for thirty-five years. Her whole life was devoted to the improvement of her race. It was she who made the test case argued in 1855, by the late Chester A. Arthur, which established the right of persons of all races and color to ride in the street cars here.

The incident which brought Mrs. Graham before the public and into the courts occurred in 1854. She boarded a Sixth Avenue car and paid a fare. Two white men objected to her presence and, upon her refusal to leave her seat, she was thrown off the car by the conductor.

Mrs. Graham was interested in many charitable enterprises. The funeral services will be held from St. Phillip's Episcopal Church, in West Twenty-fifth Street. The interment will take place in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

FUNERAL OF DR. BABCOCK.

To be Held in Brick Church on Wednesday—Dr. Van Dyke to Preach.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock will take place from the Brick Presbyterian Church at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, June 12. The funeral sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Dr. Babcock's predecessor in the Brick Church pastorate. Dr. Van Dyke will be assisted by the staff of ministers attached to the Brick Church and its affiliated missions.

A poem—the last one Dr. Babcock wrote—entitled "Emancipation," has been set to music by the new Brick Church organist, S. Archer Gibson, and it will be sung at the funeral exercises. B. Merill Hopkinson, who was the bass soloist in Dr. Babcock's Baltimore church, is expected to be present and sing a hymn which Dr. Babcock wrote especially for him.

A special choir has been engaged for the funeral services. A delegation of more than 500 persons is expected to be present from Baltimore.

The body of the late Brick Church pastor is on the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, which is due in New York on next Tuesday.

The Rev. Dr. L. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, will occupy the Brick Church pulpit during the Summer. Dr. Van Dyke offered to assist the church in any way possible, when he learned of his successor's death. The Session has now asked Dr. Van Dyke to supply the pulpit of the church next Fall. Dr. Van Dyke has not yet answered whether he feels that his duties as a professor at Princeton will allow this or not.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major James H. Littlefield.

Major James H. Littlefield, a Confederate veteran, died suddenly from apoplexy early yesterday morning at his home, 476 Central Park West. He had gone to bed the night before in apparent good health and spirits. About 2 o'clock in the morning he roused his son-in-law, G. R. Bennett, with whom he lived, and told him he felt bad. After a little while he seemed to recover, but when daylight came he was found dead.

Major Littlefield was born in Indiana, but went to Texas while a young man and spent the greater part of his life in that State. He was in a general mercantile business, but retired a few months ago and came to New York to live.

At the outbreak of the civil war he formed a volunteer company of the Texas Brigade and in this way obtained his military title. He was attached to Gen. Hood's command and was several times mentioned for conspicuous acts of gallantry. He was seventy-four years old and never had been sick in his life until his fatal illness seized him. He was a widower, and besides Mrs. Bennett, whose husband is connected with the American Cotton Company, leaves three married children in Texas. After a short funeral service at the house last evening the body was shipped to Hillsbury, Texas, where it will be interred.

Bishop William Rufus Nicholson.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Bishop William Rufus Nicholson of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, died at his home in this city to-night. He was born in Greene County, Miss., in 1822, and was a graduate of La Grange College, Alabama. He was successively rector in Protestant Episcopal churches in New Orleans, Cincinnati, Boston, and Newark, N. J. In 1874 he became a member of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and was consecrated a Bishop in 1876. He was also Dean of the Reformed Episcopal Theological Seminary in this city. Bishop Nicholson was the author of several religious works.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Mary Ashland Townsend, whose nom de plume was Xariffa, a well-known Southern poet and writer, died yesterday in Galveston, Texas.

Charles H. Whittemore, agent at Yonkers for the United States Express Company, died there suddenly yesterday afternoon of heart disease. He was fifty-six years of age, and lived at Park Hill. He had been out driving only a short time before his death. He was a member of the City Club and of the Palisades Boat Club. He is survived by one son, Reginal Whittemore.

Mrs. Mary Mulvaney, mother of President John J. Mulvaney of the Jersey City Board of Education, died at her home, at 178 Mercer Street, Jersey City, yesterday, from a complication of diseases. She was born in Ireland in 1841, but had lived in Jersey City since she was a year old. She is survived by her husband, four daughters, and one son.

James D. Fletcher Slee, Vice President of the Langdon Coal Company, died at his home in Elmira, N. Y., yesterday morning, aged sixty-two years. The deceased was born in Delhi, N. Y. He was a prominent Republican and had been a member of the Board of Managers of the Willard State Hospital, a member of the local Board of Education, a Trustee of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, and until a few weeks before his death a Commissioner of the Board of Public Works.

Reginald Francklyn died at Short Hills, N. J., on Thursday, in the fifty-second year of his age. He was in the commission business at 74 Beaver Street in this city. He was the son of the late Gen. John Henry Francklyn, R. A. He married Miss Agnes Binsse, and the family has lived for a number of years at Short Hills. Among the surviving relatives are Charles G. Francklyn, who married Miss Hoyt, and Gilbert Francklyn of the Knickerbocker Club. Mr. Francklyn was a member of the Union Club. The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Short Hills, to-morrow afternoon.

Oscar P. Rose, the father of Abram J. Rose of the firm of Kellogg & Rose, lawyers, with offices in the Equitable Building, died at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Rose was born in Ulster County, seventy-seven years ago, and up to about twelve years ago conducted a large farm in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie. Since that time he had made his home at Elizabeth. He leaves, besides Abram J. Rose, one other son, L. S. Rose, who is a manufacturer at Newark, and four daughters, one of whom married William J. Kinsley, the handwriting expert. The funeral services will be held to-day.

TO MOVE ON CHICAGO.

Entire Tribe of Indians Announce that They Will Invest the Lake Front.

DETROIT, Mich., June 7.—A special to The Tribune from St. Joseph, Mich., says:

"tribe of Pottawatomie Indians, living in Van Buren County, held a secret pow-wow at Hartford to-day to listen to a report of scouts sent to Chicago. By a unanimous vote the tribe decided to sail for Chicago June 22 under the leadership of Chief Isaac Quigno, the youngest and most daring full-blooded Indian of the tribe. Chief Charles Pokagon, son of the late Simon Pokagon, was deposed together with his council of seven advisers, because of their lukewarm attitude, and Frank Williams, Frank Sawaik, J. H. Cushway, Stephen Topash, Joseph Motay, Charles Motay, and Andrew Rupp were elected members of the new Council.

"The Pottawatomies propose to invest the lake front of Chicago, and then proceed to prove their claims to their land, which they believe will be sustained.

"If the Chicago claim is established, they will squat on all the lake front from the Indiana line to Grand Haven, Mich., which they say is their land by virtue of the same treaty upon which they base their Chicago claim."

REPORT OF BRIGANDAGE.

LONDON, June 8.—The Daily Express publishes the following dispatch from Vienna:

"A band of brigands held up a mail coach near Retsag, Hungary, strangled the driver, maimed the guards, ransacked the mailbags, and escaped with plunder valued at £5,000."

Gen. Otis's Sister Dying.

MARION, Ohio, June 7.—Mrs. Valentine Fehl, seventy-seven years of age, the oldest sister of Gen. Elwell S. Otis, United States Army, is dying of paralysis at her home, in Marseilles, Wyandotte County.

Notice to a Contributor.

The New York Times has received $2 from an anonymous contributor, the purpose of which was to start a fund to help "H. B. D." to get into a home for the aged. If the contributor will kindly send his name and address to this office the money will be returned to him.

Business Notices.

CURES WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Catarrhal-Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Anaemia. MANA-CEA, the Natural Manganese Spring Water from Irondale Spring, West Virginia. Incredible but true. Testimonials from Mr. Barrows, President Produce Exchange; Mr. Richard Stevens, Castle Point, Hoboken; Mr. Thurston, Cornell University. Send for Booklet. Ben K.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27&29 Pine St., New Yo rk.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK & TRUST CO. STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the instalment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000,) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal in par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	398	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James N. Layng,	Edgar Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,

Jas. Ross Curran.

BOND CALL.

OFFICE OF
ST. CLAIR, MADISON & ST. LOUIS BELT RAILROAD COMPANY,
St. Louis, Mo., April 16, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Bonds and Interest Coupons belonging thereto of the St. Clair, Madison & St. Louis Belt Railroad Company, Nos. 84, 87, 88, 135, 303, 304, 336, 337, 338, and 497, ten Bonds of $1,000 each, that under and by virtue of the right of redemption before maturity reserved in the Deed of Trust securing payment of the same all of said Bonds and all interest then accrued and remaining unpaid thereon will be redeemed and fully paid at the St. Louis Trust Company, Fourth and Locust Streets, St. Louis, Missouri, on the nineteenth day of June, 1901, upon presentation and surrender to said St. Louis Trust Company of said Bonds, and all unpaid Interest Coupons belonging thereto, and that said Bonds will cease to bear interest on and after said last-mentioned date.
St. Clair, Madison & St. Louis Belt R. R. Co.
By J. F. BARNARD, President.
L. A. HANDY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$1,650,000
Central of Georgia Railway Co.

(CHATTANOOGA DIVISION)

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGE 4% FIFTY YEAR GOLD BONDS.

Interest payable June and December. Principal payable June, 1951.
Coupon bonds, $1,000 each, with privilege of registration.

STANDARD TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

Total authorized issue,		$2,400,000
Outstanding,	$1,650,000	
To retire underlying bonds outstanding,	343,000	
Reserved for improvements and new property,	407,000	
		$2,400,000

These bonds are a direct obligation of the Central of Georgia Railway Company and cover the entire property of the line formerly known as the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern R. R., consisting of 146 miles of main line and branches, subject only to a residue of $343,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1947, and are also an absolute first mortgage on 17.30 miles of railway heretofore known as the Chattanooga and Durham R. R., making a total of about 163 miles of road and equipment. The entire mortgage debt, including equipment, is less than $12,100 per mile outstanding. The remainder of these bonds ($407,000) can only be issued from time to time for improvements and equipment. We have received a letter from Mr. C. B. Wilburn, President of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern R. R. Co. and Chattanooga and Durham R. R. Co., the substance of which is as follows:

ROME, Ga., May 28.

Messrs. KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & COMPANY,
No. 26 Nassau Street, New York:
Dear Sirs:

The Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad and the Chattanooga and Durham Railroad Companies, which have been purchased by the Central of Georgia Railway Company, to be known hereafter as its "Chattanooga Division," have the following mileage, viz.:

Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad.	
Main line Chattanooga, Tenn., to Carrolton, Ga.	138 miles
Branches	7.50 miles
Chattanooga and Durham Railroad.	
Main line Chickamauga, Ga., to Durham, Ga.	17.30 miles
	162.80 miles
Yards, sidings, and spurs	14.80 miles
Total, all tracks	177.60 miles

The equipment consists of:
14 Locomotives. 11 Passenger Coaches. 8 Cabooses. 334 Box, Flat, and other cars.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

The combined results of operation for these two properties for the year ending December 31st, 1900, pro-rating the earnings and expenses of the Chattanooga and Durham Railroad, based on the actual earnings and expenses of that road from July 5th to December 31st, have been as follows:

Gross Earnings	$364,373.29
Operating Expenses and Taxes	264,674.93
Net Earnings	$99,689.36
Less—	
Extraordinary expenditures for account new coke cars and putting automatic couplers and air brakes on engines and cars, charged to operating expenses	14,071.00
	$85,627.36

Both the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern and Chattanooga and Durham Railroads are laid with steel rails, and are in first-class physical condition. Large expenditures have been made during the past years in improving the property. The equipment has also been maintained and kept in thorough order, and additions have been made thereto.

The Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad's main line, 138 miles in length, connects with the Central of Georgia Railway at Carrolton, Ga., and extends from that point through a fertile country to the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., where it connects with the Southern Railway and the Alabama Great Southern Railway. The Chattanooga and Durham Railroad connects with the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad at Chickamauga, Ga., and extends 17.30 miles to Durham, where it reaches the coal mines on Lookout Mountain, and it has secured by contract the exclusive transportation of the output of these properties, which will insure a heavy tonnage at profitable rates in the immediate future.

The industries along the road are in a very prosperous condition.

The gross earnings of these properties for the four months ending April 30th, as will be seen by the following figures, show an increase of nearly 25 per cent., while the net earnings show even a larger gain over the same period in the previous year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF OPERATION FROM JANUARY 1ST TO APRIL 30TH, 1900-1901.
FOUR MONTHS.

	1901.	1900.	
Gross Earnings,	$142,542.02	$115,535.69	Increase $27,006.33
Expenses and Taxes,	106,325.51	95,290.52	11,034.99
Net Earnings,	$36,216.51	$20,245.17	Increase $15,971.34

The reduction in the operating expenses, as compared with the previous year, is the result of the betterments made upon the properties in the past as well as of the additional equipment purchased.

With a continuance of the present business conditions, I am confident that the gross earnings for the present year will be the largest in the history of the properties, and that the net earnings will not fall short of $120,000.

The Central of Georgia Railway, through the purchase of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern and the Chattanooga and Durham Railroads, will have a continuous line of railway of its own from the city of Chattanooga to Savannah, Ga., besides reaching the coal and coke fields of Lookout Mountain.

Yours very truly,
CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND SOUTHERN R. R. CO.
CHATTANOOGA AND DURHAM R. R. Co.
C. B. WILBURN, President.

The Central of Georgia Railway is a system of about 1,000 miles of railway. Its lines radiate from the City of Savannah, Ga., and reach the most important cities and towns in the States of Georgia and Alabama, and also Chattanooga, Tenn. The gross earnings of the system have shown steady increases since 1896, amounting for the ten months of the current year to $695,685, as compared with those of last year. Large sums have been constantly spent on improvements and charged to operating expenses, but the Company, notwithstanding, has annually made a payment on its First Preference Income bonds. Industrial development is now proceeding with great rapidity in the territory covered by this system. The Company has no floating debt, or car or engine trust obligations outstanding.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS AT 89 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT WHICH PRICE THEY RETURN 4.60%, AND RECOMMEND THEM FOR INVESTMENT.

Subscription books will be open on June 10th, 1901, at our offices at 10 o'clock A. M., and will close on Tuesday, June 11th, at 3 o'clock.

Bonds will be ready for delivery on Wednesday, June 19th, against payment in full.

We reserve the right to reject any application, and to allot a smaller amount than applied for.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
26 Nassau Street, Corner Cedar, New York.

Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company.

To the Holders of Committee Certificates:

The Supreme Court having decided that security must be given to the stockholders of The Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway Company who have participated in the proceedings, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for securing the distribution of the new stock provided in the Plan of Reorganization.

There are no bonds outstanding on the main lines, and the last reported net earnings from operation are sufficient to pay 4% on the authorized issue of preferred stock. The amount of new common stock for distribution is limited to about $2,550,000.

Certificates should be deposited with Schmidt & Gallatin, 45 Broadway, N. Y., in exchange for the Committee's Receipts, on or before June 18, 1901, as it is important, in the interest of the certificate holders, that very prompt action be taken for the protection of their interests.

WM. R. H. MARTIN,
HENRY F. DAWES,
ALBERT R. GALLATIN, } Committee.
BLAIR & PRICE, Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Notice of Meeting of Stock Trust Certificate Holders.

To the Registered Holders of the Stock Trust Certificates of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, under Voting Trust Agreement dated March 1, 1900, between Marshall Field, John J. Mitchell, and James A. Blair, as Voting Trustees, and the Stockholders of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Depositary:
Please take notice that a meeting of the registered holders of the aforesaid Stock Trust Certificates will be held at the office of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on the **1st day of July, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.** thereof, for the purpose of considering and passing upon and instructing the Voting Trustees concerning the proposed arrangement for the acquisition of the properties, rights, privileges, and franchises of the Union Elevated Railroad Company by the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company; also concerning the proposed issue of the certain Fifteen Million Dollars ($15,000,000) of the "First Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds" of the Company to be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, with provision for issue of additional bonds thereunder, not to exceed Ten Million Dollars.

The Transfer and Register Books of said Stock Trust Certificates will be closed on the **30th day of June, 1901,** and will remain closed until the 2d day of July, 1901.
MARSHALL FIELD,
JOHN J. MITCHELL,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Voting Trustees.
Dated Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1901.

CENTRAL FIREWORKS STOCK,
J. S. STANTON.
8 BROAD ST.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

THE ECUADORIAN ASSOCIATION, Ltd.,

Offers, at Ninety Per Cent., its Issue of

£1,000,000 Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds

In denominations of £100 and £200, due 1932, redeemable after 1905 at 110.
Interest payable in New York and London, January and July.

Subscriptions will be received simultaneously in London and New York. Books open Saturday, June 8. Close Wednesday, June 12, at noon. Payments to be made for account of the TRUSTEES to

GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & COMPANY, 67 Lombard Street, London, and
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, 59 Cedar Street, New York
Respectively.

Subscriptions to be paid at the rate of exchange of 4.87 on the pound.
Principal and interest payable at the same rate hereafter.

On Allotment, 30 Per Cent. On July 15th, 20 Per Cent. On Sept. 15th, 20 Per Cent. On Nov. 15th, 20 Per Cent.
(OF PAR OF BONDS.)

Interest accrues on allotments as paid, but prepayment may be made in full under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Temporary receipts will be issued for allotments.

TRUSTEES FOR BONDS—The Hon. Sidney Carr Glyn, of 27 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W.; A. S. Harvey, Sect. to Glyn, Mills, Currie and Company; Frank Dawes, of Bircham and Company, 50 Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

The Capital of the Ecuadorian Association, Limited, is £500,000. The bonds above offered are secured by a Deed of Trust constituting a first charge upon $10,000,000 6% Gold Bonds, $5,000,000 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock and $3,584,000 Common Stock of the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company. The Deed provides that the proceeds of this issue shall be held by the Trustees and shall be paid over to the Association upon delivery of a proportionate part of the above securities to the Trustees as earned by the Association for construction.

The Railway bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road and are guaranteed principal and interest by the Government of Ecuador, the Government guarantee being secured by a first lien on all the Customs Duties of Ecuador, which for the last fiscal year were over $3,000,000. The contract with the Government of Ecuador provides that any and all questions arising between the Government and the Railway shall be referred to arbitration by appointees of the President of the United States and the President of Ecuador. The Association bonds are secured two for one by the bonds of the Railway Company.

The Railway has an authorized issue of $12,282,000 bonds, $5,250,000 Preferred and $7,032,000 Common stock. The Line is about 290 miles long, of which 67 miles are open for traffic and 48 miles additional nearing completion. The Road passes through a rich and fertile country, connecting a number of large and prosperous towns between Guayaquil and Quito, both of which cities have over 100,000 inhabitants. The country produces Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, Cotton, Grain, Rubber and other agricultural products. It is rich in minerals, including gold, copper, sulphur, coal, &c.

The Government is stable and liberal, and its finances are upon a Gold Standard.

DIRECTORS: The Hon. Sir JAMES SIVEWRIGHT, K. C. M. G., 27 Hertford Street, Mayfair, London (late Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works—including Railways—in Cape Colony), *Chairman.*
DAVID FINLAYSON, 48 Evelyn Gardens, London, S. W., Director of the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company.
JOHN FLEMING, of Robinson, Fleming & Co., Merchants, 9 Billiter Square, London, E. C.
ARCHER HARMAN, 33 Wall Street, New York, Engineer, *Managing Director.*
WILLIAM C. HUNTER, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh.
Sir ROBERT D. MONCREIFFE, Bart., of Moncreiffe, Bridge of Earn, N. B.
DAVID RUSSELL, of Russell, Huskie & Co., Shipowners, Leith.
SOLICITORS: BIRCHAM & CO., 50 Old Broad Street, E. C., and 46 Parliament Street, S. W., London; MILL, BONAR & HUNTER, W. S., Edinburgh.
AUDITORS: FRANKLIN, WILD & CO., Broad Street Avenue, London, E. C.

For prospectus or further information, apply to the offices of

THE ECUADORIAN ASSOCIATION, Ltd., 33 Wall Street, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Common Stock

OF

The American Tobacco Co.

AND THE

Continental Tobacco Co.

Consolidated Tobacco Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a paid-up cash capital of $30,000,000 of common stock, for purposes which include the manufacture of tobacco, with authority to acquire the stocks of corporations engaged in such manufacture.

The Company has been organized with the following Board of Directors: Messrs. James B. Duke, Oliver H. Payne, Thomas F. Ryan, Grant B. Schley, John B. Cobb, Anthony N. Brady, W. W. Fuller, B. N. Duke, Percival S. Hill, P. A. B. Widener, Frank H. Ray, C. C. Dula, Charles E. Hulliwell, Wm. R. Harris.

The company offers to acquire from the holders of the common stocks of The American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company their holdings of such stocks, in exchange for its four per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, carrying interest from August 1, 1901, upon the basis of $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $50) of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, and $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $100) of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company.

Said bonds are secured according to the terms of an indenture to be executed by the Consolidated Tobacco Company to the **MORTON TRUST COMPANY,** as Trustee, by provisions therein for securing the deposit with the Trustee of all the stocks acquired under this offer, for creating a charge upon the net earnings of the Company, for subordinating any future mortgage upon the property and business of the Company to the claim of the holders of these bonds, and for limiting the issue of the bonds so that they cannot exceed the amount at par of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company plus twice the amount at par of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, deposited with the Trustee. The form of said indenture and of said bonds is now on file with the Trust Company, and is open to inspection.

Depositors of American Tobacco Company common stock will receive from the Trust Company at the time of the deposit, in lieu of the next quarterly dividend, an amount equal thereto, viz.: 1½ per cent.

To accept this offer the stockholders of the two companies must deposit with the

Morton Trust Company, New York City

their certificates of common stock, duly endorsed in blank and stamped for transfer, and accept in lieu thereof the Trust Company's transferable and divisible receipts, upon surrender of which the bonds received by the Trust Company in exchange for the deposited stock will be delivered so soon as they are engraved and ready for delivery.

This offer will remain open till the close of business on **June 25, 1901,** and thereafter no deposits will be received, except in the discretion of the Consolidated Tobacco Company and on such terms as it may prescribe.

The Consolidated Tobacco Company reserves the right to decline to make the exchange aforesaid unless there shall have been deposited for that purpose two-thirds of all the outstanding common stock of each Company, but it may, at its option, (to be declared by notice in writing to the Trust Company at the expiration of the time for the deposit of stocks as above stated or as hereafter enlarged,) make said exchange with reference to any less amount of deposited stock. If the exchange is not made the deposited stock will be delivered to holders of Trust Company receipts upon surrender thereof, and (in the case of The American Tobacco Company stock) upon the return of the 1½ per cent. payment aforesaid.

Dated New York, June 8, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES B. DUKE, President.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
100 shs. American Express Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
800 shs. Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Century Realty Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$3,000 Denver & Southwestern R. R. Genl. Mtge. Sk'g. Fund Rds., 1929.
1,000 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. Pfd. "B."
19 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
5 shs. National City Bank.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
$2,000 Indiana Natural & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1908.
$1,800 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Regstd. Consols.
50 shs. Phenix National Bank.
53 shs. Phenix National Bank.
50 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
12 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
2 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
10 shs. Leather Manfrs.' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. H. B. Claflin common.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
15 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. 4th National Bank.
11 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
20 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
2 Membership shares Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
$12,000 Erie R'way Co. 1st Consld. 7 p. c. Bds., 1920.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Hanover National Bank.
$3,000 Durland Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$10,000 F. Moesmer's Brewery 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910, Dec., 1899, Coupons on.
12 shs. Tubular Fly Co., N. Y.
50 shs. Incandescent Pet. Light Co. Trustees Ctf.
5 shs. Holland Trust Co.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
20 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
39 shs. Lehigh & New York R. R. Co. Pfd.
100 shs. Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. 7 p. c. Guar.
1 share American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$200 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consld. Regstd. Bds.
9 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.

American Linseed Co.

Notice is hereby given that the time for the deposit of the stock of the American Linseed Company under the Agreement between the UNION LEAD AND OIL COMPANY and stockholders of the AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY, dated May 20th, 1901, has been extended to and including **July 1st, 1901.**

Depositaries: NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, 46 Wall Street, New York City, and ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, City of Chicago.

GUY C. MAJOR, President.
New York, June 5, 1901.

Lost and Found.

To whom it may concern: Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 49, dated May 27, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the eighth day of July, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate. CHARLES H. DICKINSON,
P. O. Address, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Dated May 27th, 1901.

Lost.—J. P. Morgan & Co.'s RECEIPT NO. 109 for 708 shares Lake Superior Consolidated Mines. If found notify Granger, Farwell & Co., 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Dividends.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
33 Broad St., New York, June 7th, 1901.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable July 15, 1901, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on June 29th, 1901.
The transfer books for the First Preferred Stock will close June 29th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen July 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 7th, 1901.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on July 15, 1901, to the holders of record at the close of business on June 29th, 1901, on the books of the Voting Trustees of Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Co.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close June 29th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen July 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company,
New York, June 5, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of this Company of two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) per share, payable August 1, 1901, to stockholders as registered at the close of the transfer books on July 12, 1901. The transfer books for the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed from three o'clock P. M. on July 12, 1901, until ten o'clock A. M. on August 2, 1901.
Dividend checks will be mailed to Preferred Stockholders whose dividend orders are on file at this office.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer,
59 Cedar Street, New York.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Co.
A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on or after July 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 18, 1901.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on June 18, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 2, 1901.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 3, 1901
A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New York, June 6, 1901.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, July 8th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Monday, June 17th, and reopen on Monday, June 24th, 1901.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned under the firm name of A. ORENTLY & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated N. Y., June 7, 1901. A. ORENTLY, H. WENDORFF.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The reports of the following banks will be found elsewhere: Bronx Borough, Washington, West Side, and State of New York of New York City, and Ogdensburg of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Notice is given that the time for deposit of the stock of the American Linseed Company under the agreement with the Union Lead and Oil Company, dated May 20, has been extended to and including July 1. The depositaries for stock are the New York Security and Trust Company of New York and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, the Chicago and Alton Railway Company, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Stockholders of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway Company are to be represented by a committee composed of William R. H. Martin, Henry F. Dawes, and Albert R. Gallatin, who will secure the distribution of the new stock provided in the plan of reorganization, as announced elsewhere in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Meetings and Elections.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on the 11th day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a resolution authorizing the execution and delivery of a mortgage upon the property of this Company to secure an issue of bonds to the amount of $15,000,000, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. May 9, 1901, and such books will be reopened on Wednesday, June 12, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
L. T. BESCHER, Secretary.
Dated May 3, 1901.

The National Citizens' Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 7, 1901.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, Mr. HENRY DIMSE was appointed Cashier to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation as Cashier of Mr. EDWIN S. SCHENCK.
Mr. SCHENCK will continue as Vice President.
DAVID C. TIEBOUT, Vice President.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Gold Mining Company of New York and Colorado will be held at the office of Man & Man, attorneys, 56 Wall Street, New York City, on the 19th day of June, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.
Dated June 7th, 1901.
WILLIAM MAN, Secretary.

New York Loan and Improvement Company.
New York, June 8th, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Nine Directors and Two Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of C. T. BARNEY, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on TUESDAY, July 9th, at twelve o'clock.
The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
J. O. BAKER, Secretary.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.,
52 Broadway, New York.
The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 12th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

AGAINST DANIEL MYERS.

Manhattan Fire Company's Receiver Gets an Attachment for $125,000—The President Accused.

An attachment has been obtained here against Daniel Myers, President of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of 45 Cedar Street, for $125,000 in favor of Otto Kelsey, as receiver of the company. Mr. Myers resides in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was a member of the firm of Benton, Myers & Co., wholesale dealers in drugs.

It was alleged that within six months prior to May 11 he appropriated moneys and property of the company, in that he purchased in his own name 364 shares of stock of the Erie Fire Insurance Company, and unlawfully pledged the same with the German-American Bank of Buffalo for a loan of $60,000, and still keeps the stock under his control to the exclusion of the plaintiff, who has demanded the transfer of the stock, the demand being refused. The value of the stock is placed at $125,000.

It was stated that Mr. Myers first pledged 691 shares of the stock on Feb. 26 for $80,000, and with the money thus obtained purchased 173 shares more of the stock and pledged it as security for the loan of $60,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

J. B. Campbell has been appointed Ohio special agent of the German Insurance Company.

The Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company is being reorganized as a joint stock fire insurance company, with a capital stock of $200,000.

Collector Treat yesterday received word from Acting Commissioner Williams of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, in reply to a letter forwarded by him from a correspondent in this city, asking for information relative to policies of insurance written in June, which are not to take effect until July, whether the tax now in force under the law will be exacted. The reply from the Commissioner's office is as follows: "You are advised that any policy of insurance written during the month of June and delivered to the insured during said month, requires to be stamped according to the law now in force."

The insurance on the Keystone Varnish Works, at 9 and 13 Fourth Street, Long Island City, which was heavily damaged by fire on Wednesday, was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $7,400; Globe and Rutgers, $2,500; Aetna, $2,500; New York Underwriters', $2,000; Citizens' of St. Louis, $1,500; North River, $1,500; American of Philadelphia, $1,500; Magdeburg, $1,250; Phœnix of London, $1,250; Isthmus Lloyds, $1,000; Citizens' of New York, $1,000; Providence-Washington, $1,000; Colonial, $750; Sun, $750; British America, $500; Westchester, $500; Fireman's Fund, $500; Reliance, $500; Springfield, $500.

ECUADOR COMPANIES' PLAN.

The Injunction Proceedings of Shareholders Now Discontinued.

Injunction proceedings brought by two shareholders of the Ecuador Development Company and the Ecuador Equipment Association to restrain the companies from making a proposed issue of £1,000,000 debenture bonds were discontinued before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court upon the filing of an approved bond by the Lawyers' Surety Company yesterday.

A suit is now pending in the same court, but may not be reached until Fall. According to Lawrence B. Sexton of Wetmore & Jenner, counsel for the Equipment Company, the construction of the railroad from Guayaquil to Quito will be continued under the new arrangement.

THE ECUADORIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Ecuadorian Association, Limited, is offering for public subscription its issue of £1,000,000 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1932, and redeemable after 1905 at 110. Subscriptions will be received by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company and Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., London, the books opening June 8 and closing June 12 at noon. The bonds are in denominations of £100 and £200. An exchange on New York subscriptions will be figured at 4.87, at which principal and interest are payable. Interest accrues on the allotments as paid, but full prepayment may be made, discount at 4 per cent. being allowed.

The capital of the Ecuadorian Company, Limited, is £500,000. The Directors are Sir James Sivewright, Chairman; David Finlayson, John Fleming, Archer Harman, Managing Director in Ecuador; William G. Hunter, Sir Robert D. Moncreiffe, Anderson Rodger, and David Russell.

Georgia Bankers Entertained.

A delegation of nearly 100 of the Georgia bankers, some of them accompanied by their wives, visited the financial district yesterday morning. They first went to the Chase National Bank, and were shown through the institution by Assistant Cashier

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 7	741,104
To date this year	163,347,644
Corresponding date last year	60,461,284

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 7	$2,710,000
To date this year	$578,619,170
Corresponding date last year	$260,098,800

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent, Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Glucose Sugar pf	1
Am. Ag. Chem. pf	½	Int. Power	¾
Am. C. & Fdy	⅝	Iowa Central	⅛
Am. Linseed	2⅞	Iowa Cent. pf	1½
Am. Linseed pf	3½	Louis. & Nash	1½
Am. Malt. pf	¾	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Snuff	⅝	Met. Steet Ry	1½
Am. Snuff pf	⅝	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	2⅜	Morris & Essex	1¼
Am. Woolen	½	National Lead	2
Am. Woolen pf	1	North Amer.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	North. Pac. pf	½
B'klyn R. T.	⅜	Pacific Coast	⅛
Brunswick	¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf	2
Buff., R. & P.	1	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	2⅞	Peoria & East.	½
Chi. Great West.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	5
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1s pf.	1
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	St. L. & S. W. pf.	2¼
Cont. Tobacco	1	Standard R. & T.	1½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1¼	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	1	U. S. Express	½
General Electric	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Am. S. & R.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	3½
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	⅝
Canada South.	½	Norfolk & West.	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	People's Gas	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Reading	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi. Union Traction	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅜
Del., Lack. & W.	⅜	St. L. S. W.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅜
Ft. W. & D. C.	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Illinois Central	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	½
Kan. & Michigan	⅝	U. S. Steel	⅛
Kan. City South.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Nat. Salt	½	Wabash	½
N. Y. Central	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Union Gas 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	3½
B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
cr. r.	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	2	Va. Mid. gen. 5s	2

Bonds Declined.

Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	2	St. P., M. & M., E. Minn. 5s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was dull and almost featureless, only a few stocks showing any life. Trading was on an even smaller scale than on the preceding day, total transactions approximating but three-quarters of a million and suggesting the listless trading that was the order about ten days ago. Save and except the official announcement of the consolidation of the tobacco companies there were no specially important developments during the day. Indeed, beyond the publication of some additional statements of railway earnings, there was no news at all. These statements showed such increases for the fourth week of May, as compared with the same period a year ago, of $45,250 for Père Marquette, $24,040 for Peoria and Eastern, $76,420 for Big Four, $9,990 for Chicago Terminal, while for April Southern Pacific reported a net increase of $712,300 and Brooklyn Rapid Transit a net gain of $13,280. This gain in the Brooklyn property was effected in spite of the fact that gross earnings increased only by $5,400, the further net increase being brought about by a reduction in operating expenses.

The character of the trading during the day continued much the same as that of recent days. For the most part, professionals were in control, the larger interests apparently being content to make no active effort to put up prices, but the rather being inclined to test the market's power of resistance against the liquidation and the continued and persistent short selling both for London and for home account. London's sales on balance yesterday probably totaled 30,000 shares, not a little of it short selling, while much of the local selling was also for the short account, the technical position of the market being strengthened thereby.

Throughout the day there was, as there usually is on Friday, more or less speculation as to the probable showing to be made by the bank statement to-day. This, however, was yesterday more a matter of habit than anything else, for it is recognized and admitted that whatever the figures may be they will make no difference to the local money market, representative bankers declaring that continuing ease is assured. As for the figures themselves, the known movements of money indicate a gain to the banks during the week of about $1,500,000. There is, however, uncertainty as to whether some of last week's gold exports showed in the statement for that week, and hence—apart altogether from what the loan account may disclose—any estimate as to the probable showing is largely a matter of guesswork.

Coming to the stocks themselves, the features were the tobacco shares, American advancing 2⅜ points, Continental 1, and Continental preferred 1¼. These advances followed some early hesitancy, which disappeared when announcement was made that a strong underwriting syndicate of $25,000,000, managed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Thomas F. Ryan, had been formed for the purpose of facilitating the consolidation. In this connection American Snuff common stock advanced 8¼ points and the preferred 2¾, the advances being taken to have reference to the tobacco plans.

In the railroad stocks, Baltimore and Ohio moved up 1⅜ points on suggestions that the suit to determine the dividend status of the preferred and common stocks would be favorable to the common; Iowa Central and Wisconsin Central were bought by the same interests who lately have been conspicuous as purchasers, the talk persisting that the buying is for control; Louisville and Nashville showed further strength on the rumor of the probability of an increased dividend, while Pan Handle advanced on what seemed to be manipulation.

The local railway stocks were favorably influenced by reports that the decision in the franchise tax case is likely to be favorable to the companies.

In minor stocks, Standard Rope and Twine was moved up by a pool, while National Lead and Car and Foundry were bought on rather indefinite talk of "coming developments."

During the day a number of prominent stocks, such as St. Paul and Union Pacific in the railroad group and the Steel stocks in the industrial, were kept under pressure apparently, it is said, with the object of accumulating stock. On the decline Standard Oil buying was reported in St. Paul and Morgan buying in the Steel stocks, while in Union Pacific there were purchases by banking interests identified with the property. Rock Island was bought by parties desirous of taking advantage of the new stock rights.

As significant of the times, and as indicating the prosperity of the railroads of the country, it is worth while recording that during the day St. Joseph and Grand Island declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the first preferred stock, making 5 per cent. for the fiscal year, as compared with 3 per cent. in the last fiscal year.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

There have been practically no important trade developments this week. The labor situation remains about as it was last week—little better, little worse; though the signs are of improvement. More favorable weather has helped retail trade while, in spite of depressing crop talk in some quarters, the indications all are of an exceptionally large crop.

The situation is summed up by Bradstreet's in the manner following:

Despite some irregularities, due to special conditions, the general trade situation shows an improvement, owing to better weather and crop conditions in most sections of the country. In the East the first real week of warm, sunny weather has been reflected in an improved retail demand for seasonable fabrics and wearing apparel, this in turn including more activity in jobbing lines of dry goods, shoes, and other products. The same is true of the Northwest, where needed rains have quieted apprehensions as to the Spring wheat outlook. A measurable improvement in crop conditions at the South, where, however, the cotton crop is still two weeks late, has yet to be reflected in most Southern trade advices. Pacific Coast crop and trade advices are also better, but the reports of impaired wheat and corn crop conditions in the Southwest and the quieter trade there, where activity has been heretofore great, relieves the general trade report of the reproach of monotony.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

The labor situation in many parts of the country is still seriously unsettled, and constitutes a reason for hesitation in some industries, discouraging new operations which satisfactory conditions would otherwise stimulate. But quick decision is to be expected in some of these labor controversies, and in the meantime trade is encouraged by reports of a satisfactory condition of Winter wheat over a large portion of the country. As for Spring wheat, the crop was put in under very favorable conditions, and there have been few unsatisfactory reports. Railroad earnings for May, 8.6 per cent. in excess of 1900 and 23.2 per cent. over 1899, reflect a continued activity in the country, while at New York bank clearings again show a gain of 26.8 per cent. over 1900 and 59.1 per cent. over 1899, with gains at the leading cities outside New York of 27.1 per cent. over 1900 and 27.5 per cent. over 1899.

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Discussing the iron and steel situation, Bradstreet's says:

Iron and steel are quiet in all lines as regards new business, but pig iron is 25 cents a ton weaker. Consumption, however, proceeds at an undiminished rate. The iron-ore supply is in very strong hands, and the movement, owing to the late opening of navigation, is behind that of a year ago. This, coupled with the reported temporary suspension of negotiations for the ensuing half of the year at $16, a fraction below present nominal rates, leads to the belief that buyers who expect much lower prices will be disappointed. A demonstration of the real power for steadying the market, possessed by the largest interest and those who are reported involved with it in a species of community of interest, is now looked for. The Western hardware trade is in very good shape. Some of the backwardness in demand for agricultural implement makers' supplies is charged to a desire to await the proposed consolidation in that line.

On the same subject Dun's says:

Labor controversies have become the factor of greatest importance in the leading manufacturing industry. Counting, perhaps, upon the urgency of orders and heavy losses which would be sustained by employers in case of suspension, the machinists made what were considered unreasonable demands by employers at many points, which have taken a determined stand and announced that the strikers' places will be filled by non-union men on Monday if they fail to resume work. More quiet conditions in the market and few new contracts make this action possible. As a rule manufacturers have not sought business beyond July 1, and it looks as though they had been preparing for the conflict. Pig iron is extremely dull, not a sale of Bessemer being reported during the week at Pittsburg, and quotations are nominal. Large contracts for rails sustain billets, and finished steel deliveries continue heavy. Shipments of farm machinery attract much attention while bridge building, new vessels, and track elevation prevent dullness in structural material.

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According to Bradstreet's there is a rather better tone in textiles, due partly to an improved distribution in Summer dry goods, and also to better reordes for woolen goods for Fall delivery. Cottons speculatively higher despite rather better crop reports, because of the tendency to shade estimates of the increase in acreage this year. Those estimates now range between 4 per cent. and 10 per cent., with the growth in the feeling that the lower figures may prove more nearly correct. There is no dispute that the crop while in fairly good condition, is fully two weeks late, and the need appears to be for continued warm, sunny weather. The old-crop months still attract most interest, and the advance on them is twice that of the next crop. "Spots" are up unchanged. A fair trade is doing in new wool, induced by necessary buying of manufacturers, but no additional strength is noted as to prices, high-grade wools being best held, while medium and coarse grades still favor buyers.

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Dun's notes that efforts to secure advances in grain by exaggerated reports of damage to the growing crop have given place to more rational statements, and the outlook is generally conceded to be full of promise. Speculative operations for a decline, however, are far from aggressive; the severe losses of the short interest thus far this season making traders extremely cautious. Abundant production in the United States does not necessarily mean weak prices, for European crops are falling below expectations and foreign purchases continue heavy; Atlantic exports for the week, flour included, amounting to 4,520,144 bushels, against 2,855,261 last year, and 1,849,373 two years ago. Pacific exports also show good gains, reaching 854,515 bushels, against 591,015 a year ago, and 623,400 in 1899. Including exports at Duluth and Portland, Me., the total outward movement for the week, exclusive of Canadian ports, was 5,646,397 bushels, against 3,838,384 last year, and 2,748,467 in the same week of 1899.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Dun's, jobbers report a steady demand for groceries at St. John, but dry goods are below the average. Retail trade improves, but country dealers are well stocked and order lightly. At Halifax there is activity in groceries, building materials, and hardware, but clothing is dull. Collections are fair, and weather conditions more favorable for farming. Wet and cold weather causes dullness in retail trade at Toronto. Quebec reports favorable weather for seeding, and retail trade brisk, with collections satisfactory. Business at Victoria is only fair and collections medium. Trade is satisfactory at Montreal, and though the season is backward, crop prospects are bright. The make of butter is large and exports are heavy.

TOBACCO COMPANIES' PLANS.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Thomas F. Ryan will manage the syndicate formed to facilitate the exchange of American Tobacco common and Continental Tobacco common for the 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company. The members of the syndicate will provide $25,000,000 in cash, which will be used in bringing about the consolidation of the American and Continental Companies.

Stockholders in the American and Continental, who are entitled to over $70,000,000 of the bonds of the new company, or nearly one-half of the maximum issue, have agreed not to sell their holdings until the syndicate operations are concluded.

ELECTRIC TRANSPORTATION.

The acquisition by the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company of the Metropolitan Express Company, whose contract with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is similar to the contract which has been in operation over the Brooklyn roads for some years, was accomplished on the following terms:

The Transportation Company pays $500,000 to acquire the Metropolitan Express Company and the Century Express Company, payment being made in bonds on the Express Company's property, with two years' coupons cut off, the bonds being guaranteed by the Transportation Company; interest, therefore, not beginning for two years.

The Transportation Company has stations now in different parts of the city, and these will be considerably increased in number and the facilities for caring for one branch of the business will also very largely cover the other.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Extension until July 1 of the time for the deposit of the stock of the American Linseed Company, under the proposition for the consolidation of that company with the Union Lead and Oil Company.

Announcement that the Flat Top Land Association is about to sell its holdings in the Pocahontas coal field to the Standard Oil Company for $13,000,000.

Proposition made by the Conemaugh Steel Company to purchase and merge the Cambria Steel Company.

According to Washington (D. C.) dispatches the $10,000,000 consolidation of coal mines in Indiana is to be known as the Consolidated Coal Company of Indiana, with headquarters probably at Terre Haute.

Individual coal operators at Pittston, Penn., said to be complaining that the railroads are not carrying out their agreement to allow an extra 5 per cent. on tidewater prices.

Further adjournment of the annual meeting of the Amalgamated Copper Company until June 14.

Decrease of $132,040 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week and decrease of $30,207, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Statement of the British Board of Trade for the month of May showing decreases of £1,449,700 in imports and £1,159,200 in exports.

Incorporation at Peoria, Ill., of the Corning Distilling Company, capital $500,000.

Shipments of 509,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

According to Chicago dispatches Diamond Match stock will soon be listed in New York.

Production of anthracite coal for May officially estimated at 4,674,707 tons, as against 3,900,000 tons in the same month last year.

Declaration of a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred stock, making 5 per cent. for the fiscal year, against 3 per cent. in the previous year.

Shipments of the Dominion Coal Company for May 241,835 tons, an increase of 61,835 as compared with the same period a year ago.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¾@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days to four months, and 4 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $316,984,754; balances, $13,665,563; Sub-Treasury debit balance, 741,748.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3@3¼ per cent. for short and 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.88⅝; cables, $4.89; commercial bills, $4.84½@4.85⅛.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95⅛; guilders, 40 3-16@40¼ and 40 7-16@40½.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—Par @ 5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 7.—Money was steady to-day, and the supply was fairly large. The demand was comparatively small. The reduction of the bank rate had little influence, having been fully discounted. A considerable number of operators opine that the reduction is merely temporary, and that the rate soon will be 4 per cent. again. In the meanwhile, an early reduction of the French bank rate is considered probable.

Stagnation prevailed on the Stock Exchange. The reduction of the bank rate failed to stimulate business, and there was little inclination to operate on the approach of the week end, followed by the settlement. Consols hardened at first, and then relapsed. Americans were uncertain in tone. After opening at a decline, they grew firmer, though Grangers were rather dull. Northern Pacific preferreds were nominal.

Consols for money, 93 3-16; consols for the account, 93 5-16; Atchison, 90½; Canadian, 108⅛; St. Paul, 175½; Illinois Central, 147½; Louisville, 111⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 93; New York Central, 161; Erie, 45; Pennsylvania, 77; Reading, 23⅝; Erie first preferred, 72⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 100½; Grand Trunk, 11⅜; Anaconda, 10; Rand Mines, 4⅞; United States Steel, 52½; United States Steel preferred, 101½.

Bar silver steady at 27⅛d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3@3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £191,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 133.90; Madrid, 37.75; Lisbon, 40; Rome, 5.25.

Spanish 4s, 70¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 7.—The tendency on the Bourse to-day was satisfactory, but transactions were restricted. Some industrials declined heavily in the afternoon. The close was calm. Rentes were strong. It was said that the Financial Commission elected yesterday by the Senate is opposed to the incorporation of an income tax in the Budget for 1902. Spanish securities were firm. Brazilians were firmer. Rio Tintos were dull.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 22½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20¼c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 71.57½.

BERLIN, June 7.—In the absence of encouraging features, combined with the weakness in New York, locals were dull on the Boerse to-day. They temporarily recovered on bear repurchases. Home funds were firm. Argentines were in special demand on London advices. Chinese weakened on realizations.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

MADRID, June 7.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 79.75. Gold was quoted at 37.92.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 7.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,577	Pittsburg Coal	30¼	30	30⅛
435	Pittsburg Coal pf	95	95	95
1,371	West. Elec. 2ds pf	70¼	69½	70
140	Pittsburg Plate Glass	160	160	160
705	Crucible	24	24	24
765	Crucible pf	87¼	87	87
2,860	River Coal	12⅝	12½	12½
100	River Coal pf	48½	48½	48½
61	West. Elec. rcts	37	37	37
4	Steel Car	47	47	47
105	Steel Car pf	86	85½	85½
240	Fire-Proof	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
145	Pittsburg Brew	27½	27½	27½
315	Pittsburg Brew pf	45½	45½	45½
160	Switch & Signal	73⅛	71⅞	72
50	Am. Trust	165	165	165
1,000	Con. Traction	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝
40	West. Air Brakes	190⅝	188	190⅝
100	People's Pipeage	22½	22½	22½
25	U. S. Glass	39½	39½	39½
25	U. S. Steel	50	50	50
450	Marsden	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	Marsden pf	31½	31½	31½
10	Phila. Co.	53½	53½	53½
300	Jones & L. Steel	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
1,000	Bessemer R. R. Deb 5s	102	102	102
100	A. V. Ry. pf	24¾	24¾	24¾
500	Con. Ice	21¼	21¼	21¼

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 7.—At the Clearing House to-day money between the banks was in large supply at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 5 cents premium and par. Exchanges, $25,041,098; balances, $1,833,150.

Money on call ranges from 3 to 3½ per cent. Time money is easy. The strongest borrowers say they are offered six months' money freely at 3½ per cent. From this level the rate ranges up to 4 per cent. Year money is quoted at 3½@3¾ per cent. In commercial paper, rates range from 3½ to 4 per cent.

Local speculative interest to-day centred chiefly on Boston Elevated and Planters' Compress. The former broke 6 points to 180, with a later rally to 182 on the announcement that Gov. Crane would not sign the Subway bill without the referendum clause. Some of the best houses on the Street were sellers. Planters' Compress was bid up from 16½ to 19, on the news that the company had won a verdict in a Texas court, which requires the Railroad Commissioners of that State to give a hearing to the company on the matter of reduced railroad rates for carrying the compressed cotton bales. The commission had refused to give such a hearing, and it was taken to the court.

The coppers, though irregular, displayed a good tone. The closing came dull and irregular.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,358	Atchison	88⅝	87⅝	87⅝
460	Atchison pf	104	103⅞	103⅞
5	Boston & Albany (cash)	255½	255½	255½
3	Boston & Albany ex div.	253	253	253
2	B., C. & M. C. L. 4s	200	200	200
540	Boston Elevated	185	180	182
4	Boston & Maine	194¼	194¼	194¼
4	C. B. & Q. certfs	196	195¼	196
185	C. J. R. & S. Y.	160	159	159⅝
298	Fitchburg pf	145	142½	144
20	Mexican Central	26¼	26¼	26¼
14	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215	215	215
3	Pere Marquette pf	75	75	75
180	Rutland pf	107¼	106⅝	107
1,840	Union Pacific	110⅝	108⅜	109⅛
10	Union Pacific pf	90¼	90¼	90¼
81	Wabash pf	94½	93½	93½
9	West End pf	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

380	American Tel. & Tel.	174	173	173½
147	Erie trust certfs	57½	56	57

ELECTRICS.

1,660	Massachusetts	36⅝	35½	36⅛
2,047	Massachusetts pf	94	92	94
900	Westinghouse	70	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Ag. Chemical	30	29⅞	29⅞
336	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	86	85⅞	86
11	Am. Pneu. Service pf	30	29½	29½
1,438	Am. Sugar ex div	145½	144⅞	144⅝
25	American Sugar pf	122⅝	122⅜	122⅝
225	American Woolen	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
135	American Woolen pf	75	75	75
75	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf	95½	95½	95½
1,840	Planters' Compress	19	16½	19
135	Pullman	210	210	210
193	United Fruit	124⅛	123½	124
855	United Shoe Machine	33	32⅝	32⅝
303	United Shoe Mach. pf	25	24⅞	25
100	United States Leather	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
6	United States Rubber	62	62	62
1,251	United States Steel	51	50	50
215	United States Steel pf	99⅛	98½	98½

MINING.

2,980	Adventure	18¼	17	17⅝
1,178	Amalgamated	120	119	120
5	Anaconda	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
260	Arcadian	17½	17	17¼
100	Ashbed	35c	35c	35c
360	Baltic	47⅛	47	47
100	Bingham	23⅝	23½	23⅝
19	Boston & Montana	445	445	445
5	Butte & Boston	114	114	114
37	Calumet & Hecla	820	820	820
100	Cons. Mercur	3¼	3¼	3¼
855	Copper Range	59	58	58⅝
10	Daly-West	40	40	40
40	Dominion Coal	34	34	34
135	Franklin	18	16½	16½
465	Isle Royale	47¼	46½	46½
35	Mass	17	17	17
150	Michigan	7½	7½	7½
320	Mohawk	38	37¼	37¼
1,080	Old Dominion	33	32	32½
50	Osceola	87½	87	87½
40	Parrot	55	54⅝	55
25	Quincy	170	170	170
150	Rhode Island	4	3¾	3⅞
100	Santa Fé	7¼	7¼	7⅜
290	Trinity	35	34	34½
441	United States trust ctfs	20½	19⅝	20
100	United States Oil	13	12⅞	12⅞
150	Utah	31	31	31
50	Victoria	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Winona	3	3	3
82	Wolverine	57	57	57

British Columbia, 16 bid, 17 asked.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—The market today shook off the easing tendency of yesterday, and firmed up perceptibly under the leadership of the Seaboards. The Seaboard group demonstrated clearly its upward tendency, the bullish sentiment seeming to grow rather than diminish. The common closed to-day with a net gain of ⅝, with the tone indicating a further advance. The strength of Seaboards imparted a better feeling to the general list, though, with a few exceptions, the price changes were not very large. Cotton Duck incomes were better on expected favorable news. Atlantic Transport jumped 12½ points.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 9,100 shares of stock and $271,700 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Continental	235½	235½	235½
41	Infernational	127½	127	127½
122	Cotton Duck regular	22½	22	22
166	Cotton D. Vot. Trust	21½	21¼	21¼
20	Enameling pf	85	85	85
500	Maryland Brewing	25c	15c	15c
199	Maryland Brewing pf.	50c	50c	50c
142	Atlantic Transport	270	270	270
6	United Rwys	17	17	17
135	Consolidated Gas	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
4,450	Seaboard	28½	27⅞	28⅛
3,085	Seaboard pf	47¼	46⅝	47
$140,000	Seaboard 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾
2,000	Chas'n & W. C. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼
10,000	Virginia Mid. fifths	116	116	116
1,000	Georgia, Ca. & No. 5s	110	110	110
1,000	Lexington Rwy. 5s	98	98	98
3,000	Nashville Rwy. 5s	61	60½	61
11,000	United Rwys. 4s	97	96⅝	96⅞
45,000	United Rwys. incomes	74¾	74¼	74¾
24,000	Cotton Duck 5s	88	88	88
33,000	Cotton Duck incomes	64⅝	64½	64⅝

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in May showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern	$8,074
Chicago Terminal Transfer	9,991
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis	76,420
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic	5,295
Kansas, Ft. Scott and Memphis	33,300
Kansas, Memphis and Birmingham	23,706
Père Marquette	45,256
Total increase 7 roads	$204,132
Increase previously reported	980,430
Total increase 38 roads	$1,184,562
Decrease:	
Rio Grande Southern	$1,056
Decrease previously reported	62,059
Total decrease 6 roads	$63,115
Net increase	$1,121,447

Citizens' Bank's New Cashier.

Henry Dimse has been chosen cashier of the National Citizens' Bank to succeed Edwin S. Schenck, who continues as Vice President.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Legislation looking to rapid transit in Philadelphia led to a heavy attack on Union Traction in the market to-day, and the stock went down to its lowest, 27½—a loss of 2 points for the day. Electric and People's fours fell to 95, and Philadelphia Traction, which returns the same rate of interest, dropped to 94, the lowest for several years. The unfavorable effect was seen in the whole market, nearly every active stock closing a shade off, the steel issues receding with the general list. Cambria advanced to a new high level—31¾—on consolidation talk, but reacted with the general list ⅞. Bethlehem also was in good demand, but fell ½. Quotations for money remain unchanged, and the demand is light. Rates are 4 per cent. on call, and 4½ and upward on time and commercial paper. Brokers are not able to meet the calls made upon them for paper, and the outlook does not indicate an increase in the supply.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	American Alkali	1	1	1
100	American Cement	7	7	7
2,530	Bethlehem Steel	24¼	24	24
270	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
8,375	Cambria Steel	31⅞	30¾	31
200	Camden Land	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Choctaw trust certfs	73	73	73
400	Choctaw pf. trust certfs	57	57	57
600	Cons. Lake Superior pf	47	47	47
2,000	Cons. Lake S. pf. warrants	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
900	Cons. Trac., Pittsburg	25	24⅞	25
2,662	Diamond State Steel	3⅜	3½	3½
12½	Diamond State Steel pf	7½	7½	7½
115	Elec. Co. of America	9	8¾	9
54	Hunt. & Broad Top pf	50½	50½	50½
245	Indianapolis Street Ry	31	31	31
30	Insurance of N. A.	23	23	23
325	Lehigh Valley	38½	38	38
100	Marsden Co	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Nesquehoning Valley	52½	52½	52½
100	New Haven Iron & Steel	4¾	4¾	4¾
4	Norristown	100½	100½	100½
100	North American	31	31	31
100	Palmetto Co	½	½	½
100	Pennsylvania Steel	48	46½	46½
994	Pennsylvania Steel pf	89½	89	89½
2,232	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5½	5⅝
2,348	Pennsylvania	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝
1,233	Penn. warrants	14½	14	14
780	Philadelphia Co	53½	53½	53½
486	Philadelphia Traction	94⅝	94	94
10	Railways Co. general	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
2,099	Reading 1st pf. trust certfs	23 7-16	23⅛	23 3-16
340	Reading 1st pf. tr. cts	39⅝	39½	39½
1,000	Reading 2d pf. tr. cts	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
67	Rochester Passenger	28	28	28
50	Southern Railway	34½	34½	34½
110	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
65	United Gas Improv.	116¾	116½	116½
200	Tidewater Steel	8	8	8
5,188	Union Traction	29	27½	27¾
3,510	U. S. Steel common	51	50¾	50⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A stronger tone developed in the outside market yesterday, but trading was still conducted on a very limited scale. The Seaboard Air Line issues were all stronger and showed increase in activity, but in the rest of the list, while prices in some cases advanced substantially, there was little to keep brokers busy. The advances which occurred in the Stock Exchange market accounted for the greater strength of outside stocks, but beyond the slight response to a stronger general market the situation on the curb presented little worthy of note.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE common, which on recent days has shown very little activity, was traded in to the extent of about 2,500 shares, and sold at an advance of 1 point. The stock reacted at the close, so that the final price showed a net advance of only three-eighths of a point. A slightly larger advance appeared in the pre

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, reg, 1907 ... 1,500 ... 112¾
Adams Express 4s ... 1,500 ... 103 ... 5,000 ... 105 ... 500 ... 104½ ... 2,000 ... 105
Am Dock & Imp 5s ... 2,000 ... 116¾ ... 3,000 ... 116
Am Hide & L 6s ... 13,000 ... 95
Ann Arbor 1st 4s ... 1,000 ... 97¾
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s ... 10,000 ... 103⅞ ... 15,000 ... 104 ... 19,000 ... 103⅞ ... 12,000 ... 104 ... 500 ... 103½ ... 15,000 ... 104 ... 1,000 ... 103⅞
Adjustment 4s ... 7,000 ... 96½ ... 7,000 ... 96¾
Adjustment 4s, stamped ... 10,000 ... 95
Aus & N'w'n 1st ... 13,000 ... 109½
Balt & Ohio 3½s ... 6,900 ... 96¼ ... 3,000 ... 96⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s ... 20,000 ... 103½ ... 1,000 ... 103½ ... 7,000 ... 103⅝
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s ... 15,000 ... 91½ ... 1,000 ... 91½ ... 9,000 ... 91½
Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con, gtd, 1911, 4th ins pd ... 35,000 ... 107 ... 50,000 ... 107½
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s ... 3,000 ... 113
Brooklyn City 1st ... 30,000 ... 116½
B'klyn Un El 1st ... 20,000 ... 101⅝ ... 7,000 ... 101⅝ ... 2,000 ... 101½
B'klyn Un Gas 5s ... 8,000 ... 118
B'klyn W & W H 5s, tr co ctfs ... 1,000 ... 71
Canada South 1st ... 5,000 ... 108
Cent of Ga con 5s ... 1,000 ... 104½ ... 2,000 ... 104
Cent of Ga 1st inc ... 10,000 ... 95½
Cent of Ga 2d inc ... 10,000 ... 70½
Cent Pac gtd 4s ... 20,000 ... 101⅜ ... 10,000 ... 101⅞ ... 12,000 ... 101⅞ ... 5,000s10F ... 101⅜ ... 18,000 ... 101⅞
Cent Pac gtd 3½s ... 50,000 ... 87½ ... 8,000 ... 87½
Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s ... 3,000 ... 100 ... 1,000 ... 95¾
Ches & O con 5s ... 1,000 ... 120
Chi & Alton 3½s ... 1,000 ... 83½
Chi, Bur & Q, Neb Ext 4s ... 6,000 ... 90½ ... 1,000 ... 111
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, when issued ... 200,000 ... 99¼ ... 30,000 ... 99½
C, St P, M & O 6s ... 1,000 ... 138½
Chi Term Tran 4s ... 6,000 ... 95¾
Col C & I gen 5s ... 20,000 ... 103 ... 3,000 ... 103¼
Col Mid 1st 3-4s ... 5,000 ... 85
Col & South 1st 4s ... 2,000 ... 89½ ... 3,000 ... 89¾
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s ... 10,000s20F ... 103 ... 3,000 ... 103 ... 1,000 ... 103¼
Improvement 5s ... 1,000 ... 103
Det City Gas 5s ... 1,000 ... 101¾
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s ... 55,000 ... 33
Det & Mac g 4s ... 20,000 ... 90
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s ... 1,000 ... 117¼
Erie 1st con 4s ... 10,000 ... 99¾ ... 13,000s20F ... 99¾ ... 3,000 ... 99¾
Erie 1st gen 4s ... 1,000 ... 89½ ... 123,000 ... 89⅝ ... 78,000 ... 89⅝ ... 90,000 ... 90 ... 25,000 ... 90¼ ... 41,000 ... 90¼ ... 67,000 ... 90¼ ... 10,000 ... 90 ... 3,000 ... 90¼
Evans & T H 1st gen 5s ... 1,000 ... 108½
Ft Worth & D C 1st ... 4,000 ... 108¼ ... 5,000 ... 108¼
Ft Worth & R G 1st 3-4s ... 4,000c ... 92 ... 3,000 ... 91¾ ... 10,000 ... 91½
Gila Val G & N 1st gtd 5s ... 1,000 ... 105
Kan City South 3s ... 1,000 ... 69½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st ... 1,000 ... 122½
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s ... 2,000 ... 103¾
Met Elev 1st 6s ... 2,000 ... 116½
Mex Cent 1st inc ... 20,000 ... 32¾ ... 10,000 ... 32¾ ... 10,000 ... 33
Mex Cent 2d inc ... 12,000 ... 21¾
Mex Inter con 4s ... 10,000 ... 90¼
Mo, K & T 2d 4s ... 18,000 ... 84 ... 500 ... 84½ ... 15,000 ... 84
Total sales ... $2,710,000

Mo, K & E 1st ... 1,000 ... 109½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s ... 10,000 ... 98 ... 5,000 ... 98¼ ... 35,000 ... 98¼ ... 1,000 ... 98⅜ ... 25,000 ... 98⅜ ... 4,000 ... 98⅝ ... 3,000 ... 98¼
Mo, K & T ext 5s ... 2,000 ... 103 ... 12,000 ... 103½ ... 11,000 ... 103¾ ... 1,000 ... 103¾
M, K & T of T 5s ... 3,000 ... 104
Mo Pac trust 5s ... 1,000 ... 107 ... 13,000 ... 107⅛ ... 1,000 ... 107⅜ ... 3,000 ... 107⅛ ... 1,000 ... 107
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s ... 29,000 ... 97½
M C col 3½s ... 25,000 ... 95¼
N Y Cent & Hud Riv deb 5s, 1884 ... 8,000 ... 104⅜
N Y, C & St L 4s ... 20,000 ... 107 ... 8,000 ... 107¾ ... 12,000 ... 107
N Y, N H & H 4s, con deb ctfs ... 500 ... 198
N Y, O & W ref 4s ... 2,000 ... 104½
Nor & W con 4s ... 6,000 ... 102½ ... 14,000s20F ... 102½ ... 16,000s20F ... 102¾ ... 2,000 ... 102⅝
North Pac 4s ... 500 ... 105½ ... 12,000 ... 105⅝
North Pac gen 3s ... 12,000 ... 72⅜ ... 46,000 ... 72½ ... 10,000 ... 72¼
Nor Pac term 1st ... 20,000 ... 117½
Ore R & N con 4s ... 20,000 ... 103
Ore S L 1st 4s ... 1,000 ... 126⅝
Peoria & E 1st 4s ... 1,000 ... 96½
Peoria & E inc 4s ... 10,000 ... 67 ... 5,000 ... 66½
Reading gen 4s ... 16,000 ... 97¼ ... 25,000 ... 97½
Rio Gr West col trust 4s ... 10,000 ... 95¼
St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s ... 7,000 ... 94
St L, I M & South gen 5s ... 1,000 ... 116½
St L S'w'n 1st ... 10,000 ... 98¾ ... 5,000s10F ... 101¾ ... 18,000 ... 101⅞
St L S'w'n 2d ... 5,000 ... 98⅜ ... 16,000 ... 98 ... 3,000 ... 87¾ ... 8,000 ... 87¾
St L S'w'n 2d ... 3,000 ... 81¾ ... 16,000 ... 81⅞
St Paul, M & M, E Minn 1st div 5s ... 3,000 ... 100 ... 1,000 ... 95¾
Sav, F & W 1st gtd 5s ... 1,000 ... 106½
Scioto V & N E 4s ... 6,000 ... 102
South Pac 4½s ... 8,000 ... 90½
South Pac 4s ... 15,000 ... 94 ... 10,000 ... 93¾ ... 5,000 ... 93⅞
So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped ... 3,000 ... 106½
South Ry 1st 5s ... 5,000 ... 118¾ ... 4,000 ... 118⅝ ... 5,000 ... 118⅝ ... 2,000 ... 118½
Registered ... 15,000s5F ... 118¾
Stand R & T 6s ... 18,000 ... 63 ... 10,000 ... 64 ... 12,000 ... 64½
Stand R & T inc ... 15,000 ... 10 ... 2,000 ... 10½ ... 8,000 ... 11⅝ ... 2,000 ... 12 ... 1,000 ... 11⅝ ... 5,000 ... 11¾ ... 10,000 ... 11¾ ... 15,000 ... 11¾ ... 2,000 ... 11 ... 18,000 ... 11¾
Tex & P 1st O con 5s ... 12,000 ... 109½ ... 8,000 ... 109⅝
Tol & O C 1st 5s ... 3,000 ... 116
Tol, St L & W 4s ... 10,000 ... 84⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s ... 29,000 ... 106¾
Union Pac 4s, sub 3d pd ... 40,000 ... 111¾ ... 27,000 ... 111½ ... 10,000 ... 111 ... 29,000 ... 110½ ... 41,000 ... 111 ... 10,000 ... 110¾ ... 5,000 ... 110⅝ ... 46,000 ... 111 ... 4,000 ... 111¼ ... 10,000 ... 111 ... 5,000 ... 111¼ ... 5,000 ... 111⅜ ... 10,000 ... 111⅝ ... 55,000 ... 111¼
Va Mid gen 5s ... 2,000 ... 115
Wabash 1st 5s ... 7,000 ... 117⅞ ... 4,000 ... 117⅞ ... 2,000 ... 118 ... 1,000 ... 117¾ ... 3,000 ... 118
Wabash 2d 5s ... 1,000 ... 111½
Wabash deb A ... 1,000 ... 100¼
Wabash deb B ... 10,000 ... 68¾ ... 10,000 ... 68¼ ... 40,000 ... 68 ... 12,000 ... 68¼ ... 30,000 ... 68 ... 10,000 ... 67⅝ ... 41,000 ... 68
West Nor Car 1st ... 1,000 ... 120⅜
Wis Cent gen 4s ... 12,000 ... 91¼ ... 5,000 ... 91 ... 10,000 ... 90¾ ... 1,000 ... 91 ... 9,000 ... 90¾ ... 10,000 ... 90¼ ... 10,000 ... 90¾ ... 10,000 ... 91

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,770	Amal. Copper	119¼	120½	119¼	120
3,380	Am. Car & F.	30¾	30¾	30	30¼
5,060	Am. Sugar	143¾	145¾	144½	144⅝
7,090	Am. Tobacco	141¾	143½	141¾	142¾
12,750	A., T. & S. F.	88⅜	88⅝	87⅜	87⅝
230	A., T. & S. F. pf.	104	104	103⅜	103⅜
10	Balt. & Ohio	108	108	108	108
25,550	Brook. Rap. Tr.	80½	82⅝	80½	81¼
80	Ches. & Ohio	51⅛	51⅛	50¾	51
9,920	C., M. & St. P.	169	170	168½	168⅞
540	C., R. I. & P.	170	173½	170	170⅜
10	Col. Southern	16	16	16	16
11,890	Cont. Tobacco	71¼	71¾	69¼	70½
10,890	Erie	44	44⅝	43⅜	43⅞
20	Erie 1st pf	71	71	71	71
14,700	Louis. & Nash.	108⅞	111½	108⅜	110¼
1,210	Manhattan	118⅞	120	118⅜	118⅝
40	Mex. Nat.	11	11	11	11
20	Mo., K. & T.	32	32	32	32
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
5,410	Mo. Pacific	116⅜	116⅞	115⅞	116
10	N. Y. Central	157⅛	157⅛	157⅛	157⅛
6,620	N. Y., O. & W.	38½	38⅝	38	38¼
140	Pacific Mail	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
140	Pennsylvania	152	152	151½	151½
200	People's Gas	116⅜	116⅝	115⅜	115⅝
2,880	Reading	46¾	47	46½	46⅞
570	Reading 1st pf.	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼
100	Reading 2d pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
80	Rep. Steel	19½	19½	19½	19½
50	St. Law. & A.	75½	75½	75	75
14,930	Southern Pac.	60¾	60⅞	59⅝	60
4,300	Southern Ry.	34⅜	35	34¼	34½
60	Southern Ry. pf.	87⅜	87⅝	87¼	87¼
1,860	Stand. R. & T.	6¾	8	6¼	7⅜
190	Tenn. C. & I.	60	60¼	60	60
9,950	Texas Pacific	48¾	49⅜	48¼	48½
22,080	Union Pacific	109⅞	110¾	108¾	109¾
70	Union Pac. pf.	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅝
3,240	U. S. Leather	14¼	14¼	14	14
12,550	U. S. Steel	50⅞	51¼	50	50¼
960	U. S. Steel pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
300	Wabash pf.	24¼	25½	24¼	25½
4,490	Wabash pf.	42⅞	43⅜	42	42
30	Western Union	94	94	94	94

194,900

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$11,000	Stand. R. & T. Inc.	10½	11½	10½	11½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	165,606,423
Gold	96,304,177
Silver	21,437,206
United States notes	12,567,812
Treasury notes of 1890	156,990
National bank notes	8,415,589
Total receipts this day	1,716,171
Total receipts this month	11,986,801
Total receipts this year	547,501,202
Total expenditures this day	1,383,000
Total expenditures this month	8,442,000
Total expenditures this year	485,360,286
Deposits in National Banks	103,484,515
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	539,091
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	584,800
Customs	741,534
Miscellaneous	89,817

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	285,128,789
Silver dollars	435,446,000
Silver dollars of 1800	1,196,106
Silver bullion of 1890	48,196,894
Total	$769,967,789

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$275,128,789
Silver certificates outstanding	435,446,000
Treasury notes outstanding	49,393,000
Total	$769,967,789

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$62,982,447
Gold certificates outstanding	$285,128,789
Silver coin and bullion	16,035,251
Silver certificates	5,402,057
United States notes	12,567,812
Other assets	19,607,878
Total in Treasury	$150,011,177
Deposits in National banks	103,484,515
Total	$253,495,693
Current liabilities	87,889,269
Available cash balance	$165,606,423

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,291	1,171	1,171
4th week May	$142,429	$134,355	.....
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	107	102	93
4th week May	40,706	30,715	31,849
Month	130,643	107,601	113,774
From July 1	1,301,332	1,120,384	1,101,709
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,838	1,838
4th week May	531,899	455,470	400,230
Month	1,526,065	1,366,438	1,200,691
From July 1	16,164,792	15,347,341	13,365,120
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	580	580	589
4th week May	82,684	77,389	71,622
Month	224,938	236,382	204,182
From Jan. 1	951,578	1,008,320	822,677
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	4,265	3,996	3,671
Month May	3,126,126	2,625,499	2,254,184
From July 1	33,042,846	29,840,208	25,858,895
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	973
4th week May	180,022	146,633	105,810
From Jan. 1	2,663,402	2,293,764	1,695,984
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	286	277	276
4th week May	62,673	36,967	35,750
From Jan. 1	895,971	810,700	560,073
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
Month May	639,048	555,485	520,283
From July 1	6,999,972	6,485,222	5,618,055
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,766	1,766	1,789
4th week May	241,591	196,335	181,118
From Jan. 1	3,394,779	2,875,615	2,616,667
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	150
4th week May	13,755	14,841	14,383
Month	44,757	44,588	43,192
From July 1	493,160	482,708	454,367
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
Mileage	1,070	1,001	1,001
Month May	423,450	334,758	349,383
From July 1	5,747,734	4,983,420	.....

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT for April—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	989,263	984,584	5,408
Ex. and taxes	658,282	666,160	*7,878
Net earnings	331,711	318,424	13,287
Gross, 10 months	9,844,597	9,559,748	284,840
Net, 10 months	3,321,865	2,882,500	439,364

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for April—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	2,933,757	2,411,206	2,113,577
Operating ex	1,145,712	2,104,050	1,619,816
Net earnings	808,044	307,156	493,761

For the ten months ended April 30—

Gross earnings	30,816,720	27,214,709	23,231,711
Op. ex. and taxes	21,135,592	18,533,550	20,880,237
Net earnings	9,681,128	8,681,153	7,351,474

IOWA CENTRAL for April—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	163,559	167,888	157,099
Operating ex	115,080	145,666	115,783
Net earnings	48,479	45,854	41,316
Gross, 10 months	1,937,840	1,983,200	1,775,753
Net, 10 months	391,135	553,052	514,024

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for April—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	7,338,357	5,406,076	1,932,281
Op. ex. and taxes	5,021,113	3,801,139	1,219,974
Net earnings	2,317,244	1,604,937	712,307
Other income	88,194	.....	88,194
Total	2,405,438	1,604,937	800,501
Fixed charges	2,130,266	.....	.....
Surplus	275,172	.....	.....

From July 1 to April 30—

Gross earnings	71,139,634	57,532,907	7,513,727
Op. ex. and taxes	42,590,117	38,789,777	3,800,340
Net earnings	22,456,517	18,743,130	3,713,387
Other income	607,381	.....	607,381
Total	23,063,898	18,743,130	4,320,768
Fixed charges	17,789,734	.....	.....
Surplus	5,274,164	.....	.....

The statement includes the mileage and operations of the Houston & Texas Central, Austin & Northwestern, Central Texas & Northwestern, and Ft. Worth & New Orleans Railway Companies. Earnings and expenses of the Cromwell Steamship Line are included in the operations for the year 1901. The operations of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway, after the payment of fixed and all other charges, including $1,000,000 for new equipment, for ten months, ending April 30, show a deficit of $146,431, which is not included in the above statement.

The company expended for betterments and additions to properties and equipment during the month of April $763,235, and for the ten months of the fiscal year $4,449,556.

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for April—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	422,931	330,854	325,905
Operating ex	357,044	316,140	250,593
Net earnings	65,887	14,714	75,312

From July 1 to April 30—

Gross earnings	5,324,284	4,648,970	3,922,912
Operating ex	3,314,319	2,798,693	2,775,201
Net earnings	2,009,965	1,850,277	1,147,711

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, (net)—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Month May	81,024	70,618	10,406
From Jan. 1	424,474	407,579	16,895

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.03	.02
Andes	.04	.05
Belcher	.08	.08
Best & Belcher	.20	.19
Bullion	.03	.02
Caledonia	.49	.49
Challenge Con	.15	.16
Chollar	.04	.05
Confidence	.70	.64
Con. Cal. & Va	2.30	2.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.08	.08
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.21	.22
Mexican	.02	.02
Occidental Con	.03	.04
Ophir	.96	.96
Overman	.25	.23
Potosi	.11	.11
Savage	.07	.08
Sag Belcher	.04	.02
Sierra Nevada	.23	.23½
Standard	3.65	3.85
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.17	.18
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.14	.14
Silver bars	59½	.59¾
Mexican dollars	40½@50	49½@50
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acacia	12¾	13½	12¾	13½
Alamo	13½	14½	13½	14½
Argentum	17½	18	17½	18
Anaconda	37	38	37	38
Battle Mountain	18¾	19½	18¾	19½
Blue Bell	15¾	16½	15¾	16½
Butterfly	37	41	37	40½
Coriolanus	15	16	15	15½
C. C. Cons.	8½	8½	8	8⅝
C. C. & M.	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Columbine Victor	8½	8½	8½	8½
Dante	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
Doctor Jackpot	75	76	75½	78
Elkton	175	177	175	177
El Paso	38½	40	39	40
Findlay	10½	11	10½	11
Golden Fleece	35	39	35	40
Gibson	40½	41½	38½	40
Gold Dollar	17⅞	18	17½	17⅞
Gold Knob	8½	9	8½	8⅝
Golden Cycle	68	70	68	74
Gold Sovereign	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Gould	16	17½	16	17½
Hard	10	12	10	12
Ingham	17⅝	18	17⅝	18
Isabella	61¾	62	62	63
Jackpot	48	50	48	49½
Keystone	10	11	10¼	11
Lexington	8	8½	8	8½
Last Dollar	60	65	60	65
Mary Cashen	12½	12½	11½	14
Moon Anchor	25	30	25	30
National	4	4½	3¾	4
Nugget	19½	21	20	21
New Haven	6¾	7¾	6¾	7
Orphan	14	16	14	16
Pharmacist	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Pinnacle	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10⅝
Portland	300	310	310	325
Pointer	11½	11⅝	11½	11½
Rawlings	26	27	26	30
Rose Nicol	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Sedan	8¾	9	8	8¾
Vindicator	116	120	115	125
Work	14½	15½	14¾	15½
Zoe	4½	4¾	4¼	4½

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by E. R. Squibb & Sons. The corporation, according to the papers, proposes to do a drug business, with headquarters at 36 Doughty Street, Brooklyn. It is capitalized at $15,000, divided into 15,000 shares at the par value of $1 each.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 7.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Indian Protective Association of Kansas City, Mo., to prosecute suits in behalf of the Indians; capital, $100,000.

Hampton Coal Mining Company of Springfield, Mass., to purchase and operate coal mines in Kansas and to refine and traffic in minerals; capital, $120,000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway and Morris St. Corner Now Controlled by W. H. Mairs.

No. 15 Broadway Just Acquired from H. W. Brevoort—New Apartment Hotel on 47th Street—Other Dealings.

William H. Mairs has completed his plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Morris Street by purchasing from Henry W. Brevoort the property 15 Broadway, 27.3 by 115 by 27 by 111.3. Mr. Mairs now controls the Stevens House corner and all the adjoining parcels down to 13 Broadway, adjoining the Bowling Green Building. The plot has a frontage of 203 feet on Broadway and 136 feet on Morris Street. The acquisition of 15 Broadway by Mr. Mairs makes more probable the carrying out of plans for the erection of a new office building on the site, although H. C. Van Auken, Mr. Mairs's representative, said yesterday that it was impossible to state just when the enterprise would be undertaken, if at all.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for the Longacre Realty Company the plot 70.10 by 100.5, on the south side of Forty-seventh Street, 216.8 feet east of Seventh Avenue. The buyer will erect a twelve-story apartment hotel on the site.

It is reported that the Jacobi property, 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, has been leased by its recent purchaser to the Childs Unique Dairy Company for a long term of years. Extensive alterations will be made, making the building suitable for restaurant purposes.

Otway Latham has sold the two five-story flats 210 and 212 West Forty-second Street, 50 by 98.9. A plot 100 by 100, on the north side of Forty-first Street, adjoining this property at the rear, was sold a few days ago by Latham & Paran Stevens estate to Potter & Brother.

Alexander J. Roux, in conjunction with McVickar & Co., has sold for Mrs. Martha Ramsay to Mrs. Anna L. Gardner the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 178 West Seventy-sixth Street, 18 by 77. The purchaser is the present tenant.

Arthur S. Cox & Co. have sold for the Baldwin estate to an investor the five-story tenement 421 West Thirty-first Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for John Hadden, for about $30,000, the four-story dwelling 127 East Fifty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for the Consolidated Gas Company, to an investor, the four-story brick tenement, with store, at the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-first Street.

Charles D. Wetmore is the buyer of the dwelling 9 East Eighty-fourth Street, sold recently for Gordon Norrie by F. De R. Wissmann.

I. Randolph Jacobs & Co. have resold for August Oppenheimer to a client the two flats 37 and 39 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, each 25 by 100.

The sale of the two five-story flats 3 and 5 West One Hundred and Third Street to Carrie Katz, reported yesterday, was negotiated through J. Stott. The price is reported at $52,000.

Samuel Brasch has sold, through Isaac Levingson, the six-story tenement now in course of construction at 347 East Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to J. W. Rock, for $10,500, the two-story brick and stone dwelling 21 Beck Street, 20 by 57, on lot 23 by 100.

R. Brown's Sons have sold for Stuyvesant F. Morris, Jr., and Richard L. Morris a plot 50 by 150 on the east side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, just north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

Three suburban offerings are announced for to-day. At Yonkers Philip A. Smyth will sell seventy-three lots in the neighborhood of Nepperhan Avenue and Centre Place. The Jere. Johnson Jr., Company will offer 392 lots at Morris Park West, in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, while at Arrochar, S. I., the selling of a tract of 500 lots will be continued by Auctioneer Cornelius P. Cotter, Jr.

C. C. Hottenroth has sold for Mathilda Elchhorst the four-story brick double flat house 710 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 500 feet east of Willis Avenue, on lot 25.1x103.8x25x101, to William Schellpas.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold to a Mr. Plunkett one of the dwellings now being erected by T. F. Costello on Crescent Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son.

206 and 208 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 105 feet east of Third Avenue, 30.6 by 98.9, two and three story brick stables; foreclosure sale, to Irving M. Dinelow $8,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

116 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 173.4 feet east or Park Avenue, 20.10 by 100.10, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Catharine Brennan 9,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Amsterdam and Fort George Avenues, 1,031.10 feet north of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, for a one-story frame platform, 46 by 150; Laura H. Jennings, Mills Building, owner; Louis E. Dell of 1,138 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Adams Place, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 53.6; Mrs. J. Tesow of 2,128 Hughes Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark of 709 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 75 feet east of Elton Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 18 by 5; C. E. Rhinelander of 774 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; Cunningham & Bullard, architects; cost, $200.

Washington Street, west side, 150 feet south of Morris Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, each 18 by 40; Vincent Bonagur, architect; total cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 195 and 197 Third Avenue, to two three-story brick dwellings, 19.6 by 56; George M. Still, premises, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis of 102 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 953 to 957 Madison Avenue, to three four-story brick dwellings; owner and M. Moran, premises, owner; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 8 East Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick factory; W. W. Astor, owner; Clarence L. Sefert of 233 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 47 West Eighty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Simon Fried of 47 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner; W. H. Whittal of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 249 East Houston Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Max Schwartz, premises, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 727 and 729 Washington Street, to a five-story brick stable; F. A. Lawrence, owner; C. A. Donohue, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 335 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; John Balter, premises, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, northwest corner Washington Avenue, to a one-story brick store; Mrs. E. McMahon, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $400.

No. 45 East Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. J. Faye of 45 East Fifty-third Street, owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 153 Rivington Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Louis Ribro of 176 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, owner; Frederick Wheling, architect; cost, $300.

No. 42 East Ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Sailors' Snug Harbor, owner; John H. H. Van Hoven of 41 East Eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 2,261 Third Avenue, to a two and three story brick dwelling; Reformed Dutch Church, owner; B. & J. P. Walther, architects; cost, $400.

No. 113 East Fortieth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, 18.5 by 93.7; W. Clyde Fitch of 113 East Fortieth Street, owner; Morris, Butler & Rodman, architects; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should theref

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1 North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

EVERY SUNDAY

UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 12 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9:30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, 50 Cents.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.

ALL DAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

On Sundays the new fast steel Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25 East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.

Fare for the round trip, **$1.00**, Children, **50c.**

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT and NEWBURGH.—Fast Str. "Ramsdell" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days 9:30 A. M. WEST 129TH ST., Recreation Pier, 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, leave NEWBURGH daily 6:30 P. M., arrive in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.

Fare one way, **50 cts.** Round trip, **75 cts.**

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie. Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALATIAL DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Boston and New England Points.

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., Weekdays and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

For Providence, Boston, North, and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., Weekdays only, at 6:00 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE.

For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St. Weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. Saturday night Westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7 inclusive. Sunday night Westward trips will be made during same period.

NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East, and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., Weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.

NEW HAVEN LINE.

For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25 E. R. Double Service Weekdays: Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves New York 3:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK 12:00 Midnight. Sundays, Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves New York at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Fan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinecliff, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH—LEAVE FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, except Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. LEAVE W. 129TH ST. Recreation Pier, week days, 10 A. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Extra trip Saturdays, 3:30 P. M.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—LEAVE FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M., 3 P. M. SUNDAYS, 9 A. M. LEAVE W. 129TH ST., Saturdays, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M.

FOR KINGSTON—LEAVE FRANKLIN ST., week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star." (new, ready for business July 1st.) Leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Steamers are fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32. Horatio Hall, General Manager.

50c. TO PROVIDENCE

via the NEW LINE.

Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on steamers sailing days only.

JOY $2.00 TO BOSTON LINE. PROVIDENCE AND RETURN, $1.50.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

$3.00 via Direct Steamer

all the way by water, delightful short sea trip, Wednesdays at 5 P. M., Saturdays at 7 P. M. **From Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine St** Rooms reserved in advance. Phone 2827 Franklin.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers **ADIRONDACK** or **DEAN RICHMOND** leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

"ONTEORA" or "KAATERSKILL," leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with C. M. & Cairo R. R. at Catskill, and with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

SAUGERTIES BOATS LEAVE FROM FOOT OF

Christopher St., NR., daily except Sundays, at 6 P.M

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Gaelic.....June 14|China.....June 29
Hongkong Maru.June 22|Doric.....July 9

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PANAMA RAILROAD S. S. LINE

For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, and PACIFIC PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, AND SOUTH AMERICA. Rates New York to San Francisco: Cabin, $103. Steamers sail from Pier foot of West 27th St., N. Y. Advance...June 11, 1 PM|Allianca...June 18, 1 PM
Battery Park Building, 21-24 State St.
R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

The Most Delightful

SUMMER TRIPS

are those by the handsome large steamships of the

Old Dominion Line

sailing every week-day from New York for

OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH and RICHMOND, Va.

Round-trip tickets, covering a health-giving sea voyage of 700 miles, with meals and stateroom accommodations en route, for **$13, $13.50, and $14.00.**

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.,
Pier 26, North River, New York.
Telephone call 1,580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., **every week day at 3 P. M.**

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiserin M. Th., June 11 | Kaiserin M. Th., July 9
*Lahn.....June 18 | Kaiser Wm. Gr., July 30
Kaiser Wm.Gr., June 25 | Kaiserin M. Th., Aug. 13
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

*Sophia Charlotte carries Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Fr.der Gr., June 13, 1 PM | K. Luise, July 11, 1 PM
G. Kurfurst, June 20, 9 AM | Fr.der Gr. July 18, 11 AM
Barbarossa, July 4, 11 AM | G. Kurfurst, July 25, noon

From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Trave, June 15, 3 PM | Aller, July 6, 11 AM
Hohenzollern, June 22, 11 AM | Werra, July 20, 11 AM
Werra, July 29, 3 PM | Hohenzollern, Aug. 10 AM
Hohenzollern, formerly Kaiser Wm. II.

From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

DEUTSCHLAND.....JUNE 13, 1 P. M.
A. Viet'a, June 20, 10 AM | Deutschland, July 11, noon
Columbia, June 27, 10 AM | Columbia, July 25, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, July 4, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Patricia, June 8, 9:30 AM | Pretoria, July 6, 8 AM
Waldersee, June 15, 4 PM | *Phoenicia, July 13, 2:30 PM
*Bulgaria, June 22, 9 AM | Patricia, July 20, 8 AM
Pennsylv'ia, June 29, 3 PM | Waldersee, July 27, 2 PM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES

to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg July 2, July 4, (from N. Y. June 20,) July 25, and to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 18, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long,) and S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA. All appointments strictly first class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul, June 19, 10 AM | St. Louis, July 17, 10 AM
St. Louis, June 26, 10 AM | St. Paul, Aug. 7, 10 AM
St. Paul, July 10, 10 AM | St. Louis, Aug. 14, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland, June 12, noon | *Vaderland, June 26, noon
Southwark, June 19, noon | Kensington, July 3, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

BEFORE SAILING

for **Europe** let us fit you out with tickets and hotel accommodations, **letter of credit, circular notes, foreign moneys,** steamer chairs, guide book, everything you need. A few minutes will do it and save you lots of work, time, and worry when you reach the other side. **Two convenient Broadway Offices.** Downtown, Corner Warren & Broadway, Uptown, Corner 28th & Broadway, N. Y.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON

MENOMINEE.....June 8, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....June 15, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....June 15, 4:30 A. M.
MESABA.....June 22, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....June 29, 3:30 P. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE.
ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria....June 8, 10 AM | Umbria...June 22, 10 AM
Servia....June 11, Noon | Lucania...June 29, 2 PM
Campania..June 15, 3 PM | Etruria....July 6, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic..June 12, noon | Germanic...July 3, noon
Oceanic..June 19, 8 AM | Cymric...July 10, noon
Teutonic..June 26, noon | Majestic...July 17, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to or address WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria...June 8, noon | Ethiopia...June 22, noon
Furnessia...June 15, noon | C. of Rome...June 29, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.

2d cabin, $35 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

S. S. "CITY OF ROME," JUNE 29th. (8,415 tons.)—A few choice berths at $60 and $75 for sale for ocean only to Glasgow.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN.—Steamship Silvia. C. T. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.		
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited...	* 4:00 PM.	* 3:55 PM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk.....	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited"...	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 801 Grand, 366 Fulton St., 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.25, d 12.45, e 7.45, g 3.25, t 8.10, x 6.15.

	Lv. N. Y.	Ar.	Lv. N. Y.,	Ar.
Easton Local	*6.25 AM		*6.30 AM	
Buffalo and Western Express	*7.40 AM		*7.50 AM	
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM		*10.00 AM	
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.35 AM		*12.00 N'N	
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM		*12.50 PM	
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	†3.55 PM		†4.10 PM	
Easton Local	*5.10 PM		*5.20 PM	
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM		*6.10 PM	
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 PM		*8.00 PM	

*Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 434, 1,300 and 1,351 Broadway, 192 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., 1 Y., 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL'S EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS

THE MOST FAMOUS TRAIN IN THE WORLD

Selected by the Government as the subject for the New Two-Cent Postage Stamp.

Twenty-four through trains a day over the New York Central and West Shore Railroads—practically a train every hour.

For particulars call on ticket agents.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET and DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car),A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:23 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, Dining and Cafe Buffet Cars.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:53, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:53, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 863 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	.....	1:00 p. m.
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:20 p. m.	‡5:30 p. m.
Easton Local	‡5:45 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	8:30 a. m.	‡10:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	.....
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Bridgeton	4:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	12:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡4:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R.R.	‡6:23 p. m.	.....

SANDY HOOK ROUTE,
From foot of Rector St.

Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 p. m. Sundays, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 8:00, p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

†*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, ‡‡4:00, †4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, ‡‡9:25 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

†*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,351 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

†From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.	
*3:15 a. m.	Mail & Paper Train	*9:40 a. m.	
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.	
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express.	*10:00 p. m.	
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.	
*10:50 a. m.	Chicago Limited	*7:00 p. m.	
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	*7:00 p. m.	
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.	
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.	
†3:30 p. m.	Albany & Troy Flier	†11:10 a. m.	
*3:35 p. m.	Boston Special	*2:00 p. m.	
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.	
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited.	*6:30 p. m.	
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.	
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.	
*6:25 p. m.	Pittsburg Express	*7:20 a. m.	
*7:30 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.	
*8:00 p. m.	Pan-American Express.	*7:27 a. m.	
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special.	*8:00 a. m.	
9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.	
†12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*7:00 a. m.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:12 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 366 and 1,323 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 153d st. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A. M.—For interm. pts. to Albany & Mont'l.
†11:20 A. M. (1) Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Saratoga and Catskill Mountains.
*1 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Cont. Ltd. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 P. M. (2) for Hudson River Points & Albany.
*6:15 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve. & Chicago.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Lou.
*9:15 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. F'ls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at 10:45 A. M., 2 at 2:45 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sts., No. 1 at 11:20 A. M., 2 at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

Proposals.

Department of Parks,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
May 24, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids or estimates, with the title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901,

FOR CONTRACT NO. 3, FOR THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, AT FIFTH AVENUE, FORTIETH AND FORTY-SECOND STREETS, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE COMPLETE ERECTION OF THE BUILDING, AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS AND SHOWN ON THE PLANS EMBRACED IN CONTRACT NO. 3.

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, general or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be three years.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract, according to law, as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $25,000, or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, which will show the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans which are made a part of the specifications can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of The City of New York.

Surrogate Notices.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next. Dated April 30th, 1901.

WIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my11-1aw6mS

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.

JOHN G. CLARK, Executor.
CARRIE M. JESSUP, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOHN V. VAN WOERT.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. VAN WOERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Cephas Brainerd, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, February 16th, 1901. CEPHAS B. VAN WOERT, Administrator. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for Administrator, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f16-1aw6mS.

LENIHAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES LENIHAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John J. O'Grady, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 27th day of December, 1900.

MICHAEL J. PHELAN, Executor.
JOHN J. O'GRADY, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, New York. d29-1aw6mSa

MARTHEUS, EMIL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George Martheus, Otto Schaefer, George Scholl, Annie Schol

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ADOLPH FRIEDLANDER.—Adolph Friedlander, dealer in suits and cloaks, at 2,234 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Emil Dickman without preference. He began business in March, 1898, at 1,458 Second Avenue, and moved to his present location in March, 1900. His trade was largely on the installment plan.

IKE VAN LEER.—Judgment for $3,848 was entered yesterday against Ike Van Leer, who formerly kept a saloon and concert hall at 253 Bowery, in favor of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company for balance due on a chattel mortgage of $4,000, made on Dec. 15, 1899, which was foreclosed on March 8, 1901. Mr. Van Leer has been in the liquor saloon business since 1893; he kept the saloon at 253 Bowery for two years, and was served with the summons in this suit at Coney Island.

STAKE & ELDREDGE.

Fifth Avenue Fur Manufacturers' Schedules—Their Damage Suit.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Stake & Eldredge, manufacturers of furs, at 428 Fifth Avenue, against whom a creditor's petition was filed on Jan. 15, show liabilities $81,143, of which $39,293 were partly secured, and nominal assets $72,762. The assets consist of accounts, $31,310; amount realized by the receiver from sale of merchandise, $6,829; for sewing machines and fixtures, $1,200; cash in bank, $630; unliquidated claim, $22,703.

One of these claims is against Alfred Fraser for $21,700 damages for alleged failure to sell sealskins within the time limit of the act of Congress of 1898, the validity of which claim will be disputed.

Emil J. Stake has individual liabilities $7,037, and assets $134, consisting of cash in bank, $4, and a lot at Mansfield, Mass., $130. Arthur Eldredge has individual liabilities $4,553, and assets, $1,401, consisting of cash in bank, $21; notes, $1,380.

A Stay for J. S. Bache & Co.

Justice MacLean granted yesterday a stay in the case of J. S. Bache & Co., ordered by Justice O'Gorman on the application of the attorney for Henry Hart to appear for examination in regard to 8,516 shares of Third Avenue Railroad stock which Mr. Hart claims have not been accounted for by the defendant firm. The stay operates until June 11, when the case will be reviewed before Justice Gildersleeve. All identified with Hart and Bache interests laughed at a story that Mr. Hart's appeal to law has for basis a plan to again control the Third Avenue Railroad.

Cuban-American Product Company.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment against the Cuban-American Product Company of 277 Broadway for $1,044 in favor of John Wanamaker for merchandise sold to the company from Jan. 15 to April 9. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a South Dakota corporation, and the Sheriff levied upon the office furniture.

A Receiver Appointed.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson receiver of the assets of Samuel Schoenbaum, manufacturer of children's dresses at 136 Prince Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on May 29. Dispossess proceedings are pending against him by the landlord, and he did not want his stock and fixtures, valued at $2,200, thrown into the street.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 160 failures in the United States during the week, against 144 for the previous week, and 184, 178, 221, and 256 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 34, New England 31, Southern 30, Western, 35, Northwestern 15, Pacific 13, and Territories 3. Canada had 24, against 21 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had a capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgment on Stock Transactions.

Judgment for $7,081 was entered yesterday against Frank Le Roy Satterlee in favor of Charles F. Frothingham, surviving partners of Nichols, Frothingham & Co., stock brokers, for balance due on stock transactions from 1894 to 1899. The judgment is on a referee's report. Mr. Satterlee was served with the summons at 8 West Eighteenth Street.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALCOTT, Edward H., and Samuel Koller—E. Levenson	$76
BARTHOLOMEW, Caroline H.—G. Hamburger	35
BORGER, Andrew—G. Schweppenhauser	187
COX, Arthur S.—S. J. Geoghegan and others	230
CALLAHAN, Julia A.—J. Dierig	776
DI PENTO, Giuseppe—T. A. Gillespie Company, costs	108
DICKINSON, Orison N.—C. A. Christman	46
EGGERS, Bernard C.—C. H. Sandford	106
EDLER, Jacob—David Stevenson Brewing Company	1,198
FISHER, George E.—Rochester Gas Light Company and others	120
FRICK, John—D. Robb	77
FORREST, James, John, Robert, and Andrew, also Elizabeth MacNeill—A. E. Hardiman and others	23
FRITZ, Walter—E. Wilson	171
GRAHAM, Thomas—N. J. Robbins and others	178
GILB, Isaac, and Joseph Weist—D. S. Decker	32
HAGEN, John J.—K. Tierney	288
HOEGES, John—J. Giltoyle, Commissioner, costs	33
HERBERT, Sigmund—M. Horkaus	579
HYDE, Sarah J.—J. Balmford	124
HOPPMAN, Sophie—M. Sickendorf	144
HEYMANN, Henry M.—J. C. Halpern	193
KLAUSNER, Heyman—R. Herter and others	71
KENNY, Raymond W.—C. J. Skillin	72
KRUMM, Ida—William P. Baker Company	49
KENNEDY, May E.—M. J. Zacharier	657
KENNEDY, P. J.—W. S. McCotter	510
LANDES, Leonard—A. E. L. Fesser	450
LENTILHON, Eugene—B. S. Coler, complainant, costs	53
MURPHY, Thomas F.—J. W. Keller, Commissioner, and others	26
MAN, William, and Herman H. Camman, executors—T. C. Feitner and others, Commissioners	26
MILLER, Simon—N. Walker	29
MULDCON, John—Netherlands Steam Navigation Company	61
MICHEL, Henry—L. Wolff	219
MICHAELS, Bernard—J. W. Nix and others	133
MONCKS, Thomas J. and Margaret D.—A. S. White	2,483
MALAVENDO, Antonio—P. Stromberg and others	67
McKINNON, James W.—E. P. Robinson	279
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—N. Fischer	906
MINTON, Maurice M.—E. H. Wilson, assignee	62
NEW YORK AND QUEENS COUNTY Railway Company—E. Bensinger, administrator	5,625
PLANT, Albert and Joseph—V. Kogan, costs	69
STOLL, Joseph A.—T. F. Stone	257
SUSSKIND, Bertha — Snedden - Taliman Company	182
STEIN, Daniel—M. Rosenblum	379
STOCK, August—Moller & Sherman Company	26
SUPREME LODGE OF THE KNIGHTS and Ladies' of the Golden Star—L. Mitterwallner	370
SCHURR, Leonhard—F. A. Platz	76
SATTERLEE, Frank Le R.—C. F. Frothingham	7,081
SPRINGMEYER, George A.—David Stevenson Brewing Company	180
SPRINGMEYER, George A.—David Stevenson Brewing Company	407
SIRE, Meyer L.—C. Wiseman	503
SARINO, Luca—P. Stromberg and others	27
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. Gartland	1,100
TRACY, Clarence B.—Delta Kappa Epsilon Club	141
VAN LEER, Ike—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	3,848
WINCHELL, Virgil H.—B. J. York and others, Commissioners	91
W. & J. SLOANE—M. Brogan	1,122
WINTERS, John—Abram Lyons Company	272
WHITON, Louis C., and Henry W. Jordan—Riverside Bank	343
WELCH, Ellis G.—E. H. Wilson, assignee	40

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

STATE COURTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division—First Department.

Alexander J. Solomon, respondent, vs. James G. Bennett, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by McLaughlin and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

Kate J. Collins, respondent, vs. Anderson Fowler, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel Frank Bolles, appellant, vs. Bernard J. York et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

New York and New Haven Automatic Sprinkler Company, appellant, vs. James F. Andrews, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin and Patterson, JJ., dissenting.)

Thomas J. Cosgrove, appellant, vs. Anna E. Troescher, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Caterina Magioncaldo, appellant, vs. Michele Magioncaldo, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Caroline Steinbach, respondent, vs. Prudential Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin and Patterson, JJ., dissenting.)

Henry D. Pooler, respondent, vs. Charles D. Robinson and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to the defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

Caroline A. McCready et al., appellants, vs. Hartford Fire Insurance Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Helen S. Merritt and another, respondents, vs. John Merritt, as executor, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the court below.

Annie Gerken, respondent, vs. Warren O. Plympton, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Joseph Conorovsky, respondent, vs. Dry Dock, E. B. and B. R. Co., appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Joseph W. Frost, respondent, vs. Robert A. Pinkerton and another, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Cornelius McArdell, respondent, vs. Frederick P. Olcott et al., respondents; in re Warren S. Silicocks, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to each respondent appearing separately. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Johan Hansen, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Robert Flaherty, appellant, vs. Clarence Cary et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Hatch, JJ.

New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association, respondent, vs. Teressa Brennan, Minnie Daniel et al., appellants.—Appeal of Teressa Brennan dismissed. Judgment modified as directed in opinion, with costs to appellant Daniel. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Charles H. Stone, appellant, vs. Robert Becket et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs on opinion of court below.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. George Cahill, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

William N. Le Massena, Jr., respondent, vs. Jules P. Storm, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Clarence Storm, respondent, vs. City Trust Company of Philadelphia, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Alexander V. Trust, respondent, vs. the same, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Margaret Demarest and another, plaintiffs, vs. Robert Friedman, defendant.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff, without costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Louis Mand and another, appellants, vs. Hester E. Mooney, respondent.—Order affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

John W. Keller, Commissioner, &c., respondent, vs. John Cleary, appellant.—Order reversed and proceedings dismissed, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

John Murdoch and another, appellants, vs. Edward S. Danson, Jr., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

John A. Johnson, respondent, vs. New Home Sewing Machine Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Lancelot M. Berkeley, appellant, vs. Andrew J. Kennedy et al., appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, without costs of this appeal. Opinion per curiam.

Marcus Stine, respondent, vs. William C. Greene, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Mary M. Fish, respondent, vs. Leonard F. Fish, appellant.—Order reversed and motion granted, without costs, on defendant giving the stipulation mentioned in opinion; and upon his refusal, order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

James C. Maguire, respondent, vs. Charles E. Hall, appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Francis R. Taylor, appellant, vs. Charles Ressler Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Ida M. Murphy, respondent, vs. Burton H. Smith, Anthony McQueen, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Louise Lage, appellant, vs. Emma A. Jackson and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Arthur R. Morris vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company; George McGovern vs. same.—If the plaintiffs are not willing to accept the modifications in these cases, orders for reversal and new trial will be entered.

Vito Marino, appellant, vs. Louis A. Lehmaier, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

William E. Hart and another, respondents, vs. Gustav A. Reichenagel, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Phineas C. Kingsland, appellant, vs. Samuel B. Haines, respondent.—Judment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Charles J. Roussel, respondent, vs. Armitage Mathews et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Matter of Adelina S. de Rivera.—Decree modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party. Opinion by Hatch, J.

John S. Forgotston and another, respondents, vs. Irving F. Cragin, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.; (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

John Garvin, as administrator, respondent, vs. Frederick Rheinfrank et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Theodore F. Jackson, as trustee, appellant, vs. the City of New York, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to the defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ.

Montauk Association, appellant vs. Mary D. Daly et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Home Insurance Company, New York and another, respondents, vs. Continental Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered before another referee, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Antonio D'Andreas, appellant, vs. New York Press Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Michele Sacco, as administrator, respondent, vs. Union Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Max Ruckert, respondent, vs. Ira L. Bursley, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Matter of Esther Woods, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Louise Sepiroff, respondent, vs. Press Publishing Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Frederick H. Tiedemann, respondent, vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railway Company, appellant.—Order reversed, the defendant paying all costs and disbursements of the action and $10 costs of motion, the cause to be restored to the day calendar. No costs of this appeal to either party. Opinion by Patterson, J.

William Bluemenauer and another, appellants, vs. Bridget O'Connor, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the court below.

In re Anthony J. Allaire, appellant, vs. Charles H. Knox et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

John C. Barr, respondent, vs. George MacGregor et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Balthasar Diehl, respondent, vs. David Beck and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

George W. Nones, respondent, vs. Armida Emanuel, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Henry Thoesen and another.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Joseph E. Lumbard, appellant, vs. Louis J. Grant and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Broadway Realty Company vs. Thomas La Fetherer et al.—Motion granted; question certified as stated in memorandum per curiam.

William Scholle et al. vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company.—Motion granted; question certified as stated in memorandum per curiam.

William F. Fay, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Thomas B. Hidden, respondent, vs. Bernard Kreiser, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Samuel H. Mildenberg, appellant, vs. Darwin R. James et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

James A. Gearty, plaintiff, vs. The Mayor, &c., defendant.—Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered dismissing complaint, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Mary T. Bates, respondent, vs. Bernard J. Ludwig, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Howard vs. Ludwig. (57 App. Div. 94.) O'Brien and Ingraham, JJ., dissenting.

Laura Verity and another, appellants, vs. Maud M. Sternberger and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

George M. Smith, respondent, vs. John N. Dyer et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Robert Beggs, appellant, vs. William G. McCrea, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

John Lowry, respondent, vs. Collateral Loan Association, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, no opinion of court below, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer, and answer in twenty days on payment of costs in this court and in the court below.

The same vs. the same.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of court below, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer, and answer in twenty days on payment of costs in this court and in the court below.

People ex rel. David C. Taylor, appellant, vs. Charles Welde, as Commissioner of Jurors, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

William H. Bagnell et al., respondents, vs. William Wahle et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Albert Lilienthal et al., respondents, vs. John F. Betz et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

John H. Flagler, appellant, vs. William R. Hearst, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ.

Karl Mathiason, respondent, vs. Samuel Barkin et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Jennie M. Montgomery, appellant, vs. Lyman G. Bloomingdale et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on authority of 34 App. Div. 375, (Hatch, J., dissenting.)

Russell W. McKee et al., appellants, vs. John C. Jessup, impleaded, &c., respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Columbia Bank and another, appellants, vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

People ex rel. Michael Brennan, appellant, vs. John J. Scannell, Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (McLaughlin and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

Sun Printing and Publishing Association, appellant, vs. Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Sun Printing and Publishing Association, respondent, vs. Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, appellant.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Sun Printing and Publishing Association, respondent, vs. Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, appellant.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Louis V. Southack, appellant, vs. Central Trust Company of New York, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Louis V. Southack, respondent-appellant, vs. Central Trust Company of New York, appellant-respondent.—Order affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Louis V. Southack, respondent, vs. Central Trust Company of New York, appellant.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Irving T. Bush, appellant, vs. John O'Brien et al., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the authority of Bush vs. O'Brien, (58 App. Div. 118,) McLaughlin, J., concurring, on the ground that he is bound by the former decision.

Matter of Henry H. Lyman, re Timothy Crowley.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Adolph Wiechers, appellant, vs. New Home Sewing Machine Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

George Fisher, respondent, vs. Charles D. Haines, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by McLaughlin and Hatch, JJ., (Hatch and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

Jack Q. Cohen, appellant, vs. Haight & Freese Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Matter of Charles P. Huntington, deceased.—As to American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless and the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, order reversed, and order assessing a transfer tax upon each of their legacies affirmed. As to the Roosevelt Hospital and Children's Aid Society, order affirmed, without costs of appeal to either party. Opinion by Hatch, J.

C. Cutler May, respondent, vs. John A. McKinnon, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

John McNulta, respondent, vs. Collis P. Huntington, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Edmond Kelly, respondent, vs. Samuel Roosevelt, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Matter of W. Cantwell et al.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel Thomas J. Kelly, appellant, vs. Thomas J. Brady, Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Wesley O. Rowe, respondent, vs. Harrison B. Washburne, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Matter of John Walsh.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

People ex rel. Cornelius O'Connor vs. Thomas J. Brady, Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Matter of Waldorf H. Phillips.—Motion granted.

Robert N. Baylis vs. Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

George W. Lederer vs. Henry B. Sire—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Martin H. Gulvin vs. August Moebus, Commissioner.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Board of Street Openings re. Jas. E. Muir.—Motion granted.

People ex rel. New York Church Extension, &c., Society vs. Bird S. Coler.—Motion denied.

Scott Shoe Machinery Company vs. Christian Dancel.—Motion denied, without costs.

Isaiah Keyser vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Edward A. Morrison vs. Manhattan Railway Company et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Court of Appeals.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday: 99, 224, 265, 327, 376, 642, 252, 268.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Catharine O. Blair, Mariana Locher, and Louis H. Peary.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Fritz Fedderke vs. Samuel Ginsberg et al.—James P. Foster.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Davis vs. Cozans—Arthur D. Truax. Carroll vs. Greacen—C. W. Hartridge. Matter of Stevens—E. H. Pomeroy. Klots vs. McLaughlin—A. Walker Otis.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Robinson vs. Geary—Thomas Gilleran.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Matter of Diehl—James Ridgway. Langbein vs. Coogan—Maurice J. Cohen. Busch vs. Busch—James F. C. Blackhurst. Williams vs. Williams—Daniel F. Murphy.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Cowperthwait vs. Matthews—Frank J. Doyle, to compute. Bateman vs. Phayre—John Widdecombe, to sell.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT, QUEENS COUNTY—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Monday, June 10.

89—Burns vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R.	822—Ellmers vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R.
645—Wogetsky vs. B. H. R. R.	835—Maskell vs. City of New York.
805—Zimmer vs. Edwards.	336—Stravino vs. Vigliotto.
356—Wagner vs. Consolidated Gas Co.	841—Erganzinger vs. N. Y. & N. S. R. R.
762—Maasch vs. B. H. R. R.	844—Spreng vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

505—Yeager vs. N. Y. & N. S. R. R.	807—Gillete vs. Baum.
802—Seidlinger vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.	808—Same vs. same.
803—Same vs. same.	797—Tevlin vs. City of New York.
83—Weideman vs. L. I. R. R.	743—Sythet vs. Morgan.
782—Bennett vs. L. I. Electric R. R. Co.	183—Higbie vs. City of New York.
493—Hubbell vs. Met. St. R. R.	767—Bklyn Hills Imp. Co. vs. N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R.
619—Martin vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.	754½—Ellis vs. Thomas et al.
273—Brendlinger vs. L. I. Construction Co.	528—McCourt vs. 42d St. R. R. Co.
552—Prince vs. Jacobs.	

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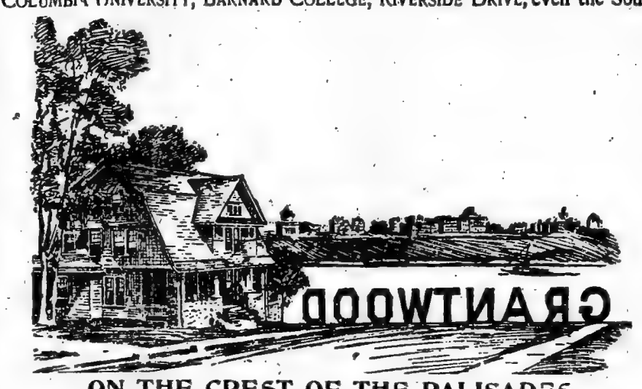

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JUSTICE JEROME ATTACKS CITY OFFICES

Says that All Except Mr. Coler's Are Filled with Blackmailers.

Criticises Judges, Police, District Attorney, and Public, the Last on the Ground of Apathy.

Severe strictures upon the conduct of all of the municipal departments, with one exception; caustic criticism of the District Attorney, and complaints against the methods of the Judges of General Sessions were uttered yesterday by Justice Jerome.

The one omission from the judicial tirade was the Fiscal Department, presided over by Controller Coler.

The cause of the Justice's criticism was the question asked of him regarding his course of action concerning Police Captain Diamond in view of the unsuccessful raids on Thursday night in the latter's precinct.

"Do?" said he sarcastically. "It's up to some other people to do something now. I've done my part. It's the duty of the Public Prosecutor and the police officials to suppress felonies wherever they exist. The Penal Code provides that failure to do so is a misdemeanor. That section reads that it is the duty of all police officers, Prosecutors, and District Attorneys, and others, to prosecute all persons whom they believe to be violators of the law.

"Here's the case of Leon Stedeker. He was indicted months ago. He was captured at Ridge Levien's place, at 20 Dey Street. Why hasn't he been brought to trial? I know Stedeker to be a prominent member of the Democratic Club.

"I know, too, that no court has been asked to take his case up for the last three months. If Judges or officials won't do their duty, turn them out, I say."

"Have any officials refused to take up these cases?" was asked.

"You will have to ask some one else about that. Some Judges are reluctant at times to try any but 'important' cases. Judges are paid enough in this State to try any cases which may come up before them, from adulterated milk to murder. The police force of the city is an organized gang of blackmailers. Every department in the city but one is filled with blackmailers. I will except the Fiscal Department. They don't have the chance there. Everybody knows all this to be true. You hear it at your clubs, in the streets, and all over town. Responsible citizens have charged it time and time again. Prominent police officials have been charged with felonies. Why don't they bring libel suits if the charges are untrue? They haven't got the sand."

The Justice was growing heated in his remarks. Warming up to the subject, he continued:

"Now as to Capt. Diamond's precinct. If the latter had been in earnest in his attempts to close up the place, which opened up the day after his farcical raid, all that he had to do would be to co-operate with the District Attorney and have the license revoked, or find out the identity of Burbridge or Hertz, the alleged managers."

"Why were no charges preferred against these policemen to Commissioner Murphy?"

"It is not very encouraging to have the Police Commissioner say a raided poolroom is merely a hand-book place when you find it to be a full-fledged poolroom. I always thought the Police Commissioner had authority over all his district, but to-day you can go over to Long Island City and make bets on the races for any amount from 50 cents to $50."

"Why does not the Committee of Fifteen follow up its cases?"

"Don't you think we've got a big enough contract now?" replied the Justice, with feeling: "with only one lawyer and one Judge, and apparently no support from the officials. The public, too, seems apathetic. The hypocrisy of it all makes me sick. When felonies are unearthed and brought up, these officials stand off and laugh. This isn't fun for us. We discover felonies and then the officials, who are sworn to do their duty, fail to do it."

"Do you think the delay in the prosecution of the gamblers indicted as a result of the raids of the Committee of Fifteen due to the dilatoriness of the District Attorney?" was asked.

The Justice avoided a direct reply, and laughingly said that Mr. Unger, ex-Assistant District Attorney, who was present, ought to know more about that than he did.

"Your remarks will be construed by some as a reflection upon the conduct of the District Attorney's office," was suggested.

"I never reflect on public officials. They are all too chaste and pure and honest. Philbin and I are great friends. I have the highest respect for him. I think him a man of great honesty and integrity."

Mr. Philbin, when asked why the Stedeker case had not been called for trial, after a consultation with Assistant District Attorney Schurman, who has the case in charge, said that owing to the crowded condition of the Tombs no lengthy gambling cases had been moved for trial. The Stedeker case, Mr. Schurman estimated, would take fully a week of the court's time, and in view of the closeness of the Summer vacations, it was desired to reduce the Tomb's population as speedily as possible.

The District Attorney said that he had never experienced any difficulty in inducing any Judge to hear cases of no matter how small importance, and that Judges connected with the Tammany organization had presided with the greatest fairness at trials where the interests involved were identified directly with the organization.

Police Commissioner Murphy, when shown Justice Jerome's statement, said:

"It's just a scold, anyway. I will not comment on it. I wouldn't stoop so low as to criticise the judiciary."

"What about the alleged raid in Capt. Diamond's precinct?"

"It was an alleged raid all right," was the reply. "There wasn't any raid at all—just an attempt."

CAPT. ALLAIRE UNSUCCESSFUL.

Appellate Court Sustains Civil Service Board in Refusing Promotion.

The Appellate Division in this city yesterday unanimously affirmed the decision of the Special Term of the Supreme Court refusing the application of Police Captain Anthony J. Allaire for a writ of mandamus directing the medical and physical examiner of the Civil Service Board to find and report that the Captain was physically competent to perform the duties of the position of Inspector of Police, in reference to his application for promotion to that position.

Capt. Allaire entered upon a competitive examination for the position, and upon his police record for meritorious services received 85 per cent., and upon his mental examination 62 75-100 per cent. He failed to pass on the physical examination, mainly from defective eyesight, due to old age, and thus, under the rules of the Civil Service Board, received a rating of "zero," and was not eligible to promotion.

Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the court, holds that upon the undisputed facts the court could not review the action of the Civil Service Board, and that Capt. Allaire was not entitled to any preference as a veteran of the civil war, as his name was never upon a list from which an appointment could be made.

Policeman Lubbe in Insane Pavilion.

John Lubbe, a policeman attached to the Steamboat Squad, who is twenty-seven years of age, and resides at 209 East Thirty-sixth Street, was taken to the Insane Pavilion at Bellevue Hospital yesterday by his father, who said that he thought his son insane. Lubbe was held for observation. Lubbe was before Deputy Commissioner Devery yesterday on charges of being absent from duty and off post. He was fined $25, or $5 each on five charges. After he had been fined he observed that "there were too many bosses" in the business, and Deputy Commissioner Devery observed that "That man was off his base, for sure."

St. John's College Fire Investigation.

The incendiary fires discovered early Thursday morning in St. John's College, Hart Street and Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, is now believed by Police Captain Veisor of the Vernon Avenue Station to have been the work of a seminarian in the institution, who was suffering probably from overstudy. Capt. Veisor's opinion is not shared by the Faculty, who declare that they do not suspect a member of the college. The police and Fire Marshal are still working on the case.

W. R. HEARST LOSES LAWSUIT.

Verdict in His Favor for Conversion of the Yacht Anita Reversed.

The judgment on the verdict of a jury in favor of William R. Hearst, in the suit brought against him by John H. Flagler for the conversion of the steam yacht Anita, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division, on appeal. Mr. Flagler sued as assignee of A. Chaudon for $125,000, claiming that Mr. Hearst, on April 26, 1898, would not deliver the yacht to Chaudon, the owner, when requested to do so.

The yacht was chartered by Mr. Hearst for a trip to Cuba, and she started about the 4th of March, arriving at Havana on the 10th. She went to various ports in Cuba until the 14th, when Mrs. Thurston, wife of Senator Thurston, who was one of the guests upon the yacht, died, and this resulted in breaking up the party. Afterward, the vessel was used as a news dispatch boat during the naval operations in Cuba.

Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the Court, says it was not free from doubt whether the defendant was bound to return the boat to New York on April 26, but that he was not justified in retaining possession after that date. Justice Hatch, in a concurring opinion, says he is of the opinion that the charter party, in the absence of any proof in explanation, was limited to a voyage to transport the United States Senators and Representatives to Cuba and return.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONVICTION UPON SUSPICION AND CONJECTURE.—The conviction of George Cahill, in the Court of General Sessions, of grand larceny, for having taken, about four years ago, from Maria Medley, two bracelets worth $2,000, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The testimony of Mrs. Medley was that she met Cahill in the corridor of the Waldorf Hotel and became acquainted with him without an introduction; had frequently been at luncheon with him, and he had called at her apartments, at 23 West Fifty-third Street. On May 27, 1897, when he called, she had an emerald and a diamond bracelet in her jewel case, which she missed three days afterward. Cahill disappeared soon after, and remained away for over a year, she said, and in October, 1898, she had him arrested in Fifth Avenue. She admitted she had written to him from Philadelphia, and identified the letters shown her. Cahill denied the charge, and Mrs. Cahill testified that Mrs. Medley had called on her in April, 1898, and told of the robbery. She then said she had not seen Cahill take the jewels, but judged from his nervous manner, and thought that evidence enough. When Mrs. Cahill said to her: "Do you know you have broken a wife's home and a mother's home by this story about my husband?" she replied, "I neither care for you nor his mother, nor your child. I care for that man, and that man only, and he has defied me and I will make him pay for it dearly." Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, says the conviction is based entirely on suspicion and conjecture. Not only was there a failure on the part of the complainant to have corroborated her statement that she owned bracelets of the kind said to have been stolen, or, in fact, of any kind, but there was no evidence to show that the defendant ever saw the bracelets, ever had them in his possession, or that he was at any time in such proximity to the jewels that he could have taken them without the knowledge of the complainant. "It is difficult to understand, if this suspicion was based on any reasonable grounds—which is not apparent from this record—why she should have continued not only to receive, but to write to the man she thought had stolen her jewelry, and whom she was subsequently responsible for having convicted as a common thief." The Court says that for the exclusion of these letters alone there should be a reversal.

***

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.—Michael Brennan, who was removed from the position of hose repairer in the Fire Department repair shop on Dec. 13, 1900, one week after his appointment, without any cause being assigned, sought reinstatement by peremptory mandamus. His application was denied, and he appealed to the Appellate Division. That tribunal yesterday affirmed the order, holding, in an opinion by Justice Laughlin, that, as Brennan was not a regular clerk or head of a bureau, it was unnecessary to decide whether the provision against removal without an opportunity of making an explanation required the filing of a statement in the department showing the reason for Brennan's removal. It was not alleged in the papers that such a statement was not filed, and the Court might not presume that an official duty had not been performed.

***

TRANSFER TAX ON LEGACIES.—The late Charles P. Huntington, who died in April last year, by his will gave $20,000 each to the Roosevelt Hospital, Children's Aid Society, New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Cripples, and the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless. The Surrogate, reversing the appraiser, decided that under the taxable transfer law of 1896, which imposes a tax of 5 per cent. upon all transfers of property to corporations not exempt by law from taxation, no tax should be imposed against these corporations. The Controller appealed, claiming that under the amendment of 1900, only a person who is a Bishop and only such corporations as come under the head of religious corporations would be entitled to exemption from the transfer tax. The Appellate Division now holds, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, that only the Roosevelt Hospital and Children's Aid Society are entitled to the exemption; and as to the others, the Surrogate's decision is reversed, and the order assessing a transfer tax upon each of the legacies of $20,000 to the other two corporations is affirmed.

***

JOSEPH W. FROST'S ARREST.—The judgment for $5,000 secured by Joseph W. Frost on the verdict of a jury in his suit against Robert A. Pinkerton and the Brooklyn Jockey Club, for assault made in connection with Frost's alleged wrongful arrest and detention, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division, in this city. On Sept. 25, 1891, Mr. Frost attended the races on the grounds of the Brooklyn Jockey Club in a carriage with his wife and an elderly woman. The carriage was driven by a person in the livery of a coachman, but that person was, in fact, an electrician. Mr. Frost was also a skilled electrician, and his purpose in attending the races was to communicate, by an electrical contrivance, information of racing events to the outside world. He was under contract to furnish the Western Union Telegraph Company with information in this clandestine fashion. Mr. Pinkerton, observing flashes of electricity coming from the hat of the driver of the carriage, went there with some of his men, examined the hat, and discovered a bulb placed there which was connected by wires to an electric battery on the floor of the carriage. Mr. Frost claimed that he was seized without warrant, dragged from the carriage, manacled, brutally assaulted, and beaten by some of Pinkerton's men. The trial court, after charging the jury that the question of damages was one for them, and if they found for the plaintiff they would give him such a sum as they thought would compensate him for the injury he received, added, at plaintiff's request, that if they thought the assault was a malicious one, they might award a sum as punishment for the assault. The Court refused to add that the jury were to consider all the circumstances in determining whether there was the presence or absence of malice in making the arrest. The Appellate Division, in a per curiam opinion, directs a reversal because of this refusal. The Court holds that in considering the subject of the allowance of punitive damage, the element of good faith on the part of the defendant must be considered.

***

MONTAUK CLUBHOUSE CASE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the lower court dismissing the complaint of the Montauk Association against Mary D. Daly, as executrix of the will of the late Augustin Daly. The plaintiff claimed that Mrs. Daly made an agreement to purchase the clubhouse property at Montauk, Suffolk County, for $12,000, but afterward refused to carry out the agreement. Subsequently the property was sold for $6,100, and the association sued to recover the difference, $5,900. Justice Hatch, who wrote the opinion of the court, reviews the negotiations between G. A. Lamb, attorney for Mrs. Daly, and Alexander E. Orr, Treasurer, and Robert W. De Forest, counsel for the association. He finds that although a written contract was drawn up, there was no legal delivery of it. Mr. Lamb explained that the reasons which had made Mrs. Daly wish to purchase no longer existed. In view of all the testimony, the Justice concludes there was no valid contract of sale, and the complaint was therefore properly dismissed.

***

RELATING TO THE CHILD LABOR LAW.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down an opinion relating to the action for damages of Vito Marino against Louis A. Lehmaier. Lehmaier employed Marino, a boy of twelve years, to run a machine in a factory in violation of the labor law prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories. The child had his fingers caught in the machinery, was injured, and sued for damages. The opinion sets forth that "If the defendant had complied with this statute and had not employed this child in his factory, the injury would not have happened; and thus, placing the child at work upon a machine in violation of the statute was the proximate cause of the injury. There was a case for the jury as to the defendant's negligence, and the judgment appealed from should be reversed and a new trial ordered."

***

A POINT IN REAL ESTATE LAW.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing the judgment of the lower court in the case of Thomas J. Cosgrove, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Thomas J. Brennan against Anna Estelle Troescher. Brennan built three apartment houses at One Hundred and Fifth Street and the Boulevard. He carpeted the halls and stairways and put in ranges and refrigerators and also awnings and seventy-four shades, besides clothes racks on the roof, ash cans, &c. The defendant came into possession of the houses on foreclosure, and refused to give up the articles mentioned. The plaintiff then brought suit for conversion, but a verdict was rendered for the defendant.

That judgment is now reversed and a new trial is ordered. The Court holds that the carpets, window shades, and ranges were movables as a matter of law, also probably the drying frames and awnings. Some of the other items, including the refrigerators, may have been fixtures, but that would depend on the facts to be ascertained at the trial. Those things which have in their "own nature a determinate legal character" are movables, and for them the plaintiff is entitled to recover. A new trial is therefore ordered.

DR. WILDMAN EXONERATED.

Bellevue Insanity Expert Was Charged with Brutality Toward Dr. Kane, a Patient.

Dr. Charles J. Kane of 673 Second Avenue, who was taken to Bellevue Insane Pavilion on Thursday to be examined regarding his sanity, was yesterday adjudged insane by Drs. Wildman and Fitch, the examining physicians of that institution. The commitment papers for his removal to the Manhattan State Hospital will probably be signed to-day.

Dr. D. A. McAuliffe, who is a brother-in-law of Dr. Kane, in an interview, complained of the treatment accorded to the patient, as well as to himself, his wife, and Dr. Kane's mother, by Dr. Wildman, who examined the sufferer for admission to Bellevue. Dr. McAuliffe characterized the examination as "rough and brutal."

His statements were supplemented yesterday by Mrs. McAuliffe, Dr. Kane's sister, who said that, being unable to send her brother to a sanitarium, they simply asked Dr. Wildman for some consideration, particularly as Dr. Kane was a member of his own profession.

"He did not give us such consideration, however," said Mrs. McAuliffe, "and asked us what right we had to ask it."

Dr. Wildman in refutation of the charges said that he had merely complied with the law and rules of Bellevue. He said that in order to evoke replies it was sometimes necessary to speak sharply to patients, because many of them were in a stupor, and would not reply under other circumstances. He said that Dr. Kane was in this condition.

Dr. Wildman said that Dr. Kane was suffering from paresis.

Commissioner of Charities Keller made an investigation into the case yesterday, and had all the officials of the hospital before him. Dr. Wildman denied Dr. McAuliffe's story in toto, and said that Kane was intoxicated and inclined to fight when he arrived at the hospital.

Commissioner Keller said he was satisfied that no blame could be attached to Dr. Wildman.

E. F. C. Young's Gift to Charity.

E. F. C. Young, President of the First National Bank, Jersey City, yesterday gave to the Children's Home five thousand-dollar bonds of the United Electrical Company. They are 4 per cent. bonds, and mature in fifty years.

The cold shoulder has been given to some 250 little fellows' sailor suits; sizes 3 to 10, $3.75—about half price for a tip-top vacation suit.

The Panama craze is raising Cain in the straw hat market.

Panamas from Porto Rico $5; from South America $10 and $12.

The sack suit, with a negligee shirt, will be summer's dress for 101 men out of every 100.

Both the suits and the shirts are here.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their exceptional facilities for the

Storage of Fur Garments and Furs

of every description, in accordance with the most improved methods, and with full insurance against damage from moths and fire.

Repairs and Remodeling executed during the Spring and Summer Months at Very Low Prices

West 23d Street

$15 BLUE SERGE SUIT, FULL Silk lined, worth $22. Benson & Co. Misfit Parlors, next to Keith's.

SOROSIS TRADE MARK.

THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair.

When purchasing Sorosis shoes, customers should have the foot measured, instead of inquiring for any particular size. By this means an accurate fit is secured.

The Sorosis low shoes and slippers are shown in many new, handsome models, in which the latest fashions of material and shape are introduced.

Correct and appropriate shoes for every kind of dress,—and for all times and occasions in the up-to-date demands of fashion.

Misses' and Children's Sorosis Boots made on similar lasts to the ladies'.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

"The Favorites Win!"

Again our Three Broadway Stores "bunched to the fore" in the great race for supremacy in Men's Clothing and Haberdashery, Hats and Shoes. Result precisely as was expected. We win because we deserve to win. Not handicapped with anything antiquated. Correct styles, superior quality, moderate prices and modern methods pull us through—every time.

Summer Suits, Straw Hats, Summer Shirts, Oxford Tie Shoes.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Stores Open This Evening.

First aid in hot weather—our three convenient stores full of things to dress you well—cool, comfortable stylish things:

Sack Suits, military shape, $15 to $32.
Yoked Norfolk Jackets, with Knickers, $14 and $16.
Striped Flannel Coats and Trousers, $10 to $22.
All good kinds of Underwear.
Low Shoes.
Fancy Half-hose to show 'em off, 25c. to $3.
Negligee Shirts—the ones you have in mind—$1, $1.50, and $2.
Belts, 50c. to $2.
Panama and other fashions in Straw Hats.

All these good things for Young Men and Little Gentlemen, too.

Smith Gray & Co.,

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

Spring & Summer weights. Reduced prices.

Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

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$12 IMPORTED HOMESPUN Coat & Pants, worth $20. Misfit Parlors. Benson's, next to Keith's Theatre.

JONES IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Valet Who Murdered Millionaire Is Very Weak—Patrick's Demurrer to Indictment Overruled.

Charles F. Jones, the valet and self-confessed murderer of Millionaire William Marsh Rice, who claims to have committed the crime at the instigation of Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, is seriously ill at the boarding house, 200 West Forty-fourth Street. Through the very measures adopted by the District Attorney to prevent the valet-secretary from doing himself bodily harm, the young man is slowly becoming a nervous wreck.

Jones was removed from the House of Detention to the boarding house some weeks ago because for six days he had refused steadfastly to touch any food. The District Attorney's office feared that he was trying for the second time to take his life. The first attempt was made in the Tombs just after Jones had made a statement to Assistant District Attorney Osborne charging Patrick with the murder. That night, with a penknife which he swore later Patrick gave him, he cut a deep gash in his throat, just missing the jugular vein. Upon his subsequent recovery and removal to the House of Detention, after he had confessed the murder, he began to brood over his deed, and grew morose and taciturn. In order to raise his drooping spirits and also to locate some desired witnesses Jones, under the instructions of Mr. Osborne, accompanied by a detective, made a tour of a number of Tenderloin resorts.

Four detectives were assigned to watch him day and night upon his removal to the Forty-fourth Street house, in order to prevent further attempts at suicide. This surveillance is proving too much for the unnerved valet. His appetite has again failed. He eats little, and is listless and indifferent. Walks in the open air and sunlight fail to revive him. He is moody and melancholy. Restless by day, he is unable to sleep at night. Tossing about and worried by frightful visions and nightmares, according to one of the District Attorney's staff, he is wasting away to such an extent that his condition has become a matter of concern to the public prosecutor. The watchful eyes of the officers constantly upon him have grown almost unbearable to him.

So weak was he yesterday that representatives of the four law firms engaged in the contest of the wills of the dead Texas millionaire were unable to take his testimony. With Assistant District Attorney Garvan the lawyers called at the boarding house yesterday, but found Jones in such a condition that it was decided not to disturb him.

Judge Warren W. Foster yesterday overruled the demurrers of Patrick's counsel to the indictments for murder found against the latter, and for forgery against Patrick, Meyers, and Short. The defendants will be arraigned for pleading Monday.

Miss Eunice Young, Yellowstone, Wis., writes: I had a tumor, which, in the course of a year, grew to the size of a goose egg. All the medicines I took in hope of removing it proved unavailing until I tried JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. This remedy did the work effectually and left me quite well.

For 60 years the standard cough remedy. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advertisement.

Amusements.

Proctor's 5TH Av. Contin's 23D ST. Aft. & Eve. 58th St. Aft. & Eve. 125th St. Aft & Eve — Diversified Entertainment's 15, 25, 50c. Comedies, Varieties & Novelties. "Lost, Strayed or Stolen" & "The Violin Maker." Varie's. "Confusion" & "Into Darkness." Varieties. "The Guv'nor" & "The Elder Brother." Varieties. "The Woman Hater" Varieties. Mats. 15c. & 25c. F. F. Proctor's Big Stock Co. 150 Artists.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Sam S. Shubert Introduces The Successful London Farce. 2:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. Matinee To-day. All Star Comedy Cast. The Brixton Burglary: Herald—ALL, Sun—AGREE, Journal—IT, World—IS, Times—A, Press—GREAT. HIT

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY, 2. New Special Vaudeville Features and THE KING'S CARNIVAL. Phenomenal Hit. TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN 66th St. and Columbus Av. Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts. Every Evening, 8:15. Admission, 50 cents. TO-NIGHT, POPULAR MUSIC.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Wednesday, 2:15. CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. With ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St. Last 7 Nights, 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Wednesday. WILLIAM COLLIER. ON THE QUIET.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12) (Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. to-day, 2:15. To-night, 8:15. FLORODORA

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts., Near Lex. Av. Parry Opera Co. Wm. C. Mandeville. "EL CAPITAN." Promenade Music, 7 P. M. Opera at 8:15.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily (except Mon.), 25c. ROSEDALE.

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. RALPH JOHNSTONE Mr. and Mrs. SIDMAN, SIDNEY GRANT, others

KOSTER & BIAL'S TWO PERFORMANCES Daily, Mats. 25, Evs. 50. BEST VAUDEVILLE BILL IN TOWN.

The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

SIX RACES TO-DAY, AT 2:30 P. M. Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car,) 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Ave. Elevated, every 15 minutes.

Jurors in Contempt, Pay Their Fines.

The members of the jury which was adjudged in contempt of court by Justice Rich in the Brooklyn Supreme Court on Thursday, for handing in a sealed verdict to the effect that it had "agreed to disagree," paid their fines yesterday and escaped being sent to jail. Because of his circumstances, one of the jurors was let off by the Court with a fine covering only the amount of his juror's fees.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Opening Sale of Boys' Washable Suits

49 cents . . . . . 69 cents . . . . . 98 cents

At these prices you can choose from an extraordinary variety of Crash, Duck, Cheviot and Reversible Prints—light and dark—full blouse with shield and sailor collar of contrasting colors—full cut—strongly made—ages 3 to 10 years.

White Sailor Suits
Full Blouses—Emb'd Silk Emblems—
Ducks and Drills..... 1.98
Fine White Pique..... 2.98
Three to Ten Years.

Washable Russian Suits
Cossack or Sailor Collar Effects—with belts—bloomer trousers—white and fancy fabrics—2½ to 6.... 1.49

Cloth Knee Pants
Mixtures and Navy Cheviots—also Corduroys—made of Tailors' Fine Remnants—That is why we can sell such splendid qualities at small price of... .49
Among the above are fine Broadcloth Trousers for little boys—dressy wear—Blue, Red, Tan, and Grey—pearl buttons.

Nine Great Tables Full of Boys' Straw Hats
worth .75 and 1.00—special... 49 and .69
Too many styles to describe—smooth and rough straws—white and combination—all kinds of bands, including college colors—every up-to-date style to fit any boy 2½ to 16 years.

Boys' Navy Blue Suits
For commencements and other wear. All wool Serges—narrow and wide wale.
Four Special Offerings.
Double Breast—7 to 16 years..... 2.98
2 and 3 piece—7 to 16 years..... 3.98
2 and 3 piece—7 to 16 years..... 4.98
3 piece, short and long Pants—10 to 19 years..... 5.98
All, even the lowest priced, are of tried and tested qualities that we can recommend for durability of color and texture.

1,200 Boys' Laundered Shirts
Negligee and Stiff Bosoms—strong percales in excellent styles and colors—fit as well as the most expensive shirts made—with and without collars—all sizes to 16 years..... .29

Boys' Summer Shirts
Fine Percales, Madras, Chambray and Bedford Cords—newest stripes and figures, with and without attached collars and cuffs—Soft and Stiff Bosoms—sizes for boys from 8 to 16 years..... .49

Another Great Offering of Girls' Washable Dresses
TASTEFULLY MADE OF EXCELLENT MATERIALS AT WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES

Linen Crash Sailor Suits
White, Blue, or Red Stitched Straps—Sailor tie to match—full skirts—4 to 12 years—Special price..... .69

Girls' Chambray Dresses
Checks and Plain Colors—plque or fancy yoke—shoulder ruffles or double Bertha—full emb'y trim—4 to 14 years Special price..... .79

Girls' Low Neck Dresses
Pretty checks in fancy colors—with and without Bolero—Emb'y and Ribbon run inserting—also Fancy High Neck Dresses—4 to 14 years; worth $2.50..... 1.49

White and Colored Dresses
Chambrays in plain colors and extra quality white lawn—fancy yokes of tucks and insertings—deep ruffle of embroidery—fancy cuffs..... 1.98

500 Fancy Madras Dresses
Plaids and Stripes—Blue, Pink, Navy, and Oxblood—Yoke, belt, collar, and shoulder pieces with embroidery—4 to 14 years—made to sell at $1.75..... .98

Mercerized Chambray Dresses
Low neck with lace and Emb'y finish, Empire front—puffed three-quarter sleeves, with deep ruffle of Emb'y
Nile Green—Coral Pink—Light and Medium Blue.
Also
Dresden Figured Organdies—low neck—short sleeves—bertha with lace-edged double ruffles and lace insertings or velvet run beadings—aristocratic frocks at a plebeian price..... 2.98

Serge Sailor Suits..... 2.49 to 4.98

Other Summer Specialties
White Dresses—4 to 18 yrs.. 1.98 to 17.98
Girls' Shirt Waist Suits..... 1.98 to 8.98
Linen Dress Skirts..... .79 to 7.98
White Pique Skirts..... .98 to 7.98
Golf and Dress Skirts..... 3.98 to 6.98
Shirt Waists..... .49 to 2.98
Bathing Suits..... 1.25 to 3.98

Up-to-Date Millinery At Money Saving Prices

Newest shapes in Trimmed, Untrimmed and partly trimmed .... The largest variety of Shirt Waist and Outing Hats anywhere shown—everybody says so, and our prices are—as usual—the lowest!

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST HATS
Short Backs, Pan-American, Rolling Rims and Double Brim Turbans—full trim'd with Persian Satin Liberty, fancy Etamines and Polka Dot Silk—quills or buckles—special value..... .98
Rough Straw Shirt Waist Hats—Black, White, Brown and Navy—Persian Scarf and Quill trim..... 1.79
Ladies' Short Back Sailors—Velvet bound—polka dot silk trim—all colors..... 2.98
Rough Straw—Gainsborough effect—Velvet bound—full silk and quill trim—best colors..... 3.48
Fancy Straw Shirt Waist Hats—Chiffon, Polka Dot, Silk and Velvet Ribbon trim—with Quill or Breast..... 5.00

TRIMMED DRESS HATS
As Summer advances, values are better than ever..... Prices of materials are less than earlier, and we can now offer elegant Hats at Half Early Season Prices.
Specials at 2.98 . . . 5.00 . . . 8.00
At Eight dollars we include balance of Imported Hats; were $15 and $18.

LADIES' STRAW HATS
Cuban, Panama and Tuscan—short backs—straight and rolling brims—white and natural shades were .79..... .49
Four popular shapes—off face and drooping—fancy straw and braid—all colors—50 cent grades..... .29

LADIES' SAILORS—Ready to Wear—
Rough Straws..... .49
Rough Straws—extra quality..... .79
Split Straws—all colors..... 1.49

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JUNE 1901

The New York Times

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The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

CONCERNING that itinerant Russian novelist, Maxim Gorky, Mr. Christian Brinton said in The Critic of last November: "Ten years hence those cleansed of Tolstoyism and Christian Anarchy may find an hour for 'Forma Goi ..yéeff,' for Gorky's bosiaky, who are as masterful in their way as Rembrandt's beggars or Raffaelli's ratés." But whether Americans are weary of Tolstoi or not, they will shortly be able to estimate the qualities of this author in their own language, for "Forma Gordéeff" will be presented in the Autumn by the Messrs. Scribner in a translation by Isabel F. Hapgood, whose name has long been identified with English interpretations of the works of certain Russian writers. No novel by Gorky, so far as we have been able to learn, has yet appeared in English, although the novel mentioned together with a volume of "Sketches and Tales" has for some time been accessible to readers of French. Gorky has written about thirty books in all, and to-day he is the favorite of young Russia, although utterly ignored by M. Waliszewski in his "History of Russian Literature." Briefly he is an ex-baker's apprentice and tramp, who in his wanderings has seen many things which he has remembered and set down with a wonderful, graphic power, which, those who have read him say, is unsurpassed. The mjestyanin is his hero, the itinerant cobbler or tinsmith, the bosiaky or barefooted.

There will be many who will call it a belated honor which has just come to Prof. Brander Mathews—his reception into the London Athenæum Club. He has waited eighteen years to achieve it, for we believe that he was nominated by the late Matthew Arnold, in 1882. The Athenæum, whose home is a magnificent building in Waterloo Place, designed by Decimus Burton, is by common consent the Parnassus toward which most British literary and scientific aspirants are climbing. Incidentally it has a long and honorable waiting list. Mr. Matthews's promotion is one of peculiar significance, coming after nearly a score of years. He has written on themes where considerable knowledge was required—for example, his article on "English Literature" in the current Harper's; his novels and stories are widely read, while his criticisms, particularly of French authors, are seriously approved by men competent to judge. The truth is that Mr. Matthews has come to the respectable place in which he now stands by industrious, painstaking, and honest toil. And to-day, when authors are eagerly vying with each other to master original styles and to elucidate original themes, such a career is not without its moral.

London literary journals are bewailing the fact that the "Life of R. L. Stevenson," which Mr. Sidney Colvin was said to be preparing, has now been resigned to the hands of that "eminent littérateur," Mr. Graham Balfour. Mr. Colvin is, of course, well known as a finished essayist and as the editor of the Stevenson letters, but who is Mr. Graham Balfour?

Surely a Hazlitt revival is in the air. The announcement which we made a few weeks ago that Mr. Augustine Birrell was writing a biography of William Hazlitt has been followed by the news that the first complete edition of Hazlitt's works will shortly be forthcoming. The editors are Arnold Glover and A. R. Waller, while W. E. Henley is to write the introduction. The edition will run into a dozen octavo volumes and will consist of all of Hazlitt's literary, political, and dramatic essays, his art criticisms, his miscellaneous lectures and prefaces, and his fugitive writings now collected for the first time. A series of portraits of Hazlitt and his friends will embellish the volumes. We are glad to make note of what may lead to a revival of a most finished English man of letters. It is a question, however, whether the general public of to-day will be more sympathetic than that for which he wrote and failed utterly to reach. He never was popular, but he is a classic.

From several hints dropped by authors recently two American characters will figure largely in American fiction next Winter—Abraham Lincoln and Aaron Burr—surely a curious combination, and yet, if we are to agree with Mr. Pidgrin's conclusions in his new novel, "Blennerhassett," not so very curious, either. In "The Crisis" Lincoln is by all odds the dominating figure, and other writers, we are informed, are preparing to force him into rôles in their books. But they will have to work hard in order to excite the sympathy which Mr. Churchill's Lincoln has created. As to Aaron Burr, he is about to receive careful and intimate treatment in "The True Story of Harmon Blennerhassett," which, written by Mrs. Blennerhassett-Adams, will appear in the July Century. Mr. Pidgrin notwithstanding, we should judge that his rehabilitation in the face of historical facts would not be a light task.

President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, in addressing the graduates of the Baltimore Woman's College the other day, made some remarks which have a direct bearing upon present literary tendencies. He said:

> I wonder if the fault of the age is not that we think too little and read too much. We might call it the age of Carnegie. A librarian will tell you that everybody complains of the lack of new books. This does not mean that the old ones have all been read, nor does it mean that all that are worth reading have come out in the last six months. I think it is a craze that has seized us—a dangerous desire for stimulant. I think we are all in danger of reading too much, and that is what I wish to warn you against. First you must study the art of thinking, and second, that you may think you must cultivate your memories. Use your hands, too, and enlarge your vision. Cultivate nature, even though you are not scientists. Read multum and not multa.

Again the question is apparently raised, Should novels instruct or merely amuse? For our part we like to be amused. When we want instruction we know where to look for it. Besides, we believe that the popular novel is better written and more inspiring to-day than it ever was, and that its eager absorption by the reading public is a healthful sign—a sign that ideas are being grasped where formerly one only pondered over facts and usually did it reluctantly.

ONE HUNDRED BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

One week from to-day (on June 15) THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued as a special number devoted to BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING. One hundred such books have been selected from the books of the past year and a half. The paper will be of at least double the usual size, giving space for a variety of other reading matter greater in volume than is contained in the regular sixteen-page issue.

HAWTHORNE.

His Uncollected Tales in "The Token," Beginning in 1830.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

By MONCURE D. CONWAY.

Editor of the Works of Thomas Paine, author of a Life of Paine, a Life of Hawthorne, &c.

IN The London Athenæum of Nov. 7, 1835, in noting an American annual, "The Token," the writer was sufficiently impressed by the "singularity" of three articles to extract three columns from one of them. Thereon Hawthorne wrote home, "My worshipful self is a very famous man in London," but as the articles were anonymous the notice did not prevent his remaining for some time yet "the obscurest man of letters in America," as he claims. The obscurity was entirely due to his anonymity, for his pieces excited widespread interest and curiosity, but "The Token" could not have published so many articles by him in each volume had his name appeared. "The Token" was published from 1828 to 1842, Hawthorne's first contribution appeared in 1830, and in all he printed in "The Token" eighteen pieces. Most of these reappeared in his books. Volumes of "The Token" are very rare, but Mr. G. M. Williamson of Sparkill has secured all to which Hawthorne contributed, and I owe to his friendship the opportunity of exploring them.

Whether Hawthorne was experimenting in the matter of literary style in those years, (he was born in 1804,) or whether he aimed to have his stories in the same volume appear to be from different pens, it is not always easy to detect him in the earlier volumes. There are tales and sketches that possess some of Hawthorne's traits or tricks, but at present I shall attend only to those of whose authorship I feel certain.

The first of these (1830) is "The Young Provincial." The first collection of tales planned by Hawthorne was to appear under the title of "Provincial Tales," but it was never published. Some of the tales he burned, others were used in "Grandfather's Chair," and a few preserved in other volumes. "The Young Provincial" is an aged father's narrative to his children of his adventures at Lexington and Bunker Hill in 1775, his capture by the British, imprisonment at Halifax, and escape. Although it is well told, one feels in reading it some satisfaction that the indifference of publishers to his early efforts at mingling history with romance freed Hawthorne's imagination from liability to the patriotic leash. However, another story (1831) shows that the young author did not see picturesqueness only on one side of the Revolution. "The Fated Family" is a loyalist family. The father, an officer, had retired from the British service on account of a wound, and resided on a beautiful estate in New Jersey with his English wife. His haughty and defiant loyalty brought him into trouble. His wife died while he was on a prison ship, from which a friend managed to release him and conveyed him to an island [The Shoals] off the coast of New Hampshire. There he was joined by his two children, a boy and a girl. But a treacherous friend who undertook to save his estate secured it for himself. After his death his son made a vow of vengeance on the fraudulent possessor in New Jersey, and for the rest became a smuggler. The girl remained on the island among the rude and ignorant fishing and smuggling folk. She is discovered there by a clergyman, whom she assists to found a little church, and who tells the story. Her only distress is about her brother. He, having gone to the old mansion in New Jersey and receiving a refusal of his challenge to a duel, shot the fraudulent occupier, and hastened to report the deed to his sister, then take to the sea. She gradually sank in health and died. Some details of the story curiously resemble the actual life of a lady born five years after it was written, the late Mrs. Celia Thaxter, (née Laighter,) who has described so vividly the same island, evidently The Shoals. She was the daughter of the lighthouse keeper, and was carried there in childhood. Mr. Thaxter, the Harvard scholar whom she married, found there the refined and beautiful girl surrounded by islanders, who, rough and ignorant as they were, held her in high esteem and felt her influence.

I have seen a letter from the editor of "The Token," Goodrich, to Hawthorne, mentioning four as the number of his pieces in this volume of 1831, and this relieves me of any hesitation I might have had about disregarding the pseudonymous mask of one entitled "The Haunted Quack: A Tale of a Canal Boat. By Joseph Nicholson." No such name is known to Cushing or any other list of writers, and the story is a counterpart of "Dr. Heidegger's Experiment" and other writings relating to longevity. On a journey to Niagara the narrator sits in the cabin of the canal-boat at night absorbed in Glanvil's book on witches, when he is startled by a sleeper in a corner of the cabin, whose muttered words about murder and poison indicate nightmare. He awakens the young man, who tells his ghastly story. He had been the servant of a successful physician, on whose death he resolved to

pretend to be himself a doctor, and got a good practice. His nostrums had been innocent. "At length, in an evil hour, I invented a curious mixture, composed of forty-nine different articles. This I dubbed in high-flowing terms, 'The Antidote to Death; or, The Eternal Elixir of Longevity.'" This was tried on the blacksmith's wife, a sharp-tongued and withered hag, with disastrous results. Summoned to the house, he found there scowling neighbors, was loaded with abuse by the blacksmith, while the old woman screamed that he had poisoned her. After fearful spasms, she cried out to the impostor that her ghost should haunt him, then "fell back and gave up the ghost." He escaped from the town and hid in New York, but every night her ghost appeared brandishing the vial, and these visitations had become so insupportable that he was now on his way to deliver himself into the hands of justice. As the canal boat approached the wharf the poor quack pointed out to his fellow-traveler the Sheriff, the blacksmith, and others waiting to arrest him. But they all grasped his hand, said how they had missed him, and the blacksmith cried: "By goles, docter, I am glad to see you. If you hadn't come back I believe it would have gone hard with me. My old woman soon got well of her fit, after you went away, and says she thinks the stuff did her a mortal sight o' good." He expressed "his private opinion that she would now last forever."

"The Canal Boat" in "Sketches from Memory" ("Mosses from an Old Manse") is on the same canal, and it is curious that Hawthorne should have omitted the story.

"The Adventurer."

Another piece (1831) which I identify is "The Adventurer." It purports to be an autobiographical sketch of "John Dunn Hunter," who, after settling down under his true name as a prosperous tinsmith, is compelled by conscience to give an account of his famous career. A precocious knave, he passes from one employer to another, (the compulsions delicately implied,) was for a time a doctor, and got on well until he tried something honest. "So long as I played the hypocrite, the liar, the knave, I lacked for nothing. But the moment I grew honest, why even then, as now, the wide world were in array against me." He then enlists, and is sent to Fort Osage. Having got a reputation among the red men by the cure of a chief, he escaped to the Kansas, and flourished as a professor of the black art. But they went to war with the Osages, and this being the stronger tribe he slipped over to them. By stealing a canoe he escapes some dangers among them and finds his way to New Orleans, hungry and penniless. To get a night's lodging and food he mentioned his escape from the savages. The thing took; he was beset for particulars, and though they were few, he became a hero with plenty of money and a voyage gratis to New York. In New York his story was in every mouth. It was an account of infant captivity among the Indians, life among them, and so forth, all grown out of a casual remark at New Orleans that Osage seemed like a "mother tongue" to him. "Instead of finding anybody prepared to doubt my story, the greatest difficulty I found was the same that troubled Mahomet himself—it was to keep up with my believers; they were always ahead of me. Instead of exposing myself to inquiry or doubt or cross-examination, as they who know little of the world might expect—for these things occur only at the outset of an impostor's career—I had nothing to do but hold still and suffer the story to grow into shape like a snowball before my very face and eyes." After being the guest of Jefferson, Madison, and other great men, he repaired to England with a manuscript of his narrative, as made up by the good people for him, becomes a Hon in the aristocratic world, and "bagged, powdered, and ruffled, was set face to face with the Majesty of Great Britain by the American Ambassador." But here some trouble is vaguely hinted; "the monarch's clear eye" saw in him no wonder, and he got away as quietly as he could in May, 1824," "fobbed" all the cash that fell in his way, resumed his grand career in America, which, according to the newspapers, ended in his being put to death in Mexico as a revolutionist. The adventurer turned tinsmith refers the curious to the newspapers for all these details. "And here I throw aside the pen forever—appealing once more from the unjust and cruel judgment of this age to that of posterity."

I remark in "The Adventurer" a trick similar to that used in "The Marble Faun"; being in need of a situation which cannot be brought about by any probable incident, he assumes that there was such an incident, finds some excuse for not mentioning it, and leaves the onus on his reader's imagination. The Adventurer says: "The next but one of the trades I followed was of a—yet no, I will not shame the honest creatures I associated with during the Winter of 1813-14, by acknowledging that I was a hypocrite and a false brother. Something happened—something—no matter what, which drove me out from living with those who now pitied and loved and fostered me."

Incidentally there is a striking page concerning Bonaparte:

> I do not see how I could better repay my numberless admirers and believers than by publishing the facts of my history just as they are. * * * Napoleon did so from his workshop after he had done raffling for immortality, and straightway all the biographers and historians, and all the memoir writers of the age, whether political, military, or religious, who had ventured to portray his character, or to meddle with his motives—those invisible serpents of the human heart which are engendered in fever and wrath—were put to shame; the wisest and the greatest convicted of sheer fatuity, wherever they had gone aside from the pathway of the million, or sought to pass the triple earthworks of the man, or to interrogate face to face the awful mystery of his nature; and this, not so much with the majesty as with the simplicity of truth. When he laid his own heart bare with his own hands, looking steadily upon the future the while, as the nations passed in review before him, like his own household troops, what was discovered by those that had known him best? This—that his true motives had always been overlooked; not merely misunderstood and misrepresented, but overlooked. They were of no such unearthly stature as men believed. They had lifted their game too high while searching for the chamber of power, the secret and source of all that made him what he was—
>
> "A desolator desolate,
> A victor overthrown."

It is interesting to compare this with the fanciful picture in "P.'s Correspondence," ("Mosses from an Old Manse") of Bonaparte in Pall Mall, cutting a sorry figure and calling on a policeman to protect him when there is nothing to fear. Considering all the enthusiasm in America for the prisoner of St. Helena, and the plot to release him, going on during Hawthorne's youth, it is remarkable to find Hawthorne ten years after Bonaparte's death anticipating the judgment of Emerson, who described him as "the idol of common men."

"My Wife's Novel."

The other piece of 1831, "Sights from a Steeple," reappeared in "Twice-Told Tales," and in the same collection four that are in "The Token" for 1832. But in the latter there is a very amusing tale that could hardly come from any pen other than that which wrote "The Devil in Manuscript." Its title is, "My Wife's Novel." A barrister of good business in Boston has an excellent wife, who had been fairly educated at "Mrs. Plainstyle's Academy in Enfield," and whose only ambition was to be a good wife and housekeeper. He finds other ladies, however, interested in philosophical subjects and in high literature, and persuades his wife to study such subjects. He subscribes for the reviews, gets the newest books, brings literary men to dinner, and reads to her his articles in manuscript—her admiration for these convinces him "that her judgment was naturally sound." His wife assumed the literary tone of the house, and at length became absorbed in a mysterious way. She proposed no parties of pleasure, sat up late, rose betimes, causing him anxiety. After six months of this she laid before him the manuscript of her novel, "The Pleasures of Sentiment," remarking: "This very evening, dear husband, I shall begin 'The Forlorn Wanderer; or, The Mysterious Orphan.' I have already sketched the plan." The only defect of "The Pleasures of Sentiment" was its want of interest—"it seemed to be all first chapter"—but he could see that she was determined to have it printed and had large pecuniary expectations. Messrs. Prisket & Marrowform printed the book in grand style, in two volumes, at cost of the author, but press notices were awaited in vain. At the end of four months the publishers reported three copies sold, and the barrister had to sell valuable stock to pay them. After a succession of humiliations, the wife is so embittered against the book as to be ill, and the husband finds it necessary to buy up all the copies for suppression. The booksellers of course raise the price on him, so requiring more sales of shares, and yet more followed to bribe various publishers, (the book being without copyright,) who successively announced reprints for the express purpose of being paid for relinquishing them. There is a very amusing incident in which the wife on purchasing a new trunk finds it lined with sheets of her book—the only sale having been fifty in sheets, sold for $3 the lot, to this trunkmaker. At length they determine on migration, and in a beautiful home beside the Ohio recover their serenity and happiness. During the trouble the husband, in his bitterness, "began a lecture for the next Lyceum, in which I intended to investigate the truth of the tradition that Dr. Faustus was helped to the invention of the art of printing by the devil."

It is impossible to convey in brief space the serio-comic charm of "My Wife's Novel." It may have been regarded by the literary ladies of the time as a satire on them, and therefore never reprinted.

"The Bald Eagle."

By 1833 Hawthorne's style was sufficiently pronounced to have imitators. Two pieces in "The Token" of this year—"The Shipwrecked Coaster" and "The Captive"—are in parts Hawthornesque, but, besides three others which he reproduced, I can only ascribe to him two. One is "The Bald Eagle," this being the name of an inn in a Connecticut village, whose sign is emblazoned with a fierce eagle holding an olive branch in one claw and a flash of forked lightning in the other. The village tailor and others, individualized with Tenierslike art, are in gorgeous array in prospect of the passage through their street of Lafayette, then on his American tour, but the rain pours down on their green arches, drums, and uniforms, and the coach arrives empty. "So much," the driver explains, "for the opposition line and the new turnpike."

This is a slight piece, but the other is important—"A Cure for Dyspepsia." A wealthy Southern planter, amid his orange groves and negroes, dwells in solitude, no other soul in his mansion, and a prey to ill-health. Some physicians said his trouble was pulmonary, others that it was dyspeptic; "all prescribed, none benefited." One evening as he sits in his veranda, thinking of his misery, a young girl approaches, shyly offering him a basket of flowers. He offers her money, but she refuses it, and begs him to keep the basket, which she made herself, ("it was composed of small crystals that sparkled in the setting sun and beautifully contrasted with the rich purple and crimson of the flowers that hung over it.") In reply to his questions, she said that she lived in the neighboring house alone with her mother, had seen him in his garden, and hearing he was sick thought she might help him. She knew an Indian woman, Sook, who could cure all complaints, and had got from her a remedy for his complaint. She took a little packet from among the flowers. "But what did you tell her was my complaint?" "'I told her,' said she, with an air of confidence, 'that it was an indigestion of the heart.' 'Well, what am I to do with your packet? swallow it?' And I made a sound nearer a laugh than I had done for years. 'Oh, dear, no, Sir; you are to hang it round your neck and let it cover your heart; Sook says you have the cold disorder in the heart.'

"The girl made a low courtesy and left him to reflection on the sweetness of her face and her voice. When she calls some days later to inquire about the result she is much troubled at learning that the prescription had not been used; he again offers money, which she refuses, and he promises to use the packet. "It certainly did me no harm, and it produced a pungent sensation upon the skin that almost amounted to a blister, and possibly might have done good. I think from some cause or other, I grew a little better. Amie used to come every day, and often brought me some little delicacy. I had gone the round of suspicion; at first I conceived it was for money she had made my acquaintance; then I thought possibly, young as she was and old as I was, for there was certainly thirty years' difference in our ages, it might be for love; but after three years' experience I became convinced she had no motive under heaven but the desire of serving a fellow-creature." But Amie's mother marries, and they must move to Alabama. The girl betrays by tears and blushes that she is leaving her heart behind. After she has gone he employs a youth of the neighborhood named Theodore, who had sometimes served him as an amanuensis, to live with him, but suffers a relapse, becomes indeed worse than ever, and the physicians decide in consultation that his only hope lies in a horseback journey.

Taking Theodore with him, he starts off, and by a circuitous route, and despite obstacles—all related with subtle humor—finds himself in Alabama, and having stopped at a house to ask a night's lodging, the door was opened by Amie. "As I have said before, I detest egotism; I will not therefore dwell on our meeting. * * * Long after I had closed my eyes I could hear the faint whispers of Amie's and Theodore's voices. How soothing it was to reflect that the beings I loved best were engaged in talking of me! Theodore, thought I, is giving an account of my sufferings, my hardships, and hair-breadth escapes. Amie is listening. Yes, my mind is made up; I will rescue this fair flower from an untimely fate; I will bear it back and cherish and watch over it; my devoted kindness shall repay her for the years of secret and heart-consuming tenderness she has lavished upon me." Next day he tells Amie he has found out her secret. "Foolish girl," said I, drawing her toward me, "why did you not tell me you were in love, it would have saved us both this long journey?" There is more of this converse; she blushing girl cries: "It shall be the occupation of my life to make yours happy! And Theodore, too, what will he say! Let me go and tell him the joyful news!" To his surprise she rushed off and presently she and Theodore returned arm in arm to thank him for his kind intentions on discovering their love, which had been from childhood. "Theodore was the first," said she, "that told me how much you suffered, and how good and kind-hearted you were." * * * "But what signifies all this? Egotism is detestable. I will only add that I had the wisdom to keep my own counsel, and concealed my mistake in the best manner I could. By degrees I grew quite reconciled to the change things had taken, and thought it was for the best. I determined to adopt them as children. Amie returned Mrs. Theodore Grey. I gave up a useless part of my house and kept the southern veranda for myself. Little Henry Grey, who is named for me, is sleeping on the sofa by my side; his father is a fine, intelligent, manly fellow; and Amie—Amie is the joy and comfort of my life, and bids fair to be the prop of my old age. As for my dyspepsia, I really don't know what has become of it."

In the extract given from "The Adventurer" relating to Bonaparte the phrase "invisible serpents of the human heart" (motives) presents an early instance of his fascination by that ancient symbol the serpent, whose wisdom and harmfulness are both represented in the story ("Mosses") of "Egotism; or, The Bosom Serpent." In the latter, as in the "Cure for Dyspepsia," the medical diagnosis of the sufferer's case is dyspepsia, and Roderick Elliston is relieved of his bosom serpent by thinking of others. The influence of his unselfish wife is anticipated by the influence of Amie in the story of 1833. The latter was superseded by the story in "Mosses," but I do not think this so good as "The Cure for Dyspepsia." The unconscious egotism often lurking even in the man who thinks he detests egotism, and the subtlety of the serpent engendered even in a kind heart, isolated from others, were known to Hawthorne, who twenty years later (1853) wrote to a friend: "We are not endowed with real life, and all that seems most real about us is but the thinnest substance of a dream, till the heart be touched."

"The Modern Job."

In "The Token" for 1834 there is but one piece requiring notice, "The Modern Job; or, The Philosopher's Stone." James Evelyn, a very wealthy merchant, residing in a seaside village, loses his fortune by a succession of disasters to his ships and warehouses, and he and his beautiful wife, reduced to $300 annuity, go to reside in a humble boarding house. Their continued cheerfulness, the undiminished beauty of Mrs. Evelyn, their helpfulness to a widow whose husband had perished in one of the wrecks, excited the gossip of Tattleborough's ill-bred and sharp-favored people, and Deacon Pitchpipe was commissioned to ferret out the secret of something wrong suspected to underlie the happiness of the Evelyns, who logically ought to be wretched. In reply to the deacon's questioning, Evelyn said with a smile that he had the philosopher's stone. On the deacon's report the schoolmaster was asked about the philosopher's stone. "He pronounced it a diabolical invention, contrived by Mohammed when he was Pope of Rome, and brought over to this country by the witches of Salem, and that whoever had the philosopher's stone could turn all other stones and even brickbats, provided they were well burned, into gold." Great confusion and excitement prevailed; the Tattleborough gossips regarded the two possessors of the philosopher's stone as a peril to the place, but resolved before proceeding to extremities to consult Moll Pitcher, who had the reputation of a fortune teller. The only people there who had befriended Moll Pitcher were the Evelyns, and she had noticed the rising spite against them. She also knew all about the persons who came to consult her. The philosopher's stone? "I'll tell you," cried Moll, "louts, tipplers, gossips, and you busybodies and trollops; it's domestic peace. It's a gentle temper; mark that, Alice Sourface. It's a clear conscience, hear ye that, Ichabod Prowlwood. It's temperance, Colonel Fourthproof. It's patience, Amanda Fleshfire. It's brotherly love, you Job Pesterkin, that swore your own sister's child into the State prison for passing a counterfeit bill on ye," and who made it yourself, ye know as well as anybody. It's these that make the plenty and the happiness of the Evelyns, and their philosopher's stone is a contented mind."

The other pieces in this volume (1834) by Hawthorne are printed in his works, as are all of his subsequent contributions to the annual.

I need only add that none of his writings in "The Token" bears any signs of being written merely for money. Some of them appear to be experiments in various kinds of story-telling. Several come from less depth than others, but they all grow out of ideas and are genuine products of the creative spirit. In such a sketch as "A Cure for Dyspepsia," a mere entserr would naturally have made the lonely invalid wed the lovely Amie who cured him. That would no doubt have pleased the average reader of annuals, but the delicate altruism of the "cure" would have been lost by a termination so commonplace. Hawthorne's every stem bears its own flower, and no favorite blossom is artificially attached. But his flowers are rare, they appeal to peculiar tastes, and, although he has been appreciated by fine critics, his reputation continues to be a succès d'estime. Otherwise, these early pieces in "The Tokens," every one interesting and several of them admirable, could hardly have slumbered so long.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

Mr. Venable's Story of the Blennerhassetts.*

There is hardly a more tragic page in American history than that which concerns itself with the sad fate of Harman Blennerhassett, the gentle Irishman who almost before he knew it was caught in the vortex of a swiftly flowing tide and hurried on to ruin. Immigrating to this country with his wife and children, he purchased a beautiful tract of island land overlooking the broad sweep of the Ohio, and, establishing himself comfortably on this spot, lived the secluded, happy life of the country gentleman, until Aaron Burr, with dreams of the founding of a new empire, entered the tranquil Paradise and wrought havoc in his ranks.

Mr. Venable, in dealing with this particular topic, touches upon almost virgin soil in the field of historical romance. Burr has scarcely ever before figured as the leading character of a book—albeit a destroying angel. The story bears more of fact than of fiction in its pages, in which arrangement Mr. Venable has been wise, since in his method there is far more of the historian than the novelist. His style is generally frank, simple, and convincing.

The author's portrayal of the character of Aaron Burr leaves no doubt in the reader's mind as to what manner of man he was. Cold, calculating, and self-centred, he was endowed with the qualities of wit, grace, and culture which created for him a following of adherents blind in their devotion. There are a few minor characters brought into the story, and two sets of lovers make their appearance as shadows walking beside the real makers of history. The gracious figure of Mme. Blennerhassett, warm in her devotion to a worthless cause, blind in her faith in an idol of clay, noble in her acceptance of the misfortune that is her lot, rises up to strike the real note of tragedy in the story.

As a historical tale, Mr. Venable's book gives a concise and stirring narrative of the conspiracy of 1807, when Burr dreamed of the time when an empire should rise beneath his hand, and he, the crowned ruler, should found a dynasty.

"The Faith of Centuries," a volume of new essays on the verities of the Christian religion, by the Bishop of Rochester, Canon H. Scott-Holland; Prof. Ryle of Cambridge, and others, will be the next addition to Thomas Whittaker's New Biblical Library.

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*A DREAM OF EMPIRE; or, the House of Blennerhassett. By William Henry Venable. 12mo. Pp. vi.-344. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

FANEUIL HALL.

Its History and the Romance of the Family.*

Mr. Abram English Brown, who is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and author of various historical works, has prepared an interesting volume dealing with Faneuil Hall and its market, and with the romantic fortunes of the Faneuils. The first chapter will be found a sort of essay on the French Huguenots, in which the causes leading to their exile are clearly and rapidly set forth. During 1686 a number of vessels arrived in Boston Harbor, having on board French refugees; another company settling about twenty miles out of New York, and calling their new home New Rochelle, in remembrance of the Huguenot stronghold, La Rochelle, which was so long the theatre of the civil war in France.

In all the French settlements the name Faneuil appears. In a list of the French nation admitted into the Bay Colony in 1691 will be found the names of Benjamin, John, and Andrew Feneuil. The family who were fortunate enough to be numbered among those who brought property to this country soon separated, Benjamin removing to New York, where he married a French girl, Anne Bureau, dying there in 1719, and being buried in Trinity Churchyard.

The exact date of Andrew Faneuil's coming to America is not known. He was one of the Huguenots who escaped after the edict of Nantes to Holland, where he was married and lived for some time. His name first appears in Boston tax lists in 1691, the name appearing later in connection with many public affairs. His warehouse stood on Butler Square, his mansion being on Tremont Street, opposite King's Chapel Burying Ground. Other branches of the Faneuil family remained in France, still another going to Ireland, but a certain amount of both social and business intercourse existed between them all.

Mr. Brown has devoted much time to following the fortunes of the Faneuil family; going carefully over all published books on Boston; studying fragments of Andrew Faneuil's manuscripts, and invoice books, ledgers, and journals, once his property, as well as those of his nephews, Benjamin's sons, who, after their father's death, settled in Boston. The firm evidently dealt in all sorts of commodities—crapes, Holland lawn, Spanish poplin, colored silk, and black poplin; while durants, duroys, osnaburgs, cambiets, narrow, double, and cherry silk druggets, and calamancoes are also advertised. The invoices show shipments of green powder, dishes, pans, kettles, and "lanthorns," hats, handkerchiefs, and flour.

The author follows the family life of the Faneuils, their marriage and various connections. Andrew, living in his beautiful home in Tremont Street, surrounded by seven acres of beautiful garden, and having lost his wife early in his Boston career, neither married again nor wished his nephews, of whom he was very fond, to do so. He determined to adopt one of them as his future heir, and finally selected Benjamin as nearest his ideal. A small portion of his property was to go to his other relations and to charity, but "the home, the name, the armorial bearings, and the great residue should be the reward of obedience to the whim of a fussy old man in his dotage, who having held his purse with a tight grip during life, would still continue to cling to it in death."

Unfortunately Benjamin met and fell a victim to the charms of Mary Cutler, the daughter of an Episcopal minister, who was well educated and a poet. The young man, given a choice between the girl and his uncle's fortune, took the girl, established a business of his own, was finally married, and had several children.

The uncle then turned his attention to another nephew—Peter—who became the "heir presumptive," but retained cordial relations with his brother at the same time, carrying on successfully his own business relations. Later on he was compelled through his uncle's increasing ill health to assume charge of his affairs also, the old man during his heavy hours of illness finding a solace in his rapidly increasing wealth.

Andrew Faneuil died in February, 1738, his funeral being an occasion of great importance both to Boston and the whole province. Peter Faneuil was very careful to preserve all the proprieties, 3,000 pairs of mourning gloves being distributed and 200 mourning rings given to immediate friends. Full accounts of the funeral and of the will are also given, the latter including many small bequests, including one of "five shillings and no more" to the disinherited Benjamin. The bulk of his large estate—he having been the wealthiest merchant in Boston—was given to "my loving nephew, Peter Faneuil."

Long accounts of Peter's inheritance, the estate, the house, its furnishings, and their luxurious living will be found, all of which throw a strong light upon the Boston of that day, Peter all the while increasing the family fortune and finally becoming greatly interested in the markets of Boston. Mr. Brown gives us interesting accounts of the early market customs, both in England and America, the establishment and failure of three markets in Boston, and the methods of obtaining family supplies in colonial days.

The book, as a whole, gives a fascinating account of this early Boston life, both business and private, dwelling particularly upon Peter Faneuil's offer "at his own cost to erect and build a noble and complete structure or edifice, to be improved for a market for the sole use, benefit, and advantage of the town, provided that the town of Boston would pass a vote for that purpose, and lay the same under such proper rules and regulations as shall be thought necessary, and constantly support it for the said use."

Thereupon followed legislation upon this plan, the erection of the building and its use, as well for social gatherings, for the sessions of the Superior Court, and for weekly concerts organized by Thomas Hancock in 1747, which were very brilliant affairs. In 1761 Faneuil Hall was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by means of a lottery, the accounts of which will be found most interesting. But long before this fire, in 1743, Peter Faneuil died, leaving no will, so that to the disinherited brother Benjamin fell the administration of the largest estate in Boston.

But for limitations of space it would be interesting to follow the author through his accounts of the appraisal and distribution of the estate, of the funeral oration in Faneuil Hall, the Faneuil Hall town meetings—the building coming to be called "the cradle of liberty"—its later history, almost the history of Boston itself; the famous men and meetings associated with it, its rebuilding in 1806-9, and the thousand and one other interesting details centring around this historic building.

*FANEUIL HALL AND FANEUIL HALL MARKET. Or, Peter Faneuil and His Gift. By Abram English Brown, member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. Author of "Beneath Old Rooftrees," &c. Illustrations. Pp. x.-218-8. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1900. $1.50.

American Mammals.*

A very fine volume, with the title, "Synopsis of the Mammals of North America and the Adjacent Seas," by Daniel Giraud Elliot, has just been issued by the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago. It is Vol. II. of the Zoological Series. In this work are brought together all the forms of North American mammals which have been deemed worthy of consideration. The scope of the volume is of the widest, including animal life between the north pole and the Mexican boundary. Mr. Elliot writes that naturalists might complain "that too many forms have been given distinctive rank, and without doubt a considerable number of the so-called species and sub-species contained in this volume will eventually swell the list of synonyms, already sufficiently large." He also says that of late years the tendency has been to "unduly magnify trivial dissimilarities." It may often happen then that the critical student of crania may declare that he has found a new species, when, in fact, there is no divergence from the known type, save in the skull of some particular individual. From overseal there has arisen much trouble and complications in mammalogical science. The final list has yet to be made, but only when the great generaliser makes his appearance. In this synopsis may be found the crania of all the American mammalia, with the necessary scientific description. The photographs are excellent and the work is an exhaustive one. Take, for instance, the bison, "now practically extinct in the wild state, a few surviving in the Yellowstone National Park, and some are said to be in the Pan Handle of Texas. The Americanus and the Athbasca are the two types. Of the two, the Athbasca is the larger, the horns more slender and more incurved."

*A SYNOPSIS OF THE MAMMALS OF NORTH AMERICA AND THE ADJACENT SEAS. By Daniel Giraud Elliot. F. R. S. E. Zoological Series II. Field Columbian Museum, Chicago. This volume may be obtained on application at the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago. New York: F. P. Harper, 14 West Twenty-second Street. $3 paper, $4 cloth.

Birds in Freedom and Captivity.*

"I do not know which gives me the greatest pleasure of two things," says the Rev. Hubert D. Astley to his readers—"namely, the keeping of birds as pets or the representation of them in sketches." We take it that the representation of them in sketches is the occasion of the rather high price placed upon this book, in the text, of which we find little that is new or particularly worth printing, or, apparently, in Mr. Astley's opinion, worth putting into grammatical form. The sketches are certainly attractive, especially the rougher ones that form the headings of the chapters, and the author is evidently well acquainted with his birds and has refrained from the use of the scissors in selecting his anecdotes, which are not all of them pertinent, however. Starting out with the avowed intention of being "chatty," let come what may, Mr. Astley frequently wanders away from his hoopoes and nightingales and thrushes and titmice to tell us how he was convulsed with laughter when a lady of his acquaintance while standing on a seaweed-covered rock, slipped and fell and sprained her back, or how dreadfully he felt when he hit his sister-in-law on the forehead with a stone while uncearthing stormy petrels from their rocky hiding places, or how beautifully he once fooled a sportsman by providing him with a stuffed seal at which to shoot. The style is amateurish to say the least, but as we have said, the author does show, after his own fashion, that he knows his birds and has had a good deal of entertainment from them, some of which he manages to convey to the reader. The most interesting chapter in the book is the one on storks and cranes, and there are numerous sensible suggestions made in the chapter on the care of cages and aviaries.

*MY BIRDS IN FREEDOM AND CAPTIVITY. By the Rev. Hubert D. Astley. 8vo. Pp. xv.-254. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1901. $5.

A book in which are discussed the best methods of protecting society against crime is to appear this month from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, with the title, "The Science of Penology," by Henry M. Boies, M. A., author of "Prisoners and Paupers." The writer has had long experience in the administration of penal laws, and especially the management of convicts in the great prisons of Pennsylvania.

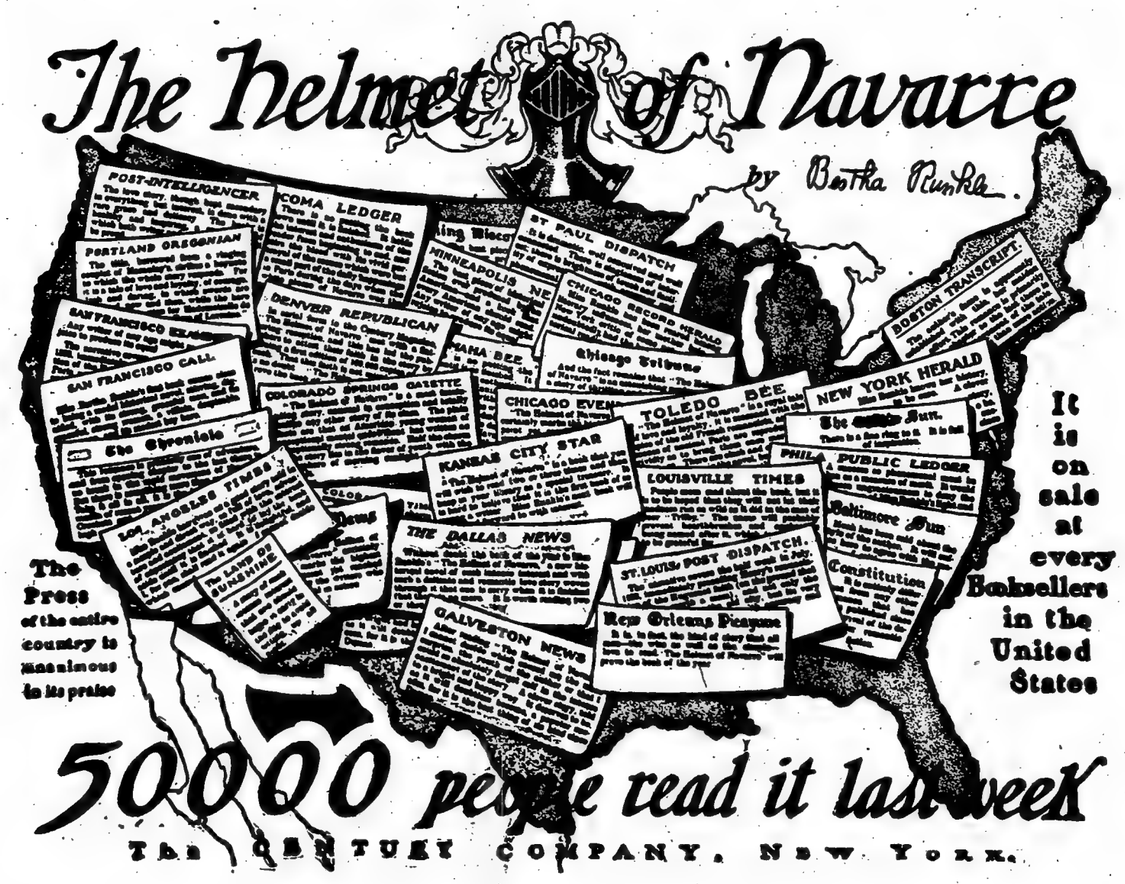

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JUNE

LEON DAUDET.

A Visit to His Home in Paris—His Disdainful Lackey.

DOUBTLESS the greatest difficulty in getting to see a celebrity is the footman. In proportion as the former is courteous and genial is his lackey disdainful and haughty. The footman of M. Daudet was of the haughtiest; evidently he entertained doubts as to the propriety of leaving me alone while he went to inform his master of my presence. In view of the rule of inversion just stated, I felt sure that I should find the young author the most approachable of men, nor did my conviction prove unjustified. Balzac was of the opinion that, in judging of a man, every feature, every movement is of importance, and as I heard M. Daudet running down the stairs, on which there was evidently no carpet, I thought of Balzac's advice—a man of thirty who runs down stairs like a schoolgirl is not likely to prove a very formidable opponent in an interview.

Whence came the sound of M. Daudet's running was difficult to say; it was one of those insoluble mysteries of French private houses, which seem all to be built on one model—from the outside they contain three stories, from the inside only one. "Walk right upstairs, Monsieur, walk right upstairs," says the concierge. So upstairs you walk, with the conviction that you have gone astray and that you will end up in my lady's chamber. But at the first landing you come to a sudden stop; the top of the house has been reached. What has become of the other two stories? Certainly you saw them from the street! They have vanished, telescoped, as you thought only fairy-tale houses could do. This peculiar performance on the part of the house is hardly calculated to add to your sense of reality; perhaps the fairy tales were true, after all.

I had not yet recovered from the mixed state of feeling caused by the vanishing and by the footman's grandeur when I heard M. Daudet's hastening footsteps, and a moment later he entered the room. The first glance showed a man slightly below middle height, with dark hair and eyes, and with the strong curved nose of Alphonse Daudet. Altogether a pleasant face. His words descriptive of the eyes of one of his characters apply excellently to his own eyes: "Les yeux noirs admirables pour le feu, le reflet et la promptitude." Nothing in his exterior indicates the type of the man of letters who insists upon the name of "artist." In everything he is modern and normal—clothes, necktie, and hair. Involuntarily as a setting for his sunny personality hospitals and sickrooms presented themselves to my mind.

"Well, you see," he said, when he had learned the object of my visit, "it is like this: I have everything to say and I have nothing."

"Why not choose the former, then?"

"All right," he replied, laughingly, "I'll choose the former. Now, what do you want? An account of my literary début? Well, let me see; it was nearly nine years ago; my first book was called 'Dialogues Philosophiques.' I am now thirty-two, so at that time I must have been twenty-four. Yet I had already devoted eight years to medicine. That astonishes you, doesn't it? You see, I finished the lycée very young, and immediately commenced my medical course. But I gradually drifted into literature."

"In the case of your first book, did you find your name an advantage or a disadvantage?"

"I found it both an advantage and a disadvantage. At the very first it was an advantage. It assured a certain amount of notice of the book which it might otherwise not have received; it kept it from falling still-born from the press."

"And disadvantage it helped you to find a publisher?"

"C'est ça. But then came in the disadvantage. You see, every one who reads such a book naturally compares it with the work of one's father, and is, moreover, determined in advance to find it unsatisfactory. 'Oh, he can't write the way his father did!' is the verdict. Of course not; if I wrote the same style books as my father, I should be beat; my one hope is to write differently. On the whole, I should say that it is a disadvantage in one's literary career to be the son of an author."

"Did you commence at the very start with the Dialogues, or had you done other literary work before?"

"No, that was the very first. You see, in France it is very rare for writers to commence as reporters and then grow into authorship, as they do in America. In France, once a reporter, always a reporter. One of the very few exceptions to this rule is Huret, whose name you may have seen in the *Figaro*."

"What sort of success did you have with the 'Dialogues'?"

"Only fair. My first real success was in 1894 with 'Les Morticoles.' That is a story about doctors, most of them taken from real life. The book made me a lot of enemies, of course; but then, as Vislère says, one ought to pay one's enemies. You know Vislère, of course? He is an American."

I did not know Vislère; but, the name being spelled, I discovered that it was none other than the artist Whistler who was meant.

"Oh, you mean Whistler!"

"Yes; Vislère. In French, you know, we always 'cripple' foreign names. But about enemies; an author, of all persons, must have enemies; they talk about him, and that is the most important thing of all."

Nothing is more easily lost than, retrospectively, the links in a chain of conversation. Suddenly we found ourselves discussing literature in general—French, German, and English—although how we had got upon this terrain I could not state positively. I think it was through a quotation of M. Daudet from Goethe. At all events, I was surprised at his sound knowledge in regard to the works of Anglo-Saxon and German writers, although it was by no means always an easy matter to decide quickly from which language he was quoting when he left the safety of his mother tongue. Thackeray, Eliot, Goethe, Nietzsche, Heine, George Meredith—he seemed to have read them all, and, moreover, to have read them from the proper standpoint, not from the purely Gallic. Certainly France's most ardent admirers could hardly claim this merit for many Frenchmen, even though men of letters.

"There is one thing I must cultivate," I said, desirous of extracting his opinion on a mooted point, "and that is a love of French poetry. I don't think I care much for it; it seems to me to lack the strength and sentiment of English and German poetry."

"You are right about that," he said. "The beauty of French poetry is more superficial; it has not the depth of German and English verse. French is a language pre-eminently adapted to prose, not to poetry. Everybody in France writes. My father used to say that in a search of twenty-five years you would not succeed in finding a single person in Paris who had not written a book—marchands de vin, blanchisseuses, commis, tout le monde. I myself have written fifteen volumes, and my newspaper articles would, I suppose, make about as many more if collected together."

It is impossible to talk for any length of time with a French littérateur without mention being made of the two great names of French literature of the nineteenth century—Victor Hugo and Balzac, the representatives of the two opposed schools of romanticism and realism. With a knowledge of M. Daudet's books, I was not surprised to find that it was to the author of the "Comedy," and not to the exiled poet, that he looked as to the master. His enemies, perhaps, would attribute this to the fact of his having divorced the granddaughter of the latter, the little Jeanne of the poems. This literary attitude, however, would be found, I think, to be that of the great majority of the young writers in France to-day. Hugo's fame has undoubtedly declined since his death; Balzac's fame has, in France at least, not decreased, while among foreign nations it has steadily increased.

"The romantic movement at the beginning of the century," continued my host, "cut three great channels for itself—in Germany, England, and France; of these the French was the shallowest and narrowest. Victor Hugo, of course, was the great representative of this movement here. He was a man of wonderful versatility and fecundity, but it is not to him that one goes to study style and to educate one's self as a writer. For that one goes to Châteaubriand, Balzac, and Flaubert. They are the great masters."

"But tell me," I said, "do you think that Balzac has style? It is generally charged that he lacks it."

"He has something over and above style; he has a great rush of ideas, a fugue, an empressement, that takes the place of style; he is an ocean that has room for the whole of humanity within itself. He had to write; what was in him had to come out, otherwise he would have—would have—"

"Explate," I suggested in German, as he was constantly having recourse to this language.

"Yes; burst; he would have burst. You remember what Goethe said about writing, that it is a relief. When I write a book it does not exhaust me; it relieves and strengthens me. Otherwise it is proof that I am not born to be a writer."

"And yet look how Balzac had to struggle to learn his trade, how Flaubert wept over his work; it was not a relief for them."

"Oh, yes; it was. But it was simply the case of a great cask which is surcharged and which is forced to deliver its contents by means of too small an opening. The cask is just as full as though the water gushed out in a bold stream. But tell me about America—have you any men over there who are doing really fine work?"

This sudden question found me unprepared, and for a moment I was at a loss, until I thought of the name of Davis!

M. Daudet is an interesting conversationalist, and as we sat there and chatted in the cosy room filled with books, many of them presentation copies from the authors to Alphonse Daudet, the dreary Paris day imperceptibly deepened into twilight, and night had almost fallen when I at length again found myself in the Rue de l'Université to which fashion clings, despite its narrowness and noisiness. Near at hand the great stream of traffic was flowing slowly the Boulevard St. Germain, carriages and omnibuses were rolling over the wooden pavements, as though over a resounding cavern, the steam tramways were tooting, and the newsboys crying out the latest edition, as in the days when the author of "Jack" was there to note it all and to transmute it in his imagination. Paris does not halt long for its dead.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

Wild Flower Lore.*

Evidently a dryad figured among the ancestors of the author of this delightful biography of wild flowers and ferns. Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright describes these "terrestrial stars" as a wood sprite might. Happy they who accept her invitation "to stroll a while across fields and around the wood edge." The reader will see the color and form of every growing plant, will feel the breath of the breeze that coaxes music from the pines, rejoice in sunshine and shower, and in all nature's varying moods from the first green of Spring along the waterways until the frosty touch of Winter. In the author's own felicitous style she tells the story of our buds and blossoms as she has told that of our birds and four-footed friends. Interwoven in the picturesque narrative is a clever bit of character sketching. "Time-o'-year," an old rustic lover of outdoor life, is the hero. The book is profusely and exquisitely illustrated with half-tone reproductions from photographs of flowers and ferns growing in their haunts. The quaint dedication is to "Neil Gwynne, my pony, (by whose name there hangs a tale,) in recognition of our friendship of fifteen years, and of her intelligence in knowing when to stand still."

Whatever her creed, Mrs. Wright is a nature worshipper, and to others of the cult this volume will come as a rare treasure, besides being a fascinating manual for the student.

The author's love of her subject endows her pen with the faculty of drawing vivid portraits of woods and fields, with all their charm. "To paint wild flowers," she says, "as their lovers see them growing, or a child's face as its mother knows it, requires the gift of heaven-born genius." This gift is hers.

*FLOWERS AND FERNS IN THEIR HAUNTS. By Mabel Osgood Wright. With illustrations from photographs by the author and J. Horace McFarland. Pp. xix.-238. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

QUERIES.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS, 791 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.: "We are to hold in Boston next Winter an exhibition of all kinds of musical instruments, therefore we would be glad to hear from any one who knows the whereabouts of any old, interesting, odd or historical musical instrument. It matters not where it is or its condition so long as it is available for our purpose. We will make satisfactory terms with its owner for its use. Old musical books or sheet music, photographs, paintings, or engravings of instrument makers, buildings, machinery, composers, musicians, &c., also are desirable. As the exhibition is original in its conception and educational in its scope we hope that those possessing interesting material will communicate with us."

"W. A. B.," New York City: "How many translations into English are there of Leopardi's 'Poems,' and which is best. Where can a translation be obtained? I have looked in vain for Leopardi in the principal book stores of New York."

Leopardi's "Poems," translated by Frederick Townsend, were published in New York in 1887 at $1.25, but the edition does not seem to be in print at the present time. It could probably be obtained, however, through an advertisement.

W. BOUDINOR, 412 East Thirtieth Street, Paterson, N. J.: "I have a copy of 'A Defense of the Revolutionary History of the State of North Carolina from the Aspersions of Mr. Jefferson,' by J. S. Jones of Stocco, N. C., printed in Raleigh in 1834, which 'Inquirer' of Evansville, Ind., who asked about it, can have for $12."

THOMAS M. JOHNSON, Osceola, Miss.: "In response to the query of 'J. C.' I may say that the first and best English version of Aristotle's 'Organon' is that by Thomas Taylor, the Platonist, published in 1807, in a thick quarto volume. The translation is faithful and perspicuous, and has copious elucidations from the valuable commentaries of Ammonius and Simplicius. The Bohn translator acknowledges his indebtedness to his predecessor. Taylor made the only English version of all the writings of Aristotle which has ever appeared, but most unfortunately an edition of only fifty copies was printed."

MISS M. M. PORSON, Bay St. Louis, Miss.: "Can you give me a short sketch of the life of Jane Porter, and a list of her books? Is it true that all she wrote was her two famous novels?"

Jane Porter was born at Durham in 1776, and was educated with her sister, Anna Maria, at Edinburgh. She was created "Lady of the Chapter of St. Joachim" by the King of Wurtemberg, after the success of "Thaddeus of Warsaw." Her tragedy, "Switzerland," was produced at Drury Lane Theatre in 1819, and "Owen, Prince of Powys," was performed there in 1822. She obtained a grant from the Literary Fund in 1832. She died at Bristol May 24, 1850. A complete list of her works is as follows: "Thaddeus of Warsaw," 1803; "A Sketch of the Campaigns of Count A. Suwarrow Rymantskki." (anonymous,) 1804; "The Scottish Chiefs," 1810; "The Pastor's Fireside," 1815; "Duke Christian of Luneburg," 1824; "Tales Round a Winter Hearth," (with her sister,) 1826; "The Field of the Forty Footsteps," (published with her sister's "Coming Out,") 1828, and "Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative of His Shipwreck," 1831. In 1834 she edited "Young Hearts. By a Recluse." Her sister, Anna Maria Porter, (1780-1852,) wrote twenty books, none of them meeting with much popularity. Both sisters in 1797 edited, with T. F. Dibdin, the bibliographical writer, "The Quiz."

"Mrs. W. B. H.," North Adams, Mass.: "Is there an American edition of Pater's works? I want a moderately priced set, not a de luxe."

The Macmillan Company, New York City, publish Pater's works, as follows: "Appreciations," $1.75; "The Renaissance," third edition, revised and enlarged, $2; "Imaginary Portraits," $1.50; "Marius the Epicurean," in one volume, $2.25, (Globe edition,) in two volumes, $4; "Plato and Platonism," $1.75; "Greek Studies," $1.75; "Miscellaneous Studies," $1.75, and "Gaston de Latour," $1.50.

R. A. BURTON, 230 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City: "Where does this line first occur? 'Get money, no matter how you get it.'"

A character in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in His Humour," 1601, says:

> Get money, still get money, boy;
> No matter by what means; money will do
> More, boy, than my lord's letter.

In Pope's "Imitations of Horace" are the lines:

> Get place and wealth, if possible, with grace;
> If not, by any means, get wealth and place.

BENJAMIN LANDER, Nyack, N. Y.: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 1 Isaac W. Jenkins, Sumter, S. C., asks who wrote the following words: 'My name is McGregor—I am to the manner born.' When Rob Roy and young Osbaldistone were escaping from the English soldiers the hero of Scott's story, when addressed by a name he had formerly used, proudly said, 'My foot is on my native heat, and my name is MacGregor.' 'Though I am native here, and to the manner born,' &c., is in 'Hamlet,' Act I., Scene 4. 'To the manor born' may sometimes be apt, but is inept as a supposed quotation. The same inquirer asks where the following words may be found: 'On the banks of the Watauga, which, in the Indian vernacular means beautiful.' They occur in an extempore speech remarkable for its fine eulogy of the speaker's home region. It was delivered at a dinner where Gen. N. B. Forrest called out Mr. Landon C. Haynes of East Tennessee, the country sometimes called "God forsaken." "

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, May 20.—Another "Old Curiosity Shop" believed to be the original shop described in Dickens's story, is on the point of being destroyed to make way for the new avenue from the Strand to Holborn. Of course the people who believe in this particular "Curiosity Shop" are indignant in view of its approaching destruction, but inasmuch as there is not the slightest reason to believe that Dickens ever saw the place, or dreamed of writing about it, this indignation seems to be rather wasted.

It is strange with what persistence some people will try to identify buildings and localities generally that have been mentioned in novels. They seem to think that no novelist can possibly imagine a house. He must invariably copy all the houses mentioned by him from actual brick and mortar houses. London is full of buildings fondly believed to be the precise buildings which Dickens had in mind when he mentioned Mr. Dombey's or Mrs. MacStinger's residence. All of these supposed identifications are purely imaginary, and I doubt if there is a single building in all England that has any real connection with any of Dickens's stories.

***

It is the same all over the world. People go to see the tomb of Juliet at Verona—though it happens to be only a horse trough; and they make devout pilgrimages to the houses of Desdemona and Othello in Venice. All Florence is crowded with buildings in which some event mentioned in "Romola" happened, and I have no doubt that the literary Cairene can point out the identical houses in which many of the people—not to mention the Jinns, and magicians—of the "Arabian Nights" lived.

***

There is a fortune awaiting the man who will have the enterprise to select a score of houses in London, and identify them with houses mentioned in famous novels. Having done this, he will secure leases of all these houses, and advertise them widely, charging a shilling admittance fee to each one. He need put no restraint upon his imagination, for people are so anxious to see the houses of which they have read that they will believe in the house which Jack built, and the identical room in which Little Red Riding Hood fell a victim to the wolf, if only such houses are pointed out to them, and they are confidently informed that the houses in question are the genuine and unadulterated homes of those two famous young people. Nothing is easier than to induce the world of tourists and sentimentalists to believe in mythical residences of Dr. Johnson, as is proved by the fact that London is full of the doctor's houses, and that thousands of tourists make humble pilgrimages to them. "The Historic and Romantic House Company" would have no difficulty in furnishing the public with every house in which every noted author, and every famous hero or heroine of fiction, was born, and the money which could be made by the exhibition of such houses would be almost unlimited.

Are there no genuine houses of Dr. Johnson in London? you may ask. Possibly there are, but I should like to see any satisfactory proofs of the identity of such houses. Certainly if Johnson lived in all the houses which are now said to have been blessed with his large presence, he must have moved at least twice a year on an average. The curious thing about the Johnson houses is that they seem to increase in numbers as the years go on. I now know at least half a dozen more than I knew when I was a young man, and I have no doubt that they will continue to increase and multiply in the future as in the past.

***

D'Annunzio has found himself. Hitherto he, like other people, has believed that his mission in life was to write "erotic, neurotic, and tommyrotic" romances. Now it is proved beyond a possibility of doubt that D'Annunzio is a poet, and a great poet. His epic poem, "I Canzoni di Garibaldi," the first part of which appeared last February, promises to be the greatest poem written in Italy since the Divina Commedia. The epic is to be completed in six or seven parts, and traces the career of Garibaldi from his youth to his grave. Certainly no poet ever had a finer subject for a heroic epic. There have been other heroes before Garibaldi, but they were men in whom heroism was only a component part. Garibaldi was heroism incarnate—and little else. Aside from military affairs he had no more brain than a child. Probably he was a greater General than most men suppose him to be, for his reputation, except among those who have seen him in the field, was that of a superb guerrilla leader rather than that of a General capable of handling large bodies of men. But in fact Garibaldi was a true military genius, and his tactics on the battlefield were never wrong. Grant, however, that he was a military genius and a patriot of the most unselfish character, and you can find nothing more in him except his heroism. But what could be a finer subject for an epic than the hero of the actual epic of Marsala?

***

And it is the universal opinion of every one who has read the "Canzoni" so far as they have been published, that D'Annunzio has written worthily of Garibaldi. In this poem all the faults of D'Annunzio have disappeared, and one can admire him without regret or shame. If the poem maintains the height to which the first part rises, it will be worthy to be ranked with the noblest productions of Italian genius, and henceforth we shall have to speak of the "Cinque poeti Italiani" instead of the "quattio." I have hitherto had a hearty detestation of D'Annunzio's work, and have believed that it owed its celebrity more to its indecency than to its merit. But the "Canzoni" is superb, and it would be folly to permit one's disgust at D'Annunzio's novels to obscure the wonderful strength and beauty of the "Canzoni."

***

There is a novel entitled "The Great Magician," by T. R. Threlfall, which is not conspicuous for literary merit. I mention it because the author introduces into his story the chief of the "Senussi," a false prophet with whom the Egyptian Government will some day have to reckon, and who will probably prove to be a much more formidable adversary than were the Mahdi and the Khalifa. Outside of Africa little is known of Sidi Senussi, and ninety-nine of every hundred Englishmen have never so much as heard of him. But unfortunately he is a fact, and the few who know of him, know that he is slowly and secretly organising a Mohammedan insurrection which is to sweep every European out of Northern Africa. And it is on the cards that he will be successful. Time counts for little in the Oriental mind, and this new prophet may take years to arrive at the point when he is ready to move. The novel written by Mr. Threlfall will, when that day comes, be precisely the sort of book which the public will buy. It is published too soon for its market, which, looking at things from a mercantile point of view, is a pity. However, somebody else will probably write another book about Sidi Senussi, which will be published at a luckier date. Some astute author could not do better than to study the Senussi movement, and have a novel concerning it all ready to be run through the press the moment Sidi breaks from his oasis and pounces on the infidel.

***

Mr. Kipling is at his home at Rottingdean in excellent health. The only work that he is doing just at present is the series of "Just So" stories, which he began long ago, some of which were published just before he went to the Cape. However, the fact that he is busy on these stories will not prevent him from suddenly doing something else. When "Kim" is finished we shall clamor for the story of "McIntosh," at which Mr. Kipling hinted in one of his short stories. It is said—I do not know with how much authority—that the story of McIntosh was written in a great measure some years ago and now awaits completion. There may not be an ounce of truth in this report, for Mr. Kipling has the commendable virtue of keeping his own counsel, but at least we may expect another long story soon after "Kim" has run its course.

***

The "May Book," edited by Mrs. Aria and published for the benefit of Charing Cross Hospital, contains stories, poems, and essays by most of the well-known writers of contemporary London. It is a delightful collection of good things, and though volumes of short stories are rarely marketable, the "May Book" ought to succeed. Mme. Sarah Grand contributes several verses, which show a knowledge of her own character as a writer which is marvelously accurate. But it would be a waste of time to mention all the good—and otherwise—things in the book. Nobody who buys it will make a mistake. Of that they can be reasonably sure.

***

Of books that have been lately published, Zack's new story continues to meet with unreserved praise. Certainly it is the best thing the author has done, and it is moreover full of promise for her future. Mr. Stillman's autobiography also attracts attention. Nearly all the leading papers have given a column or more to it, and it has so far received nothing but praise. It is a pity that the size of the book necessitates its sale at a price which puts it out of the reach of very many persons, for it certainly contains a wealth of facts in regard to prominent men of the last fifty years, which will make it permanently valuable.

***

Mr. Eden Philpotts's new book is selling well, and the author's position as one of our best novelists is now fully established. He is generally spoken of as the heir of the late Mr. Blackmore. This seems to be due to the fact that the scenes of most of his novels are laid in the region with which Mr. Blackmore made us familiar. But that is to my mind the only real resemblance between the two writers. Certainly Mr. Philpotts has no reason to fear the result of any comparison between his work and that of the author of "Lorna Doone."

***

The new weekly paper, The Candid Friend, does not seem to have made much of a sensation, and if there were an insurance company which made it a practice to insure the lives of weekly papers, I doubt if it would be considered to be a safe risk. It is clever in a way, but it does not meet any decided want, and it is evidently a costly sheet to publish.

W. L. ALDEN.

In the June Century, which is designated as a "college number," President Hadley of Yale and Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania declare their conviction that the prevalence of luxurious habits among undergraduates is not such as to warrant alarm. President Hadley holds that the danger becomes acute only "when the courses of study become widened and the interests of the students more specialized."

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ENCJUNE

BOOKS AND MEN.

Publishers' Congress. The fourth International Publishers' Congress begins to-morrow in Leipsic, and will last until, and including, next Wednesday. It will convene under the Presidency of Mr. Albert Brockhaus. George Haven Putnam will be the only American representative, we believe. Among the members of the Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland who will attend are Mr. John Murray, Mr. Frederick Macmillan, Mr. Fisher Unwin, and Mr. William Heinemann. The papers to be read deal with subjects ranging from the request that books should be passed free of duty into all countries to the suggestion "that the only efficient means of maintaining a solid retail book trade is the abolition of all discount to private customers." On the opening day a reception will be held by the President at 17 Salomonstrasse. The Leipsic publishers have issued an invitation to a "Bierabend" on Wednesday, and the following evening there will be a banquet in the Palmengarten. At the conclusion of the congress the members are invited to Berlin.

Love Letters of Balzac. The publication in London of a new English translation of the "Lettres à l'Etrangère" of Balzac, of which the first English translation was made a year ago by Miss Katharine Wormeley, offers a simple and quite reasonable explanation to Miss Wormeley's charge that the French editor, the Vicomte de Lovenjoul, had invented certain rather objectionable portions of the letters, as was particularly declared to be revealed by the false date on one of them. D. F. Hannigan, the editor of the authorized translation, thus dismisses the subject in his introduction:

By taking Balzac's words literally, it can also, of course, be argued that the date of the first letter in the present collection (January, 1833) is false. But criticism of this sort is not only superficial, but rather puerile. It is manifest that the "Lettres à l'Etrangère" were written in violent haste. Balzac had to snatch the time from his absorbing literary labors to write them, and he never read them over. We know that even men whose memory of events is exceptionally tenacious are apt to make mistakes as to dates, especially after the lapse of a number of years. Moreover, in the passage which has been quoted it is possible that the "adorable letter" referred to was not the first letter received by him from Mme. Hanska, but the first in which she had given him some assurance of her attachment to him.

Maeterlinck. It seems to be quite the thing nowadays among certain literary journals of culture to review an author in his own style. A striking example of this was presented some eighteen months ago in Literature in a review of Mr. Henry James's "The Awkward Age," where the reviewer had so cleverly imitated his author's style that Mr. James must have started and rubbed his eyes when he read it. The current number of The Edinburgh Review contains a criticism of five plays and two volumes of prose—"Le Trésor des Humbles" and "La Sagesse et la Destinée"—by M. Maeterlinck. Like all the articles in The Edinburgh, it is unsigned. Here is the concluding passage, which appears to be in studied keeping with the works considered:

As an artist he has penetrated his dreams—his art—with sadness. But his sadnesses are not any more than those of a Verlaine or a Villon, the sadnesses of the Salve Regina, of the exules filii Hevae, who, if they regarded themselves as prisoners in this vale of tears, yet held in secure hands of faith the key of their prison house. Sadness—M. Maeterlinck himself has reiterated the lesson—even the greatest, does not mold the strong man, but is molded by him. It is as clay to, the potter; out of it he fashions the weights or the wings of life. M. Maeterlinck has fashioned the weights. His shield of life is a field sable; its flag floats for ever at half-mast high. The escutcheon of love is a twilight emblazoned with dying flames. Death might be imaged as a gateway into the mist; the record of time is marked as the hours of the dial only by the shadow that passes until the shadow itself is lost in the night.

First Edition and De Luxe. When a work has first made its appearance in a magazine, should its first issue in book form be properly designated as a "first edition"? is the question which is bothering collectors of theatrical literature apropos of Mrs. Gilbert's "Stage Reminiscences." And therein lies a curious fact about the whimsical guild of book collectors, for it would seem strange that such a question could arise about a book that had only been published a few weeks. The fact that it was published serially before it came out between covers, however, makes all the difference in the world to book collectors, many of whom claim that the magazines containing the original serial publication of any work constitute its first edition, and accordingly gather these together, bind them, and attach a first edition value thereto.

Of course it makes a difference whether or not the matter is changed or added to before it is put into book shape. If there is no change in the copy, that is to say, if the book is verbally identical, both in its original serial shape and in its later book shape, there is a question as to the relative value of the two "first editions," which must be settled according to individual circumstances. In the case of Mrs. Gilbert's "Reminiscences" there is a distinct difference between the serial publication and the book.

A somewhat similar question has been raised in regard to the so-called édition de luxe. Mr. Ralph Bowman of Rochester was sued by the representative of the firm of George Barrie & Son, because of his refusal to pay for a so-called limited edition of the works of Balzac. Mr. Bowman proved that the publishers had issued two or three other de luxe editions of Balzac, printed from the same type and on the same paper, the only difference being in the style of illustrations and binding. On this evidence the court decided that the publishers had no cause for action.

William Vaughn Moody. A volume of verse from the pen of William Vaughn Moody was recently almost unqualifiedly praised by a reviewer in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. A further examination of Mr. Moody's verse moves us to say that of the many young American verse writers of to-day, his work appears to have in it to a greater degree those elements which give promise of permanency. That he began to write poems for The Harvard Advocate in the last of the eighties is significant. And yet the verse of those days was very good of its kind, as the following sonnet, entitled "Ave! Caesar!" will show.

We dying hail thee, Caesar! Not as being
In thyself worthy our obedient praise;
We care not for the purple and the bays,
Save as the mark of something past our seeing;
The emblem of a faith to which men flee
Fled comfort in life's dim and troubled ways.
The world is gray; the twilight of her days
Drawn on, and we must trust to thy decreeing;
Since without trust no longer can we cope
With fortune. We who the mere man despise
Hail thee as Caesar, last and only hope
Which may be truth, or one of many lies,
To cheat us while in darkness doomed to grope:
Yet we salute thee with our dying eyes.

So far, Mr. Moody has shown that he has plenty of talent; some day we trust we shall be able to say that he has something more.

"The Autocrats." Charles K. Lush's new novel, which has just come from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co., may be considered a study of practical politics and business conditions in Chicago. Bidwell is the typical "boss," and here is a characteristic conversation between him and the banker Ledlow:

"I see you have been reading," observed Bidwell, glancing at the book that Ledlow had laid aside. "I find no time to read myself, and could not suppose you did."

"It is simply a part of my exercise," explained Ledlow. "The doctor prescribed it, and I read half an hour every evening. Then I go to work."

"What is the book?" asked Bidwell.

"It is called 'Treasure Island,' written by that fellow named Stevenson."

"Some relative of Ike's, I guess," observed Bidwell. "What is it about? I like the title."

"Oh, it's all about a couple of men, a doctor and a business man, who fitted up a ship and went to an island to dig up a lot of gold. They got it, too; made a big return upon the investment."

"How much did they declare?" asked Bidwell.

"Several hundred thousands, I should judge," answered the banker.

"Pooh! a mere trifle," observed Bidwell.

"The original investment wasn't large," explained the banker apologetically.

Le Gallienne's Rubaiyat. Readers who consider Le Gallienne's version of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam especially noteworthy for the beauty and delicacy of the language, will be glad to hear that a new edition has been issued in London which contains fifty additional quatrains, some of which are said to be even finer than those included in the original issue. It may be interesting to add that a well-known Omar authority ranks Miss Curtis's version of the Rubaiyat, published about two years ago by the Brothers of the Book, as after FitsGerald's the first of all for beauty of diction and beauty and smoothness of style, Le Gallienne's, in his estimation, coming next.

Pater's Essays. A New Volume of Messrs. Macmillan & Co. of London have in press for early publication a supplementary volume by Walter Pater, "Essays from the Guardian," uniform in every respect, with their de luxe edition of Pater, the last volume of which has just been issued. When it is remembered that the present volume of essays has only been procurable in privately printed limited editions which have risen rapidly in value, even the mother reprint having been an expensive volume, the fact that the present authorised issue in the most attractive typographical garb can be had for 8s. 6d. per copy, which is about two-thirds the price of the other volumes in the de luxe edition, should lead to a steady demand for the volume. In fact, the de luxe edition having been entirely sold out before publication, there is a strong probability that the present volume will share the same fate.

The Doves Press. The third publication of The Doves' Press, "William Morris, An Address Delivered the 11th of November, 1900, at Kelmscott House, Hammersmith, Before the Hammersmith Socialist Society, By J. W. Mackail," like the preceding issues, has been even more largely oversubscribed. On May 1, several weeks before the volume's publication, it became necessary to announce that no more subscriptions could be received, with the natural effect that the publication price, 15s., has been already greatly increased by the booksellers. This volume, however, through its close association with William Morris, the instigator and prime mover in the present revival of printing, whose importance and strong character is being more and more thoroughly realized, is a particularly desirable book to own, and one to increase very rapidly in value, as in fact will all the issues of this press, which, more than any other, seems to preserve and continue the Kelmscott traditions.

Brief Personals. —John J. O'Shea, formerly editor of The Freeman's Journal, Dublin, is engaged on the biographies of the two Archbishops Kenrick of the Baltimore and St. Louis diocese—both remarkable men in the American Catholic Church, and both greatly beloved in their respective fields of labor. The career of either brother—for they were children of the same parents—was full of the romance of the Church in these States in the early days—records of calm courage, and superhuman endurance in many cases, and illustrious at the same time from the spiritual point of view. Materials for the work have been furnished by the Archbishop of Philadelphia—at whose request it was undertaken by the author—as well as by Cardinal Gibbons and the Archbishop of St. Louis. The first volume will be ready in the Autumn.

—Persons who would establish some criterion of the material from which novelists are made may find interest in the news that Mr. Duffield Osborne, author of "The Lion's Brood," is the editor of a new Livy soon to be published. The public, whose favor runs a book into many editions, is apt to look coldly upon scholarship; still, with Mr. Osborne's last novel, the author's achievement of historical accuracy in his most notable climax in the time of Rome and Carthage, has doubtless played no small part in its success.

—Cyrus Townsend Brady, whose latest book is "Tops'ls and Tents," recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, having resigned his Philadelphia pastorate, is now about to devote himself wholly to literature. He is now making preparations to take up his permanent abode in New York City, in order to be near his publishers. He will spend the Summer in his cottage at Cape May, where he will most likely complete his work on Benedict Arnold.

—The following legend in script is just now said to be glutting London letter boxes:

"Private. A personal friend recommends to your notice a new book entitled ——. It is written by a Mr. ——, and published by ——."

Of course, the dashes are variously filled in. The idea is not new in America. Some time ago it was made to do service in the patent medicine business, but has not yet, so far as we are aware, been used in making books known here.

—When Dr. J. D. Quackenbos of Columbia College attempted to hypnotise a thief at the beginning of his studies in hypnotic therapeutics he relates that the reciprocal influence was so great that it induced an attack of nervous depression so severe in character that for a time he had to discontinue his investigations. Modern efforts to reform criminals by hypnotism have proved somewhat successful, but the reverse of this has in some instances been practiced with startling results. This is illustrated in the story "The Mysterious Burglar," by George E. Walsh, recently published, which is not so much fiction as fact. There was a parallel case that came up in the French courts a number of years ago in which it was proved that a series of crimes had been committed by a hypnotised person working under the will and direction of another.

—A certain similarity of titles has led some persons to confuse Mr. Duffield Osborne's novel "The Lion's Brood" with Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's story "The Lion's Whelp." The original title of Mr. Osborne's story was "The Lion's Whelps," but this was changed shortly before publication, for Mrs. Barr had selected her title eighteen months ago from Genesis, chapter 49, ninth verse. Richard Cromwell, by the way, is not the hero of "The Lion's Whelp," but Oliver Cromwell, the great Protector himself.

—Joseph A. Altsheler is preparing an enlarged form of his historical romance, "My Captive," which originally appeared in Lippincott's Magazine last Autumn, and has since been syndicated through certain American newspapers. "My Captive" will appear in book form in the late Autumn or early Winter.

—The Corona Literary Union of Corona, L. I., has issued through its Secretary, Lewis J. Schaefer, (Box 44, Corona, N. Y.,) a challenge to any amateur literary or debating society in New York City or Brooklyn to a joint debate on any agreed subject.

—A new edition of "A Landmark History of New York" is in preparation by the author, Albert Ulman, which will include a map indicating all the landmarks in the lower section of the city, and an explanatory table comprising a list of all the historic sites on Manhattan Island and their location. The arrangement is such that the landmarks in any given section can be seen at a glance.

—It is not often that a technical society has such a windfall as has just come upon the American Institute of Electrical Engineers through the gift of Dr. Schuyler Skaats Wheeler of the magnificent Latimer Clark electrical library, which is the finest and most nearly complete collection of its kind in the world. The American Institute thus secures nearly 7,000 entries, which represent about all the distinctive work ever published specifically on electricity.

—The week has brought some definite tidings from London concerning Mr. Herbert Spencer's autobiography which he was known to have completed. We are told that six printing houses are at work on it, not because of its size but to guard against its capture by some too pushing newspaper. We are afraid that the precaution is not superfluous. It is now believed that, contrary to his first intention, Mr. Spencer will allow this book to appear during his lifetime.

THE MOORS.

An Account of Them and Their Land.*

An almost cyclopedic account of the land of the Moors comes from the pen of Mr. Budgett Meakin, sometime resident in Morocco, editor of The Times of Morocco, and author of several valuable works on the language and history of the people of Northwestern Africa. A thorough book, and published in excellent taste, this latest contribution to Oriental ethnography has the convincing note of authority, which the impressions of a mere traveler or the conclusions of one who is only a scholar must lack. It supplements the more strictly historical "Empire of the Moors" by the same author, and gives equal evidence of painstaking research, while its attractive style raises it to the rank of literature.

The historical portion of the work, touching upon Moorish and European control, is epitomized, leaving the major portion for a description of the country, its products, and the conditions of its present-day life.

Extending from Tangier for many degrees along the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts, and southeast across the great Atlas wall to the Sahara, the region under discussion is still practically an unknown territory, much of it unexplored. There is probably no quarter of the globe that has been so long and is so little known. In Morocco every traveler becomes perforce an explorer. The only portion that may be said to be well known by Europeans is that small section comprised in the Province of El Gharb, (the West,) to the north and west of Mequinez, once traversed by Roman roads. The northern portion of Morocco is the most important politically, as the south is commercially.

The treatise upon the physical geography of the land is as exhaustive as the imperfect sum of former explorations, supplemented by Mr. Meakin's own observations, has made possible. We are frankly advised that all existing maps, even including those of the British War Office, are fragmentary and replete with glaring errors. How incomplete the data from which they have been drawn is we may understand as we find that not only the locations of towns and streams, but even of mountains and mountain ranges, are in doubt. No doubt in a few years this condition of geographical knowledge must be at least greatly modified, and the fertile and desirable land of the Moors occupy as large a part of public attention as is now given to the Soudan, the Transvaal, or the Congo region. We are nearing the time when the Dark Continent shall have no more hidden corners.

Somewhat at variance with our preconceived notions is the statement that the climate, especially on the higher ground, is such as to render continuous residence by Europeans not only bearable but comfortable. This is due in a great measure to the influence of the Atlas Mountains, that interpose an effectual barrier against the dry, torrid breath of the equatorial plains. When we realise that the latitude of Morocco is nearly that of Georgia and South Carolina our surprise disappears.

Not alone do the life, occupations, and commerce of the Moors furnish our author with material, though dwellings and mosques and markets are minutely described and no feature of all the influences that have contributed to the mental and moral development of the people, from the traditions of the past to the educational institutions of the present, seems to have been neglected. The fauna and flora of the country, its mineral resources and agricultural possibilities, are discussed in turn. The long list of minerals given is coupled with the admission that very little is done in mining, and that only in the crudest way, because of the universal prejudice against the admission of foreign ("Roman") capital or labor, which, it is believed, will introduce discord and open the way for aggression. To appear interested in minerals is enough to subject a stranger to suspicion. It is recorded that several grants of mining privileges have been conferred, only to be withdrawn again when it was found that European capital was to be employed in prosecuting the work.

The interesting chapter on the animals of Morocco is so full of natural history, interspersed with quaint quotations, curious fragments of legendary lore, and Oriental superstitions, that it suggests Gilbert White and his immortal history of Selborne. Many of the animals that appear to have been plentiful at one time are now extinct, or nearly so, even the redoubtable lion of the Atlas proving almost as elusive as the inimitable Tartarin of Tarascon found him to be—vide Sardou. We get new light on the Barbary horse and the multiplicity of breeds of camels, and are charmed with the mediæval flavor of falconry, as it is still practiced by dark-skinned sportsmen.

In order to go freely among the people of the country conformation in dress and customs is a prime necessity; and this not so much as a disguise as because the obtrusion of the foreign type advertises the stranger. Mr. Meakin testifies that while he wore Moorish garments and spoke the language of the country he never found it necessary to pretend to be other than a Christian. The prejudice seems to be directed not against the religionist as such, but against the stranger.

The final pages of this interesting work are devoted to an account of a bicycle journey into some of the least known parts of the country of the Berbers, and is full of entertaining personal experiences. The whole book is not only valuable for the information it contains, but readable throughout. It is profusely illustrated and handsomely made. A well-drawn map and copious index add to its desirability as a reference work.

Mr. Goode, the Great Museum Maker.*

"George Brown Goode was born at New Albany, Ind., on Feb. 13, 1851, and died at his house, in Washington, on Sept. 6, 1896, after a life of forty-five years, than which few human lives have ever been better filled." In this way Prof. Langley, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, succinctly summarizes the record of one of the notable men of our time. A volume entitled "A Memorial of George Brown Goode, Together With a Selection of His Papers on Museums and the History of Science in America," has just been issued, as a part of the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution. It contains the record of the memorial meeting, with transcriptions of the addresses then delivered, and in the volume there may be found some of the notable papers written by George Brown Goode.

Never was there a man more thoroughly equipped than was Brown Goode, and yet he was of the most singular modesty. A one and the same time he was both specialist and, what is much more uncommon, he was a universal generalizer. Without both these faculties he never could have built up the United States National Museum. It was not sufficient for him as an ichthyologist to have personally studied, classed, and catalogued many families of fish, but his acquaintance with the whole domain of nature was wonderfully comprehensive. Without both these faculties he never could have constructed that museum, which, beginning with less than 200,000 entries, had, when Brown Goode was taken away, over 3,000,000 objects. His acquaintance with the most diverse of things was amazing. Naturalist he was, but then he was an anthropologist and ethnologist. He had, again, the artistic temperament. So it happened, too, that he had a marvelous taste. Prof. Langley writes:

Brown Goode was thoroughly acquainted "with musical instruments, ecclesiastical art, early printed books, medals, ivories, and the same good taste and discrimination were displayed in their collecting. Portraits of scientific men, portraits of Washington and Jefferson, autographs, Confederate imprints, Americana, American scientific books, these are but a few of the fields in which Dr. Goode collected."

It was not sufficient that Brown Goode brought together all the varied objects of interest; a collector with means sufficient might have done as much, but it was the method of showing the innumerable things to which he devoted his particular attention. In this special way he was the Columbus of museums. His aim was not to make a show, but to establish an educational system.

There are still some who remember Prof. Spencer F. Baird and the many tasks undertaken by him. One trait he had was to create enthusiasm among those who carried out his plans. For his singular merit at the outset of his career Prof. Baird selected Brown Goode as one of his prime helpers. Brown Goode said once that "he could lay his life down for such a man," and, indeed, he almost did so, for his original robust health was impaired at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, which he left invalided, and the effects of this overwork made him a weaker man through his after life. The death of Prof. Baird in 1887 affected him so deeply that it was not until 1895 that he was once heard to say that he had just recovered from his loss.

The task imposed on Mr. Goode was more than he could bear. There is no question but that he died from overwork. But he never showed that irritability which often accompanies the wearing out of the nervous force. Plans that cost him days and nights of assiduous toil, all of them conceived with the sole end of adding to the knowledge of the people, might have come to naught through ignorant or indifferent legislation. He never complained. In his "The Museum of the Future," he had quoted Sir Robert Peel, who had written: "The action of government is torpid at best." But the man never lost heart. The time would come, he believed, when his desire for the higher education of the American people would certainly come about.

Under such continued stress it was sweetness of manner that endeared Brown Goode to all who were associated with him. He had an original way of showing his preoccupation. His many-sidedness has already been noted. He was very musical, and when thus abstracted he would hum, sotto voce, snatches of sonatas from Mozart or Beethoven. That was his mental relaxation.

Had Brown Goode lived longer, his fame would have been more widely spread. As it is, he has left behind him the most sacred of memories. Among a wide circle of friends, his being taken away when just in middle life is still a subject of the keenest grief.

E. Hough, well known as a writer of stories of Western life and character, and particularly as the author of "The Story of the Cowboy" in the Appleton's Story of the West Series, is contributing a series of character studies in the form of fiction to Leslie's Monthly, among the titles of which are "The Smuggler," "The Sheriff," "The Bad Man," &c.

*THE LAND OF THE MOORS. By Budgett Meakin, author of "The Moorish Empire," &c. With 92 illustrations and map. Large 8vo., pp. 604. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

*A MEMORIAL OF GEORGE BROWN GOODE. Together with a Selection of his Papers on Museums and on the History of Science in America. Report of the Smithsonian Institution. Part II. With illustrations. Pp. 511. Washington: Government Printing Office.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1901

HAWTHORNE'S EARLY WRITINGS

On other pages of this issue will be found an interesting article by Moncure D. Conway, concerning several uncollected, and heretofore unknown, writings of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Mr. Conway, many years ago, published a biography of Hawthorne which gives to a paper of this character from his hands special title to consideration. Collectors of first editions of Hawthorne have long had vague suspicions that, in addition to the "wild romancer's" known stories in The Token, his contributions in that "annual" came from his hands; but Mr. Conway is the first writer, so far as we know, who has publicly decided his belief and announced discoveries.

Hawthorne's early life, previous to the publication of his "Twice-Told Tales," had had for its chief pursuit during many years literary work. His known accomplishment does not by any means indicate a great amount of activity, but it is a reasonable certainty that he produced far more than the world has known. He was extremely careful of his reputation—not the reputation he had, for he had pitifully little—but the reputation he hoped to acquire. The familiar facts connected with the publication of "Fanshawe" a book earlier by eleven years than the "Twice-Told Tales," clearly indicate this. He published the book anonymously, with a prophetic quotation on the title page: "Wilt thou go on with me?" but it was scarcely more than off the press before he did everything he could to suppress it, so that "Fanshawe," a book earlier by eleven books in American literature, a copy in the Arnold sale last Winter selling for over $400.

Down to his last days Hawthorne's ex-public dare in all his wrote continued. He left several fragments, notably "The Dolliver Romance," "Septimius Felton," and "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret," and of the latter more than one draught. It was to one of these fragments that Longfellow referred in his poem, written soon after returning from Hawthorne's funeral:

Ah, who shall lift that wand of magic power
And the last clew regain!
The unfinished window in Aladdin's tower
Unfinished must remain.

The beginnings of Hawthorne's literary life illustrate more forcibly than perhaps those of any other American author the difficult road which a literary genius had to travel in his day. He received for these stories, contributed to The Token, only a few dollars each, (we believe it was $3, and perhaps it was only $2.) But the collected volume of "Twice-Told Tales" will long contain about the choicest productions in the short story line that our language has been enriched by. Between "Fanshawe" and "The Scarlet Letter" passed a period lacking only one year of a quarter of a century, and it was not until "The Scarlet Letter" appeared that anything like proper recognition came to Hawthorne, that immortal story of which Dr. Holmes wrote two lines destined to long remembrance:

I snatch the book along whose burning leaves
His scarlet web our wild romancer weaves.

AUTHORS AS COMRADES.

A correspondent, whose letter will be found elsewhere in this issue, expresses in very courteous language the opinion that the growing habit of authors of giving dinners to the popular members of their craft may lead to misapprehensions. This correspondent is afraid that an author who writes a book, successful from a trade point of view, and is thereupon formally fed by a distinguished company of his fellow-authors, may be misled into thinking that he is a great man and that he has produced a book destined to live. It is possible that this may be the case in some instances, but we are by no means certain that the custom of giving dinners to authors is one to be discouraged.

At any rate, it is an improvement on the old one of letting them go hungry. If authors in these degenerate days of literature grow fat and sleek, cut their hair, and wear good clothes, one can hardly blame them for it. There was a time when literature was produced in garrets and on empty stomachs. It was mighty good literature, we are bound to admit, but there have been men who have eaten and written well at the same time. It is not on record that Macaulay, who wrote pretty good English, was compelled to emaciate his body in order to do it, and it is a well-known fact that Thackeray and George Eliot usually had enough to eat.

In the brave days of old an author had to secure a patron in order to make anything out of his book, and his dinners were not provided with that regularity which brings abiding peace into human existence. Why should we blame contemporaneous authors if they take measures to see that dinner comes round every day? And is not the giving of complimentary dinners just such a measure? Who is to believe in the greatness of authors if they do not believe in each other? And what better method is there for convincing the careless world that they do believe in each other than the giving of public, or at least well-reported, dinners, with a plentiful sauce of praise in well-prepared speeches?

Probably the authors do not so far mistake their own measure as our correspondent imagines. But they are wise in their day and generation, and trouble themselves not so much about the immortality of their names as about the mortality of their bodies. For what shall it profit an author to occupy two pages in an encyclopædia a hundred years hence if his inner man is now only an aching void? Has our correspondent any certainty that if Keats and Shelley and Wordsworth were living in New York at the present day they would not be the guests at dinner of Mr. Howells and Mr. Stockton and Mr. Gilder and the rest? And what would be the result? Keats and Shelley and Wordsworth would sell more books, and it is safe to say that they would not complain at that.

FRENCH POETRY.

There has just been published a letter of congratulation from Mr. Frederic Harrison to Prof. Harper, the author of the "Masterpieces of French Literature," recently reviewed in these pages, which has one especially noteworthy sentence. It is that which praises the author for having dealt so much more justly and appreciatively than Matthew Arnold with the French classical drama. Doubtless the sum total of Arnold's remarks about French poetry in general and the French classical drama in particular has a tendency to their disparagement in a degree which those who know best will agree in considering unjust. The disparagement is a part of that everlasting antithesis between "genius" and "intelligence," poetry and prose, which forms Arnold's main critical thesis. It was almost necessary, one may say, to undervalue the qualities of French poetry on the one hand and of English prose on the other, in order to set the critical contention in the strongest light.

But now, in the current number of The Anglo-Saxon Review, comes Mr. J. C. Bailey and endeavors to restore the equilibrium, in a paper on "French Claims in Poetry." The author's name is new to us; but we venture to predict that it will not long remain unknown to serious students of literature if he has produced or shall produce much of the critical quality of this contribution. The paper is an attempt to justify the comparatively low estimate of French poetry which English readers, and indeed all but French readers, have formed. And the examples are all taken from Racine, which is quite fair, since Racine is without challenge the chief of the French classicists. Compare him, says Mr. Bailey, with the acknowledged great, with the Greeks, with Dante, with Shakespeare, and what are the characterising differences?

In the first place, the critic takes that test of greatness long ago proposed by the German critics and stated in English by Carlyle, though Mr. Bailey quotes neither: "The poet has an infinitude in him; communicates a certain character of infinitude to whatsoever he delineates." Mr. Bailey's way of putting it is this: "The poet in showing the individual must suggest the universal, in speaking of the seen must seem to speak also of the unseen; must deal with time as if he touched eternity. There is no French poet who does this as Dante and Goethe do it, or as Shakespeare and Milton do. French poetry is occupied with saying what it has to say, and saying it with unequaled point and precision. But that is the special business of prose, not the business of poetry. It is of the very essence of poetry to suggest a thousand things which it can never say."

But then, responds the French classicist, it is neither by his "infinitude" nor yet by his intimate penetration that Racine belongs to the company of the great poets. It is by the perfection of his art. It is with the ancients as artists that he is to be compared, and particularly with Virgil, "the perfect workman, the serene and flawless artist." Here also Mr. Bailey is waiting for the French classicist. "There are no 'sunt lacrimæ rerum,' no 'amica silentia lunæ' in Racine." "If it be said, then, as it sometimes is, that to dethrone Racine involves the dethroning of Virgil, the answer is that, even if it be admitted that Virgil is not a great creator in the field of character and action, he has other claims which insure him the highest place. He stands nearly alone in the brooding depth and tenderness of his sympathy; he stands quite alone as the greatest master of language that has ever lived." And here is a remark about "classicism" which is worth pondering. "People who do not understand sculpture find the great sculptors cold. They are, in fact, severe, which is as different a thing as possible. And this is really the difference between the classical style, say that of Sophocles or Milton, or, when he chooses, Shakespeare, and the style of Racine. Andromaque is cold; Samson Agonistes is severe."

It is not to be inferred that Mr. Bailey confines himself to disparagement. On the contrary, he admits that French poetry is much oftener underrated than overrated by English readers. And he intimates that, in all that concerns construction and form, Shakespeare might, with much advantage, have gone to school to Racine. But his criticism is highly distinguishing and illuminating, and will be most valued by those who have already given most attention to his subject.

THE MODEST AUTHOR.

That tiresome question of anonymity again! This time, however, we escape the noise of battle and the smell of powder, for the writer in Scribner's who revives the subject—anonymously—is in a pacific, not to say contemplative, mood. For him the old controversies are fought out. He really does not care whether signing one's name to an article is a step on the road to a Consulship and the biographical dictionary, or only whether anonymity in criticism promotes log-rolling. His sole concern is with the analysis of his own emotions, as he lies in the shade and writes editorial articles. And he reaches the discovery that, on the whole, it is pleasanter to blush unseen than to be advertised.

There is perhaps a tinge of the morbid in his declaration that one of the purest forms of literary happiness is to be found in being ignored and in having one's work credited to another. But there is certainly something gratifying, even to a man whose digestion is good, in the sensation that he is exercising a wider influence than is generally acknowledged. It is akin to the feeling of strength that comes from the possession of reserve force.

Then there is the fun of the situation. "The flutter of inquiry," says the Scribner's correspondent, "that one, safely ensconced in anonymity, may perceive as to the authorship of his unsigned poem, his essay, his book review, his art critique, his editorial article, is at once a delicious titbit for pride, and a source of intellectual laughter at the expense of the pushing throng." How the author of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" must have chuckled as he (or she, or it) came across every new guess or confident statement respecting his (or her, or its) identity! It must have been as good as an extra edition to Miss Evans when the introduction of a certain gentleman to her was accompanied with the information that he was the author of "Adam Bede." Perhaps the most diverting incident of all is when a writer reads in a paper to which his personality is anathema a warm commendation of something he has published anonymously.

But these pleasures have their poisons too as soon as it becomes known that a man has any connection with the press. His friends—his enemies, too, if he has any—at once display a marvelous skill in "recognising his hand" in all manner of papers and magazines, and it does not take long for him to become credited with the authorship of things he could not have written if he would and would not have written if he could. His only satisfaction is that of the Judge who at the close of a long career declared that he had seen many guilty persons acquitted and many innocent persons convicted; so that, striking an average, justice was done.

CRABBE THE FORGOTTEN.

In the current Cornhill will be found a delightful article by the Rev. W. H. Hutton on the Rev. George Crabbe, the writer thinking it a pity he should be forgotten, especially in an age which enjoys realism. Crabbe was a son of the people, who both as apothecary and clergyman was brought close to the common events of daily life and was able to set down clearly and vividly what he thus witnessed. Mr. Hutton holds that Crabbe will never be entirely forgotten, although since his collected works appeared in 1834, containing also a memoir by his son, they have only twice been reprinted, except in selections, no separate biography having appeared, with the exception of a bright, interesting sketch by Mr. Kebbel. He also thinks that the very fact that a life of Crabbe, one of the most popular writers of the beginning of the century, was not included in the "English Men of Letters" series, is the best proof that he is nearly forgotten.

Mr. Hutton briefly sketches some of Crabbe's characteristic. A Church of England man of the eighteenth century type, afraid of nothing more than enthusiasm. He had known and respected Wesley, and yet regarded a "sober and rational conversion" as far higher than a "Methodistic call." He began his clerical duties in the age of the sporting parson, and at first made some slight effort to conform to the general custom, but not only did he lack precision of eye and hand, but the first time he saw a hare killed its cry, so like that of an infant, hurt him so that he turned at once from the sport, the velvet jacket and its appurtenances soon being laid aside forever.

Crabbe never grew to feel quite at ease in the society of people much his superior in birth. He was a Whig, influenced by Burke and Charles James Fox, and inclined in social matters almost to what is now called radicalism—this, too, in a country eminently conservative. Times and manners have so thoroughly changed that it would be hard indeed to find a present-day clergyman who could mix his secular and spiritual affairs so simply as Crabbe or who could perform his duties in so unconventional a manner without being irreverent. "I must have some money, gentlemen," Crabbe was given to saying as he walked out of the pulpit—meaning simply that the tithes were due.

Crabbe's real position as a writer can only be justly estimated when it is remembered that he is first the clergyman whose pastoral duties have left a strong impression on his writings; that he belongs to the class of George Herbert and Keble rather than to that of Herrick, Sterne, and Swift. His poems were largely pictures of the life he saw about him, although there was nothing of exact portraiture to be seen in his finished work, and yet there are no poems in the English language which give so complete a picture of the times in which they were written.

Scott, Newman, Tennyson, and FitzGerald have ranked Crabbe so high we can hardly afford to despise him. Mr. Hutton thinks he made too repeated use of trivial subjects, but at his best was a great poet, having a deep knowledge of human nature, an unusually strong sympathy with suffering, and a distinct creative power.

Mr. Hutton says it is only through long quotations that Crabbe's power can be shown, and regrets that FitzGerald's selections have not been reprinted. Perhaps no better illustration of Crabbe can be added to Mr. Hutton's estimate than the following short extracts from FitzGerald's charming "Introduction to Readings in Crabbe," as well as from Crabbe's own long preface to the first edition of his "Tales of the Hall," published in 1819. FitzGerald says of the latter book:

Those who now tell their own as well as their neighbors' stories are much of the poet's own age as well as condition of life, and look back (as he may have looked) with what Sir Walter Scott calls a kind of humorous retrospect over their own lives, cheerfully extending to others the same kindly indulgence which they solicit for themselves. The book, if I mistake not, deals rather with the follies than with the vices of men, with the comedy rather than the tragedy of life. * * * Even the more sombre subjects of the books are relieved by the colloquial intercourse of the narratives, which twines about every story, and letting in occasional glimpses of the country round, encircles them with something of dramatic unity and interest.

1901

POPULAR BOOKS.

John Paul Continues His Observations.

THE Easy Chair says that "atmospheric pressure in the literary world is now causing it to rain rubbish, as a certain atmospheric pressure in the material world causes it to rain water," I take sides with the Office Stool instead. Rain is sent upon the just and unjust—rather more upon the former than the latter, since the unjust man generally has the just man's umbrella—but rubbish only descends on him who wants it. The literary table has quite a menu, and one can get about what he would have. Because a thousand plates of hash are called for to one of caviar, you would scarcely say that it rained hash! He whom the Frenchman still casually mentions as "The divine Williams" once gave us a saying about something being "caviar to the general." Had he lived in the day of a late writer he might have modified the phrase to express the popularity of a thing by saying it was Roe to the general. For the writer of that name went with the public like hot cakes—or perhaps I should say good bread and butter. Yet never a high critic had a good word to say for him. Nor was the late Dr. Holland held in much esteem by the critical guild—with the exception of his good friend the late George Ripley. I remember few that spoke praisefully of his work, however much they esteemed the man. Yet how the multitude did roll his "Bitter Sweet" as the sweetest of literary morsels under their tongues!

Does it follow as a thing of course that because a book sells phenomenally, it must be rubbish? Walter Scott in his day swept like wildfire over the land. Had a popular humorist then, as now, called that novelist's work worse than bad, the great ruck of readers would have thought him funny indeed. Byron was once popular—perhaps because he was wicked, and there were formerly so many more wicked folk than now. Neither of the authors I have cited was much advertised. In that day pyramids and palisades and barns and fences were safe. And when you sent a magazine to a friend, you didn't have to pay the postage on two or three pounds of advertisements as well as on the literary matter you wished to forward. (I do not even now, for it is no difficult matter to tear the advertising pages off.) The old-time publishers did not understand advertising—or, if they did, did not advertise.

And it is a mistake to suppose that any of the great sales of individual books that have been rolled up of late come of advertising. The initial impulse must be in the book itself. And in most instances the publisher is ignorant as to how much of a winner he has until the demand for the book tells him. The publisher in the very nature of things is pessimistic and feels his way cautiously. In the outset of putting forth a book he determines on a set amount that he will spend for advertising. After selling a certain number of copies and getting back his outlay and something more, he ventures again, but all the while feels his way as cautiously as though he were creeping among eggs.

That a book once swung on the wave of a tidal success should gather impetus as it goes and be carried on and on by the momentum acquired is natural enough. It is like a snowball rolling down hill—its bulk increases and its speed is accelerated with every foot it advances. A book, for instance, sells fifty thousand. That fact, or more likely the far from fact, that it has sold a hundred thousand, is announced. Anon comes the blazon that 'tis in the two hundredth thousand. You've been growing restless and curious; now you can stand it no longer and get the book in order to see what it all means, what manner of thing it can be. All the while you may be stubbornly prejudiced against phenomenal sellers, but it is as with trout in a brook—the bait may be trolled before the nose of the big fish, lying wise and sulky in the shaded depths of his solitary lair, in vain. But let a lot of even fingerlings rush after the bait and tumble over each other in an attempt to mouth it, and out the big fellow rushes and gulps it. Not that I am a big trout at all, at the best I confess myself a chub if not a chump, but only the other day I read "David Harum"—I could stand it no longer. The secret of the book's great success was as plain to me as the nose on—no, I'll say the ears on my own head. Here was a plain, simple story; there were no knots to untie, no doctrinal points to stumble over, no subtle and delicate wit to wrestle with, nothing to object to, the debatable line between the delicate and the indelicate was not even approached. Simple and undifficult of digestion, it reminded me of nothing so much as of one of those "boiled dinners," held in such esteem along the coast of New England that it is said that a Nantucketer asked what he would do if by chance he became possessed of two or three million dollars, replied that he'd be darned if he wouldn't have a blamed good boiled dinner!

Apropos of this book which, rightfully or wrongfully, is said to have been refused by several publishers, I am told that the astute Mr. Hitchcock of the Appleton staff contributed materially to its success by transplanting the horse-trading episode from about the middle of the book to the beginning, making it the first chapter. This was insight if not genius. I question if the million, more or less, who have swum through the book would ever have waded even to the middle had it not been for this tempting bait dexterously spread at the front door—there's a mixing of similes, but never mind; when a man's been reading "David Harum" he's not to be bound by any hard and fast lines. It seems, however, well for the book and its publisher that the author was not a very well man when the rearrangement of chapters was made or suggested. Had he possessed the robustness and bull-headedness common to the author in aggressive health he probably would have "kicked" at any interference with his own plan of it, and the book in consequence have floundered along in the few thousands.

I cannot understand how the book is to sit upon by the higher critics, unless, as before remarked, because of the avoidance of debatable ground. The ragged edge of indecency is not even approached. This, of course, stamps the book as mediocre to the super-sublimated critic who, like the highly bred and trained pointer, with a nose that can track a winged thing through the grass, delights all the same to roll in a bit of carrion—seemingly finding in a realm of smell, inaccessible to less highly strung and finely trained organizations, a sort of a seventh heaven of fragrance and scented melody. Fortunately the common nose is less persistent and does not care to penetrate beyond the first and obvious stink.

But when the population of the country is taken into consideration, with the further fact that nearly every one can and does read, the marvel is not that so many copies of a popular book are sold, but that more are not. For poetry there is little demand—not even for the best. I do not believe that over twenty thousand of my little volume "Vagrom Verse" have sold. And if my next Fall forthcoming book, "More Vagrom Verse," sells even up to forty or fifty thousand I shall be agreeably surprised. For poetry there is about the demand that there would be for canned turnips. I have been told—I do not know how true it is—that not even Aldrich's, or Stoddard's, or Stedman's verses pay their publishers. I know that mine do not—and equally well know that my publishers do not pay me. Why, then, do they keep on printing us? Well, you must ask them; perhaps to get rid of some of the money that they make in printing prose, perhaps for the kudos of it, perhaps for the opportunity it gives them to occasionally speak with a real and live poet on a level ground of perfect equality. But, aside from verse, I long ago found surprise in the fact that so few, not so many, copies of popular books were sold. "The Princess of Thule" delighted every one when published. And the Harpers issued it in their Franklin Square Library—paper, 50 cents. Asked, after speaking enthusiastically of the book, to guess how many copies had been sold when it seemed at the height of its success, I guessed fifty thousand, and was told five! And that this was well beyond the average sale of that edition of novels.

But that was a score or so of years ago, and I fancy that now we have rather changed all that. Yet even fewer years ago I remember one of a Boston house of publishers telling me with quite an air of pride that Mr. Howells was building up for himself a literary property in no wise inferior to Hawthorne's—that any book of his they published was good for a sale of 10,000 copies! At a guess I would now multiply that figure by five. Yet this is he to whom the Mother Superior of Mlle. de Belle Isle's Convent (in that delicious little book, "The Inn of the Silver Moon,") refers as "one William Dean Howells, a wicked and dangerous man," whose mission in life seemed to be to deprive her innocent nuns of their comforting and cheering belief in universal depravity!

Bless his dear heart! The nuns would love him and leave their cells to sit at his feet if they knew him! That one who writes so well himself is so prevailingly wrong when it comes to estimating the work of others wouldn't cause them any inquietude or distrust—unless nuns are structurally different from all other women I have known. To be wholly wrong about others sets one right with them. But the men of us who read him do mainly wonder how one who himself writes the clearest of English, whose sentences one can thread without metaphorically unwinding a ball of yarn from the beginning to serve as a clue back, whose meaning one can get at without lying on one's back and twisting and tying one's self into as many and as difficult knots as do the riflemen at Creedmoor when they practice at a thousand-yard target; I, among others, wonder, I say, why this dear Dean of our Literary Chapter does not teach these men he'd have us look up to and turn somersaults around in an endeavor to comprehend, to themselves straighten up and show what leg they stand on, even at the risk of being understood. More than one worthy man, a meek Seeker after the Good, has gone cross-eyed in an endeavor to follow Diana of the Crossways. But that lady seems a straight proposition in comparison to some of the three-legged conundrums the Easy Chair's favorite authors have given us. Are they all dead easies to the dear Easy Chair's own self, I wonder?

But it was the uselessness of attempting to sell, by advertising, what no one wishes to buy, that I had in mind at the beginning of this writing. Of course, stupendous sales of anything can be made by advertising, be it a bootjack or a book. But what shall it profit a man if he spend more in advertising than his total sales of the thing bring him in? It only pays to advertise what to some extent advertises itself. If a man buying a bootjack or a book finds it such a moral stay and support that he looks back upon his previous life with regret and wonders how he contrived to drag on so many miserable years without it he will probably mention his experience to a friend, who will buy and pass the word on to another friend, and so it goes on in a sort of an endless chain until sales are up into fabulous (oftener than supposed) figures. But let the bootjack explode or in any other way misbehave and disappoint expectations, let the book prove a bore and the man wish he had his money back, a similar unperceived but forceful current is set at work, and advertisements are nullified by the mouth-to-mouth communications of actual experimenters. Does any one suppose that the expenditure of $100,000 would sell 100,000 copies of Mr. James's "What Maisie Knew," or of what any of George Meredith's heroes or heroines know or do not know? If only advertising were necessary, success with anything—i. e., commercial success—would be easy of attainment. But, alas and alack! there is no royal road that way, even by advertising. You could not advertise a pretender to the throne. But had he the stuff in him that a king should be made of, and luck were with him, he might and probably would get there; nor would a modest setting forth of his merits and qualifications through the attractive columns of the daily, weekly, and monthly press prove any hindrance to him.

JOHN PAUL.

Mr. Howells's "Pair of Patient Lovers."*

This volume is the first of a series of collections of short stories called the "Portrait Collection." Mr. Howells appropriately heads the list, but the colored portrait of him at the beginning of the book chimes rather oddly with his own fastidious art.

Perhaps the first impression made by the stories upon a reader familiar with the range of Mr. Howells's larger work will be tinged by a certain regret that a mind capable of conceiving Silas Lapham and Bartley Hubbard, and Annie Kilburn, should condescend in its ripeness to such comparative trivialities. But when we compare them with the work of other writers along the same lines we see how far they are from real triviality. There is no one else now in the field from whom we can expect quite such a combination of diverse and delightful qualities, and we find that we cannot be indifferent to them even in our disappointment that they apparently are not again to be embodied in the more weighty and permanent forms of fiction.

The five stories in the present volume are none of them strong in incident or more than lightly ingenious in plot. Of course they are natural. Any one of them might have happened, and the reader is easily convinced that all of them did happen and in precisely the way Mr. Howells describes. This is the effect labored after by so many and achieved by so few—of the intimate, genial style, the note of personal sympathy, which long ago characterised the "Wedding Journey," and which has lost nothing of its persuasive ease in the thirty intervening years. Equally familiar is the mocking humor continually playing over the surface of events—gay, suggestive, sometimes irritating, always amusing. Mr. Howells's women still say they are going to do one thing and immediately do the opposite. They still generalise from almost imperceptible data; they still bark with infinitely more zest and acerbity than they bite. He has never been blinded by their charms to the foibles—not always pretty or endearing—of their sex. But he is, perhaps, as keen to observe and to record the foibles of his men. It would be difficult to exceed the masculine curiosity that sets some of his heroes meddling with important and unimportant affairs not their own. One of them permits this agreeable trait to carry him into a room which does not belong to him to find a lost article which he has not been sent to find, and upon its turning out to be an envelope, to investigate its contents.

The general effect of such unsparing fidelity to the less engaging facts of human nature as Mr Howells attentively and intelligently has taken note of them would be dreary enough, doubtless, did there not lie beneath all the cleverness and sharpness a most beautiful altruism of temperament, a love of mankind, and a pity for the sorrows of the world so deep and so tender as to reveal itself even in the very thick of the ironical jesting with which the pages of these light little tales and romances are plentifully strewn. Each of them either conceals or openly avows a problem of conscience, and this problem is always met with an interrogation, consciously or unconsciously framed, as to how the bright accidents of life may be brought about more readily or how its tragedy may be lightened. The last story in the book is the most signal instance of this temper of mind. It is an account of a man who has been in prison—for the crime of theft, one infers—and who, upon coming out, seeks communication with his daughter. The girl is with her mother's relatives, who have kept her in ignorance of her father's crime and punishment, and who will, he thinks, do all in their power to prevent her seeing him. He appeals to a man who has been kind to him to obtain news of her for him. This is done, the girl's guardians consent to a meeting between father and daughter, and the point at issue then becomes the one tardily raised by the father himself as to whether he has the moral right to inflict the knowledge of his disgrace and of himself in his true character upon her.

The picture of the criminal is drawn casually, almost flippantly, his affection for his child is depicted without a shadow of sentimentality. It is the moral interest that is uppermost, the reader's intelligence is enlisted not his emotions; he is led to look impersonally upon a rather complicated situation, for which no thoroughly satisfactory solution is to be found; he is constantly checked in any rise of sympathy for a man who "must live a man forbid" by reminders of the man's weakness and inalienable shyness and vulgarity. At times, in view of the really great tragedy involved, it seems a lack of artistic feeling to place the poignant episode in a setting so glittering with banter and jocosity and superficial comment. But in the end we realize that using this small, enameled style to show us all the minor details surrounding this battle of psychic forces the author has not obscured, but has made the more manifest the dignity of his theme, impressing it upon us through and in spite of the bewildering familiarity of commonplace talk and action. He leaves us with a sense of the kindness and fidelity of human beings toward one another, of inexhaustible springs of pity for creatures however unworthy who have suffered, of an infinite compassion that makes for merciful compensations and atonements. The personal fancy upon which he lays stress and from which he has drawn the title of his story is that evil does not necessarily in individual cases persist and spread its infection in the world, but may be supposed to "cease at last like a circle in the water" as the trouble arising from it dies out. Whatever one may think of this philosophy or of any other philosophy evolved by Mr Howells's generous imagination, there is but one sentiment to hold toward the spirit of his work—a sentiment of profound gratitude for its sincerity, for its charm, for its pathos and joyousness, and for the serene simplicity that hides so much art.

*A PAIR OF PATIENT LOVERS. By W. D. Howells. Octavo. Pp. 368. New York: Harper and Brothers, Publishers. 1901. Price $1.15.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A MAGAZINE.

THE WORLD'S WORK was begun with the issue for November, 1900. Eight numbers have been published, and although it is difficult to write anything in the line of autobiography and preserve reasonable modesty we believe we can say that this magazine has grown a good deal faster than even our friends expected.

During the week ending June 1st, 3217 *paid subscriptions* were received, and the cash receipts for the month of May were nearly $3,000 more than during December, usually the busiest month of the year. Possibly it may interest our friends to know that each month the cash receipts from the magazine, with two exceptions, were greater than the entire expense of making THE WORLD'S WORK; a record, so far as we know, quite unheard of in magazine building.

A NEW MAGAZINE.

Next Fall we shall publish in a very beautiful form a magazine called "COUNTRY LIFE," enlarging it from a modest sheet which has been issued for several years, and purchased by us because we wished to own the copyright and trade mark of the name "Country Life."

At this time we only wish to say that it will interest all people who love nature, who garden and own gardens, who live at least some part of the year in the country, and wish that they could be more in the open. We have, we believe, secured the one man in the whole United States best fitted for Editor, Liberty H. Bailey, the author of many books on gardening and kindred subjects, and a writer who has the extraordinarily rare quality of knowing most things about life in the country, and ability to write.

We shall try to make this magazine the most beautiful ever published, and think we shall succeed. Amateur photographers are requested to send for our prize offer for good photographs.

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MAIL BAG HINTS.

Mr. Mabie and Williams College.

"WILLIAMS" of New York writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW in reference to the use of Hamilton W. Mabie's name in connection with the Presidency of Williams College: "Your correspondent 'An Alumnus of Williams College' says of Mr. Mabie as a candidate for President of Williams, that 'he has not declared himself definitely, though to some of his nearest friends he has expressed himself in grave doubt as to what way his duty might lie.' Permit me to say that, so far from being in doubt as to his action in this matter, Mr. Mabie (as I have the best of reasons for knowing) has said again and again that he could not imagine any circumstances which would take him out of the field of literary work. Readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will I am sure be glad to know how loyal Mr. Mabie intends to be to that field of labor in which he has won so much distinction and from which he has bestowed upon the world so beneficent an influence."

Publishers Without Printing Plants

THE J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY of Philadelphia writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: We have read in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW an editorial suggested by the recent move made by a prominent publishing firm, entitled "Publishers Without Printing Plants," and it seems to us that this article is rather an exposition of the results obtained by having printing done by outside establishments than a deliberate consideration of the whole question.

Competition, your writer asserts, results in certain advantages to the publisher, but he fails to touch upon the distinct advantages which accrue from direct control by the publisher of the mechanical production of books. Such a view is misleading, and by implication does injustice to several of the best known publishers in this country, for the impression is left that those publishers who operate their own manufacturing establishments are holding fast to methods which have been proved antiquated and inimical to the best book making.

The appearance of the books which come from such publishing houses, and the experience of these houses, discredit such a conclusion, for no more satisfactory specimens of book making issue from the Aldercan press to-day than those produced in plants operated by publishers themselves.

In proof of our sincere belief in this we beg to call your attention to the fact that though in 1899 our printing and binding establishment was destroyed by fire, and the question of rebuilding and equipping a new plant was then thoroughly canvassed, it was decided that a factory conducted by the publishers was essential to maintaining a continuous high standard of work and enable them to meet all demands for their various publications.

We are quite willing to concur with your half-expressed opinion that a printing and binding establishment is a luxury for a publisher, and there are many times when presses are idle, but we are compensated by the fact that we can exercise closest supervision and control, and can produce exactly the quality of work we desire.

Your citation of the influence exerted by William Morris and the Kelmscott Press we thoroughly agree to, particularly the fact that to procure the mechanical details he desired it was necessary to establish his own press.

Appleton Morgan No Matoid.

APPLETON MORGAN, writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on the Shakespeare-Bacon question, says: "If Mr. William Henry Burr of Washington is a matoid, (or, as Dr. Dana prefers it, 'mattoid,') then I must decline the honor of being one. I do not agree at all with Mr. Burr, as he very well knows, nor do I go as far as Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes or his namesake, Judge Nathaniel Holmes, though I do heartily agree with Mr. Dana that Mrs. Gallup and her fellow-cipherists are matoidal.

"The sentence quoted by Mr. Burr, while verb. lit. et punct, as I wrote it, does not, when removed from its context, express what it meant when it stood where I placed it. It was an admission and not a statement, made in the course of my debate with Dr. Platt. It is hard, without circumlocution, to rewrite it so as to indicate its relative meaning as it stood where it belonged. This might approximate it: 'There are so many coincidences between the matter in the first folio version of certain plays which did not appear in the quarto versions, and Bacon's opinions, errors, and corrections of errors, circumstances, &c., as recorded in his philosophical writings in the interval of time between the quartos and the first folio that,' &c. It is a very exact and nice question, and should be examined very cautiously, indeed!"

One Who Agrees With Mr. Dana.

JAMES HAMPTON, Washington, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "If Mr. William Henry Burr had consulted any modern dictionary—e. g., the Standard—or any medical dictionary before replying to Mr. Dana's letter on Shakespeare-Bacon mattoids, he might not have been forced to make the humiliating confession that he could not find the word 'mattoid.' I would not have your readers believe that all Washingtonians are so far behind the times, nor that none of us has read Lombroso. I was about to write a personal letter of thanks to Mr. Dana for, at last finding the right, the only, word descriptive of these lunatics, but I will take this means of expressing my gratitude.

"A number of years ago I found in a junk shop a little pamphlet on the Shakespeare-Bacon question bearing Mr. Burr's name as author. It was so curious and so cheap that I added it, not to my Shakespeareans, but to my curios. Like all curios, it finally disappeared. But I remember that one of the arguments (and a fair sample of all) that Bacon wrote 'Shakespeare' was that Shakespeare was the son of a Catholic, if not a Catholic himself, and Bacon was the son of a learned Protestant. Ergo, et cetera. It seemed to me that it was then 'up to Mr. Burr' to find the Protestant who wrote 'Dante' and divers other works, and the question occurred to me, Where did the learning come from which made possible the Protestant scholars of the sixteenth century?

"Mr. Burr mentions eight mattoids besides himself. I could probably double the number from memory, and a list of books printed by 'Shakespeare-Bacon' mattoids is as appalling as the contents of these same books is amusing and exasperating. But, considering all this class of mattoids, how insignificant they are, both in numbers and in mental calibre, as evidenced by what they have accomplished in the world, alongside the great army of sane scholars who have molded the thought of the world for the past three centuries and who have recorded their unshaken faith in the man Shakespeare.

"Mr. Burr evidently glories in the appellation 'mattoid' and is therefore impermeable to any argument or statement of facts. But he might possibly learn a little by reading Mr. Sidney Lee's 'Life of Shakespeare,' the late Senator Cushman K. Davis's 'The Law in Shakespeare,' and Mr. Charles E. Phelps's 'Falstaff and Equity.'"

Frederic Harrison on Socialism.

GEORGE W. RIVES, Rochester, N. Y., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Mr. Frederic Harrison, in his review of 'La Question Sociale,' makes some curious mistakes regarding what modern scientific Socialism stands for. His attempt to expose what he terms the 'demagogic effrontery' of Karl Marx in claiming that labor is entitled to what it produces, leads him into a position from which he vainly tries to escape by means of very absurd statements.

"His assumption that Marx advocates the absolute equality of all kinds of labor, in the sense that the man who weaves the canvas upon which a masterpiece is painted should receive as much as the artist, is shown to be erroneous by the very fact that Marxians object to the very same proposition as advocated by the late Edward Bellamy. Bellamy claimed, and I agree with him, that eventually, when society shall impartially and adequately fit every human being for whatever avocation he is best adapted, the natural tendency to seek the most remunerative one will in time bring about a condition of equality. But such a condition belongs to the future, whereas Marxians deal with the present, and, as I understand them, do not contemplate any immediate and arbitrary leveling such as Mr. Harrison leads us to infer.

"In the examples used, Mr. Harrison deliberately omits such 'labor' as suits his purpose—the 'scientific engineering,' as well as the work of surveyors, bridge builders, carpenters, &c., is referred to as if it was not to be remunerated, and the reader left to infer that Marx considered that a railroad was built solely by the men who handled the pick and shovel. Of course this is rot—and if Mr. Harrison does not know it he had better read Marx again. He asks, 'What of the $20,000,000 paid to the workmen,' and says that they would consider that 'nothing.'

"This is manifestly unfair, as 'plus value' means, if anything, the unpaid balance, beyond this partial payment. When he goes on to talk of the question of the railroad's 'paying,' he quite misunderstands the basic principle of Socialism. Socialists would not build railroads—or anything else—as speculations, but solely to use.

"Mr. Harrison forgets that Socialism would involve the doing away with the 'profit' system, and with it the present incentive to build things merely for the purpose of obtaining 'plus value.'

"Although a Socialist, who believes that the first practical application of our principles must be made upon a somewhat less exalted plane than the altruist would prefer, my firm belief is that as this crude application improves the economic condition of the masses it will lead to such a growth of the altruistic feeling that something partaking of the nature of real 'brotherhood' will soon follow. Such a brotherhood would eventually recognize the right of a weaker brother to an equal participation in the pleasures of this life, providing he did his best in the work of producing them. Marxians would only give him what he actually produced—although this would be much more than he now gets.

"This very demand, however, recognizes the fact that, to-day, the work of all is not of equal value, and even Marxians would resent such charge as that made by Mr. Harrison—that everybody is to receive the same pay per hour.

"This inequality is owing largely to the inability of all to cultivate such talent as requires a long and costly training, but when this training is free to all much of the inequality will disappear, and in time the remnant will surrender to the altruistic feeling which even Mr. Harrison recognizes as a factor not to be ignored."

Mrs. Belden's Novels.

E. P. G. of Boston writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "In this day of complex thought seen even in the novel written for recreation, it is refreshing to come across a 'tale pure and simple.' This was the opinion expressed some six years since when Mrs. Belden's interesting book 'Fate at the Door,' was published, and two years later when 'The King's Ward' by the same author appeared. We have another book, from the same writer, 'Antonia,' for the expression of a like opinion; for it, too, is a 'tale pure and simple,' with, however, a different atmosphere. To the New York society life of the first tale, and the Henry VIII. English flavor of the second, is now revealed the fresh Frieslanid atmosphere of Colonial New York life. Its representation of the Indian, in his loyalty as well as in his temptations, adds a native American flavor interesting to meet. Its little surprises startle rather than shock. Murder, as in the case in some of the recent stories concerning Indians, is not uppermost in the author's work. The Daughters of the American Revolution know that while Regent of New York State of the National Society, it was no secret that Mrs. James Mead Belden of Syracuse, N. Y., was adding literary repute to patriotic endeavor under the name of Jessie Van Zile Belden. Besides the tales and other work for periodicals, a valuable Belden genealogy was compiled, which was not at all like the 'begat' chapters in the Bible. Mrs. Belden is the sister of the author Edward S. Van Zile."

NEWS IN LONDON.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, June 7.—Hall Caine's quarrel with the Pearsons about the chapter in "The Eternal City" which those publishers thought immoral is already old news, but new developments in the controversy seem likely. The publishers assert, it is stated, that the objectionable chapter is quite in a manner of the Italian novelist Gabriele d'Annunzio, and it will be remembered that there was a chapter in "The Christian" which some readers called indecent, but which Caine himself declared pure and uplifting. Some writers here who are intimately acquainted with the novelist say that he privately announced while writing "The Christian" that the chapter in question was to be daring in its frankness and realism. As a matter of fact, the chapter in "The Eternal City" is a scene between Roma and the Baron, which is surely disappointing to the optimistic reader, who had hitherto regarded the heroine from David Rossi's point of view. The revelation is not pleasant and seriously threatens the whole moral structure which the author had so carefully reared up to that point. Presumably, when "The Eternal City" appears in book form we shall be told that the objectionable chapter is also pure and uplifting. Meanwhile, though the story has ceased to appear as a serial in London, the book is receiving invaluable advertising.

***

Rudyard Kipling's reappearance in a Boer war ballad entitled "The Bridge Guard in the Karroo" is rather disappointing. There are a few happy lines, but none of them seem to have the dash and swing of his former martial ballads. The general opinion here is that the poet was not warmed by his subject. The Boer war does not seem an inspiration either to literature or art. Nearly all the poems which have been written here on the subject from the "Imperialistic" point of view seem to be wanting utterly in those elements which are capable of producing a fine patriotic enthusiasm.

***

Max Beerbohm has been putting the finishing touches this week to a new novel called "Zuleika Dobson," the scene of which is laid in Oxford, with a beautiful background of ancient architecture and with the reproduction of some of the atmosphere of university life. But the tale itself is somewhat fantastical, showing the power of rare feminine charm over the susceptible undergraduate heart.

***

Messrs. Harper will publish here in a fortnight, and later in America, a new volume on "Foundations of Education in Trade and Industry," by Fabian Ware. The author, although a young man, is quite prominent in educational work here. He sails to-day for South Africa, having been appointed by Lord Milner to organise an educational system in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies. The book treats of the methods of technical education in France, Germany, Italy, and the United States. Its publication is most timely, in view of the parliamentary debate on the Educational bill. Mr. Ware believes that England has much to learn in the matter of technical education from the United States, France, and other countries.

***

The announcement is made to-day that Lord Rosebery is at work on another Napoleon study. His new monograph on the career and character of the Emperor is expected to be published early in 1902. He is said to have obtained valuable material during his recent sojourn in Italy. "Napoleon, the Last Phase," now also published in a French translation, it will be recalled, is a sort of exposition and criticism of the works written about Napoleon's exile in St. Helena.

***

Albert Chevalier, who has idealized and poetised the Cockney character on the stage, is hard at work on his autobiography, which will probably be larger and of more varied interest than such books generally are. Chevalier, whose father was a French teacher, is a college man of considerable culture, many accomplishments, and wide experience.

***

Two forthcoming books will be of great interest to students of the fine arts. One is the autobiography of William Holman-Hunt, who will have much to say concerning the early days of the pre-Raphaelite movement, in which he was one of the three moving figures. He exhibited at the Royal Academy as far back as 1846. The other book referred to is the collected Royal Academy lectures of Valentine Prinsep, who, although an artist, has been incidentally a soldier, and is now known as a novelist and playwright as well. He has written a book on Imperial India from an artist's point of view, a couple of novels, and two moderately successful plays.

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Sir Walter Besant's health is much improved, and it is now hoped that he will be able to speak at the banquet of that society known as the Atlantic Union in Hotel Cecil next Monday. Dean Hole will also speak.

***

George Glissing, the novelist, whose "Crown of Life" was much commented on in America a year ago, has been quite ill lately and has gone to the seashore to recuperate.

***

The chief speakers at the annual meeting of the Dante Society this week were Ambassador Choate, Mrs. Craigie, better known by her pseudonym of John Oliver Hobbes, and the poet laureate, Mr. Alfred Austin. Mrs. Craigie read a charming paper on Dante and Botticelli. Mr. Choate in his address gave gracious credit to Longfellow, Lowell, and Charles Eliot Norton as students of Dante, and suggested the formation of a separate Dante library in London. As both the British Museum and the Bodleian Library at Oxford are now overcrowded, this seems most desirable. Mr. Choate did not forget to mention Cornell University's splendid Dante collection, which, begun eight years ago by Willard Fiske with about 2,000 volumes, now includes nearly 7,000 items of Biblioteca Dantesca. Mr. Austin, giving expression to his oft-declared conception of the Florentine, spoke of Dante as a poet who was popular because he loved a woman and she loved him, which is an opinion slightly at variance with modern scholarship.

***

Dante literature continues to multiply, the latest addition being a two-volume work by W. W. Vernon, called "Readings in the Paradiso of Dante." It presents the Italian text with an English version, a running commentary based principally on the authority of Benvenuto da Imola, together with introductory essays and very full footnotes. The work bears the imprint of Messrs Macmillan & Co. E. A. D.

Literature for Young Folks.

Among the juveniles published this season which are more than usually attractive and useful are a monthly series of children's classics issued under the title of "Heath's Home and School Classics," bearing the imprint of D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston.

These little books have introductions by well-known American writers on English literature, they are well illustrated by well-known artists, are in large type, and are attractively bound. They include those children's classics which have long since established themselves in English literature and among them are the well-known works of such writers as Jean Ingelow, Mrs. Ewing, Dr. Aiken, Mrs. Barbauld, Harriet Martineau, and many others; there are, too, several of Shakespeare's comedies arranged for youthful readers, as well as collections of ancient nursery rhymes arranged according to modern ideas of child education and with pictures by artists who have made a close study of child life.

The books, as published, represent a complete course of reading for children from infancy upward, presented, not in the form of extracts or selections, but as complete works, at a price cheaper than anything of the kind which has yet been put upon the market. Among the editors we note the names of Sarah Willard Hiestand, the Rev. W. Eliot Griffis, Charles Welsh, M. V. O'Shea, and Prof. W. P. Trent, while a refined, artistic appearance of the books is assured by such names as Josephine E. Bruce, A. J. Ripley, A. F. Schmitt, H. P. Barnes, C. M. Howard, Clara E. A. Wood, and Sir John Gilbert, whose pictures are full of life and suggestion, while simple in the delineation of their subjects.

The idea of the publishers in bringing out this series is clear. It deserves the most enthusiastic support on the part of educators and the heads of families. It is to gather from the mass of juvenile literature which for ages has been accumulating that which is essentially of human interest, and of a high and inspiring moral tone without being didactic; to present such literary pieces with all necessary elucidation as regards author, subject, and material, with pictures which are as suggestive, human, and as artistic as the texts themselves.

Victoria's Funeral Car.

A sentence in Mr. Goldwin Smith's Atlantic review of Sir Herbert Maxwell's "Life of Wellington" recalls an odd mistake iterated and reiterated after the death of Queen Victoria. It was said that certain arrangements were made for the conveyance of her coffin because she had been so shocked by seeing how the Duke of Wellington's was jolted about on the gun carriage. Says Dr. Smith: "Many thought that the huge catafalque was less suitable for a hero than a gun carriage." In truth the huge catafalque was used, and its rather amazing history was revived in the London papers some years ago.

After the structure was complete, it was discovered that no undertaker in London had any horses able to move it, and it was necessary to borrow ten teams from Barclay & Perkins, whose drays were drawn by immense black horses, not to be matched in Europe. Here a second trouble arose, for the animals were accustomed to be led, and, although fairly broken, could not be relied upon for even moderately good behavior if in charge of strangers. The draymen were entirely willing to become part of the funeral pageant, but they were as huge as the horses, and no black kid glove in England would cover their hands, and not even the War Office could find boots for their feet, and when the day came, each horse was led by a giant in specially made gloves, boots, and suit of mourning, and both horses and men were a credit to the country that could assemble and array them at short notice. The story is a bit of plain prose, beside the poetic chance that gave Victoria into the tender care of her bluejackets for her last home-coming, but still it has a certain interest to those curious in funeral matters, as the true tale of "the towering car, the sable steeds."

1901

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE MAYFLOWER AND HER LOG. July 15, 1620—May 6, 1621. Chiefly from Original Sources. By Azel Ames. Folio. Pp. xx.-378. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $6.

A HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN PEOPLE. By Francis Newton. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-625. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

CHINA AND THE ALLIES. In 2 vols. By A. Henry Savage Landor. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. about xxvi.-453. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Advance sheets.)

A HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK SWAMP. By Frank W. Norcross of The Shoe and Leather Reporter. 12mo. Pp. 341. New York: The Chilwick Press.

SIR WALTER SCOTT. By William Henry Hudson. 12mo. Pp. x.-306. New York: A. Wessels Company. $2.

THE STORY OF THE DOMINION. Four Hundred Years in the Annals of Half a Continent. A History of Canada from Its Early Discovery and Settlement to the Present Time, Embracing Its Growth, Progress, and Achievements in the Pursuits of Peace and War. By J. Castell Hopkins. Illustrated. Small folio. Pp. xv.-864. Philadelphia, Chicago, Toronto: The John C. Winston Company.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

CHRISTUS AUCTOR. A Manual of Christian Evidences. By Warren A. Candler. Fourth edition. 12mo. Pp. vi.-256. New York: The Baker Taylor Company. $1.25.

NEW EDITION OF THE BABYLONIA TALMUD. Original text, edited, corrected, formulated, and translated into English by Michael L. Rodkinson. Second edition—revised and enlarged. Section Moed. (Festivals.) Tractate Rhetalim and Rosh Hashana. Hebrew and English. Vol. IV. Octavo. Pp. 78. New York: New Talmud Publishing Company, 54 East One Hundred and Sixth Street. (Advance sheets.)

A HISTORY OF THE MISSIONS OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. By J. Taylor Hamilton. 8vo. Pp. xv.-235. Bethlehem, Penn.: Times Publishing Company.

COMMENTARY ON THE OLD TESTAMENT. Vol. VIII. Ezekiel and Daniel. By Camden M. Cobern. 12mo. Pp. 418. New York: Eaton & Mains. $2.

TREASON AND PLOT. Struggles for Catholic Supremacy in the Last Years of Queen Elizabeth. By Martha A. S. Hume. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-517. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $4.50.

PRACTICAL HYPNOTISM. Theories and Experiments. Compiled and edited by the Comte de Saint-Germain. From the works of Baird, Charcot, Luys, &c. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xix.-204. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MENTAL HEALING. A Practical Exposition of Practical Restorative Power. By Leander Edmund Whipple. Third edition. 12mo. Pp. viii.-234. New York: The Metaphysical Publishing Company. $1.25.

SCHOOL HYGIENE. By Edward R. Shaw. 12mo. Pp. xi.-260. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A SYSTEM OF PHYSIOLOGICAL THERAPEUTICS. A Practical Exposition of the Methods, Other Than Drug Giving, Useful in the Treatment of the Sick. Edited by Solomon Solis Cohen. Vol. I., Electrotherapy, by George W. Jacoby. In two books. Book I.—Electrophysics—Apparatus Required for the Therapeutic and Diagnostic Use of Electricity. With 167 illustrations. Book II.—Diagnosis: Therapeutics. 8vo. Pp. xxii.-242, xii.-323. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

POETRY AND ESSAYS.

HOME THOUGHTS. By C. 12mo. Pp. viii.-311. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50. (2 copies.)

POEMS OF THE UNKNOWN WAY. By Sidney Royse Lysaght. 12mo. Pp. vii.-170. London and New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

THE DOOMED TURK. The End of the Eastern Question. A Series of Ten Essays. By E. Middleton. 12mo. Pp. xii.-152. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

THOUGHTS IN VERSE. By Duncan Francis Young. 12mo. Pp. 57. New York: The Abbey Press. 75 cents.

LAST ESSAYS. By the Right Hon. Prof. Max Muller. First Series. Essays on Language, Folklore, and Other Subjects. 12mo. Pp. viii.-300. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

VERSES. By Helen R. Hamersley Stickney. 12mo. Pp. 128. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

LOVE POEMS OF TENNYSON. 32mo. Pp. viii.-195. The Lovers' Library. New York: John Lane.

THE SYMPHONY OF LIFE. A Series of Constructive Sketches and Interpretations. By Henry Wood. 12mo. Pp. 362. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

RHYMES FROM TIME TO TIME. By William Croswell Doane. 12mo. Pp. 185. Albany, N. Y.: Riggs Printing and Publishing Company.

JOY BELLS. By William Trevelyan Browne. 12mo. Pp. 334. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co.

OF FRIENDSHIP. An essay from a week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers. Henry David Thoreau. 12mo. Pp. vi.-98. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., The Riverside Press.

OUT OF DOOR AND TRAVEL.

THE HOME LIFE OF WILD BIRDS. A New Method of the Study and Photography of Birds. By Francis Hobart Herrick. 141 original illustrations from nature by the author. Folio. Pp. xix.-148. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

THE CITIES OF NORTHERN ITALY. Grant Allen's Historical Guide Books to the Principal Cities of Europe, Treating Concisely and Thoroughly of the Principal Historic and Artistic Points of Interest Therein. By George C. Williamson. 16mo. Pp. 273. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.25.

WITH A POLICEMAN IN SOUTH AFRICA. Or Three years in the Natal Mounted Police, by an ex-trooper, E. W. Searle. 12mo. Pp. 130. New York: The Abbey Press. 75 cents.

THE BOLIVIAN ANDES. A Record of Climbing and Exploration in the Cordillera Real in the years 1898 and 1900. By Sir Martin Conway. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. viii.-400. New York: Harper & Brothers. $5.

AND THE WILDERNESS BLOSSOMED. By Almon Dexter. 8vo. Pp. 288. Philadelphia: H. W. Fisher & Co.

MOSQUITOES. How they live; how they carry disease; how they are classified; how they may be destroyed. By L. O. Howard. 12mo. Pp. xi. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.25.

INSECT LIFE. An introduction to nature study and a guide for teachers, students, and others interested in out-of-door life. By John Henry Comstock. 8vo. Pp. 349. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

TO THE PACIFIC AND MEXICO. By A. K. McClure. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 182. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.

MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES. By Mary C. Dickerson. Photographs from life. Octavo. Pp. xviii.-344. Boston: Ginn & Co.

FICTION.

MANASSEH. A Romance of Transylvania. Retold from the Hungarian of Maurus Jokai by Percy Favor Bicknell. 12mo. Pp. x.-338. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

A PAIR OF PATIENT LOVERS. By W. D. Howells. 12mo. Pp. 367. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.15.

THE CONFESSION OF AN ENGLISH OPIUM EATER AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Thomas de Quincey. 8vo. Pp. xix.-460. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A SUNNY SOUTHERNER. By Julia Magruder. 16mo. Pp. 194. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25

FIGHTING AGAINST FATE; OR, THE TRIALS, STRUGGLES, AND REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF TWO BROTHERS. By Moses Davis Morris. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-300. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

DATE LIKE THESE. A Novel. By Edward W. Townsend. 12mo. Pp. iv.-402. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

THE HOUSE OF DE MAILLY. A Romance. By Margaret Horton Potter. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. 12mo. Pp. iv.-402. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A MISTRESS OF MANY MOODS. By Charlotte Bakeless Kaspar. Translated from the French of André Theuriet. 12mo. Pp. 111. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

A ROMANCE OF MEDITATION. By Elaine L. Field. 12mo. Pp. 94. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

THE AUTOCRATS. A Novel. By Charles K. Lush. 12mo. Pp. viii.-366. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE SOLDIER'S VENGEANCE; OR, ROLAND AND WILFRED. By Florence Nightingale Craddock. 12mo. Pp. 208. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE MYSTERY OF THE MARELETONS. A Romance of Reality. By M. Mackin. 12mo. Pp. 163. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

WHEN THE GATES LIFT UP THEIR HEADS. A Story of the Seventies. By Payne Erskine. 12mo. Pp. vi.-445. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

AN ORIGINAL GIRL. By Christine Faber. 12mo. Pp. 167. New York: P. J. Kennedy.

THE SUPREME CRIME. By Dorothy Gerard. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

TWO MEN AND SOME WOMEN. By Walter Marion Raymond. 12mo. Pp. vi.-160. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REGIMENTAL BADGES WORN IN THE BRITISH ARMY 100 YEARS AGO. Reproduced in Fac Simile from the Pen and Ink Drawings in the Notebook of a Silversmith of that Time. By Edward Almack. Folio. Pp. 82. London: Bladen, East & Blades. 7s. 6d. net.

LAIRD & LEE'S VEST POCKET ELECTRIC SPARKS. Electricity in all its Branches and Applications. By Prof. James E. Beaton. 18mo. Pp. 272. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

THE TRAINING OF THE BODY, for Games, Athletics, Gymnastics, and Other Forms of Exercise, and for Health, Growth, and Development. By F. A. Schmidt and Eustace H. Miles. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-522. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

AFTER DINNER SPEECHES AT THE LOTOS CLUB. Arranged by John Elderkin, Chester S. Lord and Horatio N. Fraser. 8vo. Pp. xxii.-414. New York: Privately printed.

THE CRIME OF CREDULITY. By Herbert N. Casson. 12mo. Pp., vii.-254. New York: Peter Eckler. 75 cents.

YEAR BOOK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. 8vo. Pp. 68. New York: Published by the Society.

NEW YORK IN BONDAGE. By Hon. John D. Townsend. 12mo. Pp. xix.-252. Issued for subscribers. New York: 345 West 34th Street.

SOCIAL CONTROL. A Survey of the Foundations of Order. By Edward Alsworth Ross. 12mo. Pp., xii.-463. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Posterity the Judge of Authors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is, perhaps, somewhat of a notable fact that, in literature more especially, the great writers are not discovered to be such until after they have passed away. In the field of statesmanship it was, in the earlier history of our own nation, and is now, a much easier task to find real greatness in a statesman while yet he is on the stage of action than it is to discover the same general distinction in an author while he is living. The statement is measured by his capacity to grasp and deal with the overshadowing political and governmental problems of his own time. He is like a leader on the battlefield, and his greatness in resources is put to an immediate and decisive test. If he fails in meeting issues of great moment successfully—or of discovering a way out of great public difficulties—he is likely to fail in his ambition to win the mark of greatness which is awarded to success.

It is different with a writer. He may be immensely popular from one end of the country to another; may seem to have reached the pinnacle of fame, and yet, with the passage of a few years his name will have passed out of memory almost, and his books lie idle in the library case.

There are many instances in history where the highly praised writers of a day have very early gone into eclipse, and contrariwise many cases where the name of the rejected author of his time, who was left to die unknown and unacknowledged, has, through the genius of his work, been discovered only after he has passed—been engraved in bronze and marble, and his work become a part of the standard literature of all time. We do not forget the tragic record of Keats while yet he lived, whose name receives universal tribute now, and whose tomb is the mecca of an endless procession of reverencing pilgrims. We know of the contempt which was heaped on Shelley; how he shook the dust of England from his feet and went into exile to live and die, rejected in his day and generation. We are reminded of the scorn and ridicule that was mercilessly turned on Wordsworth when he was giving to an indifferent world the best of his immortal verse. And now Keats, Shelley, and Wordsworth! Do we not know their priceless worth; for the matchless beauty of their poetry?

This thought was suggested to me as I scanned the papers and noted the growing fashion of the authors of our day—witnessed in their ovations and fêtes which they are so lavishly bestowing on fellow-authors who have met with more or less current recognition in their work. It may be generous in them, and a distinct mark of good comradeship to furnish good dinners and at the same time jolly some fellow-craftsman into a happy self-complacency of mind, but authors should know that eminence is not the result of these adulations any more than it is the cause. It is possible that this "mutual admiration society" habit may become too confirmed. Strange as it may seem, authors are not always the best judges of the most enduring work of their craftsmen, nor of what constitutes the highest order of eminence among themselves.

ONE OF THE ARMY OF READERS.

New York, June 4, 1901.

Mr. Winston Churchill's New Novel

THE CRISIS

Was published two weeks ago to-day and is already in its ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH THOUSAND. We think the American public is to be congratulated upon the genuine success of this book—a success due to merit alone.

The press notices up to date have been more than favorable. Praises of the book have reached us from Boston to San Francisco.

Boston
Hartford
New York
Baltimore
Philadelphia
Washington
Buffalo
Cleveland

Toledo
Indianapolis
Chicago
Louisville
New Orleans
St. Louis
Denver
San Francisco

We quote *briefly* from a few of these:

"Mr. Churchill is a strong man. *The Crisis* has placed him among the leaders of the sentiment of our age. Long after this book has been read, closed and put aside, the people who lived, loved and suffered on its pages will be a part of your life. You will meet them again and again masquerading under other names introduced by lesser men. Your children and grandchildren will know them, and I can see them now, beckoning with one hand to the past, pointing with the other hand steadily to the future."—*Book News.*

"*The Crisis* is an American story to the cover; bringing out the Colonial types modified by two centuries of life in the New World, and confronting one another at last in the very heart of the continent. It is American also in its just and true interpretation of characteristic American simplicity, of manner and habit, combined with high ideals of public service and great gifts of mind and heart."—*Hamilton W. Mabie in New York Times Saturday Review.*

"Mr. Churchill's latest achievement does not lie in his philosophical interpretation of events, nor in his skillful handling of divers characters or his use of 'local color.' It is in the fact that his art has been so perfect that the work has made these things of secondary importance, and *The Crisis* is a complete, well-rounded whole—a satisfying romance of the most important period in the history of the United States."

—*Boston Transcript.*

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"From widely separated sections of the land comes the report that *Lords of the North is among the six best sellers of the day."* *Publishers' Weekly.*

An interesting and thrilling story that *rivals the best of Cooper* and *Conan Doyle.* Its warm reception is not to be wondered at. *Denver Republican.*

For Sale Everywhere. J. F. Taylor & Co.

NOTES AND NEWS.

What are believed to be two strong novels will come from the press of L. C. Page & Co. early this month — "She Stands Alone," being the story of Pilate's wife, by Mark Ashton, and "My Strangest Case," by Guy Boothby, author of "Doctor Nikola" and "That Beautiful White Devil."

"The Pianoforte and Its Music," H. E. Krehbiel's long-delayed book, will shortly, we are informed, make its appearance from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons early in September. The work will complete the quintet of popular books on music which the Scribners have been publishing under the names of "The Music Lover's Library," in which series W. J. Henderson's "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music" was the first.

Williams and Duval's "The Seventeenth Century in France," being historical selections compiled and edited by H. Isabelle Williams and Delphine Duval of Smith College, will be published immediately by Henry Holt & Co. Among the selections are "Portrait de Louis XIV.," "La Cour de Louis XIV.," "Fêtes sous Louis XIV." and Ste. Beuve's "Ecrivain."

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week "The Evolution of Modern Money," by William Warrand Carlile, and, in addition de luxe form, "Miscellaneous Studies," by Walter Pater. Uniform with the latter will also be issued this month Mr. Pater's "Essays from the Guardian."

In these days of feverish, rapid production and passing fancies two years is a long life for a popular novel, yet "Ingomar of Hentsau," now in its third year, is nothing over twice as many as it did in 1899, and has just gone into the thirteenth impression. Of Anthony Hope's eight books published by Henry Holt & Co. it is at present by far the most popular. The eighth book referred to is "Father Stafford," which has just been brought out in an American authorized edition.

Imogen Clark's novel of old Dutch New York, "God's Puppets," is to be republished in England by John Murray and published there under the title of "The Doubleday Garden." It is said that the change of title is owing to the fact that the garden scene is very strong in England just now.

Doubleday, Page & Co.'s "Personal Elliot" still grows. Volumes IV. and V. appear this week, containing the author's great historical novel. In to "Russia" more than any other she put her life work, and The Cornhill Magazine gave her $35,000 for it, the largest price that periodical ever paid for a serial. The personal features in the present issue are particularly rich in illustrations reproduced from photographs which the publishers and the editor, Esther Wood, have been put to much pains to secure.

A novel which may be said to attack shams and frauds in high places, is "Three Fair Philanthropists," by Miss Alice M. Mussy, which has just been issued by The Abbey Press. Although plainly a novel with a purpose, this feature is not made so obtrusive as to interfere with the story; the same may be said of the satire which is a marked characteristic of the author's style. True and false philanthropy are admirably contrasted in the persons of the three heroines, and the faithful, unselfish Mrs. Thatcher, who is further brought out into strong relief by a certain Mrs. Islip, a type of woman whose originals are to be frequently found in New York fashionable life.

"The Kidnapped Millionaires" is the title of a new novel by Frederick U. Adams, which will be published June 17 through the Lothrop Company. The theme is the kidnapping of six New York millionaires by an irresponsible newspaper correspondent, and the tale treats of the various adventures of the marooned magnates, the Wall Street panic which follows their disappearance, and their final rescue through the efforts of an enterprising newspaper. Mr. Adams has written a book, of 800 pages, and those who have read the advance sheets are generous in their praise of the author's contribution to spirited fiction. Several of the characters in the story are said to be easily recognizable.

"Bücher's Industrial Evolution," translated by Dr. S. M. Wickett, lecturer in Toronto University, will be immediately published by Henry Holt & Co. The work will make accessible to the student not familiar with German a most important contribution to economic problems from the historical point of view.

Admiral Evans's "A Sailor's Log" is selling in its sixth edition.

There is said to be an unusual demand for literature on golf this season, and new editions of "Practical Golf," by Walter J. Travis; "The Golfer's Alphabet," by A. B. Frost, and "Harper's Official Golf Guide for 1901" are being issued by Harper & Brothers.

"The Life of Jennie O'Neil Potter," by Anna Randall Diehl, will be published immediately by Isaac H. Blanchard Company. The volume will be illustrated with ten full-page engravings in half-tone, showing among other things the birthplace of Miss Potter and the famous jockey picture, so familiar to the many admirers of this talented woman.

"A Memorial to William Steinitz," (the chess champion,) containing a section of his games, chronologically arranged with an analysis of play, edited by Charles Devide, is in active preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Owen Johnson's novel, "Arrows of the Almighty," has just gone into its third edition within a month of its publication, and a fourth edition is announced of Miss Gwendolen Overton's novel "The Heritage of Unrest." Both are published by the Macmillan Company.

Brentano's announce that they have just received from Paris the following books: Georges Courteline's "Les Marionnettes de la Vie," with colored illustrations by Barrère. These are dramatic sketches containing a delightful quality of humor, and descriptive of various French types; also two new books of Barel's illustrated collection, viz: P. Chaumelin, "La fille de Ordon," a love story of Syrian life, and G. Beaumé's "La nuit de Tarascon," a story of mediæval Court life in Southern France.

"Our Ferns and Their Haunts" is announced for immediate publication by Frederick A. Stokes Company as the only work that treats exhaustively of the characteristics of the fern. It is by Willard Nelson Clute, editor of The Fern Bulletin, and formerly Assistant Curator of the New York Botanical Garden.

"The Sea Beach at Ebb Tide," just issued by The Century Company, although considered literature, may still be used as a text book, for it is thorough in its treatment of the seaweeds and the lower forms of animal life found between tide marks.

Col. John A. Joyce's new life of "Edgar Allan Poe" is being published by F. Tennyson Neely Company. It is said to be an attractive and important book, part of which has been written in the light of new material, with which Col. Joyce recently became acquainted.

The New York Magazine of Mysteries is a semi-fiction and semi-scientific illustrated monthly, which is being issued in this city. It deals with dreams and their meanings, visions, palmistry, hypnotism, &c.

The next volume of the Columbia University Studies, soon to be issued by The Macmillan Company, will contain a historical study of antirent in New York State, by L. D. Scisco, Ph. D. The monograph covers the rise and fall of the secret political society of the Know-Nothings, and will be the first published narrative of the inside workings of that mysterious and powerful organization.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have in preparation for presentation as a subscription book "The History of the New York Theatres," by Col. T. Allston Brown. Only 300 copies will be printed. The work begins twenty-two years earlier than Dunlap stated the drama to have been introduced in America—at Williamsburg, in 1753—and it represents the labors of forty-seven years.

A historical work of some importance is about to be published by the American Economic Association. For more than ten years Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis of Cambridge has studied the paper money of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, beginning with the unfortunate land bank and ending with the resumption of specie payments in 1741, a record of great interest, as it involves so many economic and political questions. The result of his studies are now to appear in two volumes, and will make a contribution to the history of Massachusetts from an unusual standpoint, and one which no other colony or State can show in such fullness.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in course of preparation a biography of Peter Abelard by "Father" Joseph McCabe, author of "Twelve Years in a Monastery." Hitherto no full and adequate biography of this remarkable man has existed in English. "Father" McCabe's work supplies the deficiency, throwing the light of scholarship on Abelard's much misunderstood personality. For his task "Father" McCabe, by reason of his monastic, scholastic, and ecclesiastical experience, is well equipped. He appears to have studied the subject most thoroughly, and his learning is obvious on every page. His writing is always bright and simple, and even in parts where he discusses philosophy and the history of theological movements he is never dull or heavy. The life of Abelard offers him an uncommonly good opportunity; it is intensely dramatic, and, apart from its romance, it is important as being the life of the keenest thinker and boldest theologian of the twelfth century. Of the scholastic and literary value of this work one need say little further in recommendation than that it has passed the approval of so high an authority as the author of "The History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century." Mr. Leslie Stephen has read the manuscript very carefully and given it high praise.

It is quite unprecedented, we believe, to have a book by an anonymous author go through three editions before its day of publication. That is the case of "The Tribulations of a Princess," by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress," which is presented this week by Harper & Brothers. "The Tribulations of a Princess" has been announced as an autobiography, told in the style of a romance.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing this month "Songs of My Violin," by Alfred L. Donaldson, with illustrations by W. J. Dietz, in which the violinist has put into verse the melodies of his beloved instrument, and "Verses," by Helen R. Hamersley Stickney.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia has written a paper for "All the World's Fighting Ships," which will come from the press of Harper & Brothers next week.

The Duke of the Abruzzi's account of his polar expedition appears in the June number of The Pall Mall Magazine.

What is a magazine for men will correspond with The Ladies' Home Journal, Delineator, Woman's Home Companion, Harper's Bazar, &c., will shortly be issued by The Wardrobe Publishing Company of Chicago, with William Henry Baker as editor. It will be called The Gentleman's Magazine, and will be an illustrated periodical devoted to dress, artistic and literary matters, and sports, besides those subjects which more especially appeal to unmarried men.

"Where and How to Dine in Paris," by Rowland Strong, is being published in America by M. F. Mansfield & Co. It is a well-written little volume, which tells the visitor to Paris just what he should desire to know in regard to hotels, cafés, and restaurants.

"The Mayflower and Her Log; July 15, 1620—May 6, 1621," by Azel Ames of the Pilgrim Society, is published this week by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., with maps and charts showing the course of the pilgrims and a portrait of Gov. Edward Winslow. It is presented in old style form, and is handsomely bound. The material which serves as the basis of the "log" has been drawn from many sources, and in each case the authority is given.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie will publish shortly through Dodd, Mead & Co. a new, revised, and illustrated edition of his "Norse Stories." Many of the pictures will be in color. Mr. Mabie has here retold the old stories of the battles of the gods and the giants which have been repeated for hundreds of years by the Norse firesides in the long Winter evenings.

"A Religion That Will Wear" is the title of a book which is attracting considerable attention in England, and which will shortly appear in an American edition from the press of Thomas Whittaker. It is a "Layman's Confession of Faith, Addressed to Agnostics by a Scottish Presbyterian," whose identity is as yet unknown.

The June Mind contains articles by Axel H. Gibson, "Immortality and Reason," and C. G. Oyston, "Reincarnation."

"The Seal of Silence," a novel by Arthur R. Conder, will shortly be published by D. Appleton & Co. As in the case of "David Harum," this book appears after the death of its author. It is his first and last book. The story deals with English country life, and presents plenty of incident as well as entertaining types of character.

"The Church of the Reconstruction," by the Rev. Edward Skagen, will be published next week by Thomas Whittaker, in which the old but important topic of Christian union and church consolidation will receive a fresh and original presentation.

"Royal Rogues," by Alberta Bancroft, with illustrations by Louis Betts, is in active preparation by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is described in general as a book of fairy tales for the grown-ups. The heroes are merry twin rogues, King's sons, who have many strange and delightful adventures.

Dr. W. J. Rolfe, the well-known Shakespearean scholar, and also the editor of The Satchel Guide to Europe, contributes an instructive article to The June Critic on "How to Travel in Europe." In the same number Philip G. Hubert, Jr., writes on "How to Travel in America."

A new novel from the pen of Lucas Malet will appear in the Autumn under the title of "The History of Sir Richard Calmady," bearing the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co. Lucas Malet, whose real name is Mrs. St. Leger Harrison, will be recalled as the author of "The Gateless Barrier." The forthcoming book is a frankly realistic and modern romance, the scene of which is laid in the moorland and forest country of the northern part of Hampshire, in London, and in Naples. The action covers a period of nearly thirty-three years, beginning in 1862, and deals with the adventurous career of an English country gentleman.

"Laboremus," Björnson's play in three acts, which appeared originally in The Fortnightly, is being published in book form in London by Chapman and Hall. There is an introduction, in which Ibsen and Björnson are compared as follows: "The genius of these two poets has run on parallel lines, if with very different force and velocity, and when the history of Scandinavian literature is written the rivalry between them will be the most interesting feature of the northern literary revival in the nineteenth century." A photogravure portrait of Björnson forms the frontispiece of the volume.

The author of "The Ascent Through Christ," the Rev. E. Griffith-Jones, has contributed a volume to the Small Books on Great Subjects series, entitled "Types of Christian Life." It will be published at once by Thomas Whittaker.

Harper & Brothers will publish within a fortnight another novel by the author of "Espiritu Santo," Mrs. Henrietta Dana Skinner. She is the daughter of the late Richard H. Dana, Jr., who wrote "Two Years Before the Mast," and resides in Detroit, where some of the scenes of her forthcoming book are laid. Detroit, by the way, will on July 24 celebrate the bi-centenary of the founding of the city by La Mothe-Cadillac.

Alfred Nossig, librettist of the opera by Paderewski, which has just been produced in Dresden, is the author of the article on the composer which appears in the "Century Library of Music." Paderewski himself is the editor of the Library.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—David Henry Wright, known to Philadelphians as a lawyer rather than as a littérateur, has issued through the house of Drexel-Biddle a slim little volume of verses, which he calls "Under the Red Cross." Mr. Wright served through the Cuban war in the field hospitals, and his poems now commemorate both the friends and enemies whom he made during those strenuous days. It is natural that he should talk mostly about the unfortunates who got hurt, but mingled with these pieces are others less reminiscent and more descriptive; there are also a few rather intimately personal. All told, there are but thirty-two pages in the volume, but it is attractively gotten up, very readable, and will undoubtedly be prized by the poet-lawyer's friends.

Mr. Biddle tells me, by the way, that one of the most successful books which he has published is "An Octave," by W. E. Norris. Up to this time, he says, "Giles Ingleby" has been the most popular of Norris's novels, but the sale of this later book promises to place it in the first rank. "An Octave," in its English sales, has already surpassed all of its predecessors.

Philadelphia is taking no little interest just now in two books of recent publication, both of which first attracted the attention of many readers here because of the earlier affiliations of the authors with this city, both of which, too, then proceed-

THE GRAPES OF WRATH

By MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS. Illustrations by H. T. Carpenter.

A strong, vivid story of the North and South during the Civil War. It gives a clear picture and an impressive understanding of what the great struggle really meant to Unionist and Confederate alike. $1.50.

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London Athenæum: It is the finest piece of historical fiction.

The Churchman: We have an unusual book. It is a tribute to the author's skill that this book not merely permits, but enforces interested attention.

The Baltimore Sun: He has written a powerful story which will maintain the interest of the reader to absorption. The book has unquestionable merit.

The Times: There is a powerful love story in this book that makes the reader unwilling to stop reading until the last page has been reached.

The Bookman: A book to be read and hugely enjoyed.

Mail and Express: Mr. Hayes' book is essentially a novel of adventure by land and sea, and a good one.

Minneapolis Times: Well worth reading

Liverpool Mercury: Not a dull page in the book.

The World: This fascinating romance.

Pall Mall Gazette: Throughout the dialogue is noticeably clever.

Ladies' Pictorial: As fascinating in its way as Dumas' "Three Musketeers."

Anna Katharine Green: "A Kent Squire" is worthy of any favor it may receive. The author strikes me as being a remarkable man.

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ed to hold and increase that attention by their intrinsic merits. "The Potter and the Clay" and "A Journey to Nature" are the volumes referred to.

Miss Maude Peterson, who has written the first-named book, is a granddaughter of the Philadelphia publisher of that name. J. P. Mowbray, to whose credit is to be placed "A Journey to Nature," is personally known to many Philadelphians because of the years which he spent in study at the university here. His book may not have awakened as much comment or enjoyed so wide a sale as "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," but it has appealed to the same refined class of readers, charming them with much the same nice appreciation of the beauty of what one may call "everyday nature." One may speak of his work, indeed, as giving in a truly American setting those same attractive somethings which have given so wide a vogue to those delightfully personal descriptions of German country life.

"The Potter and the Clay" is spoken of here not only as interesting, but as somewhat unusual. On the face of it, it is a problem novel, but just as truly is it a historical novel, brimful of action. This combination is certainly out of the ordinary, added to which fact Miss Peterson has handled her story ably. She has combined the qualities of the realist and the romanticist in a way which proves beyond question that she has come to stay. More than this, it is to be expected that she will make a high mark on the fiction register, where she has already made so good a beginning.

The past week has been a busy and important one for the art schools. Col. McClure was the orator at the commencement of the School of Design, speaking in his own delightful way of the modern application of art to practical or even commercial ends. At the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, whose closing exercises were held last night at Horticultural Hall, Mr. Frank A. Hill of Boston delivered the address on "The Riches of a Scholarly Spirit." He was pleasantly suggestive of Dr. Van Dyke, and a little perhaps of Mr. Mabie, so that the news is welcome that his paper is to be reprinted for private distribution.

Mr. Clifford P. Grayson, one of the Directors of the Drexel Institute, has just completed a portrait of Mr. Peter Moran, the animal painter. Art critics have freely commended Mr. Grayson's manner and method, and Mr. Moran's friends have as freely complimented the artist on the likeness, so that his work may properly be spoken of as successful. On the day when this letter will appear in print Mr. Grayson will sail from New York for a Summer in Europe. He goes first to Boulogne, then to Paris, and later to Antwerp, where he will meet Charles Sprague Pierce. After some "little journeys," to whatever parts of the world the artistic spirit may lead them, they will return together to this country, probably late in September.

The ability in letters of Mr. Horace White of The New York Evening Post has evidently descended to his daughter Amelia. During his life Mr. George W. Childs founded at Bryn Mawr College an essay prize to be given for the best average of essay work during the four years' course. The prize has this year been awarded to Miss White.

The great success of "The Romanticists," as given this year by the Browning Society, has already awakened questioning as to what play the society will produce next year. Mrs. Elizabeth Earle Coates, the society's President, now announces that Browning's "The Flight of the Duchess" is the basis for next Spring's production. Prof. Henry Hay having worked over the poem into a form practical for rendering. The studies pursued at the club meetings during the season of 1901-2 will continue the work of the season just closed, which has been devoted to the literary production of the Victorian era both in England and America.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, June 6.—It is hardly fair to "The Crisis" or to Boston, to draw any inferences from its sale thus far, and it is to be hoped that New York will refrain from pointing the finger of scorn. The book is not under the protection of the recent agreement of the publishers as to net prices, and the regular dealers offered it at the ordinary rate of $1.10, expecting to sell it in large numbers, and having ordered accordingly. One of the department shopkeepers, seeing that he had one more, and perhaps his last opportunity, imitated Mr. Fezziwig. That is to say, he "cut"; he "cut" the price to 85 cents, and then smiled upon himself as upon a patron of literature, and in a day the regular dealers were besieged by women determined to have the book for 85 cents. To avoid disputes, the piles of the new novel were slipped under the counters or into corners, and only those who asked for it saw it. When a salesman or a boy had half an hour to spare he went to the department shop, bought a copy of "The Crisis," added it to the concealed piles, and mildly chuckled. The department shop owner, following the policy invariably pursued when selling anything for less than its legitimate wholesale value, ordered that no customer should be allowed to buy more than one copy, and the shop girls were so obedient that quarrels raged about the book counter.

"Two copies," demanded a customer. The young person explained, and, the customer being a man, the floorwalker also explained. "But a friend of mine asked me to get one for him, and I want one myself." The floorwalker repeated. "Do you mean to say that he must come in here himself?" Said the floorwalker in the best Sherlock Holmes manner, "Have you anything to prove that you are not in the trade?" The customer wondered which of the ninety-nine "trades" injured by the shop might be intended, and the manager added, "We don't want to sell for the benefit of our com-pet-i-tors." This neat classification of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., Damrell & Upham, W. B. Clarke, and Goodspeed nearly struck the customer dumb, but he mustered strength enough to inquire whether or not he was expected to go about town with credentials to show what he was not, and obtained his two books after wasting more time than could be paid for by ten times their price. By such tactics the department shop paves the way to declaring the book to have no selling value so as to obtain the next lot at even lower prices. It is a pleasing state of things for an honest and honorable publisher, and nobody can help wishing that the author involved were one of those who give cheap editions of their works to department shops. For them there should be no pity, and no publisher in future, for what woman, after having bought one of their books for 25 cents, will pay more for another?

A Great Public School.*

In a little volume of slightly over 200 pages Mr. J. Fischer Williams attempts to give "an intelligible account of Harrow School to non-Harrovians and to Harrovians who may care to have some notice of the school in a small compass." In his preface Mr. Williams acknowledges his indebtedness both to other works on the history of the school and to friends—his early history of Harrow containing much new matter and his later records being largely second-hand. Much of his account of the school life is based upon personal experience and is for such reason interesting, the author acknowledging, however, that:

No two men's experiences of a great public school are exactly similar; the school is too large and many-sided for any one to receive the same impressions. Further, there are swift changes in a few years . . . and it is probable there are subtle differences of atmosphere in the school of to-day.

Harrow's history goes back to the year 1571, when Queen Elizabeth granted letters patent and a royal charter to John Lyon in the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill for the foundation of a free grammar school. It is thought that this school is a continuation and perfection of one already in existence; but, at all events, the school owes its corporate existence to Lyon, who was born in 1514. He came of a good family, his cousin, Sir John Lyon, having been Lord Mayor of London in 1564. He was the largest landholder in Harrow, and his social standing that of a cultivated country gentleman, with influential friends at Court. He was full of the best spirit of the time in which he lived—"charitable, pious, well-educated, and with a deep sense of the need and value of education."

Mr. Williams tells us that in the second half of the sixteenth century there was a crying need for schools to take the places of those destroyed in consequence of the ecclesiastical policy of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. On the other hand the natural effect of the Renaissance and the Reformation was to quicken the intellectual powers of the people; so that while the general demand for education was greatly increased, the facilities at the disposal of Englishmen were far more limited in 1569 than they had been 100 years earlier. Lyon and men of his standing in various parts of England did what they could to raise the standards throughout the country, the author telling us that probably more schools were established in Elizabeth's reign than in any other century, not even excepting the nineteenth.

Mr. Williams carefully reviews all Lyon's plans for the welfare of his school, his ordinances and rules, which give a good idea of his care for his work, as well as of the social life of his day. The second chapter deals with the history of Harrow, from 1615 to 1785. When the school edifices were finally finished the Governors limited its free scholarships to forty, buying for its use "three dictionaries, an Ovid, a Virgil with Servius's commentary; Demosthenes, Aeschines, Scapula's Lexicon, and a Bible."

Harrow School experienced varying fortunes under its different Head Masters, including Dr. Thackeray, who came to it as a reformer at a time when it had reached a low ebb, reintroducing the Eton method so successfully that he is often called Harrow's second founder. The school grew rapidly under his rule, Thackeray being made Archdeacon of Surrey in 1753, and Chaplain to Frederick, Prince of Wales, thus being in a position to extend the aristocratic connections of the school. Dr. Thackeray had sixteen children, of one of whom the novelist was a descendant. He was succeeded in turn by the Rev. Robert Sumner and Benjamin Heath, the latter being so ardent a book collector that he finally resigned his position to devote himself to his treasures, his Aldines alone selling later for £9,000.

Chapter III. takes up the history of Harrow from the time of Dr. Joseph Drury's headship in 1785 down to modern times. Under his rule the school flourished as never before nor since, there being at one time 350 boys, including so many celebrities "that a school list reads almost like a peerage." Indeed, our Minister to England at that time, Rufus King, sent his boy there, thinking it would be the one school where, familiarity breeding contempt, there would be no respect paid to rank. If only for the future celebrity attained by its boys this might indeed be called the golden age of Harrow. Dr. Drury resigned his Mastership in 1803, being succeeded by Dr. George Butler, under whom the school sank to 128 boys, Dr. Longley and Dr. Christopher Wordsworth succeeding him. Under the latter, who was "a saint rather than a schoolmaster, a scholar rather than a teacher," the school membership sank to 62. Dr. Vaughan succeeded to the Headship in 1844, and with his rule the story of the present day Harrow begins. In three years the number of boys increased to 315, since which time the number is only limited by the capacity of the buildings, there being at the present time about 600 boys.

The volume contains many valuable appendices, "The Charter," "Lyon's Endowments," "Tables of Work" at different periods, "Speech Bills," "Public Speeches," "Map of the Buildings and Property of Harrow School at the Present Day," &c. The book is fully illustrated with portraits, reproductions of buildings, interiors, &c., from photographs, old engravings, and water-color drawings, its typography being the work of the Chiswick Press.

*HARROW. By J. Fischer Williams, M. A. Sometime Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Scholar of Harrow School. Illustrations. Pp. xiv., 220. London: George Bell & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1901. $1.50.

JUST TO-DAY!

Mousmé

A Story of the West and East

By CLIVE HOLLAND

A sequel to "My Japanese Wife," of which forty thousand copies were sold and eleven editions printed.

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Fifty years of the Y. M. C. A.,

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The Praise of Folly,

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POETRY.

Morris's "Harvest Tide."*

The poetry of Sir Lewis Morris has not now to make itself known to the large yet limited circle of readers of verse. In the preface to "Harvest Tide" the author reminds us that he is no longer a poet of the nineteenth century, yet expresses some modest doubt of the value of his new utterances. Still more decided is the doubt which he very properly communicates as to the power of contemporary criticism to determine the position and lasting worth of poetry. The author therefore publishes, and he professes to have written, nothing which did not seem to him to claim expression. This is the right attitude for a poet. If he feels that he must say that which is in him, the chances are that he has something worthy of utterance. This has generally proved to be the case with Sir Lewis Morris. His poetry has won its way to general recognition by its sincerity, as well as by the happiness of its style.

This author has demonstrated that he possesses both fancy and feeling, and that these qualities are founded upon a certain surety of intellectual conviction. He has never risen to the loftiest heights of Parnassus, yet he has assuredly set his foot upon the sacred slope. He has his place, a good one, and his verse will always bring pleasure to readers of taste and sentiment. The volume before us is filled with lyrics which have a distinct value. They reveal a delightful mind, a fascinating personality. No longer young, for he is near to threescore years and ten, the poet retains most of his blithe optimism, but it is touched with the prophetic vision of old age, enriched with the backward gaze of long experience. A summary of results and insight is the strong, deeply thought poem "The March of Man," in which the poet sings the progress of the human race from barbarism to civilization and general Christianity. "A Georgian Romance" is another of the long and serious poems which go to make this a notable volume. The volume closes with a poem entitled "A Vision," of which the last stanza is the keynote.

Oh, wonder amazing!
Lo! 'Tis the self-same world, tho' seeming strange
By some ineffable change,
And such transforming radiance grown divine
As never on the sad old Earth might shine.
And hark, the long hushed tones of homely love!
And lo! the clear, calm eyes which looked above.
Yea, here or leagues beyond the farthest sun
Nor life nor love are done.

Mr. Palmer's Lyrics and Ballads.*

Dr. John Williamson Palmer has not now to make himself known to those familiar with American verse of the last forty years. Some of his poems have touched the hearts of readers in many parts of the land, but not until this late day have they been collected in a book. Well do they deserve the outward appearance of permanency, for they are here to stay. Dr. Palmer is no mere rhymester, he is a genuine poet, and as a balladist he shines with a brilliance not excelled by any ballad writer of our time. He has not now to be discovered. Bayard Taylor loved the title poem of the book. Richard Henry Stoddard has said of the ballad, "Stonewall Jackson's Way," that it is "second to no poem of which our long, terrible, bitter civil war was the inspiration, but in the forefront of all lyric bursts of patriotic feeling."

So good a poet as Charles D. G. Roberts has said that "The Maryland Battalion" is a "splendid piece of work, inevitable and unforgetable." Clinton Scollard, too, has placed himself on record as an enthusiastic admirer of the verse of Dr. Palmer. Mr. Stedman has praised this author's work in no niggard terms. Little, then, remains for the newspaper reviewer to say, but it may be permitted him to join in the general chorus of admiration. For in this volume the opening poem is so true an expression of resignation, even triumph, over the grave of a dead son that it may fairly claim a place as one of the few successful embodiments of Christian submission to the higher will. It is touching in thought and lovely in manner. The ballads have all the ringing movement of Mr. Kipling's best work, and they are charged with an unmistakable sincerity. They are genuine ebullitions of poetic feeling, and as such they should have a lasting place in American literature. Here is a specimen of Dr. Palmer's style, from the inspiring ballad, "The Fight at the San Jacinto."

The buck stands still in the timber—
Is it patter of nuts that fall?
The foal of the wild mare whinnies—
Did he hear the Comanche call?
In the brake by the crawling bayou
The slinking she-wolves howl;
And the mustang's snort in the river sedge
Has startled the paddling fowl.

A soft low tap, and a muffled tap,
And a roll not loud nor long;
We would not break Santa' Anna's nap,
Nor spoil Almonte's song.
Saddles and knives and rifles!
Lord! but the men were glad,
When Deaf Smith muttered "Alamo,"
And Karnes hissed "Goliad!"

The drummer tucked his sticks in his belt
And the fifer gripped his gun.
Oh, for one free wild Texan yell,
As we took the slope on a run!
But never a shout nor a shot we spent,
Nor an oath nor a prayer that day,
Till we faced the bravos eye to eye;
And then we blazed away.

Now, that is good, straight, strong ballad writing. It is the sort of thing that sets the blood of man tingling, and it rouses up the patriotism in him and makes him think that it is good to be an American. A poet who can write like that is a valuable citizen, and his work ought to find a home in every other good citizen's library. Mr. Palmer's book does not occupy much space, but it should, and probably will, command large attention.

"The Songs of Alcaeus."*

The verse of Alcaeus which has come down to us is not large in quantity, but it is sufficient to show us that he was a lyric poet of high ability. Greece must have honored him as she did all the writers of his kind. Ancient and modern critics have vied in his praise, and it is altogether fitting that a suitable English translation of the fragments of his works should be put forward at this time, when there are evidences of a renewed interest in the works of the poets of antiquity. Alcaeus was not only a poet, but also a soldier and a traveler. His life was associated with those of Sappho and Pittacus, and with the political history of Lesbos.

Alcaeus was a strong partisan of the aristocracy which in his time was battling for the supremacy with the democracy of Lesbos. The story of his deeds in this matter is well told in the biographical sketch with which Mr. Easby-Smith has prefaced his book. The romance of the poet's life was his unsuccessful suit for the hand of Sappho. The technics of verse were enriched by his experiments in meter, and even Tennyson attempted to make English yield to the demands of the well-known Alcaic stanza.

Mr. Easby-Smith's edition of "Sappho," issued in 1891, attained a high reputation, sufficient to stamp him as the right man to edit and translate the works of Alcaeus. The present volume, after a full and skillfully written life of the poet and critical survey of his works, presents metrical translations of the longer fragments, followed by exact prose renderings of the shorter bits. A sample of the style of the translation is this:

Zeus hails. The streams are frozen. In the sky
A mighty Winter storm is raging high.
And now the forest thick, the ocean hoar,
Grow clamorous with the Thracian tempest's roar.

But drive away the storm, and make the fire
Hotter, and pile the logs and faggots higher;
Pour out the tawny wine with lavish hand,
And bind about thy head a fleecy band.

It ill befits to yield the heart to pain.
What profits grief, or what will sorrow gain?
O Bacchus, bring us wine, delicious wine,
And sweet intoxication, balm divine.

A Washington Verse Writer.*

Americans have long held the undisputed position of being the most prolific verse writers in the world. A forcible impetus to verse writing is undoubtedly the unscrupulous ease with which the American poet obtains access to the columns of the daily press in every city, town, village, and hamlet in this broad land. The editors who encourage this outpouring of glee, sorrow, fancy, and renunciation in jingling lines may not be a race of critics, but they have abundant faith in their ability to give their readers what is desired, and as our tastes are curiously varied as to culture and diversified as to judgment, it must be a very poor "poem" indeed which does not find some admirers. Verse, however, is not a natural mode of expressing the American thought, any more than that thought can express in literate language the excellence or non-excellence of the verse that pleases it.

In the course of a day's reading among American papers amid the columns on columns of verse, one or two poems occasionally reward the discriminating searcher; and, if the search be continued from day to day, a respectable anthology of two or three hundred poems may be collected in the course of the year. Some of these poems will be found to have the same authorship. And this brings us to a brief consideration of the verses which Philander Chase Johnson has been printing in The Washington Evening Star, and which, compiled into other papers, are now brought together in an attractive little volume called "Now-A-Day Poems." Several of Mr. Johnson's efforts would certainly find their way into the anthology we have above indicated. We should say that his volume as a whole was typical of American newspaper verse.

The first thing that we noted in turning over the pages of "Now-A-Day Poems" was that the writer has for the most part avoided those artificial constructions which usually seem to have a peculiar fascination for the average newspaper "poet." He is at his best in characterizations, his lyrics and his pictures in rhyming dialect. But in his more ambitious flights he seems to be hampered by lack of fine imagination and suggestive figures. Here is a stanza from "An Incorrigible Case," the irony of which is altogether charming:

Then say you were not in society's swim;
Oh, Benjamin Franklin, for shame!
Than your family crest was a little too dim
To delight a Colonial Dame.
You couldn't have rolled up those trousers so sheer
When London was spattered with dew;
And you kept on your hat when presented at court—
Hence, Benjamin Franklin, Go to!

Mr. Johnson's little volume will afford much amusement for even the most exacting, for there is in it, as part of the poet's nature, a quick appreciation for all that is thoroughly human. Some clever and suggestive drawings have been furnished by Will H. Chandlee.

Poems By George Meredith.*

No doubt Mr. George Meredith enjoys the writing of poetry, and no doubt there are some who find pleasure in reading his verse. If this were not the case, it is doubtful whether any publisher would take the risk of publishing it. If an unknown poet should send to a publisher a volume of such verse as that found in the covers of "A Reading of *Life*," he would probably get it back with the customary printed formula. Mr. Meredith's verse, let it be understood, is not without merit. It is not essentially bad. But the author has elected to express himself obscurely, and there are only a few readers who find pleasure in trying to discover what a man means when he has not directly said it. On the other hand, there are some who regard obscurity of expression as an evidence of deep thought. To these it is no joy to grasp meanings that cannot be avoided. They prefer to dig and delve. For such readers there must be a deal of comfort in the verse of Mr. Meredith. Here, for instance, is a lyric called "Union in Disseverance":

Sunset worn to its last vermilion he;
She that star overhead in slow descent;
That white star with the front of angel she;
He undone in his rays of glory spent.

Hale, fair as the bow-shot at his rise,
He casts round her, and knows his hour of rest
Incomplete, were the light for which he dies,
Less like the joy of the dove that wings to nest.

Lustrous momently, near on earth she sinks;
Life's full throb over, breathless and abased;
Yet stand they, though impalpable the links,
One, more one than the bridally embraced.

There is not the slightest doubt that this lyric is charged with subtle meanings, but it takes time and trouble to find them, and that is not what is expected of the average reader of poetry, unless he is translating verse from a foreign tongue with which he is not well acquainted. Mr. Meredith has tried this himself, as may be seen in his translations of extracts from Homer. These are put into English hexameters after this fashion:

Heigh me! brazen of front, thou glutton for plunder, how can one,
Servant here to thy mandates, heed thee among our Achaians.
Either the mission hie on or stoutly do fight with the foemen?
I, not hither I fared on account of the spear-armed Trojans.
Pledged to the combat; they unto me have in nowise a harm done:
Neither have they, of a truth, come lifting my horses or oxen.

That is excellent Meredith, no doubt, but it is pretty poor Homer. Reading it is a good bracing mental exercise, but it really cannot be regarded in the light of an aesthetic delight.

Mr. Robertson's Naval Romance.*

Morgan Robertson is now well known as a writer of tales of the sea, particularly those of the merchant marine. His endeavors have been to set forth the inner life of the merchant ship in such a way as to show the pitiable slavery and helplessness of the seaman, a matter to which lawmakers are almost criminally blind. The brutalities of sea captains and mates are the subject of Mr. Robertson's pen, and he writes always with the certainty and the conviction of one who knows what he is talking about and is bent on bringing home the truth to others. His latest book, "Masters of Men," purports to be a story of the new navy, but it is that for only a small percentage of its pages. In fact there is little or nothing in it to acquaint the reader with the life of a seaman of the navy, and what little there is is untrue to life.

Mr. Robertson has romanced as freely as a landsman in his treatment of the naval career of his hero, Richard Halpin. Such relations between officers and men as he describes, and such performances as that by which he gets his hero raised from the berth deck to the ward room, will only serve to make navy men smile. These parts of the book are awkwardly and tentatively written. They lack the firm note of conviction. Mr. Robertson in sea English was off soundings and could not find bottom. But the middle of his book is confined to his own familiar field, and here he is at home. Richard Halpin and the young Ensign who befriends him are "shanghaied"—that is, carried off by the Captain of a ship and made to work as members of his crew.

The position of the Ensign is one of especial delicacy, for the author shows how the Captain partly suspects the truth and would gladly have a fatal accident befall the Government officer, so that on reaching port he could not take measures for the punishment of the offenders. The Ensign has to conceal the fact that he is an expert seaman, and this is not so easy to do as it seems. He succeeds well enough, however, to earn his share of kicks and blows and general bad treatment. Most of the body of the story is occupied with the incidents on board the merchant ship, and the naval officer's opportunity does not come until a vessel is sighted which gives news of the blowing up of the Maine. The Ensign then forcibly takes command of the merchant ship and carries her to Rio Janiero, where he and Halpin join the Oregon and go with her to Santiago.

All this part of the story is excellently told. The illustrations could easily be improved. The first picture shows the officer talking to the sailor, and though they are in the new navy, they are standing beside an old-fashioned smooth bore gun with a rope breeching. On the whole the book is spirited, and for those who love fighting it will be very interesting, for Richard Halpin is a wonder with his fists, as well as brave under fire.

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*THE SONGS OF ALCAEUS. Memior and Text, with Literal and Verse. Translations and Notes by James E. Easby-Smith. Pp. 147. 12mo. Washington: W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.

*HARVEST TIDE. A Book of Verse. By Sir Lewis Morris. Pp. 163. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

*FOR CHARLIE'S SAKE. And Other Lyrics and Ballads. By John Williamson Palmer. Pp. 96. 12mo. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company.

*NOW-A-DAY POEMS. By Philander Chase Johnson, author of "Sayings of Uncle Eben." Illustrations by Will H. Chandlee. pp. 128. Washington: The Neale Company.

*A READING OF LIFE. With Other Poems. By George Meredith. Pp. 128. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*MASTERS OF MEN. A Romance of the New Navy. By Morgan Robertson. Pp. 338. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

WALT WHITMAN.

The Organization Named After Him Holds Its Convention in This City.

It happened that many persons, widely scattered, formed soon after Whitman's death a "Whitman Fellowship, international," which has just held in this city its eighth annual convention. Its chosen date—May 31—was appointed for Whitman's birthday, and on this occasion nine hours were set apart in exercises in commemoration of the man and his work. From 3 P. M. to 6 readings of several of his poems were given by Philip Delman and Thomas B. Harned, and speeches and papers were also offered by others, with music, instrumental and vocal, interspersed. Mr. Isaac Hull Platt, the President of the Fellowship, discussed "Walt Whitman and Cosmic Emotion" in a paper that was acutely psychological, and which was well received. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman told very clearly how Whitman puts things in their attitudes—each to the other and in proper cosmic perspective.

Edwin Markham considered "Whitman and American Poetry." He thought that Whitman had revealed a good deal about democracy, but some of its coming results only vaguely, mistily; perhaps as Moses saw the promised land. He at least had "brought us back from Wordsworth to fundamental primeval things." This, also, he said: "Whoever arrests evolution arrests God. * * * An old woman leaning against a fence is an object of poetry, full of poetry, if one only has the eye to see the heart of her. That is to be a poet of distinction as great as Shakespeare. Whitman had the eye to see this." But when Mr. Markham said that Whitman had not written for the common people, Mrs. Alma Calder Johnson, who spoke upon his "Philosophy of Rectitude and Prudence," took him warmly to task. She had often read Whitman's poems to workingmen and working girls, and they received them enthusiastically. Her paper was thoroughly informed and brilliant. Miss Ella M. Powell rendered Whitman's "Dirge for Two Veterans" with much power of elocution.

Mr. John Swinton's enthusiasm for Whitman brought from the audience loud applause. He predicted for him perennial endurance. Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo acknowledged his great indebtedness to "Democratic Vistas," and to this author's verses generally, for his political philosophy. Mrs. Richard Hovey discussed "Literary Technique" very ably, and proclaimed the fitness of Whitman's form. Bliss Carman was represented by "A Letter to Walt," which was read. It was very bright, and gave him, if he received it in any way, a good deal of current news, philosophically explained.

A brief business meeting was held at 6 P. M., after which dinner began at 7 and lasted, with its addendum of speeches, until 12. On this occasion, Col. Richard J. Hinton, who was John Brown's coadjutor, the friend of Richard Realf, and whose head Gov. Wise of Virginia once offered a $5,000 reward for, entertained the assemblage with much pleasant history and anecdote pertinent to the occasion. Ralph Waldo Trine and J. H. Johnston were among the speakers of interest, and Dr. Wichsel of Boston was happy in a speech somewhat amusingly spiritualistic. Ernest Crosby discussed the Bacon-Shakespeare cipher very wittily, and Richard Le Gallienne spoke in playful comment on a variety of visible and ancillary topics. The final speech, given after the meeting was adjourned, but which the audience would not go without hearing, was made by Horace Traubel, Secretary and Treasurer. It was broadly altruistic, and was evidently liked.

Two features seemed to give this convention significance—the fact that two-thirds of the assemblage were ladies and the distinctly marked tendency of the majority of the speakers to establish a cult around their author's name.

Whitman in Literature.

Once a confusing portent, Walt Whitman has at last found his constituency, and his admirers, of whom a goodly number recently came together in convention in this city. When he first appeared, calling himself rough and barbaric, with his strange, raucous notes and a word architecture that baffled the most grotesque parody, there were only a few who gave him serious interpretation. He was stubbornly unconventional, for he conformed to no accepted standards. Voltaire, if Whitman had appeared early enough, would have called him "a drunken savage," as he did Shakespeare.

Doing nothing ordinary, he broke all the literary commandments at once. To use Burrougha's saying: His advent was as if Leviathan had fallen into a duck pond. It was soon evident enough, however, that here had really come a poet. Outwardly was seen a chestnut burr, but underneath were grace and beauty. Those large, amorphous lines had a meaning. They were not only poetic but osomapoetic. And they were many other things besides. Even his titles were poetic. They are, as Emerson would say, themselves half poems. "Leaves of Grass," for instance, names one of the most fundamental, and yet most familiar and beautiful, features in nature's flora. Its practical value is known to the farmer, and the poet sees its magnificent tapestrylike vestments. It is Wordsworth, in his most distinctive poem, who proudly acclaims "the splendor of the grass."

Not less inclusive are his other titles. "Drum Taps" circles and symbols the whole meaning of war; "November Boughs" pictures the meditations of age, and "Good By, My Fancy," added the terminal retrospect. Even "Specimen Days" and the single piece titles are redolent of picturesque and captivating suggestion. But at one time editors sent his best poems petulantly back, giving him kindergarten advice—though glad subsequently to pay for the privilege of printing them. He was called a supreme egotist. Against Victor Hugo this charge would have seemed rational. But when it was made Hugo replied that the I's were only himself proffered typically. If the Whitman critics had looked a little deeper they would have seen how absolutely vicarious the I's were in his case, for almost among his first lines are these:

> I celebrate myself—
> And what I assume you shall assume,
> For every atom belonging to me,
> As good belongs to you.

So when he says he is this—and he is that; he is here and everywhere; he was with the early protoplasm, and so on—all literally impossible in a prosaic sense, but in a spiritual one a happy description—he affirms it for each of us and for humanity. It was charged that he wrote for The Democratic Review, and other periodicals at first, in a purely conventional mode. Carlyle did a similar thing, until from Richter and other German writers he evolved his idiom, which in the Latter Day Pamphlets became a blunderbuss, and in "Sartor Resartus" almost a lyrical expression of his philosophy of life.

The truth is Whitman did as Browning did—but less obscurely; and as Emerson did—arrange on original lines that were fitted to his thought his famous utterances. He had become tired of the carving of cherry stones—rimed verse—and of mechanical rhythm. So he offered mental food with the hull and stalk undetached—not mere fine flour and delicatessen. He struck out for a new world—for an epic of The All, including the Least of All—and quite emphatically for this America and democracy of ours as a future world model. As evil was with us it must be accepted—and nature's ensemble with nothing expurgated was what he sought to depict. If we find fault with this let us do it with reference to his own standard and intentions.

What makes him memorable is his enormous, unexampled force of suggestion. He is a maker of vistas that the reader is to follow; of thoughts that go out in innumerable unexpected directions. You must take his hints and finger pointing and write the larger poem he would include in your own way.

JOEL BENTON.

Why Is Walt Whitman Unappreciated?

"N. G. D.," New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "There are many fields of endeavor and brilliant achievements in the intellectual world that remain comparatively unknown to the general public. You do not expect to find Kant and Schopenhauer, or even Spencer and Darwin on the modest book shelves of the average home, but you do expect to find Shakespeare and Milton and Wordsworth and Tennyson and Browning, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, and many others, and you are not disappointed. Class them as great and minor poets as you choose, still they are poets, and the multitude reads them and loves them.

"A poet is a light that cannot be hid. He is pre-eminent, because only one person in fifty, or shall we say a hundred or a thousand, thinks deeply, but many more feel deeply. The masterpieces of the poets are not their long ambitious compositions, but the short, apparently spontaneous, bits that cast a sweetness and light on some common, some universal experience. All this is but stating self-evident truth, but it is a necessary preliminary. I do not claim an abnormally wide acquaintance, but I have been in many cultivated homes in widely different parts of that country whose spirit we are told Whitman so gloriously embodies, and I have never, never seen a volume of Whitman as a family treasure. Nay, I say it without shame, I have never seen one at all except in a public library and a bookstore. How has this 'superlative' poet succeeded in concealing his identity? Why did Whitman wish to conceal the rare and precious endowment we are told he possessed? How did he succeed in doing so?"

Books at Auction.

On May 13-15 Puttick & Simpson held a three-days' sale of fine and valuable books, most of them being illustrated works. A book of great importance included in the sale was a perfect copy of the second folio Shakespeare, 1632, measuring 13¼ by 8⅝ inches, the portrait relined. The sum of £103 was given for it.

The dramatic and miscellaneous library of the late Charles John Wylie was sold May 14 at Sotheby's. It was principally remarkable for the number of extra illustrated books which it contained. The 368 lots fetched £1,004. The most important prices were these:

Boswell's "Life of Dr. Johnson," two volumes extended to four by the insertion of 520 fine and scarce plates, £68, (the copy used by the extra illustrator was the first edition, 1791, and had been presented by the author to his son, James.)

Chambers's "Book of Days," 1869, two volumes extended to six, about 1,400 extra plates inserted, £45.

Dr. Doran's "Their Majesties' Servants," 1864, two volumes extended to ten, an index volume accompanying them, 1,353 fine plates inserted, £98.

Smith's "Book for a Rainy Day," 1845, in two volumes, 306 scarce mezzotint and other portraits, &c., £28.

Spence's "Anecdotes," 1820, in four volumes, 370 fine portraits, £60.

Yates's "Recollections and Experiences," 1884, in four volumes, 330 plates, £14.

An Exposition of Turner.

In "Modern Painters," the first volume of which was published in 1843, John Ruskin asserted the superiority of Turner and his school in the art of landscape painting to all the ancient masters. The doctrine of the work is to be found in one word, "sincerity." Everybody knows to what rhetorical excesses Ruskin's championship of Turner carried him. In the volumes before us what Ruskin wrote concerning the landscapist is reproduced, together with some of the most distinctive work of the artist in the form of photogravures. Ruskin's critical and descriptive passages have been carefully selected and edited by Frederick Wedmore, who has also supplied a biographical note on Turner.

Needless to say that everything has been done by the publishers of the work to give its subject a fitting form, in paper, type, binding, and artistic effects; it is made to appeal, therefore, not only to every lover of the greatest in landscape art, but to those who would appreciate the interpretation by a leader of a great art movement who has become, withal, an eminent classicist. Incidentally the work, as a fine piece of bookmaking, will interest lovers of luxurious books.

The illustrations have not only been drawn from subjects already famous, but include many from Mr. Ruskin's collection. And in their selection Mr. Wedmore has given ample representation of every stage in the development of the artist's career, and the plates are presented, as far as possible, in chronological order, while their reproduction shows a remarkable rendering of the color values and atmosphere characteristic of the originals. The text is that which applies in general—descriptive, expository, and critical—to Turner's art or particularly to the pictures reproduced. The publication, as a whole, is no less the best record of the artistic achievement of Turner yet produced than it is of the dominating mission achieved by his most gifted exponent.

Autographs at Auction.

At a sale held at Sotheby's May 13 and 14, many valuable autograph letters, manuscripts, and historical documents were disposed of. Some of the most important items came from the collection of the late Towneley Green, who inherited them from his aunt, Charlotte Reynolds, sister-in-law to Tom Hood and a friend of John Keats. Chief among the manuscripts was John Keats's "Ode to the Nightingale," written by him on four octavo pages, which went to Pearson & Co. for £105.

Among the other interesting items were these: A. L. S. of Byron, to Cawthorn, his publisher, dated July 7, 1811, written on Volage Frigate, off Usbant, three pages, quarto, £15 5s.

A. L. S. of Byron, to John Hamilton Reynolds, dated Feb 20, 1814, referring to the latter's first poetical work, four pages, quarto, £15 10s.

A. L. S. of Coleridge, to Messrs. Taylor and Hessey, dated April 16, 1819, three pages, octavo, £8. (This was an extremely interesting letter, as it referred to the publication of Reynolds's parody on Wordsworth's "Peter Bell," which, oddly enough, appeared a week before the original.)

A. L. S. of John Keats, 1818, to Mrs. Reynolds, one page, quarto, £9 5s.

A. L. S. of Keats, no date, to J. H. Reynolds, three pages, octavo, £17 5s.

Manuscript of Keats's "Unfelt, unheard, unseen," three pages, octavo, £39 10s.

Autograph verses, in Keats's handwriting, written to Marianne Reynolds, one page, octavo, £15.

Fraunces's Tavern.

Two papers on the history of Fraunces's Tavern and the possibility of its preservation as a National landmark read by Mrs. Melusina Fay Pierce, President of the Woman's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, have been incorporated in an illustrated pamphlet entitled "The Landmark of Fraunces' Tavern." This pamphlet is addressed "To the New York Chamber of Commerce, in hope of enlisting its active interest for the immediate rescue of its long lowly but ever illustrious birthplace," for it may not be generally known that the building in question, chiefly prominent as being the scene of Washington's farewell address to his Generals, was in 1768 the first home of the Chamber of Commerce.

The pamphlet contains a half-tone plate of the "Tavern" as it now appears, a line drawing of the proposed restoration of the building, and the map of the proposed small park for preserving the "Tavern." There is also appended the petition of the Auxiliary to the Governments of the City and State of New York, requesting those authorities "to exercise their respective powers for the purchase, by special enactment, of Fraunces's Tavern, the Morris mansion, and the Poe cottage, together with the blocks of land on which they stand," and furthermore "to designate the park around Fraunces's Tavern as 'Patriots' Park,' that around the Morris mansion as 'Hero Park,' and that around the Poe cottage as 'Poet's Park.'"

The pamphlet thoroughly discusses the movement to restore and preserve the "Tavern," concerning which a public hearing took place this week before city authorities, while the history of the building from its occupancy as a Colonial mansion, as a general store, as Queen Head Tavern, and finally as Fraunces's is given, while the part that it played in the early days of the Revolution as a meeting place of the Sons of Liberty and as Washington's headquarters, are entertainingly related.

*TURNER AND RUSKIN. An Exposition of the Paintings by J. M. W. Turner, R. A., with Full Descriptive and Critical Passages from the Works of John Ruskin. By Frederick Wedmore. In two volumes. Imperial quarto, 15x11 inches. Illustrated with about ninety photogravure plates from the original pictures. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. In two sets—one with two sets of plates, Arnold hand-made and India papers; one set of plates, respectively, $100 and $50.

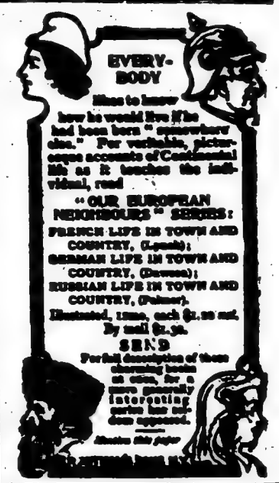

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WANTED—D. Sisson, 1,391 Main St., Hartford, Conn.: "Audubon Ornithological Biography," odd volumes; state price and condition; shooting, boating, and fishing, by Warren, New York, 1871.

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THE PHILIPPINES.

A Remarkable Book by Jesuits Issued in Washington.*

Probably no habitable territory on the face of the globe was less known to Americans than the Philippine Archipelago prior to the Spanish American war, and, later, knowledge of such a territory was probably never more rapidly acquired. Travelers whose books were the first to come to hand invariably mentioned the great Manila observatory conducted by the Jesuit fathers as a trustworthy source of information in all matters, scientific, sociological, and even political, dealing with the islands. Paradoxical as it may seem, the Jesuits, who in the Western world are believed to stand for repression and retrogression, in the Philippines, owing to the decadence of the political power of Spain, have stood for enlightenment and progress. For years the observatory through its innumerable agents had been collecting valuable data concerning a variety of subjects, and these, the United States commission, finding little worthy of their attention in the archives of the Spanish Government, requested should be placed at its disposal, and the recommendation was made that the material be arranged for publication and suitable photographic illustrations be prepared for it. This was done, and for over a year Fathers Algue and Cios have been in Washington preparing it for the press. The work has finally made its appearance, in two royal octavo volumes of respectively 710 and 470 pages, with an atlas containing over two dozen maps. The work is in Spanish with a title which may be translated as follows:

The Philippine Archipelago, being a collection of geographical, statistical, chronological, and scientific data concerning the Philippines, collected from former works, or obtained through the personal observation and study of certain mission fathers of the Society of Jesus in these islands.

The work is an extraordinary achievement of the energy, patience, and labor of the Jesuits in many departments of knowledge, and, valuable in itself, it will doubtless be invaluable to the United States Government as offering a basis for further research. The chapters on meteorology and climatology, principally by Father Algue, Director of the Manila Observatory, cannot but be of infinite service to the bureaus of the Government which must deal with these subjects, for they embrace observations extending over a number of years which have enabled the Jesuit scientists to deduce several practical laws concerning weather signs. For example we have the following rules established by Father Faura:

The weather must be considered suspicious as soon as there is any notable departure in barometric pressure from the normal barometric rhythm which follows the hour of the day and the season of the year.

The intensity of a typhoon depends on the amplitude of the deviation of the barometric indication from the exact and definitely known limit of normal nocturnal and diurnal oscillations of barometric pressure.

The seismology of the Philippines is thoroughly discussed by Father Cios, but, while he has succeeded in establishing no new laws concerning local convulsions of nature, his tables nevertheless may lead others to deduce them. Among the most practical chapters are those concerning the mineralogy of the islands. Copper-bearing minerals are said to be in greater abundance than had hitherto been supposed. Zinc in its more natural compounds may also be mined in large quantities, particularly in the Ambos Camarines provinces, where also gold is found usually with deposits of lead and silver. Mineral waters abound on some of the islands, and the prospect of rich petroleum deposits, principally on the Islands of Cebu and Leyte, seems to be simply a matter for direct investigation and scientific operation.

The chapter on ethnology apparently settles beyond all reasonable doubt the origin of the Filipinos to have been the Negritos, who at an early age migrated from Africa, and who with the lapse of centuries have mingled with the peoples of the Malay and Yellow races. But the part of the work which is by far of the greatest general interest to Americans is that dealing with the possibilities of civilizing the Filipinos. The experience of the Jesuits with the various peoples which are grouped under the general head of Filipinos has caused the investigators to come to the following conclusions:

Speaking in general, it is conceded that the Filipino race is intellectually inferior to the European races. This does not prevent native Filipinos, however, from showing greater aptitude for certain lines of work, and particularly for manual labor, in which active intelligence is very little to be reckoned. For example, they are usually very good penmen, good woodworkers, engravers, &c. In such occupations, given equal opportunity, and they surpass Europeans. It must also be understood that they are very clever at the reproduction and imitation of mechanical devices; they may even invent. Properly instructed, many of them become skilful mechanics. * * * In the line asked they are wanting in the spirit to conceive and the genius to imagine. Sentiment and discrimination, too, are usually lacking. But they are able to reproduce and copy with exactness anything beautiful when ordered to do so. In music and in poetry their defects are not so marked. When they lack in inspiration in regard to painting and sculpture they make up for where harmony of sounds is required.

Thus is the character of the Filipino analyzed. There is much more comment of a similar style, and then the authors of the work present a number of suggestions in regard to education which they believe will be of practical value to the United States Government:

1. Primary, elementary instruction must be spread as widely as possible. In the more populous centres high schools should be founded. 2. The higher education should not proceed from an established head, but independent colleges should be opened for complete courses, and where proper discipline should be maintained. 3. Those engaged in elementary instruction should, if possible, be natives or closely assimilated with them. This system should be extended as far as practicable into the higher grades. 4. University studies and collegiate courses should be open to all. The standards should be high and the examinations hard and searching. 5. No department of knowledge, however high or sublime in abstract, should be deemed above the native. The question of race must not restrict advantages since experience has shown that the aptitude for the highest studies is not lacking in certain Filipinos. 6. It is of the utmost importance to arouse and develop special attention in agriculture and in mechanics, and to encourage the acquisition of technical knowledge necessary for the advance and development of these methods of gaining a living. Agricultural and science schools should be established at the most convenient points and industrial-arts schools should be inaugurated. If the Filipino can obtain technical instruction at little expense, beneficial results will presently show themselves.

The atlas which accompanies the text will undoubtedly remain the authority for the United States Geodetic and Coast Survey until independent surveys can be made. It is the most nearly complete and trustworthy set of maps ever published concerning the islands, and represents years of the most careful research and exploration. But one thing is certain, and that is that the United States Government could not do better than put the entire work into English at the earliest opportunity, or, at least, such parts of it as would be most serviceable to the National legislators in Washington. It is a most exhaustive treatise, and represents the life labors of many tireless and intelligent scientists whose most remarkable work, by some curious destiny, was nearing completion in the very year that Dewey sailed into Manila Bay—a valuable legacy of the Jesuit fathers of the old régime of which Spain never showed any disposition to avail herself.

*EL ARCHIPELAGO FILIPINO Coleccion de Datos Geograficos Estadisticos Cronologicos y Cientificos Relativos al Mismo Extractados de Anteriores Obras, u Obtenidos con la Propria Observacion y Estudio por Algunos Padres de la Mision de la Compañia de Jesus en Estas Islas. Washington. Printed by the Government. 1900.

Indian Stories.*

All that relates to our Indians is replete with interest, so in the volume with the title "Wigwam Stories, Told by North American Indians," there is to be found matter fully worthy of preservation. Sometimes the ethnologist is inclined to hold the Indian lower in the scale of humanity than he deserves. The lady who writes "Wigwam Stories" believes that "the love of the beautiful, and also the humorous, dwells in the heart of the wild Indian." Many have been the discussions as to the source whence Longfellow took his "Hiawatha," which question is not yet satisfactorily settled. The author describes the various tribes of Indians, taking for authority the reports of the Smithsonian Institution. Customs, habits, and language are dwelt on. Wonderful is it to know that Se-quoah, a Georgia half-breed, was the Cadmus of his people. "He invented a perfect alphabet of over eighty letters for his native Cherokee language, and by his own zeal inspired his nation with a love for written words." In the volume there has been made a most happy selection of the myths and legends of the Indians. The start generally is "Once on a time." The red man's beginning is "My grandfather told me." Possibly the Indian small boys or girls are as happily credulous as are ours. Anyhow the Indians must have had their Munchausen, for their lagoo could have given some points to the Gaelic Baron. Exceedingly beautiful is the story of Mac-lugo, the Great Butterfly, who lived in a house filled with rainbows. The stories of animals as the Indians account for their bodily peculiarities are most plausible. Certainly the bear had originally a long tail until he sat on the ice, and then his caudal appendage became frozen to the ice, and in trying to get clear he broke off his tail absurdly short.

The Indian is accused of having no pity for animals, and as far as we know is not kind to his horse or his dog. Here is the story of the brave who sought the Happy Hunting Grounds, and that was death. He started on his long journey, accompanied by his squaw, his two sons, and his dog. One by one the family deserted him, all save the dog. At last, weary and footsore, the master and his four-footed friend neared the Happy Hunting Grounds. Then the watchman at the gates asked:

"Where are those who were with you at first?"

"The way was long. Their feet were weary," was the answer.

"Who is this that stands watching you with eyes that show tears they cannot shed?"

"He who loves me best," said the Indian.

The watchman put his hand on the head of the hound. The dog gave a joyful leap, and through the gates of the Happy Hunting Grounds shot both the Indian and his dog into the Land of Rest, from which there is no return.

At the end of the book there is a glossary of Indian words in common use. The full-page sketches, with the cover design, and many initial letters, are after the designs of Miss Angel de Cora, a young Indian artist.

*WIGWAM STORIES Told by North American Indians. Compiled by Mary Catherine Judd. With illustrations by Angel de Cora. Pp. 276. Boston: Ginn & Co., Athenæum Press.

"Surgical Experiences in South Africa, 1899-1900," being mainly a clinical study of the nature and effects of injuries produced by bullets of small calibre, by George Henry Makins, F. R. S. C., surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, London, is being published in this country by P. Blakiston's Son & Co. of Philadelphia.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,043. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1901.—Twenty Pages and Magazine Supplement. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ALABAMA'S NEGRO VOTE

Difficult Task Set Before the Constitutional Convention.

Demand that White Supremacy Be Assured Is Attended by the Danger of Nullification.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 8.—The Constitutional Convention now in session in this city is in the best sense a representative body. The intelligence of the people of the State is represented in its composition, and it has thus far shown a disposition to approach the performance of the delicate and difficult task intrusted to it with judgment and deliberation. It is not a political body, in the sense of representing a machine. It has no fixed policy to carry out, and is not under the direction of a "boss." Its members realize the serious character of their work and are disposed to make as few changes in the organic law of the State as will meet the requirements of the case and give the people of Alabama a Constitution which they can agree upon as satisfactory and sufficient. The whole spirit of the convention is conservative, but it is understood that the people of Alabama will not ratify its work if the political status of the negro is not so well defined as to remove him from his present position as a menace to the supremacy of the white citizen in the control of State and local affairs.

In other respects the interests of the people demand that the Constitution shall be amended in many of its essential provisions. The present Constitution was adopted under the stress of peculiar conditions. It became operative in December, 1875, immediately after the close of the period of negro and "carpetbagger" rule which followed reconstruction. To throw off the incubus of negro control had profoundly disturbed the State and rendered it difficult to arrange its affairs on a basis broad enough to be permanently satisfactory. Negro misrule had burdened the State with debt, and the disposition of the framers of the 1875 Constitution was to place somewhat sharper restrictions and limitations upon the power of the Legislature to make liberal appropriations for public purposes than the present conditions demand. Many new and important issues, especially those relating to public schools and the education of the negro, have since become of paramount local interest, and it is not only desirable but necessary that the orgahic law of the State shall be amended in the respects in which it stands in the way of the progress of the State.

As to the restriction of the franchise to exclude from the right to vote the mass of ignorant and mercenary negroes who cannot be trusted with the privileges of full citizenship, and who showed their incapacity for the proper use of the ballot when they had it, a Constitutional amendment was necessary. The result could not be attained as in some other States by legislative enactment, for the reason that the existing Constitution prescribes that "no educational or property qualification for suffrage or office, nor any restraint upon the same on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall be made by law." Under the head of "Suffrage and Elections" the present Constitution is even more specific. It says:

THE PRESENT RESTRICTIONS.

Every male citizen of the United States, and every male person of foreign birth who may have legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States before he offers to vote, who is twenty-one years old, or upward, possessing the following qualifications, shall be an elector, and shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people, except as hereinafter provided:

First—He shall have resided in the State at least one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

Second—He shall have resided in the county for three months, and in the precinct or ward for thirty days immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote; provided, that the General Assembly may prescribe a longer or shorter period of residence in any precinct in any county or in any ward in any incorporated city or town having a population of more than 5,000 inhabitants, but in no case to exceed three months; and, provided, that no soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall acquire a residence by being stationed in the State.

Those who may not vote are persons convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, insane persons, and idiots.

Why, in view of the experience of the preceding ten years, the framers of the Alabama Constitution of 1875 embodied in it so emphatic and gratuitous an echo of the Fifteenth Amendment I have tried in vain to learn. The best explanation is that at that time the negro vote was still formidable and might have defeated the Constitution on the referendum had it been omitted. However that may be, the subsequent suppression of the negro vote by the familiar process of "bulldozing" did not admit of being done under color of law, and the habit of manipulating the returns to make them show whatever the managers of the Democratic State and local organizations wanted shown, while effective in making the negro vote of no value and discouraging registration, so effectually demoralized the party in power as to bring out the protest which has focalized in the demand for a Constitution under which the purity of the ballot can be restored and the right of the white man to divide guaranteed.

The negro has not been so effectually eliminated from the political equation that he has ever ceased to be a potential menace to the wellbeing and prosperity of the State. If twenty-five, fifty, or a hundred thousand negro votes are needed to accomplish a political purpose, that number of votes is always possible, and the means of counting them would present no difficulty to those in charge of the election machinery. The methods by which the negro has been held in temporary suppression partook of the character of an act of revolution; but, as John B. Knox, Chairman of the convention, said in his address on assuming the chair, "A people cannot always live in a state of revolution. The time comes when, if they would be a free, happy, and contented people, they must return to a constitutional form of government."

A MOST DIFFICULT TASK.

Some idea of the difficulty which confronts the members of the Alabama convention may be gained from the fact that they are expected and pledged to do what is practically impossible—to take away from the negro the voting privilege without depriving any white man of the ballot. There are a few who favor the course known as "taking the bull by the horns," which in this instance is understood to mean nullification of the Federal Constitution. They would frame a Constitution which shall in so many words disfranchise the negroes as a race and defy the power of Congress to take any steps looking to the enforcement of the provisions of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The advocates of this policy insist that the most that Congress can do is to limit the representation to the numerical strength of the white vote, which is fair enough, considering the fact that the negro is not now represented, although counted for purposes of representation. More thoughtful students of Constitutional law, however, are of the opinion that the risk involved in a procedure so revolutionary is much greater than the advocates of nullification understand.

Ex-Gov. Jones, one of the most influential delegates to the convention, has pointed out that Congress has the unquestioned power not only to reduce representation in a State which, in contravention of the Fifteenth Amendment, denies the negro as a negro the right to vote, but to declare that such State has not a republican form of government, and proceed by such corrective legislation as it might deem fitted to the circumstances to "guarantee" to citizens the rights of which they are deprived, even to the extent of overthrowing the existing State Government and displacing from office those elected under void suffrage provisions. The obvious reasonableness of this view of the matter has impressed the members of the convention, and relegated the impracticables to a position where their influence is restricted.

COMPROMISE IS FAVORED.

So far as it is possible at this time to forecast the conclusions of the convention on the suffrage question, the remodeled Constitution will probably contain several provisions which it is expected will bar out the great mass of the illiterate negro vote without bearing too heavily upon the illiterate white vote. The provisions most likely to be favorably considered are an educational qualification, a property qualification, the payment of the poll tax, and what is known as "the grandfather clause," under which all who were entitled to vote in 1867 and their descendants, without regard to either literary or property qualifications, may vote now. No recast of the franchise provisions will be likely to receive favorable popular consideration which does not secure the ballot to at least forty and perhaps fifty thousand negroes, and leave a way open by which a majority of those temporarily disqualified can attain the suffrage by industry, thrift, and a respect for the laws. I have no doubt that most of the delegates would be very glad to see a way to temporarily disfranchise the entire colored population, even though this action was followed by legislation opening the door to those fitted to enter upon the rights and privileges of citizenship. This being impossible, I think I have as correctly forecasted the probable action of the convention as can be done at this time.

One of the interesting features of the week was the receipt and the respectful reading and immediate printing of a memorial from the representative negroes of Alabama. The memorial is a dignified and temperate document, and made a good impression. It is understood to have been drafted by Prof. Booker T. Washington of Tuskeegee.

After a brief review of the situation in the State, as seen from the negro point of view, the memorial concludes with the following significant reminder of the duty of the convention not only to the black but to the white citizens:

Any law which will merely change the name and form of fraud, or can be interpreted as meaning one thing when applied to one race and something else when applied to another race, will result in our opinion improve our present condition, but may unsettle the peace and interfere with the thrift of our people and decrease the wealth and prosperity of Alabama.

It will probably be a month before the work of the convention is finished.

J. C. B.

CLUBHOUSE FOR VASSAR MAIDS.

Students Want to Erect a Building for College Servants.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8.—The Students Association at Vassar is considering a proposition to raise $20,000 for the erection and endowment of a building to be used as a clubhouse by the maids. There are nearly two hundred chambermaids, waitresses, and dining-room girls employed at Vassar. It is thought their social condition will be improved if they are provided with a place where they can meet, converse, and look over the periodicals and books of the day. Dr. Taylor and other members of the Faculty are quoted as having approved of the scheme, and a committee of students has charge of the matter, and subscription blanks are now in circulation. One of the students said:

"If we can raise enough money to build the clubhouse, it will prove a great blessing to the maids, and give them opportunities for social gatherings and improvement that are not now possible. It seems eminently appropriate that the movement should originate among the students, who enjoy the benefit of the work done by the large force of efficient maids; but it is hoped that many others will take an interest in a work of such great practical value."

HESSIAN FLY IN NEW YORK.

Discovered in Ontario County and Has Ruined Wheat in That Section.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 8.—The Hessian fly is doing considerable damage to the wheat crops in this vicinity, especially in Genesee County. This wheat destroyer was discovered only a few days ago, but since that time reports have come in that much wheat already has been destroyed.

Some farmers hope to save a part of their infested crop, while others have given up in despair and have plowed up their wheat and put in beans.

J. B. Cobb Buys a Home.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 8.—J. B. Cobb, First Vice President of the American Tobacco Company, has just purchased at a sum said to be about $75,000, the handsome mansion of the late Frederick Lockwood, a Standard Oil magnate, who was drowned a few years ago while making a transatlantic trip. The residence is on Strawberry Hill, the fashionable section of the town, and is one of the finest in this vicinity. It is understood that Mr. Cobb is to make it his permanent home.

Mr. Gage Gives Up His House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given up the house which he and Mrs. Gage occupied less than two months before the latter's death, and has taken apartments at the Arlington. The Secretary of War and the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith are temporarily quartered at the same hotel.

Col. Roosevelt to Visit Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 8.—Vice President Theodore Roosevelt has promised to visit Colorado Springs in August to attend the quarto-centennial celebration. Telegrams were sent to him by Senator Patterson, Gov. Orman, and Chairman Smith of the Democrat State Central Committee, urging him to come. He probably will make several speeches. Afterward he will go trout fishing.

Ideal outing Sun... Chester W. Chapin...

CAPT. N. H. HALL HONORED

Brevetted as a Major in Spite of Charges of Cowardice.

This the Latest of a Series of Flattering Vindications This Officer Has Received Since Chinese Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day approved the recommendations of the Naval Board of Awards concerning medals of honor and letters of commendation to a number of officers and men of the navy and Marine Corps who distinguished themselves during the campaign in China.

The list includes Capt. N. H. Hall, against whom charges of cowardice during the Peking siege had been made. He is awarded a brevet as Major. Secretary Long's action did not go outside of the China recommendations, and he will not pass upon the Santiago medal until the return of Assistant Secretary Hackett.

The action of Secretary Long in approving the recommendation of the board of awards that Capt. Hall be brevetted for bravery is the last of a series of flattering vindications which that officer has been receiving ever since Minister Conger first charged him with cowardice. It is understood that Minister Conger did little more than forward charges which were in effect made by another person, although he appears to have sanctioned them.

The specific recommendation of the board of awards was that Capt. Hall be brevetted Major from Aug. 14, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the siege of Peking from the 20th of June to the 14th of August, 1900, both dates inclusive. This is the period during which, according to Capt. Hall's women enemies in Peking, he was guilty of cowardice.

The full story of the intrigues at Peking during and after the siege has not yet been told. It is known, however, that jealousy existed between some of the women in the legation compound. Capt. Myers had allowed his men to salute the women. When Capt. Hall succeeded to the command after Myers was shot, there were a number of trying vigils resultant on Chinese attacks on the legations at night.

The marines were almost worn out for lack of sleep. After a while Hall determined that his men should rest every minute of the time that they could, and should not be roused from their sleep to salute the women when the latter came out for a stroll.

The first time one of the women came out Hall allowed his men to continue resting. The woman demanded a salute, and Hall refused to make his men get up. She refused to accept his explanation that they needed rest, and was convinced that it was an exhibition of partiality for another woman. The result was that charges of cowardice were trumped up against Hall, who was fighting night and day in defense of the women.

When Gen. Chaffee arrived in Peking, Hall's enemies insisted on having these charges carried to him. The General had them investigated and dismissed them. Nevertheless, the charges were sent to Washington, and as Hall's enemies were persistent in spreading stories about his cowardice, Gen. Haywood of the Marine Brigade determined to have the matter disposed of finally.

He accordingly had a court of inquiry ordered, which completely vindicated Hall and declared that he was the victim of persecution by the woman of the legation.

The other honors approved by the Secretary are as follows:

Ensign C. T. Pettingill, United States Navy—Letter of commendation for his skill, courage, and efficiency at the battle of Tien-Tsin.

Ensign A. H. McCarthy, United States Navy—To receive a very highly commendatory letter from the Navy Department for his skill, courage, and good judgment, in handling his vessel, the United States gunboat Calamianes, in the Agusan River, Mindanao, Feb. 26, 1901, and the successful carrying out of the object of the expedition. The board "regrets that, under the law, no greater reward can be given this promising young officer. His exhibition of professional skill and nerve upon this occasion appeals most forcibly to its favorable consideration."

Major George Richards, United States Marine Corps—To be brevetted Lieutenant Colonel from July 13, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Tien-Tsin.

Capt. N. H. Hall, United States Marine Corps—To be brevetted Major from Aug. 14, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the siege of Pekin from the 20th of June to the 14th of August, 1900, both dates inclusive.

Capts. Philip M. Bannon, B. H. Fuller, Charles G. Long, and First Lieut. Robert F. Wynne—To be commended in general orders for their gallant, meritorious, and courageous conduct in the battle of Tien-Tsin.

The list also includes thirty-seven noncommissioned officers and privates, who are awarded medals of honor and letters of commendation for distinguished conduct during various stages of the siege of Peking, chiefly in erecting barricades under heavy fire.

BIG INCOME FROM TRUSTS.

New Jersey's Tax on Corporations Will Reach $2,000,000—Steel Trust's Assessment, $63,750.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 8.—The State Board of Assessors have made a partial statement to the Controller, which furnishes a basis upon which to calculate the income of the State of New Jersey from the coroprations organized last year. This tax is payable before July 1. The first schedule represents 3,994 corporations. The great Steel Trust alone will pay a tax of $63,750. The second schedule can only be anticipated, but it will amount to enough to bring the total franchise tax of the State up to about $2,000,000—the highest it has ever been.

Returns made to the State Board of Assessors during the last month indicate that many new corporations were of a flimsy character. Over the face of the returns is frequently written, "Gone out of business," and one such document was indorsed, "This thing is busted. If you want satisfaction, please find Tom—and when you do I want to know."

SUES FOR HIS GRANDCHILD.

Wants Ten-Year-Old Girl Because, He Alleges, She Was Treated Cruelly.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 8.—The suit of Christian Oswald against Marguerite Lehman to gain possession of Madelina Halbert, the ten-year-old daughter of the defendant by a first marriage, was called in Supreme Court, Special Term, to-day. The complaint alleges that Mr. Oswald was appointed guardian of the child's person and property, but allowed her to live with her mother, his daughter, who was at that time Mrs. Lehman.

When Mr. Lehman became head of the household, the complaint states that little Madelina and her sister Anna were treated cruelly. The plaintiff asserts Mr. Lehman objected to supporting the two children and forced their mother to put them out at work. Madeline was paid $1 a month, while Anna got 75 cents a month. The month, while Anna got 75 a month. The plaintiff took the child to his home, but the mother met her on the street and took her back. The Court ordered the matter to be postponed until next Saturday, when argument will be heard.

A New Train to Buffalo.

On Monday, June 17th, the New York Central will place in service an entirely new train to Buffalo, leaving Grand Central Station at 9:20 A. M., arriving Buffalo 9:20 P. M. This affords

A Magazine Supplement
24 PAGES,
ACCOMPANIES THIS ISSUE
OF THE
NEW YORK TIMES.

TORNADO KILLS TWELVE.

Oklahoma Swept by a Severe Storm and Much Property Destroyed.

ENID, O. T., June 8.—The severest storm in years swept over the Territory last night, a gale arising at 10 P. M. which, by 1 A. M., was blowing at tornado speed. At Billings, Noble County, seven persons were killed and many severely injured. A cloudburst occurred near Hennessey, Kingfisher County, and Kingfisher City suffered severely.

In Blackwell three persons were killed. The town of Eddy, twelve miles southwest of Blackwell, was almost destroyed. Two persons were killed and several injured.

In Tonkawa two church buildings and about thirty residences were damaged. Twelve houses were torn down and blown away. The Salt Fork River is full of wreckage.

FEW RECESS APPOINTMENTS.

President Will Let Incumbents Whose Terms Expire Hold Over Until Congress Meets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—It was stated today at the White House that the President will make as few recess appointments as possible, especially of Postmasters. The reason is that appointees will have to go to the trouble of making two bonds, one for the recess appointment and one for the appointment when Congress meets in December.

Where a Postmaster is to be reappointed the President will let him hold over until Congress meets. This will be the case with thousands of Postmasters.

LONDON STREET RAILWAYS.

D. H. Louderback Says Charles T. Yerkes Practically Controls Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 8.—D. H. Louderback returned from London to-day, where he has been for several months. That he severed his relations with Charles T. Yerkes on any other than amicable terms, Mr. Louderback denies. He intends to move to Chicago, but as to his financial plans he had nothing to say. Speaking of Mr. Yerkes securing the Metropolitan District Underground Railway Company, Mr. Louderback said it meant that Yerkes practically controls the urban street railway situation in the English capital.

"The Metropolitan is to London what the Union Loop is to Chicago," Mr. Louderback said," it takes in that part of the English capital known as the 'city' or the business district. Besides it is the terminus of other lines and outside companies must have this connection. I believe the acquisition of the Metropolitan is the beginning of Mr. Yerkes's final control of the urban transportation service of England."

OPPOSES PUTS AND CALLS.

President Warren of Chicago Board of Trade Denounces the Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 8.—More than 100 Board of Trade members recently signed a petition asking the Directors to allow the resumption of put and call trading. In a circular letter received by the members of the board to-day, President Warren and his supporters ask that the proposed amendment be voted down. The letter in part reads:

"Shall we remain a law-abiding, self-respecting, and respected commercial exchange, or shall we stultify and demean ourselves by voting to nullify the anti-put-and-call provision of Rule 4?

"The effect, if adopted, of the proposed amendment will be to put us back in the equivocal and inconsistent position we occupied prior to Feb. 5, 1900, of pretending to discountenance, and ignore, but at the same time permitting this illegal practice among our members, and loaning the facilities of the exchange to the consummation of a vast number of worthless and illegal contracts."

A RECORD AUTOMOBILE.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, New German Machine Made 72 Miles an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 8.—The fast Mercedes make of automobile built in Germany for W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is expected here in a few days, and the machine, which has forty horse power, is considered one of the largest built in Germany this year. It is set very low in front with accommodations for four persons for carriage traveling. But two seats are to be used when the machine is in racing trim.

The most peculiar part of the carriage is the dasher, which instead of running out in front, runs underneath, so as to give the greater amount of speed which German automobilists claim is assessed by the dasher running out and not beneath the body of the carriage. This machine in her test speed made 72 miles an hour. Mr. Vanderbilt will have in addition to this his White Ghost and two small locomobiles.

RECEIVED ILLEGAL PENSION.

Woman Now Deeds Property Bought with the Money to the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Commissioner of Pensions was notified to-day by the Solicitor of the Treasury that Rachel E. Hall had deeded to the United States seventy acres in Labette County, Kansas.

This property was purchased by Mrs. Hall with pension money illegally paid to her as the widow of George Wildam Hall, late of Company K, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. The deed is made as a partial restoration.

RUSSIA RAISES TARIFF RATES.

American Bicycles and Resins Subject to Heavy Customs Taxes.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—The Minister of Finance has raised the duty on American bicycles 30 per cent., and on several American resins, under the names of colophonium, galipot, and brewers' pitch, 50 per cent., the new rates to become effective a fortnight from yesterday.

When weak and run down use JOHANN ... Avoid substitutes.—

SHOT FIRED IN RAID LED BY FRANK MOSS

Lawyer Made a Midnight Descent on a Policy Shop.

He Accuses Capt. Cooney of Delay in Disarming the Occupants—The Prisoners Taken.

During a raid made at midnight on an alleged policy shop in the basement of 211 West Twenty-eighth Street, one of the men in the place fired a shot from a revolver. Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was asked by Frank Moss, one of the raiders, to order the crowd in the place to lay down their arms. According to Mr. Moss, Capt. Cooney refused at first, but finally complied with the request.

The raid was made by Supt. McClintock, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime; Frank Moss Counsel of the Society, and Agents Bauman, Lichtenberg and McClellan, assisted by Capt. Cooney and three patrolmen, in plain clothes, from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

Superintendent McClintock and Mr. Moss went to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and, displaying five warrants, asked Capt. Cooney to send three men to the Twenty-eighth Street house. The three agents were already in the basement, having entered for the purpose of participating in the game.

When Superintendent McClintock and Mr. Moss arrived at the house they were armed with crowbars and waited for the appearance of Capt. Cooney and his men. They then broke in the door leading to the place, and, accompanied by Capt. Cooney and the policemen, entered. Inside they found between twenty and thirty white and colored men. The game was found going on in a rear room.

As soon as the raiders made their appearance there was a rush for the door, but escape was prevented. Some one then fired a shot into the ceiling.

The warrants which had been issued by Justice Jerome, calling for the arrest of "John Doe and Richard Roe and families," were then served, and five men were taken into custody.

The raiding party then took possession of a quantity of paraphernalia, including two blackboards, several revolvers, blackjacks, and razors, and with their prisoners started to the station house.

Here the prisoners described themselves as Charles Baldwin, white, clerk, of 25 Rivington Street; William Francis, white, cook, of 436 West Twenty-ninth Street; John Beeswax, colored, clerk, of 151 West Twenty-fourth Street; James Henry, white, clerk, of 66 Second Avenue, and Albert Grand, white, clerk, of 316 West Twenty-seventh Street. They were locked up, charged with keeping, aiding, and abetting a gambling house.

The building where the raid occurred is a three-story brick structure, the upper floors being used as a boarding house.

Capt. Cooney said that he did not oredr the men in the place to lay down their weapons because he did not see any. He said he was there to serve any warrants, but was not there to be ordered about by Frank Moss.

The Captain said that if a shot was fired he believed it was fired by one of Moss's men.

Mr. Moss said the place was an envelope game and had been under suspicion for some time. He commented upon what he said was the strange unwillingness Capt. Cooney showed to render assistance.

When Mr. Moss went to the station house and asked for the three men the Captain was very anxious to find out where they were going before he would call them.

When Mr. Moss would not tell, he demanded the warrants, and these were shown to him, but gave him little satisfaction, because they did not state the number of the house to be raided.

A carriage was waiting for the men, but Capt. Cooney positively refused to allow the policemen to get into it, and said they would walk. Mr. Moss told him, he says, that that was apt to defat the raid because their procession would attract attention, and the Captain finally consented to separate the party, and walked with Mr. Moss, the others going on the opposite side of the street.

TWO EAST SIDE RAIDS.

Inspector Thompson and Capt. Walsh Make Many Prisoners in Alleged Disorderly Houses.

Two places, one an alleged disorderly house and the other an alleged gambling house, on the lower east side were raided by the police last night, the raids taking place about midnight.

Inspector Thompson, with six of his men and Capt. Albertson of the Delancey Street Station, raided an alleged gambling house at 103 Broome Street. The place was formerly a ground floor flat, but has been converted into a café.

The alleged gambling was going on in small rear rooms of the flat. Policemen were set to watch in the rear of the house, and others guarded other entrances, and then the main body of officers marched into the rooms, Inspector Thompson being in the van. He shouted that it was useless for any one to try to escape, and it was.

The inmates rushed around like frightened sheep and pandemonium prevailed for a few minutes, but the police soon corraled their prisoners and counted them. They had the alleged proprietors, Charles Gobberman and Morris Schap, and twenty others who were supposed to be merely patrons.

Capt. Albertson accepted bail for most of the twenty, but refused to accept any bondsmen for the alleged proprietors. A large quantity of furniture, cards, and chips were taken by the police.

Capt. Walsh of the Eldridge Street Station, with several of his men, captured twelve prisoners, seven women and five men, in an alleged disorderly house at 46 Delancey Street. All were locked up and Israel Samachowitz was charged with being the proprietor of the place.

KANSAS STUDENTS ANGRY.

Threaten to Leave University If Professor Is Not Reappointed.

SALINA, Kan., June 8.—Nearly all the students of the Kansas Wesleyan University here have threatened to quit the institution forthwith if the Board of Trustees insists upon removing F. B. Tubbs, Professor of Natural Science, whose name was dropped from the Faculty list on Thursday, owing, it is alleged, to his ideas on evolution.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the board has been held to listen to a defense of Dr. Tubbs by the students, who protested vigorously against the removal.

Incandescent Globe Kills Him.

LAKEWOOD, R. I., June 8.—Edmund Walsh, forty-five years of age, was instantly killed by grasping an ordinary incandescent light globe at the store of Roberts & South here to-day. Walsh attempted to turn on the light by twisting the globe, the glass melted in his hand, and he received the full strength of the current. He leaves a widow and three chil-

PLANS OF STEAMSHIP TRUST.

Reported in Baltimore that Papers Are Ready and that B. N. Baker Will Be President.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Through Baltimore men directly interested it was reported in financial circles here to-day that the arrangements for the formation of the new corporation which will combine the Atlantic Transport Company, the Leyland Line, and other steamship companies, have practically been completed, and that the papers will be signed soon after the arrival in London of President B. N. Baker of the Atlantic Transport Company. Mr. Baker is now on his way to meet Mr. Morgan, it is said, for that purpose.

A powerful underwriting syndicate is being formed, according to reports in financial circles, and the statement was made, though not confirmed, that there would be given for the Atlantic Transport's stock $300 in cash and $300 in par of the new stock.

Part of the talk about the new corporation is to the effect that it will have among its stockholders certain railroad syndicate interests, and that contracts already exist between the companies to become constituent parts of this combination and every railroad running to the Atlantic Coast or Gulf ports. These contracts, it was said by those who profess to know, will control the tonnage brought to the seaboard for export. Baltimoreans have also tendered subscriptions to the underwriting.

It is believed here that B. N. Baker will be elected President of the new company. It is known that Mr. Baker has in the past refused to accept advantages which could be obtained by removing to New York, and it is seriously doubted by his friends that he would do so now. Should Mr. Baker accept the Presidency, which it was said today has practically been offered to him, it is believed that Baltimore's position in the transatlantic trade would be greatly benefited.

NEWSGIRLS UNDER 16 BARRED.

Philadelphia's Mayor Signs Ordinance to Keep Them Off the Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Mayor Ashbridge this morning signed the ordinance recently passed by Councils prohibiting girls under sixteen years of age from peddling on the streets. The ordinance prohibits "the vending of flowers, matches, and newspapers or any other articles by girls under the age of sixteen years upon any of the streets of Philadelphia." A violation will be punishable by a fine of $5 for each offense, to be collected before any Magistrate "as like penalties are now by law collectible."

The ordinance is directed chiefly against newsgirls who have been staying on the streets until very late at night. Around the City Hall a large number were every day in evidence and their importunities to passers by were annoying.

The promoters of the movement declare that the ordnance is wholly for the good of the children.

TRY TO MAKE BLOOD ORANGES.

Germans Think They Are Produced Artificially and Experiment with the Ordinary Fruit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Consul Hughes, in his report to the State Department sent from Coburg April 26, 1901, says:

"There is a great demand in Germany for the so-called 'Italian blood orange.' The popular idea here is that this fruit is colored, not by nature, but by injections of some artificial vegetable dye. To discover the truth or fallacy of this belief, several well-known German chemists have been experimenting, first, to find out from the blood orange itself if its color is due to artificial means, and, secondly, to change the common Italian orange into a blood orange by injections of different kinds of coloring matter. The experiments, however, have not been attended with success.

"It was found that no single injection of any solution would color more than one part of the orange, and that if several injections were made the fruit was likely to decompose very quickly. The theory was then advanced that the coloring was produced by watering the roots of the trees with a blood-red vegetable solution. It is needless to say this experiment was as barren of results as the first."

TENNESSEE STUDENTS SHOOT.

Fire Upon Policemen Called by College Authorities to Quell Disorder.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 8.—Students of the University of Tennessee and five city policemen last night had a fight here, in which numerous shots were exchanged without any one being wounded. The fight was the result of the efforts of the police to quell disturbances frequently made by students with cannon.

The police were asked by the university commandant to stop the disorder. This enraged the students, and they attacked the policemen, firing revolvers at them from behind trees on the campus, and showering them with stones. Quiet was not restored until after midnight. Another battle is feared by the police authorities.

PASSION PLAY BY INDIANS.

Thousands See the Scenes of Calvary Reproduced in British Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 8.—The postponed presentation of the Passion Play by 500 Siwash Indians was carried out this afternoon at Chilliwack, under the direction of the Roman Catholic missionaries. For a week the Indians from various parts of the Pacific Coast have been gathering for the celebration. There were between 2,500 and 3,000 present, and with white visitors the attendance was nearly five thousand.

Chiefs Charlie and Joseph of the Sechelt tribe took the parts of Christ and John the Baptist. Their respective sisters were cast for the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen. Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane was the first scene, and one of the most impressive. The crucifixion was accomplished by means of a lay figure of Christ, with a thief on each side.

AGAINST CHEAP BUILDINGS.

Representative Mercer on the Needs of the Department of Justice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Representative David H. Mercer of Nebraska, in speaking to-day of the plans for a new building for the Department of Justice, said:

"I am against small, cheap public buildings in Washington. I believe in building for the future, and not for the present alone. Our forefathers showed splendid judgment when they planned the Capitol, White House, and Treasury Building. The City Hall in Philadelphia has cost about $21,000,000 so far, and the State House at Albany $16,000,000, but neither of these buildings is so much admired as the Congressional Library, which cost a little more than $6,000,000.

"The small amount of money appropriated for the new home for the Department of Justice will not make a showing on the small piece of ground owned by the department."

A Train Every Hour
For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West by the New York Central Lines. Two-cent mileage tickets are good. Perfect service.—Adv.

RUSH FOR CHARTERS FOR STREET RAILROADS

Approval of New Pennsylvania Laws Causes Many Applications.

To Make Thirteen Charters Granted Operative Philadelphia's Council Will Do Some Remarkable Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 8.—Gov. Stone signed the Traction Ripper bills at 11:59 Friday night, and at 1 o'clock this morning calls were issued for three special sessions of the Select Council, one special session of the Common Council, and one executive session of the Councils' Joint Committee on Street Railways.

Select Councilman James P. McNichol saw the Governor sign the bills and left Harrisburg an hour later to take personal command of the machine members in City Councils. He summoned President Miles of Select and President McCurdy of Common Council, Chairman Upperman of the Street Railways Committee, and Charles Seger, the recognized leader in Select Council, with Clerks Milligan and Fellon.

They were ordered to locate a clear majority of the members of the Councils identified with the administration and notify them that they are expected to "go along" with the record-breaking programme under which the "rippers" will be "ripped" through the municipal Legislature.

The words "Go along" are interesting in this connection, as they mean that the members of the Councils must vote for the ordinances as party measures instead of voting for or against them as personal interests might dictate.

The thirteen special ordinances needed to make the franchises granted to the Philadelphia syndicate at Harrisburg operative will be introduced at a special session of the Select Council, to be held on Monday afternoon. The Street Railway Committee will report them favorably at a second special meeting of the Select Council on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the bills will pass the upper branch finally. On Thursday the Common Council will concur in all the measures, and Mayor Ashbridge will sign them on Friday. All of this will be done in strict accordance with the rules of the Councils and the laws of the State. No such proceeding has ever before been carried through in this city, and there is now not the slightest reason for expecting a hitch in this remarkable programme.

Five of the thirteen roads chartered at Harrisburg to-day will be surface lines; two subways, and six will be elevated roads if they are ever built. At this moment only the five surface roads are regarded as practical. The proposition now involves $7,178,000 capital, but the sum will be increased on the basis of $100,000 a mile for the first surface roads and $300,000 a mile for the others.

The New York bankers said to be interested in the project are Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Moore & Schley. The same men who are back of the Asphalt Trust are back of this enterprise. The best-known of the Pennsylvanians back of the deal are United States Senators Quay and Penrose, James M. Guffey, Henry W. Oliver, Judge Reed, President of the Philadelphia Company; Thomas S. Bigelow, Richard R. Quay, John M. Mack, Congressman Foederer, and the Mellons of Pittsburg.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 8.—It was officially announced at 10:48 o'clock to-day that Gov. Stone had signed the Emery and Focht Rapid Transit bills under yesterday's date, but the rush to take out charters at the State Department for street railways under the two bills began before it was officially announced that the measures had been signed.

Over 100 applications were filed between 7 and 10 o'clock this morning, and it is expected the number will be doubled in the next forty-eight hours. Several Harrisburg law firms have been working preparing applications day and night since the final passage of the bills on Wednesday.

Secretary Griest announced this afternoon that charters had been issued to thirteen street railway companies to operate in Philadelphia and suburbs. The names of the incorporators and the routes of the proposed lines were not made public. The list of companies:

Passayunk Avenue Elevated Passenger Railway; capital, $350,000.

Broad Street Subway Passenger Railway; capital, $1,250,000.

Western Rapid Transit Street Railway; capital, $360,000.

Broad Street Rapid Transit Street Railway; capital, $150,000.

Chestnut Hill and Glenside Rapid Transit Street Railway; capital, $150,000.

Ridge Avenue Elevated Passenger Railway; capital, $850,000.

Frankford Elevated Passenger Railway; capital, $750,000.

Northern Rapid Transit Street Railway; capital, $228,000.

Germantown Avenue Elevated Passenger Railway; capital, $900,000.

Southern Rapid Transit Street Railway; capital, $90,000.

Eastern Rapid Transit Street Railway; capital, $540,000.

Central Rapid Transit Street Railway; capital, $60,000.

Market Street Elevated Passenger Railway; capital, $1,500,000.

Charters were also granted to the company in which Messrs. Oliver, Bigelow, and other Pittsburgers are interested. The capital stock of the companies and the list of incorporators are not given. The State will receive a handsome revenue from these charters. The fee for taking out a charter is $82, in addition to the bonus of one-third of 1 per cent. on the authorized capital stock of the corporations.

NEW STATION FOR CHICAGO.

$3,000,000 Structure Will Replace the Van Buren Street Terminal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Chicago will have a new $3,000,000 passenger station to replace the Van Buren Street structure now used by the Lake Shore, Rock Island and Nickel Plate Railroads. Construction work is to begin this Fall. When completed, the building will be ten stories in height, with an umbrellalike train shed and eleven tracks abreast. The trains using the station will come in on a level with the present Union loop tracks, baggage, express, mail, and operating rooms will be on the street level, and the immense waiting room, with broad entrance to the train shed, will be reached by stairs.

Another feature of the change in the terminal station will be the hauling of all trains out of and into the city by electric motors, engines being discarded on the Rock Island Road at Blue Island, and the trains of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Road dropping their locomotives at Englewood, where they join the main line into the city proper. While this step has not yet been positively settled by the managers of the roads interested, plans for this change are under way, the object being to keep the new railway station free from the smoke of locomotives.

Western Road in Receiver's Hands.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 8.—The Leavenworth and Lawrence Branch of the Union Pacific, formerly known as the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston, passed into the hands of a receiver to-day, when Erastus Young, general auditor of the Union Pacific, was appointed. The suit was brought by J. F. Dillon, as surviving trustee, against the American Loan and Trust Company and the Union Pacific to foreclose a mortgage given in 1860. The order issued includes the road and all terminal facilities in this city and at Lawr

JUDGE FOSTER GRANTS JURY FOR EXCISE CASE

Decision May Have a Bearing on Trials of Police Officials.

Opposition of the District Attorney Calls Forth Some Criticism from the General Sessions Judge.

Judge Warren W. Foster, in the Court of General Sessions, handed down a decision yesterday which it is expected, may have an important bearing upon the plans of the District Attorney to bring various police officials to trial before the Justices of Special Sessions.

In granting a jury trial to Felix Cornyn, charged with violating the excise laws, which under the code is a misdemeanor, the Judge said that transfers from the Court of Special to General Sessions could be made only when it appeared "reasonable" to a Judge of the Supreme Court or of General Sessions that the defendant should have a jury trial.

Justice Beekman, he said, defined "reasonable" in these cases as "where there are exceptional features in the case which render it desirable and proper that the action should be tried before a jury rather than before the Justices of Special Sessions."

In the excise cases Judge Foster holds that the severity of the penalty prescribed is such that the offense, measured by its punishment, amounts almost to a felony. Asked if his decision would apply to applications for the transfer of the cases of any police officials who might be held for trial in Special Sessions, Judge Foster replied that if "exceptional features rendered it desirable and proper" he would without doubt order such transfer.

District Attorney Philbin was especially interested in the excise matter, and under his instructions Assistant District Attorney James Lindsay Gordon had vigorously opposed the granting of previous similar motions. A delegation of liquor dealers tried ineffectually to swerve him from his position. Judge Foster's decision in the case is the second instance of a decision by him adverse to the wishes of the District Attorney. The first instance occurred last week, when he refused to resubmit several policy complaints thrown out by the February Grand Jury to another inquisitorial body.

JUDGES HAD DECIDED DIFFERENTLY

In deciding to transfer the liquor cases, Judge Foster followed his usual course and that ordinarily pursued by Judge Newburger. Recorder Goff and Judge Cowing invariably refused to transfer. Judge McMahon, on the contrary, always transferred, up to last month, when he declined to make similar transfers when the District Attorney opposed them.

At that time he stated that the Court of General Sessions should be given to the trial of felonies in preference to misdemeanors, and that the Court of Special Sessions could dispose of such cases more rapidly. He declared also that excise cases would tend to clog the calendars of the courts, would fill the prisons with those awaiting trial, and would place additional burdens on the Grand Jury and hamper the work of the District Attorney in many ways.

In his decision yesterday, Judge Foster said:

"Our law, in its regard for the rights of the accused, assures a jury trial in felony cases where serious consequences may follow a conviction, and this right is guaranteed by the Constitution of this State and of the United States. In petty cases (misdemeanors) a defendant in this city and county may not, as of right, have a jury trial except when it appears 'reasonable' to a Judge of this or the Supreme Court that he should have it.

"The constitutionality of the Court of Special Sessions with its exclusive jurisdiction over misdemeanors has been upheld by the Court of Appeals, and therefore will not be touched on here. However, it may be observed in passing that throughout this State, excepting only in the City and County of New York, a jury trial is granted to defendants in the Court of Special Sessions even in these petty cases. I have never been able to understand why an inhabitant of this imperial city should be denied what is accorded, as a right, to the humblest rustic. Violation of the excise law is punishable more severely in this city than elsewhere in the State, because the 'property right' involved is greater.

"Whatever we may think of the moral effect of the business of 'selling spiritous liquors' the fact remains that under our law it is as legitimate as the baking of bread, and those engaged in it are the equals of any before the law."

PENALTIES FOR EXCISE VIOLATIONS.

Punishments for violations of the excise law, the Judge then says, in this city, are far more drastic and severe than is required for most felonies or is provided or permitted for any other misdemeanors. The maximum punishment for a misdemeanor is one year's imprisonment and a fine of $500. For the "misdemeanor" of excise law violation the law provides a discretionary punisnment of one year's imprisonment, a fine of $500, an obligatory penalty of forfeiture of the license, which costs $800, a possible penalty of $1,600 under the non-violation bond, and in addition to all this provides that a violator, for five years after conviction, may not again resume his vocation of liquor selling.

"Thus, though the Legislature calls such a violation a misdemeanor," continues the Judge, "the punishment which is the true test stamps the crime as more. To my mind, therefore, it is reasonable that these defendants shall have a trial by jury. Nor can the fact, if it be a fact, that juries, as has been suggested, will probably acquit defendants charged with such violations be urged with force as a reason for denying this application.

"If the law for the punishment which is provided for its violation so offends the senses of justice of the community that juries will even violate their oaths to acquit where the evidence of guilt is convincing, I can only regret it. To my mind it is not reasonable to refuse a jury trial for such a reason.

"I am aware that the District Attorney opposes this motion, but no facts whatever and no argument which I deem reasonable or valid is advanced in support of his contention. I must, therefore, adhere to my former decisions and remove these cases."

The Judge's ruling did not apply to barkeepers and employes where the penalties prescribed are not so great.

CRITICISM OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The policy cases which Mr. Philbin wished re-submitted were dismissed by the February Grand Jury. The reasons for resubmission set forth by the District Attorney were that he disagreed with the Grand Jury and believed that body misunderstood the law and that if the charge was again submitted an indictment would be returned.

"What are the facts which justify these opinions and beliefs?' says Judge Foster in his opinion. "None of such facts are set forth in the application or affidavit. The application does not appeal to judicial discretion and cannot be granted. So far as appears, the evidence against these defendants was fully brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, and if the facts so proven did not appear to them of sufficient importance to justify any prosecution there and then the matter should end.

"To permit the District Attorney, because he does not agree with the Grand Jury (and seemingly from no other reason) to continue re-submitting complaints to other Grand Juries until one can be found to agree with him is to place in his hands a power of prosecution that I am unwilling to sanction, and which I am quite sure he does not desire."

District Attorney Philbin had not read Judge Foster's decision yesterday and would make no comment thereon.

Regarding excise cases Justice Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions said: "This Court is tired and sick of the rag-tag and bob tail riff-raff of excise cases presented to it every day."

Colorado Lawyer Falls Dead in Court.

PUEBLO, June 8.—Judge W. P. Beck, a well-known attorney of this place, fell to the floor unconscious and shortly afterward died in the County Court room today. He was making an argument when overcome. Judge Beck was a pioneer of Colorado. He was educated at Heidelberg University, Germany.

MRS. McKINLEY'S CONDITION.

Doctors Issue a Bulletin Saying It Is More Hopeful—Friends Send Her Birthday Presents.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Mrs. McKinley's physicians were in consultation about two hours to-day, and subsequently a very complete statement of the true character of the illness from which she has been suffering was issued.

Such a statement has been promised from time to time, and while in San Francisco it was said that the President desired a fuller announcement of the nature of Mrs. McKinley's illness given to the public. But for one reason or another it has been withheld up to the present time. The bulletin is as follows:

"Mrs. McKinley's illness has been a blood infection, resulting from periostitis of the index finger, (bone felon,) which began in Los Angeles, and which was promptly treated by incision. The subsequent condition of exhaustion was due to the same blood infection associated with a severe diarrhea. She improved, however, and was brought home in comfort and without loss of strength.

"The principal cause of anxiety in her case since her arrival in Washington has been an acute endocarditis, (inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart,) involving the mitral valve, the result of the same blood infection. This does not appear to be progressive, and there has been an improvement in the diarrhea and in her general condition. Mrs. McKinley's case at the present time presents a more hopeful aspect."

The physicians' report has encouraged Mrs. McKinley's friends very much. To-day was her birthday, and many beautiful flowers and gifts were left at the White House for her.

When Dr. Rixey left the White House at 11:20 to-night, after a visit that extended over two hours, he said: "Mrs. McKinley's condition is the same as reported this morning. She has rested very comfortably to-day. There has been no material change, though possibly there has been a barely perceptible improvement. She is now sleeping soundly."

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTEES.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President to-day appointed Elmer B. Stephenson Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Nebraska, and Myron H. McCord, United States Marshal, Territory of Arizona. Mr. McCord was formerly Governor of the Territoy.

The President also made the following appointments in the army:

Chaplains—William W. Brander, James L. Griffes, John C. Granville, and John M. Moose.
Captain, Artillery Corps—Henry H. Whitney.
First Lieutenants, Artillery Corps—Le Vert Coleman and Alfred B. Putnam.

COIN FOR PHILIPPINES.

Director Roberts Tells of Plans for Proposed Mint at Manila.

DENVER, June 8.—George F. Roberts, Director of the Mint, was interviewed here to-day regarding the proposed establishment of a mint at Manila.

"I have heard nothing about the matter since the adjournment of Congress," said Mr. Roberts; "but I know that the War Department is obtaining all the information possible on the subject. Army officers seem to favor the establishment of a mint at Manila, and an effort to substitute American coinage for the Mexican now in general use. There is considerable opposition, however, as it is certain that an attempt to push the American dollar and redeem it in gold would precipitate commercial disturbances that might result in disaster. Secretary Gage is opposed, and I am inclined to think this plan will not be adopted.

"Two plans have been proposed. The first of these is to establish a free mint at Manila for the making of a Philippine dollar interchangeable with the Mexican dollar and redeemable at a fixed price in gold. Under this plan producers of silver would sell their product to establishments having trade relations with the East, which would have it coined at the Manila mint and put in circulation. This is the plan adopted by the British Government, which coins an Indian dollar that is circulated from the Straits Settlements, and has so far been successful in competing with the Mexican dollar and the rupee.

"The second plan is to coin a 'token dollar,' about the size of the Mexican dollar, with enough less silver to prevent it from going to the melting pot or out of the country, interchangeable with the Mexican dollar and redeemable in gold equally with Mexican coin."

PHILIPPINE TARIFF REPORT.

Notable Increase in Trade Compared with Spanish Regime.

MANILA, June 8.—A dispatch received here yesterday, saying the Philippine tariff stands until the new tariff which is being framed in Washington is put in force, dissipates the excitement occasioned by Col. Edwards's Washington dispatch indicating the abolition of the Philippine tariff.

Collector Smith's annual report will show that the amount, in gold, of duties collected is as follows: Imports for the thirty-two months of the American occupation, $14,315,000; exports, $1,698,250. The total values of the imports and exports and the totals of the duties and tonnage are all more than doubled, as compared with the average of any decade during the Spanish régime.

Immigration to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The total number of immigrants arriving at Manila from July to November, 1900, was 6,302, of whom 507 were females. Of the total number arriving, 5,560 had been in the Philippines before, 3,032 could neither read nor write, and 1,517 brought $30 or more in money; 4,671 of the arrivals were Chinese, 594 Americans, 215 Spanish, 143 English, and 82 Japanese.

Declines an Army Promotion.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Capt. Arthur Murray, First Company of Coast Artillery, formerly Colonel of the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, has declined the appointment of Major of the Judge Advocate General's Department, leaving a vacancy in that department. Capt. Murray will soon become a Major of Artillery.

RAINS DAMAGED CROPS.

Grapes Alone Benefited by the Wet Spring.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 8.—Reports throughout Western New York just in show that the damage wrought by Spring rains to crops have been exceptionally heavy. With the exception of corn, much of which will have to be replanted, garden truck is not greatly injured. Many varieties of apples will be scarce, and the Winter apples are almost a failure. The grape region reports the fruit greatly benefited by the rains, and a record yield is expected.

In Genesee, Wyoming, Steuben, Allegany, Seneca, and Schuyler Counties the farmers who planted on low lands are plowing their wheat under and the ravages of the Hessian fly are likely to do more damage than the wet weather. In some sections the peach crop is threatened by "leaf curl."

Sought Death in Tank of Blood.

PONTIAC, Mich., June 8.—Frank Taylor, a young man of Oxford, became despondent because his sweetheart married another man and attempted to drown himself in a tank of blood in Green's slaughter house to-day. He was assisting in killing cattle and when the tank in which the blood was retained became full, he stripped himself and jumped in. He was rescued by his companions.

Yale's French Prize Won by New Yorker

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8.—The Scott prize at Yale for excellence in French has been awarded to Charles Duncan Miller, 1902, New York. Alan Fox of Detroit, Mich., and Robert Hall Ewell of Washington, D. C., won respectively the first and second sophomore prizes in elocution.

Leyland Liner Likely to be Saved.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 8.—The reports of divers show that it will be comparatively easy to tow into deep water the Leyland Line steamer Assyrian, ashore off Cape Race. A wrecking tug is on its way here with powerful pumps and other requisites, which will enable the leaky holds to be kept free from water, and prevent the vessel from foundering when drawn off the rocks. Five schooners are now unloading the cargo from the afterholds. The steamer Algerine is engaged in the same work. The Assyrian's own steam is used in hoisting out the cargo. The weather continues perfect.

A STEEL TUNNEL LAUNCHED

Enormous Pipe Run Off the Ways Like a Ship at Crescent Yards.

Is 250 Feet Long, 12½ Feet in Diameter, and Was Built for Use as an Aqueduct.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., June 8.—A novel feat of marine engineering was accomplished here at noon to-day at high water in the Crescent Ship Yard, when a 250 foot tunnel, measuring 12½ feet in diameter and weighing over 1,000 tons, was launched into the waters of the Arthur Kill. The tunnel, which was built of steel, was launched from ways, ship fashion, both ends of the giant pipe having been fitted temporarily with water-tight bulkheads. After the launch the tunnel remained floating and was towed to a wharf of the shipyard, where it will remain for a month, when it will be towed to the new electrical power house now being put up at Thirty-ninth Street and East River by the Edison Company. There the tunnel will be sunk twenty-three feet under water and will serve as a huge aqueduct to lead water from the river to a condensing plant of the company.

No little fear was expressed by the engineers in charge of the launching that something unforeseen in the strange experiment might wreck the structure itself or cause damage to a number of war ships and submarine torpedo boats building within range of the great pipe. The launching, however, went off without a hitch. The great pipe, like a monster sea serpent, began to glide for the water promptly at 12:30 o'clock, the hour set for the launching. At that time several thousands of persons, employees of the yard and outsiders, were assembled to discuss the chances of an accident.

Out in the middle of the stream, with a line hitched to the tunnel, lay the tug Erie, ready to take charge of it the instant it went overboard. The end of the tunnel nearest the water was provided with a temporary wooden cutwater, as it was feared the first end of the tunnel would bury itself far under the surface before the other end could clear the ways.

As the thing began to glide a shout went up from the crowd. Faster and faster went the strange ship, the grease smoking from her ways. As she struck the water the crowd was breathless. But nothing unusual happened. The tunnel glided down the ways and struck the water like a toboggan shooting down a chute. Never was there a ship launched more smoothly, and Engineer Frederic Martin Landé, who was in charge of the work, and who had refused to allow any of his own men to risk themselves on the tunnel as it shot down the ways, was congratulated by many colleagues who had come to visit the experiment.

The work on the tunnel was begun at the Crescent Shipyards ten months ago, the owners being Knight & Landé, engineers and contractors. The tunnel is exactly the same as the one suggested to be built under the North River before the project of a bridge was thought of seriously. It consists essentially of two tunnels, one within the other, the inner one being of three feet less diameter than the outer one, thus leaving an annular space of eighteen inches between the two shells. This space was intended to be filled with concrete, the same to form a tunnel in itself by the time the quarter-inch steel of the shell had been destroyed by rust.

In the case of the tunnel launched to-day, only half of the total quantity of concrete was in place, the latter being to supply just sufficient to insure the tunnel floating on a keel without revolving on its axis. Loaded as the tunnel was, it drew five feet of water, and was as even and steady on its theoretical keel as a ship could be.

At the new power house of the Edison Company the work of building a pile foundation to support the tunnel has been going on for some time. Twenty-three feet under the surface of the river piles have been driven and sawed off to an even bed. When the bed is ready the tunnel will be towed to the spot, and will be floated over it, being held in place by guide piles. Then, through doors left in the top of the tunnel for that purpose, the remaining space between the skins of the tunnels will be filled with concrete. This finished, water will be let in through the bulkheads, and gradually the thing will sink into place. Once located, divers will go down and remove the bulkheads.

Engineer Landé said after the launching: "I am confident now that the North River could be tunneled for something like $4,000,000. Lengths, or sections, could be made, 1,000 feet long. All the lengths could be built at the same time, thus finishing the work in the shortest space of time. In my opinion the present experiment now happily accomplished will be the forerunner of a new scheme to tunnel the North River in not only the quickest time, but also at the lowest possible rate of cost."

CENSUS FRAUD CASES.

Maryland Jury Finds J. H. Ching Guilty of Conspiracy to Pad the Reports.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—The jury in the census fraud cases has returned a verdict finding Joseph H. Ching, an attorney of St. Mary's County, guilty on the fourth count of the indictment, which charges conspiracy with Guyther to pad the reports. Guyther pleaded guilty, but was not placed on trial. On all other counts the verdict is not guilty. Attorney Marbury filed a motion for a new trial.

Graves, Bowles, and Abell, who were jointly indicted on the same charge, were declared not guilty.

After the trial, counsel for the Government proposed that Abell and Bowles plead guilty to the other indictments against them, charging the padding of the census returns without a conspiracy, and accept a slight term of imprisonment as punishment. The matter was left open for further discussion.

THIS CAT IS A TRAMP.

Traveled from Phillipsburg to Jersey City on Car Trucks.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 8.—Proud and fond of their railroad tramp cat are the yard men of the New Jersey Central. The cat is a demure pussy, maltese in color and independent in character.

Her travels began at Phillipsburg last week when she boarded Conductor Day's train on the trucks of a passenger coach while the train was in the yard waiting to begin the run to New York. An attempt was made to drive pussy from her seat, but she eluded the trainmen and just as Conductor Day called "all aboard" took refuge on the trucks of the smoking car.

All the way down over the somewhat rough roadbed of the mountain line she clung to the beam steadily and firmly. Station masters called attention to her presence but there was not time to dislodge the passenger. When the train arrived in Jersey City she still held her seat, and only when the train stopped did she step off the trucks with a well-bred yawn and the air of a globe trotter.

The men took a fancy to the cat at once and decked her out in ribbons of many colors, all of which she wears with an air of satisfaction and composure which marks her as an aristocrat. She has already become a favorite with all the employees of the road and is looked upon with a feeling akin to respect.

BODY OF HORACE PELL HERE.

Brother Has Cleveland Doctor's Statement that Shooting Was Accidental.

The body of Horace Pell, the amateur professional actor, who died as the result of a pistol wound, was brought here yesterday from Cleveland, Ohio, in charge of a brother, Stephen O. Pell. The body was at once removed to an undertaking establishment. The funeral takes place this morning at 10 o'clock from the "Little Church Around the Corner."

Stephen O. Pell, the brother of Horace, brought with him yesterday a statement signed by a Cleveland physician, in which the medical attendant says that just before Horace died he declared: "I shot myself accidentally with a new revolver I was trying to clean."

Return in Molineux Case Filed.

ALBANY, June 8.—The return in the Molineux murder case was to-day filed with the Court of Appeals. It contains 3,405 pages.

WOUNDED IN TWO-DAY DUEL.

M. Regis "Pinked" by His Adversary and Seconds and Spectators Indulge in Dueling Talk.

PARIS, June 8.—The duel with swords which was begun yesterday in the Parc des Princes between Max Regis, the anti-Semite Mayor of Algiers, and M. Laberdesque, an Algerian newspaper man, and which was adjourned after nineteen bloodless rounds had been fought, was resumed this morning. It lasted only a few seconds. M. Regis was seriously wounded in the forearm, a copious flow of blood resulting, and the duel was thereupon stopped.

M. Laberdesque, who is a fine swordsman, yesterday confined himself to the defensive, but this morning, after half a dozen passes, he lunged and pinked M. Regis in the right forearm. M. Regis wished to continue the duel, but the seconds forbade it. Friends succeeded in leading away M. Regis, who was furious over the seconds' decision, and wanted to fight M. Laberdesque with fists. Before he left the ground M. Regis shouted to M. Laberdesque:

"I fought you to show I was not afraid of your sword. You are, nevertheless, an assassin."

M. Laberdesque promptly retorted, asking the seconds to arrange another duel. M. Laberdesque will send fresh seconds to M. Regis to-morrow.

A dispute between the seconds arose over the wording of the official account of the duel. Cards were exchanged, but these duels were averted by explanations by M. Thomegueux, as a dueling authority.

M. Regis, in addition to righting M. Laberdesque, has to fight Gerault Richard, a writer on the Petite République.

Two other duels are also promised in connection with the affair, one between M. Malato, a writer on the Aurore, and M. Leroy, a newspaper man, and another between M. Laberdesque's Secretary, M. Brescher, and a journalist named Gaucher.

A Temps reporter, describing the final scenes, says it was fortunate that the duel did not last much longer, or half the spectators would have challenged the other half and the duel would have degenerated into a pitched battle.

CHINA AND ARBITRATION.

United States Again Appeals to the Powers to Submit Indemnity Issues to Hague Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The United States Government has again appealed to the powers to submit the present issues at Peking over the indemnity propositions to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal. Mr. Rockhill, who has been watching for an opportunity, cabled Secretary Hay last night, asking permission to make a proposition, and the Secretary replied this morning, giving the desired authority.

GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCE.

Official Order as to Size and Personnel of the Brigade.

BERLIN, June 8.—In a Cabinet order the names of the officers and the strength of the German-Chinese occupation brigade are given as follows:

Commander—Major Gen. von Rohrscheidt, with a military suite numbering eight persons, nearly all of them being officers who belonged to the expedition corps. The brigade will be composed of three infantry regiments of three battalions, the latter having three companies each.

Commander of the First Regiment—Col. Count von Schlippenbach. Commander of the second regiment—Col. Baron von Ledebur. Commander of the third regiment—Col. Grueber.

There will also be one squadron of mounted Chasseurs, three field batteries of artillery, and other troops.

COURT TO RETURN TO PEKING.

Chinese Astrologers Select Sept. 1 as a Lucky Moving Day.

SHANGHAI, June 8.—An imperial edict, issued June 6, announces that, owing to the hot weather and the advanced age of the Dowager Empress, the return of the Court to Peking has been postponed until Sept. 1, which the astrologers pronounce to be a lucky day on which to commence a journey.

GEN. BOTHA'S WIFE IN ENGLAND.

War Office Knows of No Request for Conference with Lord Kitchener.

LONDON, June 8.—Mrs. Louis Botha, wife of the Boer Commandant General, arrived at Southampton this morning on board the British steamer Dunvegan Castle from South Africa. She refused to grant an interview, but a son of ex-Secretary of State Fischer, who accompanied her, said that Mrs. Botha was going direct to London, and later would proceed to Holland and Belgium, but that the date of her departure for the Continent had not been fixed. Mr. Fischer was unable to confirm or deny the report that Mrs. Botha had come to Europe on a peace mission. He was released on parole in order that he might accompany her.

The British War Office denies all knowledge of the alleged request of Gen. Botha for a conference with Lord Kitchener at Standerton, on the Johannesburg-Durban Railroad. The officials here point out that if anything of the kind had occurred, Lord Kitchener would have immediately notified the Government.

BOER REVERSE IN CAPE COLONY.

Forty-two Prisoners and 15,000 Rounds of Ammunition Taken.

CAPE TOWN, June 8.—The British surprised two Boer laagers at different points in Cape Colony on Thursday night and captured 42 prisoners, 15,000 rounds of ammunition, and some stores.

A railroad wreck occurred near Pretoria on June 7, in which nine soldiers were killed and many injured.

AMERICAN DUCHESS AIDS POOR.

Her Grace of Marlborough Makes a Happy Speech.

LONDON, June 8.—The Duchess of Marlborough this afternoon, at the Westminster Town Hall, opened a sale of work of the Children's Union. The American Peeress looked charming in black relieved by lilies of the valley. She made a bright little speech, with perfect self-possession, in which she said she could think of no nobler or higher work than saving little children from poverty and pain.

The Duchess, who was loudly cheered, was presented with a bouquet of flowers. The Duke, who accompanied his wife, sat beside her throughout the ceremony.

CLINTON E. DAWKINS COMING HERE

He Will Accompany J. P. Morgan When He Returns Home.

LONDON, June 8.—The exact date of J. Pierpont Morgan's return to New York is not settled, but it will probably be the latter part of June. Clinton E. Dawkins, one of his English partners, will accompany him. The two will make a tour of important business centres, going as far west as Chicago.

Two years ago Mr. Dawkins was appointed Finance Member of the Council of the Governor General of India. He had hardly taken over the duties of his responsible post when he was enticed back to London by an offer of a partnership in the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co. Mr. Dawkins set to work in that great corporation, but was soon called away from the city to take the War Office in hand, and his report on the War Office reorganization, just presented, is universally praised as a model of a practical, businesslike document.

A STRANGE DOUBLE MURDER.

A Syrian Kills Two and Is Said to Have Fled to New York.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BEYROUT, Syria, May 20.—In the village of Shiaych, near here, the other day a man drew out his revolver and shot another. A neighbor put down his pipe and looked out of the window, and when he saw the murderer fleeing he shouted: "I see you, I see you!"

The murderer turned round and said: "Since you see me, take this," and shot him dead on the spot.

The first man who fell, however, lived long enough to depose as to the facts and to add that a woman, the fiancée of his brother, had been innocently the occasion of this incident. The murderer at this date has not been captured, and some would have it that he is on his way to New York.

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CHEAP ICE FOR CHICAGO.

Inventor There Says He Can Freeze Water for Ten Cents a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 8.—If plans of August Peter, a West Pullman mechanical genius, go not awry, the Ice Trust may have a dangerous rival this Summer. He has invented a machine for manufacturing ice, which, he declares, will enable him to distance all competitors once his plant is in operation. By his process no ammonia is used, and he says he can freeze water into solid cakes of ice in one-eighth of the time it takes for the artificial process now in use and at a cost of 10 cents a ton.

Peter proposes to build a big plant at Sixty-ninth Street and South Chicago Avenue, with a capacity of 100 tons a day, and put his product on the market at 10 cents a hundred pounds, less than half the prevailing price of the dealers in natural and artificial ice, in large lots. He declares the Ice Trust cannot possibly compete with him, as he can meet any reduction they can make.

A patent for his machine was received by Peter yesterday.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Edward L. Randall, retired, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia.

A board of survey to consist of Lieut. Col. John A. Kress, Ordnance Department; Major Thomas F. Davis, Fifteenth Infantry, and Capt. William H. Bean, Subsistence Department, is appointed to meet at the United States Clothing Depot, St. Louis, from time to time at the call of the senior member thereof for the purpose of reporting upon and fixing the responsibility for any discrepancies found to exist in the shipments of Quartermasters' stores received at that depot.

Major Sydney W. Taylor, Artillery Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, is assigned to duty as Adjutant General of the Department of Texas, and will join his station at San Antonio.

Major George M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, will report to the commanding General, Department of Cuba, for assignment to duty as Judge Advocate of that department.

Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., Third Cavalry, will join his regiment.

Capt. Charles R. Gill, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., in time to accompany the Second Battalion of Engineers from that post to San Francisco.

Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young will proceed to San Francisco, and assume command, not later than June 30, of the Departments of California and the Columbia, vice Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Harry M. Hallock, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant is extended to Sept. 1, with permission to go abroad.

First Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, is detailed as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Texas, and will report to the commanding officer of that department for duty accordingly.

Capt. Edward H. Plummer, Tenth Infantry, will on June 30 relieve Capt. Alexander B. Dyer, Artillery Corps, of his duties as recruiting officer at San Francisco.

First Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, Artillery Corps, is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Second Lieut. Harry L. James, Artillery Corps, hereby relieved.

First Lieut. Harry E. Smith, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Francis Moore, Eleventh Cavalry, President of the examining board convened at Fort Myer, Va., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., on official business pertaining to the medical department of the army.

Navy.

L. C. Heilner is commissioned commander from May 12.

G. W. McElroy and C. N. Atwater are commissioned Lieutenant Commanders from March 3.

H. Kimmell is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from May 12.

W. S. Crosley is commissioned Lieutenant from March 3.

B. B. McCormick is commissioned Lieutenant from Dec. 26, 1900.

C. M. Toxer, A. MacArthur, Jr., J. H. Holden, W. T. Cluverius, E. P. Jessop, and T. A. Kearney are commissioned Lieutenants, junior grade, from May 6.

G. M. Meyers is appointed Assistant Surgeon from June 1.

G. Barnett, United States Marine Corps, is commissioned Major, United States Marine Corps, from March 3.

The order of Commander T. S. Phelps, Jr., detaching him from Mare Island Yard and ordering him to command the Alert, is revoked.

Commander C. P. Perkins's order, detaching him from the command of the Alert and ordering him to Mare Island Yard, is revoked.

Lieut. E. R. Pollock is detached from the Torpedo Station and ordered to duty as Assistant Inspector of the ordnance works of the E. W. Bliss Company.

Lieut. G. B. Bradshaw is ordered to the Pensacola, June 22.

Lieut. E. H. Campbell's order detaching him from the academy and ordering him to the Torpedo Station is revoked; is detached from the academy and ordered to the Iowa, June 15.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Navy Department has been advised of the arrival of the gunboat General Alava at Cavite to-day.

The Hannibal has arrived at the New York Yard.

The torpedo boat Shubrick is at Norfolk.

The Sylph left Annapolis to-day for Washington.

The Philadelphia has left the Mare Island Yard for San Francisco.

The Peoria has sailed from Tompkinsville for Boston.

The Leonidas has sailed from Key West for Hampton Roads.

The Leyden left Newport to-day for New London.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Ladies' Fine Nainsook Lingerie and Muslin Underwear.

Just received a large purchase of high-grade underwear, comprising Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers and Corset Covers in fine Nainsooks and Lawns, daintily trimmed with choice laces and embroideries.

Advantageous contracts for these fine goods enable us to sell them at prices twenty-five per cent. below present market values:

CORSET COVERS—Nainsook, gathered at waist, trimmed round neck and sleeves with hemstitched ruffle . . . . . }
DRAWERS—Cambric, deep ruffle of hemstitched tucks . . . . . } 50c.
SHORT SKIRTS—Cambric, lawn umbrella ruffle of hemstitched tucks . . . . . }

CORSET COVERS—Nainsook, low round neck insertion and edge of Point de Paris lace . . }
DRAWERS—Muslin or Cambric, embroidered ruffles; also with ruffles of Medici or Valenciennes lace . . . . . } 69c.
NIGHT ROBES—Cambric, tucked pointed yoke, edge of hemstitching at neck and sleeves . }

CORSET COVERS—Nainsook (short), three insertions and edge of Valenciennes lace . . }
DRAWERS—Nainsook, umbrella shape, insertion and edge of cotton torchon lace . . . } 98c.
NIGHT ROBES—Cambric, square neck, trimmed with Medici lace and ribbon . . . . . }
PETTICOATS—Muslin, tucked umbrella ruffle, insertion of embroidery and deep hem . . }

CHEMISE GOWNS—Nainsook, low neck, short sleeves, ribbon finished . . . . . }
SKIRT CHEMISE—Nainsook, edge and insertion of Valenciennes lace . . . . . }
CORSET COVERS—Nainsook (short), three insertions and edge of Point de Paris lace, ribbon and embroidery at waist . . . . . } $1.25
PETTICOATS—Muslin, deep ruffle, three insertions, edge of Medici lace . . . . . }

KIMONA DRESSING SACQUES—Lawn, colored polka dots or fleurs de lis . . . . . } 79c.
KIMONA ROOM GOWNS—Lawn, fleur de lis yoke and colored border . . . . . } $1.25

Excellence of material, cut and finish, combined with low prices, should make this a sale of singular interest.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Suits.

We submit the following as practical examples of the way in which we dress Boys with Stylish, Well-Made Garments at the low prices that buying direct of the manufacturer, and paying but one moderate profit, alone make possible:

Russian Smock, made of white Victoria lawn; 2 to 4 years, $1.29.
Washable Kilt Suits, $1.25 to $2.85.
Washable Sailor Suits, $2.25 to $3.75.
Double-Breasted All Wool Mixed Cheviot Suits, 6 to 15 yrs., $5.
Double-Breasted All Wool Blue Cheviot Suits, 6 to 15 years, $5.
Also Wash Suits, short pants, in broken lots at greatly reduced prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

3 GOOD THINGS!

A Strictly First-class Article,
A Good Demand for It,
An Appreciative Public.

All of which comes from dealing only in the best values and telling nothing but the truth about them.

OLD CROW RYE

is a *Straight* Hand-Made Sour Mash Whiskey, and has never been equalled.

Gold Medal Awarded at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

THE APOLLO, $225

The first PERFECT Piano Player, has

14 Points of Superiority.

1 **Ease of Operation.**

No hard pumping; no lost power; no exertion.
Music rerolled automatically.
Pedals operated by a finger-touch of a button.

Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

THE MELVILLE CLARK APOLLO CO.

101 Fifth Ave., between 17th and 18th Sts.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

What Shall We Do With Our Silverware?

NOTIFY THE

LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

32-42 East 42d St. 'Phone 689 38th St.

A wagon will call for and deliver, guaranteeing its safety until you return in the Autumn. Will pack it if desired.

Clothing and Furs stored in cold storage with fire and moth protection. Household Furniture stored in fireproof warehouse.

MEMORIAL FOR THE HEROES OF THE 71ST

Cornerstone of the Blockhouse Monument Laid.

THE SCENE AT MOUNT HOPE

Gens. Hawkins, Greene, and McAlpin Pay Tributes to the Regiment's Response in War.

The cornerstone of the Block House Memorial Monument, to be erected to the memory of the members of the Seventy-first Regiment who lost their lives through the war with Spain, was laid yesterday in Mount Hope Cemetery, Westchester County. The regiment, 650 strong; many of its veterans, and distinguished guests were present at the ceremonies.

The regiment gathered in the armory, in East Thirty-fourth Street, and the "assembly" was called at 1:45 P. M. The members were in fatigue uniform. The colors were draped in mourning for Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman. The command was divided into ten companies and two battalions, Col. W. G. Bates commanding. Major W. H. Linson was at the head of the First Battalion, and Capt. J. H. Wells commanded the Second.

The command left the armory at 2 o'clock and headed by Fanciulli's band went to the Grand Central Station by Thirty-fourth Street, Fifth Avenue, and Forty-second Street. Here was ready a train in two sections, one of ten and the other of six cars. Accompanying the regiment were the members of its veterans' Association, led by the President, Col. A. H. Francis. Among the veterans was the regiment's old civil war commander, Col. H. P. Martin.

VETERANS AND GUESTS.

Also among those accompanying the regiment were the Commissioners of the Seventh Regimental Monument Fund, who raised money to defray the cost of the memorial in addition to the $5,000 appropriated by the Legislature last Winter. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Major Charles F. Horner, Col. Augustus T. Francis, and De Witt C. Ward. Guests of the occasion were Assemblyman Bell of the Twenty-ninth District, Manhattan; Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Army; Gen. Francis V. Greene, Col. Wallace A. Downes, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, Col. E. F. Austin of the Fifth Brigade Staff, and ex-Adjutant J. W. Dowling. Major Harrison K. Bird, Governor Odell's military Secretary, represented him. He was accompanied by Corp. J. J. Byrne of the Governor's staff.

The State Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., which officiated at the laying of the cornerstone consisted among others of Acting Grand Master Elbert Crandall, Deputy Grand Master C. W. Drake, Senior Grand Warden J. R. Gardner, Grand Treasurer Theodore A. Taylor, Grand Secretary E. M. L. Ehlers, and Grand Chaplain C. H. Howard.

The place chosen to commemorate the losses of the Seventy-first in the war of 1898 is an ideal one. It is almost on the top of the ridge which overlooks the valley of Saw Mill River, and from it is seen the tower of Greystone and the ridges of the Hudson. The monument plot is just west of the St. John monument and north of the Fortwengler plot. Just south of where the blockhouse will be are the graves, brilliant with choice potted flowers, of ten members of the regiment, J. P. Howard, Gus Grahn, W. Praeger, E. Ebbeson, Edward Pfister, W. H. Hugham, D. M. Earl, Richard Martens, George W. Cook, and John S. Howitt. Ninety-six of their comrades sleep elsewhere.

GEN. McALPIN'S TRIBUTE.

A platform draped in the National colors had been put up near the graves. About 1,500 men, women and children had gathered around it. The speakers and guests went to the stand, and the National Guardsmen were informally moved in front of the platform. Gen. McAlpin, in opening the ceremonies, referred to the object of the assemblage, and said:

"'Too well do you know the war history of the Seventy-first Regiment for me to dwell upon it here. Sufficient to say that when the call to arms came it was the first an answer 'Here.' From San Juan to Montauk you know the tale—ever ready, ever willing, suffering, buffeted and criticised, not complaining, anxious for duty, looking for service, all for country.

"Alas, how easy to forget the past and those that have gone in the bustle and hurry of daily living; ever to-day, to-morrow, but yesterday—ah, 'tis gone. But we have met here to-day to tell for all time that gratitude lives, memory speaks, and love lingers, and that there is the wish and desire in our hearts that the unselfish devotion of those men, who laid aside every personal consideration in the prompt response to their country's call, and in her service gave their all, that those may ever be an example to us, our children, and our children's children."

Chaplain Edgar Tilton, Jr., offered prayer, and after the band had played Chopin's Funeral March Gen. Hawkins was introduced. He alluded to the call to arms after the destruction of the Maine, and paid a warm tribute to the members of the Seventy-first, reviewing its career in the campaign and the action of July 1, 1898. Speaking of the last roll call, he quoted:

Theirs not to reason why;
Theirs but to do and die.

Of the character of the enrollment he was enthusiastic. Underlying the enthusiasm of the moment, he said, there was the fervor of a sturdy race eager to avenge a wrong.

GEN. GREENE'E ADDRESS.

Gen. Greene was cordially greeted. He said in part:

"This regiment has the proud and absolutely unique record of having been engaged in the first great battles of each of the two wars which have taken place since it was organized. During the war with Spain it was the first regiment to arrive at Camp Black; the first regiment to leave Camp Black, and, together with the Second Massachusetts, it was the first volunteer regiment in the whole country to take the field. After arriving in Florida it was brigaded with regular troops in the First Brigade of the First Division of that army corps which was to be the first to leave the country on foreign service.

"On arriving in Cuba the brigade of which it formed a part, under that gallant soldier, Gen. Hawkins, who honors us with his presence to-day, was pushed rapidly to the front and took a prominent part in the Battle of San Juan. I shall not enter into any of the controversies connected with that event. The point on which there has been no controversy is that the regiment as a whole performed faithfully its entire duty on that trying day.

"It is beyond controversy that the Seventy-first Regiment was posted in a position where it was exposed to the most galling fire of the enemy, from which it did not flinch, and that after remaining in that position for hours groups of men under their company or battalion officers broke away from this position without orders and joined other regiments as they advanced up the hill.

"For this splendid memorial we are indebted to the Veteran Association, whose members have with unflagging energy cared for the families of those who were at the front; aided and assisted those who returned alive, but broken in health, and now has finally marked the resting place of those who died, and made an enduring record of the services of the entire regiment, living or dead. [Applause.]

THE CORNERSTONE.

The cornerstone was then laid in due form by the Grand Lodge. In a copper box placed in it were: From the Veterans' Association—Copy of the report of the Relief Committee, roster and copy of by-laws, photographs of members of the Monument Commissioners. From the regiment—Sketch of the history of the Seventy-first, roster of June 8, 1901, programme of the ceremonies, act of the Legislature appropriating $5,000, the daily newspapers, oration of Assemblyman Bell, and roster of the Seventy-first United States Volunteers.

After the band had played the Sanctus from Gounod's Messe Solennelle, Mr. Bell, the orator of the day, delivered a long address on the glories of patriotism and heroism, and the valor of the Seventy-first.

Chaplain Tilton pronounced the benediction, and while heads were uncovered and bowed from the silver throats of the bugles came "Taps—Put Out the Lights, the Day is Done." A few moments later the band had struck up a lively march, and the assemblage was on its way to the railroad station.

At the Grand Central Station Col. Bates formed his command, and it paraded down Fifth Avenue to Twenty-sixth Street and up Madison Avenue to the armory.

HERLIHY TRIAL ON TUESDAY.

Evidence Against Accused Captain Declared Sufficient to Warrant Proceedings.

Police Captain John D. Herlihy, whose administration of police affairs in the "Red Light District" was denounced by Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Paddock, and others connected with the Pro-Cathedral there, will be held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions by Magistrate Cornell on Tuesday next. This decision was announced yesterday.

The final papers in the case, now in preparation by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans, will be submitted to the Magistrate on Tuesday, and on that date Herlihy will be formally held for trial. His bail will be fixed at $500. He will be prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, immediately after the conclusion of the Kennedy trial. In court yesterday the police officer had a bondsman in waiting, expecting to be held.

Herlihy was acquitted by the old Police Board when charges were preferred against him, and he was transferred to the Steamboat Squad, Capt. Titus being sent to clean up the "Red Light District." Another complaint was then lodged against Herlihy, this time by James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement Society, to District Attorney Philbin. Many hearings have been held to determine whether or not the evidence was sufficient to warrant criminal prosecution, and to-day the Magistrate decided that it was.

Abram I. Elkus and Fred B. House represented the accused Captain. Mr. House offered to waive examination if the Magistrate would hold the policeman for trial in the Court of General Sessions, before a jury, but the Magistrate declined to do this. In view of Judge Foster's excise case decision yesterday, however, it is thought likely that Herlihy's case may be transferred to the higher court. Justice Jerome will sit on the Special Sessions bench during the remainder of this month, and the next two ensuing.

McCLUSKY MAY RETURN.

Rumor that He Will Go Back to His Old Place at Head of Detective Bureau.

Deputy Chief Devery and Capt. McClusky of the Charles Street Station had a heart-to-heart talk at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. It was a long one. There were no confessions made public after it was all over, but in view of the fact that Devery said not so very long ago that McClusky had become "too chesty" as chief of the Detective Bureau, the conference between the two was believed by many to indicate a sudden change of mind on Devery's part. There were those who said that it was the intention of the Deputy Chief to put McClusky where he was before.

Devery was asked about it at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street last evening and replied:

"I have heard nothing about such a move," he replied.

"Isn't it true that transferring McClusky from the Grand Central Station to the Charles Street Station was a step tending to put him back to Headquarters again?" Devery was asked further.

"I have heard nothing about it," the Deputy Chief repeated.

Capt. McClusky was found at his post in the Charles Street Station. He smiled when questioned concerning the interview of the afternoon and his possible transfer back to Police Headquarters again, and said:

"I have heard nothing about it."

FALSE SCHOOLS ATTACKED.

Col. Murphy Appeals to the Head of the Civil Service Commission—Mr. Knox's Statement.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday addressed a letter to Charles H. Knox, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, in which he requested that official to inform him if a way did not exist by which the department could suppress schools of alleged civil service instruction and bring their proprietors to justice. The Commissioner in his letter calls these schools blackmailing institutions. He further states:

"Assurances are given the candidates by some one in charge of these institutions that they are in touch with persons in official control of the Department, who can secure their appointment if graduated from that school. It is a common rumor around the streets of New York that applicants for appointment as patrolmen in the Police Department are blackmailed from the time they first ask for a blank application until the time they are appointed."

President Knox, when seen at his residence last evening, said that he had not at that time received Commissioner Murphy's letter. When shown a copy of the letter he said:

"I believe there is a great deal of truth in what Commissioner Murphy says; in fact, I know there is much foundation for it. I have also heard these rumors, and the Civil Service Commission is doing everything in its power to ascertain who the guilty parties are and bring them to justice.

"I think, however, that it is important that a distinction should be made between legitimate civil service schools and such as are referred to by Commissioner Murphy. There are legitimate schools in New York that prepare men for the examinations and charge only a moderate fee. Mr. Murphy does not refer to these people, but to the blackmailers who defraud the candidates out of their money—that is, to the harpies and sharks.

"It is well for any one who aspires to a civil service position to understand that whether they get on the civil service list or not depends solely on themselves, and that they will be judged strictly on their merits."

Alex. T. Mason, a member of the commission, said when told of the communication of Commissioner Murphy to Mr. Knox, that the Commissioner was waking up at the eleventh hour to a state of affairs that the Civil Service Commission had known of for a long time, and had been trying to suppress.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD

Spirited Contest of Factions in Electing a Successor to Dr. Samuel M. Woodbridge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 8.—An attempt of the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church in America at the session to-day to elect a successor in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary to the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Woodbridge, developed what promises to be a long and bitter fight. Five ballots were taken without result.

The classes of the West are holding out for the Rev. Dr. N. M. Steffens, who represents the old and conservative factions in the Synod. Dr. Steffens is a graduate of Hope College, and has always been a stumbling block in the way of those who stand for newer ideas in religion. He has opposed during the Synod everything that suggested change in the liturgy. He received to-day a total of 36 votes.

Dr. Steffens's Eastern rival is the Rev. Dr. W. H. S. Demarest of Catskill, N. Y., and as Dr. Steffens's supporters are not likely to give way to the latter, the chances of a "dark horse" are good. Among the names mentioned are those of the Rev. H. D'B. Mulford of Rutgers College, and the Rev. E. G. Read of Somerville, Vice President of the Synod.

The votes in the first two ballots this morning were collected in the tellers' hats. This did not suit the ideas of the Rev. Joseph Allen of Newark, and he protested. "It would be more dignified," said he, "if a collection plate were used." The suggestion was adopted and the plates were substituted.

The report of the Committee on Baptismal Revision was taken up after the balloting. The questions, by unanimous vote, were left as they were in the old liturgy. The question of changing the answers to the questions from "Yes" to "I do," "I am," and "I have," was taken up. The Rev. W. J. Leggett objected to this change, on the ground that the old way was simple, and the changes were stricken out of the report.

Dr. Leggett also thought that the prayers of the baptismal service were insufficient, and moved that they be referred back to the committee. Dr. Steffens thought that the matter was too important to be decided in a few days. Dr. Leggett's motion was carried. The rest of the report was adopted. The committee will report on the prayers at the end of the Synod.

LAND FEVER NEAR FORT SILL.

Oklahoma Townsite Speculators Ready to Rush for Government Prizes When County Seat Is Located.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT SILL, Oklahoma, June 8.—Speculation as to the location of a town site for a county seat has dwarfed all other features of the drawing by so-called lottery of Government lands in the Indian country. The prizes in lands will aggregate about $40,000. The opening of the Oklahoma lands is set for Aug. 6, and the lucky ones will get quarter sections adjoining the county seat, which has been located about five miles south of Fort Sill.

Government surveyors have been at work on the north half of Section 31 Township 2, North Range West, and it is confidently believed this will be the site of the new town. Under the law opening the reservation to settlement, the town lots will be sold at auction, and the proceeds will go to building bridges, improving roads, and building a $10,000 Court House. For the town site only 320 acres can be reserved. This is an area one-half mile wide north and south and one mile long east and west.

Representative Flynn is confident that the town yet unnamed will be incorporated with more than 10,000 inhabitants. A city of that population cannot be confined to one-half of a section of land, and the homesteads adjoining it will be platted and chosen as additions as soon as they are drawn up. It is the probability of drawing these fortunes in a Government lottery that has so excited the Oklahoma speculators. The section believed to be a county seat is admirably adapted for the needs of a business town.

It is on a high piece of ground, with perfect drainage by means of a natural waterway, which runs in a southeastern direction, through the town. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad will pass on the east side of the city limits, within a few feet of the eastern boundary of the town site.

No names for the new county seat of government has been chosen. Representative Flynn has suggested that the new county be called McKinley, and the town Hitchcock, but the officials of the Interior Department believe that the President would veto any such suggestion.

MACHINISTS IN CHICAGO.

New Yorkers at Work There Stopped by Local Union—Pullman Men to Organize.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Information reached Chicago to-day that machinists from New York, where men are on strike, were putting in machinery in this city. Representatives of the union were detailed immediately to stop the work and call the men out. Officials of the union refused to say where the men were at work. It was learned later, however, that a machinist from the Hoe Printing Press Company of New York was erecting a printing press in one of the newspaper offices and that he had been waited upon and requested to stop work.

A delegation will leave Chicago to-morrow for Milwaukee, where it is reported the men are weakening. Representatives from that city, however, who arrived in Chicago to-day report everything satisfactory.

A mass meeting of machinists was held to-night, when an effort was made to get the men in Pullman into the organization. One hundred machinists have announced themselves ready to form a local union, and it is said nearly every machinist in Pullman will get into line. Officials of the union say there is no intention to ask the men to participate in the strike, and that harmonious relations exist between the employers and the men.

LANDING OCEAN PASSENGERS.

The Government Leaves the Pier Regulations to the Steamship Companies.

A dispatch from Washington yesterday stated that the Collector at New York had turned over the whole matter of keeping passengers on ocean steamships apart from the spectators gathered at the wharf to the companies themselves. This, the dispatch said, was done with the concurrence and the approval of the Treasury authorities.

This seemingly unimportant information bearing on a subject that has been much discussed in the papers has, according to many persons concerned, an important significance. The steamship companies were notified simply that the Government insisted upon having a place on the wharf set apart for the examination of luggage, from which the general public should be excluded.

The steamship companies obeyed the injunction of the Government, as many who have gone to the various piers since have discovered, so well that the general public was no longer allowed any room on the piers at all. When passengers demurred the reply was:

"Well, this is the Government's doing, not ours."

The Government, in its ruling now made public, explains that a passenger may stay in the inclosure, or stay away, or do whatever he chooses; but that the Government will require that no one be allowed inside of the inclosure except the owners of the luggage and the officers whose duty it is to inspect it.

This done, it is explained, for the protection of passengers who would prefer, and have a right to, a little privacy when their clothing and effects are opened to view on the wharf, as much as for the convenience and expedition of the Government's business; and that it does not make any difference to the Treasury authorities whether the companies build a fence, stretch a rope, or fit up a waiting room for the crowd outside, or exclude the public altogether.

The importance of the dispatch was belittled by the few steamship officials who were in town yesterday afternoon. A very prominent official, who would not allow his name to be used, said that the subject was so old that he wondered that the papers printed the dispatch. He admitted, however, that the concurrence of the Treasury authorities with the Collector of the Port at New York was news to him.

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Line said:

"Yes, I saw the dispatch, and smiled when I saw it. The man who wrote it didn't know what he was writing about. He simply revamped the old story.

Another official indicated, however, that he expected a notice from the Government on Monday in regard to the new ruling, and that after he saw it he might be able to talk.

Collector of the Port Bidwell was not at home last evening.

KILLED BABY FOR CRYING.

Nine-Year-Old Brother, in Charge of Infant, Shot It.

PANA, Ill., June 8.—The infant child of William Dewese is dead as the result of a gunshot wound. A nine-year-old son of Mr. Dewese, who was left in charge of the baby, infuriated because it cried, seized a shotgun and killed it.

Anti-Cigarette Law Constitutional.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, June 8.—In the District Court to-day the Iowa anti-cigarette law was held Constitutional. The court, through Judge Burnham, held that the property of cigarette dealers and the owners of buildings "where it shall be proved that cigarettes are sold" may be attached for the payment of the tax levied under the new law. The case will be appealed.

Mrs. Kerr Gets Divorce and Alimony.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, handed down a decree of absolute divorce in favor of Mrs. Marion Kerr from Thomas H. Kerr, a stockbroker. Mrs. Kerr is awarded the custody of their two children, and is allowed permanent alimony at the rate of $1,250 a year.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.

3:25 A. M.—19 Manhattan Market; Armour Packing Company; damage, $5,000.

7:15 A. M.—536 West Thirty-fifth Street; Jacob Reading; damage, $25.

11:40 A. M.—2,369 First Avenue; J. Hutschman; damage, $250.

9:55 P. M.—643 Hudson Street; Thomas Daly; damage, $10.

10 P. M.—150 Norfolk Street; Louis Morris; damage slight.

A. Simonson
933 Broadway, 21—22 Streets.
The Leading House for
GRAY HAIR

Ladies interested in gray hair should be sure to inspect my stock. I carry every shade from the slightly gray to the pure silver, and can match any color of the natural hair exactly, so that detection is absolutely impossible.

FOR THE FRONT HAIR. Transformation. Marie Antoinette. Pompadour.
FOR THE BACK HAIR. Lover's Knot. Newport Coil. Wavy Switches.

WIGS and TOUPEES for ladies and gentlemen. No client of mine need ever fear detection. I allow no wig or toupee to leave the establishment which is not perfect in every way.

HAIR ORNAMENTS, of the choicest and most fashionable designs, in real tortoise and amber shell, fine cut jet, velvets, laces, etc. Also the "Rose of Japan," an entirely new fabric made of fibre grown in Japan.

HAIR DRESSING and HAIR COLORING. French undulation, shampooing, scalp and hair treatment. All utensils antiseptically treated.

My establishment is kept pleasantly cool by electricity.

I keep EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

No Branch Stores. No Agents.

SENATOR McLAURIN'S HOPES.

He Predicts His Ultimate Victory Over Senator Tillman in the South Carolina Fight for Supremacy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Senator McLaurin of South Carolina was in Washington to-day, and said he was confident that his ideas would be upheld by the people of his State and that he would succeed in his fight. He said he was in Washington to look after business matters connected with his State and constituents.

Senator Pritchard (Rep.) of North Carolina declared his sympathy with McLaurin. "Of course," he said, "the fight is between Democrats, and I have nothing to do with it, but there is a strong sympathy for Senator McLaurin among business men and manufacturers who are Democrats. They believe that he represents their interests and the best interests of the South. I am willing to make this prediction, however: Both North and South Carolina will soon be in the Republican column, and the day is not far distant when that will take place. Other Southern States are leaning that way, too."

Senator Pritchard is in hopes that a Republican Legislature may be elected in his own State next year. Independence of political machines, though, he said, was noticeable now in both the Carolinas.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY FIGHT.

Herman Ridder Charges that Politicians Dominated the Conference—Opposed to Mr. Crimmins.

Herman Ridder, prominent in the German-American Reform Union, one of the organizations in line for the fight against Tammany this Fall, said yesterday that the professional politicians had dominated the conference of the anti-Tammany people at the Citizens' Union headquarters on Friday night. Mr. Ridder thinks it is the intention of the friends of Senator Platt, John C. Sheehan, and John D. Crimmins to force Mr. Crimmins on the ticket for Mayor.

"It is to be regretted," said Mr. Ridder, "that the professional politicians dominated the conference. It doesn't seem as if the reformers are a match for the veterans. The conference was in the control of Platt, Sheehan, and Crimmins, and it is the evident intention to force Crimmins on the ticket for Mayor. Unless I am greatly mistaken, the Germans will not be willing to accept a candidate who up to a short time ago was actively allied with Tammany Hall, and who was one of the strongest opponents of William L. Strong for Mayor.

"I hardly believe that a man so recently a Tammany Democrat is a solution to the situation. I am quite sure that the German-American Reform Union people would not accept a candidate dictated by Senator Platt. The only way to win success is to unite on some man who is absolutely above suspicion that he has an axe to grind. The candidate must be one whose record will show that he has the city's interests at heart, and unless the Republican machine will agree to accept a man of that type the situation will be hopeless."

CONEMAUGH STEEL COMPANY.

Proposed Incorporation with a Capital of $50,000,000—To Absorb Other Companies.

Announcement of the formation of the Conemaugh Steel Company, to be incorporated under the Pennsylvania State laws with a capital of $50,000,000, was made yesterday. The incorporators are officers and Directors of the Cambria Steel Company, and in financial circles it is understood that the company was organized principally for the purpose of enabling the absorption of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and other smaller concerns, the Bethlehem Steel Company excepted. The latter corporation is not to be included in the deal.

It is declared that control of the Bethlehem Company has changed hands at an advance of $1.50 a share over the price offered by the Vickers Sons-Maxim combination, and that control of the company now rests with President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, acting individually or for the last-named company.

Cambria stock has already paid in $13.50 on 320,000 shares, and each share is subject, it is said, to further call of $36.50, which, if paid, would give the company a total paid-up capital of $16,000,000. The company has some debt and the stock is only partly paid in, so it is provided by the new corporation that the shares be fully paid up, for which an exchange of share per share will be made.

It is also stated that a syndicate has been formed to take the remaining 580,000 shares of the Conemaugh Steel Company at $22.50 a share.

FRANK J. GOULD NOT ASSESSED.

Miss Gould Wanted a Reduction, but Tarrytown Refused to Grant It.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 8.—The Assessors of this place to-day completed the roll for the year, and the assessment on the property of Frank J. Gould was stricken from the books. When Mr. Gould's property was assessed $300,000 he entered a protest, claiming that he was not a resident of Tarrytown, but of Long Island.

His sister also entered a protest with the Commissioners and asked a reduction of $50,000 on her property, but as she had paid the taxes in full last year, her request was not granted.

Pastor's Son's Marriage a Surprise.

NEWARK, N. J., June 8.—Friends of C. Sumner Halleron were surprised to learn to-day that he was married on Monday last to Miss Gertrude Farley of Belleville. It was known that he had been paying attention to Miss Farley, but it was generally understood that his father, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Halleron, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, at Paterson, was opposed to the match. The bride is a Roman Catholic, and the marriages took place in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, at Belleville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas Walsh of St. Michael's Church.

Female Sanitary Inspector Sustained.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 8.—Dennis Murphy, a prominent contractor of this city, complained to the Common Council several days ago that Mrs. Johanna Von Wagner, Sanitary Inspector of this city, was not eligible for the position, being a German Baroness, and therefore not a citizen of this country. At the meeting of the Common Council to-day it was decided that Mrs. Von Wagner was legally appointed and could not be removed on the ground claimed by Mr. Murphy.

Asphalt Bed Found in Texas.

TEXARKANA, Texas, June 7.—A bed of genuine asphalt has been found near this place.

SUPERB SILVER ICE CREAM PLATES.
The Mauser Mfg. Co.,
SILVERSMITHS.

15th St., bet. B'way & 5th Ave., N. Y.

NEW BUILDING TRADE STRIKE.

Plumbers Walk Out of Uncompleted Stokes Hotel to Spite Steamfitters.

A new fight has begun between the Board of Walking Delegates and the Building Trades' Council in the face of negotiations for harmony between the two bodies. Whatever has been accomplished in the way of harmony, it was reported yesterday, has been offset by a strike on the Stokes Apartment Hotel, Seventy-fourth Street and the Boulevard, which was ordered by the plumbers represented in the Board of Walking Delegates against the steam fitters, who are represented in the Building Trades' Council, for the work of putting in an ice-water plant. The steam fitters were doing the work, and the Board of Walking Delegates wanted it for the plumbers.

The Building Trades' Council at once retaliated by ordering strikes of all the trades it controlled against all the trades represented in the Board of Walking Delegates.

The trouble is likely to affect nearly every large building in the city, as ice-water plants are becoming one of the new features of all modern buildings.

Machinists Defy the Metal Trades.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 8.—The International Machinists' Association to-day adopted a resolution to the effect that, "After due consideration, we accept the challenge of the National Metal Trades Association, and in accepting this declaration of war we cheerfully pick up the gantlet and hurl back defiance. We never will accept any modification of our demands or resume labor until the cause for which we struggle is triumphant and a shorter workday is an accomplished fact."

Hen Traveled 20 Days in Sealed Car.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 8.—When Station Agent John H. See opened a car of hay from Buckout County, Mich., to-day he found inside the car a Leghorn hen and six eggs. The car was sealed up in Michigan twenty days ago. It is a mystery how the hen got into the car and traveled more than a thousand miles without water or food.

Secretary Gage Buys More Bonds.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Secretary Gage to-day purchased $300,000 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at $113.8113, and $50,000 fives at $108.969.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy; fresh westerly winds.

The weather to-day will be generally cloudy over the Middle Eastern States, and thence over the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and Tennessee, and local rains will occur in these districts. In the West and Northwest the weather will continue unsettled with scattered showers from the Missouri Valley to the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain districts. In the lake region fair weather will prevail, except possibly over Lake Erie and Southern Lake Michigan.

The temperature will moderate slowly east of the Mississippi River during the next two days.

Along the New England coast fresh westerly winds will prevail to-day. On the Middle Atlantic Coast westerly winds will become variable. On the South Atlantic Coast light variable winds will shift to fresh easterly.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh westerly winds, becoming variable, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	65	60	63
6 A. M.	65	59	65
9 A. M.	70	61	66
12 M.	81	65	79
3 P. M.	73	65	76
6 P. M.	72	64	72
9 P. M.	69	61	66
12 P. M.	68	59	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66½
Weather Bureau	61
Corresponding date 1900	70
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	67

The barometer registered 29.86 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.93 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 55 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 53 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 67 degrees at 2:15 P. M. and the minimum 57 degrees at 6:30 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Adelbert S. Hay, ex-Consul from the United States to Pretoria; the Rev. L. Fitzgerald, New Zealand.

CAMBRIDGE—Capt. V. Perbandt, Germany.

SAVOY—W. H. Moore, Watertown; H. C. Atterbury, Philadelphia; M. L. Rose, Richmond; Herman Horn, Philadelphia.

GRAND—Lieut. L. F. De Steigner, United States Navy; Dr. J. R. Purdy, Boston.

VICTORIA—Judge S. L. Selden, Denver; Dr. J. A. Moore, Salisbury, Conn.; C. Anderson, Manager of the Panama Railway, Colon, S. A.; Capt. J. R. McKay, R. M. S. Etruria, London; Col. D. W. Judkins, Richmond.

GILSEY—Dr. J. S. Hedges, Mansfield, Ohio.

HOFFMAN—Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Berkeley, Cal.

NETHERLAND—Judge Frank Brundage, Buffalo.

ASTOR—Major P. P. Dandridge, Washington.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DALLAS, Texas, June 8.—Fire to-day in the Hamilton Paint and Glass Company's Building caused losses of $90,000; insurance about $55,000. The Hamilton Company's loss was $50,000. The remainder was divided among surrounding stores.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 8.—Fire entirely destroyed Beach & Co.'s logwood shop on Potter Street this morning, entailing a loss of $20,000, which is partly covered by insurance. Chemicals stored in the buildings exploded with great force every few minutes, but no firemen were injured.

NEWARK, N. J., June 8.—Fire at an early hour this morning in the four-story brick building at 40 Mechanic Street caused a loss to building and contents of between $15,000 and $20,000. The principal damage is on the saddlery and hardware stock of Longstaff & Plant.

A. C. F. KOCH & CO
125th Street, West.

PricesCut—SavingsBigger

An announcement full of intense interest—sharp price-concessions on highly desirable goods—an opportunity that cannot be repeated. Here's a small part of the story:

Ladies' Suits at Less Than ½ Price.

All our handsome Tailor-made Garments in Broadcloths, Venetians and Homespuns—our entire stock at a sacrifice to close quickly—this season's out best styles—most of them silk-lined:

$29.75 for $70.00 Suits. | $15.00 for $35.00 Suits.
$21.00 for $50.00 Suits. | $8.98 for $20.00 Suits.
$5.98 for $15.00 Suits.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits.

SHIRT WAIST SUITS of striped or plain Lawn, trimmed all over with Swiss embroidery, prettily tucked Blouse, flounce Skirt, special..... 6.49
SHIRT WAIST SUITS of Chambray, Blouse and Skirt tucked, separate stock of Pique with tie of Chambray, special..... 4.75

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

WHITE LAWN WAISTS with tucks and embroidered insertions, some with fine tucks front and back..... 98c
WHITE LAWN WAISTS with four embroidered insertions and hemstitched tucks, some trimmed with Val. lace..... 1.39
PLAIN COLORED CHAMBRAY WAISTS, tucked front and back, colors, ox-blood or blue..... 79c
STRIPED DIMITY LAWN WAISTS; also SILK CHAMBRAY WAISTS; entire waist with fine tucks, pretty colors..... 1.49

Clearing Sale of Millinery.

An unparalleled opportunity to choose from a magnificent collection of Dress, Outing, Shirt Waist, Gainsborough, Sailor and Untrimmed Hats—only choice and novel effects—correct shapes and blocks. Assortments sufficiently large to suit the most particular, but every hat marked at

⅓ of Former Prices.

One Special in Wash Dress Fabrics.

200 PIECES JAPANESE CRINKLE CLOTH, with mercerized satin stripes, in a large variety of styles and various colorings, reg. 25 cents per yard, at..... 15c

Beds and Bedding.

HEAVY BRASS BEDSTEADS with swell extended footrail, three-quarter or full size, were 21.00..... 13.95
WHITE ENAMELED BEDSTEADS, with brass rails, mounts and vases, extra heavy castings and fillings, all sizes, were 7.00..... 4.95
WHITE ENAMELED BEDSTEADS, 3 feet size, complete with all-steel woven wire spring, sanitary mattress and good feather pillow, were $9.50..... 6.49
XXX HAIR MATTRESSES, full weight, covered with best A. C. A. Ticking and made in one or two parts, were 8.00..... 5.29
COMBINATION MATTRESSES, consisting of curled rattan, heavily covered with cotton, and guaranteed not to sag or lump, were 6.50..... 4.45
ALL FEATHER PILLOWS, 20x28 inches, warranted odorless, were 1.25 each..... 69c

125th Street, West, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

Haas Bros.,
25, 27, and 29 West 31st Street.

Summer Clearing Sale
Monday, June 10, Tuesday, June 11, Wednesday, June 12.

Final Reduction
50 to 60% Discount.

THE REMAINING STOCK, CONSISTING OF
Exclusive Imported Gowns
for Street, Calling and Carriage Wear, Dinner Gowns, Matinees, Fancy Waists, Taffeta Jackets, &c.
ALSO OUR
Tailor-Made Models
in light and medium-weight cloths, strictly exclusive styles.

Imported Millinery.
The balance, including many of the choicest models for street, carriage, seashore or mountain wear, at one-quarter their former prices to effect immediate clearance.

Golf and Outing Hats.
Not many left; the balance at very much reduced prices.

Fancy Neckwear and Belts.
These departments have been features of this house, and are calculated to attract women in search of exclusive styles. While the stock is somewhat reduced in number, many smart effects are still to be had, which are marked at one-half their former prices.

Linen Collars.
Our 40c. solid Linen Collars, including a large variety of styles, in sizes 12 to 14½ (in few instances sizes in a particular style are broken). Special during this sale at 75c. per half dozen.

25, 27 and 29 West 31st Street.

Burglars After a Woman's Picture.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., June 8.—Burglars entered the residence of John W. Richcreek, on the Hudson Boulevard, West Hoboken, early this morning, and while ransacking the lower part of the house, aroused Mr. Richcreek and his wife. The latter is an attractive young woman of about twenty-five years of age, and is known as an amateur actress. Mr. Richcreek heard a man's voice in the parlor say "Get her picture; that's our game." Mr. Richcreek seized his revolver and, hurrying to the window, saw two men get into a buggy and drive away rapidly. He fired at them to alarm the police. The burglars overlooked about $200 which was in a room off the parlor.

Physician Took Cyanide of Potassium.

DENVER, Col., June 8.—Dr. A. J. Block died to-day from the effects of a dose of cyanide of potassium taken with suicidal intent. He was thirty-four years of age and formerly was one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons in New Orleans.

IN AND OUT OF BRITISH POLITICS

Mr. Churchill's Eloquent Attempt to Reform Conservatives.

THE STATUS OF JOHN MORLEY

Appreciated by the Intelligent, He Is Far Removed from the People.

Deplorable Condition Revealed by the War Office Inquiry—Creeds of the Anglican Church—To Restrain Eminent Peers from Ruining Themselves and Others.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 8.—The week has doubtless been an exceedingly cheerful one for Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P., who pluckily pursues his task of reforming the Conservative Party from within, if with no perceptible effect upon that time-honored organization yet with much increase of public admiration for himself and his powers of oratory. John Morley has also turned the last days of the Spring recess to good account in his Scotch speechmaking tour, and said many things that must have been worth listening to, and certainly read well in print. Mr. Morley, unlike young Churchill, is intellectually ahead of his epoch. No one who watches the course of events with a clear vision can doubt that the slow drift of British public opinion is in the direction he indicates; but he is too remote from the people to lead them, and his utterances are not generally heeded. This is a pity, for he utters wise words. If he could get as near to public sentiment as Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, can, for instance, he might do some great and immediate good.

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THE BOER ASPECT.

Mr. Brodrick boldly declares that the reports of fresh bloodshed in South Africa are distinctly encouraging. They prove, from his point of view, that the English are getting the enemy, and he holds that they only need to get at him, or to have him where they can lay their hands on him, speedily to crush the life out of him. There is a taking audacity in this sort of argument from a representative of the Government, which has lately been declaring the war to be finished. Mr. Brodrick is one of Morley's "amateur Bismarcks," and they are the only Bismarcks in England's service at present.

The war news of the week has been less conflicting and rather more lucid than usual, but cannot be described as encouraging; defeat and victory offset each other, and, although we constantly hear that Boer sources of supply are cut off, the enemy seems still alert, purposeful, and deadly. Possibly it may be true that there are very few of the original Boer combatants still in the field. It seems likely that the rank and file are composed of foreign adventurers and men whose sole interest consists in prolonging the struggle, but whoever they are, they must be conquered, and it is too plain now that the end cannot be accomplished by most eloquent speechmaking in England. Nearly 16,000 men have lost their lives in the struggle thus far, without counting last week's casualties.

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WAR OFFICE METHODS.

The reassembling of Parliament has had no result as yet of general interest outside Great Britain, but the members show a commendable disposition to keep down to the work in hand and not waste time in profitless discussion. The report of the Committee on War Office Methods is found fully to justify all the harsh criticism of the proceedings of that extraordinary bureau, which seems to have been operated on the actual system described in the Circumlocution Office of "Little Dorrit." It is justly said that the indifference to elementary principles of administration revealed is simply appalling. The result of the inquiry would have been better if the committee had not been hampered by the laws governing its action, and prevented from considering organic changes in the constitution of the War Office. As it is, by avoiding centralization, abolishing needless regulations, and establishing a new and practically constituted War Office Board the suggestions of the committee will greatly simplify and improve the efficiency of the army administration.

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WARNING TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The result of the recent elections to fill vacancies in Parliament is, on the whole, discouraging to the Liberals, who have gained nothing, but there is a sufficient falling off in the Conservative vote to warn the Government that it needs to be wary. While it is true that even now there is no fitly organized Opposition, and that the purposes and principles of the leaders of the anti-Government Party in Parliament are often antagonistic, signs of discontent are noted within the Conservative ranks, and many of the Liberal-Unionists are openly at variance with the Government, to which they are allied in many of its policies.

One incident of the London Diocesan Convention this week is of general interest as indicating the conservatism of the Church of England. The last Lambeth Conference favored a retranslation of the Athanasian Creed, which is used on certain days instead of the Apostles' Creed. The idea of abolishing the use of this outgrown form of the Confession of Faith altogether was not considered by either conference, but the motion to retranslate the Athanasian Creed in this conference was voted down on the sensible ground that the result would be worse English and no better theology. Some of the clerics even had a good word to say for the severe anathemas of the creed under discussion as part of the historical record of the Church. It is well this should be borne in mind. But the discussion seems to have an interest and significance apart from its immediate subject.

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THE CASE OF WHITTAKER WRIGHT

There seems to be a crying need for some Government rule to restrain the noble Lords who have filled high diplomatic positions from permitting themselves to be made cat's-paws of speculators and promoters after their retirement. Such restrictions, it is said, have been seriously considered lately in the light of the public revelation of Lord Dufferin's relations with various companies floated by the esteemed and dazzling Whittaker Wright. Full of years and loaded with honors this distinguished peer is held personally blameless for the disastrous results of these speculative enterprises, but, of course, his supposed interest in them led many foolish people to trust their savings with Wright. In his term of office no diplomatist can be associated with such companies. The new rule would prohibit him from connecting himself with such enterprises after his retirement. The examination of the British American Company, the latest one of the now notorious London and Globe finance group to come under legal inspection, found it to have available assets of precisely $785. The capital stock was originally something over $7,000,000, and once paid a dividend of 10 per cent. The same old story goes on year by year.

As for Whittaker Wright, he still holds his head reasonably high. His London and Globe Company has at least one asset, the franchise of the Baker Street and Waterloo Underground Electric Railway, which has an appreciable value, and will be needed presumably in the furtherance of the so-called Morgan and Yerkes schemes of rapid transit in London. Though generally called an American it seems likely that Wright is really a native of Yorkshire. He is about fifty-five years old, and of commanding presence, has a handsome wife, a son at Eton, a house in Park Lane, and a palace at Lea Park in Surrey, with a wonderful billiard room beneath a lake whose waters are seen through its glass roof.

E. A. DITHMAR.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AMENITIES.

Greeting of American Financiers and Merchants in London Contrasted with the Fear of American Competition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—The captains and kings of American finance and commerce are slowly departing or losing their identities in the vast crowd of their undistinguished fellow-citizens now invading these islands. Their week of honors began with a reception by royalty and ended gorgeously in the presence of an illustrious successor of Whittington.

At Windsor the members of our Chamber of Commerce were entertained briefly by the King and Queen with simple dignity and without display, while all the wonderful architectural and natural beauty of that garden spot was spread before their eyes. But in the grimy Mansion House after their week of dining and wining and congratulation they were met with a pageant of mediaeval splendor.

The King may discard his crown and robes and wear a pot hat, but the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs cling to their red velvet and gold chains, and London is still impressed by them. The present Lord Mayor happens to be a gentleman and scholar, a man of quick intelligence, and a good speaker. As for the visitors, they impressed me, with one or two exceptions, as a cosmopolitan lot of men who know the world thoroughly in more senses than one. Few Americans will agree with The Spectator that they were chiefly impressed by the contents of Windsor Castle because they are not purchasable.

Meanwhile, one must bear in mind that coincident with their coming and the great manifestation of official and unofficial English friendliness was the resolution of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce calling for State protection of some sort, not specified, from the injurious competition of American trusts. Sir Alfred Hickman's violent and inevitable return to his charges against American manufactures, and the assertion of two of the managers of the Midland Railway that the locomotives they bought in America at the time of the English engineering strike are not fit to compare with English locomotives, are other contrasting incidents of the week.

After all, this international exchange of courtesies will solve no problems, present or prospective, but, while it may be true that all our manufactures are not as good as they might be, the promise that American competition will grow daily faces the Briton on every hand.

Yerkes now practically has gained control of the Metropolitan and District Railways in London, and his statement that he intends to have all their new equipment made in England is received here dubiously. "What will he do," inquires one cautious British ironmonger, "when he finds that he must pay more over here and his goods can't be delivered so quickly?"

The published terms of acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's splendid gift to the Scotch universities are about as foreshadowed in John Morley's speech at Brechin the other night. Mr. Morley, who is the only Englishman among the Trustees, the others being Scots, was inclined at first to view the gift much in Peter Dunne "Dooley's" vein, and even went so far as to advise Mr. Carnegie to pay off the British national debt. But he has come to a better understanding of the value of the gift, as indeed London newspapers have, since the broad scope of the donation has been published, and the investment of the fund in American steel securities causes no harsh comment.

E. A. D.

BEDLAM TO MOVE.

New Home for the Famous Hospital Which Created a Word.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—Bedlam is going to move. For nearly a century Bethlehem Hospital, the name of which was popularly corrupted to "Bedlam" in the thirteenth century, thus giving a word to the language, has occupied a site in Southwark which it has now outgrown. When the lunatics are taken to a new building further from the centre of things, the grounds of the present one will be converted into a much-needed park for overcrowded Lambeth.

Bedlam has been moved only twice before in all the centuries of its existence. For long after it had been taken out of Bishopgate Street, in the very heart of the old city, it occupied a site in Moorfields.

FRENCH CABLE EXPANSION.

Efforts to Obtain Unhampered Communication with Colonies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—There is considerable energy in the latest French effort to secure the establishment of French telegraphic and cable service all over the world, free from English supervision. A bill now before the Chamber of Deputies approves the convention of last March of the Government with the French Cable Company for the laying of a number of lines.

Recent events in the East and in South Africa have awakened France to a lively sense of the possibility that some day she might be without the means of quick communication with her colonies and the rest of the world. The original report of this week's Tien-Tsin incident seems to have strengthened the case. The British are accused of coloring facts to suit their own convenience.

DOINGS OF EDWARD VII.

His Portraits—To Hold Ceremonies in Westminster Hall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—The canvas on which Luke Fildes will begin his portrait of the King next week will be eleven feet high. No fewer than twenty replicas will be required of this official portrait of his Majesty, many of them for the various embassies. The sittings will be in the artist's own studio on Medbury Round, Kensington, in sight of the historic Holland House.

An inquiry, amusing because of its earnestness, was made in the House of Commons this week as to why a portrait of the King by an Australian artist was to be used as a design for new postage stamps. The sensible reply was that it was to be employed simply because it was so satisfactory and suitable, and there was no intention to trample on the home industry.

The King's intention to transform Windsor Castle as nearly as possible into a private residence for himself and family was still further illustrated this week by the gift of the Nelson relics, hitherto stored there, to the Royal United Service Museum, and the announcement that other public treasures at Windsor were to be sent to the Victoria and Albert Museum and the National Gallery.

The problem before the Parliamentary committee appointed to investigate the crowding out of many members of the House of Commons from the ceremonial of the King and Queen's visit to the palace at Westminster has been solved by the decision to hold such ceremonies hereafter in the spacious Westminster Hall, the scene of meetings of royalty and representatives of the people from the earliest times.

ART AND DRAMA ABROAD.

London Prefers Old Pictures—To Protect the National Gallery—German Revival of Lecocq's Most Gallic Piece.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—From a commercial point of view the season has thus far been the worst on record for the artists in public sales. Modern paintings have invariably brought small prices, and private sales have been few and unsatisfactory.

Yet, this does not imply any decrease in the amount of money spent for art in London; on the contrary, the market for old masters was never better, and the prices are not always measured by the merit of the work bought, either. The British public buys old art as undiscriminatingly as it buys new art, but just now its fancy runs to the old, wherefore many painters and their families will not get to the seashore or the Continent this season, but must work in their Chelsea or St. John's Wood studios, hoping for better days.

One of the delayed bills in Parliament provides for a much-needed protection of the National Gallery's priceless collection from fire. It authorizes the purchase of the land adjoining and the clearing away of all the abutting buildings.

Wilson Barrett has had a fine advertisement in being subpoenaed as a witness in a civil case just as he was starting to fulfill an engagement in Australia.

He will produce there for the first time his new play, called "The Christian King," and act the rôle of Alfred the Great. His idea is to give this drama its first performance in London Oct. 27, this year, on the one thousandth anniversary of King Alfred's death.

Charles Lecocq, the French composer of "Peretta," has lived to see the triumphant production of one of his most characteristically Gallic works in Germany, "La Fille de Mme. Angot," which was first sung in the early seventies when German hatred of France was most intense. It has just had a fine production in Berlin and was received with acclaim.

E. A. D.

MME. BERNHARDT WAS JOKING.

LONDON, June 8.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt said this afternoon that there is still some doubt as to whether she will play Romeo to Maude Adams's Juliet. She doubts her ability to learn the part in English. Her acceptance of the offer was made jokingly, but was taken seriously. Mme. Bernhardt adds:

"I would love to play Romeo in English, but I scarcely think I could ever sufficiently master English to do so."

When Charles Frohman heard what Mme. Bernhardt had said he was much disturbed. "Bernhardt herself," said Mr. Frohman, "suggested the idea, and she appeared to do so in all seriousness. She had before her a copy of the part in English. I said: 'Why don't you do it in French?' But Mme. Bernhardt said: 'I shall do it in English. I have it here. I shall learn it.' So convinced was I that Mr. Grau and I talked over all the arrangements, even to the minutest details of the expenses. Now she appears to have changed her mind about her ability to learn the part. Why, I can't think. But I am perfectly willing to make the same arrangement and let the performance take place in French."

Mr. Frohman said that Edna May will next appear under the joint management of himself and George Edwardes.

LONDON THEATRICAL NOTES.

LONDON, June 8.—The theatres, generally, are not doing much business. Mrs. T. P. O'Connor's appeal to the critics to give her what encouragement they could, as if she failed it would almost break her heart, has not helped her play, "A Lady from Texas," at the Queen's Theatre. The comments of the papers are unusually severe. The production, however, is a triumph for Kitty Cheatham, an American actress.

It is now settled that Charles Hawtrey shall sail for New York about the middle of September and open at the Garrick Theatre, there, on Oct. 3, in "A Message from Mars." Realizing the success made by Mr. Hawtrey in "The Man from Blankley's," Charles Frohman has engaged him for a second visit to America in the Autumn of 1902, in order that the New York public may see him in his latest part.

A meeting of theatrical managers has been held to consider the new regulations framed by the Theatres Committee of the London County Council, which, if carried out, will compel every manager to cut off any part of his house, where persons can stand, with a barrier at least eight feet high. It was decided to co-operate in an effort to bring about a change in these regulations.

Mme. Melba's appearance at the opera Thursday produced a gala performance. The boxes were all occupied. In one row of the stalls sat the Duchess of Marlborough, with Mrs. George Cornwallis West.

SALIC LAW AND ROYALTY.

Suggestion of The London Spectator to Open Thrones to Women—Application of the Law in Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—The Spectator today contains an admirable article urging the abolition of the Salic law in all countries where that ancient device of Piedmont still prevails. It points out as a curious fact that, while this law is still so extensively in force, half the human race was lately governed by two women, Queen Victoria and the Empress Regent of China. Still, it notes that democracies agree with the Kings of old, and, without exception, bar women from headship in the State.

The reason of the article is of course the recent disappointment in Italy. It seems that the vehement Clericals there are taking advantage of the birth of a daughter to the dynasty to declare that a curse rests upon the royal house, as Victor Emmanuel was excommunicated and his son married a wife born in the Greek Church.

MAITRE LABORI IN ENGLAND.

Unconfirmed Rumor of Strained Relations Between Lawyer and Capt. Dreyfus.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—The visit of Maitre Labori to England and the hearty reception given him here have no special international significance.

Labori is esteemed as a lawyer, if not of the first rank like those from our own bench officially received here last Summer, at least of high standing. His uncommon ability as an orator was manifested strikingly in his two speeches, one in French, the other in clear and excellent English, at a dinner given him by the Hardwicke Society, in contrast with the friendly but labored speeches of the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney General. The Dreyfus case was not considered in this welcome at all, but, of course, it must always be in the mind when Labori is in sight.

The distinguished French advocate and his wife have been the guests for most of this week of Sir Charles and Lady Dilke.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, June 8.—It is alleged that Maitre Labori's visit here has developed the fact that the relations between himself and Dreyfus have greatly changed since the Rennes drama. Maitre Labori's friends are reported to have said that Dreyfus has treated his "savior" shamefully. They declare that the last time Dreyfus staid in Paris he never went near M. Labori, and has in other ways shown what they stigmatize as an utter lack of gratitude. M. Labori does not, it is said, conceal his appreciation of these circumstances, but is as ardent as ever, declaring in private that Dreyfus was wrongfully convicted, and the slightest suggestion to the contrary is sufficient to send the advocate into a passionate fit of denunciation of Dreyfus's detractors. Whatever may be the personal relations between himself and the prisoner of Devil's Island, he certainly has not lost any ardor in behalf of his famous client.

BRITISH GOLFERS' GOOD FORM.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—We may do many things better than the Britons, but we do not play golf nearly so well. The recent scores of crack players in America are sad reading in view of the work done by Braid and his competitors in the open championship this week at Muirfield. Braid was actually outdone in the second day's play by James Taylor and the amateur Hilton, but won because of his splendid 155 on Wednesday. Braid's 80 for the last round was a high figure, for these crack English and Scotch players keep within the seventies, no matter what the course or the conditions of weather may be.

Braid's victory is distinctly popular. He is a Scot, the first who has triumphed in the open championship in eight or nine years.

SHE IMPRISONED DAUGHTER.

Girl Kept in a Dungeon Twenty-five Years Because She Was True to Her Sweetheart.

PARIS, June 8.—The death in prison of Mme. Monnier, a wealthy but miserly landowner in the neighborhood of Poitiers, forms the climax in a drama the pathos and horror of which has been the sensation of the week in Paris.

The story has its beginning in the romantic attachment of her daughter Blanche for a lawyer without means twenty-five years ago. At that time Mlle. Blanche was a beautiful tall brunette, with a wealth of hair and big, brilliant eyes. She was a belle in the neighborhood of Poitiers, and was sought by more than one. But her heart was true to the man of her choice.

The mother, however, had more ambitious plans for her beautiful child. At first she argued with her, then pleaded, and found both of no avail. Finally she determined that the girl should not marry the penniless lawyer under any circumstances. She talked the matter over with her son, who was at one time a Sub-Prefect of the Department of Vienne, and together they determined upon a plan which they felt would prevent the marriage. One night the girl was locked in a room in the house. The mother believed that in time the girl would relent and agree to do as she was bidden. But despite threats and imprisonment the young woman clung to her love.

Time passed and Mlle. Blanche was no longer young. The lawyer died in 1885. During all that time the girl was confined in the lonely room, fed with scraps from the mother's table when she received food at all. Her only companions were the rats that gathered to eat the hard crusts that she threw upon the floor. Not a ray of light penetrated her dungeon, and what she suffered can only be surmised. When she was found her reason was partially gone, and little hope was expressed for her recovery.

The police were anonymously notified that Mlle. Blanche Monnier was being detained in a room in the mother's house. They acted promptly on the information, and, entering Mme. Monnier's house, found the daughter lying on a bare mattress in total darkness. She was naked and emaciated, and was taken to a hospital. It was thought that she would die, but she is now improving and has a chance for recovery.

The mother and son were arrested. The son claimed that he acted in a spirit of filial piety, and threw the responsibility on his mother.

To-day Mme. Monnier died in prison of heart disease. At the Judge's examination on Thursday the gravity of her crime was brought home to her. She became ill, and her sudden death followed this morning in the infirmary of the prison.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont Coming Home.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont will sail from this port today for New York on the American Line steamship St. Paul.

Germany's Naval List.

BERLIN, June 8.—The latest list of German naval officers shows 1,484 on active service and 539 on leave of absence, among them benig two Admirals, seven Vice Admirals, and twelve Rear Admirals. The list also contains the names of 424 Midshipmen, an increase of 197.

B. Altman & Co.

For Monday, June 10th:

Important Sale of

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S GARMENTS,

comprising Children's Reefers, Misses' Tailor Dresses and Jackets, and the remainder of high-cost Suits, marked at large and final reductions in prices, also

CHILDREN'S COTTON DRESSES,

$1.75, originally $3.50 | $3.90, originally $6.75
2.75, " 5.25 | 4.50, " 8.50

Misses' Shirts Waist Suits, originally $9.50, $4.85
Misses' Silk Waists, . . . 3.40

(Second Floor.)

BEST & CO LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Bathing Suits.

As in everything else for Children, we pay special attention to Appearance as well as to Quality—having for every age and for both Boys and Girls just the proper outfit—neat, jaunty, modest—in every way fit and desirable, price included.

Boys' Swimming Suits, Two-Piece, alternate stripe Jersey cloth, navy with red or with white, *$1.90.*

Boys' Flannel Suits, One-Piece, trimmed with white braid; 4 to 12 years, *$1.15.*

Girls' Mohair Suits, navy blue, trimmed with red and white; 6 to 10 years, *$3.50;* 12 to 18 years, *$4.00.*

Bathing Shoes, Slippers, Caps, Tights, Swimming Jackets, Etc.

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B. Altman & Co.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Six Thousand Yards Printed Foulard Silks,

Monday, at 58c. per yard.

SUIT DEPARTMENT. (Second Floor.)

Suits for Early Summer wear, of Mohair, Canvas, Etamine, Cheviot and Nun's Veiling,

For Monday, June 10th:

SUITS OF ETAMINE, Eton Coats, Flare Flounce Skirts on Silk drop linings; Beige, Grey, Blue and Black, . . . $28.00
DRESS SKIRTS of Black Etamine on Silk drop lining, 12.50

HOUSE GOWNS. (Second Floor.)

For Monday, June 10th;

1,500 House Gowns of Lawn, Dimity and Cambric,

$1.25, 1.45, 1.75, 2.50, 3.50, 5.75

BEDDING DEP'T. (Third Floor.)

Brass and Enameled Bedsteads and Cribs.

Hair Mattresses, Woven Wire and Covered Box Springs, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Box Couches and Divans, made to order.

For Monday, June 10th:

White Enameled Bedsteads, regular value $18.00, $12.50
Brass Bedsteads, regular value $32.00, . 25.00
Brass Bedsteads, " " 40.00, . 31.00

OUTING REQUISITES.

LEATHER GOODS.—Traveling Bags with or without fittings; Dress Suit Cases, Chatelaine Bags, Wrist Bags with fittings; Flasks, Drinking Cups and Glasses, Medicine and Dressing Cases, Shawl and Trunk Straps, Carry-Alls, Writing Cases and Portfolios, Golf Fobs, etc.

For Monday, June 10th:

Sole Leather Dress Suit Cases, 22 and 24 inch, $4.00
Alligator Bags, 14, 15 and 16 inch, . . 4.25
" " 17 " 18 " . . . 4.75

STATIONERY.—Writing Pads, Fountain Pens, Note and Trip-Abroad Books, Golf Scores, Playing Card Cases, Pads, Cribbage Boards, Bridge Sets, Writing Paper and Envelopes in Boxes, etc.

For Monday, June 10th:

White or Azure Bond or Grey White Linen Woven Paper, (square shape), 5 quires paper and 100 Envelopes in box, . . } per Box, 55c.

TOILET ARTICLES.—Full line of Extracts, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Face and Sachet Powders, etc., also first quality Mandruka Bath Sponges; Silk Cup Sponges; Bath Brushes in Ebony and other woods,

For Monday, June 10th:

Violet Toilet Water . . . . . 49c.
" " Soap, . . per box of 3 cakes, 19c.

HAMMOCKS and CUSHIONS.

For Monday, June 10th:

Woven Hammocks, large size, with Valance, Spreader and Cushion, six colorings, ... $1.48

Sixth Avenue, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Street, New York.

ANGLESEY DIVORCE RESCINDED

Marchioness Who Wedded the Head of Paget Family Later Obtained a Decree of Nullity.

LONDON, June 8.—Sir Francis Jeune, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, has rescinded the decree of divorce granted to the Marchioness of Anglesey, on Nov. 7 last. The arguments on the application for the rescinding of the decree were heard in camera.

In January, 1898, Henry Cyril Paget, head of the Paget family and fifth Marquis of Anglesey, then in his twenty-fourth year, married Lillian Chetwynd, daughter of Sir George Chetwynd and the Marchioness of Hastings. It was a marriage of convenience between cousins, arranged for the sake of inheriting property which otherwise could not have been touched by either of them. It was asserted at the time that the Marquis agreed to give his wife £5,000 the first year, £6,000 the second year, and so on until the allowance reached £10,000 a year. In the meantime they both agreed to live their own lives.

The arrangement, however, did not work well in more ways than one. The alleged allowance was stopped and the Marchioness having, it is said, fallen in love with Count Herman von Hatzfeldt, instituted proceedings to have the marriage declared null in October, 1900. The case was heard in camera in the following November, and Lady Anglesey succeeded in obtaining a divorce.

The Pagets are connected by marriage with several American families. In the Winter preceding the divorce trial Lord Anglesey visited New York and was entertained at the houses of certain of his kinsmen here.

Viscount Deerhurst on the Umbria.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—The Cunard Line steamship Umbria, which sails from this port to-day for New York, will have among her passengers Viscount Deerhurst, son of the Earl of Coventry and husband of Virginia, stepdaughter of Charles W. Bonynge, formerly of California.

GRADUATION

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.

SOLID 14-KARAT GOLD Waltham and Elgin Watches, lady's size, $15, reduced from $25.00; young men's size $20, reduced from $30.00; Solid Silver Watches $5, reduced from $8.00; 14-k. Gold Filled Watches, warranted 20 years," $10, reduced from $15.00; Graduation Diamond Rings $15, reduced from $25.00. A complete line of Watches, Diamonds, Solid Gold Jewelry, and Watch Chains at one-third cheaper than retail jewelers sell them. You will never have this chance again. KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. "Saturdays included."
LOOK FOR THE BIG WATCH.

Eye Classes Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

"Chicago May" Arrested in Paris.

PARIS, June 8.—The police of this city have arrested an American woman named May Churchill, known as "Chicago May," who is suspected of complicity with "Tom" Edwards, in the robbery of the Paris office of the American Express Company in April.

May Churchill, otherwise "Chicago May," has figured in police records in this city and Chicago, having often been arrested on charges of robbing men whose acquaintance she had made on the streets.

LAWSON'S ACT CRITICISED

Boston Yachtsmen Generally Condemn Their Fellow-Townsman.

New York Yacht Club Firm in Its Stand to Not Open Negotiations Again with the Boston Millionaire.

BOSTON, June 8.—Thomas W. Lawson has accepted as final the action of the New York Yacht Club in returning the draft of a charter framed by his attorneys, under which it was hoped the Independence would be able to meet the Shamrock II. if the Boston boat should be chosen as the cup defender. He declares that the Independence will appear in as many races as possible during the season, and that she will be pitted against the Constitution in the races at Newport in July. He issued the following statement to-day:

It now having been settled that the Independence cannot take part in the Cup defense, I will do all I can to arrange as many races as possible for her until the season closes, that she may show her friends what a modern Boston boat can do. Her first engagement is the race at Newport against the Constitution and Columbia on July 2, 4, and 6.

Further than this Mr. Lawson would not discuss the subject. His position has been made known to the New York Yacht Club in the following letter:

Boston, June 6.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Chairman of Committee New York Yacht Club:

Dear Sir: Your letter of yesterday, with inclosure, received. I agree with you that further discussion can serve no useful purpose. Believe me, Yours very truly,

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston yachtsmen, while they think Independence will prove a faster boat than Constitution, do not show much disposition to uphold Mr. Lawson in his controversy with the New York Yacht Club. Commodore L. M. Clark of the Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Club, in discussing the situation, said:

"There is hardly a member of the New York Yacht Club who does not want to see the Independence race. I believe this; I know it."

"Are these few who might not be friendly to the Boston boat members of the Challenge Committee?" was asked of Mr. Clark.

"No," was the positive reply; "they do not belong to the committee."

Mr. Clark is President of the Yacht Racing Association, and he has been frequently mentioned as the man to whom Mr. Lawson might turn over his boat. He hopes the boat may race, and believes there is a chance of it yet.

J. Malcolm Forbes, John W. Weeks, Archie Bliss, and Charles Francis Adams, declined to discuss the matter. Secretary F. L. Codman of the Dorchester Yacht Club, said:

"I think Mr. Lawson is carrying his objection too far, and into too much detail, to avoid giving in. He ought either to get out entirely or else concede the necessary point. Personally, I am not in sympathy with the New York Yacht Club rules, as I think they are against the best interests of yachting."

A. C. Fernald, Secretary of the Boston Yacht Club, said he had read the committee's last letter to Mr. Lawson, and he thought the New Yorkers were about right.

"I must say I rather liked the reply they made. They have been plain and straightforward as any one could be in their dealings with Mr. Lawson, and told him from the first what he must do to make his boat a possible cup defender. All along his attitude has shown his intention to make the New York Yacht Club knuckle to him, and I certainly do not approve of it."

Commodore Doherty of the Columbia Yacht Club of South Boston, said:

"I think if the Independence and Constitution ever come together the Boston boat will show up so much faster that she will be the cup defender beyond all question. That's where the shoe pinches. I understand there is some antipathy in the New York Yach Club to the owner of the Independence. Apart from the much-talked-of deed of trust, if the Independence is barred out the America's Cup race will have ceased to be international. Any American yacht club can hang up a cup for European yachts to sail for and call it international, but it is only national at one end. The Independence is a good boat, and I should like to see her go in and win."

NOTED BURGLAR ARRESTED.

John Coogan, Suspected of Robbing Doyle Residence Last February, Has Been Caught.

John Coogan, alias Reynolds, for whom the entire Police Department has been looking for the past four months, was arrested on Friday by Central Office Detectives Boyle and Charlton on the charge of burglary. Coogan, who resides with his wife and child, at 513 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, is suspected of having entered the residence of John F. Doyle, Jr., 14 West Eighty-seventh Street, and having stolen jewelry valued at $800, on Feb. 8 last. When arrested a diamond pin valued at $700, a $400 diamond ring, and a watch and part of a chain were found on him.

Coogan is known as a "second-story man." At the time that the burglary was committed at the Doyle house, Col. Doyle and a servant saw Coogan. The Colonel pursued the burglar, who, instead of running down stairs, made for the roof. Reaching it, he let himself down to the street by sliding down a pipe used as a ventilator. His escape was considered one of the most remarkable accomplished, especially as Coogan was not even hurt.

Col. Doyle fully identified Coogan yesterday in Jefferson Market Court, when the latter was arraigned before Magistrate Brann. Coogan has quite a record. He was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for a burglary in February, 1897, and was held upon a similar charge in Philadelphia in January, 1896, at which time he attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself in his cell. He served two years in Illinois for a burglary committed at Chicago in 1892.

A strange phase of Coogan's case, it is said, is that it is understood a number of well-to-do persons are taking great interest in him, and have retained William J. Martin of 71 Wall Street, as attorney. Mr. Martin declined to make known the names of those who had engaged his services. Coogan was held in $5,000 bail for trial.

DIED RATHER THAN WAIT.

Indiana Farmer Killed Himself Because Girl Wanted to Delay Wedding.

NORTH VERNON, Ind., June 8.—John Neely, a prosperous young farmer living south of this place, shot himself on his sweetheart's doorstep because she refused to marry him as early as he wished. He had called on his affianced bride and asked her to marry him on July 4. She declined, saying the wedding should be in the Fall.

He left the house, but soon returned and shot himself on the doorstep. Miss Brinton heard the shot, and when she found it was her lover dying, she attempted to shoot herself, but was disarmed by friends. She accuses herself of having caused his death.

CLERGYMAN AND JUDGE FINED.

Rode Bicycles on the Sidewalk, and, with Nine Others, Paid $5 Penalty.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., June 8.—Eleven men were arraigned before Justice Gittens yesterday for riding bicycles on the sidewalks, and among them were a minister and a Justice of the Peace.

The Rev. D. H. Marcy, pastor of the Baptist Church, was caught by Officer William Kelly and was conducted before Justice Gittens, to whom he explained that he did not know of the law against riding on the sidewalk. This did not save him, however, and the Justice imposed a fine of $5.

Justice of the Peace William Tatum was also fined the same amount by his brother Justice for a similar violation of the law.

POLO AT SEABRIGHT.

Lakewood Team Wins the Cups at the Opening of the New Club.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., June 8.—Polo at Seabright was inaugurated to-day in brilliant fashion, and during the remainder of the season that high-class sport will be one of the chief attractions in this popular cottage community of the North Jersey seacoast. The newly organized Rumson Polo Club, delightfully situated on the famous Rumson Road, between Seabright and Little Silver, was formally opened by a spirited competition between two teams from George Gould's progressive club, Lakewood and the Lakewood Freebooters. George Gould played on the regular club team, and with him were the Waterbury brothers, who won the Meadow Brook cups in the sensational match last Wednesday. James Converse took Ben Nicoll's place as back, the only change in the former victorious team, and they proved just as successfull yesterday, beating the Freebooters by 10½ goals to 6¼ for the Freebooters. The victors received the handsome prizes offered by the President of the Rumson Polo Club, W. Strothers Jones.

Lakewood was three goals stronger than the Freebooters and allowed the difference at the start. The dash of the Waterbury boys picked up the handicap at the close of the second period, but each side made a foul in the second period, "Monte" Waterbury and Flinsch being the delinquents. Early in that period "Monte" Waterbury fell in making a sharp curve, but he was up in a twinkling, and no time was lost. He was decidedly the most aggressive player of the day, and made seven of the eleven goals scored by Lakewood. The other four goals were made by "Larry" Waterbury. Flinsch changed places with Collier as back on the Freebooters' team in the third period with noticeable improvement. Flinsch and Wheeler were the stars for their side, but the Philadelphian was not quite up to his old-time form. The line-up and score follow:

LAKEWOOD.		LAKEWOOD FREEBOOTERS.	
George J. Gould	3	H. C. Brokaw	3
J. Waterbury	8	Charles Wheeler	7
I. M. Waterbury	8	R. E. F. Flinsch	6
James Converse	3	F. F. Collier	3
Total	22	Total	19

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1.	J. M. Waterbury,	Lakewood	9:40
2.	R. E. F. Flinsch,	Freebooters	2:40
3.	J. M. Waterbury,	Lakewood	0:15

SECOND PERIOD.

1.	J. M. Waterbury,	Lakewood	0:20
2.	L. Waterbury,	Lakewood	2:30
3.	Charles Wheeler,	Freebooters	7:15
4.	L. Waterbury,	Lakewood	0:40

Both teams lost one-half goal for players crossing.

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	J. M. Waterbury,	Lakewood	2:00
2.	L. Waterbury,	Lakewood	2:30
3.	J. M. Waterbury,	Lakewood	0:45
4.	L. Waterbury,	Lakewood	2:25
5.	J. M. Waterbury,	Lakewood	5:40
6.	H. Brokaw,	Freebooters	0:25

Freebooters lost one-quarter goal for safety by Flinsch.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1.	J. M. Waterbury,	Lakewood	2:10
2.	Charles Wheeler,	Freebooters	8:20

Summary—Freebooters earned 4 goals, allowed by handicap 3, lost ¾. Net score, 6¼. Lakewood earned 11, lost ½. Net score, 10½.

Referee—H. L. Herbert. Timekeeper—W. A. Hamilton.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GAMES.

De Witt Clinton Boys Win Championship in Annual Contests.

The young athletes of the De Witt Clinton High School won the championship of the Public High School Athletic League for the third time at the third annual meet of that organization at the Columbia Oval, Williamsbridge, yesterday. Records were broken in the 440-yard run, which was made by Becker of the Peter Cooper High School in 0:56 1-5, two-fifths of a second better than the previous record, and in the 12-pound shot put, in which Hala of the De Witt Clinton team made a put of 37 feet 10½ inches, two inches better than the previous record. The summaries follow:

100-Yard Run, Seniors—Won by Bertini, De Witt Clinton High School; Valente, De Witt Clinton High School, second; Feldmann, Peter Cooper High School, second; Feldmann, Peter

100-Yard Run, Juniors—Won by Feldmann, Peter Cooper High School; Collins, Peter Cooper High School, second; L. Bennitt, Jersey City High School, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

440-Yard Run—Won by Becker, Peter Cooper High School; Cragin, De Witt Clinton High School, second; Gilmoor, Peter Cooper High School, third. Time—0:56 1-5.

One-mile Bicycle Race—Won by Strohmeyer, De Witt Clinton High School; Schumway, De Witt Clinton High School, second; Aranow, De Witt Clinton High School, third. Time—2:51 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race—Won by Howe, De Witt Clinton High School; Rigerson, De Witt Clinton High School, second; Wilson, Commercial High School, third. Time—0:16 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Juniors—Won by Bayliss, Peter Cooper High School; Nessler, Peter Cooper High School, second; Potosky, De Witt Clinton High School, third. Time—0:27.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by Howe, De Witt Clinton High School; Wilson, Commercial High School, second; Sigerson, De Witt Clinton High School, third. Time—0:28 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Reynolds, De Witt Clinton High School; Smith, Peter Cooper High School, second; Onley, Commercial High School, third. Time—2:10 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Seniors.—Won by Bertini, De Witt Clinton High School; Bayliss, Peter Cooper High School, second; Valente, De Witt Clinton High School, third. Time—0:25 2-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Teams of Four.—Won by Peter Cooper High School team, Becker, Gilman, Smith, and Swords; De Witt Clinton High School team, Reynolds, Bertini, Cragin, and Hala, second. Time—4:56 3-5.

One-Lap Bicycle Race.—Won by Shumway, De Witt Clinton High School; Strohmeyer, De Witt Clinton High School, second; Blackman, Peter Cooper High School, third. Time—0:37 2-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by Taylor, Peter Cooper High School, with a vault of 9 feet 2¼ inches; Van Sicklen, De Witt Clinton High School, second, with a vault of 9 feet 2 inches; Taylor, Peter Cooper High School, and Howe, De Witt Clinton High School, tied for third place with 8 feet 9 inches.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot.—Won by Hala, De Witt Clinton High School, with a put of 37 feet 10½ inches; Wilsey, Peter Cooper High School, second; Neumann, Jersey City High School, third.

AMERICAN TURF VICTORIES.

Results of Recent Great Stake Events Cause Discussion of Yankee Methods.

LONDON, June 8.—London is still talking of the Derby and the Oaks. The discussion of the relative merits of American and British methods of training and riding has broken out anew. It must be confessed that the British comments are generally very fair. They sorrowfully admit the superiority of America on every point. The Sporting Times says:

"The Derby has been won by a French horse and an American horse; but never until Wednesday was it won by a horse that had other than an English jockey in the saddle. Whatever our horses might be, the supremacy of our jockeys was deemed complete. But that fallacy is now exploded. Thus, two records were broken, viz., a victory for a jockey who was not a subject of the King and the running of the race in the fastest time on record.

"The Derby was an Anglo-American triumph, but not so the Oaks, which was American, pure and simple. It is a fact that rivalry ran high in America last year between Mr. Whitney and Mr. Keene, almost amounting to bad blood, when a colt of Mr. Whitney's beat Olympian for the Futurity. Under the circumstances, it is not a little singular that Mr. Whitney should have won the Derby and Mr. Keene the Oaks. The Derby running of Olympian told Darling he had the Oaks in his pocket with Cap and Bells II. To add to the American triumph, the Tammany chieftain, Croker, ran third in the Oaks, while an American jockey rode the winner of the Derby and the first three in the Oaks were ridden by jockeys of that nationality. Henry, who was imported by Mr. Keene, who brought Sloan to this country, has made a rare beginning."

The papers have printed New York dispatches saying that Mr. Whitney would bring Volodyovski to America. But he cannot do that. He has simply leased the horse for £5,000 cash and half of what the horse might win at three and four years of age, after which he was to be returned. Had Lady Meux cared to sell the colt outright on an offer that was made, he would now stand at £25,000, the offer being £15,000 down and £10,000 more if he won the Derby. In these matters Lady Meux has not looked on money at all. Her great desire was that, as Huggins had borne the heat of the day, he should reap the reward. For that reason she accepted an offer that would admit of Volodyovski's remaining in his stable. The only thing that might have altered all this was if King Edward had continued to be Prince of Wales. But for his accession to the throne we should now see him credited with what no living man has been credited with, viz., three Derby winners. Lady Meux is a very public-spirited woman. She paid fully for a battery of guns, and the public is little aware of the tons of stores and comforts she has caused to be sent out to the troops in South Africa. She has a splendid collection of Nelson relics, including Lady Hamilton's jewelry. When Temple Bar was removed Lady Meux saved the materials from being broken up for sidewalks, had every stone numbered, and now old Temple Bar, exactly as it was in the Strand, forms the principal approach of her estate at Theobald's Park.

Fabulous sums were won on Cap and Bells II.'s victory in the Oaks. The commissioners had literally unlimited orders to back the filly as long as a decent price was obtainable, and every American, man and woman, who saw Foxhall Keene for a week was advised to back the horse.

BLUE GIRL'S BIG STAKE

Madden's Filly Beat Nasturtium for $12,500 Great American.

COMPLAINT AGAINST WINNER

The Parader Easily First in the Broadway—Fine Weather and a Great Crowd at Gravesend Races.

Good weather prevailed and a great crowd, numbering about 20,000 people, attended the racing at the Gravesend track yesterday, and as if in recognition of the unusual combination, the afternoon's programme produced a full quantity of happenings that were interesting and almost sensational. A heavy rain in the early hours of the morning left the track rather heavy, but the fields averaged fairly well except in one event, the Broadway Stakes, from which the greater number of the entries were drawn when it became known that The Parader would start. The chief event of the afternoon was the $12,500 Great American Stakes, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, which, in addition to bringing about a defeat for the much-talked-of colt, Nasturtium, had backers uneasy for nearly a quarter of an hour as the outcome of an alleged foul and quarrel among the jockeys.

All the best of the two-year-olds that have showed so far this season, with the exception of Green B. Morris's Cunard, winner of the National Stallion Stakes at Morris Park, came together in the race for the Great American, the third event on the card, eight running, including the added starter, Andalusian, from the stable of Charles Littlefield, Jr. In the contest John E. Madden's smart filly, Blue Girl, took up three pounds' penalty, and was called on to concede ten pounds to each of her opponents except F. R. Hitchcock's Goldfinder, winner of the Expectation Stakes on the opening day of the Gravesend meeting. On the strength of his one victory over a very ordinary field a few days before, and his reputation gained in the Spring training by fast work, A. L. Aste's Nasturtium was made a hot favorite, and was backed freely at even money, he finally going to the post at 10 to 9 on, while Saturday was the second choice at 4 to 1, the Goldfinder and Blue Girl being the next best backed at 5 to 1 and 6 to 1, respectively.

CROWD SAW COLTS SADDLED.

The warming-up gallops and the saddling attracted much attention and drew a large crowd to the paddock, the clubhouse emptying its occupants into the paddock for the time. At the starting post Major Daengerfield had the rail position, with Nasturtium, Andalusian, Blue Girl, Golden Cottage, and Saturday spread out in the order named, Whiskey King having the extreme outside. They were sent away to a straggling start, Major Daingergield leading away, with Blue Girl and Nasturtium second and third, and Andalusian and Saturday in the rear, but in the first few strides the field closed into a close bunch, and did not begin to string out until the horses had run nearly a furlong, when Blue Girl shot to the front, and, crossing over, took the rail from Major Daingerfield, the others pressing in at the same time to get good positions for the run around the turn, and, shutting in Nasturtium, who was jostled in the crowding and seemed to stumble slightly, Burns, on Blue Girl, had his whip out, shaking it at the filly, and in the jostle struck Nasturtium's rider across the face, Nasturtium, between the crowding and the confusion of his rider, dropping back to next to last place, while Blue Girl and The Goldfinder, who had joined her, drew away in front, Major Daingerfield dropping back with Nasturtium. On the turn Blue Girl shook off The Goldfinder, who held second place, Whiskey King and Major Daingerfield then third and fourth, while Nasturtium still was next to last, and so far back that he looked out of the race. Blue Girl swung into the straight with a commanding lead, all the others behind her driving at this point, except Nasturtium, who had just begun to make up the ground he lost on the far turn, Garrigan coming through on the rail and saving enough ground to bring him well up with the horses in the middle of the field. On the straight Garrigan sent Nasturtium on at his best pace, and closing with a splendid rush at the end, Burns went to riding Blue Girl, who had too great a lead to be in any real danger, however, and Burns took it easy again at the end, Blue Girl winning cleverly by two lengths, while Nasturtium got up in the last jump and beat Major Daingerfield a head for second place, Golden Cottage finishing fourth a head behind Major Daingerfield third.

CLAIM OF FOUL FOR NASTURTIUM.

Garrigan hurried into the Stewards' stand the moment he had passed the scales on his return to the stand and made a complaint that Burns had fouled Nasturtium by crossing the track before him and causing him to pull up. He related the facts of the crowding that knocked Nasturtium back, and also stated that Burns had struck him with his whip.

The crowd, hearing that a protest for foul riding had been lodged against the winner, swarmed about the Stewards' stand and had a very uneasy time for nearly eleven minutes while the Stewards called for the other riders and questioned them. Patrol Judge Hall also was called on to state what had occurred. He had observed no foul and said that he thought Burns struck Garrigan by accident rather than design. No action on Garrigan's complaint was taken. The betting crowd heartily cheered the hoisting of the number for the official result. Garrigan came down from the Stewards' stand with his cheek puffed and bleeding from a cut below the eye, and expressed himself as willing to settle the matter of the blow of the whip in person with Burns, but he was much aggrieved at the overruling of his complaint that the alleged foul had caused the defeat of Nasturtium. A. L. Aste, the "bootblack king" who owns Nasturtium, was loud in his outcry at the failure of the Stewards to disqualify Blue Girl. He also complained bitterly against the method of running the race. For the delay at the post before the start was made Spencer was fined $25 for his efforts on the Morris colt Saturday.

THE PARADER EASILY FIRST.

The field for the Broadway Stakes, one mile and a sixteenth, for three-year-olds, was slashed mercilessly by horse owners who wished to avoid a meeting with The Parader, only three of the ten named on the card going to the post. The Parader started a hot favorite at 13 to 20, and, going to the front at the fall of the flag, led all the way, twice permitting All Green to move up alongside him, but each time going away again at his pleasure. The Parader slipped off in front of All Green on the last turn and won easily, though All Green, running game, got close enough on the stretch to compel Landry on The Parader to send the favorite on for a few yards. Vitellius, a colt with a Western reputation, was talked of as having a chance to beat The Parader, but after running a quarter of a mile fighting for his head he curled up and was beaten off.

The opening event, a handicap over the short six furlongs with nine runners, made a good betting race, with four horses nearly equally backed, but Gold Spinner, just out of the maiden class, made all the running and won handily by a length and a half from Outlander. The second race, a mile and a quarter, handicap, was another good betting contest, and produced a fair finish. Andronicus, after racing in front for the last mile, hanging on at the end and winning, ridden out, by a length and a half from Sadie S.

Honolulu, at odds on in the fifth race, five furlongs, for beaten two-year-olds, galloped behind Man o' War for a half mile and then went on and won easily. Belvino made the pace nearly all the way, and, ridden out at the end, won the last race, a mile and seventy yards, for maidens three years old, the post favorite, Dr. Preston, finishing unplaced.

The largest consignment of thoroughbred yearlings ever received in New York, numbering 238 head, arrived on Long Island in the morning. They were taken to the sales paddock at the Sheepshead Bay track to wait until the time for the Haggin sale, all of them being California-bred youngsters from J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages, about six furlongs. Green B. Morris's Gold Spinner, b. c., 3 years, by Gold Finch-Red Spinner, 113 pounds, (Piggott,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; J. R. and F. P. Keene's Outlander, ch. g., 3, 117, (Spencer,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length and a half from Sullivan & Harris's Isla, ch. c., 3, 115 (Bullman,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:12 2-5. Dublin, Margravite, Prince Richard, Tinge, Himself, and Maria Bolton also ran. Value to winner, $760. Outlander the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. John J. McCafferty's Andronicus, br. h., 5 years, by Strathmore-Ovation, 107 pounds, (Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a length and a half; P. H. Sullivan's Sadie S., b. f., 3, 109, (J. Slack,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from James McLaughlin's First Whip, br. c., 4, 122, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 5, third. Time—2:09 2-5. Sidney Lucas, Rochester, All Saints, and Alsike also ran. Value to winner, $840. Sidney Lucas the favorite at 14 to 5 and even. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Great American Stakes of $12,500, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five furlongs. John E. Madden's Blue Girl, ch. f., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 122 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by two lengths; A. L. Aste's Nasturtium, ch. c., by Watercress-Margerique, 115, (Garrigan,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, second by a head from F. C. McLewee's Major Daingerfield, blk. c., by Handspring-Mon Droit, 115, (Bullman,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:02 4-5. Saturday, The Goldfinder, Golden Cottage, Whisky King, and Andalusian also ran. Value to winner, $10,000. Nasturtium the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Broadway Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, The Parader, b. c., by Longstreet-Pretence, 121 pounds, (Landry,) 13 to 20 and out, won easily by a length and a half; Charles T. Patterson's All Green, b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Lizzie Pickwick, 111, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and out, second by eight lengths from Green B. Morris's Vitellius, b. c., by Star Ruby-Tyranny, 111, (Piggott,) 8 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:49. Only three horses ran. Value to winner, $1,805. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten nonwinners at the meeting; selling allowances; five furlongs. A. J. Joyner's Honolulu, b. g., by Star Ruby-Baby, 109 pounds, (Landry,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by two lengths and a half; John J. McCafferty's Man-o'-War, b. c., 102, (Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from Jeter Walden's Step Onward, b. f., 94, (G. Thompson,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:03 3-5. Silver Chimes, Knight Templar, Buzz, Prancer, and Lauretta B. II. also ran. Value to winner, $620. Honolulu the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old; weights 14 pounds below the scale; one mile and seventy yards. James Galway's Belvino, br. c., by Belvidere-Vintage, 112 pounds, (McQuade,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won, ridden out, by a length; W. C. Daly's Anna Darling, ch. f., 102, (Miles,) 50 to 1 and 12 to 1, second by a head from J. Ferguson's Blue Victor, b. g., 109, (Mackay,) 60 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:49 3-5. Dactyl, Doctor Preston, Hanzie, Historian, and Cornelian also ran. Value to winner, $630. Doctor Preston the favorite at 8 to 5 and 1 to 2. Winner trained by E. Feakes.

KEENE'S COLT DISQUALIFIED.

Chance Shot, with Maher Riding, Won at Kempton Park.

LONDON, June 8.—Chance Shot (Maher) won the Walton Mile Selling Plate at seven furlongs at the Kempton Park first Summer meeting to-day.

The Dart Maiden colt, (Henry,) owned by the Keenes, came in first in the race for the St. Margaret's Two-Year-Old Selling Plate, five furlongs, but was disqualified for bumping, and the race was awarded to Morris Dancer.

A two-year-old selling plate was won by R. Forrest Tod's Csardas. P. Lorillard's Amoret II. (Maher) was second, and Loch Leven finished third.

John Smith's Mountain Buck (Henry) won the Windsor Castle Selling Handicap, distance, five furlongs.

Sir J. Blundel Maple's Mackintosh won the Westminster Plate, distance, one mile. William C. Whitney's Watershed (J. Reiff) was second, and James R. Keene's Disguise II. (Milton Henry) finished third.

JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS MEET.

Outlawed Turfmen from Maryland Winter Tracks Reinstated.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club held a meeting in the Stewards' room of the Brooklyn race track clubhouse yesterday afternoon, with August Belmont presiding, and H. K. Knapp, F. R. Hitchcock, and Andrew Miller in attendance. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., was appointed Steward to represent The Jockey Club at the Summer meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, on the Sheepshead Bay track, beginning Saturday, June 15.

Trainer John McAuley and Jockeys Robert King and John Johnson, who were under the ban for racing and riding on the outlawed Winter tracks of Maryland, were reinstated to all privileges under the rules of racing. Licenses to trainers and jockeys were granted to the following:

Trainers—George Campbell, P. Clay, R. Carr, J. B. Ferguson, J. A. Kyle, John Lyman, J. H. Morris, P. Meaney, E. A. McGarry, P. C. Murray, George Nixon, and P. D. Williams.

Jockeys—Melvin Brien, C. Coombs, J. Coyle, Kenneth Force, Richard Holcomb, and Joseph Scherer.

Following The Jockey Club meeting, the Executive Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association met, with W. C. Whitney, J. H. Alexandre, J. G. Fell, and Dr. J. O. Green in attendance. The application of J. Robinson Beard for the reinstatement of the horse Charagrace was granted. Applications for the reinstatement of the horses Salesman and Kassala for steeplechase and hurdle races were referred to the Stewards of The Jockey Club with recommendation that they be granted.

The newly formed Rhode Island Jockey Club, with a race track at Newport, was granted permission to change its racing dates to Thursday, Sept. 5, and Saturday, Sept. 7.

The PIANOLA *in the* SUMMER HOME

THE number of householders buying Pianolas for their summer residences would indicate that there will be few cottages this year without this dexterous and artistic piano-player.

The popularity of the Pianola in these far-away retreats has steadily increased each year. To-day the instrument is considered a necessity in a well-appointed country home.

The pleasure derived from the Pianola, even in the heart of musical centres, has been of so pronounced a character, that the instrument has aroused the interest of musicians and laymen alike. It enables any one, irrespective of musical training, to play upon his piano any selection of music he desires to hear. The player has absolute control of expression, and thus becomes a producer of music, instead of a mere listener.

In the country residence the entertainment afforded by the Pianola is multiplied.

There, a household is dependent upon its own resources. There are no operas or concerts to attend, and seldom is a pianist *available* who can play accompaniments for dancing or for a college "sing" on the veranda.

Damp and stormy weather is always a possibility, as past experience has demonstrated, and must be taken into consideration. Should the family be driven indoors, the Pianola or Aeolian is the only available source of entertainment. A dance or a concert with a Paderewski or Hofmann program, interspersed with grand or light opera selections, solo or chorus singing, can be improvised at a moment's notice, through the ever-ready assistance of these instruments.

Pianolas $250.
Aeolians $75 to $750.
Aeolian Orchestrelles, $1,000 to $2,500.

Can be purchased by moderate payments, if desired.

No cottager should leave the city without calling to hear these instruments, which have been indorsed by practically every musician of note on both hemispheres, and have become a highly prized adjunct in the homes of the most cultured.

Visitors always welcome, whether the call be prompted by mere curiosity or an intention to purchase.

THE AEOLIAN CO.,

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Our name is built solidly—for 24 years we have been successfully making clothes for fashionable men. One hundred thousand suits was our last year's production, and in no case do we know of any person being dissatisfied.

We open to-morrow a very attractive sale of fine blue and black Serges, striped Flannels and fancy mixed Worsteds, trimmed for warm weather with Alpaca lining, skeleton back, and tailored in the smartest manner. Suit to order, $16. Other tailors would charge you $40 for no better goods and inferior tailoring.

Samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide mailed upon request.

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Also at Harrison, Larchmont, Larchmont Manor, Mamaroneck, Rye, Rye Neck and Orienta.

China, Glassware, Bric-a-Brac.

A Special Sale of Special importance to People Interested in June Weddings.

If you have any wedding presents to buy—and if a bit of fine China or a piece of choice Bric-a-Brac would in your opinion properly fill the bill—you must not overlook the sale that begins here to-morrow and will continue just one week!

ARRANGED ON SPECIAL TABLES,

we will offer a magnificent collection of Royal Vienna, Dresden, Sevres, Royal Bonn, Royal Teplitz, Italian Ware, Marbles and French Bronzes, at prices that are simply unheard of for goods of such world-wide fame! This is about how we will price them:

A $175.00 Vase to go at	116.00
A $60.00 Vase to go at	40.00
A $40.00 Vase to go at	26.00
A $20.00 Vase to go at	13.00
A $21.00 Vase to go at	14.00
A $6.50 Vase to go at	4.33
A $1.50 Vase to go at	95

DINNER SETS.

Haviland China, 103 pieces, "open stock" pattern, very richly decorated, regularly sold at $65.00; special at	47.00
Dinner Set, 100 pieces, French China, very handsomely decorated in blue forget-me-not border pattern, regularly sold at $35.00; special at	25.00
Dinner Set, 112 pieces, Maddock's Celebrated Porcelain, regularly sold at $17.00; special at	13.50
Dinner Set, 112 pieces, very richly decorated in natural colors, regularly sold at $11.00; special at	7.40
Tea Set, 56 pieces of fine, thin porcelain, regularly sold at $4.50; special at	3.25

(Basement.)

Summer Shoes and Oxfords

at about Half Price.

This week will no doubt see the end of the trade sale. We have still plenty to choose from in the following lots, but at the rate they are selling we are convinced that another week's trade will see the end of them.

WOMEN'S SHOES.

At 98c. Women's Black Shoes and Tan and Black Oxfords, also White Canvas Oxfords, that regularly are worth $1.50 and $2.00.

At 1.45 Fine, new and perfect $2.50 and $3.00 shoes; one of the greatest bargains of them all! There are both tan and black shoes, also Oxfords. The tan shoes are all strictly $3.00 goods. The black shoes are $2.50 goods, and we have all sizes in all sorts.

At 1.95 Your choice of Women's Tan Kid Hand-sewed Welt Lace Shoes, Russia Calf Mannish Lace Shoes, Black Kid Button and Lace Shoes. Black and Tan Oxfords, with turn and welt soles; also Russia Calf Heavy Sole Oxfords and Patent Leathers in both high and low cut shoes; all of them $3.50 to $4.00 values.

Also other good shoe bargains for men and children that space does not permit a detailed mention of.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Good Trunks Low Priced.

Don't intrust your clothes and valuables to a frail, poorly made, trashy trunk, no matter how low the price may be. Get a good, reliable one—it's the only kind worth having. Get it here and it will cost you less than elsewhere. Just note these offerings:

Heavy Oil Painted Canvas-Covered Trunks, sole leather, bound with leather corners, two leather center bands, hardwood slats, protected with brass-finished malleable iron clamps, corners and side bolts, iron bottom, cleat rollers, strong brass excelsior lock, lined throughout with good quality of linen, two trays, one with hat box and packing compartment. These trunks are riveted throughout. Prices as follows:

28 inch,	30 inch,	32 inch,	34 inch,	36 inch,	38 inch,	40 inch,
6.95	7.45	8.15	8.75	9.35	9.95	10.55

Black Enamelled Trunks, made of three-ply selected basswood, light weight, bound with heavy rawhide, have three rawhide center bands, and are protected with heavily nickelled clamps, corners, bolts, locks, handles, etc. Lined throughout with heavy Holland linen. Have two trays, one in the set-up style with hat crown, glove box, secret jewelry drawer, etc.—the other for dress or suit. These trunks are riveted throughout and are considered the best trunks made. Sizes and prices as follow:

32 inch,	34 inch,	36 inch,	38 inch,	40 inch,
41.50	44.50	47.50	50.50	53.00

Steamer Trunks, same quality and style as above:

32 inch,	34 inch,	36 inch,	38 inch,	40 inch,
25.50	27.00	28.50	30.00	31.50

(Second Floor, Rear.)

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WITH 24-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

JUSTICE JEROME AND HIS RAIDS.

Justice JEROME has qualities that make him just now a very useful citizen indeed. He has sense, he has public spirit, he has pluck. He is engaged in making an investigation on his own account, and in the line of his official duty, which may have as important an influence upon the next municipal election as the investigation had which ran away with LEXOW and elected Mayor STRONG. Every raid that he makes upon a gambling place unraided and unreported by the police is in effect an indictment of the management of the police. Every one is followed by abuse from the managers which shows how much they are hurt by it. Commissioner MURPHY proclaims that the Justice's criticism is nothing but a "scold," and DEVERY utters inarticulate or semi-articulate roars of pain and anger.

"The noise of a savage signifies nothing but his hunger." That is what these noises signify. If a poolseller pays for protection and does not get it, it is manifest that he will cease to pay. It does not matter to him whether he is raided by the police or by extraneous Jeromes. It is the business of the police to see to it that he is not raided at all. When he is raided and his business broken up, his agreement to pay becomes a "nudum pactum." It is void for want of consideration.

When a man who has done such good work for the public as has been done by Justice JEROME complains that he can get no official assistance in that good work, the public will be likely to believe him. And that is a complaint which he very clearly and explicitly makes, not merely against the police, which already stands convicted in the popular judgment, but against the prosecutors and the courts. He has put his charges in such a form that it seems to be almost equally necessary and difficult for the officials implicated to make answer to them. Mere roaring, like the roaring of a Devery in pain, will not serve their turn. Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that he will not weary in well-doing, but will keep on raiding, and equally disturbing the gamblers and their official protectors who are shown to be at once unwilling to suppress them and unable to protect them. His work is a series of object lessons which will not be lost upon the voters of this municipality.

THE CASE OF FINLAND.

Hardly any of the proclaimed measures taken during the last two years for the purpose of absorbing the Grand Duchy of Finland by the empire of the Czar—destroying its social, fiscal, and political autonomy, almost obliterating the characteristics of the race itself—have served to enlighten the foreigner concerning the ways of the people thus menaced. A much-needed supplement to the imperial ukases has been furnished by Mr. HENRY NORMAN, M. P., in the current number of Scribner's Magazine.

After two or three hours' ride from St. Petersburg the traveler finds himself in a country as different from Russia, in nature of land and people, as can possibly be imagined. In Finland a larger percentage of the people can read and write, a larger percentage have acquired scientific education, than in any other country on the face of the globe. The people have that contentment and wealth which thrifty toil rationally rewarded gives. Of the 2,380,140 inhabitants, 125,245 are depositors in the 174 savings banks. No intoxicating liquor is drunk there as a beverage, except on special occasions when the Government grants a license which permits a host to dispense a small quantity among his guests. The capital, Helsingfors, the pride of the Finns, which forty years ago had only 20,000 inhabitants, to-day has more than four times that number. Its public buildings, means of transportation and of communication, and its sanitation, are as admirable and convenient as modern methods and inventions can make them. There is no poor or criminal quarter.

Finland is what industry, education, and faith in estimable ideals have made it. But living in Finland is much cheaper than in Russia, for Russia has a high tariff and Finland has not, and the Russian noble of St. Petersburg finds it convenient to spend much of his time in the Grand Duchy. Smuggling from Finland into Russia abounds and is hard to detect. Many of the natural resources of Finland are as yet undeveloped. Finland may one day furnish wood pulp to the world. "The public debt is 112,000,000f., and every penny of this has been incurred for construction of railroads, of which there are 1,094 miles belonging to the State, and 112 miles of private companies. To-day Finland "is the focus of some brave ideas, and its short story has no soiled page," but it requires little study to discover why Russia should desire to obliterate certain of the fundamental principles along which it has made such remarkable development. As a State it has been uncompromisingly and absolutely un-Russian.

There is no possible doubt that the Czar has broken the oath in which he subscribed to the Finnish Constitution; there is no doubt either that in attempting to change the fundamental laws of Finland the Russian Government is acting illegally. But, adds Mr. NORMAN, "the only final thing is force majeure—imperative national self-interest. Before that all promises are air and all treaties are black marks on white paper," and—

To come nearer home, England has repeatedly pledged herself to evacuate Egypt, and the United States is solemnly pledged to grant independence to Cuba. Neither of these pledges seems likely to be kept. Therefore, if it is, in the judgment of Russia, an imperative condition of her national prosperity or security that her relations with Finland should be fundamentally altered she will only be following the ordinary line of historical and modern precedents by breaking her promises and tearing up her pledges.

But this is not candid argument, as might be shown by the answer to the question, Would Finland be better off under absolute Russian domination than it is under its own Constitution? And nothing is added in extenuation of the case of Russia when Mr. NORMAN attempts to show that what Russia is now doing illegally she might more completely perform properly, almost legally, by, first, granting Finland complete independence, and, second, by absorbing it as "an independent and possibly hostile State upon her exposed frontier."

Apparently the fate of Finland is sealed. In a few years her identity will be lost in the unswerving flood of Muscovite civilization—her institutions, her national life, her social and political attributes things of the past. And the deplorable thing about it will be that Russia, having learned no lesson from her rise, will be oblivious to the moral of her fall.

DO YACHTS GROW TIRED?

A veteran yachtsman of a local club, when sailing a race, was wont to beseech his yacht not to grow tired. He declared that very frequently when she had started out for her day's run at a speed which promised to leave all competitors far in the rear, she suddenly became weary and began to creep along like a winded runner. There is something in this which all experienced yachtsmen will recognize. Now, if ordinary yachts grow tired, what is to be said of cup challengers and cup defenders, which are raced without mercy throughout a long season? Small wonder, indeed, if they become so weary that when the great events arrive they have lost their pristine speed and proceed through the "multitudinous seas" with a decorum suitable to exalted rank, but not desirable in the yachting world.

If any person is curious to study this phenomenon of yachts becoming weary the present season will afford him excellent opportunities. Shamrock II. started off immediately after her launching at a pace which struck terror to the hearts of the yachtsmen of this country. Under her working canvas, mainsail, jib, and staysail she reeled off twelve knots an hour with the ease of a lady of fashion out for a morning stroll in her garden. If she had put on her jibtopsail and her clubtopsail she would certainly have made fourteen knots and a show of the press boat. As for Shamrock I., which made seventeen knots an hour while crossing the ocean and grew so tired in doing it that she could not keep up with the procession after she arrived here, she was almost as speedy as her younger sister. But she, too, will grow tired as the season advances.

Constitution began her career under three lower sails in a very light breeze and promptly passed the press tug, which, according to the indisputable testimony of its Captain, was making something like ten knots. Again, when she pushed her long nose into open water, Constitution romped off at the pretty rate of twelve knots an hour. And finally came Independence, a shovel-nosed, flat-bottomed, slab-sided slipper of a craft, not to be outdone by any Watson or Herreshoff curves that ever were laid down. And Independence scratched off a record of thirteen and one-half knots an hour in Massachusetts Bay. Now, in the course of time some of these yachts will come together. And in a free run of ten miles with a quartering wind along the leg of a triangle they will manage to grind out a record of 56 or 57 minutes, which is not quite a twelve-knot gait, and that, too, on their best point of sailing. It cannot be that skippers of these yachts or Captains of tugs can be mistaken as to their present speed. No, they just grow tired in the course of the season. That is the secret of the whole matter.

SUNDAY GOLF.

That has been a highly irrational performance throughout which has ended in the acquittal up at Yonkers of a Sunday golfer. A Frenchman would be revolted by the want of logic in the whole proceeding. The illogicality begins with the law itself. The title of the Penal Code under which the prosecution was brought begins with this explanation of the reason of the law:

The first day of the week being by general consent set apart for rest and religious uses, the law prohibits the doing on that day of certain acts hereinafter specified, which are serious interruptions of the repose and religious liberty of the community.

This is manifestly absurd. The preamble is framed so as to avoid putting the prohibitions on religious grounds. But to say that to prevent men from doing on Sunday what they may lawfully do on other days is to protect religious liberty, when it is so plainly to infringe it, is almost a contradiction in terms. Nevertheless, the professed object of the prohibition, to prevent the doing of acts which are serious interruptions of the repose of the community, is one which commends itself to all good citizens. If the prohibition were effectively drawn to attain that object the Sunday law would command the assent of all such. But now look at the prohibitions. The section under which this prosecution was brought, under the heading of "Public Sports," reads as follows:

All shooting, hunting, fishing, playing, horse racing, gaming, or other public sport, exercises or shows, upon the first day of the week, and all noise disturbing the peace of the day, are prohibited.

What nonsense it is! Shooting is doubtless objectionable because it is noisy, that is to say, shooting in a populous neighborhood. But "semble" that shooting with an air gun would not contravene the preamble, by which of course all that follows is to be tested. And how can "fishing" interrupt the repose of the community? Who goeth fishing with force and arms and a brass band? How does the desperate villain who sits upon a pier head in the city or at the foot of a nodding beech in the country and somnolently watches his float disturb the repose or the religious liberty of the community? Wherein are these things "public sports"? The learned Judge in this case declined to read the heading of the section upon which the prosecution relied. That heading would have shown the absurdity of the whole contention that golf, played on private grounds, was nevertheless a "public sport." In fact, in answer to a juror, the learned Judge went so far as to say that it did not in the least matter whether the golf complained of was or was not played upon private grounds. If this be the law, and "playing" be construed to mean playing at games, and not playing upon musical instruments, which it might equally mean, then evidently any citizen might be prosecuted for playing a game of billiards or of cards or of chess in his own house on Sunday, upon the ground that his action was a "serious interruption of the repose and religious liberty of the community."

The absurdity of applying the law for which these are the justifications to Sunday golf was patent to the jury if not to the learned Judge. But the illogicality which began with the law extended even to the verdict. For the jury first found the accused not guilty, meaning that he had not violated the law, and then recommended that the law be changed, which, if their verdict was a verdict, was no business of theirs.

But, if there was a lack of logic in their proceedings, there was a good deal of sense. It is high time that the law was amended from end to end so as to make it really conform to the preamble, and to prohibit such acts, and only such acts, as are "serious interruptions of the repose and religious liberty of the community." Meanwhile it is not in the least likely that another attempt will be made, in the suburbs of New York, to annoy the innocent and quiet Sunday golfer. In continuing to golf on Sunday, he will have the felicity, in the language of Lord COKE, of golfing "ever under the protection of the law, and in the gladsome light of jurisprudence."

SHERMAN LOOKS FOR A SITE.

Gen. SHERMAN astride of a thoroughly American horse that is moving along as if it and its rider had a long campaign ahead, SHERMAN accompanied by a winged Victory leading the way, is looking for a site in New York. The sculptor is ST. GAUDENS, and the group in plaster held the centre of interest among the statuary in the covered courtyard of the Fine Arts Building at the Paris Exposition last Summer.

Various places have been suggested for this bronze, including the Plaza at Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, which is always the first thought of admirers of a monument of a certain size. Then there are the beginning of the Mall in Central Park and the square on the west of the city near the river at Seventy-second Street, neither of them affording the height and chance to see the group against the sky which are desirable. The former, moreover, is entirely objectionable as destructive of a beautiful work of art already in being, the vista of the Mall, to wit, and to put the Sherman Statue there would be a piece of crude vandalism. Long Acre Square is another suggestion, which is not without merit; but the Maine Monument possibly has a prior right to that very excellent spot for a large memorial. Still another place is the head of Fifth Avenue, with Mount Morris as a background, as fine a site in some respects as the city affords, and certain to become more desirable as time goes on and fine residences spring up about the northeastern corner of Central Park.

ST. GAUDENS has combined the real and ideal in his group somewhat after the fashion of his Shaw Monument, but on a much larger scale of feeling, as well as size. The nervous, enthusiastic nature of the General is not missed by the sculptor, who made years ago the finest bust of SHERMAN ever modeled. Man and horse are lean, active, and nervous, straining forward. By the convention of sculpture they do not see the Victory in body who flies and runs before, but their attitude gives one to understand that they have no doubts. The group that comes nearest in general resemblance to the American sculptor's is the equestrian statue of Emperor WILLIAM I. at Berlin close to the palace. It also consists of attendant figure, rider, and horse. But one asks what the figure is that walks by the horse's head and holds the bridle by a chain. It has no wings to indicate a Victory, and a Victory without wings is scarcely conceivable, since the goddess is a fickle one and prone to fly at the slightest opportunity. Nor is the Emperor bent on anything in particular, the sculptor having represented him in the act of enjoying one of those sedate and circumspect walks a-horseback which monarchs of his grave and methodical mind are well advised to take in order to get an appetite. The group by ST. GAUDENS is very different in spirit, as it had to be, in virtue of the wide difference between the characters of the men and the deeds for which they will respectively live in history.

There is, however, one place in New York which might be canvassed for the Sherman Monument, on the strength of several arguments that seem at first blush to have some cogency. The name and fame of SHERMAN are forever linked with the fame and name of GRANT, so that it might be well, if no unforeseen objections should arise, to bring his monument in some kind of relation with that of GRANT, or, rather, with the monument to GRANT that is still to be. It hardly admits of a doubt that New York will one day have such a monument, and, of course, the place for it has been marked out by the erection of his tomb on Riverside Drive. That mournful and barren pile calls aloud for the statuary it is meant to carry, statuary reproducing the commanders under GRANT who were not prominent enough to warrant equestrian monuments. Well to the south of GRANT'S Tomb, where the two roads meet, is a point that might be the ideal spot for the Sherman Monument. As his greatest lieutenant, SHERMAN might well appear leading the staff of Generals. Nearer the tomb, and on a higher pedestal, would rise the monument of GRANT, while at other points the monuments of SHERIDAN and other Generals would find their proper sites.

The advantage presented by the spot suggested is not merely the fact that the placing of the Sherman there would begin a comprehensive scheme for memorials to the paladins of the civil war. For the same reason that this elevation was selected for the tomb it is fitted for such monuments. They could be seen from the southern approach, from the Hudson River, from the Harlem Heights, and from the higher parts of the Bronx. They would have the advantage of sky background for their silhouettes and form part of the decoration of one of the prettiest and least conventional parks. If a better location for the Sherman Monument exists, 'twere well some one pointed it out. Meantime, are there any valid objections to placing it there?

GENERAL NOTES.

Three of Maine's four Representatives in Congress are said to favor the Hon. William T. Cobb of Rockland in his aspiration for the Republican nomination for Governor of the State.

* * *

Two of the three sons of the late Admiral Raphael Semmes of the Confederate service have been Judges on the Alabama bench for the past twenty-five years. The other son is a practicing lawyer. The two Judges have also been much interested in street railroads.

* * *

A Pennsylvania man blind from birth lately had sight given to him by a surgical operation, and as soon as his eyes could bear the light complimented the surgeon upon his luxuriant whiskers, and told the nurse that she "was the most beautiful woman he ever saw."

* * *

Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, has accepted the invitation to deliver an oration at Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the coming Fourth of July. He was to have spoken there at last year's celebration, but the condition of affairs in China at the time caused him to withdraw his acceptance.

* * *

When dealers in leather speak of colored men they mean black men, as other folks do, but when they speak of colored leather they mean leather that is not black. One of them is quoted by the Shoe and Leather Reporter as saying that there is so much sameness to the black shoe that retailers miss the colored one.

* * *

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, is about to make a trip West through the Dominion and expects to go as far as Dawson City. It is hoped that the visit will tend to restore more cordial feelings between some of the Western provinces and the Government at Ottawa than have lately been manifested.

* * *

Flattering inducements from other educational institutions have failed to win Prof. Andrew M. Soule away from the University of Tennessee, where he is head of the agricultural department. The Knoxville Sentinel expresses much gratification at the certainty that he "will stay there and continue his splendid work."

* * *

Six former Governors of Tennessee are living. They are James D. Porter, who was first elected in 1874 and served two terms; Alvin G. Hawkins, the solitary Republican incumbent in recent years; William B. Bate, who is now one of the United States Senators from Tennessee; Robert L. Taylor, who served three terms, though not consecutively; John P. Buchanan, and Peter Turney.

* * *

The Mobile (Ala.) Register says that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has been tendered by the University of Dublin to the Hon. Hannis Taylor of Mobile, formerly United States Minister to Spain, and author of the "Origin and Growth of the English Constitution" and of "International Public Law," and that he has been requested to be present in the City of Dublin, Ireland, in order to receive it in person on June 27.

* * *

A monument to the late Rev. Elijah Kellogg, the preacher and writer of books for boys, is projected in Maine, and three towns are laying claim to its location—Portland, the city of his birth; Brunswick, where he was educated, and Harpswell, the little seacoast town where he preached so many years and where he died. Some of his friends suggest that the monument be erected in Portland and memorial tablets be placed in Brunswick and Harpswell.

* * *

Southern people have received with much pleasure the announcement that Stuyvesant Fish of this city, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, has contributed $100 to the fund for a monument to the late Confederate General, Nathan Bedford Forrest. Dr. John A. Wyeth in forwarding the check said: "When the head of a great Northern family will subscribe in this hearty way to the Forrest equestrian statue, we can well see how sentiment is changing."

* * *

Chairman John P. Hopkins of the Illinois Democratic State Committee predicts that the Middle West will control the destinies of the Democratic Party hereafter. Speaking of the Presidential candidate he recently said that ex-Senator David B. Hill is a strong man outside of New York State, and that ex-Secretary David R. Francis of Missouri is likely to receive a great deal of attention in the next two years. He also expressed himself as quite sure that the opposition of Tammany would not injure outside of this city any man who was nominated by the Democrats for President.

PARKS AND CHILD NEEDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have been several letters in THE TIMES recently complaining more or less good-naturedly about the children in the streets and in the public parks. Games in the streets are objected to because they obstruct pedestrians, and joking and singing in the parks near private residences are declared a nuisance.

Now it is all very well to prefer quiet and order as one becomes an elderly citizen, but to have it there must be something more than complaint against the children and young people, who enjoy the noise of laughter and amusement.

Where can the boys play ball or the girls jump rope, or the young limbs and lungs find exercise except on the streets?

The larger parks are too remote from the crowded centres of living for their use as playgrounds by thousands of the city children. The smaller parks are not nearly enough to satisfy the needs of the population where they are grudgingly spared. And when the large parks are sought there are so many restrictions that their precincts cannot be thoroughly enjoyed.

The people who can drive through them in the Spring and Autumn, who live in palaces overlooking their expanse, must have the lawns kept inviolate lest their aesthetic sense be jarred. They are out of town four or five months at least, yet the park greens must be dotted with reminders to "keep off the grass," and the children who cannot go into the country are told to admire the cultivation which the city authorities spread before them.

It would be better for them if they could roll and play in that meadow. The grass might be trampled down, but a little care in the Fall and Spring would bring it up again.

And as for the noise—let the objectors remember their own enjoyment of boisterous fun when they were young, and if they can afford the large taxes which they say they must pay for living near a park, let them afford something further. Let them go among the houses in the crowded tenement districts and study the cramping and distortion of young life. Then let them provide places where those same young people can learn what legitimate amusement is; where they can be taught the grace of honest laughter from something which entertains without debasing and defiling.

There must be provision made for some joy in the overworked lives of these young folk. At present the dance halls and the saloons have open doors. The streets are too full; their tiny, airless rooms are too close for the introduction of much in the way of pleasure.

How many people who complain of the noise of children in streets and parks know anything of the domestic side of those young lives? If you want more orderly streets do enlist in a movement by which the tenement districts can be provided with breathing spots, with playgrounds where honest sports can be indulged in.

If you want quiet, go to the country, where you can shut yourself in with beautiful grounds and have a sign, "No trespassing," on your gates, but do not begrudge the parks to the many with fewer opportunities than yourself, nor be offended at the lack of refinement, while you exert so little effort to improve the conditions with which the majority of New York people are surrounded.

A WORKER ON THE EAST SIDE.
New York, June 6, 1901.

TRADE UNIONISM ATTACKED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Isn't it about time that employers should assert their rights as American citizens to hire whomsoever they choose to work for them regardless of any association or trade union, with their everlasting agitations and strikes? If it wasn't for trade unionism no country on God's footstool would be as prosperous (or its people as happy and contented) as the United States. The only thing, in my estimation, that is retarding its growth in any manner is what we are pleased to call "organized labor."

We talk about this being a free country: but is it? For one I must say it is not. Employers are constantly harassed in their business for no apparent reason whatever; while the honest and conscientious workingman is bulldozed and forced to belong to an organization or society which at heart he abhors, simply because being in the minority he is hounded and persecuted if he does not join.

The whole system is wrong. Trade unions (?) as now generally constituted, are ruled by inferior workmen, who have not got the ability either to secure or hold a situation without its aid. The capable and practical workmen are in consequence held in slavery by their inferiors. Why is it thus?

All a workingman has got to sell is his labor, and he should have the right, if so inclined, to sell it for as much or as little as he thinks it worth, and for as many or as few hours as he thinks proper. No one should be allowed to take that privilege from him, or to dictate to him in any manner what he should or should not do in that respect.

The losses sustained by the workingmen of this country through "organized labor" cannot be computed, it is so vast; and unless something radical is done by our law makers to correct and prevent this state of affairs there is no telling where or how it will all end.

The better elements in these so-called trade unions are daily praying to be relieved from their bondage, and would only be too glad to have their shackles removed by law, so that they could once more become free men and self-respecting citizens.

A. FREEMAN.
New York, June 5, 1901.

A PLEA FOR THE JUSTICES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The articles you have published concerning the Judges and their vacations do not state the facts correctly. The trial Justices have nothing whatever to do with the fixing of terms of court and the assignment of Justices to hold such terms. That is done by the Appellate Division under Constitutional restriction of authority in that respect. If the Appellate Division did not make assignments for the Summer months, the trial Justices could not hold court during that time, even were they so inclined.

Our Supreme Court is divided into Special and Trial Terms. In Special Term there is no jury, and the whole burden falls upon the Justice. The work in Special Term is most laborious, but, nevertheless, there is no congestion in that calendar, and a case can be heard within a month or two after it is put upon that calendar. The congestion and delay upon which great stress is put occur in the calendar for the trial of jury cases, but that congestion is not the result of the vacations taken by the Judges. It is caused by the non-preparation for trial of the lawyers; the dilatory tactics resorted to by defendants who do not desire a trial, and the inability of the Justices to procure jurors.

In no other city in the world is there as much litigation and court work as in this, and in no city in the world is as much work done by the Judges as there is done by the Justices of the Supreme Court in this district. It would be impossible to procure jurors during the Summer months. It would be impossible to procure attendance of witnesses during the Summer months, and without these two, the trial of a case would be impossible, even if we could get along without the lawyers.

The Justices in the First Department represent in number about one-third of all the Justices of that court in this entire State of New York. Statistics will show that the Justices of this department perform not less than one-half of all the legal labor done in this entire State. It is of record that each Justice in this city writes probably 1,000 opinions in a year. It is a fact that the Justice who sits for two months in Special Term spends most of his vacation working up the cases submitted to him and in writing his opinions thereon.

Comment has been made that a Judge reaches the Court House at 10:30, and leaves his courtroom at 4 o'clock, and that he is then free and done with his work. Not so. You will find him in his private room or at his home working up the cases submitted to him. The position is one of great labor, is a constant grind, is interminable, and lacks all the freedom which the unfettered practitioner has. The Appellate Division, knowing the labor entailed upon Judges in Special Term, wisely provides a rotation of the Justices, so that a Justice who has sat a month in Special Term is next month placed where he will have some time in which he can work up the cases previously submitted to him.

The experience of members of the bar who try cases, and that of the Justices is, that trials during the Summer months cannot be had. This "vacation period" does not proceed from the decision or desire of the Justices to have it, but it proceeds from the nature of court proceedings, the labors of the Justices, and the impossibility of compelling trials during the Summer months.

Your editorial and the letters printed assume that the Justices are free from their labors through this period of "vacation." Chance may have it that a few of them sometimes are, but the large majority have only a short vacation, as the Summer months are taken to dispose of unavoidable arrearages of work which the sittings in different Special Terms impose upon them. They see their work piled up before them, but they must sit all day long listening to long-drawn-out arguments and objections of counsel during a trial before a jury, and then go back to the arrearage of work after the hour of court passes which marks the adjournment.

THE TIMES has always been temperate, and of its fair-mindedness we lawyers have no doubt, but I must take exception to the position assumed by your editor on this subject. The above facts are stated upon knowledge and personal acquaintance with several of the Justices of this district. You cannot expect the Justices to be more than human and to have more than the average human endurance. An occasional cessation of work is as needful to them as it is to the lawyer or layman. We have but to turn our minds back for a few years and recall the severe penalties visited upon the Justices by reason of their too much hard work. We have seen them pass away principally through strokes of apoplexy brought on by too close attention to their work, which is most confining.

The above facts also apply to the Surrogates of this county, and although they have assistants, which the Justices of the Supreme Court have not, still their work is so constant, so heavy, and so important that it will be a marvel if practicing lawyers if the two Surrogates now working night and day retain their health.

No lawyer in this city devotes as many hours of time to his work as a Supreme Court Justice and the Surrogates devote to their work. The lawyer can delegate the major portion of his work to assistants and be free, but the Judge cannot delegate any part of his work, and is not free.

A PRACTICING LAWYER.
New York, June 6, 1901.

THE USES OF SEWARD PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a communication of Israel Ellis printed on your editorial page of June 6, in which the writer discusses at length the present condition of Seward Park. Evidently Mr. Ellis, as well as a considerable portion of the public, suffers from an imperfect knowledge of the facts in the matter.

Permit me, therefore, to state what took place in regard to Seward Park and the playground maintained by the Outdoor Recreation League. The league occupies part of the park site by virtue of a permit from the Park Department. The playground maintained is open to all children, without any distinction, and free of charge. The teaching force of kindergartners and the instructors of gymnastics are paid by the league out of funds raised by voluntary contribution. The league has every reason to believe that its work is highly appreciated by the residents of the neighborhood, and proof of that assertion can be produced on demand. I am in a position to state with authority that the league would like nothing better than to have the improvement of the park made at once, provided that a suitable portion of the ground be fitted up and maintained by the city as a free playground and gymnasium for children. To accomplish this purpose and to bring about the establishment of more playgrounds and gymnasiums by the municipality, is one of the main objects of our league. With that end in view we have endeavored to get the Park Department into action. Only when this Department failed to make proper provision for the needs of the children did we take action to prevent the alienation of the grounds from what we consider a most needed demand and the sacred right of the growing generation in a densely populated district. I am happy to say that this position is not only supported by public sentiment, but also by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This board, I have every reason to believe, is ready at any time to provide funds for the improvement of Seward Park as soon as the Park Department submits plans providing for a suitable playground and gymnasium in part of the grounds.

What your correspondent says about "schoolma'ms" going to the Mayor's office and influencing his Honor is likewise incorrect as to facts. It became necessary at one time during the weary struggle for the rights of the children to have a delegation appear at the City Hall in their behalf. That delegation, however, was not composed of a few "schoolma'ms." It numbered over sixty members, men and women of all classes, who were ready to impress upon the municipal authorities the necessity of preserving the playground and gymnasium feature of the park. The slur of styling them a few "schoolma'ms" reflects not on them, but on the party misinformed and misinforming the public.

MOSES OPPENHEIMER.
Member of Executive Committee of the Outdoor Recreation League.
New York, June 7, 1901.

Condition of Seward Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I entirely agree with the views expressed by your correspondent regarding Seward Park. The present condition of Seward Park is an eyesore and a menace to the health of the neighborhood. After a rain the streets surrounding the park are full of slush and mud.

I think it about time that some action be taken, and those responsible for the present condition of the park should be summarily dealt with.

It seems all right enough for the present régime to raise salaries of its employes and to squander money for unnecessary improvements, but when something has to be done for public benefit or safety it has always been found wanting.

This is only another instance of the methods of the powers that be.

We can rest assured if the park was begun under officials of competence that it would have been completed ere this.

JOSEPH LEVY.
New York, June 6, 1901.

TROLLEY CAR TRANSFER SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one can reasonably blame the Metropolitan Traction Company for making a change in their system of transfers. The old system opened the way to a great amount of "circuit" riding—Eighth Avenue to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to Lexington Avenue, Lexington Avenue to Eighty-sixth Street, Eighty-sixth Street to Eighth Avenue, Eighth Avenue to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and so on "ad infinitum." This is but one of many cases, and all legitimate transfers.

But while we admit there was a reasonable need for a change, the writer, a Harlem resident, does most earnestly protest against the great injustice the present system does to a very large percentage of the Harlem people. Beginning with Fifty-ninth Street, the cross-town lines are very infrequent as we go north—Eighty-sixth Street, seventeen blocks; One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, thirty-blocks; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, nine blocks; One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, ten blocks. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street is another line, and makes no transfers this side of the Harlem River. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, while it is leased by the Metropolitan, transfers only on the old Third Avenue lines.

Now look at the injustice of the present system. A man lives on Seventy-second Street, near Eighth Avenue, and he wishes to go to Seventy-second Street East, near Madison Avenue. He boards an Eighth Avenue car and goes south to Fifty-ninth Street, transfers, and goes to Madison Avenue, but his transfer will not take him north. He must either walk from Fifty-ninth Street to Seventy-second Street or pay another fare. If he goes north on Eighth Avenue and transfers to Eighty-sixth Street he cannot go south on Madison Avenue. This single illustration applies to hundreds of thousands of Harlem people. If those living on the west side have business on a corresponding section on the east side they must pay a double fare, although the lines of the same company pass by each place—their home and business—which are only a short distance apart. The same is true of those living on the east side and doing business on the west side. Further down town, where the cross-town lines are more frequent, the inconvenience is not so great.

Can the company give any substantial reason why they do not transfer from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to Madison Avenue, especially under the new system of transfers? Have the people no rights for the franchise they have given this powerful and wealthy company? Must they ride without heat in the very cold weather in Winter, in open cars in the damp, chilly, and stormy weather of Spring and Autumn, such as we had the last May? What are the charter rights and duties of the company, and what are the laws of the State touching these matters? Any legal party or parties who will look into this matter will have a million of New York witnesses to back any proceedings instituted to secure better conditions for traveling in the city.

LEANDER HALL.
New York, June 7, 1901.

PRAISE AND PATRIOTISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of your able paper, the interesting article upon the South, in regard to its holy memories, is a tribute alike to the wisdom of its editor and to the reason for the present widespread popularity of THE TIMES among Southerners.

Asking, a few days ago, for a copy of the paper at an Eighth Street and Sixth Avenue stand, a gentleman standing near remarked: "Madame, permit me to give you my paper, as I see there are no more at this stand. I feel like encouraging every one to read such a valuable and clean paper."

Two late incidents illustrate the feelings you express. On May 26 the Fort Hamilton G. A. R.'s sent beautiful flowers to decorate the graves of our noble dead. A lady from the South, who had been impoverished by the war, and had known nothing but struggle since, placed with her own hands, as she does annually, flowers on the grave of a Federal soldier there who sleeps near his former enemies.

Finding no flowers on Gen. Grant's tablet at the Hall of Fame, a young lady from North Carolina placed there the contribution from her State to Gen. Lee's tablet. Such papers as yours, written in a sweet spirit of brotherly love for those who so sacredly revere their lares and penates, do more than aught else to strengthen the bond between sections no longer divided.

Mrs. M. L. BRODNAX,
Historian of the U. D. C.
New York, June 7, 1901.

Army Canteen in the Bible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the discussion in THE TIMES about the army canteen, allow me to remark that those who condemn it are presumably conversant with the contents of the Bible. I will point out a passage in Genesis, xiv., 18, "and Malchizedek, King of Salem, brought forth bread and wine, and he was the Priest of the most high God." This was a military camp; its soldiers returning from battle are offering to Abraham and his soldiers wine. Now if a man sanctified in the Bible as a "Priest of the most high God" suffers strong drinks in his camp, it is hard to see how these reformers can reconcile the ethics of the Bible with their conception of immorality in the existence of camp canteens.

S. BLACK.
New York, June 5, 1901.

Methods of Christian Scientists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Disorders like "Christian Science" are not a new affliction. In a book entitled "Sketches of Imposture, Deception, and Credulity," published in London in 1837, I find the following: "The credulity of the many has been from the beginning most readily imposed upon by the clever and designing few. Error always borrows something of truth to make her more acceptable to the world, seldom appearing in her native deformity; and the subtlety of grand deceivers has always been shown in grafting their greatest errors on some material truths."

F. C. K.
New York, June 6, 1901.

Society for the Enforcement of Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly publish these few lines in order that your readers may co-operate with me in forming a society for the enforcement of the law?

Our city ordinances are being violated daily with no apparent effort of the authorities to enforce them. A letter addressed to me by any one interested may result in much good.

J. S. S.
Post Office Box 882.
New York, June 7, 1901.

NUGGETS.

In the Swim.

Borrowell—Going to take a vacation this Summer?

Harduppe—Well, my landlord has requested me to vacate.—Philadelphia Record.

Not a Bit Grateful.

"What a boundless debt we owe to medical science."

"Oh, I don't know; the doctor who invented the nervous system did a horrible thing for humanity."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Tip.

"Can't you give me a nickel, Sir? I am starving," said the beggar.

"Certainly, my man. Here's 30 cents—5 for your meal and a quarter for the waiter," replied the kind-hearted pedestrian.—Harlem Life.

Ineligible.

"So Spudder's going to join your fishing club, eh?"

"No. He heard that a man had to be a pretty good liar as well as a fisherman to join."

"Well?"

"Spudder can't fish."—Brooklyn Life.

A TEXAS GIRL'S TRANSFORMATION

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

She was a Texas maiden, she came of low degree,
Her clothes were worn and faded, her feet from shoes were free;
Her face was tanned and freckled, her hair was sunburned, too,
Her whole darned tout ensemble was painful for to view!
She drove a lop-eared mule team attached unto a plow,
The trickling perspiration exuding from her brow,
And often she lamented her cruel, cruel fate
As but a poo' white's daughter down in the Lone Star State.

No courtiers came to woo her, she never had a beau—
Her misfit face precluded such things as that you know—
She was nobody's darling, no fellow's solid girl,
And poets never called her an uncut Texas pearl.
Her only two companions were those old flea-bit mules,
And these she but regarded as animated tools
To plod along the furrows in patience up and down,
And pull the ancient wagon when pap 'd go to town.

No fires of wild ambition were surging in her soul,
Her eyes with tender passion she'd never upward roll,
The wondrous world she'd heard of to her was but a dream
As walked she in the furrow behind that lop-eared team.
Born on that small plantation, 'twas there she thought she'd die,
She never longed for pinions that she might rise and fly
To other lands far distant where breezes fresh and cool
Would never shake and tremble from brayings of a mule.

* * * * * * * * *

But yesterday we saw her dressed up in gorgeous style!
A half a dozen fellows were basking in her smile!
She'd jewels on her fingers and jewels in her ears—
Great sparkling, flashing brilliants, that hung as frozen tears!
The feet once nude and soil stained were clad in Frenchy boots,
The once tanned face bore tintings of miscellaneous flirts,
The voice that once admonished the mules to move along
Was tuned to new-born music as sweet as siren's song!

Her tall and lanky father, once known as "Sleepy Jim,"
Is now addressed as "Colonel" by men who honor him,
And youths in finest raiment now take him by the paw,
Each in the hope that some day he'll call him dad-in-law.
Their days of toil are over, their sun has ris'n at last,
A gold embroidered curtain now hides their rocky past,
For was it not discovered their little patch of soil
Had rested there for ages, above a flow of oil!

CHURCH CLAIMS IN CHINA

A Presbyterian Missionary Urges that They Be Remitted.

The Rev. J. Fitch, in Charge of Collection of Indemnities, Says the Future of Mission Work Is Jeopardized.

Robert E. Speer, one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, has received a letter from the Rev. J. T. Fitch, one of the missionaries of the board, under date of Tien-Tsin, China, April 3. Mr. Fitch says in part:

"Up to the time I started for the interior, I still held to the view that it would be better to hold to our right for indemnity. Some of the things I had heard during the Winter had begun to make me see that there was another side. I want to try to lay before you the conditions here, which have brought me to the view that it would be better for the losses to be met by the Church at home. I will say at the outset that with me it is not a question of right, but one of expediency.

"Mr. Chalfant and I held very strongly for the Chinese paying for the losses, until we arrived on the scene here. The question of expediency touches the heathen people of Wei-Hien. You need to know that, in China, such losses come on to those districts immediately responsible for them. The destruction in the railroad riots is being paid in those counties through which the railroad passes. The losses at the mines, railroad losses, and the destruction of the mission compound, all come on to this district of Wei-Hien. The indemnity has already been assessed in Kai-Mi, and I have heard many reports of the general feeling of the people on the subject. They are paying the indemnity perforce, but with very bad grace.

"The destruction of surveys and property and losses in wages of idle men, and interest, together with the official squeezes on indemnity collection account, amounts to a large figure, and added taxation on an already overtaxed people would be sure to engender a deep-seated grudge toward the cause, however righteous the claim.

"The piling of indemnities in this country of Wei-Hien—railroad, mine, and mission—would be a tremendous additional load to this tax-ridden people. How it would be viewed by the body of the heathen is well illustrated by what a delegation of Christians said to us on the subject. They came to us in a body, asking us whether they could not rightfully be exempt from the railroad indemnity tax. They said they were not concerned in the destruction or obstruction of the railroad, but on the other hand were heavily in favor of the railroad. How, then, could they be asked to pay for what they had no share in doing, and which they had wholly discountenanced? The same argument would apply with much more force to our property.

"Now, there are large numbers of the heathen who either were friendly, or at least not hostile, and who had neither part nor lot with the rioters, who will feel in the same way about these taxes. This feeling of sullen, hopeless wrong would fall up all. Church and trade alike would share their ill-will. Trade does not fear this much, but it is fatal to the progress of the Gospel. We must win men's hearts, and our fear is that the pressing of indemnity claims will result in the hardening of men's hearts. It seems to be a call to relinguish a right, for the best interests of the Church. I think the Church at home could make no better investment of mission funds than by preventing such a state of mind from setting down over all this region.

"A mere abatement of claims would not have any good result. It would be construed in the Chinese way. They have already estimated our losses in their own minds at about one-half the actual amount. If we should put in an amount that represented our actual losses, and cut in two at the middle, they would look upon it as an inflated list of our losses, that we could remit half, and still have the whole amount of our losses.

"But probably a stronger reason for giving up the claims is for the good of the native Church. I wish the members of the board could have been with us the past few months and seen with our eyes the matter of managing the Christian losses. There has been a reckless scramble on the part of many (happily relieved by shining exceptions) after all the money they could get, too often not careful enough of the guilty parties. Wherever we have been able to keep our hands on the brakes we have endeavored to keep the amounts demanded down to actual losses, and have allowed the Christians to ask anything in the way of fines for indignities. But that has been impossible of accomplishment in every case. We have been on the coast during most of the time these claims have been pending, and it has been impossible to superintend the cases as closely as they should have been. At such times the wolves in the Church got in their work. There is a tendency on the part of some to think that we are anxious to keep their claims down, but will look out that our own are well paid for. They are not used to figure in large amounts, and have very vague ideas of the amount and cost of our mission and personal property. Any figure we may put in will seem to them large. If now we can relinquish our whole claim, we will have a tremendous vantage ground in the future in pressing the Christian method of mercy toward those who have injured us.

"There is the third reason that I have mentioned—the effect on the Church at home. You are in a better position to know of this than we are. But as rumors come to our ears, it would seem that there is widespread feeling that we missionaries are Shylocks, demanding community two or three times too much. Looting and other equally lawless crimes are freely laid to our charge. The feeling seems to be that we are wholly untouched with the quality of mercy. If such is the case, I think the Church would feel rather relieved than otherwise to have us ask them to have the losses borne at home, each missionary bearing so much of his personal loss as he or she feel that they personally can. I think all of our station feel like abating some portion, and in some cases even all their claim. But it is manifest that all are not equally able to bear an entire loss. But these details may well be left to future correspondence."

Mr. Speer last evening explained that the passage in the Rev. Mr. Fitch's letter concerning the Church's wolves referred to the fact that there were men who had taken advantage of the prestige which the Christian powers possess in China because of their victories to make money by representing that they could avail themselves of the protection of the European Governments in extorting money from the people of a community.

"I think that there was probably a good deal of that about Peking," said Mr. Speer, "and it may be instances of that that have caused so much criticism. What Mr. Fitch refers to was the desire to keep that class of men out of the Church.

"I think that the missionary enterprise has precisely the same rights that any other enterprise has, and that a missionary doesn't cease to be an American citizen because he happens to be a missionary, and that the missionary enterprise doesn't forfeit any rights of political protection or any claims to indemnity because it happens to be a missionary enterprise. On the other hand, I think that the missionary and missionary enterprise have got to consider the question as to whether it is for the best interest of the work that they should receive indemnities to which they are legally entitled or that they should claims rights which they actually possess. It might be best in some community that a missionary should maintain and receive his rights and in another that he should surrender his rights and relinquish his claims to indemnity, but he ought to do in every case what the best interests of his work require. It is preposterous that people should claim that an American harlot from Shanghai or Hankow has rights to full protection from the American Government, but that an American missionary has no such rights.

"My position is that a missionary has all the rights that any other American has, and what he should do with those rights is a question for him to decide for himself and not for anybody else to decide for him. If the interests of the cause require him to die, he should be willing to die, and if the interests of the cause require him to insist upon Government protection, he should do so."

Mr. Speer said that Mr. Fitch's letter had lost much of its importance, as since it was written the Governor of the province has personally paid a full indemnity for the losses sustained out of his own pocket, so that the indemnity will not be borne by the local community. "We have several stations in that province," he said, "and the Governor has practically cleared up matters in every one." Mr. Speer said he believed that other Protestant missionaries there had been treated in the same liberal way, but that he was not so sure about the Roman Catholics, against whom there had seemed to be a stronger feeling.

"It is very easy for those who have received little injury to give advice and make suggestions," said the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Colton, pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street. Perhaps those gentlemen's losses were not large, but why should the Government not be called upon to pay the indemnity? If a house is destroyed those responsible for the destruction are supposed to make good the loss. A Government is expected to afford protection to the people. Here in New York, if there is a riot and the police are not able to protect property, the Government is held responsible for the loss. The Chinese Government is supposed to protect those who live in China. I see no reason why they should not pay the indemnity now that they have failed in protecting the people.

"The powers demanded the indemnity and the Chinese Government agreed to pay it. They should not be allowed to disregard that agreement. As for the suggestion that a number of people would look upon their share of the tax as unjust—well, I think the people are too slow-witted for any nice discriminations. This lesson is about the best thing they could have. As a matter of fact, the Chinese Government needs reconstructing."

MR. HANNA'S COMPANY LOSES.

"Little Consolidated" Street Railroad Trust Supply to Owners Stocks Defalcated by J. J. Shipherd.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 8.—Judge Phillips of the Common Pleas Court to-day handed down a decision against the Cleveland City Railway Company, better known as the Little Consolidated Street Railway system, of which Senator Hanna is President, involving indirectly $500,000.

The suit was brought by Horace Fuller, who owned 100 shares of stock in a cable company absorbed by the Little Consolidated. According to the consolidation agreement, 18,250 shares of Little Consolidated stock were allotted to the holders of the cable stock, and they were to pay their pro rata share of the floating indebtedness of their company.

The new stock in the Little Consolidated was turned over to J. J. Shipherd and Frank De Hass Robison to be distributed by them among the stockholders of the cable company. A large part of this stock failed to reach the persons to whom it belonged, because of the defalcation of J. J. Shipherd, who converted it to his own use.

The holders of the cable stock who failed to secure their allotment of Little Consolidated stock brought suit against that company to secure their share of the stock or its value in money.

Judge Phillips held that the consolidation agreement as a turning of stock over to Shipherd and Robison was invalid, and that the Little Consolidated was bound to see that the stock was issued and applied in a faithful discharge of the trust, and not in fraud of the beneficiaries under the trust.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Chisolm—Boardman.

The wedding of Richard Schieffelin Chisolm, son of Col. Alexander R. Chisolm, and Miss Mary Lockwood Boardman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Boardman, was celebrated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church Chantry. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford of St. George's officiated. The bride was given away by her father. Her wedding gown of cream-white satin had a long train, fitted in at the waist line by two narrow box plaits; the bodice had sleeves and a yoke of ruched tulle. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and she carried white roses. The maid of honor was the bride's younger sister, Miss Clara Boardman, who wore white tulle, with a wide pink sash, and carried pink roses. John H. Thompson, Jr., was best man, and the ushers were Frank Brookfield, Robert J. Turnbull, Francis Boardman, and Robert W. Carle. About one hundred guests were invited to witness the ceremony, and there was a small reception for relatives and intimate friends at the residence of the bride's parents, 131 East Forty-fifth Street, after the ceremony. Among the guests were representatives of the Boardman, Chisolm, Schieffelin, Pell, Wheeler, Beekman, and other families related to the bride and bridegroom.

Leach—Baker.

The Rev. F. Barnby Leach, rector of Grace Church, Sheldon, Vt., and Miss Glenna M. Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stevens Baker of New York, were married at noon yesterday in Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, by the Right Rev. A. C. A. Hall, Bishop of Vermont. Miss Mary A. Thompson was the maid of honor. The best man was the Rev. Charles H. Wells of Trinity Church, Bethel, Vt. The ushers were the Rev. Alfred William Griffin, assistant rector of Trinity Church, New York, and the Rev. Paul F. Swett, assistant rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn. The bride's gown was white embroidered mousseline de sole, and the maid of honor wore pink mulle over taffeta.

Jones—Tayler.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 8.—At noon to-day Miss Louise Tayler, daughter of Mrs. Rachel Tayler and sister of Congressman R. W. Tayler, was married to Edward Jones, a specialist in the Agricultural Department in Washington. The ceremony took place at the home of H. K. Wick and was performed by the Rev. Dr. D. H. Evans. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will live in Washington.

MARRIED SAME GIRL TWICE.

Cornell Student Has Ceremony Performed Second Time to Keep the First Secret.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 8.—Cornell has a student in the junior class who has been married twice to the same young woman. Burrill Vasbinder of Ithaca was secretly married last Fall to Flora Stebbins, an Ithaca girl, who was graduated from the Ithaca High School last year.

Recently the engagement of the couple was announced, and in order to keep the first marriage still secret a second ceremony was gone through with, and all their friends and parents attended. The Rev. Arthur Copeland of Ithaca performed the second marriage ceremony, but the name of the officiating person on the first occasion has not been made known. The fact of the first marriage was not discovered until two days ago.

FUNERAL OF C. J. PATTERSON.

Tribute to the Deceased by Fellow-Members of the Bar.

The funeral of Charles J. Patterson, the well-known Brooklyn lawyer, took place yesterday afternoon in the Reformed Church, on the Heights, and many members of the local bench and bar were present. The Rev. Dr. J. Douglass Adam, the pastor of the church, conducted the services. The body was taken from the church to the Fresh Pond Crematory for cremation.

A meeting of the bench and bar of Brooklyn was held at noon yesterday in the rooms of the Appellate Division in the Court House, in memory of Mr. Patterson. Presiding Justice William W. Goodrich and Justices Almet F. Jenks and John Woodward of the Appellate Division, Justices William J. Gaynor, Josiah T. Marean, and Samuel T. Maddox of the Supreme Court, and Judge William B. Hurd, Jr., of the County Court were present, as well as a large and representative gathering of local lawyers.

Addresses were made by Edward M. Shepard, John C. McGuire, James D. Bell, John Notman, and Assistant Corporation Counsel William J. Carr. Justice Woodward, replying for the Appellate Division to the addresses of the members of the bar, said the community and the profession of which the deceased was an honored member had suffered an irreparable loss in his death.

Council of Women's Clubs.

LONG BEACH, L. I., June 8.—The sixth annual reunion of the Long Island Council of Women's Clubs was held in the Long Beach Hotel at this place to-day. Delegates numbering about 1,000 were present from each of the sixty women clubs on Long Island, mostly from Brooklyn. An address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Mary Haight, President of the Fortnightly Club of Rockville Centre, which was responded to by Miss Elizabeth Brenton. Among the addresses delivered was one by Mrs. William Jackson on "The Ethical Aspect of Civic Life"; Mrs. Ella A. Boole spoke on "True Patriotism in Civic Life," and Mrs. Margaret Hamilton Welch on "Debatable Fords and Pleasant Bridges in Education."

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

The Summer season has fully developed at the continuous houses, and for the comfort of their patrons the managements have had cooling apparatus built in their theatres. Mr. Keith at his Union Square Theatre has been quite active in this way. He has had the interior of his house completely renovated, and on the roof he has had placed a large suction fan which throws out through the dome all the hot air, while hundreds of small revolving electric fans force cool air into the theatre. The programme he offers for the week consists of Williams and Walker, the colored comedians; Ralph Johnstone, the trick bicyclist; Carolyn Delmore and company will present "The Bridegroom's Reverie," Conway and Leland, the monopods; Lefebre Quartet, saxophone players; W. H. Clemant, English ventriloquist; Keene sisters and company, in an original farce comedy; new biograph pictures, Barry and Halvers, Irish comedy sketch; Whalen and Otto, German comedians; Eckert and Heck, John Barker, and Harry Mayo.

The lively musical comedy, "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," will be this week's offering at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre by the musical section of the Proctor Stock Company. Two performances of the opera are given daily, with varieties before and between the acts. Jerome K. Jerome's curtain raiser, "The Violin Maker," will precede the musical comedy.

An attractive Broadway programme is announced for this week at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre in Harry and Edward Paulton's three-act comedy, "Niobe." "Niobe" will be preceded by the humorous curtain-raiser, "My Lady Self," and in the continuous varieties are Charles T. Ellis and company, Barr and Evans, George Yeamans, Whittaker and Hill, the kalatechnoscope, and others.

The late T. W. Robertson's comedy, "Caste," was made famous by Lester Wallack and Harry Montague at the former's theatre years ago. This week it will be revived by the Proctor stock company at the East Fifty-eighth Street playhouse. "Caste" will be preceded by the curtain raiser, "An Engagement," which will make its first New York production. In the four-hour show are also a number of excellent varieties.

The stock company will produce "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, and Harlemites will undoubtedly find a lot to laugh at in the antics of the masquerading Captain Courtney as "Miss Brown" in the young ladies' seminary. The curtain raiser will be "Into Darkness." There will be varieties before and between the acts.

The entertainers at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall include an array of talented headliners, prominent among whom are Bert Coote & Co., in their latest sketch; James J. Morton, in his original absurdities; A. O. Duncan, the ventriloquist; Calcedo, Taylor Trio, in a Georgia Minstrel Rhapsody; Loris & Altina in a novelty act; Kate Allen in a song and dance specialty; the Meeker Baker Trio in funny acrobatic fancies, and others.

For this week the management of Koster & Bial's announce the following artists to appear in their programme: The Tod Judge family, the family of acrobats; Edgar Atchison Ely, in his sketch "The Future Dude"; Hayes and Honly, the tall and the short of it; Sharp and Flatt, musical comedians; Carrie Behr, Harry Thorne & Co. in their sketch, "That Flat Uptown"; Leah Russell, in imitations and songs; George W. Day, monologuist, and a host of others.

The Klondike exhibit of Tom Harrison, with many gold specimens, will be the particular feature at Huber's Museum. In addition to this will be seen Herman, the German Hercules, the four women boxers, and others. The theatre part will contain the Edison Projectoscope, Dubec and Rosslyn, with their trained monkey and dogs; Everett and Paul, with their buck and wing dancing, and a sketch by Duval, Dahna, and Sheehan.

THEATRE LICENSE REFUSED.

None Issued for Building at Sixtieth Street and Broadway—Dewey and Bon Ton Licenses Renewed.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday morning denied the application of Paul Armstrong and others for a theatre license for a theatre at the southwest corner of Sixtieth Street and Broadway, on what is known as Park Circle. The application has been fought by the Paulist Fathers, who have been opposing such a license in that vicinity for two years.

The present application has really been before the Police Department for two years, the first application having been made for the Circle Music Hall, in which Charles E. Evans and William D. Mann were interested. The Paulist Fathers won the fight against the music hall. On Armstrong's application, a hearing was given by Inspector Harley last Monday, at which both sides stated their views on the matter.

The licenses of the Dewey Theatre, in Fourteenth Street, and the Bon Ton Music Hall, in Twenty-third Street, have been renewed, however, by Commissioner Murphy, against the protest of the New York Sabbath Association. The Dewey is owned by Sullivan & Kraus, the senior of the firm being the Tammany Senator. Until a few weeks ago there was a poolroom in the same building as the Bon Ton, but it was raided and broken up by the Committee of Fifteen.

Regarding the renewal of the licenses, John M. Perry, counsel for the New York Sabbath Association, said yesterday:

"Col. Murphy told us he would have these places investigated, and promised to refer to the Corporation Counsel the legal points raised in the case of the Dewey Theatre. He told us he would not act until Mr. Whalen's opinion had been received, and he had advised us of its nature. This is the first intimation we have had of the Commissioner renewing the licenses."

E. E. RICE'S BANKRUPTCY.

Some Opposition to the Discharge of the Theatrical Manager.

Edward E. Rice, the well-known theatrical manager, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on April 30, 1900, with liabilities of $91,610 and no assets, and whose affairs have since been before Ernest Hall, Referee in Bankruptcy, has applied for his discharge. The time for creditors to file their specifications of objection to his discharge expired yesterday, and only one creditor offered specifications, viz., Thomas C. Murray, who claimed that Mr. Rice omitted various assets from his schedules.

Among the omissions were a credit due the bankrupt by C. E. Southwell of $400; a diamond ring worth $150, a watch worth $150, and a diamond locket valued at $100, all pledged with a pawnbroker in this city; theatrical scenery in storage, for which he paid $150 storage charges shortly before going into bankruptcy, the scenery being for the plays "Evangeline," "1492," and Rice's "Girl From Paris," all valued at $1,000; librettos, scores of various dramatic productions, and money on deposit in the Bank of New Amsterdam.

It is also charged that he omitted from his schedules debts owed by him to several persons, and it is also charged that he failed to keep proper books of account, omitting to record the proceeds of two benefits tendered to him a few months before he went into bankruptcy, one at the Metropolitan Opera House, in January, 1900, and the other at the Boston Theatre, in Boston, in April, 1900, the proceeds of which amounted to from $3,000 to $5,000. The case now goes back to Referee Hall for the opposing creditor to prove his specifications.

SADIE MARTINOT MARRIED.

The Actress Became Louis Nethersole's Wife on Memorial Day.

Sadie Martinot, the actress, yesterday sent for reporters, and when they came, announced her marriage. Louis Nethersole, Olga Nethersole's brother and manager, is the husband. The marriage was celebrated on Memorial Day at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway, and Seventy-first Street, and not even a press agent knew, so secret was it.

Late yesterday the Nethersoles left town. They will go to the Catskills and later to California. This is Miss Martinot's third matrimonial venture. This season she has been playing "Sapho."

Charles H. Hoyt's Estate.

Referee Edgar J. Lushy, who was appointed by the Supreme Court to pass upon the accounts of James G. Lyford, selected as the committee of the estate of Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, shortly before his death, has filed his report. He finds that the estate was worth $161,352, from which there is due to the committee $5,000, together with other expenses. After deducting these sums, he finds that the value of the property is now $132,106, which will be transferred to Frank McKee and Thomas E. Clarke, who are the executors under Mr. Hoyt's will, which was recently admitted to probate.

COMMANDER J. H. BULL HURT.

Fell from the Dome of the Government Building at the Pan-American Exposition.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 8.—Lieut. Commander J. H. Bull of the United States Navy, in charge of the hydrographic service at the Pan-American grounds, fell from the dome of the Government building today and was seriously injured.

He was unconscious when assistance reached him, and was taken at once to the Emergency Hospital. After a careful examination the surgeons reported that while Commander Bull's injuries were serious, they did not think they would be fatal. His right leg was broken below the knee, and his hip is fractured.

It was at first supposed that his skull had been fractured, but fortunately this was not the case. He was removed to his home this evening.

Lieut. Commander Bull is forty years old, a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy. He served with distinction in the Spanish-American War, and subsequently was detailed to service on the Petrel in Philippine waters. That was his last naval assignment. He lives in Buffalo with his wife and four children.

PORTRAIT BY W. M. CHASE.

The Reform Club Honors Its Treasurer with an Oil Painting.

An exhibition of pictures by Mr. William M. Chase, which was given recently in the galleries of Boussod, Valadon & Co., was remarkable for the success the painter attained in his portraits of women. There were too few likenesses of men in that little show to compare his skill when portraying masculine forms and faces; so that it is worth noting if he has made a hit with the likeness of a man.

The Reform Club has added to its paintings a likeness of Mr. Louis Windmüller, Treasurer of the club. He is seated in an easy pose, with his hands clasped in front of him and his fingers interlaced. The hands are almost as notable as the face, and the painter has bestowed no less care on the one than the other. The likeness could hardly be better; for everyone who has met Mr. Chase's sitter will recall the smile that irradiates his features, the "pawky" look, the twinkling eyes, and general expression of pervasive bonhomie. One can imagine the most stalwart grumbler in a club surrendering before that smile which Mr. Chase has perfectly rendered and deciding not to write that furious letter of complaint to the Treasurer which up to the moment of seeing the Treasurer's portrait he had decided to pen.

A curious point may be noted in the very well-drawn hands of this portrait that may be of interest to palmists. One of the fancies evolved in the long career of palmistry is a belief that character is told by the way people interlace their fingers. Some people instinctively clasp their hands together with the forefinger of the right hand over the forefinger of the left; others just as unconsciously reverse this, and the forefinger of the left hand will always come above that of the right. Those who put the right index uppermost are supposed to be people of action and ambition, silent people who are more lavish of energy than words, people of initiative. Those who place the left index uppermost are supposed to be receptive and indifferent to energetic action, argumentative and philosophical, glad to let the world rush by their post of observation and allow others to strike out new paths. It is hardly to be supposed that so keen an observer as Mr. Chase would have reversed the place of the fingers in this portrait; so we may take it for assured that his sitter does instinctively place the left index above the right. The question that will interest Mr. Windmüller's friends and intimates, therefore, will be to decide whether this tradition in palmistry gives any further proof from him, or must be rejected as failing, at least in the present instance, to corroborate one of the generalizations on which that "science" is based. The portrait is a very living thing, excellent in color and wrought with that really marvelous control of the brush which is seen in the best of Mr. Chase's work.

NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

Ground was broken yesterday afternoon for the new building for the East Eighty-sixth Street Young Men's Christian Association, which is to occupy two lots in East Eighty-sixth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, directly in the rear of the present building. When completed the East Side Branch will possess a fully equipped home, running through from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-seventh Street, with nearly 50 feet frontage on each. The new building has been rendered possible during the past Winter by the raising of a little over $100,000, of which William Earl Dodge and Cleveland H. Dodge gave $20,000.

The new building will be four stories in height. One of its features will be a swimming pool in the basement, 18 by 42 feet, with shower baths connecting. The ground floor will contain the reception rooms, reading room and library. On the second floor will be the large hall for entertainments or lectures, parlors, management room, and a room for physical examinations, and the use of the gymnasium leaders. The entertainment hall will be two stories in height, and the remaining part of the third story and the fourth floor will be devoted to class rooms, camera rooms, committee rooms, and a kitchen.

The exercises yesterday were of an informal character, but the vacant lot was handsomely decorated with American flags, and one of the speakers was Don O. Shelton, who was Secretary of the branch when the old wooden building occupying the site now to be built upon was burned five years ago. Other speakers were the present Secretary, Ben M. Lewis, Edmund W. Booth, Associate General Secretary of the main association in the city, and Charles H. Schnelle of the East Side Board of Management. Active work will begin at once, as it is hoped to get into the building within one year.

COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 8.—The opening day of Princeton's one hundred and fifty-fourth annual commencement was favored by pleasant weather. Visitors in great numbers were present, the trains carrying extra coaches to accommodate them. Classes as far back as 1861, with bands at their front, paraded over the campus and enlivened the proceedings with their noise.

At 10:30 A. M. the junior oratorical contest, held annually between the two literary organizations of the university, took place. Whig Hall was represented by E. H. Kellogg of Sewickley, Penn.; W. T. McIntyre of Hudson, N. Y.; B. Houser of Troy, Ohio, and S. V. R. Trowbridge of Constantinople. Clio Hall was represented by W. E. Evans of New Stanton, Penn.; E. H. Johnson of South Bend, Ohio; R. T. Mount of East Orange, N. J., and R. T. Parrott of Elizabeth, N. J. The judges were H. E. Davis of Washington, D. C.; Prof. A. F. Dennis of Massachusetts, and Prof. A. W. Long of New Jersey. For the McLean prize of $100, founded by the will of the late H. W. Stinnecke, for the best oration among the selected orators, the judges were Prof. J. Leverett Moore of New York, Wilson Farrand of New Jersey, and Prof. Theodore D. Hunt of New Jersey. The McLean prize was awarded to Bond Houser for his oration on "Garibaldi and the Unification of Italy." The junior orator medals were awarded: First, to Bond Houser; second, to R. T. Mount; third, to E. H. Kellogg, and fourth, to R. T. Parrott.

To-night the glee, mandolin, and banjo clubs of the university gave a joint concert in Alexander Hall.

To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, President Patton of the university will deliver the baccalaureate sermon in Alexander Hall, and in the evening, at 8 o'clock, the Rev. S. S. Mitchell of Buffalo, N. Y., will preach the sermon at the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Society in Marquand Chapel.

ARRIVALS AT LONG BRANCH.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 8.—To-day was the opening day at this resort for some of the hotels. Among those flying flags were the West End Hotel cottages, the Hollywood, the St. Charles, the Pannacci Hotel, and the Elberon. The other hotels will open about one week later, with the exception of the large Howland Hotel at West End, which will not open its doors this season.

On account of the large number of new cottages that have been erected here during the past Winter, a damper has been put on the renting of many of the older ones, and the probability is that many of them will stand vacant during the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Eckert of New York, who have never failed for a number of years past to be the first cottagers to make their appearance at Elberon for the Summer, have broken their record this season. They did not take possession of their Ocean Avenue Cottage until last Thursday.

Mrs. George M. Pullman arrived at her Elberon cottage this week. Her son, George M. Pullman, left during the week for California.

Mrs. C. McIlvaine and family of New York have returned again this season to the Waterman cottage on the Rumson Road.

E. F. C. Young of Newark has leased Lyddy Cottage No. 5 at Elberon for the season. The rental of this cottage is the second highest of any cottage along the coast. Mr. Young and family will take possession of it about June 15.

Philip Lewisohn of New York, who has been spending a couple of weeks at his West End cottage, left Wednesday for a trip abroad.

V. Henry Rothschild and family of New York took possession of their Summer residence at Norwood Park on Thursday.

Michael Murphy of Philadelphia, accompanied by his two daughters, spent a couple of days at their Cedar Avenue cottage this week, getting it in readiness for occupancy for the Summer.

A. Plummer and family of New York arrived this week and took possession of their cottage at Norwood Park.

T. C. Clark, Jr., and family of New York have taken possession of their cottage on the Rumson Bluff, Seabright.

I. McConville and family of Washington, D. C., have taken up their Summer residence at North Long Branch.

Carl Von Bergen and family of New York arrived for the season at Seabright on Wednesday. They occupy Mrs. Murray's cottage, on the beach.

C. H. Brooks of New York, who occupied the Aligor cottage at Seabright last Summer, has returned there for the season and is occupying the same cottage.

John Parker and family of New York are occupying their country seat on the Monmouth Road.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Maxwell of New York arrived at the Herrick cottage, Monmouth Beach, on Wednesday for the Summer.

J. H. Lane and family of New York are occupying the Cummings cottage, on the Rumson Road.

Maurice Seligman of New York is to have a new cottage on the Thomas property at Elberon, which he recently purchased.

H. M. Ward and family of New York took possession of the C. H. Ward cottage at Seabright on Tuesday.

Hugh Smith of Newark, who recently rented the Phillips cottage at Elberon for the Summer, took possession on Tuesday.

John R. Dos Passos of New York, who has spent many Summers at Elberon, arrived there this week, and is now occupying the Newcomb cottage on Ocean Avenue.

Among other recent cottage arrivals are Theodore Seligman and family, A. Friedlander, A. Headley and family, A. Oppenheimer, G. Herrick and family, G. Mayer and family, and Joseph Jonnason and family.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 8.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse are looking for a cottage to occupy until their new house on Bellevue Avenue is completed in August, and it is likely they will use Arleigh until Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr arrive in August.

E. S. Devereaux of New York will arrive for the season at the Berkeley on Monday.

Casino registers include F. L. Pleadwell.

The pier at the Esplanade will be ready for the use of the yachtsmen early in July.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer have gone to New York, where they will make a short visit, and then go to the Pan-American Exposition and Niagara Falls. They are sailing with their son for Europe on July 10, and will remain abroad for the Summer and return to Chastellux in the Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells at Land's End.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield and family will arrive for the season Monday at Pinard Cottage No. 5.

James J. Van Alen has arrived at Wakehurst for a brief visit, as he will start soon upon a fishing expedition in Canada.

Among the cottagers who entertained at dinner this evening were Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

Charles M. Oelrichs has returned from New York.

George A. Huhn has returned from Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson of New York have arrived at their cottage on Narragansett Avenue for the season.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening at Beaulieu.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French have arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Miss Fish are expected at Crossways soon for the season from Hot Springs.

Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., has arrived for the season.

E. J. Knowlton has joined his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Miss Brooks have arrived at the Brooks villa for the season.

Gen. and Mrs. Francis V. Greene will sail for Europe on June 29 to remain for the Summer. Their villa, in course of construction, will be completed this Fall, and will be one of the handsomest Summer homes in Newport.

Justice John Clinton Gray has joined his family at Hawkeshurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Wickes of New York will arrive at Pinard Cottage No. 4 on Thursday.

Mrs. C. F. Chickering of Boston is at the Riggs.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick of New York will arrive at the Lyman cottage on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King have arrived at the Shields cottage on Ochre Point.

The Misses Woolsey have gone to Richfield Springs for the season.

Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt of Providence will arrive for the season on Thursday. They were inspecting their estate to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw and family have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield have arrived at the Shields cottage on Ochre Point.

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Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Davis have arrived at The Reefs for the season.

Charles H. Pinniger of Baltimore has rented Renfrew Park, Cottage A, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd M. Mayer of Rutherford, N. J., have arrived at Renfrew Park cottage for the season.

Dr. and Mrs. Richard V. Mattison and family of Philadelphia are at their villa, Bushy Park.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Jr., are expected here next week.

Mrs. C. K. Williams and Miss Williams of Stonington, Conn., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr.

The Misses Edith and Ellen Roelker of Providence have arrived at the Fearing villa for the season.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and Reginald Vanderbilt arrived at The Breakers for the season this evening.

Miss Lilly Oelrichs has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott have arrived at their cottage for the season. Their daughter, Mrs. Douglass Grant, now abroad, will spend the month of August with them.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith have arrived at The Moorings.

SOCIETY ACTIVE IN TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, June 8.—The warm weather of the past week brought many society people to Tuxedo. This week was a very lively one. The club has been filled, and many new arrivals at the cottages have taken the places of those who have moved away.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Henning, who have recently arrived from their Louisville home, will open their Tuxedo cottage this week and spend the Summer at Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., entertained at dinner Sunday night.

The Richard Mortimers entertained numerous guests Friday and Saturday, to play bridge whist.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French will give a house warming the latter part of next week, previous to going to Newport, where they will spend the Summer.

The Charles Alexanders also entertained numerous guests at their cottage during the week.

The Charles F. Hoffman, Jrs. have opened The Breezes, where they will spend the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer will open their Tuxedo cottage, recently vacated by James Henry Smith, who has gone abroad for the Summer.

The annual Tuxedo tennis tournament will begin July 8, and continue throughout the week. Many contestants are entered for the one-thousand-dollar Tuxedo Cup.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton passed the week in the Adirondacks, fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page are at the small Juillard cottage, recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs

COLUMBIA'S BOAT RACES

Commencement Regatta on the Hudson Produced Many Mishaps.

EIGHT-OARED CREW SWAMPED

Graduates Swam Out After Shell Filled —Rough Water Cut Down the Programme by Half.

The races in the annual Columbia commencement regatta yesterday on the Hudson River were full of unexpected and exciting happenings. One eight-oared crew, composed of graduates, was swamped, and its members forced to jump overboard. In the 'Varsity crew, R. B. Bartholomew broke his oar lock and jumped overboard, and in the sophomore four P. B. La Roche smashed his outrigger, the accident shutting out his crew from almost certain success. The rough water prevented almost half the contests taking place, and in addition the eight-oared race scheduled, with four crews entered, was split into two contests, through a misunderstanding. Because of the fact that the races did not end until 7 o'clock, Edward Hanlan did not give his usual and very interesting exhibition of watermanship.

Undoubtedly the prettiest race of the day was that between the first and second 'Varsities. The second crew had a handicap of eight seconds, approximating two lengths. In the first dozen strokes the 'Varsity had closed up a good bit of the gap when R. B. Bartholomew's oar lock broke. He tossed his oar overboard and quickly followed it by diving in himself. He started to swim ashore, but a near-by rowboat picked him up. Meanwhile the first 'Varsity had caught the second crew, and with a pretty 34-pace set by Stroke Niezer, was rapidly drawing ahead. At the finish the first boat was three lengths ahead, despite the two handicaps against it.

The "graduate" crew was a mixed eight composed of underclassmen, seniors, and alumni, rowing a conglomerate stroke of Hanlan-Peet-Cowles and Meikleham. This crew and the freshmen were to have raced against the other eights, but through a misapprehension of the rules the starting point up stream instead of down. A special race was then arranged for them. After the start and when half a dozen strokes had been taken the freshmen were a good distance in the lead, when the graduates struck the swell from the yacht Virginia. The shell filled almost at once, and starting with Rollins, the stroke, the men began diving overboard till only Snyder remained, when the launch put about and picked up those of the men who had not already swum ashore. No one was hurt, though some were scared. Much trouble was encountered in taking the submerged shell to the boathouse, but it was finally accomplished successfully.

The freshmen won the four-oared race from the sophomores. As Bow La Roche of the latter crew broke his outrigger at the start and as he did not jump overboard he was a great handicap to the other three oarsmen. Nevertheless the "sophs" kept on even terms till the finish, and were then beaten only half a length. W. F. Rollins easily won the only heat in singles by a length, and the juniors beat the seniors cleverly in their heat in the four-oared race by three lengths. The summaries:

Eight-oared Races, One Mile, Up Stream—First race won by 'Varsity crew, composed of: Bow, R. P. Jackson; 2, H. C. Townsend, Jr.; 3, A. D. Weekes; 4, F. B. Irvin; 5, S. P. Nash; 6, Maxwell Stevenson; 7, R. B. Bartholomew; stroke, C. M. Niezer; coxswain, P. Comstock. Second 'Varsity crew, second, composed of: Bow, L. Moen; 2, A. B. Hull; 3, P. B. La Roche; 4, G. A. Eyer; 5, J. Southack; 6, H. H. Huffaker; 7, L. Iselin; stroke, A. B. A. Bradley; coxswain, R. H. Wufferain.

Second race won by freshman crew, composed of: Bow, Ynigo; 2, E. Hannemann; 3, J. S. Maeder; 4, R. S. Stangland; 5, V. R. Green; 6, W. F. Gilles; 7, S. H. Stow; stroke, A. J. Fraser; coxswain, J. Meyers. Graduate crew second, composed of: Bow, J. C. Carlson; 2, A. Moss-Kinley; 3, F. Snyder; 4, F. Presprich; 5, D. Rionda; 6, H. Bogert; 7, O. W. Erdal; stroke, W. F. Rollins; coxswain, F. Attwood.

Single Race, Three-quarters of a Mile Down Stream.—Won by W. F. Rollins, W. H. Yates second, O. Von Bernuth third, J. C. Harrison fourth.

Four-Oared Race, Three-quarters of a Mile Down Stream.—First race won by junior crew, composed of—Bow, G. A. Bradley; 2, G. A. Eyer; 3, A. D. Weekes; stroke, F. B. Irvine. Senior crew second, composed of—Bow, J. W. Southack; 2, Maxwell Stevenson; 3, H. H. Huffaker; stroke, C. M. Niezer. Time of Juniors, 4:19¾; of seniors, 4:32½. This was the only race in which time was taken. Second Race.—Won by freshman four, composed of—Bow, A. J. Fraser; 2, S. H. Stow; 3, R. S. Stangland; stroke, J. S. Maeder. Sophomore crew second, composed of—Bow, P. B. La Roche; 2, L. Iselin; 3, R. B. Bartholomew; stroke, H. C. Townsend.

Yale's Oarsmen Did Poor Work.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 8.—The Yale 'Varsity crew put in three-quarters of an hour to-night on the four-mile course, starting shortly after 7 o'clock. Extremely poor work, which rough water did not adequately excuse, was reported by the coaches when the crew returned. Johnson was in Rumsey's place at No. 4, but with this exception the seating was the same as in the morning. The freshmen were also out in the early evening, rowing with Adams as stroke, Stubbs at No. 7, Scott at No. 6, Weymouth at No. 5, Judson at No. 4, Coffin at No. 3, Cross at No. 2, and Pitzipio bow. Their showing also was reported as not being up to the standard.

Syracuse Eight to Row.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8.—Manager O. D. Blanchard of the Syracuse University Rowing Association arrived here to-day and gave the first official assurance that Syracuse will send a 'Varsity eight to compete in the races next month. Financial conditions, however, will compel the crew to remain at Syracuse till the last week in June, so that it will be the last to arrive at Poughkeepsie. The men will board at the Nelson House and have their boathouse on Reynold's wharf.

Pennsylvania's boathouse was finished to-day, and work will be begun at once on Columbia's and Cornell's.

SHAMROCK I. FINISHED FIRST.

Kariad the Winner on Time Allowance in Scotch Regatta.

ROTHESAY, Firth of Clyde, June 8.—The yachts which contested yesterday in the Glasgow Exhibition Regatta again sailed over the same course to-day, with little wind. At the end of the first round the big boats finished as follows:

	H.M.S.
The Shamrock I.	1:57:52
The Kariad	2:01:40
The Sybarita	2:03:45
The Meteor	2:10:52

The Shamrock I. was the winner of the prize for the first yacht home, and the Kariad was the winner on time allowance. The times were as follows:

	H.M.S.
The Shamrock I.	6:32:38
The Kariad	6:35:18

In the race for the 65-raters, Tutty drew ahead and kept the advantage throughout the first round, at the end of which the race was stopped. The finish for the small yachts was as follows:

	H.M.S.
The Tutty	4:42:16
The Nevada	4:47:08
The Lais	4:51:02
The Carina	4:51:40

BROOKLYN YACHTS RACE.

George Hill's Sloop Akista Defeated Haviland Brothers' Bonita.

With the yachts double reefed in a stiff northwesterly breeze, the annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was sailed yesterday over the courses in the lower bay. George Hill's sloop Akista beat Bonita with ease; a slight accident to her mainsail caused by the slipping of the reef pennant having no perceptible effect on her victorious trip. In a close race in the 18-foot sloop class R. W. Spear's Pebble defeated Calvin Brewer's Peanut by 27 seconds.

The yachts had a reach to the first mark off the Atlantic Yacht Club, a close fetch to Buoy No. 12 and Fort Hamilton, and a broad reach home. The summary follows:

36-FOOT SLOOPS.—Start, 3:35.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Akista, George Hill	5:18:30	1:43:30
Bonita, Haviland Bros.	5:28:39	1:53:39

30-FOOT SLOOPS.—Start, 3:40.

Squaw, Mr. Heath	4:49:07	1:14:07

25-FOOT SLOOPS.—Start, 3:40.

Song and Dance, E. F. Luckenback	4:54:30	1:19:30

21-FOOT SLOOPS.—Start, 3:40.

Wraith, Calvin Tomkins	4:50:00	1:10:00
Wink, W. Barstow	5:00:20	1:20:00
Elsie, C. P. Rosemon	5:02:07	1:24:08

18-FOOT SLOOPS.—Start, 3:40.

Kelpie, Mr. Brown	5:04:08	1:24:08
Pebble, R. W. Spear	5:05:33	1:25:33
Peanut, Calvin Brewer	5:06:00	1:26:00

21-FOOT OPEN CATS.—Start, 3:40.

Martha M., R. Moore	5:08:58	1:28:58

The winners were: Akista, Wraith, and Kelpie. Sailovers, Squaw, Song and Dance, and Martha.

CONSTITUTION RODE OUT GALE.

Storm Shook Her Up at Bristol While Waiting Repairs.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 8.—The Constitution rode out in safety the severe storm of last night, and the strong sea which it caused in Bristol Harbor. As a precaution, an extra anchor was put out from the yacht and she did not drag in the least. This morning the anchor was taken aboard.

There was scarcely any sign of life aboard the yacht to-day. The few members of the crew who remain here are having a leisurely time of it. In the shops, however, the men were hard at work on the mainmast and spars. The plates for splicing the big spar will soon be in position, and it is now hoped that the repairs may be completed by week after next.

As the work on the dismantled mast is being carried on, Capt. Rhodes is spending much time watching the operations. He is anxious to see the Constitution once more in Narragansett Bay. With such good sailing weather, the Constitution's skipper chafes under the delay.

In the Herreshoff boatshop where the mainmast pieces are stretched out in line, the buckled pieces of plates were nearly all out of the way at noon to-day, while the new sections of angle frames and steel plating were being assembled near the spars. A number of the seamen who left here a few days ago for a brief vacation have returned.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 8.—The Philadelphia yawl Flying Cloud, New York Yacht Club, owned by James Laughlin, arrived this afternoon in tow, accompanied by the sloop yacht Spider. Although the yachts are prepared for commission, it is expected they will haul out at the Jacob yard before being commissioned.

Edward Kelly's new fifty-one footer Huguenot was formally christened off the Jacob yard to-day by Mr. Kelly's daughter. Mr. Kelly's family and a few friends, including Larry Huntington, her designer and builder, were the only ones present. Capt. Robert Dennis is in charge of the Huguenot, and it is expected he will be looking for Cord Meyer's Altair in fighting trim about the middle of next week.

The raceabout Rogue, while participating in the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club regatta on Long Island Sound near this place, carried away her mast and had to be towed into Manhasset, afterward being brought to the Jacob yard for repairs.

The old cup defender Columbia sailed past this place to-day trying her new sails and getting in trim for the trial races. Her mainsail sets admirably well, and the yacht looks as if she might yet be able to give the new boat a close match.

Sutherland's Yacht Chartered.

R. A. C. Smith of the New York Yacht Club has just chartered through Gardner & Cox, the steam yacht Catania which is owned by the Duke of Sutherland. The Catania, with her owner, has just returned to Cowes from an extended tour through the Mediterranean. The yacht will be refitted at Cowes, and is expected to arrive in New York Harbor during the first week in July.

The Catania is a large yacht, being 222 feet over all, with a beam of 26 feet 7 inches and a head room in the cabins of 9 feet. She was designed by Watson and built in 1895. She is furnished with triple-expansion engines, carries about 200 tons of coal, and has a maximum speed of fourteen knots. The Catania is a spar-deck vessel, with two teak houses forward, one containing a large dome skylight over the dining room, and a morning or breakfast room, and also the owner's galley. The aft deckhouse contains an owner's study and sitting room, also a teak. Down below in the lower deck aft are six large staterooms and two bathrooms, all handsomely finished. The yacht carries a crew of about thirty men, and is considered one of the handsomest boats in Great Britain.

Frank Gould Has a Steam Yacht.

Frank J. Gould took a short yachting trip yesterday up the Hudson River with a party of friends in his newly chartered steam yacht Tolnette. The yacht is owned by E. E. Smathers of this city, and is entered in the New York Yacht Club. She is 131 feet long and 18 feet wide, and fitted with every convenience. She was designed and built by N. G. Herreshoff at Bristol in 1889. Frank Gould chartered her for the season about four months ago through Gardner & Cox.

Nevada's Victory Pleases Herreshoffs.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 8.—The friends of Charles P. Herreshoff II. are very jubilant to-day over the victory the young man gained over his English competitors in Glasgow when the 65-footer Nevada, designed and owned by him, won by a long lead the race with a host of crack racing boats.

Mr. Herreshoff is barely twenty-one years of age. He is the son of James Herreshoff of California, and a nephew of Nat Herreshoff. He designed the San Toy and another small racer in Bristol last season, both of which proved very fast.

K. A. C. BEAT MORRISTOWN.

Third Game in Amateur League Replete with Heavy Batting.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, June 8.—The Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Morristown Field Club baseball teams of the Amateur Baseball League played here this afternoon, the Knickerbockers winning by the score of 11 to 5. The heavy hitting of both teams was the feature of the contest, Kane, the catcher of the Knickerbockers leading in this respect with a home run and a two-base hit. In the field the Knickerbockers played well, Kane making the only error charged to his side. Daly at short stop accepted seven chances, while Mahoney at second base had three assists and one put-out to his credit. Morristown's chief handicap was a weak outfield, her infield playing a creditable game.

For five innings the Morristown boys held the Knickerbockers safe, not one of them crossing the plate. Morristown in the meantime had scored 1 run in the first inning and another in the fifth inning. In the sixth inning a batting streak combined with errors enabled the Knickerbocker boys to send five men home and assume the lead. With 2 runs in the sixth innings and another in the seventh inning Morristown succeeded in tying the score. The Morristowns, however, could do nothing further in the line of scoring, while the Knickerbockers had no trouble in scoring 6 more runs—five in the eighth inning and one in the ninth inning.

In the three games played thus far in the league the New York Athletic Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, have been the winners. The Morristown Field Club has lost two games, and the Englewood Field Club one. Two games will be played next Saturday, the New York Athletic Club playing the Morristown Field Club at Travers Island, and the Englewood Field Club playing the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. The score in to-day's game:

KNICKERBOCKERS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Blen, cf	2	2	2	0	0		
Daly, ss	2	3	5	2	0		
Mahoney, 2b	1	2	1	3	2		
Kane, c	1	3	8	0	1		
Diesoway, p,1b	1	0	6	0	0		
Hopper, 1b	2	3	7	0	0		
Davies, lf	0	0	4	0	0		
McS'rly, 3b	1	1	0	1	0		
Brocker, rf	1	1	0	0	0		
Total	11	17	27	12	1		

MORRISTOWNS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Howell, 1b	2	2	10	1	0		
Allen, c	1	3	6	0	0		
H. O'Connor	0	2	3	4	1		
Th'km'n,cf	0	0	2	0	1		
Todd, 3b	0	1	0	1	1		
P.O'Con'r,ss	1	1	1	1	1		
Brown, p	1	1	1	2	0		
Lawrence,lf	0	2	2	0	2		
Palmer, rf	0	0	2	1	1		
Total	5	12	27	10	7		

Knickerbocker A. C.	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	1	—11
Morristown F. C.	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Hopper, Kane, McSorley. Three-base hit—Diesoway. Home runs—Kane, Brown, Allen. Sacrifice hits—Blen, Diesoway, (2,) Howell, Throckmorton, (2.) First base on balls—By Diesoway, 2; by Brown, 2. Struck out—By Brown, 2; by Diesoway, 5. Hit by pitcher—Brocker. Umpire—Mr. Leinkouf.

Harness Races at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Results at the Gentlemen's Driving Park to-day follow:

2:28 class, trot; purse, $500.

Bingen, jr., (Garth)	3	1	6	1	5	1		
Rara Avis, (Smith)	1	2	7	4	1	2		
Lady Thelma, (Reddick)	5	4	1	2	4	3		
Ned H. Woodnut, (Haight)	2	6	4	3	2	ro		
Silver King, (Merrefield)	6	5	2	6	3	ro		
Camilla, (Davis)	4	3	3	5	6	ro		
Major S. (Biggs)	7	7	5	7	7	ro		

Time—2:28¼; 2:24½; 2:29¼; 2:28½; 2:24½; 2:24¼.

2:13 class, trot; purse, $500.

Evadna, (Hentschel)	2	1	1	1
Ida C. (Nicholson)	1	2	2	3
Mike Dunn, (Barnes)	3	3	3	2
Wilton Bay, (Kane)	4	dis		

Time—2:17¼; 2:18; 2:18; 2:21.

PRINCETON TIES YALE

Victory by Tigers Nine Yesterday Calls for a Play-Off.

WINNERS PLAYED GOOD BALL

Third Meeting to Decide College Championship Will Be Held in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 8.—Princeton easily won from Yale to-day by the score of 15 to 5 in the second game of the championship baseball series between the two colleges. This makes it necessary to play a third game to decide the championship, as each college has won a game. The tie will be played off in New York on June 15 at the Polo Grounds.

This afternoon's game could not be said to have been once in doubt. The Tigers got a good lead in the first inning and maintained it throughout the contest. Yale put up a plucky fight, but could not understand Underhill's puzzling curves. Guernsey led at the bat for Yale, and quickly struck out, a fact which the thousands of Orange and Black supporters took as an auspicious omen. Then Waddell went out easily at first, and Sharp flew out to Steinwender.

Steinwender led the batting for Princeton, and did it well. He hit the second ball pitched to him for a safety between third and shortstop. Cosgrave followed with a spare drive past short and put Steinwender on third base. Winslow failed to get a fly popped to him by "Dutch" Meier, and Steinwender was soon past the plate with Princeton's first score. This run caused considerable enthusiasm in the Princeton crowds. The bands played and the students filling the bleachers roared with praises of Steinwender and Old Nassau. Before the first inning was over Cosgrave, Meier, and Brown were safely over the plate, and the score was 4 to 0.

No further scoring was done until the fourth inning, when Brown and Hutchings trotted in merrily after Capt. Green had given the leather a sounding whack. Yale failed to score at all until the fifth inning, when two runs were made, the first due to a bad miss of an easy grounder on the part of Meier, and the second due to a good hit by Eliason. When Princeton went to the bat in the fifth Sharpe took Robertson's place in the box, and only took one more score from the Elis that inning. The vast crowd went wild when Hillebrand made a home bagger in the sixth inning when two men were on bases. Cosgrave also distinguished himself by a home run in the eighth inning.

Probably the best individual playing done in the game was the wonderful fielding by Brown in Princeton's left field. He seemed to have wings to his feet, and chased after and caught flies which seemed entirely out of his reach. Underhill pitched a great game for the Tigers, and they can thank him for the completeness of the victory. Besides, the Princetonians were in hard-hitting trim, and it is doubtful if any college pitcher could have held them down the way they played to-day. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
St'nw'd'r,2b	1	2	4	2	0		
Cosgrave, rf	3	2	0	0	0		
Meier, ss	3	1	3	3	2		
Hillebr'd, cf	2	2	0	1	2		
Brown, lf	2	2	4	0	0		
Pearson, 1b	1	1	9	0	0		
Hutch'gs,3b	2	3	0	4	0		
Green, cf	0	3	5	1	0		
Underhill, p	1	0	0	2	0		
Total	15	17	27	13	5		

YALE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Guernsey, 3b	1	1	1	3	0		
Waddell, 2b	0	0	3	3	0		
Sharpe, p. & 1b.	0	0	6	1	0		
Cook, lf	2	2	3	0	0		
O'Rourke, ss	1	0	1	2	2		
Winslow, c	0	0	1	0	1		
Eliason, cf	0	1	0	0	0		
Hirsch, c	0	1	5	0	1		
Robertson, p. & 1b	0	0	4	1	0		
Total	5	5	24	10	4		

Yale	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	—5
Princeton	4	0	0	2	1	4	0	4	.	—15

Stolen bases—Pearson, Cook, (3,) Winslow. First base on errors—Princeton, 4; Yale, 3. Two-base hits—Cosgrave, Guernsey. Home runs—Cosgrave, Hillebrand. Double plays—Waddell and Sharpe, 2; Hasse and Underhill, 1; by Sharpe, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Sharpe, Cosgrave. Struck out—By Robertson, 2; by Sharpe, 3; by Underhill, 4. Wild pitch—Robertson. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—"Tom" Burns.

HARVARD, 11; U. OF P., 3.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 8.—Harvard won its second baseball game with University of Pennsylvania this afternoon, 11 to 3. The game was very poorly played on both sides, and the fielding was loose at critical times. Clarkson was very effective for Harvard in the box and kept down Pennsylvania's hits to one single and a double.

His support, however, was wretched. Capt. Reid did not catch his usual perfect game and made several wild throws. The Harvard team bunched its hits well and took advantage of Pennsylvania's errors. The score:

HARVARD.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Wendell, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Clark, 3b	1	1	1	2	1		
Reid, c	1	1	7	2	1		
Frantz, 1b	2	2	12	0	0		
Stillman, cf	2	1	2	1	0		
Fincke, 2b	1	1	1	3	1		
Devens, rf	2	2	0	0	0		
Coolridge, ss	1	0	2	4	2		
Clarkson, p	1	2	1	4	0		
Total	11	11	27	15	6		

U. OF PENN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Collier, 2b	1	0	3	3	3		
White, ss	0	0	1	3	2		
Jones, 1b	0	0	12	0	1		
Gawth'rpe,cf	1	1	1	0	1		
Newman, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Flavell, c	0	0	4	4	0		
Noble, rf	1	0	0	1	0		
*Bennett	0	0	0	0	0		
Brown, 3b	0	0	2	4	2		
Layton, p	0	0	0	0	4		
Total	3	2	24	16	9		

*Bennett batted for Noble in ninth inning.

Harvard	0	2	0	1	0	4	2	2	.	—11
University of Penn.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3

Earned runs—Harvard, 3. Two-base hits—Devens, Gawthrope. Three-base hit—Clarkson. Home run—Reid. Stolen bases—Wendell, Stillman, Fincke, Devens. Double plays—Reid and Fincke; Coolridge and Frantz. First base on balls—Off Lawton, 2; off Clarkson, 3. Struck out—By Lawton, 3; by Clarkson, 7. Wild pitch—Clarkson, (2.) Time of game 1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

HOLY CROSS, 6; BROWN, 0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8.—Brown's baseball team was defeated to-day for the first time this season by a team outside of the big four. The result was 6 to 0 in favor of Holy Cross. The local team had defeated the Worcester nine in two previous contests, and it was generaly expected she would take the final game. The Brown men played erratically in the field and were unable to hit the ball to good advantage when hits were needed. Several times the local team had men as far as third, but the steady team work of the visitors kept Brown from scoring. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Holy Cross	0	1	0
Brown	0	0	6

Batteries—Coakley and Noonan; Lynch and Whittemore.

COLUMBIA, 11; BOWDOIN, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., June 8.—The unlucky streak which has followed the baseball team of Columbia University since it started on its Eastern trip, was broken to-day, when Bowdoin was beaten in an interesting game by the score of 11 to 6. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Columbia	11	14	2
Bowdoin	6	7	4

CORNELL, 6; CARLISLE, 5.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 8.—Cornell's baseball team defeated the Carlisle Indians here to-day by a close score. The Indians tied the score in the eighth inning. Cornell succeeded in getting a man around the bases in the ninth, winning the game. Had Leroy been given the support that Lyon received, the Indian boys would have won hands down. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cornell	6	9	2
Carlisle	5	11	6

Batteries—Lyon and Whinery; Leroy and Baird.

7TH REGIMENT, 7; WEST POINT, 2.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 8.—In a baseball game here to-day West Point was defeated by the Seventh Regiment team of New York by the score of 7 to 2. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Seventh Regt.	7	11	4
West Point	2	6	5

Batteries—Terry and Hayes; Graham and Hackett.

Gen. Jackson Buys The Commoner.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 8.—The Commoner, by Hanover, dam Margerine, by Algerine, formerly the property of William Wallace, has been sold to Gen. W. H. Jackson of the Belle Meade stud, Tennessee, for $15,000.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks, with Mathewson Pitching, Beaten by Cincinnati.

BROOKLYN BEAT PITTSBURG

Champion Pitcher Was Batted Freely in the Game with Cincinnati—Chicago Won from Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Eleven thousand persons went out to League Park to see the great Christy Mathewson pitch to-day. They left the park happy, for the local team won, and after nine innings that were full of excitement. Hahn opposed Mathewson, and for five innings was on the road to a shut-out for the visitors. Mathewson started out well, and the ease with which he disposed of the Cincinnatis in the first two innings indicated trouble for the locals. In the third inning, however, with one out, Hahn batted for three bases to left—a sharp grounder past Selbach. He scored on McBride's long fly. In this inning Mathewson was cheered on his first time at bat, and he responded with a clean single, which was New York's first.

In the fourth inning the continued cheering seemed to unnerve Mathewson. After Beckley had been retired, Crawford and Steinfeldt reached bases. Irwin hit to Buelow, who fumbled, allowing Crawford to score. Steinfeldt and Irwin then made a double steal. Magoon received Matthewson's only base on balls. Bergen struck out. Mathewson then forced in a run by hitting Hahn. McBride furnished the third out.

In the fifth inning Beckley, Crawford, Steinfeldt, and Irwin hit safely in succession, and the first three scored.

New York came back with a pretty rally in the sixth. After Van Haltren was out Irwin saved Selbach by a wild throw. Strang fouled out. Hickman singled to centre, scoring Selbach. Davis singled to Irwin. Ganzel batted a single to right and Hickman scored. Buelow followed this with a double into the crowd in left field and Davis scored. Wanner struck out. In the seventh inning Van Haltren's double and Strang's single drove in the last run of the game. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
McBride, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Harley, lf	0	1	0	0	0		
Beckley, 1b	1	1	10	1	0		
Crawf'rd, rf	2	2	3	0	0		
Steinf't, 2b	2	2	1	1	0		
Irwin, 3b	0	2	1	1	1		
Magoon, ss	0	0	1	2	0		
Bergen, c	0	0	9	1	0		
Hahn, p	1	1	1	4	0		
Total	6	9	27	9	1		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Van H'n, cf	1	2	4	0	1		
Selbach, lf	1	0	1	0	0		
Strang, 2b	0	1	2	2	0		
Hickman, rf	1	2	2	0	0		
Davis, ss	1	2	1	1	0		
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	10	0	0		
Buelow, 3b	0	1	1	2	1		
Wanner, c	0	1	3	1	0		
Math'son, p	0	1	0	4	0		
Total	4	11	24	9	2		

Cincinnati	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	.	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Buelow, Steinfeldt. Three-base hits—Hahn, Warner. Stolen bases—Irwin, 2; Steinfeldt. First base on balls—Mathewson, 1. Hit by pitcher—Mathewson, 1. Struck out—Hahn, 7; Mathewson, 2. Wild pitch—Hahn. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time—1:50.

BROOKLYN, 7; PITTSBURG, 3.

PITTSBURG, June 8.—Brooklyn won to-day's baseball game with Pittsburg by the score of 7 to 3. Kitson was well nigh invincible, only five hits being made off his delivery, and these were well scattered. Besides, the visitors outplayed the local team at critical stages, and while the former made five errors, they were not costly. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Beaum't, cf	0	0	4	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b	1	1	1	4	0		
Clarke, lf	0	1	3	0	0		
Wagner, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
Brans'd, 1b	1	1	8	1	1		
Leach, 3b	1	1	1	5	0		
Ely, ss	0	0	2	1	0		
Zimmer, c	0	0	6	1	0		
Tannehill, p	0	0	1	1	0		
Wiltse, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	3	5	27	15	2		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Kelley, 1b	0	2	7	0	0		
Keeler, 3b	2	2	1	0	2		
Sheckard, lf	1	1	5	0	0		
Daly, 2b	1	2	2	2	0		
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	3	2		
McC'r'y, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Davis, rf	1	1	1	0	1		
McGuire, c	1	1	7	0	0		
Kitson, p	1	0	0	1	0		
Total	7	11	27	7	5		

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Kelley, Daly, Dahlen. Three-base hits—Wagner, Leach, Daly. Stolen base—Leach. Double play—Leach, Ritchey and Bransfield. Hit by pitcher—By Wiltse, 1. Struck out—By Tannehill, 3; by Wiltse, 1; by Kitson, 6. Passed ball—Zimmer. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	2	2	4	0	0		
Green, cf	1	3	4	0	0		
Doyle, 1b	1	0	11	0	1		
Dexter, rf	1	1	1	0	1		
Childs, 2b	0	2	0	2	2		
Raymer, 3b	0	0	2	2	0		
McC'r'k, ss	0	1	1	4	0		
Kling, c	0	2	4	0	0		
Taylor, p	0	1	0	4	0		
Total	5	12	27	12	4		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	1	1	0	0		
Deleh'ty, 1b	0	0	6	0	0		
Flick, rf	0	0	4	0	0		
Barry, 3b	0	0	2	1	2		
Slagle, lf	0	0	2	1	0		
McFarl'n, c	1	2	4	2	0		
Cross, ss	0	0	2	3	1		
Hallman, 2b	1	0	4	3	0		
White, p	1	0	0	0	0		
Orth, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	4	5	24	10

N. Y. A. C.'S SPRING GAMES

Annual Athletic Competitions Drew a Large Crowd.

HELD ON TRAVERS ISLAND

Stars Were Absent from the Champions' Competitions, but the Sport Was Good.

Although no records were broken at the sixty-sixth annual games of the New York Athletic Club, held yesterday afternoon at Travers Island, some spirited contests were witnessed and a pleasant outing was enjoyed by the 5,000 or more visitors who encircled the little track. The weather was perfect, and with a pleasant breeze and the journey from the city to the beautiful little island property of the club would have been delightful but for the overcrowding of the trains from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, which, as usual, were packed to the doors.

The grounds were unusually beautiful on account of the excessive rains of the past few weeks, which had given the grass and foliage a depth of color which made a delightful contrast with the bright costumes of the spectators. Even the absence of the clubhouse, which was burned last Spring, did not detract from the picturesqueness of the scene, as its site was concealed by a long stand of seats.

The fleet of yachts in the harbor decorated from stem to stern with flags and pennants, and the assemblage of smart vehicles in the grove near the stables all added to the interest and attractiveness of the scene.

From an athletic point of view, the day was one of surprises, and to some extent one of disappointments. In the first place many of the best athletes whose names appeared on the list of entries, including Long, Tewksbury, and Sears, did not compete, though this was not much of a surprise to the well informed.

In the second place, a very poor showing was made by some of the cracks from whom record performances had been expected. It had been confidently anticipated that Flanagan would make a new record in the hammer throw, and it was even hoped that Duffy might make new figures for the 100-yard run, but both these ordinarily reliable performers seemed out of form. Flanagan could not approach his former figures and Duffy failed to qualify in his heat of the 100 yards. He was on scratch, and was unable to get through the handicap men.

As a solace, a special 50-yard race was arranged, in which Duffy attempted to break the record of 0:05⅗, made by Lon Myers in 1884. He came within 1-10 of doing it, making the distance in 0:05 3-5. One of the timers caught the time at 0:05 2-3, but the others had the prevailing figures. Milton Rainey of the Xavier Athletic Association also ran in this race, and was beaten by two yards.

Another surprise occurred in the mile run. There were but five starters—Alexander Grant of the home club, who was on scratch; C. B. Marshall of Columbia University, who had 40 yards; R. L. Sandford of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who had 55 yards; C. A. Brady of the Xavier Athletic Association, with 70 yards, and W. F. Clasen of the National Athletic Club, who had 95 yards.

It was expected that Grant would have no trouble in catching Marshall, and that the struggle for first place would be between these two. But Grant failed to catch the field at all, and the race proved to be between Marshall and Sandford. The former held a good lead until within a hundred yards of the finish, when Sandford made a beautiful finish and won by four or five yards. Marshall was second and Brady third.

E. J. Clapp of Yale University, who is the intercollegiate champion hurdler, won the high hurdles from scratch in 0:16 4-5, but could only make third in the low hurdles, which event was won by a yard by H. Arnold of the Union Settlement Athletic Club, the Amateur Athletic champion, who ran from the ten-yard mark in 0:26 flat. In the quarter-mile run Bishop of Columbia, who had sixteen yards, should have won the race, but was beaten out by five yards by Stephens of Rutgers, who ran from the thirty-two yard mark.

The best race of the day was the one-mile relay race, in which there were three teams entered, representing the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Yale university, and Rutgers College. The men ran in the following order: Knickerbocker Athletic Club—McLoughlin, Holbrook, Sayles, and Edwards; Yale University—Lillie, Walden, Kane, and Clapp; Rutgers College—Malvern, Kirk, Van Ness, and Stevens. Lillie of Yale took the lead at the start and led by five yards until near the end of the quarter, when McLoughlin of the Knickerbockers caught him, and they finished together, fifteen yards ahead of the Rutgers man.

In the second play Holbrook gained 10 yards for the Knickerbockers from Walden of Yale, with Rutgers a quarter of a lap behind. Kane, the Yale man in the third relay, did not gain a yard from Sayles, and Edwards of the Knickerbocker, began the last quarter mile with a lead of 10 yards over Clapp of Yale. The latter made a brave effort and succeeded in cutting down Edwards's lead by one-half, but the Knickerbocker man crossed the line a winner by 5 yards.

There was an inter-scholastic relay race for teams of five each, to run one lap, which was won by the Montclair High School team by a lap, with the New Rochelle High School second and the Newtown High School third. The summaries follow:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Trial Heat—Won by A. W. Burlingame, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (8½ yards;) James P. Cooke, West Side Young Men's Christian Association, (7½ yards,) second. Time—0:10. Second Trial Heat—Won by F. R. Moulton, Yale University, (4 yards;) R. H. Lummis, unattached, (9 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Third Trial Heat—Won by Charles Seitz, Fordham College, (10 yards;) W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (3 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Fourth Trial Heat—Won by George H. Hoffman, Anchor Athletic Club, (5 yards;) R. Ingham, Yale University, (5 yards,) second. Time—0:10. First Semi-Final Heat—Won by Lummis; Moulton second. Time—0:10. Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by Seitz; Edwards second. Time—0:10. Race won by Seitz; Lummis second, Moulton third. Time—0:09 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. P. Arnold, West Side Y. M. C. A., (35 yards;) G. B. Holbrook, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (44 yards,) second; Alexander Mackenzie, Jr., Dwight School, (23 yards,) third. Time—1:56 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Charles W. Stephens, Jr., Rutgers College, (32 yards;) Ogden M. Bishop, Columbia University, (16 yards,) second; Howard Valentine, Flushing Athletic Association, (28 yards,) third. Time—0:49.

120-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by E. J. Clapp, Yale University, (scratch;) J. B. Thomas, Jr., Yale University, (4 yards,) second; W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime Athletic Club, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:16 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—First Trial Heat—Won by E. J. Clapp, Yale University, (scratch;) W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime A. C., (14 yards,) second. Time—0:27 1-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by H. Arnold, Union Settlement A. C., (10 yards;) J. B. Thomas, Jr., Yale University, (5 yards,) second. Time—0:27 4-5. Race won by Arnold, Thomas second, Clapp third. Time—0:26.

One Mile Relay Race.—School teams of five, each running one-fifth of a mile—Won by Montclair, N. J., High School team—T. Dodge, E. Caviga, H. Spalding, H. Camp, and W. Dodge; New Rochelle High School team—H. Smith, L. Leeds, P. Skofield, E. Finch, and O. Hunsden—second; Newtown High School team—Tallman, Duff, Hardgrave, Russell, and Scott—third. Time—3:29 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Trial Heat—Won by A. W. Burlingame, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (12 yards;) Howard Valentine, Flushing Athletic Association, (18 yards,) second. Time—0:22 1-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by Milton Rainey, Xavier College Athletic Association, (22 yards;) Harry C. Hieronimus, Central Young Men's Christian Association, (20 yards,) second. Time—0:21 4-5. Race won by Rainey, Burlingame second, Hieronimus third. Time—0:21 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by R. L. Sandford, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (55 yards;) C. B. Marshall, Columbia University, (40 yards,) second; C. A. Brady, Xavier Athletic Association, third. Time—4:25 2-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Clubs and Colleges, Teams of Four, Each Running One-fourth of a Mile.—Won by Knickerbocker Athletic Club team—W. F. McLoughlin, George Holbrook, P. A. Sayles, and W. S. Edwards; Yale University team, J. Lillie, W. Walden, T. Kane, and E. J. Clapp, second; Rutgers College team, Stephens, St. J. Malverin, H. F. Kirk, P. Van Ness, and C. W. Stevens, third. Time—3:32 4-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (18 inches,) with a jump of 21 feet 9½ inches; Daniel Frank, Union Settlement A. C., (18 inches,) second, with a jump of 21 feet 5½ inches; William Mayne, New York A. C., (14 inches,) third, with a jump of 21 feet 5⅛ inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by R. W. Fraser, Polytechnic Preparatory School, (10 inches,) with a jump of 5 feet 9 inches; William F. Irwin, New York University, (8 inches,) second, with a jump of 5 feet 9 inches; Otto Sasper, St. Bartholomew A. C., (9 inches,) third, with a jump of 5 feet 6 inches.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by Daniel Reuss, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (6 inches,) with a vault of 11 feet 9 inches; A. Pease, Yale University, (7 inches,) second, with a vault of 10 feet 9 inches; D. Thompson, Yale University, (7 inches,) third, with a vault of 10 feet (1 inches.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by A. E. McCauley, St. Batholomew's A. C., (8 feet,) with a put of 37 feet 6 inches; John Flanagan, New York A. C., (5 feet,) second, with a put of 39 feet 10 inches; Richard Sheldon, Yale University, (scratch,) third, with a put of 44 feet 9¼ inches.

Throwing the 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by John Flanagan, New York A. C., (scratch,) with a throw of 161 feet 2½ inches; Richard Sheldon, Yale University, (28 feet,) second, with a throw of 131 feet 4½ inches; F. G. Beck, Yale University, (40 feet,) third, with a throw of 115 feet 5 inches.

Golf at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 8.—Three events were held on the course of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club to-day. In the opening of the all-season contest for the George P. Mellick Cup for women, the winners were the Misses Margaret Goddard, 115—12—103; Lida Van Herwerden, 114—0—114, and Adelaide Ball, 124—10—114. Other scores in the same competition were Miss Flemming, 129—10—119; Maude Vanboskirck, 122—2—120; Mae Evans, 135—9—124. In a ball sweepstakes match the winners were Dr. F. C. Ard, Roger F. Murray, and Howard Wright. The weekly competition for the Golf Committee Cup resulted in the points being won by Dr. Ard, Joseph Sanford, R. F. Murray, and Howard Wright. The scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
F. C. Ard	87	8	79
Joseph Sandford	100	18	82
R. F. Murray	93	10	83
Howard Wright	85	2	83

In the weekly competition for the President's Cup, held at the Park Golf Club this afternoon, the honors were carried off by three members who have heretofore scored no points in the contest, Charles W. McCutchen and Morgan T. Townsend are still in the lead. Points were scored this afternoon by Charles B. Morse, William R. Faber, and S. St. John McCutchen. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net
Charles B. Morse	109	34	75
William R. Faber	113	36	77
S. St. John McCutchen	118	40	78
Samuel Townsend	119	40	79
George T. Rogers	122	38	84
W. J. Buttfield	124	40	84
W. L. Anderson	100	14	86
Roger F. Murray	105	18	87
Charles W. McCutchen	118	30	88
Charles W. McCutchen	115	27	88
H. D. Hibbard	107	18	89

Elkwood Park's Informal Opening.

An informal opening of the remodeled grounds of the Gentlemen's Driving and Field Club of Monmouth County, in Elkwood Park, near Long Branch, N. J., will be held next Wednesday, when the grounds, clubhouse, and race track will be thrown open to the invited guests of the club. Many improvements have been made on the property since the new club took control of it, and the inspection of the accommodations for horses in the new stables and the improvements on the track will be the feature of the day. For the amusement of the guests, there will be matinée racing, after which luncheon will be served in the clubhouse. Arrangements have been made for the special convenience of guests. The members of the House and Grounds Committee are Andrew Freedman, Chairman, and H. K. Baker and J. F. Doerr.

Yale Tennis Players Led Columbia.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8.—In the tennis match between Yale and Columbia teams, played on the grounds of the New Haven Lawn Tennis Club to-day, the singles in the morning resulted in four victories for Yale and one for Columbia. In the afternoon the doubles were the principal events. Yale took both matches in hollow style. The scores were:

Doubles.—Childs and Galpin, Yale, defeated White and Cushing, Columbia, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4; Plummer and Russell, Yale, defeated Mahan and Thurber, Columbia, 6—3, 4—6, 9—7, 6—3.

Singles.—L. E. Mahan, Columbia, defeated C. L. Childs, Yale, 6—2, 6—1; S. L. Russell, Yale, defeated R. B. Cushing, Columbia, 6—2, 6—2; H. A. Plummer, Yale, defeated A. E. Thurber, Columbia, 6—2, 7—5; H. L. Galpin, Yale, defeated R. H. White, Columbia, 9—7, 6—love; F. K. Condit, Yale, defeated W. B. Simmonds, Columbia, 6—love, 6—2.

Princeton's Track Team Captain.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 8.—Announcement was made here to-day that at a recent meeting of the University Track team Alexander W. Coleman, 1902, was re-elected Captain. Coleman is the holder of the Princeton record in the pole vault.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:30	Moon rises..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:11	Gov. Isl'd...12:30	H. Gate....2:23
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:56	Gov. Isl'd...1:15	H. Gate....3:08

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hubert, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Syracusa, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Edenhall, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Montserrat, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	12:00 M.
Servia, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Luxemburg, Hamburg and Inagua	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manilla, Naples and Genoa	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Cuba and Mexico, via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

Deutschland, Hamburg	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Genoa	.....	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores and Italy	.....	.....

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Dominican Republic and Turks Island	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 8:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M., up to June §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May §26 and up to June §15, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York June §15, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June §15 and up to June §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. June §23. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, May 7; Shanghai, May 11; Yokohama, May 16, and Honolulu, May 29, which reached San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, were dispatched east June 5 at 6 P. M., and that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched east June 5 at 2 P. M., and are due in New York to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 9.

El Mar, New Orleans, June 4.
Drumetzier, Hamburg, May 24.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 8.
Lindisfarne, St. Lucia, June 1.
Longships, Shields, May 25.
Manitou, London, May 30.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, May 19.
Minneapolis, London, June 1.
Nubia, Stettin, May 23.
Ontanada, Gibraltar, May 22.
Southern Cross, Shields, May 25.
Torgorm, Barbados, May 26.
York Castle, Shields, May 23.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Caracas, Ponce, June 5.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga., June 7.
Furnessia, Glasgow, May 30.
Georgic, Liverpool, May 30.
Louisiana, New Orleans, June 5.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, May 30.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, May 28.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 6.
Allianca, Colon, June 4.
Concho, Galveston, June 5.
El Paso, New Orleans, June 6.
Massapequa, Pauillac, May 29.
Michigan, Colon, June 3.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, May 28.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 10.
Scotia, Gibraltar, May 28.
Southwark, Antwerp, June 1.
Trave, Gibraltar, June 3.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, June 7.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 6.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 11.
Lahn, Bremen, June 4.
Nord Amerika, Gibraltar, June 2.
Oceanic, Liverpool, June 6.
Antilla, Nassau, June 7.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

British Trader, Antwerp, June 1.
Chicago City, Swansea, June 3.
El Sud, New Orleans, June 8.
Georgian, Liverpool, June 3.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 12.
Karamania, Gibraltar, May 29.

Arrived.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool, June 1, and Queenstown, 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:36 A. M.

SS Edenhall, (Br.,) Clark, Baltimore, June 6, with mdse. in transit to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Gwent, (Nor.,) Titland, Banes, June 2, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 7th.

SS Genesee, (Br.,) Nicols, Plymouth, May 22, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Jeanne Conseil, (Fr.,) Verdois, Bordeaux, &c., March 26, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah, June 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Cromarty, (Br.,) Dunn, Rotterdam, May 23, in ballast to Beche & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

United States Navy collier Hannibal, Easton, Norfolk, with coal; will proceed to Navy York, Brooklyn.

SS Bernard, (Br.,) Evans, Manaos, &c., May 10, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

Steam yacht Carmen, Charles A. Starbuck, owner, New York Yacht Club, passed in Quarantine at 5:03 A. M.

SS Cumbal, (Br.,) Barry, Arica, &c., Feb. 27, with mdse. to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Ask, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port Antonio, &c., June 1, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Hellos, (Ger.,) Janssen, Shields, May 26, in ballast to P. H. Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Navahoe, Johnson, Boston, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston, May 31, and Key West, June 5, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, Havre, June 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Anchored in Quarantine at 10:53 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Martello, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Tampican, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) for London.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Patricia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Ponce, for Porto Rico.
SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Edith, for Baltimore.
SS Ploga, (Dr.,) for Flushing.
SS Anchoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) for Havre, &c.
SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Alleghany, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS British King, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS Calderon, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Buena Ventura, with one barge, for Newport News.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Sardinia, (Br.,) for Hiogo.
SS Hildulf, (Nor.,) for Curacao, &c.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.
SS Nueces, for Key West and Galveston.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 8.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 11 P. M. yesterday.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Capt. Poncelet, for New York, sld. from Havre at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Capt. Jardine, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Daldorf, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Richmond Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, for New York, sld. from Naples June 6.

SS Bork, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Marsden, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 5:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Polarstjernen, (Dan.,) Capt. Brauth, from Fernandina via New York, arr. at Santander June 4.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curet, from New York via Philadelphia, arr. at Bordeaux June 8.

SS Washington, (Ital.,) Capt. De Marchi, from New York via St. Michaels, arr. at Naples June 5.

SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, for New York, sld. from Genoa June 5.

SS Vincenzo Florio, (Ital.,) Capt. Montane, for New York, sld. from Naples June 5.

SS Zillah, (Br.,) Capt. Rees, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, from New York for Christiania, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Metz, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 7:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Curtis, from River Plate for New York, arr. at Santos yesterday.

SS St. Irene, (Br.,) Capt. Clements, from New York for Honskong, arr. at Port Said to-day.

Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Balmoral, (Br.,) Capt. Roop, from New York for Adelaide, &c., was spoken on May 20 on the Equator, longitude 25 degrees.

Notice to Mariners.

CONOVER BEACON (CONOVER AND CHAPEL HILL RANGE FRONT) LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Light-house Board, that on or about June 30, 1901, the height of the screen on each side of the lighthouse at this station will be increased to 30 feet and its color will be changed from black to white with a diagonal black cross. The channel front of the station will then show a white tower with a central belt of red between two white surfaces, each of the latter having a diagonal black cross. The station is located near the beach on the southerly shore of Sandy Hook Bay, and on the southerly prolongation of the axis of the Chapel Hill Range Cut Channel of New York Lower Bay.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 78, No. 373, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1900," Pages 17 and 119.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that a gas buoy, painted brown and showing a fixed white light, has been established, for experimental purposes, in 27 feet mean low water, about 150 feet south of Gowanus Flats (S. W. end) Bay Buoy, entrance to Gowanus Bay, New York Upper Bay.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

Raymond & Whitcomb's

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ALASKA Numerous tours, including Alaska, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Puget Sound, Yellowstone Park, Minneapolis, St. Paul, etc., and providing for all travelling and hotel expenses.

YELLOWSTONE PARK Frequent trips to the wonderland, which, with its spouting geysers, immense paint pots, strange-colored and wonderful formations, and magnificent scenery, stands absolutely alone in the whole world. Salt Lake City and the Rocky Mountain resorts may also be visited.

EUROPE Variable routes, the North Cape, the Continent, Great Britain, etc. The tickets provide for superior accommodations. Stop-over privileges.

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Tours to Hawaii, Japan, Around the World, etc. Foreign money, letters of credit, travellers' cheques. Circulars on application to

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BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg	* 4:30 AM.	
Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10 N't.	*12:10 Nt. Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg Limited..	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 9:55 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
"Royal Limited"...	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

Coney Island.

LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER. 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } half hour later.

LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

EVERY SUNDAY

UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9:30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m., due in New York 7.00 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.

ALL DAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

On Sundays the new fast steel Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25 East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.

Fare for the round trip, $1.00, Children, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays: 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:40, 9:30 P. M.

Last train from Rockaway Beach, 10:40 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

TO WEST POINT and NEWBURGH.—Fast Str. "Ramsdell" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days 9:30 A. M. WEST 129TH ST., Recreation Pier, 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, leave NEWBURGH daily 6:30 P. M., arrive in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.

Fare one way, 50 cts. Round trip, 75 cts.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie. Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

NORTH BEACH

Large double-decked boats leave East 99th St., Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly. Week days, hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.

SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

to WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH, fast Str. RAMSDELL, LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER 9:00 A. M., W. 129TH ST. Recreation Pier, 9:30 A. M. Returning leave NEWBURGH 6:30 P. M. Arrive in New York 10:30 P. M.

Fare one way, 50 CTS. Round trip, 75 CTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.

Builders of—the only Naphtha Launch; high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 11 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn.
A. J. McINTOSH, Yacht Broker, 32 Broadway.

For Sale.—Fine large schooner yacht; six staterooms; perfect condition; valuable inventory. Bargain, P. O. Box 1,877.

Small schooner yacht for sale; in full commission; head room; barg

ALLEGED INCENDIARY PLOT

Three Arrests in Newark Result of Factory Fire in Reading, Penn.

Two Men and a Woman Said to be Members of Organized Gang in Pennsylvania—Other Arrests.

NEWARK, N. J., June 8.—Three arrests were made here this forenoon in connection with an alleged conspiracy to commit arson. The prisoners are Sylvan Friedlander, his wife, Carrie, and Daniel H. Bogert.

Friedlander and his wife conduct a shirtwaist factory on Marshall Street, in this city, and Bogert is employed by them as shipping clerk. The three were arrested on the complaint of Fire Marshal Daniel J. McDermott of Reading, Penn. The charge against them is conspiring to commit arson in Reading. It is alleged that they were implicated in the burning of a large factory in that city, on the building and stock of which there was about $65,000 insurance. The complaint states that shortly before the fire the greater part of the stock was removed. None of the insurance has yet been paid.

This afternoon the prisoners were arraigned and released under $3,000 bail each, Louis Schlesinger going on their bonds.

Last Wednesday Leon Wertheimer, formerly of Reading, Penn., was taken back there from Kansas City, charged with being the one deepest in the alleged crime. It is understood here that detectives are now in New York following Wertheimer's brother and another man, and may arrest them for complicity in the alleged deed.

Friedlander and his wife, who are each about thirty-five years of age, carry on their business here under the firm name of the New Shirt Waist Company. The concern employs about forty hands, mostly girls. The Friedlanders reside at 67 Park Street, East Orange. Bogert, who is said to have been in their employ in Reading, gave his address as 58 South Street. The Friedlanders started in business here in January.

Four weeks ago Detective Billings of Reading came to this city on the case. He went back shortly after this and proceeded to Kansas City, where he arrested Wertheimer and took him to Reading. Since then, it is claimed, the prisoner has confessed and implicated the five other persons. Billings returned here on Thursday, accompanied by another detective, since which time the two officers have had several conferences with the local and the New York police authorities.

With detectives from this city, the two Reading officials went to the New Shirt Waist Company's office and arrested Bogert and the Friedlanders. They were taken to Police Headquarters and there secured the services of a lawyer. Later they were arraigned. They said they had no statement to make, except that they were innocent.

ARRIVALS ON THE CAMPANIA.

Explorer Dr. Donaldson Smith and Canon Hobson Among Them—Miss Langhorne's Derby Pool.

Among the passengers who arrived by the Cunard Line steamship Campania, from Liverpool, yesterday was Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, the African explorer. He came from London, where he was recently made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

Canon Hobson, the founder of the Policeman's Christian Association, was another passenger on the Campania. This association was founded eighteen years ago in a cellar in Liverpool. It had three members at the start, but to-day has over 100,000 throughout Great Britain and her colonies. He comes over to visit his sister, in Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.

Other passengers were E. Tabernacle of The London Advertiser, George Hughes of The Daily Express, London, and Robert Curphy of The Isle of Man Times. They are going to tour Canada in order to gather information for articles, the object of which will be to show whether Canada or the United States is the more desirable field for immigrants.

"Who won the Derby?" was perhaps the most popular question among the passengers as the steamship reached this port. In midocean many of the saloon passengers had gathered in the smoking room and made up a pool on the winner of the event. Over $100 was realized, and it was turned over to Miss Nannie Langhorne of Philadelphia yesterday. Miss Langhorne had bid in Volodyovski, the horse that carried the colors of William C. Whitney to victory.

Purser Graham of the Campania, who has been ill for some time with pneumonia, has resumed his services aboard.

TUG SANK, ONE MAN DROWNED.

Craft Was Being Towed and Victim Was Inside Boiler Making Repairs.

The tugboat John S. Heath, a small craft of about twenty tons, suddenly sank in Buttermilk Channel, in the Upper Bay, yesterday morning, and a boilermaker, James Clyde, who was at work in the boiler, was drowned. The remaining three men on the boat were rescued.

The Heath was being towed by the tug P. Anderson from the foot of Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, to the Columbia Engineering Works, at Atlantic Basin, to have a patch put on her boiler. When in the Upper Bay the boat suddenly sank. On board were the Captain, Lode Winnett; William Hines, a deck hand, and two boilermakers. Clyde was inside the boiler, preparing it for the patch that was to be put on. He could not get out and was drowned. The explanation advanced for the sinking of the Heath was that she became enveloped in the cat water of the Anderson, filling and sinking before those on board knew what the matter was.

AN ECHO OF THE CARTER CASE.

Alleged Accomplices of Convicted Officer Surrendered by Bondsmen.

Abram J. Rose, as counsel for Capt. Benjamin D. Greene, John F., William T. and Edward H. Gaynor, in order to bring the question of the validity of the indictment of the defendants before the United States Supreme Court yesterday morning, in behalf of the bondsmen, surrendered the four men, who were held by Judge Addison Brown of the United States District Court for their appearance to stand trial in Savannah, Ga., on the charge of conspiring with ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter to defraud the Government in harbor improvement work in Southern harbors.

The men were taken before Judge Lacombe on an application for a writ of habeas corpus, which was denied, and Mr. Rose at once took an appeal from this decision.

The bonds of the four defendants, $25,000 in the cases of Capt. Greene and John F. Gayner, and $10,000 each in the cases of William T. and Edward H. Gaynor, were then renewed before United States Commissioner Shields and the defendants were at once released. The arguments in the case will be heard by the Supreme Court during the Autumn.

Peter Cooper School Wins Debate.

The first debate between the Peter Cooper and the De Witt Clinton High Schools took place on Friday at the Mott Avenue Annex. The Peter Cooper High School is for both boys and girls, and the debating team was composed of two girls and one boy. They defeated the three boys of the De Witt Clinton School after a very close contest. The question was: Resolved, That the United States should construct the Nicaraguan Canal. It was held in the affirmative by Miss Rose Schramm, Miss Lena Faulkner, and James T. Brady of the Peter Cooper High School, and was denied by Messrs. Samuel Sobel, Edward Goldwater, and Arthur Hutter of the De Witt Clinton School. The judges were Ex-Congressman Philip E. Low, Prof. Shepard of Columbia, and the Rev. Daniel Russel, Jr.

Senator O. H. Platt to Lecture on Cuba.

At the Hotel Savoy on Friday evening next, June 14, Orville Hitchcock Platt, United States Senator from Connecticut, will address the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in New York on the subject of "Cuba."

JOE PHILLIPS STILL HELD.

Youthful Breadwinner Decides to Remain in Protectory Rather than Be Adopted and Leave Home.

Although the mother of Joe Phillips, the fifteen-year-old boy who was committed to the Catholic Protectory, has been released from the workhouse, the boy is still at the institution. Magistrate Pool, who had arranged to have the boy enter the home of Dr. and Mrs. Coe, sent an order for his release, but the lad decided that he would remain where is is rather than be separated from his mother and sisters. The Magistrate then recalled his release order.

It may now be possible for the mother to sue out a writ of habeas corpus to secure the release of the boy. Even though that does not become necessary it will be impossible to secure his freedom for several days at least.

"Mrs. Phillips has not yet, so far as I am aware, made formal application to the authorities of the Catholic Protectory for the custody of her boy," said John R. Rodrigue, Actuary of the institution. "When she does the matter will have to go before the Board of Managers at the next meeting, which occurs some time next week. She will then have to produce evidence tending to show that she is a fit and proper person to have the control of the boy, and the board will then decide whether it is advisable to turn him over to her. Naturally she is the guardian of the lad, but the action of the Court in sending him to the Protectory has abridged, even though it has not wiped out, her rights in the premises.

"The boy is certainly a brave, generous youngster, deserving of the greatest success, but such cases as his are by no means uncommon. We have dozens of similar ones every year, the only difference being that it is generally a girl instead of a boy who makes such a heroic effort to support a family."

PARK AVENUE SITE SOLD.

Another Purchase in the Interests of Rapid Transit by the Subway Realty Company.

The Subway Realty Company has bought the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, extending about 100 feet in depth on either street to the property of the Lincoln National Bank. The Subway Realty Company is an auxiliary of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, formed especially to acquire title to whatever private property is needed for building the underground road, and this purchase is made necessary by the curve of the road from Park Avenue into Forty-second Street, passing under the corner of the property.

The sellers of the block front are the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company. They acquired it about two months ago—the Forty-second Street end from the New York Central Railroad and the Forty-first Street end from John B. Lockhart of Pittsburg, Penn. It was announced at that time that a fourteen-story hotel would be erected on the site, but the price offered by the Subway Realty Company was evidently tempting enough to cause the abandonment of that plan. In fact, the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company has not yet taken title to the New York Central's part of the property.

No figures have been made public in connection with the present deal. Douglas Robinson, who has acted as broker for the Subway Realty Company in its previous purchases, declined to say anything in regard to this transaction. It is said that the various tenants in the buildings now on the property, with whom satisfactory arrangements were made when the hotel scheme was in prospect, received notice yesterday to vacate immediately.

What use will be made of the block front after the subway is completed, has not yet been decided. August Belmont says that the Subway Realty Company was organized primarily to avoid the delay of securing private property by condemnation proceedings. After the tunnel work is completed it may resell the properties upon what it considers favorable terms, or may undertake their re-improvement with modern structures. The company's other purchases include the Eno triangle, formed by the junction of Broadway and Seventh Avenue at the southerly end of Longacre Square, and several parcels on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, just east of Broadway.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY EXTENSION

Mayor and Controller Confer—New Watershed Said to be Needed.

Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler will consult to-morrow on the question of extending New York's water supply. The need of a new water shed has been urged by Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department, who says that $10,000,000 should be spent every year for at least three years, so that any danger of a water famine would be averted.

The city officials want the United States Geological Survey to extend their work over the sections of country adjacent to the City of New York, as the Government officials claim to be able to tell how many gallons of water pass a given point on a river at any time. This information would be valuable to the city. Commissioner Dalton and Controller Coler spent several days last week going over the water sheds in Westchester County.

HAD A COUNTERFEIT £5 NOTE.

Man, Arrested Trying to Exchange It, Says He Bought It.

Luigi Gross of 18 Cottage Place, an Italian, who is a small contractor, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday and held in $2,500 bail for examination on the charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit £5 Bank of England note. Gross says he bought the counterfeit from a man and paid nearly $25 for it, believing it to be a genuine note.

Yesterday morning he tried to exchange it for United States money at the office of William C. Clark & Sons, in the Tribune Building. The clerk recognized it at once as counterfeit and notified the Secret Service office, in the Post Office Building. The agent in charge, William J. Flynn, arrested Gross.

In default of bail the prisoner was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. This is the first time in many years that a counterfeit of a Bank of England note has appeared here. The note is well executed, and the Secret Service men are seeking to trace its source.

Help Wanted in Decorating a School.

The Public Education Association is trying to make the interior of a public school in the Tenth Ward a model of what a decorated school should be. Casts and pictures have already been placed in twenty classrooms, while eleven rooms yet remain undecorated. In this particular school the pictures are enjoyed not only by the children in the daytime, but also by the attendants at the night school. When the work is completed the association hopes to be able to invite the public to view the result of its labors. Contributions are needed to carry on the work. A room will be named for the donor of each $50. Send to Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, President P. E. A., 9 West Ninth Street, or Miss Winifred Buck, 48 West Fortieth Street.

Rev. S. Scovell for Plymouth Church.

The Rev. Samuel Scovell of Vineland, N. J., son-in-law of Henry Ward Beecher, has been appointed an assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Scovell will have charge of the Mayflower Branch of the church and will fill the place of the Rev. Horace Porter, who has received a two years' vacation on account of ill-health.

Richard Croker, Jr., Sails for England.

Richard Croker, Jr., sailed for England on the Atlantic Transport liner Menominee yesterday. He is going to Wantage to join his father, the Tammany leader. There were a number of his friends at the pier to see him off.

A New Parish House.

A new parish house, to be occupied as a kindergarten and Sunday school, will be erected by the Church of the Incarnation, at 242 to 248 East Thirty-first Street, on a plot 74 by 100. The building will be three and four stories in height, and, according to the estimate of Architect Henry Vaughan, will cost $75,000.

Mr. L. D. BETTS, Chewsville, Washington Co., Md., writes:
"A neighbor of mine had a daughter fourteen years old afflicted with GOITRE. After trying many remedies in vain he commenced using Jayne's Alterative, with occasional applications of iodine, as directed, and these two CURED HER."
For all Colds use
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
—Advertisement.

DIVVER ANSWERS A CHARGE.

Mr. Foley Says the ex-Judge Left Indicted Followers to Care for Themselves.

A new phase in the fight of Councilman Thomas F. Foley against ex-Judge Patrick Divver for the Tammany leadership of the Second Assembly District developed yesterday. The Divverites accused Councilman Foley of making a statement to the effect that ex-Judge Divver in 1894 went to California when his Inspectors were indicted for alleged election frauds, and further, that Foley had to look after their interests. Ex-Judge Divver was very angry about the statement, and made the following reply:

"I would like Mr. Foley to show me an instance where he has ever paid any money to the families of indicted Inspectors or benefited them in any shape or form. If he does, I will give $500 to any charitable institution he chooses to name. The fact is that I had to go to California in 1894 because my son was critically ill. The day previous to my departure I saw the District Attorney, who was then Col. Fellows, and asked him whether any of the men in my district were likely to be indicted. He told me that there was no danger, that no complaints had been received, and that I could go away with a clear conscience.

"As I had to leave the city for California, as I said, on account of my son's illness, I went away, but before I left I told the men in charge of affairs in the district to notify me without delay in case anything happened, and to spare no expense in providing for the families of accused men and looking after their interests. It so happened that eight of the Tammany workers were indicted in the district. Any fines in their cases were paid by the Divver Club. Three of them were sent to prison, and the wives of two of them were provided with employment.

"Everything possible was done for these men, and no expense was spared in securing their release by the Divver Club."

THIS DOG RELISHED LEATHER.

So He Ravenously Devoured the Ledgers of His Bankrupt Owner.

"Jack" is a collie dog with an appetite for Russia leather and account books. He is owned by Louis Peters, a manufacturer of licorice, who lives at 120 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City. Mr. Peters filed a petition in bankruptcy, and his creditors met yesterday in Hoboken to give evidence as to their claims. When Mr. Peters was asked to produce his books he said he had none.

"What became of them?" asked Randolph Perkins, who represented the creditors.

"My dog Jack ate them," said Mr. Peters in the same matter-of-fact tone in which he might have announced that Jack had eaten a piece of meat.

When Mr. Perkins expressed doubt on the subject, Mr. Peters explained that his dog had an inordinate appetite for Russia leather, and chewed up every blank book he could find in order to get the binding.

"What sort of a dog is he?" asked Mr. Perkins; "a cross between a goat and an ostrich?"

"No," said Mr. Peters, "he is a pure-bred collie."

"I should like you to produce him here," continued Mr. Perkins.

"I couldn't do that," said Mr. Peters. "He is a vicious dog, and would be sure to bite some one."

James S. Rudinger was appointed trustee to take charge of Mr. Peters's property. He reported afterward that there was no dog at the licorice factory, but that at Peters's house he found a small collie that seemed to be very playful and affectionate. He did not tempt its appetite, however, with a blank book and could give no evidence on that point.

COL. MURPHY ON THE RAIDS.

Police Commissioner Says Alleged Gamblers Are Only "Handbook Makers."

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday continued to declare that there were no poolrooms doing business in New York City.

"Do you consider Justice Jerome's raid yesterday successful?" the Commissioner was asked.

"Raid?" was the reply. "That wasn't a raid at all. Those people there were simply making hand books. You can't stop them doing that, and the books are easy to make. Why, my own men were watching that place, and I received a report on it only the other day. The District Attorney has it now."

"Will you make the report public?"

"No. You can get it down stairs. There isn't a poolroom open in this city, so far as I know. All the pool selling that is being done is done by hand books. I have just ordered Inspector Clayton to report if there are any in Long Island City."

"Are you convinced by the raids and disclosures of the Committee of Fifteen that gambling and vice exist to any large extent in the city, or that any Police Captains have been derelict in their duty?"

"No, Sir. Not at all."

"How do you expect these raids to result politically?"

"Every one makes votes for Tammany."

The Commissioner didn't think the raid on 36 Beaver Street by Justice Jerome on Friday was any reflection on Capt. Creamer's administration of affairs in the First Precinct.

It developed later from inquiry about the "report" the Commissioner spoke of, that one of his men had been to the alleged poolroom at 36 Beaver Street and had been refused admittance, according to his own statement. It was declared that he had been stopped by a "lookout"; an alarm bell rung, and admittance refused him, as he wasn't known.

Capt. Creamer said yesterday that he didn't know anything about the existence of a poolroom at the address raided.

MRS. ASTOR'S GIFT TO POLICE.

Contributes $50 to the Pension Fund as Appreciation of a Favor.

A formal letter which Police Commissioner Murphy received yesterday from Mrs. John Jacob Astor contained a sum of $50, with the direction that it be added to the Police Pension Fund. The letter, Commissioner Murphy said, did not give any specific reason for the gift. It is supposed, however, that it is an expression of appreciation for something the police did for Mrs. Astor a few days ago.

A coachman, who is employed by Mrs. Astor, attempted suicide at 5 East Fifty-sixth Street, and was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. The man, who was, of course, a prisoner, would ordinarily have been transferred from the Presbyterian Hospital to the prison ward at Bellevue. By Mrs. Astor's request the coachman was permitted to remain in the hospital where he was first taken.

Police Chief's Dismissal Confirmed.

The application of George Krieger for a writ of certiorari to review the ordinance of the Union Hill Council, by which he was deposed from the office of Chief of Police, was yesterday denied by Justice Gilbert Collins at Jersey City. He ruled that as the original ordinance making Krieger Chief of Police was passed by the Council the board's right to repeal the ordinance was unquestionable.

LOANED TRAMP 2 CENTS; GOT $1.

Hoboken Jailer Had Helped Prisoner to Buy Tobacco Two Years Ago.

Martin Munzinger, of Phoenix, Ariz., was locked up in Hoboken two years ago for disorderly conduct. He had spent all his money but three cents, and wanted a package of tobacco to smoke out the mosquitoes that infested his cell. Doorman Christopher Stanton gave him two cents and furnished him pipe and matches.

Munzinger was discharged next day, and as he went away he said to Stanton: "I am greatly obliged to you. You will hear from me again."

Stanton forgot all about the matter until yesterday when he received a letter from Munzinger inclosing a one dollar bill. Munzinger apologized for the delay, saying he had been tramping all over the country and only reached home a week ago.

A LAWYER DISBARRED.

Waldorf H. Phillips Is Now Serving a Sentence for Grand Larceny.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has granted a motion to strike the name of Waldorf H. Phillips from the roll of attorneys of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

The motion was made by Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., in behalf of the Bar Association. In the papers submitted to the court it was shown that Phillips was convicted of the crime of grand larceny in the second degree on April 8, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary. He is now serving his sentence.

LEGAL NOTES.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PHYSICIANS.—A judgment recovered by Annie Gerken against Dr. Warren O. Plympton for the injuries received by her because of his neglect as her physician and surgeon, has been sustained on appeal by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The verdict, which was for $2,000, the plaintiff stipulated to reduce to $500. On July 29, 1897, Mrs. Gerken fractured her left arm, and the next day Dr. Plympton was called to attend her. He put her arm in splints, and directed her to carry it in a sling. Dr. Plympton attended her until Sept. 12, when, upon an examination, he found that the bones had not united. After treating them, he again put on the bandage and told her, she avers, that he was going away for ten days or two weeks, on his vacation. He did not, however, return for five weeks, when he again examined the arm, and found that the bones had slipped from their position, overlapped, and formed a union, causing a deformity which is permanent unless the bones are refractured, placed in the proper position, and then allowed to unite. Dr. Plympton testified that when going on his vacation he told the patient he would be away for two or three weeks, and that if she desired him to call again she must send for him. Justice Ingraham, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, says the crucial point in the case was which of these versions was true, and that was left for the jury to determine. The Court says further: "A physician who undertakes the treatment of a patient is bound to exercise not only the skill required, but also care and attention in attending his patient until he notifies the patient that his professional relations are terminated. A physician and surgeon engages to bring to the treatment of his patient care, skill, and knowledge, and while, when exercising these, he is not responsible for mere errors in judgment, he is chargeable with knowledge of the probable consequence of an injury, or of neglect in its treatment or unskillful treatment."

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BILL OF PARTICULARS IN SLANDER SUIT.—Wesley O. Rowe refused to give Harrison B. Washburne a bill of particulars in his suit against the latter for slander, and the Special Term of the Supreme Court upheld him in taking that stand. The Appellate Division, however, holds that the defendant is entitled to a bill of particulars which will inform him more accurately of the place where plaintiff intends to prove the slanderous words were uttered, and also the name of at least one of the persons in whose presence and hearing they were spoken. The plaintiff is a dealer in cotton in this city, and also an inventor. He alleged that Washburne said this of him, "in the presence and hearing of divers persons": "He [meaning the plaintiff] is a schemer, [meaning a cheat, knave, and swindler, and one with whom it was not safe or fit to have business dealings.] He beat me out of $5,000 by selling me a patent mail box, of which he had no patent." (meaning that plaintiff had swindled him out of $5,000 by fraud.) The plaintiff contended that the words are actionable per se, but did not make sufficient allegations to allow proof of special damages. Consequently, the Court holds, the defendant is not entitled to a bill of particulars in that regard, nor is he entitled to a bill of particulars showing that plaintiff is a dealer in patents.

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DEMAND MUST FIRST BE MADE.—David C. Taylor, a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, was removed on the last day of March, 1898, by the late John Purcell, who was then Commissioner. A judgment dismissing an alternative writ of mandamus, secured by Taylor in seeking for reinstatement, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division, because no demand for reinstatement was made by relator on the present Commissioner of Jurors, Charles Welde. The judgment below was mainly on the ground of relator's laches in not instituting this proceeding until Sept. 21, 1898. Mr. Purcell died on the 12th day of September in that year, and it appeared that Taylor had verified a petition on the 13th of that month, but it was not used. The Court thinks the excuse made for the delay a reasonable one, but says that it is a general rule that before a writ of mandamus should issue, the application must show a demand and refusal, either in express terms or by conduct from which such refusal may be implied, unless the performance of that which it is sought to compel is in the nature of a public duty, and here the matter of the relator's claim was one purely of personal right. A demand made on the predecessor, the Court holds, would not suffice.

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LIQUOR TAX CERTIFICATE REVOKED.—An order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court confirming a report of a referee recommending that the liquor tax certificate of Timothy Crowley, a saloon keeper of this city, be revoked has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. The referee found that Crowley sold liquor on Oct. 3, 1900, during the prohibited hours, and also that he had curtains so as to prevent a view from the street. The witnesses of the violations of law complained of were Deputy Superintendents of Election. "The fact that they were public officers," says Justice Ingraham, for the court, "does not make them incompetent witnesses. The appellant testified that the description of the saloon as given by these witnesses, was that of the saloon next door to his, and that his saloon was closed at 1 o'clock every night; that he never kept open after 1 o'clock, and he was corroborated by his barkeeper and waiters. This presented a question of fact, but we do not think it sufficient to overcome the evidence produced on the part of the petitioner."

Stern Brothers

The following Special Values will be offered Monday, June 10th

Cloak Departments

Ladies' Capes
of accordion plaited Liberty Chiffons, made on silk, in black, white and gray, at $12.00

English Rain Coats
of herringbone cheviots, with yokes or semi-fitting, at $14.75

Suit Department

Dotted Silk Chambray Suits
in white, light blue, rose, lavender, pink and bluet, at $8.75

French Organdie Suits
trimmed with Valenciennes Lace and Swiss Embroidery, at $12.75, 19.50

Wash Skirts
of Pique, Linen and Duck, for Golfing, Traveling and Street Wear.

Ladies' Underwear

On the Second Floor
A large collection of very desirable garments of their own make,
At Special Prices

Drawers, at 32c, 57, 85
Chemises, at 37c, 63, 89
Night Robes, at 65c, 97, $1.25
Petticoats, at $1.23, 1.85, 2.50

Silk Departments

Another purchase of
Printed Foulards in the most desirable combinations and colors, 39c, 45
Black Taffeta Silks, Extra quality, at 48c

Very Exceptional Values in

Ladies' Shirt Waists

White Lawn Waists, Embroidered fronts and tucked backs, at 73c
White Dotted Swiss Waists, with four rows of embroidery and cluster tucked front, stock collar, at 95c
Mercerized Chambray Waists, in the most desirable colors, with embroidered spots and figures, with duck stock collar and tie to match, $1.25

Parasols

Plain and Fancy Striped Taffeta Silk, at $1.95
Plain and Embroidered Polka Dot Hemstitched Taffeta Silks, handles ornamented with cherries, at $2.45
Rich Silks in floral designs also black and white effects, at $2.95

And the remainder of this season's
High Cost Parasols
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Important Sale of

Boys' Summer Apparel

Washable Sailor Suits
of imported Galateas, Chambrays, Linen and white Duck, 3 to 12 years 95c, $1.38, 1.95
Value $1.75 to 4.98

Single-breasted Suits
of all wool cheviots, belt straps with leather belt on trousers, 7 to 16 yrs., $3.90
Heretofore $5.00 to 6.50

Sailor and Russian Suits
of serges and cheviots, sizes 3 to 12 yrs., $3.75, 5.00
Heretofore $5.50 to 8.90

Trousers, of all wool navy blue cheviots and serges, 3 to 16 yrs., 59c, 98
Value $1.00 and 1.50

Girls' and Misses' Departments

Girls' Sailor Suits
of White Pique, Blue or Rose Chambray, handsomely trimmed, 3 to 14 yrs., Value $3.50 $1.98
of Navy Blue, Brown or Red English serges, 3 to 12 yrs., Value $5.50 $3.75

Misses' Skirts
of White Pique, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $3.50 to 5.75 $1.98, 2.95, 3.95

Golf and Walking Skirts
of plaid back cloths, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $8.50 $5.75

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Summer Wash Fabrics.

200 pieces Lawns and Batistes, 32 inches wide, fast colors, in spots, stripes and floral effects, all handsome patterns, sold regularly at 18c, for this sale - - - 12½c yard

100 pieces Scotch Madras, 32 inches wide, fast colors, regular value 25c, for this sale - - - - - 15c yard

Woolen Dress Goods.

100 pieces Camel's Hair Cheviots, 50 inches wide; the popular fabric for traveling dresses, Seaside and mountain wear; will not wrinkle or spot with rain or show dust. Special price for this sale - - - - - 55c yard

Silk Remnants.

In lengths of from 3 to 16 yards, comprising Printed Foulards and India Silks (this season's goods), will be closed out, on Monday, at prices quoted:

35c per yard, worth 65c. 45c per yard, worth 79c. 55c per yard, worth 89c.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Specials For Monday. Ladies' Dept. Skirt & Waist Sale.

Shirt Waists—dimity, batiste, India white lawn, silk, gingham, grass linen, china and taffeta; newest sleeves and stocks, also low neck and button back. These waists are cut right, fit right and sizes perfect, *$1.00* up.

Etamine Skirts, double graduated flounce, taffeta trimmed—made over fine silk drop skirt, all shades, *$12.75,* value $19.50.

Three lots of Walking, Tourist and Golf Skirts, medium and light weight, in grays and oxfords, also the fashionable blue and black, with white stripe. These skirts are made in our factory—man-tailored, perfect hanging, at about ⅓ less than elsewhere; special for Monday. *$3.75, $4.75 & $6.75,* great values.

Hackett Carhart & Co.
Broadway and 13th St.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Summer Sale.

Monday, June 10th.

Costumes.

Barège, Batiste, Organdie, Foulard and Crêpe de Chine Gowns.
Black Barège Skirts, silk lined.

Cotton Dresses.

Dimity, Linen and Imported Canvas Suits,
Reduced Prices.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Vantine's

IMPORTERS: RUGS, SILKS, CURIOS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST
2d Floor and Window Display.

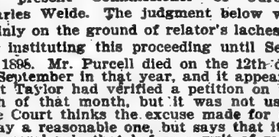

The Vantine Madagascar Grass Hat at $1.50

The coolest and smartest hat for golf, coaching, tennis and cycling.
Fast colors, impervious to water and dampness.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCTIONS.
THE CONVENIENT SEASON,

to give that dainty touch of fresh beauty to round out each room is passing quickly. We have reduced our artistic designs; Mercury himself might have gathered the styles—from so many different peoples and times do they come.

For the drawing-room—dainty designs from France—reception chairs, $11.00 to $45.00, (former prices, $14.00 to $59.00.) Corner chairs, $5.00 to $20.00, (former prices, $7.00 to $26.00.)

For the dining-room—Flemish Oak Sideboards, $28.00 to $195.00, (former prices, $40.00 to $261.00.) Extension tables, $38.00 to $100.00, (former prices, $52.00 to $125.00.) Mahogany Sideboards, $37.00 to $200.00, (former prices, $46.00 to $262.00.) Extension tables, $40.00 to $75.00, (former prices, $53.00 to $100.00.)

Reduced factory prices on all the Summer novelties, too, which are fast going countryward, so promptly.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Sunday
June 9, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Horner's Furniture.

Whether wanted for Town or Country Homes our stock affords best selection and best values.

Dining Room Furniture in all the new woods and finishes——Bedroom Furniture in all the light and dark woods and White Enamel——Parlor, Library and Hall Furniture in latest styles——Brass Bedsteads in all the newest patterns——Writing Desks, Bookcases, Cheval Glasses, Dressing Tables, Fancy Chairs, Easy Chairs, Rockers, &c., in unequalled assortments and at all prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

LIFE AT PEEKSKILL CAMP

Cavalrymen Supplanted by Eighth Regiment and First Battery.

Lively Times at the Athletic Contests of Squadron A—Great Kidnapping Plot Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, June 8.—Hospitality strove with hospitality last night, but it was a dead heat. Neither Troop C nor Squadron A could outdo the other, and the evening's entertainments resolved themselves into one grand love feast.

The first part of the evening was more particularly Squadron A's own. The cup and ribbons won in the field day games were presented at Maj. Bridgman's tent amid volleys of applause for the winners, and when Maj. Bridgman complimented the winners of the laurels and said they had honored the Squadron as well as themselves, that the games had been the best ever held in camp, and he would be proud and glad if next Winter's events were as good, the camp rang with prolonged cheering.

Then Lieut. Russell Bellamy, Assistant Surgeon of the Squadron and chairman of the athletic committee, "Looking Backward" thanked the athletic troopers for their assistance in making the year so successful, and delivering the valedictory of the committee, turned affairs athletic over to the new committee, which came into power last evening.

Still the night was somewhat in the control of the Squadron, but in the Squadronic Track Athletics, which Dr. Bellamy declared our next in order, Troop C got an entering wedge which they used with advantage later in the evening in carrying off bodily the entire Squadron into the Brooklyn street. As the A boys lined up along the troack for the events, the C chaps mingled among them, being ordered, under pain of walking home, to grab as many A men as possible and stampede the rest to C's street, after the games, meantime disguising themselves as much as possible by rooting for Squadron A. This they did so admirably that they scarcely cheered when a C man won a race.

The games started with an unexpected dog fight. "Jack," Troop I's mascot, got into an altercation with a wooly dog of the street, and did him up in six and a quarter seconds, being himself done up in two seconds by a Troop I man, who tucked "Jack" under his arm.

This little diversion almost precluded a race between the fat artificers who had been placed on the scratch when Jack had his unpleasantness, for they ran over the 50-yard course to see the fight, to the great detriment of their wind. They were gotten back after some little difficulty and having received ten minutes within which to recover their breath, were started off.

The time limit was fifteen minutes, but the race was won by Morse, the great Princeton football player of Troop 1, in 14:13⅘, thus establishing a new record. Putnam, the Columbia oarsman, started at a thirty-four stroke and hit it up to forty-eight one yard from the finish, but it was too late to do any good, and he went to second place.

A three-legged race followed, going to Monroe and Powers of Troop 2, Morse and Hall, Troop 1, second.

In the long man's race, Chris Wilson, one of Cornell's famous track athletes, distanced all competitors, with Hickox, a Yale man of Troop 2, second. It was now so dark and the running so swift that it was hard to tell where the rest of the bunch were when the leaders crossed the finish line.

The officers' race followed, and here the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. The course was shortened to fifty yards because it was not supposed the officers could run further at a stretch.

The Second Lieutenants ran first, and Frelinghuysen of Troop 3 won first place, Kerr of Troop C second, and Ward of Troop 3 third.

In the heat for First Lieutenants McLear of Troop C, who ran in his stocking feet, won. The other officers wore boots, consequently there was no second.

As there was no race for Majors, Major Bridgman entered the heat for Captains, and was still running when the race was ended. The event was won by Capt. De Bevoise of Troop C, Capt. Camman, Troop 2, second. In the finals, Capt. De Bevoise won out, his First Lieutenant, McLear, being a close second.

The short man's race closed the programme with W. N. Powers, Troop 2, first; Elliott Henderson, Troop 1, second.

It was then Troop C broke out and, capturing the entire squadron, led them into C's street, which was illuminated with candles. A velvety punch had been brewed, and there were cheese sandwiches, crackers, and cigarettes galore. The troop were all hosts, and their guests wanted for nothing. An impromtu programme of singing and speaking followed, and a short speech from Major Bridgman, in which he said the troop had been attached to the squadron by order of Gen. Roe, but now the squadron by its own volition was attached to the troop.

This morning at 7 o'clock Troop C, in command of Capt. De Bevoise, left camp, and two hours later the squadron departed. From that hour until 11 o'clock the camp was in the sole custody of two artillerymen of the First Battery, the only privates in camp. Then the Eighth Regiment, in command of Col. James M. Jarvis, marched up the hill, having come to the Roa Hook station by train. At the same hour at the Peekskill freight depot the First Battery was unloading its horses and guns, and having an interesting time with their animals, some of whom did not like the unusual harness and the heavy rumbling wagons behind them. Through Peekskill the horses did not act with the calmness and precision of trained artillery horses, and Capt. Wendel did not reach camp until 1 o'clock. He at once parked his battery and went into camp on the left of the infantry.

FINED FOR STRIKING CLERGYMAN.

Judge Says Drivers' and Pedestrians' Rights in Broadway Are Equal.

Henry Moore, colored, who struck the Rev. T. E. Montgomery, pastor of John Knox Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, with a horsewhip, on Thursday, because the latter objected to Moore's driving a truck through the line of the Sunday School parade, was yesterday fined $10 and costs by Police Justice Hoos.

Moore claimed that he had a right to drive anywhere he pleased in a public street, but Justice Hoos told him a driver had no greater right in the roadway than a pedestrian. He proposed to send Moore to jail for the assault, but Mr. Montgomery interceded for him, and the minor penalty was inflicted. Moore paid the money.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Shirt Waists---Another Evolution---the Button-back.

In the realm of Fashion one style hangs upon another. The universal use of Straight Front Corsets set wits to work to help out the effect. In the new Button Back Waists there is much grace aud shapeliness. An erect position is obligatory, and amply paid for by the trim, youthful looking form resulting.

Examples in White Waists---Button Back.

Empire style, entire front of tucks 98c
Entire front of lace insertion, hemstitching and tucks . . 2.50
Empire front of fine embroidery; especially dainty . . . 2.98

White Waists.
(Open Fronts.)

Hemstitched and tucked . 89c
With fine embroidered fronts; also lace and embroidery insertion 1.48

Silk Waists.
(Button Backs.)

In black and white striped Surah, tucked Empire front 5.00
In Crepe de Chine, Empire front of box tucks, white and colors 7.45

A Particularly Striking
Item in Colored Waists

In Imported zephyrs, Madras and linen effects, all colors, fancy pique stock and colored tie . 1.25

Closing
Model Waists

From Paquin, Doucet, Raudnitz and Beer, in silk, linen and dotted Swisses . . 15.00

The Useful and Smart Summer Dress.

Bathing Suits
for Women and Children.

Stylish and practical, black or blue brilliantine, finished plain or with combination of red or white.

Women's sizes, 34 to 46 . . . . . $2.95
Misses' sizes, 12 to 16 . . . . . $3.75
Children's sizes, 4 to 10 . . . . . $5.00

Short Skirts, for pedestrians or golfers; a necessity at seashore or mountains; in check or plaid back material, light weight, Oxford blue or brown; nicely tailored 3.90
In two-toned wool material or brilliantine 5.00

Dress Skirts of light weight black cheviot, percaline lined, Etamine and Granite Cloth, unlined, for 7.50

Wash Skirts of Linen and Pique, plain tailor finish or with insertions,
2.95, 3.75 and 5.50

Long Coats of Mercerized Poplinette or Silk 14.50

Still a Sale of
SILK ETON JACKETS,
5.00 and 8.75.

Foulard Dresses, in a variety of choice patterns, only two or three of a kind, pretty model, lace trimmed, cotton lining with drop skirt, for 20.00

Model Gowns of Wool and Silk at Half Price.

Linen and Cotton Suits, beautifully tailored, smart and practical, perfect hanging skirts, waist in latest mode,
7.75, 13.75 and 18.00

Capes.

Tourists Capes, in black, blue or Oxford 5.00

150 Golf Capes, only one or two of a kind, Oxfords, blues, browns, plaid back; former price averaged $7.50; while they last 3.75

Unprecedented Sale of
Trimmed Hats.

A collection has been formed of
TOQUES, HATS and TURBANS,
with the idea of offering incomparable values at

6.00 and 8.50

Numbered among them are Hats originally sold for double the money and more.
(2d Floor.)

ON THE MAIN FLOOR,
120 dozen Natural Tuscan Braid shapes, at 48c
We believe this price to be unequalled at any time, in any place.

At adjoining counters are choice lines of
Montures and Wreaths,
offered with the specific idea of trimming the above Tuscan Braid Hats—including the newest, best flower effects; Monday 95c

All that is bright and novel in
Stiff Trimmed Hats.
(Main Floor.)

"All" is a sweeping, elastic word, covering more novelty and original, exclusive productions than we can begin to describe. The ideas of our artists set the fashions for New York.

Straw in' all forms—in combination with silks, feathers, breasts, ribbons and velvets.

100 Trimmed Tuscan Braid Sailor Effects (the shape alone worth 1.75)—trimmed with soft feather breasts, (black or white) with bands and rosette of satin back velvet ribbon, fold of velvet under brim. Would command $7.50 on intrinsic value. Monday 4.25

One Hundred and Ten Thousand (110,000) Yards of
POPULAR, CHOICE WASH GOODS
Go on Sale, on the 4th Floor, in Two Lots at

6¼c AND 9c

This deal was closed after long and difficult negotiations. Difficult because the makers knew full well the choiceness, value and styles of the goods, and, at first, were deaf to any arguments that involved breaking regular prices on fabrics produced within the past 60 days.

But finally, figuring on the vast quantity and the preceding slackness of Cotton Goods trade (due to adverse weather), they came to our terms and we

BOUGHT AT PREPOSTEROUSLY LOW FIGURES.

Pick up any piece of the 2,750, and there is not an iota of difference in the fineness of a single yard in the respective classes. Buyers will come, examine the dainty colors and beautiful patterns, and say off-hand: "Here are the very shades and designs I set out to buy." If the mills of America were ransacked to-day with the idea of finding similar goods to sell at our prices, the cost would daunt the most determined merchant.

The Lace Stripe Lawns at
6¼c.
bring 12½c. in the best houses, not now and then, but always.

The Dainty Dimities at
9c.
were made to sell (and do sell) at 15c., competing with regular 22c. importations.

With the room available on the Fourth Floor, this Sale can be comfortably handled—and there alone. To-morrow we inaugurate our Greatest Wash Goods movement.

Laces.—(Main Floor.)

Arab Lace All-Overs, plain and cut work designs, really $1.50 goods, at 98c
Venise Irregular Galoons, every pattern exceptionally desirable, 3 inches wide, ecru and butter 98c
French Valenciennes Laces, an assortment complete at every point, many exclusive patterns in edgings and insertings of every width; ivory and butter colors . . . . . 5c to 25c yd.

Neckwear.—(Main Floor.)

Linen Collars, with embroidery turnover 10c
Embroidery and Lace Turnover Collars 22c
Pique Stock Collars, straight and turnover . . . . . 15c and 18c
Batiste, Grass Linen and Mull Ties, polka dot and lace trimmed 35c
Sailor Collars, in plain and tucked grass linen and batiste . . . . . 59c and 79c

Art Embroidery.—(Fourth Floor.)

Russian cut work is looked on very favorably for collar designs. Some very beautiful novelties have just appeared. Very attractive, too, are additions to the lines of stamped Renaissance, in Patterns, Fans, Parasol Covers, Revers, Boleros, Robes, etc., introducing unique styles of Lace—Braids, in cream, white, ecru and black.

The educational services of Mr. Nagahama are extended FREE to all purchasing embroidery materials here. This noted Japanese artist will continue the daily classes.

The "Gibson" Pillows—

No well arranged Pillow Corner is perfectly up to date without some of those accepted novelties. Gibson's art is eminently human and appealing. The six latest subjects—Wasting Time—Wireless Telegraphy—Is a Caddy Always Necessary?—The American Girl—Here it Is Xmas—Picturesque America—are admirable examples of fine free drawing and interesting phases 50c
Top with back.

Men's Warm Weather
Clothing.

Alike adapted for the shore, mountain or country—sea or land.

Plain blue [or black Serge Skeleton Coats, satin yoke, seams satin felled; guaranteed strictly fast colorings 3.95

Military Duck Pants, extra wide hem, made in a strictly high class manner 98c

Plain White and Fancy Duck Vests—variety of patterns 98c

Men's and Boys' Jersey Bathing Swimming Suits—plain colors and combination stripes 89c

Misses' Dept.

The policy that gives women only the best in warm weather wear places these opportunities before young girls:

Misses' Shirt Waists, of colored chambray and madras, also plain and fancy white lawn—10 to 16 yrs 85c

Misses' fine lace stripe lawn and mercerized chambray waist, with stock tie—12 to 16 yrs 1.50

Misses' extra quality golf and pedestrian skirts, finely tailored . . . 5.00

First Sale of
Summer Wrappers

Under that head fall Negligees, Kimonas, Sacques and Peasant Dresses. We begin this sale with the comfortable certainty that the garments are already half sold. Every summer we make an announcement. Unfailingly the items are read, values realized and quickly distributed.

Between novelties whose practical usefulness insures their welcome, and a great host of more every day kinds, this sale has thousands to offer. With no single exception prices figure far under the full fair valuations.

Cambric Wrappers 75c
Figured Lawn Wrappers 98c
In Lawn and fine Percales 1.47
Long Lawn Kimonas, white and fancy 98c
Long Crepe Kimonas satin faced 1.98
Peasant Dresses, full skirt, waist attached . . . . . 98c up
Lawn Matinees, embroidered and lace trimmed 2.25
Lawn Empire Tea Jackets 1.49
Some quaint Oriental Kimonas in the weird and wonderful Eastern colors are here right from Japan. The "Mikado" and other Anglo-Japanese operas have made their look familiar 2.75

Summer Home Comfort Hinges Largely Upon the Environment.

From the resources of a stock drawn from every noted centre, we merely mention the most prominent values—extraordinary values in every sense.

Lung Chow China Mattings, seamless, fresh, pliable straw, usually sold at 9.00 per roll of 40 yds., reduced to 6.95
Opaque Window Shades, reliable spring rollers, each 22c
John King's Scotch Holland Shades, made to order at lowest prices.
Valance Hammocks, with spreader and pillow, at 98c
Loose Dust Covers for Furniture, suites of 5 pieces, made from fine imported striped damask, at, per suit 8.75

Bedding Outfits—Combination Offer.

A White Enamelled Bed, brass trimmings, 1 ¼-inch post, brass spindles, mounts and vases,
A 5-inch border Mattress, made in the layer combination principle, soft and elastic, good tick.
A Woven Wire Mattress, with iron frame,
Combination complete 13.45
Live Geese Feather Pillows, 22x28 in., steam cleaned and odorless 1.45
Good Feather Pillows, odorless, 22x28 in., best ticking, each 85c

Estimates furnished for Awnings; samples of material submitted for inspection.

Lace curtains cleaned to look like new. Will store until fall without extra charge.

The name of "Dwight Anchor" is a rock of safety in
Sheets and Pillow Cases.

These prices are the limit of value-giving:

Sheets.

54x90	35c	81x90	49c
63x90	40c	90x90	55c
72x90	45c	90x99	59c
90x108	65c		

Pillow Cases.

42x36	11c
45x36	12c
50x36	14c
54x36	15c

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

Ladies' Underwear—SUMMER SALE.

Last Monday was a record breaking day—to-morrow will be another, if great quantities of fresh, fine goods at "Summer Sale" prices are appreciated . . . . In addition to previous specials, we will offer:

Cambric Night Dresses

Square neck back and front—yoke and revers of hemstitch tucks—finished with tucked and hemstitched ruffle—the perfection of elegant simplicity—elsewhere 1.49 85

A great variety of Fancy Styles, High and Low Neck, Long and Short Sleeves, at .98
Wonderfully pretty Night Dresses at . . .67
"Good Wear" Night Dresses 59
Hundreds and hundreds of fine Night Dresses, more or less elaborate, at any price you care to pay, to 12.98
A Wonderful Stock.

Fancy White Petticoats

Extra full and deep flounces, to wear with thin dresses—rows upon rows of lace and tucks—nothing like them in all New York, even at higher price——special 24

Other Skirts—8 fancy styles . . 1.69
Other Skirts—very elaborate . . 2.39 . . 2.98
French fitted Skirts—perfect masses of filmy laces . . . . . 3.98 to 19.98

Corset Covers

Shirred and Fitted—round, square and pointed neck—lace, emb'y, hemstitchings and tucks—worth .37 24

Other fancy styles in Corset Covers, for wear with thin waists—
.39 . . .49 . . .69 . . .98 to 4.69

Drawers

Fine Muslin and Cambric—full cut—tucks and ruffle of wide emb'y . . 39

Special values in Cambric Drawers—fine trimmings . . . . . .49 . . .69 . . .98
Still finer to 3.98

Chemises

Muslin and Cambric—square or pointed yoke of lace or solid emb'y 44
White Lawn—French gathered neck—ribbon run—two round insertings—extra long—ruffled skirt—value .98 . . .69

Finer Chemises to 4.69. Extra Size Garments are included in this sale.

WASH DRESS FABRICS
June Clearance Sale

According to our yearly custom at this season, we begin to-morrow our Summer clearing of Wash Dress Fabrics . . . . Owing to the great varieties represented, it is not possible to give extended descriptions . . . Take the desirability of colorings and designs for granted and let these short lines suffice to tell of

THE WAY YOU NOW CAN BUY.

	Were.	Now.
Emb'd Lappet Batistes	.14	8¾
Ribbon Stripe Batistes	.17	.12½
40-inch French Muslins	.25	.14
Emb'd Silk Mulls	.50	.33
Batiste Parisienne	.20	.17
Fancy Jaconet Lawns	.12½	8¾
Tan Lawns—Persian Stripes	.16	.12½
Plain Organdies—all shades	.24	.15
40-inch Batistes—all shades	.19	.12½
Plain Lawns—all shades	.12½	.8¾
Black Satin Stripe Dimities	.24	.15
Black Lace Genadines	.19	.12½
Black French Organdies	.20	.15
Fancy Cotton Challies	7	3⅞
Finest Imported Zephyrs	.45	.29
Imported Bl'k Grenadines	.59	.39

WOOL FINISH CHALLIES. have a fine twill like French Cashmere—soft and light as finest French Challies—tasteful styles and colors—very desirable for Tea gowns, Wrappers and Children's Dresses—would quickly sell at 15 cents nevertheless, our price 9¾

We Continue
The sale of Corded Zephyr Ginghams 8¾
Hundreds of designs and colors. The wonder of the trade.

	Were.	Now.
Finest Dimities		.12½
Extra Fine Dimities—Dress Lengths	.14	6¾
Cordette Lawns	.11	6¾
Corded Madras Percales	.15	7¾
Foulard Sateens	.15	10½
Black Henrietta Sateens	.12½	7¾
Heavy Black Skirting Sateens	.20	.17
Emb'd Crepes—wove finish	.24	.12½
Fine Novelty Madras 32-inch	.20	.19
Finest Fancy German Linens	.39	.27
Ducks—plain and fancy	.12½	7¾
Percales—Best American	.12½	9¾
Percales—Yard wide	.10	7¾
Fancy Dress Cambrics	7¾	4¾
Shirting Cambrics	6¾	3⅞

Also,
DAILY SPECIAL SALES
of Small Lots and Dress and Short Lengths,
All qualities and kinds,
At Prices that bear no relation to cost or value.
SELL IS THE MOTTO!

Ladies' Summer Dresses
Modest Prices—Jauntiest Styles.

SAILOR COLLAR SUITS—Whits and Col'd Pique—also Col'd Lawn Dresses—tucked yoke—ruffle trim—flounce skirt 1.98
Not ordinary $1.98 grades, but extra good qualities and workmanship.

SAILOR COLLAR SUITS—Colored Chambray—white or col'd—tucked and corded shield—circular flounce skirt—stitched or braid finish—value 4.98 . . . . . 2.69

FANCY LAWN DRESSES—Figures and Stripes—surplice effect—with shield—full satin ribbon trim . . 2.98

PRETTY LAWN DRESSES—Plain colors and fancy figures—yoke, sailor collar and surplice effects—graduated flounce—lace insertings and ribbon trim 3.98

DAINTY LAWN DRESSES—Pink, Light Blue and White—deep flounce, with two narrow ruffles—tucked waist and sleeves—square collar of allover emb'y, with revers and emb'y edge—tucked shield and collar—value 7.50 . . . . . 4.98

WHITE ORGANDY DRESSES—also fancy Dimity and Lawn—Bolero, round yoke or sailor effects, ecru, black or white insertings, lace and ribbon trim—trim'd skirts over pleated drop—value 9.98 . . . . . 6.98

WHITE POINT D'ESPRIT DRESSES—Satin ribbon trim'd flounce over drop—full ribbon trim'd yoke with ruffle—also Grass Linen—full tucked sleeves and waist with Bolero-shaped flounce, with pleated edge—dainty emb'y inserting trim—value 11.98 . . . 8.98

FANCY EMB'D MADRAS DRESSES—light and dark—new pointed waist effect—novelty collar and vest—Point d'Paris insertings and satin ribbon—value 12.98 . . . . . 9.98

WHITE POINT D'ESPRIT DRESSES—deep accordion or double flounce skirt over drop, with lace insertings and ribbon trim—tucked yoke, with accordion or ruffled ribbon bodice—value 16.98 . . . . . 13.98
Finer Dresses of Washable Fabrics, also white and black nets, to 48.98.

Foulard Silk Dresses . . . . . 11.98 to 59.98

Babies' Wear

For the "Summer Sale" we offer Three Special Outfits as follows:

Outfit No. 1 . . . . . 44 pieces 15.90
Outfit No. 2 . . . . . 44 pieces 10.99
Outfit No. 3 . . . . . 46 pieces 8.24

No. 3 comprises the following:

3	Cambric Slips	.17	.51
3	Cambric Slips	.27	.81
1	Trimmed Dress		.95
1	Trimmed Skirt		.65
2	Plain Flannel Skirts	.55	1.10
1	Stitched Flannel Skirt		.95
2	Flannel Barrows	.37	.74
3	Flannel Bands	.11	.33
4	Cambric Skirts	9	.36
2	Fancy Sacques	.15	.30
4	Pair Bootees	7	.28
6	Honeycomb Bibs	2	.12
2	Cambric Skirts	.27	.54
12	Diapers		.60
46	Pieces		8.24

Our Great Linen Stock

Is filled with excellent values. In addition to specially low prices on many regular grades you can find many a bargain in the small lots we are daily closing out.

TABLE DAMASKS.

Union Linen—60 inch 29
Cream Damasks—70 inch 39
Heavy all linen—68 inch 49
Satin Damasks—68 inch 67
Ex. heavy Satin Damasks—68 inch 84

ALL LINEN NAPKINS.

All prices are for dozens.

Half dozens—Cream.		Half price. Bleached.	
16 inch	.59	19 inch	.98
18 inch	.89	20 inch	1.29
20 inch	.98	24 inch	1.48
22 inch	1.29	24 inch—extra	1.98

LUNCH CLOTHS AND SETS

All Linen Cloths—8-4 69
All Linen Cloths—8-10 89
All Linen Cloths—8-12 . . . . . 1.19
Above are White, with col'd borders.
ALL LINEN SETS—All white—
2-yd cloth and dozen doylies 1.79
2½-yd. cloth and dozen doylies 1.98
8-10 cloth and dozen doylies—colored borders 1.59

CARDINAL CLOTHS

8-4 . . . . 1.24 | 8-10 . . . . 1.59 | 8-12 . . . . 1.98

TOWELS
Specially good values here.

Huck 19x42 8
Union Huck 17x34 10
All Linen 21x42 15
Damask . . . . . 18x34 . . . . . .12½
Damask 20x44 19
Turkish Bath 24x50 19

STAIR AND FLOOR CRASHES

20-inch Figured Stair—value .18 . . . . . .12½
Yard wide—all Linen 38
Linen Crumb Cloths—2½x2½ 1.98

GRASS LINENS

Large assortment of shrunk Linens—for Dresses and Waists—Natural tint, also Green, Red, Tan, Blue, and Pink, 30 to 36 inch . . . . . .15 to .48

Great Offering of Tapestry Portieres

Five dollar quality 2.98
Heavy Corduroy Weave, cool colorings of Steel Blue, Salmon, Nile and Rose—heavy throw over fringe—Excellent for Summer as they will not harbor dust or moths.
Also
Mercerized Damask Portieres—best colors—rich all-over designs—value 9.98 . . . . . 4.98
It matters not how good you may think the above are, they will more than realize expectations when seen.

Ruffled Cottage Curtains
Stripe and plain Muslin—3 yards long—special 49

DAILY FREE DELIVERIES
by our wagons in radius of Twenty-five miles.
By Express in radius of One Hundred Miles.
By freight on paid purchases to all R. R. Stations in New York, New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
Kountze Brothers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Investment Securities.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
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THE ECUADORIAN ASSOCIATION, Ltd.,

Offers, at Ninety Per Cent., its Issue of

£1,000,000 Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds

In denominations of £100 and £200, due 1932, redeemable after 1905 at 110.
Interest payable in New York and London, January and July.

Subscriptions will be received simultaneously in London and New York. Books open Saturday, June 8. Close Wednesday, June 12, at noon. Payments to be made for account of the Trustees to

GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & COMPANY, 67 Lombard Street, London,
and
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, 59 Cedar Street, New York
Respectively.

Subscriptions to be paid at the rate of exchange of 4.87 on the pound.

Principal and interest payable at the same rate hereafter.

On Allotment, 30 Per Cent. On July 15th, 20 Per Cent. On Sept. 15th, 20 Per Cent. On Nov. 15th, 20 Per Cent.
(OF PAR OF BONDS.)

Interest accrues on allotments as paid, but prepayment may be made in full under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Temporary receipts will be issued for allotments.

TRUSTEES FOR BONDS—The Hon. Sidney Carr Glyn, of 27 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W.; A. S. Harvey, Sect. to Glyn, Mills, Currie and Company; Frank Dawes, of Bircham and Company, 50 Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

The Capital of the Ecuadorian Association, Limited, is £500,000. The bonds above offered are secured by a Deed of Trust constituting a first charge upon $10,000,000 6% Gold Bonds, $5,000,000 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock and $3,584,000 Common Stock of the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company. The Deed provides that the proceeds of this issue shall be held by the Trustees and shall be paid over to the Association upon delivery of a proportionate part of the above securities to the Trustees as earned by the Association for construction.

The Railway bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road and are guaranteed principal and interest by the Government of Ecuador, the Government guarantee being secured by a first lien on all the Customs Duties of Ecuador, which for the last fiscal year were over $3,000,000. The contract with the Government of Ecuador provides that any and all questions arising between the Government and the Railway shall be referred to arbitration by appointees of the President of the United States and the President of Ecuador. The Association bonds are secured two for one by the bonds of the Railway Company.

The Railway has an authorized issue of $12,282,000 bonds, $5,250,000 Preferred and $7,032,000 Common stock. The Line is about 290 miles long, of which 67 miles are open for traffic and 48 miles additional nearing completion. The Road passes through a rich and fertile country, connecting a number of large and prosperous towns between Guayaquil and Quito, both of which cities have over 100,000 Inhabitants. The country produces coffee, cocoa, sugar, cotton, grain, rubber and other agricultural products. It is rich in minerals, including gold, copper, sulphur, coal, &c.

The Government is stable and liberal, and its finances are upon a Gold Standard.

DIRECTORS: The Hon. Sir JAMES SIVEWRIGHT, K. C. M. G., 27 Hertford Street, Mayfair, London (late Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works—including Railways—in Cape Colony), *Chairman.*
DAVID FINLAYSON, 48 Evelyn Gardens, London, S. W., Director of the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company.
JOHN FLEMING, of Robinson, Fleming & Co., Merchants, 9 Billiter Square, London, E. C.
ARCHER HARMAN, 33 Wall Street, New York, Engineer, *Managing Director.*
WILLIAM C. HUNTER, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh.
Sir ROBERT D. MONCREIFFE, Bart., of Moncreiffe, Bridge of Earn, N. B.
DAVID RUSSELL, of Russell, Huskie & Co., Shipowners, Leith.
SOLICITORS: BIRCHAM & CO., 50 Old Broad Street, E. C., and 46 Parliament Street, S. W., London; MILL, BONAR & HUNTER, W. S., Edinburgh.
AUDITORS: FRANKLIN, WILD & CO., Broad Street Avenue, London, E. C.

For prospectus or further information, apply to the offices of

THE ECUADORIAN ASSOCIATION, Ltd., 33 Wall Street, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Common Stock
OF
The American Tobacco Co.
AND THE
Continental Tobacco Co.

Consolidated Tobacco Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a paid-up cash capital of $30,000,000 of common stock, for purposes which include the manufacture of tobacco, with authority to acquire the stocks of corporations engaged in such manufacture.

The Company has been organized with the following Board of Directors: Messrs. James B. Duke, Oliver H. Payne, Thomas F. Ryan, Grant B. Schley, John B. Cobb, Anthony N. Brady, W. W. Fuller, B. N. Duke, Percival S. Hill, P. A. B. Widener, Frank H. Ray, C. C. Dula, Charles E. Halliwell, Wm. R. Harris.

The company offers to acquire from the holders of the common stocks of The American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company their holdings of such stocks, in exchange for its four per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, carrying interest from August 1, 1901, upon the basis of $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $50) of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, and $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $100) of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company.

Said bonds are secured according to the terms of an indenture to be executed by the Consolidated Tobacco Company to the **MORTON TRUST COMPANY**, as Trustee, by provisions therein for securing the deposit with the Trustee of all the stocks acquired under this offer, for creating a charge upon the net earnings of the Company, for subordinating any future mortgage upon the property and business of the Company to the claim of the holders of these bonds, and for limiting the issue of the bonds so that they cannot exceed the amount at par of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company plus twice the amount at par of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, deposited with the Trustee. The form of said indenture and of said bonds is now on file with the Trust Company, and is open to inspection.

Depositors of American Tobacco Company common stock will receive from the Trust Company at the time of the deposit, in lieu of the next quarterly dividend, an amount equal thereto, viz.: 1½ per cent.

To accept this offer the stockholders of the two companies must deposit with the

Morton Trust Company, New York City

their certificates of common stock, duly endorsed in blank and stamped for transfer, and accept in lieu thereof the Trust Company's transferable and divisible receipts, upon surrender of which the bonds received by the Trust Company in exchange for the deposited stock will be delivered so soon as they are engraved and ready for delivery.

This offer will remain open till the close of business on **June 25, 1901**, and thereafter no deposits will be received, except in the discretion of the Consolidated Tobacco Company and on such terms as it may prescribe.

The Consolidated Tobacco Company reserves the right to decline to make the exchange aforesaid unless there shall have been deposited for that purpose two-thirds of all the outstanding common stock of each Company, but it may, at its option, (to be declared by notice in writing to the Trust Company at the expiration of the time for the deposit of stocks as above stated or as hereafter enlarged,) make said exchange with reference to any less amount of deposited stock. If the exchange is not made the deposited stock will be delivered to holders of Trust Company receipts upon surrender thereof, and (in the case of The American Tobacco Company stock) upon the return of the 1½ per cent. payment aforesaid.

Dated New York, June 8, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES B. DUKE, President.

Copper Activities

Important to Conservative Investors.

Copper Glance Mining Co., Bisbee, Arizona.

The rapidly increasing demand for Copper, due to present vast and ever enlarging area of consumption, especially in the electrical field and kindred sciences, as well as the arts, industrial, mechanical and domestic, allied to the relatively low productive cost of the metal, resulting from improved and economical processes of smelting, has properly directed the attention of shrewd capitalists, all the world over, to the lucrative returns which are being obtained from judicious investment in legitimate copper properties, notably such as are held and operated by experienced, practical and reliable men.

The Copper Glance Mining Company, Bisbee, Arizona, consists of following claims: Bald Mountain, Tip Top, Nevada City, Bazaar, Idaho, Defender, Boulder, Republican, Eureka, Grass Valley, Copper Float, Connelly, Silica, Wyoming, Utah, Warren, Montana and New York, in all about 300 acres of ore fields, situated in Warren Mining District, Cochise County, Arizona, 7 miles from Bisbee, the largest mining camp in Arizona, with a growing population of 7,000 inhabitants, and home of the celebrated **Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company,** which employs 1,600 men in its mines and smelters.

The ores found are Carbonates of Copper, Malachite, Azurite and Copper Glance, a sulphide of Copper containing **NO ZINC, ARSENIC or ANTIMONY, self-fluxing, easily and cheaply smelted.** The outcroppings alone on all claims yield a generous percentage of Copper Ore.

On the Grass Valley claim is a shaft 65 feet in depth; on the Utah claim, a shaft 35 feet; on the Bazaar, a shaft 25 feet, each showing rich grades of Malachite and Azurite ores, increasing with deeper penetration. The main shaft, double compartment, will be sunk in the "Basin," or "Depression," which occurs in the centre of the claims, usually indicating existence of large ore bodies. **The property is located within 400 feet of the new Arizona and Southwestern Railroad,** now in operation, which places the activities in touch with the markets of the world upon the most favored basis of economical and expeditious transportation.

The Copper Glance Mining Company is capitalized for two and one-half million dollars, divided into 2,500,000 shares of par value $1.00 each, non-assessable, and fully paid up.

As provided in the Articles of Incorporation, the Stockholders, under the laws of Arizona, are not personally liable for indebtedness contracted by the Company.

S. W. CLAWSON, President, Bisbee, Arizona.
C. C. WARNER, Vice-President and Superintendent, Bisbee, Arizona.
G. E. TOMLINSON, Secretary, Bisbee, Arizona.
JAMES WOOD, Treasurer and Metallurgist, Bisbee, Arizona.
C. L. BECKWITH, Manager, Bisbee, Arizona.

The officers are at present, and during a long period of years have been, actively associated with successful mining operations in Arizona, conspicuously as DEPARTMENT HEADS with the **Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company at Bisbee.**

The Copper Glance Mining Company invites public subscription for its first issue of Treasury Stock consisting of 250,000 Shares, which are offered at 25 cents per share, proceeds to be devoted to immediate development in Machinery, Mining and General Merchandising. Subscriptions will close positively July 9th, 1901. Allotment in order of application. No stock certificates for less than 100 shares ($25.00) written.

Detailed descriptive Prospectus, with copies of sworn tests, showing assay of samples from outcroppings and shafts, having average parts in Copper, Silver and Gold with any Copper ore produced in Arizona, may be had on application to **Mr. John J. O'Rorke, 61 Hudson Street, New York City,** to whom all subscriptions, engagements or inquiries should be addressed.

REFERENCE: **BANK OF BISBEE, BISBEE, ARIZONA. W. H. BROPHY, ESQ., PRES.**

MR. J. L. MERRILL, SUPERINTENDENT CALUMET AND ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY, WRITES: "I KNOW THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE COPPER GLANCE MINING COMPANY TO BE FIRST-CLASS MINING MEN AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN."

NOTE: My identification with this enterprise is in the relation of a large Stockholder by purchase. I am neither Broker nor Promoter. I have undertaken first issue of Treasury Stock for our Company, solely to secure to it gross proceeds of sale. I vouch alike for the bona-fides of officers, and the property as represented, and welcome exhaustive investigation of both.

My personal references are:
F. S. Hyatt, Esq., Vice-Pres. New York National Exchange Bank, New York
James E. Nichols, Esq., of Austin, Nichols & Co., New York,
or my Counsel, **Messrs. Cantor, Adams & McIntyre,** New York. (Signed)
JOHN J. O'RORKE.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
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Should not be purchased in any Company without first sending for sample copy of the **AMERICAN MINING NEWS** containing, by special correspondents,
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Energetic, experienced treasurer and manager for staple specialty manufacturing business, fully equipped, needing $50,000 to $150,000 more capital; rare opportunity.

Address Principals, Box 114 N. Y. Times.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—J. P. Morgan & Co.'s RECEIPT NO. 109 for 708 shares Lake Superior Consolidated Mines. If found notify Granger, Farwell & Co., 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Dividends.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 3, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of July next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNITED STATES
Has Thoroughly Tested and Approved
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

And the **N. Y. Herald** will establish a Wireless Telegraph Station on Nantucket Shoals, reporting incoming vessels 13 hours in advance.

American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Co.
(PARENT COMPANY.)
WILL PAY JUNE 10
ANOTHER 25% DIVIDEND
It has licensed the following operating Sub-Companies:
New England Wireless T. & T. Co.
Federal Wireless T. & T. Co.
Northwestern Wireless T. & T. Co.
Atlantic Wireless T. & T. Co.
Stockholders in the Parent Company will receive a 25 per cent. scrip dividend in each of the above Sub-Companies, and also in other Sub-Companies being formed; Parent Company also receives 15 per cent. cash from sales of stock, etc.
YOUR LAST CHANCE TO GET
Shares AT $5.00 (par value $10)
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
Price will be advanced shortly without further notice.
Send subscriptions for full amount, by check, draft, express or money order to the order of the President, G. P. Gehring, or the Company.
American Wireless Telephone & Tel. Co
1345 ARCH ST., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1913.
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that this Company has arranged with Messrs. **Fisk & Robinson, 36 Nassau Street, New York,** and **40 State Street, Boston,** to refund the above named bonds into the First Mortgage Refunding 4 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Company, dated April 1st, 1901, and maturing April 1st, 1951.
For terms upon which exchanges can be made bondholders should communicate with Messrs. Fisk & Robinson, giving the amount of their holdings and the numbers and denomination of bonds owned.
F. H. GOODYEAR,
Chairman and First Vice President.
Buffalo, N. Y., April 6th, 1901.

Referring to the above announcement of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company, we would state that we have refunded 823 1-3% of the five per cent. bonds. We now give notice that, on June 15th next, the privilege of exchange on present terms will cease.
FINK & ROBINSON.

To the Bondholders of the
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company.
At the request of a number of bondholders the undersigned have consented to act as a protective committee, and holders of bonds are asked to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.
Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Trust Company.
May 22, 1901.
GEORGE SHERMAN,
H. T. CUTTER.
ROBERT L. HARRISON,
JAS. M. EDWARDS,
Committee.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STATE BANK
at the close of business on the 3d day of June, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,771,577.34
Overdrafts		764.46
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$3,342.82	
Due from approved reserve agents	343,208.49	
		346,551.31
Banking house and lot	$56,007.86	
Other real estate	85,129.50	
		141,137.36
Mortgages owned		87,053.11
Stocks and bonds		495,721.25
Specie		337,960.83
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		81,420.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$196,609.27	
Other items carried as cash	30,675.15	
		227,284.42
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		2,450.00
		$4,491,920.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	173,480.91
Due depositors	4,080,312.72
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	626.45
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	37,500.00
	$4,491,920.08

O. L. RICHARD, Prest.
ARNOLD KOHN, Vice Prest.
A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

Niagara Falls Banks.

POWER CITY BANK,
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 3, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$394,331.93	
Cash reserve	132,174.01	
Furniture and fixtures	1,506.00	
Real estate	13,231.02	
Bond and mortgage	26,100.00	$567,337.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Undivided profits	35,028.59
Deposits	432,309.27
	$567,337.86

Arthur Schoellkopf, Pres. Hans Nielson, Vice Pr.
Peter P. Pfohl, Cashier. Fred J. Coe, As. Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Gold Mining Company of New York and Colorado will be held at the office of Man & Man, attorneys, 56 Wall Street, New York City, on the 19th day of June, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.
Dated June 7th, 1901.
WILLIAM MAN, Secretary.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.,
52 Broadway, New York.
The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 12th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

SAN DOMINGO FINANCE COMPANY.

Dismissal of a Suit to Have It Declared Insolvent Advised.

Vice Chancellor Pitney has filed with Chancellor Magie at Trenton a report advising the dismissal of the suit brought in Chancery by the German-American Improvement Company to have the San Domingo Finance Company declared insolvent, in default of the payment of $28,500. It was shown at the various hearings that the two companies were engaged in floating the bonds of the San Domingo Government and that the claim against the defendant company was for defaulted interest on bonds issued by San Domingo.

The defense was that the company was not liable for the interest except as it was received from the Government. Subsequently the defendant paid the claim in full and the German-American Improvement Company surrendered $157,000 of San Domingo bonds which it held as security for loans made.

Electric Transportation Company.

The acquisition of the Metropolitan Express Company by the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company was followed by the circulation of a number of reports in the financial district yesterday. Chief among these reports was an assertion that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had bought control of the transportation company.

Another report was a revival of the story that efforts are making for the formation of an express trust by combining several of the stronger companies.

Consolidated Tobacco's Capital.

It was announced yesterday that the $30,000,000 cash capital of the new Consolidated Tobacco Company has been paid in at the Morton Trust Company and the Chase National Bank.

The Missing Money Package.

An official of the American Express Company said yesterday that no clue had yet been obtained in the search for the package containing $2,000 in one and two dollar bills which disappeared between the local office of the company and Rome, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Market action is passing through a phase of relative quiet natural enough after the exaggerated movement prior and subsequent to the May panic. General conditions continue highly favorable but present few novel features—nothing dramatic to arrest attention or breed excitement. Rumors are plentiful enough and the time of year affords the crop rumormonger ample opportunity for the exercise of his fertile imagination, with the result that Wall Street is deluged daily with doleful tales of hot winds here, insects there, and snowstorms betwixt, ruining the growing wheat and threatening disaster; but the price of wheat is clear refutation of such yarns, which receive attention from the credulous only. True, one day last week wheat manipulators in Chicago succeeded in hoisting the July option to over 79 cents a bushel, but it at once receded to around 73 cents, and has not since risen above that level. Real information will be obtainable to-morrow when the Government's Agricultural Department will issue its monthly report—probably showing some deterioration from the very high May 1 standard, but not enough to prevent the harvesting of a bountiful crop. Conditions also foreshadow at least a fair, possibly a large, cotton crop. Of corn it is yet too early to gather authentic statistics, but there is no reason to apprehend any falling off. The effect of crop rumors on the security market has not been very influential, though to some extent a factor deterrent to advance—even the suspicion of uncertainty having some bearing on values.

Speculation is dull, but still presents the notable feature of ready activity in any stock or stocks affected by favoring news, with corresponding inaction to opposite tendencies. In Wall Street phraseology the market is "easy to bull and hard to bear." Declines so far result in stagnation, while the response to any fair buying demand is prompt and effective. All of which confirms the view that the floating supply of securities is scanty and strongly held—reduced and concentrated by the wholesale sweep of the panic—while investment holdings remain quiescent, undisturbed by attempts to create fear, confident in the outcome of events.

This period of quiet waiting is by no means to be deplored, for the nervous strain of incessant activity is not without some bad effect. A market swinging quietly within a narrow range affords to all concerned opportunity for reflection—unharassed by the din and doubt inseparable from the "boiling" market, when the unscrupulous manipulator is in his glory and the craziest fiction finds ready acceptance.

Prevailing conditions are normal and healthy—conducive to intelligent investment and judicious speculation. Nor can a clear-headed observer fail to perceive how natural conditions inexorably assert themselves through all the uncertainties of the speculative and technical positions. Stock after stock is seen to approach its earning power level, either at an advance from unwarrantable cheapness or a shrinkage from unwarrantable inflation—in the long run earning-power level must be arrived at. And when earnings are honestly reported and can be fairly estimated for a reasonable future period, investment is reduced to pretty near certainty—never so, of course, with speculation which aims at immediate results. Hence the current market, being based on natural conditions of singular strength, presents a much easier problem for solution than is the rule. The broad, simple facts upon which it rests and which have been so often recited—crops, export trade, railroad earnings, political and financial stability—forbid any extended bear campaign and permit owners to view with indifference such reactions as may be due to profit taking and short selling; for so long as these conditions are maintained they must govern, and against them the rumormonger and the manipulator are uninfluential save for trifling and fleeting effect.

That this is the true state of affairs is illustrated day by day, for few securities are offered for sale except the always present speculative holdings that have earned the expected profit or suffered "stop order" shrinkage, and the "short" stock always put out on any advance by the professionals who make it a business to "play for reactions." It is this paucity of offerings which keeps a dull market strong and which makes activity coincident with advances only.

The present relations of foreign markets to New York are novel and interesting. London is bewildered at the doings of American financiers and watches Mr. Morgan's movements with an anxiety that has something of the ludicrous in it. His goings and comings are chronicled with a fullness heretofore reserved for royalty, and to read the columns of the English and French press it might be imagined that the United States threatens the very existence of European society. The effect of this sentiment is plainly perceptible in the security markets. In London the department for American stocks has for some time been the only centre of activity, but with this masked distinction as compared with former times: it follows, does not lead, New York.

Explanation is simple enough. English holdings of American stocks, the accumulation of over forty years, have been in large measure liquidated. This is true also of Continental holdings. The bulk of American securities now held abroad has shrunk to dimensions too small to be a controlling factor, and the London market for them finds its chief use now as a speculative annex to the New York Stock Exchange, it being notorious that London quotations are now largely made by manipulative transactions from this side for effect upon the New York market. Hence, when London is reported as a large seller—as it frequently is—the inference is inevitable that such sales must be largely for short account, a view confirmed by the rapid shifting to the purchasing side which now almost invariably follows such sales. This explains the comparative indifference to London quotations exhibited each morning at our opening. But it must also be noted that the same general influences prevail in regard to London quotations as are prominent in other phases of the home market—when they come lower they are all but ignored, when they come higher they are more readily followed.

This independence of New York is certainly a notable and encouraging feature, furnishing plain testimony to the truth of the claim that the United States has passed from the debtor to the creditor class—testimony of character more convincing than any theorizing on the export balance which there has been so much effort to argue away.

SATURDAY.

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 8	507,301
To date this year	163,865,335
Corresponding date last year	80,725,414

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 8	$1,472,000
To date this year	$580,091,170
Corresponding date last year	$270,080,680

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2½	Kan. & Mich.	⅝
Am. Malting	½	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Am. Malting pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Am. Snuff pf.	1½	Pacific Coast	2⅛
Chi. Great West.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1½	Peoria & East.	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	3	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	St. L. S. W.	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	1½
General Electric	⅞	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Glucose Sugar	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Linseed pf.	2	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Mo., K. & Texas	⅞
Am. Tobacco	⅞	N. Y. Central	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Pacific Mail	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Chic. & Alton	⅝	People's Gas	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅜	Quicksilver pf.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Reading	1⅛
Col. Fuel & I.	⅞	Reading 2d pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅝	Rep. Steel	½
Col. & H. C. & G.	⅛	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1	St. L. & S. F.	1
Cent. Tobacco	½	Southern Pacific	1½
Del. & Hudson	½	Southern Railway pf.	½
Den. & R. G.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Texas Pac.	3½
Erie	⅝	Third Avenue	½
Erie 1st pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	2	Union Pacific	2⅛
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Express	1
Int. Paper pf.	⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Int. Power	1½	U. S. Steel	⅛
Int. Pump pf.	1⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	⅞	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Kan. City So. pf.	½	Wis. Central pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs.	1
Int. & G. N. 2d	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & O. 6s, Ser. A.	1	Union Pac. sub. ctfs. 4s	1⅛
Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1		

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was a very decided surprise to the Street because of the enormous expansion in loans and the large decrease in surplus reserves. Loans increased $21,284,400, surplus reserves decreased $7,911,500, specie decreased $2,160,300, legal tenders decreased $821,100 and deposits increased $19,720,600, this last mentioned gain, of course, increasing surplus reserve requirements by nearly five million dollars. Generally the statement was so complete a surprise and so altogether unexpected that the Street was at a loss to account for it. The head of a leading national bank, however, explains the showing as follows:

"There is nothing whatever to be surprised at or alarmed about on the statement. The increase in loans of course accounts for the decrease in surplus reserves and is in its turn accounted for by the very simple fact that the newly-formed Tobacco Syndicate and the St. Louis and San Francisco syndicate have come into the market as borrowers. Had it not been for this loans would have decreased, for there has been comparatively little stock market activity during the week. Next week developments will show that I am right, and in the meantime money will continue easy, statement or no statement."

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Preceding the publication of this statement the market, after some early strength, had been heavy. When the figures were announced traders hammered the whole list, but little stock came out on the decline, while there were many evidences of good buying at the lower level of prices.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$883,399,100	$806,751,600	$757,407,600
Deposits	872,118,800	833,745,400	897,831,600
Circulation	30,953,400	22,878,800	13,600,800
Specie	170,027,700	169,561,100	204,163,700
Legal tenders	77,341,500	72,259,500	59,617,300
Total res.	$256,371,200	$241,810,600	$263,781,000
Res. req'd	243,029,700	223,436,350	224,451,900
Surplus res.	$13,341,500	$18,874,250	$39,329,100

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The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	June 1.	June 8	Inc.
Loans	$868,314,700	$887,599,100	$21,284,400
Deposits	952,388,200	972,118,800	19,720,600
Circulation	30,953,400	30,953,400	*167,200
Legal tend.	78,162,600	77,341,500	*821,100
Specie	181,190,000	179,029,700	*2,160,300
Reserve	259,352,600	256,371,200	*2,981,400
Res. required	238,099,550	243,029,700	4,930,150
Surplus

Francisco, St. Louis Southwestern, Twin City Rapid Transit, and United States Rubber preferred. On the other hand, such recent favorites as Southern Pacific, St. Paul, Rock Island, Union Pacific, Atchison, the Erie, and Louisville and Nashville sold off each a point or more, though on the decline the buying was pronounced much better than the selling.

In respect, however, to none of these stocks was there any news, and the price movement can be attributed to nothing more nor less than professional operations. Traders and weak holders sold, while at the low figures the larger interests were buyers, this buying causing a rally at the close with the market generally recovering. Standard Oil brokers bought St. Paul and Amalgamated Copper; Morgan brokers bought the steel stocks, and insiders bought Wisconsin Central and the tobacco shares. In relation to these tobacco stocks it was commented upon as rather anomolous that while on the curb the new bond sold, "when issued," at 73, on the Stock Exchange, Continental Tobacco, which is to be exchanged $10,000 in bonds for every 100 shares of stock, closed at 70¾, apparently a clear profit of 2¾ points to a buyer of the stock at the low figure. The American issue, which is to be exchanged on a two-for-one basis, closed at 142¾.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CROPS.

During the past week Wall Street has been literally deluged with direful tales of damage to crops in practically every section of the country. There has been, so these calamity tales record, too much rain in one district and not enough in another; chinch bugs have put in an appearance in quarters where they were never heard of before, while in other sections equally destructive insects have appeared. Yet careful inquiry fails to disclose that these direful tales have any substantial foundation in fact, and hence it is that conservative people in the financial district, mindful of the fact that the official Government crop report will be published to-morrow, when the real condition of things will be known, have refused to believe all the reports that have been put out. And, indeed, there seems to be every reason to believe that conditions are not nearly as black as some of the professionals in Wall Street have painted them. Representative opinion is generally to the contrary, as will appear from the following statements of leading Chicago houses:

The Outlook Very Favorable.

COUNSELMAN & DAY.—The outlook for our growing crops is very favorable. Earlier in the season dry weather conditions in both the Northwest and the Southwest created some anxiety and at one time the trade feared a repetition of last year's Northweestern drought scare. Timely rains however, have materially changed the outlook, and the crops are generally looking very well.

Best Southwestern authorities state they do not expect another such "bumper" wheat crop in Kansas as was raised last year, but look for a bounteous harvest, considerably above the normal. The middle West will undoubtedly raise a much larger crop of wheat than that of a year ago, which will more than compensate for any possible decline in Kansas. Northwestern wheat prospects are at present extremely bright, weather conditions are almost perfect, and the outlook is very promising for a liberal yield. In view of present conditions we feel as if values are likely to decline somewhat during the next few weeks. We, however, do not expect an abnormally low range of prices, as the European crop outlook is not generally promising. Standing armies the world over are larger than ever before noted in the world's history. Every man who wants work is now busy. The invisible supply of old wheat is abnormally small. We therefore conclude that however large may be the crop of wheat this year, it will all be needed at good prices.

We expect to see a condition develop in wheat largely similar to that developed in the past few months in corn. America raised three big crops of corn in succession, but notwithstanding this fact, corn this Spring sold up to 50 cents in Chicago on its merits, to 60 cents on manipulation growing out of the strong cash demand and situation in the face of good prospects for still another large crop. Corn is still king, and the outlook is for another big crop with continued active speculative interest.

Acreage is large and crop prospects are fairly good. The weather the past few weeks has been of the sort to moderately retard growth, but we see nothing in sight to prevent our raising another crop of large size, providing the weather in June is normal. Any material setback in price will undoubtedly be met by renewed cash and speculative demand.

All Records May Be Broken.

BARTLETT, FRAZIER & CO.—The general prosperity of the Middle West and Northwest promises to continue through the agency of the agriculturist, who is at this time in prospect of bounteous crops.

The long-continued period of lack of moisture has been broken during the past few days. The copious rains were very general, covering the great agricultural States west of the Alleghanies, east of the Rocky Mountains, and extending north to the Manitoba line. This relief gives great promise to crops of both Winter and Spring wheat, with an outlook at the present of exceeding all previous records for this cereal.

Weather for corn planting has in some localities been unfavorable, and the same may be said regarding oats. This latter grain is promising less in the way of large crops than is promised for other grain. The hay crop throughout the great producing regions of Wisconsin and Minnesota never promised better, and is practically assured.

Further evidence of the splendid outlook for crops and a continuation of our unparalleled prosperity is the great activity shown by the traffic and operating departments of the prominent railroads in preparing for what they believe will be a most phenomenal year in the transportation and distribution of the products of the soil, as well as the return traffic that must result from bountiful crops. The manufacturing interests of the West, Southern, Middle, and Northwest are looking forward to a continuation of the conditions that have existed for the past year. This means liberal earnings for the railroad carriers and continued satisfactory dividends to the shareholders, thus prolonging the present otherwise high standard of values for railroad shares. Money remains easy throughout the entire West, and we cannot see a flaw in the financial conditions so far as our Western experience admits.

A Country of Big Crops.

SCHWARTZ, DUPEE & CO.—As is usual at this season of the year, when the new wheat crop is making and the result is always more or less in doubt until the crop is actually garnered, there is usually, as there is this year, much uncertainty as to the possible future of values. Thus far we have had no crop scares of sufficient magnitude to seriously affect values, and there is a latent fear that the season cannot be passed without something of this kind developing, even though at the present time the outlook is certainly quite optimistic for an enormous harvest. Indeed, it is quite true a fair amount of the around 48,000,000 acres now growing could be lost without impairing the prospect of a good crop, for it is very clear that if present conditions are maintained to the end, and the whole 48,000,000 acres are harvested, the output must prove phenomenal, considerably over 700,000,000 bushels. Last year some 5,000,000 acres, or about 10 per cent. of the original area seeded, was lost between seeding and harvest through drought and the ravages of insects, yet the crop of 1900 was about the fifth largest in America's history. Today conditions are much higher than in 1900, the area growing some 4,000,000 acres in excess of the area harvested last year.

There have been mutterings of drought in the Northwest, of more of less insect damage in the Southwest—one the Spring, the other the Winter, wheat section—but nothing serious has thus far been settled on—nothing out of the ordinary, for more or less damage is always suffered. Was this not true America would produce more wheat than she could use. So the damage to date is only a common yearly occurrence for which everybody is prepared. The drought reports from the Northwest are generally of the modified kind, nearly all suggesting damage must result if rain does not fall. It would appear therefore that present nominal alarm over something this possible but hardly probable is premature. History tells us plainly this is not a short crop country, but rather a big crop one, year in and year out.

Turning from the prospective new crop supplies to the amount available now to carry us into the new harvest, it is quite clear there is enough to meet all requirements and leave a fair surplus to be carried over—a surplus that may prove cumbersome in the end if the harvest of 1901 turns out as large as now promised. Thus there were in the visible, as of date May 27, a total of 40,064,000 bushels. This is only 4,691,000 bushels less than one year ago, but 15,872,000 bushels more than two years ago, 16,392,000 more than three years ago, 13,167,000 more than four years ago, and 10,292,000 less than five years ago. The amount afloat on the ocean as of the same date destined for Europe is 2,704,000 bushels in excess of 1900. It is true Europe has taken freely of wheat and flour the last sixty days, over 22,000,000 bushels in April, and not very far from the same amount in May. These heavy exports are naturally bullish, even though since July 1 they are only in their total 10,000,000 bushels greater than in the like period one year ago, and 20,000,0000 bushels under the like period two years ago.

Recent Rains Have Helped.

RAYMOND, PYNCHON & CO.—Glowing reports have been received the past few days from the Northwest as to the improved condition of the wheat crop, and claims are made that the recent rains there have benefited crops to such an extent that they never looked better at this season of the year. The weekly Price Current report gives the condition of both Spring and Winter wheat as excellent, and promising a big crop. Conditions in California are materially improved the past couple of weeks. Statisticians claim a total yield of 785,000,000 bushels, viz.: 450,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat and 335,000,000 bushels of Spring.

On the other hand comes the news from the Southwest of admitted severe damage by insects in a number of States. The Kansas State crop report gives the condition as 82, a decline of 17 points since May, and private advices say the ground is in very bad condition, hard and dry, and that, with the best of conditions from now on a crop of 60,000,000 bushels is the limit. This is a considerable falling off from the 100,000,000 bushels promised a few weeks ago. The Texas crop will be very light. Our visible supply has materially decreased, and now aggregates 36,932,000 bushels, a reduction from last year of 7,772,000 bushels. The Argentine shipments since Jan. 1 are 28,778,000 bushels, against 46,418,000 for the same period in 1900. Good authorities state that European requirements for American wheat will be materially increased over last year.

As for corn, quite an increase in acreage is reported, but late sowing in some important districts. Low temperatures have existed, which is much against the growth, and experts report the general condition of the plant as feeble. Unless the weather during June is most favorable, serious apprehension may be felt. The present condition of the growing crop is decidedly below the average.

The condition of the coming oat crop is bullish in the extreme. There is a big decrease in the acreage, the plant is very backward, and the weather conditions are unfavorable.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days to four months, and 4 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $328,668,476; balances, $21,496,011; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $806,766.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3@3⅛ per cent. for short and 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.88⅝; cables, $4.89; commercial bills, $4.84½@4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅞; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95½; guilders 40 5-16@40¼ and 40 7-16@40½.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c. discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 8.—There was difficulty to day in finding profitable employment for the plethora of money, and discounts were correspondingly weak. Business on the Stock Exchange opened with a rather better tendency, but the attendance was meagre, accentuating the usual Saturday slackness. Americans were irregular and mostly below parity. Baltimore and Louisville were quotably strong. In the absence of business the close was quiet.

With the ease of money in New York, Paris, and Berlin, the reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount did not afford an inducement for foreign bankers to withdraw funds from London. This, together with the fact that whatever gold arrives is likely to be secured by the Bank of England, enhances the probability of a further addition to the Bank's already large reserve. The withdrawal of French money is now unlikely. Although a certain amount of uneasiness existed in Paris at the reported discrimination of bankers in London in regard to American finance paper, the reduction of the bank rate convinced the French bankers that the position of the United States is regarded in London with confidence. Likewise the withdrawal of American money is improbable for the present, in view of the fact that exchange in New York has risen to a point admitting of gold shipments to London.

The superabundance of money is largely due to the free Government disbursements. While these disbursements cause ease of money, the Government's position is increasingly embarrassing. The process of the exhaustion of its resources tends to reduce the cash balance to a vanishing point by the time the next loan installment, £5,510,000, is due, June 18. This will be insufficient to meet the disbursements to July 11, when another installment is due. Hence, in order to provide for the interest on the debt, July 1, the Government probably will be obliged to raise three millions on deficiency bills, thus beginning July with a floating debt of approximately five millions.

This process of receiving a loan installment in anticipation of the date is due, apparently, to continue for some time, and unless the war ends earlier than it seems probable, the installments will be insufficient to meet the outgoing amounts, and the Treasury will be obliged to borrow a considerable sum in anticipation of the revenue for the March quarter. The depreciation in consols, in spite of the reduction in the bank rate, is a disappointing feature. It is not surprising, however, considering the enormous addition to the gilt-edged investment area, as a result of the war requirements, with the suspension of the sinking fund, besides the probability of the ultimate necessity for a further loan. The Statist says:

"It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the Government that the actual sum paid out on account of the war is a very small part of the expense the nation is bearing, and that, commercially as well as financially, the prolongation of the war is a very serious matter."

The fall in consols to below 90, prognosticated weeks ago, is daily nearer realization.

Discussing the effect of the bank rate on discounts, The Statist points out the danger of an undue decline, as there is great likelihood that money will be exceedingly scarce and dear in the Autumn, adding:

"There is much to suggest that the demand from the United States, at all events, will be exceptionally great toward the end of August and throughout September and the rest of the year. Unfortunately, the crops promise to be poor in the greater part of Europe, and there is a prospect that France and Germany will have to buy more wheat than lately. Those competing with us in the markets of the world will all have to pay higher for what we want. Germany may be able to get most of her supplies from Russia. It is safe to conclude, however, that the United States will either export a larger quantity even than in recent years, or, if the weather of June and July injures the crops, she will be able to sell at much higher prices.

"So far as Europe is concerned, it is desirable that the American crop should be very large. It seems certain that in either event the balance of indebtedness will be increasingly against Europe, and in favor of the United States. Therefore it is not an unreasonable conclusion that the volume of money needed in the Autumn to conduct the vast business which, it seems likely, will be beyond all comparison greater than ever before, enhancing rates greatly, will result in a large drain of gold to the United States."

Consols for money, 93 1-16; consols for the account, 93 3-16; Atchison, 88⅝; Canadian, 107⅝; St. Paul, 171½; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville, 112¾; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; New York Central, 160¼; Erie, 44¼; Pennsylvania, 77; Reading, 23⅝; Erie first preferred, 71¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 101; Grand Trunk, 11½; Anaconda, 9⅞; Rand Mines, 4⅞; United States Steel, 51½; do. preferred, 100¾.

Bar silver firm at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 1-16 per cent.

Spanish fours, 70½.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.80; Madrid, 37.92; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 5.25.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £87,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 8.—The tendency on the Bourse to-day was dull. There was an entire absence of business in Berlin Mines, the depressed position of the iron market being regarded as unfavorable. Banks were firm early in the day, owing to hopes of reform in the Bourse laws, but they weakened in sympathy with mines and the uneasiness caused thereby. Government securities were maintained.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 20c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.52½.

BERLIN, June 8.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 8.—At the Clearing House to-day money between the banks was in abundant supply at 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $22,876,632; balances, $2,295,825. On call, money ranges from 3 to 3½ per cent. Time money is quoted to best borrowers from 3½ to 4 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper is moving in a small way from 3½ to 4 per cent. The stock market had a quiet two hours of business to-day. Had it not been for the sharp advance in the Standard Oil coppers the list would have been almost completely devoid of feature. The high figures of the first hour were, however, shaded during the late dealings, Amalgamated selling off to 121½, with the closing at 122⅜, while Montana fell back to 448 and Butte to 115.

The other coppers were, as a class, well sustained, although in the late dealings declines were made from the top figures. In the general list the buying of Massachusetts Electric securities continued excellent. The common stock, in response thereto, sold as high as 37. Boston Elevated was bid up to 182½, but finished at 182. The closing generally came quiet, but firm. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
775	Atchison	88	85¾	86½
896	Atchison pf	104	103⅝	104
214	Boston Elevated	182½	182	182
1	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
12	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
27	Chi. B. & Q. (ctfs.)	196¾	196¼	196⅝
3	C., L., R. & S. Y.	161	161	161
5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214¾	214¾	214¾
280	Union Pacific	109	107¾	107¾
2	West End pf	115	115	115

TELEPHONES.

217	American Tel. & Tel.	174	173	173
25	Erie (trust ctfs)	57½	57½	57½
10	N. E.	143	143	143

ELECTRICS.

50	General Electric	247	247	247
3	General Electric pf	246	246	246
3,030	Massachusetts Elec.	37	36¼	37
1,061	Massachusetts pf	94½	94	94½
15	Seattle pf	98	98	98
325	Westinghouse	70½	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

80	American Ag. Chem. pf.	86	85¼	85¼
100	American Pneumatic Serv.	8	8	8
50	American Pneu. Serv. pf.	29½	29½	29½
1,010	American Sugar	143¾	143⅜	143⅝
65	American Woolen pf.	75½	75	75
45	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	95½	95½	95½
1,570	Planters' Compress	10½	10	10
5	Pullman	210	210	210
237	United Fruit	125	121½	125
1,239	United Shoe Machine	33⅞	33	33⅜
218	United Shoe Machine pf	25	25	25
35	U. S. Rubber pf	63¼	63¼	63¼
3,465	U. S. Steel	50¼	48⅝	48⅞
259	U. S. Steel pf	99	98	98¼

MINING.

1,595	Adventure	18⅝	17¾	18
4,726	Amalgamated	123½	120	122⅜
110	Anaconda	45⅝	49¼	49⅜
100	Arcadian	17	17	17
100	Atlantic	33¼	33¼	33¼
210	Baltic	47	47	47
93	Boston & Mont	449½	447	448
500	Butte & Boston	116	114	115
110	Cochiti	6	6	6
25	Cons. Mercur	3½	3½	3½
180	Copper Range	59	58	58¼
150	Dom. Coal	34	34	34
300	Isle Royale	46	46	46
125	Mass.	17	17	17
30	Mayflower	2	2	2
200	Michigan	7¼	7¼	7⅜
185	Mohawk	37½	37	37
200	National	1	1	1
345	Old Dominion	32⅜	32½	32½
35	Osceola	87½	87	87½
75	Parrott	54½	54½	54½
30	Rhode Island	3½	3½	3½
310	Tennessee	22	22	22
35	Trimountain	47¾	46½	46½
1,470	Trinity	35	34	34¾
460	U. S. T. C.	20	20	20
150	Utah	31	31	31
30	Victoria	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
150	Winona	3	3	3
10	Wolverine	57½	57½	57½

British Columbia, 17 bid; 19 asked.

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Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c. discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 8.—There was difficulty to day in finding profitable employment for the plethora of money, and discounts were correspondingly weak. Business on the Stock Exchange opened with a rather better tendency, but the attendance was meagre, accentuating the usual Saturday slackness. Americans were irregular and mostly below parity. Baltimore and Louisville were quotably strong. In the absence of business the close was quiet.

With the ease of money in New York, Paris, and Berlin, the reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount did not afford an inducement for foreign bankers to withdraw funds from London. This, together with the fact that whatever gold arrives is likely to be secured by the Bank of England, enhances the probability of a further addition to the Bank's already large reserve. The withdrawal of French money is now unlikely. Although a certain amount of uneasiness existed in Paris at the reported discrimination of bankers in London in regard to American finance paper, the reduction of the bank rate convinced the French bankers that the position of the United States is regarded in London with confidence. Likewise the withdrawal of American money is improbable for the present, in view of the fact that exchange in New York has risen to a point admitting of gold shipments to London.

The superabundance of money is largely due to the free Government disbursements. While these disbursements cause ease of money, the Government's position is increasingly embarrassing. The process of the exhaustion of its resources tends to reduce the cash balance to a vanishing point by the time the next loan installment, £5,510,000, is due, June 18. This will be insufficient to meet the disbursements to July 11, when another installment is due. Hence, in order to provide for the interest on the debt, July 1, the Government probably will be obliged to raise three millions on deficiency bills, thus beginning July with a floating debt of approximately five millions.

This process of receiving a loan installment in anticipation of the date is due, apparently, to continue for some time, and unless the war ends earlier than it seems probable, the installments will be insufficient to meet the outgoing amounts, and the Treasury will be obliged to borrow a considerable sum in anticipation of the revenue for the March quarter. The depreciation in consols, in spite of the reduction in the bank rate, is a disappointing feature. It is not surprising, however, considering the enormous addition to the gilt-edged investment area, as a result of the war requirements, with the suspension of the sinking fund, besides the probability of the ultimate necessity for a further loan. The Statist says:

"It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the Government that the actual sum paid out on account of the war is a very small part of the expense the nation is bearing, and that, commercially as well as financially, the prolongation of the war is a very serious matter."

The fall in consols to below 90, prognosticated weeks ago, is daily nearer realization.

Discussing the effect of the bank rate on discounts, The Statist points out the danger of an undue decline, as there is great likelihood that money will be exceedingly scarce and dear in the Autumn, adding:

"There is much to suggest that the demand from the United States, at all events, will be exceptionally great toward the end of August and throughout September and the rest of the year. Unfortunately, the crops promise to be poor in the greater part of Europe, and there is a prospect that France and Germany will have to buy more wheat than lately. Those competing with us in the markets of the world will all have to pay higher for what we want. Germany may be able to get most of her supplies from Russia. It is safe to conclude, however, that the United States will either export a larger quantity even than in recent years, or, if the weather of June and July injures the crops, she will be able to sell at much higher prices.

"So far as Europe is concerned, it is desirable that the American crop should be very large. It seems certain that in either event the balance of indebtedness will be increasingly against Europe, and in favor of the United States. Therefore it is not an unreasonable conclusion that the volume of money needed in the Autumn to conduct the vast business which, it seems likely, will be beyond all comparison greater than ever before, enhancing rates greatly, will result in a large drain of gold to the United States."

Consols for money, 93 1-16; consols for the account, 93 3-16; Atchison, 88⅝; Canadian, 107⅝; St. Paul, 171½; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville, 112¾; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; New York Central, 160¼; Erie, 44¼; Pennsylvania, 77; Reading, 23⅝; Erie first preferred, 71¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 101; Grand Trunk, 11½; Anaconda, 9⅞; Rand Mines, 4⅞; United States Steel, 51½; do. preferred, 100¾.

Bar silver firm at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 1-16 per cent.

Spanish fours, 70½.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.80; Madrid, 37.92; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 5.25.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £87,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 8.—The tendency on the Bourse to-day was dull. There was an entire absence of business in Berlin Mines, the depressed position of the iron market being regarded as unfavorable. Banks were firm early in the day, owing to hopes of reform in the Bourse laws, but they weakened in sympathy with mines and the uneasiness caused thereby. Government securities were maintained.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 20c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.52½.

BERLIN, June 8.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 8.—At the Clearing House to-day money between the banks was in abundant supply at 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $22,876,632; balances, $2,295,825. On call, money ranges from 3 to 3½ per cent. Time money is quoted to best borrowers from 3½ to 4 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper is moving in a small way from 3½ to 4 per cent. The stock market had a quiet two hours of business to-day. Had it not been for the sharp advance in the Standard Oil coppers the list would have been almost completely devoid of feature. The high figures of the first hour were, however, shaded during the late dealings, Amalgamated selling off to 121½, with the closing at 122⅜, while Montana fell back to 448 and Butte to 115.

The other coppers were, as a class, well sustained, although in the late dealings declines were made from the top figures. In the general list the buying of Massachusetts Electric securities continued excellent. The common stock, in response thereto, sold as high as 37. Boston Elevated was bid up to 182½, but finished at 182. The closing generally came quiet, but firm. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
775	Atchison	88	85¾	86½
896	Atchison pf	104	103⅝	104
214	Boston Elevated	182½	182	182
1	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
12	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
27	Chi. B. & Q. (ctfs.)	196¾	196¼	196⅝
3	C., L., R. & S. Y.	161	161	161
5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214¾	214¾	214¾
280	Union Pacific	109	107¾	107¾
2	West End pf	115	115	115

TELEPHONES.

217	American Tel. & Tel.	174	173	173
25	Erie (trust ctfs)	57½	57½	57½
10	N. E.	143	143	143

ELECTRICS.

50	General Electric	247	247	247
3	General Electric pf	246	246	246
3,030	Massachusetts Elec.	37	36¼	37
1,061	Massachusetts pf	94½	94	94½
15	Seattle pf	98	98	98
325	Westinghouse	70½	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

80	American Ag. Chem. pf.	86	85¼	85¼
100	American Pneumatic Serv.	8	8	8
50	American Pneu. Serv. pf.	29½	29½	29½
1,010	American Sugar	143¾	143⅜	143⅝
65	American Woolen pf.	75½	75	75
45	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	95½	95½	95½
1,570	Planters' Compress	10½	10	10
5	Pullman	210	210	210
237	United Fruit	125	121½	125
1,239	United Shoe Machine	33⅞	33	33⅜
218	United Shoe Machine pf	25	25	25
35	U. S. Rubber pf	63¼	63¼	63¼
3,465	U. S. Steel	50¼	48⅝	48⅞
259	U. S. Steel pf	99	98	98¼

MINING.

1,595	Adventure	18⅝	17¾	18
4,726	Amalgamated	123½	120	122⅜
110	Anaconda	45⅝	49¼	49⅜
100	Arcadian	17	17	17
100	Atlantic	33¼	33¼	33¼
210	Baltic	47	47	47
93	Boston & Mont	449½	447	448
500	Butte & Boston	116	114	115
110	Cochiti	6	6	6
25	Cons. Mercur	3½	3½	3½
180	Copper Range	59	58	58¼
150	Dom. Coal	34	34	34
300	Isle Royale	46	46	46
125	Mass.	17	17	17
30	Mayflower	2	2	2
200	Michigan	7¼	7¼	7⅜
185	Mohawk	37½	37	37
200	National	1	1	1
345	Old Dominion	32⅜	32½	32½
35	Osceola	87½	87	87½
75	Parrott	54½	54½	54½
30	Rhode Island	3½	3½	3½
310	Tennessee	22	22	22
35	Trimountain	47¾	46½	46½
1,470	Trinity	35	34	34¾
460	U. S. T. C.	20	20	20
150	Utah	31	31	31
30	Victoria	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
150	Winona	3	3	3
10	Wolverine	57½	57½	57½

British Columbia, 17 bid; 19 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Heavy selling of Union Traction, due to the recent rapid transit legislation at Harrisburg and the organizing of new transit companies, was the feature of the local market, and the stock fell to its lowest. Union Traction opened at 29 yesterday and closed last night at 27⅜. This morning it opened at 27½, and went down, fraction by fraction, to 25½, closing at 26. The whole market suffered, except the underlying securities of the big steel companies. Cambria Iron advanced to 40¼, and Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel 6s to 114. Philadelphia Traction declined from 94 to 91½, and Electric and People's 4s fell 2¾, to 92, a net loss of 4½ for the week.

The local money market has been almost featureless throughout the week. Rates quoted are 4 per cent. on call, 4½ on time, and 4 to 4½ for commercial paper. Call loans have been very few, so that funds are commencing to accumulate somewhat. Very little accommodation is being asked for time. In commercial paper the apparent tendency is toward a softening of rates, though rock bottom has practically been reached for Philadelphia, which does not experience the wide fluctuations common in New York. Complete transactions in the stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Bethlehem Steel	23	23	23
50	Cambria Iron	40	40	40
4,205	Cambria Steel	30¾	30½	30½
5	Choctaw pf., t. c.	57½	57½	57½
90	Cons. Lake Sup. war. pf.	5	4½	4½
1,200	Cons. Traction Pittsburg	24	24	24
585	Diamond State Steel	3½	3½	3½
100	Diamond State Steel pf.	7½	7½	7½
585	Electric Co. of Am.	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Hunt & Broad Top pf.	51	51	51
55	Insurance of N. A.	23	23	23
25	Inter. Power & Dyn.	8	8	8
150	Lehigh Valley	38	37½	37½
920	Marsden Co.	6¼	6	6
100	Penn. Salt Mfg.	8	7	7
10	Philadelphia Co.	53	53	54
511	Philadelphia Traction	93¼	91½	92
3,090	Reading	23 5-16	22 15-16	23
102	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	39	39	39
200	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	28	27 15-16	27 15-16
100	Southern Railway	34½	34½	34½
976	Tidewater Steel	8	7½	7½
314	United Gas Imp.	116½	116	116
6,298	Union Traction	27½	25½	26
2,373	U. S. Steel com.	50¼	48½	48⅞
100	W. Cramp & Sons	82	82	82

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 8.—New York exchange was 5 cents discount to-day. Money was unchanged at 4½@5 per cent. for call and time loans.

Diamond Match was the favorite in the trading in the local market, and a further advance of about 2 points in the price was scored, the stock selling up to 145. The close for round lots of stock showed only a fractional loss from the top quotation of the day. There are two rumors in circulation on Diamond Match. One is that the dividend rate on the shares will be increased before long, and the other is that the company is negotiating for control of the Bryant & May Company of England. Nothing confirming either story is forthcoming. Insiders, however, are understood to have been quietly picking up Diamond Match stock for some time, with the result that the market has been well cleaned up. Consequently, when traders began to take on the shares they found they had to bid up for them at a lively rate. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	American Can	27¾	27¼	27¾
394	American Can pf	76¾	76	76¾
100	American Strawboard	23½	23½	23½
50	Chicago Union Traction	18¾	18¾	18¾
215	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	60	59⅝	59⅝
200	Central Union Telephone	50	49	49
2,045	Diamond Match	145½	143	144
50	Lake Street Elevated	13⅞	13¾	13¾
50	National Biscuit	45⅝	45¾	45⅝
17	National Biscuit pf.	101½	101½	101½
9	Northwestern Elevated	48	48	48
9	Northwest. Elevated pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—The market to-day was rather quiet and featureless, without any special movement one way or the other. The interest centred around Seaboards again, without producing any significant changes. There was a disposition toward

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,094,100	Bank of New York	$18,415,000	$3,075,000	$1,507,000	$18,007,000	$998,500
2,050,000	2,123,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	23,867,000	6,626,000	2,120,000	29,443,000	.....
2,000,000	1,121,800	Merchants' National	13,383,900	2,593,200	1,170,700	16,224,600	.....
2,000,000	2,313,300	Mechanics' National	14,547,000	2,586,900	519,000	14,887,000	.....
1,500,000	3,021,300	Bank of America	21,887,800	4,211,300	2,355,300	25,145,800	.....
1,000,000	248,100	Phenix National	5,315,000	1,287,000	200,000	5,488,000	49,300
10,000,000	6,150,100	National City	112,800,700	28,871,900	6,568,500	129,056,700	4,238,500
3,000,000	6,967,300	Chemical National	24,816,100	5,483,000	2,301,100	25,724,300	.....
500,000	235,100	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	4,729,000	785,400	590,000	5,278,300	38,400
1,000,000	1,982,000	Gallatin National	9,330,900	1,042,000	886,900	7,795,900	988,000
300,000	72,100	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,044,700	337,100	97,700	1,306,500	46,000
400,000	122,500	Mechanics & Traders'	2,561,000	409,000	234,000	2,964,000	.....
200,000	177,000	Greenwich	1,087,200	123,200	186,500	1,045,300	.....
500,000	502,100	Leather Manuf. Nat.	5,426,400	1,670,000	494,300	6,028,100	480,400
376,600	234,400	Seventh National	4,094,000	695,500	423,000	5,119,200	299,200
1,200,000	594,000	Bank of State of N. Y.	6,152,500	672,700	394,800	5,677,200	.....
5,000,000	3,185,900	American Exch. Nat.	34,155,000	6,620,000	2,031,000	31,020,000	4,776,000
10,000,000	6,940,100	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	75,344,000	6,061,800	7,150,200	63,931,800	7,475,500
1,000,000	1,613,200	National Broadway	6,225,000	1,171,600	236,000	5,593,300	196,700
1,000,000	1,333,500	Mercantile National	15,388,900	2,266,500	1,638,800	15,539,400	985,400
422,700	498,100	Pacific	2,572,100	522,800	586,800	3,807,900	.....
1,500,000	1,223,800	Nat. Bank of Republic	18,391,000	3,892,500	1,863,000	20,143,900	1,418,200
450,000	994,600	Chatham National	6,568,200	775,900	995,000	6,780,200	50,000
200,000	345,000	People's	2,104,800	266,900	333,100	2,860,600	.....
1,000,000	927,800	Nat. Bank of North Am.	11,132,300	2,053,900	1,400,800	12,993,300	725,200
3,000,000	5,379,800	Hanover National	50,488,200	8,881,100	5,814,000	55,824,200	2,921,400
500,000	461,800	Irving National	4,188,000	571,000	495,700	4,298,000	236,300
600,000	389,800	National Citizens'	3,391,100	745,800	198,000	3,715,200	292,500
500,000	285,000	Nassau	2,805,400	312,100	308,800	3,150,900	.....
900,000	1,101,500	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,910,600	1,045,800	741,200	6,421,400	50,000
1,000,000	219,400	Nat. Shoe & Leather	5,795,800	857,100	236,400	4,315,600	49,200
1,400,000	1,770,300	Corn Exchange	20,392,000	3,884,000	2,435,000	24,310,000	.....
800,000	400,500	Oriental	2,032,500	236,700	561,000	2,265,400	.....
1,500,000	6,080,600	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,069,000	4,309,000	1,311,000	22,874,000	48,800
3,000,000	3,727,400	National Park	52,598,000	15,689,000	3,500,000	67,315,000	49,200
250,000	156,500	East River National	1,312,600	229,800	214,100	1,525,500	50,000
3,000,000	2,531,100	Fourth National	24,867,300	3,998,100	3,325,600	27,281,400	50,000
1,000,000	525,200	Central National	10,662,000	1,927,000	1,563,000	13,167,000	560,000
300,000	942,000	Second National	9,711,000	1,526,000	876,000	10,495,000	227,000
750,000	80,000	Ninth National	2,780,300	317,800	240,400	3,223,700	49,200
500,000	9,616,100	First National	43,958,400	13,030,100	2,156,700	49,290,800	494,100
200,000	118,600	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	3,304,200	555,200	352,300	3,500,200	291,700
250,000	723,200	Bowery	3,517,000	375,000	396,000	3,768,000	.....
200,000	474,100	New York County Nat.	3,909,200	798,900	400,000	4,621,900	50,000
750,000	376,500	German-American	3,641,600	533,200	248,400	3,525,900	.....
1,000,000	2,442,500	Chase National	38,451,000	9,975,600	2,149,700	46,598,900	800,000
1,000,000	1,339,000	Fifth Avenue	9,737,200	2,715,000	205,000	11,188,300	.....
200,000	848,500	German Exchange	2,300,700	227,900	850,100	3,360,800	.....
200,000	846,300	Germania	3,142,700	412,800	614,700	4,841,000	.....
300,000	957,500	Lincoln National	13,271,600	1,777,800	2,175,200	15,765,400	246,500
1,000,000	1,119,800	Garfield National	7,631,000	1,746,600	275,700	7,359,300	49,000
200,000	362,900	Fifth National	2,402,100	373,400	110,100	2,332,300	196,800
1,000,000	1,047,100	Bank of the Metropolis	7,287,700	1,190,100	701,800	8,124,200	.....
200,000	429,800	West Side	2,767,000	393,000	394,000	3,103,000	.....
500,000	884,600	Seaboard National	13,983,000	2,420,000	1,952,000	17,029,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,148,100	Western National	38,252,500	8,309,400	2,597,500	42,873,400	50,000
300,000	514,800	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,361,000	436,000	1,045,000	4,896,000	75,000
500,000	680,200	Liberty National	6,458,000	993,600	525,000	6,284,500	496,000
1,000,000	414,600	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,381,600	903,900	386,200	4,584,700	.....
250,000	547,100	New Amsterdam Nat.	7,315,400	1,215,500	790,100	8,590,400	31,400
350,000	339,300	Astor National	4,187,100	806,600	237,900	4,304,600	350,000
500,000	343,200	Hide & Leather Nat.	2,895,600	718,400	81,800	2,457,600	380,000
$82,926,600	$80,272,200	Total, National banks.					
11,172,700	15,163,700	Total, State banks.					
74,099,300	95,435,900	Totals	887,599,100	179,029,700	77,341,500	972,118,800	30,933,400

*As per official reports: 44 National banks, April 24, 1901; 18 State banks, March 14, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ending June 8, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits ing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,841,000.00	$30,000.00	$132,000	$222,300.00	.....	$1,990,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,485,000.00	158,000.00	114,000	265,000.00	$3,000.00	2,723,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,135,427.91	28,327.37	44,235	236,966.00	50,000.00	1,368,256.73
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,466,600.00	72,400.00	60,900	229,800.00	.....	1,662,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,180,393.92	7,656.57	72,394	212,350.37	26,372.99	1,319,938.79
Hamilton	200,000	1,554,800.00	90,700.00	101,400	146,700.00	5,000.00	748,400.00
Jefferson	200,000	550,000.00	43,600.00	40,000	120,000.00	40,000.00	525,000.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,368,700.00	123,500.00	109,100	291,400.00	51,900.00	2,999,100.00
Mutual	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,393,657.00	27,820.00	165,638	353,039.00	105,440.00	1,863,372.00
Plaza	100,000	2,710,000.00	153,000.00	140,000	167,000.00	.....	2,835,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,129,001.48	13,491.19	79,457	93,836.88	.....	1,174,766.97
State	100,000	3,365,000.00	273,000.00	137,000	204,000.00	172,000.00	3,928,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,304,000.00	34,300.00	176,000	142,000.00	.....	1,816,000.00
Union Square	200,000	2,223,639.28	57,811.54	356,945	509,098.02	.....	3,042,718.58
Varick	100,000	873,900.00	12,300.00	57,400	93,000.00	3,300.00	871,500.00
Washington	100,000	629,638.00	9,310.00	29,666	54,076.00	27,806.00	628,271.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,590,600.00	43,600.00	126,300	97,400.00	20,000.00	1,581,400.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,192,624.00	14,287.00	102,355	245,549.00	100,547.00	1,436,445.00
Broadway	100,000	1,525,575.37	14,245.13	108,873	231,062.25	.....	1,649,830.20
Eighth Ward	100,000	378,200.00	13,600.00	27,200	43,700.00	5,500.00	314,800.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	718,900.00	30,700.00	29,600	48,900.00	11,400.00	638,200.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,873,800.00	334,500.00	145,900	361,000.00	.....	3,388,500.00
Mechanics & Traders'	100,000	1,004,362.71	16,690.00	66,108	85,808.38	73,499.38	1,012,960.86
Mechants'	100,000	613,100.00	6,100.00	43,100	35,500.00	.....	603,200.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,851,000.00	150,000.00	265,000	637,000.00	33,000.00	4,200,000.00
National City	300,000	2,767,000.00	131,000.00	242,000	476,000.00	123,000.00	3,237,000.00
North Side	100,000	911,696.52	10,710.17	57,203	26,098.88	25,700.19	802,424.26
People's	100,000	958,600.00	28,100.00	39,700	37,300.00	82,600.00	974,200.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	538,060.00	9,172.00	44,931	90,494.00	16,814.00	537,702.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,063,200.00	113,400.00	10,000	181,000.00	148,000.00	1,162,000.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	489,392.00	12,937.00	21,919	104,031.00	1,365.00	533,776.00
Union	100,000	605,538.00	28,833.00	57,668	54,888.00	67,333.00	686,898.00
Wallabout	100,000	820,600.00	48,600.00	24,000	68,500.00	33,700.00	838,100.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of Staten Island	25,000	548,140.00	14,764.00	24,321	94,400.00	17,500.00	630,000.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	741,062.53	33,630.00	10,000	183,977.61	.....	789,323.41
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,813,700.00	223,800.00	283,000	825,000.00	728,200.00	5,751,200.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,099,105.00	77,850.00	73,260	247,322.00	60,663.00	1,861,306.00
Second National	250,000	1,300,000.00	68,900.00	18,900	203,800.00	.....	1,139,600.00
Third National	200,000	1,009,216.85	49,545.45	55,596	268,765.45	57,108.26	1,058,802.85
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,058,500.00	112,300.00	28,900	168,700.00	5,000.00	1,861,900.00
Second National	125,000	815,833.00	33,850.00	33,155	58,400.00	9,500.00	787,870.00

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.08	.08
Best & Belcher	.22	.20
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.48	.49
Challenge Con	.17	.15
Chollar	.07	.04
Confidence	.73	.70
Con. Cal. & Va	2.30	2.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.08	.08
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.24	.21
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.16	.14
Occidental Con	.03	.03
Ophir	1.05	.96
Overman	.24	.25
Potosi	.11	.11
Savage	.09	.07
Sag Belcher	.01	.04
Sierra Nevada	.27	.23
Standard	3.65	3.65
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.18	.17
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.15	.14
Silver bars	59½	59½
Mexican dollars	49½@50	49½@50
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	12¾	13⅜	12¾	13½
Alamo	13½	14½	13½	14½
Argentum	17½	18½	17½	18
Anaconda	37	38	37	38
Battle Mountain	18½	20	18⅜	19½
Blue Bell	16	16½	15⅜	16½
Butterfly	37	41	37	41
Coriolanus	15	16½	15	16
C. C. Cons	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
C. C. & M	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Columbine Victor	8½	8½	8½	8½
Dante	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
Dr. Jackpot	79¼	80	75	76
Elkton	178	180	175	177
El Paso	39	40	39¼	40
Findlay	10⅜	11¼	10½	11
Golden Fleece	35	39	35	39
Gibson	41½	43	40½	41½
Gold Dollar	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅞
Gold Knob	8½	8⅝	8⅝	9
Golden Cycle	71	72	68	70
Gold Sovereign	5¾	6	5¾	6
Gould	16	17¼	10	17¼
Hart	10	12	10	12
Ingham	17⅜	18	17⅜	18
Isabella	62	62½	61⅜	62
Jackpot	48	50	48	50
Keystone	10	12	10	11
Lexington	8	8¾	8	8¾
Last Dollar	55	64	60	65
Mary Cashen	12	12½	12⅛	12½
Moon Anchor	25	30	25	30
National	4⅛	4¼	4	4⅛
Nugget	20	20½	19¼	21
New Haven	6¾	7⅜	6¾	7⅜
Orphan	14½	16	14	16
Pharmacist	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
Pinnacle	10¾	11	10⅜	10¾
Portland	303	310	300	310
Pointer	11⅜	11¾	11⅛	11⅜
Rawlings	26	27	26	27
Rose Nicol	7⅜	8	7⅜	7¾
Sedan	8¾	9	8¾	9
Vindicator	116	120	116	120
Work	15	15½	14¼	15½
Zoe	4	4⅛	4⅛	4¼

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

James, Parsons & Co., have been appointed sole Cleveland agents of the Imperial Insurance Company of London.

The People's Insurance Company of Pittsburg has been reinsured in the National Union Insurance Company.

The Attorney General has approved the amended charter of the Germania Life Insurance Company, which provides that all holders of policies, where the reserve on said policies is $100 or more are entitled to vote at the annual elections for Directors. It is said that this action was taken to invalidate any effort by outside parties to obtain control of the company's stock.

Stock Exchange Memberships.

These memberships on the Stock Exchange have been posted for transfer: Frank Russak to William D. Barbour. M. M. Jameson to A. A. Cammerer, and Frederick L. Moore to John A. Black.

Imports of Specie, Port of New York, June 1 to 7, 1901, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Belvernon	Cape Haytien	$4,000
Hildur	Curacao	900
Prins F. Hendrik	Curacao	160
Dona Maria	Fayal	1,275
American Silver Coin—		
Adirondack	Kingston	654
Belvernon	Cape Haitien	1,100
Prins F. Hendrik	Curacao	187
Dona Maria	Fayal	38
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Adirondack	Kingston	178
Alleghany	Greytown	535
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Germanic	Liverpool	7,635
Prins F. Hendrik	Curacao	90
Alleghany	Greytown	665
Gold Bullion—		
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	2,672
Seneca	Tampico	5,978
Advance	Colon	14,800
Alleghany	Greytown	1,640
La Bretagne	Havre	4,453
Silver Bullion—		
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	13,660
Seneca	Tampico	48,789
Silver Ore—		
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	2,305
Total		$111,684

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from June 3 to June 8, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
June 3	Grenada	Trinidad, S. C. (Mex.)	$2,743
June 4	St. Louis	London, S. B.	417,900
June 5	Furst Bismarck	London, S. B.	104,280
June 5	La Champagne	Havre, S. B.	39,221
June 5	Dudley	Banes, S. C. (U. S.)	475
June 5	Dudley	Banes, G. C. (Ft.)	1,003
June 7	Etruria	London, S. C. (Br.)	2,200
June 7	Etruria	London, S. B.	420,475
Total			$988,297

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

May 12	Origen	Inagua, S. C. (U. S.)	$150
May 28	Cherokee	Porto Plata, G. C. (U. S.)	2,300
May 29	Columbia	London, S. B.	33,200
May 31	Athos	Savanilla, G.C. (U. S.)	3,260
Total			$1,027,207

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Pohs Manufacturing Jewelry Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—Jacob Pohs of Brooklyn; A. F. Silverstone and Lewis Levy of New York City.

The New York Iron Works, Andrews, Phalon & Co., incorporated, of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. J. Phalon of Weehawken, N. J.; Frank Soop and D. A. Geraty of Brooklyn.

The Columbia Shirt Waist Company of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—E. A. Moore of Brooklyn, C. W. Dotland of Tompkinsville, S. I., and M. H. Segnitz of New York City.

The Scientific and Electrical Exchange of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. F. Thompson of New York City; A. E. Hartcorn of Brooklyn; F. S. Cutler and W. D. W. Miller of Plainfield, N. J.

New Up-State Trolley Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 8.—The Watertown and Carthage Traction Company was incorporated to-day to construct an electric road twenty miles long between Watertown and Carthage. The capital is $200,000 and the Directors are: Arthur S. Fairchild and John W. Horner, Jr., of New York City, Ernest S. Emanuel of Brooklyn, C. T. Hollister of Rutherford, N. J.; Clyde Notman of Short Hills, N. J., and John N. Carlisle, Francis M. Hugo, Leroy L. Luther, and Mason M. Swan of Watertown.

Tenders for Piers Invited.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges advertised yesterday for the construction of the six piers in Manhattan and Queens needed for the proposed Blackwell's Island Bridge. The height of the piers will vary from 96 feet to 125 feet above high water, and the depth of the foundations from 29 feet to 30 feet. The amount of security required is $800,000, and the time allowed for the work is 500 working days. Bids must be submitted before June 20.

THE EQUITABLE'S NEW CLASS FOR ABSTAINERS

President Alexander Grants the Request of Well-Known Men.

Benefits for Policy Holders Under the Segregation Plan—Actuary Van Cise's Statement.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has established a total abstinence class of policy holders, as the consequence of a petition presented to President Alexander.

The signatures attached to the petition include those of John Wanamaker, ex-Gov. Larrabee of Iowa, Senator Frye of Maine, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, ex-Mayor Hewitt, Senator Tillman of South Carolina, the Rev. A. P. Doyle, Dr. William Hayes Ward, Booker T. Washington, Anthony Comstock, Joshua Levering, ex-Senator Peffer of Kansas, the Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, Bishop H. M. Turner, and I. K. Funk.

The petition recites that "there is a wide variation between the ratio of actual to expected deaths in the case of total abstainers as compared with those who make use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." The petition continues:

"We further represent that the large insurance companies of the United States do not issue policies of insurance to total abstainers in a separate section from that of those who drink, as has been done for years by European assurance concerns; that total abstainers are thereby compelled to pay large sums of money in premiums caused by the increased proportion of deaths among drinking men in those companies."

The petitioners then ask that the several forms of insurance policies be issued "in two sections, one of which shall be confined to policies on the lives of persons who do not make use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, in order that this class may receive the benefits of increased dividends to be derived from their habit of abstinence."

Actuary Van Cise of the Equitable, speaking yesterday of the newly established total abstinence class of policy holders, said that while the Equitable was not a temperance society and was not segregating all of its policy holders who are total abstainers, the society would put in this new class any successful applicant for insurance who declared that he had been a total abstainer from the use as a beverage of alcoholic liquors, including wine, beer, and fermented cider, and as a condition of membership in this class agreed to remain a total abstainer as long as his policy is in force, any surplus apportioned to the policy being based upon the experience of the society on policies belonging to the total abstinence class.

A number of British life insurance companies segregate their total abstinent policy holders. This policy has been pursued by the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution of London, the Scottish Temperance Life Association of Edinburgh, the Sceptre Life Association of London, the Australian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society, the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company of London, and the New Zealand Government Life Insurance Department. A Canadian company also maintains a temperance and a general section of policy holders.

HONDURAS COMPANY'S SUIT.

Gen. Tracy Gives Further Testimony Regarding the Formation of the Honduras Syndicate.

The hearing of the suit brought by the Honduras Company of New York to compel the Honduras Syndicate to surrender certain concessions it had secured from the Honduras Government was resumed yesterday at the office of Corbin & Corbin, Jersey City. As at the previous hearing Gen. B. F. Tracy was the only witness, and his examination was again conducted by Jacob R. Shipherd.

In response to questions as to the signing of the papers incorporating the syndicate Gen. Tracy said he had had a general conversation with Mr. Jennings of the law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, counsel for the company, in relation to the matter, but he could not remember the details. He recollected, however, that in his opinion the charter was impracticable. Difficulties which he suggested arose, and Mr. Shipherd dropped out. It was some time after this that the syndicate was formed to secure the concessions desired from the Honduras Government.

Gen. Tracy said that when he joined the company he supposed it to be merely a projected organization. He learned subsequently that it had been in existence six months when he became interested in it. After the syndicate was formed $50,000 was paid to Mr. Shipherd as a matter of equity because it was thought the formation of the company was the outgrowth of the work he had done.

Mr. Shipherd then said he would like to examine Gen. Tracy upon the ethical question of the obligation of one member of a partnership to another, and upon that line Gen. Tracy was subjected to a prolonged examination. The case then went over for two weeks.

IMPORTS OF THE JAPANESE.

In Machinery, Locomotives, and Other Engines the United States Leads All Countries bu England.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The United States is surpassed only by Great Britain in the matter of Japanese imports of machinery, locomotives, and other engines, according to a communication received at the State Department from United States Consul General E. C. Bellows, at Yokohama.

Great Britain, he says, continues to receive more than half the money sent out of Japan for these manufactures, while the United States received a little more than one-fourth last year. The total amount invested in this class of manufactures by the Japanese last year was $5,677,546, about one-fifth being for locomotive engines. The total mileage of Japanese railway lines equals 3,713 miles, but it has been estimated, says Mr. Bellows, that 7,000 miles of railroad would not suffice for the needs of the empire.

A Japanese expert who has lately traveled in the leading countries of the world to study their railroad construction and management is reported to have said that the United States surpasses all other countries in the equipment of its road in every respect, except with regard to the locomotives, which he objected to because of their greater consumption of coal.

America, the report further says, furnishes more than two-thirds of the rails used in Japan, having surpassed in low prices and prompt delivery both England and Germany, which countries formerly controlled this trade.

Schedules of C. R. Sickels.

The schedules in the assignment of Charles R. Sickels, the stock broker of 15 Wall Street who failed on May 9, were filed yesterday. They show liabilities of $173,449, nominal assets of $84,890, and actual assets of $21,092.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.81⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.49
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.08⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	5.55
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	15.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅞
Lard, prime	8.77½
Butter, Western creamery	.19

CHICAGO, June 8.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull: Winter patents, $3.80@$3.90; straights, $3.20@$3.70; clears, $2.80@$3.40; Spring specials, $4.20; patents, $3.45@$3.90; straights, $2.90@$3.20; bakers', $2.20@$2.60; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67¼@74c; No. 2 red, 74@75c; No. 2 corn, 43¼c; No. 2 yellow, 43¼c; No. 2 oats, 28¼c; No. 3 white, 30@30½c; No. 3 white, 28¼@30½c; good feeding barley, 46c; fair to choice malting, 50@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.73; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $3.65; mess pork, per bbl, $14.65@14.70; lard, per 100 lb, $8.40@8.42½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.85@8.05; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@8.35; whiskey, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $9.50.

COTTON.—Late developments in the local market yesterday indicated that the bull movement, recently begun, had about collapsed. But first-hour events were such as to well nigh demoralize the shorts and to encourage buying for even greater improvement. In the first place, the English market had advanced triple the amount expected and had cabled generous buying orders to the pit here. Again, Southern spot markets were early reported ⅛ to 3-16c higher on urgent demand from exporters and Northern spinners. In the last half hour the selling movement swept everything before it, July breaking to 8.07, August to 7.56, and October to 7.22. The close was at about the lowest level of the day, net 5 to 6 points under Friday night's bids, or some 14 to 16 points lower than the English cables justified. In the spot market the feeling was heavy with trade dull. Prices were not quotably lower, remaining on the basis of 8¾c for middling upland and 8¾c for middling gulf. Sales were 200 bales. Southern spot markets were generally steady and unchanged to ⅛c higher. The weather South was reported clear over the central and eastern sections, but unsettled and rainy in the West, or just as longed for.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	8.19	8.19	8.19	8.04@8.06
July	8.13	8.24	8.07	8.08@8.09
August	7.48	7.71	7.56	7.57@7.58
September	7.39	7.40	7.28	7.28@7.27
October	7.34	7.38	7.22	7.22@7.23
November	7.32	7.32	7.25	7.26@7.21
December	7.34	7.34	7.22	7.22@7.23
January	7.36	7.36	7.25	7.25@7.26
February	..	..	..	7.26@7.27
March	7.36	7.37	7.36	7.26@7.31

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Cotton—Spot, limited demand; prices, 1.32@1-16d higher; American, middling, fair, 5 7-32d; good middling, 4 15-16d; middling, 4 11-16d; low middling, 4 15-32d; good ordinary, 4 7-32d; ordinary, 4 31-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 300 bales were for speculation and export, and included 5,100 bales American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, including 200 bales American. Futures opened and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, June, 4 37-64d buyers; June and July, 4 36-64@4 37-64d sellers; July and August, 4 36-64d sellers; August and September, 4 29-64d sellers; September, 4 29-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 11-64d sellers; October and November, 4 9-64d sellers; November and December, 4 6-64@4 7-64d buyers; December and January, 4 6-64@4 7-64d buyers; January and February, 4 7-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Generally firm conditions prevailed in wheat yesterday, notwithstanding heavy rains in Kansas and other sections of the belt where needed, which under ordinary conditions would doubtless have broken the market. But traders were pretty well evened up for Monday's Government report, and in consequence prices moved but little either way, closing officially unchanged from the previous night. Export business included 15 loads all ports. No. 2 red closed at 82¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86c, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 90c., all free on board, afloat basis.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—Close—Wheat, cash, 70¾c; July, 70¾c; September, 68¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, 70¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¼@68¾c. Flour steady; first patents, $3.90@$4; second patents, $3.70@$3.80; first clears, $2.70@$2.80; second clears, $2.06@$2.15. Bran, in bulk, $11.50@$11.75.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 71c; July, 69@69½c; September, 67¼@68c; No. 2 hard, 71½@72¼c. Norn, No. 2 cash, 41¾c; July, 41¾c; September, 43@43½c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 26c; July, 27¼c; September, 26¾c; No. 2 white, 31¼c.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—Wheat steadier; No. 1 Northern, 74½@75c; No. 2 Northern, 72@73c; July, 72¾@73¼c. Rye dull; No. 1, 53¼c. Barley steady; No. 2, 56c; sample, 40@55c.

DULUTH, June 8.—Close: Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 76c; July, 76½c; September, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 69c. Corn, 42c, nominal. Oats, 28@27¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted at $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, 19.50@$20, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to

COURTS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, June 10.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty calendar.
90—M. & C. D. & W. 141—Porter vs. Turner.
Co. vs. Cargo SS. 153—Donohue vs. Barge
Gate City. Samuel Thorne.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, June 10.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Nichols vs. Richardson.
2—Hallenberg vs. Greene.
3—In re J. B. Colt & Co.
4—St. John vs. Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Co.
5—Crow vs. Scheer.
6—Cowles vs. Cowles.
7—O'Neill vs. O'Neill.
8—Walter vs. Walter.
9—Am. Mort. Co. vs. Noble.
10—In re Thorp.
11—Boaz vs. Sterlingworth Ry. Supply Co.
12—Hall vs. Blue Ridge Coal and Iron Co.
13—Blindorfsky vs. Moussi.
14—Hellendale Co. vs. Daley.
15—Groh vs. Groh.
16—Le Boutillier vs. Bial & Co.
17—Beardsley vs. N. Y. Adv. Sign Co.
18—Crane vs. Kent.
19—Rothschild vs. Dernberg.
20—Conklin vs. Van Van Vranken.
21—Clark vs. Mayor, &c.
22—Baggot vs. same.
23—Brown vs. same.
24—Conde vs. Rogers.
25—Lowenfeld vs. Hofmann.
26—Hayes vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
27—Uptegrove vs. Schwarzwaelder.
28—Clark vs. same.
29—Jackson vs. Coyle.
30—In re White.
31—In re Bergin.
32—People, &c., vs. Regan.
33—Same vs. Noblett.
34—Same vs. Adams.
35—Same vs. Cantor.
36—Same vs. Thomas.
37—Reed vs. Welles.
38—Sands vs. Van Rensselaer.
39—Mercantile Supply Co. vs. Vernon.
40—Curley vs. City of New York.
41—Con. Nat. Bank vs. Mason.
42—Mason vs. Mass. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
43—Heiderman vs. Heithoff.
44—Landon vs. Demorest.
45—O'Brien vs. Burke.
46—Mitchell vs. Schriener.
47—Griffith vs. Demorest.
48—Treacy vs. Kennak.
49—Gray vs. Colonial Brewery.
50—Stein vs. N. Y. News Pub. Co.
51—Jones vs. Graffe.
52—Saxl vs. Salberg.
53—Levine vs. Goldsmith.
54—Gomprecht vs. Wellbrock Brothers.
55—Same vs. Doyle.
56—Werner vs. Werner.
57—Welde vs. Wolowitz.
58—In re Emmons.
59—In re Thorpe.
60—Moir vs. Flood.
61—In re Emery.
62—Bressant vs. Liebman.
63—Nebenzel vs. Hertzlic.
64—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. vs. Valentine.
65—Hasbrouck vs. Marks.
66—Westheimer vs. Muslliner.
67—Helseman vs. Salomon.
68—Gardner vs. Milleson
69—Atlantic Trust Co. vs. Tilden.
70—Lawlor vs. Bucklin.
71—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mut. Accident Assn.
72—Sipp vs. Sipp.
73—Mapes vs. O'Brien.
74—Baron vs. Cohen.
75—Lehman vs. Mayer.
76—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Burr.
77—Olney vs. Baird.
78—Gallagher vs. Baird.
79—Lawlor vs. Bucklin.
80—In re Willcox.
81—Fell vs. Fell.
82—In re Goldey.
83—Robinson vs. Robinson.
84—Klein vs. Walton.
85—Murphy vs. Parsons.
86—Demarest vs. Tribune Assn.
87—In re Riverside Park
88—Sturla vs. Sturla.
89—Leary vs. Max F. Abbe Mfg. Co.
90—Lembeck vs. Met. Bldg. Co.
91—Freeman vs. Freeman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Day calendar. Motions.
578—Eno vs. Pinchot.
668—Leipziger vs. Leipziger.
669—In re Ross. Demurrer.
1624—Universal Talking Machine Co. vs. English.
1615—Goodman vs. Alexander.
1626—Lesnsky vs. Ross.
1381—Morgan vs. Buckl.
1607—Sierichs vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
1637—Lumbard vs. Grant.
1619—Moore vs. Hamilton Nat. Bank.
1629—Horton vs. Equitable Life Assur. Society.
1646—Andrews vs. Bryson.
1656—Rausching vs. Kramer.
1659—McDowell vs. Brooks. Preferred causes.
3384—Sparborg vs. Aschenbenner.
3148—Montgomery vs. Feltner.
3149—Lees vs. same.
3397—Guarino vs. Weinstock.
3636—Morse vs. Tilden.
3681—Baum vs. Horne.
3652—Riverside Association vs. Feltner.
3582—Louis Webber Bldg. Co. vs. Wilson.
3653—Same vs. same.
3624—Aldcroft vs. Longfeld. General calendar.
2311—Appleby vs. Welsh
3767—Heldreth vs. Heldreth.
2398—Shulteworth vs. Blinn.
2748—Howe vs. Verrault
45—O'Brien vs. Burke.
46—Mitchell vs. Schriener.
47—Griffith vs. Demorest.
48—Treacy vs. Kennak.
49—Gray vs. Colonial Brewery.
50—Stein vs. N. Y. News Pub. Co.
51—Jones vs. Graffe.
52—Saxl vs. Salberg.
53—Levine vs. Goldsmith.
54—Gomprecht vs. Wellbrock Brothers.
55—Same vs. Doyle.
56—Werner vs. Werner.
57—Welde vs. Wolowitz.
58—In re Emmons.
59—In re Thorpe.
60—Moir vs. Flood.
61—In re Emery.
62—Bressant vs. Liebman.
63—Nebenzel vs. Hertzlic.
64—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. vs. Valentine.
65—Hasbrouck vs. Marks.
66—Westheimer vs. Muslliner.
67—Helseman vs. Salomon.
68—Gardner vs. Milleson
69—Atlantic Trust Co. vs. Tilden.
70—Lawlor vs. Bucklin.
71—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mut. Accident Assn.
72—Sipp vs. Sipp.
73—Mapes vs. O'Brien.
74—Baron vs. Cohen.
75—Lehman vs. Mayer.
76—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Burr.
77—Olney vs. Baird.
78—Gallagher vs. Baird.
79—Lawlor vs. Bucklin.
80—In re Willcox.
81—Fell vs. Fell.
82—In re Goldey.
83—Robinson vs. Robinson.
84—Klein vs. Walton.
85—Murphy vs. Parsons.
86—Demarest vs. Tribune Assn.
87—In re Riverside Park
88—Sturla vs. Sturla.
89—Leary vs. Max F. Abbe Mfg. Co.
90—Lembeck vs. Met. Bldg. Co.
91—Freeman vs. Freeman.
2693—Youngling vs. Betz.
2694—Same vs. same.
2530—Ferguson vs. Kruse.
2702—Am. Press Ass'n vs. Brantingham.
1023—Chase vs. Chase.
413—Tracy vs. Dolan.
2688—Stand. Nat. Bank vs. Garfield Nat. Bk.
2699—Klinkerstein vs. Gluck.
1241—Colwell vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
2806—Jackson vs. Hohfield.
2692—Coman vs. Coman.
2546—Heine vs. Martins.
2548—Lydon vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
2634—Brauner vs. Brauner.
2790—Ringler vs. Jetter.
2809—Taylor vs. Driggs Seating Gun & Am. Co.
2903—Browning vs. Sire.
2912—Same vs. same.
2944—Mould vs. Imp. & Traders' Bank.
2550—Winans vs. Hatto.
2992—McKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. City of New York.
2993—Same vs. same.
2969—Wiran vs. Lynn.
2756—Schlessinger vs. Brinkworth.
2803—Dunlop & Co. vs. Young.
2884—Henningsen vs. Leir.
1384—Simon vs. Rukeyser.
1814—Oppenheim vs. Bryde.
1130—De Rago vs. Cuche.
3471—Robinson vs. Robinson.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3093.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bianchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Garvan for the People.
1—Charles F. Wilson.
2—William Allen, Gens Fransen.
3—Terence Boylan. To fix a day for trial.
1—Myles M. McDonnell.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
10576—Leitner vs. Consumers' Paint and Varnish Co.
11022—Duryee vs. Simon
11118—Kenny vs. Voit.
10521—Koles vs. Sulzbacher.
10147—Carlson vs. Volkening.
10737—Bruen vs. Cullen Brothers.
10908—Laubheim vs. Schultze.
10989—Saltzman vs. Koransky.
10011—Bates vs. Willard Third Rail Co.
11014—Herbener vs. Vermilya.
11051—Bernheimer vs. Charlton.
11052—Brookfield vs. Jaffe.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.
2843—Diehl vs. Robinson.
2460—Johnson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2565—Eagleson vs. same
3225—Freund vs. Mfrs. & Publishers Printing Co.
3245—Cowerly vs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
9668—Tangruzer vs. Clark.
2923—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3182—Weiss vs. same.
2290—Hoey vs. same.
10517—Reed vs. same.
2176—Umbenhour vs. same.
3200—Spore vs. Caldwell.
3246—Lumley vs. Torsiello.
8818—Dudley vs. Brown.
1416—Flannihaft vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1432—Roach vs. Lincoln Nat. Bank.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gleserich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.
2776—Holden vs. Herb.
6587—Rogers vs. City of New York.
2946—Halloway vs. Noblett.
10316—Henavie vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
8522—King vs. Automatic Smoke Preventer Co.
1406—Rothstein vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3018—Fischer vs. Adams
10151—Molockowski vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
6495—Hiltowski vs. Stiner.
8702—People, &c., vs. Gilmour.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until June 17.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Augustus L. Smith. Georgiana Simms.
Pelagius Wick. Leonia Bing.
Wilhelmina Schepperle. James H. Dunham.
Joseph Corbit. James F. Randolph.
Charles Rilling.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1391—Simmons vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1392—Shaughnessy vs. same.
4851—Goldstein vs. Glaucoff.
1100—Lang vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3662—Shine vs. Bailey.
1333—Quigley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4732—Stamm vs. Whitson.
3290—Hammond vs. Hopper.
180½—Nathan vs. Livingstone.
183—Abrahams vs. same.
1462—Greco vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1537—Carroll vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4261—Haernstadt vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
3102½—Bryce vs. Klingenstein.
3235—Drusie vs. Wedrentz.
3336—Sackes vs. Callahan.
3704—Trube vs. Union Railway Co.
3511—Drogs vs. Kleinschmidt.
1974—Empire City Marble Co. vs. Standard Structural Co.
1052—Kline vs. Katzenstein.
1886—Brick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3237—Lisitano vs. Magovers.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
3755—Onarato vs. De Louisa.
3752—Meyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3595—Autman vs. Rosen
3596—Berg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3678—Rosenblum vs. same.
5107—Dolan vs. Aiken.
3676—Schoen vs. Meyer.
3701—Kennelly vs. Keppich.
1130—Kaplowitz vs. Kashowitz.
2985—Smith vs. Basch.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Cases will be sent to the other parts for trial. Calendar clear. Short causes.
4857—Johnston vs. Draper.
4570—Dunbar vs. Cuban Land & SS. Co.
4725—Farrington vs. Shaw.
4671—Shillak vs. Morrison.
4729—Rodenberg vs. Cromwell.
4605—Corduke vs. B. H. R. R.
690—Glock vs. same.
218—Schnitzer vs. Ablowich.
216—Same vs. same.
320—Smith vs. Pollock.
1187—Israel vs. Stahl.
4270—Grau vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3645—Gottschall vs. Grobet.
417—Martin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
781—Bieber vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
4724—Dorfman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2858—Koepler vs. same.
2830—Kirk vs. Union Railway Co.
3181—Masterson vs. Coughlin.
3109—McChirkin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3287—Cassat vs. same.
2802—Knudson vs. Livingston.
969—Sergansky vs. Snitow.
2639—Latham vs. Banta.
2936½—Hencken vs. Callahan.
2931—Colonial Brewery vs. Landon.
2918—Borsky vs. Grass.
3412—Tuoti vs. Mehrbach.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Monks, and Job E. Hedges, Deputy Attorney General for the People.
1—Alfred B. Wilson.
2—Alma Dias.
3—John Bolze.
4—John Nelson Piatel.
5—John Pilotl, Antonio Refice.
6—James Smith.
7—Harry Goldverg, Morris Stern.
8—William Decker, John McNeel.
9—Martin G. Bennett.
10—Gioaachino Monda.
11—Jeremiah Totten, Thomas W. Oliver, Thomas Farrell.
12—Thomas Donovan.
13—Pompy Bryant.
14—William Ende.
15—Peter Savage.
16—Thomas Connors, John Delaney.
17—Joseph Vanderveer.
18—William Pfeifer, Charles Kutschner.
19—Allols Roth.
20—Alfred Whalen.
21—Michael Mullins.
22—David Goodfriend.
23—Louis Greenberg.
24—Henrietta Wright.
25—Frank De Rosa.
26—Emma Lewis.
27—Nicholas Vomona.
28—Charles J. Farley, William F. Fulding, John Sugrum.
29—George Henry, John Murray.
30—Charles Fisher.
31—Charles Scherer.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Henry C. Honeck.
Pleadings.
1—Charles Clark, John McGuire.
2—Antonio Canzano.
3—James Kelly.
4—Charles Hoffman.
5—William Wilson.
6—Samuel Aronson.
7—Henry Alexander.
8—John Hogan.
9—Thomas McCarthy.
10—Israel Brantwine.
11—Harry Williams, Charles Cohen.
12—George Gordon.
13—Edward Carr.
14—Albert T. Patrick.
15—Albert T. Patrick, Morris Meyers, David L. Short.
16—Albert T. Patrick, Morris Meyers, David L. Short.
17—Albert T. Patrick, Morris Meyers, David L. Short.
18—Albert T. Patrick, Morris Meyers, David L. Short.
19—David L. Short.
20—Morris Meyers.
21—Mock Duck.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Gordon, and Skidmore, and Job E. Hedges, Deputy Attorney General for the People.
1—Charles Schaefer.
2—Abraham Dennison.
3—Joseph Trastour.
4—Giuseppe Lizzio.
5—Frank Pfeffer.
6—James Malone, Arthur Clarkson.
7—Jacob Wexler.
8—Walter Tate.
9—Walter Wilson.
10—Richard Flood.
11—Hattie Smith.
12—Nathan Greenblum.
13—John Durren.
14—Cornelius Madden.
15—Laurence Curtis.
16—John J. Quinn.
17—John Madden.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Paul Kahle, Charles Sontag.
2—Arthur Stovall.
3—Jennie Johnson.
4—Julius Feigel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People. May term continued.
1—Samuel J. Kennedy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III., (June term.) No day calendar.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.
1—E. Arden Noblett.
2—Allen A. Dutton, Winfield S. Harford.
3—Hans Hafften.
4—Francesco Daddone.
5—Michael Rosenbloom, Morris Rosenbloom.
6—John McLean.
7—Adolph Barth.
8—Joseph Angerame.
9—George Williams. To fix a day for trial.
1—William Wade, William Barden, Thomas Blacken, William Burge.
2—Samuel Brown.
3—John Lynch.
4—Samuel Kaplan, Max Pleshet.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 10.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J., Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Non-enumerated Day Calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.
47—Smith vs. Gilon.
80—Stevenson Brewing Co. vs. Lyman.
61—McGrath vs. Alger.
101—Halpin, &c., vs. Mutual Brewing Co.
102—People vs. Mutual Brewing Co.
103—Scott vs. Pitt.
107—Hughes vs. Cuming
117—Church vs. Church.
119—Matter of Seaver.
120—Holton vs. Robinson.
121—Same vs. same.
122—Graham vs. Guilfoyle.
123—Platt vs. N. Y. & Sea Beach Ry.
124—Hamilton Trust Co. vs. Newburg Ry.
125—Frasier vs. Smith.
126—Francis vs. Southern Ry. Co.
127—American Dock & Trust Co. vs. Kane.
128—Calmore vs. Capen.
129—Conlin vs. Village of Dobbs Ferry.
130—Smallwood vs. Controller of the City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Betts, J.; Part IV., Chester, J.; Part V., Rich, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
1184—Stillman vs. Long Island R. R.
6102—Stulz vs. B. H. R. R.
8755—Hogan vs. Peppard.
4442—Bowen vs. Preferred Accident Ins. Co.
5978—Cleveland vs. Cromwell.
4605—Corduke vs. B. H. R. R.
4784—Price vs. Smith Typewriter Co.
9355—Wiberg vs. Nassau R. R.
5638—Knowles vs. B. H. R. R.
66—Malone vs. Weill.
6196—Lustig vs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
8903—Eberhardt vs. Met. Street R. R.
6191—Pettit vs. same.
6199—Bryant vs. B. H. R. R.
6200—Lowenstein vs. same.
6206—Grosman vs. Reinhardt.
6207—City of New York vs. Smith.
6208—Metzger vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:
6238—Marini vs. Leibinger Brewery.
6241—Poletto vs. Conville Brewery.
6242—Kenney vs. Meislahn.
6244—Rosenberg vs. B. H. R. R.
6247—Inglis vs. same.
6249—Kane vs. Met. St. R. R.
6256—Dell vs. same.
6260—Paul vs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
6261—Langschmidt vs. Sauter.
6264—Monjo vs. Kahn.
6265—Fuller vs. B. H. R. R.
4843—Horan vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
5716—Geis vs. McHugh.
5800—Stanley vs. Robbins Co.
6149—Perry vs. Brooklyn Cooperage Co.
6016—Carr vs. B. H. R. R.
5852—Burke vs. Ireland.
6263—Taylor vs. Perella
4935—Bello vs. Society of Select Guardians.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6265.
SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J. Day calendar.
6210, 6211—Brilliant vs. same.
6213—Dufferin vs. same.
6215—Jayne vs. Met. St. R. R.
4153—Doris vs. Ochs.
2037—Van Allen vs. B. H. R. R.
5510—Gray vs. Bennett.
5914—People ex rel. Cherick vs. Stanislaus Society.
6226—Krug vs. B. H. R. R.
6228—Moccia vs. same.
6230—Gerber vs. Hirsch.
6231—Crentzman vs. B. H. R. R.
6235—Carrona vs. Ferrando.
6237—Rogers vs. Geisert
6237—Weigs vs. E., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
5732—Jones vs. Brummle.
6033—Ball vs. Paddock Cork Co.
10042—Conklin vs. Ger.-Am. Ins. Co.
5773—Bryant vs. Abraham.
1144—Pashley vs. Long Island R. R.
5485—Julian vs. Kent.
5265—Mount vs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
5456—Butler vs. Van Pelt.
4517—Naul vs. Naul et al.
5410—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R.
6064—Bertsch vs. same.
1611—Scrimgeour vs. James.
4855—Max vs. Shapiro.
4857—Hochman vs. 68—Trynicke vs. Biershenk.
6108—Krause vs. B. H. R. R.
6092—Goodstein vs. same.

1296—Reisert vs. City of New York.
159—Borgstede vs. same.
157—Meyer vs. same.
162—Miller vs. same.
1372—Soper vs. same.
1587—Von Dreele and another vs. same.
1638—Hoff vs. Michaels et al.
1608—Beyer vs. Morgenthau.
1575—Schirrmeister vs. Swift et al.
1606—Smith vs. Gellen.
1476—Ludwig vs. Ludwig.
1606—Harris vs. Harris.
1545—Squire vs. Trimble.
1653—Gugel vs. Gugel.
1681—7th Ward R. & G. Club vs. Duerwald et al.
1668—Wingert vs. Winger.
1501—Iearasil vs. Johnson et al.
1489—Pettit vs. Guerineau and another.
1610—People ex rel. Cochieu vs. Amsterdam Elec. L. & P. Co.
1678—Malcom Brewing Co. vs. Doscher.
1682—Upington vs. Stevenson.
1668—Ward vs. Lawrence and another.
1664—Hillmain vs. Midas.
1596—Tonkonogy vs. Tonkonogy.
1416—Treuhaft vs. Cong. Ahawath Yes Nurin.
1639—Burket vs. Bennett et al.
1696—Mulford vs. Mulford.
1698—Texedo vs. Weber et al.
1696—Quayle vs. same.
1536—Van Vleck vs. Jaeck et al.
1602—Seaman vs. Young and another.
1580—Neidlinger vs. Bancroft.
1546—Brock vs. Surplus.
1318—Richter vs. B'klyn U. El. R. R. and another.
1216—Clear et al. vs. same.
1412—Bailey vs. City of New York.
1654—Ferme vs. Gagliardi.
1662—Leitch vs. Leitch.
1663—Buermann vs. Buermann.
1671—Pollard vs. Pollard
1228—McIntosh vs. Pendleton et al.
1681—Corrao vs. Corrao.

Highest number reached on regular call, 845.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions.—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Givonette.
COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs. Salito. Same vs. Sauer. Same vs. White.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The wills of Ellis Layton, Marriana Ehrmann, Johanna M. Nelson, Peter Delop, Thomas Cummings, Sarah A. B. Hester, Thomas F. McHenry, Philip Fitzsimmons, Christian Winter, and Walter W. Hood.
The estates of George Worth, Pompes Maresi, Charles Hollendar, and Anne Rowe.
The accounting of Catharine M. Steuber.
The administration of James Miller, Martha Moll, and Frederick Cofee.
The guardianship of George T. Price.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—22—Accounting of Andrew O'Dwyer. 23—Estate of Henrietta Q. Reynolds.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT, QUEENS COUNTY—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Monday, June 10.
59—Burns vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R.
645—Wogetzky vs. B. H. R. R.
606—Zimmer vs. Edwards.
356—Wagner vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
762—Massch vs. B. H. R. R.
822—Ellmers vs. N. Y. & N. J. R. R.
835—Mankiel vs. City of New York.
886—Stravino vs. Vigliotto.
841—Ergenzinger vs. N. Y. & N. S. R. R.
844—Spreng vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.
505—Yeager vs. N. Y. & N. S. R. R.
802—Seidlinger vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
803—Same vs. same.
83—Weideman vs. L. I. R. R.
782—Bennett vs. L. I. Electric R. R. Co.
493—Hubbell vs. Met. St. R. R.
619—Martin vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
273—Brendlinger vs. L. I. Construction Co.
552—Prince vs. Jacobs.
807—Gillete vs. Baum.
808—Same vs. same.
797—Tevlin vs. City of New York.
743—Sytel vs. Morgan.
183—Higbie vs. City of New York.
767—B'klyn Hills Imp. Co. vs. N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R.
754½—Ellis vs. Thomas et al.
528—McCourt vs. 42d St. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 845.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—White Plains, N. Y.—Smith, J.—Day calendar for June 10.
6—O'Malley vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
7—Wilansky vs. Union R. R. Co.
1—Lent vs. Ryder.
2—Same vs. Shehan.
3—Allen vs. Dillon.
28—Dalton vs. West. E. Ry. Co.
29—Rankin vs. same.
40—Beecroft vs. same.
45—Ferry vs. Burnett.
46—Stewart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
49—Traitell vs. Reilly.
16—Johnson vs Turnure
50—Sutton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
51—Manesi vs. West E. Ry. Co.
54—Flood vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
59—Connolly vs. Moynihan.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Cook & Bernheimer Company vs. John S. Desmarais—Lewis H. Levin.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN.

Superior Advantages to Out of Town Patrons.

During the months of June, July, August and September we will prepay express, freight or mail charges on all purchases to points in the following states: New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

Goods sent by express are delivered direct to the purchaser wherever the numerous express companies which handle our merchandise have their deliveries. On goods sent by freight we prepay charges to the nearest railroad depot.

Patrons in nearly every place on Long Island will have their merchandise, both bulky and otherwise, consigned to our agent, and consequently will derive the great advantage of having our own wagons deliver at their doors and of transacting their business with our direct representative. The Long Island express will cover the few points that our agents do not reach.

Our Department of Mail Orders is a very complete organization, which distributes to its numerous experienced shoppers all written orders immediately on receipt.

Our Private Telephone Exchange supplements the work of the Department of Mail Orders, and any order through "Main 2212" will be handled with the utmost dispatch.

Write for our Spring Catalogue, Grocery Catalogue and Bulletins; they will be very handy for reference.

Printed Foulard Silks---Reduced to 38c

A clearance—but it is the most remarkable clearance we have ever known. The demand for Foulard Silks has been immense—immense production was necessary to meet it. So, at the end of this season, a great manufacturer finds himself with a big stock. He has made his profit. Quick clearance is the main thing, and so here are 3,500 yards of fine Foulard Silks.

Actually Less Than They Cost to Produce.

The average clearance is of odds and ends. This is different. A magnificently large and perfect assortment of all this season's latest styles in two and three tone printings on the most favorite colors—old rose, reseda, tan, gray, bluet, cardinal, ciel, brown, heliotrope, royal blue, navy blue, black and white and white and black.

At no time in the season could you have found a more perfect stock at full prices, rarely as fine. And there is choice of all these Silks to-morrow at 38c. a yard.
Main floor, West Building.

$1.00 Colored Etamine at 54c.

Etamine and Yachting Cheviots—they are the favorites among colored dress fabrics for this Summer's wear. A trade twist brings considerable quantities here for less than they have cost this season. There is splendid choosing, but such little prices will send them quickly into usefulness. Better be early:

$1.00 Imported Etamine at 54c. a yard.
Forty-four inches wide and absolutely all wool. The leading shades of royal blue, rose, tan, gray, heliotrope and cream.

Cream English Yachting Cheviots—near half price.
They are used extensively for yachting and boating dresses and have always commanded full prices.
41 inch cream Cheviots, worth $1.00, at 58c
44 inch cream Cheviots, worth $1.25, at 68c
Main floor, West Building.

Men's $28 Suits to Measure---$19.50

Even if you bought them ready made without the advantage of the making to your individual measure, these Suits would be small priced. But such fabrics cannot be had in ready made Suits, they are the fine and exclusive worsteds which are confined to tailors, which are one of the reasons why men most careful about their clothes prefer to have them made to measure. Suits of these worsteds have been priced at $28 all season—have been popular at that. Now they must go quickly and there is sharp price cutting to hurry them.

Twenty bright styles for choice in handsome light colors and neat patterns. Tailoring and trimming will be the same as at the higher price and fit perfect of course.
Second floor, rear, East Building.

Black Etamine Batistes Under Cost.

The etamine weave, but so close and fine as to make a Batiste that is soft and clinging and sheer, yet decidedly strong and serviceable. At regular prices these Etamine Batistes have been one of the favorite fabrics in the Black Goods Store. A trade opportunity brings them to you now for less than the usual wholesale. This way:

At 37c., regularly 50c. and 55c. Black Etamine Batistes, 38 inches wide.
At 44c., regularly 60c. and 65c. Black Etamine Batistes, 45 inches wide.
Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Ribbons for Warm Weather Wear.

Their daintiness, freshness and coolness would fascinate you at full prices—the temptation is doubled by to-morrow's offering. The Ribbons every tasteful woman wants—the best and newest that France and America have produced, underpriced this way:

3 in. wide double satin liberty ribbons in Summer shades, soft and glossy. Made for us especially. An unusual value, 19c. yd
4 in. wide satin taffeta Ribbon with woven polka dot in self colors, makes a beautiful neck Ribbon ..... 25c. yd
6 in. wide taffeta mousseline, made in France, very soft and high lustre, a beautiful Ribbon for millinery and neckwear, regular 39c kind, for ..... 29c.
5 in. wide high grade Louisine Ribbon, with printed polka dot, graduated sizes, all white grounds, with black, navy and cardinal dots 29c
4½ in. wide double satin liberty, soft and glossy, the wanted shades only, regular 39c kind, for 29c
6 in. wide high lustre Louisine Ribbons, in full assortment of Summer shadings, a great favorite in our Ribbon Store 29c
Main floor, center, East Building.

Women's Lisle Gloves, 25c.

Comfort and shapeliness go hand in hand in Summertime—you will like these Gloves for the excellent way they fit. Made of cool and strong lisle thread with two clasps or three buttons and with silk stitching on the backs. Colors are tan, mode, slate, black and white, moderately priced at 25c. a pair.
Main floor, center, Central Building.

Ginghams, Cottons, White With Black

Variety and Values Unmatched---Unmatchable.

There is no parallel for this achievement. It had its beginnings many months ago when the brains that watch the earliest evidences of Fashion's fancies conceived that in two lines would be greater demand this season than ever before in history. Broad and unceasing endeavor has brought to us and you this realization:

The Greatest Stock of Ginghams in America—small priced.
Marvelous Show of Printed Cotton Fabrics—white with black.

Thousands and thousands of yards of the colors in the Ginghams that are scarcely to be found in any quantity outside of this Store, of the most wanted and many exclusive patterns in the black and white printed Cotton Fabrics, are here for moderate prices. Read on:

White and Black Cottons.
Just a glance at two sorts which are likely in your thought:
At 12½c. White dotted Swisses; with handsome broad stripes of black on the white.
At 12½c. Fine printed Batistes; white with strikingly attractive stripe patterns in black.

The Wanted Ginghams.
At 10c. Woven Ginghams, in the scarcest colors, here in abundance; oxblood, sage green, light blue, cadet blue, lemon and pink.
At 10c. Woven Ginghams, 30 inches wide; an immense variety of plaids, stripes and checks. These were made to sell at 15c. a yard; some have sold as low as 12½c. a yard.
At 9c. Corded Ginghams, fast woven colors, in oxblood and white stripes, light blue and white, heliotrope and white and pink and white stripes, plaids and checks

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Week Shows Further Buying Along Lines of Recent Activity.

Mr. Phipps's Large Purchases—Latest Sales by Brokers—Complete List of Auction Offerings.

What may be termed supplementary purchases in various sections by men already interested in those sections have contributed a number of fair-sized transactions during the last week, and have made the decline in the volume of general business appear perhaps a little less marked.

Henry Phipps, already the owner of a residence site of nine lots at Eighty-seventh Street and six lots at Ninety-sixth Street, showed further confidence in upper Fifth Avenue by buying a plot of twelve lots at One Hundred and Second Street, bringing the total amount of his investments in that section well above the one-million-dollar mark. Mr. Phipps's purchase at One Hundred and Second Street was, indeed, more of a surprise than that at Ninety-sixth Street. That the section of the avenue immediately south of the Mount Sinai Hospital property, at One Hundredth Street, is to be devoted to fine residences, there seems to be doubt, but the future of the ten blocks between One Hundredth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets is yet wholly to be determined. Purchases there "for improvement" have been reported with sufficient frequency, but the improvements have not yet materialized. It may be noted, however, that the control of the greater part of this half mile facing the Park is in strong hands, what with Mr. Phipps's acquisition at One Hundred and Second Street, the recent sale of the Gebhard block, One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Eighth Street, and the purchases two years ago by D. O. Mills and other wealthy men, covering nearly all of the property between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Sixth Streets.

Another one of these supplementary purchases was that of 15 Broadway by William H. Mairs. It is something over ten years since Mr. Mairs bought the Stevens House parcel. Subsequently he got the adjoining Johnson property, 17 and 19 Broadway; about a year and a half ago the Lichtenstein estate sold 13 Broadway to him, and with No. 15 he now controls everything from Morris Street south to the Bowling Green Building—a plot of something over 25,000 square feet. Plans for its improvement have not yet matured. With the new Maritime Building now in course of construction, and other tall structures promised for the Broadway and Beaver Street corner owned by the Produce Exchange Bank, and for the Battery Place block front between Greenwich and Washington Streets, it would seem that the demand for office space in the neighborhood of Bowling Green, occasioned by the removal of the Custom House, has not been underestimated.

Speculative builders are still picking up sites in the neighborhoods where the demand is good for modern high-class dwellings. The rebuilding of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church property, at Fifty-third Street, will be begun by Gilbert C. Brown, who acquired a single lot on the corner from the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company for $100,000. Jeremiah C. Lyons will build on a lot on the north side of Seventy-eighth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, and W. W. & T. M. Hall secured a site at 14 East Sixty-third Street.

The Central Realty Company rounded out its holdings at Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street by buying two inside lots on the avenue, and now controls a plot 100 by 125 at that point. On Washington Heights Isaac H. Clothier, who recently bought on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, between Eleventh Avenue and Broadway, took the adjoining lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street and now owns the entire block.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Details regarding the sale of the block front on Park Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, to the Subway Realty Company will be found in another column.

George A. St. John has sold to Alden S. Swan the eight-story building 56 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 96, taking in part payment 103 and 105 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for John A. Hadden for about $30,000 the four-story dwelling 123 East Fifty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.5.

P. T. Canavan has sold for Dennis Quinn the three three-story brownstone-front dwellings 38 to 42 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. The buyer, James McSorley, gives in part payment the four-story dwelling 238 West Sixtieth Street.

Marcus Nathan has bought the plot 200 by 150 on the east side of Broadway, 357 feet south of Elwood Street.

Daniel E. Seybel has sold the lot at the southeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Mrs. Fredericka Hoch has resold to Walter J. Clarke the plot 111 by 402 on the east side of Fort Washington Ridge Road, adjoining the Libbey Castle property on the south. Mr. Clarke gives in exchange the five-story brownstone-front flat 102 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11.

P. D. Benson has sold for the Banks estate the five-story flat, with stores, 194 Tenth Avenue, 26.2 by 100.

William S. Kane has bought for $17,000 the three-story building 218 Thompson Street, 25 by 85.

F. Kramer reports that he has sold 1,2?? and 1,240 Hoe Avenue, southeast corner of Freeman Street, for $12,250; also the four-story double flat 136 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street for $19,000.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to F. B. Welteck for $10,500 the two-story brick and stone dwelling 56 Beck Street, 20 by 37, on lot 25 by 100.

William Stonebridge has sold for H. S. Treichard to Charles Lake the dwelling 2,322 Cambreling Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

The Auction Room.

Last week's business and the schedule for this week both show that Summer conditions already prevail in the salesroom and little not of routine character may be expected from that quarter for the next three or four months. The offering of the Giles property at King's Bridge Heights brought out an indifferent crowd and resulted in a withdrawal after twenty-four lots had been sold. An effort was made to enlist some outside attention in a foreclosure sale of forty-nine lots at Boston and East Chester Roads, in the Pelham Bay View Park neighborhood, but when the property was put up on Thursday, the plaintiffs were obliged to take all but about $2,500 worth of it.

A parcel will be offered by Auctioneer Meyer on Tuesday which includes a plot 94 by 156 at the foot of East Fifty-second Street, together with rights to land under water. There are at present on the property a five and six-story factory and two five-story brick tenements.

To close a partnership, Auctioneer Ingraham will sell on Wednesday five three-story frame flats on Jerome Avenue, near Fordham Road; a dwelling on Bathgate Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, and a plot of five lots at the corner of Davidson Avenue and Fordham Road. A dwelling on Morningside Heights —435 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street—is also announced for sale on the same day by Bryan L. Kennelly.

There were recorded last week 387 mortgages, for $7,563,464, of which 145, for $3,044,592, were at 5 per cent.; 123, for $977,577, were at more, and 119, for $3,541,295, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 366 mortgages, for $5,698,961, of which 124, for $1,110,097, were at 5 per cent.; 139, for $1,402,914 were at more, and 103, for $3,185,950, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, 172½ Canal Street, south side, 93.1 feet east of Mott Street, 15.11 by 50.2, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $2,175; subject to other mortgages for $12,771.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 62 East Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Madison Avenue, 16 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,524.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 322 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, 20 by 100.11, three and four story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,728.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Thompson, referee, 33 Bond Street, south side, 576 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 119.1 by 25.5 by 114.2, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,450; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, Fifty-second Street, north side, at the East River, plot 94 by 156, five and six story brick factory and two five-story brick tenements, together with all right, title, and interest in Avenue A, and also all water rights and privileges on the East River in front of and adjoining the property.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, 424 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 237.6 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 37.6 by 100.11, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $4,717.

By William M. Ryan, sale to close a partnership, 173 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 154 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 14 by 100.11, four-story brick and stone dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Ingraham, referee, 1,010 and 1,012 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Willow Avenue, 50 by 100, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,418; subject to another mortgage for $17,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 479 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Morris Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,445.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 306 to 310 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 90 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flats on 306 and 310, two-story brick building, on 308. Due on judgment, $7,951; subject to another mortgage for $42,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 3,850 and 3,852 Third Avenue, and 773 Wendover Avenue, being the northeast corner, 39.6 by 100.3 by 43.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $45,270.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,506.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee; Perot Street, south side, 22 feet east of Armand Place, 42 by 80, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,397.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 235 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 40.10 by 105.5, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $49,774; subject to another mortgage for $47,267.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 418 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 369.3 feet west of Avenue A, 18.9 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,424.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., sale to close a partnership, 2,421, 2,425, 2,429, 2,433, and 2,435 Jerome Avenue, near Fordham Road, five three-story frame flats; 1,633 Bathgate Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 30 by 114, three-story frame dwelling; Davidson Avenue, corner of Fordham Road, plot of five lots.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 435 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 40 feet east of Hunterdon Avenue, 18.4 by 100.11, four-and-a-half-story American basement dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, James Bilger, referee, Third Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,543.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Michael C. Gross, referee, Simpson Street, west side, 285 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $7,667.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 1,553 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 17.7 by 45, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,646.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James E. Smith, referee, 325 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement, with two-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $8,786.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 539 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $13,301.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert E. McDonnell, referee, 414 to 426 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 250 feet east of First Avenue, 187 by 100.5 and irregular, one-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $14,164.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Neilson, referee, 604 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 42.2 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, 19.7 by 70, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $1,237; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,702.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 31, 33, and 35 West Fifteenth Street, north side, 420 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 75 by 103.5, six-story brick store. Due on judgment, $11,561; subject to other mortgages for $184,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 78.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.4 by 103.1 and irregular, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenements. Due on judgment, $22,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 1,773 and 1,775 Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, each 24.1 by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,770; subject to other mortgages, on 1,773, for $43,000; on 1,775, for $24,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward W. Fox, referee, Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 173 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,255.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Edgecombe Avenue, west side, 475 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for a one-story and cellar brick stable, 25 by 162; Edmund Coffin of 34 Pine Street, owner; John A. Hamilton of 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Stebbins Avenue, for three three-story brick dwellings, 20 by 52; Walter N. Knox, Waldron, N. J., owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $21,500.

Nos. 242 to 248 East Thirty-first Street, for a three and four story brick school and parish house, 74 by 90; Church of the Incarnation, owner; Henry Vaughan of 23 Pemberton Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

No. 612 East Ninth Street, for a two-story brick stable, 20 by 28; Emil Elias, premises, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,000.

Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 116.3 feet east of Broadway, for a one-story brick office, 29.3 by 56; A. E. & M. A. Bingham of 8 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 101 Division Street, to a five-story brick tenement; F. A. Lawrence, owner; M. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

No. 402 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; G. Bendieu of 304 East Fifty-eighth Street, owner.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, to a one and two-story brick store; Sonn Brothers, owners; Henri Fouchoux, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 165 Orchard Street, to a five-story and basement brick dwelling and store; M. Simiansky of 74 Canal Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

No. 15 West Thirtieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick studio and office; Isaac Walker, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $6,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, Broadway, and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a three-story and attic brick building; Columbia College, owner; F. A. Goetze of 116 Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, June 8.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 50x81.9 to Hamilton Place x54.8x102.11; Simon Adler and another to Ernest E. Califano, (R S $22, mtg $18,000) $40,000

BROOME ST, 380, n s, 18x95.9x11.5x100; John Palmieri to Raffela Palmieri, (R S $2) 1

CLINTON ST, 93, w s, 25x100; Minnie Schweiger to Lena Koransky, (mtg $22,000) 1

GRAND ST, 106, n w corner of Mercer St, 23x107.4; William H. Haldane, referee, to Herman Sonn and another, (R S $21, mtg $65,000) 86,000

GRAND AV, w s, 331.7 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Eugene M. Bowman to Ira G. Bowman, (R S $1,) all liens 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x125; August Oppenheimer to Clementine M. Silverman, (R S $18.50, mtg $69,500) 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 113th St, 25 x75; Bessie Cole to Alexander B. Wolf, (R S $5, mtg $19,000) 100

NELSON AV, s e corner of 168th St, 68.4x125x109x131.5; Morris Happ to Michael McGee, (R S $1, ½ to ½ part, Michael McGee, (R S $1,) ½ to ½ part 858

NELSON AV, s e corner of 168th St, 68.4x125x109x131.5; Rachel Rich and others, executors, to Michael McGee, ½ part, (R S $3) 2,575

NELSON AV, s e corner of 168th St, 68.4x125x109x131.5; Sanford H. Steele, executor, to Michael McGee, ½ part, (R S $2) 1

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 169th St, 98.11x25x90.5x28.5; Henry White to William Rank, executor, ½ part, and all title and all liens 1

SPRING ST, 16, s s, 23.9x118.7x23.4x113.4; John Palmieri to Raffela Palmieri, (R S $1, mtg $18,000) 1

WATER ST, 651, 16.8x70; Helena C. Adams and another to Annie A. Sutton, 2-3 part, all liens 1

WESTCHESTER AV, centre line, s part of Parcel 4, map apportioned to J. C. Cameron at Spuyten Duyvil; William M. Barnum to Gyulo Armeny, (R S $5) 100

2D AV, 2,147, w s, 25.2x100; Sophia B. De Frece to Cyrille Carreau, (R S $13) 1

2D AV, 135, w s, 22.6x100; John Palmieri to Raffela Palmieri, (R S $1) 1

5TH AV, w s, 53.8 ft n of 19th St, 28x100; Edward S. Simon to Abraham Goldsmith and others, (R S $30, mtg $80,000) 100

7TH AV, s w corner of 148d St, 99.11x125; Edward W. Bedell to Frank A. Seitz, (R S $50, mtg $25,000) 100

9TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x93.11; Charles Buermann and another to Henry Buermann, (R S $1, mtg $31,000) 1

22D ST, 36 East, 26x98.9; Thomas Darlington, referee, to Seymour S. Guggenheimer, (R S $41, mtg $30,000) 41,000

22D ST, 38 East, 26.2x98.9x25x98.8; Seymour S. Guggenheimer to Frank G. Ormsby, (R S $74, mtg $20,000) 100

46TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Joseph Ulses to Gustav H. Braaz, all liens, (R S $5) 1

46TH ST, n e s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Gustav H. Braaz to Joseph Ulses, (R S $5) 1

48TH ST, 327 East, 25x100.5; Eliza L. Dwight to James H. Robertson 1

48TH ST, 327, East, 25x100.5; Alexander Maitland and another, trustees, to James H. Robertson 100

51ST ST, 50 East, 25x100.5; William K. Anton to Harriet H. Whitford, (R S $1,) all liens 1

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 50x109.11; Hyman Sonn and another to Rosa Brown, (R S $19, mtg $15,000) 100

98TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.9; Edward J. Gavegan, referee, to Margaret M. Grady 3,500

100TH ST, 206 to 210 East, 75x201.10 to 99th St x w 25x n 100.11 x w 50x n 100.11; Dora Scheer to Max Kobre, (R S $5, mtg $98,000) 1

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Abram A. Voorhees to George E. Beaudet, (R S $24, mtg $26,500) 1

131ST ST, 255 West, 17x99.11; Charles E. Lichtenhein to Addie O. Lichtenhein, (R S $3) 1

Recorded Leases.

ELIZABETH ST, 164 and 166; Giovanni Lordi to Rocco M. Marasco and another, 6 years $7,600

59TH ST, 416 East; Margaret Miller to Frank Kropacek, 2 years $240-300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Joseph, to Elizabeth H. Hoes and another; 50th St, 412 East, 3 years; gold $7,500

BAUDET, George E., to Max Freund; 109th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due June 7, 1902, 6 per cent., (mtg $26,500) 23,500

BAUDET George E., to Max Freund; 109th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 44,000

BROWN, Rosa, to Hyman Sonn and another; 97th St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent 19,000

BROWN, Rosa, to Hyman Sonn and another; 97th St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, building loan, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent 48,000

CALIFANO, Ernest E., to Simon Adler and another; Amsterdam Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 22,000

CALIFANO, Ernest E., to Simon Adler and another; Amsterdam Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 47,000

GRAY, Matilda, to Cyrus Hitchcock; Willis Av, e s, 121 ft n of 135th St, due June 1, 1904 6,500

HEARN, John J., and another to Adolf Mandel; 22d St, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 13,000

HENDERSON, William, to Arabella D. Huntington; Throggs Point to Pelham Bridge Road or Willows Lane, adjoining land of Sebastian F. Myers, 2 years 3,000

HENDERSON, William, to Arabella D. Huntington; Westchester Village to William's Bridge Road or Main St at point where lands of Hannah M. Fleischman adjoin lands of Burridge Wilson, 2 years 7,000

HOOKS, George, to Vernon G. Bruce; Walton Av, e s, 250 ft n of 179th St, secures building loan, 6 per cent 2,500

HOOKS, George, to Vernon G. Bruce; Walton Av, e s, 275 ft n of 179th St, secures building loan, 6 per cent 2,500

HOOKS, Katharine M., to Vernon G. Bruce; 5th Av, 2,195; 169th St, s w s, 45 ft s e of Barretto St, 4 months 2,000

HUBNER, Katharine M., to Washington Bank; Park Av, n w corner of 179th St, 1 month, 6 per cent 300

KEANE, James, and others to Julia F. Maguire; 3d Av, 609, demand, 6 per cent. 8,000

LEVY, Morris, to Mary E. Gugel; Orchard St, 43 and 45, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

McKEOWN, Mary L., to Giovanni Lordi; Mulberry St, 75, w s, 25x100, 37-78 parts, due Dec. 21, 1901 4,300

MILLER, Margaret, to Bushwick Savings Bank; 13th St, s s, 208 ft e of Avenue C, 1 year 2,500

ORMSBY, Frank G., to Seymour S. Guggenheimer; 22d St, 36 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent 56,000

PANTANO, Pasquale, to Katharine L. K. Pell; Mulberry St, 40, e s; due Dec. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 10,000

ROBERTSON, James H., to Alexander Maitland and another, trustees; 48th St, 327 East, 3 years 7,500

ROBERTSON, James H., to Ida M. W. Lentilhon, as trustee; 187th St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year 2,000

SIEGEL, Herris, to Ray Silverman; 5th St, 533 and 535 East, 3 years, 6 per cent., ½ part 2,500

SIMMONDS, Charles M., to Sol C. Bernstein; Leggett Av, n w corner of Hewitt Place, demand, 6 per cent 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUSSING, John, Jr., to Herman Mundheim $1,000

CLOPTON, William C., to John F. Dunphy, as guardian, &c 1,250

LORDI, Giovanni, to Rocco M. Marasco and Domenico Abbate ..... Nominal

LORDI, Giovanni, to Leo S. Bing ..... Nominal

LORDI, Giovanni, to Leo S. Bing ..... Nominal

LORDI, Giovanni, to Leo S. Bing ..... Nominal

LORDI, Rosie to Leo S. Bing ..... Nominal

SCHNEIDER, Otto, to Willard H. Lewis. Exch. STATE BANK to Isidor Mishkind ..... Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. to pany to Mutual Life Insurance Company 50,000

Mechanics' Liens.

1ST AV, 861; Samuel Mintz against Joseph Murray, lessee and contractor $50

113TH ST, 316 to 322 East; Jacob Friesner against Samuel Green, owner and contractor 440

117TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100; the National Coke and Coal Company against Charles M. Rosenthal, owner; Tony Miceli, contractor 72

136TH ST, 539 to 543 East; Jacob Friesner against William P. Carroll and William W. Davis, owners and contractors 750

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 50x81.9 to Hamilton Place, x54.8x 102.11 to the beginning; Simon Adler and Henry C. Herman with Ernest E. Califano, 12 payments 47,000

22D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 98.9; Adolf Mandel with John J. Hearn and James Quinn, 10 payments 13,000

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; Hyman and Henry Sonn with Rosa Brown, 21 payments 48,000

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Max Freund with George E. Beaudet, 18 payments 44,000

Lis Pendens.

HOUSTON ST, s s, 80 ft w of Mangin St, 20x 75; Henry Buermann against William Buermann, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. D. Pope.

MADISON ST, 198 to 202, and 40 and 42 Rutgers St, 44 to 48 Rutgers St, 113 to 117 Monroe St, 124 Monroe St, 201 Madison St, 37 and 33 Market St, 1,635 to 1,669 Lexington Av, 42 and 44 East 129th St, 2,013 Madison Av, and 19 Catharine St; Charles Shirley and another against Florence Donovan and others, (action to set aside will, &c.;) attorney, P. Condon.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50.2 ft s of 179th St, 90.10x93x99.10x93.2; Harriet H. Wilcox against John J. M. Dunlop and others, foreclosure of mortgage; Attorneys, Eustis & Forster.

WATER ST, n s, — ft w of Catharine Slip, 20x 41.1x20x40.1; Margaret Wood against Alfred Thorburn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

8TH ST, 235 to 239 East; Ernest J. Kaltenbach against Morris Jacobson and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. Rosenzweig.

56TH ST, 324 East; Department of Buildings against Louis Edelman and Elias Kempner, (violations of building laws, &c.;) attorney, J. D. Quincy.

89TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of West End Av, 20x100; Florence A. Hyde against Mary A. Aumack, individually and as administratrix, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 75x 100.11; Frederick Getler against Cecilia McCarthy, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Leslie & Minor.

183TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Gerard Av, 25x130; Cortland B. Littell against Marie E. Littell, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, P. L. Klock.

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Hunter.

THE KAATSBERG, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, HUNTER, N. Y.

Delightful location; refined surroundings; modern improvements; high-class cuisine. Circular and terms apply R. C. ELLIOTT, PROP.

HUNTER HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Hunter, N. Y.

Elevation 1,800 ft.; capacity, 200; location unsurpassed; (Hebrew cuisine;) gas, sanitary plumbing, café, billiards, bowling; booklet. M. Sparks.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.)

Accommodates 200. Modern improvements, delightful location, pure spring water. Terms apply S. EPSTEIN.

THE RIPLEY, Hunter, N. Y. Elevation, 1,044 ft.;

delightful location; modern appointments; generous table; romantic scenery. L. A. WOODWORTH.

MOUNTAIN HOME, Hunter, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft.

Home comforts; good table; romantic scenery; $7 to $9. J. Egbertson.

CENTRAL HOUSE and cottages, in Catskill Mountains.

Modern sanitary improvements. G. N. ANDERSON, Hunter, N. Y.

THE ALPIEN, Hunter, N.Y. Elevation 1,800 ft. Commanding delightful

mountain scenery; generous table. C. W. Saxe.

Hensonville.

ORCHARD GROVE HOUSE,

Hensonville, N. Y. Homelike comforts. Delightful location. Spring water. High-class cuisine. Modern appointments. Reasonable. Booklets. G. C. SEELEY.

BLOODGOOD HOUSE, Hensonville, N. Y.

Elevation 1,800 ft; pure water; airy rooms; beautiful lawns; bountiful table; croquet, tennis; reasonable. L. W. BLOODGOOD.

HENSONVILLE, HOUSE,

HENSONVILLE, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 feet. Grand location. Pleasant rooms. Good table. Delightful grounds. $7 to $10. E. J. HAYNES.

CHASE HOUSE,

HENSONVILLE, N. Y. Refined and homelike; grand location; cheerful rooms; generous table; spacious grounds; $7. H. CHASE & SON.

CENTRAL HOUSE Hensonville, N. Y.

Large farm; comfortable rooms; fresh vegetables; romantic scenery; home table; $6 to $7. A. G. HOLCOMB.

LOUGHRAN FARM HOUSE Hensonville, N. Y.

Large farm; good table; fresh vegetables; beautiful scenery; $7 to $9. G. H. LOUGHRAN.

Haines Falls.

THE LOX-HURST Haines Falls, N. Y.;

unsurpassed location; first-class table; large, shady grounds; modern appointments; golf, tennis; $8 to $12; booklet. C. A. Martin.

THE LAUREL HOUSE. Haines Falls, N. Y.;

finest location in the heart of the Catskills; elevation 2,500 ft.; accommodates 300; direct train from New York; circular. A. Christian.

THE ANTLERS. Haines Falls, N. Y.;

heart of the Catskills; elevation, 2,000 ft; finest hotel in this section; personal examination solicited; booklet. L. B. Schutt, Prop.

HIGHVIEW HOUSE Haines Falls, N. Y.;

elevation 2,500 ft; home comforts; generous table; delightful grounds; $8 to $10. E. F. Haines.

THE VISTA. Haines Falls, N. Y.; heart of the Catskills; grand location;

elevation 2,100 ft.; generous table; refined. Miss A. Ely.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Cairo.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Glen Brook House

Accommodations for 60; one of the best locations in the Catskills; 2½ miles from Cairo village; mails daily; large and well shaded lawns; lawn tennis, etc.; pleasant walks and drives; livery attached; table abundantly supplied with milk, fruit, and vegetables fresh from farm of 100 acres, connected with house; guests met at station with private conveyances; terms, July and August, $6 to $8; June and September, $5 to $7; best city references. For booklet address
HARRISON JONES, CAIRO, N. Y.

THE COLUMBIAN,

NEAR CAIRO, N. Y.,

has the finest and most convenient location in the Catskills; 1,400 feet elevation; grand scenery; large, shaded grounds; capacity, 150.
AMUSEMENTS.

Bowling, billiards, pool, tennis, baseball, croquet, dancing, walks and drives; everything first class; a popular family resort; special low prices for June; $7 to $9 for July. Proprietor at New York office, 34 Park Row, in June. This place will please you. Send for booklet.
H. K. LYON, Proprietor.

GLEN FALLS HOUSE.

33d season. Capacity, 75. Beautifully located. 2,000 feet elevation. Extensive pine groves. Mountain streams and waterfalls near house. Piano. Organ. Tennis grounds. Croquet. Pure spring water. No malaria. Perfect drainage. Table supplied from farm and dairy. City references. For information and illustrated booklet, address R. B. JOHNSON, Cairo, N. Y.

DUNCAN VILLA, South Cairo, N. Y.;

beautifully situated in Catskill Mountains; accommodates 150; extensive, shady lawns; guests met at trains without charge; large amusement hall; boating, bathing, music throughout season; June term, $5; July and August, $6 to $7. For booklet address GEO. DUNCAN, Prop.

ROUND TOP RAVINE HOUSE.

CAIRO, N. Y.—Delightfully located; Catskill Mountains; elevation 1,500 ft.; superior cuisine; large grounds; moderate. BOOKLET. LEVI B. MOORE, Prop.

MOUNTAINDALE HOUSE, CAIRO, N. Y.

Large Farm. 3 MILES from depot. Beautiful scenery. Elevation 1,600 ft. Abundant Table. Fresh Vegetables and Milk. Circulars. WALTER SCHOONMAKER.

CATSKILL CREEK HOUSE,

South Cairo, N. Y. Beautifully situated on Catskill Creek; delightful scenery; spacious grounds; superior cuisine; boating, fishing, bathing; $7, $9. H. Smith, Prop.

PINE GROVE FARMHOUSE, Cairo, N. Y.

Home comforts. Elevation 1,400 feet. Fresh vegetables. Fruit. Substantial table. $6 to $8. JOSEPH RICHARDS.

HILL CREST Cairo, N. Y. Beautiful location.

Delightful Mountain Scenery; Pleasant Rooms; Fresh vegetables; fruit; livery; 6.00 to 8.00. A. MILLETT.

TROUT BROOK HOUSE, Cairo, N. Y.

Delightfully situated; elevation, 1,500 feet; large, shady grounds; superior table; $6, $8. W. A. PITCHER.

MOWER HOUSE, Cairo, N. Y. Beautiful,

large grounds; mountain scenery; home comforts; peerless cuisine; $6, $7. J. A. MOWER, Prop.

MALAESKA HOUSE SOUTH CAIRO, N. Y. Beautiful Location. ACCOMMODATES 100; large rooms. Good Table. Mountain Views. $6. G. B. HOLCOMB.

Palenville.

HOTEL MILLBRAE,

PALENVILLE, GREENE CO., N. Y.

A charming resort in Catskills. Delightful shady lawns; high-class cuisine; appointments first-class. Terms, booklet, address FRANK P. MILLS, MGR.

STONYBROOK HOUSE,

PALENVILLE, N. Y. Delightfully situated. Large, Pleasant Rooms. Spacious Grounds. Generous Table. Fresh Vegetables. Modern Improvements. Mountain Scenery. Terms 7.00 to 10.00. HENRY PETERS, Prop.

MAPLE GROVE HOUSE,

IN THE CATSKILLS.
BOOKLET AND TERMS, ADDRESS
PHILO PECK, Palenville, Greene County, N. Y.

DRUMMOND FALLS HOUSE,

PALENVILLE, N. Y. Beautiful location; pleasant rooms; generous table; fresh vegetables, milk, eggs; $7. H. M. DEDRICK.

AIRY HILL HOUSE, Palenville, N. Y.

Mountain scenery. Delightfully situated. Pleasant rooms. Good German table. Large grounds. $7.00, $8.00. J. KRAUS.

HINMAN HOUSE, PALENVILLE, N. Y.

Delightfully Located. Beautiful Mountain Views. Spacious Grounds. High-class cuisine. Terms 10.00. O. F. PAYNE.

PALENVILLE HOTEL, Palenville, N. Y.

Grand location; Beautiful mountain scenery. Pleasant rooms, Good table. $7 to $8. F. APKES.

Windham.

HIDECKER HOUSE WINDHAM, N. Y.

Elevation 1,800 ft. Ventilated Rooms. First-class Table. Fruit, Milk, and Vegetables from our own farm. Amusement Halls. Piano. Grand Scenery. Reasonable. C. HIDECKER.

SOPER HOUSE, WINDHAM, N. Y.

Capacity, 100. Delightful location. Spacious grounds; high-class service; first-class appointments; superior cuisine; boating; refined, homelike; $7.00 to $15.00. Booklet. W. J. SOPER.

WINDHAM HOUSE, WINDHAM, N. Y.

OPENS JUNE 1ST TO OCT. 1ST.

$7 to $10. Write for Booklet. THORPE & BROWN.

THE GRASSMERE,

WINDHAM, N. Y. Delightfully situated; mountain scenery; pleasant rooms; generous table; $7.00 to $10.00. G. B. DE WELL, Mgr.

MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

Capacity 100. Strictly temperance town.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Reasonable terms. Illustrated circular. O. R. COE, Owner, Proprietor.

HAYDEN HOUSE, WINDHAM, N. Y.

Large farm; generous table; beautiful scenery; fresh vegetables; cheerful rooms; terms reasonable. T. HAYDEN, Jr.

WINDHAM PARK PLACE, WINDHAM, N. Y.

Delightful location. Beautiful scenery; high-class cuisine; shady groves; reasonable. G. B. FRANCE.

Stamford.

THE REXMERE opens June 29th. CHURCHILL HALL opens June 1st. Hotel Hamilton NOW OPEN. An All-the-Year Health Resort.

Leading Hotels of Stamford, N. Y.

Full descriptive literature and information may be obtained of E. R. Jenkins, 3 Park Place and 25 Union Square, or address S. E. Churchill, M. D.

THE ROSEMONT. Delightful location, Beautiful mountain scenery. Modern improvements; refined and homelike; generous table; popular rates. Illustrated booklet on application. Stamford, N. Y.
D. L. THOMPSON.

CORNELL COTTAGE.

STAMFORD, N. Y. Grand location. Elevation 1,900 ft. Beautiful Mountain scenery. Sanitary appointments. High-class cuisine. Booklet.
BANKS CORNELL.

ATCHINSON HOUSE, STAMFORD, N. Y. CAPACITY, 40.

Beautifully located, with refined surroundings; spacious grounds, golf, &c.; every modern appointment; booklet; references. A. B. ATCHINSON, Mgr.

NEW GRANT HOUSE.

Stamford, New York. Capacity 125. Special Rates June, September. Booklet. Rates on application. Cottage to rent. E. C. HANFORD.

UTSANTHIA LAKE HOUSE, STAMFORD, N. Y.

Delightful location. Peerless cuisine. Fishing; $6.00 to $8.00. Large grounds. DANIEL CRAFT.

CANFIELD HOUSE.

Large farm; fresh vegetables; romantic scenery; generous table; $6, $7. E. G. CANFIELD, Stamford, N. Y.

INGLESIDE. Stamford, N. Y. Highest elevation. Beautiful

grounds. Golf; electric lights; modern appointments; superior cuisine; moderate. Albert See.

TERRY HOMESTEAD, STAMFORD, N. Y. Delightful location.

Stamford, N. Y. Refined and homelike. Modern appointments. A. W. Terry.

POWELL HOUSE, Stamford, N. Y.; large farm; delightful location; good table; fresh vegetables; pleasant and homelike; $6 to $8. R. V. Powell.

CANFIELD COTTAGE. Stamford, N. Y. Home comforts, $7.00 to $10.00.

C. C. CANFIELD.

IDLEWILD. Stamford, N. Y. Situated on highest elevation.

Mrs. S. LESLIE COTTON.

KENDALL PLACE, STAMFORD, N. Y.

G. W. Kendall.

THE WESTHOLM, STAMFORD, N. Y. MRS. H. F. PRESTON.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 278 Columbus Avenue, corner of 72d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

VACATION RESORTS

Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshires and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and lists of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE AND COTTAGES.

South Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y.

HEALTHIEST SPOT IN THE STATE; PURE AIR, PURE WATER, NO MALARIA; NO MOSQUITOES. Safe and Secluded Salt-Water Bathing. View Unsurpassed. An Ideal Summer Home for Refined Families. One Hour from New York City.

Opens Monday, June 10, for inspection of House and Grounds; Saturday, June 15, for Reception of Guests.
HENRY F. GILLIG, Prop.

THE VICTORIA,

LARCHMONT ON SOUND.

Large and single connecting rooms, with baths, elevator. Address M. C. WILCOX, Larchmont, N. Y.

HOTEL DE LOUVRE,

Tottenville, Raritan Bay Beach. Every modern appointment and comfort in suites of beautiful rooms; splendid fishing and bathing; now open for inspection.

Sullivan County.

KIAMESHA LAKE HOUSE

OPENS FOR SEASON 1901, JUNE 1.
EVERY AMUSEMENT.
An ideal summer home at moderate cost.
The healthiest locality in the East.
Positively no malaria or mosquitoes.
No humidity, always cool.
FINEST GOLF LINKS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.
Write for beautifully illustrated booklet, giving 30 photographic views.
C. M. BARTLETT, Kiamesha, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

MERRIEWOLD INN, Merriewold, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Select family resort; High altitude; sanitary plumbing; boating, fishing, bathing, tennis. Cuisine a feature. Music and dancing. Pure spring water. No mosquitoes. Cool nights. First-class appointments. 3½ hours from New York City by Erie Road. New management. Write for booklet. H. C. Shannon, Mgr.

SHADY HILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SPRING GLEN, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

Large rooms, transomed doors; accomodates 50; running spring water every floor; 1,300-foot elevation; 50-acre pine forest; no consumptives; $6 to $10 per week; low rates for June. Illustrated booklet, Mrs. J. S. C. Wilson.

THE BONAIR ROSCOE, Sull. Co., N. Y.

Accommodates 100; ¼ mile from Rockland Station. This new hotel has every first-class appointment. For terms and full particulars address W. J. Thomson, Prop.

THE KNOLL. WOODBURNE, SULL. CO., N. Y.

Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

WOODBURNE HOUSE, Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

"OLD JUDGE," Phillipsport, Sull. Co., N. Y., with annex.

Thoroughly renovated. All kinds fishing. Terms, CHAS. McCUNE, Prop.

THE CAMPBELL INN.

Roscoe, N. Y. JEFFERSON CAMPBELL, Prop.

The Arlington, Livingston Manor, N. Y.—Accommodates 50. Terms and particulars of Bush Bros., Props.

Terrace Home, Livingston Manor, N. Y.—Capacity, 50. Send for booklet. M. H. Wright, Prop.

Liberty.

WAWONDA,

Liberty, Sull. Co., N. Y.

One of the finest mountain resorts in the State. Opens early in June. Booklet on application. U. S. MESSITER, Mgr.

HOTEL MONITOR,

Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.; all improvements; city conveniences; orchestra; accommodates 150; special rates until July 15th. City office, 96 Vesey St.
COHEN & FELTMAN, PROP'RS.

HOTEL PINNEY Liberty, Sull. Co., N. Y.

E. E. PINNEY, Prop.

One mile east of Liberty; accommodates 175; elevation, 2,000 feet; every city convenience; well-appointed rooms, all light, some with private bath. Send for booklet.

THE BUCKLEY Liberty, Sull. Co., N. Y.

Dr. A. P. Buckley, Prop. Send for Booklet.

Farm House, 2½ miles from Liberty on Lock Sheldrake Road. James H. Brady, Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

POELLMAN HOUSE Liberty, New York.

Geo. W. Murphy, Prop.

White Lake.

HOTEL ARLINGTON,

White Lake, Sullivan County, New York,

Opens for the season June 24th. Accommodates 150; largest hotel at the lake and under city management. All modern improvements and up-to-date amusements. Descriptive booklet mailed promptly. Fourth season under present management. RICHARD J. NELLIS.

THE EDGEMERE, WHITE LAKE, SULL. CO. N. Y.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Boating, bathing, bowling, tennis, and golf. Write for terms. J. M. Dubarry, Prop.

PROSPECT HOUSE, White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y.

Amusement Hall. 1¼ miles Lake Shore. 50 acres forest.

CENTRAL HOUSE, WHITE LAKE, N. Y. Accommodates 40; large, airy rooms; 200 feet from lake; good table. Booklets on application. J. B. Low.

West Shore House, White Lake, N. Y. Accommodates 85; on high ground, 300 ft. from lake. For booklet address John J. Van Orden, Prop.

THE KENSINGTON, White Lake, N. Y.

J. B. Racine, Prop.

BALSAM HOUSE White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. E. G. Newkirk, Prop.

Monticello.

THE FRANK LESLIE,

MONTICELLO, N. Y. OPEN MAY 18ST.

For terms and Booklet address FRANK L. EMHOUT.

Orchard Grove House, Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Mrs. Ella L. Royce, Proprietress. House thoroughly renovated.

PALACE HOME, Monticello, N. Y.

S. E. Weyer, Prop.

Accommodates thirty. Fine mountain views. Circular on application.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y. SHARON HOUSE,

Directly opposite the Sulphur and Magnesia Springs and bathhouses. Correspondence solicited. E. P. SHARP & SON, Proprietors.

Hotel has free omnibus and baggage

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Why Not Summer in the Upper Delaware Valley?

A Delightful Spot to Spend the Hot Summer Months.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., is located in the heart of the famous Delaware Valley, 88 miles from New York, on the Erie Railroad. It lies at the junction of three States—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In its surroundings it combines every conceivable attraction in the way of scenery—mountains that tower 1,500 feet above the village, superb sweeps of forests, rivers, upland lakes, glens, and waterfalls.

Port Jervis is pre-eminently a healthful locality—no swamps or marshes near. The land is all hard; streams swift-running; water is soft, devoid of organic impurities. The village is thoroughly sewered. The water supply (pure spring water) is collected in a reservoir 1,000 feet above the village in virgin forests, where contamination is impossible. The ice used in Summer is gathered from lakes of the same character.

Among the attractions of this locality are fishing, bicycling, driving, horseback riding, rambling, boating and bathing. No finer road exists in the country for wheeling or driving than the famous roadway between Port Jervis and Delaware Water Gap.

The village has golf grounds, trolley system, electric lights, free library, numerous churches.

City people of varied tastes will find here just what suits them in the way of accommodations—from the commodious and quiet private house to the high-class hotel, with prices in proportion.

The citizens of the village and surrounding country are prepared to accommodate hundreds of guests, and there are to be obtained for the season desirable residences entirely furnished.

The **Summer Resort Committee of Port Jervis**, which has a full list of the boarding houses, lodging places, and furnished houses, will cheerfully supply all information upon request. Write for pamphlets, stating accommodations you wish, whether in village, along river front, or on mountain side or mountain top, and rates you desire to pay to

Summer Resort Committee, Port Jervis, N.Y.

Otsego Hall, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Small hotel near the lake; good boating and fishing; choice table; prices from $10 to $15 per week; two golf links. Write for circulars and full particulars. K. M. PRICE.

CHAMBERLIN HOUSE, LEXINGTON, N. Y.

Refined and homelike. Pleasant rooms. Beautiful location. Generous table. $6.00 to $7.00. S. C. CHAMBERLIN.

NEW JERSEY.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.

Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey.
THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST.
Opens on June 26th under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.
Address as Above. Sea food a specialty.

PINE BLUFF INN.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J.

Seashore and country combined; situated among the pines on high bluff on Manasquan River not far from ocean. Surf and still-water bathing, boating, wheeling; country club with golf links 200 feet from inn. Electric lights and all conveniences. Special rates for June and September. Open. Send for booklet.
WALTER P. BEERS, Manager.

SOMERSET INN

and Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.

Inn closes in October, 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

THE OCTAGON, SEABRIGHT, N. J.

OPEN JUNE 22 TO OCTOBER.

The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Seabright. Complete ocean frontage.
GEO. B. SANDT, Proprietor.

BELMAR, N. J. OPENS EARLY IN JUNE.

HOTEL COLUMBIA,

DIRECT OCEAN-FRONT.

DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET AND DIAGRAM ON APPLICATION.
M. LINDSAY.

HOTEL FAIRVIEW,

Chatham, Morris County, N. J., open; select family resort; hour from New York; golf links. J. H. STAATS.

The River View and Cottages Belmar, N. J.

Opens June 1; view ocean and river; outside rooms; modern in every way; booklet. H. A. Traux.

Palmer House, Spring Lake, N. J.—Open early in June; refurnished and decorated; private baths; under management J. R. Palmer of Lakewood. Mr. Palmer at house to show rooms.

Allenhurst.

ALLENHURST
From Lake to Ocean.
AND 14 COTTAGES
ALLENHURST, N. J.

Finest Golf Course in America—Vardon.

A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF

OCEAN, LAKE AND WOODLAND.

FINE SURF BATHING,
LARGE SWIMMING POOL,
ROWING AND CANOEING ON THE LAKE,
FRESH AND SALT WATER FISHING,
Driving, Riding, Bicycling,
Tennis Courts and Croquet Grounds.

AMERICA'S

GRANDEST OCEAN RESORT

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

From foot Liberty St., J. C. R. R., 8:30 and 11:30 daily
" " West 23d St., P. R. R., 8:55 and 12:40
N. Y. office, Hotel Empire, Broadway & 63d St.

Ocean Grove.

THE CHALFONTE Ocean Grove, N. J.

Directly on Ocean front. Open all year. Newly furnished; best sanitation; finest cuisine.
Sr W. EHLERS.

HOTEL SPRAY VIEW

The leading hotel on the ocean front. Thoroughly modern; 2,824 square feet veranda. Booklet. JOS. WHITE.

HOTEL MAJESTIC, OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

Directly on ocean front

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

Charged that Western Roads Are Making Rates Prejudicial to New York's Best Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 8.—Serious charges of discrimination have been made by W. L. McCarthy, Commissioner of the New York Freight and Transportation Bureau, against the Western roads. Mr. McCarthy said:

"Every instance in which the Western classification has been changed to read 'mixed car loads' is a direct discrimination against the City of New York, since all rates to Western points are made on the official classification, which does not permit mixing cars to the Mississippi River, and this increases the distributing power of every jobbing house on a line drawn from St. Paul through Chicago and St. Louis; or, in other words, all cities on the west bank of the Mississippi.

"Such moves as these are drawing the lines around the sea of distribution of New York more and more closely, and we should have the co-operation of merchants there to fight just such propositions which are driving freight to Western distributing centres. The only thing to do now is to protest against the changes which are to take effect Aug. 1.

"They have been efected through influence brought to bear on the railroads by the St. Louis, Kansas, City and Chicago tariff bureaus, which the merchants of these cities support to obtain such results as this in the equalization of rates and classification of their geographical situations."

PRESIDENT MELLEN'S DENIAL.

Says He Does Not Even Contemplate Resigning from the Northern Pacific.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—President Mellen of the Northern Pacific said to-day in answer to the published statement that he had resigned: "I have not resigned, and I do not contemplate doing so."

THE TOLEDO AND WESTERN.

Renewed Reports of the Road's Purchase by the Vanderbilts.

The report that the Vanderbilts had acquired the St. Louis, Toledo and Western was again current yesterday. No confirmation of the report could be obtained. This road is commonly known as the Clover Leaf, although the old system was divided in the reorganization.

At one time the Vanderbilts made an offer for the property, but the negotiations fell through, and since then reports of a purchase by them have been periodically current, although all intention of their buying the road has been frequently disclaimed by representatives of Vanderbilt interests.

RAILROAD OFFICERS ELECTED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—The annual meeting of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway was held at Hudson, Wis., to-day. William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, and Albert Keep were re-elected Directors for three years. The following officers were elected:

President—M. Hughitt; Vice President and Assistant Secretary—Eugene E. Osborne; Second Vice President—J. T. Clark; Treasurer and Second Assistant Secretary—S. O. Howes; Assistant Treasurer and Third Assistant Secretary—Richard H. William; Secretary—H. E. Woodman; Local Treasurer at St. Paul—C. P. Nash.

Executive Committee—M. Hughitt, Albert Keep, C. M. Depew, F. W. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, D. P. Kimball, and M. L. Sykes.

A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock was declared, payable at the New York office Aug. 20 to stockholders of record Aug. 5.

The annual meeting of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railway Company was also held to-day. The Directors and officials elected were as follows:

DIRECTORS—M. Hughitt, H. R. McCullough, A. Keep, M. L. Sykes, H. G. Burt, C. H. Bigelow, J. M. Whitman, D. P. Kimball, J. B. Redfield, C. M. Depew, H. McK. Twombly, Thomas Wilson, E. E. Woodman, W. A. Scott, and J. T. Clark.

OFFICERS: President—M. Hughitt; Vice President—Thomas Wilson; Treasurer—S. O. Howes; Secretary—E. E. Woodman; Assistant Secretary—S. O. Howes; Assistant Treasurer—C. P. Nash.

WABASH PURCHASE DENIED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—It is officially denied at the office of the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad that that company has purchased the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Wabash Railroads.

Lake Shore Appointment Reported.

A report was current yesterday in railroad circles that W. C. Brown, General Manager of the Burlington Railroad, would go to the Lake Shore in a similar capacity, with the title of Vice President. President Newman of the New York Central and the Lake Shore roads said that no action had been taken on any vacancy, and that he knew nothing about an offer to Mr. Brown.

CITY MAGISTRATE VACANCIES.

No Successors Named in Brooklyn—Mayor Van Wyck Advised to Appeal from Justice Gaynor's Mandamus.

There was disappointment among a number of expectant Democratic politicians in Brooklyn yesterday when the Mayor failed to appoint successors to City Magistrates Lemon, Teale, Kramer, and Worth, as ordered by Justice Gaynor. Under the writ of mandamus issued by the Court the Mayor has until midnight to-morrow in which to make the appointments.

The present Magistrates have retained ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr of Brooklyn to represent them in the controversy over the offices. Mr. Burr yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Van Wyck suggesting that the latter appeal from the decision of Justice Gaynor. Mr. Burr's letter was, in part, as follows:

The present City Magistrates were not represented upon the argument of the motion for a writ of mandamus. If they had been, perhaps, the learned Justice would not have overlooked, as apparently he has done, the concluding sentence of the section of the Constitution upon which he bases his decision, to the effect that the prohibition therein contained does not apply to offices created by law subsequent to the adoption of the Constitution, but in such cases appointments may be made in any manner directed by the Legislature. (The Sun Printing and Publishing Association vs. the Mayor, 8 App. Div., 230, affirmed 152 N. Y. 257.)

If it be true that the effect of the new charter is equivalent to a legislative appointment, which we deny, it does not require any considerable argument to show that on the 1st of January, 1895, when the new Constitution was adopted, the office of City Magistrate in the Borough of Brooklyn was not in existence, but such office has since been created.

That position that you took about the 1st of May that it was better during the short interval between then and the 1st of January next to avoid unseemly controversy with respect to these important offices and to avoid unnecessary litigation which would result if appointments were made, and the validity of the law called in question, commended itself to every thoughtful citizen and taxpayer.

Inasmuch, however, as litigation seems to have been precipitated against your will and judgment, I beg leave as the attorney representing the present City Magistrates, to assure you that it is our desire to have the question settled as speedily and fairly as possible, avoiding all unseemly strife and controversy. To facilitate the accomplishment of this desirable end, I respectfully ask you to appeal from Mr. Justice Gaynor's order. This appeal will ipso facto operate as a stay. (The People ex rel. Standard Gas Light Company vs. Daly, 75 Hun., 186.) This appeal can be brought on at the Appellate Division very promptly. If the present City Magistrates are given an opportunity at this time to file a brief on the questions involved, if the Appellate Court determines that Mr. Justice Gaynor's decision was correct, I am authorized to say that they will abide by such determination without further controversy and the appointments can be made without question, and the scandal of a controversy over judicial offices avoided.

Fire Department Promotions.

The following promotions, made from the civil service eligible list, was announced in the Fire Department yesterday: Patrick J. Graham, assistant foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, to be foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 25; J. P. Doonan, assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 11, to be foreman of Engine Company No. 27; P. Hanbury, assistant foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, to be foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16; James Flanerty, assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 47, to be foreman of Engine Company No. 21; William B. Kirschner, assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 28, (Bennett medal man,) to be foreman of Engine Company No. 25.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—In Bensonhurst, a large, elegant house, furnished, for Summer season, for private family, near the bay; 40 minutes by Bath Beach elevated from Brooklyn Bridge. Apply to Jacob Schaeffer, 18th Av., near 86th St., Bath Beach.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c. Double for display

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE,
Estate of Julia Hard, deceased,
Choice Business Property,
5-story cellar and sub-cellar brownstone building with lot,
No. 25 Beekman Street,
Between Nassau & William Streets,
ALSO
Valuable Property in 24th Ward
Northeast Corner
Clay Ave. & 174th Street,
Northeast Corner
Monroe Ave. & 174th St.,
East Side Monroe Ave., between 174th and 175th Streets, northeast corner
Townsend Ave. & 170th St.
AND
One lot southeast corner
Central & St. Mary's Aves.,
PELHAM PARK.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.
Merrill & Rogers, Esqs., Attorneys, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
The Choice and Valuable Property
CONSISTING OF
5 and 6-story Brick Factory and 2 5-story brick tenements,
with large plot of land on north side,
52d St. and East River
together with all right, title, and interest in valuable water front and lands under water in front of and adjoining the above premises, with all rights in and to land in Avenue A, fronting and adjoining the same.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By order of William R. Rose, Esq., Trustee,
171 & 173 GREENE ST.,
near Bleecker St.
6-story and cellar brick and iron business building; new electric elevator; in good condition; size 40x100.
GIBSON PUTZEL, Esq., Atty. for Trustee, 128 B'way.
Maps, &c., with attorney, or at auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

S.E.Cor. E. 174th St. & Grand Boulevard
Size of plot, 30.88x63.76x50x82.91.
N. S. East 173d Street,
46.93 east of Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
SIZE OF PLOT, 100x143.3.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
7½ Acres of Land,
Late residence of Mrs. Jas. M. Seymour,
No. 172 Prospect Street,
East Orange, N. J.
3-story basement and cellar brick dwelling, containing 26 rooms and 3 baths; also two-story brick stable, containing 12 stalls, outhouses, &c.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St., N. Y. City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
435 WEST 117TH STREET,
4½-story American basement brick and Indiana limestone dwelling, with 3-story extension, beautifully decorated, hardwood trim, open plumbing, etc.; size or lot, 18.4x100.11.
Maps at Auctioneers' Offices, 7 Pine St.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, JUNE 18TH, 1901,
EXECUTORS' SALE.
By order of E. V. Holland, F. J. Holland, and M. A. Holland, Executors of the Estate of Edward Holland, dec'd.
2,232 & 2,234 2D AVE.,
between 114th and 115th Sts.,
two four-story and cellar brick buildings, with stores; size of lots, 20x75 each.
Peter Condon, Esq., Attorney, 51 Chambers St.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM. M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, JUNE 18TH, 1901,
Absolute Sale Without Reserve,
561 AND 563 10TH AVE.,
between 41st and 42d Sts.,
two four-story and cellar brick tenements, with stores; size of lots, 18.6x100 ft. each.
Harrison & Byrd, Esqs., Attorneys, 59 Wall St.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

CORNELIUS KOLFF, Auctioneer,
BY ORDER W. W. MACFARLAND, Esq.,
GRAND AUCTION SALE,
2 o'clock, SATURDAY, JUNE 15th,
500 BUILDING LOTS,
ARROCHAR, STATEN ISLAND.
Upset Prices, $50 to $250 Per Lot
AND $5 AUCTIONEER'S FEE,
$30 DOWN, BALANCE 30, 60, 90 DAYS.
40 Minutes from Battery. 10-Cent Fare.
Title Guaranteed by Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
94 trains daily, besides trolley every ten minutes; high ground, commanding ocean view; excellent drainage, sandy subsoil; shaded, macadamized streets, city water, gas, electric light, strictly residential district. Excellent chance for homeseeker, investor, or speculator. Take Staten Island Ferry to St. George, thence train or trolley to Arrochar. For maps showing upset prices and descriptive folders apply CORNELIUS KOLFF, 50 Broadway, or office at Arrochar. Inspection invited.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auct'r.
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Wednesday, June 12, at Noon,
to close a Partnership,
2421, 2423, 2429, 2433, and 2435
Jerome Av., near Fordham Road
three-family frame Flats, with Stores.
1633 BATHGATE AV.,
three-story frame Dwelling, 20x85, lot 40x114.
Davidson Av. and Fordham Road,
five vacant Lots; ready for improvement.
Particulars of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
Absolute sale to close estate of LIZZIE JOHNSTON, Dec'd, Tuesday, June 18th, noon, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom.
1113 East 176th St., Bronx,
2-story frame dwelling; plot, 60 by about 100; on north side of street, about 75 feet west of Tiffany St., near Westchester Av. Trolley and N. Y. Rapid Transit Route. Maps and particulars with W. Stebbins Smith, attorney, 720 East 167th St., and James L. Wells, auctioneer, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

GOING AT AUCTION.
RAIN OR SHINE,
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 15,
BEGINNING AT NOON,
90 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.
Situated on Washington Av., in First Ward,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
PROPERTY OF THE WIDOW TERHUNE.
MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.
No taxes or interest this year.
For full particulars, maps, and free railroad tickets, address William E. Taylor,
Auctioneer, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, Wednesday, June 12, noon.
NEW, 3-FAMILY DWELLING,
brick, about 21x53, lot, 25x100,
SIMPSON STREET, BRONX,
west side, 285 feet north of Westchester Ave. Trolley, and near 165th St. station of N. Y. Rapid Transit. Maps and particulars with Michael C. Gross, referee, 3 Chambers St. J. Homer Hildreth, Plaintiff's Attorney, 280 Broadway. James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c. Double for display.

Rapid Transit Bargains.

BROADWAY, west side, 155th to 156th St., 11 Lots and fine Dwelling, with stable; will divide.
BROADWAY, east side, between 190th and 194th Sts., 29 Lots, with four corners; property lies well; no rock; Broadway graded, sewered and assessments paid; big bargain; easy terms; might divide.
11TH (St. Nicholas) AV., east side, 75 feet south of 187th, 25x100 feet, avenue paved, sewered; price, $7,500; terms easy.
SEVERAL LARGE TRACTS
from 10 lots to 25 acres, at attractive prices for investors or speculators.
Come to
HEADQUARTERS
for this
SECTION.
DAVID STEWART,
203 Broadway,
Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.

OPPORTUNITY.

New House, modern, artistic, honestly built; half granite, half frame; completely detached; beautiful lawn and terraces.
Hardwood trimmings; combination fixtures; wainscoted; richly papered throughout.
View of Speedway and Harlem River; close to New York University and Washington Bridge.
Two minutes' walk from station; 10 minutes from Grand Central Station, (42d St.) Take train for Morris Heights.
Can also be reached by 6th or 9th Avenue elevated, connecting with New York & Northern Railroad, (6 minutes from 155th Street.)
Terms agreeable. Open all day for inspection.
Apply premises, Undercliff and Sedgwick Av., or to Utard, owner, 3 Union Square.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE.
104 West 86th St.
20 x 100. In perfect order.
To close an Estate.
C. A. DUVIVIER, EX., 22 WARREN ST.
THROUGH YOUR OWN BROKER.

10 room house, all improvements, with two lots, Borough of Bronx; worth $7,000; sell for $6,500.
C. A. ELDREDGE,
36 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE—THREE COLONIAL HOUSES AT MORRIS HEIGHTS, on the N. Y. Central; 17 minutes from Grand Central Depot, and on the New York and Putnam. 45 minutes from Rector St., via 6th or 9th Av. "L"; houses situate on TREMONT AV., just west of JEROME AV.; 10 rooms, all improvements, streets sewered; ground 50x150; price, $8,000 each; terms to suit. Apply ESTATE OF HUGH N. CAMP, 55 Liberty St.

THIRTY-FOUR H STREET.
Albert Apartment House, 213 West. Ripe for business alteration; size, 25x85x100.5; present rents, $5,500 per annum; would sacrifice to quick buyer for $50,000; institution mortgage, $33,000; full commission to brokers.
MAXWELL S. MANNES, 495 5th Av.

WALL STREET,
with frontage on rear street.
Unusual opportunity to secure a plot of 9,200 square feet at reasonable price.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

King's Bridge.—Perot St., near Sedgwick Av., seven two-story and cellar brick dwellings, eight rooms and bath, all improvements; street sewered; price, $4,500 each; terms, $500 in cash, balance on monthly installments. Apply on property or A. P. Kirkland, 55 Liberty St.

A CHOICE PLOT 4 LOTS,
122D ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.
FREE AND CLEAR. EASY TERMS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

FINE CORNER APARTMENT HOUSE,
AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 145TH ST.
GREAT FUTURE. WELL RENTED.
Very Easy Terms. Trade Considered.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

FINE PLOT FOR IMPROVEMENT.
FIVE FULL LOTS.
CLOSE TO SUBWAY STATION.
42D STREET AND BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

CHOICE INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
SIXTH AVENUE, HERALD SQUARE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Special attention is called to the two-family brick and stone houses 1,134-1,144 Jackson Av., corner Home St.; five minutes to 3d Av. and 166th St. elevated station; block to Boston Av. trolley; park, schools convenient; these houses selling fast; if interested investigate to-day. William Crocket, builder.

GREAT SACRIFICE.
Two-story, basement and cellar brick and stone Dwelling, 522 West 175th St.; 18x48x78 feet; ready to occupy; always open; asking $9,500; terms easy. David Stewart, 203 Broadway, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.

City building lots in Bronx; 25 minutes from 42d St.; near rapid transit; buyer unable to complete payments, as will be sold for balance due, $100 each; terms, $5 cash, $1 weekly. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 381 38th.

Great opportunity to purchase in the new section of fashion and wealth; elegant, full-size marble mansion, adjoining 5th Av., at less than value of lot; easily altered into American basement; must be sold. Apply to Schnugg, 78 East 96th St.

FOUR LEFT.
Handsome 2-family houses, brick and stone, 168th St., between Union and Prospect Avenues; all the latest modern improvements. Owners, 3,194 3d Av.

TWO FAMILY, $3,600.
Detached house, handsomely decorated, lot 25x114, 11 rooms; two sets improvements; block to cars; open Sunday. EDWARD POLAK, 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St.

BEDFORD PARK, N. Y. CITY.
Extra choice corner and inside lots, 1 block to trolley, 4 blocks to Harlem R. R. Station, ready for building; all assesments paid; easy terms.
BOFINGER, 146 E. 42d St.

$23,000.—5-story, 10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; 26.3x80x100; West 117th St.; bargain. Michaelis, 203 Broadway; afternoon.

43D ST., NEAR 10TH AVE.,
5-story, four-family, cold water tenement; rental, $1,900; mortgage, $10,000; price, $17,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Large plot, 34th St., opposite Waldorf-Astoria, for bachelor apartments or business.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Five-story store and apartment building, 5th Av., near 34th St.; asking $150,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive, large four-story house, 61st St., near Madison Av.; asking $37,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

HAVE SEVERAL PRIVATE HOUSES near 5th Av., above 34th St., at tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Only $2,000 Cash Required.—Five-story double tenement, West 48th St.; $16,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SACRIFICE.—Modern double tenement, East 73d, near 3d; $18,000; rents, $2,115.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Five-story double tenement, East 28th St., asking $25,000; rents, $2,954.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice four-story flat, full lot, East 12th St., near 5th, $40,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE.—Four-story English basement house, 34th St., near Madison; asking $45,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Four-story English basement house, 38th St., near 5th Av.; asking $33,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

ACTUAL Bargain.—Two triple flats, 135th St., near 3d; asking $16,500 each.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

ACTUAL Bargain.—Modern double tenement, West 51st St.; price, $21,000; rent, $2,624.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

MUST SELL.—Attractive flat, 104th St., near Central Park; price, $20,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

LEXINGTON AVENUE CORNER,
in the 70s; will sell cheap; make offer.
MAXWELL S. MANNES, 495 5th Av.

Bargain (Tremont.)—2-family frame house, 11 rooms, nearing completion; will sell cheap. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av.

Bargain.—8-room private house, all improvements, $4,600, block from "L" station. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

74th St., No. 16 East.—Location unsurpassed; immediate possession; with furniture if desired. Apply on premises.

Bargain To Builder.—Corner on 3d Av., with liberal loan to responsible party. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

3-family house, all improvements, near Boston Av. trolley, for sale. Backer, 1,096 E. 170th St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

SACRIFICE.—Builder just finishing a house for his own occupancy, but needing money, will sacrifice same to quick buyer; large reception hall, with brick mantel, open fireplace, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and laundry; five bedrooms, tiled bath, open exposed plumbing, large attic, oak trim, hot water heat, gas, and electric lights, in fact, every modern convenience; must be seen to be appreciated. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Broadway and 14th St., Flushing, Murray Hill Station.

Big Bargain.—7-room cottage, all improvements, $2,900; $900 cash, balance monthly; fare 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c. Double for display.

Do you intend renting a home for the Summer? Do you want to get away from the city?

We now have a proposition to make to homeseekers that is absolutely unprecedented.

We have all the benefits of a country home—shade trees, beautiful lawns, delightful breezes from the Ocean—and only 26 minutes from New York City Hall. Within easy reach of your business and where you can spend your evenings with your family. Such are

BOROUGH PARK HOMES

It will cost you nothing to visit the property and learn what this extraordinary offer is. Fare 5c.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Pres.,
49th St. and New Utrecht Av.,
BROOKLYN.
Take 5th Av. "L," Borough Park Division from Bridge.

10¾ ACRES FOR SALE.

Valuable land in the 29th Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, within 35 minutes of New York City Hall, and reached by several lines of cars; also a plot of little over an acre on the corner of Coney Island Ave. and Avenue E, same ward. For further particulars apply to
W. A. PUBLOW,
9 West 13th Street, New York.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED
Prospect Park Neighborhood—Midwood St., Near Flatbush Av.
2 AND 3 STORY
New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row. Superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city. For particulars regarding terms, &c., apply to W. A. A. Brown, owner, Brooklyn—Cor. Midwood St. and Flatbush Av. New York—149 Broadway. Illustrated Booklet, showing floor plans, mailed on application.

BUILDING LOTS OR HOUSES.
If you are thinking of buying don't fail to see YALE PARK, on Brighton Beach branch of Kings County "L" at King's Highway; best lots, best location, fine improvements; lowest prices; sold on monthly payments WITHOUT INTEREST. The best proposition in Greater New York. Take Brighton Beach train to King's Highway, or Smith St. Line to Avenue R. Office on the property, or write Yale Land Co., 38 Park Row, New York.

For sale, bargains, all rented, bring 10% interest. 4-story double flats, 1,641 Broadway.
3-story double stores and flats, 173 Irving Av.
3-story double flats, bay window, 62 Bleecker St.
3-story single flat, corner, Grove, cor. Central Place, No. 62.
2-story English basement, 2-family, No. 12 Lawton St.
Opposite Reid Av., easy terms. See owner, Henry Schmaistich, 808 Quincy St.

A Bargain in a Complete Home.
Nine rooms; modern style; 29 minutes from Park Row; will sell on a monthly payment plan; write for particulars. Address owner, H. & S., B. & S., 34 Wall St., N. Y. City.

MONEY 1ST 2ND 4½ % 5 % MORTGAGES.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn Borough.

MODEL HOUSE. TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT. CABINET TRIMMED AND UP TO DATE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; SEEN SUNDAY. 964 STERLING PLACE, BET. N. Y. AND B'KLYN AV.

At Great Bargain.—Only $4,000, 2-story basement and extension brick house, 11 rooms, elegant order; newly decorated; adapted to two families; Bedford section; terms easy. Edward Grotecloss, 541 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

At Great Bargain.—Only $4,000, 2-story basement and extension brick house, 11 rooms, elegant order; newly decorated; adapted to two families; Bedford section; terms easy. Edward Grotecloss, 541 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Eleven free and clear building lots in Brooklyn; equity, $4,500; owner will exchange for two-family house; one of 200 exchanges; all kinds; see BEARDALL'S printed Lists, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn Borough.

For Sale.—2-story and basement frame house, 10 rooms, all improvements; price, $2,500. Frank Corell, 1,079 Bedford Av., Brooklyn Borough.

Near entrance Prospect Park; new 14-roomed, Queen Anne house, $4,300. BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Three lots, corner Gravesend and Avenue M, $525; cheap $850. William P. Jones, 180 Montague Street.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

Bronxville lots at station; 28 minutes from 42d; very cheap; $250 upward; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Dunwoodie.—Lots opposite Roman Catholic Seminary; high, healthy; finest location; bargain. John Quinn, 550 West 51st St.

Yonkers.

At Fairview, Yonkers.—Well-built, new house; nine rooms and bath; hardwood trim; polished oak floors; electric lighting; furnace; nickel plumbing; decorated to suit; fine view; plot 50x100, (more land if desired;) three minutes' walk from station; 56 minutes from Rector St., 37 from Grand Central Station; commutation $6.85 monthly, including "L" road fare; very high ground; delightful location in suburbs of Yonkers; entire neighborhood restricted; price $5,500; terms easy if desired; send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d St.

Acre plot containing 1,200 lots will be sold at a sacrifice; on line of trolley, near Yonkers; 25 minutes from 42d St., near three railroad stations; land suited for subdivision; part of property sold for $500 per lot; will divide; easy terms; owner will join others in organizing syndicate to develop some or would exchange. Commission to brokers. Owner, 1,242 Broadway.

Yonkers, N. Y.—32 Fairfield Road, near Ludlow Station; exclusive section; modern dwelling; 15 rooms; exposed plumbing; plot, 100x135; all kinds fruit, flowers, and shrubs; fine view of Hudson River; SPECIAL PRICE IF SOLD AT ONCE. J. E. Briggs, 452 Columbus Av., New York City

A Beautiful Home—High ground; fine views; restricted neighborhood; close station; new, well-built house; hardwood floors; exposed plumbing; electric lighting; large plants; lot 100x100; $7,500; easy terms; at Fairview, Yonkers; others as low as $5,000. Send for booklet. Gordon, 20 E. 42d.

Mount Vernon.

Auction Sale at Pelham.—50 city lots, sold separately, to close out, Saturday, June 15, 3 o'clock; 5 minutes to Pelham station; first-class speculation. Diagram, particulars, terms of George W. Bard, Auctioneer, 3 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

Cottage, six rooms and bath; all improvements; open plumbing; steam heated; macadamized avenue; in thorough order. A bargain at $4,000. Property all prices and locations, sale and rent. R. F. Pugh, Mt. Vernon.

On beautiful Chester Hill, 10-room house; every improvement; new, open plumbing; three open grates; finest avenue in city; worth $6,500; will sacrifice for $5,750. Address "Owner," Box 96, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Auction Sale.—Vernon Park lots. George W. Bard, Auctioneer, 3 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon. 6 desirable plots, Saturday, June 15, at 4:30. Diagrams, full particulars on application to auctioneer.

Mount Vernon.—Eight-room cottage; lot 40 by 105; price, $2,800; small amount cash needed. 228 West 133d St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Bargains! Only $700; 7-room house; 12 acres, fruits, shade; mile depot; 28 acres, 9-room house; barns, fruits, berries, shade; $1,600. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees of choicest varieties; 12,000 asparagus plants; modern house, good outbuildings; hour and quarter from city. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

25-acre farm near beautiful City of Norwalk, Conn.; 15 acres for cultivation, 6 wood; trout brook; A1 buildings; $2,500; easy terms. Doane & Richards, 45 East 42d St.

SACRIFICE.—Handsome house; 24 rooms; spacious grounds; plenty fruit; part cash; investigate. E. Jakeway, Riseleys P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

Tarrytown.—For sale, Mott House, 40 rooms; carriage house, stable, 20 stalls; ample grounds; fine shade trees. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St., Manhattan.

Sale or Rent.—Two furnished houses, 10 and 11 rooms, on Shrewsbury River; boating, bathing; rent low for season. Wm. Chalmers, 43 Leonard St.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD ON THE HUDSON.

You get a view of the most beautiful section of New York City—GRANT'S TOMB COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, BARNARD COLLEGE, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, even the Sound

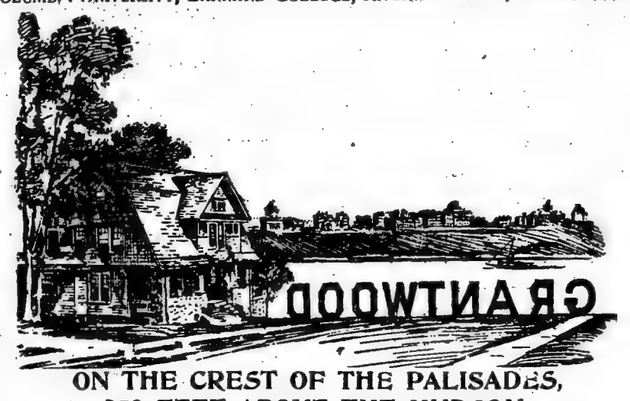

ON THE CREST OF THE PALISADES, 270 FEET ABOVE THE HUDSON.

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LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Lost and Found.

$25 reward for return brindle Boston terrier, white feet and markings about head; big ears; answers name Nellie. 1 West 82d St.

Lost.—Wednesday morning on Brooklyn Bridge, a roll of papers. C. B. Rearick, 97 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

Black jacket, lined with black silk, 6th Av., 14th-18th Sts.; reward. Address Mrs. Conover, Marlboro, N. J.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT AUCTION. F. M. WARE, AUCTIONEER. AT THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, B'way and 56th St., N. Y., the following special sales this week under the management of W. D. Grand:
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, June 11, at 8 o'clock, a special collection of selected coach horses, the property of the Geo. Watson Co., East St. Louis, Ill.
WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, June 12, at 8 o'clock, a very choice consignment of Iowa bred carriage and coach horses, the property of Mr. W. A. Dobson, Marion, Iowa.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES on application to W. D. GRAND,
American Horse Exchange,
B'way and 50th St., N. Y.

For Sale—A light bay saddle mare, 15.2 hands; stylish; sound and gentle; Dr. H. O. Wolters, 524 West 57th St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

ASHTON HOTEL,
corner Madison Av. and 26d St., overlooking Central Park; strictly fireproof; steel construction; modern in all appointments; cuisine service of highest order; refined family hotel; all-night elevator; very desirable large and small apartments. F. Ashton, Prop.

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THE LATEST OF THE SUMPTUOUS
HOTEL PALACES
OF MODERN
LONDON
THE FREDERICK HOTELS Ltd

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

7th Av., 2,134, 126th St.—Large connecting rooms, singly or en suite; table guests accommodated.

16th St., 128 East.—Pleasant rooms; hot and cold water; excellent table; private family; gentlemen preferred.

19th St., 122 East.—Select central location; large corner rooms; private baths; and others; parlor dining; unexcelled cuisine and attendance; Southern Summer transients; investigate offerings.

21st St., 23 West, between 5th and 6th Avs.—Large and single finely furnished rooms; unexcelled and liberal home table; parlor, dining room; reasonable; references.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

43d St., 144 West.—Handsome, large, cool rooms; excellent board; central. Summer rates.

74th St., 112 West.—Desirable rooms for the Summer, with or without board.

82d St., 31 West.—Handsomely furnished suites and single room, in private family; parlor, dining room; references.

93d St., 122 West, Near L Station.—Desirable large and small rooms; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

127th St., 129 West.—Board and every home comfort; private Hebrew family; one or two gentlemen; moderate.

130th, 161 West.—Nicely furnished front sunny room, with superior board; reasonable; also hall room; references.

130th St., 214 West.—Two pleasant rooms; excellent board; private family; convenient to "L."

133d Street, 170 West.—Table board; Summer rates.

Handsomely furnished front and back parlors for two gentlemen or married couple; also other rooms; prices reasonable; permanent or transient. Call at 108 East 25th St.

High-class apartments and rooms, with and without board; all desirable locations; doctors' offices; references. Leland Board Directory. 2 West 33d St.

Lenox Av., 332.—Large, pleasant rooms; first-class board; special rates for table boarders or dinners.

Madison Av., 120.—Rooms, with first-class board; private baths; Summer rates; transients; references. Mrs. Dodd.

Madison Av., 673, Corner 61st St.—Double and single rooms; transients taken; Summer rates; superior table board; American.

Park Av., 65.—Large corner room; parlor dining room; elevator, telephone; reference.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

7th Av., 214, Between 22d and 23d Sts.—Two large rooms; two flights; furniture new; shower bath; private hall; $15 monthly; also small room. Noyes.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsome newly furnished rooms; $3 upward; select neighborhood; private family; references required.

18th St., 11 West.—Two large rooms; furnished; unfurnished; mirror dressing rooms; back parlor; hall rooms; Summer rates.

19th St., 16 West.—Desirable furnished rooms; Summer rates; reference.

19th St., 309 West.—Large parlor; small room adjoining; handsomely furnished; also third-story front.

21st St., 136 West.—Pleasant square room for one or two gentlemen; quiet home; every convenience; reference.

22d St., 137 West.—Parlor floor to let for business purposes; also other furnished rooms; references.

24th St., 38 West.—Large fourth floor room, running water, $4; large single room, $2; transients accommodated.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy House.)—Adjacent Broadway; 50c., 75c., $1.00 daily; reduction weekly; hotel service; cleanliness, quietness.

38th St., 104 West.—Elegant rooms; porcelain baths; superior, clean house; $3.50 upward. Telephone, 4375—38th.

43d St., 129 West.—Beautiful large rooms; suit couples; also small rooms; nicely furnished; improvements; references.

47th St., 112 East.—Large, well-furnished room, one or two gentlemen; every convenience; private family. Doyle.

50th St., 146 East.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; private family; gentlemen; reference.

55th St., 331 West.—Beautiful room for one gentleman or two; bath; telephone, and everything required by gentle people; private house.

56th St., 113 West.—Nice connected sitting room, bedroom, furnished; two gentlemen or married couple. Mrs. Baylis.

81st St., 129 West.—Handsome second floor suite, with private bath; house newly furnished; other rooms; Southerners accommodated; L station, convenient to surface cars.

82d St., 171 East.—Nice large room; private Jewish family; for gentlemen or married couple; references.

97th St., 67 West.—Large front rooms; piano; conveniences; board optional; references; moderate; private house.

104th St., 60 West.—Light and airy large and small rooms near elevated station and Park. Turner.

125TH ST., 20 West.—Hall room; gas and bath; private house; $1.50; all conveniences; near cars.

125th St., 12 West.—Elegant large rooms for couples, or several gentlemen together; $5 and up.

127th St., 220 West.—Large, comfortably furnished rooms, with alcoves; all conveniences; private house; refined surroundings; moderate.

127th St., 267 West.—Nicely furnished parlor; use Weber piano; also large and small rooms.

134th St., 23 West.—Large front room, southern exposure; private house, suitable couple or gentlemen; all conveniences.

142d St., 141 West, near "L."—Beautiful parlor and alcove, with lavatory; select; gentleman. $5. HUNT.

Broadway, 1,586.—Desirable gentlemen can secure delightful, newly furnished, exceptionally clean rooms, with small, select, exclusive private family; satisfactory references required. Call to-day.

Lexington Av., 724, Near 58th St.—Attractive rooms, large and small; newly furnished and decorated; Summer prices; telephone.

Brooklyn.

To Let—Hall; newly and highly appointed parlors; to let for weddings, parties, and social entertainments; catering, if desired. E. S., 350 Gates Av.

Unfurnished Rooms Wanted.

A young widower wants a front room and bedroom, unfurnished; alcove bedroom preferred; on second or third floor in private house in neighborhood of 12th to 42d St. West. M., Box 182 Times.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Pointer pups, from best pedigreed stock, cheap. Dorlam, 389 Washington St., New York.

Mastiff dog for sale. Call or address C. Ferguson, 158 Union Av., Brooklyn.

Business Opportunities.

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$250.00 in commissions to persons selling largest number of Baseball Calendars before June 20, 1901; calendar in bright colors, containing Bill Lange's picture; every one buying calendar will get circular describing how commissions will be paid; price 50 cents postpaid. S. R. Church, 307 Sansome St., San Francisco.

I can sell your country property for cash, (residences, farms, general stores, hotels, &c.,) no matter where located; send description and selling price and get my wonderfully successful plan. W. M. Ostrander, 1,251 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Wanted—Party with spare cash, $1,000 to $10,000, to invest in little loans on real estate on personal mortgage security; big money can be made; absolute safety. Address BONA FIDE, Box V. 125, Times Office.

Partner wanted, with $2,000, for one-half interest in a large timber and stock farm, 360 acres; large profits assured; experience not necessary. Apply Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn Borough.

An English Patent For Sale—An improved invention for checking receipts and the output in hotels and restaurants; reasonable price if purchased immediately; investigate this opportunity. Inquire Little & Co., 258 Broadway.

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Abstract of Amendments to New York Corporation Laws. Interesting to all concerned with Corporation Management. Send stamp for copy. The Ronald Press, 256 Broadway.

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Literary inclined Jewish lady or gentleman loaning $2,000, can have congenial salaried position and high interests. "Absolute Security." Box 810, 1,269 Broadway.

MONEY ADVANCED ON OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS FOR SMALL PERCENTAGE. BANKINGHOUSE, BOX 178 TIMES.

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$150.00 monthly selling our housekeepers' favorites; free sample by mail. American Machine Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Long-established, good-paying carpet cleaning business; investigation allowed; reasonable terms. 177 East 87th St.

Paper box factory $1,500; $1,000 cash, balance easy; good reason for selling. N., Box 184 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale, Regardless of Cost—Rosendale and Portland cement. 284 South St., N. Y.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—Bookkeeper, stenographer, and typewriter; neat, good penman; thoroughly experienced; (none other need apply;) good place for right party. Call or address David Stewart, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.

Wanted—Active, reliable man of good appearance to represent Equitable Life. Apply mornings, Branch Office, 20 East 42d St., Jerome J. Wilson, Manager.

Wanted—Girl for general housework; must be strictly honest and willing. Call basement, 8 to 11 A. M., Monday, 244 West 48th St.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter, graduate, willing to assist in office; accurate; salary moderate. C. M., Box 191 Times.

Wanted—Ladies; six on salary; house-to-house canvassing; call after 10. J. E. Shepard, 296 Broadway.

Help Wanted—Males.

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EARLY SUMMER DOINGS AT NATION'S CAPITAL

Representative Richardson Likely to Again Lead the Minority.

Alarm Over Proposed Enforcement of Personal Tax Law—Changes in Hotel Customs—Wonders of Botanical Gardens.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—It is rather early in the year, and too warm to talk politics seriously, but there are politicians here who do not find it too early or too warm to anticipate the contentions of next Winter and to discuss such immaterial propositions as who shall be leader of the minority in the House. Such impression as exists favors the selection of the minority leader in the Fifty-sixth Congress, Representative James D. Richardson of Tennessee. Now that Mr. Bailey has been translated to the Senate, Mr. Richardson's strongest opponent has been removed to a serene and superior atmosphere, where he will take only a perfunctory and languid interest in anything that concerns the House of Representatives. He may fall into the Senatorial habit of usurping the prerogatives of the House just as if the Constitution was an impertinence when invoked for the protection of a mere Representative.

The suggestion that Mr. Richardson will be the leader seems to be quite as prophetic as a more formal prediction, for the minority must choose him for lack of his better. There can be little doubt that Mr. Henderson will be re-elected Speaker, but there is increasing doubt as to whether he will lead a solid Republican majority. It may be solid enough to elect a Speaker, but there is some concern lest Mr. Henderson will not be called upon, as soon as he has been elected, to administer discipline to Representative Babcock of Wisconsin for venturing to advocate the adjustment of the schedules of the tariff to changed conditions of trade. The intimation is thrown out by men who dislike Mr. Babcock's "heresy" that he must be deposed from his place as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, which will afford him some opportunity to obtain a report on his anti-trust tariff measure, and the right to dispose of time on the floor so that his side of the question shall not be neglected. It is considered highly probable that Mr. Babcock will be found ready to sustain the President's position upon the question of reciprocity. That course will again provoke the strict protection members to assume the apparently disloyal attitude of resistance to the policy of the President as expressed in the Dingley law, under which were made the reciprocity treaties that a Republican Senate has thus far refused to consider. The task of the Democratic leader ought to be easy. It is "up to" the majority to maintain peace in the Republican ranks. A judicious Democratic leader might fan the embers of Republican dissension to decided Democratic and popular advantage.

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One of the attractions of Washington to some of the people who have chosen this city as a residence has been the absence of a personal taxation law. The Tax Assessor has put real estate down for half its share of the burden of taxation, the Government share being provided for by Congress. The tax rate has been large enough, but when real property had been required to bear its share of the burden of maintenance everything else was safe. As a matter of fact, the retired officers, retired business men, literary persons seeking the advantages of study and association to be found here, might have known that there was a law hanging over them that could be invoked at any time to require them to pay additional taxes upon their personal property. The subject has been much discussed, from time to time, but some alarm has been caused by the announcement that the attorney for the District of Columbia has decided that the law of March 3, 1877, is still in force, and that citizens must be prepared to fill out blanks to be furnished to them within a specified time. This tax is to be at the rate of $1.50 per $100. Schedules not returned before Aug. 1 subject the owner of personal estate to a penalty of 50 per cent. The returns call for an accounting as to stocks and bonds, household chattels, including almost everything a man or woman must own to be at all comfortable, vessels, goods in stock, capital stock, and goods held in trust. There are exemptions, of course, which are not likely to make the imposition of the tax less popular.

While the Attorney for the District considers the law enforceable, the Assessor disagrees with him on legal and economic considerations. He considers it just as inequitable as would be a poll tax, and declares that it would not reach a large part of the population of members of Congress, retired army and navy officers, and retired politicians. As the population of the District is pretty nearly 300,000, and the Government and legislative part of it is only about 30,000, the argument of the Assessor may not be accepted as conclusive as against the opinion of the Attorney for the District.

***

The closing for the Summer of what is still known as the Chamberlin Hotel has directed atention to a changed condition of things in Washington. About twenty years ago it was quite the custom to close several of the larger hotels for a time during the long recess following a short session of Congress, as the number of visitors, much larger for office-seeking purposes than it is now, was reduced, and there was not enough business to justify keeping open doors and employing a force of servants. The hotels along Pennsylvania Avenue that closed erected partitions across the main hall and permited access to the bar, the only part of the hotel that for months was remunerative. Smaller hotels, in more remote sections, closed altogether. Several of the proprietors were managers in the Summer of hotels at Northern points, the Thousand Islands, Lake George, or elsewhere, and they simply transferred their Washington servants to those places, thus preventing their trained employes from becoming scattered.

All the proprietors of hotels on the American plan groan over the prospect for the Summer. One of them said a day or two ago that he had never known Washington to be so neglected by sight-seeing visitors at this season, the most charming of the year at the capital. But it is evident that Washington is not deserted by business men, for the manager of the largest hotel on the European plan said yesterday that it was unusual for him not to have persons waiting for rooms, and not at all uncommon to be obliged to turn applicants away. The new Willard Hotel, which could be put in use on July 1, if needed, and which will be delivered by the contractor in October, will meet the increasing demand for accommodations on the European plan, and with its great lobby promises to become what its projectors intended, the exchange of the capital. The Chamberlin is said to be closed for repairs, and is to be reopened in one of the three buildings it occupied when John Chamberlin ran it.

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There are signs of distress in the local newspapers in consequence of the exhibition of some flags on the Mall, as the Smithsonian Reservation is sometimes called. A proposition was made some time ago to cut a straight avenue through the Mall from the foot of the hill on which the Capitol stands westward to the Washington Monument. The "vista" to be thus acquired was described in the press, and there was a diligent propaganda for it, but the people who preferred the existing winding road, and who possibly suspected a boulevard scheme of great magnitude as they looked down the "vista," succeeded, they thought, in hushing it up. But it has been revived and the Parking Commission established by Congress is making photographic sketches of the plans as illustrated by the use of flags set up along the line of the proposed avenue of 350 feet width. The plan is only "tentative," it is explained, and must be sanctioned by Congress before a spade can be used.

Touching this Parking Commission, it is heard occasionally that what is now a merely advisory committee of three persons who are endeavoring to formulate a comprehensive park system for Washington may eventually become a permanent commission, with three salaried members to look after the parks and the roads thereof, instead of permitting the District Commissioners, as now, and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, to take care of the reservations. The Star, which usually gives its influence to all undertakings to improve or make more attractive the city, objects to the taking of a fourth of the area of the Mall for "the creation of an ugly, useless, diagonal avenue," and manifests fear lest behind what is avowed is the intention ultimately to line this avenue with public buildings, thus invading a handsome park and practically rejecting the proposition to acquire additional land to be added to it from the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue south to the present limits of the Mall.

***

It was the custom of the late Charles A. Dana to visit this city occasionally, and to spend the entire day that he gave to sight-seeing in looking over the trees of the city with William R. Smith, in charge of the Botanical Gardens. Mr. Dana said of Mr. Smith that he knew more about trees than any half-dozen men of Mr. Dana's acquaintance. Mr. Smith has in his gardens a number of historically interesting trees. There is a Kentucky oak grown from an acorn planted by John J. Crittenden, and a story goes with this information about the intimacy that existed between Crittenden, Robert Mallory, and John A. Bingham of Ohio. Not far from the Crittenden oak is an American elm grown from one planted by George Washington at the time he laid the cornerstone of the Capitol. Workmen killed the tree while excavating for the architectural terrace at the west front. Mr. Smith propogated the new elm from the old roots, and the new tree was planted where it is by Senator James B. Beck of Kentucky. While Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War his wife gave Mr. Smith some seed of the Monterey cypress, from which was produced a fine specimen near the end of the greenhouse. Two specimens of the bald variety of cypress are named "Forney" and "Forrest," one planted by John W. Forney, an editor, and the other by Edwin Forrest, the actor, thirty-five years ago. A Chinese tree was grown from seed obtained at the grave of Confucius, and was presented to the garden by Charles A. Dana and planted by Representative Amos J. Cummings fifteen years ago. Among other well-known tree planters who have left their names here are Thaddeus Stevens, the late Senator Bayard, who planted an English oak; Proctor Knott, Daniel W. Voorhees, J. S. C. Blackburn, Lot M. Morrill, and Justin S. Morrill, who planted winged elms thirty years ago; Senator Hoar and Senator Evarts, and some more recent arrivals in Washington. There is a Carolina poplar that is interesting as the parent of 80,000 other poplars living in many States of the Union.

***

The young men who have been selected to be examined for transfer from the volunteers to the regular establishment, as well as those candidates who receive appointments from civil life, are coming against a pretty severe examination whenever they are subjected to the prescribed tests. These young men must first show that their military record, if they have one, is good; that is of the first consideration. If in this the man can pass muster, is "all right" in mathematics, and makes a decent average in army and drill regulations, he may depend upon getting his commission. Then there is a very rigorous physical examination, as thorough and exacting as that to which recruits are subjected. The examination to ascertain the educational qualifications of the candidate include English grammar, mathematics with algebra, the solution of equations of the first degree containing one unknown quantity; the use of logarithms, the elements of plane geometry, plane trigonometry, and surveying. Added to this the candidate must tell what he knows in answer to questions in geography, outlines of general history, and history of the United States; the Constitution and the elements of international law. Physical aptitude and moral character are considered. No candidate will be passed who shall not have attained an average of 65 per cent. in each subject of examination, and a general average of at least 70 per cent.

E. G. D.

ON THE LOCAL CREASES.

Manhattan Cricketers Beat Knickerbocker in Championship Game.

Local cricketers had a gala day yesterday. An unusually large list of championship matches was brought off, and most of the games were full of interest.

At Prospect Park quite a large crowd gathered to witness the first meeting in the league championship series between the Manhattan and Knickerbocker Clubs. The Manhattans had rather an easy victory, for they won by 106 runs, after declaring their innings closed with 7 wickets down. F. J. Prendergast and W. Adam made a fine stand for the winners, the former scoring 66 and the latter 47. The score:

MANHATTAN.

F. J. Prendergast, b. Shaw	66
J. Benyon, c Vickers, b. Delapenha	4
C. H. Hill, c. J. C. Backus, b. A. Backus	6
W. Adam, b. Delapenha	47
J. Flannery, b. Shaw	2
J. Balmer not out	9
A. Cleaver, b. Delapenha	2
A. G. Shingler, c. J. E. Backus, b. Delapenha	11
Byes	2
Leg byes	2
Wide	1
Total (declared)	152

H. Rushton, G. FitzGibbon, and S. Dickson did not bat.

MONTCLAIR A. C.

W. A. Gray, b. Adam	2
J. E. Backus, c. Adam, b. Rushton	7
A. Backus, b. Adam	9
N. Vickers, st. Prendergast, b. Adam	0
H. Gibbs, c. FitzGibbon	12
C. Delapenha, c. Benyon, c. Adam	2
T. L. White run out	1
R. U. Delapenha, b. Rushton	1
G. Shaw, b. Adam	1
R. Turner, b. Rushton	0
C. Vickers not out	1
Byes	9
Leg byes	1
Total	46

The Brooklyn Association team played the Essex County Club in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association, and a good batting game resulted in a draw, although play was continued until nearly 7 o'clock. T. Gilbert played a fine not-out innings of 49 for Essex County, and, in company of A. H. Stratford made a long stand for the last wacket. The totals were: Essex County, 102, (declared for 9 wickets;) Brooklyn, Team B, 84, for 6 wickets.

B Team of Paterson, N. J., journeyed to Prospect Park for a game with the Bermudas, and suffered defeat by 30 runs. W. Gibbons both batted and bowled in excellent form for Bermuda, while F. Grayson, with a good innings of 23 for Paterson, was the top scorer of the match. The totals were: Bermuda, 84; Paterson Team B, 54.

The recently formed Star of Erin Club played a drawn match with the Antilles, for after making 71 they could get but 4 of their opponents out for 35. P. J. Smith and J. Farrell were the chief contributors to the Stars' total, while O. Warth played well for the Antilles.

The Nelson Lodge B Team had an easy victory over the Chadwick Club, for, after scoring 101, they disposed of their opponents for 22, and thus won the game by 89 runs. A. Aderson did some good batting for Nelson Lodge, with a contribution of 35, while J. Parks and J. Humphreys added 17 and 15, respectively.

The Columbia Oval team played the West Indians and gained a victory by 23 runs. H. O. Wilkinson and T. Crecdican did the chief work for the winners, with contributions of 28 and 22, respectively.

Duryea Defeats Morfey Twice.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENS, L. I., June 8.—Thomas W. Morfey of Queens, L. I., winner of a former Grand American Handicap, went down to defeat to-day in two live bird matches. Louis T. Duryea, who conquered Morfey to-day for the third successive time, is a member of the Carteret Gun Club. Duryea and Morfey agreed to shoot at fifty live pigeons per man, thirty-one yards rise, each man to use one hand only. At this style of shooting Duryea is an adept, and he won out handsomely. In the first match he got the stakes, which were $200, by the margin of six birds, and in the second, or what Morfey wanted, a "revenge" match, he won out by a single bird, after a most exciting contest. This last match looked all over like Morfey's until the match was far advanced. Summary:

Fifty Live Pigeons, Even Distance, 31 Yards Rise, $100 a Side.—Thomas W. Morfey, Queens, L. I., killed 38, missed 12; Louis T. Duryea, Glen Cove, L. I., killed 44, missed 6.

"Revenge" Match, Same Conditions.—Louis T. Duryea killed 44, missed 6; T. W. Morfey killed 43, missed 7.

STOCK BROKERS PLAY GOLF

Macdonald Makes the Lowest Score in the Annual Tourney.

LOBSTER PRIZES MAKE FUN

Henry and Merwin Receive the Duffers' Award—Lively Sport on the Knollwood Club Links.

Over fifty members of the New York Stock Exchange took a holiday yesterday and spent it in chasing the elusive golf ball over the links of the Knollwood Country Club near White Plains. The event was the fifth annual handicap tournament of the Stock Exchange golfers, and a big delegation of brokers was on hand to see the fun. Many of the competitors were badly caught on the bunkers, and it was clear that they could surmount panicky conditions in the Street far easier than the artificial hazards and the miniature lake which had to be driven over to reach the twelfth hole. There was a lot of genial guying of bad scores in the clubhouse at the close of the match and the recipients of the two lobster prizes had to buy their way into the good graces of the fun-loving members.

The prize for the best net score was won by R. P. Worrall, who turned in the score of 74 strokes from 18 handicap. Next to him came Charles B. Macdonald with 75 strokes, but as his score was made from scratch, it gave him the cup for the lowest gross score and incidentally the honors of the contest. Macdonald was the only scratch competitor, and it is the first time he has appeared in a Stock Exchange event since the first meeting five years ago on the same links. At that time both he and Henry P. Toler started at the absurd figure of plus six and Macdonald beat Toler a stroke in 92. Toler was also a competitor yesterday, so reminiscences of earlier golf days were pleasantly revived, but Toler was 13 strokes worse than Macdonald, taking 88, and was allowed 5 handicap. Macdonald's score came within one stroke of the record for the links—84 strokes, held jointly by Travis and Charles Seeley, the recent runner-up for the metropolitan championship.

Besides these two prizes for low scores there were two for their extremes, and the winners were known for the rest of the day as the lobster golfers of Wall Street. E. P. Merwin, Jr., carried off the doubtful honor of the worst net score, 118 from 18 handicap, while Douglas Henry distinguished himself by making the worst actual score of the day, taking 130 strokes for the 18 holes, and he also received a booby gift.

Thirty-eight golfers finished the event. Last year forty-four completed the round, and the low score prize was won by A. L. Norris, who is now champion of the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn. Yesterday he needed 90. W. S. Eddy was another of the original contestants. In the first event he won both the gross and net prizes in 89 7, 82. He was fifth on the list in this contest, taking 90 from scratch with 8 handicap. Four of the five competitions have been held at Knollwood, the exception being in 1899, when the brokers went to Baltusrol. The greens were in excellent condition, and while there was some good golf, there was a great deal more fun, and Macdonald's full card is:

Charles B. Macdonald—

Out	5	5	5	4	6	4	4	3	4	—40
In	4	2	5	4	4	4	5	3	4	—35—75

The list of those who finished the contest, with scores, are:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
R. P. Worrall	92	18	74
C. B. Macdonald	75	0	75
C. Runyon, Jr.	91	13	78
H. F. Whitney	86	8	78
J. H. McCullough	103	23	80
F. P. Hicks	105	25	80
C. J. Turner, Jr.	90	10	80
W. S. Edey	90	8	82
Henry P. Toler	88	5	83
A. L. Norris	90	4	86
A. G. Hodges	100	13	87
W. J. Currie	113	24	89
A. D. Wrenn	96	10	86
D. A. Loring, Jr.	109	15	94
Daniel Chauncey	95	5	90
W. Ledyard Thompson	97	6	91
A. R. Fish	94	7	87
Richard King	105	12	93
A. P. Kelley	100	10	90
E. H. Jewett	106	15	91
William Kidder	108	12	96
L. S. Kerr	96	8	88
J. B. Tailer	94	5	89
R. D. Farlee	104	15	89
C. Schumaker, Jr.	116	27	89
R. Goodbody	106	15	91
H. H. Henry	113	18	95
W. Raymond	113	18	95
A. C. Miller	113	18	95
S. P. De Van	111	24	87
A. G. Boyd	109	20	89
N. M. Flower	123	27	96
W. J. Berg	117	16	101
Douglas Henry	130	27	103
G. M. Sidenberg	118	12	106
J. L. Leeds	128	21	107
H. H. Myer	129	16	113
E. P. Merton, Jr.	128	10	118

Three Jersey City Golf Events.

Three competitions were played yesterday by the members of the Jersey City Golf Club. The most important was the first match play round for the club championship, and the winners will meet next Saturday in the semi-final round. B. H. Pelzer, Jr., beat R. L. Flemming, 1 up; W. L. Pyle beat A. R. Drayton, 3 up and 1 to play; Dr. D. Le Roy Culver beat George H. Perkins, Jr., 1 up, (nineteen holes;) George H. Bowly beat R. Hudson, Jr., 6 up and 4 to play. In the first round for the Consolation Cup Marmaduke Tilden, Jr., beat J. H. Bumsted, Jr., 7 up and 4 to play; D. T. Craig beat W. B. Eager, 7 up and 4 to play; E. W. Leake beat W. C. Ridgeway, 1 up; Daniel Bowly beat W. C. Post, 3 up and 2 to play.

The third event had the largest number of competitors, being one of the weekly handicaps for the Gifford Cup. M. Tilden, Jr., won 3 points, R. L. Flemming 2 points, while D. T. Craig and Daniel Bowly divided the 1 point for third place. The results were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Marmaduke Tilden, Jr.	88	8	80
R. L. Flemming	88	6	82
D. T. Craig	92	8	84
Daniel Bowly	94	10	84
B. H. Pelzer, Jr.	91	5	86
Maxwell Grierson	96	10	86
John Hedden, Jr.	106	18	88
W. L. Pyle	89	0	89
George F. Perkins, Jr.	96	5	91
J. H. Bumsted, Jr.	102	11	91
George H. Bowly	92	0	92
E. W. Leake	102	10	92
W. C. Post	98	6	92
E. Newkirk	103	10	93
H. F. Stott	111	18	93
W. C. Sherman	111	18	93
A. R. Drayton	97	4	93
Dr. D. Le Roy Culver	95	0	95
W. C. Ridgeway	99	0	99
W. B. Eager	109	10	99
R. Hodson, Jr.	104	4	100
C. T. Harmsted	114	12	102
E. M. Bayard	107	4	103

North Jersey Golf Team Wins.

A big team match was played on the Englewood Club links yesterday between the home club and the North Jersey Country Club of Paterson. Fourteen players were on a side, and the North Jersey golfers won by 15 holes to 10. The results were:

Englewood.		North Jersey.	
Wilson	0	Graham	3
Cole	2	Kirker	0
Moore	3	Ryle	0
Marvin	1	Knox	0
Howe	0	Hughes	3
Mowrey	0	Coates	0
Tenny	1	Hunton	0
Coapley	3	Russell	0
Banks	0	Patterson	1
Coriiss	0	M. Gordon	1
Murray	0	Reynolds	1
Sykes	0	Bennett	2
Barber	0	Scott	2
Lamont	0	B. Gordon	2
Total	10	Total	15

Golfers at Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 8.—The golf feature on the links of the Morris County Club, near Morristown, N. J., to-day, was the first round for the Thebaud Cup, played at handicap by the sixteen members who qualified in the medal play round last week. The results were:

R. D. Foote, 9 handicap, beat W. G. Marsh, 8 up and 6 to play; Ralph Marsh, 16 handicap, beat James A. Tyng, 4 up and 3 to play, (27 holes;) W. Aliston Flagg, 1 handicap, beat S. H. Plum, 3 up and 2 to play; F. M. Bacon, Jr., beat Van Tassell Sutphen by default; William Shippen, 1 handicap, beat Ledyard Thompson, 3 up and 2 to play; Archibald Forbes, 4 handicap, beat George J. Little, 6 up and 5 to play; P. H. B. Frelinghuysen beat W. B. Letchford, 4 up and 3 to play; J. B. Dickson, 16 handicap, beat J. Walter Wood, Jr., 3 up and 2 to play.

The bogey handicap was won by Marmaduke Tilden, who had 10 handicap, and finished even with bogey. Some of the others who finished were: James A. Tyng, 4 down; Ledyard Thompson, 4 down; J. C. Gillespie, 5 down; Grinnell Willis, 5 down; W. Y. Marsh, 8 down; F. M. Bacon, Jr., 8 down.

Notman Wins at Dyker Meadow.

C. P. Notman made the winning score yesterday on the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, in the second monthly club handicap. He had an allowance of 12 strokes, but his gross score of 93 strokes was the lowest of the day. The players and results were:

C. P. Notman—	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Out...6 4 4 6 5 5 5 6 4—45			
In.....5 3 4 3 6 5 8 5 6—45			
Total	93	14	79
P. W. Bierbauer	95	14	81
E. F. McLaughlin	95	13	82
F. S. Baldwin	98	16	82
Howard P. Warden	102	18	84
J. M. Byers	104	20	20
F. M. Doubleday	85	9	86
A. R. Fish	95	9	86
F. K. Probasco	106	17	89
W. K. Fowler	97	8	89
R. M. Fair	135	24	111

The unfinished semi-final round for the Benedict Cup was played, E. F. McLaughlin beating W. K. Fowler by 2 up. The final will be played to-morrow.

Marine and Field Golfers.

The golfing members of the Marine and Field Club played a golf-ball handicap yesterday on their links, near Bath Beach. H. Halsted was the victor. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. Halsted	96	14	82
L. D. Tompkins	102	14	88
D. A. Boody	108	21	87
C. M. Camp	127	34	93
S. R. Seaver	114	19	95
W. T. Spalding	132	32	100

Golf on Crescent Links.

C. B. Van Brunt won the club handicap yesterday played by the Crescent Athletic Club golfers on their links, near Bay Ridge. His gross score of 81 was also the best of the day. The results were:

C. B. Van Brunt:	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Out..5 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 5—40			
In....4 6 5 4 4 5 4 5 4—41			
Total	81	10	71
James Rhett	85	10	75
Thomas Hovenden	91	9	82
J. W. Ross	94	12	82
Lowndes Rhett	96	13	83
J. V. Wilson	100	16	84
George S. O'Flyn	96	10	86
J. C. Cassel	98	11	87
A. A. Adams	102	11	91

R. M. Goddard beat M. B. Snevily in the tie-off for the McConnell Cup.

L. P. Bayard Wins at Baltusrol.

Louis P. Bayard led the field yesterday in the handicap at the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, winning in a net score of 85 strokes. The best gross score was 93, made by L. P. Bayard, Jr. The results were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
L. P. Bayard	101	16	85
P. Napnan	105	20	85
L. P. Bayard, Jr.	93	0	93
J. W. Wood, Jr.	106	11	95
H. P. Davidge	119	22	97
R. W. Candler	103	5	98
L. H. Graham	105	0	99

Triple Tie at St. Andrew's.

A triple tie was the unusual result yesterday in the monthly handicap at the St. Andrew's Golf Club, near Chauncey, Westchester County. F. B. Allen, Everett Masten, Jr., and J. M. Hunt all finished with net scores of 84 strokes. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
F. B. Allen	99	15	84
Everett Masten, Jr.	108	24	84
J. M. Hunt	108	24	84
M. B. Clark	107	22	85
A. P. Brownell	118	30	88
A. B. Halliday	103	15	88
Harry Holbrook	94	5	89
W. E. Hodgman	102	12	90
J. F. Brennan	127	30	97
Theodore M. Olive	113	10	103

Fox Hills Golfers Victorious.

The Fox Hills golf team beat the Essex County Club team yesterday in a match on the links of the latter club at Orange, N. J. The feature of the game was the defeat of R. C. Watson, Jr., by Howard A. Colley, the latter winning by one hole. The results are:

FOX HILLS.	Holes.	ESSEX COUNTY.	Holes.
R. C. Watson, Jr.	0	H. A. Colley	1
Louis Livingston	5	T. T. Reid	0
E. S. Knapp	0	T. W. O'Connor	2
P. A. Proal	5	W. Camrick	0
J. A. Janin, Jr.	0	C. F. Watson	3
M. M. Singer	6	W. W. Runkle	0
Hotal	16	Total	6

Victory for Fairfield Golf Team.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 8.—An interesting team match was played on the links of the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day between six members of the home club and an equal number from the Hillandale Club of Stamford. The visitors were defeated by seventeen holes to eight. The players and scores were:

FAIRFIELD.	Holes.	HILLANDALE.	Holes.
C. E. Martin	0	George Phelps	3
C. S. Cox	0	Edward Leavitt	1
E. B. Curtiss	8	S. Cook	0
F. C. Hilliard	0	C. B. Danes	0
J. H. McKinley	0	Dr. F. Schavoir	4
King Smith	3	W. Herrick	0
Total	17	Total	8

Cotton Exchange Golfers.

Fifty golfing members of the New York Cotton Exchange assembled on the links of the Colonia Country Club at Colonia, N. J., yesterday, to play on their second annual tournament. A glittering array of prizes were offered, including one lobster for the poorest score in the Class B set. Excessive golf modesty of the players caused the suppression of all the actual figures, including the Class A scores. In the latter class James Riordan and R. H. Hooper tied for the first prize and it will be played off later in the week. In Class B, B. R. Smith won the first net prize; G. H. Wilson secured the one offered for the fourth net score, after a tie with J. M. Ayres. F. E. Hill won the third prize for the eighth net score, and Henry Hannerman won the lobster trophy for the worst score of the day.

Golf on Van Cortlandt Links.

A putting and approaching competition was the feature of interest on the Van Cortlandt links yesterday by members of the club. Oswald Kirby won first place in 19 strokes, an average of six attempts at distances, respectively of 75, 50, and 25 yards. The others were Carl Moller, 20; T. E. Rowe, 21; J. H. Clarkson, 21; William Freeland, 21; F. P. Burrett, 21; Mrs. F. F. Lefferts, 21; B. H. Brusie, 21; F. F. Gilmartin, 22; F. F. Lefferts, 22; A. H. Stengel, 23; A. F. Meyers, 23; R. R. Perkins, 24, and C. W. Upham, 24.

AUTOMOBILE RUN TO TUXEDO.

Field Averages Over Twenty-eight Miles an Hour on the Return Trip.

Ten members of the Automobile Club of America took part in a run to Tuxedo yesterday, which closed the series of club runs until Fall. Cornelius J. Field and George Isham Scott were in the run as pacemakers, but Kenneth A. Skinner, the motorcycle racer, arrived first at the Tuxedo Club, as Mr. Field's automobile frightened a horse when near Tuxedo, and it threw the occupants of the carriage into the road. No damage was done, and Mr. Field assisted in putting things to rights and then resumed his journey. He had his de Dion racing automobile out, and as pacemaker he set a stiff pace for himself coming home, covering the 36½ miles between Tuxedo and the clubhouse at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street in 1 hour and 17 minutes, an average of nearly 28 miles an hour, but he arrived safely without arrest. W. C. White followed at the fastest speed of the others, and arrived home ten minutes behind Field. The others in the run were Dave H. Morris, Jefferson Seligman, W. A. Hall, G. P. Goldschmidt, Samuel H. Valentine, and Louis Stern.

The route taken was from the clubhouse across Fort Lee Ferry, then through Hackensack, Hohokus, Suffern, Ramapo, Sloatsburg to Tuxedo. Most of the automobiles were gasoline vehicles. Many of the members are now out of town, and others are leaving every week, so that the clubrooms will be practically deserted until September or October.

Cycle Races at Revere Beach.

REVERE, Mass., June 8.—The principal bicycle event here to-day was a twenty-five-mile open professional race, in which "Jimmy" Moran of Chelsea, Frank A. Butler of Cambridgeport, F. A. McFarland of San José, Cal., and J. P. Jacobson of New Haven were the competitors. It was a close contest throughout. Moran was in the lead at the end of the first mile, and held it until the ninth, when Jacobson passed, and led the way by a lap up to the nineteenth, when McFarland and Moran caught him and McFarland soon passed him. The three men kept well together the remainder of the race, but McFarland, by a final spurt, crossed the finish line a wheel's length in the lead. Summary:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by W. S. Tod, Boston. Time—1:09.

Two-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by Dan Sullivan, New York. Time—4:27.

One-Mile, Open, Amateur.—Won by Dan Sullivan. Time—2:12 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by F. A. McFarland, San José, Cal., (scratch;) Hardy Downing, San José, second; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, third. Time—2:01.

Pursuit race between James Moran and J. P. Jacobson. New Haven.—Won by Moran in 2 miles and 25 yards. Time—4:10 2-5.

Twenty-five-Mile, Open, Professional, Race.—Won by F. A. McFarland; J. P. Jacobson second, James Moran third, Frank A. Butler fourth. Time—1:00:28.

Michael Beaten at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The second bicycle race meeting of the season at Woodside Park to-day, drew a large crowd, the principal attraction being the thirty-mile motor-paced race between "Jimmy" Michael, Burns Pierce, and Archie McEachern. The race, which was hotly contested, was won by Pierce in 48 minutes, 58 seconds. Michael held the lead from the fourteenth to the twenty-eighth miles, when Pierce forged ahead and won with comparative ease, Michael finishing second in 49 minutes 4 2-5 seconds.

Five teams were entered in the Australian pursuit race, which was won by W. Bardgett and W. Zimbrick of Buffalo, in 4 1-6 miles. Time—9 minutes 33 seconds.

The one-third-mile handicap was won by Mark Hurley of New York in 41 seconds. Hurley also won the one-mile open race in 2 minutes 34 1-5 seconds.

MONTREAL TEAM BEATEN.

Crescent A. C. Won from Crack Lacrosse Players After an Exciting Contest.

One of the hardest and fastest lacrosse games that has taken place in this vicinity this season was played yesterday on the Crescent Athletic Club grounds at Bay Ridge. The contesting teams were those of the Crescent Athletic Club and the Montreal Athletic Club. The final score was five goals to one in favor of the former. The game was marked by rough playing from start to finish, and play was stopped several times on account of injuries to players. Check and counter-check were exchanged time and again, but the roughness was good natured and no ill feeling resulted.

Within three minutes of the end of the game, however, the rough playing culminated in the severe injury of "Jack" McCarthy, one of the Montreal players. McCarthy was playing for the ball close in front of the Crescent's goal, when he received an accidental blow on the head. He dropped in his tracks and lay motionless. A physician was brought to the spot in a moment, and after a hasty examination, he announced that the injured man had sustained a severe scalp wound and concussion. McCarthy was cared for at the Crescent Clubhouse, where it was learned later on that his condition is not dangerous.

The game did not begin until after 4 o'clock. When the referee blew his whistle the Canadians swept everything before them into the Crescent's territory. The home players, who were powerless to stop the rush, centred around their goal. Coppin took the ball and running in close sent it straight at the net, but McConaghy blocked splendidly with his body. The play raged hot and heavy around the Crescent's goal, several ineffectual attempts being made at a tally. At last Gargin and Kennedy got the ball away from the Canadians and ran it up the field into their opponent's territory, but failed to shoot home. The play was speedily returned to the Crescent's side of the field, where Bowie shot without result. Bowie recovered the ball and tried another shot. McConaghy dropped on his knees and blocked the ball, which rolled on the ground in front of the goal. Coppin sprang forward and shoved it through the posts for the first tally, seven minutes after play began.

This seemed to wake up the Crescent players, for, by a pretty series of team plays, they carried the ball to their opponents' goal, where Curry, taking the ball on a quick pass from Dobby, sent it fairly into the net for the first score for the home team. The men from the North responded with another goal shot by McCarthy in beautiful style from a point nearly twenty yards in front of the goal. Two minutes later, Mason of the Crescents tied the score by shooting at a difficult angle. Wall followed this with an easy tally. Another goal for the Crescents by Dobby and the half ended with the score: Crescent Athletic Club, 4; Montreal Athletic Club, 2.

In the second half the Crescents were actively offensive, while the visitors were on the defence for the greater part of the time. The ball passed occasionally into the home team's territory, but generally it hovered about the Canadians' goal, where Wall shot a tally, which was not allowed, as Referee Doyle had blown his whistle just before the play was made. Buddo and Lunan made a desperate attempt to score for Montreal, carrying the ball right up to the Crescent goal, only to lose it to Garvin. The last score of the game was made for the Crescents by Curry in easy style. At this point McCarthy was injured, and no one was put in his place. The remainder of the play was uneventful, and the game ended with the score: Crescent Athletic Club, 5; Montreal Athletic Club, 2. The line-up:

Crescent, (5.)	Position.	Montreal, (2.)
McConaghy	Goal	Hamilton
Garvin	Point	Taylor
Miller	Cover point	Cameron
Griffin	First defense	Liffiton, A.
De Casanova	Second defense	Strachan
Liffiton, C.	Third defense	McKerron
Kennedy	Centre	Christmas
Dobby	Third attack	Buddo
Wall	Second attack	McCarthy
Stoba	First attack	Lunan
Curry	Outside home	Bowie
Mason	Inside home	Coppin

Goals—Cresc

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT will during the Summer play at Beaulieu, Newport, and work in New York. And it is likely that he will work hard in the studio and offices he has equipped in the American Surety Building, 100 Broadway, perfecting several engineering devices on which he has set his heart. His town house, in Washington Square, has been given up, and Mrs. Vanderbilt and her infant son and daughter are at Beaulieu. The young millionaire, whose future has, because of the trend of his inclinations, more of public promise than that of any of the junior members of it, is in vigorous health and buoyant in spirit. "Yes," he said in shy but democratic fashion, "I shall be busy all Summer as an engineer, as an officer of corporations, and, in a certain sense, as a financier. Not, however"—with a laugh—"as a politician. What have I 'up my sleeve' in the way of an invention? That's 'telling.' I don't care to talk about what I am busy with just now. I may later on. I am not going abroad, but shall have a little recreation at Newport. I have a stable of hackneys there—my taste is not for automobiles—and my seventy-foot cutter Rainbow, all the material for recreation that I need."

◆ ◆ ◆

It is not only as actor and playwright that the late James A. Herne will be remembered, but as a man who entertained decided and radical views on the science of civil government. It was an open secret among his friends that he regretted the fact that the nature of his business did not permit him to take a more active part in politics. His efforts in behalf of Mr. Bryan during the last Presidential campaign proved him a fair speaker "on the stump." It would probably have been pretty hard for Mr. Herne himself to say exactly what his own opinions were. He was something of an iconoclast, and could readily point out defects in the social system, though it was hard for him to advance theories, or at least to originate them. The political philosophy of Howells charmed him, if Howells happened to be the last author he had read. So far as he understood the single tax doctrine he approved of it, and he probably understood it as well as any one else after the death of Henry George. His partiality to Bryan was due rather to the fact that the Democratic candidate was a radical than to any admiration for the Nebraska man's political principles.

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Col. "Joe" Rickey of Missouri is not at all proud of the fact that he has given his name to a popular drink. Thus he recently unburdened himself: "Only a few years ago I was Col. Rickey of Missouri, the friend of Senators, Judges, and statesmen, and something of an authority on political matters and political movements. As time had dealt lightly with me I had no right to quarrel with the world. I am still the friend of statesmen and politicians, and I think I keep fairly well in touch with the world. But am I ever spoken of for those reasons? I fear not. No, I am known to fame as the author of the 'Rickey,' and I have to be satisfied with that. There is one consolation in the fact that there are fashions in drinks. The present popularity of the Scotch high ball may possibly lose me my reputation and restore to me my former fame. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished."

◆ ◆ ◆

Following closely as it did on the death of the Polish adventurer "Count Mitkiewicz," the election of Major R. H. Sylvester as President of the National Association of Police Chiefs recalls the fact that the Major once had dealings with the "Count." He was plain "Dick" Sylvester in those days, a newspaper correspondent who had recently become Secretary of the Police Department. Mitkiewicz had appeared in town, and there was a strong suspicion that he was getting ready to "do business" in his usually picturesque and elaborate way. It was intimated to the "Count" that the Chief of Police would like to see him and have a sort of heart-to-heart talk with him. The pseudo-nobleman was always very obliging when called upon by constituted authority to give an account of himself. So he went to headquarters in a carriage. The Chief turned him over to the Secretary, who had already developed the Sherlock Holmes instinct to a remarkable degree.

"Look him over, Dick, and tell me what you think of him," was the admonition.

The "Count" was in an excellent humor, and as usual carried his nerve with him. He assured the Secretary that it was a fine day; that the drive to headquarters had been delightful; that he thought seriously of buying the spanking span of horses at the door; that he was giving them a trial spin, and that life without live stock of the kind being discussed would not be worth living in a town like Washington.

Sylvester tried for some time to get in a word edgewise, but finally despaired and settled down to enjoy the suave "Count's" conversation, finally closing the audience by cashing a check which the "Count" suddenly remembered he had on him after banking hours. This happened on a Saturday, and by Monday morning the money was in the bank all right. That was because the "Count" got there first, as subsequent investigation proved that his draft had been "kited." Sylvester's opinion of Mitkiewicz is that he was "the smoothest piece of velvet that ever went on the bargain counter."

◆ ◆ ◆

Douglas Robinson is nothing if not a joker, and while not altogether averse to telling things to newspaper men occasionally about the Astor, Lorillard, and other large real estate interests with which he is connected, yet, probably for the sake of his own conscience, he has a guarded way of doing it, that is at the same time amusing. "What about this rumor that such and such a property has been sold?" he was asked the other day. "Well," he replied after a moment's meditation, "I don't like to confirm it because I promised that I wouldn't, and I cannot deny it for very obvious reasons." The newspaper man congratulated him upon having hit upon a happy method of telling the whole story and yet having "said nothing."

◆ ◆ ◆

Milan Youzsus, a resident of Belgrade, has evolved a new way of showing his regard for a sovereign, in this instance the reigning King of Servia. The American bar and its various seductive compounds were a novelty to M. Youzsus. Since his arrival in this city he has had compounded a collection of all known American drinks. Securely bottled and labeled, with a description of their ingredients, he is to forward the lot to King Alexander for his delectation.

◆ ◆ ◆

An Irishman fresh from an emigrant ship came into the office of Ex-Sheriff Thomas Dunn a few days ago. He had letters of introduction from friends in Ireland to Tammany's joker.

"Begorrah, I would like to be put on the force to be a constable," said the newly landed after a hearty handshake.

"And bedad you came to the right man," said Mr. Dunn, winking his eye and imitating the brogue of the emigrant.

"I just got the papers for another man, but you take them and fill them out, and do just as they tell you. Don't come back to me until a club is in your fist," said Dunn.

The Irishman took his two black-glazed hand bags and went out. On the street he stopped and read from beginning to end the application blanks sent out by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. On the back is a list of the subjects the applicants must pass to be appointed. After reading aloud "Geography, grammar, arithmetic, spelling, penmanship," the newly arrived tore up the papers and walked off, saying:

"Begorrah, I'll have to find another job."

◆ ◆ ◆

Superintendent Spencer of the Aquarium spoke of the fighting fishes he has down there. "Strange to say, the lady fish is the hardest fighter to be found. Now, some lady fish agree and are happy together. When they disagree and fight they go at it just the same as women. They bite, gouge, and, so to speak, tear each other's hair out. The only difference is that the hair on a fish is its scales. When a scale is once torn off it never grows on again. Angel fish sometimes fight. Trout in some of the basins start to fight, and we have to separate them. But when it comes down to a rough-and-tumble fight the lady fish will beat any of a similar size and weight."

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It depends very largely on who says it and on how it is said. Egotism is always offensive, but mere words do not mark the egotist. When ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt arose to address the graduating class and the audience at Cooper Union last Wednesday evening he was greeted with what would have been termed in the conventional report of a political barbecue as "salvos of applause." He had to wait two or three minutes before beginning his speech, which he opened with these words: "It seems that the older I get the more applause I receive." It was perfectly evident that he was pleased with his reception, but somehow, by that mysterious human sympathy which everybody has experienced and nobody understands, the audience knew that the venerable speaker had not constructed a verbal bouquet and presented it to himself, but that he rather meant that the people were overindulgent to age. Mr. Hewitt's speech seemed to meet with the approval of his hearers, although it was in no sense conservative. Twenty years ago it would have been considered radical, if not Socialistic. The "community of interest" idea has made a rapid stride when a man like ex-Mayor Hewitt declares that to be rich and not to use riches for the general good is to be disgraced, "because after all riches are but the result of general co-operation."

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Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., has set the fashion of riding astride among the Hempstead and Westbury horse-loving colony, but thus far she has the style practically to herself. She is made of sterner stuff, however, than some of the Boston women who were deterred by excessive publicity from appearing man fashion in the saddle at the recent horse show in that town of beans and brains. As an intrepid horsewoman, Mrs. Hitchcock is well known, but her boldness was probably never shown to better advantage than last Wednesday, when she dashed up among the throng of spectators at the Meadow Brook polo field, sitting as erect in her saddle as any player in the game. She wore a neat buff habit and dainty riding boots, exposed to the knee. Curiosity and politeness struggled for supremacy in the ranks of the strangers, but the frequent glances toward the woman riding man fashion indicated that the former won by more than a neck.

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It is not every man who has been Governor of the State of New York who will get down to practical farming. Yet that is what Frank S. Black is going to do this Summer. The ex-Governor has just returned from a trip to his native State of Maine. While there he purchased a large farm, and proposes to live there during the Summer months. He will not be a gentleman farmer, as the term is usually applied, because it is his intention to go into the fields, cut hay, sow seed, and see that everything on the farm is properly done. He means to be the right thing in practical farming all along the line—a regular Joshua Whitcomb.

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Inspector Thompson, in a confidential mood the other day, imparted to a friend the reason for wearing his famous "fighting golf cap." "You see, it's this way," said the Inspector. "I've been subject to neuralgia for years, and this little golf cap is the only thing that will keep it off. I pull it well down behind, over my ears, and pull the peak down in front, and nothing else I've ever seen in the hat line can equal it in standing off neuralgia."

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Every disciple of Izaak Walton knows, or knows of, Thomas J. Conroy, who has followed in his father's footsteps as an authority on jointed rods, fly books for trout seekers, and all kinds of bait, even the sort that comes in jugs. In the Old Guard and among veterans of the Seventh Regiment Mr. Conroy is affectionately called "Big Tom." He confesses to 350 pounds avoirdupois. When Squadron A started for the State Camp the other day, "Tom" was reminded of an experience at Peekskill when an active member of the Seventh. "It was raining like a deluge," he said, "and late at night the thunder and lightning made one wish for home and mother. Among the men detailed to sentry duty was a yearling. After a fearful crash and a blinding flash, he yelled like a Comanche. Corp. Bement, scenting trouble, ran to the sentry's post. The trembling cub asked piteously: 'Do I have to keep this bayonet on my gun during the storm?' The answer was that he must conform to militia regulations in camp, storm or no storm. 'Well, you can order me to the guard tent, then,' said the chattering sentry, 'for I'll be hanged if I'm going to be a lightning rod; not for all the glory in the whole National Guard.'"

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The clever wit of the recently demented actor Maurice Barrymore is still the foremost subject in the circle of the unfortunate man's friends. On one occasion, when Barrymore was visited by a number of friends, one of the men dropped a fifty-cent piece on the floor, and, search high and search low, the money could not be found.

"Wonder where it went to!" one remarked.

"Went to the devil, I guess," said the loser.

"Trust you for making 50 cents go further than any one else," said Barrymore.

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Senator Kyle of South Dakota, who, as a member of the Industrial Commission, recently visited the Immigration Station on Ellis Island, was very much impressed with everything connected with the establishment. After watching the Inspectors at work for some time, he turned to another member of the commission and remarked: "This is certainly a revelation to me; there is absolutely nothing like it in my part of the country!"

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William Arrowsmith of the law firm of Jenkinson & Arrowsmith was chatting about men who change their names the other day. "I don't blame some men for going into the courts and getting their names changed since the telephone came into general use," he said. "When a name is nearly all composed of consonants, the owner has good reason for wanting it changed if he is in business and has to tell his name over the 'phone several times a day. Take my own name, a good old English family name. One would hardly think that over the telephone it would be wildly distorted, but it is often done. I have spelled it out slowly, only to hear the answer come back, 'All right, Mr. Irishsmith.' Again, I will get it as plain 'Smith,' and once the man at the other end of the wire replied 'Ironsmith,' and then, in an aside to some friend, 'Wonder he doesn't make it "Blacksmith"!' The latest telephonic interpretation came the other day when a package plainly addressed 'Mr. Eherenschmidt' came to my house. I don't propose to change my name, but if men with 'skys' and other peculiar attachments to their names have as much trouble in proportion as I have, I don't blame them for changing."

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"Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, I see, does not intend to abandon golf entirely for either authorship or society," remarked a local golfer. "While I was in Chicago last week, Chatfield gave his first golf dinner of the season to a number of congenial spirits who keep the gutta percha balls humming over the Exmoor Country Club links during the Summer. Mr. Taylor does not confine himself to the social side of the game by any means, and frequently makes a very acceptable partner in a foursome. His wife, who was shut out of the Western women's championship last year by a sixteen-year-old girl, is going to make an effort to regain her former Chicago honors this season."

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J. C. Stubbs, General Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Railway, is one of the most approachable heads of departments of that great system. Called upon in his apartments to confirm or deny the rumor that the position of Transcontinental Railway Commissioner, at a salary of $50,000 a year, had been offered him, Mr. Stubbs talked to reporters with a breezy frankness characteristically Western. "Do I look like a man who would refuse $50,000 a year?" he asked. "Let some one offer me a job with that salary, and I'll engage to put up a good supper for you boys. But, to tell the truth, I'm not looking for a place with only advisory or clerical powers. A pool Commissioner should be a man about seventy years old, tired of active management of affairs, willing to simply recommend to managers of competing roads, and let them do as they please. I'm not seventy yet."

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Secretary Long has returned to his desk in Washington. The weather has changed since he went away, and he is now able to indulge his passion for fresh air without fear of worrying his visitors. During the Winter Mr. Long's love for oxygen was made manifest in the opening of all the great windows in his office, and on the coldest days roaring gales swept through without seeming to inconvenience the genial little Secretary, clad in a light and airy suit. He sat in this frigid atmosphere all day. Five minutes of it was usually enough for all but the most hardy of his visitors, and they retreated with chattering teeth and blue noses, to let Mr. Long go on with his work, drinking in huge draughts of Winter wind.

One particularly cold day some late visitors entered just as Mr. Long was leaving for the day, and caught him on his way out through his private secretary's room. This room was as comfortable as any room could be on such a day, for every window was tightly shut, though the wind managed to sneak in through cracks. It howled against the window panes, and was at that moment shrieking through Mr. Long's own untenanted room, as it had been all day. Mr. Long talked for a few minutes, but felt uncomfortable without knowing why. At last the reason struck him. Stepping over to the big window, he pulled it all the way up, and resumed his conversation with calm satisfaction. In about two minutes his visitors, pulling up their coat collars, hastily excused themselves. Mr. Long looked surprised, for he was just getting warmed up to his subject. He probably does not know to this day why the conversation terminated so abruptly.

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When Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill was a college professor he went to Germany with two young students who had been earnestly committed to his care by their mothers. The good ladies were anxious that their sons should not get into bad company, and laid injunctions upon them to join a Young Men's Christian Association at once. After the professor and his charges had become settled in a German city he took them to the local Young Men's Christian Association. While

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they entered the room the carefully brought up young men were astonished to see a number of tables around which were seated a number of thoughtful-looking young men, each with a stein of beer by his elbow. Occasionally there was a summons to the waiter and an order for more beer.

Presently the Chairman called the meeting to order and said he had pleasure in introducing the Herr Pastor So-and-So. The pastor drank the remainder of his beer, went up on the platform, and began to deliver a heartfelt, earnest address. The American students disguised their astonishment as well as they could, and when they got out asked Dr. Hill if he was sure that was the Young Men's Christian Association. He said it was.

"And isn't there any other in the city?" they inquired.

Dr. Hill said there was not. Ultimately the students became reconciled to German ways, and in time came to believe that piety and goodness can sometimes accompany a fondness for beer—at least in Germany.

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Attorney General Knox has outdone the Count of Monte Cristo, and without arousing any such sensation as the Count did. One of the Count's most sensational proceedings when he arrived at Paris was to buy a team of horses for 32,000f. This greatly astonished Paris, and was a nine days' wonder. Mr. Knox is the owner of a team for which he paid $9,500, or $3,100 more than Monte Cristo paid for his. The Attorney General frequently drives his pair in Washington.

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Lord Pauncefote's mansion, at 1,300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, was the scene of an extraordinary demonstration of loyalty one day last week. A well-dressed woman, coming along the avenue, asked to have the British Legation pointed out to her. Learning where it was, she went up to it, ascended a few of the steps, and then bent down and reverently kissed the top step. She was an Englishwoman visiting America.

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The principal society event of the week in Washington was the marriage of Miss Martha Hichborn to James G. Blaine. This reminds old timers in the navy of the fact that there was a time when her father, the Admiral, was not in society. Admiral Hichborn began at the very bottom of the naval ladder, and worked his way up from the ranks to be a Rear Admiral and Chief Constructor of the navy. Just after Hichborn was made a Commodore he was at the Boston Navy Yard one day. He stood for some time, apparently wrapped in thought, watching a long line of machinists marching along with their dinner pails. He was roused from his reverie by the appearance of an officer, who asked him if he wished a Commodore's salute when he came to the yard next day on official business.

"I have just been w- -ling these men," replied Commodore Hichborn, in his gentle, thoughtful way, "and it has carried me back to the time when I was one of them; and I have been thinking of the hard-working days I spent in this very yard, and thinking of myself walking along in a procession just like that one, carrying my dinner pail. Yes," he added, as if roused to a remembrance of the question, "I think I should like to hear how a Commodore's salute would sound in this yard."

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Possibly there is no other street corner in New York where so many well-known men—financiers, lawyers, railroad men, and politicians—pass to and fro all day long, as at the four corners of Wall and Broad Streets. From the southwest corner one can look directly into the office of that greatest of financiers, J. Pierpont Morgan. When that big man is in the city one can see him walk up and down by his desk smoking a cigar which is as big among its kind as is the owner among men. And if one's imagination is vivid enough, one can almost see the great man think. To hear him think is not at all difficult, especially if in the Summer time one stands on the southeastern corner, directly under his windows. One can then hear him express himself quite forcibly at times. It is alleged in Wall Street that many a tipster with only his imagination as capital has gained information about stupendous schemes by merely standing on the corner and looking through the windows at the working of the great man's mind within.

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Robert Christy is one of the oldest and best-read lawyers in Washington, and his conversation is sometimes spiced with quaint and apt Spanish proverbs, with which he has an extraordinary acquaintance. He had been talking about a number of familiar English saws that he declared could be found in the oldest Spanish proverbs in better form, when some one happened along and directed the conversation to the insular decisions. Pretty soon Mr. Christy was drawn out of his attitude of reflection by a direct request for his opinion. "Well, gentlemen," he said, speaking very slowly and seriously, "I have read the decisions with that reverent care due to the august body from which they proceeded. After reading them, I find I have a higher respect for the Supreme Court. But the more I respect the present court, the less, I find, is my veneration for the fathers."

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W. H. Newman, the new President of the New York Central Railroad, is a combination of a Southern and Western man. Though a Southerner by birth, he has spent most of his life in Western States. It is perhaps due to this combination of influences that he has retained the manners of a democrat in spite of surroundings which Mr. Bryan would term plutocratic, and the great power, approaching that of an autocrat, that he has wielded for many years. In appearance he is not at all impressive, for he is rather short and stout, but his physique is said to be of iron, and his capacity for work unlimited. He is said to be able to do more work in less time and with less show than any other man in a similar position. Although this characteristic of the man may have been in him, it was not developed until the latter part of his railroad training, the early years of which were spent on a small railroad in Texas, where life was taken rather easy by most of the officials.

Mr. Newman's first connection with the Vanderbilts was on the Chicago and Northwestern, to which he went from the Great Northern Railroad. It is said that when he received the Northwestern offer James J. Hill, Jr., went to his father and told him that he would make a mistake if he allowed Newman to go.

"You ought to keep him here," he said, "just as a buffer between yourself and the public. You need him to take off your rough edges."

Mr. Newman's wit is much like that of Sam Weller. It is dry, and his similes are quaint. At one time the advertising department of the Northwestern got up a small map which showed every station on the road if viewed through a magnifying glass, but without this not a single name could be read. When the map was submitted to Mr. Newman he remarked: "That map reminds me of the man who tried to make a pint measure hold a quart of liquor," and the map was not printed.

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James J. Hill is said to have little sympathy for those who are afraid of work. A hard worker himself, and a persistent one, he expects his assistants to follow his example. On one occasion, it is told, a head of one of the departments of the Great Northern protested to Mr. Hill that he was overworked, stating that he had then been working for two days without sleep. Mr. Hill's only reply is said to have been "I have not slept in three days."

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An automobile, whose chauffeur attempted too sharp a corner at Broad Street and Exchange Place, stopped his machine and got out to see whether anything had given way. "That fellow's no Mr. Flint," said a newsboy. A look of interrogation led the boy to ask, "Don't you know Mr. Flint? He's the man that can drive his autermobul widin six inches of eleven pushcarts one after anoddger widout touchin' a one of 'em. Us kids knows him."

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A story of a "joke" played in Vienna upon Mascagni, the composer, who is soon to visit the United States, is going the round of the newspapers in Italy, where it has created an extremely bad impression.

The distinguished Italian was the guest of honor at a soirée given by the theatrical artists of the Austrian capital and expressed regret that he was unable either to speak or understand German, whereupon an actor of comic parts arose and addressed him very solemnly, saying:

"Most illustrious maestro, you have given to the world 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' which is a musical freak."

At this point Mascagni rose and warmly shook the orator's hand.

"You have no other talent than that of self-advertisement."

Another effusion on the part of the composer.

"In a word, you are merely a genial sausage."

Prolonged applause, at which Mascagni could scarcely master his emotion.

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While one of the most approachable men personally in New York, the late Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock would never allow himself to be quoted in a newspaper. He said to a reporter who sought to interview him just before he left on his trip for Palestine: "I will always be glad to see you personally, but I have always said what I wanted to say at the church on Sundays. My interviews are all monologues and are uttered from the pulpit. This has been my rule for twenty years."

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Prof. Bashford Dean of the Department of Zoology of Columbia University, who has been spending his sabbatical year as the guest of the Imperial University of Tokio, Japan, found time to secure a quantity of material for the study of several very rare primitive fish found only in Japanese waters. His visit to Yezo resulted in an extensive collection of Ainu antiquities. He is also to prepare a report on a unique system of Japanese oyster culture, observed during his period of rest, for the United States Fisheries Commission. While on a visit to the Province of Tosa he secured several specimens of a wonderful fowl, with tail feathers some twelve feet long. These birds—stuffed, of course—are to find their way to the American Museum of Natural History. In the Philippines Prof. Dean secured for the Columbia collections rare black corals, millepores, and specimens of the pearly nautilus caught alive in the deep waters off the southern end of the Island of Negros. Prof. Dean is in Europe, where he will remain until the Autumn.

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The West has sent forth many newspaper men who have been successful in New York. It happened that just before the adjournment of the New York convention of police chiefs a number of the visiting chiefs were the guests of Capt. Flood of the Tenderloin Station, who was to show them about the gilded district. Among them were Chief Kiely of St. Louis and the Chief of Detectives, Desmond, also of that city. When the news of this trip spread abroad a small army of reporters assembled in the station house. Capt. Flood, always hospitable, called the group into his office to introduce them to his guests. As he opened the door and was about to begin the formal ceremony at least six of the reporters rushed up and grabbed Kiely and Desmond by the hand. Capt. Flood looked on in amazement. Chief Kiely turned to him and said:

"Flood, put me right. Am I in New York or St. Louis?".

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Among the quaint and original characters of the "Old Navy," none is better remembered than Rear Admiral Joseph Fyffe. There is hardly an officer or man in the service to this day but can repeat some of the witty and original sayings and doings of "Joe" Fyffe. Besides being as good a seaman as ever trod the quarter-deck of one of Uncle Sam's old wooden ships of war, the Admiral had a tongue which was about as impressive to foreigners as the guns which peered from the portholes of his vessel. "Joe" Fyffe's ideas of diplomacy were based on the primary principle that there was to be no backing down or "beating about the bush" under any circumstances, and that whatever mistakes Americans happened to make should be "stood by," just as if they had been intentional and part and parcel of elaborate plans. This phase of "Joe" Fyffe's character was strikingly illustrated about ten years ago when Admiral Fyffe's flagship sailed into the Harbor of Portsmouth, England. According to international etiquette the saluting guns were unlimbered on board the visiting vessel for the usual salute of twenty-one guns, which are given in honor of the nation in whose harbor a foreign warship enters. By some mistake of the gunner on this occasion Admiral Fyffe's flagship thundered out twenty-two guns. A return salute of twenty-one guns was fired from shore, and when the commandant of the navy yard ashore made his official visit to the American flagship, he took occasion to mention the fact that twenty-two guns had been fired from the flagship.

"I say, Admiral," said the Englishman, politely, "I noticed that you gave us full measure of guns in your salute to-day. What was the extra gun for?"

"Well, Sir," returned the Admiral without turning a hair, "I fired twenty-one guns for Queen Victoria and one for "Joe" Fyffe, by gad."

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Charles Schreyvogel, the artist of the Clark prize winner, "My Bunkie," who this year exhibited the painting of frontier life, "How Kola," is the owner of a remarkable lot of Indian relics and curiosities collected while studying the red man and the regular soldier at the borders, where the two meet to chop and to shoot holes into each other. In the collection at the artist's home in Hoboken are the scalp-locks of both Indian and white men, Indian pipes, war clubs and tomahawks, many of the weapons stained with human blood. One of the most interesting things in the collection is a fifteen-pound bead jacket, sewed closely bead to bead, and bearing the insignia of the great Sioux Chief, Sitting Bull. The collection includes an Indian blanket valued at $200 which the artist bought for $2 in rather an unusual way. It belonged to a very noted Chief who felt the periodical necessity of getting superlatively drunk. When these attacks came on, he would go to his friend, the artist, and borrow a dollar, leaving the blanket as a deposit. Eventually the time came when he could not or would not redeem the splendid cardinal robe to wrap about his august shoulders. Instead, he asked for another dollar, which was cheerfully paid to secure a memento of the big Chief's picturesque "jags."

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Adolph Spreckels of California was one of those who visited the Gravesend race-track Thursday and came back nearly $4,000 richer on an investment of $25. He placed the latter sum on Hengist at 150 to 1 in the second race, and the horse won by a head. "There was an enormous crowd at the track," remarked Major Frank McLaughlin at the Hoffman House, "but it was only a Spreckels who could make such a bet and win it."

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The friends of Kate Douglass Wiggin, the writer, and Mr. George C. Riggs, who is now her husband, never tire of telling the following story. A pretty young woman had met Mr. Riggs at a country house party, approved of him, and after the manner of her kind made this feeling known to her friends.

"He seemed to like me, too," she concluded in a naïve manner, "but I may never see him again, for he is going abroad, and he says that on the steamer going over he is to sit at table by the side of a fascinating widow."

It was some time after that the young woman met Mr. Riggs, and inquired about the trip and the fascinating widow. "I should not think many would care to marry her, no matter how charming she is," she added in a slightly disparaging tone. "Why the man who did would never be known afterward as anything but Kate Douglass Wiggin's husband."

"Yes," said the gentleman, "and that is what I expect to become next month."

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Ex-Police Commissioner Jacob Hess, speaking of the change in political methods within the last thirty years, incidentally cited one of his personal experiences:

"I was a candidate for Assembly in 1873, and apparently had such a 'cinch' that I had prepared my speech accepting the nomination. The convention was held at 1,000 Third Avenue, and I had the pledge of every one of the forty-three delegates. I was in a near-by resort awaiting the coming of the committee to notify me of my nomination. But the committee didn't come, and I was wondering what was detaining them. Finally four of the delegates who had pledged themselves to vote for me came in and sidled up to the bar.

"'Ah!' says I. 'Here is the committee. What will you have, boys?'

"They drank, and I ventured to ask what had been done. 'Oh, we made a nomination,' replied one of them.

"'Whom did you nominate?' I asked as I ordered another round.

"'James Owens,' was the answer.

"'Well, what becomes of me?'

"'Oh, your name was not mentioned.' Owens was beaten, but I carried the district the following year by 900, although Samuel J. Tilden had a plurality there of 3,400 for Governor."

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Writing from Seal Harbor, Me., a correspondent takes exception to the literal statement that Frank Damrosch has "a dead knockabout anchored to a stake in his front yard." Now, between Mr. Damrosch's front yard and the water there are a wide public road and about 200 yards of territory belonging to another man; and unless it were of balloon build couldn't very well be "tied to a stake in the front yard."

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While it may not be generally known, it is a fact, nevertheless, that ex-Speaker Reed reads Italian almost as readily as English. In the Winter months Mr. Reed on his way down town could be seen every morning on the Sixth Avenue elevated with an Italian newspaper, which he read apparently with relish to the neglect of the newspapers printed in the more familiar tongue. Not unnaturally he was the object of more or less attention, to which he was to all intents and purposes quite oblivious.

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William Agnew Paton has introduced the American grape-fruit tree into Europe, where it has heretofore been unknown even in the botanical gardens. At least the tree is not to be found in any of the catalogues. European botanists owe their entire acquaintance with the tree and its fruit to Mr. Paton, who has introduced them into Sicily. The tree has been officially named for him, "Pompelus patonianus." Mr. Paton had a number of five-year-old grape-fruit trees imported from Florida some time ago, together with several cases of the fruit. Graftings and seedlings from these importations are growing nicely, and are said to be taking kindly to the Sicilian soil and climate.

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"There are no strikes among the 6,000 men employed by the Burden Iron Company at Troy, where that gentleman is the General Manager," remarked a lounger at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, as he passed and bowed to John L. Arts. "When the market warrants it, as has often been the case during the past few years, the Burden Company advances wages, calling the men together and giving them the information. So, too, when business is bad, a reduction is made after explanations. The men have such absolute confidence in Mr. Arts that strikes are unnecessary. It was he who suggested the system of prizes for workmen, $10,000 being set aside annually for the employes getting out the best work and taking best care of their furnaces. This has been alike encouraging to the men and profitable to the company."

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Licenses to practice law were issued one day last week to one young woman and five young men, and the examining committee made especial mention of the young lady, saying that it desired to "express its particular commendation of the learning and intelligence displayed by Miss Lane, whose work should earn for her a brilliant and successful career." Speaking for herself, Miss Lane, who is a graduate of the Chicago School of Law, where she won two class scholarships and $275 in prizes, said: "I have really made money studying law—made more money studying it than I have practicing it thus far."

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Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, one of the most distinguished advocates in the Old Dominion, is as famous for his wit as for his great legal attainments. Shortly after the war he was prosecuting a mountaineer in one of the western counties for forgery. The court rules at the time were very lax, and it was common for lawyers to comment openly in court concerning the cases of their colleagues. On this especial occasion Mr. Daniel had just asked the prisoner a very pointed question concerning another shady transaction, other than the one for which he was being tried, when a lawyer for whom the attorney did not have the kindest feelings arose and remarked:

"May it please your honor, I would like to state for the benefit of the State that the defendant on one occasion tried to forge my name to a check, but—"

Turning quickly around Senator Daniel gave the lawyer a searching look, and then turning to the Judge, remarked:

"If the court please, I would like to say that I am not trying to prove the prisoner insane."

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H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, is such a busy man that he has hardly the necessary leisure to devote to the discussion of many matters of detail with his subordinate officials. In order to provide an hour for daily conferences with these men, he has them take their luncheon with him in a room of the company's building, at Houston Street and Broadway. Here they meet every day at about 1 o'clock and over a long table discuss not only the luncheon, prepared by a colored cook, but the latest inventions affecting street railways. The luncheon generally consists of an entrée, with vegetables, salad, and some light dessert. Beer and wine are barred, but seltzer and lithia water are permitted. The dishes are all decorated with the picture of a cable car, but since the change of motive power these are considered antiquated, and the proposition is being considered of changing the design to an open electric car.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

IT was during the cold weather we have been having up to the last few days, and the woman was in the street car. It was evening, and the man who sat in the same seat with her in the open car noticed without giving the matter a thought that she was holding her wrap closely about her. Soon she reached her destination. The man with her had stepped from the car and as the woman rose the wrap she had been holding so closely fell to the floor of the car and she was dragging it after her. The polite man on the other side was on the alert in an instant.

"Madam, Madam," he called energetically, "you have dropped your wrap."

The woman turned with a grateful though slightly amused smile of thanks, while the man felt himself firmly seized by the arm by his wife on the other side of him.

"O, John, what a goose you are!" she groaned, "couldn't you see that that was her dress skirt that she had turned up over her shoulders for warmth. Of course it dropped to the floor. What would you have it do?"

"Dear, dear!" cried the millionaire grandmother of the millionaire which, with a gold spoon set with diamonds in its mouth, had just made its appearance in the world as she entered the establishment where the finest of hand-made baby clothes are to be found; "who would believe that a baby could have come into our family and not find a blanket to its name?"

Before she left the place, grandmamma had bought $50 worth of blankets, and that poor little millionaire baby is certainly not going to be cold for lack of something to wrap it in.

A woman has made the greatest of discoveries. It is told in a household magazine where the woman has written to tell her fellow-women so that they may go and do likewise. The discoverer has found that with certain analine dyes she can paint the faded upholstered furniture in her house and make it look as good as if it had just come from the upholsterer. But—and here is the marvelous part of it—she has also tried her skill on an Oriental rug and has brought out every one of the colors as bright and clear as those of any new rug to be found in the shops!

There is one woman in New York who is a firm believer in the courtesy of New York hotel proprietors. She was taking luncheon with a friend one day, when suddenly she began to feel strangely ill. She had not been feeling well in the morning, but this was a most unexpected contretemps. They left the restaurant, but still that terrible feeling of faintness was stealing over her. There was a hotel next door. Into that she went, hurried to the clerk, explaining that she was desperately faint, and asking could she have a room immediately. Yes, indeed, she could, and a boy was sent with her to a large, airy room, where she rested for an hour, with her friend fanning her, and then, feeling quite revived, went for her bill.

"Nothing at all, Madam," said the polite clerk, "we are very glad to have accommodated you."

"How did he know that I was not going to commit suicide or do something dreadful?" asks the woman. "I was in such distress and they were so prompt and courteous that I never shall forget it."

The business women of New York are as a class very well dressed. That is to say, they are well dressed for their positions. Pick out any business woman on the street and she will be found almost invariably to be wearing some kind of a simple skirt and jacket, well made as a rule, quiet and in good taste. She wears wash shirtwaists in Summer and woolen ones in Winter. Most of the color in her costume she puts into her hats, and while those are not strictly of the tailor-made or shirtwaist order, they are seldom trimmed with unsuitable fripperies. It is certainly excusable if the girl who works six days in the week and has so little opportunity to wear anything else likes to wear a hat that is becoming to her. It may be to some extent owing to their small incomes that the girls are obliged to wear simple clothes, but with few exceptions, whatever the reason, it will be found that they are well dressed.

The department stores, and the inexpensive clothes of good materials, well made, that can be found in them, have had much to do with the dress of the business woman. As a rule, the average man is better dressed than the average woman, because he gets his clothes ready made, well made, and he cannot get anything that is in very bad taste. The popularity of the tailor suits for women and their inexpensiveness have done much to bring the dressing of women up to the same standard.

One thing which always surprises one interested in matters of dress is the bad taste—or it can be more accurately said to be the lack of good taste—in the greater number of women who have ample incomes. As to the really fashionable women who give much thought to their clothes or have modistes and maids who think for them, there are probably no women in the world better dressed, but it is not so with the great mass of women. It is not that they wear anything that is conspicuously ugly, but that they do so little where with money they have such great possibilities. Ill-fitting stocks are worn, badly put on and not agreeing with the waists or gowns with which they are worn. Hats that offend are those which do not match the gowns or which, with an attempt at color harmonies, have bad lines and do not fit the head, but leave ugly gaps between the hat and the hair. Such a woman does not have that harmonious and well-groomed appearance indispensable to a well-dressed woman. To be well dressed requires, more than anything else, an infinite capacity for taking pains.

Business of all sorts has suffered because of the bad weather of the past six weeks. A Brooklyn woman who keeps a boarding house in the city in Winter, and another house near water in the suburbs in the Summer, has been mourning. She opened her house early in the season, as usual, but no boarders came. Usually she fills her own house and the houses of all her neighbors during the season. A week ago Saturday she had but eight boarders, and the whole of her big house was running for them. This Saturday, with the change in the weather, she can count over sixty, and her mourning has turned to rejoicing.

On Fifth Avenue.

MID-MORNING. Very hot. Every one in town driving or walking, and many from out of town.

Every other woman on foot or in a carriage seems to have on a simple little blue woolen suit. It is hard for people to believe that the rainy season is ended. Foulard and other light Summer silks simply made look cool and pretty.

Two women in frocks of this kind are in an open barouche, with no carriage robe. This is smart for Winter or Summer. Next to them comes a carriage, its occupants covered with a fur robe. Can these be out-of-town people?

Every other woman carries a blue parasol, and she is not always the woman with the blue gown. The parasol is of a dark blue, sometimes plain, sometimes with a white border, sometimes polka dotted with white. One woman has a blue parasol, with scrolls of white upon it. Another has a better style, which is plaided off with white.

There goes a woman with a bright green parasol. Poor dear, she doesn't know that the sun sends down a ghastly green light over her face. It would fill her cheeks with hollows if she was not a stout woman. As it is, she only looks unbecomingly ill.

Nothing so pretty as a neat little black and white check. A woman with a simple little silk gown of this kind is wearing a gray feather boa, a black and white hat, and carries a pongee parasol with black embroidered figures. That is all in good taste.

That is more than can be said of the woman with the pailletted, glistening black skirt and elaborate white waist.

The woman in the black taffeta frock stitched with white, just getting into her carriage, is much better dressed. Those beautiful crimson American Beauty roses in her hat give a little color to the costume. But, oh, dear! the maid has handed her a bright scarlet parasol. Yes, she is going to raise it, and the roses beneath blush deep with horror.

Such a nice young mother has just gone along with her little girl. The mother is wearing a gray walking skirt and a light waist. Her hat is trimmed with white and has in front a big white feather pompon tipped with black. Mamma has a narrow black belt around her waist; there is not the least suggestion of skirt binding below it. Surely, there is nothing like putting on one's clothes well. It is half the secret of good dressing. The daughter wears a white pique frock with a pale blue collar, and is wheeling a doll with a big filled hood. The hood is becoming, and the little girl-mother does not mind if it is rather warm. She resembles some mothers of a larger growth.

Here comes another mother with two boys. She is young and looks jolly. She will have to take off the jacket to that pretty gray suit before long if they walk far. The boys are in white wash-suits with red collars, and each carries a huge red rubber ball. Do Fifth Avenue boys insist upon having their playthings harmonize with the color of their clothes? All the children have on tan stockings and shoes. They are cooler for them to play in.

That black and white checked suit just passing was made early in the season. It has the princess bodice, and the woman left the jacket of the suit on her arm. The waist, worn inside the bodice, is of the same black and white check and has black straps over the shoulders.

There is a very stout colored woman in a wheel who has been down the Avenue and is now coming up. Ch! it is possible that she is one of the temporary cooks who go out by the day or by the dinner, and that she has been shopping? Why is it that a good cook should always be stout? It's a tradition of good living. This one looks as cool again as a white woman bicyclist, whose face is a purple magenta from heat. Poor dear! Probably she has been doing a long spin. If she thinks it is fun no one may contradict her.

The dear old lady driving alone is all in black and white, and how nice she looks! All the black of her gown has a fluffy look. Either she or her dressmaker knows that she cannot bear severe lines. She has a small soft bonnet on her head, something in black and white that has a delicate gray effect. She carries a little lace carriage parasol of black with black lace falling over a white frill at the edge. Then her gloves, and she looks a thorough gentlewoman.

Of course she has a daughter or maid to take a personal interest in her wardrobe. That is more than the nice, plump old lady on the sidewalk has. Her lace collar is on awry, and —isn't it wicked?—it has been washed and ironed, actually ironed! So it is as straight and stiff as a board.

Yes, some people are wearing those double veils, though the "they says" do say that they are not worn. There is a pretty young woman going into the woman's bank who is wearing two. She has on a blue and white foulard gown with a green silk drop skirt, and over her black dotted white veil she wears a brown one.

Not many women are wearing veils. They are so glad to see the sun shine that they do not like to lose a bit of it.

Still another woman is in a black and white check. She has a bit of pale blue in her stock, and her hat of white is trimmed with black and pale blue. That is a good combination.

There is one of the prettiest of possible sights to be seen any day on Fifth Avenue and it may be seen frequently. The mamma and nurse and baby are out driving. Nurse is to be noticed first because she is such a contrast to many nurses. She is a pretty, rosy-cheeked girl in her blue cotton gown and white apron. She looks a lady, too. Can it be that there is one woman who is willing to pay for brains to assist in the bringing up of her baby? It is possible, of course, that this is a hospital nurse and the baby has been ill. At any rate, it is a delight to see mamma and nurse gazing at that baby as if it was their one thought on earth.

Another of the regulation nurse maids drives by with only the baby. She is holding a white parasol over the child. Baby's eyes must ache.

Another white parasol! This is on a baby carriage that a nurse maid pushes. The baby in the carriage lies flat on its back gazing up at that white screen. Why can't mothers learn that they should have the lining to their white parasols of a dark blue or green if they care anything for the eyes of the little one? Let them experiment in looking at the sun through a white shade.

A pretty young girl with light, fluffy hair is wearing a blue suit and a big hat trimmed with red. She is strikingly attractive.

A woman with a fawn-colored suit has alternate incrustations of silk and lace at the top of the flare flounce to her gown. She wears a light hat, trimmed with poppies and a knot of red silk.

That victoria is graced by a woman with one of those stylish black silk suits. With it she wears a black hat with white polka dots and a white veil. She has a big French poodle standing with his forefeet in her lap.

There are nearly as many dogs as people out driving and walking. That is a charming young girl, with light fluffy hair, who leads a beautiful little King Charles spaniel, with a red ribbon on his collar. Such a pretty girl, but with such soiled gloves. She can't be a maid.

More carriages are coming ladened with trunks. There are so many of them. By to-morrow every one not already out of town will be gone.

Queen Wilhelmina's Thrift.

Much beloved by her people as Queen Wilhelmina is, it is with some hesitancy that the Dutch admit her to be "stingy," as spendthrifty Americans would consider it. It is related of her that on the occasion of her official visits to Amsterdam, the capital of the country, it was her habit to borrow for the Court dinners the table service necessary for the occasion in order to avoid the cost of purchasing the china. The representative of the Court in charge of the Dean, as the royal palace in Amsterdam is called, was wont to secure plates and dishes from the best known dealer in the low countries, whose store is in the Kalverstraat, within a stone's throw of the palace. After several such visits, the dealer intimated with as little breach of patriotism as possible, that he thought the method little in keeping with royal ways. The Court officer was somewhat abashed, but protested his inability to meet the situation in more stingy fashion. But the dealer's greatest heart fruit for on the occasion of the next royal dinner given at Amsterdam an order was sent to buy instead of to borrow the china that was needed.

"Le Dernier Cri."

THAT is what every American or English writer who writes of French fashions would call them. They are some of the last things from the other side and very good. It seems to give a certain chic to put in the French words, and if that is so, let no woman miss this latest cry for the lack of them.

Some of the prettiest of these latest things brought over are for the hair, and every one would like the newest and best and something different for that. These hair ornaments encircle the knot of hair just back of the pompadour or wavy front, and finish just above the ears in the prettiest way imaginable. One of them forms a full circle, for there is the half circle and a little more of the smallest and finest and daintiest pink roses—imagine it encircling a soft knot of either light or dark hair above a pretty face—and finishes in the back with a Louis Quinze bow of twisted velvet, light, but effective, just under the knot of hair.

Another of these in white has the semi-circle or horseshoe of white velvet, just a heavy, wired cord wound with white velvet ribbon, finished in the centre with a soft little white pompon of marabout feathers, with an aigrette nodding above the forehead. It is finished on one side of the coil of hair with a bow of the inch-wide velvet ribbon, and at the other with a couple of japonicas, some of the petals touched with a deep blush of pink. This is from Niguet, and could anything be prettier?

Just here it is well to drop off and chat of veils, for they are stunning. Chiffon veils come with large motifs in decided colors, to be worn loosely around the hat or to be used as a legitimate drapery for it. The veiling is narrow, a pretty width, and it will take one and a quarter or one and a half yards, according to the size of the hat around which it is to be worn. To be hemmed? of course. "Every one who is neat hems a veil," says the man who understands good form. The veiling costs something more than does the ordinary stuffs. That is one of its beauties, for every one cannot have it and it cannot soon be "popular." Fashion is selfish.

The pronounced motifs on these veils are figures of solid silk embroidery, rings, or scroll designs. Some of the best of them are in red, for a touch of red this year is very good. There are black veils with red, blue and red, white and red. There is white, too, on light blue, black, brown, or green. They are all as stylish as may be, and it is a happy woman with one around her hat.

To get back to the hair, there are different effective leaf-like designs in lace and gauze also. One which has little vertical lines in the sheer black of the material has rather severe outlines accentuated with silver and here and there is dotted with tiny brilliants. A beautiful ornament of black lace, with a brilliant strass centre and lines of the strass running up into the lace leaves—one says leaf for lack of a better word—has fanciful outlines as compared with the more severe lines of the one edged with silver. Another, the "Moulin"—one gets a suggestion of airy decoration from the word—is in black lace and jet. After all there is nothing more effective than black for the hair.

There are innumerable pretty turnovers and stocks in delightful designs. There are white turnovers with different colors set in with a little lace stitch in bands of colored lawn—pink, blue, or lavender. One of the prettiest turnovers is of black and white. The body of this collar is of a silk and linen wash-goods, black with a little white, in stripes running vertically. Along the edge, which comes down in a point and attached to the collar by lace stitches, are two bands, the first of black and the second white, a soft and very pretty finish.

One of these turnovers, in solid black and white, in fine linen lawn, is altogether charming. It is deep in front, sloping up at the sides. The body is of black, but the centre, in a scroll design, all in white formed of narrow bands of white lawn, connected with lace stitches. It is charming and most becoming. More of the turnovers are solid in front than separated into two parts, as was the case when they first came out. This is wise, for the collar soils more quickly under the chin than in any other place. A deep point is pretty, and is also becoming.

Speaking of deep points, the new stocks are cut in a most attractive way. They are shaped, hollowing out well at the top in front, the lower edge being shaped into a sharp point. With this and the long outline to the waist there is a correspondence of lines which is both stylish and good from an artistic point of view.

One very stylish stock cut in this way is of black taffeta. The body of the stock is of the plain silk, but in the front and coming down into the point there is a pattern of open-work design formed of narrow bands of black satin joined by lace stitches. A similar design ornaments the broad silk ends which tie in front.

A bit of color is brought into the waistcoats as in the instances by the insertion

of bands and cords of color in delicate shades. There is the ever attractive bow-knot outlined with embroidery in some. Pretty little stocks are finished on the turn-overs and ends with hemstitching in various simple ways. These fine goods range in price from $1.75 to $3.

Some of the most attractive of white stocks have in the centre of the front an incrusted butterfly of white lace, made, as fine lace in flower designs sometimes is, every part standing out, the wings and body of the insect extended as if it was fluttering and about to fly. These are charming and cost from $4.50 to $7.50.

Right smart is a scarf of self-dotted crêpe with chiffon edge hemstitched on. These in a soft creamy white are certainly beautiful.

Stylish fans for general use with light Summer gowns and comparatively inexpensive, are hand-painted. These show various animals—parrots, pugs, and cats In fact, my lady can have almost any animal she fancies, true to life, and at no trouble after the purchase price is paid.

Many smart women are wearing glacé tan with three buttons for walking gloves, and tan suède with four buttons for other occasions.

Chiffon and mousseline boas have fancy taffeta and chenille edges. A pretty gray one has, dotted in its folds, poppy leaves of the same soft color.

THE WOMAN IS BUYING.

WE have reached that season of the year when there is said to be nothing new in clothes. The fashionable woman buys early in the season, but she does not cease buying. She needs a dress for this and a frock for that, and with her many frocks is as much in need of something new as ever was Miss Flora McFlimsey.

Some of the things she has been getting and for which she finds a continual need are the stylish raw silk gowns. These have been imported from China, and are of the nature of pongee, but a little coarser, a trifle rougher in finish, and a bit more stylish, perhaps. These silks are just the material for the suits into which they are made, stylish, simple little suits for common wear—literally the shirt waist suit in silk. They are simply made, with no drop skirts, with two shaped flounces, and plain little blouses. There is more or less of hand embroidery on these, however, after the Russian style, red or black, or red and black, and there you have as stylish a costume as any one may wish. If one desires something more in the nature of a suit, there are coats with a tailor finish in place of a blouse, and there is something ideally cool which may be worn with a variety of dainty shirt waists.

Simple white gowns of dimity, the daintiest of thin materials, are among the prettiest of the thin Summer gowns made up with lace. With the great demand for white many such frocks come in the dimity. There are white stocks with delicate embroideries in flowers in their natural colors if one desires or prefers them to the muslin, which are really the coolest and prettiest for the warm weather. They are also made with stocks of the material.

Linen gowns are most of them made in pale blues and whites and simply trimmed with bias bands of the material. Some of the stocks worn with linen gowns are a stylish variation of the handkerchief creations. There are stocks and stocks. These particular stocks, which show good lines, are made from imported handkerchiefs. They are of striking designs, but when used with discretion are delightful. If l'art nouveau has found its way into handkerchiefs it is to be found in these broad, free lines and dashing designs in good combinations of soft colors, perhaps greens, yellows, and a soft rose pink or yellow, blue, and heliotrope.

A pretty frock of foulard is shown with a small pattern of dots in white upon a black ground. This is always a good combination, while the larger motifs, which have been copied to some extent into cheaper goods, though stylish, are not as satisfactory. This gown is trimmed with Cluny lace, with lengthwise lines in incrustations in the skirts, lines of lace shaping out into medallion effects at intervals, while narrower lines of lace encircle the hips and the lower part of the skirt.

A stylish and effective gown in white is of satin striped grenadine made up over pale blue with chiffon. The satin stripes of the grenadine vary in width, some being nearly a foot broad. They cross the front of the gown diagonally, and a very good style it gives it. The deep flounce is of chiffon. The broad stripes, which would be impossible in other materials and colors, are delightful as giving character to the gown, something which a white gown frequently lacks.

A black gown of mousseline is a stylish frock, striped with taffeta set vertically at intervals on the skirt. It is a noticeable little gown, for there is a charming effect of Oriental silk, which forms the front and is set in at the elbows and wrists. The colors are well blended with the soft effect desirable, and combining well with the black. There is a wide choice in Oriental silks, and some are good.

A black and white cotton crêpe makes a pretty, cool, and light gown when made up with black lace. Both Cluny and the thinner French laces are combined in many frocks, and medallions in beautiful white lace are effective.

A bright red frock recently designed is a mass of fine tucking. There is a bolero of silk tucked and a straight line in the front, where fine plaits of the material of the gown not held in at the waist fall loosely out and running into the skirt make something of a princess effect.

JUNE WEDDING GOWNS.

SOME noticeably handsome and original gowns have been worn at the fashionable weddings of the past week. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish wore on Monday at the two notable weddings of that day a gown of soft white voile, with insertions of ecru lace, a large boa of white, with black edges to its fluffiness, and a large white hat with a black underbrim, trimmed with a large white plume. The hat was set back from the face and flared up in front to a height of at least six or seven inches. At another wedding on Thursday she had a frock of palest blue satin foulard, figured in white triangular shaped figures. The gown was simply made, falling perfectly plain from the waist line down. The bodice was gathered slightly in the centre of both back and front, and there was a full vest of white lace over chiffon.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore's plump figure was strikingly costumed in black and white silk stripes, the white stripes an inch in width, and the black ones perhaps a quarter as broad. This frock also fell in straight lines, and the bodice, which formed an extremely deep point in front, had a full vest of pale yellow mousseline, covered with lace. She wore a large white hat trimmed with black and white.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney wore early in the week a frock of black lace and silk over pale blue. The bodice was formed of lengthwise stripes of black lace and silk about two inches in width, and the skirt was along the same lines, save that the insertions were much wider and tapered to fit around the hips. A little above the knees there was a crossing insertion of soft black silk, fully eighteen inches in width, and below that the insertions continued to the skirt's border, which was finished by flounces of chiffon on the drop skirt. The slip worn under the overdress was of blue silk of a faint turquoise shade. With this costume, which is a favorite with Mrs. Stickney, was worn a very large hat of pale blue tulle, with one long ostrich plume, starting at the left and widening around the right to the back, where it fell a trifle over the hair. As a finish to the costume, a very large and long ostrich feather boa that matched the hat in shade was worn. At Thursday's wedding Mrs. Stickney was seen in a white clotted Swiss with insertions of lace. The lace and muslin formed alternating strips in one-inch widths. These ran around the figure, instead of up and down, as on her black lace gown. She also again wore the blue hat.

At the same function Mrs. Richard Irvin appeared in a handsome gown of white lace, which fitted the figure plainly. With it she wore a sash, folded in a narrow band at the waist line, knotted a little to the left of the back, and then falling to the edge of the skirt. It was a broad, soft ribbon about ten inches wide, with a broad band of white through the centre and a two-inch band of solid black on either edge. This gave character to the costume. With it she wore a flat toque of chiffon, covered with cream lace, which had a touch of black at the left side.

Miss Ethel Davies wore a simple gown of white clinging silk crêpe. The plain skirt, cut to fit smoothly about the hips, fell with nothing to mar its folds until near the bottom, where an insertion of white lace showed. The bodice front was of softly falling folds of lace. A girdle of an exquisite shade of blue crêpe was knotted in the centre of the back and had short knotted ends. Miss Davies wore a large flat hat of white chiffon and lace, with hints of black to give it tone.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay wore on Monday a gown of black Chantilly lace over white silk. The skirt was voluminous as to folds and chiffon flounces. The bodice had a short jacket in Eton effect of the black Chantilly, and on this were appliqued in straight perpendicular lines polka dots of white velvet. These started at the jacket's edge about the size of copper pennies and graduated to tiny specks. The jacket fell loose from the back, instead of fitting in to the figure. Mrs. Mackay's hat was an enormous circular one of blue chiffon, trimmed with a tremendously long and full ostrich plume of the same shade.

Another costume at one of the weddings was a pale tan canvas, over a pink taffeta. The skirt fell straight to the feet, and was finished with a hem an inch and a half deep. The back was perfectly plain, with a few plaits at the waist line, but the front and side had lace stitch insertions of pale yellow. There was the same effect in the bodice, yellow lace stitch over the pink silk, which produced a really pretty, but odd effect, and reminded one of the apricot's skin. There was a stock and yoke of ecru lace. The small hat of pink straw had three V-shaped pieces of the material turned up at the left, and between these and the crown started an extremely full pink ostrich feather, which fell over the edge all the way around, and met the points.

Another unique gown was of pale green, a shade too dull to be called apple-green. It was crêpe de chine. The bodice had the corsage or lower part of tucked white chiffon, tight fitting, and the upper part was cut like a jacket and gave the effect of revers in front. It was of green crêpe with insertions and edges of green lace. The belt which formed a part of the bodice was wider at the back than in front, and parted about a half inch directly in the back to show the chiffon and at either side of this parting there were placed three white buttons set in rims of gold. The skirt had insertions of the lace, but was simple. The hat was of green of the exact shade of the gown, and the brim was made up of lilies of the valley. The whole effect was as pleasing as original, for greens are uncommon this season.

Another modish costume was of dark-blue wool crêpe. The bodice was fitted by tucks, which were thick over it. There was a stock of cream Russian lace and a broad collar that extended to the tops of the sleeves. Bands of the same lace were at the wrists. The skirt had a tucked yoke to fit it smoothly, and at the edge of the hips a band of the Russian lace concealed the joining of the skirt proper, which consisted of accordion plaiting of the blue. The effect was princess, and the hat worn was small, boat-shaped, of black straw and chiffon. The tout ensemble was extremely smart.

Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt was lunching at Sherry's on Wednesday in a charming black and white costume. The bodice of tucked white chiffon was covered with strips of black and white ribbon, with edgings of cream lace running straight up and down, bloused well in front. The skirt was similar to the bodice, the lace edges forming little ruches at the waist line. As these parted and began spreading out below the waist, the lace lay flat, and between the openings tucked white chiffon was seen. At the bottom of the skirt the applications of ribbon and lace were fully six inches apart, and the chiffon fluffed out in billows of soft loveliness. The hat worn was a small flat toque of white chiffon and black.

One of the handsomest gowns seen was a symphony in polka dots, or should one say a medley? It was a foulard of so pale a shade of gray as to seem almost white. This was sprinkled thickly with tiny black polka dots, and there were also sprinkled at intervals of about five inches polka dots of white fully an inch across. The plain skirt was fitted with tucks from the knees to the hip lines where a band of creamy lace formed a yoke. Above this tucks fitted the gown like a glove. The waist in the back was also fitted by tucks and the sleeves were tucked. The gown was cut out at the neck and in front the cutting formed a deep V to the bust line. A collar of the material extended from the edge of the opening to the sleeves and was edged with cream lace, and a knot of black liberty satin ribbon finished it at the bottom of the V. A stock and loose vest of the heavy cream lace filled up the opening. The hat was a medium-sized round hat of black straw trimmed with black plumes. With this was carried a cream white coaching parasol, bordered with big black polka dots fully an inch and a quarter across. It was original and charming.

One of the most unique costumes worn at the Waldorf recently was of pink silk gingham and ecru batiste, worn by a tall, slim blonde. The long petticoat—for there was an over dress—was of the ecru batiste with a few small black polka dots scattered at infrequent intervals over it. It had a deep hem. Six inches from the bottom a milliner's fold of the pink silk dotted gingham was applied. Five inches above that was a narrow bank of black velvet. Four inches above that was another fold of the gingham, and three inches higher a narrower fold of the velvet.

The overskirt was like an apron. It was of the gingham and described a deep point to the front of the skirt, or it would have been a point had this not been cut off like a "battlement." It was fitted without a fold, rose high at the sides, and dropped again in the back, the edges meeting all the way down in the rear. It was finished by an inch-wide hem and this hem was outlined by one row of the narrowest possible black velvet baby ribbon. The bodice was of the gingham, and was cut out at the neck to show an underblouse of the batiste. It also opened at the front, and the opening had at the neck and down the front a band of black taffeta an inch and a half wide, stitched with rows of white silk. The underblouse was of the ecru batiste and a stock of the same was edged with black velvet. The sleeves were tucked from the elbow down about four inches into a gauntlet cuff of the cream lace, which flared over the hand. The bodice was finished at the waist line by a band of lace. The hat worn with this was of tan chiffon, with a white aigrette.

OUR BROWNIE GIRLS.

QUITE the newest in the social world is the Sunshine Club. It has no officers, no fees for membership, in fact, no organization. Yet it is the most popular woman's club in Greater New York.

Sunshine is the constitution and the by-laws. It came into being last Winter through some remarks made by a physician at a dinner at Sherry's. As a result one woman who was at that supper has gained forty pounds in weight, and is now as brown as a berry and correspondingly healthy.

"At that supper," says a doctor who tells of the club, "it was remarked how many persons in New York's social circles suffer from sleeplessness. This caused my friend to say, 'and it is their own fault. After an exciting evening they take laudanum or some soporific equally bad, when they have a natural remedy that costs nothing right at hand. It is sunshine. Sunshine is the best soporific there is. If you women would discard veils and parasols and spend as much time in the sun as you can, you would sleep like a healthy baby. You fix the fashions in skins as you do in clothes, so make a pale skin a crime and the tanned one the ideal of beauty, for the more sun and the more tan the healthier and plumper the body, and the more and the better the sleep.'

"The woman referred to immediately proposed a Sunshine Club, to which anyone was eligible to membership by pledging herself to spend so much time each day in the sun. All those present took it up and told their friends. The many tanned skins one sees on the street so early this year are due to the Sunshine Club and not to golf.

"These women not only spend so many hours each day in the sun, but many of them take regular sun baths. Several have had built on the roofs of their Fifth Avenue homes a small hothouse sort of arrangement. The sides are of wood, but the tops are of glass, and there for an hour or so each day they take regular sun baths. These sun bath tubs have caused curious passers-by much wonder and speculation, but none has guessed correctly the cause of their construction. As a result of the Sunshine Club the society women of New York perhaps are healthier than they have ever been. The only one that seriously objects is the doctor who gave the advice, for it has kept several hundred dollars in fees out of his pocket."

IN GOLD AND JEWELS.

WHO will not paint the rose now? Pearls are set with diamonds. Not the regular pearls, one of whose beauties is in their perfect form, but the uneven baroque pearls. A pair of cuff buttons of these pearls has each pearl set with tiny diamonds.

The very prettiest things in silver bags are those beautiful ones which draw up at the top with delightful heavy silver cords, exactly after the style of silken hand bags.

A charming round bag of the soft French gray has set in the top of the frame a number of spheres of the turquois matrix, some turned a decided green, which is charming as contrasted with the gray of the silver. Another has the frame set with the baroque pearls.

If one does not care for silver, there is the gold bag with the frame and hook set with diamonds and pendants of the baroque pearls. Or there is another of these pretty gold bags set with different jewels and with beautiful green stones pendent.

And how are the humble exalted to great renown in the world of jewels? White mother of pearl cuff buttons, pearl button shape, are outlined with diamonds and have diamond centres.

There are also the smoked pearl button-shaped cuff buttons, with centres of diamonds.

A woman has but little chance for originality in rings. For men there is everything, heavy settings, in different shades of gold and the deep yellow and the bronze in various and quaint designs; sphinx heads holding large diamonds, and in a ring where the stone is not held in closely by the setting, there are a couple of griffins supporting an emerald. However, few women will quarrel with the beautiful stones and simple settings of their rings.

A big baroque pearl, a mountainous affair, is set around with a dull gold setting for a brooch.

One may show one's fondness for a particular sport in a lead pencil. It may be a gun, a golf stick, a tennis racket, or even a broom, and in either gold or silver.

With the new art baser metals are considered worthy of ornamentation with jewels. A small tray of bronze—undoubtedly an ash tray for the man—has one side encircled with a horseshoe and the other showing the beautiful, chaste face of l'art nouveau maiden with a filet of jewels upon her brow. The tray is really too pretty for the base uses of the smoker.

FIRST DINNER COURSES.

IT seems to be the ambition of people who give dinners these days to replace the first course of Little Neck clams with some other appetizer. The adoption of oysters and clams as a first course by the table d'hôtes, and even third-class ones at that, has made this inevitable. All kinds of experiments have been tried. Grape fruit remains the favorite starter, but during this Spring one hostess had strawberries and another deviled crabs served before the soup. The Russian breads, which are composed of cavier with a little grated onion—so little as not to be offensive—and spread on toasted sandwich bread are also popular. Another novelty consists of oranges, frozen. A small incision in the top of the orange is made, and over this are placed two tiny straws tied with blue ribbon. The oranges have had their pulps removed and are filled with a delicious rum cocktail, almost frappé. This last is slowly imbibed with the straws.

Another hors d'ouvre is a tomato, in which are placed anchovies, with a mayonnaise poured over them. The Russian idea of serving hors d'ouvres of many kinds is also gaining in favor. Still another new course consists of a salad of oranges and Malaga grapes, with a green mayonnaise. This is served on a great platter, and comes after the roast, or sometimes accompanies game in season. In the French restaurants the artichoke is gaining in popularity, and although slow to eat, is a delicious Spring vegetable. The best come now from the South and California. Champagne is one of the only wines drunk, and many take Scotch and soda throughout dinner.

SOCIAL LIFE HERE and ABROAD

THE first week of June was one of sunshine and weddings. New York was looking its best. The long-continued rains of May imparted a vernal freshness to the parks, and the clear sunshine and the ideal Spring days in the beginning of the week made town a revelation to those who had come up from the country to attend the numerous weddings. In fact, New York became quite gay again for a few days, the last of the suburban set not having left it for the rustic pleasures of country houses until the close of the week. Each large wedding was distinguished by exquisite floral decorations and by large crowds of fashionably gowned women in all the glory of Spring raiment. However, it was made patent that, technically, society was out of town. There were very few smart traps, and the guests on Monday at the several weddings went from one to another in hired conveyances and in motor carriages. Here and there were the proverbial "two men on the box," which is a badge of fashionable society; but it was the exception, not the rule.

There were no functions of any kind except the weddings. The roof gardens and Summer amusements having bloomed with the advent of June, these were liberally patronized by Fashion. It dined at the Casino in the Park, at the terrace at Sherry's, and other places in the open air, and took all kinds of excursions. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt were interested in the sale of the coach horses and were among the throng at the auction on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt left the same day for Newport. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were in town for the first two days of the week, and Dr. Seward Webb came in from Shelburne Farms. There was a large contingent from Newport, who were in town for the Monday weddings, and Tuxedo was most bravely represented at the marriage of Miss "Fifi" Potter to Mr. James A. Stillman, who, by the way, took the conventional bridal trip to Niagara Falls.

The ocean steamers are bringing in the travelers who have been abroad for some months or weeks. Ex-Commodore Gerry and the Misses Gerry arrived on Wednesday. They had been absent just about a month, and in that time had been in London and Paris. The Electra was in commission and waiting for them, and they are to be at Newport to-day. Mr. James J. Van Alen, who sailed about the same time, has also returned. He went to Newport to open Wakehurst, where he and his daughters will be this Summer. The Misses Van Alen will remain in England for a few weeks longer. Next week Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will sail for America. They have been through the middle part of France and Switzerland in an automobile. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will be home a little later, as she had been delayed in sailing from this side by the illness of her son. Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri were also passengers by one of the incoming ships. For the present they are stopping with Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard at Scarborough-on-Hudson, but they will be at Bar Harbor this Summer.

The return of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and their infant daughter to America after an absence of a Winter was another incident of the week. They did not tarry in town, but went at once to their estate at Biltmore in North Carolina, where they will remain for the present. The North Carolina mountains, although far south of New York, are wonderfully cool in Summer, and it is doubtful if Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will come North again until the Autumn. The Fifth Avenue house was not opened.

Newport is filling rapidly, and from the indications it would look as if there would be a very gay season. Already there are dinners and luncheons and small entertainments. Mrs. Astor, whose arrival is always the signal for the festivities to begin, will not sail until the first week in July. Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson left town on Friday for Newport, where they have opened their house. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who are to be at Newport this season, have been in town for days, but are still at Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson. A few New Yorkers linger at the Hot Springs of Virginia, but the majority of the fashionable world, if not on the Hudson and in the suburbs on the Sound, Long Island, and Tuxedo, have already settled in their Summer retreats for the season.

All the week there have been preparations at Idle Hour, Oakdale, L. I., for the advent of the owner, William K. Vanderbilt. On Thursday two large vans of antique oak furniture were taken in, and yesterday the servants arrived, and to-day Mr. Vanderbilt is supposed to be there with a party of friends. There is to be no regular housewarming, but a series of dinners and house parties. It will be Mr. Vanderbilt's pied-a-terre for the Summer. The Valiant will remain in commission, however, and its owner will be frequently seen at Newport. In fact, this will be a great yachting year, and the number of steam vessels in America has not been equal to the demand. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and George Gould were both forced to charter yachts abroad.

The short Spring season at Meadow Brook is waning. There has been polo during the last week and a number of house parties have been given. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer have been entertaining on quite a lavish scale. In a few weeks, however, as soon as the polo games at Rockaway have been played, the colony will disband and the greater part of it will go to Newport.

Morristown and its vicinity has been quite gay, although the sudden rain of Friday prevented much golfing. Friday is the red letter day of the week at the Morristown Country Club. There is golf in the afternoon, tea and music, and in the evening there are dinners, followed by an informal dance. All the neighbors for miles around come to these gatherings, and those who have house parties bring their guests. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, who live at Florham, which is near Convent Station, have had a number of house parties and have been among those who have given dinners at the Golf Club on Friday evenings. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze have opened their house near Bernardsville, and among those at Morristown are Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Bond, the Messrs. Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers.

At Baltusrol there have been many spirited contests on the links, and Ira W. Kip, Jr., has been taking many from Orange and the other suburbs over to Baltusrol on the Olden Times, the coach which he has recently purchased. The drive is a beautiful one, through the prettiest parts of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson are at their place at Orange Mountain, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wilmerding are in Orange. Miss Georgianna Wilmerding will pass a part of the Summer visiting friends at the different watering places, and she will be at Newport and Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay will remain at Short Hills, N. J., which is becoming quite popular as a place of Summer resort.

The yachting season having opened and cruises being popular, every harbor on Long Island and on the Sound coast is crowded with yachts. Count Colorado Mansfield, who all Summer cruised through the West Indies on a small yacht, is now at Newport. He has stopped at New London, at Oyster Bay, and other places along the coast. He is entertained a great deal wherever he goes. He is a young Austrian nobleman of ancient family and vast wealth. Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes has also been cruising and was at Oyster Bay last week, when the fleet of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club had its meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have been going from New York to Newport on the Narada, and the Aloha has been at Oyster Bay. The Emerald, Mr. William E. Iselin's schooner yacht, returned from Newport during the week.

Although there will be golf at Ardsley for weeks to come, the season is about waning there as at other places on the Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have given up The Towers for the present. Mr. and Mrs. Amzi L. Barber, who own this place, are sailing for Europe. They are to remain a year abroad, and they will take a house in Edinburgh while Mr. Barber superintends the building of another yacht. He will call this vessel the Lorena, for Mrs. Davis, his daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who have been in town, are at Newport over Sunday. Mrs. Vanderbilt, senior, and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are to be at Newport next week, occupying the Breakers.

At Lenox there is much bustle, and cottagers are arriving every day. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Miss Sloane have sailed this week from Europe, and will go at once to Elm Court, where they will pass the Summer and Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn open their cottage this week. Mrs. Schermerhorn and Miss Schermerhorn were in town in the beginning of the week. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook and Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mrs. H. A. Cram, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Mrs. Webb, and the Misses Alexandre are among the recent arrivals for the Summer. Mr. Frank Sturgis will pass a great part of the Summer on his yacht. Miss Mary de Peyster Carey has gone to Europe. For this Summer Mrs. William A. Read has taken the Bacon cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre are at the Frelinghuysen place.

The principal social events of the past week, outside of the weddings, have been suburban. The commencements at St. Paul's and at Princeton took a number of parents and relatives out of town, the encampment of Troop A and Company C at Camp Townsend was another source of attraction, and in town the exercises at Barnard had large audiences, and the dance of the senior class there on Friday evening was very well attended. For this week there is nothing on the calendar. At the end of June there are the Harvard and Yale exercises and the boat race at New London, but until then the only social events in town to chronicle are the weddings. Of these, the following are the most notable: Miss Herberta Gunton, the daughter of Prof. and Mrs. George Gunton, will marry Mr. Tustin M. Meade of Peekskill at All Souls' Memorial Church on Wednesday. On the same day Miss Mary Ayres Robbins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Walcott Robbins, and Dr. Theodore Stuart Hart will be married at South Church, and Miss Georgiana Gertrude Rundle, daughter of the late Richard P. Rundle, and Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., will have their wedding at Grace Church. This is the date also of the marriage of Miss Anna Parmelee Wells, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wells, to Mr. James Greenleaf Sykes at the Unitarian Church in Burlington, Vt.

Bar Harbor will miss the genial Count Tarnowski, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Washington, and who is so well known in New York society. He will go abroad this Summer, and he has announced his engagement to the Princess Czetwertyirska of Poland, who is said to be a widow, endowed with a large share of this world's goods. Count Tarnowski was the nobleman who introduced the midnight serenade at Newport Summer before last and who made quite a hit with this novelty.

The brides and bridegrooms of the past week, unlike their kind of May and April, were blessed with brilliant sunshine and Summer airs, and light Summer costumes were much in evidence. All of the weddings were extremely pretty, and each has its own points of superiority over the others. Those of Mr. Lehr and Mrs. Dahlgren at St. Patrick's Cathedral, of Mr. Goodridge and Miss Iselin at Grace Church, and of Mr. Stillman and Miss Potter, also at Grace Church, and all on the same day, kept New York fashionables hustling for place. The first two occurred at the same hour and some four or five miles apart, so that it was utterly impossible for any one invited to both to do otherwise than miss one. Many of the ultra-smart crowd here and at Newport, as well as a contingent from Baltimore and Philadelphia, were seen at the Cathedral, while at the Goodridge-Iselin wedding the old Knickerbocker set was most largely represented. At the Stillman-Potter union at 4 o'clock the Tuxedoites were out in full force, and the smart set and old Knickerbocker families were both largely represented. This wedding was a much larger one than the others; probably ten times as many invitations were issued for it as for either of the previous ceremonies. The lavish and superb floral decoration was a decided contrast to the charming simplicity of June roses that graced Miss Iselin's wedding, while both differed from the cool and artistic green and white setting for Mrs. Dahlgren's marriage in the vast and imposing Cathedral, which impresses every one who enters it, and the long approach through the nave to the altar in itself invests a bridal procession with a certain air of solemnity.

Among the recent weddings in New York, about which very little has been said, was that which took place last week at St. Francis Xavier's Church. It was the marriage of Mrs. Richard McSherry to her brother-in-law, Mr. Allan McSherry. They are both from Baltimore, and are both devout Catholics. Mr. Allan McSherry, who is somewhat the junior of his bride, has been a member of the household since his brother's death. He came to New York to bid Mrs. McSherry and her children good-bye when she sailed for Europe and to arrange all matters for her departure, as he has managed all her affairs. It was then decided that they should get married, and, the proper dispensation being obtained, the wedding took place, in the presence of a few New York and Baltimore relatives. It has created quite a sensation in Baltimore, and has been much more talked about than the Lehr-Dahlgren nuptials. Mrs. McSherry belonged to the very old fashionable set there. She was a Miss Hillen, a granddaughter of Gen. Columbus O'Donnell and a cousin of the Iselins of this city. She has a large fortune. Mr. and Mrs. McSherry have sailed for Europe.

The marriage of Charles L. Tiffany, second, and Miss Katrina Brandes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Newell Ely of Bryn Mawr, will take place on Monday, June 24, in the Church of the Redeemer in that town. Mr. Tiffany is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany (Miss Louise W. Knox) of this city.

Dr. Theodore Stuart Hart will give his bachelor dinner at the University Club to-morrow evening.

On Wednesday next, at the South Church, Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, Miss Mary Ayres Robbins and Dr. Theodore Stuart Hart will be married at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by the Rev. Edward H. Robbins of Baltimore, an uncle of the bride. The matron of honor will be Mrs. Jerry S. Black, and the Misses Genevieve and Augusta Robbins, sisters of the bride, will act as bridesmaids. Herbert Knox Smith of Hartford, Conn., is to be best man, and Wolcott Phelps Robbins, brother of the bride; Russell Lee Jones, Howard Thayer Kingsbury, Dr. John A. Hartwell, Dr. Charles McWilliams, and Dr. John B. Kouwenhoven, the last of Yonkers, are to be ushers. After the ceremony there will be a small reception at the residence of the bride's father, Horace Wolcott Robbins, 57 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Announcement was made in these columns on Friday of the engagement of J. Prentice Kellogg, son of the late Charles Kellogg, and Miss Ethel L. Thornell, daughter of Henry L. Thornell. Miss Thornell's mother was Miss Clara L. Eayes, and Mrs. Charles Kellogg was Miss Ellen Prentice. Mr. Kellogg was one of the ushers at the Vanderbilt-Shelton wedding. He is a graduate of Harvard, and has just returned from a trip around the world, on which he started last Summer. Mrs. Kellogg's town house is at 11 East Eighty-second Street, and she has a cottage, To Windward, at Seabright, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who spent some weeks after Easter at their country place in North Carolina, are now occupying the Havemeyer villa at Newport, leased by them for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Manice, who wintered in the South, are at Wyndrush Farm, Pittsfield, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison K. Caner of Philadelphia have gone to Manchester-by-the-Sea, where they have a Summer residence. Mr. Caner, who was the whip on the coach when Joseph E. Widener was so seriously injured, is recovering rapidly, and is able, with the aid of crutches, to walk about.

A Philadelphia engagement of interest to many New Yorkers is that of Miss Dorothea H. Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wistar Morris, and Thomas E. Baird, Jr. Miss Morris's mother was a Miss Paul, and on her father's side she is a direct descendant of Robert Morris, one of the Declaration of Independence signers. Mr. Baird is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Baird of Haverford. His brother, John Baird, the Princeton football player, married Miss Edith Waln. He is a graduate of Princeton, and a member of the Merion Cricket Club, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Union League Club.

Miss Nellie Harjes of Paris, who was recently in New York, and was one of the guests of honor at the large luncheon given at the annex of the Metropolitan Club by Mrs. John Lyons Gardiner, is about to visit Miss Ellen Drexel Paul at the Paul country place at Radnor. She has been the guest at Wooton of Mrs. George W. C. Drexel.

The marriage of Henry B. Montgomery of this city and Miss Frances Duer Robinson is to be celebrated at Beverly, on Bard Avenue, at New Brighton, the residence of Miss Robinson's uncle, Robert Emmet Robinson, on Thursday, June 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull are at Appletrees, their country house at Bernardsville. Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. C. Lewis are also at Bernardsville.

The Clambake Club of Newport is to have its first clambake on the Fourth of July. The club's officers this year are Center Hitchcock, President; Elisha Dyer, Jr., Secretary; C. L. F. Robinson, Treasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of Henry F. Eldridge, Frederick H. Payne, and H. H. Hunnewell.

The Misses Mary Van Buren Vanderpool and Mary J. Pinckney, who were at the Buckingham during the Winter, will this Summer occupy Miss Pinckney's home on the Watt-Pinckney estate. This property was one of the original De Lancey homesteads.

Col. Anthony Dyer and Mrs. Dyer will spend much of the Summer at Newport. Mrs. Dyer was Charlotte Osgood Tilden of Providence. The Dyers have been traveling in France, Italy, and Sicily. Col. Dyer painted several pictures while abroad.

Mrs. Natalie Bayard Brown, who is to erect a chapel on Spring Street to the memory of her late husband, John Nicholas Brown, now has the plans for it. The chapel is to be English in design and will be presented to Emmanuel Parish. Mrs. Brown is a daughter of Col. George W. Dresser, United States Army, and a sister of Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt.

The attendants at the wedding of Marshall Hill Clyde and Miss Margery Lanman Buckin, daughter of Mrs. N. Sartell Prentice of 337 Lexington Avenue, are to be Miss Mary L. Prentice, who will be her sister's maid of honor and sole attendant; B. F. Clyde of Philadelphia, who will be the best man, and William P. Clyde, Jr., and David H. Lauman, who are to be the ushers. The wedding will take place in Grace Church chantry on Tuesday, June 18, at noon.

Frederick Vanderbilt's yacht Conqueror has been cruising about the adjacent coast for the past week, and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt has left it every day or two to lunch at one of the fashionable restaurants in town.

The terrace restaurant at Sherry's will be opened on Wednesday evening next, and the roof garden at the Waldorf will open on to-morrow evening. All of Sherry's force, including waiters, captains, motor carriage drivers, &c., are to be clothed in white duck, and are to wear russet shoes, and those outside will wear white caps.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson of 511 Fifth Avenue left for Newport yesterday on the 1 o'clock train. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and their daughters will remain at Florham until after the Fourth of July, when they will go to Newport. Center Hitchcock and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock will return in July from abroad, whither they sailed last Tuesday, and will then go to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers of Morristown will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Marshall Allan at their house on Lake Champlain for a number of weeks this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. George H. Chisholm and their family will leave Morristown shortly. Most of the Summer [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney P. Appleton will go to Europe for the Summer. They have leased their country house at Morristown for the season.

At the sisterhood of St. John the Baptist, a religious society belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church, there has been a retreat conducted during the past week, at which some well-known women were attendants. The retreat was conducted by the Rev. Alfred C. Mortimer of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, at the mother house of the order, 233 East Seventeenth Street, on Wednesday last. Among those who took part were Miss Floyd Jones, Mrs. Montgomery Townsend, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Miss Disbrow, Miss Rutherford, and Miss Daisy Fox.

The Etruria, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, had on board, among others, Mr. H. A. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Laura R. Green, Miss Green, Miss Lazarus, Miss Josephine Lazarus, Mrs. E. La Montagne and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Richardson, and Mr. H. G. Warburton of Providence, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer will leave this coming week for Richfield Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Tailer will also be at Richfield. Mrs. R. W. Tailer recently arrived from a European trip.

According to a dispatch from the Hot Springs of Virginia, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Fish, and Mrs. Charles Marshall have arrived there, and will remain for a few weeks before the Newport season. Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland have also arrived at the Springs. They will go later to Newport.

There is not very much that is new in Paris and in London. In the latter city the Americans have had a red-letter week, but the functions can hardly be classed as social. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck is reported to be giving a reception or a dinner with a "band" afterward for her second daughter, who is considered quite a beauty. In these days it is impossible to give a ball or even a dance in London without offending royalty, which has decreed mourning for the late Queen Victoria. All sorts of subterfuges are resorted to for the accomplishment of this end. Children who are still in the nursery are brought out and given parties, and the older people stay to dance. Mrs. Ritchie gave one of these entertainments recently for little Miss Smith Barry.

Mrs. Francis H. Leggett has moved into her new house, 12 Brueton Street; but this Spring and Summer she will only entertain at small affairs. She has given several very smart dinners and has been seen at the opera quite a number of times. Her daughter, Miss Sturges, is giving much time to music. Sir Bache and Lady Cunard are visiting her. Mr. Reginald Ward has also been giving dinners, and his sister, Miss Ward, has acted as his hostess. C. Stacy Clark has arrived in London and will visit M. and Mme. de Navarro at Broadway. The Misses Van Alen remain in London, and Miss Caroline Drayton is there also. Mrs. Astor intends to go to London within the fortnight.

In Paris are both Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Robert Goelet. The latter has been at the Hotel Ritz. She has just returned from a long yachting cruise in the Nahma. Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt and the Misses Katharine and Constance Pratt were registered at one of the Paris hotels. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. George Ingraham, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Dr. and Mrs. Clark, and Miss Elizabeth Smith Clift are among the Americans constantly mentioned as being at different entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Bull are in Bavaria making a very interesting tour with a party on a coach. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is in Paris, and Arthur Paget and Miss Leila Paget have gone to Aix. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have left Paris for England.

French Oysters In New York.

To an average New Yorker the oyster is essentially American. Whether served in cocktail, on the half-shell, roasted, stewed, broiled, panned, escalloped, or even in that abomination, a fry, the oyster stands out on the New York bill of fare as a National contribution to the table. Yet there are hundreds of men here who scorn the native Blue Point, Chincoteague, Prince's Bay, or Saddle Rock. They care only for the oyster imported from France.

French oysters are not to be had in Fulton Market, nor in any of the famous oyster houses or "bays" of New York. For about two days in each week, in their season, the bivalve from the other side can be had by favored patrons of one University Place establishment. At the breakfast hour—1 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday—provided the French steamers come into port on time—and until Monday night, the imported oyster is dished up to those happy mortals who are in the blue book of Mr. Restaurateur.

Unless convoyed by one of the habitués of the place, the transient patron will ask in vain for the delicacy so highly esteemed by epicures of the French colony. M. Boyard, busy with Panama Canal interests, has pre-empted a generous share. Like other regular patrons of the hotel, he never fails to leave, in advance of the arrival of the steamer, a written order with the proprietor for his bivalves. If you visit the resort on Monday, you find that the entire consignment of French oysters has been "underwritten."

To a New Yorker, permitted by courtesy of one of a group of monopolists to sample the imported oyster, there is little inducement to desert the product of the Great South Bay, Long Island Sound, or the Chesapeake beds. Still, as with olives, caviar, or the alligator pear, if the taste is not born to one it may be acquired by perseverance.

BIRD LIFE IN THE CITY PARKS.

"ONE of the greatest mistakes that the dweller in the city makes is to think that, to study nature, he must run off to the country, get far away from the town and into the shade of the forest," said a prominent lawyer who is a great lover of nature in all its branches, but especially of birds, to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter.

"The longest trip necessary is to the nearest park. If you have a back yard, you do not have to go a step further. In my yard I have counted five kinds of grass, four kinds of ants, three of worms, seven of plant insects, thirty-seven kinds of plant life, a snail, carpenter bees, honey bees, sweat bees, and four kinds of birds.

"I love birds, and I think nearly every city person does. The more you study them the more you love them. Even the little sparrow comes in for a part of this affection. He is an industrious, aggressive little fellow, and he does a world of good. Watch him go for the Heterocerous lepidopter—in plain, every-day English, the moth. This gentleman with the long, senseless scientific name produces larvae that are destructive to vegetation and to clothes, and one of his family is responsible for the caterpillar.

"Then he is not such an enemy to the song birds and to the woodland birds as one is led to believe. In my yard is a lilac bush and several other bushes that grow close together, and which are so dense that you can hardly see through them. A pair of cardinals have made their nest in these bushes. The sparrows never molest them, for they are something of fighters themselves, and one stroke of their powerful beaks will do more damage than forty pecks of the sparrow. These birds are very shy, and it is almost impossible to make friends with them.

A pair of house wrens have also built a nest. They are so small and move with such lightning darts that it is rarely possible to see them. Then on a pole in the centre of the yard is a little house in which some purple martins have made their home. Their low, sweet, but clear bubbling tones as they swoop here and there, are another source of joy to my ear.

"So you see I have four bird companions daily, the cardinal, the wren, the martin, and the sparrow with his constant but not unmusical tweet tweet. And this all in my back yard. I hear constantly persons saying, 'I am passionately fond of nature, but you know I live in the city and have no chance to study her different moods.' These persons can take a trip now and then to the parks, and in certain resident sections of the city can study nature in all her beauty.

"A few plants in the house will furnish a study of years, and then you have not learned all about them. Darwin watched one little plot of ground 10 feet square for ten years, and then said there was life there that he had not been able to record.

"But to return to birds. I have been astonished lately at the great number of woodland and song birds that you can see or hear in our parks. In two hours and a half a few days ago I counted twenty-eight different birds in Prospect Park, and in less time twenty-five in Central Park and thirty-five in Bronx Park.

"It is probable that a longer stay would have discovered about the same number in each park. Of course, the first bird I met was the sparrow and the next the robin, who happed here and there with little show of fear. I got as far away from the frequented parts of the park as possible, and in among the bushes and trees. With a pencil and paper I made a record of each new bird that crossed my vision.

"In my visit to Bronx Park I had been sitting still hardly a minute when a whole flock of cedar birds, chattering and fussing, swooped down into the tree under which I was sitting. Then a wren darted into view, caught a bug, and darted out of sight again; next the mew of a catbird attracted my attention, and near where the sound came from I saw the bird whose beautiful song as the sun rises puts the opera star to shame. Near it was a blue titmouse, a little fellow with blue back, head, and wings and a yellow breast.

"As I walked along the banks of the Bronx River I saw a kingfisher swoop down and seize a small fish, and an instant after a green heron, which I understand is very rare now in this section, speared a frog and sailed away; then a fly-up-the-creek, with its ugly croak, flew up from beneath my very feet. On the bosom of the river ducks and geese swam about. Keeping my eyes on the bushes and the trees, I saw a great crested flycatcher, a pretty little golden-haired flycatcher, a Summer yellowbird, a yellow-throat, and a yellow poll. Far off in a quiet corner I saw a cardinal and near by a Summer redbird, and within a stone's throw a pair of bluebirds.

"Each time as I was about to stop and turn back to the city a chirp or the flash of a wing would carry me on, and I would discover a new bird. Go into one of the parks and use your eyes, and you will learn much. Of course, if you hunt a bench in the shade and pull out a newspaper or a book, all this is lost upon you.

"While in the rose garden at Prospect Park the other day I was surprised to see a humming bird. He darted here and there and finally, finding a flower to his liking, thrust his bill far into it and stood still upon the wing while he drew out the honey within. An old gardener stopped his work and called an assistant. They watched the little fellow until he darted into the bushes and his shimmering green coat mingled with the leaves and hid him from our eyes. The old gardener said it was the first humming bird he had seen in the park in four or five years.

"For those who wish to study birds, here are the thirty-six I have found in our parks. Many of them can be seen in the tree-tops in the resident parts of the city also: Two kinds of wren, robin, catbird, crow, the crow blackbird and the red-winged marsh blackbird—the Agelaeus phoeniceus—and the yellowhead; Baltimore oriole, goldfinch and the Summer yellowbird, yellow poll, yellowthroat, green except the throat and breast; bluejay, field lark, yellowhammer or flicker, crested flycatcher, redstart, golden-haired flycatcher, bluebird, sparrow hawk, blue titmouse, humming bird, black poll, red-headed, spotted, and golden-winged woodpeckers; waxwing, or cedar bird, sparrow, chipping sparrow, Summer redbird, cardinal, bee martin, rain crow, chewink, dove, kingfisher, green heron, and fly-up-the-creek.

"This is a fine showing for New York parks. It is probable that the park officials could tell of other birds that I have missed. With so much of nature near you, don't you think I am right in saying that it is needless to take long trips to study her in her varying moods?"

THE TIMES reporter admitted that it was.

AMERICAN BRIDGE IN INDIA.

J. C. TURK, the resident engineer in charge of construction of the Gokteik Viaduct, on the road to Mandalay, India, has taken exception to the reply of Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, to criticisms of American locomotives and bridges in that country. Mr. Turk claims that the criticisms are unjust as far at least as the Gokteik Viaduct is concerned. Speaking of Lord Hamilton's criticism Mr. Turk said:

"This structure, the highest of its kind in the world and the only American bridge in India, is on the Burmah Railways, eighty miles east of Mandalay and not far from the Chinese border. It is 320 feet high, 2,260 feet long, and contains 5,000 tons of steel.

"The design and method of construction were the result of careful study on the part of J. V. W. Reynders, Superintendent of the Bridge and Construction Department of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. The material was manufactured by this company, which is contractor for the approaches and centre span of the new East River Bridge, shipped to India, and erected in place by the same company.

"Contrary to the implication in Lord Hamilton's statement, there was no criticism of the work in the field by the supervisor in charge, John Henry White, a capable and level-headed engineer of the Public Works Department of India, or by any other responsible Government or railway officer. The only criticism was made by an irresponsible employe of the railway company, who was promptly and properly discharged for his pains.

"I have been informed on good authority that he has since taken to writing letters to certain members of Parliament on the subject, but with what object in view it is impossible to imagine.

"Upon completion, the bridge was carefully tested by the Chief Engineer and promptly accepted by the railway company, the Acting Manager, Mr. E. Johns, kindly expressing great satisfaction both with the structure and the manner in which the work had been carried on. The Director of Railway Construction, Mr. C. W. Hodson, who has absolute control of all railway construction in India, either public or private, wrote to compliment us on the successful completion of the structure, which he spoke of in terms of praise. Sir Arthur Trevor, Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council, who personally inspected the work, and Mr. F. Upcott, Secretary of Public Works to the Government of India, both expressed themselves in similar terms.

"The viaduct; if erected on Manhattan Island, would form an elevated railway as high as the tops of the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge. It crosses the Gokteik Gorge on the crest of a natural bridge 500 feet high, making the level of the rails 820 feet above the waters of the river, over twice the height of the Syndicate Building on Park Row. The design, quality of materials, and workmanship, both in the shop and field, were all of the best.

"The work in India was carried on by thirty Americans and 300 natives under the supervision of Louis N. Gross, (now on the East River Bridge,) as foreman, and myself as contractor's engineer and agent.

"This great structure, erected in the wild jungles of India, 12,000 miles from home, stands as a lasting monument to American genius as represented by the contractor, the Pennsylvania Steel Company."

Nathan Straus's Little Joke.

NATHAN STRAUS recently recounted to a party of friends a good story about his world-famous gelding, Robert J., 2:01½. A dilapidated-looking pacer passed by the clubhouse where the party were enjoying their cigars. The "side-wheeler" showed quite a bit of speed for a short distance, and some of the men spoke laughingly of the attempt to make the horse show Speedway form.

"Appearances don't count in a horse so far as speed is concerned," remarked Mr. Straus, "and I'll tell you a little experience of mine that proves it. A few days ago I drove Robert J. through the Park on the road to the Speedway. The check rein was loose and the gelding was plodding along in a sleepy sort of fashion with his head down. Nearing the One Hundred and Tenth Street exit from the Park, I came abreast of a gentleman driving a handsome-looking bay pacer hooked to a sixty-pound speeding wagon. He was a stranger to me, but we exchanged greetings and jogged along side by side. Finally I asked him what he thought of the "old skate" I was driving."

"Does he belong to you?" asked the stranger.

"I evaded his question by mumbling something about our trying the horse out for a friend who thought of buying him, as he had been told the horse was very fast."

"'Well,' said he, 'I did not want to insult you, but I don't think that wreck could cover a mile in 17 minutes, and I wouldn't give you $50 for harness, horse, and all.'"

"'I think he can do better, and is worth more than that,' said I. Chatting in this fashion we jogged along, he telling me how badly my friend would get stuck if he bought the gelding. Finally, he said, 'Why, this pacer of mine has only got a mark of about 2:24, and I'll bet any amount you can't stay with me for an eighth of a mile.' At last it was settled that when we struck the Speedway we should have a little go just to settle the controversy. You can imagine the outcome. As soon as Robert J. struck the dirt road up went his head and ears. My acquaintance gave the nod to go, and I held Robert J. in so as to let him get a good start. When he had a couple of hundred yards lead, he turned to look back at me with a broad grin on his face. Then I turned Robert J. loose. In an instant he was not only on even terms with my horsy friend's pacer, but had passed him like a shot from a gun. A more astonished man you never saw. I learned later that he had pulled up his horse at the curb and inquired of a newspaper man the name, mark, and breeding of the gelding that had dropped him so quickly. When he learned he simply thanked his informant, turned about, and jogged home. I haven't run across him on the road since, and I don't suppose he is anxious to meet me, for I had apparently swallowed his horse wisdom without a murmur."

The "Tip" of a Stock Exchange Phantom.

SOME persons have been known to say that Wall Street has no sentiment. Some other persons answer that such a remark indicates that somebody's margin must have been wiped out in a panic, or somebody's loans must have been sold out by his banker, or somebody's fruit stand must have been overturned by a pack of mischief-seeking messengers of men. However that may be, some persons hold to the belief that Wall Street has sentiment and plenty of it.

One of the customers whose slender margin of cash and pyramided "paper profits" disappeared suddenly one stormy day in May and who have not been seen since in their haunts of the months of the bull market wandered down town shortly before midnight recently and stood in the moonlight looking at the nearly demolished structure where the Stock Exchange so long had its home. The name of this individual hardly counts. He may be called John C. Martin, although in the heyday before the panic he signed himself J. Cagliostro Martini.

As John tells the story, he had not been drinking on the night of his visit to the half vanished building, and when the clock in old Trinity struck twelve he saw a black shrouded figure, half bull and half bear, approaching him. John says the strange being spoke to him with a voice as seductive as that of his former broker, who persuaded him to "buy Erie, for it's going to 50, I hear" the day before the panic. The phantom—John says it was too real to be a phantom—beckoned him to follow and led the way to the very top of the last brick wall standing and there taking its seat talked to him of the days long gone and those newly fled.

As he listened he seemed to see the old Exchange floor again. "Black Friday" with its widespread ruin and Jay Gould's Northwestern "corner" formed part of the story of the phantom, nor did the history end until the Flower panic was lived again and the "pink pajama" initiation of H. Archibald Pell last Fall was re-enacted before his eyes. As the gold and ivory Christmas gavel of President Keppler sounded "taps" on the last day in the old building, John heard the phantom telling him to back Keene's horse Conroy in the Brooklyn Handicap, which John says he did. He also says that he has lost all ambition to be a financier.

"When you back the ponies," he explains, "even if you lose, you see how it happened."

The night watchman says there is no such thing as a phantom haunting the old "stamping ground" of the bulls and bears, but John swears that the creature from whom he got the tip on Conroy was the disembodied spirit of the old Exchange.

Hard on the Dog.

John Hamilton is a precocious youth of three years or thereabout, who lives on a hill over in New Jersey. John Hamilton's father, who is not so much older that he would attract attention in a crowd of octogenarians, is in the electrical business, and he takes a great interest in everything mechanical. He waxes eloquent occasionally, even in the family circle, on the subject of dynamos, automobiles, motors, &c. And John pere, besides owning John Hamilton, also owns a St. Bernard dog, with which the child occasionally romps. The other day the boy and the dog were together, and, in part, echoing some of the epithets that he had heard his elders use, John Hamilton addressed his canine companion thus:

"You're a loafer; you're a rascal; you're no good; you ain't worth your salt—you—you're a—dynamo! You're—you're an automobile! You're a wehicle!"

BEAVERKILL TROUT ANGLING SEASON

Canary-Colored Flies Are the Best Lures—The Brown Shark of the Trout Streams.

SOME of the results of trout fishing—fly casting—in the streams of the Ulster County watershed, including the Beaverkill, Willowemoc, and Neversink, have been proof of the fallibility of angling entomological lore, as it has been uniformly difficult to discover the taking "color" in making up casts of flies. The presence of large fish high up the streams and their absence in the lower reaches and rips, and success of the most marked and gratifying character at points usually passed by in wading, have also been marked characteristics of the season.

Taking the Beaverkill as a typical river of the district reached by the Ontario and Western Railroad system, good luck has been the rule at and above the Tannery at Beaverkill Village, and the exception below to the junction of the Beaverkill and the Willowemoc at Rockland. The splendid waters at Craig-y-Clare, Hornbeck's, and the Westfield Flats furnished, up to last week, poor sport. The smaller stream from the mill above Turnwood bridge down through the Odell preserve to Wittell's, Murdock's, Towse's, Hoag's, Harvey Hotchkiss's, "Ed" Davidson's, Sprague's, Voorhess's, Jersey's, and places of less note, yielded handsome creels of fish that were over the average in size and condition. With swamps and all other natural reservoirs and tributaries welling over with water from the extraordinary Spring precipitation, fine weather would little reduce the volume of the stream, and it should keep up in ideal angling shape far toward the end of the season.

The trout caught in the Beaverkill have been brown or European trout—Salmo fario—and the Eastern American brook trout or charr—Salvelinus fontinalis—with now and then a rainbow trout—Salmo irideus. The brown trout have run from 9 to 17 inches and the brook trout from the legal limit, 6 inches, to 11 inches. The rainbows averaged 9 inches. There has been no record made for monster brown trout so far. They have in former seasons been taken of a weight of 8 pounds.

Indeed, few of these big fellows have been seen this year. They are, in fact, ill-viewed by those who derive benefit from taking care of the angling on the Beaverkill on account of their voracity. One such freshwater shark will dominate a pool, and in turn gobble up all the other trout in it, so that when discovered, he is, in one way or another, legally or illegally, "removed." As to the trout indigenous to the stream, no doubt some large ones remain. In a day's catch, the average is three brown trout to two American trout. The latter segregate; are found in side rills or shallow, purling riffs. The small fellows are nuisances, as they are often "fly crazy," and those under six inches must, under the law, be returned whence they are taken. Few anglers creel rainbow trout except to show as curiosities. Beautiful as they are when alive, their colors fade in death and they are almost unfit for the table.

Sport has been fair on the lakes along the Beaverkill, and in each the trout have made a distinct gain in weight and condition since the season of 1900. S. D. Coykendall's Beecher and Alder Lakes, Balsam Lake, Sands Pond, Hodge Pond at Emmonsville, Orchard Lake, Huggins's Pond, and De Bruce Davidson's lake above Beaverkill Village may be cited as proof that care or judicious stocking will provide the best of game food fish with lots of fight. The brown trout on the Huggins Pond have thrived to a wonder, and average 1¾ pounds, against 1½ pounds last year. Davidson's American trout last year averaged three-quarters of a pound; this year the average is 1 pound 6 ounces. Of all these waters only Sands Pond is public. At the others, either a fee or a permit is necessary.

The question of artificial flies has this season been an embarrassing one. Never have trout been so puzzling or capricious in taste. The standard lure has been the Cahill of the Harry Prichard-Van Patten type. But the taking color has been yellow of the canary tinge. Professors have done well with the gold tinsel picked off the body. A phenomenal catch was made with a Parmechenee Belle on a No. 8 hook with the scarlet snipped off with scissors. Another angler used a silver gnat of the Prichard-Stalknecht type, with small gray wings and bushy gray hackles, bought as a "Silver Doctor" at a Livingston Manor store. Theodore Gordon's golden brown spinner gave excellent returns, and one large broad-daylight catch was made with a white miller on a No. 10 hook. Standard flies, such as coachman, Abbey, grizzly king, Beaverkill, Montreal, queen of the water, Imbrie, brown hackle, and cow dung raised few if any fish. The Lowery did fairly well. No angler on the stream had floating flies. A record would have been made with them, especially with green and brown drakes and several of the duns.

The experiment of stocking the Beaverkill and other streams in its neighborhood with brown trout has been closely watched, and anglers of experience pronounce it a success. Like the brook trout, all over 9 inches long are ungalatable when broiled or fried. Those under this length should not be fried in lard, but in butter, or still better, in good olive oil. All trout that are broiled should have the best of bacon between each fish. Trout above 9 inches should be boiled or baked in cream, with proper seasoning. Boiled trout can be eaten best with Hollandaise sauce made sharp, and tarragon vinegar should be used instead of ordinary vinegar. Boiled trout cold, with mayonnaise sauce, is not to be despised. If the sauce is well made and the fish boiled and allowed to get cold it is equal if not superior to salmon. The dish is appreciated when Rhine wine or a good Barsac or Graves accompanies it, and the traditional green peas and cucumber salad are appreciated as accessories.

VOLUNTARY ANTIQUITIES.

HIDDEN in the down-town office of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, at 146 Broadway, is the nucleus of an interesting museum of Revolutionary antiquities. Upon the walls hang a number of engraved portraits of the men who laid the foundations of this Republic. Yet most of the members are practically ignorant of the curiosities in the collection, and the limited accommodations afford no room to display them prominently.

The relics are not all of Revolutionary origin. For purposes of comparison, it may be interesting to state that the extremes lie between an old Revolutionary hat and a silver plate made from a five-peseta piece found on the little Spanish gunboat, Isla de Luzon, sunk by Admiral Dewey in the harbor of Manila. The Revolutionary hat is almost obscured in the dark corner of a bookcase. It is an odd-looking specimen of the military style prevalent over a century ago, but it bears evidence of having seen good service upon the head of some worthy patriot whose activity in the war has given his present day descendants the pleasure of being enrolled as Sons of the Revolution. The hat was presented a short time ago by Alfred S. Hawley, and the faded remnant of a gilt cockade is still preserved on one side, with a brass button stamped with the figure of an eagle.

Close by this curio lies the reminder of the naval fight at Manila. The silver plate which was once a Spanish coin is attached to a gavel made from teakwood taken from the wreck of the Cristobal Colon, destroyed in Santiago Harbor July 3, 1898. The gavel was presented to the society by William L. Cowan, and was used by President Talimadge at one of the annual dinners. Another interesting gavel has for its head a piece of wood from the old battleship Kearsarge, which was wrecked in Southern waters a few years ago, while the handle is made from wood used in the old Dutch church at Tarrytown, erected in 1683.

A plain piece of wood which suggests future gavel possibilities came from the old Nathan Hale schoolhouse, in East Haddam, Conn., which was purchased by the society last year and presented to the Connecticut Society for preservation. The wood was given by Richard Henry Green, who was chiefly instrumental in saving the schoolhouse from destruction, and with it he gave the old doorlatch, which probably responded many a time to the hand of the young martyr spy when he became a teacher in East Haddam Village immediately after being graduated from Yale.

A leather canteen, so aged and rotten that one side has completely fallen away, is one of the special treasures that the visitor may look at but not handle. So rotten is the leather that the merest touch might destroy the last vestige of the canteen's appearance. Additional value is centred around this relic from the fact that it was discovered several years ago in the historic Fraunces's Tavern, at the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets.

More picturesque than these rarities is a Washington memorial pitcher, nine inches in height and six inches in diameter. It is of white porcelain ware and decorated in black with mourning emblems, commemorative of the death of George Washington in 1799. On one side is a monumental shaft with a bust of Washington, while weeping at the base is a woman and the figure of the American eagle with drooping wings and bowed head. On the other side are warlike and allegorical figures, surmounted by an eagle less dejected in appearance than his mate, and over all are the words, "Peace and Plenty and Independence."

The death of Washington called forth a number of pitchers, cups, and plates decorated with tokens of mourning, and perfect specimens are now very rare. The one owned by the Sons of the Revolution was found in South Carolina and purchased by the Board of Governors.

Among the framed objects, besides portraits and Revolutionary War maps, is an excellent copy of The Boston Gazette and Country Journal of March 12, 1770. A column of news on the front page illustrates the Revolutionary spirit then rife in the country, and one feature of the news is particularly interesting as showing that the boycott was vigorously resorted to in that time for the purpose of enforcing the will of the majority. Several merchants in Boston and neighboring towns had refused to abide by the resolutions made by most of the tradesmen not to import any British goods until the obnoxious stamp duties should be repealed by Parliament. To punish the merchants who continued to import goods from Great Britain the Freeholders of the town of Roxbury met on March 5 and denounced the objectionable shopkeepers in the following resolution:

"We do with the utmost abhorrence and detestation view the little, mean, and sordid conduct of a few traders in this province who have and do still import British goods contrary to agreement, and having discovered that they are governed by a selfish spirit and are regardless of and deaf to the miseries and calamities which threaten these people, voted, that John Barnard, James McMasters, Patrick McMasters, John Mein, Nathaniel Rogers, William Jackson, Theophilus Lulle, John Taylor, and Ame and Elizabeth Cummings, all of Boston; Israel Williams, Esq., and son of Hatfield, and Henry Barre of Marlborough, are of this number. We do hereby declare that we will not buy the least article of anything of said persons ourselves or suffer any acting for or under us to buy of them, neither shall we buy of those that shall buy or exchange any article of goods with them, that to the end the generations which are yet unborn may know who they were that laughed at the distresses and calamities of their people, and instead of striving to save their country when in imminent danger, did strive to render ineffectual a virtuous and commendable plea, the names of these ingrates shall be annually read at a March meeting."

Among the portraits are several fine ones of Washington, one being a queer Italian engraving of 1818. Samuel P. Avery has given a magnificent etching of Franklin and a large engraving of the death of Montgomery from the painting by Trumbull. There are two or three Revolutionary broadsides, and an unsigned set of Pennsylvania Continental money in the original sheet, uncut, showing specimens of the $60, $50, $40, $30, $20, $8, $7, and $5 varieties.

"We have made no special effort to collect these relics," said Secretary Morris P. Ferris. "They have all been given from time to time by members who believe that they ought to be preserved by a Revolutionary society. We have the nucleus of a good museum, but all we want is more room. With larger accommodations our collection would undoubtedly be augmented by many fine treasures. The subject of securing a permanent home has been quietly discussed for some time, and the indications are that these hopes may be realized in the near future."

AN ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS.

AT a meeting of the Xavier Alumni Sodality last Sunday in the college building adjoining St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, one of the members, in making an after-breakfast speech, recited his experience on a recent visit to Ireland. He began by saying that he was "born in his native country," and related that he was requested to visit a parish school and say a few words to the boys about the great inducements held out to them in America.

Not being in the habit of addressing boys, he was puzzled as to what he should say. On entering the schoolroom he saw a sign on the door which read "Push." The idea immediately struck him that this would be good advice to give to the boys if they would succeed in America; they must have "push." So he told them about the great and boundless West, the beautiful sunny South, the great metropolis of New York, and the noble sons of Erin who have been raised to prominence in business and politics in America.

"But, boys," he said, "there is one essential you must possess to get along in New York, and that is the one simple word you see painted on your school door." At this moment a little fellow sitting over near the entrance, looked up at the door and yelled out "Pull!"

HISTORIC CITY ISLAND

Opening of the New Steel Bridge May Stimulate Interest in a Section Long Neglected.

THOUGH probably the only suburb better known to the lovers of outdoor life than City Island is Coney Island, little is known historically by the average New Yorker about this delightful spot. In former years it was a typical fishing village, but the old farmhouses and dwellings have almost entirely been replaced by hotels, clubhouses, and cottages, and in place of the fishing smacks and oyster boats that once anchored in East Chester Bay is the fleet of the Harlem Yacht Club. But the final blow to the antiquity of the spot will be the opening of the new steel bridge connecting City Island with the mainland, which will probably take place with appropriate exercises on July 4. This structure will replace the old wooden bridge that for years has done service. The draw of the old bridge was formerly used on the old Harlem River bridge at Third Avenue, and was removed to City Island when the first steel structure was built across the Harlem River at this point.

On one occasion this wooden draw was swept from its pivot pier and went floating down the Harlem with several people and a horse and carriage upon it. Capt. John N. Munson was in charge of the bridge at that time, and he rescued the draw and its passengers as it was nearing the mouth of the Harlem Kills, one of the most dangerous points in the Harlem River. Since that time two bridges have been built over the Harlem at Third Avenue, but the old wooden draw is still doing service at City Island.

To tell the bicyclist, the angler, the horseman or the yachtsman of to-day that those who were conspicuous in the creation of the Republic planned to make of City Island a great commercial metropolis would undoubtedly provoke expressions of incredulity, and yet such is the fact, for nearly a century and a half ago the little territory was laid out into city lots and a system of piers and warehouses was projected for the accommodation of the great trade of the Indies, which the men of that time reasoned was certain to come to that ideal location for a trading, manufacturing, and maritime city.

In 1666 Mr. Thomas Pell is recorded as having applied for letters patent from the Crown, creating the manor of Pelham, embracing the territory vaguely described as between the Bronx and the Connecticut Rivers and covering a strip of land some miles back from the shore and the islands lying upon the tract before the mainland.

These included the island of Minnefords or Minifers, or Minnewit, names variously given to the Indians who had peopled the place before the advent of the white man. The official records of New York State and of Westchester County say that this island of Minnefords was the present City Island, and the term Great Minnefords is occasionally used now in legal documents relating to the island. Thomas Pell and his nephew, John Pell, secured the royal patent or title to the territory claimed and for some time were owners of the entire tract. On Dec. 11, 1687, John Pell sold the island to John Smith of the town of Buckslands, and though William Pate and Robert Godfrey made some pretensions of having prior claim, their title seems to have melted away in haze. In 1700 the island passed into the possession of William Euerdon and Gabriel Umbriel, who disposed of it to Samuel Dodge, who in turn sold it to Samuel Rodman, the owner of Rodman's Neck, as the mainland adjoining it was then and is now known. Rodman is recorded as having paid £2,300 for the island.

On June 1, 1755, he leased the Island of Minnefords to John Jones of Jamaica, "for an annual payment of Five Shillings and one pepper corn if the same shall be lawfully demanded."

In 1761 the island passed into the possession of Joseph and Benjamin Palmer, and in May, 1763, Gov. Cadwalader, Captain General and Governor General in Chief of the Province of New York, conveyed to Benjamin Palmer letters patent "for 400 feet of land under water from high water mark round Minnefords Island, which patent recognizes the plan of the island, and that it was made by the Surveyor General."

It is recorded that Palmer paid £2,730 for his rights, and having an eye to business he promptly divided the island into thirty equal parts, selling twenty-six parts to a company. The company then divided their property into 4,500 building lots, 25x100, for the purpose of creating a trading centre to be known as City Island, and fixed the price of the lots at £10 each. When this plan was devised a ferry "for man or men" was established between Rodman's Neck and the island at the point where the new steel bridge is being built.

After the Revolution the islanders did not seem to prosper, and it is only within the last few years that they have shown signs of activity and improvement, which is mainly due to the discovery of the spot by bicyclists and yachtsmen. The old wooden bridge, which will soon be torn away, was opened Dec. 1, 1873, much of the material used in its construction being taken from the wreck of the frigate North Carolina.

The one relic of former days that now remains on the island, and which proves a great drawback, is the little one-track, one-horse road, with its tiny bob-tailed cars that runs through the main street of the island and carries passengers to and from Bartow Station on the Suburban Branch of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, about two miles from the island. This railroad has probably stood more ridicule than any other line of cars in the United States. Nevertheless, it is a money maker, and so crowded are the four cars that comprise the rolling stock of the system that the fishermen who frequent the islands by the hundreds on Sunday mornings are frequently seen riding on the roof. In Summer the cars rarely miss a train, but in Winter the line is blocked about half the time. An effort has been made to obtain a franchise to run a trolley road along the present route, but the Park Commissioners have refused to grant it on the ground that it would traverse a public park.

Treasures of a Book Sarcophagus in Grand View.

COZILY ensconced in a gravelike vault adjoining a quiet little home at Grand View, on the west shore of the Hudson, is one of the most remarkable libraries in the United States. Its owner is G. M. Williamson, a retired merchant. From the four corners of the globe he has gathered in his treasures. Rare first editions, original documents, and manuscripts of priceless value are his, and from their sepulchral storehouse light streams upon many a disputed point in literary history.

Perhaps no more quaint habitation for a book collection was ever devised than this library vault. It is an original idea with its genial and very original owner. It is entered from the ground floor of his home. The entrance is blocked when its owner is absent by a heavy steel door, with a combination like that of a huge bank vault. The walls rise from the four sides to a height of perhaps ten feet, the dimensions of the little room being about ten by twelve feet. There is one window, and it is barred, like those of a prison.

The residence adjoining the vault—for the home is distinctly an incident to this library—might burn to the ground and not a trace of fire could get into that book sarcophagus. It is built of brick and cement, so amalgamated that the structure has all the firmness of solid stone. The storms may rage and the winds blow, but this solemn structure will surely stand.

Mr. Williamson was born in New York about fifty years ago, and was born with the collecting instinct. He began collecting shipping cards about twenty years ago, and then he became assiduous in the accumulation of foreign postage stamps. Now he is a bibliophile. He is, indeed, quite willing to be classed with Eugene Field and other genial souls as a bibliomaniac.

He has collected his treasures from catacombs and mountains. A collection of tissue paper letter press copies of a series of letters written by Benjamin Franklin with his own hand came to this collector from an unheard-of source in Vienna, Austria, and an almost perfect copy of that rarest of the rare—the first edition of Hawthorne's story, "Fanshawe," was garnered from a forgotten teapot in an ancient cupboard in a lowly home in Providence, R. I. From whatever source these jewels come this collector rejoices in their possession, and exhibits them to his friends with the same delicious pride that a mother displays in her first-born babe.

This copy of "Fanshawe" is a treasure of exceptional value. At a recent auction sale in Boston this unpretentious little volume, dingy and unknown to fame for any literary superiority, was bid in for $410. The book appeared anonymously in 1828 from the press of Marsh & Capen, Boston. Little notice was bestowed upon it, and in later years Hawthorne himself tried to suppress it. The recently discovered story of Hawthorne's, entitled "My Wife's Novel," is understood to tell the story of the publication of "Fanshawe."

A copy of the first edition of "The Scarlet Letter," the copy which Hawthorne himself owned and had in his library, is also in this wonderful vault. In this book there is a pencilled footnote to the reference in the preface of "The Scarlet Letter" to the old Inspector who officiated at the storied Salem Custom House. This note reads:

"I myself have often been the recipient of his tit-bits, and my children also. This is my gratitude for it.—Note by Author."

In this collection there is another "Scarlet Letter" first edition which James T. Fields gave to Bayard Taylor, and also a copy of this edition published in paper covers.

What is also exceptionally rare is a letter from Hawthorne to William B. Pike, an intimate friend, in which interesting light is thrown upon a number of subjects. This letter has never been published, and in part it is as follows:

"In your letter you seem in doubt what would be the feeling and conduct of the President [Hawthorne's friend, Franklin Pierce,] in case certain matters should be communicated to him by your enemies. In my opinion they would not hurt you in the least. He is entirely above any miserable vindictiveness of that sort, and even as a matter of policy he would never think of disturbing you, but there is nothing small or mean in his feelings whatever there may be in his intellect. Should you ever see reason to apprehend any difficulty see him and talk to him frankly. * * * It turns my stomach to think of that Salem Custom House. Oh! Pike, how can you suck your swill at such an office? I wish I could blot out from my mind all memory of the years I spent there. God bless my enemies, say I. If it had not been for their kind services I might have been in the surveyor's room till this day."

This letter was dated at Edinburgh on Jan. 6, 1854.

Occupying a frame in Mr. Williamson's vault is the original agreement between Hawthorne and the publishers, James Monroe and George Nichols, providing for the publication of the section series of "Twice Told Tales." The document is dated Oct. 11, 1841. It provided that 1,500 copies of the book should be issued, for which the author should be paid 10 per cent. of the retail selling price.

A large number of the tales Hawthorne wrote appeared in The Token, an annual that S. B. Goodrich published in Boston in the thirties. Some of these, such as "The Gentle Boy," appeared anonymously. In this collection there is an almost complete set of the numbers of The Token. Literary experts have for years studied these stories in The Token, many of them being of unidentified authorship, with a view to discovering internal evidences of Hawthorne's handiwork. Mr. Williamson has been assiduous in this study. He has, in fact, what is believed to be the only existing complete set of The Token. Collectors and publishers seek his quaint library for guidance and illumination. He himself is an enthusiastic Hawthorne lover, and has discovered a number of previously unknown Hawthorne stories.

A strange literary curiosity in this library is a volume of poems entitled "Scenes in the Life of the Saviour," published in Boston in 1845. In the book are two poems by Hawthorne, one called "Walking on the Sea," the other "The Star of Calvary." These verses are not included in Hawthorne's collected works, and very little if any other verse is known.

The first publication of the "Liberty Tree," which in the Arnold sale brought $48, was in a little 16mo volume which bowed to the world in 1841. "Grandfather's Chair," another 16mo, brought $60 in the Arnold sale, and "Famous Old People," which was published similarly, sold for $45. In Mr. Williamson's collection are all of these rare treasures.

Of priceless value is the original manuscript of "The Ancestral Footsteps," which is also reposing in this book sarcophagus. It is written in small, almost illegible penmanship on the pages of an old-fashioned journal, both sides of the paper being used. It was written in Edinburgh and is dated April, 1858. The manuscript came from the collection of George Parsons Lathrop, who married Hawthorne's daughter Rose. Few American manuscripts are so valuable as those of Hawthorne, the most precious, of course, being that of "The Scarlet Letter," which is in the library of Mrs. James T. Fields in Boston. Mr. Williamson also has the original manuscript of "Feathertop."

The Hawthorne first editions, in the possession of this collector, are complete and unique in their completeness. In addition to the rarities already mentioned there is a pamphlet edition of the "Mosses from an Old Manse," in two parts, with the original paper covers that book lovers adore. These "Mosses" are very, very scarce. There is, too, the paper edition of "The Celestial Railroad," a copy of which at the Arnold sale brought $124. There is again the paper-bound "Journal of an African Cruiser."

These and other volumes in the collection, if sold, would bring a fortune. But ask this book collector what his library is worth, and he will answer you:

"I don't know. My library would not seem what it is if every book was labeled with its cost price. I refuse to remember what many of my best things cost me."

Ask him about some particular rarity, one of those delicacies the cost of which the bibliophile will scarcely admit to his closest friend; mention the possible extravagance—even the folly of such an expenditure, and the answer comes right from the heart:

"Ah! It comes high, but I must have it."

Among the things that this bibliophile felt that he must have was a complete collection of Stevenson. This does not mean an up-to-date, uniformly bound set, but the vari-colored, big or little, paper or cloth bound copies of the very first editions that came from the presses. And, like all book collectors who feel that they simply must have things, Mr. Williamson succeeded. He has Stevensons from Scotland, Stevensons from Samoa, Stevensons from the amateur press of Lloyd Osborne in California.

More precious than gold is a set of Stevenson's which was once owned by Miss Alison Cunningham, who nursed Stevenson as an infant. In one of these volumes, a copy of "An Inland Voyage," there is this note to Miss Cunningham:

My Dear Cunning: If you had not taken as much trouble with me all the years of my childhood, this little book would never have been written. Many a long night you sat up with me when I was ill. I wish I could hope, by way of return, to amuse a single evening for you with my little book! But whatever you may think of it, I know you will continue to think kindly of

THE AUTHOR."

There are nine of these volumes. "A Child's Garden of Verses" was dedicated to her. Copies of the first editions of "Memories and Portraits," "Weir of Hermiston," and "The Vailima Letters" were given to Miss Cunningham after Stevenson's death by the author's mother. Mr. Williamson secured these volumes almost by accident from a London book dealer. Just about the time he got them a London newspaper, in speaking of them, said editorially: "It is really of national importance that they should be preserved in some public library or museum. We think it is a pity such tender souvenirs should pass into alien hands." These stories were catalogued as being for sale in a list issued by Walter T. Spencer, the London book dealer. But just after the catalogue went to press Mr. Williamson bagged his game. The list reached America in due time, and while Mr. Williamson was bounding homeward on the ocean American book collectors were cabling offers of extravagant prices for these volumes. Experiences like that are what make a book collector's heart beat with exceeding joy.

Among the other Stevensons in this collection is a two-volume edition of "The New Arabian Nights," a copy which the author presented to Philip Hamerton. There is also a presentation copy of "Familiar Studies." There is a set of the little pamphlets Lloyd Osborne printed, bearing Stevenson's name. Among these are "Moral Emblems," "Black Canyon," "The Graver and the Pen," &c. There is one of the six copies of "The Master of Ballantrae," printed here in advance of the English publication, afterward revised, and it is not at all "The Master of Ballantrae" that appears in sets of Stevenson to-day.

Few Stevenson lovers know that any of his stories were ever published in the native language of the Samoans. Yet it is true that "The Bottle Imp" was so published, and Mr. Williamson has a copy of this queer paper. Stevenson is called "Tusi Tala"—a teller of tales. Rarer still is a copy of the little paper, "The Surprise," which Lloyd Osborne printed on his boy's press. It is not artistic, the ink is unevenly distributed, the type did queer acrobatic turns, but this fragile bit of paper is yet very precious to the bibliophile.

In this vault you will also find a copy of The Australian Star, a newspaper with the queerest kind of a picture of Stevenson in it. Here is one of the six copies—the only six printed—of "South Seas." After these six had been printed, it was decided to syndicate the story, and it never appeared in book form until after periodicals from Dan to Beersheba had published it. And how precious is this first edition! Another treasure is a copy of "An Appeal to the Clergy," with Stevenson's autograph presentation to C. B. Foote.

Familiar as Poe's "Raven" is to all readers, few of them know in what manner it was first published. In this Grandview collection is a copy of the first publication of this remarkable poem. It is on the fifth page, subordinate to much matter that has long since been forgotten, of the edition of The New York Mirror for Saturday, Feb. 8, 1845. The corner of Nassau and Ann Streets was the place of publication. The poem itself was printed in agate type, and over it appeared this notice:

We are permitted to copy (in advance of publication) from the second number of The American Review, the following remarkable poem by Edgar Allan Poe. In our opinion it is the most effective single example of "fugitive poetry" ever published in this country; and unsurpassed in English poetry for subtle conception, masterly ingenuity of versification, and consistent sustaining of imaginative lift and pokerishness.

In an inner compartment of a tiny iron safe in a corner of this quaint library is the original manuscript of Poe's tale of "Dr. Tarr and Professor Fether." The manuscript contains several thousand words, but it is all on a continuous strip of paper and wound on a scroll—brown and primitive. Here, too, is a very rare paper cover copy of Poe's "Tales," published by Wiley & Putnam in 1845.

It is strange what light a forgotten letter may throw upon a man's life. Peculiarly strange is the suggestion one gets from a letter in this collection—an unpublished letter—from Henry D. Thoreau to George A. Thatcher. From Bangor, Me., he wrote, mentioning that he had been paid $25 for a lecture, and toward the end of the letter occurs this significant passage:

"Of Helen I have no better news. She is not very uncomfortable and still seems to enjoy the day. I do not wish to foresee what change may take place in her condition or in my own."

Who, friends of Thoreau ask, is this Helen? Was she a part of an unknown romance in Thoreau's strange life?

Here we find also a complete set of the writings of the Brontës—all first editions. Here is Mary Howitt's copy of the first edition of "Jane Eyre." Here is a copy of the second edition containing the dedication to Thackeray, not in the first edition. Here is the very rare "Tenant of Wildfell Hall," bound in boards, with its pages uncut. When Mr. Williamson took this to prominent London book collectors they told him there was no such thing as an edition of this character. But a bibliophile delights to show people how they are wrong in matters of this kind.

In this collection there are a number of letters from Charlotte Brontë. In one of them she writes to a correspondent: "You seem to think you know who Shirley is. Who do you think the Moores represent?" Here, too, is a strange copy of Thomas à Kempis's celebrated volume. There is the date on the flyleaf, and under it Charlotte Brontë writes this:

"Charlotte Brontë's book. This book was given to me in July, 1826. It is not certainly known who is the author, but it is generally supposed that Thomas à Kempis is. I saw a reward of £10,000 offered in The Leeds Mercury to any one who would state to a certainty who the author is."

A complete set of George Eliot first editions, an almost complete set of Dickens, rare Lowells, Longfellows, Lewis Carrolls, Kiplings, and other treasures numerous and wonderful gaze calmly at you from the shelves of this quiet bookgrave. Presentation copies of Walt Whitman's books, Thackerays, Hardings, autograph letters from Field, unpublished poems by Kipling, those and more are there.

The treasures which the collector places above all prices are notably three. There is a copy of Maria Lowell's poems, privately printed. This copy was given by James Russell Lowell to a friend of his, and from that friend it went to Mr. Williamson. Then there is a four-volume set of "Don Quixote" from the library of George Washington. It contains the Washington bookplate in every volume, and Washington's autograph in each. The set is bound in calf, and is well thumbed. Finally and almost above all there is an autograph letter from Martha Washington, who seldom wrote letters at all. She writes to a friend about simple, homely topics, and refers reverentially to Washington as "the President," although his term of office had expired several months before the letter was written.

IVY LEE.

His Ideal And The Reality.

THEY were discussing what he was pleased to term the art of acting.

"I hold," he asserted, "that acting is the combination of a high ideal with genuine technical expression."

"That sounds like a book," said his friend, "but I guess you know. But will it work in practice?"

"Certainly. It has been my rule ever since I began to act. True, thus far, I have only appeared as an amateur. But the notices I have received for my work in 'The Marble Heart,' 'The Lady of Lyons,' 'Richard III.,' and the other classics that our society has presented for the art lovers of Brooklyn indicate that I am on the right track. Now that I have a professional engagement, I will proceed in the same way. As a result you will see me forge ahead of those who, with more experience, yet lack a proper ideal."

The man with ideals reported to the theatre an hour later, where he had been informed some one was needed in a hurry.

"Oh, you are the young man who is going to help us out," said the stage manager. "Two of my actors struck on me, and I had to have some one at once. Are you a quick study?"

The youth murmured something about having memorized the part of Othello in three hours.

'Um, I guess you'll do. Now I'll tell you what I want. In the first act you come on as an Indian. There's your dress. Just pile on the yellow grease and plenty of rouge. That feather headdress will make it all right. All you've got to do is to run on with the other braves. At the first gun shot you are killed. Just drop to the stage. There's a dark change, so you'll be able to get off at once. Rush to your dressing room and get into this Mexican suit. You are on for the picture at the end of the act.

"As soon as the curtain is down, black up for the 'coon' servant. You'll have to hustle, for you are discovered at the rise of the curtain. The set will show a potato patch on the O. P. side. Take that rake and be at work. When the overseer comes on and points off, you say, 'Yes, Sah—Ahm goin' do hit raht away, Sah.' That gets a laugh, because your laziness has been spoken of all through the first act. But you don't move until he yells at you three times. Then you walk off as slowly as possible.

"You bring in a letter later—the property man will tell you the right moment, and as soon as you make your exit, go to your dressing room and make up for a bear. That's the fur suit over there. The leading lady will be standing in the prompt entrance, and she'll tell you when to run on after her. Her shrieks won't leave you in any doubt. Just as you reach the middle of the stage the hero will meet you. You embrace him bear fashion and struggle. Finally, he gets his knife out and jabs you. Then fall with a thud and don't move. There's a little love scene between him and his sweetheart, whom he has rescued from your claws that finishes the act.

"For the next act, put on this red wig and that brass-buttoned coat. All you have to do is to stand attention until the guests for the big ball have filed on the stage. The comedy old man will come over to you and whisper loud enough for the audience to hear that he wants a drink. Then you go off together. For the end of the act you come on in your dress suit as one of the guests and stand up stage with a girl who will be here when I tell you to make the entrance.

"All I need you for in the last act is to stand here with me to help make shouts when the victory of our army is announced. I guess you understand, and will get through all right. There'll always be some one near you to push you about."

And, somehow or other, the young man forgot to say one word about his theories of art and the ideals.

Has Gen. Washington's Badge.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner has the gold emblem of the Society of the Cincinnati that was once owned by George Washington. Gen. Washington had it made to order in France just after the Revolution. Col. Gardiner displayed it pendant from a ribbon tied round his neck when unveiling the tablet to Washington at the Hall of Fame. He says he has had many offers of money for the emblem, some of them amounting to several thousand dollars.

The Return of The Drama

By JULIA WARD HOWE,
Author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

WHEN I first made acquaintance with Boston, the city did not contain a single theatre. A so-called revival of religion had led the public mind to disapprove strongly of both plays and players, and in the few buildings until that time open for dramatic performances lectures were given and religious services were held. The Tremont Theatre became the Tremont Temple, and the old theatre in Federal Street, in near proximity to both the Catholic Cathedral and to Dr. Channing's church, was rebaptized as "The Odeon." I myself attended a missionary meeting held there in 1837. Soon after my first residence in Boston the Museum opened its doors, and added to its meagre display of stuffed beauty, wax figures, and paintings poor in merit the lure of a temperance play called "The Drunkard." People from the surrounding country, I was told, would come in town to see the exhibit at the Museum, bringing their luncheons with them, and would stay to witness this highly moral drama without feeling obliged to accuse themselves of having entered "a wicked theatre."

An almost similar state of things existed in New York. The opera, which appeared there from time to time, was poorly supported by a fashionable set of people, supposed by the sober sort to be given over to worldliness. Heads of families in reputable church fellowship neither attended the theatre nor allowed their children to do so. I remember having heard that the rite of confirmation was withheld from several applicants on the ground that a certain Episcopal minister, afterward a Bishop of Massachusetts, did not want "any card-playing and play-going Christians at his communion table." Nevertheless, the drama had had its successes in America, and was destined to have them again.

The aesthetes of the Old World had their missionaries, and one of these, Ellen Tree, came to Boston in 1846. With some difficulty a hall of moderate size, then called the Melodeon, was arranged for her representations. Miss Tree was already married, and her husband, Charles Keene, acted with her in the "Hunchback" and other plays. A little later Macready availed himself of the same building, complaining, however, of the narrowness of the stage, which he found too restricted in size to admit of his performance of "King Lear." I first saw him in Byron's tragedy of "Werner," and with him a young woman of striking aspect, who seemed full of unusual power. This was Charlotte Cushman, then but little known to fame, yet destined to achieve brilliant success in the near future.

I suppose that all tyrannies, good and bad alike, provoke reaction in the community which endures them for a season. Soon after the time of which I have just spoken the Howard Athenaeum was opened, and within its walls Boston witnessed its first Italian opera. This was given by a very fine troupe from Havana, whose performances of "Ernani," "I Due Foscari," "Linda," and so on were of first-rate merit.

The spirit of revolt at which I have just hinted finally showed itself in the erection of a theatre of considerable size and of ample and luxurious appointments. The theatre was now evidently come to stay. The dedication of the new edifice was made an occasion of much importance. A prize had been offered for a suitable poem, and Thomas William Turner, a poet of rare merit and too rare production, was the recipient. The lines were read, if I mistake not, by John Gilbert. Scenes from Sheridan's "Rivals" and "The Beggar's Opera" followed.

The old Puritan custom of beginning the observance of the Sabbath on Saturday evening continued for some years to interdict the giving of plays on that evening. The performance therefore took place on Saturday afternoon. In process of time the ancient usage faded from the minds of men, and while the afternoon play was not discontinued, an evening performance was added to it.

The record of the Boston theatre is a memorable one. In reviewing it, one may trace all the steps by which the drama long decried in and banished from New England has ascended to the place which it now holds, and deservedly, among the agencies which delight and civilize mankind. One of these steps I discover in the coming of Rachel, the Queen of the tragic stage in France, and wherever else she appeared. She gave to a Puritan public the first view of that perfect grace and discipline which exalt the French stage above all others. The beautiful rendering of the part of Camille in "Les Horaces" was a revelation of passion at its white heat, fulfilling, never transgressing, the bounds of the true and beautiful. In Phèdre she wore the crown of a majesty dethroned by that destructive force which the ancients called Fate, but of which modern psychology finds the genesis in rampant imagination and undisciplined inclination. In Adrienne Lecouvreur we were constrained to follow her through the whole gamut of womanly passion. No one who saw and heard it could forget the scene in which, insulted by a peeress, her rival, and bidden to amuse the company by a recitation, she flung back the insult in the line: "Un front qui ne rougit jamais." ("A brow which never blushes.")

Tbither, too, came Edwin Booth, at first [illegible] for the [illegible] admirers of his father, but soon recognized as a true artist, and matchless as an interpreter of Shakespeare. Successful in all his performances, whether as Richelieu, Macbeth, or Richard, it was as Hamlet that he will be best remembered, for he did not act the part—he was Hamlet.

Another Edwin won much favor here. This was Edwin Forrest, whom I have heard described as "a man of genius in a bad school." I remember a performance of "Coriolanus" at the Boston Theatre in which, hearing the first lines of the principal part spoken behind the scenes, I could not help exclaiming: "Whose voice is that?" A friend seated beside me replied: "There is but one voice equal to that in this country. That other belongs to Daniel Webster." Forrest, the owner of the wonderful voice, now came upon the stage, and sustained throughout the play the forcefulness of his first impression.

A humble tribute to Forrest's power still lingers in my memory. A Scotch nurse, illiterate but shrewd, who was once in my employ, described to me a performance of Forrest's in "Othello," at which she had been present: "'Deed, Ma'am," said she, "when I saw how things was going at the last, I cried out: 'Oh, he'll kill her, he'll kill her! He is quite capable of it.'"

The fact that in these later days neither church member nor minister need fear to be discredited for having attended dramatic performances; that such a man as Bishop Potter of New York becomes a member of The Players Club in that city—these facts sufficiently show that the drama to-day is rehabilitated among us, and that the guardians of public morals think it wiser to keep watch over its tone and tendency than to forbid its presence.

We can somewhat understand its aspect in the view of our severe ancestors. They identified "play-going" with the vices of the corrupt society upon which they had turned their backs. The exigencies of their recent settlement called for strong muscles and busy hands. When the women of the family spun and wove its wool and linen, in addition to countless other tasks—when its men were imperatively needed at the forge or in the field, there was little time for the recreations of the stage. Moreover, the minds of our forefathers were much occupied with the drama of man's eternal destiny, and the vivid portraitures of this given from the Puritan pulpit in some degree satisfied that craving of the imagination to which the drama ministers.

In these happier days we are permitted to realize the majesty this art maintains and perpetuates. It brings before us the heroic aspect of human life, exhibiting its good and evil traits on a large scale and in a vivid light. Immortal as language are the beauties of the great dramatists. Ministers to this immortality are those who devote their talents to the interpretation of these beauties.

COULDN'T FOOL THESE GIRLS

It was a brand-new and enterprising advertising dodge that caused these two young women to think they had been "bunkoed" and likely to get into difficulties. The "dodge" consisted in a fifteen-minute vaudeville performance which one of the big retail houses put on in a room in its building to amuse customers and to make people talk about the store.

The two young women were from one of the suburbs of the city, and on the lookout for traps and sharpers. Having finished their shopping they were in the elevator and on their way out when the elevator man called:

"All out here to see the famous show!"

With the other passengers the two young women left the car, and found themselves in a little theatre. It was dimly lighted, had a small stage, a smaller orchestra, and chairs in which a number of people had seated themselves. Suddenly an idea occurred to one of the young women.

"Helene," she whispered to her companion, "this is some trap that we have fallen into. I know mamma told me of a similar case once. When she and papa were spending their honeymoon twenty-three years ago at Niagara Falls they went into a show that was all just as this is. On the outside there was a sign which said 'Entrance Free.' All went well until it came to going out, when there was another sign, 'Exit $1.' That is what this thing is, and I know it. Let's get out before the show begins."

They made at once for the door of the elevator shaft. "The show will begin in an instant," politely announced the attendant, at whom the young woman looked scornfully.

"You must think we are easy," said one of the girls, falling into slang to show that she was no ordinary proposition to be dealt with. "We know this dodge, and have seen it before."

Then both went down to the street feeling sure that they had escaped one of the shrewd "dodges" of a great city.

A Telephonic Joke.

First Telephone Girl (passing the regular morning joke over the wire to the nearest "Central")—Halloo, Central. Say, two men went into a restaurant and ate a Spring chicken. What call is that?

"Central" Girl—Give it up.

[illegible]

THE BURR-HAMILTON PISTOLS

Many Spurious Claims as to the Ownership of the Famous Weapons.

INTERMITTENTLY an article appears in the public prints not only describing the pistols used in the Burr-Hamilton duel fought at Weehawken July 11, 1804, but giving the name of their present owner, his residence, and a circumstantial account of how the historic weapons came into his possession.

There are now within the limits of the United States no less than six persons each of whom asserts that he is the sole and only proprietor of these weapons, that all other claims are spurious, and, generally speaking, a brace of ancient flintlocks are shown to prove the truth of the narrator's assertion. To some persons this sort of evidence is conclusive. Joe Willet, the landlord of the Maypole Inn, for instance, triumphantly showed a room in which the Prince Regent slept and then asked doubting Thomases to contradict his statement that the Maypole had entertained royalty, if they dared.

The latest descriptive account of the "sole and only" variety calls the weapons derringers, although the barrel of each is said to be thirteen inches long, whereas a derringer is the smallest firearm known, and can be carried with no greater inconvenience than arises from the carrying of a large-sized pocket knife.

"The genuine pistols with their handsome cases passed out of Col. Burr's possession many years before his death," says a recent writer.

They did; or rather it did, for only one of them was ever in Col. Burr's possession, and then for only a few minutes at a time—just so long the first time as it took him to exchange shots with J. B. Church; and just so long the second time as it took him to slay his distinguished antagonist, Alexander Hamilton, on the flats at Weehawken.

The same writer declares that the pistols were imported from England at the close of the Revolutionary War, their maker being the celebrated W. H. Mortimer, Gunmaker to His Majesty King George III., and that they were first used by him in a duel with Church in 1799.

It may be remarked in passing that Church was the challenged party in the duel referred to, which was also fought at Weehawken, and that as such he selected his own weapons. Burr never saw them until he reached the rendezvous. A lamentable ignorance of the code duello simply radiates through the statement that one man may challenge another and then not only select the kind of weapons to be used, but force his antagonist to fight with a firearm out of his own private collection.

The pistols used in the Burr-Church duel and in the Burr-Hamilton duel were indeed the same. They were also used in a duel in 1802 between Philip Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, and J. G. Ecker. Young Hamilton was killed as was his father on the same ground a little more than two years later. The pistols belonged to neither Hamilton nor Burr. They were the property of John B. Church, Hamilton's brother-in-law, and they remain in the Church family to this day.

It is well known that Col. Burr goaded Hamilton into fighting, challenged him, and accepted such weapons as, under the code, his enemy named. One would think from the article that has been quoted that Hamilton was even more passive than history has given him credit for being. It is true he did not fire at Burr, but on the other hand he didn't answer the challenge with the invitation "All right; come along, Col. Burr, bring your gun and kill me."

The pistols now belong to Major Richard Church, a son of Philip Church, and a grandson of John B. Church. The present owner inherited them from his father. They were purchased by John B. Church in London, in 1797, and when Col. Burr challenged him, he, being the challenged party, of course had a right to choice of weapons. Shots were exchanged, the ball from Church's pistol striking a button on Col. Burr's coat. Church was not hit.

The manner in which the weapons came to be used was natural and logical. Hamilton had married a daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler and so had Church. Of course, the fact that the Vice President of the United States had challenged one of the most distinguished publicists of the day was not only the "town talk," but the talk of the entire State. Hamilton was much in the company of his brother-in-law, arranging his affairs for a fatal issue of the meeting, which he fully expected, for at no time had he any intention of trying to kill his antagonist, and he knew Col. Burr to be a good shot.

The question of weapons came up and Hamilton asked the advice of Church. The latter was a duelist of some note, and from the time of accepting the challenge until he was carried off the field mortally wounded Hamilton was under his direction.

"Why not use the same weapon I fought Col. Burr with?" suggested Church. Hamilton was certainly not superstitious or he would have demurred, for his own son had been killed with one of the pistols. He readily adopted the suggestion.

If any further proof were needed that the weapons now owned by Major Church are the identical ones used in the meeting, it is found in the authentic report of Dr. David Hosack, attending surgeon at the duel. Under date of Aug. 17, 1804, Dr. Hosack wrote to his friend, William Coleman, giving a circumstantial account of how Hamilton [illegible] the nature of Hamilton's wound when first examined, the surgeon says:

"I observed to Mr. Pendleton (the wounded man's second) that the only chance of his reviving was to get him immediately upon the water. We therefore lifted him up and carried him out of the wood to the margin of the bank, where the bargemen aided us in conveying him to the boat, which immediately put off. * * * When we had got, as I should judge, about fifty yards from the shore, some imperfect efforts to breathe were for the first time manifest. In a few minutes he sighed and became sensible to the impression of the hartshorn and the fresh air of the water. He breathed; his eyes, hardly opened, wandered without fixing upon any object; to our great joy he at length spoke. 'My vision is indistinct,' were his first words. * * * His sight returned.

" * * * Soon after recovering his sight he happened to cast his eye upon the case of pistols, and observing the one that he had had in his hand lying on the outside, he said: 'Take care of that pistol; it is undischarged and still cocked; it may go off and do harm; Pendleton knows [attempting to turn his head toward him] that I did not intend to fire at him.' 'Yes,' said Mr. Pendleton, understanding his wish, 'I have already made Dr. Hosack acquainted with your wish as to that.'"

The foregoing extract from Dr. Hosack's letter, which is still in existence, ought to put at rest forever the story of "Burr's Pistols," which is as recurrent in newspaper literature as third day chills are to the malaria-stricken inhabitants of a swamp. Col. Burr may have owned pistols, scores of them, but he certainly did not own the brace which was used on July 11, 1804. If they had been his property they would not have been taken from the field by the Hamilton party, as they undoubtedly were. Pendleton being their custodian. They were later returned to Mr. Church, who never parted with them during his life.

The same pistols were afterward used in a duel between James Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., and Col. Kane of Philadelphia. Philip Church, father of the present owner of the weapons, was Wadsworth's second.

John B. Church was one of the greatest authorities on dueling of his day, a day in which the most honorable of men settled their difficulties upon the field of honor. About the year 1760 he engaged in a fight with an adversary in England, and, supposing he had slain his opponent, fled to France, and thence took ship for Boston, where he engaged in business as an underwriter. When the Revolutionary war broke out, although a comparatively newcomer, he warmly espoused the cause of the colonies, and, having been successful in business, supplied the patriot troops with food, clothing, and equipment, taking pay in the paper of the State. The profit was no doubt ample, as it turned out, but he risked not only his money but his life in taking the stand he did. When the war ended Massachusetts paper was at par. In the meantime he had married a daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, and with his family returned to England, where he was elected to Parliament, and lived on terms of intimacy with Pitt, Fox, and Burke, notwithstanding his support of the Revolutionary movement in America.

Parton's comparatively recent publication, the first defense of Aaron Burr that a writer of standing has attempted, revived interest in the famous meeting which cost Hamilton his life and the Vice President of the United States his reputation. It is but natural now that with the date of the tragedy nearly one hundred years in the past, public opinion should begin to divide itself as to the merits of the controversy. For more than a generation a sort of halo was thrown around Alexander Hamilton, due largely to the fact that he lost his life without firing upon his opponent. No dispassionate student of history, however, will call the tragedy a murder. In those days men of the highest worth approved of the code, and the Weehawken meeting was not the first in which Hamilton engaged. He was much like Burr in everything except his political views. He was a strong believer in "blood," although he himself could point to no long line of ancestors. On the other hand Burr was of the gentlest breeding in all the Colonies, being a grandson on his mother's side of Jonathan Edwards, and a son of the man who practically was the first President and founder of Princeton University. In many respects he was the most accomplished man of his day, and while he himself cared little for family trees, believing always that the people should rule and that the Declaration of Independence voiced the true philosophy, he despised Hamilton's pretensions and the feud between them was a long and a bitter one. That it ended in a tragedy surprised none of their contemporaries.

Both Were Fresh.

Trainboy—Here y'are fur yer nice fresh molasses candy, bonbons, an' choc'late caramels! Candies nice and fresh! No candies after the train leaves!

Passenger—Are you sure they are nice and fresh?

[illegible]

FIRST WHITE GIRLS TO VISIT NUEVA CAGERES.

Daughters of Pension Commissioner Evans Have Novel Experiences While Witnessing the Surrender of the Philippine General, Arejola.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Accounts about the travels in the Philippines of military officers, scientists, newspaper men, and others have some time since ceased to have the charm of novelty. Interest in the islands has come to be chiefly concerning the result of the experiment in hand to constitute a Government there in which the natives shall have the largest possible and safe share in the administration of their own affairs. But most of the letters from Manila and other points in the Philippines have possessed little special interest for women as giving any feminine insight into the life of the island away from the rather cosmopolitan capital. Women have gone to the Philippines, principally the wives of officers, military and civil, but if any of them have been as enterprising as two young ladies from Washington and Tennessee the fact has not become generally known or recorded by them.

Late in the Winter the two daughters of Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans went to the Philippines, the immediate object of their visit being to meet their brother, Capt. H. C. Evans, Jr., of the Third Artillery, on service in the Philippines. They were not content to see Manila and then return home, but being in the Far East they gratified a wholesome curiosity in the strange country. Protected everywhere by the kindness and consideration of army officers and their wives, they were enabled to see much more than those women visitors who were content to stick to the posts where their husbands were stationed, and there make themselves comfortable according to the old Spanish and native custom by lounging about the officers' quarters.

Writing from San Miguel Bay, on board the transport Sheridan, on April 2, one of these young ladies described most enthusiastically the journey to that place, and acknowledged with warmest words of appreciation the attentions of Capt. Kilburn and Major Carson, to whom they ascribed their good fortune in having had "a fine time" and the opportunity to see "what no other American girls have ever seen—the surrender of one of the three most noted insurrectos." In a breezy, gossipy vein, full of touches of humor and revealing a decided capacity for philosophic traveling, the letter tells of the movements of troops, and admits the anxiety of the ladies to make the trip to Nueva Caceres. San Miguel Bay, by which Nueva Caceres was reached, it may be mentioned, is on the east side of Luzon, almost opposite to Manila on the map, and a pretty long sail away from that city. The trip up the Peco River to Nueva Caceres was to be made to include a stay there over Sunday. A chaperon was desired, but the wives of officers on the Sheridan voted it too hot to venture on the journey. Besides, they expected to get there by and by, when their husbands had secured suitable quarters for them. But the ladies who would not go urged the Misses Evans by all means not to miss it. They were easily persuaded. "So that night we packed our dress suit cases to be ready to start at any time when the ship should be ready in the morning." There was a little time left for a sail in the bay, and one of the Sheridan's boats was lowered to take them out for a spin under sail:

"Mother would have wept if she could have seen my shoulders. Capt. Pierce had one of the Sheridan's sailboats lowered and invited some of us to go for a sail in the bay. We went out for a couple of hours. The breeze was fine, but the sun was hotter than hades, and none of us realized it. Consequently, as I did not have a collar on, but had my neck band turned in and to a V in front, I was burned to a blister, and for about two days I was a sight. Now it's all peeling and looks something lovely."

Going aboard a little Spanish boat, the Castalaine, for which the Government is paying $100 a day in gold, on Saturday morning, March 30, the young ladies started up the Peco River with 8 officers and 450 men for Nueva Caceres. The scenery was brilliantly beautiful, the banks of the river being lined with luxuriant foliage where it was not set with rice fields, and everywhere it was as peaceful as if there had never been war.

"Think of it—only one month ago and this part of the country was all in arms, and three months ago dozens of native bodies could be seen floating down the river. All the way up the river we were in plain view of a huge volcano. It is only about four miles from Nueva Caceres, and at the foot of it lies a little town completely buried; only the steeple of the huge cathedral can be seen. We could watch the great clouds of smoke come from it—the volcano, not the steeple. The whole town was down to meet the ship, and when the natives saw 'Nita and me they nearly had fits. We were the first American women down there, and they followed us around in groups. Some of them applauded us, and while we were waiting in the street for the ambulance to take us up to the Colonel's, dozens of small children grouped around us, most of them O natural. It wasn't many minutes until one of the youngsters noticed Anita's dimples, and with that they all began boring holes in their cheeks with their fingers."

The reception of the ladies by the officers and men at the post was most cordial. Their coming "seemed to cheer them up." They were lodged in a room eighteen feet square, with sliding partitions for walls and window panes made of thin shells. Next day was Palm Sunday, and according to the writer of this entertaining account, "without doubt the most interesting day the Evans sisters had ever experienced." The Chinese boy who woke them had never seen an American woman and was hugely interested, and the first night at dinner, when cigar time came, he passed them first to the ladies and thought it strange they did not smoke. Breakfast, guard mount, company reports, occupied the attention of the ladies until they went to the old Catholic church, the oldest in this section of Luzon.

"The yard and trees were all decorated with colored papers, and all the natives, kids and all, carried palm branches decorated with paper birds and flowers. We heard the band of the Ninth Cavalry—one of the best, you know—play at guard mount. * * * The services were held in three spots outside in the open air. The service over in one place, the priest would lead the way to the next, the mob would follow, and so on. We went around and watched them gyrate for a while, and then we went inside, and as soon as the doors opened the whole mob followed the priests in. The women all kneel and the men have benches to sit on. Every one was in his best clothes, and we saw some stunning brocades and jewelry. Even some of the little kids wore lockets with diamonds in them. And the cut of the women's skirts! I wish you could have seen them. When they walk, of course they hold their dresses up, but they are cut with trains, so that when they kneel they go out behind in regular fan shape. Needless to say, we did not grasp the pathos of the service, but we nearly broke it up, for everybody was rubbering at us, and as we would walk through the different aisles and rooms we had an escort of children of all ages and sizes. The priest even got interested when he found two Americans in the motley throng."

The crowning event took place in the afternoon, and the impression it made upon the travelers is set forth in this way:

"After luncheon 'Nita and I took a nap, and at 4 o'clock went over to headquarters to witness the surrender of Arejola with 1,400 men. We heard their band, a poor excuse, a drum and about six other pieces. They played very rapidly, and none kept step. First came a Captain of the Ninth Cavalry and then Gen. Arejola and his staff and mounted men, all young, fine-looking, and natives. The whole town turned out to witness the surrender. The leaders dismounted and came into the square where the troops formed. Then the General and staff came over to headquarters and took the oath of allegiance in the Colonel's room, and received a heart-to-heart talk from Col. Woodson. After the 'swearing-in' process, which the natives completed by holding up a hand to make the sign of the cross with the thumb crossed by the index finger, the other three fingers held up, an act to them most sacred, Gen. Arejola and his followers swore to become peaceful citizens.

"He was introduced to Anita and me. We were the only two women present at the ceremony, and we stood within six feet of him. Anita got several pictures, which I hope will turn out well. Col. Woodson asked the General if he wouldn't give Anita and me each a souvenir. Their custom is to give very elegant presents, so Anita and I told him through the interpreter not to give us anything of money value—just a button or something off his uniform. And he said he would send us something in the morning.

"We went home after having had a very comfortable day, and had the best dinner; everything tasted so good, but somehow I didn't care much about the meat. It was supposed to be a great treat, too, as fresh meat is out of the question down there. Nothing but chicken, chicken, chicken. The meat was caribou meat, and if you ever saw one of them you would not wonder at the lack of enthusiasm that 'Nita and I displayed.

"That evening we had callers, and the whole crowd went over to headquarters and sat on the cool balcony in the moonlight. The jolliest times of all were at the table, when everybody told their experiences."

The next morning the ladies were serenaded by the band of the Ninth Cavalry, and there was dancing in the hall when the tables had been pushed back. They visited the market and the prisons, and saw such desperate characters that pity was not excited for them. The bunks upon which the prisoners sleep were made of bamboo rods. To occupy one of them suggested that "the sensation must have been not unlike sleeping on a washboard, only ten times more so." On the return trip down the Peco to the transport the ladies were entertained by the Spanish Captain, sang all the songs they knew, and then napped. With them they brought many fine swords, bolos, and other trophies obtained from the insurgents at Nueva Caceres and presented to them by officers.

"P. S.—I forgot to tell you that the morning we left Nueva Caceres Col. Woodson brought us a note from Gen. Arejola, written in Spanish, of course, and inclosed were the two insignia from the collar of his uniform. His note was very cordial and humble, and nothing he could have sent would have pleased 'Nita and me more. We will keep his note, of course. I wrote and thanked him for his note and insignia."

Since writing the letter from San Miguel Bay the young ladies have had a delightful trip to Hongkong, where they were most agreeably entertained, saw everything, and described much, always cheerfully, brightly, and sympathetically, not forgetting that the sense of humor may be gratified even in travel in a country where the tendency might be to look very seriously upon everything.

E. G. D.

SHAD HATCHING SEASON.

DORIES are hauled out and stored on skids, nets are strung on poles to dry until another siege of ice and snow has passed over the river, poles have been taken in, and the shad fisherman's work is ended. The harvest has been a good one, as it should have been, considering the work done on a trim, yachtlike craft which has for years busied itself supplying shad for the net of the fisherman. But the work of the Fish Hawk is over hereabouts as the shad run ends. So she, too, has taken in nets and is now speeding to another quarter of the coast, where she will continue the work of breeding fish and turning them loose in order to insure a continually increasing supply of the fish, despite the enormous drain of the net wherever there is water with life in it.

Capt. James A. Smith, who may be said to be the father of 60,000,000,000 shad, told the story of how the United States has assumed the responsibility of launching several billions of parentless shad on their downward career in life. Capt. Smith perhaps knows more about the raising of shad than does any other man within or without the annexed district of the United States. He has spent over twenty years with the United States Fish Commission, and during that time has raised shad enough to supply half a dozen States with the fish for years to come. Last year alone the Fish Hawk turned out over 67,000,000 shad, most of which entered the world through the channels of art, science, and force.

The work of artificially hatching the shad began at Washington Park, almost opposite Philadelphia, on the Delaware River. Here there were the huge shad seines under the supervision of Capt. Albert Rice, also of the Fish Commission. Half a dozen of the crew of the trim, yachtlike vessel's men were at work hauling in shad at the rate of a thousand or more at a clip.

As the big net was hauled in it was alive with squirming, surprised, silvery shad. Such fish as are "ripe" are selected, the others being thrown back into the water. Then comes the simple process of making the fish lay eggs whether they like it or not.

"A shad that can lay eggs and won't lay eggs must be made to lay eggs" was the motto of the Fish Hawk, and each fish that was ready for the operation was then taken up and "stripped." The "stripping" of a fish means the removal of its roe or its milt, as the case may be. This must be done while there is life in the fish, for the moment the animal loses interest in the operation the eggs become useless for hatching purposes. The stripping is done by taking up one fish after another, and, while the fish is firmly held under the arm the disengaged hand is passed firmly and quickly along its belly, the milt or the tiny eggs oozing out between the thumb and the forefinger of the operator.

The eggs and the milt are then run together into big jars filled with water. Each jar is two feet in height and a foot in diameter, and supplied with long tubes through which the water enters and departs. In each jar, it is estimated, there are 100,000 eggs, and there are 156 jars on the table. So exact has become the science of hatching these fish that only from 10 to 15 per cent. of the eggs now fail to produce.

The 156 jars of eggs on the Fish Hawk will represent at the same time eggs in all stages of maturity. In appearance these eggs are colorless and gelatinous and they float as a thick revolving mass in the jars. Some may be too tiny to show life, being only the size of the head of a pin. Others are swollen to the size of peas, and within the transparent walls of these the youngsters can be seen kicking up a row, wondering what all the restraint is for and working away at the shell, if so it may be called, to get out into the world. Even as the jars are under observation, here and there an egg case would be absorbed or broken, and a tiny fish would appear, only to be caught in the suction of the connecting tubes and to be hustled in true American fashion along the passage into a sort of glass aquarium.

A newly hatched shad is no longer than the little finger nail. It is transparent. Under the throat of the little fellow there is a globule, like a drop of water, which contains the nourishment necessary to sustain him until three or four days have elapsed and its mouth has found time to open. As soon as the mouth opens this globule withers and falls off, much to the improvement of the appearance of the little chap.

The success attained in hatching these fish is all the more remarkable considering the pains necessary to insure success. The time it takes to hatch an egg depends upon the temperature of the water. At 60 degrees the eggs hatch in seven days; at 62 degrees in six days, and at 64 degrees within four days. The arrangement of the jars is as nearly as possible an exact reproduction of the conditions existing at the river bottom where the breeding takes place naturally. The eggs are kept moving gently in the bottom of the jars just as they would be moved by the current and the tides at the bottom of the river, and they have an even cleaner hatching place than their mothers might have been able to find for them. The eggs are laid at the bottom of the river, as a rule, in places where cool springs gush up. The eggs at the river bottom, however, are eaten by eels and other fish, and the young fish after hatching have almost innumerable enemies bent on their destruction.

When the shad are a few days old they are shipped in milk cans, each containing something like 40,000 fish, to places where the conditions are favorable to their growth. The little fellows mature at the rate of about one inch a month, so that the fish now being turned loose will be able to care for themselves by the Fall. Then the shad put out for the open sea, where they remain until full grown. Then they return to grace our tables or to spawn in the rivers where they were hatched, if they can escape the gill nets.

A SYMPHONY OF THE TUNNEL

MUCH curiosity has been aroused during the week by visitors to the big tunnel excavation in front of the City Hall over the antics of a negro, who stands at the brink of the gaping hole and at intervals waves his arms and hands about in rather maniacal fashion. Laborers engaged on the work of excavating are far down out of sight of spectators. From the street the only workers seen are the drivers of the carts that carry away the dirt lifted from the bottom of the excavation in huge buckets, the men who operate the donkey engine lifting the buckets, and William Johnson, the negro of the waving arms.

Johnson acts as a sort of living central office for the transmission of signals between the men who fill the big dirt buckets down below the street level and the driver of the donkey engine.

It doesn't take the liveliest kind of an imagination to conceive that there must be an orchestra concealed somewhere beneath him, and that Johnson is conducting some difficult musical composition from his perch above. Johnson never utters a word. His years of experience have given to his work a delicacy and nice attention to detail that makes him the premier maestro of the dirt hoisting business. Others have succeeded in preserving harmony and preventing any actual discord and clashing of buckets against beams and other obstacles in its risings and fallings, but Johnson puts his heart and soul into the work and lifts it up among the arts.

His direction of the movement of a dirt bucket is a study in harmony. The manipulator of the donkey engine says he is absolutely sure of himself in every movement on the programme when Johnson is conducting, while those below say he has an eye and ear so delicately trained that the slightest false movement is instantly detected by him and welded again into a harmonious whole.

Johnson's "presence" and mannerisms have in them rather more than suggestions of the several best-known of musical conductors, Sousa, Mancinelli, Bevignani, Damrosch, and Fanciulli. He seems to have caught their spirit. His methods, unlike those of some musicians, vary according to the character of the work in hand. It all depends upon how full the buckets are which are being hoisted and the number and character of the beams and other discord-breeding obstructions to be encountered down in the excavations.

When a big dirt bucket has been filled down below, Johnson stretches out his palms and by a delicate movement of the fingers calls for a "piano" movement from the donkey-engine man. A bar of this, and Johnson, observing the bucket well cast loose from its resting place, keeping his arms still outstretched, turns his palms upward and waves them gently, Bevignani fashion. This is an appeal for an "accelerando," and the donkey-engine man gets on a little more speed. It is a trifle too much apparently, for Johnson reaches over appealingly and lifts one arm a little higher than the other, with the agonized expression of Walter Damrosch during a difficult passage of "Siegfried." The donkey man eases off a trifle. The way is fairly clear now, and, straightening up, Johnson describes a half circle with his right arm, demanding a "forte" movement, while with the left arm he still signals a reminder of a "ritardando," much in the manner of Signor Mancinelli gradually ascending the heights of the intermezzo of "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Everything now being clear and the bucket well started on its upward movement, Johnson violently swings his arms above his head with a masterful gesture calling for a "fortissimo" movement, and the donkey engine goes ahead full speed, while Conductor Johnson keeps up a rhythmical swing of the arms near the side like Sousa during the rendition of one of his marches. At last the dirt bucket appears above the surface, and Prof. Johnson again throws his arms straight out and with a movement of the palms somewhat resembling Walter Damrosch endeavoring to soften the wild outburst of a Wagnerian opera, pleads yearningly for a "diminuendo." The bucket is slowed down at this, and finally comes to a stop directly above the dirt wagon. Here is a ticklish point, but Johnson, by a slight rotary movement of his hands, elicits a "diminuendo," accompanied by a "ritardando" movement, until the bucket is poised delicately above the wagon. Then Johnson describes a complete arc with both arms, thus demanding a "sforzando," which means a sudden outbreak, or "all hands and the cook." At this the trigger of the bucket is sprung, that receptacle is inverted, and the grand finale comes with an avalanche of dirt into the cart.

SOLIDARITY IN ART

Work of the National Arts Club to Foster American Manufactures

THE tendency to separate and hold aloof which is so marked a characteristic of States and communities in this country comes down to us from Colonial days, when the war of the Revolution itself was not sufficiently potent in bringing the thirteen Colonies together to make the Union possible, until years of quarreling and holding off brought saner and broader minds to bear on the problem. What a waste of National energy and wealth this National trait of ours has caused may never be reckoned. One has only to consider the most colossal instance of it forty years ago, when the Southern States tried to set up for themselves. We find the same trouble in our laws which vary in different parts of the Union, in our religion, which is split up into sects, many of them based on hair-splitting as to words, and in our colleges, which are too numerous. And all this diversity and this serious waste of energy continue, although steam and electricity have bound the Union together literally with hooks of steel.

Not otherwise is the case with the arts. Twenty communities are panting for the empty title of an "art centre," when the energies expended on a chase after that will-o'-the-wisp might be concentrated on an effort to promote American art, irrespective of locality. Eventually certain arts will naturally centre more or less completely in some place where conditions are favorable, as one kind of pottery seems already centring in Ohio, and another in New Jersey. Artistic textiles are starting up in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, because the mills there, which used to spin ordinary commercial fabrics, find that common grades into which cotton enters can be made cheaper in the South, where the cotton grows and labor is cheap. To their surprise, many of the spinners down East, who have tried to introduce art motives into their goods, are flourishing again, while those who refuse to read the signs of the times are languishing.

But these are gradual changes, merely mentioned here to point the moral of this article, which deals with an effort lately made in New York to introduce some kind of solidarity and rapport among the artists and art lovers and believers in the future of the art industries all over our country.

The foundation of the National Arts Club in New York has occurred without much comment from the press of the country, perhaps because its name has caused some people to class it among a thousand other innocuous and pointless clubs, established for eating and drinking and mild social intercourse, and other people to imagine vaguely that it is an organization for artists alone. Now by the word artist a great many people understand a painter or a sculptor, and some add to the idea an architect. Were the National Arts Club composed of artists only, even if one adds all those who work at arts and crafts, it could never hope to achieve what it has set out to do; nor indeed would it have accomplished what it has already done during its brief existence of, say, eighteen months. It is composed of men and women who love art, or merely admire art or hope to learn more about art, and it is also composed of painters, sculptors, architects, and workers in the industrial arts, of art critics and writers, of art collectors, of Presidents and professors of colleges, and of Senators of the United States, of clergymen and physicians, of dealers in the fine and applied arts and of art students not a few. In other words, the National Arts Club comprises in its membership representatives of almost every profession and business and has on its non-resident list persons who live in nearly every State of the Union. Artists as a class have neither the inclination nor the time to band themselves together in this fashion. They are too much engrossed in their work. But some of them, and they are the leaders in the several branches, have been prompt to see the purpose of such a club and have given its organization not only their names but much of their precious time.

The National Arts Club was canvassed at the Century Club of New York and met with favor and opposition in equal parts, but its organizers were not men of any one club, nor, indeed, men of New York alone. From the start the non-resident element was strongly represented. On its directory Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Princeton are represented; among its Vice Presidents are dwellers in Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Montreal, Ithaca, Cincinnati, Grand Rapids, Portland, Ore.; Burlington, and Buffalo. And as its organizers were from the entire country, so its growth has been steadily toward a comprehensive league that embraces the artists and those interested in art throughout North America. Its first objective is the solidarity of those who care for the arts in their widest sense, civic art, scenic and historic art, National art. Not uninteresting are the steps whereby it is binding together the interests of those who are leading in the various arts to-day.

The first step was to offer to the artists and laymen in certain societies in New York membership in the club, with a rebate of their dues in the allied or privileged society. Thus members of the chapters of the American Institute of Architects in New York and Brooklyn, members of the Sculpture Society and Mural Painters, the Water Color Club and Water Color Society, the Beaux Arts Architects and Municipal Art Society of New York, the Architectural League and American Wood Engravers, the National Academy of Design and Society of American Artists were admitted in this fashion. Then came the Authors Club, the Woman's Art Club, the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places. The next step was to open the club in the same way to non-residents belonging to certain privileged societies or clubs, as in Boston the St. Botolph Club, in Philadelphia the T-Square Club, in Baltimore and Cincinnati the Municipal Art Societies, in Pittsburg the Art Club, and in many other cities the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects. A third step is being taken, namely, to open communications with artist bodies in foreign cities, whereby there shall be an interchange of publications and reciprocity of one kind or another for the members of the allied societies, so that when traveling a member of the National Arts Club shall have special opportunities to meet men of his own way of thinking, and when members of these corresponding clubs visit New York, they in turn will have a place where they are likely to meet men and women interested in what interests them.

Thus we see the Arts Club conciliating and drawing toward it the local New York organizations, helping them to new members and protecting their identity at the same time. The Municipal Art Society of New York is only one of a dozen societies that hold Directors' meetings and annual banquets and occasional small exhibitions at the Arts Club. The Society of Mural Painters is another. Meetings of the Baroness de Hirsch Memorial Association, of the Society of American Landscape Architects, of the Scenic and Historic Society, and other organizations for special purposes are held in the galleries, or some room where the members using the club at the time are not disturbed. This is concentration and consequent saving of energy; for when such meetings occur, the participants have many things convenient to their use. Some are so busy that they can get to a meeting only about dinner time, and then they dine at the Arts Club. In this way they learn the beauty of concentration which saves energy, time, and money; and that makes them more willing to set aside that National trait of aloofness mentioned above, that tendency to separate, to have their own rooms or a clubhouse rarely used, in order to be alone, and to work along on slender incomes without the encouragement and support of a good audience. The Arts Club affords the focus for a great variety of tastes, interests, views on art, whims, foibles, sound advice, and criticism. As it goes on widening its membership, bringing in the clever men and women from other cities with their experience and fresh views of affairs, it is teaching its New York members many things, and its non-resident members are learning, too. It offers a place for the interchange of ideas. Its weekly club nights are already exerting a very important office, exercised by no other organization here or in Europe, that of supplying a forum where art subjects can be discussed in the most liberal and courteous way.

The exhibitions held in the galleries during the seasons 1899-1900 and 1900-01 have been of wide scope and some of them such as were never seen before, adding to the art seasons of New York just the shows that no other society has been able to offer. Part of the extension planned for the future is the sending of exhibitions to other cities where a privileged club or society will give them proper quarters. Exhibitions like that of artistic glass or of small sculpture or of leather work should not be confined to the three weeks at the Arts Club in New York. Having been brought together, they ought to be seen by the art loving inhabitants of other cities of the Union, where it might be very difficult to assemble them. The effect of such a circuit of exhibitions as is here projected cannot fail to be stimulating. Besides the pleasure it may give to the people where such an exhibit is shown, there is the probability that it may start individuals on careers that may lead to the highest artistic results. As inevitable to all such shows, there will be the good and the indifferent, if not the frankly bad work; but that only excites criticism and leads to argument and intellectual stimulus.

The ultimate purpose of the National Arts Club, its exhibitions and lectures and publications, can be readily divined. It is the raising of standards in American manufactures, which are now in lively conflict with those of Europe and the Orient. Travelers who go through Europe with their eyes open perceive that strenuous efforts are being made by Governments and municipalities to found schools, and working museums in connection with schools, where the industrial arts are taught. That is the lesson France, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, and England are giving us; but we are slow to learn, because the problem is so new and we have our eyes fixed on manufactures into which little art has entered. It is on this ground that the National Arts Club appeals so strongly to business men, manufacturers, and others, who are anxious that we of the United States shall meet our rivals in the markets of the world with every advantage on our side. But while our manufactures lack the touch of art they are sure to be beaten.

Along with all these far-reaching plans and purposes the Directors of the organization have not neglected the purely club side. Since the Aldine gave up its house on Lafayette Place there has not been so cozy and quaint a restaurant in New York as that arranged for the Arts Club in West Thirty-fourth Street. For the Summer another feature oftener found in European cities than with us has been added, namely, an open-air room surrounded by a hedge on the level of the street. The house, with its double galleries, lounging and private dining rooms on the main floor, art library and billiard room and ladies' private lounging room on the second, and the bed chambers for men on the upper floors, offers the comforts of the best clubs, but not their luxuries. Neither reason nor expediency warrants the expensive treatment of the interior which some clubs can afford, since they form part of their scheme. For artists and art lovers the right one is simplicity. The Arts Club has chosen green and gold as its colors, and for the most part the interior is carried out on these lines. What strikes the average clubman most when entering the Arts is the presence of women. On the principle that art has no sex, except in the sense that sex will always make itself felt in art, it was decided from the start that women should be recognized, nor has anything occurred to make the Directors regret the decision. They are not to preponderate in the membership, but neither is any one of the professions or arts to preponderate, the Directors reserving to themselves the right, working through a large and capable committee on admission, to direct the quality of admissions by establishing waiting lists whenever any one class of members threatens to become too large. The purpose is obvious. A club of the sort is at its best when the membership is varied in right proportions and never allows one class of minds to assume the control.

Among the plans for the future to which the club has lent active aid or to which it stands in an attitude of good will are the embellishments of the National Capitol and the establishment in Washington of a National Gallery. It has helped in the movement for copyright in art publications and done much to make the Pan-American the artistic success it is. The club regards art as a field into which politics must not penetrate, where partisans lay aside their bickering and work shoulder to shoulder for the good of the community. In the heat and bustle of New York it offers a quiet spot where people can talk and read of things neither commercial nor political nor religious, men and women meeting each other on the ground of art and literature and music and science, speaking if they wish and holding their peace if they prefer, critical but kindly, as we like to fancy that the Athenians were in the days of their greatness.

CHARLES DE KAY.

Daniel Webster's Bird's Nest.

WHO ever heard of Daniel Webster, in whole or in part, being used for a bird's nest? That the great statesman was ever a lover of nature is amply evidenced by the goodly array of fish stories told regarding his patience and luck in hooking brook trout and other species of the finny tribe, but that the birds of the air should build a nest in his hand is a decidedly new rôle for the immortal Webster to appear in.

The critical observer, however, will acknowledge that there is a certain fitness in the selection of the statue of Daniel Webster for the purpose. Only a certain truth of this bird's nest story if he looks carefully at the heroic statue of Daniel Webster which stands in the circle in Central Park, on the driveway from West Seventy-second Street to the Mall. The left arm hangs at his side, the fingers turned slightly upward. The cavity thus formed makes an ideal bird's nest, and a pair of sparrows, those birds famous for never allowing anything good in birddom to escape their vigilance, have taken possession of the great metal hand of Webster. They have lined it with dried grasses, and the ends of the wisps hang down between the fingers like bits of fringe, and there according to the infallible word of the mounted policeman on post, a sparrow family has been reared. It is a curious combination of nature and art and has caused much amusement during the past week among those persons who keep their eyes open as they move through the world.

"Never saw anything like it before on any statue in the Park," said the veteran policeman who rides by the spot several times a day. "Birds sharp enough to pick out so snug a berth as that deserve to get along in the world."

The incident has offered fresh material to the individual ever keen on the scent for conundrums. He was heard last week to ask his victims:

"What statue in Central Park has the left arm hanging at its side and holding a bird's nest in its hand?"

This is generally a poser, as the conundrum sharp meant it to be, and he gives the answer with a glorious show of originality.

Too Indigestible.

"Hear Bromley is dead?"

"No, what was the trouble?"

"Splinter of wood in his stomach."

"How in the world did that happen?"

"Eating club sandwiches."

THE PROBLEM OF THE SCHOOLS

CAN the schools of Greater New York be established and maintained on the scale and according to the standard of the present system? That is not an academic question. It is a very practical and indeed a somewhat urgent one, and the evidence that it can be settled in the affirmative is not conclusive. In my mind the evidence that it ought to be settled in that way is still less so.

According to the "Report of the City Superintendent of Schools to the Board of Education of the City of New York for the Year Ending July 31, 1900," the total school population of the entire city, between five and eighteen years of age, was 757,502, and the total net enrollment in the public schools was 518,073, or a trifle over 68 per cent. In Manhattan and the Bronx the percentage of the enrollment to the total school population was somewhat higher than this; in Brooklyn it was considerably lower. At the same time "the number of children attending school part time in Brooklyn" is "about 43,000," and in Manhattan and the Bronx "20,500." It is plain from these simple figures that the schools of the city are inadequate to the accommodation of those children who are actually attendant on them, and still more strikingly inadequate for those of whom the law contemplates the attendance. Allowing for those who are in schools other than the public schools, it is still clear that a considerable proportion of the 240,000 of school age not included in the enrollment of the public schools must be counted as unprovided for.

There is a strong feeling in the community that the cost of the present system is a very heavy burden. I do not regard the feeling as justified, my own opinion being that the sum would not be excessive if it were wisely applied. But the feeling exists. It is particularly strong apparently with the leaders of the party in power, for reasons that are not above suspicion. Whatever its source in their case it has led to obstinate opposition to the grant of money for the school system. By the Davis law, which these leaders fiercely denounce, provision for the teaching force of the schools is taken out from the control of the city authorities, and a fixed proportion of the annual taxes is set apart for its maintenance. That, it will be admitted, is most extraordinary legislation, and could only have been resorted to to overcome very stubborn opposition to sufficient appropriations. I think that it was necessary and wise, but it imposes a peculiar responsibility on the educational authorities for the right and fruitful use of the fund provided, and it is a warning to them of the difficulties they may yet encounter on the score of expense. These difficulties are, indeed, already on them, for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment seems determined to keep them on a very short allowance for buildings, improvements, repairs, and operations. The situation is substantially this: A fairly large force of teachers, an excessive force for supervision, inadequate buildings, large expenditure, and a very large part of the school population wholly or partially unprovided for. So far as concerns the buildings, the problem is particularly knotty. They are not only inadequate in number and capacity, but many of them are not fit for occupation. What the Board of Education seems to be trying to do, and what it is forced to do, is to bring the old buildings up to a proper condition, provide enough room for the actual needs of the school population, and also provide for the regular annual increase, and all this on appropriations barely sufficient for the latter purpose alone.

From the material side, then, it is plain that the problem of bringing the schools of the entire city up to the standard now pursued, and of maintaining them, as population steadily increases, on the scale contemplated by the present system, is a very serious one. It is possible that it may be done. If public opinion is strong enough to compel the adoption for the entire system of substantially the plan now in force as to the teachers, and setting apart a fixed proportion of the taxes every year, it will be done. Nothing much short of this will suffice. Meanwhile it is at least open to consideration whether the present expenditure, which, in spite of the resistance of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, is very large, is wisely directed, and whether it might not by proper concentration be made to go much further than it now goes. I am of the opinion that a large part of that which is spent for the so-called higher schools is unnecessary in a thoroughly well-devised scheme of instruction, and that much of it might, with great advantage, be devoted to the adequate teaching of the so-called lower classes. This appears to me to be not merely a policy of the highest expediency, but one of simple justice.

According to the report of the City Superintendent, the total number of different pupils enrolled in the "elementary" schools during the year was 498,595, or, in round numbers, 500,000. For these there were employed 9,200 teachers. At the close of the year, there were graduated of these half million pupils only 13,740. At the same time there were in attendance on the "High Schools," 17,018, of whom only 1,002 were graduated. It will be seen that the number of pupils whose parents are able and willing to give them the advantages of the public schools becomes steadily smaller with the passage of the school period. The report does not give the number of pupils at each successive year. But, as the period of schooling is seven years in Manhattan and the Bronx, and eight in the other boroughs, the average attendance in each year of the course if the great body of the pupils began at the beginning and went through, would be not far from 75,000. On these figures the average of graduates is only one in five of those entering. It is in reality very much smaller than this. The proportion of those who go through the High Schools is, of course, very much smaller still. This inference is reinforced by the fact that practically all the complaints of crowding, of half-time, and of complete failure to provide accommodations for pupils relate to the lower classes.

It is well known that the cost per pupil increases with the so-called promotion. The number of teachers is larger, the salaries are higher, the number of pupils is smaller. The proportion of teachers to pupils, as shown in the figures given, is one to thirty-five in the High Schools and one to fifty-five in the elementary schools. The proportion of teachers is decidedly less in the earlier years of schooling and the number of pupils correspondingly larger. Salaries for the first year begin with $600 in the lower grades and mount to $2,000 in the High Schools. The whole scheme is framed on the theory that teaching in the upper classes is more valuable and justifies greater cost than in the lower. The other expenditures proceed on substantially the same principle. The provision of room per pupil is greater and the cost of maintenance larger per pupil as the course goes on. It is clearly the upper part of the fabric of the public school system that is the more costly. If economy and concentration be practicable and wise, it is clearly in that part that they would yield the most substantial results.

Apart from the question of whether the present expenditure on the constantly diminishing number of pupils who pass to the higher grades is extravagant or not, consider for a moment on whom it falls and with what weight. It will not be disputed that the great body of children who are withdrawn from school before they pass into what used to be called the grammar grades are withdrawn because their parents are unable to keep them in school. This is still more true of those who fall out further along in the course. But these parents are still obliged to pay their part of the taxes made necessary by the cost of the schools, of which they no longer have the advantage for their children. They pay their taxes no less certainly because they pay them indirectly. No man or woman in this city who provides shelter for himself or herself, or for dependent children, can escape a share of taxation. And it is a melancholy but indisputable and inevitable fact that the poorer the shelter, the greater the share of the income of the tenant that goes to support the burden of taxation.

In this condition of affairs, it seems to be plain enough that two aims should be set for the public school system and that they should be firmly pursued. First, that the schooling which alone the poor can take, the schooling of the earlier years, should be of the very best that can be provided, and, second, that the expenditure for the schooling which only the minority can take should be kept down, if it be not reduced, until the schooling for the majority is brought to the highest standard and made completely adequate for all. I will not here discuss the question whether it is the proper function of the community to provide higher education free of direct cost, though it is far from being a closed question. But that money should be spent for such education when the children of the poor are provided only with schooling that is far from the best possible or are turned from the doors of the inferior schools that exist, is a cruel wrong for which there is no justification and very little excuse. It is a wrong that has sprung up and continues because the victims of it have not the intelligence to understand it, much less to organize resistance to it. It is, like so many evils in the body social, the product of the thoughtless selfishness of the classes that are able, through mental ability and influence in the affairs of the community, to serve their own interests at the cost of the interests of others. It is not necessarily a wrong consciously inflicted. The advantages of the present unequal and unfair system to those who are able to profit by them are great, and they simply are maintained because the injustice to those who cannot share them but must share the cost of them is not felt.

The question is not, however, one of ethics alone. It is a question of the highest expediency, and it is gradually coming to be recognized that the best interests of the entire community demand a gradual change in the purposes and nature of public instruction. It is beginning to be seen that the system has been constructed in great degree with a mistaken idea of what are its most important possibilities. The conviction is growing that what has in the past been thought to be the higher education is not always the best, and that the early years of tuition may be used to give education better than most that is now accorded in the later years. The rise of the kindergarten, for the most part independent of the public school system and largely in contradiction to the general idea prevailing in that system, is one of the fruits of this evolution of opinion, and is full of significance. Undoubtedly the kindergarten has developed among its devotees some extravagant notions and occasionally some ridiculous ones, but it is based on a principle of the greatest value, the training of the faculties in the first years of intelligence to the most varied activity of which they are capable. To apply this principle with any success requires patient study, ingenuity, judgment, and trained skill. The instruction and experience that fit a teacher for this work are costly in time and in money. The work would be beyond the reach of the class of young teachers whom it was the rule not many years since to put in charge of the little children in the public schools, and who are still employed in too many instances. The work, indeed, properly done, demands a higher grade of preparation and talent than were found until recently in the upper grades of the public schools, and higher than are found still in only too many of them. It is one of the signs of the progress that the general principle of the kindergarten is making in the minds of students and professors of education, that kindergarten training is becoming a requisite in the best normal courses, and that the institution itself is gradually becoming a necessary part of the school system. The able City Superintendent of New York would turn over to the kindergarten all children under six years of age both because it would assist in solving the problem of overcrowding and because it is the best for them.

The principle could with profit be applied more widely. If the expenditure of energy, intelligence, and money directed to the public schools were steadily and wisely directed to making the instruction in the primary classes the very best possible, it would be found that the pupils would be more thoroughly and usefully educated at the close of those classes than most of them now are at graduation from the grammar schools, or than many of them are on leaving the High School. It would be idle to ask for even the gradual abandonment of the higher schools, which are deeply implanted in the esteem and affection of a very large class of both teachers and parents. But it is not unreasonable to advocate relative concentration of money and effort on the schools for the younger pupils. Until these are made as good as they can in all ways be made it is not merely reasonable, it is simple justice, that the increase in expenditure shall be devoted to them. It is in them that it will yield the greatest return. It is their pupils that have the greatest need and the most imperative claim. It is the parents of these pupils that bear the heaviest burden. It is on the education of these pupils that the future of the Republic most directly and largely depends. Here for our educators lies the field of constructive statesmanship.

E.

THE COLLEGE-BRED NEGRO.

From The Southern Workman.

THE study of the college-bred negro made by the Fifth Atlanta Conference shows that out of 1,312 persons reporting, one-half are teachers, one-sixth preachers, another sixth students and professional men; 6 per cent. farmers, artisans, and merchants, and 4 per cent. in Government service.

Dr. Du Bois, who edits the study, feels that some colleges are needed in the South, but considers that ten would meet the requirements for higher education quite as well as the thirty-four now existing. The curricula of these institutions might, he thinks, be changed to advantage. More study of nature, of history, and of English seems to him desirable. It seems to us that if the teachers of the South, many of whom are trained in these institutions, were given, in addition to Latin and Greek, or, if necessary, instead of these subjects, some knowledge of the things about them, they would be of quite as much service to their people. The colored public schools of the South are in too many cases sending out young people unable to earn a living. Too often the public school training gives a distaste for the work of the hand. In so far as it does this, it is harmful.

Dr. Du Bois pleads for industrial training for the masses and what he calls higher education for the few. We would plead for industrial training for all—for the teacher and the preacher as well as for the farmer and the mechanic, for the white as well as the black, for the training of the head through the hand, for learning by doing. We would plead that the teacher who goes out from what are called higher institutions might lay the emphasis on things and not on words, might show that education has to do with everyday life, might insist that cooking, sewing, and agriculture be introduced into every public school. We would ask that the preachers who are given what is called higher education might teach that the kingdom of heaven may come now as well as hereafter. We need no less of spiritual or of mental power among either whites or blacks in the South, but we believe that both come largely through the daily round and the common task.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Elections in Holland. The Parliamentary elections of Holland will be held next Wednesday, preceded by the municipal and provincial elections. At present probabilities point to an increase in both Socialists and Catholics, but chiefly the latter at the expense of the old Liberal or Moderate Party. Out of a total of 100 seats in the second or lower chamber the Liberals gained fifty-two at the last elections, and the Catholics and Protestants forty-five, and the Socialists three. As the Ministerialists have since lost two seats, one to each of their opponents, it can hardly be said that they now command a working majority, particularly as by the dissolution in February last of the Union Libérale they lost the support of the most powerful league in the country. Then many of the advanced Liberals joined the Socialists, or have since held aloof. A further result of this movement was the division of the Left into four clearly defined parties—the old Liberals, the advanced Liberals or Radicals, the Democratic Liberals, and the Social Democrats.

In the coming elections each group of the Left pretends to have its own candidates, but on all important questions these candidates are known to be more or less united. The members of the Right in the second chamber are all almost as divided as their opponents. In addition to the Catholics, the party known as the Protestant Anti-Revolutionists are sub-divided into those who acknowledge Pastor Kuyper as their leader, and those who follow M. Savornin Lohman. Finally there are the Historic Christians or Orthodox Calvinists, led by Pastor Visser.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the Calvinists and Roman Catholics are united in certain circumstances, and in doubtful electoral districts they often vote for a common candidate.

In the meantime, as the First Chamber will be recruited next year from the Provincial Councils, the provincial elections are of more than usual interest. In these elections the Catholic Conservatives usually break with their Protestant allies, and of late there has been apprehension expressed in The Hague that the provincial elections might pave the way for a Catholic preponderance in the upper house which, combined with a Clerical majority in the Second Chamber, might force upon the Queen of Holland a Catholic Ministry.

French Military Justice. It may be recalled that when Dreyfus was convicted by the court-martial of 1894, his only appeal was to the Military Council, which could merely pass upon the question as to whether his trial had been conducted in accordance with established military law. Later he was enabled to appeal to the Cour de Cassation through the discovery of a "fait nouveau" or new fact, unknown at the time of the trial. Gen. André, the French Minister of War, is about to present to the Chamber a bill remodeling the existing Code of Military Justice. This measure, prepared by a commission of jurists, gives an appeal to the Cour de Cassation from the decision of courts-martial, reckons imprisonment before trial as part of the term of punishment, and admits the plea of "extenuating circumstances," which phrase formed part of the remarkable verdict at the last Dreyfus trial in Rennes. Although as at present drawn the bill applies only to time of peace and to offenses committed when off duty, it is expected that it will be amended in the Chamber so as to be more sweeping in its influences.

Measures Against German Jews. A new ordinance has just been issued by the Governor General of Warsaw, which, addressed to all the customs officials on the frontier of Russian Poland, forbids the entering into Russian territory of all German Jews unfurnished with passports signed by the Russian Ambassador in Berlin. The ordinance, moreover, specifies that all Jews shall be forbidden to leave Russian territory for Germany unless possessing a special passport signed by the Governor General of Warsaw. The Berliner Tageblatt and other German papers, more or less representing commercial interests, assert that such an ordinance practically renders frontier inter-communication impossible, and add that it is a fatal blow directed at German commerce. Some of the papers call upon the German Foreign Office to apply retaliatory measures.

Russia's Eastern Trade. A short time ago the steps which Russia has taken to secure a monopoly of the trade between the Levant and the Persian Gulf were described in these columns. And now preparatory to the completion and opening of the Chinese Eastern Railway the Russian Government is making ample provision for monopolising as far as possible the maritime traffic in connection with that enterprise. Four capacious and fast steamers, two built at Rostock and two at Stettin, will in a few days arrive at Odessa to take on a general cargo and embark emigrants for their maiden trips to the Far East. Special land grants, with the free use of agricultural implements, are said to have been made to these emigrants who will form colonies in Central Manchuria, along the line of the new road. Two large steamers [illegible] and will be ready for sea about the end of July. All these vessels, the property of the Chinese Eastern Railway, will be employed in Chinese and Russo-Chinese waters, that is to say, between the ports of Korea and Vladivostock, between Port Arthur and the ports in the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li, and the Amur Line which navigates the river of that name as far as Blagavestschensk. With the completion of the Manchurian line the flotilla will be very considerably increased.

Tolstoi and The Church. Most positive denials have come from Moscow concerning the recent stories circulated in America through cable dispatches that Count Leo Tolstoi had been, or was about to be, exiled from Russian territory. It is said in Moscow that as Tolstoi is not an enemy of the State, and could not be so regarded, the Russian Government would certainly not interfere with him individually, as the views entertained by him are those of men in high places.

There is no doubt as to his having been excommunicated, however; and it is asserted that the teachings of Tolstoi had taken so firm a hold of the minds of men in all ranks of life in Russia that the Church could no longer ignore the danger which threatened it. Moscowvite supporters of Tolstoi declare that it is the Church and not the Government which Tolstoi has brought to its trial at the bar of public opinion, and that a very large proportion of the power and intelligence of the empire does not side with the Church. It is also pointed out that what the Mujik thinks is not as yet of any practical consequence, but it may safely be inferred that if his teachings had not penetrated any deeper than that upper stratum of the educated which in Russia is very much "emancipated," the Church would have allowed a man of his age to pass to his end in peace. The truth is said to be that Tolstoi, being in close touch with the common people, the Church has been in a position to estimate the significance of his movement, and was forced, in self-defense, to select him, the man of his time, as a concrete instance to combat.

Increased Tension in The Balkans. There are two subjects touched upon by Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his speech the other day before the Hungarian Delegation in Vienna, which are being pointedly discussed in diplomatic circles elsewhere on the Continent—the relation of Austria-Hungary to Russia and the relation of the former to the Balkans. Count Goluchowski said that notable as has been the service rendered to the interests of peace by the Russo-Austro-Hungarian agreement, it would be sheer optimism to depict that close cooperation as a sure defense against all surprises; and he proceeded to warn his hearers seriously against the adoption of such a view. The understanding of 1897, he added, offered very valuable guarantees against any prejudicial effects being wrought by events in the Balkans upon the relations of Austria and Russia, "but certain recent disagreeable symptoms enjoined increased vigilance, lest one day they might find themselves confronted by a situation which could not be accepted without further consideration." The last reference is said to point to the alleged agreement between Russia and Servia.

In speaking of the pro-Macedonian movement in Bulgaria the Foreign Minister said that the powers had not failed to make urgent representations to the Bulgarian Government, which cannot be spared the reproach that by its too indulgent "laissez faire" it is much to blame for the situation. But the situation had improved. It would be highly desirable, he continued, if the present correct attitude of Bulgaria could be supplemented by the amelioration of the administrative conditions in the Macedonian vilayets, as the comprehensive repressive measures taken by the Turkish Government were scarcely alone sufficient to secure permanent tranquillity.

On the heels of Count Goluchowski's address the news arrived in Vienna that the Porte had arrested 300 persons in all parts of Macedonia, and that four of them had been executed. In Prevesa the Turkish authorities forced their way into the house of an Italian subject and arrested the post agent of the Italian Steamship Company and seized all his letters. The Italian Chargé d'Affaires in Constantinople, Count Gallina, at once demanded satisfaction, and declared that if it were not granted an Italian warship would be immediately sent to Prevesa.

News is received from Paris stating that the First Secretary of the Ottoman Embassy there, Nady Bey, as well as three other Secretaries and the Turkish Consul General have telegraphed the Sultan that they would be obliged to throw in their lot with the Young Turkey Party if their salaries were not settled.

Conservatives and the Kaiser. Ever since the Prussian Conservatives prevented the passage of the Kaiser's Canal bill [illegible] proposal to renew co[illegible] there have been [illegible] the Kaiser [illegible]

Magdeburger Zeitung contains an article which is considered more significant than any that has yet appeared on the subject. The Zeitung boldly declares the Conservative Party has ceased to be the distinctive party of the Prussian Crown, a position which it had occupied ever since there was a Prussian constitution, and "now as a party of demagogues it rejects the proffered hand of the Government and trusts to the arts of agitators. * * * This fact has the greatest historical significance. The party was warned by a series of events, but it would not take the lesson to heart. On the contrary, it has continued to bend the bow to the breaking point. In its attitude toward commercial policy it almost entirely ignores the fact that our highly developed industry necessitates the conclusion of commercial treaties. If it persists in its obstinacy it will compel the Imperial Chancellor to abstain from denouncing the present commercial treaties, and the majority of the Agrarians in the Reichstag will then be of no use to them."

The article concludes as follows: "But their [the Conservatives'] newest popular attraction is the hateful accusation of 'Anglomania' directed against the Kaiser. These tactics now seem to have led to a breach between the Government and the Conservative Party. No intelligent person can be in any doubt as to the side on which the sympathies of plain Germans in town and country will be found."

England in South America. The last report of the British representative in the Province of Para, in the delta of the Amazon, is being commented on by London papers as offering conclusive evidence that commercial fields in South America, which were formerly almost exclusively in the possession of British commerce, are now rapidly giving way before foreign competition. Prominent among the reasons for this state of affairs, the agent says, is the want of competent traveling agents of British race and language, who are also able to use the language of the country where they are employed. It appears that British firms, being unable to find traveling agents from their own country, have taken to employing foreigners in this capacity, and it is pointed out in the report that this is particularly regrettable, inasmuch as such men, however loyal to their British employers, can hardly help imparting to their own country, or countries, the information thus obtained while in British service. Besides, foreign traveling agents, especially Germans, are content with less remuneration than their British colleagues in the same service, and it is suggested that it would be well worth the while of British firms to allow a comparatively high salary for the sake of the increased custom that would result. The matter, concludes the British official, requires immediate attention unless British firms desire to abandon South America as a market for English products.

FLORENCE REVISITED.

From a Private Letter of an American Tourist.

FLORENCE, Italy, May 24.—Florence is a good place. I seem to fit into it like a pea in a pod. We have been here a week. It is good to be here, especially if you have been here several times before. It is good to feel accustomed to Florence—to have gotten over being surprised by it. It is like some people whose acquaintance you have always wished to make, whom you hope to know well—with whom you long to be on a familiar footing. The last thing one cares to do in Florence is to go a sight-seeing. One enjoys feeling at home in Florence, enough at home to be able to pass the door of the Bargello or of Ste. Croce without feeling obliged to enter and check off some of the stars and double stars of Baedeker. Per Bacco! it's lovely to go a-walking in the Florentine streets without Baedeker! To saunter about like a Florentine, and not have one's breath taken away when one turns a corner and finds the Ballistero or San Lorenzo diagonally across the way or on the next square.

It puffs up one's vanity inexpressibly to be able to stand without gasping at a cabby's announcement, as he points down or up the via: "Palazzo Riccardi, Signore!" Ach! himmel. How fine it was yesterday to have il custode of or Sa'michele (not or San Michele, but orsa'michel) greet me at the door with a look of recognition. It was as fine as if I had entered the House of Lords and had had L—d S—b—y shake a day-day to me. I have not been quite so pigeon-breasted as I was yesterday at the door of or Sa'michele since I was a freshman and had become so well known to the old stand-bys of the campus, that "Jim Smell" used to exhibit his ivories and pull his forelock when I met him in or about West College. Then the Medicis! It's a charming relief to have gotten over being staggered by the sight of their real estate and the collections of their personal properties. The Medicis for long overpowered me—gave me the jumps. Just as a Philadelphia society bud takes some time to get over being over-impressed by meeting Biddles, so I required not a little time to pull myself together and stand up to Cosimos' progeny. I am not one of the nil admirari crowd, but I do enjoy taking my Medicis, Gozzolis, Della-Robbias, Ordagnas when and how I want 'em, and in quant suff, just as if I had been brought up on 'em and they were my natural victuals. I don't suppose any of us would [illegible] to admit we were not in the habit of [illegible] and mooses-mouffle and [illegible] alike velvety oil [illegible]

man who had not gotten over being surprised to find that Burgundy and Bordeaux were different kinds of "wanity," likes to consider himself a judge of Burgundy—so it is with me. I like to feel that I have had not a little experience with Medicis and Strozzis and know a Duccio and a Donatello from any old thing that never was of no account nohow, except in the opinion of a new-comer to Firenze, who goes a hunting for "veritables" in Bardinelli's or other "fifteenth century art" dealers. Then, too, to have gotten out from under Ruskin, to have dared to go a-toddling up and down the streets of Florence without being dogged by Symonds, without being constantly nagged by C. & C., is to experience a sensation that it is worth coming several times to Florence to gain. I do not object in toto to the writers on art aforesaid, but nobody likes to be everlastingly tethered at the foot of Sinai in a thunderstorm of "Thou shalts" and "Thou shalt nots." Then, too, I find myself going more frequently and with better grace to galleries and palazzi when I ain't druv; when I can try to find out what I myself do think of things painted and carved, and without being told what I ought to think. You see, I frankly own up to being "one of those people" who are sniffed at as "the people who tell us they know what they like." Got wot! James McCosh used to say, "We know what we know." Perhaps it is not altogether unutterably awful to try to know what we like.

Lord! Lord! how one gets to hate and loathe the Simon Styliteses of American politics—who stand on their pillars of hypocrisy and believe that because they are so holy they do not need to bathe, and that the way to impress mankind with their holiness is to hate the world. How one gets to hate 'em when one everlastingly hears their doctrine of American damnation re-echoed by every foreigner who disapproves of democracy and the reminiscent Stillman—W. J., the curse of Canaan be on him!

The Queen of George II. said of Frederick: "Popularity always makes me sick, but Fritz's popularity makes me vomit." So I say of mugwumpery in general, "It always makes me sick." But the mugwumpery of those fellows re-echoed all over Europe by people who don't like us, does the other thing.

I did not mean to interject this venom into this screed, but I have just had to stand a second-hand dose of Charleseliotnortonismus from an American who sat at the next table to us at dinner time, and who was eructating his petty little Schurzisms (washing his Schurz, coram populo) to a lot of English snobs, who delighted in hearing how damnably things were mismanaged in vulgar America. There are, as Julian Ralph has said, Americans who come abroad (1) for their health, (2) to study and see Europe, (3) to have a good time, (4) on business, and (5) to try to find social recognition, denied to them at home. To the latter class the "deputy-Schurz" belongs. I knew this one's daddy years ago; he once asked me, "Was you ever to the works?" and then invited me to go with him to see his mill. I was democratical enough to like the father—and his output was cheap and good—but I am too aristocratical to notice the son, yea, even if I were to fall over him. I have some biting lines of Dante to fling after such folk. Some time I shall copy them and send 'em to you. Meanwhile you will have to rest satisfied that Dante, properly applied, will wipe the brood off the face of the earth.

"Non ragionam di lor, guarda e passa!"

What do I like most of all things in Florence? Unhesitatingly I say, the "Caseine," the most charming park in Europe, where they let the underbrush grow beneath the spreading tops of grand old trees, and where great masses of ivy drape the trunks and branches of oak, beech, and elms. Lord! what an indescribably beautiful place it would be if they could only coax the dogwood to give them an idea of our American woods in May! Next to the Cascine I love the view of Florence from the top of Galileo's Tower, and I enjoy fancying that as it looks to-day, so it must have looked when young John Milton gazed upon the city. Of all the works of art in Florence—in the world—I am most impressed by Michelangelo's statues of "Day and Night," "Evening and Morning." Just as when indulging in comparative criticism of play writers you must leave Shakespeare out of all consideration as incomparable, so in talking of sculpture you must except in any and every sense, these works of Buonarotti. In making them he outdid Michelangelo, and there is no other work in any school of art that ranks with them, and they are unfinished. Even Michelangelo could not make the finishing touches—he had exhausted the supreme inspiration that enabled him to conceive of them and bring them to the state in which he left them. If he purposely left them unfinished, he was all the greater artist than he would have shown himself to be had he completed his labors. He left them to the imagination of all the world for all time, and it is what he did not do that exaggerates the grandeur and mystery of his art.

Was It a Compliment?

It was at the end of her first week in the new school, she having been transferred from down town, that the teacher asked little Wilhelmina how she liked the new school. The little one's face brightened up as she answered:

"Oh, I like it first rate, and I like you, too."

"That's very nice; but why do you like [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN INDIA

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, May 8.—The annual exodus from the plains to the hills, which takes place at the beginning of every Summer, is now practically complete. The Viceroy and all the high officials of Government are now once more assembled here, and the legislative programme of the Supreme Council is already under consideration. At Simla, however, it is not customary to take up any very ambitious measures. These are generally held over for the Calcutta session, so as to enable the large commercial and financial interests affected to be adequately represented.

Socially, the season will be extremely quiet. There is, in the first place, the mourning for the late Queen. So far as the general public is concerned this, of course, is already at an end. But the Vice-regal Court is compelled to observe exactly the same rules as those which hold good at St. James's or Windsor, so that official mourning is still the rule here. There will be no dances at Viceregal Lodge this Summer, and the familiar Birthday Ball, on the 24th of May, on which occasion the Viceroy and his staff attended in all the glory of full state dress, has, of course, disappeared forever. Gone, too, is the Birthday Gazette, a document eagerly expected during the last sixty years or so by aspiring soldiers and civilians on the lookout for honors and decorations. The demise of the late ruler has changed many of the familiar official landmarks, and it will take long to get accustomed to the new dates.

Another reason for a dull season here is the absence of Lady Curzon, who left for England in March and is not expected back before the Autumn. The wife of the Viceroy naturally fills a great position in society here, and her absence is greatly felt. In Lady Curzon's case it is not too much to say that her absence is felt to an unusual degree, for she has during her two seasons' sojourns here earned for herself an abiding popularity. She has filled with the greatest success a position which is as trying as it is august, and she is already compared, not unfavorably, with such prominent former Vicereines as Lady Dufferin and Lady Lansdowne.

India as a whole may be said to be entering on a cycle of prosperity. How long it will last is another question. Some abnormal twist or turn in the air currents of the Southern Ocean, thousands of miles away, may alter all this by deflecting our monsoon away and causing a failure of the usual rains. But at present the barometer, so far as the greater part of India is concerned, is set at fair. A year ago more than 6,000,000 of people were being kept alive with difficulty by Government, and five times that number were suffering to a greater or less degree from the dire pinch of famine. To-day there are in all India but a bare quarter million of souls in receipt of famine relief, and these all hail from one portion of Western India, where the failure of the rains was very marked. Elsewhere things are almost as good as they possibly could be. In the Punjab it is expected that the wheat crop will be the heaviest ever gathered in. Rice, cotton, sugar, seeds of all sorts, fibres, and every other description of agriculture produce have, almost without exception, done well. It will take a long time, of course, to recover from the effects of last year's famine in some parts of the country, especially in the matter of cattle, but a brave start has been made, and should this Summer's monsoon be again favorable, the people will soon be quite on their legs again. Prices are high in tendency, and the agriculturist reaps the benefit.

A year of great difficulty and danger has been passed through, during which immense direct expenditure on account of famine has had to be faced, while enormous remissions of revenue on account of the failure of the crops have been made by Government. Nevertheless the national accounts have closed with a balance on the right side, and this without the imposition of any new taxation of any sort or description. The absence of some 30,000 troops in China and South Africa, all at the charge of the British Government, enabled India to save largely in the matter of military charges, while a good price for opium and large profits over the coinage of silver also helped to swell the receipts. But for the famine and the enormous expenditures necessitated by it, the accounts would have shown a large surplus, and it might even have been possible to make some readjustments of taxation. As it is, there are ample evidences of the material prosperity of India as a whole, and if the monsoons during the next few years are good the people will soon recover from the losses of last year.

The mortality from plague is no longer as bad as it was a few weeks since. At one time upward of 11,000 deaths a week from this pestilence were being reported, the majority from the Bengal districts of Patna, Mongyr, and Gya. There has latterly been some abatement in the virulence of the disease. It continues, however, to spread over India in a manner which is serious in the extreme. Practically the whole of Bengal is affected, and the whole of Bombay also. In the Northwest Provinces of Benares, Ballia, and Allahabad all report cases, while in the Punjab it is confined chiefly to the Jullundur and Sialkot districts. Cases have also occurred in the native estate of Jammu, a serious matter, as it now seems almost impossible to prevent it spreading to Kashmir. Once in Kashmir the disease would probably establish itself permanently, as it would find a climate exactly suited to it. And, settled in Kashmir, it would be a perpetual menace to the rest of India.

It is doubtful, however, apart from Kashmir, whether it is permissible to any longer cherish any hopes of ever getting rid of the plague. It seems to have come to stop. For five years the battle against it has been carried on by the Government at enormous expense, and the results are practically nil. The plague now covers an immense area, the greater portion of India, and there are no signs whatever of its early subsidence anywhere. Of course, if there had been no plague measures at all taken things would probably have been much worse than they are now. Yet the fact remains that with all the resources of modern science and an army of doctors and helpers, the plague in India has steadily progressed ever since it first established itself in Bombay, now some five years ago.

The real fact is that not until there has been something like a revolution in the habits and customs of the people of India will it be possible for science to fight the plague with any chance of success. When it established itself at Glasgow, Hull, and other places recently, it was speedily driven out. In India, however, it remains. With the dirty, ill ventilated, and ill built houses of the people their (in many cases) filthy habits and absolute disregard of the most elementary sanitary laws, their absurd caste prejudices, beliefs, and disbeliefs, it is impossible to make any real headway. The most that can be hoped for is to keep the disease at a standstill, and those workers who succeed in achieving so much may be accounted lucky.

On the frontier toward Afghanistan things are quiet. From Kabul there comes news of the Amir's continued good health, though he is troubled from time to time by the gout. There is little doubt but that Abdur Rahman is an extraordinarily hale and healthy personage, but he is now seventy-one years of age, and natives do not, as a rule, attain the remarkable longevity which is noticeable in Europe and America. With each succeeding year, therefore, the chances of the demise of the Afghan potentate increase, and it becomes necessary for statesmen to look ahead and consider the course to be taken should there be a vacancy on the throne of Afghanistan. Needless to say, the hope and desire of the officials of both the British and Indian Governments is that Abdur Rahman may live for many a long year to come, for his death might well be the signal for disturbances and eruptions, the ultimate outcome of which no man could undertake to foretell.

Still, things are more settled in Afghanistan now than was the case only a few years ago. Then, if the ruler had died suddenly, there can be little doubt that there would have ensued something very like anarchy. Half a dozen claimants for the throne might have come forward, the whole country would have been bathed in blood, and it would have been necessary for us to intervene in support of one candidate or another, if only to prevent Russia doing so. Now, there is reason to believe that Afghanistan is much more settled, and that the succession of the throne will pass to Habibullah, the Amir's eldest son, without much trouble. There is always a chance, however, of trouble. It is the immemorial custom in Afghanistan for the sons and other relatives to fight for the throne when a ruler dies. And if there was trouble we should be almost bound to interfere. Hence it may be understood why Anglo-Indian statesmen study the latest reports regarding the Amir's health with such solicitude. So long as that wondrously strong man and ruler is to the fore Afghanistan will give us little trouble. Once he is gone, and the deluge may come after him.

We are at present receiving in India sundry batches of Boer prisoners. There is something about the Boer which seems to inspire the sickly humanitarians all the world over with an excess of rabid sentiment. It had been settled that one batch of Boer prisoners, about 1,000 in number, should on arrival be dispatched to Ahmednagar, a military station in the Deccan to the eastward of Poona. Forthwith there went up a howl throughout Europe to the effect that another outrage and atrocity was about to be perpetrated by the Indian Government toward the gentle Boer, Dr. Leyds, who has never been within 5,000 miles of the place, did not hesitate to denounce Ahmednagar as "a waterless dessert." And sundry pro-Boers in the British Parliament took up the parable and ran it for all it was worth.

Now the fact is that Ahmednagar, with which I am personally acquainted, is quite one of the most pleasant and healthy stations in all Western India. It lies upward of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and so it is never visited by the extreme heat which for months together makes a residence in the plains of Northern India almost insupportable. For upward of eighty years a garrison of British artillery and infantry has been cantoned there, and a place which is good enough for the young soldier fresh from England ought to be good enough for the hardy and matured veterans from the veldt. In 1899, it is true, there was an epidemic of enteric fever at Ahmednagar, and this fact has been made the most of by the pro-Boers. But the cause of this abnormal outbreak was speedily traced and the epidemic at once ceased. Latterly, as formerly, Ahmednagar has maintained its reputation as being one of the healthiest, as it is certainly one of the mildest stations in India.

As a matter of fact the Government of India, in consultation with their medical officers, specially selected Ahmednagar as one of the best possible places for the Boer prisoners. If the latter had been sent to an ordinary up-country station, such as Mian Mir or Multan, where for months together the thermometer runs from 110 to 120 in the shade, where cholera and enteric are rife, and where the sun is so powerful that it is only possible to go out of doors in the early mornings and evenings, they might have had some reason to complain. As it is they have gone to one of the best stations in India, a good deal better than either Bellary or Trichinopoly, where other batches of Boer prisoners have been sent, and concerning which the pro-Boers, for reasons best known to themselves, have raised no outcry whatever.

Royalty in Australia.

Graphic Account of Melbourne's Welcome to the Future King and His Wife.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, May 11.—The long-expected event is over, and the Australian Commonwealth has tendered to her royal visitors a right royal welcome. For weeks Melbourne had been preparing for the reception, and visitors from far and near have poured into the city. Nearly all the British possessions sent representatives, and stately battleships of all nations came to honor the great occasion. The streets were transformed, those along which the royal party was to pass being converted into long vistas of beautiful color, spanned at intervals by stately arches. Up till the last moment every second of time was utilized, workmen toiling throughout Sunday, the 5th, that all might be ready on the next day. And dawn broke on Monday over a spectacle of wonderful beauty and magnificence. At noon on Sunday the Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York and their suite aboard, anchored in Britannia Bay, and on Monday morning the Governor General, the Earl of Hopetoun, visited her and welcomed the royal guests. The bay, with its unaccustomed fleet of battleships, presented an unusually stirring appearance, and as vessel signaled to vessel and preparations for the landing were set on foot, a sense of the importance and greatness of the occasion seemed to pervade the very air.

The day was fine and clear, in spite of many prophesies of bad weather, and the full brilliance of the decorations was brought out. The landing took place at St. Kilda, where the beauty of the beach lent its aid to the scenic triumph. On the pierhead was erected a floral canopy supported by eight pillars of chaste design, relieved with ornamentation in gold and silver and decorated with the Duke of Cornwall's colors. The canopy bore the inscription: "Welcome to Australia's Shores." Here, at a little after 2 P. M., the Federal and State Ministers met their future King. Just at 2 o'clock the warship opened fire with royal salutes, and the royal tender made her way to the pier between a flotilla of gigs from the warships. Meantime, the Governor General, with the Admiral and staff, came down the pier to the landing place, and as the Duke and Duchess stepped ashore from the gayly decorated gangway, welcomed them and introduced to them the waiting Ministers. The Duke wore his Admiral's uniform, while the Duchess was attired in a plain black coat and skirt, with a toque adorned with jet. Her quietly gracious manner charmed all who saw her. The party walked to their carriages, a royal salute from the Victorian Artillery greeting them. Troops lined their path, and the contingent of Maoris sent from New Zealand were drawn up opposite the royal carriage. The procession formed and slowly took its way through the streets. Everywhere bright colors floated from Venetian masts, thousands of loyal subjects lined the roads, windows were thronged with eager sightseers, and enthusiasm and excitement reigned supreme. Under the civic arch the city's address of welcome was presented, and the Mayoress of Melbourne handed to the Duchess a bouquet of white roses—the rose of York—in a golden holder set with Australian opals.

At the Domain 35,000 Sunday school children sang "God Save the King" and "God Bless the Prince of Wales" as the royal carriage passed, and the little singers waved thousands of tiny union jacks. The various arches under which the procession passed were remarkably fine, the civic arch and the Government arches being the most conspicuous. The former is placed upon Prince's Bridge, which forms the approach to Melbourne from St. Kilda. From the St. Kilda side the first glimpse is said to be reminiscent of the "Marble Arch" at Hyde Park corner, in London. The city approach is through a colonnade of pure white pillars, with gilded braziers on the summit of each. The keystone of the arch is in the form of an ancient barge, whose sweeps indicate the States in the Commonwealth. The arch bears the inscriptions "The Wattle greets the Rose of York," and "The City hails her monarch's Son." The King's Arch erected by the Government is gorgeously draped with maroon and gold, with gilt statuettes of the late Queen and Prince Consort in the alcoves. The arch erected to the memory of Queen Victoria is a noble structure, erected at the intersection of two streets. From the four corners spring arches, crossing diagonally and forming a dome-shaped erection, beautifully decorated. Above the centre of the dome is a cupola, beneath which is a golden statue of Queen Victoria. The inscriptions are:

"Victoria, Queen and Empress."

"She wrought her people lasting good; God gave her peace; her land repose."

"Beloved by all nations."

"Her Court was pure: her life serene."

It is estimated that over half a million people witnessed the procession. In the evening the streets were again densely packed, but the illuminations were not on so splendid a scale as at the inauguration of the Commonwealth in Sydney.

On Tuesday a royal levee was held at Government House, 2,600 persons attending the function. His Royal Highness was attended by Lord Lamington, the Governor of Queensland, and the Lieutenant Governor of Victoria. The Duke went through the ordeal of shaking hands with every visitor.

Subsequently forty-seven addresses from public bodies were presented. That from the Corporation of Melbourne was inclosed in a beautiful casket of silver, with gold mountings. Later the Duke paid a visit to every warship in the harbor.

In the streets the people were entertained by a stockmen's procession, a hundred mounted men in red and black striped shirts and moleskins, careering through the city flourishing their stockwhips. Then two huge dragons, attended by Chinese musicians, musical only to the Chinese, gambolled along the streets writhing in a most lifelike manner. In the evening a brilliant conversazione was given by the State of Victoria, but the Duke and Duchess were not present. A torchlight procession of fire brigades was also held, over twelve hundred firemen from all parts of Victoria taking part.

On Wednesday all the troops who have served in South Afriea were presented with medals by his Royal Highness, the ceremony being witnessed by a brilliant gathering. Two receptions were also held, one by the State Government, and the other, in the evening, by the Governor Geheral. Their Royal Highnesses, who were attended by Viscount Crichton and the Duke of Roxburghe, remained nearly all the evening at the reception. The Duchess was superbly attired, her black dress being set off by diamonds and her diamond coronet.

On Thursday, May 9, the copingstone of Australian union was laid by the opening of the Federal Parliament. From an early hour crowds assembled in the streets which were lined with troops. Shortly after 11 o'clock the Duke and Duchess, seated in a carriage expressly sent to Australia by the King, emerged from Government House gates and drove through the city amid cheers to the Exhibition Building, where the ceremony took place. The Victorian State House of Parliament has been set apart for the use of the Federal Assembly until such time as it finds a home in the new Federal capital, but the building was too small to accommodate the brilliant assemblage which gathered to view the pageant of Thursday. The Exhibition Building, too, had a historic claim of its own, for in it a welcome was given twenty years ago to the young midshipman of the Bacchante, who now revisits Australia as heir to the British throne. The building was lavishly draped and decorated with representations of mythological and symbolical meaning. A large orchestra occupied a platform opposite the royal dais. The vast hall was filled to its utmost capacity, some 12,000 people being present.

Immediately under the royal dais sat the members of the Senate, space being left for the members of the House when they should be summoned. On the dais were the naval officers and staff who came out by the Ophir, the Lieutenant Governors of the various States with their staffs, the Admiral of the station with his staff, and the members of the press.

The proceedings commenced by the Clerk of Parliament reading to the members of the Senate the proclamation constituting Parliament, a similar ceremony being performed in the House of Representatives, which occupied an annex of the main building. At noon Lord Hopetoun arrived, and soon after a fanfare from heralds announced the Duke and Duchess. As soon as their royal Highnesses were seated the usher of the Black Rod, following English examples, summoned the representatives to attend the Senate. Immediately upon their arrival two verses of the "Old Hundredth" were sung, and then a strange incident occurred. Among those present were ecclesiastical dignitaries of various denominations, and yet Lord Hopetoun himself officiated as chaplain. He stepped forward and read prayers for the King, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, the people of the Commonwealth, and the Federal Parliament, concluding with the Lord's Prayer.

Lord Hopetoun's action was due to the disputes among the different denominations which were unable to agree who should be chaplain. His lordship took the bull by the horns and resolved to officiate himself. The Duke of Cornwall, in a felicitous speech, then declared Parliament open. The orchestra played "The Hallelujah Chorus," the national anthem, and "Rule, Britannia," the whole audience joining in the chorus of the last. The royal party then withdrew amid a flourish of trumpets. The Duke again wore his Admiral's uniform.

In the different States preparations are being pushed on rapidly for the reception of the royal visitors. New Zealand occupies the most difficult position of all, having to prepare receptions in four different centres. The other States can, of course, concentrate all their resources on the one display, while the island colony must not only prepare four cities, but must also arrange an adequate reception at Rotorna, the town of the hot lakes district, where a great Maori gathering is to be held. The natives of New Zealand feel a passionate loyalty for the son and grandson of the great white queen, and are anxious to prove it to the Duke of Cornwall and York by their reception of him.

IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

ZAMBOANGA, Mindanao, April 20.—If the Civil Commission in its tour of the Philippines were to undertake to reach conclusions in regard to the diverse human problems, apart from politics, that present themselves at every stage, a report might be written that would be quite as interesting, if not as valuable, as anything yet embodied in permanent form. The many strains of blood grafted on the original tribes in centuries back, the barriers of language and habit that still keep neighbors strangers to each other, if not foes, the Malay and Chinese accretions constantly in progress, the migration to these parts of Arab and Indian, and now the mastering energy of the Yankee furnish a racial agglomeration whose distinctive elements are not less pronounced or less wonderful than the readiness with which these people adapt themselves to conditions that enable them to get on peaceably.

The commission is still in Moro land, but there is no surface indication of it. If a visitor with no preconceived notions of the place were informed that he had come upon an ordinary Filipino settlement, and that no racial diversity was to be found in the interior, all visible evidences would tend to confirm that statement. As much might be said of the less important island of Basilan, across the straits from here, and whose port, Isabella, lodges mainly Filipinos and American troops. Yet one of the five stars on the Sulu Sultan's flag stands for Basilan, and the Moros here, under a seperate sultanate, number as many as 500,000 people. Considering that the Moros rarely live away from water, and when moving landward cling to the race habit of building their houses on stilts, their avoidance of contact with things modern in both islands means simply that they wish to be let alone. Conditions are quite the reverse with them at Jolo, where they mingle in the daily life of other races as though they enjoyed it.

The commission left behind the spectacular exhibition of Moro life at Jolo. There is no trotting out of slaves and of wives as at Jolo for the eye and the opinion of strangers. No specimen of the Sultan's displeasure is displayed, as at Jolo, where an offender against the truth must wear his lower face always covered or else expose a mouth slit from ear to ear as an example to liars in general. The welcome to these shores is military wholly. There are no native hosts here to usher in the transport with noisy welcome and to brighten the harbor with color as gay and varied as the flowers that make of Jolo town a garden.

Basilan seems to be of less use to the Sulu Sultan than his own island, for in the latter at least he has a home, and there are a few persons from whom he may exact tribute when he feels avaricious. Pedro Cuebas alone is master in Basilan, a Datto by might, Chinese except in name, who entered the island single handed, killed a chief, subjugated his following, and then cleared the path for himself by disposing summarily of every one who he thought might at any time dispute it. If religion excites in him emotion or preference he probably likes Buddha quite as well as Mohammed, placing more reliance on his savage following than on either, and, as becomes a prudent man, professing great fondness and admiration for the Americanos.

In Mindanao the Moros talk little but behave decently. There are said to be two Sultans, so separated territorially that neither cares what the other does. One of them claims to be a descendant of the prophet. When the Spaniards became curious in regard to the occupancy of the region bordering Lake Lanao, where there is said to be a settlement of 250,000 Moros, the investigation either absorbed them for permanent account or they carried their information with them to another world. The natives permitted an American officer to visit the outskirts of their settlement there a few months ago. He says that some of them sharpened their knives for him, but they finally let him go with a friendly caution against further trespass. The reason for this leniency was that, although no treaty embraces the two people, as in the Sulu group, the chiefs have heard from officers that the United States has no religious policy to further, and as at Jolo, they have construed that assurance to mean that Americans are not Christians, a belief in which the army has done nothing to disabuse them. Hence they intend to be friendly enough if the Americans will only let them alone.

Besides the Moros, there are tribes all along the mountain ridge that divides the island into north and south divisions whose numbers no one can estimate, and whose relations with each other are most vaguely understood. The chief reason for supposing that they are in some way related is that all who have come in contact with the people all along the skirt of shore land that foreigners know, believe in a hoodoo bird. If they hear the bird's cry on coming out in the morning, they go indoors again and stay three days. Tribes living miles apart seem affected also by that bird, although the time of seclusion on its account varies, one tribe finding three hours long enough to overcome the spell. There is a tribe of [illegible] feet from the ground, laying the foundation on spreading branches. Approach is by ladder. When everybody gets in, the ladder is pulled up after the family, and those who would give them any attention later, social or otherwise, must climb for that privilege. No relation has ever been suggested between this tribe and the Zuñis and other Indians along the Mexican border, whose doorways are in their second stories and inaccessible except by ladder, although similar methods of domestic seclusion are favored by both.

Aside from savages and Moros, with whom the troops have little concern except to see that they keep quiet and whom the Commissioners do not meet at all, the human problem presents features that catch the attention. The Chinese overflow is making its impress on these southern islands. These steady plodders find soft places as if by instinct, and take root in them and prosper. There are probably many of them who never saw China. Singapore is the chief port from which they hail. Here, as at that port, they show what the Chinese may become when rid of the oppressive environment of their own country. They keep the shops, they own the land, they try to educate their children, and they are peaceable, thrifty, and progressive. There is no Chinese who does not fly the American flag in these parts and hurrah for it. They left the harbor welcome to the Moros at Jolo, because the authorities so preferred it, but they built an arch at the entrance to the pier, with dragons and eagles painted all over the top and an inscription at the crosspiece assuring the commission that the Chinese community bade it welcome and would do what it could for its entertainment. There were embroideries and painted silks as well as gay bunting in the decorations, making the exhibition altogether the best of its kind that the trip had brought forth. Broad bands of red, the Chinese festal color, alternated with American designs in flags and streamers along the shop fronts, and when the commission went ashore, the Chinese stood erect before their doors, wearing their best frocks and with their queues down, a sign of sincere respect. There were not enough Chinese at Isabella to make a demonstration, but here they had salvos of firecrackers going, so that the main street was filled with the smoke from them as long as the commission staid in that thoroughfare after landing.

There are Chinese pupils in every school. What they do not learn that the teachers wish them to know is hardly worth the learning. Praise of the Filipino children in this respect applies to aptness in learning, quick perception, ready memory, and a bright way of showing off their acquirements. It is not so at all with the Chinese. They are slow and quiet, but absorb everything and cling to what they get as if they meant to keep it. Since testimony in relation to the Filipinos, from those who had experience in other years in teaching them, is that alertness of memory is equaled by the facility with which they forget, the experience of teachers with the Chinese should furnish an interesting educational exhibit.

The native Filipino population here occupies much the attitude of the Southerners, who until a few years ago could not unhinge their memories from that halcyon period, "befo' the wah." For their loyalty to Spain in the last insurrection that Government conferred upon them the collective title of Cavallero Español. That made them gentlemen. Whether they have since lived on anything more substantial than that title or not, it got them into the habit of talking of their quality and their poverty. They profess as strong loyalty for the United States as they ever felt for Spain, and they shout unanimously for the old flag and an appropriation. There are two municipalities within the province, in which the Alcaides, if not the other officers, served at least a portion of their time without pay. They proposed at first a provincial Government to serve as guide for the municipalities, but the question of maintenance bothered them, unless the commission would kindly relieve them of responsibility on that account.

As the commission had neither authority nor disposition to do anything of the kind, the citizens thought they might unite the municipalities and then become attached to some other province willing to bear the major expense of provincial administration. Then they thought that the commission might be willing to furnish them with caribous with which to cultivate their fields and haul crops for them. A pest carried off nearly all of their stock, and they say it so crippled them that they have been unable to plant or harvest anything for two years. Since their chief product is copra, which can be handled as well with elbow grease as with any other agency, it is probable that Populists would find a receptive soil here for their doctrines. The native mind is already well settled on the notion that government was made not only to protect, but to support the people, especially when all are gentlemen.

Loyalty plays strange freaks in Mindanao, as in other parts of [illegible]. There was no more loyal [illegible] friars, who were always [illegible] and [illegible] this sort of adaptability on paramount conditions abound in every district, with results that excite little sympathy and no small measure of derision. Sometimes loyalty presents grotesque figures, when as at present from all sides are rushing in patriots to enroll themselves with the powers in authority lest they may be left out in the distribution of favors expected. There happens to be an amiable man with the commission whose dreams on that account until lately are said to have been greatly disturbed. As a friend of his described his predicament when he was invited to join the trip, he feared to refuse lest he might be jailed for things that lay on his conscience, and of which he thought the Americans might have learned. On the other hand, if he were to accept the invitation, and on his return the insurrection should still remain active, some native patriot's dagger might find its way between his ribs. The recent news of surrenders fell upon no more willing ears than his, and the other night at Jolo, when word came of the capture of Aguinaldo, the first and most fervid congratulations tendered to the commission came from him. If appearances go for anything, the nightmares have stopped and he is growing young again as fast as dreamless sleep can help him do it.

Basilan, like Southern Mindanao, seems likely to be left in the air in the matter of provincial government. It makes little difference to Basilan, which has asked for nothing and whose allegiance, such as it is, to the Sulu Sultan will probably remain undisturbed. Isabella was used by Spain as a naval base for this part of the archipelago. It will be put to similar use under the United States, and the town will consist of little except as a labor market on which marines or a garrison may draw when not much is expected and plenty of time may be taken in doing it. The Spaniards doubtless felt that they had a good thing in this harbor, for they never tried to divert the purposes of nature in relation to it, which were to provide deep water at a distance, with a coral reef as a barrier against hostile approach by large craft and a channel within capable of floating anything, but with a current so swift as to require anchors at both ends and little likelihood that either would hold long enough to tempt any but the most adventurous skipper to try the passage. Hence, an enemy whom the guns at the fort could not silence would have to yield to the tide. It will be a fine harbor when the engineers correct this vagary, and then if properly manned and fortified danger to the Lower Philippines against any hostile approach will be minimized.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

STRATEGY IN ENGINEERING.

"IT is easy enough for an engineer to show ability here in New York or in other big towns where he can get about all the tools and conveniences ever devised. It is when an engineer finds himself in the wilds of a jungle or up in the mountains, hundreds of miles from civilization, that his own natural ingenuity and invention counts," said a veteran engineer to a youngster who had been admitted to the ranks of the Engineers' Club.

"Down in Surinam, Dutch Guiana, where the arrival of a sailing schooner causes a sensation, where a mail steamer enters the muddy harbor once in two weeks to tarry two hours to get rid of its mail and to take on a few passengers, there was once a young American engineer who showed that he had the proper spirit of invention to advance him to the front ranks of the profession. Like all the best inventions, his was the very simplest one, and it was one that was widely talked about among the profession to the credit of the inventor.

"To understand the story properly you need a trifling insight into Surinam and its habits. Here, Indians may be seen on the street wearing only a breech cloth. The white population is so scarce that all are thrown together as if in one large family; Englishmen, Americans, Germans, Dutchmen, and Frenchmen all combining together and forming clubs and society to keep themselves from dying of sheer lonesomeness.

"In this primitive town there was a man who held the splendid monopoly of owning a large scow. That, up here, seems a remarkably small thing to be proud of, but the value of even a scow depends entirely upon where the scow is and what it will cost to replace it. This particular scow had been built by American ship carpenters sent especially from the United States at great expense. There was not another scow in the entire harbor, and about all of the heavy river work to be done for the city and plantations and mining companies was done by this one vessel. Its loss, therefore, would have been not only a severe one for the owner, who had a monopoly of the business in those days, but it would have been little short of a national calamity.

"One day while the scow was anchored in midstream one of those smashing black squalls for which the tropics are famous broke over the river, and for twenty minutes you could not see ten feet away or hear a man shouting at your elbow. When the storm finally abated, the scow was not to be seen, and it was found she had gone down, deckload and all. To most of us there seemed about as much chance of raising the vessel as there would be to raise an ocean steamer sunk in the middle of the Atlantic.

"It was about this time that the young engineer took a hand in the problem. He [illegible] the dimensions of the scow and was [illegible] 13 feet by 60 feet, and then [illegible] refused to say how he would go about the job.

"Now, you must know, that aside from the ebb and flood tide which alternate every six hours, there is also what is known as a spring tide. This comes with the full of the moon, and it has the effect of making a higher flood tide than any during the month. The opposite to the spring tide is the neap tide, and that happens at the dark of the moon, with the effect that at no other tide during the month is the ebb tide so low as it is at that time. The difference in the height of water between the ebb at neap tide and the flood at spring tide is considerable.

"The engineer waited until neap tide. On that day he towed a number of logs down the river. These he anchored over the scow and sent men below to fasten chains to one side of the scow, and these he fastened to the logs on the surface. Then he waited patiently. As the spring tide approached he towed other logs down the river until he had enough to make quite a raft, and on the day of the highest tide all the logs were tied together and fastened. The tide rose steadily and the more it rose the more the raft went down under the strain of the pull on the chains. At last, just as it seemed that the raft was unequal to the occasion, it was seen to bob up violently, and a moment later there was a commotion in the water and the scow appeared. What had happened, of course, was this: The chains pulling upward on one side of the scow tilted it more and more until the deckload began to slide off, and when finally all the stones had slid into the river, the scow came up under its own buoyancy. The remainder was simple. The vessel was towed to the shore, where it was hauled up on the sand, and when the water receded, holes bored into the hull caused the scow to empty. Later, the holes were plugged up again and the old ship was as fine as silk.

"And where a man proves once that he has inventive ability you may as well set it down that he will show it again, and that it was not a mere accident, as is shown by this same engineer. Not long ago he devised a novel method of destroying a chimney. The method was one that could hardly be recommended in a crowded neighborhood, but used as it was where there was plenty of ground to fall on, the idea saved many dollars. The problem was to raze a 206 foot chimney so that a new one could be rebuilt, the old brick to be utilized. The stack was twenty-one feet in diameter, and the removal was accomplished as follows: The bricks were removed from one side at a height of about three feet from the ground, and the opening thus formed was filled with built-up wooden blocks, between which were packed straw and paraffine and sawdust. The material was then set on fire, causing the chimney to crack and fall within a space that had been previously marked on the ground. Not only was there a saving in cost for the labor of tearing down the chimney, but by the fall of the material most of it was broken apart at the mortar joints, thus putting the old bricks into shape to be used over again without much trimming."

The Babel of Paradise Park.

Probably the Paradise Park public school, in this city, is about as near to what the Tower of Babel once was in a linguistic way as any similar place in the world. Twenty-nine different nationalities are represented on the roll of scholars, and each of these speaks the language of its mother country in their homes, on the streets, and frequently on the school playgrounds. As the children of each nationality naturally form little cliques of their own, in which they jabber away in their mother tongue, the result is frequently almost distracting to the teachers. Speaking of this peculiar aggregation of youngsters, President Miles O'Brien of the Board of Education said:

"The only place the children hear the English language spoken is in the classrooms. It seems as if nearly every nation in the world has a representative in this Paradise Park school, and when the little ones are playing together, many a dialect or patois can be heard that would puzzle the most expert linguist to interpret. Indeed, he might have to travel thousands of miles to hear many of them at all. The school is certainly one of the strangest things of our great cosmopolitan city."

Commencement Dress Suits.

"The conventions of society play some queer pranks," said an old man who wore a gray beard and a business suit, as he came out of Cooper Union last Wednesday evening. He had been attending the Forty-second annual commencement exercises. "Did you notice," he continued, "how uncomfortable some of those young men in full-dress suits seemed? I refer to the graduates. No, it was not because they were embarrassed by being before an audience. The average American young man has too much self-assurance. It was because many of them were in ill-fitting garments, to which they were wholly unused. Some of the best and brainiest boys of the city are educated without cost at Cooper Union, but they are poor. It is greatly to their credit that they struggle so hard for an education. But they are not in the habit of wearing evening clothes. That fact is painfully evident at each recurring commencement. Another thing is their clothes don't fit and they know it. Hired clothes seldom do. It would be greatly to their credit if a class of these hard-[illegible]

SNAKES OF NEW YORK

PROF. ECKELS of the State Museum at Albany has made a new check-list of the snakes common to New York State. This is the first list that has been made since Prof. Baird's classification of 1853. Prof. Baird located and described seventeen varieties or individuals, and while Prof. Eckels increases that list to twenty-five, he admits that at least five of them are of uncertain or not well-established domicile in the State. So the Baird list is increased by but three, although Prof. Baird predicted that within twenty-five years it would be increased by seven varieties not then within the State.

Orange County is perhaps the only county in the State that contains as many as eighteen varieties out of the twenty. Of the two snakes Orange County does not have, one variety is found exclusively in St. Lawrence County and the other in Genesee County alone. The snake found in St. Lawrence County and nowhere else in the State is the king snake. Prof. Baird placed the habitat of this snake on Long Island only. It does not seem to be there now, but Prof. Eckels says the evidence of its presence in St. Lawrence County is beyond question. Why it should be in isolation on the far northern border of our State, when it is, as a matter of fact, a snake of unexpected proximity elsewhere than in the southern or border States, is a mystery. The king snake has the reputation of being the deadly foe and destroyer of the rattlesnake, but there are no rattlesnakes in St. Lawrence County.

That the king snake should be thus of isolated presence in New York is no more singular, however, than that the Ohio rattlesnake, or massassauga, should have its sole habitat in our State in Genesee County. When Prof. Baird made his classification in 1853 the massassauga was of frequent occurrence in that county, and even twenty years ago its appearance was by no means uncommon. Being a rattlesnake, however, and therefore venomous, people in the vicinity of its haunts have not considered the circumstance of its being in that county alone a sufficient recompense for its living at all, and have carried on such unrelenting warfare against it that it is but rarely found to-day. The circumstance of this snake being domiciled in Genesee County is the more singular because it is not even found in the northeastern counties of Ohio bordering upon New York, its home being chiefly among the swamps of Northwestern Ohio, particularly in Henry County. There are cedar swamps in Genesee County, and it is those that the massassauga has for its retreat; but there are similar swamps in Western New York nearer Ohio than are those of Genesee County, but this snake has never been found in or about them. The massassauga is a rattlesnake differing from our own terrible native rattler in not having the slender neck and massive triangular head of the latter, and in its head being covered with the nine large plates or scales that characterize non-venomous snakes, the head of our rattlesnake being small-scaled. The massassauga is smaller and venomous to a less degree than its deadly cousin, but it has the curved movable fangs in its upper jaw, well charged with poison, and the deep pits between the eyes are a marked characteristic of its dreaded kin. Its rattles are small and faint.

There are fifteen varieties of rattlesnake in the United States, and New York is the only Eastern State that has two of those varieties. There are but two families of venomous snakes in the United States to one of which belong the rattlers, and to the other the copperheads, as the popular nomenclature designates them. The moccasin snake and cotton-mouth of the South are classed among the copperheads. The State of New York has the copperhead as well as the rattlesnake. The latter is found in all of our southern tier and western counties, and in those about Lakes George and Champlain. It is rare in the counties east of the lower Hudson, except in the regions bordering on Connecticut. There are no rattlesnakes in the Adirondacks. In fact, snakes of any kind, strange to say, are few in that great stretch of wilderness. There are few snakes, also, in the Catskill region, but the rattlesnake is there. The Shawangunk Mountain range, in Ulster, Sullivan, and Orange Counties—the lesser Catskills—are second only to the rocky hills of the Lake George and Lake Champlain districts of the State as favorite haunts of the rattler—and the latter districts, or some parts of them, simply swarm with this venomous reptile.

The copperhead is abundant in the southwestern and southern tier counties, with the exception of Sullivan and Rockland. It frequents only the lowlands, and there are no lowlands in Sullivan or Rockland County. The copperhead may well be called a rattleless rattlesnake, for it has the big head, thin neck, glaring eye, and great hooked fangs of the rattler, and is almost, if not quite, as venomous.

There are many varieties of the blacksnake family, but only two in this State, the mountain blacksnake or racer and the common blacksnake, the latter occurring in all parts of the State, but the former being rarely found outside of the higher mountain districts, where it not infrequently grows to a length of seven feet. But, in spite of the dreadful tales that are told of the savagery and aggressiveness of this snake, it is entirely harmless, like all of its kind.

Another on the list of snakes found in New York is one that is so seldom seen that it has been called a myth by people who believe in only what they have seen. This snake is known to herpetology as the Carphophiops amoenus, but its common name is worm snake. The reason it is so seldom seen is that it passes the most of its time under stones or logs, and is very shy. In color, it is a uniform dark brown, very much like that of an earthworm found deep in dark ground. It's tail is blunt, its head long and narrow—literally a continuation of its body—with no visible neck. Its scales glisten as if oil had been poured upon them. This snake is referred to familiarly in Steuben and Chemung Counties, and near the New Jersey border in Orange County, but neither Baird nor Eckels gives its range.

Among the ophidian fauna of New York State is the interesting snake to which science has attached the formidable name of Heperodon platyrhinos, but which is known colloquially as hog-nosed snake, blowing adder, puff adder, &c. This reptile has such a fierce and threatening front when disturbed, or even when it is simply come upon casually, that it is little wonder that nine in ten otherwise well-informed people declare that it is the most deadly of creeping things. As a matter of fact, this serpent is as harmless as a fishworm. Blowing adder is the name most common for it in this State. The reptile is short and stout in body, and seems to have much latitude in marking and color, some specimens being of a yellowish gray, with dark blotches, and others of a brownish hue, marked with light bars. There are black ones, too, but they are rare, being more frequently found in Sullivan County than anywhere else in the State. But whether gray or brown or black, it always has the same big convex mouth, with the triangular horny protuberance on the end of its nose, turned up like a hog's snout, and the sinister-looking band across the forehead and down to the angle of the mouth. At the best it is not a pleasant creature to look upon, but when it is alarmed or its movements interfered with it is simply hideous. Sometimes it will at first put itself through a series of most remarkable contortions, as if trying the intruder's nerves with that exhibition with the hope that it will frighten him away. If such is not the effect, the creature will flatten its body on the ground, expand its head, neck, and front of its body to three times their normal size, dilate its lungs, open its enormous mouth, the display of teeth and fangs in which is enough to strike terror to the stoutest heart, and then force the wind from its lungs with a loud hiss like escaping steam. It is this breath from the snake that rural belief insists is certain if not instant death to anything it may fall upon. There is good authority for the statement that this curious reptile, if cornered and threatened, will pretend to give itself a vicious bite, and will then turn over on its back, become rigid, and lie there as if dead—a snake "playing 'possum," as it were. If it is not disturbed, it will presently turn over cautiously, and, if permitted, hurry away to a place of safety and seclusion.

But with all this snake's terrorizing show of fierceness, it cannot be forced, even, to bite, and why it should be armed with that savage array of fangs and teeth is one of nature's mysteries. While it is called an adder, it is no more an adder than a fishworm is. It belongs to the same family that the garter snake does, which is the most remarkable family of snakes in the whole serpent world. It includes the black snake, king snake, bull snake, water snake, milk snake, worm snake, and all the numerous varieties of those snakes—ringed, spotted, striped, yellow, red, brown, black; sharp-nosed, pug-nosed, turned-up-nosed; long-tailed, short-tailed, stumpy-tailed; little-eyed, big-eyed, almost no-eyed—in fact, every kind of snake one may run across in this State, except the rattlesnake and the copperhead. This is the family known to science as the Colubridae. Every member of it is harmless, although, unlike their venomous neighbors, they have full sets of teeth in both jaws.

There are twenty-four varieties of what the lay person will designate as garter snakes, but which science disposes of under different nomenclature, and six of them are in New York State. One of these pretty snakes, the commonest of all—the one with the spotted sides and two rows of pale stripes—is, on the authority of the great naturalist, Dr. Coues, the original progenitor of all the snakes we call garter snakes. Besides this one, the garter snakes included in New York's ophidian fauna are the ribbon snake, the spotted snake, the yellow-belly, the red-belly, and the green snake.

There is but one variety of water snake in this State, something the lay person who has ever fished along the waters of the Wallkill Drowned Lands in Orange County or through Purgatory Swamp, on the Otterkill, and seen brown snakes and grayish ones, and some that were nearly black, glide into the water from overhanging bushes where they were basking, will find it hard to believe—but those snakes were all of the same kind, nevertheless; the common water snake—the Natrix sipedon of the naturalists. The difference in the size and color of these snakes has led to the very general erroneous impression and belief that the dark-colored water snake is a water pilot or copperhead, and venomous, like the water moccasin of the South, so that this harmless snake—harmless except that it is a woeful destroyer of fish—is as much under the ban as are the rattlesnake and true copperhead.

CHARLES BAIRD MORTON.

ONE COLLEGE PRANK.

A GRAY-HAIRED alumnus of Columbia, on from a Western State for the graduating exercises, chatted of the days when he was at Columbia.

"There was Prof. Davies," said the old collegian. "We fellows used to like him as well as it is possible for a college boy to like a professor of mathematics. One Winter, I recollect, the members of my class, myself among the rest, had found considerable amusement and relieved ourselves of class work by burning asafetida, pepper, and other unpleasant things in the various classrooms. We tried the trick with Prof. Anthon, who taught Greek, and with Prof. Nairne, who occupied the chair of moral philosophy. At last some of the bolder spirits suggested that we transfer our attentions to Prof. Davies.

"Well I remember that morning. It was bitter cold, and all of the outlets of the room were closed to keep the warmth within. We were on hand early, and had several fat lumps of asafetida smoking away when the professor came. He walked to his desk and laid his hat and coat on it. Then the odor struck him. He hesitated a moment, and then walked slowly back to the door, locked it, and put the key in his pocket. 'Now, gentlemen, we will enjoy this together,' said he, as he returned to his seat. Then he got back at us. The mathematics he threw at us would have filled a set of mathematical books from the primary arithmetic to the calculus. And all the time the asafetida was smoking, for he would not let us remove it. When we got out of that room after two hours we were wiser and more discreet boys, and you can bet we played no more tricks on the author of Davies's Legendre."

COLUMBIA'S CLASS OF 1901.

TO-MORROW will be the one hundred and forty-seventh class day of Columbia College, and on Wednesday the members of the graduating class will receive their diplomas from the hands of President Low. The present senior class of 137 members is one of the largest ever graduated from the academic department. Among these are Chauncey Mitchell Depew, Jr. John W. Goff, Jr., son of Recorder Goff; Stephen Payn Nash, son of the late Stephen Payn Nash, who served as a Trustee of the university; Elisha Jay Edwards, Jr., whose father is the well-known journalist; Walter Henry Grace, nephew of ex-Mayor William R. Grace; Clive Spencer Mapes, Robert Bayard Coykendall, Walter Joseph Mosenthal, son of the violinist, and Adrian Russell Allan.

A feature of to-morrow's exercises will be the distribution of the class book, in which is an autobiography of each member. These personal sketches are supposed to be accurate in the main, but occasionally bits of fiction are allowed to creep in for the sake of forcing a joke. The general trend is toward the lighter side, but some of the young biographers have taken the task quite seriously. Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., is one of this sort. Young Depew has been affectionately called "Buster" by his father, but at Columbia his classmates voted him to be the second most modest man in the class, Farrand Dodd Brower having taken first honors for modesty.

Young Depew's autobiography of himself is as follows:

Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., is tall and erect, with brown hair and gray eyes and a slim figure. He was born in New York City on July 7, 1879, and comes from old families on both his father's and mother's sides of the house. As a boy he developed a taste for reading, being especially fond of history. He also did considerable driving, riding, bicycling, walking, and light gymnastics. At twelve years of age his education began at Allen's School, in Forty-second Street. During vacation he traveled through the Southern States. The following Winter he studied with a tutor and spent the Summer at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. He continued his education during the next two Winter seasons by a year at Cutler's School and a year at Browning's School, in Fifty-fifth Street. A journey through Ireland and Scotland occupied the next Summer. Several years more ensued in the preparation for college with a private teacher. The Summer vacations were spent in Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, and Northern Italy. At nineteen years of age he entered Columbia in the sophomore class. He has passed his vacations at Newport, Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, and in traveling in England, France, and Germany, including a visit to the Paris Exposition of 1900. He has taken in the university the regular course in the college. His courses have been chiefly in history and economics, with something of philosophy and physics. He is a hard worker and has been quite good in his stand, but has never taken any interest in athletics.

One of the most striking figures in the class is its oldest member, James Gray, a Scotchman, with a wife and six children. His sketch, written in the quaint Scotch dialect, thus tells the story of his life:

Sept. 14, 1851, a' wes born in Glesgae, Scotlan'. A' likit schule afore ma fouk flittit in 1860 tae New York Ceety, whar, after fower years in the public schules, a' sune wes a printer's diel. Then as a' hed thochts o' the Kirk, ma feither telt me tae learn the printin', an' gin a' didna get a ca' aifter studyin', a' cud wark at it. Sae a' becam' 'prentice, compositor, an' foreman, an' then for aichteen years a' wes for masel'.

In 1877, aifter a year for masel', a' mairrit. Noo a' hae sax wains—three lasses an' three laddies—a' at schule, whar ma thochts aft turnit, as a' aye wantit tae get tae college.

Seein' a wy tae Columbia, a' selt ma business in 1894. Exceptin' a Winter at a nicht schule, an' some help frae freends, a' wrastled throo' preparatory wark alane. Sae, wen in 1897 Prof. Peck passed me wi' a condition in Greek—taen aff at midyear—a' wes fairly liftit. The fower years since hev slippit pleasantly awa. A've likit ma studies; a've learnt frae ma instructors; an' a've hed enjoyment; a wee bit in the Freshman Debatin' Society, mair in the Y. M. C. A., an' maist in the Barnard Literary Association. Throo' the years a've thocht o' the Kirk, but as a' cam' gang intae the ministry on account o' the continued illness—since 1894—o' ma guid wife, ma thochts are noo o' the law. Then, as a' hae chance, a'll preach, an' follow the law tae py expenses; sae a'll baith preach an'—harder tae dae—practice.

Tae roond out aboot half a century wi' a course at Columbia mak's me gratefu' tae the Great Ane. A' was a lang time journeyin' tae Columbia, an' a've hed mony a steep clim' tae reach the heichts, but ma hert is youthfu' an' rinnin' ower wi' joy at seein' the Naughty Anes' class day. Gin ma faither were here wi' ma mither a' wud hae been prood. But he's na here tae wush me weel as ithers dae this day; he's flittit tae the ceety abune the blue whar a' hev white robes—the ceety the men o' the blue an' white sud aye haud in mind. Gin a' sud be coontit wortkie tae get there masel', a'll be happy tae renew fellowship wi' a' the guid anes comin' there aifter servin' their generation weel wha yince were ca'ed the Naughty Anes o' Columbia.

Some of the sketches are short and to the point, like this of August Abraham Boehm: "Born in Vienna in 1880; civilized in New York; 'veni, vidi, vici,'" or this of Alison Michael Lederer: "Born in New York City, August, 1870.

From tavern to tavern youth saunters along.
With an armful of girl and a heartful of song."

CRUSHING A "MASHER."

No public nuisance is more common than the man who ogles every woman on the street. One of these individuals was riding on a street car the other day, when he saw a young woman in the seat beside him trying to button a tight glove. She was having a hard time at the task. The Nuisance thought to himself, as usual, that his fair neighbor must have taken notice of him, although she had given no sign of it. So addressing her of the glove, he said:

"Let me help you to button it; I am very good at that sort of thing."

The young woman looked Mr. Nuisance over, hesitated a moment, and then extended her hand. The Nuisance, after some tugging, succeeded in fastening the refractory glove. The hand was withdrawn. Then it slipped itself into a small purse, took out a dime, and was extended again.

"Oh, no!" exclaimed the Nuisance astounded. "I didn't do it for pay."

The hand went back into the purse, and this time it came out with a silver quarter of a dollar.

"I'm sure that will be enough," said the young woman, as she forced the coin into his hand and made a hurried exit from the car.

WHERE GRAVITY DIDN'T WORK.

Wreckers on the old Stock Exchange have troubles of their own because of a provision in the contract with both wreckers and builders that the safe deposit vaults on the Broadway front must not be so disturbed as to prevent continued use and proper access thereto.

A few days ago preparations had been made to take down a steel girder, seventy-five feet long, which had been the main support of the roof over the "floor" of the Exchange, and which weighed just a little less than forty tons. The wreckers have an inexpensive way of getting down such little pieces of bric-à-brac by letting gravitation do its work, although they do not like to announce this method broadcast. In the case of this big girder everything had been arranged—the great mass of steel had been cut loose from its fastenings and was resting so that some dark night a couple of workmen with crowbars might joggle it along an inch or two and send it crashing down into the ruins.

The night was appointed—when somebody thought of the safe deposit vaults and how, if no greater damage was caused, things might be thrown out of alignment and locks so disturbed as to cause endless annoyance. So it was decided to dispense with the gravity process. Stagings and derricks had to be rigged at no inconsiderable cost, and the big girder came down, as one of the men on the work said, "just like two pounds and a half." The safe deposit vault locks were saved.

"ON THE STROKE OF TWELVE."

On Eighth Avenue several weeks ago an enterprising advertising agent for a west side theatre "billed" shop fronts, dead walls, and cornices with wide cotton streamers bearing in large type the words "On the Stroke of Twelve." This to announce the coming of a melodrama with that title.

Waste heaps and ash barrels soon claimed all the fluttering banners save one. That one remains in its place over the shop of an alert lunchman. He has long been anxious to increase his noon trade in "beef and," coffee and crullers, and the other inexpensive dishes called for by workers in the neighborhood. Handy with the paint brush and varnish can, Mr. Lunchman has made of the theatrical streamer a novel and attractive sign. Passers-by cannot miss the glaring legend "On the Stroke of Twelve" which reaches across the front of the restaurant. Directly beneath it on the plate glass window is the white letter assurance that "Quick lunch is served here." That man should get along in business.

-- SUMMER CONCERTS IN NEW YORK. --

IF THERE is one thing which more than another must make a German coming to this country realize that he is a stranger in a strange land, it is the difference between the places of music in the daily life of the people here and there. We are advancing in this matter, to be sure, but music is not yet a matter of course with us, and there still remains in the average commercial American mind a suspicion that a man who loves music is not a really serious person. In Germany opinion tends the other way. It might be said that it does also in Italy, but in Italy music means opera, while in Germany the lyric stage contributes only one element to what the music lover regards as art. In Berlin, for example, there are about 800 concerts in the course of a season of music, and these form the musical food of the mass of people.

Germany has produced the most important instrumental composers up to the present time, while her great names in opera are a few. It is true that they are the greatest, for there are no superiors to Mozart and Weber and Wagner. Glück and Meyerbeer, too, were Germans, but they wrote for France and in the French manner. It is not too much to say that Meyerbeer was the typical French opera composer. Certain it is that no other wielded such an influence on the French lyric stage. But, on the other hand, neither France nor Italy has such a list of names celebrated in the domain of instrumental music as Germany. Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Liszt, and Brahms form a coterie of orchestral writers and composers for the piano not to be equaled by any other country.

The practice of chamber music and choral singing is also more extensive in Germany than it is elsewhere, except in England, where choral performances are the staple of the musical world. Because of the influence of these factors music is familiar to every German. An unmusical German is the exception. Consequently music is the most popular form of amusement. Germany teems with concerts of the kind which it has been found almost impossible to make successful in this country, the concert of orchestral music in a place where a man can sit with his family and smoke and drink his beer.

Many attempts have been made to popularize this form of entertainment in America, but nearly all of them have failed. Theodore Thomas succeeded for a time at the old Central Park Garden, largely because he supplied a need. Orchestral music was not so plentiful then in the regular musical season as it is now, and those who loved it were practically forced to patronize the Thomas concerts. Those who are acquainted with the progress of music in this town will remember the attempts of Mr. Seidl at Madison Square Garden, and of the Metropolitan Orchestra, under Henry Schmitt, on the roof of the same building. These concerts were attended by only a few persons, and had to be abandoned. It is possible that they were a little in advance of the taste of the time, but that is merely a surmise. Rudolf Bial tried the experiment of low-priced popular concerts at the old hall of Koster & Bial, in Twenty-third Street, but this venture also proved unsuccessful. Its failure was undoubtedly due to the fact that the style of the entertainments, coupled with the opportunity to drink and smoke, drew audiences not composed of music lovers. The character of the attendance kept the better element away, and the other sort did not care for the music. So the enterprise came to an end.

Last season the problem appeared to have been solved by the institution of the Kaltenborn concerts at the St. Nicholas Garden, but the accounts of the pecuniary results differed. It was stated on apparently good authority that the season closed with a balance on the wrong side of the ledger. Yet there was every appearance of success. The audiences were nearly always large, and on the Wagner nights they were extremely so. At any rate, the results were sufficient to encourage the proprietors of the garden to continue the entertainments under their own management this season, and the series, which began a week ago last night, seems in a fair way to go forward prosperously.

We are still a long distance behind Germany in this matter, but a beginning is better than nothing at all. During the week which has just ended the audiences have been of good size. It was interesting to note that on Tuesday night, the first symphony night, when so serious a work as Tschaikowsky's "Symphonie Pathetique" was performed, there was a large and very attentive assembly in the hall. On Thursday evening Wagner's music was the feature, and again the place was crowded. These facts may be accepted as evidence that there is a Summer public for good music, with the accompaniments of beer and tobacco. The utmost quiet prevailed in the audience chamber during the performance of the important numbers, and there was plenty of applause for Leopold Winkler's musicianly playing of the "Hungarian Fantasie" of Liszt.

One thing is very certain, and that is that concerts of this kind do not appeal to the mere idlers who are in search of a place to pass an evening in chatter and drinking. If people go to these concerts, it must be because they like good music. Those who do not would not sit through such concerts, or at any rate would not be attentive listeners. If, therefore, the time has arrived when there is a public for good music in the Summer, we may fairly believe that the musical public of the city has increased very substantially in size. Now it is beyond doubt that a very large percentage of those who sit in the orchestra chairs at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society and the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the Winter go out of town in the warm weather. The low prices at the St. Nicholas Garden appeal to those who in the Winter months occupy the seats in the upper part of Carnegie Hall. Many of these leave the city in the Summer only for the customary two weeks' vacation, and at other times they are glad of the opportunity to spend a quiet evening listening to good music and occasionally refreshing the body with a cooling drink. This is surely a rational and beneficial way of spending one's nights.

It will hardly be contended by those who know anything about the requirements of conducting that Mr. Franz Kaltenborn is a master of his art. He is still a young conductor, however, and it may reasonably be hoped that with experience he will improve. One thing he does extremely well, and that is leading the delightful waltzes of the Strauss family. Dance music is worthy of a place on the programmes of popular Summer concerts, and Mr. Kaltenborn is wise to offer that of confessed masters of the art of its composition. Mr. Kaltenborn leads the orchestra in the Strauss selections, playing the first violin after the manner of Johann and Edouard Strauss. "And to do him justice, he does it extremely well," as one of Mr. Gilbert's characters remarks. To hear those charming waltzes sawed out as they are at balls is one thing, and to hear them performed with the piquant Viennese nuances is another.

The orchestra is composed of experienced New York routiniers, who know their business. The bad acoustics of the garden are inimical to the effectiveness of their work, and there seems to be a good deal greater lack of precision and unanimity than there really is. The balance of tone, too, is much disturbed by the reverberations of the concert room. But the audience is one of easy humor. It is not disposed to be critical, but to take the goods the gods provide it and be as happy as possible. It may be that the success of the Kaltenborn concerts will lead to the establishment of similar enterprises elsewhere. Already Mr. Walter Damrosch gives pleasure to many Philadelphians who visit Willow Grove. Perhaps in the course of time St. Nicholas Garden may not be the only place even in New York where one may hear good music in his hours of relaxation with the kindly aid of what Robert Louis Stevenson called "deifying tobacco" and the seductive beverage of the Fatherland. And so, after a time, the German may not feel like a stranger in a strange land.

W. J. HENDERSON.

"HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED."

Its author chats of English people, of his book, and of the title-hunting American girls

AUTHOR of "How to be Happy, Though Married," which brought him fame, the Rev. E. J. Hardy has also written "Mr. Thomas Atkins," "Manners Makyth Man," and other works. In England he is fully as well known as an army man as an author, as for nearly twenty-five years he has been in the service of England as a Chaplain in the royal army. He was in New York recently en route to China. Until quite recently Mr. Hardy was stationed at Dublin as Chaplain to the Duke of Connaught, Commander of the Forces in Ireland. An order transferring him to the Chaplaincy of the forces of England in China gave him the opportunity he had long wished for to visit America. Permission was readily given when he asked to go to China by way of San Francisco, instead of taking the official "P. & O." route.

The famous Chaplain was in splendid humor one evening after dinner, just before starting for the Pacific. "This is a great city," said he. "Only Americanism, as the world calls your pulsating progressiveness, could make such a city possible. Look at your Towers of Babel. [Referring to the sky scrapers.] Splendid conceptions of the architectural and engineering genius of your people, they are. I like everything about the city but the New York police. If it were not for them what a dream of freedom and liberty it would all be! Do you know, I cannot understand the police system in vogue here, it is so radically different from anything in my country. Here the idea of the duties of his position of the man who is supposed to protect the weak and hold in subjection the criminal seems to be importance, pomposity, and arrogance. In England, and particularly in London, he must, above all, be civil and remember that under all circumstances his prime object in life, at least so long as the public pays for his services, is to be a servant to the people in the real sense of the word. Here, when asked to direct you to some point, the policeman will tell you to walk up ten blocks, then back five, and up two or three more, and then, if you are still lost, to return to your hotel and consult the city register. In London the officer would go with you to the end of his beat, and, if necessary, would call a cabbie, who, in turn, in the most civil way imaginable, would show you exactly what it was you were looking for, or what you wanted to do, and if necessary, how to do it if you should not know how. The London policeman has to study the catechism of How to be a Good Police Officer. When he has mastered that intricate work, you can rest assured that the result is a policeman who is the best of his kind on the face of the globe. It is absolutely impossible for corruption to get a hold on the force in England. There are 13,000 of them in London, and every one of them is a servant of the people. So you see that in England civility rules; in New York a petty tyranny. I wonder how long it will be before civility will be in fashion here? To answer that we must take a pilgrimage to Wantage, I am told. Am I right?

"You asked me just now about those Englishmen who are in positions that warrant them as being considered of the 'people who are in the public eye.' Paragraphically speaking, I can give you rough and concise comment on a few of them, that fortune or misfortune has made it possible for me to know either personally or by hearsay. The King, of course, comes first.

"King Edward—I don't know him intimately. Some people say he is a genius; that is nonsense. He is not that. He is, however, a man of great tact and common sense. That explains his wonderful hold on his people. If he were Chief of Police here, civility would be the watchword of the department.

"Lord Salisbury—I never saw him but once. That was at Mentone, in France. He was entering a book store at the time. I followed him in. When he left I asked the book seller what he had wanted. 'Oh, nothing but some French novels; that's all he reads,' replied the man behind the counter.

"Lord Roberts—All great soldiers are small. Roberts is small. He is a great tactician, but he is too kind-hearted [illegible] thing he needs is a little more [illegible] and a touch of the devil[illegible] be all that one could wish [illegible] man.

him, all right, but not too much of it. One must be cruel to be kind; not kind to be cruel.

"'Joe' Chamberlain—A great man. In the Dublin Zoological Gardens there are two young lions. One is named Chamberlain, the other Krüger. When Chamberlain was in Dublin he was shown the beasts, and was much amused when he was told that Krüger had his leg around his neck. That night he was speaking in one of the city halls. The mob outside was howling and cursing him. It was at the beginning of the trouble in South Africa. When he heard the denunciations and the howls from the outside, Chamberlain said: 'I seem to be very unpopular just now. I don't care, though, for time is on my side.' His contempt of that mob shows you what kind of a man the great English Secretary is.

"Alfred Austin—England has had but one Poet Laureate that was a poet. Austin was not that man, but Tennyson was. Austin is what you might call a prose laureate.

"Baden-Powell—I knew him in Malta, when he was an aide de camp to the Governor there. He has great physical courage, and is a splendid specimen of the British soldier. He is also a man of great social bravery. He is a man that when he thinks it is time for unwelcome guests to go home would not hesitate to turn off the gas.

"Lord Wolseley—Has been greatly misunderstood. Can ask more questions than any man in England. Once asked me in an absent-minded moment where the glass in a memorial window that neither of us had ever seen before was made. I told him I supposed it had been made in a factory. He was satisfied, and never cracked a smile.

"Richard Croker—We own part of him now. He seems to me a boss fashioned after the Turkish plan. A good fellow to run the Bashi-Bazooks. There is too much freedom in England for him to ever be of any consequence there. How on earth do you people manage to get along with him?

"Krüger—Also of importance to a minor extent in England. He has a lot of money, is one hundred years behind the times, is not a ruler, is a cowardly beast, and the personification of selfishness. If he comes [illegible] so you suppose they will send [illegible] as they do other objectionable

England needs him as a professor in her Army Staff College. He is a great man."

Asked how he came to write "How to be Happy Though Married," Mr. Hardy replied: "It was written while I was a curate near London. I was so impressed then with the great number of unhappy married people I was brought in contact with that I thought I should do something to make them a little more contented if possible. So I wrote all the good advice I could think of that I thought they needed and labeled it 'How to be Happy Though Married.' I wanted a catchy title to make it sell and thus fulfill its object. That's why I selected the rather odd-looking sentence that emblazons the outside. In London the publisher wanted me to change the title, but of course I refused to accede to his request. It took three years for me to find a house brave enough to bring it out over there. In America the Messrs. Scribner published it, and I am happy to say sold thousands of copies. Not only in England and America did the book sell by the thousand, but also in France and Germany, into the languages of which countries it was translated. The French publisher afterward told me that it was a remarkable seller until it became noised around that it was a proper book. Then the sales fell off, he added sadly. I am an advocate of marriage, don't forget that. I only wish to see proper and congenial people mated, and when they have made a mistake to be able to do something to help them make the best of a bad job.

"Speaking of unhappy marriages, why do so many American girls go title hunting? To my mind nothing is so foolish as the marrying of a broken-down bankrupt fellow, without credit, character, or brains, by a sweet girl, who, with the exception of being inoculated with the idea that there is something noble in a name with a handle to it, is otherwise to be admired and loved. If your American girls insist on marrying titled nobodies, why don't the American Congress manufacture a few home-made ones? It would sound all right to say the Marquis of San Francisco, Duke of Boston, Earl of New York, or Lord Buffalo or New Orleans. I am certain that the owners would be more worthy of the affection of American women than are the puny objects that they corral in the bankrupt matrimonial markets of Europe. While American titles of nobility would sound just as pleasant as any others, what I have said in reference to the matter is simply a little fancy for the sake of argument. To be able to say one of an American citizen should be adequate honor for any [illegible]

ABOUT THE DE HAVEN CLAIM

ONE of these days, after the organized De Haven family shall have been able to convince the United States Government that it owes the De Havens a debt of gratitude and of unnamed millions of money, that family may come into the enjoyment of principal and interest as great in amount as that long expected to be recovered by the tribe of Anneke Jans. The De Haven claim, as it is known about the Capitol and departments at Washington, projected itself into view in 1878. At that time it was a rather hazy thing, timidly suggested rather than defined and insisted upon with evidence to support it. But it has grown, and since that first appearance it has taken form under the name of "The De Haven Club," organized May 30, 1895, with the motto: "Only 'In Union Is There Strength.'" The President at that time was W. M. Ridnour, at Savannah, Ill., and the Vice President was E. H. Wahl of Vandalia, Ill. Money orders were to be made payable in Chicago, and the fact that there were De Havens interested in the claim of that name was shown by the fact that A. S. De Haven of St. Joseph, Mo.; Wesley De Haven of Logansport, Ind., and H. F. De Haven of Hammond, Ind., were on the Board of Directors of the De Haven Club.

The Department of State has felt the weight of this club from time to time since 1878. The club desires the department to justify its claims by proof that it is insisted is in the records in possession of the department which have not yet been thoroughly searched. It is asserted, in support of the expectations of the claimants, that the De Haven family was especially prominent during the Revolutionary War and that their old homes were in Philadelphia and near Valley Forge. Efforts to discover the transactions of the family at this period had been hindered because the manuscript records of statements, transactions covering the Revolutionary period, and the collections of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton, as well as the Journals of the Continental Congress, "exist in the department in a chaotic state." The representations made by the De Haven claimants have been that the records of the period have never been systematized, printed, or even assorted or indexed, so that without permission of Congress they cannot be examined. Appeals were made to members of Congress to have authority granted for the arrangement of the papers so that the public, and particularly the De Haven part of the public, could dig out the proof to fully establish the claim suggested.

The trouble with the De Havens has been that they have not spoken with that accuracy of statement that should characterize business so serious as the securing of recognition for claims against the Government. The manuscript collections of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton, and the Journals of the Continental Congress in the Department of State are not in a chaotic state. The contrary is the fact. The assertion that the "records of this period," meaning the time, presumably, when the De Havens were laying the basis for the claim, "have never been systematized or printed or even assorted or indexed," is only true to the extent that all of them have not been printed or all fully indexed.

The report made to W. M. Culver in 1878, in response to the inquiry of about that date, that nothing supporting the claim could be found, did not satisfy or convince the claimants. In March, 1895, their representatives, Anderson & Doan, addressed further inquiries to the State Department on the subject. They were informed that search had been made touching the alleged claim of the heirs of Jacob De Haven against the United States, originating in Revolutionary times, the investigation including the files and records of the Continental Congress, but no record of such a claim or any mention of the name of Jacob De Haven could be found. The search then made covered such manuscripts as "Letters and Reports of the Board of Treasury," "Letters and Reports of the Superintendent of Finance," "Accounts of the Register's Office," and manuscripts of a still more specific nature in any way relating to the money matters of the period. The claimants were then told that the presentation of this claim had always been traditionary and vague, no evidence whatever in support of it having been offered nor any clue afforded to a possible record of the transaction, if there were one.

Persistency in asking for assistance to give the vague claim shape called for further explanation. A copy of "The History of the De Haven Family" was sent to the Department of State. A perusal of it led to the answer that no record could be found of the statement attributed in the history to Mr. Blaine that "documentary evidence of this loan is obtainable from among the State and Treasury Department records at Washington." The family history, it was pointed out, did not say to whom or when this statement was made. In order to satisfy the claimants every paper emanating from Robert Morris, as well as every paper received by him known to be in possession of the State Department, had been thoroughly searched on account of the claimants, and no allusion to their claim or any mention of the name of De Haven had been discovered.

Again came the claimants, through their representatives, and again the Department of State went through the records, as if they had never been searched before. All volumes relating to the Treasury or to the finances of the Continental Congress, "Reports Upon the Applications of Individuals" to the Treasury, twenty-four volumes of manuscript archives of the Treasury, and other documents were ransacked. The name De Haven could not be found once in any of all these ponderous works. The investigations were even extended to include "American State Papers—Claims," Sumner's "The Finances and Financiers of the Revolution," and the "Pennsylvania Historical Publications" (in part,) but the name of De Haven was not found in any of them.

Having been vexed for many years with this ambition of certain hopeful persons to obtain money to an indefinite amount, the last answer made by the Department of State was a final one, to the effect that the name De Haven does not occur, and is therefore not to be found, in any of the Revolutionary archives in the department touching the alleged "financial aid to the Government during the most critical period, when Washington and his army lay at Valley Forge." The department has never undertaken to ascertain the origin of the notion that the claim ever really existed upon a basis of fact. The impression is that at first it was a family tradition, and that dreaming over it has developed in the minds of the members of the De Haven Club the belief that persistency in asserting their belief would in time infect the officers of the Government and lead them to adopt the views of the claimants.

E. G. DUNNELL.

SAW CITY AT SMALL EXPENSE

DID you ever know what an inexpensive thing a trip to New York can be made by one of us provincial school teachers?" asked a pedagogue from North Carolina the other day. The speaker had been in the city for a few days, and, according to the story he told, he didn't have to spend half a dollar in every twenty-four hours that he had been here.

"You see," he said, "I hadn't ever seen New York in my life until last week, and before I left home a friend of mine, who had taken the trip once or twice, came to me and said he'd put me on to the way to 'do the thing cheap.' I was agreeable to this, for we teachers down South don't have any too much money to throw away. 'The book companies,' my friend told me, 'will do all the spending, for they want you to adopt their publications in your school. They have regular men hired to take strangers about the city and blow in coin on them, and all you will have to do is to go to the different offices and introduces yourself as the Principal of your school. They'll attend to the rest.'

"I got here on a Friday, having come by boat from Norfolk, Va. After hiring a room for a week—$4 the price—and establishing my grip there, I started out to find the publishers of school books. Their addresses had been given to me by my friend, who told me how to approach each place and how far I could play each one for entertainment. The first I struck was a big house that published geographies and arithmetics and grammars and all the other kinds of text books I'd ever need.

"'Is Mr. Pendleton in?' I inquired of a clerk, who responded by asking me who I might be and what was my business. Mr. Pendleton, he said, was 'out,' at which I was not surprised, since my friend had told me that, although I should ask for the head of the company, I ought not to expect to see him. But, the clerk continued, Mr. Smithers was in, and he was the man who always saw teachers from 'out of town.' So I was ushered into Mr. Smithers's office, where I found that gentleman, portly chap with red whiskers, smoking a cigar and reading a fancy-backed novel.

"'Why, how do you do?' he cried, fairly jumping out of his chair to shake hands with me. 'So glad to see you. I remember we met down in the Old North State several years ago. Awfully glad to see you, by Jove!'

"Now, I was sure I'd never met the man in my life—anywhere. And I didn't believe he'd seen Carolina since he was born. But as long as he wanted to run a 'bluff,' why shouldn't I? I said I remembered our former acquaintance most pleasantly, and he said he had never forgotten that dinner he had with my wife at my house. Although I haven't a wife, and never had one, I said I was glad he had enjoyed himself and hoped he'd honor us again.

"'Have you an engagement for luncheon to-day?' he asked at last, after we had exchanged all the felicitations on the calendar.

"I said I didn't have one, the man with whom I was to have lunched having been suddenly called away on the train. Smithers said that was 'such luck,' as it gave him a chance to return the courtesy I had extended to him down home.

"'We'll go to Marchand's,' he added. 'That's where all the literary people eat—we publishers and editors, and teachers. Great place, Marchand's. Never been there before? Oh, never been to the city before? So glad. I'll show you all over town this afternoon.'

"He put on his hat, and then we walked out to the street. The lunch place, Marchand's, wasn't far away, and we were there in less than five minutes. Smithers ordered everything in sight. He had a roll of greenbacks that would have made you shudder.

"'You see,' he remarked, 'I'm the Fourth Vice President of the company. [I afterward learned that he was known as the 'Walking Delegate.'] I'm so fond of Southerners that I always try to see a little of them when they're in town, although I really oughtn't to tear myself away from work. [I remembered that novel he'd been reading when I went into his office.] I'll just run out to the front and telephone them that I won't be back to the office this afternoon. I forgot to let my secretary know I was going out with you to see the town.'

"When he went out—I don't know where he went—I looked around the dining room, with its gold lace and city finery, and saw that the 'literary men' of Mr. Smithers's acquaintance had different tastes from those down in my country. A woman sat in one corner and smoked a cigarette and talked in a foreign lingo. A man in another corner had imbibed so freely that he was asleep in his chair. When Smithers returned I asked him if all the restaurants in town were like this. He said no, they weren't, but literary men liked Bohemian things, of which this was one. Then Smithers said he himself was quite a writer on a small scale, having written several treatises about astronomy, but that he really couldn't find time for much 'soul work.'

"'This almighty dollar,' he sighed, 'is ruining the world. Here I am, a man of literary instinct, and yet I have to toil day in and day out helping to run a publishing concern, just because I'm not a multimillionaire. My ten or twelve thousand a year don't go a little way.'

"To make a long story short, Smithers took me all about that day, ending up with the theatre at night. Incidentally, I had to lead him to a hotel and leave him there. When I went to see him the next day, he seemed to have forgotten this happening and acted as though he had parted from me in the best of form. I took lunch with him again and then started out to visit some of the other companies.

"Up to date I've taken in three of them, and I've got two more on my list. Day after to-morrow I'm going back home."

ONE DOG'S DEVOTION.

As illustrating the friendship that may exist between animals is this incident which happened the other day at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. A dog was accidentally killed by a rock thrown up by an explosion in the tunnel. While the body remained in the street awaiting removal in a garbage cart or dead wagon a dog companion stood guard over him and allowed no person to come near the dead body.

Plainly the two dogs were mongrels. They had been familiar sights playing together in Lenox Avenue for some time. They seemed inseparable.

When the accident happened that caused the death of one of the pair his companion at once set up a piteous howl which called attention to his dead comrade. The body was then lying at the edge of the temporary crosswalk, and several people attempted to move it to one side. This the dog absolutely refused to permit. His vicious growls and the forbidding way he had of showing his teeth plainly told passersby that he intended to take care of that body himself. So he was allowed to have his own way, and mounted guard over the dead body. For a time he would sit perfectly motionless with eyes on the body of his dead "chum." Then he would make an effort to get the dead dog to arise. Tempting bits of food were offered the watcher by people who had been attracted by his actions. One of these pieces he took and placed in front of the dead dog. When it showed no signs of caring to touch the food, he also declined to eat. He had not solved the mystery of death.

It was in the early morning that the mongrel was killed, but from that time until long after dark his companion stood guard over the body. Late at night a wagon from the Health Department came to remove the body. This was not accomplished without vigorous protests from the dog, who had stood guard all day. He even attempted to get into the wagon himself, and when he found he could not do so, trotted on behind it as if determined never to part from his playmate.

AUTOMATIC RAILWAY SIGNALING.

ON the new elevated railroad which began running in Boston last week a novel system of switches and signals was inaugurated. The idea was to eradicate the necessity for slow-moving trains, watchmen with lanterns, and other antiquated devices now often utilized on the New York elevated railroad, especially during times of fog. It is the principal difficulty of an elevated railroad to avoid collisions. Not much is to be feared from any other source. The structure is ordinarily safe, there are no cows or other obstacles to run over. But with trains following each other every minute, with cross switches and branch lines collisions are the great bugbear.

The Boston system is a development of the old block-signal idea. To illustrate: Suppose the road were divided into sections a quarter of a mile long. At every division point a man is placed with a flag and a telegraph instrument. Say these signal men are Messrs A, B, and C. There is a train between A and B, and another train between B and C. These trains, whether by the stoppage of the head one or the overtaking of the rear one, must never be allowed to get into the same section.

Suppose that the rear train reaches B while the first train is between B and C. Mr. B. steps out with his flag and signals the rear train to stop. Presently the forward train reaches C. Mr. C. telegraphs back to Mr. B.: "All clear between B. and C., let your train come on." Train at B then proceeds to C, knowing for a certainty that there is a quarter of a mile of clear track ahead of it.

But Messrs. A, B, and C cannot be relied on not to make mistakes or fall asleep. Instead of them, therefore, the Bostonians have put up posts at each division point, with signal arms on each of them, to show by day and by night the condition of things along the track. Instead of having men to telegraph back and forth to hold on or come ahead, these trains will do their own telegraphing as they go. The electricity goes along one rail, just as it would travel through wire, until it gets to a division point. Here it goes through a little coil of wire (and a lot of other intricacies, too,) which is wrapped around a bit of iron; then passes by wire to the other rail, and so back where it came from.

Just so long as the electric current flows through the little wire coil, the bit of iron acts like a magnet—is a magnet, in fact—and draws to it a lever which in its turn connects with more levers on the signal post and holds the signals so that they read that all is clear for a division distance. Then a train comes along. Just so soon as it enters this section the electricity immediately runs up one wheel of the car, through the axle, and straight over to the other rail, and so back again, leaving the little magnet to remain just a bit of soft iron for a while. The little lever drops away from the iron with no magnetism in it, the weights on the signal post act accordingly, and the arms stands out to say to the following train: "Stop! Train ahead of you in this section!"

Thus the current keeps running across through the axles of the cars till the last wheel reaches the other end of the division. Then it must take up its path again through the magnet coils, operate the levers, and set the "all right" signals forward again. So, each train as it goes sets up its own danger signals behind it and takes them down when it has passed far enough ahead.

One small magnetic instrument could not lift the heavy arms on the signal posts, so an elaborate system of electro-pneumatic signaling—signals worked by compressed air controlled by electricity—has been introduced on this Boston railroad. There is a continuous pipe the whole length of the road filled with compressed air, and it remains merely for the magnet and its small levers to let the air in and out of certain cylinders, where it in turn can act with ample force to operate the signals.

Provision has also been made for the possible failure of a motorman of a following train to see the signal to stop. The cars are to have air brakes. At each signal post, when the danger signal is set, a small iron bar rises up automatically between the ties into a position to just hit a lever on the valve of the air reservoir under the car. If by any accident, then, a car runs by a signal—even if it should run away with no one on it, it would by this little lever have its own brakes put on so hard as to stop it instantly in spite of all the current that could be thrown into the motors.

On this Boston road there are also vast improvements in the matter of switches, both for time and to conserve safety. All the switches work automatically. A man in a switch tower presses a button and compressed air does the rest. Not only that, but each switch in turning telegraphs back to the tower that it is turned, that there can be no possible doubt about it, and at the same time sets its own signal up on the post to show the motorman which way it is turned.

But lest the man in the tower might make mistakes, that a switch might be turned wrongly because it could not be seen, there are still other safeguards. On the sides of all of his levers, as they stand side by side in long rows in the tower, is a curious combination of notches and keys. Watches, phonographs, and shirt waists are simple affairs compared to this wonderful interlocking of levers that makes so many right combinations possible and allows not a wrong one. If a car on a side switch should stand too near the main track it is all automatically telegraphed back to the tower. If a careless workman should leave a crowbar across one of the tracks, it, too, sends its message, and up goes the danger signal, and no car can pass that way until the impediment is removed. Were lightning to strike and melt up the little levers in the intricate electric machines, still other supplementary parts are there to work in their stead.

The Driver Was Balky.

For twenty minutes traffic in Fulton Street, between Broadway and Gold, had been blocked. A plain, mud-colored horse drawing a truck laden with nice green bananas, was stalled midway between those points across both tracks. The driver appeared to have time to spare. Perhaps he wanted his fruit to ripen. Street car men pleaded, wagon drivers swore, loungers stared. A kindly truckman offered a tow line. The man with fruit from Jamaica declined aid. Just plied his whip and sucked a pipe.

"Balky horse?" asked a passer-by.

"No; balky driver," said the philosophee.

SNAKES IN THE CONSTITUTION

Silas Larrabee's Opinion in the Insular Cases.

"SEEMS like a pootty big question for Ogunquit," Uncle Silas Larrabee remarked, when the Post Office loungers called on him last night to say whether the United States Supreme Court decided the insular cases wisely.

"Same time," Mr. Larrabee went on, "I have my ideas on the subject. You can take 'em for what they're wuth."

"Give us a leetle hoss sense, Uncle Silas," Clem Bascom called out; "that's what we want."

"Well, I'll give ye some hoss sense if that's what you want; hoss sense of the Larrabee persuasion. It's my plain Silas Larrabee hoss-sense opinion that the Supreme Court has made a terrible bad mess out of a terrible simple matter.

"Reminds me of the time when Harlet Good'in was a baby. A yaller spot come on the roof of her mouth. Doctor looked at it and shuck his head.

"'Feared they'll have to be a operation, Mr. Good'in,' says he. 'I'll come again this afternoon and fetch Dr. Mildrum with me.'

"Long about 2 o'clock in they come, lookin' wiser'n a pair of ninety-year-old owls. Ought to have seen 'em going through their motions. Put Harlet on her back fust and held her mouth open with a knife and fork. Next they put her on her side with her mouth up ag'in the winder so's they could get a good light on her. B'jocks they had her standin' on her head next.

"Bumbye the doctors called old man Good'in out behind the woodshed, where his wife couldn't hear 'em and told him they wasn't no way out of it but a operation.

"'How will it come out?' says Good'in.

"'Lord only knows,' says the doctors.

"But they didn't perform no operation. Afore they could git back with their kit of tools Good'in had done the job hisself. He drug Harlet up to the winder same's the doctors done, and got young Zeke, Harlet's brother, to look at the yaller spot.

"'Tain't nothin' but spruce gum,' says Zeke. 'Baby must have picked up the cud I lost yesterday.'

"'Saves me $50,' old man Good'in said when Zeke handed him the gum.

"'Guess it saves the baby, too,' says Zeke.

"'Shouldn't wonder if that was true," says the old man.

"So you see tain't always the wisest folks that knows the most," continued Mr. Larrabee. "The wise fellers sometimes travels a long ways lookin' for something that's right chuck under their feet.

"That's what I think of the Supreme Court. It's been performin' a surgical operation in what wasn't nothin' but a spruce gum case. Run up ag'in that fool propersition about the Constitution follerin' the flag and look solemn over it."

"Don't you think the Constitution follers the flag, Uncle Silas?" interrupted Bascom.

"No, I don't think nothing' of the kind. The idee some folks has on that ere question ain't such a terrible sight short of dumfoolishness accordin' to my notions. Their idee runs somethin' like this:

"Fust the drums and the guns, the ragin' battle, the shouts of victory, and a grand celebration at home when the news gits back to Ameriky.

"A week or ten days afterward Mr. Constitution begins to git uneasy. 'I'm afeared,' he says, 'things won't go right down to Porty Ricy without me.'

"So he gets somebody to help him into his Sunday clothes, tucks his whiskers into his trousers so's to keep 'em from gittin' under his feet an' trippin' him up, shuffles down to the depot and starts for Porty Ricy—follerin' the flag!

"Well, when he gets down to Porty Ricy the trouble begins. He wants to cooper up everybody and everything.

"Folks come to him and says, 'Can we do so and so?'

"Mr. Constitution shakes his head.

"'How about this? Can't we do this?'

"Mr. Constitution looks as miserable as my stepmother used to look when she ketched me in the pantry pooty nigh choked to death with a quarter of a mince pie in my mouth.

"Bumbye, Mr. Progress and Mr. Civilization comes along with another propersition.

"Mr. Constitution hears it and turns blue in the face. 'My gord!' he cries, 'has it come to this!'

"Arter a time Mr. Constitution comes back to Ameriky and gets the honorable Jedges of the Supreme Court together. 'Don't let 'em do those things down to Porty Ricy,' he says. 'Makes me feel awful; goes plumb agin my stummick.'

"Well, instead of tellin' the old gent he ain't got nuthin' more to do with the Porty Rican question than Isaac Watts's Select Hymns' has, they hold a protracted meetin' with the old feller; get down on their knees to him, and beg him to make a leetle sacrifice for his country's sake. Arter six months' coaxin' they get a leetle out of the old man, and sorter half settle the Porty Rican question—half right and half wrong. And now they're doin' some more stunts with the Philippine question.

"I'm one of them that holds the Constitution was never meant to tech on sartain questions that has growed out of the war with Spain. They's sartain things in the Constitution that travels along with the flag. I don't mean that they follers it; they keep up with it all the time. I'm always to the fundamental principles on which this Government is founded—the principles of justice, liberty, and square dealin'. They went to Porty Ricy with the flag, and they went to Manily with the flag, and b'jocks! they went to Chiny with the flag. But they didn't go to them places jest because folks that was dust and ashes long before you was born, Clim Bascom, put their heads together and got up the Federal Constitudon; they went there because they was part and parcel of our Naytional character. They're writ all over the flag; they're wove into it; they are what the flag means.

"Ameriky of to-day has its problems jest as much as the Ameriky of George Washington's ery had its problems. Washington and his friends done their work and done it well, but they didn't do our work and they didn't try to.

"I don't believe they put nothin' into the Constitution that sp'lies our right to do jest what we please with them islands we got from Spain. I ain't afeared we won't treat 'em right. The people of Porty Ricy and the Philippines ought to git down on their marrer bones ten times a day and thank the Lord that we've tuk 'em under our protection. The President and the Cabinet ain't sca'cely doin' nothin' at all these days that ain't got somethin' to do with improvin' conditions in them islands.

"Ain't it an all-fired shame our Supreme Court feels it necessary to fine us for makin' comfortable human bein's out of a lot of God-forsaken wretches that wasn't as well off in their countries as worms is in Ameriky!

"I ain't sayin' the Supreme Court don't know more'n I do, but I am sayin' that, in my jedgmint, it's gone wrong on these ere insular cases.

"Nobody on airth has more respect for the Constitution than Silas Larrabee has, but b'jocks you can't make me agree to the doctrine that the Constitution is bigger'n Ameriky is. The Supreme Court seems to think Ameriky was made for the Constitution; I turn the thing t'other end to. The Supreme Court seems to think the Constitution wasn't made by ordinary statesmen sech as grows in our time, but by folks wise enough to foresee everything that is to happen in Ameriky until old Gabriel sounds his trumpet; they ain't no hoss sense in that; men was men in George Washington's time, and I don't believe there was any wiser, better, and patriotiker than the men of William McKinley's time.

"A feller wrote one day:

A little larnin' is a dangerous thing.
If you can't drink deep keep away from the spring.

"Probably I ain't got the words prechesely as he wrote 'em, but I've got the idee all right. If I was a poet I'd put a tail to that piece. They's danger tother way.

"Says Festus to Paul when Paul was defendin' hisself before Agrippy: 'Paul,' says he, 'thou art beside thyself; much l'arnin' doth make thee mad.'

"Festus never made a bigger mistake in his life than when he made that little speech, but they is times when much l'arnin' gits in the way of a man's jedgment. A man that's affected that way sees things that ain't got no existence, jest like the man in the delirium tremens sees things that never had no bein.'

"I sorter think that honorable Jedges of the Supreme Court has seen snakes in the Constitution that you and I that ain't got much l'arnin' ain't able to disciver."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Me., June 5, 1901.

Defense of Organized Labor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to say a few words on the article entitled "The Position of Organized Labor," which appeared in last Sunday's TIMES?

The writer of that article has succeeded, I am sure, in astonishing many of your readers. That the cry of the lasses faire political economists of the first half of the nineteenth century should be repeated in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the first year of the twentieth century is enough to take one's breath away. That any man who knows anything about trades unions should write such an article seems improbable.

The author begins by expressing a wish "that some statistical drudge would set to work to find out and disclose what use organized labor makes of the leisure time it has gained through the shortening of the working day by statute or trades union decrees, and of the extra money it has come by through the universal increase in the rate and purchasing power of the day's wages." Why organized labor any more than unorganized labor? C says the increase in the rate and purchasing power of the day's wages has been universal. If this be so, his wish implies that either the mental and physical endowments of the organized laborers are different from the endowments of other laborers, or that the trades union has a peculiar influence on the members, which makes it probable that they spend their increased wages and leisure time differently from other workmen. But C does not possess the patience of a Job, and, therefore, does not calmly await the result of the researches of such statistical drudge. He quotes the [illegible] during the last twenty years in the consumption of beer, liquor, [illegible] prove that organized labor [illegible] advantage of the [illegible] addition to advance morally and intellectually. If C's wish is ever realized, he will find that organized labor, far more than other labor, uses the increased pay and leisure time to gain the idealistic state to which he says all American workingmen should look forward, a state which is impossible, under present industrial conditions, for nine-tenths of the American workingmen to reach.

"Under the ministrations of labor agitators and walking delegates the most despotic of the unions have adopted the policy of making the capacity of the poorest man the standard day's work for all the men in the shop." Here is repeated the old cry that labor unions are run by loud-mouthed agitators and walking delegates. No policy is carried out by a labor union unless it has been adopted by a majority or a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meetings. To say that the members who take an active part in the proceedings of the meetings influence those who do not is to say members of unions are human. To say the measures advocated by the "agitators" are not always wise measures to adopt is to say the "agitators," like other mortals, are fallible. Walking delegates are paid to see to the enforcement of the union rules. The public, and particularly the editorial part, seem to think the walking delegates display pernicious activity in carrying out their duties, while the unions bewail the fact that it is almost impossible to get the walking delegates to do half of the work they are paid for doing.

Your contributor, Mr. Editor, quotes from Mr. George Gunton's "Wealth and Progress." Surely the evidence presented in that work of the beneficial results of the short-hour legislation in Great Britain is sufficient to convince any one of the desirability of reducing the hours of labor. For thirty years the factory operatives of Britain have worked only fifty-six hours a week. In our textile industries, in which a majority of the workers are women and children, the hours of labor are not less than sixty, and in some parts of the country as many as seventy-two a week. Is it not time that "statute or trades union decrees" gave to our working women and children as much leisure time as those of Britain? If it be true that the demands of organized labor cause labor-saving machinery to be invented, I hope the cause will increase and the effect correspondingly so. The United States has reached its present position of industrial supremacy by the use of labor-saving machinery, and we are a unit in believing the position a most satisfactory one.

There are many superficial observers of trades unions. These observers see the strikes and the disturbance that strikes cause. They hear of some exorbitant demands made by unions, but they fail to see the good which unions have accomplished. They absolutely fail to see that there is not room on the top for all, that nine-tenths of the wage-earners must remain wage-earners. Without organization working men and women are helpless in the hands of unscrupulous employers.

Let those who believe the American workman entitled to sufficient wages to keep him in decency, let those people not confine themselves to destructive criticism. The time of those who belong to trades unions to acquire an education is necessarily short. They have very little time to study the economic questions of the day. They are trying to establish and maintain what you say they are entitled to, a fair day's wages. If the methods they use to gain their objects are wrong, teach them better ones; you will find them willing scholars. Egoism is not a characteristic of trades unions; they are as altruistic as conditions will allow. Their mottoes are: "One for all and all for one," "The greatest good for the greatest number."

JOSEPH FORRESTER,
430 West Fifty-second Street, New York, June 3, 1901.

What Was Due the Professor.

She was a Normal School girl and had taken the Regents' examination in Latin. Comely, well-dressed, alert, and rather "proper" in her mannerisms, she would no doubt take great offense if told that she was so addicted to slang that she dropped into it without having any more than a subconscious knowledge of the fact. And yet this is what happened. The examination was over and the papers were being collected.

"Miss ——," said the chief examiner to the young woman, "did you not look on Miss ——'s paper for answers to these questions?"

"No, Sir," snapped the girl, with eyes ablaze.

"Well, Professor —— thought he saw you do so."

"Well, Professor —— has another think coming," retorted the candidate, who expects some day to have in her care a part of the growing population of New York City.

THE GREAT SAUSAGE CORNER

A FEVERISH MARKET, NO STRONGER THAN ITS SOFTEST LINK.

LITTLE if any change has come during a feverish week in the sausage situation. This has been rendered extremely acute by the strike of the sausage makers, who are holding out for shorter hours. The strikers last week established headquarters at 64 East Fourth Street, and conferences were held nearly every day, but with little effect on the general situation. Meantime the sausage crop has fallen off to almost nothing, and with the gradual depletion of the stock already on hand a sausage famine, with all its attending distress, is predicted all over the east side. Its ravages are expected to ultimately extend to Coney Island and other neighboring resorts, where slight indications of a tightness in the market have already been manifested.

Expert sausage tasters who have recently visited Coney Island report that there is a falling off in the wienerwurst there, both longitudinally and in circumference. There is also observed a slight increase in the tensile strength of the tidbit, an unfailing sign of age and advancing decrepitude.

But the really alarming effect of the impending famine is observed with more startling distinctness in the east side district, which takes in the various thoroughfares east of the Bowery, between Canal and Houston Streets, and may be said to constitute the great sausage belt of the city, and it is to this garden spot that the sausage consumer looks for his chief supply.

At the Sausage, Meat and Vegetable Exchange, on Hester Street, the daily scenes among the push-cart bulls and bears have already become exciting and at times almost riotous during the trading hours. For several days past all the ordinary industrials listed on the Hester Street Exchange, such as potatoes, cauliflower, cabbage, kidneys, garlic, lettuce, onions, and mutton, have been largely neglected by the dealers and nearly all of the trading has rallied around sausages. The market is panicky and the shorts are running to cover on the slightest provocation. June bolognas have been steadily soaring skyward for several days, and it would be as hard to predict where they may go as it is to say whence they come. In the sausage market the trading is not so much in futures as in "pasts," and on Friday last the upward tendency of prices was temporarily checked by the action of Gustav Hirschrutter of Houston and Allen Streets, who threw upon the market large holdings of March and April leberwursts. The market broke sharply at this, but rallied a short time later, when it was rumored that Hirschrutter's March and April leberwursts were of [illegible] and April, 1894, instead of 1901, and that the unknown bear undertook to protect [illegible] by dodging into a neighboring

the "Blutwurst King," it is now become known, has, during the past week, practically obtained control of all the remaining blutwurst in the market and is pounding the "shorts" unmercifully. This stock has under the Blomfeld methods advanced to heretofore unheard-of figures, and his enemies who have been "squeezed" by him are secretly advising their clients to abstain altogether from blutwurst until the resumption of the manufactories which are now tied up.

Jacob Goldfogle of Norfolk Street, who is known as the "Russell Sage of Hester Street," when seen last week, admitted that the situation was precarious in the extreme as regards the sausage market. Mr. Goldfogle, who has for years been one of the largest individual holders of wienerwursts and bolognas on the east side, said that although he himself had thus far profited largely in the bullish operations on the Hester Street Exchange as a result of the famine, he was confident nevertheless that the present inflation of prices was unwarranted, in view of the fact that the sausage factories might start up any day.

"And when they do," said Mr. Goldfogle ominously, "I predict a panic on Hester Street that will carry ruin to many small dealers and may call for the police reserves."

The present inflated market has, as was to be expected, been attended by the appearance on the Hester Street Exchange of a large amount of ancient stock which has caused a good deal of suspicion and distrust among the dealers and especially among the consumers. For instance, on Thursday last there appeared on the market a weather-beaten coil of wienerwursts which it was later discovered had for years graced the interior of an East Houston Street delicatessen store in the form of initial letters of the name of the firm. The proprietor of the store, tempted by the great rise in prices, had torn this ornamental interior decoration from its fastenings and put it on the market.

It was further reported that a small factory, run by a man and his family in the vicinity of the city pound, had been running overtime during the strike, and this fact also added to the general feverishness and uncertainty of the market. Meantime the general stringency is extending not only to the sausage proper, but to the allied preparations. "Head cheese," bockwurst, and other kindred products are showing the effects of the impending famine in increased prices. June deliveries of wienerwursts have already been practically cornered, and when the market breaks it is expected that the sausage pit on Hester Street will be the scenes of panic never witnessed in Wall Street. Some well-known traders are prepared to take a trip out of the district when that day comes.

LABOR FOR LUMBER CAMPS

A Would-be Man-Stealer Tells How Unsophisticated Sailors Fooled Him

I DIDN'T do it to get an article. Not yet have I arrived at the delectable eminence where my name sells personal experiences merely because they are personal. I did it to see if I were fit for anything else but a literary hack, if getting laborers for a lumber plant and locating colonists on the land denuded by the company's saws, (they saw trees down now and the axe of the woodman is used only in figures of speech,) "for a liberal compensation," was more profitable than shoving the pen. "A liberal compensation." These were the delightful indefinite terms offered. Nobody but a literary hack could have afforded to begin work on such terms.

Why should I be mysterious? I began work for a concern located on the Gulf and Ship Island Railway in the State of Mississippi. With some degree of correctness the title of this road might be called tautologous. It ends on the Gulf of Mexico and Ship Island is sixteen miles out to sea. It runs between Gulfport and Jackson, and last year earned a tidy sum. This isn't an ad. None of its stock is for sale, but belongs entirely to one man. At every five or ten miles along this road one encounters little villages gathered around a big sawmill, and with a turpentine still or so near at hand. Five years ago it was a beautiful wilderness of pines. Now the country is scarred and charred and men and hogs have succeeded the deer that once roamed the forest aisles, Northern men and Southern hogs. There are few lumber firms in Mississippi which did not move down bodily from the depleted pineries of Wisconsin and Michigan. One does not hear the soft Southern speech on the Gulf and Ship Island. Sitting in the hotel at Gulfport listening to the crowd of lumbermen conversing, looking out at the new pine town and the piles of lumber, it is hard to realize that the stretch of water beyond is the Gulf of Mexico, and not Huron or Michigan.

The question of labor is a serious one on the Gulf and Ship Island. The hands are almost all negroes. A few of the very sparse indigenous white population work in the mills. They furnish a good deal of the skilled labor, learning things the negroes could not, though most of them are common laborers. The machinists and carpenters are nearly all Northern men. The crackers never saw a machine until the road was put through. The mill owners, realizing the cold fact that the Southerners can handle negroes better than a Northerner, employ Southerners, usually Alabamians, as overseers and bosses.

The negro "lumber-jack" is an irresponsible lump of black humanity, for black he is, there being few yellow men in the woods. He won't work Saturday afternoons. Every few days he refuses to work at all, and you have to go down to the "quarters" and cajole or scare him into going to work. Let me say here that few people realize how nearly the old slavery methods still prevail in the lumber camps and cotton and sugar plantations of Louisiana and Mississippi. I don't agree with the Southerner at all in some of his ideas on the negro question any more than I agree with the Northerner, but one thing is true. The nearer you come to the old slavery methods the nearer you come to getting the negro to work and the value of the wages you pay him. So you will see a slim white lad take a piece of stick, march into the quarters, and proceed to drive the men to work with a few blows. Occasionally a man gets killed for doing this, or whipped, but usually the negro goes resignedly and sadly, like a cow, while an occasional whack urges him on. When a negro steals anything out of a store, two to one they do not arrest him. They put a revolver to his head, march him out into a back room, tell him to lie over a barrel, and then spank him with a strap. Now, while I may be classed as a negrophile, I must say that this is the best way to do. Northerners cannot realize how low in intelligence, how irresponsible the pure negro is. He is an animal, and in his family relations is even worse than most animals, for the average animal does not change mates, and the negro is always doing this. Long ago it was said that the negro was not immoral, but non-moral. But this is getting off the subject, except in so far as a Northerner might wonder at the indifference of the employers to the bigamy, trigamy, pentagamy, octagamy of their employes. But they can't take the time to learn about these multifarious relations, even if it were possible to correct them.

At 8 every morning, some of the overseers go through the quarters to round up the men lying off. As a last resort they can be ordered to leave, but they are only too likely to do this. The "lumber-jack" darkies are much like sailors. The companies will always advance their transportation to get them, and the jacks are likely to jump to a new town without working out their fare. In this way, the jacks travel over all the States south of Tennessee from sawmill to sawmill. Out of a crew of 250 men, you may lose twelve men a week, so you must constantly keep looking for new hands. If a streak of bad luck occurs, you may be fifty laborers behind and have a train waiting a week to be loaded and lose a hundred dollars a day "demurrage" for failure to load a steamship at Ship Island on the contract time. It was to a woeful lumberman that I tendered this useless advice:

"Why don't you get some white men to settle here? Give the men land and let them pay for it in labor. The women could raise things to sell the store. You have to import everything you raise now. You would thus sell your land and get reliable labor at the same time."

Of course he had thought of it a hundred times, but he only said:

"All right. You go ahead and get some. Where would you go?"

I did not go far, only to Biloxi, Miss., second oldest town in the United States, first capital of France's Louisiana possessions. I had heard of a Bohemian colony furnished an oyster factory by a Bohemian agent in Baltimore. I would find out this agent. Simple as mud. Would have fifty families in a month. The company would advance transportation. No trouble. But first I would get some Norwegian sailors. There are always fifty or a hundred foreign vessels at Ship Island, Ben Butler's old headquarters, twelve miles in front of Biloxi. Mississippi Sound is too shallow for seagoing ships elsewhere. Fully half these ships are Norwegian. I found the sailors' boarding house. A little girl greeted me.

"We had four sailors, but they went back to the ship last night. They were sick."

"Sick? What was the matter?"

"Two of 'em had broken arms and two broken legs."

"What?"

"They got drunk and threw each other down stairs."

By night I had a British boatswain and was looking for the second mate of the same ship. They had come ashore for four days' leave, spent $125 each, all their money to the last cent, and, going back to the ship, found the Captain had docked them four days' pay. So they threw up $28 and $33 a month, with board, and now the boatswain was glad to take $1.25 a day without board or lodgings. I learned a thing or two about sailors. I found I could pick up no sailors ashore. The Captains seldom gave any of them leave, and all their dunnage was left aboard ship. The only nation which gives much shore leave and whose sailors do not run away at the first opportunity is said to be the French. I heard of three Norsks and a Hollander who had been ashore the night before and would have left their clothes and $40 due them if they could have been sure of a job ashore. But we had not met. I revolved various wild schemes to inveigle sailors off the ships, and finally settled down to the plain proposition of stealing them. I would have to go out at night to liberate the unfortunate men. If the reader knows how men are treated on many a Norwegian and a still greater number of British colonial ships, he would grant the word "liberate" rightly used. So I shipped the boatswain to the sawmill and looked for the second mate.

In the meantime, I looked up the Bohemians. They were the property of an oyster and shrimp packer, a Spaniard, and were employed only eight months a year. If there are many more Spaniards like him, it is a pity our Spanish immigration is not larger. A fine public school and many other public gifts testify to the civic spirit of this Spaniard. I saluted the first Bohemian I met with the one Bohemian word I knew. He stared blankly. I then learned that seven hundred Poles could live in Biloxi eight months in the year and not one citizen, even their employers, knew it. There is not one Bohemian in the lot. I took two representatives of the settlement up to view the prospect at the sawmill. They rendered a favorable report to the rest, and seven families said they would move up and settle. I found these people whom we are wont to class among our most undesirable immigrants, well mannered, honest, and possessed of a degree of consideration and simple courtesy that our much vaunted Teutonic peoples do not show. My preconceived opinion of Poles and Italians had been very unfavorable, but as I grew to know them, I have in large measure changed my mind. Not that I do not see in them many faults, a lack of initiative and slavishness, but on the whole, they are good, kindly people.

I found my second mate, a British citizen, though of Norwegian blood and birth. He visited the fleet and found twenty-five Norwegians and Swedes desirous of running away. He was to get a schooner, anchor in the centre of the fleet and the first night, swipe nine men from one vessel, and the second night get the rest. He was to get $4.25 a man. I formed rose-colored plans. Once my Norwegians were on the way, I was going to get eight or ten Polish lasses out of the thirty-five unattached, and take them to where they could be seen, after the manner France had brought wives for her settlers into this very region two centuries agone. I believed the psychological conditions highly favorable.

But it all waits. On the appointed time my second mate had associated with him a creole, (don't make the mistake of believing a creole is other than a pure white of French or Spanish descent,) and a one-legged Anglo-Saxon. The men were all ready at eight. A high wind blew. I had been to Gulfport, twelve miles away, and agents of the company would be on hand with money. I made ready to go with my pirates. But the creole demanded more money, guarantees, orders on Gulfport houses in case I or the company's agents should not be there. I would have trusted to his guidance of the schooner, but he was too drunk to talk reason, and we parted in anger. It was well. The greatest storm since 1893 blew that night. We would have been wrecked. Next day I advanced the pirates $10. For one night's work there would be $28 more coming. I did not believe they would steal my ten and lose the twenty-eight. When we had come to an understanding it was too late for me to get to Gulfport and telephone the company, and then get back to Biloxi in time to go out with the pirates. Besides, I had changed my mind about going with them. Our expedition being secret, the pirates could have taken my money and dropped me overboard without fear of detection. I did not know them then as I came to do.

My principal anxiety was that they would drink up the $10 and be unable to sail. My only hope was that it was practically impossible to get them drunk, for which hope I had substantial grounds. At 3 I crept down over the pier at Gulfport, half a mile long, in a state of construction and repair, full of yawning holes, the trestlework full of places to stub your toes in, over it in the black dawn, setting foot on it for the first time, all without even so much as a match. Hour after hour and no pirates. No trace of them could I find in Biloxi on my return. They had gone to Europe on my $10.

They laughed at me in the woods. I had been gulled by the pirates. I inquired for them through the length of Biloxi. They had gone the night agreed upon and had not returned. It was plain they were oystering in the Louisiana marsh and had used my money to victual their schooner. I meditated revenge; shooting into their schooner as they went through the draw on their way to the back bay, their decks piled high with oysters. But they did not go to the back bay, and if they did, how would I know when? Besides, I had no revolver.

Then a derelict young Swede came across my course. He had been put ashore from the Lady Penrhyn, the ship we had intended to rob. I learned that the pirates were indeed honest men. They had gone to Ship Island. They had tried to rob the ship, but the sea was so high that it overturned their skiff every time they put it over the side. Besides, the "old man" was on the deck of the Lady Penrhyn and the sailors signaled them to keep away. I will speak further of the Swede, for through him I am the indirect cause of an international investigation now in progress and a probable amelioration of sailors' lives in American waters. In the days Morgan Robertson writes of, American ships were the "hottest." This distinction now belongs to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ships. American ships, I was assured by sailors of all nationalities, are now the most humane, thanks to recent laws and their enforcement. My Swede was as genteel and well-a-spoken boy as you would find in an American university. He had been set ashore penniless, $30 pay due him. He had not signed the ship's articles on joining. This the Captain seized as a pretext to keep his pay, though he had prevented the boy from signing them. The other sailors were being treated after a manner common on Norwegian ships. When port is reached, the Captain often commences to abuse and starve his crew so that they will run away. When they become unable to stand it any longer and do run away, he pockets the pay due them and reports to his owners that the crew has run away. Getting a new crew in America is much more expensive than getting one in Norway, but that doesn't disturb the Captain any. One meal a day was being served on the Lady Penrhyn, hard tack and tea. Kicks and blows were the portions dealt out the rest of the day. Four men had run away and were headed up the Gulf and Ship Island toward the mill I was working for. The rest had refused duty.

I tried to get a lawyer for the Swede. No one would help him. He had no money. It was a foreign ship and extra-territorial. I heard blood-curdling tales of cruelty on Norwegian ships, of men starved, killed, maimed. Everybody sympathized with the Swede, but none would help. At last I got a young lawyer from another town, Ocean Springs. He beat the Captain, got the Swede's money, and showed the other lawyers that these foreigners could be reached. So when the Captain of the Lady Penrhyn came ashore with two sailors to put in the county jail for mutiny, they had no trouble in getting a lawyer. My pirates had returned from oystering, and they saw to this. From one thing to another the case dragged on until now our State Department and the Swedish-Norwegian Consul General are investigating the infraction of our treaty with that power in the cruel and inhuman treatment of sailors in our waters. So my piratical expedition, my projected violation of United States revenue laws, marked another milestone in the amelioration of the hard lot of the sailors.

I might tell of further experiences, of stealing arrested sailors out of the very hands of the police, of shipping a man on the train with the City Marshal looking for us both, of my own arrest for violating the laws of the sovereign State of Mississippi and dismissal with an apology, but it would take too long. I might speak of several curious results of my mission which will leave a marked impress on the City of Biloxi, though the inhabitants thereof will never connect them with me. But what I was the indirect cause of accomplishing contents me. Though I finally lost my Polish families through no fault of mine, though this was compensated for by the securing of nine Italian families and twelve single men of six nationalities, I count my disappointments and triumphs nothing in view of the fact that my disinterested labors for the young Swede resulted so finely in the move to stop cruelties on foreign ships in American waters.

This is my only return. My employers have paid me nothing. They did not even reimburse me for expenditures of my own capital. I have to state that as yet have I been thanked. Save for this advice to write an article on my experiences, they are largely in debt to me. Some night I shall ride by on the Gulf and Ship Island and shoot into their sawmill. It will be some night when they are firing the boiler, too.

WARDON ALLAN CURTIS.

JOSEPH HOLLAND'S STORIES

A GOOD part of Joseph Holland's career as an actor was spent in California about sixteen years or so ago. He was in a company which included such sterling actors as McKee Rankin, D. H. Harkins, Jack Wallace, Frank Mordaunt, Theodore Hamilton, Len Stockwell, George Osborne, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Ellie Wilton, Clara Jean Waters, Adele Waters, and others. Young Holland's reception from the old-timers was a very cordial one. They had known his father, and were glad to give the son the benefit of their experience in every way.

There was one man who was particularly cordial in his greeting to young Holland. He was Charles Bishop, who will be remembered by many old theatregoers as exceptionally distinguished in Shakespeare's comedy characters. On the very day of Holland's arrival he took him aside and said: "My boy, I'm awfully glad to see you. If there is anything I can do for you, command me. Your father gave me my first good chance in the profession. I had been struggling along for some years without making any distinct advance, when your father came to me and offered me the opposite part to his in 'The Two B'hoys,' which was a great success in those days. He gave me all the 'business,' his own gags, and encouraged me with kindly words. On the night of the first performance I had nearly everything to myself in the first act, and it went splendidly. In the second act I had a great scene 'down front' with a maid. Every line excited a great roar of laughter. I was highly elated when I happened to turn round and saw your father on a sort of balcony at the back, pulling a jumping-jack or something of that kind. He had been there all during the scene, and the great laughs which I thought I was getting were all for him. I never got even with your father for his joke, but I intend to get even with his son."

Bishop's first opportunity to "get even" occurred during the performance of Bartley Campbell's play, "Separation." Bishop played the part of a Chicago pork packer, and Holland the young lover of a girl who always referred to Bishop in the play as the "pig man." Toward the end of the play, when all the couples were pairing off as was the fashion in the last act of the old-style drama, the young lady said, referring to the pork packer's lovemaking to her aunt: "Auntie's going to take the pig man after all!" At the rehearsal Mr. Holland said to McKee Rankin, who was the stage director: "Excuse me, Mr. Rankin, but might I suggest that it would be perhaps a good idea for me to introduce a line there: 'Yes, she's going the whole hog?'"

A great howl of laughter and derision from the old actors greeted the young man's temerity. "Ah, we've got a new rising young dramatist," said one; "An ambitious young stage director," said another.

But somehow or other the line did not "go" with the audience, and Holland finally discovered that the reason for it was that he had his back to the audience when he delivered the speech; so on the last night he determined to change the business and face the audience. After the young lady had spoken her cue lines he turned squarely around on the sofa on which he was sitting, faced the audience, and just opened his mouth to deliver his line, when Bishop shouted from the other side of the stage, "Yes, she's going the whole hog," and got the laugh which the young actor had been working so hard for.

Some time after Augustin Daly's drama, "Pique" was put on for a few weeks' run, Holland played the part of Raymond Lessing and Bishop that of Sammy Dimple. All through the play Holland continually miscalled Bishop's name in the play, referring to him as "Pimple," to which Bishop replies, "No, no, my name is 'Dimple.'" In the last act Dimple is caught kissing the chambermaid, and Holland says: "Hello, here's young Pimple kissing the girl." On the last night of the engagement, Holland decided to get even with Bishop for stealing his line in "Separation." He confided his purpose to Mr. Wallace, with whom he shared the dressing room. "I'm going to get one on 'Bish' to-night," he said. "I will call him by his right name in the last act; I will call him 'Dimple,' and he won't know what to say."

He had forgotten there was a ventilator in his room, which communicated with that of Mr. Bishop, adjoining. He went on the stage very buoyantly, and seeing Bishop kissing the girl, said: "Ah, Dimple, kissing the girl. Hello, Dimple, Dimple, Dimple."

Bishop, without the slightest sign of embarrassment, stepped to the front of the footlights, and facing the audience, said: "I am glad that long-legged thing has got my name right at last. He has been calling me 'Pimple' for the last two weeks."

The great shout of laughter that followed proved that he had scored for the second time against the account which he owed the young actor's father.

A SOLDIER'S SACRIFICE

By JOHN W. HARDING

IT was at the close of 1776. Washington, compelled to abandon Fort Lee, was retreating through New Jersey, with Cornwallis in hot pursuit. The god of battles appeared to have definitely sided with the biggest battalions. Disaster had succeeded disaster in rapid succession and despondency prevailed among the patriots everywhere.

The American Commander in Chief had been balked at every turn, his best-laid plans had been frustrated, his most audacious coups anticipated. It was evident that the British were kept informed of the plans and movements of the little army. But how? By whom? The strictest investigation, the utmost vigilance had failed to show. This fact, as was inevitable, was gradually exercising a demoralizing effect upon the force. Comrades began to regard each other with suspicion. Enthusiasm had been succeeded by uneasiness, which, in turn, was giving place to vague terror.

Col. Edward Dayton, one of the chief's trustiest and most zealous officers, had been specially charged to elucidate the mystery and had set about the task with the thoroughness that characterized all his actions. He had devised all manner of ingenious but futile schemes to entrap the traitor, and had sworn to make a terrible example of him if he ever caught him.

Col. Dayton was a stern man, a martinet in all matters pertaining to military discipline, but of a kindly nature at heart. Of old Colonial stock, he had served with Washington against the Indians and was intensely patriotic. When the struggle for freedom began he had at once issued from the retirement in which he had been living in New York and hurried to the field, accompanied by his son George and Ernest Travers, a distant relative. Young Travers, who was about the same age as George, had been left an orphan and destitute when a little child. Mrs. Dayton had suggested that they could do no less than take the boy in and bring him up with their own children. Her husband had readily acquiesced, and had never had reason to regret his kindness. Ernest, in fact, was engaged to marry Priscilla Dayton, the Colonel's only other child.

The retreating army, by a series of rapid marches, had finally succeeded in baffling their pursuers, and found themselves at nightfall on the outskirts of a wood. The Commander in Chief decided to call a brief halt. As a precaution no fires were allowed; but, despite the bitter cold, the exhausted soldiers, with the exception of those told off to guard the camp, threw themselves upon the snow-covered ground and soon forgot their troubles and hardships in sleep.

Ernest Travers was among the unfortunate men detailed for outpost duty. He found himself stationed at the edge of the wood, out of sight of the camp and of every other sentry. It was dreadfully lonely. The moon was at the full, but veiled by clouds, and in the dim light the tall, bare trees looked like spectres. He was as brave as any other man of his inexperience, but there was something awesome in the knowledge that the lives of his slumbering comrades, perhaps the success of his country's cause, might depend upon his alertness and sagacity, and then the solitude and obscurity impressed him. Moreover, he was worn out by many hours of forced marching, and his nervous system was shaken by weeks of fighting, excitement, and fatigue.

His eyes and ears were strained to catch the slightest sight or sound of anything portending danger. He started at every rustle, every moving shadow caused by the swaying of a branch in the wind, and could scarcely restrain himself from firing off his musket and running back to camp, where confidence could alone be regained by mingling with his fellows.

Under the strain of physical exhaustion supplemented by the freezing temperature, he at length became drowsy and numb. His legs began to give way. He felt that he was slowly but surely losing consciousness, notwithstanding his efforts to fight it off. He staggered against a tree, and sliding to the ground in the shadow of it, rolled over on his face. The snow that melted upon his lips and temples revived him after he had lain there a few minutes, and he gathered his wits together sufficiently to realize the danger in which the army stood of being surprised by the enemy, and his own peril if found in his present position by the round. No explanation would be listened to. Accused of sleeping at his post, he would be summarily court-martialed and shot.

This thought galvanized him into activity again, and he bent his stiffened limbs in an effort to struggle to his feet. As he did so he thought he saw something moving among the trees, and his heart came into his mouth as he made that something out to be a man. His first impulse was to secure his musket, which was lying where he had dropped it a few yards away, and challenge the prowler. He checked himself, however, for he reflected that if he moved out of the shadow of the tree he would certainly be seen and the man would get clear away in the wood before he could fire at him. At the same time it occurred to him that he might be watching the spy whose identity his uncle, everybody, had vainly sought to discover. His surmise was strengthened by the fact that the man was coming from the direction of the camp, not going toward it.

However this might be, the man was plainly ignorant of the sentry's proximity. He advanced to the edge of the wood, peered rapidly in every direction, and running along in the shadow, entered the wood again a few yards from where Travers was crouching. Leaping out upon him, Ernest grabbed him with both hands. The man uttered a low, startled yell and struggled desperately to free himself. Back and forth they swayed, the sentry shouting for help, until he was borne against a tree with such violence that he was nearly stunned.

Suddenly the man ceased struggling.

"I am lost! Here comes the guard. Don't shout. For God's sake have mercy upon me and let me go," he supplicated hoarsely.

Travers started as though he had been shot. Dragging the man into a clearing where it was light enough for him to see his face, he pushed him from him, after a moment's hesitation, and said:

"Run!"

The man needed no second bidding. As he disappeared in the darkness Travers, trying to calm his violent agitation, hurried back toward his post; but ere he had taken many steps a stern voice ordered him to halt, and he found himself surrounded by the guard. One of the soldiers was carrying the musket he had dropped.

"What are you doing off post and without your musket?" demanded the Sergeant.

"I—I—nothing," stammered Travers confusedly.

"I saw something run into yonder thicket. Here, Putnam, Van Zandt, Holloway, quick, after him. Get him, alive or dead. Shoot at anything you see moving. You others arrest this fellow and fill him full of slugs if he attempts to break away."

The three men named darted away into the wood, while the others seized Travers, who offered no resistance. The Sergeant struck a light with a tinder box and flint and explored the ground round about.

"I thought I was not mistaken," he exclaimed. "Another man has been here. The footmarks are different. Oh, if it were only daylight, so that we could follow his trail! Ah! what is this?"

He picked up a slip of folded paper. It bore a number of figures and capital letters.

"A cipher message! Oh, ho! We're on a red-hot clue this time, and no mistake."

"Sergeant," began Travers, "I—"

"Silence, traitor!" commanded the Sergeant. "Keep your lies for Col. Dayton and the chief. You'll need to invent a mighty plausible explanation to escape facing a firing party at daybreak."

The soldiers who had been sent in pursuit of the fugitive presently returned and reported that they had seen nothing of him. The guard then closed around Travers, and he was marched back to the main command. The army was already astir, and the other sentries had been called in, for Washington was very anxious to put the Delaware between him and the British. Travers's comrades looked wonderingly at him as he was brought in.

Col. Dayton listened to the Sergeant's report without a word, and taking the cipher message examined it long and intently. His face waxed very pale and hard as he said, shortly:

"Bring the prisoner here."

Travers, heavily manacled, was brought forward.

The Colonel motioned to the Sergeant to draw off his men, and the guard, lining up and grounding arms at a respectful distance, left uncle and nephew facing each other.

For a moment neither spoke. Travers, with head erect, eyed the old soldier calmly and waited to be questioned.

"Ernest Travers," said the Colonel at last, and his voice was harsh, "when you joined the army of liberty you for the time being severed all family ties and became the servant of your country, which you swore to serve faithfully and defend with your life. Remember that you are dealing, not with your uncle, but your superior officer, and that claims of relationship cannot be evoked. You are accused of a terrible crime, the punishment of which is an ignominious death. Unless you can prove to me beyond the shadow of a doubt that you are innocent, the penalty will be inflicted swiftly and pitilessly.

"The charge against you is that you are a spy in the service of your country's enemies; that you have systematically kept them informed of the movements of the army of liberty; that while on outpost duty you were caught holding intercourse with some person or persons unknown, emissary or emissaries of the enemy; that in the confusion caused by the unexpected arrival of the guard you, or the person to whom you had given it, dropped a cipher message written by you, the meaning of which is not yet known to your superior officers, but which is thought to betray military secrets of which you by some means yet to be discovered have obtained possession. What have you to say?"

"That I am innocent, Sir."

"That is no answer. Facts and details are what I want, not empty phrases. I warn you again not to trifle with me. It is a matter of life or death to you."

"I was on outpost duty and saw a man advancing through the wood. I suspected that he might be a spy and tried to arrest him. He escaped as the guard came up."

"Your duty was to challenge him and, if necessary fire upon him. Did you do that?"

"No, Sir. From some [illegible] had fainted a little while previously and dropped my musket some paces from where I fell. When I recovered I saw the man coming through the wood and feared that if I moved to reach my musket he would see me and get away. I sprang out upon him as he passed me."

"You fainted! A likely story, truly. At any rate, you must have seen the man's face if you struggled with him. Do you know him? Would you know him if you saw him again?"

"It was pitch dark in the wood."

"Why did you say you did not know what you were doing off post when the Sergeant caught you?"

"I was probably dazed by a blow received in the struggle which made my head bleed, as you see."

"That proves nothing. You may have struck your head against a tree in your precipitation to return on the approach of the guard. What is the meaning of this cipher?"

"I do not know, Sir."

"Who gave it to you?"

"No one; it must have been dropped by the man with whom I struggled."

"Is that the only explanation you can offer?"

"That is all, Sir."

"What you have told me is a tissue of absurd, patently absurd, falsehoods."

"I admit that circumstantial evidence is strongly against me, but I assure you on my honor, Sir, that I am innocent."

"The honor of a traitor and a spy!"

"No, Sir; the honor of an honest man and a patriot."

"I do not believe you," said the Colonel fiercely. The Sergeant's account of the circumstances in which he had arrested the young man appeared to leave no room for doubt as to his guilt. He thought upon all that he had done for him. The base ingratitude with which he had apparently been requited and the fact that a member of his family had been the traitor who had so long eluded him and wrought such harm to the patriot army maddened him. For a moment he lost his head, forgot the dignity of his position, and struck the prisoner with his clenched fist.

The news of Travers's arrest and of the charge against him had spread through the camp like wildfire and caused the greatest excitement. The men, disregarding for once the authority of their officers, rushed at the prisoner as he was marched through the lines and would have torn him to pieces had they not been beaten back by the guard who vigorously used their muskets as clubs. As it was, when half an hour later he was taken before the drum-head court-martial over which Washington himself presided, he was fearfully bruised and covered with blood. He made no defense. He seemed to be completely crushed and returned no answer at all or responded in scarcely audible monosyllables to the questions addressed to him. It was agreed that his explanations to Col. Dayton were too weak to merit serious consideration when compared with the straightforward report of the Sergeant given with great embellishment of detail.

The deliberation of the court was brief. Ernest Travers was sentenced to be shot in presence of the whole army.

There was no time to lose. The safety of the force depended upon a hurried advance. Washington's anxiety was depicted upon his martial visage. But it was imperative that the execution should be summary and as imposing as possible, in order to properly impress the troops with the heinousness of the offense, and to serve as a warning to the prisoner's accomplices, for it was not doubted that there were other traitors in the camp. It was deemed impossible for any member of the rank and file to obtain unaided the information that had been sent to the enemy, and the court had exhausted every means of inducing Travers to disclose the names of his fellow-culprits.

The army was drawn up in three sides of a square with the Commander in Chief and his staff in the centre space. The condemned man, after being marched along the front of the ranks, was placed against a tree. The muskets of the execution platoon were leveled at his breast and the officer in command had raised his sword, which, when lowered, would give the fatal signal, when a shriek was heard, there was a commotion on one side of the square, and a soldier rushed forward calling wildly upon the men not to fire.

The General held up his hand as a signal to the officer commanding the firing party to wait. Col. Dayton had immediately spurred his horse toward the man who was the cause of this sensational interruption. The soldier clasped the officer's knee and said something to him as he bent from his saddle. Suddenly Dayton shook him off, ordered a Sergeant to arrest him, and, ghastly pale, galloped back to the chief, who was waiting with visible impatience and annoyance at the delay. A few minutes' earnest conversation passed between them, while the army looked on in breathless wonder at it all. The Colonel's report resulted in the postponement of the execution and the immediate resumption of the march to the Delaware. Meanwhile the condemned man had fainted.

* * * * * * * *

The army had safely crossed the river, and was quartered in a large village. Enthusiastic recruits were pouring in from every direction, and Washington was preparing to turn back and resume the offensive in New Jersey.

Travers, imprisoned in an upper room of a farmhouse, had recovered somewhat from the terrible emotions through which he had passed and the ill-usage to which he had been subjected, but he was haggard and emaciated. His spent most of the time upon his mattress. He did not [illegible] None of the men who guarded him and brought him food ever spoke to him. He lived in hourly expectation of being led out to die, and indeed he would have welcomed death as a happy release from his sufferings.

On the afternoon of the fourth day of his incarceration the door was thrown open and Col. Dayton stalked in. Travers staggered painfully to his feet and the Colonel faced him with folded arms. The prisoner stood at attention with lowered eyes and dogged, listless mien, waiting to be questioned, but Dayton did not speak. Then the former looked up wearily, and a flush came into his white cheeks. His uncle, with heaving breast and the tears streaming down his face, was gazing at him with an expression of unspeakable tenderness and grief.

"My boy, my poor, poor boy!" he cried, clasping him to his breast. "My old heart is broken. Can you ever forgive me? Could I, as I gladly would, give my life for you, I could not recompense you for your noble sacrifice and the suffering I and mine have caused you. Oh, Ernest, Ernest, I am not deserving of your pity, yet I need it sorely."

"Don't, uncle, don't talk so; you are killing me! This is hardest of all to bear," sobbed Travers, greatly agitated.

The old man sank into the only chair in the room, and his nephew, kneeling beside him and clasping his hand, learned what had happened.

"God could not permit the perpetration of such a crime as the ignoble snuffing out of your life," said the Colonel. "He has surely marked you for a higher destiny. In His infinite mercy He maddened with remorse him in whose stead you had suffered and would have died, forced him at the supreme moment to confess his infamy, and I, my pride justly humbled, thank Him reverently on my bended knees for having saved my wretched son from the additional guilt of murder.

"The story of George's undoing is an old one—none the less pitiable for the retelling. Unknown to me, he had been living a fast life with debauched and wealthier young fools than himself. To procure the money wherewith to gratify his vicious tastes and pose as their equal he took to gambling, got heavily, hopelessly into debt, and was shown the only way to save himself and me from ruin by a boon companion, rich and in the service of the King. He succumbed to the temptation.

"In whom can a father have confidence if not in his son? When I became attached to the general staff I employed George to do clerical work for me, and in this way he was able to obtain from confidential dispatches and otherwise information valuable to the enemy. Of course I never doubted him for a minute. He feigned to second me zealously in my efforts to discover the traitor who was betraying us. The improbability of your story, the suspicious circumstances of your arrest, compelled me to judge you guilty. George confessed that agents of the King's Government are posted in every hamlet. He had the list and was seeking the nearest agent whom he supposed was stationed at no great distance from where we were encamped that night, when he lost his way in the wood and was captured by you. He did not know who you were till you dragged him into the light, after his appeal to you, and let him go. You were misguided, my poor boy, in releasing him."

"How so, uncle? What else could I do? It was not for his sake. Had he been my own brother I would have had no pity. But could I, by delivering him up to justice, wreck the lives, break the hearts of you and my aunt, who have been more than father and mother to me, and of my gentle little Priscilla, my affianced wife? Surely not. I had intended, on returning to camp, to arouse him to a sense of the enormity of his conduct, force him to quit the army, and to prove in some way on pain of exposure, his devotedness to the cause for which we are fighting. I felt that this threat, held over his head, would keep him in the right path. But when I found myself in the unfortunate position in which I was placed, there remained only one way of repaying you—if it is ever possible to repay you—for all your kindness to me, and that was by hiding the truth. Anybody in my place would have done the same."

"I fear not, my dear Ernest. Nevertheless, when George had confessed I divined your generous motive, understood the full extent of your sacrifice, and I have come with your pardon and an officer's commission conferred upon you by the Commander in Chief, who was greatly impressed when I acquainted him with the circumstances of the case, and orders you to report to him personally when you are in condition to return to service."

"And George?" faltered Travers, making a mighty effort to control his emotion at finding himself thus suddenly raised from the lowest depths of degradation and despair to love and honor.

"George," said the old man brokenly, "blew out his brains last night. Some unknown friend smuggled a pistol to him. As for me, my life, alas, is not mine to take. It belongs to my country. But I beseech God to send me a soldier's death in the heat of battle against my country's foes. He will grant my prayer, if He judge best, and thus I may in a measure atone for my son's sin."

A Long-Headed Laborer.

Walking Delegate—There's a strike coming and you want to join the union.

McFadden—Not much, me bucko; I'm bether off nor I am.

Walking Delegate—Workin' for $2 per day?

McFadden—Bether $5 per day than $3 per hour.

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES

The Maiden of the Smile.

I.

In that fair Land where slope and plain
Shine back to sun and sky,
And olives shield the sprouting grain
When wintry arrows fly,
Where snow-fed streams seek sun-warmed vale
Through vineyard-scarped defile,
The world we enter with a wail
She greeted with a smile.

II.

Slumbering She smiled, and smiling woke,
And, when She felt the smart
Of grave sad life, smiles still bespoke
Her tenderness of heart.
And nightly when She knelt and prayed
Beside her snow-white bed,
Her face was one pure smile that made
A heaven about her head.

III.

When Love first trembled in her ear
The heart-throbs that beguile,
She listened with assenting tear,
Then chased it with a smile.
Sorrow and pain with smiles She bore
Unto her latest breath;
But the sweetest smile she ever wore
Was the smile She wore in death.

—ALFRED AUSTIN, Poet-Laureate of England, in The Independent.

The Old Stock Actor.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Very often rough and uncouth, the old stock actor acted in queer places—sometimes a deserted chapel, a barn or school, a big room over a slaughter-house or over an inn. It did not matter to him if the rat careered over the stage with his pet hare's foot in its mouth, that the sparrow twittered in the flies, or the snow beat in between the tropical borders. He had queer props.—the proverbial eight-day clock that struck eleven while being lowered into Ophelia's grave when doing duty for a coffin, while on the Danish tombstone close by the scene painter had enscrolled the names of his enemies, commencing with Sergt. Moriarty, R. I. C. He resented being called an artist; it savored to him of cant. He was a bread-and-butter actor, not a crutch-and-toothpick toff. He would undertake the longest part with one night's study. He would "keep in the picture" of the most elaborate scene with only one rehearsal. When his words failed him, he ponged. When he appeared by accident in the wrong scene, he soliloquized, addressed heaven, and made an exit. Text he despised, context he ignored, the script he had returned to the prompter; but he knew his business, which was part of the business. "Enough! Let others, especially authors and managers, learn theirs." He and his comrades, however, had acquired a simplicity of style, a roundness of voice and gesture, that we nowadays often look for in vain. The stock season, with its varied experience, gave our older actors, while yet young and malleable, technique, resource, and self-possession. In this way they acquired spontaneity, versatility, dignity of gesture, deportment and elocution, directness, and unselfishness. In this way, too, was learned that selflessness and simplicity which is the accompaniment of all first-rate work, without which the elaborated elegance of the most ingenious modern is of little avail—the unselfishness which does not make capital out of the mannerisms of a limited personality, but rather extends its own individuality, by identifying it with the unversal.

A Girl or a Boy?

From The Homiletic Review.

When pastor of a church in one of our mining towns where there were a large number of Cornish miners I was called upon to baptize an infant at the close of our Sunday school session one afternoon. That there might be no misunderstanding I carefully inquired the name of the child, and was assured that it was Anna Belle. Thus fortified, when the subject for baptism was presented I proceeded with all confidence to perform the ceremony. When I said, "Name this child," the father responded quite clearly "Anna Belle," and everything passed off smoothly. But after dismissal an American neighbor came to me and inquired why I used the pronouns she and her in baptizing that child, and informed me it was a boy. "A boy!" I gasped; "impossible! Its name was Anna Belle." "Oh, no, it wasn't; it was Hannibal." That fatal "H" had betrayed me.

The Last of a Naval Cat.

From Our Animal Friends.

Jerry, the oldest cat in the United States Navy, has just died. For sixteen years he was the pet and mascot of the sailors on board the Fish Commission steamship Albatross, now in the harbor of San Francisco, and was probably the best-known cat in the world. He had been petted by the highest naval officials of China and Japan, and caressed by thousands of lovely women at the many ports where the Albatross stopped. Eskimos had admired him, and even reformed cannibal chiefs had stroked and fondled him. At the time of his death Jerry was very old and quite toothless, but he would have lived some years more, perhaps, but for a black "hobo" cat which was kept around the Albatross for the purpose of catching the rats and mice, Jerry being too old and distinguished a cat for such purposes.

Jerry and the "hobo" were sleeping below decks—peacefully dozing side by side, like good shipmates—when a mouse intruded on their siesta. A lively scuffle ensued, and poor mousey was torn to pieces; but Jerry and the black cat came to blows and then to bloodshed over the dainty morsel. Although the toothless old warrior did his best, he would have been cruelly murdered by the black cat but for the timely arrival of the sailors. They took Jerry to the fireroom, and left him there in the warmth of the furnace, with plenty of dainty morsels.

In the dark of the night the black cat strolled leisurely into the fireroom, renewed the attack, and this time almost killed poor Jerry before the one-sided fight was interrupted. Jerry lingered till morning, when he died of "wounds received in battle." The crew held a military trial, found the black cat guilty of manslaughter, and also of conduct unbecoming a member of the navy, and sentenced him to "walk the plank," like any other pirate.

Confucius Selects a Son-in-Law.

Dr. W. A. P. Martin in The North American Review.

We must not think of Confucius as always discoursing wisdom, or as perpetually hampered by a stiff ceremonial. He was one of the most human of sages—a sort of wiser, better Solomon, who, though he spoke more than "three thousand proverbs," found time to edit, if he did not compose, a great many charming canticles. As a musician, he must have enjoyed their harmonies of rhyme and rhythm—attractions which those ancient poems have entirely lost, through changes which the language has undergone in the lapse of ages. Here is a fragment that has a history:

A speck upon your ivory fan
You soon may wipe away;
But stains upon the heart or tongue
Remain, alas, for aye.

Hearing a young man repeat these lines from time to time, Confucius chose him for a son-in-law. He showed enough affection for his daughter to select an honest man for her husband; yet he admitted into his collection, without note or comment, a ballad which has done much to perpetuate among his people a barbarous contempt for women:

When a son is born—in a lordly bed
Wrap him in raiment of purple and red;
Jewels and gold for playthings bring
For the noble boy who shall serve the king.

When a girl is born—in coarse cloth wound,
With a tile for a toy, let her lie on the ground.
In her bread and her beer be her praise or her blame,
And let her not sully her parents' good name.

Poor Scotch Students.

From Scribner's.

Many students from their Highland homes have appeared at the beginning of the academic year with a bag of oatmeal and a barrel of potatoes, representing the sole store of life and energy for months to come. So common was this practice that a holiday in mid-year was appointed, known as "Mealie Monday," in order to give the students an opportunity of returning home to replenish their larder. This day is still observed as a holiday. In his reminiscences of Edinburgh, Robert Chambers tells the story of his early experiences at the university—how a friend, his brother, and himself had lived together, and each had brought to the common store a bag of oatmeal. The three bags hung from one of the rafters of their room, and the landlady would scrupulously take a handful of the meal from each bag, in order to mix the morning porridge, according to a strictly equitable principle of distribution. It must be remembered also that, in many cases, untold sacrifices must be borne in the homes whence the sons set forth to secure an education, in order that they may live in a university town at all, even in the simplest possible manner. It is by no means an isolated case, that story of the father who had but three cows, and one of them he sold in order to send his son to St. Andrews.

The Bad Man.

From Everybody's Magazine.

The bad man is not necessarily bad at all. He is often a very good fellow. Bad is merely a synonym for dangerous. The "bad" man was formerly the "good" man. He is simply the frontiersman whose evolution has kept pace with that of the firearm—product of the border and the six-shooter. Keen of eye, quick of hand, and strong of will, he has that supremacy which always comes to the man of cool and clear-headed personal valor everywhere, except in society's latest and most refined development. The term was used rather to express the feeling that he was, in the vernacular of the border, "a bad man to monkey with. To govern and control communities in which vicious men were not infrequent, where all were restless and the majority turbulent, the ordinary forms and servants of justice were inadequate. Law and order required the assistance of officers who, though enlisted to keep the peace, did not hesitate to be a law unto themselves. If civilization was afraid to indorse their actions, it was at least proud of the results of the labors of the peace officer of the border. Hickok, Tom Smith, Patrick Shugrue, Michael Shugrue, William Tilghman, Hector Thomas, and a score of other men as marshals, Sheriffs, and deputies enforced the law, made life safe and property secure, and brought order out of chaos by their ready courage and good sense. As Wild Bill Hickok was the original, so was he the first of the class.

A Cyclone in Mauritius.

From The Empire Review.

The blasts reached a velocity of 121 miles an hour, or a pressure of sixty-seven pounds to the square foot. If the mind dwells on the significance of these figures it is absolutely impossible to conceive anything able to resist such a force. Indeed, nothing did. A column of granite was cut in two; the stoutest iron works were twisted out of shape, and walls nine feet thick were knocked down like a pack of cards, but dovecots in the yards of houses, mere boxes propped up on bamboo stakes which a child could have upset, were preserved. Housed pigeons huddled in comfort and were saved where housed human beings were maimed, smashed, killed.

Going through the streets on the morrow of the disaster it was everywhere the same. Houses with their sides rent open showing still a lamp or inkstand upon a rickety table that had not fallen when all else had been destroyed. Churches literally leveled to the ground but for a side chapel over which a fragile stucco statue of some saint had escaped the general ruin. People having lost their all, except some useless bauble which had persistently stuck to them throughout the awful day as a fetich of misfortune.

But the most ridiculous feature of the storm was its attack upon clothing. The heroic clergyman of the Church of England Cathedral at Port Louis was struck by the fact which he recorded "that nearly all who were rescued on the night of April 29, 1892, had been denuded of clothing. "This," he wrote, "was specially the case with women. Whether lying dead or whether they succeeded in gaining shelter, it was always the same, they had scarcely a rag left upon them."

Approaching a corner of a street which had been particularly ill-treated, in company with my private secretary, we perceived behind a hurricane shutter, which had been wrenched from its window, and was lying half on the ground and half propped against a crumbling wall, some three or four dishevelled heads bobbing up and down in an anxious manner. A discreet inquiry proved the heads to belong to a family of respectable Creole ladies, whose sufferings had proved small in presence of the agonies they were then undergoing, seeing that for twenty-four hours they had had no food, and were so painfully conscious of their nudity that even to satisfy the pangs of hunger modesty forbade their utilising the only article of clothing left to them, viz., their boots, and make a run for the nearest standing house.

Cover Her with Flowers.

From the Spanish.

Come where my lady lies,
Sleeping down the golden hours!
Cover her with flowers.

Bluebells from the clearings,
Flag-flowers from the rills,
Wildings from the lush hedgerows,
Delicate daffodils,
Sweetlings from the formal plots,
Blossoms from the bowers—
Heap them round her where she sleeps,
Cover her with flowers!

Sweet-pea and pansy,
Red hawthorn and white;
Gilliflowers—like praising souls;
Lilies—lamps of light:
Nurselings of what happy winds,
Suns, and stars, and showers!
Joylets good to see and smell—
Cover her with flowers!

Like to sky-born shadows
Mirrored on a stream,
Let their odors meet and mix
And waver through her dream!
Last, the crowded sweetness
Slumber overpowers,
And she feels the lips she loves
Craving through the flowers.

—W. E. HENLEY in The North American Review.

Use of Nettles.

From Longman's Magazine.

Nettles are as a rural remedy highly calculated, I should say, to make the patient "onaisy." Whipping with nettles has been used in cases of lethargy, numbness, and palsy, with what effect I cannot say, but this I do know that handling nettles regardless of their sting produces a numbness which destroys for a time further sensitiveness to their poison. Culpepper enumerates no less than forty-two diseases that are cured by an application of nettles in one form or another, among them leprosy, gout, sciatica, itch, wounds, and sores of all sorts. He also informs us that the juice is effectual to "settle the palate of the mouth in its place." Has any one experience of the palate shifting elsewhere? I have not heard of it. Curtis says that "in Arran and other islands of Scotland a rennet is made of a strong decoction of nettles; a quart of salt is put to three pints of decoction and boiled; a spoonful will coagulate a large bowl of milk."

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw and resolve itself into a dew.

Little did Hamlet think when he gave utterance to this desire that he had only to go to the nearest ditch where grew nettles and periwinkle to bring it about, and yet Gerard, quoting from Dioscorides, (first century,) says that "nettles boiled with perywinkles maketh the body soluble, and doth it by a kind of cleansing quality." Few who believed it so would care to try the experiment.

The Food Value of Alcohol.

Carl von Noorden in The International Review.

As every one knows, there is a mighty movement in all civilized countries against the use of alcohol. The anti-alcohol league endeavors to banish alcohol completely from the human ration. They seek to compass this end partly by forming societies or clubs, partly by educating the masses through public lectures, partly by legislation. They wish to interdict the use, not only of strong spirits, but also of the lighter beverages, as wines, cider, beer, &c. The core of the agitation is undoubtedly gound. We have to admit, from the physician's point of view, that just as much harm can arise from wine and beer as from cognac, rum, whisky, &c. We hope—but unfortunately it is hardly probable—that the agitation will succeed in limiting the misuse of alcohol to a minimum. Although we desire this very much, yet science must see to it that the fanatical members of the Anti-Alcohol League shall not hide or pervert firmly established scientific facts, in order to favor the interests of their agitation. One of the weapons in the fight against alcohol is the assertion that alcohol is not a food. This is not true. Unobjectionable experiments, carefully thought out, have shown that the great part (90 to 95 per cent.) of the alcohol taken is burned in the body. During the oxidation of the alcohol, the oxidation of fat in the body diminishes. In other words, the alcohol, more easily oxidized than the fat, presses to the fore, and hinders the combustion of the fat; that is, spares the fat. Something similar would obtain in a stove which one should supply with coal and alcohol. The inflammable alcohol would be the first to take up the available oxygen, so that less would remain for the combustion of the coal, and, in this way, less coal would be used, until the alcohol was consumed. We reckon, as was said above, among the true foods organic substances which are fitted to enter into and become a part of the body, or which by oxidation serve as sources of heat and work. Alcohol lacks the first quality; it never becomes a part of the body, and has, so far as we know, no capability of being transformed into fat or carbohydrates. On the other hand, it possesses the second quality in marked degree; it becomes oxidized; it becomes a source of heat and capacity for work.

Quotations.

From The Saturday Review.

Quotation is a matter of memory, and when literature relied on memory literature mainly consisted of verse. It seems pretty clear that fixed rhythm was at least as much a practical expedient as an artistic device. And the poets most quotable and most quoted are those whose words have the most direct bearing on the common business of life. The old theory of the poet's function was very different from the modern one. Now, he is taken to be a creature singing to himself, following out his own dreams, remote, in a sense that Horace or Horace's Greek models never contemplated, from common life. He does in reality hate the profanum vulgus, he shuts it off by a barrier of unintelligibility which the crowd shows no desire to break down. But the poet was formerly held to be one different indeed from his fellows, endowed with a special insight, but speaking to men of men's affairs in words that they could catch up and apply to many passages in life—that is, in words, that naturally lent themselves to quotation. Too great insistence upon either aspect of the case naturally leads to error. Of all literatures Latin has been incomparably the most cited, partly because Latin is still familiar to every educated man, but largely also because of the practical bent of Latin genius. Horace is more quoted not only than Virgil but than any poet in the world, yet no one assigns to him a rank corresponding to this fact. The weakness of Horace lies just in the universal applicability of his sentiments: his counsels are so far-reaching in their wisdom that they approach to platitudes. As Mr. Austin Dobson puts it

No man can say that life is short
With men so little fretful,
And none to virtue's ways exhort
In phrases less regretful.

Touch and Go.

From Forest and Stream.

At one time I was passing along the edge of the woods in Winter when there was snow. I saw the track of a lynx where it had been leisurely traveling along, when the tracks showed where it had stopped behind a pine bush and squatted down in the snow, then made a tremendous leap out into the open field, and run a few rods, evidently at its best pace.

There was the track of a jack rabbit coming down at right angles with the course the lynx was going, until directly opposite where the lynx was crouching behind the bush and about fifteen feet away, then a sudden turn, and their tracks were mixed together in the race for life or a meal; but soon the tracks showed where the jack had left his pursuer behind, and the lynx went on his way at his regular gait, but, we will suppose, not rejoicing, thus showing the "survival of the 'swiftest.'"

Had the jack failed to get out of reach and the lynx had made the proposed connections there would have been a bloody, trampled spot on the snow, a few patches of white fur, and only the lynx track leading thither. Written on the snow like the great white pages of a book the observer may read most interesting tales as he passes along, and learn the life and habits of nature's wild creatures.

Faith.

From The Homiletic Review.

This world is not our all. Man is not limited by centuries. Faith looks from man up to God. Science has weighed the suns and determined their elements; but faith sees the hand which made and upholds them all.

Archaeology has gone back to earliest ages and read their history on monuments and tablets. But faith goes back of archaeology and reads "in the beginning—God."

Ethnology has traced Adam's family from paradise down, but faith traces their future to the paradise above.

Science in our day has formulated many of the laws of life, but faith lays hold of the source of all life.

The Work of the Soldier.

From The Monthly Review.

It is impossible to understand the conditions which go to make up the efficiency of a field force, unless it is realized that there is always a long, monotonous background of commonplace workaday life, where common physical needs and trials are the really absorbing things for the ordinary soldier. The more so because the operations in which he is engaged may be a complete mystery to him; forced marches may seem purposeless and fruitless; the object and method of a fight itself are probably unintelligible to him. Of the general progress of the war he knows nothing. What he does know is that he is tired and hungry. If he is personally engaged on any definite day the difference to him may be very little. Momentous questions of sleep, baccy, scraps of biscuit, the chance of a chicken, the prospect of fatigue or outpost duty when he gets in still occupy his mind, together with a score of little material details of work or physical comfort, which affect him every

day alike. I do not mean that such things affect his keenness and ardor in fighting. Fighting and the rest are all in the day's work. He may, indeed, if he is lucky, find a day's fighting a positive rest and relief. He will certainly have less distance to march, and mere mechanical marching "bulks big" in a soldier's life. If an infantry soldier he may be in support, and lie on his back snoozing and smoking peaceably half the day, never under fire or firing. If a mounted man, he may be holding horses or watching a flank with plenty of leisure. As an artillery driver I found, rather to my surprise, that I had more leisure during a hard day's fighting than on a day of simple marching, or of rest in a standing camp with its many necessary duties of grooming, harness cleaning, grazing horses, and miscellaneous "fatigues."

Summum Bonum.

How blest is he that can but love and do,
And has no skill of speech nor trick of art
Wherewith to tell what faith approveth true,
And show for fame the treasures of his heart!
When, wisely weak, upon the path of duty
Divine accord has made his footing sure,
With humble deeds he builds his life to beauty,
Strong to achieve, and patient to endure.
But they that in the marketplace we meet,
Each with his trumpet and his noisy faction,
Are leaky vessels, pouring on the street
The truth they know ere it has known its action.
And which, think ye, in his benign regard,
Or words or deeds, shall merit the reward?
PETER McARTHUR in The Atlantic.

Self-Support at Colleges.

From The Century.

The opportunities for self-support vary in the different colleges, according to their size and location. Occupations practicable for students in a small town are soon exhausted. For this reason the self-supporting student in Princeton, Williams, Dartmouth, Amherst, Leland Stanford, Jr., and some other colleges must make the best commercial use possible of the college public, and not rely too greatly on the limited supply of outside work. But the man earning his way at the Chicago University, Columbia, Yale, or Harvard has a whole cityful of possibilities to choose from, if the college body itself proves unremunerative. When the prospective student of one of these universities consults the list of undergraduate industries from the safe vantage of his own home, indeed, he feels as bewildered as a woman before samples of all the dress goods in a store. His choice at first seems unlimited. But only a few encounters with the actual difficulties of earning his living serve to reverse his ideas of his own importance, and to make him thankful to do the first profitable thing his hands find to do.

The freshman, particularly, discovers before him a very hard row to hoe. Lack of capital, ignorance of the college public, its supplies and its needs, a scarcity of friends and acquaintances—all these things he must contend against. Upper classmen may be choosers, but freshmen, like beggars, must be content with what they can get. They may be among the fortunate ones whose high grades are to be rewarded by scholarships later on. But this vague possibility will not keep the wolf from the freshman's doormat in the meantime, and he will have to bestir himself or go hungry. Fear of hunger is a strong motive, and it drives hard bargains with its victims; but an expedient that would be a tragedy in the life of an older intellectual man becomes a pastime to the student who looks on it as a temporary measure, and he shovels off sidewalks blithely, and cleans furnaces to a song.

The Inventor of the Monitor.

From The Engineering Magazine.

Capt. Ericsson had his friends and his foes, as all mankind have; the former—when loyal—he rewarded richly, but for the latter, he simply defied them for all time. "I do not care what you do, Sir," he said in my presence to one who opposed him; "I live for the truth, Sir, and I will have what is right or nothing"; and he struck his fist down on a heavy rosewood table with such force that a large cutglass inkstand jumped up about six inches.

At a subsequent interview I had with him, in connection with the Monitor, Capt. Ericsson came into the room in the stormiest of humors. "Where you sit now, Sir," he said, "a damn rascal tried to make me pay hush money; he said he was the son of a clergyman, was a reporter upon The New York ——, and knowing that a leader was about to be published unfavorable to the monitors, he thought it best to show me a proof; his principles would not allow him to take what he considered an unfair advantage of his position. Do you know what I said to that infernal scoundrel, Sir?" (towering over me like an incarnate spirit of wrath.) "'Suppose I do not wish to have it published,' I said, 'what then?' 'In that case it will cost $1,000 to suppress it,' the fellow told me. 'Go and publish it at once, Sir. I do not care what lies you publish; it will be all lies; you know nothing about my vessel, Sir. I live for the truth, but you have no truth. Get out of my house at once, Sir! I will not have such a rascal as you are in my presence!'" There is no doubt but that the order was obeyed.

Children's Bright Talk.

From Current Literature.

One of the first things to attract the attention of Baby Clarence was grandma's hatrack, made of a pair of deer horns. One afternoon when he was three years old, his papa took him to Capt. G——'s park. When relating the incidents of the trip to his mamma on their return, he exclaimed: "And, oh, mamma! I saw a deer, and he had a hatrack on his head!"

Mabel's mother was showing her a brood of chickens hatched in an incubator. "They are poor little orphans," said the mother. "An' is that the orphan asylum?" asked Mabel, pointing in wonder at the incubator.

"Why, Johnnie! What in the world do you want to be a newsboy for?" "So's I can jump on and off the 'lectric cars."

A little girl went out to play one day in the fresh, new snow, and when she came in she said: "Mamma, I couldn't help praying when I was out at play." "What did you pray for, my dear?" "I prayed the snow prayer, mamma, that I heard in Sunday school." "The snow prayer! What do you mean, little one?" "I mean the beautiful snow prayer in the Bible, mamma. You know it says: 'Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow.'"

"Enjoy your party, Bobby?" "Yes, ma." "Well, what girls did you dance with?" "Oh, I didn't dance. I had three fights down stairs with Willie Richardson, and I licked him every time."

Bullfighters Afraid of Cows.

From Pearson's Magazine.

It will probably not surprise our readers to hear that most Spanish bullfighters object to fighting cows. The real reason may, however, astonish them. A sportsmanlike objection to persecuting a female animal has nothing whatever to do with it. The fact is that the average toreador is sincerely afraid of a cow.

And he has good reason. The cows of the half-wild breed used for the arena are much quicker in their movements than are the bulls. Their horns are more pointed and more formidable; they do not lower their heads to the ground, shut their eyes, and charge like a locomotive upon the rails, but are alert and ready to follow every movement of their persecutors. Their warlike tactics have been adapted, not to blind, bovine frontal attacks, but to the strategy of active and cunning beasts of prey, of which the human bullfighter is only a feeble mimic. If these cheap idols of the Spanish populace would face young and active wild cows which had just been robbed of their calves they might, perhaps, forestall the butcher, but they would, at any rate, do something to earn their laurels.

Crockford.

From Longman's Magazine.

At 2 A. M. the doors were closed and nobody else was admitted; but the play went on till daybreak, often till long after. It may be safely said that Crockford won the whole of the ready money of the then existing generation. In a very few years £1,200,000 were swept into the pockets of the fortunate fishmonger, though he did not die worth more than a sixth of this vast sum, having lost the difference in various unlucky speculations.

He not only held the bank, but was also ready to advance money to those who lost, and outside the cardroom treated for reversions, post obits, and various other ways of raising the wind. Thousands were lost and won every night. As much as a million had been known to change hands in a single evening. Those who lost borrowed more in order to continue to the bitter end. Crockford was never accused of any dishonest practices. He merely trusted to the chances of the table, which were, of course, in his favor. He had commenced life as a small fishmonger at Temple Bar, until he discovered that he had a wonderful talent for rapid mental arithmetic, which he certainly made good use of. The members of the club included all the celebrities of England, from the "Iron Duke" and D'Orsay—the prince of dandies—to the youngest Ensign of the Guards.

American Women and Dress.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

The Englishwomen at the Paris Exposition were gowned with the utmost regard for utility and comfort. The American and French women appeared in toilets of silk and satin and lace which properly had no place whatever in the Exposition grounds. But while the Frenchwomen's clothes were as beautiful as the American women's, and fuller of that indescribable charm called style, they were not nearly so costly. The cost of dressing grows greater every year, and the shifts of fashion are prompter and more imperative. Where the Englishwoman goes plainly dressed with a serene mind the American woman "keeps up with the fashion," but lines her face with anxious thought as to how it shall all be managed. Our last season's gowns, perfectly fresh and just as pretty and suitable as ever, are altered and recut and retrimmed at the cost of many dollars and much time and hard work, not because they need it, not because we want to, either, but simply because Mrs. Wood across the way, and Mrs. Pope in the next street, are doing the same thing—and they are doing it because we are! The truth is, we American women not only lay too much emphasis upon dress, so that it takes quite too prominent a place in our scheme of life, but we also spend too much money on dress.

Gen. Havelock's Characteristics.

From The Cornhill.

Havelock was sixty-two years of age when the great chance of his life came to him. A little man, prim, erect, alert, quick-footed, stern-featured, with snow-white mustache and beard. Havelock, no doubt, had his limitations. A strain of severity ran through his character. "He was always," says one who served under him, "as sour as if he had swallowed a pint of vinegar, except when he was being shot at, and then he was as blythe as a schoolboy out for a holiday!" There is a touch of burlesque, of course, in that sentence; but Havelock was no doubt austere of temper, impatient of fools, and had a will that moved to its end with something of the fiery haste and scorn of obstacles proper to a cannon ball. He was fond, too, of making Napoleonic orations to his men, and had a high-pitched, carrying voice which could make itself audible to a regiment. And the British soldier in fighting mood is rather apt to be impatient of oratory. But Havelock was a trained and scientific soldier, audacious and resolute in the highest degree; a deeply religious man, with a sense of duty of the antique sort, that scorned ease and reckoned life, when weighed against honor, as a mere grain of windblown dust; and Havelock, somehow, inspired in us when a touch of that sternness of valor we associate with Cromwell's Ironsides.

Origin of the Ku-Klux Klan.

William Garrott Brown in The Atlantic.

When the civil war ended the little town of Pulaski, Tenn., welcomed home a band of young men who, though they [illegible] students. In the general [illegible] desertion, the lack of [illegible] alent throughout the beaten South, young men had more leisure than was good for them. A Southern country town, even in the halcyon days before the war, was not a particularly lively place, and Pulaski in 1866 was doubtless rather tame to fellows who had seen Pickett charge at Gettysburg, or galloped over the country with Morgan and Wheeler. A group of them, assembled in a law office one evening in May, 1866, were discussing ways and means of having a livelier time. Some one suggested a club or society. An organization with no very definite aims was effected, and at a second meeting, a week later, names were proposed and discussed. Some one pronounced the Greek word "kuklos," meaning a circle. From "kuklos" to "ku klux" was an easy transition—whoever consults a glossary of college boys' slang will not find it strange—and "klan" followed "ku klux" as naturally as "dumpty" follows "humpty." That the name meant nothing whatever was a recommendation, and one can fancy what sort of badinage would have followed a suggestion that in six years a committee of Congress would devote thirteen volumes to the history of the movement that began in a Pulaski law office, and migrated later to a deserted and half-ruined house on the outskirts of the village.

The Salute.

With clarion call of warning it roused the laggard morning;
Its stormy greeting rent the mists in twain,
As down the glimmering river, with its silver stream a-quiver,
The mighty ship stood outward to the main.
And above the battery lifted, where the cannon smoke had drifted,
A cloudy pillar shook against the sun,
While in measured tones and solemn, from the core of that pale column,
"Good-bye! and God be with you!" roared the gun,
"Fare well on your far faring!" boomed the gun.

Beside that burly Titan I had watched the gray dawn brighten
And golden billows flood the flaming sky;
And by that vigil wearied, long hours that trailed and tarried,
My jaded heart made petulant reply:
"For all your sounding clangor, your show of empty anger,
What part have you, whose fighting days are done,
What portion or possession in all that fair procession?"
I cried in scornful challenge to the gun:
In mocking, scornful challenge to the gun.

Then he to me defiant, like some easy-tempered giant
Too cool and strong for pettier souls to fret:
"Discarded and disrated, of a type and form outdated,
Past work I am, but not past service yet.
Though guns of heavier metal resound in England's battle;
Still, still my lips proclaim her triumphs won:
Still greet her stately daughters as they pass on yonder waters,
And hail their flags returning!" said the gun:
"The stately ships returning!" said the gun.

"And you, securely jesting at the worn-out mastiff resting
Before the gate my watchful brothers keep;
Were you as true a servant, of your master's will observant,
The foe had never stolen on your sleep.
For you the kind Creator gave a harder task and greater,
A knightly sword, that noble deeds had done;
But you faltered and mistrusted, till the idle sabre rusted
In the never empty scabbard?" said the gun.
"Cold heart and coward spirit!" growled the gun.

The day grew broad and splendid as the grim old pedant ended:
A royal day, for some great victory made.
And I left that ancient warder with his brethren all in order
Along the heights in sombre menace laid.
And as down the glittering river, with its burnished waves a-quiver,
The stately ships spread seaward one by one;
Like a mighty host retreating, colors high and tambours beating,
Far down those shining reaches rang the gun:
The fading, far-off thunder of the gun.
—EDWARD SYDNEY TYLEE in The Spectator.

Chinese Flour.

From The Chautauquan.

Throughout the Chinese industrial system a constant effort to "make work" will be noticed. For example, grain is harvested with little hand sickles and thrashed out by treading or by rolling it on earthen floors; the straw is then forked off and the grain swept up into heaps with little hand brushes; it is winnowed by being tossed into the air by shovelfuls to allow the vagrant winds to blow the chaff away. The mills are sometimes made of huge stone tables over which revolve large stone rollers. In other places two millstones are used, the lower being anchored to a table, while the upper turns on it, sometimes pulled around by a blindfolded donkey or ox, but more frequently by human hands. Mills which employ stone rollers are habitually operated by human labor, the work usually being done by the older women of the family, those whose failing strength or poor eyesight makes it impossible for them to do the heavier or finer work of the household. When the grain is ground, it is not placed in any fancy bolting machine, but it is poured into an ordinary sieve made to slide in grooves over a box, which a man seated on a stool at one end of the box jerks back and forth until only the bran is left. With all the cheapness of Chinese labor, the wheat flour made in this way costs from 3½ to 4 cents a pound, and [illegible] half a day's wage for a laborer. It is entirely beyond the reach [illegible] people. For their use wheat [illegible] (Without considering the difference in quality and fineness, American flour can be exported from our Pacific Coast and sold in China cheaper than the cheapest grade of native wheat flour.)

Insect Pests.

From Chambers's Journal.

Few countries have suffered more from the introduction of insect pests than the Hawaiian Islands. The two chief products of these islands are sugar and coffee, while a considerable amount of fruit is also grown. Along with the imported trees came their insect enemies, notably the scale insect and the aphis. In the course of time these increased so prodigiously that they threatened to destroy the industries of the country. Man is doomed to a constant struggle against nature, and he is often compelled, so to speak, to fight her with her own weapons. So it was in this case. The trees were being destroyed by insects; remedy: import more insects. So in 1890 a certain ladybird (Vedalia cardinalis) was sent over from Australia. It became completely naturalized, and increased prodigiously, feeding on the scale insects, which it soon reduced in numbers, until they became comparatively scarce. But there were other insect plagues—aphides and others of different orders. The Government therefore employed a naturalist to import more insects. These were brought from Australia, and many of them were ladybirds. Several of them have established themselves and done good service. One of the most useful is a ladybird which feeds on the aphides, which had seriously attacked the sugar canes. It has done such good work that there is every prospect of the canes being speedily cured.

Gambling.

From Current Literature.

The writer once spent a Saturday afternoon in the study of a dignitary of the Church while the ecclesiastic struggled in vain to frame an argument against gambling to be presented to the congregation on the morrow; he abandoned the attempt. Far be it from a literary journal to assert powers the possession of which the professionally religious are fain to disclaim, yet with submission we even venture to believe that at least one cogent and effective argument lies against all forms of gambling; one, namely, based on the truth that wealth, great or small, is a trust, and therefore may not be put in risk. The moralist may declare that the gambler gets, or at least wants to get, something for nothing. Men will laugh; they know better. The winner gave his chance to lose for his winnings; for his losses the winner got his chance to win. But ask the speculator whether he would gamble with trust funds held by him for orphans, and then suggest to him the one great truth that is seizing hold of men's conscience, the most hopeful sign in these perplexed days of social unrest—that men are trustees of all that they call their own.

Few Greeks in Greece.

David Starr Jordan in The Popular Science Monthly.

Greece died because the men who made her glory had all passed away and left none of their kin, and therefore none of their kind. "'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more," for the Greek of to-day, for the most part, never came from the loins of Leonidas or Miltiades. He is the son of the stable boys and scullions and slaves of the day of her glory, those of whom imperial Greece could make no use in her conquest of Asia. "Most of the old Greek race," says Mr. W. H. Ireland, "has been swept away, and the country is now inhabited by persons of Slavonic descent. Indeed, there is strong ground for the statement that there was more of the old heroic blood of Hellas in the Turkish army of Edhem Pasha than in the soldiers of King George, who fled before them three years ago." King George himself is only an alien placed on the Grecian throne to suit the convenience of the outside powers, which to the ancient Greeks were merely factions of barbarians. In the late war some poet, addressing the spirit of ancient Greece, appealed to her

Of all thy thousands grant us three
To make a new Thermopylae.

But there were not even three—not even one—"to make another Marathon," and the Turkish troops swept over the historic country with no other hindrance than the effortless deprecation of Christendom.

The United States and Electricity.

Prof. Robert H. Thurston in The Popular Science Monthly.

In 1800 Galvani and Volta had sowed the seed, and since has sprung up the whole science and art of electrical physics. Ten years ago we had about 700 miles of electric railway; to-day about 15,000 miles are in operation in the United States alone; a thousand millions of dollars are invested in the stock, and an army of 200,000 men is employed by them, mainly in the great cities, but with steady growth toward all sections and into all aggregations of population. Two thousand millions of dollars are reported to be now invested in apparatus of electrical distributions of energy, converted ultimately into light and power. About two-thirds of a billion of dollars are invested in the property of the electric light companies. We have between one and two million miles of telephone wire, and can talk from Boston to Chicago; from Chicago to San Francisco will soon be found an easy conversational distance. The Bell Company alone owns a million miles of wire, a million and a half instruments, and receives six millions of dollars a year from its business. The world, outside the United States, utilizes not quite as much capital in this most wonderful of the inventions of the century as does our own country, having about a half-million exchanges to our six hundred thousand and over on the Bell system alone.

From Heine.

"Im Walde."

I stray and sob in the forest.
The throstle sits on the bough;
She springs and sings her purest
"What ails thee, sad of brow?"

Thy sisters dear, the swallows,
Can rede thee true, my child,
Who chose the lattice hollows
Where stray my darling mates.

W. SICHEL in The Saturday Review.

COTTON MANUFACTURE SOUTH AND NORTH

Factors in Cost of Production that Practically Equalize the Expense per Unit in Each Section

By JAMES C. BAYLES Ph. D., M. E.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 6.—The growth of the cotton manufacturing industry in the Southern States is very clearly shown by the tables prepared by the Department of Agriculture. Probably these figures are more accurate than those given in my letter on this subject, which were intended to be of popular rather than of statistical interest. The number of mills in operation in 1890 and in 1900, and the number of new mills just completed or in course of construction, are shown in the following table:

	Mills in Operation. 1890.	Mills in Operation. 1900.	New Mills. 1901.
Georgia	53	86	41
Alabama	13	44	10
Kentucky	5	10	...
Mississippi	9	10	9
North Carolina	91	190	34
South Carolina	34	93	27
Tennessee	20	32	8
Virginia	9	15	...
Arkansas	1	4	1
Louisiana	2	5	3
Missouri	1	4	...
Texas	1	0	6
Kansas	..	1	...
Total	239	500	139

In spindle capacity the increase in the States named has been from 1,554,000 in 1890 to 5,001,487 in 1900, distributed as follows:

	Number Spindles, 1900.
Alabama	437,200
Arkansas	17,160
Louisiana	62,222
Missouri	15,744
Texas	60,876
Georgia	969,304
Kansas	2,000
Kentucky	68,730
Mississippi	88,584
North Carolina	1,284,509
South Carolina	1,693,649
Tennessee	155,997
Virginia	185,432

Most of the new mills are so far advanced that they will be in operation by or before Aug. 31. As shown by the table embodied in my letter of June 2, comparatively few of the mills are now able to depend upon local cotton. In North Carolina and Tennessee many of the mills are located quite outside of the cotton belt, and that produced in other States is more accessible than that grown in their own States. They are also obliged in many instances to buy in distant markets because the requirements in the matter of quality cannot be met by the local product. Some are using increasing quantities of Egyptian cotton to give the quality of yarn needed for the fabrics they are weaving. As far as can be ascertained, the mills of Kentucky and Missouri buy all their cotton from other States; those of Virginia buy all but about 1,050 bales. At such points as Charlotte, Augusta, Columbus, Ga.; West Point, Eufaula, and Columbus, Miss., large receipts of cotton by rail and wagon from plantations in adjacent States, as well as from the more remote points, render it difficult to get accurate statistics.

It is conceded by Southern manufacturers that they have no advantage in the matter of raw material over those of New England. Such advantage may have existed at the outset, but it long ago disappeared. The prosperity of the Southern mills is not a menace to that of the mills of the North, and is no longer so regarded by any one in the business. Their advantages are about great enough to offset their disadvantages. Among the former are a milder climate—which reduces the cost of mill heating; a more constant water power, that is never cut off by ice; cheaper buildings per unit of ground area; lower taxes and cheaper fuel when steam is used. The disadvantages are less efficient labor—which is equalized by a lower average wage; and lower fixed charges in such items as salaries and office expenses. Perhaps another important advantage is found in the fact that nearly all the Southern mills are new mills. This means that they have the latest and best equipment, and are carrying very little dead water in their wake in the shape of old buildings and obsolete machinery. In nearly every instance their stock is selling above par, and for the more conspicuously successful concerns the range of quotations is from 150 to 190 and 200. These quotations are based upon earnings, and do not represent the overvaluations of a "boom" period. Nothing resembling a speculative excitement exists in the cotton industry. Indeed, at the moment it may be said to be depressed. The war in China closed for the time the principal market for the kind of cotton cloth most of the mills have been making, and forced many of them to accumulate product to an extent which taxed their resources to keep in operation. Within the past few weeks these conditions have changed materially for the better. Large purchases of goods adapted exclusively for the Chinese market would seem to indicate the expectation of an immediate resumption of shipments on a large scale. Within the past sixty days 95,000 bales of Chinese goods have been bought for immediate shipment.

Differentiation of Mill Product. When the manufacture of cotton was undertaken in the South it was believed that the limit of the ability of the Southern mill owners to manufacture profitably would be found in the production of the coarser yarns and the lower grades of sheetings and shirtings. This was all that was undertaken at the outset even by the most ambitious manufacturers. At the present time, however, their output covers a wide range. In yarns the Southern production includes everything up to No. 100. In fabrics the range includes common sheetings and shirtings, unbleached, for export; fine bleached white goods, print cloths made of thirty-six to forty yarns, Bedford cords and white dress goods in great variety. In colored goods the variety includes ginghams of all grades, standard and fancy, checks, stripes, and plaids, outing flannels, domets, standard and fancy denims, and excellent imitations of fancy cassimeres and wool trouserings. No printing is done in the South. All the goods into which color enters are woven from dyed yarns, and it is difficult for one not an expert to believe that many of these goods are not part wool at least. This is especially true of the flannels, which have a soft nap on both sides and convey the impression of wool fleece by touch and appearance. For spinning fine yarns Egyptian cotton is being used in increasing quantities. The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to encourage the growing of a long staple corresponding to the Egyptian have been experimentally successful, but thus far no results of commercial importance have been obtained. Not many of the cotton growers care to risk a crop for the public good.

Will the Business Be Overdone? The amount of mill construction now in progress throughout the South suggests the inquiry whether the business is likely to be overdone. My individual judgment on this point would probably have no great value, but the results of my inquiries among mill owners may have. It would seem to depend a great deal upon the extent to which the fiscal policy of the Federal Government fosters and encourages exports. The South is dependent upon a foreign demand for an outlet for what it now produces. The world's requirements in the line of cotton fabrics are so large that if this country secures its share of the trade overproduction will scarcely be possible. The cotton manufacturing nations last year shipped to the consuming nations which do not manufacture to the value of something over $500,000,000. Of this immense total one small section of Great Britain, with a population of only about 4,000,000, supplied about 66 per cent. The entire United States secured less than 5 per cent. Even if no part of the trade of Great Britain is taken away by American competition, the natural increase of the world's requirements should absorb all that the South can add in the next quarter of a century to the product available for export. Whether the exports of cotton in the bale can long be maintained at the present rate is another question. Those best informed believe that the cotton crop of the South cannot be indefinitely increased, chiefly because the negro is too indolent and improvident to appreciate his opportunities and generally prefers the towns, where he is not wanted, to the farming districts, where he is wanted very much, and could have constant and profitable employment. The industrious negro can do well at cotton growing. Everybody would be glad to help him with credit to the extent of his legitimate requirements. Thousands are thus bettering their condition and accumulating property, but hundreds of thousands are better satisfied to hang around the towns, picking up a precarious and casual quarter doing "odd jobs" and living upon the earnings of their women as servants and laundresses. Unfortunately, the negro is degenerating. That he is temperamentally happy is perhaps the best that can be said of him in a general way. Were he differently constituted as to temperament and remained otherwise as he is, he would be infinitely more dangerous than he now has the energy to be.

The South and New England. I talked with a Massachusetts mill man yesterday. He had come South by instruction of his Board of Directors to ascertain from personal investigation why the Southern mills were making more money per unit of capital investment than those of the North. He had been quite generally through the cotton-manufacturing district and had been afforded every facility to study plants and processes as closely as he found interesting. The conclusions which he had reached and intended to embody in his report to his Directors were, in substance, as follows:

"The South cannot make any better goods than are made in the North, but can make just as good. It can make them cheaper in some items and not so cheap in others. Southern labor costs less than our labor does, per hour, but I cannot discover that it costs less per unit of product. It is less efficient. We work our mill hands for all there is in them, treating them as machines. We do not know them, and they do not know us. Here I find a much closer relation between the employers and the operatives than would be either possible or desirable in the case of the French Canadians on whom we are dependent. I believe that the operatives in the Southern mills take a personal interest in the business of their employers, and if necessary would fight for them. This is pleasant, but it does not count for much in the net as affecting the cost of cotton goods. I am of the opinion that the South has much less advantage in the matter of labor than has been supposed.

"The advantages of the South are in cheaper mill buildings, lower fixed charges, and smaller salaries; also in lower taxes, cheaper power where water is available, though not when steam is used, and present immunity from interruption due to strikes. These advantages, however, are not large enough to give the South as great an advantage as it seems to have.

"What I shall report to my company is this: The Southern mills are new, and are mostly equipped with the latest and best machinery. Eight or ten years ago they would have been very glad to buy our old machines, but now they would not take them as a gift. In my mill we are carrying in service a lot of old machinery which is a drag and a handicap. The losses it entails must be borne by the newer and better machines, which make money for the company. After looking the Southern field over, I have made up my mind that to put our mill on a basis of equality with the Southern mills, will cost us about $175,000, every dollar of which must go into new machinery. We cannot afford to run spindles making seven thousand or seventy-five hundred revolutions when the Southern mills we are competing with would not use spindles which did not run at, say, ten thousand revolutions. This is what ails the North. If we get up the courage to scrap our obsolete spinning frames and looms and put in new machines to take their places, we shall have nothing to fear from Southern competition. To make this substitution effective, however, we must write off the value of the machinery displaced or charge the cost of the new to expenses. We are carrying too heavy a load of assets which are no good. Starting fresh, I had as lief build a mill in Massachusetts as in South Carolina. Indeed, I should prefer Massachusetts, as I understand the conditions better there than here."

This seems to me a very fair and frank statement of the case. It may slightly underrate Southern advantages, but not so seriously as to detract from the value of the opinion. Most Southern cotton manufacturers agree with it in a general way. The advantages they claim are small and relatively unimportant. They are, however, well satisfied with their conditions, and desire nothing less than to prosper at the expense of the North. They believe that the world is large enough for both. There are now in operation in all countries about 100,000,000 spindles, consuming about 14,000,000 bales of cotton. The Southern States furnish about 75 per cent. of the raw material and operate only about 6 per cent. of the spindles. If the ratio of growth of the past ten years is maintained the spindle capacity of the several sections of the country in 1910 would be about as follows:

	Spindles.
The South	24,000,000
New England	16,875,000
Other sections of United States	1,700,000
Total	42,575,000

The country would then consume from 8,000,000 to 8,500,000 bales of cotton, or, say, 87½ per cent. of the total American crop of 1899-1900. Allowing 12½ per cent. as reserve stock to be held by the mills, this country would consume her entire cotton production. This would mean the control of the cotton goods trade of the world.

Southern Spinners and the Commission Men. Probably the fact of most immediate interest in connection with the Southern cotton industry is the arrangement which the spinners have just perfected to render themselves independent of the commission men of New York and Philadelphia. This has in a sense been forced by the recognition of the fact that it is necessary for them to consider every practicable economy, not only in the making but in marketing their goods. This movement, as explained to me by Dr. J. H. McAden, President of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, I understand to be this:

The Southern mill owners have long felt that it was costing them more to market their goods than it should. The selling charges have amounted on the average to 8 per cent.—that is, 5 per cent. for commission and the guarantee of accounts, and 3 per cent. discount for cash on sixty-day accounts. With this burden they could not profitably compete with Manchester in the manufacture of goods for export, as 8 per cent. of net selling prices amounted to a considerable share of their gross profits.

About four years ago the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association held a meeting in Charlotte to discuss the matter, and appointed a committee to visit Philadelphia and talk the subject over with the commission merchants. No action was taken by the latter, however. The spinners were asked to wait, and waited. Meanwhile, to prevent their taking any action for their own advantage, the Philadelphia commission merchants organized a yarn merchants' association, and gave formal notice that they could not and would not reduce either commissions or trade discounts. This led to the formation of the Manufacturers' Commission Company of Charlotte, with a capital of $250,000, to handle the Southern product. It had two objects—to lessen the selling costs and to bring the manufacturer into direct relations with the buyer. A connection has been formed with a company in New York, with a capital of $750,000, which in turn has made banking arrangements which place at its command as many millions as are needed to finance the business on any scale of magnitude which may be necessary.

The method of procedure is very simple. Orders for Southern yarns or fabrics taken by the New York company, which will act as general agents for all the mills in the combination, will be at once transmitted to the company in Charlotte, which will make tender to the mills for which it acts. If accepted, the goods are shipped to the buyer, who receives an invoice, and a duplicate invoice is sent to the Charlotte office. From there it is forwarded to the New York company, and on date of receipt the money is placed to the credit of the mill making the shipment, either in a New York bank or in a bank near the mill, as preferred. The cash discount will be at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which is just one-half of what the mills have had to allow the commission men for cash. The selling commission is to be 4 instead of 5 per cent. Every order transmitted by the New York company is fully guaranteed by it, so that the mill owner has no concern as to the responsibility of the buyer or the terms of payment. This in outline is the plan of the new system. Whether it will work to the advantage of the mill owners I am not in a position to say. That the mill owners think it will is evident.

Not all the mills, however, are in the movement. A number of them are controlled by Northern commission merchants, and some prefer to be independent, being fully satisfied with the present system. Possibly as an offset to the movement, the management of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum has invited the cotton manufacturers of the South to meet in convention in that city from the 11th to the 14th of June. The circular of invitation dwells on the efforts the business men of Philadelphia have made to foster the export trade of the South, and urges that "with new markets constantly developing at home and being opened up abroad, it behooves the diversified industries of every section to take cognizance of the opportunities being presented for commercial expansion." This is not an example of lucid or elegant English, but, like Mercutio's wound, 'twill serve.

One effect of the movement to render the mills independent of the commission merchants is likely to be a considerable increase of Southern mills. The commission men will probably go into the business on their own account to some extent. A good many have already done so, and have made money by it.

J. C. BAYLES.

Too Literal.

"Pleased," exclaimed Mrs. Twombley; "you should have seen the poor old lady—she was tickled to death." Whereupon Mrs. Twombley's younger brother, who was a freshman at college, circulated the report that old Mrs. Petersen was no more.

The Chameleon Girl.

Ethel (pointing across the street)—There goes that Halloway-Reid girl. I always thought her hair was black!

Marjorie—So it was.

A 24-Hour Train to Chicago Every Day—NEW YORK CENTRAL.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; westerly winds, becoming variable.

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BOSTON YACHT TRIED OUT

In a Two Hours' Sail the Independence Shows to Advantage.

SAILS SET IN LIGHT WIND

A Slight Rent in Mainsail Hindered Setting of the Great Sheet—More Sail than Usual.

BOSTON, June. 9.—The Independence had another short sail in the bay late this afternoon, and the breeze being only moderate the big yacht spread more canvas than has yet been hoisted. The sea was smooth and again she proved her wonderful reaching qualities besides showing considerable ability in windward work. Not only did she hold well up to the breeze, keeping within an average of three points, but she footed quite fast and tacked in the neighborhood of twenty seconds. The trial was confined to less than two hours of actual sailing, most of the time being spent on the wind or reaching, and as yet the yacht has not been sent dead to leeward, it being thought well to wait for the spinnaker and clubtopsail.

There was no accident to-day, barring a slight rent in the mainsail which rather hindered the setting of that great piece of canvas. A stronger cap was put on to the end of the boom before the yacht went down the harbor, and this delayed the trial until well along in the afternoon, so it was after 4 o'clock when the yacht dropped the tug's towline and swung off under three lower sails.

The wind, which up to 3 o'clock had been blowing half a gale from the northwest, calmed down to an eight-knot breeze as the Independence started off, so that the yacht did not foot quite so fast in her first broad reach as during her second trial last Thursday. After running out into the bay for about three miles the sheets were still further eased and for a mile or two she ran down the wind with the boom about three-quarters out.

In this run she dropped the tug rapidly, and it was only when she hauled on to the wind that the newspaper men were able to get within a quarter of a mile of her. During the windward work the gaff topsail was set up, and set considerably better than on Thursday, when it was of very little assistance. The tug was sent along directly in her wake and twice she tacked within six points of the compass, or from northeast by northwest by north one-half north. The breeze at the time was blowing about eight miles an hour, and the Independence seemed to go very fast. Sheets were again eased, and the baby jibtopsail hoisted, which gave her the largest spread of sail which she has yet carried. Under this sail she made another reach of 3¼ miles in about 18 minutes. By this time it was beginning to grow dark, and the tug was called alongside to tow her back to the city.

The yacht may go cut again to-morrow afternoon, although there is considerable work to be done upon her.

STUDENTS DISLIKED A PLAY.

Boys Studying for the Ministry Jeered Actors and Annoyed Audience—Later Published an Apology.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 9.—An audience that attended a theatrical performance in the village of Madalin was recently annoyed by the antics of a party of students from St. Stephen's College at Annandale, who jeered the actors, gave college yells, and jumped upon the stage. The village paper scored the students. Yesterday it published an apology, signed by Arthur C. Saunders and James F. Elton, who were understood to be the ringleaders. Lawrence T. Cole, the Warden of the college, also printed a card, in which he declared it to be his intention to force the students to be gentlemen on all occasions.

St. Stephen's is a college at which young men are prepared for the Episcopal ministry. The offending students pleaded the bad quality of the performance as an excuse for their demonstration.

USED ACID FOR HOLY WATER.

Demented Woman in Connecticut Sprinkled Carbolic Acid Over Her Husband and Neighbors.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., June 9.—While demented Mrs. Frederick Sultaire, aged thirty-two, of Harwinton, an isolated township twelve miles south of this city, sprinkled carbolic acid on her husband and several neighbors Friday evening, thinking it was holy water. The woman, who prays continuously that demons who threaten her may be warded off, thought she was performing a religious rite. Sultaire, his wife, and a Mrs. Rosier, who lives in the house with the Sultaires, were most seriously burned by the acid.

Since the death of her youngest child recently Mrs. Sultaire has acted strangely. A few days ago her illness developed into a temporary derangement of her mind. Her husband became alarmed, summoned a physician, but the unfortunate woman refused to take medicine. Friday evening she locked herself in a room and began to pray. Sultaire called in several neighbors, and was conversing with them when Mrs. Sultaire suddenly unlocked the door of her room, and, emerging, poured out handful after handful of the poison and threw it at her husband and neighbors. The insane woman was overpowered by her husband, but not before all in the room had been burned more or less seriously. Sultaire was badly burned about the face, as was Mrs. Rosier, and Mrs. Sultaire's arms up to her elbows are raw from the poison. As she scattered the deadly poison on her victims she said it was holy water.

When questioned, the woman said she was pursued by demons, and that the prayers only would keep them away. She will be removed to a private sanitarium.

MORE PLUMS FOR QUAYITES.

Surface Car Franchises for Politicians in Scranton and Wilkesbarre.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 9.—Five of the charters granted in Harrisburg yesterday under the new Quay trolley acts are for companies which propose to operate electric street car lines in and about Scranton and Wilkesbarre. The three Scranton companies will have seventy miles of tracks, the Wilkesbarre company fifty-four miles, and the Nanticoke-Pittston company nineteen miles. The five companies are capitalized at $800,000. Representative William Connell is President of all and a Director in each. The other Directors are Theodore D. Connell and Dr. A. J. Connell, of Scranton; George A. Lee of Philadelphia, and State Senator Focht of Lewisburg.

Senator Quay, Attorney General Elkin, Representative Cornell, Senator Focht, State Treasurer Barnett, and Representative Beacon are among the well-known politicians interested in the trunk line now being built from Carbondale to Wilkesbarre.

TO-DAY,

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW

AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Cry of Fire Excites 1,000 Women and Girls at a Mission Service.

A serious panic was narrowly averted in the Roman Catholic Church of the Annunciation, Fifth Avenue and Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. A cry of fire was the cause of the commotion resulting from the catching on fire from a burning candle she was carrying, of a picture hat belonging to a young woman who was in the audience. During the week the missionary fathers had been conducting at the church a mission service for women. Yesterday was the last day, and Father Pauletigi, pastor of the church, was in the act of pronouncing the final benediction when a cry of fire rang out in the auditorium.

Immediately there was a great commotion, and the audience, which was composed of about 1,000 women and girls, began a scramble to see who could reach the doors first. Father Pauletigi continued to pronounce the words of the benediction, while Father Hahn, one of the priests in attendance at the service, shouted to the women, all of whom were carrying burning candles, to blow them out. In the meantime two other priests were going through the congregation, quieting and urging the people to return to their pews.

By this time the hat of the young woman, the igniting of which was responsible for all the trouble, had been snatched off her head by two cool-headed women, thrown into the centre aisle, and the fire stamped out.

With the exception of a little singeing that resulted to the hair of the owner of the hat, no one was injured by the rush that followed its discovery, and the congregation was soon quieted by the priests and dismissed.

SAMPSON DESIGN ADOPTED.

Read Admiral's Face on One Side, Probably the Battleship Oregon on the Other of the Santiago Medal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Secretary Long will approve the recommendation of the Board of Awards that Rear Admiral Sampson's face be reproduced upon the Santiago medal. He has before him two designs for the reverse side. In considering this question the board had to face the fact that the flagship New York did not take a prominent part in the battle of Santiago, and therefore was hardly entitled to a place on the medal. It was suggested that, as the cruiser Brooklyn did more of the fighting than any other ship and was struck more times than any other, she might with propriety be selected to adorn the medal. This was decided adversely, and the battleship Oregon was selected instead.

The second design contains simply a representation of Morro Castle. This design, it is understood, will not be approved, and the Secretary will adopt the one with the Oregon. Naval officers say that in picking out the Oregon the board avoided the possibility of much criticism, since the Oregon is so popular.

MACHINISTS APPEAL FOR AID.

Committee from International Association Heard by Central Federated Union.

The privilege of the floor was given at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union to a committee from the International Association of Machinists, who wanted to lay the case of the striking machinists before the body. A. Kunzelman of this committee said that the principal point now was to keep 20,000 non-union men who had gone on strike with the union men, from rushing back to work.

"There are 50,000 machinists on strike for the shorter workday throughout the United States," he continued. "Of these, 30,000 belong to the union and we have to keep the other 20,000 in line. We accept the challenge of the National Trades Association and will fight until we win or until the end. Should we win, as I hope and believe, it means a nine-hour work day for 650,000 people throughout the United States, as it will bring the shorter workday to all our affiliated trades."

He said that the fight would be a long and bitter one and asked the central body to lend its aid financially and otherwise. It would require $150,000 a week, he said, to pay strike benefits for the non-union men.

The meeting voted to give $100 directly to the machinists and passed a resolution directing the Secretary to write to all the affiliated unions asking for financial assistance for the strikers.

MACHINISTS AND THE RAILWAYS.

Date for Demand for Nine-Hour Day Not Yet Determined.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 9.—Regarding the fixing of a date upon which railway corporations will be asked to sign a paper granting the machinists a nine-hour workday with a 12½ per cent. increase in wages, President O'Connell said this evening that the matter has practically been disposed of by the convention. A resolution approving of such action has already been passed, but the fixing of a date has been referred to the Executive Committee, and will afterward be submitted to a vote of all the members of the association.

In any event the date will be some remote time in the future, as the machinists are finding the present strike costly and have no desire to borrow fresh trouble. No further developments are expected in the strike until after the meeting of manufacturers in New York on June 11.

Fincke Will Not Captain Yale Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 9.—William L. Fincke, 1901, of New York City will not Captain the Yale team in the games with Oxford and Cambridge. Yale's quota of athletes will be led by Richard Sheldon, recently elected Captain of Yale's athletic team for next year. Capt. Fincke has decided not to enter the games.

Parish House Dedicated at Tuxedo.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., June 9.—Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York, assisted by the Rev. George Merrill, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church here, dedicated the new parish house of St. Mary's to-night. About 500 persons were present. Previous to the dedication a large class was confirmed by the Bishop.

Yale Boys Raid Old Lyceum Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 9.—Yale students raided old Lyceum Hall last night, and took away almost everything portable. Lyceum Hall is one of the old brick row, and has been used for over 100 years as a combined dormitory and recitation building. It was built for the first college chapel. It is to be torn down this Summer with Old North. The undergraduates carted off window seats, doors, room numbers, and desks, and sawed off all the pieces of wood that bore initials. As the building is to come down soon no action will be taken against the students.

To Washington in Five Hours

From New York, Royal Blue Five-Hour Trains leave Foot Liberty St. 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. All of above trains leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Best dining and café car service in the world.—Adv.

SUNDAY GOLF AT YONKERS

Links Had Players All Day, and Baseball Also Flourished.

Sermons in Five Churches Denounce Alleged Police Unwillingness to Enforce the Law.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 9.—Golf and baseball players indulged in their favorite sports to-day without police interference. The golf links had players on them all day, and every field that could be converted into a baseball field was utilized.

The police looked on and did not interfere, a jury on Friday having acquitted the man arrested last Sunday as a test case. In the churches, however, another view of the matter was taken, and five clergymen preached sermons on Sunday observance. The churches were two Episcopal, one Catholic, one Methodist, and one Unitarian. In each the authorities were denounced, but not so much for failing to stop Sunday sports as for making no effort to stop other and more serious violations of the peace of the Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. J. E. Price of the Methodist Church in his sermon characterized the arrest of Benjamin Adams for Sunday golf playing and his acquittal as a farce of the worst kind. It had been claimed, he said, that a few misguided ministers had stirred up the authorities to action. He wished the ministers could claim the honor of stirring up the authorities to proper action. The attention of the authorities had been called to baseball playing not so much because of objections to baseball, but to call attention to the laxness of the police in dealing with all forms of Sunday law violations.

This had the effect of stirring up the authorities and they had showed peculiar zeal in trying to enforce the law in the most obnoxious way. It seemed as if a studied effort had been made to bring the movement for a proper observance of the Sunday into disrepute and ridicule. If this was not the intention, why should golf players have been selected, while the liquor saloons were allowed to run unrestricted and openly, as he had seen them running to-day.

He had been told it was easier to convict a murderer whose life was at stake than a saloon keeper whose ill-gotten dollars only were called on to pay any penalty. Members of his congregation had gathered evidence during the day against the saloons; the authorities could have this evidence if they wanted it, but if they did not want it there were ways of using it independently of the authorities.

Father Brady of St. Joseph's Church said the arrest of Mr. Adams was a farce, and that the local police were straining at the gnat golf and swallowing the camel saloon. The authorities, the priest said, allowed the saloon to run openly, and overlooked all kinds of rowdyism that they might turn their attention to the minor forms of offenses called Sunday sports, which did less harm in a cycle of time than the saloons and other vicious resorts did in an hour.

The other clergymen spoke on the same lines. The efforts to stop the less objectionable forms of violating the Sunday had brought the matter to the public mind, and from this time on the public would not be allowed to forget that every Sunday the saloons were allowed to remain open.

The general impression in the city to-night seems to be that the ministers planned a trap for the police, and the authorities ran into it.

The Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, on West Fifty-seventh Street, when asked last night for his opinion regarding the decision of the Yonkers jury which returned a verdict of not guilty in the case against Benjamin Adams, charged with playing golf on Sunday, said:

"I have a great deal of sympathy with working men and women and boys and girls who are confined in shops and factories during the week and who live in tenements, and who never get an opportunity to get a breath of fresh air or a glimpse of the park or some other tract, unless it is on Sunday. I feel the force of all reasoning granting considerable liberty to this class in our community. I cannot but feel that God looks with favor upon their enjoyment of fresh air and fair fields, even on the Lord's Day.

"The golfers, however, as a rule belong to quite a different class in the community. In the large majority of instances they are men and women of wealth and leisure. Many of them are able to play at their favorite game frequently during the week. They have beautiful homes, with abundant facilities for riding, driving, boating, and other forms of athletic exercise. They do not command my sympathy at all as do the class whom I have already described.

"The great and prosperous nations of the earth are those who, as nations, observe Sunday as a sacred day. These are the nations which, according to the Bible promise, are going up to the high places of the earth. I have traveled in every land on the globe; I have observed that the nations that have no Sunday are the nations whose percentage of illiteracy is the greatest and whose prosperity is the lowest among the nations of the earth."

The Rev. Dr. Burrell, rector of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, who confesses to being something of a golf player himself, said:

"The principle on which the 'American,' or secular, Sabbath is grounded is that the rights of any man to Sabbath rest and quiet depends on the observance of the Sabbath by all. As to the specific case at Yonkers, the charge delivered by the Judge to the jury seems to show that the defendant was a deliberate and flagrant lawbreaker. Whether the law is right or wrong is another matter. If you ask me whether a man can be a Christian and play golf on Sunday, I say I couldn't. Every man must stand for himself before God."

CONDEMNS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Rev. Mr. Dixon in a Sermon Says It Is "the Humbug of the Age in Which We Live."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—Rev. A. C. Dixon of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church having announced that he would preach a sermon on Christian Science, or, rather, on the question, "Is Christian Science a Humbug?" the church this morning was crowded to the doors. Many prominent disciples of Mrs. Eddy were in the pews, several of whom, after murmuring disapproval of some of the scathing periods, got up and left the church before the speaker finished. Dr. Dixon was unsparing in his criticism.

"To say," said Dr. Dixon, "that there is no truth in the writings of Mrs. Eddy and her followers would be wide of the mark, for they say many things that are true. It is the little truth that gives support to many pernicious errors. But having studied it for several years, I am prepared to say, without bitterness, that as a system and a religious movement, Christian Science is the humbug of the age in which we live."

Christian Science, he said, was pagan, not Christian, and it would be readily seen that when Mrs. Eddy declares that matter has no existence, she simply echoes the teachings of pagan philosophy. Christian Science shows itself to be a humbug in that it claims to be the religion of Jesus Christ, while asserting that it was discovered and revealed to the world for the first time by a woman about thirty-five years ago. According to the precepts of this new cult, the world from the time of Christ up to the advent of Mrs. Eddy has been in darkness, it has had to wait 1900 years for the light vouchsafed by a woman who frankly confesses that she once humbugged patients by treating them with unmedicated pills, before it could know the real religion of Jesus.

Christian Science, he declared, was a humbug in that it claimed to be scientific while denying the first principles of science. It shuts its eyes and declares that God is everything, and that matter is an illusion of mortal minds. In other words, a brick is nothing more substantial than an airy, fairy fabric of the mind, yet they use them to build churches which Mrs. Eddy dedicates. Because Christian Science professes superior wisdom while making assertions which border on insanity it was again a humbug. For example, it says that alcohol intoxicates because such is the general belief. According to such doctrine babies might be nourished on whisky, and men get drunk on cow's milk if the flow of thought were to be shaped properly.

Dr. Dixon said it was plainly evident that Christian Science is the fine art of making sane people think and feel as if they were insane. Again, it was a humbug in that it professes to relieve the suffering of humanity, while adherence to its vagaries would increase the suffering a hundredfold.

"If it were a harmless humbug advocated by sentimental people," Dr. Dixon concluded, "though its results might produce disease and death, it would not be so great an evil as it really is."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DENOUNCED.

Plainfield Clergyman Preaches on the Unchristianity of the Eddy Cult.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 9.—The unchristianity of Christian Science was the subject of the sermon which the Rev. C. E. Herring preached in the First Presbyterian Church here to-night. The preacher denied with all the vigor of which he is capable the claims which Mrs. Eddy's cult makes to a foundation upon the Scriptures.

"Whatever else Christian Science may be," declared the Rev. Mr. Herring, "it is not Christian, for it denies the doctrine of sin, since Mrs. Eddy teaches that sin is unreal. It denies the incarnation, since it teaches that God can become finite, and it therefore denies the fact of the atonement. Because God is but a divine principle the fatherhood of God and the doctrine of prayer are both denied. Contrasted with the teachings of Christ in regard to the future life, Christian Science teaches that after death we return to the infinite, and there is therefore no personal heaven or salvation."

In conclusion Mr. Herring said:

"Christian Science robs man of the very fundamentals of Christian faith. Christ came to reveal the fatherhood of God; Christian Science gives an indefinite, mysterious, divine principle. Christ came to save man from sin. Christian Science degrades His mission by teaching that there is no real sin and therefore no atonement. Christ says, 'Pray and God wil hear and answer.' Christian Science says God is a divine principle, and denies the efficacy of prayer, for who can stand before a blackboard and pray the principles of mathematics to work out the problem?"

The church was crowded to the doors.

MISS BURT'S MIND AFFECTED.

Physicians Say Girl Accused of Stealing from Smith College Classmates Is Mentally Deranged.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 9.—Two prominent physicians in this section of the State had reported that Miss Mabel L. Burt of Bridgeton, N. J., a former Smith College student, who is under arrest in the county jail on the charge of larceny of money, watches, and jewelry, to the value of $3,000 from the students of Smith College, is suffering from mental derangement and should receive treatment.

This important development was made known to the father of the girl. Dr. Mary Brewster, physician at Smith College, visited the girl last night and again to-day, and she reported finding her in such a condition mentally that she expressed a desire that Dr. Hanson, the woman physician at the State Insane Asylum, be called into the case.

Dr. Hanson, after making a careful examination, expressed the opinion that the Burt girl is suffering from mental derangement and should immediately receive treatment. The physician so stated to the girl's father, and that if she were released from jail she will not be in a condition to go home, but should be sent to a sanitarium.

Mr. Burt spoke to-night of the nervous and impulsive nature of his daughter, and said she could not be in her right mind and commit the crime she is accused of. He said her life had been an exemplary one while at home, she was a bright scholar, and was valedictorian of her class when she graduated from the High School.

One of the physicians who saw Miss Burt to-day expressed the opinion that her nerves had been thstrung to such a degree that it had affected her mind to such an extent that she had lost control of her actions at times. Experts on insanity have been sent for, and if they decide the girl is mentally deranged, their statement will be certified to before Judge Bassett of the Probate Court, and then submitted to the Grand Jury, which meets to-morrow. If the jury fails to find an indictment against the girl, then the question of bail is not likely to be considered.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt spent several hours to-day with their daughter in the Hampshire County Jail.

FUTURE RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

Radicals, It Is Said, Will Accept the Inevitable and Help Adopt the Platt Amendment.

HAVANA, June 9.—The Conservative members of the Constitutional Convention are absolutely confident to-night that the Platt Amendment will be accepted and that several Radicals will join with the fifteen delegates who have heretofore voted in favor of acceptance. The last few days seem to have brought about a decided change in the attitude of delegates who had been bitterly arraigning the Washington Government for rejecting the Convention's interpretations of the amendment.

The strong pressure from the outside brought to bear upon the Convention to finish its business and to place the country on a settled basis has had an excellent effect upon the Radicals, inducing them to accept the inevitable, and some of them now argue that it would be perhaps better to adopt the amendment, hoping for some form of independence, than to prolong the military occupation of the island.

The Convention will meet in secret session to-morrow. It is expected that several days will elapse before a vote is taken.

Volunteers Back from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The transport Hancock arrived from Manila to-night with 31 officers and 1,042 enlisted men of the Thirty-first Volunteer Infantry.

T. A. SCOTT 118 DAYS IN JAIL.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 9.—Thomas A. Scott, brother of Postmaster Scott of Kansas City, who has been well known as a real estate operator, railroad promoter, and who is a friend of John W. Gates, has been in the Suffolk County Jail 118 days because he refuses to pay two notes of $2,500 each.

Mr. Scott was at one time very wealthy. His trouble arose from his attempt some months ago to raise $25,000 to put his half interest in the St. Louis Elevated Road franchise in shape to sell. Two of his notes came to Boston, were protested, and his arrest followed the first time he visited the city. Mr. Scott says that he got but $500 on the two notes.

Americans Buy Mexican Road.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 9.—The Stillman group of American capitalists have purchased the Pachuca, Zacualtipan, and Tampico Railroad from Richard Honeythrice. The amount paid was $1,000,000 gold and 35 per cent. of the common stock in a company to be organized. The road will be prolonged from Sandoval, its junction with the Vera Cruz Railroad to Tampico, making a short line to Northern Gulf points.

Miles Standish Ginger Ale.
Your first bottle won't be your last.—Adv.

DR. W. H. DALY A SUICIDE

His Report Started the "Embalmed Beef" Investigation.

Supposed to Have Been Temporarily Insane from Insomnia When He Took His Life in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 9.—Major W. H. Daly, a Surgeon on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Miles in Porto Rico, and who gained National prominence in the Spanish war through filing a report which started the "embalmed beef" inquiry, committed suicide at his home here to-day by shooting himself in the right temple. The body of the doctor was found in the bathroom by Miss Mary Short, the housekeeper, lying in a pool of blood with a thirty-eight calibre revolver lying on the floor. Dr. Foster, who was summoned, at once found the bullet hole in the temple, and announced that death had taken place several hours before. Miss Short then remembered hearing a sharp report at about 7:30 o'clock A. M., but thought it was the quick closing of a window by some one. No cause is known for Dr. Daly's deed, unless it be that insomnia drove him to temporary insanity. For some time past he had been unable to sleep regularly, and it is thought that after a sleepless night he concluded to end all.

William Hudson Daly was born seven miles east of Blairsville, Indiana County, Penn., July 11, 1842, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He received a primary education in the public schools of Philadelphia and elsewhere, and then attended a course of lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. This was in 1863-4. In 1865 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, being graduated in the Spring of 1866. During the civil war Dr. Daly was for a time a medical cadet at the Germantown United States Army Hospital and an Assistant Surgeon in the White Hall, United States Army, and the Savannah (Ga.) General Hospitals. He was one of the medical officers sent to Jacksonville, Fla., to receive the final instalment of prisoners from Andersonville at the close of the war.

Upon the termination of his service in the army Dr. Daly settled in Pittsburg, where he practiced his profession. He again entered the army when the war with Spain began, and became Surgeon upon the staff of Gen. Miles. His field service extended from Tampa to Porto Rico.

In the Fall of 1898 Dr. Daly created a sensation by submitting to Gen. Miles a report to the effect that the beef furnished to the expeditionary forces had been "embalmed," or preserved through the use of acids. During the investigation which followed Dr. Daly, when called upon to testify, said that the report was not called forth by any order, but was voluntary on his part. His attention had been called to the matter, he said, by seeing a quarter of beef hanging exposed to the sun at Tampa. He marveled at this, and cut off a piece of the meat, boiled it, tasted it, and was sick for several days thereafter.

The report was the one upon which Gen. Miles relied mainly to substantiate his charges that the meat was not fit for consumption.

Dr. Daly was a member of the American Medical Association, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Allegheny Medical Society, of which he was Recording Secretary; the Pittsburg Academy of Medicine, and the Mott Medical Club. For eight years from 1868 he was physician to the Reform School of Pennsylvania. In 1869 he married Athalia, daughter of Col. James M. Cooper of Allegheny City, but he had been a widower for some months and leaves no immediate family.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Lieut. Gen. Miles said to-night that he was not surprised at the suicide of Dr. Daly in view of the great personal bereavement that the doctor had suffered recently, and the undermining of his health by a severe attack of the grip last Winter. Gen. Miles esteemed Dr. Daly very highly, and the two were intimate friends. His death came as a severe blow to the General. Dr. Daly was in the city last March when he came to be present at the second inauguration of President McKinley. If Gen. Miles can arrange matters he will attend the funeral of his old friend.

Surgeon Daly was on the staff of the commanding General during the Spanish-American war, and Gen. Miles testified to-night to the thoroughness with which he performed his duties in attending to the wants of the sick, caring for the wounded, and establishing hospitals.

FIVE DEAD IN VESTAL WRECK.

Both Trains Destroyed by Explosion of Car of Dynamite After Crash at Water Tank.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 9.—Rescuers and wrecking crews worked until afternoon to-day at Vestal, ten miles west of here, where an explosion of dynamite in a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western freight car wrecked two colliding trains, killed five trainmen, and injured several others. Late this afternoon parts of the last body to be accounted for were found a quarter of a mile away from the scene of the explosion.

A corrected list of the killed and injured shows: Killed—John P. Kelly, head brakeman of the wildcat train; E. R. Polhamus, conductor of Train 61; Elmer Polhamus, trainman of Train 61; John Coulter, fireman first locomotive of the wildcat freight, and Fred Witherby, fireman second locomotive of wildcat freight.

Injured—Henry Polhamus, flagman of Train 61, badly jarred, left hand torn off; John Lonergan, engineer of second locomotive of wildcat, slightly injured, jumped and escaped; George Motthias, engineer of first locomotive of wildcat, slightly injured; Charles Miller, Martin Kelly, M. Harrison, trainmen on the wildcat, slightly injured, and William Meddick, head flagman on Train 61, slightly hurt.

The dynamite was in a car of freight train No. 61, which was taking water when a double-header wildcat freight train crashed into the stationary train. The impact exploded the dynamite, and both trains were wrecked, and pieces of the locomotives of the wildcat train were found to-day half a mile distant. The tracks were blocked until after midday. Aside from the damage to railroad property, much minor damage is reported. Nearly every house in the villages of Vestal and Union, which is across the Susquehanna from the wreck, lost more or less of its window glass, while houses and barns near the scene were badly shattered. None of the inmates, however, was injured.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 9.—The bodies of the Elmira railroad men killed in the wreck at Vestal were brought here to-night. John Lonergan, one of the engineers of the wildcat train, says he noticed the train ahead and thought it was moving. The air to the brakes had to be applied from the head locomotive, but when this was done Lonergan, who was on the second locomotive, seeing that it was too late to avoid a collision, jumped from his engine and landed in a pool of water in a ditch at the foot of the embankment. A second later he saw a flash, which was followed by a terrific report, and for a time he lay partly stunned. As soon as he sufficiently recovered he assisted in the work of rescue, until, overcome by weakness, he collapsed and was taken to the Binghamton Hospital. One of his shoes was torn from his foot and a nail from the shoe driven into the foot. He was deaf for a time, and examination disclosed that one of his ear drums had been broken.

Mills Cannot Pay Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., June 9.—The D. Trainer & Sons Manufacturing Company, cotton goods and yarn makers, yesterday posted notices that they were unable to meet their wage obligations. No assignment has been made, and the creditors will meet to canvass the situation. Three mills are involved, two of them situated at Trainer, below the city, and the third in this city. About 500 hands are employed. W. E. Trainer is President and Treasurer and D. I. Trainer is Secretary of the company, which is an incorporated stock company with a capital of $600,000. The mills were built half a century ago by the late David Trainer.

TWO OFFICERS KILLED IN FIGHT WITH FILIPINOS.

Capt. Wilhelm and Lieut. Springer Die Near Lipa—Lieuts. Lee and Ramsay Wounded.

MANILA, June 10.—In a battle with the insurgents at Lipa, Province of Batangas, Lieut. Anton Springer, of the Twenty-first Infantry, was killed, and Capt. William H. Wilhelm, of the same regiment, Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., and Lieut. Charles R. Ramsay and five enlisted men were wounded.

Lieut. Springer was graduated from West Point in 1895, and in June of that year was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-first Infantry. He attained his present rank Aug. 6, 1898. He was a native of France and was appointed to the Military Academy from New York.

Capt. Wilhelm was born in Pennsylvania and appointed from that State to the Military Academy in 1884. Upon his graduation in 1888 he became a Second Lieutenant of the Tenth Infantry. He became a First Lieutenant July 31, 1895, and reached the rank of Captain March 31, 1899.

Lieut. Lee of Virginia entered the regular army as a Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-first Infantry Sept. 9, 1898, having previously served in the volunteer army during the war with Spain.

Lieut. Ramsay of Maryland was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-first Infantry July 9, 1898, after having served in the Spanish war as a member of the Fifth Maryland Infantry. He became a First Lieutenant Sept. 16, 1899.

THIS COUPLE SECURELY WED.

Ceremony Performed Three Times in One Day Before Milwaukee Bridegroom Could Claim His Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 9.—Wedded three times in one evening is the novel experience of Miss Emma Lovejoy, daughter of Postmaster Lovejoy of Minneapolis, now securely married to Charles Jewett Chapin, a Milwaukee business man. The young couple were first married by the Rev. Marion D. Shutter, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer in Minneapolis. This ceremony was held last Friday evening at the home of the bride, and was witnessed by a large number of her friends and relatives. After the service was over the discovery was made that the bridegroom had neglected to obtain a license. Nevertheless, the happy pair boarded a special inter-urban car and, accompanied by Gov. and Mrs. Van Sandt, started for St. Paul.

On the way to St. Paul Gov. Van Sandt, in his capacity as Chief Executive, officiated at a second ceremony which he thought advisable. When St. Paul was reached, a telephone message from the bride's father awaited the wedding party. It read, "Come back at once." The bride and bridegroom obeyed instructions and returned. The license forthcoming, they drove to the residence of Dr. Shutter, where they were married for the third time. The much married Mr. and Mrs. Chapin then returned to St. Paul, and later left for Milwaukee.

TASTE FOR GOOD READING.

Director Dewey of State Library on the Problem of Development.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 9.—In his annual report to the Regents of the State University Director of the State Library Dewey states that the expenditures for the year for home education, including public libraries, traveling libraries and collections, study clubs and extension teaching, were $56,533, being an increase of $6,553 over 1899. The receipts from fees were $2,601. Regarding the distribution of the university's publications Mr. Dewey says:

"Hereafter we propose to send to each registered library by express twice each year such of our publications as they will permanently preserve for public reference, and our Inspector on each visit will look to see that the set is thus available. Sending our various bulletins by mail as each number is issued involves an expense too large for our limited funds, and we propose to discontinue mailing these, except on special request from libraries feeling the need of early copies.

"It is generally understood that a taste for good pictures is a matter of slow development," says Mr. Dewey. "The cheap, gaudy chromo on the walls of the settler's cabin is often a pioneer. People learn to like good pictures, and develop their taste by comparing and recognizing that one is better than another. No progress is made till there is something to compare. So in reading. One who reads nothing has no basis for any preference. Some have been so much impressed by this fact that they are willing to let children or adults read dime novels or 'yellow' journals, if necessary, to get the reading habit started. A foothold once gained, progress toward better things may begin. Some eminent librarians have gone so far as to advocate furnishing what most of us call trash for ground bait in order to attract those who they think would not rise to anything higher. We have never encouraged this extreme view, but have felt that the library should offer the best that the reader was ready for. Many readers find their way to the best books only through reading and outgrowing the poorer; the problem before the public library is to decide at what point in this process of growth its work should begin."

PHOTOGRAPHER VIOLATED LAW.

Took Picture of a Child Who Had Succumbed to Diphtheria.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, June 9.—Because he took the picture of a child who died from diphtheria, Henry W. Maynard, a photographer of this place, was fined $50 in the City Court yesterday. The charge preferred against him by Health Inspector Addis was that he had broken a Health Board ordinance in going to the house where there had been such a disease.

Maynard explained that he had taken the portrait at the request of the child's father, Frank Runyon, and declared that he had not been informed of the nature of the disease which had carried the child away.

He was found guilty of violating the ordinance, but, as it seemed that he had not committed the offense intentionally, the sentence was suspended.

Men Saved, but Girl Companions Drown

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—A party of six persons, three men and three girls, while sailing on the Delaware River this afternoon, off North Essington, a few miles below this city, were thrown into the water by the swamping of their skiff during a squall, and the three girls were drowned. The party were guests of the Federal Boat Club. Other members of the club heard the cries of the unfortunates, and immediately set about rescuing them. The three men were quickly hauled into other boats, but the girls sank before they could be reached.

MR. PLATT RIDICULES A FUSION STORY

Scoffs at Reported Combination of Politicians Against Tammany.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien Finds Fault with Representation Accorded Him in the Conference.

Senator Thomas C. Platt yesterday treated with derision the story that he has entered into a combination with the practical politicians on the anti-Tammany Conference Committees to force the nomination of John D. Crimmins as the union candidate for Mayor at the approaching election.

"The matter is not worthy of serious attention," he said yesterday when interrogated concerning it. "I will have nothing to say about it," he added.

The report as circulated is to the effect that Senator Platt's henchmen, acting in his interest, have formed a combination with the Kings County Republican Committee, the representatives of the Republican machine in Queens and Richmond Counties, the German-American Republican County Committee, the Sheehan Democracy in Manhattan, and the Coffey Democracy in Brooklyn, which will give him a good working majority in the body of sixty-four delegates comprising the anti-Tammany conference organization.

In support of the story it is pointed out that the only so-called anti-Platt member from the New York Republican County Committee, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, has frequently expressed himself in favor of the nomination of Mr. Crimmins, and that the Brookfield faction (the Republican organization of the City of New York) was denied representation at the conferences.

A close personal and political friend of Mr. Platt said to a TIMES reporter last night:

"What foundation is there for reports of a combination in favor of Crimmins? None save the imagination of some persons who can never see any good in Senator Platt. To them the Senator always appears with horns and a cloven hoof.

"It is utter nonsense to talk of candidates in June. That sort of discussion should be postponed until 'dog days' are passed. As a matter of fact, Senator Platt has never declared in favor of John D. Crimmins or any other one man. He has said he favored the nomination of a man of the John D. Crimmins type. But what does not necessarily mean John D. Crimmins.

"I believe, and the large majority of the voting public will soon share the belief, that Senator Platt is sincere in his expressed wishes to bring about the overthrow of Tammany Hall and will faithfully work to secure that result."

Senator Platt was quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Summer as saying that ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn would prove acceptable as Mayoralty timber in 1901. Some of the Senator's friends say he is still

PRESIDENT PATTON ON NEW CENTURY PROBLEMS

Speaks to Students in Baccalaureate Sermon at Princeton.

With the United States a World Power, Splendid Careers, He Says, Are Open for Young Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 9.—To-day was Baccalaureate Sunday of the one hundred and fifty-fourth commencement of Princeton University. President Patton preached the annual sermon to the members of the graduating class, Alexander Hall being crowded with the seniors and their guests. The Trustees and Faculty members occupied the rostrum.

Dr. Patton read as his text I. Samuel, 8, 16. "And He will take your goodliest young men and put them to work," from which he outlined the problems, religions, social, political, and commercial, which confront the twentieth century, and exhorted the seniors as university-bred men to apply themselves to their solution.

He said in part:

"We have come into the place of other nations, stepped into their steps so rapidly and formed a place among the great powers of the world, so that whatever interests the other nations interests us. We say to ourselves that by this new policy splendid careers are opened for our young men; service of their country in the army, as diplomatists, as administratists, as school teachers, service of one form and another, and this, too, adds new interest to the questions emerging in the sphere of political life.

"But there is a moral issue involved. We ask ourselves as we see the nations armed to the teeth and making war upon weaker nations, whether we are living in the twentieth century of the Christian era. We see that the nations foremost as the servants of the Prince of Peace are not studying the things that make for peace nor the things wherewith they should edify one another, but are studying the things that make for war and the means by which they may destroy one another.

"We rather pride ourselves upon the skill with which we are able to dispatch men, and the exploits of the soldier on the field are told with a flippancy which would indicate among Christian people that the killing of another human being is the simple pastime of the soldier. The great exponent of peace at this moment is the Czar of all Russia. We thought Russia was away behind the times, bringing up the rear in the world of civilization.

"We would like to have these difficulties settled. We would like to feel that the march of civilization is in harmony with the great law of right; that there is a fundamental, underlying principle that controls every step we take. We are not satisfied with the principles that seem to govern. We are not satisfied even when the Supreme Court of the United States, having the largest jurisdiction of any court in the world, settles the great question of insular relationships to the Constitution. It is not that they decided it this way or that way, but because they seem to look as though they had decided it both ways.

"There is difficulty of a fundamental moral kind, in regard to the question as to whether the law of God that controls individual life can control National life as well. And the question is whether you can justify a good end brought about by a wrong means. The great Kingdom of Great Britain invariably does justice when she has once established her rule, but how much ruin and cruelty and injustice is done just to get her flag to fly there. Just as there are so many people who are very benevolent in the dispensation of wealth, but so egregiously selfish in the accumulation of it.

"We see the men of leisure giving themselves over to pleasure, devoting their minds very largely to the invention of new avenues of enjoyment. To a very large extent they are indifferent to the poverty and crime that surround them. But there is another side of the picture. It is undoubtedly true that the world to-day—and justly—stands amazed at the colossal benevolence that is exhibited in this land. When Mr. Rockefeller founded his university on this side and Mr. Carnegie gives $10,000,000 to endow the four universities of his native land on the other side, the world may well express not only its amazement, but its pleasure, and I speak the more confidently in praise of Mr. Carnegie's gift to the Scotch universities now that we know that the original report as to the way it is to be used has been contradicted.

"I, for one, am very glad that the great lesson of this century, as of the closing years of the last century, as to how a man ought to perform the duties of stewardship and fulfill the great law of love has gone over to the Old World from this country."

DR. RAINSFORD AT COLUMBIA.

Rector of St. George's Took "Faith" as Subject of Baccalaureate Sermon.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Columbia University was delivered yesterday afternoon in the Columbia Gymnasium by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church. The ceremonies were opened by a prelude and a hymn by the choir of St. Bartholomew's, assisted by several members of the old choir of St. Thomas's and accompanied by an orchestra of seven brass instruments.

Dr. Rainsford took as his text St. Mark, ix., 22-23: "'If thou canst do anything, have compassion on us and help us.' Jesus said unto him, 'If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth.'" He said in part:

"You, members of the graduating class of Columbia, have left forever, as you think, the examination room, but you are only entering the larger examination hall of life. When you leave the competition of books and study, you are entering upon a fiercer test of competition. For competition rules everywhere, in the air and sky—yes, far aloft in the ether, in the dark earth beneath our feet, in the sunless gulfs of the sea. By competition we are what we are. By competition, please God, our children shall be better than we. God's great competitive examination board is ever in session, and through it our Nation has been lately passing as you well know, for what, after all, is war but the competitive examination of nations?

"There is no such thing as hereditary goodness. Men are like tops often. The top spins a long time after the string that spun it is withdrawn, but in time it totters to a fall.

"Creeds are necessary, dogmas in their place essential. The merchant has a creed in his office; the scientist one in his laboratory, and the soldier who charges and dies at San Juan Hill or amid the kopjes of Natal does so because he accepts and obeys the soldier's creed."

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Baccalaureate services of the classes of 1901, University of Pennsylvania, in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, to-day formally inaugurated the observance of commencement week. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York, preached the university sermon, taking for his text the sayings of St. Paul where he emphasizes his citizenship in Tarsus, in Rome, and in the Heavenly Kingdom.

In speaking directly to the graduating classes Dr. Huntington said that one of the greatest needs of the times is more young men who will take themselves seriously.

"Our trouble is," he said, "not that men are taking themselves too seriously, but that they are not taking themselves half seriously enough. Let others laugh as they may, take yourselves seriously, young men, and in this serious world play a serious part."

AT VASSAR COLLEGE.

President Taylor, in His Baccalaureate, Decries Worship of Power.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 9.—The baccalaureate sermon at Vassar College was preached to-day by President Taylor. The text was from Kings I., 19:12, "But the Lord was not in the fire, and after the fire a still small voice."

Dr. Taylor said that the tendency of the age is the worship of power, but that this tendency is contrary to the ideal of Christianity. Power among men is not to be the final aim of life which should be first to make the most of ourselves, and then to serve most. The age is proclaiming that God is in the thunder and in the earthquake and in the fire, but God is in the still small voice, in the life of industry, faithfulness, gentleness, and the truth.

The baccalaureate hymn was composed by Miss Lucy Townsend Bartlett of the graduating class.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 9.—Chancellor James R. Day preached the baccalaureate sermon before the one hundred and sixty-two members of the graduating class of Syracuse University in the hall of John Crouse College this morning on the subject "The Educational Ideal." The one thing that modern education seems in danger of missing, the speaker said, is the Godlike man. The peril of society is animal impulse and folly, in which culture and learning are a modicum. The powers and training for the activities of to-day must be as unusual as the world's enterprises themselves. The preacher urged the graduates to be genuine. It is the only safe material to put into manhood, he said. One of the blunders of the age is the passion of young men to secure positions in advance of their talent and training. It is a big man who can do a big thing easily. A premium is to be placed on manhood during the coming generation.

Union University.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 9.—The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Union University was delivered this evening in the First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, D. D., LL. D., President of the University. The commencement exercises will be continued to-morrow and Tuesday evening will conclude with the Chancellor's address by Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals.

THREE WOMEN IN A RUNAWAY.

Team Took Fright in Central Park—Policeman Praised for His Rescue.

A team of spirited black horses attached to a two-seated carriage, in which were seated three richly gowned women, took fright in Central Park yesterday evening near McGowan's Pass Tavern, and dashed out the drive into Seventh Avenue and ran through that street for nearly twenty blocks, when they were brought to a stop by Mounted Policeman Levy of the High Bridge Station.

Although the avenue was crowded with bicyclists, automobilists, and vehicles of all descriptions, there was no one injured. The women who had such a perilous ride refused to give their names. The team was driven by John O'Leary of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. The horses took fright when passing another vehicle, the driver of which cracked his whip suddenly. When the horses had been brought to a stop the woman were profuse in their thanks to O'Leary and Policeman Levy and declared their intention to see both suitably rewarded.

ARRESTED IN CALIFORNIA.

Edgar Geierhafer, Said to be Wanted Here for Stealing $10,000, in Custody.

Detective Sergt. Pfaller, who was in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters last night, said that word had been received in this city of the arrest on Saturday last in San Rafael, Cal., of Edgar Geierhafer, who is wanted in this city for the larceny of $10,000.

The Detective Sergeant said that the larceny was committed in 1900 and that Robert Aurbach of 15 Wall Street, a banker, was the complainant. The Detective Sergeant said that the arrest was made on authority of a bench warrant that was issued on April 3 this year:

The information of the arrest was sent to this city by Chief of Police W. P. Sullivan of San Francisco. Detectives Clark and Foye have charge of the case, and it is probable they will go to the Pacific Coast to bring the prisoner here.

Sergt. Pfaller said that in the absence of Capt. Titus he could give no further information concerning the case.

FIND DEATH IN FLIGHT.

Three Thieves, Fleeing Before American Victim, Are Drowned.

CHAMBERY, France, June 9.—Constantine Scannell, said to be an American, was robbed while asleep by three fellow-travelers on a train between Modane and St. Michel. Identifying the thieves at Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, he pursued them across the country, and it is reported that they jumped into the River Aro, where all were drowned.

Wisconsin Bank Recovers Stolen Gold.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., June 9.—Thirteen thousand dollars more of the gold coin stolen from the First National Bank of this place on May 24 has been recovered. It was found in the vault of an outhouse of the City Hotel, about a block from the looted bank, at which the prisoner, Steward Jelleff, boarded. It is believed that the detectives obtained information as to the hiding place of the coin from the prisoner. This find, and the $8,000 previously recovered, comprises all the gold missing from the bank. The balance, $5,800, is in currency, and the detectives hope to recover it later.

HID HUNDREDS OF LETTERS.

Office Boy Stole the Stamps and "Posted" the Missives In a Desk.

NEWARK, N. J., June 9.—Walter S. Knight, a court stenographer and lawyer, is anxious to find Barrick Dare, a boy who worked in his office. It was discovered a short time ago that Dare had been purloining money given him by his employer to put in the bank in the name of the latter's little daughter.

He was forgiven on his promise to do better. Now Mr. Knight has discovered that Dare since his reinstatement a month ago has been appropriating the money given to him for postage stamps, and instead of mailing the lawyer's letters, stuffed them away in the drawers of an old desk. Hundreds of letters were discovered containing checks and valuable papers, the disappearance of which has caused the lawyer incalculable trouble and annoyance.

CAPT. BLACKBURN SETS SAIL.

Gloucester Navigator, for Second Time, Essays to Cross Ocean in Tiny Boat.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 9.—In his twenty-five-foot sloop, the Great Republic, Capt. Howard Blackburn of this city this afternoon started on his second transatlantic voyage, his present destination being Lisbon, Portugal, which he expects to reach in forty-five days. His previous voyage, in 1899, was to London, which trip took sixty-one days. More than 1,000 people saw the start to-day, and a silk pennant was presented to Capt. Blackburn.

KILLS HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Chicago Man, Whose Wife Left Him, Shoots Her Mother and Himself.

LONDON, Ontario, June 9.—Crazed by love for his young wife, whom, it is said, he had driven from his home in Chicago, Robert Fulford, a prosperous Chicago contractor, last night killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Jennie McCord, and then blew out his brains. The tragedy occurred on the McCord farm, at Ilderton, near here. The victims were first cousins.

Fulford married Gertie McCord seven years ago, his first wife having secured a divorce from him. Three weeks ago Fulford and his wife had a dispute, and she returned to her parents. Fulford followed Saturday. He drove to the McCord farm and demanded that Mrs. McCord, who was milking in the yard, tell him where his wife was. She refused and he fired four shots from a revolver into her body, killing her instantly. He then turned the weapon on himself, blowing out his brains.

Overdue Ship Safe at Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The Merchants' Exchange to-day received advices from Manila announcing the arrival there of the American ship Susquehanna, on which 55 per cent. re-insurance was quoted. The Susquehanna left Baltimore 174 days ago, with a cargo of coal for the naval station at Cavite.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MENASHA, Wis., June 9.—The works of the Menasha Wood Split Pulley Company were burned to the ground to-day. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

WILSON, N. Y., June 9.—There was a $40,000 fire here to-day. The harness shop of Edward Barton, Burgess's shoe store, Storr's shoe store, the Post Office, and the general store in which was situated a bicycle shop and a hardware store, were destroyed, and Sutherland's Hotel was damaged.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A GREAT RUSSIAN RAILWAY SCANDAL IMMINENT.—The Russian Minister of Public Works and Railways, Prince Hilkoff, has just returned to St. Petersburg after making a most thorough inspection of the Trans-Siberian Railway. He was accompanied by a large corps of experts, together with representatives of the Ministries of Interior and Finance. Several months ago rumors emanated from Odessa to the effect that the Trans-Siberian Road, as then constructed, was very nearly a failure as far as heavy and rapid transportation were concerned; that the roadbeds were ill-constructed, the bridges fragile, the rails of poor material, and that while obsolete locomotives could with safety make only a few miles per day over the line, the heavy American locomotives recently put in operation either annihilated the roadbed or remained as fixtures unable to proceed. Semi-official responses to these rumors were soon forthcoming, and it was said that the Government had simply built the present road as a temporary convenience, and that as soon as the line should be completed throughout its entire length, it would be replaced by stronger and in every way permanent structures.

It is now reported in St. Petersburg that Minister Hilkoff's investigation has revealed a prodigious steal of which the Government has been made the victim. It may be recalled that the Trans-Siberian Line is essentially a Government project—constructed by Government capital disbursed by Government officials—after the general plans made and approved by the Ministries of Public Works and Railways, Interior, and Finance. It is now charged that these plans are far from having been carried out, although the vouchers for the work done, in amount and quality, and for the material used tell a different story. It is alleged that for every piece of work performed, every piece of material purchased, including the rolling stock, two sets of bills were receipted, one representing the amounts actually paid out by the Government, the other representing the smaller amounts actually received by the contractors for work or material furnished, the intermediary officials pocketing the difference.

It is reported that the glaring dishonesty of certain officials has been carried to such lengths that in many places raised portions of the line stipulated by the plans to have a minimum width at the top of 16 feet have been laid with a width of barely 11 feet. A similar state of affairs is said to exist in other departments of construction, material, and operation. Millions of rubles are believed to have found a destination other than that intended by the Government promoters of the colossal undertaking. When once the Government moves against its plunderers, it is expected that a condition of things will be uncovered similar to that revealed a year ago through the army and navy supply scandals at Odessa and Sebastopol, as a result of which several Russian officers of high rank are now serving time in the convict settlements of Siberia.

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RECENT RUSSIAN ACTION IN FINLAND.—The tranquillity which followed the rejection of the Finnish Army bill by the Russian Imperial Council has been rudely disturbed by an act of the Governor of Helsingfors, the capital of Finland. It seems that Countess Charles Mannerheim, the wife of a member of one of the oldest titled families in Finland, and a lady well known in London society, has been in the habit, for some years past, of giving concerts for charitable purposes in Helsingfors. Recently one of these concerts was announced. The proceeds were to be given to the educational fund. The only Finnish paper which had until then survived the Russification measures made the announcement, and was promptly suspended. On the night of the concert the police closed the doors of the hall, but the audience which had provided for this contingency, adjourned to the Societets Hus, a private club, the members of which are among the notabilities of the capital.

The concert had begun there when the Governor, attended by his staff and the Prefect of Police, ordered the assembly to disperse. No one stirred, the building being a private one. Thereupon the Governor ordered the police to clear the place. This the police refused to do. The Prefect threw his sash at the Governor and joined the audience, then the sub-Prefect, who was also a Finn, was ordered to clear the place under pain of instant dismissal. As this failed to produce the desired effect the Governor declared that, unless the audience instantly dispersed, he would order a company of Cossacks to ride through the place. In these circumstances the audience at length withdrew, Countess Mannerheim being among the last to retire. So far this is the first conflict between the Finnish upper class and the Russian Government, the coercive measures of the latter having hitherto been directed toward the peasantry and the bourgeoisie.

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EFFECT OF PROTECTION IN SWEDEN.—The British Consul in Stockholm has just made an elaborate report to his Government concerning the effect of protection in Sweden on the national industries and comfort. The powers of consumption of the country are said to be diminishing in many ways. In the foreign markets, on account of protection affecting the import of raw materials, and from the fact of the extremely high price of the necessaries of life and the consequent increase in wages and salaries, Swedish industry has not been able to put forth anything like its full powers.

The report further states that numbers of workmen are out of employment, and orders are not as numerous as they were a year ago. The customs restrictions are oppressive in many respects, and they operate indirectly to hinder manufactures and reduce exports. Duties on agricultural products have made agriculture a costly luxury, and, continues the report, "after thirteen years protection causes the trade balance of the country the yearly loss of many million kroner, while at the time when free trade ended in 1887 it yielded a surplus of £1,000,000."

In contrast to this, it is shown that Denmark sends to Great Britain alone butter, bacon, and eggs to the value of over £11,000,000. The cost of living in Sweden has increased enormously; an investigation made into the matter recently by order of the Minister of Finance showed an increase in the cost of the necessaries of life by an average of about 30 per cent. since 1878. The natural wealth is said to have gone up from £77 12s. per head in 1885 to £97 7s. in 1899. Rye, from which the ordinary bread is made, has increased but slightly, but the consumption of wheat has doubled; more coffee also is consumed, and very much more sugar. Rents in Stockholm have advance in ten years nearly 20 per cent.

NEW PROVINCE IN LUZON.

Civil Government Extended to Nueva Ecija—Insurgents Still Active in the Island.

MANILA, June 9.—The Philippine Commission returned to Manila to-day from the Province of Nueva Ecija, Luzon, having organized provincial government at San Isidro, capital of the province, with Capt. Jacob F. Kreps of the Twenty-second Infantry as Governor, Lieut. Richard C. Day of the Thirty-fourth Volunteer Infantry as Treasurer, and Lieut. De Witt C. Lyles of the same regiment as Supervisor.

Judge Taft told the people that, if no power were given to levy customs, the expenses of the central government would be provided by additional internal taxes. He pointed out also that, if the decision of the authorities at Washington should result in free trade with the United States opening up such a great market, the increase in land values would enable the people to respond to the increased internal taxes.

Lieut. Wray's command has had six engagements with the insurgents in the Province of Sorsogon, Luzon, killing six. Twenty-three insurgents were captured at and near Atimonan, Province of Tayabas, and several minor captures are reported from other parts of Southern Luson, where the insurgents are still active.

Smokes and Meditates.

Briggs—Carleton has quit smoking again.

Griggs—Get out! I saw him with a lighted cigar in his mouth only last evening.

Briggs—That is all right. No doubt he was meditating upon the improvement upon his physical system that abstention from smoking would bring about, and he always smokes when he meditates.—Boston Transcript.

Humble Beginnings.

"You say that man conquered in spite of his lack of early opportunity?"

"Yes. He was born in a humble three-story house and he had to study his lessons by gas instead of electric light."—Washington Star.

MRS. M'KINLEY SITS UP

Encouraging Reports from Sick Room in the White House.

President's Wife Will Be Taken to Canton Home Should the Improvement in Her Condition Continue.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The slight improvement in Mrs. McKinley's health which manifested itself the latter part of last week continues, and the reports from the sick room up to a late hour to-night were decidedly encouraging. Dr. Rixey appeared well satisfied with the patient's condition. Mrs. McKinley sat up for a few minutes to-day. It was the second time she has been able to do so since returning to Washington.

Surgeon General Sternberg remained longer than usual this evening. When he left to-night he said: "Mrs. McKinley is doing very well now. There are no new developments."

The usual consultation of the physicians was held this morning and at its close the following bulletin was issued:

11:15 A. M.—Mrs. McKinley's physicians report that she passed a very comfortable night and continues to improve.

The fact that Mrs. McKinley has more than held her own and that no unfavorable turn has occurred is considered in every way encouraging, but as this result is due partly to the constant use of powerful medicines, the physicians fear the effect of reducing the stimulants, and likewise have to cope with the effect on the patient's system of the constant administration of the only means of prolonging her life and making ultimate recovery at least a possibility. These stimulants and the complaint from which Mrs. McKinley suffered in California, which is now under better control, have so weakened her powers of resistance that apprehension is ever present of a sinking spell from which she cannot rally.

Dr. Rixey regularly makes three visits each day, one in the morning, when there is a consultation of physicians, another in the afternoon, and a third in the evening. He called this afternoon about 3 o'clock, and, finding Mrs. McKinley comfortable and progressing as well as could be expected, he and the President went out for a drive lasting more than an hour and a half, both going to the sick room at once upon returning. After his visit to-night Dr. Rixey said at 10:30 o'clock: "Mrs. McKinley is slowly improving. She is resting very comfortably now and is doing very nicely."

Mrs. McKinley will be taken to Canton whenever she is in condition to bear the journey. Extensive improvements have been made at the McKinley home in Canton, and it was planned last Autumn that the President and his wife should go there about July 1 of this Summer. In case Mrs. McKinley recovers this plan will be carried out, though it is not expected she would be strong enough to leave here the first of July, even if improvements should continue steadily.

Dr. Rixey said to-night that he was unprepared to predict whether the patient would be able to carry out these plans. It is believed that considerable benefit would accrue from removal to her old home, especially as it is cooler there than here. There is no truth in the report that the dispatch boat Dolphin is being sent here with a view to taking Mrs. McKinley out in that vessel.

Secretary Hay, Secretary Gage, Secretary Long, Controller and Mrs. Dawes, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, and others called during the day and evening, but contented themselves with personal inquiries, and the President received no visitors during the day or night.

CHECK WAS NOT FOR HIM.

Was Made Out in Bell Boy's Name—Says He Tore It Up, but Is Arrested.

John Gallagher, twenty years old, who up to the 1st of this month was a bell boyy at the Yates House, in Syracuse, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of misappropriating a check for $60. The charge was made by Luke J. Minnahan, Chief Clerk of the Yates House. Young Gallagher, who had been employed for a number of months as bell boy, was on the 15th of May last given a letter addressed to John Gallagher at the Yates House by the clerk of the hotel. Believing it to be intended for him, the young man opened it. Inclosed he found a check made out to John Gallagher from John Glendinning & Co. of 450 Broome Street, this city, dated May 13. Young Gallagher kept the check, he says, for three or four days, and then, thinking that some one had tried to play a joke upon him, destroyed it.

Subsequently it was learned that the check was intended for John Gallagher, a traveling salesman for Glendinning & Co. After the young man left the hotel a complaint was made against him by Minnihan, and on the warrant issued upon that complaint his arrest followed. Magistrate Flammer said he had no other recourse than to indorse the warrant and send the prisoner back to Syracuse.

Young Gallagher produced a copy of a letter sent to Mannahan by Glendenning & Co., in which they say that the check was never presented for payment, and that they have no charge to make against Gallagher. Gallagher's father will accompany the young man to Syracuse, and says that he believes he has good ground for bringing a suit for damages for the wrongful arrest of his son.

BRIDE QUICKLY DESERTED.

Had Jilted Her Sweetheart to Wed a Casual Acquaintance.

Mrs. Annie Corder of 265 First Street, Jersey City, yesterday asked the police to arrest her husband, Herman Corder, who had deserted her. Mrs. Corder said she first met her husband in the street on Saturday, May 18, as she was going to work in New York. On the following Wednesday they met again, and while crossing the river he asked her to marry him. She accepted him, although she had been keeping company with another man four years, and on May 25 they were married.

She had saved some money, and this her husband induced her to give him on pretense that he wanted to take out a patent for a machine he had invented. They lived on this money until Saturday, and when it was exhausted Corder left her. The police told her she must go before Police Justice Hoos to-day and obtain a warrant, when, if her husband can be found, he will be arrested.

Knights of Columbus Honor Founder.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 9.—One hundred members of the Brooklyn Councils, Knights of Columbus, came to this city to-day to visit the grave of Father McGivney, the founder of the order. Mass was celebrated at the Church of the Immaculate Conception by the Rev. Father McGivney of Middletown, a brother of the founder, and National Chaplain of the Knights of Columbus.

Hard Fight to Save Child's Life Vain.

Eugene Albright, three years and six months old, of 239 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital as the result of having swallowed a quantity of potash on April 10. The boy was taken to the hospital at the time, and has twice been operated upon for stricture of the esophagus, in a desperate effort to save his life.

Unidentified Man Died in the Street.

An unidentified man died suddenly in front of 17 East Seventy-third Street, yesterday afternoon. Up to midnight the man had not been identified. Passersby first saw that the man was ill, as he was sitting on the steps of No. 17, and they called a policeman of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. An ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital was called by the policeman, but the man was dead before it arrived. There was nothing on the man's body that would serve to identify him.

CLERGYMAN STOPS RUNAWAY.

Horse Had Become Frightened by an Automobile and a Trolley Car.

Frightened by an automobile, and closely followed by an electric trolley car, a horse attached to an open buggy in which was seated a man, woman, and child ran away on Jamaica Avenue, near Highland Park, yesterday morning, and but for the Rev. C. R. Fisher of the church at Chestnut Street and Glenmore Avenue the occupants might have fared badly.

The horse is owned by R. B. Reilly of 464 Pine Street, Brooklyn, and was driven by John McAvoy of 64 Crescent Street. With Mr. McAvoy was Mr. Reilly's sister, Mrs. B. Johnson, and her four-year-old child. Just north of Highland Park an automobile passed the horse with a dash, frightening the animal into a run. Next a rapidly approaching trolley car added to its terror, and the horse dashed wildly in the direction of Woodhaven. The Rev. C. R. Fisher was on his way to church when his attention was attracted by the commotion back of him. He halted and attempted to stop the runaway as it passed him. He succeeded in partly checking the horse, but the animal started off again, and the wagon was overturned, throwing the woman and driver out. The child was held in the wagon by its dress, and was pinned to the wheel by its clothing. Mr. Fisher finally succeeded in bringing the animal to a standstill.

RUNAWAY IN CENTRAL PARK.

Team Became Frightened at a Passing Bicycle—Four Persons Injured.

A team of horses attached to a carriage in which were seated Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eckenwork of 268 East Tenth Street and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Runner became frightened yesterday in Central Park at a passing bicycle and ran away. Near the Terrace Bridge the horses veered from the road and dashed into the bridge structure.

Both horses were thrown to the ground, and the occupants of the carriage thrown out. Eakenwork received severe cuts and scratches about the head and face, and contusions of the body, while the other members of the party were all slightly scratched and bruised.

They were attended by the surgeon from a Park ambulance, and Eckenwork was later taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. One of the horses was badly injured. It was taken to the stables of the Bergh society.

HORSES RAN FORTY BLOCKS.

Then Dashed into a Park Cart in Which Were Two Women.

A team of horses attached to a cart belonging to a liveryman at Third Avenue and Thirty-second Street yesterday evening ran wild, without driver or guidance, for forty blocks down Fort Washington Avenue, and was brought to a standstill by crashing into a park cart in which were two women. Neither of the women were injured.

Policeman Sowerby, who helped stop the runaways, was thrown from his horse and received several severe bruises. His horse was cut and lamed. Both horses of the runaway team were slightly injured.

The team had been driven by John Donaldson, an employe of the liveryman. He was standing near them when they bolted, without apparent cause.

THREE WHEELS IN A TANGLE.

Bad Mix-Up of Bicycles at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway.

William Mackey, an actor and singer, and Miss Angela Knowlton, members of the Greenwich Wheelmen, whose quarters are at Fourth and Charles Street, were on their way home on bicycles from Central Park last evening, when they came to grief at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. They had ridden down Broadway, Miss Knowlton being in the lead, when a colored woman, also on a bicycle, and traveling east on Thirty-fourth Street, came into collision with Miss Knowlton's wheel. Both were thrown to the pavement.

Mr. Mackey, before he could stop, had ridden into the tangle of wheels and women, and he, too, was thrown. It was several moments before things could be straightened out and an account of the damages taken.

Miss Knowlton had a slight scalp wound, which was dressed in a neighboring drug store. Her clothing was torn. The colored woman was unhurt, but her wheel was smashed. Mr. Mackey was slightly bruised.

BICYCLE ACCIDENT FATAL.

Ernest Smith, Clyde Line Employe, Dies of His Injuries.

Ernest Stanley Smith, chief clerk in the Traffic Department of the Clyde Steamship Line, died in J. Hood Wright Hospital yesterday from the effects of a bicycle collision he had with a negro last Thursday morning. The accident from the effects of which Mr. Smith succumbed happened at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West. He was riding along at a fast rate when the negro, whose name was James A. Bailey of 318 West Forty-third Street, dashed out of the Park and collided with him.

The negro was thrown, according to reports, about twenty feet, but escaped with only a slight abrasion of the scalp. Mr. Smith became unconscious and Policeman Cross of the West One Hundredth Street Station, who arrived on the scene soon after the accident, sent in a call to J. Hood Wright Hospital for an ambulance. The surgeons at the hospital trepanned Mr. Smith's skull in the hope of saving his life, but the operation failed to produce any favorable results.

Mr. Smith was thirty-three years of age. He received his education in Toronto, and came to this city about twelve years ago. He had been with the Clyde Line for about ten years. A widow and one child survive him. The funeral will take place at the residence, 3,610 Broadway, to-morrow evening. The interment will be in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto.

Bicyclist's Neck Broken in a Fall.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 9.—John E. French, aged twenty-three, while riding a bicycle down a steep grade at Point Pleasant this afternoon, struck a stone and was thrown over a fifty-foot embankment. His neck was broken by the fall and death was instantaneous.

DR. HARPER IS REACHING OUT.

University of Chicago to Establish Preparatory Schools in Europe.

CHICAGO, June 9.—President Harper of the University of Chicago announces that the university has begun to establish affiliated preparatory schools in different parts of Europe. These schools will be branches of academies in this country which are affiliated with the university. The purpose is to give opportunity to children of college age whose parents are traveling abroad to have the benefits of foreign residence without interfering with their studies.

Paris will be invaded first, and the American home school for girls will be opened at 20 Rue de Longchamps on Oct. 15. The work of the Paris school will be under the immediate charge of Miss Elisabeth Wallace, heretofore instructor of French in the University of Chicago, and of Miss Emma Baird, for many years Principal of a girls' school in Kansas City.

Berlin, according to President Harper's plans, will be next in the line of march after Paris.

Mr. Rockefeller's Gift to Tuskegee.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 9.—Principal Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at this place has been notified by John D. Rockefeller that he will be glad to provide the money for the erection of one of the much-needed dormitories for boys at the institution.

Two Men Drowned at Nutley, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., June 9.—Two men, named respectively Smith and Diuff, were drowned to-night while boating opposite Eton's stone quarry at Nutley. The men were out boating, and in some manner the boat was upset. Their bodies were not recovered. It is said the men were employed in the Belleville Bleachery.

Died from Effect of Burns.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9.—John P. Warring, President of the Franklin Electric Company, who was badly burned in the explosion of gasoline at the factory on Friday, died at the Hartford Hospital to-night.

OLD MAN LOST MANY TIMES.

Rathbone's Money and His Memory Have a Way of Slipping from Him.

Perhaps the happiest man in Brooklyn yesterday was Detective Keelan of the Adams Street Police Station. For three days he had one Augustus Rathbone, an innocent from San José, Cal., on his hands, but yesterday was relieved of the care of him.

Mr. Rathbone came out of the Far West last Thursday. He is seventy-eight years old, and has money, some of which he forgets where he leaves. Rathbone is a native of Rhode Island, but went West about half a century ago and made "his pile" running a general store and farming. Recently he sold out and came East to visit his old home in Providence. He had planned to take a look at New York on his way to Rhode Island, and that led to trouble.

The old gentleman crossed from the Jersey side on a ferryboat, but doesn't know just where he landed in this city. At the ferryhouse a cabman spotted him and swooped down upon him, as a hawk upon its prey, and bundled him into the cab.

"Yer lookin' fer er hotel, ain't yer?" said the cabby, mounting the box, "Well, yer'll be there in er minit."

The cabman drove the old man around a few blocks, put him out somewhere, collected double fare, and then left him. It was the first time that Rathbone had been in New York in more than fifty years, and he found some slight changes in the place. In less than eighteen minutes he was hopelessly lost.

Friday night he appeared in the Adams Street Police Station, in Brooklyn, and told a tale of woe. He had put up on Thursday at a Raine's law hotel somewhere, leaving his gold watch and $25 in cash in the care of the proprietor. The next morning, he said, the hotel people refused to give him his property back. He went out to look for a policeman, and promptly lost track of the hotel.

The old man had a draft on a California bank in his pockets. The Sergeant turned him over to the care of Detective Keelan, and the latter assured him lodging. The detective had a hard time of it hunting for the hotel at which Rathbone had stopped, and at the same time keeping an eye on the aged Californian to prevent him from wandering off and getting lost again. The old man thought the hotel he had stopped at was on the other side of the river, but this did not prove to be the case. Yesterday afternoon Keelan found the hotel he was hunting for, on Atlantic Avenue, near South Ferry, in Brooklyn.

The proprietor turned the old man's watch and money over to the detective with an explanation. He said that Rathbone got up when the bartender took down the shutters in the morning and asked for his valuables. The bartender told him he would have to wait until the proprietor came down, as he could not open the safe. Rathbone thought from this that an attempt was being made to keep his watch and money from him, and went out to "have the law on 'em."

Unless he gets lost again Rathbone will start for Providence to-day.

Policeman Dies of Smallpox.

Policeman Frederick J. Elden, who was attached to the Highbridge Station, died of smallpox yesterday on North Brother Island. Elden reported ill on May 30. He lived at Nelson Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, the Bronx, and was a widower, with two small children.

Smallpox on the Tartar Prince.

The steamship Tartar Prince is held in Quarantine owing to the fact that she has one case of smallpox among her steerage passengers. The patient will be removed to North Brother Island for treatment this morning, while those of the passengers who were exposed to contagion will be transferred to Hoffman Island for observation.

SAYS HE'S VICTIM OF A TRICK.

Man Convicted of Robbery Tells Story of How He Got the Accusing Bundle.

PATERSON, N. J., June 9.—Andrew Johnson, the man convicted in the Quarter Sessions of robbery at the jewelry store of Friedmann, on Market Street, is to be sentenced next Friday by Judge Barkalow. Special Officer John Quinn captured Johnson with a bundle containing two clocks and other plunder taken from the jewelry store.

Johnson had been drinking heavily and told a strange story. He is employed by the stone contractors on the new Court House, is married, and earns $4.75 a day.

He had been carousing, he said, with comrades until 9 o'clock, then left them, and at midnight walked into a lodging house on railroad avenue and engaged a room. A stranger accosted him as he reached the sidewalk, and pleaded to share his berth. Johnson gave him 50 cents to purchase whisky, and agreed to share his room.

The two went after a bundle which the stranger had left under a fence, and then the latter asked him to wait until he had paid another visit to his boarding house. Johnson agreed, and the fellow disappeared. Unwilling to await his return Johnson said he had taken the bundle, believing the stranger would follow him to his room. On his way Officer Quinn met him, and he was arrested.

Lawyer Klenert brought out during the trial that the burglar had sawed his way through a side wall and removed plaster and wall. Nevertheless Johnson showed no sign of the plaster on his clothing. Workingmen at the Court House have known him for four years, and his employers avowed their belief that he was the victim of circumstances.

Jeweler Friedman has handed to the Court a letter received through the mail, written in misspelled, broken English, and signed "Your Burglar," in which the writer says it was he and not Johnson who robbed the store.

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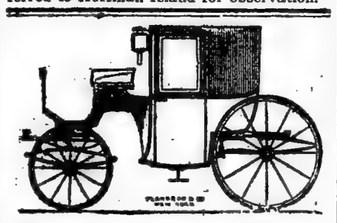

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The High

TAMMANY POLITICIANS DENOUNCED BY LABOR

Central Federated Union Discusses Eight-Hour Law Violations.

Refused Privilege of Employing Special Counsel—The Tunnel Strike Settlement.

It was an anti-Tammany day at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. Tammany politicians were denounced right and left, and a few Tammany men who tried to speak a word in favor of Tammany Hall were borne down by the tide of denunciation.

The subject came up on a report by William J. O'Brien, Chairman of the Law and Legislation Committee of the central body, regarding the holding up of the money on a city contract of Eugene Lentilhon at the old Bryant Park reservoir, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, on the ground that the workers were employed more than eight hours a day. O'Brien said that when Controller Coler learned that the eight-hour law was being violated on this contract he refused to pay any of the contract money until the eight-hour law was lived up to.

"Then," continued O'Brien, "the contractor took the case to the Supreme Court, which decided against him, and now he will take the case to a higher court. It is our business to follow the matter up. When the prevailing rate of wages law was being tested we were refused the right by the Tammany officials of hiring an outside lawyer to represent labor. We have a precedent in the Molineux case where the District Attorney's office has engaged ex-Senator David B. Hill to assist its staff on appeal."

"Nearly all the contractors are backed by Tammany Hall, so what can the workmen expect?" said a delegate.

Other delegates said that the hand of Tammany could be seen in every blow that labor received in the city. Delegate Green of the Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners' Union specified several contractors who he said were enemies of labor, and said that many of the contractors for the city were backed by Tammany politicians.

According to Green, some of the Tammany contractors who paid their men by the month gave their employes checks for certain amounts if they needed the money before the month was out, and these checks were discounted in stores run by the contractors. Other statements of the same kind were made, and the whole blame was laid on Tammany Hall.

O'Brien declared that labor would have plenty on its hands in trying to keep the laws which it had already on the statute book, the principal one being the eight-hour law. It was decided to employ an able lawyer to assist Controller Coler in fighting the appeal of Contractor Lentilhon, and take chances that the Controller would be willing to accept his assistance.

The committee which settled the strike in the rapid transit tunnel made its report, and submitted the agreement which was signed last week for two years on behalf of the tunnel workers for indorsement. The main features of the agreement have already been published.

To the surprise of the committee, several delegates began to pick flaws in it. The work of the committee was criticised unfavorably by one or two delegates, though the delegates whose unions are represented among the tunnel workers spoke strongly in their favor.

John J. Pallas of the committee stated that a meeting of the committee and the sub-contractors will be held to-morrow to settle some minor matters, but that these did not affect the agreement. More criticisms followed, and James P. Archibald of the Paper Hangers' Union got up in a state of great indignation.

"I protest against this ungenerous criticism," he said. "If there is anything that does organized labor more harm than another it is its ingratitude to those who make sacrifices for it. It is humiliating to see the return this committee has received for its excellent work."

This stopped the tide of criticism. The agreement was indorsed and given into the hands of the Recording Secretary, who was instructed to provide copies for the delegates, and a resolution was passed continuing the committee.

FOLEY REPLIES TO DIVVER.

Says He Accepted Responsibility While the Leader Shirked.

The reply of Patrick Divver to alleged statements of Councilman Thomas F. Foley, his rival for the Tammany leadership of the Second Assembly District, has brought a retort from Councilman Foley. The Councilman said yesterday: "I can easily prove that in 1894, when the Inspectors in Mr. Divver's district were indicted, I paid to Lawyer Frederick House $250 to defend my own election district. In 1894 I was present on every trial day before Justice Barrett, and I can show by my bank book that the expenses incurred by me at that time were about $3,000.

"I would also have paid the fines of those Inspectors who had been convicted if it had not been for Alderman Brown. 'No you don't,' Alderman Brown said to me. 'The fines will come out of the Divver Club funds, and if we have to sink the ship we'll pay every penny of them.'

"Well," continued Foley, "the funds of the club were as much my money as Mr. Divver's. They were the dues of the members of the Divver Association. The fines were paid out of these funds, and I have stated this fact all along. The point I made in some of my remarks which have been quoted, and which appear to have annoyed Mr. Divver, was, that I remained on deck in 1894, willing and ready to face every responsibility for the acts committed by my Board of Inspectors, while Mr. Divver went to California."

OUT OF WORK; STOLE BOOKS.

Young English Sailor Tried to Sell Volumes Which He Took from the Lenox Library.

Incarcerated in the prison of the Yorkville Police Court is a young Englishman, who is charged with the attempted theft from the Lenox Library of a volume of "Washington After the Revolution" and one of Goldwin Smith's "English Statesmen." His name is James Moore, and he is a fine-looking young fellow, of pleasing address and fair education.

A burning desire to resume the life of a mariner, he says, is responsible for his wrongdoing. At one time he was a sailor in the employ of the Atlas Line and served on the steamship Alps. When the line changed hands, however, it was absorbed by the Hamburg-American Company, he lost his job, and was unable to secure other employment, and his money gave out. He answered in person several of the want ads in the newspapers, but without result. It was then that the Lenox Library shelves full of books attracted his attention. Going there, an uncontrollable desire to get a little money by selling a few of them took possession of him. With several under his arm he started for a second-hand bookseller's establishment.

The bookseller and he did not come to terms, though, and the sale was called off and the books were returned to the library, Moore says. It was on Saturday last that he made another attempt, and procured the book on Washington and the one on the statesmen of Great Britain. He was caught as he was leaving the library with the books, which were under his coat. He was arrested and locked up. Yesterday morning in the Yorkville Police Court Magistrate Mayo held him in $300 bond for trial to-day.

Moore, who says he is not yet twenty-one years of age, appeared to be greatly humiliated by the scrape into which he had gotten himself.

L'Alliance Israelite Universelle.

A mass meeting of the New York Branch of L'Alliance Israelite Universelle will be held in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, on Wednesday evening. The speakers will be Edward Lauterbach, the Rev. A. M. Radin, the Rev. H. Masliansky, and Dr. D. Blaustein.

ARMY PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Two Deserters Improvise a Raft and Are Later Picked Up by a Tugboat.

Some time between 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and 7 o'clock last evening two United States Army prisoners who were serving sentences in Castle Williams, on Governors Island, for desertion, escaped. They embarked upon an improvised raft and drifted away from the island on the strong flood time in Buttermilk Channel.

It has been learned by the army officials that the men were picked up by a tugboat and landed in New York. A detail of six men, in charge of a Corporal, were scouring the lower part of the city all last night looking for the esaped deserters.

The prisoners were Harry McGuire, who was serving a term of eighteen months for desertion, and John Winship, who was serving a term of two years for the same offense. It is understood that the men deserted from a military post in Nebraska. The men belonged to the class known as parole prisoners and as such were members of the "ash-cart gang," a squad of about twenty "trusty" prisoners who gathered ashes and refuse from the barracks and carted it away.

The absence of the men was discovered at rollcall, which took place at 6:45 o'clock last night. The officer of the guard immediately had a search made of the island, and, that being unsuccessful, dispatched a detail to Manhattan. He came over to the city himself, and from the Captain of the tugboat Reno learned that the latter had rescued two men from a raft in Buttermilk Channel, off Pier 22, Brooklyn.

The men were clad only in shirts and drawers, and said they were laborers who belonged in Elizabethport, N. J. In explaining their almost nude condition they said they had been in bathing in the lower bay, and that the raft had drifted away with them. The Captain of the tug said the men appeared to be "pretty well done up," but they took their distress manfully and appeared to regard their predicament as a joke.

The men expressed a wish to be landed in New York, and the Captain complied with their desire, landing them at Pier 3 East River, Manhattan. Before they left the tug the men were supplied with overalls and jackets by the crew of the tugboat.

The Captain said it never entered his head or those of any of his crew that the men he rescued were escaped prisoners. If he had thought so he said he certainly would have detained them.

On the Island the two prisoners wore United States Army uniforms that had been stripped of buttons and then stained black. They also wore black slouch hats. The clothing they had discarded was not found on the Island.

SILK WEAVER'S PREDICAMENT.

Says Companion Stole His Money and Clothes—For Hours He Called in Vain for Help.

Charles Davenport, who says his home is at 610 Seventh Street, Bridgeport, Conn., is at the West Hoboken Police Station without clothing which belongs to him, except an undershirt.

His tale is a peculiar one. He is a silk weaver by trade, and owing to a strike in his own city left there Saturday afternoon to visit North Hudson in search of work, intending to go on to Paterson in case he failed at Homestead and Union Hill.

He says that Charles C. Harris of 604 Seventh Street, Bridgeport, accompanied him. When he left home Davenport says he had $243, a satchel containing a change of underwear, and a black suit almost new. They reached Homestead late at night, and failing to find a place to stop, went into a vacant barn. They undressed, and Davenport says he did not awake until about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when he found his companion had gone and had taken away not only the satchel and all it contained, including the money, but the suit and underwear which he had worn on Saturday. Of the money, $127 was in the satchel, and the rest in the clothing.

No one came near the barn all day. Persons passing at a distance paid no attention to Davenport's calls for help. Last evening Sergt. Fillmore of West Hoboken heard shouting at the barn and investigated. He found the almost naked man. The Sergeant borrowed a pair of trousers from a house some distance away and loaned Davenport his own uniform coat. The peculiar sight of a shirt-sleeved man wearing a police cap leading a bareheaded man wearing a uniform coat, grey trousers, and no shoes was witnessed in the streets. Davenport was given shelter at the station house.

BOY UNDER TROLLEY CAR.

Taken Out Uninjured, He Objected to Go to Hospital.

Four-year-old John Cafferty of 155 East Fifty-second Street will to-day be the envied of all the boys in the neighborhood as having last night won the distinction of being run over by a Lexington Avenue trolley car without being hurt. About 7 o'clock Johnnie was playing in Lexington Avenue. He ran across the street in front of a south-bound trolley car. He cleared it all right, but ran directly in front of a north-bound car. The fender struck him.

He fell down, rolled under the fender, successfully and smoothly rolled under the axle of the front trucks, and came to a realization of where he was when he found himself lying under the rear trucks of the car.

The conductors and motormen of both cars, the twenty passengers, and several persons who gathered about were much excited. A Flower Hospital ambulance was hastily summoned and all preparations made to bring the boy out mangled and senseless. When he was pulled out and saw the ambulance he said to Dr. Broeser, who leaned over him:

"Aw, I ain't hurt. I ain't goin' to no hospital." He went home.

SWEETHEART SAVED SPITTER.

Magistrate Discharged Hollenberge So He Could Keep His Tryst.

An appointment with one's sweetheart is a mitigating circumstance, according to Magistrate Mayo. Nine spitters were arraigned before him in the Yorkville Police Court. All were held except B. A. Hollenberge, a piano tuner, of 807 Lexington Avenue. He was arrested by Sanitary Officer Gilligan at the south bound Fifty-ninth Street station of the Third Avenue elevated. Hollenberge was dressed in his best clothes, smoking a cigarette, while waiting for a train. He expectorated just as a train stopped at the station, but was not permitted to get aboard, and was arrested by Gilligan. This was at 9:45 A. M. He was taken to court immediately, and said to the Magistrate:

"Judge, it is just two minutes of 10, and I am due at the Long Island Ferry at one minute past 10."

"What is your hurry?"

"I have an engagement at that time and place with my sweetheart, and but for this officer I would have been in ample time. We are engaged to be married, and I do not want to keep her waiting." The prisoner kept looking at the clock and said: "Judge, please do not keep me any longer."

"Very well, then," said the Magistrate. "You may go on your sweetheart's account. Be careful not to violate the law again. Now go."

Criticised for Arresting Spitters.

Six spitters were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Court. All six were discharged. The Magistrate criticised the policemen who made the arrests, stating that a person must spit twice before he can be arrested. "You policemen would better paste a copy of the law in your hat," said the Magistrate. The Judge insisted that all citizens are entitled to be warned before being arrested.

Arrested on Charge of Arson.

John Menzing, forty-eight years old, of 480 Tonnele Avenue, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on a charge of arson preferred by Samuel Silverstein of 113 Eldridge Street, New York. Silverstein owned the property adjoining Menzing's, and the building there was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock A. M. Silverstein's charge that Menzing set fire to the place is based on an alleged threat which he says was made by Menzing to "clean out the place" because of the erection of a fence between the two lots. Menzing denied both the threat and the charge of arson. He is held for examination.

A DEFENDER OF THE BOERS

The Rev. Dr. H. D. Brockhuizen of Pretoria Here on a Mission.

Seeks Help for Boer Women, and Incidentally Accuses British of Cruelty—Says Boers Will Never Yield.

The Rev. Dr. H. D. Von Brockhuizen of Pretoria, South Africa, the minister who closed the Volksraad with prayer after President Krüger's historic ultimatum had been read to that body, is in the city, staying at 12 West Twenty-first Street. He was banished from Pretoria after that capital fell, but not until he had spent ten days in jail, where he says he was kept on a diet of bread and water. His brother, Dr. H. J. Von Brockhuizen of the Orange Free State, who also served in the Boer armies and who was captured and banished, accompanies him.

Their mission in this country is to raise money for the Boer women and children now in refugee camps. Incidentally, the Rev. Mr. Brockhuizen says that he will try to remove some of the impressions of his country that have been created by unfriendly writers.

"The Boers are not barbarians," he said, in excellent English, "no matter what you may have heard about them. Our women and children, who are at present concentrated in camps established by the British, are in a horrible condition. It was bad enough when I left South Africa, but I know, from letters that I have received—one only the other day from my sister—that it is a hundred times worse now.

"When I left South Africa, I was virtually banished by order of Gen. Maxwell, Military Governor of Pretoria. Gen. Maxwell wrote to me that I had better leave the country, and provided me second-cabin passage to Europe. When I asked him why he was going to send me, a paroled prisoner of war, away, he said: 'You are too influential; you will not take the oath, and you are regarded as dangerous.' Even then, assisted by Mrs. Botha and Mrs. Gen. Joubert, both members of my congregation, I had undertaken the work of relieving the helpless families of soldiers, whom they had begun to herd in their camps. I was very plain-spoken with Gen. Maxwell, as I could afford to be, for he knew the conditions as well as I. His wife, who, by the way, is an American, has issued an appeal to her countrywomen on behalf of these same people.

"You should bear in mind that we do not ask the world to take our word for the conditions that prevail in the camps. In an official report, which I have in my hand, made by Dr. Ronald P. McKenzie of the British Army on Feb. 18 of this year, the British Government is notified that the conditions are horrible, the death rate appalling, and the food furnished wholly unfit to eat. Nothing I or any one else has ever said has been half as caustic as this arraignment of his own people by Dr. McKenzie."

Of the ultimate result Dr. Von Brockhuizen said:

"The Afrikanders will never be overcome. They will fight to the last, if necessary, but that will not be necessary. Not since the first gun was fired have we been in so good a condition as now, with the deplorable exception that our women are being brutally treated by the invading army. A recent account shows that there are more than 34,000 British soldiers in the hospitals, while practically all of our fighting men are in the saddle. The climate, the topography of our country, everything, is fighting for us, and there is no thought of surrender. All stories to that effect you can set down as lies made of whole cloth.

"The unjust tales about Mrs. Botha are a sample. I am Mrs. Botha's pastor. While Lord Roberts was in Pretoria he tried to get me to go and see her husband and ask him to surrender. It was gossiped about that the Commander in Chief had been entertained at tea by her. Being her pastor, it was my privilege to ask her how much truth there was in the statements. Her reply breathed the true spirit of the Boer woman. 'Do you suppose,' she said, 'I would drink tea with a man who is fighting my husband? I told Lord Roberts that I would go to see my husband with a message, but that as for trying to influence him I would never do it.'

"When we have won, the attention of the world having been attracted to us, it will be found that, instead of being peopled by a wild tribe of semi-civilized farmers, the two republics appropriate more money to free education than any other country, population and wealth considered, in the world. It will be learned that instead of being religious bigots the people of the Transvaal and of the Orange Free State taxed themselves to help support the Roman Catholic clergy and schools. It will be learned that our attitude toward foreigners before the war began was the most liberal in the world—more liberal than that which finds expression in even this free country. It will be learned that practically the entire foreign, or white, population, Englishmen excepted, sided with the burghers, and most of them took up arms in their cause, and it will further be learned that this was not done in any mercenary spirit."

Continuing, Dr. Von Brockhuizen said:

"The Boer Army will grow instead of diminish from now on. It numbers 15,000 to 17,000 men, and for every one lost in battle or captured two or more Cape Dutchmen will join our forces. It would be a reflection on human nature to think otherwise. True, they are British subjects. But many of their daughters are married to Free State or Transvaal burghers. These daughters, with their children, are in the reconcentration camps now by the score, and their kinsmen will fight for their release. Gen. Kritenger, who captured Jamestown the other day, is a Cape Colonist. If captured he would be shot as a traitor. Practically his entire commando is in the same boat. Is it likely they will ever surrender? They have everything to gain and nothing to lose by staying in the field.

"As for equipment, the Boers are better off for small arms to-day than they were when the war began. They are all armed with Lee-Metford rifles, and they know how to use them. They have plenty of ammunition. Gen. De Wet has tons of it buried in the earth, and he knows right where to go and get it."

Adelbert Hay Would Like to Revisit Africa.

Adelbert Hay, son of the United States Secretary of State, and who recently resigned as United States Consul at Pretoria, was at the Holland House last night. To a TIMES reporter he said he was not at liberty to make any statement for publication concerning matters in South Africa. "I shall not go back to Pretoria in an official capacity," he said, "but I have a great desire to see the country, and shall visit South Africa as soon as peace is restored." Mr. Hay left for Boston last night.

Killed After Daughter's Funeral.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 9.—By accidentally turning on the illuminating gas Mr. James Kiernan, aged sixty-nine years, of Springfield, Mass., was found dead at the home of Mrs. B. Rose, Jaques Avenue, this city, where he intended to spend a few days visiting. Mr. Kiernan was at Vineland, N. J., attending the funeral of his daughter, Mrs. George Kerr of that place. He stopped here to spend a week, and on retiring turned out the gas, and must have turned it on again accidentally.

New Haven Real Estate Man a Suicide.

ANSONIA, Conn., June 9.—The body of William H. Moore, a New Haven real estate agent, was found near the Power Canal to-day. A two-ounce bottle nearby had contained carbolic acid, indicating suicide. The spot where the body was found is but a short distance from the home of Moore's father, who is a member of the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company. William H. Moore was formerly in the employ of that company, but for seven years had been in business in New Haven. He leaves a widow and one child in that city. No reason can be learned either here or in New Haven for his suicide.

Sued for Divorce by Two Women.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 9.—J. D. Conlon of Atchison is being sued by two women for divorce in the same court. Zoe Conlon of St. Louis instituted suit, claiming abandonment of common law marriage. Last Fall Conlon married Miss Harriet Smith of Atchison, who is now with a theatrical company. When she heard of the other suit she immediately filed one.

B. Altman & Co.

For To-day, Monday: IMPORTANT SALE OF

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S GARMENTS

comprising Children's Reefers, Misses' Tailor Dresses and Jackets, and the remainder of high-cost Suits, marked at large and final reductions in prices, also

CHILDREN'S COTTON DRESSES,

$1.75, originally $3.50 | $3.90, originally $6.75
2.75, " 5.25 | 4.50, " 8.50

Misses' Shirt Waist Suits, originally $9.50, $4.85
Misses' Silk Waists. . . . 3.40

(Second Floor.)

What's the use of roasting yourself over a red hot coal stove when you can

buy a comfort-giving GAS RANGE like this on the instalment plan, $2.00 cash, $1.00 a month. Apply at the nearest gas office or at gas stove show rooms, 43 East 43d Street.

Mrs. HELEN ARMSTRONG, the famous culinary expert of Chicago, gives a free lecture at the show rooms every day this week at 2.30. New ideas for Summer cooking and better meals. Everybody welcome.

DEFIED POLICE WITH AN AXE.

Joseph Waldo Resists Arrest After Using Razor on a Passer-By.

Joseph Waldo of 221 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, who keeps a coal and ice stand in a cellar at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue, was arrested yesterday charged with an assault with a razor upon Frank Cullen, a plasterer, who lives at 183 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. He is also charged with resisting the police with a heavy axe and attempting to brain them when they went to arrest him.

Witnesses state that Cullen was walking past the coal and ice cellar when suddenly Waldo sprang at him with a razor. Cullen saw the razor being swung toward his stomach, and raised his right leg and received a big gash thereon. Two boys were sent to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, and Detectives Hallahan and Dixon, with several policemen, were sent to the scene of the combat. Meantime an ambulance had been called from the Harlem Hospital, and Dr. Bizings dressed Cullen's wound, taking several stitches in it. Cullen was able to go home.

When the detectives arrived at the scene they found Waldo brandishing his razor, which he threw to the floor of the cellar at the approach of the officers and then grabbed an axe. After a scuffle, the man was disarmed by Dixon and taken to the police station. He will be arraigned in the Harlem Court to-day.

RAID PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

Had Been Arrested on Charge of Keeping Disorderly Houses.

In the Essex Market Court yesterday Charles Gabberman of 103 Broome Street, who was arrested on Saturday night in a raid made by Inspector Thompson and Capt. Albertson and charged with keeping a disorderly house, was discharged by Magistrate Olmsted, as Capt. Albertson said that there was no evidence to sustain the charge. The police, he said, had been led to believe that there was gambling going on there, and when they got to the place it was found to be the rear room of a candy store. They found three packs of cards, a slate with a pinochle score on it, and an empty cigar box.

No boys were in the place, as the police had been informed. There were ten men in the store and they were arrested, but no charge was made against them when it was found that the place was not a gambling den.

In the case of the raid by Capt. Walsh on the premises at 50 Delancey Street Isaac Semachowitsky was also discharged for lack of evidence. He also had been accused of keeping a disorderly house.

POLICY RAID PRISONERS.

Men Arrested by Lawyer Moss Remanded to Justice Jerome's Custody.

The men arrested Saturday night in the raid of the alleged policy shop at 211 East Twenty-eighth Street by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime were arraigned before Magistrate Meade, at the West Side Police Court, yesterday morning, because Justice Jerome, who issued the warrants, was out of town. They were remanded to the custody of Justice Jerome, and will be taken before him this morning. The prisoners gave their names in court as William Francis of 436 West Twenty-ninth Street, John Beeswax, colored, of 151 West Twenty-fourth Street; James Henry of 66 Second Avenue, and Charles Grant of 316 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Police Commissioner Murphy was seen yesterday at his home relative to the raid. "I have had no official communication about the raid," said the Commissioner, "and consequently cannot talk about it. To do so would be absurd."

Boy Fell Off Barge and Was Drowned.

While a number of boys were playing on the lumber barge Samuel Brown, which lay moored between Third and Fourth Streets last night, one fell overboard and was drowned. His body was not recovered. None of the boys knew the lad's name, but they said he was about ten years old. Jacob Ebert, ten years old, of 99 Mangin Street and Isidor Gell, eleven years old, of 283 Stanton Street, gave their names to the police as witnesses of the accident.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

10:50 A. M.—84 Columbia Street; Henry Zeiter; damage, $10.

12:30 P. M.—102 Henry Street; Jacob Karn; damage slight.

5 P. M.—232 Bleecker Street; Nathan Novosky; damage, $5.

6:10 P. M.—307 East Third Street; Adolph Toofe; damage, $10.

6:30 P. M.—17 Eldridge Street; William Klein; damage, $100.

8:40 P. M.—15 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Samuel McCormick; damage, $5.

9:20 P. M.—Foot of Canal Street, North River; owner unknown; damage, $100.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—T. M. Emerson, General Passenger Agent of the Coast Line, Savannah; Col. Julian S. Carr, Durham, N. C.

CAMBRIDGE—A. de Chateauneuf, Paris.

HOLLAND—Sir C. Rivers Wilson and the Hon. Lady Rivers Wilson, London; George Abercrombie, London.

GRAND—Gen. J. F. Weston, United States Army; Capt. E. F. Wilcox, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Baroness B. Tasitha, Transylvania; Countess V. de Bethlen, Budapest.

GILSEY—Senator P. Gibson, Montana.

FIFTH AVENUE—L. G. Fisher, Chicago; Count and Countess de Navailles, Paris; E. M. Crowe, London; the Rev. Charles H. Browne, Eastbourne, England.

NETHERLAND—Commanders Adolphus Andrews and Sidney M. Henry, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—Dr. Edward R. Crane, Paris; Gen. Rufus Saxton, United States Army; Dr. George C. Feigel, Syracuse.

ASTOR—The Rev. Silliman Blagden, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Mather, A. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Mather, kid gloves; Murray Hill Hotel.

Stein & Hammer, Cleveland, Ohio; I. Stein, shirts; Hotel Cadillac.

Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, furnishing goods; L. Theriot, notions, laces, and fancy goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Reins & Meiss, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Reins, notions and infants' wear, 514 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

Lisger, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics, silks, and dress goods; Miss Cassidy, mackintoshes; Hotel Imperial.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; W. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. L. Brandeis, furnishing goods, 310 Church Street; Hoffman House.

McKean, Eliers & Co., Austin, Texas; A. J. Eliers, domestics and dress goods, 256 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, domestics, linens, dress goods, silks, millinery, laces, and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Rothschild Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Adams, hats, 621 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Epstein, Jacob, Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; westerly winds, becoming variable.

Unsettled weather, with scattered showers, prevailed yesterday in the Western and Northwestern States, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Western Virginia. From the lake region over the Middle Atlantic and New England States, in the Southern States, and the Pacific Coast districts the weather was fair.

The temperature rose rapidly in the Ohio, Middle and Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and in the Middle Western States, with a reported maximum of 100 degrees at Dodge, Kan. During to-day unsettled weather, with local rains, will continue in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley, and thence to the Rocky Mountains. Over the Atlantic Coast districts the weather will be fair with rising temperature to-day and to-morrow.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts westerly winds will become light and variable. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Forecast:

New England, fair and warmer to-day. To-morrow fair, fresh westerly winds.

Eastern New York, fair to-day with warmer in the interior. To-morrow, fair, light westerly winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey, fair to-day and to-morrow, light westerly winds becoming variable.

The District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, fair and warmer to-day. To-morrow, fair, light variable winds.

South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow, variable winds.

West Virginia, Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day and probably to-morrow, rising temperature, winds shifting to fresh southeasterly.

North Dakota, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow, cooler to-day, westerly winds.

South Dakota, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow, northwesterly winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day and to-morrow, fresh easterly shifting to northwesterly winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	66	57	61
6 A. M.	66	54	62
9 A. M.	71	53	62
12 M.	78	65	71
4 P. M.	82	70	74
9 P. M.	70	70	73
9 P. M.	70	66	67
12 P. M.	67	62	63

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68½
Weather Bureau	62
Corresponding date 1900	72½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.03 inches, and at 8 P. M. 30.00 inches. At 8 A. M. there was 49 per cent. of humidity, and at 8 P. M. 35 per cent. The maximum temperature was 71 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 54 degrees at 6 A. M.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

$1 Satin Foulards, 55c.

To-day we place an additional lot of these handsome satin foulards on sale. When they first came to us the value created a furor, which will be duplicated in this second installment.

There are many new styles, which have not yet been shown and the gamut of colors is run throughout. The designs are small and medium sized patterns. Lest you lose the chance for such an unusual bargain, it is well to make an early selection. No mail orders filled; no samples given.

Main Floor, Front, Centre.

Some Special Lace Items.

The airy gown depends largely for elegance upon its lace trimming. Here are black, white and the popular Arabian shades, in all the newest patterns that have the approval of Parisian modistes. Also nets and all-overs. A partial list is given of some specially priced sorts.

18-inch Black Silk Allover Laces, 75c. to $1.50 yd.
45-inch Black La Tosca Nets, 39c. to 98c. yd.
18-inch Arabian Venise Allovers, $2.50 to $3.98 yd.
Black Chantilly Galloons, 10c. to $2.50 yd.
Ecru Point Venise Galloons, 19c. to $2.50 yd.

Parasol Covers.

White Brussels Net with two plain ruffles, 98c. each.
White Point d'Esprit Net with lace insertion, $1.25 each.
White Brussels Net with elaborate lace trimming, $1.98 each.

Main Floor, 59th st. Section.

$16.50 Dinner Set, $8.95.

This great special in our china department will call forth enthusiastic response from housekeepers who appreciate good value and like to see their tables set with elegance and daintiness. It consists of 100 pieces of English decorated porcelain, and is a leader in china values.

$22.00 Dinner Set, $15.00.
Of Carlsbad decorated china, 113 pieces; gold edges

$9.00 Tea Set, $6.00.
Of fine Limoges china; dainty decorations; gold edges.

3d Floor, 59th St. Section.

One of Our Greatest Sales of

Matting and Matting Rugs.

We offer to-day some unmatchable bargains in those cool, quiet-toned mattings and matting rugs, products of far Eastern Japan. If you are renovating your home for the summer months or furnishing a country home, this is an opportunity for you to turn to your personal profit.

100 odd rolls fine Japanese mattings—40 yds., each worth $8 per roll, special price $5.98.

Exceptional Prices in Novelty Matting Rugs.

These are very neat, reversible and very durable rugs; they have handsome borders in blue, green and red.

Size 72x30 inches, $1.19—60x30 inches, 89c.
Heavy extra quality China matting, 40 yd. roll, $8.50.
Japanese matting with large beautiful designs, 40 yd. roll, $8.98.

We cannot send any C. O. D.

3d Floor, 59th St. Section.

Bamboo Porch Blinds.

These seasonable outdoor necessities are just what you need for comfort. We carry a large line and, quality considered, our prices are less than elsewhere.

3x6 ft., 27c.	6x8 ft., 72c.
8x8 ft., 96c.	8x10 ft., $1.20.
12x8 ft., $1.44.	10x10 ft., $1.50.

3d Floor, 60th St. Section.

S. W. Cor. Nassau & John Sts.

Hill & Co.,

Custom Tailors.

S. W. Cor. Nassau & John Sts.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Purchase of the Finest Woolens IN THE WORLD

At 50c. on the Dollar.

The Stock of

E. O. THOMPSON, JR., 245 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The name of E. O. Thompson, Jr., needs but little introduction to the public. For over a quarter of a century his name has been identified with the highest grade of merchant tailoring and his stock has been calculated to attract the best dressers. It was the finest imported and most exclusive in character.

His failure placed this choice stock on the market and our fortunate purchase enables us to offer to all careful dressers an opportunity that seldom comes. It is a chance to secure a garment of the highest order, tailored faultlessly, and at one half its value.

SUITS
For which E. O. Thompson received $35.00 . . . . . $17.50

SUITS
of the choicest cloths. E. O. Thompson charged $50 . . $25.00

TROUSERS.
E. O. Thompson enjoyed a distinct reputation in this line—some of the most select patterns are to be found—his prices $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 and $20.00 . . . $5, $6, $7.50

TOP COATS AND OVERCOATS
of the swellest cloths. E. O. Thompson's prices, $40 to $80 . . . . $20 to $35.00

DINNER COATS, DRESS

SUITS, FROCK COATS
of the finest fabrics made by E. O. Thompson for $60 to $100 . . . $30 to $45.00

Our own reputation for high-class work has been established and we guarantee even at these low prices that every garment will be tailored faultlessly and fit assured.

69 NASSAU ST. (Southwest Corner.) 30 Pine St.

Keep Cool By Buying a Metal Couch Bed.

Refrigerators
Mattings
Enamelled Beds
Reed Rockers
LOWEST

Metal Couch Bed, convertible from couch to bed and vice versa at will, including choice mattress, in two parts. Special at . . . $11.75

Brass Beds
Maple Dressers
Parlor Suits
Carpets
PRICES

GIVE US A CALL

IF GOOD VALUES ARE AN OBJECT

Freight prepaid on amounts of $5.00 or over. CASH OR CREDIT Mail orders receive prompt attention.

FISHER BROS.,

COLUMBUS AVENUE, BETWEEN 103D AND 104TH STREETS.

EL STATION AT 104TH ST. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

THREW WRONG SWITCH; FLED.

New York Central Employe Feared Fatal Result of Collision.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 9.—At Herkimer early this morning the New York Central fast express train known as No. 31 crashed into cars containing a troupe of performing dogs which were being sidetracked. It is said that the wrong switch was thrown. Several cars were damaged and the tracks were blocked for several hours. No one was killed or injured. The switchman, fearing, it is believed, that many lives had been lost, ran away, and has not returned.

The Wanamaker Store

Summer Sale of LACES

AN UNPRECEDENTED PURCHASE in European markets of Almost Two Hundred Thousand Yards of all sorts of Beautiful Laces, which are now offered

At Half Price and Less

Every woman knows—and dressmakers particularly—how scarce many laces have been, even at full prices; and nothing desirable has been obtainable under-price.

Our buyer determined to find relief from this condition of the market, and made a trip abroad to round up the available stocks of foreign makers. He had marvelous success, as today's offerings show.

Here are immense quantities and superb varieties of Imitation Point Venise Edgings, Insertions and Allovers, Oriental and Arabian Laces, and Batiste Edgings, Insertions and Allovers. As well as some beautiful patterns in Persian Laces. Exactly what women, universally, want for trimming Summer dresses and hats in the way that fashion demands. There are probably ten thousand patterns in the collection—edgings, galons, allovers, flounces—for all sorts of cotton, linen, silk foulard or other Summer dresses. There is also a superb collection of black, and black-and-white laces. All are new, in this season's patterns—the largest and best offering of laces that has occurred recently, and this is the psychological moment, when the world of women is waiting for such an opportunity to indulge their love of laces.

The list that follows hints at the variety, and tells as much as we dare print of the chiefest prices and values.

Point Venise Insertions—

5c, worth 10c; 10c, worth 20c — 15c, worth 30c; 20c, worth 40c — 25c, worth 50c to $2, worth $4.50

Point Venise Edgings—

5c, worth 10c; 10c, worth 20c — 15c, worth 30c; 20c, worth 40c — 25c, worth 50c to $1, worth $2.25

Appliques—

5c, worth 10c; 10c, worth 20c — 15c, worth 30c; 20c, worth 40c — 25c, worth 50c to $1.50, worth $3

Net Top Laces—

5c, worth 15c; 10c, worth 25c — 15c, worth 35c; 20c, worth 50c — 25c, worth 60c to $1.50, worth $4

Allover Laces—

Oriental Batiste and Point Venise, Arabian and Persian; butter and white; also Arabian shades. 35c, worth 75c 50c, worth $1.50 75c, worth $2 $1, worth $2.75 $6, worth $12

Black Venise Laces—

Applique effects, at 5c to $4.

Lace Collars—

Point Venise, $1 and $2, worth $2 and $4.
White, butter and Arabian Batiste Collars, $2.50, worth $5.

Main aisle and other special counters on Main floor, and additional selling space in Basement.

The Wanamaker Store

Fine Woven Cotton Goods Much Under-Price

This offering includes about ten thousand yards of the present season's choicest woven cotton fabrics, taken from our regular stocks. There are about ninety different varieties in Silk Ginghams, Scotch Mercerized and Mercerized Striped Ginghams; also Fancy Scotch Madras and Fancy Cotton Grenadines.

3,000 yards of COTTON GRENADINES

Were 25c and 30c: now 20c a yard

A sheer and dainty cotton fabric with figured stripes and plaids, in thirty-three different combinations, all in attractive designs of blue, pink, gray, heliotrope, primrose, black, and white. A delightfully cool and beautiful dress fabric. 20c a yard.

Rotunda.

Then here is the rest of the stirring story:

At 50c, from 75c—
Silk Ginghams in handsome designs of corded stripes, with figures in fifteen charming combinations of light blue, pink, cardinal, gray, heliotrope and primrose combined with white.

At 37½c, from 45c—
Scotch Madras in attractive exclusive jacquard figures, with corded or fancy stripes in the most wanted choice colorings, light blues, dark blues, pinks, cardinal, grays and heliotropes.
Silk Ginghams in attractive lace stripes, in blue, pink and heliotrope with white.

At 30c, from 45c—
Mercerized Striped Ginghams, attractive designs in colored and white stripes on grounds of light blue, pink, cardinal and heliotrope.

At 25c, from 40c—
Dentelle and Mercerized Striped Cotton Grenadine in attractive designs of colors with white, in thirteen different combinations.

At 25c, from 37½c—
Mercerized Figured, Striped and Plaid Ginghams, in twenty different combinations of pinks, light blues, tans, heliotrope, gray, reseda with white.

At 25c, from 35c—
Striped Mercerized Ginghams, in pretty combinations of light blue, pink and heliotrope with white.
Scotch Ginghams in attractive Jacquard figured stripes, in light blue, pink, cardinal and heliotrope combined with white.

Tenth street.

A Stirring Sale of Summer Silks

This is an announcement of prime importance to every woman, who enjoys buying at little cost when preparing her Summer wardrobe, or in laying by supplies against future needs. Her number is legion, but the silks told of here are equal to extremest demands upon them.

Summer has had no terrors yet; but the torrid days are bound to come, and then this present opportunity to buy materials for three cool, handsome Summer dresses at less than the expected cost of two, will assume its real value.

Here are nearly sixty thousand yards of splendid, staple silk, at radical reductions, that mean much to the purchaser:—

35,000 Yards of Japanese Wash Silks, worth 50c, at 32c yard—

These fine plain and corded Wash Silks from Japan, are the most desirable of the Summer silks. We have sold several thousand pieces of them already this season at full prices, and the demand for them is now at its height, while the wholesale stocks are practically exhausted. In spite of this, we have secured over six hundred pieces of these silks, the regular price of which is 50c a yard, to sell now at 32c. The variety of colorings is almost endless, with a larger proportion than usual of the most wanted pinks and blues, but all colors are to be found in the lot. There is great variety of design in stripes and checks of all widths and kinds. Two groups in the lot—Japanese silks in corded stripes and checks, and striped and checked Habutai silks. This is the greatest offering of these silks that we have ever made, considering variety, quality and price. It is a time to buy for the future as well as present needs.

Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins, 40c
Most of them worth a dollar a yard. They are the odd or part pieces from our own good stock; to sell them quickly we have marked them all at the very low price of 40c a yard. Thousands of yards in the lot, in splendid designs, and practically every color.

$1 Plain Twilled Silks, at 55c
15,000 yards, in a splendid assortment of newest colorings and black. 24 inches wide.

75c Black Figured India Silks, at 55c—
1,000 yards, all black, in neat designs; 24 inches wide.

85c and $1 Printed Foulards, at 50c—
4,000 yards, in good colorings and designs, including black-and-white and navy-blue-and-white.

$1 Printed Liberty Satins at 65c—
1,500 yards of newest printed Liberty Satins, in choice printings and colorings.

Rotunda.

60,000 TOWELS

Offered Under-Price

Towels for everybody, and every service—huckaback, damask, Turkish bath and crash roller-towels, in a wide variety of kinds and grades—all sharply reduced from prices already low. These hints of them:

At 7c, were 9c—Bleached huckaback, fringed; all white or red borders; size 14x24 in.
At 9c, were 12½c—Bleached huckaback, fringed; all white, extra fine; 14x24 in.
At 10c, were 12½c—Bleached huckaback, hemmed; 17x35 in.
At 10c, were 15c—Bleached momie, hemmed; red borders; 18x33 in.
12½c, worth 15c—Bleached huckaback, hemmed; white or red borders; 17x35 in.
6 for 50c, worth 75c—Plain crash, hemmed; red side border; 16x36 in.

In the Under-Price Store, Basement.

At 16c, worth 20c—Bleached huckaback; hemmed; white or colored borders; 18x37 inches.
At 18c, worth 23c—Bleached huckaback, hemmed; white or colored borders; 20x38 inches.
At 19c, were 25c—"Old Bleach" huckaback, fringed; white or colored borders; 20x39 in.
At 21c, were 25c—Bleached damask, all white, hemstitched; 20x40 in.
At 25c, were 35c—Bleached huckaback, all white, hemstitched; tape borders; 21x43 inches.
At 21c, were 25c—Bleached huckaback, all white, hemstitched; 21x39 in.
At 35c, were 50c—German huckaback, hemstitched; assorted borders; 23x40 in.
At 45c, were 60c—Extra fine hemstitched damask, all white; 22x44 in.
At 55c, worth 65c—Bleached huckaback and damask in combination, satin finish; hemstitched by hand; very choice designs; 23x44 in.
At 30c, were 35c—Crash roller towels; all ready for use; 18x90 in.
At 38c, were 45c—Huckaback roller towels; 18x90 in.

Fourth avenue.

Bath Towels—all cotton—

At 5c, worth 8c—Bleached, Turkish; 14x31 inches.
4 for 25c, worth $1 dozen—Bleached, Turkish; 17x35 in.
At 10c, worth 15c—Bleached, Turkish; 21x46 inches.

In the Under-Price Store, Basement.

At 15c, worth 20c—Bleached, Turkish; 21x48 inches.
At 18c, worth 25c—Bleached, Turkish; 23x54 inches.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

The SHOE SALE

Our first word shall be an apology that our facilities on Saturday were not equal to your enthusiasm. With three large shoe stores, and prodigal provision of salespeople, we were almost overwhelmed in the endeavor to serve you.

We know it suits most of you best to come on Saturday, and we try to prepare the service—did prepare for all whom we dared hope would come; but our expectations were too small.

Today the buying will be more comfortable in the Under-priced Stores, and the regular Shoe Store. New lots have been brought forward to take the place of the thousands of pairs you swept away on Saturday. Varieties and bargains will be practically the same.

These brief hints:

Men's Shoes—For dress and business

$1—Black satin calf Congress and lace shoes.
$1.60—Kidskin shoes and Oxfords.
$1.80—Patent leather and kid lace shoes.
$1.90—Box and wax calf lace shoes.
$2.40—Oxford shoes; box calf; patent leather.
$2.40—Tan and black calf lace shoes.
$2.50—Swell calf shoes in the new shapes.

Boys' Shoes—

$1.10—Black Casco lace shoes; sizes 12 to 5½.
$1.30—Calf and black kid lace shoes; sizes 12 to 5½.
$1.70—Shoes for dress or school wear.

Women's Oxford Shoes—

$1—Black kid; opera toes, straight tips.
$1.20—Black kidskin, with tips.
$1.40—Black patent leather; also kid.

Men's and Boys' Shoes in Annex Store.
Women's and Children's Shoes in Basement.

Women's Boots—

$1—Black kid boots, lace and button.
$1.25—Black kid, button and lace boots.
$1.50—Tan and brown kid lace shoes.
$1.75—Splendid shoes of selected materials.
$2—Kidskin of the very choicest grades.

Girls' and Children's Shoes

75c—Kidskin shoes, spring heels, sizes 6 to 2.
85c—Black velour calf and kidskin, button and lace spring-heel shoes; sizes 7 to 10½.
$1—Black velour calf and tan Russia calf, sizes 8½ to 10½.
$1.20—Tan Russia calf, black box calf and velour and kidskin, with tips; sizes 11 to 2.
$1.20—Girls' tan kid Oxfords; full toes with tips; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes at $1.

Small Boys' Shoes—

$1—Heavy calf lace shoes, with broad soles.
$1.25—Black and tan calf; sizes 9 to 13.

More of the FLORODORA Shirt Waist Suits Ready

We thought we had prepared liberally for your demands for these remarkable suits, last week; but our entire supply melted away before you were half through buying.

Another large supply is ready this morning; but dozens of women are waiting for this word.

Made up in a neat and practical style, but wonderfully smart in its effect. Artistic and refined, yet made of comparatively inexpensive and serviceable materials, hence the remarkably low price—

$6.50 a suit

Made of tan linen suiting; the waist having a yoke made of a succession of fine plaits; the long-waist effect; buttoned down the back. Skirt is made with double flounce at bottom, and is exceedingly graceful in shape.

Nothing like it has ever been sold before at the price. All mail orders will be filled. It is only necessary to give bust and waist measure, and length of skirt.

Linen Suits worth up to $45, at $30

Some very handsome linen suits in various colors; artistic in design and beautifully trimmed—reduced in price from our regular stock.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Power of a Dollar in this WHITE SALE

It's an interesting study—the wonderful freedom of choice given to a woman who wishes to spend a dollar on a garment in this White Sale. She is not hampered by the necessity of choosing, from a limited variety of styles, something that "will do." Hard, indeed, must she be to please, if from this wide assemblage of the best and prettiest garments, she cannot pick exactly the one she has been looking for. Seems somehow to increase the purchasing power of her dollar, 'way out of proportion. Notice, too, what a large return, concrete and tangible, she gets on her investment: The thoughtful care that has been bestowed upon details, that make for longer life to the garment and for her greater comfort; the faultless style and the dainty materials. And consider, too, that these same characteristics dominate every garment in this magnificent Sale of White.

Night Gowns at $1—

Of nainsook; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace; ribbon bow at neck.
Of muslin; high neck and long sleeves; yoke of insertion and fine plaits, trimmed with embroidery.
Of cambric; square neck and short sleeves; yoke trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon bow.
Of cambric; V-neck and long sleeves; yoke of insertion and fine plaits, trimmed with Cluny lace and ribbon.

Chemises at $1—

Of cambric; square neck, yoke of torchon lace and embroidery, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle, edged with lace; ruffle on skirt.
Of nainsook; square neck of Valenciennes insertion, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.
Of lawn; square neck, yoke of Valenciennes lace and fine plaits, trimmed with ruffle of lawn, edged with Valenciennes lace and ribbon; ruffle on skirt with plaits above.

Long Petticoats at $1—

Of cambric; trimmed with three lawn ruffles, hemstitched.
Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion on bias.
Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with three rows of Valenciennes lace and insertion.

Long Petticoats at $1—

Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with embroidery.
Of muslin; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

Short Petticoats at $1—

Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with small ruffle, edged with torchon lace, insertion and plaits in clusters above.
Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn trimmed with embroidery and fine plaits in clusters above.
Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with deep torchon lace insertion and plaits above.

Drawers at $1—

Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace, ribbon insertion and fine plaits above.
Of nainsook; trimmed with ruffle of deep embroidery and plaits in clusters above.
Of nainsook; trimmed with ruffle of lawn, edged with Valenciennes, lace and plaits above.
Of cambric; trimmed with ruffle of blind embroidery and three clusters of fine plaits above.
Of muslin; trimmed with ruffle of deep embroidery and plaits above.

Second floor.

Some Very Radical Offerings of CHINA and CUT GLASS

A lot of fine Dinner Sets, in a new and handsome pattern with dainty decorations, offered today at exactly half price. They are from our fine regular stock, and make one of the best opportunities of the season to housekeepers. Two prices:

113 piece Dinner Sets, worth $24, at $12
125 piece Dinner Sets, worth $32, at $16

They are decorated with rose wreath border, trimmed with gold.

Then here are other suberb offerings:

Dinner Sets—

Fine Austrian china dinner sets, flower border decorations, and all handles gilt; 101 pieces. $15, from $22.50.
Chas. Field Haviland dinner sets; full flower decoration, and all handles gilt; 101 pieces. $17.50, from $27.50.
American porcelain dinner sets, full flower decoration, and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and 4 platters. $10, regularly $15.

Separate Pieces—

The following are serviceable pieces accumulated from our assorted packages of dinner ware. Our best decorations and shapes, in English porcelain.
Covered Vegetable Dishes, 35c each; were 80c, $1 and $1.10.
Fruit Saucers, 25c doz.; were 80c.
Individual Butters, 28c doz.; were 60c.
Soup Plates, 50c doz.; were $1.25 and $1.65.

Separate Pieces—

Sugars, 15c each; were 50c. Creams, 10c each; were 25c.
A lot of odd plates, in dinner, breakfast and tea sizes, 35c doz.; were 60c.

Rich Cut Glass—

Bowls, 8 in., $3 and $3.50 each; worth $5 and $6. Other bowls at $6.50, $7, $8, up to $30 each.
Nappies, 8 in., $3.50 each; worth $6; 7 in., $3, worth $5; 6 in., $2.50, worth $4. Other nappies at $6, $7.50 and $12.50 each.
Salads, in fancy shapes, $18, $25 and $30 each.
Flower Vase, $4, $6, $7, up to $40 each.
Water Bottles, $2.50, $3, $4, up to $10.50 each.
Water Tumblers, $3, $5, $8.50, up to $24 doz.
Claret Jugs, $11, $12, $13 each. Water Jugs, $7 and $8 each.
Olive Dishes, 6 in., $1.50, $1.75 and $2.50 each.

Basement.

Pretty Dresses for Girls

Of challis, albatross, serges and cashmeres, all light-weight, but warm enough for the cool Summer days that one is apt to encounter at the seaside or in the mountains. A timely opportunity to get such pretty dresses at less than cost.

$5 for Dresses worth $8 to $10

Daintily made, with guimpe or high neck, in blue, white, pink and tan; tastefully trimmed with lace, ribbon and silk. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

GIRLS' WRAPPERS

As important a part of the young woman's Summer outfit as of the older sister's. These wrappers are prettily made of percale or lawn, in neat patterns; for girls of 6 to 14 years. 50c each, worth 75c and $1.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

DRESSING SACQUES

A group of women's dressing sacques, that are summarily reduced in price. They're of lawn, in light blue, pink or lavender, in four styles. They have full waists, some plaited, others trimmed with insertion; French or plaited backs; all have large sailor collars; some with low, others with high necks. All sizes in the lot, but not in each style. Prices were $1.75 and $2; now choose among them for $1.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's SERGE SUITS

Made to Order

What's worse than a wrinkled, ill-fitting, faded-looking serge coat? Just one thing: The trousers of the same disreputable suit.

But on the other hand, there is nothing smarter, neater and cooler in the way of men's clothes for Summer wear than

A Perfect-fitting Suit of Thoroughly Worthy Serge

We buy only serges of thoroughly proven goodness. We guarantee the color to be absolutely fadeless, and we make the suits to fit perfectly.

We make Sack Suits of blue or black serge, to your measure, Italian lined, for $20.

Handsomer Suits, to order, for $25 and $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

It's rather a case of invidious distinction to single out any one group of clothing from among this stock for Boys—all interesting. But we think that the following will bear particularizing today:

One hundred Boys' Bicycle Suits, in broken lots; sizes 6 to 10 years; values $5 to $7; price is broken, too—$3.
One hundred Double-breasted Suits, consisting of jacket and trousers, in handsome mixed cheviots; sizes 8 to 16 years; $4.50 values, now $3.50.
Five hundred new Wash Suits, of galates, in neat stripes, just received; some trimmed with soutache braid; sizes 3 to 12 years; values $1.50 and $1.75, at $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

CORSET Confidence

We possess it when talking about the "Lillian" and the "L. R."—our famous corsets. They deserve the confidence that we, and their multitude of contented wearers, place in them.

For both are best of their kind, the "Lillian" among the imported corsets, the "L.R." among the domestic. They are abreast of the styles in every particular; but their excellence doesn't interfere with their moderateness in price.

Lillian Corsets—

$1.25—Special Lillian; short length; short hips.
$1.50—Short corset of coutil; low bust.
$2—Of coutil; low bust; short hips.
$3.50—Of fine coutil; bias cut, low bust.
$4.75—Of whalebone; short and long waist, low bust.

L. R. Corsets—

$1—Medium long waist; excellent for stout figures; sizes 19 to 36; no extra charge for large sizes; white and drab.
$1—Short and medium waist; short hips.
$1—Of strong net; low bust; for Summer wear.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Under-Price Store

Here's a Monday medley of much-wanted merchandise with two important traits in common—excellence and economy. These qualities are invariably distinguishing features of the Under-price Store. Other articles of equal worthiness, are gathered here, too; but mention of the following must suffice:

Suede Lisle Gloves, 18c; worth 25c—

Women who want to protect their hands from Summer sun and dust, without resorting to the hot and uncomfortable kid glove, appreciate these "Suede Lisle" Gloves, which combine the good looks of the kid with the comfort of the lisle. Regularly 25c a pair, to-day 18c. In tans, gray, white or black; clasps or buttons.

Women's Petticoats Under-priced—

Two very attractive kinds. These:
Petticoats of moire percaline, in solid colors—black, purple, blue and red; with deep flounce finished with knife-plaited ruffle. **50c; regularly 85c.**
Flannelette Petticoats, in neat stripes or checks, in light colors, with plain hem; **18c,** worth 25c. Same, with gathered ruffle, **25c,** worth **35c.**

Muslin Underwear for Little—

38c. Night Gowns, of muslin; low neck, trimmed with lawn ruffle; yoke of embroidery and plaits. Only 3 to a buyer.
10c. Drawers, of muslin; plain hem, with plaits above. Only 3 to a buyer.

Belts, Pocket-books and Chatelaine Bags—

Black satin plaited belts, with gold plaited buckles set in turquoise; also in French gray and oxidized finish; crossed ends with ornaments. 50c.
Leather belts, shaped in all the newest leathers; with nickel harness buckles. 25c.
Wrist bags in leather and suede finish, gray, brown, tan and patent leather. 25c.
Chatelaine bags, in all the newest leathers, assorted sizes. 50c.
Combination pocket-books, leather-lined, in snake, lizard, walrus and morocco leathers; some styles with the strap fastener; plain or with silver-plated corners. 45c.

Women's Vests Below Price—

12½c, worth 18c—White ribbed cotton vests; low neck, plain or fancy; short sleeves or sleeveless.
18c, worth 25c—White ribbed lisle thread vests; fancy low necks.
38c, worth 50c—"Lustre" cotton ribbed vests, in white, pink or sky blue; silk trimmed necks.

Genuine Rogers' Ware—

Tea Spoons, $1.10 doz. Dessert Spoons, $2 doz. Table Spoons, $2.20 doz. Table Forks, $2.20 doz. Dessert Forks, $2 doz. Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz. Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz. Coffee Spoons, $1.10 doz. Oyster Forks, $1.85 doz. Berry Spoons, 65c each. Preserve Spoons, 45c each. Sugar Spoons, 20c each. Butter Knives, 22c each. Fish Knives, 85c each. Fish Forks, 85c each.

Fourth avenue and Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, 4th Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

SMALL SUBURBAN FIELD

Ethelbert's Prestige Promises to Reduce the Number of Starters.

BELMONT HORSE FAVORITE

Owners Interested in His Promised First Appearance To-day, and Race Will Determine Possible Opponents.

From all present indications the field of horses that will start for the eighteenth Suburban Handicap, to be run over the Sheepshead Bay race track on Saturday, as the chief event for the opening day of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Summer meeting, will be one of the smallest, if not actually the smallest, that has ever faced the starter for that great and popular turf fixture. This is a quick and unexpected change from the outlook of only a week ago, when the race gave every promise of bringing out an uncommonly big field and being one of the most open contests in the history of the event. It is due entirely to the prominence that Perry Belmont's great horse Ethelbert sprang into on the strength of his fast trial at Sheepshead Bay last Thursday.

While all doubt that Ethelbert will go to the post for the race is removed, the seeming certainty that he will run will have an important effect in keeping other horses in the stable, owners appearing to concede the race to the Belmont crack with a unanimity that, in addition to making a small field, will make Ethelbert about the hottest favorite that ever started in a Suburban. "What is the use of running after Ethelbert?" the horsemen have asked repeatedly, and with the majority taking that view of the contest, it is not surprising that nearly a dozen horses that a week ago were regarded as Suburban possibilities now are on the doubtful list or have been announced as non-starters.

For all the expressed certainty that Ethelbert has the race at his mercy, the horsemen will watch with the keenest interest for the promised appearance of Ethelbert in the race to-day, for the Standard Stakes at the Gravesend track, the horse being announced as a starter in that event, one mile and a half, at weight for age, he to carry the top weight. It will be Ethelbert's first race of the season in the runs, and while on the strength of his trial last week there can be no question that he seems fit to run as good a race as he ever ran in his life, owners of possible opponents in the Suburban are eager to see the horse in a real contest, that they may be satisfied absolutely as to his condition.

If the race finds Ethelbert wanting in the least, it will encourage owners to take the chance that they may beat him on Saturday, and the Suburban will benefit in consequence by having a better field as far as number goes, whereas if he wins the Standard Stakes as those who saw his move last week prophesy he will, that is, "in a canter," the Suburban will suffer accordingly. At this time it looks as if the record for the smallest Suburban field will be equaled anyhow.

In the Lazzarone Suburban of 1895 only six horses ran. Looking the entry list over, not even six horses can be found who now may be regarded as certain starters, though it is not in the least probable that the field will fall below the number of starters in 1895, the amount of money offered for the second and third horses being large enough to insure a half dozen runners, no matter how one-sided the race may be as regards the winning of Ethelbert.

Those that may start for the consolation part of the stakes are of little interest to the public, however. On the other hand racegoers do feel more or less interest in the horses that will oppose Ethelbert regardless of his present splendid form and the magnificent promise he gives for the season. Two that will run are Sidney Lucas and Standing, with strong probability that Alcedo, McMeekin, and Gulden will help to swell the field. P. H. McCarren has three horses eligible in King Bramble, Potente, and Alfonso, and he is expected to start at least one of the number, while others that have been trained for the race, and that are fit to run and still are among the probabilities are Brigadier, Toddy, Conroy, Blues, Bonnibert, and Kamara. Conroy, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap went slightly lame a short time after his magnificent victory of two weeks ago, but his trouble is not regarded as serious, and he still may represent the Keene stable in the Suburban, if the presence of Ethelbert does not keep him in his box on the day of the race.

The very fact that horse owners fear him so much as to decline to run against him will contribute much to the chance of Ethelbert, for the smaller the field the better race he may be depended on to run. Ethelbert's best performances have been when he had only a few horses to compete with, and his most disappointing have been when he ran with large fields, the knocking about natural in large fields appearing to have discouraged him or at least to have interfered with him enough to make him race far behind the form that was expected from him on the score of condition and trials. A small Suburban field, therefore, is what is most desired by his owner and trainer.

SUCCESSFUL CENTURY RUN.

Calumet Cyclers Won the Prize for Largest Number of Survivors.

The most successful open century run of the season so far was held yesterday by the Prospect Wheelmen of North New York over the Long Island roads. About 200 cyclists took part, and most of them completed the course. The prize for the club having the largest number of survivors was won by the Calumet Cyclers of this city, which had twenty-one riders at the finish.

There were four sections, each with its own pacemakers. The first section was paced by J. L. Demorest and W. Fahlaber of the Prospect Wheelmen and had about seventy-five riders. The second division had fifty riders and was paced by C. Wilson of the Vigilant Cycle Club and W. H. Latham of the Century Road Club. The third division was composed almost exclusively of members of the Calumet Cyclers and was paced by Capt. Joseph Well and Gustav Eisenwanger of the Prospect Wheelmen. It contained about thirty riders.

The fast division contained about thirty-five riders, paced by George Hulzhaier of the Prospect Wheelmen and A. H. Perry and W. Newland of the Century Road Club. It started at 8 o'clock and made the run in 6 hours 30 minutes. The other division started about two hours earlier.

The course of the run was from the Circle at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue to Lynbrook, L. I., and return, by way of Bedford Park, Bath Beach, Coney Island, Richmond Hill, Rockaway Beach, and Valley Stream.

Newport Races for Big Yachts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 9.—If present arrangements are carried out the Boston yacht Independence will be given all the racing her owner wants in waters about here, and, although the Newport Yacht Racing Association has already arranged for a series of races between the Constitution, Columbia, and Independence for the early part of July, there will be other races held under the same auspices for the same boats and individual members of the cottage colony will also offer trophies for the three big boats to compete for.

The work on the Constitution will be completed before June 19, as the Herreschoffs have put all their force to work on the boat. Mr. Duncan expects to use up two or three days along the bay trying his mast, rigging, and sails before he attempts for speed.

Chicago Faith in the Torrens Law.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

Another feather has been placed in the cap of the Torrens law. At the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Real Estate Board the Torrens Committee of that organization announced that practically all of the private bankers and money lenders of Chicago had expressed willingness to make mortgage loans on the security of titles issued by the County Registrar under the law. The committee reported that the Torrens system was making marked headway into the favor of the public; that the public was fast becoming educated to the workings and provisions of the act. Within the last few weeks the Registrar of Titles has had a great many inquiries as to the system, and he has issued many new certificates to persons already having titles registered under the law.

LIVELY SPEEDWAY BRUSHES.

Local Drivers with Their Trotters and Pacers Furnish Excellent Sport.

Excitement ran high on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning, when there was a series of brushes between New York City's crack trotting and pacing stock that moved the thousands of spectators to enthusiastic applause. It was the first Sunday that the footing has been good on the Speedway for several weeks, and the road drivers turned out in full force, so that everybody could find a horse in his class, and as a result the brushes were remarkably close and interesting. There were several new-comers on the road, and one in particular who caused several of the favorites to lower their colors to him was the pacer Billy Boy, (2:10,) driven by William E. Durando. He came down the stretch a half length in front of Freddie, driven by Nathan Straus, and carried Teto, (2:14½,) driven by David Lamar, to a break. Later in the day Teto redeemed his reputation by defeating Jack Miller, driven by Charles Chipman of Philadelphia.

The old favorite Cobwebs, (2:12,) driven by Nathan Straus, showed his style and speed off to an advantage when he reached the stretch a length in front of Little Bell, driven by De Witt C. Flanigan. One of the prettiest races of the morning was between the two gray pacers Highland Lassie, (2:13½,) driven by G. W. Wilder, and Bicycle Girl, (2:20¼,) driven by J. E. Meyer. After several false starts the pair were finally got away, but both broke before a quarter had been covered and they went back to the post again. This time Highland Lassie, who proved the quicker in getting away, gained a lead of a length, which she held to the first quarter, where Bicycle Girl made a desperate spurt and placed herself on even terms. Then followed a nip and tuck race, with every prospect of a dead heat, for they came down the stretch evenly to a point within twenty yards of the finish, where Bicycle Girl made a bad break and lost before she could catch again.

The pacer George Wallace, (2:17¼,) driven by Louis Kahn, did some fast work, defeating Freeland, Lucie, and several other fast horses.

During the afternoon the crowd was as large as that of the morning, but the roadway was too crowded with pleasure vehicles to brush with any safety, consequently there was very little of it.

Among the many on the road were Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, driving King Rene, Jr.; Fred Gerken, driving Baby Bernice, (2:28¾;) W. Schuldwachter, driving the chestnut pacer Ball Bearing; T. Lynch, driving Dark Secret, (2:27¼;) B. Zahn, driving Dundess, (2:23¾;) M. Frankenstein, driving the pacer Grant, (2:17¼;) George McBride, driving Ivanhoe; Charles Reilly, driving the black trotter Mahlon, (2:14¾;) Dr. David Randell, driving the Gray Ghost; T. N. B., (2:10½;) P. Ryan, driving Pearl J. (2:20¾) and Lilly Dwyer to the roller; R. D. Williams, driving Curlew, and C. B. Hastings, driving Polly (2:22¼) and Dorothy to the pole.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Kensington Hurdle Handicap for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Magic Light, 153 pounds; Hardy C., 146; Cephalagia, 142; Mntt Simpson, 135; Sebastian and Bermuda Hundred, 133 each; The Last Card, 132.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs. Gold Lack, 116 pounds; Oliver Mc., 108; Sweet Tooth and Anecdote, 107 each; Bounteous and Military, 105 each; Innominatum, 103; Alpaca and Dora F., 101 each; Wayward Boy, 100; Ventaro, 99; Malden, 98; Sweepstakes, 94; Maugs, Yorkshire Boy, Ante Up, and Argonauta, 92 each; Fresnal, 89.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,500; five and a half furlongs. April Shower, 115 pounds; G. Whittier, Holma B., and Fly Wheel, 107 each; Santa Bonita, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—The Standard Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, to carry weight for age; one mile and a half. Ethelbert, 129 pounds; Sidney Lucas, 126; Beau Gallant and Bonnibert, 109 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, weights ten pounds below the scale; five furlongs. Gold Seeker, Courtenay, James P. Keating, Nugget, Playlike, Dixie Line, Cheat 'Em, Far Cry, Whiskey King, and G. Whittier, 112 pounds each; Tchula and Destitute, 100 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Alcedo and Ten Candles, 112 pounds each; Bonnibert, 110; All Green and Decanter, 108; Golden, 109; Bellario, 107; Kamara, 108; All Gold and Andronicus, 100; Himself, 96; Bombshell, 93.

Kentucky Trotting Stakes Entries.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 9.—The stakes for the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Kentucky Breeders' Trotting Association here in October closed with a heavy list of entries. Six hundred and forty-eight horses, comprising 473 entries, have been received.

The Transylvania Sake received twenty subscriptions, and while the list of starters to be named Sept. 17 is more of a mystery than usual, owing to the large proportion of nominators hitherto unknown, the famous stake will undoubtedly retain its position as the greatest annual trotting race of the all-aged division. Among the probable starters are Lady Geraldine, 2:11¼; Onward Silver, 2:11¾; Idoita, 2:12; Dreamer, 2:14¼; Henry S., 2:12¼; Chestnut King, 2:12; Dolly Dillon, 2:11½; Susie J., 2:17¾; Volo, 2:16; Lady Thisbe, 2:16¾; Laurel S., 2:15½; Lita W., 2:13¼.

Grand Steeplechase de Paris.

PARIS, June 9.—The Grand Steeplechase de Paris, four miles and a half furlong, run to-day at Auteuil, was won by Calabrais, with Caraiman second and Vlau third. Thirteen ran. President Loubet was enthusiastically cheered by immense crowds on his arrival at the race course and on his departure.

A NOVICE CENTURY RUN.

Slow Speed to be Maintained in Ride on Sunday.

The Claflin Cycle Club of this city has arranged a novelty in the way of a novice century run for Sunday, over a carefully selected Long Island course. The committee in charge of the run has decided that the pace shall be only ten miles per hour, which they guarantee will not be exceeded. This slow rate of speed, with the stops of ten minutes at the end of seven or eight miles of riding, and one full hour for dinner, will enable the most timid rider, and the rider who does not ride any more than twenty or thirty miles when out for a day's cycling, to complete a century in the usual time allowance of fourteen hours.

The first division will start from the Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, at 5:40 A. M., and others will follow at intervals of half an hour. The itinerary will be as follows: Bedford Rest, Coney Island, Bedford Rest, Jamaica, Lynbrook, Freeport, East Williston, Hicksville, dinner, Amityville, Freeport, Valley Stream, Richmond Hill, and Bedford Rest.

Among the entries already received are those of Capt. C. P. Staubach, State Centurion, New York State Division, Century Road Club; Thomas Gillette of Watervliet, N. Y., who rode eighty-four centuries last year, although he is long past his fiftieth year; D. M. Adee, the veteran pacemaker, who will have charge of the first division; Guy S. Rowell, Captain of the Century Road Club Association, and many others equally well known in the wheeling world.

The road officers of the club are Samuel G. Major, Captain; Austin R. Zender, First Lieutenant; Frederick J. Moore, Second Lieutenant, and Victor E. Weber, Color Bearer.

Those desiring to enter should mail their applications to Samuel G. Major, Captain, Claflin Cycle Club, 142 Christopher Street, New York City, Manhattan.

CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Large Crowd Handicaps the Sport on the Board Course.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 9.—The largest crowd of the season, estimated at 8,000 to 10,000 persons, gathered at the Vailsburg track to-day, and fully 2,000 persons were compelled to stand for lack of seats. Many of them crowded upon the track and seriously interfered with the riders. There were twenty-five starters in the ten-mile open race, which was won by Floyd McFarland by twenty yards. Marcus Hurley of Boston won the half-mile open and the two-mile handicap races with ease. The summaries:

Quarter-mile Novice—Won by Clifford Rutland, Irvington; James N. Waller, Elizabeth, second; Harvey Tetsell, New York, third. Time—0::2 4-5.

Half-mile Open, (Amateur)—Won by Marcus Hurley, Boston; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, second; George Schreiber, New York, third. Time—1:06 1-5.

Two-mile Handicap, (Amateur)—Won by Marcus Hurley, Boston, (scratch;) George C. Schreiber, New York, (30 yards,) second; "Gus" Welsing, New York, (30 yards,) third; Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, (90 yards,) fourth.

Ten-mile Open, (Professional)—Won by F. A. McFarland, "San Jose," Cal.; "Bobby" Walthour, Atlanta, second; "Al" Newhouse, Buffalo, third; Frank Kramer, East Orange, fourth. Time—0:23:48. Winners of mile prizes, Krebs, Kimble, Hadfield, Walthour, Collett, Coburn, Kramer, and Babb.

THE WEEK'S GOLF EVENTS.

Three Big Tournaments Comprise Part of the Programme.

An important golf week is in store for lovers of the game. Three big tournaments are on the programme, two in the metropolitan district, while the third is the open championship, which will be played on the links of the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, next Friday and Saturday. The entries for this event closed last week with Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association, and he will announce the names to-day. The majority, as is natural, will be professionals, but there will be a fair sprinkling of amateurs, although the National champion, Travis, will probably be absent, as he is entered in the invitation tournament at the Rockaway Hunt Club. This competition, with the open tourney for women at the Essex County Club, Orange, N. J., will be the attractions in the local field, and both sexes, therefore, have three good days of sport before them. Each of these events will begin on Thursday and continue through Saturday.

The competition at Rockaway will be the first big tournament ever given on the Cedarhurst links. The course was lengthened to eighteen holes last season, and is in excellent playing condition. The Essex County event will attract the pick of the fair golfers in the metropolitan locality, as it will offer good opportunities for practice in preparation for the women's local championship, which will occupy the greater part of the following week at Nassau County. Some of the Philadelphians will probably be present, and it is quite likely that Miss Griscom, the National champion, who was beaten last week by Miss Underhill, will be among the starters. Besides these big events there are a host of minor competitions for the week, including several club championships for women. The programme is:

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Morris County—Women's championship, semi-final round.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

Morris County—Women championship, final round.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

Innis Arden—Women's championship, qualifying round.

Marine and Field—Women's handicap and final for the Mrs. Fuller cup.

Englewood—Women's putting and approaching match.

Jersey City—Women's championship, first round and handicap.

Pomeiton—Women's championship, qualifying round.

Flushing—Women's championship, qualifying round.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

Rockaway Hunt—Invitation tournament.

Essex County—Women's open tournament.

Tuxedo—Team match with Fox Hills.

Flushing—Women's championship, first round.

Montclair—Women's handicap for the Governors' cup.

Innis Arden—Women's championship, first round.

Apawamis—Handicap team contest, men and women.

Bayswater—Women's handicap.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

Myopia Hunt—Open championship.

Rockaway Hunt—Invitation tournament.

Essex County—Women's open tournament.

Van Cortlandt—Women's handicap.

Innis Arden—Women's championship, second round.

Flushing—Women's championship, second round.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

Myopia Hunt—Open championship.

Rockaway Hunt—Invitation tournament, final rounds.

Essex County—Women's open tournament, final rounds.

Ardsley—Men's foursomes.

Morris County—Thebaud cup, second round.

Westchester Golf, medal play handicap.

Englewood—Spring championship for men and women and handicap.

Jersey City—Men's championship, second round and handicap.

Montclair—Women's putting match.

Van Cortlandt—Ball sweepstakes, Classes A, B, and C.

Harbor Hill—Championship, second round.

Apawamis—Team match with Oakland.

Dyker Meadow—Men's handicap.

Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.

St. Andrew's Club handicap.

Innis Arden—Team match with Brooklawn and women's championship.

Flushing—Women's championship, final round.

Marine and Field—Club handicap.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Wee Burn defaulted its match last week to Richmond County in the Class B Series for the team championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. The game was to have been played on the Richmond County links, but the Wee Burn women sent word that they could not get their team together.

The members of the Newark Athletic Club have decided to postpone the championship qualifying round of their golf tournament until June 22 in order to give the course more time to get in better condition. A thirty-six-hole medal-play handicap has been announced for July 4 and ball sweepstakes will be played every Saturday during the season.

The Park Commissioners of Boston have issued an order that the public course in Franklin Park will be closed hereafter on holidays. This rule has stirred up the golfers who have been accustomed to play there to a high pitch of indignation, as it cuts them off from some of their best golfing days. The course only has nine holes, and with the holiday crowd the Commissioners fear injuries might occur.

"Tom" Bendelow, who left New York a short time ago for Chicago, has just laid out a new golf course in the suburbs of the latter city, at Auburn Park. The course is a long one of nine holes, 3,350 yards, and the links cover about eighty acres of ground. Bendelow recently received a letter from Vardon written a few days before the open championship, in which Vardon stated that he expected to be about on top. He was about there, getting second place, but it is generally believed that he expected to win.

A number of the professionals who have entered for the open championship will go to Myopia early this week to play over the course in preparation for the big event. It is proposed to get up a professional team match for Wednesday between St. Andrew's "pros" on one side and a delegation from the Carnoustie and Edinburgh links for the other side. The former team will be composed of Lawrence Auchterlonie, Aleck Taylor, the brothers Herd, Turpie, and Foulis, while the opposing set will be Willie Anderson, George Low, "Rob" Simpson, and Willie and Alex Smith.

The links of the Bay Shore Golf Club have been open for about two weeks and the first competition for a cup given by L. C. Behman was played for last week. The women of the club began their competitions last week with an approaching and putting match, which was won by Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs, who beat Mrs. R. Brinkerhoff and Mrs. Charles O'Donohue by one stroke. In the play-off for second place Mrs. Brinkerhoff won. Some of the other women who are playing on the Bay Shore links this season are Miss Grace Ellis, Mrs. J. W. Benning, Mrs. E. C. Blum, Mrs. Homans, Mrs. W. Candee, Miss Lulu Hyde, Mrs. R. Underhill, Mrs. G. A. Ellis, and Mrs. L. F. Rothschild.

The women of the Oakley Country Club, one of the largest golf clubs near Boston, have won the Spring team championship by defating each of its five contestants and not losing a game. Oakley held the honors last year, when the team championship was first played for. The clubs in the league, besides Oakley, are Concord, Vesper, Brookline Country Club, Brae Burn, and Wollaston. The teams consist of four members each, and the Oakley winners are Miss Pauline Mackay, Mrs. George C. Dutton, Miss H. Curtis, and Miss Porter. In the last match Miss Grace Keyes, the individual champion of Boston, was defeated by Mrs. George C. Dutton by five holes. Miss Keyes plays on the Concord team.

Star Athletic Club Games.

The Star Athletic Club held its regular monthly set of members' games for the present month on their club grounds at Long Island City yesterday afternoon, resulting as follows:

Seventy-five-yard run, handicap—Won by W. Greene, (8½ feet;) T. O. Donnell (7½ feet) second; Owen Riley, (6½ feet,) third. Time—0:08.

220-yard run, handicap—Won by E. Frisbie, (14 yards;) R. W. Kennedy, (6 yards,) second; J. Hoben, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:24.

One-mile run, handicap—Won by L. J. Rotger, (55 yards;) T. Kennedy, (40 yards,) second; H. Schell, (35 yards,) third. Time—4:54 3-5.

Putting the 12-pound shot, handicap—Won by John Kehnle, (12 feet,) with a put of 32 feet 1 inch; W. Greene, (12 feet,) second with a put of 31 feet 9 inches; E. Frisbie, (13 feet,) third, with a put of 30 feet 1½ inches.

Running high jump, handicap—Won by John Foy, (8 inches,) with a jump of 5 feet; J. Kehnle, (scratch,) second with a jump of 5 feet 4 inches; J. Hoben, (6 inches,) third with a jump of 4 feet 10 inches.

New West Side A. C. Games.

The New West Side Athletic Club held a set of members' games on the club grounds, on West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. The principal event was a relay race between teams representing the Holy Cross Lyceum and the Columbus Catholic Club, which was won by the former team, after a close struggle. The summaries:

70-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by O. Landness, (15 feet;) H. Obertubessing, (15 feet,) second; J. Dover, (15 feet,) third. Time—0:7 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Dawson, (20 yards;) O. Landness, (18 yards,) second; S. May, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:36.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. W. Murphy, (40 yards;) J. McAdam, (35 yards,) second; C. Carrette, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:26 3-5.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Holy Cross Lyceum team—W. H. McLoughlin, J. Krause, J. Brennan, and P. J. Corley; Columbus Catholic Club team, second. Time—5:48 2-5.

Three-Legged Race, 60 Yards.—Won by J. Dover and J. Humphries; C. Boynton and C. Heiberg, second. Time—0:8 2-5.

The man who orders here finds himself "in clover." Fashion, fit, quality and economy are the characteristics of our house.

As an inducement, we offer this week a special line of foreign, striped, unfinished Worsteds. Also a large variety of Flannels. Suit to order, $20. Exceptional bargain in imported trouserings at $6. Worth double.

Samples, Measuring Guide and Book of Information mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

Sporting Goods.

15,000 STANDARD MAKES, $13.50

Have just received carload regular $40 make Bicycles; also 500 Juvenile Bicycles, $12.75 each. 10,000 pairs Tires, 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50. Immense Sale. Bargains.

JANDORF, Cor. Church & Barclay

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Overwhelmed Cincinnati and Was Finally Given the Game by Forfeit.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—The New York baseball team made 31 hits and 25 runs in the game here to-day, and three local pitchers were used without avail.

League Park was packed beyond its capacity, and the playing suffered. Over 17,000 people were in attendance at 3 o'clock, and the gates were closed, and further admittance refused. The crowd surrounded the field and worked its way so far toward the diamond that two-base hits into the crowd were more than common. The greater number of these extra base drives would have been easy outs on a clear field. Finally in the last half of the ninth inning the crowd surged fairly on to the diamond, and the game ended in confusion. Umpire Emslie then called a halt and gave the game to the visitors by the score of 9 to 0.

Cincinnati tried three pitchers, and each seemed easier than his predecessor, for the New Yorks. Phillips was hit for ten safe drives and as many runs in three innings. Then Rusie went in and in five innings the visitors drove out fifteen hits and harvested 10 more runs. McFadden pitched in the ninth and five slashing drives and as many runs showed how he fared.

Phyle apparently took it easy during the most of the game, and the local team piled up enough runs here and there to make a half way showing. The remarkable totals under any other conditions would hardly have resulted, and the score, 25 to 13, not possible. In the first inning Selbach was presented with flowers and a new bat by Columbus (Ohio) friends. The cheering of the multitude at times seemed to rattle both teams, and as a result several ridiculous muffs and fumbles were made. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
McBride, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	5	5	2	0	0
Harley, lf.	3	3	1	0	2	Selbach, lf.	4	6	2	0	1
B'kley, 1b.	3	4	16	0	0	Strang, 2b.	2	2	1	6	0
Crawf'd, rf.	3	4	3	0	0	H'kman, rf.	5	5	0	0	0
Str'ght, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0	Davis, ss.	2	4	5	7	1
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1	Ganzell, 1b.	1	3	11	0	0
Magoon, ss.	1	3	4	2	0	Buelow, 3b.	2	1	2	2	1
Bergen, c.	1	0	4	2	0	Warner, c.	2	2	3	0	0
Philippi, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Phyle, p.	2	3	0	2	1
Rusie, p.	0	1	0	0	0						
McFaden, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Total.	25	31*	26	17	4
Total.	13	18	27	15	5						

*Two out when game was forfeited.

Cincinnati	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	2	1	—13
New York	4	0	6	3	0	0	2	5	5	—25

Earned runs—New York, 20; Cincinnati, 11. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, 2; Selbach, 2; Hickman, 2; Davis, 2; Beckley, 2; Seinfeldt, Irwin, and Buelow. First base on balls—Off Phyle, 4; off Philippi, 1. Time—2:25. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 7; CHICAGO, 6.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The Brooklyn baseball team won a close but rather loosely played game here to-day, the errors on both sides being costly. Waddell was effective in all excepting the opening inning, but lost his own game in the fifth, his failure to field a bunt and his wild throw, followed by a long single, giving the visitors three runs.

The local team had a chance to win in the ninth, but Dahlen spoiled it by grabbing Raymer's line drive, retiring the side with the bases full. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	1	2	7	1	0
Green, cf.	2	3	2	0	0	Keeler, 3b.	2	1	0	0	1
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	1	1	1	0
Dexter, rf.	0	1	4	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	1	6	0	1
Childs, 2b.	0	1	2	7	1	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	6	0
Raymer, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	McCr'ry, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
McCor'k, ss.	0	1	0	3	2	Davis, rf.	1	2	1	1	0
Kling, c.	1	1	5	0	0	Farrell, c.	1	1	8	2	0
Waddell, p.	1	1	0	1	1	Hughes, p.	2	0	1	3	0
*Dolan	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	6	12	27	13	4	Total	7	10	27	14	2

*Batted for Waddell in ninth.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	—6
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	—7

Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Dexter. Three-base hit—Keeler. Sacrifice hits—Hughes, Farrell. Stolen bases—Hartsel, Green. Double play—Childs, Doyle. Struck out—By Waddell, 5; by Hughes, 5. Base on balls—Off Waddell, 1; off Hughes, 5. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	19	12	.613	Brooklyn	18	18	.500
Cincinnati	20	15	.571	St. Louis	18	19	.486
Pittsburg	21	17	.553	Boston	12	18	.400
Philadelphia	19	18	.514	Chicago	15	25	.375

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Boston in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

Eastern League Games.

At Syracuse—Rochester, 5; Syracuse, 0.
At Providence—Providence, 5; Toronto, 4.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 9; Cortland, 4.
At Utica—Utica, 4; Troy, 2.
At Albany—Albany, 31; Binghamton, 9, (6 innings.)
At Rome—Rome, 11; Ilion, 8.

LIEBKNECHT, 10; C. C. N. Y., '04, 6.

The Liebknecht Athletic Club met and defeated the College of the City of New York freshman yesterday at Crotona Park by the score of 10 to 6. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Liebknecht A.C.	0 3 0 0 2 5 0 0 0—10	12	2
C. C. N. Y. '04.	0 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 0—6	10	1

Batteries—Aaron, Cohen, and Silverberg; Goldman and Weisman.

English Yacht Kathailes Arrives.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 9.—The English-built yacht Kathailes, owned by Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson, New York Yacht Club, arrived from the Azores this afternoon after a remarkably pleasant and fast voyage of eight days.

The vessel touched at the Azores from England to replenish her coal supply, and came here to meet her owner, who has chartered her for the Summer. Mr. Robinson boarded and inspected the yacht, which was in the pink of condition, and which is a handsome and swift craft. During the Winter Commodore Robinson, with Mrs. Robinson and their children, will cruise about the Mediterranean.

Newark Advertisements. Newark Advertisements.

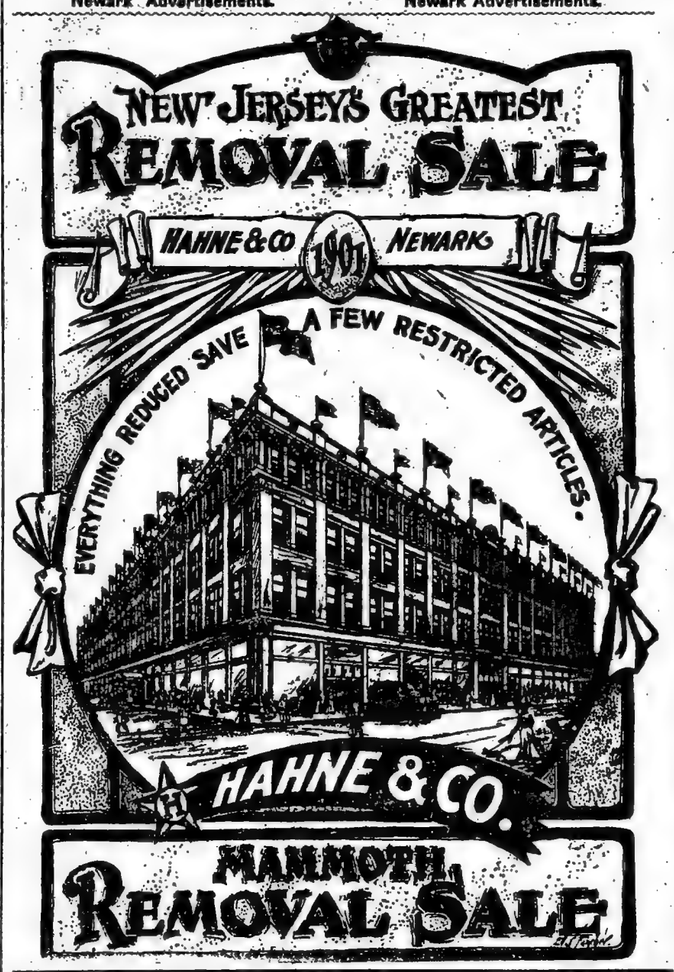

Horses and Carriages. Horses and Carriages.

The name on the Vehicle—

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It's a nameplate with a meaning because we have worked 49 years to make it significant. It signifies style, strength, comfort, thorough workmanship and the highest grade materials,

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You can find all kinds and all sizes on our floors. We suppose the Pony Governess Cart as shown herewith is as popular as any one style of Pony Trap. Perhaps that is because it is so perfectly safe for the little ones—they can't possibly fall out of it. We have them for small and large ponies. Among other styles of Pony Traps you can see on our floors are Pony Runabouts, Pony Phætons, Pony Surreys, and many styles of Pony Two Wheelers.

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Sometimes you are extra dry and would like a glass of Champagne, but salary day may be far off or the stock market upset. That need not hinder you. Get a **Sparklets** bottle, fill it with good American white wine, and turn it into the golden wine of France—cost, 4c.

When in the neighborhood step in our store, 1127 Broadway, where a demonstration of **Sparklets** will be made for you. Bottles in many styles are shown, also a full line of fruit syrups, mineral water tablets and capsules.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.

Branch Store at 28 Broad Street

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,418.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—ID LINDER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Linder, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 19th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 19th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 8, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THOMAS STEVENSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Stevenson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 6th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on June 19th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 8th, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,772.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—MARSHALL C. BLAIN, individually and as partner of the firm known as Blain Bros., bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Marshall C. Blain, individually and as partner of the firm known as Blain Bros., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 28th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 19th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 8, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY IVEY and PERCY MARSH, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Henry

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1901.

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GATHER THEM ALL IN.

If Mr. BROOKFIELD'S Republican organization can show its ability to contribute recruits and votes to the united army of foes of Tammany, it should be invited to join with the rest. If the professions of the allied organizations are sincere, this is not to be a game of politics, but a fight to wrest from CROKER the control of the City Government. No man, no organization, no leader offering strength and co-operation should be excluded.

Chairman MORRIS'S organization looks upon Mr. BROOKFIELD'S organization as altogether irregular. It may be natural for the regulars to regard the irregulars as heterodox and to refuse the right hand of fellowship. But it would be highly commendable in the present emergency, putting aside the petty jealousies of faction, to give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together for the redemption of this town. The practices which trades unions employ to repress "scabs" ought not to be imported into an enterprise so great and momentous.

For these reasons we hope Mr. BROOKFIELD and his organization will be asked to come in and help turn the rascals out.

THE CUBAN WAY.

It is perhaps a little harsh to say that the Cuban delegates who recently visited Washington have practiced willful deceit upon the officers of the Government with whom they conferred. They grossly misused their privilege of consulting with Secretary ROOT, not only betraying his confidence but drawing up a false statement of what he said to them and making it public as a part of their official report. They obtained under a pledge of strict confidence a copy of Senator PLATT'S letter to the Secretary of War, and this, too, they have incorporated in their report and published in a Havana newspaper. The use to which they have put the personal and official communications made to them in Washington reveals a purpose on their part to serve their own ends in Cuban politics by misrepresenting the attitude of the United States Government.

Of course, if Germans or Frenchmen or Englishmen should behave in this faithless way, it would constitute a National affront. Between nations both friendly and civilized that are customarily represented abroad by men experienced in diplomatic intercourse such ill-dealing is well-nigh impossible. But a Cuban delegate would be surprised and shocked by any intimation that the commission that visited Washington had broken faith or failed in honor; and the look of grief upon his face would reflect the pain of his sensitive soul. To the Cuban gentlemen who held conversations with Secretary ROOT it doubtless seemed the most natural proceeding in the world to publish the documents intrusted to them under the seal of confidence, and if he declined to say the things they wished him to say and tried to induce him to say, they would put the words into his mouth just the same, never doubting that the exigencies of their politics constituted a valid warrant for the forgery.

It is hard for us to get used to these ways, but we shall show ourselves to be ill-equipped with understanding of the nature of the men with whom we have to deal in Cuba if we continually expect faultless manners of them and get indignant when they fail us.

No American of sense and candor ever for a moment believed a word of the Cuban report of Secretary ROOT'S interpretation of the Platt amendment. No attention was paid to it save by persons who are ready and eager to believe any slander against the Administration of President MCKINLEY. But the authors of the false report exhibit the woeful insufficiency of their talent for public affairs by their evident expectation that such a deception could be either safe or successful. The most credulous of their party followers must have been undeceived by the prompt repudiation of their acts at Washington and by the noisy publicity of the present discussions about what the convention may do next.

In a country where a real and intelligent public opinion existed the publication of Senator PLATT'S letter would clear away misconceptions and do good. The explanation by the Senator whose name the law bears that it "was carefully prepared with the object of avoiding any possible idea that by the acceptance thereof the Constitutional Convention would thereby establish a protectorate or suzerainty or in any manner whatsoever compromise the independence or sovereignty of Cuba" ought to allay any doubts sincerely entertained. The radical leaders in the convention, however, and to some extent the conservative leaders also, will take that view of the amendment that best suits their personal convenience and political plans. There is no evidence that the voters who elected the delegates hold any opinions or favor any policy that the leaders are bound to respect.

AMERICAN ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

The subject is of such National importance that Lord GEORGE HAMILTON'S letter to Sir ALFRED HICKMAN is very well worth giving and reading in full, in spite of the references to it that have come by the cable. Moreover, he deals with the subject with such manifest fairness as must convince every impartial reader on either side of the Atlantic that Sir ALFRED HICKMAN spoke very much in his haste when he accused the British authorities in India, whom Lord GEORGE represents, of an undue bias toward American bidders for their work. The accusation was not credible on the face of it. The natural bias of the authorities was all the other way. Short of bribery or some corrupt personal interest, which, of course, nobody charges or imagines, they would have preferred to construct their roads with British bridges and to equip them with British locomotives. But they simply could not get what they wanted as cheaply or as quickly from British as from American bidders.

It is rather a pity that the Secretary for India should not have ascertained and published the exact figures concerning the comparative economy of operation of the two kinds of engines. He simply says that, as the engineers and stokers became accustomed to the new engines, the difference in running expenses diminished, if it did not disappear. A cable dispatch to The Sun intimates that the crews of British railroads are anxious to discredit their American engines in the interest of the solidarity of British labor. But no such motive can be supposed to have been operative in India. In any case, there are a number of American railroad managers who would learn with great interest that British engines were more economical than their own. If that contention could be established by Sir ALFRED HICKMAN, the result would be a flood of American orders for British locomotives which would amply compensate the British builders for all they have lost through American competition.

The London Times, in some particularly well-informed comments upon Lord GEORGE'S letter, emphasizes his points and brings out some that lie latent in the letter itself. It says that the American workshops would not have been "full" when such orders as that for the Atbara Bridge or the Gohtieh viaduct were to be given out. It tells the British manufacturers that they do not take their business as seriously as the American manufacturers do. It tells them that "the paralyzing hand of the trades union 'leader' is everywhere" and that he is "largely responsible" for the state of things which Sir ALFRED HICKMAN resents and Lord GEORGE HAMILTON deplores.

Of all possible explanations, that of the ex-President of the British Iron Trade Association is the least credible, the explanation that British officials, Governmental or corporate, at home or abroad, prefer American products to British without reason, and out of pure favoritism. When Lord GEORGE HAMILTON promises that, in his department, the preference shall always be given to British firms "unless the differences in price, quality, and speed of delivery are found to be very substantial," he doubtless expresses the feeling of all British officials. He promises all that a reasonable British manufacturer can ask. With such a degree of preference the British manufacturer will undoubtedly be left to work out his own salvation, in spite of American or of German competition.

OUR TRANSPACIFIC TRADE.

"BURKE," said FOX, "is wise; but he is wise too soon." This is not a common source of blame, but an American statesman seems to share it with the British statesman. In a speech made in the Senate almost half a century ago, in 1852, WILLIAM H. SEWARD made this remarkable prophecy:

> Who does not see that every year hereafter European commerce, politics, thought, and activity, although actually gaining greater force—and European connections, although actually becoming more intimate—will, nevertheless, relatively sink in importance; while the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast regions beyond, will become the chief theatre of events in the world's great hereafter? Who does not see that this movement must effect our own complete emancipation from what remains of European influence and prejudice, and in turn develop the American opinion and influence which shall remold constitutions, laws, and customs in the land that is first greeted by the rising sun? Sir, I cannot reject the hope that, as war has hitherto saddened the Atlantic world, the better passions of mankind will soon have their development in the new field of human activity.

It is no reproach to America that the misdemeanors of European civilization have brought to naught the happy augury regarding peaceful progress in the Orient, nor is that the phase of the prophecy now discussed. The Northern Pacific crisis as the opening gun in America's battle for the commerce of the East is the text which J. J. HILL has expounded better than any other. Those absorbed in the drainage of American commerce to our Eastern coast, and thence to Europe, have little appreciated the foresight of Mr. HILL, the practical pioneer in the path prophesied by SEWARD. This far surpasses any Stock Exchange operation. It has no relation to the prices of this week or year, or perhaps this generation. Mr. HILL himself has said he is only planting the seed of fruit possibly to be plucked after his death. A few words may be quoted from the report of an interview with him at Minneapolis:

> The fight is on the high seas. It is not a fight between this city, or section, or railway, and any other. It is a question of commerce and industry for the country at large. The traffic contest is between the Pacific on the one hand and the Suez Canal and Cape Horn on the other. Our problem is to get hold of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, and bring it across the United States, instead of allowing it to be diverted around the globe via the Suez Canal and Cape Horn. During the next thirty years we may grow to 150,000,000. How many can we use in manufacturing? We now employ less than one-quarter. The bulk of 100,000,000 must go to the land, in the valleys of the Mississippi and beyond. Now cross the Pacific and we find millions whose average earning is a shilling a day. They will do most of their own manufacturing, with their cheap labor, and their principal demand will be for food, just what America's central and western zones are prepared to furnish. So here we have a big traffic proposition—to place America's surplus staples at the door of the Orient, and to bring back anything that we can use. Shall America handle it, or shall Europe? I hope that America will handle it by the Pacific. Trade cannot resist geography and nature, and we railway automatons must move as they dictate. We succeed only as we obey natural laws and public interests. Others must pass from view.

There is nothing here for the Napoleons of the Stock Exchange, whose vision is limited to the charts of daily prices. But those who have a preference for the greater movements, over series of years, will discern the beginnings of a weltHandel making to appear remote and visionary talk of weltpolitik which comes from across the seas. Let Europe have its concert of monarchies. To us republicans a concert of ironmasters, or of railway kings, is a surer way of molding and developing the prosperity of the millions which lie between the hundreds of millions of Europe and Asia, able to deal equally in either direction and producing goods adapted to both the dearest and coarsest markets of the world. Nothing need be said now regarding commerce across the Atlantic, but commerce across the Pacific is growing with leaps scarcely appreciated by scattered daily events. The merchants of London who regarded the Northern Pacific crisis as the concern of gentlemen who buy and sell shares on commission will do well to note that the true quarrel was over American cargoes for a squadron of 20,000-ton freighters, which must return from the Far East empty unless they drain away the business of English steamships trading there. There is a like significance in the arrangement between the Hamburg Line and the Atchison Railway, completing a link in a round-the-world line. Possibly the still somewhat obscure purchase of the Leyland Line by Mr. MORGAN will furnish another line nearly about the globe if placed in connection with the Hill-Morgan Pacific lines. To these must be added the Southern Pacific's connection with the Pacific Mail liners. The Canadian Pacific has trans-Pacific connections at Vancouver, just as the Northern Pacific has at Tacoma and the Great Northern at Seattle. There is also good authority for the starting of a Pacific line in connection with the Mexican Central Railway from Manzanillo; but this seems singular to those aware that as sailors go this line is about as much longer than the others as it is said to be shorter. There are already signs that all this American activity is arousing competitors to defend their own. For example, the China Mutual Company, which runs between Liverpool and Yokohama, announces an extension of its service from Yokohama to Puget Sound. There is nothing narrow or constricted about a through bill of lading from Hamburg to Hongkong, or about the similar trip of the China Mutual liners from Liverpool, touching at all Mediterranean and Asiatic ports, to Seattle. The American lines seem the surer of cargoes from America, and their competitors have correspondingly better facilities for gathering cargoes to America. The better business will be done by those who have better cargoes in both directions, and here lies the tug of war. The struggle may be severe for the competitors, but it is full of promise for our Nation. There is here the dawn of promise that we shall do this business for ourselves eventually, and meanwhile there is great improvement in the facilities in the advantages offered to us at the risk and cost of others. It is not war in name, but it is in fact. In commerce there can be no drawn battles. When the real pinch comes there will be needs of the entente initiated (or rather promoted) in London last week, and to be increased in this city next year.

INDEPENDENCE AND CONSTITUTION.

The owner of the Independence has apparently concluded that the committee of the New York Yacht Club meant exactly what it said in the clear and explicit conditions which it laid down touching the control and management of the vessel that is to defend the America's Cup. He agrees with the committee that "further discussion can serve no useful purpose," and he issues a statement that "it is settled that the Independence cannot take part in the cup defense." He thereupon announces his purpose to enter her in as many races as possible, and specifies the races at the beginning of July, in which she will meet the Constitution.

Doubtless Mr. LAWSON has great confidence in his boat, as all yachtsmen have and ought to have in the children of their invention or of that of their chosen designers. If his confidence is justified, and his boat can and does beat the authorized defender, so to speak, he will have in advance his entire revenge. He will have put his enemies, as he seems to consider them, in a hole, a hole of great profundity, for he will have shown that the boat built in New York to defend the cup is not the likeliest boat to accomplish that purpose. Thereby he will impose a grave responsibility upon the New York Yacht Club. That body is bound to get the fastest craft it can. If the Independence is shown to be faster than the Constitution, it will be bound to get the Independence, even at a fancy price. And no doubt that is what it would do, or try to do. Although the Independence, like the Constitution and like Shamrock II., is of no earthly use except to race for the cup, her owner would be within his rights in refusing to sell her at any price. The club has already shown that it cannot, in its capacity of trustee and custodian of the cup, come to his terms, or permit the defender to be sailed by an owner over whom it has no jurisdiction. And if the winner of what would practically be the trial races refused to part with his boat, doubtless he in his turn would have a heavy responsibility to bear in case of the loss of the cup. But he could bear it more easily than the club charged officially with its defense. If Independence should beat Constitution, and then Shamrock II. should beat Constitution, the New York Yacht Club would undoubtedly be in a very awkward situation.

But then, as a learned jurist has observed, "an improbability upon an improbability closely resembles an impossibility." And such a double improbability would be the successive defeat of Constitution by Independence and by Shamrock II. The designer of the new defender won his right to design defenders in an open competition, so to speak, with all the designers in the country who commanded confidence enough to induce anybody to pay for the execution of their designs. If he has since designed two defenders without competition, and now a third, that is because his superiority was so clearly manifest as to deter anybody else from entering the field against him, or from securing sufficient backing for that purpose. That Mr. HERRESHOFF should all at once be beaten, first by Mr. CROWNINSHIELD, and then by Mr. WATSON, who has already had three unsuccessful tries for the cup, is not very credible. So that the contingency in which the owner of the Independence will be entitled to exult over the New York Yacht Club seems remote.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A convincing demonstration of exactly where the responsibility for every case of lynching should be placed was made at Carrollton, Ga., last week, when a Sheriff with a real determination to do his sworn duty had no difficulty at all in defending his prisoner and putting to flight the usual crowd of "infuriated citizens." Sheriff MERRILL had the assistance of only half a dozen deputies, hastily summoned, and the mob that attacked his jail and demanded the instant surrender of a negro charged with murder was one of large proportions. The Sheriff, as Sheriffs always do on such occasions, met the demand with a threat to shoot, but the rioters, confident, as they had good reason to be, that no shooting would be done except by themselves, forced their way into the building. Then Sheriff MERRILL gave the order to fire, and at their first volley the deputies killed one man and wounded two more. That was quite enough for the "infuriated citizens." They broke and ran, and, as our dispatch from Carrollton quaintly said, "They were soon divided into little groups, discussing the event." It was well worth discussing, and one can hope that the baffled savages took to heart the excellent lesson which they had received. There is not the slightest ground for supposing that the determination of this mob was any less fierce than that of other mobs, or that it included a greater number of cowards. The probabilities are that every man in the crowd had the average amount of courage, and that, as a soldier fighting with approval of conscience and sanction of law, every one of them would have advanced without a tremor against a foe vastly more formidable than a handful of Deputy Sheriffs. But, engaged in an act of criminal violence, they were brave only so long as they thought they were safe, and at the first sign of real resistance from legitimate authority their factitious fury changed to terror. So every gathering of would-be lynchers should and could be met, and any State which can and will elect officials like Mr. MERRILL will never be disgraced by mob murders.

—Steady improvement marks the sanitary condition of Havana, and it now compares favorably not with a few, but with many, cities. the hygienic education of which began years and years before that of the Cuban capital did. The death rate for the month of April was 26.64 per thousand, while that of Havre was 29.02, of Munich 27.20, of Dublin 36.51, and of Kingston, Jamaica, 46.95. Havana had in April only two cases of yellow fever, with no deaths, the best report for the month of which there is any record, and the more remarkable because the number of nonimmunes in the city was much above the ordinary. Dr. GORGAS, the Chief Health Officer, credits much of his success in keeping Havana free from yellow fever to the energetic campaign against mosquitoes which he recently began throughout the infected area. His subordinates have devoted a great part of their attention to this work, which is considered more important than even that of putting the houses into a state of decent cleanliness. Kerosene oil has been placed in every possible breeding ground of the insects, and this, with the removal of stagnant water wherever practicable, has brought the mosquito race in and about the city within sight of extermination. All that has been done is a benefaction to ourselves, as well as to the Cubans, since it decreases the danger of infection for our Southern coast ports. As The Medical Record well says, "If any argument were needed to show the folly of the Cuban Constitutional Convention in seeking to annul the sanitary clause of the Platt resolutions, the wonderful regeneration of Havana under Major GORGAS'S masterly administration furnishes an all-sufficient one."

—Alabama is warned by The Birmingham Age-Herald that unless it takes immediate and effective action to increase its educational facilities and to make more certain their utilization, it is likely soon to gain an evil eminence as the most illiterate State in the Union. In 1890 it had as close competitors for the end of the list Louisiana, North Carolina, and the Territory of New Mexico, but since then New Mexico has greatly improved her schools, and Louisiana's new Constitution made provisions which, even if they do not change her relative position as regards the other States, will at least soon remove her far above Alabama. At present the lamentable competition for last place as regards literacy is between Alabama and North Carolina, and, though North Carolina is moving in the matter of more and better schools, The Age-Herald says "it is neck and neck between them." The Constitutional Convention soon to be held in Alabama will furnish an opportunity to start on the upward road, and if this opportunity is neglected the State will surely suffer. According to The Age-Herald, if the convention decides to divide the school money on racial lines, thus creating a great mass of ignorant and discontented laborers, it will doom the State to the reputation and losses that go with unparalleled illiteracy, "for the State that has the largest percentage of illiterates will be adjudged the least progressive and the most backward, and capital and immigrants will begin to shun it. Ignorance and sloth go together in the public mind and in fact. The convention will decide between intelligence and ignorance, between tail-end honors and place among the advancing States of the Union. Upon the choice it makes in this respect depends in more ways than one the welfare of 700,000 children and of the entire State." This is a warning based on unquestionable facts.

—A curious misunderstanding, due to the unfortunate wording of a telegram sent by an old family friend, has just caused Lieut. RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON to take what, until he arrived at his destination, he had good reason to regard as a most sorrowful journey. The Lieutenant was in Washington and received a message from the Mayor of Greensborough, Ala., Mr. R. F. OTTS, announcing the death of that gentleman's father. The statement was made in the fewest possible words—something like "Father died this morning"—and naturally enough the Lieutenant thought that the reference was to his own father, and not to that of the sender of the dispatch. He immediately telegraphed that he would start for home at once, and did so, and it was not until he arrived in Greensborough, where his father, in the best of health, met him at the railway station, that he was relieved from the grief of a sudden bereavement. The elder HOBSON, on receipt of his son's telegram, had vainly tried to reach him on the train with messages stating the facts in the case, and as the Lieutenant, before starting from Washington, had told his bad news to several friends, it soon spread widely, and before the mistake could be cleared up the family received messages of condolence from many parts of the country. All of which shows that it is well to be explicit as well as accurate, even in telegraphic dispatches, else will words intended to convey one meaning be interpreted in other and entirely different senses.

SOME REQUIREMENTS OF CITY RAILWAY TRAVEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The problem of street car traveling is the important subject of the period, involving, as it does, the transportation of human beings in a safe, decent, healthful, and comparatively comfortable fashion, either for business or pleasure.

The same overcrowding, discomfort, and absolute indecency exist as in the past. The only change made in the passenger's condition is that he can go a longer distance in a shorter time.

Underground transit will in some measure give relief for a time, but unless some radical measures are taken to regulate the new traction line, the same beastly system will be followed as at present.

I want to be considered a perfectly sane person when I state that two changes are absolutely required to make traction travel what it should be—first, limiting the passengers carried to the seating capacity of the car; second, the complete abolition of that abortive monstrosity, the present open car. It may be said that it can never be done. But I repeat that the near future will demand stringent legislation bearing on overcrowding of cars, and the kind of car to be used for comfort and health. The matter of overcrowding is the key to any and all improvement; it is regulated in foreign cities, and can be done here.

The average passenger needs educating as much as traction Superintendents. So long as one is allowed to jump on a car and crowd forward, so long we will do it. But make it a misdemeanor to do it, and we would wait for another car.

Traction business with a seat for every passenger is a profitable one in cities, if managed with ordinary business ability and honesty.

If the people will legislate to regulate themselves; then they can regulate the traction companies.

The second essential change is the legislative control, within certain limits, of the style of car to be used by traction companies.

While open cars are used, a fixed date, say, June 1 to Oct. 1, should be regulated by law, during which time we can depend more on temperature.

What is needed is a car that can be used at all seasons, so constructed as to have all the advantages of both a closed and open car at any time, as the weather may require.

It would seem that such a car should have cross seats with a centre aisle, and so planned as to be reasonably open at the sides and ends, if desirable, and tightly closed at all points when necessary. Carrying only a seated number of passengers, the use of the centre aisle and platforms would be easy and comfortable.

I think the facts prove that since the use of railways in cities, the only improvement has been in motive power and speed, with very little in comfort and utility. The beginning of a new century should make a marked change in these matters.

MANTUP.

Brooklyn, June 7, 1901.

A CHAPLAIN'S CANTEEN VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Lord Roberts was Commander in Chief in India, he did not abolish the canteen, but he so arranged matters that three-fourths of the European troops in Hindustan became pledged teetotalers.

"Bobs Bahadhur" did not do this "just for the fun of the thing," but because it paid in efficiency to have the rank and file abstain.

But if he did not abolish the canteen, what did he do? He favored teetotalers in every direction, and specially exempted them from many of those numerous and irksome restrictions with which military life bristles.

At that period America had not fought with Spain, neither had she invented the dictum, "the man behind the gun," but, although the saying was uninvented, the principle already held good. So Lord Roberts got hold of a man and ordered him to go behind his teetotal regulations. He paid this man $1,500 a year and traveling expenses. This good man—he was not a bit goody-goody, but a thorough man—went up and down India, visiting every cantonment in the peninsula, the results being that two-thirds of the army became teetotalers and the residuum (mostly moderate drinkers) took their liquor under control in the canteen instead of drinking fiery spirits in the bazaar.

If the Woman's Christian Temperance Union could or would discover a man, if they would get the army authorities to give the man (when found) a roving commission, but, above all, if instead of meddling with controlled drinking in the canteen, they would respectfully suggest in the right quarters that special privileges and exemptions be granted to total abstainers—well, they might expect similar results to those which followed the policy which Lord Roberts so wisely inaugurated. Nearly all the chaplains in India are ardent teetotalers, but I never heard one of them breathe a syllable against the canteen.

Being a rampant teetotaler myself, nothing would please me better than to pour all liquor down the gutter; but surely it is wise to temper the zeal of an iconoclast with the wisdom of the serpent.

A RETIRED INDIAN CHAPLAIN.
Clifton Springs, N. Y., June 6, 1901.

More on the Canteen Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading a short article on the first page of your paper of even date regarding Mrs. Matilda B. Carse's view on the "canteen" question in soldiers' homes, my blood fairly boils, and I cannot this time impose the silence upon myself that I would. I denounce her and Miss Helen Hood and all their adherents as cruel and bigoted. How can they have the heart to rob the poor old men in these homes of, perhaps, their only remaining pleasure in life? How many of them are not old, decrepit, crippled, who lost their all in life fighting for our country? I am a veteran's daughter, and know very well what the poor lads suffered during those terrible four years.

Whosoever bravely and honestly fights for right is a hero, and how these fanatical women can call such men topers just because they drink a few glasses of beer daily is beyond my comprehension. Besides, "Spent all their money for drink!" How much money can these poor old fellows really have? Better ask these ladies how much the wine bill amounts to in their own households. ELLA B. W. BUSSMANN.
New York, June 7, 1901.

TWO CONVENTIONS OF WOMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are women and women. This was never more strikingly illustrated than by the marked difference between the election of officers in the convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution and in the convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association, just held in Minneapolis. In the former the quarreling and the intensity of the strife for office gave rise to much unfavorable press comment and was even claimed by Ella Wheeler Wilcox and others as proving women's inherent incapacity for conducting business and their unfitness for the ballot.

In the National equal suffrage convention that has just closed, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was re-elected President by 210 votes out of 218. The Rev. Anna H. Shaw, the Vice President at Large, and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, the Treasurer, were re-elected without contest, and Miss Kate M. Gordon of Louisiana and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Massachusetts were chosen as Corresponding and Recording Secretaries by an almost unanimous vote. The only contest was over the auditors, and although there was lively interest in this and some feeling over it, not a discourteous word was uttered on the floor and everything was conducted with quiet and decorum.

The inference would seem to be that women are perfectly capable of conducting the business of a meeting when they are trained to it. The Daughters of the American Revolution is an organization based solely on pedigree and made up mainly of fashionable women, with little experience of business methods or of public work. They carry over into their public conventions the frivolity and the petty rivalries in which fashionable society abounds. The equal rights convention, on the other hand, is made up of women who are used to conducting the business of a public meeting and who are gathered to promote an object which they believe to be useful and not to seek personal prominence. They differ on many subjects and feel strongly on some of them, but the freedom of their recent convention from any public quarreling was one token, at any rate, of their fitness to vote. ETHEL C. AVERY.
Dunkirk, N. Y., June 6, 1901.

THE USE OF S. P. C. A. FUNDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My communication in relation to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals did not elicit from its President the full explanation which my charges seem to demand. His saying that the contents were "false and malicious" cannot be construed into a satisfactory answer.

If the statements in that letter stand for anything, it is for this: that by reason of an uncalled-for and indiscreet expenditure of the funds of the society to the amount of about $400,000 for a monument-building, its capacity for doing the work intended by the late founder has been seriously weakened. In proof that I am right the following circular is made a part of this communication:

> The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,
> Headquarters Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.
> New York, Sept. 29, 1900.
>
> Dear Sir: I again take the liberty of calling your attention to the insufficient number of life and annual members of this society. With a view to increasing the society's income from this source, and also to spreading the public interest in the work of animal protection, I make an appeal to our members who earnestly desire the success of the society to influence their friends to identify themselves with our cause. The society would feel more confidence in carrying on its operations if a larger yearly income were assured to it by means of a substantial list of annual members, for funds are urgently needed to extend and carry on the work of alleviating and preventing animal suffering and abuse. I hope, therefore, that you will endeavor to send me the names of one or more of your friends who are willing to become members of the society. The names of candidates received on or before the 10th prox. will be acted upon at the October meeting.
>
> Members receive the publications of the society gratuitously, and under the laws of this State the police force of the State of New York shall, as occasion may require, aid the society, its members, or agents, in the enforcement of all laws enacted for the protection of dumb animals.
>
> Thanking you for your continued interest in the work of the society, believe me, yours very truly, JOHN P. HAINES, President.

This official appeal gives out its gist concentrated in one line: "For funds are urgently needed to extend and carry on the work of alleviating and preventing animal suffering and abuse." There is no doubt about this being a perfectly true statement of the then and now conditions.

The President states the urgent need of funds for actual use. Is there now or has there been at any time an actual need or demand for any useful purpose for a headquarters building like the one erected under his supervision? Possibly he believes that the large sum of money diverted from original purpose spent upon his monumental structure is better assisting in the way of working out of the original plan inaugurated and carried forward by Henry Bergh while he lived than would be an addition to income of from $15,000 to $20,000, which could be applied toward the much-needed increase of force for out-of-door duty.

That he probably did act upon such belief is, in my belief, a matter of very deep-rooted regret to a very large majority of associate members.

AN EARLY MEMBER.
New York, June 6, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Suggestion Misconstrued.

"The Evanston Chief of Police advises his men to attend church on Sunday."

"Don't they get sleep enough?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Strictly Business.

Theorist—You believe in giving credit to whom credit is due, don't you?

Practical Man—Y-yes, but I make everybody else pay cash.—Chicago Tribune.

Prefers the Restaurant.

"The difference between a restaurant an' a cafay," said Mr. Meddergrass, who had just returned from the city, "is that at a cafay they charge you two bits for bread an' butter, an' at a restaurant they throw it in."—Baltimore American.

The Terrible Things Averted.

"In spite of the lucky stone you carry in your pocket, yo' lost all your money and a sign fell on you and broke your arm."

"Yes; but wasn't it fortunate that I had that lucky stone? Think what might have happened to me otherwise!"—Chicago Post.

Easily Attained in Anger.

Enpeck—Nature is more powerful than art.

Singleton—Because why?

Enpeck—Well, my wife can't reach half way to high C when she tries to sing, but the minute I do anything that doesn't suit her ladyship her voice immediately soars several notes above it.—Chicago News.

HIS GARDENS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

I pass where the sun gilds his towers,
When the dewdrops still gleam in the grass,
And the odors that float from his gardens
I breathe without price, as I pass;
The air that blows over his gardens
Is scented for me as I pass.

I gaze down the flower-gemmed vistas,
And praise all the splendor I see;
The gardens are his, but their beauty
Is spread in rich colors for me;
I may never set foot in his gardens.
But their charm is left open to me.

I hurry along to the duties,
The tasks, that await me afar,
And I toil where the tapering chimneys
And the noises of steel pinions are,
Where the smoke gives offense to my nostrils
And the noises of industry are.

And often I think of his gardens
And him, at his ease, far away
From the noise and the smoke and the bother
While I must toil on through the day—
He breathes the sweet odors and loiters
At leisure through all the long day.

And grateful, at night, by his gardens,
I stay for a moment to see
Their riches, their glory, their splendor,
And, wistful, he gazes at me—
From the chair that is pushed by a servant
He wearily gazes at me.

I look down the flower-gemmed vistas
And breathe in the sweet-scented air;
The gardens are his, but their beauty
The Lord gives me senses to share—
I pass, praising God for the glory
He graciously gives me to share

ART NOTES.

Dr. Charles Waldstein of New York, who has been filling the Slade Professorship of Fine Art at Cambridge, England, since 1895, has not sought re-election, and the professorship has been offered to Sir William Martin Conway, Professor of Art at University College, Liverpool. Sir William is a famous alpinist, having ascended some of the highest peaks of the Himalayas, and in South America climbed the peaks of Tomita, Illiman, and Aconcagua, besides exploring Spitzbergen and Terra del Fuego. He has published many works and made at least one venture in politics, having contested the seat for Bath in Parliament. In 1899 he was graduated from Trinity College with honors in the Historical Tripos.

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The French School of Archaeology at Athens has been pushing excavation at Delphi, where during recent years they removed the modern village of Kastri and discovered many wonderful marbles and bronzes, chief among which is the bronze chariot-driver placed at Delphi by Hiero of Syracuse in Sicily, to commemorate his winning of the chariot race at Olympia. The late excavations have penetrated a spot where a number of small temples once stood in the time of Pausanias, and among them a circular temple which has been handed down by Greek and Latin writers on architecture as the most perfect type of its kind. The first drift struck in this direction has laid bare the foundations of a circular edifice, which may well be the building in question. It is like one found at Epidaurus, but is probably two centuries older. The French school is also at work in Arcadia on the site of the old city Tegea. The theatre and marketplace were identified last year, and efforts are now being made to reach the famous temple of Athené Alea, which was reckoned next in beauty to that of Olympia, being decorated with sculptures by Scopas of the Island of Paros. A head of Hercules and the torso of an Atalanta engaged in the Caledonian hunt have already rewarded the excavators. On the Island of Delos, sacred to Apollo, the same indefatigable diggers propose to complete the explorations that closed in 1894 with the discovery of more than 2,000 inscriptions. A small museum is to be built and the old town laid bare in the way that Pompeii has been excavated. There is reason to believe that the town will be found to a large extent intact, and will show the plan of an old Greek settlement in all its parts.

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Herr Dorpfeld, the German archaeologist, believes that the palace of Ulysses was not at Ithaka, but on the Island of Leukadia. He is sufficiently brave in this departure to undertake a search for it on that island. The Germans are at work also on the Island of Aegina, where they have unearthed a number of broken parts of warriors that probably belonged in the pediment of the temple, and they are also digging in Asia Minor on the sites of Pergamus and Miletus.

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The Abbé de l'Escluse is about to publish a work in which he tries to give an account of the reasons for admiring one color and not another, one combination of colors and not another. He will try to explain why the Italians used one kind of color, the Dutch another, the Spaniards a third. His book is entitled, "The Secret of Coloration; a Practical Guide for Experimental Observation of the Harmonies of Color."

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The taste for mournful pictures exists along with the love or horrors in wax and plays that have plenty of gore. At one of the exhibitions of paintings held in a large English city it happened that a number of dismal pictures were sent in by certain painters who had found this mortuary line of work pleasing to the people in the village where they lived. There were funerals of children, and young women plaiting wreaths for the tomb, and other forms of tragedy. The hanging committee, says The Spectator, was struck with all this melancholy and devised an antidote. They hung all the lachrymose pictures together on the same wall in the best positions. The next time there were few of these scenes of woe sent in.

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In a letter to The Daily News asking why the cartoons of Raphael for the famous tapestries at Rome are not visible in the galleries of the South Kensington, Mr. Frederic Harrison makes the remarkable statement: "The cartoons are the only unique things of first-rate national importance in the whole museum." These are the cartoons on paper sent to Arras for the direction of the tapestry weavers, and were cut to pieces and then joined together again. They were for a long time kept at Hampton Court.

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Another Hobbema has been sold in London for a tall price, this time a Hobbema with a pedigree, noted in Smith's Catalogue Raissonée and sold at Amsterdam in 1813 for 2,050 florins, at Paris in 1817 for 7,100 francs, and at London in 1832 for $1,350. Bidding began with $5,000 and ended with a sale at $21,250. It is one of the village-embowered-in-trees variety, showing a high road with a church among trees to the right and figures on the road.

CANNON AS CROP SAVERS.

Mr. Moore Says Practice of Bombarding Hailstorms Is Founded on a Popular Delusion.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The extensive reports of United States Consul Covert at Lyons, France, relative to the success of cannon firing in France as a means of protecting orchards and vineyards from hailstorms, and also for the purpose of mitigating or nullifying the effects of frosts upon vegetation, have prompted numerous inquiries by horticulturists in this country as to when, if at all, our Government would adopt similar methods of protection. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, acting under the direction of Secretary Wilson, therefore has issued to the press the following statement:

"After an examination of all that has been published during the past two years, my conviction is that we have here to do with a popular delusion as remarkable as is the belief in the effect of the moon on the weather. The uneducated peasantry of Europe seem to be looking for something miraculous. They would rather believe in cannonading as a means of protection and spend on it abundance of money, time, and labor than adopt the very simple expedient of mutual insurance against the losses that must inevitably occur.

"The great processes going on in the atmosphere are conducted on too large a scale to warrant any man or nation in attempting to control them. The energy expended by nature in the production of a hailstorm, a tornado, or a rainstorm exceeds the combined energy of all the steam engines and explosives in the world. It is useless for mankind to combat nature on this scale.

"After the experience that this country has had during the past ten years with rainmakers, I am loth to believe that the bombardment of hailstorms will ever be practiced or even attempted in the United States, much less encouraged by the intelligent portion of the community. Every effort should be made to counteract the spread of the Italian delusion, which has been imported into this country by Consul Covert."

MANHEIM'S FEAST OF ROSES.

One Flower Yearly Pays for the Site of a Lutheran Church.

LANCASTER, Penn., June 9.—The unique ceremony of "The Feast of Roses" was celebrated to-day at Manheim. This annual feast was inaugurated in 1892, when the congregation of Zion's Lutheran Church placed a memorial window back of the pulpit, in which the principal decoration was a large red rose. This was to symbolize the indebtedness of the church to Baron Henry William Stiegel, the founder of Manheim and the first glass and iron manufacturer of note in the United States. In December, 1772, Baron Stiegel conveyed to the Trustees of the Lutheran congregation a plot of ground on which to erect a church. This ground, deeded forever to the congregation by indenture, still preserved in the church archives, was to be paid for by the annual presentation to Baron Stiegel and his heirs of a single red rose.

To-day the rose was given by William D. Weaver of the Lancaster Historical Society, representing the congregation, to Miss Annie Boyer of Harrisburg, a descendant of Baron Stiegel. The Rev. C. Rollin Sherck of Harrisburg preached the memorial sermon and Judge William N. Ashman of Philadelphia was the principal orator. The ceremonies were witnessed by fully 5,000 persons.

AMERICAN ENGINES ON INDIAN RAILROADS

Lord George Hamilton Explains Loss of Contracts by British.

They Wanted Greater Price and Longer Time—Contracts Were Decided on Strict Business Basis.

The following, taken from The London Times, is the full text of the letter addressed by Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, to Sir Alfred Hickman, M. P., to which reference has been made in recent cable dispatches:

"Coates Castle, May 30, 1901.

"Dear Sir Alfred: I did not know that you intended, upon the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons on the 23d inst., to refer to the execution of certain contracts placed by Indian railway companies with American firms. I was not present when you made your speech; if I had been, I should have made the reply I now send you in writing.

"You start with the assumption that these contracts 'are made on no business principles; are made without due regard to efficiency, public safety, or real economy.' These allegations are a serious indictment of the management of Indian railways, and they carry with them the inference that the placing of the orders was not due to the ability of engineering firms in America to compete with English firms, but to the ignorance, carelessness, and partiality displayed by the railway Directorate here. If your assumptions are correct, the remedy is obvious. Reorganize the management of Indian railways, and competition between English and American engineering firms for supply of railway material in India would cease. No practical engineer who has visited the American workshops and inspected their methods of production and manufacture would for a moment indorse such a proposition. Their competition is dangerous, because they are yearly improving their products both in quality and price.

"It has always been the practice of the Boards of Management of the Indian railways to give the preference in all their contracts to British manufacturers, and that policy has so prevailed that up to the date of the great recent engineering strike no order for a railway locomotive had ever been given outside Great Britain. Since then, owing to the British workshops being blocked with work, certain Indian Railway Boards found it necessary, as locomotives could not be obtained here, to place a few limited orders in America. I am ready to give all the available reports concerning the working consumption of fuel and load-drawing power of these locomotives. The earlier reports were unfavorable, but when their working was better understood certain alterations were made to suit the local fuel, a marked improvement was noticed, so much so that one company wishes to obtain more engines of a similar construction.

"That American locomotives obtained a footing in India was due to the strike I have referred to, but if, as I hope, British locomotives are for the future to regain their monopoly in that vast system of railways, the British engineers must profit by the hints and suggestions which these reports convey. In the case of the Gohteih Viaduct, the Burmah Railway Company had no option but to place the order for its construction with the Baldwin Company, Pennsylvania. There were no British firms who had anything like the same experience in this class of bridge construction; the tender of the Baldwin Company was much less in price and quicker in time than that of any of their competitors.

"Mr. Constable, a late employe of the Burmah Railway Company, and who was engaged in superintending part of the work of this bridge, reported that the riveting was defective. A most searching inquiry and inspection has in consequence been made by the chief engineer of the Burmah Railway Company, assisted by the Government Inspector, and they in no way indorse Mr. Constable's opinion. The Burmah Railway Board, composed of most competent railway experts, are satisfied that the work upon the bridge is sound and reliable. Upon them rests the responsibility of seeing that the contract in question is properly executed, and I see no reason for interference.

"With one of your suggestions I entirely agree—viz., that no specification should be altered for the benefit or upon the suggestion of any one particular tenderer. If any change is made in the specification all who were originally invited to tender should be informed, and I will see that the principle is adhered to. If I seem to combat your contention, it is not because I do not heartily appreciate the object you have in view. We both wish to assist in maintaining the supremacy of the British engineer and workshops in India for the supply of all railway materials, as against foreign contractors.

"You seem to think that orders have only gone abroad because those who gave them did not understand their business. I wish that it were so. The competition we have to face is founded on something much more formidable and substantial. Chemical research, concentration of capital, thorough technical education, improved industrial organization have made in recent years greater advance in America than here. It is with the product of these combinations, and not with the assumed stupidity of Indian officials, that the British engineer has to contend.

"So far as I am concerned, I can undertake that the preference, unless the difference in price, quality, and delivery be very substantial, will always be given to British firms.

"May I not ask you as a leading member of the great steel industry of this country, to co-operate with me by impressing upon your associates the necessity of so meeting the competition of the future as to insure that, in price and time of delivery, the advantage shall be on the side of British production. Believe me, yours, &c.,

"GEORGE HAMILTON.

"Sir Alfred Hickman, M. P."

GRAND TRUNK PRESIDENT HERE

Sir C. Rivers-Wilson Thinks American Locomotives in India Probably the Best—Views on Other Topics.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, who was Controller General of the National Debt Office of Great Britain from 1874 to 1894, and Finance Minister to Egypt from 1877 to 1879, is at the Holland House, having just completed his annual inspection of the Grand Trunk Railway system's lines in Canada and the United States.

In an interview last evening with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding American and British locomotives in India and elsewhere, Sir Charles said:

"Yes, I have read the strictures of Sir Alfred Hickman on the contracts placed by Indian railway companies with American firms. I have read also the statements of Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, in reply. My opinion is that Sir Alfred Hickman will be informed that the English Government placed the contracts for locomotives with American firms because it believed them to be the best—that's all.

Speaking of the Boer war and the increase in the national debt of Great Britain as a result, Sir Charles said he did not see how that could have been avoided. The war, he said, was not of Great Britain's seeking.

"Some have expressed the opinion that it might have been avoided," was suggested.

"I am not one of those," Sir Charles replied. "I think perhaps that it is true that England has added about £120,000,000 sterling to her debt because of the war. But that is nothing considering the prosperity of the country. It is as Lord Beaconsfield said, when speaking of the country's debt in 1852. 'It is nothing but a flea's bite.'

"About the visit of the New York Chamber of Commerce? Ah, now you have hit upon a very pleasant subject. Certainly no visitors could be more agreeable to us over there than Americans. There is nothing like jealousy in England because of your prosperity here. We are glad of it.

"About the traffic in the Suez Canal? Undoubtedly England leads by far; Germany comes next, and France next.

"Of Cecil Rhodes's great scheme for a Cape to Cairo railroad I cannot say much. I only know that he is making material progress with it."

FROM AFRICA TO BUFFALO.

Sixty-two Picturesquely Attired Natives on Their Way to the Pan-American Exhibition.

On the French Line steamship La Lorraine, which arrived here yesterday from Havre, there were sixty-two native Africans, bound for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. They left for that city yesterday afternoon, as soon as Commissioner Fitchie was convinced that they did not come within the provisions of the contract labor law.

It was a somewhat remarkable combination of wearing apparel that the contingent wore. One of the men had golf trousers, with a flowing Prince Albert coat to set them off, and a turban of varied hue. Others wore balloon trousers or tight-leg ones, derby hats or beavers, silk shirt waists and shirt waists of cotton goods, shawls, apparently of Persian counterfeit; the familiar bandanna, gaudy socks, or fancy vests that would make a Broadway "sport" turn green with envy.

There were two babies in the party, and they were securely tied to the backs of their mothers, wrapped in very picturesque shawls of fancy texture and gay color. Their squalls, when a curious sightseer or a customs officer approached, did not affect the mothers in the least, who in contemplating the wonders of the New World had to all appearances forgotten that they were responsible for the howling pickaninnies.

The leader of the party, who is said to be a man of great influence in the particular spot on the Dark Continent where his tribe is domiciled, was a venerable old fellow who rejoiced in the euphonious name of Oben Daga. In his native land he is the chief of the fighting cannibal tribe of Ogowe. He was easily distinguishable from the rest, owing to the variety of style with which he had bedecked himself and the reverence with which he was approached by the others of the party. He wore a Panama hat of ancient make, a pair of tight-leg trousers, a vest of red, yellow, and green, and a brown coat. Besides all this, he had a watch which ticked like an old Dutch clock.

Accompanying the old warrior, to keep him from getting homesick, were three of his fifty-five wives and a young African whose duty it is to carry a chair for him to rest whenever he becomes fatigued. When the old fellow made the proper sign, this young chap would approach in a run, make a solemn bow, and then place the chair where the chief indicated.

The chief would then sit down, while his three wives would immediately kneel at his feet. Other members of the party would surround him at a respectful distance and listen to a lecture on good manners or how to behave in America, spoken in the choicest of African.

The manager of the party had all that he could do to make his charges understand what was expected of them. In trying to explain the intricate workings of the American customs laws he had, however, to give up the job as a bad one, because he didn't have enough fingers to make the requisite explanatory motions.

All the party had overcoats, and when they thought the crowd surrounding them had had ample time in which to admire their other clothes, they put them on, for the fresh breeze that fanned the neighborhood of the pier was a change from the zephyrs of the tropics.

SECRETARY ROOT IN BUFFALO.

Arrives There With a Party to Visit the Exposition.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—Secretary of War Root arrived in this city this evening in a special car over the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was met at the station by Director General William I. Buchanan of the Pan-American Exposition and Capt. P. C. Hains of the United States Army. The other members of Secretary Root's party are Major Gen. Corbin, Major Gen. Young, Col. and Mrs. Johnston, and Miss Edythe Patten. Mrs. Root and her daughter will arrive to-morrow.

Secretary Root saw the grand illumination to-night. He will make a thorough examination of the interior of the Exposition to-morrow. The detachments of the United States Army now quartered within the Exposition inclosure are making preparations to receive the Secretary of War with honors befitting his position.

Editors and Publishers' Day.

BUFFALO, June 9.—On account of the large number of visiting newspaper men and women expected at the Pan-American Exposition this week, Wednesday, June 12, is announced by Director General Buchanan as "Editors' and Publishers' Day." It is believed the meeting of the National Editorial Association and of several State associations will bring to the Exposition this week the largest number of editors ever gathered together. It is expected that not fewer than 1,500 will be here.

YACHTSMEN COME TO GRIEF.

Young and Ambitious, They Invest in a Sloop, Which Spills Them on Their First Cruise.

On their maiden cruise three ambitious young yachtsmen came to grief yesterday afternoon in the bay off the foot of Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. Their craft capsized and they were fished out of the water just in time. When it was all over they agreed that yachting, even with Sir Thomas Lipton, Emperor William, and Lawson of Boston in it, was not all that it was reputed to be.

There is pathos in this tale of the dampening of the ambition of three anxious-to-be sea dogs. Fired by the stories about cup challengers and cup defenders, George Eshepy of 153 East Eighteenth Street, and his friends, Richard Collett and Ralph Tapp, decided that the only thing that would make them real happy this Summer was a yacht of their very own. What they didn't know about sailing a boat was pretty much all that a skilled sailor does know, but they were willing to learn.

Over in one of the yacht basins in Brooklyn they found just the sort of a craft they were looking for. The boat, a twenty-foot sloop, was bought by the three together and christened the Trio. Capt. N. A. Bagger of 281 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, was engaged as skipper and to instruct the three owners in seamanship.

Yesterday was the day set for the first cruise, and early in the afternoon Eshepy, Collett, and Tapp arrived at the foot of Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, ready for the sail. Capt. Bagger was on board with his fourteen-year-old son Frank to help him. The sail was run up and the Trio was soon heading out into the bay. All went well until the sloop was about 600 yards off shore. The tree owners were congratulating themselves on the fine behavior of the boat when they noticed a troubled look on the face of the skipper.

"What's up, Cap?" asked one of the yachtsmen.

"Nothin' much," returned the skipper, mentally calculating the distance to shore, "only she's takin' water like a stove junk."

The owners, to their dismay, then saw that the Trio was leaking. They couldn't understand it, but that didn't stop the leak.

"Do you think we'd better go out any further?" asked one of the owners.

"Well, as the walkin' in will be pretty wet," observed the skipper, "I guess this'll be about far enough out to-day."

It was decided that they would put back, and the skipper was preparing to bring the sloop about when a revenue cutter bore down upon them.

The yacht was in a ticklish position, and drifting into the course of the cutter. The skipper, trying to bring the boat about, was having a hard time with his green crew.

"Leggo yer halyards!" he yelled to them at a critical moment.

The members of the crew looked blankly at each other, and then let go of everything they had hold of to make sure. The sloop swung about suddenly, and before the skipper could rush to carry out his own order the boat capsized, and all were thrown into the water.

Tapp was caught in the rigging of the boat, but the others were thrown clear of the craft. Life buoys were thrown from the revenue cutter, and these were caught by the men in the water. The crew of the cutter also lowered a ladder, and picked up Collette. A passing tug rescued Eshepy, and the others were picked up by a skiff, in which were Edward White of 417 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, and George Donovan of 161 Beard Street, that borough.

Tapp, who because of his having been caught in the rigging of the yacht had had great difficulty in keeping his head above water, was found to be in a bad way, and when landed in Brooklyn was taken to the Norwegian Hospital. He was able to leave the hospital, however, a few hours later. The others were none the worse for the ducking they received, although their spirit for yachting felt about as damp as their clothes.

They decided to cut out yachting, and go in for croquet or lawn tennis this Summer.

DOWIE AND MRS. EDDY AS "FUNGUS GROWTHS"

Dr. Banks on the New Elijah and the Mother of Christian Science.

Both Cults Characterized as Money-Sucking Institutions—Where the Law Should Be Invoked.

Dr. Louis Albert Banks, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered a brief prelude before his Sunday evening sermon yesterday on "Alexander Dowie, the 'New Elijah,' and Mary Baker Eddy, the 'Mother of Christian Science,' as Specimen Fungus Growths of Modern Civilization." He spoke in part as follows:

"Out in the great forests on the Pacific Coast I have often seen, in my boyhood, most wonderful fungus growths springing out from the bodies of great trees. These freaks occur, most commonly, where the soil is very rich and the forest very prosperous and abundant in development. They seem to be a sort of excrescence on a highly fertile and prosperous forest. They are, of course, of no value. They sap the life of the tree, and are worth nothing for any good purpose themselves.

"We are having at the present time certain fungus growths in the social and religious world that seem to be in the same line. One of these has its centre in Chicago, where, on last Sunday, Alexander Dowie declared himself to be 'Elijah,' and it is said that 3,000 men and women stood up and cheered his utterances as a testimony to their belief in him.

"Henry Ward Beecher was once persuaded to attend a spiritualistic seance to communicate with his father, Lyman Beecher. When asked afterward what he thought of it, he replied that, if he deteriorated as fast after he was dead as his father had, in ten years he would be an absolute fool. So, one is compelled to say in this case, if Dowie is 'Elijah,' there has been a tremendous letting down in Elijah since he last appeared.

"It is characteristic of the career of this 'New Elijah' that he closed his blasphemous harangue with a strenuous appeal for money to be poured into the pockets of 'Elijah' himself.

"There is another growth of this sort which has reached very remarkable proportions, which has its headquarters in the neighborhood of Boston, and is known as 'Christian Science.' The 'Mother' of this institution, Mary Baker Eddy, is still alive, and is held in about the same regard by a multitude of adherents as is Dowie by his crowd of supporters. This, too, is a fungus growth. Both deal in terrific curses on the heads of their enemies, and neither of them shows any exhibition of that spirit of Christ that seeks to preach the Gospel of infinite mercy and uplift to the poor.

"They are both after money. Both Dowieism and the Christian Science propaganda are money-sucking institutions. They could never have sprung up in a poor and poverty-stricken age. They are morbid fungus growths that belong to the tropical fertility and prosperity of our time. There are, of course, many deluded people following after both of these individuals who are innocent of any fraud of deception, but the whole scheme, from beginning to end, in both Dowieism and Christian Science, is a scheme for making money, and they have not a leg to stand on when they seek to call themselves Christian. The lamented Dr. Swing of Chicago said the best thing in brief that has ever been said about Christian Science in his famous sentence, 'It is not Christian, and it is not science.'

"In the meantime civilization as a whole goes onward, and there is doubtless vitality enough in the tree to go on growing and bearing fruit, in spite of these unsightly warts on its trunk. To a certain extent people have a right to be humbugged, and to do all sorts of foolish things they desire. If men want to shout for Dowie as Elijah, or look up to 'Mother' Eddy as a sort of female Pope, they have a right to do so, so long as they do not interfere with the liberty of anybody else.

"But when either the followers of Dowie or of 'Mother' Eddy destroy the lives of human beings, as has been the case again and again in both these institutions, it becomes the business of the public and of the State, and public safety demands that the responsible parties in every such case should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Men can believe what they please, but they must not act on their belief if it is going to interfere with the liberty or life or happiness of their fellow-citizens."

SAYS ANIMALS ARE OUR KIN.

The Rev. Dr. Savage Speaks of the Changed Ideas Which Darwinism Has Introduced.

"Man and the Animal World" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage's sermon in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday morning. Dr. Savage said in part:

"For two or three hundred thousand years there has been a battle between man and the other creatures about him for standing room on the earth, for space in which to build his home and find his food, and to carry on his life. There was of necessity at the beginning, then, this condition of battle between man and the animal world, and it was fierce and relentless, and there were no truces in that war.

"But in the last hundred years there has been a change, a change which is indicated in literature. One thing has happened which bears on this matter more intimately and effectively than all the religions of the world ever have been found to do, and that is Darwinism. What has that to do with the subject? It has made men know that from the lowest touch of life, away back in the ooze of primeval ocean shores, clear up to the grandest and noblest manifestation, that all are one. The animals are of our kin as much as our brothers and sisters and fathers and mothers, really our kin, one blood, one flesh, one life, the children of one Father as much as we. That is what Darwinism has told the world; and instead of its degrading men, as first charged against it, it has lifted the level of all life up into the sunlight of the Divine."

After referring to the intelligence and traits of character which many animals possess, Dr. Savage went on: "I do not believe that any man who stops and thinks can find it in his heart to shoot or kill simply for the pleasure. If he is going to eat, if they are needed, then catch and use. Well, I know there are doctors of divinity who write beautiful books about fishing and hunting; I will not say too much, I leave the matter to their own consciences.

"I marvel that women, supposed to be more tender than men, at the beck of fashion, will allow cruelties simply fiendish to be carried on. I suppose the most of them do not think; they wear the ornaments, but do not study as to how they are prepared or where they come from. If they did think, I should lose my respect for them, that is all."

New Record for the Minneapolis.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamship Minneapolis, which arrived last evening, completed her thirteenth westward record. No ill-luck attended her, and she broke her records for time of passage, average speed, and day's run. She made the trip in 8 days, 2 hours, and 31 minutes. Her average speed was 16.80 knots, and the best day's run was made on June 5, when she logged 433 knots. Her best previous trip was made in August last, when she crossed in 8 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute. Her best average speed was 15.86 knots, and her best day's run was 412 miles.

Lawn Party for a Hospital.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, has arranged for a two days' lawn party, beginning to-morrow, in Metropolitan Park, the proceeds of which will be for the benefit of the hospital, which is greatly in need of funds. For a long time the institution has been in need of money, as the overcrowded condition of the hospital has made the expenses enormous, and greatly exceeded the receipts and contributions.

RICHARD MANSFIELD HERE.

Closed His Season and Will Rest at Southampton, L. I.—Plans for Next Year.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, who closed his season at Portland, Me., on Saturday, returned to this city last night and staid at the Holland House. He is in excellent health. Regarding the theatrical season he said:

"I presented 'Henry V.' almost entirely and only on one or two occasions produced other plays in my repertoire. Good season? Well, let me see. We have been on the road thirty-five weeks, that is from Oct. 1, 1900, to June 8, 1901, and in that time we played to between $400,000 and $500,000. But it is very expensive to travel with a special train of ten cars and carrying from 125 to 150 people.

"We were very unfortunate in one respect. We had a great deal of sickness in the company. Poor Griffith, who was with me for eight years, died, and Mr. Andrews is still in a hospital at St. Paul. Several others, too, were invalided home.

"In a few days I shall go to Southampton, L. I., to rest. I did intend to cross the water to meet my wife and baby, but have concluded to forego that pleasure. My next season will open on Oct. 1 at the new Garrick Theatre in Philadelphia, where I shall present 'Monsieur Beaucaire' and 'Herod.' Those will be the two plays with which I expect to fill the season.

"All my old members, who have been with me from eight to fourteen years, will be with me. But Miss Lettice Fairfax, who played with me in 'The First Violin,' is to join me again and enact the rôle of Lady Mary, the heroine, in 'Monsieur Beaucaire.'"

PLAYBILLS FOR THE WEEK.

The weather conditions of the past week attracted the attention of theatregoers to the roof gardens in preference to the indoor entertainments, and in consequence of this the few attractions remaining open have suffered considerably from a financial standpoint. The various managers therefore contemplate bringing their engagements to an end. Miss Julia Marlowe has reached her last week at the Criterion Theatre in "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and has to her credit the record for the longest dramatic run of the New York season now closing. The dramatization was seen for the first time at the Criterion on Jan. 14, where it has remained for twenty-three weeks, the number of performances aggregating 165. Another record in which Miss Marlowe takes considerable pride is that she has not failed to appear once this season, her health having kept remarkably good, despite the strain involved in playing so exacting a rôle as that of Mary Tudor, the part containing more lines than are allotted to any other character Miss Marlowe has ever played. At the conclusion of the six months in New York Miss Marlowe will rest during July and August. Next season the play will be taken to ten of the leading cities of the country, and in February the creator of Mary Tudor will again be seen at the Criterion in a series of new productions.

Ethel Barrymore will reach the one hundred and seventy-seventh performance of "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" at the Garrick Theatre to-night. How much longer she is to remain at the Garrick has not yet been determined. It is certain, however, that she will continue until theatregoing becomes uncomfortable due to the warm weather.

The same conditions prevail at the Madison Square Theatre, where William Collier, in Augustus Thomas's farce, "On the Quiet," is being presented. With some slight changes in the cast of "The Brixton Burglary," that farce will continue for an indefinite period at the Herald Square Theatre.

Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens has been tested to its capacity very nearly every night since the opening by the throngs that crowd to see one of the most unique places of amusement yet provided in the way of roof gardens. In addition to the already strong bill presented will be seen next week the Three Raschetta Brothers, the Merrills, and Arras and Alice.

The Cherry Blossom Grove on top of the New York Theatre, in keeping with its rival, has also proved a very popular resort. The programme with each additional week continues to improve, and for the current one the bill will contain Les Thereses, Malatzoff's dances, Hills and Salviany, Les Dumonds, the Prosper Troupe, Waldon, William Gould, "the Lambeth Walk," Dorothy Morton, the Agios Trio, Madge Fox, the Brothers Webb, Emma Carus and Company, Bockson and Burns, Gehrue and Ford, Ernest Hogan, the ballet, "The Dream of Venus"; Everhart, the Four Emperors of Music, Les Edoardes, and Les Belles Cascadeuses. In the theatre part the burlesque entitled "The King's Carnival," "After Office Hours," and an excellent olio are continued.

At the Casino, the musical comedy "Florodora" exhibits no signs of being less attended, and the present indications are that the attraction will continue all Summer.

During the second week of the Kaltenborn concerts at the St. Nicholas Garden the management will offer soloists of competent ability. Mr. Kaltenborn himself will at to-night's concert by request play Handel's "Largo," and during the present month the birthdays of famous composers will be celebrated on their natal days in the way of having their works included in the programmes. These will be Robert Schumann, Richard Strauss, Otto Nicolai, Edward Greig, Charles Gounod, Jacques Offenbach, and Robert Franz.

The Parry Opera Company, an admirable singing organization, proves to be a strong attraction at Terrace Garden, and for the present week they will be heard in a revival of "The Isle of Champagne."

The wax figures at the Eden Musée have discarded their Winter garments and now appear in Summer costumes of the latest style according to the standing of the person represented. New moving pictures will be shown hourly, including the Pan-American views. The afternoon and evening concerts will be made up largely of popular selections, both vocal and instrumental, from the standard operas.

Hayes & Lytton's Comedians close the season at the Grand Opera House with a revival of "A Wise Guy." James J. Corbett and George Fuller Golden are specially featured. Others in the cast are Joe and Nellie Doner, Flood Brothers, World's Comedy Four, Lawrence Sisters, and Renie Aubrey.

The final week at the American Theatre will have Edward E. Kidder's rural drama "Peaceful Valley" as the attraction.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Elaine von Selover, the Florodora typewriter girl, is in a private hospital about to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Rose Coghlan has returned to New York from Chicago, and at once with Manager Lederer, began the inspection of the many candidates for her company. Miss Coghlan's season of forty-two weeks begins early in September.

On the Campania was Marie George, returning from her stay abroad. Miss George will begin rehearsals for her coming engagement. She plays the leading feminine rôle in support of Francis Wilson in "The Strollers," which opens at the Knickerbocker June 17.

A contract between Dan Daly and George W. Lederer has been signed, by the terms of which the comedian is to be starred in an as yet unnamed musical comedy. Virginia Earl supports Mr. Daly. The initial production will take place Sept. 1, in a city to be determined upon later. The company will be Broadway in October.

As she come out of the dressing room improvised for her on the stage of the Herald Square Theatre Saturday night, Grace Filkins smiled a puzzled smile. "Look," she said, "isn't it beautiful?" She held in her hand a heart set with diamonds. "I don't know where it came from," she continued, "and I can't find out. I'm going to return it as soon as I know the donor, and I've only worn it once.

Mascagni Coming to America.

LONDON, June 10.—Pietro Mascagni, the Italian composer, has signed a contract, according to the Rome correspondent of The Daily Express, for an eight weeks' tour in the United States with an Italian orchestra, leaving two months hence. The dispatch says he is to receive £18,000.

DEATH OF EDWARD MORAN

The Well-Known Painter Passes Away in This City.

Began Life as a Loom Weaver and Attained Great Success—His Notable Pictures.

Edward Moran, marine and landscape painter, died yesterday at 3:30 o'clock in his apartments and studio, 384 Fifth Avenue, from a complication of diseases from which he had been suffering for about a year.

Mr. Moran's health, it is said, had been broken down by overwork. He would go into his studio and work from early morning until very late late, never seeming to weary of his art.

Edward Moran was born in Bolton, Lancashire, England, Aug. 19, 1829, and came to America in 1844. He was the eldest son of a large family, and his ancestors were "hand loom weavers." As a boy he engaged in the business of his forbears. When he was fifteen years old the family came to America and settled in Maryland. Later they went to Philadelphia. When Moran was twenty-two years old he had become a "power loom boss."

All through his boyhood he had exhibited a talent for cutting figures out of paper and drawing marvelous outlines on walls and fences. He ruined many bolts of cloth by making sketches upon them.

Friends advised his parents to take him from the loom and let him exercise his artistic talent, and the parents, following this hint, procured for the boy a letter of introduction to Paul Webber, the landscape painter, and another to James Hamilton, the marine artist of Philadelphia, both well-known artists of that time.

Under the guidance of these distinguished artists Moran took a room in Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, and fitted it up as a studio. The artists who were interested in the young man lent him sketches and paintings and also the benefit of their advice and experience.

Twenty-five years ago Moran left Philadelphia and came to New York, where he has since made his home. He has been a regular contributor to all the American academies, the Royal Academy, London, and the Paris Salon.

As an artist and a painter Moran was recognized as a universal genius both in subject and the amount of work he accomplished. His principal work was in landscape, marine, and animals, but his forte was in marine. He has gone through the whole marine category, from a wave to a complicated naval battle. There are few public or private collections in America which do not contain one or more of Moran's works.

His most important series was begun twenty years ago, and was finished soon after the close of the war with Spain. It consists of thirteen paintings representing thirteen important epochs in the marine history of the United States. They are:

The Ocean; the Highway of all Nations.
Landing of Eric the Red in the New World in 1,001.
Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta.
Debarkation of Columbus.
Midness Mass on the Mississippi over the body of De Soto.
Sir Henry Hudson Entering New York Harbor Sept. 11, 1609.
Embarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers at Southampton Oct. 5, 1620.
First Recognition of the American Flag by any Foreign Government in the Harbor of Queberon, France, Feb. 13, 1776.
"Burning of the United States Frigate Philadelphia in the Harbor of Tripoli, Feb. 16, 1804."
"Great Armstrong, Brig, Engaging the British Fleet in the Harbor of Fayal, Sept. 26, 1814."
"Iron vs. Wood; the Sinking of the United States Steamship Cumberland by the Merrimac in Hampton Roads."
"The White Squadron's Farewell Salute to the Body of Capt. John Ericsson in New York Harbor, Aug. 25, 1890."
"The Return of the Conquerors, Typifying the Victory of the Navy in the War with Spain."

The masterpiece of the series is said by critics to be the first of the series, "The Ocean the Highway of Nations." Other notable paintings by Moran are:

"The Statue of Liberty on the Day of the Unveiling."
"New York Harbor."
"White Cliffs of Albion."
"Return of the Fishers."

The thirteen pictures representing the different stages of American marine advancement were exhibited in Washington two years ago, and later in Philadelphia, and created a furor in the art world.

Mr. Moran was a charter member and at one time Vice President of the Lotos Club, a member of the American Water Color Society, an associate of the National Academy, and a member of the London Water Color Society. He had two brothers, Peter and Thomas, also painters, who got their training in their profession in his studio.

The artist is survived by his widow, Annette, to whom he was married in Philadelphia thirty years ago, and by his sons Percy and Leon, who are both well-known young artists.

No arrangements for the funeral have yet been made.

Body of Mrs. Bell Arrives from Paris.

The body of Mrs. Isaac Bell, daughter of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, who died in Paris on May 21, was brought here yesterday on the French Line steamship La Lorraine. It was in charge of H. Berdot, sexton of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Paris. Ex-Park Commissioner Bell and Louis Bell were at the steamship pier to receive the body, which was taken to Greenwood Cemetery. The burial service was read by the Rev. Arthur Ritchie of the Church of St. Ignatius. Funeral services were held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Paris, on May 24, by the rector, the Rev. D. Morgan.

Mother Amadeus Dead.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 9.—Mother Amadeus, the Mother General of the Sisters of Charity of the Diocese of Cleveland, died to-day at the convent in Lakewood, a suburb of Cleveland, aged sixty years. She had been in the convent for forty years. In secular life she was Katherine O'Neill. She leaves sisters living in Chicago.

Dies in Her 105th Year.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., June 9.—Mrs. Christian Lettis died at her home in this village last night in her one hundred and fifth year. She was born in Troy in October, 1796. She was the mother of eleven children.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN LAURENT TONNELE died at his home, at 532 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, on Saturday from pneumonia. He was born in New York on Aug. 4, 1827. His father, John Tonnele, who was afterward State Senator for Hudson County, removed to Jersey City in 1835, and bought a large tract of land in the Hudson City district, which afterward made him wealthy. When the civil war broke out John Laurent Tonnele organized and equipped a company, of which he was elected Captain, and which served through the war as part of the First Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. After the war he lived a retired life. He is survived by his wife and one son.

Capt. FRED J. KOUNTS, son of Gen. J. S. Kounts, ex-Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died very suddenly yesterday at his home in Toledo, Ohio, of acute pneumonia. He was a Captain of Volunteers in the Spanish war, and served on the staff of Gen. Frederick D. Grant. At the time of his demise he was awaiting an appointment to the regular army.

Prof. CHARLES SEXTON JAMES, father of the Rev. J. S. James of Altoona, Penn., died at Cascade, Mont., Saturday. From 1851 to 1877 he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Bucknell College, and was later President of Monongahela College, near Pittsburg. The body will be interred at Lewisburg, Penn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones went to New York this evening on the steam yacht Narada.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells entertained at dinner this evening, as did several others of the cottage colony.

Casino registers include Charles E. Fox, Walton Goodwin, W. G. Cassard, and John M. Steel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield will arrive at Pinard Cottage No. 5 to-morrow, Mr. and Mrs. McKean at No. 1 on Tuesday, and Mr. and Mrs. Wickes at No. 4 on Thursday.

Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson entertained on Board his yacht Hester this afternoon Count Colloredo Mansfield and Lieuts. Pachner and Bolenc of the Austrian Navy, who are here on the sloop yacht Taormina.

This afternoon many of the cottagers were on the avenue and ocean drive in their smart traps. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who were behind two fast steppers in a light buggy; Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Miss Alice Blight, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp, E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Col. and Mrs. E. V. Morrell, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Miss Evelyn Burden, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott, Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huhn, Col. and Mrs. D. A. Kane, James V. Parker, Gen. and Mrs. J. R. Pierson, and Mr. and Mrs. Ross R. Winans.

BARGE PARTIES POPULAR.

Harlem River Oarsmen Preferred the Commodious Craft to Racing Shell Yesterday.

The Harlem River oarsmen took advantage of the good weather of yesterday to inaugurate the barge trips to nearby resorts on the Upper Harlem and the Sound which are so popular with most of the local clubs, and as most of the racing men have not yet begun to train for the regattas of next month, there were more pleasure boats than racing craft upon the river.

The eight-oared barges of the Dauntless, Nonpareil, Wyanoke, and Metropolitan Clubs went to College Point, while the Union and Lone Star eights and the Dauntless four barge went up the river to Bronson's. The Union Boat Club four-oared barge took a party to Seeley's.

The Nassau Boat Club and the Metropolitan Rowing Club had out eight-oared shells, and the Harlem Rowing Club was represented by two four-oared shells, which had a lively brush over the old Harlem course. There were also a number of smaller craft out.

It was announced that the Crescent Rowing Club, which has not been represented in the local regattas for several seasons, will have a junior eight and a junior four-oared gig crew entered in the Long Island regatta next month.

A meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association will be held on Thursday evening in Harlem, and a lively time is anticipated when the matter of the Nonpareil Rowing Club barge, which was moored above the Regatta Committee's floats on the day of the regatta and cut off the view of the course from the spectators on the floats, is taken up.

The Union Boat Club will hold a dance at the clubhouse on Friday evening.

British Yacht Katoomba Here Safely.

The British-built steam yacht Katoomba, Capt. Kennedy, which is under charter to Lars Anderson of Boston, arrived in port from Greenock, Scotland, yesterday morning. She is a handsome craft of 175 tons and carries a crew of 24 men. She was built in 1898 for Kenneth M. Clark of Paisley, Scotland. Pleasant weather prevailed throughout the fifteen days the Katoomba consumed in making the passage across the Atlantic. She is at present anchored off Bay Ridge.

EVACUATION OF PEKING.

With Exception of Legation Guards, Foreign Troops Are Expected to Withdraw by Sept. 15.

PEKING, June 9.—The Chinese express great satisfaction at the announcement of the intention of the Court to return to Peking in September. It is expected that all the foreign troops, with the exception of the legation guards, will have been withdrawn by the middle of that month, the only troops not already under orders of withdrawal being the Japanese, whose Government is sending reliefs. It is said, however, at the Japanese Legation that when Japan is certain the other powers are evacuating her own troops can be withdrawn on two days' notice.

Gen. Voyron, the French commander, has instructions to leave one brigade for service in China, and the French transports are en route. The British will have completed their departure by the end of September, ten transports making two journeys to India.

YOKOHAMA, June 9.—Count von Waldersee, who arrived here to-day on the German cruiser Hertha from Taku, landed immediately and proceeded to Tokio.

REPRESSION IN RUSSIA.

Exile for Suspected Agitators, Says a Moscow Correspondent.

LONDON, June 10.—"The Russian Government," says the Moscow correspondent of The Daily Express, "has been arresting and sending into exile prominent persons suspected of complicity in revolutionary agitation. Among them is Count Brobynsky, a descendant of Catherine the Great."

ATTACKED BY BELFAST MOB.

Corpus Christi Procession Hooted at and Many Persons Injured.

BELFAST, June 9.—The Corpus Christi procession of 8,000 persons here this afternoon was hooted at and attacked by a mob. Several rushes were made, and the police were compelled to charge the crowd, many persons being injured, and others placed under arrest. The excitement continued for several hours.

OFFER TO TRADE UNIONISTS.

British Firm Will Pay Expenses of Delegated Students of American Methods.

LONDON, June 10.—Elder, Dempster & Co. offer to pay the traveling expenses of the official delegates of any British trade unions willing to go to the United States to study American trade methods.

The house of Elder, Dempster & Co. is well known as one of the most prominent in the British commercial and shipping world.

CHANCES FOR IMMIGRANTS.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

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Geo. H. Holt & Co., Investment Securities.
10 WALL ST., N. Y. BANKERS. PRIVATE WIRES.
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LOCAL SECURITIES,
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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & C.O
36 Wall Street, N. Y.
Branch Office Alpine Building, 1286 Broadway, and Tweddle Building, Albany, N.Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

BANKING HOUSE OF
ALFRED M. LAMAR,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Brooklyn Office, Temple Bar, cor. Court & Joralemon Sts.
N. Y. BRANCHES { 12 East 23d St. / 320 Broadway.
LADIES' DEPT., 12 EAST 23D ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Bought for investment or on margin. Com. 1-16.
TELEPHONE 1945 CORTLANDT.
Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
Send for our New Book,
The Latest on "Wall St. & Speculation."

FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 66 BROADWAY,
5th floor, Manhattan Life Bldg., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Reports given on special stocks.
Book on Railway Statistics upon application.
Established 1868.

Fred'k F. Marquand
Member New York Con. Exchange.
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS and BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS. COTTON. WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St, New York.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,000,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ABRAM S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer.	Cord Meyer.
Anson R. Flower.	Perry Belmont.
Lowell M. Palmer.	Wm. T. Wardwell.
John E. Borne.	Henry N. Whitney.
Richard Delafield.	Theo. W. Myers.
Daniel O'Day.	L. C. Dessar.
Percival Kilnac.	Geo. Warren Smith.
Frank Curtiss.	John S. Dickerson.
Vernon H. Brown.	James W. Tappin.
Seth M. Milliken.	Geo. W. Quintard.
W. Seward Webb.	

NOTICE TO REDEEM.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
OF THE
Memphis Light & Power Co.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Memphis Light and Power Company that in pursuance of the rights of redemption reserved in said bonds and in the mortgage or deed of trust securing the same, the said Memphis Light and Power Company has determined to and will on the first day of July, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, at Atlantic Building, corner of Wall and William Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, redeem each and all of said bonds. All holders of any of the said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time or cause the same to be so presented for redemption accordingly, and upon deposit with the said Atlantic Trust Company of the funds necessary to make such redemption at such time and place by payment of the interest of each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal thereof and four per cent. premium thereon; and in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage or deed of trust interest will cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.

This call for redemption is made by the said Memphis Light and Power Company through the undersigned.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, June 1st, 1901.

NOTICE TO REDEEM
Second Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds
OF THE
Memphis Light & Power Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Second Mortgage six per cent. gold bonds of the Memphis Light and Power Company that in pursuance of the rights of redemption reserved in said bonds and in the mortgage or deed of trust securing the same, the said Memphis Light and Power Company has determined to and will on the first day of July, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, at Atlantic Building, corner of Wall and William Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, redeem each and all of said bonds. All holders of any of the said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time or cause the same to be so presented for redemption accordingly, and upon deposit with the said Atlantic Trust Company of the funds necessary to make such redemption at such time and place by payment of the interest of each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal thereof and four per cent. premium thereon; and in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage or deed of trust interest will cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.

This call for redemption is made by the said Memphis Light and Power Company through the undersigned.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, June 1st, 1901.

CENTRAL FIREWORKS STOCK,
J. S. STANTON,
2 BROAD ST.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

THE ECUADORIAN ASSOCIATION, Ltd.,

Offers, at Ninety Per Cent., its Issue of

£1,000,000 Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds

In denominations of £100 and £200, due 1932, redeemable after 1905 at 110.
Interest payable in New York and London, January and July.

Subscriptions will be received simultaneously in London and New York. Books open Saturday, June 8. Close Wednesday, June 12, at noon. Payments to be made for account of the Trustees to

GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & COMPANY, 67 Lombard Street, London,
and
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, 59 Cedar Street, New York
Respectively.

Subscriptions to be paid at the rate of exchange of 4.87 on the pound.

Principal and interest payable at the same rate hereafter.

On Allotment, 30 Per Cent. On July 15th, 20 Per Cent. On Sept. 15th, 20 Per Cent. On Nov. 15th, 20 Per Cent.
(OF PAR OF BONDS.)

Interest accrues on allotments as paid, but prepayment may be made in full under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Temporary receipts will be issued for allotments.

TRUSTEES FOR BONDS—The Hon. Sidney Carr Glyn, of 27 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W.; A. S. Harvey, Sect. to Glyn, Mills, Currie and Company; Frank Dawes, of Bircham and Company, 50 Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

The Capital of the Ecuadorian Association, Limited, is £500,000. The bonds above offered are secured by a Deed of Trust constituting a first charge upon $10,000,000 6% Gold Bonds, $5,000,000 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock and $3,584,000 Common Stock of the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company. The Deed provides that the proceeds of this issue shall be held by the Trustees and shall be paid over to the Association upon delivery of a proportionate part of the above securities to the Trustees as earned by the Association for construction.

The Railway bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road and are guaranteed principal and interest by the Government of Ecuador, the Government guarantee being secured by a first lien on all the Customs Duties of Ecuador, which for the last fiscal year were over $3,000,000. The contract with the Government of Ecuador provides that any and all questions arising between the Government and the Railway shall be referred to arbitration by appointees of the President of the United States and the President of Ecuador. The Association bonds are secured two for one by the bonds of the Railway Company.

The Railway has an authorized issue of $12,282,000 bonds, $5,250,000 Preferred and $7,032,000 Common stock. The Line is about 290 miles long, of which 67 miles are open for traffic and 48 miles additional nearing completion. The Road passes through a rich and fertile country, connecting a number of large and prosperous towns between Guayaquil and Quito, both of which cities have over 100,000 inhabitants. The country produces coffee, cocoa, sugar, cotton, grain, rubber and other agricultural products. It is rich in minerals, including gold, copper, sulphur, coal, &c.

The Government is stable and liberal, and its finances are upon a Gold Standard.

DIRECTORS: The Hon. Sir JAMES SIVEWRIGHT, K. C. M. G., 27 Hertford Street, Mayfair, London (late Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works—including Railways—in Cape Colony), *Chairman.*
DAVID FINLAYSON, 48 Evelyn Gardens, London, S. W., Director of the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company.
JOHN FLEMING, of Robinson, Fleming & Co., Merchants, 9 Billiter Square, London, E. C.
ARCHER HARMAN, 33 Wall Street, New York, Engineer, *Managing Director.*
WILLIAM C. HUNTER, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh.
Sir ROBERT D. MONCREIFFE, Bart., of Moncreiffe, Bridge of Earn, N. B.
DAVID RUSSELL, of Russell, Huskie & Co., Shipowners, Leith.
SOLICITORS: BIRCHAM & CO., 50 Old Broad Street, E. C., and 46 Parliament Street, S. W., London; MILL, BONAR & HUNTER, W. S., Edinburgh.
AUDITORS: FRANKLIN, WILD & CO., Broad Street Avenue, London, E. C.

For prospectus or further information, apply to the offices of

THE ECUADORIAN ASSOCIATION, Ltd., 33 Wall Street, New York City.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. Refunding

To Holders of the following Underlying Bonds:

As Syndicate Managers of a Syndicate formed under an agreement dated April 4, 1901, we have arranged with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to purchase for refunding purposes $30,000,000, face value, of its proposed Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, to bear interest at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM**, and hereby offer to exchange such Refunding Bonds (to the extent to which they may be so issued and acquired by the Syndicate) for underlying bonds of the Railroad Company's system, on the following basis:

For each $1,000, Face Value, of the Following Outstanding Bonds.	In Refunding Bonds Face Value.
6% SECOND MORTGAGE A, B, AND C BONDS	$1,166.66
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	1,282.05
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	1,282.05
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,369.23
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,154.87
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	1,179.49
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,179.49
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,128.20
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,025.64
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051.28
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,000.00
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	870.03
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051.28
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	974.35
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	1,025.64

At the time of deposit, holders of underlying bonds will receive payment in cash of the unmatured interest accrued and accruing upon their deposited bonds to July 1, 1901, from which date the Refunding Bonds are to bear interest.

In order to avail themselves of the foregoing privilege of exchange, holders of underlying bonds must deposit, for our account as Syndicate Managers, their bonds, in negotiable form, with all unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, **on or before July 6, 1901,** with

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 38 Nassau St., New York:

or with any of the following depositaries:

Old Colony Trust Co., Boston;
Seligman Brothers, London;
Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, Berlin;
Union Trust Co. of St. Louis, St. Louis;
Seligman & Stettheimer, Frankfort;
Seligman Freres & Cie., Paris;
Alsberg, Goldberg & Co., Amsterdam.

Depositing bondholders will receive negotiable receipts or certificates of the Morton Trust Company entitling the holders thereof to new Refunding bonds of the Railroad Company (or to interim bonds) in exchange for the deposited bonds, upon the aforesaid basis, when said bonds shall have been issued and delivered to the Morton Trust Company for such exchange, or to a return of the deposited bonds if said Trust Company shall not have received the bonds for such exchange on or prior to January 1, 1902. As the new bonds will be issued only in amounts of $1,000, fractional amounts must be adjusted, at the option of certificate holders, by purchase or sale, for which suitable provision will be made.

As Syndicate Managers we are also prepared to purchase for cash, at the prices set opposite thereto, all or any of the following underlying bonds which may be presented and surrendered to us on or before July 6, 1901, with all unmatured coupons attached, viz.:

6% SECOND MORTGAGE A. B. AND C BONDS	113¾ AND INTEREST.
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	125 AND INTEREST.
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	125 AND INTEREST.
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	133½ AND INTEREST.
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	116½ AND INTEREST.
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	115 AND INTEREST.
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	115 AND INTEREST.
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	110 AND INTEREST.
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	100 AND INTEREST.
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	102½ AND INTEREST.
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	97½ AND INTEREST.
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	85½ AND INTEREST.
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	102½ AND INTEREST.
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	98 AND INTEREST.
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	100 AND INTEREST.

We reserve the right, at any time, without notice, to alter the basis of exchange or the purchase price of any of the foregoing bonds, or to withdraw, wholly or partly, our offers to exchange or to purchase.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., Syndicate Managers.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1901.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 142, 151, and 164 for $500 each, and Nos. 29 and 93 for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on July 1, 1901.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 4, 1901.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY B. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New York, June 8, 1901.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, July 8th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Monday, June 17th, and reopen on Monday, June 24th, 1901.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York,
June 7th, 1901.
A regular dividend of Twenty Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Five Per Cent., (both free of tax,) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from noon of June 24th until July 1st.
FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSING COMPANY.
NOTICE
OF
DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Merchants & Manufacturers' Warehousing Company, a domestic stock corporation, did file in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 23d day of May, 1901, papers for a voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section fifty-seven of the Stock Corporation Law, and as it appears from the certificate of the Secretary of State, given under his hand and seal of office the 23d day of May, 1901, such corporation has complied with such section in order to be dissolved.

EXPORT STORAGE COMPANY.
NOTICE.

The Export Storage Company hereby gives notice that the Merchants & Manufacturers' Warehousing Company, having been voluntarily dissolved, that it will continue to transact the business hereinbefore conducted by the Merchants & Manufacturers' Warehousing Company, with its office at the same place, namely, 346 Broadway, in the City and State of New York.
W. G. COLDEWEY, General Manager.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Britannia Mining Company,

BUTTE, MONTANA.

Capital Stock Authorized, $350,000.

The Britannia Mining Company was organized under the laws of Wisconsin in January, 1899, for the purpose of mining copper, with a share capital of $350,000 (par value $1.00 per share), full paid and non-assessable. 75,000 shares remain in the treasury to provide for future improvements. Since its organization the company has produced $160,000 of ore, all of which was taken out in the development of the property and above the 230-foot level. The mine is fully equipped and all its machinery new and high-class.

Cash dividends of 15% have been paid on the capital stock during the past year. The company's property is located in the centre of the Butte copper district, surrounded by many of the Amalgamated Copper Co.'s best properties.

The following comparative table of results obtained by some of the mines in the immediate neighborhood of the Britannia will demonstrate its future producing and earning power:

Mine.	Total Dividends.	Par Value of Stock.	Recent Price PER SHARE.
Anaconda	$19,350,000	$25	$50
Boston & Montana.	23,975,000	25	425
Butte & Boston	1,000,000	10	108
Parrot	5,100,775	10	53

Having sold a large amount of the above described stock, we offer the remaining unsold stock at $3.00 per share. Descriptive circular and map may be obtained from C. H. White & Co.

C. H. WHITE & CO.,
8 Congress St., cor. State St., Boston, Mass. Bankers, 71 Broadway, New York.

PROPOSED
UNITED CONSUMERS NATIONAL BANK

Proposed Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $200,000.
Subscriptions limited to $5,000 each.
TEMPORARY OFFICES, ROOMS 90-94 WORLD BUILDING, 65 PARK ROW.
HOLM & SMITH, COUNSEL, ACTING FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

CHRISTIAN F. GENNERICH, Wholesale Grocer, 49 Harrison St., N. Y.	FRANK B. McDONALD, Vice Pres't American Exchange Cigar Co., 1,275 Broadway, N. Y.	HENRY VON MINDEN, Pres't United Wine and Trading Co., 424 Greenwich St., N. Y.
WILLIAM VON TWISTERN, Vice Pres't Hudson C'y Consumers' Brewing Co. Director of Mutual Bank, 204 W. 70th St., N. Y.	HENRY W. GENNERICH, Vice Pres't United Building and Loan Assoc'n, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.	CHRISTOPH F. BODE, Director Consumers' Brewing Co. of N. Y., Lim., 403 Fourth Av., N. Y.
JOHN GERKEN, Pres't Knickerbocker Building and Loan Assoc'n, 16 Cortlandt St., N. Y.	WILLIAM F. HENCKEN, Director The Excelsior Brewing Co., 358-360 Sixth Av., N. Y.	CHARLES F. HOLM, Examining Counsel Lawyers' Title Ins. Co., 61-63 Park Row, N. Y.
HY. CHRIS. STRAHMANN, Retired, 1,209 Lexington Av., N. Y.		

Subscriptions for $669,800 have already been recorded up to June 8, 1901, although the prospectus called for less than one-third that amount. 293 business men have subscribed and 224 have paid in ten per cent.

The object of the Organization Committee is to get in as many subscribers as possible under a capitalization of One Million Dollars, as almost every subscriber will probably be a depositor. No subscription for over $5,000 has been received, nor will any for more in amount be accepted; and it follows that the larger the capitalization the larger the number of subscribers, and the more subscriptions the larger the volume of business. When the proposed Bank opens its doors it need not wait for customers. Experience in co-operative enterprises has proven that a co-operative institution capitalized at $500,000 with 200 subscribers pays a much larger dividend than a co-operative company with 100 subscribers and $250,000 capital, because each man contributes to the business of the company. On this principle the Organization Committee has resolved to continue subscriptions until One Million Dollars are subscribed, and urges small subscriptions, believing that ten men with $500 each bring better result than one man with $5,000. Subscriptions are continued because business men will not become interested unless they are taken as subscribers.

The Institution expects to commence business before November next, somewhere between 5th Avenue and Broadway, and 23d St. and 45th St.

Checks for ten per cent. on par of subscriptions are payable to the order of Proposed United Consumers National Bank.

The Committee reserves the right to reject subscriptions or to reduce same proportionately in case of oversubscription.

Present Depository: National Park Bank.

Among the 293 subscribers of the Proposed Bank are the following:

WM. P. RINCKHOFF.....President of the Artificial Ice Co.,
HENRY VON MINDEN.....President of United Wine & Trading Co.,
SAM. ECKSTEIN.....President of the Monroe-Eckstein Brewing Co.,
JOHN GERKEN.....President of the Durland Riding Academy,
WM. BESTE.....President Consumers' Pie Baking Co.,
JOHN REISENWEBER.....President of Excelsior Brewing Co.,
I. J. BROWN.....President Master Plumbers' Association,
J. D. BROWN.....President Michigan Spring Water Co.,
FRANZ NEUMULLER.....President of the American Exchange Cigar Co.,
SAM'L ELLIOT.....President of the Spectator Co.,
VALENTINE LOEWER.....President of Gambrinus Brewing Co.,
LUER IMMEN.....President of Bowling Ball Co.,
JOHN LURIE.....President Auto Supply Co.,
H. W. GENNERICH.....Vice President United Bldg. & Loan Ass'n,
FRANK B. McDONALD.....Vice President American Exchange Cigar Co.,
WM. VON TWISTERN.....Vice President Hudson Co. Consumers' Brewing Co.,
CLIFORD THOMSON.....Vice President of the Spectator Co.,
SAM. MAYERS.....Vice President of The American Exchange Cigar Co.,
A. M. MOORE.....Vice President Mt. Pleasant National Bank,
WM. F. HENCKEN.....Director The Excelsior Brewing Co.,
CHRISTOPH F. BODE.....Director Consumers' Brewing Co. of N. Y., Lim.,
GUSTAV VON GLAHN.....Director Consumers' Brewing Co. of N. Y., Lim.,
LOUIS BERGER.....Director of Acme Ball Bearing Castor Co.,
ISIDORE BERG.....Director American Exchange Cigar Co.,
CHAS. MATZEN.....Director Consumers' Pie Baking Co.,
CHARLES P. FABER.....Director The Excelsior Brewing Co.,
FRED'K D. FRICKE.....Director The Excelsior Brewing Co.,
JOHN D. STRAHMANN.....Director of United Wine & Trading Co.,
J. P. FRIEDHOFF.....Director of United Wine & Trading Co.,
MICHAEL F. McGEE.....Director of The American Exchange Cigar Co.,
WM. VOLK.....Director of The American Exchange Cigar Co.,
THOMAS B. GALE.....Director The Excelsior Brewing Co.,
CHAS. J. KROEHLE.....Director Henry Elias Brewing Co.,
HENRY LOHDEN.....Director of Confectioners' Ice Co.,
AUG. LUDEMAN.....Director of Consumers' Park Brewing Co.,
LEO C. JAKOBI.....Director of Auto Supply Co.,
WILLARD P. REID.....Director of Acme Ball Bearing Castor Co.,
ARTHUR L. J. SMITH.....Director of the Spectator Co.,
F. W. SALTZSIEDER.....Director Consumers' Brewing Co. of Brooklyn,
F. H. KASTENS.....Director of Artificial Ice Co.

CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.

32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

JOHN P. JONES, President.

CAPITAL, 1,000,000 SHARES—PAR VALUE, $5.00 EACH. FULL PAID—NON-ASSESSABLE.

DIRECTORS:

HON. JOHN P. JONES, Gold Hill, Nevada, U. S. Senator and Mine Owner.
HON. JAMES B. GRANT, Denver, Colo. Ex-Gov. of Colorado. Of Grant & Omaha Smelting Co.
HON. ASHLEY W. COLE, Brooklyn, N.Y. Chairman Board of State Railroad Commissioners.
WM. C. KEAN, JR., Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate & Insurance.
HON. WILLARD TELLER, Denver, Colo Attorney at Law.
HON. SILAS B. DUTCHER, Brooklyn, N.Y. President Hamilton Trust Co.
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, Denver, Colo. President Montgomery Investment Co.
STILSON HUTCHINS, Washington, D. C. Publisher and Mine Owner.
HON. R. F. PETTIGREW, Sioux Falls, S. D. U. S. Senator
HON. STEPHEN W. DORSEY, New York. Ex-U. S. Senator and Mine Owner.
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, JR., Binghamton, N.Y. Director Binghamton Trust Co. Sec. & Treas.

BANKERS: WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK, 63 Broadway, New York.

Offer 200,000 Shares Treasury Stock at $3.00 Per Share.

THE CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES COMPANY owns 23 claims in Picacho Basin, four miles from the Colorado River, in California, and 20 miles by direct road from Yuma, Ariz.

Development work has been in progress for six years, and more than 10,000 feet of shafts, drifts, levels and cuts have been completed and paid for.

Upwards of FIFTEEN MILLION TONS of ore are now ready for the mill, all of which will be mined cheaply by open cuts.

A contract has been entered into for the erection of a mill and cyanide plant capable of handling 1,000 TONS OF ORE DAILY, WHICH WILL BE COMPLETED THIS YEAR.

The directors guarantee that this plant will be placed in operation regardless of the amount of treasury stock subscribed.

The net profits after commencing work will exceed $80,000 a month, and probably reach $100,000 a month within a year, assuring a return of 20% or more on the investment. THE ORE IN SIGHT WILL SUPPLY SUCH A PLANT FOR MORE THAN FORTY YEARS.

There is no promotion stock or promotion money. No salaries paid to officers. Every dollar realized from the sale of stock goes into the treasury to pay for the plant.

Reports of J. Ralston Bell, London; Wm. A. Farish, Denver; Emerson Gee, Denver; P. C. Du Bois, Berkeley, Cal.; J. L. Sheperd and others, all eminent mining engineers, strongly recommend this property. Application will be made to list stock on the Boston Stock Exchange. Prospectus and any information desired will be furnished on application. Subscriptions received by

THE CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO., 32 Broadway, N. Y.

North American Trust Company

135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,673,544.66
Deposits	15,897,460.67
Total	$20,571,005.33

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President
HEMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, RICHARD J. SCOLES, } Vice-Presidents
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary
FRANCIS C. PREST, Asst. Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, Trust Officer

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
VARICK BANK OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 3d day of June, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$789,884.62
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$5,028.00	
Due from approved reserve agents	45,748.41	50,776.41
Stocks and bonds		16,817.50
Specie		30,082.73
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		32,633.50
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$106,039.68	
Other items carried as cash	1,059.38	107,099.06
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	$3,000.00	
United States internal revenue	85.00	3,085.00
		$1,030,378.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	3,582.40
Due depositors	716,319.01
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	160,477.53
	$1,030,378.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
J. MAUS SCHERMERHORN, President, and W. R. KURAU, Cashier of the Varick Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 260 West Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 3d day of June, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made.
J. MAUS SCHERMERHORN, President.
W. R. KURAU, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 8th day of June, 1901, before me,
LEROY G. MURRAY,
Notary Public.
New York Co., No. 180.
[Seal of Notary.]

Meetings and Elections.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the City and Suburban Homes Company has been called by the Board of Directors of the Company, and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 281 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of voting upon the question of giving the consent of the Stockholders to the execution by this Company of a mortgage of that part of the real property of the Company, located at Nos. 403-409 East 64th Street, and Nos. 402-406 East 65th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
GEORGE W. R. FALLON, Secretary.

New York Loan and Improvement Company.
New York, June 8th, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Nine Directors and Two Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of C. T. BARNEY, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on TUESDAY, July 9th, at twelve o'clock.
The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
J. O. BAKER, Secretary.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Gold Mining Company of New York and Colorado will be held at the office of Man & Man, attorneys, 56 Wall Street, New York City, on the 10th day of June, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.
Dated June 7th, 1901.
WILLIAM MAN, Secretary.

THE MANUFACTURERS' TRUST COMPANY,
198 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Board of Directors at its regular monthly meeting, held June 5, 1901, declared the usual quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (2%,) No. 20, payable June 29, 1901. Transfer book to close June 24, 1901, at 3 P. M., and open July 1, 1901, at 10 A. M.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.,
52 Broadway, New York.
The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 12th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Twenty-third Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 17th, 1901, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—J. P. Morgan & Co.'s RECEIPT NO. 109 for 708 shares Lake Superior Consolidated Mines. If found notify Granger, Farwell & Co., 71 Broadway, N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Energetic efforts to depress the stock market at the close of business last week failed to create apprehension. Some quotations fell substantially, but careful observers were of the opinion that such changes were due generally to the pressure of short selling. The bank statement with its $7,000,000 decrease in surplus reserves was made much use of by bear traders, though among many bankers the exhibit was declared to have no unsatisfactory elements in it. Several extraordinary financial transactions impend, one having to do with $25,000,000 and more on account of the new Tobacco Trust deal. Such transactions do not represent funds to be long tied up, or so diverted as to interrupt Wall Street's ease.

Sentiment in conservative circles is generally optimistic. Commission house advices have as a rule become bullish. And no important operator is openly on the bear side.

Various important railway consolidation plans are impending, some of them much further advanced than is generally understood. The "community of interest" policy is not abandoned, has not suffered any reverse which can do more than temporarily delay accomplishments to which the foremost financiers of the country are devoted. In the Northwest, in the Southwest, in the South, as in the Eastern trunk lines, concentration of control is assured—bringing both large and small systems under a very limited number of heads, and so placing the transportation industry of the country on a basis that will assure results satisfactory beyond what has been known in the past. And fairly sure of concentration is Union Pacific-Southern Pacific-Atchison agreement (even if not actual consolidation) recently discussed in these columns.

This is not only a feasible proposition, but logical from many points of view; and it opens many interesting questions, but none can possibly be of more interest than the fact that the result will be to so control operations on this vast network of lines as to assure profits large enough to make dividends secure on all the capital stock involved. According to latest annual reports the figures of such capitalization were:

	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Total Capital Stock.
Union Pacific	$96,645,900	$98,956,400	$194,602,300
Atchison	102,000,000	114,199,530	216,199,530
Southern Pacific	197,832,148	.....	197,832,148
	$395,478,048	$213,155,930	$608,633,978

This is an enormous sum; but it is a sum on the larger part of which even now dividends are being paid; and what is more important, it is a sum on the total of which dividends are being earned. There is represented by the $608,000,000 capital an enormous mileage and a gigantic earning power, while the ability of the properties to show profits is a no less prominent feature if the records be examined. Taking only the earnings of the Southern Pacific rail lines into account, the reports for 1900 showed these totals for the three companies:

	Miles Owned and Operated.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.
Union Pacific	8,583	$39,147,697	$17,720,151
Atchison	7,708	46,232,078	17,186,978
Southern Pacific	3,207	60,817,109	20,191,079
	21,588	$146,196,884	$55,078,208

It may be explained that the mileage, 21,588 miles, includes that operated as well as the mileage owned, and not the average length of road which produced the totals of earnings. The gross earnings are seen to have been $146,196,884, out of which net earnings of $55,078,208 were made. To the latter, other net income raises the credit figure to $62,467,067, from which deductions amounted to $33,597,546, as set forth here:

	Other Income.	Total Income.	Deductions from Income.
Union Pacific	$2,743,518	$20,463,670	$8,316,051
Atchison	268,821	17,433,799	7,694,494
Southern Pacific	4,478,519	24,569,598	17,586,971
	$7,488,858	$62,467,067	$33,597,546
Balance of income remaining			$28,869,521

From the above it is clear that the three companies earned last year the sum of $28,869,521 applicable to dividends, that being the difference between the deductions and the total net income. Applied to the amount of capital stock names, the average of 4.74 per cent. was earned. Since the 1900 fiscal year closed, however, Atchison and Southern Pacific have increased approximately $7,000,000, and for the year will not unlikely show a gain of $9,000,000, indicating that as matters now stand this combination is able to earn 6 per cent. on the aggregate amount of common and preferred stock.

Worked in harmony as one system this figure should be raised by an appreciable sum, if only through reductions possible in the operating expenses of Southern Pacific, which alone should yield nearly another 1 per cent. on the $608,000,000. The proposition, therefore, which mentions a 5 per cent. rate for Southern Pacific and a graded rate from 4½ to 6 per cent. for Atchison, looks like one which has every element of reason in it.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, June 9.—Throughout last week the Boerse continued under the influence of New York, and this fact, coupled with the considerable depression existing in business, made the week one of the dullest known for years.

A number of causes are assigned for this dullness. Among these may be mentioned the latest showing of the Reichsbank, which is 38,000,000 marks less than the corresponding exhibit for 1900, the continuance of the South African war, the uncertain financial news from China, the increasing fear of the growth of American industries, and the accumulating evidence that many industrial establishments have been overstraining and resorting to unsound financial methods, resulting in a further decline of industrial values. Unfavorable reports from the Kummer Electric Company and the Meggener and Duesseldorf Iron Works also had a bad influence.

The extraordinary abundance of money did not exert a stimulating influence. On the contrary, a panicky feeling often was shown by sudden declines in values on very small transactions. The rate of discount moved from 3⅛ to 3½.

Speculation in Americans wholly ceased, and little was done in Canadians. Not even the reduction of the Bank of England rate had favorable effects here, and practically no stimulus grew out of the expected revision of the German Boerse law at the meeting to be held Tuesday.

Bank shares dropped slightly in the early part of the week, but there was hardly any dealing in them. Yesterday, however, there was some improvement, based on the rather favorable reports of the shareholders' meeting in connection with the Pomeranian Mortgage Bank, and also on the official publication showing a gain of 18,000,000 marks by the Prussian railways. In addition to these helpful influences the West German Railway Company published a report showing gains.

The action of the Swiss Government in the matter of the Swiss Northeastern Railway is condemned here as "high-handed cheating" at the expense of the German stockholders.

Iron and coal shares were both dull, the latter upon unfavorable reports from the coke syndicate, which has reduced the output. The Frankfurter Zeitung expects there shortly will be a lowering of coal prices.

The Reichsbank is preparing for a strain when large American grain purchases must be made as a result of the deficiency in the Prussian crops.

The Siemens & Halske Electrical Company of Berlin will issue a loan of 5,000,000 marks at 4½ per cent. next Wednesday, the issue price being 100.

Leipsic is about to issue at par a municipal 4 per cent. loan of 15,000,000 marks.

The Hamburg municipality has appropriated 12,000,000 marks for harbor enlargement.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 8	$1,849,334,383	$87,885,090
*June 1	1,177,423,185	61,916,345
May 25	1,481,315,091	67,625,933
May 18	2,159,416,350	92,319,150
May 11	1,853,085,385	103,949,700
May 4	2,464,025,093	77,882,423
April 27	2,187,473,597	84,806,731
April 20	2,104,502,892	75,114,754
April 13	2,148,247,459	70,064,457
April 6	1,916,777,724,457	60,988,377
March 30	1,610,110,805	58,432,482
March 23	1,749,810,777	85,282,000
March 16	1,444,714,961	61,679,437
March 9	1,537,967,806	83,601,024
March 2	1,392,216,767	64,934,502
*Feb. 23	1,230,760,704	65,536,719
*Feb. 16	1,330,023,688	58,117,892
Feb. 9	1,630,997,950	65,728,662
Feb. 2	1,490,597,395	63,365,082
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,276,620
Jan. 19	1,730,048,424	80,313,196
Jan. 12	1,889,927,717	87,608,209
*Jan. 5	1,591,518,292	66,596,538
*Dec. 29	1,263,043,980	54,613,731
Dec. 22	1,574,168,210	61,203,358
Dec. 15	1,300,193,401	53,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,200	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,291
Nov. 24	1,589,539,178	56,616,100
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,659,891
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,367	45,286,811
Nov. 3	1,672,849,698	53,380,010
Oct. 27	1,141,667,500	53,273,726
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,766,586
Oct. 13	926,820,551	52,582,850
Oct. 6	980,961,743	54,889,111
Sept. 29	836,384,300	47,339,655
Sept. 22	812,622,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,650,336	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,056,450
Sept. 1	659,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,308,001	45,452,394
Aug. 18	736,789,296	49,880,774
Aug. 11	667,786,104	41,729,067
Aug. 4	782,661,788	55,383,359
July 28	775,775,500	43,311,730
July 21	785,578,094	46,704,063
July 14	865,929,081	51,182,188
*July 7	933,138,447	56,344,104
June 30	980,910,627	60,314,484
June 23	842,002,268	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,279
June 9	898,061,096	54,623,659

*Five days.

FINANCIAL.

Business Opportunity

WANTED.

Energetic, experienced treasurer and manager for staple specialty manufacturing business, fully equipped, needing $50,000 to $150,000 more capital; rare opportunity.

Address Principals, Box 114 N. Y. Times.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits $1,700,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup, D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott, Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward D. Hudson, Wesley M. Oliver,
Robert Hoe, Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer, Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas, Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons, J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry, Norman B. Ream,
Brayton Ives, Albert C. Case,
Henry C. Perkins.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR

$3,057,125.90

OF

3½% CORPORATE STOCK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Monday the 17th Day of June, 1901,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,500,000	00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD. Principal payable November 1, 1948.
$200,000	00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ARMORIES AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
800,000	00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LANDS FOR THE SOUTH THIRD AVENUE APPROACH TO THE BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
30,000	00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE OVER THE MOTT HAVEN CANAL AT ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREET. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$27,125	00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR REPLENISHING THE FUND FOR STREET AND PARK OPENINGS. Principal payable November 1, 1941.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JUNE 4TH, 1901.

Proposals.

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OF

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JUNE 4TH, 1901.

U. S. TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 8th day of June, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$285,198,789	Gold certificates outstanding	$285,198,789
Silver dollars	485,550,000	Silver certificates outstanding	435,550,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,282,106	Treasury notes outstanding	49,339,000
Silver bullion of 1890	48,056,894		
Total	$770,087,789	Total	$770,087,789

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$63,108,524.96	
Gold certificates	33,283,670.00	
Standard silver dollars	14,875,251.00	
Silver certificates	5,553,219.00	
Silver bullion	1,539,872.49	
United States notes	12,821,239.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	155,052.00	
National banknotes	8,567,812.59	
Subsidiary silver coin	10,522,196.87	
Fractional currency	122.04	
Minor coin	594,880.86	
		$151,041,796.83
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$96,502,414.67	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,479,586.89	
Total	$102,982,001.56	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,292,686.65	
		104,274,688.21
Total		$255,316,495.04
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,394,033.19	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,688,081.04	
Disbursing officers' balances	57,117,815.78	
Post Office Department account	8,410,450.55	
Miscellaneous items	2,972,060.98	
		87,582,441.24
Available cash balance		$167,734,053.80

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$601,003.09	$5,812,059.90	$226,189,462.42
Internal revenue	1,103,535.07	6,362,246.33	296,944,840.18
Miscellaneous	591,797.31	1,608,846.67	36,663,276.46
Total receipts	$2,296,385.47	$14,283,186.90	$549,797,588.06
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	609,000.00	2,711,000.00	116,989,088.03
War	670,000.00	2,245,000.00	136,895,912.25
Navy	200,000.00	1,305,000.00	57,228,705.60
Indians	5,000.00	235,000.00	10,170,075.06
Pensions	400,000.00	3,890,000.00	134,006,880.26
Interest	.....	.....	31,871,654.71
Total expenditures	$1,884,000.00	$10,326,000.00	$487,253,266.81
Excess of receipts over expenditures	412,385.47	3,957,186.90	62,544,321.25
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	581,030.96	5,146,536.81	219,633,334.94
Internal revenue	1,130,803.71	6,407,658.23	274,052,308.71
Receipts from all sources last year	1,843,594.51	12,513,135.27	530,066,251.21
Expenditures last year	1,505,000.00	11,300,000.00	465,518,498.57
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	581,000.00	10,475,523.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	40,310.00	333,015.00	17,652,329.00
Notes received for current redemption	538,733.00	3,822,049.00	137,220,063.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total
To March 14, 1900	$346,468,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.

	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$41,078,130.00	$3,799,245.00	$44,877,375.00
This fiscal year	23,740,030.00	561,508.00	24,310,538.00
This month	124,745.00	3,620.00	128,365.00
This day	32,680.90	1,310.00	33,990.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	41,078,130.00	3,799,245.00	44,877,375.00
This fiscal year	23,740,030.00	561,508.00	24,310,538.00
This month	124,745.00	3,620.00	128,365.00
This day	32,680.00	1,310.00	33,990.00

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 7, 1901	$12,907,190
Week ended June 8, 1900	9,291,177
From Jan. 1, 1901	254,793,135
From Jan. 1, 1900	255,416,679

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 4, 1901	$8,145,809
Week ended June 5, 1900	7,671,836
From Jan. 1, 1901	222,759,805
From Jan. 1, 1900	225,430,448

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 7, 1901	$36,591
Week ended June 8, 1900	17,957
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,094,066
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,281,563

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 7, 1901	$6,563
Week ended June 8, 1900	82,531
From Jan. 1, 1901	22,785,811
From Jan. 1, 1900	19,522,144

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 7, 1901	$30,028

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 8, 1900	$64,574
From Jan. 1, 1901	21,691,745
From Jan. 1, 1900	18,240,581

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 7, 1901	$75,093
Week ended June 8, 1900	74,261
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,649,052
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,760,448

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 7, 1901	$1,020,644
Week ended June 8, 1900	979,906
From Jan. 1, 1901	23,157,918
From Jan. 1, 1900	22,311,099

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 7, 1901	$945,551
Week ended June 8, 1900	905,645
From Jan. 1, 1901	21,508,866
From Jan. 1, 1900	20,550,651

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 7, 1901	$111,684
Week ended June 8, 1900	92,218
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,743,118
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,042,011

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 7, 1901	$1,027,207
Week ended June 8, 1900	1,062,437
From Jan. 1, 1901	45,943,729
From Jan. 1, 1900	41,833,243

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 7, 1901	$915,523
Week ended June 8, 1900	970,219
From Jan. 1, 1901	43,200,618
From Jan. 1, 1900	38,791,232

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the averages of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year, as cabled to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	BANK OF ENGLAND. Gold.	Silver.
June 6, 1901	£30,638,228	.....
June 7, 1900	32,337,745	.....
	BANK OF FRANCE.	
June 6, 1901	98,316,011	£44,709,327
June 7, 1900	82,075,169	45,838,973
	BANK OF GERMANY.	
June 6, 1901	32,083,000	16,501,000
June 7, 1900	27,935,000	14,391,000
	RUSSIA.	
June 6, 1901	70,528,000	7,313,000
June 7, 1900	83,572,000	7,976,000
	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.	
June 6, 1901	38,791,000	11,087,000
June 7, 1900	37,643,000	9,438,000
	SPAIN.	
June 6, 1901	14,003,000	16,950,000
June 7, 1900	13,089,000	16,306,000
	ITALY.	
June 6, 1901	15,168,000	1,909,400
June 7, 1900	15,458,000	1,631,000
	NETHERLANDS.	
June 6, 1901	5,419,300	5,752,400
June 7, 1900	4,873,000	5,986,000
	BELGIUM.	
June 6, 1901	2,907,000	1,454,000
June 7, 1900	2,819,000	1,409,000
Total for week	£313,893,539	£105,736,127
Total preceding week	313,733,030	105,100,268
Corresp. date last year	300,398,914	102,975,973

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:30	Moon rises...12:10

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:10	Gov. Isl'd...1:26	H. Gate...3:19
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:58	Gov. Isl'd...2:17	H. Gate...4:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havelfeld, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hubert, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Syracusa, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JUNE 11.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Edenhall, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Montserrat, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Servia, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.		
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lauenburg, Haiti and Inagua	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manilla, Naples and Genoa	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico, via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 13.		
Deutschland, Hamburg	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores and Italy	.....	.....
FRIDAY, JUNE 14.		
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Dominican Republic and Turk's Island	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (containing closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for despatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here on Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 15, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York June 15, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 24, inclusive, per dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 26 and up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. June 23. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, May 7; Shanghai, May 11; Yokohama, May 16, and Honolulu, May 29, which reached San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, were dispatched east June 5 at 6 P. M., and that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched east June 5 at 2 P. M., and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 10.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga., June 7.
Drumelzier, Hamburg, May 24.
Georgic, Liverpool, May 30.
Longships, Shields, May 28.
Louisiana, New Orleans, June 5.
Manitou, London, May 30.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, May 19.
Nubia, Stettin, May 22.
Ontario, Gibraltar, May 22.
Southern Cross, Shields, May 26.
Torgorm, Barbados, May 28.
Trinidad, Bermuda, June 8.
York Castle, Shields, May 23.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 6.
Allianca, Colon, June 4.
Concho, Galveston, June 5.
El Paso, New Orleans, June 6.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, June 1.
Massapequa, Pauillac, May 29.
Michigan, Colon, June 5.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, May 28.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 10.
Southwark, Antwerp, June 1.
Trave, Gibraltar, June 2.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, June 7.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 6.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, June 8.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 11.
Lahn, Bremen, June 4.
Nord Amerika, Gibraltar, June 2.
Oceanic, Liverpool, June 6.
Antilla, Nassau, June 7.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

British Trader, Antwerp, June 1.
Chicago City, Swansea, June 8.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 8.
Georgian, Liverpool, June 8.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 12.
Karamania, Gibraltar, May 28.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, June 7.
Comal, Galveston, June 8.
Cuffic, Liverpool, June 4.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 13.
Jupiter, St. Michael's, June 3.

Arrived.

SS Menadam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam May 30 and Boulogne May 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. South of Fire Island at 1 A. M., 10th.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello May 31, Curacao June 1, La Guayra June 2, Ponce June 4, and San Juan June 5, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:33 A. M., 10th.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Hahn, Baltimore June 8, to the Hamburg-American Line. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:37 P. M.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Perrot, Havre June 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 9:24 P. M. 8th.

SS Vyneric, (Br.,) Cowley, Natal May 1 and St. Vincent, C. V., 25th, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Lindisfarne, (Br.,) Clark, Rio Janeiro May 9, Victoria 14th, Pernambuco 224, and St. Lucia June 1, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Layland, London June 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow May 30 and Moville 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS New York, Staples, San Domingo City, &c., May 30, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans June 4, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Iroquois, Wilson, Jacksonville June 3 and Charleston 7th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Genoa May 22 and Naples 24th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) McFarlane, Leghorn, &c., May 18, with mdse. and passengers to the John C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Olinda, (Cuban license,) Hansen, Caibarien, &c., May 28, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Longships, (Br.,) Moore, Shields May 25, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JAMES ROOSEVELT ROOSEVELT, John A. Roosevelt, and Warren Delano, Jr., as executors under the last will and testament of James Roosevelt, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRANCES S. N. HENCK, (formerly Frances S. Naylor,) individually and as executrix of Henry Naylor, deceased; Edward S. Clinch, individually and as executor of Henry Naylor, deceased; Edward P. Schell, and Levi L. Gans, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of July, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment to be sold and therein described, being as follows: All the rest, residue, and remainder of the term of years yet to come and all other the right, title, and interest of the defendants of, in and to and under the certain indenture of lease made, executed, and delivered on the 15th day of May, 1888, by the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, to Frances S. N. Henck, (formerly and then Frances S. Naylor,) which lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 14th day of February, 1889, in Liber 2197 of Conveyances, Page 3, that the premises mentioned and demised in said lease were therein known and described as follows: All that certain lot of land situated, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, now known by the street number Sixty-one in West Forty-eighth Street, and so designated on a map in the possession of said Trustees of Columbia College of their lands in the said ward, the said lot being described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point in the northerly side of Forty-eighth Street, distant seven hundred and fifty-five feet six inches westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of said street with the westerly side of the Fifth Avenue; thence running northwardly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence westwardly parallel with Forty-eighth Street twenty-one feet six inches; thence southwardly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-eighth Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of Forty-eighth Street twenty-one feet six inches to the place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the said Frances S. N. Henck (formerly Frances S. Naylor) and Henry Naylor, her then husband, of, in, and to said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.

Dated New York, June 7th, 1901.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.
APPLETON L. CLARK,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
41 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property demised under the lease which is to be sold; its street number is 61 West 48th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.:

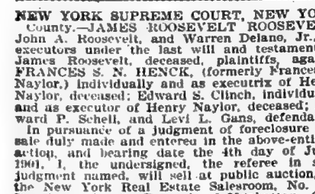

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is fifteen thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and seventy-one cents, ($15,319.71,) with interest from the 13th day of May, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is four hundred and ninety-four and 49-100 dollars, ($494.49,) and interest.

The installment of ground rent which was due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1901, amounting to the sum of three hundred and fifty-five dollars, ($355,) together with interest thereon from the 1st day of May, 1901, is to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

Dated New York, June 7th, 1901.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

je10-2aw3wM&Th&fj1.

NO. 62 EAST FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARGARET M. SMITH, plaintiff, against MARIA L. JARVIS and CLARENCE A. SEWARD, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1893, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the tenth day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street sixteen (16) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street sixteen (16) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1901.

A. WELLES STUMP, Referee.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 434 West Forty-seventh Street, N. Y. City:

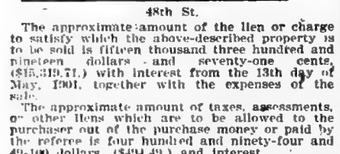

The approximate aggregate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,935.00 with interest thereon from May 11th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $437.07, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1901. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,068, and interest.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1901.

A. WELLES STUMP, Referee.

je10-2aw3wM&Th&fj2.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against ROBERT AULD and AGNES PERRY, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Robert Auld, deceased, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street distant three hundred and ninety-one feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-seventh (47th) Street and Tenth (10th) Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Tenth (10th) Avenue, part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-sixth (46th) and Forty-seventh (47th) Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Forty-seventh (47th) Street, twenty-seven (27) feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth (10th) Avenue, part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, twenty-seven (27) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1901.

A. WELLES STUMP, Referee.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

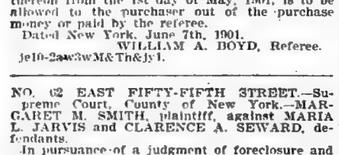

The approximate aggregate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,935.00 with interest thereon from May 11th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $437.07, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1901. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,068, and interest.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1901.

A. WELLES STUMP, Referee.

je10-2aw3wM&Th&fj2.

Legal Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of MULLER & MEYER, doing business at 46 Little 12th Street, in this city is dissolved. Diedrich Muller will continue the business of the firm at the old address, and all bills due the firm should be paid to him.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH—LEAVE FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, except Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., 4 P. M., 6 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. LEAVE W. 129TH ST., Recreation Pier, week days, 10 A. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Extra trip Saturdays, 3:30 P. M.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—LEAVE FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M., 3 P. M. SUNDAYS, 9 A. M. LEAVE W. 129TH ST., Saturdays, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M.

FOR KINGSTON—LEAVE FRANKLIN ST., week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE.

connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st,) Leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32. Horatio Hall, General Manager.

50c. TO PROVIDENCE via the NEW LINE.

Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5:00 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on steamers sailing days only.

JOY $2.00 TO BOSTON, LINE. PROVIDENCE AND RETURN. $1.50.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

$3.00 via Direct Steamer

all the way by water, delightful short sea trip, Wednesdays at 5 P. M., Saturdays at 7 P. M. From Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine St. Rooms reserved in advance. Phone 2827 Franklin.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M., West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

"ONTEORA" or "KAATERSKILL," leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with C. M. & Cairo R. R. at Catskill, and with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

SAUGERTIES BOATS LEAVE FROM FOOT OF

Christopher St., N.R., daily except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

Excursions.

GOING TO BUFFALO?

Hotel accommodation from $1.00 to $10.00 per night, tickets by all best routes and sleeping car reservations, all at lowest rates at our two New York Offices: Downtown, Corner Warren & Broadway, Uptown, Corner 28th & Broadway. For those who wish to avoid all trouble and anxiety we have a series of tours including all expenses from $19.00 to $350.00, all spending several days in doing the Pan-American Show. Be sure you are right by making all your arrangements through Cook before you start.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45, A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH OPENS JUNE 12.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE DIRECT

from the Bridge every half hour via B. R. T. and the Marine Railway to Manhattan Beach. Summer schedule of trains over L. I. R. R. & B. R. T. will take effect Wed., June 12.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT and NEWBURGH.—Fast Str. "Ramsdell" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days 9:30 A. M. WEST 129TH ST., Recreation Pier, 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, leave NEWBURGH daily 6:30 P. M., arrive in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.

Fare one way, 50 cts. Round trip, 75 cts.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie. Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday.) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—GIUSEPPINA SCARPA, an infant, by LUIGI GUIDA, her guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against VINCENZO SCARPA, also known as VINCENT SCARPA, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action to Annul Marriage.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 29th, 1901.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Vincenzo Scarpa, also known as Vincent Scarpa:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of May, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 1st, 1901.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHLACHTER, FREDERICK D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK D. SCHLACHTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, Nos. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of April, 1901. FREDERICK HENRY BRETHAUER and MARIA L. SCHLACHTER, Executors. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Executors, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap15-1aw6mM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than the time given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A.M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

3:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Washington and the South.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	.....	1:00 p. m.
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	‡5:30 p. m.
Easton Local	5:45 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	8:30 a. m.	‡10:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	.....
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	.....
N.Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	12:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	4:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	6:23 p. m.	.....

SANDY HOOK ROUTE,
From foot of Rector St.

Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 p. m. Sundays, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 8:00, p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

‡*4:30, †7:30, 8:00, *9:00, 10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, ‡3:00, *3:40, †4:00, ‡‡4:00, †4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, ‡‡9:25 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

‡*4:30, *8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 125 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination. ‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A CHOICE PLOT 4 LOTS, 122D ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV. FREE AND CLEAR. EASY TERMS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO. Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

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CHOICE INVESTMENT PROPERTY. SIXTH AVENUE, HERALD SQUARE. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO. Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Great opportunity to purchase in the new section of fashion and wealth; elegant, full-size marble mansion, adjoining 5th Av., at less than value of lot; easily altered into American basement; must be sold. Apply to Schnugg, 78 East 96th St.

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Handsome 2-family houses, brick and stone, 168th St., between Union and Prospect Avenues; all the latest modern improvements. Owners, 3,194 3d Av.

TWO FAMILY, $3,000.

Detached house, handsomely decorated, lot 25x114, 11 rooms; two sets improvements; block to cars; open Sunday. EDWARD POLAK, 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St.

BEDFORD PARK, N. Y. CITY.

Extra choice corner and inside lots, 1 block to trolley, 4 blocks to Harlem R. R. Station, ready for building; all assessments paid; easy terms. BOFINGER, 146 E. 42d St.

$23,000.—5-story, 10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; 26.3x80x100; West 117th St.; bargain. Michaelis, 203 Broadway; afternoon.

Bargain (Tremont.)—2-family frame house, 11 rooms, nearing completion; will sell cheap. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av.

Bargain.—8-room private house, all improvements, $4,600, block from "L" station. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiserin M. Th.,	June 11	Kaiserin M. Th.,	July 9
*Lahn	June 18	Kaiser Wm. Gr.,	July 30
Kaiser Wm.Gr.,	June 25	Kaiserin M. Th.,	Aug. 13

Sailing at 10 A. M. Pier 52 North River. *To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Fr.der Gr.,	June 13,1 PM	K. Luise,	July 11, 1 PM
G.Kurfurst,	June20,9 AM	Fr.der Gr,	July 18,11 AM
Barbarossa,	Jly 4,11 AM	G.Kurfurst,	July 28, noon

From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Trave,	June 15, 3 PM	Aller,	July 6, 11 AM
†Ht'zoll'n,	June22,11 AM	Werra,	July 20, 11 AM
Werra,	June 29, 3 PM	†Ht'zoll'n,	Aug.3,10 AM

‡(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II. From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway. LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

DEUTSCHLAND	JUNE 13, 1 P. M.		
A.Viet's,	June 20,10 AM	Deutschland,	July 11,noon
Columbia,	June 27,10 AM	Columbia,	July 25,10A M
F.Bismarck,	July 4,10AM	F.Bismarck,	Aug.1,10AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Waldersee,	June 15, 4 PM	Phoenicia,	July13,2:30PM
*Bulgaria,	June 22, 9 AM	Patricia,	July 20, 8 AM
Pennsylv'ia,	June 29,3 PM	Waldersee,	July 27,2 PM
Pretoria,	July 6, 8 AM	*Bulgaria,	Aug. 3, 7 AM

*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES

to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg July 2, July 4, (from N. Y. June 20,) July 25, and to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 15, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long,) and S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA. All appointments strictly first class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul,	June 19, 10 AM	St. Louis,	July 17,10 AM
St. Louis,	June 26, 10 AM	St. Paul,	Aug. 7, 10 AM
St. Paul,	July 10, 10 AM	St. Louis,	Aug.14, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland,	June 12, noon	*Vaderland,	June 26,noon
Southwark,	June 19, noon	Kensington,	July 3, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.			

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MANITOU	June 15, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	June 15, 4:30 A. M.
MESABA	June 22, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	June 29, 3:30 P. M.
MARQUETTE	July 6, 9:00 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

S. S. "CITY OF ROME," JUNE 29th. ($,415 tons.)—A few choice berths at $60 and $75 for sale for ocean only to Glasgow. FRANK C. CLARK, 191 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Furnessia	June 15, noon	Ci. of Rome	June 29,noon
Ethiopia	June 22, noon	Astoria	July 6, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.

2d cabin, $35 and up. 3d class, $28 and up. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic	June 12, noon	Germanic	July 3, noon
Oceanic	June 19, 8 AM	Cymric	July 10, noon
Teutonic	June 26, noon	Majestic	July 17, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Servia	June 11, Noon	Lucania	June 29, 2 PM
Campania	June 15, 3 PM	Etruria	July 6, 9 AM
Umbria	June 22, 10 AM	Servia	July 9, 11 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SUMMER OCEAN TRIP

To Halifax, N.S., & St. John's, N.F.

Through Long Island; Vineyard Haven, and Nahtucket Sounds.

S. S. SILVIA

Sails June 11th, 26th, July 13th, 31st, and Aug. 17th, etc.

Apply to C. T. BOWRING & CO., LTD., 17 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

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Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Gaelic	June 14	China	June 29
Hongkong Maru,	June 22	Doric	July 9

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PANAMA RAILROAD S. S. LINE

For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, and PACIFIC PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, AND SOUTH AMERICA. Rates New York to San Francisco: Cabin, $105. Steamers sail from Pier foot of West 27th St., N. Y. Advance. June 11, 1 PM Allianca. June 18, 1 PM Battery Park Building, 21-24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.	
*3:15 a. m.	Mail & Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.	
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.	
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.	
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.	
†10:00 a. m.	Day Express	*7:00 a. m.	
††11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.	
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.	
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.	
†3:30 p. m.	Albany & Troy Flier	††11:10 a. m.	
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	*2:00 p. m.	
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.	
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.	
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.	
*8:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.	
*6:25 p. m.	Northern Express	*7:20 a. m.	
*7:30 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.	

Summer Resorts. NEW JERSEY.

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West End, Long Branch, NEW JERSEY. The Garden Spot of the Atlantic. Now Open for Guests.

THE HOLLYWOOD ministers to the real comort and enjoyment of a select clientele. Its guests are domiciled in light, cheertul, perfectly appointed rooms and suites, and have at command the best service that intelligent and liberal management can supply. The structure overlooks a wide and beautiful expanse of lawn and foliage.

A private bathing pavilion for the exclusive use of the Hollywood guests, who are carried to and from the beach by the Hotel 'bus.

For plans and further particulars apply to R. G. GRAHAM-WOODWARD, Manager.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.

Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey. THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST. Opens on June 26th under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE. *Address as Above.* Sea food a specialty.

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and Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.

Inn closes in October. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 900 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

NEW YORK.

Doctors Say

during the heated term take wife and the children and

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of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST, 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 176 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 425, 1,354, 1,370 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 787 6th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 162 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

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J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

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adjoining West Point; stages to and from West Point. Apply for particulars. J. H. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

CONESUS LAKE.—Rest family hotel on the lake; terms low; 68 miles from Buffalo; write for terms to MAPLE BEACH INN, Maple Beach, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

United States Hotel,

Gage & Perry, Proprietors, OPEN FROM JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST. New York Office, "Victoria Hotel."

Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE.

ROGERS' ROCK HOTEL.

Open, under new management, June 3 to Oct. 1. Write for booklet. D. W. EASTON, Owner and Prop., Rogers' Rock, Essex County, New York.

KATTSKILL HOUSE, Kattskill Bay, N.Y., on Lake George. Telephone, Telegraph, Post Office in house. A. P. SCOVILLE.

CROSBYSIDE. Lake George, N. Y. Open June 20th. New management. Send for booklet.

KENESAW, Shelving Rock, N. Y., on Lake George. Open June 15th. Amusement grounds. Booklet. F. F. SHORE.

Sullivan County.

THE BON AIR ROSCOE, Sull. Co., N. Y. Accommodates 100; ¼ mile from Rockland Station. This new hotel has every first-class appointment. For terms and full particulars address W. J. Thomson, Prop.

THE KNOLL. WOODBURNE, SULL. CO., N. Y. Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

WOODBURNE HOUSE, Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

"OLD JUDGE," Phillipsport, Sull. Co., N. Y., with annex. Thoroughly renovated. All kinds fishing. Terms, CHAS. McCUNE, Prop.

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Terrace Home, Livingston Manor, N. Y.—Capacity, 50. Send for booklet. M. H. Wright, Prop.

Liberty.

WAWONDA,

Liberty, Sull. Co., N. Y. One of the finest mountain resorts in the State. Opens early in June. Booklet on application. U. S. MESSITER, Mgr.

HOTEL MONITOR, Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.; all improvements; city conveniences; orchestra; accommodates 150; special rates until July 15th. City office, 96 Vesey St.

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Farm House, 2½ miles from Liberty on Lock Sheldrake Road. James H. Brady, Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

POELLMAN HOUSE Liberty, New York. Geo. W. Murphy, Prop.

White Lake.

PROSPECT HOUSE, White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. Amusement Hall. 1½ miles Lake Shore. 50 acres forest.

CENTRAL HOUSE, WHITE LAKE, N. Y. Accommodates 40; large, airy rooms; 200 feet from lake; good table. Booklets on application. J. B. Low.

West Shore House, White Lake, N. Y. Accommodates 35; on high ground, 300 ft. from lake. For booklet address John J. Van Orden, Prop.

THE KENSINGTON, White Lake, N. Y. J. B. Racine, Prop.

BALSAM HOUSE White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. E. G. Newkirk, Prop.

Monticello.

THE FRANK LESLIE,

MONTICELLO, N. Y. OPEN MAY 18T. For terms and Booklet address FRANK L. EMHOUT.

Orchard Grove House, Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y. Mrs. Ella L. Royce, Proprietress. House thoroughly renovated.

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Palmer House, Spring Lake, N. J.—Open early in June; refurnished and decorated; private baths; under management J. R. Palmer of Lakewood. Mr. Palmer at house to show rooms.

Summer Resorts. NEW JERSEY.

Allenhurst.

ALLENHURST From Lake to Ocean. AND 14 COTTAGES ALLENHURST, N. J.

Finest Golf Course in America—Vardon.

A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF OCEAN, LAKE AND WOODLAND.

FINE SURF BATHING, LARGE SWIMMING POOL, ROWING AND CANOEING ON THE LAKE, FRESH AND SALT WATER FISHING, Driving, Riding, Bicycling, Tennis Courts and Croquet Grounds.

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NEW YORK. Adirondacks.

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Lake Placid House

Lake Placid, N. Y.

Large enough to be up-to-date Small enough to be comfortable and homelike

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Opens June 20. Lovely Spot for Summer Outing. Fine Camp Sites and Cottages To Let. Nine-link Golf course, boating, fishing, hunting, lawn tennis, fine casino for entertainments and dancing. Through Wagner Palace Car from New York to Childwold. Address CHAS. E. LEELAND, N. Y. Office, F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av.

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"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120, (952 Eagle Bureau,) (1,352 World Vacation Bureau,) (1,370 Journal Information Bureau,) 1,370 Broadway, 250 West 125th St., N. Y., and 300 Washington St., Brooklyn; and 1,383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St., 687 Columbus Av., and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 363 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 6c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

Bay View House, Patchogue,

3 minutes from Great South Bay; accommodations 60; $7 weekly up. Write particulars, Bay View House.

Sayville, Long Island.—The Delavan, on Great South Bay; every advantage of countryside and seashore; quiet, comfortable, well-equipped hotel. Terms, A. D. Foster.

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JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILLS, N. Y. Open for inspection June 1. Situated on a plateau, overlooking historic Valley of the Hudson; golf links, baseball, and tennis on hotel grounds. Cuisine and service a special feature. Reached by West Shore, N. Y. Central R. R., and Hudson River Boats. Rates, etc., at 25 Union Square, 3 to 5 P. M. 3 Park Place, 12 to 2:30 P. M. J. W. CRAWFORD, Prop. HAMILTON P. BURNEY, Manager.

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THE HALCYON, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. High-class family resort, grandly located, elegantly furnished, modern in every detail. Assembly rooms, large library, music saloon, &c. The golf links are unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. V. Purishoff, Musical Director. Chas. St. John, Millbrook, N. Y.

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A high altitude mountain resort, with all the conveniences of city life. A beautiful spring-water lake. Elevation, 1,960 feet, affording a view of unparalleled grandeur. No malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes. Good livery, tennis, and croquet grounds, billiards, boating, fishing, &c. Good orchestra. Leon St. John, Mgr. PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

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Lake Sunapee, BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER, 11 COURT ST., CONCORD, N. H.

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A Popular and Charming Summer Resort. OPENS IN JUNE. For Booklets, Rates, &c., address CHAS. A. DUNN, 249 West 55th St. Telephone 893 Columbus.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

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and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 73d Street, New York, and 388 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

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THE FRONTENAC

The Gem of the St. Lawrence River, AND ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF SUMMER HOTELS. OPENS JUNE 12TH. CLOSES OCT. 1ST. Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, it has a delightful, cool, and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements, including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel. C. G. TRUSSELL, MGR. FRONTENAC, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y. ALSO MANAGER HOTEL BON AIR, AUGUSTA, GA.

THE MURRAY HILL, Murray Isle, N. Y. (1,000 Islands.) Best located and finest family Hotel on the St. Lawrence. Write for Booklet.

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THE OPENING OF **MONTANESCA,** MOUNT POCONO, PA., Saturday, June 15th, 1901. A cordial invitation extended to all. I. D. IVISON, PROP.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE, Tobyhanna, Pa.; highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. CORNISH.

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WATERGAP HOUSE. DEL. WATER GAP. In the Mountains of Pennsylvania, 2¾ hours from New York, D. L. & W. R. R.; highest elevation: Beautiful Scenery; Pure Air and Water; Bathing, Rowing, Fishing; Mountain Rambles; Beautiful Drives; Golf, Tennis; Best of Hotels. L. W. BROADHEAD.

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Vandermark Hotel Open all year. Terms moderate. F. A. Beck, Prop., Milford, Pa.

Country Board.

ADIRONDACKS, JAY, ESSEX CO., N. Y. Quiet village where one can rest, eat, and sleep; mountain scenery; fishing; large rooms; good board; seventeen miles to Lake Placid and Keene Valley; $7 to $10. (MISS) NELLIE M. DAY.

Silver Stream Farm House.—Good table; plenty shade; beautiful scenery; fine walks, drives, plenty milk, eggs, vegetables; high elevation; games, piano, piazza, near lake; $5 per week; meet boats or trains. Frances Merritt, Box 69, Newburgh, N. Y.

FARVIEW HOUSE.—Second season; modern improvements. Elevation, 1,800 feet; spacious grounds; open fireplaces and hot water heat; special inducements to June and September guests. Golf, tennis, &c. G. H. HAGER, Stamford, N. Y.

Laurel Lake House, Lee, Mass.—Centre of the Berkshires; opens third season June 1, 1901; hotel overlooks lake; boating, bathing, fishing; new building; modern improvements; 1½ miles to Lee; 2½ to Lenox; references furnished; send for circular. Geo. Boardman, Lee, Mass.

OVERLOOK HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, WHITEFIELD, N. H.—A delightful Summer home; grand mountain views; pure spring water; entire exemption from hay fever; elevation, 2,000 feet. Address Levi Bowles & Sons, Whitefield, N. H.

WIGTON HALL, SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND CO., N. Y. Fine location; eight minutes' walk from station; first-class accommodations; excellent table; stabling; terms, $6 to $10; transients, $1.50 day. Address J. L. Wigton.

ALTA LAKE HOUSE, So. Fallsburgh, Sull. Co., N. Y. McCormack Bros., Props. Accommodates 100. Large light rooms. Table all that could be desired. Boating and fishing on lake 300 feet from house. Terms, $6 to $9.

Colonial Mansion, Bellvale, Orange County, N. Y.; good roads; good table; large, shady lawn; free transportation; accommodates 25; terms, $6 and $8; transients accommodated; half mile from lake; foot of mountain. J. W. Benedict.

Arlington House, $5; transients, $1 day, 60 miles from city, three minutes from depot; park and fountain; 15 minutes by trolley to Midway Park; boating, and golf links. Address Box 556 Goshen, N. Y.

Lady having beautifully located cottage, elegantly furnished, facing ocean, at Arverne, would board refined family adults; superior table and service; references. Box 82, Arverne.

Wanted—Summer boarders; high location; large, airy rooms, bath; plenty of shade; good table; fruit, vegetables, milk, cream, eggs. Address I. S., HULL, Ashaway, R. I.

Mountain View,—Accommodates 50 guests; large farm; abundance of fruit; beautiful scenery; elevation 2,000 feet; pine groves; tables supplied from farm; piano. L. Garrison, Cairo, N. Y.

Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Shady grounds, large rooms, well furnished; good table and service; every city convenience; $6 and $7. J. S. Diehl, Prop.

The Barlow Farm, Brunswick, Ulster County.—Comfortable rooms; excellent board; table supplied from farm; plenty fresh eggs; boating and fishing; terms on application. A. Kniffin.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Ennis House, Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Delightful Spring, Summer, Autumn home, with all modern improvements; reasonable.

GOLDEN HILL, Berkshire County, near Lenox.—Boating, fishing; good roads; large rooms, piazzas; abundant table; fruit and vegetables on place; references. A. C. Swift, Lee, Mass.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster County.—Boating, fishing, and driving; free transportation; table unsurpassed; particulars on application. A. W. Deyo.

A few boarders can find first-class accommodation, with plenty of fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables. L. Herter, Engle St., Englewood, N. J.

West Nyack, N. Y.—Few select boarders; opening ball Decoration Night; carriages meet all trains; accommodates 100; $1 day. Knapp.

Wanted—Few boarders for Summer in private family; picturesque region. Box 87, Whitehouse Station, N. J.

Catskill Mountains.—Queen cottage, Margaretville, N. Y. Good Board. $5.00 to $7.00. Mrs. ALBAHEN, Box 68.

Morristown, 81 South St.—Unexceptionable accommodations for several adults in private family; six minutes from depot.

Large, cheerful rooms; good locality; convenient to railroad; excellent board. 22 North Munn Av., East Orange, N. J.

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Gentleman, wife, son, prefer Summit, N. J., require two rooms; terms, $75 month. American, 686 Columbus Av.

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BILLIARD—POOL

tables, new, $100 upward; second-hand, $75 upward; complete with outfits; instalment plan if desired. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 19th St. and 4th Av.

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Pointer pups, from best pedigreed stock, cheap. Deriam, 359 Washington St., New York.

Mastiff dog for sale. Call or address C. Ferguson, 158 Union Av., Brooklyn.

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For Sale—A light bay saddle mare, 15.2 hands; stylish; sound and gentle; Dr. H. O. Wolters, 524 West 57th St.

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"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

"The embodiment of tone and art."

Many people leave town at this season of the year, and in consequence, many **RENTAL PIANOS** will be returned to us. We are offering these, in thorough order, at Exceptionally Low Prices.

$225 to $300

These Pianos, When New, Sold From $375 Up to $600.

SLIGHTLY USED AND SECOND HAND PIANOS, which have been taken in exchange on sales of new Fischer pianos, some good makes, all uprights. Prices range from

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SEVERAL GRAND PIANOS from rental and concert use, will be disposed of at prices that cannot fail to be appreciated. $275 to $450.

If you are about to purchase a Piano you cannot afford to let this opportunity pass you by.

NEW FISCHER PIANOS

To which we invite inspection.

They are in all styles; the newest architectural designs of casings, and in rare and choice woods. Their *Tone, Beauty, and Durability* have made these pianos pre-eminently *The Artistic Home Pianos of America.*

UPRIGHTS, $375 TO $1,000
GRANDS, $600 TO $1,400
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33 UNION SQUARE WEST

Between 16th and 17th Sts.

WEBER PIANOS

There is something in a piano beyond "very best materials and workmanship." This something is its TONE, its SOUL. Materials *may* be the same, workmanship *may* be as good, but the TONE of a WEBER PIANO has never been equalled in pure, sympathetic quality, combined with greatest power. Select a piano for its TONE and hear the best in a WEBER PIANO.

WEBER WAREROOMS:
Fifth Avenue, cor. 16th Street, New York.
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20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls. 257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY. Elementary and High School. College Preparation. EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

MT. ST. MARY'S, NEWBURGH-ON-HUDSON. Boarding school for young ladies. Regents' examinations held three times yearly. Terms moderate. Apply to Principal.

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Robert H. Syms. William C. Simmons. Apply for circular. 22 West 45th Street.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets. New York.

PHRENOLOGY tells what the boy is best fitted for. FOWLER & WELLS CO., 27 E. 21st St., City.

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VIOLINS Bows, Italian Strings Cases. Scientific repairing. Largest and finest collection Cremona Instruments in America. VICTOR S. FLECHTER, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

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Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal, Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Cash prices paid contents flats, residences, pianos, &c.; calls promptly attended. James, Station G, Box 4.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX BROOKS, bankrupt.—No. 3,822.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Chas. Brawueld, the trustee, at public auction by Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., Joseph Shongood & Sons, auctioneers, at 26-28 Lispenard St., N. Y., on the 20th day of June, 1901, at 10:30 A. M.

A general description of said property is as follows: Ladies' and children's suits, skirts, wrappers, waists, etc., and fixtures, consisting of models, racks, tables, etc.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring seventy-five per centum of appraised value.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1901.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy, 40 Exchange Pl., N. Y.C. STERN, SINGER & BAAR, 309 B'way, Attorneys for trustee.

Foreclosure Sale.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell at public auction, Monday, June 10th, 9 A. M., at 700 Westchester Av., Bronx, all the fixtures of the confectionery store of above address. By order of attorney for mortgagee. M. Seliger, auctioneer. Office, 175 East 84th St.

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$200.00 in commissions to persons selling largest number of Baseball Calendars before June 22, 1901; calendar in bright colors, containing Bill Lange's picture; every one buying calendar will get circular describing how commissions will be paid; price 20 cents postpaid. S. R. Church, 307 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Wanted—Party with spare cash, $1,000 to $10,000, to invest in little loans on real estate on personal mortgage security; big money can be made; absolute safety. Address BONA FIDE, Box V. 125, Times Office.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE AN ESTABLISHED RETAIL CLOAK AND SUIT STORE IN AN EXCELLENT LOCALITY. BOX 174 TIMES.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 225 Broadway, New York.

Abstract of Amendments to New York Corporation Laws. Interesting to all concerned with Corporation Management. Send stamp for copy. The Ronald Press, 236 Broadway.

Loans for 2, 4, and 6 months on furniture, salaries, notes, storage receipts, &c.; loans of other companies taken up. Anchor Loan Co., 116 Nassau St. Branch, 18 East 120th St.

MONEY ADVANCED ON OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS FOR SMALL PERCENTAGE. BANKINGHOUSE, BOX 178 TIMES.

Long-established, good-paying carpet cleaning business; investigation allowed; reasonable terms. 177 East 87th St.

Paper box factory $1,500; $1,000 cash, balance easy; good reason for selling. N., Box 184 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

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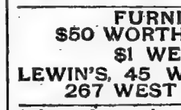

SEWING MACHINES, new, $9 to $25 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50 cents weekly; guaranteed ten years; second hand, $3 to $7, guaranteed 2 years. Hand machines, special $5.50; just the thing to take with you to the country; open evenings; write, agent will call. Machines exchanged. WESTERN UNION SEWING MACHINE CO., 178 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone 4020—18th St.

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Clothing for men, women, and children at lowest CASH PRICES ON CREDIT. Easy weekly or monthly payments. DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGER, GOODS BETTER, PRICES LOWER, TERMS EASIER than any credit house in the city. MANHATTAN CREDIT CO. 1,114 3d Av., bet. 65th & 66th Sts. Open every day until 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

CREDIT FOR EVERYBODY.

Anything you want, clothing, cloaks, jewelry, furniture, dry goods, shoes; business strictly confidential

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Bargains, $9 to $30, guaranteed 10 years; second-hand, $3 to $7, guaranteed 2 years. Write; salesman will call. We do not keep canvassers. Western Union S. M. Co., 178 3d Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts.

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Diamonds, watches, jewelry given on liberal terms; no extra charge. Immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane. (main entrance.)

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS. Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS. Will send representative if desired. AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

FURNITURE, $50 WORTH, $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY. LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

Amber and meerschaum smoking pipes; also amber strings for children; recommended by all physicians; from manufacturer to the consumer; only one profit; all repairing done while you wait on pipes, cigar holders, umbrellas, walking canes. 1,079 3d Av., 63d St, double store.

SPECIAL! CUT THIS OUT! 15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia, and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal; I will call. BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

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TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Tel. 3195 Franklin. Best Machines. Best Service. Lowest Prices.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Watches, Diamonds—Small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment. Call or write, National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

PLATING AND OXIDIZING. Tillman & Eckstein moved to 125 and 127 Worth St. Telephone for prices, 1830 Franklin. Established 1860.

Fine Bicycles, $1.00 Per Week.

RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 205 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainie & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 208 Broadway.

Watches, Diamonds; weekly payments; best quality; lowest prices; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

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SAFES AT LOWEST FACTORY PRICES; SECOND-HAND SAFES CHEAP. J. GEYER, 2,019 5TH AV., NEAR 125TH ST.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

SAFES.—Lot small and medium safes, to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Diebold, 30 Reade St.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGHLY IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM. These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter, graduate, willing to assist in office; accurate; salary moderate. C. M., Box 191 Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—For large law office, an office boy between 14 and 16 years of age; must have a good, thorough common schooool education; experience desirable, but not necessary; good chance for advancement for bright, reliable boy. Address, stating age, references, and salary expected, M., Box 104 Times.

Wanted—Waiters; two active and energetic young men, natives of Great Britain or Ireland, between 25 and 35 years of age, who have been in private service as butlers or second men, for club work; wages, $35 to $45 per month, according to experience; reference required. Apply at 3 West 21st St.

Wanted—Educated man, 25 to 35, for salesman; one with teaching or legal experience preferred; permanent position; liberal advances. Balch Brothers' Company, 156 5th Av.

Wanted—Cattlemen, experienced and inexperienced, on steamers to Europe; call ready to travel. 95 1st St.

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20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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72d Street and Broadway, New York. ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF. EUROPEAN PLAN.

The location is the most central and delightful in the city. It is a most convenient place for persons visiting the city for shopping, and has always been a home for ladies traveling alone, and affords the fullest protection.

Summer Rates during June, July and August.

ASHTON HOTEL,

corner Madison Av. and 33d St., overlooking Central Park; strictly fireproof; steel construction, modern in all appointments; cuisine service of highest order; refined family hotel; all-night elevator; very desirable large and small apartments. F. Ashton, Prop.

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16th St., 129 East.—Pleasant rooms; hot and cold water; excellent table; private family; gentlemen preferred.

19th St., 122 East.—Select central location; large corner rooms; private baths; and others; parlor dining; unexcelled cuisine and attendance; Southern Summer transients; investigate offerings.

21st St., 22 West, between 5th and 6th Avs.—Large and single finely furnished rooms; unexcelled and liberal home table; parlor, dining room; reasonable; references.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

32d St., 31 West.—Handsomely furnished suites and single rooms, in private family; parlor, dining room; references.

33d St., 122 West, Near L Station.—Desirable large and small rooms; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

130th, 161 West.—Nicely furnished front sunny room, with superior board; reasonable; also hall room; references.

130th St., 214 West.—Two pleasant rooms; excellent board; private family; convenient to "L."

133d Street, 170 West.—Table board; Summer rates.

Handsomely furnished front and back parlors for two gentlemen or married couple; also other rooms; prices reasonable; permanent or transient. Call at 108 East 25th St.

Madison Av., 120.—Rooms, with first-class board; private baths; Summer rates; transients; references. Mrs. Dodd.

Madison Av., 673, Corner 61st St.—Double and single rooms; transients taken; Summer rates; superior table board; American.

Park Av., 65.—Large corner room; parlor dining room; elevator, telephone; reference.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsome newly furnished rooms; $3 upward; select neighborhood; private family; references required.

17th St., 215 West.—Nicely furnished large front parlor; gas and bath; $4.

18th St., 11 West.—Two large rooms; furnished; unfurnished; mirror dressing rooms; back parlor; hall rooms; Summer rates.

19th St., 16 West.—Desirable furnished rooms; Summer rates; reference.

19th St., 309 West.—Large parlor; small room adjoining; handsomely furnished; also third-story front.

21st St., 136 West.—Pleasant square room for one or two gentlemen; quiet home; every convenience; reference.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy House.)—Adjacent Broadway; 50c., 75c., $1.00 daily; reduction weekly; hotel service; cleanliness, quietness.

38th St., 104 West.—Elegant rooms; porcelain baths; superior, clean house; $3.50 upward. Telephone, 4375—38th.

47th St., 112 East.—Large, well-furnished room, one or two gentlemen; every convenience; private family. Doyle.

56th St., 146 East.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; private family; gentlemen; reference.

81st St.,

TROOP C LOSES MASCOT

Spider, a Bulldog Veteran of the Spanish War, Dead.

Expires as Returning Soldiers Reach Armory from Peekskill—Squadron A Home Again.

The troopers of Squadron A and Troop C, looking brown, and expressing themselves as feeling invigorated, reached their armories yesterday after nine days of camp life and long marches. Save for one mishap which befell Troop C pleasant experiences in the main would remain to be told. But Spider, universally beloved and sympathetic Spider, the mascot of Troop C, who endured the hardships of the Porto Rican climate with the troopers, died—died in view of the armory on North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. That made the home-coming of Troop C a sad one.

Troop C had been watching Spider, who was a full-blooded bulldog, much kinder than the rank and file of his breed, with much interest. There is not a man among them who doubts that he died of sorrow—sorrow for Mr. De Bevoise, the father of Capt. Charles I. De Bevoise of Troop C, who died about two months ago.

Mr. De Bevoise and Spider were great friends. When Mr. De Bevoise died the dog began to refuse food, and acted queerly. It was finally decided to send the dog to the armory, where it was believed that the sight of the horses, the horses he knew so well, would cheer him up. So it did in a measure. Then came the time for starting for Peekskill, and for a time it looked as though Spider were getting back his old spirits again. He got quite a good deal of fun out of the games at Peekskill, but lapsed back into moodiness when the homeward trip was begun. They put him into the baggage wagon. When the wagon had come close enough to the armory for the driver to hear the cheers of the welcoming friends, Spider fell over dead. He is now laid out in the armory, and is to be stuffed and mounted and placed in the Captain's room.

There were just two men who were not in the ranks when the troop reached the armory, Philip Goodrich, who was taken from camp suffering with a fever, and Edward Reed, who sprained his ankle. The others, horses and men, were all well. It was 11 o'clock in the forenoon when they began to dismount.

The troopers of Squadron A did not reach their armory, on East Ninety-fifth Street, until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. They had trailed behind Troop C all the way from Peekskill to Ardsley, where the Brooklyn troopers camped on Saturday night. Squadron A selected Sleepy Hollow, and the sleep of the men was almost as profound there as that of the man who slept not far away from them, and who made the locality famous. "But it was cool, gee, how cool!" all of them agreed.

When morning came and the march through the pleasant roads that lead to Yonkers, and finally to Van Cortlandt Park and down the King's Bridge Road was undertaken, spirits went up high, and there were regrets that the outdoor life was about to end.

There were few sweethearts at the armory when the troopers arrived. The soldiers had stolen a march on them. They had gotten in several hours earlier than they themselves thought they would reach the armory. All were well, about 230 of them. The horses were well, too, save one, which had a slight lameness.

Then came the necessity for donning street clothes again, and home to spend the rest of Sunday.

Before they left the armory, however, a few had some questions to ask their officers. Questions that they could now ask with some propriety. Here's a sample:

"Say, Captain, didn't I behave well this time?"

"You did; you surprised me."

"Didn't think it was in me, eh?"

"Oh, yes, I knew you could—knew you would if anything really serious was on hand."

"Thank you; good-bye."

SUNDAY AT THE STATE CAMP.

Eighth Regiment and the First Battery Play Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, June 9.—Sundays in camp are days of reflection rather than of action, of telling fair visitors deeds of valor done rather than adding additional laurels by new feats of arms. And in reminiscences the Eighth is rich. According to official records it is more than 100 years old.

The general order did not assign the Eighth here this year, but the Twenty-third of Brooklyn, which had been ordered to camp, asked to be excused after its service in the Albany strike, and to fill the vacancy, the Eighth was selected, Col. Jarvis having asked to be sent to camp. That is why the Eighth is now occupying the tented plain, and they are delighted with the work before them, from Col. Jarvis to the latest recruit, to say nothing of Lieut. Col. H. G. Ridabock.

The First Battery promises to give some lively drills through the week, with a few new manoeuvres not in the tactics, providing the spirits of their horses hold out. This evening the battery took part in the evening parade for the first time, but Capt. Wendel will not begin giving his usual exhibition drills after evening parade until Tuesday. By that time it is thought the horses will be toned down some and feel their oats less.

During the afternoon members of the battery were under examination for qualification as gunners, the examining board present consisting of Col. U. B. Thurston, Capt. William H. Palmer of the Seventh Regiment, and First Lieut. Alfred Hathaway of the battery. Scores will not be figured out until to-night, and will be made known to-morrow.

While this was in progress the indoor baseball club of the Eighth crossed bats with the battery on an adjacent field, and when the game was finished the scrub team of the battery did not know they had been playing, while the score, 33 to 3 in favor of the Eighth, has proved a valuable gig to some who like to try a chance.

Sergt. McIlharzey of Company B was playing, but in sliding to the home plate his head struck the stone, cutting his scalp and putting him out of the game.

Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery has brought his Summer uniform to camp, his famous artillery red shirt waist, and when this cool wave has been supplanted by some of the proverbial hot weather of camp, about 104 in the shade, it will be donned by the Captain. With it goes a fine black enamel belt, with scarlet stitching, and the Captain hopes to have it adopted as a Summer uniform for his men.

HOW TO BECOME A CITIZEN.

Handbook on Methods of Naturalization by Court Clerk Guntzer.

John William Güntzer, who has been a clerk in the Naturalization Bureau of the Supreme Court for twenty-three years, has issued a handbook for the use of those desiring to become citizens.

This book is entitled "Citizenship and How to Obtain It," and its title is sustained by the contents. Every piece of information that a prospective citizen could possibly need is contained in the book.

The naturalization laws of both the State and the United States as well as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are printed in the book, and a series of questions and explanations which accompany them are such as to give an applicant an opportunity to post himself on the information which he will need when answering one of the Justices the day he is sworn in as a citizen. All the forms used in obtaining citizenship papers are also given. Sample ballots and how to mark them are shown in the book as well as numerous important court decisions bearing on the question of naturalization.

Gift to Columbia from Spanish Duchess.

The Columbia University Library has received from the Duquesa de Berwick y de Alba a rare volume containing reproductions of manuscripts and autograph documents relating to the voyages of Christopher Columbus. The Duchess of Alba has also presented the library with a copy of the catalogue of her private collections in her palace De Liria, in Madrid. The catalogue includes several important historical documents, with reproductions, relating chiefly to the history of Spain and the genealogy of the Alba family.

POLICE AGAIN AT WALDRON'S.

Two Waiters Arrested for Serving Drinks, but Sunday Dancing Not Interrupted.

Another police descent was made upon the dance hall of Louis Waldron, at 236 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, yesterday afternoon, and two waiters were arrested on the charge of violating the excise law. There were about fifty couples on the floor dancing at the time, but no attempt was made to stop them.

The officers who made the arrest were Detectives Corrigan, Bradley, Duane, and Rogers of the Headquarters squad, and their prisoners were Emil Jaeckle of 802 Sixth Avenue, and Charles Thompson of 2,155 Fifth Avenue. The officers entered the place about 3:30 o'clock and sat down at a table. They gave an order for two glasses of beer and a glass of seltzer.

"You can't get anything to drink without ordering a meal or a sandwich," said the attendant.

Sandwiches were then ordered and the drinks were served. Jaeckle was placed under arrest. Later, Thompson, who served Rogers, was arrested. The dancers were floating around the room to the tune of "Annie More," and did not even stop in their waltzing to watch the detectives when they asserted their authority.

"Have a drink before you go," said Louis Waldron to the officers as they started to leave with their prisoner. They declined, but each accepted a cigar.

Waldron has a hotel license, but the police claim that he really uses it as a subterfuge to sell liquors, and is therefore guilty of a violation of the excise law under a decision of Judge Truax, which declares that a bona fide meal must be served to justify the sale of liquor under a hotel license on Sundays, holidays, and after hours. Waldron continued to serve liquors with sandwiches, for which he always charges, after the arrest was made, and he declared that he would do so until ordered not to by a court, even though the police made arrests among his waiters every five minutes.

Waldron's place was frequently raided by the police until Magistrate Zeller finally stopped them by declaring that Sunday dancing was not unlawful, and threatening to punish the officers unless they desisted in their actions. Since then the proprietor has enjoyed freedom from molestation until the arrest of yesterday.

The waiter was bailed out by Waldron, who furnished a five-hundred-dollar bond. The matter will come up before Magistrate Meade in the West Side Police Court this morning.

Police Commissioner Murphy said last night that he did not know any action had been taken against Waldron's. There were no orders sent by him regarding it, he said.

STRUGGLE'S FATAL RESULT.

Man Dies in Bellevue Hospital and a Fellow-Workman on Wife's Complaint Is Arrested.

Michael O'Neill, a fireman for the Consolidated Gas Company, who lived at 302 East Twenty-ninth Street, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, and John McCaffery, twenty-eight years old, of 642 East Fourteenth Street, employed by the same company, is held without bail on suspicion of having caused his death.

O'Neill was taken to the hospital from the gas plant, at Fourteenth Street and Avenue C, on Thursday, and his disease was diagnosed as "syncope and wounds in the face." He was placed in Ward 6, and at noon the following day his wife appeared, and as his injuries were believed to be slight, she was allowed to take him to their home for treatment. At his home he grew rapidly worse, and soon became delirious, rolling about the bed and room and raving of having been in a fight.

At noon yesterday Mrs. O'Neill summoned the ambulance from Bellevue. Dr. Young was in charge. His diagnosis was: "Meningitis." And an inscription by the wife attached to the diagnosis slip read: "Was struck by — McCaffery on the head." Dr. Young, however, says that the man had no injury on the head save a few scratches, but was bruised about the body and shoulders and arms. He was sent to Ward 26, where he died.

When she was told of his death Mrs. O'Neill went to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station and reported that she thought her husband had been murdered. Detectives Kane and Kelly, detailed on the case, arrested John McCaffery, and arraigned him in the Yorkville Court, where he was held for examination to-morrow. He was locked up without bail in the court prison.

Detective Kane says that when McCaffery was arrested he seemed thunderstruck when he learned of the death of O'Neill. He said that he and O'Neill had engaged in a friendly scuffle on the day on which the latter was taken to the hospital, and that he had struck O'Neill a friendly blow, and the latter fell and struck his head on a pile of scrap iron. He said there had been no ill-feeling in the matter.

NEW LINE FOR THE BRONX.

Contest Expected Over New York and Port Chester Railroad Co.'s Application for a Charter.

There is much speculation among the property owners and business men of the Bronx as to the intentions of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company, only recently incorporated, which announces that it is going to undertake the building of a third-rail railroad system from One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, New York City, to the State line in Port Chester. For the past week representatives of the company have been in Port Chester, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and other towns and villages along Long Island Sound collecting signatures to a lengthy petition. They will present these lists to the State Railroad Commissioners, who are to hold a meeting to consider the status of the new company at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on June 21. The signatures will be used to show that such a line is in demand by the public.

The Commissioners will then be asked to grant the new corporation a charter. The proposed route of the railroad is through the towns of Rye, Harrison, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and along the easterly portion of the Borough of the Bronx to East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. The Union Railway Company, which has a monopoly of surface traffic in the Bronx, has lines in several of the above-mentioned towns, and a contest is looked for.

SKULL AND BONES IN A BOX.

Jaintress's Curosity Led to This Discovery in a Greenpoint Cellar.

The curiosity of Mrs. Mary Clare, the janitress of the apartment house at 101 Java Street, Greenpoint, led to the discovery yesterday of a human skull and two hip bones in a box which has long been standing in a corner of the cellar.

Mrs. Clare had frequently expressed a desire to know what were the contents of the box, but it was not until yesterday that she mustered up courage to learn. She went to the cellar with a lighted candle and as soon as she had pried off the lid was confronted by a grinning skull. She screamed, and her screams brought the tenants of the house to the cellar.

The police of the Greenpoint Avenue Station were notified of the find, and a doctor was called, who gave it as his opinion that the skull and bones had been there for many years. The police took charge of the articles. They believe they belonged to a medical student who had lived in the house at some time.

Hearing on Change of School's Name.

The public hearing on the proposition to change the name of the Peter Cooper High School in the Borough of the Bronx to that of Morris High School will be held on Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the hall of the Board of Education at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. Committees representing the North Side Board of Trade, the Taxpayers' Alliance, and other local bodies in the Bronx will be present to argue for the restoration of the original name of Morris to the school. There is a great deal of interest manifested by the residents in the matter, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance from beyond the Harlem at the hearing.

Irving Bachelier to Give a Reading.

A reading will be given in the First Congregationalist Church of Sound Beach by Irving Bacheller, author of "Eben Holden" and "D'ri and I," on Thursday evening. Mr. Bacheller will be assisted by Mrs. Bacheller and other musical artists of New York.

A Foolish Calf went one day into a Jersey Wood and meeting a Fox said, "I fear the Wild Beasts will mock me because I have no Fur." And the Fox said, "A careless Housemaid left a Fur Rug on yonder Bush." Thereupon the Foolish Calf shaking the Bush got the Fur Rug on his Back and went rejoicing through the Wood. But the Fox laughed privately, for Tigers roam not often in a Jersey Wood.

Moral: If you want to dress a part do it with discretion:

For the country, for lounging, for out-doors, wear lounging out-door clothing, not the prim stiff garments of conventional life.

The easy loose Yoke back coat.

The Norfolk jacket.

Knickers.

Everything the outdoor man wants from head to heel.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail

Great Furniture Sale!

We offer the entire balance of our Spring stock of HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE.

Consisting of Fine Parlor Suits, Dining Room, Bedroom and Hall Sets and Pieces, in all the new styles and finishes,

At Prices to Insure Immediate Sale

Summer Furnishings.

Complete assortment of American Grass, Reed, Rattan and Willow Furniture.

SPECIAL! A number of Manufacturer's Samples in

Brass and Iron Bedsteads

At About 1/3 off Regular Prices.

Cottage Curtains and Draperies,

in great variety.

WINDOW SHADES AND SLIP COVERS, the latter made to order, at lowest prices.

N. B.—Inspect the many inducements in our Carpet Department.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

Sixth Av., 13th and 14th Sts.

"DR." VON BERGER CAUGHT.

Arrested on Charge of Taking £500 from a London Bank—Said to be a Noted Swindler.

A scene enacted in the Grand Central Station yesterday morning had all the elements of melodrama. The characters included a tall, well-dressed man of foreign appearance, a distinguished-looking woman, whose rich gown admirably set off a fine figure, and two men in plain clothes not designed to either attract attention or occasion comment.

The man and the woman had started from the station and were passing out toward a cab, which had been hailed for them. Suddenly their passage was barred. The man appeared annoyed and the woman was evidently much surprised.

"Well, well, what is it?" exclaimed he of the fine clothes. One of the men placed his hand on his shoulder. "We want you," was the response.

The two shadowers were United States Deputy Marshal Fred Bernhard and Assistant Frank Hunsdorfer of the Pinkerton detective office.

"What do you mean?" demanded the prisoner indignantly.

The detectives explained that they wanted him on a matter of a larceny of £500 in England, taken from the Deutsche Bank of London.

The man protested that it was all a mistake. The woman, weeping, got into a cab and was driven away. The prisoner was taken to Ludlow Street Jail, and will be arraigned to-day before Commissioner Alexander.

According to the officers who made the arrest, the man is Dr. Franz von Berger, alias Egon E. Borges, an alleged all-around swindler of international notoriety. The name of the woman was not learned. It is thought that she may be one of the "doctor's" feminine victims. He has a record, according to the officers, of advertising in newspapers for a wife, and when he gets a favorable response he is said to get what money he can from the applicant.

Von Berger arriver in the city from England on the Oceanic on April 16, and registered at the Waldorf-Astoria. Later he moved to the Grand Union, and a few days ago he left town. All of the time the detectives have been on his trail. When he returned yesterday they were at the station to meet him. He finally admitted his identity, and said, among other things, that he had at one time been a Director in a Hebrew charitable institution in Cleveland, Ohio.

Speaking of his capture Marshal Bernhard said: "This is a most important prisoner. He has swindled people from the Atlantic to the Pacific in this country and in every country in the world, as far as we can learn. I wish I could think of all of his aliases, of which he has I suppose two dozen. Withal, he has every appearance and action of a cultured gentleman."

The complaint against Von Berger was made by Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General, and it is a case for extradition.

No suspicion, it was stated, attached to the woman who was with Von Berger when he was arrested.

Old Philadelphia Merchant in Bellevue.

David Kahn, eighty-two years old, of 212 West Eighty-fourth Street, who in former years was a dry goods merchant in Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon and placed in the pavilion for the insane. He was accompanied by his son, E. D. Kahn of 241 West One Hundred and Second Street, and a physician. Mr. Kahn had been taken from his son's home. E. D. Kahn said that senility was the cause of his father's removal to Bellevue. He added that he intended to have him placed in a private institution.

St. Rose Church's Last High Mass.

Solemn high mass was celebrated probably for the last time yesterday morning at St. Rose of Lima's Roman Catholic Church, Cannon Street, as the church building is to be torn down next month to make way for the approach of the new East River Bridge. The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Father Andrew L. Sweney, who was ordained on Saturday, June 1, at the university at Buffalo.

N. Y. Law School Commencement.

The annual commencement of the New York Law School will be held in Carnegie Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, on Thursday evening next. The address to the graduates will be delivered by Almet F. Jenks of the New York Supreme Court.

O'Neill's

Hat Department.

Main Floor.

Closing out the balance of our Stock of

Trimmed Outing Hats,

all this season's goods and all handsomely trimmed,

3.98 Each. Worth 7.00.

Untrimmed Hats.

An immense assortment comprising all the Choicest Shapes and Colors, all manufactured this season.

☞ Worth from 1.00 to 1.25.

25c Each.

Sale of Silks!

The Greatest Offering of the Season!

7,500 Yards Satin Foulards.

In designs and colors that are much in demand, actual value 95c., 55c yard

Also, All Silk Tussah

One of the leading Summer Fabrics, guaranteed to wash and worth 1.00 yard, at the same price—Fifty-five Cents.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Vacation Outfits.

To get ready for Vacation and not go, is better than to go and not be ready; for with our Vacation Comforts one can even be comfortable at Home.

Here's a suggestion of Summer Fixings:

Blue, Oxford and Black Flannel (faint white stripes Coats, both double and single-breasted, and trousers of same, $12 to $20.

Outing Flannel Trousers, $4 to $6.50.

Blue Serge Yachting Coats, $5, $5.50, $6 & $7.50, (double or single-breasted).

Fresh Colorings in Negligee Shirts—both plaited and plain bosoms, $1 to $3.50.

Lisle and Gauze Wool Underwear, $1 to $3.

Open Work Hosiery, 50c.

Stock Ascot Scarfs, 50c.

Patent Leather Belts (narrow), $1.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED.

Enameled Reed Furniture.

The lightest, coolest, most artistic Summer furniture for indoors or out. * * * The reeds are enameled in Switzerland by children rubbing the colors in with their fingers. We weave it with the natural colored reeds in our own designs in couches and large armchairs, in shapes as if molded to the body * * * and besides it has a natural springiness of its own * * * and in tables just the right height.

	WERE	NOW
3 pc. suites (in red and natural)	$72.00	$50.00
2 pc. suites (in red and natural)	$73.00	$55.00
3 pc. suites (in green & natural)	$81.00	$60.00
Settees (in all colors)	$48.00	$35.00
Armchairs (in all colors)	$19.00 to $30.00	$15.00 to $19.00
Corner Chairs (in all colors)	$10.00	$6.00
Stools (in all colors)	$3.25	$2.00

Or you may choose your own colors and designs and have them woven to order at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Always going ahead!

Our ever-increasing business puts us more and more in position to serve you better.

Buying large quantities of goods enables us to get lower figures.

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Every individual serving you is encouraged to do it better and better.

If you're not acquainted with us and our goods, come in and try us.

Your money back if our service is not to your liking.

Clothes, Hats, Shoes—for Men, Young Men and Little Gentlemen—the very best at moderate prices!

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THE PLATTDEUTSCHER VEREIN.

Week's Festival Opened, Proceeds of Which Go to New German Hospital.

The week's festival of the Plattdeutscher Volksfest Verein of Brooklyn was opened yesterday afternoon in Ridgewood Park, L. I. An address of welcome was delivered by Frederick Meyer, the President. Fully 10,000 persons were upon the grounds. Before the festival was formally opened there was a monster parade by the German societies through the park.

A feature this year of the festival is an old German farmhouse. There is also a Tivoli, where pretty, flaxen-haired maidens entertain the visitors. During the afternoon there was a balloon ascension. Prize shooting and bowling were other features.

The Verein embraces more than 100 German societies. The greater part of the proceeds will be given to the new German Hospital of Williamsburg.

TREE FALLS IN STREET.

A Number of Children Narrowly Escape Being Crushed to Death.

A tree fell in front of 125 West Twenty-first Street yesterday afternoon shortly before 3 o'clock, and a large number of children playing in the neighborhood narrowly escaped with their lives. It was about 2 feet in diameter at the base, and it broke off even with the ground. There was no wind, and the crash came without the slightest warning to residents in the neighborhood.

Within ten minutes several persons with cameras had arrived. Children were grouped in the branches, and a number of pictures made. The street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, was closed to the passage of vehicles during the rest of the day.

Aid Asked for a Widow Who Is Ill.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $200 to provide a monthly pension of $20 a month for a widow with three children. Her health is poor, and she is unable to work. Her great fear is a possibility of a separation from her children, and the amount asked will enable her to keep the family together until the oldest child, a boy of thirteen years, is able to work.

O'Neill's.

Summer Furniture and Furnishings for Country and Seaside Houses.

A Seasonable Offering of High-Grade Goods At Specially Attractive Prices.

Porch Rockers,

Solid maple frame Rockers, double splint seats, broad arms and slat backs, value 2.75 ..... 1.98

PORCH ROCKERS in green and maple finishes, slat backs and carved tops, double splint seats, value 1.00 ..... 69c.

Parlor Rockers.

Golden Oak and Mahogany finish Rockers, with carved backs, highly polished, regular value 4.25 ..... 2.98

Beds and Bedding.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

Consisting of one White Enameled Iron Bed, brass trimmed, (3-foot size,) one woven wire spring and one soft cotton-top fibre mattress, for

6.85.

FOLDING IRON COTS, 2½ feet wide, with woven wire spring, just the thing for country houses 2.75

WOOD FRAME DIVAN COTS, with woven wire spring, iron legs and castors 1.48

FULL SIZE MATTRESSES, 40 lbs, good quality gray curled hair, best quality ticking 10.75

Refrigerators and Ice Chests.

Our celebrated "Leonard" cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Chests preserve ice and food longer than any other make.

Refrigerators ..... 8.48 up
Ice Chests ..... 5.98 up

Water Coolers,

All sizes and kinds at the lowest prices in town.

1½ gallons, gal. lining 1.05
1½ gallons, agate lining 3.00

Stone Filters of every description at very low prices.

Special Value To-Day in Hammocks.

98c. and 1.98 Each.

White Enameled Dressers,

with full swell front French Plate Mirror, 22x28, regular value 19.60 .. 12.98

White Enameled Tables,

with 22-inch tops, turned legs and beaded edge, regular price 3.50 .... 2.65

Morris Chairs,

Solid golden oak Morris Chairs, claw feet and spring seats, all hair-filled cushions, covered in plain or figured velour, regular value 13.00 ..... 9.75

Dinnerware.

Dinner sets of 100 pieces, handsome decorations, gold handles and knobs, soup tureen and large platters,

9.98 Set.

100-piece sets of American Porcelain, underglaze border decorations, gold traced, large platters and soup tureen,

11.98 Set.

Toilet Sets.

Nine-piece sets beautiful underglaze prints, all large pieces, set 2.25
White and Gold Sets of twelve pieces, very handsome 5.98
DECORATED EWERS and BASINS, assorted colors, large pieces 1.25

Glassware.

Banded Tumblers, doz 40c
Water Bottles, each 48c
Sugar and Cream Sets 15c
Bowls, 8-inch 10c
Oil and Vinegar Cruets, each 18c

An exceptionally large and attractive assortment of Cut Glassware at very low prices.

Garden Hose

AND OTHER OUTDOOR GOODS.

Fully warranted Garden Hose, in twenty-five-foot lengths,

2.00.

Hardwood Hose Reels 65c
Nozzles, "Fairy" or "Gem" 25c
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FULL LINE OF LAWN MOWERS AND GARDEN TOOLS AT LOWEST PRICES.

☞ SEND TO US FOR YOUR GROCERIES. ☜

You'll always find them fresh and appetizing and always a little lower in price than other houses ask for the same grade.

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TRADE MARK

SUMMER RUGS REDUCED.

Artistic weavers have put their best skill into our Summer floor-coverings. Colorings artfully combined, which have been handed down from ancient times in the Far East, in these

JAPANESE FIBRE RUGS.

	WERE	NOW
6 x 9 ft.	$7.50	$5.00
7.6 x 10.6 ft.	$11.50	$7.50
9 x 12 ft.	$15.00	$10.00

ART NOUVEAU RUGS.

6 x 9 ft.	$20.00	$14.00
7.6 x 10.6 ft.	$33.00	$22.00
9 x 12 ft.	$40.00	$25.00

A double-faced all wool fabric—plain centres with two-toned borders.

Every seasonable necessity for the months when the mercury goes skyward.

GOLDEN OAK REFRIGERATORS - $8.

Made to preserve an effectual blockade against the escape of cold.

Long Credit is an effectual blockade against extravagance.

CASH OR CREDIT

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TRIED TO RESCUE CHILD.

Boy Couldn't Swim, but Did His Best—Both Saved by a Policeman.

Though he could not swim, John Molloy, sixteen years old, who said he lived at 12 Clarkson Street, plunged into the North River at Morton Street to save from a watery death six-year-old Charles Crinci of 67 Downing Street. This happened about 7:15 o'clock last night. Policeman William W. Duggan of the Charles Street Station, while walking along West Street, heard a yell and saw Molloy jump from the bulkhead into the river. When the policeman got to the bulkhead he saw two boys struggling in the water and both in danger of drowning.

There is a boat constantly moored alongside of the Morton Street Recreation Pier and Duggan ran out on the pier and jumped into the boat. He quickly rescued both boys and did not even get wet in doing so. They went to their homes none the worse for their wetting. The policeman learned that Crinci had fallen into the water while playing.

"I forgot I couldn't swim," said young Molloy apologetically in explaining why he had jumped after little Crinci.

BOY PUSHED UNDER A TRAIN.

Robert Reed of Hoboken Victim of a Man's Cruelty.

According to the story told by his companions and himself, Robert Reed, sixteen years old, of 112 Grand Street, Hoboken, was pushed under a freight train at Hoboken last night and his foot was crushed. Reed and his brother and Frank Kenny say that they had been to a picnic at the Schuetzen Park, in North Hudson, and were on their way home. At the foot of Fourth Street, Hoboken, they had to wait for a coal train to pass.

They were standing close to the track when a man whom the boys did not know came up behind Robert, and they say pushed him against the cars. The blow knocked the boy down, and in falling his left foot went under the wheels. The foot had to be amputated later in St. Mary's Hospital. After pushing the boy the man fled up the hill and Robert's companions were too busy with him to give pursuit.

The police say that if the story is true it must have been the work of a mad man.

Amusements.

GARRICK THEATRE Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15. 35th St., nr. B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. 177th TO 185th PERFORMANCE. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS "THE HIT OF THE YEAR." Clyde Fitch's Fantastic Comedy, CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. with ETHEL BARRYMORE. "Another 'Beau Brummel.' Go and see it. Take my word for it you won't be sorry."—Alan Dale. "A Delicious, Laughing Success." "Decided Hit."—Herald. MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, Corner Broadway, 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. LAST 6 NIGHTS. Longest Run of Any Play in New York This Season. JULIA MARLOWE Presenting Paul Kester's dramatization of Charles Major's Famous Novel, "WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER." Saturday, Last Night. Last Saturday Matinee.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. 57TH CROWDED MONTH. "A real success."—Herald. Messrs. W. G. Smith and C. L. Perley present WILLIAM COLLIER In Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy, ON THE QUIET. "Not since the merry 'Trip to Chinatown' has an audience laughed so heartily."—World. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Sam S. Shubert Introduces The Successful London Farce. 2:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. Mats. Wednesday, Saturday. All Star Comedy Cast. The Brixton Burglary. Herald—ALL. Sun—AGREE. Journal—IT. World—IS. Times—A. Press—GREAT. HIT

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. New Special Vaudeville Features and THE KING'S CARNIVAL. Phenomenal Hit. TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

St. NICHOLAS GARDEN 66th Street and Columbus Ave. Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts. Every evening, 8:15. Admission, 50 cents.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

Terrace Garden. 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Av. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK. THE ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. (Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.) On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and (Republic Theatre.)

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily (exc't Mon.). 25c. Peaceful Valley

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. Williams & Walker. Ralph Johnstone. Carolyn Delmore & Co.

Amusements.

Proctor's Diversified Entertainments 15, 25, 50c

Comedies, Varieties and Novelties.

5TH Av. Contin's	"Niobe" and "My Lady Help." Varieties.
23D ST. Aft. & Eve.	"Lost, Strayed or Stolen" "The Violin Maker." Varit's
58th St. Aft. & Eve.	"Caste" and "An Engagement." Varieties.
125th St. Aft. & Eve.	"Strange Adventures of Miss Brown." Into Darkness.

F. F. Proctor's Big Stock Co. 150 Artists.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

HUBER'S 4 Lady Boxers, Klondike Exhibit, Trained Animals, 10c. to all.

KOSTER & BIAL'S TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY. Mats., 25. Evs., 50. BEST VAUDEVILLE BILL IN TOWN

The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

SIX RACES TO-DAY, AT 2:30 P. M. Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car.) 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Ave. Elevated, every 15 minutes.

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 8...	6,951,708
Same week last year.....	1,477,814
To date this year.....	163,865,395
Corresponding date last year.	60,725,414
Bonds for the week.....	$19,356,500
Same week last year.....	$7,220,350
To date this year.....	$580,091,170
Corresponding date last year.	$270,069,660

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4; at three months, 3½; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@4¼ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2⅞	M., St.P., & S.S.M.pf.	1
Am. Agri. Chem.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	6
Am. Car & F.	2¾	Mob. & O. J., P. M. certificates	1⅝
Am. Car & F. pf.	2½	Morris & Essex	1½
Am. Malt. pf.	1¼	National Biscuit	1½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1⅛	National Lead	2⅛
Am. Snuff	15½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	3
Am. Snuff pf.	8⅜	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d preferred	4
Am. Woolen pf.	2	N. Y., O. & W.	2⅝
Am. Tobacco	3¼	Norfolk & Western	1⅝
Ann Arbor	6¼	Norfolk & West. pf.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	2⅛	Pacific Coast	6½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	7½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	Pacific Mail	5
Brook Union Gas.	2	Pennsylvania	1½
Buff., R. & P.	1⅝	Penn. rights	1⅛
Chic. & Alton	2½	Peoria & Eastern	5¼
Chic. & East Ill.	7⅛	P., C., C. & St. L.	5
Chic. Gt. West.	1⅛	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chic. Gt. West. pf. A.	2¾	Pressed Steel Car. pf.	1
Chic. Gt. West. pf. B.	1	Reading	1½
Chic. & N'west pf.	2	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chic., R. I. & P.	1⅞	Repub. Iron & St. pf.	1⅛
Chic. Union Trac.	1	Rio Gr. West. pf.	4⅛
Col. Fuel & I.	2	St. J. & G. I.	3½
Col. & Hock. Coal.	4½	St. J. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	7¼
Cont. Tobacco	2⅜	St. J. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	4½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	10⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½
Den. & R. G.	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½	St. L. Southwestern.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf. ctfs.	2⅜	St. L. Southwest. pf.	4¼
Des M. & F. D.	2	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	2
D., S. S. & A.	1¼	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	2¾
D., S. S. & A pf.	2	Southern Pacific	3
Gas & El., Berg. Co.	2	Stand. R & T.	2
Gen. Electric	13½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	1	Twin City R. T.	2½
Iowa Central	2	U. S. Express	12⅝
Iowa Central pf.	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Kan. & Michigan	1⅜	Va. Car Chem. pf.	1
Kn'bk'r Ice. Chi., pf.	4½	Wells-Fargo Express.	5½
L. E. & West. pf.	1	Wh. & L. E.	3
Long Island	1	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	3½
Louis. & Nash.	3⅜	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Maryland Coal pf.	5	Wisconsin Central	3¼
Met. W. S. El.	3½	Wisconsin Central pf.	2
Met. W.S.El., Chi., pf.	7		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf.	2½	Kan. City So. pf.	1¼
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Lake Erie & West.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Manhattan El.	1¾
Anaconda Copper	1	Min. & St. L.	1
Brook. Rap. Tran.	1⅜	N. Y. Central	2¼
Can. Pacific	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	3½
Chi., M. & St. Paul.	5⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3½	Pullman Co.	2½
C., St. P., M. & O.	5	Quicksilver pf.	2
Delaware & Hudson.	1	Rubber Goods	1½
Del., Lack. & W.	6½	Rubber Goods pf.	1⅜
Glucose Sugar.	1⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	2½
Int. Power	3	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1⅜
Union Pacific	4⅛	U. S. Steel	1⅛
Union Pac. pf.	1⅜	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅛
		Wabash	1⅜

Bonds Advanced.

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1⅜	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	2½
Ann Arbor 4s.	1¼	Hocking Valley 4½s.	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	1⅜	Int. & G. N. 2d.	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s sta.	2	Jefferson 1st 5s.	3
Balt. & Ohio 4s.	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	1⅜
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1¾
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	2¼
C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1	Mo. Pac. con. 6s.	1
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1911.	1⅞	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s.	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	1½	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s.	1
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	2	Met. Street Ry. 5s.	1
Ches. & O., R. & A. 2d con.	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s.	1½
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s.	2½	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s.	2
Chi. & Alt., ref. 3s ctfs.	1⅝	Peoria & East. inc.	1
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	1⅞	St. L. & I. M. 5s, stamped	1⅜
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1	St. L. S. W. 1st.	1⅜
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	1	St. L. S. W. 2d.	1½
C., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s	2	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st.	2⅜
Col. Mid. 2-4s.	1	Southern Ry. 5s.	1½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
Det. & Mack. gold 4s.	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
Det., M. & M. 1 g. 3½s	1¾	Va. Mid. gen.	2
Erie 1st con. 7s.	1	Wabash 2d.	1½
Evans. & T. H. 6s.	2¾	W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	W. North Car. 6s.	1¼
		Wis. Cent. 4s.	1½

Bonds Declined.

C. & O. 6s, Series A.	1	St. P., M. & M., East Minn. 5s	1
C. & N. W. ext. 4s.	3	U. Pac. sub. ctfs 4s.	2
D. & Rio G. imp. 5s.	2	Utah & Nor. 7s.	2
D. & Iron R. 1st.	1	Wabash deb. A.	1½
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	1	Wabash deb. B.	1½
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	2		

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, June 8, total transactions included 6,051,708 shares of stock, $19,356,500 bonds, including $35,500 Government bonds and $6,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	June 9,1900.	June 8,1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,477,814	6,951,708	5,473,894
Mining	.....	3,700	3,700
Banks	10	.....	*10

BONDS.

	June 9,1900.	June 8,1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$7,101,500	$19,295,000	$12,193,500
State	42,200	6,000	*36,200
Government	85,650	55,500	*30,150

*Decreases.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, June 9.—Business in this market has been hindered by the advance in cotton and the hardening conditions that have accompanied it. Merchants are not willing to continue buying until they have seen how far the Eastern markets will respond. Opinions are divided regarding the advance which cotton has maintained. For the most part, it is regarded as speculative and brought about with a view to squeezing the bears. On this view of it, the advance is expected to be of but short duration.

A fair number of orders were executed last week for India and China, and there was some miscellaneous South American inquiry. Home buyers did not put forward much new business.

There was rather more inquiry for yarns, although sellers found difficulty in obtaining an advance. Last week's actual business was not large.

OUR LONDON CABLE

LOW RATES STILL PREVAIL

Stock Market Burdened from the Fact that the Selling Exceeds the Buying—A Possible Revival in American Railroad Securities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 9.—We have got the bank rate down and the market has now steadied somewhat. The efforts made toward the end of last week by the Eastern banks to sell their bills under 3 per cent. were unsuccessful, and the brokers struggled for 3⅛ per cent., sometimes getting it. The actual rate is weak at 3 per cent. and credit floods the market, thanks to the enormous expenditure of the Treasury, which is now proceeding at a volume considerably in excess of £200,000,000 per annum. On Friday, for example, more than £1,500,000 was disbursed and so overpowered the market that considerable balances remained unloaned over night, while weekly loans sank to 2 and 2¼ per cent.

As long as this abundance continues it is useless to look for real firmness in the discount market, and yet nobody is at ease in mind about the future. Low rates may continue throughout this week, but early in the following comes an installment upon the new consols, and again the market will be compelled to go to the Bank of England for help.

Usually when money comes down the stock markets go up. They have not done so in the present instance, which the previous weakness has, if anything, accentuated. Consols still dwindle and drag other first-class securities down with them. Stock fell ¼ on Friday, and on Saturday lost another ⅛.

What does this mean? It means that business has become restricted to an extraordinary extent; also, it means that the weak holders of both old and new consols cannot stand the rates of interest charged in the market for carrying their bargains.

Although money rates have been falling for weeks, it cost from 4½ to 5 per cent. to carry until the July settlement the majority of speculative purchases in new consols. Rates like these force the stock out of weak hands, and buyers do not come forward on a falling market.

Members of the Stock Exchange assure me that there is a steady stream of minute investments, not merely in Government stock, but in railroad privileged stocks, which flows almost with the usual volume. A large mass, however, of all these stocks continues to come upon the market from banks, insurance offices, and large holders of every description. It follows that the quantities bought fall far short of the quantities sold, and the burden upon the market, therefore, continues to increase.

No substantial recovery in prices can in these circumstances occur, and I look for a considerably lower range within the next few months. To add to our difficulties demands for additional capital by municipalities, railroad corporations, and joint stock enterprises of all kinds continue urgent, and meet with but scanty response.

There is plenty of money, but its possessors are shy at parting with it. What is to be the outcome of all this I am afraid to try to forecast, but the very calmness, not only in our market, but in all European markets, has a disquieting element in it that no sensible man can overlook.

I hear the same accounts of the French and German markets that I give you of our own. Enterprise stagnates, prices of old securities dwindle, and money finds poor employment.

Anxiety still abides with us about speculation in your railroad securities. If the Stock Exchange settlement beginning to-morrow passes off without mishap and without further suspension of the buying-in rule the speculators' energies may revive and business somewhat improve, but until we know we shall do nothing. All I hear leads me to think that the settlement will finish without disturbance to credit, but a far greater number of small speculators throughout the kingdom have suffered through the spasm of a month ago in your market than was at first calculated upon.

I told you recently that our iron trade was reviving. It is only a flutter. Either the ironmasters have been disappointed in the number of new orders coming forward or they took these orders as a sign of a larger winning business than they now offer. Whatever the reason is, they have begun to grumble again, and our trade reports still testify to a dragging trade.

A. J. W.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 8, 1901.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Range For Year 1901. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 8. Bid.	Closing Saturday, June 8. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended June 8, 6,951,708.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended June 8. First.	Range For Week Ended June 8. High.	Range For Week Ended June 8. Low.	Range For Week Ended June 8. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 8, '01.
99½	89⅝	128½	Apr. 20.	83⅜	Jan. 21.	122	122½	+ 2⅞	**Amalgamated Copper Co.**	$100	$75,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	12	Q	121	124	118¾	122½	...	137,710
...	...	32½	Feb. 16.	26½	May 21.	...	31	+ 1½	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,533,000	...	...	...	29½	31	29½	30	...	1,215
...	...	86	June 5.	85½	May 2.	86	86½	+ 2	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,044,900	Apr. 1, '01.	1¾	SA	84½	86	84½	86	...	1,057
...	...	8¼	Apr. 23.	5	June 4.	5	6	- ⅝	American Bicycle Co.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	5	5¼	5	5¼	...	1,150
...	...	35	Apr. 22.	26½	Mar. 19.	25½	27	- 2½	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	...	...	...	28½	28½	28¼	28½	...	200
25⅞	17½	30⅜	June 7.	19	Jan. 21.	30½	30¼	+ 2¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '01.	½	Q	28⅝	30¾	28	30¼	16	67,515
72	57⅝	85¼	June 6.	67	Jan. 3.	84⅝	85¼	+ 2½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¾	Q	83	85½	82¼	85	63¾	15,625
37⅜	30	31½	Jan. 8.	24	Mar. 8.	27½	28	...	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,287,100	Dec. 1, '00.	2½	A	28¾	29½	28	28	34	1,505
191	145	205	Apr. 19.	170	Jan. 12.	...	...	...	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '01.	3	SA	187	188	187	188	157	92
41¼	27⅛	43⅜	Mar. 15.	30	May 9.	36	36⅜	- ⅜	American Ice Co.	100	22,939,100	May 15, '01.	1	Q	36⅜	36⅞	34½	36	33	6,870
78½	60½	77¾	Mar. 22.	67½	Mar. 27.	71¼	72½	...	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,440,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	72⅛	73½	71½	72	94	400
16½	6	26¼	May 20.	5⅛	Jan. 24.	14	16	+ ⅝	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	...	...	...	16	16½	13⅝	13⅝	11¼	1,084
60	34¼	55¼	May 21.	31	Jan. 24.	43	47	- 1½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	...	44½	48	42¾	44	55	1,234
7⅜	5	7¾	May 22.	4¼	Feb. 4.	6½	7	...	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	...	...	...	6¾	7	6½	7	3¼	1,000
31½	18⅜	27⅝	Mar. 13.	22½	May 3.	27	27½	+ 1¼	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,500,000	Oct. 15 '99.	1¾	...	27	27¼	26¾	27¼	21½	1,900
56½	34½	69	Apr. 20.	39⅝	May 9.	57¼	58	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	...	...	...	58⅜	59½	57½	57½	37⅝	20,300
99	85	100⅝	June 5.	88	Feb. 28.	99	99¾	+ 1½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 9, '01.	1¾	Q	99	100⅝	99¾	99¾	90⅞	6,676
...	...	49¼	June 8.	28	Mar. 18.	46½	48	+15½	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	...	...	...	35¼	49½	35¼	48	...	7,292
...	...	89	June 8.	73	Apr. 17.	87½	89¼	+ 5½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '01.	4	SA	79¾	89	79¾	88	68	6,625
149	95¼	153	June 3.	131½	Jan. 15.	142⅞	143⅝	- 2½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	36,968,000	Apr. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	143⅝	158	143⅝	143⅝	114¼	296,000
118	107	124	Mar. 7.	117½	Jan. 2.	120	121	- ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,968,000	Apr. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	121¼	121¼	121½	121½	116	250
98½	86	100	Apr. 13.	95	Mar. 8.	97	100	+ ⅞	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '01.	1¾	Q	100	100	100	100	...	125
114⅝	93½	144	June 8.	90	May 9.	142½	143	+ 3¼	American Tobacco Co.	100	54,500,000	May 1, '01.	1¼	Q	140	144	135½	142⅝	90¾	141,370
140	128	147⅞	May 4.	137	Jan. 2.	145	150	...	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	May 1, '01.	2	Q	145	148	145	145	139	50
22½	21¼	21¾	Jan. 2.	13½	Mar. 15.	15½	16	+ ½	American. Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	...	...	...	15	15½	15	15½	...	200
77	76	76⅜	Jan. 2.	70	Mar. 22.	74	75	+ 2	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	74	75	74	75	...	420
54½	37½	54½	Apr. 16.	37	May 3.	49	51	+ 1	Amaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Apr. 26, '01.	1¼	SA	50¼	51¾	45¾	49	40	26,900
25	16	30	Apr. 22.	20	Feb. 20.	28	30	+ 6¼	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000	...	...	...	25⅝	28⅝	25⅝	28⅝	...	300
59	40½	64	Apr. 22.	55	May 3.	56½	60	+ 2½	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	...	...	...	57	57⅝	57	57½	41¾	600
48⅞	18⅝	91	June 5.	42¾	Jan. 21.	86½	86¾	+ ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	102,000,000	...	...	...	87½	91	85¼	86⅞	25	276,725
89⅞	88¼	103	May 3.	70	May 9.	102⅝	102⅞	- ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '01.	2½	SA	103⅜	105¼	102½	102½	71⅝	116,295
89⅞	55¼	114¼	May 3.	81⅜	Jan. 4.	107	108	+ 1¼	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	45,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	107⅜	109	106⅜	108¼	76¼	19,060
90	72⅝	97	June 5.	83⅜	Feb. 28.	96¼	96⅝	+ 1½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	96¼	97	95	96¼	80	13,218
54⅛	47½	89¾	Apr. 22.	69½	May 9.	80¾	80¾	- 1⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	45,000,000	...	...	...	82	83¼	79¾	80	68¾	96,145
183	140	223	Apr. 16.	175	Jan. 18.	215	218	+ 2	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '01.	4	SA	215	215	215	218	168	760
16⅝	6½	14⅜	Mar. 19.	8⅜	Jan. 19.	10½	11¾	+ ½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	...	5,000,000	...	...	...	10¾	11¾	10¾	11½	7½	200
95	52	88	June 7.	77	Mar. 19.	87¼	89	+ 1½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '01.	2	...	86½	88	86½	88	60	650
61¼	47⅜	78¼	Apr. 19.	54⅛	Jan. 4.	69	70¾	+ ⅝	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '01.	1	SA	69⅝	72¼	69¾	70	52	2,900
99¾	84¾	117¼	May 7.	87	May 9.	104	105	- 1	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	SA	105¾	108	105	105	94¾	13,300
156½	115	164	May 13.	145⅝	Jan. 4.	160	161	...	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,251,800	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	160	161⅝	160	160	121	2,060
42⅜	24	33⅝	May 8.	29	May 9.	50	50½	- ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,533,400	Nov. 28, '00.	1	...	50⅜	52½	50	50	26¾	70,230
42	31	50¼	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	46¼	46⅞	+ 2⅛	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,900	...	...	...	43⅝	49	43⅝	46	...	50,300
78⅛	68½	82¼	Apr. 30.	72¼	Jan. 4.	80¾	81	+ ⅝	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 30, '01.	2	SA	80	81½	80	80¾	...	6,700
...	...	190⅞	June 5.	130⅞	May 15.	196⅝	197	+ ⅞	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy tr. ctfs.	...	94,807,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	196¼	125⅞	8,508
102	88	135¾	Apr. 30.	91	Jan. 2.	...	...	+ 7⅞	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	...	7,197,800	Jan. 2, '01.	2½	SA	126	182½	126	132½	97	900
16	9¼	26¼	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 3.	23⅜	23¾	+ 1⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	21,315,500	...	...	...	22	24	22¼	23¾	11⅝	19,035
32	68½	85¾	Feb. 5.	75	May 10.	82½	83¼	+ 2¼	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	21,871,800	Jan. 31, '01.	3½	SA	82¼	83¼	80½	83¼	76	720
45	30	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 3.	47	48	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	7,459,100	...	...	...	48	48⅝	47	48	35¼	900
94¼	81	94¼	Mar. 15.	91¾	Jan. 17.	92	94	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	21,828,500	Jan. 15, '01.	2	SA	93¼	93⅞	93¼	93¼	85¾	170
39	14	40¼	June 4.	23	Jan. 21.	38½	39	- ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	16,500,000	...	...	...	39¼	40½	39¼	39¾	21	17,300
94	45¼	75¾	Apr. 2.	58⅜	Jan. 21.	73	73¼	+ ⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	6,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	3	SA	73	74¾	72	73¼	50½	3,200
148¼	106¾	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	166	166¼	- 5⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	49,919,500	Apr. 25, '01.	3	SA	172⅜	175¼	165¼	165¼	114¾	152,840
188	139½	200	May 8.	175	May 9.	186	189	- 8½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	44,658,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	190½	191	186	186	174	1,207
172⅝	150¼	215	May 1.	185¼	Jan. 21.	200	204	+ ¾	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	Jan. 7, '01.	3	SA	204½	205¼	204¼	205	162½	1,184
200	165¾	245	Apr. 11.	207	Mar. 1.	...	...	+ 2	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,302,600	Apr. 5, '01.	1¾	Q	225	225	225	225	196½	100
122½	103	175¼	June 5.	116⅝	Jan. 4.	169	170	+ 7½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	60,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¾	Q	169	175¼	169	169	136	90,100
156	110	146	Apr. 11.	125	Mar. 2	...	148	- 5	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,408,200	Feb. 20, '01.	1	A	146	146	140	140	...	200

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 8, 1901.—Continued.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 8. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended June 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 8, '01.
175	172	201	Apr. 11.	180	Mar. 29.		200	..	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,646,800	Feb. 20, '01.	3½	SA	185	185	185	185	..	15
14¾	8¼	31	Apr. 16.	10¼	Jan. 19.	23⅝	23½	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	22¾	24¾	22¾	23½	11⅝	15,840
59¾	26½	57½	Apr. 15.	25	Jan. 12.	44¾	45¼	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	44½	46¾	44	45	34½	15,150
..	..	20¾	May 23.	12	Jan. 17.	19¾	..	+ ¾	Chicago Union Traction.	100	26,000,000	.....	..	..	19	20	19	19	..	1,500
..	..	60	May 28.	54⅝	Feb. 11.	..	..	+ ⅛	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1½	..	56½	60	56½	60	..	200
76	55	90	Apr. 19.	72½	May 15.	85	85¼	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	85⅞	87	85⅞	85½	58⅝	3,950
187¼	185½	¶195	May 4.	¶189½	June 7.	189	..	+ ⅛	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	50	11,363,780	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	189½	189½	189½	189½	182	80
56⅜	29¼	108½	Apr. 30.	41¾	Jan. 21.	101¼	102	+ ⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	101½	104½	101	101	52¼	14,100
96	5	18	Apr. 30.	6¾	Jan. 21.	15¾	15¾	— ¾	Colorado Southern.	100	10,995,000	.....	..	..	16	16¾	15½	15¾	6¾	30,565
47½	36	56½	Apr. 29.	40	Jan. 31.	52	53	— ¼	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	53	53½	52	52¾	44½	2,618
20¾	14	23¾	Apr. 29.	16¾	Jan. 29.	23⅜	24¼	— ⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	24¾	24½	23¾	24	19½	2,400
21	11½	24½	June 8.	14	Jan. 18.	23¾	23¾	+ 4½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,851,200	.....	..	..	19	24½	19	23½	15	22,900
201	164	226	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	224½	222	— 2	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,889,769	Mar. 15, '01.	2	Q	225¾	226	220	221	198	7,735
40¼	21¼	71¼	June 6.	38⅝	Jan. 4.	70	70¼	+ 2¾	Continental Tobacco Co.	100	48,846,500	.....	..	..	68¼	71¼	67¾	70⅜	24½	101,250
86	70	128½	June 6.	93¼	Jan. 2.	122⅜	122⅝	+10½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Apr. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	113	123½	113	122½	80½	25,960
..	..	27⅛	Feb. 15.	24½	May 10.	..	..	..	Crucible Steel Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	23	23	23	23	..	50
134½	106½	135¾	Apr. 8.	105	May 9.	106½	109	— 1	Delaware & Hudson.	100	35,880,000	Mar. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	169	170	167	167	112	7,380
194¾	171½	244	May 29.	186¼	Jan. 3.	235½	238	— 6¾	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,209,000	Apr. 20, '01.	1½	Q	242¾	242¾	233	238	178	3,099
84½	16½	53¾	May 6.	28¾	Jan. 21.	51¼	51⅝	+ 2¼	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	58,000,000	.....	..	..	52¾	53	49½	51½	18	23,620
87½	64½	100	Mar. 27.	90	May 9.	99	99¾	+ 2¼	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	23,659,600	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	SA	97	101	97	99¾	69¾	19,730
..	..	94¾	June 3.	92	May 23.	..	..	+ 3¾	Denver & Rio Grande pf., certs.	..	..	.....	..	..	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	..	300
21⅜	12	45	June 6.	18	Jan. 30.	39¼	40½	+ 2	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	38	45	37½	39½	13⅜	21,315
98½	89	98	May 1.	80¾	Mar. 29.	..	..	— ½	Detroit City Gas.	50	4,825,000	May 15, '01.	2½	SA	80½	80½	88¾	89	97	1,700
6¼	4	12½	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	11¼	12	+ 1¾	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	10½	12¼	10	11¾	..	18,627
17⅞	12	22	June 5.	13⅞	Jan. 8.	20½	20⅝	+ 2	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	18⅝	22	18⅝	21	14⅜	10,300
27¼	10¼	45½	June 4.	24½	May 9.	43¼	43¾	— ¾	Erie.	100	112,347,400	.....	..	..	43½	45½	42⅜	43¾	..	436,850
68½	30⅝	72½	Apr. 30.	59⅝	Jan. 21.	70	70¼	+ ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,882,600	.....	..	..	71⅛	72¾	70	70	35¼	37,300
43¾	15	61	Mar. 21.	39¼	Jan. 4.	57¼	57¾	+ ⅞	Erie 2d pf.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	56	59	57¼	57⅝	..	35,200
54¾	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	57	58	— ¾	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	59½	59⅜	58½	58½	46⅜	5,200
20	14½	36	Apr. 20.	17	Jan. 18.	29	30½	+ ¾	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	30½	30⅝	30¼	30½	14⅜	800
81	64	97	June 8.	72	Jan. 2.	..	..	+ 2	Gas & Electric of Bergen County.	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	95¼	97	95½	97	70¾	1,700
200	120	250	June 4.	153½	Jan. 10.	246	248	+13½	General Electric Co.	100	22,045,400	Apr. 15, '01.	2	Q	235½	250	235½	246⅝	132½	7,950
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	58	59	+ 1¾	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,300	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	60¾	60¾	58½	58½	45⅝	4,060
103	92	106	May 7.	83¾	Jan. 2.	100	102¼	+ ⅜	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,638,800	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	102¼	102¼	102	102	99	200
151½	144¾	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	185	186	..	Great Northern pf.	100	98,431,625	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	186½	187	185	185	152	2,200
42¾	30	57	May 6.	40½	May 9.	54½	54¾	+ ¼	Hocking Valley.	100	10,782,600	.....	..	..	54¼	55	54½	54¾	37	1,900
74¾	58	80	May 2.	60¾	Jan. 21.	77	77½	+ ¾	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,991,700	Jan. 16, '01.	2	SA	78¼	78¾	77	77½	65½	1,900
133	110	149¼	May 1.	124	May 9.	142½	143½	..	Illinois Central.	100	66,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	3	SA	144	146¼	142½	143	113	26,840
26¼	14½	28	Mar. 2.	18½	May 10.	23	23½	— ¾	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '93.	1	..	24½	24½	23	23⅜	23¼	2,200
75	58	81	May 28.	69	Jan. 21.	78	78¼	+ ¾	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,589,700	Apr. 1, '01.	1½	Q	73	79¼	73	78½	60½	3,750
35¾	24	100½	May 31.	54½	Jan. 2.	96¾	99	— 3	International Power Co.	100	9,400,000	.....	..	..	100½	100½	97½	97½	27½	2,200
10⅝	5¼	11	Jan. 5.	5¼	Feb. 7.	6¾	6¾	..	International Silver Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	6½	6½	6¼	6½	5¼	700
..	..	39¾	Mar. 29.	33	Apr. 25.	33	36	+ ¾	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,111,500	Apr. 2, '00.	1¾	..	33½	34½	33½	34	..	400
29¾	28	42	Apr. 16.	24¼	Jan. 22.	40	40½	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,252,500	.....	..	..	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	..	2,000
77½	76	84	Mar. 26.	74	Jan. 25.	81	82	— ½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,900	May 1, '01.	1¾	Q	83	83	80¾	80¾	..	1,067
27⅞	11⅞	38⅝	June 7.	21	Jan. 21.	37½	38	+ 2	Iowa Central.	100	8,512,900	.....	..	..	36	38⅝	34½	37½	17⅛	18,210
58	39	67½	June 7.	48	Jan. 21.	66	66½	+ 3	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,800	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	62	67½	62	66	50	5,800
25	10	31	June 6.	21	Jan. 8.	30¾	31	+ 1¾	Kanawha & Michigan.	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	28¾	31	28¾	30¾	16	3,230
17½	17	25	Apr. 30.	13½	Jan. 4.	20½	21½	— ⅞	Kansas City Southern.	200	20,993,500	.....	..	..	22¼	23	21¼	21¾	..	2,845
43¾	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	43¼	43½	— 1¾	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	46	46	44	44	..	2,300
40	10	20	June 5.	12	Jan. 8.	20	22	+ ½	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '00.	1	..	20	20	20	20	..	500
66	50	55	June 5.	50½	Apr. 26.	55	60	+ 4½	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 2, '01.	3	SA	55	55	55	55	..	100
90	65	87	Apr. 11.	70	Jan. 18.	85½	86	+ ½	Laclede Gas Co.	100	8,800,000	Mar. 15, '01.	2	SA	85	85¾	85	85¼	74	467
62	30¼	98½	Apr. 18.	39¾	Jan. 21.	59	59	— 1	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	60¼	62¼	59	59	27¼	1,275
115	83½	130	Mar. 29.	108⅛	Jan. 21.	119	124	+ 1	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2	SA	124	124	124	124	98½	300
80	47½	78	Mar. 6.	67	Jan. 3.	70	74	+ 1	Long Island.	50	12,600,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	..	72¼	73	71	71	72½	300
89¼	68¾	111¾	Apr. 30.	76	May 9.	109½	109¾	+ 3⅜	Louisville & Nashville.	100	65,000,000	Feb. 11, '01.	2½	SA	107¼	111¼	106¾	109½	77½	160,416
117	84	131⅜	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	116½	118¾	— 1⅝	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	Q	121¼	121½	118	118¾	89¼	44,320
81	74	75	June 6.	70	May 16.	70	80	+ 5	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,876,000	Dec. 31, '00.	1⅜	SA	72½	75	72½	75	..	950
182	143⅝	176½	Apr. 22.	150	May 9.	171½	171¾	— 1⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	173⅝	175⅝	171½	171¾	155	41,775
37½	24½	37	June 6.	27	Jan. 9.	36¼	..	+ 3½	Met. West Side El. of Chicago.	100	7,498,700	.....	..	..	36½	37	36½	37	30¾	300
84⅜	76	92	June 5.	79¼	Jan. 15.	90¼	95	+ 7	Met. West Side El. of Chicago pf.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 26, '01.	1½	SA	89	92	89	92	..	300
17⅜	10½	30	May 2.	12⅝	Jan. 21.	26¼	28¼	+ ⅞	Mexican Central.	100	36,000,000	.....	..	..	26	26½	25¾	26½	12¼	3,800
5	2½	15	Apr. 16.	3⅝	Jan. 18.	11	11¼	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates.	100	33,880,000	.....	..	..	11¼	11½	11	11¼	5¾	8,960
71½	45½	100	May 31.	67¾	Jan. 19.	97	98	— 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2	SA	98¼	98¾	98	98	60¼	2,200
104¾	87½	114¼	Mar. 21.	101¾	Jan. 7.	113	113	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	..	114	114	113½	113¾	95	200
27	14	23¾	May 7.	15	May 9.	22½	23	+ 2½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	22¼	24	22	23¾	23	2,000
69	47	63	May 7.	49	Apr. 9.	59¾	60½	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	59½	61	59	60	65	2,025
17½	9	35½	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 21.	30¾	31	— ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,290,200	.....	..	..	31½	32½	30¾	31	..	21,400
47½	25¾	68¾	Apr. 19.	27	May 9.	33½	34	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	62	65½	63¾	64	32¼	23,675
72½	38⅝	118½	June 8.	60	Jan. 4.	117	117½	+ 6	Missouri Pacific.	100	50,432,150	July 1, '93.	1	..	112½	118½	112⅝	117½	53¾	102,450
..	..	83	Apr. 13.	78	May 9.	80	82½	+ 1⅝	Mobile & Ohio J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	..	.....	..	..	82	82½	82	82½	..	500
189½	184	197¼	Apr. 9.	192	Jan. 12.	193	196	+ 1¼	Morris & Essex.	50	15,000,000	Jan., '01.	3½	SA	194½	194½	194½	194½	188½	300
40¾	27⅝	46	May 3.	27	Jan. 21.	45	45¾	+ 1⅛	National Biscuit Co.	909	28,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1	Q	46	46	45¾	45¾	29	8,300
98	79½	101½	June 4.	92	Jan. 2.	100	101	— ⅜	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	22,600,000	May 31, '01.	1¾	Q	100¾	101¼	100	100	90	740
28¼	15⅞	23½	May 21.	15	Feb. 28.	21	21½	+ 2½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	19	21½	19	21	12½	4,000
106½	88	92	Jan. 2.	82	Jan. 12.	84¼	85¾	..	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,804,000	Mar. 15, '01.	1½	Q	84	84	84	84	86½	200
46	32¾	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	44	45	..	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	45	45	44	44	..	900
76¼	69	84	Mar. 21.	72½	Jan. 3.	77¾	77¾	+ ⅛	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¾	Q	77	78	77	77⅝	..	1,205
175	112	175	Apr. 26.	133	May 9.	143¾	146	+ ⅜	New York Air Brake Co.	100	6,250,000	Apr. 15, '01.	2	Q	144	147	144	144¾	132	1,206
145¾	125⅝	170	May 2.	139⅜	Jan. 21.	155½	155¾	+ 2¼	New York Central.	100	115,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	159½	159¾	155¼	156	129	50,230
24½	11	39	Apr. 19.	16	May 9.	33	35	+ 3	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	31	35	31	33	..	3,195
110	75	115	Mar. 22.	97	Mar. 1.	..	..	+ 3½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	5	A	111	111	111	111	75¼	190
58¼	29	79	Apr. 19.	47	Mar. 1.	..	..	+ 4	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	66	70¾	66	69	32	1,500
..	..	¶173	June 5.	¶173	June 5.	..	..	..	New York & New Jersey Tel. Co.	100	7,500,000	Apr. 15, '01.	3½	Q	173	173	173	173	160	30
215½	210	218¼	May 28.	210	Feb. 14.	214½	215¾	— ⅜	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	52,707,100	Mar. 30, '01.	2	Q	214¾	214½	214¼	214½	211½	425
22¾	18¼	40½	May 1.	24	May 9.	37¼	37⅜	+ 2⅝	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	.....	..	..	35½	39¾	34⅝	37⅝	20½	290,980
4	22¾	57⅞	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	53¾	54	+ 1⅝	Norfolk & Western.	100	66,000,000	.....	..	..	53½	55⅝	53½	54	33	24,920
68	67	90	May 1.	82	Feb. 15.	89½	89¾	+ 1	Norfolk & Weste'n pf.	100	21,000,000	Feb. 25, '01.	2	SA	89¾	89½	89¾	89	79	344
..	..	91½	Mar. 25.	73½	Feb. 15.	89½	90¾	+ ⅝	North American.	100	11,936,700	.....	..	..	89½	90½	89¾	90¼	..	2,530
98½	45¾	¶100	May 9.	77¼	Jan. 21.	120	160	..	Northern Pacific.	100	80,000,000	May 6, '01.	1	Q	150	150	150	150	67¼	100
91½	67	113½	May 7.	84¾	Jan. 21.	98¼	99	+ ⅜	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	June 5, '01.	1	Q	97¼	98¾	97½	98⅝	73¾	1,849
62	46	68	June 8.	52	Feb. 1.	67½	68	+ 6½	Pacific Coast.	100	5,809,600	May 1, '01.	1	Q	61	68	61	67½	50	4,000
89¼	57	73	Apr. 29.	63	Jan. 8.	70¾	71	+ 7½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	May 1, '01.	1	Q	68	70¾	68	70¾	60	1,525
57	25¾	47¾	Jan. 29.	30½	May 9.	..	..	+ 5	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	1¼	..	35¾	44¾	38½	43	26¾	84,780
149½	124⅜	161¼	Apr. 22.	137½	May 9.	150¼	150¾	+ 1½	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	151,766,000	May 31 '01.	2½	SA	150⅝	153¼	150	150¾	129¼	258,542
..	..	114	Apr. 30.	99	May 15.	..	..	+ 1⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad rights.	..	..	.....	..	..	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	..	122,700
111¼	81¾	119½	Apr. 30.	95¾	Jan. 21.	115⅝	115¾	— 1	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,688,800	May 25, '01.	1½	Q	116¾	118	115⅞	115½	98¾	47,910
18	5	35	Mar. 22.	14⅞	Jan. 22.	30	31	+ 5¼	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	27⅛	33	27⅛	30⅝	6	5,550
35	20	65	Feb. 25.	33¾	Jan. 9.	53	60	..	Père Marquette.	100	14,145,500	.....	..	..	55	55	55	55	34¾	30
80½	49¾	86	June 7.	57	Jan. 30.	78	80	+ 5	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	24,347,000	.....	..	..	73	80	75	80	..	1,610
94	78	105	May 7.	88	Jan. 4.	99¾	101	+ 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,649,200	Jan. 15, '01.	2	SA	101	101	101	101	83	100
188	186	¶188½	June 8.	¶188½	June 8.	189	..	..	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.	100	19,714,200	Apr. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	188½	188½	188½	188½	..	10
58⅝	32½	52	Jan. 2.	30	Mar. 7.	45	45¼	— ⅞	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 29, '01.	1	Q	45⅞	46¾	45	45	45½	9,930
89½	70⅝	89	Apr. 29.	72½	Mar. 5.	86	86¼	+ 1	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 22, '01.	1¾	Q	85¾	86¾	85½	86⅛	75½	2,715
204	176	217	Apr. 1.	196½	Jan. 21.	209	211	— 2½	Pullman Co.	100	74,006,000	May 15, '01.	2	Q	211½	211½	208	208	182	1,084
2½	1¼	5¼	May 31.	1¼	Apr. 22.	4¼	4¾	— ½	Quicksilver.	100	5,708,700	.....	..	..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜	4¼	..	1,200
10¾	7¾	12¾	May 28.	7	Mar. 20.	10	12	— 2	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 10, '01.	½	..	10	10	10	10	..	100
28	15	48½	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	46	46¼	+ 1¾	Reading.	50	69,900,000	.....	..	..	44¾	48¼	44	46	17¼	106,059
71⅞	49	80½	June 3.	65	May 9.	78	78¼	+ ⅞	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, '01.	2	SA	77¾	80¼	77½	78	58¾	89,160
89⅜	23⅝	69¾	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	56¾	56⅝	+ 1	Reading 2d pf.	50	49,000,000	.....	..	..	55¼	55	55	56	30	54,720
27½	9¾	22¾	Apr. 2.	12¾	Jan. 22.	19⅛	19¼	— ½	Republic Iron & Steel.	100	27,191,008	.....	..	..	20	20¼	19	19½	12¼	12,310
70¾	49	82	Apr. 1.	55¾	Jan. 21.	75	75¾	+ 1½	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,306,900	Apr. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	74¾	76	74¾	76	56¾	6,804
65¾	30	107	Mar. 29.	93	Jan. 21.	75	75½	+ 4½	Rio Grande Western pf.	100	7,500,000	May 1, '01.	1¼	Q	103¾	106½	103¾	105½	87½	2,400
..	..	38¼	May 2.	28	May 9.	32½	33	— 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	15,140,800	Apr. 15, '01.	1	Q	33	33¼	32½	32½	..	1,100
..	..	90	May 2.	79¾	June 7.	80	82	— 1¾	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	7,624,400	Mar. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	83	83	79¾	80	..	572
8⅞	5	15¼	June 8.	7⅞	Jan. 21.	14½	15	+ 3¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	15¼	13½	15¼	5¾	4,100
64½	36¼	78	June 8.	58	Jan. 29.	77	77¼	+ 7½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	..	71¾	78	71¾	77¼	..	6,300
21½	11⅝	36	June 5.	20	Jan. 4.	33½	34½	+ 4½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	31	36	31	34½	12	1,400
..	..	77½	May 7.	57	Jan. 29.	74	75	+ ¾	St. Lawrence & Adirondack.	100	1,900,000	.....	..	..	74	75¼	74	75¼	..	1,200
24½	8⅝	50½	Apr. 30.	21½	Jan. 4.	46½	47	+ ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,408,700	.....	..	..	46¼	48	46	46	10	9,000
78½	64	88	Mar. 12.	78¼	Jan. 2.	86½	87½	+ 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,900,000	Jan. 2, '01.	2	SA	85	87½	85	87½	70	1,750
55	31¼	74½	Apr. 30.	53⅛	Jan. 4.	71½	71½	+ ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,335,700	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	70¾	73	70¾	71½	34	9,720
18½	8⅝	39½	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	35½	36½	+ 1½	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	36	38⅝	35½	36½	10	3,610
45¾	21⅞	70½	June 8.	41½	Jan. 4.	69	70	+ 4½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	66	70½	65¼	70	24½	25,200
28	17½	41½	Apr. 2.	19½	Feb. 5.	36¾	37½	+ 2	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	6,700,000	Apr. 1, '01.	¾	Q	36	38	36	37½	..	1,700
71	50¼	86	Apr. 2.	65¼	Jan. 22.	80	84	+ 2¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	.....	..	..	83¾	83¾	82¼	83¾	..	655
45¾	30¾	63¾	June 5.	29	May 9.	38¾	38¾	+ 3	Southern Pacific.	100	197,332,100	.....	..	..	57	63¾	56¾	58¾	33¼	762,120
23⅜	10⅝	35¾	June 3.	18	Jan. 21.	33¾	33¾	— ½	Southern Railway.	100	119,900,000	.....	..	..	34¾	35¾	33½	33¾	11⅜	181,230
73¼	49¼	88¾	May 1.	67¼	Jan. 21.	86½	86¾	— ¾	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	87¼	89¾	86½	86½	52¾	43,280
10¼	4½	8⅝	June 8.	3½	Mar. 6.	7⅞	8	+ 2	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	6	8⅝	5

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 8, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended June 8, $19,356,500

	Week Ended June 8.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105	105	104½	105	16
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111¼	2
American Bicycle 5s	80	80	80	80	2
American Dock & Improvement 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116	116	15
American Hide & Leather 6s	95	95	95	95	42
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	100	100	4
Ann Arbor 4s	96	98	96	97⅝	35
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅝	104	103½	103⅞	414
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	95½	97	95⅞	97	157
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	93½	95	93½	95	113
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	108	109½	108	109½	66
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96½	96⅝	96	96⅛	235
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	102⅝	103⅜	102⅜	103⅛	147
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	91	91½	90⅜	91½	237
Balt. & Ohio, Southwestern Div 3½s, reg	91	91	90½	90½	47
B. & O., Pitts. Jun. & Middle Div. 3½s	88½	89	88½	89	26
B. & O., sub. certs. for 4s con. 1911, 3d in. pd	108	108	107	107⅞	255
Broadway & 7th Avenue consol. 5s	118½	119	118½	119	9
Brooklyn City 1st 5s	116½	116½	116¼	116½	4
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	90	85	85	35
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106½	106½	10
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	101⅜	101⅜	101½	101⅛	57
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117	118	117	118	10
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust certfs	71¼	71¼	70	71	38
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	118	118	118	118	4
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108	108	107½	108	64
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108½	108	108½	108	12
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	105½	105	105½	105	117
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	70	70¾	70	70¾	39
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	28	29	28	29	66
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	15¼	16	15¼	16	64
Central of New Jersey general 5s	132¾	133½	132¾	133¼	6
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	100	100	98⅝	99⅝	4
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87	87¾	87	87⅝	226
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101½	101⅞	101¼	101⅝	111
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107	108	107	107⅞	77
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	107	107	107	107	10
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 6s	119½	120	119½	120	40
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	117	117	117	117	12
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Chicago & Alton 3s	92½	92½	92½	92½	5
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs	92¾	93⅜	92¾	93⅜	32
Chicago & Alton 3½s	86	86¾	86	86½	107
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, when issued	90½	90½	90	90⅛	1,428
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110	111	110	111	54
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Southwest. Div. 4s	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	123	123	123	123	28
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	125	125	125	125	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112	112	111⅞	111⅞	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	2
Chicago & Northwestern ext 4s	109	109	109	109	3
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	108	108	107⅞	107⅞	138
Chi., St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha 6s	138⅝	138⅝	138½	138½	2
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 1st 6s	138	138	138	138	½
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	95½	96	95⅝	95⅝	63
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	106	106	105	106	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	103½	103½	103	103¼	36
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	84½	85	84¼	85	10
Colorado Midland 3-4s	84½	85¼	84	85	124
Colorado & Southern 4s	88½	89⅝	88½	89	196
Columbus Connecting & Terminal 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102½	103¼	102½	103	80
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	111	111	111	111	7
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	109	109	109	109	9
Detroit City Gas 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	9
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	90½	90½	90	90	25
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	32	33¼	32	33¼	203
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	10
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
East Tennessee recr. lien 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114½	114⅝	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. conv. 5s	108	108	108	108	5
Erie 1st consol. 7s	141	141	141	141	4
Erie general 4s	89½	90½	89	90	827
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96½	97½	96¼	97⅜	121
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	108¼	108½	108½	108¼	1
Evansville & Terre Haute consol. 6s	124¼	126	124¼	126	7
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	108	108⅞	108	108¾	240
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	90	92	90	91½	60
Gal., Har. & San A., Mex. & P. Div. 5s	105	105	104	105	14
General Electric deb. 5s	105	105	103	105	1
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Green Bay debenture, B	10	10½	10	10¼	123
Hocking Valley 4½s	106½	107	106½	107	15
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103	103¼	103	103¼	7
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	12
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100	101	100	101	34
International Paper 6s	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	6
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Jefferson 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	10
Kansas City Southern 3s	70	70	69½	70	91
Kings County Elevated 4s	92⅞	93	92½	93	52
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	128	128	128	128	5
Laclede Gas 5s	107½	107⅞	107½	107⅞	15
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	20
Lexington Avenue & Pavopia Ferry 5s	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	1
Long Island unified 4s	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	25
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103½	103⅝	103¼	103⅜	23
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	118	118	118	118	10
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅜	9
Manhattan Elevated 4s	105	105	105	105	10
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116¾	116½	116⅜	116½	4
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120	120½	120	120½	59
Mexican Central consol. 4s	85½	85⅞	85	85½	56
Mexican Central 1st income	35½	35¾	35¼	35½	322
Mexican Central 2d income	22	22	22	21½	22
Mexican International consol. 4s	90¼	90⅝	90	90¼	82
Mexican National 2d income, B	23	23	23	23	1
Michigan Central 6s	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	15
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97	98	97	98¼	319
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	82⅝	84¼	82⅝	84⅝	317½
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	104	104¼	104	104¼	12
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	101¼	104	101	103⅜	46
Missouri Pacific 2d 7s	114	114	114	114	1
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	106¾	107	106½	107	81
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106	107½	106	107	240
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	95½	95⅞	95½	95⅝	12
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	113½	114½	113¾	114¾	13
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	97	97½	96¾	97⅛	61
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	95½	95½	95½	95⅝	25
New York Central 1st 7s, reg	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
New York Central ext. deb. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	4
New York Central deb. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	8
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107	107⅜	107	107	91
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 6s	113½	113½	113½	113⅝	8
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	97½	98	97½	97½	123
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st 6s	136½	136½	136½	136⅝	22
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certs. 4s	196¾	202	196¾	202	183
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104½	105	104½	104⅝	18
N. Y. & Queens Co. Elec. L. & Power 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	10
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	8
New York, Sus. & Western terminal 5s	115½	115½	115⅜	115½	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101⅝	102⅜	101⅝	102⅜	135
Northern Illinois 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	9
Northern Pacific general 3s	72½	72½	71⅞	72¼	194
Northern Pacific general 3s, registered	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	10
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞	113
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛	12
Northern Pacific terminal 1st 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Ohio River 1st 5s	112⅝	112½	112½	112½	3
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	6
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	1
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	12
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109¾	109	109¾	109	1
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	97	97	95¾	95¾	6
Peoria & Eastern income	66	67	66	67	165
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	113	113	113	113	4
Pitts., Shen. & Lake Erie 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	4
Reading general 4s	97	97½	96¾	97⅜	93
Rio Grande Western coll. trust 4s	96¾	97½	96¾	97⅛	20
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101	102⅝	101	102⅝	10
Rochester & Pittsburg 1st 6s	120	121	120	121	10
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	10
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	2

BONDS.

	Week Ended June 8.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s, stamped	116¾	116½	116½	116½	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	94	94½	94	94	105
St. L., K. & N., St. Charles Bridge 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	2
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	114½	114½	114½	114¼	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96⅝	98½	96⅝	98⅝	324
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	80½	82¼	80½	81½	730
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba con. 6s	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	2
St. P., M. & M., Montana ext. 4s	105	105½	105	105½	21
St. P., M. & M., East Minn. 1st div. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	10
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	88⅞	89⅜	88⅞	89⅜	200
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101½	102	101½	102	14
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf 4s	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	25
Southern Pacific 4s	93⅞	94⅛	93⅞	94	580
Southern Pacific 4½s	98⅝	99¼	98⅝	90½	48
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	114	114½	113½	114½	34
Southern Pacific of California 6s, 1905	108	108	108	108	1
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	108	108½	108	108½	8
Southern Railway 5s	117⅝	119	117⅝	118½	159
Southern Railway 5s, registered	116	118½	116	118½	35
Standard Rope & Twine income	9¼	12	9	11½	171
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	61	64½	61	63½	44
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	109	109¾	109	109¾	120
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118½	119	118½	119	3
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	85	85	84	84¾	88
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	5
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	116	116	115	116	8
Toledo, Peoria & Western	93⅜	94	93⅜	94	25
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106⅜	106½	105⅝	106½	339
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅜	17
Union Pacific 1st 4s, sub. rects., 3d in. paid	112⅜	115	110	110	3,311
Utah & Northern 7s	117	117	117	117	5
Virginia Midland general 5s	115	115	115	115	2
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅜	118	117¼	118	53
Wabash 2d 5s	111	112	111	111½	42
Wabash debenture, Series A	100⅜	100⅞	100¼	100⅜	5
Wabash debenture, Series B	69¾	69¾	67¾	68	1,334
West Shore guaranteed 4s	113⅞	114	113⅞	114	14
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	96⅜	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞	20
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	10
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92	93	91½	92⅜	152
Wisconsin Central general 4s	89⅝	91¼	89¼	91	357
Total sales					$19,295,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 8, 1901.

United States 3s, coupon	108½	108½	108½	108½	¼
United States 3s, coupon, small	108½	109¼	108½	109¼	4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112¼	112¾	112¼	112⅝	325
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	*22
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	2
United States 2s, coupon	106¼	106¼	106¾	106¾	15
Total sales					$55,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 8, 1901.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	96½	96½	96½	96½	6
Grand total					$19,356,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106¾	June 6	105¼	Jan. 21	106¾	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	106⅞	Apr. 12	105¾	Jan. 17	106⅞	June 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg Q. Jan.	114⅞	Jan. 10	112⅞	June 4	112⅞	June 7
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 30	113⅜	Feb. 14	113⅜	June 3
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg Q. F.	138½	May 29	137½	Jan. 7	138½	May 28
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139¼	Apr. 23	137⅜	Mar. 8	138⅝	June 3
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg Q. F.	111½	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	113¾	Jan. 4	110	May 4	110	May 4
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	109¼	May 6	109⅝	May 24
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	108½	June 6	108½	June 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg Q. F.	111⅜	Mar. 27	109	May 15	109	May 15
District of Columbia 3-65s F. A.	125	Apr. 26	125	Apr. 26	125	Apr. 26
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	100½	Apr. 5	103½	Jan. 14	109½	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					100½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	108½	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	103½	Mar. 30
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	105	Apr. 17	103	May 13	108	May 13
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½	Mar. 14
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	99¼	May 2	96	Jan. 17	96½	June 4
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia, defered 6s, certfs J. J.	10¾	Mar. 30	7¾	Feb. 15	10	May 24
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96⅜	Jan. 17	95	May 17	95	May 21

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Amalgamated Copper Co. May 7	June 12	June 14	Adj. annual	
American Car & Foundry Co. May 31	June 21	June 20	Annual	
American Shipbuilding Company July 3	July 25	July 24	Annual	
Brooklyn Elevated R. R.		June 25	Special	
Celestino Palacio & Co.		June 10	Special	
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R.		July 9	Special	
Consolidated Rubber Tire Co.		June 11	Special	
Cuban & Pan-American Express Co. May 20	June 11	June 10	Annual	
Dominion Coal Co.		June 13	Annual	
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.		June 11	Annual	
First National Gold Mining Co.		June 19	Special	
German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co.		June 13	Annual	
Girard Trust Co.		July 22	Special	
International Cable Directory Co.		June 12	Annual	
International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico		June 12	General	
International Steam Pump Co. May 20	June 12	June 11	Annual	
Iowa Central Railroad		July 31	Special	
Missouri Pacific Railway May 25	June 27	June 26	Special	
National Starch Co.		June 25	Adj. annual	
New York Loan & Improvement Co.		July 9	Annual	
North American Co. May 24	June 20	June 19	Annual	
Northwestern Elevated (Chicago)		Aug. 1	Special	
Quicksilver Mining Co. June 6	June 20	June 19	Annual	
Savannah, Florida & W. Railroad		June 20	Special	
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad May 9	June 13	June 11	Annual	
Twenty-third Street Railroad		June 17	Annual	
Tyson Company		July 1	Annual	
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. June 3	June 27	June 26	Annual	
United States Illuminating Co.		June 11	Annual	
Union Elevated R. R. (Chicago)		Aug. 1	Special	
Yaryan Co.		June 19	Annual	

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 9.—The Stock Exchange was decidedly sluggish at the end of last week. This stagnation was attributed largely to the Epsom attractions, but the weakness of home railway shares and other domestic securities added a depressing influence.

The Stock Exchange Committee for General Purposes will take up the question of rescinding the Northern Pacific suspension order to-morrow; but it is authoritatively asserted that the shorts have all settled, and if this is true, the committee's action will be of only minor interest.

The Rand outlook is now fairly promising. Six of the leading plants have resumed crushing, and others are preparing to follow. Optimists count upon South African receipts fortifying London's gold position in the Autumn, and consequently they prophesy a continuance of easy money. Conservative opinion believes that the largely extended Rand operations probably will draw more capital than they will replace for some months to come.

Argentinas continue to attract interest. In the course of the week an important conference will be held between the Barings, the Morgans, Señor Tornuquest, the well-known Argentine financier, and delegates of the three large Continental banks that are fathering Argentine finance, the object being to determine the most satisfactory plan of carrying out the unification scheme.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, June 9.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 4,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 1,251,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 1,091,000 pesetas.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended June 8, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	101 Mar 15	95 Jan	97¾ June 7	97 98
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	104⅜ Mar 13	101¾ May 14	103¾ June 3	103¾ 105
Do registered	A O	102¾ Jan 19	102 Feb 18	102¾ May 24	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97 Jun 8	86¾ Jan 4	97 June 8	97 97½
Do do registered	Nov.	96 May 17	94 May 14	95 May 17	.. ..
Do stamped		96¼ Apr 19	94 May 14	95 June 7	.. ..
Atl., Knox & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	108 May 18	105½ May 18	105½ ..	.. ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J	97⅝ Mar 20	95 Jan 8	96½ June 8	96¼ 96⅝
Do do registered		95¼ Mar 18	95¼ Mar 18	95¾ Mar 18	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	105 Mar 11	102 May 2	103¾ June 8	102¼ 103¾
Do do registered		104 Mar 8	102 Jan 19	104 Mar 8	100 102½
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911, 3d installment paid		107⅝ May 3	100¾ May 15	107½ June 7	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	01¾ Jun 6	88¾ Jan 21	91¾ June 8	91¼ 91½
Do do registered		91 Jun 4	90¾ Jun 4	90¾ June 4	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N	91¼ Mar 18	87¾ May 22	89 June 5	.. ..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	.. ....	.. ....	111 May 22	00 111 114
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	.. ....	.. ....	111 Jan 26	00 .. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	.. ....	.. ....	111 June 8	90 .. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	118 May 21	115 Jan 3	118 June 8	118 118½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	S A	131 Jun 3	130 Jan 3	131 June 3	128½ ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	130 Feb 7	120 May 22	120 May 23	120 ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	A O	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 14.97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	.. ....	.. ....	100 No 18.00	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	106¾ Apr 15	105¾ Jan 4	107½ May 28	104½ ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	127¼ Mar 10	110½ Jan 4	127¼ May 31	122 ..
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	117 No 20.00	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Fe 14.97	.. ..
C.R.. I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	.. ....	.. ....	113½ De 6, 00	113 ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	108¼ Apr 20	106¾ Jan 2	108 June 7	108 ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111 Jan 23	107¼ May 10	109 June 8	108 ..
Do registered	M S	108 Mar 22	106¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	.. ..
Cen. Br. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	95 Mar 27	92 Jan 8	92½ May 24	92¾ ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	103½ Apr 26	98 Jan 31	99¾ June 7	98 99¾
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	J D	120¾ Mar 28	119 Feb 1	120¾ Mar 25	119½ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	107¼ Mar 28	97¼ Jan 18	105 June 8	104½ 105
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N	.. ....	.. ....	98 Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	1	73¼ Mar 25	60 Jan 9	70¼ June 8	70 ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	1	36¾ Mar 6	20 Jan 2	20 Jan 8	.. ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	1	19½ Mar 7	8 Jan 18	16 June 6	16 ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J	.. ....	.. ....	95 De 27.99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jne 29.99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	.. ....	.. ....	108 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N	103 Mar 30	100¾ Mar 8	103 Apr 9	102¾ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J	137½ Mar 27	127 Jan 22	132¾ June 5	132¾ ..
Do do registered	Q J	137 Mar 27	127 Jan 17	131½ May 29	.. 131½
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	106 Mar 15	106 Mar 15	106 Mar 15	.. ..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March	104 Feb 7	102¾ Jun 5	102¾ June 6	100¾ ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	116¾ Jun 4	113 Jan 8	116 June 7	115 ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117 Apr 10	115½ Jan 8	118¾ June 8	113¾ 116
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	119 Feb 19	115¾ May 15	117 June 3	116 116¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	122 Feb 7	110¾ May 3	120 June 8	119 121
Do do registered	M N	120¾ Apr 15	116 Apr 29	118 Apr 29	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	108¾ Mar 15	104 Jan 4	107¾ June 6	106 100
Do do registered	M S	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	.. ..
Do K. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	10½ Apr 30	101¾ Jan 7	107 June 5	106¾ 107
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	103 Jan 11	100 Jan 7	102½ June 4	104 ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 26.00	104½ ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¾ Ap 20.99	102½ ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	M S	102¾ Jan 14	100¾ Mar 1	101¾ June 6	101¾ 102¾
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	105¾ Jan 9	103½ Jun 4	103¾ June 4	103½ ..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, g. f. l., 1912	A O	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	J J	94 Jan 12	90 Apr 2	92¾ June 4	88 ..
Do certificates of interest		95¾ Jun 4	91¼ Jan 7	93¾ June 4	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J	93¾ Jun 4	87¾ Jan 14	89¾ June 8	86 86½
Chi. Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J	108¾ Mar 20	106¾ Jan 2	106¾ May 29	106¾ ..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O	102¾ Mar 1	100¾ Apr 9	100¾ Apr 23	100¼ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	112¾ Apr 16	106 May 27	111 June 3	110 111¾
Do conv. 5s, 1903	M S	108¼ Apr 25	104¼ Feb 11	104 May 16	.. ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	114 Apr 12	112 Apr 12	114 Apr 12	114 ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	107 Mar 8	104¾ Apr 17	105 May 20	105 ..
Do Nebr. Extension 4s, 1927	F A	102¾ Jan 2	101 Feb 14	102¾ May 16	101¼ ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ June 4	.. ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ Ap 11.00	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	104¼ Jan 28	103 May 28	103¾ June 4	103¾ 104
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	113 Apr 2	110¾ May 17	111 June 8	110 111¼
Do do registered	M N	112¾ Apr 17	112¾ Apr 17	112¾ Apr 17	.. ..
Do new 4s, when issued		101 Jun 6	99¾ May 24	100 June 7	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	M S	123¼ Feb 23	121 Mar 13	121½ May 31	119 ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	115 May 10	113 Feb 13	115 May 10	112¾ 114
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	140 Mar 29	135¾ Jan 3	140 Apr 18	137¾ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	127 Apr 26	113 Jan 2	128 June 8	123 123¾
Do do registered	M N	.. ....	.. ....	115 My 11.00	122 ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	125 Mar 19	112¾ Jan 23	125 Apr 27	119 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
1st New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	117 Apr 26	117 ..
Chi., Ind. & L. 1st g. 6s, 1947	J J	114¾ Jun 4	110¾ Jun 4	114¾ June 6	114 115
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J	125 Jun 4	113 Jan 16	125 June 4	125¼ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.—					
C. M. & St. P. 7.3 gold, R. D. 1902	J J	102¾ Apr 23	180 May 31	180 May 31	.. ..
Do 7s, f. 1902	J J	.. ....	.. ....	17¾ Ap 10.00	.. ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	J J	100 Jan 28	188¼ Jan 28	190 Jan 28	.. ..
Do con. 7s, 1903	J J	104 Apr 20	182¾ Jan 2	183 June 1	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	188 Apr 9	183¼ Jan 14	188 Apr 9	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	118¼ May 2	117 Jan 4	117¾ May 22	117 118
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J	119 Apr 27	117¾ Jan 4	118¾ May 22	118 ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	119¾ Mar 11	117¾ May 13	118 May 28	118¼ 120
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	129½ Apr 13	123¾ Jan 23	126¾ Apr 13	126 127
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	110¾ May 24	110¾ May 24	110¾ May 24	110¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	119 Feb 7	118 Jan 9	118¾ May 28	118¾ 120
Do Chi. & Pac. W. M. g. 5s, 1921	J J	129 Mar 5	119¼ Jan 3	119¾ June 5	119 120
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J	123¾ Apr 9	121½ Apr 2	121¾ Apr 9	120¾ ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J	110¾ Jan 9	110¾ Jan 9	110¾ Apr 13	110¾ ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121 Apr 13	119¼ Jan 3	121 Apr 13	119 121
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	120 Feb 25	119 May 17	119 May 28	119 ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J	117¾ May 2	114½ Apr 2	115¾ May 2	.. ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	.. ....	.. ....	137½ Jul 18.99	134¾ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	116¾ Mar 2	115 May 27	115 May 27	115 117
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	114½ Mar 1	111¾ Jan 9	111¾ June 6	112 113
Do do registered	Q J	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Fe 19, 98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J J	119¾ Feb 11	116¾ May 6	116¾ May 13	115 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	M S	122 Mar 11	121½ Feb 7	121½ Mar 12	.. ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	142¾ Apr 17	138¾ Jan 10	142 May 29	142¾ ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D	108 Mar 19	107 May 13	107½ May 27	104½ ..
Do do registered	J D	108 Mar 26	107¼ Jan 18	108 Apr 12	104 105
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O	116¾ Mar 8	113¾ May 13	114½ May 22	114 117
Do do registered	A O	.. ....	.. ....	111 Oc 18, 00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O	110¼ Mar 12	108½ Jan 24	108½ May 13	106¼ ..
Do do registered	A O	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	108 ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N	125¾ Jan 8	121½ May 7	122 May 18	.. ..
Do do registered	M N	123 Mar 27	122 Jan 11	123 May 28	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N	110¾ Apr 17	108 Jan 7	100 May 29	107½ 109
Do do registered	M N	108¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	119 Mar 7	116 Jan 18	117 Apr 10	.. ..
Do do registered	A O	15	.. ....	117 Apr 10	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	15 112 Mar 20	109 Jan 3	100 June 6	108 110
Do do registered	F A	15	.. ....	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N	110¼ Mar 20	109¼ Mar 18	109 Apr 29	.. ..
Do do registered	Q F	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 19.98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901	J J	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Fe 26.00	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N	.. ....	.. ....	120¼ No 10.00	114¼ ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S	115 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	110 ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	S A	.. ....	.. ....	111¾ Ap 24.00	110 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	J J	111 Mar 20	111 Mar 20	111 June 4	110 ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	141½ Apr 19	135¾ May 25	135¾ May 29	134½ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	107¾ Feb 21	107½ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	109 ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	127¾ Jan 12	125¾ Feb 4	127 May 21	127½ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J	143	142¼ Apr 12	138¾ Jan 3	140¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	.. ....	.. ....	139¾ Ap 17.00	140 ..
Do incomes, 1911	M N	118 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	111 ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	131½ Apr 6	130¾ Jan 25	131 May 6	130¾ ..
Do registered	J J	132¾ Mar 27	132¾ Mar 27	132¾ May 27	120 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	110 Jan 25	107¼ Jan 5	107¾ June 8	107¾ 108¼
Do do registered	J J	108 May 31	100 Apr 25	107¾ May 31	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	85 ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	.. ....	.. ....	86¾ Au 25.00	.. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	.. ....	.. ....	97 De 19.00	.. ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O	112¾ Mar 21	110½ Apr 3	110½ May 31	110¼ ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ap 15.97	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J J	142 May 7	134¾ Jan 16	138¾ June 8	138½ ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	140½ May 11	134 Feb 8	138½ May 23	138 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	J J	132 Jun 3	130 Jan 8	132 June 3	130 132
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	140 Mar 29	140 Mar 29	146 Mar 22	.. ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J	98 Mar 15	92 Jan 3	95¾ June 8	95½ 96
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919	M N	.. ....	.. ....	106 Oc 4, 99	103 ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119½ Jan 28	119 Mar 13	119 Mar 13	117½ ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off	J J	.. ....	.. ....	Oc 28, 99	.. ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ja 17, 00	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	A O	.. ....	.. ....	115 De 14.00	111 ..
20 yr. 4s, 1907	J J	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Oc 10.00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	115 Mar 15	113 May 22	113 May 22	113 ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	105¼ Mar 27	101 Jan 4	104 May 24	102 ..
Do (Cairo Div. 1st 4s, 1939	J J	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	100 ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. 4s, 1990	M N	103¾ Apr 9	102 May 16	103 May 20	103½ ..
Do do registered	M N	.. ....	.. ....	99 My 4, 99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J	.. ....	.. ....	83 No 22.99	102 104
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	104½ Apr 8	98¾ Jan 13	102 Apr 30	102 ..
C., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4½s, Au., 1936	J O	106 Jun 6	104 May 7	106 June 4	104 ..
Do con. 6s, 1920	M N	.. ....	.. ....	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	115¾ Feb 16	113¾ Jan 18	115¾ May 13	115¾ ..
Cin. & East. 1st 4s, 1940	A O	96¾ Mar 8	95 Apr 2	95¾ June 8	90 97
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	78 Mar 23	43½ Jan 22	67 June 8	68 77
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	136 Feb 21	130 May 10	133½ May 24	130 131½
Do gen. con. g. 5s, 1934	J J	136¾ Mar 19	134 Jan 28	136¾ May 21	137 138½
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ No 24.99	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901	A O	.. ....	.. ....	101¾ De 7, 00	.. ..
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	J O	.. ....	.. ....	101 Se 5, 00	.. ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	150½ Mar 8	129¾ May 29	129¾ May 29	.. ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	87¾ Mar 1	78 Jan 24	85 June 7	84½ 85¾
Do do 4s, 1947	J J	87 Mar 30	77 Jan 23	85 June 5	84½ 85
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	89¾ Apr 30	83 Jan 4	89 June 8	89 90¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	.. ....	.. ....	102. Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	123½ Jan 8	120¾ Apr 10	120¾ Apr 10	122¼ ..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O	117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	116¾ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	140 Feb 19	139¾ Jan 29	139¾ Apr 16	136 ..
Do 7s, 1871-1901	A O	104¾ Feb 4	101¾ Apr 4	101¾ May 22	101¼ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	140½ Apr 9	140 May 23	140 May 23	136½ ..
Do do registered	J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Oc 26, 98	.. ..
N. Y. Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1021	J J	136½ May 23	136 Feb 5	136¾ June 4	136¼ ..
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	135¾ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	119 Feb 26	118½ Mar 5	118½ May 20	117¾ 119¼
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Oc 15, 00	.. ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S	147½ May 2	145½ Mar 10	147½ May 2	147 ..
Do registered	M S	140 Feb 15	139 Feb 15	140 Feb 15	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	117 Feb 7	117 Feb 7	117 Feb 7	110¾ ..
Do registered	A O	.. ....	.. ....	122 Jne 4, 99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1920	A O	111¼ Jun 3	111¼ Jun 3	111¼ June 3	119 114
Do 10 Year conv. 4s, 1910	M N	107 Mar 1	104 Feb 15	107 May 28	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	160 Mar 1	160 May 2	160 May 2	151 ..
Do registered	M N	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	150 ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J	106¾ Feb 6	100 Jan 29	106 June 8	106 ..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	111 May 20	106 Jan 10	111 June 6	110 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	112 May 8	107 Jan 10	109 June 7	106¾ 109¾
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N	111 Feb 28	108¾ Jan 19	111 Feb 28	108 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	.. ....	.. ....	95 No 20,00	98 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	91¾ Mar 26	85 Jan 23	90 June 3	89¾ 91¼
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	115 Feb 25	110¾ Jan 16	114 June 3	114¾ 115
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1916	A O	.. ....	.. ....	92¼ Fe 11, 99	.. ..
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	118 Mar 18	112 Jan 11	113¾ May 17	115 ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	110 ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	118 Jan 7	116¾ Jan 28	118 Apr 23	114¾ ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S	121 Jan 7	120¾ Apr 18	120¾ Apr 18	119½ 122
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	118 Jan 28	116 Apr 23	116 Apr 23	114¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	124 Feb 11	123¾ Mar 6	123¾ Mar 6	120 123¾
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ Ap 14.99	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1941	M S	142¾ Feb 20	140 Apr 4	141 June 4	140 142
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1920	M S	135¾ Mar 20	135¾ May 17	135¾ May 17	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O	140 Feb 28	138 Jan 17	138¾ Apr 15	135 ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	138¾ Apr 3	136¾ Apr 3	136¾ Apr 3	132 138¾
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1930	A O	108 Jun 3	108 Jan 3	108 June 3	108 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	123 Apr 11	120 Jan 8	121 May 31	121 123
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2½ & 1st c. 5s, 1913	J J	121 May 22	121 May 22	121 May 22	115 ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N	.. ....	.. ....	106 Oc 27, 98	115 117½
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J J	96¾ May 31	95¾ Jan 21	99¾ June 7	99¾ 99¾
Do registered	J J	.. ....	.. ....	93¾ My 25, 99	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	90¾ Jun 7	82¾ Jan 21	90 June 8	89¾ 90
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	110¾ Mar 9	111 Jan 4	117 May 2	113¾ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A	106¾ Jun 5	100 Mar 6	106¾ June 5	.. 106½
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	115¾ Jan 3	115¾ Jan 3	115¾ Jan 3	114 ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	111¾ May 31	107¾ Jan 11	111¾ May 22	109 ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	116¾ Mar 18	115¾ May 16	115¾ May 16	115¼ 117¼
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	.. ....	.. ....	65 No 10.97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J	126 Jun 6	123¾ Mar 25	126 June 6	.. ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	111 Mar 19	107 May 28	108¾ June 7	108 108¾
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1925	A O	.. ....	.. ....	110 May, 93	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	.. ....	.. ....	110 Sep., 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	106½ Feb 20	106 Feb 21	108 Feb 21	.. ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J	.. ....	.. ....	100 Se 6, 00	104 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	.. ....	.. ....	80½ May, 96	100 ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Mr 11,98	106 ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	111 May 20	76¼ Jan 4	108¼ June 7	106 106¾
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J	92 Jun 6	67 Jan 21	91½ June 7	91¼ 92
Ga. H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	A O	108 Jan 2	101 May 31	101 May 31	103 105
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	A O	.. ....	.. ....	106 De 12.98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	.. ....	.. ....	98½ No 27.00	.. ..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J	.. ....	.. ....	98¾ Ja 22, 00	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		07¾ Feb 14	05 Jan 2	05 Apr 24	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		11¾ Apr 22	7¾ Jan 7	10¾ June 6	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J	107 Jun 8	103¼ Jan 7	107 June 8	106¾ 107
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O	106¾ Feb 6	104¾ May 15	104¾ May 15	104½ ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	J J	115¼ Apr 3	115¼ Apr 3	115¼ Apr 3	115 ..
Do registered	J J	.. ....	.. ....	118¾ Mr 12,00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	J J	107¼ Mar 28	107¼ Mar 28	107¼ Apr 15	105 ..
Do do registered	J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	A O	104½ Feb 15	104 Apr 12	104 May 20	104½ 105¼
Do do registered	A O	.. ....	.. ....	104 Fe 1, 99	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N	106 Apr 10	102 May 16	103¾ June 3	103¾ 104¼
Do do registered	M N	.. ....	.. ....	98 Ja 9, 00	.. ..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	F A	115¼ Jan 29	113 Feb 9	114¼ Mar 25	112 ..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	J J	103 Mar 4	101¾ May 15	101½ May 15	102¾ ..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	J D	.. ....	.. ....	102¾ Sep. 96	113 ..
Do Middle Div. reg. 5s, 1921	F A	.. ....	.. ....	123 My 24,99	120 ..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951	J J	.. ....	.. ....	100 No 7, 00	101¾ ..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	J J	91 Mar 23	90 Mar 5	93¾

1901

BOND LIST.

list of bonds which do proper alphabetical or- Bond Quotation List," nged. Opposite each is he system under which table referred to:

AD BONDS.

	System.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Bav., Fla. & West.
.....	Delaware & Hud.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
ove....	Central of N. J.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Southern Pacific.
.....	Michigan Central.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Illinois Central.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....	Long Island.
.....	Bav., Fla. & West.
rie....	Erie.
n.....	Erie.
on....	Illinois Central.
.....	Seaboard & Roan.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
k N.	Bur., C. R. & N.
.....	Baltimore & Ohio.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Erie.
.....	At., Top. & S. Fe.
ans..	Illinois Central.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
land.	C., C., C. & St. L.
.....	C., C., C. & St. L.
.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
.....	Southern Railway.
alley.	Hocking Val. Ry.
.....	Norfolk & West.
rn....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
ge Co.	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
lis...	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Lake Sh. & M. S.
n....	St. Paul, M. & M.
.....	Southern Railway.
andy..	Chesa. & Ohio.
thern.	Lehigh Valley.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
ior....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
.....	Fore Marquette.
.....	St. L. & San F.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Southern Railway.
ern....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	N. W. C.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
.....	Chi., Bur. & Q.
.....	N. Y., N. H. & H.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
al....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Erie.
.....	Lake Sh. & M. S.
.....	Tol. & Ohio Cent.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....	St. L. & San F.
.....	Louis. & Nash.
.....	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
.....	Southern Railway.
South.	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Central of N. J.
.....	Central of N. J.
.....	Missouri Valley.
.....	Erie.
.....	Chicago & Alton.
Chi.,	Chi., Ind. & Louis.
.....	Lake Sh. & M. S.
on....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Manhattan Rway.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Erie.
stern.	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
e.....	Bur., C. R. & N.
.....	St. Paul, M. & M.
.....	Chicago & Alton.
ch....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
West..	Baltimore & Ohio.
.....	St. Paul & Man.
Texas.	Southern Pac. Co.,
.....	Del., Lack. & W.
.....	Louis. & Nash.
.....	N. Y., N. H. & H.
R....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ge Co.	Pennsylvania Co.
Beach..	Long Island.
.....	Erie.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Del., Lack. & W.
stern..	Erie.
.....	N. Y., N. H. & H.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ch....	Long Island.
West..	Erie.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Lake Erie & West.
t....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	C., St. P., M. & O.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	C., C. & St. L.
gation.	Union Pacific.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Union Pacific.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Missouri Pacific.
.....	Louis. & Nash.
.....	C., C., C. & St. L.
hicago.	Pennsylvania Co.
ough..	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Del. & Hudson.
.....	Southern Railway.
rt....	Southern Railway.
.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
dens..	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Mobile & Ohio.
ain....	Missouri Pacific.
C. Bge.	Wabash.
.....	Tex. R.R. of St. L.
.....	Illinois Central.
cific.	Northern Pacific.
.....	Northern Pacific.
.....	C., St. P., M. & O.
Pass..	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Norfolk & West.
South.	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Louis. & Nash.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
N. Y.	Del., Lack. & W.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Co....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Rio Grande West.
.....	Union Pacific.
W....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Missouri Pacific.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Del., Lack. & W.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Northern Railway.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ing..	Baltimore & Ohio.
.....	Erie.
.....	St. Paul, M. & M.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.

OUS BONDS.

.....	Tenn. C., I. & R.
Co....	Peo. R. & C. Co.
ou....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Peo. G. A. C. Co.
on Co..	Tenn. Coal & Iron.
N. Y..	N. Y. Gas & Elec. L., H. & P.
rook..	Kings Co. E. L. & P.
.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
.....	Western Union.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do do registered.....M S*	106⅝	Feb 21	105	Apr 30	105¾	May 20	104 .. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	103¾	Apr 30	102¾	Jan 16	103¾	Apr 30	100⅝ .. ..
Do do registered.....*J D	102¾	Jan 16	102¾	Jan 16	102¾	Jan 16	100⅝ .. ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1955.*M N	103⅝	Apr 30	101⅜	June 4	101	June 4	101 .. ..
Do do registered.....*M N					102⅝	Au 1, 99	101 .. ..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	110¾	Apr 24	106	Jan 18	110¾	May 21	109½ 110¾ ..
Do do registered.....J J*	109¾	May 20	109¾	May 20	109¾	May 20	.. .. ..
Do do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A	97⅛	Jan 15	94	Apr 26	96¾	June 7	96 96 ..
Do do registered.....*F A	97	Jan 11	96	Mar 27	96	Mar 27	.. .. ..
Do do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998.*F A	99	Jan 25	95	May 16	97½	June 7	97 97⅛ ..
Do do registered.....*F A	97¼	Jan 10	94¼	May 1	96½	May 29	.. .. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	116¾	Mar 5	113¾	Jan 2	114	June 5	113 .. ..
Do registered.....*J J	115½	Mar 28	112¾	Jan 17	114	May 20	114 .. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	112¾	Jan 30	111	Mar 1	111	Mar 1	.. .. ..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	108	Jne 17, 98	.. .. ..
Clear. El. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940. J J*	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28, 98	.. .. ..
Do do registered.....	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24, 97	.. .. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000.....*M N	..	....	..	....	115¾	My 2, 00	.. .. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 3, 00	105 .. ..
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922. A O	128¾	Mar 18	125½	May 20	126	May 27	125½ 127½ ..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	.. .. ..
Ox. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13, 00	112 .. ..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	110	Oc 15, 00	110 .. ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	..	....	..	....	107½	Jul 6, 00	.. .. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927.....A O*	122½	May 8	121	Jan 18	122½	May 8	120 .. ..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906..F A*	117⅝	May 15	117	Feb 13	117⅝	May 15	116 .. ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	110⅝	Feb 21	110⅝	Feb 21	110⅝	Mar 8	108½ .. ..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	111	May 2	110½	Jan 8	111	May 2	108½ .. ..
Do. g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	111⅛	May 17	109¼	Feb 18	110½	May 23	108¾ .. ..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	110¾	Mr 17, 00	.. .. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L. S. & M. S., 1901. *A O	..	....	..	....	106¼	De 1, 97	.. .. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....J J*	..	....	..	....	130	De 17, 00	128 .. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932. J J*	146¾	Apr 12	146¾	Apr 12	146¾	Apr 12	143 .. ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	106¾	Mar 4	102¾	May 20	103	May 20	103 .. ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	103¾	Mar 11	102½	Jan 30	103¼	Mar 11	101⅛ .. ..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S	119	Jan 3	118¼	Apr 19	118¾	June 5	117 .. ..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	130¾	Apr 12	127¾	Jan 9	130¾	Apr 12	130 .. ..
Do do registered, March, 1931. *M	..	....	..	....	128	Oc 30, 00	.. .. ..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	105 .. ..
Do do registered.....	..	....	..	....	106½	No 26, 00	.. .. ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	108¼	Mar 14	106	Apr 15	107	June 7	106⅞ .. ..
Do 1st reduced to 3½s.....J J*	108¾	Jan 2	106¾	Jun 1	108¾	June 1	.. .. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903. *J D	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	.. .. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....JA O	202	Jun 8	196	Apr 11	202	June 8	.. .. ..
Do do registered.....	..	....	..	....	187	No 17, 99	.. .. ..
Do do small certs., $100.....	197	Jan 17	195	Feb 21	195	Feb 21	.. .. ..
Housatonic R. con g. 5s, 1937...M N*	136	Mar 12	134	Mar 8	134½	May 25	132 .. ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N					125½	Fe 6, 97	117 .. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*					114	Ja 5, 00	.. .. ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	110	Apr 12	110	Apr 12	110	Apr 12	.. .. ..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992. M S	108	Jan 9	104	May 14	104½	June 7	104⅜ 105 ..
Do do registered, $5,000 only...M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30, 98	.. .. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941...*M N	112¾	Mar 28	110¼	May 14	110¾	May 15	111 .. ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....M N	138	Apr	132	May 21	132	May 21	.. .. ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	133¾	Mar 4	131	Apr 4	131¾	Apr 20	130 .. ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	133½	Apr 23	131	Feb 20	133½	Apr 23	122 133 ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	107¾	Jun 3	107¼	Jun 3	107¼	June 3	107¼ .. ..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989. M N*	102½	Mar 14	101½	May 27	102	June 7	101½ .. ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1896. A O*	104	Mar 9	80½	Jan 21	102¾	June 7	102¾ 102¾ ..
Do registered.....					97¾	Jul 18, 00	98 .. ..
N. F. Ry p. l. n. ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997. Q J	106	Mar 7	104¼	Jan 8	105¾	June 8	105¾ 106 ..
Do registered.....Q J	105¾	Mar 26	104¾	Mar 22	105¾	June 4	.. .. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.Q F	73¼	Jun 5	72¾	Jun 5	73¼	June 5	72 72½ ..
Do do registered.....Q F	72¾	Jun 5	72¾	Jun 5	72¾	June 5	.. .. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996..J D*	102	May 28	102	May 28	102	May 28	100 .. ..
Southern Railway.							
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923..*F A	131½	Feb 18	131½	Feb 18	131½	Feb 18	129 .. ..
Do registered certificates.....Q	..	....	..	....	122	Jul 28, 98	.. .. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948. Q M	..	....	..	....	88¾	My 31, 00	.. .. ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	122¾	Feb 13	122¼	Feb 15	122¾	Feb 13	121¼ .. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	117	Jan 9	111¼	Apr 10	112	Apr 16	112 114 ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	103	Jan 8	102	Feb 16	102	Feb 16	.. .. ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	117½	May 31	115¼	Apr 18	117⅜	June 7	117⅜ .. ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	112½	Jun 3	112	Feb 27	112¾	June 3	110 112 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	..	....	..	....	95	De 12, 00	100 .. ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	..	....	..	....	75	Ap 4, 00	.. .. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J D	111	May 22	108	Jan 9	109	June 8	108½ .. ..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	..	....	..	....	101	De 15, 00	.. .. ..
Do do 4½s, 1917.....*A O	105	Jan 31	102	May 17	102	May 17	103½ 106¾ ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	115¾	Mar 12	114¾	Jan 16	115¾	May 27	114¾ .. ..
Do do registered, 1921.....J J*	114¾	Mar 8	113	Apr 8	113	Apr 8	114¾ .. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937. M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	.. .. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	126¾	Mar 22	122¾	Apr 15	122¾	Apr 15	123 .. ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942.....*J J	..	....	..	....	121	Oc 22, 00	122½ .. ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J*	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	.. .. ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940. A O*	118	Mar 28	116¾	Mar 28	118	Mar 28	.. .. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	117¾	Feb 13	113	Jan 6	113	June 6	115 .. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....*M N	116½	Feb 14	116¼	Feb 14	116¼	Feb 14	.. .. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	..	....	..	....	109	Ap 12, 00	.. .. ..
De g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A*	99¾	Apr 18	97	May 16	97	May 16	99¾ .. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	136½	Feb 19	136¼	Apr 29	136¼	Apr 29	.. .. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	136½	Apr 12	135	Apr 1	136¾	Apr 12	.. .. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O*	136¾	Jan 28	129¾	Apr 11	130	Apr 11	128 132½ ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923. *M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12, 97	.. .. ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944. *M S	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	117 .. ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935. *M N	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	.. .. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941. J J*	112½	Jan 25	112	Jan 30	112	Jan 30	.. .. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942.....*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	.. .. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921. Q F	133¾	Jan 28	133¼	Jan 22	133¾	Jan 26	.. .. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	..	....	..	....	101	Oc 31, 00	.. .. ..
Pere Marquette—							
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920.....A O*	127	Feb	4	126	Jan	10	127 Feb 4	123 127 ..
Do. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	114½	Mar	5	108	Jan	10	112 May 7	.. 114⅝ ..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939. *A O	115½	Mar	28	109	Jan	19	114 May 20	.. .. ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	.. .. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....A O*	..	....	..	....	..	....	107½ Oc 26, 98	.. .. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	121 No 26, 98	122 .. ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928. A O*	..	....	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	.. .. ..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	90 Jne 24, 99	.. .. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	116	Feb	16	113¾	Mar	8	117¾ June 6	117 .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14, 97	.. .. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100¾	Apr	4	100	Feb	14	100¾ Apr 4	100¾ .. ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	100¾	Apr	18	98	Jan	21	100¾ May 21	101 .. ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927. M N*	121½	Mar	12	121	Feb	15	121½ Mar 12	120 .. ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	97¼	Jun	6	92½	Jan	3	97¼ June 8	97¼ 97¾ ..
Do registered.....*J J	92	Apr	16	92	Apr	16	92 Apr 16	.. .. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	102¾	Jan	5	98½	Jan	16	102 June 6	102 103 ..
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949. *A O	95¾	Jun	8	93¼	Apr	8	95¾ June 8	94 .. ..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 1. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918. A O	..	....	..	....	..	....	88¾ Oc 27, 00	92 .. ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	105	Feb	27	105	Feb	27	105 Feb 27	104 .. ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	84	Mar	25	80¾	Feb	13	83¼ May 3	82¼ 84 ..
Do guaranteed.....J J*	94¼	May	23	92¼	Jan	3	94¾ May 23	.. .. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....*J J	95¼	Apr	12	89¾	Jan	11	94 May 28	94 .. ..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906. M N*	112¾	Feb	14	112	May	6	112 May 6	142¼ .. ..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	114¾	May	31	111¾	Jan	22	114½ June 6	112½ .. ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	118¾	Apr	25	111¾	Jan	8	114½ May 22	112¾ .. ..
Do 1st g. 6s, F., C. & O., 1919..F A*	..	....	..	....	..	....	113¾ July, 96	.. .. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	135¾	May	23	127¾	Jan	8	135¾ May 23	134 .. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	119	May	31	112¾	Jan	3	118½ May 31	118 .. ..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	..	....	..	....	..	....	102¾ Oc 17, 00	112 .. ..
Ft. S. & V. B. R. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	..	....	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 4, 97	.. .. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.....J J*	101¾	Apr	23	91¼	Jan	2	100 May 24	100 .. ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947. A O*	..	....	..	....	..	....	100 Jne 18, 00	100 .. ..
Do Con. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929.....A O	100	Apr	29	96	Feb	20	100 Apr 29	100¼ .. ..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930..*A O	101	May	23	97	Apr	9	101 May 23	100 .. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989. M N*	100¾	Mar	14	95¾	Jan	28	98¾ June 8	98 98¼ ..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989. J J	82¾	Jun	8	71	Jan	18	81¾ June 8	81 81¾ ..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....A O*	118¾	Feb	20	116¼	Jan	22	118¾ Feb 20	115¾ .. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	120¾	Feb	25	116	May	17	116 May 17	116 117 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142	Feb	11	140¾	Apr	19	140¾ June 6	140 .. ..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	137¾ Fe 23, 99	.. .. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	116¾	Apr	12	114¾	May	10	114¾ May 10	115½ .. ..
Do do do registered.....J J*	116¾	Apr	15	116¾	Apr	15	116¾ Apr 15	.. .. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	106¾	Apr	10	103¾	Jan	18	105¾ June 8	104 .. ..
Do do registered.....*J D	100	May	6	103	May	1	103 May 6	.. .. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	128 Ap 4, 00	.. .. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....J J*	140	May	24	132	Jan	21	140 May 24	121½ .. ..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	.. .. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	121½	May	20	121	Apr	22	121½ May 20	123 .. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908. *A O	110	Feb	14	106½	Jun	7	106½ June 7	.. .. ..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938. *J D	..	....	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 11, 99	121¼ .. ..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 96	.. .. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	104	Jan	9	104	Jan	9	104 Jan 9	.. .. ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	112 June 9, 00	.. .. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934. *A O	..	....	..	....	..	....	128½ Ja 13, 00	127¾ .. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	..	....	112 Mr 17, 99	.. .. ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934.....J J*	84¾	Feb	15	84	Feb	6	84¾ Feb 15	.. .. ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928...M N*	106¾	Feb	13	106¾	Feb	13	106¾ Feb 25	.. .. ..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938.....*J J	87	Jan	12	87	Jan	12	87 Jan 12	84 .. ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918. J J*	91¾	Jun	3	91¼	Jun	3	91¾ June 3	.. .. ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926...J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 5, 97	.. .. ..
Southern Pacific Company—							
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905. J D	101¼	May	31	98¾	Jan	24	99¾ June 7	99¾ 100 ..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949. J D	95¼	Feb	19	88	Jan	3	94 June 8	93¾ 94 ..
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	..	....	85 No 6, 99	.. .. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949...F A*	102¼	Jan	21	100	Feb	14	101¾ June 7	101⅜ 102¾ ..
Do registered.....	..	....	..	....	..	....	99¾ Jne 1, 00	.. .. ..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1929. J D	99¼	Apr	11	88¼	Jan	18	97¾ June 8	87¾ 88 ..
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	115	May	28	106¾	Mar	22	115 May 28	112¾ .. ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	107¾	Feb	28	107¾	Feb	25	107¼ Feb 25	104 .. ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1961. *M N	106	Apr	26	100	Jan	3	105 June 5	.. .. ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937. J J*	118	Mar	26	110	Jan	2	118 May 31	112¾ .. ..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912.....A O	111¼	Apr	29	110¾	Apr	29	111¾ May 2	111 .. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1921.....*A O	95	Mar	21	88¾	Jan	22	92 May 23	92 .. ..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933. *M N	106¾	Feb	26	106	Jan	2	106¾ Feb 26	.. .. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	125	Feb	26	125	Feb	26	125 Feb 26	125 .. ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	137¼	Jan	29	135	Apr	29	135 Apr 29	128 .. ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	107¾	Mar	28	106	Mar	9	107¾ Mar 28	102 .. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943. *J J	80¾	Jun	6	77¾	Jan	3	80¾ June 8	.. .. ..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	110¾	Feb	8	110	Apr	11	110 Apr 11	.. .. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912..M S*	..	....	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 17, 97	106 .. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	109¾	Jun	8	109¾	Jan	22	109¾ June 8	.. .. ..
T. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1900-10. J J	114¾	Jun	6	110¾	Apr	11	114¾ June 6	113 .. ..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905. *A O	111¼	Jan 30	108¾	Jan 21	111¼	Jan 30	106 .. ..
Do do Series B.....	106¾	Apr 22	106¾	Apr 22	106¾	Apr 22	106¼ .. ..
Do do Series C and D, 1906.....	108	Jun 4	108	Jun 4	108	June 4	108 .. ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912..A O	120	Feb 15	119	Jan 19	120	Feb 15	117 .. ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	..	....	..	....	107	No 27, 00	.. .. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	109¾	Mar 28	106½	May 3	108¼	June 7	107 100 ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941. J J*	106¼	Jun 7	96	Jan 8	106¼	June 8	105 .. ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911. *J	110	Mar 22	110	Mar 22	110	Apr 22	110 .. ..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924. M N*	107	Mar	2	105	Jan	9	105 June 7	.. .. ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907. *J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	.. .. ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	113	Jan	4	113	Jan	4	113 Jan 4	.. .. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.....J J*	119	Jan	4	118¾	Jan	4

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	7	S	Jan., 1901	530	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	280	290
Astor National	250,000	..	..	.....	600	670
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	325	355
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	800,000	3	S	July, 1900	118	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	185	192½
Chase National	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	700	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 01	325	340
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4020	4070
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	160	..
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	745	760
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1898	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	305	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	425	430
Corn Exchange	1,500,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	405	..
Domestic Exch. National	300,000	..	..	.....	101	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	142½	150
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	Apr. 1, 01	3125	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	500,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	4400	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	150	175
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	255	270
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	145	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30, 01	405	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	128	138
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	Nov., 1900	305	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	187½	..
Hanover Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	675	..
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan., 1901	585	..
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	195	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	255	275
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	925	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	295	..
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	260	..
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	112	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	275	285
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	195	..
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	137	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	185	..
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1395	..
New York Nat.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	336	..
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	100	..	Mar 21, 01	1495	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	175	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	160	..
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	107	..
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	218	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 01	188	200
Park (National)	2,000,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	570	600
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	245	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	100	..
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Republic (Nat.)	1,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	280	305
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	400	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	200	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 01	107	115
State	100,000	8	S	Jan., 1901	475	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	180	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	110	125
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	300	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	595	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	240	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	280	295
Bowling Green	2,500,000	25	..	July, 1899	200	210
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Apr. 1, 01	1930	1975
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	550	580
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	410	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	405	..
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 10, 01	410	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	1490	1510
Fifth Avenue	500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	940	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Franklin	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	296	..
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 01	715	..
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 01	307	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1901	415	425
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	695	720
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	195	205
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	250	..
Manhattan ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	450	510
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	332	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1901	890	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	315	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	495	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1050	1250
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	205	..
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1900	1335	1375
N.Y. Securi'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 01	290	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	290	300
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	May 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	345	..
Standard	1,000,000	..	..	.....	365	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 01	515	535
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	270	275
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan., 1901	1375	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	455	470
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1675	1720
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	340	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	205	..

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	112½	114

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N.Y.-Sandy Hook	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 01	68	75
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	96	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	51	52
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	94¼	95
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	65	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	105½	107
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	38½	40
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	96	97

GAS COMPANIES.

Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Binghamton Gas	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	28	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	68	70
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	106	107½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	6	..	1900	63	65
Do preferred	2,065,800	6	..	1900	95	97
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103½	..
Denver Gas & Electric	2,050,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	21	..
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	70	..
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,900	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	68
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	95	98
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jacksonville ($50)	250,000	2	..	Jan., 1901	70	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	..	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	47	50
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107	108½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	107⅞	108½
N. R. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	65	67
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	5,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	93½	95
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Q	May 15, 01	50	55
Do gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86	87½
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	Q	Oct., 1899	130	132
Do preferred	4,285,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	15	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	90	96
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	94	97
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,835,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	92	95
Am. B'k Note ($50)	8,600,000	506	Q	Mar 20, 01	*55	55½
American Chicle	6,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	80	87
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	80	82
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	9¾	11
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	38	40
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	Jan., 1901	*4	4¼
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 10, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	52	54
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	91	93
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	10	12½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	67½	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*16	16½
Brit. Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1901	98⅝	99
Calif. Cop. ($10)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅞
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	109	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	98½	100
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	105	110
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	23½	28
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	69	72
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	10	16
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	2½	S	Feb., 1901	50	60
Cons. Equipment	16,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	26	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	5½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	28	30
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	Mar 15, 01	..	87½
Denver & S. W.	3,000,000	1½	Q	May 8, 01	70	72
Do preferred	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 8, 01	71½	73
Do gen. 5s, 1929	4,759,000	2½	S	June 1, 01	96	97
Dist. Co. of Amer.	44,202,635	..	..	.....	8	8½
Do preferred	29,285,831	..	..	.....	29	29½
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	22¾	25
Do preferred	$600,300	..	..	.....	50	53
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	5	..	1899	10	12
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	..	24
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*2¼	2½
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	2
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	69	70
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	94	96
Havana Com'c'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	10½	11¼
Do preferred	6,000,000	1½	..	Apr., 1900	50	53
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	1
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	57	63
J'ey & B'rahan	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	120	125
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	3½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 30, 01	164	167
Mex. Nat. con. pf.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	25¾	28
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 01	21¼	23
Do preferred	7,858,600	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 01	83	..
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 2, 01	107	110
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*3½	3¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 01	160	165
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	12	12¼
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	32	33
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 01	92½	93¼
Pea., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*36	38½
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	13	14
Proct. & Gamble	4,680,000	3	Q	May 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 01	204	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	96½	97½

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	138	142
Seaboard Air L.	23,107,636	..	..	.....	27	27⅝
Do preferred	15,035,100	..	..	.....	46½	47
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,055,000	2	S	Apr., 1901	82½	83
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 30, 01	236	245
South. Lt. & Trac.	1,400,000	1½	S	May 20, 01	39½	42
Do col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	..	Mar., 1901	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	..
Standard Oil	97,500,000	20	Q	Mar 15, 01	785	790
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*10	13
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	106	..
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A. $15 paid ($50)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*5	6¼
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*21½	22
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 5s, 1908	240,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	5	6½
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 10, 01	63	70
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*6⅝	7
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	6⅝	6¾
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 01	118	120
Do 2d pref'd	5,000,000	112	S	Apr. 1, 01	116	118
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	7⅝	8¼
Do preferred	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	39½	40¾
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	50
Do preferred	3,750,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	90	92
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	9
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,080,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	50	51
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,350,000	16	Q	Apr., 1901	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	108	112

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	98	103
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1901	600	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	90
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	290	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	125	140
Home	3,000,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	180	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	300,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	115	125
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Uni'd States ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	135	150
Westchester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb., 1901	320	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1901	36	40
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	99	101
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	245	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100	101½
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	240	242
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	116	118
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	165	180
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	180	..
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	37	38
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Feb., 1901	97	100
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	330	340
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100½	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,238,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	65¾	67½
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	109¾	110¾
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	102	104
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St Do 1st 6s, 1909	745,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	398	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	250,000	6	..	Jan., 1901	110	..
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1900	113	115
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Nassau Electric. B'lyn. 1st 5s, 1944	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	99	101
Do con. 4s, 1951	880,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	112	113
New Or. City R.R.	10,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97½	98½
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Ninth Avenue	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	93	96
North Jer. St. Ry.	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	186	200
Do 1st 4s, 1948	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Rochester Ry. Do con. 5s, 1930	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	81½	83
St. Louis Transit	5,000,000	..	..	.....	28	31
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Second Av. stock	20,000,000	..	..	.....	24	25
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	850,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Sixth Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	Mar., 1901	213	215
Do 1st 5s, 1909	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	118	119
Do deb. 6s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	251,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	103	..
So. Ferry 1st 5s	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1901	208	212
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	110½	113½
Syracuse Rap. Tr.	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	116

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 10.

American District Telegraph Company of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Boston Woven-Hose and Rubber Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Celestino Palachio & Co.—Special meeting.
Cuban and Pan-American Express Company—Annual meeting.
Daly-West Mining Company—Books close.
Lawrence Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Little Miami Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York Life Insurance and Trust Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, June 11.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company—Special meeting.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Annual meeting.
International Steam Pump Company—Annual meeting.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company—Annual meeting.
United States Illuminating Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, June 12.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.
Havana-American Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
International Cable Directory Company—Annual meeting.
International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico—General meeting.

Thursday, June 13.

Dominion Coal Company—Annual meeting.
German-American Real Estate and Title Guarantee Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, June 14.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Adjourned annual meeting.
Celluloid Company—Books close.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
General Electric Company—Books close for dividend on common.
International Paper Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, June 15.

American Graphophone Company—Dividend payable.
American Railway Company—Dividend payable.
Amory Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Cambria Steel Company—Books close.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway—Dividend payable.
Chicago City Railway—Books close.
Cincinnati Street Railway—Books close.
Columbus (Ohio) Gas Light and Heat Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Gas Company of New York—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Lake Superior Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cramp (William) & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company—Dividend payable.
Daly-West Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Delaware & Hudson Railroad—Dividend payable.
East Mahanoy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
General Electric Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Havana-American Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Elevating Company—Dividend payable.
Laclede Gas Light Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Massachusetts Electric Companies—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Books close.
Ontario and Lake Superior Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, (Special Stock)—Books close.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
South Side Elevated Railroad (Chicago)—Dividend payable.
Southern Cotton Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Union Passenger Railway, (Philadelphia)—Books close.
West Philadelphia Passenger Railway—Books close.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing June 8. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	200	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	185 May 29		147 Jan. 19		185	May 29, 1901
205	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan., 1901	3½	..		..		*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	..	28 Feb. 28		24⅞ May 10		27½	May 10, 1901
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	April 1, 1901	1½	77½ Jan. 7		77 Jan. 7		77½	Jan. 7, 1901
175	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	180 Apr. 26		180 Apr. 8		180	May 15, 1901
90	92	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1900	3	91½ Jan. 8		85 Apr. 10		86½	May 25, 1901
..	..	Am. District Tel.	3,945,000	May 15, 1901	1	40 May 8		34 Jan. 30		40	May 7, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	..	..	2½ Mar. 29		2 Jan. 10		2½	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901	3	..		..		*123	Nov. 23, 1900
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	April, 1901	1	..		..		100	Oct. 31, 1899
103	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1901	2	..		..		106½	Nov. 14, 1900
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	..	..	..		..		21	Feb. 15, 1899
122	123	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	3	125 Jan. 9		116 Mar. 1		123	May 28, 1901
125	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	135¼ May 21		120 Feb. 25		135¼	May 21, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	April 1, 1901	1	103⅝ Jan. 9		103¾ Jan. 9		103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..		..		20⅝	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	..		..		39	Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	9,830,700	Apr. 1, 1901	1½	138 Apr. 22		120½ Jan. 3		130	May 17, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	April 1, 1901	2	..		..		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	April 1, 1901	1½	..		..		120	June 4, 1898
115	117	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1901	1¼	121 Apr. 20		115⅝ Jan. 12		118⅝	May 20, 1901
..	33	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	5,000,000	..	..	37 Mar. 6		27⅝ Jan. 7		35	May 8, 1901
73	..	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1½	76½ Mar. 6		68 Jan. 16		74¾	May 3, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	..	..	..		..		1⅝	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	..	..	..		..		⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
137	138	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	4	142½ Apr. 29		116 Mar. 19		138	May 25, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	..	..		..		11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	..	..	..		..		29	June 12, 1900
188	190	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Apr. 1, 1901	1¾	189 May 7		173½ Apr. 18		184⅞	May 15, 1901
57	63	Consol. Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	60 Mar. 11		56½ Jan. 30		60	Mar. 11, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Mar. 30, 1901	1¾	84 Mar. 15		81¾ Feb. 23		82	Mar. 27, 1901
..	..	**Des M. & Ft. D. pf.**	763,500	Aug. 1, 1900	7	130 Apr. 1		123 Feb. 18		130	Apr. 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	June 1, 1901	1	77¼ Apr. 11		75¼ Apr. 2		77¼	Apr. 11, 1901
380	420	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Apr., 1901	3¾	405 Mar. 21		405 Mar. 21		405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1½	..		..		*100	Dec. 20, 1900
..	..	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1901	2½	95 Apr. 11		81 Jan. 4		94⅞	Apr. 23, 1901
..	..	**Fort W. & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	..	..	29 Feb. 8		25 Jan. 29		29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	April, 1901	1½	..		..		*106¼	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	59½ Apr. 9		50 Feb. 18		59½	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Apr. 15, 1901	2	112 Jan. 11		110 Jan. 10		110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	May 1, 1901	1½	..		..		*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1, 1901	1½	..		..		*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	May 25, 1901	50c	..		..		*105	May 20, 1899
..	95	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	May 25, 1901	50c	100 Apr. 16		75 Jan. 8		100	Apr. 22, 1901
104	..	**Ill. Central leased line**	10,000,000	Jan., 1901	2	106 Mar. 30		105 Jan. 22		106	Mar. 30, 1901
9	10¼	**Keokuk & Des M.**	2,600,400	..	..	10¼ Feb. 13		5⅜ Jan. 3		9	May 28, 1901
35	40	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	1,524,600	July 2, 1900	50c	36 Apr. 4		24 Jan. 2		35	May 7, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..		..		*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	..	..	10 May 7		8 Mar. 6		10	May 7, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf.	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	50 Mar. 13		45 Mar. 8		50	Mar. 13, 1901
96	100	**Laclede Gas pf.**	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1900	2½	100 Feb. 28		95 Jan. 21		99¼	May 10, 1901
230	235	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1901	3½	*235 Feb. 18		*230 Apr. 11		*235	May 25, 1901
15	18	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	22 Apr. 16		8¼ Jan. 28		15	May 27, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 30, 1901	2½	..		..		*152	May 31, 1899
107	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1901	2	107¼ Mar. 4		107 Mar. 4		107¼	Mar. 4, 1901
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	May 1, 1901	1½	118 Apr. 18		118 Apr. 18		118	Apr. 18, 1901
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	..		..		*50	Dec. 19, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	..		..		8¼	June 9, 1899
28	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	37 Jan. 8		27½ May 23		27½	May 23, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	3,638,650	Apr. 1, 1901	2	430 Apr. 3		420 Apr. 1		430	Apr. 3, 1901
138	140	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1901	1¾	139 Feb. 21		136 Mar. 29		138	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1901	1	295 Jan. 12		294 Feb. 4		294	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1901	1	..		..		86⅝	Nov. 14, 1899
25	83	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1901	1	..		..		*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	..	..	..		..		7	Nov. 6, 1899
8	10	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1901	30c	10¼ Mar. 21		6¼ Jan. 4		8	May 28, 1901
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,341,800	July 2, 1898	1	..		..		*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,124,900	Jan. 2, 1901	2	..		..		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
98	100	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1901	1¼	98 Apr. 26		89 Feb. 25		98	Apr. 26, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901	2	..		..		*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 1, 1901	1¾	..		..		*110	June 28, 1899
74	80	Père Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 1, 1901	2	79 Jan. 28		72 Jan. 2		78	May 23, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	14,712,950	Apr. 20, 1901	1½	109 May 27		90½ Mar. 22		100	June 1, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	April 1, 1901	2	..		..		*117	May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1901	3	..		..		*137	Mar. 9, 1899
204	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	4	..		..		200	Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande West	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	5	85 Mar. 23		65 Feb. 16		80	May 31, 1901
135	..	Rome, W. & Ogdens	10,000,000	May 15, 1901	1¼	140 Apr. 24		135 Jan. 5		140	Apr. 24, 1901
..	..	**Silver Bullion certs**	..	..	..	65½ Jan. 3		59¾ Mar. 28		60	Apr. 12, 1901
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901	3½	..		..		*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,625	Jan., 1901	2½	..		..		100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,949,400	..	..	..		..		*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1901	5	..		..		*60	Apr. 9, 1900
6½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,000	..	..	10 Jan. 17		10 Jan. 17		10	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1¾	147¾ Mar. 19		147½ Jan. 30		147¾	Mar. 19, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	April 1, 1901	½	..		..		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 16, 1901	2½	..		..		*285	Oct. 9, 1899
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 30, 1901	3½	..		..		165	Oct. 24, 1887
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1901	3½	..		..		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,183,000	May 15, 1901	1½	..		..		120	Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 21, 1901	3	..		..		*96	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Philadelphia Company, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé com.	1½	June 18	May 28	June 19
Atch., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual).	2½	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Boston & Albany (quarter).	$2.50	June 29	Holders of record	June 3
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual).	4	July 2	Holders of record	June 1
Boston & Maine com. (quarter).	1¾	July 1	June 1	June 7
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn (semi-annual).	16c	July 1	Holders of record	June 1
Chicago & Alton pf.	2	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (four months).	$2	June 15	Holders of record	May 21
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (semi-annual).	2	July 1	June 12	June 17
Chicago & E. Ill. com. (extra).	1	July 1	June 12	June 17
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter).	1½	July 1	June 12	June 17
Chi., Gt. W. pf., A. (semi-annual).	2½	July 1	June 26	July 2
Chi., Gt. W. pf., B. (semi-annual).	2	July 1	June 26	July 2
Chi. & N. W. com. (semi-annual).	5	July 8	June 17	June 24
Chi. & N. W. pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 8	June 17	June 24
Delaware & Hudson (quarter).	1¾	June 15	May 29	June 17
Den. & R. G. pf. (semi-annual).	2½	July 15	July 1	July 16
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf (annual).	7	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 1
East Mahanoy Railroad Co.	2½	June 15	Holders of record	June 5
East Penn Railroad.	3	July 16	Holders of record	July 5
Hocking Valley com.	1½	July 20	June 29	July 22
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual).	2	July 20	June 29	July 22
Little Miami (quarter).	$1.25	June 10	May 31	June 10
New York Central (quarter).	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
New York & Harlem.	5	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Norfolk & Western com.	1	June 20	June 4	June 21
Pennsylvania & Northwestern.	2	July 10	.....	.....
Phil., Wil. & Balt. (semi-annual).	3	July 1	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago special stock (special).	$2	July 1	June 15	July 2
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago original stock (special).	$2	July 2	June 15	July 3
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf. (semi-annual).	2½	July 15	June 29	July 16
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. (semi-annual).	2	July 1	June 14	June 18

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways.	50c	June 15	June 1	June 17
Chicago City (quarter).	2	June 29	June 15	July 1
Cincinnati Street Ry. (quarter).	1¼	July 1	June 15	July 1
Massachusetts Elec. Co.'s pf.	$2	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Nashua (N. H.) Street Ry.	$2	July 1	Holders of record	June 25
South Side El., Chicago, (quarter).	1½	June 15	June 5	June 16
Twin City Rapid Tran. pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 1	June 27	July 1
Union Passenger (Phila.).	$4.75	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
West Philadelphia Pass. (Phila.).	$5	July 1	Holders of record	June 15

BANK STOCKS.

First National (Brooklyn) (quarter)	4	June 29	.....	.....
Nassau National (Brooklyn).	6	July 1	May 31	July 2
Nassau National (Brooklyn) (extra).	2	July 1	May 31	July 2

TRUST COMPANY.

New York Life Ins. & Trust.	20	June 10	June 4	June 10

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Automatic M'chine pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	.....	.....
Am. Express Co. (semi-annual).	3	July 1	Holders of record	May 15
American District Tel. Co., (Brooklyn (semi-annual).	3½	June 10	June 1	June 11
Am. Express Co. (extra).	1	July 1	Holders of record	May 31
Am. Graphophone com. (quarter).	2	June 15	Holders of record	June 1
American Snuff Co. pf.	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Am. Sugar Ref. Co. com. (quarter).	1¾	July 22	June 8	July 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 2	June 8	July 3
Am. Thread Co. pf. (semi-annual).	2½	July 1	May 29	July 2
Amory Manufacturing Co.	$3	June 15	Holders of record	June 3
Binghamton Gas Works.	1	July 20	July 8	July 22
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. pf. (semi-annual).	$3	July 15	Holders of record	June 10
Cambria Steel.	$1.50	June 25	Holders of record	June 15
Celluloid Co. (quarter).	1½	July 1	June 14	July 2
Chi. J. R. & U. S. Y. com. (quarter).	2	July 1	June 14	July 2
Chi. J. R. & U. S. Y. pf. (quarter).	1½	July 1	June 14	July 2
Chicago Telephone (quarter).	3	July 1	June 26	July 1
Colorado Fuel & Iron com.	1¾	July 15	June 25	.....
Columbus (O.) Gas Light & Heat pf.	3	June 15	Holders of record	June 1
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter).	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 2
Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y., (quarter).	2	June 15	June 4	June 17
Con. Lake Superior Co. com.	1	June 15	Holders of record	May 31
Consol. Lake Superior Co. pf.	1½	June 15	Holders of record	May 31
Consol. Lake Superior pf. receipts.	1½	June 15	Holders of record	May 31
Continental Cotton Oil com.	4	July 1	.....	.....
Cramp & Sons (Wm.) Ship & E. Bldg. (quarter).	1½	June 15	June 5	June 17
Daly-West Mining Co. (month).	30c	June 15	June 10	June 17
Diamond Match Co. (quarter).	3½	June 12	June 3	June 13
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Dev. Co. (month).	1	June 15	Holders of record	June 8
Finance Co. of Penn. 1st pf.	$1.50	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
General Electric Co. com. (quarter).	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 14
Gen. Electric Co. pf. (semi-annual).	$3.50	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 15
Havana-American Co. pf (quarter).	1¾	June 15	June 12	June 17
International Elevat. Co. (quarter).	2	June 15	June 7	June 17
International Paper pf. (quarter).	1½	July 1	June 14	July 1
Laclede G. L. Co. pf. (semi-annual).	3½	June 15	May 28	June 16
Lawrence Mfg. Co. (Mass.).	3	June 10	.....	.....
Madison Gas & Electric.	2½	July 20	July 10	July 22
Maryland Coal Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 1	June 10	July 2
National Biscuit Co. com.	1¾	July 15	July 5	July 16
National Lead pf. (quarter).	1¾	June 15	May 28	June 11
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 1
New Orleans Gaslight.	3	July 1	June 22	July 2
N. O. Gaslight trust certs.	1	July 1	June 1	July 2
N. Y. & East River Ferry (quarter).	1½	June 15	June 1	June 17
Ontario Lake Superior Co. pf.	1¾	June 15	Holders of record	May 31
Ontario L. S. Co. pf. receipts.	1¾	June 15	Holders of record	May 31
Osceola Mining Co. (semi-annual).	$2	June 21	May 7	June 3
Republic Iron & S. Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 1	June 15	July 2
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. com.	1	July 15	July 3	July 15
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	June 7	June 17
St. Joseph Lead Co. (quarter).	1¼	June 20	.....	.....
Southern Cotton Oil.	$2	June 15	Holders of record	May 25
Standard Oil (quarter).	12	June 15	May 15	June 1
Streets Western Stable Car Line pf. (semi-annual).	$3.50	July 1	June 17	July 1
Swift & Co. (quarter).	1¾	July 1	June 15	July 1
Tamarack Mining Co.	$10	June 28	June 4	June 14
U. S. Leather Co. pf.	1¾	July 1	June 15	July 1

JUNE 1901

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,152,346

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.*
JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Ciaflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles E. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Marshall Field.	

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Homer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelsbenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Pomes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.	

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits.
$1,000,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	John Downey,
Horace S. Ely,	Charles S. Brown,
Lispenard Stewart,	George G. De Witt,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Percy Chubb,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
James I. Raymond,	Lansdale Boardman,
Joel F. Freeman,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Frank S. Witherbee.	

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

ALEXANDER McELWEE,
Commission Stock Broker,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway & 30th St.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,767,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,033,675
Feb. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,016,675	34,377,825
Feb. 23	14,546,975	19,078,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,841,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,575	9,676,375	22,920,000
March 16	10,002,900	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,657,425
March 30	7,870,500	*9,536,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	10,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,080,100	15,078,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,875	15,332,725	27,187,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,585,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	16,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,350	20,125,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,541,500	13,374,250	39,323,100

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
June 9	$18,374,250	$39,323,100	$53,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	30,003,200	59,272,800
June 23	15,526,850	25,697,800	62,206,250
June 30	16,859,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7	15,580,200	5,062,475	53,345,300
July 14	19,960,125	10,698,750	49,365,825
July 21	24,081,900	12,055,600	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,875	8,110,600	39,893,000
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,395,375	33,111,850
Aug. 18	20,557,050	15,082,350	28,839,250
Aug. 25	23,888,925	12,378,525	21,348,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,901,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,225	2,963,700	8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,942,600	1,724,450	15,327,150
Oct. 6	8,241,900	643,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,925	1,177,350	19,661,550
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	6,031,825	3,038,925	26,091,550
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*338,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,006,050	*2,788,050	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,969,775	*312,025	16,667,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,625,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,865,675	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,071,125	6,859,025	16,745,300
Dec. 15	6,325,375	7,025,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,819,050
Dec. 29	11,525,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; variable winds, shifting to southeasterly.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,045. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CABINET SUMMONED BY A HURRIED CALL

Six Members Meet with the President at Night.

Session Held After a Consultation with Secretary Hay—Members Refuse to Talk.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—In response to messages from the President, sent out after a talk with the Secretary of State, all the members of the Cabinet now in this city assembled at the White House at 8 o'clock this evening. There were six of them present. They came in evening dress. Secretary Long was accompanied by his little boy. The object of the gathering was not known to the members of the Cabinet, as the invitations to them simply asked them to call at 8 o'clock. Several of the members said the call was simply to pay their respects.

The meeting was called suddenly late this afternoon by messages sent to the various Cabinet members from the White House. The President and Secretary Long had been out driving, the Secretary being especially sent for by the President to join him in the drive. When the President returned he found Secretary Hay awaiting him, and the two spent a half hour together, the Secretary leaving later on a night train for Buffalo. It was immediately after this call that the Cabinet was asked to assemble. Secretaries Long, Gage, Hitchcock, and Wilson, and Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Smith were those present. Secretary Root is in Buffalo.

The Cabinet immediately repaired to the Cabinet room, where they remained less than an hour. They took occasion to express their gratification at the continued improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition and also discussed another subject which none of them would divulge, each member saying that it was a personal matter, and some of them giving out the negative information that the meeting had no relation to Cuba, China, the Philippines, the Porto Ricans, the Supreme Court decisions, the Boer war, or any important public question. The personal injunction of each member to say nothing about the matter prevented any information on the subject being obtained.

Several Cabinet officers said that their calls had to do with Mrs. McKinley's continued improvement.

MRS. McKINLEY IMPROVING.

She Sits Up and Her Physicians Declare They Are Encouraged.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Dr. Rixey when he left the White House at 10:15 to-night said: "Everything is encouraging. Mrs. McKinley is doing very nicely. She is gaining steadily. She sat up in a rolling chair several times to-day, aggregating probably an hour. We are very much encouraged by the steady improvement."

Surgeon General Sternberg made his usual visit to the White House, and on leaving said that Mrs. McKinley continued to improve and is doing very well.

The continued improvement in her condition reported by her physicians is noticeable at the White House in a perceptible relief from the intense anxiety that has existed there for the last ten days. Although she is by no means out of danger, and there is constant fear of a release, for the present she seems on the up grade, and the President is more cheerful. He saw a few callers to-day and to his visitors expressed his encouragement.

SOUVENIR FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Mementos Which Would Have Been Presented in Colorado Sent to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The President and Mrs. McKinley and the ladies of the Cabinet to-day received from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, who are now at Glenwood Springs, Col., the souvenirs which were to have been presented at the breakfast in their honor had the original plan of spending June 10 at Glenwood Springs been carried out.

The souvenir for the President is a superb book of views bound in Russia leather and mounted in gold. Gold corners of beautiful workmanship and a plate engraved with name and date embellish the cover. The book contains steel engravings of the various points in Colorado which the Presidential party expected to visit, but Mrs. McKinley there was a gold cardcase, made in New York, of Colorado gold, the workmanship being the most exquisite obtainable. Each of the Cabinet ladies also received a cardcase, in which both gold and silver were used. All were appropriately engraved.

TWINS MAY AVERT LYNCHING.

Mother, Her Father, and Two Brothers Stand Charged with Murder of Babes' Half Sister—Trial in Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE FAIR, Mo., June 10.—Nearly all the residents of Stone County were drawn here to-day by interest in the preliminary hearing of a Mrs. John Stallion, her father, William Crabtree, and her two brothers, William and James, on the charge of murdering her stepdaughter. Without waiting for the formalities of a trial, many hot-headed persons talked of lynching, but it is believed that in any event the woman prisoner will be saved from violence by the fact that she has twins, three months old.

The hearing is held in a grove, the two Justices of the Peace sitting behind a table under a tree with large spreading branches, the four accused persons sitting at the left, the lawyers at the right, and the spectators forming a circle around this central group.

The hearing has brought together the largest crowd ever assembled in Stone County, which has not a solitary railroad. The largest village has only 300 population, and farmhouses are few and far between. From the grove court only half a dozen houses are in sight. Many persons who attended to-day drove twenty-five miles, and brought their families along in big farm wagons, just as they would go to a circus.

Alice Stallion, whose body was found in the river last Wednesday, had not been seen by the neighbors since the preceding Monday. That day she worked in the fields with William Crabtree, father of her stepmother, and William and James, his two sons. As evening came on, Alice and James went to the house, and then she went to the river bank, 200 yards away, to get firewood so as to prepare supper. That was the last seen of her, so far as is known. The next morning the alarm was given, and the neighbors searched all day, all that night, and until noon on Wednesday before her body was found.

As to how the girl was killed there are only theories. Many believe that when she left the house her path led through a ravine and then past a clover field, where the two stepbrothers were grazing their mules. There it is suspected she may have been killed. Her body is to be exhumed.

It has been said by the authorities that Alice had quarreled with her relatives over a letter which she had written to John Yocum, an acquaintance. He was one of the witnesses to-day, but told nothing that would clear up the mystery of Alice Stallion's death.

NINETY-TWO NEW COMPANIES.

Pennsylvania Promoters Take Advantage of the Focht and Emery Acts.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 10.—The officials of the State Department announced that charters have already been granted to ninety-two railway companies under the Focht and Emery Rapid Transit bills.

The combined capitalization of these companies is $12,000,000 and the total amount of bonus received by the State from them is $42,146.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Fourteen ordinances were introduced in Councils to-day, thirteen of which asked franchises for various street railway companies, the remaining one providing for the revoking of all privileges granted to companies which have not taken advantage of these privileges within the time fixed by previous ordinance.

The franchises were for three general classes of roads, underground, surface, and elevated. The five elevated road ordinances each contain the same verbiage, and only differ from each other in the list of streets to be occupied; the seven surface ordinances are drawn in similar fashion. One bill authorizes the construction of a subway under Broad Street.

All of the bills were introduced in the interest of two principal companies, known as the Surface Railway Company and the Elevated Railway Company. The charters were granted by the State Legislature last week with the provision that the consent of the municipality must be secured before they became operative.

A telegram from Albert L. Johnson of Cleveland was read at the meeting of Councils, in which he said he would in a short time submit ordinances providing for 3-cent fares, with free transfers. It is generally believed that Mr. Johnson will contest the validity of the franchises if they are acted upon favorably.

ST. LOUIS STREET CAR SERVICE.

President of the Transit System Will Try to Make Accidents Rare.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Replying to a question concerning his policy as the official head of the transit company in view of the recorded increase of street car accidents in St. Louis and East St. Louis during the last twelve months, President Murray Carleton said:

"It will become my aim, with the assistance of General Superintendent Grant, to analyze the situation as it exists to-day on the transit company's system, with the purpose of ascertaining where the blame for these casualties ought to be placed. If we find that the fault is with the company, either through the operation of the lines as a general proposition or by reason of carelessness on the part of employes, the errors will be corrected.

"This investigation on the part of Mr. Grant and myself will be conducted at once, which means that no time is to be lost to make the transit system the most popular in the city. It is to our best interest to see that the lines are popularized. We intend to do so by minimizing the number of accidents. We are determined that the citizens of St. Louis shall feel as safe on the cars of the transit company as they do in their own vehicles driven by trusted coachmen.

"The approach of the World's Fair with its enormous traffic makes it imperative that the transit company insure its own safety as well as that of its patrons by eliminating the accident as a possibility. Just how we will go to work to perfect this much desired end I cannot detail at present, because I am not familiar with the practical part of the operation.

"Superintendent Grant is in hearty accord with my abstract ideas, and with his wide experience as a practical railway man I expect to see our wish to improve the system carried out to the letter."

IN MRS. NATION'S FOOTSTEPS.

Plainfield Police to Break Up Illegal Liquor Stores by Her Method.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 10.—A crusade against the sale of liquor in the so-called "speakeasies" of the city, with Chief of Police F. J. Kiely at its head, has been started here. The officers of the force have been instructed to follow the methods of Mrs. Carrie Nation in every case discovered. The "speakeasy" is ordinarily located in some little shop and is generally run by some woman, who manages to get a certain following among the young people of the vicinity.

For the last year complaints have been coming in from the West End about a store of this description, but the police have not been able to find evidence to convict. Patrolman Morris Higgins was detailed to hunt out the place Sunday. He broke into the store of Mrs. Catharine Burns and there found a quantity of beer in bottles. He broke open the cases in which the beer was kept and smashed the bottles upon the sidewalk.

His method has been approved and all the policemen instructed not to wait for complaints nor warrants whenever they hear of illegal sale, but to effect entrance by the quickest way and break the place up. The officers are thoroughly in sympathy with the orders, and lively times in the "Speakeasy" district are expected.

TELEPHONE COMPANY'S NEEDS.

Stockholders of a Chicago Concern Asked to Pay Heavy Assessment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—President Sabin of the Central Union Telephone Company has issued a circular to stockholders announcing that $5,000,000 is needed by the company, and asking them to submit to an assessment of $60 a share as one of the ways out of the present situation. In his circular Mr. Sabin says:

"After two months' investigation—the last month in charge as President—I find that it is imperatively necessary that at least $3,000,000 be provided without delay—that is, one-half immediately and one-half before the close of the present year—with a call for another $1,000,000 during the first half of 1902, and one more for the same amount in the last half of 1902. This in addition to the net income during the period named."

The stock closed to-day at 40, a loss of 7 points for the day.

A New Train to Buffalo.
On Monday, June 17th, the New York Central will place in service an entirely new train to Buffalo, leaving Grand Central Station at 9:20 A. M., arriving Buffalo 9:20 P. M. This affords another opportunity for a daylight ride along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo.—Adv.

From Midnight to Midnight Again
There is an average of a through train every hour leaving Grand Central Station by the New York Central Lines, affording the most complete through train service in America.—Adv.

SUIT FOR $182,508 ON STOCK TRANSACTIONS

London Brokerage Firm Enters Action Against George A. Kessler.

Claims Amount Is Due Them on Balance—Mr. Kessler Says He Has Counter-Claim of Over $250,000.

The London stock brokerage firm of Crews, Lichtenstadt & Co., comprising Charles Thomas, Daniel Crews, August Lichtenstadt, George Henry, Martin Whish, Frank Alder, and Cecil Edward Byers, have brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against George A. Kessler of this city to recover $182,508.60, the balance alleged to be due on stock transactions carried on by them for Mr. Kessler between March 14 and May 21 of this year.

The plaintiffs allege in their complaint that under contract with the defendant they bought 4,000 shares of Ontario and Western stock at from 33½ to 37⅜; 9,850 shares of St. Paul at 154½ to 179; 10,500 shares of Union Pacific at 102⅜ to 131¾, and 500 shares of the De Beers Consolidated Mining Company at £34¼ to £34½.

The total amount said to have been expended by the plaintiffs for the defendant in the purchase of these shares is placed at £695,146 15s. Commissions, interest, and the payment of a premium on the De Beers shares bring the total to £698,492 17s. 4d.

The complaint further states that the plaintiffs have sold for the account of the defendant 3,500 shares of Ontario and Western at prices ranging from 34½ to 35 1-16; 9,850 shares of St. Paul at from 156⅜ to 163¾; 12,500 shares of Union Pacific at from 103 to 130½, and 500 shares of De Beers stock at £33 3-16, making receipts in all of £648,068 5s.; that the plaintiffs had delivered to Leon Brothers at the request of the defendant, and for the account of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. of New York 1,500 Ontario and Western shares, and that the defendant is credited with the payment on April 26 of £200 on account.

Mr. Kessler, when seen by a reporter last night in regard to the action, said:

"I have a claim against Crews, Lichtenstadt & Co., for over $250,000 in addition to the amount which they claim that I owe them. They have, contrary to the London Stock Exchange rules and to the agreement that I held with them, during the panic between settling days, sold me out on fictitious prices which they had no right to do, as I stood ready at all times to make good all and every loss, as I stand ready to do now.

"I have demanded from them my stock and agreed to pay them cash amounting to almost $3,000,000 for the amount that they purchased the stocks for me. During the panic they slaughtered these stocks without any orders from me, and in doing so claim this loss. I claim that they are indebted to me to-day over $250,000 for the value of these securities.

"I may state further that I should have started suit against them, only as they were non-residents I had no one to serve papers on and waited for them to sue me, so that I could put in my counter-claim, which will be done at once."

DOCTORS ATTACK "HEALERS."

Jacksonville Physicians Charge Death of Patient to Interference by a Christian Scientist.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 10.—The filing of a death certificate to-day by two reputable physicians, charging Christian Science with the death of one of their patients, precipitated the long-expected clash between the regular physicians and the "Science cult," which is unusually strong here.

George Holmes, the proprietor of a transfer line, was taken ill with typhoid fever. Dr. S. A. Morris and Dr. Love were called in attendance. His symptoms were very encouraging, but Dr. Morris continued to call. One day Dr. Morris found a woman praying at Holmes's bedside, and the doctor says he noticed that the medicine he had prescribed had not been taken, so he withdrew from the case. Holmes grew gradually worse, and two days later died. The death certificate on file with the Board of Health reads as follows:

I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from May 19 to June 4, 1901; that I last saw him alive on the 4th day of June, and that he died on the 6th day of June, and that to my best knowledge and belief the cause of death was as hereunder written. The deceased had typhoid fever, and it is (my) our belief that the patient died of neglect, and the interference of a Christian Scientist named Mrs. Campbell, and that the patient would not have died had he taken the medicine prescribed by us.

This certificate was signed by both Dr. Morris and Dr. Love. Dr. Joyner, City Health Officer, has declared his intention to take the matter before the courts.

No Benefit on "Healer's" Certificate.

TORONTO, June 10.—The International Machinists' Association decided to-day that a certificate of death from a Christian Scientist doctor would not be recognized in the future in a claim for death benefits.

PASTOR WINS IN COURT.

Judge Says He May Use English in the Pulpit of a Welsh Church.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 10.—Judge Ferris this morning approved the finding of Bishop Charles F. Fowler in the case of the Welsh Methodist Church here. In an opinion handed down this morning he decided that the pastor could use what language he liked in the pulpit and the congregation had no right to interfere.

The pastor had been engaged to preach in Welsh, but finding that a number of the younger members of the congregation did not understand it well, he preached one sermon a day in Welsh and one in English. One faction of the congregation objected and locked him out of the church. He preached from the steps and commenced suit. The court after several arguments referred the matter to Bishop Fowler, and to-day his opinion in the matter was approved.

American Express Company Loses.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 10.—Judge Piety of the Circuit Court to-day granted a mandatory injunction against the American Express Company, to require it to accept packages from the express company operated by the Southern Indiana Road, of which John R. Walsh of Chicago is President. This proceeding was under the new law procured by Mr. Walsh's representatives despite the fierce opposition of the old line express companies at the recent session of the Legislature.

Drowned Men's Bodies Recovered.

NEWARK, N. J., June 10.—The bodies of the two men who were drowned last night by their boat accidentally upsetting off Eton's stone quarry at Nutley were recovered this forenoon and identified. They were William Clough, thirty years old, of Franklin, and William Noonan, twenty years old, son of a prominent family of Belleville.

Check Your Baggage to Pan-American
Exposition by WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY. The quickest and most direct route.—Adv.

BOSTON MAN A FORGER.

Melville Chester Taken Into Custody in Chicago After a Desperate Struggle.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Melville Chester, Jr., of Boston is under arrest on a charge of forgery. Twenty-five charges are said to have been made against him. He was arrested this afternoon by Detective Sergts. Bock and De Sousa of the Central Station, after a chase of over six blocks in the down-town district, and was finally captured in the courtyard of the Auditorium Annex after he had given the detectives a desperate fight.

Two weeks ago Capt. Colleran received a message from the Chief of Police of Kansas City to be on the lookout for Chester, and to notify all banking and jewelry firms to be careful in dealing with a man answering Chester's description.

At the Central Station Chester admitted to Capt. Colleran that he was the man wanted by the police of several cities. Chester told Capt. Colleran he was the son of Melville Chester, a banker of Boston.

He is said to have committed over sixty forgeries in the last six months. He has been eagerly sought after by the police of Memphis, Tenn.; Boston, Mass.; San Francisco, Cincinnati, Louisville, Ky.; Pittsburg, Penn.; New York, Galveston, and Liberty, Mo., where he is said to have assaulted the Sheriff while the latter was attempting to arrest him. He is also wanted in Bloomington, Ill.; Normal, Ill., and Gertrude, Oklahoma.

When searched at the Central Station, Chester had a number of checks of the National Biscuit Company in his pockets, which he said he filled out as he used them.

When told to-night that he would go to the penitentiary, Chester said he knew it, but he did not care. "I am glad I am arrested," said he. "I come of good people in Boston, where my father is in the banking business. I could live a good life if I only would do as my father often requested, but I cannot content myself in one place long. I have no one to blame but myself, and now that I am under arrest I will take my punishment like a man."

IRON HAND ON ST. LOUIS BARS.

Court Sustains Excise Commissioner in Power to Revoke Licenses.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—"All saloons in this city must remain closed between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning, if Excise Commissioner J. M. Seibert so orders." Such was, in part, the opinion of Judge William Zachritz of the Circuit Court, who yesterday rendered a decision in the certiorari case of Delabar against Excise Commissioner Seibert.

The relator maintained that the Commissioner was exceeding his authority by revoking his license because the relator failed to comply with the respondent's order relative to closing his saloon between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning. Judge Zachritz dismissed the proceedings, and in his comments said, in part:

"The statutes state that no one has a vested right to engage in liquor traffic in this State. At best he is merely a licensee, allowed to carry on business by reason of his permit or license by the State, through a duly appointed officer. The statutes confer upon the Excise Commissioner of St. Louis absolute power to revoke a license whenever the licensee violates any statute of law or shall be shown to keep a disorderly house. The decision of the Supreme Court shows that the Excise Commissioner is the person to determine a fact or thing upon which an action of law depends."

CHICAGO FIRE CHIEF OUT.

Swenie Resigns After Half a Century of Service.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—After more than half a century of service in the Chicago Fire Department, during over twenty years of which he was Chief, Denis G. Swenie has resigned. He would have died in harness, but the Mayor forced him to take a medical examination, the result of which was that he was no longer capable of properly performing his duties. His assistant, Musham, is nearly as old. Swenie was born in Glasgow in 1834, and came to America at fifteen. In 1849 he became a volunteer fireman. Since that time he has continually been fighting fires.

He has been injured many times, but has always completely recovered, and he has never failed to leave his bed when the alarm was rung for him. This he has often done when ill and under a doctor's care, and the practice is said to have brought on heart trouble. It is not known to-night to any but the Mayor, who the successor of Swenie will be. The Mayor is said to favor young Marshall Horan, but he cannot overlook the Assistant Chief Musham, who has been in the department nearly as long as Swenie. Swenie resigned under protest, but it is generally thought to be for the best.

TRAIN ROBBERS TAKE FRIGHT.

A Cowboy's Lucky Discovery Probably Prevents an Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, June 10.—A cowboy riding along an unfrequented road near the Union Pacific Railroad track about six miles below Green River chanced to see hidden in the rocks about 800 pounds of dynamite. Suspicious thoughts seized him at once. He removed the dangerous explosive, which was in sticks, further into the ravine and watched it until nightfall Saturday night at a safe distance from observation.

Some time after dark he saw coming up the path two men and three horses, the third a pack horse. Silently at first the disappointed outlaws, crestfallen, looked about in vain for that with which they had no doubt intended to dynamite a train. Then, as if with a fear that they were about to be set upon by officers, they put spurs to their horses and sped into the mountains.

Word was sent to the railroad company and the destructive material was taken to Green River. The spot where it was found is one of the lonellest points of the road, and had the would-be robbers been successful in their attempt to wreck the train, they would have no doubt succeeded in making a big haul.

CAPT. CLARK GREETS COMRADES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—When Capt. Clark went down to the Rocks this afternoon to go aboard the United States cruiser Dorothea, now the training ship for the Illinois Naval Militia, he exclaimed:

"Well, bless me, if it isn't Crafts and Higgins and Macon, and you, there, at No. 4, you were in the gunners' crew. Well, bless me!" Then he shook hands with every man in the gig, while the crowd cheered and the band played. It was a compliment carefully planned by the members of the Naval Militia.

In the organization are ten men who were with Capt. Clark on the Oregon, when she made her flying trip around the Cape to aid the squadron seeking the Spanish fleet.

Wage Question in Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 10.—The Alabama Coal Operators' Association met in annual session this morning. They will discuss the wage question, and come to some agreement on the action to be pursued when the coal miners present them a proposition for a wage contract to cover the year commencing July 1, the present wage scale expiring at that time. The miners will meet June 17, and the miners and operators will hold a joint conference on July 4.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor; try it, use it.—Adv.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT brings good appetite and perfect digestion.—Adv.

NEW YORK MAN KILLS WOMAN AND HIMSELF

Louis Hartman Commits the Deed in a Chicago Hotel.

His Victim Was His Wife, Rose Violette, an Actress—Father Is Max Hartman, a Tobacco Merchant.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Side by side, each with a bullet wound in the temple, the dead bodies of Louis Hartman, son of Max Hartman, a wealthy tobacco merchant of New York, and a woman, said to be his wife, were found in their bed at the Great Northern Hotel this evening. The room showed no evidences of a struggle, both lifeless forms were composed, the covering of the bed well tucked about them, but the revolver clutched in the right hand of the man told the story of the double tragedy. The man had evidently shot the woman, and then killed himself.

The double crime must have been committed some time Sunday night. No money, save a few cents, was found in the man's clothes. There were, however, pawn tickets for jewelry and clothes pawned in New York, Providence, and Philadelphia. May 28 he pawned a ring for $35 at Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway, New York City. Other tickets call for diamond studs, a gold watch, and overcoat, &c.

Hartman and the woman, who, it is learned, was an actress named Rose Violette, registered at the hotel June 6, as man and wife, giving New York as their address. Both were stylishly dressed, and appeared to be persons of means. They did not mingle with the other guests, and spent most of the time in their rooms. They were reserved in manner, but from the evidences of affection they displayed it was thought by attachés of the hotel that they were on their wedding trip. Early Sunday night they retired to their apartments, and nothing was seen of them until this evening, when they were found dead in bed.

The chambermaid tried to gain entrance to the room in the forenoon, but was unable to do so. Later in the day she repeated the attempt, with the same result. Repeated knockings failed to bring an answer, and the hotel office being notified, the room was broken into to-night, and the discovery was made of the double tragedy.

The only information the hotel managers have concerning the man and woman was given by a woman who called at the hotel this morning. She was fashionably gowned and said that she was a friend of the young man. She said that she had learned that he and the woman had arrived in Chicago, and she had made a tour of the hotels to locate them. Her card was taken up to their apartments, but admittance could not be gained and the woman left, saying that she would call again.

Before leaving she said Hartman was the son of a wealthy New Yorker, and that he had formed an attachment that had displeased his father. A clandestine marriage was followed by departure for Chicago without the knowledge of the angry parent. A reconciliation was being effected by friends, and she charged Manager Root not to lend the man money, as he would be taken care of financially by the elder Hartman.

Among the effects nothing was found that would result in further identification. On a card case belonging to the woman were engraved the words "Rose Violette" and from the discovery of an actress's make-up box in a trunk it is supposed that the woman had been connected with the stage. A card also indicated that she had been a member of the "Duchess" Company.

Max Hartman, a wealthy tobacco dealer of 191 Pearl Street and living in a handsome apartment at 1,781 Seventh Avenue, is the father of Louis Hartman, who killed himself with the actress Rose Violette, who was his wife. It was said at the Hartman apartment last night that young Hartman was twenty-one years old, and that about three years ago he had married the woman, when he had known her only about a week. He never lived with her, it was said, and his father made every effort to secure an annulment of the marriage, but without success.

About a year ago the young man developed a tumor of the brain and was placed for a time in a sanitarium at Mamaroneck, remaining there for five months. He was discharged from that hospital about four months ago, and since then has been working for his father. A little less than a month ago he met his wife, who was said to be a Russian, and renewed his relations with her. The elder Hartman learned of the fresh outbreak of the infatuation and tried to persuade his son to leave her.

Two weeks ago young Hartman and his wife went to Reading, Penn., but the father followed and brought his son back to the city. A week ago Sunday the young man once more disappeared, and his parent traced him to the boarding house 236 West Thirty-fourth Street, where the woman was stopping. Mr. Hartman called on the young woman at the house and had a long talk with her, in the course of which she assured him that his son was not there and said she had not seen him.

Mr. Hartman left after threatening her with arrest if it should appear that she had deceived him, though on just what charge does not appear, and the same night he set a watch on the house.

Young Hartman and his wife eluded the sentinel that night and left the house and the city, and the father traced them to several cities, but failed to catch up with them. It was said at the house last night that young Hartman had drawn checks aggregating about $650 on banks where he had no funds to meet them.

VOLUNTEERS SAW NO FIGHTING.

Thirty-first Regiment Returns from the Philippines Without Having Fired a Shot in Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The thirty-first Volunteer Regiment arrived last night and landed to-day at the Presidio. In almost two years of campaigning in the Philippines, not a shot was fired in battle by any member of the regiment, not one man in the command was killed or wounded by bullets, and of all the regiments to come back from the Philippines, it has the smallest death record. Only thirty of its members have died during the time it was in service. Three of these were drowned, and another was attacked by a band of hostile Moros and stabbed to death. The others died from various diseases. On the vessel were 1,041 men and officers of the command.

The Thirty-first Regiment was recruited at Fort Thomas, in July, 1898. It was made up of men from Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and Ohio. It sailed from San Francisco in September of the year it was organized, in command of Col. James Pettit. He remains in the Philippines in command of the Second Military District of Mindanao and Jolo, at Zamboanga. Col. L. M. Brett commanded the regiment on its return.

The Thirty-first had headquarters at Zamboanga, and detachments of its troops were scattered all over the country inhabited by the Moros. They expected heavy fighting when first assigned to Mindanao, but Presidente Midel of Zamboanga welcomed them on their arrival, and declared his allegiance. Midel arrived on the Hancock to see his son, who is in school here.

C. A. TOWNE'S OIL VENTURE.

Ex-Senator the Largest Stockholder in a New Texas Company.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 10.—The charter of the Export Oil and Pipe Line, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, was filed in the Secretary of State's office here to-day. Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of Duluth, Minn., is the promoter and principal stockholder in this corporation. The other incorporators are Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee, Harvey J. Hopkins of Buffalo, Gordon S. Orme of New Orleans, R. H. Henry of Jackson, Miss.; Charles C. Orthwein of Kansas City, Mo.; Stephen M. Scott, Joseph C. Broussard, and John P. Withers of Beaumont.

The company will have its principal office at Beaumont, and it is stated that Mr. Towne will spend most of his time there as active manager of its business. Embraced in the company's land holdings is one-quarter of an acre situated on Spindle Top Heights, in the very heart of the proved oil district. A dozen or more wells will be bored on this land, and an extensive system of oil-pipe line, storage tanks, and tank cars will be constructed and operated. It is also proposed to build and operate a large oil refinery at Beaumont when the output of the wells, which they will bore immediately, warrant such an improvement.

PUNISHED FOR CONTEMPT.

A Massachusetts Corporation and Its Men Refused to Obey an Injunction.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 10.—The Bigelow Carpet Company of Clinton was fined $2,000, its Clinton agent, Edward W. Burdett, was sent to the House of Correction for twenty days, and Walter F. Page and M. J. Flagg, men in charge of the outdoor work of the corporation in Clinton, were each fined $100 for contempt of court this afternoon by Judge Francis A. Gaskill of the Superior Court for violating an injunction issued by him last Thursday.

The company has secured permission from the Selectmen of Clinton to lay underground conduits for electric light wires for its own plant in Main and School Streets. The Clinton Gas Light Company appealed to the Gas and Electric Light Commission of the State from the decree of the Selectmen, but pending the appeal, the carpet company began to lay its conduits and excavate in the streets last Thursday.

The gas light company instituted equity proceedings and petitioned for an injunction restraining the carpet company from going on with the work until the decision of the Gas and Electric Light Commission. Judge Gaskill issued a temporary injunction, and it was served on the carpet company's Clinton representatives Thursday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Scott. The company did not obey the injunction, but finished its jobs in Main and School Streets.

A complaint for contempt was filed against the carpet company, and the case was heard before Judge Gaskill this afternoon with the above result.

WOMAN SUSTAINED BY FAITH.

Words from Scriptures Strengthen Her in Flight from Son's Slayers.

PORTLAND, Me., June 10.—What promises to be a stiff legal battle began in the Superior Court to-day, when a jury was selected to try Edward Graffam for the alleged murder of Clifford Mosher in Gorham on the evening of Jan. 12, 1901. The Government began its case late in the day when County Attorney Whitehouse outlined its evidence. He created a stir by saying that William Hands, the alleged accomplice of Graffam, would voluntarily take the stand and tell enough to prove that Graffam murdered Clifford Mosher.

The first witness was Mrs. Martha F. Mosher, mother of the murdered man. She said that when the window was burst in two men jumped into the room. The shock overturned the table and the lamp fell to the floor. The taller man of the two at once attacked Clifford, while the other knocked her to the floor by a blow over the head. She described the fight between Clifford and the intruders, and the death of the son.

In telling for her flight from the house through the snow to the home of Freeman Richardson, she broke down. After being quieted, she said: "I did not know as I would have strength to reach the house. But these words came to me, 'Be not dismayed; I am thy God; I will keep thee; I will strengthen thee,' and I finally reached the house." Her words were dramatically uttered.

CADET MUST WAIT FOR DIPLOMA.

Cook Failed to Interfere When Dorth Was Hazed at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 10.—For being present when Naval Cadet Dortch was hazed last Fall, Naval Cadet Merlyn G. Cook of Kansas, one of the first-class men of the Naval Academy, failed to receive his diploma of graduation. The Academy authorities held that Cadet Cook, being a member of the first class, ought to have interfered and stopped the hazing of Cadet Dortch.

Cadet Cook stands 23 in his class of sixty-seven members, and is one of the two youngest cadets in it. He will have to wait until after the Summer practice cruise before he receives his diploma.

HOLDS BLACKLIST IS LEGAL.

Chicago Judge Says Employers Have a Right to Agree to Bar Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Suit brought to test the blacklist law by eight girls who had been refused work by packers because they quit their jobs with Libby, McNeil & Libby, was decided for the defendants by Judge Waterman to-day. He at the same time declared that strikes, lock-outs, and boycotts are not illegal. He said:

"The defendants agreed not to re-employ those who went out on a strike; this they have a right to do. According to the allegations of the girls' declaration, the purpose for making this agreement was bad, because by such agreement the plaintiffs cannot get employment at their trade, and are thus injured. This gives them no right of action—for a bad motive does not make a lawful deed actionable.

"Each girl exercised her undoubted right, by agreement and combination with her fellow-employes, to strike and leave the service of one of the defendants. She and her co-workers may have done this for the purpose of breaking up the business of and ruining such defendant, and such might have been the result; yet the defendant could not have recovered damages therefor from the plaintiffs. The consequence of a refusal to employ any man may be deleterious and pitiful; so the consequence of refusing to work for another may be disastrous and ruinous; but the fact that one refuses to employ another because he wishes to see him come to want does not give a cause of action."

BEES SWARM IN A CITY STREET.

Finally Settle on a Trolley Pole and Are Coaxed to a Hive.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 10.—An odd sight was viewed on Main Street, in the heart of the business section at noon to-day, when a big swarm of bees filled the street for nearly an hour. There were thousands of the bees, and people passing in wagons and those in trolley cars suffered severely from their attacks.

People stood on the sidewalks at a safe distance and laughed at the antics of the unfortunate victims of bee stings. The queen of the swarm finally collected her cohorts on a trolley pole, and from there they were coaxed to a hive placed on the top of a convenient awning and confined.

Steel Situation in Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. June 10.—Owing to extraordinary activity in the finished iron and steel trade, the old forge at the Birmingham Rolling Mill, which has been idle for many months, resumed operations this morning, and the steel mill at that plant was ordered overhauled for immediate resumption of operations. About 250 additional men went to work this morning. The rolling mills of the Birmingham district are very busy, and are disposing of every pound of manufactured steel and iron. The situation at this time of the year has not been healthier in several seasons.

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THE FIFTEEN WILL ABANDON ALL RAIDS

A Crisis Follows the Methods of Justice Jerome.

HARMONY AND SUPPORT FAIL

Mr. Crimmins Says Efforts at Reform Have Been Made Farcical—Justice Jerome's Reply—Committee Plans Retrenchment.

The Committee of Fifteen has decided to diminish its activity in the suppression of gambling houses in New York, and after the first of July its principal energies will be devoted to the ferreting out of evil in tenement houses and the banishment if possible of women of bad character from the tenement districts.

The committee has decided to abandon its policy of asking Justice William Travers Jerome to assist it with warrants, axes, pistols, and safe smashers. There will be a reduction of the detective force which has operated under the direction of ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh. There will be a cutting off of expenses wherever such is possible.

The committee has not been resting upon flowery beds of ease for some weeks. There has been a growing feeling on the part of some of the members that the tactics of those most energetic in its campaign were perhaps unwisely so. There were members who had promised large sums for the use of the committee. Those offers have been withdrawn, because, it is understood, of the tactics of Justice Jerome and others.

Justice Jerome, on the other hand, says that if the committee disapproves of his methods its course has been little less than dishonorable. If the campaign against gambling houses is stopped, he says, it will mean a virtual surrender to Tammany Hall, and conditions will be worse than they were before. There is no reason, according to Justice Jerome, why the campaign should not be directed against gambling and the social evil in the tenements, too.

It is understood that the District Attorney's office is not in thorough sympathy with the methods of Justice Jerome and the Committee of Fifteen. Justice Jerome animadverted a few years ago upon the inactivity of the District Attorney's office in bringing gambling cases to trial. It is stated upon excellent authority that District Attorney Philbin was so much disturbed over this statement that he prepared a statement of the work his office had done on these cases, intending to submit it to the press, but was dissuaded by some of his friends.

The fact of the situation, in a word, is that there is a lack of harmony between the various elements in the work of suppressing vice. It is stated upon the best of authority that Jacob H. Schiff, a member of the Committee of Fifteen, has withdrawn his financial support because of the methods of Justice Jerome. The same statement is made concerning Charles Stewart Smith. Commissioner of Police Murphy tells of raids of resorts with all the paraphernalia of a poolroom, and says that it is only a "handbook," as in the case of the Beaver Street place raided a few days ago. Deputy Commissioner Devery calls Justice Jerome a "little tin soldier," and the Justice said yesterday that he would be a very happy man if the Committee of Fifteen would stop coming to him with warrants.

MR. CRIMMINS'S CRITICISM.

And now there comes another note of protest. It is from John D. Crimmins, frequently mentioned as the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor. The allegation has been several times made recently that Mr. Crimmins and District Attorney Philbin were together playing a political game. This statement was quoted to Mr. Crimmins himself, and he said:

"I am not playing politics. I am playing business. I think Mr. Philbin is well able to conduct the affairs of his office without any outside interference. Justice Jerome, however, seems to be taking a good deal of pleasure in these raids. The question is, Is the effect of them to stop gambling? I question that gambling will be stopped by any such methods. I am rather inclined to favor the work of the Committee of Fifteen. That work has been toward preserving the character of the home life by driving from the tenements vicious characters. Working

committee were depleted. But he, too, refused to be seen, referring the reporter to Mr. Baldwin. Robert Grier Monroe, counsel for the committee, was seen and asked to deny, if he would, the statement that there was a breach between Justice Jerome and the committee, but he again refused to deny, referring the reporter to Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin was seen at his office, and he made a very carefully worded denial of the prophecy that the Committee of Fifteen would soon disband. He was asked point blank if he approved of Justice Jerome's methods, and he said:

"The Committee of Fifteen has nothing to do with the methods of Justice Jerome. We supply the evidence, and his actions as a Magistrate are his own. We are not responsible for them."

Mr. Baldwin further said:

"Their is no intention of our committee to discontinue its present work or propaganda, so far as I know. Whether our work will be carried on on such an extensive scale in the future is another question. We will probably let a number of our detectives go, and the expenses will not be swelled more than is necessary. Our chief labors will be in suppressing the evils of the tenements after July 1, when the new tenement laws go into effect.

"As to the statement regarding differences between the members in regard to our work, there has never been the slightest difference of opinion expressed at any of our meetings, either general or in committee. We have always been unanimous both in regard to methods and policy.

"The committee has not suffered any lack of funds up to the present date, and we have ample funds now for the carrying out of any necessary work. While the appeal recently made by Treasurer Peabody for $50,000 has not brought us all that was asked for the response has been most generous. Pledges have been received, too, from persons financially responsible to make up any deficiency. I know very intimately a man who will give us all the money we need for such work as it will be absolutely necessary to perform in the carrying out of our original policy."

It was suggested that the original plan of the committee was chiefly to suppress evil in the tenements. Mr. Baldwin said that some attention would still be paid to the gambling evil, though the chief target would be the tenement evils. Upon this subject Mr. Baldwin said:

"The prime purpose for which the committee was organized, was the banishment of vice from the tenements. The dreadful evils in this direction which obtained in the "Red Light" District under the régime of Capt. Herlihy were at the bottom of the propaganda of protest to which the committee owes its existence.

"Under the old tenement-house law it was exceedingly difficult to correct these evils. The new tenement-house law, in the framing of which the committee took active part, has opened the way to improvement, inasmuch as under it, even if the landlord has concealed his identity behind a transference of the title, the house itself can be libeled.

"We have already commenced taking testimony against such houses, and as soon as the new law goes into effect there will be something doing in the way of prosecution against tenements where we know vice to have been harbored. The principal work now before us is to see that evil in the tenements is stopped."

NO POLITICAL PURPOSE.

The suggestion of some persons, that if the Committee of Fifteen continued its present campaign, perhaps the German vote might be affected in the Fall election, fearing a return to the enforcement of "blue laws," was repeated to Mr. Baldwin. He responded:

"This committee has never considered what effect its actions might have politically. We have tried to show that vice was protected in this city by the police, and we have shown that. We have not tried to stop gambling as such, but to stop the protection of it by those who ought to suppress it. We have tried to catch those of the Police Department who peddle out this protection.

"I am not prepared to speak for the committee, but as for myself I have very liberal ideas upon the subject of Sunday laws. I think it would be a good plan to allow the saloons to remain open say after church hours on Sunday. We are not striving to get any 'blue laws' into force. We want to stop this pernicious system of the police protection of vice."

Mr. Baldwin denied that Mr. Schiff had withdrawn his financial support from the committee. He made a guarded statement to the effect that Mr. Schiff still held himself in readiness to contribute to the necessary expenses of the committee. It was pointed out, however, that the "necessary" expenses were no longer considered to be the conducting of raids after Justice Jerome's method.

District Attorney Philbin was asked about dissension in the reform element, and he said:

"So far as I am concerned, I have only the highest regard for Justice Jerome. I am in perfect accord with the work of the Committee of Fifteen. This office is wide open to Justice Jerome, to the Committee of Fifteen, or to any citizens who have complaints against vice. I will co-operate to the fullest extent in any matter brought to my attention.

"I wish it plainly understood that any citizen who has a complaint can come to me with it in perfect safety. I will not sacrifice a business man who comes to me with such a complaint, and if he must be so sacrificed, I will drop the proceedings."

Justice Jerome was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES after his court session yesterday afternoon, and the Justice talked for more than an hour commenting upon the situation. He made the following statement with reference to the Committee of Fifteen. It so happens that the hypothetical case that he presents expresses the real situation in so far as the actions of the Committee of Fifteen are concerned:

JUSTICE JEROME'S STATEMENT.

"If it is true," the Justice said, "that the Committee of Fifteen has employed a lawyer, has presented me with evidence against such criminals, has delegated its men to go with me in the making of these raids, and, if the committee, knowing my tactics, continues to send its men to me and with me month after month, and yet disapproves of my methods, it would seem that the committee was not composed of the honorable gentlemen of whom I know it to be constituted.

"I do not believe that the committee disapproves of the methods I have pursued. Not one member has ever been quoted to me to that effect. If they disapproved they could easily have gone to some other Magistrate, instead of asking me to meet with them at all hours of the night and at the corners of the city, that those to be arrested might not be 'tipped off.' I do not believe that honorable gentlemen would stand with me in this work for so long a time and still disapprove. It would be worse than the meanness of the men we have been arresting. I do not believe that it is so.

"I know that I make mistakes, that I make them every day of my life. I do not pretend to say that my methods are the best methods, but I do not know of any better. They are right and they are legal. If somebody would come to me and say those methods were not right, I would be glad to listen to him. But I do not want anybody to come and say, they are unwise or will have a bad political effect. I do not care what effect they may have politically. My oath of office compels me to use all possible dilligence to enforce the laws, and I propose to obey that oath to the fullest extent.

"It would be too bad if now, after we have the gamblers on the run, after an order has been passed around—as I understand it has—that poolrooms and handbooks must be closed for a while, if after all that we have accomplished, the work was to be relinquished. It would bring all of our efforts to naught.

"What we have done is very simply stated. We have made gambling unprofitable in this city. Gambling houses are being run, of course, and lots of them. But they have to do it so entirely on the quiet that there is no money in it. But in order to get the best permanent results the work must be kept up. The effect of all this work is cumulative. If we kept up our activities and gamblers saw that the police could not protect them they would quit paying money to the police. Police Captains, seeing that they could not get money from these people, would then start out to make a record for themselves, and they would begin raiding in a way that would be really interesting.

"It would take about a year to bring this result about. It wouldn't be so expensive as it has been. If $20,000 has already been spent, the expenditure of $10,000 would be quite sufficient to hold the results in hand. We should keep up our vigilance even after the election. We should show the people that we really mean the statepublic will not believe you when you say public will not believe you whn you say there is no politics in what you are doing, and we should show the gamblers and the criminals that we are telling the truth.

"As for me, I do not care whether the Committee of Fifteen wants my aid or not. I wish to Heaven they would not ask me for any more warrants, for then I could get a vacation. I haven't given up my vacation for nothing. I had much rather be in Lakeville, Conn., than here. I have no feeling on the subject. If the committee wants some other Magistrate, I will be very well satisfied. The committee knows what is wise, and my co-operation is with it in any effort to enforce the laws.

"It is unfortunate that men like Mr. Crimmins have been so long engaged in the prosaic affairs of business that their imaginations will not allow them to see the condition that actually exists in this city. Mr. Crimmins says he cannot conceive of the police protecting crime, as I say they do. Yet when we raid a large poolroom, as we did on Beaver Street, the Commissioner of Police asserts that it was merely a 'handbook.' It is a defiance of public opinion, which the electors will not stand always. The police do protect vice, and that is the fact which the people of New York must be brought to realize."

There will be a meeting of the Committee of Fifteen at the United Charities Building on Wednesday afternoon to discuss the future policy of the committee. A full attendance of the committee is expected.

POLICE MAKE A RAID.

Capt. Creamer Arrests a Number of Men and Closes an Alleged Poolroom on Nassau Street.

Capt. Creamer, assisted by Detectives Glennon, Nealy, and Walsh, of the Old Slip Station, yesterday afternoon raided a room on the second floor of 79 Nassau Street, and arrested Christopher Van Bergen, 863 Marcy Street, and George F. Elmore, 332 West Thirty-second Street, charging them with keeping and operating a poolroom, and the following persons on the charge of being disorderly: Edward Stein, 3,872 Third Avenue; William Harris, 613 Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn; Frank Freeman, 401 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; John Evans, 136 West Tenth Street; John Bernard, 14 Washburn Street, and John Harvard, 69 Eighth Avenue.

At the Old Slip Station it was denied that the Committee of Fifteen had anything to do with the raid. The police had been notified that a poolroom existed at the address mentioned, and had gone there and closed it up.

The prisoners remained behind the bars until 8 o'clock last night, when their attorney, Mr. Lowenstein, prevailed upon Magistrate John B. Mayo to come down to the station and take bail for his clients.

There were three bondsmen: Frederick Lindinger, 56 Liberty Street, who is President of the Frederick Lindinger Association, a political organization, who gave bail in $1,500 for Van Bergen and Elmore and $500 for Stein; Frederick Kneff, 27 Whitehall Street, gave bail in $500 for Evans, Harris, and Freeman, and Jeremiah O'Connor, 22 Beaver Street, gave security for a like amount for Bernard and Harvard.

Frederick Lindinger was indignant over the raid. He said it was simply a case of spite on Capt. Creamer's part because they are friends of Divver, and that the Captain hoped by the raid to strengthen the popularity of Foley.

"It wasn't a poolroom at all," he said. "Shortly after the boys had been arrested I called at the station house to qualify as a bondsman for some of them. Capt. Creamer apostrophized me with, 'Oh, here you are again, eh? You've been trying long enough to run this district, but you can't while I'm in the precinct. I'm in charge and intend to remain so.' If Capt. Creamer is looking for poolrooms why don't he ask his brother-in-law, Frank Farrell, the 'poolroom king,' where they are?"

Alleged Gamblers Held for Grand Jury.

The five men arrested in the raid on the alleged gambling room at 211 West Twenty-eighth Street last Saturday night, conducted by Frank Moss, during which a shot was fired, were examined by Justice Jerome yesterday afternoon, and were held for the Grand Jury under $1,000 bonds each. They are John Beesway, alias Colored John, 151 West Twenty-fourth Street; William Francis, alias Lucky Johnson, 436 West Twenty-ninth Street; Charles Baldwin, alias George Johnson, 25 Rivington Street; James Henry, alias Crooked-Nose Johnson, 1,616 Second Avenue, and Charles Grand, address not given. The examination consisted simply in an identification of the prisoners by Detective R. L. McLelland of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

The German-American Central Union.

Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, President of the German-American Central Union, denies the report that that body was represented at the conference of representatives of the anti-Tammany organizations, held at the Citizens' Union headquarters, on Friday night last. The German-American Central Union, he says, is not connected with any party.

HEIRS IN A DISPUTE.

Peter Delap's Children Divide Into Factions—A Child the Cause of the Trouble.

There is dissension among the heirs of Peter Delap of 202 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, who died on May 24 last, leaving an estate worth about $250,000. All of the heirs were yesterday cited to appear before Surrogate Abbott in connection with the probating of the will.

Mr. Delap left five sons and a daughter. One of the sons is Coroner George W. Delap. The cause of the dissension is the removal by Coroner Delap of his eight-year-old daughter Estelle from the home of her aunt, with whom she had been living. John F. Delap and his sister, Sarah J. Delap, who are executors of their father's will, say that their brother George took his child from the McDonough Street house immediately after the funeral of Peter Delap.

Sarah J. Delap, with whom the child was staying, lived in the house with her father. None of the Coroner's brothers or his sister had any objection to his taking his own child, but they do not approve of the manner in which they say he removed her.

The Coroner, when seen yesterday, said that he had a perfect right to the possession of his child, and that no reasonable objection could be made to his taking her to his own home.

LOST ALL HER JEWELS.

Woman Wrapped Them In a Handkerchief When She Went Walking—Finder Can Keep Half for Their Return.

In yesterday's papers Mrs. Thompson of 208 West Eighty-second Street advertised for some missing jewels. She had lost a handkerchief, she said, with diamond screw earrings, rings, diamond pin, and other stones. She concluded by announcing: "If the finder will divide his good fortune by keeping half the valuables, return the other half to the unfortunate loser, they will confer an everlasting favor to the poor widow losing same."

At the address "the poor widow" was seen.

"It's rather of a satire," she said. "I thought that flats were dangerous. I decided that a handkerchief was safer. So, when I went walking along Riverside Drive I tied up my gems in it. It came untied. I lost them. I was furious, but what good does that do?

"Yes, I am quite willing that the finder should take one-half, if only he gives me the bigger ones, that's all."

Future of the Clover Leaf.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—The Leader to-morrow will say: "It is conceded in authoritative circles that the report of the sale of the Clover Leaf Railroad to the Vanderbilt interests is based on fact. The further understanding now is that the road when fully acquired will be turned over to the Michigan Central to operate, thus giving that line a Southwestern outlet and enabling it to compete with the Wabash, which has become a vigorous factor in the Eastern field. The Clover Leaf has 450 miles of track, with an aggregate liability of $26,000,000."

Dr. Babcock's Body Here on the Trave.

The North German Lloyd steamship Trave, which has on board the body of the Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, moved up the harbor from Quarantine late yesterday afternoon, but owing to smallpox aboard was obliged by orders from the health authorities to drop anchor off Stapleton, S. I., over night. It is expected that she will reach her dock in Brooklyn this morning. Before leaving Italy, Dr. Babcock's body was hermetically sealed within three caskets. It will be taken to the Brick Presbyterian Church, where the funeral service will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Priest Killed in the Confessional.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 10.—A clerical sensation has been caused at San Geronimo, near the village of Otuiba. It is alleged that a Spanish priest named Marcaria bestowed his affections for many years on Señora Villa Vicencio. Transferring his affections to another woman Senora Vicencio, it is said, became madly jealous, and penetrating the church during the hour of confession shot the priest dead. This assassination within the precincts of the church is said to be unparalleled in the history of murders in this country.

SURFACE LINES OWE MILLIONS IN TAXES

The City Will Seek to Recover Arrearages of $6,588,396.79.

Report of Commissioners of Accounts —They Condemn the Legislature for Passing Franchise Tax Law.

The street railway corporations owe the city $6,588,396.79, according to a special report made yesterday by Commissioners of Accounts Hertle and Owen to Mayor Van Wyck. The arrearages cover a period of five years, from 1895 to 1899, inclusive. A previous report was made to the Mayor in 1900, showing that $1,149,857 in taxes remained unpaid by the street railways for paving between the tracks, for the franchise tax upon the gross receipts, and car license fees. According to the report, the sum of $3,077,868 is also owing to the State by New York street railroads for franchise taxes for 1900.

Referring to the passage of the State franchise tax law, Commissioners Hertle and Owen write:

"The Legislature, believing our local authorities not competent to assess taxes upon private corporations, in violation of home rule, enacted Chapter 712, Laws of 1899, giving the State power to assess and tax corporations for special franchises."

The Commissioners then add an explanatory note stating that prior to 1900 the railway corporations were assessed and taxed by the city and paid all taxes to the Controller, but that since the enactment of the special franchise law by the State, the taxes are levied upon the State Tax Commissioners' basis of assessment.

The report goes into details, giving a comparison of taxes paid by the tramway companies in Great Britain and the large street railroad systems of New York. The gross receipts of the tramways of Great Britain and Ireland were $26,411,200 and the amount of taxes paid $671,424 in 1900. The Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, with gross receipts of $14,437,134, paid taxes to the city of $761,002. The Third Avenue Railroad Company, with gross receipts of $2,155,461, paid in taxes to the city $228,876, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with gross receipts of $11,588,510, paid taxes amounting to $696,721.

A detailed statement of the amount actually paid, and the balance still unpaid for 1900 follows:

	Am't of Taxes as Per R. R. Reports.	As Per the Controller's Records. Total Amount of Tax.	Amount Paid.	Amounts Still Unpaid.
Met. St. Ry. Company	$761,002	$1,417,974	$269,243	$1,148,731
3d Av. R'y Company	228,876	383,444	14,876	319,068
B'klyn R. T. Company	696,721	615,154	83,816	531,337

A statement showing the amount due the city from the street railroad corporations follows:

For paving between tracks	$925,565.90
For local franchise tax and car license	224,291.98
Total due, as shown in previous reports	$1,149,857.88
For tangible and personal property, Manhattan and the Bronx, for the years 1895 to 1899, inclusive	2,360,670.84
State franchise tax, 1900	3,077,868.07
Total due and unpaid	$6,588,396.79

The report concludes with eleven findings. The fifth finding is as follows:

"That the statements made by the railroad companies in their reports to the State Railroad Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1900, contain figures of taxes paid and to be paid, which cannot be identified on the books of either the Tax or Finance Departments."

Corporation Counsel Whalen said:

"Suits have been started to collect the unpaid car license fees and other taxes due the city. These suits are now on the calendars, and will be tried when reached. This office will waste no time in bringing these cases to a final decision."

DENTIST GOES TO JAIL.

Refused to Give Bond to Support His Wife, Who Is Also a Dentist.

Rather than give a five-hundred-dollar bond to support his wife, Dr. Arthur Tucker, a dentist at 8 West Fourteenth Street, went to prison yesterday afternoon. The prisoner was before Magistrate Meade in the West Side Police Court charged by his wife, Mrs. Elma Tucker, who is also a dentist, and who lives at 203 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, with non-support.

The woman is fifty-two years of age and her husband is sixteen years her junior. She asserted that he made $5,000 a year at his business, and after leaving her some time ago he paid her $15 a week until about a month ago, when he ceased to do so.

"I took him out of a blacksmith's shop nine years ago, married him, and then taught him the dental profession," said the complaining wife. "Now he has quit me and is living with another woman."

The defendant denied this, and said that he was barely earning enough to support himself. After a lengthy wrangle, in which husband and wife accused each other of various moral delinquencies, Magistrate Meade ordered Tucker to pay his wife $8 every week and to give a bond for the performance of it.

"I'll not do it," declared the defendant. "I have sold out my business and I'll go to jail first."

Unless he changes his mind and furnishes the bond, which is for $500, he will have to serve six months' imprisonment.

WOULD ADMIT SU SHIH CHIN.

San Francisco Collector Finds a Loophole for Chinese Reformer.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Collector of the Port Stratton to-day recommended to the Treasury Department that Su Shih Chin, the Chinese reformer and scholar, be allowed to land under Section 6 of the Exclusion act, as a trader. Su Shih Chin is the leader of the Reform Party, which is seeking to place Emperor Kwang Hsu on the throne, instead of the Dowager Empress. Pending the decision of the Treasury Department Su Shih Chin is held at the Pacific Mail dock. Collector Stratton says there is a reward of $50,000 on his head, and he has taken means to protect him from assault by any of the sympathisers of the Dowager Empress.

Should the Treasury Department set aside the recommendation of the Collector and decide to send Su Shih Chin back to China, his attorneys will apply for a writ of habeas corpus in the United States District Court, on the ground that he is only a political offender, and that the Constitution guarantees asylum to offenders of that class.

Su Shih Chin is twenty-five years of age, and is said to be one of the leading writers of China.

"THE ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE."

Presented as an Outdoor Attraction at the Terrace Garden.

The opera, "The Isle of Champagne," was presented as an out-door attraction at the Terrace Garden last evening with a caste of popular actors and singers in the leading rôles.

Frank Deshon held the interest of the audience from the first, and made a hit in the tomb scene. Frederic Knights was a manly Prince, while Villa Knox was never heard to better advantage as a comic opera star than as Priscilla. Mamie Gilroy, petite and winning, was Diana. There was a large and well trained chorus, while the costumes and scenery were all that could be desired.

FIRE IN MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Institution at the Presidio, San Francisco, Damaged $25,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—A fire in the General Military Hospital at the Presidio to-night destroyed three wards, kitchen, dining room, and medical supply room.

None of the patients was injured. Loss estimated at $25,000.

THIRTY MINERS ENTOMBED.

Rescue Party Supposed to be Lost at Port Royal, Penn.

PORT ROYAL, Penn., June 10.—The Pittsburg Coal and Coke Company's shaft No. 2 at this place is again on fire, after steady running for seven years, and over thirty men are in the mines, many of whom, it is feared, will never be heard from again. The names of all those known to be entombed cannot be learned. William McCune, Superintendent of the district, whose home is at West Newton; Dennis Wortley, pit boss of the mine, and Michael Roy, a foreman of the Euclid mines, are among the entombed.

About 6 o'clock smoke was seen to be issuing from Shaft No. 2, which is on the line of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad. It is thought the fire started from an explosion, and that six men were in the mine at the time of the explosion, including Lawrence Setler and John Stakes. Stakes and Setler were not near the place in which the explosion occurred, and upon the arrival of a rescue party they were quickly brought to the surface, after being nearly overcome by after-damp. They could give no information as to what had caused the fire, and told the rescue party that four other men were entombed.

About 7 o'clock Superintendent William McCune, Dennis Wortley, Michael Roy, and several other bosses, with about twenty men, went down Shaft No. 1, which is just opposite on the Baltimore and Ohio side of the river, and have not been heard from since. About three hours after the rescue party had been in the mine two more explosions were heard.

Meantime, the crowd around the opening of the shaft had increased, the crowd including many mothers, wives, and sisters of the men entombed. All sorts of plans have been suggested for the rescue of the men. Some talk of turning the river into the mines, but many are opposed to this idea for fear of drowning the miners. All that would be necessary to let the deluge of water loose in the mines would be to pull a plug, which was placed in the mines after the explosion seven years ago, and the water would rush in the mines at a rapid rate.

At 10 o'clock to-night four men volunteered to go down Shafts Nos. 2 and 3, and one man down No. 1, but up to this time it is not known whether they have succeeded in making any rescue. Gas and smoke are issuing from the mines, at midnight, and over two hundred men, women, and children are waiting for some news of relatives. Doctors have been called and assistance is being offered on every side.

PORTO RICANS READY TO ASK FOR FREE TRADE.

Legislature in Extra Session Next Month Will Say Island Has an Adequate Revenue System.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, June 5.—Since Gov. Allen returned here he has given the free trade problem earnest consideration. Treasurer Hollander has presented him with a report showing in detail the workings of his new Revenue act. He shows that when the law shall have gone into full force, July 1, the island revenues will be sufficient for the island's maintenance without the customs duties on trade between Porto Rico and the United States.

The Governor shows some hesitancy in acting, as he is yet undecided when it would be proper to call the Legislature in extraordinary session for the purpose of declaring that the island has in operation an adequate system for collecting revenues, as it has the power to do under the Foraker Organic act. Then, to make free trade a reality, for the act to remain, will be for the President to so proclaim. Were it known now that free trade would be declared on a given date, the island sugar, still unshipped, would be cornered by speculators to the detriment of the planters. This Gov. Allen wishes to avoid.

It is safe to say that the Legislature will be called to meet in extra session as soon after July 1 as is practicable. July 25 has been suggested. By recent act of the Legislature that date, which will be the third anniversary of the landing of the American troops, and also Santiago (St. James's) Day, the feast of the patron saint of Spain, has been made a legal holiday.

The announcement that the Government here was preparing to bring about free trade coincided with the decision of the Supreme Court that the tariff is valid. The two came together, but had no connection, as the Governor and his Cabinet had been considering the matter of free trade long before the Supreme Court's decision was known. Porto Ricans have been clamoring for free trade since the beginning, and nothing, unless it be American citizenship, would please them more.

JOHN E. PARSONS'S JUDGMENT.

Application to Set It Aside Based Upon a Juror's Speech in the Lawyer's Behalf.

William Blaikie, counsel for James W. Murphy and Michael W. McCormick, made an application to Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court yesterday, to set aside a judgment in favor of John E. Parsons of the law firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, and direct a new trial, which presented a peculiar state of facts.

The case is at present in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, an appeal from a verdict in favor of Mr. Parsons having been rendered at the conclusion of a trial before Justice Bischoff last March, in which Mr. Parsons was allowed $750 on a counter claim for svices rendered to the plaintiff.

Mr. Parsons was retained in 1883 in a suit by Murphy & McCormick to recover the value of easements in the premises 129-135 Pearl Street, in which they eventually recovered $19,000. There was also a suit for $350,000, in which Mr. Parsons recovered $108,000.

The plaintiffs claimed that Mr. Parsons kept $20,000 out of the $108,000, which he said was for his services, in addition to moneys received by him from them. They sued to recover this amount. Mr. Parsons alleged that the work done by him was more than value for the $20,000, and made a counterclaim for $50,000.

Mr. Blaikie said that one juror in the trial of the action, Solomon J. Rosenbloom, was a law student, and was at the time of the trial engaged in the real estate business. He made a speech to the jury, in which he fought hard for Mr. Parsons. Rosenbloom was admitted to the bar in May last, the Committee on Character of the Bar Asociation, of which Mr. Parsons was Chairman, having favorably reported on his qualifications.

Mr. Blaikie asserted that Rosenbloom, both before and after his admission to the bar, had frequently spoken of his friendship for Mr. Parsons and of the pleasure it had afforded him to do him the service he had done when a juror in the Murphy and McCormick case. Mr. Blaikie presented affidavits in support of his statements from John F. Joyce of 11 West Ninetieth Street, a fellow law student of Rosenbloom, and Charles J. Vion.

Lawyer Closson of Mr. Parsons's firm opposed the motion and submitted an affidavit from Mr. Parsons, in which he denied that he ever knew Rosenbloom. Justice Gildersleeve reserved his decision.

Would Wind Up Investment Company.

LOUISVILLE, June 10.—R. B. Wathen, who says he owns $2,000 of certificates, has filed suit against the National Investment and Redemption Company and its successor, the Kentucky Mutual Investment Company. The plaintiff asks that a receiver be appointed for the National Company and an injunction be issued to prevent the National Company from distributing its funds.

To Fight the Linseed Oil Trust.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 10.—Land was purchased on Saturday for the largest linseed oil mill in the world, which will fight the trust. Stakes for the buildings were set out to-day. E. Lewis Metzger of Philadelphia is the person appearing in the transaction, but it is understood that with him is associated Guy G. Major, ex-Mayor of this city, now President of the American Linseed Company. Both are practical linseed oil men, and the new mill is to be erected as speedily as possible.

COLORADO.

New daily limited service beginning June 16th via Great Rock Island Route, one night out Chicago to Colorado. We can convince you we have the best service, the best connections, and arrive in Denver and Colorado Springs (Manitou) at the most convenient hour. Only direct line to Manitou. Cheap Summer excursions daily to Colorado and Utah, with especially low rates on certain days. For details write A. H. MOFFET, G. P. A., 401 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

ACTORS' CHURCH ALLIANCE

It Met at Berkeley Lyceum and Bishop Potter Presided.

He Advised Actors to Try to Ennoble the Stage—Alliance's Membership Doubled—The Bishop's Poem.

Actors and churchmen attended, in large numbers, the second annual meeting of the Actors' Church Alliance, which was held at Berkeley Lyceum last evening. Business and pleasure were mixed in the evening's programme, Bishop Potter presiding over all, announcing both the musical numbers and the reports of the officers of the organization.

In the end the Bishop was compelled to announce one of his own poems. That seemed to disturb him a little, and he announced it by saying that he was in the same fix as Thackeray once was. The author was riding on a train and was disturbed to find that some of the poems written in his boyhood days had been disinterred.

This was what had happened to him in the matter of his poem, "The Flag of Our Country," which has been set to music by Laura Sedgwick Collins, and would be sung by the quartet.

The quartet made the most of the Bishop's early production, the first verse and refrain of which was:

O banner blazoned in the sky,
Fling out your royal red,
Each deeper hue of crimson dy
Won by our sainted dead.

REFRAIN.

O flag of our country,
Your colors we hail.
Oh, your colors we hail.
O flag of our country,
May their beauty ne'er pale.

A little later the Bishop made the actors an address. The stage folk were silent during the delivery, and at its end applauded vociferously. This is the greater portion of it:

"One feature I have noticed in our work of the Alliance is that it has been discussed very largely by people who have no part in it; while we have not been privileged to hear from the men and women who represent the stage.

"The rapid growth of the organization which was begun with a feeling of distrust, suspicion, and even ridicule, is pleasing. Our Secretary has given you the various stages of our development.

"He has told you that at the last annual meeting we had only 703 members, and that now we have 1,573 members. It pleased him also to allude to our development in the form of our entrance into life—our birth and babyhood.

"The time has now come when we are on our feet, and the problem which now confronts us is, Which way will we turn our feet? The time has come when the dramatic profession should take hold of the alliance in an active way. We are familiar with a certain class of newspapers, of which we are not proud. We go to the publishers and protest against their issuing such a paper, and their reply is, that the fact that the people buy is the best evidence—that they want it. If you can stop them from buying such a paper we will stop publishing.

"I have no warrant for criticising the stage, with which I am lamentably unfamiliar. But in a general way I know that there are two types of entertainment. One is a delight, stimulus, pleasure, and recreation, and the other may be a delight, stimulus, pleasure, and recreation, but it is a tainting delight. If the men and the women who are an influence on the stage would bind in an alliance to hold themselves aloof from representations which, judged from the standpoint, not of a Puritan, but of an honest mind, are unworthy of a refined and decent company, a great reform can be worked.

"The stage cannot be ennobled or its office as a teacher vindicated merely from without. There must be a high purpose from within. Yours is a great and august calling, representing the noblest powers and illustrating the highest truths. I ask you not as a preacher but as a brother to use your great influence to bring about the ennoblement of the stage; to resolve to use your great gifts in a great way."

In the annual report of which the Bishop spoke, and which was read by the General Secretary, the Rev. Walter E. Bentley shows that the membership had more than doubled during the last year, increasing from 703 to 1,573 members, including chaplains to the number of over 700, of all denominations, and in 357 cities of the United States and Canada.

This important portion of the meeting was followed soon afterward by the annual election, which resulted as follows:

President—The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL. D.
First Vice President—F. F. Mackay.
Second Vice President—The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer.
General Secretary—The Rev. Walter E. Bentley.
Treasurer—George D. Macintyre.
Members of the Council—The Rev. Henry Lubeck, LL. D.; the Rev. Thomas H. Sill, the Rev. Leighton Williams, the Rev. Francis J. Clep Moran, the Rev. Joseph Silverman, John Allan Holden, Chandler Smith, Miss Harriette Keyser, Mme. Von Klenner, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Miss Amelia Bingham, Verner Clarges, William F. Owen, Miss Kate Claxton, Thomas A. Brodnet, Miss Rosa Rand, Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld, Giles R. Warren.

There were a host of other speakers, among them Rabbi Silverman and Canon Knowles. Canon Knowles said that he had no sympathy with the goody-goody idea which thought it wise to depict only the moral; that real life had in it both the good and the bad.

"The thing to do," he said, "is to show up the bad as it really is, with the invariable bad taste in the mouth which it gives. That doesn't necessarily mean silly young women with abbreviatel skirts.

"I advise you, however," he added, "when you write or present a Bible play to call in some preacher to help you—give you points—I think a canon might do."

Toward the end steps are taken to provide a salary for the general Secretary, sufficiently large to make it worth his while to give his exclusive time and efforts for the work of the alliance.

The following resolution was read during the meeting:

Resolved, That the Actors' Church Alliance appeals to the labor unions and others to promote as far as possible such measures and to use such agencies as will protect the men and women who labor so earnestly for their amusement from the gross injustice of depriving them of Sunday, their day of rest; an injustice which they themselves would not tolerate in their own professions or trades.

Letters of regret from Clara Morris, Frederick Ward, Edwin Markham, and others were read.

BALLINGTON BOOTH'S DENIAL.

Again Declares that There Has Been No Reconciliation with His Father.

A remark which the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur made on Sunday evening last in Calvary Baptist Church, regarding the possible reconciliation of Gen. Ballington Booth, head of the Volunteers of America, and his father, William Booth, Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army, caused some inquiry yesterday, in view of the strained relations between the two which have existed for several years. Dr. MacArthur was quoted as saying:

"Next Sunday night Ballington Booth will speak here on the work in which he is engaged. We very rarely give up our pulpit, but on this occasion we do so the more readily because of the possible reconciliation between Ballington Booth's father and himself.

Ballington Booth, when seen again, denied any change in the feeling between his father and himself. He said that Dr. MacArthur's utterance was evidently based upon the rumor which was published some days ago to the effect that he had become reconciled with his father.

Dr. MacArthur, when questioned about the matter yesterday, said:

"I merely expressed the possibility—the hope—that father and son had become reconciled. I based that hope upon what I had read. I have no inside information upon the subject. I have since learned that I was wrong in my belief, my hope, and that the reconciliation is not within view. I regret that."

MISS BURT'S MENTAL CONDITION.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 10.—The case of Miss Mabel [illegible] Burt, daughter of a New Jersey lawyer, who is under arrest for stealing articles and money aggregating $3,000 in value from Smith College students, is under consideration by the Superior Court Grand Jury, which met for the June term here to-day.

Dr. E. E. Williams, formerly Superintendent of the Northampton Insane Asylum; Dr. J. E. Hanson and Dr. Mary J. Brewster of Smith College examined Miss Burt at the jail to-day. Later the young woman was taken before the Probate Court and the testimony of the physicians as to the girl's mental condition was obtained for submission to the Grand Jury.

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WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

SENATOR DEPEW NOT ENGAGED.

Says He Has Not Yet Met the Woman He Is Reported to be About to Marry.

"The papers have been marrying me to widows and heiresses for five years," remarked Senator Chauncey M. Depew yesterday when a TIMES reporter called his attention to current rumors that he was engaged to a widow now abroad.

"I have been going to Europe annually for twenty-six years," continued the Senator, "and I shall sail again for the other side next month. But, bless you, I have no idea of getting married.

"They tell me that the lady of my choice is an excellent selection. Very kind of my friends, but I have not met the lady yet. Of course, the rumors make a very readable newspaper story, but I am sorry to say that the lady and I have not so far been introduced.

"The report is not true—only true in the abstract, you know. Now, there is my old college mate, Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court. He has recently gone and done it, and that set me thinking a little. But I have proceeded no further. Brewer must have some reason for marrying, because he is a pretty level-headed man.

"Do I know any widow in Europe? Certainly. I know at least a dozen, and I would like to marry any one of them. Indeed, I'd like to marry every woman I know!"

The Senator here laughed heartily.

"Then I can quote you as denying that you are to marry a widow in Europe?" the reporter asked.

"I'm afraid you'll have to," replied the Senator smilingly.

"How do you account for the reports?" the reporter asked.

"Well," was the answer, "you see, when a young fellow like myself goes into society, friends at once say he is intending marriage. I have often been questioned about it. Some one has probably misconstrued some of my replies, which I fancy, if taken in the composite, would resemble the decision of the Supreme Court on the Porto Rico question. It will be perfectly safe for you to deny the reports of my engagement."

Senator Depew was then questioned concerning the report that the executors of the Cornelius Vanderbilt will would decline to receive the fees they are entitled to as executors and trustees of the estate.

"That matter is in the courts," he replied, "and it would be improper for me to speak about it until it has been adjudicated."

"But the statement is persistently made that you will refuse the fees?" the reporter suggested.

"As to that I can only say that the executors and trustees are gentlemen," with an emphasis on the word "gentlemen."

PRESBYTERY APPEALED TO.

Clergyman and Rabbi Want Salaries Due Them—Preacher Complains of Sale of His Church.

Two fruitless appeals for assistance were made yesterday afternoon to the New York Presbytery before that body adjourned for the Summer. One came from a clergyman who claimed there was $200 salary due him which he had been unable to collect, and another was from a missionary to the Hebrews, who had devoted his whole time to missionary work for the Presbyterian Church among the poor Hebrews on the lower east side, but had received no compensation since April of last year. To both appeals they turned deaf ears.

The Presbytery was also censured by one of its members, whose church had been sold by that body without first consulting him or his congregation, so that the latter found itself without a place to worship in. The missionary is the Rev. Herman P. Faust, a former rabbi of a Jewish congregation in Poughkeepsie, who became converted to Christianity in 1892. He has not received a cent since April of last year, when $250 was given to him. He is destitute.

The complaint about the sale of the church was made by the Rev. Mathew Mueller, pastor of the Zion Presbyterian Church.

The Zion Church formerly was situated in East Fortieth Street. Some time ago this site was sold by the Presbytery, and the congregation was moved to a vacant church on West Sixty-second Street. Recently the Presbytery disposed of this site also, and did so without consulting the pastor of the congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Mueller, in speaking to the Presbytery of these sales, said: "I do not question the legal right of the Presbytery to sell the church," he said, "but I am certain you had no moral right to do so. I have experienced two earthquakes in my life. The first one was when I was a little boy. That was a physical one, and finished by the roof falling down on my head. The second was a mental one. That was when I heard that the Presbytery had sold my church. My congregation and I with them have been driven all over this city like tramps. I must ask you brethren to see speedily that we get a permanent place of worship."

The Moderator assured Mr. Mueller that the Trustees of the Presbytery would take care of his little fl

CHURCH OPPOSITION VAIN

Could Not Prevent Granting of License to Washington Inn.

Property Owned by Corporation Counsel John Whalen Is Near Presbyterian Place of Worship.

The Washington Inn, a new hotel on the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, which is owned by Corporation Counsel John Whalen and leased by Fred and John Gerken, will be opened formally to-day. The hotel is a four-story structure, with about forty rooms for guests, a restaurant, a grill room and café, a billiard room, bowling alleys, &c.

At Mr. Whalen's home, which adjoins the grounds on which the hotel is situated, it was said last night that he was not at home. His brother said that the property which belonged to Mr. Whalen had been leased by the Gerken Brothers, and would be run as a hotel.

The arrangement of the hotel is such that the entrance to the café and grill room is not on the corner, but on the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street side of the building.

Diagonally across from the hotel stands the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, on the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, of which the Rev. John C. Bliss is pastor.

At the home of Mr. Bliss, 423 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, it was said that the church people had objected to the opening of the hotel so near their church, and that an effort had been made to prevent the granting of a license to sell liquors there. This effort, it was stated, failed because the plan of the hotel was so drawn that the café and grillroom were just a few feet beyond the legal distance of 200 feet.

While the hotel is to be formally opened to-day, the café and grill room were opened last night and placards reading, "Open for Business" were posted on the exterior of the building. Inside of the café could be heard sounds of bowling, showing that the alleys already were being used.

At the tables in the café several men were drinking.

A FORTUNE LIES IN STORE.

Missing Husband Ties Up a Large Estate, His Wife Says, of Benefit to Both.

Mrs. Kate Wibletz of 73 East Ninety-eighth Street will to-day ask the police to send out a general alarm for her husband, Charles Wibletz, who, she says, deserted her nine years ago, and whose presence is needed to sign papers to secure a fortune to him and to her.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Wibletz received word from the German Consul informing her that her father-in-law, Carl Wibletz, who was Chief Justice for Mollenbeck, Mecklenburg Strelitz, and who is ninety-nine years old, was about to distribute his large estate among his children. Her husband was to receive $40,000 and the interest on $100,000, while $150,000 is set aside in trust for her. Under the German law, she says, the absence of her husband or proof of his death ties up the whole estate.

The woman says that she has heard that since he married her Wibletz has married two other women, one in Brooklyn and one in Poughkeepsie, and that she believes he has not come forward before now because he fears prosecution for bigamy. She was in Newark yesterday, and says she heard he was there about five weeks and then told his old friends that he is now living on the outskirts of Poughkeepsie. She says if he will come forward now she will not have him arrested.

GAVE RIES BROTHERS $1,000.

Another Victim of the Burners of Magic Powder Appeals to the Police.

Another victim of the firm of "Ries Brothers" has appealed to the police. The Ries Brothers were clairvoyant brokers and burners of magic powders, who, after swindling operations that brought them a sum estimated by the police to be $100,000, disappeared suddenly from the quarters at 68 West Thirty-fifth Street.

The latest-known victim called at the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday afternoon. She told Detective Dwyer that she had given "Prof." Fred Ries the sum of $1,000 and a diamond ring valued at $500. The woman, who was fashionably gowned, said she had not heard of the departure of the two "Professors" from the city until yesterday, as she had just arrived in New York from Atlantic City. When she called at the address on West Thirty-fifth Street she was told that the "Rieses" had disappeared, and that the police could give her information as to their whereabouts.

She told the police she was the niece of a well-known Judge sitting in New York, but refused to give her name. She promised to go to Police Headquarters this morning, however.

The woman said she had been sent to the "Reis" by a friend who lives on Fifth Avenue, about the first of the year. She gave "Prof." Fred Reis $1,000 in cash to use in stock speculation. The stocks were to mature in three months. She again visited the Professor about April 1, and was told that he hadn't realized yet, but that he would pay her 10 per cent. interest, beginning June 1. She said:

"I told him I was ill, and that I was going to leave the city. He at once spoke up and said:

"'Of course you're ill,' and asked me to allow him to read my future through the vapor that arose from the magic powder. I told him I didn't take any stock in that stuff. He then told me he could make me well by consulting hidden powers in gems. I consented to this proposition, and he told me I shouldn't wear diamonds, as they caused my illness. He then told me to bring all my diamonds to his place and leave them there. I would not consent to do this, and then he said one would be enough, and I gave him my ring, which I valued at $500."

Capt. Titus with a staff of his detectives has been searching for the Reis Brothers. The police think they are in one of the other large cities of the country.

HOPE FOR MAINE CLAIMANTS.

Their Counsel Believes the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission Must Consider Their Rights.

Despite a report published yesterday to the effect that the United States Government will resist the proposition that the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission undertake the consideration of the question of the responsibility of the destruction of the battleship Maine, Charles H. Butler of Butler & Harwood, lawyers for many who were injured or lost relatives in that disaster, believes that he can still throw the burden upon Spain.

When Mr. Butler was seen at his office, 135 Broadway, he said that the statement that the destruction of the Maine was included in the joint resolution of April 11 as the main cause of the war, and, therefore, was eliminated, with the possibility of making it the basis of claims, was incorrect.

"The resolution," he said, "did not refer to the destruction of the battleship alone, but simply as one of the atrocities in Cuba resulting from Spanish rule, and if the mentioning of its destruction eliminated claims for damages on that account the argument would equally apply to claims for the other atrocities which the commission is now considering.

"As to the responsibility for the explosion of the Maine," Mr. Butler continued, "we are confident that we can show that it was not blown up from the inside, and that, therefore, the burden of proof rests on Spain; that is, since the assumption of the United States, the burden is on it to show that Spain did not blow it up, we claim that the Maine was blown up by Spain, and that the people of the United States went to war on that account, although there is nothing in any act of Congress which makes that the basis of the war. Nevertheless, the fact is that many members of Congress tried to make it the basis of war.

"In any course the Government may adopt, we think a liability exists which the commission will recognize under the treaty, and we also think that so far as public opinion is concerned, nobody in this country will object to the victims of that disaster being indemnified.

"The Supreme Court has decided that claims against Governments are private property. The United States wiped these claims out, and it must indemnify the claimants exactly as other claimants have been indemnified on other similar occasions."

TWO CHICAGO INSURANCE CONSPIRATORS CONVICTED.

Dr. Unger and F. W. Brown, Who Attempted to Defraud Companies, Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Dr. August M. Unger and F. Wayland Brown, on trial for conspiracy to defraud insurance companies through the death of Miss Marie Defenbach, were this evening found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary under the indeterminate act. Frank H. Smiley, indicted with Unger and Brown, pleaded guilty and turned State's evidence. It is likely that he will escape with a light sentence.

The evidence in the case showed that Unger, Brown, Smiley, and Miss Defenbach entered into a conspiracy by which Smiley was to appear as the affianced husband of the woman. She was then to be ill and apparently die, leaving the insurance, which included one policy in a stock company and two in fraternal organizations, the total aggregating $25,000.

The woman in her will said that she desired her body to be cremated, and it is supposed that it was the intention to hurry her away after her supposed death and cremate another body procured from a hospital.

The woman became ill, according to programme, but did not rally and died. Her body was at once cremated. An inquest was held by Assistant Coroner John B. Weckler without a jury and Weckler returned to the Coroner's office a verdict that the woman had died of natural causes. The death of the woman is shrouded in mystery and physicians on the stand differed widely as to the cause of death. The State, however, declared that the woman was murdered, although it could not be positively proved.

It was shown that all the insurance carried by the woman was assigned before her death and that her will was drawn up after these assignments had been made. The will had no effect save in the clause touching cremation, and it is claimed by the State that the will was prepared only to facilitate the disposition of the body after death.

MERGER OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

Question to be Decided at Coming Convention of Knights of St. John.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Preparations for the Knights of St. John Convention on June 24 to 27 are almost complete, and it is now said that an attendance of 30,000 is expected. The important proposition to amalgamate all Catholic societies into one, with a President and Board of Directors representing the different bodies, will be decided.

Three Bishops will open the convention with a pontifical high mass at the cathedral. Bishop Thomas Byrne of Nashville, Tenn., will celebrate, and will be assisted by Bishop Maes of Covington, Ky., and Archbishop Elder. Bishop Maes will deliver the address to the Sir Knights.

The women in several Cincinnati parishes have formed an auxiliary to care for and entertain the women who will attend the convention.

AMPUTATED HIS OWN TOE.

Old Man in Cincinnati Uses Heroic Means to Get Rid of a Corn.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—For many months Jacob Ganyon, aged seventy years, who lives with his son, Jacob Ganyon, Jr., proprietor of the Railroad Exchange, corner of Beech and Railroad Avenues, has suffered from a corn on his great toe. All kinds of remedies have been tried by him to get rid of the corn, which at times caused him so much pain that he could scarcely walk. As usual to-day he was suffering when a railroad man, who had been hearing him complain, asked him why he did not cut it off.

Ganyon did not reply, but a few minutes later went out into the woodshed and securing a broad-bladed chisel, sharpened it until it had an edge almost like a razor. Then he removed his shoe and sock and placing his foot on a block of wood held the chisel over the offending toe and then with a sharp blow of the hammer cut the toe completely off. He almost fainted from the loss of blood, and his son, whom he had called, sent for a physician, who bandaged the foot.

It is feared that blood-poisoning will set in. Ganyon said that the pain when he cut off his toe was as great as that caused by the corn.

MANHATTAN FIRE RECEIVERSHIP.

Court Enters an Order Which Means Dissolution of the Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—Justice D. Cady Herrick, on application of Attorney General Davies, has appointed Assemblyman Otto Kelsey of Livingston County as permanent receiver of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York.

This, in effect, means the final order for the dissolution of the company, Mr. Kelsey having been serving for some time as temporary receiver of the company.

R. CROKER, JR.'S, DOGS FIGHT.

Two Bulls Worth $9,500 Severely Bite Keeper Who Separates Them.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 10.—Two of Richard Croker, Jr.'s fancy bulldogs fought yesterday at his ideal bungalow. Martin Hendricks, the keeper, in trying to separate the dogs, seized them with his hands. One of them buried his teeth in the keeper's hand, making an ugly wound.

Hendricks, however, separated the dogs and then went to Dr. H. S. Kinmouth, who cauterized the wound. The two dogs engaged were Persimmon, a gray brindle, and Rodney Stone, a black brindle. The first cost Mr. Croker $4,500, and the latter $5,000. Persimmon did the biting.

TABOR MINE SAVED TO WIDOW.

Millionaire Stratton, Out of Gratitude, Redeemed Property for Her.

LEADVILLE, Col., June 10.—Winfield S. Stratton, the millionaire mine owner of Cripple Creek, has redeemed the Matchless Mine in Leadville for the widow of Senator Tabor. Years ago Senator Tabor advanced some money to Stratton when the latter was a poor, struggling miner, and Stratton never forgot it.

When Tabor died he had lost almost everything, and was vainly endeavoring to save the Matchless Mine, which he always insisted still contained millions in its unexplored depths. The property was sold several months ago at Sheriff's sale, and final title would pass on July 4 to the new owners.

Senator Tabor's widow has continued the struggle to save the property. Mr. Stratton now has come to her assistance, and also will aid her to explore the mine to greater depths.

YACHT PARTY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Vessel Capsized and Men and Women Clung to It Till Rescued.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 10.—The twenty-foot catboat Fannie of the New York Yacht Club was capsized in the Hudson River off Kingsbury's Park, at Hastings, late last night. The occupants, three men and two women, were thrown into the water.

They all managed to cling to the sides of the overturned yacht until Edward Johnson rowed out to them. He took them all in his boat and landed them at Kingsbury, where they had their clothes dried, and then proceeded to New York. The yacht was towed to the pier and tied up.

The rescued persons refused to give their names, and would not tell the name of their boat, which was not known till she was righted to-day.

SHERIFF IN A BIG HOTEL

Hoffman House Objects of Art Held Under Executions.

The Levy Made in the Interest of Edward S. Stokes—The Manager's Denials.

Deputy Sheriff Radley received three executions, aggregating $18,074, against the Hoffman House in favor of Edward S. Stokes as receiver, growing out of the litigation which has been going on for several years past. On Jan. 26, 1898, Mr. Stokes obtained a judgment for $27,677 against the Hoffman House, which was appealed. Yesterday the Sheriff received a court order which stayed the collection of a part of the judgment to the amount of $10,000 for twenty days and permitted the Sheriff to immediately enforce the collection of the remainder of the judgment, viz., $17,677, the other two executions, aggregating $397, being for costs.

Deputy Sheriff Radley arrived with the three executions, went to the hotel and made a levy, and left a keeper there. The levy, it was stated, was made on the pictures, statuary, bric-a-brac, china, and glassware.

When seen at the hotel last night Deputy Sheriff Radley said:

"Yes, I am in charge here under the executions issued in the Stokes case. Of course I am not allowed to make an excessive levy, and you see there is at least $500,000 worth of property lying around. I only selected what I thought was enough to satisfy the judgment and levied upon that.

"I included in the levy certain paintings in the café which are said to be very valuable and a lot of bric-a-brac on the parlor floor. I don't know that the Sheriff could run a big hotel like this, but we certainly can keep tabs on these pictures and bric-a-brac. Nobody will get away with them. A man will be in charge day and night until after the sale, or at least until there is a settlement."

"Will these things be sold by the Sheriff?" was asked.

"Certainly they will, unless the judgment is satisfied in some other way. The notice of the sale has been posted in the County Court House, and it will take place on Monday, June 17."

Manager Caddagan was seen at the hotel early in the evening. When asked whether the Sheriff had taken possession in the hotel he denied it vigorously.

"I have not seen any Deputy Sheriff to-day," said Mr. Caddagan. "Anyhow, this thing don't amount to much. There is over half a million of dollars worth of stuff in this hotel, and I guess any judgment against us is safe enough. No, there is no Sheriff in charge here."

Notwithstanding Mr. Caddagan's statement, however, Deputy Sheriff Radley and his men were outside, sitting in the corridor of the hotel, near the café, smoking.

"He did not see me, hey?" said Deputy Sheriff Radley, when told what Mr. Caddagan had said. "Well, I saw him, all right enough, and told him I was in charge of certain property in the hotel by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court. If Mr. Caddagan don't think I'm in charge, let him try to move any of the stuff."

MARRIAGE FOLLOWS DIVORCES.

Richard Howland Hunt and Mrs. Margaret Watrous Wedded.

The marriage took place on Saturday of Richard Howland Hunt and Mrs. Margaret Livingston Watrous, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Livingston, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Kittridge. The wedding is the culmination of two divorce suits.

Mr. Hunt is the son of the late Richard M. Hunt, the architect. His mother was a Miss Howland, and for years the family has had a prominent social position. About sixteen years ago he married Miss Pearl Carley, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Carley, who came to New York from Louisville, Ky., nearly twenty years ago. The Carleys were supposed to be very wealthy. Mrs. Carley was a Miss Chess, and her father made a large fortune in oil.

The Carleys took a house at Newport and were received in society. The wedding of Miss Carley and Richard Hunt followed shortly afterward in England, and it was considered an excellent match on both sides. The young couple lived for quite a time in the suburbs. Of late years Mr. Carley's fortunes have waned, and Mr. and Mrs. Hunt live very modestly at Garden City, L. I. They had three children, all boys.

Among their most intimate friends at Garden City were Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Watrous. Mr. Watrous is in the lumber business, and is a member of the Metropolitan and other clubs. He is artistic, and as Mr. Hunt is an architect, the two families had much in common and were seen a great deal together. Mrs. Watrous was a handsome young woman, who was a Miss Livingston, and who had been brought up abroad. Society was startled by Mr. and Mrs. Hunt separating some two years ago, and Mr. and Mrs. Watrous separating at the same time.

Mrs. Hunt took up her residence for a time with her younger sister, who had married Oliver Harriman, Jr. Last year she went to South Dakota, and on Feb. 1 she obtained at Hot Springs a divorce. After the decree was signed Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman and William K. Vanderbilt went to South Dakota and brought Mrs. Hunt and her mother, Mrs. Carley, who was with her, back on Mr. Vanderbilt's private car.

Mrs. Hunt resided for several months with her mother at Hot Springs, S. D. In her petition for divorce she alleged incompatibility, failure to support, and desertion. There was no defense, and the lawyer for Mrs. Hunt stated that the separation was one which had been mutually agreed upon between the parties. Mrs. Watrous's petition and decree were also for desertion and non-support.

A THREE-MILE RUNAWAY.

Team Took Fright at Claremont, Caught at Fifty-eighth Street—Barouche Was Wrecked.

A team of horses, said to be valued at $3,000, belonging to the New York Cab Company, ran away at Claremont, at the head of Riverside Drive, at dusk last evening, and after breaking from the barouche they were drawing, at Ninety-eighth Street, ran all the way to Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway before being caught. The runaway was full of incidents, but not one was hurt seriously. The driver, James Hunt, of 257 Ninth Avenue, was thrown at One Hundred and Fourth Street, but he was only slightly bruised.

Hunt had taken out a party of men and women for a drive in Central Park. It was twilight when the party reached Claremont for dinner, and Hunt tied one of the horses by the bridle to a hitching post and sat on the box. The tied horse became restless, tore the bridle from the post, and frightened and excited his mate. Before Hunt could get the reins the team started on a run.

Hunt secured the reins and tried to pull the horses in, but one had no bridle and he was helpless. The animals tore down Riverside Drive. At One Hundred and Fourth Street a swerve sent Hunt sprawling on the driveway, and the team then continued their mad course uninterupted. At Ninety-eighth Street the barouche caught in the sewer basin and was left behind, partly a wreck.

Though loose from each other, both horses now dashed down Broadway. At Sixty-sixth Street hundreds of people watched the animals across the Grand Circle, each with only a bit of harness left. At Fifty-eighth Street an automobile frightened them again, and they darted around the corner over the bridge of the tunnel into the street. Assistant Foreman Hughes of Engine 23, in Fifty-eighth Street off Broadway, and Firemen Madigan, Donovan, and Eckert heard the shouts of the people, and ran out. They took hold of one another's hands and stretched across the street to prevent the team passing. This stopped the animals and they were caught and taken into a stable. The cab company sent another team to rescue the barouche from the sewer basin and a team and carriage to the party at the Claremont.

Vaches, Who Shot Lizzie Steiff, Arrested

Henry Vaches, the young baker and confectioner who is alleged to have shot Lizzie Steiff, at Mount Vernon, on Thursday evening, was arrested by the police of the Seventy-fourth Precinct last night. Vaches entered a baker shop kept by John Hallen and asked for work. When refused he became excited, and, flourishing a revolver, boasted he had shot a woman at Mount Vernon. Detective Lynch identified the prisoner as the man wanted. Those who saw him think he is insane.

THE BATTLE NEAR LIPA.

Filipinos Outnumbered Americans and Surprised Them—Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., Not Wounded.

MANILA, June 10.—The enemy encountered by Capt. Wilhelm of the Twenty-first Infantry, with fifty men of that regiment, were met six miles southeast of Lipa, in Batangas Province, and consisted of more than 200 of Malvar's followers, supposedly the command of Gonzales. The insurgents were defeated, but their losses have not been reported. Yates's troop of the First Cavalry is pursuing them. During the engagement Lieut. Anton Springer of the Twenty-first Infantry was shot in the head and killed. Lieut. Lee of the Engineers, not Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., of the Twenty-first Infantry as reported, was shot in the head and bowels and soon died.

Capt. Wilhelm was wounded in the shoulder and Lieut. Charles E. Ramsay of the Twenty-first Infantry was shot in the left side. Both of these officers are seriously wounded. In addition, two Sergeants were seriously wounded and one private was wounded.

The American officers were planning to attack a force of the insurgents which was ahead of them when they were fired on from one side.

BILL POSTERS' ANNUAL SESSION.

Members of Association Resolve to Fight the Theatrical Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 10.—The New York Bill Posters' Association, at its annual session here to-day, reinstated a member who had given lower rates to a theatrical manager than the interest of the association permitted, and resolved that no discrimination be allowed theatrical men, and that hereafter they be treated as commercial business houses.

The bill posters declare that they will fight the theatrical trust. The matter will be further discussed at the meeting of the National Association in Buffalo, July 9.

NEW TORPEDO BOAT COMPANY.

Incorporated in New Jersey with a Capital of $1,000,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 10.—The Lake Torpedo Boat Company filed articles of incorporation here to-day. The company is capitalized for $1,000,000. The incorporators are Lebbins B. Miller, Superintendent of the Singer Sewing Machine Works of Elizabethport; Henry J. Miller of Elizabeth, Simon Lake of Bridgeport, Conn., and J. Christopher Lake of Rutherford.

The object of the company is to manufacture, build, repair, buy, sell, and operate ships, steamboats, vessels, and submarine boats of all kinds; to build and maintain docks, wharves, factories, and all structures and other appurtenances necessary for carrying on the business; to buy and sell and manufacture tools, materials, and implements of all kinds.

FAVORING TRADE IN MEXICO.

Customs Laws Modified and Closed Ports Opened to Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Consul Canada of Vera Cruz, Mexico, writing under date of May 6, 1901, states that an executive decree has been issued by the President of the Republic of Mexico, authorizing Collectors of Customs at the principal ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts to grant permission to vessels (without restriction as to nationality or tonnage) to proceed with cargo to and discharge same at points on the coast of Mexico where no Custom Houses exist or customs officers are stationed. This decree, says the Consul, has been issued for the purpose of aiding commerce and accommodating the inhabitants of the lesser important places. If the cargo is of Mexican origin, or has been naturalized by having once paid duty, there is no limit to the amount, and the vessel may carry to its full capacity; but where the cargo is foreign the amount is fixed by the duty on same—that is to say, the duty on the cargo must not be more than $2,000 Mexican currency.

The Consul adds that another executive decree has been promulgated, which exempts Consular invoices covering coin of any country or banknotes of any of the banks established under a State or Federal law in the Republic of Mexico from the Consular fee, provided no other merchandise is covered by said invoice.

WHY GOLFER WAS ACQUITTED.

Foreman of Yonkers Jury Says Law Is Too General—Amendment Suggested.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 10.—D. A. Barron, foreman of the jury which acquitted a golf player last week accused of violating the Sunday law, made a statement to-night, in view of the strictures passed upon the jury's action.

The jury, he said, had not been moved by the eloquence or logic of the counsel for the defense nor by a desire for a more liberal Sunday law. As a matter of fact, the jurors took the facts from the witnesses and the law from the Judge. The facts were that Mr. Adams was arrested for hitting a ball with a stick upon grounds upon which he was a part owner. He made no noise and was not disorderly. He was not contending with any one.

The law, he said, was too general. If it was enforced two-thirds of the citizens of the city could be arrested every Sunday. If a man went into his garden who carried a cane and hit a ball or stone he could be arrested. The jury acquitted Mr. Adams because it did not believe his offense came within the intent of the law. It recommended that the law be repealed, because as now written it admitted of such a broad interpretation.

Shaft Caught Girl's Hair, Scalped Her.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 10.—An accident this morning to a young girl in the handkerchief factory of Herrmann, Aukmann & Co. of New York, at South River, caused work to be suspended in one of the departments for the entire day. The victim was Annie Lochs, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Romulus Lochs of Sayreville. Just after work had been started in the factory, Annie dropped the bobbin of her machine and it rolled under the shafting. The girl leaned over to pick up the bobbin, and her long hair fell over and twined about the shafting, tearing her scalp from her head. Dr. A. L. Wood, who dressed the girl's injuries, thinks she will recover. The accident unnerved the 200 or more girls in the hemstitching department and the room had to be closed for the rest of the day.

Prof. Agassiz's Gift to Newport Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 10.—At a meeting of the School Committee, held this evening, a letter was read from Prof. Alexander Agassiz offering to present the city school department with the sum of $5,000, to be used to equip the biological, chemical, and physical laboratories of the Cole School of Science, which was established by the late Mrs. Elizabeth U. Cole, which is in operation in the Townsend Industrial School here. The offer was accepted with a vote of thanks.

Strike at Salisbury, N. C.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 10.—Vance Cotton Mill at Salisbury, N. C., shut down this morning as a result of the trouble between the mill and employes arising out of the labor agitation. The mill to-day endeavored to get each operative to sign a paper the purport of which was that operatives would not affiliate in any way with labor organizations. This paper the operatives refused to sign and went to their homes. Trouble had been brewing for some time.

Sues for $22,000 for Breach of Promise.

OCEAN SIDE, L. I., June 10.—A suit has been begun by Miss Mary A. Pearsall against Richard W. Poole for $22,000 for alleged breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff is a trained nurse, and belongs to an old South Side family. Mr. Poole is said to have inherited a fortune at the death of his father several years ago. Miss Pearsall alleges that the defendant jilted her after a courtship of twenty-five years.

KILLED TRYING TO STEAL.

Iron Shutter Fell on "Jerry the Oyster"—Companion Fled.

As the result of an alleged attempt to steal an iron shutter, an unidentified man died in the Hudson Street Hospital from a fractured skull last midnight. A companion who was with him escaped, and the efforts of the police to locate him have been futile.

Policeman Fred Coombs of the Oak Street Station was standing at the corner of Ann Street and Park Row last night when he heard a crash from the direction of Theatre Alley. He rushed into the alley and found one of the iron shutters that had been removed from the window in the rear of the building at 29 Park Row lying on the ground. The building is being renovated, and several of the eighteen-foot iron shutters, which weigh about 500 pounds, have been taken down and placed against the rear wall of the building.

Under the shutter Coombs found a man apparently dead. He was extricated and sent to the Hudson Street Hospital. He had sustained a fracture at the base of the skull and severe contusions of the forehead.

From a newsboy the police learned that the injured man, with a companion, was trying to lift the shutter from its position against the wall. When the shutter toppled over the other man ran. Several small boys who saw the man put into the ambulance said he was known on Park Row as "Jerry the Oyster," but that nobody knew his right name. They said he had no home and that he had sold papers on Park Row for some time. Complaints have been made to the police because of several robberies from the rear of 29 Park Row, and the police are sure that the men were trying to steal the shutter.

A SUNDAY SHAVE A NECESSITY.

Connecticut Judge So Decides in a Case Against a Barber.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., June 10.—Sunday shaving is a necessity. This is the decision of Judge Edward M. Lockwood of the Norwalk Town Court in the case of the State vs. Eberhardt Apell, the Norwalk barber who was arrested upon complaint of the Norwalk Barbers' Union, the allegation being that he kept his place of business open and was doing secular labor and business on the Sabbath.

Attorney Leo Davis, who appeared in the interests of Mr. Apell, contended that shaving was as necessary for the clean man as was a clean shirt. He said that in going to divine worship the man should show his appreciation of the people with whom he was associating by appearing with a clean face as well as in good clothes. Judge Lockwood in his decision discharging the prisoner said:

"We have come to an age when these matters must be considered with judgment and with common sense. People as a rule are extremely busy during the week, and when they go into a barber's shop in an orderly manner to prepare themselves for the proper observance of the day, I do not believe that it could be considered a criminal offense."

METAL TRADES' CONVENTION.

Administrative Council to Consider the Strike of the Machinists.

The Administrative Council of the National Metal Trades Association met in the Gilsey House yesterday to prepare plans for the general convention of the association, which begins to-day, to consider the strike of the machinists.

The officers of the association said yesterday that the meeting was called to devise plans for fighting the strike, and that no proposal to arbitrate with the union or any of its representatives will be entertained. The council had an afternoon and evening session, and will not finish its business until some time this forenoon.

AID FOR NON-UNION STRIKERS.

Machinists Decide to Help Men Who Went Out with Them.

TORONTO, Ont., June 10.—The International Machinists' Association, in convention this afternoon, decided to extend financial aid to non-union men who went out with members of the association. President O'Connell stated that officials were not restricted as to the amount non-union men should receive, but he added that in any event it would be sufficient to induce them to remain in the fight to the end. Since May 20 over $40,000 has been distributed among strikers, and as yet no regular system of benefits has gone into force.

A resolution was passed asking the American Federation of Labor to levy an assessment, as provided for in their constitution, to provide funds for the strikers. In the event of a long-drawn-out fight an appeal for aid also will be made to the trade organizations of Great Britain, who were assisted by the machinists in their struggle for an eight-hour day.

Regarding the question of finances, President O'Connell stated that a special strike fund amounting to over $150,000 was still intact.

GAVE STRIKERS CHANCE TO WORK.

Reading Iron Mill Fired Up, but Most of the Men Staid Away.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., June 10.—The fires were started in the Reading Iron Company's Oley Street mill this morning, and all of the 3,000 strikers who cared to return to work were given an opportunity to do so. Enough men to operate three furnaces in the mill applied for work, but the pickets of the strikers succeeded in getting many others who had come to the mill for work to return home.

President Baer of the Reading Iron Company, wired here from Philadelphia that for the sake of the men who wished to earn a livelihood he was sorry the Oley Street mill was not started to-day. Mr. Baer then gave orders that no further effort should be made to operate any of the Reading Iron Company plants now closed on account of the strike. As Mr. Baer and family sail for Europe July 4, the strike of the 3,000 iron workers may now be a long one.

French Honor for Robert J. Thompson.

Robert J. Thompson, who originated the plan for the erection in Paris, by the schoolchildren of the United States, of a monument to the memory of La Fayette, has just been decorated "Officier de la Légion d'Honneur," by the French Government. This is the first promotion of Americans decorated by the French Government last Winter, and was conferred by the special action of President Loubet, instead of through the Council of the Legion of Honor, as is the usual custom.

Resists Arrest and Kills Two Men.

CORBIN, Ky., June 10.—In an attempt to arrest Andrew Cox, who was resisting the officers in his home, Chief of Police Wilder and Deputy Sheriff Branham have been killed. As he fell mortally wounded Wilder shot and killed Cox.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Col. R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; Potter Palmer, Chicago; Joy Martin, Chicago.

HOLLAND—A. B. Wortley, Liverpool; B. Talbot, England; Lou Payn, Chatham.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. Thomas L. James, Highwood, N. J.; Allan H. Pope, Boston.

EVERETT—Col. A. Hartsuff, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Senator George L. Wellington, Maryland.

GRAND—Judge Burr Mattice, Oneonta.

VICTORIA—Col. R. M. Easley, Chicago; Gen. R. R. Dow, Claremont, N. H.; ex-Mayor Thomas Taylor, Galveston, Texas.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. R. D. Boyd, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE—Edward N. Fenno, Boston; Dr. Samuel Smith, Ballston, N. Y.

HOFFMAN—Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany.

ASTOR—The Very Rev. T. L. Tobin, Pittsburg.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Fire to-night in the warehouse of the Whitelaw Wrecking Company caused $30,000 damage.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 10.—About $15,000 worth of raw cotton in the storehouse of the Nourse mill was burned to-night. The insurance is ample. Several firemen were overcome by the thick smoke.

THE

FORSYTHE WAIST

For House, Traveling, Mountains, Seashore, Street, Golf, Etc.

LEADING SPECIALTIES.

Genuine Scotch Madras, 3,000 Patterns,

$3.50.

Imported Wash Silk, 1,000 Patterns,

$5.00.

French Flannel, Forty Shades,

$5.00.

For style, fit and durability these waists are incomparable. Samples and illustrations mailed upon request.

The Largest Stock of TAILOR-MADE SHIRT WAISTS, FANCY DRESS WAISTS AND NECKWEAR IN AMERICA.

A cordial invitation is extended to all visitors in New York to call at our establishment.

JOHN FORSYTHE, THE WAIST HOUSE,

865 BROADWAY, Between 17th and 18th Sts.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. P. Lawrence, domestics; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Havens & Geddes Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; E. Havens, domestics; C. W. McDaniels, prints; 258 Church Street.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery; 47 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Shillito, John, Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, millinery and laces; 347 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Oberndorfer, notions, laces, ribbons, and gloves; 43 Leonard Street; Gerard House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. A. Toomey, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Lisner, A. Washington, D. C.; E. Schweitzer, linens; Hotel Normandie.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; S. N. Oliver, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dowell & Hehn, Baltimore, Md.; Y. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Wallace Bros. Co., Scranton, Penn.; H. O. Wallace, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Hecht Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

May Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. C. Martin, silks; 760 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Williams & MacAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Weil Bros., New Orleans, La.; M. Weil, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Block, William H., Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Block, domestics, dress goods, and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Hundley, Frazier Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; H. W. Hundley, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Abernethy, upholstery, hardware; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

MacJames, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions, fancy goods, ribbons, and art novelties; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; R. Patrick, Jr., notions; A. Woodruff, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Hengerer, dry goods; A. Hamling, laces and handkerchiefs; G. W. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; J. Vandervoort, linings; 377 Broadway.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. P. Daizell, dress goods and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Stroh, C., Syracuse, N. Y.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Kohn, Well & Co., New Orleans, La.; J. Kohn, trunks; Hotel Cadillac.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Moody, dress goods, white goods, prints, and silks; A. T. Robinson, dry goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks; Criterion Hotel.

Bush & Bull Company, Easton, Penn.; S. R. Bush, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Preston, notions; 86 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. Goldenberg, domestics and white goods; 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Feiss, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; variable winds shifting to southeasterly.

Rains have continued in the grain-growing States of the Northwest and in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts, and the rain area has extended over the upper lake region. In the Atlantic Coast and Southern States and in the plateau and Pacific Coast districts fair weather has prevailed.

The temperature has risen from the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys to the Atlantic Coast, and has fallen in the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain districts. In Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas the maximum temperature yesterday ranged from 90 to 94 degrees.

Fair and warm weather is indicated for the next two days in the Atlantic and Southern States. Over the northern part of the country from the Rocky Mountain regions over the great lakes the weather will be unsettled with scattered showers.

Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable. On the great lakes light to fresh south to southeast winds will prevail. On the Gulf Coast the winds will be fresh from south to southeast.

Steamships which depart to-

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

All Sample PARLOR SUITES
A Quarter to a HALF Under-Price

WE are already thinking of next season. The success of our Furniture Store depends on the samples being fresh and new all the time. So now we offer every sample Parlor Suite on our floors, at these sharp concessions in price, so that we may bring in an entirely new collection to represent the new goods. Yet many of these exact patterns will be duplicated in the new arrivals. All are in excellent condition—the very newest and best goods shown up to the present time. The variety is of course very broad, for our lines are very complete; and you may select a refined and tasteful suite at very insignificant cost; or you may indulge your desire for a sumptuous gold suite, and buy it today for a hundred and ten dollars below its value.

All who have Summer homes not yet furnished, as well as all who have plans for new furniture to be bought next Fall, may buy today the very choicest parlor furniture, in any grade they wish at a saving so great that few will be so extravagant as to fail to consider. In addition to the parlor suites we include a number of odd divans and sofas and fancy chairs. This is a most exceptional opportunity to secure first-class, well-made goods at large reductions. A word of the styles:

At $27.50, from $40—Three-piece suite; inlaid frames; damask cover.
At $40, from $58—Three-piece suite; carved frames; damask cover.
At $42.50, from $70—Three-piece suite; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $40, from $55—Three-piece suite; imitation mahogany frames; velour cover.
At $45, from $65—Three-piece suite; inlaid frames; damask cover.
At $48, from $70—Three-piece suite; carved frames; tapestry cover.
At $50, from $90—Two-piece suite; mahogany frames; velour cover.
At $55, from $95—Three-piece suite; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $60, from $95—Five-piece suite; carved frames; damask cover.
At $57, from $100—Three-piece suite; inlaid frames; velour cover.
At $60, from $100—Three-piece suite; imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
At $65, from $110—Three-piece suite; carved frames; tapestry cover.
At $70, from $115—Three-piece suite; carved frames; damask cover.
At $80, from $115—Three-piece suite; carved frames; tapestry cover.
At $85, from $125—Three-piece; imitation frames; damask cover.
At $92.50, from $155—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; damask cover.
At $100, from $143—Five-piece suite; carved frames; damask cover.
At $112.50, from $175—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; Empire design.
At $140, from $210—Five-piece suite; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
At $150, from $203—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; velour cover.
At $175, from $250—Three-piece suite; Louis XVI. gold frames.
At $275, from $385—Three-piece suite; Louis XV. gold frames.

Fourth Floor.

The Summer SILKS

You evidenced your appreciation of these wonderful silk values by your rapid buying yesterday. But so rich and full was the offering of these splendid silks, in assortment and quantity that there's just as wide a field for your selection today.

Many a beautiful Summer gown is waiting for the prudent purchaser, among these excellent silks:

50c Japanese Wash Silks, at 32c yard—
These fine plain and corded Wash Silks from Japan, are the most desirable of the Summer silks. We have sold several thousand pieces of them already this season at full prices, and the demand for them is now at its height, while the wholesale stocks are practically exhausted. In spite of this, we have secured over six hundred pieces of these silks, the regular price of which is 50c a yard, to sell now at 32c. The variety of colorings is almost endless, with a larger proportion than usual of the most wanted pinks and blues, but all colors are to be found in the lot. There is great variety of design in stripes and checks of all widths and kinds. Two groups in the lot—Japanese silks in corded stripes and checks, and striped and checked Habutai silks. This is the greatest offering of these silks that we have ever made, considering variety, quality and price. It is a time to buy for the future as well as present needs.

Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins, 40c yard—
Most of them worth a dollar a yard. They are the odd or part pieces from our own good stock; to sell them quickly we have marked them all at the very low price of 40c yard. Thousands of yards in the lot, in splendid designs, and practically every color.

$1 Plain Twilled Silks, at 55c yard—
15,000 yards, in a splendid assortment of newest colorings and black. 24 inches wide.

75c Black Figured India Silks, at 55c yard—
1,000 yards, all black, in neat designs; 24 inches wide.

85c and $1 Printed Foulards, at 50c yard—
4,000 yards, in good colorings and designs, including black-and-white and navy-blue-and-white.

$1 Printed Liberty Satins, at 65c yard—
1,500 yards of newest Printed Liberty Satins, in choice printings and colorings.

Rotunda.

The White Sale.
As An Educator

Thousands of women have purchased their Summer supplies of Muslin Underwear in this White Sale. They are satisfied with their investment, as a simple sum in business mathematics. More, they have learned something, if previous White Sales haven't taught it to them. That is, that underwear, to be low-priced, needn't be cheap and tawdry. Every garment in this Sale is a revelation of daintiness, refinement, and care in making to that woman who knows only the other kinds. Taught in so positive a fashion, the lesson of the White Sale will not be quickly unlearned.

Chemises—
50c—Of cambric; square neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; ruffle on skirt.
85c—Of soft finish cambric; round neck, trimmed with lace.
$1—Of nainsook; square neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion.

Night Gowns—
50c—Of muslin; square neck and long sleeves, trimmed with lace and insertion; yoke of plaits and hemstitching.
85c—Of muslin; high neck and long sleeves; yoke of insertion and plaits trimmed with embroidery.
$1—Of cambric; V neck and long sleeves; yoke of insertion and plaits in clusters, trimmed with Cluny lace and ribbon.

Drawers—
50c—Of cambric; trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with torchon lace and insertion above.
75c—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and plaits above.
90c—Of nainsook; trimmed with deep ruffle of embroidery and plaits above.

Second floor.

Long Petticoats—
50c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle, with deep hem and plaits above.
75c—Of muslin; deep ruffle of cambric, trimmed with embroidery and plaits above.
$1—Of muslin; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
$1.25—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle, trimmed with deep embroidery and plaits above.

Short Petticoats—
35c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, with deep hemstitched hem.
50c—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
75c—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of cambric, trimmed with embroidery.
$1—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with embroidery and fine plaits in clusters above.

Dressing Sacques—
85c—Of flannelette; light blue and pink grounds in Persian patterns; fitted back and full front; large collar, trimmed with shirred satin ribbon; sacque finished with a silk crocheted edge.

All JACKETS Reduced

Lots of time left for you to wear them—all Summer, in fact. But too late for us to think of letting them stay here any longer. Hence they are all summarily reduced—jackets of cloth and of silk, jackets from home and abroad.

Two groups of particular importance:
At $7.50, Jackets worth $10 to $18
At $10, Jackets worth $13.50 to $27

Second floor, Broadway.

Shirt-Waist SUITS
For Women

The Florodora suit is only one from a score of pretty styles of these cool and practical suits that are now here to choose from.

Tasteful women marvel that such smart and correctly-made suits can be bought all ready to put on. They wonder still more that the prices are so little. These suggestions:

At $4—Suits of chambray, in two styles; one with trimming of white folds, others with embroidery.
At $4.75—Suits of chambray, in blue, rose and gray; plaited waist, flounced skirt.
At $6.50—Florodora shirt-waist suits, made of tan linen suiting, in the most fetching style.
At $6.75—Suits of chambray; waist made with sailor collar and revers; flounced skirt; both waist and skirt trimmed with embroidery.
At $7.50—Suits of tan linen suiting; waist plaited to form yoke effect; skirt with flounce.
Other shirt-waist suits at prices up to $26.50, in all the various materials.

Second floor, Broadway.

Striking Shirt-Waist HATS

Of Tuscan straw, white crown; blue or blue facing; in the prevailing flat shape. Stylishly trimmed with blue, black or white Liberty satin, with white, blue or black polka-dots, and quills. These hats, if duplicated, would cost $6; their little price, however, is

Two-fifty Each

A large showing of Hats in different varieties of straw, and trimming, at $5.

Prices on all Dress Hats, imported, as well as these of our own design are reduced a quarter to a half.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Sale of LACES
Every Beautiful Sort at Little Cost Just When Every Woman Wants Them

Every letter that comes from Paris describing new dresses sparkles with the word "*laces.*" The front, the sleeves, the collar are of lace; the skirt is trimmed with galons and flounces of lace. Styles and effects vary marvelously; but laces are everywhere. No matter what the fabric, whether white organdy, mull, dimity, lawn; or any of the multitudinous printed cottons, or linen stuffs, or silk foulards—the crowning beauty of each is laces.

And so Summer dresses this season have been more costly than heretofore; and the demand has been so great that laces have grown scarce.

Now, in a moment, we have changed all that, and you may gratify your utmost wishes for these exquisite lace trimmings, and find the cost strangely little.

The selection is so broad that you may look for an hour and not see two patterns alike. Every wanted sort of lace is here—edgings and insertions, flounces, galons and allovers—all

At Half Price and Less

Yesterday we received several cases of beautiful lace robes which are added to the collection.

This list that follows hints of the chiefest kinds and values:

Point Venise Insertions—
5c, worth 10c; 15c, worth 30c; 25c, worth 50c to
10c, worth 20c; 20c, worth 40c; $2, worth $4.50

Point Venise Edgings—
5c, worth 10c; 15c, worth 30c; 25c, worth 50c to
10c, worth 20c; 20c, worth 40c; $1, worth $2.25

Appliques—
5c, worth 10c; 15c, worth 30c; 25c, worth 50c to
10c, worth 20c; 20c, worth 40c; $1.50, worth $3

Black Venise Laces—
At 10c to $2.50.

Net Top Laces—
5c, worth 15c; 15c, worth 35c; 25c, worth 60c to
10c, worth 25c; 20c, worth 50c; $1.50, worth $4

Allover Laces—
Oriental Batiste and Point Venise, Arabian and Persian; butter and white; also Arabian shades.
75c, worth $2; $1, worth $2.75; $6, worth $12

Lace Collars—
Point Venise, $1 and $2, worth $2 and $4.
White, butter and Arabian Batiste Collars, $2.50, worth $5.

Main aisle and other special counters on Main floor.
And additional selling space in Basement.

This SHOE STORE

Even while passing through the most successful Sale of Under-price Shoes ever known in New York retailing, we do not forget the needs of those who perfer to buy our regular shoes at their regular prices. The buying is, of course, more comfortable in our main shoe store; and our regular prices are bargains when compared with the prices that must be paid elsewhere for equal quality and style.

Our regular Shoe Store is never used for bargain selling—all special sales taking place in the Basement or Annex stores; so that the rush and confusion of the thousands who are buying bargain shoes do not disturb the comfort of customers in the main Shoe Store.

A superb variety of the most correct styles of Summer shoes is now ready for you to select from.

This particular word of Women's Boots and Oxford Shoes:

Walking Boots at $3—
Tan and black calf; regular or extra high cut; lace; thick welted soles.

Oxford Shoes at $3—
With thick welted soles; patent leather, Russia calf, black kid with kid and patent leather tips; black box calf and white canvas; with thin soles and Louis XIV. heels; patent leather and chrome kid with thin soles and regular heels; patent leather Ideal kid; tan and black kid, with patent or kid tips.

Walking Boots at $5—
French calfskin; thick soles; button or lace. Heavy kidskin and patent leather, with full extension soles and flat heels; button or lace; stout soles; full toe last.

Oxford Shoes at $4 and $5—
In all the leathers; thick and thin soles; including golf Oxfords, shoes for yachting and tennis, golf and shooting, as well as slippers for piazza or parlor wear.

Main Shoe Store.

Lace Curtains Reduced

Here is a group of money-saving opportunities for the thrifty housekeeper who is minded to buy lace curtains now for present or future needs.

These curtains are all this year's excellent patterns. Of some there are ample quantities; others are limited to one, two or three pairs of a pattern, and are marked at correspondingly limited prices.

Word of the various kinds:

Ruffled Muslin Curtains: 4 patterns, with figured centers and fluted edges, at 85c a pair, from $1.10; 14 patterns, with figured centers and fluted edges, at 95c a pair, from $1.25; 8 patterns, with figured centers and fluted edges, at $1.25 a pair, from $1.50 and $1.75.

Ruffled Net Curtains at $1.85, $2.25, $2.85, $3.35 and $3.90 pair; from $2.50, $3, $3.75, $4.50 and $5.25.

Renaissance Lace Curtains: one-pair lots, at $7.50, $9, $9.65, $10.75 and $12 pair; from $12.50, $15, $16, $18 and $20. Two-pair lots, at $1.35, $10.65 and $20 pair; from $2, $16 and $29. Three-pair lots, at $2.25 and $6.50 pair; from $3 and $9.

Arabian Lace Curtains; one-pair lots, at $3.85, $5.25, $8.50, $13.50 and $16 pair; from $6.50, $8.75, $14, $22.50 and $26.75. Two-pair lots, at $19.50 and $24.50 pair; from $27.50 and $35. Three-pair lots, at $2.25, $12 and $37.50 pair; from $3, $16 and $50.

White Irish Point Lace Curtains; one-pair lots, at $2.50, $3, $3.50, up to $7.25 pair; from $4.25, $5, $6, up to $12. Two-pair lots, at $3.25, $3.50, $3.85 and $6 pair; from $4.50, $5, $5.50 and $8.75. Three-pair lots, at $2.85, $3.35, $6.35, up to $12.50 pair; from $3.75, $4.50, $8.50, up to $18.

We clean lace curtains at moderate prices, in the best manner; and store for the Summer curtains cleaned by us without charge.

Third floor.

BOYS' SUITS

Boys of all ages find their clothing needs anticipated and provided for here. And all boys, irrespective of age, are bound to have clothing needs just at this time, before vacation begins. A hint apiece for little boys and big boys:

For boys of 8 to 16 years: Double-breasted jacket suits, in blue or olive green cheviots, with hair-line stripe, and fancy mixed cheviots. The best suits you ever saw for $5.
For boys of 6 to 12 years: Norfolk jacket suits of linen crash, with yoke and belt; the newest wash suits of the season, $4.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

"ALCOLIA"

"Alcolia" is solidified alcohol.

It offers an easily carried, efficient and instantly ready substitute for alcohol, with no danger from breakage, explosion or evaporation. Each box is a complete stove in itself.

Take the cover off the little tin box, and put the tripod in its place, and your spirit lamp is ready for heating curling irons, hot water, a chafing dish, or for any emergency use to which you may wish to put it. Each box will burn one hour, and may be extinguished and relit as often as you choose until exhausted. It is invaluable for the sick-room, for traveling, or for use in Summer.

15c each, 2 for 25c
box of 6, 75c

Basement.

Everything for TENNIS

Lawn tennis has been gradually regaining its hold on the lovers of out-of-door sports, until this Summer it seems to be enjoying much of its quondam popularity. Justly, too—a better game was never invented. We have all the necessaries here for its proper enjoyment:

Racquets, including all well-known makes, 75c to $8.
Balls, 40c each; $4.50 dozen.
Practice Balls, $3 dozen.
Nets, $1.25 to $5.50. Poles, 75c to $5 pair.
Court Markers, $2 and $5.
Centre Forks, 50c. Backstop Nets, $3.
Backstop Poles, $1 each.

Annex Store, south of Ninth street, 770 Broadway.

PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF
JOHN WANAMAKER
44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris, May 31, 1901.

The ball of fashion has been set fairly rolling by the Dog Show, and the opening day of that function was indeed a brilliant affair; the delightfully shady terrace of the Orangerie of the Tuileries gardens being the meeting-place of everybody worth knowing.

Dress at the Show was seen to great advantage, for ladies had come in large numbers to see the "chiens de luxe" and especially to show off their summer toilettes. Boleros seem to be as much in favor as ever and their variety in color, in shape and in trimming is infinite. Long and short, with or without basques, they are all worn just now. Beneath were blouses either of foulard, taffetas or Louisine, this latter being a new material that is decidedly metallic in lustre and is in much favor here.

Many of the dresses worn by the elegantes were of cambric, embroidered muslin and lawn, *trimmed in every case with a profusion of guipure and lace.*

Many of the gowns were Empire in line and Empire in trimming; in fact, very little else predominates in all the newest models. Embroidered crepe was another material much favored at the Dog Show, also a new satiny kind of very fine cachemire which is hardly distinguishable from crepe de Chine.

One of the most lovely toilettes to be seen at the Show was in ivory crepe de Chine, the tunic and low corsage bordered with a waved band of fine Chantilly *lace*, falling on a fine accordion-plaited flounce of taffetas, also ivory in hue. The upper part of the corsage was of finely plaited spotted net, ring-spotted in black on a white ground; and the sleeves, in black Chantilly, reached to the elbow, whence fell a plaited frill of net from under a *lace flounce.* The fair wearer of this exquisite gown had also donned a fluffy boa in plaited net to match, which fell to the edge of the skirt, while her hat was of drawn black tulle, lined inside the brim with velvet, the low crown being encircled with shaded roses.

For those interested in the matter of dress, places to go at the present moment are the Bois in the morning, and in the afternoon at tea time the Ritz and Elysee Palace hotels and then again the Bois. On the fine days everybody appears in muslins, linens and piques, on the others there are plenty of novelties in the way of cloth dresses. The parasols are elaborate and varied. Embroideries in floral designs of mousseline de soie on taffeta are very popular. A white taffeta parasol, for instance, has bouquets of Parma violets and their leaves, while a pale pink one is embroidered in Malmaison carnations of various shades. As for the handles, natural wood has quite replaced the formerly fashionable lacquer. The knots are of crystal, jade, gold set with jewels, or for morning wear new art designs in silver gilt on natural wood.

In carriage wear, one of the greatest novelties is a long circular cloak of unlined cloth. It has a military collar of gold braid and an edging of gold passementerie. It is made to throw over the shoulder like those pale blue cloaks with a star on the collar, which the officers of certain Italian regiments wear. Sack-backed coats in very light cloth, with embroidered collar and cuffs are also fashionable. The lighter carriage wraps are mostly of taffetas; small capes of this description are very often made by the modistes rather than the dressmakers, as are also "tours de cou." Long paletots of black taffetas very much plaited are also in great favor with the elegantes.

French Novelty COTTONS
Sharply Reduced

To the collection of fine Cotton Dress Goods at end-of-the-season prices, that we told of yesterday, we add today an important group of the still finer kinds—the French Novelty Cottons, such as Mercerized Cotton Duck, Poplin and Natte, Lace Plaid Mercerized Gingham, and Novelty Silk Gingham. On these we have made equally decisive price-reductions. Rich, handsome materials they are—the most effective of those that have come from Paris this season; in excellent choice of colorings and designs. Firm and heavy enough in texture to make them admirable fabrics for tailored Summer dresses. Further word of them:

At 75c, from $1.50—
Lace Plaid Mercerized Gingham in attractive designs of light blue, pink, heliotrope, primrose, cardinal and navy blue combined with white.

At $1.25, from $1.75—
Novelty Silk Gingham in corded and ribbon drawn plaid designs in pink and primrose combined with white.

At $1.25, from $2—
Striped Mercerized Cotton Poplin in combinations of colors with white.
Mercerized Cotton Natte in self-colorings and colors combined with white.
Novelty Silk Gingham in lace striped and brocade figured in pink, heliotrope and cardinal.

At $1.50, from $2.25—
Figured Mercerized Cotton Natte, figures in colors and black on grounds of white, tan, gray and cadet blue.

At $1.50, from $2.50—
Mercerized Cotton Poplin with cluster striped borders of black and white stripes on grounds of cadet blue, gray, tan, cardinal, navy blue and white.

At $2, from $3—
Mercerized Cotton Duck in melange mixtures of light blue, cadet blue, tan, old rose and cardinal.

Rotunda.

These, advertised yesterday, are still in good supply:

At 37½c, from 45c—Scotch madras in attractive, exclusive Jacquard figures, with corded or fancy stripes in the most wanted choice colorings, light blues, dark blues, pinks, cardinal, grays and heliotropes.
Silk Ginghams in attractive lace stripes, in blue, pink and heliotrope with white.
At 25c, from 35c—Striped Mercerized Ginghams, in pretty combinations of light blue, pink and heliotrope with white.
Scotch Ginghams, in attractive Jacquard figured stripes, in light blue, pink, cardinal and heliotrope combined with white.
At 30c, from 45c—Mercerized Striped Ginghams, attractive designs in colored and white stripes on grounds of light blue, pink, cardinal and heliotrope.
At 25c, from 40c—Dentelle and Mercerized Stripe Cotton Grenadine in attractive designs of colors with white, in thirteen different combinations.
At 25c, from 37½c—Mercerized Figured, Striped and Plaid Ginghams, in twenty different combinations of pinks, light blues, tans, heliotrope, gray, reseda with white.

Tenth street.

BOOKS
For Commencement Gifts

What can be more appropriate, as a gift to commemorate the successful completion of a school or college career, than a well-chosen book of lasting value?

Here's a list of such books, of intrinsic worth, in handsome editions. While not exhaustive, it may be suggestive to the intending giver:

Americans. Charles Dana Gibson. $3.75.
The Rulers of the South. F. Marion Crawford. 2 vols. $4.50.
The Tribulations of a Princess. By author of The Martyrdom of An Empress. $2.25.
America; Picturesque and Descriptive. Joel Cook. Illustrated. 3 vols. $5.50.
Ramona. Helen Hunt Jackson. Illustrated by Henry Sandham. 2 vols. $4.50.
Holland. Eduardo de Amicis. 2 vols. $3.75.
Robert Browning's Poems. Handy volume edition; 12 volumes. $6.75.
In the Sweetness of Childhood. Bound in white and gold. Grace Hartshorne. $1.
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Translated by Edward Fitzgerald. With drawings by Florence Lyndborg. $1.65.
A Short History of Art. Francis E. Turner. Illustrated. 50c.
Hugh Wynne. Illustrated edition. 2 vols. S. Weir Mitchell. $1.75.
Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. E. Cobham Brewer. 75c.
Twenty Years of Congress: 1861-1881. James G. Blaine. 2 vols. $2.50.
Ben Hur. Player's Edition. General Lew Wallace. $1.90.
The Library of Choice Literature. A. R. Spofford and Charles Gibbon. 10 vols. $3.75.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Sheep binding. $8.50; indexed, $9.25.
Standard Dictionary. Sheep binding, $7.50.
Bartlett's Familiar Quotations. $1.90.

Book Store, Ninth street.

From the Clothing Store

This is the time, just at the beginning of Summer, that the wide-awake man who has deferred getting his Summer suit can buy to his liking—economically.

Word today of two interesting offerings. One of men's sack suits, the other of long-trouser suits for boys. Both are bargains:

Men's Sack Suits, in desirable over-plaid cheviots. Some sizes are missing, so the $15 to $20 values come down to $12 a suit.
Long-trouser suits for boys of 14 to 19 years. About one hundred; sizes of which are slightly broken, hence the reduced price. Newest of the Spring patterns; coats cut in military style, with broad shoulders. Regular $10 and $12 values. $7.50 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

REFRIGERATORS

Twenty-three of them, all told. They're sample refrigerators; and there's only one of some of the sizes. But they're marked at a quarter below their regular selling price, which means a decided bargain for every housekeeper who buys one, against the hot weather to come.

They are substantially made of hard wood, lined with galvanized sheet steel, and interlined with mineral wool. Sizes and prices:

Width	Depth	Height	Ice Capacity	Was	Now
27 in.	17 in.	42 in.	55 lbs.	$12	$9
30 in.	19 in.	44 in.	70 lbs.	$14	$10.50
31 in.	20 in.	48 in.	85 lbs.	$15.50	$11.63
32 in.	22 in.	50 in.	95 lbs.	$17.50	$13.13
36 in.	20 in.	48 in.	100 lbs.	$20	$15
38 in.	24 in.	51 in.	150 lbs.	$24	$18
36 in.	23 in.	68 in.	225 lbs.	$28.50	$21.38

Basement.

Satin Taffeta RIBBON

Beautiful, soft rich ribbon, in a variety of delicate colors. The kind that is so much sought after for use as neck and waist ribbons with Summer dresses. Here today, at prices that should be fully one-half higher.

28c a yard—4 inches wide, in these colors: Light blue, turquoise, rose pink, old rose, violet, Nile green, white, cream and cardinal.
32c a yard—4½ inches wide, in these colors: Light blue, rose pink, old rose, Nile green, white, cream and cardinal.
38c a yard—5¼ inches wide, in these colors: Light blue, rose pink, old rose, violet, Nile green, white, mais and cardinal.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. JOHN WANAMAKER Broadway, 4th Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

BOERS MAY ASK AID OF HAGUE TRIBUNAL

Queen Wilhelmina's Visit to Berlin Leads to Report of Action.

Germany Cannot Offer Her Good Offices Unless Asked by Great Britain—No Such Request Made.

BERLIN, June 10.—The Kleines Journal to-day publishes a dispatch from The Hague saying that Queen Wilhelmina's recent visit here was meant to obtain Emperor William's consent to end the South African war, both the Zweibund and the Dreibund being willing to do so, through The Hague Arbitration Court. The dispatch further says that the Emperor consented and the Court began work at once.

The following Foreign Office statement is authorized by Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor:

"Neither Great Britain, France, nor Russia ever approached Germany to participate in any action aiming at ending the South African war. Germany has all along distinguished between offering her good offices and intervention. To render her good offices would be possible under certain circumstances, viz.: If both parties to the war request it; but it will be remembered that Great Britain only joined The Hague Conference on condition that the Boer States were excluded. There is no doubt that Mr. Krüger, who is a serious statesman, came to Europe to obtain the good offices of several of the powers to end the war; but there is also no doubt that Great Britain does not want their good offices. At least, it is true that since the South African war began Great Britain has never, either verbally or in writing, confidentially or officially, broached such an idea.

"It is quite possible that the Boer side has now formally asked The Hague Arbitration Court to lend its aid to end the war somehow, and that the court has held a session regarding the matter; but that, of course, is entirely different from any serious steps to end the war."

Mr. Krueger at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, June 10.—Mr. Krüger and Dr. Leyds arrived here to-day. They drove from the railroad station at Hilversum Junction in a closed carriage, and are staying at the residence of Mr. Wolmerars, one of the Boer peace envoys.

Botha for Peace on Any Terms?

LONDON, June 10.—The Sun publishes a report that Mrs. Botha will start on Wednesday for The Hague, where Mr. Krüger has been summoned to attend a conference of the Boer agents in Europe and the United States, to consider the report Mrs. Botha has brought from her husband, the Boer Commandant General, in which, it is reported he advises Mr. Krüger, as the constitutional head of the Transvaal, to sue for peace on the best terms obtainable.

TO STARVE OUT THE BOERS.

British Enforcing Stringent Restrictions as to Shipment of Food.

CAPE TOWN, June 10.—The military authorities are enforcing stringent restrictions in the distribution of foodstuffs northward from De Aar and southward from Bulawayo. Only essentials are permitted to be distributed, and these only in limited quantities, so as to deprive the Boers of this source of supply.

British Report of Boer Losses.

LONDON, June 10.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, under to-day's date, says the number of Boers killed, imprisoned, or surrendered during May totalled 2,640. From June 1 to June 9 twenty-six Boers were killed, four were wounded, 409 were made prisoners, 33 surrendered, and 651 rifles, 115,550 rounds of ammunition, 120 wagons, and 4,000 horses were captured.

TRADE AND THE BOER WAR.

A Business Boom Expected as Soon as Fighting Ceases.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Trade is not wholly dead in South Africa, according to the latest report from Consul General Stowe of South Africa. The products that serve to equip and to feed a non-working population, Mr. Stowe says, have swelled the volume of our exports to South Africa. The Consul General predicts a decided boom in all lines of trade as soon as the fighting actually ceases. The losses from the war, which he says cover almost everything that enters into life, will afford a splendid field for the exporters of the world.

Mr. Stowe reports that the customs union which has existed between the British colonies, the Orange Free State, and Rhodesia has been broken. The administration of Rhodesia has announced that the agreement with Cape Colony in regard to the collection of customs duties on imports is terminated, and the duty on goods imported through the British colonies, which heretofore has been collected at the seaports, now will be collected at Rhodesia.

The Consul General states that an average of ten cases of plague a day appeared during the warm weather of the dry season, and he fears that the present rainy season will increase the number of cases. The exodus from Cape Town, he says, is considerable and outward-bound ships are crowded.

NO CONCERT AS TO INDEMNITY.

Resort to Hague Tribunal Not Favored in Diplomatic Circles.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Government has formally communicated to the foreign powers the impossibility of joining in a joint guarantee for the payment of the Chinese indemnity. The difficulties in the way of such an arrangement are set forth in the communication, particularly those relating to the constitutional restrictions on the President.

Some anxiety is shown in diplomatic circles as to the outcome on the question of indemnities. One view is that the majority of the powers, being favorable to a joint guarantee, will execute this joint instrument, and thereafter carry on a concert of their own. In that event, it is said, the United States would arrange directly with China as to the American portion of the indemnity.

The representatives of most of the European powers do not believe that a resort to The Hague tribunal, as proposed by the United States, will be acceptable to their Governments.

MEDAL DAY FOR BRITISH VICTORS.

King Edward to Distribute the South African Honors in Person.

LONDON, June 11.—To-morrow morning on the Horse Guards' Parade King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, will distribute the South African medals amid an elaborate military display. Their Majesties will use the Indian tent, which the King brought back from his Indian tour. The Moorish Embassy has been invited to witness the ceremonies.

The first recipients of the medals will be Earl Roberts and Lord Milner, who will be followed by Gens. Buller, Warren, Gatacre, Colvile, Pole-Carew, and staff officers. Medals will be bestowed also upon the various foreign military attachés with the British forces in South Africa, including Capt. Stephen Slocum, United States Army, together with a host of Surgeons, nurses, and other persons, including Lady Sarah Wilson.

American Action Discounted.

LONDON, June 11.—The Times, in the course of an editorial to-day on the Chinese indemnity guarantees, says:

"Doubtless the United States are actuated by the same reasons as Great Britain in declining a joint guarantee of the Chinese indemnity. The Americans are business-like people. They are no more likely to lend credit than money to oblige China's creditors, and Washington's decision must have been foreseen and discounted long ago.

Von Waldersee at Tokio.

YOKOHAMA, June 10.—Count von Waldersee arrived to-day at Tokio, and will be received in audience to-morrow by Emperor Mutsuhito. He is lodged at one of the imperial mansions.

ADVICE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

R. P. Porter Tells Her to "Brace Up" in New Industrial Problems—Commercial Supremacy Not Ended.

LONDON, June 10.—Robert P. Porter, speaking to-day before the Chesterfield Chamber of Commerce on "The Epidemic of Industrial Pessimism in the United Kingdom," said:

"It is extremely doubtful whether the United States is prepared now to compete in the markets of the world in manufactures except in iron and steel machinery and the coarser grades of cotton goods. The tariff indicates that American economists and statesmen do not believe the United States is yet able to take an industrial position by the side of Great Britain."

Mr. Porter expressed the opinion that Great Britain's backwardness in electrical science was "due more to absurd restrictions and laws than to lack of enterprise," and he said that Great Britain "needs bracing up in new, not old, industrial problems.

"Those who argue that Great Britain's commercial supremacy is at an end because the value of American exports, or the total of the foreign commerce of the United States exceeds Great Britain's for one year," continued Mr. Porter, "might find the argument upset by the first bad harvest. Many complicated economic problems must be faced in the United States. The magnitude of American undertakings may be impressive, but these have corresponding dangers.

"In spite of European mutterings, there is little likelihood of a combined European tariff war against the United States, because the nations concerned are so hopelessly involved in tariff conflicts between themselves. Great Britain's free trade policy may have injured her home industries, but it has strengthened her foreign trade. On the other hand, the United States is finding considerable difficulty, both at home and abroad, in negotiating commercial treaties."

GREAT BRITAIN'S SUGAR DUTY.

House of Commons Adopts, Without Division, the Modifications Proposed by the Government.

LONDON, June 10.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in the House of Commons, to-day, proposed alterations in the sugar duty as follows:

Molasses and all extracts of sugar which cannot be tested by the polariscope, if containing 70 per cent. and upward of sweetening matter, 2s. 9d. per hundredweight; if between 70 and 50 per cent., 2s.; below 50 per cent., 1s.

The duty on solid glucose is to be 2s. 9d. per hundredweight, and on liquid glucose, 2s.

A resolution embodying the sugar alterations was passed, without a division, to take effect to-morrow.

The House voted down by large majorities a series of amendments to the civil list and Crown bill proposed by Mr. Labouchère and others, among which was a motion to reduce the grant from £470,000 to £415,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, opposing an amendment that £50,000 should be paid to the Queen Consort for her sole use, said there was no reason to conceal the amount proposed by the committee for Queen Alexandra, which was £33,000.

AS TO AMERICAN ENGINES.

They Burn More Coal, Says French Railway Engineer, but Are Satisfactory.

PARIS, June 10.—The Assistant Chief Engineer of the Orleans Railway said to-day regarding the report that the company was dissatisfied with the American locomotives purchased last year:

"All thirty have been running since November, and there is no idea of withdrawing them. But it is true that they burn more coal and that it is slightly more expensive to maintain them than other locomotives doing the same work. They were purchased because they were needed in a hurry. For this reason the company does not regret the purchase, but the experiment is not encouraging, and the company does not contemplate further purchases except in similar circumstances, as the French locomotives are equally satisfactory and more economical.

"The company experimented with American coal last year, when a large quantity was purchased under favorable conditions. It proved satisfactory. The company is closely watching this question, and is prepared to make further purchases of American coal whenever prices will allow."

Burn More Fuel than British Makes.

LONDON, June 11.—The Daily Express publishes an interview with Charles B. Elliott, General Manager of the Cape Government Railways, in which he says that the Baldwin locomotives under his supervision consumed 20 per cent. more fuel than the British, but he thought this might be due to the fact that they were of the same type as those supplied to Japan. Discussing the Schenectady locomotives, he said their hauling power was greater than that of any locomotives before used in the colony, but the question of their durability was one that would require time to decide.

FRANCE'S FAILING REVENUES.

Unfavorable Showing Adds to Protest Against an Income Tax.

PARIS, June 11.—The morning papers, with but few exceptions, comment upon the unfavorable financial situation as shown by the revenue returns, which, as compared with those of last year, have decreased more than 43,000,000f. It is pointed out that this not an opportune time to introduce an income tax, a fear of which is already driving capital to seek investment abroad.

The consensus of press opinion is found in the following quotation from the Gaulois:

"When taxes do not come in it is a certain sign of the impoverishment of a country; and when a country is becoming impoverished it is a bad time to increase its burdens."

SPAIN TO ISSUE NEW LOAN.

Premier Sagasta Says It Will Be for Territorial Defense and the Navy.

MADRID, June 10.—Señor Sagasta, the Premier, addressing a meeting of his supporters to-day, announced that the Government would issue a loan for territorial defense and a reorganization of the navy.

King Edward Receives the Moor.

LONDON, June 10.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra received the special Moorish Ambassador, Kaid El Mehedi El Menebhi, and his suite at St. James's Palace to-day, in the presence of Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, and many distinguished persons. King Edward has commissioned Seymour Lucas to paint a picture of the reception.

MOODY'S SUCCESSOR COMING.

Rev. G. C. Morgan and M. K. Jesup Sail from Liverpool To-morrow.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which sails from here for New York on June 12, will take among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, and Mr. Charles Francis, United States Minister to Greece.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan is a Congregationalist clergyman, who is coming to the United States to take up the evangelical work of the late Dwight L. Moody.

Swiss Buying American Plows.

LONDON, June 11.—"Large orders for plows hitherto given to Birmingham," says the Geneva correspondent of The Daily Mail, "are now going to the United States, owing to the success of the experiments with the American article at Grisons and Zurich."

Soldiers Disperse Belfast Rioters.

BELFAST, June 10.—The rioting which began here yesterday in an attack upon the Corpus Christi procession was renewed to-night, when the crowd vigorously stoned the police. The latter invoked military aid, and the rioters were dispersed by Lancers.

Picking Bride for a Prince.

LONDON, June 11.—According to the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail the announcement of the engagement of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to Princess Xenia of Montenegro is imminent.

DREAD OF JEW BAITING LEADS TO A SUICIDE

Louis Stern, Recently Commercial Agent at Bamberg, Dead.

He Imagined that His Colleagues Disliked Him Because of His Race—Neglected His Work and Was Recalled.

BAMBERG, Bavaria, June 10.—Louis Stern, until recently the United States commercial agent here, shot and killed himself to-day in the public gardens near the town.

Mr. Stern's services to his Government are said to have yielded excellent results. He promoted exports of roofing slate to the United States, and he also secured for Americans the contract for the Bamberg electric railway. He had suffered, however, it is reported, under financial obligations incurred in St. Paul prior to his appointment. This greatly depressed him, although it is understood that the difficulty had been settled.

He imagined that as a Jew, his American colleagues in Germany disliked him, and also that his Jewish status prevented him from securing Government promotion. On a certain public occasion in Berlin a year ago, Mr. Stern felt aggrieved at the tone of the speeches made by two eminent Americans. He thought the speakers meant to belittle him as a Jew, all of which was purely imaginary. During the last twelve months his morbidness had grown into a settled melancholy, and he entirely ceased Consular work, except duties of a merely routine character. This resulted several months ago in his recall. From that moment his moroseness noticeably increased, but he lingered in Bamberg, disregarding the advice of his friends that he should return to the United States, where a responsible position was open to him.

He leaves a widow, but no children. It is understood that his accounts are in a satisfactory condition.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 10.—Louis Stern, who killed himself in Bamberg, Bavaria, to-day, was a former resident of this city. He was employed on a local newspaper at the time of his appointment eight years ago. He was a native of Germany, but had lived in the United States many years.

DEMOCRACY OF THE FUTURE.

Col. Breckinridge Says People Never Will Consent to Have W. J. Bryan's Views Become Laws.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 10.—In reply to a letter asking for his views on the reorganization of the Democratic Party and future issues, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, a Democratic ex-Congressman, says:

"The American people will never consent to such legislation concerning the currency as will put into a statute the views of Mr. Bryan. It is equally true that the American people will not approve of the territorial policy advocated by Mr. Bryan. For the next few years the currency issue and the expansion issue, tendered by the Democratic Party and accepted by the Republican Party, have been settled."

In the same letter he says:

"We are, therefore, confronted with this actual state of facts: It is impossible to win without such a nominee and platform as will secure the support of those Democrats who refused to vote for Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and it is also impossible to win without the cordial support of the regular Democratic Party.

"It has occurred to me that the issue in 1904 might be our relations with our new possessions. That these will be retained is now certain. That the principles promulgated by the Supreme Court in the late opinions will be accepted by the people is certain."

After outlining the questions involved Col. Breckinridge says:

"To adopt this policy does not require that any Democrat should retract any utterance heretofore made, or apologize for any course heretofore pursued."

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

Controller Dawes's Friends Say He Will Be Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Charles G. Dawes has returned to Washington. He found on his desk about ten pounds of personal correspondence, which has been accumulating since his departure. Mr. Dawes refuses to talk about his Senatorial prospects, but his friends seem to be well satisfied with the conditions. W. G. Edens, who came back with him; does not hesitate to say that Mr. Dawes has things just about where he wants them.

"They can't beat him," said Mr. Edens, "I saw a good deal of the people down in the State on the recent trip, and confess I was surprised at the strength of the Dawes sentiment." All the forces which have contributed to Republican success in the State since 1896 are with him. He has a wonderful acquaintance throughout the State, and by his unfailing efforts to do things for other people has made a multitude of friends."

As to the report that Senator Cullom is anxious to be a candidate for President and that Senator Mason is to help him in return for assistance in his Senatorial campaign, Mr. Edens said: "That is not seriously regarded. Cullom is seventy-two years old. He would be seventy-five when elected, and seventy-nine before he had finished his term. They are not putting men of such advanced age in the White House."

J. H. Manley Wants to be Governor.

LEWISTON, Me., June 10.—A dispatch from Augusta, Me., says that J. H. Manley has announced that he is a candidate for the nomination for Governor of Maine at the conclusion of Gov. Hill's term. Mr. Manley declares that he favors a one-year term for the Governor and the suppression of the whisky traffic.

GOT READY FOR A DEAD MAN.

Wagon Load of Policemen and Doctors Found Victim with Only a Few Scratches.

The Inspector of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad station at the Sea Beach Palace station, Coney Island, rushed into the Coney Island Police Station at 8:45 o'clock and told Sergt. Sheehan that Car No. 681 had just killed a man on the long bridge over Coney Island Creek, the scene of a number of similar tragedies. The patrol wagon was ordered out, twenty-five policemen, and two doctors put into it, and an ambulance summoned from the Kings County Hospital.

Then the Inspector telephoned to the main offices in Brooklyn and told them to send down a wrecking car and crew so that the body might be extricated. A special car took the police from the end of the wagon road to the bridge, and there they found blood on the track, but no body. Some of the men got in a boat and rowed about, when they thought they noticed mysterious signals passing between the Inspector who gave the alarm and a motorman.

After that the police started back to the station house, satisfied that the company had spirited away the wounded man so as to prevent a report and with its list of witnesses who might be called upon in a civil suit. The Inspector refused to give his name or tell the name of the motorman, and this strengthened suspicion, and word was sent to Brooklyn Police Headquarters to send along some detectives.

Just after this had been done James Clark, forty-five years old, of 782 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, walked into the station house with his head swathed in rough bandages. He told the police that he was the victim of the accident, but that he was caught under the fender and not under the wheels. A car following the one that reported the accident brought him to the island. He had been in the meantime in a drug store, but he came to the police for more thorough treatment. The doctor bound Clark's wounds, which were many but not deep, in a scientific manner and he went his way.

THE LACKAWANNA'S AFFAIRS.

President Truesdale Denies Reports that He Has Resigned and that Strikers Will Be Conciliated.

President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Railroad, being asked yesterday as to the truth of the report from Scranton, Penn., that he had resigned, states that there is absolutely nothing in it; that it is only one of the many falsehoods that are being circulated among the company's shop men now on a strike, by the leaders of the strikers, for the purpose of misleading them, and to keep them in ignorance of the real situation.

Mr. Truesdale, being also asked as to the truth of the report from Scranton that the company is about to make a proposition to the striking employes for a settlement of the questions at issue, said:

"This report is equally false. The company has no proposition whatever to make to its men. The cause of the strikers is lost, and the leaders know it, but for the purpose of bolstering up the men they are circulating all sorts of false information and reports among them to discourage those of them who want to return to work from doing so. The company's business during the past month has been much larger than during any similar month in its history, and its engines and cars are in condition to handle its large traffic promptly and to the entire satisfaction of its patrons."

MR. BACON'S CLEAN SWEEP.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company Loses Most of Its Old Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 10.—With the resignation of G. B. McCormack, General Manager of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, little is left of the old force of officers, who managed the properties prior to the incoming, several months ago, of Don H. Bacon as Chairman of the Executive Board. Vice President James Brown, Vice President A. M. Shook, Assistant Treasurer John Fletcher, and Auditor N. N. Polk, besides dozens of minor officials have been discharged, one by one, and Mr. Bacon's appointees put in their places.

Mr. McCormack's resignation came immediately upon the heels of the appointment of Mr. James Beidon, who came South with Mr. Bacon some time ago as assistant to the Chairman of the Executive Board, with headquarters at Birmingham. Mr. Bacon has already instituted a vigorous policy of improvement, looking to the saving of labor, and is continuing that policy in a number of departments.

Will Build New Surface Road.

ALBANY, June 10.—The Mohawk River Traction Company was incorporated to-day with a capital of $160,000 to operate a street surface railroad through Nelliston, Fort Plain, Canajoharie, and Sharon Springs. The Directors are Emile Rebell, Frank Jehle, Charles J. Lumley, Charles Scott, and George P. Fellows of Fort Plain, George H. Smith, William J. Roser, Willis Burlock, Edward B. Burnap, F. E. Simons, and Howard Vosburg of Canajoharie, James Smith of New York City, and Charles F. Stowell of Albany.

Western Road Sold by Receiver.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., June 10.—The Eel River Railroad was sold here to-day to E. Smith of New York, representing the Stockholders' Committee. Mr. Smith was the only bidder, and the property was knocked down to him for $1,000,000. It is generally considered that the Wabash Railroad Company, which has operated the road under a ninety-nine-year lease, is the real purchaser.

The Rio Grande Western.

At a recent meeting of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company George J. Gould, Winslow S. Pierce, E. H. Harriman, Louis Fitzgerald, Jacob H. Schiff, and R. M. Galloway were elected into the Board of Directors of the road. E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Road, was elected President of the Rio Grande Western, succeeding W. J. Palmer. These changes are the result of the recent acquisition of the Rio Grande Western by the Denver and Rio Grande.

President Newman's Inspection Trip.

W. L. Newman, the new President of the New York Central, is making his first inspection trip of the system in his new official capacity. He is accompanied by the chiefs of the various departments, and will be away until the latter part of the week.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Board of Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company have appropriated $1,500,000 out of the surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, toward the strengthening and renewal of bridges. This, with the $2,000,000 appropriated last year, will complete the work on the main line, West Shore, and Pennsylvania Division, leaving only some minor work to be done on branch lines.

Lee Best, who was assistant to Ex-President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central, will occupy a similar position with the American Locomotive Company, of which Mr. Callaway has been elected President.

No decision has been arrived at regarding the successor to the late J. F. Goddard as Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association. The names of George F. Randolph of the Baltimore and Ohio and of J. W. Midgely, formerly Chairman of the Western Traffic Association, are most prominently mentioned as possible candidates. It is understood that Frank Harriott, who was spoken of at one time as a possible choice, does not care to leave his present position as Chairman of the Buffalo Grain Committee.

PROF. TUBBS DENIES CHARGES.

Late Member of Kansas University Faculty Says He Is Not a Heretic.

SALINA, Kan., June 10.—Prof. Frank D. Tubbs, recently removed from the chair of natural sciences in the Wesleyan University for alleged heresy, said to-day of his case:

"I knew nothing of the movement to oust me until the thing was actually done. It is usual to give notice of a month or so before action of that kind is taken. I am not a heretic. I challenge any member of the Board of Trustees, any preacher in the Northwest Kansas Conference, or any one else, to point out a single utterance of mine that he has heard that is in opposition to the doctrines of the Methodist Church.

"I am a consistent believer in evolution as the method which God has employed to bring things about in this world. I don't believe God has gone about His work in a hap-hazard manner, but I believe He has had a distinct method. Evolution is the only theory of this method adopted and taught by prominent scientists of the world to-day. I have abundant letters from professors in the leading universities of America and England testifying to the truth of the theory of evolution.

"I believe in the right of every man to inquire where the Bible came from, who wrote it, and what its purposes are. The ideas which result from such investigations are naturally various, and, while I am not a teacher of this subject, I hold no opinions that are not taught in the regularly authorized theological schools of the Methodist Church, whose teachers are elected by the Bishops of the Church. Before I left South America Bishop Vincent fully questioned my beliefs, approved them, and reappointed me to the seminary."

The opponents of Dr. Tubbs refuse to make any direct charge against him, other than that his teachings are not in accord with the doctrines of the Church. The orthodox and liberal elements of the Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church apparently are lining up for a struggle, as a result of the dismissal of Prof. Tubbs. The trouble, it appears, has been growing for more than a year, and the dismissal of Dr. Tubbs brought the crisis.

Nearly all the Methodist theological schools are represented in the conference, and the most of them are supporters of Dr. Tubbs, but the older and more orthodox ministers are in the majority, and control the Kansas Wesleyan University.

MRS. GARRISON'S HISTORY

Ex-Judge Holme's Deposition Read to the Jury.

He Knew Plaintiff as Annie Bertram—Denies that He Deceived Her About Trust Fund.

Mrs. Annie E. Garrison finished telling her history yesterday before Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court in her action against ex-Judge Leicester Holme and others to have a deed of trust for $20,000 set aside.

The defense in the action was taken up late in the afternoon, and the testimony of ex-Judge Holme was read to the jury. This was followed by the deposition of Mrs. Harry Vidal Nixon, the daughter of Mrs. Garrison, whose parentage is one of the questions in dispute.

Mrs. Garrison said that her maiden name was Rogers. Ex-Judge Holme says that he first knew her as Annie Bertram, and the daughter in her affidavit says that she always knew her mother as Mrs. Rogers and that her father was E. James Rogers.

Mrs. Garrison identified the two checks for $20,000 each which she had received in 1885 from Gouverneur Tillotson as counsel for George Lorillard. Another check for $1,500 which had been indorsed by her was also shown to the witness. She said that in 1896 she learned that this check had gone to Mr. Holme on account of his success in getting her to settle with George Lorillard for $40,000.

"When did you marry Walter C. Garrison?" witness was asked.

"In 1884. We were married in Jersey City."

"Were you supported by your husband during your married life?"

"Yes, partly. For the first three years I supported myself. After our first child was born Mr. Garrison's father made us a small allowance."

"When you went West with George Lorillard in 1876, in what capacity did you go?"

"He was an invalid and I nursed him and took care of him."

Mary Hurley, who had been Mrs. Garrison's maid from 1877 up to two years ago, said that Mr. Holme had simply told Mrs. Garrison to sign the deed of trust, and it had not been read to her in his office. This deed gives $20,000 of the money received from Mr. Lorillard to Mrs. Garrison's daughter, Mrs. Nixon, on her twenty-first birthday. Mrs. Garrison contends that Mr. Holme deceived her when this provision was made.

Ex-Judge Holme is living in Paris with his wife, who was the widow of Dr. Fraser C. Fuller. In his deposition he contradicts Mrs. Garrison as to the circumstances of drawing the deed of trust. He said that the paper had been read to her several times and thoroughly explained to her before she signed it, and she fully knew how the money was to be finally disposed of. He also denied that he was the father of her daughter, Georgette Rogers, now Mrs. Nixon.

He said that he first met Mrs. Garrison in 1875, when she was Annie Bertram. Eight years after the birth of her child he obtained a birth certificate at her request. This certificate was from Dr. Alfred S. Loomis, and showed the child's father to be E. James Rogers.

The deposition of Mrs. Nixon had little bearing on the case beyond the fact that she said she had always supposed her father to be E. James Rogers. Her mother had talked with her once about the trust fund, and told her she would get it when she was twenty-one.

Mr. Tillotson, who represented Mr. Lorillard in the money transaction, was called in rebuttal. He said no mention had been made of any settlement of money on Mrs. Garrison's child. The case will go to the jury this morning.

PLAZA CLUB'S RESENTMENT.

Resignations of Appraiser Yereance and Those Who Favored His Appointment Accepted.

The Plaza Republican Club, at a meeting in its new quarters in the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, last night, accepted the resignations as members of President Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee; James Yereance, appointed Appraiser under the collateral inheritance tax law on the demand of Mr. Morris; Alexander T. Mason, the district leader, and John W. Jacobus, his first lieutenant.

Thomas F. Wentworth presided, and the resignations were accepted without debate. Resolutions regretting the action of Messrs. Morris, Yereance, Mason, and Jacobus had been prepared, but these were not presented when the feeling concerning them and the causes given by the resigning members were learned.

As stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES several days ago, the resignations were the result of the dissatisfaction expressed among party men in all parts of the city over the appointment of Mr. Yereance as Appraiser. He had been regarded as a strong anti-organization man in good circumstances, while machine men in need of a position were set aside.

A member of the Plaza Club said last night:

"It was intimated to Mr. Morris some time ago that the club did not like his interference in the affairs of the district because of his position as President of the county organization. The members felt that the enrolled Republicans and workers of the district were fully competent to adjust matters affecting the Twenty-ninth District. But Mr. Morris persisted in his course, Mr. Yereance was appointed, and many of us do not like it."

The letters of resignation were called for, but Chairman Wentworth explained that they were formal in their language, stating no cause, and he had left them at his office.

When the motion to accept the resignations was made by Alfred L. M. Bullowa, Edward E. McCray moved as an amendment that the Secretary in notifying the resigning members of the acceptance of their resignations express the regret of the club.

There was some dissatisfaction expressed, but when a member remarked, "Yes; let's do that. It will smooth over the whole matter," the amended resolution was adopted without division.

The next regular meeting of the club will be in September.

ANTI-TAMMANY MEN'S PLANS.

The Admission of Organizations to the Next Conference — Opposition to German Reform Union.

Unless something now unforeseen should occur the Conference Committees of the anti-Tammany bodies will hold only one more meeting before next September. At the next gathering the committees from additional bodies will be admitted, and there may be some talk of inviting representations from other organizations.

A report was current yesterday that there was considerable opposition at the meeting last Friday with regard to inviting the German-American Reform Union to participate in the conferences. The Republicans were said to have strongly opposed their admission, but John C. Sheehan made a strong plea in their behalf, and in the interest of harmony the invitation was extended.

It was pointed out that the German-American Reform Union had done more than any other body to bring discredit on the fusion ticket of 1895 by the election of Mr. Tamsen as Sheriff and Dr. Hoeber as Coroner.

None of those who attended the meeting last Friday would speak for publication concerning the rumor, but one of them admitted that there was some discussion on the proposition.

Willis L. Ogden, the Chairman of the Conference Committees, said yesterday with regard to reports in circulation of alleged combinations that the only purpose of the conferees was to bring about a union and that if that result could not be accomplished the movement would come to nothing. All the organizations represented showed a desire to unite in the interest of the city, and nobody showed any disposition to gain control or to talk about candidates.

Investigating Escape of Soldiers.

Major E. R. Hills, commandant of the artillery post on Governors Island, has started an investigation into the escape of Privates Harry McGuire and John Winship on an improvised raft from a party of other prisoners on Sunday last, which is likely to result in the imprisonment of some of the sentries who were guarding the "ashcart" gang from which the men got away. Guards scoured the city all day yesterday, but gained no clue to the men.

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TROLLEY LINES TAXABLE

New Jersey Supreme Court Decides the Newark Case.

Street Railway Franchises Liable as Realty—Millions More for the Exchequer of the State.

TRENTON, N. J., June 10.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the case of the Mayor and Aldermen of Newark against the North Jersey Street Railway Company; holding that street railway franchises in New Jersey are taxable as real estate, thus adding to the State revenues several millions annually. This is considered an important opinion, as it will affect every city, township, and borough throughout which a trolley road passes. It is thought it will prevent the building of some small trolley roads for which franchises have already been granted.

In the opinion the court holds that as between Newark and the company the latter has acquired the right to lay in the soil the foundation for its rails, to lay rails theron, and the right to the continuous uninterrupted occupancy of such part of the public estate. Its poles and tracks are there permanently to the exclusion of any others who might desire to use the land, and during the life of the franchise the city is without power to remove them. The part of the street used by the company must be of the same character as the whole. Therefore, the estate being valuable to the city, is taxable the same as the balance of property.

Lawyers say that the decision is sweeping in its scope. For instance, one lawyer said that under the form of contract now used by the Lighting Trust, by which for the life of its contract the contracting municipality is barred from allowing any company to string wires or lay gas mains, every pipe and conduit is taxable as real property. It was also said that private meter companies would have to be taxed for their pipes, hydrants, &c.

ELECTION DISTRICT CHANGES.

In the Greater New York Eleven New Ones Are Added.

The Board of Elections at their meeting yesterday afternoon made changes in the election districts, adding eleven new districts in Greater New York. The changes were made necessary because of the large vote polled at the last Presidential election.

Fifteen districts in Manhattan were subdivided into two each, making thirty districts; sixteen in the Bronx into two each, and one district into three; eleven in Brooklyn into two each, and one in Queens into two, making a total of forty-five new election districts.

By looking through their books the board discovered that there were a number of districts where the vote during the past two years had not number 250, and they decided that they would consolidate these districts. In Manhattan 56 districts were consolidated into 28 districts and 12 in Brooklyn into 6 districts.

It was stated by the board that the numbers of the districts effected by the change will be announced in a few days.

IRISH-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Republican Club Organized to Participate in Municipal Campaign.

At a meeting held yesterday in the Clarendon Hotel, Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, the Irish-American League, which has been in existence for many years, organized as a campaign club, under the name of the Irish-American Republican League. It begins with a roll of 250 members. The following, among other officers, were elected: President—James Shea; Vice President—Cornelius Leary; Secretary—Bryan Hayes; Treasurer—Edward O'Connell.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. R. B. O'Flaherty, Thomas Shea, and others on the subject of clean city government. Resolutions to the following effect were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Irish-American Republican League of New York appeals not only to Republicans but to all well-meaning Irish-Americans who are citizens to unite in the effort to give the metropolis of the United States an administration befitting the dignity of the Empire city.

Resolved, That the members of the Irish-American Republican League pledge themselves to give their best efforts to the attainment of this end from the present time until the close of the polls.

A NEW CANADIAN SOCIETY.

Graduates and Alumni of Queen's University Elect Officers.

A new Canadian society for this city, to be known as the New York Society of Graduates and Alumni of Queen's University of Kingston, Ont., was organized at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Dr. George E. Hayunga, at 581 Broome Street. This is the third Canadian society to be formed in this city.

The following officers were elected: Honorary President—The Rev. Dr. Grant; President—Dr. James Douglas; First Vice President—Dr. Farquhar Ferguson; Second Vice President—Dr. John R. Shannon; Third Vice President—Dr. George E. Hayunga; Executive Committee—Dr. L. H. Gardiner, Dr. W. G. Fraleck, D. C. Porteous, and R. S. O'Loughlin.

The society will act jointly with the New York Graduates' Society of McGill University and the Canadian society of this city in sending a member to Canada to present an address to the Duke of Cornwall and York on the occasion of his visit.

Plow Manufacturers to Combine.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Plans for a combination of twenty-one of the largest plow factories in the country practically were completed to-day at a meeting over which Charles H. Deere of Moline presided. Ex-Judge W. A. Vincent of Chicago, has the details in charge. The capital will be $75,000,000. The election of officers probably will be held to-morrow. It is positively denied that the prices of plows will be raised.

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CITY MAGISTRATES NAMED

Mayor Van Wyck Appoints Democrats for Brooklyn Courts.

The Police Ordered to Recognize the New Appointees — One Deposed Magistrate to Fight.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday appointed four City Magistrates in compliance with Justice Gaynor's writ of mandamus. Democrats were named to succeed Republicans, and the appointees will hold office until Jan. 1, 1902, when their successors, who are to be elected this Fall, will take office.

The Democrats who were named are Frank E. O'Reilly of the Fourth Assembly District; John Naumer of the Seventeenth, E. Gaston Higginbotham of the Nineteenth, and Henry J. Furlong of the Twenty-first. The displaced Magistrates are Kramer, Lemon, Worth, and Teale.

The terms of the Republicans were to end on May 1, but the Legislature in the Greater New York charter extended their tenure to Jan. 1, 1902, their successors to be elected. Mayor Van Wyck in his message declared that this act of the Legislature was unconstitutional, as the law extending the terms was equivalent to a new appointment. The Mayor on May 1 declined to name Democrats to succeed the Republicans, as he said lawsuits would ensue, and there would be contests of authority which would injure the conduct of business in the police courts. Justice Gaynor on Friday last granted an order compelling the Mayor to name new Magistrates, thereby deciding that the act of the Legislature was unconstitutional.

The men who were to be made City Magistrates appeared in Mayor Van Wyck's office early yesterday morning accompanied by Senator Patrick H. McCarren and Election Commissioner John C. McGuire. Before the men were formally appointed the Mayor and James Shevlin, Hugh McLaughlin's deputy, had a conference. The appointees were sworn in soon after 11 o'clock. The new Magistrates are all lawyers and they have never held political office before. Senator McCarren declared that the appointment of these men was a recognition of the younger element in the party.

Soon after they were sworn in, Magistrates Higginbotham and O'Reilly hurried to Brooklyn to take possession of the courts. It was stated at the Mayor's office that the police officers assigned to the courts had been directed by Commissioner Murphy to recognize the new appointees, and that if there was a clash the police were to arraign all prisoners before the Democratic officials.

Magistrate Higginbotham has offices in Brooklyn and New York. He was a prominent member of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, which was opposed to the regular organization. He was Secretary of the Democratic County Committee. He is an active member of the Jefferson Club and the Bushwick Club.

Magistrate O'Reilly is now Secretary of the Democratic County Committee. He is a law partner of Jere Wernberg and has been active in politics in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn for several years. He has a large law practice.

Magistrate Furlong's appointment is credited to Election Commissioner John C. McGuire. He achieved a place in Brooklyn politics by conducting the case against Senator Michael J. Coffey when tried before the Democratic County Committee for treachery to Democratic candidates. Senator Coffey was dismissed from the General Committee of the organization after the trial. The Magistrate is a member of the law firm of Furlong & O'Connell.

Magistrate Naumer is a lawyer, with an office at 20 Court Street. Bridge Commissioner Shea is credited with bringing about his appointment. The Magistrate was a candidate for Municipal Court Judge against Justice Van Wart at the last election.

NEW MAGISTRATES SEATED.

The Men Whom They Succeed Enter Formal Protest and Retain Counsel —Mr. Shevlin's Statement.

Although the four Republican Magistrates in Brooklyn made formal protest against the seating of their Democratic successors appointed by the Mayor, they caused no trouble when the new incumbents appeared in the courts to which they had been assigned yesterday afternoon.

E. Gaston Higginbotham, appointed to succeed Magistrate Kramer, appeared at the Lee Avenue Police Court late in the afternoon. Soon after he took his place on the bench, Magistrate Kramer entered. The latter immediately made a protest. He sent for Capt. Edward Toole of the Lee Avenue Police Station, which adjoins the courtroom, and asked him if he had received any orders to recognize Mr. Higginbotham. Capt. Toole replied that he had received orders from Headquarters in Manhattan to arraign his prisoners before the new Magistrate.

"Well, I enter a protest against it," said Mr. Kramer. "I hold that the Supreme Court is not the final power, and that I have not been removed. The question must be finally decided by the Court of Appeals."

A man arrested for intoxication was then arraigned before the new Magistrate. He was not able to speak and was committed until he could plead for himself.

Frank E. O'Reilly, apointed to succeed Magistrate Andrew Lemon, took his seat in the Manhattan Avenue Court late in the afternoon. The same proceedings were gone through with there as in the Lee Avenue Court, Mr. Lemon making a protest similar to that of Mr. Kramer.

When Magistrate John Naumer reached the Myrtle Avenue Court he found that Charles E. Teale, whom he was appointed to succeed, had gone for the day. He took possession of the court without trouble of any kind.

Henry J. Furlong took his seat in the Gates Avenue Court after Magistrate Lewis R. Worth had made formal protest.

"Just what steps we will take I cannot say," Mr. Kramer said in the afternoon when discussing the matter. "I will say, however, that it will be a course that will most quickly lead to a thorough decision, so that we and the public may know just what the legal status of the matter is, and who are and who are not the real Magistrates. Our side of the case has not yet been heard. When it is there may be a different story to tell."

Discussing the appointments, James Shevlin, who acts for Hugh McLaughlin, the local Democratic leader, said:

"A taxpayer, and not the Brooklyn Democratic organization, brought about the appointment of the new Magistrates. After the order was granted by the court the organization took action. We were careful to select good men for the places, and their appointment is a recognition of the younger element in the party. I do not know what steps will be taken. It will depend upon what move is made by the Republicans who have been succeeded by the new men."

The Republican Magistrates who have been deposed have retained ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr to look after their interests.

ARMY OFFICER'S CHARGE FALLS.

Military Court in Cuba Fails to Sustain Col. Noyes.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Major Gen. Wood has approved the conclusions of a Court of Inquiry in the Department of Cuba, of which Lieut. Col. W. S. Edgerly, Seventh Cavalry, was President. The court was convened in consequence of an official letter written by Col. Henry E. Noyes, Second Cavalry, to the Adjutant General of the department, in which he stated that he considered Capt. A. M. Fuller, Second Cavalry, then in command of a squadron of the Second Cavalry, and the post at Rowell Barracks, "as unfit for a command of that kind for service in this department."

The findings of the court were to the effect that the charge of Col. Noyes was not sustained by the evidence, and that no further proceedings were necessary.

To Grow Cotton in Hungary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Consul Mahin of Reichenberg, Hungary, under date of April 22, 1901, reports: It is intended this year to essay the cultivation of the cotton plant in Hungary. The efforts to grow cotton in the lower provinces of Asiatic Russia, in the same latitude as Hungary, have been successful. It is probable that bounties will be paid the cotton planters. More or less success is now attending the culture of cotton in Spain, Southern Italy, Macedonia, and Malta.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The President to-day appointed the following officers of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry:

Lieutenant Colonel—James A. Buchanan.
Majors—William E. Almy and Eben Swift.
Captains—Louis E. Bennett, Christian Briand, William P. Butler, Charles H. Hamilton, Osman Latrobe, Thomas F. Maginnis, James T. Ord, and Allen D. Raymond.
First Lieutenants—William W. Ballard, Jr., William W. Bessell, Harry L. Cooper, Morris E. Locke, Walter P. Martin, Blas Nadal, John O. Steger, A. Owen Seaman, Orval P. Townshend, and Jacob E. Wyke.
Second Lieutenants—George C. Broome, Terence Hamill, Charles B. Kerney, Jean S. Oakes, Eben Swift, Jr., and Paul Wuttke.
Assistant Surgeon, rank of Captain—José Lugo-Vina.

Also the following in the regular service cavalry:

Second Lieutenants—Eugene J. Ely, Clarence Lininger, and Howard C. Tatum.
Second Lieutenants of Infantry—David A. Henkes, Edward K. Massee, Shelby C. Leasure, Pat M. Stevens, and William Little.
Second Lieutenants, Artillery Corps—Hartman L. Butler, Frank T. Thornton, and John R. Musgrove.
Surgeon of Volunteers, rank of Major—Frank E. Artaud.

Battleship Illinois Ready for Trial.

BOSTON, June 10.—The new United States battleship Illinois arrived in this port from Newport News early to-day. She is to have her trial trip off the New England coast during the week. The new battleship had a very successful run from Cape Charles to Boston Light and showed an average speed of about 15 knots. Her contract calls for 16 knots sustained for four hours. Those who were on board on the run from Newport News say that she will make 17.25 knots or better.

New Staff Officers for Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The vacancies on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Miles, caused by the death of Lieut. Col. Francis Michler and the transfer to the Inspector General's Department of Lieut. Col. H. K. Bailey, have been filled by the assignment of Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber to duty as Military Secretary and the assignment of Lieut. Col. M. P. Maus to duty as aide de camp. Col. Reber is Gen. Miles's son-in-law.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, to relieve Major Marshall W. Wood, Surgeon. Major Wood, upon being relieved, will proceed to St. Louis and assume charge of the medical supply depot in that city to relieve Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Girard, Deputy Surgeon General. Lieut. Col. Girard, upon being relieved, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department, and also will report to the commanding officer at Vancouver Barracks for duty as Surgeon at that post.

First Lieut. Chase Doster is assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry.

The following-named Commissaries are honorably discharged, as Captains and Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, United States Volunteers only, to take effect June 8: Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, Samuel D. Boote, and Frederic H. Pomroy.

First Lieut. Percy M. Ashburn, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Sheridan and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The following-named officers now on duty at the Military Academy will proceed, June 12, to the posts hereinafter designated, and report to the commanding officers thereof for duty with the regiments indicated until Aug. 25: Capt. Wirt Robinson, Artillery Corps, to Fort McPherson, Georgia, with Twenty-seventh Infantry; Capt. Girard Sturtevant, Fifth Infantry, to Plattsburg Barracks, New York, with Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Officers of the Artillery Corps are assigned as follows:

COAST ARTILLERY.

Col. Carle A. Woodruff; Lieut. Cols. John P. Story and William F. Rose; Majors Henry C. Danes, Robert H. Patterson, Oliver E. Wood, and Edwin S. Curtis; Capts. W. C. Davis, T. B. Lamoreaux, L. S. Lyon, Andrew Hero, Jr., F. E. Harris, G. Blakeley, F. W. Coe, and W. R. Smith.

To Eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery—First Lieut. E. B. Martindale, Jr.; Twenty-third Company—First Lieut. E. Carpenter; Twenty-ninth Company—First Lieut. H. M. Merriam; Thirtieth Company—First Lieut. O. L. Spaulding; Thirty-first Company—Capt. W. S. McNair and First Lieut. H. Lemly; Thirty-sixth Company—First Lieut. H. C. Evans, Jr.; Forty-first Company—First Lieut. A. F. Cassels; Fifty-second Company—First Lieut. M. M. Mills; Fifty-third Company—First Lieut. J. T. Geary; Sixtieth Company—First Lieut. C. S. Patterson, Jr.; Sixty-third Company—First Lieut. C. H. Lanza; Sixty-fourth Company—First Lieut. C. R. Lloyd, Jr.; Sixty-seventh Company—Capt. D. W. Ketcham; Sixty-ninth Company—First Lieut. G. T. Scott; Ninety-fifth Company—Capt. T. N. Horn; Ninety-sixth Company—Capt. A. W. Chase; Ninety-seventh Company—Capt. F. G. Mauldin.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Major Harry R. Anderson.

Seventh Battery, Field Artillery—First Lieut. H. E. Black; Eleventh Battery—First Lieut. H. P. Wilbur; Seventeenth Battery—Capt. G. G. Gatley; Twentieth Battery—Capt. W. J. Snow.

Capts. McNair and Lieuts. Geary, Scott, Spaulding, Lanza, Cassels, and James will join the companies to which they are assigned.

Capt. William Lassiter, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Seventh Battery, Field Artillery, and is relieved from duty at the Military Academy.

The following-named officers are transferred from the organizations herein indicated after their respective names, and will remain unassigned to a battery or company and available for staff duty at their stations until further orders: Capt. Ira A. Haynes, from the Sixty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, from the Sixty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Robert E. Callan, from the Fifty-second Company, Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, from the Seventh Battery, Field Artillery; First Lieut. John E. Stephens, from the Sixty-third Company, Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Robert S. Abernethy, from the Sixtieth Company, Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Benjamin M. Koehler, from the Forty-first Company, Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Malcolm Young is transferred from the Eighteenth Company to the Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery, and will join his proper station.

First Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, Twelfth Infantry, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and report to the commanding officer for duty with the Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. C. S. Williams is ordered to the torpedo station, June 17, for instruction.

Lieut. Commander S. Cook is ordered home to wait orders.

Ensign T. A. Kearney is ordered to the Independence, July 1.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Murphy is ordered to the Naval Academy, June 16.

Joseph F. MacGrail is appointed Chaplain from June 10.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. W. Hart is ordered to the Celtic.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Mayflower has arrived at Port Lamar, Venezuela. She probably will make a short stay at that port and then leave for La Guayra and Porto Cabello.

The Concord left Yokohama to-day for Unalaska, where she is to assist in enforcing the liquor laws in that section and otherwise take up the duties formerly performed by the Wheeling, recently put out of commission.

The Newport and the Mist have left Newport for Boston. The Peoria arrived at Boston to-day. These vessels are to act as stakeboats for the trial of the battleship Illinois.

The New Orleans sailed to-day from Che-Foo for Chemulpo.

The Yankton has arrived at Gibara.

The Monongahela is at Hamnton Roads.

The Philadelphia is at San Francisco.

The Syiph has arrived at Washington.

The Potomac and the Sioux have arrived at Portsmouth.

The Holland, in tow of the Alvarado, left Annapolis to-day for Delaware City.

The Essex has arrived at Boston.

The training ship Dixie is at Rio de Janeiro.

The Don Juan de Austria and Mariveles have arrived at Cavite.

The Frolic has left for the Island of Samar to convoy the Mindoro to Cavite.

Admiral Remey, aboard the Brooklyn, left Wellington yesterday for Sydney, N. S. W. The Admiral will sail shortly for Cavite and resume active command of the Asiatic Station.

FIRST SHIRT-WAIST MAN.

He Appeared on Broadway, but Small Boys Soon Put Him to Flight.

Lower Broadway was startled yesterday by the appearance of the first shirt-waist man of the twentieth century. He wore an accordion-plaited waist of mousseline de soie, unhampered by cuffs, a high turnover collar, with a flowing scarf, patent-leather ties, gray trousers, and a straw hat with a three-layered brim.

The shirt-waist man had not walked far when the "vulgar curiosity" of a crowd of small boys became so oppressive that he boarded a south-bound electric car to escape their attentions, which were of a rather uncertain nature.

Fireman O'Neill's Death Due to Violence

Coroner's Physician Higgins performed an autopsy yesterday on the body of Michael O'Neill, a fireman in the employ of the Consolidated Gas Company, who lived at 302 East Twenty-ninth Street. The physician reported that the body showed a fractured skull, meningitis, wounds in the right chest, and wounds in the back, all due "undoubtedly to violence, and apparently inflicted during an altercation." John McCaffery, a fellow-workman, is now in custody awaiting an examination to-day as to whether he caused the death of O'Neill, as alleged by the wife of the latter.

REPAIRING CUP YACHT

Constitution's Late Accident Considered Beneficial.

PARTS TO BE DUPLICATED

Columbia Arrives at Bristol—Old Defender to be Refitted and Hauled Out.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 10.—As many riveters as could conveniently work without getting in one another's way began operations this morning at the Herreshoff works riveting the plates which are to replace the buckled section of the Constitution's mainmast. The steelworkers, a few minutes after the plant opened, were energetically hammering away with a diligence which promised well for rapid completion of the work.

It is generally understood that when the Constitution again is rigged, she will have a stronger mast and be better fitted in every particular than she originally was. The repairs to the fittings at the masthead were so well in hand to-day that some of the steel wire stays, removed for convenience at the time the mast was unstepped, have been replaced.

The half dozen sailors who are keeping ship on the Constitution are chafing under the delay, as they realize that when the boat is refitted the tuning up process will have to be gone over again. This means very exhausting work on stays and shrouds during the first sail spin.

In one particular it is believed that the accident to the Constitution's mast will prove somewhat of a benefit, as various parts to be used in the repairs will be duplicated so as to be ready for use in case of future accidents. This was the purpose of the builders in constructing another steel mast, but the accident came too quickly for them, as it was found that the old one could be repaired before the new one could be completed.

A new stick from which the topmast for the cup defender is being shaped out on the Herreshoff pier, is of tamarack wood, and there is not a check or a knot in it. Some members of the crew gave the main boom, which is propped up on blocking on the boat's deck, a coat of paint to-day, covering up the patches where the paint was chafed off last week. The shells of the boom blocks, which were left hanging to the boom were varnished this afternoon.

Just before 6 o'clock this evening the old cup defender Columbia arrived. The last visit of the Columbia to Bristol was in the Fall of 1899. Capt. Charlie Barr, her skipper, was asked if the boat would be hauled out at the Herreshoff's to-morrow morning, and said he did not know.

The boat came to Bristol to have some refitting done, and probably will have her underbody cleaned before she leaves. Mr. Morgan, her managing owner, was not on board. His private signal was lowered and the New York Yacht Club pennant sent aloft when the boat came to anchor, a cable's length from the Constitution. The officers and crew saw the Constitution probably for the first time.

CONSTITUTION TO BE OUT SOON

Date of Her First Race Against the Old Champion Columbia Is Not Settled.

Capt. William Butler Duncan leaves town to-day for Newport, whither he goes on matters connected with the convalescence of Constitution. From his headquarters at Newport he will be within easy reach of Bristol, and can be on hand to oversee the yacht as she rounds once more into serviceable shape. Work is proceeding rapidly upon her, and there is at present no reason why she should not be out taking the air again at an early date.

Chairman S. Nicholson Kane of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club and his associates, Newbury D. Lawton and Chester Griswold, are still working on the programme of events for Constitution and Columbia. While the general schedule for the season's sport was unaffected by Constitution's mishap, there is much to be weighed and considered in getting the races contemplated for the ninety-footers into an already unusually elaborate programme.

There is a possibility that the trial races for the selection of a defender of the America's Cup may be postponed. It had been arranged to have these races sailed off Newport on Aug. 3, 5, and 7, but since the cup races have been postponed for a month, the necessity for holding these races on the dates originally contemplated no longer exists; so the club can take a little breathing spell if it be so disposed.

Mr. Kane said yesterday that the dates for these races would not be settled for a week or more. So soon as conflicting dates shall have been reconciled the amended schedules of the various clubs will be furnished to the public. It is understood, should Constitution be ready, her first meeting with Columbia will be in the race for the Glen Cove Cups off Glen Cove on June 25.

Following tradition and custom, these rival sweeps of the New York Yacht Club fleet will sail first under its auspices; so in case it is impossible for them to race at Glen Cove, it is said that a special meeting will be arranged for them some time before July 2, the date selected by the Newport Yacht Racing Association for the first of their three races between the two New York Yacht Club boats and the Independence.

WILL BE BURIED IN ONE GRAVE.

P. J. Hiltman, Superintendent of Salem Field Cemetery, and Wife Die Almost Together.

Peter J. Hiltman and his wife will be buried in the same grave, in Salem Field Cemetery, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Hiltman and his wife died but a day apart. They had lived happily in the cemetery for nearly a generation, and during that time he, as a landscape gardener, had had charge of the family plots of some of the wealthiest men in the city.

Three months ago he fell ill, and it was suggested that he take a long vacation. But he preferred to remain at his post. His wife was indefatigable in her attentions to him, and refused to leave his side after his malady developed into pneumonia. Last Wednesday she broke down, and the physician found that she was suffering from appendicitis. He performed an operation last Friday, and on Saturday her husband died. The next day, Sunday, she breathed her last.

James Seligman, the banker, President of the congregation, has issued the following through the press:

Temple Emanu-El.—The members and seat holders of the Temple Emanu-El are respectfully requested to attend the funerals of the late Peter J. Hiltman, for many years Superintendent of Salem Field Cemetery, and of his wife, Dora Hiltman, on Tuesday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock. James Seligman, President.

Mr. Hiltman was born in Germany in 1828, and for twenty-eight years was Superintendent of the cemetery, and during that time he endeared himself to the entire congregation of Temple Emanu-El, of which he was a member.

NEW CADETS FOR WEST POINT.

Only Twenty-two of Fifty-nine Applicants Passed Examination.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10.—Of the fifty-nine candidates who reported for entrance examinations last week only twenty-two passed. They are W. P. Abbott, Minnesota; V. S. Albright, Tennessee; L. S. Arnold, Arkansas; H. H. Broadhurst, North Carolina; E. S. Curtins, Missouri; J. S. Dusembury, South Carolina; W. C. Kelley, Kentucky; P. J. R. Kiehl, Wisconsin; T. H. Lowe, Missouri; J. Lund, Iowa; C. A. Mitchell, New York; C. J. Peterson, Illinois; W. W. Price, Texas; W. E. Prigden, North Carolina; W. W. Rose, Pennsylvania; L. J. Schoonmaker, New Jersey; B. F. Scott, West Virginia; R. A. Seager, Indiana; J. B. Shouse, South Dakota; J. R. Starkey, Illinois; R. Talbot, Jr., Colorado, and H. L. Wells, Michigan.

These, together with 105 others who qualified last March, took the oath of allegiance and were admitted to the Military Academy this afternoon. In the reorganization of cadet officers, Cadet U. S. Grant was appointed Sergeant Major and Cadet Douglas MacArthur First Sergeant. Only about half of the third class was permitted to leave on furlough to-day. The others are under punishment and will not be granted leave of absence until about the middle of July.

No Cuban Convention Session.

HAVANA, June 10.—Owing to the absence of Señor Capote, President of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, the secret session that was to have been held to-day was postponed until to-morrow.

"James Means—Means Quality."

JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE

Known and Approved by the Public for Twenty-three Years.
The most comfortable and best appearing shoe for the money. Made in a variety of styles and leathers. Sold by leading retailers.
Morse & Rogers of New York, Wholesale Distributers

VON BERGER ARRAIGNED

Man Accused by British Consul Held for Examination.

Charged with Having Swindled Englishwoman Through a Mock Marriage—Other Charges.

Dr. Franz Von Berger, alias Dr. Emil Blum, alias Egnon E. Borges, Ph. D., alias the Marquis de Sannicola, alias Baron Egnon Von Neiderndorf, who was arrested at the Grand Central Station Sunday night on his arrival in this city, accompanied by a handsomely dressed woman, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Alexander.

The charge upon which the prisoner was arrested was preferred by Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul in this city, acting in behalf of a woman named Helene Crydt, who says that the "doctor" pretended to marry her and got all her ready money and then fled, taking with him £543 8d. belonging to her. According to the police the prisoner is a much-wanted individual, having played the same game on a number of women in different cities throughout the United States, not counting other swindles.

When the prisoner appeared before the Commissioner he preserved throughout the calm demeanor of an outraged dignified gentleman. He was accompanied by his counsel, Otto Munk. He pretended that he did not understand English, and indignantly demanded through an interpreter that he be examined forthwith and released.

Charles Fox, the representative of the British Consul, opposed the demand, and said that it was the custom in extradition cases to hold the prisoner until extradition papers could be received from the State Department in Washington. He asked that the prisoner be remanded for two weeks. To this Lawyer Munk made objection, saying that while his client now admitted his identity, he denied the charges contained in the warrant. Commissioner Alexander set the case down for Wednesday at 3:30 o'clock. The prisoner was then taken back to Ludlow Street Jail. He declined to make any statement.

Particulars leading to the issuing of the warrant by United States Commissioner Alexander were made known yesterday. Helene Crydt, the chief complaining witness, who is now in London, says that she met Von Berger in Flushing, Holland, through an advertisement in the matrimonial columns of a German newspaper. She says further that at the man's suggestion she accompanied him to London, where, after taking lodgings, he took her to a building which he said was the Registrar's office. There were four men in the building at the time and, the woman says, a marriage ceremony was gone through which she since suspects to have been a farce.

The complainant continuing, says that her supposed husband managed to get all of her ready money from her, and that they lived together in London until last April, when she had to ask him for money. He had represented himself to her as a Harvard professor, and said that he could not give her money, as his salary had not arrived on time. The woman then wrote to her brother, who sent a check for £543 8d., which she locked in her trunk. Next day her husband and the check had disappeared. She called at the Deutsche Bank and learned that her husband had cashed the check.

Armed with a photograph of Von Berger, she then went to the police, who said they recognized in the photograph a much-wanted individual in the Rogues' Gallery. The London police learned that Von Berger had arrived in this country on the Oceanic on April 16, and at once notified their local Consul.

Yesterday afternoon the woman who was with Von Berger when arrested, called at the office of Commissioner Alexander, asking permission to visit Von Berger in his cell. She was well dressed and evidently well-to-do, and declared that she refused to believe the prisoner guilty of the offense charged. Her request to visit him was denied, but she said that she would call again to-morrow to get a pass to visit the man.

The woman declined to give her name and her address, but it was learned that she is the manager of a large boarding house on the upper west side. She met Von Berger two or three weeks ago through a matrimonial advertisement. At that time the man was living at 115 Madison Avenue. Last Friday the woman went with the man to West Point, taking the Albany day boat up the river, and coming back by train. It was upon the return of the couple that the man was arrested.

According to the police Von Berger is an up-to-date swindler, who included among his victims a number of prominent houses and three railroad companies. In 1894, when he was "Dr. Emil Blum," he went to the West Shore Railroad officials and said that he represented the Austrian Government, and was to arrange for the transportation of a transport full of troops bound for China. He chartered trains and communicated with the New York Central Railroad and the Southern Pacific, and with them also chartered trains to take the troops across the Continent. The troops never materialized. In 1893 the "doctor" was at the Chicago World's Fair, where he passed as the herald of his Royal Highness, the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary. Chicago outdid herself as having a genuine nobleman within her borders.

In August of 1895, as "Doctor Borges," he was introduced by Carl Schurz to Harper & Brothers, the publishers, and was commissioned to go abroad and write for the magazine. He drew heavily in advance of his new job, and was never seen again.

TO ENLARGE GOVERNORS ISLAND.

War Department Engineers Planning Important Improvements.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Officers of the War Department are considering plans for the enlargement of Governors Island, in New York Harbor. The last Congress appropriated $200,000 for this purpose—$200,000 to be expended by the engineers and $60,000 under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department. The improvements contemplated will cost much more than this sum if carried out, as it is estimated that $1,500,000 will be necessary to enlarge the island, building the seawalls, filling in with earth, and building a pier and warehouse for the army. It is probable, however, that plans will be approved by the Secretary of War by which a part of the improvements can be undertaken, leaving the larger plans to be authorized by Congress.

At present the Government has no pier in New York Harbor except the one that is leased on East River. The Quartermaster's Department believes that a pier built at Governors Island, large enough to accommodate Government transports or ships carrying Government supplies, would be a great saving over present arrangements. This would also necessitate the construction of warehouses, where Government stores could be placed, on the enlarged Governors Island. It also would make it necessary to enlarge the present ferry running to Governors Island, or to build a new one which could carry teams with loads of freight for the Quartermaster's Department. The various phases of the project are still under discussion, but it is expected that definite plans soon will be submitted to the Secretary of War.

Bank's Creditors to Get Dividend.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Controller of the Currency has announced that within the next two weeks a dividend of 40 per cent. will be declared to the creditors of the First National Bank of Vancouver, Washington, which failed several weeks ago.

The weather man will soon be getting right down to business.
He'll be dealing out his "real sunny days" right along now.
If you want to be fixed for them, better get into a nice cool suit.
Nothing cooler than Serge—
And nothing smarter.
Here's a most dependable sort of a serge suit.
Blue or black—skeleton back or full lined—cut in the military style—$15.
Men's Suits, $12.50 to $30.
How about Duck Trousers—$1.25?
Straw Hats, Low Shoes, Summer Underwear, Negligee Shirts—and every other thing for the man who dresses comfortably and well.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:31	Moon rises.12:43

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:14	Gov. Isl'd...2:28	H. Gate...4:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:56	Gov. Isl'd...3:21	H. Gate...5:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 11.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Montserrat, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Servia, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lauenburg, Hamburg	.....	.....
Imegua	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manilla, Naples and Genoa	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Cuba and Mexico, via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

Deutschland, Hamburg	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores and Italy	.....	.....

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Dominican Republic and Turk's Island	12:30 P. M. *10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Edenhall, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (containing closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 8:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 15, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York June 15, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshin Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 15 and up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. June 23. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 11.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 6.
Allianca, Colon, June 4.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, June 7.
Concho, Galveston, June 8.
El Paso, New Orleans, June 6.
Georgic, Liverpool, May 30.
Massapequa, Pauillac, May 29.
Michigan, Colon, June 3.
Ontanada, Gibraltar, May 22.
Pontatan, Gibraltar, May 28.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 10.
Trinidad, Bermuda, June 8.
York Castle, Shields, May 23.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 6.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, June 9.
Antilla, Nassau, June 7.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 11.
Lahn, Bremen, June 4.
Nord Amerika, Gibraltar, June 2.
Oceanic, Liverpool, June 6.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

British Trader, Antwerp, June 1.
Chicago City, Swansea, June 3.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 8.
Georgian, Liverpool, June 8.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 12.
Karamania, Gibraltar, May 29.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, June 7.
Comal, Galveston, June 8.
Cufic, Liverpool, June 4.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 13.
Jupiter, St. Michael's, June 3.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

Caspian, Gibraltar, June 1.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, June 8.
St. Paul, Southampton, June 8.
Umbria, Liverpool, June 8.

Arrived.

SS Prins Willem V., (Dutch,) Nieman, Paramaribo, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:45 A. M., 11th.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Georgetown and Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:07 A. M.

SS Daphne, (Nor.,) Berg, Lucea, May 29, Savanna-la-Mar June, and St. Ann's Bay 3d, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Weyer, Genoa, May 29, Naples, 30th, and Gibraltar, June 2, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate

ETHELBERT ROMPED IN

Suburban Choice Won Easily in His First Race of the Year.

FIVE FAVORITES DEFEATED

Ten Candles Raced Ahead from Start and Galloped Home for Last Race at Gravesend.

The Suburban favorite was established beyond a shadow of a doubt at the Gravesend race track yesterday when Ethelbert, hard held all the way, romped home first for the Standard Stakes, after he made all the running, and that, too, with 129 pounds up. The race—one mile and a half at weight for age—the fourth event on the card, was announced as the feature of the day, but it held the interest of the crowd only because in it the popular choice for the Suburban made his first appearance of the season. Of the four horses named to run, only Ethelbert and Beau Gallant went to the post, Ethelbert starting a favorite at 1 to 6, while Beau Gallant, good colt that he was last year and that he is expected to be this year, ran unbacked.

Ethelbert had the rail position, and, going away at the fall of the flag, swung under a strong pull from the start, while Burns, on Beau Gallant, was racing from the first jump, in the vain effort to get up and take the track from the favorite. At no point in the race was Ethelbert hurried, O'Connor having the same pull on him at the end that he had at the beginning. Beau Gallant was all but straightened out when they passed the grand stand the first time, at the turn into the back stretch Burns was hustling the three-year-old, and half way through the back stretch he was hard at work riding. For an instant on the far turn Beau Gallant, by racing his best, got up and showed his head in front, but even then Ethelbert carried the same pace, galloping easily with O'Connor braced back in the saddle and the horse swinging to the hold that his rider had on him.

It was apparent that Ethelbert could come away at his pleasure, and when he did slip to the front again, without O'Connor having to relax his pull in the slightest, it was so much what the spectators expected that there was no display of enthusiasm. From that point in the race Ethelbert was alone, and it was not until he finished winner in the easiest possible manner, with O'Connor pulling him to a canter, that the crowd broke into a cheer. The time of the race was only fair considering the condition of the track, the mile and a half being covered in 2:36, but the fractions were more convincing, these being as follows: Furlong, 0:12 3-5; quarter, 0:25 2-5; three furlongs, 0:37 3-5; half mile, 0:49 3-5; five furlongs, 1:02 3-5; three quarters, 1:15 3-5; seven furlongs, 1:28 3-5; mile, 1:42½ mile and a furlong, 1:54 3-5; mile and a quarter, 2:08 3-5, and mile and three furlongs, 2:21 4-5.

The weather was thoroughly summerlike, the track fast, and the attendance excellent, especially in the field stand, where the crowd was packed in a manner that was suggestive of a holiday. The racing was interesting throughout, and the visitors had an abundance of excitement, even if they were more than ordinarily unsuccessful in their efforts to pick the winners, only one favorite getting to the winning post first, and that one being Ethelbert at a price that prohibited the average bettor from backing him. W. C. Daly was responsible for one of the greatest upsets of the day, when his horse Ventoro won the second race at odds of 15 to 1, after making all the running. Daly also outdid himself in the Kensington Hurdle Handicap, for which his two entries, Matt Simpson and Magic Light, finished first and third, after the favorite, Cephalagia, made the pace into the last furlong, Matt Simpson winning, while Cephalagia just managed to separate the Daly pair.

April Shower had a runaway race of it for the third event, while James P. Keating took the fifth in about the same style.

In the last contest, a handicap at one mile and a sixteenth, Ten Candles surpassed previous efforts in that respect by slipping his field in the first quarter, and after getting nearly a furlong away from his opponents, winning pulled to a canter at the end. Jockey John Bullman left in the afternoon for Chicago, where he will ride during the Washington Park meeting. Bullman has been engaged to ride the Fleischmann colt Lazes for the American Derby to be run at Washington Park, where the racing begins on June 22. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—The Kensington Hurdle Handicap of $1,200 for four-year olds and upward; one mile and three quarters over seven flights of hurdles. W. C. Daly's Matt Simpson, b. c., 4 years, by Himyar—Chalice, 135 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, (coupled with Magic Light,) won ridden out by 3 parts of a length; J. W. Smyth's Cephalalgia, b. g., 4, by Mars-B. and S., 142, (Brazil,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by a head from W. C. Daly's Magic Light, b. c., 4, by Commissioner—Dumb Light, 135, (Dayton,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, (coupled with Matt Simpson,) third. Time—3:16 2-5. Bermuda Hundred and the Lost Chord also ran. Value to winner, $800. Cephalalgia the favorite. Winner trained by W. McCann.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs. W. C. Daly's Ventoro, b. g., 5 years, by Golden Garter—Ventura, 98 pounds, (Miles,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won ridden out by a length and a half; A. Featherstone's Military, b. c., 3, 105, (O'Connor,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second by two lengths from J. A. McGarry's Maiden, b. g., 3, 98, (Brennan,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:11. Sweet Tooth, Anecdote, Sweepstakes, Gold Lack, Mauga, Wayward Boy, Oliver Mc., Inominatum, Alpaca, Dora F., Fresnol, Ante Up, Yorkshire Boy and Argamauta also ran. Value to winner $680. Military and Maiden equal favorites. Winner trained by William McCann.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year olds, non-winners of $1,500, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. A. J. Joyner's April Shower, ch. c., by Ar Estell—Rainbridge, 115 pounds, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, won ridden out by a length; Green B. Morris's G. Whittier, b. c., 107, (O'Connor,) 7 to 10 and out, second by two lengths from John E. Madden's Fly Wheel, b. c., 107, (Dangman,) 7 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Halma 15, and Seppa Bonita also ran. Value to winner $550. G. Whittier the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Standard Stakes for three-year olds and upward, to carry weight for age; one mile and a half. Perry Belmont's Ethelbert, b. h., 5 years, by Eothen—Meet, 129 pounds, (O'Connor,) 1 to 6 and out, won in a gallop, pulling up, by three lengths. Richard Croker's Beau Gallant, br. c., 3, 109, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and out, second. Time—2:36. Only two horses ran. Value to winner, $1,275. Winner trained by J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, that had run at the meeting, weights ten pounds below the scale; five furlongs. T. Murphy's James P. Keating, ch. c., by Hastings-Queen T., 112 pounds, (Spencer,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won cleverly by a length and a half; Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s Gold Seeker, ch. c., by A. Littlefield,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a length from The Pepper Stable's Dixieline, b. c., 112, (J. Slack,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:02 1-5. Playlike, Ivory Bells, Nugget, Courtenay, Par Fey, and Cheat 'Em also ran. Value to winner, $570. Gold Seeker the favorite. Winner trained by L. Tully.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. J. E. Weidener's Ten Candles, b. c., 4 years, by Candlemas—Tenerine, 112 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won easily and pulling up by a length and a half; W. L. Oliver's All Gold, ch. c., 4, 100, (Cochrane,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a length from Frank Farrell's Bonnibert, ch. c., 3, 110, (Landry,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Alcedo, All Green, Decanter, Kamara, and Bonnie Isabel also ran. Value to winner, $750. Alcedo the favorite at 3 to 1 and 6 to 5. Winner trained by W. Lakeland.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old, with allowances; five furlongs. Sweet Clover, 119 pounds; Miss Hastings, 111; Buzz, Polson, Merry Hours, Electress, Leischen, Rossignol, Fontenix, Musidora, Par Excellence, Elizabeth Jane, and Miss Appleby, 104 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Watercolor, 120 pounds; Sweet Lavender, 116; Dublin, 110; The Regent, 107; Alfonso, 105; Himself, 103; Advocator, 102.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Sadducee, 116 pounds; Trigger, 112; Outlander, 107; Hultzilopochtli and Ashes, 105 each; Sky Scraper and May W., 103 each; Mintage, 99; Biff and Malden, 96 each; Glenoelle, Jils Greenwood, and Katherina, 94 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hanover Stakes, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Carroll D. and Sterling Fox, 107 pounds each; Locket and Qom Paul, 105 each; Francesco, 102; Laodice, 100; Rightaway, Graden, Misleader, William H., Rossignol, and The Dancer, 97 each; Silver Chimes, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Latson, 113 pounds; Sailor King, 108; Aiske and Lucky Star, 105 each; Young Dixon, 104; Double Dummy and Tyrshena, 103 each; Alard, 99; Knight of the Garter, 98; Fairy Tale, 93; Gertrude Elliott and Migrator, 89 each; Isaac Hopper, 86; Cherished, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Wax Taper and Cyrano, 114 pounds each; Waterours, 111; Baldea, 108; Toddy, Margraviate, and Alfonso, 106 each; Vitellius, 99; Alard, 94; Lady Chorister, Barbetto, and Jils Greenwood, 89 each.

ORNAMENT COLTS SOLD WELL.

J. R. Keene Paid Top Price, $3,100, at Beaumont Stud Offering.

The yearling thoroughbred horses, the produce of H. P. Headley's Beaumont Stud Farm of Kentucky, were sold by auction in the paddock of the Gravesend race track yesterday by the Fasig-Tipton Sales Company, and brought a fair average. The choicest of the colts and fillies sold were the get of the good race horse Ornament, these bringing the top prices. The largest price of the sale was $3,100, paid for the chestnut colt by Ornament-Joppa, James R. Keene being the buyer. The details of the sale follow:

PROPERTY OF BEAUMONT STUD.

Ch. c., by Tenny-Whisperine, by Whisper; Oneck Stable $1,500
B. c., by Lamplighter-Annie C., by Enquirer; J. J. McCafferty 650
Ch. c., by Ornament-Joppa, by Hartington; James R. Keene 3,100
B. c., by Ornament-Edelweiss, by Enquirer; J. H. Vendig 2,700
Br. f., by Ornament-Display, by Ten Broeck; J. B. Lowman 400
Ch. f., by Ornament-Mary M., by Muscovy or Forester; A. H. & D. H. Morris 1,100
B. c., by Halma-Virginia Kinney, by George Kinney; M. F. Dwyer 800
B. c., by Ornament-Elzarra, by Pizarro; G. Walter 950
B. f., by Ornament-Bayadere, by King Alfonso; S. K. Hughes 350
B. f., by Halma-Orangeade, by Order; Thomas Welsh 300
Ch. c., by Ornament-Emma Primrose, by Rossington; M. F. Dwyer 1,000
B. c., by Ornament-Lillian Lee, by Lisbon; T. P. Hayes 1,600
B. f., by Ornament-Too Sweet, by Longfellow; A. H. & D. H. Morris 200
B. c., by Tenny-Puffer, by King Ban; M. F. Dwyer 750
Gr. c., by Ornament-Mattie B., by Longfellow; Krauss Brothers 525

PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS.

Br. c., by G. W. Johnson-Virgie Johnson, by Jils Johnson; Oneck Stable $1,200
Br. c., by G. W. Johnson-Flower Dells, by Springbok; G. Walter 900
B. or br. c., by Halma-Barbiche, by King Alfonso; J. Fleischmann 100
B. c., by Riley-Eugenia L., by Forster; L. S. Lawler 100
B. c., by Fabulous-Uttimatum, by King Alfonso; J. Brown 300
Ch. f., by Russell-McDora, by Powhattan; A. H. & D. H. Morris 400
B. or br. c., by Lazzarone-Virginia Dare, by Duke of Montrose; Jeter Walden 100
B. f., by Lazzarone-Peggy Merrill, by Hyder Ali; A. J. Joyner 275

STAR BRIGHT'S SUBURBAN TRIAL.

Whitney's Horse Covered Mile and a Quarter in 2:10.

To the list of probable runners for the Suburban Handicap, to be decided at the opening of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Summer meeting on Saturday, the name of William C. Whitney's Star Bright was added yesterday morning, after a good, fast, and thoroughly satisfactory trial over the Suburban distance, one mile and a quarter, at the Sheepshead Bay track. The horse, regarded as the chief representative of the Whitney stable in the handicap division, proved something of a disappointment in the early part of the Spring, and Trainer John Rogers, after Star Bright's last defeat at Morris Park, declined to start him again until he had been permitted to rest.

Star Bright, however, has been at work steadily, and when sent over the Suburban course yesterday seemed to have recovered entirely the form that he showed last season. With a good weight up he galloped the mile and a quarter in 2:10, finishing strong and full of running, and seemingly well within his powers. Though the move was in no way sensational it appeared to please greatly Mr. Rogers, and removed all doubt as to whether Star Bright would run. The horse is in the Suburban with 110 pounds, and, as he is in the best possible condition, it looks to be a certainty that he will carry Mr. Whitney's colors in the great event next Saturday.

Another trial that caused much gossip among horsemen was that of the famous old black mare from Ohio, Imp, who, under the management of Trainer Peter Wimmer, gives promise of racing again in a very short time. Imp's gallop was at Sheepshead Bay also, she having up about 120 pounds. Her move was one circuit of the Sheepshead Bay course, one mile and a furlong, and she covered it in 1:57 4-5, in very handy style, pulling up at the end, after galloping throughout in the impetuous style that has distinguished her since she first came to New York to race. She is not in the big handicap, but it is probable that she will make her first appearance this season in overnight racing at Sheepshead Bay. Two other gallops that were talked of as out of the ordinary were made by Mr. Whitney's promising colt King Hanover, by Hanover-Lady Agnes, who has not raced so far, and Goldsmith, who raced at Morris Park. King Hanover easily finished three-quarters of a mile in 1:18, the first fast work he has been asked to do, while Goldsmith went a similar distance in 1:17¾.

HOPEFUL GOLF CHAMPIONS.

Sixty Entries for the National Open Tournament at Myopia This Week.

Sixty golfers have entered for the open championship tournament of the United States, which will be played Friday and Saturday at the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston. The list was announced yesterday by the National Golf Association Secretary, Robert B. Kerr. Fifty-three of the men are professionals, the remaining seven being amateurs, an average on a par with former years. Neither the present amateur champion, Walter J. Travis, nor Findlay Douglas, the new metropolitan champion, is in the list. There are, however, three good names among the seven, Herbert M. Harriman of Meadow Brook, Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago, both former National amateur holders, and A. G. Lockwood of Boston. The others are Charles B. Cory of Oakley Country, Boston; W. C. Carnegie, Pittsburg; Hugo R. Johnstone, Chicago, and F. L. Denny, Washington, D. C.

The professionals, all of whom are either connected with recognized golf clubs or in golf business in this country, are:

David Bell and Willie Smith, Midlothian Country; Valentine Fitzjohn and E. D. Fitzjohn, Mohawk Golf Club; L. C. Sewos, White Mountain Golf Club; Isaac Sutherland Mackie, Fox Hills; Anderson Mercer, Commonwealth Country; Lawrence Auchterlonie, Glen View; James Foulis, Chicago Golf Club; Joe Mitchell, Cleveland Golf Club; George Low, Dyker Meadow; John Park, Essex County; Willie Anderson, Pittsfield Country; F. Bernard Nicholls and Gilbert E. Nicholls, Boston; William Kirk, Knollwood Country; Alexander Taylor, Exmoor Country; Arthur H. Fenn, Poland Springs; John Hobens, Glen Ridge; Horace Rawlins, Waumbek; Alec Ross and Donald J. Ross, Oakley Country; A. Ricketts, Westbrook; David Hunter, Baltusrol; Stewart Gardner, Garden City; John Jones, Myopia; Andrew Christie, Riverside; A. H. Findlay, Vesper; Joseph Lloyd, Essex County; Alec Campbell and Jack Campbell, Brookline; James Mackrell, Palmetto; Alexander Patrick and R. Stedman Patrick, Century Golf Club; Henry Turpie, Edgewater; W. D. Davis, Apawamis; Robert Simpson, St. Louis Country; Willie Tucker Ardsley; John Harland, Weston; D. K. White and Robert White, Cincinnati; John Harrison, New York; Willie Hunter, Baltusrol; C. D. Cronin, Walter C. Clark, and Robertson Wallace, Chicago; Alexander Smith, Washington Park; J. B. Schlotman, Detroit Country Club; Dan Leitch, Tuxedo; Dan Dalgleish, Brown, Nyack; Willie Chisholm and John Dingwall, New York; Joseph Jansen, Hillandale.

The coming event will be the seventh open championship of the United States. The previous holders have been: Horace Rawlins, 1895; James Foulis, 1896; Joe Lloyd, 1897; Fred Herd, 1898; Willie Smith, 1899; Harry Vardon, 1900. Neither Herd nor the present holder, Vardon, will start this week, the latter being unable to arrange matters in England to return to America this year. Taylor finished second to Vardon last year, but he lost his title of open champion of Great Britain last week. The six resident professionals who were in the money class in the Chicago tournament last season were, in order: David Bell, Midlothian; Lawrene Auchterlonie, Glen View; Willie Smith, Midlothian; George Low, Dyker Meadows; Tom Hutchinson, Shinnecock, and Henry Turpie, Edgewater. All are entered again, except Hutchinson, who was killed by a fall in Florida during the Winter. It is doubtful whether Bell will start, as he sprained his ankle in California just before returning to Chicago and it has not healed as rapidly as expected. With him out, Smith and Auchterlonie will be most formidable among the Westerners. Most prominent of the Eastern entries are George Low, Willie Anderson, "Dave" Brown, and Arthur H. Fenn, the latter a home-bred professional.

In the open the only honor an amateur can win is first place, and in that case he receives the money value in plate. The eight prizes are: First, $200, of which $50 is to be expended on a gold championship medal; second, $150; third, $125; fourth, $100; fifth, $80; sixth, $70; seventh, $50; eighth, $25. The tournament will be 72 holes, medal play.

The Myopia course has the full eighteen holes, 6,130 yards in circuit, with a bogey score of 84 strokes. The record is 78 strokes, made by J. H. Taylor of England last year. The amateur record is 87, made a year ago by Robert C. Watson, Jr., a member of the Fox Hills Golf Club, Staten Island.

Princeton's Annual Golf Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—The second annual golf match between the graduates and undergraduates of Princeton for the cup presented by C. C. Cuyler, '74, resulted in a victory for the undergraduates by a score of 19 to 17. The teams and scores:

Alumni—S. M. Hamil, '80; A. Moffatt, '84; H. M. Alexander, Jr., '90; P. R. Bonner, '01; A. D. Wilson, '91; I. I. Brokaw, '93; F. W. Stelle, '93; J. H. Brooks, '95; C. M. Hamilton, '95; T. Conover, '96; J. I. Blair, '98; C. Griswold, '99.

University team—G. Cooke, 1901; D. E. Bonner, 1902; G. T. Brokaw, 1902; D. H. McAlpin, 1902; M. F. Mills, 1902; H. I. Wilson, 1902; W. Dahlgren, 1903; P. R. Pynell, 1903; L. B. Garretson, 1903; J. W. Baker, 1904; A. Poole, Jr., 1904; H. C. Smith, 1904.

GRADUATES.		UNDERGRADUATES.	
Hamilton	5	Fyne	0
Griswold	9	Cooke	0
Brooks	3	Bonner	0
Blair	0	Wilson	1
Hamil	0	Smith	0
Conover	0	Dahlgren	2
Bonner	0	Garretson	4
Stelle	0	Baker	4
Wilson	0	McAlpin	4
Moffatt	0	Brokaw	2
Alexander	0	Mills	2
	17		19

LARCHMONT SPRING REGATTA.

Events Open to All Yachts—Many Clubs Have Been Asked to Compete.

All classes of yachts, from the stately schooner of more than 95 feet racing measurement to the diminutive but jaunty 15-foot mainsail, craft, are included in the programme of the Larchmont Yacht Club's Spring regatta, which will be sailed on Saturday over the club's courses.

The lateness of the season has delayed work preparatory to going in commission on many of the crack racing craft in these waters, but as this handicap will have been overcome by the time set for this race, it is likely to prove the largest of the season.

This club, which has the reputation of having more and keener racing than any other organization in the country, has invited entries from many other clubs within a reasonable sailing distance of New York.

Members of the New York, Eastern, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Atlantic, American, New Bedford, New Haven, New Rochelle, Corinthian of Marblehead, Hull, Indian Harbor, Corinthian of Philadelphia, Sea Cliff, Knickerbocker, Huguenot, Shelter Island, and Manhasset Bay Yacht Clubs have been invited to send their crack craft to compete for the handsome prizes that will be offered.

These will be awarded in each class wherein two yachts start with full intention of completing the course. Second prizes will be given in classes of four boats or more, and third prizes when five or more yachts compete.

All yachts entered for this regatta must report to the Regatta Committee, composed of John F. Lovejoy, H. W. Coates, and Frank Hardy, at the clubhouse before 9:30 o'clock on the morning of the race, where a chart of the course and the racing envelope may be obtained. The preparatory signal for the start will be hoisted at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

The club has engaged the C. P. Raymond as the judges' steamer, and when all the classes have been sent away, the Raymond will follow the yachts over the course.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 10.—The new Cary Smith designed schooner yacht Oonas, recently completed at Shooter's Island for a New York Yacht Club member, to race this season against W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita, arrived in tow to-day and dropped anchor off the Jacob yard. The yacht has not yet gone into commission, but will probably do so after bending sails and receiving other necessary attention. The appearance of her hull in the water has a resemblance to Royal Phelps Carroll's yawl Navahoe.

Ex-Congressman Ward's new Gardiner & Cox designed sloop has been practically completed at the Woods yard, and was slid out of the shops to the marine railway today. The masts and rigging will be completed in the course of a few days, which will then make her in condition for launching and trial. The yacht has been named the Dorwina, and her hailing port is Port Chester. The Dorwina will be entered in all races in the class with Charles Bancker's Hebe, Charles Lane Poor's Mira, and the new Herreshoff boat of that class now building. The Hebe and Mira both arrived in port to-day, the former to have a wheel and gear installed in place of the old tiller.

Edward Kelly's new fifty-one-footer Huguenot had her sails bent to-day, and Capt. Bob Dennis tried to test her qualities in the harbor. As only a light northwest breeze was blowing it was useless to form any opinion as to what she ought to do when tuned up and a stiff breeze blowing. She however appeared to go very well in a light breeze, considering only half her sail was set.

Lloyd Phoenix's auxiliary schooner yacht Intrepid arrived and dropped anchor in the harbor this morning.

At present there are anchored in the harbor forty-odd yachts, not counting the great number tied up at the various yards for repairs.

Lawson's New Racing Canoe.

BANGOR, June 10.—W. F. Stevens of Bath has just completed a canoe that will attract much attention among sportsmen both in this country and in England. The canoe is owned by Thomas W. Lawson, and will be used by Herman D. Murphy of Winchester, Mass., in the international races to be held in England next August under the direction of the Royal Canoe Club. The canoe is after a design by Crowninshield of Boston, somewhat modified to meet sail-carrying requirements. She is made of Spanish cedar, and measures 13 feet on the waterline, 17 feet on top, and 32 inches width, being rather shorter and wider than usual, in order that she may safely carry more than the ordinary spread of sail. Her mainmast is 14 feet 8 inches long; dandy-mast 8 feet 9 inches, both sticks made of narrow strips. The mainmast carries a gaff 7 feet 3 inches long, giving her a greater spread aft than usual; the dandy-mast carries the ordinary sail.

Independence's Balance Rudder Faulty.

BOSTON, June 10.—The Independence did not leave her berth to-day, as there were many minor details about her deck fittings to be attended to. The lead of the head sheets and topsail sheets was altered The tear in the mainsail was also sewed up. The balance rudder has been found not to be satisfactory, and the sternpost rudder will be shipped and used instead. If permission can be secured from the Navy Department, the Independence will probably be docked at the Charlestown Navy Yard and the rudders changed. It will not take long to make the shift, as the steering gear for the sternpost rudder is all in place.

Before the rudders are changed she will be given a few more trials. If the weather is right to-morrow she will go out for a spin. The Independence has been thoroughly overhauled and painted.

Brooklyn Y. C.'s Annual Regatta.

The forty-fourth annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will be sailed next Monday over the courses in Gravesend Bay. The races are open to members of all recognized yacht clubs, and include events for yachts from seventy-five-foot schooner to the eighteen-foot sloops, and all classes of yawls and mainsail yachts. Rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will govern the regatta. The preparatory signal will be given at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The yachts will be started from an imaginary line, about 800 yards off the clubhouse, and will be sent over courses proportionate to their size. Classes D and F of schooners will sail 18 knots.

Cutter Isolde Arrives by Steamer.

The English twenty-rater yacht Isolde arrived yesterday on the steamer Manitou, consigned to Daniel Bacon of the New York Yacht Club. Under American rating she is a sister boat to Howard Gould's Niagara, which is sixty-five feet on the load water line. She will be taken to the Morse Iron Works, South Brooklyn, where her fin keel will be put on.

Spars Ready for Shamrock II.

GLASGOW, June 10.—The Shamrock II. is expected to arrive here Thursday. The Dennys have her new spars almost ready, and the work of refitting the yacht will commence immediately after her arrival at their yard. Sir Thomas Lipton is arranging to start her, if possible, in some of the races of the Clyde regattas, which last a fortnight.

COLUMBIA CREW PRACTICE.

Several of the Eights Did Not Row on Account of Class Exercises.

As yesterday was class day at Columbia, Coach Hanlan excused the second 'Varsity and the freshman crews from practice, but the 'Varsity crew was out as usual, rowing about eight miles in the morning and six in the afternoon. Bradley took the place at bow of Jackson, who has a cold. Capt. Clapp of the Columbia freshman crew of 1889 and Capt. Mackay and Coxswain Bogue of last year's 'Varsity crew were on the launch with Coach Hanlan.

Niezer, who was moved from No. 6 to stroke on Friday, is doing well in that place and is likely to be retained. He was not at his best on Friday on account of nervousness due to a realization of the responsibility of the position. There are likely to be one or two more changes in the order, but on the whole the make-up of the crew is very satisfactory.

The final in the four-oared shells race, which was postponed from Saturday, was decided yesterday. The juniors beat the freshmen by a length and a quarter. Two fours, mainly composed of members of the second 'Varsity crew, were also out and took a practice row. Southack, Harrison, Iselin, and Eyer composed the crew of one and La Roche, Gerster, Moen, and Hull the other.

The crews will row as usual to-day and to-morrow, and will leave for Poughkeepsie on Thursday at 1 o'clock by way of the West Shore Railroad. The launch will take the shells to the railroad pier at Weehawken, where they will be loaded on a flat car attached to the train. Friday will be spent in getting settled in quarters, and the first row over the regatta course will be taken on Saturday.

Henry Peterson, at one time a well-known oarsman, who used to row with Hanlan, was a visitor at the Columbia boathouse yesterday.

TIME PULL FOR YALE'S CREW.

Coaches Profess to be Dissatisfied with the Work of the Eight.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 10.—The 'Varsity crew went out to-night at 7 o'clock and covered the four-mile course against time. The time is given out as around 22 minutes, and, as was the case Saturday night, the coaches are not pleased with the work of the men.

No detailed criticism is made, but the general impression is that the rowing lacked the vim that should characterize the work of a 'Varsity crew with but two weeks separating it from a championship race. The men rowed in the same positions as this morning.

The freshmen were also out to-night, and did a mile in fair time. Their work was an improvement over the morning practice, and, considering that Stubbs was out of the boat with a sprained foot, it was considered very fair.

The weather conditions have been perfect to-day and the river like a millpond. This morning the freshmen were given another set of examinations.

All three Yale crews were out early in the morning to take advantage of the splendid weather and smooth water. The crews went up the river about a mile, where they turned about and rowed down stream for nearly three-quarters of a mile beyond the starting point. The freshman crew succeeded in keeping close to the 'Varsity, the latter crew not showing the best of form. Stubbs will not be able to resume his seat in the boat for a few days. His place was taken by Pitzipio and Verrill went to bow.

A change was made in the 'Varsity line-up this morning. Ackley, who has been rowing No. 2 in the four-oar boat, was placed in the same position in the eight. The present line-up of the 'Varsity is as follows:

Waterman, bow; Ackley, 2; Johnson, 3; Bogue, 4; Mitchell, 5; Kunzig, 6; Blagden, 7; Cameron, 8; Chittenden, coxswain.

The line-up in the four-oar is: Strong, stroke; Rumsey, 3; Sargent, 2; Thomas, bow; Dixon, coxswain.

KINGS COUNTY TOURNEY ENDS.

J. P. Paret Won the Singles in Brooklyn's Tennis Championship.

Perfect lawn tennis weather and a large crowd of enthusiasts favored the players in the Kings County Tennis Club's open tournament yesterday afternoon, and the last two events were finished, bringing the meeting to a successful end. The final round of the singles was a disappointment, for Calhoun Cragin played a poor game against J. P. Paret, and was beaten easily in three one-sided sets. After Cragin's defeat of Dr. Frazer on Thursday it was generally expected that he would at least make an excellent showing against Paret, but he was outclassed from the start.

In the final round of the mixed doubles Paret and Miss Moore won an exciting match from Mollenhauer and Miss Jones after four interesting sets had been played. Miss Moore seemed to be somewhat off her regular game, but Miss Jones played much better than in the singles on Saturday.

The day's summary follows:

Men's Singles.—Final Round—J. P. Paret beat Calhoun Cragin, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—J. P. Paret and Miss E. H. Moore beat Henry Mollenhauer and Miss Marion Jones, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

AMERICAN TRAP SHOTS' PRACTICE.

On Account of the Difference of Conditions Scores Were Low.

LONDON, June 10.—The American trap shooters had some practice to-day, as a preliminary to to-morrow's contest, but they found the conditions so different to those they have been accustomed to that the shooting of the team, as a whole, has been much below its American average. All the shooting here is down hill. The targets are thrown far and fast and at a much higher elevation than is the limit in America.

The scores at the first practice were very disappointing. Chauncey Powers (Decatur, Ill.,) broke twenty straight in the first event and then dropped more than half in the next twenty. Fred Gilbert (Spirit Lake, Iowa,) was the only other man to break twenty straight. E. H. Tripp (Indianapolis) took nineteen.

Some of the "Old Reliables" fell down quite seriously, but, while they scored low, the Englishmen scored lower. The Americans are confident of winning the coming match.

English Athletes Want Practice Field.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 10.—The representative of Cambridge and Oxford teams, which will come to the United States this Fall, has written Prof. Richard Rice of the Williams Athletic Council asking whether the team could at that time have the use of Weston Field here for their practice. Prof. Rice has sent his permission, and is awaiting news of their acceptance. The field is more like that to which English are accustomed than any other field in this country. It is a square-cornered third of a mile track.

Robert G. Higginbotham, 1903, of Victor, N. Y., has been elected manager of the Williams baseball team for next year.

James Francis O'Neil, 1902, to-day was elected Captain of the track team.

Newark Cricketers Tie Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 10.—The championship cricket match between the Newark Cricket Club and the Kings County Club of Brooklyn had an unexpected termination and alters the percentages in the race for the annual. The New York Cricket Association. Newark won a low scoring game by 19 runs, and advanced to a tie with Kings County, Manhattan II., and Paterson Team B with a percentage of 333. The game was played at Branch Brook Park, and was notable for the low scoring on both sides. F. E. Fisher captured 9 wickets for 11 runs for Brooklyn, and the only man to score double figures for either team was J. B. Booth, who carried his bat for 11 for Newark. The totals were: Kings County, 22; Newark, 41.

Browne's Business College Games.

The annual games of the Browne's Business College Athletic Association of Brooklyn will be held at Woodlawn Park, Twenty-second Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, on Friday afternoon. The events will be as follows: One-hundred-yard dash, (closed,) 100-yard dash, (open,) 220-yards dash, (closed,) 220-yard dash, (open,) one-half-mile bicycle race, (closed,) one-half-mile bicycle race, (open,) running broad jump, (closed,) running broad jump, (open,) running high jump, (closed,) running high jump, (open,) 220-yard hurdle race, (closed,) 220-yard hurdle race, (open.)

The games will be followed by a baseball match between the Browne team and a team from the Long Island Business College, and in the evening the association will hold its annual dinner and a dance.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Beaten by Pittsburg in a Well-Played Game—Clubs Change Positions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 10.—Had it not been for timely interfernece on the part of Bernard, who was playing third base for the New York baseball team to-day, there is no telling how the game would have ended. With two on bases, two out, and Bransfield at bat in the eigth inning, Bernard, who was overanxious, attempted to field a ball that would have been easy for George Davis, with the result that both players got mixed up. The ball got by both and the two runners scored. That made three runs for the local team, and as the visitors could only get one runner across the home plate, the game was won by the home team.

It was so dark at times that both the players and spectators had difficulty in distinguishing the ball, and the only wonder is that more errors were not made. It was a pitcher's battle all the way, with Phillippi and Taylor working might and main for supremacy. Both pitchers played a masterly game.

There was some good fielding back of good pitching. The Pittsburgs presented Poole as their middle fielder, owing to sickness of Beaumont, and the visitors evened up when Buelow went lame in the second inning after chasing a foul fly, and was forced to leave the game, Berhard taking his place. The score.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	1	3	0	0			Van H'n, cf	1	1	1	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	3	2	0			Selbach, lf	0	1	1	1	0		
Poole, cf	0	0	1	0	0			Strang, 2b	0	0	2	2	1		
Wagner, rf	1	1	1	0	0			Hickman, rf	0	2	0	0	0		
Bransf'd, 1b	0	1	12	0	0			Davis, ss	0	1	1	4	1		
Leach, 3b	0	1	0	3	0			Ganzel, 1b	0	0	10	0	0		
Ely, ss	0	1	2	4	0			Buelow, 3b	0	0	1	0	0		
O'Connor, c	0	0	5	0	0			Bernard, 3b	0	1	1	2	1		
Philippi, p	1	1	0	4	0			B'erman, c	0	0	7	1	0		
								Taylor, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	3	7	27	15	0			Total	1	6	24	11	3		

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Earned run—New York, 1. Two-base hit—Wagner. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Stolen base—Poole. Double play—Ritchey and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Philippi, 5; by Taylor, 5. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 9; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The Brooklyns batted Eason safely in every inning excepting two in to-day's baseball game with Chicago, bunching two doubles and two singles in the third inning, a homer and five singles in the sixth.

Donovan held the local team helpless excepting in the sixth inning, when three consecutive hits saved them from a shutout. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	4	0

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

TAMMANY'S ADVANTAGE AT THE START.

Singleness of purpose gives Tammany its immense strength. It has one principle—power; one aim—power. Everything upon which the hearts of its chiefs are set flows in affluent abundance from the possession of the offices, from the control of the City Government. Salaries, places, patronage, access to the public funds and the right to dispose thereof, and, richest of all, the franchise to extort blackmail from vice—these are the rewards of its success at the polls. It asks nothing more.

Consequently Tammany conducts its political campaigns with the perfect harmony of a band of redskins investing a settler's cabin. We hear talk of dissensions and revolt, but it is false, or if there really be trouble it is trivial and disappears at a word or a frown from CROKER. The Gambling Commission does not refuse to send money to the Hall because the police have shown too much zeal in closing dives, nor do CARROLL and SULLIVAN and PLUNKITT and SCANNELL sulk because the nominations do not please them. The organization goes into the fight like a thing with one brain and one appetite.

But when the reformers try to get together, when the men who hate Tammany and abhor its nastiness meet to confer about the order of battle for its destruction, the noise of a Babel of tongues is straightway heard and the course to be pursued is hidden from view by the darkening counsels of dissenting minds. The anti-Tammany union is just now the fruitful parent of incompatibilities. Mr. PLATT and the Republican organization are charged with conspiring in a dark and midnight manner to make Mr. JOHN D. CRIMMINS the candidate for Mayor. The German-American contingent is blamed for attempting to introduce Assembly district politics into the struggle, and complaint is heard that Justice JEROME is exhibiting too much zeal in his raids on gambling places.

These discords arise from the fact that the constituent instruments of the union are not all playing one tune. The leaders are quite unlike the Tammany leaders in that they have more than one idea. The clash of ideas produces the jangling notes. But these disagreements are merely preliminary. They are a positively encouraging symptom. They give proof of intelligence and earnestness. In this effort there is something more than the cravings of the stomach to satisfy, something higher than the love of office and power to speed the movement on. It is natural that many public-spirited men should be of many minds as to the measures to be taken to clean up the city. Out of the rubbing together of these earnest minds will be produced the ultimate matured plan. If Mr. CRIMMINS is put forward as the candidate for Mayor, it will be because of the conviction that he is a good man for the place, which he is. We are of the opinion that Justice JEROME is performing with exemplary energy a well-considered and necessary work. He has accomplished the fundamental demonstration from which all the reasoning, all the argument, and all the activity of the campaign proceed—the demonstration that vice flourishes in New York City under the protection of the police. At any rate, he is up and doing something. Without men of his strenuous temper reform is a cellar plant, blanched, sterile, and sickly. But it is to be inferred that criticism of his raids emanates from minds that have evolved some better plan, or one that seems better to them. If it is better it will have a trial.

However much they may differ at first, intelligent, sincere, and public-spirited men will have no great difficulty in coming together at the end in hearty support of a joint plan of campaign that all will agree is the best plan for ousting Tammany. The perfect unity of purpose exhibited by the enemy will compel union and singleness of aim in the attacking force. That is the only way to win the fight.

THE PROTECTIONISM OF M'LAURIN.

It is odd, in some ways, to see such papers as The Brooklyn Eagle and THE NEW YORK TIMES, Gold Democrat, encouraging Senator MCLAURIN of South Carolina. MCLAURIN is a high protectionist, while those papers used to be for tariff reform in the Cleveland days. And the tariff issue seems to be assuming shape again.—The Springfield Republican.

Well, and because MCLAURIN goes in for a high tariff must tariff reformers cleave to TILLMAN, the pitchfork, Bryanism, 16 to 1, and the suppression of all corporations with a capital of more than $4,000?

This newspaper has advocated lower customs duties with fervor and continuance. It agrees with its Springfield contemporary that the tariff issue is again coming to the fore. But we regard Senator MCLAURIN'S courageous assault upon the false Democracy that has lately controlled the politics of the South as fortunate, full of promise, and worthy to be encouraged. The Southern States have had one issue in the past, the issue that has kept them solid. It was more vital and serious to them than the preservation of the old party to which they have given their support. They have been ready to accept any candidate, any platform, and to vote as one State because they felt that they must stand together against the party that gave the negro the right to vote and brought upon them the evils that have flowed from that mistake. Their acceptance of BRYAN suggests the terrible inference that they would have accepted DEBS or any other apostle of red ruin that might have secured the control of a Democratic National Convention.

It is more important that the South should awake to its responsibilities as a part of a great Nation of multitudinous interests and varied public concerns than it is that MCLAURIN should be humbled because of his high tariff views. Of what earthly consequence is it what action South Carolina may take in respect to the tariff when the protected manufacturers of the North have proclaimed their independence of high duties and demanded a revision of its Dingley act?

THE POLICE "SCHOOL."

We fear that Police Commissioner MURPHY is not so well informed as he ought to be in the matter of which he complains to the Civil Service Commission of the city. He is an old gentleman whose active years have been passed in occupations to which the merit system is unrelated. He has had little opportunity and perhaps less desire to make himself acquainted with the principles and methods of that system. He may easily be misled by designing persons as to the connection between attempts at blackmailing applicants for the police force and schools intended to fit applicants to pass the examinations.

Schools of this sort, if honestly and properly conducted, serve a very useful purpose. They are a recognition of the fairness with which the law is administered, and of the stability of the system, in the same way that these things are recognized by the school reported to be run by the Tammany leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District. If the examinations were the "farce" politicians often say they are, no schooling would be needed to prepare applicants to pass them. If the examinations were conducted by men who can be bribed, as politicians sometimes pretend that they are, the schooling would be of no use. So far as policemen are concerned, schools of any sort are of little importance, since the tests that relate to book knowledge are of very minor character and do not carry much weight. As to other positions, good schooling, no matter where or how obtained, is helpful, and the more opportunities there are to get it the better for the service.

But what Commissioner MURPHY seems to have had in his mind has really no connection whatever with schools. He has heard that applicants for appointment to the police have paid money to men who pretend that they can influence the appointment. This fact, as Mr. MASON points out, has come very tardily to the knowledge of Mr. MURPHY. It has been known by common report for a long time to the Commissioners. It has in some degree been notorious. If Mr. MURPHY has only just heard of it, it is probably to be explained, as is his ignorance regarding gambling and other forms of vice. It is not creditable to him.

Now that his attention has been turned to it, let him ask himself in what school these credulous victims of blackmail have been taught to believe that they can bribe their way into the police force. He will find the question only too easy to answer. They have been taught in the school of daily experience that corruption is deeply rooted in the police management. They have seen promotions made almost openly from partisan and other favoritism. They have seen vice go unchecked while police officials and Tammany leaders grew rich. Why should they not think that the entrance gate to the force could be turned by corrupt means? If he is going to disabuse the public of that impression, he will have to begin near the top—say with DEVERY—possibly with himself. Meanwhile, if he will give aid in uncovering any attempt to get money for alleged influence in passing the examinations, we are sure that all connected with them will be grateful to him.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A report, which may be premature, is sent from Rome that Cardinal GIBBONS has effected "a settlement of the question of the properties of the religious orders in the Philippines." This he is said to have accomplished in conference with Cardinal RAMPOLLA, the Papal Secretary of State, and Archbishop NOZALEDA of Manila.

It is of course not within the power of even these high officials of the Church by themselves to make a complete settlement of all questions connected with the properties of the religious orders in the Philippines. As to the title of some of these properties there is dispute; as to the final disposition of such as are found to be good in title there may be questions of policy. It has strongly been urged by the Civil Commission in the islands, to whom the Administration has confided the duty of inquiry and of recommending a general policy, that measures should be taken to buy out the friars, to sell the agricultural lands on easy terms to native farmers, and to use a part of the proceeds in the establishment of free schools. An implied condition to this plan is the withdrawal of the friars.

It was understood, when Cardinal GIBBONS set out for Rome, that our Government had intimated a desire that he should inquire how far this, or any other, plan for the peaceful and beneficial adjustment of the Church questions in the Philippines would meet with the approval and co-operation of the authorities of the Church. So far as he can be said to have any commission from the United States it is necessarily unofficial, of a confidential nature, and confined mainly to inquiry. For such a task, at once delicate and important, he is admirably fitted. He is a man of sound and careful judgment, profoundly informed as to the spirit and methods of Americans, loyal to his country and to the Church. He could be counted on implicitly to use his influence wisely and earnestly to promote the best interests of both.

And there can be no doubt that the interests of both lie in a radical reform of the general conditions that have prevailed in the Philippines. The situation of the friars is not tenable. They are the object of deep aversion by the great body of the natives. They are accustomed in great measure to a régime that cannot be maintained. They have enjoyed privileges and powers which are inconsistent with the American system. Their function has been quite as much political as religious, and in many ways more political than religious. They have been landlords, Judges, and rulers as well as priests, and in these varied and sometimes conflicting activities they have not always been within the complete control of the Church authorities at Rome. It must be felt there that the friars, on the whole, have not served the progress of the Church wisely and efficiently, and that whatever utility they have attained in the past is substantially made impossible for the future. Every true interest of the Church is involved in relieving the Philippines of the domination of the friars.

That must serve also the true interests of the United States in the islands. It is very important that, in all practicable ways, the Church and the Government should work together. Only in that way can the Government be relieved of a very disturbing and vexatious element and the Church be enabled to go on with its work as freely and successfully as it has done in this country. It would be stretching the powers of the Government to a considerable extent to adopt the policy recommended by the Taft commission, though we think that, under proper conditions, the policy would be entirely justified. Obviously one of the conditions would be the efficient co-operation of the Roman Catholic Church in the attainment of the objects sought.

THE BOER RECONCENTRADOS.

It was a foregone conclusion that any effort from the outside to end the war in South Africa would fail. It is doubtful whether even those English politicians who have most steadily opposed the war, Mr. JOHN MORLEY, for instance, would countenance the project of referring it, or anything connected with it, to any foreigner. It is true that Great Britain has undergone and is undergoing frightful losses, material and moral, if we include prestige among moral assets. But she is certainly not in the mood either to give over the work she has begun, and which has cost her so much, and still less to listen even with patience to any suggestions from outside.

So it was quite certain that Queen WILHELMINA'S natural, womanly, and, so to speak, patriotic attempt to secure a termination of the war against the descendants of Hollanders would fail. Her visit to Berlin has not only been fruitless, but it has had the effect of eliciting from Count VON BUELOW a statement emphasizing its futility. Nothing could be clearer or more emphatic than his refusal to endanger the good relations of Great Britain and Germany by even offering Germany's good offices, except at the request of both parties. The German Government will not alter the course which has already cost it much unpopularity at home. And since Great Britain expressly excepted her relations with the South African republics from the topics with which the Peace Convention at The Hague could deal, nothing whatever can be done by an appeal to the tribunal established thereby.

Nevertheless, that is a most pitiful tale which the Rev. VAN BROOKHUIZEN told in our columns yesterday. The British have established in South Africa the same sort of camps of non-combatants as were established by WEYLER in Cuba. It is not the "reconcentration" itself which is so objectionable, though the word is with us of so odious an association. If the Boer non-combatants were turned loose into their devastated country, they would doubtless be worse off than they are in the British camps. Neither are the British either so inefficient or so inhumane as the Spaniards. But it is not only likely, but almost necessarily true, that Lord KITCHENER'S means of transport are pretty fully taken up with subsisting his own troops, and very unlikely that what is left over supplies a comfortable or even tolerable subsistence for his captives.

It is strange that the question when and how all this is to end does not cut more of a figure in British domestic politics, no matter how jealous Great Britain may be of outside interference or even suggestion. It is months since Lord ROBERTS returned from South Africa as from an accomplished and completed piece of work. The evidence that the work is far from completed has been increasing ever since. There must be quite ten times as many Britons as Boers under arms in South Africa, yet there is no suggestion that the invading force can safely be reduced. On the contrary, there is a distinct suggestion that reinforcements may be required. Really, considering the disparity of the nations, and of the forces engaged, one would suppose that all patriotic Englishmen, for the credit of their country, would be anxious for the restoration of peace on the best terms that could be had. Certainly no peace could be such a scandal to the British name as the continuance of such a war. But the reception to Lord MILNER the other day took on the character of a welcome to a triumphant hero. There seems to be no end of the war visible except by the total exhaustion of the Boers. And, judging by the past, such a termination is many weary months in the future. For all this time, however long it may be, Great Britain will be comparatively impotent and comparatively negligible elsewhere, since for so long, according to Lord SALISBURY'S grim joke, her "teeth" will all be in South Africa.

TROLLEYS AND "REAL ESTATE."

It must seem strange to New Yorkers that there should be a question in New Jersey whether a company operating a trolley line has such an interest in the highway over which it passes as is taxable as real estate. Still more strange does it seem that the question should only just now have come up for judicial decision. Seeing that New Jersey is covered with a network of trolley lines, it appears that their representatives must have found the local authorities with which they had to deal singularly tractable that they have not raised the question before.

It has come up now on the attempt of the municipality of Newark to tax the right of way of the lines as real estate, and involves about $1,000,000. On the face of the question, there seems to be only one reason why the right of way of a trolley line should not be as taxable as that of a railroad operated by steam, and that is that the use of the highway by the trolleys is not exclusive. That was, in fact, the only point raised by the counsel for the roads. On the reason of the thing, there does not seem to be much in the point, since the trolley line is allowed to excavate the soil of the street for its substructure, to lay rails on the surface, and to exclude from these rails all other persons who might desire to run cars over them, and who would have a perfect right to do so if they were not the property, and therefore the taxable property, of the corporation which excavated the soil and laid the rails.

This is exactly what the court has decided and what the appellate tribunal may be expected to confirm in deciding. In this State we are not left to apply general principles to the question. The statute of 1899 distinctly sets forth that the terms "land," "real estate," and "real property," as used in this chapter, include:

All surface, underground, or elevated railroads, including the value of all franchises, rights, or permission to construct, maintain, or operate the same in, under, above, on, or through streets or highways or public places, all railroad structures, substructures, or superstructures, tracks, and the iron thereon.

The New Jersey decision is in effect a decision that most of the things enumerated would be real estate, for the purposes of taxation, without any express enactment to that effect. Still, if New Jersey had had a like statute an expensive lawsuit would have been avoided, and "it concerns the Commonwealth that there be an end of litigation."

"ROCKEFELLERISM."

We have received the following letter from President HYDE of Bowdoin:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a report in The New York Tribune, and an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES, I am charged with making an attack on "Rockefellerism," in an address at Boston University. Inasmuch as I explicitly declined to enter into any discussion of the particular problems that have arisen at other institutions, and made no reference whatever either to Mr. ROCKEFELLER or to "Rockefellerism," may I trouble you to make the denial as public as the accusation?

Mr. ROCKEFELLER has been eminently generous, wise, modest, and unassuming in his gifts to education, and I greatly regret having been made to appear, even falsely and temporarily, as a critic of a gentleman to whom, both for his gifts and for the conditions under which they have been given, American education is so profoundly indebted. WM. DE W. HYDE.

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., June 7, 1901.

We regret the delay which, by accident, has occurred in the publication of this letter. We regret still more the error that led us to do injustice to the author.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By offering policies on specially advantageous terms to total abstainers, one of our great insurance companies has set an example which undoubtedly will be followed in time by all its competitors, and thus there will be brought to bear upon the general public another of the thoroughly practical influences to which the cause of temperance has owed so much of its recent advance. Indeed, it is questionable if that cause owes anything at all to efforts founded on the assumption, as vehement as groundless, that indulgence in intoxicants, no matter what the quality or the quantity, is, as one of our correspondents said the other day, "a crime against GOD and man," while incalculable benefits have followed the slow spread of the conviction, first, that excessive drinking was incompatible with commercial or professional success or with industrial competency, and, later, that there were practical advantages in the abandonment even of moderate drinking. In this presentation of arguments addressed to self-interest and carried into execution by a mingling of pecuniary rewards and penalties, the great corporations, particularly those which, like the railways, have the best of rights to insist that their employes shall at all times have complete control of their mental and physical powers, have taken a leading and honorable part, and now the Equitable falls into line with its policies at reduced rates for total abstainers. The innovation is one of the utmost importance, and from it the most advantageous results can confidently be expected. In no mind, of course, will there be any suspicion that the company is acting on other than strictly business principles. Its mortality tables must have shown that it can afford to insure the total abstainer at a lower rate than other people, and the lesson of this fact will be impressed in the very strongest way upon the mind of every applicant for insurance and upon every holder of an insurance policy. Few of us can be convinced that thoroughly moderate drinking is "wicked," but when its large cost in dollars and cents is demonstrated to every member of every community, the progress of reform will be infinitely hastened.

—In raising Capt. N. H. HALL to the brevet rank of Major, with an emphatic announcement that the honor is conferred because of "distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the siege of Peking," the Government has fulfilled its duty to a meritorious officer who had suffered a cruel wrong while risking his life in its service, but is the episode to end here? Major HALL has, indeed, been brilliantly vindicated, but his slanderers have not been punished, even by the publication of their names, and until this has been done, in some way or other, his calumniators will have nothing to regret except the failure of their malignant plot. As they are hardly the sort of people to feel the deep disgrace of the position in which they have been placed, unless that disgrace is accompanied by something more than an implied and vaguely directed reproof, further action of some kind seems to be demanded. Neither Major HALL nor the Government can afford to institute a war, in the courts or elsewhere, against a lot of gossipping and jealous women, but the charges of these women, instead of getting the immediate and stern refutation which it would have been easy to give them when and where they were first made, received some degree of official support. Our Washington correspondent put it thus: "Minister CONGER did little more than forward charges which were in effect made by another person, though he appears to have sanctioned them." However "little" the "more" may have been, later events and investigations have shown that it was far too much. It is difficult to see how the Minister could have failed to know all that went on among the American marines while the siege was in progress, and harder still to see how he could have failed to know whether their commander was a coward or not. Mr. CONGER certainly owes to the American public, as well as to Major HALL, an explanation and justification of his course. Gen. CHAFFEE is a competent judge of soldiers, and as, in the General's opinion, Major HALL is an excellent soldier, that of course settles any doubts the original accusations may have created, but such accusations should not be made out of mere gayety of heart, and their consequences should always be very serious—for somebody.

—It grieves us to notice that the Rev. Dr. W. C. WILDING of Newark, speaking at the Methodist preachers' meeting at this city yesterday, made some statements which were more than faintly tinged with inaccuracy. He said:

I am a daily reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it is outrageously unfair in its treatment of the canteen question. It won't publish arguments against its own side. I know, for it refused to publish a superb article that I wrote myself. The statements as to the present condition of the soldiers, published in THE TIMES, are not true, and I think we ought to take steps to counteract them.

Whether or not our treatment of the canteen question is "outrageously unfair" must of course be left for other decision than our own, and Dr. WILDING has a right to his own opinion on that subject, but if he really is a daily reader of this paper he knows that his assertion that we won't publish arguments against our own side is not in accord with the facts. It is true that we have not published all the communications, either for or against the canteen, that we have received, and it is also true that we did not print a letter to which he refers as "a superb article which I wrote myself." We returned said "superb article" to Dr. WILDING with an explanation, first, that it was of inordinate length, and, second, that, at this stage of the discussion, we have space only for evidence derived from personal knowledge as to the moral and physical status of soldiers before and after the abolition of the canteen. We would have been much pleased if Dr. WILDING had read the whole of our letter to his Methodist brethren, for some pains was taken to make that letter a clear and explicit exposition of our position, and his own remarks to them did not by any means do that. Indeed, it seems to us that his remarks were what he, without any excuse, so far as we are aware, called our treatment of the canteen question—"outrageously unfair."

CHRISTIANITY AND JUDAISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The thanks of all friends of "liberty, equality, and fraternity" are due to the Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis of the Reformed Church of Brooklyn, corner of Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, for his Christian courage in inviting the children of the Beth-Elohim Synagogue to be the guests of his school in the annual Sunday school parade of the Brooklyn Sunday School Association. Christendom is suddenly becoming conscious of a vast error in the attitude of the churches toward people of the Jewish faith. They have trained up their children (I was so trained myself) in the belief that there is an inherent and essential antagonism between Judaism and Christianity. A moment's rational thought shows the fallacy of this idea. Judaism gave to the world the priceless truth of monotheism and a perfect system of ethics. It taught the principle of Divine fatherhood and human brotherhood. It gave the first form of the Golden Rule, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

The Christians of to-day are anti-Jews, but Jesus, the Founder of Christianity, was not an anti-Jew. In restating the law of love in the formula which we now know as the Golden Rule, he showed it to be a connecting link between the old dispensation and the new, by declaring "Of such is the law and the prophets." He distinctly disclaimed any purpose of overthrowing Judaism by saying "I came not to destroy the law, but to fulfill it." The Sermon on the Mount is little more than an unfolding and application of the Jewish code of ethics. Jesus was crucified, not because he introduced new and heretical ideas, but because he insisted that the ethics of Judaism should be carried into practice.

After nineteen centuries of controversy and antagonism a new spirit of sympathy and mutual appreciation is beginning to prevail. Mr. Ennis's act was therefore of greater importance than he perhaps realized. As a protest against narrowness it will call attention to the new and broader spirit which is taking possession of the world. Christendom has tolerated and even encouraged many things that were contrary to the teachings of its acknowledged head, and it has repudiated much that is truly Christian. It is now admitted that the noblest manifestation of the Christian spirit during the last half century was made by two Jews, the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, who gave more than a hundred million dollars for the relief of the needy and for uplifting oppressed humanity, regardless of race or creed. A movement is now in progress under the name of the "Baron and Baroness de Hirsch Monument Association" for using their example as an incentive to philanthropy and the practice of the Golden Rule. It will also be a bond of sympathy between Jews and Gentiles. The act of Mr. Ennis is prophetic of a new order of religious sympathy that is coming into the world. Let us thank God for it.

THEODORE F. SEWARD.

New York, June 9, 1901.

THE CASE OF CAPT. N. H. HALL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to note in your columns of yesterday that Capt. N. H. Hall has been brevetted Major for bravery in the presence of the enemy at the siege of the legations in Peking last year. The complete vindication of Capt. Hall is most welcome to all lovers of fair play.

But the vindication of Capt. Hall is the condemnation of Minister Conger. It would be a public service if THE TIMES would publish the facts connected with this affair. Apparently, there was a conspiracy, founded on the wounded vanity of a silly woman, and to which Minister Conger lent the influence of his position, to ruin a gallant officer because the latter would not call out his wearied and exhausted marines when certain ladies of the embassy went out for a stroll.

It is important to know whether American citizens enlisting for service under the United States Government are to be required to salute not only their superior officers, but also any women who may be related to prominent officials and may happen to pass. Will you kindly inform your readers what are the regulations as to this point.

For one, I had supposed American women were superior to these petty intrigues, and I still believe, in spite of this disagreeable incident, that the vast majority of them are so. It is due American women, it is due the American public, as well as the officers in command in the army and navy of the United States, and whose duty it is to maintain discipline therein, that all parties to this cruel and atrocious conspiracy against Capt. Hall should be disclosed and bear the public odium of their conduct. The recurrence of such an incident should be made impossible.

CHINA.

New York, June 10, 1901.

SHORTCOMINGS OF THE COURTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a lawyer, and I write to thank you for your discussion in editorials and elsewhere recently of the condition of courts in New York, the frequency of perjury, and the immunity it enjoys.

You have touched the sore spot, the very cause why reforms cannot be brought about, when you say that lawyers fail to do their duty in exposing these evils in courts. It is not necessary that all, or even a majority, of the lawyers do their duty in order to bring about a change. If there were a few brave lawyers to stand together and fight the evils which are existing, they would to a considerable extent crumble away; but where a single lawyer attempts to bring about better conditions he is subjected to insult and calumny, and is sure to create the impression that he is unpopular with Judges.

The bar was not always thus. In past times there have been many examples of great courage in attacking the abuses of which you speak, but to-day our Bar Association is more given to attacking abuses outside of the city than in the city. The truth is that when a lawyer once attains a reputation as a lawyer and a position at the bar, when he has clients and is wealthy and has standing, bad practices upon his part are not regarded in the same light by courts as they are regarded when seen in the humbler members of his profession. A few months ago a young lawyer was brought to the bar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn and received a just reprimand from the Court for unprofessional conduct. He had been a student in a law school and had been taught his ethics in the profession by the very lawyer who induced him to do the unprofessional conduct for which he was reprimanded. That lawyer appeared before the court and admitted that he was responsible for the young man's conduct; that he had advised him as to what he had done, and yet the Appellate Division censured the pupil and said not a word against the preceptor. This preceptor was the counsel for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and had occupied the position of a professor in one of our large law schools, and the young man reprimanded was acting in behalf of that road.

It is just such instances as this, Mr. Editor, that should be brought to public attention; and THE TIMES, in discussing the delays in courts, the frequency of perjury, the cowardliness of attorneys, and subjects of that kind, is doing a public duty which entitles it to the thanks of all people.

I believe that the greater part of the Judges in New York are both conscientious and industrious, and do accomplish a great deal of work, but the constant adjournments, the terrible delays in the administration of justice in our midst, are some of the most crying evils which we have. If any other class of men did business as lawyers do it, there would be a general bankruptcy among them. And courts are to blame to quite an extent for these delays, because of the hundreds of reversals in appellate courts and the granting of new trials upon mere technical errors, because of the desire of Judges to be popular among the lawyers, and to that end granting frequent adjournments and allowing the calendars to be clogged up with fake cases. Every department of industry, outside of the law, has gone forward in the last thirty years with wonderful speed, but cases to-day, with stenographers to take the minutes, are tried with no more rapidity than they were thirty years ago, and justice is administered with no greater speed than it was in the days of ox teams and stage coaches. Molineux was charged with the murder of Mrs. Adams on Dec. 28, 1898; he was indicted and convicted, and his case has not yet been argued in the Court of Appeals; and if a new trial is granted another year or two may slip by before a new trial is had.

Do not such delays dull and deaden the edge of the sword of justice? Do they exist to-day among any other English-speaking people? Are any other kinds of business carried on with the delays with which courts and lawyers carry on the work of administering justice? Will men continue to revere courts when such practices not only exist, but become generally known? Surely THE TIMES has opened up a line of work where much good can be done, and wherein it will endear itself to thousands of people. JUSTICE.

New York, June 10, 1901.

THE PAY OF JUDGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The salary of a Supreme Court Judge of the First Department, $17,500 per annum, is the highest salary paid to any judicial officer in the United States. As a rule, the Judges in this department rarely sit in court more than 100 days each during the nine months in the year allowed for the trial of causes. This makes the pay of a Judge $175 per day for each sitting. It looks like very good pay, and should stimulate the Judges to give the people some return for the money spent.

The litigants who may seek the remedies of the law in this court are made disagreeably aware of the interminable delays occurring in the prosecution of their suits, delays that reflect very strongly upon the industry and ability of the present Judges to carry on the legal business coming before them.

It takes nearly two years ordinarily for a case to be reached and tried, which time might be considerably reduced by the Judges devoting themselves more attentively to the business for which they were elected. FIAT JUSTICIA.

New York, June 11, 1901.

"Overworked Judges."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your editorial on the vacations taken by our Judges, and also the letter of one of your correspondents wherein he recommends them to do a little more work. This morning I endeavored to have an important order signed at 10 o'clock. None of the attendants dared to take it into the Judges' chambers, although there were at least half a dozen Judges there. I was informed that the Judges have enough work on their hands. Imagine the great exertion it would have taken to read my paper! I had to wait until 10:30 o'clock, until the Judge sitting at chambers deigned to come on the bench. Surely we have every cause to be proud of our judiciary! E. H. M.

New York, June 10, 1901.

THE REAL PANAMA HAT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The so-called Panama hat, to which you recently alluded as coming so extensively in vogue, is not the product of Panama at all, or even of the State of Colombia, but is manufactured in the neighboring Republic of Ecuador in enormous quantities and of every variety of shape, texture, and quality, and sold under the general name of Guavaquil hats throughout Mexico, Central America, and South America at prices varying from 50 cents upward.

The hat, however, that is known to the wealthier classes of those countries as the Panama hat is quite a different affair, a veritable "article de luxe," selling at prices varying from $20 to $150, according to their fineness. They are worn indifferently by either sex without ribbon or other adornment as they come from the Indian makers' hands, without profanation of starch, and are the more highly prized from the fact that their closely woven texture not only renders them impervious to the sun's rays, but likewise waterproof, which last quality is highly esteemed where it is deemed expedient to keep the head dry during the constant equatorial showers.

The hat differs from the ordinary straw hat in that it is made of a single piece of straw, and in its extreme lightness and flexibility; the plant from which it is made is the jipi-japa, which resembles the palm in appearance, the leaves of which are gathered before they unfold, all the coarser veins being removed and what is left being reduced to a thread; after exposure to the sun for a day or two, the thread is tied into a knot, or hank, and immersed in boiling water; then hung in the shade to bleach, and is then manufactured into cardcases and cigar holders as well as into hats.

These hats are made by Indian women, and require infinite patience and delicacy of handling, the very finest quality often occupying many months to bring to perfection. They are made on blocks placed between the knees, making it necessary to be constantly pressed close to the breast. The plaiting is extremely difficult, commencing at the crown and ending at the brim. The mart, or headquarters, for the purchase of the bona-fide Panama hat is at a little mountain village in Ecuador called Monte Cristi; here the dealers congregate at certain seasons, when, strange to say, their purchases, often amounting to thousands of dollars, are made in the dark, they being entirely guided in estimating the value of the goods through sense of touch.

The Indian women squat in a circle around the little plazuela, or market place, each with her little bundle of hats, a dim oil lantern only indicating their presence—and there they await the purchasers from all points of the continent.

Many years ago we met there a dealer making up his venture, with which he assured me he intended crossing the Andes to Brazil and selling his hats in the principal towns of the empire, as he had successfully done on a previous occasion.

This quite took our breath away when we realized that at that time (fifty years ago) only an occasional expedition, and under Government supervision, had made the transit from ocean to ocean successful by following the Amazon River.

As an evidence of the flexibility and fineness of these hats, some years ago a present of a hat was made to the President of Mexico, inclosed in a small cigarette case of the same material without any injury.

F. R. WARREN.

New York, June 10, 1901.

Absence of the Canteen In Porto Rico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the item in your paper by the Rev. Mr. Greene about the conduct of American soldiers in Porto Rico, I wish to state that the Rev. Mr. Greene is entirely wrong.

Of course there is some drunkenness among the soldiers here, as there is anywhere else, but who is the cause of it but people like the Rev. Mr. Greene. They took away our canteen, thinking of benefiting the soldiers, but they plunged us into a worse hole. Now, I think if Mr. Greene would keep out of affairs he knows nothing about it would be a great benefit to himself and the soldiers. E. W.,

Fifty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery.

Fort El Morro, San Juan, Porto Rico, June 1, 1901.

Stray Dogs in the Bronx.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask THE TIMES'S advice upon the following matter? A homeless dog has insisted upon making my areaway his home, and has become from exposure and abuse by children almost mad, so much so, in fact, that he bit a child yesterday. A policeman was appealed to, and he said he could do nothing; that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should be notified. I informed this society of the fact to-day and requested them to send for the dog, and was informed that they did not send their wagon to the Bronx.

I was under the impression, as is I believe the public generally, that this society agreed to look after these matters when the city turned over all the dog licence fees collected, &c. It seems to be a very serious condition of affairs for up-town people, for when the hot season comes there will be many poor animals driven mad by the heat, and our borough is now overrun with these homeless dogs. Your kind advice, or publicity to these facts, will oblige many residents of the Bronx.

J. C. FRANKE.

New York, June 8, 1901.

Education in Alabama.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES commends the speech of President KNOX on assuming the chair of the Constitutional Convention. It says the whites must control the State, and it does not see why any one should quarrel with Mr. KNOX'S declaration that this control should be secured by process of law and not by force or fraud. But THE TIMES finds the most room for commendation in Mr. KNOX'S declarations as to public education and illiteracy, and we gladly give space to what it says on these points. All sections of the country are watching the Alabama convention with interest, and any attempt in this State to draw for the first time in the history of public education race lines would call down upon the State public condemnation of the severest sort, to the great injury of every leading interest. The investor and the immigrant would alike shun the State. Nothing of the kind should ever be proposed, and The Age-Herald feels confident the convention will prefer President KNOX'S advice to that of the demagogues who are appealing to prejudice and ignorance.

NUGGETS.

A Junket.

"Paw, here's something in the paper about a 'junket.' What is a junket?"

"A junket, my boy, is an excursion at public expense to which you are not invited."—Chicago Tribune.

Repartee.

"Father," asked twelve-year-old Mable, looking up from her book, "What is repartee?"

"Back talk," answered father, "but so smart that you wish you'd said it yourself."—Philadelphia Press.

The Unpardonable Offense.

First Poet—So you have sworn the vendetta against the publisher?

Second Poet—Yes; I wouldn't have kicked merely because he threw me down three flights of stairs and broke my leg; but he inserted a word in my "Ode to Caesar" and made it limp!

First Poet—The fiend!—San Francisco Bulletin.

To be Contrary.

"But, Corinne, darling, when we have all the arrangements made for next week it will look strange to put it off another month."

"I don't care. I won't be married this month. That's all there is about it."

"Why not, dear?"

"I'm not going to be a June bride. It's too common."—Chicago Tribune.

"HANKERIN'."

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

May in the East! and the apple trees
White with bloom and alive with bees!
Hummin' of bees and the robin's song
Helpin' the Springtime hymn along!
Oh, 'pears to me I can hear the "zoom"
Of the busy wings in the apple bloom;
And the bumblebee with his blundering boom
In the green of the fuzzy willer!

Spring comes 'round; and the breath o' May,
Stirrin' the locks on my temples gray,
Brings me sounds from the old homestead;—
Wakenin' thrills that I thought was dead!—
Sounds that ring in the Hoosier brain,
Echoing over and over again,
The shriek of the quail from the locust lane,
An' the click of the old corn planter!

May in the East! I know the best
And sunniest land is the Golden West;
But 'long at the end o' the month o' May—
Just when it's visitin' June—someway,
They's something stirs in my ole warm blood
An' makes it flow in a homesick flood,
With a hankerin' sigh for the apple bloom;
For the robin's song and the droning "zoom",
The buzzin' o' wings and the blundering boom
In the green o' the fuzzy willer!

L'ENVOI.

For after all it's the way of all
To hear at times the homeland's call;
The red deer, warm in the sunny vale,
Longs at times for the sleet and hail;
For the dead-gray rocks on the cheerless peak;
The stinging snow and the winds that shriek
Through the deep crevasse in the storm-cloud gloam—
The scenes and haunts that he first called home!
* * * * * * *
Go North—go South, or East, or West—
It's the old home place you love the best!

REGIMENT MAKES A RAID

Eighth Leaves Peekskill for a Dash Into the Enemy's Country.

Pitches Its Tents Eight Miles from Camp Townsend, in Which the First Battery Is Alone.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEEKSKILL, June 10.—The Eighth Regiment has gone to war, and to-night is on the extremest frontier at Lake Mohegan, eight miles away, where it will be exposed to all sorts of dangers until Wednesday, when it will return to Camp Townsend flushed with sunburn.

The revelle that woke the men for this change in position was no earlier than usual, but the regiment, having had considerable experience through successive seasons at camp, packed its baggage, camp equipage, and commissary supplies with great expedition, and at 9 o'clock was on the color line with blanket rolls instead of Merriam packs, haversacks, canteens, cups, and ammunition ready to move out. Five minutes later the advance was sounded, and breaking into columns of fours, the regiment marched out of camp, cheered lustily by Capt. Louis Wendel and the entire First Battery, which was drawn up along the roadside.

On the creek road, just beyond the outpost, the column halted, and the advance guard, all of Company D, under Capt. Sauvan, was sent forward at a double quick. From there on the march was through the enemy's country, and the utmost caution was observed. True, it drew considerably on the imagination to conceive of an enemy now advancing, now retreating, or again offering stubborn resistance to the marching column.

The day itself could not have been better suited for marching, and the men trudged along in high spirits, breaking out into song until cautioned by the officers that they must be quiet in the enemy's country, lest they scare him away. Frequent halts were made to rest the men, and Camp Roe was reached at 12:45, with the men fresh and ready for the pitching of their tents. Quartermaster Charles H. Ross brought his wagon train in at 1:15, well closed up, and camp was fairly well established at 2:30, when dinner was ready for service.

The rest of the afternoon was spent in getting to rights, and an evening parade closed the day without any reports of the enemy being in sight. To guard against any surprise, however, Capt. Jacoby of Company E, Officer of the Day, overhauled his guard at the lake camp, and every one of them who had not received proper instructions in sentry duty was sent back to his company, a new draft being made for proficient men. One of the guards thus returned belonged to Capt. Jacoby's company, so no impartiality was shown.

Camp Townsend is now under the sole care and protection of Capt. Wendel and the First Battery. Four extra sentries have been put on to guard camp property. The band is also here, and the evening parade is conducted with all its usual formality. This evening Gen. Roe reviewed the battery at the close of the parade, and the review was followed by a short exhibition drill.

The horses are doing a great deal better now. Some changes have been made, new horses being put in in place of the more fractious ones. Tactical evolutions, therefore, are performed with more certainty of response from the whole battery and with less likelihood of a gun carriage or caisson being cut out.

THE COWLES ALIMONY CASE.

Application from Indorser of Opera Singer's Bond to be Released from Further Obligation.

H. P. Whitaker, who has been on the bond of Eugene Cowles, the opera singer, to guarantee the payment of alimony to Cowles's divorced wife, wants to be released from his obligation. A motion to this effect was made before Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday.

Several years ago Mrs. Lizzie Cowles obtained a divorce from her husband, and was awarded $50 a week alimony. This Mr. Cowles neglected to pay, and as a result there was an accumulation of several thousand dollars due Mrs. Cowles. Mr. Cowles was adjudged in contempt of court, but was then outside of the State. Later he desired to come to New York to fill professional engagements, and asked the courts to relieve him from the contempt charge. This was done after Mr. Whitaker furnished a bond for $5,000, in which it was agreed that Mr. Cowles would pay up the back alimony due in installments.

Mr. Cowles is now in London with the Alice Nielsen Opera Company. In the application made yesterday counsel for Cowles appeared and asked that, if the court granted Mr. Whitaker's application, the new bond to be given be for only $1,500, as the alimony had been reduced to $35 a week.

Counsel for Mrs. Lizzie Cowles opposed the application, saying that Mr. Cowles had remarried, in disobedience to the order of court when the divorce was granted, and therefore he was again in contempt.

Justice Gildersleeve reserved decision on the application.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

EDEN MUSEE.—New moving pictures were shown, consisting of comic and mysterious subjects. New wax groups will be placed on exhibition to-day.

"The Strange Adventures of Mr. Brown" received its first presentation in Harlem by the stock company at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, and served the audience with a capital farce. Varieties were offered between the various acts.

T. W. Robertson's comedy, "Caste," was revived by the Proctor stock company at the East Fifty-eighth Street Theatre yesterday, and a most creditable performance was given. A new comedietta entitled "An Engagement" was also included in the entertainment.

At Mr. Proctor's Broadway playhouse the stock company appeared in the three-act comedy "Niobe." The curtain raiser "My Lady Help" preceded the main comedy. The continuous features were Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ellis, Barr and Evans, George Yeomans, and Whittaker and Hill.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The final week at this house offers an attraction consisting of the Hayes and Lyttons, comedians, whose combined bill consisted of a short sketch, followed by a lengthy olio, which includes monologues by James J. Corbett and George Fuller Golden.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Last night ushered in the final week of the season, with the rural play "Peaceful Valley," in which Sol Smith Russell has had considerable success. The revival was favorably received by a large audience, and the rôle of Hosea Howe was creditably portrayed by Ralph Stuart.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE GARDENS.—With a few exceptions the entertainment presented at this Summer resort last evening was as choice a selection of vaudeville as it is possible to get together for a performance of its kind. In addition to the acts which were retained from the previous week were the three Raschetta brothers, the Merrills, and Arras and Alice.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The entertainment this week is headed by Williams and Walker, the colored comedians. Ralph Johnstone, the bicyclist is retained. Others on the bill are Carolyn, Delmore and company, presenting a sketch, "The Bridegroom's Reverie"; Conway and Leland, the Keene sisters and company, Harry Mayo, the baritone soloist, and others.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—The musical section of the stock company presented the musical comedy "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," with a dash and swing that was most pleasing to the audience. Pretty and tuneful numbers are frequent throughout the operetta. Jerome K. Jerome's curtain raiser, "The Violin Maker," preceded the musical number. Variety specialties were presented between the acts.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—It is practically all variety at this house the present week, unless exception be made of the sketch presented by Edgar Atchison Ely called "The Future Dude," and another by Harry Thorpe and company called "That Flat Up Town." Furthermore, it is a capital bill, full of life throughout, and one which the audience seemed to enjoy. It comprised the Tod family, who performed acrobatic feats; Hayes and Hanly, comedians; Sharp and Flatt, musical experts; Leah Russell, who performed imitations and sang several songs, and George W. Day, the monologist.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—One of the most interesting bills of the season was presented last night, and the Harlem playhouse was comfortably filled by an audience that was quick to show its appreciation of the many good specialties presented. The bill was headed by Bert Coote and company in a new and mirth-provoking sketch. The programme was opened with an exceptionally clever ventriloquist act by A. O. Duncan, which was followed by an original monologue rendered by James J. Morton. The Taylor trio sang several acceptable songs, and the Meeker Baker Trio executed several difficult acrobatic acts.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—For all-around excellence it would be difficult for a manager to make selection of a better variety show than that offered last night. Those who arrived early and stopped late were of the opinion that there were few weak acts on the entire programme. There were many hold-overs from the previous week, but these were well worth seeing, notably Les Therese, whose hypnotic acts continue to surprise many, and the Malatzoff dancers. The new features consist of Harry Bulger and company in a sketch called "Love Me, Lize"; the farewell appearance of the four Emperors of America, and William Gould's novelty of a costermonger sketch, entitled "The Lambeth Walk."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The senior class of the West Point Military Academy, attired in their full-dress uniforms, occupied fifty seats in the auditorium of the Casino last night, where they witnessed the performance of "Florodora."

Oscar Hammerstein has found since the opening of his new roof garden "Paradise" that the box capacity of his theatre was not sufficient to supply the demand, and early on Sunday morning a number of carpenters were put to work tearing out the seats in the balcony, so that by the time the evening performance began sixteen new boxes were installed.

An attempt to sell a complimentary ticket for the New York Theatre by an individual who gave his name as John Reilly, in front of the theatre last night, caused a disturbance shortly before 8:30 that blocked the entrance for several minutes. Special Officer Fred Kelly discovered the man offering the ticket.

He immediately ordered him to desist. A refusal caused a fight, which resulted in the man's arrest. He was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station House and held for examination this morning.

The sale of seats for Francis Wilson's new musical drollery, "The Strollers," which manager George W. Lederer adapted from the German, and will present at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Thursday evening, June 20, opens next Monday at 9 A. M. Among the principals of the company to support Mr. Wilson are Eddie Foy, D. L. Don, Benjamin Howard, James Darling, James A. Furey, Harry Stuart, Wilmer Bentley, Frederick Urban, Marie George, Helen Merrill, Irene Bentley, Lulu Middleton, Mona Sydney, and Maude Thomas, assisted by a chorus and ballet corps.

Close upon the announcement from England that the Alice Nielsen Opera Company, now appearing in London, would terminate their engagement there at the expiration of the next two weeks, come cablegrams to several managers here informing them that the musical comedy company which George McLellan organized and took to Budapest, Vienna, and Berlin for the purpose of producing the Kerker and Morton play, "The Belle of New York," was stranded in the former city and the members forced to work their way back to the English metropolis as best they could.

Miss Irene Perry, who was engaged last Fall by Thomas Davis in this city to play one of the leading rôles in the new musical comedy, "The Silver Slipper," in London, has brought suit against them for failing to cast her for the production. It was said in theatrical circles yesterday that Owen Hall, one of the authors of the piece, had stipulated in his contract that the company should consist entirely of English people and that no Americans be engaged for any rôle. Not being willing to waive this clause, Miss Perry was not allowed to create the rôle for which she was engaged; thus the legal complication which is promised.

CLASS DAY AT PRINCETON.

Exercises in Alexander Hall and on the Campus—Announcement of Awards.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—The class day exercises of the one hundred and fifty-fourth annual commencement of Princeton University began this morning at 10:30, when the Annapolis Naval Band, under the direction of Prof. Zimmerman, gave its initial concert on the front campus. Class day exercises were held in the Alexander Hall. President Patton presided, and introduced as master of ceremonies George McLainly Mattis of Champaign, Ill. Ralph Powell Swofford of Kansas City, Mo., delivered the class oration, and Ralph Somerville Thompson of New York City read the class poem.

Immediately on the conclusion of the programme in Alexander Hall the senior body marched to the steps of "Old North." Here De Witt Vermilye Hutchings of Englewood, N. J., delivered the ivy oration and planted the class ivy, the roots of which were taken from George Washington's grave in Mount Vernon Cemetery in Washington, D. C.

At 1:30 this afternoon the senior class took their formal leave of the campus and its buildings. Two abreast they marched about each building on the campus, and to each one a "locomotive" was given, with the name of the building on the end.

At 2:30 the exercises around the historic cannon commenced. Edmund James Brady of Washington, D. C., delivered the class history, and Stephen French Whitman of New York City the presentation oration. The class prophecy was given by Valentine Hummell Boighaus of Waverly, N. Y. Following these speeches James Walker Jameson of Antrim, N. H., delivered the address of the class President. At the conclusion of Mr. Jameson's address Frank Turner Janeway of New Brunswick, N. J., as the Class Secretary, called the roll. As a close to the programme the seniors, rising, sang the class ode, the words of which were written by Ralph Somerville Thompson, and the music by Howard Moore Sayler of Pottstown, Penn. To-night at 8 o'clock the Annapolis Navy Band gave a promenade concert on the campus in front of Nassau Hall.

Honors for general excellence of scholarship were announced to-day, and the following seniors received awards:

Magna cum laude, (highest honors,) William L. Breckinridge, Robert B. Elmore, Edward Glassmeyer, Walter E. Hope, Howard R. Omwaker, and Gordon MacGregor Russell. First high honors, Arthur H. Adams. Forty-six men received cum laude, or second honors.

Academic Department.—Philosophy—High honors, Charles Strong Gray and Merritt Lynde Harding.

History, Jurisprudence, and Politics—High honors, Clark Stillman Judd and Gilbert Walker Kelly; honors, Walter Ewing Hope, Robert Woods Sutton, and Ralph Entworth.

Classic—High honors, Edward Glassmeyer, Howard Rufus Omwaker, Charles Randal Robbins, and Beekman Ramsey Terhune; honors, James Brice Taylor and Howell North White.

Mathematics, with Physical Science—High honors, William Lincoln Breckinridge; honors, Harry Gross Dechant. Physical Science—High honors, Gordon MacGregor Russell and Emory J. Wilson; honors, Bert Day Johnson.

Natural Science—High honors, Adam Marion Miller. School of Science—Honor for general excellence, first high honor, George William Marque Maier.

Civil Engineering—High honors, John Mifflin Hood, Jr., and Louis O'Neill Mellinger.

COLUMBIA'S CLASS DAY.

Indoor and Outdoor Exercises Conducted Before a Large Attendance.

Columbia seniors held their annual class day exercises yesterday in the gymnasium before an audience of about 3,000 people. The platform was occupied by the class President, Joseph S. Buhler, while the class Secretary, Karl Kumler Lorenz, called the class roll for the last time.

Following the address of the class President, an address was given by the class historian, Allison M. Lederer, who also, at its conclusion, read the result of the class statistics, giving the declared preferences of the graduating students in politics, religion, sports, &c. The class poem was read by Knowlton Durham.

At the conclusion of the indoor exercises the class marched to a spot on the campus east of the library, where the ceremony of planting the ivy tree took place. The men sat down while Edward Bedinger Mitchell of Flushing, L. I., delivered the ivy tree oration. Then the class song, "To Columbia," written by Frederick Pearce Delgado, was sung to the tune of "Die Wacht am Rhein."

The seniors formed in line and marched around the campus, halting in front of each building and giving cheers for the halls in which they had spent so many hours.

Last night the class day dance was held in the university gymnasium, and the grove was illuminated with colored lanterns and decorated with the Columbia colors, light blue and white.

PROF. BUTLER AT VASSAR.

Member of Columbia University Faculty Addresses Students.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 10.—Vassar College chapel presented a charming scene to-night when Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University delivered an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. The speaker was given an enthusiastic reception by the students who thronged the chapel.

Prof. Butler said, in concluding his address upon "Some Evidences of an Education":

"These five characteristics I offer as evidences of an education—correctness and precision in the use of the mother tongue, refined and gentle manners, which are the expression of fixed habits of thought and action, the power and habit of reflection, the power of growth, and efficiency, or the power to do.

"On this plane the physicist may meet with the philologian and the naturalist with the philosopher, and each recognizes the fact that his fellow is an educated man, though the range of their information is widely different and the centres of their highest interests are far apart. They are knit together in a brotherhood by the close tie of those traits which have sprung out of the reaction of their minds and wills upon that which has fed them and brought them strength. Without these traits men are not truly educated, and their erudition, however vast, is of no avail; it furnishes a museum, not a developed human being.

"It is these habits, of necessity made by ourselves alone, begun in the days of school and college and strengthened with maturer years and broader experience, that serve to show to ourselves and to others that we have discovered the secret of gaining an education."

Pennsylvania University Class Day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The seniors of the University of Pennsylvania to-day celebrated their exit from studies in the exercises of "Class Day." Robert Smith Gawthrop, President of the class, delivered the salutatory. De Witt Dukes Barlow was the historian, and Frank Brooks Evans, Jr., read the class poem, which was written by Samuel Crowther, Jr. The ivy planting exercises were held on the campus. There were 142 graduates.

GAVE EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL.

Gift of $100,000 to Teachers' College Was by Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer.

Dean Russell of Teachers' College announced yesterday that Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer are the donors of the fund of $100,000, with which a building for an experimental school, equipped with the latest appliances, is to be built on Lawrence Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, and conducted under the supervision of the college. Mr. Speyer is the head of the large firm of Speyer & Co., on Broad Street. He is at present in Europe, where he will spend the Summer.

Mr. Speyer has always taken a great interest in philanthropic movements. He is prominently connected with the University Settlement Society, and is one of the founders of the Provident Loan Society. His interest in educational work has always been large, and this was recognized when he was appointed a member of the Board of Education by the late William L. Strong. Mrs. Speyer was Mrs. John A. Lowery, daughter of the late John Dynelay Prince.

The school will be known as the Speyer School.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Monday generally means a change of residence, as people now are nomadic and go from house party to house party. The first and second days of the week they assemble in town en route to their different destinations. There is nothing of a particular nature just now going on in either town or suburbs. Among the arrivals yesterday were Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer were expected from Chicago, as they are booked to sail to-morrow for Europe. Quite a number of the polo enthusiasts have gone to Devon, Penn., where the matches will be held this week.

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The events of to-day are nearly all suburban and partake also somewhat of a scholastic character in this month of school commencements. The Cathedral School of St. Paul's, at Garden City, holds this evening its annual reception, which is very generally attended on Long Island. The commencement exercises will be to-morrow. The sophomore dance of Princeton University will take place at the Casino, Princeton, this evening. The committee for the dance includes the names of Messrs. Percy R. Pyne second, Gustavus Ober, J. Roberts, C. Robinson, Norman Parker, John Perry, Frank Wright, and Le Grand Cannon Griswold. The patronesses from New York are Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. William Baylis, Mrs. V. Everett Macy, Mrs. John J. McCook, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, and Mrs. Oliver S. Carter.

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The younger element of the Rockaway Hunt Club have organized a series of subscription dances to take place at the club this Summer. The committee in charge of the subscription is composed of Miss Urling Harper, Miss Dorothy Rand, and Miss Kathryn Richardson. The patronesses will be Mrs. Albert Francke, Mrs. Walter L. Goodwin, Mrs. Eben Stevens, Mrs. John L. Lawrence, Mrs. Philip B. Thompson, Mrs. Origen Seymour, Mrs. James B. Taylor, and Mrs. Langdon B. Valentine. The Rockaway Hunt Club will hold a golf tournament the latter part of this month. Among the absentees at Rockaway this year will be Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, who leave on the last of June for Europe, and Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Benedict. Mrs. Le Grand Benedict is at present traveling abroad, and will be joined by her husband within a fortnight.

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Southampton is slowly filling up. Among the New Yorkers who recently registered at the Meadow Brook Club were Harry P. Robbins, Mrs. Henry Mills Day, Henry A. Barclay, William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Stephen Peabody, Mrs. G. R. Schieffelin and Miss Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey, and J. Turner Atterbury. Among the arrivals at cottages have been Judge Henry E. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mr. and Mrs. Aymar B. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay. Charles Marshall and family are at Easthampton, and Mrs. Marshall is at the Hot Springs of Virginia.

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Among the different guests at recent house parties in the Meadow Brook colony have been Mrs. Anna Sands, who has been stopping with her sister, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer and Miss Livingston of Islip, and Maxwell Stevenson, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan. Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee and family will occupy their cottage at Hempstead in the middle of June.

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Louis Keller gave a coaching party yesterday on the Olden Times, from Orange to Baltusrol, where the guests were entertained at dinner. To-day Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding will have the coach. It has been a great success, and it is engaged for nearly a month ahead. The start is generally made in the afternoon, and the coach reaches Baltusrol in time for dinner and returns in the night. Ira A. Kip, Jr., has been the whip.

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Announcement has been made of the engagement of Edward Russell Thomas of this city and Miss Linda Lee of Louisville, Ky. The wedding is to be celebrated at Louisville the latter part of June. Miss Lee is the daughter of William Paca Lee of Louisburg, and her family are a branch of the Lee family of Virginia. She has spent much of her time in New York. Mr. Thomas is the son of Gen. Samuel Thomas and Mrs. Thomas (Miss Porter) of Yonkers, whose city house is in West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Thomas is a Yale graduate of the class of 1894, and is a member of the Union, Union League, and of the Alpha Beta Phi, Ardsley, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chatfield Taylor are at Lake Forest for the Summer, and Mrs. Reginald De Koven will be their guest for a time.

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Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright of Philadelphia have gone to Bar Harbor, and will summer there. Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing and Barton Willing, the parents and brother of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, have closed their Philadelphia house and are at their Newport cottage.

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Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller are now occupying their Tuxedo cottage during the absence abroad of J. Henry Smith, who leased it. Mrs. James A. Stillman, while Miss "Fifi" Potter, spent the last few days preceding her marriage to Mr. Stillman, with Mrs. Taller at the Taller house in this city.

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Mr. and Mrs. Allan Appleton Robbins, (Miss Madeliene Knowlton,) whose wedding was celebrated on Thursday, will spend much of the Summer at Ardsley at the clubhouse there.

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There arrived on the Campania, among others not heretofore mentioned, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Appleton and Miss Maud E. Appleton, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cameron, Mrs. George Hyde Clark, Ogden Codman, W. P. De Witt, Capt. C. L. Deans Dundas, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elkin and Charles Elkin, Jr., Mrs. Spencer Ervin, Senator G. T. Fulford, Mrs. Fulford, and the Misses Fulford of Canada; E. S. Gillespie, G. M. Gillespie, Capt. Healy and Mrs. Healy, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, the Misses Nannie and Alice Langhorn, D. Sydney McElroy, Jr., the Rev. Dr. Paulis Moort and Mrs. Moort and child, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Sheldon, Lieut. A. E. Smith, R. A.; Mrs. T. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Whittemore, Fred Moss, and the Count Bailliencourt.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wharton are at Lenox, where they are occupying the Poplars, Mrs. Philip J. Sands's place. John D. Crimmins and Miss Crimmins are at Firwood, his country place at Noroton, Conn.

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The Misses Kate and Helen Brice, who sailed for Europe a few days ago, will be absent for an indefinite period. The death of their father, Senator Brice, followed last Winter by that of Mrs. Brice, will keep them in mourning for some time. It is doubtful if they return to this country for a year or more.

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Dr. Theodore Stuart Hart, who is to be married on Wednesday to Miss Mary Ayres Robbins, gave his bachelor dinner last night at the University Club. His guests included Dr. John B. Kouwenhoven of Yonkers, Herbert Knox Smith of Hartford, Walcott Phelps Robbins, Russell Lee Jones, Dr. John A. Hartwell, Howard Russell Kingsbury, and Dr. Charles McWilliams.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 10.—Miss Greta Pomeroy, whose daring riding in the fox hunts last season aroused much comment, today tried out a new hunter which arrived recently. The horse is a magnificent animal, and cost $2,000.

Casino registers include Sinclair Gannon, United States Navy; C. H. Scott, A. S. Clarke, James V. Parker, and De Lancey I. Kane.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives are expected at Swanhurst for the season on June 15.

Wee Bush is being prepared for Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, William Cutting, Jr.

Edward J. Berwind, Charles M. Oelrichs, and Elisha Dyer, Jr., have returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton have decided to remain abroad until the horse show, when they will return for a month's visit here.

Mrs. George B. De Forest has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. William Appleton, in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands are entertaining a house party at their cottage, Tower Top.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield of New York have arrived at Pinard Cottage No. 5 for the season.

Mrs. Fanny Foster is expected for the season at the villa of her sister, Mrs. Robert Garrett, on Narragansett Avenue, this month. Mrs. Garrett will arrive a month later for the season, and contemplates making extensive improvements to her place this Fall.

James J. Van Alen entertained at luncheon at Wakehurst to-day, and during the afternoon started for Canada for a month's fishing. He will return in time to meet his daughters, who will return from Europe with Mrs. Astor.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore are visiting in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are expected here this week, and before opening Inshellux for the season will visit Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French have arrived for the season.

F. Gray Griswold and Ogden Codman, Jr., have arrived from New York.

Mrs. Belle Beach and Miss Beach have arrived from New York for the season.

Mrs. Edward F. Rook has joined her daughter, Miss Rook, for the season.

Mrs. Burke-Roche and Mrs. F. O. French entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason of New York have arrived at their cottage.

Recent arrivals at The Robinson include Capt. J. B. Coghlan, United States Navy, and Mrs. Coghlan, Miss Ellen Mason of Boston, Mrs. C. F. Chickering and Dr. S. S. Burt of New York, Mrs. Charles G. Ayers and Miss Ayers of Washington, and Mrs. J. D. Ayers and Miss Gilchrist of Newton, Mass.

Mrs. Richard Mortimer arrived for the season this evening.

Miss Taylor of New York, daughter of H. A. Taylor, has arrived.

Mrs. John J. Wysong is at the Muenchinger-King cottage, and will take possession of her cottage in a few days.

Mrs. Peter W. Lynch has arrived for the season.

John R. Caswell has arrived from New York.

Miss Colgate of New York is the guest of Miss Hayden.

Miss Grace Knowlton of Brooklyn has arrived for the season.

Many of the cottagers have secured tables for the luncheon at the Newport Golf Club for the opening day, Saturday next. The House Committee is composed of Royal Phelps Carroll and Arthur T. Kemp.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hume—Orme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Booth Orme and Rawlings Hume, both of Georgetown, took place this evening at Christ Church. The floral decoration was in pink and white, a mass of peonies, in two colors, being relieved by a background of palms and ferns. The ushers were Orville Ecker, Robert Hume, Frank Gordon, Robert Heth, George Mason, Don Nesbitt, Carbery Richie, Joseph Thompson, Harry Morgan, and James Orme, the brother of the bride.

The bridesmaids were the three young cousins of the bride, Miss Ethel Sigsbee, Miss Ritchie House, and Miss Peck, and Miss Cragin, Miss Marshell, Miss Graves, Miss Stuart, all of Georgetown; Miss Seamans of Brooklyn, Miss Tabb of Hampton, Va.; Miss Dean of Hollidaysburg, Penn., and Miss Miller of Winston, N. C. Miss Mary Hume, the sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. A vested choir sang "Faithful and True" as the bride approached the chancel, with her father, William Bailey Orme.

The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Charles Hume. The Rev. Alfred Rhett Stuart, D. D., rector of the church, officiated. The full choral service was rendered. The bride's gown was of white satin, with high bodice and long, close sleeves. The trained skirt and the bodice were trimmed with point lace. A tulle veil and bridal bouquet of roses and lilies completed the becoming costume. There was a reception at the Orme residence.

Heydrick—Seip.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn, June 10.—Alfred M. Heydrick of Brooklyn was married to-day to Miss Nora A. Seip at the home of the bride's parents at Kleinsville, Berks County, Penn. The bridegroom is a son of the Rev. David M. Heydrick, a Presbyterian minister of Brooklyn. He is a graduate of Yale College, and at present director of physical education at Browne's Brooklyn Business College. The bride is a young woman of high literary ability, has traveled a great deal, and lived at Washington, where she has many friends.

Bernheimer—Goldsmith.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., June 10.—A notable social event in Jewish circles of East Pennsylvania was the marriage at 5 o'clock this evening of Miss Jennie Goldsmith to Henry Bernheimer. The knot was tied by the Rev. Julius Frank at the Temple Oheb Sholom, in the presence of 290 guests from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, Paterson, Newark, Brooklyn, Allentown, Easton, Wilmington, Reading, and many other cities. The bride is a daughter of Select Councilman Joseph Goldsmith. The bridegroom is a successful Reading merchant.

IN THE SHOPS.

A plain Panama hat which is next thing to a man's in style costs $2.95. It has a narrow black band and a wider rim than a man would wear, with a smaller crown.

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A smart stock is of white duck, the tie embroidered in colors in a few large conventional designs.

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A plain linen stock of the bosom linen not used so often for that purpose as duck or pique has a string tie of pongee.

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A pretty young girl in a red coat and hat standing in a shop door the other day waiting for a shower to pass looked bright enough to have been one end of the rainbow. Her coat was of a dark red, but her hat, a large, light one, was trimmed with a big chou of bright scarlet. Her dress skirt was of white pique, a walking skirt, with broad straps of the material or stitched plaits, running lengthwise and set at intervals. She was wearing trim little patent leather shoes, and altogether was a most attractive picture of the budding Summer girl.

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Persian whipcord, which sells for 25 cents a yard, is an attractive material for Summer frocks. It comes in mixed Persian designs in soft Oriental colors or in figures in a single color on a plain ground. It has a corded effect, and there is more body to it than to many wash materials.

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Dust coats in alpaca and silk come largely in Empire designs. Black velvet ribbon is a favorite trimming. Linen laces and batistes are, of course, to be seen on them.

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White serge and brilliantine jackets are pretty with light Summer gowns. Biscuit is also a color in which these little coats come, and skirts of the same color are good.

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Light in color and weight is open-meshed cotton canvas, which appears in coach covers. These are in pale blues, pinks, or yellows, with white and in a few combinations of darker colors as a large pale blue pattern on a dull ground. They are selling now for $3.50 apiece. The canvas is thick and there is just enough warmth to be agreeable in taking a Summer day nap.

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Small Chinese shoes, silk lined, are serving for jewel caskets or catchalls. Some of the most attractive have covers secured at one side, hingelike, and lifted by means of a small Chinese figure of ivory, which is secured to the top for a handle.

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Japanese fret work in simple conventional designs is used for many purposes in Summer houses, on the walls of doorways, and to make cool looking cozy corners. The Japanese carvings in wood are used for more elaborate Summer houses as well as for city apartments. These carvings are wonderfully inexpensive, considering their beauty and the work in them. A deep piece which will fit into the top of a small doorway costs only $9. There is an interesting design of dragons in it in fine workmanship.

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Beautiful soft silk gauze handkerchiefs or squares, forty-five inches wide, are to be found in every imaginable color, and cost only $1.25. The delicate shades are as soft as the brighter ones are brilliant. Now who will not trim a big panama hat, cool and light as a feather, and looking it?

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Stocks of lawn, with narrow lines of Persian coloring crossing them, have silk tie ends, with hems of different delicate colors. A silk hem in the color is to be found on both edges of the stock.

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A room in one of the shops shows what can be done with simple materials. It is almost entirely a Chinese room, and is done in blue and white. The walls are covered with a blue and white Chinese cotton crepe held in place at short intervals by split bamboo rods, the same which frame the mirrors set here and there in the walls and running the full length of the low-studded room. The ceiling is covered with more of the blue and white crepe of a less pronounced design. There is a bamboo desk, small stand and table, and a bamboo screen. The chairs vary in materials, being of wicker, bamboo, and rattan. One or two of the chairs are painted a dark green, which gives character to the room. There is a sofa, and this, as well as the chairs, has cushions covered with the blue and white cotton crepe. The floor, which is of wood, is almost entirely covered with large blue and white cotton rugs. There is a blue and white cotton table cover, and blue and white cotton curtains hang across the windows, which are broad and low. There are large blue and white plaques hanging upon the walls, and green palms are in blue and white jardinieres. A cabinet holds blue and white china. Altogether it is a most attractive room, and there is nothing in it that is elaborate or expensive. Blue is a cool color; blue gives the appearance of space in a room, and blues are always good when used with discretion. A combination of blues which do not blend is a horrible aesthetic tragedy.

SIR WALTER BESANT DEAD.

Distinguished Novelist, Writer of Monographs, and Life-Long Worker for His Fellow-Authors.

LONDON, June 10.—Sir Walter Besant, novelist, died yesterday at his residence, Frognal End, Hempstead, after a fortnight's illness, from influenza.

He was to have attended the Atlantic Union dinner to-night and propose the toast to "English-Speaking Communities."

Sir Walter Besant not only gained fame in many departments of literature, but he also laid his fellow-authors under a debt of gratitude by his attempts to place the relations of publisher and writer upon a more equitable footing, particularly to the advantage of the writer. He was the founder of the Society of Authors, advocating these ideas—in fact, for a few years he was the society itself. He was also the Honorary Secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and to him more than to any one else is due the erection of the People's Palace, at Mile End Road, in London's East End. He was knighted in 1895.

Besant was born in Portsmouth in 1838, and educated at King's College, London, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in high mathematical honors. He was intended for the Church, but accepted the colonial appointment of Senior Professor in the Royal College of Mauritius. He returned to England in 1867, with the idea of devoting his life to the profession of letters.

Besant's first work, which was ambitious, resourceful, and authoritative, appeared in 1868. It was entitled "Studies in French Poetry." Soon after this he entered into a literary partnership with James Rice, which continued from 1871 until Rice's death, in 1882. Together they produced "Ready Money Mortiboy," "My Little Girl," "With Harp and Crown," "This Son of Vulcan," "The Golden Butterfly," "The Monks of Thelema," "By Celia's Arbour," "The Chaplain of the Fleet," and "The Seamy Side," which was the last book recognized as the work of both authors, although "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," published after Mr. Rice's death, was in part outlined by both working together. Besant was the writer of the firm, while Rice conceived the plots and arranged for the publication of the books after they were completed.

Critics have often remarked that no novelist in England wrote stories which in some respects differ one from another as much as do those of Sir Walter Besant. The styles, too, in which they are written seem to differ.

Aside from fiction, Sir Walter Besant contributed, principally to the Pall Mall Magazine, a series of monographs on old London, which have since been brought out in bound volumes—"Westminster" and "South London." He was also the author of "French Humorists" and of monographs on "Rabelais," "Colligny," "Whittington," "Fred. Edward Palmer," and "Richard Jefferies," together with a volume of drawing room plays, which he produced in collaboration with Walter Pollock. A small volume, "The Pen and the Book," which he published in 1899, excited considerable comment on account of its radical ideas in regard to the status of authors and their relations to publishers.

His most recently published work is "East London," which appeared from the press of The Century Company last Spring. It is a study of social conditions and may be said to be a sort of didactic and forensic interpretation of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," which started the People's Palace movement. A historical novel from his pen, "The Lady of Lynn," will be presented through Dodd, Mead & Co. in the Autumn. At the time of his death he had on hand two uncompleted novels.

Besant visited this country in 1893, spending some time at the Columbian Exposition; he was a warm friend of America and took a leading part in the conciliation movement started by Englishmen of letters at the time of the Venezuelan controversy.

ROBERT W. BUCHANAN DEAD.

Career as Poet, Novelist, Playwright, and Controversialist Started in a London Garret.

LONDON, June 10.—Robert Williams Buchanan, poet, critic, and novelist, is dead.

Robert Williams Buchanan, poet, critic, novelist, playwright, and literary controversialist, was born at Caversnall, Staffordshire, England, Aug. 18, 1841. He was the only son of Robert Buchanan, Socialist, missionary, and journalist. Having been graduated from the University of Glasgow, he went to London with his schoolmate, Daniel Gray, who, like Buchanan, was destined to achieve a reputation as a poet. The two shared a garret room. Buchanan's literary career began in 1860. The same year he and Gray reached London. The under world of London had a great fascination for him, and his first work of note, "Undertones," was inspired by his study of the poor and erring of the great city. From 1862 to 1872 he produced several books of poems, among them "London Poems," "North Coast Poems," and "Napoleon Fallen," a lyrical drama. His first drama was "The Witchfinder." Others were "A Madcap Prince," "A Nine-Days' Queen," "Lady Clare," "Alone in London," "Sophia," "Joseph's Sweetheart," "Dick Sheridan," and "The Charletan."

COURTS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 63, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty calendar.

39 and 44—Salvage Claims vs. SS. Bremen and Main.
143—Bucknall vs. Oxford Copper Co.
158—O'Donnell vs. Tugs Mercer and Crossman.
164—Braker vs. Steamboat Puritan.
168—Stimson vs. Barges Donald and Jeremiah

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

67—Lemberger vs. Walton.
26—Reilly vs. Reilly.
78—Waizmann vs. Kinzler.
82—Volger vs. Force.
84—Bliss vs. Schwarz.
87—Farrell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
48—Leary vs. Carvin.
94—Goodman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
96—Barth vs. Ward.
31—Walton vs. McMorrow.
11—Becker vs. City of New York.
23—Morris vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5—Freihof vs. Grant et al.
16—Jones vs. Kelly.
76—Von Mechow vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Mayer vs. Nethersole.
2—Morrison vs. Morrison.
3—Sinclair vs. Sinclair.
4—Cohen vs. Cohen.
5—Christenson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6—W. H. Parsons & Co. vs. Street.
7—Richards vs. Throop.
8—Foster vs. Rowland.
9—Green vs. Kashare.
10—Protta vs. Tuchman.
11—Russell vs. same.
12—Martin vs. Farley.
13—Vernon vs. Vernon.
14—Vatable vs. Pulling.
15—White vs. Weil.
16—Lefkowitz vs. Fargo.
17—Clark vs. Ennis.
18—Berg vs. Hohn.
19—Jeffries vs. Brown.
20—Young vs. Young.
21—Wood vs. Lockwood.
22—In re Chateauncuf.
23—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Coyne.
24—Sturgis vs. Wallace.
25—Ottinger vs. Moore.
26—Nat. Bank of the Republic vs. Cox.
27—Citizens' Sav. & L. Assn. vs. Hart.
28—Matter of Sullivan.
29—Tinkham vs. Marks.
30—Manheim vs. Cooper.
31—Hart vs. Bacho.
32—Underhill vs. McAleenan.
33—Calhoun vs. Atlantic Transport Co.
34—Post vs. Post.
35—Matter of Berlingien.
36—Seiter vs. Bernheimer.
37—Lange vs. Schaeffer.
38—Hall vs. Blue Ridge Mining Co.
39—Matter of Bergin.
40—Matter of White.
41—Bressant vs. Liebman.
42—Byrd vs. Supreme Lodge, K. of H.
43—Matter of Riverside Park.
44—Reed vs. Mirks.
45—Sibley vs. Sibley.
46—Cross vs. Waldron.
47—Lefko vs. Lefko.
48—Bohmke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
49—Herrmann vs. Muller.
50—Marquet vs. Marquet
51—Rusk vs. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Day calendar. Motions.

841—In re Ryer Av.
641—In re Vanderbilt Av.
240—In re Boscobel Pl.
690—Hillenputh vs. Rafferty.
671—In re E. 230th St.
561—In re Whitlock Av.
109—In re E. 142d St.
125—In re Robbins Av.
163—In re Lorillard Pl.
96—In re E. 168th St.
562—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
128—In re Lind Av.
318—In re E. 172d St.
125—In re Marcy Place.
172—In re Belmont Av.
672—Lyford vs. Hoyt.
677—Boothby vs. Daley. Demurrers.
1635—Lesynsky vs. Ross.
1629—Horton vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
1645—New Rover Mining Co. vs. Feltner. Preferred causes.
2061—Baum vs. Horne.
3624—Aldecroft vs. Longfield.
3647—Veinstok vs. Veinstok.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3992.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Garvan for the People.

1—Charles F. Wilson.
2—William Allen, Gens Fransen.
3—Terence Boylan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Inquest, 10570—Leitner vs. Consumers' Paint and Varnish Co.
Inquest, 11011—Bates vs. Willard Third Rail Co.
11022—Duryee vs. Simon.
11118—Kenny vs. Voit.
10321—Koles vs. Sulzbacher.
10737—Bruen vs. Cullen Brothers.
10008—Laubheim vs. Schultze.
10969—Saltzman vs. Koransky.
11014—Herbener vs. Vermilya.
11051—Bernheimer vs. Charlton.
8621—Marquese vs. Kashowitz.
8622—Same vs. same.
6476—Stockman vs. Potter Wall Paper Co.
10725—Powell vs. F. C. Linde Co.
9778—Lynch vs. Biel.
10815—Hyman vs. N. Y. Rys.
10700—Stiger vs. Burke.
10958—Rochester vs. Campbell.
13072—Picker vs. Hyman
10922—Pesta vs. Green.
11078—Ellison vs. Healy.
11079—Brownold vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., VI., and VII.

2460—Johnson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2565—Eagleson vs. same.
3245—Coverly vs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
3663—Tangruzer vs. Clark.
2922—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3193—Weiss vs. same.
3290—Hoey vs. same.
10517—Reed vs. same.
3176—Umbenhour vs. same.
3818—Dudley vs. Brown.
1432—Roach vs. Lincoln Nat. Bank.
2423—Glaser vs. Seltz.
2911—Barry vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10746—Hatch vs. Leonard.
3162—Norton vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
3201—Hyams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8230—Thompson vs. Gordon.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

6587—Rogers vs. City of New York.
2946—Halloway vs. Noblett.
1100—Lang vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1333—Quigley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4005½—Donnelly vs. same.
3069—Seeley vs. Gillin Printing Co.
2999—Keating vs. Hart.
215—Schnitzer vs. Abiowich.
216—Same vs. same.
3645—Gottschall vs. Grobet.
417—Martin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1591—Simmons vs. same.
1302—Shaughnessy vs. same.
3662—Shine vs. Bailey.
1026—Greef vs. Lewinson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2830—Kirk vs. Union Railway Co.
3174—Steinbach vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Pleadings.

1—Max Levi, Matthew Bernheim.
2—William Featherson, Thomas Devlin, James Collins.
3—Alexander Cohen.
4—Harry Denlo.
5—William Jackson.
6—Harry Bosky.
7—Thomas Simms.
8—John H. Gordon.
9—Charles Kretschmer.
10—Philip Dunn, Edward Corr.
11—Dominick Lewis, William Pfeifer.
12—Charles Kutscher.
13—Alvis Roth.
14—David Goodfriend.
15—Alfred B. Wilson.
16—George Henry, Edward H. Ashheim.
17—William Ende.
18—Pompy Bryant.

Makes for the People.

1—William Derfman.
2—Michael P. Doody, John G. Miller.
3—Samuel Berkowitz.
4—John Halpin, Daniel Curran.
5—John Murphy.
6—Michael McDonald.
7—Emma Johnson, Estelle Wilson, Joseph Williams.
8—Robert Malley.
9—Rocc Guiftra.
10—James Mullarky.
11—Gus Searls.
12—Kate Kelly.
13—William Williams, Robert Johnson.
14—Mock Duck.
15—Ida Walter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Gordon, and Skidmore for the People.

1—William Harris, Leonard White.
2—Harry Meyers.
3—Edward Farley.
4—Joseph Fisher.
5—Charles Hirsch.
6—Max Joseph, Henry Walthers, Louis Green, Michael Hart.
7—Jennie Johnson.
8—Frank Pfeffer.
9—Meyer Goldstein.
10—Walter Tate.
11—James Malone, Arthur Clarkson.
12—Jacob Wexler.
13—Giuseppe Lizzio.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Henry Honeck.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People. Jury term continued.

1—Samuel J. Kennedy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III., (June term.) No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—John J. Gleason.
2—Jesse Brown.
3—William Clark, Joseph Kauter.
4—Hans Hafften.
5—Michael Rosenbloom, Morris Rosenbloom.
6—Joseph Augerame.
7—Samuel Brown.
8—Allen A. Dulton, Winfield S. Harford.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Charles W. Morgan.
2—John O'Day.
3—James T. Paterson.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1100—Lang vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1333—Quigley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4005½—Donnelly vs. same.
3069—Seeley vs. Gillin Printing Co.
2999—Keating vs. Hart.
215—Schnitzer vs. Abiowich.
216—Same vs. same.
3645—Gottschall vs. Grobet.
417—Martin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1591—Simmons vs. same.
1302—Shaughnessy vs. same.
3662—Shine vs. Bailey.
1026—Greef vs. Lewinson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3210—Lannon vs. Naughton.
3214—Dwyer vs. same.
3102½—Bryce vs. Kling.
3235—Drusie vs. Wedrentz.
3336—Sackes vs. Callahan.
3704—Trube vs. Union Railway Co.
3511—Kaufmann vs. Kleinschmidt.
1886—Brick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3412—Tuoti vs. Mehrbach.
2552—Le Roy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3505—Autman vs. Rosen
3506—Berg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3678—Rosenblum vs. same.
1130—Kaplowitz vs. Kashowitz.
2985—Smith vs. Basch.
2733—Volkman vs. Coleman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases will be sent to the other parts for trial. Causes appearing on this calendar for the second time during this term must be tried; if on such occasion the plaintiff be not ready then his cause will be sent to the foot of the general calendar. This rule will be strictly followed during this term. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5103—Singer vs. Spero.
4825—Batterson vs. Stand. Structural Co.
4989—Eckenroth vs. Ginsberg.
5085—Klingenbeck vs. Kuhnmel.
5063—Sammons vs. Sandifer.
4481—Bernstein vs. Platt.
4141½—McCoy vs. McDonald.
4264—O'Neill vs. Easton.
5230—Agawan Nat. Bank vs. Batterson.
5167—Ghidden vs. Wagner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2830—Kirk vs. Union Railway Co.
3174—Steinbach vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Pleadings.

1—Max Levi, Matthew Bernheim.
2—William Featherson, Thomas Devlin, James Collins.
3—Alexander Cohen.
4—Harry Denlo.
5—William Jackson.
6—Harry Bosky.
7—Thomas Simms.
8—John H. Gordon.
9—Charles Kretschmer.
10—Philip Dunn, Edward Corr.
11—Dominick Lewis, William Pfeifer.
12—Charles Kutscher.
13—Alvis Roth.
14—David Goodfriend.
15—Alfred B. Wilson.
16—George Henry, Edward H. Ashheim.
17—William Ende.
18—Pompy Bryant.

Makes for the People.

1—William Derfman.
2—Michael P. Doody, John G. Miller.
3—Samuel Berkowitz.
4—John Halpin, Daniel Curran.
5—John Murphy.
6—Michael McDonald.
7—Emma Johnson, Estelle Wilson, Joseph Williams.
8—Robert Malley.
9—Rocc Guiftra.
10—James Mullarky.
11—Gus Searls.
12—Kate Kelly.
13—William Williams, Robert Johnson.
14—Mock Duck.
15—Ida Walter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Gordon, and Skidmore for the People.

1—William Harris, Leonard White.
2—Harry Meyers.
3—Edward Farley.
4—Joseph Fisher.
5—Charles Hirsch.
6—Max Joseph, Henry Walthers, Louis Green, Michael Hart.
7—Jennie Johnson.
8—Frank Pfeffer.
9—Meyer Goldstein.
10—Walter Tate.
11—James Malone, Arthur Clarkson.
12—Jacob Wexler.
13—Giuseppe Lizzio.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Henry Honeck.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People. Jury term continued.

1—Samuel J. Kennedy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III., (June term.) No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—John J. Gleason.
2—Jesse Brown.
3—William Clark, Joseph Kauter.
4—Hans Hafften.
5—Michael Rosenbloom, Morris Rosenbloom.
6—Joseph Augerame.
7—Samuel Brown.
8—Allen A. Dulton, Winfield S. Harford.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Charles W. Morgan.
2—John O'Day.
3—James T. Paterson.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—William E. Schlimgen vs. Frederick Klingman—Alexander Bremer.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of Wright, Duryee & Barwise—George B. Mitchell.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—American Mortgage Company vs. Noble—William H. Willis. Sands vs. Van Rensselaer—Reginald H. Williams. Matter of Hopkins & Dickinson—James H. Briggs. Lowenfeld vs. Hofman—Frank B. York. Jackson vs. Coyle—Patrick H. Whalen. Jones vs. Graffe—W. F. S. Hart. Moller vs. Bohnny—Ketcham. First Istricker Congregation vs. Grossman—Abraham A. Joseph. Kahn vs. Krimko—Edmund J. Tinsdale.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Chisolm vs. Elsenhuth—John Hone, Jr.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Non-enumerated Day Calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

122—Graham vs. Guilfoyle.
123—Platt vs. Sea Beach Railway.
126—Francis vs. Southern Ry.
128—Calmore vs. Capen.
129—Conlin vs. Village of Dobbs Ferry.
130—Smallwood vs. Controller, &c.
396—Van Arsdale vs. Bingham.
397—Acker vs. Richards.
355—Allen vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
387—Cann vs. B. H. R. R.
302—Frawdrey vs. same.
309—People vs. Ryan.
7, (reargument)—Flynn vs. City of N. Y.
50—Snyder vs. Stone.
363—Buckbee vs. 3d Av. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Bette, J.; Part IV., Chester, J.; Part V., Rich, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

8753—Hogan vs. Peppard.
5978—Cleveland vs. Cromwell.
4445—Ball Mfg. Co. vs. Merritt.
4446—Plumbing Supply Co. vs. same.
6150—Moore vs. B. H. R. R.
6151—Cooley vs. same.
6152—Stoney vs. Salzman.
6186—Goldberg vs. Nassau R. R.
6188, 6189—Dunn vs. Nassau R. R.
5072—Peacock vs. Security Trust Co.
5636—Knowles vs. B. H. R. R.
66—Malone vs. Weill.
6196—Lustig vs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
5803—Eberhardt vs. Met. Street R. R.
6191—Pettit vs. same.
6199—Bryant vs. B. H. R. R.
6206—Grosman vs. Reinhardt.
6208—Metzger vs. B. H. R. R.
6210, 6211—Brilliant vs. same.
6215—Jayne vs. Met. St. R. R.
4153—Doris vs. Ochs.
2037—Van Allen vs. B. H. R. R.
5510—Gray vs. Bennett.
5914—People ex rel. Cherick vs. Stanislaus Society.
6226—Krug vs. B. H. R. R.
6228—Moccia vs. same.
6236—Gerber vs. Hirsch.
6231—Cryderman vs. B. H. R. R.
6235—Carrona vs. Ferrando.
6237—Rogers vs. Gelsert
6238—Marini vs. Leibinger Brewery.
6242—Kenney vs. Meislahn.
6244—Rosenberg vs. B. H. R. R.
6247—Inglis vs. same.
6249—Kane vs. Met. St. R. R.
6256—Deil vs. same.
6260—Paul vs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
6261—Langschmidt vs. Sauter.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

6264—Monjo vs. Kahn.
6265—Fuller vs. B. H. R. R.
4843—Moran vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
5716—Geis vs. McHugh.
5800—Stanley vs. Robbins Co.
6149—Perry vs. Brooklyn Cooperage Co.
6016—Carr vs. B. H. R. R.
5852—Savage vs. Ireland
4935—Bello vs. Society of Select Guardians.
5732—Jones vs. Brummie.
6033—Ball vs. Paddock Cork Co.
10042—Conklin vs. Ger. Am. Ins. Co.
5378—Bryant vs. Abraham.
1144—Pashley vs. Long Island R. R.
5485—Julian vs. Kent.
5265—Mount vs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
5456—Butler vs. Van Pelt.
4517—Naul vs. Naul et al.
5410—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R.
6064—Bertsch vs. same.
1611—Scrimgeour vs. James.
4855—Max vs. Shapiro.
4857—Hochman vs. Wilson.
6108—Krause vs. B. H. R. R.
6092—Goodstein vs. same.
6119—English vs. Met. Street R. R.
5030—Summers vs. Peace.
1252—Rowe vs. Martin.
1848—Martin vs. Rowe.
5445—Congress Brewery vs. Muro.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Calvin S. Brice.
2—William A. Copp.
3—James Crinnion.
4—Francisco Publisi.
5—Lottie Lederer.
6—Jane T. Dillon.
7—Margaret Hagerty.
8—Anna S. C. Blake.
9—William H. Appleton
10—Joseph Goodrich and others.
11—Mary Ellen Canning.
12—Lloyd McK. Garrison
13—Catherine Coffe.
14—William H. Appleton.
15—Ann Hanlon.
16—Same.
17—Louis Haik.
18—William Smith.
19—Bridget Kelly.
20—George Vogler.
21—Anna Marie Schnicke
22—Hugh Hughes.
23—Emanuel Barman.
24—Fritz Fulshen.
25—Daniel Lahon et al.
26—Richard A. Kipling.
27—Bertha Thiele.
28—Francis M. Underhill.
29—Ernest Wagner.
30—Henry Weinmeier.
31—Ann Hurley.
32—Louis Haik.
33—Mary Sullivan.
34—Alexander Macduff.
35—Ann Hanlon.
36—Emily H. Chauncey.
37—Maria Hulsberg.
38—Hester M. Browning
39—Sarah Browning.
40—Alfred G. Myers.
41—Susan Henderson.
42—Charles Ludwig Siebuhr.
43—Elizabeth O'Neill.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Louise Rodiger, Louis Michael, Julie Elsbach, John H. Poillon, Henry Vogel, Hugo Weil.

At 11 A. M.

Martha Bell, Elsie M. Bruce.

At 2 P. M.

Margaret Hebbard.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part I., held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, on the 14th day of March, 1901, Present: Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

On reading and filing the petition of Johnston L. de Peyster, Walter Rutherfurd, James Duane Livingston, and Augustin H. Goelet, a majority of the Directors of The Biographical Society of America, a corporation created under the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York, having its principal office in the City of New York, County of New York, and the schedule thereto attached, duly verified by said petitioners on the 23d day of February, 1901, and on reading and filing the affidavit of Henry T. Fay, verified the first day of March, 1901, and on reading and filing the notice of motion to the Attorney General of the State of New York, and admission of service thereof, and after hearing Henry T. Fay of counsel for the petitioners in support of said motion, and no one appearing on behalf of the Attorney General in opposition thereto, and due deliberation having been had;

Now, on motion of Swayne, Swayne, Morris & Fay, Attorneys for Petitioners, it is

Ordered: That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Frank D. Arthur, Esq., at his office in the Cotton Exchange Building, Hanover Square, New York City, on the 18th day of June, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the time so fixed for showing cause, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published in the State of New York, in which legal notices are required to be published, and also in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers published in the City of New York.

(Enter,) ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE,
je4-law3wTu J. S. C.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the application of NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY for authority to change its name to MANHATTAN ISLAND CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the New York Realty Company, a domestic corporation having its principal office in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held at the County Court House in and for the County of New York, on the 3d day of July, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Manhattan Island Corporation.

Dated New York, May 20th, 1901.

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY, by ALBERT FLAKE, President.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Petitioner.
my21-law7wTu

Surrogate Notices.

STORM, THEODORA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORA M. STORM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Van Vechten Olcott, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of December twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of May, 1901.

EDMUND GUILBERT,
ORLANDO H. HARRIMAN,
J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT,
My14-law6mTu Executors.

SMITH, CATHERINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE A. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 629 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of February, 1901. WILLIS H. SMITH, SAMUEL H. SMITH, Administrators. DEMING & DEMING, Attorneys for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City. B. of M.
Feb. 5-law-6m-Tu

Legal Sales.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Western Division of the Southern Judicial District of Iowa.—In equity. Consolidated cause. GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York and JULIUS S. WALSH, complainants, against the OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants, &c.:

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western Division of the Southern Judicial District of Iowa, duly entered on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1901, and in pursuance of certain decrees ancillary thereto duly and respectively entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, St. Joseph Division, and the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, I, Robert H. Kern, the special master named in said decree, hereby give notice that on the

SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the north end of the freight depot of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, fronting on Eleventh Avenue, between Third and Fourth Streets, in the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, I shall offer for sale and sell by public auction to the highest bidder the railroad and property described as follows:

All the property, real, personal, and mixed, and franchises of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company of every kind and description, including its entire line of railway owned on the first day of July, 1898, or thereafter acquired, extending at present from the grounds of the Union Pacific Transfer Company, in the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, through the counties of Pottawattamie, Mills, Fremont, and Page, in the State of Iowa, and the counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Gentry, and Daviess in the State of Missouri, to or near Plattsburg, said County of Daviess and State of Missouri, a distance of about one hundred and forty-three miles, as said railway then was or should be thereafter constructed, maintained, operated, or acquired, together with all and singular the lands, tenements, rights-of-way, ties, rails, bridges, structures, fixtures, turn tables, tracks, rights of trackage, and also all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or appropriated, and all easements thereunto belonging, and all railways, ways, rights-of-way, depots, depot grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, depots, station houses, turn tables, water tanks, and other fixtures, car houses, freight houses, wood houses, storehouses, elevators, and all buildings, erections, and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever, leaseholds, leases, rights under leases or under contracts, and also all locomotives, engines, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment, then held or thereafter acquired, and all rails, ties, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever, then held or thereafter acquired, and all other property, real, personal, and mixed, then held, or thereafter acquired for or in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the said railway, or any part thereof, and all rights, powers, privileges, and franchises then held or thereafter acquired by the said railroad company, connected with or relating to the said railway or any of its several branches, or any of them, or the uses or purposes thereof, and also all corporate franchises of every name and nature relating to said railway, including the franchises to be a corporation and to operate said railway, and also all and every other estate, right, title, interest, property, or claim which the said railroad company then owned and held, or should thereafter acquire or hold, necessary or convenient for the use, occupation, and enjoyment of all or any of the said railways, leases, and property, rights, privileges, and franchises, or any part or portion thereof. And also all the railways and property constructed or acquired by Charles H. Chappell and James Hopkins, as receivers of the property of said railroad company, or by Charles H. Chappell as receiver of said property in said consolidated cause.

Said sale will be made upon the following terms, to wit:

1. Said property will be sold as an entirety and in one lot or parcel.

2. No bid for said property will be accepted for a less sum than $1,250,000.

3. The sum of $50,000 shall be paid to the special master in cash, or in a certified check satisfactory to him, by the purchaser at the time his bid is accepted, and no bid will be accepted unless the bidder deposits such cash or check with the special master.

4. The remainder of the purchase price shall be paid in money or by receivers' certificates heretofore lawfully issued by the receivers or receiver of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, which certificates will be accepted at par, with accrued interest, or in the first mortgage bonds of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company described in said decrees, and the coupons appertaining thereto. But such first mortgage bonds and coupons, when tendered in payment, shall only be taken or accepted for such sum in money as upon a final accounting they may respectively be entitled to receive on the distribution of the proceeds of the sale. After the confirmation of the sale, and pending the ascertainment of the distributive share of the purchase money to which each bond is entitled, the purchaser or purchasers, to make his or their bid good and to comply fully and entirely with the terms thereof, may, if he or they so elect, deposit with the special master first mortgage bonds of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, estimated at 95 per cent. of their par value, which, together with the $50,000 paid at the time of the sale, shall equal the amount of his or their bid. Instead of taking such bonds into his personal custody, the special master may accept a certificate of deposit from any trust company organized and doing business in the City of New York, which the special master with the approval of the court may designate, stating that it has in its custody or control the requisite number of first mortgage bonds last aforesaid to make up the purchase price bid at the sale, and that it holds said bonds for account of the special master, subject to the orders of the court from time to time made.

5. The above provision permitting the purchaser to respond to his bid with first mortgage bonds and coupons of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, instead of cash, shall not be construed as impairing the power of the court to require a further amount than $50,000 to be paid in money instead of bonds, if it is deemed necessary hereafter to require a further payment in money to discharge claims against the property sold, which shall hereafter be adjudged to be entitled to a preference over the first mortgage bonds, or to pay to the holders whose bonds are not tendered in payment of the purchase price, such distributive share of the proceeds of the sale, as upon a final accounting, they are found to be entitled to.

6. Any party to the cause, or any holder of said first mortgage bonds secured by the said mortgage may bid and become a purchaser at such sale.

7. The purchaser or purchasers of the property hereunder shall take said property and accept a deed therefor upon the express condition that his or their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, will pay all the allowed preferential claims, costs, and expenses hereinafter mentioned, and all such liabilities as may have been contracted by the receivers or receiver, provided the purchase price bid at the sale for any reason proves inadequate to pay and discharge the same, and on condition that for non-compliance with this agreement or for failure to pay any part or portion of the purchase price of said property in cash as and when the court may require, the court may resume possession of the property sold and all additions thereto, by receivers appointed for that purpose, and do therewith whatever may be deemed necessary to enforce compliance with said agreement and its order for further payments in money.

8. The receiver heretofore appointed in this cause will remain in possession of the property sold and continue to operate the same after the sale thereof and until the conveyance thereof, and if the sale shall be confirmed, the purchaser or purchasers on delivery of possession by the receiver shall be entitled to receive the net income and earnings accruing subsequent to the date of sale.

For a fuller description of the terms and conditions of such sale, reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decrees now on file in said respective causes.

Dated May 21, 1901.

ROBERT H. KERN,
Special Master.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
THEODORE SHELDON,
Solicitors for Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
EDWARD C. WRIGHT,
Solicitor for Julius S. Walsh.
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THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BEAUfort County.—In the Court of Common Pleas.—MORTON TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, against PORT ROYAL COMPANY.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure in the above-stated case I will sell at public auction, before the Court House at Beaufort, South Carolina, on Tuesday, July 23, 1901, within the legal hours, the following real estate:

All those tracts, pieces, or parcels of land situated, lying, and being on Port Royal Island, in the County of Beaufort, in the State of South Carolina, known as the Battery plantation, bounded northerly by the Old Fort plantation, southerly by Battery Creek, easterly by Port Royal River, and westerly by Battery Creek, containing five hundred (500) acres more or less;

Also that other tract or parcel of land situated, lying, and being on Port Royal Island, in said county and State, containing one hundred and sixty acres according to the United States Survey, and denominated as "School Farm Number Twenty-one (21)";

Also that tract of marsh land containing four hundred and fifty-seven and 45-100 (457 45-100) acres, situated, lying, and being in said county and State, having such shape, form, and marks as are represented by a plat recorded in the office of the Register of Mesne Conveyances for Beaufort County;

Also Lot Number Fourteen (14,) containing ten (10) acres; Lot Number Sixty (60,) containing ten (10) acres; the southwest half of Lot Number Twenty-six (26,) containing five (5) acres; the north half of the Lot Number Nine (9,) containing five (5) acres; Lot Number Forty-two (42,) containing three (3) acres; the west half of Lot Number Fifty-four (54,) containing five (5) acres; the west half of Lot Number Eleven (11,) containing five (5) acres; the north half of Lot Number Thirty (30,) containing five (5) acres; the north half of Lot Number Twenty-two (22,) containing five (5) acres; the north half of Lot Number Twenty-three (23,) containing five (5) acres; all of said lots being in Section Nineteen (19,) Township One (1,) south of the Beaufort Base, Range One (1,) west of the St. Helena Meridian.

Also lot known as Fraction B of Lot Number Thirty-one (31,) Fraction A of Lot Number Thirty-two (32,) and Fraction B of Lot

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Charles Buek Will Build on Fifty-third Street—New Structure at Broadway and Forty-first Street.

Greene & Taylor have sold for the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company the plot on the south side of Fifty-third Street, 28 feet west of Madison Avenue, 79.6 by 100. The buyer, Charles Buek, will erect thereon three American basement dwellings. The price paid for the plot is reported at $250,000. This transaction completes the resale of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church site, Gilbert C. Brown having bought the corner lot a few days ago, and William E. Diller the two lots to the west of those purchased by Mr. Buek. Both in the sale of the property to the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company and in the resale of it for that corporation, Greene & Taylor were the brokers.

The plot at the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, extending to Seventh Avenue, the property of the Floyd estate, has been leased to Byck Brothers for a term of forty-two years, with the privilege of a renewal for twenty-one years. Upon this site, the lessees will erect an eight-story building, the lower part of which they will occupy with their own business. One of the Messrs. Byck said yesterday that it had not yet been decided whether the upper part of the structure will be devoted to offices or to apartments.

Hopton & Weeks have sold for the estate of Mary Johnson to Irving L. Kempner the following properties: 198 to 204 Madison Street, 31, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50 Rutgers Street, 113 and 124 Monroe Street, 33 and 37 Monroe Street, and 19 Catharine Street.

S. F. Meyers, who sold recently his property, running through from 33 and 35 Liberty Street to 48 and 50 Maiden Lane, has bought 49 Maiden Lane, directly opposite, a five-story building, 24.10 by 139.

John A. Porges has sold for an estate to W. E. Finn 13 and 15 East Eleventh Street, a plot 47 by 103.3.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Malvina McBride the four-story dwelling 168 West Seventy-third Street, 18 by 102.2.

Joseph T. Day has sold for Adeline De Mott the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 314 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25.10 by 60 by 100.5.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Victor A. Fontano the four-story tenement 13 Downing Street, 30 by 80. The same operators have also bought the four-story tenement 2,079 Second Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 75.

It is reported that the Brown estate has sold 32 West Thirty-first Street, a four-story dwelling altered for business purposes, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Jacob Rosenbaum has sold for Root & Haufman to Morris Weldman, for improvement, the property 75 Christopher Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

172½ Canal Street, south side, 93.1 feet east of Mott Street, 15.11 by 50.2, three-story brick tenement; sale under foreclosure sale, to one of the plaintiffs, C. Van Vechten.....$15,800

By William M. Ryan.

62 East Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Madison Avenue, 16 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Katharine E. Duane..... 34,950

By Herbert A. Sherman.

33 Bond Street, south side, 576 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 118, and 25.5 by 114.2, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to George A. Stimpson..... 34,742

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, Fifty-second Street, north side, at the East River, plot 94 by 136, five and six-story brick factory and two five-story brick tenements, together with all right, title, and interest in Avenue A, and also all water rights and privileges on the East River in front of and adjoining the property.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, 424 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 237.6 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 37.6 by 100.11, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $4,717.

By William M. Ryan, sale to close a partnership, 173 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 154 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 14 by 100.11, four-story brick and stone dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 1,010 and 1,012 East One Hundred and Third-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Willow Avenue, 50 by 100, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,418; subject to another mortgage for $17,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 419 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Morris Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,445.

By Jr. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 306 to 310 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 90 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flats on 306 and 310, two-story brick building, on 308. Due on judgment, $7,931; subject to another mortgage for $42,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 3,850 and 3,852 Third Avenue, and 773 Wendover Avenue, being the northeast corner, 39.6 by 100.3 by 43.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $45,270.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,506.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee; Perot Street, south side, 22 feet east of Armand Place, 42 by 80, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,397.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 306 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for a three-story brick dwelling and stable, 25 by 95; Nathan Straus of 27 West Seventy-second Street, owner; De Lemos & Cordes of 109 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 602 Water Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Charles F. Schmale, owner; Louis Aronowitz, architect; cost, $75.

Broad Street, northeast corner of Exchange Place, to a nine-story brick office building; D. O. Mills, owner; the Snead Company, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 108 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Joseph Kuhn, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $800.

No. 179 Clinton Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Mayer Landsberger, owner; Frederick Ebeling, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, June 10.

ADAMS PLACE, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 50x100; Simon T. Stern to Filomena Tesoro, (mtg $1,350, R S $1.50)..... $1
AMSTERDAM AV, 1,794, s w corner of 149th St, 32.5x100; Niels Hansen to George Feiper, (R S $65)..... 1
AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 174th St, 50x100; Ellen Williams to John O. Baker, (R S $4.50, mtg $13,000)..... 100
ARTHUR AV, 2,406 and 2,408; Charles Donohue, referee, to John B. Ryer, (R S $1)..... 1,000
CANAL ST, 224 to 230; Walker St, 120 to 128; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Moses Levy, (R S $120)..... 160
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 76 ft s of 107th St, 49.8x100; Patrick McMorrow to Joseph Jefferson, (R S $45, mtg $85,000)..... 1
CHERRY ST, 157, s s, 20x60; Kate N. Godfrey to Arthur H. Hamann, (R S $6.50, mtg $6,500)..... 1
COLUMBUS AV, n s, 50 ft e of Filmore St, 50x100; Norah McGready to James F. McVey, (R S $2.50)..... 2,400
COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 80th St, 51.2x100; Frank Bonner, referee, to Lewis Buckley, (mtg $242,000, R S $14.50)..... 14,250
ELIZABETH ST, 44, e s, 25x55; Peter Krumenaker, individually and as executor, to Matthew Goldman, (R S $5, mtg $10,000)..... 15,000
ELIZABETH ST, 164 and 166; Rocco M. Marasco and another to Giovanni Lordi, (mtg $57,000, R S $30)..... 57,000
FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s, 375 ft w of Marion Av, 25x100; Julia A. Gerding to Charles A. Berrian, (R S $1, mtg $4,000)..... 1
FOREST AV, part of Lot 20, map of Woodstock, 110.3 to Strong Av x s e 55x n s 110.3x n w 55; Elizabeth Nolan to Robert S. Stewart, correction deed..... 1
FOREST AV, part of Lot 20, map of Woodstock, 110.3 to Strong Av x s e 55x n s 110.3x n w 55; Robert S. Stewart to Elizabeth Nolan, correction deed..... 1
INTERVALE LOT, north s e of Belmont Av, and 283.8 ft n of Tremont Av, runs s 41.9± e 20.2± n 45± w 13.3; William C. Berron to Martin J. Kiue, (R S $50)..... 1
LAWRENCE ST, s s, 161.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Christine Putzer to Teachers College, (R S $7.50)..... 1
LOT 41, map of property of J. J. Gleason at Westchester; Charles Donohue, referee, to Sylvanus Purdy, (R S 50 cents)..... 800
LOTS 100 and 101, map of Unionport; William Wainwright to John Otto and wife, (mtg $300)..... 1
MAIDEN LANE, 40, s s, 21.3x58.7x18.11x62.3; Benjamin Salinsky to Adrian Norman, Jr., (R S $85, mtg $55,000)..... 100
NELSON AV, e s, 390.10 ft n of Kemp Place, 25x80.5x25.2x79.10; John F. Dunn to M. M. Dunn..... 1
NELSON AV, e s, 120.2 ft n of 168th St, 50x116x83.10x135.3; Morris Happ to Christian Schmidt, 1-3 of ½ part, (R S $1)..... 712
NELSON AV, e s, 68.4 ft s of 168th St, ⅓ of ½ part; Morris and Theresa Happ to Bridget Meehan..... 317
NORWOOD AV, w s, 225 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 50x110; Katharine Hanson to Ida E. Townsend, (R S $2.50)..... 1
ORCHARD ST, 17, w s, 22x70x22x70.1; Leopold Herzig to Otto Horwitz, ½ part (mtg $30,294, R S $2)..... 1
PARK TERRACE WEST, e s, at n s of 217th St, 52.4x90.3x50x114.6; Lawrence Drake to Moses Bachman..... 2,350
PROSPECT AV, 587 and 589, w s, 40x100; Frederick G. Meres to D. B. Toucey, (R S $12, mtg $17,250)..... 1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 587 and 589, w s, 40x100; D. B. Toucey to F. G. Meres, (R S $17, mtg $13,000)..... 1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 98.11 ft s of 169th St, 25x100x irregular; Henry White to William Burke..... 1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 105.0 ft n of Freeman St, 25.3x110.11x30.3x97.6; Charles H. Thornton and another to Max C. Schmidt, (mtg $6,000, R S $8)..... 1
SHERMAN AV, e s, 100 ft n of Dyckman St, 25x150; John Preusser to Charles Lehmann, (R S $2)..... 1,550
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 286.8 ft n e of St. Ann's Av, 16.8x83.8x16.2x80.11; Samuel Gordon to Mary C. Schmidt, (R S $2, mtg $4,500)..... 6,050
SOUTH ST, 48, bulkhead and wharf property; Anne C. Dering to William C. Schermerhorn, (R S $25)..... 100
SUFFOLK ST, 84, e s, 23x100.2; Charles W. West, referee, to Henry Freeman, (R S $3.50, mtg $17,000)..... 3,550
WATER ST, 430, and 2 Attorney St, and 238 and 240 Division St, and 71 and 73 Pitt St, and 162 Clinton St; Edward H. Atkins to Edwin F. Atkins, ½ part, trust deed..... 1
WATER ST, 651, 16.8x70; Annie A. Sutton, ⅔ parts, all liens, (R S $2)..... 1
WESTCHESTER to EAST CHESTER ROAD, Lot 2, map of property of Jemima Watson, contains 32.507-1,000 acres; also parcel of 5 acres 1 rood and 10 perches at s w corner adjoining Augustus Drake's Salt Meadow; Richard H. Starbuck to Lydia W. Starbuck, (R S $1)..... 1,000
1ST AV, s e corner of 120th St, 25.5x100; George Schuck to Frank A. Seitz, (R S $11, mtg $24,000)..... 100
67TH AV, 105, 107, 109, 111, corner of 18th St, 66x128x irregular; Susan L. Vivian and another, trustees, to Arthur J. Mauger, (R S $500)..... 500,000
7TH AV, s w corner of 143d St, 99.11x125; Frank A. Seitz to George Schuck, (R S $440, mtg $25,000)..... 100
10TH ST, 106 ft e of Dry Dock St, 25x99.6; Edward Finkel to Charles Nelson, ⅞ part, (mtg $7,000)..... 3,000
14TH ST, s s, n e ¼ of Lot 363, map of Unionport, 100x108; George L. Walker, Jr., to Heinrich Rehlinger, (R S $2)..... 2,000
19TH ST, s s, 330 ft w of 6th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; M. J. Keogh to Hannah Baum..... 100
33D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Anna E. Mortimer to Gustave L. Morgenthau, (R S $55)..... 55,000
33D ST, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; George A. Dowden to Sarah E. Purdy, (mtg $10,000, R S $7.50)..... 500
34TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Edward F. Dwight, executor, to Samuel W. Peck, (R S $72.50)..... 72,500
34TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Bertha W. Cole and others to Samuel W. Peck..... 1
43D ST, s s, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 20x60.5; Lititia Cuming and others, executors, to Daniel S. McElroy, (R S $30)..... 30,000
44TH ST, 61 and 63 West, 50x100.5; Walter H. Close to Century Realty Co., (mtg $79,000, R S $10)..... 100
71ST ST, 220 East, 20.6x102.2; Doris Cohn to David Cahn and wife, (R S $6, mtg $10,000)..... 1
74TH ST, n s, 27 ft w of Park Av, 17x102.2; Jeremiah C. Lyons to Laurent Oppenheim, (R S $42.50, mtg $42,500)..... 42,500
87TH ST, n s, 231 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Mary Donnell and another to Elizabeth Speller, (R S $2, mtg $13,500)..... 1
97TH ST, 115 East, 16x100.8; Francis J. Schnugg to Max Neuburger, (mtg $10,000, R S $6)..... 1
100TH ST, 226 East, 25x100.7; Alexander Spiro and another to Ignatz Kraus, (mtg $17,000, R S $1)..... Exchange
101ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 5.9x100.11; William Tennessey to Rosa Brown, (R S $20.50, mtg $14,000)..... 1
106TH ST, 208 to 216 East; Maria A. Hester to John F. O'Reilly, (R S $5, mtg $101,000)..... 100
114TH ST, 42 West, 20x100.11; Arthur W. Mead to George V. Morton, (R S $5, mtg $18,000)..... 100
115TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 27x100.11; Joseph Jefferson to Patrick McMorrow, (R S $40)..... 1
125TH ST, 253 West, 17.10x100.11; George V. Morton to A. W. Mead, (R S $5, mtg $9,000)..... 100
140TH ST, s s, 550 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x—x27.8x194; William H. Harrison, executor and trustee, to William H. Harrison, trustee, (R S $3)..... 1
140TH ST, s s, 550 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x—x27.8x194; Charles G. Harrison, trustee, to James M. Horton, (R S $4)..... 3,750
148TH ST, 225 West, 25x99.11; Ignatz Kraus to Alexander Spiro, (mtg $17,000, R S $1)..... 1
149TH ST, s s, 211.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 20x99.11; Thomas Charlton to Thomas Sheels, (mtg $13,000)..... 20,000
159TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Isaac Feig, (R S $20)..... 19,900
160TH ST, s s, 405.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 14.9x99.11; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to William W. Johnson and another, trustees, (R S $10)..... 10,000
160TH ST, s s, 410.1 ft e of Prospect Av, runs e 18.9± s w 54.10± n 57.11; Henry White to Anna M. Moore, all liens..... 1
215TH ST, s w s, being Lot 105, map of building lots, 12th Ward, 100; Lawrence Drake to Louis G. Hassett, (R S $1.50)..... 1,100
215TH ST, s w s, 100 ft s e of Park Terrace West, 25x100.1; Lawrence Drake to John M. Willis, (R S $1.50)..... 1,100
225TH ST, n s, 236.1 ft e of Verier Av, 25x200 to 234th St; Samuel W. Ehrich and others, executors, to Samuel E. Jacobs, (R S $1.50)..... 1,500

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 818; Annie E. Allen and another to Gustav J. Fox, 2½ years... $1,250
GRAND St, 304; Sidney S. Conger, Executor, to the Mutual Incandescent Light Company, 2¼ years..... 1,260
HENRY ST, 108; I. D. Goodman to Phillip Cardone, Jan. 10, 1901, to May 1, 1905..... 300
JEROME AV, s e corner of Van Cortlandt Av, Jerome Park Hotel; Patrick McMurray to Angelo Martone, 2 11-12 years, $900..... 1,020
MULBERRY ST, 191; Samuel Barnett to Frank Russo, 5 years..... 2,850
PLEASANT AV, 263-265, n w corner of 114th St; Margaret McGill to Vincent Marino, 2 years..... 1,320
2D AV, 386 and 388; Simon Ottenberg to Rudolph Koch, 4 years..... 1,750
9TH AV, s w corner of 16th St; Wilhelmina Ruck to Francis Stevenson, 7 years..... 1,600
84TH ST, 202 West; Dora Scheer to Elizabeth Frank; 1 year..... 1,700

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BACHMAN, Moses, to Lawrence Drake; Park Terrace West, n e corner of 217th St, 3 years, 5 per cent..... $1,645
BAUM, Hannah, to Martin J. Keogh; 19th St, s s, 330 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 225
BOFINGER, Gustav P., to Harlem Savings Bank; Norwood Av, w or s w corner of 207th St, 1 year..... 2,500
BROWN, Rosa, to William Hennessey; 101st St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 9 months, 5 per cent..... 12,000
BROWN, Rosa, to Rachel Axelrod; 101st St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, prior mortgage $26,000, due Jan. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 9,000
CALLAN, Ann, widow, to Susan Hamilton; Woodruff Av, or 170th St, s s, 535 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years, 5 per cent. 10,000
CULLEN, Ellen, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 6th St, n s, 217.9 ft e of Avenue C, due June 10, 1902, 4 per cent..... 5,000
CULLEN, Ellen, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 7th St, s s, 320.2 ft w of Avenue D, due June 10, 1902, 4 per cent..... 8,000
FEIG, Isaac, to Catharine Kountze; 159th St, 328 west, 1 year..... 15,000
GALLAGHER, Margaret, Caroline E. Roberts; 47th St, s s, 587.6 ft e of 7th Av; 47th St, s s, 568.9 ft e of 7th Av, 10 days, 6 per cent..... 1,000
GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to Max S. Hamburger; 82d, St, s s, 162.1 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 12,000
GRIBBEN, Oliver, to Diedrich Fedden; Union Av, e s, 193.3 ft s of 168th St, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 5,000
HAMANN, Arthur H., to Kate N. Godfrey; Cherry St, 157, demand 6 per cent. 4,500
HAMANN, Arthur H., to Laurence Davis, Cherry St, 155; demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000
HART, Emily C., to Benjamin A. Bulkley; Park Av, e s, 19.9 ft n of 30th St, demand..... 12,662
HEIZIG, Leopold, to Julia Schwarz and others, executors; Orchard St, 17, due June 4, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 15,000
KELLER, Augustus H., to the Corporation of the First Presbyterian Church in the City of New York; 123d St, s s, 191.8 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,000
LEVY, Moses, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Canal St, 224 to 230, and Walker St, 120 to 126, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold..... 80,000
LEVY, Moses, to Leopold S. Wiener; Bayard St, 55, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000
LEVY, Moses, to Leopold S. Wiener; Bayard St, 49, 2 years..... 5,000
MANGER, Arthur J., to Susan L. Vivian and another, trustees; 5th Av, 105 and 107, due June 10, 1911, 5 per cent..... 800,000
McELROY, Daniel S., to Letitia Cuming and others, executors and trustees; 43d St, s s, 80 ft w of 7th Av, due June 10, 1904, 5 per cent..... 25,000
McVEY, James F., and wife to Catharine McManus; Columbus Av, n s, 50 ft e of Filmore St, due June, 1904, 5 per cent. 2,000
MERES, F. Guy, to Victoria A. Romaine; Prospect Av, 589, due June 5, 1904, 5 per cent..... 8,750
MERES, F. Guy, to Victoria A. Romaine; Prospect Av, 587, due June 5, 1904, 5 per cent..... 8,500
MILLER, James, to the East River Savings Institution; 7th Av, 2,021, and 163 West 121st St, due June 4, 1902, 4 per cent..... 34,000
MONK, George, and William Gillies, to Augustus F. Holly; 18th St, 340 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000
NIEBERG, Louis, and others to Isaac Shiman; 3d St, 50 and 52 East, due June 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 6,000
NEUENDORFFER, Charles, to Emma E. Gross; 147th St, s s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, due June 1, 1902, 5 per cent..... 1,000
OESTREICHER, Benjamin, to Henrietta Meyer; Ludlow St, 184, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000
OPPENHEIM, Laurent, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 74th St, n s, 27 ft w of Park Av, due June 10, 1904, 4 per cent..... 25,000
PECK, Samuel W., to Edward F. Dwight, executor; 34th St, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, due June 10, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 57,000
PEPPER, George, and wife to the German Savings Bank, City of New York; 149th St, 500 West, and Amsterdam Av, 1,794, due June 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 35,000
PEPPER, George, and another to the German Savings Bank of the City of New York; 69th St, 311 East, due June 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 12,000
SCHAEFER, John, to Mary A. Dietsch; Robbins Av, w s, being s ½ of Lot 173, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, Elsmere Place, s s, 275 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years..... 1,000
SCHUCK, George, to Frank A. Seity; 7th Av, s w corner of 143d St, due June 1, 1902, 5 per cent..... 29,000
SCHUCK, George, to Frank A. Seity; 7th Av, s w corner of 143d St, prior mortgage, $29,000, building loan, due Jan. 1, 1902, 5 per cent..... 25,000
SEVESTRE, Auguste L., and Michael F. Cusack to Jane A. Senecal; 101st St, s s, 220 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 16,000
SEVESTRE, Auguste L., and Michael F. Cusack to Jane A. Senecal; 101st St, s s, 195 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 16,000
SHEA, Thomas, to Charles H. Baschler; Lots 127 and 128, map of 47.3 lots of Haight estate, Westchester, 1 year..... 200
SHIELS, Thomas, to the East River Savings Institution; 149th St, 416 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 13,000
SUTTON, Annis A., to the East Brooklyn Co-operative Building Association; Water St, 651, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,250
SUTTON, Annie A., to the East Brooklyn Co-operative Building Association; Water St, 651, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000
TOWNSEND, Ida E., to Andrew J. Thomas; Norwood Av, w s, 225 ft s of Woodlawn Road, due June 10, 1903, 5 per cent..... 1,500
TROY, James E., to Mary A. Troy; Lincoln Av, 170 to 174, due on demand, 5 per cent..... 4,500
UTARD, Emile A., to American Surety Company; Lots 183 and 184, map of Undercliffe Terrace, Morris Heights; also Lots 38 and 39, same map, interest and time due; security and bond..... ....
WESTERMANN, Louise, to the Bronx Company; Robbins Av, 603, saloon lease, demand..... 725
WILLIS, John M., to Sawyer Drake; 215th St, s w s, 100 ft s e of Park Terrace West, due June 10, 1901, 5 per cent. 770

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRIDGHAM, Samuel W., and Louise F. Curtis, executors of will of Samuel B. Curtis, to Louise F. Curtis, as trustee under will of said Curtis..... Nominal
BRIDGHAM, Samuel W., and Louise F. Curtis, executors of will of Samuel B. Curtis, to Louise F. Curtis, as trustee under will of said Curtis..... Nominal
BRIDGHAM, Samuel W., as trustee under will of Samuel B. Curtis, to Louise F. Curtis, as trustee under said will, assigns four mortgages..... Order of Court
GREEN, Clara A., M. D., to Mary B. Rooney 5,000
KELLOGG, Ellen F., and Charles M. Camp, executors and trustees of Charles Kellogg, to Irene B. Braman..... 17,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to the State Bank..... Nominal
MESSEREAU, Robena, executrix of Charles H. Messereau, to Robena Messereau, assigns four mortgages..... Nominal
MEYER, Yetta, to Bertha Jacobs..... Nominal
NEWMARK, Morris, and Benjamin Jaffe to Moses Valentine..... Nominal
NEW YORK SECURITY TRUST, Company to August Limbert, trustee, &c. 10,008
RHOADES, John H. and Lyman, executors, &c., to Cornelia A. Benjamin, three assignments..... Omitted
SCHAEFER, Edward C., to the Trust Company of America..... 25,000
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE Society of the United States to the Hartford Fire Insurance Company..... 11,000
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Mary E. Williams and another, executors..... 4,527
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Benjamin F. Terwilliger, trustee, &c..... 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,301 to 1,305; J. P. Duffy & Co. against the Teichman & Potter Company, of Teichman & Potter, owners and contractors..... 365
BLEECKER ST, 124; Hyman Eckman against Richard P. Ritterbusch, owner and contractor..... 135
BROADWAY, n w corner of 98th St, 100x100; John N. Scarnes and others against Max Goebel, trustee; Emilio Vigna, owner and contractor..... 150
40TH ST, 226 West; James McCullagh & Co. against Ellen A. Kent, owner and contractor..... 33
71ST ST, s s, 402 ft w of West End Av, 101x100; L. R. Williams Company against Kate C. Brown, owner and contractor..... 1,900
77TH ST, 240 and 242 East; Samuel Williams against Gottlieb M. Karpas and Samuel Kessler, owners; Robert Perlman and Max Feidler, contractors..... 155
77TH ST, 240 and 242 East; Harry Jaffe against Gottlieb M. Karpas and Samuel Kessler, owners; Robert Perlman and Max Feidler, contractors..... 48
123D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 100x100; Antonio Garfasso against William H. and Harry E. Glichman, owners; Tony Altieri, contractor..... 15
123D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 100x100; Leopoldo Sisto against William H. and Harry E. Glichman, owners; Tony Altieri, contractor..... 27
123D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 100x100; V. Diglio against William H. and Harry E. Glichman, owners; Tony Altieri, contractor..... 15
123D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 100x100; D. Garfaro against William H. and Harry E. Glichman, owners; Tony Altieri, contractor..... 13
124TH ST, 440 to 446 West; J. P. Duffy & Co. against the Teichman & Potter Company, of Teichman & Potter, owners and contractors..... 487
156TH ST, s w corner of Jackson Av, 75x100; N. Carucci & Co. against Antonio D'Andre, owner and contractor..... 400

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BROOME ST, 307 to 311, and 107 Forsyth St; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine with Samuel Mandel and Harris Maran..... $35,000
BOWERY, e s, 148.3 ft s of Stanton St, 51.6x174.9x49.11x180.1; Atlantic Dock Company with Louise M. Mitchell..... 112,000
53D ST, s s, 28 ft w of Madison Av, 79.6x100.5x irregular; Central Realty Bond Trust Company with Charles Buek..... 60,000

Lis Pendens.

LENOX AV., w s, 56 ft n of 124th St., 19.8x75; Florence N. Rose against Jeremiah Flanagan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Studin & Ehrich.
LEROY ST, 65, Mutual Life Insurance Company against Ellen Gunning and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.
PARK AV, s w corner of 96th St, 50.4x100; Louis V. Bell and another, trustees, against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Candler.
ROBBINS AV, s w corner of passage way from Robbins Av to Terrace Place, 25x100x20x100; Montgomery H. Clark, trustee, against Edmund B. O'Connell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. L. Clark.
87TH AV, s e corner of 18th St, runs e 178x s 92x e 50x n 92 to 18th St x e 97.11x s 145.8x e 55x s 38.5 to 17th St x w 380 to 8th Av x n 26x e 100x n 151.4x w 100 to 8th Av x n 20.4 to beginning; also 18th St, n s, 249.4 e of 8th Av, 50.7x92; Central trust Company against the Colonial Brewery and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.
26TH ST, 210 East, and 216 East 31st St.; Ann Hamilton against Janet Hamilton and others, (dower;) attorney, G. Finck.
79TH ST, n s, 361 ft w of avenue, 27x102.2; Hannah Wallach against Bertha Levy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Zimmerman.
98TH ST, 125 and 127 West; William J. Turi against Mitchell Rogers and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Niles & Johnson.
118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Martha Lisson against Julie Murphy and others, (specific performance;) attorney, R. Nathan.
141ST ST, n s, 446.1 ft e of Broadway, runs n 99.11x e 7.1x n 9.11x e 47.10x n 1x e 15.2 to w s of Hamilton Place x s w 32.2x s w 88.5 to 141st St x w 20.7 to beginning; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Nelson J. Ferris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & W.

Turn Creek Into Burning Mine.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 10.—The fire which broke out in No. 4 Slope of the Luke Fidler Colliery Saturday morning ignited several large bodies of gas last night, causing the flames to spread so rapidly that the fire was beyond control this morning. The officials had all the mules hoisted from the shaft, and Coal Run Creek was turned into the slope. It will be several months before work can be resumed in the shaft. One thousand men and boys are idle.

Safe Deposit Company Organized.

ALBANY, June 10.—Superintendent Kilburn has approved of a certificate of incorporation of the Knickerbocker Safe Deposit Company of New York City. The capital is $100,000, and the Directors are Charles T. Barney, Frederick L. Eldridge, and Jacob Hays of New York City, Joseph T. Brown of New Rochelle, and Frederick G. Bourne of Oakdale, L. I.

Railway Equipment for Ecuador.

The Carnegie plant began last week a shipment of 40,000 tons of heavy steel rails for the Guayaquil and Quito Railway in Ecuador. The Phoenix Bridge Company has already shipped thirty steel bridges, and the American Bridge Company is under contract to furnish 20,000 tons of steel bridge material. Other contracts have been placed by the same road in this country for flat, box, and stock cars, passenger coaches, parlor cars, and a Directors' car.

DEER PARK BREWING COMPANY.

The Total Liabilities, $208,516—A Meeting of the Creditors.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the Deer Park Brewing Company of Port Jervis, N. Y., against which creditors filed a petition here on April 15, were filed yesterday by Kurt Rudolph Sternberg. The schedules are incomplete, the valuation of several items in the assets not being given. The total liabilities are $208,516, of which $859 are for wages to employes, $77,347 are secured by realty mortgages, chattel mortgages, and conditional bills of sale, and $130,310 are unsecured. The assets consist of the brewery property and plant, value not given, subject to two mortgages aggregating $60,500; stock, value not given; seven horses, wagons, &c., value not given; cash in bank, $46; notes, $1,632; accounts, $6,388, and fixtures, $5,038.

There are 120 creditors, among them being the National Bank of Port Jervis, $24,862, secured by a second mortgage on the brewery property of $25,000; Philip Spaeter, $35,500, secured by a purchase money mortgage on the brewery property of $35,500; York Manufacturing Company of York, Penn., $8,378, secured by a conditional bill of sale for $8,378; George F. Ott, Philadelphia, $24,470; Philip Haibach, Philadelphia, $18,841, and Dr. Ruhl of 142 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, $27,070, for loans and notes taken up by him and two other persons.

A meeting of the creditors of the company was held yesterday at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, at 40 Exchange Place, at which thirty-one claims aggregating $75,000 were proved. Peter Alexander, who was appointed receiver of the assets in April last, was elected trustee yesterday.

SCHEDULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

C. L. PETTIS & Co.—Schedules in bankruptcy of C. L. Pettis & Co., produce commission merchants, at 204 Duane Street, show liabilities $5,759 and assets $2,061, consisting of cash realized from sale of stock and fixtures by the receiver, $1,318; cash in the Hudson County Trust Company, $503; accounts, $240. There are about 700 creditors scattered all over the country, 500 of these have claims for produce sold to the firm, and 200 country newspapers have claims for advertising.

Receiver for a Partnership.

Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed Alexander Bremer receiver of the assets of the firm of F. Klingman & Co., builders, who had an office at 1,153 Broadway, in a suit brought by W. E. Schlimgen, one of the partners, against Frederick Klingman, the other partner, for a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting. The firm was formed on Aug. 15, 1898, and Mr. Klingman had been in the business since 1887. Mr. Schlimgen alleged that between June and September, 1900, Mr. Klingman drew out of the firm's bank account over $12,000, which he did not use for the business of the firm, but for his own personal benefit. Mr. Klingman denied the allegations, claiming that the checks on which the money was drawn from the bank were used partly for the firm account and partly for his personal use, which Mr. Schlimgen knew all about. When the firm started in business, they were located at 131 West Forty-second Street.

Verdict of $14,000 Against Trolley Co.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 10.—Mrs. Lydia W. McWhinney, the wife of the Postmaster of Lawrence, L. I., received a verdict for $14,000 in the Supreme Court here to-day. The case was tried by Judge Maddox and a jury. Mrs. McWhinney was a passenger on a car of the New York and North Shore Railroad on Sept. 5, 1900, and was severely injured by the train smashing into a bumper at the terminus of the road at Far Rockaway. Her nervous system was shown to have been wrecked. The damages awarded to Mrs. McWhinney are said to be the largest ever given against a trolley company in Queens Borough.

New England Company Dissolved.

Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving the New England Company, publishers of books, at 36 East Twenty-first Street, for which a receiver was appointed on Feb. 8. The company has no liabilities and no assets, and ceased to do business since Oct. 1 last.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, French—Harry Held..... $192
ARCHER, James E.—E. P. Jonas and another..... 73
ARNOUX, A.—A. H. Williams..... 295
BELL, Eugene C.—R. Henderson..... 323
BELL, Eugene C.—H. Finchen..... 323
BELL, Eugene C.—R. Henderson..... 322
BELL, Eugene C.—R. Henderson..... 282
BELL, Eugene C.—R. Henderson..... 384
BECKLEY, H. W., and J. S. Newton—C. F. Zentgraf and another..... 190
BOSS, H.—R. Von H

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
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Guaranteed Stocks.
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LOCAL SECURITIES,
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Deals in Railroad, Traction, and Industrial Investment Securities, Bank and Trust Company Stock, and Negotiates Loans. Telephone 3454 John.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company

Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated May 8, 1901, notice is hereby given that the time for the deposit of the securities therein named has been extended to and including July 1, 1901, after which date no deposits will be received except upon payment of such penalty as may be imposed by the Committee.

New York, June 11, 1901.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
JACOB L. GREENE,
Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall St., New York.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

The holders of more than NINETY-SIX PER CENT. of the entire Capital Stock of this Company have accepted the proposition submitted in our circular of April 29th, 1901, and have deposited their shares thereunder.

Inasmuch as there are stockholders who desire to deposit their shares, but who have been unable to do so, the TIME FOR DEPOSITING stock is hereby extended to the close of business on JULY 15TH, 1901, but any stock so deposited will be paid for WHOLLY IN BONDS and no part in cash.

Holders of 5% CONVERTIBLE BONDS, due Sept. 1st, 1903, desiring to take advantage of the proposition should convert them into stock at once and deposit their stock.

FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,
Boston, June 6th, 1901. Chairman.

BOND CALL.
OFFICE OF
ST. CLAIR, MADISON & ST. LOUIS BELT RAILROAD COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., April 16, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Bonds and Intereat Coupons belonging thereto of the St. Clair, Madison & St. Louis Belt Railroad Company, Nos. 84, 87, 88, 135, 303, 304, 336, 337, 338, and 407, ten Bonds of $1,000 each, that under and by virtue of the right of redemption before maturity reserved in the Deed of Trust securing payment of the same all of said Bonds and all interest then accrued and remaining unpaid thereon will be redeemed and fully paid at the St. Louis Trust Company, Fourth and Locust Streets, St. Louis, Missouri, on the nineteenth day of June, 1901, upon presentation and surrender to said St. Louis Trust Company of said Bonds, and all unpaid Interest Coupons belonging thereto, and that said Bonds will cease to bear interest on and after said last-mentioned date.

St. Clair, Madison & St. Louis Belt R. R. Co.
By J. F. BARNARD, President.
L. A. HANDY, Secretary.

Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1, 1901.
Bonds for the Sinking Fund.

Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company four and one-half per cent. bonds to the amount of Fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000) will be purchased July 1st, 1901, at the Agency of the Company, the Farmers Loan & Trust Company, New York City, under the following provisions of the mortgage. "Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Bridge Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

Proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers Loan & Trust Company, New York, before noon on Saturday, June 29, 1901.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

To the Bondholders of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company.

At the request of a number of bondholders the undersigned have consented to act as a protective committee, and holders of bonds are asked to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.

Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Trust Company.

May 22, 1901.

GEORGE SHERMAN,
H. T. CUTTER,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,
JAS. M. EDWARDS,
Committee.

COOK'S CIRCULAR NOTES and CREDITS IN £ Stg.
Payable at their offices everywhere. Foreign money bought and sold at closest rates.
THOS. COOK & SON
261 Broadway, and cor. 28th St. & B'way, N. Y.

WANTED
BY STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE, AN
ORDER CLERK,
THIRTY YEARS OF AGE, AND THOROUGHLY TRAINED IN THE BUSINESS. "CADMUS," BOX 198 TIMES.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$1,650,000
Central of Georgia Railway Co.

(CHATTANOOGA DIVISION)

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGE 4% FIFTY YEAR GOLD BONDS.

Interest payable June and December. Principal payable June, 1951.
Coupon bonds, $1,000 each, with privilege of registration.

STANDARD TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

Total authorized issue,		$2,400,000
Outstanding,	$1,650,000	
To retire underlying bonds outstanding,	343,000	
Reserved for improvements and new property,	407,000	
		$2,400,000

These bonds are a direct obligation of the Central of Georgia Railway Company and cover the entire property of the line formerly known as the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern R. R., consisting of 146 miles of main line and branches, subject only to a residue of $343,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1947, and are also an absolute first mortgage on 17.30 miles of railway heretofore known as the Chattanooga and Durham R. R., making a total of about 163 miles of road and equipment. The entire mortgage debt, including equipment, is less than $12,100 per mile outstanding. The remainder of these bonds ($407,000) can only be issued from time to time for improvements and equipment. We have received a letter from Mr. C. B. Wilburn, President of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern R. R. Co. and Chattanooga and Durham R. R. Co., the substance of which is as follows:

ROME, Ga., May 28.

Messrs. KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & COMPANY,
No. 26 Nassau Street, New York:

Dear Sirs:

The Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad and the Chattanooga and Durham Railroad Companies, which have been purchased by the Central of Georgia Railway Company, to be known hereafter as its "Chattanooga Division," have the following mileage, viz.:

Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad.	
Main line Chattanooga, Tenn., to Carrolton, Ga.	138 miles
Branches	7.50 miles
Chattanooga and Durham Railroad.	
Main line Chickamauga, Ga., to Durham, Ga.	17.30 miles
	162.80 miles
Yards, sidings, and spurs	14.80 miles
Total, all tracks	177.60 miles

The equipment consists of:
14 Locomotives. 11 Passenger Coaches. 8 Cabooses. 384 Box, Flat, and other cars.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

The combined results of operation for these two properties for the year ending December 31st, 1900, pro-rating the earnings and expenses of the Chattanooga and Durham Railroad, based on the actual earnings and expenses of that road from July 5th to December 31st, have been as follows:

Gross Earnings	$364,378.29
Operating Expenses and Taxes	264,674.93
Net Earnings	$99,689.36
Less—	
Extraordinary expenditures for account new coke cars and putting automatic couplers and air brakes on engines and cars, charged to operating expenses	14,071.00
	$85,627.36

Both the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern and Chattanooga and Durham Railroads are laid with steel rails, and are in first-class physical condition. Large expenditures have been made during the past years in improving the property. The equipment has also been maintained and kept in thorough order, and additions have been made thereto.

The Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad's main line, 138 miles in length, connects with the Central of Georgia Railway at Carrolton, Ga., and extends from that point through a fertile country to the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., where it connects with the Southern Railway and the Alabama Great Southern Railway. The Chattanooga and Durham Railroad connects with the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad at Chickamauga, Ga., and extends 17.30 miles to Durham, where it reaches the coal mines on Lookout Mountain, and it has secured by contract the exclusive transportation of the output of these properties, which will insure a heavy tonnage at profitable rates in the immediate future.

The industries along the road are in a very prosperous condition.

The gross earnings of these properties for the four months ending April 30th, as will be seen by the following figures, show an increase of nearly 25 per cent., while the net earnings show even a larger gain over the same period in the previous year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF OPERATION FROM JANUARY 1ST TO APRIL 30TH, 1900-1901.
FOUR MONTHS.

	1901.	1900.	
Gross Earnings.	$142,542.02	$115,535.69	Increase $27,006.33
Expenses and Taxes,	106,325.51	95,290.52	11,034.99
Net Earnings,	$36,216.51	$20,245.17	Increase $15,971.34

The reduction in the operating expenses, as compared with the previous year, is the result of the betterments made upon the properties in the past as well as of the additional equipment purchased.

With a continuance of the present business conditions, I am confident that the gross earnings for the present year will be the largest in the history of the properties, and that the net earnings will not fall short of $120,000.

The Central of Georgia Railway, through the purchase of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern and the Chattanooga and Durham Railroads, will have a continuous line of railway of its own from the city of Chattanooga to Savannah, Ga., besides reaching the coal and coke fields of Lookout Mountain.

Yours very truly,
CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND SOUTHERN R. R. CO.
CHATTANOOGA AND DURHAM R. R. Co.
C. B. WILBURN, President.

The Central of Georgia Railway is a system of about 1,900 miles of railway. Its lines radiate from the City of Savannah, Ga., and reach the most important cities and towns in the States of Georgia and Alabama, and also Chattanooga, Tenn. The gross earnings of the system have shown steady increases since 1896, amounting for the ten months of the current year to $695,685, as compared with those of last year. Large sums have been constantly spent on improvements and charged to operating expenses, but the Company, notwithstanding, has annually made a payment on its First Preference Income bonds. Industrial development is now proceeding with great rapidity in the territory covered by this system. The Company has no floating debt, or car or engine trust obligations outstanding.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS AT 89 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT WHICH PRICE THEY RETURN 4.60%, AND RECOMMEND THEM FOR INVESTMENT.

Subscription books will be open on June 10th, 1901, at our offices at 10 o'clock A. M., and will close on Tuesday, June 11th, at 3 o'clock.

Bonds will be ready for delivery on Wednesday, June 19th, against payment in full.

We reserve the right to reject any application, and to allot a smaller amount than applied for.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
26 Nassau Street, Corner Cedar, New York.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,745,894.13

Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	George Crocker,	C. I. Hudson,	
Wm. Barbour,	Edw. C. Schaefer,	Willard Brown,	
H. S. Manning,	S. C. T. Dodd,	Philip Lehman,	
Saml. A. Maxwell,	Joel F. Freeman,	Edwd. F. Cragin,	
Myron T. Herrick	William E. Spier,	Geo. Blumenthal,	
Chas. F. Cutler,	Anson R. Flower,	Frank Jay Gould,	
Emers. McMillin,	H. S. Redmond,	Wm. A. Clark.	
Jas. M. Donald,	Jno. R. Hegeman,	John W. Griggs.	

CENTRAL FIREWORKS STOCK,
J. S. STANTON,
3 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.
WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits,
$2,000,000.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, President
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents,
CHARLES H. SMITH, Sec. W. NORTH DUANE, Treas

DIRECTORS, 1901:

Francis R. Appleton,	James J. Hill,
August Belmont,	J. H. Latham,
H. W. Cannon,	Oliver H. Payne,
A. J. Cassatt,	E. D. Randolph,
R. J. Cross,	Grant B. Schley,
Rudolph Ellis,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Edward Tuck,
John Kean,	R. T. Wilson,
John I. Waterbury.	

The Wall Street Journal.
A representative daily paper of Wall Street. A money-maker for those who read it daily. Save money by investing it rightly. Make money by using it rightly in Wall Street. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL will help you. 3 cents the copy at news stands.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

THE ECUADORIAN ASSOCIATION, Ltd.,

Offers, at Ninety Per Cent., its Issue of

£1,000,000 Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds

In denominations of £100 and £200, due 1932, redeemable after 1905 at 110.
Interest payable in New York and London, January and July.

Subscriptions will be received simultaneously in London and New York. Books open Saturday, June 8. Close Wednesday, June 12, at noon. Payments to be made for account of the Trustees to

GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & COMPANY, 67 Lombard Street, London,
and
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, 59 Cedar Street, New York
Respectively.

Subscriptions to be paid at the rate of exchange of 4.87 on the pound.

Principal and interest payable at the same rate hereafter.

On Allotment, 30 Per Cent. On July 15th, 20 Per Cent. On Sept. 15th, 20 Per Cent. On Nov. 15th, 20 Per Cent.
(OF PAR OF BONDS.)

Interest accrues on allotments as paid, but prepayment may be made in full under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Temporary receipts will be issued for allotments.

TRUSTEES FOR BONDS—The Hon. Sidney Carr Glyn, of 27 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W.; A. S. Harvey, Sect. to Glyn, Mills, Currie and Company; Frank Dawes, of Bircham and Company, 50 Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

The Capital of the Ecuadorian Association, Limited, is £500,000. The bonds above offered are secured by a Deed of Trust constituting a first charge upon $10,000,000 6% Gold Bonds, $5,000,000 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock and $3,584,000 Common Stock of the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company. The Deed provides that the proceeds of this issue shall be held by the Trustees and shall be paid over to the Association upon delivery of a proportionate part of the above securities to the Trustees as earned by the Association for construction.

The Railway bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road and are guaranteed principal and interest by the Government of Ecuador, the Government guarantee being secured by a first lien on all the Customs Duties of Ecuador, which for the last fiscal year were over $3,000,000. The contract with the Government of Ecuador provides that any and all questions arising between the Government and the Railway shall be referred to arbitration by appointees of the President of the United States and the President of Ecuador. The Association bonds are secured two for one by the bonds of the Railway Company.

The Railway has an authorized issue of $12,282,000 bonds, $5,250,000 Preferred and $7,032,000 Common stock. The Line is about 290 miles long, of which 67 miles are open for traffic and 48 miles additional nearing completion. The Road passes through a rich and fertile country, connecting a number of large and prosperous towns between Guayaquil and Quito, both of which cities have over 100,000 inhabitants. The country produces coffee, cocoa, sugar, cotton, grain, rubber and other agricultural products. It is rich in minerals, including gold, copper, sulphur, coal, &c.

The Government is stable and liberal, and its finances are upon a Gold Standard.

DIRECTORS: The Hon. Sir JAMES SIVEWRIGHT, K. C. M. G., 27 Hertford Street, Mayfair, London (late Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works—including Railways—in Cape Colony), *Chairman.*
DAVID FINLAYSON, 48 Evelyn Gardens, London, S. W., Director of the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company.
JOHN FLEMING, of Robinson, Fleming & Co., Merchants, 9 Bhliter Square, London, E. C.
ARCHER HARMAN, 33 Wall Street, New York, Engineer, *Managing Director.*
WILLIAM C. HUNTER, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh.
Sir ROBERT D. MONCREIFFE, Bart., of Moncreiffe, Bridge of Earn, N. B.
DAVID RUSSELL, of Russell, Huskie & Co., Shipowners, Leith.
SOLICITORS: BIRCHAM & CO., 50 Old Broad Street, E. C., and 46 Parliament Street, S. W., London; MILL, BONAR & HUNTER, W. S., Edinburgh.
AUDITORS: FRANKLIN, WILD & CO., Broad Street Avenue, London, E. C.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the London and the New York Stock Exchange.

For prospectus or further information, apply to the offices of

THE ECUADORIAN ASSOCIATION, Ltd., 33 Wall Street, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Common Stock
OF
The American Tobacco Co.
AND THE
Continental Tobacco Co.

Consolidated Tobacco Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a paid-up cash capital of $30,000,000 of common stock, for purposes which include the manufacture of tobacco, with authority to acquire the stocks of corporations engaged in such manufacture.

The Company has been organized with the following Board of Directors: Messrs. James B. Duke, Oliver H. Payne, Thomas F. Ryan, Grant B. Schley, John B. Cobb, Anthony N. Brady, W. W. Fuller, B. N. Duke, Percival S. Hill, P. A. B. Widener, Frank H. Ray, C. C. Dula, Charles E. Halliwell, Wm. R. Harris.

The company offers to acquire from the holders of the common stocks of The American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company their holdings of such stocks, in exchange for its four per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, carrying interest from August 1, 1901, upon the basis of $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $50) of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, and $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $100) of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company.

Said bonds are secured according to the terms of an indenture to be executed by the Consolidated Tobacco Company to the **MORTON TRUST COMPANY,** as Trustee, by provisions therein for securing the deposit with the Trustee of all the stocks acquired under this offer, for creating a charge upon the net earnings of the Company, for subordinating any future mortgage upon the property and business of the Company to the claim of the holders of these bonds, and for limiting the issue of the bonds so that they cannot exceed the amount at par of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company plus twice the amount at par of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, deposited with the Trustee. The form of said indenture and of said bonds is now on file with the Trust Company, and is open to inspection.

Depositors of American Tobacco Company common stock will receive from the Trust Company at the time of the deposit, in lieu of the next quarterly dividend, an amount equal thereto, viz.: 1½ per cent.

To accept this offer the stockholders of the two companies must deposit with the

Morton Trust Company, New York City

their certificates of common stock, duly endorsed in blank and stamped for transfer, and accept in lieu thereof the Trust Company's transferable and divisible receipts, upon surrender of which the bonds received by the Trust Company in exchange for the deposited stock will be delivered so soon as they are engraved and ready for delivery.

This offer will remain open till the close of business on **June 25, 1901,** and thereafter no deposits will be received, except in the discretion of the Consolidated Tobacco Company and on such terms as it may prescribe.

The Consolidated Tobacco Company reserves the right to decline to make the exchange aforesaid unless there shall have been deposited for that purpose two-thirds of all the outstanding common stock of each Company, but it may, at its option, (to be declared by notice in writing to the Trust Company at the expiration of the time for the deposit of stocks as above stated or as hereafter enlarged,) make said exchange with reference to any less amount of deposited stock. If the exchange is not made the deposited stock will be delivered to holders of Trust Company receipts upon surrender thereof, and (in the case of The American Tobacco Company stock) upon the return of the 1½ per cent. payment aforesaid.

Dated New York, June 8, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES B. DUKE, President.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF BROOKLYN TRUST CO., EXECUTOR.
$2,500 Brooklyn City R. R. Co. 1st Consold. 5s, 1941.
85 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co.
28 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co.
24 shs. Standard Oil Co.
12 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
750 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
18 shs. South Brooklyn Saw-Mill Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
100 shs. American Express Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
800 shs. Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co.
$23,000 Clev., Col., Cinn. & Indianapolis R. R. Consold. 7s, now 1st Mtge. 1914.
20 shs. United New Jersey R. R. Co. Guar. 10%.
250 shs. Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Guar. 7%.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
$500 United Electric Co. of N. J. 1st 4s, 1949.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
40 shs. Century Realty Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$3,000 Denver & Southwestern R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5% Sk'g. Fund Bds., 1929.
1,000 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. Pfd. "B."
19 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
5 shs. National City Bank.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
$2,000 Indiana Natural & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1908.
$1,800 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Regstd. Consols.
50 shs. Phenix National Bank.
53 shs. Phenix National Bank.
50 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
12 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
2 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
10 shs. Leather Manfrs.' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. H. B. Claflin common.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
15 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. 4th National Bank.
11 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
20 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
2 Membership shares Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
$12,000 Erie R'way 1st Consld. 7 p. c. Bds., 1920.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Hanover National Bank.
$3,000 The Durland Co. 2d Mtge. 5s Bds., 1925.
$10,000 F. Moesmer's Brewery 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919. Dec., 1899, Coupons on.
12 shs. Tubular Fly Co., N. Y.
50 shs. Incandescent Pet. Light Co. Trustees' Ctf.
5 shs. Holland Trust Co.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
20 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
39 shs. Lehigh & New York R. R. Co. Pfd.
100 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
1 share American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$200 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consold. Regstd. Bds.
9 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
50 shs. New York Realty Co. (Receipt.)
50 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
$15,000 Minneapolis & Pacific R. R. 1st 4s Guar., due 1936.
$10,000 Nantasket Beach R. R. 1st 2½ p. c., Leased to Old Colony R. R.
$4,700 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
26 shs. 9th National Bank.
2 shs. 9th National Bank.
100 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
189 shs. North American Trust Co.
40 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. 9th National Bank.
30 shs. 9th National Bank.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'ers
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, June, 11, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

(By order of James H. Riches, Executor of the Estate of Patrick G. Fenning, deceased.)
$8,000 New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1903. (8 Bonds of $1,000 each.)
$3,000 New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co. Gold Bonds; Extended Debt Certificates; 4 per cent.; due May 1, 1905. (Six of $500 each.)
$4,000 New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co. Gold Bonds; Extended Debt Certificates; 4 per cent.; due May 1, 1905. (4 of $1,000 each.)
$4,000 New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds; Debenture Certificates; 5 per cent.; due Sept. 1, 1904. (4 of $1,000 each.)
One $100 Certificate for fractional part of 1st Mortgage 5% per cent. Gold Bond of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., Southwestern Division.
One $75 Certificate for fractional part of share of 4 per cent. non-cumulative Preferred stock of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. (Trust Certificate.)
14 shares Preferred stock Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. (Trust Certificate.)
775 shares United States Petroleum Co.
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Gold Mining Company of New York and Colorado will be held at the office of Man & Man, attorneys, 58 Wall Street, New York City, on the 19th day of June, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.
Dated June 7th, 1901.
WILLIAM MAN, Secretary.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The annual election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June, 1901. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
New York, June 1, 1901.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.,
52 Broadway, New York.
The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 17th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

Proposals.

$50,000.00 FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY BONDS.
$50,000.00 CREMATORY BONDS.
$15,000.00 FIRE ENGINE HOUSE BONDS.
Office of City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., June 10, 1901.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1901, for the purchase of the following bonds:
$50,000.00 Free Public Library Bonds, dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1931. Three and one-half per cent. Coupon or registered. Six months' interest, from January 1, 1901, to July 1, 1901, canceled.
$50,000.00 Crematory Bonds, 20-year, registered, three and one-half per cent.
$15,000.00 Fire Engine House Bonds, 20-year, registered, three and one-half per cent.
The above bonds will be in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.
Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to enclose with each bid for Library or Crematory Bonds a certified check on a National Bank for $2,000, and for $1,000 with bid for Fire Engine House Bonds, and all payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be immediately returned to the unsuccessful bidders.
The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.
Proposals must be separate, and endorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Free Public Library Bonds," or "Crematory," or "Fire Engine House Bonds," as the case may be, and addressed to
W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

Lost and Found.

Lost—J. P. Morgan & Co.'s RECEIPT NO. 108 for 708 shares Lake Superior Consolidated Mines. If found notify Granger, Farwell & Co., 71 Broadway, N. Y.

BOSTON'S NEW ELEVATED ROAD

Opened to the Public Yesterday—Management Finds Trouble in Handling Heavy Traffic.

BOSTON, June 10.—The line of the Boston Elevated Railway Company from Dudley Street, Roxbury, to Sullivan Square, Charlestown, about five miles in length, was opened to the public to-day. The management found themselves face to face with the problem of handling nearly 25,000 passengers at each terminal. The work was attended with some delay, but after the crush of the early morning hours traffic assumed its usual proportions and the cars were run on schedule time.

For weeks the thousands who rode to and fro between Boston and the suburbs have been watching the progress of the workmen on the elevated, and not only those whom necessity compelled to do so, but others, prompted by a desire to ride on the cars on the opening day, contributed their presence to the crush which, for the time being, threatened to paralyze the system.

The first trains were scheduled to start at 5:30 o'clock A. M. from each terminal. Even at that hour there was a large number of passengers on hand to make the first trip. From that time the crowd increased, and by 7 o'clock the platforms at the terminals were packed with a surging multitude which large squads of police could scarcely keep in control, and the intermediate stations also were thronged.

The presence of the crowd prompted the officials to take unusual care in moving the trains, and, as the passengers were unfamiliar with the methods of the new system, delay resulted and many persons found themselves from twenty to forty minutes late in reaching the city. It is estimated that between 5:30 and 9 o'clock this forenoon more than 58,000 passengers were handled.

A slight accident occurred during the afternoon on the incline leading out of the subway to Causeway Street. It was a rear-end collision sharp enough to knock down some of the people who were standing in the cars, but not enough to hurt any one or to do any damage. A three-car train, which had been stopped on the incline by the block signal and could not start, and which was backing slowly down the incline to get a fresh start, ran into another train standing at the Haymarket Square station. A guard had been sent back to flag approaching trains, but no one took his place to signal the motormen of danger to the backing train.

The cost of the elevated structure is $10,000,000. The first steel was erected in November, 1899, and the first experimental train was run over part of the structure in February of this year. One hundred cars are used at present, and the time schedule is about twenty minutes from terminal to terminal, about twenty minutes less than consumed by trolley cars.

Changes in Linseed Oil Company.

Several changes were made in the Board of Directors of the American Linseed Company yesterday when the following members were elected: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., E. Parmalee Prentice, his brother-in-law; F. T. Gates, George Welwood Murray, L. M. Bowers, J. A. McGean, George D. Rogers, E. V. Cary, F. J. Lovatt, and W. A. Jones. The old members who hold over are Guy G. Major, G. E. Highley, J. W. Daniels, W. P. Orr, and A. N. Eddy. Shares of the Linseed Company were active and strong to a marked degree yesterday, the common stock making a net gain of 8½ points and the preferred exactly 8 points.

Consolidated Exchange Election.

Mortimer H. Wagar was re-elected President of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange without contest yesterday. The only contest in the election was between P. R. Irving and W. P. Eager for a place in the Board of Directors. Mr. Eager was chosen by a large majority. The absence of further contest resulted in only 353 votes being cast against 795 last year, when Mr. Wagar was first elected President by a vote of 504 to 287 over Charles G. Wilson, who had held the Presidency for many years. During the past year 100 new members entered the Exchange.

American Steel Casting Company.

The stockholders of the American Steel Casting Company held their annual election at the offices of the New Jersey Corporations' Agency, Jersey City, yesterday. The Board of Directors was re-elected as follows: John A. Middleton, Charles I. Travelli, Daniel Egan, H. Huhl, Robert Wetherill, W. H. Larzelere, and Robert C. Wall. The company is capitalized at $4,200,000. It makes steel castings for the United States Government.

Union of Express Companies Denied.

At the offices of the Adams Express Company it was stated that there is no more truth now in the rumors of a consolidation of express companies than there was at the time the story was denied by Mr. Weir, who is now abroad.

New Internal Revenue Decision.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Commissioner of Internal Rvenue Yerkes has decided that a person is liable to special tax as broker No. 2 whose business it is to deal in puts and calls on stock or grain, outside of an Exchange, Board of Trade, or similar place.

FINANCIAL.

Business Opportunity

WANTED.

Energetic, experienced treasurer and manager for staple specialty manufacturing business, fully equipped, needing $50,000 to $150,000 more capital; rare opportunity.

Address Principals,
Box 114 N. Y. Times.

Dividends.

Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

Coupons No. 3, due July 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24, 1901.

All prior coupons are now payable by The Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.

The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at 12 noon on Saturday, June 22, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

International Steam Pump Co.,
New York City, June 10th, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of 4% was declared upon the common stock out of the profits for the year ended March 31st, 1901, payable in equal quarterly installments of 1% each on the first day of July and October, 1901, and January and April, 1902, respectively, to the common stockholders of record on the respective dates of payment.

The transfer books of the common stock will close for the first payment at the close of business on June 20th, 1901, and reopen on the morning of July 2d, 1901.

MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Co. First Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds.

Coupons No. 2, due July 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24, 1901.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company.

1 Broadway, New York City, June 10th, 1901.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 10	824,330
To date this year	164,689,725
Corresponding date last year	60,981,381

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 10	$2,443,100
To date this year	$582,534,270
Corresponding date last year	$271,754,160

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	½	Nat. Salt	½
Am. Linseed	8½	N. J. Central	1
Am. Linseed pf.	8	Penn. R. R.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	4½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Brklyn R. T.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Twin City R. T.	1¾
Consol. Gas	½	Union B. & P. pf.	2¾
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1½	U. S. Steel	⅝
Des. M. & Ft. D.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Gt. North pf.	¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Knick. Ice Co.	2	Va.-Car. C. pf.	1
Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	4½	Wabash	⅝
Missouri Pacific	2½	Wabash pf.	¾
Nat. Lead	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf.	2½	Iowa Central	1
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅞	Kan. City So. pf.	¾
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	1
Canadian Pacific	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Mpf.	½
Chi. I. & Pac.	1	Meb. & Ohio ctfs.	⅞
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Union Tract.	1	Norfolk & Western	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	North American	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	Pressed S. Car	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1⅝
Del., L. & W.	2	Quicksilver pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Ft. W. & D. C.	⅝	St. L. S. West	½
Gen. Electric	1¾	West. Union Tel.	¾
Int. Paper	1½	Wheel. & L. E.	¾
Int. Power	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., C., C. & Ind. con. 7s	4½	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1
Det. & Mack. R. 4s	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1
Met. W. S. El., Chi., 4s	1¼	St. P., M. & M. con. 4s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Hous. & Texas 1st 5s	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. Peo. & East. inc.	2
		4½s, A	1¼

ROCK ISLAND EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a regular reader of THE TIMES I am most interested in your statistical analyses of corporations.

This note is written particularly to ask your opinion of the Rock Island's new capital stock expansion, is this good financiering? Can the company make a satisfactory showing against this additional $10,000,000 stock?

M.

Ten million dollars to be added to Rock Island's capital stock, as authorized at the meeting held in Chicago on the 5th of this month, is the largest increase which has taken place since the consolidation in 1880. By the terms of that consolidation holders of shares of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company were entitled to receive two shares of stock in the consolidated company for each one held in the old. The authorized share capital then was $50,000,000, and the amount issued under the consolidation was $41,900,000. Up to 1887 this total remained without change, the company's capital requirements being met out of new issues of bonds, and even ten years later, in 1897, the capital stock figures were no higher than $46,156,000, the financing of the company's extensions, which in 1890 doubled the mileage of the road, being largely effected by responsibility assumed for new interest-bearing securities. Three years ago a resolution was passed to complete the issue of the $50,000,000 of stock; hence the recent authorization is the most important in at least two decades, and in fact the most important on record, as the doubling of the stock total in 1881 can hardly be regarded in the light of a new issue.

In this interesting period of the company's history the funded debt has grown from moderate proportions to a volume of considerable size, having nearly quadrupled in the twenty years and standing at $68,081,000 at the present time, against $17,500,000 in 1881, progressing as set forth below for the periods named, and comparing with the increases in capital stock also shown in this tabulation:

Fiscal Years.	Funded Debt.	Capital Stock.
1881	$17,500,000	$41,900,000
1888	41,460,000	46,156,000
1895	62,712,000	46,156,000
1896	62,712,000	46,156,000
1897	62,712,000	46,156,000
1898	62,712,000	46,156,000
1899	66,081,000	50,000,000
1900	67,081,000	50,000,000
1901	68,081,000	50,000,000

The spreading out of Rock Island into new and what was at that time unprofitable territory, raising the miles operated from 1,538 in 1898 to 3,267 in 1899, brought about a collapse in the steady 7 per cent. dividends that had been paid, from which recovery has never been complete. Net earnings fell from $3,477 per mile in 1887 and $3,420 per mile in the following year (the last one to see a dividend at the rate named) to only $1,505 for 1890. The former figures have never since been reached, and, while the company is now in a highly prosperous condition, and could pay more than the 5 per cent. at present distributed, it can be gathered from the exhibit above that its interest charges have been on an ascending scale. These, however, have been somewhat reduced of late, owing to the refunding in the past few years of certain high-rate bonds; but, nevertheless, interest approximating $3,000,000 now compares with such requirements, footing up about $1,800,000 in 1888, when the funded debt was $41,460,000, and with less than $1,000,000 in 1881, when the bonds aggregated only $17,500,000. The cost of carrying the funded indebtedness has been materially reduced, furnishing an element of improvement offsetting some adverse developments, the average rate of interest having fallen from 5.4 per cent. twenty years ago to 4.3 per cent. for the late year.

Rock Island is able to show a balance applicable to dividends for the fiscal period recently reported on amounting to fully $5,000,000, or the equivalent of 8 1-3 per cent. on the volume of stock as it will stand subsequent to the proposed issue of $10,000,000—namely $60,000,000—so that it would appear that the company's ability to pay the current rate could only be called into question in the event of disaster to the crops in its territory.

Recent market movements have shown surprising strength in Rock Island—surprising, for the reason that unless an increase in the dividend were a possibility, it has been advanced to a somewhat dizzy height. At about 170, even allowing for the right to subscribe for 20 per cent. of holdings in the new issue at par, the price works out higher than $158 per share, indicating a yield of only 3.16 per cent., and making it one of the most expensive of the standard dividend payers.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Professional pressure was brought to bear upon the stock market yesterday practically from the opening until the close of business, the depressionists helping along their campaign by putting out a variety of distressing and depressing stories. The unfavorable character of Saturday's bank statement was much dilated upon, and suggestions were heard of even a worse one this present week, and a consequent advance in money rates; predictions were many that the Government crop report, which was not issued until after the close of business, would disclose a material falling off in the condition of the crops; the professional "touter" in the Street had it, because Union Pacific was weak, that the Northern Pacific-Union Pacific agreement had been ruptured, while there were even hints of some mysterious but none the less grave "foreign complications." Under the circumstances, the bears persistently selling and just as persistently aiding in the circulation of all disquieting reports, it is not surprising that in the first two hours of business the quotations of many stocks fell off rather sharply. The losses, however, were not maintained, for toward the close a rally set in, and on much smaller dealings than it took to force prices down, quotations advanced substantially from the low figures.

To influence sentiment the more, the bears chose as attacking points stocks which lately have been strong, and are in the Street recognized to be well held, the idea apparently being to convey to the uninitiated the impression that strong interests were liquidating. Hence it was that St. Paul was at one time knocked off 3 points, Union Pacific nearly 2, Missouri Pacific 3¾, Rock Island 4½, while in the industrial list Sugar and the Steel stocks were signaled out. It is a fact, however, that by far the greater part of the selling influencing to these declines was for the short accounts, little real liquidation being induced even at the low level when the market looked weakest. The story of the day, in short, was but a repetition of the story of previous days. Stocks, as a result of the panic, have passed from weak into strong hands, where they are now lodged, and any decline produces no heavy liquidation, but is simply taken advantage of by the larger financial interests to pick up cheap stocks. Incidentally, the technical market position is steadily being strengthened by the extension of the short interest.

As for the rumors and reports yesterday on which the professionals sold the market, they can be disposed of very briefly. The crop report, published elsewhere, speaks for itself. It shows clearly that the pessimistic rumors were altogether unfounded, for, inasmuch as the report is of June 1 and copious and needed rains have since fallen, present conditions are appreciably better. Concerning the money market situation, it is only necessary to point out that last week's large increase in loans and decrease in surplus reserves was due to special transactions such as the Pennsylvania stock increase and the operations of the St. Louis and San Francisco and the new tobacco syndicate. This, in other words, merely represents a shifting of accounts, and leaves the available supply of money unchanged. More, continued assurances come from representative bankers that easy rates will continue. As for the Northern Pacific-Union Pacific affair, it may be said, with emphasis and with knowledge of the facts that there is a complete and harmonious understanding between the parties in interest, and that the terms of that agreement are such that its continuance is assured. Talk to the contrary is nothing more nor less than rubbish.

Coming to the stocks themselves, there was no particular news affecting any one of them. London apparently took a gloomy view of the situation, undoubtedly influenced by the gruesome reports of crop damage emanating from this side, and sold freely all day, disposing of probably 50,000 shares on balance. Lower prices were sent over here by that market, notable declines being 1 in Atchison, 1¼ in Reading, 1⅛ in Louisville and Nashville, 1 in New York Central, and 1¼ in Pennsylvania. Contrary to general expectations, the market here did not open down to these prices, but, instead, completely ignored them, some stocks, in fact, opening up here. On the whole, however, there was at the outset little change from the closing prices of Saturday, and it was not until half an hour that the persistent bear attacks began to make themselves felt. Then prices commenced to yield until shortly before noon the entire market became weak. From that time until 1:30 o'clock it hesitated, being neither stronger nor weaker, after which it rose steadily on relatively few transactions, disclosing how limited was the supply of stock.

In the railroad group there was good buying on the decline in St. Paul, Wisconsin Central, Southern Pacific, and Missouri Pacific. The first-named system is, it is said, assured of an increased dividend at the next dividend meeting; a change of control is imminent in Wisconsin Central, while there is dividend talk in respect to both Southern and Union Pacific. In Union Pacific the selling seemed to be better than the buying, and in the Street the opinion was expressed that the new bond issue of the company has tended to weaken the position of the stock. Wabash held well in spite of denials that Pennsylvania was seeking to obtain control of the road.

In the industrials a drive was made in the early morning against Sugar Trust common stock on the report that an opposition refinery is to be built by the Doshers. This is denied, and in trade circles is regarded as ridiculous. Steel stocks were sold by professionals, who declared that dividend rumors were not authentic. The shares, however, were bought later when semi-official statements appeared to the effect that both classes of stock are assured of an early dividend in the near future. The stocks were yesterday listed on the London Stock Exchange. The Tobacco shares received support all day, the talk being that the 4 per cent. gold bonds, for which the stocks may be exchanged, will prove to be worth a great deal more than earlier estimates had put them, when all the facts were not known. It is pointed out, as bearing upon the worth of the bonds, that they are a lien upon the $30,000,000 cash in the treasury of the new company, as well as upon the stocks deposited and all new properties acquired. It is also noted that on the 1st of July the tobacco tax comes off, and that this is practically equivalent to 4 per cent. upon each class of stock. Linseed Oil shares were conspicuously strong, advancing each 8 points on talk of further consolidation projects, while Knickerbocker Ice of Chicago and National Lead were also strong.

The strength of Twin City Rapid Transit was on the report that control of the road has changed.

Money continued easy all day, some loans being made as low as 2½ per cent., while the highest was at 3½ per cent.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS CONFIDENT.

Discussing general business conditions John D. Crimmins says:

"I do not see a cloud on the business sky or a disturbing factor of any consequence in the general business situation. The country is phenomenally prosperous. Manufacturers are busy, labor is fully and profitably employed, the crops promise well, and the railroads are making a great deal of money. Fluctuations in the stock market do not signify anything at present. There must be fluctuations to make a market. All I can say is that the great outside world is going steadily ahead doing a wonderful business regardless altogether of what the little Wall Street world may do."

Apropos of the situation in Wisconsin Central with which Mr. Crimmins and his associates are believed to have close relationship, Mr. Crimmins said:

"That there are developments of consequence pending in the affairs of the company is certain. You hit the situation very well in your recent financial article. The road is an important and growing system, and no community of interest will be complete without the Western railroad men, and they are wise men, see this. Sooner or later the road will fall into one or other basket of the several systems seeking it."

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday published in Wall Street stated that the road had just opened an immense new railroad freight house there.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.

The incorporation papers of the American Locomotive Company were filed at Albany yesterday by Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum. The company was incorporated under the New York laws because the largest of the constituent properties are located in this State. The amount of capital stock named in the incorporation papers is $50,000, equally divided between preferred and common shares. Within the next ten days this amount will probably be increased to an amount necessary to cover the value of the properties acquired.

The incorporation papers provide that the preferred stock is entitled to 7 per cent. cumulative dividends, and is a first preference as to assets, in the event of distribution, to the par value of stock issued, thus giving the common stock an equity in the assets.

The Directors are Dwight W. Morrow, Hamilton H. Durand, Graham Sumner, Alexis P. Bartlett, Alfred L. Curtis, Charles J. Foy, Hugh A. Bayne, and Robert Grattan of New York City; Thomas M. Day, Jr., of Plainfield, N. J.; J. Clinton Walker of Brooklyn, and John J. Treacy of Jersey City. The general offices of the company will be located in Schenectady.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Detroit dispatches state that the Everett-Moore syndicate has incorporated the People's Telephone Company, capital $2,500,000.

Purchase by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company of the Atlantic Cotton Oil Company of Sumter for $300,000.

According to reports from Johnstown, Penn., an Eastern syndicate has bought a tract of 20,000 acres of coal land for about $800,000.

United States Steel Corporation preferred and common shares given an official quotation on the London Stock Exchange list.

East-bound shipments of flour from Chicago last week, 70,640 barrels, a decrease of 27,409 barrels from the previous week, and an increase of 38,812 barrels over the corresponding week last year. Shipments of grain, 2,874,000 bushels, a gain of 70,000 and 1,317,000 bushels respectively. Shipments of provisions, 24,897 tons, a gain of 1,625 tons for the week and of 3,000 tons over the corresponding week last year.

Reserve of outside banks, $197,250 below the legal requirement, as shown by last week's statement; a decrease of $173,975 from the previous week.

San Francisco Gas and Electric Light Company said to be about to suspend until a floating debt is paid off.

Capital stock of the Tennessee Copper Company transferred from the unlisted to the listed department of the Boston Stock Exchange.

New issue of £1,000,000 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Ecuadorian Association, Ltd., offered for public subscription understood to have been entirely underwritten and over-subscribed before the opening of the books.

Capitalization of steel companies incorporated since the formation of the United States Steel Corporation and independent of the latter computed at $137,520,000.

Exports of petroleum from the port of Philadelphia last week, 7,086,000 gallons, against 9,928,825 gallons in the same week last year, making the total exports so far this year 142,636,678, against 116,781,998 gallons in the same time last year.

Alabama properties of the Monongahela River Coal Company consolidated under the name of the Corona Coal and Iron Company, capital $1,200,000.

Increase from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 in the capital stock of the Chicago Edison Company authorized by the stockholders.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days to four months, and 4 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $133,451,560; balances, $10,280,703; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $71,354.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅞@2 15-16 per cent. for short and 2⅞@3 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85½; demand, $4.88⅞@$4.88⅝; cables, $4.89; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 7-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95¼@95 5-16; guilders, 40 3-16@41¼ and 40 7-16@40½.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 10.—Money was very easy to-day, but there was little doing. The movements of the next few days will probably be slight, apart from those connected with the Stock Exchange settlement, pending which there is little disposition for fresh speculation.

The general tone on the Stock Exchange was unsatisfactory, and the attendance was small; Gilt-edged securities were generally easier.

Americans were inactive and below parity in sympathy with the weakness of New York. Afterward they were above the worst, closing firm. Reading was exceptionally supported.

The Stock Exchange Committee for General Purposes to-day decided that the buying-in of Northern Pacific may proceed on and after June 17. The decision was anticipated, and is not expected to have any effect on the market. All accounts in Northern Pacific are practically settled, and there is no further difficulty in borrowing shares.

Consols for money, 93 1-16; consols for the account, 93⅛; Atchison, 88¼; Canadian, 106½; St. Paul, 160¾; Illinois Central, 146; Louisville, 111¾; Union Pacific preferred, 92¼; New York Central, 159; Erie, 43¾; Pennsylvania, 76½; Reading, 23⅝; Erie first preferred, 71; Northern Pacific preferred, 100; Grand Trunk, 11⅝; Anaconda, 9⅞; Rand Mines, 4 2-16; United States Steel, 50½; preferred, 100¼.

Bar silver steady at 27½d. per ounce.

Money, 1@1¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅞@2 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞@3 per cent.

Spanish 4s, 70¾.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 133.70; Madrid, 37.92; Lisbon, 39.50; Rome, 5.12. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £18,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 10.—Business was quiet and prices were firm on the Bourse to-day. Argentines and Brazilians were strong on the improvement in exchange. Rentes were weak, but recovered before the close. Spanish 4s and Rio Tintos were easier. Kafirs were firmer.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 20c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks. Spanish 4s, 71.42½.

BERLIN, June 10.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet, and weakness predominated. At the close there was a good recovery in some instances, on bear covering. Internationals were maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

MADRID, June 10.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 79.00. Gold was quoted at 38.10.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The subscription books for $1,650,000 Central of Georgia Railway Company will close to-day at 3 P. M. at the offices of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.

Particulars of dividends declared by the Union Bag and Paper Company and the International Steam Pump Company will be found in the advertisement columns.

Details of coupons payable on bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company will be found in the advertisement columns.

No Puts and Calls in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Proposed amendments to the Chicago Board of Trade rules providing such changes as would enable brokers to trade in puts and calls, was defeated by a heavy majority at an election held on Change to-day. A decision by the Internal Revenue Bureau placing a tax in privilege trading equal to that paid by bucket shops militated, it is said, against the success of the amendment.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 10.—Money between the banks loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2½ and 2 per cent., with the supply abundant, and New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $16,218,886; balances, $1,713,226.

On call money still rules from 3@3½ per cent. Time money is quoted at from 3½@4½ per cent., according to collateral—mostly 3½@4 per cent. There is a good demand for paper at 4 per cent., and best names sell at 3¾ per cent., while in exceptional cases deals as low as 3¼ per cent. are heard.

The weekly statement of the associated banks issued to-day shows an increase in the New York reserve excess of $5,355,285, while the local reserve was contracted $156,715.

Amalgamated was the only active copper stock to-day. In the general list American Telephone and Massachusetts Telephone were active. The closing came irregular, but firm.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,003	Atchison	86¾	85¾	86¼
676	Atchison pf.	103	101½	102¾
4	Boston & Albany	253½	253½	253½
50	Boston Elevated	182	182	182
305	Boston & Maine	197	194½	196
$7.75	Boston & Maine scrip	190	190	190
37	C., B. & Q. certfs	196½	195½	195½
130	C., J. R. & S. Y.	161	159	161
10	Pittsburg pf.	145	145	145
65	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214½	214½	214½
179	Pere Marquette	55	55	55
320	Pere Marquette pf.	76	75	76
40	Rutland pf.	107	107	107
1,200	Southern Pacific	58¼	57⅞	57⅞
50	Southern Railway	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
903	Union Pacific	107¼	105½	107
49	Union Pacific pf.	91	90	90½
105	West End	95	94½	95
95	West End pf.	115	114½	115

TELEPHONES.

	Am. Tel. & Tel.	171½	169	169½
25	Erie trust certfs.	58	57½	57½
300	Mexican	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
10	New England	143	143	143

ELECTRICS.

100	General Electric	246	246	246
3,540	Massachusetts	37⅞	36⅞	37½
2,088	Massachusetts pf.	96¾	94	93½
580	Westinghouse	200	200	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Am. Ag. Chemical	29¾	29¾	29¾
421	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	86¾	86	86¾
103	Am. Pneu. Service	9	5	8½
4,773	American Sugar	144	140½	141¾
40	American Sugar pf.	122	122	122
25	American Woolen pf.	75½	75¼	75½
5	Mergenthaler	169	169	169
62	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	95½	95¼	95½
70	N. E. Gas & Coke	102	102	102
120	Planters' Compress	18	17	18
113	Pullman	209½	208½	209½
10	Swift Packing & Prov.	109½	109½	109½
30	Torrington, Class A	28	28	28
334	United Fruit	124¾	122	123
1,028	United Shoe Machine	34¼	33⅝	34
820	United Shoe Mach. pf.	25	25	25
60	U. S. Leather	14	13¾	14
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾
4,488	U. S. Steel	48¼	47⅝	48⅛
244	U. S. Steel pf.	98½	97	98½

MINING.

730	Adventure	18	17⅜	17⅜
50	Alloues	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,967	Amalgamated	123⅜	120	122½
300	Am. Gold Dredging	5½	5	5¼
269	Anaconda	48¾	48	48¾
185	Arnold	3	2½	3
20	Atlantic	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Baltic	47	47	47
205	Bingham	22	22	22
450	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
32	Boston & Montana	448	445	445
240	Butte & Boston	115	113	114½
1	Calumet & Hecla	820	820	820
230	Centennial	29½	28¾	29½
150	Cochiti	6¼	6	6
100	Cons. Mercur	3½	3½	3½
285	Copper Range	58	58	58
110	Dom. Coal	34½	34	34½
55	Franklin	17	16½	17
220	Isle Royale	47	45½	47
425	Mass	17	16½	16½
200	Mayflower	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
430	Mohawk	37⅝	37¼	37½
10	Mont. Coal & Coke	4½	4½	4½
305	Old Dominion	32¾	32¼	32¼
97	Osceola	88	87	88
285	Parrot	54½	54¼	54½
53	Quincy	176	175	176
315	Rhode Island	3½	3½	3½
10	Santa Fé	7	7	7
250	Tennessee	23	22½	22½
160	Trimountain	47½	47	47
205	Trinity	35	34½	34½
45	U. S. (trust ctfs.)	30	30	30
90	U. S. Oil	12¾	12¾	12¾
70	Utah	30	30	30
120	Victoria	5	4⅞	5
65	Wolverine	57	57	57

British Columbia, 17 bid, 18 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—A decline in Union Traction adversely affected the entire local list. Within the first quarter hour Union Traction sold at 24½, as compared with Saturday's close of 26. This is the lowest price the stock has reached since it has been $17.50 paid. Between 10 and 12 o'clock probably 12,000 shares were marketed.

United Gas Improvement fell to 113¼, Pennsylvania Steel to 89, and Pennsylvania to 74⅝. Philadelphia Electric fell to 4⅞ on the fear that it, too, might be singled out for attack before the Legislature adjourns. Cambria Steel held firmly, its variations being between 31¼ and 30. The Street had a story that Cambria was about to follow the course of Bethlehem and Pennsylvania and go into the nominal ownership of one man, who eventually would turn it over to the United States Steel.

Money quotations are: 4 per cent. on call, 4½ on time, and 4@4½ on commercial paper.

Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Alkali	1	1	1
3	American Railways	44½	44½	44½
50	Bethlehem Steel	22	22	22
150	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
5,306	Cambria Steel	31¼	30	31¼
100	Choctaw, t. c.	72	72	72
50	Choctaw pf., t. c.	50¾	50¾	50¾
50	Cons. Traction, N. J.	68	68	68
850	Cons. Trac. Pittsburg	23	23	23
6	Cnos. L. S. pf., war.	4¾	4¾	4¾
185	Diamond State Steel pf.	7½	7½	7½
350	Electric Co. of America	8¾	8¾	8¾
107	Insurance Co. of N. A.	23	22¾	23
515	Lehigh Valley	37¾	37	37
40	Manufactured Rubber	½	½	½
2	Minehill Co.	62½	62½	62½
1,220	Marsden Co.	6¾	6¼	6⅜
120	National Asphalt	6	6	6
10	Palmetto Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝
520	Pennsylvania Steel	55	50	52½
93	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	89½	89	89
3,280	Pennsylvania	75½	74½	75½
4,642	Penn. warrants	14 1-16	13¾	14
152	Penn. Salt Mfg.	7	7	7
820	Philadelphia Co.	52⅞	51¾	51¾
3,947	Philadelphia Traction	92	90	91½
11,212	Philadelphia Electric	5¼	4⅞	5
10,202	Reading, t. c.	22½	22 5-16	22⅜
1,206	Reading 1st pf., t. c.	39½	38⅝	39
3,540	Reading 2d pf., t. c.	27½	27⅜	27½
100	Southern Railway	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
2,065	United Gas Imp.	116	113¾	114¾
225	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
24,136	Union Traction	25⅞	24½	25⅞
6,335	U. S. Steel	49½	48	49½
14	United of New Jersey	281	281	281
14	W. J. & Seashore	63	63	63

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—The market today was exceptionally dull, due entirely to the early offishness in New York. The market lapsed into a stagnant condition the moment it was noted the Seaboard group was quiet. Though this group yielded slightly, as the result of a little ready selling by the more willing speculative crowd, there was a strong bullish sentiment, particularly on the common. The comparative immobility of these stocks, as a consequence, caused possible buyers to await developments, while holders were too confident of better prices to allow any material concessions.

Cotton Duck evinced signs of ultimate improvement, occasioned by the prospective early putting of the securities of the new company on the market. The promised listing of the new issues on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges is expected to widen the range of their trading, and thereby enhance their value.

Consolidated Gas continued to be influenced favorably by dividend and "deal" rumors.

Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 5,444 shares of stock and $165,100 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Maryland Casualty	53	53	53
46	U. S. Fidel. & G. Trust	142	141	142
5	Baltimore Trust	325	325	325
67	Fidelity (warrants)	45	44	44
10	Guardian	108½	106½	108½
100	Mercantile	182	182	182
5	Cotton Duck regular	22	22	22
25	Cot. Duck voting trust	21½	21½	21½
1,696	Maryland Brew. com.	25	10	10
236	Maryland Brew. pf.	50	20	20
100	Norfolk Ry. com.	13	13	13
493	United Rys. com.	16½	16¾	16¾
036	Consolidated Gas	64	64	64
150	Atlan. Coast Line com.	89¾	89¼	89¾
1,980	Seaboard com.	28⅞	28	28¼
217	Seaboard pf.	47	46¾	46⅞
50,000	Seaboard 4s	83¼	82⅞	83
8,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼
5,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	115	115	115
35,000	Ga. & Ala. pf. 5s	107	107	107
2,000	B. & Anna. Short L. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	Lexington Ry. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼
5,000	Norf. Ry. & Light 5s	97½	97	97
1,000	United Ry. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾
84,000	United Rys. Incomes	74¾	74¾	74¾
6,000	Cotton Ducks Incomes	64	64	64
4,000	Cotton ducks 5s	56½	55¼	55½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little life attended the opening of the outside market yesterday, and throughout the day business was as quiet as it has been at any time within the last few weeks. Here and there in the list some active demand developed, but in most cases the supply of stock kept prices from rising much. In a few stocks a distinctly stronger tone appeared, but at the close most of the changes from Saturday's prices were on the side of losses. These, however, for the most part were fractional. At the moment there is very little speculative interest in the outside market, and the buying by those who take their purchases out of the market is not sufficiently extensive to give trading much life.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were all stronger, but only the bonds showed anything like activity. These advanced to 83¼ and closed at that price, with a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The common stock closed a point higher for the day, at 28 bid, and the preferred advanced fractionally. For some time past there has been a fairly firm, although light, demand for all these issues. Within the last few days the largest buying has been in the bonds, which have advanced substantially.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s opened strong, selling up to 73, but they subsequently sold off about 1 point. Just at the close about $50,000 of the bonds sold at 72, and they ended the day at 71¾ bid, a net loss of half a point. Throughout the day these bonds were selling above their arbitrage value, the stocks of the American and Continental Tobacco Companies on the Board selling from 1 to 3 points below the relative price of the new bonds. The day's trading in them amounted to about $100,000.

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AMERICAN CAN was traded in to no greater extent than 2,000 shares for both issues. The common opened at 27¼, a small advance, but it closed with a net gain of only a eighth of a point. The preferred stock was strong and ended the day with a net gain of five-eighths of a point.

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TENNESSEE COPPER was in fairly large demand up to 22. At that price about 700 shares changed hands. It closed at 21½ bid, a net advance of 1 point. There was not much trading in the other copper shares.

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STANDARD OIL dropped about 10 points, but later recovered half of this loss. It closed at 780 bid

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Expr 4s 2,000....105
Am Hide & L 6s 1,000....95¼
Am Arb lst 4s 1,000....97
Atch Top & S Fe gen 4s 7,000....103⅞ 2,000....104 2,000....103⅞ 17,000....103⅞ 500....103¼ 12,000....104 adjustmt 4s 80,000....97 stamped 1,000....95 7,000....94½ 36,000....95
Aus & Norw 1st 13,000....109⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s 12,600....96⅛ 1,000....96½
Balt & Ohio 4s 3,000....103⅜ 2,000....103¼ 2,000....103¼ 5,000....104¼ 5,000....103⅛ 5,000s10f....103½ 2,000....103⅛
Balt & O Southw 1st gu 3½s 15,000....91¼ 30,000....91¾ 32,000....91½
B & O sub certs for 4s con gd 1911 4th ins pd 5,000....103⅜ 10,000....107
Brdwy & 7th Ave 1st con 5s 5,000s20f....118¼
Bklyn Un Elv 1st 7,000....101⅜ 5,000....101⅜
Can of Ga 1st in 2,000....70
Can of Ga 2d inc 10,000....20
C of N J gen 5s 16,000....122½
Cant Pac gtd 4s 14,000....101⅜
Can Pac gtd 3½s 15,000....87⅜
C & O R & A div 1st con 4s 5,000s20f....106½
C & O gen 4½s 9,000s20f....108 2,000....108
Chic & Alt 3½s 45,000....88½ 30,000....88¼
C Bur & Quincy Iowa div 4s 14,000....105
Chic B & Q 4s when issued 5,000....99¼ 140,000....99¾ 10,000....99¼
Chi M & St Paul gen 4s ser A 7,000....115⅝
San An & A P 4s 1,000....112
C R I & P gen 4s 4,000....106⅞
Chi Ter Tran 4s 1,000....90
C C C & I con 7s 3,000....138
Col Mid 1st 3-4s 5,000....65 20,000....84½
Col & So 1st 4s 7,000....89½ 1,000....93½ 3,000....89 20,000....93⅝
Denv & Rio Gde con 4s 5,000....103½ 1,000....103¼
Det & Mac g 4s 5,000....91
Det Mac & Mar land grnt 3½s 10,000....33
E Tenn reorgn lien 5s 2,000....114½ 1,000s10f....114½
Edison Elect Ill of N Y 1st cnv 5s 1,000....107½
Erie 1st con 4s 5,000....99⅞ 8,000....99½ 18,000....99⅝
Erie 1st gen 4s 10,000....89⅞ 30,000....89⅞
Ft Wth & D C 1st 10,000....108 5,000....108½ 5,000....108
Ft Worth & R G 1st 2-4s 2,000....91½
H & Tx C 1st 5s 8,000....111½ 1,000....
Int & Gt N 2d 5s 1,000....101
Kans City So 3s 4,000....69½
Kings Co Elv 4s 14,000....92¼
Louisv & Nashv coll trust 4s 18,000....100⅝ 1,000....100¾ unified 4s 15,000....103½
N O & Mob 1st 2,000....130½
Met Elev 1st 6s 2,000....117
Met W Side Elev of Chic 4s 25,000....103
Mex Cen 1st inc 2,000....32
Mex Cen 2d inc 23,000....21½
Mex Int con 4s 15,000....90⅜
Mo K & T 1st 4s 11,000....98⅜ 3,000....98¼ 7,000....98⅝ 5,000....98⅝
Total sales....2,443,100

Mo K & E 1st 5s 5,000....109
Mo K & T 2d 4s 18,000....84
Mo P 1st con 6s 3,000....122 1,000....122½
Mo Pac trust 5s 2,000....108
Mo P 1st col 6s 2,000....108
Mob & O gen g 4s J P M & Co rcts 1,000....95⅝ 9,000....95⅝
Mob & O gen 4s 2,000....95½
Nash C & St L 1st con 5s 5,000s20f....112½
N Y Cen & H Riv L S col 3½s 1,000....97
N Y Gas El L H & P pur money 4s 23,000....97½ 1,000....97⅛
N Y O & W ref 4s 5,000....104¾
Nor & W con 4s 5,000....102⅜ 2,000....102½ 8,000....102⅝
Northn Pac 4s 1,000....106 10,000....106¾ 5,500....106⅝ 500....105¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 1,000....72¼ 70,000....72 180,000....72¾ 10,000....72 13,000....72⅛ 5,000....72⅛
Pitts C C & St L 4½s ser A 10,000....114½
Peo & E inc 4s 10,000....65
Reading gen 4s 3,000....97½ 14,000....97¼ 3,000....97⅛
Rio Grande W 1st 2,000s20f....102½
R W & O con 5s 5,000....126⅜
St L Ir Mt & So gen 5s 4,000....116 unify & ref 4s 20,000....94
St L Southw 1st 50,000....98
St L Southw 2d 64,000....82 6,000....81½ 2,000....82
St Paul & Dul 2d 10,000....81¾ 1,000....112
St Paul Min & M 1st con 6s reduc to 4½s 7,000....115⅝
San Fran & T 4s 1,000....89¾
Scioto V & N E 4s 1,000....101½
Southn Pac 4½s 1,000....99½
Southn Pac 4s 7,000....93⅞ 127,000....94 10,000....93⅝ 1,000....93½ 20,000....93⅝
So Pac Ariz 1st 1,000....114½
Southn Ry 1st 5s 2,000....118½ 1,000....118 1,000....117½ 1,000....118½ 6,000....116⅜
Standd R & T inc 5,000....10½ 16,000....11
Tx & P 1st O con 5s 15,000....109¾ 5,000....109⅞
Tex & P 1st 5s 5,000....118⅞ 2,000....118½
Tol St L & W 4s 10,000....84¾ 42,000....84⅞ 53,000....85 2,000....84¾
Un Pac 1st 4s 6,000s20f....106¼ 8,000....106¼ 500....106 1,500....106⅛
Union Pac 4s sub n all pd 45,000....110 190,000....109¼ 30,000....109⅝ 1,000....109⅛ 20,000....109½ 8,000....109⅞ 13,000....110⅛ 7,000....110½ 5,000....110⅝ 25,000....110⅜
Va Mid gen 5s 5,000....115
Va Mid gen 5s gtd stamped 5,000....
Wabash deb B 5,000....68¼ 20,000....67½ 50,000....68
West Shore 4s 5,000s20f....113⅝ 1,000....113⅛ 5,000....113⅞ 19,000....114
Wn N Y & Penn gen 5-4s 5,000....98½
Wn Nor Car 1st 2,000s3....120⅝
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s 10,000....92½ 1,000....92½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$169,314,529
Gold	96,534,285
Silver	22,083,056
United States notes	13,044,927
Treasury notes of 1890	264,339
National banknotes	8,483,094
Total receipts this day	2,402,584
Total receipts this month	16,685,771
Total receipts this year	552,200,172
Total expenditures this day	1,484,000
Total expenditures this month	11,810,000
Total expenditures this year	488,737,266
Deposits in National banks	103,669,269
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	567,991
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	1,756,535
Customs	555,435
Miscellaneous	100,613

The condition of the Treasury, divisions of issue and redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$285,238,789
Silver dollars	435,817,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,286,106
Silver bullion of 1890	47,866,894
Total	$770,208,789

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$285,238,789
Silver certificates outstanding	435,817,000
Treasury notes outstanding	49,153,000
Total	$770,208,789

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$68,062,325
Gold certificates	38,471,960
Silver coin and bullion	16,467,315
Silver certificates	5,285,741
United States notes	13,044,927
Other assets	19,026,418
Total in Treasury	$151,588,688
Deposits in National banks	103,669,269
Total	$255,257,957
Current liabilities	86,943,428
Available cash balance	$169,314,529

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Buffalo Roll and Forge Company of Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. S. Kellner and D. J. Boyle of Buffalo; Archibald McKaig, Ebenezer.

F. P. Nassar Company of Hempstead, to manufacture chemicals; capital, $50,000. Directors—George Meyers, L. T. Lenaire, and F. E. Smith, New York City.

The Eaglet, (Incorporated,) of New York City, to deal in groceries; capital, $50,000. Directors—Bacliem Narbel, Victor Lephay, and Alexis Bousquet, New York City.

New York Blue Print Paper Company of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—Charles Bruning, Eugenie Bruning, and Knud March, New York City.

The Ten Associates of New York City, to deal in real estate and construct buildings; capital, $175,000. Directors—C. W. Hartridge, C. S. Frank, and Julian Hartridge, New York City.

Clarke & Baker, (Incorporated,) of New York City, to deal in general office fixtures and furniture; capital, $25,000. Directors—Howard Clarke, Brooklyn; James H. Baker, Madison, N. J.; R. G. Clarke, New York City.

Incorporations in New Jersey.

The Addison Black Granite Company, capital $600,000. Incorporators—D. F. Watson, William Wilson, Henry Van Keuren, I. Corwin Bryant, George R. Parker, Herbert R. Tinkham, Alexander McFarland, Henry C. Harris, N. C. Hain, and R. H. Howe.

The Acme Book Company, capital $10,000. Incorporators—Arthur T. Stilson, Florence C. Stilson, and Emma M. Colby.

New Trust Company in Port Chester.

ALBANY, June 10.—The Mutual Trust Company of Westchester County of the village of Port Chester, has been authorized to do business by State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn. The capital is $300,000, and the Directors are W. B. Dickerman of Scarsdale, John Downey, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., R. P. Lounsbery, John E. Parsons, J. W. Sterling, and William J. Van Pelt of New York City; D. Percy Morgan, William H. Parsons, George R. Read, John J. Riker, and J. Mayhew Wainwright of Rye; Jerome A. Peck of Port Chester, and William H. Russell of Mamaroneck.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Argentum sold at .19, 500 Best & Belcher at .24, 200 Brunswick at .18, 100 Consol. California & Virginia at .245, 1,500 Cripple Creek Consol. at .09½@.10, 500 Mollie Gibson at .40, 30 Ontario at 8.25, 700 Pharmacist at .10, and 100 Quicksilver at 4.12½.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.12½	Iron Silver	.60
Anaconda	.35	La Crosse	.06
Alice	.40	Leadville Con	.05
Adams Con	.18	Little Chief	.13
Belcher	.05	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.18	Moulton	.30
Brunswick Con	.16	Ontario	8.00
Caledonia, S. H	2.90	Ophir	.95
Chrysolite	.06	Occidental	.02
Challar	.05	Phoenix G. M. Co	.15
Con. Cal. & Va	2.25	Potosi	.08
Com. T. Co. stock	.05½	Quicksilver	4.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04½	Quicksilver pf	10.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.10	Savage	.06
Crescent	.10	Sierra Nevada	.20
Daly	1.00	Standard	3.65
Deadwood Terra	.50	Small Hopes	.45
Eureka Con	.15	Union Con	.15
Father De Smet	.35	Yellow Jacket	.12
Golden Fleece	.30	Argentum Juanita	.17
Gould & Curry	.05	Isabella	.60
Halo & Norcross	.22	Mollie Gibson	.22
Horn Silver	1.15	Portland	2.90

211,870

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
13,120 Amal. Copper	123¼	128¾	120½	122½
540 Am. Car & F	30	30½	29¾	30½
15,760 Am. Sugar	143¾	143⅞	140¾	142
440 Am. Tobacco	142	142¼	140	141½
17,380 A., T. & S. F	85¾	86⅝	85	86⅜
450 A., T. & S. F. pf	102¾	102¾	101	102¾
60 Balt. & Ohio	106½	106½	106½	106¾
10,400 Brook. Rap. Tr	80¾	80¾	79	80¾
1,270 Ches. & Ohio	49¾	50	48¾	49¾
20 Chi. Gt. West	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
7,920 C., M. & St. P	166¾	168¾	165¾	165¾
760 C., R. I. & P	168¾	168¾	164¾	167½
50 Col. Southern	15¼	15¾	15¼	15½
260 Cont. Tobacco	69¾	70¼	69¼	70
19,740 Erie	43¾	43¾	42	43¾
100 Erie 1st pf	70	70	70	70
13,750 Louis. & Nash	109¼	109⅞	108	109½
3,460 Manhattan	118½	118¾	117½	118½
100 Mexican Cent	20¾	20¾	20½	20½
200 Mexican Nat	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
80 Mo., K. & T. pf	63¾	64	63	64
10,770 Mo. Pacific	119	119½	116½	119¾
100 N. Y. Central	154¾	154¾	154¾	154¾
3,970 N. Y., O. & W	37½	37¾	37	37¾
20 Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
850 People's Gas	115	115	113½	115
1,730 Reading	46¼	46¾	44¾	45¾
1,160 Reading 1st pf	78½	78½	77½	78¾
220 Reading 2d pf	55¾	55¾	55	55
100 Rep. Iron & S	19	19	19	19
40 St. Law. & A	74½	75	74¾	75
10 St. L. S'west	35	35	35	35
22,710 Southern Pac	68¼	69⅝	66¾	69¾
7,510 Southern Ry	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¾
80 Southern Ry. pf	86¾	86¾	86½	86¾
560 Stand. R. & T	8¼	8¼	7¾	8
250 Tenn. C. & I	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾
6,860 Texas Pac	50	50¾	48	49¾
22,850 Union Pacific	107¾	107¾	105¾	107¾
10 Union Pac. pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
3,880 U. S. Leather	14	14	13½	13¾
14,060 U. S. Steel	49	49½	47¾	49½
280 U. S. Steel pf	98	98	97	97¾
310 Wabash	23¾	24¼	23¾	23¾
7,580 Wabash pf	43¼	43¾	41¾	43¼
110 Western Union	94	94	93¼	93¼

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	84	84	84	84
5,000	Wabash Deb. B	68	68	68	68
$15,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.05	.04
Belcher	.06	.06
Best & Belcher	.19	.22
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.46	.48
Challenge Con	.17	.17
Chollar	.05	.07
Confidence	.65	.73
Con. Cal. & Va	2.30	2.30
Crown Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.07	.06
Hale & Norcross	.21	.24
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
L. Wash. Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.15	.16
Occidental Con	.03	.03
Ophir	1.00	1.05
Overman	.26	.24
Potosi	.10	.11
Savage	.08	.09
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.23	.27
Standard	3.00	3.65
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.17	.18
Utah Con	.03	.04
Yellow Jacket	.13	.15
Silver Bars	.59¾	.59⅝
Mexican dollars	49½@50	49¼@50
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acacia	13	13¼	12¾	13⅜
Alamo	13½	14	13½	14⅛
Argentum	16¾	17	17⅛	18½
Anaconda	37	39	37	38
Butterfly	37	41	37	41
Battle Mountain	18¾	19	18½	20
Blue Bell	16	17	16	16¾
Coriolanus	15	16	15	16½
C. C. Cons	8	8½	8¼	8½
C., C. & M	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾
Columbine Victor	8	8¾	8¼	8½
Dante	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
Doctor Jackpot	79	80	79¼	80
Elkton	181½	182½	178	180
El Paso	44	44¾	39	40
Findlay	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	39
Gibson	48¼	50	48½	49
Gold Dollar	17¾	18	17½	17⅝
Gold Knob	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
Golden Cycle	69½	71	71	72
Gold Sovereign	5½	6	5¾	6
Gould	16¼	17¾	16	17¼
Hart	10	11	10	12
Inghams	17¾	18	17¾	18
Isabella	62¾	62½	62	62½
Jackpot	48½	50	48	50
Keystone	10¾	11½	10	12
Lexington	8	8½	8	8¼
Last Dollar	55	60	55	64
Mary Cashen	11¾	12	12	12½
Moon Anchor	26	30	25	30
National	3¾	4	4¼	4½
Nugget	20	21	20	20½
New Haven	6¾	7	6¼	7⅜
Orphan	14	16	14½	16
Pharmacist	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
Pinnacle	10½	11	10¾	11
Portland	305	310	303	310
Pointer	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Rawlings	26	28	26	27
Rose Nicol	7⅞	8	7¾	8
Sedan	9¾	10	8¾	9
Vindicator	117	124	116	120
Work	15	15½	15	15½
Zoe	3¾	4	4	4¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week June	$28,965	$28,554	$25,088
From Jan. 1	748,237	686,755	682,446
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week June	8,277	6,315	5,986
From July 1	625,227	448,039	
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,358	2,326	2,326
1st week June	312,718	279,982	266,956
From July 1	10,439,237	15,410,882	13,402,461
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	950	950	937
1st week June	106,000	104,285	99,532
From July 1	4,902,290	5,235,463	4,706,135
ANN ARBOR for April—			
Gross earnings	156,357	146,887	129,004
Op. expenses	126,941	126,249	92,338
Net earnings	29,416	14,638	36,666
Gross, 4 months	587,469	558,460	521,253
Net, 4 months	131,355	140,886	164,940
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for April—			
Gross earnings	61,561	45,660	60,480
Expenses	38,500	27,605	39,710
Net earnings	23,061	18,055	20,770
Gross, 10 months	593,546	640,618	644,733
Net, 10 months	260,583	321,177	306,084
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for April—			
Gross earnings	368,139	346,949	299,014
Exp. and taxes	233,100	235,070	197,040
Net earnings	133,039	114,879	101,974
Gross, 10 months	3,409,204	3,465,725	2,848,452
Net, 10 months	1,222,414	1,297,234	982,788

PERE MARQUETTE for the year ended Dec. 31, compared with the combined earnings of the lines included in the system for the preceding year:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	8,296,111	7,368,794	927,317
Exp. and taxes	6,330,592	5,667,821	662,771
Net earnings	1,965,519	1,700,973	264,546
Charges	1,319,329	1,289,430	29,907
Balance	646,190	411,553	234,637
P. div. 4 per cent.	480,000	.....	480,000
Surplus	166,190	411,553	*245,363

*Decrease.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for May—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	86,892	80,955	84,558
Expenses	79,580	63,316	5,221
Net earnings	18,312	17,639	19,337
Deficit	4,654	4,630	2,986
Gross, 11 months	1,067,561	968,317	894,371
Net, 11 months	258,740	252,624	234,822
Surplus, 11 months	4,310	4,137	*1,512

*Deficit.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Preliminary reports of the Spring wheat acreage indicate a reduction of about 1,200,000 acres, or 6.4 per cent. Of the twenty States reporting 10,000 acres or upward in Spring wheat, 8 report an increase aggregating about 34,000 acres, and 12 a decrease amounting to about 1,235,000. There is an increase in acreage of 10 per cent. in New Mexico, 7 in Nevada, 4 in Arizona, 3 in Michigan, 2 each in Montana and Utah, and 1 per cent. each in Wyoming and Washington, while in Iowa there is a decrease of 13 per cent., Oregon 8, Kansas 7, Wisconsin and Minnesota each 6, Illinois, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, and California each 5, Idaho 4, and Colorado 2 per cent.

The average condition of Spring wheat on June 1 was 92, as compared with 87.3 at the corresponding date last year, and 91.4 on June 1, 1899. The mean of the June averages for the last ten years is 92.6, and for the last fifteen years 92.7. The averages of the principal States are as follows: Oregon, 95; California, 94; Minnesota, 93; Iowa and South Dakota, 92; North Dakota, 91; Wisconsin, 89; Nebraska, 88.

The average condition of Winter wheat declined during May 6.3 points, the condition on June 1 being 87.8, as against 94.1 on May 1. On June 1, 1900, the condition was 82.7, and on the corresponding date in 1899 67.3. The mean of the June averages for the last ten years of Winter wheat is 81.2, and for the past fifteen years 82.3. The principal averages by States are as follows: Maryland, 100; Virginia, 98; Pennsylvania, 96; California, 92; Ohio and Indiana, 90; Tennessee, 88; Kansas, 87; Missouri, Illinois, and Oklahoma, 84; Michigan, 68, and Texas, 46. The low condition in Texas is due to drought and the ravages of the wheat-plant louse; in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri the crop has been damaged by the Hessian fly and by drought; in Michigan the Hessian fly has seriously injured the crop, and it has done considerable damage in portions of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. The present averages of condition relate strictly to the crop still under cultivation on June 1.

The total reported acreage in oats is smaller than the acreage harvested last year by 3.8 per cent. There is an increase of 2 per cent. in Wisconsin and 1 per cent. in Minnesota, and a decrease of 9 per cent. in Ohio, 8 in New York, 6 each in Indiana, Illinois, and Kansas, 5 each in Iowa and Nebraska, and 2 each in Pennsylvania and Michigan. The decrease in the larger producing States is offset to some extent by increases in States having smaller acreages.

The average condition of oats is 85.3, against 91.7 on June 1, 1900; 88.7 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a ten-year average of 90. Of the States having 1,000,000 acres or upward in oats, Pennsylvania reports 3 points and Ohio and Michigan each 2 points above their ten-year averages, while Minnesota and New York each report 1 point, Wisconsin and Nebraska each 2 points, Illinois 3 points, Indiana 7 points, and Kansas 12 points below the mean of their June averages for the last ten years. In Iowa the condition is reported as 94, corresponding with the ten-year average in that State.

The acreage reported as under barley is 1.2 per cent. smaller than the area harvested last year. There is an increase of 7 per cent. in California, but on the other hand there is a decrease of 2 per cent. in Minnesota, of 4 per cent. in Wisconsin and South Dakota, of 6 per cent. in Iowa, Kansas, and New York, and of 8 per cent. in North Dakota. The average condition of barley is 91, against 88.2 on June 1, 1900; 91.4 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a ten-year average of 88.5. The ten-year averages are exceeded by 12 points in California, 4 in Kansas, 3 in South Dakota, and 2 in New York, while Minnesota reports 7, Wisconsin and North Dakota 3, and Iowa 2 points, respectively, below such averages.

The acreage under rye shows a reduction of 1.9 per cent. from that harvested last year. In Pennsylvania the area is reported the same as last year, while in New York there is a shrinkage of 4 per cent. Kansas reports a decrease of 2 per cent., Winconsin of 3 per cent., and Iowa of 10 per cent., these being the only other States having 100,000 acres or upward in rye. The average condition of rye is 93.9, as compared with 87.8 on June 1, 1900; 94.5 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a ten-year average of 90.4. In Pennsylvania, New York, and Kansas the ten-year averages are exceeded by 6, 1, and 3 points, respectively, and in Wisconsin and Iowa the condition figures are 4 points above such averages.

The acreage and condition of clover for the country as a whole cannot be satisfactorily determined, but the changes in the principal States have been reported. An increase in acreage of 6 per cent. is reported in Wisconsin, 5 per cent. in Michigan and Nebraska, 3 per cent. in New York and Kansas, and 1 per cent. in Iowa. In California the acreage is reported as being the same as last year. In Indiana, Minnesota, and South Dakota a decrease of 4 per cent. is reported, in Pennsylvania and Missouri of 3 per cent., and in Illinois of 2 per cent., as compared with the acreage of last year. As to condition, Ohio reports 12 points above the ten-year average; Nebraska and Wisconsin, 10 points; New York and Michigan, 9 points. Clover States reporting below such averages are: Missouri, 14 points; Pennsylvania, 11 points; California and Illinois, 3 points, and Minnesota, 1 point. In Kansas the condition is reported as 91, corresponding with the average condition in that State for the last ten years.

CONDITION OF EUROPEAN CROPS.

LONDON, June 10.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly crop review to-day, says:

Owing to the deficiency in rain English hay inevitably will be considerably below the average, and importers who are now complaining of the plethora of dry foodstuffs, such as oats and maize, will find a good sale for them long before this time next year.

It may be added that with foreign wheat we are not at all overstocked. The official report shows the French wheat crop is better than anticipated, so if the week-end markets are depressed it is only through large, coincident import requirements in England, France, and Germany that a large surplus, both in America and Russia, could be adequately balanced. The present outlook is that there will be a large deficiency both in England and Germany and a large surplus in the United States and Russia. Therefore France seems to hold the scale, and confirmation of the present news is awaited with interest.

The spread of rust in Hungary is serious. Unless it rains soon the crops will be gravely injured. In Austria the prospects are regarded as very unfavorable, and the agricultural affairs of the dual monarchy should be watched attentively, for the deterioration of French and Austro-Hungarian prospects might, in the present state of trade, alter the balance of power and shift the control of the wheat and flour markets from the buyer to the seller.

Rumors About a New Sugar Plant.

A report that Claus Doscher intends to erect a new sugar refining plant somewhere along the Hudson River gained wide circulation in sugar trade circles yesterday, but was not generally credited. The Doscher plant built a few years ago at Hunter's Point was absorbed last year by the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

George H. Tyson has been appointed manager of the consolidated Pacific departments of the German-American, the New Hampshire, and the Phoenix of Hartford.

In insurance circles yesterday it was stated that a cable dispatch from London announced that E. Roger Owen, manager of the fire branch of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, had been chosen manager of the Phoenix Assurance Company of London.

A number of the foreign fire insurance companies are in the position of having to increase the amount of their assets in this country on account of the recent ruling of the State Insurance Department requiring companies to file home office statements at Albany, showing the actual condition of the companies at home as well as abroad.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.08¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	5.55
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅞
Lard, prime	8.25
Butter, Western creamery	.19

CHICAGO, June 10.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet. No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@75c; No. 3, 65@71½c; No. 2 red, 72@73c; No. 2 corn, 42¾@43¾c; No. 2 yellow, 43c; No. 2 oats, 27¼@28c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 27½@28¾c; No. 2 rye, 41½c; good feeding barley, 40@50c; fair to choice malting, 51@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.70; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.71; prime timothy seed, $3.05@3.10; mess pork, per barrel, $14.80@14.85; lard, per 100 lb, $8.52½@8.55; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8@8.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@8.87½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27.

COTTON.—Bear traders had the "wooden end of the stick" in all speculative markets yesterday, and were successful to an unexpected degree. Prices were forced off signally, and close to the low level in vogue when the bulge of last Monday set in. The opening was steady at a decline of 7@11 points; immediately following the call material additional declines were recorded, and for the rest of the session the market was heavy, with prices shifting steadily toward a lower level, under pressure from both sides and slim support of any description. The close was quiet and steady at a net decline of 8@13 points. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations ⅛c lower on the basis of 6¾c for middling upland and 8¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,400 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet and easy, 1-16c lower, at 7 15-16c; Mobile, nominal and unchanged, at 7¾c; Savannah, quiet and unchanged, at 7 11-16c; Charleston, firm, ⅛c higher, at 7¾c; Wilmington, firm and unchanged, at 7¾c; Norfolk, steady and unchanged, at 8c; Baltimore, nominal and unchanged, at 8¼c; Augusta, steady and unchanged, at 8⅛c; St. Louis, quiet and unchanged, at 7⅞c.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	7.95	7.95	7.94	7.96@7.98
July	8.01	8.01	7.95	8.00@8.01
August	7.46	7.50	7.44	7.45@7.46
September	7.19	7.19	7.13	7.14@7.15
October	7.16	7.17	7.10	7.11@7.12
November	7.12	7.12	7.07	7.07@7.08
December	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.10@7.11
January	7.18	7.18	7.13	7.13@7.14
February	.....	.....	.....	7.13@7.15
March	7.18	7.18	7.15	7.17@7.18

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—Spot cotton, fair demand; prices 3-32d lower; American middling, fair, 5¼d; good middling, 4 27-32d; middling, 4 19-32d; low middling, 4⅝d; good ordinary, 4½d; ordinary, 3¾d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 9,000 bales American. Receipts, 1,000 bales, including 800 bales American. Futures opened and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, June, 4 29-64d buyers; June and July, 4 28-64@4 29-64d sellers; July and August, 4 28-64d value; August and September, 4 22-64d sellers; September, 4 22-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 5-64d sellers; October and November, 4 3-64d sellers; November and December, 4@4 1-64d buyers; December and January, 4@4 1-64d buyers; January and February, 4 1-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The feature in wheat circles yesterday was a sharp break during the last hour that left final prices ⅝@¾c lower than Saturday's official close. Assumed to be pretty well evened up for the crop report, the crowd was found uncomfortably loaded with wheat when bears instituted an afternoon attack on the market, and, although sentiment regarding crop report figures had changed but little from previous bullish conceptions. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81¼c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, New York, 80¾c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 80¾c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 81¼c, prompt, and No. 2 hard, New York, 80¾c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 69½c; July, 69¼c; September, 67¾c on track; No. 1 hard,

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Have been established at 415 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 275 Columbus Ave., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.

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Manhattan Beach Hotel

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T. F. SILLECK, Manager,

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Opens June 15. 95 miles from N. Y. City, via Erie Railroad; accommodates 350; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; all modern conveniences; orchestra; golf; half-mile track; baseball, tennis; magnificent roads; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; cuisine unexcelled; send for illustrated booklet.
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Princeton University Examinations 1901

Examinations for admission to the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of all departments of Princeton University will be held in the City of New York, under the direction of Professor W. F. Magie of Princeton, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 13 AND 14, 1901, commencing on Thursday at 9 A. M. and on Friday at 8:30 A. M., in the Lecture Room of the NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, GERMAN-AMERICAN BUILDING, 35 NASSAU ST. Students intending to enter the Freshman Class one year later may pass at this time a preliminary examination covering a portion of the entrance requirements.

A PRIZE OF $100 will be given by THE PRINCETON CLUB OF NEW YORK to the applicant who at such time and place shall pass the best full entrance examination to the Academic Freshman class, the prize to be paid after matriculation.

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T. F. HUMPHREY, 16 William St.
ANDREW C. IMBRIE, 18 Vesey St.
or to Prof. WILLIAM LIBBEY, Princeton, N. J.

TRINITY COLLEGE,
Hartford, Conn., May 25th, 1901.
Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at Trinity School, 139-147 West Ninety-first Street, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 20th, 21st, and 22d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

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WILSON PIANOS
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Beautiful Decker upright piano, $100.00. Hardman sacrifice. Upright pianos, $50.00 upward. New uprights, $125.00 cash. Installments, $10.00 down—$5.00 monthly. Winterroth, 108 East 14th St., and 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St.

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ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
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HIGHLY IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM. These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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Pointer pups, from best pedigreed stock, cheap. Derlam, 359 Washington St., New York.

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$280.00 in commissions to persons selling largest number of Baseball Calendars before June 25, 1901; calendar in bright colors, containing Bill Lange's picture; every one buying calendar will get circular describing how commissions will be paid; price 50 cents postpaid. S. R. Church, 307 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Wanted—Party with spare cash, $1,000 to $10,000, to invest in little loans on real estate on personal mortgage security; big money can be made; absolute safety. Address BONA FIDE, Box V. 125, Times Office.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE AN ESTABLISHED RETAIL CLOAK AND SUIT STORE IN AN EXCELLENT LOCALITY. BOX 174 TIMES.

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Clothing for men, women, and children at lowest CASH PRICES ON CREDIT.
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DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGER, GOODS BETTER, PRICES LOWER, TERMS EASIER than any credit house in the city.
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$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
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Amber and meerschaum smoking pipes; also amber strings for children; recommended by all physicians; from manufacturer to the consumer; only one profit; all repairing done while you wait on pipes, cigar holders, umbrellas, walking canes. 1,079 3d Av., 63d St, double store.

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Best Machines. Best Service. Lowest Prices.

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BILLIARD—POOL

tables, new, $100 upward; second-hand, $75 upward; complete with outfits; instalment plan if desired. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 19th St. and 4th Av.

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Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal, Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

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$25 reward for return brindle Boston terrier, white feet and markings about head; big ears; answers name Nellie. 1 West 53d St.

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15c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

19th St., 128 East.—Pleasant rooms; hot and cold water; excellent table; private family; gentlemen preferred.

19th St., 122 East.—Select central location; large corner rooms; private baths; and others; parlor for dining; unexcelled cuisine and attendance; Southern Summer transients; investigate offerings.

23d St., 439 West.—Large room, single room, $6, (with board,) board optional; refined surroundings; American family.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

93d St., 29 West.—Large square room, for gentleman; board optional; private family; "L" station; reference.

93d St., 122 West, Near L Station.—Desirable large and small rooms; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

130th, 161 West.—Nicely furnished front sunny room, with superior board; reasonable; also hall room; references.

130th St., 214 West.—Two pleasant rooms; excellent board; private family; convenient to "L."

183d Street, 170 West.—Table board; Summer rates.

Lexington Av., 833, Near 64th.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; private bath; every convenience; superior board.

Madison Av., 120.—Rooms, with first-class board; private baths; Summer rates; transients; references. Mrs. Dodd.

Madison Av., 673, Corner 61st St.—Double and single rooms; transients taken; Summer rates; superior table board; American.

Park Av., 65.—Large corner room; parlor dining room; elevator, telephone; reference.

Country Board.

ADIRONDACKS, JAY, ESSEX CO., N. Y.
Quiet village where one can rest, eat, and sleep; mountain scenery; fishing; large rooms; good board; seventeen miles to Lake Placid and Keene Valley; $7 to $10.
(MISS) NELLIE M. DAY.

Silver Stream Farm House.—Good table; plenty shade; beautiful scenery; fine walks, drives, plenty milk, eggs, vegetables; high elevation; games, piano, piazza, near lake; $5 per week; meet boats or trains. Frances Merritt, Box 60, Newburgh, N. Y.

Laurel Lake House, Lee, Mass.—Centre of the Berkshires; opens third season June 1, 1901; hotel overlooks lake; boating, bathing, fishing; new building; modern improvements; 1½ miles to Lee; 2½ to Lenox; references furnished; send for circular. Geo. Boardman, Lee, Mass.

OVERLOOK HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, WHITEFIELD, N. H.—A delightful Summer home; grand mountain views; pure spring water; entire exemption from hay fever; elevation, 2,000 feet. Address Levi Bowles & Sons, Whitefield, N. H.

WIGTON HALL,
SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND CO., N. Y.
Fine location; eight minutes' walk from station; first-class accommodations; excellent table; stabling; terms, $6 to $10; transients, $1.50 day. Address J. L. Wigton.

ALTA LAKE HOUSE,
So. Fallsburgh, Sull. Co., N. Y. McCormack Bros., Props. Accommodates 100. Large light rooms. Table all that could be desired. Boating and fishing on lake 300 feet from house. Terms, $6 to $9.

Colonial Mansion, Bellvale, Orange County, N. Y.; good roads; good table; large, shady lawn; free transportation; accommodates 25; terms, $6 and $8; transients accommodated; half mile from lake; foot of mountain. J. W. Benedict.

Arlington House, $5; transients, $1 day, 60 miles from city, three minutes from depot; park and fountain; 15 minutes by trolley to Midway Park; boating, and golf links. Address Box 556 Goshen, N. Y.

Lady having beautifully located cottage, elegantly furnished, facing ocean, at Arverne, would board refined family adults; superior table and service; references. Box 82, Arverne.

Wanted—Summer boarders; high location; large, airy rooms, bath; plenty of shade; good table; fruit, vegetables, milk, cream, eggs. Address I. S., HULL, Ashaway, R. I.

The Barlow Farm, Bruynswick, Ulster County.—Comfortable rooms; excellent board; table supplied from farm; plenty fresh eggs; boating and fishing; terms on application. A. Kniffin.

Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Shady grounds, large rooms, well furnished; good table and service; every city convenience; $6 and $7. J. S. Diehl, Prop.

The Barlow Farm, Brunswick, Ulster County.—Comfortable rooms; excellent board; table supplied from farm; plenty fresh eggs; boating and fishing; terms on application. A. Kniffin.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Tenafly, N. Y.—A few select boarders can be accommodated on large country place, where they have their own fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables. Address Box 120, Tenafly, N. J.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster County.—Boating, fishing, and driving; free transportation; table unsurpassed; particulars on application. A. W. Deyo.

A few boarders can find first-class accommodation, with plenty of fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables. L. Herter, Engle St., Englewood, N. J.

West Nyack, N. Y.—Few select boarders; opening ball Decoration Night; carriages meet all trains; accommodates 100; $1 day. Knapp.

Ennis House, Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Delightful Spring, Summer, Autumn home, with all modern improvements; reasonable.

West Nyack, N. Y.—Few select boarders; fine, large house, strictly first-class, $5 to $7; carriage meets all trains. Mrs. Knapp.

Morristown, 81 South St.—Unexceptionable accommodations for several adults in private family; six minutes depot; references.

Wanted—Few boarders for Summer in private family; picturesque region. Box 87, Whitehouse Station, N. J.

Catskill Mountains.—Queen cottage, Margaretville, N. Y. Good Board. $5.00 to $7.00. Mrs. ALBAHEN, Box 68.

Morristown, 81 South St.—Unexceptionable accommodations for several adults in private family; six minutes from depot.

Large, cheerful rooms; good locality; convenient to railroad; excellent board, 22 North Munn Av., East Orange, N. J.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

15th St., 318 East.—Very desirable room for Summer; perfect ventilation; overlooks Stuyvesant Square; modern bath adjoining; comfortable for two; Summer rates. Cox.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsome newly furnished rooms; $3 upward; select neighborhood; private family; references required.

18th St., 11 West.—Two large rooms; furnished; unfurnished; mirror dressing rooms; back parlor; hall rooms; Summer rates.

19th St., 16 West.—Desirable furnished rooms; Summer rates; reference.

19th St., 300 West.—Large parlor; small room adjoining; handsomely furnished; also third-story front.

21st St., 136 West.—Pleasant square room for one or two gentlemen; quiet home; every convenience; reference.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy House.)—Adjacent Broadway; 50c., 75c., $1.00 daily; reduction weekly; hotel service; cleanliness, quietness.

38th St., 104 West.—Elegant rooms; porcelain baths; superior, clean house; $3.50 upward. Telephone; 4375—38th.

50th St., 146 East.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; private family; gentlemen; reference.

56th St., 152 East.—Two beautiful, large, newly furnished rooms; every convenience; tiled bath; American family; moderate.

65th St., 136 East.—Beautiful large and small rooms; also back parlor; southern exposure; good accommodations.

81st St., 129 West.—Hands

EX-HOSPITAL EMPLOYE NOW FACES A JURY

Accused in Connection with the Case of Louis H. Hilliard.

Wilson's Alleged Attempt to Secure Perjured Testimony for the Nurse, Davis—Influence Exerted.

Charles F. Wilson, an ex-employe of Gouverneur Hospital, in whose behalf powerful influences have been exerted to prevent his trial, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, charged with attempted subornation of perjury.

Wilson was arrested on March 6 last. He was charged by Franklin Pierce, then an Assistant District Attorney, with attempting to get Joseph Greenberger, also a Gouverneur Hospital employe, to swear in favor of Jesse R. Davis, then on trial in General Sessions charged with killing Louis H. Hilliard, a Bellevue Hospital insane patient. Much pressure was brought to bear upon the District Attorney to secure a suspension of the prosecution. Mr. Pierce resigned his office, and Wilson's friends began to hope. The prosecution, however, was turned over to Messrs, Delany and Garvan.

Ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll and John D. Lindsay appeared for Wilson. Louis H. Steckler was also associated with them in the defense.

Indications of future interesting sessions were found in the questions asked the men from which the jury was selected. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan wanted to know if any of the talesmen knew the counsel for the defense, Martin Julian, or a man named Kaufman, both of whom were termed by Mr. Garvan "detectives" of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The talesmen were also asked by him if they knew Francis Wellman, who defended Davis, and who is a trial attorney of the same railroad company.

Mr. Steckler, on the other hand, wished to know if the talesmen were acquainted with anybody connected with the District Attorney's office, the Equitable Life, or Franklin Pierce. He also wished to know if they had read the "Criticisms of Franklin Pierce on the verdict of the jury in the Davis trial."

Justice Fursman would not allow that question. "Mr. Pierce isn't on trial here," he said.

Greenberger testified that Wilson had asked him to testify at the Davis trial that he was looking from a window of Gouverneur Hospital when Hilliard was being transferred to Bellevue Hospital. He swore that Wilson said to him, "All you will have to do is to say that you saw Hilliard struggle with the attendants when they were putting him in the ambulance, and that he fell out and struck on his head." He further swore that Wilson gave him an envelope in which were five ten-dollar bills, and that he said this amount was just "a starter." He gave the money back, he said.

"Wilson told me," he continued, "that I was foolish not to take the money. 'A millionaire is interested in this thing,' he said, 'and he doesn't care if he has to spend millions to save the reputation of the Mills Training School.'"

Mr. Nicoll subjected the witness to cross-examination. Greenberger didn't remember the date of the alleged attempt of Wilson. He denied that he had ever had any disagreement with Wilson, or that he had ever asked the latter to keep a woman who was worrying him, away from the hospital.

The defense claims that Greenberger said in the presence of witnesses that he saw what he charges Wilson with telling him to swear to, from a first story window of the hospital. He was there in the company of Lizzie Carroll, another attendant, according to the contention of the defense. Greenberger denied this. The trial will continue to-day.

CARNEGIE STORY DENIED.

No Truth in Report, Says Abram S. Hewitt, that He Is to Give $2,000,000 to Cooper Institute.

That Andrew Carnegie had determined to make large contributions to Cooper Institute was published yesterday. It was said that he intended that his gifts should in time amount to some $2,000,000, which would be a doubling of the resources of the institution. It was also stated that in view of the expected donations from Mr. Carnegie and others, the leases for the stores on the ground floor of the building would be asked for at the close of the present fiscal year. Abram S. Hewitt, who is the leading spirit in Cooper Institute, was shown these reports, and he said:

"There is not one word of truth in this report. Mr. Carnegie has never intimated that he had any intention of making large gifts to Cooper Institute. He gave us $300,000 something over a year ago, and we are now using the income on that sum. We do not think he has any intention of increasing that gift.

"It places Cooper Institute in a very embarrassing position to have such reports as this circulated, for it appears that we are trying to place Mr. Carnegie in a position where he would have to increase his donations. We want money, of course, but we do not want to get any in such a way as this.

"It is not true that we have called for the leases of the stores on the first floor of our building. We want to do this as soon as our funds will warrant, but they do not so warrant as yet. The purposes of Cooper Union are not to supply an office building, but we must have the income from those stores until the funds at our disposal are greater."

VETERANS ON AN EXCURSION.

Two Steamers and Six Barges Filled with Soldier and Sailor Guests of Mr. Starin.

The twenty-third annual complimentary excursion given by John H. Starin to the veteran soldiers and sailors of New York City and vicinity and their families took place yesterday. The excursion was by far the largest that has taken place thus far this season.

Two steamers—the John H. Starin and the John Lenox—with six barges in tow of tugs, each vessel loaded with excursionists, made the trip up the Hudson River to Forest View Park and return. The steamer Valley Girl, which was specially prepared for the headquarters boat on the excursion, broke her walking beam just as she was steaming into the Starin dock to take on board the officials. She was warped into her pier, but as it would have required twenty-four hours to make repairs the New Haven steamer John H. Starin was substituted. The barges Neilson and Starina left West Thirty-fourth Street at 8:30 o'clock. The Sumner took the Brooklyn delegation, the Curry those from Jersey City, and the Warren the representatives from Williamsburg, while the remainder of the barges and the steamers were required to accomodate the old warriors and their families from the east side.

The headquarters boat called at Governors Island and embraked Gen. Brooke and his staff, and then led the long procession of craft up the Hudson. The day was one of the most pleasant ever spent by the veterans on the water.

The Women's University Club.

The Women's University Club, which was organized on March 30, has issued a circular to women college graduates. About 180 members have been secured, and a clubhouse will be rented somewhere between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets and Fourth and Sixth Avenues, and will contain assembly rooms, restaurant, library, and bed rooms. The Board of Managers comprises Mrs. William Crittenden Adams, Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Briggs, Miss Elizabeth Carss, Mrs. William Henry Hays, Mrs. Theodore Sherwood Hope, Miss Harriet M. Jenckes, Mrs. Landreth H. Kling, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Mrs. Seabury C. Mastick, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Miss Mabel Parsons, Mrs. George G. Trask, and Miss Alice Williams.

Health Officer Zabriskie Resigns.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—Dr. Daniel Lewis, State Commissioner of Health, today received a letter from Dr. W. E. Johnson, Secretary of the State Health Department, announcing that Dr. Zabriskie, Health Officer at Suffern, Rockland County, where smallpox was diagnosed as Cuban itch, has resigned his office.

TESTIMONY FOR KENNEDY.

Three Witnesses Swear They Saw Him on Staten Island at Time of Murder —Lawyer Moore Rebuked.

More testimony tending to prove Samuel J. Kennedy's statements regarding his movements on the night Emeline C. Reynolds was murdered was given by several witnesses called by the defense in the Staten Island dentist's third trial yesterday. Judge Newburger rebuked Lawyer Moore several times. His tilts with the District Attorney made matters interesting. Many of the passages between them were bitter.

Alfred Wagner, a St. George, S. I., hackman; Thomas J. Fenley, another cab driver, and Edward Burns, a truck farmer, all witnesses at the second trial, repeated their former testimony yesterday. They swore, in effect, that they saw Kennedy come off the Staten Island boat at St. George about 1 o'clock in the morning of the 16th day of August, 1898, the time he is alleged to have left the Grand Hotel after the murder. Burns testified that he passed the dentist on the road to New Dorp, walking along in the direction of his home about 2 o'clock. The hackman said he particularly noticed the defendant, because he appeared to be drunk.

Wagner said he knew Kennedy because he had driven him and four other men to South Beach in 1894. He couldn't remember any of the other men. He denied that "John T. Oakes had put this whole thing in his head," but admitted that he had recognized Kennedy from a photograph shown him by Oakes. The latter is a close friend of John P. Purcell, Kennedy's intimate friend.

"I want this witness again," said Mr. Osborne as Wagner left the stand.

"We will produce him at any time," spoke up Mr. Moore.

"If you don't we will," said Mr. Osborne caustically, "unless he gets out of the State."

John T. Fenley said he had seen Kennedy often at Tompkinsville several years ago, when the latter was visiting a young lady there.

"You never mentioned this before," said Mr. Osborne sharply. "When was it?"

"In 1897 or 1898. I didn't want to bring the young lady into this, as she's married now."

Mr. Osborne objected to Mr. Moore's questioning of Fenley on re-direct examination, and said the witness would say anything Mr. Moore wanted him to. Mr. Moore indignantly replied that he was not suborning the witnesses, every minute.

"I have nothing to say about that just yet," replied Mr. Osborne with much emphasis on the "yet."

Burns, the produce dealer, who disconcerted Prosecutor McIntyre on the last trial with his bluff and breezy replies, and who was threatened with imprisonment by Justice Fursman, was not quite so breezy under Mr. Osborne's handling, and made a very tractable witness. Mr. Moore, walking around to the witness chair to examine a diagram of Staten Island shown Burns, was sharply ordered by the Court to sit down. Burns had caused a laugh when shown the diagram by exclaiming:

"I dunno nothin' 'bout no jography." Mr. Osborne immediately silenced him.

"You may be somewhat of a humorist," said he, "but you are not here for fun."

"I object to that remark," said Mr. Moore.

"Sit down, Sir," ordered the Judge.

"But I just ——"

"Take your seat, Mr. Moore," thundered the Court.

Mr. Moore walked slowly to his seat, endeavoring to protest, but was effectually silenced. He again objected to Mr. Osborne's remark. The Judge paid no attention to him.

"I except to your Honor's refusal to give me an objection," said Mr. Moore, reluctantly seating himself, "and also to the District Attorney's remarks."

Mr. Moore stated after the trial that he had heard of a new woman witness who might help his case, but that he hadn't gotten to her yet. He also said that he would not divulge the name of Kennedy's "double" unless forced to by the trend of the trial. The trial will continue to-day.

PATRICK PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Presented in Court to Answer to Charge of Murdering Millionaire Rice—Meyers's and Short's Bail Raised.

Albert T. Patrick, charged by Charles F. Jones with having instigated the murder of William Marsh Rice, the Texas millionaire, pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder yesterday before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions.

Morris Meyers and David L. Short, indicted for forging the will and several assignments of the old millionaire and for perjury, also pleaded not guilty.

Lawyer Robert M. Moore made a strenuous effort to have the bail of Short and Meyers, fixed by Recorder Goff at $20,000, reduced to a figure not prohibitive. Assistant District Attorney Garvan thought $40,000 would be about enough to secure the attendance of the two at court. Mr. Moore considered $15,000 reasonable. Judge Cowing split the difference, and made it $25,000, an increase of $5,000.

BABY BURNED TO DEATH.

Infant Brother Badly Injured—They Were Probably Playing with Matches.

One baby boy was burned to death and another, a little brother, badly injured in a small fire which caused a wild panic in a five-story tenement, 67 Oliver Street, between Oak and Madison Streets, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The children were two of the three of the family of Vincenzo Martino, who plucks geese in the markets.

The little boys were left alone and supposedly asleep by their sixteen-year old sister, Anna, when she went out to buy some milk. The mother was out working. A boy in the street saw a cloud of smoke roll from a window of the Martinos' three rooms soon after, and turned in an alarm.

When Engine No. 12, in command of Capt. Michael Slevin, arrived, the Captain started up the stairs at the head of his company, and saw through the smoke what he took to be a burning bundle of rags lying on the stairs. He was about to tread on it when a faint cry came from it. It was Santo Martino, two years old.

He handed the child to a man behind, who carried it into Joe Cinquezarni's barber shop, next door, where the child died immediately. Philip Martino, six years old, was found on the fire-escape platform screaming from many burns, but the parents who came home during the excitement, refused to let Dr. Johnson remove him to Hudson Street Hospital.

The daughter, Anna, came running to the house at the first alarm, and became hysterical when told what had happened. Policeman Montgomery of the Oak Street force reported that he broke into the rooms and bore little Santo from a blazing bed to the place where he was found, and he is credited with a rescue in the official record of the fire.

The flames were confined to Martino's rooms, and the damage will be about $300. The accepted theory of the origin of the fire is that the children were playing with matches.

WORK OF EDGEWATER CRECHE.

Annual Report Shows 10,192 Guests and Receipts of $3,491.40.

The Edgewater Creche, at Edgewater, N. J., designed to provide the speediest benefits of fresh air for poor mothers and enfeebled infants and children under twelve years of age, will open its gates soon to its grounds at Edgewater, opposite Grant's Tomb. The annual report of the society has just been made. It shows that during last Summer 10,192 guests visited the creche.

The financial report of the organization shows that the receipts for the year, May 1, 1900, to May 1, 1901, were $3,491.40. After all expenses had been paid and the grounds and buildings improved somewhat there was a balance of $612.48. Charles D. Kellogg is Treasurer of the creche, with offices at the Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Summer Reading Number.

A special number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW devoted to books for Summer reading will be issued on June 15th. One hundred books have been selected from those published during the last year and a half. THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be enlarged for that occasion, and the variety of reading matter—aside from the special feature referred to—will be large and interesting. To be sure of getting a copy of this special number, order in advance from your newsdealer.—Adv.

Buttoning only the last button of a sack coat is not a senseless fad, a mere dudism; it has its reason in the resultant broad shouldered effect, the desire for which comes from our present enthusiastic love for everything military.

But look out.

In buttoning only the last button you'll generally destroy the balance—the "set" of the coat, because it isn't built that way.

Sack suits, $16 to $32, built as they ought to be.

Low shoes are the best looking, most comfortable and most fashionable of shoes.

$3.50 and $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail

WILLIAM F. KING RESIGNS.

Succeeded as President of Merchants' Association by D. Le Roy Dresser.

At the election of the Merchants' Association of New York yesterday D. Le Roy Dresser, head of the silk and hosiery commission house of Dresser & Co., was unanimously elected to the Presidency to succeed William F. King, who declined another term, as being no longer able to discharge the duties of the office. Other officers were re-elected. The resignation, on account of ill-health, of William E. Tifft, a Director of the association since its organization, was accepted.

Mr. King made an address in which he reviewed the work since 1897, when he was first elected, serving continuously since, and presented figures showing that the association has received and distributed $201,753.32 in various charitable movements in that time. Its only debt is one of about $6,000, which is due to him for money advanced to fight the Ramapo water scheme. Mr. King offered to wipe this off unless the publis reimburses him. A vote of thanks was made to Mr. King.

One of Mr. Dresser's first duties will be the appointment of a committee to cooperate with a like committee of the Chamber of Commerce in the tabulation and analyzing of the public accounts of the City of New York in the interest of a more economical administration of municipal affairs.

Mr. Dresser was born in this city thirty-four years ago, and is a graduate of Columbia College. He is a member of the Merchants' Club and a Director in numerous industrial corporations.

SCARED BY TUNNEL BLAST.

It Knocked Coping Off a 104th Street House and Throws Residents Into a Panic.

Residents in the vicinity of One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park West were panicstricken about 6 o'clock yesterday morning by a blast in the rapid transit tunnel that shook the houses until the windows rattled. It caused a heavy stone coping to fall from the portico over the entrance to the apartment house at 8 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. W. S. Wyse, a tenant in the building, narrowly escaped being struck by the falling stone.

This building suffered more than others, but those across the street were badly shaken, and it was noticed that the cement between some of the big blocks of stone was beginning to crumble. In the apartments on the first floor of this house pictures were thrown from the walls and glass broken, while tenants throughout the house rushed to the windows to see what had happened.

The big piece of stone coping that fell blocked the entrance to the hallway. It was soon removed, however, and later in the day a representative of the contractors called upon those whose property had been damaged, and it is understood they will be reimbursed.

Work is now in progress under One Hundred and Fourth Street, the entrance to the cut being between the curbstone and the high wall of rock that marks the western boundary of Central Park. So violent have the explosions been of late, that many of the residents believe that the tunnel is being blasted out directly under their homes, instead of along the line of the street.

Property owners are now considering what action to take, as they are losing their tenants rapidly. The contractors claim that the blast which caused the damage and excitement was a very ordinary one, such as they have been firing daily, and why it produced such an effect they are at a loss to understand.

SAYS HE'S 109 YEARS OLD.

"Barney" Morris Attends to His Work in Prospect Park Despite His Age.

"Barney" Morris, who is employed in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday celebrated what he said was his one hundred and ninth birthday. The old man observed the day, as he observes every other day but Sunday, by attending to his work in the park. His duty there is to gather up bits of paper thrown about on the grass by visitors to the park.

Barney lives with his son-in-law at 842 Fulton Street. According to his own story of his life, he was born in Central Port, County Cavan, Ireland, June 10, 1792. He came to this country seventy-nine years ago, when he was a "mere lad," and for forty-nine years he drove a coach. For many years he has worked in the park. Barney tells some tales about his life and his experiences which make the adventures of Baron Munchausen appear tame and commonplace by comparison. He reeled off a lot of them yesterday, much to the wonder and awe of the many Brooklyn folk who stopped in the park to have a talk with him about his birthday.

"I'm not as spry as I was eighty years ago," said Barney, when asked how he felt. "In those days I could lick any man in America, and there weren't any half dozen men in Brooklyn who would dare tackle me together. I could lick any of them, fighting, wrestling, swimming, or jumping. But I'm getting along in years now—109 to-day."

ROSALIE DODD'S BODY FOUND.

Picked Up in the Bay Near Place Where Her Mother's Was Discovered.

The body of Rosalie Dodd, the six-year-old daughter of John H. Dodd of 156 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Manhattan, who disappeared with her mother, Catherine Dodd, on May 30, was found in the bay at the foot of Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The body was removed to the Morgue, where it was identified by Mr. Dodd.

Mrs. Dodd left home with her young daughter on Memorial Day, saying that she intended to make a call. No trace of either of them was found until the drowned body of the mother was picked up at the foot of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, last Tuesday morning. It is believed that the mother, while demented, threw herself and the child into the river.

Suit Dept.

Short skirts,—for walking, golf, or general Tourist wear, made of reversible cloth,—Oxford grey and blue,

$5.00.

Black, Oxford grey and blue,

$7.50.

Mohair,—blue and black,

$7.00.

White Pique, - - $4.25.
Linen, - - - $3.50.

Remaining stock of tailor-made Suits,—Materials include light weight cloths, cheviot, Etamine and Mohair,—at about one half former prices.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

$4 BLUE SERGE COAT AND VEST, Skeleton, Fast Color, Worth $6. Benson, next to Keith's, 60 E. 14th St.

TO APPEAL TO GOV. ODELL.

Attorney Steinhardt to Ask Removal of Commissioner Murphy for Alleged Persecution of Louis Waldron.

Louis Waldron, proprietor of "Little Coney," at 216 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, who was arrested several times by the police on various charges, has assumed the offensive, and is going to fight the entire police force, and ask the Governor to dismiss Commissioner Murphy for alleged hounding and persecution.

Waldron was in the West Side Court this morning, and won a complete victory over the police. Central Office detectives had charged two of his waiters with violations of the excise law. Sunday they arrested Andrew Jaeckle and Charles Thompson, waiters, for selling liquor on Sunday. The men were arraigned and discharged promptly, Magistrate Meade refusing to listen to the evidence of the prosecution.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Terence Farley was present to sustain a complaint of violation of the excise law. When Jaeckle was arraigned, Mr. Farley said:

"Detectives Corrigan, Bradley, and Duane made this arrest, and they are here to testify that they went into the dance hall Sunday and purchased beer."

"Mr. Waldron has a hotel license," interjected Attorney Steinhardt.

"Did the officers eat at the time? Did they order food and pay for it with their drinks?" asked Magistrate Meade.

"Yes," admitted Farley, "but the food was forced on them by the waiter. It was a mere subterfuge to evade the law."

"Judge Truax," continued Mr. Farley, "has decided that action of this kind by the holder of a hotel license is an evasion of the law."

"I don't care what Truax said or decided," said the Magistrate. "I have the facts of this case before me, and have to decide it, not Judge Truax. Clearly there is no case against Waldron's employes. He has a hotel license, and, according to your own statement, he does not sell liquor except when it is accompanied by food which is paid for. You have no case."

Attorney Steinhardt was indignant at what he called police "persecution" of his client, and said:

"Commissioner Murphy and his subordinates have been persecuting my client, Mr. Waldron, maliciously, for a long time. I placed the matter before Mayor Van Wyck in a lengthy communication several days ago, but he ignored the matter.

"I shall now go to a higher court. As soon as I reach my office I shall draw up charges against Commissioner Murphy for malicious persecution and forward them to Gov. Odell, with the request that Murphy be dismissed from office. I don't purpose to permit him to stay."

Replying, Magistrate Meade said that he was cognizant of the course pursued by the police, but that he was powerless to prevent it, and suggested that the lawyer take his case to higher officials.

Attorney Steinhardt, who is a member of the law firm of Howe & Hummel, was seen at his offices yesterday afternoon, and when asked just what steps he intended to pursue, said:

"I will draw up papers giving in full the persecution of Mr. Waldron. It will contain names of places run as Waldron's is run, which have never been raided.

"The papers will be in Gov. Odell's hands by Wednesday. Very wisely the law provides that the Governor shall have the removing power as well as the Mayor. As the Mayor paid no attention to my letter, I am going to the Governor. Why, what is New York coming to when a peaceable, law-abiding citizen can be hounded in this manner? We might as well call it Murphysville, and drop the old name of New York."

"Whatever was done yesterday in the matter of Waldron's place," said Commissioner Murphy, "was done on the advice of the Corporation Counsel and the District Attorney. I gave no special orders in regard to arrests at Waldron's."

PRISONER'S WATCH STOLEN.

Was in Court Pen with Other Prisoners —Thief Could Not Hide It, So Threw It Away.

Alfred B. Wilson, who has been in the Tombs for a month or so charged with permitting a slot machine to be operated in his place of business, was taken from the Tombs to the Court of General Sessions in the company of fifty-two other prisoners yesterday. Wilson wore a gold watch and chain which he valued at $40. While waiting in the court prison pen for his turn to go up stairs Wilson suddenly discovered that his watch and chain were missing.

He reported the loss to Capt. McCauley of the Court Squad, and the Captain caused every man of the prisoners to be searched. Among them were some the Captain knew to be very expert with their fingers. No watch could be found on any of them. The Captain was nonplussed.

After all of the prisoners had been led back to the Tombs it was reported to Capt. McCauley that the water in the lavatory was overflowing. He investigated, and found in the bottom of the basin the missing watch, which the thief had not been able to conceal about his person.

LAWYER LATE; CLIENT LOST CASE

Refused Admission as Judge Was Charging Jury—Asks New Trial.

A motion brought for a new trial of a case in which Lawyer A. J. Oishei of 302 Broadway was counsel for one of the parties, will test the question whether Judges may prevent an attorney from entering a courtroom when the jury is being charged in a case in which the lawyer is interested.

On June 6 Mr. Oishei was appearing as attorney for a servant who was suing her employer for $430, before Judge Dickey, in Brooklyn. The lawyer was late in getting to Brooklyn, and upon his arrival at the court he was refused admittance by the court officer, on the ground that the Judge was charging the jury.

Before the lawyer got in the jury had retired, and he had had no opportunity to sum up. The jury returned a verdict against Oishei's client.

The lawyer now asks for a new trial, alleging that as he was not present his client had no defense, and had he been there the verdict might have been different. The motion comes up before Judge Dickey, June 12.

MUST NOT INTIMIDATE JURY.

Conviction for Murder Reversed Because of District Attorney's Charge.

The conviction of Archie Mull in January, 1900, in the Supreme Court in Rensselaer County, of the crime of murder in the first degree for killing a Mr. Lord, was reversed last week by the Court of Appeals and a new trial granted, solely upon the ground that the District Attorney in his closing address to the jury intimidated or coerced the latter, through threats and an appeal to their fears, into finding the verdict they did, or at least that his remarks made it a matter of doubt whether he did not do so, and thus make it reasonably doubtful whether the accused had had a fair trial.

The court, Judge Landon giving the opinion, said that where such remarks are permitted by the trial court without rebuke or dissent, although objected to, the conviction would be reversed, although, as claimed, the record disclosed that there was no reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt, inasmuch as that was not for the court, but for the jury, to determine, by a free and impartial verdict. Judge Landon said that the evidence was ample to sustain the verdict; and the exceptions, other than those to portions of the District Attorney's remarks, did not require a reversal.

The District Attorney, among other things, said that a person representing Mull offered a person $300 to vote in his favor; that the defendant's only hope was to find one juryman to stick out and bring about a disagreement to save his life; but if there was a man among them who would be "so callous to public opinion and to the respect of his fellow-citizens; who would be so forgetful and reckless of his oath, so negligent of the welfare of his family, as to say that Archie Mull did not commit this crime, then I am deceived. * * * And if there is a man that sits in those chairs that is willing to brand himself with suspicion by saying that Archie Mull did not commit this crime, my judgment of his character is not at all correct. * * * Don't let it be said, I beseech you, that twelve honest men cannot be found within the borders of Rensselaer County."

LEGAL NOTES.

MUST HAVE REASONABLE TIME TO BOARD CARS.—William F. Fay, while about to board a down-town Broadway car at Astor Place, took hold of the upright rail and waited for those ahead of him to get on. Just as he had his left foot on the step the car gave a sudden jerk. Mr. Fay was unable to get on, and so ran along with the car. There was some projection sticking out, obscuring a hole in the street, and into this hole Mr. Fay fell. The dismissal of his suit for damages against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was held yesterday on appeal to the Appellate Division, to be an error. "The defendant," said Justice Ingraham, for the court, "was bound to give the plaintiff a reasonable time to board the car, and the evidence would have justified finding that the defendant was negligent in that respect, nor do I think that the plaintiff was, as a matter of law, guilty of contributory negligence. Having hold of the car about to board it, when the car suddenly started, there was presented an emergency which required the exercise of judgment as to the best course to avoid being injured. If to avoid being thrown down by the sudden starting of the car, he held on to the car to steady himself until he could let go in safety, it was certainly not negligence as a matter of law. But for the existence of this trench in the roadway alongside of the track, which he had not observed, he would probably have escaped injury by adopting the course that he did, but his falling into the trench was caused by his being dragged along by the car. It seems to me that the question of contributory negligence was one for the jury. There can be no doubt that the starting of the car was the proximate cause of the injury. If the car had not started, the plaintiff could have got aboard in safety. It, however, started when he had hold of the car, and the sudden starting of the car carried him along with it, and if he, to avoid falling, kept hold of the car until he could regain his equilibrium and in so doing was by the momentum of the car thrown into this trench, it was the sudden starting of the car and the motion contributed by the car to the plaintiff which caused him to fall into the hole, from which he sustained the injury for which he seeks to recover."

***

EQUITY WILL ENJOIN THE SECOND COLLECTION OF A TAX.—Theodore F. Jackson, after paying a tax of $585.25 in the Borough of Brooklyn on a trust estate assessed at $25,000, learned that the estate had been assessed for a like amount in the Borough of Manhattan, and a tax of $620.10 confirmed by the Tax Commissioners. A demurrer to the complaint in Mr. Jackson's suit to restrain the collection of the tax imposed in the latter borough was sustained at Special Term of the Supreme Court, but on appeal the lower court has been reversed, Justice Ingraham, for the Appellate Division, holding that it is entirely within the principles of equity to enjoin proceedings to enforce the tax. He says that the ground taken by the court below—that plaintiff has an adequate remedy at law—is a doubtful one, because if he paid the tax the question of a voluntary payment would be presented. Justice Hatch, in a concurring opinion, has this to say of the threat of the Tax Commissioners to collect the tax: "It certainly is extraordinary that a municipality should be engaged in enforcing a tax upon property which concededly the taxpayer has once paid. To compel payment of the tax, under such circumstances, is clearly as unconscionable a proceeding as can well be presented or imagined, and the restraint of a court of equity has uniformly been interposed to prevent the enforcement of an unconscionable demand, in the absence of a certain, clear, and adequate remedy at law."

Tuesday, June 11th.

Sale of Corsets.

Straight Front Corsets,
in fine batiste; sizes 18 to 26,
$1.65,
value $2.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Tuesday, June 11th.
Sale of
Muslin Underwear, Silk Skirts and Shirt Waists.

Night Gowns, Skirts and Chemises,
98c., $1.25, $1.95.
Drawers,
50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25.
Corset Covers,
75c., 98c., $1.25.
Odd pieces in Night Gowns and Skirts at reduced prices.

Negligées,
in colored and white lawn and dimity, in various styles,
$3.95 to $5.50.

Dressing Sacques,
in same material, trimmed with lace,
$3.95.

Silk Skirts,
in colored, black and white and black taffeta,
$5.85,
value $8.75.

Odd Skirts (in a variety of styles and colors), at
$8.75,
very much reduced.

Shirt Waists,
in fancy white material and white lawn, trimmed with Hamburg insertions or hemstitching,
$1.25 & $1.50.

In black and white and blue and white striped madras,
98c.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

O'Neill's

Sale of Women's Suits and Separate Skirts.

Four Remarkable Values for To-Day's Selling.

CHEVIOT SERGE SUITS, Collarless Eton Jackets finished with Taffeta bands; new flounce skirt made over silk drop,
15.00

Also a sample lot of Women's Mohair Suits made in the latest shapes,
9.98

Complete Line of Women's Bathing Suits, 3.98 upward.

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS made of Homespun; wide bands of stitched Taffeta; Percaline lined and bound with Velveteen,
3.98

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS of Sicilian; flounce lined,
4.98

Full Line of New Wash and Silk Waists at Popular Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

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We offer a large line of odd pieces, patterns we do not intend duplicating, in Royal Wiltons, Wilton Velvets, Axminsters, Body and Tapestry Brussels,
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Rugs! Rugs! Rugs!

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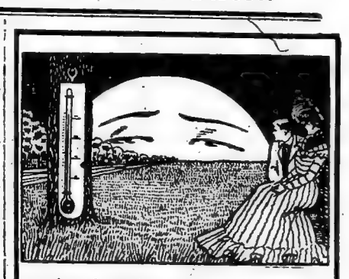

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Everything good in Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear.

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6 x 9 ft.	$ 7.50	$ 5.00
7.6 x 10.6 ft.	$11.50	$ 7.50
9 x 12 ft.	$15.00	$10.00

ENAMELED REED FURNITURE.

Drawing-room suites in dainty tints, greens, blues, gold, etc., $50.00 to $60.00, (former prices $72.00 to $81.00.) Arm-chairs, $15.00 to $20, (former prices $19.50 to $30.00.) Divans, $35.00, (were $48.00.) Foot-stools, $2.00, (were $3.25,) and many other pieces in this cool, restful material now far below even factory prices, as you

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NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. New Special Vaudeville Features and THE KING'S CARNIVAL. Phenomenal Hit. TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. Ev'gs, 8.30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. With ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S JULIA MARLOWE | CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St. LAST 5 NIGHTS, 8:15. LAST SATURDAY MAT. | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. WILLIAM COLLIER. ON THE QUIET.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 | FLORODORA

"PARADISE GARDENS." Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. (Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. | On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's.

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SIX RACES TO-DAY, AT 2:30 P. M.
Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car,) 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Ave. Elevated, every 15 minutes.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Rain; fresh southerly winds.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA'S STEP

Secures Control of Pennsylvania Steel to Protect Itself.

Fears a Monopoly and Advance in Rails —Talk of a Big Line of Ocean Steamships.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 11.—A high official of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-night practically admitted that his company had secured control of the stock of the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

He was reticent as to details and declined to explain how the control of the steel company had been obtained. Yet the inference was accepted from remarks made that the Pennsylvania Railroad was the purchaser of the stock of the steel company disposed of by Drexel & Co. last week. At the time this stock was sold there was considerable conjecture as to the purchasers, and Drexel & Co. would give no intimation which would lead to the identity of the buyer.

To-night, however, it was learned from a reliable source that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had obtained control of the steel company, and the further statement was made that the railroad company had entered the field of steel manufacture to protect the company against a threatened advance, through monopoly, of the price of steel rails.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the largest purchaser each year of steel rails, hence the importance of placing the company in a position to manufacture its own rails and be independent of combined action of the big steel-making concerns.

The capital of the Pennsylvania Steel Company consists of $1,500,000 of 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, all outstanding, and $5,000,000 of common stock, of which $4,700,000 is outstanding.

The company was the successor in August, 1895, of the old Pennsylvania Steel Company, which was organized on March 24, 1866, under a perpetual charter. The first dividend on the preferred stock of the present company was paid on Oct. 15, 1899, and since then 1¾ per cent. has been paid quarterly.

The bonded debt consists of $1,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds, a lien on the Steelton plant; $2,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds, a lien on the Sparrow's Point plant, and $4,000,000 consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, secured on both plants.

The gross earnings of the company last year were $2,330,171.41, the net earnings $1,372,374.84, and the interest charges $414,580.08.

The Steelton plant consists of four blast furnaces, Bessemer steel works, blowing mill, open hearth steel plant, billet mill, rail mill, &c., with an annual capacity of 400,000 tons.

The company also owns all of the capital stock of the Maryland Steel Company, owning the steel plant at Sparrow's Point, Md., which consists of four furnaces, having a capacity of 358,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron per annum, and also a rolling mill and steel works with a capacity of 300,000 tons of rails per annum.

In addition the company has a half interest in the Juragua (Cuba) Iron Company, Limited, owning ore mines in the Province of Santiago.

THE REPORT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Pennsylvania's Rumored Plans for a Great Transatlantic Line.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—An announcement said to be semi-official was made here to-day to the effect that the controlling interest of the Pennsylvania Steel Company had passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company instead of into the hands of the Cambria Steel Company as

It is also said here that the Pennsylvania Railroad and International Navigation Company intend to utilize the works of the steel company at Sparrows Point, Md., as a great shipbuilding plant. In connection with the deal it is said the Pennsylvania Railroad will thus be enabled to run its own line of ships across the Atlantic.

BIG STEEL MILL PURCHASE.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company Said to Have Acquired Steel Rod Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 11. — It is stated on good authority that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has either purchased or closed negotiations for the purchase of the steel rod, wire and nail mill of the Alabama Steel and Wire Company at Ensley.

The plant cost about a quarter of a million dollars, and has been a tremendous success ever since it began operations, eighteen months ago, under the management of E. T. Schuler and others of Chicago, the principal owners. The rod mill gets its raw steel from the Tennessee Company's steel plant, and the Tennessee Company could most conveniently operate it, as it is adjacent.

It is understood that negotiations have gone so far that a man in the East has been offered the management of the plant. It is also understood that the position of General Manager of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, vacated by the resignation of G. B. McCormack, has been offered an Easterner.

Southern Iron and Steel Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 11.—The Southern Iron Committee's reports for the month of May show total shipments of pig iron from Alabama and Tennessee of 130,000 tons, an increase over last year of 5,000 tons. From the Birmingham district alone, 78,000 tons. One hundred and fifty-six tons were exported, as against 18,000 tons last May. Pipe shipments were over 15,000 tons from the Southern field, an increase of 9,000 tons, the Birmingham district furnishing 8,000 tons, an increase of 7,000 tons. Exports were 165 tons. Steel billets shipped amounted to 6,200 tons. The decrease in export shipments is accounted for by the growth of domestic trade.

A BIG GROCERY CORPORATION.

Concern Incorporated in West Virginia with $15,000,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTOWN, West Va., June 11.—The largest certificate of incorporation ever issued under the corporation tax laws of West Virginia was issued to-day by the State of West Virginia to the Baer Grocery Company, which is to keep its wholesale place of business and its manufacturing establishment in the State of West Virginia.

The business is to manufacture and to carry on a large wholesale grocery business and to manufacture, pack, and ship to any domestic or foreign trade. The official papers give the company the right of owning and buying and selling all real estate it needs for the use of the company and to sell any and all real estate connected with the business in the furtherance of any business transactions connected therewith. The amount of the total authorized stock of the corporation is $15,000,000.

The incorporators reside in the City of Wheeling, namely, Col. Morris Horkheimer, Bernard Horkheimer, Lewis Horkheimer, Julius Horkheimer, and Benjamin S. Baer. Morris Horkheimer was formerly a member of ex-Gov. Atkinson's staff during his administration. The new company is building an eight-story building at Wheeling, West, Va., where they will conduct business.

VIOLENT STORM IN THE WEST.

Lightning Kills a Youth in Curious Fashion—Cloudburst Delays Trains Several Hours.

PITTSBURG, June 11.—A terrific electrical storm, accompanied by a high wind and heavy rain, passed over this section this evening, doing much damage to property and causing at least one death.

When the storm reached Homestead Francis Morris, aged seventeen years, and his sister, Minnie, aged fourteen, were in the yard of their uncle's home, on Seventeenth Avenue. The house was struck by lightning and the curernt took its course along a wire clothes line reaching from the house to a fence eighty feet distant, where young Morris was standing.

The boy was instantly killed and his sister badly shocked and hurt by falling bricks. The same bolt shattered three other houses in the neighborhood.

At McKeesport the Baptist mission, a frame building, was blown from its foundations into the street. At East Pittsburg the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks were completely submerged by what seemed to be a cloudburst, and trains were delayed several hours. A great deal of minor damage was done, aggregating several thousand of dollars.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11.—A violent storm of thunder, lightning, and heavy rain broke over Cleveland and vicinity at noon to-day, causing considerable interruption to telegraph and telephone wires, with other minor property damage.

The telegraph lines west were all cut off between Cleveland and Toledo. Lightning struck a street car on Bank Street, tore a hole in the roof, and set the car on fire. The passengers were panic-stricken, and one of them, Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood of Pittsburg, was stunned by the shock.

TORNADO IN MINNESOTA.

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed in Town of Adrian.

ADRIAN, Minn., June 11.—A tornado swept through Adrian while the inhabitants were still asleep early to-day. Thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed. No lives were lost. Five moderate sized stores were demolished. One residence was wrecked. Another was turned completely about, while half a dozen immense barns and innumerable outbuildings were wrecked.

Trees, telephone and telegraph poles, &c., were destroyed over a large area. The path of the storm was nearly 3,000 feet wide, but, fortunately, it only touched a few points.

MISS BURT INDICTED.

Smith College Girl Accused on Eleven Counts—Her Father Signs Her Bail Bond.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 11.—The Grand Jury this afternoon found an indictment against Mabel L. Burt, the former Smith College student, on eleven counts for the larceny of money and jewelry. She was arraigned before Judge Pierce, and on motion of counsel waived the reading of the indictment and pleaded not guilty, retracting her plea of guilty in the lower court.

Counsel asked for a continuance on the ground of unreadiness and the nervous condition of the girl. He asked for moderate bail. District Attorney Hammond said many articles of jewelry were missing, and he wished bail to be sufficiently large to insure the girl's attendance at the December term of court.

Mr. Burt, the girl's father, asked the Court for small bail, stating that he was a man of modcrate means. Judge Pierce named $1,000. Mr. Burt produced sureties, and with his wife and daughter left, accompanied by Dr. Mary J. Brewster, the Smith College physician. Miss Burt seemed quite nervous, but did not break down. Her mother was in tears during the proceedings.

In an interview Mr. Burt said that he should return to Bridgeton, N. J., and that he would place his daughter in a sanitarium in Pennsylvania.

Regarding the alleged departure of two young men from this city, the police say there has been no action taken looking to further arrests in the case. It was also said that the Worcester police had secured from one of the young men a one-hundreu-and-fifty-dollar ring which he had admitted receiving from Miss Burt, and which has been identified since its return by a Smith College student as her property.

The eleven counts in the indictment against Miss Burt charge the larceny of property to the approximate value of $2,000. The first count charges the theft of a diamond and ruby ring and a diamond ring, valued at $1,000, from Henrietta H. Tifftt of Chicago. The other counts allege thefts from the following persons:

Louise Meyer, Chicago, gold watch; Marie Conant, Boston, opal ring; Ruth Crossett, North Abington, gold chain; Henrietta Bosworth, Lee, Mass., diamond ring; Grace M. Zink, Buffalo, emerald and diamond ring; May G. Wadsworth, Plainfield, N. J., pearls, gold watch chain, and diamond and pearl pin; Birne Perry, Stockton, Cal., $28 in money; Annetta D'Artremont, Duluth, Minn., $53 in money; Helen Walbridge, Brooklyn, $5 in money; Ethel Lane, Lombard, Ill., $5 in money.

DOWIE SURE HE IS ELIJAH.

All Doubts Settled by a Vote of the Zionist's Followers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 11.—According to the latest issue of Leaves of Healing, John Alexander Dowie's publication, he was not sure he was Elijah when he announced that fact from the platform of the Auditorium eight days ago. So he called a meeting of the Elders, Overseers, Deaconesses, and Deacons one week ago. His story of the conference says 254 were present and that he talked to them four and a half hours. Then he took a ballot to see whether he was Elijah or not, and found out he was by a vote of 249 to 5.

These five refused to make the vote unanimous, and two of them, Elders Inouye and Kitano, whom Dowie had fixed upon as the heads of his sect in Japan, their native country, are expelled. The others are on probation.

Dowie emphasizes that now that he has been elected Elijah by his followers, he no longer speaks by permission of God, but by the full authority of a completed divine commission. He says he will live until Jesus Christ returns to earth to restore all things.

Before closing your residence for the Summer you should take the precaution to secure absolute protection from loss or damage by Burglars, Thieves, Servants, or Employes, by a policy of the largest Company in the world writing Burglary Insurance. For rates, etc., apply to The United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, 140 Broadway. Cash capital, $1,500,000. Resources over $3,850,000.—Adv.

TRAVELER'S RUBIES SEIZED

A Belgian Had Thirty-three Gems at the Grand Union Hotel.

Told Customs Officers that He Was a Rich Man and Had Bought Them for Presents.

Two Customs Inspectors from Surveyor Croft's staff seized thirty-three uncut pigeon-blood rubies, valued at about 19,000f., ($3,800,) at the Grand Union Hotel yesterday afternoon. The owner of the jewels was M. Wacrenier, on whose person they were found by the Inspectors.

Wacrenier arrived in New York in company with Jules Houze, another Belgian, on the Red Star liner Zeeland, May 27 last. From New York they went to Buffalo, where they took in the sights of the Pan-American Exposition, returning to this city a few days ago. They booked to sail for home on the French liner La Lorraine to-morrow.

A few days ago an anonymous letter was received by Surveyor Croft. The information it contained was that a quantity of dutiable goods had been smuggled into the country. Young Wacrenier and his friend Houze were, it is understood, the persons to whom the letter referred.

At any rate, yesterday the surveyor decided to make an investigation, and detailed Inspectors Christopher Coffey and Charles Nimmo to go to the Grand Union and see the young men.

On their arrival at the hotel the Inspectors were at a loss now to proceed. They finally got the hotel detective to point out the two Belgians. Houze was in the writing room. Approaching him, Inspector Coffey asked:

"Didn't you come over in the Iceland?"

"Yes," replied Houze.

"What became of all those nice rubies," the Inspector asked.

"I haven't any; they were not mine; Mr. Wacrenier had them," answered Houze.

The Inspectors left Houze and went into the office, called Wacrenier aside, and informed him of the nature of their business. Wacrenier admitted that he had the jewels, and added that they were in his pocket at the time. He then was informed that he would have to go to the customs office.

At the Customs Office the Belgian, when asked for an explanation of the alleged smuggling, said that he had bought the rubies as presents. In his country he was quite a wealthy man, he added, though from what he had learned concerning riches over here he did not think he would be considered so in America.

The rubies were not intended as presents, he said, for any particular person. One meets, he explained, often pleasant people with whom they like to leave a memento in token of the friendship formed. He and his friends, he said, had arrived from Buffalo Monday.

The jewels were seized after the examination and placed in the Collector's safe. They will be appraised to-day. They varied in size from 1½ to 3 karats, and were said to be very fine specimens.

NO "HEALERS" FOR CHILDREN.

Chicago Judge Says Parents Don't Have to Take Medicine, but the State Will Care for the Young.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Children of Christian Scientists and of believers in various types of "mind cure," "faith cure," and "Divine healing," will hereafter be committed for medical treatment to various institutions. Such was the announcement made to-day by Judge Tuthill of the Juvenile Court in commenting on the case of John Chamberlain, who, while suffering from a shrunken leg, was taken out of the custody of his mother, a Christian Scientist, and committed to the Crippled Children's Home.

According to the view of Judge Tuthill, adults are at liberty to use medicine or "faith cure," or any other means to fight disease. Children, however, according to his belief, must legally be given that sort of cure, which, according to generally accepted notions, is needed.

When the parents refuse to call in a physician, and when the child is subjected to long continued suffering, Judge Tuthill holds, it is time for the court to step in and demand protection for the young. The parents failing to afford it, he says, institutions should care for the children.

CAPITALIST TURNS BANKRUPT.

Minnesota Man Thought to be Worth $250,000 Owes $125,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 11.—Hans Gronner, who has for forty years been a respected citizen of Renville County, and who was supposed to be worth $250,000, has failed, with reported liabilities amounting to $125,000 and no assets.

For many years he has been the owner of the Bank of Beaver Falls and a heavy stockholder in the Morton Bank and the State Bank of Olivia and the Renville County Abstract Company, and has been engaged in loaning trust funds for Wisconsin and Eastern parties, as well as hundreds of people of this county who have intrusted their earnings to him.

To the astonishment of every one who knew him, it has now leaked out that he is in a hopeless state of insolvency. The bank of Beaver Falls has closed its doors, and depositors are now clamoring for their money. Widows, farm hands, and farmers are the victims of the Gronner failure. Mr. Gronner submitted a statement of liabilities aggregating nearly $100,000, but authentic reports place the amount higher, and farmers will be the principal sufferers. Long before there was any suspicion of the Gronner financial embarrassment, all the realities in the name of Gronner were, it is alleged, transferred to another individual.

Mr. Gronner was for many years Treasurer of this county, and has been prominent in local and State politics.

HARTMAN INQUEST POSTPONED.

The Father of the Suicide Telegraphs Request to Await His Arrival.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11.—Max Hartman of New York interrupted with a telegram to-day the Coroner's inquest over the body of his son and the woman his son killed last night at the Great Northern Hotel.

The message asked that the inquest be deferred until to-morrow so that the father might be present. The motive for desiring the postponement was not stated in the telegram, but the Coroner decided that he would adjourn the inquest until to-morrow.

Mrs. Stein, who keeps the boarding house 236 West Thirty-fourth Street, where Hartman frequently met the woman with whom he died, and from which the couple started for Chicago, said last night that Hartman had met the woman at the Dewey Theatre, where she was playing about three weeks ago.

She said Hartman seemed very jealous of her, and while in her house had several times drawn a revolver, and told her he would kill her if she accepted attentions from any other man.

The Luxury of Sleep.

The blessings of quiet and restful slumber are reserved for those who have a good digestion. Sound sleep and perfect digestion result from taking JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. Be sure to get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

Beginning Sunday, June 16th, the evening train for the Adirondack Mountains and Montreal will leave Grand Central Station at 6:25 instead of 7:30, as at present. There will be a dining car on this train.—Adv.

ALABAMA'S GOVERNOR DEAD.

William J. Samford Died Late Last Night After a Prolonged Illness—Had Been Long in Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June 11.—Gov. William J. Samford died at 10:55 o'clock to-night. The Governor rested fairly well last night and maintained his own during the day. This evening, however, he grew worse. His entire family was at the bedside.

Gov. William J. Samford was a Georgian by birth. He was born in Meriwether County of that State about fifty-six years ago. The father moved to Alabama while the son was yet an infant, and the future Governor spent his boyhood days on a farm and in a printing office.

At the age of seventeen young Samford enlisted as a Confederate soldier. He was a gallant soldier, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy for his valor and faithfulness. After the war he read law, paying especial attention to Constitutional law, attention which, in later years, made him to be regarded as one of the great Constitutional authorities of the State.

Mr. Samford was a Presidential Elector in 1872, and again in 1876—the memorable Tilden-Hayes campaign year. He was an active member of the Alabama Constitutional Convention of 1875, and had an influential part in the shaping of the measures before that body. In 1878 he was sent to Congress by the Third Alabama District. He was not a candidate for re-election, but was soon afterward returned to the State Senate. In the second term of his service in that body he served as President of the Senate.

In 1892 Mr. Samford went to the State Senate again, retiring in 1895 from active politics and devoting himself to the practice of law. He was still a stanch Democrat, however, and was frequently called upon for advice by his fellow-Democrats. Last year he was nominated for Governor by the Democrats and was elected by a heavy majority.

A GOOD MOSQUITO CURE.

Fort McHenry Repulses the Little Insect with a Liberal Use of Petroleum.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 11.—The first attack of the mosquito army upon old Fort McHenry has been repulsed. The sixty men at the historic post under the lead of Surgeon Alexander Stark have repelled the invasion. Millions upon millions of the enemy were slaughtered in a single night. The invaders tried to surprise the little garrison, but were in turn trapped.

In three big incompleted magazines the mosquito forces concentrated for the attack. They never escaped alive. Surgeon Stark had fought mosquitoes in Cuba. He found it as easy as fighting Spaniards. Several gallons of petroleum were placed in each of the magazines and the fumes overpowered the mosquitoes. The surface of the old fort was covered with the dead.

Last Summer the men were nearly eaten up alive at the fort. Day and night mosquitoes swarmed over the barracks and the officers' quarters. Dr. Stark's method of fighting them is a great success. The city health authorities are preparing to work on the same plan. Kerosene will be used in the sinks and on the low grounds.

Surgeon Stark says that the United States authorities are treating with petroleum all the lagoons around Havana, where the insects that carry malaria and yellow fever germs that have in years past been bred by millions. They are using one ounce of the oil to ten square feet of surface. Malaria has been almost banished from the localities treated.

CAPT. MYERS IGNORED.

His Friends Wonder that His Services in Peking Were Not Recognized as Were Those of Capt. Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Since the report of the Naval Board on Awards and its approval by Secretary Long was made public, there has been some comment on the fact that Capt. N. H. Hall was brevetted a Major for distinguished service and that Capt. "Jack" Myers was not. Capt. Myers never lodged a formal complaint against Capt. Hall, but he is mentioned as one of that officer's accusers in the findings of the Court of Inquiry which investigated Capt. Hall's alleged cowardice and vindicated Hall.

Capt. Myers was the original commander of the marines at Peking. He is said to have been highly esteemed by the ladies of the Legation for his courtesy toward them. He performed much the same service as Capt. Hall, and when he was wounded Capt. Hall succeeded him. Capt. Hall was not as popular with the ladies of the Legation as Capt. Myers.

There is a disposition to regard as significant the high honors paid to Capt. Hall and the failure to award them to his accuser.

WHAT "SANTIAGO MEDAL" IS.

Commemorates West Indian Naval Operations—Men Who Fought at Santiago Will Get a Bronze Bar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Some criticism of the Navy Department for deciding to place the likeness of Rear Admiral Sampson on the Santiago medal has provoked an explanation from the department that it is not to be a "Santiago medal" at all. It is a West Indian medal, and does not commemorate the battle of Santiago, according to the official explanation received, it commemorates the naval operations in West Indian waters, including the blockade of Havana, the attack on San Juan, Porto Rico, and, incidentally, the event at Santiago. It is therefore held to be proper that Admiral Sampson's likeness should adorn the medal, since he was in command during all these operations.

It has occurred to the Navy Department, however, that there ought to be some special commemoration of the fact that there was a battle at Santiago, and that the officers and men who participated in that battle should have some recognition of the fact. Accordingly, advantage has been taken of a provision in the law to the effect that any person who may be entitled to "receive recognition in more than one instance" shall be presented with a bronze bar to be attached to the ribbon by which the medal is suspended. This bronze bar is to be presented to those who participated in the battle of Santiago.

In view of this announcement, there is some curiosity about whether the officers and men of the flagship New York will be presented with the bronze bar. They are, of course, entitled to the medal, since they served in West Indian waters, and the medal, according to the official announcement, merely commemorates the West Indian campaign. But in view of the fact that the New York did not arrive on the scene of battle till the fighting was over, there is some speculation about whether Admiral Sampson and his officers on the New York will receive the bronze bar in addition to the medal. The Brooklyn's officers and men will have the Sampson medal and the Santiago bar, as they were not only in the West Indian campaign, but also in the fight.

It is doubted by those who have heard this proposition whether Rear Admiral Sampson would consent to wear a bar describing him as having been in the battle, although the Court of Claims has decided that he was constructively, if not physically, present.

TO MAKE COTTON TIES.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 11.—F. L. Clarke, former General Manager of the American Sheet Steel Company; W. G. Roberts, and Victor Moore of Atlanta, have secured the rolling mill at Helena, Ala., which has been idle for a number of years, and will at once have it converted into a cotton tie plant.

Cotton ties were formerly made at this plant, but the machinery was not modern. The new owners will install modern machinery and make the plant a first-class one. Arrangements for the overhauling of the plant have already been made.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTS IN POLICY SHOP RAIDS

Revolvers Are Drawn and Men Struggle to Destroy Evidence.

PANIC OF EAST SIDE PLAYERS

Capt. F. Norton Goddard's Anti-Policy Society Makes Its First Descent Upon the Resorts.

Just as the slips of the afternoon drawing were being distributed to the east side circuit of policy shops by the "runners" raids were made on seven of the small rooms in which a pamphlet known as the "Policy Players' Dream Book" is the only volume consulted.

For those uninitiated into the mysteries of "poke," known by the legal phrase of lottery policy, it may be explained that slips showing the winning numbers of the afternoon drawings are hurried around to the policy shops before 5 o'clock. At this time the policy rooms are always crowded with persons who eagerly scan the slips to see if their favorite gig, saddle, cross-saddle, or capital cross-saddle has come out. The bets of the policy players average from 2 cents to 25 cents, and the average receipts of a policy room are at least $20 a day in dimes and nickels, taken from poor men, women, and children.

The raids were the first made by the Anti-Policy Society, an organization which was formed about six weeks ago by Capt. F. Norton Goddard, who for several years has been conducting a crusade against policy playing. There was plenty of excitement on the east side when the raids were made. Doors were smashed in, revolvers were drawn in several places, and hundreds of policy players became panic-stricken and fled through the streets as if they were being pursued by cavalry. Some of the alleged owners of policy dens were arrested at the point of a revolver.

HAND-TO-HAND STRUGGLE.

In every instance the effort of those conducting the policy game was to destroy what is known as the "manifold book," which consists of tissue paper, with a carbon sheet between two pieces. The manifold book is the official record of every play made by the "poke fiends." The book shows the gigs and saddles played, the amount, and whether the play is in the morning or afternoon drawing. In several instances the detectives of the Anti-Policy Society were in the rooms when the raids were made and had wagered small sums of money so as to secure evidence. The importance of destroying the manifold books was appreciated, and there were hand-to-hand fights, in which the thin tissue sheets were torn into fragments.

The raids were conducted by Superintendent Reardon, who was formerly associated with Frank Moss. The warrants were obtained from Justice Jerome.

Superintendent Reardon first visited 165 Chrystie Street accompanied by Detectives Brennan and Kennedy of the Anti-Policy Society.

The alleged policy shop was in a dingy room crowded with men, and in the suffocating place were a few children sent by anxious parents to find out whether they had lost their small bets.

In the first rush of the detectives the door of the room was carried off the hinges. The people inside became excited and many escaped.

"Get the proprietor. He is the man we want," shouted Superintendent Reardon. A search of the place failed to produce the man wanted. The players were allowed to go, and the detectives seized all the paraphernalia.

The "layout" consisted of manifold books, styluses, slips showing the winning plays for a long period, blackboards, and rubber stamps. All this was packed up and sent to the station house.

The next place visited was 199 Allen Street. There was no need to knock in the door of this place, as Detective Brennan had been in there all day. What was wanted was the manifold book.

Detective Brennan had made bets, and it was necessary to compare them with the slips of the plays which are given when a chance is taken and the money paid in. Detective Brennan heard the rush of the detectives up stairs, and he quickly threw the bolt so that they could come in without resistance. The raid was a surprise to the policy players, but the detectives were more surprised, when they found that the owner of the place, for whom they had a warrant, had escaped arrest.

The first serious trouble occurred at 169 Suffolk Street. Superintendent Reardon made up his mind that the "runners" for the policy rooms were hurrying around with the "tip" about the raids.

"Down with the door!" he shouted, as the detectives rushed up the stairs to the room. There was a yell from inside, and Superintendent Reardon heard a crash of glass. He saw the proprietor of the place jump through a window in the rear. The anti-policy man jumped into the yard as the policy man was climbing the back fence. The manifold book dropped. Superintendent Reardon snatched it up, and in his zeal to catch the proprietor he held the prize in his hand. As Reardon climbed the fence with Detective Walsh behind him, the policy man reached down and, grabbing the manifold book, tore it into small fragments.

Reardon seized the man, and there was a rough-and-tumble fight, when Detective Walsh gave the man a beating with a pocket stick. He gave his name at the station house as Robert Lang, thirty-five years of age, of 169 Suffolk Street. He was locked up in the Eldridge Street Station.

The next policy shop visited was four doors from the Union Market Station House. Two officers were detailed to accompany the raiders. The door was broken in, and Parsons, the alleged proprietor, grappled with Superintendent Reardon. Parsons is a powerful man weighing 200 pounds.

THE OFFICERS DEFIED.

"I will kill the first man who touches me," he said, putting his hand in his pocket. Reardon's pistol was out in an instant and Parsons was covered. He looked into the barrel of the revolver and even then he was defiant:

"Come on, and we will knock their heads off," he shouted to the men in the room. Some more revolvers were produced, and soon there was a scramble to get away from the front of the muzzles. Parsons finally surrendered, and Superintendent Reardon served a "John Doe" warrant on him. Reardon said that he played a 15-cent gig in the place last May. At the station house the man gave his name as William Brown, forty-seven years old, of 822 East Ninetieth Street.

The next place visited was back of a small butcher's shop at 88 Columbia Street, kept by Nathan Ecker. The proprietor had gone out in the afternoon to attend a christening. Eight locks were on the door. The butt of a revolver was used to break a window pane. Inside was Ignatz Klein, for whom the detectives had a warrant under the name of Louis Stern. He made terrible threats. A revolver was leveled at him while Superintendent Reardon was climbing through the window. The arrest was then made.

"He is an old-time policy man," said Superintendent Reardon. "He has been convicted several times."

Another "John Doe" warrant was served on John Jones, alias Miller, at 482 Sixth Street. The backers of the policy game had adopted a shrewd ruse. The store was apparently vacant. A cloth was stretched across the windows, and a "lookout" was posted who refused to let in any but regular players. The show window was broken in and those inside made no resistance. The manifold book and other paraphernalia were secured.

Superintendent Reardon and his detectives then went to the Fifth Street Station House to secure aid from the police. Sergt. Burns was on duty at the desk.

"I would like a few men to serve warrants," said Reardon. "The warrants are signed by Justice Jerome for policy dealers."

"You will have to tell me all about the matter," said the Sergeant.

"I won't. It is nearly 5 o'clock now, and you know the policy places close at 5 o'clock. I protest against this delay," said Reardon.

Some officers in uniforms were called and then Sergt. Burns wanted to send them back to put on plain clothes. Superintendent Reardon protested again. Finally Patrolman O'Connor was detailed for the work.

The alleged policy shop raided was in a small book store at 118 East Third Street. In the rear of the store there was a crowd of players looking over the afternoon slip. All the evidences of a policy game were in sight.

"You are under arrest," said Superintendent Reardon to the alleged proprietor, Tony Franklin.

"I am not, and you will have to catch and drag me in first," shouted Franklin.

Reardon drew his revolver and rushed at Franklin. It was not long before Franklin said:

"Let up. I will go with you."

All the paraphernalia was carried to the station house.

The complaints in the cases were made by John B. Bremmer of 31 Hamilton Street and Superintendent Reardon. The detectives will make affidavits that they wagered money on the chance of winning a lottery prize between May 15 and May 25.

FELONY THE CHARGE.

Under the new act passed by the Legislature the prisoners will be charged with a felony. They will be arraigned in the Criminal Court Building to-day, before Justice Jerome, and all the paraphernalia captured will be in court.

The police Captains in whose precincts the raids were executed were troubled over the result of the first work of the Anti-Policy Society. Capts. Walsh, Shults, and Diamond, who have command of the precincts, refused, however, to say anything last evening.

Superintendent Reardon said last evening that the police of the Fifth Street Station had tried to delay the last raids so as to protect the gamblers. He added:

"They knew the policy shops close about 5 o'clock. They tried to delay me as much as possible so that all the places would be closed when I got there. The Sergeant held me for five minutes, but I protested, and got a patrolman to go with me. I had only a few minutes to spare when the raid was made."

SUPT. MILLS UPHELD.

West Point Cadets Said to be in Thorough Sympathy with the Commandant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Representative Charles B. Landis of Indiana, who was at West Point as one of the Board of Visitors during graduation week, and has now returned to Washington, said to-day: "Every member of that board came away from West Point satisfied that Col. A. L. Mills has the institution thoroughly under his control. He has the support and loyalty of every officer and professor, and has made the cadets understand that this country will not stand the hazing of cadets, and he, as head of the family, will see that no hazing takes place. He is master of the situation.

"We received our impressions by contact of more than a week with the cadets, in the hotel, in their barracks, at the beautiful grounds of the place, and in an entirely unofficial way. We made friends of many of them, and believe we discovered the true sentiments of all. We found them in sympathy with the Commandant of the Academy and many recent acts of discipline, and they told us that two cadets who had recently been expelled for acts which constituted a violation of good faith had left the academy without the jewells of any but a few intimate friends, the student body condemning their conduct."

NATIONAL CAPITOL CHANGES.

The Queer Acoustic Properties of Statuary Hall May Be Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The architect of the Capitol has decided that it will be necessary to remove the entire ceiling of the United States Supreme Court room in order to replace the timber roof with one of steel. The ceiling has been carefully photographed and diagrams have been made of it, so that when the new ceiling is constructed it will not be possible for the observer from below to detect that it has been removed.

About Aug. 1 the work of reconstruction can be begun. The reconstruction of the roof of Statuary Hall will also be begun at the same time. A temporary roof will be built under the present ceiling, so that when the rafters and plastering are torn out no damage will be done to the hall, whatever may be the weather.

The statues will all be boxed so as to protect them from damage. The guides at the Capitol have been greatly alarmed, fearing that the "sounding stones" and the various acoustic peculiarities of the hall will be intereferd with by the new roof and ceiling, although the ceiling is to be an exact duplicate of the old one. The old construction was of wood, while the new one will be of steel. This change may make such a change as they fear, though no one at the Capitol is certain what the result will be.

MRS. NEWBERRY ASKS ALIMONY

Daughter of Ambassador White Brings Suit Against Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, June 11.—Mrs. Clara B. Newberry, a daughter of Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany, has entered suit in the courts at Sandusky against her husband, Prof. S. S. Newberry, President of the Diamond Portland Cement Company of this city, for alimony and an injunction. Mr. Newberry was formerly Professor of Chemistry in Cornell University. He married the Ambassador's daughter when Mr. White was President of Cornell. Mrs. Newberry charges her husband with unfaithfulness.

The Newberrys lived in the most aristocratic section of Sandusky. They have two sons, the elder being now with Ambassador White in Germany. The younger boy is with his mother. Mrs. Newberry separated from her husband after a stormy scene. She was granted a temporary restraining order to-day, enjoining the Moss National Bank of Sandusky and the Society for Savings of this city from paying over any money pending the suit.

A PARAGON OF HONESTY.

Ohio Patriot Sends the Treasury One Cent Duty on Smuggled Pencil.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—When United States Treasurer Roberts opened his morning mail one of the first letters was from a man in Toledo, Ohio, who did not sign his name.

He stated in the letter that while in Buffalo recently he bought a lead pencil from a Canadian, paying 2 cents for it. He learned later to his humiliation, that the pencil had not paid duty, and therefore sent a one-cent stamp as payment of the duty.

To Washington in Five Hours

From New York, Royal Blue Five-Hour Trains leave Foot Liberty St. 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10 A. M., 1:20, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. All of above trains leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Best dining and café car service in the world.—Adv.

The Richfield Springs parlor car by New York Central will commence running on Saturday morning, June 15th, leaving Grand Central Station at 8:45.—Adv.

The train for the Thousand Islands which now leaves Grand Central Station at 9:30 P. M. will, commencing Sunday, June 16th, leave at 6:25 P. M. Dinner will be served in dining car.—Adv.

PRESIDENT DOES NOT WANT A THIRD TERM

Says He Would Refuse the Nomination If Tendered.

Issues a Statement So as to Stop All Talk of Running Him Again—Gov. Odell Mentioned as a Possibility.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—President McKinley to-day put an effectual quietus on the third-term talk which has gained some currency in the newspapers through interviews with certain well-known Republicans favoring the renomination of the President for a third term. Shortly before to-day's Cabinet meeting adjourned, Secretary Cortelyou gave to the press a signed statement by the President intended for the American people, announcing that he was not a candidate for a third term, and would not accept a renomination if one were tendered. In the statement the President said:

I regret that the suggestion of a third term has been made. I doubt whether I am called upon to give it notice. But there are now questions of the gravest importance before the Administration and the country, and their just consideration should not be prejudiced in the public mind by even the suspicion of the thought of a third term. In view, therefore, of the reiteration of the suggestion of it, I will say now, once for all, expressing a long settled conviction, that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it if it were tendered me.

My only ambition is to serve through my second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then, with them, to do my duty in the ranks of private citizenship. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, June 10, 1901.

The announcement from the White House came with all the force of a surprise, although the intimate friends of Mr. McKinley have for some time intimated that something of the kind might be expected if the suggestions about a third term continued to be made in the newspapers.

SECRET WELL KEPT.

There was no idea among those who waited upon members of the Cabinet, after they had gathered at the White House last night, and who questioned the group of officials, that they protected so interesting a secret. All conjecture was directed to the notion that the meeting was held in consequence of important news received from Cuba, and that would call for action in the Cabinet meeting of to-day. Each member of the Cabinet calmly answered when the business of the meeting was inquired about that the visit was "strictly social," prompted by the decision of the physicians attending Mrs. McKinley, that her malady had taken so improved a form as to justify congratulations to the President in a body.

It was true that the symptoms of Mrs. McKinley's illness were more encouraging, giving the President greater freedom to consider other matters, and the one that he considered of the most immediate concern to himself and his party was the suppression of the third-term talk that had been indulged in.

The President had hoped

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, which has been cultivated with modesty but with unceasing activity since the beginning of the last session of Congress, will be advocated more boldly now, and that other candidates will feel free to permit their friends to use their names frankly and with requests for support. Not a few suggestions of Gov. Odell's availability have been made to-day, since the President's announcement. But it is so early and the willing men have had so little time to plan their campaigns, that these "mentions" are not regarded as of much consequence.

CABINET MEMBERS' VIEWS.

Speaking of the President's action, Postmaster General Smith said:

"This act of self-abnegation on the part of the President is another proof of his patriotic public spirit and of his greatness. In taking this step he has not only followed his personal inclinations, but he has acted from a deep sense of duty and from his belief in a principle of our institutions which he thinks absolute and unchangeable. Beyond this, his Administration is dealing with great public questions of the first magnitude which he feels should everywhere be considered fully and exclusively on their own merits, without the possibility of the imputation in any quarter of personal thought or purpose. It might be said that he was hardly called upon at this stage to give any expression on the subject, but he felt that the perfectly free and untrammeled consideration of these questions required him to speak so that no other possible issue could be intruded."

Secretary Long's view of the announcement is as follows: "I think the President by this act has given another evidence of his wisdom and patriotism. I am satisfied that personally he did not desire, nor would have been willing to accept a third term. After eight years of the burdens and responsibilities of office he looks forward to the relief of private life. As a matter of principle and conviction, also, he would not accept a third term, and he evidently felt it his duty to confirm the traditions of his country in this respect. This action of his, I believe, will do more than anything else can do to settle this question for all time. The whole thing is another evidence of the President's right-mindedness, disinterestedness, and entire consecration to the best interests of his country, and to the obligations of his great trust."

JUST WHAT HANNA EXPECTED.

Ohio Senator Says All Third-Term Talk Was Premature.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11.—"It is just what I expected the President would say, if he said anything at all on the subject," was the comment of Senator Hanna to-day when he read President McKinley's statement in reference to a third term.

"I have never exchanged one word with the President concerning the matter," he continued, "and have considered all the talk bearing on the subject as premature. According to my judgment, it is too early to discuss Presidential candidates for the next term."

Asked if he was in favor of maintaining the precedent established by President Washington in reference to the number of years the Chief Executive should hold office, Mr. Hanna said: "I don't think the precedent set by Washington has a great deal to do with the matter. But there is undoubtedly a strong sentiment among the people against such a proposition."

VIEWS OF NEW YORK MEN.

No Man Could Be Elected President a Third Time, Says Reuben L. Fox.

REUBEN L. FOX, Secretary of the Republican State Committee—The President's letter shows that Mr. McKinley has a level head He doesn't want a third term. No man, not even an angel, could be elected for a third term. Mr. McKinley knows it, and he has done a very sensible thing in declaring just where he stands.

DWIGHT A. LAWRENCE—Mr. McKinley's letter was nothing more than I expected. There were grave reasons for his action. The sentiment of the American people is against a third term, and no man has been able to break it down. Gen. Grant tried it and failed.

JOHN A. SLEICHER—Mr. McKinley's letter does not surprise me. I expected something of the sort. The popular idea that when a man once becomes President he wants to remain in the position is a mistaken idea. The late Gen. Harrison once said to me that there were many things about the Presidency that were unpleasant, and he added that some of the saddest hours of his life had been passed in the White House. I am glad Mr. McKinley has stated his position so clearly and positively.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ATTITUDE.

Not a Word to Say on the Statement of Mr. McKinley.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11.—Ex-President Cleveland, when interviewed to-night by The Associated Press correspondent on President McKinley's statement regarding a third term for President, said:

"I haven't a word to say on it—not a single word."

SENATOR QUAY'S COMMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Senator Quay was very much interested in the announcement that President McKinley would not be a candidate for a third term.

"I don't see anything in this anti-third term talk," said he. "I was one of the 306 at Chicago, and favored the nomination of Grant for a third term as President. When you get a man who is fit to be President, I cannot see any sense in insisting that he shall not be again elected."

The Senator did not make any personal application of the theory. He did not mention any name except that of Grant.

BLOCKADE DURING RUSH HOUR.

Broken Axle Caused Forty Minutes' Delay on Third Avenue Elevated.

A blockade occurred on the Third Avenue elevated road a few minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was not relieved until 5:43. The blockade, coming about the rush hour, caused much inconvenience to traffic.

An axle broke on an engine pulling a south-bound train from Tremont to the City Hall, a. Houston Street. The jam at the bridge between 5 and 6 o'clock is always considerable, and a minute's delay began to tell heavily. The Centre Street stairways north and south were soon jammed.

Policeman George Lauterborn and William Morrell at the bridge road, who were stationed there, realized that an accident was imminent and ordered everybody to leave by the south-bound stairway. That helped matters a little, but the crowd on the street below then began to assume threatening proportions, reaching well into City Hall Park.

Meanwhile the broken axle was being taken out and replaced by a new one. A plan had also been formed for relieving the bridge crush. The train nearest a switch was pulled over to the up-town track, and a few trains moved northward from Chatham Square. A shuttle train then began to carry passengers from the bridge to the new starting point. At 5:43 the blockade was completely relieved.

WILL OF MATILDA B. BROWN.

Estate Valued at $500,000—Mrs. George Saportas the Principal Beneficiary.

The will of Matilda B. Brown, widow of Martin B. Brown, who for many years did the city printing, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. According to the petition filed with the will, Mrs. Brown left an estate worth $500,000, one-half of this being in real property.

To her daughter, Regina B. Saportas, wife of George Saportas, she leaves all her jewelry, furniture, and paintings, as well as a specific bequest of $50,000 in cash. A trust fund of $200,000 is created, the income to go to Mrs. Saportas and the principal to her children at her death.

Among the specific bequests is one of $2,500 to St. Vincent's Hospital. The Rev. Henry A. Braun, rector of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, receives $500; Michael Flannery, rector of St. Mary's Far Rockaway, receives $250, and the same amount is given to the rector of St. Vincent Ferrer. Mrs. Brown requests these beneficiaries to use the sums given them for the purpose of saying masses for her soul. She leaves $18,000 and a mortgage of $9,000 to her brother, Edward J. Burke, and a number of relatives of both herself and her husband are remembered in the will. Three servants and a coachman receive legacies of from $100 to $500.

THE FIFTEEN'S CRISIS A BOON TO GAMBLERS

Resorts Will Be Wide Open, Is the General Opinion.

The Committee Had Decided Quietly to Discontinue—Funds Withheld After Justice Jerome Took Hold.

The opinion was very generally expressed yesterday that now that the Committee of Fifteen has decided to abandon its plan of raiding, gambling houses, poolrooms, and other like resorts will be running at full blast. Tammany leaders were exultant yesterday at what they considered the surrender of the committee, and Commissioner of Police Murphy said that the committee's failure to continue showed that there was really no gambling of consequence going on in the city, just as he had stated all along.

None of the members of the Committee of Fifteen would be quoted as saying that the committee expected to go out of business. Nevertheless, all of them who would be seen acknowledged that perhaps the committee might think it wise to devote its future efforts to purifying the tenement houses rather than to driving out gambling resorts. Mr. Baldwin, the Chairman of the committee, said:

"We are not going to relinquish our efforts, even if we will change their direction. We have demonstrated what we started out to demonstrate, that there are gambling places running in this city and under the protection of the police No one can fail to see that after what we have done.

"It is true that we have not captured the 'John Doe' for whom we were seeking, but we have shown the public just about where the source is from which all of this protection to vice is peddled out. Our evidence has been morally convincing, even if not legally so.

"It is true that we will largely decrease the detective staff we have been employing because there will be no necessity for it. We do not intend to let gambling alone entirely, but for several months hence we will devote ourselves to seeing that the new tenement house laws are enforced."

COMMITTEE'S HAND FORCED.

It was stated by a man very close to the Committee of Fifteen that, because of the scarcity of funds in the committee's hands, it had been practically decided on last Friday night that the committee should wind up its labors. It was the intention that this should be done quietly. But the plan was disclosed, and the premature publication of it forced members of the committee to show their hand and to promise that financial backing would not be wanting.

The statement is made upon this same authority that up to the present time the principal funds for the committee's use have been furnished by Austen G. Fox, Mr. Baldwin, and one or two others. Some of those who had promised large subscriptions had, because of disapproval of Justice Jerome's methods or for other reasons, withdrawn their support, and these leaders in the committee's active work felt that the time had come when unaided they could not carry it on further.

Mr. Fox came back from Virginia on Monday that he might be able to consult with members of the committee and be present at the meeting which is to be held to-day. Mr. Fox refused yesterday to comment upon the work of the committee or the methods of Justice Jerome, except to tell the old story about the warrant that Andrew Jackson executed with a pistol when he was Chief Justice of Tennessee. "And," commented Mr. Fox, "that man was afterward elected to be President of these United States."

Justice Jerome refused to say anything further. It was said by an intimate friend of the Justice, however, that he felt that his usefulness to the Committee of Fifteen was ended, but that he was more than satisfied with the results that had been accomplished.

"See what has been done," said this friend. "About a hundred prisoners have been arrested. All of them, with one exception, have been indicted by the Grand Jury when their cases have been called, and there has been a conviction in nearly every case that has come up for trial. Surely this is something to be satisfied with."

It is stated that Justice Jerome will start on his vacation within a short time, the vacation that has been deferred because of the aid requested of him by the Committee of Fifteen. In spite of the rugged health of the energetic Justice, it is said that the strain of the past few months has begun to wear upon him, and that he will be more than glad to be relieved of the calls of the committee.

Justice Jerome's friends feel that he has been treated very unfairly by some members of the Committee of Fifteen, not in their disapproval of his methods, but in their alleged want of frankness. Col. Robert Grier Monroe has been in frequent consultation with the Justice, and they feel that if there had been any dissatisfaction in the committee, the Justice should have been told of it and not allowed to go ahead feeling that he had the approval of the committee when as a matter of fact he did not.

COL. MONROE'S DEFENSE.

Col. Monroe, when shown the statement by John D. Crimmins disapproving of Justice Jerome's methods, gave out this statement, adding that he "would not say one word more." Col. Monroe said:

"I have seen day by day what Judge Jerome has done. I know the value of his work and feel great satisfaction in having been associated with him in it. He has issued warrants of arrest after carefully considering the evidence submitted to him. He has given up his vacation and his leisure time in order that our work might not be delayed. In several instances he has attended personally at the execution of his warrants, to see that the process of his court was carried out. It was to be expected that such vigorous action would offend both the gamblers and their allies among the police.

"But I see by the morning papers that Mr. Crimmins also does not like Justice Jerome's methods. Mr. Crimmins says he does not approve of Justice Jerome because he (Mr. Crimmins) has 'too much respect for the robe,' and also because he cannot imagine 'that the police would openly protect such violations of the law.' Mr. Crimmins is a successful New York contractor who for many years was looked upon as a friend of Mr. Croker, whose methods are not our methods. If I am not mistaken, Mr. Crimmins was a supporter of Mr. Croker's candidate for Mayor in 1897, a Mayor who has stated that Devery was the best Chief of Police New York ever had, so it is not surprising that Mr. Crimmins says he does not believe that the police protect violators of the law.

"My own instincts concerning judicial dignity have not been offended by Justice Jerome's methods. The members of the bar with whom I have talked about our work have not expressed to me their disapproval. They are men, I may say, whose standard of judicial dignity is very high. Justice Jerome's actions during the past few months have been both dignified and courageous."

Mr. Crimmins was told of Col. Monroe's statement, and it was again repeated to him that the accusation had been made in many quarters that he was "playing politics" and that he was seeking the anti-Tammany Mayoralty nomination.

MR. CRIMMINS'S REPLY.

"It is not true," Mr. Crimmins said, "that I am seeking the Mayoralty nomination. I was born and brought up here. My life is and has been an open book, and I want it understood that I have said this to establish no policy or to further any personal ends. I am too old to be Mayor, even if the nomination should be offered me.

"In the last four years there have been conditions in this city which have resulted in corrupting the police force, and I say this: If the four Police Commissioners who last made up the board had administered their offices to the best interests of the city there never would have been any legislation abolishing the board and constituting a single head. Any four good, honest men could take hold of the Police Department and make it all that it should be. But I do not believe that the force is all bad. I think it comprises a fair lot of men. There were many temptations, and some of them fell. But aren't there temptations for all of us? I think, though, that Col. Murphy has done remarkably well, considering what he found when he took office.

"The best way to remedy matters, I think, is to wait a little. A new Mayor next year will bring improvement. Any legislation that looks to the best interests of the city will correct the existing evils. That is why I object to Tammany Hall. It does not give such a Government. I have always opposed Tammany, and if my advice had been taken years ago there would never have been any Tammany. There would have been a County Democracy, and that would have been a party in the true sense. As things are now, no matter whether the city is governed from the City Hall or the Democratic Club, the Government must sink lower and lower, because it is not conducted with a view to conserving the best interests of the city.

"The thing for the Committee of Fifteen to do is to put their hands on the man who protects vice and punish him. And, in my opinion, the way to him is not so devious as some would have it. I believe that the Committee of Fifteen has done some good—a good deal, in fact. It has told the people what they did not know about vice. Now, let the committee go to the homes of the east side and make them safe and pure."

One result of the Committee of Fifteen's going out of business—or, rather, a fact coincident with it—was that there was no policeman stationed yesterday at the entrance to "The" Allen's place, at 90 Sixth Avenue, which has been twice raided during the committee's crusade against vice. A policeman had warned everybody away for more than a week until yesterday. The resort was full of visitors.

The Committee of Fifteen will hold a meeting this afternoon, at which it is thought the definite policy of the organization for the future will be determined.

VIEW OF THE GAMBLERS.

Not a Gambling House Reported Open in the Tenderloin District.

Lawless elements of the Tenderloin district, including the keepers of gambling houses and poolrooms took a pessimistic view of the situation last night, notwithstanding the announcement that the Committee of Fifteen would no longer be on their track. Not a gambling house opened in the district as far as could be learned, and as a matter of fact most of the big gamblers have left the city for the Summer resorts.

One who was seen in Broadway, said that the action of the committee, even if it should be as stated, would make little difference, for there was little money to be made in the city in the Summer, and the proprietors would probably elect to remain closed now that they have been shut up. Poolrooms, he said, did not pay as well as the gambling houses, and while many have moved to Long Island City, it is found that once the bettors get as far away as that they are most likely to keep right on to the race tracks where they can generally get more favorable odds.

BROOKLYN WHARF COMPANY.

Reorganization Committee Secures Control at a Sale Under Foreclosure Proceedings.

The Reorganization Committee of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company yesterday secured title to the immense property of the company at a sale under foreclosure proceedings by Thomas Kerrigan, auctioneer, for Sheriff Walton, at 9 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.

A single bid of $5,000,000 was made in the name of Frederick P. Olcott, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee. Comparatively little interest was manifested in the proceedings, and not more than half a dozen people were present at the sale, which lasted less than three-quarters of an hour.

Although a vast property was involved, the Sheriff's fees in the proceedings amounted to but $30.70 and the auctioneers' fee to only $15.

The Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company was organized with a capital of $30,000,000. After several years of business as a corporation it defaulted in the interest on its bonds, and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company became trustee for the bondholders in a movement for the reorganization of the business.

The property of the company lies on the Brooklyn water front, extending from the foot of Main Street to Red Hook Point. It consists of warehouses, docks, piers, and elevators.

ASBURY PARK AMENITIES.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 11.—There were lively interchanges at the Council meeting at Bradley Beach last night. Both Rev. Mr. Hayter and Mr. Benner, rival claimants for the same seat, were in attendance, the courts not having as yet decided between them. The trouble arose over the tickets which are given to those carting gravel on the street improvements now going on.

Councilman Foster thought there was a laxity about the redemption of the tickets. "When are those tickets counted?" he asked.

"When they are turned in," was the reply.

"They were not counted two weeks ago to-night. They were simply acted upon without counting."

"That's a lie," hotly cried Mr. Benner, jumping to his feet. "The tickets were counted."

At the conclusion of the reading of the minutes Mr. Foster objected to them as being imperfect. "I move," he said, "that the minutes be not accepted."

Mayor Rogers paid no attention to the motion, but simply accepted the minutes as read.

"May I ask a question?" said Mr. Hayter. "Isn't it usual, Mr. Mayor, to put a question when it has been regularly moved and seconded? This certainly is a strange proceeding."

"You'll have to keep quiet," said the Mayor.

"Touch me if you dare?" replied the parson.

There was more wrangling before the board finally proceeded to business.

MURDERED WIFE AND CHILD.

NEWARK, N. J., June 11.—Henry Schaub, a barber of this place, murdered his wife and six-weeks-old daughter this afternoon, and cut his own throat. Then he wrapped a couple of towels around his throat and walked to a saloon half a block away, where he bought a bottle of whisky. Next he returned to the house and sat down and proceeded to drink it. He was still drinking when the police arrived.

Schaub is a German, and is forty-five years old. His wife was about thirty. The man had been drinking heavily of late, it is said, and it is supposed his mind was affected. There was no known motive for the crime, so far as yet learned.

Schaub had a small barber's shop at 117 Warren Street and the family lived in three rooms at the rear of the store. Schaub, it is alleged, threatened to kill his wife a fortnight ago, and she had him summoned to appear in the Fourth Precinct Police Court. At the hearing Schaub promised to reform. A few days afterward he started drinking, and, it is said, kept it up ever since. One day during the latter part of last week he was ordered to vacate the Warren Street store and rooms on account of failure to pay his rent. A dispossess notice was afterward served on him by the owner of the property, Nathan Grotta, of 381 High Street. This afternoon their few belongings were found packed, ready for removal.

At the German Hospital, where Schaub was taken, it was said he will probably recover.

Schaub left a letter requesting that the child and her mother be buried in the same grave, and that he be buried in a grave near his father's. The tone of the letter, which is in the hands of the Prosecutor, is said to indicate that Schaub was jealous. Four razors were found on him when he was undressed in the hospital.

DIED ALONE IN A HOTEL.

A man who is believed to be John P. Sinnott, of 1,579 Madison Avenue, was found dead in bed in the Hamilton Hotel, 4 Ferry Place, Brooklyn, last evening. Some morphine was found hidden between his shirt and undershirt. In one of his pockets the card containing the name believed to be his own was found.

A John P. Sinnott has lived on the fourth floor of the house 1,579 Madison Avenue, with his wife and two children, a son, twenty-one years old, and a daughter, eighteen years old. The family has lived there for thirteen years. Everybody was absent from that place last evening. A man who answers the description of the one found dead was known by the tenants of the Madison Avenue house. His business was not known, however.

ASSAULTED IN A BANK

Rich Man's Son Tried to Rob a Messenger in Harlem.

Struck Him on the Head with a File and Seized His Money Bag—Said to be a Victim of Morphine.

Louis S. Hays, thirty-four years old, the son of Simon Hays, a wealthy real estate operator living at 14 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday assaulted and attempted to rob George F. Mellert, sixty-nine years old, a bank messenger for the Bronx Borough Bank of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

The assault took place at the head of the staircase in the Twelfth Ward Bank, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, during the busiest part of the morning. Mellert had been to the Hamilton Bank, at 213 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and several other banks, and had in his possession about $2,000 in bills and $100 in silver, which he carried in a small canvas handbag. He reached the Twelfth Ward Bank about 11 o'clock, and while waiting for Cashier Frank French to make out a certified check decided to go up stairs on the third floor.

He carried his bag of coin. As he started up the marble steps he noticed that Hays, who had been hanging about the corridor all morning, was following him. As Mellert reached the long corridor on the third floor Hays struck him on the head with a heavy file. At the same time he grabbed the bag of coin, saying:

"Let go of it or I'll brain you." As it happened the blow was a glancing one, and Mellert recovered himself quickly. Despite his age he grappled with Hays and in the struggle the bag was torn open and the loose coin rolled in all directions.

Mellert's cries brought Janitor Kissam and a number of persons who were in the bank to his help. The pair were still struggling desperately when they arrived. Hays was trying to get away, and the old man was clinging to him and shouting for help. Hays was seized and thrown into a corner and held there until the arrival of Detectives Bolz, Carter, and Conner, who had been summoned from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, which is only a hundred feet away.

By this time a change had come over the prisoner, and instead of showing fight he begged for mercy. At the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where he was taken, he described himself as George Adams, a salesman, of 271 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street. Later after much questioning he admitted that his name was Louis Hays, and that he was the son of Simon Hays of 14 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He also asked that news of his arrest be taken to Julius Mayer, a relative, who lives at 375 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. He said that he lived with his wife and two children at that address.

Mellert escaped with a slight scalp wound. The weapon with which he was struck was a heavy machinist's file. It was wrapped with linen paper so that it would stun instead of cut.

Dr. Adelbert Baker, the Vice President of the Bronx Borough Bank, was telephoned for, but on his arrival at the bank Hays refused to talk with him.

During the afternoon the prisoner was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court, and remanded for examination this morning.

At the residence of Simon Hays last evening one of the brothers of the prisoner said that Louis had been addicted to the use of morphine for the last seven years, and that three years ago he had been placed in a sanitarium. He was discharged as cured some months later, but it was discovered that he continued to use the drug, which was first given him by a physician. He was employed by his brother, an officer of the Radam Microbe Killer Company, and although it was stated that he was plentifully supplied with money not a cent was found on his person when arrested.

PRISONER A VENTRILOQUIST.

When Magistrate Said, "$10 or Ten Days," Woman Had Fun with the Court.

The police returns showed her to be Maria Fanning, charged with intoxication.

"She's just an old rounder," said Court Officer Carroll when the woman was arraigned before Magistrate O'Reilly in the Ewen Street Court, Brooklyn.

Maria's face was wreathed in smiles. Her eyes were clear and she lacked all the outward appearances of dissipation. Magistrate O'Reilly was sitting for the first time as a Police Magistrate.

"Don't believe such stories. Now, you know, Judge, I have never been before you until now."

Maria glanced at the horseshoes and bunches of flowers banked up behind the Magistrate's bench and said:

"I was never drunk, and, Judge, how I do love flowers!

"Ten dollars or ten days," was the sentence.

Maria was led into the woman's pen in the court. Suddenly a deep bass voice issued from the pen in which Maria was confined alone:

"Let me out of here!"

"Take that man out of there and put him in the men's pen," ordered the Court. No man was found in Maria's pen, and she was sitting silent and smiling. Magistrate O'Reilly was puzzled.

"I don't know what I am here for," shouted the same bass voice from Maria's cell.

Then from the corner of the courtroom there came a screech from some one in the audience:

"What are you standing on my foot for?"

From another part of the courtroom outside the rail came the call:

"Our new Judge is all right. Say, what's the matter with Officer Ferguson?"

Magistrate O'Reilly was puzzled. He said that order must be carefully kept.

"Is there a man in that woman's pen?" he said.

"He don't know a man from a woman," shouted a deep bass voice.

Then from various parts of the courtroom came cries as follows:

"Take your hand out of my pocket!"

"Let go of my watch!"

"All policemen are no good!"

Van Driver Kelly then said:

"Say, Judge, Maria is a ventriloquist, and she has been doing all that talking. She is known as 'the Major,' and she is a better ventriloquist than many you find on the vaudeville stage."

When the prison van drove away with Maria there were loud cries in different dialects, as if representatives of many nations of the earth were within.

THE GARRISON CASE ENDS.

Sealed Verdict After Long Discussion in the Jury Room—A Report Concerning Mrs. Holme.

The jury in the action of Mrs. Annie A. Garrison against ex-Judge Leicester Holme had an exciting time in the Supreme Court yesterday. The jury retired shortly before noon, and it was late last night before they agreed on a verdict. The verdict was sealed, and will not be made public until Justice Leventritt opens it at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The lively times began in the jury room shortly before 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The first actual indication of unusual happenings came when the jurors were invited to go to luncheon. As a rule, jurors never decline this little relaxation from their regular duties, but to the surprise of the court attendant who asked them if they were ready to eat, the majority of them absolutely refused to leave the jury room. As a result of this situation, the jurors considered the case on empty stomachs until nearly 8 o'clock in the evening, when they ate a good dinner. This had a soothing effect on them, and later they announced a verdict.

John Delahunty, counsel for ex-Judge Holme, in addressing the jury, declared that Mrs. Garrison knew just what she signed when she executed the deed of trust by which her daughter was to get $20,000 when she became twenty-one years old.

Alexander V. Campbell, counsel for Mrs. Garrison, in answer to the criticisms made because his client received $40,000 from George Lorillard, said that the evidence showed that the plaintiff nursed and cared for Mr. Lorillard, who was a very wealthy and generous man. Mr. Campbell declared that the published statements that ex-Judge Holme and his wife were living together in Paris were not true. He declared that Mrs. Holme, who was the widow of Dr. Fraser C. Fuller, was now in this city and was not with Judge Holme.

After the trial was over Mr. Campbell was asked about Judge Holme. He said: "I know that Mrs. Holme is not with her husband in Paris and that she is here in New York. That is all I care to say about that matter."

Justice Leventritt held court half an hour later in the afternoon in the hope that the jury would agree. When he found that no agreement was in sight at that time he ordered the sealed verdict.

Y. M. C. A. JUBILEE OPENS.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall Preaches—Many Distinguished Foreigners Present.

BOSTON, June 11.—The International Jubilee Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was opened to-day. Although the first formal meeting of the series, which will continue from to-day until Sunday, was not held until 3 o'clock, a business meeting which began at 11 o'clock saw nearly every member in his place.

E. L. Shuey of Dayton, Ohio, who was President of the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Grand Rapids, Mich., two years ago, called the business meeting to order. Its work was begun with the singing of "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." After devotional service, conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. Y. Dobbins of Montclair, N. J., A. C. Knebel, State Secretary for North and South Carolina, was chosen temporary Secretary. Committees were appointed and the session adjourned.

At 3 o'clock the delegates and others attending the jubilee proceeded to Trinity Church, where a united prayer service was held under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

The exercises began with the processional hymn, "Forward Be Our Watchword." It was while the congregation was singing this hymn that the officiating ministers, representatives of Christian denominations, the International Committee, and the foreign delegates entered the church in procession, the march having been taken up from Trinity Chapel. The reading of sentences from the Holy Scriptures and prayer followed.

Samuel B. Capen, President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Congregational Church, read the fifth chapter of Revelations, and the Hallelujah Chorus from the oratorio, "The Messiah," was sung. The Rev. E. Winchester Donald, rector of Trinity, recited the Apostolic Creed.

A unique feature of the service was a series of prayers, some of which had been specially written for the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Hall of New York, who recited them. Dr. Hall then delivered the sermon. He said in part:

"It is fitting that this service shall commemorate not chiefly the Christian work of fifty years, but chiefly the Christian faith of twenty centuries, without which the work of these latter days had been impossible. The Young Men's Christian Association owes its growth, its strength, its usefulness, not, first, to skillful management, earnest effort, [illegible] equipment; but, first, to that belief in, [illegible] that fidelity to the primary truths and the New Testament revelations, which, by the grace of God, steadfastly, it has maintained."

The singing of a hymn and a prayer offered by the Right. Rev. the Bishop of Huron closed the service.

Cuthbert Hall., D. D., of New York preached.

William E. Dodge of New York presided at the evening meeting in Mechanics' Hall, when the State and city welcomes were delivered. The principal address was by Gen. McCook of New York.

Among the distinguished delegates who reached this city to-day to attend the convention were Gen. Joseph H. Wheeler of Alabama and Andrew Siegfried of the Young Men's Christian Association of Paris, Lord Kinnard of Scotland, J. R. Mote, the Traveling Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association; H. De G. Waldegrave, W. H. Mills, and J. H. Puterill, prominent in connection with the London branch of the association, and others who were at the convention in Montreal this week.

OBJECT TO NUDE STATUES.

Some Members of Y. M. C. A. Convention Issue a Protest.

BOSTON, June 11.—The most striking incident of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention occurred late in the day in the circulation of a protest signed by Bishop Mallalieu and others, protesting against the use of the Museum of Fine Arts to-morrow night for a reception to the delegates and friends, tendered by the Trustees of the Museum and the Women's Auxiliaries of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island associations.

The protest is based on the fact that statuary in the nude is exposed to public gaze in the museum, and the claim that a reception there would commit the Young Men's Christian Association to an approval of such displays.

TO INVESTIGATE WATER SHEDS.

Sum of $100,000 Appropriated for Preliminary Surveys—Plans to be Made Public.

It was decided at a secret session held yesterday in Mayor Van Wyck's office to spend $100,000 for a preliminary investigation of the watersheds around New York, on which the city will expend at least $30,000,000 during the next five years. The officials at the conference were Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Water Supply Department, Chief Engineer McLean of the Department of Finance, and Deputy Controller Levey. The talk lasted over an hour, and at the end the officials were reticent as to what had been discussed.

It was stated that Controller Coler and Commissioner Dalton had told of their investigations of the watersheds during the past week. The announcement was also made that a comprehensive plan for a large increase in the water supply of the city would be made public in a short time. Controller Coler declined to say whether the city would extend its system over the Byram River watershed into Connecticut or into the Catskills.

The water problem which faces Brooklyn was also discussed. At the present time a State law prevents the city from going into Suffolk County, L. I., for more water.

Commissioner Dalton at the conference asked that the sum of $10,000,000 in bonds be issued at once, and that as soon as the surveys can be made with the $100,000 appropriated for that purpose that active work in buying property and making contracts for enormous storage reservoirs be given out, before Mayor Van Wyck leaves office on Jan. 1 next.

Commissioner Dalton said to a TIMES reporter:

"It will take five or six years to make any very large increases in the water supply. In the meantime the growth of population on account of the rapid transit tunnel will be very great. The sum of $10,000,000 will have to be appropriated every year for at least three years, so as to ward off the danger of a water famine. The importance of this subject is realized by but few people. Now that there is plenty of water in the reservoirs on account of the heavy rains all idea of a water famine at once leaves the mind of the public. Next year we may have a dry season, and then there will be a howl about the shortage of water."

BARGAINS IN GAS STOVES.

Consolidated Company Will No Longer Rent to New Consumers—Its Offer to Sell.

The Consolidated Gas Company and its affiliated companies have decided to discontinue the renting of gas stoves and ranges to any consumers except those now in possession of such ranges. In case a consumer wishes to buy the stove which he has rented, the company promises to make terms that will insure bargain figures. The price of a gas stove varies between $11 and $15, and these may now be bought for $2 down and $1 a month thereafter.

The rule is received with varying favor by flat dwellers. The fact that stoves could be hired for $3 annually, including repairs, had the advantage that when a tenant moved he had only to notify his gas company to look after its property. On the other hand, consumers say that for years they have been using the gas stoves and have paid two or three times the value of the stove in rents, and it is time that the consumer should become the owner of his own stove.

In Manhattan alone it is estimated that there are between 75,000 and 100,000 gas stoves in use. At least 90 per cent. of these are hired by the company to residents in flats and apartments. Every new flat-house that is put up is now furnished with gas ranges, the old method of using coal having been entirely superseded. In Harlem alone during the course of last year over 12,000 such stoves were put into flats.

Mr. Gawtry, the Secretary of the Consolidated Gas Company, said yesterday:

"The departure of doing away with the hiring of gas stoves was done at the instance of numerous consumers. They complained that they had paid several times the value of the stoves they hired, and we decided that we would sell to those so desiring the stoves now in use in their apartments At the same time we will not lease stoves to new customers. The old consumers, however, who desire to continue hiring the stoves, may do so."

RIPPER BILLS ARE RUSHED.

Philadelphia Trolley Ordinances Will Reach the Mayor To-morrow—A. L. Johnson Undismayed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Without the pretense of a debate and in just forty minutes, the select council's Street Railway Committee this afternoon listened to the reading of fourteen ordinances to give franchises to new rapid transit companies, and referred them all to the council with the recommendation that they be passed. The Select Council then heard the bills on first reading. To-morrow they will pass the second reading, and will pass the Select and Common Councils on Thursday. On that day they will be signed by the Presidents of both chambers, and very shortly afterward by Mayor Ashbridge.

If the Union Traction Company tries to fight the bills, several Councilmen admit that it will be forced to put its wires underground, as the franchises of nearly all of its allied companies provide that "the company shall take down and remove the overhead trolley system whenever directed to do so by ordinance of Councils." To do this would cost the Union Traction Company $1,000,000.

Without debate the application of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, presented by George D. Widener at the last meeting of Councils, was reported unfavorably. This is a blow to Union Traction.

By permission President Harry B. French of the Municipal League read a protest from the league against jamming the bills through Councils. The reading was received in silence.

A communication from the Board of City Trusts was read, declaring that under its powers no road can be laid on Delaware Avenue without its consent. This was also received in silence.

A. L. Johnson, whose three-cent trolley scheme bids fair to be completely overwhelmed by the rippers, is here trying to stem the tide against him. He consulted with his associates here to-day and afterward announced that he was ready to meet the rival interests.

"I am going to apply to Councils for a Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley extension," he said, "and this application will be so prepared as to give Councils the alternative in case the extension is not favored of granting instead franchises to the City and Suburban Traction Company and West Philadelphia and Suburban Traction Company when the charters for these roads have been granted.

"Should councils refuse to grant any of the franchises the case will assume a legal aspect, and I promise that some nice points will be developed. Our applications for charters for the City and Suburban and West Philadelphia and Suburban Companies were the first presented to the Governor through the Secretary of the Commonwealth after the Emery bill became a law. I do not care to discuss the legal side of the situation, but it will be for the courts to determine the validity of the rapid transit charters.

"On June 3, following the provisions of the act of 1889, a certified copy of the extension resolutions as recorded in Philadelphia, was filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. This gives to the Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley Traction Company charter rights upon all streets named in the extension papers, and it simply remains for Councils to say whether they will grant the company permission to build these lines."

RUNAWAY OVER EMBANKMENT.

Man Killed While Driving with His Wife and Daughter, They Being Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

PETERSBURG, Ky., June 11.—A runaway accident occurred near here to-day, in which one person was killed and two others were seriously injured. Lystra Smith, his wife, and daughter were seated in a vehicle descending a steep hill. The team of horses attached to the wagon became frightened and plunged madly down the slope.

Smith lost control of the enraged steeds, and they plunged over a fifty-foot embankment. The husband was pinned beneath the demolished wagon. His wife was terribly cut and sustained broken bones. The daughter, it is feared, was injured internally. Both her wrists were broken also.

RATS CAUSED A FIRE.

Gnawed Insulation of Electric Wires and Stock Exchange Lunch Rooms Were Burned.

Fire on the fourth and fifth floors of the five-story brick building at 15 New Street, extending to 70 Broadway, did between $5,000 and $6,000 worth of damage shortly before midnight last night. The two top floors were occupied by the Luncheon Club of the New York Stock Exchange and cost-ly furniture and bric-a-brac were destroyed. Policeman James Sullivan of the Old Slip Station saw smoke issuing from the top floor and turned in an alarm.

There was so little flame that the firemen had difficulty in locating the fire. It started in the kitchen of the club, on the fourth floor, and spread to the floor above. Chief Croker said that the fire was caused by the insulation of electric wires between the floor and ceiling on the top floor having been gnawed by rats.

HENRY W. MAXWELL'S GIFT.

Henry W. Maxwell of Brooklyn has become responsible to Adelphi College for the full collegiate education of five students who are to be chosen from the present graduating class in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

The candidates for the privilege are to be selected by members of the Training School Faculty, in accordance with conditions recently agreed upon by the Faculty. The present graduating class in the Training School has about 160 members, most of whom hope to become teachers in the city schools.

Mr. Maxwell has in many ways already evinced his interest in the welfare of the city schools, and especially of the teachers in those schools. He served for many years upon the Board of Education, and was Chairman of the Committee upon the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

IRON COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 11.—Judge Roraback, in the Superior Court to-day, on the application of the stockholders of the Lincoln Company, proprietors of the Phoenix Iron Works of this city, appointed Arthur S. Hyde of Hartford as receiver for the company. The liabilities of the concern are about $70,000, and assets are said to be considerably in excess of that amount. The receiver was authorized to borrow $10,000 in order that the business of the company may be carried on.

Chicago Wheat Market Weak.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Marked weakness characterized the wheat market to-day. July closed 1¼ lower. Superficially, the figures in the Government crop report presented a condition to please the bulls, but a comparison seemed to convince both bulls and bears that there will be plenty of wheat. July opened ⅛ to ¼ lower at 72¼ to 72⅝, and, with the downward course assisted by general rains in the Northwest and Southwest, the market declined, with occasional fractional reactions, to 71⅛. There was an utter absence of demand except on the part of a few pit traders, who were short. The close was weak and 1½ lower at 71¼.

Tre

BURNING COAL MINE ENTOMBS 17 WORKMEN

Two Rescue Parties Repulsed by New Explosions.

All Hope of Saving the Miners Given Up—A Cousin of President McKinley Among the Dead.

WEST NEWTON, Penn., June 11.—Not a practical miner in this district believes that one of the sixteen men entombed in the Port Royal Mine by the explosion last night is still alive. There is no fire in the mine, to judge from appearances at the pit mouth, but the force of the explosion was so great that none of the men, so the miners say, could have survived the shock. No one is allowed to enter the mine, and it is planned to flood it to put out the fire. In addition to those killed, se were wounded.

One of the men killed was a second cousin of President McKinley. He was William Allison of West Newton, one of the Assistant Superintendents of the company's mines. Among the other dead are:

William McCune, Superintendent; John Kock, mine boss; Dennis Wardley, foreman of Mine No. 1; Michael Roy, fire boss; John Canto, machine boss Dorr Mine; Samuel Hadley, assistant foreman Mine No. 2.

William McCune was Superintendent of the Port Royal district, comprising five mines. He was a large stockholder in the Pittsburg Coal Company, and his family lives in a handsome residence on Vine Street, West Newton.

Early this morning Harry Beveridge and two miners, three of a recruiting party that went into the mine to bring out their mates who were entombed, were sent to the McKeesport Hospital. Beveridge had both hands broken, and the other two were badly burned.

At 9:04 A. M. to-day an inspection party went down into the mine, through the shaft on the Baltimore and Ohio side of the Youghiogheny River. It was their purpose to penetrate as far as possible to locate the dead bodies with hardly hope of finding any one alive. The fans in both shafts were started up to clear the mine of smoke, firedamp, and the after damp remaining from the explosions last night. The explosions are supposed to have occurred 3,000 feet back from the shaft.

The disaster occurred about 6 o'clock last evening. An explosion was heard by men at shaft No. 2, and suddenly a cloud of smoke burst from the mouth of the shaft. Immediately the mine catastrophe of seven years ago, still fresh in the minds of those made fatherless, was recollected, and simultaneously a rush was made for the mouth of the mine.

When the first excitement had subsided a little it was decided to try and rescue at least a part of those known to be entombed. As quickly as possible a messenger was dispatched on horseback to West Newton, which is five miles away, and while awaiting the arrival of appliances necessary to enter a burning mine, a temporary rescue party composed of Superintendent McCune and nine others went down shaft No. 2. Just before they were lowered the bell was rung from the foot of the shaft. The cage was already down, and it was brought up with one of the miners in it.

The rescuing party then went down. Nothing was heard of them, and in an hour another rescuing force, led by James Bailey and William Williams, fire bosses, were let down the shaft. They had gone their way about 300 feet, when two explosions were heard in rapid succession. The shaft lamps in the hands of Bailey and Williams were blown fifty feet away, and they themselves were thrown violently to the ground.

They arose to their feet and called for their comrades, but there was no answer. Both men hurried back to the shaft, and were drawn up in the cage. From that moment until this morning not another soul went down the shaft, as it would have meant certain death. The party that went in this morning was composed of mine Inspectors and bosses from the various mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company.

At 10 A. M. the body of Taylor Gunsauless, Sr., was brought to the surface. The scene was pitiful in the extreme. Many women were there looking for their husbands, fathers, and brothers, and they wildly appealed for the rescuers to save their loved ones.

Another explosion occurred at the mine shortly before noon, and several of the rescuers were dangerously injured. Fire Inspector Callaghan and Fire Boss McFee were the most dangerously hurt, and may die. This last explosion in many minds settles the fate of the entombed men, and all hope of getting them out alive has been abandoned.

Late this afternoon the officials of the Pittsburg Coal Company issued an order refusing to allow any more men to enter the shaft, as the danger was too great. They are now considering the advisability of flooding the mine for the purpose of extinguishing the fire, they having given up all hope of rescuing the entombed men.

The Port Royal Mine has always been considered dangerous. There was a similar explosion in the mine seven years ago, in which one man was killed. It was necessary to fill the mine with water to finally quench the flames. To do this a hole was drilled from the bed of the river. This is now closed only with a plug, which was arranged for such an emergency as the present, and to drown out the fire all that is necessary is to take out the plug, and the water of the Youghiogheny will rush in. This course could be resorted to until all the men in the mine had been recovered or known to be beyond rescue. The use of safety lamps has been made especially imperative in these mines by the district Inspectors of mines, owing to the great danger that was known to exist, but careless miners sometimes use open lamps because they can see better to mine by them, and this helps them to make a bigger day's wages. This is probably what caused yesterday's explosion, but the investigation which will follow may develop a different cause.

MINERS' FAMILIES EVICTED.

Two Locked-Out Colliery Men in Pennsylvania Lose Their Homes.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., June 11.—Sheriff H. W. Osler to-day evicted the families of two of the locked-out miners of the State Line and Sullivan Railroad Company's colliery at Bernice, Sullivan County. No show of force attended the eviction on either side. The goods of the evicted miners were placed in the street and subsequently carried by their owners to the homes of friends at Mildred.

Scarcely had the evictions begun when the striking miners and their wives, about 250 in number, formed in line, and headed by a band, paraded through Bernice and the neighboring town of Mildred. The women were the most enthusiastic of the paraders. Many of them carried dish pans and old tin boilers, buckets, &c., with which they kept up a din that at times drowned out the music of the band and the cheers of the men. The paraders marched to every store in the two towns and requested the proprietors to refuse to sell supplies of any kind to the non-union miners pumping water and making repairs. In every instance the request of the paraders was granted by the storekeepers, and the company will have to get food and clothing for its non-union men from outside points.

It is not expected that violence will be resorted to. The trouble at the mines at Bernice between the men and the State Line and Sullivan Railroad Company, owners of the mines, began on March 27 last, at which time, the miners contend, they were locked out. The men had demanded an equal division of cars. This demand was made by the men a short time subsequent to their affiliation with the United Mine Workers. When the lockout occurred the men declared they were locked out because they belonged to the union. The company has never admitted this. The mine is now flooded.

SUED MAN ALREADY IN JAIL.

Edward Arden Noblett, Swindler, Taken from the Tombs to be Defendant in Another Case.

Edward Arden Noblett, who was sentenced to eight and a half years in the penitentiary by Recorder Goff in January last for grand larceny, was in the Supreme Court yesterday as the defendant in a civil action under rather peculiar circumstances. Noblett has had a variegated career since 1898, when he was accused of swindling girls who were seeking employment. The venture which caused him to receive the heavy sentence was getting $10,000 from Edward H. and Walter S. Watson.

The civil suit of yesterday was the result of another of his ventures. The plaintiffs in the action realized that they could not recover the money they sued for, but in order to prevent themselves losing more money, they were compelled to press the action. One of the men lives in Ohio and the other in West Virginia, and before Noblett had been arrested the last time they commenced their action. As they were non-residents of the State they had to give a bond for $1,000 as security for costs. With the arrest and exposure of Noblett's methods, the plaintiffs in the present action knew their money was gone, and they also knew that they stood liable to the surety company for $1,000.

The two men thus involved are John J. Holloway of Bridgeport, Ohio, and John B. Hart of Clarksburg, West Va. They owned considerable land in Haywood County, N. C. Noblett found this out and got into correspondence with them with a view to forming a stock company to develop the land. The men took favorably to his scheme.

According to the agreement Noblett was to get $1,875 cash for the necessary expenses of financing the new venture, and was also to have a sixty days' option on the stock and bonds at 75 cents on the dollar.

After he had started the scheme, he wrote to the plaintiffs in the case asking for $800 with which to pay a trust company for certifying the bonds. Only $100 of this money reached the trust company. Noblett kept the remainder, and it was to recover this that suit was brought.

Noblett was in court under guard of an attendant from the Tombs Prison. He seemed to enjoy the situation, and laughed heartily several times as the plaintiffs told their story or put in evidence letters which he had written them telling in glowing terms of the success of the venture.

Max D. Storer represented Noblett, who put in no defense, and Justice Freedman ordered a verdict for the plaintiffs, thus relieving them from any further responsibility under the bond.

BRAZILIAN NAVAL HOLIDAY.

Battle of Richuelo Celebrated by That Country's Warship in Navy Yard.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Richuelo, in which the Brazilian warships won a decisive victory over the arms of Paraguay, was celebrated yesterday on board the cruiser Benjamin Constant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In Brazil the day is a naval holiday.

The celebration on the Benjamin Constant took the form of a band concert and a day off for the men. The officers at dinner drank to the memory of their compatriots who participated in the memorable battle. Two cable dispatches of felicitations were sent to the Government at Rio de Janeiro, one by the officers and another by the midshipmen of the cruiser, to show that the day was remembered even in this distant port.

MR. HART'S SUIT WITHDRAWN.

Counsel Says He Will Continue His Search for Missing Third Avenue Stock.

The action of Henry Hart against Jules S. Bache & Co. to recover 8,500 shares of stock of the Third Avenue Road and 700 shares of Pacific Mail stock has been withdrawn. The first intimation of this was given in the Supreme Court yesterday morning, when a motion for a stay, pending appeal from the order of examination of Mr. Bache, was called before Justice Gildersleeve. There was no answer on the part of Mr. Hart's counsel, L. J. Morrison, and the motion went off the calendar. This was followed by this announcement in Wall Street:

"L. J. Morrison, counsel for Henry Hart in his suit against Jules S. Bache & Co. to recover possession of 8,500 shares of Third Avenue stock and 700 shares of Pacific Mail Steamship stock, says that the case has been withdrawn from before Justice Gildersleeve by mutual consent."

Mr. Bache, when seen, said:

"Mr. Hart got all the stock we had without any reservation. The action of Mr. Morrison does not surprise me, for we believed he would see his way clear to withdraw the suit against us. We don't know anything about the lost stock and do not feel particularly interested."

Mr. Morrison declined to say anything about the case, further than to confirm the formal announcement quoted. He would not disclose why the action against Jules S. Bache & Co. had been discontinued. He also refused to say anything about his future action, but intimated that Mr. Hart was not yet through with his search for the lost stock and that it would be continued until a clue sufficient for legal action could be obtained.

CASE OF THE REV. H. P. FAUST.

Dr. Halsey Explains Why the Presbytery Refused Money to Him.

The case of the Rev. Herman P. Faust, the converted Jewish rabbi, who has been doing missionary work among the Jews of the east side, and who was refused further pecuniary aid by the New York Presbytery, has excited much interest in religious circles. When the Rev. Dr. A. Woodruff Halsey, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was asked for the real reason of the local branch's decision, he said that he supposed it was because the Presbytery had become convinced that the ex-rabbi was not the right man in the right place, and that his appeal to the Presbytery for more money to keep from starving, when he had really a salary of $1,800 a year, was the last straw. Continuing, Dr. Halsey said:

"The plain truth is that the missionary work of Mr. Faust has not been much of a success, and if it had not been for the charitable conduct of the Presbytery he would have been dropped from the pay rolls long ago. On the plea that his wife and children were starving, he began writing begging letters to wealthy Presbyterians asking for help. At that time he was getting a salary of $1,800 a year, and his young son an extra $300 for assisting his father in the work in the Allen Street Mission Church. He was warned a number of times to stop this begging, and promised to do so, but each time renewed the offense. The man means well, but seems irresponsible where money is concerned, and I fear he cares unduly much for the loaves and fishes."

MINISTER RESIGNS HIS CHARGE.

Rev. Mr. Rutherford Leaves Church Because of Idle Gossip, He Says.

The pastoral relations between the Rev. Charles Rutherford and his church at Springfield, Borough of Queens, were dissolved at a meeting of the Presbytery of Nassau, held in the Presbyterian Chapel at Jamaica yesterday. This was done on the application of Mr. Rutherford and a committee appointed by his congregation the previous evening.

Mr. Rutherford, whose wife died recently, said that he had been so affected by certain idle gossip that he found it impossible to continue as pastor of the church at Springfield. While he was greatly attached to his congregation, he felt that he must resign his charge. Mr. Rutherford first tendered his resignation in April last, but it was rejected by his congregation by a unanimous vote. At the meeting Monday night it was accepted only at the pastor's earnest request and with expressions of regret. The Presbytery decided yesterday to declare the pulpit vacant on the first Sunday in August.

Gen. McAlpin Gets Convict Released.

Edward Emmons, thirty-seven years old, a life-time prisoner in the State prison at Sing Sing, was released to-day, having been pardoned by Gov. Odell. Emmons was sentenced to life imprisonment from Richmond County, where he murdered his common-law wife while living at New Dorp. He had served a little over twelve years. His pardon was secured by Gen. and Mrs. E. A. McAlpin of Ossining. Emmons was an active worker in the Sing Sing branch of Mrs. Ballington Booth's Prison League, in which Gen. and Mrs. McAlpin take an active interest. Gen. McAlpin took him in his carriage to the Ossining station, where he took a train for New York.

TO OUST MR. COOGAN

An Application Now Made to Attorney General Davies.

His Wrongful Incumbency as President of Manhattan Borough—He Will Ignore the Action.

James J. Coogan has been served with papers in an action to oust him from the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan. An application to begin the suit has been made to Attorney General Davies by Joseph Fitch, a lawyer, at 302 Broadway, claiming that under the present New York charter Mr. Coogan is a usurper and is acting illegally, as the law declares that the President of the Borough must be a resident of the section he represents. Mr. Coogan voted for two years at Southampton, Long Island. Anderson & Anderson, attorneys for Mr. Coogan, have been notified that there will be a hearing on the matter Tuesday next.

Mr. Fitch said:

"I notified the Controller in December and since that time the salary of Mr. Coogan has been withheld. My claim is that as the charter requires the Borough President to continue a resident of the Borough of Manhattan, and as Mr. Coogan lived and voted in Southampton, L. I., he is not legally in office."

"It there any political significance in your action?" was asked.

"Well, is there? I don't see any. I am a Democrat, and held office under the present administration as Deputy Water Commissioner of the Borough of Queens. I am a Democrat, but not a Tammany Hall Democrat, and never will be. I expect at the hearing next Tuesday to show that Mr. Coogan should be put out of his office."

Mr. Coogan said, when asked whether he intended to relinquish his office:

"I expect to stay here this year, and I want to say that I expect to be in this office a year from now. I suppose there is another great ado going to be made about this matter."

"What do you intend to do?" was asked.

"I will pay no attention to it. I am going right on with my work here."

"Do you intend to continue to act as President of the borough?" was asked.

"I most certainly do."

"Without salary?"

"I don't need the money. Controller Coler can take the salary due me and give it to charity. He can give it to any charitable organization he wants to. I don't care whether it is Catholic, Protestant, or an institution for colored people. I don't care what the previous condition of servitude was of the people who get the money."

Councilman Eugene A. Wise, who was present, said:

"Give me a hundred of that money. I need it."

"Go to Controller Coler and tell him to give you $100 of the money due me."

Then turning to some plans he said:

"I guess I will enjoy myself at Newport this Summer. That is the house I am going to have. It is Swan Cottage."

A notice was sent out addressed to the society reporters of several newspapers stating that the Coogan family would spend the season at Newport. Yesterday Mr. Coogan spent several hours going to steamship offices to book passage for himself to Europe. He did not succeed in finding accommodations and he said to a friend:

"I guess I will have to stay in New York until after the Fourth of July."

Mr. Coogan is to make a pilgrimage to Wantage to see Richard Croker. He is said to be going as a seeker after the nomination for President of the Borough of Manhattan, and as Mr. Croker dislikes to discuss politics while at Wantage the Tammany leaders expect to hear of Mr. Croker giving him a very chilly reception.

Section 56 of the Penal Code declares that a person who willfully intrudes himself into public office or who willfully exercises any of the functions of his office after his right to do so has ceased, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

NAMED FOR THE MAYORALTY.

Republicans Again Advocate the Candidacy of Mr. Schieren—Mr. Crimmins's Chances.

Republicans active in politics yesterday started anew a boom in the interest of ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn for the anti-Tammany nomination for Mayor of Greater New York.

While none of those who spoke with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter concerning it would be quoted, they expressed their views in such a way as to warrant the inference that they are acting in concert.

Senator Platt is in Buffalo. It is a fact that he regards Mr. Schieren with marked favor as a Mayoralty candidate. He has so expressed himself. Mr. Platt realizes that it would be folly to present a nominee who does not possess liberal views. Mr. Schieren is recognized as in favor of personal liberty. His friends in Kings, less secretive than those in this county, boldly proclaim their preference for Mr. Schieren, and some of the most influential politicians in Brooklyn are actively at work in his behalf. They say he can get the German vote.

Meanwhile the friends of John D. Crimmins, who has been referred to as Senator Platt's special choice for Mayor, are much pleased with the views expressed by Mr. Crimmins relative to the spirit in which the City Government should be run. His declarations against a "tight-shut town" are considered well-timed, and it is expected will strengthen him materially should he be seriously considered as a candidate. One of the best-informed men in the city, who has been very friendly with Tammany, said at the Hoffman House last night that if Mr. Crimmins was nominated, and for a platform used the sentiments expressed in his interviews on Monday nothing could beat him.

Still another gentleman's name was brought forward yesterday as the fusion candidate for Mayor. It was that of Col. Edward Knox. He is said to be willing to accept a nomination.

The anti-Tammany Conference Committees will not meet again until Sept. 18, when platform and candidates will be seriously considered. In the meantime each organization represented in the conference is expected to go along in its own way on lines calculated to bring about harmonious action on a fusion ticket.

Willis L. Ogden, Chairman of the Conference Committees, denied yesterday that there had been any idea of recalling the invitation issued to the German-American Reform Union.

GERMAN-AMERICAN VOTE.

Herman Ridder Again Declares It Will Not Be Cast for John D. Crimmins.

Herman Ridder of the German-American Reform Union is not afraid of the organization being asked to withdraw from the anti-Tammany combination because of his criticism of Thomas C. Platt and John D. Crimmins. Mr. Ridder said that the German-American Reform Union will continue in the anti-Tammany fight until after election. He continued:

"They would not dare do it. I'm not at all afraid of any such thing being done. Understand, no one can deliver the German-American vote in this city. It is not because men like myself say it that makes it a fact that the Germans of this city would not vote for John D. Crimmins as the anti-Tammany candidate. We simply know the fact, and state it now at the proper time so that no mistake may be made next Fall when we come to nominate a candidate.

"You can't make water run up hill. If Mr. Crimmins should be nominated there would be no use of making a fight against Tammany. The German Democrats of this city cannot be persuaded to vote against Tammany unless they can vote for a far better candidate than Tammany puts up. Mr. Crimmins would be no improvement on Tammany. In the Strong campaign he was with Croker in everything, and continued with Tammany Hall until Naughton & Co. got the Third Avenue contract.

"I am not saying a word against Mr. Crimmins personally. It would be foolish to say anything against him personally because I could not prove it. I could not prove that Mr. Croker obtained a dollar of his fortune improperly. Because nothing of a personal nature can be said about Mr. Crimmins is no reason for assuming that he would be voted for by German-Americans. They would reject Mr. Crimmins because their intelligence tells them that he would be no improvement on Mr. Croker's own selection.

The German-American Reform Union is going to stay in the anti-Tammany combination, and it is going to support the anti-Tammany combination candidate because the candidate will be one who will attract the support of all right-minded people. That candidate, however, will not be Mr. Crimmins. He does not meet the requirements of the situation. The German-American Reform Union has no candidate of its own for any office. It will loyally and heartily support the candidate of the anti-Tammany forces, and it does not make any difference whether he is a Democrat or Republican. The German-Americans in and out of the reform union, however, will not support any candidate unless he commands the respect and confidence of the people generally."

REPUBLICAN FACTION FIGHT.

Leadership in the Fifth Assembly District in Kings County the Stake.

The fight for the Republican leadership in the Fifth Assembly District (Brooklyn) has assumed such proportions that at this early date strenuous methods are being employed by both factions. Ex-Magistrate Kramer and John Kissel, it appears, are at war politically, and, as Mr. Kramer has joined hands with the present leader, Alfred T. Hobley, there is every promise of one of the hottest primary fights known in Kings County.

In order that the Republican voters of the district may not be unemployed prior to the day of the primaries, an employment bureau, conducted by the Kissel faction, was in full working order in Division Avenue yesterday, while on Monday letters were sent to registered Republicans in the Assembly district announcing that the bureau was in operation. What the Kramer-Hobley faction proposes doing is kept a secret, but within a week at the latest, it was stated yesterday, a surprise would be sprung upon Mr. Kissel, who was one of President McKinley's Electors.

The outcome of the fight will be watched throughout the entire county, as Mr. Kissel has declared himself to be with Walter B. Atterbury, ex-Senator Jacob Worth, and Theodore B. Willis, who declare that they will dethrone Col. Michael J. Dady as the leader of the Republicans in Kings County.

ALABAMA NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Plan Introduced in Constitutional Convention to Disfranchise 90 Per Cent. of the Black Vote.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 11.—The first part of the new State Constitution was adopted to-day by the Constitutional Convention. The office of Lieutenant Governor was created and the Governor's salary raised from $3,000 to $5,000. The terms of the executive officers were lengthened from two to four years, but they are ineligible for re-election. The Governor cannot become a candidate for United States Senator within one year after the expiration of his term.

The most sweeping suffrage scheme yet brought forward was that introduced to-day by Mr. Burns of Burnsville. It provides that the following classes shall not vote:

"Those who are illegitimate or loafers or who may be infected with any loathsome or contagious disease.

"Those who have been convicted of treason, bribery, forgery, larceny, robbery, bigamy, seduction, incest, murder, rape or attempt to rape, arson, or burglary.

"Those who are descendants of parents who are of or descendants of two or more different races; those who shall have married any woman having a living husband from whom she has not been legally divorced; those who have committed any assault and battery on his wife or stepdaughter."

This law would destroy 90 per cent. of the negro vote, and the ex-slaves who are not debarred will be less than 5 per cent.

Justice Landon's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 11.—There seems to be little doubt that the Fourth Judicial District Republican Convention, which will assemble here June 18, will place in nomination Charles Edgar Palmer of Schenectady to succeed Supreme Court Justice Judson S. Landon, whose term expires by limitation of age next December. Mr. Palmer is Saratoga County's preference. The Saratoga County Republican Convention this afternoon elected Senator Edgar T. Brackett delegate to the Judicial Convention.

RECALLS CHARLIE ROSS CASE.

Eddie Ross, a Relative, Thought to Have Been Kidnapped—Man Is Arrested.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 11.—Mystery surrounds the alleged kidnapping yesterday and the arrest to-day of the alleged kidnapper of Eddie Ross, thirteen years old, son of William Ross, who is a second cousin of the father of Charlie Ross, the boy kidnapped from Philadelphia years ago. William Ross is a prominent resident of this city.

It is alleged that yesterday Gideon Smithson enticed the boy away from home and took him from the city. The boy's father reported the absence of his son last night, and search was made for him without avail. It developed, however, that Eddie had been seen in the company of Smithson. Mr. Ross at once swore out a warrant charging Smithson with kidnapping.

The police sent out a general alarm and within a few hours word came from Egg Harbor City that a man and a boy had been arrested there. Officers were sent from this city, and later in the day brought Smithson and the boy back to the city. Smithson was locked up and after the boy had been put under a severe examination by the police he was permitted to go to his father's home.

It is not known what the boy told the police. They say it might defeat the ends of justice to make the statement public at this time. Mr. Ross also refuses to talk. It is said the boy at first refused to say anything, as Smithson had threatened to kill him if he did so. There is a story afloat that Smithson aspired to the hand of a young woman relative of the boy, and that the lad was stolen in revenge because she married another man. Smithson has borne a good reputation.

TO DEVELOP NOVA SCOTIA.

Dr. Seward Webb President of Company to Control Transportation There.

The Dominion Securities Company, which was recently incorporated in Canada, with a capital of $1,500,000, is said to mark the first step in the direction of the control of a large portion of the Nova Scotian transportation and industrial companies and the establishment of a steamship service between this city and Nova Scotia seaports.

Representatives of the company are already on the scene of operations, and the tracks of the Cape Breton Railroad Extension Company are being laid. Dr. W. Seward Webb has been chosen President, and the Directorate includes John Jacob Astor, Edgar Van Eeten, Percy Clemmon, and S. R. Callaway.

NEW ANCHOR LINER IN PORT.

The Calabria the Latest Addition to the Mediterranean Service.

The latest addition to the already great fleet of transatlantic passenger liners arrived in port last night from Leghorn and Naples with a full cargo of merchandise and a large number of passengers. The new liner is the steamer Calabria of the Anchor Line's Mediterranean service.

The Calabria is built of steel, is a single screw vessel, and has the following principal dimensions: Length, 390 feet; breadth, 47 feet; depth, 30.5 feet molded; net tonnage, 3,588; gross tonnage, 4,875.

The vessel was built specially for the passenger service between New York and Mediterranean ports. On the promenade deck are placed large, airy, and well-lit state rooms, with two berths in each, for a limited number of first-class passengers. The bridge and main decks are fitted with steerage berths accommodating 1,200 passengers of that class.

The Calabria's machinery consists of triple-expansion engines of the latest type, with cylinders 31 inches, 50.5 inches, and 84 inches diameter, and a stroke of 4.6 feet. On her official trip she attained a speed of fifteen knots. Capt. Bridges, formerly of the Anchor Line's steamer California, commands the new steamer.

GOLD BUTTONS FOR POLICE

Commissioner Murphy's Order to Get Them Stirs Up the Force.

One Sergeant Says There Is a Profit in Them for Some One—The Commissioner's Explanation.

Not in many months have the 7,500 members of New York's "finest" been thrown into such a flurry as by the recent order of Commissioner of Police Michael C. Murphy, requiring every member of the uniformed force to provide himself with plated buttons of "fine gold" by July 1. The flurry is not so much because the men are obliged to purchase their own buttons, for that they have been doing right along, but it is because the new buttons will cost from three to five times as much as did the brass polished buttons now in use.

The price of the new buttons has not been determined upon as yet. Some say that they will cost at least 15 cents each, others vary this to 25 cents. At any rate, the price of policemen's buttons will be considerable when the total number required for the different uniforms is considered. Not counting the Winter uniform, each man will need a blouse and a dress suit. The latter alone takes thirteen large and six small buttons, the blouse requiring four large buttons. Winter uniform will require twenty-two large and six small buttons. The total number of buttons necessary to fit out the entire force will be nearly half a million.

The buttons are said to be "patent buttons," the patent consisting in that they are readily detachable. The man owning the patent and the company that has secured the contract to manufacture the buttons have not yet been made known, but according to one tailor who made a specialty of policemen's uniforms, a fat contract will lie in wait for some one.

The first notice regarding the new command was received a few days ago, when the following order, signed by Commissioner Murphy, was circulated throughout all the station houses:

Ordered, That Paragraph C of Rule 31 relative to buttons is amended to read as follows:

Buttons—Coat of arms of the City of New York, made to conform with the great seal of the City of New York, now used and approved at the City Hall. This coat of arms is surrounded by a highly burnished, bright, flat ring. Between this and the burnished outer ring of the button are the words "New York City Police," surmounted by a five-pointed star, all brought out in the highest artistic relief. The shell of these buttons is made of the best gilding metal, known as Pierce's metal oreide. These shells are extra heavy, double plated by the fire gilding or amalgamating process with 24-karat fine gold, and they will not change color or become tarnished when exposed to the air. The backs are of good brazing brass, known as French gilt, and burnished to preserve the cloth they come in contact with in the coats. The fastenings of the buttons shall be a patented two-pronged wire with spring attachment, and inside securing plate, as per sample in cloth room.

The above is transmitted for the information and guidance of the police force.

(Signed) M. C. MURPHY,
Commissioner and Chief of Police.

Many of the men are indignant that they should be required to pay the extra money for the new buttons. Heretofore the buttons cost but 5 cents each, and often, with good care, it was possible to use them over and over again. This, of course, will be the case with the new buttons to an extent, but in time the plating will wear off, and it is not expected that the life of a gold-plated button will be any longer than that of the brass polished one now in use.

The police officials say, however, that the new buttons will be far superior to those now in use. The old buttons, they claim, tarnish readily, and where they come in contact with the cloth, often cause white spots. Moreover, they are not fastened to the uniforms in an up-to-date way. This the policemen refuse to "swallow whole." They say that the regular inspection was as good a means as is known to prevent the tarnishing and the staining of the cloth by the brass buttons, and that it can be of little concern how the buttons are fastened to the uniforms so long as they stay where they are put, and do the work.

One Sergeant up town suggested that there was probably more than one profit in the new button for some one.

When told of the excitement the new order caused among the rank and file of the force, Commissioner Murphy said last night:

"There is no necessity for all this. The order does not call for buttons that are more expensive than those now in use—if so, there will be very little difference. The advantage lies chiefly in the patent, for with it the tops of the new buttons may be detached and cleaned in the hand, thus avoiding any risk of soiling the uniforms.

"Some of the officers may get gold-plated buttons, just as they do under the present system, but the men will not be put to any hardship in spending their money for gilt buttons or any other fripperv. It was all a false alarm. No, the contract for the making of the new buttons has not been awarded as yet."

ACCUSES HER PARENTS.

Girl Thought to be Drowned Won't See Her Mother and Father—Says They Treated Her Brutally.

MALDEN, Mass., June 11.—Sadie Biddle, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Biddle, who had been missing from her home, and who was supposed to have been drowned in Fellsmere Pond with her sister, Lillian, whose body was found yesterday, was located this afternoon in Jamaica Plain doing housework. She was brought here, and at the police station her parents tried their utmost to induce her to return home.

The girl absolutely refused to see them, and told the police that she had been brutally treated by her parents, claiming that she had been beaten until her body was black. She declared that if forced to go home she would commit suicide. The parents tried to get legal assistance to secure their daughter, and finally Chief Emerton committed them by placing the girl under detention as a neglected child.

The girl claims that her sister Lillian threatened many times to kill herself because of her parents' alleged brutality. Last Wednesday, the last time she saw Lillian, the latter said she was going to get some carbolic acid and kill herself.

Sadie told her that they could not buy it, and then Lillian suggested that they go to the reservoir. They parted, and Sadie wandered about Boston for two days, and finally got housework to do.

BURGLARS TO BE HANGED.

Four Men to Suffer the Penalty Prescribed for This Offense by North Carolina Law.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 11.—In the Superior Court to-day Rush Gates and Frank Johnson, white, and Ben Foster and Harry Mills, colored, were found guilty of burglary in the first degree. Under North Carolina law the penalty for burglary is death. All four men will be sentenced to be hanged before the term of court ends.

On the 8th of February these men entered the store and Post Office at Emma, two miles from Asheville, and, holding pistols on Samuel Alexander, opened a safe and began to rifle it.

Alexander watched for an opportunity, and when the burglars' attention was diverted grabbed a pistol and opened fire, seriously wounding two of the men and receiving almost fatal wounds himself. The burglars fled, but were captured.

Postmaster General Smith wrote Alexander a personal letter commending his bravery.

SALVATION ARMY WEDDING.

Many Present at the Marriage of Ensign Hillman and Capt. Itha Kraft.

Fully two thousand persons at the headquarters of the Salvation Army, in West Fourteenth Street, last night witnessed the marriage of Ensign Burleigh F. Hillman and Capt. Itha J. Kraft by Brigadier A. Gifford. Every seat was filled, the platform was crowded, and many stood in the rear part of the body of the hall.

The evening's exercises were given to the question, "Is Marriage a Failure?" and there was no deviation from the opinion that marriage is a success. One of the speakers went so far as to call it "a howling success!"

When the preliminary speeches and songs were over and everything was ready for the ceremony, Brigadier Gifford read the Twenty-third Psalm, while the pianist played softly. Then beneath a white arch, from which hung a wedding bell, the bride and bridegroom, the bridesmaid and the best man, grouped themselves in front of the American flag and the army banner. The bride carried a large bunch of white roses.

After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom made short speeches.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Negligee Shirts, Waists & Blouses,

Are offered by us in the colors and effects best liked by Boys, and best suited to their needs. The prices are low, but nothing is kept in stock simply because it is cheap. Each article has lasting quality, as well as present style. The assortment here for Children is by far the largest in the city.

Fancy Cheviot Blouses, with natty collar, **75c.**

Sailor Blouses of woven galatea, tie to match, **$1.00.**

Madras Blouses, with or without collar, handsome color effects, **98c.**

Boys' and Youths' White Cheviot Shirts, without collar, **$1.00;** White Madras, **$1.35.**

Boys' and Youths' Fancy Madras Shirts, according to quality, **98c., $1.35, $1.50 & $2.00.**

60-62 West 23d Street.

SHOES

If there be anywhere in this country a low shoe and slipper department which for variety and beauty of style, completeness of assortment of sizes and range of prices is the equal of ours we are not aware of it. Prices from $1.50 to $10.00.

SIXTH AVE. & NINETEENTH ST., N. Y.

ALEXANDER

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, fresh southerly winds.

Rains will continue in the middle West and Northwest and in the lake region to-day, and the cooler weather will extend over the middle and upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, with lower temperature to-morrow.

Along the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts the winds will be mostly light from south to southeast, with probably thunder squalls. Along the New England Coast the winds will continue light to fresh, and mostly from the south. Over the lake region fresh to brisk southeasterly winds and thunder squalls are indicated. On the Gulf Coast the winds will be fresh from south to southeast.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	61	62	64
6 A. M.	60	64	66
9 A. M.	62	72	76
12 M.	75	74	80
3 P. M.	80	77	83
6 P. M.	79	73	79
9 P. M.	75	70	72
12 P. M.	71	69	71

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....73⅞
Weather Bureau.....70⅝
Corresponding date 1900.....70⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....69

The barometer registered 30.20 inches at 8 A. M. and 30.12 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 49 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 64 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 76 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 61 degrees at 5 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—Lieut. E. Beyer, Berlin; Lieut. C. H. Oxlade, Royal Artillery, London; Craig Lippincott, Philadelphia; Count N. Tyszkiewicz, Poland; Capt. D. Osnoboshin, Russia.

HOLLAND.—The Rev. Ernest M. Stores, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL.—Mrs. William Cary Sanger, Sangerfield, N. Y.

GRAND UNION.—John Palmer, ex-Secretary of State, Albany.

EVERETT.—Col. J. B. Burbank, United States Army.

MANHATTAN.—The Rev. Lyman Abbott, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

IMPERIAL.—Congressman George T. Bradley, New Haven.

GRAND.—Lieut. Col. C. L. Cooper, United States Army; C. A. Darlton, Superintendent of Telegraph, Southern Railway, Washington.

GILSEY.—Major A. W. Vodges, United States Army.

PLAZA.—Dr. Max Lamenthall, Rochester.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyatt, dress goods, 70 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Cash & Curry, Key West, Fla.; J. H. Curry, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; H. H. Brandeis, carpets, notions, and jewelry, 310 Church Street; Hoffman House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, kid gloves, 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, shoes; Hotel Albert.

Spitz, Landauer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Spitz, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Browne, millinery; 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

Brofman, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Brofman, woolens; Hoffman House.

Cohen, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohen, silks; Victoria Hotel.

Huchberger, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Huchberger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsburg, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Beard, L., & Co., Topeka, Kan.; L. Beard, laces, white and furnishing goods; H. J. Beard, notions; 78 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics, 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, cloaks, suits, waists, notions, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Bittner, Hunsicker & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. F. Hunsicker, dry goods; H. J. Hunsic

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The Sale of Parlor Furniture

Perhaps you had'nt thought of buying parlor furniture this Summer. It is'nt a good time to sell it. *But it's a superb time to buy.*

Because in our determination to clear our floors of all sample suites, we have made such prices as no thoughtful housekeeper, who will have such needs this Fall, will want to pass by. We want every suite shown on our floors next Fall to be crisp and new. We make these sharp price-concessions to make it worth your while to invest now; so that the suites need not stand on our floors all Summer. The saving is a quarter to a half of their value. Your advantage is'nt hard to see. Perhaps you can afford to buy furniture twice as fine as you expected. Here is news of suites not mentioned yesterday, as well as word of odd sofas and divans:

At $18, from $30—Inlaid divan; damask cover.
At $24, from $55—Carved sofa; damask cover.
At $25, from $55—Carved divan; damask cover.
At $27.50, from $60—Carved divan; velour cover.
At $30 from $68—Carved divan; tapestry cover.
At $32.50, from $50—Inlaid sofa; embossed velour cover.
At $33.50, from $55—Carved sofa; tapestry cover.
At $35, from $55—Inlaid sofa; tapestry cover.
At $37.50, from $60—Carved sofa; tapestry cover.
Fourth floor.

At $38, from $60—Carved sofa; embossed velour cover.
At $40, from $65—Overstuffed sofa; damask cover.
At $42.50, from $65—Inlaid sofa; embossed velour cover.
At $42.50, from $70—Mahogany Colonial seat; velour cover.
At $48, from $75—Mahogany sofa; tapestry cover.
At $60, from $80—Carved mahogany divan; silk damask cover.
At $97.50, from $125—Mahogany davenport; silk damask cover.
A word of some of the finer suites. Our very choicest suites are included in this offering; made up specially to our order, of finest materials and best workmanship.
At $112.50, from $150—Mahogany frame sofa, arm chair and wall chair; Art Nouveau frames, beautifully carved; cover of same design.
At $125, from $153—Mahogany Colonial suite of sofa and arm chair; handsomely carved; red tapestry cover.
At $125, from $175—Mahogany frames with claw feet; sofa, arm and wall chair; figured tapestry seats and backs.
At $135, from $178—Mahogany Art Nouveau frames; sofa, arm and wall chair; silk damask Art Nouveau cover.
At $150, from $203—Mahogany Colonial suite, sofa, arm and wall chair; three color embossed velour cover.
At $140, from $210—Mahogany frames of fine design; sofa, two arm and two wall chairs; one arm and one wall chair have upholstered backs; tapestry cover.
At $175, from $230—Louis XVI. gold suite, sofa, arm and wall chair, in tapestry.

Some of the lower-priced suites in this sale are priced as follows:

At $30, from $40—5 pieces, in tapestry.
At $37.50, from $50—3 pieces, in damask.
At $40, from $55—3 pieces, in velour.
At $42.50, from $70—3 pieces in tapestry.
At $47.50, from $95—3 pieces, in velour.
At $50, from $65—5 pieces in damask.
At $57, from $100—2 pieces, in velour.
At $75, from $110—3 pieces, in tapestry.
At $80, from $125—3 pieces, in tapestry.
At $90, from $135—3 pieces, in tapestry.

Bathing SUITS for Men and Women

Thousands have already gone to the seashore; thousands more will hurry away this week as the air grows hotter. The bathing suit must not be forgotten. It is not merely looks that are sacrificed when you depend on a suit that is hired and worn by you know not whom. We have superb variety for men and women, girls and boys—all trustworthy sorts, and at fairest prices. Then we have the shoes and caps for bathers, as well.

The details are told below:

Men's Bathing Suits—

At $1—Cotton suits, in plain navy blue, navy blue with red or white, black with red; also with alternate stripes of red and black.
At $2—Suits of wool Jersey cloth, in navy blue.
At $2.50—Suits of wool Jersey cloth, in solid navy blue or black, in navy blue with red or white stripes; also in alternating stripes of light blue and white, black and red, and black and orange.
Other styles, with alternating stripes, at $3 and $3.25.
At $3.50—Suits of navy blue wool Jersey cloth, with stripes of red or white on skirt of jersey.
Other styles at $4 a suit.
At $5—Suits of plain navy blue or black Jersey cloth, with or without sleeves.
At $5.50—Suits of navy blue or black, with red or white stripes on skirt of jersey.
At $7.50—Suits of fine blue or black Jersey cloth, with handsome silk Roman stripe around skirt of jersey.
At $12—Fine suits in navy blue with white silk design, and in black, with red silk design.

Boys' Suits—

In similar styles, at 75c, $1, $1.75, $2, $2.50.
Broadway and Ninth.

Women's Bathing Suits—

At $3—Suits of black Mercerized sateen; sailor collar, revers and skirt trimmed with white braid.
At $3.50—Of black and blue Sicilian; short sleeves, sailor collar and bow trimmed with white.

Women's Bathing Suits—

At $4—Of black and blue mohair; shield and collar edged with white mohair; suit trimmed with narrow braid.
At $4.50—Of black and blue mohair; swimming suit; short sleeves and low neck, cut square, edged with white mohair; trimmed with blue.
At $7.50—Of black and blue serge; sailor collar, prettily stitched and trimmed with fancy red braid; new flare skirt, short sleeves.
At $12—Of fine black and blue Sicilian; sailor collar and bow of white silk; skirt and collar trimmed with fancy braid.

Girls' Bathing Suits—

In similar styles, at $3, $3.50, $4, $5.

Rubber Bathing Caps—

Black gossamer caps, 10c.
Plain and fancy colored sateen caps, 20c, 22c, 25c and 35c.
Zephyr check caps, Tam O'Shanters, 40c.
Zephyr check caps, with peak, 50c.
Scotch plaid and polka-dot hoods, 40c.
Oil silk caps, bright and dull finish, 35c and 40c.
Plain rubber caps, 20c, 35c, 40c and 43c.
Plain and fancy colored silk caps, 40c, 45c and 50c.
Plain and fancy colored silk hoods, 50c and 70c.
Plain and fancy colored silk Tam O'Shanters, 50c, 60c and 70c.

Bathing Shoes—

Canvas bathing shoes with linoleum soles: Children's 25c a pair; Girls', 30c pair; Women's, 30c and 50c; Men's, 35c pair.
Second floor, Broadway.

The WHITE SALE

Thousands of women who come with no thought of bargains in their mind are charmed with the beautiful garments in this sale. They select them for their beauty first—but naturally the very moderate prices are most agreeable.

Your continued interest in this Sale of White is justified by the offerings of unimpeachable muslin underwear it brings you. Other pretty things, that a woman is glad to save money in buying, are here too—Dressing Sacques and Silk Waists, for instance, today—both exceptional values:

Night Gowns—

$1.75—Of cambric; V neck and long sleeves, trimmed with embroidery, yoke of insertion and fine plaits.
$2.25—Of nainsook; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with hemstitching, ribbon and fine plaits.
$2.50—Of nainsook; V neck and short sleeves; yoke of fine lace insertion, trimmed with ruffle of lawn, edged with lace.
$2.75—Of nainsook; square neck and short sleeves, trimmed with embroidery insertion and ribbon; front and back of fine plaits in clusters.
Other styles, 38c to $14.

Chemises—

$1.50—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with point de Paris lace, insertion and ribbon; ruffle on skirt, edged with lace and plaits above.
$1.75—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with fine torchon lace, 2 rows of insertion and ribbon; yoke of fine plaits in clusters; ruffle on skirt, edged with lace and plaits above.
$2.50—Of nainsook; round neck; yoke of insertion, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon; ruffle on skirt, trimmed with lace and insertion.
$2.75—Of nainsook; round neck; falling ruffle of lawn and insertion, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon; ruffle on skirt, edged with lace and insertion above.
Other styles, 50c to $4.50.

Long Petticoats—

$1.75—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with small ruffle, edged with deep torchon lace and 2 rows of insertion above.
$2—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with deep embroidery and 2 clusters of plaits above.
$2.25—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, with insertion and plaits on bias, trimmed with ruffle, edged with fine point de Paris lace and plaits above.
$2.75—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with deep embroidery and 2 rows of insertion.
Other styles, 50c to $24.

Silk Waists—

$3.50—Of white or black taffeta; allover hemstitched; full front and French back; unlined. Regularly $4.75.

Dressing Sacques—

75c—Of white lawn; nine styles: High or low necks; some trimmed with embroidery and insertion; others trimmed with lace; some with plain lawn ruffles. Values $1 to $1.50.
$1.25—Of white lawn; four styles: Trimmed with handsome embroidery or ribbon; others with colored lawn yokes, hemstitched. Values $1.75 to $2.50.
Some are slightly soiled; not all sizes in any style, but all sizes in the lot.
Second floor.

Night Gowns—

38c—Of muslin; 2 styles: High or low necks, trimmed with embroidery. Three to a buyer.

Petticoats—

50c—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle; plain hem and plaits above.
Basement.

Fabrics for Summer Gowns

DECISIVELY REDUCED

They're prodding the laggards among the Summer dress goods with sharp price-reductions nowadays. Many a novel and stylish fabric comes out of the fray with only a vestige of its original price. Here are some notable examples, which, with their reduced price-markings, will surely find willing—nay, anxious—purchasers:

At 75c, regularly $2—
Silk-and-wool Taffeta Melange in mixtures of gray, tan, and reseda.

At $1, regularly $2.50—
Silk-and-wool Soleil in shades of tan, gray, brown, reseda, heliotrope, and royal blue.

At $1.25, regularly $3—
Embroidered Figured silk-and-wool Taffeta in black, with small bright colored dots in the embroidered figures.

At $2.50, regularly $3.50—
Lace Drawn Ribbon Striped Silk-and-wool Grenadine in gray, tan, royal blue and lavender.

At $3.50, regularly $7—
Faille Silk and Tinsel drawn striped Silk-and-wool Grenadine in gray, bright blue and cream.
Rotunda.

Wanamaker-Wellington TYPEWRITERS

The business man wants speed, a good looking letter, and a machine that doesn't get out of order easily.

The operator wants visible writing and an easy-working machine.

The Wanamaker-Wellington possesses these merits as does no other typewriter made.

It is simple, strong, speedy, perfectly aligned, and as the type-bars move horizontally, resting on a smooth steel base, they register in an exact line always.

Tabulated work, with vertical or horizontal ruling, is most simple on a Wanamaker-Wellington; and it is a powerful manifolder, because of its direct action.

It is the machine of common-sense and expert thought. It has no equal for general office work. Price—

SIXTY DOLLARS

If not convenient to come to the store, write us, and we will be glad to have our representative call and demonstrate the machine to you.

By the way—it's as easy to carry as a valise.
Basement.

UPHOLSTERY TOPICS

Two subjects, in which we'd like to get you interested. The first is Portieres, at reductions far more sweeping than they deserve.

The other is Fabrics for re-upholstering your furniture—and our willingness to do the re-upholstering as well as sell you the material wherewith to have it done. We should be glad, indeed, to tell you what we think it would cost you to put your shabby pieces of furniture in good condition, while you're away this Summer. It's the best time to do it.

Portieres—

Of Repp and Mercerized Tapestry, in handsome patterns. Some have corded edges, some are fringed top and bottom. They are mostly single pairs, though; a few two and three pair lots. But even then, they are worth more than their new prices:
Now $2.75, $3.85, $4.25, to $13.75 pair.
From $3.75, $6.25, to $27.50 pair.
Third floor.

Upholstering—

Excellent materials, in new, attractive designs; much below value:
Cotton Tapestry—in variety of colorings.
Now $1, $1.10, $1.25 and $2.25 yard.
From $1.25, $1.35, $1.65 and $3.75 yard.
Wool Tapestry—in a variety of colorings.
Now $3.25 and $4.50 yard.
From $4.25 and $9.
Silk Tapestry—in ten good colorings.
Now $2.50, $2.75, $4.25 and $4.50 yard.
From $4.25, $3.75, $5 and $5.65.

Separate DRESS SKIRTS

Every woman who wears a shirt waist or silk waist in Summer—and what woman does not?—has need of one of these useful separate skirts. They are convenient and stylish, and make possible an almost unlimited variation in costume.

Here is a group of handsomely made, well tailored separate skirts, made of thin materials, suitable for hot-weather wear; every one of them of unusual value at their prices:

At $3.75—Of cheviots and homespun in gray, brown, tan, and shepherd's plaid; some made with gored flare; others with flounce. All well tailored; lengths 41 to 44 in. Values up to $6.
At $7—Of mohair, unlined. Upper part made with succession of tiny plaits; lower part with flounce effect; and finished with stitched band.
At $8.50—Of black taffeta; upper part made in clusters of tiny plaits; flaring flounce, finished with ruching. Regular $12 value.
At $8.75—Of white mohair and serge; gored style.
At $9—Of mohair and serge in white; two styles.
A large assortment of Separate Wash Skirts, at all prices.
Second floor, Broadway.

Still Plenty of LACES At HALF PRICE and Less

Never before was such a profusion of fine and beautiful laces offered at such little prices. And the variety grows as the new cases are opened. This morning there are hundreds of beautiful patterns not seen in the sale before. We couldn't get them all unpacked, and hadn't room to show them until now. Every fashion picture or story suggests laces—no matter what the dress material is. Now every woman may indulge her love of these beautiful trimmings at wonderfully little cost. Then you are not confined to a few patterns, for here is such a profusion of designs as is not equalled in any regular stock anywhere. Yet you need never pay more than half price—often a third or a quarter of the original value.

One dressmaker bought over a hundred dollars' worth—in fact, dressmakers have raved over the beautiful patterns and the little prices; and the laces could have no stronger recommendation.

New patterns; but the same low prices, as when the sale started.

Point Venise Insertions—

5c, worth 10c | 15c, worth 30c | 25c, worth 50c to
10c, worth 20c | 20c, worth 40c | $2, worth $4.50

Point Venise Edgings—

5c, worth 10c | 15c, worth 30c | 25c, worth 50c to
10c, worth 20c | 20c, worth 40c | $1, worth $2.25

Appliques—

5c, worth 10c | 15c, worth 30c | 25c, worth 50c to
10c, worth 20c | 20c, worth 40c | $1.50, worth $3

Black Venise Laces—

At 10c, to $2.50.

Net Top Laces—

5c, worth 15c | 15c, worth 35c | 25c, worth 60c to
10c, worth 25c | 20c, worth 50c | $1.50, worth $4

Allover Laces—

Oriental Batiste and Point Venise, Arabian and Persian; butter and white; also Arabian shades.
75c, worth $2 | $1, worth $2.75 | $6, worth $12

Lace Collars—

Point Venise, $1 and $2, worth $2 and $4.
White, butter and Arabian Batiste Collars, $2.50, worth $5.
Main aisle and other special counters on Main floor.
And additional selling space in Basement.

The 20th Century Freezer

Much of the delight of a plate of home-made ice cream on a hot Summer's day is discounted by the toil of turning the crank of the freezer.

The 20th Century Freezer has changed all that. All you have to do now is to pour in your cream, put on the cover, and sit down and wait. The freezer takes care of the rest, and you get the wished-for result without labor—a plate of well, evenly frozen ice cream.

The can is packed in ice and rock salt, which doesn't require renewing; the papier-mache pail keeps the cold *in*, as well as the heat *out*. The ice cream, when frozen, can be served in a perfect mould, as it comes from the freezer; not broken up by the removal of the dasher.

Five sizes, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $3 and $4.

Demonstration in Basement. Try some of the ice cream it makes.

Clothing the Lusty Boy

Wanamaker Boys' Clothing is built with full allowance for the strenuous pace of its sturdy young wearers. Besides its capacity to stand hard usage, it holds all the good looks that can be crowded into it.

Then, in spite of all this, you are confronted with prices like these:

Double-breasted Suits, with knee trousers in plain blue and mixed cheviot, for boys of 8 to 16 years. More of the $4.50 and $5 sort you've taken so quickly, at $3.50 a suit.
Washable Sailor Suits, in different shades of best quality galatea; sizes 3 to 12 years. $1.50 and $1.75 values; now $1 a Suit.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Finely Engraved Stationery

The rush of June wedding invitations has not interfered with prompt execution of our work.

We do the most expert work on Wedding or Reception announcements.

Then this is the season when everyone wants ample supplies of engraved and stamped stationery to take away with them.

We do this work promptly, and at moderate prices.
Broadway.

SHOES for Every Need

This Shoe Sale is of widest interest to every man, woman and child, around Greater New York, that has immediate or future needs of foot-gear to be provided for. The wonderful collection is still broad and complete. Shoes for business, for dress, for vacation wear, shoes for school and for play-time, are here in comprehensive variety. And every pair of shoes means an absolute, positive saving to the purchaser, such as this sale alone can create for him. Today's new chapter of the story:

Men's Shoes—

$1.60, from $2.50—A new lot of these black kid lace shoes; London and medium wide toes; some welted; they fit well, and are cool.
$2.40, regularly $3.50—Tan and black calf lace shoes, in a dozen popular styles.
Men's Shoes in Annex.

Women's Shoes—

$1.75, from $2.50—Fine black kidskin lace shoes with kid tips; full round toes; flexible sewed soles; they have the lines of more expensive shoes.
$1.50, worth $2.50—A small lot of patent kidskin shoes, with dull kid tops; all lace; full toes; heavy, stylish soles; McKay sewed.
$1.40, worth $2.50—Black kid Oxfords in mannish shapes; full toes; heavy soles; they are strong but graceful; medium heels.

Girls' Shoes—

75c—Made of black stout kidskin in button; solid leather soles; full toes; every size from 6, children's, to 2, girls'. You save a quarter of their value on each pair.
Women's and Girls' Shoes in Basement.

Shirt-Waist Suits for Girls

The younger sisters have been equally well taken care of in the matter of Shirt-Waist Suits, with their elders. These delightfully convenient, ready-to-put-on dresses for the Summer days, are here in great variety for girls of 12 to 16. The materials are attractive, both in pattern and color; the making is careful and full of style; and, as to moderateness, the following price-ranges speak for themselves:

$5.50—Of Mercerized chambray, in navy blue and ox-blood; blouse front trimmed with stitching and pearl buttons. Others have deep sailor collar, trimmed with white braid; and well-cut plain skirt.
$6.75—Of white butcher's linen; waist trimmed with insertion; plain flare skirt.
$7.50—Of brown linen; plaited front, with trimming of insertion and small buttons; plain flare skirt.
$9—Of Mercerized linen, in blue and red; deep sailor collar, trimmed with bands of white; embroidered shield; well-cut flounced skirt with trimming of white bands.
Second floor, Ninth street.

PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF
JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries,
Paris, June 1, 1901.

Paris is very gay just now and looking her beautiful best. The trees are in fullest of full bloom, the Bois is crowded with bicyclists, automobilists, smart carriages and smart pedestrians; were it not for the ceaseless flow of human beings and vehicles, one might be miles away from a town, so green are the allees in the Bois and so deliciously poetic the lakes and the pine trees.

The elegantes are all looking longingly at their *lace inserted* muslins and pompadour foulards which they will don for the Chantilly races. For some time now these Chantilly race meetings have quite taken the place in the fashionable world that the Grand Prix once occupied. Nowadays, the Grand Prix is crowded with the "peuple" of Paris and the provinces, and the smart set who still frequent it for the pure love of sport wear the simplest of tailor suits.

Never has a finer show of toilettes been seen than that exhibited on Sunday at Longchamps—the most prominent feature was the entire absence of anything "voyant" or showy. The toilette "grande dame" reigned absolutely, and this in every detail; the dominant note in colors being gray, or black and white; the hats nearly all black and in the Trianon style; the materials crepe de Chine, voile, and any amount of black Chantilly lace over white; cream sunshades trimmed at the bottom with several rows of black velvet baby ribbon; nothing at all exaggerated could come out of such a combination of colors and styles.

There were one or two curious novelties in cloaks to be seen. One resembled in shape and style a Japanese dress with the bottom cut off. It fell in godets a little over three-quarter length, the whole thing in full godets from the neck downwards, the small Medicis collar following the same movement. The sleeve fell from the elbow in a real pagoda, without any inner sleeve. The material was biscuit colored cloth, with incrustations of black velvet in Japanese shape and style.

Very few of the most stylish women wore necklets, with the exception of a few very handsome feather boas, which were very long and fell to the feet. The colors were dead white or jet black. The shoes worn were without exception in kid, Louis XV. and XVI. styles; those in mouse gray being exceedingly pretty. There were many also in white.

Perhaps the predominating note in millinery is to be found in the narrow outline of pompon roses, white or pink, which adorn so many of the new hats. One well-known modiste is making hats of soft coarse white straw with embroideries in straw of violets and their leaves in their natural colors. The whole "chic" of some hats lies in the fact that they have absolutely no other trimming than a couple of wings. One modiste has just finished a hat that looks for all the world like an elaborate cake. It is perfectly round, small, and save for one of the new "plateau" crowns, perfectly flat. It is of green straw, and between the flat crown and the equally flat brim is a very stiff ruche of black velvet ribbon; around the edge of the brim on the outside is a single row of cherries with their leaves arranged in the stiff fashion one associates with the cherry and candied peel decoration on a jelly or cream.

Natural colored or navy blue or red straws, with cherries, are combinations one sees every day. A hat more novel than beautiful, is of white pique, round and almost flat in shape, very much like the straw hats gondoliers wear in Venice, and it is trimmed with a drooping fringe of purple and white clover.

Many women of the "grand monde," gifted with great musical talent, have appeared lately in public for some charitable purpose. For these functions they make it a point to dress very simply, though elegantly, of course. In the afternoon they wear a "toilette de ville," accompanied by a hat; but for the evening they affect black decollete, which is certainly very effective. The very select concerts are often attended "tete nue," but in the afternoon hats are worn—hats so gay and so varied that a glance across the hall gives one the impression of being at one of those functions where the guests are requested to come "en tete," and as the gowns are far less gay it adds to the effect.

As far as accessories to the toilettes are concerned, a walk any afternoon down the Acacias shows that white glace gloves are preferred above all others. Boas are as fashionable as ever, and particularly black taffeta ones, having an inner ruche of white tulle.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, 4th Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY

Majority of Ministers Ready to Accept 465,000,000 Taels.

Library of the Forbidden City Burned by Order of the Court to Destroy the Archives.

PEKING, June 11.—A meeting of the foreign Ministers to-day showed better prospects of their coming to some definite understanding, the majority favoring the acceptance of China's offer of 465,000,000 taels as the amount of the indemnity to be paid to the powers. There was considerable discussion as to how the 4 per cent. interest could be collected. Mr. Rockhill will present at the next meeting an expression of the American desire to finish the business at The Hague. A majority of the Ministers confess themselves against the proposition, thinking that within the next ten days everything can be adjusted.

In the meantime the present military preparations for the departure of the troops and the Chinese intentions regarding the return of the Court to Peking seem premature. The Ministers may force a decision in the matters remaining to be adjusted.

Mr. Rockhill has the translation of an edict by the wording of which it would seem that the library of the Forbidden City was intentionally set on fire by orders of the Court, and was not struck by lightning, as was reported by the foreign guards. The edict orders the destruction of all the archives. The fire must have happened the day after the receipt of the telegraphic edict, though at the time a rumor of the receipt of the edict was denied by Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—The impression prevails in official circles here that the mode of paying the Chinese indemnity will not be settled for a long period, possibly not until the present Ministers at Peking are replaced. It is thought they all would welcome a change of post, and that new men would be readier to settle the differences. While Russia is not pressing the guaranteed loan proposition, because the constitutional powers could not guarantee the loan without legislative consent, which would necessitate delay, the plan is not withdrawn. The British proposition is not acceptable.

Mr. Rockhill's arbitration proposal causes some wonder, since the mode of payment is hardly considered a suitable issue for a legal determination.

SAYS SHANGHAI MUST BE HELD.

SHANGHAI, June 11.—Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, British Commander in Chief on the China station, was the principal guest of the China Association at its annual banquet last evening. During the course of a speech protesting against any policy of trade exclusion, the Admiral said Great Britain had three powerful rivals, the United States, Russia, and Germany. Of the three, the United States was the greatest of her trade rivals, but the rivalry was not in conflict with Great Britain's policy of the open door. Germany was a keen competitor both as regards trade and sea power. Great Britain, some day, would have to reckon with the latter. Russia was not only extending her territory, but was repressing trade.

Admiral Seymour insisted on the importance of holding and defending Shanghai, in order to preserve the prestige of the foreign nations.

THE TRANSVAAL CONCESSIONS.

Commission Says All, Including that of the Netherlands—South African Railroad Should Be Revoked.

LONDON, June 11.—A Blue Book was issued to-day containing the report of the Transvaal Concessions Commission. It is clear, the commission avers, that a State which has annexed another is not legally bound by any contracts made by the State which has ceased to exist, and that no court of law has jurisdiction to enforce such contracts, if the annexing State refuses to recognize them.

The commission recommends that the Government decline to recognize the dynamite and other concessions, and adds that it is satisfied Dr. Leyds and others have received from certaidn Directors shares and financial considerations.

Regarding the Netherlands-South African Railroad, the report, while admitting that the concession was legally granted, considers it injurious that trunk railroad lines should be the monopoly of a single company, especially a foreign company. The concession should be terminated, even if the company's conduct is not open to complaint. But its extraordinary action in the war precludes the possibility of its continuance under British administration.

Discussing the position of the shareholders, the report says the belligerent acts, for which all the shareholders were legally responsible, caused immense damage to Great Britain, Cape Colony, and Natal. The British Government, as an act of grace, may show some consideration to the shareholders; but the commission considers this should be postponed until the shareholders have exhausted the remedies open to them against the Directors, and until the damage done by the company is made good.

The commission recommends the debenture holders to full recognition.

DE WET'S COUSIN IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, June 11.—Andries De Wet, a cousin of Gen. De Wet, the Boer commander, to-night addressed a pro-Boer meeting in the Philharmonic. Ten thousand persons were present, and the speaker's utterances were received with enthusiastic demonstrations.

BOER COMMANDO SURRENDERS.

LONDON, June 11.—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, June 11, as follows:

"Commandant Van Rensburg and his commando have surrendered at Pietersburg. One hundred men have come in, and others are following."

Krueger Knows Nothing of Peace Parley

THE HAGUE, June 11.—Mr. Krüger has issued a statement to the effect that he knows nothing of the peacé negotiations alleged to be proceeding with the Boer leaders. He says that if there are any negotiations on foot it is not through any action of his.

Two Boers Court-Martialed and Shot.

PRETORIA, June 11.—Two Boers have been court-martialed and shot for trying to escape from Pretoria and to rejoin their commandoes after having taken the oath of neutrality.

POPE'S HEALTH IS GOOD.

Reports of His Illness Without Foundation—He Would Like to Go to the Seashore Again.

ROME, June 11.—The report cabled to the United States that the Pope is again ill is without foundation. His Holiness is well, and yesterday granted audiences to the Belgian and Dominican Ministers. To-day he had a long conference with Cardinal Gibbons.

The statement circulated in America shows that the annual reports of the Pontiff's illness, critical condition, and fainting fits have already commenced, and as the Summer wanes he, no doubt, as usual, will be reported at death's door. The truth is His Holiness at present is in exceptionally good health, is enjoying his daily drive and walk, and the heavy cares of State seem to bear lightly on his old age. Mounting to a higher point of the garden than usual the other day the Pope stood gazing at the yellow strip of sunlit Mediterranean, and, turning with a sigh to his nephew, the Pontiff used for the first time since his "imprisonment" a phrase which might have been construed as impatience at his "captivity."

"Ah," said he, "how I wish I could go to the sea again. It would really renew my youth. The last time I really stayed by the sea was about fifty-five years ago, when I was Nuncio at Brussels. I then went near Antwerp, on the advice of a physician, and can vividly remember even how cool the water was, how invigorating, and what pleasure I took in swimming. I found the cure most beneficial."

As a matter of fact, the Pope has such pleasant recollections of the benefits of the sea that he decided some time ago to try the Kneipp cure for rheumatism, but this was such a dismal failure that for a long time after the word "water" was offensive to the Pope.

GERMANY'S NEW BATTLESHIP.

The Zaehringen, to be Launched To-day, Considered the Most Formidable in the Kaiser's Navy.

BERLIN, June 11.—The launching tomorrow at Kiel of the new German battleship Zaehringen, in the presence of Emperor William, Empress Augusta Victoria, and the Grand Duke of Baden, will be a ceremony of more than usual significance. She takes her name from the Baden dynasty. She is of a new type, like the Wittelsbach, the Wettin, and two others still in process of construction. Her displacement is 11,800 tons, and she is entirely of German steel.

The Zaehringen was built at Krupp's Germania Yards. Her length is 126 meters, her indicated horse power 15,000, and her speed nineteen knots. Her armament consists of 54 guns, of which 34 are quick-firers, 12 are machine guns, and 8 are machine rifles. It will include also six torpedo tubes and one strong ram. The whole vessel will be inclosed in 225 millimeters of armor plate, the protection for the turret and decks being of less thickness. She is capable of holding 650 tons of coal. Electric power will be largely used on board, and her complement of men will be 650.

The foreign Naval Attachés in Berlin consider this new class of battleship the most formidable fighting machine Germany has produced, and even more powerful than the Japanese battleship Hatsuse recently built at Elswick.

THE PARIS FIGARO FIGHT.

Shareholders Oust the Manager, Mr. Perivier—He Refuses to Vacate.

PARIS, June 12.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Figaro yesterday the action of the Committee of Surveillance was unanimously sustained. The shareholders voted in favor of the removal of M. Perivier, the manager, and of the acceptance of the resignation of M. de Rodays, editor in chief. M. Prestat, President of the committee, was appointed provisional manager of the paper. Neither M. Perivier nor M. de Rodays was present at the meeting.

The members of the committee went to the offices of the Figaro, where they found the doors closed. Finally, however, they were admitted, and a stormy interview ensued. M. Perivier refused to vacate the premises. M. Prestat tried to get the police to eject him, but they declined to interfere.

The Figaro appeared to-day with the name of M. Perivier as managing editor at its head. In a signed leading article, M. Perivier repudiates the action of the shareholders and asserts that the meeting was illegal. He says M. Prestat and fifty shareholders made a violent entrance into the offices of the Figaro, but after a long discussion, accompanied by personal threats, they left him in possession. He declares that the courts alone can decide who is in the right, and that, as for himself, he will resist to the end.

Other morning papers say that a Magistrate was summoned at the request of M. Prestat and placed seals upon the editorial offices, whereupon M. Perivier took possession of the printing office, the printer recognizing him as the responsible editor and bringing out the paper as usual.

AN M. P. MULCTED FOR LIBEL.

Jury Assesses William R. Cremer £750 —Former Opponent Sued Him.

LONDON, June 11.—William R. Cremer, the Liberal member of Parliament, (Secretary of the Workmen's Peace Association and of the International Arbitration League,) who, on three occasions, has presented the President of the United States and Congress with memorials in favor of a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, was, to-day, mulcted by a jury in the King's Bench Court, in the sum of £750 for libelling John Lowles, a former member of Parliament.

At the last general Parliamentary election Mr. Lowles contested the Haggerston Division of Shoreditch against Mr. Cremer, and the latter, a day or two before the election, issued pamphlets which, it was alleged, grossly maligned Mr. Lowles's personal character and financial reputation.

SPAIN'S PARLIAMENT OPENED.

Queen Regent for the Last Time Outlines the Government's Policy.

MADRID, June 11.—The Queen Regent, accompanied by the King, opened the Cortes to-day. The speech from the throne alluded to this being the last time she will open Parliament, as the regency terminates next year.

Foreign relations were pronounced to be excellent. The Government, it was stated, will specially devote itself to cultivating good relations with the Spanish-American countries. Steps had been taken toward concluding commercial treaties with Argentina and other South American States. It was proposed to amend the Concordat in the interests of economy, suppressing some of the dioceses. A bill dealing with the religious orders and declaring which were legal and which would not be tolerated will be introduced. Army and Navy Reorganization bills also will be introduced.

A bill will be introduced for the complete conversion of the Cuban and Philippine bonds into perpetual 4 per cents.

Publishers Discuss Copyrights.

LEIPSIC, June 11.—The Publishers' Congress to-day adopted a resolution to have its debates on the copyright conventions between the United States and European States issued as a memorial, and to submit them to the American and European Governments. The American publishers offered to lay the memorial before the Typographical Union. The congress hoped that the United States would subscribe to the Berne Convention at no distant date, and in the meantime expressed a special desire that the additional clause to the bill of March 3, 1891, proposed by the American Copyright League for the better protection of foreign works, might become law.

Russian Prince Loses His Office.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—Prince Volkonsky, who lectured in the United States several years ago on Russian literature, has just been dismissed from his position as Intendant of the Imperial Theatres as a result of fining a famous Polish dancer for an infraction of discipline. He was compelled to remit the fine, but posted a bulletin in the Opera House declaring upon whose command this was done. The position of Intendant is considered a peculiarly thankless one here, and it is believed that Prince Volkonsky invited his removal designedly.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett's Debts.

LONDON, June 11.—A meeting of the creditors of Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett in the Bankruptcy Court to-day disclosed his liabilities to be £57,536 and his assets £28,000. The Chairman of the meeting stated that the assets were of very doubtful value. Among the creditors is Sir Ellis's brother, William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett-Coutts, who figures for £40,000. Sir Ellis attributes his insolvency to losses on various investments.

JUDGE LOSES LIBEL SUIT.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 11.—The trial of the suit of County Judge Lent against Edgar L. Ryder for $50,000 for libel, after occupying the time of the court for two days, resulted this afternoon in Justice Wilmot M. Smith directing a verdict for the defendant. Both parties reside in Ossining.

The suit arose out of an investigation of the accounts of the School Trustees. County Judge Lent was one of the Trustees. The investigating committee, of which the defendant was one, found that the Treasurer had been a defaulter for the sum of $1,100 for several years, and that the Trustees had year after year covered it up, and kept the matter a secret from the taxpayers. He also found other irregularities and presented a report which severely rebuked the using of public money for personal uses, as was suggested by a check for $350 which Judge Lent had negotiated, although he claimed that was a purely personal matter.

Justice Smith held that the committee had only done what it was appointed to do; that the fact remained that there was, and is, a shortage of $1,100 in the school district funds, and the Trustees have not explained where it went. The report, he held, was a privileged paper, and there was no malice shown on the part of the committee.

MAROONED SAILORS BACK.

Four Men Left on Navassa Island Suffered No Hardships—Many Ships Visited Them.

The four Baltimoreans, who since October last have been marooned on the phosphate island of Navassa, in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Trinidad, arrived in New York on the Atlas Line steamship Andes yesterday afternoon. They were James A. Woodward and W. T. Pumphrey, white, and John Hill and John A. Bell, negroes.

From what Woodward said, they had quite a lonesome time, but did not suffer nearly so many hardships as has been reported.

Woodward was seen on the Andes last evening, and said that he had been, from 1892 to 1898, the Superintendent of the old Navassa Phosphate Company, of which John A. Fowler was President. That concern went into the hands of a receiver in 1898, and was bought in 1900 by John B. H. Jefferson and Wyatt Owen of Baltimore for $25,000. The new owners engaged Woodward and the three other men to go to the island and "stand guard," so to speak, pending the formation of a company to work the mines. They sailed on the Atlas Line steamship Alene, the 13th of October, 1900. Capt. Owen accompanied them. They took to the island ninety days' provisions, consisting of beef, pork, beans, coffee, &c.

On Nov. 8 Capt. Owen started for home, and told the men that he would send back a gang of men in January to work the mines. January came but no laborers, and the larder began to dwindle. But as there were ships touching at the island every week or two, they did not suffer. Then there were about 1,000 goats and a good well, so there never was any danger of suffering, except for certain luxuries, such as tobacco, tea, coffee, &c. Every ship that touched at the island received a letter to Capt. Owen.

On Feb. 28, the British sloop of war Buzzard touched at the island for water.

"We were ashamed to ask the Britisher for food," said Woodward, "as we thought he might tell his countrymen the condition he found us Americans in. We did muster up courage to ask for some soap and tea, though, and got a pound and a half of soap and a half pint of tea."

May 16 the sloop yacht Rambler, from Great Magua, called for water. When she left she had on board a letter to the President, one to The New York Herald, one to The Baltimore Evening News, another to The Baltimore American, and the last letter to Capt. Owen.

The next ship that touched was the Andes, which took them off. The goats were well when they left, the men say. Now that they are home again lawsuits galore may be expected to follow as a result of their sojourn on Navassa.

JILTED GIRL THROWS ACID.

Lay in Wait for Former Sweetheart at Elevated Station—Victim Will Be Blind.

For two years Mamie Collins, twenty-two years old, of 9 State Street, Brooklyn, was engaged to be married to Patrick Hawkins, twenty-nine years old, of 327 Henry Street, Brooklyn. A month ago Hawkins broke the engagement, and subsequently the girl learned that she had been discarded because Hawkins had found another young woman whom he liked better.

Last night at 6 o'clock the girl lay in wait for Hawkins on the Fourteenth Street station of the Ninth Avenue elevated road, and when she saw him mounting the stairs she dashed a small cream pitcher full of oxalic acid into his face. Then she threw her arms about him, shrieking and crying that she did not mean to hurt him. The man was blinded and will probably lose the sight of both eyes.

Hawkins worked as a printer for a Hoboken printing house. Miss Collins works in a paper box factory on Front Street, Manhattan. Her rejection by Hawkins she took so much to heart that her relatives have feared it would affect her mind.

After throwing the acid she made no effort at flight, and Policeman Mayer of the West Twentieth Street Station placed her under arrest. Before taking the girl to the station he called an ambulance from the New York Hospital, and Hawkins was sent to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue.

After Miss Collins's pedigree had been taken at the West Twentieth Street Station she was taken to the Charles Street Station, where there is a matron. She was placed in a cell, where she became hysterical, cried, and called for Hawkins. One of her hands had been slightly burned by the acid, and her skirt had many holes burned in it.

A brother-in-law of the girl, who refused to give his name, said Miss Collins lived with her widowed mother. The latter had told him that she was worried about her daughter's state of mind. She was dejected, she said, and melancholy, and Mrs. Collins was afraid that she would injure herself. The brother-in-law said he tried to cheer the mother by saying that Mamie would soon get over her disappointment.

THIS DOG HATES POLICEMEN.

Beaten by One Once, He Took Revenge on Patrolman Peter Alwell.

The sight of a blue coat and brass buttons is enough to drive to frenzy a big Newfoundland dog owned by Max H. Ludecke of 102 West Ninety-sixth Street, and employed by him to guard his vans and express wagons as they move about the city. The dog has good reason for his hatred, according to P. Shields, driver for Mr. Ludecke, who says that it was mercilessly beaten by a policeman two years ago.

Part of the old score, in any rate, the animal paid off when Policeman Peter Alwell of the Church Street Station got off a car at Canal and Centre Streets as a furniture van on which the dog was on duty went by yesterday. The policeman was close to the end of the van, and in an instant the dog seized him by the cheek. Alwell had a hard time to shake the brute off, and when he did his face was badly torn.

He then arrested Shields, who was driving the wagon, and after having his wound dressed arraigned him in the Centre Street Court. Magistrate Flammer declared that wagon watch dogs are a nuisance in the streets, but ruled that Alwell could not make a case against the dog's owner unless he could prove that he knew that the animal was vicious. Alwell said he didn't want to have Shields punished, and left court saying that he would investigate the dog's record.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Western Maryland Appointment.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—A circular was issued to-day by President Hood of the Western Maryland Railroad announcing the creation of the office of Passenger and Advertising Agent and the appointment of Fielder M. Howell to the office. The duties of the new official will be to handle the passenger business of the railroad, under the supervision of General Passenger and Freight Agent B. H. Griswold, and look after the advertising.

South Bound Railroad Receivership.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 11.—Chief Justice McIver to-day, at Sheraw, S. C., granted a stay of the receivership for the South Bound Railroad. The case will take its course on appeal to the Supreme Court.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association held a meeting yesterday, but transacted only routine business.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company which was held yesterday, the resignation of R. J. Cross as a Director was accepted and A. E. Ames of Toronto was elected in his place.

A comparative statement of the earnings of the Seaboard Air Line for the eleven months ended May 31, 1900 and 1901, respectively, show an increase of $1,206,837 or 13.7 per cent.

The Directors of the Manhattan Elevated yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

A Director of the New York Central stated yesterday that so far as he knew the Vanderbilts had no intention of buying, and had not bought, the Toledo, St. Louis and Western, as had been persistently reported for the last few days.

The Long Island Railroad Company has published an attractive pamphlet of photographic reproductions of Long Island scenery. The pamphlet's title is "Unique Long Island." It consists of ninety-six pages of camera sketches of attractive spots on the island.

INCURABLES WERE AMUSED

Senator Depew and Bishop Potter's War of Wit at Their Home.

Proposed Third Term for Mr. McKinley Cause of Battle Fought at the Institution's Birthday Celebration.

Picturesqueness, mixed with pathos, marked the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Home for Incurables, Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Streets, yesterday. Bishop Potter and Senator Depew, who were among the speakers, however, provided a compensating share of humor to the occasion, both indulging in good-natured banter that occasioned much laughter.

In the Sun Room, which had been prettily decorated, the inmates of the home assembled for a concert. Men in wheel chairs and women leaning on the arms of friends or nurses listened to the various numbers and the sunshine of pleasure beamed through the clouds of pain habitual to their faces, showing how keenly they enjoyed it all. A large number of persons attended the exercises, and spent the interval between the music and the speaking in going through the home and visiting the patients.

Much pleasure was expressed at the announcement that the Home has received a gift of $30,000, the specific purpose of which was described as "the building of a new iron fence, a new boiler, and a new steam laundry." Inquiry as to the name of the giver was met with the statement that it is one who previously has been kind to the institution, but who does not wish his name revealed during his lifetime.

The chapel was filled when the Rev. Mr. Derbyshire, the chaplain of the Home, offered prayer. Martin L. Greene presided and reports were presented by Frederick C. Wagner of the Executive Committee and Dr. Israel C. Jones, the Medical Superintendent.

Dr. Jones's report showed that the number of patients in the home during the last year was the largest in its history. On June 1, 1900, there were 255; during the year there were admitted 48 men and 73 women; a total of 121; 30 patients were discharged, among the number being 4 who went forth entirely cured. There were 30 deaths of men and 45 of women, a total of 75, with a death rate of 19¾ per cent.; the number of patients in the home on June 1, 1901, was: Males, 114; females, 151; total, 265. At the conclusion of the reports Mr. Greene introduced Bishop Potter, who was the first speaker.

"When I recognized yesterday," he said, "my obligation to come here the satisfaction I had at the thought of coming was clouded by the fact that I learned that among the speakers was the junior Senator. The note on this occasion should be a soothing one. But the junior Senator has been extremely agitating. The proposition he has made with reference to a third term for President McKinley has filled our anti-imperialist friends with agitation. The prospects of imperialism, it would seem, have new hopes under the aegis of his protection."

The laughter that followed, and in which Senator Depew joined heartily, was prolonged. Bishop Potter added:

"And, as if this were not enough, society has been shaken to its foundation by the rumors of his reported engagement to be married. Why a large amount of the interest in the junior Senator is due to the very fact that he is not married."

The Bishop then characterized Senator Depew as himself an incurable, adding that he was incurably funny, eloquent, and amiable. Then, passing to a more serious vein, he said that in a way the title of the Home was a misnomer.

"I submit," said he, "that the term incurable may describe a physical condition. But there are people here who will never be cured of a physical ailment who may yet be cured of a far more important one. Here there is a library of many volumes. Think of the journeys these people may take, of the songs they may hear, and of that marvelous world that has come down the ages that may here fall upon their ear. In one sense this is a university, where the darkness of the life that is fades before the light of the life to come."

Senator Depew, the next speaker, began by saying that Bishop Potter had made a very incorrect diagnosis of the effect of his proposition.

"Instead of stirring and agitating men," he said, "it has had a most soothing effect. Take, for example, twenty men who have been building this hopes on 1904. The mention of the name of McKinley for the nomination would leave no chance for them. So they are soothed. Our anti-imperialist friends, becoming convinced fully that McKinley is in for eight more years, will abandon theories, stop mooning around, and go to farming or some other useful work. It's the most soothing thing ever launched in politics. Our Democratic friends will say, 'We are relieved; what has been will be, and we'll have plenty of time to look for available timber.' I have done a great and philanthropic work for people who need it badly." [Laughter.]

After drawing a contrast between a college commencement, where youth faces life full of ambition and hope, and the ceremonies in the Home, where the active life of the inmates was passed, Senator Depew said that it was in the maintaining of such institutions as the last that the spirit of Christian feeling was shown. He referred to an article in an English paper regarding the visit of the members of the Chamber of Commerce to London, and said: "That visit had no purpose of a show of material wealth. It was a recognition of the fact that the leaders of industry maintain peace and promote the civilization of the world. It had been thought in the past that the accumulation of wealth hardens men and deprives them of the power of sympathy. That has been reversed in our time. The great inventions of steam and electricity have added enormously to wealth, but also to the general happiness of mankind. Now we see benefactions such as the world has never known before.

"The schools carry on the work of construction, the hospitals that of repair, but in such an institution as this there is the contribution without incentive for those who can do nothing more for the community at large.

"Our missionaries throughout the world are the advance guard of civilization. Institutions like this are the missions at home that prevent men from becoming heathens, for nothing makes one so much for heathenism as despair."

The Rev. Dr. Walter B. Buchanan said that the work was one in which the problem of practical Christianity was being solved. After Bishop Potter had pronounced the benediction, a collation was served, and more music followed in the Sun Room.

FELLED TREE TO TAKE A PICTURE.

This "John Doe" Was an Artist, and It Cost Him $15 for His View.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 11.—A man who said he lived in Brooklyn, but who refused to give his name, and who was entered as "John Doe," cut down an oak tree on the grounds of the Glen Ridge Park Association, near Moffet's Mill Pond, yesterday. He was arrested by Policeman Egen.

When arraigned before Recorder Smith he explained that he wanted to take a picture of the old waterwheel, and, as the tree was in the way, he cut it down, so that he could take the picture at the angle he wished. It cost him $15, and he paid it from a big roll of greenbacks. He seemed satisfied to pay the price for the picture.

Vice President Roosevelt on the Bible.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 11.—The Long Island Bible Society met here to-day, and from 4:30 to 5:30 P. M. a reception was tendered the members by Vice President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt at their home at Sagamore Hill. The principal meeting was held this evening in the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Campbell of Southampton presided. Vice President Roosevelt spoke upon the influence of the Bible upon life. He urged that parents and teachers instill into the minds of the children at the earliest possible age a respect and love for the work.

A Verdict Against Shipbuilders.

A verdict for $50,000 was awarded yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Chester, to Archibald H. Bull, Henry T. Knowlton, and others, stockholders in the steamship Winifred, as plaintiffs in a suit against Thomas W. Hyde and the Bath Iron Works, to recover $100,000 because the Winifred, built by the defendants, was not satisfactory. The vessel was used by the plaintiffs in the Porto Rican trade.

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The Alpine shape of fine soft flexible straw, at $5.

The aristocratic Panama at $8.

Not to mention the betwixt and between ones.

Everything under the sun to go under—under the straw.

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Broadway, Houston St.

EDITORS AT BUFFALO.

National Editorial Association Welcomed to the Pan-American—Tributes to Deceased Members.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11.—The National Editorial Association began its sixteenth annual convention in the Temple of Music to-day. This association includes editors from all parts of the United States. Hundreds of delegates were present, most of them accompanied by members of their families.

The programme included music on the grand organ, the singing of "America" by the audience, "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other patriotic airs, rendered by the Seventy-fourth Regiment Band; an address of welcome by Mayor Diehl, addresses on "Pan-America" by Director General Buchanan of the Pan-American Exposition, "Publicity," by Mark Bennett of the Publicity Department; an address by William G. Brogan of Buffalo, a welcome on behalf of the New York State Press Association by William J. Kline, President; a response on behalf of the National Editorial Association by President F. B. Baillo of Cleburne, Texas; the President's annual address, and a poem by W. E. Tabor of Denver.

The convention adjourned, in honor of the memory of deceased members, without transacting any business. This afternoon the delegates were the guests of the Merchants' Exchange on a trip up the lake on the Northern liner Northland.

This evening impressive memorial services in honor of the deceased members of the association were held in the Temple of Music. Past President Walter Williams of Columbia, Mo., delivered the opening statement. He was followed by the Hon. Lafayette Young of Des Moines, Iowa. Addresses were also delivered by Gov. A. B. White of West Virginia, and Dr. A. E. Winship of Boston, Mass. Ten-minute addresses were made by the Hon. E. D. Coe, White River, Wis.; the Hon. John Dymond, New Orleans, La., and the Hon. Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany.

The business sessions of the association will last from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. each day.

SPANKED, SHE WANTS DIVORCE.

Mrs. Redfearn Accuses Her Husband of Being a Veritable Mr. Quilp.

Not five months married, yet spanked by her husband until she was sick, is part of the story told by Mrs. Mary Redfearn of Jersey City in proceedings for divorce which she has commenced against George William Redfearn, whom she met while she was singing contralto and he baritone in the choir of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church in that city.

Mrs. Redfearn was then Miss Robbins, a dressmaker, and it was said to be a case of love at first sight. The Rev. George S. Bennit, the rector, married the two on Dec. 12 last, and they took up housekeeping at 195 York Street, she providing, according to her story, most of the linen and a great many other articles of domestic necessity, as well as a piano.

Only one month were they happy, she says, but the first trouble she recites in detail was on Feb. 18, when she alleges her husband made no objection to his brother calling her a "slob" before many people, and smilingly acquiesced in other utterances calculated to injure her good name and her feelings, simply answering her protest with the remark, "Isn't that what you married me for?"

His ill-treatment grew worse, she declares, until she suffered from it not only during the evening and nights, but also when he came home for his noonday meal. It culminated in the spanking, and she left her home a few days later, but soon returned to him in a flat at 335 Montgomery Street. She left for good, however, she says, on May 17, and went to live with her mother at 237 Newark Avenue, where she now is. Papers in the suit have been filed with Chancellor Magie at Trenton and her counsel, Eugene Devitt, will shortly apply for alimony and counsel fee.

Among the cruelties which Mrs. Redfearn alleges between the spanking and her final departure is that Redfearn accused her of stealing his watch. He also, she says, kept her up all night while he rested, threatening to throw her out of the window every time she approached the bed, and on the very day she returned to him in Montgomery Street, in response to his importunities, he fetched a piece of meat and bundle of firewood and left them on the table, saying, "I don't want to have you say I am not feeding you well, because all I have to do is to feed you and keep a roof over your head. You are a she devil."

The final act on the night before her departure, she alleges, was another midnight thrashing coupled with a choking, and when daylight came and she told him she was going he expressed no regret.

"All right. There's no use in leading a dog's life," was his farewell, she says.

The Redfearns are both well known in Binghampton, England, where Mrs. Redfearn was born. Mr. Redfearn has thirty days in which to file his answer, and it is understood that he will set up a general denial of all his wife's allegations.

Promoting a Pianomakers' Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—A combination of the piano manufacturers, embracing the entire output of the country, is in process of organization. Marc A. Blumenberg, head of The Musical Courier Company of New York, is in the city promoting the scheme. He claims that the purpose of the combine is to reduce the selling expenses, which are now $75 for every piano made. He states that while the combination will cut off a number of hangers-on of the trade, it will materially benefit the workmen in the factories. Where some factories shut down a large part of the year because of lack of capital to accumulate stock, the combination arrangement would furnish funds to keep them running.

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asked by any store in New York for similar qualities.
☞BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET STORE.

CAUTION! Many unscrupulous dealers are selling ordinary Glauber Salt, or a mixture of Seidlitz Powder and Salt, under the name of "German Salt," "Sprudel Salt," "Artificial" Sprudel Salt," or under other similar names, upon the reputation of the genuine products of the Carlsbad Springs. The public is warned against the purchase of any of these imitations. The genuine **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** is produced from the Sprudel Spring at Carlsbad, under the direct supervision of the City Councils. Each bottle bears the seal of the City of Carlsbad and the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents for the United States," on every bottle. None other is genuine.

The Common Council of the City of Carlsbad

LUDWIG SCHAFFLER, Mayor

MAN OF MANY CRIMES KILLED.

Patrick Coyle, Parricide, and Said to be Guilty of Other Murders, Stabbed to Death in the Street.

Patrick Coyle, a parricide, was himself found murdered at the side door of the Hickory Café, at Ninth Avenue and Sixteenth Street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He had been stabbed in the throat, and the knife had severed the jugular vein. Coyle had only recently been released after serving a long sentence for killing his father, Matthew Coyle, a Grand Army veteran, and the police had accused him of many other crimes.

The Hickory Café is conducted by Francis E. Stevenson, who, the police say, is the same who ran the resort known as "Stevenson's Slide," in Bleecker Street. The bone-handled knife with which Coyle was probably killed was found in the street near by.

John Hampson of 488 West Seventeenth Street, who once was Alderman for the Fifteenth Aldermanic District, but now is Stevenson's bartender, was arrested, and held by Coroner Bausch in $2,500 bail, but he was taken into custody principally as a witness. The neighborhood of late years has been the scene of a number of mysterious crimes. The Peck murder happened near by, and it was but a few blocks away that the hewn body of a young woman was found in the street less than two years ago.

Policeman Opperman of the West Twentieth Street Station came upon Coyle as he was breathing his last. Hampson's story was that Coyle came into the saloon with another man, about thirty years old, and an old man, about an hour earlier. The old man showed a Grand Army badge. As they drank they quarreled and he heard the old man say: "You've played me dirty tricks before, but I'll hold you responsible for this month's rent." A few minutes after they left the old man came back with a stab wound in the neck. He washed it and went away.

Coyle, according to the police, had previously shot another man and had nearly killed another named Comisky by cutting his face from ear to chin. His supposed murderer has not been caught. This is the police alarm for his apprehension:

"Arrest for murder, man thirty-five years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, mixed gray hair and beard, weighs 145 pounds, wears dark clothes and derby hat, and is well-known in the First Ward."

HARVARD FRESHMAN KILLED.

Run Over by a Fire Engine—Other Students Hurt—Bitter Demonstration Follows Accident.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 11.—Hamilton Storrs Bigelow, a Harvard freshman of Buffalo, N. Y., was run over by a fire engine and instantly killed at 9 o'clock tonight. A fire was found by one of the Harvard professors among a pile of boards near the Harvard architectural building. An alarm was rung in, but before the firemen responded Prof. Hollis and students had put out the fire. The alarm, as usual, caused the undergraduates to assemble, and as the firemen drove up there was much jeering. The chemical engine was very late, and the crowd hooted the men.

The accident is described differently, the firemen claiming that the horses on the engine became excited at the howling crowd and dashed forward, scattering the crowd. The students claim that the driver, John Dowdis, deliberately drove his engine into the students, Bigelow being caught under the wheels.

Other students were knocked down, but only one had any injuries to speak of. As soon as the students realized what had happened they made a wild demonstration. But cool heads maintained control, and the firemen were allowed to return to their stations.

Driver Dowdis is prostrated by the accident. It cannot be determined to-night on whom the blame for the accident lies. The wheels passed over Bigelow's body, crushing his lower chest. President Eliot has asked all the students who saw the accident to hand in information at the college office to-morrow morning.

Bigelow fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. He was a brilliant writer, being the author of several poems and class songs. He was also a contributor for The Harvard Lampoon, and was well known and very popular with his classmates.

Gamblers Sent to Prison.

The heaviest sentences yet imposed upon any gamblers convicted as a result of the raids of the Committee of Fifteen were yesterday pronounced by Judge Warren W. Foster on Alphonse Laronte, Marius Besseron, and Elie Pontin, who were sent to the penitentiary for thirty days. The men were taken in a raid by the Committee of Fifteen at 452 Sixth Avenue on May 1 last. They were convicted last week of being "common gamblers."

Miss Isabelle Cameron Ill.

Efforts were made last night to learn the condition of Miss Isabelle Cameron, daughter of the late Sir Roderick Cameron, a patient at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. It was said that her physician was out and would not return until this morning. To the question as to the patient's condition the reply was: "We are not prepared to state."

The Inner Man

A delightful surprise, a charm to the palate and cheer and comfort to the inner man is found in the perfection of

Hunter Whiskey

Its secret is:
It gratifies and always satisfies.

Never Sold Till 10 Years Old

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 William St., New York, N. Y.

GRADUATION

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.

SOLID 14-KARAT GOLD Waltham and Elgin Watches, lady's size, $15, reduced from $25.00; young men's size $20, reduced from $30.00; Solid Silver Watches $5, reduced from $8.00; 14-k. Gold Filled Watches, "warranted 20 years," $10, reduced from $15.00; Graduation Diamond Rings $15, reduced from $25.00. A complete line of Watches, Diamonds, Solid Gold Jewelry, and Watch Chains at one-third cheaper than retail jewelers sell them. You will never have this chance again. KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., "Saturdays included."

LOOK FOR THE BI

COMMERCIAL UNITY OF NORTH AND SOUTH

Southern Industrial Association Meets in Philadelphia.

Governors of Pennsylvania and Mississippi Urge Closer Relations Between the Two Sections.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The annual convention of the Southern Industrial Association was formally opened in Horticultural Hall this morning, and will continue in session until Friday.

The association is composed of numerous commercial bodies, and this year's convention is held with the object principally of giving a wider knowledge of the South's resources and to discuss measures looking to the welding of the interests of the North and South.

The convention was called to order by President H. H. Hargrove of the association, and Gov. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania, in his address of welcome, said in part:

"There never was but one period in our history when we were not glad to see the representatives of the South. We hope to make our relations more neighborly. We want to trade with you. We realize that the South is the greatest mission field for commerce in the world. The South produces two-thirds of all the cotton in the world, and makes very little of the finished product.

"If we can make steel products and tin plate in this city and undersell Wales, you can make cotton products and undersell England. What the South needs is not carpetbaggers, but carpetbags full of capital. We make many things you need, and you produce things we need. Let us sell to each other. We do not care who has the balance of trade."

An address of welcome in a similar strain was made by Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge, during which he presented President Hargrove with the keys of the city. John H. Converse, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and Attorney John F. Lewis welcomed the delegates in behalf of the commercial organizations of the city.

In responding to the address of welcome President Hargrove said of the Southern States: "They contain one-fourth of the area of the Union, and the territory has practically as great an agricultural production as the remainder of the country combined.

"Its capacity in raw material is almost beyond measurement. This section has 33 per cent. of the population of the United States. It raises all of its cotton and cottonseed and American rice, 80 per cent. of its tobacco, contains 65 per cent. of its timber resources, 30 per cent. of its coal area, 20 per cent. of its coal production, produces 17½ per cent. of its iron, and furnishes 80 per cent. of the American pig iron exported, is the third largest cane-sugar producing section of the world, contains more coast and river frontage than all the other States, has 30 per cent. of railroad mileage, and affords the cheapest lumber building material, lands, cotton, coal, and oil and living in the United States."

Gov. A. H. Longino of Mississippi, in his address, said he believed that if the people North and South knew and understood each other better they would love each other more.

Mayor J. W. Riggins of Waco, Texas, asserted that the South had forgotten the late unpleasantness and was anxious to join hands with the North for the commercial benefit of both sides.

The delegates to-night listened to addresses by ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith of Atlanta, Ga., and Robert C. Ogden of Philadelphia, President of the Southern Educational Conference.

Mr. Smith's subject was "The Resources of the South." He spoke of the vicissitudes through which the section had passed, and said it had lost more than forty years of growth during the past century, the causes being slavery, war, and reconstruction. He detailed the commercial and industrial history of the South, and directed attention to the opportunities now existing for the profitable investment of capital.

CUBANS PREPARING TO ACT.

Conservatives of Convention to Draw Up a Plan for Adopting the Platt Amendment.

HAVANA, June 11.—The question of reconsidering the former vote on the Platt amendment came up for a short discussion this afternoon in the Cuban Constitutional Convention. In order not to arouse opposition, the Conservatives took the stand that there was no necessity for reconsidering the vote, inasmuch as the form in which the amendment had been passed was not satisfactory to the United States, and could not be accepted by the United States as a part of the Constitution of Cuba. Ultimately the convention unanimously agreed not to reconsider the vote.

Senor Morua Delgado offered a substitute motion for the committee's report embodying the amendment without the interpretations. The Conservatives, however, who were not ready to bring the question to an immediate decision, asked for an adjournment until to-morrow. They will hold a meeting at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and draw up a programme for the afternoon session.

They still hold fifteen votes, and it is said that several Radicals who now favor accepting the amendment, have compromised by agreeing not to attend to-morrow's session.

NEW CUBAN TAXES.

Farms Injured in the War Escape Levies No Longer.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Acting Secretary of War Sanger has received from Gen. Wood a copy of the new regulations as to taxation in Cuba, which go into effect on July 1. The interesting feature of them is that plantations destroyed in the war, which heretofore have almost escaped taxation, are now to pay a tax on not more than 66 per cent. of properties not destroyed.

As to urban property, the Tax Boards are to prepare new lists to serve as a basis for taxation, and until they are completed the territorial tax will prevail with a deduction of 25 per cent. for repairs and unproductive periods.

COURTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Act Organizing Them Passed—Judges in Oath Not Required to Support the Constitution.

MANILA, June 11.—The act organizing the courts has been passed by the United States Philippine Commission. The Judges' oath does not include supporting the Constitution of the United States. Commissioner Ide, author of the act, opposed its incorporation in the oath, and the other Commissioners did not insist that it be included.

Judge Taft diplomatically explained that the appointment of American Judges was necessary in instituting the reformed system, and intimated that natives who criticised the appointments ought to realize that the commission was the best friend of civil government and progress, and urged them to assist it. He hoped the difficulties of holding court with the use of interpreters would be obviated in a year.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—In the absence of Secretary Root no official information could be obtained regarding the oath of the Judges in the Philippines. It is known, however, that officers in the civil government in the Philippines do not take any oath to support the Constitution of the United States. On Sept. 25 of last year there was promulgated in the Philippines an act of the Philippine Commission providing "for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in the Philippine Islands." This act provided that all applicants for admission to the civil service should take the following oath, and no other oath is provided for in the act:

"I, _____, having applied for admission to the civil service of the Philippine Islands, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in these islands, and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by its duly constituted authorities; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God."

VOLUNTEER CONFESSES TO BRIBERY

Surgeon Welch Tells of Irregularities in the Island of Leyte.

MANILA, June 11.—In the trials to-day of officers of the Forty-third Regiment on charges of bribery and permitting trade with the closed ports of the southern part of the Island of Leyte, Surgeon Dudley Welch confessed and made damaging statements against Capt. Michael Spellman and Lieut. Delbert R. Jones. Welch refunded 1,000 pesos of his share of the spoils.

The Presidente of Maasin, (Leyte,) has been arrested, charged with being implicated in the transactions. Agents of Manila firms also appear to have been connected with the acts on which the charges against the prisoners are based.

Capt. Spellman was well known in this city as a National Guard officer. He enlisted as a private in Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, on Jan. 17, 1888. He was promoted to be Sergeant in 1891, and two years later he left the Twenty-second to be First Lieutenant of Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment. In July, 1895, he was elected Captain of Company G and was chosen second senior Major of the regiment on July 23, 1896. He served with that rank while his regiment was in the service of the United States during the Spanish-American war.

Later Major Spellman applied for a commission in one of the volunteer regiments then recruiting and was successful, obtaining a commission as Captain. He served with his regiment during the Spanish-American war.

TAX ON SULU PEARL FISHERIES.

War Department Is Considering Objections of Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—An issue has been presented to the War Department growing out of the exaction by the Sultan of Jolo of a tax upon pearl fishers in the waters of the Southern Archipelago. These taxes are small compared with the value of the fisheries, and have been laid by the Sultan for many years past. Up to this time they have never been questioned, but now certain foreign corporations which have brought to the pearl fisheries improved apparatus and methods claim that they are exempt from this sort of taxation under the treaty of 1885 between Spain on the one side and England, Germany, and France on the other, whereby Spain guaranteed to the other powers the freedom of the fisheries in these waters.

The question was referred to the War Department by Major Sweet, one of the senior officers in the southern islands, and is now awaiting a decision.

SANTIAGO HERO HURT.

One of Hobson's Men Injured While the Oregon Is Docked.

HONOLULU, June 5.—The battleship Oregon arrived here May 30, bound from the Orient to San Francisco.

As she was dropping her anchor off port the chain broke, seriously injuring Chief Boatswain J. E. Murphy, one of the men who helped Hobson sink the Merrimac at Santiago. One leg was broken and Murphy was dashed against some machinery, receiving a dangerous gash on the head.

LAST YEAR'S COAL OUTPUT.

The United States Beat Its Own Record and Eclipsed All the Other Countries of the World.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Official reports show that the year 1900 closed the century with the largest coal production ever recorded in the United States, and continued the supremacy of the United States among the coal-producing countries of the world. Practically complete returns sent to Edward W. Parker, statistician of the United States Geological Survey, show the total output of coal in 1900 to have been 267,342,444 short tons, an increase over the preceding year of 13,802,452 tons, or a little more than 5 per cent.

The value of this product was $297,920,000, an increase of 16 per cent. over 1899. Coal producers felt a much greater benefit from the improved trade conditions in 1900 than in either 1898 or 1899. Coal contracts are usually made a long time ahead, sometimes more than a year, and much coal was delivered in 1899 at less than it cost to produce it, the price of labor having advanced before the operators could advance the price of coal. The value of the coal product in 1900 was equal to nearly one-third of the value of the total mineral product of the United States in 1899.

Maryland, Oregon, and Idaho were the only States whose coal product in 1900 was less than that of 1899. Owing to the strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania in the Autumn of 1900, the production of anthracite coal decreased about 3,000,000 long tons, the product in 1900 being 50,988,982 long tons, against 53,944,647 long tons in 1899.

This decrease was more than made up for by an increase of nearly 5,500,000 short tons, (about 4,900,000 long tons,) in the output of bituminous coal in the State. The decrease in Maryland amounted to 782,708 short tons, or over 15 per cent., and in Oregon to 33 1-3 per cent., of the product in 1899.

West Virginia showed the largest increase in tonnage, exceeding 20,000,000 tons for the first time. The next largest gain was an increase of 2,605,138 short tons in Ohio. The net gain in Pennsylvania amounted to 2,150,000 short tons. Alabama gained 800,000 tons, or 11 per cent. The most notable comparative gains were made in Arkansas, the Indian Territory, Michigan, and Utah. Kansas increased her production 600,000 tons, or 16 per cent., and Kentucky 575,000 tons, or 12 per cent.

Following is the production and value of coal (in short tons) in the various States in 1900:

	Production. Tons.	Value.
Alabama	8,393,385	$9,745,722
Arkansas	1,441,345	1,653,818
California	171,708	523,231
Colorado	5,232,843	5,848,339
Georgia & North Carolina	333,291	370,022
Illinois	25,153,929	22,529,985
Indiana	6,449,645	6,045,739
Indian Territory	1,918,572	2,782,838
Iowa	5,237,634	7,202,986
Kansas	4,453,107	5,368,642
Kentucky	5,181,917	4,730,698
Maryland	4,024,686	3,927,331
Michigan	649,455	1,257,683
Missouri	3,269,491	4,015,980
Montana	1,861,775	2,713,707
New Mexico	1,299,099	1,775,570
North Dakota	129,683	158,358
Ohio	19,105,408	19,403,362
Oregon	58,664	220,001
Pennsylvania—		
Anthracite	57,107,080	82,993,471
Bituminous	79,816,346	77,196,158
Tennessee	3,731,617	4,215,080
Texas	988,373	1,581,914
Utah	1,146,277	1,445,415
Virginia	2,137,007	1,757,525
Washington	2,474,093	4,700,088
West Virginia	21,980,430	17,698,734
Wyoming	4,014,602	5,457,953

Prior to 1899 Great Britain was the leading coal producing country of the world, but in that year the United States took first place. The production of Great Britain in 1900 amounted to 225,170,163 long tons, or 252,190,573 short tons, compared with which the United States has a lead of 15,300,000 short tons, or just double that of the preceding year.

ACCUSED OF PENSION FRAUDS.

J. W. Carnahan of Washington Charged with Conspiring to Defraud Residents of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—J. Worth Carnahan, President of the United States Army and Navy Historical Association of this city was arrested to-day under an indictment found by the Federal Grand Jury at Columbus, Ohio, charging him with having conspired with R. L. Winslow and J. O. Davis, agents of the association, to defraud residents of the State of Ohio by impersonating special examiners of the Pension Bureau.

Mr. Carnahan admitted his identity as the person indicted and waived a preliminary hearing, United States Commissioner Mills fixing his bond at $1,000.

People of India Want Our Lamps.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Consul General Guenther at Frankfort, Germany, informs the State Department that there is a strong demand for cheap, simply constructed lamps in British India. He also says that the old means of lighting are being rapidly superseded by modern methods, and that manufacturers of cheap lamps may find it to their interest to correspond with importing firms at Calcutta and Bombay.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The President to-day signed the commission of Gideon C. Bantz to be Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer and of John H. Roys and Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh to be Lieutenants, junior grade, United States Navy.

ARTILLERY AT PRACTICE

Good Shooting Done Over a 3,000-Yard Range at Camp Townsend.

Eighth Regiment to Return with Regret from Its Raid Into the Country of the Enemy.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, June 11.—To-day, for the first itme in the history of the National Guard, or, at any rate, within the memory of living man, there was an artillery practice on a range more than a thousand yards at the State's expense. With guns efficient at seven miles, as those of the First Battery are, a thousand-yard range, which the State has several times provided, is very much like an armory range for a rifle. In the past some of the batteries have shot over ranges at the seaside, where the distance of the target has conformed more to the range of the gun, but the expense was borne by the batteries practicing.

The annual contests for the Flanagan trophy between the First and Second Batteries of New York City and the Sixth of Binghamton, instituted some years ago, led to the establishment of a range up the north valley at Camp Townsend, which has been lengthened gradually, until it now reaches three thousand yards.

The regulations of the United States Army were adopted, providing that only gunners who qualified at a preliminary examination should sight the pieces, and on Sunday last twenty candidates presented themselves to Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, National Guard; Capt. Palmer, Seventh Regiment, and Lieut. Hathaway, First Battery, for examination preparatory to the first target practice to-day. Of this twenty fifteen qualified as gunners, as follows: Sergt. Raphael B. Stiner, Sergt. Francis J. Conneli, Corps. Herman W. Maack, George F. Hedenberg, Joseph H. Hatch, George H. Bloomer, and William E. Schultze, Lance Corps. Alfred O. Mathesius and Charles B. Striebel, and Privates Rediger, Gluskey, Finnegan, Dorr, Belzner, and Muller. From these the guns were mounted to-day, under command of Lieut. Hathaway, and under Col. Thurston's supervision the first real practice was begun.

Each battery is allowed fifty shrapnel and thirty shell in this practice, and the First used up less than half the number between 2 and 5 o'clock this afternoon. The target was on the side of a mountain, where every shot would be banked and not get away, even though it flew high above the mark. But the shooting was excellent, several shells going right through the target, while others, though not on the target at all, would have been effective against an enemy.

Outside of the shooting this afternoon the battery has had only routine work with its prescribed drills and camp duty, but it is maintaining a peaceful camp, and the infantry, when it returns to-morrow, will find everything in its accustomed place.

At Camp Roe, Lake Mohegan, the Eighth Regiment is enjoying all the novelty of living in the field and doing its own cooking. "My wife never gives me better coffee at home than I got at my company's kitchen this noon," said one of the Captains to-day in speaking of the regiment's culinary department. Capt. T. S. Lyon, regimental Commissary, is winning more laurels for himself in the way he provides commissary supplies. Already the officers swear he is the best Commissary in the National Guard.

The Eighth have had the same drills at Camp Roe that they would have had at Camp Townsend. They will break camp there to-morrow and return to Camp Townsend. Nearly every one regrets it in the command, for the life at the lake is much enjoyed. The health of their camp is excellent, but Quartermaster Sergeant T. H. S. Riley of Company E is quite ill with malarial fever.

MRS. McKINLEY IS STRONGER.

Improvement Yesterday Less Marked Because of the Heat—Patient Gaining Slowly.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Mrs. McKinley's improvement to-day was less marked than it has been of late, though at a late hour to-night it was stated that, on the whole, taking the day and night through, she had a little more than held her own. The weather here to-day was very warm, and to this, it is thought, may be attributed the check on her recovery. To-night she was asleep and resting very easily.

Washington has been sweltering under a hot wave to-day and it had its effect on the White House patient. She sat up only a short time, and then only in bed, propped up on pillows, whereas yesterday she was able to sit up in a rolling chair near the bed. Still, notwithstanding this, it is stated that her condition to-night shows a bare improvement. At a late hour to-night she was sleeping quietly and comfortably.

The greatest apprehension now felt is with reference to the inflammation of the membraneous lining of the heart, but it is asserted positively that this is yielding slowly to treatment, as is the case with the complaint associated with it. Except for the nurses, Mrs. McKinley sees no one but the President and Miss Barber, her niece. The President saw no callers this evening.

Dr. Rixey, when he left the White House shortly after 10:30 o'clock to-night, after a visit of an hour and a half at Mrs. McKinley's bedside, said:

"Mrs. McKinley is resting very comfortably to-night. The improvement continues. There is no particular change."

In response to inquiries, he said that it is too early at this time to say anything regarding the Canton trip, which Mrs. McKinley will take when sufficiently well to be removed and the executive business permits the President to go away for the Summer.

STAGE ROUTE EXTENSIONS.

Controller Coler Says the Privileges Granted Under the Charter Are Wholly Wrong.

Controller Coler and President Henry Sanderson of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company both had something to say yesterday regarding the clause in the new charter giving the owners of the Fifth Avenue stage line the right to run vehicles in the Borough of Manhattan. Power has been conferred upon the company by Section 1,461 of the charter, to extend its routes without the payment of a dollar into the Treasury.

"It's wrong, very wrong," the Controller said. "I was opposed to it; I went before the Governor in regard to the matter. It is a 'joker,' and should be repealed. There are many such in the new charter."

The line passed into the hands of the New York Electric Vehicle Company in May, 1890. This company was organized by William C. Whitney.

The new company could make no extensions without purchasing a franchise from the city. Soon after the Legislature of 1900 convened, however, Senator Goodsell introduced a bill providing that a corporation owning a stage route continuously operated for five years in any city of the first class be empowered to extend its existing routes and operate its vehicles by electricity or other motive power, with the approval of the State Railroad Commission. Such a corporation was authorized to charge 10 cents for a continuous ride. Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Controller Coler, and Seth Low sent protests to Gov. Roosevelt against this bill. It was passed.

Henry Sanderson said in regard to the matter yesterday:

"The matter of opening up greater stage facilities was thought of at the time when the public was so exercised about the four tracks on Amsterdam Avenue. After Senator Goodsell had introduced his bill public hearings were had upon the question of the extension of the lines.

"They were held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and everybody who attended saw a great benefit. In our proposed plans we are to pay 5 per cent. of our income for the privilege which has been granted us. To be sure we could not get a million-dollar investment if it were not clear that we had some privileges. The Governor went over our proposed plans line for line, and you may be sure he would not have granted us the rights we have had he thought it would not benefit the public.

"We will begin operating the electric busses on or about Aug. 1."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Col. Albert E. Woodson, to the Third Cavalry, to date from May 31, vice Jackson, retired.

Col. John B. Kerr, to the Ninth Cavalry, to date from May 31, vice Woodson, promoted.

Major Robert P. P. Wainwright, to the Fifth Cavalry, to date from May 29, vice Michler, deceased.

Major Ezra B. Fuller, to the Tenth Cavalry, to date from May 31, vice Kerr, promoted. He will report to the commanding General Department of Cuba, for assignment to a station.

Capt. Albert S. Brookes, Twenty-ninth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Sheridan and join his regiment.

First Lieut. Harry H. Stout, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Baker, California, on official business pertaining to the storage of cannon and powder.

Major Walter D. McCaw, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers appointed Jan. 18, 1900, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps, vice Major William J. Wakeman, Surgeon.

Major Charles A. Booth, Seventh Infantry, will report to Major George Ruhlen, Quartermaster, for duty under his direction for a period of thirty days.

Navy.

Capt. C. Andrade is detached from duty as Inspector of engineering material at the Midvale Steel Works, and ordered home.

Commander J. S. Ogden is ordered to the Mare Island Hospital, where he will wait orders.

Lieut. Commander G. S. Willits is detached from duty as Inspector of engineering material at Harrisburg, Penn., June 20, and ordered to duty as Inspector of engineering material at the Midvale Steel Works.

Lieut. Commander R. G. Denig is ordered to duty as Inspector of engineering material at the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Harrisburg and vicinity, as relief of Lieut. Commander Willits; he will report June 15.

Lieut. F. L. Sawyer is ordered to the torpedo station, June 20 for instruction.

Lieut. J. M. Robinson is detached from the Iowa and ordered home with three months' sick leave.

Cadet C. W. Fisher is ordered to the Iowa, June 24.

Cadet J. J. Fitzpatrick is ordered to the Kearsarge, June 22.

Cadet C. T. Hutchins is ordered to the Kearsarge, June 15.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou is detached from the Vermont, June 15, and ordered to the Iowa, June 22.

Chaplain S. D. Boorom is ordered home to wait orders to Philadelphia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Rear Admiral Rodgers, aboard the New York, sailed to-day from Cavite for Olongapo, where the new naval station in the Philippines is to be located.

The Indiana and the Chesapeake, with the naval cadets aboard have left Annapolis, the former for Newport News and the latter for New London.

The Don Juan de Austria has left Cavite for Samar.

The Monteroy has left Hongkong for Cavite.

The Marietta, which is on her way to the United States, arrived at Singapore to-day.

The Wisconsin left Bremerton yesterday for San Francisco.

The Leyden has arrived at Delaware City.

The torpedo boat Bailey was placed in commission at the New York Yard yesterday.

The Navy Department to-day accepted the torpedo boat Shubrick.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:31	Moon rises..1:19

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:21	Gov. Isl'd...3:34	H. Gate...5:27
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:54	Gov. Isl'd...4:20	H. Gate...6:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lauenburg, Haiti and Inagua	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manilla, Naples and Genoa	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Cuba and Mexico, via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 13.		
Deutschland, Hamburg	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	*11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores and Italy		
FRIDAY, JUNE 14.		
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
New York, Dominican Republic and Turk's Island	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Edenhall, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uraguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JUNE 15.		
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caracas, Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool		
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		4:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Masadam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Milton, Argentina, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		4:30 A. M.
Nord Amerika, Naples	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Croix, Windward Islands, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Mexico via Tampico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Tartar Prince, Azores and Italy		
Trave, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (containing closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily, at 6:30 P. M. after May 28 and up to June 15, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York June 15, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshin Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 18 and up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. June 23. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 12.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 6.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, June 9.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, June 7.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 11.
Lahn, Bremen, June 4.
Massapequa, Pauillac, May 29.
Michigan, Colon, June 3.
Nord Amerika, Gibraltar, June 2.
Oceanic, Liverpool, June 6.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, May 28.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

British Trader, Antwerp, June 1.
Chicago City, Swansea, June 3.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 8.
Georgian, Liverpool, June 3.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 12.
Karamania, Gibraltar, May 29.
Nacoochee, Savannah, June 10.
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, June 7.
Sardinian, Greenock, May 31.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, June 7.
Canning, St. Lucia, June 8.
Comal, Galveston, June 8.
Cufic, Liverpool, June 4.
Fluminense, Barbados, June 8.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 13.
Jupiter, St. Michael's, June 3.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

Caspian, Gibraltar, June 1.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, June 8.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 14.
Saratoga, Santiago, June 8.
St. Paul, Southampton, June 8.
Umbria, Liverpool, June 8.

SUNDAY, JUNE 16.

Britannia, Gibraltar, June 3.
El Sud, New Orleans, June 11.
Indralema, Glasgow, June 4.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 15.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, June 2.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, June 6.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES who go away from the City during the Summer for one or more weeks can have the paper forwarded to them to any address in the United States or Canada, postage prepaid, at regular subscription rates. Address will be changed as frequently as desired. Fill the accompanying blank:

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Mail Rates:
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Arrived.

SS Liguira, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Genoa, May 27 and Naples 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Foltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch, tank,) Voege, Rotterdam May 30, in ballast to C. H. Ramdebrock. Anchored in Quarantine at 12:27 A. M. 12th.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau May 7, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban,) Johnson, Santiago, &c., May 24, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:23 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Martha Stevens, Bennett, Trenton, N. J., to Trenton Transportation Co.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana June 8, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Ontanada, (Span.,) Nashituse, Genoa, &c., May 3, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) Osselmann, Bremen June 1 and Cherbourg 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:38 A. M.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Dann, Antwerp June 1, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 P. M. 10th.

SS Nubia, (Ger.,) Lotze, Stettin May 23, with sugar to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 10th.

SS Milton, (Br.,) Matheson, Baltimore June 9, with mdse. in transit to Busk & Jevons. Will finish loading for Buenos Ayres.

SS Isola Di Levanzo, (Ital.,) Filieti, Messina, &c., May 15, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Grand Lake, (Br.,) Peterson, Banes June 6, with fruit to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Frascati, (Br.,) Wills, Montego Bay June 4, St. Ann's Bay 4th, and Port Maria 5th, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda June 8, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Allianca, Skillings, Colon June 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool May 31, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:17 A. M.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Georgetown, S. C., June 7 and Wilmington, N. C., 8th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS York Castle, (Br., new, 3,467 tons,) Robinson, Shields May 25, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 A. M.

SS Manteo, Benner, Progreso June 1, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Nordpol, (Nor.,) Stoltz, Cardenas May 30 and Matanzas June 6, with sugar to E. Ferig & Co.—vessel to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Fortune Island, &c., May 28, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood and Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS El Paso, Boyd, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston June 5 and Key West 8th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Kelso, Calcutta, &c., May 11, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Calabria, (Br., new, 4,375 tons gross,) Bridges, Leghorn, &c., May 23, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 7:25 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 11, 9:30 P. M., south southwest, moderate breeze, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) for Hamburg.
SS Ask, (Dan.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Therese, (Nor.,) for Norfolk, &c.
SS Huber, (Br.,) for Para, &c.
SS Kaiser Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS Servia, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Cevic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Helios, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston, &c.
SS Chattahoochee, Savannah.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS El Valle, for New Orleans.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

SS Conway, (Br.,) Ward, from Leith for New York, was spoken May 31 in lat. 45, lon. 42.

Notice to Mariners.

CHINA SEA.—Yangtze River—Hankow District—Establishment of Range Beacons and Lights for King-Kau Rocks.—Notice is hereby given that range beacons and lights have been established at Hsia-sha-hu, on the east bank of the river about 2 miles above the King-Kau Rocks to guide vess

COLUMBIA OARSMEN ON THE HARLEM RIVER

Removal of the Large Boathouse from the Hudson.

CREWS AT A DISADVANTAGE

Present Site of Edwin Gould's Gift to the University Interferes with Early Rowing Practice.

Columbia University rowing authorities are seriously considering the feasibility of removing the big university boathouse from its present location on the Hudson, at the foot of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a location on the east bank of the Harlem River, above the Central Bridge. The removal of a building of such size and value would be a costly and delicate operation, yet it is perfectly feasible from an engineering point of view, and seems the only solution of the difficult problem which now confronts the Columbia management.

The present boathouse was presented to the university in 1896 by Edwin Gould, fully equipped, and cost, with its approach and landing, $20,000. It is an imposing structure, three stories in height, of Colonial design, and with an imposing portico whose massive pillars extend through the entire height of the first two stories. It is built in the shape of a T, being 60 feet in width and for a depth of 40 feet and then extending 50 feet further with a width of 50 feet, making a total depth of 90 feet. The piazza and balcony are 12 feet in width.

The first floor contains two long boat-rooms, 25 by 70, and the carpenter's shop and boiler room. The second floor is entirely devoted to the locker rooms, four in number, and the third floor to storage. There are stairways in both the front and the back of the house, and an iron bridge over the railway tracks connects it with Riverside Park.

But although the new house is a very attractive building from an architectural point of view, and presents a very fine appearance to the pasengers on the river craft and the scattered dwellers on the opposite New Jersey shore, and though it has locker room for half a thousand and fine boats in plenty, it has not proved as useful as it is ornamental, and for practical purposes it is in its present location an acknowledged failure.

The brilliant undergraduate minds which determined its location upon the Hudson overlooked the fact that something besides a boathouse and boats is essential for rowing, especially for trial scientific sheills, and that is smooth water, which is not to be had upon the Hudson River in the vicinity of New York, excepting in the Summer months and not always then. And even when the water is smooth it is seldom that a long stretch of several miles can be rowed without one or more stops to avoid damage from the long, rolling swells from passing steamers.

In consequence, every year since the house on the Harlem was sold the Columbia crews have been obliged to ask the hospitality of one or more of the Harlem River rowing clubs for the first two months of practice in the Spring and to row on the Harlem during that time under great disadvantage. "one of the Harlem River boathouses has sufficient boat or locker room to accommodate the entire squad with all the boats, and in consequence both men and boats have had to be divided among several of the clubs, which, of course, has resulted in much confusion and discomfort.

Frequently after the crews have left the Harlem and have returned to the Hudson for practice the state of the latter river has been such as to compel a return to the Harlem for the omission of the practice, and in either event valuable time has been lost and the value of the practice impaired.

Moreover, the frequent transfer of the boats from one river to the other has necessarily resulted in serious damage at times, while the cost of the boats ruined or damaged on the Hudson as a consequence of the rough water or the swells from passing boats, as Coach Hanlan remarked a few days ago, would in one year be sufficient to pay the cost of the removal of the boathouse from its present site to the Harlem.

Previous to the removal of the university from its old site, at Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, in 1897, the Columbia oarsmen possessed a commodious and handsome boathouse on the Harlem River, at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-third Street. It was a large and well-planned structure, by far the best and handsomest of all the Harlem River boathouses, and the college crews were able to begin practice as early as any on the river.

But after the gift of the new boathouse had been made it was assumed that the old one would no longer be needed, and in consequence it was sold for a third of its value to one of the local rowing clubs, which has since occupied it.

It is now recognized that accommodations for the crews must be provided on the Harlem River, either by building another house or by the removal of the present house from the Hudson, and as there is no prospect of obtaining funds for the building of a second house, the removal of the present house is being considered. Manager Erdall of the Columbia crews stated yesterday that the matter will be taken up as soon as the Poughkeepsie races are over, and a careful investigation of the problem will be made by a competent person experienced in that kind of work.

It is believed that the building can be placed upon a large float or scow and towed around to the Harlem without injury of any kind. The float could be placed under the building at low water, so as to raise it from the piles upon which it rests when the tide turns, and in a similar manner the falling tide could be employed to lower it upon the foundations at the new site.

In the event of the removal of the house it probably would be located on the east side of the Harlem River in front of Macomb's Dam Park, near where the house of the Nassau Boat Club is located. It would be readily accessible from the Central Bridge and the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct.

PLANS FOR THE FOURTH.

Aldermen and the City Officials Want an Old-Time Celebration—The Tammany Function.

The city officials are making efforts to have Fourth of July celebrated in New York this year in an elaborate manner. A plan was formulated yesterday by the leaders of the Board of Aldermen to have the houses decorated all over the city. The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the meeting:

Whereas, Our natal day, the Fourth of July, 1901, is the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of a country whose phenomenal progress, development, and liberty have astounded the civilized world, and,

Whereas, It is meet and fitting that the said one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary be appropriately celebrated in this the Empire City and metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, therefore be it

Resolved, That the citizens of the City of New York be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to fittingly decorate their houses with the National emblem on the said day and properly observe the event with the patriotism and dignity that it deserves.

The regular Tammany celebration will be held, and John F. Carroll said that in a few days the names of the speakers would be announced.

STRIKE CAUSES A FIGHT.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 11.—This afternoon Mayor Meyers swore in a force of thirty extra policemen, who were armed with rifles and sent to the machine shops of the Seaboard Air Line to protect the property of the railroad and the machinists at work there.

This action was caused by the visit of a large force of the striking machinists and their sympathizers to the shops of the company last night. They desired to talk to a force of men the company had at its shops, and the only way to do that was to break through the ranks of watchmen and get at the men, who were sleeping in the shops. This the strikers and their friends succeeded in doing after a sharp scrimmage with the guards.

This morning, Cecil Gabbett, Superintendent of the Seaboard, wrote a letter to the Mayor outlining the facts and asking that the property of the company be given protection. This city has been made a sort of headquarters for machinists to be distributed to the Seaboard shops in this section. The strikers, therefore, are using their best efforts to keep things tied up here. Everything is quiet at the shops to-night, with the armed police on duty.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

In a Five-Inning Game New York Was Beaten—Mathewson Batted Freely.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 11.—Mathewson was the magnet that drew one of the largest crowds of the year, in spite of threatening rain, this afternoon to the baseball park for the scheduled game between New York and Pittsburg. His appearance in the box for the New Yorks had been discussed for the past forty-eight hours, until the "fans" were at a keen edge. He was not at his best, for, besides seeming just a trifle easy for the local players in the early innings, he had the appearance of wildness. What the game might have brought had rain not closed play at the end of the fifth inning is conjecture. The Pittsburgs scored two runs in the first and two in the second, after which both teams played for the rain.

In the first inning Clarke hit cleanly and was scored by a terrific drive for three bases by Leach, which would have been a homer, but for remarkable fielding by Hickman. Poole drove a hot one at Beelow, which struck him, bounding to Davis, who failed to nab the runner at first. The next three men went out in order.

In the second inning, after Ely was disposed of, O'Connor reached first on an excusable error, and went to second on Leever's out. Clark was hit by Mathewson, and after both had been advanced a base, Leach hit a long single, on which they scored.

New York began auspiciously. Van Haltren hit cleanly, but died on the route, as the next three men went out at first. Van's was the only hit New York got, and he was the only New Yorker to reach first in any way. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	2	1	0	0	0	V. Halt'n, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	0	0	Selbach, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Leach, 3b	1	2	1	1	0	Strang, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Bransf'd, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	Hickman, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Poole, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Ganzel, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Ely, ss	0	0	1	5	0	Bernard, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
O'Connor, c	1	0	1	0	0	Warner, c	0	0	0	0	0
Leever, p	0	0	0	3	0	Math'son, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	5	15	11	0	Total	0	2	12	8	0

Pittsburg	2 2 0 0 — 4
New York	0 0 0 0 0 — 0

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Three-base hit—Leach. Sacrifice hit—Ritchey. Double play—Davis, Bernard, and Ganzel. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Clarke. Struck out—By Leever, 1. Time of game—Fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 9; CHICAGO, 5.

CHICAGO, June 11.—For the third successive time the Brooklyn Baseball team downed Chicago in to-day's game by the score of 9 to 5. Like the previous games the visitors batted out their victory, for the fielding of the team was very ragged.

The home team connected rather freely with McJames's curves, but the hits were widely separated, so that runs were hard to get. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Kelley, 1b	2	3	11	0	0
Green, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	1	5	1	0	Sheckard, lf	2	4	1	0	0
Dolan, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Daly, 2b	1	0	5	4	1
Childs, 2b	0	1	3	3	0	Dahlen, ss	1	2	4	7	2
Raymer, 3b	1	1	0	2	0	McCr'rt, cf	1	1	0	0	1
McS'm'k, ss	2	3	3	1	0	Gatins, 3b	0	3	0	1	0
Kling, c	0	1	9	2	1	McGuire, c	0	0	6	2	1
Menefee, p	0	1	1	1	1	McJames, p	1	0	0	1	1
Hughes, p	0	0	0	1	0	Kitson, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	10	27	11	2	Total	9	14	27	15	6

Chicago	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 1—5
Brooklyn	1 0 5 0 0 1 0 0 2—9

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hit—Gatins. Three-base hits—Dahlen, Kelley, Chance. Stolen bases—Dolan, (2,) Hartsel, Sheckard, Kling, McCreery. Struck out—By Menefee, 6; by McJames, 5. Base on balls—Off Menefee, 1; off McJames, 2. Wild pitch—Hughes. Hit with ball—By Menefee, Sheckard. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	2	1	0	0	Thomas, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Heidrick, cf	0	0	3	1	0	Hallman, 2b	0	0	6	0	1
McGann, 1b	0	0	16	2	0	Delehanty, 1b	2	1	10	1	0
Donovan, rf	0	2	0	0	0	Flick, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	0	7	0	Wolv'ton, 3b	0	1	1	8	1
Wallace, ss	1	1	2	7	0	Slagle, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Kruger, 3b	0	2	1	2	2	McF'land, c	0	0	0	1	0
Ryan, c	0	0	3	2	0	Cross, ss	0	0	3	4	0
Sudhoff, p	0	1	1	0	0	Donohue, p	0	0	0	2	0
*Nichols	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	1	8	27	24	2	Total	3	7	27	16	2

*Batted for Sudhoff in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hit—Flick. Three-base hit—Flick. Home run—Delehanty. Sacrifice hits—Heidrick, Padden, Delehanty, McFarland. Hit by pitcher—By Sudhoff, 1; by Donohue, 1. Base on balls—Off Sudhoff, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Crollus, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Harley, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Tenney, 1b	1	0	12	1	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	13	1	1	Demont, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Crawf'd, rf	1	0	2	0	0	Long, ss	1	1	3	4	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	2	3	2	Smith, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Irwin, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	Kittredge, c	0	2	4	1	0
Magoon, ss	0	1	4	4	0	Lowe, 3b	0	1	0	3	1
Bergen, c	0	1	3	0	0	Grossart, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Hahn, p	0	0	0	1	0	Dineen, p	0	0	0	6	0
Phillips, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	2	5	27	15	2	Total	3	7	27	16	1

Cincinnati	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Boston	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Crollus, 2. Three-base hit—Long. Stolen bases—Steinfeldt, Irwin. Double play—Tenney, Long. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 1; off Dineen, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Phillips. Struck out—By Phillips, 2; by Hahn, 1; by Dineen, 4. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	19	14	.576	Philadelphia	20	19	.513
Pittsburg	22	17	.575	St. Louis	19	20	.487
Cincinnati	20	17	.541	Boston	14	18	.438
Brooklyn	20	18	.526	Chicago	15	27	.357

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Boston in Cincinnati.

PENN, 20; COLUMBIA, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 11.—Pennsylvania closed its baseball season to-day with a game with Columbia, the Quakers winning by the score of 20 to 0. The game was absolutely devoid of interest and many spectators left before it was completed. It was alumni day at Pennsylvania, and one of the largest crowds of the season was in attendance. Columbia made only a single hit off Layton, a double by Williard in the fifth inning. The runner stole third before any one was out, but was left there through poor coaching, as he should have scored on the succeeding batter's out at first. The New Yorkers never had a chance to score after that. The Quakers hit the Columbia pitchers hard from the start, and as they received execrable support the game degenerated into a hippodrome. The score:

PENNSYLVANIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Collier, 2b	2	3	1	3	0	Donohue, ss	0	1	1	1	1
White, ss	1	1	1	1	0	Milke, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Jones, 1b	2	3	9	0	0	Marcus, 2b	0	0	4	3	2
Gawthp, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Smith, cf	0	0	3	0	1
Flavell, c	3	2	14	0	0	Willard, 3b	0	1	3	2	0
Noble, rf	2	3	0	0	0	O'N'll, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, 3b	2	1	0	1	1	B'rt'w, lf	0	0	1	2	0
Bennett, lf	2	2	1	0	0	Goodman, c	0	0	4	2	1
Layton, p	2	2	0	3	0	Gearin, p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	20	17	27	8	2	Total	0	1	24	11	8

Pennsylvania	5 0 0 1 4 4 1 5 —20
Columbia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0

Earned runs—Pennsylvania, 8. Two-base hits—Jones and Williard. Three-base hits—Jones and Noble. Home run—Flavell. Left on bases—Pennsylvania, 8; Columbia, 4. Struck out—Milke, Marcus, (2,) Southard, O'Neill, Bartow, (3,) Goodman, (2,) and Gearin. First base on balls—Donohue, Southard, and O'Neill. Hit by pitched ball—Gawthrop. Wild pitches—Bartow, (2,) Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Fitler.

American League Games.

At Washington—Washington, 3; Chicago, 1.
At Boston—Boston, 8; Milwaukee, 4.
At Baltimore—Cleveland, 8; Baltimore, 5.
At Philadelphia—Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 1.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 1; Montreal, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 16; Buffalo, 7.
At Providence—Providence, 5; Toronto, 4.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Rochester, 2; Rochester, 16; Syracuse, 4; (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 3; Albany, 2; (12 innings.)
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 1; Rome, 0.
At Cortland—Cortland, 9; Utica, 8.

One Redeeming Point.

"Skitts is utterly lazy and worthless."
"Oh, I don't know; he is entitled to some credit for not letting anything worry him."
—Detroit Free Press.

RACES WERE HARD FOUGHT

Head and Neck Finishes in Order at the Gravesend Track.

FRANCESCO WON THE STAKES

Julius Fleischmann's Colt, Heavily Backed, Was the One Easy Victor of the Afternoon.

As tokens of confidence in the weather, straw hats were conspicuously numerous at the Gravesend race track yesterday, even the often discouraged regular patrons being willing to admit that Summer had at last arrived. The spectators had a thoroughly satisfactory afternoon of it, for in five of the six events on the card the horses fought out to the winning post for the honors of victory, and the majority of the races were won by heads and necks, while the betting element had all the doubt that could be wished for, in that the winners were not winners until the last strides had been made.

The only race on the card that did not produce a close finish was the single stake event on the programme, the Hanover, for two-year-olds, with selling allowances, over the five furlongs course, in which ten of the thirteen colts and fillies named to run answered the call to the post. The Fleischmann bred and owned colt Francesco, the best backed and post favorite, with Oom Paul the second choice, and Madden Laodice the next in favor. The bulk of the money, however, went on Francesco, in spite of the fact that in his only public appearance before he had raced with and beaten a very moderate lot of rather poor class two-year-olds. Francesco justified the confidence placed in him by getting away fairly well and racing second to the outsider, The Dancer, into the stretch, where the favorite went on and, easily slipping away from his field, won about as he pleased by three lengths.

In the opening event Par Excellence, from the Pepper Stable, won the first race that the Kentucky establishment has won at the meeting, by leading all the way and lasting in front long enough to catch the judges' eye, a scant length before Rossigliol, who closed from back in the crush. The Regent, off in front in the second event, raced all the way with Alfonso, the two running head and head for the greater part of a mile. The Regent, hard ridden at the end, won by a little better than a nose, with Alfonso still second.

In the fifth race Alard and Latson started equal choices and both ran prominently through the race, but Gertrude Elliott coming with a rush in the stretch, got him in the last few jumps and won by a head after Sailor King made the running for nearly a mile of the distance. For the last race Vitellius and Toddy each had a turn in front, Toddy looking like a winner to the last half furlong, where Watercure went on from behind and, catching the Keene horse on the post, beat him out by a neck. In the six races four favorites were beaten, the successful choices being Francesco and Outlander. The betting crowd had much to say about the doings of "Pittsburg Phil," whose jockey, Shaw, rode in five races and landed three of his mounts winners, and one in second place. It was said that "Phil" had backed all of Shaw's mounts not only at the Gravesend track, but also in the booming of the West, a gossip credited the professional plunger with having won an immense amount of money.

For the delay at the post for the fourth race, the Hanover Stakes, Jockey O'Connor was held responsible by the starter, and so was fined $25. Gertrude Elliott, winner of the fifth race for H. T. Griffin, and entered to sell for $800, was bid up to $1,000 and bought by Frank Frisbie, the owner of Double Dummy, the second horse. From report it seems that the winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, Conroy, has been eliminated from the Suburban Handicap. Conroy was slightly lame after the race for the Brooklyn, and in consequence was indulged by his trainer just enough to break in on his training and prevent his being fitted for the Suburban. From the want of work, it is said now, Conroy will not be among the starters. In the same connection it is regarded as very improbable that any of the Keene horses will be sent to Chicago, though until a very late time ago it had been intended by the stable to send on Commando and one other, to run for the American Derby. The reason stated for the change in the plans is that Trainer James Rowe will be unable to take the horses to Chicago, on account of the illness of his wife. The announcement that Spencer, the regular jockey for the Keene stable, has been engaged by J. Smith Reed to ride Prince of Melbourne in the race for the Suburban was made yesterday, and seemed to confirm the belief that Conroy would not be a starter for that event. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, two years old, allowances; five furlongs. The Pepper Stable's Par Excellence, b. f., by Kamaka-Lady Pepper, 104 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and even, won, ridden out by a length; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s Rossignal, ch. f., 104, (McGinn,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by three lengths from W. T. Smith's Sweet Clover, ch. f., 119, (Odom,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Musidora, Leischen, Electress, Merry Hours, Buzz, Poison, Elizabeth Jane, Miss Appleby, and Fontenix also ran. Value to winner $630. Sweet Clover the favorite. Winner trained by C. Davis.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. W. Lakeland's The Regent, b. c., by Domino-Royal Gem, 107 pounds, (Shaw,) 16 to 1 and 6 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; P. H. McCarren's Alfonso, ch. c., 105, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a length and a half from W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 103, (Miles,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:48. Sweet Lavender and Advocator also ran. Value to winner $725. Alfonso the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For mares and geldings three years old and upward, with allowances; about six furlongs. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Outlander, ch. g., 3 years, by St. Leonards-Prohibition II., 114 pounds, (Spencer,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won cleverly by a length and a half; John Daly's Glennellie, ch. f., 3, 94, (H. Cochran,) 16 to 5 and even, second by a neck from A. L. Aste's Sadducee, ch. g., 4, 110, (Garrigan,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Biff, Huitell, Apopilot, May W., and Matherina also ran. Value to winner, $630. Outlander the favorite. Winner trained by James Rowe.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hanover Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling allowances; five furlongs. Julius Fleischmann's Francesco, b. c., by St. Maslin-Frances S., 102 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and even, won easily by three lengths; O. L. Richard's Rightaway, b. c., by Getaway-Belle Blackburn, 97, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a length from J. E. Madden's Laodice, b. f., by Henry Young-Laurel, 100, (Dangman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Locket, Oom Paul, The Dancer, William H., Misleader, Carroll D., and Sterling Fox also ran. Value to the winner, $2,355. Francesco the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the meeting, selling allowances; one mile and a furlongs. H. T. Griffin's Gertrude Elliott, b. f., 3 years, by Tenny-Maxine Elliott, 84 pounds, (Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, ridden out, by a neck; F. Frisbie's Double Dummy, b. g., aged, 103, (Booker,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by three-parts of a length from Murphy & Reardon's Alard, b. c., 3, 99, (J. Slack,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:55. Cherished, Tyrshena, Isaac Hopper, Sailor King, Migrator, Latson, Young Dixson, Fairy Tale, and Alsike also ran. Value to winner, $640. Latson and Alard equal favorites. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1900 or 1901, with allowance; one mile and 70 yards. Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Watercure, ch. g., 4, 110, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from Belindie's Mars-mato, b. g., by 3, 106, (O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Gulden, Wax Taper, Cyrano, Lady Chorister, Vitellius, and Barbetto also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Gulden the favorite at 9 to 5 and 7 to 10. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. Sanders, 127 pounds; Demurrer, 122; Hesper, 118; Hammock, 114; All Gold, 110; The Puritan, 109; Belle of Lexington, 106; Hengist, 100; Roxane, 98; Ethics, 97; Fabius, 95; Huitzilopoehtli, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Standing, 120 pounds; Star Bright, 115; Watercolor, 112; Kamaaina, 108; All Gold, 107; Latson, 104; Kilogram, 111; Terminus and Lanceman, 100 each; Rochester, 97; Scurry, 90.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs. Father Wentker, 114 pounds; Missile and Graden, 110 each; Appointee, Ashelylen, Easy Street, G. Whittier, and Vagrant, 107 each; Tenderet, and Lady Mag, 104 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Tinge and Brahmin, 108 pounds each; Bombshell, Dr. Riddle, and Oliver Mac, 106 each; Lucky Star, 105; Knight of the Garter, Philippine, and Bondman, 103 each; Billionaire, 98; Thicket, Seminole, and Manchuria, 91 each; Marathen, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—The Greater New York Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two and one-half miles. Pass Fartout, 157 pounds; Perion, 150; Magic Light, 148; Klondyke, 147; Matt Simpson, 146; Red Path, 143; George Keene, 141; Jessie, 138; Self-Protection, 135; Bosphorus, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; five and one-half furlongs. Wild Oats, Woodmansten, Kaleidoscope, Dark Secret, G. Whittier, Lemoyne, Fair Knight, Byrne of Rascrea, Gold Seeker, and Dixieline, 112 pounds each; Teavarre, Santa Bonita, Destitute, and Banneal, 109 each.

JEAN BERAUD IS HOME AGAIN.

W. C. Whitney's Great Race Horse Brought Back from England.

There appeared at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday morning a sturdy pony-built race horse who galloped under the direction of John E. Madden with one of the Madden stable boys on his back, and who, though he did not gallop fast enough to attract any particular attention, still commanded notice by the style in which he moved. There were few horsemen on the training ground who did not observe something familiar about the horse, and the remark was made many times that the supposed Madden horse looked very much like the famous Jean Beraud, the best two-year-old of 1898 and one of the best three-year-olds of the next season. Everybody knew that Jean Beraud had been sent to England, and on the supposition that he was there still the new-comer at the Sheepshead Bay course remained unidentified until Madden in person stated that the horse was no other than Jean Beraud.

Unannounced the horse had been shipped from England to the United States on the steamship Minneapolis more than a week ago and had been landed in New York early on Monday morning, and from the landing pier taken at once to Madden's stable at Sheepshead Bay. He is still the property of William C. Whitney, and will be trained and raced in Mr. Whitney's name. From the statement of Madden there is no doubt that the horse, now a five-year-old, will train on, and as he seems to have all the wonderful speed that he had when he was a two-year-old, it is expected by his owner that he will have an important part in making results for the present season. No explanation of Mr. Whitney's reasons for having the horse brought back to the United States was offered, but as Jean Beraud raced but little in England it is thought that the climate did not suit him and that his owner so determined to have him brought back to America. Jean Beraud has no stake engagements in this country, but as he is perfectly sound it was decided to train him anyhow and race him until the time when Mr. Whitney decides to retire him to the stud on his Kentucky breeding farm.

American Jockeys Win in England.

LONDON, June 11.—Topo (Maher) won the Weir-Courtney Plate, distance five furlongs, at the Lingfield Park Spring meeting to-day. Corunna (Martin) was second and Divination (L. Reiff) finished third. Thirteen horses ran.

Frank Gardner's Red Hand (Jenkins) came in first in the race for the Park Selling Plate at six furlongs.

Richard Croker's Frozen Out (J. Reiff) won the Burton Selling Plate, six furlongs, at the Lincoln Summer meeting to-day.

Herrmann Out of American Derby.

CHICAGO, June 11.—S. S. Brown, owner of the three-year-old Garry Herrmann, announced this afternoon that he had decided not to start the horse in the American Derby, to be run in this city June 22. The horse has been in bad condition for some time, and it was the general opinion that he would not be able to do himself credit even if started, but no declaration of his withdrawal was made until this afternoon. His owner says he will turn the horse out for three months.

Harness Racing at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 11.—The first races in the three days' opening meet of the Hudson and Mohawk Valley circuit were run off this afternoon on the half-mile track of the Newburg Driving Park Association. Several thousand people were present. The track was in fine condition and the sport excellent. Summary:

3:00 Class.—Trot or pace; purse $150.

Little Fred, c. g., (Workendyke)	1	1	1
Billy Hudson, b. g., by Rise Wood, (Hallenbeck)	2	2	4
Lizzie B., blk. m., by Gilg, (Burdick)	5	4	2
Mountain Princess, b. m., by Mountain Prince, (Washburn)	3	3	3
Helen F., g. m., (Corlin)	4	6	7
Blue Dress, m. m., (H. Clark)	7	5	5
Prince Altara, b. g., (J. Clark)	6	7	6
Dick, ch. g., (Brinckerhoff)	8	dis.	
Myrtle, b. m., (Walsh)	dis.		

Time—2:28¼; 2:26¼; 2:26¾.

2:15 Class.—Trot or pace; purse $250.

Frank Hill, b. s., by Edgehill, (Washburn)	1	1	1
Latitude, b. g., by Chimes, (Aldrich)	2	3	2
Times-Herald, b. g., by Fairy Gift, (Brinckerhoff)	4	2	3
Kentucky Frank, ro. g., (Cogarty)	3	dis.	

Time—2:21; 2:17½; 2:22.

2:26 Class.—Trot and pace; purse $200.

George A., s. g., by Vitgo, (Clark)	1	1	1
Ralph Stanton, b. g., by Antonio, (Clancy)	2	2	2
King Roy, blk. s., (O'Brien)	3	3	3
Polonius, Jr., br. s., by Polonius, (Murray)	6	6	4
Katie Gay, b. m., (James)	4	4	ds
Aryan, b. g., (Brinckerhoff)	5	5	ds

Time—2:27¼; 2:27¼; 2:21¾.

Miss Bryce a Golf Champion.

Miss Marie G. Bryce won the women's championship of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., yesterday. She defeated Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, by 3 up and 2 to play, in a well-played match. Miss Bryce was the champion holder, having won the honor last Fall, when she beat Miss Dana in the final round. By an odd coincidence, Miss Bryce and Miss Huribut met in the semi-final round on Monday, and Miss Bryce won by 4 up and 2 to play. Mrs. Morgan, in that round, won from Miss Maude K. Wetmore, by default. Miss Bryce, with a number of other Morris County players, will probably be seen in the open tournament for women which will begin to-morrow on the links of the Essex County Club at Orange.

Golf Notes of Interest.

David R. Forgan, former champion of the Western Golf Association, has made the lowest record of the season for the Onwentsia Club links, near Chicago. His score was 87 strokes, and he beat Walter B. Smith, the former Yale champion, by two strokes.

The entries close to-day at the Essex County Club, Orange, N. J., for the three-day open tournament for women, which will begin to-morrow morning. The eighteen-hole qualifying round will be the first event, from which three sets of eight will be picked to play for as many trophies.

A. G. Lockwood, who will be Boston's strongest amateur representative in the coming open championship, won the championship cup last week of the Allston Golf Club. He beat E. A. Mulliken in the final round by 7 up and 6 to play. In the semi-final round he had a better match, only beating Patrick Grant by 1 hole.

Lawrence Auchterlonie, professional of the Glen View Club, is regarded by his Chicago friends as the probable open champion for the coming year. That he is playing in good form may be seen from the new record of 71 strokes which he made last week for the Glen View course. He arrived in Boston early in the week, and will spend the time until the open contest begins on Friday in playing over the Myopia links.

In the recent team competition at the Oakley Country Club, near Boston, the Harvard team got third place. The lowest fifteen players in the match qualified for an individual prize, and Wass with some surprise that Halstead Lindsley, the new intercollegiate champion, failed to qualify for that honor. The only Harvard man to get in was Goeffrey Wheelock, the former Harvard golf champion, whose score of 182 was the best on the Harvard set.

The women of Boston are now playing their second annual championship tournament of the Boston Golf Association. Miss Grace Keyes of the Concord Club won the hon

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

The President has no reason to be ungrateful to Gen. GROSVENOR. It was Gen. GROSVENOR who referred to the tradition against a third canvass for the Presidency of the United States as an outworn superstition and ventured to predict that Mr. MCKINLEY would be re-elected in spite of it. It may be supposed that this deliverance irritated the President. The fact that it proceeded from a Republican member of Congress from his own State, who was supposed to be familiar with his opinions and has often been supposed to reflect his views, inclined many persons to believe, who otherwise would not have believed, that the President had set off a "trial balloon."

But these very facts warranted him in making a public statement which otherwise could not have been made with dignity. Both as a patriot and as a politician, Mr. MCKINLEY is bound not to let the notion get abroad that he has any remaining personal ambitions. As he himself says: "There are now questions of the gravest importance before the Administration and the country, and their just consideration should not be prejudiced in the public mind by even the suspicion of the thought of a third term." And then he proceeds absolutely and unquestionably to disqualify himself as a candidate in language which nobody can pretend to misunderstand, or to take as having been used with a mental reservation. "I would not accept a nomination for it if it were tendered to me."

Gen. SHERMAN supplied what may be called the classical formula for men who really did not want to be Presidents. "I would not run if nominated, and I would not serve if elected." That is perhaps more emphatic than Mr. MCKINLEY'S language, but it is no more explicit. Nobody ever "mentioned" the General for the Presidency after his disclaimer. It is safe to say that nobody will mention the President for it after his. Such a mention would be simply an insult.

THE CHIEF DANGER.

From an observation of reform movements in this city extending over many years we deduce and firmly hold the conclusion that the chief danger that threatens them is imbecility. Through other perils they have often passed safely—that one is always fatal.

We refer to this conclusion now with an inward feeling of joy and hope, because while the movement against Tammany domination has traveled along a steep and rocky way, by no means without pitfalls, which have become pretty numerous of late, imbecility has not yet showed its head. We are confident that it will not. There are wide differences of opinion, and some of the opinions seem, merely seem, to lack the basis of intelligence. In reality we suppose they are of great wisdom, as yet unrevealed. When a man denounces the ideas of another man we must in fairness assume that when he proclaims his own we shall see at once that he is right and wholly sagacious.

The disapproving judgments passed within and without the Committee of Fifteen upon the work of Justice JEROME are surprising, but we must not say that these critics are mistaken until we hear what their own plans are. Justice JEROME has done something—that is incontestable. He has demonstrated that gambling goes on openly in violation of law; that it goes on with the knowledge of the police; that it is protected by them, since upon several occasions the presentation of his warrants at police stations has been followed by the instantaneous communication of a warning to the places he was about to raid, and the warning could have come from no other source than the police; that it is possible by the policy of continual raiding to make the operation of the large gambling places unprofitable, and in that way to cut off a great part of the guilty revenues of the Tammany men, in the police force or outside; and incidentally he has diminished the temptation and the opportunity to gamble in this town—which we should suppose would not be a bad thing for its morals.

Justice JEROME has patiently and with clearness explained what he is trying to do:

> We have tried to show that vice was protected in this city by the police, and we have shown that. We have not tried to stop gambling as such, but to stop the protection of it by those who ought to suppress it. We have tried to catch those of the Police Department who peddle out this protection.

This has been the general, public, and correct conception of the purpose of the raids on gambling places which Justice JEROME has personally conducted. Yet Mr. CRIMMINS holds this amazing discourse:

> Gambling will go on. Men will go into these places. Has gambling been open? Has it been offensive? Has it been serious in its consequences? My judgment is that it has not been except to the very smallest extent. These places have been kept out of sight. I have never been in one of them, and I don't know where they are. Their whereabouts have not been made public.
>
> I don't like Justice JEROME'S methods. I have too much respect for the robe. I think Justice JEROME would do his part if he would go to the police. It has been more like a farce than anything else, and Justice JEROME has been the principal actor, and has got the principal enjoyment out of it. He is an honest man, no doubt, but I don't like his plan. I don't believe the police are so evil. I cannot imagine that the police would openly protect such violations of the law.

Wisdom was never more confusingly presented in the garb of nonsense—if this be wisdom. The character and aims of Justice JEROME'S work are altogether misconceived, the extent and danger of the gambling evil are minimized in terms that might be construed as a defense, and a belief is expressed in the purity of the police that simply flies in the face of accumulated and convincing evidence. Mr. CRIMMINS has not said what he meant or he has not said all that he meant to say. As an enemy of Tammany he cannot have intended to put himself in the position of pointing out that the reform movement against Tammany has no justification.

The position of the Committee of Fifteen toward the work in which Justice JEROME has been so active and effectual has not yet been stated with sufficient frankness to permit conclusions to be drawn. It must be said, however, that after asking and encouraging him to begin and do this work, after furnishing funds for carrying it on, if the committee now has it in mind to disown his methods and his raids, and to withdraw its financial support from this determined and successful campaign for the proof of the corrupt alliance between the police and the lawbreakers, it is on the verge of a blunder that will shake public confidence in the wisdom of its direction and the usefulness of its labors.

Every gambler will rejoice and every Tammany blackmailer will delight in renewed prosperity if the work undertaken with the aid and guidance of Mr. JEROME is now halted or hampered. He declares that with an additional expenditure of $10,000 the results already attained could be "held in hand." Of course there will be an instant and complete backsliding if that branch of the work is abandoned and the gamblers are informed that they will suffer no further molestation.

The announcement that the Committee of Fifteen will take advantage of the new tenement house law to begin the attempt to drive the vicious women out of the tenements is welcome. It is time the attack was made. But the committee no doubt understands that in this field it will be practically impossible to obtain evidence of police corruption. It is evidently a policy of vice suppression that is intended, or rather of driving vice from those places where its influence and example are most contaminating. Obviously this work will have only an indirect bearing on the Mayoralty campaign. It is a labor of purification that justifies itself. It will not contribute directly to the defeat of Tammany. It is the most difficult work the committee can undertake. Unless Tammany is defeated the results will be temporary. The old conditions will be restored after a new Tammany Mayor has been elected and the Committee of Fifteen has disbanded.

We observe in the public prints that District Attorney PHILBIN is not in sympathy with the methods of Justice JEROME. Does anybody know what the District Attorney is doing to make this city cleaner and less open to reproach as the home of corruption and lawlessness? He superseded a District Attorney who was Tammany and worthless. At the time of his appointment there was much public scandal about shameless violations of law. The condition of shamelessness and scandal still exists. Does Mr. PHILBIN lack the force and energy of character that Justice JEROME, with whom he does not sympathize, so conspicuously possesses, or is he hampered by the police and the Magistrates? What is the matter with the District Attorney's office?

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. KING.

The retirement of Mr. WILLIAM F. KING from the Presidency of the Merchants' Association is a fitting occasion to recognize the great service which he has rendered to this community.

It may be said with no disrespect to the older organizations of business men in New York that none has had a more honorable and useful career than the Merchants' Association during the brief time since its formation, and it may also be said, with no disrespect to his coworkers, that no one has contributed so much to this result as Mr. KING. The original object of the association was to unite the energies of the members of the class it represented in promoting their common interests. Its varied efforts in this direction were marked by foresight and sagacity, and their success is well established. It has done much in four years to awaken a spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding among the merchants of New York, to secure for them advantages to which union was necessary, and to develop among them a public sentiment such as smaller cities had previously shown in far greater measure.

Had the work of the association been confined to this object it would have been of signal benefit. But other objects were added without neglect of this. The association has from time to time undertaken to secure the application to public business of the sound principles and methods of private business. The most conspicuous instance of its activity and success in this direction was the exposure and defeat of the Ramapo scheme. Unquestionably that achievement was due to the association. The Controller was active and intelligent in his aid. The press without exception was on the right side. But the Merchants' Association supplied the accurate and authoritative information needed, supplied it to an extent and in a form that carried conviction to the public mind. For this purpose it employed experts and counsel of high reputation. In addition it organized and directed the influence of its members and brought it to bear on the Legislature. The result we all know.

In this task and many others of cognate nature Mr. KING spent freely of his time and strength and money. It was a noble example of a very valuable and not too common form of civic virtue and efficiency. The community owes him a debt of appreciation and gratitude. It will learn with regret that his retirement is caused by the condition of his health and will heartily wish him speedy and complete restoration of bodily vigor and the enjoyment of the relative leisure which he has so richly earned. He has proved that he feels himself, in the best sense of the term, a citizen of no mean city, ready and able to meet the broadest obligations of citizenship.

"THE LAW'S DELAY."

The number and earnestness of the complaints we have received since a recent article upon "The Law's Delay" show at least the depth and extent of the public interest in the subject. There is, it seems, a widespread belief that the manner in which justice is administered according to law constitutes a public grievance. Especially it is the delay which constitutes a grievance. One of the few epigrammatic sentences of Mr. GLADSTONE was that "justice delayed is justice denied." And few readers, we suppose, can have forgotten the pathetic complaint of Gen. MOLINEUX concerning the delay in the treatment of his son's case. And this case is also referred to by one of our correspondents as a conspicuous example of the public grievance.

Doubtless the present posture of that case is nothing short of a public scandal. Gen. MOLINEUX'S complaint was an accusation against one particular Judge, and we have no desire to introduce any personalities into the discussion of an important public matter. But, considering the plea that is made of the judicial labor which the Judges in general take with them on their nominal vacations, it may be worth recalling that the Magistrate in question refused to do anything whatever toward settling a case on appeal, in a matter of life and death, because he was going on his vacation. He could not be disturbed during that sacred season, even by the plaint of a prisoner in the Death House at Sing Sing.

We do not pretend to say where the blame lies. We know that, outside of the Appellate Division, the taxpayers of this department pay in salaries, to the Justices of the Supreme Court alone, some $350,000 for justice, and do not get what they pay for. It is not for laymen to apportion the blame. The bar are the best and indeed the only judges of the bench. And we think it is the general judgment of the bar that the Judges do not work as hard as they should and as they had to when they were at the bar and had to earn their livings in the competition of the open market. Individual and honorable exceptions are freely admitted, but it seems to be the general belief that a Judge is too apt to look upon his salary as something in the nature of a retiring pension. And this is also the view of foreign jurists. It is nearly twenty years since Lord COLERIDGE was the guest of the New York State Bar Association. In his remarkable speech on that occasion, in reference to American criticism upon British judicial methods, he observed that the British Courts did at least move faster than the American, and did get through a satisfactory number of cases. We think the consensus of qualified opinion is that the delays in the administration of justice on this side are the fault of the Judges, and come from the excessive indulgence of the Judges to the lawyers, and from the still more excessive indulgence of the Judges to themselves.

LEGISLATIVE TRAFFIC IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania has one native industry for the protection of which the full influence of the Federal Government can always be secured when the Republican Party is in power, and which, like most of the protected industries, can get along pretty well on its own resources. This is the traffic in legislation—a form of enterprise that has long flourished in the Commonwealth, but has been brought to a state of prosperity and impudence under the guidance of Mr. QUAY that, we believe, is unrivaled in the history of the country. The recent "drive" in street railway franchises at Harrisburg is an evidence of energy, ingenuity, and shamelessness beyond anything even Pennsylvania has heretofore afforded.

In substance the story is as follows: The machine of which Senator QUAY is the head secured the passage of bills providing for the issue of charters practically unlimited and unconditioned for the construction and operation of any sort of street railway, on the highways, above them, or beneath them, in the cities of the State and the routes connecting them. Almost before the ink of the Governor's signature to these acts was dry, and before there was any appreciable chance for any one else, charters were obtained by the leading politicians. Among those openly interested were the son of Mr. QUAY, the junior Senator, Congressman at Large FOERDERER, Congressman CONNELL, State Senator FOCHT, the author, or sponsor, of the bills, and others of less note connected with the machine. Immediately following the legislation the Select Council of Philadelphia received and referred to its Railway Committee thirteen ordinances, offered by one member, covering about all the available routes in the city. The Chairman of the committee announces that he is not aware of any opposition to the bills that is likely to be effective. They are all in the interest of the same men or class of men for whom the legislation at Harrisburg was passed.

Naturally, the decent citizens of Pennsylvania are disgusted by this exhibition of rapacity, which does not care even to pay to virtue the ordinary tribute of hypocrisy. There seems to be no attempt in any quarter to justify the legislation. It is spoken of by those who are profiting by it as if it were a business operation on which they rather plumed themselves. It is simply an unusually large and advantageous "output" of the political plant. That it is also a peculiarly open betrayal of public trust does not appear to them to be an objection. They are not in politics for the advantage of the public, but for their own. They take their "rake-off" as belonging to them, and if the decent citizens do not like it, what difference does it make?

That, of course, is a question for the citizens to answer. The powers these men abuse are given to them at the polls. They can be taken away at the polls. When the majority of the voters of Pennsylvania feel that they want honest men in public office more than they want to gratify their party prejudices they can get them. Until then we tender them our not too respectful condolence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We find it more than difficult to understand why the Navy Department's Board of Award should have recommended to Secretary LONG that a picture of the Oregon be placed on the Santiago medal, but it is very easy indeed to understand why the Secretary has refused to take the board's advice and has ordered it to try again. It seems to have been already decided to put a portrait of Admiral SAMPSON on one side of the medal, and this, though it does not excite our intense enthusiasm, does not fill us with mad rage—or with any rage at all, for that matter, since Admiral SAMPSON certainly was the commander of the American fleet at Santiago, and that fact might as well be perpetuated in bronze as in history. It will not interfere with remembrance of other facts, which it is not absolutely necessary to mention, and for the perpetuation of which full provision has been made. And the decision not to put the New York on the other side of the medal is also easily explicable. Of course nobody wanted to make the medal ridiculous. But why was the Oregon considered and why not the Brooklyn? Each of those questions is a stumper. The Oregon is and always was a fine ship, and she and her officers and crew played a fine rôle in the battle off Santiago Harbor, but not only did fortune favor the Brooklyn with greater risks and greater opportunities than the Oregon enjoyed, but she carried the man upon whom the actual, as distinguished from the technical, glory of the victory fell. With Admiral SAMPSON'S face on one side of the medal, and the Brooklyn on the other, there would have been a fairly equitable division of honors, with gracious recognition of all just claims. We are told that "in picking out the Oregon the board avoided the possibility of much criticism, since the Oregon is so popular," but somehow that seems to leave a lot to the imagination—and we are not very imaginative.

—There prevails a somewhat general impression that the food now supplied at our places of public entertainment is no longer as good as it used to be. Opinions differ as to whether this is due to decadence in the skill of cooks or to the establishment of a new proportion between the desire of the employers of the cooks to empty the pockets of their patrons and their ambition to win pardon for such depletion by pleasing the palates of their customers. American medicine offers another and more plausible explanation of the change, the reality of which it admits by saying that though there is no country where the menus of hotels, dining cars, and restaurants contain as many items as they do in the United States, yet there is none where the food served has such a monotonous and tiresome sameness. "From Maine to California, from Florida to Wisconsin, the same choice of foods is offered, all cooked and served in the same way." All the characteristic dishes, for one or more of which almost every little section of the country was formerly more or less famous, have now practically disappeared, and, though the name of some of them survives, the things themselves are disappointing travesties of the old toothsome delights. It is only in a few private families that such viands as baked beans and brown bread, hulled corn, or baked Indian pudding have any of their old-time merits. The blame for all this is laid on the refrigerator car and the cold-storage warehouse. These, declares the expert writer, "make possible the dull uniformity of the menu, and fasion stupidly demands that the palatable things of one part of the country shall be perhaps ignored where they are fresh, and transported 1,000 or 2,000 miles, where they are out of season and stale. To the blind man it must be 'all one' wherever he dines. Is it useless to appeal to chefs, cooks, and caterers for the native dishes of the country, cooked as the natives cook them? Individualism is as good for health in the culinary as in the sociologic art." Of course it would be not less foolish than useless to suggest the abandonment of the new devices for transporting and preserving food products, but the present system is far from perfect. It gives little attention to the maintenance of quality, and as a result both appetite and health suffer.

—Two doctors down in Jacksonville have set an example which their professional brethren everywhere ought to follow. As our dispatch of yesterday recounted, these doctors had a case of typhoid fever under treatment, and the patient was to all appearances making rapid progress toward recovery. Suddenly and mysteriously the improvement ceased and alarming symptoms manifested themselves. Investigation revealed the cause of the trouble. A "Christian Scientist" had gained access to the house, at her orders the medicines prescribed had been thrown away, and all sanitary and dietary precautions had been abandoned. Of necessity the two physicians withdrew from the case—and the patient died two days afterward. All this is familiar enough, for it has happened often in many places, but the subsequent proceedings were novel. Had the doctors followed precedent, they would have contented themselves with refusing to give a death certificate, maintaining a dignified and "ethical" silence, and allowing the dead man's family, the "healer," and the local authorities to hush up or smooth over the homicide in the way that seemed most convenient. What these wiser guardians of the public safety did was to file with the Board of Health a sworn declaration of the facts as they knew them, accompanied by a definite statement that to the best of their belief "the patient died of neglect and the interference of a 'Christian Scientist' named Mrs. CAMPBELL, and the patient would not have died had he taken the medicine prescribed." Here is a clear issue, and an explicit charge is presented for settlement. Of course, typhoid fever is a malady convalescence from which is attended by many dangers, and it is not a certainty that the man would have lived even if he had received the best of care, but the two doctors, in their capacity as experts, assert, in effect, that the probabilities of recovery were high and that they were reduced to nothing by the substitution of "Christian Science" for real knowledge and medical skill. With this foundation for a prosecution, we shall be vastly disappointed if for once an Eddyite killing doesn't get somebody into jail for a term of imprisonment satisfactorily long.

—Painful necessity has compelled us to refuse publication in our columns to another "superb article" on the canteen question by the Rev. Dr. W. C. WILDING, the Newark clergyman who publicly proclaimed this week that THE TIMES is "outrageously unfair" in its treatment of that question and will not present any side except its own. The doctor, in his second communication, apparently made an effort, as we asked, to confine himself to facts and the presentation of evidence as to conditions in army posts before and after the abolition of the canteens, but unfortunately his evidence was all second hand, and much of it—that given by a committee of Chicago ministers—has been very seriously discredited, not only by the army officers concerned, but by one of the prominent members of the committee itself, who refused to sign the report and on account of it withdrew from further association with those who drew it up. The remainder of Dr. WILDING'S "superb article" consisted of a printed interview with Major RAY, who is almost the only officer in the United States Army opposed to the canteen. Now, Dr. WILDING has said that he is "a daily reader of THE TIMES." How curious, how remarkable, is it, then, that he did not know THE TIMES printed the Ray interview in full, several weeks ago, despite the fact that the interview was against our side of the question in the treatment of which, according to Dr. WILDING, we are so outrageously unfair. Does he want us to print the same thing every day? Does he imagine that we are under any slightest obligation to print everything we receive on any subject? Does it not occur to him, both as a "daily reader" and as a gentleman, that he has placed himself in a position where apologies would be in order—an apology, for instance, to us, whom he has unintentionally misrepresented, and an apology to those present at the Methodist Preachers' meeting, whom he unintentionally misinformed in regard to our habits? As the orators say, we pause for a reply.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IDEAS IN SAMUEL BUTLER'S TIME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of June 9, under the heading, "Methods of Christian Science," a contributor quotes from a book printed in London in 1837, showing that "disorders like 'Christian Science' are not a new affliction." Quotations from a much older book having a more direct bearing on the serio-comic "Science" may be of interest.

In the "Genuine Remains, in Verse and Prose," of Samuel Butler, of "Hudibras" fame, occur many passages exactly descriptive of the old thaumaturgy "discovered in 1866." I quote from my valued first edition. In the "character" of "An Hermetic Philosopher" (occult) is this:

> They have fine devices * * * to cure the toothache or sore eyes with medicine laid to the imagination, and blow the philosopher's fire with words of pure wind, and draw the glorified spirit of the elixir, not out of gross matter, but the pure incorporeal hope and faith of the credulous, which is the best and the most rational way of multiplication; for a small dose so prepared and projected upon the dullest metal converts it presently into gold ready coined.

The "Scientists" are expert twisters of Scripture. In the "character" of "A Fanatic" is this:

> He assumes a privilege to impress what text of Scripture he pleases for his own use, and leaves those that make against him for the use of the wicked.

Some "Scientists" who have made "a good thing" out of the "healing" business and are proselytes from old and safe faiths are well pictured under the head of "A Proselyte":

> His weakness, or ignorance, or both, are commonly the chief causes of his conversion; for if he be a man of a profession that has no hope to thrive upon the accompt of mere merit, he has no way so easy and certain as to betake himself to some forbidden church, where, for the common cause's sake, he finds so much brotherly love and kindness that they will rather employ him than one of another persuasion, though more skillful.

Among "Thoughts upon Various Subjects" are the following:

> The more silly and ridiculous things are in themselves, the more sacred and solemn pretenses they require to set them off.
>
> The fanatics have changed the method that Christ observed in calling his Apostles, and take a clean contrary course; for those that He called left their trades to follow Him, as St. Peter the mending of his nets; but these men (and women) call themselves to follow their trades and Him too; and as St. Matthew left his receiving of money to turn apostle, they turn apostle only that they may get in to receive money.

The following passages fitly describe those who take their hire for neglecting little children and infants to death, ("involuntary manslaughter" was the verdict that sent two of them to jail not long ago, but why involuntary?):

> The well meaning are commonly so easy and simple that they always suffer themselves to be governed by the hypocrites, who with wrested and misapplied texts of Scripture and pulpit sophistry can easily make them believe any wickedness, how inhuman soever, to be a Christian duty.
>
> The modern saint that believes himself privileged and above nature, engages himself in the most horrid of all wickedness with so great an alacrity and assurance, and is so far from repentance that he puts them upon the accompt of pious duties and good works.

Butler not only kept abreast with his times, but his soul is marching on, in step with Father Time. His wit and wisdom are like pruning knives to cut into the poisonous grafts on an old scion of truth arrogated to a mercenary pseudo-religion. Tolerance of folly is an injury to progress.

BENJAMIN LANDER.

New York, June 10, 1901.

OVERCROWDED STREET CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The aphorism "What are you going to do about it?" is so familiar to all New Yorkers as a synonym for "Crokerism," as it exists in the metropolis, that when I read such an excellent article on "Some Requirements of City Railway Travel," as that published in your issue of to-day, I am not surprised that the writer signing himself "Mantup" lives in Brooklyn. If he had lived in Gotham as long as I have he would realize that the demand for seats in cars, signs to designate the streets, and a variety of other things that would add to the comfort of life in this city are not to be expected under a Tammany régime, unless it is clearly demonstrated in advance "how much there is in it" for the "organization." In the absence of a perfect understanding on this point, Tammany nails its flag to the masthead emblazoned with the immortal motto, "What are you going to do about it?"

Your correspondent says that he wants to be considered a perfectly sane person when he states, among other things, that two changes are absolutely required to make traction travel what it should be—first, limiting the passengers carried to the seating capacity of the car, and, second, the complete abolition of that abortive monstrosity, the present open car. Well, I can only say for myself, that I see no evidence of "insanity" in the above remarks; on the contrary, I am in entire accord with them as far as they go, but, in my judgment, they do not go far enough.

For example, not giving a man, woman, or child a seat in a car or anywhere else when they pay for it, is an outrage and a swindle, and I do not believe any court on earth, in any civilized country, would sustain a demand for payment of fare if it is refused without a seat. Daniel Webster said that a contract violated on one side is not binding on the other side, and I think we are all pretty much agreed that this is not only good law but good common sense.

If, instead of encouraging people to crowd the cars, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company would hang out a sign indicating that the seats were all taken, and not stop to take on passengers under these conditions, the whole thing would right itself after a little. They would soon be compelled to substitute double-deck cars that would seat double the number of passengers and to which there is not one tithe of the objection that there is to hanging on to the straps.

We arrest and punish people—very properly—for spitting on the floor of cars, but where one person dies from tuberculosis contracted from this filthy habit, I venture to say one hundred if not one thousand die from the diseases contracted in the open car. It should be made a "penal offense" to demand fare from any one who is not seated in a car or to compel people to jeopardize their health by riding in open cars for lack of other accommodation, which the company are morally and legally bound to supply.

The Metropolitan Company have a franchise of almost inestimable value, but they have no franchise to slaughter their passengers, or to cheat them out of what they pay for, viz., a seat. But, then, "What are we going to do about it?" Grin and bear it? I hope not. GOTHAM.

New York, June 10, 1901.

THE N. Y. YACHT CLUB AND MR. LAWSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me, as one of the general public interested in the sport of yacht racing, and especially the races for the Queen's Cup, without which public interest in these races would have little raison d'être, and also as one with some slight knowledge of the ethics of sportsmanship, to offer a few words about the deplorable controversy between the Cup Committee and the owner of Independent, Mr. Lawson.

It must be acknowledged that the fault lies largely with what we may call the lack of tact on the part of Mr. Lawson, but—I will not say the committee—certain members of the New York Yacht Club are not entirely blameless in having prematurely raised technical points which, if let alone, would have taken care of themselves, and thereby provoked the controversy.

Looking at the facts we see that the New York Yacht Club is officially charged with the defense of the cup, and that, in pursuance of this duty, it is through the liberality of its members constructing a yacht for that purpose. This yacht is of course the official defender of the cup until the time that the committee sees fit to substitute another boat as its representative. This they have the power to do, and there is no doubt that if they are convinced before the contest that another boat is a fitter representative they will be the first to wish to substitute that boat and to find a way to accomplish that end.

But until it has been shown that another boat is more desirable there can arise no question as to this substitution. Now, there is abundance of time and opportunity between the completion of the official defender and the cup races for a meeting between it and any boat owned by an outside party, which is the position occupied by Mr. Lawson. That the committee would offer this opportunity there can be no question, and in the event of the outside boat proving herself the better one there can also be no question that the committee would not wait for the boat to be offered, but would offer to charter it or by some other means enable the better boat to fly the pennant of the New York Yacht Club and defend the cup.

This is what would have happened naturally if premature technicalities had not been advanced, and if Mr. Lawson had possessed the tact to overlook them and let matters take their own course. As it stands, will this happen? That is, will matters be allowed to shape themselves as they should have done? It is sincerely to be hoped they will, and I make the suggestion to both parties that they consider all that has happened as obliterated from the record.

If this is done and the status quo re-established it will not be long before all the parties thereto will be wondering how it ever happened. Mr. Lawson will be wondering why he should have offered his boat to the committee before it is proved that the committee have any use for her, and the committee will be wondering why they did not simply say from the start to Mr. Lawson that if his boat proved the better one they would gladly charter her for use as the cup defender, but until that time they could have no possible use for her.

One thing both parties can be sure of—that the American people want Mr. Lawson's boat to have every chance to show her merits, and, if she should prove the better, to be allowed to defend the cup, and the public will not sympathize with any technicalities that are allowed to prevent this; nor is it to be supposed that the eminently qualified gentlemen composing the Cup Committee have any desire or intention to prevent it. Aside from the question of fairness involved, which none appreciates better than they, their position would not be enviable should they refuse a trial of Constitution aginst Independence and afterward lose the cup to the challenger. The inevitable verdict would be that the result would have been different if Independence had been used as the defender, and the truth or falsity of this verdict would not be material to the general result. ALEX. DOYLE.

New York, June 10, 1901.

THE W. C. T. U.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much has been said of late in your columns in adverse criticism of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that no doubt many readers not familiar with its purposes and work are forming unjust opinions of the organization. In the interest of fairness I beg a little space for the other side.

Besides the condemnation (and sometimes almost abuse) of the union by THE TIMES, a friend coming to its defense among your correspondents ignorantly makes a statement that is harmful and places the union in a wrong light before your readers. When that friend wants to help again it might perhaps be better to keep still.

In correction, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union does not preach or teach that the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors is a crime against God and man, but that the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for "beverage purposes" is such.

The record of waste and destruction, material and moral, entailed by this business is proof sufficient of this.

Then, as to what the union really stands for, see the sweet reasonableness of their belief and desires as expressed in the following. It seems as though this would call even THE TIMES to repentance:

> We believe in the coming of His Kingdom, whose service is perfect freedom, because His laws, written in our members as well as in nature and in grace, are perfect, converting the soul.
>
> We believe that each man's habit of life should be an example, safe and beneficent for every other man to follow, therefore we ask one standard of purity for all, equal rights to hold opinions and to express the same in the home, on the platform, in the pulpit, and at the ballot box. We ask our sisters and brothers of a common danger and a common hope to make common cause with us in working these helpful and reasonable precepts into the practice of everyday life. In this we declare our purpose to educate the young, to form a better public sentiment, and as far as possible by religious, ethical, and scientific means help the drinking classes to seek the transforming power of divine grace, and that for ourselves we may willfully transgress no law of pure and wholesome living. Finally we pledge ourselves to labor and pray that all these principles founded upon the Gospel of Christ may be worked out in the customs of society and the laws of the land. M. S. H.

New York, June 10, 1901.

SOLDIER REPLIES TO THE REV. MR. GREEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the Rev. Dr. J. Milton Green's accusation against the American soldiers in Porto Rico, which you published on May 20 from his sermon in Philadelphia, where he stated that the conduct of the American soldiers here was a disgrace to humanity, and that you can see twenty drunken soldiers to one native on the streets of San Juan, and that the lawlessness of soldiers is proverbial here, I will say (and can prove) this statement is a false one, without any foundation. It is unreasonable and unjust to the men who have defended the American flag during the past three years and have left their homes and friends for their country.

It is true there are some drunkards in the army, and that is to be expected among so many men, for we were all civilians at some time in life, and unfortunately some of our men learned to drink intoxicating liquors and were enlisted after, but I assure you they never learned to drink in the army. Sometimes I see some few American soldiers on the streets, but a small percentage compared to what I have seen of civilians in American cities, for in the army drunkenness is a punishable offense and the sentence is usually a term of confinement, and the army officers and city police here are on the lookout for drunken soldiers, and for that reason if for no other they are scarce on the streets. The police court records here show a very small percentage of convictions of soldiers for drunkenness compared to that of any city records.

As to the twenty drunken soldiers to one native, there is about 100 drunken natives to 1 soldier. This afternoon I counted 15 drunken natives on one little plaza, and 18 in one churchyard sleeping off a drunk. Besides, I saw several walking the streets drunk.

As for his attack on the army Chaplains, I think them far more systematic in their conduct toward soldiers than the Rev. Dr. Green, for I never entered a chapel or met a Chaplain in the street that he did not recognize me, but the courtesy shown me when I entered his church in San Furcey reminded me of the way a wet dog would be received in such a place. No one wants him there, but no one cares to kick him out for fear of getting bitten. Dr. Green shook hands with his congregation, but shunned me as if I was poison. If that is an improvement on the system of the army Chaplain may God deliver us from such improvements. And if the people who he said should appeal to the Government for a better system of looking after the souls of the soldiers will appeal to God to deliver such as him from the knowledge of soldiers and fill their places with God loving and serving men, no doubt there could be something done for the souls of the soldiers, though the army is no reformatory. I have never seen a man leave it worse morally than he entered it. But it is not surprising that soldiers should drink in the city when they are not allowed to bring liquor in the quarters and have no more canteens in which they can take a quiet drink. J. C. B.

Fort El Morro, San Juan, Porto Rico, June 1, 1901.

The Courts and Juries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your discussion of the method of procedure in our courts, I would like to give my experience recently as a juror in the County Court of Brooklyn. I answered summons, with about sixty other gentlemen, on Monday, June 3, as jurors. One case was called and a jury selected on Monday at about 11 A. M. The court adjourned at 4 P. M., and the jury disagreed on Tuesday. On Wednesday the entire panel of jurors was excused for the day, no case being ready for trial.

On Thursday two cases were called, and counsel for defendants not being ready, the entire panel was excused for the term.

The presence of about sixty business men was thus required each day to try one case, and the entire panel was dismissed on Thursday morning because the attorneys requested adjournment, while there were doubtless many innocent persons in jail awaiting trial. This did not seem to me to be right, and it shows very small results for the money expended and the services required from citizens. I think our courts of justice need reforming badly. REFORM.

New York, June 11, 1901.

The Case of Capt. Hall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there not a likeness between the Conger-Hall case and the Dreyfus affair? In both we have the willingness to blacken character and ruin a life out of regard to the feelings of a class, and the feelings of the class in each case were nothing but the feeling of class dignity. If this American incident at Peking has been correctly reported, (and the decision of the Government rests upon the finding of Gen. Chaffee, a man whom all information leads us to admire and respect,) the word "atrocious" used by your correspondent "China" is none too strong. And amid what surroundings! What hourly, before the possibility of an awful fate, the men stood ready to slay their women and then kill themselves, that such feelings could live, and not only remain alive, but move to action! How strange that the word human could ever have meant humane.

New York, June 11, 1901. A. D. S.

The Ordinance on Spitting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am hoping for your valuable aid to call the attention of the Board of Health and of the decent public to what seems to me an outrage. In the columns of your paper I find to-day the statement that Magistrate Cornell criticised the policemen who made the arrests (for spitting,) and said that "a person must spit twice before he can be arrested."

What right has a Magistrate to make such an assertion? Is it true of any other "disorderly conduct" that it must be committed twice before incurring the penalty? When the protests of decent folk at last secured a hearing by the Board of Health; when at last public officials were ordered to do what citizens had been forced to do in loathing and disgust, it seemed as if the happy day were near when one could even walk under an elevated structure serenely, with no fear of being spat upon.

But, alas! Tammany loves to spit! So all the rest of New York must submit.

A SUFFERER.

New York, June 11, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Woman's Mental Complexity.

"Harriet, you spend $10 lavishly, and then economize on a dime."

"That's all right, Harry; I feel $10 worth of complacency over saving the 10 cents."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Liked the Picture.

The Count—Ah, Miss Ketchum, you make a perfect picture framed in that doorway. All you need is a title at your feet.

Miss Ketchum (with a feverish quickness)—Count! This is so sudden! But you may ask Papa.—Detroit Free Press.

Explained.

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business?" said the old Hebrew proverb maker. "He shall stand before Kings." Mr. Morgan and the other American visitors entertained by Edward VII. at Windsor Castle a few days ago have been diligent in their business. That's why.—Hartford Courant.

An Encouraging Start.

"William," said the lady of the house, "will you mail these invitations for me the first thing this morning?"

"Going to give a party?"

"I have engaged a new kitchen girl for the first of next week, and I thought I would show her that we start with no illfeeling by giving a pink tea for her Monday afternoon."—Indianapolis News.

THE PARTED THREADS.

J. W. Foley in Bismarck Tribune.

If he came back, I wonder would he know
The voices whispering of the long ago?
If he came back, I wonder would he see
The beauties, buried now, that used to be?
If he came back, back from the dust and dead,
I wonder would he seek the broken thread,
And follow on, o'er sod and o'er the sea,
Until it led him back to youth, and me?

If he came back, I wonder would he share
My dreams? Or would the roses in my hair
Be but dull, voiceless flowers of the Spring,
Speechless and silent; mute; nor whispering
The secrets once they told? Or would they glow
With the sweet memories of long ago,
When every petal quivered with the weight
And grandeur of a rapture passionate?

If he came back, I wonder would he feel
The rapture of the hopes that used to steal
From out the tinted twilight as we stood
Beneath the boughs, in the thick, leafy wood.
Thrilled with the song whose silent melody
None heard, in all its ecstasy, but we?
Would he now hear that whispered song and low
If he came back, who went so long ago?

Where ends the song that is yet half unsung?
In the still mound, where the green turf upflung?
Dies all the music, or but hid in air,
Trembling, yet mute, in that vast Other where?
The threads now parted, who shall mend again,
Weld broken links, restore the chain? and then
When they come back, who have been gone so long,
I wonder will they know the old, sweet song?

PRINCETON'S SOCIAL EVENT

Sophomores' Reception to the Graduating Class.

Phi Beta Kappa Meeting, Lynde Prize Debate, and Other Functions of the Day—List of Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11.—The great society event of the year in Princeton, the annual commencement reception of the sophomore class to the graduating class, took place to-night in the Casino, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Dancing continued until a late, or, rather, an early hour, to the strains of Zimmerman's Annapolis Band and orchestra.

There were twenty-four dances, besides "extras," on the programme. The attendance was unusually large, and the event was one of the most successful in many years. All of the upper class clubs occupied boxes. The patronesses were:

Mrs. E. L. Bayles,	Mrs. A. W. Biddle,
Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt,	Mrs. G. W. C. Drexel,
Mrs. C. Griswold,	Mrs. J. K. Mitchell, 3d,
Mrs. W. S. Webb,	Mrs. R. K. Cassatt,
Mrs. C. Alexander,	Mrs. Horace Burk,
Mrs. William Bayles,	Mrs. Pierson,
Mrs. V. E. Macy,	Mrs. B. Roberts,
Mrs. J. J. McCook,	Mrs. F. L. Patton,
Mrs. D. B. Pratt,	Mrs. Grover Cleveland,
Mrs. Benjamin Nicol,	Mrs. Allan Marquand,
Mrs. O. S. Carter,	Mrs. H. B. Fine,
Mrs. A. Q. Garretson,	Mrs. John G. Hibben,
Mrs. A. Brown,	Mrs. M. A. Starr,
Mrs. John P. Poe,	Mrs. J. S. Morgan,
Mrs. Harrison Garret,	Mrs. George Armour,
Mrs. Bartlett John,	Mrs. W. G. Park,
Mrs. Robert Ober,	Mrs. S. M. Dickinson,
Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer,	Mrs. Rolla Wells,
Mrs. A. V. Meigs,	Mrs. Oliver H. Perry,
Mrs. S. H. Cheuvenet,	Mrs. R. F. Stockton,
Mrs. J. C. Harris,	Mrs. Charles E. Green,
Mrs. W. H. Robinson,	Mrs. J. E. Dana,
Mrs. E. F. Beale,	Mrs. J. S. McKaig,
Mrs. J. B. Henry,	Mrs. J. N. Freeman,
Mrs. S. B. Wheeler,	Mrs. G. D. Pitkin,
Mrs. G. D. Dixon,	Mrs. A. R. Wright,
Mrs. George Fox,	Mrs. L. Hutton.
Mrs. Pierce Archer,	

During the day many events of interest filled the time of the graduating class members and their guests. At 10 A. M. the annual meeting of Princeton Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was held in Dodge Hall. At the same time the annual baseball game between the Ivy and Cottage Clubs was held.

Later the graduates and members of Whig and Clio Halls met in their annual gatherings, and transacted business, as is their custom, in secret.

One of the most successful of annual alumni dinners took place at University Hall at 1:30 o'clock, the graduates and seniors marching behind a band to the banquet hall. The Hon. Harry Davis, class of '76, was toastmaster. President Patton shared the head of the table with him. The speakers were Vice Chancellor John R. Emery, '61, of New Jersey; W. B. Hornblower, '71, of New York City; Dr. David Magie of New Jersey; Harry Davis, '76, of Washington, D. C.; the Rev. R. D. Harlan, '81, of Rochester, N. Y.; Joseph H. Gaines, '86, of West Virginia, and Edgar Allan Poe, '01, of Baltimore, Md. About 600 alumni sat at the tables, besides 200 seniors.

At the dinner President Patton announced that $140,000 had already been subscribed for the prospective two-hundred-thousand-dollar gymnasium which is to be erected on the South Campus in the near future. Plans for the exterior of the building have been prepared, and the committee in charge expects to have ground broken for its erection in the Summer.

This evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Alexander Hall, the Lynde prize debate was held. The question in debate was, "Resolved, That Senators of the United States should be elected by popular vote." The affirmative speakers were Robert Service Steen of Philadelphia, Walter Ewing Hope of New York City, and Franklin W. Fort of East Orange, N. J. The negative speakers were Robert Woods Sutton of Pittsburg, Penn.; Thomas Longland Thompson of Michigan, and William Arthur Babson of South Orange, N. J. The judges for the debate were Charles V. D. Joline of New Jersey, the Rev. Richard M. Hodge of New York, and Prof. E. L. Stevenson of New Jersey.

The List of Honors.

The list of honors just published shows that the men in the academic school who receive the "Magna cum laude" are:

Breckenridge, W. L., of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Elmore, Robert B., of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Glassmyer, Edward, of Reading Penn. (Mr. Glassmyer won first honors of the entire class.)
Hope, Walter Ewing, of Brooklyn.
Omwake, Howard Rufus, of Greencastle, Penn.
Russell, Cordon Macgregor, of Oyster Bay, N. Y.

The other honor men are:

CUMLAUDE.

Adams, Arthur.	McClure, Charles A.
Bachenheimer, L. J.	Mackie, John K.
Baldwin, J. L.	Merrick, A. L.
Bartholomew, A. C.	Meyers, W. C.
Boynton, G. H., Jr.	Miller, Frank D.
Brokaw, L. R.	Mount, Walter B.
Crawford, J. R.	Petty, William F.
Crane, F. E.	Pitcairn, Robert F.
Dietz, C. E. S.	Reeve, Henry M.
Donaldson, R. S.	Robbins, Charles R.
Edwards, M. O.	Rogers, John L.
Gardner, Ora F.	Smith, Howard A.
Goodwin, Paul M.	Sutton, Robert W.
Gray, Charles S.	Swigart, Robert F.
Harding, M. L.	Taylor, James B.
Headley, E.	Terhune, Beekman R.
Hiner, F. P.	Well, Myron L.
Howell, W. M.	Wentworth, Ralph.
Janeway, Frank L.	West, Edgar L.
Johnson, Bert D.	White, Howell N.
Jones, Samuel T. D.	Williams, R. Y. W.
Judd, Clark S.	Wilson, E. J.
Kelly, Gilbert W.	Richardson, Herbert.

Academic Department—Special honors in particular departments.

Philosophy—High honors: Charles String Gray, Merritt Lynde Harding.

HISTORY, JURISPRUDENCE, and POLITICS.—High honors, Clark Silliman Judd, Gilbert Walker Kelly; honors, Walter Ewing Hope, Robert Woods Sutton, Ralph Wentworth.

CLASSICS.—High honors, Edward Glassmeyer, Howard Rufus Emwake, Charles Randall Robbins, Beekman Pansey Terhune; honors, James Brice Taylor, Howell North White.

MATHEMATICS WITH PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—High honors, William Lincoln Brechenridge; honors, Henry Gross Dechant.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—High honors, Gordon Macgregor Russell, Emory J. Wilson; honors, Bert Day Johnson.

NATURAL SCIENCE.—High honors, Adam Marion Miller.

JOHN C. GREEN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE. Honors for General Excellence.

GENERAL SCIENCE—1. High honor, George William Marque Maier; 2. Honor, Gordon Taylor Beaham, Richard Lawrence Benson, Paul Brokaw, Wilford Seaman Conrow, Henry Foster Frazer, Claude Silbert Hudson, P. Clinton Pumyea, George Dockson Richards, Thomas Kinkside Sturgevant; 3. William Arthur Babson, Arthur Henry Bates, Eric Leonard Bergland, Alfred De Forest Childs, Harry Halsey Cook, Lynford McCall Dockinson, Thomas Walker Faher.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—2. Honor, John Mifflin Hood, Jr.; Louis O'Neill Mellinger; 3. Paul Tulane Bruyere, Hugh Miller, Ralph Milton Stauffen.

APPOINTMENTS FOR COMMENCEMENT.—Edmund Glassmeyer, Latin salutatory; Walter Ewing Hope, valedictory.

HONORARY ORATIONS.—Academic, Howard Rufus Omwake, Merritt Lynde Harding; Scientific, William Arthur Babson.

BACHELOR OF ART.

Adams, Arthur H.	Headley, Elroy.
Bachenheimer, L. J.	Hendrix, Nathan S.
Badgley, O. K.	Hines, Frank P.
Baker, James, Jr.	Homans, Howard P.
Baldwin, Julius L.	Hope, Walter E.
Bamman, Franklin G.	Howell, Walter M.
Bartholomew, A. G.	Hunter, Robert A.
Bartlett, L. S.	Hutchings, De Witt V.
Bates, C. S.	Iams, Samuel H.
Batting, William H.	Imbrie, James.
Belden, M. V.	Inbrie, Malcolm.
Berghaus, V. H.	Jameson, J. W.
Berhnerd, John A.	Janeway, Frank L.
Besore, Charles D.	Johnson, Bert D.
Blake, Eli J.	Jones, Samuel T. D.
Boweby, Harry L.	Judd, Clark S.
Boynton, G. H.	Katzenbach, T. Emery,
Brady, E. J.	Kelly Gilbert W.
Breckinridge, W. L.	Kerr, Clarence D.
Brewer, John.	Kinne, J. Smyle.
Brokaw, Leon R.	Lane, Charles S., Jr.
Brewer, J. L.	Lawton, Carl S., Jr.
Burr, Eugene P.	Linen, Frank I.
Carstenson, F. T.	Little, Halstead.
Carter, Raymond.	Lloyd, Raymond D.
Caseboit, E. T.	Lydecker, Wallace B.
Coates, J. L.	Lyne, Wickliffe B.
Conrow, M. W.	Lyon, Charles A.
Crane, J. E.	Lyon, Harry E.
Crawford, J. R.	Mackie, J. K.
Curran, Ross A.	Mathews, Harry T.
Dechant, Henry G.	Mathews, Louis I.
Derr, Henry A.	Mattie, George M.
Dockinson, Giles H.	McAfee, J. S.
Dietz, Charles E.	McClure, Charles A.
Dodd, Robert C.	McCurdy, John.
Donaldson, R. E.	McLanahan, James C.
Duncan, A. V.	McWilliams, John, Jr.
Dwight, W. K.	Merrick, Andrew D.
Eastman, A. F.	Meyers, William C.
Edwards, M. O.	Miller, A. M.
Elliott, T. J.	Morrow, J. D.
Elmore, R. B.	Morros, Preston K.
Fentress, Alvin.	Mount, Walter B.
Findley, J. W. L.	Omwake, Howard R.
Fort, Franklin W.	Pancoast, Howard D.
Freer, John G.	Patterson, Charles E.
Gansworth, H. S.	Petty, William F.
Gardner, A. F.	Pitcairn, Robert F.
Gesten, W. R.	Platt, Edward C., Jr.
Glassmeyer, Edward.	Reeve, Henry M.
Glenn, S. T.	Robbins, Charles R.
Goodwin, Paul M.	Robbins, John H.
Gray, Charles S.	Rogers, John L.
Griswold, L.	Rose, George E.
Hall, Francis J.	Russell, George M.
Hamilton, Samuel, Jr.	Saylor, Howard M.
Hanlin, C. H.	Schaff, Rodman.
Harding, Merritt L.	Schenck, Harry L.
Hare, Mathew.	Schureman, James P.
Haskell, E. H.	Schaffer, Herbert B.
Smith, Howard A.	Watres, Harold A.
Steen, Robert S.	Well, M. L.
Sutton, Robert W.	Wentworth, Ralph.
Swigart, Robert F.	West, Edgar L.
Snofford, Ralph F.	White, Howell N.
Taylor, James B.	Whitman, Stephen F.
Terhune, B. R.	Williams, Robert T.
Thomas, Louis A., Jr.	Williams, Stanley.
Thompson, Thomas L.	Wilson, Edwin P.
Thompson, Ralph S.	Wilson, Emory J.
Vondermuhl, Alfred.	Wooden, Herbert R.
Von Krug, Karl L.	Yates, John.
Walton, Harold L.	Young, W. G.
Wardrop, James R.	Young, Le Roy.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Akin, Benjamin.	Hawkins, Gaylord R.
Babson, William A.	Kuey, Malcolm S.
Bates, Arthur H.	Larabe, Robert D.
Beaham, Gordon T.	Lee, Clarence R.
Benson, R. L.	Maier, George W. M.
Bergland, E. L.	Marr, A. G.
Brokaw, Paul V.	Meinken, Charles G.
Childs, Alfred D.	Park, S. Howard.
Clausen, Edgar Y.	Person, John R.
Coale, James J.	Plum, S. H., Jr.
Conron, Wilford S.	Porter, R. G.
Cook, Harry H.	Pumyea, P. C.
Cooke, George J.	Rice, Robert H.
Cornell, A. B.	Richards, George D.
Crawford, E. L.	Ripley, Bert.
Dana, David T.	Sturdevant, T. K.
Dickinson, L. M.	Swain, G. R.
Dodd, Samuel W.	Taylor, J. B., Jr.
Elkins, Richard.	Vorhees, Irving W.
Envers, John W.	Warner, Elting F.
Fisher, Thomas W.	Wellington, John L.
Frazer, Henry T.	Willis, Henry T.
Fried, Carl K.	Yuengling, George W.
Harris, Arthur W.	

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Allen, George H.	Leake, Austin, Jr.
Armstrong, N. B.	Mellinger, Louis O.
Bruyere, Paul T.	Miller, H.
Gamble, Walter G.	Parsons, R. S.
Homer, Charles L.	Poggenberg, George F.
Hood, John M.	Poggenberg, F.
Jones, Phineas.	Stauffen, Ralph M.

SPECIALS.

Adamson, P. S.	Hyde, R. S.
Black, Witherbee.	Wienn, Thomas N.

CLASS DAY AT VASSAR.

Picturesque Exercises Mark the Close of the College Year—The Monster Daisy Chain.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 11.—Over 2,000 persons witnessed on the Vassar College campus this afternoon the most picturesque and most interesting class day exercises in the history of the college. The members of the graduating class, 142 in number, were seated on a monster stage built on the campus northeast of the main building. Each member was attired in a very pretty gown and carried a large bouquet of Americean Beauty roses.

The exercises were opened by Margaret Pinckney Jackson of Providence, R. I., President of the class of 1901, with an address of welcome. After the address of welcome the historians of the class, Elsie Lagrange Cole of Albany and Miss Lucia Cole of East Orange, N. J., read the class history. The first, Miss Cole's paper, covered the freshman and sophomore years, while Miss Lucia Cole described the experiences of the junior and senior years. At intervals the entire class explained some particular references with outbursts of song, original words written to popular airs. The class orator was Letitia Jean Smyth of East Orange, N. J., and the junior reply was made by Mary Bliss Dale, 1902.

After the close of the exercises the graduating classes marched on a path of canvas a distance of one-eighth of a mile to the class tree, where the usual exercises were held.

The march to the class tree was a gorgeous spectacle. The procession was led by the marshal of the day, Miss Margaret Calhoun, the well-known athlete, and then came twenty members of the sophomore class, carrying the daisy chain, which was 150 feet long and 2 feet in circumference. It was made by the students of the class, over 30,000 daisies being required in its construction.

In the morning there were two games of basket ball between the teams of 1901, 1902, and the '99 team for the parents and invited friends of the students. Late last night the sophomores serenaded the seniors from a position under their windows, and while the serenade was being rendered the seniors showered the sophomores with roses. To-morrow the diplomas will be awarded and the seniors will bid good-bye to Vassar.

COLUMBIA'S PHI BETA KAPPA.

Initiatory Ceremonies at the Annual Meeting—Poem by Dr. Spingarn.

The Phi Beta Kappa fraternity of Columbia University held its annual meeting and initiations of new members yesterday afternoon in Havemeyer Hall. The meeting was not held in secret, as has been the custom in past years. The initiatory rites were performed on eight members of the senior class and four members of the junior class, the seniors being Edward Bedinger Mitchell, Herbert Fedor Small, Egbert H. P. Ward, J. Boyce Smith, Jr., George Lawrence Donellan, David Armstrong, Michael Hart Cardozo, and Harold Harris Gumm, and the juniors, George Henry Danton, William M. Nesbit, John Pearce Langs, and Frank Houghton Sewall.

There were several inducted into the society, who, although having been elected, had never gone through the initiation. One of these was Prof. Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, who was graduated from Columbia twenty-five years ago. After the initiatory ceremonies had been performed a public meeting of the fraternity was held in Room 309, Havemeyer Hall. The presiding officer was Prof. Van Amringe. Bliss Perry, editor of The Atlantic Monthly, and Joel Elias Spingarn were respectively the orator and poet of the occasion. Dr. Spingarn read a poem, "The New Hesperides," written in the meter of Milton's "Lycidas." It traced through the different ages of mankind the eternal longing for a "perfect Paradise." The concluding lines were as follows:

O lovely Eden, panting in the sway
That freedom gives, grow mightier with its powers,
And prove thy heroes did not die in vain,
In the mere turmoil of insurgent hours;
For now at last the world is man's to gain,
And all our hopes foresee that happier day,
When man with God shall in one godhead reign.

A social meeting of the society was held last night at the College Tavern.

UNION COLLEGE ALUMNI DAY.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 11.—This was alumni day at Union University. Gov. Odell was present at the annual alumni dinner in Nott Memorial Hall this afternoon and made a speech that was received with cheers. After the last course had been partaken of, Toastmaster W. H. McElroy, '61, called on President A. V. V. Raymond of the college to make an address. Dr. Raymond gave way to Gov. Odell, who said in part:

"Your toastmaster having seen my two years of service as Governor consummated and having slid me into the White House, I will drop politics and state that the object of my coming was to share in the festivities of this joyous day. Besides this, I was told that it was my duty as a Trustee to be here by some of your distinguished alumni. As a loyal son of Columbia I recognize the service which Dr. Nott performed to my Alma Mater when he procured for her a grant of land in the upper part of New York City, now the most valuable asset of the college. Dr. Nott was eminent not only as a theologian, administrator, and preacher, but as a persuader of legislators. My experience of last Winter convinced me that the strain has not altogether run out.

"We hear much nowadays of great combinations, and it is said that young men have no chance. There is no greater fallacy. The opportunities are unlimited and the colleges and universities must provide the men for these opportunities. I hope that Union may have all possible success and may continue to turn out in the future men of the same calibre as it has sent out in the past."

DEAF AND DUMB GRADUATES.

Amid the plaudits—seen if not heard—of nearly a thousand interested friends, most of whom were themselves deaf and dumb and had at one time been pupils of the institution, twelve young women and eight young men were graduated yesterday afternoon from the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, overlooking the Hudson.

The exercises were held in the large chapel of the institution, and it was crowded to the doors. Avery T. Brown, Secretary of the Board of Directors, was the presiding officer. Nearly every one of the 473 pupils of the institution had some part in the exercises. There were exercises by the children of the kindergarten that showed wonderful training and advancement. Little tots scarcely five years old gave demonstrations of their ability to read and talk in the sign language. Their chubby fingers moved so fast as to be almost indistinguishable to the untutored eye, yet every sign was intelligible to the audience.

Exercises were given in rapid free-hand drawing, at kindergarten work and gymnasium work. A special feature was a drill in the manual of arms by Company C—a company of boys ranging from seven to ten years of age. The drill was conducted by the Principal of the Institution, Prof. Enoch Henry Currier. This institution is the only military deaf and dumb institution in the United States.

Essays were delivered by the members of the graduating class. The salutatory address was an essay on "The Past Century," by Anthony C. Reiff; "The Pleasures of Memory," "Home Influence," "Cordelia, the Faithful," "Elizabeth Barrett Browning," and "Irving as a Humorist," were others. All these essays were given in the sign language, and interpreted to the audience by Superintendent Currier. Nearly one hundred prizes were distributed among the students for various degrees of proficiency. An interesting feature of the programme was the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" in the sign language.

DR. GILMAN'S FAREWELL.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—The commencement exercises of the Johns Hopkins University to-day were noteworthy in that they marked the farewell appearance of Dr. D. C. Gilman as President of the institution. He will be succeeded at the beginning of the academic year in September by Dr. Ira Remsen. Degrees were conferred upon 120 candidates, six women receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

James L. McLane, President of the Board of Trustees, read a minute adopted by the board relating to the retirement of Dr. Gilman. It is, in part, as follows:

"Johns Hopkins, the founder, and Daniel Coit Gilman, the builder of the university, will always be remembered and honored together, not only in Maryland, but throughout the whole country, for every one of the great institutions of learning within the United States has been aided by the example and has profited by the methods which President Gilman first established here."

Dr. Gilman responded in a brief address, feelingly expressing his gratitude for the support he had received.

Colgate Seniors' Banquet.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 11.—The senior class of Colgate University held its annual banquet to-day at Sherburne Falls, N. Y. B. W. Valentine was toastmaster. E. K. Munro, E. C. Miller, John Mooshie, F. C. Whitefield, and F. P. Hunter responded to toasts. The first class reunion is to be held in June, 1904. The following officers were elected for three years: President—Walter Dalton Estes of Hamilton, N. Y.; Secretary—Byron Warren Valentine of Hamilton, N. Y.; Treasurer—Frederic R. Ford of Elmira, N. Y.

Donation to Syracuse University.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 11.—At a meeting of the Trustees of Syracuse University to-day it was announced that donations had been made as follows: Lyman C. Smith of Syracuse, $25,000; John S. Huyler, New York, $25,000; Clarence W. Seamans of New York, $25,000; S. W. Bowne of New York, $12,500; William Nottingham of Syracuse, $12,500. This amount is to go toward duplicating the recent gift of $400,000 made by John D. Archbold of New York. Aside from this, $33,000 was subscribed to make up a deficiency for the year.

Prizes Won by Harvard Essayists.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 11.—The award of prizes in the Boyden essay contest at Harvard has been announced. The first under-graduates' prize of $250 went to R. M. Greene, 1902, of Boston. The second prize, $200, went to G. H. Montague, 1901, of Springfield. The graduates' prize of $300 went to E. J. Blewett, Ph. D., of St. Thomas, Ontario, a non-resident student of the Graduate School, who resides in Oxford, England. The Charles Sumner prize for the best dissertation on the subject connected with universal peace and abolition of war, was won by I. Grossman, 1902, of Cleveland.

SYRACUSE PROFESSOR RESIGNS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 11.—Prof. Eugene Haanel, head of the Department of Physics in Syracuse University for the past thirteen years, has resigned. He recieved to-day official notice of the ratification by the Cabinet of the Dominion of Canada of his appointment as Superintendent of Mines of Canada. Dr. Haanel is a former professor in Victoria University, and is a charter member of the Royal Society of Canada.

Dr. Haanel was born in Breslau, Germany, May 24, 1841, coming to this country in 1859. He taught in Adrian, Hilladale, and Albion Colleges in Michigan. In 1873 he went to Victoria College, Coburg, Ontario. Dr. Haanel came to Syracuse University in 1888, taking the Physical Science Chair.

BAIREUTH OPERA PROGRAMME.

BERLIN, June 11.—The Baireuth programme for the approaching season of Wagnerian performances has been finally settled, and the operas selected, with the dates for presentation, are the following:

"The Flying Dutchman," July 22, Aug. 1, 4, 12, and 19; "Parsifal," July 23 and 31, Aug. 5, 7, 8, 11, and 20; "The Nibelungen Ring," July 25, 26, 27, and 28, Aug. 14, 15, 16, and 17.

"The Flying Dutchman" will be sung by Heidkamp, Burgstaller, Kraus, Van Rooy, Bertram, Petter, Destinn, and Schumann-Heink. "Parsifal" will be sung by Van Dyck, Schmedes, Knuepfer, Blass, (of New York,) Schuetz, Friedrichs, Gulbranson, and Wittich. The four works included in the "Nibelungen Ring" will be sung by Van Rooy, Bertram, Burgstaller, Schmedes, Briesemeister, Friedrichs, Blass, Wittich, and Gulbranson.

Herr Mottl will direct the performance of "The Flying Dutchman," Herr Huck that of "Parsifal," and Herren Hans Richter and Siegfried Wagner the others.

SYMPHONY AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

Second Night of the Kaltenborn Orchestra—A 12-Year-Old Soloist.

Norma Meyer, said to be only twelve years old, was the soloist at the second symphony night of the Kaltenborn Orchestra, at the St. Nicholas Garden last night. Miss Meyer has played in public before, her first appearance having been at Manhattan Beach last Summer. Last night she gave an andante from a concerto by Heinrich Hofmann and a waltz from a suite by Godard. Neither of the pieces presented required unusual technique, but Miss Meyer played them with nice finish and was so loudly applauded that she had to give an encore.

The symphony of the evening was the familiar and always popular one, "From the New World," by Anton Dvorak. The rest of the programme was made up of the overture to Benvenuto Cellini by Hector Berlioz, the overture to Raymond, by Thomas, a valse caprice by Rubinstein, a march by Kretschmer, a waltz, "Arabian Nights," by Strauss, and two pieces by string orchestra only. These were Saint-Saëns's "The Deluge," with a violin solo played by Mr. Kaltenborn, and a serenade impromptu by Gillet. The latter was especitlly well played.

Sibyl Sanderson Sings in Paris.

PARIS, June 12.—Miss Sibyl Sanderson reappeared at the Opera Comique last night in "Phryne," it being her first appearance in Paris since the death of her husband, Antonio Terry. The house was filled with an appreciative audience, who gave an enthusiastic reception to a former favorite. All the morning papers pronounce her return a success.

Foreclosure Against May Irwin.

May Irwin is defendant in foreclosure proceedings which have been begun affecting the property on the south side of Twenty-eight Street, 248 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9 feet. The action is brought by Pauline Echeverria.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Lewis Hooper of the "Florodora" company sails for England to-day on the Majestic. Mr. Hooper returns to London for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the new musical comedy, "The Silver Slipper," which he will stage when it is produced in this country.

This is the last week of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," at the Criterion Theatre. Next Saturday night's performance of the play will mark the one hundred and sixty-fifth performance. After her Summer vacation, Miss Marlowe will appear in the principal large cities, returning to the Criterion in February with a new play.

Another roof garden will be added to the two already in operation in this city. It will be located atop of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, and will be ready for the patrons next Monday night, when a programme will be offered, giving as its leading feature Charming, who has not been seen in this section of the country in many years. Her act, it was said, is entirely different from that she was last seen in here.

At a special meeting called for next Friday by the Entertainment Committee, consisting of Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, Chairman; Mrs. W. A. Jones, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Miss Maud Banks, Miss Maida Craigen, Miss Cora Tanner, and Mrs. Suzanne Leonard Westford of the Professional Woman's League, arrangements will be devised for the organization of a company, to be seen in plays at several prominent country resorts. The revivals have not been decided upon, but will be at this meeting. The object of the enterprise is to secure additional funds for the purchase of a new clubhouse.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which will sail for Europe to-morrow, will have among its passengers George C. Tyler and W. F. Connor, who have been called to Europe on special business in connection with some of their next season's attractions. On Saturday next Miss Eleanor Robson, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Madge Carr Cook, will take her departure on the Cunard liner Campania. They will make a ten weeks' tour of Europe, devoting a considerable part of their time to England, which has not been visited by Miss Robson since her childhood days.

Negotiations by cable were completed yesterday by which Tyrone Power will become a member of the Manhattan Theatre company in support of Mrs. Fiske next season. Mr. Power originated the part of the Marquis of Steyne in "Becky Sharp" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre two years ago, after which he went to Australia to star. He has remained in that country ever since. He also appeared in this city in a wide range of parts as a member of Augustin Daly's company. Mrs. Fiske left New York yesterday for the Adirondacks, where she will spend the Summer in rest and study of her next rôle. She will return to this city in August to conduct rehearsals of her new play, "Miranda of the Balcony."

AMALGAMATED COPPER CASE.

Hearing on Action Brought in Boston by Mr. Venner.

BOSTON, June 11.—The action brought by Clarence H. Venner of this city to restrain the absorption of the Boston and Montana and the Butte and Boston Mining Companies by the Amalgamated Copper Company, was heard in the Supreme Court, before Judge Knowlton, to-day, but decision was reserved.

It was alleged in the hearing that since the reorganization of the Butte and Boston Company, in 1897, its net earnings have not exceeded $1,166,000, one-half of which was derived from the profits of smelting operations, and that the present net earnings did not exceed $300,000 per annum. The plaintiff claimed that it is now proposed to issue $20,000,000 of new Amalgamated stock for Butte and Boston, the 8 per cent. dividend upon which will amount to $1,300,000 more than the present net earnings of the Butte and Boston mine.

It was stated further that an application was to be made for the appointment of a receiver for the Anaconda Mining Company, and for the annulment of its charter by its stockholders, to prevent the absorption of this mine by the Amalgamated Copper Company.

The plaintiffs prayed that the Court would appoint a master to determine the value of the Butte and Boston Mine, and that Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. be restrained from exchanging Amalgamated stock for that of Butte and Boston until the report of the master has been received.

Judge Knowlton announced that he would reserve his decision pending the hearing of testimony in the Forsaith-Maginnis suit, along the same line as the Venner action, which is now before the court in this city.

Kansas Bank Cashier a Suicide.

DEXTER, Kan., June 11.—Cashier Watkins of the local bank committed suicide to-day. The bank is closed pending action of the Bank Commissioner.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Every other woman was out yesterday with The-Man-with-the-Panama-Hat. He is to be the man of the season, or all signs will fail, and if the shirt-waist man should make his appearance he will have to take second place.

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It is the duty of every good wife, however, to endeavor to stifle this fancy of Man. It threatens to become an expensive fashion, and if Man takes to wearing costly hats it may become necessary to reduce really important millinery bills.

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In one of the up town shops yesterday a Panama hat was exhibited in the window marked: "This is the finest Panama hat made. Price $100." Not a sign of a feather, and not even a band on it. To what are our men coming!

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A New York business man is telling a story of the Panama hat which illustrates its bad qualities. Thirty years ago he bought a Panama hat which cost him $30. This year a prominent hatter has made him an offer of $15 for the hat. The man, who has now been wearing his $30 Panama every Summer for thirty years, refused the offer. He glories in the economy of his hat, which has now cost him only $1 a year, or, if he should sell it at the price offered, only 50 cents a year; or, if he succeeds in wearing it fifty years longer, as he hopes, it will still have cost only 50 cents a year, and be yet his. This is creating a bad precedent in another direction. The woman should see that the Panama hat goes. However, on the head of a pretty girl the genuine Panama with a narrower band than the man wears looks exceedingly well, and it is light and comfortable.

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The woman who goes frequently picnicking should lay in a stock of aluminium spoons. They are delightfully light to carry, and do not cost so much that she will be broken hearted if she loses one. But she will count them carefully both going and coming, for the regular teaspoons cost 35 cents a dozen, and that is too much to throw away. Extra large spoons which are excellent for use in a chafing dish cost 25 cents a piece, and there are spoons of all sizes. Aluminium dishes of all kinds are good for picnic use on account of their lightness.

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Get a cherry stoner if you find it necessary to stone your cherries for table use. It costs 5 cents, and has every appearance of being worth at least that money. It is a doubled wire with a wooden handle. The doubled wire is bent up a little at the end; this end is thrust into the fruit at the opening where the stem has been removed; the spoon-shaped stoner is slipped in, it makes but little resistance, and brings out the stone with as little loss of flesh to the cherry as possible.

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The woman who knows says that the little food pushers for baby's use which are to be seen at the silversmith's, and for which the woman-who-did-not-know could see no possible use, are excellent. The baby gets his first lesson in table manners by using them. He pushes anything he wishes on his plate daintily to one side ready to take with the other hand, and it is a short step later to the fork when he is a little older.

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The girl in red linen was on the street yesterday. Her frock was a pretty one, tailor made, and fitting her like a glove. The waist was simple, almost severely cut, and the skirt cleared the ground. It was an attractive suit, but it did not look well in the city. Unrelieved with white, it seems hot. It takes a whole landscape of green grass around it to make it attractive. The girl could be picked out on the streets by the conspicuousness of the color for a block or two as she mingled with the crowd. The girl who wears a red gown does not hide her light under a bushel. Red linen is more satisfactory for golf skirts. It cannot be trimmed when used in this way, however, if it is to be washed. The linen itself would launder undoubtedly without harm, but with, say white trimming it would dye it all a delicate pink.

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A pretty stock for a wash silk waist is made of plain white wash silk, with several rows of stitching of the predominating color of the waist at the top. That is, blue if the waist has a blue and white stripe or heliotrope or green, as the case may be. With this stock a tie of the material of the waist is worn. It is simply hemmed, and ties into a rather good-sized bow in front.

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For the girl who wears ribbons there are excellent wash foundations. Of the best of these is a variety sold in pairs at 25 cents a pair. The collar is made of a coarse canvas with cotton, and has a pocket on the inside of the front, in which a perforated piece of celluloid is run. The cotton of the collar comes next the neck, and is comfortable to wear. There have been many of these things, but most of them have been unsatisfactory. To have the colors of the hat match the stock and tie is rather smart.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be at least one wedding in town to-day—that of Miss Robbins and Dr. Theodore S. Hart—which will attract society and which will bring a great many people in from the out-of-town resorts. In the suburbs there will be the Country Festival at Springhurst, near Dobbs Ferry, in aid of Zion Church. These two events are the only important ones on the calendar.

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Wednesday continues to be a day of arrivals and departures, and the tide of travel to Europe has turned toward America, although the ships going out have very large lists. On the Majestic are booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and Lady Rivers-Wilson, A. Montgomery Ward and Mrs. Ward, Amory S. Carhart, Robert Livingston Gerry, Mrs. Minor Fairfax Gouverneur, Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Mrs. S. Howland Russell, Geraldyn Redmond, Mrs. Redmond, and family; J. N. Hornblower, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bishop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Andrews, Lieut. Col. Willoughby Constable, Mrs. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Robert B. Van Cortlandt.

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Of the ships which arrived, the Trave had on board, from Bremen, Miss Jeanette Loomis and Miss Hamilton and Mrs. A. J. Dewar, while the Grosser Kurfurst, from Bremen, had Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Augustus Jay, Harry B. Shope, and Mrs. George W. McCook.

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The wedding of Miss Mary Ayres Robbins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wolcot Robbins, and Dr. Theodore S. Hart is to be celebrated this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Stret. At the time the wedding invitations were issued it was intended to have the ceremony performed in the Brick Presbyterian Church. Subsequent notices of the change of church were sent out. The bride's uncle, the Rev. Edward H. Robbins of Baltimore, will officiate. Mrs. Jerry S. Black will be the matron of honor, and Miss Robbins's sisters, the Misses Genevieve and Augusta Robbins, are to be bridesmaids. Herbert K. Smith of Hartford is to be best man, and the ushers will be Dr. John B. Kouwenhoven of Yonkers, Victor Phelps Robbins, a brother of the bride; Russell Lee, Jones, Dr. John A. Hartwell, De Charles McWilliams, and Howard Thayer Kingsbury.

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Mrs. Hjalmar H. Boyesen has rented her cottage at Southampton and will spend the Summer at Bar Harbor and Northeast Harbor, Me.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr, (Mrs. Dahlgren,) whose wedding was celebrated the first of last week at St. Patrick's Cathedral, will sail to-day on the White Star liner Majestic for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Lehr returned from Baltimore on Friday, and have occupied an apartment at Sherry's since then.

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Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn and her daughter, Miss Helen White Stevens, have gone to Far Rockaway, where they will spend most of the Summer with Mrs. Mostyn's parents, Dr. Octavius O. White and Mrs. White.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman (Miss Gertrude O. Barclay) have taken a villa—Sandhurst—at Southampton for the Summer, and Mr. and

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.79¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.08 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	5.55
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.07⅞
Lard, prime	8.85
Butter, Western creamery	.19¼

CHICAGO, June 11.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; wheat, No. 3 Spring, 68½@69½c; No. 2 red, 70¾@72c; No. 2 corn, 47@47½c; No. 2 yellow, 42@42½c; No. 2 oats, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27¾@28⅝c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; Good feeding barley, 47c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.71; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.71; prime timothy seed, $3@$3.60; mess pork, per barrel, $14.80@$14.85; lard, per 100 lb, $8.12½@$8.25; short ribs, sides, (loose), $7.95@$8.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed), 6¾@7⅝c; short clear sides (boxed), $8.25@$8.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27.

COTTON.—A scare of near-month shorts and investment buying of August exerted a leading influence in yesterday's cotton market. Events here, in turn, dominated the markets in the South and abroad, despite the fact that outside points were predisposed to weakness. The market started steady in tone, with prices 1 point lower to 1 point higher. Then heavy buying of the near months for Western and Southern account sent prices up 8@9 points with a rush and induced buying of an investment nature. Shorts became alarmed and scrambled for safer ground, in so doing adding greatly to the general strength of the market. July reached 8.10, August 7.52, and October 7.16 before the buying movement gave signs of waning. At noon the weekly Government crop-weather report made its appearance and proved to be very bullish. On this news there was a fresh movement to cover, and buying for Wall Street account became a feature. During the rest of the session the market displayed a very firm undertone, with the near months absorbing the bulk of attention. Shorts were constantly menaced by August buying orders from the West and abroad. The bull faction was disposed to disregard the better weather accounts from the South, claiming that present low prices more than discounted the favorable climatic conditions. Trading was active and general in the last hour. It was feared by scalpers that Liverpool would advance decidedly to-day on our Government report and again buy cotton in the local pit. July jumped to 8.22, August to 7.63, and October to 7.19 in the last half hour on a burst of general buying. The market was finally steady, with prices net 7@19 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 1-16c higher, on the basis of 8 5-16c for middling upland and 8 9-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 870 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 7⅞c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 7¾c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 7 11-16c; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 8c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c; Augusta steady, unchanged, at 8¼c; St. Louis quiet, 1-16c lower, at 7 13-16c.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	8.06	8.19	8.06	8.15@8.17
July	8.00	8.22	8.00	8.19@8.20
August	7.45	7.63	7.45	7.61@7.62
September	7.16	7.24	7.16	7.23@7.24
October	7.16	7.19	7.16	7.18@7.19
November	7.13	7.15	7.13	7.15@7.17
December	7.09	7.18	7.09	7.17@7.18
January	7.14	7.20	7.14	7.21@7.22
February	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.21@7.23
March	7.18	7.18	7.18	7.25@7.26

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—Cotton: Spot—Moderate business; prices easier; American middling, 4 19-32d. The sales for the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,000 bales American. Receipts, 8,000 bales, including 7,000 American. Futures opened and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, June, 4 28-64d sellers; June-July, 4 27-64d buyers; July-August, 4 26-64@4 27-64d sellers; August-September, 4 26-64@4 21-64d sellers; September, 4 20-64@4 21-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 3-64d buyers; October-November, 4@4 1-64d buyers; November-December, 3 62-64d buyers; December-January, 3 62-64d buyers; January-February, 3 62-64@3 63-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Pretty much all of the session was taken up with further liquidation of wheat, notably July in the Northwest, at Chicago, and here on stop loss orders. Having digested the crop report over night, traders concluded that while it was as bullish as expected, a huge crop was probable anyhow, and ownership of wheat policy dictated a free movement. Short selling on a large scale also accompanied the decline, bears making the most of a favorable opportunity, with unusually fine growing weather West, easier cables, and the Northwest heaviness to back up their position. Exporters also profited by the break, to the extent of 50 loads, all ports, getting the entire amount without causing the usual rally in prices. The September option at one time got within 3c of July, against 7½c Monday night, but later went down 3½c since dissolution. World's stock of wheat, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 3,599,000 bushels, against 1,506,000 bushels reduction last year, the European decrease of 2,100,000 bushels being explained by the monthly revision of stocks, exposing a smaller Continental supply than had been expected. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¼c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, New York, 70¾c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 70¾c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 80c prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 79c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 11.—Wheat—Cash, 68½c; July, 67¾@67½c; September, 66¾@66¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 78½c; No. 1 Northern, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾@66½c. Flour lower; first patents, $3.80@3.90; second patents, $3.60@$3.70; first clears, $2.65@$2.75; second clears, $2@$2.10. Bran, in bulk, $11.50@$11.75.

MILWAUKEE, June 11.—Wheat—Lower. No. 1 Northern, 72¾@73c. No. 2 Northern, 70@71c; July, 70¾@72½c. Rye—Dull. No. 1, 52@52½c. Barley—Steady. No. 2, 56c; sample, 40@53½c.

DULUTH, June 11.—Close—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 70½c; No. 2 Northern, 68½c; July, 70½c; September, 68¼c. No corn. Oats, 27¾@27½c.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Close—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 69¾c; July, 67⅞c; September, 66½c; No. 2 hard, 70½@71¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 41½c; July, 41@41½c; September, 42½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 28½c; July, 28¾@28¾c; September, 28½@20¼c; No. 2 white, 31c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted at $3.90@$4.15; Winter straights at $3.45@$3.55. Winter patents at $3.65@$3.90. Spring clears at $2.90@$3.15, extra, No. 2, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter at $2.50@$2.60, no grade at $19.50@$20, spot and to arrive. Rye flour quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal steady; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. Bag meal dull; fine white and yellow, $1.10@$1.15; coarse, 95@98c. Feed easy; Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16@$17; Spring bran, bulk, $16@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$20; city bran, $17.50. Cornmeal, $28. Linseed oil cake, $27. Corn oil cake, $19. Hominy chop, $17@$17.25. Oilmeal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	78 3-16	78 3-16	77	77¼
September	74¾	74¾	74 1-16	74⅛
October	75	75	74⅜	74⅝
December	76¼	76¼	75⅝	75¾
Corn—				
July	47⅝	47⅝	47	47⅛
September	46⅛	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞
Lard—				
June	..	..	..	$8.85

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	71	71	70⅝	70⅝
July	72⅝	72⅝	71⅛	71⅛
September	69⅝	69⅝	68 9-16	68⅝
Corn—				
June	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝	41⅝
July	43½	43½	42⅞	42⅞
September	44¼	44¼	43⅜	43⅜
Oats—				
June	..	..	..	27
July	27⅝	28	27 9-16	27⅝
September	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜
Land—				
July	$8.60	$8.60	$8.50	$8.55
September	8.67½	8.67½	8.57½	8.65
Ribs—				
July	8.10	8.10	8.00	8.05
September	8.10	8.15	8.02½	8.07½
Pork—				
July	14.82½	14.82½	14.72½	14.77½
September	15.00	15.00	14.90	14.95

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $15.75@$16.75; family, $15.50@$16; short clear, $16@$17.25. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firmly held; bacons, 7¾c; 160-lb, 7¾c; 140-lb, 8c; pigs, 8¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firmer; smoking, 10@10¼c; 10-lb, 9¼c; 12-lb, 9¼c; 14-lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders steady, 7¾c; pickled hams quiet, 9¾@10¼c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4¾c; country, 5@5¼c. LARD—Steady, $8.85; city lard steady, $8.15; refined lard steady; South America, $9.60; Continent, $9; Brazil, kegs, $10.70; compound firm, 6¾@6¾c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 9¾c; city lard, 8c. Tierce, 9¾c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
July	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
August	..	..	..	5.20@5.25
September	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30@5.35
October	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
November	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
December	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.60
January	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
February	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.70
March	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
April	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
May	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Quiet, good average Santos, 4¾c. Hamburg—Opened ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., was net ¼@¾ pfennig lower. Havre—Opened quiet, ½f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., quiet and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; January, 38; February, 38.25; March, 38.25; April, 38.50; May, 38.50; June, 38.50; July, 38.75; August, 37; September, 37.25; October, 37.50; November, 37.75; December, 37.75. Rio—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 4¾@5c.

OILS.—PETROLEUM—Barrels, $6.90, and in bulk, $4.35; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.85, and in bulk, $4.30; refined, cases, New York, $7.90. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 38@39c; off-Summer yellow, 38c; prime white, 41@42c; prime Winter yellow, 42c. LINSEED—American, raw, 61c; American, boiled, 63c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. LARD OIL, 68@71c.

SUGAR.—The close was steady at 4¼c for centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 3⅝c for muscovado, and 3⅜c for molasses sugar.

METALS.—Following the decline of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg a few days ago, local values yesterday broke 50 points on Northern foundry iron and 25 points on pig and Southern iron. Demand of late has been rather poor and concessions have had to be made in order to induce buyers to once more purchase the stock. The close was easy at $9.50@$10.25 for pig iron warrants; Northern foundry, $14.25@$15.50; Southern foundry, $13.75@$15.25; soft Southern, $12.75@$15.25. In England, however, values were without change, Glasgow warrants closing at 53s 6d and Middlesborough at 45s 1½d. Another interesting feature in local metal circles was the strength manifested in tin. Prices advanced sharply, recovering the loss made yesterday, with a little to spare on good buying orders from all quarters, and in sympathy with steadiness abroad. Holders were reluctant to sell, with the result of some sales at $28.75, and before the close the bid figure was raised to $28.85 for spot goods, with sellers at $29; thus the net gain for the day was 60 points. In London prices advanced 15s, spot closing at £130 15s and futures at £126, with only a light trade reported. The rest of the list was without change as to price or feature. Copper ruled nominally steady at old prices, $17 for Lake Superior and 16¾c for casting and electrolytic, while in London the market closed with prices a shade higher, spot standing at £69 2s 6d and futures at £69 11s 3d. Lead held quite steady, but unchanged, at $4.37½ for pig lead for lots of 50 tons or over. London closed at £12 6s 3d. Spelter was dull and nominally unchanged at $3.95@$4. In London values were 2s 6d higher at £17 10s.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.05; tar oil, barrels, $4; spirits of turpentine, 24½@35c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.50; E, $1.05; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $2.20; M, $2.55; N, $2.90; W G, $3.15, and W W, $3.40.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Nominally steady; dressed beef quiet at 7¾@8c per lb. for native sides. CALVES—Nominally weak; no sales; dressed veals weak at 6½@9c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep and yearlings slow; lambs steady to strong; sheep, $2.50@$4; yearlings, $4.50@$5; lambs, $6.25@$6.40; dressed mutton, 5@7c per lb; dressed yearlings, 7½@9½c; dressed lambs, 9@11½c. HOGS—Firm; no stock, 12c; country dressed lambs, $10@$5 per carcass. HOGS—Firm; nominal quotation, $8.15@$8.40.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York.

WECHSLER & HEITLER.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received a writ of replevin for $1,700 against Wechsler & Heitler, wholesale dealers in woolens at 260 East Houston Street, in favor of Hyman Ensler for a lot of cloth. A. A. Joseph, attorney for Mr. Ensler, said that the partners were quarreling regarding the disposition of the property, and he went to the store and got most of his goods. He had been informed that the firm owed about $8,000. The present firm had been in business since April 4, 1898, and Mr. Wechsler had been in business a year previously. The store was closed yesterday afternoon, when a reporter called there, and a boy directed him to Mr. Wechsler's residence. Mr. Wechsler could not speak much English, and an interpreter said that they could not tell anything about the assets and liabilities, and that they were trying to find out how they stood.

WRIGHT, DURYEE & BARWISE.—Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed George H. B. Mitchell permanent receiver for Wright, Duryee & Barwise, incorporated, wholesale dealers in teas and coffees at 70 Front Street. He was appointed temporary receiver on Dec. 18 last. Six stockholders and thirty-one creditors, whose claims aggregate $25,438, out of a total indebtedness of $30,315, requested the appointment of Mr. Mitchell as permanent receiver.

BARNEY ISAACS AND JOSEPH COHN.—Deficiency judgment for $6,028 was entered yesterday against Barney Isaacs and Joseph Cohn, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 85 and 85½ Bowery. Mr. Isaacs was for many years a liquor dealer on the Bowery, also a real estate operator, and filed a petition in bankruptcy on Feb. 16 last, with $280,000 liabilities.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ROBERT H. SUMNER.—Robert H. Sumner, grain broker at 227 Produce Exchange Building, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,832 and assets consisting of office furniture, $20, and membership in the Produce Exchange, which has been assigned to F. V. Dare & Brother as collateral security for money advanced to the amount of $863. Mr. Sumner has been in business here since August, 1898, and was previously of Buell & Sumner, grain commission merchants, of Buffalo, N. Y., who dissolved in 1897. He owes $5,550 to the People's Bank of Buffalo for money advanced in 1897 in the purchase of grain for the firm and $7,689 to Otto E. Lohrke & Co. of this city on his own account for money due on grain transactions.

SAMUEL LEOPOLD.—Samuel Leopold, salesman at 102 Prince Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,942 and assets consisting of thirty shares of stock of the Interchangeable Tool Company and fifty-eight shares of stock of the Adjustable Tool Company. He has only three creditors, William M. White of Utica, $10,508, on a judgment recovered at Utica on Aug. 23, 1894; the Second National Bank of Utica, $7,372 on two judgments recovered on Aug. 23, 1894, and Frederick Heyman of this city, $51, judgment recovered in 1897. Mr. Leopold was formerly a partner in the firm of I. Leopold & Sons, importers of toys and fancy goods at 30 Warren Street, this city, who made an assignment on Jan. 8, 1892. A settlement was afterward effected with their creditors.

MEYER KATZ.—Meyer Katz, salesman at 247 Greenwich Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,846 and assets $2,020. Of the liabilities $5,180 are on account of the firm of Charles E. Katz & Brother, who went into the hands of a receiver in 1894, and $6,666 on account of the Katz Hill Manufacturing Company, which debts were contracted by that company in 1897 and 1898, and are only put in the schedules because of a possible claim against Mr. Katz on that account. He was Treasurer of the company and obtained a judgment against the concern on Aug. 30, 1898, for $2,020 for salary. There is a suit pending against him and Martin Abrams in the Supreme Court in favor of Nora Mullne for $15,000 damages for personal injuries.

LEWINSON & BLOCK.—Lewinson & Block, manufacturers of cloaks, skirts, and jackets at 27 West Houston Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on May 7, with liabilities of $18,315 and assets $7,790, have succeeded in completing a settlement with their creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Max J. Kohler, their attorney, said that an order had been granted discontinuing the bankruptcy proceedings and directing W. F. Upson, the receiver, to retransfer to them all their assets, and they will at once resume business.

AARON LIGETY.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Aaron Ligety, manager of a restaurant at 1,378 Third Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 20 last, with liabilities of $8,107.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first-named being that of the debtor:

ABBOTT, Louis—W. S. McCotter	$128
ALTONWOOD PARK REALTY AND INVESTMENT Company—W. W. Astor	862
ALEXISSON, George—M. Rosenfield and others	283
BLAUROCK, J. A.—The American Exchange National Bank	84
BARWISE, Charles A.—Alexander R. Robertson	238
COWEN, E. S.—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	108
CAMPION, M. J.—M. Rosenfield and others	101
CAFFEREY, Peter—H. Heid	130
CONNOR, John J. and Michael—William Zudriele	283
BURKE, S. J.—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	252
DAHUT, Isaiah—Dimock & Finck Company	498
ENRIGHT, George W.—W. B. Reed	49
GUERRIERI, Nicolina—Gennaro Beninecara	69
GUTTMAN, Adolf—S. Liebmann's Sons' Brewing Company	787
FALLON, Joseph—M. Rosenfield and others	187
GAGE, I. G.—Gustave Beer	1,160
HARMS, Alexander—A. Goldner and others	500
HUBNER, James, and John Merche—M. Manassa	24
HENDERSON, E. K.—H. W. Stevenson	249
HANLEY, Michael—Isador Straus and others	166
HOFMAN, George—S. B. Goodale and others	88
HENRY, I. and E.—A. Reitman	139
IRELAND, Lydia D., and Casper Wittman—Citizens' Bank of Bufalo	333
ISAACS, Barney, and J. Cohn—G. H. Bushbee	6,028
JILLSON, G. M., and M. A. Hammerly—W. D. Browning	677
KING, J. I. C.—Stanley & Patterson	25
KEMPEL, P. N.—S. Oppenheimer and others	248
KILLEN, M. T.—Harry Held	101
KRAEMER, Henry and Kate—A. Freifeld	554
NEWTON, Julius—W. R. Wilder and others	448
LANDGRAFF, Frank—J. T. Cothran	203
O'LEARY, John—Harry Held	140
MILLER, Albert—Dimock & Fink Co	552
MARTIN, J. F.—Thomas Mac—A. J. Sloane	1,021
MALTZMAN, Jacob—Thomas Hennessy	473
MUNK, George—Emilie Newman, administratrix, &c	407
MCQUADE, Thomas—S. Oppenheimer and others	75
McGUANE, John—Harry Held	618
RADIGAN, Simon—D. P. Nichols and others	139
SCHULZ, C. W.—F. Lanzer	109
SHINE, Samuel—S. Oppenheimer and others	74
SCHWALBE, M.—I. S. Haynes	96
SPIRO, Lazarus—I. Singer	349
STABHOLTZ, John, and James Tracy—Martha Manassa	45
SMITH, P. W.—J. Price	483
SMITH, George C.—S. Oppenheimer and others	74
SIEMAN, Rebecca—V. Seezer	50
STEININGER, H. and R. A. Lytle—J. H. Crawford and others	258
ULRICH, William—D. Meschendorf	69
WEISS, Joseph—The Garden City Company	741
SCHRADER, H.—Peter Doelger	824
SCHULT, P. M.—H. Oberschelner	182
STARRETT, G. B.—J. Lichtenstein	632
SHEAF, William—G. C. Hutchinson and others	158
DOUGLAS TRADING COMPANY, George B.—D. T. O'Day	1,000
HOLLANDER STEAMSHIP COMPANY—S. I. Sketon	480
PROVIDENCE - WASHINGTON INSURance Company—J. J. Devitt	186
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. R. Rochester	394
THE GILLIN PRINTING COMPANY—W. W. Seeley	1,750
BEADLESTON & WOERZ—J. A. Hayes.	274
WRIGHT, P. B.—Bert Hanson, assignee, &c	91
SUTHERLAND, R. J.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	2,077
THOMAS, John W.—United Electric Light and Power Company	86
ROSENTHAL, William—M. Rosenfield and others	86
ROTH, Bernhard—M. Rosenfield and others	120
ROUSSEAU, David—American Electrical Works	65
ROESLER, Frank—Leopold Reuther	79

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The biennial meeting of fire underwriters to decide on the further maintenance of the fire patrol will be held to-day in accordance with the statute.

The gross payments of life insurance companies and associations in the year 1900 in the United States and Canada, as collated in statistical form by The Insurance Press, aggregated $273,190,876. The tables show that 167 cities received more than $100,000 each, and the following nineteen cities received more than $1,000,000 each: New York, (not including Brooklyn,) $18,238,764; Philadelphia, $7,735,268; Brooklyn, N. Y., $5,816,672; Chicago, $5,759,750; Boston, $5,079,671; Baltimore, $3,506,075; Cincinnati, $3,377,120; St. Louis, $2,816,092; Pittsburg, $2,179,807; San Francisco, $1,960,322; Buffalo, $1,655,605; Cleveland, $1,652,722; Detroit, $1,640,424; New Orleans, $1,505,512; Montreal, $1,447,445; Newark, $1,363,363; Washington, $1,360,530; Toronto, $1,076,652, and Providence, $1,044,845.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS J. WALSH, Patrick Cassidy, and I. Richard Adler, composing the firm of Cassidy and Adler; James Mahony and Frank Mahony, comprising the firm of James Mahony and Son; Louis N. Phelps and Anna Phelps, his wife, said name Anna being fictitious, her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Alan D. Kenyon and Adrienna M. Kenyon, his wife; Walter A. Alsdorf and Francss T. Alsdorf, his wife; Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as sole surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased; Sheldon Andrews, Moore, Phebe Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Norman C. Andrews and Lena Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, Lawrence G. Andrews, an incompetent, and Phebe R. Moore, as guardian of the person and estate of said Lawrence G. Andrews, an incompetent; Smithsonian Institution, the Equitable General Providing Company, Louis Fecker, Harriet L. Gallatin, the Standard Gas Light Company of the City of New York, George Barrie, John Engel, Bernard Heller and Sigismund B. Wortmann, Gaetano Di Filippo, Aspell and Company, the Bergner and Engel Brewing Company, Lewis Coon and Hiram G. Lyon, owners, together with the said Wallace C. Andrews, deceased, in his lifetime, at the time of its dissolution, of all the stock of the Long Island York Lumber and Woodworking Company; John J. Pryor, Charles Figgatt, said name Charles being fictitious, his true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Dennis Mocialr, said name Dennis being fictitious, his true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Michael McDonald, Ebenezer Wood, James E. Krein, William N. Knaggs, John Doe, Jane Doe, Richard Roe, Mary Roe, Frank X. Sadlier, as receiver of the copartnership firm of Cassidy and Adler, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York. Supplemental and amended summons:—Action No. 3.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental and amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, at their office, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the supplemental and amended complaint.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1901.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Andrews Moore, Phebe R. Moore, and Emma Andrews: The foregoing supplemental and amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of May, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 28th day of May, 1901.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1901. ALEXANDER & COLBY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

ARMSTRONG, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter & Fallows, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1901. STEPHEN W. BALDWIN, SAMUEL T. CARTER, Jr., Executors. EDWARD H. FALLOWS, Attorney for the Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh27-law6mW

DORTIC, HENRY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. DORTIC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1901. ELIZABETH DORTIC, ADELA A. DORTIC, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh20-1aw6mW

FOUNTAIN, GIDEON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON FOUNTAIN, late of the City of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 34 East Sixty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New York, Dec. 29th, 1900. ELIZA J. FOUNTAIN, Executrix. GIDEON E. FOUNTAIN, Executor. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. j2-1aw6mW

GOURDIER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GOURDIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of David McClure, 22 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1901. EDWARD GOURDIER, Administrator. DAVID McCLURE, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. ap3-1aw6mW

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of ANDREW BROWN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

The undersigned, the Trustee of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1901, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Frederick W. Leonard, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 800 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., all his right, title, and interest in and to a claim amounting to about $271,000.00 against the receivers of the Bank of Commerce in Buffalo, N. Y., suit upon which is pending in the Supreme Court of New York, and in and to a suit against the American Exchange Bank in Buffalo, N. Y., and others, pending in the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Dated June 10th, 1901.

PIERRE F. COOK, Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST J. GLOISTEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of August J. Gloistein of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said August J. Gloistein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 11th, 1901.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE DEER PARK BREWING COMPANY OF PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Bankrupt.—No. 3,721.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the real and personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold, under the direction of Peter Alexander, Esq., the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at the Deer Park Brewing Company, Port Jervis, Orange County, New York, on Saturday, June 22, A. D. 1901, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. of said day.

A general description of the said property to be sold is, as follows:

All the right, title, and interest of the said bankrupt in the real estate of said bankrupt, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Port Jervis, Town of Deer Park, Orange County, State of New York, with the brewery buildings, bottling establishment, cooperage, engine house, barns, sheds, and all other buildings thereon erected, together with all the bankrupt's right, title, and interest in the plant, machinery, fixtures, merchandise, material, raw or manufactured, or in course of manufacture, tools, implements, barrels, bottles, cases, supplies, horses, wagons, harness, appurtenances, brands, trademarks, labels, and good will of the beer brewing business heretofore conducted and carried on by the said Deer Park Brewing Company of Port Jervis, N. Y., as a going concern.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value, and reserves the further right to sell the same in separate parcels; the property will be sold subject to such encumbrances as may be lawful liens thereon.

The appraisement of said property is on file at the office of the undersigned referee, Lord's Court Building, No. 40 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, where the same may be inspected.—Dated New York, June 11, 1901.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, New York City, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHEESEMAN RATZ, Bankrupt.—No. 3,356.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that real property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of William B. Koller, the Trustee, at public auction, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, a general description of said property is as follows:

All that certain lot or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, known as 165 West End Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Eleventh Avenue at or opposite the middle line of a party wall, distant fifty feet and five inches northerly from the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; running thence westerly, part of the distance through the middle of said party wall, and parallel with Sixty-seventh Street eighty feet; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence easterly, parallel with Sixty-seventh Street, and part of the distance through the middle of another party wall, eighty feet, to the westerly side of Eleventh Avenue, and thence southerly, along the said westerly side of Eleventh Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Sale subject to all incumbrances which are valid liens upon the property.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw said property from sale unless it shall bring seventy-five per centum of appraised value.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1901.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy, 40 Exchange Place, New York City.

WEIL & WEIL, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City, Attorneys for Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE MORTON BOARDING STABLES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of The Morton Boarding Stables of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said The Morton Boarding Stables was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 11th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNIT

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Astor Estate Buys Broadway and Crosby Street Buildings.

Corbin Estate's Fifth Avenue Corner Transferred — Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The estate of William Astor has acquired, through Brokers M. & L. Hess, the five-story buildings, 546 and 548 Broadway, running through from 80 to 88 Crosby Street, on a plot of about 17,500 square feet. The seller, Henry Corn, takes in part payment the seven-story office building covering the entire easterly block front on Front Street, between Pine and De Peyster Streets, being 89 feet in depth on the former and 81 feet on the latter. This building was erected by John Downey for the National Cordage Company, and was subsequently sold to the Astors. The Broadway and Crosby Street properties adjoin the present holdings of the Astor estate, their purchase of 550 Broadway having been reported only a few days ago. Mr. Corn took the buildings in trade from A. D. Juilliard for the ten-story structure at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. The total amount involved in the present transaction is $800,000.

The property of the late Austin Corbin, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, was finally transferred yesterday to John O. Baker, who acts as the representative of Charles T. Barney and others. Mr. Barney and his associates signed contracts for the purchase of the property over a year ago, but subsequently refused to take it, claiming that there were imperfections in the title growing out of alleged irregularity in the sale of the parcel, when the estate of the late James Gordon Bennett was partitioned. The courts, however, ruled that the title was marketable, with yesterday's conveyance as the result.

Alexander Halter conveyed yesterday to the James McCreery Realty Corporation the property running through from Forty-second to Forty-first Street, 125 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 50 by 197.6. The deed shows a nominal consideration over mortgages for $593,000. Two years ago Mr. McCreery sold this property, then vacant, to Mr. Halter, by whom a seven-story building has since been erected on the site. The present transfer probably means a readjustment of interests without recourse to legal proceedings.

It is reported that Dr. Charles H. May has bought from Mrs. Julia Peck the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 608 Madison Avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, 20 by 70.

The Rex Realty Company has sold to Ferdinand Fleig the five-story double tenement 336 East Fortieth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for H. Ward Leonard the dwelling 606 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 14 by 100.11.

Of the thirteen east side properties purchased recently by Irving I. Kempner, all except 124 Monroe Street and 33 Market Street have been resold.

J. Solomon has sold for a Mr. Barnett to M. and D. De Sands the property 191 Mulberry Street.

M. F. Kerby reports that he has sold for Andrew Fletcher to William C. Bergen the plot of seven lots at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Clinton Avenue.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have leased for the Brady estate the westerly part of the two story building now in course of construction at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street. The lessee is Oscar Duryea of the Hotel San Remo. The premises will be ready for occupancy in the Fall, and will contain a ballroom, music room, private dining rooms, and bowling alleys.

William Crulkshank's Sons and Leopold Weil were the brokers in the leasing of the Floyd estate's corner at Broadway and Forty-first Street to Byck Brothers.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of 45 West Fifty-sixth Street, 22.8 by 100.5 feet, a four-story private residence, for Mrs. Rebecca Marsh, on private terms.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

424 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 237.6 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 37.6 by 100, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to J. F. Umpleby, Jr. $6,400

By William M. Ryan.

1,010 and 1,012 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Willow Avenue, 50 by 100, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, S. Dawes 18,875

479 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Morris Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Frederick Brown 5,800

By James L. Wells.

3,850 and 3,852 Third Avenue, and 773 Wendover Avenue, being the northeast corner, 39.6 by 100.3 by 43.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, J. C. Rogers and another, executors 40,000

By William Kennelly.

54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 50 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Josepha M. Young 20,000

By Charles A. Berrian.

Perot Street, south side, 22 feet east of Armand Place, 42 by 80, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Dr. D. P. Reid 4,200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 235 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 46.10 by 105.5, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $49,774; subject to another mortgage for $47,267.

By Phillip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 418 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 360.3 feet west of Avenue A, 18.9 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,424.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., sale to close a partnership, 2,421, 2,425, 2,429, 2,433, and 2,435 Jerome Avenue, near Fordham Road, five three-story frame flats; 1,633 Bathgate Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 30 by 114, three-story frame dwelling; Davidson Avenue, corner of Fordham Road, plot of five lots.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 435 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 40 feet east of Hunterdon Avenue, 20.4 by 100.11, four-and-a-half-story American basement dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, James Bilger, referee, Third Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,543.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Michael C. Gross, referee, Simpson Street, west side, 285 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $7,667.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 1,553 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 17.7 by 45, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,646.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James E. Smith, referee, 325 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement, with two-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $8,786.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 539 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $13,301.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert E. McDonnell, referee, 414 to 428 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 250 feet east of First Avenue, 187 by 100.5 and irregular, one-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $14,184.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Nelson, referee, 604 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 42.2 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, 19.7 by 70, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $1,237; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 3 East Fifty-first Street, for a five-story and basement brick dwelling, 30 by 90; J. A. & J. F. Farley of 58 West Seventy-second Street, owners; C. C. Thain of 20 East Eighty-third Street, architect; cost, $150,000.

Matilda Street, west side, 100 feet south of De Milt Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 39; Conrad Trede, premises, owner; W. T. Mapes, architect; cost, $4,000.

Garfield Street, west side, 325 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame shed, 19 by 14.6; Charles Smithson, owner; S. Smithson, architect; cost, $500.

No. 59 Spring Street, for a one-story brick office, 25 by 32; J. E. March, owner; George M. McCabe, architect; cost, $400.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 25 feet east of Lincoln Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 52; Charles Knauf of 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; Joseph C. Cocker, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 312 and 314 East Ninety-second Street, for a two-story brick factory and stable, 50 by 90; William Rhinelander of 27 Nassau Street, owner; H. Koelble, architect; cost, $16,000.

Alterations.

No. 84 West Sixty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and shop; Charles H. Carey, owner; John Sexton of 206 West Forty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Catharine Street, southeast side, 300 feet south of Kossuth Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; J. B. Lee, owner; M. Lawrence, architect; cost, $25.

Southern Boulevard, southeast corner of Third Avenue, to a one-story brick store; John De Forest of 30 Broad Street, owner; Moore & Landseidel, architects; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, northwest corner of St. John's Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling; Arthur Murphy, owner; C. Wolfgang, architect; cost, $150.

No. 24 West Twelfth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; William T. Blodgett, premises, owner; Knowles & Hubbell, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 209 West Fifteenth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, owner; H. H. Holly of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 51 West Forty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Helen M. Byone of 180 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; Grosvenor & Atterbury of 25 West Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 53 Warren Street, to five-story brick lofts; R. B. Woodward, owner; J. G. Whitmark of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $225.

No. 130 West Ninety-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. S. Weatherley, premises, owner; J. O. Whitmark, architect; cost, $750.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 165 feet west of Third Avenue, to a two-story frame factory; P. J. Cooney, owner; J. Clocker, architect; cost $150.

Nos. 570 and 572 Columbus Avenue, to a five-story brick store and flat; Daniel Buckley of 1,851 Seventh Avenue, owner; J. C. Westervelt of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 264 and 266 West Fortieth Street, to two three-story brick nurseries; West Side Day Nursery, owner; K. C. Budd of 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 108 East Tenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Beatrice P. Freeman, premises, owner; George A. Freeman, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Tuesday, June 11.

BOWERY, 85 and 85½, e s, 25x112.9x25x111.3, leasehold; Franklin Paddock, referee, to Georgie H. Buckbee, all title, (R S $8) $8,000

BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, new, e s, part of Plot 99, map of 128 acres of estate of Isaac Dyckman, 50x150 x1.11x150; Maria Conlin, widow, to J. Allen Townsend, (R S $5) 100

BROADWAY, n w s, Lots 1 to 5, map of building lots, 12th Ward, 125x100.3; also, Broadway, n w s, at s e corner of 215th St, 201.5x100.3x195.6x100 .....

CAMPBELLAND Place, e s, 123.10 ft s of Oakland Place, 25x102.6x25x99.11; Charles Berg to Charles Ast, (R S 50 cents.) 1

CANNON PLACE, or Montgomery Place, w s, Lots 74, 75, 76, 109, 110, 111, map of William Dyckman, King's Bridge; Lewis C. Giles to Leo Schlesinger, (R S $1.50) 100

CANNON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 50x100; Cannon St, w s, 75 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; Wolf Brand to John Katzman, ½ part, (R S $1.50) 1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 136.10 ft n of 156th St, 150x117.6; Joseph Benson to Katharina Masche, (R S $1, mtg $14,847) .....

CRESTON AV, e s, 324.1 ft n of 184th St, 25x95.5, irregular; Simon Friedenstein, (R S $1, mtg $5,000) 100

FORDHAM AV, n w s, 570 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 45x3 to 3d Av; A. Oldrin Salter, as trustee, and Mary A. Briggs and others, individually, to James H. Briggs and others, ... 86

GRAND ST, 416 and 418, n s, 39x100; John Katzman to Wolf Brand, ½ part, (R S $0.50, all liens) 1

GREENWICH ST, 70, w s, 25.6x99.10x 24.6x99.10; Robert C. Boyd to William L. Boyd and others, (R S $18,) 6-7 part 18,000

GREENWICH ST, 70, w s, 25.6x99.10x 24.6x99.10; James P. Boyd and others, executors, to Robert C. Boyd, (R S $21) .. 21,000

LAWRENCE ST, n e s, 95.10 ft n w of Amsterdam Av, 24.6x100x23.10x100; Gustavus W. Gerlach to Teachers College, (R S $8) 1

LEWIS ST, 203, w s, 22.10x67 to alley x22.8x70; Isidor Gottlieb to Aaron Gottlieb, ½ part, (R S $4.50, mtg $6,000) .

LIBERTY ST, 109, n s, 24.9x99.7x24.8x 100.4; Caroline R. Stieffel and another to Clarence Reed, 1-3 part, (mtg $10,000, R S $18) 18,000

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 175 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Wesley Brown to Jacob M. Weber and wife, (R S $4, mtg $3,000) 1

LENOX AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 121st St, 19.11x80; John Reid to John Ryan, (R S $20) 1

MONROE ST, 247, n s, 31.3x94; Rachel Bonn to Michael Bonn, (R S $12, all liens) 1

PARK TERRACE EAST, s e s, Lot 94, map of building lots, 12 Ward, 25x100.3; Lawrence Drake to Lulu A. Griffin, (R S $1.50) 1,175

STONE ST, e s, 73.11 ft s of Coenties Alley, 6.10x39x7.6x39; L. N. Levy to Sarah E. Purdy, (R S $4) .....

STONE ST, e s, 67.1 ft s of Coenties Alley, 6.10x39x7.6x39; William S. Kane to L. Napoleon Levy, rerecorded 1,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, at east line of property of Methodist Episcopal Church, 19.10 to Silver St x e 17.6x n 78.3x s 76.6; Sarah Barnett to M. J. R. Dillon, (mtg $2,500) 5,000

8D AV, n e corner of 161st St, 25.6x93.8x 25.6x92.5; Paul G. Decker to Kate E. Decker, (R S $11,) all liens 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 82d St, 27.2x100; William W. Hall to Benjamin N. Duke, (R S $360) 100

5TH AV, s e corner of 82d St, 27.2x100; Thomas Hall and wife, William W. Hall, undivided part, (R S $100) 1,000

5TH AV, 425, n e corner of 38th St, 44.5 x100; 38th St, 1 East, 25x98.9; 5th Av, 427, e s, 16.6x100; Hannah M. Corbin and others, executors and trustees, to John Jacob Astor, (R S $400) 400,000

5TH AV, 105 and 107, s e corner of 18th St; Arthur J. Manger to Henry Corn, (mtg $800,000, R S 50 cents) 1

16TH AV, n w corner of 55th St, 20.5x 80, leasehold; John Delahunty, referee, to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association 5,000

4TH ST, 226, and 51 Washington Square; Minnie K. Salinger to George Inness, Jr., (R S $17, mtg $16,000) 35,000

4TH ST, 226, and 51 Washington Square; Samuel Lewis and another to George Inness, Jr., quitclaim 1

5TH ST, 734 to 738 East, 66x96; 5th St, 740 East, 22x96; Wolf Brand to John Katzman, ½ part, (R S $3,) all liens ... 1

11TH ST, n s, e ½ of Lot 31, map of Unionport, 50x108; Katharina Gass to Katie Ramsey, (R S $1) 700

11TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Peter D. H. Ward, referee, to Charles Naumer, (R S $16) 15,900

16TH ST, s s, 237 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 103.3; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Max Baron, (R S $45.50) 49,250

16TH ST, 336 East, 24.11x103.3; Anna Greifzu to J. Victor Achard, (R S $7, mtg $15,000) 1

17TH ST, 39 West, 25x92; John A. Walsh, referee, to Joseph W. Sanford, Jr., and others, (R S $6, mtg $30,000) 5,850

21ST ST, 411 West, 22x90; Andrew Gilbooly and others to E. Ellery Anderson, (R S $1) 1

37TH ST, s s, 112.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20x 98.9; Edward W. Lambert to George C. Boldt, (R S $35) 100

42D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 50x197.6 to 41st st x irregular; Alexander J. Hatter to the James McCreery Realty Corporation, (R S $1, mtg $593,000) 100

45TH ST, 372 East, 24.9x96.2; Wolf Brand to John Katzman, ½ part, (R S $1.50, all liens) 1

49TH ST, 149 West, 20.10x100.4; Margaret Burke to William Rau, (R S $14.50, mtg $11,500) 1

55TH ST, 62 West, 18x100.5; Daniel B. Freedman to Carrie S. Painter, (R S $44) 1

58TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.5; John J. Buckley to Leander S. Sire, all liens, (R S $5) 1

62D ST, 216 West, 25x100.5; 62d St, 212 West, 25x100.5; Mary E. Hatton to Mary E. Arthur, (R S $5, mtg $30,000) ..... Exchange

67TH ST, 233 East, 20x100.5; Rudolf Otte to Margaretha Brinkman, (R S $1, mtg $17,000) 100

71ST ST, n s, 68 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x102.2; Emily P. Cape to George L. Pelt, (R S $22, mtge $12,000) 22,000

76TH ST, 316 West, 20x102.2; Kate V. L. Howell to William Mitchell, (R S $27.50, mtg $12,000) 1

76TH ST, 316 West, 20x102.2; William Mitchell to Susan H. White, (R S $18, mtg $12,000) 1

83D ST, 127 and 129 East, 51.1x102.2; Hannah J. Gillette, widow to Charles Gulden and another, (R S $33) 33,000

84TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of East End Av, 21x102.2; Hattie J. Campbell to Sadie Schloman, (R S $4, mtg $11,900) 1

93D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; Bronx Realty Company to Cornelia A. Fox, (R S $25, mtg $75,000) 1

94TH ST, s s, 339.9 ft w of Central Park West; Kate C. Burris to Eugene J. Zelner, (mtg $8,000, R S $16) 16,000

95TH ST, 22 East, 19x100.8; German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Flora Herrmann, (R S $15, mtg $25,000) 1

95TH ST, 22 East, 19x100.8; George W. Arthur to Flora Herrmann, (R S $15, mtg $25,000) 1

106TH ST, 318 West, 18x100.11; Perez M. Stewart and another to William A. Barber, (R S $10, mtg $26,000) .....

114TH ST, 203 East, 17.6x100.11x17.5x 100.11; Simon Friedenstein to Nellie David, (R S $1, mtg $12,500) 1

114TH ST, 224 West, 18.4x100.11x18.3x 100.11; Joseph A. Grader to Leopold Neugass, (mtg $10,000, taxes) .....

116TH ST, s s, 214.6 ft e of 7th Av, 32x 100.11; John H. Judge, referee, to Sarah A. Sands and another, trustees, (R S $35) 35,000

123D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Anna M. Somerville to Antonio D. Andre, (R S $16.50, mtg $15,700) .....

137TH ST, n e corner of the Southern Boulevard, 140.8x100x82.10x115.6; John Westervelt to Moritz Knoblauch, (R S $10, mtg $27,000) 37,000

176TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 50x43.1x50.2x38.6; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Max Mark, (R S $1, mtg $1,400) 100

182D ST, new, s s, 108.8 ft e of new line of Belmont Av, 52.3x102.11x50.6x94.9; John B. Haskin to Robert Pickens and another, (R S $2.50) 1

188D ST, 576 West, 15x104.11; Ellen Jefferson to Lillian Webb, (R S $12) 12,000

218TH ST, s w corner of Seaman Av, 104.7x110.9x100x80; Lawrence Drake to Emile Coletti, (R S $5) .....

218TH ST, Lots 53 and 54, map of building lots, Twelfth Ward, 46.3x101.2x61.11 x100; also, 215th St, s w s, at s e s of Park Terrace West, 50x100.1; Lawrence Drake to Emma B. Lever, (R S $5) 4,975

218TH ST, s w s, 130.10 ft from s w corner of Broadway and 218th St, 25x100; Lawrence Drake to Wesley Thorn, (R S $40.50) 40,275

218TH ST, s w s, 130.10 ft from s w corner of Broadway and 218th St, 25x100; Wesley Thorn to J. Hooker Hamersley, (R S $16.50, mtg $24,100) 100

Recorded Leases.

DELANCEY ST, 220; Max J. Klein to Wolf Limmer, 2 years $2,200

WALKER ST, 118, and 232 Canal St; Louis M. Bailey to Moses Levy, term to May 1, 1906 1,000

WILLIAMS AV, 290, Edward C. Scheibel to Edward Hudaverdi and another, 8 years 600

WILLIS AV, 297, w s, between 139th and 140th Sts; Henry W. Schroeder to Tracy McKane, 5 years 660

WILLIS AV, 236, s e corner of 138th St; George W. Jarchow to Abraham Le Goldwater, 5 years 3,000

1ST AV, 649; Henry Keale to William O'Neill, 3 years 480

3D AV, 2,827; Samuel Campbell to J. G. Casiaftes, 3 years 960

8TH AV, 773; Thomas Farrell to Herman Spiegel, 2 years from May 1, 1901 900

22D ST, 36 East; Thomas F. Coghlan to William Wicke Company, 1 year 1,250

42D ST, 147 West; Samuel Marks and another to Lanning G. Roake, 5 years $5,000. 6,000

86TH ST, 436 to 442 East; 87th St, 108 and 110 East; Charles J. Wichmann to Joseph S. Bama and another, 3 years 8,350

114TH ST, 429 and 431 East; Camillo Ubriaco to Nicola Tufaro and another, 5 years 300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ABLE, Lipman, to Louis Berney; Scammel St, 28, demand, 6 per cent $1,000

AITKEN, Catherine B., to Margaret E. Mitchell and another, trustees; Madison Av, 702, w s, 3 years, 4 per cent 20,000

BAKER, John O., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, 425 and 427, and 38th St., 1; due July 1, 1902, 4½ per cent., secured 300,000

BAKER, John O., to Knickerbocker Trust Company; 5th Av, 425 and 427, n s corner of 38th St, prior mortgage $300,000, due July 1, 1902 116,00

BARON, Max, to Anna E. Riley; 16th St, s s, 237 ft w of 7th Av, due May 1, 1904 45,000

BEATTIE, Frederick W., to Louis Sessler; 136th St, n s, 400 ft e of St. Ann's Av, prior mtge $71,600, due Nov. 1, 1901, 5 per cent, note 1,350

BERGEN, Samuel J., to Katharina Gass; 12th St, s s, being part of Lot 283, map of Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent 800

BUCHMAN, John J., to Astral Fountaine; 58th St, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years 5,000

BULGER, John, to L. Lindsey Fountaine; 645 Lexington Av, 1 year, 5 per cent 500

BUSCH, Charles, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 54th St, 419 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 5,000

CLAUSEN, Charles C., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Avenue D, n e corner of 71st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 100,000

D'ANDRE, Antonio, to Frederick G. Potter; 123d St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 16,300

DECKER, Kate B., to Frederica Talman; 3d Av, n e corner of 161st St, due July 1, 1904 10,000

FOX, Cornelia A., to Russell Sage; 93d St, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, prior mortgage $75,000, 1 year 15,000

GERLACH, Peter, to Christian Schneider; Hill St, s s, 175 ft e of Rock St, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 900

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to Augustus H. Skillin, as trustee; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, prior mtgs $450,000, and 9 others, secures contact 25,690

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to the firm of McGratty & Sons; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, prior mtgs $450,000, and 9 others, secure contract 3,280

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to the firm of Walker & Chambers; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, prior mtgs $450,000, and 9 others, secure contract 11,291

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to John V. Signell; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, prior mtgs $450,000, and 10 others, secure contract 4,862

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to Frederick N. Du Bois; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, prior mtgs $450,000, and 7 others, secure contract 6,222

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to Joseph D. Brockway; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, prior mtgs $450,000, and 3 others, secure contract 1,200

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to the Batavia and New York Woodworking Company; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, prior mtgs $450,000, and 1 other, secure contract 6,996

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to the Commonwealth Roofing Company; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, prior mtgs $450,000, and 5 others, secure contract 931

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to Bank for Savings; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, 5 years, 4 per cent 450,000

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to the Hayden-Company; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, prior mtgs $450,000, secure contract 9,751

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to Paul M. Schlichter and another; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, prior mtgs $450,000, and 2 others, secure contract .. 4,241

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to W. Edgar Pruden; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, prior mtgs $450,000, and 6 others, secure contract 825

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to Augustus Noll; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, prior mtgs $450,000, secure contract 4,460

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to Joseph Sauer; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, prior mtgs $450,000, and 12 others, secure contract 5,574

GOTTLIEB, Aaron, and another to Louis Josephthal; Lewis St, 203, due June 1, 1904 6,000

GRIFFIN, Lulu A., to Lucy A. Drake; Park Terrace East, s e s, being Lot 94, map of building lots in 12th Ward, 3 years 820

HAAS, Theodore, to the East River Savings Institution; 1,822 Madison Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 14,000

HALPINE, Margaret S., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; Lexington Av, w s, 100.5 ft s of 63d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 1,300

HIRSCH, Leo H. and Bella, and Edward L. Meierhoff, executors and trustees; Julius Hirsch and Bella Hirsch, individually, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av, 917 and 919, s w corner of 49th St, due June 1, 1906, 4 per cent 11,000

LABRIOLA, Isabella, and others, to William Shillaber, Jr., as trustee; 89 Mulberry St, 5 years, 4 per cent 16,000

LABRIOLA, Isabella, and others, to William Shillaber, Jr., as trustee; 85 Mulberry St, 5 years, 4 per cent 16,000

LEVEE, Emma B., to Lawrence Drake; 218th St, s w s, Lots 53 and 54, map of building lots in 12th Ward, 3 years 1,960

LEVER, Emma B., to Lawrence Drake; 215th St, s corner of Park Terrace West, 3 years 1,520

LEVIN, Saville, to J. Blackburn Miller; Division St, 79, 5 years 21,000

LEVIN, Saville, to Morris Goldstein; Division St, 79, prior mortgage $21,-000, due Sept. 26, 1901, 6 per cent 2,500

LYONS, Jeremiah C., to Mary C. Kinney; Tremont Av, s e corner of Marmion Av; Elsmere Place, n e corner of Marmion Av; Elsmere Place, n w corner of Marmion Av; Elsmere Place, s w corner of Marmion Av; Fairmount Av, n e s, Lot 35, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 1 year 20,000

MULLIGAN, John, and another, executors and trustees, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 49th St, n s, 167.8 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 8,000

NAUMER, Charles, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11th St, 640, 3 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

OATES, John K., to James H. Hume; 71st St, 409 East, 5 years 15,000

PAINTER, Carrie S., to American Mortgage Company; 55th St, 62, 5 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

PENFIELD, William W., to Daniel Ryer; Robertson Place, s corner of Huguenot St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

PICKENS, Robert, and others to James W. Campbell; 182d St, s s, 108.3 ft e of Belmont Av, prior mortgages $3,250, demand, 6 per cent 500

PICKENS, Robert, and another to Elizabeth Wright; 182d St, s s, 108.3 ft e of Belmont Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,250

PICKENS, Robert, and another to Elizabeth Wright; 182d St, s s, 134.9 ft e of Belmont Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent, gold 3,250

ROSENBLATT, Leon, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; King St, 22 to 30, 1 year 52,000

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, and others to the Manhattan Savings Institution; Lenox Av, n e corner of 116th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 125,000

RYAN, John, to Cornelia W. Slade; Lenox Av, e s, 100.11 ft s of 121st St, 3 years, 4 per cent., gold 15,000

SCHREYER, Isma, to Effe V. V. Knox; Brook Av, 1,512, 3 years 9,000

SCHREYER, Isma, to Effe V. V. Knox; Brook Av, 1,510, 3 years 9,000

SCHMIDT, Max C., to Charles H. Thornton; Prospect Av, e s, 105.6 ft n of Freeman St, due Dec. 3, 1902, 6 per cent 800

THORN, Wesley, to Lawrence Drake; 218th St, s w s, 130.10 ft w of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

THORN, Wesley, to Lawrence Drake; Broadway, n w s, at the s w s of the 215th St stairway; Broadway, n w s, at the n w of 216th St stairway, 3 years, 4½ per cent 23,265

VAN COLT, Mortimer, Jr., to Arthur J. McCasten, guardian, ½ part, all title, 1 year 1,000

WEBB, Lillian, to Ellen Jefferson; 182d St, 576 West, 3 years 10,000

WEBER, Jacob M., and wife to Wesley Brown; Longfellow St, w s, 175 ft n of Freeman St, 4 years, 6 per cent 750

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAUER, Joseph, to Peter Donald ..... Omitted

BRIGGS, Amelia C., to H. W. McVickar & Co. $300

DE HART, Chattie, to George Stark 500

FAYEN, John C., to Dora Fayen 3,000

GEOGHEGAN, Patrick A., to Hannah Foley and another 2,000

HALLOCK, Charles P., to Josephine Schwarz 3,250

LAWTON, Cyrus, to Eliza H. Wickes ... 2,200

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to the State Bank 1

LOWENSTEIN, Rosa, to Fanny H. Louis, (two mortgages) 1

MANDEL, Adolf, to State Bank, (two mortgages) 2

PRALL, Eliza A., to Peter Donald ..... Omitted

SIMON, Klara, to the Lebanon Hospital Association, rerecorded 1

STILLWELL, Hannah M., to Eagle Savings and Loan Company 2,500

STOLZENBERG, Louisa, and another to the Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association 2,000

VOIT, Nellie, to Pauline Goldstein and another, administratrix, (two mortgages) 380

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 112th St, n w corner, 100x100; Clark & Hogan against George E. Wilson, owner and contractor; John Kehoe, contractor $310

MAIDEN LANE, 51 and 53; McGratty & Sons against Erasmus D. Garnsey, owner and contractor 5,468

WASHINGTON ST, 265; James Garner against Margaret E. Power, owner; —— Develin, contractor 22

52D ST, 60 West; Charles E. Rider against John P. Erdmann and others, owners; Assurance Contracting Company, contractor; J. Hooper, sub-contractor ... 379

83D ST, 611 East; Samuel Rosenberger against Margaretta Klemm, owner; John Klemm, contractor 5

98TH ST, 61 to 67 East; Robert Pinnatt against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor 166

143D ST, 306 West; Walter J. Gaddis against Clarence Person, owner and contractor 55

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE B, 180; George Gerlach and others against Wilhelmina Jaeger, administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Sattler.

BROOK AV, e s, 123.1 ft s of 165th St, 26.6x 164.9x25x155.11; Carl Degenhardt and others against Antonio Schilsonyi and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wagner & Eghardt.

FRANKFORT ST, and William St, n e corner, 58.4x57.11x51.11x83.9; Oliver E. Cromwell and others, executors, against John Feltit and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

LENOX AV and 130th St, n e corner, 99.11x 134.6; Mary F. Olcott against F. W. Sauer and others, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorney, J. V. Bouvier, Jr.

PLEASANT AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 117th St, 50x 98, and three parcels in Brooklyn, N. Y.; George Schmittluts against Elizabetha Schmittlutz and others, (partition;) attorneys, Dillon & Roe.

28TH ST, s r, 248.4 ft e of 7th Av, 25.10x98.9x 25x98.9; Paulino Echeverria against May Irwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. G. Echeverria.

107TH ST, n s, 104 ft w of 2d Av, 31x100.11; Elise Lotze against Ida Cramer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Dudensing.

107TH ST, s s, 81 ft e of Madison Av, 19x75.5; Edith L. Burke against Louis Wirth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.

169TH ST and Prospect Av, s e corner, 26.5x 90.5x25x98.11; Agnes L. Kiernan against Eugene M. Bowman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Black & Kneeland.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York, Place of Trial.—LEROY B. CRANE, plaintiff, against CATHERINE KENT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 3rd day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27&29 Pine St., New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.

List of current offerings sent on application. Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
Kountze Brothers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange} Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.

FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 66 BROADWAY,
5th floor, Manhattan Life Bldg., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Reports given on special stocks.
Book on Railway Statistics upon application.
Established 1868.

Fred'k F. Marquand
Member New York Con. Exchange.
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS and BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

Notice to all Depositors under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement, dated August 1, 1899.

The holders of New Orleans & Western Railroad Company First and Second Terminal Mortgage Bonds who have deposited their securities with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary of this Committee, are notified hereby, that the Committee appointed under the Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the New Orleans & Western Railroad Company, dated August 1, 1899, will be prepared on and after June 12, 1901, to make final distribution of the proceeds of the foreclosure sale of said New Orleans & Western Railroad Company, made March 9, 1901, among the Depositors under said Plan and Agreement, in the proportions therein specified, to wit: so that the Depositors of the First Terminal Mortgage Bonds shall receive 4-5 and Depositors of Second Terminal Mortgage Bonds 1-5 of the net proceeds in the Committee's hands, after deducting therefrom their proportionate share of the Committee's expenses as stated in the notice to Depositors dated February 1, 1901, such expenses being at the rate of $15.20 for each First Terminal Mortgage Bond, and $7.60 for each Second Terminal Mortgage Bond. The amount for distribution to the several Depositors is for each First Terminal Mortgage Bond the sum of $24.55, and for each Second Terminal Mortgage Bond the sum of $12.64.

Upon the surrender and delivery to said Colonial Trust Company of the certificates issued by and under said Plan and Agreement the holders thereof will receive for each First Terminal Mortgage Bond $24.55, and for each Second Terminal Mortgage Bond $12.64.

New York, June 12, 1901.

A. M. POOLE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

An Unusual Chance.

Reputable clients of undersigned, unable to handle proposition unaided, desire association with few responsible persons to develop large tract proven oil land. Best part Kern River District, California. Wonderfully low price. U. S. Patent title. For lack of time, subscriber can deal only with responsible principals. Not less than $1,000 each. LAWYER, Box 194 Times Office.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

CENTRAL FIREWORKS STOCK,
J. S. STANTON,
2 BROAD ST.

FINANCIAL.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	President
THOMAS F. RYAN,	Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Prest
H.M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS,	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

REDEMPTION NOTICE No. 10
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Fifty-five (55) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

27	152	263	326	547	697	887
52	155	270	355	550	780	889
56	170	274	409	598	782	928
58	178	277	424	634	824	929
59	195	285	476	635	861	943
70	197	300	515	648	864	977
90	249	304	541	661	883	992
131	255	321	544	682	886	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due August 1st, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By G. Sherman, Vice-President.
New York May 1, 1901.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Ry. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and coupons maturing August 1st, 1901, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of August, 1901, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By G. Sherman, Vice-President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.

New York, April 30, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, namely:

1	189	402	664	893
36	201	404	672	898
42	214	407	676	899
64	216	467	740	946
79	244	474	767	961
82	248	545	790	978
114	296	556	796	980
115	319	578	818	984
137	359	579	828	
153	379	607	869	
177	380	608	876	

Said bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease July 1, 1901.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF BROOKLYN TRUST CO., EXECUTOR.
$2,500 Bklyn City R. R. Co. 1st Consold. 5s, 1941.
85 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co.
28 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co.
24 shs. Standard Oil Co.
12 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
750 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
18 shs. South Brooklyn Saw-Mill Co.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
100 shs. American Express Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
800 shs. Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co.
$23,000 Clev., Col., Cinn. & Indianapolis R. R. Consold. 7s, now 1st Mtge., 1914.
20 shs. United New Jersey R. R. Co. Guar. 10%.
250 shs. Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Guar. 7%.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Century Realty Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$3,000 Denver & Southwestern R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5% Sks. Fund Bds., 1929.
1,000 shs. Bklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd. "B."
10 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
5 shs. National City Bank.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
$2,000 Indiana Natural & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1908.
12 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
2 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
10 shs. Leather Manfrs'. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. H. B. Claflin common.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
10 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
15 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. 4th National Bank.
11 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
20 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
2 Membership shares Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
$12,000 Erie R'way 1st Consld. 7 p. c. Bds., 1920.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Hanover National Bank.
$3,000 The Durland Co. 2d Mtge. 5s Bds., 1925.
$10,000 F. Moesmer's Brewery 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919, Dec., 1899, Coupons on.
12 shs. Tubular Fly Co., N. Y.
50 shs. Incandescent Pet. Light Co. Trustees' Ctf.
5 shs. Holland Trust Co.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
20 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
39 shs. Lehigh & New York R. R. Co. Pfd.
100 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
1 share American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$200 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consld. Regstd. Bds.
9 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
50 shs. New York Realty Co. (Receipt.)
50 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
$15,000 Minneapolis & Pacific R. R. 1st 4s Guar., due 1936.
$10,000 Nantasket Beach R. R. 1st 2½ p. c., Leased to Old Colony R. R.
$4,700 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
26 shs. 9th National Bank.
2 shs. 9th National Bank.
100 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
189 shs. North American Trust Co.
40 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. 9th National Bank.
30 shs. 9th National Bank.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.
10 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
46 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
55 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
64 shs. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R.
$5,000 New York County 7% Assessment Stock, 1903.
$15,000 F. Moermer's Brewery Co. Mtge. 6% Bds., 1919, Decr. 1899 Coups.

Reorganization
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company

Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated May 8, 1901, notice is hereby given that the time for the deposit of the securities therein named has been extended to and including July 1, 1901, after which date no deposits will be received except upon payment of such penalty as may be imposed by the Committee.

New York, June 11, 1901.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
JACOB L. GREENE,
Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall St., New York.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco & North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8, 1901, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,566.60.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Proposals.

$50,000.00 FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY BONDS.
$50,000.00 CREMATORY BONDS.
$15,000.00 FIRE ENGINE HOUSE BONDS.
Office of City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J. June 10, 1901.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1901, for the purchase of the following bonds:
$50,000.00 Free Public Library Bonds, dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1931. Three and one-half per cent. Coupon or registered. Six months' interest, from January 1, 1901, to July 1, 1901, canceled.
$50,000.00 Crematory Bonds, 20-year, registered, three and one-half per cent.
$15,000.00 Fire Engine House Bonds, 20-year, registered, three and one-half per cent.
The above bonds will be in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.
Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to enclose with each bid for Library or Crematory Bonds a certified check on a National Bank for $2,000, and for $1,000 with bid for Fire Engine House Bonds, and all payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be immediately returned to the unsuccessful bidders.
The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.
Proposals must be separate, and endorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Free Public Library Bonds," or "Crematory," or "Fire Engine House Bonds," as the case may be, and addressed to W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR
$3,057,125.90
OF
3½% CORPORATE STOCK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Monday the 17th Day of June, 1901,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,500,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD. Principal payable November 1, 1948.
800,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LANDS FOR THE SOUTH THIRD AVENUE APPROACH TO THE BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
527,125 90	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR REPLENISHING THE FUND FOR STREET AND PARK OPENINGS. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$200,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ARMORIES AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
30,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE OVER THE MOTT HAVEN CANAL AT ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREET. Principal payable November 1, 1941.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
JUNE 4TH, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company.

To the Holders of Committee Certificates:

The Supreme Court having decided that security must be given to the Stockholders of The Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway Company who have participated in the proceedings, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for securing the distribution of the new stock provided in the Plan of Reorganization.

There are no bonds outstanding on the main lines, and the last reported net earnings from operation are sufficient to pay 4% on the authorized issue of preferred stock. The amount of new common stock for distribution is limited to about $2,550,000.

Certificates should be deposited with **Schmidt & Gallatin, 45 Broadway, N. Y.,** in exchange for this Committee's Receipts, on or before **June 18, 1901,** as it is important, in the interest of the certificate-holders, that very prompt action be taken for the protection of their interests.

WM. R. H. MARTIN,
HENRY F. DAWES,
ALBERT R. GALLATIN,
Committee.
Blair & Price, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1913.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that this Company has arranged with Messrs. **Fisk & Robinson, 36 Nassau Street, New York, and 40 State Street, Boston,** to refund the above named bonds into the First Mortgage Refunding 4 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Company, dated April 1st, 1901, and maturing April 1st, 1951.

For terms upon which exchanges can be made bondholders should communicate with Messrs. Fisk & Robinson, giving the amount of their holdings and the numbers and denomination of bonds owned.

F. H. GOODYEAR,
Chairman and First Vice President.
Buffalo, N. Y., April 6th, 1901.

Referring to the above announcement of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company, we would state that we have refunded 53 1-3% of the five per cent. bonds. We now give notice that, on June 15th next, the privilege of exchange on present terms will cease.

FISK & ROBINSON.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 142, 151, and 184 for $500 each, and Nos. 29 and 93 for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on July 1, 1901.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 4, 1901.

Chance for Investors.—$135,000 first mortgage railroad bonds, 5 per cent. gold, listed; will divide to suit. Address Bonds, Box 212 Times Office.

Dividends.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company.
New York, June 11, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. was declared, payable on and after June 29th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, June 15th, 1901, at one o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, June 15th, 1901, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Monday, July 1st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
New York, May 2, 1901.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Common Stock a dividend of One Dollar per share, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after June 20th, 1901, to the Common Stockholders as registered at the close of business June 4th, 1901.

The transfer books for Common Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., June 4th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M., June 21st, 1901.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Otis Elevator Company,
71 Broadway, New York City, June 11, 1901.

The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 PER SHARE upon the preferred stock of the company, payable at this office on and after July 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 25, 1901. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business June 25, 1901, and will be reopened at the opening of business July 16, 1901.

LYNDE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company,
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 8.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, June 11th, 1901.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 8) of ONE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 15th, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 19th, 1901.

Cheques will be mailed.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company out of the earnings for the quarter ending May 31st, 1901, payable July 1st, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The transfer books will close at 3:00 P. M. on June 20th and reopen on the morning of July 2d, 1901.

J. W. McQUEEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 11th, 1901.
SIXTY-NINTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, June 14th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Wednesday, June 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Republic Iron & Steel Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 8.

The eighth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1901. The transfer books will close on June 15th, 1901, at 12:00 o'clock, noon, and reopen on July 1st, 1901, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New York, June 6, 1901.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, July 8th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Monday, June 17th, and reopen on Monday, June 24th, 1901.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company.
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y., June 11, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 84.

The Trustees of the Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent. on its capital stock, payable June 22d, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from June 12th to the 22d, 1901.

E. A. JACOBY, Treasurer.

Continental Tobacco Company,
New York, May 29th, 1901.

A dividend of 1¾% has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at offices Manhattan Trust Company, No. 20 Wall Street, on July 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business June 15th. Books close June 15th, open July 3d.

H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

The Commercial Cable Company,
New York, June 4, 1901.

Dividend No. 48. The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. will be paid July 1, 1901, to stockholders of record on June 20, 1901. The transfer books will be closed June 20 and reopened July 2.

E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Gold Mining Company of New York and Colorado will be held at the office of Man & Man, attorneys, 56 Wall Street, New York City, on the 19th day of June, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.

Dated June 7th, 1901.

WILLIAM MAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the YARYAN COMPANY, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th floor of The Times Building, New York City, on Wednesday, June 19th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALFRED RINDSKOPF, Secretary.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.,
52 Broadway, New York.

The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 12th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 11	686,375
To date this year	165,376,100
Corresponding date last year	70,185,470

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 11	$3,977,000
To date this year	$586,511,270
Corresponding date last year	$272,879,300

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Ch. pf....	½	Mexican Central....	1½
Am. Beet Sugar....	2½	Mex. National.....	½
Am. Car & Fdy.....	⅝	Mo. Pacific.....	1¼
Am. C. & F. pf.....	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.....	1
Am. Express.....	7	Nat. Lead.....	⅝
Am. Ice pf.....	½	Nat. Lead pf.....	1½
Am. Linseed pf.....	⅝	Nat. Salt.....	½
Buff., Roch. & P....	1½	N. Y. Central.....	½
Canadian Pacific....	½	Norfolk & West.....	⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.....	½	North American.....	1
Chi., B. & Q. ctfs..	½	Pressed S. Car.....	½
Chi. Great West.....	½	Pressed S. C. pf....	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B....	1	Quicksilver pf.....	1
Chi. G. W. deb.....	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.....	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P....	1¼	Rubber Goods.....	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L..	⅝	St. L. & S. F.....	1
Del. & Hudson.....	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W.....	4	Tenn. Coal & Iron..	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	1⅞	Twin City R. T.....	⅝
Gas & El., Ber. Co..	1	U. S. Express.....	⅞
General Electric....	2½	Va.-Car. Chem.....	1½
Illinois Central.....	⅞	Va.-Car. Chem. pf..	1
Int. Power.....	1¼	Wheel. & L. E.....	⅝
Kan. City, So. pf....	1⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf...	1½
Knick. Ice, Chi.....	3	W. & L. E. 2d pf...	½
Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper.....	½	Homestake Mining..	5
Am. Smelt. & Ref..	½	Iowa Central.....	½
Am. Snuff pf.....	⅝	Louis. & Nash.....	½
Am. Sugar Ref.....	⅞	Met. Street Railway.	1
Am. Tobacco.....	1⅝	Minn. & St. L.....	1
Am. Woolen pf.....	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf...	⅞
Ft'klyn R. T.....	⅝	Pacific Mail.....	⅝
Brunswick.....	⅞	Peoria & East.....	½
Ches. & Ohio.....	½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf..	1⅜	Reading.....	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac..	3	Rio Gr. West. pf....	½
Col. Fuel & Iron...	1⅝	St. L. & S. W. pf...	1
Consol. Gas.....	1¼	Sloss-Sheffield.....	⅞
Cont. Tobacco.....	⅝	Texas & Pacific.....	1
Hocking Valley.....	½	Union Pac. pf.....	⅝
Hocking Valley pf...	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj., stamped.....	1	Mex. Central 1st, inc.	1½
Erie 1st con. 7s....	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc....	1
Long Island gen. 4s..	1	Peo. & East. inc....	1

Bond Declined.

Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s..... 1¼

NEW MILEAGE.

One fact which should be borne in mind in addition to the consideration of railway rate stability (as this is indicated in the centralization of railroad control) is that there is not in progress any of that reckless building of new lines which has done so much in the past to precipitate trouble.

Of construction there will always be some going on, but what is taking place now and what is likely to take place deserve a definition far different from that applicable to much undertaken during boom periods. What we are having now is a boom in tonnage and travel, a boom in earnings and profits, and these are coming to the lines as they were established before there was enough business to go around.

Look at some of the States which have done so much of late to furnish the roads with paying and profitable traffic. Take the Southwestern group, where phenomenal results have been obtained. In 1880 over 14,100 miles of road were located in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and ten Territories. By 1890 this had been converted into 32,000 miles, an addition of 18,800 miles, or 130 per cent.

That this was out of all proportion to growth of population and trade, and hence travel and traffic, events have abundantly and painfully proved. But after the lapse of another decade, with everything moving forward in an increased ratio as far as concerns those elements fundamental to the supply of railroad business, mileage has practically increased no more than another 4,000 miles, or little in excess of 12 per cent.

In some States there has been scarcely any change in the past ten years, whereas mileage in the previous ten years had doubled and trebled. Kansas is one conspicuous instance, while in the Northwestern group Nebraska is another; and, in fact, the statement may be said to have a very general application as far as the West is concerned, even including the Pacific States.

Changes have been somewhat less marked in the East and in some parts of the South, but, taking the whole mileage of the country, this expanded 73,500 miles, or nearly 80 per cent., between 1880 and 1890, and only some 28,000 miles, or less than 17 per cent. approximately, during the ten years subsequent thereto.

The small amount of work now going on is important work. In general it represents what time has proved necessary. Years ago track was laid on guesswork, and an implicit trust was placed in the unforeseen to furnish traffic for the enterprise. In some cases the trust was well placed; in others history too plainly shows that it was not.

But at the present time track is laid as a rule to make connections, to join up broken links, to points where it has been demonstrated that business awaits, and it is only laid after consideration has been given to the question as to whether it will pay.

In a word: new road is not in these days a speculation as it was a decade or more ago. Many a case could be cited to show that where additions have been made to mileage recently they have not only proved their value as feeders or as traffic getters, but have proved that they have as much earning power as many older branches of the system of which they form a part.

Facts of this character must be taken into account in estimating security values, just as much as those which indicate earnings. Obviously, if anything like a breaking out of the old mania for track laying was possible, estimates would need careful revision, with an eye toward lowering rather than raising the value level.

This alone should make for the stability of a higher range of prices, speaking in general terms, as it is certain that the growth and development of the country will not stop nor be confined to those limits which are marking the additions to railroad facilities.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, June 1st, 1901.

The firm of S. STEINBERG & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. H. B. Steinberg retiring.

SOPHIA STEINBERG,
H. B. STEINBERG.

Mr. Samuel Beekman has been admitted. The firm will now be known under the name of STEINBERG & BEEKMAN, who will assume all liabilities and collect all outstanding accounts.

SOPHIA STEINBERG,
S. BEEKMAN.

Lost and Found.

To whom it may concern: Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Cert

The close was dull. Internationals were easier. Spanish fours were maintained, in view of a declaration made by Señor Sagasta. Kafirs were firmer on London advices.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 12½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 22c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 71.60.

BERLIN, June 11.—Prices were firmer on the Boerse to-day, operators being encouraged by the current reports regarding South African peace proposals. A more hopeful outlook concerning the proposed modification of the Boerse law added to the firmness. The close was quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased, 6,180,000 marks; Treasury notes increased, 260,000 marks; other securities decreased, 25,180,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased, 24,900,000 marks.

MADRID, June 11.—The gold quotation to-day was 38.60.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

$8,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1905, (8 bonds, $1,000 each,) 107¾.

$3,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company gold bonds, extended debt certificates, 4 per cent., due May 1, 1905, (6 bonds, $500 each,) 101¼.

$4,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company gold bonds, extended debt certificates, 4 per cent., due May 1, 1905, (4 bonds, $1,000 each,) 101¼.

$4,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company bonds, debenture certificates, 6 per cent., due Sept. 1, 1904, (4 bonds, $1,000 each,) 104⅝.

1 $100 certificate for fractional part of first mortgage 3½ per cent. gold bond of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Southwestern Division, 92.

1 $75 certificate for fractional part of share of 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, (trust certificate,) 96.

14 shares preferred stock Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, (trust certificate,) 95¾.

775 shares United States Petroleum Company, 32 for lot.

All the right, title, and interest of John McSweeney, bankrupt, to all those two certain lots of land in the County of Westchester, State of New York, shown on a map entitled "Map of Property on Chatterton Hill, White Plains, N. Y., Belonging to Cyrus F. Jones," J. Henry Carpenter & Co., civil engineers and surveyors, White Plains, N. Y., October, 1893, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County Sept. 8, 1894, and designated by the numbers 11 and 12 on said maps, Block 1, being the same premises conveyed to the said parties of the first part, Charles Tschanett and Catherine Tschanett, his wife, by the Greater New York Land and Improvement Company by deed bearing date the 17th day of April, 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on the 2d day of May, 1895, in Liber 1,383 of Deeds, Page 17, being the same premises conveyed on the 6th day of November, 1899, by Charles Tschanett and Catherine Tschanett, his wife, to New York City, to John McSweeney of the same place. (The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value,) $65.

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The following is the Weather Bureau's weekly summary of general crop conditions:

"Much needed and generally abundant rains have fallen during the week in the Spring wheat region, which has suffered from protracted drought and the drought conditions in the Lower Missouri Valley have been largely relieved, though portions of Missouri continue to need more rain. Damaging frosts occurred from Washington and Oregon eastward over the Northern Rocky Mountain districts to the Upper Mississippi Valley, the week averaging decidedly cool in these districts, the lake region and over the northern portions of the central valleys and the Middle Atlantic States. As a whole the week has been generally favorable in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, especially so in the Middle Atlantic States and Ohio Valley.

"While the weather conditions have been less unfavorable to corn than in the previous week, this crop continues to make slow progress in the principal corn States. A slight improvement is quite generally reported over the southern portion of the corn belt, and generally throughout the Southern States. In the Dakotas and Minnesota the crop has been seriously damaged by frost.

"Winter wheat has experienced improvement in the States of the Lower Missouri Valley, which was suffering from drought in the previous week, but from portions of the Ohio Valley and Michigan and New York less favorable reports are received, due principally to the ravages of the Hessian fly. Harvest has begun in North Carolina, Tennessee, and in the southern portions of Missouri and Kansas, and wheat is beginning to ripen in Maryland and Virginia. An unusually fine crop is being harvested in California, and the bulk of the crop in Oregon is in fine condition, but in Eastern Oregon, Idaho, and possibly in Washington frosts have caused material damage.

"Generally abundant rains have caused decided improvement in Spring wheat throughout the Spring wheat region. The crop is now in more promising condition than at any period this season. While a general improvement in the condition of oats is reported, rains came too late to materially benefit this crop in Missouri, portions of Illinois, and Arkansas. A decided improvement is reported from Kentucky and Tennessee.

"Cotton has improved over the western portion of the cotton belt and in Tennessee and portions of the Carolinas, but in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and the southern portion of South Carolina it has made very slow growth, is very backward, and in some sections is much in need of cultivation. Some fields in North Carolina are being plowed under for other crops.

"The week has been highly favorable for transplanting and growth of tobacco, and the general condition of this crop is satisfactory, although the plants are yet small in Kentucky and Ohio. Apples continue to drop extensively, and, except in New England, where the outlook for this crop is promising, an abundant crop is not indicated. Peaches are also dropping freely in some sections, but in Maryland and Delaware they are still plentiful; in Georgia, however, less than the average output is promised. The outlook for other fruits is generally encouraging."

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 11.—New York exchange was quoted at par to-day. Money for call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent.

Central Union was practically the only weak feature of the local list. It opened at 38, 2 points off from last night's close, and closed at 34. American Can issues were decidedly better in tone, there being a fair demand for both classes of stock. The demand is altogether from the public, as the insiders are doing nothing in the way of support, and probably will not until some important action develops relative to the future of the company:

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,015	American Can	27⅝	27½	27¼
325	American Can pf	76⅞	76½	76⅞
381	American Linseed	26	25½	25½
65	American Linseed pf	51½	51	51
260	American Strawboard	23⅞	23¼	23⅝
659	Central Union Tel	38	34	34
44	Chicago City Railway	255	255	255
225	Chicago Union Traction	10	10	10
390	Diamond Match	144½	144½	144½
10	Lake Street Elevated	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
500	National Biscuit	45⅜	45¼	45⅜
25	National Biscuit pf	101½	101½	101½
60	National Carbon	16½	16	16½
70	Northwestern Elevated	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
20	Northwestern El. pf	95½	95½	95½
75	Shelby Steel Tube	12½	12	12
10	West Chicago	105	105	105

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in June showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$243
Canadian Pacific	14,000
Denver & Rio Grande	7,900
Hocking Valley	1,062
International & Great Northern	13,786
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	60,853
Missouri Pacific	80,000
St. Louis Southwestern	20,880
St. Paul	39,648
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	13,219
Total increase, 10 roads	$271,391
Increase previously reported	36,854
Total increase, 14 roads	$308,245

The following showed decreases:

Central Branch, (Missouri Pacific)	$1,202
Mexican National	10,571
Total decrease, 2 roads	$11,773
Net increase	$296,472

Brooklyn Warehouse Company.

The Reorganization Committee of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company has extended the time for depositing the company's securities under its plan as recently outlined to July 1.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

An event of some interest in the outside market yesterday was the introduction of two new stocks—American Locomotive and United States Cotton Duck. Otherwise, however, the day's business was about as dull as any recently recorded. Prices in some parts of the list showed improvement, but few of the net changes were more than fractional. In Standard Oil and several other issues, not much traded in, sharp declines were recorded.

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AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE stocks were inquired for. Bids for the stock "when issued" were made at 35 for the common and 85 for the preferred. No transactions were reported.

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UNITED STATES COTTON DUCK, the company just organized to take over a number of cotton duck mills, recorded sales at 30⅛ for the common and 90⅛ for the preferred. Very few sales of the preferred were made, but the common was traded in to the extent of about 1,500 shares. These transactions resulted in an advance of 1¼ points in the common stock, which sold as high as 31⅜ and closed at 30⅝ bid. These sales were made "regular," although in some quarters it was said that the stock had not yet been issued. Hence there was also some trading in the stock "when issued," these sales being made as much as 1 point below the "regular" quotation.

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COMPRESSED AIR, which for some time had been entirely neglected, sold at 16 and closed at 14 bid, with no stock offered. Only 100 shares changed hands.

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AMERICAN CAN was fairly active, but the trading resulted in little or no change in either the common or preferred stock. The former closed at 27¼ bid and the preferred at 76 bid. All of the day's transactions were made within half a point of these figures.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, after transactions in about 2,000 shares, closed at 12⅜ bid, a net gain of half a point. Within the last two or three days there has been better demand for the stock owing to signs of improvement in the company's business.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE common ended the day unchanged at 28 bid, but the preferred advanced half a point to 47¼. The last sales were made at that price. The bonds were strong and quiet.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s did not vary much from the previous day's prices. They were traded in to the extent of $100,000 or more around 72, and closed unchanged at 71⅝ bid.

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COPPER STOCKS were not at all active. British Columbia closed unchanged at 16 bid. Union Copper sold at 6⅞ and closed at 6¾ bid.

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Closing quotations, yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 11. Bid.	Asked.	June 10. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	58½	55	58½
American Can	27¼	27½	27⅜	27¾
American Can pf	76	76½	76⅛	76½
American Chicle	80	87	80	87
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	11	9¾	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf	38	40	38	40
American Malt 6s	02½	03	92½	93
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	22¼	23¼	22¼	23¼
*British Columbia Copper	16	16½	16	16½
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99	98¾	99
*California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	39	40½	39	40½
Central Fireworks	23½	28	23½	28
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Central & So. Am. Tel	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Compressed Air	14	..	10	16
Consolidated Equipment	5	7	5	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	26	28	26	28
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	71⅜	72	71⅜	72
Continental Tobacco deb	106½	107¼	106½	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	..	87½	..	87½
Denver & S. W.	71½	72¾	70	72
Denver & S. W. pf	71	73	71	73
Denver & S. W. 5s	93	96½	93	96¾
Diamond Match	144	144½	144	145
Dist. Co. of Am	8	8½	8	8½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf	29	29½	29	29½
Electric Boat	21	23	21	23
Electric Boat pf	50	53	50	53
Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	4	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	8	10½	10	11
Electric Vehicle pf	..	24	..	24
†Electro-Pneumatic	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	3	4	3	4
General Carriage	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
General Chemical	60	70	60	70
General Chemical pf	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
Hall Signal	41	45	41	45
Havana Commercial	10½	11½	10½	11½
Havana Commercial pf	51	53	51	53
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Illinois Transvaal	..	⅞	1	⅞
International Umbrella	3½	5⅝	3½	3⅝
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	57	63	57
Lorillard pf	..	120	125	120
Markeen Copper	..	3	3	3½
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	25⅝	28	25⅝	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	21½	23	21½	23
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf	88	..	83	..
Nat. Sugar pf	..	107	110	107
New England Transport	3¼	..	3¼	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	20½	22	20½	22
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	69	71	69	71
N. Y. Realty Corp	155	160	157	165
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	12⅜	12½	11⅞	12⅝
Old Colony Gold	35	90	70	70
Otis Elevator	33	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf	..	92	93½	92½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	½	..	½	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. E	30¼	36½	36¼	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	73	76	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	..	75	80	75
Royal Baking Powder pf	97½	100	96½	97½
Safety Car Heat. & Light	145	..	138	143
St. Louis Transit	..	24	25	24
Seaboard Air Line 4s	33¼	..	33¼	33½
Seaboard Air Line	28	..	28¼	28¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	47	..	47¼	46¾
Singer Mfg	..	235	245	235
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	..	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	..	120	..	..
Standard Oil of N. J	770	775	780	790
Storage Power	10	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	21¾	22½	21½	22½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	..	5	6¼	6¼
Trenton Potteries	..	5	6½	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	..	63	70	63
Union Copper	..	6¾	6¾	6¾
Union Typewriter	..	63	64½	63
Union Typewriter 1st pf	..	119	120	119
Union Typewriter 2d pf	..	116	118	116
United Rys of St. L. 4s	89½	90	89½	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	77¾	78½	78¾	79½
U. S. Cotton Duck	..	30⅜	31⅛	..
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	..	90	90½	..
Universal Tobacco, w. i	..	20	21	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i	..	60	61	60
Va. Coal, I. & C	..	8¾	9	8¾
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	..	50	51	50
Westinghouse Air Brake	..	168	192	182
White Knob	..	17	18	17
Worthington Pump pf	..	108	112	108

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways

Broadway & 7th Av	..	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102	103	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn Ry. R. & E. 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R	210	220	210	220
Cent. Park, N. & E.R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	37	38	37	38
Columbus Railway pf	97	100	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J	69½	70½	69½	70½
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St.N.Av.	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St.N.Av.2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	20	22	20	22
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	84½	..	85½	86½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	..	98½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	..	29	27
New Orleans Traction pf	96	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R	196	..	200	196
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	..	82½	81½
North Jersey St. R. R	25	..	..	..
Second Av. R. R. bonds	118	..	119	118
Sixth Av. R. R	208	..	212	208
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116	..	118	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	..	25	20
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	60	..	68	60
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	110	..	112	110
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115	..	117	115
United Traction, Prov	106	..	111	109
United Traction bonds	113	..	114	113
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	..	108	105

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	..	..	..	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	68	70	68	70
Central Union 5s, gtd	108½	109½	108½	109½
Col. Gas 5s	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	106	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	15½	12½	14
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	81	83
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	21	..	21	..
Denver Gas 5s	70	..	70	..
Essex & Hudson Gas	30	..	33	30
Indianapolis Gas	60	..	68	60
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	95	..	98	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	..	310	300
New Amsterdam 5s	107¼	..	108½	107¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	10	..	11	10
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	62½	..	63½	63¼
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	..	115	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con	108	..	112	108
Northern Union 5s	105½	..	108½	105½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	..	95	94
St. Paul Gas stock	50	..	53	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	..	87	84
Standard Gas, New York	150	..	155	150

	June 11. Bid.	Asked.	June 10. Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	94	97	94	97
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	25	24½	26
East River Ferry	67	80	67	80
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94¼	95	94¼	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112	113
Hoboken Ferry pf	81	83	81½	83
Union Ferry	38½	40	38	39
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	95½	96½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 11.—Money at the Clearing House loaned to-day at 2 per cent. and New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $24,116,226; balances, $1,961,465.

Money on call rules from 3@3½ per cent. In time money collateral loans are heard of at 3 1-3 per cent. for six months, and even eight months. This is the minimum rate, and requires the best of collateral. Loans are making as high as 3¾ and 4 per cent. There is a fair movement of commercial paper, though small by comparison with several years past. Rates rule from 3½@4 per cent.

The stock market was uninteresting except for the manipulation of American Telephone. The Massachusetts Electric securities yielded fractionally, and United Fruit dropped on a prospective decrease in the dividend from a 10 per cent. to an 8 per cent. basis.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
832	Atchison	87¼	86¾	86¾
35	Atchison pf	103¾	103	103
10	Boston & Albany	253½	253½	253½
11	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
7	Boston & Maine	196	195	195
20	C. B. & Q. ctfs	198½	196½	196½
100	C. J. R. & S. Y	161½	160	160
17	Conn. & Pass. pf	162	162	162
342	Mexican Central	28¼	28⅜	27
1	N. Y. N. H. & H	215	215	215
83	Old Colony	206	206	206
85	Pere Marquette	55	55	55
50	Pere Marquette pf	77	77	77
183	Rutland pf	107½	107	107
50	Southern Pacific	90¼	90¼	90¼
300	Union Pacific	108⅝	107¾	107⅞
24	Union Pacific pf	90½	89½	90½
14	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

2,475	American Tel. & Tel	170½	167	170¼
205	Erie, (trust ctfs)	56	55	55

ELECTRICS.

2,215	Massachusetts	37¾	37¼	37⅝
833	Massachusetts pf	96	95	95½
272	Westinghouse	70	68¼	68½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	American Ag. Chem	30	29¾	30
525	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	86⅞	86¼	86⅞
20	Am. Pneu. Service pf	29½	29½	29½
2,254	Am. Sugar	142⅞	140¾	141½
125	Sugar pf	122	122	122
165	Am. Woolen pf	75¾	75	75½
200	Dom. Iron & Steel	32	32	32
21	Mergenthaler	170	169¾	170
10	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf	95½	95½	95½
5	N. E. Gas & Coke	10½	10½	10½
18	Swift Pack. & Prov	109½	109¼	109¼
85	United Fruit	124	123¾	123½
974	United Shoe Machine	34¾	34	34¾
271	United Shoe Machine pf	25	24¾	24¾
2,398	U. S. Steel	50	49	49
532	U. S. Steel pf	99½	98¼	98⅝

MINING.

408	Adventure	17⅜	17¼	17¼
200	Alloues	2½	2½	2½
2,420	Amalgamated	123	121¾	122
210	American Gold Dredging	5	5¼	5¾
10	Arcadian	..	16½	16½
25	Arn. Bell	..	2¼	2¼
170	Atlantic	33	33	33
50	Baltic	47½	47½	47½
250	Bingham	22¾	22½	22½
97	Boston & Montana	446	440	440
210	Butte & Boston	115	113¾	113½
2	Calumet & Hecla	820	820	820
25	Centennial	29½	29½	29½
875	Cochiti	6	5¾	6
100	Cons. Mercur	3¼	3¼	3¼
60	Copper Range	58	57¾	58
50	Daly West	40	40	40
100	Dom. Coal	34	34	34
10	Franklin	17¾	17¾	17¾
105	Isle Royale	47	47	47
150	Mohawk	37¼	37¼	37¼
110	Old Dominion	32¾	32¾	32½
290	Parrott	54½	54	54½
100	Phoenix	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Rhode Island	8¼	8	8¼
110	Santa Fé	7	7	7
160	Tecumseh	15½	15½	15½
100	Tennessee	22¾	22¼	22¾
50	Tri-Mountain	47	47	47
505	Trinity	34¼	33¾	34½
1	United States Oil	12	12	12
135	Utah	30¼	29¾	30
245	Victoria	5	5	5

British Columbia—17 bid, 18 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—There was a much more cheerful feeling in the market to-day than for several days past. This was due to strong inside support. Union Traction, against which great pressure has been brought on account of adverse State and municipal legislation, was fairly steady around 25½, and a general improvement in the street railway family benefited the whole market. United Gas Improvement sold up to 115, against 113¾ yesterday, and Electric and People's 4s were lifted 2½ to 95, while Philadelphia Traction rose 2¼ to 94.

A buying movement in Marsden carried that stock to 7⅛, and Diamond State Steel, after the clearing up of a 20,000-share order, rose ½, to 4. The steel stocks were relatively dull. Cambria, after selling up to 31⅞, reached to 31¾ at the close.

Money on call is easy at 4 per cent. Money on time is at 4½. Commercial paper is quoted from 4 to 4½ per cent. and upward. Business is light, with no immediate prospects of substantial betterment.

Complete transactions on the Stock Exchange were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	Am. Cement	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
12	Am. Railways	44	44	44
700	Am. Alkali	1	1	1
510	Bethlehem Steel	23¾	23¾	23¾
8	Am. Sugar	140¾	140¾	140¾
5,041	Cambria Steel	31⅞	31	31
30	Catawissa 2d pf	59	59	59
400	Cons. Lake Superior	29½	29	29½
373	Cons. Lake S. war. pf	4¾	4½	4½
1,830	Cons. Trac., Pitts	23¼	23	23
24,646	Diamond State Steel	4	3⅞	4
435	Diamond State S. pf	7½	7⅜	7½
70	Elec. Co. of Am	8¾	8½	8⅝
35	Hunt. & Broad Top	21	21	21
6	Hunt. & Broad Top pf	51	51	51
5	Insurance of N. A	23	23	23
155	Int. Pow. & Dyn	7¼	7	7
1,285	Lehigh Valley	37⅞	37¼	37½
5,555	Marsden Co	7¼	6¾	7
200	Marsden Co. pf	32	31½	32
134	Minehill Co	62½	62	62
150	National Asphalt	6¼	6	6
100	Palmetto Co	½	½	½
1,847	Penna	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝
3,396	Penna. warrants	14¼	14	14
101	Penna. Salt Mfg	7	5¾	6
723	Penna. Steel	54	50½	54
1,224	Penna. Steel pf	89½	88¾	89½
5,598	Phila. Elec	5	4⅞	5
476	Phila. Co	51½	51	51½
1,340	Phila. Trac	94	91¾	94
5	Phila. & Erie	35	35	35
100	Railway Co. gen	2¾	2¾	2¾
4,700	Reading 1st pf	23	22¾	22¾
190	Reading 1st pf. t. c	39 5-16	39	39 3-16
1,875	Reading 2d pf. t. c	28	27¾	27¾
40	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
6	St. L. & S'western pf	69¾	69¾	69¾
440	Tidewater Steel	7⅞	8	8
409	United Gas Imp	115	114¾	115
11,110	Union Trac	25¾	24¾	25¾
3,952	U. S. Steel com	50½	49	49¼
225	U. S. Steel pf	99⅞	98¼	98½
250	Warwick Iron & Steel	7⅝	7¼	7¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 11.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Car	28	28	28
60	American Trust	164½	164½	164½
100	American Tin Plate	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2,254	Allis, Valley Ry. pf	24½	24¼	24½
175	Consolidated Ice	21¾	21½	21¾
950	Con. Traction	23⅞	23	23
525	Crucible Steel	23⅝	23	23
891	Crucible Steel pf	87⅞	87	87½
20	Dom. Coal & Tel	124	124	124
20	Guarantee T. & T	125	125	125
1,675	Marsden	7	6½	7
20	Merchants' Trust	215	215	215
460	Mon. River Coal	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
50	National Biscuit	45	45	45
220	National Fire-proof	45½	45½	45½
375	Pittsburg Brew	27½	27½	27½
50	Pittsburg Brew. pf	45½	45½	45½
920	Pittsburg Coal	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
189	Pittsburg Coal pf	95	95	95
50	Pressed Steel Car	44⅝	44½	44⅝
100	Pressed Steel Car pf	85½	85½	85½
100	Pitts. Junction Ry	39½	39½	39½
50	P. Y. & A. Ry	124	124	124
102	Philadelphia Co	52	51	52
98	Penn. Ry. warrants	14	13	14
10	Pittsburg Trust	560	560	560
250	P., C., C. & St. L. Ry	78	78	78
80	Penn. R. R	75½	75½	75½
10	South Side Trust	128	128	128
20	U. S. Switch & Signal	71¾	71¾	71¾
100	U. S. Glass	39½	39½	39½
50	U. S. Express	90	90	90
500	Trade Dollar Mine	3	3	3
910	U. S. Steel	50	49¾	49¾
832	U. S. Steel pf	98¼	98	98
18	West. Air Brake	188½	188½	188½
265	West. Elec. 2d pf	70	69¾	69¾
44	West Elec. receipts	39	39	39

FINANCIAL

COURTS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 12.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.

In re Louis Selig.
In re David Hershkowitz.
In re Nicholas F. Mattola.
In re Max Kalter.
In re A. & J. Menke.
In re Emil Henschel.
In re C. F. Crosby & Co.
In re David Maibrum.
In re Morris Schlesinger.
In re Silver & Shapiro.
In re Wallace & Cary.
In re Stephen R. Tobin.
In re Fred. C. Cannon.
In re William F. Doll.
In re Louis Rosuck. (2.)
In re William H. Thornton.
In re James A. Lowe.
In re Max Shapiro.
In re Fanny Morris.
In re Berman & Levy.
In re Henry Ackerman.
In re Feigenbaum & Son
In re Goldman & Son.
In re Floyd Grant.
In re Kramer & Rappaport.
In re Jacob Slomka.
In re William Mutch.
In re Herman Katz.
In re Ed. F. Todd.
In re Samuel Weiss.
In re William Livingston.
In re Yetta Rosenmond. In bankruptcy.
8357—C. W. Morgan.
8754—Abraham Hammel.
2563—Marg. A. McMonagle.
3704—Man. Ice Co.
3678—William Livingston.
7580—James W. Davis.
3722—Rowland N. Hazard.
3570—Arthur Merritt.
3693—Jacob H. Steinberg
3747—Julius Frenkel.
3616—Richard Von Schlemmer.
3267—Julius Goodman.
3729—Irving Judinsky.
3674—Martin Fletcher.
3742—Marcus Weiss.
3193—Ignazio Mercandante.
3565—Eugene F. Ancalgne.
2695—Jennie Graham.
3758—Jennie S. Myers.
3650—Charles E. Schon. Under objection.
2650—Andrew F. Mount.
3694—Austin S. Healy.
3367—George Bullwinkle
3451—H. & S. L. Gottlieb.
3520—Bernard Isaacs.
2490—Ed. E. Rice.
3583—Davis Siegel.
3522—William Kallis.
3427—Mary E. Williams Adjourned cases.
1874—Matilda K. Marriott.
3687—Benjamin C. Fechmier.
3671—William A. Egeling
3576—Jacob Greenberg.
2596—H. & L. & S. E. Montagne.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

BUFFALO, June 11.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

Hallet, administratrix, appellant, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, in re Account of Rowland and another, executors.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Colwell vs. The Charter General of America, Knights of St. John, &c., appellant; Pratt, an infant, &c., appellant, vs. Johnson impleaded et al.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted and appals dismissed, with costs.

La Tourette, appellant, vs. La Tourette.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Reynolds vs. Mayor, Lane & Co., appellants; Third National Bank of Syracuse vs. Keefe et al., appellants; City of Syracuse, vs. Stacey et al., appellants; Sugden et al. vs. Magnolia Metal Company, appellant; Albany Exchange Savings Bank vs. Brass et al., impleaded, &c., appellants.—Motions to dismiss appeals denied, $10 costs.

Jenkins, appellant, vs. The John Good Cordage Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

In re Hilton vs. Robinson, appellant.—Motion for leave to withdraw appeal granted upon payment of costs that have accrued up to the time of making this motion.

McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydens, appellants.—Motion to advance granted, without costs.

People ex rel., &c., vs. Seaman, Supervisor, &c.—Motion to amend the undertaking denied, $10 costs.

Parrish and another vs. New York Produce Exchange, appellant.—Motion to put on calendar, &c., granted, without costs.

McNulty vs. City of New York, appellant.—Motion to put on calendar, &c., granted, without costs.

In re application of Simpson, law student, for admission to examination.—Application denied.

Powell vs. Linde Company, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

Komp, appellant, vs. Raymond.—Motion to amend order dismissing appeal denied, $10 costs.

Dougherty vs. Thompson, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to both parties, payable out of the estate.

In re Peck to revoke license.—Order reversed and proceedings dismissed.

In re application of Lord for order on Board of Taxes, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Stuyvesant vs. Weil, appellant.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and judgment of Trial Term affirmed, with costs to appellant in all courts.

Lawrence, appellant, vs. Dawson and another.—Judgment affirmed, without costs to either party.

Townsend vs. Bell and another, appellants; Bradley vs. Seaboard National Bank, appellants.—Orders reversed and judgments of Trial Court affirmed, with costs.

Werner, appellant, vs. Padula et al.; Fries and another, appellants, vs. Merck and another.—Orders affirmed and judgments absolute ordered for defendants on the stipulations, with costs.

Wright Steam Engine Works vs. Lawrence Cement Company, appellants; Ackerman, appellant, vs. Rubens.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide events.

Van Brunt vs. Calder, appellant; Chicago Lumbering Company vs. Hartman, appellant; Wiggins vs. Hazard, appellant; Brace and another, appellants, vs. City of Gloversville et al.; Nehasane Park Association vs. Lloyd, appellant; Kustman vs. Cox, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Calendar for to-morrow: 252, 268, 336, 325, 670, 708, 203, 331.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

31—Walton vs. McMorrow.
96—Barth vs. Ward.
11—Becker vs. City of New York.
23—Morris vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5—Goldfof vs. Grant et al.
16—Jones vs. Kelly.
76—Von Mechow vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
10—Chrystal vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wolf vs. Kaufman.
2—Hallenborg vs. Greene.
3—Marquet vs. Marquet.
4—Struck vs. Baar.
5—Blum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
51—Fowler Bros. vs. Stobo.
6—Kirchman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Brouchan vs. Erie R. R. Co.
8—Ives vs. Ellis.
9—McMillan vs. McGovern.
10—Story vs. Arthur.
11—Castle vs. Marks.
12—Michelowsky vs. Korngut.
13—Norton vs. Hartford.
14—In re Hainbridge Av.
15—In re Arthur Av.
16—Lehman vs. Mayer.
17—Berrian vs. Mayor, &c.
18—Biotto vs. same.
19—Colwell vs. Tinker.
20—Nebenzahl vs. Hertzlich.
21—Jacobs vs. Davis.
22—Fowler & Jay Co. vs. Stobo.
23—Lavallo vs. Ferme.
24—Mason vs. Clark.
25—Galligan vs. Galligan.
26—Robinson vs. Sesnan

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar. Motions.

578—Eno vs. Pinchot.
674—Graves Elevator Co. vs. City of N. Y. Preferred causes.
3334—Sporborg vs. Aschenbrenner.
3661—Baum vs. Baum. General calendar.
2702—Am. Press Ass'n vs. Brantingham.
2634—Brauner vs. Brauner.
2803—Dunlop & Co. vs. Younz.
1804—Tynberg vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
924—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Johnson.
1521—Osthoff vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1522—Same vs. same.
1523—Brenneis vs. same.
1524—Engelking vs. same.
1525—Hutchinson vs. same.
1526—Turno vs. same.
1527—Larkin vs. same.
1491—Bartel vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1492—Same vs. same.
1458—Samuels vs. Rasines.
2686—Matteson vs. Palsey.
2125—Smith vs. Sullivan.
2328—Graves Elevator Co. vs. City of N. Y.
2347—Lindsay vs. Slater
2362—Mitchell vs. Williams.
1418—Kennedy vs. Rafter. Divorces.
3690—Schwartz vs. Schwartz.
3705—Kassheimer vs. Kassheimer.
3717—Stumpf vs. Stumpf
3723—Sturmann vs. Sturmann.
3727—Chameroy vs. Chameroy.
3729—Thompson vs. Thompson.
3735—Kothenbeutel vs. Kothenbeutel.
3738—Munch vs. Munch.
3741—Berger vs. Berger.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3693.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Garvan for the People.

1—Charles F. Wilson.
2—William Allen, Gens Fransen.
3—Terence Boylan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Inquest, 11073—Picker vs. Heyman.
10737—Huen vs. Cullen Brothers.
10969—Saltzman vs. Koransky.
11014—Herbener vs. Vermilya.
11051—Bernheimer vs. Charlton.
11112—Howie vs. Kashowitz.
8621—Marquesee vs. Simon.
8622—Same vs. same.
10476—Stockman vs. Potter Wall Paper Co.
10725—Powell vs. F. C. Linde Co.
10958—Rochester vs. Campbell.
11078—Ellison vs. Healy.
11079—Brownold vs. same.
10219—Ware vs. Sittig.
10114—Seligman vs. Snevily.
10648—Ralli vs. Pearsall.
11096—Collins vs. Forsyth.
9195—O'Hara vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

2565—Eagleson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3245—Coverly vs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
9663—Tangruzer vs. Clark.
2923—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3182—Weiss vs. same.
2299—Hoey vs. same.
10517—Reed vs. same.
2176—Umbenhour vs. same.
8818—Dudley vs. Brown.
1432—Roach vs. Lincoln Nat. Bank.
2422—Glaser vs. Seltz.
2911—Barry vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1736—Hatch vs. Leonard.
3162—Norton vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
3273—Wilson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10751—Nowack vs. same.
2967—Connor vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
1236—Caspongiri vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

8322—King vs. Automatic Smoke Preventer Co.
9749—Smee vs. Worms.
2748—Bookstaver vs. Kirschbaum.
8808—Stuart vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
1670—Greenleaf vs. City of New York.
3105—Callahan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6468—Eldridge vs. Patterson.
1824—Flynn vs. City of New York.
2522—Blake vs. Union Railway Co.
2492—Herman vs. Collett
2898—Mohl vs. Great Council Improved Order of Red Men.
2903—Bosch vs. Cohen.
2906—Blumenfeld vs. Kruger.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until June 17.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Siegfried Willershausen, Michael McKenna, Raymond P. Palmenberg, Thomas Christie, Jane Sullivan, Sarah E. Gilbert.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2099—Keating vs. Hart. 215—Schnitzer vs. Ablowich.
216—Same vs. same.
417—Martin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3662—Shine vs. Bailey.
1026—Greef vs. Lewinson.
4732—Stamm vs. Whitson.
1462—Greco vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
699—Gloch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
320—Smith vs. Pollock.
4270—Grau vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
781—Bieber vs. same.
1816—Finkelstein vs. Gross.
224—Toop vs. Ryan.
335—Pollock vs. 3d Av. R. R.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

5037—Clark vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3113—Biele vs. Uthoff.
4973—Korn vs. Schwartz
3415—Klasek vs. Netusil
3490—Veiller vs. Coyle.
1921—Jungmann vs. Dunlop Express Co.
450—Perlo vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3327—Schloendorff vs. Cook & Bernhelmer Co.
2084—Bader vs. Man. Railway Co.
3211—Edelstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3213—Sasking vs. same.
3475—Goodyear vs. Wells.
482—McCoy vs. F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co.
2494—Neamany vs. Stout.
1908—Cohen vs. Hertzberg.
3341—Sheehy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3342—Harris vs. Hesslein.
3343—Marshall vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3678—Rosenblum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1130—Kaplowitz vs. Kashowitz.
2733—Volkman vs. Coleman.
3733—Bloom vs. Hoefler.
3074—Martin vs. J. C. Wetter Co.
2994—Nestler vs. Home Ins. Co.
8736—Beckman vs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
862—Meinhard vs. Kaufman.
3677—Eckstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3613—Kiley vs. same.
3679—Bachmer vs. same.
3581—Henriques vs. same.
2026—Bear vs. Scottish Union & Nat. Ins. Co.
1950—Donovan vs. Cusick.
3070—Pennamacoor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases will be sent to the other parts for trial. Causes appearing on this calendar for the second time during this term must be tried; if on such occasion the plaintiff be not ready then his cause will be sent to the foot of the general calendar. This rule will be strictly followed during this term. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4825—Batterson vs. Standard Structural Co.
3083—Juran vs. Barths.
4558—Rackapoulis vs. Bohemia Co.
5102—Meyers vs. Canzler.
4909—Moses vs. Davis.
4893—Price vs. Ford.
4894—Same vs. same.
5229—Pierce vs. Lee.
5263—Montgomery vs. Cooper.
5218—Fohs vs. Bach Co.
5204—Collins vs. Stevenson.
5228—Delinsky vs. Saltts.
5144—Landon vs. Schnugg.
5250—Weltshink vs. Burstein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2507—Souls vs. Lowenthal.
2423—Carklin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2877—Shuldiner vs. Galbraith.
2941—Robinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3014—Bostelman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3150—Charmak vs. Lippman.
2098—Harrison vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Monks, for the People.

Pleadings.

1—Abraham Jacoby.
2—Alma Dias.
3—Frank De Rosa.
4—James Smith.
5—Charles Fisher.
6—Martin G. Bennett.
7—Jeremiah Totten, Thomas W. Oliver, Thomas Farrell.
8—Thomas Donovan.
9—John Williams, Jacob Cohen.
10—John Lynch.
11—William Wilson.
12—Henry Williams, Charles Cohen.
13—Charles Oechsner.

To fix day for trial.

1—Israel Brantwine.
1—Tony Paretti.
2—Charles Davis, Samuel Levitz.
3—Frederick Drewchker, Thomas Johnson.
4—Samuel Aronson.
5—James Malloy.
6—Jacob Beck.
7—James Jackson.
8—James Mullarky.
9—Tony Fucci.
10—John Carter.
11—Joseph Thompson.
12—Louis Harris.
13—Charles Wilson.
14—Catherine Cowan.
15—George Hamilton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Gordon, and Skidmore for the People.

1—Paul Kahle, Charles Sontag.
2—John Pilot, Antonio Refice.
3—Richard Flood.
4—John Mitchell.
5—Walter Wilson.
6—George Wilson, Thomas Coughlin, John Higgins.
7—George Roberts.
8—Lawrence Curtis.
9—Hattie Smith.
10—Nathan Greenblum.
11—Julius Feigel.
12—Arthur Stoval.
13—Frank Pfeffer.
14—Max Joseph, Henry Mathers, Louis Green, Michael Hart.
15—Frank R. Sherwin, alias Charles Hodson, alias Charles Van Dyke.

To fix a day for trial.

1—James Kelly.
2—Thomas McCarthy.
3—George Gordon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People. May term continued.

1—Samuel J. Kennedy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III., (June term.) No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—Allen A. Dutton, Winfield S. Harford.
2—John Morris, Ignatz Miller.
3—John J. Gleeson.
4—John O'Day.

To fix a day for trial.

1—John Hogan.
2—Henry Alexander.
3—Antonio Canzana.
4—Rocco Gulffra.
5—Kate Kelly.
6—William Dorfman.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Louis Bossert vs. Mary Henpessy et al.—Wilfrid N. O'Neil.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Margaret Mowbray vs. Frank P. Morse—Samuel V. Heimburger.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Vatable vs. Pulling—James F. C. Blackhurst. Wood vs. Lockwood—Thomas F. Donnelly. Sinclair vs. Sinclair—Charles Donohue. United States Life Insurance Company vs. Coyne—August C. Nanz. Matter of Kobbe—Nelson Smith.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Matter of Mulvaney—Richard H. Clarke.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Kenyon vs. Davis—Abraham A. Joseph.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated Day Calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

302—Fawdrey vs. R. R.
7—Flynn vs. City of New York.
50—Snyder vs. Stone.
363—Buckbee vs. 3d Av. R. R.
220—Johnson vs. Masonschild.
80—Steefel vs. Rothschild.
414—Nash vs. Yonkers R. R.
321—Sands vs. City of New York.
341—Bauer vs. Village of Sing Sing.
312—Purcell vs. Simonson.
332—Myers vs. McCullough.
354—Link vs. B. H. R. R.
357—Mullady vs. B. H. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Barrett, J.; Part IV., Chester, J.; Part V., Rich, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

5467—Bennett vs. B. H. R. R.
6188, 6189—Dunn vs. Nassau R. R.
5906—Behrend vs. Campbell Stores.
5638—Knowles vs. B. H. R.
6206—Grosman vs. Reinhardt.
6208—Metzger vs. B. H. R. R.
6215—Jayne vs. Met. St. R. R.
4153—Doris vs. Ochs.
2037—Van Allen vs. B. H. R. R.
5914—People ex rel. Cherick vs. Stanislaus Society.
6226—Krug vs. B. H. R. R.
6228—Moccia vs. same.
6231—Crentzman vs. B. H. R. R.
6235—Carrona vs. Ferrando.
6237—Rogers vs. Geisert
6238—Martini vs. Leibinger Brewery.
6242—Kenney vs. Meislahn.
6244—Rosenberg vs. B. H. R. R.
6247—Inglis vs. same.
6249—Kane vs. Met. St. R. R.
6256—Dell vs. same.
6260—Paul vs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
6264—Monjo vs. Kahn.
6265—Fuller vs. B. H. R. R.
4843—Horan vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
5716—Geis vs. McHugh.
5800—Stanley vs. Robins Co.
6149—Perry vs. Brooklyn Cooperage Co.
6016—Carr vs. B. H. R. R.
4936—Carlo vs. Society of Select Guardians.
5732—Jones vs. Brummle.
6033—Hall vs. Paddock Cork Co.
10042—Conklin vs. Ger. Am. Ins. Co.
5485—Julian vs. Kent.
5265—Mount vs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
5456—Butler vs. Van Pelt.
4517—Naul vs. Naul et al.
5410—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R.
6064—Bertsch vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days on the call.

1611—Scrimgeour vs. James.
4555—Max vs. Shapiro.
4857—Hochman vs. Wilson.
6108—Krause vs. B. H. R. R.
6092—Goodstein vs. same.
6119—English vs. Met. Street R. R.
1852—Rowe vs. Martin.
1848—Martin vs. Rowe.
5445—Congress Brewery vs. Muro.
1729—Cawthra vs. Arents et al.
1731—Same vs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.
4110—Green vs. B. H. R. R.
5543, 5544—Ten Broeck vs. same.
4355—Nichols vs. Moloughney.
4029—Cargill vs. Maillie.
9246—McCoy vs. Munro.
954—Donnecker vs. Bossert.
4492—Keyes vs. U. S. Projectile Co.
4945—Rainey vs. B. H. R. R.
5802—Mulligan vs. King
5992, 5993—Scholl vs. City of New York.
4937—Hawkins vs. Met. Street R. R.
9871—Dowling vs. Nassau R. R.
1709—Mockler vs. Gibbons.
1267—Borgez vs. Reilly.
912—Frost vs. Erie R. R.
5878—Sturnwald vs. Schreiber.
1453—Smith vs. U. S. Projectile Co.
4944—Jacobson vs. B. H. R. R.
6266—Cowperthwaite vs. Cuperman.
6269—Simonson vs. B. H. R. R.
6270—Cantwill vs. same.
6272—Mone vs. Met. St. R. R.
6274—Speers vs. Huitman.
6276½—Keatinge vs. B'klyn Un. El. R. R.
6278—Spitzer vs. B. H. R. R.
6279—Lebowitz vs. same.

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SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

159—Borgstede vs. City of New York.
1639—Hoff vs. Michaels et al.
1698—Beyer vs. Morgenthau.
1653—Gugel vs. Gugel.
1661—17th Ward R. & G. Club vs. Duerwald et al.
1668—Wingert vs. Wingert.
1501—Bearsall vs. Johnson et al.
1678—Malcom Brewing Co. vs. Doscher.
1682—Upington vs. Stevenson.
1688—Ward vs. Lawrence and another.
1416—Treuhaft vs. Cong. Ahawath Yeshurin.
1689—Burket vs. Bennett et al.
1696—Mulford vs. Mulford.
1698—Texedo vs. Weber et al.
1699—Quayle vs. same.
1692—Seaman vs. Young and another.
1318—Richter vs. Bklyn U. El. R. R.
1216—Clear et al. vs. same.
1654—Ferme vs. Gagliardi.
1226—McIntosh vs. Pendleton et al.
1429—Storer vs. Cielinski
1436—Rauscher vs. Rauscher, executor.
1675—Henderson vs. Burkard and another.
1679—Same vs. Finderson.
1627—Stevenson vs. Johnson.
1700—Hilton-Dodge Lumber Co. vs. Murray et al.
1670—Nye vs. Nye.
1647—Willcox vs. Weissner et al.
1655—Wortell vs. Geary et al.
1656—Same vs. same.
1657—Johansen vs. Owens and another.
1551—Frey vs. Fougera.
1694—Treloar vs. Treloar
1659—Albro J. Newton Co. vs. Hamilton and another.
1677—Flecknoe vs. Flecknoe.
1680—Lichterman vs. Reisman.
1687—Same vs. Levinson.
1537—Cohen vs. Reynolds.
1692—Neuville vs. Stillwell et al.
1697—Cooper vs. Heatherton et al.
1646—Sander vs. Rice.
1498—Eagle vs. Brennan et al.
1610—People ex rel. Cohen vs. Amsterdam Excl. Co. & P. Co.
1662—Deitch vs. Leitch.
1656—De Wint vs. De Wint.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions.—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

People vs. O'Connor. Same vs. Tesaro.
Same vs. Schulz, (2.) Same vs. Price.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Hill.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Special Term of Motions.—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

The accounting in the estates of Dora Bussener, John J. Studwell, John B. Fallon, Charles J. Patterson, Rosalia Youngblood, John W. Mogan, John Scrimgeour, Josephine Reilly, Susan Gladwish, Jacob Duis, Joseph York, Thomas F. Barrett, (two proceedings,) Michael C. Freeman, Matthew Hooker, George McHugh, James Ryan, Benjamin G. Hutchings, Thomas Maloney, Martha A. Smith, Elizabeth Anderson, John J. Eschleman, Anna S. Austin, Helene Nolte, Anna C. Moesbyil, Mary E. Gardiner, Stephen Downes, Edwin S. Henderson, Hugh Chayne, Mary Byron, (motion,) Joseph W. Sullings, and Catharine M. Steuber. The guardianship of Fannie Cooper. The administration of Wesley A. Boroughf. The transfer tax of William Scringeour and Otto Huber.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 42—Accounting Elizabeth F. R. Laing. No. 44—The will of I. Jacob Duran.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Gurney vs. Blanchard—James L. Williams, to sell. Berg vs. Farbell—F. B. Manton, to compute. Barnhardt vs. Kreisler—W. H. Ingersoll, to compute. Brooklyn Trust Company vs. Gould—John F. Rogan, to sell. In re Bunnell—F. B. VanVleck, to take proof. Hinckley vs. Buck—David Stewart, to take proof.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 12, 1901.

SUPREME COURT, QUEENS COUNTY—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

356—Wagner vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
841—Bresnsinger vs. N. Y. & N. S. R. R.
844—Spreng vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
619—Martin vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
552—Prince vs. Jacobs.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon call.

688—Bedell vs. Met. St. R. R.
212—Thomson vs. Hartig
239—McInroy vs. Steven-son Brewing Co.
846—McBride vs. Met. St. R. R.
767—Bklyn Hills Imp. Co. vs. N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R.
754½—Ellis vs. Thomas et al.
528—McCourt vs. 42d St. R. R. Co.
847—Kiem vs. B. H. R. R.
848—Same vs. same.
849—Dowling vs. Cent. R. R. of N. J.
850—Wittenbert vs. Smith.
851—Grarurer vs. Surbeck

Highest number reached on regular call, 851.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County—Smith, J.—Day calendar for June 12, 1901.

5½—Stroh vs. City of Yonkers.
6—O'Malley vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
7—Wilansky vs. Union Railway Co.
28—Dalton vs. West. E. R. R. Co.
29—Rankin vs. same.
46—Stewart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
50—Sutton vs. Met. Ry. Co.
51—Manuesi vs. West. E. R. R. Co.
54—Flood vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
59—Connolly vs. Moynihan.
34—Pierce vs. Birch.
35—Same vs. Magness.
36—Foster vs. Gilligan.
42—Foskett vs. Wever.
47—Schwartling vs. Van Wie N. Y. Grocery Co.
61—Bradley vs. Lawrence.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
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Choice Business Property,
5-story cellar and sub-cellar brownstone building with lot,
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Northeast Corner
Monroe Ave. & 174th St.,
East Side Monroe Ave., between 174th and 175th Streets, northeast corner
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SIMPSON STREET, BRONX,
west side, 285 feet north of Westchester Ave. Trolley, and near 165th St. station of N. Y. Rapid Transit. Maps and particulars with Michael O. Gross, referee, 3 Chambers St. J. Romer Hildreth, Plaintiff's Attorney, 280 Broadway. James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

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Boating and fishing; magnificent scenery.

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Special Rates for May and June.

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Situated on the eastern slope of Sugar Hill; elevation 1,600 feet; commands unsurpassed views; splendid drives; rates, $7 to $10 per week. Mrs. A. C. PALMER, Prop.

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Fine location; eight minutes' walk from station; first-class accommodations; excellent table; stabling; terms, $8 to $10; transients, $1.50 day. Address J. L. Wigton.

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Lady having beautifully located cottage, elegantly furnished, facing ocean, at Arverne, would board refined family adults; superior table and service; references. Box 32, Arverne.

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Golden Hill, Berkshire County, near Lenox.—Boating, fishing; good roads; large rooms, piazzas; abundant table; fruit and vegetables on place; references. A. C. Swift, Lee, Mass.

GOLDEN HILL, Berkshire County, near Lenox.—Boating, fishing; good roads; large rooms, piazzas; abundant table; fruit and vegetables on place; references. A. C. Swift, Lee, Mass.

Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Shady grounds, large rooms, well furnished; good table and service; every city convenience; $6 and $7. J. S. Diehl, Prop.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for Display.

$280.00 in commissions to persons selling largest number of Baseball Calendars before June 30, 1901; calendar in bright colors, containing Bill Lange's picture; every one buying calendar will get circular describing how commissions will be paid; price 30 cents postpaid. S. R. Church, 307 Sansome St., San Francisco.

First-class opening for combination grocer and meat market; new store; Yonkers Park Station, 16 miles out on Harlem Road; Post Office in connection; good chance for right man; apply afternoons. W. R. Watson, Yonkers Park Station.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE AN ESTABLISHED RETAIL CLOAK AND SUIT STORE IN AN EXCELLENT LOCALITY. BOX 174 TIMES.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 258 Broadway, New York.

Abstract of Amendments to New York Corporation Laws. Interesting to all concerned with Corporation Management. Send stamp for copy. The Ronald Press, 256 Broadway.

Loans for 2, 4, and 6 months on furniture, salaries, notes, storage receipts, &c.; loans of other companies taken up. Anchor Loan Co., 116 Nassau St. Branch, 18 East 120th St.

MONEY ADVANCED ON OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS FOR SMALL PERCENTAGE. BANKINGHOUSE, BOX 178 TIMES.

Long-established, good-paying carpet cleaning business; investigation allowed; reasonable terms. 177 East 87th St.

Old-established real estate business; central location; $500 cash; great opportunity. P., 320 Washington St., Brooklyn.

Paper box factory $1,500; $1,000 cash, balance easy; good reason for selling. N., Box 184 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,161 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for Display.

CREDIT.

Clothing for men, women, and children at lowest CASH PRICES ON CREDIT.

Easy weekly or monthly payments.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGER, GOODS BETTER, PRICES LOWER, TERMS EASIER than any credit house in the city.

MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.

1,114 3d Av., bet. 65th & 66th Sts. Open every day until 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

CREDIT FOR EVERYBODY.

Anything you want, clothing, cloaks, jewelry, furniture, dry goods, shoes; business strictly confidential

A ARONSON CREDIT CENTRE

62 Bowery, cor. Canal (over bank.) Open evenings.

DAUS' TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR

prints 100 copies in black ink from one pen-written original, and 50 copies from typewriter; sent subject to 10 days' trial to responsible parties; it takes an expert to tell the duplicates from original. Felix Daus Duplicator Co., 5 Hanover St., New York.

SEWING MACHINES.

Bargains, $9 to $30, guaranteed 10 years; second-hand, $3 to $7, guaranteed 2 years. Write; salesman will call. We do not keep canvassers. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 3d Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, watches, jewelry given on liberal terms; no extra charge. Immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write Sweet & Co., 20 Maiden Lane, (main entrance.)

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

FURNITURE, $50 WORTH, $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.

LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

Amber and meerschaum smoking pipes; also amber stirrups for children; recommended by all physicians; from manufacturer to the consumer; only one profit; all repairing done while you wait on pipes, cigar holders, umbrellas, walking canes. 1,079 3d Av., 63d St, double store.

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pewter, britannia, and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal; I will call. BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.

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72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS,

332 Broadway. Tel. 3195 Franklin.
Best Machines. Best Service. Lowest Prices.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Watches, Diamonds—Small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment. Call or write, National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Fine Bicycles, $1.00 Per Week.

RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainer & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5086 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Watches, Diamonds; weekly payments; best quality; lowest prices; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Bicycles.—Few manufacturers' samples; high grade wheels; cheaper than second-hand. Call Exporters, 1,548 Broadway, basement.

SAFES AT LOWEST FACTORY PRICES; SECOND-HAND SAFES CHEAP. J. GEYER, 2,019 5TH AV., NEAR 125TH ST.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Corner liquor store and restaurant, with property; good location. 88 Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

SAFES.—Lot small and medium safes, to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Diebold, 30 Reade St.

Billiards.

BILLIARD—POOL

tables, new, $100 upward; second-hand, $75 upward; complete with outfits; instalment plan if desired. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 19th St. and 4th Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c

METAL TRADES WILL IGNORE MACHINISTS

Employers Decide to End All Dealings with the Union.

Statement Issued Declaring the Strike to Have Been Unwarranted—Machinists Are Reticent.

The special convention of the National Metal Trades Association, which opened in the Gilsey House yesterday, to take action on the strike of the machinists, put itself on record before adjournment for the day as absolutely and unalterably opposed to any further dealings with the Machinists' Union. About 150 of the 163 members and more than 100 non-association manufacturers were present.

The convention opened at 10 A. M., President Edwin Reynolds of Milwaukee, Wis., in the chair. Two sessions were held, in the forenoon and in the afternoon. A statement of the future policy of the association was adopted unanimously, which, after calling attention to the fact that an agreement with the machinists was in existence when the strike was declared, said:

James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, without attempt to arbitrate, officially called a strike against shops of our members which did not accede to certain arbitrary demands by a specified date. We declare that we urged President O'Connell to arbitrate any and all matters of dispute and reiterated our willingness to abide by arbitration and used our best efforts to avoid a strike. We deplore the fact that the general officers of the International Association of Machinists have seen fit to violate their contract and throw dishonor on the association for which they stand and so make it impossible for our association to place any faith in the responsibility of the machinists' union.

We declare that the machinists' union has, through its National and local officers, broken faith with us and proved themselves to be an irresponsible body, with whom we can make no contracts that will be binding upon them. We recognize the right of any man to belong or not to any religious, political, or economic sect, as he may see fit, also his right to leave our employment at his free will, and his right to sell his labor at the best price he can command. We maintain our inalienable rights to employ a man whether he belongs or not to any organization and at wages mutually satisfactory, and also to discharge him at our discretion. We insist that the management of a shop is in the hands of the employer and is not to be interfered with by the employee.

We insist that a fair day's work shall be given for a fair day's wage, and we will give a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. We believe that a shortening of the working hours or an increase of wages can only be brought about by the hearty co-operation of employer and employe in advancing and not in retarding production and by introducing and not fighting improved methods. We decry strikes and lockouts as unbusinesslike and unnecessary and believe that all disagreements can be adjusted by other means, and the condition of employer and employe both benefited more by harmonious progress than by strife and discord.

The declaration of principles issued at the recent conference of the Administrative Council in Chicago was adopted, and the visiting delegates took the following pledge by a unanimous vote:

We, the visiting delegates, not members of the National Metal Trades Association, representing manufacturers eligible to become members, do hereby pledge ourselves to the declaration of principles as adopted by the National Metal Trades Association at their meeting in Chicago May 28 and 29, which declaration of principles has been to-day submitted by your convention for our action.

Committees on Convention and Revision of By-Laws were appointed, together with the following: Committee on Finance and Strike—Messrs. Young Schwannhauser, Watkins, Covell, Bliss, Payne, Sayles, Gilbert, and Kirby. William J. Chalmers, who acted as spokesman for the convention, was asked if this committee was formed for the purpose of arbitration.

"Certainly not," he said. "There is nothing to arbitrate. There is no agreement, and our position has been defined."

Regarding the statement of the machinists that their delegate, Mr. B. Ford, was to attend the convention, he said: "I have not heard of it, and he has not been here. We have no possible object in seeing him."

Later it was announced that forty-one of the visiting firms had joined the association, and that the others would consider the question of joining it. Those who joined the association signed the following pledge:

First—In consideration of fair dealing, being a cardinal principle of this association, we pledge ourselves to protect any of our fellow-members who may require our support against any unjust demands of labor organizations and to endeavor to settle all disputes amicably.

Second—We bind ourselves to obey the constitution and by-laws and all proper rules made in conformity with the same, provided they do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

The convention will continue to-day.

At the headquarters of the strikers, in the Cleson Building, 23 Duane Street, it was stated that the officers of the union were waiting to see what action the employers' convention would take. One or two new firms had granted the demands of the strikers, it was stated.

After a night session Secretary Devens gave out a statement saying that "the most important matter brought up at the convention was the adoption of a measure for the immediate raising of a fund so that the present treasury fund of the association might be increased to $500,000. The raising of this amount of money for the protection of the manufacturing industries of the United States and Canada devoted to the machinery business was not considered a difficult measure, and there was no opposition in the convention to the placing of an assessment to realize such a defense fund.

MACHINISTS LOCKED IN.

Non-Union Men in Ansonia (Conn.) Works Try in Vain to Join Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., June 11.—Twenty workmen have been crowding around the windows of the machine room of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company in Ansonia to-day, claiming they are locked in and cannot get out. They were brought here last night to take the places of the striking machinists and roll turners, 500 of whom are out. They had no idea, they claim, of the strong sympathy here for the strikers, and now wish to leave. Theodore Koch, one of the new men, escaped this noon by lowering himself hand over hand down the elevator rope. He says the machine room is kept locked, and the men are prisoners of the company. Outside a cordon of eighteen deputies surround the building.

Forty-two men were brought here at midnight by the company in a special train from Bridgeport. The strikers had got wind of their coming, and a crowd of nearly a thousand people were in waiting at the station, threatening violence. The train, however, went by at full speed and was run directly into the foundry yard. A posse of eighteen Deputy Sheriffs, headed by High Sheriff A. B. Dunham, then barred the entrance while the men filed into the building. Cot beds, cooking range, a large quantity of supplies, and two professional cooks were brought along, and the men were quartered in a building on the premises. The deputies guarded the yards all night.

While the deputies were taking a brief nap this morning a committee of the local machinists' union went to the hotels and restaurants and threatened a boycott if the deputies were given food. In two restaurants where their demands were refused they bought up the entire day's supply of fresh food with the agreement that no more should be served till to-morrow. As a result the hungry deputies could not procure a square meal. They contented themselves with crackers and cheese at the grocery stores. A number of drummers had to leave town to get breakfast.

TUNNEL WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

Complaint that Engineers Are Unfairly Treated—Redress Promised.

The Arbitration Committees of the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association and the Central Federated Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon in General Contractor McDonald's office to consider new grievances of the tunnel workers since the two years' agreement has been signed.

The main grievance as stated is that a number of engineers on their return were put to doing the work of laborers, though they were paid the union wages of engineers, which are $3.50 a day. Another complaint was that since the strikers returned to work some of the foremen had been in the habit of talking offensively to them and jeering at them.

The contractors promised to adjust these grievances. They also asked that all who were treated unfairly by the foremen should complain to the contractors. It was stated that the foremen who do not act fairly with returned strikers will be first warned and if they repeat the offense will be discharged

WANTED $1,000 FOR KISSES.

Mrs. Droge Thought Two of Them Were Worth It, but Jury Decided Against Her.

Mrs. Matilda Droge considered that $500 apiece was the proper value of kisses, so she sued Louis Kleinschmidt in the City Court yesterday for $1,000, this being the price of two kisses which she alleges he took from her. Mr. Kleinschmidt denied that he had indulged in any osculatory freedom with Mrs. Droge, and the jury took his version of the situation and found in his favor.

The case was on trial before Justice Delehanty. Mrs. Droge was the first and only witness called in her behalf. She said that she had been the janitress of a tenement house at 1,500 Avenue A, which was owned by Mr. Kleinschmidt.

"Early in March," she said, "Mr. Kleinschmidt came to the house and said he wanted to examine the plumbing. I was sitting at my machine sewing. Mr. Kleinschmidt came up behind me and put his arms around my neck. Then he kissed me—first on one cheek, then on the other."

Mr. Kleinschmidt, who came to court with his wife, went on the stand in his own behalf. He is sixty-three years old. Before he could be asked a question he began to talk in an excited manner.

"It's a put-up job—a put-up job," he exclaimed. "I did not do it. When I called at the house Mrs. Droge was washing. I stood near the icebox when she suddenly fell backward. I grabbed her and said, 'Here, what do you mean?'"

"Now, Mr. Kleinschmidt, did you ever kiss Mrs. Droge?" the witness was asked.

The witness arose from the witness chair, and, making a wry face, said, "No, never. I don't ever kiss anybody."

This closed the case, and the jury soon returned with the verdict in favor of Mr. Kleinschmidt.

JOHN E. PARSONS'S POSITION.

Explains How, Though a Presbyterian, He Is an Episcopal Vestryman.

John E. Parsons replied yesterday to "Evangelical," who in a letter to one of the New York dailies expressed a fear that the lawyer's religious position indicated that a conspiracy was being hatched to turn over the Presbyterian Church to Episcopacy. After calling attention to the fact that Mr. Parsons was one of the committee appointed by the late Presbyterian General Assembly on the revision of the Westminster Confession, the writer asks:

"Is it not a fact that Mr. Parsons, though a Presbyterian in New York, so far, at least, as his past religious connection is concerned, is or has been a Vestryman of the Episcopal Church at Lenox?

"I remember," the writer continues, "that a short time ago one of your Presbyterian correspondents expressed the suspicion that the movement for the revision of the Westminster Confession was the consequence of a conspiracy to turn over the Presbyterian Church to Episcopacy, and I thought at the time he had discovered a mare's nest, but perhaps his mere suspicion will be made positive conviction when he reads Mr. Parsons's name in the list of the Committee on Revision."

To this Mr. Parsons replied yesterday as follows:

"I am a member of the Brick Presbyterian Church in this city. I am a Trustee of the church, and also a member of the Session. I have held these positions for a great many years.

"During the Summer I am at my place at Lenox. There is no Presbyterian Church there. Naturally, I go to the Episcopal church. That church has seen fit to make me a member of its Vestry. I understand that the rubrics of the Episcopal Church do not require that members of the Vestry shall be Church members. That this means that there is a conspiracy to turn over the Church to Episcopacy, or that there is any such conspiracy, is first suggested to me by this correspondent. I think that any such suggestion is fitly denominated as 'a mare's nest.'

"It would be a great pity if in a little community like that of Lenox all interested in church work might not for the purpose unite in one church. There never has been a Presbyterian church in Lenox; an Episcopal church has existed there for many years.

"I was a member of last year's Committee on Revision. The General Assembly has seen fit to make me a member of the commission appointed at its recent session. I believe that it is pretty well known to the members of the commission, and to those members of the Church at large who know anything about me, that I am guilty of the heinous offense in the Summer time of attending an Episcopal church and of doing what I can in its interest, as a member of its Vestry."

LEGAL NOTES.

AGREEMENT TO MAKE WILL IN FAVOR OF WIFE ENFORCED.—Samuel Goldstein agreed with his wife, Dora, to make a will in her favor if she would abandon proceedings for a separation and continue to live with him. A will was executed by him on May 6, 1898, in her favor, but twelve days afterward an entirely different instrument was drawn. This latter will was yesterday held by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court to be a fraud on the wife. "The evidence shows," says Justice Lawrence, "that the plaintiff, pursuant to the agreement between her and her husband, returned to and lived with him, and that her conduct toward him to the end of his life was that of a dutiful and affectionate wife. * * * There was adequate consideration for the agreement on the part of Samuel Goldstein. The plaintiff had, or claimed to have, good cause for obtaining a separation from him. Whether that claim was well or ill founded, I do not think is material. Samuel Goldstein evidently regarded it as well founded at the time he made the agreement and executed the will of May 6, 1898, and the declaration which he made in the will of May 18, 1898, that the former will was executed to "enable him to live in peace and harmony with his wife during her life,' goes far to show that he did not regard her claim to a separation as based upon trivial grounds. I not only regard the agreement to execute the will of May 6, 1898, and the execution of it, and the delivery of the same as based upon a sufficient consideration, but I am also of the opinion that no court of equity should permit the devisees and legatees of the husband, who, by making such an agreement and carrying it into execution, disarmed his wife and prevented her from prosecuting her action, to profit by the husband's fraud."

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FACTS IN AFFIDAVIT NOT LIBELOUS.—William C. McCrea in an affidavit in a proceeding to remove Robert Beggs from his position as trustee under a will said that Beggs was insolvent and owed a certain bank a large sum of money, and "is not a fit and proper person to act as trustee of any estate." The Appellate Division in this city has sustained a judgment dismissing an action brought by Mr. Beggs against Mr. McCrea for libel based upon the affidavit. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion, says: "The public interests require that in a judicial proceeding a person appearing as a witness, either when examined in court or when making an affidavit to be used in court, should be at liberty to state the facts within his knowledge fully and frankly, without being subject to a prosecution for libel, and certainly in a case where the question is as to the responsibility and competency of a testamentary trustee a person who fairly deposes to a fact which he believes to be true reflecting upon the character or ability of the trustee to properly perform his trust should not be subject to a liability for libel. The defendant in this case did nothing more than to state to the Court the facts within his knowledge which were considered to have a bearing upon the question as to whether the plaintiff should be allowed to continue as trustee, and certainly in the absence of express malice proper performance of this public duty should not subject the defendant to liability."

An exaggerated style, an exaggerated cut—any special exaggerated feature about a suit is poor policy for the man who doesn't buy three or four suits a season. It stamps itself too forcibly upon everybody to let them forget that it's the same old suit.

Conservative sack suits; ultra sack suits.

$16 to $32.

If you only want a two or three season hat, the Porto Rico Panama at $5 will fill the bill. Ecuador Panamas at $12 last a lifetime.

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569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
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NEW WITNESS FOR KENNEDY

Franklin Roberts, an Actor, Introduced to Strengthen Alibi.

Swears He Saw Him on a Staten Island Boat the Night of the Murder—Defendant's Mother Testifies.

The closing hours yesterday, in Judge Newburger's Court of General Sessions, of Samuel J. Kennedy's third effort to disprove the charge against him of murdering Emeline C. Reynolds, were full of unexpected happenings.

The prosecutors were surprised by the sudden production of an unlooked-for witness introduced to strengthen Kennedy's alibi. Then the defense was chagrined by Judge Newburger's refusal to admit testimony as to quarrels between the dead woman and Maurice Mendham, a Broad Street broker, who lived with Emeline C. Reynolds.

Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, the aged mother of the prisoner, illy concealing her agitation, testified that she saw her son asleep in bed on the night of the murder—or rather at a quarter to 3 in the morning. Mrs. Marion Kennedy, the prisoner's wife, appeared to be on the verge of tears during this testimony.

The new witness for Kennedy was Franklin Roberts, an actor, who last appeared with the "Ben-Hur" company, and who lived at Livingston, S. I., in August, 1898. He testified that he saw Dr. Kennedy board the 12:25 boat for Staten Island on the night of the murder, and that he appeared to be under the influence of liquor. He fixed this date by the fact that he had been attending a rehearsal at the American Theatre on that night, and by another reason, which he whispered, with a red face, to Judge Newburger, and which caused a smile to flit across the Judge's features.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, realizing the effect the witness's testimony might have if it was not shaken, made a determined effort to weaken it.

Roberts was a tall, well-built man, with a deep, theatrical voice. He declared that a subpoena had been given to him at 11 o'clock yesterday by John P. Purcell, who has been unremitting in his efforts to secure Kennedy's release. He had no idea, he said, how Purcell knew he had gone down on the 12:25 boat, nor had he talked with Lawyer Moore about his evidence. Mr. Moore said that an actress had told Purcell of Roberts. He declined to give the actress's name.

Roberts knew Kennedy by sight because he had seen him "two or three hundred times" on the Staten Island boats, and because on these boats, said he, "Staten Islanders get to recognize each other after awhile."

"Why didn't you testify on the previous trials?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I was in the West during the first one, and away at the time of the second. When I saw Kennedy's picture printed in the papers some days after the murder I said then that he was not the murderer, and I have not changed my mind."

"Who did you tell about this?"

"I told Mr. Emmet Corrigan, also an actor."

"Where is he now?"

"Somewhere in the Maine woods."

"Can't you tell me some one else you told this, who is nearer than the Maine woods?"

"No."

Mr. Moore then made an effort to get admitted the testimony of Hamilton St. Clair, the janitor of the house in which Emeline C. Reynolds lived, as to the quarrels between Maurice Mendham and the murdered woman. St. Clair was called, and Mr. Moore asked:

"Do you remember that one morning when you were in Mrs. Reynold's apartments working, you heard the sound of blows and cries from Mrs. Reynolds, who cried out: 'Oh, Maurice, don't!'" The witness was not allowed to answer. Mr. Moore was reading from what appeared to be an affidavit. He continued:

"On one occasion as you were varnishing the private hall in the Reynolds apartment, was not your attention attracted by the sound of loud voices, and did you hear a man's voice say 'You * * * *, if you don't stop this I'll send you to hell, where you belong, and that this was followed by blows and screams." The witness was not allowed to answer.

Mr. Moore's attempt to prove Maurice Mendham's handwriting by the testimony of Cashier Douglass of the Garfield National Bank, on which the $13,000 check was drawn, was also prevented by the Court. Mr. Osborne was willing, and threw a bundle of checks signed by Mendham in front of Mr. Moore.

"I claim that there are as many of Mendham's peculiarities in the $13,000 check as there are of Kennedy's," said Mr. Moore, "and I'm prepared to prove it."

"If Mr. Moore claims Mendham wrote the $13,000 check the District Attorney will interpose no objection to the admission of his writing," said Mr. Osborne.

"I don't claim Mendham wrote it," replied Mr. Moore. "I say there are as many of his peculiarities in the check as there are of Kennedy's."

"I cannot admit the writing of Mr. Mendham," said the Court decisively.

Mr. Moore expects to finish placing his direct testimony before the Court early to-day. A day will be consumed with the rebuttal testimony of the State, and the case probably will go to the jury Friday.

MONEY FOR MILLER'S VICTIMS.

A Dividend of 6 Per Cent. for Approved Creditors.

At last the unwary folk who invested in the "get-rich-quick" 520-per-cent. scheme of William F. Miller are to get some of their money back. Yesterday Judge Edward B. Thomas in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, on the application of counsel for John B. Lord, trustee in bankruptcy for the estate of Miller, granted an order on Trustee Lord to pay to the approved creditors of Miller a dividend of 6 per cent. on their claims. This payment will amount to $17,461 and will be made in about two weeks.

The claims filed against the Franklin Syndicate amounted to nearly $1,000,000, but were reduced by the Court to about $287,000. The assets of the syndicate gathered together by the trustee amounted to only $24,000.

EXTRA QUALITY DUNLAP & CO. SUPERFINE

Announce

The Opening

of a branch store

TO-MORROW,

In the Windsor Arcade,

FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 46th and 47th Streets.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats a Specialty.

OUR 3

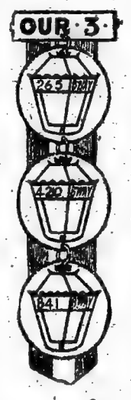

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is worn by everybody who wears the Hackett-Carhart Clothing. Distinctively correct—distinctively good quality. It affords a feeling of satisfaction out of all proportion to its moderate cost.

Summer Cheviot and Undressed Worsted Suits—all the popular striped effects, $12 to $20. Finest grades are $22 to $25, some half lined.

Fine Blue Serge Suits, cut the new shapes, $14 to $20, some silk lined.

Flannel Coats and Trousers of blue, black and oxford, each with stripe, $12 to $20, all cut square shoulders—Single Trousers, $4 to $6.50.

NEW SUMMER NECKWEAR.

Two-sided Foulard Silk Four-in-Hands, 50c.
Madras (washable) "Bat" and "Club" Ties, 25c.
Golf and Polo Stock Ascot Scarfs, 50c.

HALF HOSE—Silk Embroidered Open Work Hosiery, 50c.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

SHOT AT CHARITY AGENT

Mrs. Sutcliffe of Cherry Hill Wanted More Money from Him.

Wrecked His Office with a Hatchet and Is Now in Bellevue's Insane Ward—Known as Dr. Mansfield.

Cherry Hill is sorrowing. "Dr. Mansfield," the quaintest character of that once famous locality, has been committed to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital by Magistrate Flammer, who was deaf to all considerations of local tradition.

"Dr. Mansfield" in ordinary police court circles is Mrs. Melinda Sutcliffe of 121 Roosevelt Street. To her numerous friends, followers, and devotees she was "Dr. M. O. Mansfield, sarcognomist, astrologist, psychometrist, and occult healer."

After the exertion of Carrie Nationising the office of District Agent James Forbes of the Charity Organization Society, at 9 Chambers Street, Monday and dexterously placing a bullet from an antiquated revolver between Mr. Forbes's office coat and his right sleeve, Magistrate Flammer decided that Mrs. Sutcliffe needed rest and quiet, so he sent her to the insane pavilion for Drs. Fitch and Wildman to pass upon her sanity.

Mrs. Sutcliffe, who displayed her ability to handle a revolver in Providence, R. I., twenty years ago, and who, though sixty-one years old, is still quite hefty, as Agent Forbes found out, appealed to the Charity Organization Society for aid in 1900. Through this society's efforts a monthly remittance of $13.50 from her son was secured for her. The son is a dyer in the employ of the Bowdet Felt Mills in Millbury, Mass.

Agent Forbes, who had the handling of Mrs. Sutcliffe's remittance, gave her the amount as usual on last Tuesday. Protesting, as she often had done before, that the agent was not giving her all that she was entitled to, Mrs. Sutcliffe threatened to come back and smash things in the office "as Carrie Nation did in Kansas." If Mr. Forbes didn't produce more money for her.

Monday she did come back, and brought her arsenal with her. When she entered the roomy office on the first floor Mr. Forbes was at the telephone. Still keeping the receiver to his ear, and with a remembrance of her skill with the pistol in his mind, he affably inquired if there was anything he could do for her. For reply Mrs. Sutcliffe suddenly jerked her revolver from under her wrap and leveled it at the agent.

The latter lost no time in dropping the receiver and springing at the weapon. The hammer fell with a click on a cartridge which failed to explode. Mr. Forbes kept coming, and again the pistol missed fire. With a good, long leap the agent sprang for the weapon just as the trigger was pulled for the third time and a good cartridge exploded. The ball passed between Mr. Forbes's arm and his side, just missing him. Wresting the revolver away from the woman, Mr. Forbes resumed his telephone conversation, thinking the incident was closed. He failed to count on his adversary's reserve forces.

Mrs. Sutcliffe without more ado drew from its hiding place under her wrap a rusty old hatchet and promptly began operations on the glass windows in the rear. They quickly yielded to her attack, and the glass door did likewise. About $30 worth of damage was done before Agent Forbes, after another sharp struggle, got the hatchet away from her. By this time tenants from all over the building who had heard the shots and sounds of a struggle had rushed down and peeped timidly in at the broken door. None volunteered to assist the agent in subduing the woman, however. With much difficulty he forced her down stairs and out on the street to the nearest policeman.

Mr. Forbes's records show that Mrs. Sutcliffe was in business at 6 James Street, Boston, as an "occult scientist" in 1895. From 1876 to 1878 she was confined in an asylum in Norristown, Penn. She was frequently locked up in Philadelphia for making trouble for her husband, of whom she was extremely jealous. In a fit of jealous rage she shot Mrs. Ariadne B. Mercier, Jan. 25, 1870, in Providence. She says her husband died in 1893. Some years later she claimed that she was destitute, and asked the society for help.

In the Fourth Ward the old women of the neighborhood have firm faith in her ability to cure all sorts of diseases by means of crude oil.

DR. BABCOCK'S BODY LANDED.

It Was Met by Deceased's Brothers—Funeral to Take Place This Afternoon.

The body of the Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, which had been detained on the Trave, because of supposed smallpox aboard, was yesterday brought up the bay on the William Fletcher. At the North German Lloyd piers in Brooklyn it was met by the brothers of the dead clergyman, Howard Babcock of Pittsburg and Harry Babcock of Syracuse. It was then taken direct to the Brick Church.

The funeral will be held in the Brick Church at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon. Dr. Henry Van Dyke will officiate, assisted by the Dev. Dr. George S. Webster of the Church of the Covenant, who brought the body home. After to-day's services the body will be taken at once to Syracuse, where other services and the interment will be. It has been decided that Mrs. Babcock will not be present at any of the services.

Mr. H. C. PERROW, Tye River Depot, Nelson Co., Va., writes:
VERY ANGRY SORES made their appearance around the finger and toe nails of my little fourteen months' old child. These continued to spread until he lost several of his nails. When he was at the worst we began to give him Jayne's Alterative, the Blood Purifier, which effected a cure. He is now three years old and perfectly healthy.
If you suffer from ASTHMA, use
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
—Advertisement.

Cloak Dept.

Tan and Oxford grey Covert Cloth Rain Coats,—and,—

Full length travelling Coats, made of Linen or Brilliantine,—with flounce and double cape,—various colors, white and black.

$10.50 each.

Full length black taffeta silk Coats,—with lace trimmed batiste collar,

$16.50 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Sale of

Men's ½ Hose & Underwear.

Half Hose,

lisle thread and cotton, black and colored grounds with fancy stripes and embroideries,

35c. a pair,

value 50c. & 75c.

Underwear,

French balbriggan shirts and drawers; shirts with long or short sleeves,

50c. each,

value 75c.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

AN ALDERMANIC ENVOY.

The Board Sanctions Alderman Neufeld's Desire to Represent New York in the Austrian Empire.

Mayor Van Wyck will have to decide in a few days whether Alderman Emil Neufeld, representing the "Gas House District," will present to the Emperor of Austria as the official representative of New York City resolutions of condolence passed by the Municipal Assembly at the time of the death of the Empress of Austria.

Alderman Neufeld is a native of Austria, and he is arranging to spend his vacation in his native town. In former days the Aldermen of New York were adorned with gold badges. Now they have no insignia of authority. It occurred to Alderman Neufeld that, as he was going to travel in his native land, he should be delegated as a Special Ambassador of the city.

"After the Empress of Austria was assassinated we passed resolutions. Why don't you arrange to have the resolutions engrossed and then carry them to the Emperor as representing New York? We can get the resolutions through all right," said a Tammany leader of the Board of Aldermen.

The resolutions were offered yesterday. They provided that Alderman Neufeld should "without expense to the city" carry the engrossed copy of the message of condolence to the Emperor Francis Joseph. There was no discussion, and the resolution was passed by a unanimous vote.

Handkerchiefs.

Special Offering of

900 Dozen

Ladies' Hemstitched & Laundered Pure Linen H'dk'fs,

made from sheer soft finished cloth; ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems,

$1.20 per dozen,

value $1.50 per dozen.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Blanket Dep't.

We will place on sale

Wednesday, June 12,

the balance of our

Winter & Medium Weight Blankets,

at 25 to 35 per cent. less than regular prices.

Summer Weight Comfortables,

filled with Sea Island cotton,

$1.00 & $1.35.

This is an opportunity for persons to furnish summer homes economically.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CARPET CLEANSING

Largest in the World. Every detail. THE THOS. J. STEWART CO. 30 years' experience. 1554 Broadway, New York. Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City. STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS. Telephone. Send for interesting circular.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Cool Underwear for Warm Weather

At

Prices Refreshingly Low

We Sell as We Buy

Having bought below regular prices, we will sell accordingly. Therefore, to-day and until quantities are disposed of, YOU CAN BUY AS HERE SET FORTH:

Children's India Gauze Vests
High neck—short sleeves—silk bound—pearl buttons—sizes 20 to 34—usually .25 and .29..... .19

Children's Balbriggan Shirts
High neck—short sleeves—sizes 20 to 34—usually .29 to .35..... .19

Men's Balbriggan—
Shirts have pearl buttons, are silk bound—long and short sleeves; Drawers have extra gussets and double seats—splendid value..... .39

Ladies' Swiss Rib Vests
Pure White—extra good finish—single and combination rib—regular price 19 cents..... .12½

Mercerized Lisle Thread Vests
Look like silk—gauze weight—silk tape and crochet finish—subject to slight mill imperfections—therefore, instead of 35 cents..... .19

Lace Front Vests
Fine Mercerized Lisle—lace edge—silk tape run—worth 59 cents..... .39

Men's Summer Shirts
Neatness and comfort are assured in these well fitting Shirts—right up-to-date in style, and at prices that can be relied upon as the lowest at which you could possibly buy the qualities.
MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Fine Percale—collar and cuffs attached—laundered ..... .44
MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—good quality Madras—neat stripes and colors—collarless—separate cuffs..... .49
MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—fine Madras—separate cuffs to match..... .79
MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Madras and Percale—newest styles and colorings—pleated bosom 1.29
MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Best Madras—extra selected styles—usually sold at 1.75 ..... 1.39

Wamsutta Gold Medal Pillow Cases
Look at the quality—fine, even beautiful thread—a texture that will please housekeepers who do not require the heavier weights.
THESE PRICES ARE VERY LOW.
42x36 inch..... 12 cents
45x36 inch..... 13 cents
54x36 inch..... 15 cents
We also offer DWIGHT ANCHOR Sheets and Pillow Cases at especially low prices this week....This make has stood the test of years, and is celebrated for strength and softness.

Summer Specialties in Upholstery Section
50-inch Linen Slip Coverings—40 styles..34
Curtain Muslins—lace stripes, pin dots, also colored stripes—36 and 40 inch; worth .12½ to .19 ..... 9¾
Fancy Silkolines—advance styles for next Fall..36 inch..... 9¾
Madras Draperies—White, with white, pink, gold, green or blue figures; also cream Madras, with double borders—36 to 45 inch—worth .39 to .50..... .24
New line of Fancy Drapery Silks—Oriental and floral—32 inch..... .49
ORIENTAL STRIPS—3 yards long—Damascus, Mikado, Mosaic and Armenian effects and colorings..... .98 to 3.98
Fine Nottingham Lace Curtains—reproductions of expensive Real Laces—Renaissance, Arabian, Brussels, etc.—Plain or figure centres...2.98..3.98..4.98
Difficult to detect from real lace, except at close range. We are selling a great many for wedding presents.

Boys' Double Breast Suits, 12 to 16 years.
Having a surplus of the above sizes WE OFFER
At 1.98——Suits that were 3.98
At 2.98——Suits that were 4.98
Fine All Wool Cheviots—Checks, Stripes and Plaids. Think of getting a fine well tailored, all wool Suit to fit a boy of Sixteen, at these prices.

Do your Saturday Shopping before July 1st, as we CLOSE ALL DAY SATURDAY during JULY AND AUGUST. This Month Our Stores Are Open Saturdays Until 6 P. M.

Amusements.

Proctor's | Diversified Entertainments | 15, 25, 50
Comedies, Varieties and Novelties.
5TH Av. Contin's. 23D ST. Aft. & Eve. | "Niobe" and "My Lady Help." Varieties. 25 & 50c | F. F. Proctor's Big Stock Co. 150 Artists.
58th St. Aft. & Eve | "Lost, Strayed or Stolen," "The Violin Maker." Varit's | "Caste" and "An Engagement." Varieties.
125th St. Aft. & Eve | "Strange Adventures of Miss Brown." Into Darkness.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Sam S. Shubert Introduces The Successful London Farce.
2:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. Mats To-day & Saturday. All Star Comedy Cast.
The Brixton Burglary
Herald—ALL
Sun—AGREE
Journal—IT
World—IS
Times—A
Press—GREAT
HIT

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY 2. New Special Vaudeville Features and THE KING'S CARNIVAL. Phenomenal Hit. TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th Street and Columbus Ave.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Every Evening 8:15. Admission 50 cents.
WAGNER PROGRAMME THURSDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. Ev'gs. 8:30. Matinees To-day & Saturday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
With ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St. LAST 4 NIGHTS, 8:15. LAST SATURDAY MAT.
JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev'gs., 8:30. Mats., to-day and Saturday, 2:15.
WILLIAM COLLIER. ON THE QUIET.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. to-day, 2:15 To-night, 8:15. FLORODORA

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. On the Combined Glass Enclosure. Roofs of the (Fully Protected.) Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. (Republic Theatre.

KOSTER & BIAL'S TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY. Mats., 25. Eve., 50. BEST VAUDEVILLE BILL IN TOWN

KEITH'S B'way. Williams & Walker, and Ralph Johnstone. 14 St. Carolyn Delmore & Co.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily (exc't Mon.), 25c. Peaceful Valley

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

HUBER'S 4 Lady Boxers, Klondike Exhibit, Trained Animals, 10c. to all.

The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB!
SIX RACES TO-DAY, AT 2:30 P. M.
Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car.) 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Ave. Elevated, every 15 minutes.

CARPET CLEANSING W. WILLIAMS & SON 102 W. 77th St. 27 years' experience. TEL. 2,205 RIVERSIDE.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; light variable winds.

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ILLINOIS THE NAVY'S FLEETEST BATTLESHIP

Test Shows Her to be Fastest of Her Class in the World.

In Official Trial Off New England Coast, New Warship Averages 17.31 Knots Over a Sixty-six-Knot Course.

BOSTON, June 12.—With the proud distinction of being the fastest battleship in America and the speediest of her class in the world, the new sea fighter Illinois lies at anchor in President's Roads to-night after a most successful trial. Over the Government course from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise and return, a distance of sixty-six nautical miles, she raced to-day under the watchful eyes of the Government's official representatives, and established a new record by maintaining an average speed of 17.31 knots for four consecutive hours.

Not only did the ship demonstrate that she was faster than any warship of her inches afloat, but she proved her ability to turn upon an enemy with extraordinary quickness by describing a complete circle within 300 yards, or little more than twice her length, in three minutes and ten seconds, while plowing through the sea at full speed.

Steadiness and reserve power characterized the performance of the ship throughout the severe test. The work of her engines was smooth and even, and the records of the day showed but one-tenth of a knot difference in speed between the northern run and the return. The machinery easily met every requirement, and not an accident of any kind marred the success of the day.

Rear Admiral Sampson, who was aboard unofficially, and Rear Admiral Evans, who acted as President of the trial board, as well as the other naval officers who participated in the trial, were thoroughly pleased with the new champion, and as she steamed back to her anchorage with a broom at her masthead the officials of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, whose three years of labor had reached such a happy climax, were enthusiastically congratulated.

The day could not have been more perfect for the trial of a battleship. Hardly a breath of air ruffled the water as the vessel steamed out of Boston Harbor.

The new ship on trial is not made attractive by the embellishments of paint and polished brass, which mark a naval thoroughbred in time of peace, and the Illinois was hardly a thing of beauty as she laid her course for Cape Ann. But the great white wave turned up at her bow, the swirling sea which her propellors churned astern gave those aboard the impression that she was out for a businesslike day's work.

The fist mark boat, the converted yacht Hist, was in sight just before 10 o'clock, and 12 minutes past that hour the ship crossed the starting line, with her engines registering 117 revolutions to the minute. The exact starting time was 10:12:03.

On the bridge was Rear Admiral Evans, head of the trial board. At the wheel was Quartermaster Martin Dixon, while Capt. H. Hanlon, representing the builders, was in general command. Astern, cinders fell in showers, while below the firemen plied coal into the yawning furnaces. Barrel after barrel of oil was poured on the machinery, and the great ship passed mark boat No. 2, the training ship Lancaster, at a 17-knot gait, 22 minutes and 53 seconds after the start. The next marker, the old Essex, was picked up 23 minutes and 20 seconds later, the Newport at Buoy No. 4 in 22 minutes 12 seconds; the Peoria, No. 5, in 23 minutes and 3 seconds, and the naval tug Potomac, at Buoy No. 6, indicating the end of the 33-knot run northward, in 22 minutes and 36 seconds.

For a part of the northward run the Illinois had reached a speed of 17.84 knots an hour, and at no time did she drop below 16.97. Buoy 6 was passed at 12:06:07, showing elapsed time for the run of 1 hour, 54 minutes, 4 seconds, and an average speed for the thirty-three knots of 17.56 nautical miles.

On the return the elapsed time between buoys was about the same as during the first half of the trial. Again she reached a maximum speed of 17.84, with a minimum of 16.97. The finish line was passed and the speed trial was over at 1:18:33, the elapsed time being 1:54:42, and the average speed for the second half of the trial 17.26.

The completed figures for the entire 66 knots gave 3:48:36 elapsed time and the average speed 17.31 knots per hour. Tidal corrections may make slight alterations in these figures, but the changes are not likely to materially affect the result.

On Oct. 11 last the battleship Wisconsin, in a trial trip over a thirty-two-mile measured course off Santa Barbara, Cal., averaged a speed of 17.25 knots, which was, up to the performance of the Illinois, the record for vessels of her class. The Alabama on her trial trip made an average slightly below that of the Wisconsin.

While still going at top speed, immediately after crossing the finish line, the ship's helm was thrown hard over, and she described a complete circle in three minutes, ten seconds. Immediately she was turned again in three minutes eight seconds. Off Gloucester shortly after, her anchors were tested in thirty fathoms of water.

President Orcutt of the ship-building company expressed himself after the trial as being thoroughly satisfied and pleased with the performance of the ship. He said the company hoped that she would do 17.25, but she had exceeded their expectations and kept well within her power.

SECRETARY LONG PLEASED.

Says Result of the Illinois's Trial Is Very Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—News of the splendid performance of the battleship Illinois on her trial trip to-day came to Secretary Long to-night in a dispatch from Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, the Chairman of the trial board. It contained the same information as that in the press dispatches. Secretary Long, in a brief talk on the fine performance of the ship, said:

"The result is very satisfactory to the officials of the department. We knew that the Illinois was a fine ship, and expected her to make an excellent showing. We think she will prove herself one of the best ships in the American Navy. The result speaks admirably for the contractors, and it speaks well also for the American shipbuilder. We are in the lead. The Illinois is a very fine ship, and we ought to be proud of her."

THE NEW BATTLESHIP.

The Illinois, a sister ship to the Alabama and Wisconsin, was launched at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company Oct. 4 of last year. She was designed in the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on load water line, 368 feet; beam, extreme, 72 feet 2½ inches; draught on normal displacement of 11,525 tons, 23 feet 6 inches; maximum displacement, all ammunition and stores on board, 12,325 tons; maximum indicated horse power, (estimated,) 10,000; normal coal supply, 800 tons; coal supply, loose storage, 1,200 tons; full bunker capacity, 1,400 to 1,500 tons; complement of officers, 40; seamen, marines, &c., 449.

The main battery consists of four thirteen-inch breech-loading rifles in Hichborn balanced turrets, oval in shape, and placed in the centre line of the vessel, and fourteen six-inch rapid-fire guns. The secondary battery consists of sixteen six-pounder rapid-fire guns, four one-pounder rapid-fire guns, two Colt guns, and two field guns. She also carries four torpedo tubes. The thirteen-inch guns have an arc of fire of 135 degrees on each side of the centre line, and the six-inch an arc of 90 degrees on the broadside, with the advantage of those on the upper deck of a direct fire ahead and astern. Any injury to or near either of these six-inch guns will be confined to its own compartment, as a one and a half inch steel splinter bulkhead separates each of these guns from its neighbor.

The armor belt, which extends from the stem to abaft the after turret, is 16½ inches thick at the top and 9½ inches thick at the bottom, except at the forward end, where it is tapered to 4 inches at the stem. This belt armor extends from four feet below the normal load line to three and a half feet above it, and maintains the full thickness amidships between the turrets and for the distance occupied by the engines and boilers. Diagonal armor 12 inches thick, connecting this belt armor and barbettes and extending from the slopes of protective deck to top of the side belt on each side, is worked to give protection from a raking fire.

Abaft the after turret the protection is completed by thickening the protective deck to four inches on the slopes, with 2¾ inches on the flat. On the slopes of this deck forward it is three inches thick and 2¾ inches on the flat. The armor on the thirteen-inch gun turrets is 17 inches on the front and 15 inches on the rear and sides, while that on the barbettes for these turrets, which are circular in shape, is 15 inches on the front and 10 inches on the rear and sides.

The sides of the vessel above the belt armor in wake of the six-inch battery, and forming the casemate, are armored with 5½ inches of steel, extending between the turrets with diagonal armor of same thickness at the ends, connecting with the barbettes, and worked above the twelve-inch diagonal armor below.

Independent of the numerous small watertight pockets or cells forming an entire scheme of cofferdams, the inner bottom and hold, the platforms, splinter, and berth decks are divided into between 200 and 300 water-tight compartments, both for the accommodation of the motive power and the stowage of coal, provisions, ammunition, and other stores, and also for the preservation of the ship in the event of rupture of the outer skin or injury in battle.

There are some eighty-odd auxiliary engines in the vessel, thus adding greatly to the efficiency of the ship, in the celerity and certainty with which the work can be done. The cranes for handling the boats are operated by steam; also the deck winches, pumps, windlass, and steering gear. This latter is located beneath the protective deck and several feet below the water line. The introduction of these auxiliary engines is brought about mainly by the variety and nature of the work to be done and the demand for the latest and best in every branch of mechanics represented in a man-of-war. Manual labor is therefore reduced to a minimum—a condition of affairs which must result in a greater interest and development of the crew in their special duties, as now required in a modern battleship, where fighting and all that leads up to thorough efficiency in that line of art not handicapped by the constant drudgery so universal in the old-time vessels of our navy.

The height of freeboard forward of the vessel's hull proper is 20 feet, and at the stern 13¼ feet. The floor of the pilothouse is 44 feet high, thus placing the eye of the steersman, for ordinary cruising, about 50 feet above the water. The sightholes in the armored conning tower for use in close fighting are 34½ feet above the water.

The new ship is equipped with two sets of triple-expansion, twin-screw engines, each in its own separate water-tight compartment; the collective indicated horse power is about 10,000, with 120 revolutions per minute; stroke, 4 feet. There are eight single-ended cylindrical boilers, each 15½ feet in diameter by 9 feet 11½ inches long, having a total grate surface of 685 square feet, with 21,200 square feet of heating surface; pressure, 180 pounds. These boilers are placed two each in four separate water-tight compartments. The smoke pipes are two in number, and stand abreast of each other.

The first keel plate of this vessel was laid Feb. 10, 1897. The contract price was $2,595,000.

PUPILS GO ON A STRIKE.

Boys at Belleville, Ill., Demand Shorter Hours of Study.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., June 12.—The pupils of the Bunsen School here went on a strike for shorter hours at noon to-day. The strike was incited by the older boys attending the school. During the noon intermission they made a demand for a half-day session. The demand was refused and the larger boys gathered at the front door of the schoolhouse and intercepted the girls and smaller boys on their return from dinner and persuaded or compelled them to join the strike.

The larger boys were armed with sticks and made a threatening demonstration. They dispersed when a warning was given that the police were coming.

STEER IN A MILLINERY STORE.

Gets as Far as the Vestibule and Leaves Its Nose on the Floor.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 12.—A mad steer ran through South Illinois Street early this morning, crashed through a plate-glass window in McHugh's millinery store, and caused a damage of $100. Infuriated by the broken glass, the steer plunged into an open vestibule leading to the entrance and broke another plate-glass in the door.

A few policemen with the aid of a number of pedestrians finally drove the beast into the street. When the proprietor of the store entered this morning he discovered the animal's nose on the floor.

Gov. Odell May Buy a Summer Home.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 12.—Gov. Odell will either lease or purchase a Saratoga cottage. This afternoon, in company with Senator Brackett and ex-Sheriff Worden, he viewed several places. It is understood that the Governor will make his selection to-morrow and at once take possession of the property determined. He will make Saratoga his Summer home.

A.— The Luxury of Sleep.
The blessings of quiet and restful slumber are reserved for those who have a good digestion. Sound sleep and perfect digestion result from taking JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. Be sure to get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

Three Hours to Atlantic City.
On Sundays leave via Pennsylvania Railroad, foot West 23rd Street Station, 7:55 A. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 8 A. M. Pullman, smoking, and parlor cars, dining car, and coaches.—Adv.

TAMMANY CAMPAIGN OPENS

Convention to Nominate a Mayoralty Candidate on Oct. 3.

BOROUGH LEADERS IN HARMONY

The Ticket Alone Remains to Be Chosen by Mr. Croker—Tammany Hall Will Dominate.

The Democratic City Convention to nominate the candidates for Mayor and other municipal offices will be held on Oct. 3 at 7:30 o'clock in the Grand Central Palace. There will be approximately 631 delegates, representing the five boroughs of the city.

The Tammany delegates will dominate the convention as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx have a majority against any combination which could be made by the leaders of the other boroughs.

Delegates representing the five boroughs met in conference at the Democratic Club last evening. In less than an hour the wheels of the machine were set in motion, with the result that nearly every preliminary necessary to hold the convention and name the city ticket was discussed and decided.

The most important preliminary—the selection of candidates—was not discussed at the conference. When Richard Croker arrives in New York from Wantage he will discuss this matter with Senator Patrick H. McCarren, as the representative of Hugh McLaughlin, and with the other borough leadrs, and candidates will be chosen.

The utmost cordiality existed between the Democrats from the various boroughs. They discussed the political situation in their districts before the conference was called and there was a larger gathering of Tammany politicians at the club than at any time since Mr. Croker sailed for Europe.

Shortly after 8:30 o'clock James J. Martin of the Conference Committee called the members to order in executive session. As it was the first meeting of the Conference Committee, the temporary and permanent officers were quickly chosen. Mr. Martin was selected as permanent Chairman.

A Secretary was selected from each borough. Thomas F. Smith was elected to represent the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, Commissioner John L. Shea to represent Brooklyn, Thomas C. Kadien to represent Queens, and F. C. Vitt to represent Richmond.

THE DELEGATES.

Every delegate was present on roll call as follows:

Manhattan—James J. Martin, Maurice Featherson, and James P. Keating.

Bronx—August Moebus and Louis J. Haffen.

Brooklyn—Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Bernard J. York, James Moffett, Conrad Hester, and John L. Shea.

Queens—Councilman Cassidy, T. C. Kadien, John H. Sutphin, F. J. Bannon, and Nicholas Couzel.

Richmond—E. M. Muller, J. J. Kenny, Thomas F. Fitzgerald, F. C. Vitt, and H. R. Yettman.

The first motion was made by Senator McCarren. It was to hold the City Convention on Oct. 3. There was little discussion, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Deputy Police Commissioner York of Brooklyn then moved that the basis of representation in the convention be made the Assembly district. There was no discussion of this motion.

Senator McCarren then moved that the Conference Committee then in session representing the five boroughs be made a City Committee of the Democratic Party for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the new election law.

There has never been a City Committee in the Democratic Party since consolidation, although the Republicans organized on this plan soon after consolidation. From the statements made by Chairman Martin, the City Committee will not be invested with much power. They will simply carry out all the out-election details required by the election law.

A motion was then made that the representation be one delegate for each 500 Democratic voters. The primary law requires that the vote cast at the last State election at which Gov. Odell was elected be taken to settle on the number of delegates each Assembly District is entitled to. The motion fixing the time and place for holding the convention was then carried.

A committee of five was then named to make all arrangements for holding the convention. Mr. Martin will be Chairman; Mr. York will represent Brooklyn; Mr. Sutphin, Queens; Mr. Muller, Richmond, and Mr. Haffen, the Bronx.

The name of Daniel J. MacMahon was added to the Conference Committee from Manhattan, and then the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Martin said later that there would be about 615 delegates in the city convention. Tammany Hall would have 371 of this number. Brooklyn, he said, was entitled to about 217, Queens to 29, and Richmond to 14.

The highest number of votes which could be polled with every delegate from Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond voting against the Tammany men, would be 260 against 355 Tammany votes.

The fact that Councilman Cassidy headed the delegation from Queens County surprised some Tammany politicians not on the inside. Mr. Croker a year ago declared against Councilman Cassidy and refused to recognize him as the leader of Queens County. Charles Wissell was given full authority to act as Tammany's representative, but at the primaries Councilman Cassidy's friends defeated the Wissellites and captured the machinery.

Mr. Wissell was at the Democratic Club last evening. When asked how it was that he was not representing the Queens County Democracy according to Mr. Croker's orders, he said:

"How can I help it. Cassidy is Chairman of the County Committee of Queens. The Chairmen of the County Committees were empowered to name the delegates to act on the Conference Committee. Mr. Cassidy named himself and his friends, and I could not help myself."

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

After the meeting the politicians talked about the outlook this Fall. They were all confident of success, and the unanimous opinion was expressed that the raids of Justice Jerome and the Committee of Fifteen had made votes for the Democratic ticket every day. Senator McCarren said:

"I think the outlook for Democratic success is very bright at present. New York is now a cosmopolitan city of over 3,000,000 people. The broad-minded people believe that there should be a full amount of liberty accorded to all. Justice Jerome's raids and the actions of the Committee of Fifteen have won many votes for our ticket. There is no need of the open flaunting of vice in this city and it will not be allowed."

Talk of the offices to be filled and candidates for the places was of a general nature last evening. The Tammany politicians seemed to think that James J. Martin would be nominated for President of the Borough of Manhattan.

There was not even a hint given as to who would probably be named for Mayor on the Tammany ticket. The Brooklyn politicians seemed to have settled in their minds that the Controllership will again fall to a man named by Hugh McLaughlin this year.

There are four Supreme Court Justices to be elected in the First Division. Mayor Van Wyck was freely talked of as a candidate for one of the places, and the Tammany men said he would be named. Corporation Counsel Whalen is another aspirant for judicial honors.

Mr. Whalen is said to have the promise of Mr. Croker that as soon as the former wants the nomination for the Supreme Court bench it will be made. Mr. Whalen may decide to remain Corporation Counsel, as he expects to see the Tammany candidate elected Mayor.

There are a dozen candidates for Sheriff of New York County. Councilman John T. Oakley has been seeking the place for several years. Mr. Croker favors Councilman Oakley's aspirations, and if no demand is made by the German-Americans for this nomination, it will probably go to the Councilman. Ex-District Attorney Gardiner is mentioned as a candidate for the office, from which he was removed by Gov. Roosevelt. There are six Coroners to be elected in New York.

The hardest contests will be for the nominations for Presidents of the Boroughs in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond and the Bronx.

Under the new charter the Borough Presidents are made powerful officials with plenty of patronage. In the outlying boroughs, where large street and other improvements are to be made, these offices are specially important. The Borough Presidents have charge of the streets, sewers, street cleaning, and several other departments now under separate heads.

Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea is talked of for the Brooklyn nomination. He is said to have had an understanding with Mr. McLaughlin through which he will receive the nomination. There are two County Judges to be elected in Brooklyn.

It was said last evening that Judge Hurd, Democrat, and Judge Aspinall, Republican, would be named by both conventions, so that there would be no contest for these places. A Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register, and District Attorney are also to be elected in Kings County.

There will be a contest for the office of President of the Borough of the Bronx. President Louis J. Haffen wants a renomination, and the Tammany leaders are credited with a desire to name another man. Commissioner Moebus of the Park Department is talked of as a likely candidate. Borough Presidents and county officers are to be elected in Queens and Richmond.

SAYS MR. BABCOCK "DODGED."

Congressman Asserts Author of Anti-Trust Tariff Bill Did Not Want It Considered in Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Washington Times publishes an interview with an unnamed prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee of the last House, in which Representative Babcock, author of the Anti-Trust Tariff bill, is made to appear to lack the courage of his opinion that the tariff ought to be reduced on products protected for the benefit of trusts.

"Unless there is a change in the personnel of the Ways and Means Committee in the next House," said this member of the House, "You can set it down as certain that there will be no change in the tariff on trust-made products, as proposed by Representative Babcock. I am in a position to know that at the last session of Congress Mr. Babcock had the opportunity to go on record in support of the bill he introduced to repeal the tariff on trust-made products, notably those of the Steel Trust. But when the opportunity presented itself he 'dodged' the issue. In other words, he ran away from his own bill. This was during the last meeting of the Ways and Means Committee.

"At that session, after one or two minor matters had been disposed of, Representative Richardson, who heads the minority of the committee, moved that the committee proceed to the consideration of the Babcock bill to repeal the taxation on trust-made products. Mr. Babcock, the author of the measure, at once turned very red in the face, and moved uneasily in his chair. He looked appealingly at Mr. Payne, Chairman of the committee. The Democrats seemed to enjoy Mr. Babcock's discomfiture, which was relieved by Mr. Dalzell, who moved that the committee adjourn. The motion to adjourn took precedence over that of Mr. Richardson, and before Mr. Payne could put the question on Mr. Dalzell's motion Mr. Babcock left the room and did not return.

"By a strict party vote the committee adjourned, and thus Mr. Babcock's bill was disposed of, so far as the Fifty-sixth Congress was concerned."

CULLOM-LODGE RIVALRY.

Quiet Contest for Chairmanship of Foreign Relations Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—A dispatch from Chicago states that Senator Mason declared yesterday that his colleague, Senator Cullom, will be made Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Mason was of the opinion that the rule of seniority that prevails in the Senate would give the chair of that committee to Senator Cullom, because he stands at the head of members now in service, except Senator Frye, and is entitled to succeed the late Senator Davis. Mr. Mason further held the opinion that Senator Frye would prefer to remain Chairman of the Commerce Committee, and to waive the right he might assert, by reason of long service, on Foreign Relations, to become Chairman of that committee.

This reveals the quiet contest that has been going on since the adjournment of the Senate. Mr. Lodge and Mr. Cullom both desire to become the Chairmanship. Mr. Frye stands at the head of the committee list, Cullom being second, and Lodge third. The efforts of Mr. Lodge to secure favor for himself as a candidate have brought about an alignment of Senators who condition their willingness to support either of these candidates upon the refusal of Mr. Frye to accept the chair. Mr. Cullom has many friends, and in case the contest should take the shape of enlisting Eastern against Western Senators, it is doubtful whether Lodge could win.

The men who lean toward Cullom question the wisdom of putting Mr. Lodge at the head of the committee, fearing that he might lead it in a way to excite undesirable comment. It is with Mr. Frye to settle the dispute by notifying the caucus committee that he will act as Chairman of Foreign Relations if selected.

HANNA-JOHNSON SOCIAL FEUD.

It Crops Out in the Designation of Senator's Daughter to Christen the Cruiser Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—The social rivalry here between Senator Hanna's family and Mayor Johnson's family cropped out today in a manner too plain to be misinterpreted. The cruiser Cleveland, named after this city, will be launched some time this Summer from the shipyards at Bath, Me. It was supposed that the Mayor of the city would have the naming of the lucky girl who will do the christening act, as that custom has always been observed.

Wednesday Mayor Johnson received a letter from Senator Hanna, in which the Mayor was notified that the Secretary of the Navy has designated Miss Ruth Hanna to christen the cruiser. Hanna suggested that the Mayor invite his own daughter, Miss Bessie Johnson, to push the button which will release the warship from her place on the stocks. The invitation was very promptly and curtly declined. Asked why Miss Johnson decided to reject so high an honor, Mayor Johnson said that she had another engagement. A little later the Mayor was asked for the exact date of the launching of the cruiser.

"It will be some time in August, I guess," was the reply.

Oxmoor Furnaces Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 12.—The Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company has started the work of dismantling the blast furnaces at Oxmoor and removing the machinery to Ensley. Officials of the company say the Oxmoor furnaces are practically abandoned. It is learned that it is the intention of the company to make Ensley the centre of all pig iron and steel manufacturing done by the big corporation. Five furnaces are already located at Ensley, and almost all the iron manufactured there is used in the steel plant and other industries in that portion of the county.

The train for the Thousand Islands, which now leaves Grand Central Station at 9:30 P. M. will, commencing Sunday, June 16th, leave at 6:25 P. M. Dinner will be served in dining car. —Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

The Richfield Springs parlor car by New York Central will commence running on Saturday morning, June 15th, leaving Grand Central Station at 8:45.—Adv.

FRAUD AND THEFTS IN ARMY SUPPLIES

Two Arrests and Seizure of Goods in San Francisco.

Major Gen. Shafter Disposed to Believe that Only Petty Illegal Traffic Will Be Unearthed.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Frauds the extent of which neither army nor police officials have yet determined have been discovered in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments here. Two civilians are already under arrest and several other persons, including some army officers, are said to be under surveillance. A large supply of goods supposed to have been stolen from the army stores has been seized.

Major Gen. Shafter, Col. M. P. Maus, Inspector General of the Department of California, and the Federal Grand Jury are investigating the matter.

Capt. Seymour of the local detective force, who is assisting the Federal Grand Jury in its investigation, said to-day:

"The Government has unquestionably been robbed for a long time past, and I believe the amount of the loss sustained through the treachery and dishonesty of some army officers and others will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Federal Grand Jury has the matter of prosecution in its hands, and the secret service men are doing its bidding; the police merely rendering assistance when such is found necessary and is called for. I believe that arrests will be made, probably by the Federal officers, that will startle the community."

Major Gen. Shafter said the matter had not been fully investigated, but he admitted that thefts of clothing have been going on. He maintained, however, there was no shortage in any department. He continued:

"I have no personal knowledge of this trouble, but it does not seem to amount to a great deal. Recruits, perhaps, or soldiers being hard up, have sold to these peddlers about the camps, shoes, blankets, and other stores issued to the forces by the Quartermaster's department. It is a military offense for soldiers to sell the stores, and a crime under the statutes for the peddlers to buy them, but petty illegal traffic goes on. I am glad these fellows have been caught, if they are guilty, for an example is needed to stop the traffic."

For months past various stores about the city have been exhibiting signs "Government Goods for Sale here," and advertisements have been placed in the daily newspapers. As late as this morning the following advertisement appeared:

WANTED—1,000 men to wear Government shoes. $1 a pair.

Col. Maus and local detectives began some days ago the investigation which resulted in the arrest of Lewis Abrams and his son, George, for buying and selling Government supplies. Their examination has been set for next Tuesday afternoon. Their bail was fixed at $5,000. Both Abrams and his son deny the charge, but a second-hand dealer, Jacob Steveler, alleges that Abrams sold him twenty pairs of army shoes.

Three wagon loads of goods have already been taken to the Hall of Justice, and in every instance the men from whom they were seized have admitted buying the goods from Abrams and his son. It is alleged by some of the officials that the frauds were not confined to clothing and shoes alone. Upon an investigation of the supplies furnished for the army horses, it was found that by an alleged fraudulent method some persons received 200,000 pounds of grain.

Late this afternoon Capt. Seymour stated that the Government officers had discovered large quantities of goods stolen from the Government. The goods were stored in a warehouse, and consisted of various kinds of military supplies.

VOLUNTEER OFFICER ARRESTED.

Lieut. H. T. Mitchell, Charged with Embezzlement, to be Court-Martialed.

MANILA, June 12.—Lieut. Henry T. Mitchell of the Forty-first Regiment has been arrested and will be tried by court-martial on the charge of embezzling at Bacolor $227 of the public funds.

ACTIVE TRADING IN IRON.

Large Sales of Bessemer, Forge, and Foundry Made in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 12.—The Commercial Gazette says: "The merchant furnacemen of Pittsburg and the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys in the week past sold an aggregate of about 200,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron to the leading consumers. The price made in the big deals was $15.25 or better at the furnaces. The selling indicates something of what may be expected during the third quarter of the year. In the sales made deliveries are specified for a period of three months from now. That these transactions were made at so good a figure is due to the fact that the merchant furnacemen have no stocks, while the good stocks have for some time been assured of activity in current business.

"Along with the heavy transactions in Bessemer iron an unexpected demand sprang up in forge iron. Sales aggregated 15,000 tons at $14 and $14.25. This is a shading of 25 cents a ton on the prices of last week. Foundry also participated to some extent in the activity of other raw materials. About 3,000 tons of foundry iron were sold. The price was gauged to about $14.75 for No. 2 grade."

To Build Wire, Nail, and Hoop Mills.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Contracts for the building of a wire mill, a nail mill, and a hoop mill were closed here to-day for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The three mills will be erected at Pueblo, and the aggregate cost will be $4,000,000.

FEARS HE WILL DIE BY FIRE.

Western Man, After Realistic Dream, Jumps from Fourth-Story Window.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., June 12.—G. V. Kelly, a ranchman from Bennett, is so troubled with realistic dreams in which he is threatened by fire that his life is constantly endangered. During one of these spells last night he dashed out of one of the fourth story windows of the American House at Sixteenth and Blake Streets and was seriously hurt.

Kelly's especial fear is that he will lose his life in a conflagration. These fears date back to the Brooklyn Theatre fire, where several hundred people lost their lives. He and his daughter wanted to attend the performance and made application at the box office for tickets, but could purchase none, as the house was already sold out. Not more than an hour after they were turned away from the box office they witnessed the fire which proved fatal to so many.

$50,000 Sanitarium for Fond du Lac.

Special to The New York Times.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., June 12.—The impressive services connected with the laying of the cornerstone of St. Mary's Sanitarium were held this afternoon, with Archbishop Katzer in attendance. Priests from the various cities of the diocese were in attendance, together with the resident physicians, prominent citizens, and the Sisters of St. Agnes. The sanitarium is the gift of John T. Boyle, and will be one of the finest in the Northwest, costing $50,000 complete.

Accident to Aged Sleep Walker.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 12.—Mrs. Piatti, mother of Dr. Virgil Piatti, fell down stairs at midnight while walking in her sleep and broke several ribs and one of her fingers. She is past seventy years of age, and it is feared the shock will result fatally.

PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL PASSES TRACTION BILLS.

Five Elevated, Seven Surface, and One Subway Road Provided For.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—With orders to sit until midnight, if necessary, Common Council passed sixteen traction ripper bills to-day, and thus completely banished any hopes Albert L. Johnson may have ever had of entering this city with his three-cent car lines.

The measures were jammed through the Select Council without debate or delay, and the ordinances are now before the Mayor for his signature. It is expected that all of the bills will be signed to-morrow.

The administration polled 127 out of a possible 149 votes on the test bills, and on some of the Rippers secured 132 votes. The opposition centred on the methods rather than the measures or the men back of them.

John R. McLean, Jr., made an address in the Common Council the like of which has never been heard in this city. His denunciation of the "ring" was full of invective. Mr. McAllister, leader of the administration forces, answered Mr. McLean by solemnly announcing that "the gentleman from the Nineteenth is off his meat."

Mr. Anderson promised hanging for the crowd, and was met with derisive laughter.

A score of amendments regulating fares, controlling the roads, calling for a share in the profits of the corporations, and asking for bonds were voted down as fast as they were offered, and Mr. McLean realizing that nothing could prevail against the orders of the administration, took the floor and made the only speech against the bills.

F. S. Drake, representing Mr. Johnson, said: "We do not anticipate that any attention will be paid to our petition by Councils. In fact, it was only made to comply with requirements that will affect our standing in the courts, when our counsel, A. S. Shields and ex-Judge Gordon, begin the legal proceedings."

Select Councilman Henry Clay said: "I have no intention of making any speeches against these bills, or of offering any amendments. What would be the use? It would only be a waste of words. You might as well talk to empty seats. If I do say anything when the bills are taken up by sections of second reading, it will simply be to go on record as being against the ordinance."

The Union Traction Company made no fight against the bills, first, because it would have been futile, and further, because the managers of that road do not believe that any attempt will ever be made to build the thirteen roads outlined in the franchises granted to-day, which provide for seven surface roads, five elevated lines, and one subway.

The three other ordinances passed finally are attacks upon the Union Traction Company, revoking some special franchises already granted that company, and denying others applied for.

THE GILMAN HEIRS AGREE.

Frazier Gilman Says They Will Divide the Large Estate—An Annuity to Mrs. Hall for Caring for George Gilman.

Frazier Gilman, the half-brother of the late millionaire tea merchant of Bridgeport, George Francis Gilman, reached this city yesterday from Georgia to confer with certain of the full-blood relatives with a view to settling the dissensions among the various members of the family upon the subject of the deceased merchant's estate.

Alfred Gilman also had not before appeared upon the scene, but, as under the Connecticut laws he would have rights of considerable moment, he thought it wise, he said, to come here and see about the administraton of the estate. He and Frazier Gilman were together most of the day.

After the day's conference had been ended, Frazier Gilman said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"We have reached a virtual agreement, according to which the estate is to be divided equally among the full-blood and half-blood heirs. The Connecticut laws may administer the estate in one way, but the family will divide up the money in its own way after the laws get through.

"We don't want to have any lawsuit in this matter. If we do have a lawsuit, and the half-blood heirs seek to have a New York residence established, while the full-bloods seek to have a Connecticut residence established, the New York courts would probably decide one way and the Connecticut courts another, making it necesary to go to the United States courts to get the matter settled, and this would mean interminable litigation.

"The branches of the family represented by Alfred and myself, respectively, have never been very harmonious, but we have agreed upon this point. We don't know anything about the technicalities. We want to come down to facts. The fact is that George Gilman didn't want to have a residence established either in New York or Connecticut. He wanted to avoid paying all the taxes he could in both places. It would be very difficult to establish the matter of domicile at all.

"We find that the estate is worth about $5,000,000. This is about $3,000,000 more than I at first thought it would be. But we have found some property that we did not know existed, and we find that the property that we knew of is worth more than we thought for. The estate is in very good condition, in spite of the reports to the contrary, but we don't want to have it all frittered away in litigation.

"As to the relations of Mrs. Blakely Hall to this case I will say that her claim is not considered seriously. We all know that she has no legal claim upon the estate, but I think both branches of the family are disposed to make an allowance for her. Mrs. Hall is a charming woman, and we think she should be paid a good deal for having taken care of George for three years. That was nothing small for anybody to do. I would want a good deal of money to have lived with him for that length of time.

"I have no doubt that some annuity will by mutual agreement be settled upon Mrs. Hall, although we are satisfied that she has no claim before the law. I believe the whole matter will be settled in a very short time, and that we will avoid any extended litigation."

Frazier and Alfred Gilman both refused to say where they were staying in New York, as both of them said they wanted to avoid reporters. Frazier Gilman has never let his New York address be known since his experience at the Astor House early in the Spring, when he was besieged by reporters. All seekers for him now have to find him through his attorneys, Ormiston & McCormack, 7 Nassau Street.

FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION.

Connecticut House Votes to Refer the Question to the People.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 12.—After a long debate in the House of Representatives to-day the bill calling for a Constitutional Convention after reference to the people of the State, was passed by a vote of 117 to 101. The measure provides that next October the electors at the annual town elections shall vote also on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. If the majority of the people so vote delegates to such a convention will be elected in November, the convention following in January, when the Constitution would be revised to meet the idea of the delegates.

By an amendment passed this afternoon the delegation is limited to one from each of the 168 towns of the State, cutting out the extra twenty-four delegates at large provided for in the original resolution. This will give the small towns a working majority in the convention. If the Senate passes the bill to-morrow one of the fiercest campaigns in recent State history will begin to elect such a delegation to the convention next Fall as will assure a reform in the representation in the House.

New Sunday Service to and from Atlantic City.
A new train between New York and Atlantic City via Pennsylvania Railroad on Sundays from foot of West 23rd St. at 7:55 A. M., returning leaves Atlantic City at 5:30 P. M. Three hours in each direction. Pullman smoking and parlor cars, dining car, and vestibuled coaches.—Adv.

THE PLATT AMENDMENT IS ACCEPTED BY CUBA.

This Country's Terms Formally Approved Without Condition.

No Debate Preceded the Vote, Which Stood 16 for the Amendment and 11 Against It.

HAVANA, June 12.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention to-day accepted the Platt amendment by a vote of 16 to 11. The resolution to accept was carried without discussion.

Immediately after the opening of the session Señores Tamayo, Lilluendas, and Quesada, constituting a majority of the Committee on Relations, submitted as a substitute for the committee's former report the Platt amendment as passed by Congress, recommending that it be accepted and made an appendix to the Constitution.

In the vote on the resolution the twenty-seven delegates present divided as follows:

In favor of acceptance—Capote, Villuendas, José M. Gomez, Tamayo, Monteagudo, Delgado, Betancourt, Giberga, Llorente, Quesada, Sanguilly, Nunez, Rodriguez, Berriel, Quilez, and Ferrer.

Opposed to acceptance, Zayas, Aleman, Eudaldo Tamayo, Juan Gualberto Gomez, Cisneros, Silvo, Fortun, Lacret, Portuendo, Castro, and Manduley.

Señores Rivera, Correoso, Gener, and Robau were absent. The latter two voted against acceptance in the previous division. Señor Ferrer voted with the Conservatives, explaining his change of attitude by asserting that he believed acceptance would be the best solution of the problem.

The convention will now appoint a commission to draw up the electoral law.

WASHINGTON HEARS THE NEWS.

WASHINGT

REVOLVERS DRAWN IN POLICY SHOP RAIDS

Superintendent Reardon and His Detectives Have a Lively Time.

Four John Does Captured on Warrants Issued by Justice Jerome—Police Aided the Raiders.

The new Anti-Policy Society, of which Capt. F. Norton Goddard is President, continued its raiding of policy shops yesterday afternoon, its corps of detectives descending on four places scattered over the east side of the city from Twenty-ninth Street to Harlem.

In every instance the raiders captured the particular "John Doe" they were looking for, although in some cases this was accomplished at the point of the pistol and amid scenes of confusion and violence that caused tremendous sensations in the neighborhoods where the raids occurred.

The alleged policy shops were at 230 East Twenty-ninth Street, 325 East Forty-eighth Street, 1,076 First Avenue, and 174 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. As in Tuesday's raids, Superintendent Edward J. Reardon of the Anti-Policy Society was in charge of the operations, and he reported last night that, contrary to his experiences of the day before, the Sergeants at the police stations where he applied for assistance obliged him without delay.

The raids were made on warrants from a very large batch issued several days ago by Justice Jerome in expectation of a good hard week's work on the part of the Anti-Policy Society. Superintendent Reardon yesterday simply selected four warrants covering cases that were considered as being ready for drastic treatment.

Then he hired a carriage, and, in company with Society Detectives John B. Brennan and Thomas Kennedy, drove to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, and Reardon entered and asked Sergt. Daly, who was on the desk, for a policeman to aid in raiding a policy shop.

"Policy shop?" said the latter officer in some astonishment. "Where can that be?"

"Oh, it isn't very far from here," said Reardon; "I won't keep your officer long."

Sergt. Daly at once assigned Patrolman Waters to the job, and the four men were quickly driven around to within a block of 230 East Twenty-ninth Street, the front part or the ground floor of which is occupied as a butcher's shop. The four officers then went on foot to the place, and in the rear of the ground floor, before the door opening out into the hallway, in his shirt sleeves, taking a breath of fresh air, stood "John Doe."

DETECTIVE BRENNAN'S DISGUISE.

Detective Brennan arrived in the hallway ahead of the remainder of the raiding party. He wore a fearful and wonderful disguise designed to deceive the most astute member of the "Doe" family. He wore a combination of clothes that threatened to collapse at any moment, a hat that had a hole on the crown, and a straggling growth of whiskers.

It was Brennan's plan to guin entrance to this back room in the guise of a man who had just dreamed of seeing chickens crossing the street at 11 East Forty-fourth Street and wanted to play that old reliable "gig," but it was a few minutes past 12 o'clock and the man at the door told him that the morning drawing had just been finished.

Then the remainder of the raiding party came up and the man was served with a warrant. He was commanded to open the door, but stoutly refused, and the officers promptly battered it down. The forenoon drawing had just taken place and the dozen persons in the room were among those who were hanging around discussing their losses.

The officers found a complete outfit, including manifold books, copying presses, &c. The room had been specially fitted up as a policy "joint." The windows were heavily barred, and the door leading from the place was of extraordinary strength, as if made expressly to withstand the assaults of possible raiders.

All the habitués of the place were finally allowed to depart, and the alleged proprietor was put in the carriage and taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. He gave his name as Hugh Gallon, a printer, forty-three years old. He is said to be an old offender. From the police station he was given a ride down to Justice Jerome's court and arraigned. He was promptly held in $1,500 bail for examination on June 18 and was remanded to the Tombs.

Superintendent Reardon and his two detectives, after disposing of this case, hurried up to Harlem and applied to Sergt. Sullivan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station for police assistance to serve a warrant at 174 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues. Policeman King was detailed for the work.

The officers found a cigar shop facing the street, but there were very few cigars on sale there, and Detective Brennan started for the entrance to the back room of the place. There is an outlet from the building to One Hundred and Nineteenth Street through a rear alley, and Detective Kennedy was stationed there to head off any possible fugitives, while Mr. Reardon started for the roof with a similar object in view.

Quick as had been the work of the party, they attracted almost instant attention from the street, and soon there was a crowd of several hundred excited spectators gathered about the place. The door of the back room of the place was found closed and Brennan was refused admittance.

Reardon hurried to the roof of a photographer's shop, several doors away, and, although he was chased across the roof by a vicious dog, gained the fire escape of the building wanted, and descended to the rear window, through which he sprang into a room full of excited men. He quickly found the man he wanted and attempted to arrest him. The man showed fight and, backing off into a corner, seized a stool and stood at bay.

"You can't lay hands on me unless you have a warrant!" he shouted.

COVERED BY A REVOLVER.

Reardon drew his revolver and pointed it at the man's head and the latter weakened. Reardon quickly unbolted the door and admitted his fellow-officers.

At this hour the afternoon drawing was at its height and the place was jammed with customers, many of whom were negroes. There were loud threats among the crowd, and things finally became so threatening that the officers were compelled to draw their revolvers and cover the mob while the gambling paraphernalia was being collected.

All this evidence was loaded into the carriage and all the inmates of the place were liberated except the alleged proprietor, who gave his name at the police station as James P. Ryder, sixty years old, of 904 Amsterdam Avenue. He was locked up, and will be arraigned this morning.

The noise and confusion of this raid attracted an immense crowd in the vicinity, and, as it became evident that all the policy spies of the district were following the carriage, the raiders abandoned it and, eluding the crowd, made their way down town by trolley cars. They next appeared at the East Fifty-first Street Station and secured the services of Wardmen McCauley and McLaughlin.

At 4:50 o'clock this party arrived at the door of a room in the rear of a grocery store at 325 East Forty-eighth Street. Detective Brennan's disguise was effective in this instance and he was admitted to the room, where the afternoon drawing was in full blast.

When the raiders appeared an attempt was made to bar the door, but Brennan drew his revolver and held the crowd at bay while he opened the door and admitted his colleagues. The alleged proprietor submitted quietly to arrest and was sent to the police station and locked up. He gave his name as John Reich, fifty-one years old, of 325 West Forty-eighth Street.

The next visit was made at 1,076 First Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, and the officers arrived there a few minutes after 5 o'clock just as the place was about to close for the day.

The ground floor of this place is supposed to be a cigar store, but it was apparent that few cigars were ever sold from the little front room. The proprietor of the "cigar store," Louis Hiller, and his wife met the officers at the entrance to the rear room of the place and Hiller was immediately served with a warrant. The party then pushed its way into the back room, where a complete policy outfit was found to be in operation.

The score of men found in the place were told that they were not wanted and hurried out, while the officers gathered together the paraphernalia. While in the act of taking the manifold book Reardon was savagely attacked by Mrs. Hiller, and it required the combined efforts of the remainder of the party to subdue her. She was not arrested, however.

$300,000 Addition to a Hospital.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Coincident with the graduating exercises of nurses of the class of 1901 at Providence Hospital to-day ground was broken for the new addition to the institution and Nurses' Home, which are to cost $300,000. A distinguished gathering of Government and District officials and prelates of the Catholic Church witnessed the exercises. Addresses were made by Inspector General Breckenridge of the army, Surgeon General Sternberg, and Commissioner Ross.

VASSAR'S LARGEST CLASS.

Diplomas for 142—Gifts of $110,000 from John D. Rockefeller and $10,000 from Miss Gould.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 12.—President Taylor of Vassar College gave diplomas today to 142 members of the largest graduating class in the history of the college. The commencement exercises were held in the chapel. On the platform were seated President Taylor and the members of the Faculty, and in the choir balcony were the instructors. The graduating class entered to music and took seats in the middle aisle. Miss Robbie Belle Patterson sang with good effect two selections, after which the following essays were given: "The Song Writer's Art," Mary Barbour Whitman; "By-Products of a College Education," Louise Sommer Holmquist; "Opposing Tendencies in the Madern Drama," Margaret Pinckney Jackson; "The Spirit of Modern Nature Poetry," Helen Eldred Storke; "A New Light upon Ancient History," Ada Jeannette Lord; "The Bible School in Education," Clara Stillman Reed.

Before the close of the exercises President Taylor addressed the graduates, and after stating the needs of the college to the alumni, said:

"The college is growing rapidly and we are outgrowing our accommodations. We have been compelled to reject 150 students who would have liked to become freshmen next Fall, solely on this account. In five years our student body has grown from 570 to 750 and our Faculty has increased by fourteen professors."

It was announced that gifts of $110,000 from Trustee John D. Rockefeller for the erection of a dormitory known as Eliza Davison Hall, in memory of his mother, and $10,000 from Miss Helen M. Gould for a third scholarship in memory of her mother, have been received. Many smaller sums have been given the college for various purposes during the year. The new residence building erected by the Trustees from the funds of the college is to be named the Edward Lathrop Hall, in honor of Trustee Lathrop's faithful service for forty consecutive years as member, and for twenty-five years as President of the Board of Trustees.

PATRIOTISM AND JINGOISM.

St. Clair McKelway Tells Polytechnic Graduates the Two Are Distinct.

In the course of the commencement exercises of the Brooklyn Polytechnic College at the Academy of Music last night St. Clair McKelway called attention to dangers which he sees in the present American industrial expansion. He said, in part, as follows:

"Patriotism is that filial feeling for your country as a fond father that you have for your college as an Alma Mater. Jingoism is the perversion of patriotism to pugnacity, to boastfulness, to vainglory, to defiance, with love of fight for the sake of fight, and with the tyrannous impulse to use the strength of a giant in the spirit of a brute.

"Now, because we are citizens of the United States we are citizens of the world. And because we are citizens of the world we should not make our citizenship of the United States injurious to any part of the world. This needs to be said. There are days when we are told that our locomotive makers and our bridge makers are injuring England; that our manufacturers of machinery and of small wares are hurting Germany; that our ocean carriers and our bargain makers are crowding Russia, Italy, Austria, and France, even out of some of their markets at home, and out of nearly all of them abroad.

"Why should we want to injure anybody? Primacy is admirable. Superiority is desirable. But if even it is to be purchased at the price of impoverishment or of distress, it will be too dearly bought. Life is a competition. But the earth is not a slaughter house."

The candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in the class were Percy Winans Bristol, Ernest Seabury Clowes, George Edward Hosch, Warren Purdy Hoyt, Henry G. Leberthon, Carl H. Lips, Herbert A. Rindskopf, Emil H. Staudinger, Isaac S. Voorhees, Frederick H. Dassori, and Hobart Mason. The candidates for the degree of Electrical Engineer were Frederick H. Dassori and Hobart Mason. The candidate for the degree of Civil Engineer was Harold E. Hawxhurst. The valedictorian of the class was Isaac Spurr Voorhees.

IT IS DR. ODELL NOW.

Syracuse University Confers Honorary Degree Upon the Governor.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 12.—Syracuse University's commencement exercises were held this morning, when 162 seniors of the four colleges were graduated. The address of the occasion was made by William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College. His subject was "The Cardinal Virtues: Wisdom, Justice, Temperance, and Courage." The following honorary degrees were announced:

LL. D.—Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr.; Lit. D.—Leon H. Vincent, New York; D. D.—The Rev. Nacey Magee of Binghamton, the Rev. George P. Eckerman of New York, the Rev. Charles E. Hamilton of Rochester, the Rev. Frederick Thomas Keeney of Auburn, and the Rev. Milton Dana Buck of San Francisco, Cal.

Lake Forest University's New Venture.

CHICAGO, June 12.—In accordance with a bequest made in 1879 by William Bross, Lake Forest University has purchased from the heirs of Dr. Mark Hopkins, late President of Williams College, the rights to publish his "Evidences of Christianity," and it is to be the first volume of a series named "Bridgewater Treatises," which are to be premium works. The Trustees have $12,000 left at their disposal, part being simple interest and part compound interest on the bequest, and are to offer this sum as premiums for works that shall show the harmony between science and the Christian religion.

Lake Forest's New President.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The Trustees of Lake Forest University received word yesterday from the Rev. Dr. Richard D. Harlan of the Third Presbyterian Church of Rochester, N. Y., accepting the Presidency of the Lake Forest institution. Negotiations had been going forward between the Trustees and Dr. Harlan for some time. Dr. Harlan is a son of Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, and a brother of Attorney General Harlan of Porto Rico.

Judgments Against Mrs. Hammerstein.

Deputy Sheriff Murray yesterday received two executions against Malvina Hammerstein of 1,851 Seventh Avenue, wife of Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager, aggregating $15,355, in favor of the Twelfth Ward Bank, on judgments obtained against her of May 31 last. The claims are on two notes made by her on June 25, 1897, for $5,000, and on Aug. 25, 1895, for $7,500, payable six months from date to the order of Oscar Hammerstein. In her answer she claimed that she made the notes merely for his accommodation.

Max Lasar, Diamond Smuggler, Free.

BUFFALO, June 12.—Max Lasar, the diamond smuggler, was released from jail to-day on an order signed by Commissioner Robinson. Lasar was convicted on the charge of smuggling large quantities of diamonds into the United States from Canada. The sale of the diamonds seized by the customs officials brought $31,000. He has served a six months' sentence and was released on the ground that he had no money to pay the $500 fine imposed, the Federal law providing that no person can be held more than thirty days for the non-payment of a fine.

Killed in Same Manner as His Father.

Cornelius Gleason, sixty-five years old, a farmer of Flushing, was killed while crossing the Long Island Railroad at the Lawrence Street crossing at Flushing yesterday by the train which left Long Island City at 4:30 P. M. His father was killed at the same spot some years ago by a train. Mr. Gleason was highly respected and wealthy.

WARRANT OUT FOR POLICEMAN UNSERVED

Justice Jerome Charges a "Wardman" With a Felony.

DETECTIVE McNAUGHT'S DELAY

The Justice Visits Police Headquarters in Vain—Inspector Thompson and Capt. Diamond Disturbed—A Woman's Allegation.

The apparent failure of a Central Office detective to serve a warrant issued by Justice Jerome for a "wardman" of the Fifth Street Police Station, charged with felony, aroused the ire of the Justice and the representatives of the District Attorney's office last night. The warrant was issued at 3 o'clock.

The name of the "wardman" was refused by all of those interested in the case. There are but two "wardmen" in the Fifth Street station, which is commanded by Capt. Diamond. They are George Bissert of 222 East Tenth street, and Maurice Bonnoil of 134 West One Hundred and Ninth street.

Asked directly if the warrant was for Bonnoil, Assistant District Attorney Gans replied:

"It is not Bonnoil."

Asked if Bissert was the man named in the warrant Mr. Gans would make no reply.

The issuance of the warrant grew out of the recent raid made on the house at 27 Stuyvesant Street. Lena Schmidt was arrested, charged with being the proprietress. She was held for trial in Special Sessions, when arraigned in the Yorkville Court. When her case was called in Special Sessions, she failed to appear, and her bail bond of $500 was forfeited. A bench warrant was issued and Capt. Diamond arrested the woman yesterday.

When arraigned before Justices Jerome, Holbrook, and McKeon, Lena Schmidt intimated that she would like to make a statement to Justice Jerome. She claimed that she had paid money for protection to a certain police officer of the Fifteenth Precinct. Her story was corroborated by three women inmates of her house, and Justice Jerome, after conferring with Assistant District Attorney Schurman and Gans and Austen G. Fox, immediately issued the warrant. It was given to Detective Sergt. McNaught, attached to the District Attorney's office, to serve.

Justice Jerome waited at the Union Club until nearly 10 o'clock for news of the service of the warrant. None came. Growing impatient, the Justice jumped into a cab and drove to the Harvard Club where Mr. Gans was also waiting for tidings. Together the two went to the University Club and there met Assistant District Attorney Schurman and Col. Robert Grier Monroe. A conference was held, and then the entire party went to police headquarters.

"Who is in charge here?" demanded Justice Jerome.

"I am, Judge," said Capt. Sheehan.

Justice Jerome said:

"At half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon a warrant was issued by Mr. Gans. It was placed in the hands of Detective Sergt. McNaught for service. In all my experience I have always been able to find any policeman I wanted below the Bronx in sixty minutes. This warrant was placed in the hands of a detective from this office. It called for a man in the Fifteenth Precinct. It is now half-past 10 o'clock and nothing has been heard from it."

Capt. Sheehan explained that he did not come on duty until 6 o'clock.

"That warrant charged a felony, did you know that?" interrupted Justice Jerome.

"I don't know anything about it," rejoined the Captain.

"Is it ordinary and customary when a detective has a warrant for a man, and serves it, that he take his prisoner about town so that he can see counsel, and have everything arranged?" inquired Justice Jerome.

"I don't know, Judge," replied Capt. Sheehan.

Then Justice Jerome, Mr. Schurman, Mr. Gans, and Col. Monroe filed out of the building. They walked to their cabs in Mulberry Street. As they stood ready to enter them, Justice Jerome turned and said to a group of reporters:

"Well, boys, the tripartite powers have not been disrupted as yet, have they?"

He would not say whether or not he referred to the apparent harmony existing between himself, the District Attorney's Office, and the Committee of Fifteen.

Justice Jerome and Mr. Gans then went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There they were both seen by reporters and again questioned as to the identity of the man named in the warrant. Information that further eliminated "Wardman" Bonnoil from the matter was received.

The party sat in the barroom and Justice Jerome ordered ale and sandwiches. He said that Capt. Sheehan had been very impertinent. He declared that the accused "wardman" had obtained money from Lena Schmidt. While in the barroom he admitted to bail two prisoners recently arrested in a police raid, signing their bail bonds.

At the Fifth Street Police Station things did not appear altogether satisfactory to Inspector Thompson, under whose jurisdiction that district is, when he appeared there about 6 o'clock. Capt. Diamond was informed of the issuance of the warrant about 5:30 o'clock. He allowed it to be inferred that he had not heard of the matter before. Inspector Thompson would have nothing to say to reporters.

Lena Schmidt was seen and asked regarding the outcome of her talk with Justice Jerome during the afternoon. She admitted the interview with him, and intimated indirectly that she had been promised immunity.

Concerning the name of the man called for in the warrant, she was questioned regarding "Wardmen" Bonnoil and Bissert.

"Is the man wanted Bonnoil?" she was asked.

"I never had anything to do with him," she said.

"Is it Bissert?" was the next question.

The woman would make no reply whatsoever.

The house at 27 Stuyvesant Street is alleged to be under lease and control by Minnie Kurtz. She also was seen. She was very indignant about the whole matter. She admitted that she was to be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court this morning charged with maintaining and abetting in the maintainance of a disorderly house, on complaint of Capt. Diamond of the Fifth Street Station.

Shortly before midnight "Wardman" Bonnoil appeared at the Fifth Street Station House. He was much perturbed. Asked about the issuance of the warrant, he said:

"There is no warrant out for me. I am doing detective work in this precinct, and my record will stand inspection along with that of any man in the department."

DELAWARE SURETY COMPANY.

Montana Commissioner's Hearings as to Its Sufficiency Closed—Absence of Its Officers.

George H. Corey, the Commissioner in this city appointed by the Supreme Court of Montana to take testimony regarding the sufficiency of the Delaware Surety Company, brought his hearings to a close yesterday.

The Delaware Surety Company, which was incorporated recently with a stated capital of $1,000,000, offered to give a bond for $350,000 in the action pending in the State of Montana between the Boston and Montana Mining Company on one side, and the Chile Gold Mining Company, the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, and the Johnstown Mining Company on the other.

Previous to the issuance of the order appointing the Commissioner, Edward Lauterbach and Herbert R. Limburger of counsel of the Amalgamated Copper Company, with which the Boston and Montana Mining Company is affiliated, obtained statements from various officers of the security company, which they assert went to show that the surety had no substantial assets.

It was shown at the hearing that of the officers of the company, Otto C. Heinze and Arthur P. Heinze had left the jurisdiction of the Commissioner and were beyond the reach of subpoenas. F. A. Heinze was present at the first hearing on June 3, but offered no testimony.

According to the testimony offered at the hearing, the President of the Delaware Surety Company is R. L. Martin, a brother-in-law of F. A. Heinze, while the Secretary is Harry Velthusen, employed as a clerk in Otto C. Heinze's office, and the Vice President, whose name is Stewart, is another clerk in Mr. Heinze's office.

For the surety company, two witnesses appeared. Franklin Bien, who is reported like other officers previously to have denied in his testimony on June 3 any knowledge of the existence of assets, sailed for Europe on June 4.

George Fisher, one of the incorporators of the surety company, and brother of William H. A. Fisher, Treasurer of the company, was not permitted by John D. Little, Jr., who took the place of Mr. Bien as counsel, to testify. He said, however, that he did not know the whereabouts of his brother.

The Amalgamated Cooper Company's lawyers asserted that counsel for the Delaware Surety Company had on one excuse or another tried to delay the proceedings beyond June 17, the date to which was limited the return of the commission to the Montana Supreme Court. They said, however, that if the surety company's lawyer wished to produce evidence to establish the substantial character of the company to-day, the evidence would be forwarded to Montana at once by mail.

It is said that either Mr. Lauterbach or Mr. Limburger will probably go to Montana in connection with the question of the sufficiency of the Delaware Surety Company.

At the offices of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company yesterday, it was stated by a clerk that Arthur P. Heinze is abroad, while it was not known where Otto C. Heinze is.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Body Which Will Frame a New Constitution Opens With a Lively Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 12.—Virginia's Constitutional Convention opened here today, while the temperature was higher than that of any other city in the country. This fact did not prevent that body from being ushered into existence with a highly interesting debate, in which Senator Daniel and many of the ablest members of the convention took part.

The discussion was sprung unexpectedly upon the body by a seemingly innocent resolution by A. P. Thom of Norfolk. It required that the members of the body before proceeding with the work should take the oath of office prescribed by the existing Constitution. This suggestion opened up the possibility that its adoption would prevent the convention from disfranchising the negroes, the very purpose for which it was called into existence. One article of the present Constitution forbids in any way the impairment of the right of suffrage in this State.

The motion was rejected by a vote of 56 to 38, some of the ablest men in the body voting in the affirmative. The debate on the proposition was quite interesting. Senator Daniel did not object to taking the oath, but did not see how the convention could require those who objected to doing so taking it. Berryman Green of Danville saw in the suggestion of Mr. Thom a trap to require the convention to submit to the whole electorate, including negroes, the new Constitution after it was adopted. Carter Glass from Lynchburg town had, he said, rather be expelled from the convention than not carry out the objects of the representatives of this State. The whole drift of the debate showed that it was feared that to take the oath would embarrass members in adopting a clause for the disfranchisement of the negroes.

All of the Republicans, and nearly all of the leading representatives of the railroad corporations on the floor, voted for the Thom motion. John Goode, a member of the Secession Convention of 1861, representative from this State in the Confederate Congress, and Cleveland's Solicitor General, was made permanent President of the convention. In his address he declared that the franchise is a privilege and not a right. Mr. Goode then reviewed with seeming approval, what the other Southern States had done in the way of suffrage laws. Calling attention to the fact that the Supreme Court had favorably passed upon the Mississippi disfranchising clause.

This is a position denied by many of the ablest Democrats in Virginia.

Mr. Goode's address is criticized by some. It is thought that it was hardly good taste to have gone into these subjects, as to do so might lead to the impression that he was outlining what the convention would do. The hot weather is making members inclined to favor adjourning the convention to the mountains. The hotel accommodations here are inadequate. There is a strong sentiment in favor of carrying the body to the Hot Springs or to the University of Virginia, or Wytheville.

ELEVATED STATION ROBBED.

Aged Ticket Agent in Brooklyn Nearly Killed by Unknown Thieves.

The Brooklyn police are looking for two colored men, who at a late hour on Tuesday night brutally assaulted Herman Zimmerman, an old man employed as ticket agent at the Nostrand Avenue Station of the Fulton Street elevated road, and stole the money taken at the station during the day, amounting to $11.30. Zimmerman's injuries may prove fatal.

Zimmerman, whose hearing is defective, says that he was making up his accounts at 11:30 o'clock when he received a blow from behind and he fell to the floor half conscious. He says that while he was lying on the floor he heard the noise of the money as the bag was picked up from the shelf in front of the ticket window. He regained consciousness long enough to see the two men as they passed out of the office and is positive that they were negroes. He finally became strong enough to crawl to the platform outside, where he called for help. A division Superintendent of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company responded and had an ambulance summoned from the Eastern District Hospital.

The uniform cap worn by Mr. Zimmerman was afterward found on the track in front of the station, and beside it a fish plate, used for connecting the rails, was found. This piece of steel was covered with blood.

It has been determined by the police that the men wanted are a couple of colored porters who, among a number of others were dismissed from the service of the company a short while ago. Up to a late hour last night no one had been arrested, however.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S DENIAL.

Says Yale University Has Not Offered Him a Degree.

ST. PAUL, June 12.—The Globe is informed by Archbishop Ireland that the story that he has been tendered and has declined a degree from Yale College is entirely without foundation.

"I have received no such tender from Yale College," said he, "and the story is probably the work of an ingenious Eastern reporter."

OTTO GEMUNDER DEAD.

Was Son of the Famous Violin Maker, and Himself Skilled in the Craft.

Otto Gemunder, youngest son of the late George Gemunder, the famous maker of violins, died in the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, Kingston Avenue and Douglass Street, on Monday night. He was thirty years old. Up to the time of his father's death, which occurred in Astoria, two years ago, Otto Gemunder was his constant companion. During the last ten years of his life the father did no active work himself, but he bent every effort to instilling in his sons the love for his art and the cunning of his hand in the fashioning of violins.

Soon after the father died Otto seemed to lose interest in the family craft, and his health began to decline. He would sit for hours and talk of his father, and his preeminence among violin makers. Other subjects failed to interest him. One of his favorite stories related to the time when George Gemunder was a pupil of Vuillaume, the famous French violinmaker. When Ole Bull returned to Paris from his tour of the United States he carried his "Gaspar de Salo" instrument to the Frenchman for some slight but delicate repairs. Ole Bull told the noted maker that he must do the work himself. Vuillaume replied: "I have in my shop a young German who does better work than I can do." The man he referred to was George Gemunder.

About a year ago Otto submitted to a medical examination. It was learned that he had tuberculosis, and that his right lung was practically gone. Two brothers, George, forty-three years old, who has a studio at 350 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Herrmann, thirty-five years old, who lives in Astoria, are the surviving members of the family. Both are violin makers.

The funeral will take place at his brother's home in Astoria.

Big Importation of German Beer.

Coincident with the arrival of thirst producing weather the citizens of Hoboken were cheered and comforted yesterday at the sight of the arrival there on the North German Lloyd steamer Grosser Kurfuerst with 3,050 half-barrels of German brewed beer on board. This quantity breaks the record for a single importation of beer. It is destined for dealers throughout the country.

THE FIFTEEN DEFINE THEIR POLICY ANEW

Purification of Tenement Districts to be Their Aim.

Some Members of the Committee Uphold Justice Jerome—Gamblers Now Ready for Business.

There was not a quorum of members of the Committee of Fifteen present yesterday afternoon at the meeting which had been so extensively advertised and at which it was expected would be determined the future policy of the organization. The two members who have been regarded as the chief objectors to the methods of Justice Jerome—Charles Stewart Smith and Jacob H. Schiff—were not present.

The absence of Mr. Schiff was considered significant by those conversant with the affairs of the committee. It was Mr. Schiff who was one of the chief originators of the idea of the Committee of Fifteen. It was he who promised a large subscription for the conduct of the committee's work. He has refused to be interviewed with reference to the work of the committee, and it is understood that owing to his dissatisfaction with the methods of Justice Jerome, he has withdrawn his financial support from the committee.

Those members of the committee who were present were: Chairman William H. Baldwin, Jr., Andrew J. Smith, George Foster Peabody, Dr. Felix Adler, William J. O'Brien and Col. Joel B. Erhardt. Col. Robert Grier Monroe, counsel for the committee, was present also. The meeting was held in the offices of George Foster Peabody at 27 Pine street.

The members present were in session for two hours. It was stated afterward by Mr. Baldwin that no extensive statement could be given out owing to the absence of a quorum. Some of the members had been communicated with by telephone, however, and the following statement was authorized:

"The committee has no idea of stopping the work, and it will continue along the lines of its original programme."

Mr. Baldwin and the other committeemen would add nothing to this statement. They said it spoke for itself. Those acquainted with the situation regarded the statement as a virtual admission of the committee's intention to abandon gambling raids, because the "original programme," for the most part contemplated the removal of the social evil, in so far as possible, from the tenement districts.

Instructions have already been sent to ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh to discharge a large part of the detective force that has been working under him at the expense of the Committee of Fifteen. The work of securing evidence against gambling houses is to be abandoned just as soon as it can be done, for the present, at any rate.

The gambling element took upon the change of policy on the part of the Committee of Fifteen as little less than providential. Justice Jerome stated a few days ago that owing to the pressure which had been brought to bear, there was very little money in the gambling business in New York at this time. So strained had the situation become that it is understood that an order was sent out from Mulberry street last Friday that everything must be closed up for two weeks. The next day witnessed such an increase of poolsellers on the track as had not been seen there for many a day before.

There was a raid a few days later upon an alleged pool-room at 79 Nassau street by the police. A man acquainted with the circumstances says this was due to the fact that the owner of this place felt that he had paid his protection money and that he would not close unless he was forced to.

That, however, was before the Committee of Fifteen abandoned its raids. In a few days an order will go out, it is stated, rescinding the former admonition, and telling gamblers that all is well along the river. The gambling houses, with the exception of the powerful ones, have not yet opened.

For many weeks past it has been necessary to go into a handbook to be found in almost any saloon, if you wished to make a bet on a horse and were not well known to the poolroom keepers. Yesterday, poolrooms were running at full blast and it was possible for anyone to go in and play his money.

It is said to be the hope of some members of the Committee of Fifteen, those whose sympathies are with Justice Jerome, that things will open up again now so that the public may see what the Committee of Fifteen has done. Then, it is predicted, there will come a reaction which will again call for Justice Jerome and even more vigorous measures than have been heretofore taken. Many members of the committee are very much dissatisfied with the way other members have lost their interest, and it is said that other means may be taken to eradicate the vice of the city, in case the Committee of Fifteen is again unable to secure harmony and co-operation within its own ranks.

WALL STREET'S STEEL TALK.

Believed Denials of Sale of Pennsylvania Steel to Pennsylvania Railroad Are Technical.

Denials of Pennsylvania Railroad officials that the railroad had bought control of the Pennsylvania Steel Company were regarded in the financial district in this city yesterday as technical, it being asserted on what purported to be inside authority that if the purchase had not been made by the railroad itself, it had been made by interests in control of the railroad.

First Vice President Green of the Pennsylvania Railroad was quoted in Wall Street as confirming the purchase of the Pennsylvania Steel Company by Pennsylvania Railroad interests. The announcement of this confirmation was attributed to interests connected with Dick Brothers, of whom Evans R. Dick is a Director in the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

The rise of 15 points in Colorado Fuel and Iron stock was explained in some quarters by the statement that if the Pennsylvania Railroad could insure its ability to get steel rails at the cost of production by purchasing Pennsylvania Steel, Western roads could do likewise by buying into the Colorado Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—"I have neither affirmed nor denied the rumors concerning the reported acquisition by the Pennsylvania Railroad of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and I am not inclined to do so now, but I can say to you this much, the Pennsylvania Railroad has not acquired control of the Pennsylvania Steel Company."

The above statement was made to-day by John P. Green, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is not questioned here, however, but that interests controlling the Pennsylvania Railroad hold a strong interest in the Pennsylvania Steel Company's securities. An estimate, places these holdings as high as 51,488 shares of common and 95,970 of preferred stock, a total of 147,458 shares, representing a face value of $14,755,800.

It is denied that the Pennsylvania Railroad has purchased the Berwind-White Coal Company, a bituminous coal concern, capitalized at $33,000,000.

Man Found Dead in Hall Identified.

The body of the man found in a room in the Hamilton Hotel, 4 Third Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday night, has been identified by Mrs. Sinnette of 1,579 Madison Avenue, this city, as that of her husband, John P. Sinnette. According to Mrs. Sinnette the dead man had been a sufferer for some time from neuralgia and used morphine pills to ease the pain. She believes that he went to the hotel and took some morphine pills and died from their effects. She does not think he committed suicide. Sinnette was a bookkeeper, but for some time had not had steady employment. When he left his home on Saturday he told his wife that he would be back at noon.

Smallpox in Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., June 12.—A smallpox scourge has struck a strip of Michigan between Bangor and Hartford and fully 150 cases have been reported. At first it was declared to be Cuban itch, but investigation revealed the disease to be smallpox. The disease was brought to Toquin from Northern Michigan lumber woods.

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The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON Vichy to be only Croton water charged with gas.

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TWO DOLLARS

Hawes Hat Company

FUNERAL OF REV. DR. BABCOCK.

Services at the Brick Presbyterian Church—Many Clergymen Present—Body Taken to Syracuse.

With simple but impressive services the last tribute to the Rev. Dr. Maltbie B. Babcock was paid yesterday at the Brick Presbyterian Church, where a congregation assembled that taxed the capacity of the building. Mrs. Babcock, the widow of the dead pastor, was present. The platform was banked with roses, wreaths, and palms, and large wreaths of rhododendron were placed at intervals about the gallery. The coffin of plain black stood before the altar. Across it was thrown the dead pastor's robe, tied with purple ribbons. On the coffin lay a wreath of leaves and laurel. The plate bore the inscription:

"Maltbie Davenport Babcock, D. D. 1858-1901."

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke officiated at the service. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith of the Central Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. James N. Farr of the Brick Church, and the Rev. George S. Webster of the Church of the Covenant. The honorary pall bearers were J. Cleveland Cady, Alfred E. Marling, Theron G. Strong, W. H. H. Moore, Hector M. Hitchings, John E. Parsons, William Warner Hoppin, Adam Campbell, and William D. Barbour. The representatives of the New York Presbytery were the Rev. Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, the Rev. Dr. T. W. F. Birch, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury, the Rev. Dr. D. Asa Blackburn, the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Young, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Marshall, Field Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. John C. Bliss, the Rev. James H. Hoadley, the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Jackson, the Rev. Duncan J. McMillan, the Rev. Joseph Sanderson, the Rev. J. Ford Sutton, the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, and Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Mrs. Babcock came into the church on the arm of her brother-in-law, Howard Babcock. The other mourners were Mrs. Howard Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Babcock, J. Frank Tollman, and Mrs. J. Frank Tollman. Dr. Babcock's two colored servants also accompanied the mourning procession and took seats near the front of the church. Among others present were the Rev. James Beveridge Lee of the First Presbyterian Church, Milwaukee, a classmate of Dr. Babcock at Hamilton College; Dr. John B. Walker, Dr. Henry W. Ballantine, formerly of Johns Hopkins, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Pardington and the Rev. A. C. McCrea, Jr., who represented the New York Methodist Preachers' Association. From Baltimore there were present the Rev. John T. Stone of Brown Memorial Church, ex-Postmaster General James A. Gary, W. P. Ammidon, Dr. H. M. Simmons, and James O. Bates.

After the choir had sung the "Emancipation," the words of which were written by Dr. Babcock, Dr. Van Dyke briefly outlined the form of the service.

"This will be like a family funeral," he said. "We all feel as if we were his brothers. Every heart here has a part in this funeral. There will be no address, and the reason is that we love Maltbie Babcock so much that we want to have the service as he would want it.

"Two years ago he asked me if there was anything peculiar about the service of this church. I told him that we never had a funeral address, and he said that he had never preached one, and would not want one in case of his own death. Where an address is most fitting words are most lacking. We do not need a candle to show a sunbeam. The

NEW TORPEDO BOAT FULTON LAUNCHED

Is the First of the United States Deadly Submarine Fleet.

She Carries Five Torpedoes, Can Sail 2,500 Miles Above and 50 Miles Under the Water.

In the presence of a large gathering of notable naval officers, naval attachés, and engineers, the Holland submarine torpedo boat Fulton was launched yesterday afternoon at Lewis Nixon's Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabethport, N. J. The Fulton is the latest improved pattern of the Holland, the first submarine torpedo boat launched and sold by the Holland Torpedo Boat Company to the Government. The lines of the new boat are finer than were those of the Holland, and the boat is longer and wider and has a greater radius of action.

The launching was made an occasion for celebration by the many residents of Elizabethport. The delegation from New York went to the scene in the steam yacht Josephine, owned by the Holland Torpedo Boat Company. Among those on board were Rear Admiral John Lowe, F. M. Lande, Naval Constructor John B. Hoover, United States Navy; Lieut. Spear, United States Navy; Lieut. W. W. Buchannan, United States Navy; Commissioner James W. Boyle, Col. Craddock of the British Army, James McKechnie of Vicker's Son & Maxim, Capt. E. L. Zalinske, United States Army, the inventor of the dynamite gun, and Lieut. Ide of the Royal Japanese Navy.

While the experts were discussing the merits of the latest engine of warfare, there sat on the stern of the yacht a number of invited guests, men and women, including a very young lady who was to be godmother to the Fulton. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rice and family, including Miss Muriel Rice, the fourteen-year-old daughter of the President of the company, who had been selected for the naming of the boat; Mr. and Mrs. Elihu B. Frost, the Misses Wood, Mr. Ellbeck, Norman Henderson, Henry Herts, Roger Foster, Senator John Kean, Col. H. Atkinson, and Robert McA. Lloyd.

When the Josephine reached Arthur Kill, where the launching was already announced by the tattoo of sledges, the Fulton hove into view. She looked much like a huge whale lying on the ways. Temporary masts had been erected fore and aft. On the after mast she flew an American flag, on the forward one Mr. Nixon's private yachting signal. A line of bunting extended from stem to taffrail, or where the taffrail ought to be, and at the nose of the baby destroyer was a platform decorated with bunting, from where the naming was to take place.

The Josephine brought up alongside the torpedo boat O'Brien, and, crossing the decks of this vessel, (about ready herself to proceed on her builder's trial,) the party landed in the shipyard and headed for the platform where the principal ceremony of the day was to take place.

There came a wait for the dead high water, during which Miss Muriel was shown by Lewis Nixon and by her father how the bottle of champagne must be smashed to do the job well. At high water the word was given and the tattoo of a score of sledges against the wedges lifting the boat from the blocks began to rattle into the close atmosphere of the yard.

Many had been refused entrance to the yard, but had gained entrance nevertheless, and when the cross cut saw that cut the final plank holding the vessel on shore began to rasp fully 4,000 persons perched on the deck of the half-completed monitor Florida and on the O'Brien and on the neighboring docks were there to look on.

As the saw rasped all eyes were turned on the pretty little girl, who held the bottle of champagne aloft gingerly, and with compressed lips awaited the signal from Mr. Nixon when to let drive. Then the vessel trembled. At the same instant down came the bottle with a resounding smash and—

"I christen thee 'Fulton,'" came from as sweet and friendly a little voice as ever christened a death-dealing war engine.

The whale-shaped craft moved faster and faster until with a speed that seemed to threaten the lives of a dozen men standing on the deck of the vessel, she struck the water amid a cheer of the crowd and the blowing of steam whistles and the ringing of a neighboring church bell. It seemed at first as if the boat would dive under water completely, so fast did it rush down the ways, but as the midship portion struck, the fire after end, which had been submerged, arose, and the Fulton bobbed her nose as she floated into midstream.

The Fulton was built by the Holland Company as the pioneer vessel of a large fleet of submarine boats building under patents of this company for the United States Government. Every detail and equipment of this boat will be thoroughly tried out and proved before it is installed in the boats already ordered by the Government.

The new boat measures 63 feet 4 inches in length, 11 feet 9 inches in diameter, and is provided with a conning tower 32 inches outside diameter and 2 feet high. The total weight of each boat will be 103 tons, and when submerged the total displacement will be 120 tons.

The motive power will come from a 150-horse-power gasoline engine when runing on the surface, and which is also used for charging the electric and the compressed air accumulators. The power for submarine propulsion will be derived from a seventy-horse-power electric motor, which is also used to charge the electric accumulators, and from the electric charge stored in these batteries while the vessel is at the surface of the water.

The speed when running on the surface will be about 10 knots and when submerged about 7.5 knots. The radius of action of the boats will be 400 miles in ordinary cases and 2,500 miles in cases of emergency. The radius of action while running totally submerged will be 50 miles. This entire distance can be made at one run without the necessity of appearing at all on the surface of the water.

Among the improvements in the new form of boat is that they will be able to carry five instead of three torpedoes, thus making them over 60 per cent. more formidable than the old style boat.

After the Josephine returned to Pier A the various naval men went to the New York Yacht Club, where a dinner was served, at which a number of representatives of Vickers Son & Maxim were present. It was denied that the meeting of the representatives of this company with American shipbuilders had any bearing on the rumors that the Britishers intended making further overtures to combine their interests with those of the American concerns.

Y. M. C. A. "PURISTS" REBUKED.

Delegates to Boston Convention Attend Reception in the Museum of Fine Arts.

BOSTON, June 12.—Mechanics' Hall was filled to-day at the various sessions of the Young Men's Christian Association international convention. In opening the convention this morning, President William E. Dodge implied repudiation on behalf of the convention, of the remarkable circular issued yesterday by a few members of the association condemning the Boston Museum of Fine Arts as an improper place for the young people to meet in at a reception. Although couched in moderate language, his words were strong and forceful, and were greeted by applause.

Although the addresses of the morning and afternoon sessions were deeply interesting to those personally engaged in association work, it was the evening meeting which most strongly appealed to the popular taste. Among the speakers were Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, Capt. A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N.; Capt. R. P. Hobson, and Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., who presided. The immense audience was enthusiastic in its reception of the speakers, especially of Gen. Wheeler and Capt. Hobson.

Mrs. E. A. McAlpin of Ossining, N. Y., mentioned the noble work done for the soldiers and sailors by Miss Helen Gould. In response to calls for a speech Miss Gould bowed to the audience. Mrs. Russell Sage was forced to acknowledge a similar demonstration.

Following the evening session a reception to delegates and friends, tendered by the Women's auxiliaries of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island associations was held in the Museum of Fine Arts.

Chicago Bank to Increase Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The Directors of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank have voted to recommend to the stockholders an increase of $1,000,000 in the capital stock of the bank. This addition will make the total capitalization $4,000,000. The new stock is to be offered at par to holders of record late in September, and will be paid in about Oct. 1. A special meeting of the stockholders has been called to vote on the recommendation of the Directors early in July. There is no doubt that the new shares will be authorized, as the recommendation of the board is practically equivalent to passage by the stockholders.

PORT ROYAL MINE DISASTER.

A Priest Proposes to Lead a Rescue Party, Himself, Going 100 Yards Ahead.

WEST NEWTON, Penn., June 12.—Another explosion took place in the Port Royal mine at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It sent up a whirlwind of oil, dust, and smoke, and proved conclusively that the gas is still active in the mine. It will probably be to-morrow afternoon before the mine inspectors can get together for the purpose of deciding as to the advisability of making another attempt to recover the dead in the mine before flooding it. Coroner Wynne of Westmoreland County commenced an inquiry into the cause of the disaster at this place this afternoon.

The ropes stretched keep the crowds well back, and warnings have been sent out all around notifying the people that a heavy explosion like an earthquake may occur at any time and the hoist be blown away, and all movable property belonging to the company has been removed from the pit mouth.

The death of Harvey Beveridge brings the total number of fatalities up to eighteen. The last rescuing party entered the ill-fated mine shortly before midnight last night and explored it for a distance of about three thousand feet. The dead body of David James was found this morning.

There have been five bodies recovered since the first explosion. There are still thirteen bodies in the mine, and several experienced miners here from the Pan Handle district think that they will be recovered. What the exact conditions are in the unexplored part of the mine is not known.

Tom Gleason, pit boss, in his testimony at the inquest, said the man responsible for the explosion is still in the mine. He testified that he had put up a danger signal which Assistant Pit Boss Hadley tore down, and told the men all was safe. The explosion followed a short time afterward.

The Rev. Father Carroll of Smithton insists that some of the men in the burning mine are yet alive and asked to-night that he be permitted to lead a relief party.

"I have four experienced miners from the coke regions," he said, "who will go into the shaft with me. I will go 100 yards ahead and will bring out the men alive or dead."

Some one spoke of removing the plugs in the river bed and letting the water into the mine.

"That would be wrong," said Father Carroll, "at least until the mine has been closed seven days."

Father Carroll has offered a reward of $2,000 to any party that will recover the bodies in the mine or rescue the entombed men alive.

The mine authorities have advised Father Carroll against going into the mine.

SECULAR UNION TROUBLES.

Disruption May Follow Defeating of E. Macdonald for the Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 12.—A threatened disruption of the American Secular Union is the result of the Western members making a combination in Cincinnati during the recent congress there and defeating Eugene Macdonald of New York for the Presidency. They elected J. B. Wilson of Cincinnati President, Mrs. Josephine K. Henry of Versailles Vice President, and Mr. Toomy of Ohio Treasurer, and allowed Mr. Macdonald to name the Secretary.

It appears from the statement of President Wilson, in his resignation published in the official organ here to-day, that here is where the mistake was made. All contributions and business fell first into the hands of the secretary, and instead of turning the same over to the western officials, the secretary, Mr. Reichwald of Chicago, turned everything into the hands of Mr. Macdonald. Messrs. Macdonald and Reichwald have not recognized Messrs. Toomy and Wilson and have announced the date for the next meeting at Buffalo in July, and have made all arrangements for it. Mr. Wilson and the other officers were given no voice in the matter.

The supporters of Mr. Wilson have two plans. One is to flock to the assistance of Mrs. Henry and have her rule, or split from the Eastern contingent and start a Western organization.

NEGRO KILLS A PLANTER.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 12.—John Gray Foster, brother of the wife of Gov. McMillin of Tennessee, was shot and killed to-day on his plantation by a negro laborer. A posse is now in pursuit.

The Foster family is one of the most prominent in the State, and the murder has caused intense feeling.

OBJECT TO AN EDISON PLANT.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 12.—The fact that Thomas A. Edison has purchsed the Hayden mill in Glen Ridge for use in manufacturing his new storage battery has filled the Glen Ridge Park Association with alarm. The association's fears were embodied in a communication to the Borough Council last night, and the latter body voted in favor of issuing $35,000 worth of bonds to be used in purchasing the property for park purposes.

A special election will be called at the earliest possible date to obtain the final approval of the voters.

SEIZURE OF ANTIQUITIES.

MEXICO CITY, June 12.—The Government has ordered the detention of twenty cases contajning Mexican antiquities gathered by Prof. Marshall K. Saville of New York. Under concession granted to Prof. Saville, he was to be allowed to take out of this country one out of every two objects found at Mitla, but the authorities assert that he has exceeded his limit. Prof. Saville is in New York.

Marshall K. Saville is Assistant Curator in Anthropology in the American Museum of Natural History. He has held this position since 1894.

VISITORS TO BUFFALO'S FAIR.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 12.—The Pan-American Exposition was honored to-day by the presence of a galaxy of distinguished men. Secretary of State Hay arrived in the city to-night. Secretary of War Root spent a part of the day at Niagara Falls, returning to Buffalo to-night. He will leave for the East to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, will remain in the city for a few days. Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Major Gen. Young have returned to Washington.

To-morrow Lieut. Gen. Miles, Admiral Dewey, and Capt. Richmond P. Hobson will arrive. They will participate in the Flag Day exercises to be held in the Temple of Music at the Exposition Grounds. Gen. Miles and Capt. Hobson will speak.

Senator Platt spent another busy day. He went to the Exposition Grounds as the guest of Director General Buchanan. Later in the day he made a trip to Niagara Falls, returning to Buffalo this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Among the other prominent men in the city are ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri and Gov. Albert B. White of West Virginia.

Stromberg Withdraws His Suit.

The case of Stromberg against Jaffe, which recently attracted some attention by reason of mandamus proceedings taken against Judge Bolte in the Supreme Court to compel the removal of the case from the Second District Court to the Ninth District, as the result of which proceedings the case was removed to the latter district on the application of Jaffe, came to a sudden end yesterday. Stromberg failing to appear, but having sent a representative to pay the costs of the suit. Stromberg is an installment dealer, who is charged with having had so much business in the Second District Court that special indexes were kept for his benefit, and with having boasted of having a "pull" in that court, in which he brought the action.

David McClure Taken Sick at Pier.

David McClure of the law firm of Turner, McClure & Rolston, accompanied his wife and daughter to the American Line pier yesterday to see them off for Europe. While in his carriage Mr. McClure was attacked with vertigo, and, as his residence was closed, the coachman was directed to drive to the Hoffman House. Mrs. McClure and her daughter put off their European trip indefinitely. At the Hoffman House last evening it was said that Mr. McClure had practically recovered from the attack, which had lasted but a few hours.

Georgia Bank President Dead.

SAVANNAH, June 13.—Brantley A. Denmark, President of the Citizens' National Bank of Savannah and of the Southwestern Railroad, and one of the leading men of Georgia, died at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THREE HOUR SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND ATLANTIC CITY

Beginning, Sunday, June 16th.

	SUNDAYS.		SUNDAYS.
Lv. New York West 23d St. Station	7:55 A. M.	Lv. Atlantic City	5:30 P. M.
Lv. New York, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.	8:00 A. M.	Ar. Trenton	7:14 P. M.
Lv. Brooklyn	7:45 A. M.	Ar. Elizabeth	8:02 P. M.
Lv. Jersey City	8:12 A. M.	Ar. Newark	8:12 P. M.
Lv. Newark	8:24 A. M.	Ar. Jersey City	8:25 P. M.
Lv. Elizabeth	8.32 A. M.	Ar. New York, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.	8:38 P. M.
Lv. Trenton	9:20 A. M.	Ar. New York, West 23d St. Station	8:45 P. M.
Ar. Atlantic City	11:00 A. M.	Ar. Brooklyn	9:00 P. M.

THROUGH PULLMAN PARLOR SMOKING CAR PULLMAN PARLOR CARS DINING CAR AND WIDE VESTIBULE COACHES

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S FIGHT

First Steps to Secure Amendments to the Constitution.

CONVENTION OF 1902 PLANNED

Leaders Determined to Secure Confirmation of the Eight-Hour Day and Prevailing Wages Rate.

Representatives of organized labor last night took the initial steps to secure the adoption of amendments to the State Constitution recognizing the legality of the laws making eight hours constitute a day's work and of the statute providing for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Bartholdi and the opinion was confidently expressed that success will crown the labor leaders' efforts in three years.

There were present H. O. Cole of the Bricklayers' Union; John Phillips, President of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union; George Blair of the Department of Charities; Charles E. Weisz, Secretary of the Workingmen's Political League; Robert M. Campbell of Typographical Union No. 6, and Bernard Davis of the Cigarmakers' Union.

Mr. Blair, in calling the meeting to order, said the time had arrived when organized labor must be in touch in all parts of the State. It was necessary at the outset to communicate with every labor union and assembly in the State and urge their members to support no candidate for office who does not favor the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Campbell was then chosen Chairman, Mr. Weisz being selected as Secretary.

On taking the chair, Mr. Campbell called attention to the defiance of labor organizations by the Association of Metal Trades. Some cognizance, he said, should be taken of it, as it was a declaration of war which, sooner or later, would be taken up by all the large industries.

"The metal trades people," he continued, "have taken the offensive. Organized labor has not done it. Good and well-paid labor is as good for the employer as the employe. After a hard fight the wage earners brought about the abolition of child labor and a reduction of the hours of labor. It could also bring about the constitutional enactment of a prevailing rate of wages law and an eight hour working day."

"Labor," said Mr. Blair, "must assume an aggressive position on existing industrial conditions. These gigantic trust corporations could only be reached by legislation. The power to charter these immense aggregations should be taken from the States and vested in the Federal Government. We can revolutionize conditions by amending the Constitution. We do not need a revolution.

"The declaration of the Metal Trust to fight labor is an indication of what will come from the other trusts. The trusts have come to stay with their watered capital stock and big interest payments. We should have agitation and a line of thought which in less than ten years will enable us to have the Constitution amended to meet all requirements.

"Any provision to improve labor will be fought on constitutional grounds by the manufacturers. The Court of Appeals has declared that it is legal to manufacture in tenement houses and has pronounced unconstitutional the prevailing rate of wages law.

"The time has arrived for agitation to awaken public sentiment against pauper labor, or lowering the standard of the American workingmen. President Lincoln liberated the slaves in less than six years and organized labor can do what he did and free the laboring man.

"I would suggest an amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting manufacturing in the homes of the working people of this State."

"I consider the wording too sweeping," said Chairman Campbell.

"We must leave no loopholes," remarked Mr. Davis. "We must have a clean sweep."

"I do not expect that the amendment will be drafted as I have written it," said Mr. Blair. "My intention is simply to supply a line of thought along which the best counsel we can secure can draft a legal amendment covering just what we want."

"In submitting the matter to our lawyers," rejoined Chairman Campbell, "we should make it clear that we want to abolish manufacturing in tenement houses of any kind of goods that are sent to manufacturers and placed on the market."

This proposition was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Blair offered a second amendment demanding that all contractors on public works shall pay the prevailing scale of wages in the town or city where the work is being done, and that eight hours shall constitute a working day. In the matter of street railways or other corporations chartered by the State, where employes have no organization, wages shall be regulated by the Legislature or by the municipal authorities.

Messrs. Davis and Cole objected to the latter clause on the ground that labor would not be treated justly because Legislatures are the creatures of corporations. They thought, however, that the proposition might force railway employes to organize. For themselves, they preferred to see wages regulated by labor organization and not to have a minimum rate established by a Legislature or a municipad body.

Mr. Blair contended that contract labor should be entirely abolished on public works.

Chairman Campbell suggested the appointment of a sub-committee to draft an amendment on that subject on the line of thought suggested by Judge Parker's dissenting opinion in the prevailing rate of wages law.

Mr. Davis protested that the clause as suggested by Mr. Blair offered too many loopholes, an assertion which caused Mr. Blair to charge Mr. Davis with being unreasonable.

Much discussion followed. Chairman Campbell said public opinion was in favor of an eight-hour day, and a prevailing rate of wages law, because the Legislature had passed such measures, but they had been upset by the courts, and it was now necessary to enact amendments to make the laws meet the requirements of the Constitution.

Then the rough draft offered by Mr. Blair was adopted and ordered sent to counsel, Mr. Davis voting in the negative.

The Secretary was then directed, on motion of Mr. Blair, to communicate with every labor organization in the State to elect members to a committee, which shall carry out the work proposed. The basis of representation was fixed as follows: Three members from every town and village, five from every city of less than 200,000 inhabitants, fifteen from Buffalo, twenty from Brooklyn, and twenty-five from Manhattan and the Bronx.

A circular letter was also ordered prepared and sent to every labor organization requesting the members to communicate with the leaders of both political parties and urge the nomination of only such candidates as favor the amendments proposed.

Mr. Blair then spoke in favor of a labor convention of 500 delegates to be held in May, 1902, to pass upon the action of the Legislature. Every member found to have voted against the proposed amendments was to be marked for political slaughter. The convention, too, should guarantee the support of the labor committee to the party favoring the amendments.

"Oh, you can't do that," Mr. Davis declared.

"Why not?" asked Mr. Blair. "You don't see my point. Both parties will indorse the amendments, and we will be safe."

The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES asked Mr. Blair, who is a Tammany office holder, whether the committee intended to take any part in the coming municipal campaign.

"That all depends," was his reply. "If one convention indorses our ideas and the other does not, we may conclude to support the party supporting us. One thing is certain—organized labor will have to stand together."

"Yes," added Chairman Campbell, "labor has been divided on political issues in the past, but the time has come when in their own interest the laboring people must ignore party lines and vote for that which will most benefit them."

N. O. Fanning, Deputy Commissioner of Corrections, and William P. Mitchell, a Tammany leader, are members of the committee, but they did not put in an appearance last night.

METAL TRADES DETERMINED.

320 Firms Pledged to Oppose the Machinists' Demands—A Statement from the Latter.

The convention of the National Metal Trades Association, which began its sessions in the Gilsey House on Tuesday, adjourned sine die yesterday afternoon, and most of the delegates left the city last evening. The association, which had a membership of 163 firms when the convention began, has now a membership of 320 firms, all pledged to fight the demands of the machinists for a nine-hour work day with ten hours' pay. Of the 157 new members, 114 were from the Pacific Coast.

During the meeting yesterday a committee of five was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws and make a report in ten days. A circular letter will be sent to every manufacturers' association, and non-association in the United States, containing the policy of the association with regard to labor unions and asking for co-operation in upholding this policy.

Regarding the disposition of the strike fighting fund of $500,000, A. J. Chalmers of the Allis-Chalmers Company said:

"In the event of a strike in any particular shop, the fund will be used to make up the losses incurred by the employer on account of the enforced shut-down. It will be also used to defray the expenses of men who are brought to take the strikers' places and to pay a bonus to those men if necessary. In Cleveland, during the foundry strike, 325 men were brought in and received a bonus each of $4 a day, besides their regular wages, some of these men getting in all from $7 to $8 a day. More than $116,000 was spent in this way before the strikers returned to work."

The following statement was issued yesterday by the Executive Committee of the New York District of the Machinists' Organization:

"If the National Metal Trades' Association tries to destroy the International Association of Machinists all the organizations of labor as a matter of self-defense will combine to fight the employers. The National Executive Board of our organization has appealed to all the organizations in this country and Great Britain for co-operation. A cablegram came from the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Engineers in Manchester, England, which has branches in this country, promising us all the financial and moral assistance necessary. This organization has 150,000 members and several millions of dollars in its treasury.

"The American Federation of Labor, which has selected a trade every year to make a fight on the shorter workday, picked out the machinists this year, and they must win, as the Federation gives its assistance every year to the trade selected to make the shorter workday fight. The employers have decided to fight the union, according to their own declaration.

"If we are compelled to take further action by the agrgessive policy of the National Metal Trades Association, we will paralyze the trade as far as the metal trades are concerned, and a strike involving 650,000 men may be in force before all is over, including the pattern makers, electrical machinists, iron molders, tool makers, and metal polishers and buffers. Should the manufacturers who have settled with the union try to assist the other manufacturers who are fighting the union we will pull these men out again."

STRIKE AFFECTS NAVAL WORK.

Statement from the Bureau of Construction Showing Result of Labor Troubles.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The debilitating effect of the shipyard strikes upon the work on the vessels now under construction for the navy is summed up in the latest statement from the Naval Bureau of Construction, showing the degree of completion upon the various craft on the first of the present month, as compared with their standing on the first of May.

Of the battleships the Illinois and the Missouri at Newport News advanced 2 per cent. and 3 per cent., respectively; the Ohio, at the Union Iron Works, 11 per cent., and the Maine, at Camp's, 2 per cent. Work was not begun on either the five battleships, the six armored, or the three protected cruisers recently contracted for.

The Cleveland, at the Bath Works, which was 55 per cent. completed May 1, remained at a standstill throughout the month, while the advance on the other protected cruisers varied from 2 to 5 per cent. Only slight progress was made on the four monitors, the progress ranging from 1 to 3 per cent.

On twelve torpedo boat destroyers and nine torpedo boats, no advance is shown for the month of May, and the advance in regard to the remainder of these crafts was not over 2 per cent. in any case.

Work upon the new submarine boats, however, progressed at a fast pace in some cases, the Porpoise, Shark, Moccasin, and Adder, building at the Nixon works, showing increases of 19, 18, 12, and 10 per cent., respectively. Work on the Pike, building at the Union Iron Works, remained at a standstill, and the Grampus, also building at that yard, advanced 1 per cent. during the month.

IS VICTIM OF MANY STRIKES.

Mr. Stokes Says He Is to Blame for None of Them, and Wants Them Called Off.

W. E. D. Stokes, the millionaire builder and contractor whose new apartment hotel at Seventy-fourth Street and the Boulevard had no sooner been delivered from a strike of the bricklayers than it became involved in a complicated strike of other trades, visited the Board of Walking Delegates at their meeting yesterday to see what could be done.

Mr. Stokes said that as the strikes were owing to no fault of his, it was hardly fair that he should be made a victim. It appears that the Roebling Construction Company, which is doing the metal lathing, has a contract with the Metal Lathers' Union for the work. Members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union got part of this work to do, and the regular metal lathers went on strike. Then the plumbers, who are represented in the Board of Walking Delegates, struck because steam fitters were doing work which they wanted. The elevator constructors and other trades quit work in sympathy.

Mr. Stokes had a conference of about an hour with the delegates, and thought that the trouble ought to be settled easily. A conference between Mr. Stokes and all the unions interested will be held to-day.

FEARED NAVY YARD WILL CLOSE.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 12.—The strike situation in Newport News has reached a critical stage. In addition to the striking machinists, about 500 in number, 200 skilled men from the electrical, plumbing, and pipe-fitting departments were laid off yesterday.

To-day 150 more, chiefly laborers, were laid off. In each case action was due to the interference in the progress of the work of the departments by the strikers.

As the city is largely dependent upon the 7,000 men at the navy yard the feeling in business circles is uncomfortable in the highest degree. It is feared the yard will close down in a week or ten days unless there is a change.

The Business Men's Association met to-day and appointed a committee to confer with the machinists and management of the yard to see if some agreement as to arbitration could not be reached.

California Excursionists in Town.

The Pan-American excursion of The Los Angeles Times, consisting of over fifty Californians, arrived in this city yesterday over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and went to theMajestic Hotel. They will remain here until Saturday when they will go on to Buffalo. The party is under the management of Irving R. Smith and W. H. Spalding, who are connected with The Los Angeles Times. On their special car they printed every day a small newspaper called The Times Buffalo Flyer, in which they gave the news of the party.

GOV. SAMFORD'S SUCCESSOR.

William D. Jelks, President of the Alabama Senate, Succeeds to the Executive Chair.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 12.—William D. Jelks of Barbour County succeeds Gov. W. J. Samford, who died last night. Mr. Jelks, who is President of the Senate, is now absent in Beaumont, Texas, but a telegram was received from him to-day stating that he would reach the city to-morrow to assume the duties of office. Gov. Jelks will hold office until, at the regular election in 1902, his successor is elected and qualified.

Pending the arrival of Gov. Jelks, Alfred M. Tunstall of Hale, Speaker pro tem. of the House, is acting Governor. Speaker Pettus of the House died a few months ago. Out of respect to the Governor the Constitutional Convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BIG FOUR TO BUY A ROAD.

Reported that It Will Acquire the Cincinnati Northern.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.—The News says: "In a few days the Big Four will become the owner of the Cincinnati Northern. It will become a division of the Big Four system. This road is 346 miles long and extends from Addison Junction, Mich., to Franklin, Ohio, with branches from Dundee, Mich., to Allegan, Mich., and other points in Michigan and Ohio.

"When the property is taken over the Big Four will have its own line into Toledo and Detroit by way of the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore. These are two places the Big Four has been trying to reach for years. The price to be paid has not been made public, but the deal was made through a New York trust company, and the terms are under investigation at Cincinnati to-day."

WANTS TAXES REDUCED.

Brooklyn Heights Company Objects to Those Levied on Stock.

ALBANY, June 12.—Deputy Controller Gilman gave a hearing to-day on an application of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for a reduction of several thousand dollars in the amount of State taxes levied on the Nassau Electric, the Brooklyn Union Elevated, and the Coney Island and Gravesend Electric Railroad Companies of Brooklyn.

The Controller's Department has taxed the companies under Section 185 of the tax law on their gross earnings. To this no objection has been made, and the taxes have been paid. The companies have also been taxed under Section 182 of the tax law on the market value of their capital stock. To this objection has been made on the ground that Section 182 does not apply to these corporations.

The Brooklyn Heights Company was represented by C. A. Colvin and T. S. Williams, Vice President or the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Decision was reserved.

NEW TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.

Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific Harmonize on Pacific Coast Business.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 12.—An important traffic arrangement for handling passenger business on the Pacific Coast has been made by the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies. By its terms the Northern Pacific obtains through service into Victoria, B. C., and the Canadian Pacific is permitted to run its trains into Seattle. There is a very large traffic through the Northwest for British Columbia, and the west-bound business of the Canadian Pacific represents a large percentage destined to Seattle.

Trunk Line Commissionership.

Nathan Guilford, Traffic Manager of the New York Central, has declined to be a candidate for the position of Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association as successor to the late J. F. Goddard.

STRAWS

WHY NOT GET THE BEST? BUY OURS.
Over 100 Styles to Select From.
Rough Braids, $1.00 to $3.00. Splits, $2.00 to $4.00.
Panamas, $4.00 to $12.00.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

199, 299, 605, 607, 609, 1,197, 1,359 Broadway.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

BEST $3.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR MEN

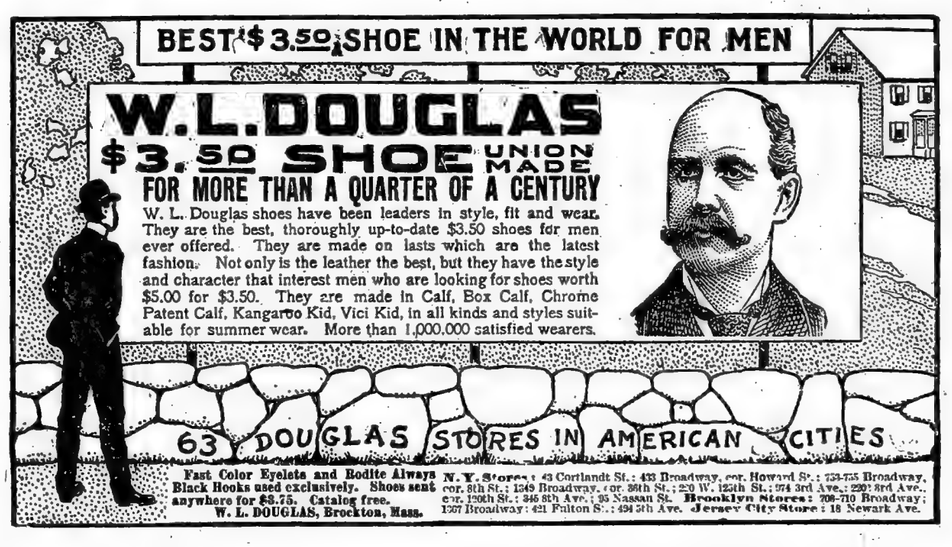

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

W. L. Douglas shoes have been leaders in style, fit and wear. They are the best, thoroughly up-to-date $3.50 shoes for men ever offered. They are made on lasts which are the latest fashion. Not only is the leather the best, but they have the style and character that interest men who are looking for shoes worth $5.00 for $3.50. They are made in Calf, Box Calf, Chrome Patent Calf, Kangaroo Kid, Vici Kid, in all kinds and styles suitable for summer wear. More than 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.

63 DOUGLAS STORES IN AMERICAN CITIES

Fast Color Eyelets and Rodite Always Black Hooks used exclusively. Shoes sent anywhere for $3.75. Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

N. Y. Stores: 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard St.; 753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St.; 220 W. 125th St.; 374 3rd Ave.; 2207 3rd Ave., cor. 116th St.; 346 8th Ave.; 95 Nassau St. Brooklyn Stores: 708-710 Broadway; 1207 Broadway; 421 Fulton St.; 494 5th Ave. Jersey City Store: 18 Newark Ave.

STAGE COMPANY'S PRIVILEGES.

Electric Vehicle Corporation's President Replies to Some Published Criticism.

In answer to the published criticism of the manner in which the legislation giving the Electric Vehicle Transportation Company the exclusive right to operate on certain designated streets and avenues was obtained, President Sanderson of the company said last night:

"It is true that we have exclusive rights to the streets named, for the reason that ever since the trouble over the four street car tracks on Amsterdam Avenue it has been the policy of the State to restrict the use of thoroughfares by transportation companies. The enlightened policy of the State now seems to be to extend and enlarge the facilities of existing franchises instead of multiplying them, as in the old days.

"As to the charter amendment which has been criticised, it merely fixes into law the recognized policy of the State and makes the matter clear and definite.

"There seems," continued Mr. Sanderson, "to be a general impression that the present owners and stockholders of the Electric Vehicle Transportation Company were its organizers and originators. This is a mistake. The present owners of this company, Mr. Whitney among them, had nothing to do with its organization, and came into it through purchase of its stock in the open market when every one was led to believe that the electric automobile had been perfected. This, experience proved, was not the case, and the experimental stage of our business was not passed until the recent development and adoption of the Exide battery, which has a forty-five-mile radius on a single charge."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Richmond.

GRAND—Dr. A. R. Thompson, Troy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, Minnesota; ex Senator William E. Chandler, New Hampshire.

HOFFMAN—John W. Drew, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. S. E. Appleton, Philadelphia.

SAVOY—Gov. Heber M. Wells, Utah.

VICTORIA—State Senator George E. Green, Binghamton.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; light, variable winds.

During to-day the weather will continue warm and fair in the North Atlantic States. In the Middle Atlantic States the high temperature will probably be broken in the afternoon or at night by thunderstorms.

In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States easterly winds, with rain, will prevail. In the central valleys and the Western States the weather will be generally fair. In the Rocky Mountain districts showers are likely to continue during to-day and to-morrow.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England coast the winds will be variable. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk easterly winds will prevail. On the Middle and East Gulf coast the winds will be brisk and possibly high from the east and northeast. Over the lake region the winds will be variable, mostly from east to southeast.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light variable winds, mostly southerly, and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperatures for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	70	68	70
6 A. M.	69	67	76
9 A. M.	71	67	83
12 M.	78	80	86
3 P. M.	83	84	87
6 P. M.	78	81	82
9 P. M.	73	80	78
12 P. M.	68	80	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79½
Weather Bureau	75⅞
Corresponding date 1900	75¾
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

The barometer registered 30.11 inches at 8 A. M. and 30.09 inches at 8 P. M. The humidity was 65 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 71 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 85 degrees at 4:15 P. M. and the minimum 67 degrees at 6 A. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BALLSTON, N. Y., June 12.—The forge department of the American Axe and Tool Company's axe factory, one mile northwest of this village, was burned this evening. The loss on the building and stock is estimated at $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:35 A. M.—181 Grand Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

1:25 A. M.—152 Rivington Street; Charles Eablerwortz; damage, $100.

7:35 A. M.—52 Willett Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

10:30 A. M.—61 Hudson Street; Austin, Nichols & Co.; damage, $400.

4:15 P. M.—115 Macdougal Street; owner unknown; damage, $400.

10 P. M.—479 Washington Street; owner, George Kennedy; damage, $25.

10:30 P. M.—211 Hudson Street; owner, T. Stapleton; no damage.

CARPETS CLEANED

By Compressed Air.

A New Company, a New Method. The most perfect the world has ever known. Carpets thoroughly cleaned and aired, WITH NAP RAISED AND COLORS BRIGHTENED.

Nothing Frayed or Torn. No Beating or Shaking.

We ask a trial. If we do not give you better satisfaction than you have been accustomed to it costs you nothing.

AMERICAN PNEUMATIC CARPET CLEANING CO.

Estimates cheerfully given.
536-546 W. 23d St. 'Phone 3724 18th.

Eddy Refrigerators.

Our standard for a quarter of a century.
The "WILKE" Porcelain lined Refrigerators
The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

LEWIS & CONGER.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

CROU

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Five Thousand Excellent CORSETS
Very Much Under-Price

THE Corset Store has good news for women today. In addition to the choicer corsets offered on the Second Floor, are counters piled full on the Main Floor and in the Basement. This added selling space is necessary to exploit the best and biggest collection of thoroughly good Corsets that we have ever offered under-price.

The variety is broad enough to meet all wishes; and includes Summer Corsets, straight-front and regular styles. The best part of the offering is the large number of superb Lillian Corsets, many of which are at half price.

These are the best and most shapely Corsets in the world; but are models not to be continued.

The prices named today will enable women to indulge their wish for Corsets of a high character at the cost of commonplace sorts.

These are the Corsets and prices: Two attractive groups in the Basement:

At 50c, worth 75c.—Summer and regular weight Corsets, with long waists. Remarkably good Corsets to buy for half a dollar.

At 75c, worth $1—Corsets for slender figures; with low bust, short hips; sizes 18 to 21 only.

These on Main Floor, near Tenth street elevators:

At $1, regular $1.25 to $2.75 Grades—Imported Lillian and C. P. Corsets, and L. R. Corsets, of fine coutil, with long or short waists; strongly boned. A remarkable opportunity for those who wish to pay only a dollar for a corset.

The following at the regular counters on the Second Floor:

At $1.50, worth $2.50 to $6.50—
Four different styles of imported Lillian Corsets; black and white. All sizes in the lot, but not in each style.

At $3.50, regularly $6.75—
Lillian straight-front corsets, boned with real whalebone; medium long waist; sizes 18 to 25 inches.

At $5.50, regularly $11—
Lillian long-waist corsets, with straight front; whalebone; black and white; all sizes in the lot, but not all sizes in both colors.

At $7, regularly $15—
Beautiful straight-front, silk and novelty effect; 18 to 24 inches. Very elegant corsets at less than half their value.

The FLORODORA SUIT Is a Masterstroke!

Another Wanamaker triumph for simple, inexpensive beauty. The Florodora is the tailor-made suit for tropical weather. Made of cool Holland linen, with the strong, true, graceful lines of a tailor-made suit; buttoned down the back; a seamless front beautifully plaited into a charming yoke effect; standing collar, with an embroidered turnover that gives the one touch of white seen on the dress.

The skirt is beautifully cut—stylish, graceful lines handsomely tailored; finished at bottom with two ruffles of the linen, finished with neatly stitched bands.

Simple in design; but strong.

Inexpensive in material; but beautifully made.

Brains and taste give it the refined beauty—and you only pay for the inexpensive material and neat workmanship; hence the price—

$6.50 A SUIT

We have already sold hundreds—we should sell thousands; for nothing of such refined character has ever been made at the price before.

Other Shirt-Waist Suits, $4.75 to $22. Wash Dress Skirts, $1 to $15.
Second floor, Broadway.

Muslin UNDER-GARMENTS

This dainty muslin underwear is not a good thermometer. On hot days, such as yesterday was, it is as crisp, cool and tempting, as though the mercury were twenty degrees lower. Sort of a promise of the comfort in store for those wise women who take advantage of this White Sale before it is overpast.

A new batch of information today—other things, too, besides muslin underwear—such as white wrappers, but all alike in the wide possibilities they offer toward economy:

Drawers—
50c—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, with hemstitching and fine plaits in clusters above.
75c—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and plaits above.
85c—Of nainsook; trimmed with ruffle of blind embroidery and plaits above.
$1—Of nainsook; trimmed with deep lawn ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace, and plaits in clusters above.
$1.25—Of nainsook; trimmed with ruffle of fine embroidery and plaits above.
$1.50—Of nainsook; deep ruffle of lawn, edged with colored wash ribbon and beading above.
Other styles, 35c to $4.50.

Night Gowns—
$1—Of nainsook; square neck and short sleeves, trimmed with small lawn ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace; ribbon bow at neck.
$1.50—Of cambric; square neck and short sleeves, trimmed with deep torchon lace and ribbon.
$1.75—Of nainsook; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with blind embroidery insertion and ribbon.
$2.25—Of nainsook; round neck and short sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon; front and back of fine plaits and hemstitching.
$2.50—Of nainsook; square neck and short sleeves, trimmed with colored batiste, insertion and ribbon.
$2.75—Of nainsook; V neck and short sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and ribbon.
Other styles, from 38c to $14.

Long Petticoats—
$1—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with small ruffle, edged with torchon lace and insertion on bias above.

Long Petticoats—
$1.50—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn with hemstitched hem and fine plaits in clusters above.
$2—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with deep torchon lace and two rows of insertion above.
$2.25—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with deep point de Paris lace; with insertion and plaits in clusters above on bias.
$2.75—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with embroidery ruffle, insertion and fine plaits above.
$3.25—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with handsome embroidery and plaits above.
$3.75—Of muslin; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with ruffle of embroidery; with 2 rows of insertion; plaits in clusters above.
$4.25—Of cambric; deep flounce, made of insertion and fine plaits, trimmed with ruffle of lawn, edged with deep point de Paris lace and plaits above.
$5—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with fine point de Paris lace, two rows of insertion and plaits in clusters above.
Other styles, 50c to $24.

White Wrappers—
$1.75—Of cross-bar nainsook; yoke effect, with ruffle over shoulder, trimmed with Valenciennes lace; full front and fitted back, with belt at waist line; deep flounce on skirt.
$2.50—Of plain lawn; plaited yoke front and back; ruffle around yoke, trimmed with embroidery; full front and fitted back; ruffle on skirt.
$3.25—Of hemstitched lawn; plaited front and back from neck to waist line; sailor collar, trimmed with deep embroidery and insertion; fitted back, with belt.
Many other styles, of lawn and nainsook, trimmed with embroidery, insertion and lace, up to $10.

Second floor.

Colors for FLAG DAY

The glorious American Flag was born at 235 Arch st., Philadelphia, on the 14th of June, 1777. Betsy Ross made it by hand, after a design suggested by George Washington and several other compatriots. Paul Jones first hoisted the new flag on a warship. Today it waves on land and sea around the world. Tomorrow we celebrate its birthday, and the Metropolis of the nation will be decked with flags from the Battery to Harlem River and beyond.

Are *your* flags ready?

If you want the very best, we have a special line, made of double warp bunting, with stripes double-sewed, and edges of stars turned under before being stitched; the hem is strengthened by a tape running through; heading made of heavy canvas, and the larger sizes have a rope running through the heading. These sizes and prices:

2 x 3 ft., 80c.	5 x 8 ft., $3.25	8 x 15 ft., $8
3 x 5 ft., $1.65	6 x 10 ft., $4	10 x 15 ft., $9.50
4 x 6 ft., $2.25	8 x 12 ft., $6	10 x 20 ft., $12.50

Then we have the **Regulation Standard Bunting Flags** at these interesting prices:

3 x 5 ft., $1.25	5 x 8 ft., $2.25	8 x 12 ft., $4.75
4 x 6 ft., $1.60	6 x 9 ft., $2.75	10 x 15 ft., $6.75

U. S. Silk Flags, mounted on polished hardwood spearhead staffs:

7 x 10 in., 10c	12 x 18 in., 25c	24 x 36 in., 90c
8 x 12 in., 15c	16 x 24 in., 40c	

Burgees, pennants, society flags and Sunday school banners made to order promptly.
Annex Store, south of Ninth street, 770 Broadway.

June Sale of BRIC-A-BRAC and CUT GLASS

Our buyer is just back from Europe and was followed closely by fifteen large cases of handsome Bric-a-brac, which he bought

At Just Half Price

Of course they will be sold at the some handsome concessions in price. The lot includes more than a thousand artistic pieces, in almost endless variety of artistic design.

For wedding presents, or the decorating of Summer homes, this is a gratifying opportunity; for all the wares are new and perfect, and they offer double value at every price.

There are Busts, Center Pieces, Flower Holders, Vases, and the like, **at 25c to $10 each.** Worth 50c to $25. The greatest variety at $1, $1.50, $2, $3, $4, $5 and $6—in every case worth double.

All are shown on the Main Aisle.

Then here is a companion offering of

Fine Cut Glass

Large variety of beautiful pieces picked from our regular stock, and marked at these exceptional prices:

8-inch Bowls, $3, $3.50 and $5.50 each, worth $4.50, $5, and $8.50.
10-inch Bowls, $10 and $12 each, worth $15 and $18.
Celery Trays, $3 and $4.50 each, from $5 and $6.
Water Jugs, 3 pints, $8 each, from $12.
Water Caraffes, $2.25 and $3.50 each, from $3 and $5.
Ice Tubs and Plates, $14 each, from $20.
Water Tumblers, $3 and $9 dozen, from $4.50 and $14.
5-inch Handled Olives, $2.25 each, from $3.25.
6-inch Handled Olives, $1.75 and $3 each, worth $3 and $4.
6-inch Unhandled Olives, $1.50 each, worth $2.75.
A table of fine fancy china pieces with bright decorations; reduced one-third;
Vases, 85c, $1.25 and $1.85 each, from $1.25, $1.75 and $2.75.
Salads, $1.40, from $2. Cake Plates, $1.25, from $1.75
Celery Trays, $1.25, from $1.75. Teapots, 85c, from $1.25.
Sugars and Creams, $1, from $1.50 pair.
Footed Comports, 85c, from $1.25. Fruit Saucers, 25c, from 35c.

Main aisle.

Cool UNDERWEAR
For Men and Women

Choose your underwear wisely for the hot weather. Good ventilation, allowing free access to the air, is fully as important as thinness. Everybody has his or her own theories on the subject—our mission is not to theorize, but to provide. This we've done—come and pick out the sort of underwear *you* like best—it's here.

Underwear for men, from 25c to $8 a garment.
Union suits for women, from 50c to $7.50 a suit.
Word of some sorts of each:

For Men—
At 50c each—English gauze cotton shirts; short sleeves; white; with ventilated armpits.
At $1 each—Swiss ribbed white cotton or lisle thread shirts; short sleeves; closed fronts; no buttons. Same in merino at $1.25; silk and lisle mixed, $1.50; all-silk, $1.75.
At $1.50 each—French balbriggan shirts; long or short sleeves; drawers to match, with inseam of 28 or 31 inches; seats reinforced.
At $1.75 each—English full fashioned lisle thread shirts; long or short sleeves; drawers have spliced and reinforced seats and spliced fronts, with two lengths of inseam.

For Women—
At 50c each—Union suits of cotton, white ribbed; low neck; short sleeves or sleeveless; knee length.
At $1 each—Union suits of lisle thread; white ribbed; low or high necks.
At $1.50 each—Union suits of Mercerized cotton or lisle thread; Swiss ribbed; low neck; knee length.
At $1.75 each—Union suits of extra fine Swiss ribbed white lisle thread; low neck.
At $2.75 each—Union suits of Swiss ribbed all-silk; low neck; knee length.

Broadway.

Perfection in Preserving
The Mudge Canner and Sterilizer

Preserving time—what terrors the thought has for the housewife! Hours of preparation, hours spent over the hot stove on a hot day. Result, jars of vegetables and fruit that bear a distant resemblance to their originals, in color, form and taste.

How much more simple with the Mudge Canner! Put your fruit and vegetables in whole, if you like, fill the jar with the boiling syrup—it must be boiling—and let the Canner finish the undertaking. Then, in January, eat peaches,—fresh as though you picked them off the tree—and cream.

The original color and flavor of the fruit are absolutely unimpaired; because the process steams and sterilizes them, but doesn't cook them to death.

Prices, $2.25 to $9

With each canner is given a book of recipes and one adjustable jar holder. A demonstration of the canner may be seen in the Basement.

"Queen Mary" Colognes

And Toilet Waters. They form a fragrant, cooling, refreshing group of hot weather toilet requisites, that brings comfort and delight to many a poor over-heated human. Absolutely pure—we know, for we make them in our own laboratory of the best ingredients. And as low-priced as pure preparations of their kind can be.

Eau de Cologne, 4 oz., 40c; 8 oz., 75c; 16 oz., $1.75. Imperial Russe, 4 oz., 50c.
London Jubilee, 8 oz., $1; 16 oz., $1.75. Friction and Bath Cologne, quart size, 95c.
Invalid Cologne, quart bottle, $1.25.
Toilet Waters, assorted odors, 3 oz., 25c; 6 oz., 50c; 10 oz., 75c.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Candied Ginger Chips

We have a special lot of these appetizing and healthful Ginger Chips, or crystallized ginger, that were imported from Crosse & Blackwell, Soho Square, London. They are put up in half-pound tins, and sell regularly for 25c a box. These to be sold at

15c A BOX

A particularly good thing to put in your trunk if you're going away from home.

Basement.

Peerless Eye-Glasses

A new eye-glass that neither pinches the nose nor falls off. A combination of virtues that seemed too much to hope for, yet a very simple idea obtains it.

The entire frame is in one piece of solid gold; and there are no post screws to loosen. There are neither shell nor cork grips, to become unclean and disfigure the nose. These are entirely unnecessary on the new Peerless frame.

Our system of examining the eyes gives the most accurate fitting of the lenses. It is also done in a very few minutes' time, without the tedious and tiresome testing that is customary by the old methods.

We guarantee correct lenses always. Price, with the solid gold Peerless frames, $3.50.

By the way, did you know that we keep a record of your lens prescription, and that when you are off on a vacation trip and lose or break your glasses, you can telegraph or write for a new pair and have them shipped the following day?

That's worth knowing.

Optical Parlor, Broadway.

This June Sale of PARLOR FURNITURE

Today an entirely new collection of pieces comes forward for description—so broad is the variety in this sale of samples of Parlor Furniture.

There is a splendid assortment of parlor suites, odd divans, sofas and odd chairs at sharp concessions in price. All are new, fresh goods purchased for this season, and are being sold simply to clean up our sample lines. Reductions are from a quarter to a half from regular prices.

A word today of odd CHAIRS:—

$5, from $7.50—Wall chair, in damask.
$5, from $9—Inlaid wall chair, in tapestry.
$7.50, from $12—Inlaid wall chair, in damask.
$8, from $12—Inlaid wall chair, in tapestry.
$9, from $18—Carved wall chair, in tapestry.
$10, from $15—Inlaid wall chair, in damask.
$10, from $18—Inlaid wall chair, in velour.
$12, from $20—Carved wall chair, in tapestry.
$18, from $30—Inlaid arm chair, in tapestry.
$20, from $35—Inlaid arm chair, in tapestry.
$25, from $36—Carved wall chair, in velour.

A word of some SUITES in three and five pieces. Some are beautifully inlaid, others handsomely carved:

$37.50, from $50—3 pieces, in damask.
$40, from $58—3 pieces, in tapestry.
$42.50, from $70—3 pieces, in tapestry.
$45, from $65—3 pieces, in tapestry.
$48, from $70—3 pieces, in tapestry.
$50, from $90—2 pieces, in velour.
$52.50, from $70—5 pieces, in tapestry.
$55, from $75—5 pieces, in tapestry.
$60, from $100—3 pieces, in damask.
$65, from $100—3 pieces, in tapestry.
$70, from $90—3 pieces, in hair-cloth.
$75, from $115—3 pieces, in damask.
$80, from $115—3 pieces, in tapestry.

Fourth Floor.

Sterling Silver WEDDING PRESENTS

Practicality and beauty combined characterize this collection of sterling silver wedding presents for the June Bride. Designed with refined taste, executed with the utmost skill, comprehensive in variety and withal moderately priced, the pieces comprising this gathering offer you an unexcelled field for choosing your wedding gift.

A suggestion or two may be helpful:

Combination Chests of silver, $50 to $208.
Tomato and Cucumber Servers, $2.25, $3, $3.25 and $3.50.
Asparagus Tongs, $9.
Asparagus Servers, $9.50.
Ice Cream Knives, $10.
Ice Cream Forks, $12.50, $13.25, $14 doz.
Pie Knives, $3.50, $4 and $5.
Salad Sets, $7, $8.25, $9 and $9.50.
Oyster Ladles, $8.25 and $9.25.
Soup Ladles, $10.50, $13.75 and $15.
Punch Ladles, $15.75.
Berry Spoons, $4.25, $4.50 and $5.50.
Jelly or Preserve Spoons, $2.25 and $2.50.
Sugar Tongs, $1, $1.75 and $2.50
Ice Tongs, $5.
Grape Scissors, $2.50 and $3.25.
Fruit Knives, $12, $13.25 and $17 doz.
Sardine Forks, 65c, $1.25 and $1.50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

HATS and Their Trimmings

The particular excellence of the season's straw hats for women lies in the fact that they require but little trimming; the natural effectiveness of the various straws and the new shapes making elaborate trimming unnecessary. But what trimming they need is here, as well as the hats themselves.

Untrimmed Hats—
Every popular shape and kind of straw is to be found among this collection of untrimmed hats. Prices run from 25c to $4. Then there are some short-back, hand-made sailor hats, untrimmed, in black and white, at 75c.

Children's untrimmed hats, in various colors and shapes—chip, Leghorn, Neapolitan and fancy Cuban straws. 50c to $3.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Hat Trimmings—
Sprays of poppies in pink, blue, red, cerise, yellow and black, 40c, worth 75c.
June roses, pink, white and tea. 25c bunch.
Roses and foliage sprays, that were formerly $1 to $4, now 50c to $2.
Black and white pompons, $1.25 to $3.
Black and white ostrich pompons, $2 to $7.
Blue, white and black coq pompons, 75c.
White and black dotted breasts, 75c to $2.25.
Plain white and black breasts, $1 to $1.75.
White, natural and fancy quills, 15c to 85c.

Cotton DRESS FABRICS
Pretty and Little Priced

Thank the chilly days of May that June has such a wealth of beautiful cotton stuffs, and that prices are so little. Perhaps never before have varieties been so full and satisfying, when prices were down as low as today.

At 7c, worth 12½c—Dainty printed Batiste; a fine sheer cloth printed in attractive conventional designs of colored figured stripes on white, and white figures and stripes on navy blue and black grounds, in a great variety of patterns.
At 8c, worth 12½c—Printed Dimities in pretty stripes of pink, light blue, navy blue, heliotrope, cardinal and black, on white; besides these there are over two hundred others in the popular black polka dots and figures on white grounds; white dots, figures and stripes on navy blue and black grounds; and floral designs scattered and grouped in stripes, on colored and white grounds.
At 9c, worth 12½c—Printed figured Swiss Muslins, in attractive conventional figures and stripes in blue and black on white grounds, and white figures and stripes on blue grounds.
At 12½c, worth 25c—Printed Pique, in a variety of fancy and figured stripes, in colors on white grounds, and white stripes on grounds of cadet and navy blue.
At 12½c a yard—Dotted Swiss Muslins, in solid colors; just at the time when they are in most demand; colors are black, white, pink, light blue, heliotrope, cardinal, primrose, Nile, navy blue and gray.
At 25c a yard—Half-linen Batiste, in the natural linen color—the cotton warp was dyed before weaving in order to insure getting the correct shade of the natural linen; 32 inches wide.

Fourth avenue.

Pretty Louisine RIBBONS

By far the most popular ribbons of the season—so popular, indeed, that they are hard to get.

The present offering of these soft beautiful ribbons we had made up especially for us. The quantity purchased makes it possible for you to buy these fashionable Louisines, fresh and new, in the prettiest light shades for waist and neck ribbons and hat trimmings, at much below normal prices:

22c yard—4½ inches wide. In light blue, rose pink, cerise, turquoise, lilac and white.
28c yard—5½ inches wide. In light blue, turquoise, cerise, lilac, mais, rose pink and white.
35c yard—6½ inches wide. In light blue, turquoise, cerise, lilac, rose pink, mais and white.

Tenth street.

Boys' SUITS, Low-Priced

Two special offerings of Boys' Suits, at prices that should recommend them to every one having boys to fit out for the Summer.

$2.50 a Suit—75 Sailor Suits of blue cheviot, for boys of 3 to 8 years and a few 12-year-old sizes; all worth $3.50; also some suits in mixtures, in sizes 3 and 4 years; worth up to $5.

$2 a Suit—75 Double-breasted Suits, with knee trousers, of excellent all-wool materials; broken sizes; for boys of 15 and 16 years only. Values up to $5.

1,000 pairs of Boys' Washable Knee Trousers, in neat striped and checked material; sizes 3 to 16 years, at 25c and 35c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Suede Lisle GLOVES, 18c

You took what we offered of these cool, sightly Women's Suede Lisle Gloves in a twinkling. Today we offer a fresh supply, at the same little price,

18c a pair

for gloves, the regular price of which is 25c a pair. They have two clasps, and are in all sizes and the favorite Summer shades—tan, grays, white and black.

Basement.

CHILDREN'S CAPS

Baby's Summer headgear must be thought of, too—something cool, comfortable and pretty—such as these dainty little caps.

They are of lawn, prettily trimmed with lace and feather-stitching, and are in sizes for children of 6 months to three years. Though they're good 65c values, they're priced at 40c each.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, 4th Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

COLUMBIA BESTOWS OVER 700 DEGREES

The 147th Commencement of the University Celebrated.

DISTINGUISHED MEN HONORED

Justice Peckham and Messrs. De Vinne and Gamewell Receive Degrees with Others—President Low's Address.

Columbia University celebrated its one hundred and forty-seventh annual commencement yesterday in the university gymnasium. Six honorary degrees and something over 700 degrees in course were granted. About 4,000 persons obtained entrance, while nearly as many more were turned away. The exercises in the gymnasium did not begin until 11 o'clock, and long before that time the university grounds were crowded with the alumni, the members of the graduating class, and their friends.

Shortly before 10:30 o'clock the members of the Faculties, the Board of Trustees, the University Council, and candidates for degrees, together with President Seth Low, the candidates for honorary degrees, and the university's guests, assembled in the corridors of the library, and then marched in procession to the gymnasium.

PRESIDENT LOW'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, the Chaplain of the university, opened the exercises with a prayer, and then President Low delivered his annual commencement address, in part as follows:

"We are firmly rooted to-day on this acropolis of Manhattan Island, commanding once more a view of the Hudson River, as King's College commanded it when it was erected in 1756. It is a favorite theme with me to point how characteristic of the city have been the services of the men of Columbia during all our National history. As I look at the situation of to-day, there seems to me to have been no time when Columbia has more truthfully reflected the characteristics of the great city than she does to-day.

"Taking advantage of her position in the city, and using the strength which the growth of the city has itself largely provided, she has developed here the largest school in the country for non-professional graduate study; and she has also developed here professional schools of high grade that draw their students from all parts of the Union. In particular, through her non-professional graduate courses, and through the Teachers College, she has acquired an influence upon the educational interests of the land as far-reaching and as strong as the influence that goes out in other directions from the great city itself. Through the graduate courses, she is filling chairs in universities and colleges all over the Union; and through Teachers College she is placing her graduates in large numbers in important positions connected with the public school system of the country. All of this reflects and emphasizes her growing prestige; and, while she has done this, she has improved, with equal hand, the historic college out of which it has all grown.

"The university is taking the strength of the city, and after transmuting it into educational force, is disseminating it throughout the United States. I like to think that from Columbia College there is going forth a constantly increasing stream of men and from Barnard College a steadily increasing number of women, who have thought it worth while to spend four years to secure a liberal education. One sometimes hears the question asked, whether a liberal education does or does not help a man in a business career. But one never hears the question asked, because it admits of no manner of doubt, whether a liberal education is worth while from the point of view of the man himself, or from the point of view of society. It is a part of the function of the liberally educated men and women of the country to stand unflinchingly for the doctrine that 'a man's life does not consist in the multitude of the things that he possesses'; and I know of no greater service that the liberally educated people of America can render to our country to-day than to continue to illustrate, in city and town and hamlet, those fine ideals of plain living and high thinking that have been characteristic of the scholar in all ages.

"I give to you all, graduates of 1901, the good wishes of Columbia University. I hope that it will always be to you a source of inspiration to recall the years that you have spent here, and that the power which is yours by reason of your sojourn in this university may reveal itself continually, and more and more, in illumination and in service."

The exercises were closed by Bishop Henry C. Potter, who pronounced the benediction.

THE DEGREES CONFERRED.

President Low then conferred degrees upon the following students:

BACHELOR OF ARTS, COLUMBIA.

Armstrong, David.
Baker, Edward Wood.
Beers, William F., Jr.
Bensel, William Aitken.
Boehm, August A.
Boese, William Henry.
Bonsall, Walter M.
Boone, Elliot Williams.
Bowdish, Lewis F.
Bowne, Samuel Winter.
Brower, Farrand Dodd.
Browne, Squire Fred.
Bruce, Edward Bright.
Buchler, W. P.
Buhler, Joseph S.
Burrows, W. F.
Bulkley, Henry Duncan.
Carlozo, M. H., Jr.
Chamberlain, R., Ph. B.
Delgado, Frederick P.
Depew, C. M., Jr
Donnellan, George L.
Drucker, Aaron J.
Durfman, W. M., Jr.
Durham, Knowlton.
Eastmond, Charles.
Edwards, Elisha J., Jr.
Elliman, Kenneth B.
English, Aden A.
English, Paul Allen.
Ernst, Arthur O.
Esser, J. Henry.
Forbes, Charles S.
Forsch, Albert.
Foster, George Kenyon.
Frank, Milton L.
Fuerst, Sidney M.
Grant, Henry R.
Gray, James.
Gumm, Harris Harold.
Halsey, Francis R.
Hanson, Hans Olaf.
Harpending, Samuel A.
Harrison, Julian C.
Havey, Marshall L.
Haydock, Charles E.
Heimann, Walter J.
Heuser, F. W. J.
Hogan, Richard.
Jackson, John Gillespie.
Jacocks, Harold H.
Keeler, George B.
Kohn, Achilles H.
Korn, Harold.
Lederer, Allison M.
Lorenz, Karl Kumler.
Lynch, John Kenny.
McDonnell, James F.
McKeon, P. J.
Mattice, Harold A.
Meyer, R. B.
Mitchell, Edward B.
Mosenthal, Walter J.
Nash, Stephen Payn.
Palmer, Archie W.
Pegram, Robert Bruce.
Proctor, David Gould.
Renninger, Warren D.
Ringer, P. H.
Senftner, Alfred D.
Sheerin, James.
Shepard, Woolsey A.
Small, Herbert Fedor.
Smith, John Boyce, Jr.
Stewart, Vernon C.
Tavenner, E., A. B.
Van Cise, William M.
Ward, Egbert H. P.
Wetherhorn, Henry.
White, Robert Hooper.
Williams, James T., Jr.
Wise, Harry Morris.
Woodruff, Lorande L.
Woolf, Edgar Allan.

BACHELOR OF ARTS, BARNARD.

Butler, Eliza Rhees.
Cameron, Marie E. H.
Carhart, Elizabeth M.
Carman, Carise E. A.
Catlin, Helen Elizabeth.
Cooper, Isabella M.
Darrick, Mary Olive.
Beer, Alice.
Berry, Edith.
Bloodgood, Lisa D.
Brown, Bertha.
Buffington, Margaret.
Cutting, Harriet E.
Dederer, Pauline H.
Eaton, Mary Lavinia.
Elting, Mabel.
Fisher, Mary Hedges.
Hamliton, Elizabeth.
Hanks, Lenda Tracy.
Henry, Madaleine.
Hudson, Clara E.
Isaacs, Isabelle Estelle.
Jacobs, Lillie F.
Johnson, Adele Remsen.
Johnston, Euphemia.
Josephthal, Hilda E.
Kane, Helen Agnes.
Kellogg, Olive C.
Kraker, Rose Lois.
Kunz, Eda Flora.
Leaycraft, Agnes C.
Loveman, Amy.
McKim, Christina L.
Morrison, Mary R.
Oppenheimer, Florence.
Osborn, Bessie May.
Pollak, Meta.
Preston, Jennie F.
Rennert, Rosina Julia.
Roberts, Elizabeth C.
Sanville, Florence L.
Schuyler, Sarah E.
Straus, Sissie Cecile.
Studdiford, Jannetta G.
Townsend, Marian G.
Upton, Margerite E.
Wallach, Alma Frank.
Wehncke, Marie L.
Wendell, May Godfrey.
Wendt, Cordelia.
Whitney, Catherine E.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Abbe, William, A. B.
Anderson, R. W. K.
Arens, Max.
Armstrong, Lawrence E., Ph. B., A. M.
Aronson, D. A., B. S.
Aronson, J. J., A. M.
Averill, F. C., Ph. B., A. M.
Averill, M. K., A. B.
Baker, L. B., M. D.
Bennett, W. C., A. B.
Birnbaum, M., A. M.
Blumenthal, E., A. B.
Brimmer, George Edric.
Bross, W. W., A. M.
Byers, R. T., Ph. B.
Christmann, A., A. B.
Cohen, Max, A. B.
Comey, J. W., Ph. B.
Corrigan, J. E., A. M.
Curtis, E. D., A. B.
Cushing, E. W., A. B.
Cushing, H. A., Ph. D.
Doherty, Charles John.
Doob, Irving E., B. S.
Doughty, W. H., Jr., A. B.
Duncan, G. E., A. B.
Evanson, F. E., B. L.
Farnham, Wallace S.
Fischer, S. M., A. M.
Flanagan, Edward J.
Floyd, C. W., A. B.
Fox, Robert Charles.
Fuller, Charles, A. B.
Gilchrist, E. P., Ph. B.
Goodhue, I. W., B. D.
Haas, Harry L., A. B.
Haber, J., Jr., Ph. B.
Hall, Lester W., Ph. B.
Haussling, Gustave.
Heard, H. C., A. B.
Heller, B. S., B. S.
Herman, S. H., A. M.
Josephson, Walter S.
Josephthal, S. L., A. B.
Kaiser, E. M., A. B.
Kayser, Harry C. A.
Killgore, Robert B.
Koenig, Herman L.
Lee, Arthur, A. B.
Levy, Louis S., A. M.
McGrath, F. S., B. S.
Mairs, Olney B., A. B.
Manion, Martin T.
Menline, J. S., A. M.
Miller, Nelson D.
Mueller, A. C., LL. B.
Myers, David S., A. B.
Perkins, Norton, A. B.
Picher, Oliver S., A. B.
Platt, Mark C., B. S.
Pollack, Henry W.
Raynolds, H. F., A. B.
Recknagel, H. S., A. B.
Requa, Leonard F., Jr.
Richardson, Rodman.
Robinson, B. R., A. B.
Robinson, H. F., A. B.
Rogers, John S., A. B.
Ruslander, S. Leo.
Scott, Allan, B. S.
Sherer, F. A., A. B.
Silbiger, Samuel.
Smith, Robert Leslie.
Snyder, John H., A. B.
Southard, C. E., B. S.
Stayton, John W., Jr.
Symmes, W. B., Jr., A. B.
Tarler, George Connell.
Tebbetts, T. C., A. B.
Trist, William Hall.
Turnbull, Robert James, Jr., A. B.
Turner, Lucius Don.
Tyler, C. B., A. B.
Vigouroux, George E.
Wales, Byron Roger.
Walker, Harold, A. B.
Ward, Charles W.
Warner, L. T., A. B.
Waterman, E. F., A. B.
Wegit, John.
Wilson, B. W., A. B.
Wilson, G. W., B. S.
Wilzin, Jerome.
Woolsey, John M., A. B.
Yuzzolino, A. M., A. B.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Adelson, Jonas.
Adler, H. M., A. B.
Alexander, A. J. A., A. B.
Alter, Julius Elmer.
Bainton, J. H., A. B.
Baird, Addison W.
Barton, F. W., B. S.
Bauman, Louis.
Bayles, Howard.
Benedict, A. C., B. S.
Beveridge, James W.
Bill, Philip W., Ph. B.
Bliss, Robert F.
Blue, John H., B. S.
Bohm, Oscar Henry.
Bolduan, C. F., Ph. G.
Bookman, Arthur, A. B.
Britenstool, Harry.
Buerger, Leo, A. B.
Buffington, Ralph E.
Bulkley, L. C., A. B.
Cairns, Douglas W.
Charlton, Herbert R.
Cimiotti, Walter F.
Cohn, Hermann.
Condit, Joseph D., A. B.
Cooke, Albert Samuel.
Cram, G. E., Ph. B.
Creeden, E. L., A. B.
Cronin, William D.
Cunningham, Joseph Atwood, A. B.
Curran, John D., B. S.
Curran, Philip John.
Darrach, William, A. B.
Day, Arthur W., A. B.
De C y Bachiller, R., A. B.
De Long, Faust S.
Deming, D. B., Ph. B.
Dodd, Edward L., A. B.
Donohue, Francis Bernard, A. B., A. M.
Dunsaith, James G.
Engel, Walter F.
Flood, George J. B.
Foehrenbach, Herman P., A. B.
Fraser, H. T., B. S.
Fulda, Carl.
Gabriel, Charles John.
Gale, S. S., A. B.
Geyer, Harold C., A. B.
Gibbs, James P., A. M.
Gillette, C., A. B.
Goldman, Charles.
Goodridge, F. G., A. B.
Greil, Gaston, B. S.
Gretsch, B. J., LL. B.
Grossmann, Louis.
Hart, George W.
Hartman, W. L., Ph. B.
Haussling, F. R., B. S.
Haven, Samuel C., A. B.
Henriquez, C. L., B. S.
Hodgson, F. G.
Hyde, O. T., B. S.
Jackson, F. H., Jr.
Jellinghaus, C. F., A. B.
Jones, Willis Bryant.
Judd, James R., A. B.
Kramer, David.
Levy, David Heine.
Levy, Isaac Harris.
Lewis, James H., A. B.
Levenberger, S., B. W.
Loizeaux, Edward S.
McCarthy, J. F., Ph. D.
McCully, Rob R., Ph. G.
McEntee, Edward J.
McFarland, William L.
McGill, Elisha L.
McKelvy, James Percy.
McKenzie, E. P., A. B.
Meagher, John F. W.
Merchant, M. H., B. P.
Mitchell, Robert Jack.
Moore, Clifford Colgate.
Moynan, William T.
Mulcahy, Thomas A.
Newman, Serenus L.
Oppenheimer, Bernard Sutro, A. B.
Peigram, George Oscar.
Pier, V. S., Ph. G.
Pierce, Edwin F., A. B.
Pinneo, Frank Wilcox.
Post, W. McI., A. B.
Prentice, A. C., A. M.
Preston, Perry Brower.
Reinhardt, E., A. B.
Reynolds, Gibson, A. B.
Reynolds, Michael T.
Riggio, Louis D.
Rogers, Andrews, Ph. B.
Rogers, John J., B. S.
Russell, James I., A. B.
Ryan, P. F. X., A. B., A. M.
Sandy, W. C., Jr., A. B.
Schaeffer, Benjamin L.
Schenck, G. K. W., B. S.
Schildecker, Charles B.
Schneider, Francis A.
Schulhofer, Samuel.
Schultz, A. P., A. B.
Schwartz, H. W., A. B.
Schweitzer, Henry G.
Sharp, James C.
Shearer, L. H., A. B.
Shearman, R. W., A. B.
Slocum, Harry Britton.
Smith, C. H., B. S.
Spiegel, Leo.
Spingarn, A., B. S.
Stark, Morris, B. S.
Stark, N. N., B. S.
Starr, Robert S., M. A.
Steedly, Benjamin B.
Stetten, De Witt.
Stryker, Edgar de Mott.
Swan, Joseph R.
Teahan, William John.
Thompson, Edward C., A. B.
Todd, George Wilson.
Toering, Albert John.
Vandegrift, George W., A. B.
Van Ingen, P., A. B.
Von Deesten, H. T.
Vreeland, C. Le F.
Vreeland, William N.
Wechsler, Abraham H.
Weiss, F. H., Ph. G.
Westcott, Clinton S.
Whitbeck, Sherwood V.
Whitman, W. R., A. B.
Williams, Henry Tilton.
Williams, P. H., A. B.
Williams, T. M., A. B.
Witter, Orin Russell.
Woglom, William H.
Yacobs, E. A., B. S.
Yocum, Joseph Grant.
Ziegel, H. F. L., B. S.

ENGINEER OF MINES.

Armstrong, Homer.
Colman, Jerome M.
Cornell, Russell Todd.
Goode, Edmund L.
Goodman, M., B. S.
Lidgerwood, John H., Jr., M. E.
Mills, Henry J.
Rubidge, F. T., B. S.
Schwerin, Clarence M.
Smith E. P., M. E.
Stanley, R. C., M. E.
Stewart, John B.
Thayer, Reginald H.
Young, M. B., Ph. B.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Bos, George Albert.
Brodie, Orrin L.
Buchholz, G. W.
Coykendall, Frank.
Dougherty, Richard E.
Du Bois, William C.
Hochlerner, Tobias.
Hudson, D. S., A. B.
Kempner, M., A. B.
Ludlam, William K.
Morrison, Charles E.
Rae, James G.
Roell, Antone J.
Wolff, John B.
Woodward, R. S., Jr.
Zipser, Morris.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

Bayne, Howard.
Brandon, Vivian I.
Dixon, James.
Doud, Chas. H., A. B.
Focardi, P. L., B. S.
Goerwitz, William.
Havill, O. A., A. B.
Lawrence, A. N.
Levine, Albert J.
Miller, G. A., Jr.
New, Samuel S.
Parker, Lindsay R.
Parsons, Isaac D.
Rionda, J. B.
Sage, Darrow.
Scharf, Henry W.
Meer, Henry C.
Titus, Samuel H.
Von Schrenk, Arnold.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

Alsberg, Julius, A. B.
Bates, L. W., E. E.
Borden, W. H., Jr.
Colwell, L. M., B. S.
Cregier, Abbott M.
Hopkins, G. G., Jr., A. B.
Inmediato, G., C. E.
Meehan, John A.
Myers, David M.
Robinson, Arthur.
Schmidt, C. G. A., Jr.
Van Horne, John R.
Wilson, Lester G.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.
(Course in Chemistry.)

Bernheim, George B.
Falk, Kaufman G.
Hildreth, Thomas F.
Hubbard, George C.
Lindsay, William G.
Moffatt, Miles R., A. B.
Page, Robert W.
Pickhardt, W. P., B. S.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.
(Course in Architecture.)

Baer, Herbert M.
Bloomingdale, S. J.
Colt, Morgan.
Dominick, W. F.
Hewitt, E. S.
Hill, Lawrence.
Kafka, H.
Loney, Fred. R.
Adams, Herbert W.
Adler, Hermann M.
Alger, Lewis H.
Angell, Homer D.
Atkinson, John H.
Baldwin, Arthur P.
Barnett, James F.
Barrett, John M.
Bell, William B.
Benedict, Marion.
Bennion, Milton.
Blair, Carrie W.
Brandeis, Julian W.
Brown, Marion R.
Brummer, Sidney D.
Buerger, Leo.
Bukofzer, Edwin.
Bulkley, Lucius C.
Byers, Russell T.
Carpenter, Jane B., B. L.
Clark, Harrison, Jr.
Cornell, George S.
Dawson, Alice Belle.
Dowell, Grace A.
Derr, Homer M.
Dionne, G. A. L.
Dodd, Loring H.
Du Bois, Elizabeth H.
Eccles, David C.
Eldert, Henry C.
Erskine, John.
Eyanson, Francis E.
Fernald, Robert H.
Fleming, Walter L.
Fox, Noel B.
Gaus, Daisy.
Gay, Robert M.
Golay, Juliette.
Goodman, Jules E.
Goodman, Maurice.
Goransson, Karl F.
Gould, Nellie J.
Hamilton, Clayton M.
Harlow, Sarah H.
Heck, Charles McGee.
Hodges, Marianne R.
Horst, Andrew L.
Hoshi, Hajime.
Irving, Robert E. L.
Kellogg, Olive C.
Kennedy, Mary, A. B.
Lynch, John K.
McConkey, H. A., A. B.
McKim, Christina L.
Mason, Mabel K., A. B.
Mattice, Harold A.
Pond, Oscar L.
Priest, Mary C.
Quackenbos, George P.
Quackenbush, L. S.
Ormeau, A. J.
Raiman, Robert I.
Ray, David H.
Reynolds, Harry B.
Riederer, Herman S.
Rockwell, Harriet E.
Roovers, E. W.
Shearman, Robert W.
Snedden, David S.
Spaulding, Leila C.
Spencer, Henry R.
Sperling, Frederick W.
Spirgarn, Alexander.
Stoddart, Charles W.
Stone, Nahum I.
Sundheimer, Malcolm.
Tolman, Gilbert.
Tucker, Louise E.
Tucker, Samuel M.
Vandegrift, George W.
Veter, Royall C.
Watt, Martha W.
Wilson, Burton W.
Wolfe, William H., Jr.
Wood, Alice Ida.
Wright, Harrison K.

MASTER OF LAWS.

Cook, Walter W.
Kemp, William C. B.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Andrews, Grace.
Becket, Frederick M.
Crane, Walter R.
Davis, Bergen.
Dennis, L. P.
Downer, Charles A.
Flick, Alexander C.
Hall, Arthur C.
Kern, Edward F.
Kreeber, Alfred L.
Loch, Isidor.
Lucky, George A. W.
Miller, Joseph W., Jr.
Moody, Herbert R.
Remy, A. F. J.
Richards, Alfred N.
Schaper, William A.
Sciaco, Louis Dow.
Stern, Nathan.
Sumner, Francis B.
Tombo, Rudolf, Jr.
Willett, Allan H.
Wise, Stephen S.
Wissler, Clark.
Wcolley, Edwin C.

Teachers' College Degrees.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.
(Course in Education.)

Beatty, Esther.
Hall, John W.
Hollis, Ida M.
Jores, Frances F.
McMurry, Oscar L.
Parsons, Belle R.
Schmelz, Irmo H.
Staber, Maud J.
Tuttle, Gertrude.

HIGHER DIPLOA.

Norsworthy, Naomi.
O'Grady, Caroline G.
Snedden, David S.

SECONDARY DIPLOMA.

Abelson, Paul, A. B.
Beardsley, E. B., A. B.
Berry, Edith.
Blair, Carrie W., A. B.
Brown, Marion R., A. B.
Buffington, Margaret.
Carhart, Elizabeth M.
Carpenter, Jane B., A. B.
Cooper, Isabel M.
Cutting, Harriet E.
Dawson, Alice B.
Dodd, Loring H., A. B.
Elliman, Kenneth B.
Fitting, Mabel.
Fish, Lucia H., A. B.
Forbes, Charles S.
Gould, Nelia J., A. B.
Hamilton, Elizabeth.
Hollis, Ida M.
Kellogg, Olive C.
Kennedy, Mary, A. B.
Lynch, John K.
McConkey, H. A., A. B.
McKim, Christina L.
Mason, Mabel K., A. B.
Mattice, Harold A.
Meigs, Katherine H., A. B.
Morrison, Mary R.
Oppenheimer, Adèle.
Pegram, Robert B.
Pollock, Mary H., A. B.
Schuyler, Sarah E.
Studdiford, Jannetta G.
Watt, Martha W., Ph.B.
Wendell, May G.
Wendt, Cornelia.
Zeiger, F.

ELEMENTARY DIPLOMA.

Atwood, Theodore.
Baer, Dena.
Bedell, Helen L.
Berwaid, Elizabehh S.
Bowdish, Lewis F.
Brinckerhoff, Emily V.
Clark, Ada R.
Cole, Blanche L.
Fielder, Louise.
Foote, Franc E.
Jones, Frances F.
MacLear, Anne B.
McRae, Janet.
Pollock, Rosalie.
Skinner, Ada M.
Staber, Maud J.
Staley, Edith Jessie.
Tattershall, Fanny.
Valentine, Maud.
Wells, Herman Jay.
White, Jessie C.

KINDERGARTEN DIPLOMA.

Colburn, Mina B.
Coles, Alice B.
Leavenworth, Elizabeth.
Palmer, Florence L.
Parsons, Belle R.
West, Mary C.

DOMESTIC ART.

Adelaide Root Palmer.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Bettty Esther.
Clark, Matie P.
Hyams, Sarah.
Pincomb, Mary J.
Schmelz, Irma H.
Tuttle, Gertrude.
Westgate, Helen E.

FINE ARTS.

Comegys, Glennis D.
Foster, Ethel E.
Nichels, Phoebe C.
Taylor, Marguerite H.
Whittemore, Amy P.
Young Elizabeth.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Bacon, Lewis A.
Capsmann, Anna B.
Linvill, Lucy A.
McCurry, Oscar L.
Saam, Caroline E.
Sargent, William A.
Wilburn, Emma P.
Willmarth, Elmer H.

THE HONORARY DEGREES.

Six honorary degrees were awarded. The candidates were seated on the platform near the president. At the signal from the marshals each one was introduced to the president by his sponsor. They were the following:

MASTER OF ARTS.

Theodore Low De Vinne.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

The Rev. Frank D. Gamewell. Prof. George Morewood Lefferts, Professor of Diseases of the Nose and Throat in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

Arnold Hague of the United States Geological Survey.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Justice Rufus William Peckham, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

William Henry Maxwell, A. M., Ph. D., City Superintendent of New York Public Schools.

TRIBUTE TO MR. DE VINNE.

Dean J. Howard Van Amringe, in presenting Mr. De Vinne for his degree, said in part:

"The sumptuous volumes that have issued from his well-known press, the noble folio of the Book of Common Prayer, the notable publications of the Grolier Club, have won for him the proud title, 'Master of the Art which is the preserver of all the Arts.'

"As author and typographer, in the broadest sense, his name will be associated in the coming time with those of Gutenberg, Aldus, Caxton, Plantin, the Elzevirs, Baskerville, the Didots, the Whittinghams, and our own Franklin.

"Therefore, it is, Sir, that I heartily commend him to you for the honorary degree which I pray may now be conferred upon him."

MR. GAMEWELL'S RECORD.

The Rev. Frank D. Gamewell was presented by Prof. Ogden U. Rood, the senior member of the Faculty. Mr. Gamewell was formerly a missionary in China. He returned to this country to pursue a course of scientific study at Columbia. Shortly before the outbreak among the Boxers Mr. Gamewell returned to China. Prof. Rood spoke as follows of his services to foreigners in Peking during the trouble:

"While at Columbia he obtained a complete electrical plant, and an iron chapel made in sections. Returning to Peking he built up the chapel, and unaided by any expert, set up the electrical apparatus. He then built and organized a physical laboratory, the first erected on Chinese soil, and successfully gave courses of instruction according to modern methods.

"The trouble with the revolutionists, the Boxers, was already brewing, and Mr. Gamewell warned two of the foreign ambassadors of what was in store. His words produced no effect, and when the storm broke, the various embassies were totally unprepared. Four thousand infuriated Chinese surrounded the legation buildings, which were about as well fortified as an ordinary summer residences. Among the refugees were many military officers, but the British Ambassador, Sir Claude MacDonald, promptly selecting Mr. Gamewell, said to him: 'Fortify this place instantly, and if you need material, you may pull my house down about my ears.'

"The Boxers hesitated for a day or two, and during that time Mr. Gamewell and his Chinese students patched up the worst places with sand bags made of brocade silk, cotton cloth, ladies' dresses—anything that could be used. The siege then began in earnest, and during the following six weeks Mr. Gamewell labored steadily on his fortifications, patching, repairing, constructing new towers and walls, and acting as an inspiration to their defenders. In this way, Mr. President, the candidate who stands before you finally succeeded in preventing the Chinese from perpetrating the greatest crime of the century. Sir Claude MacDonald has publicly and officially acknowledged the value of Mr. Gamewell's services, and has added that a deep debt of gratitude is owed to him by the besieged and by humanity."

Dr. George M. Lefferts was presented by Prof. T. Mitchell Prudden. Prof. Prudden referred to the twenty-five years of successful service which Dr. Lefferts has passed at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Prof. Robert Simpson Woodward presented Mr. Arnold Hague. He said:

"I have the honor to-day to introduce to this assembly a man of science, who, without ostentation, has won eminence in the fields of geology and has served our Government with distinction for more than a quarter of a century. I beg to present to you for the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science Mr. Arnold Hague of the United States Geological Survey."

JUSTICE PECKHAM PRESENTED.

Justice Peckham was presented by Dean W. C. Keener of the Law School, who said, in part:

"Three times, Mr. President, has the degree of Doctor of Laws been conferred by this university upon a jurist who was at the time or afterward became a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, but never more deservedly than upon him who is to receive that degree to-day. A man of strong likes and dislikes, as a Judge he has known neither friend nor foe. A man of strong political convictions, as a Judge he has shown no political bias. A man of courage, he has neither feared criticism nor courted popular favor. Entering upon his judicial career with a determination to discharge the obligations of his high office faithfully and impartially, he has so discharged them as to win praise at home and abroad. I have the honor, Mr. President, to present to you Mr. Justice Peckham of the Supreme Court of the United States."

In conferring the degree on Justice Peckham President Low said:

"The people of the State of New York were pleased to honor you by electing you a Justice of their Court of Appeals. Since then, through your appointment by President Cleveland to the Supreme Court of the United States, you have had the opportunity, and have take nadvantage of it, to confer honor upon our State by the good service you have rendered in the highest court of the Nation. On behalf of this ancient university of our commonwealth, therefore, and in recognition of your high personal and professional standing, I admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws."

Superintendent Maxwell was the last candidate. He was presented by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler. President Low referred in complimentary terms to his services to the public education in conferring the degree upon him.

AWARDS AND HONORS.

Prizes, fellowships, and honors were awarded as follows:

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

PRIZE OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, $50 to the most faithful and deserving member of the graduating class—Candidates selected by the faculty: Elliot Williams Boone, George Lawrence Donnellan, and Charles Savage Forbes. Recipient of the prize, chosen by the senior class—George Lawrence Donnellan.

CHANLER HISTORICAL PRIZE, (Income of $1,000.)—Charles Savage Forbes.

SOPHOMORE HONORS.—Germanic languages and literature. Walter Frank and Robert Schulman.

JUNIOR HONORS.—Mathematics, Frank Houghton Sewall; comparative literature, Louis Vernon Ledoul; English, Armour Caldwell and Richard Kelly.

FINAL HONORS.—Comparative literature, Harris Harold Gumm and Harold Korn.

BARNARD COLLEGE.

KOHN MATHEMATICAL PRIZE, $50.—Edith Berry.

HERRMAN BOTANICAL PRIZE, $50.—Marie Louise Wehncke.

SOPHOMORE HONORS.—English, Helen Louise Cohen; mathematics, Marion Elizabeth Latham.

JUNIOR HONORS.—Classics, Ada Blanche Clouse Nelswender; mathematics, Grace Melvina Peters.

FINAL HONORS.—Classics, Lisa Delavan Bloodgood, Helen Elizabeth Catlin, and Bessie May Cohen; mathematics, Elizabeth Allen and Edith Berry.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

HARSEN PRIZES FOR PROFICIENCY AT EXAMINATION, $500, $300, AND $200.—First prize, William Darrach, A. B.; second, Charles Henderson Smith, Ph. B.; third, Charles Robert Judd.

EXAMINATION HONORS.—Charles Henderson Smith, Philip Van Ingen, William Darrach, James R. Judd, John Howard Blue, Joseph Dayton Condit, Alfred Carlyle Prentice, Leo Buerger, James Percy McKelvy, and Robert Willis Shearman.

HARSEN PRIZES FOR CLINICAL REPORTS, $150, $75, and $25.—First prize, James Elmer Aller; second, Herbert Richard Charlton; third, no award.

JOSEPH MATHER SMITH PRIZE, $100—Frederick Randolph Bailey, M. D.

FELLOWSHIPS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, $500 each—Fellow in Anatomy, Henry E. Hale, M. D.; Fellows in Pathology, Augustus B. Wadsworth, M. D., and Charles Norris, M. D.

ALONZO CLARK SCHOLARSHIP, $700—Augustus Jerome Lartigan, M. D.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

McKIM FELLOWSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE, $1,000 each—Charles Ludwig Otto, B. S., and Edward Necarsulmer, Ph. B.

TEACHERS COLLEGE.

COLONIAL DAMES' HISTORICAL PRIZE, $50—Ada Maria Skinner.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PRIZE, $40—George Lawrence Donnellan.

SCHIFF FELLOWSHIP, $600—Ulrich Bonnell Phillips, A. M.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS FELLOWSHIP—James Wilford Garner, B. S.

UNIVERSITY.

BARNARD FELLOWSHIP FOR ENCOURAGING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, (income of $10,000)—John Alexander Matthews, Ph. D.

JOHN TYNDALL FELLOWSHIP FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF RESEARCH IN PHYSICS, $646—Bergen Davis, A. M.

PROUDFIT FELLOWSHIP IN LETTERS—John Erskine, A. M.

DRISLER FELLOWSHIP IN CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY, $500—Lee Byrne, A. M.

HARDMAN PIANO.

We now have the Largest Piano Warerooms in New York, covering a Floor Space of 15,000 Square Feet, and containing an immense variety of the famous Hardman Upright and New Baby Grand at very Moderate Prices and on Small Monthly Payments if desired.

Renting Pianos, for Country, Sea Shore or City, a Specialty, No Charge for Transportation.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
Fifth Avenue & 19th Street.
Brooklyn Representatives:
ANDERSON & CO., 470 Fulton St.

GIFT TO COLUMBIA FOR A CHINESE DEPARTMENT

Contribution of $100,000, "Saved from Tobacco and Whisky."

Name of Donor Not Disclosed—Many Speeches at Alumni Luncheon in Memorial Hall.

At the annual luncheon of the alumni of Columbia University, held yesterday in Alumni Memorial Hall, in dedication of the new building, President Seth Low announced an anonymous gift to the university of $100,000 for the purpose of founding a Chinese department, for the study of Chinese history, language, customs, and manners. The gift is made with the stipulation that it may be increased at any time, and that it be known as the "Dean Gift."

President Low read a letter accompanying the gift, which said that the donor inclosed a sum, saved from what he would have spent for tobacco and whisky. A memorandum in connection with the gift, written by the donor, was read by President Low as follows:

I am told that doubts have been expressed whether such an appropriation would be wise or practically useful. Possibly not. It is not always easy to foresee results or to measure their value, and especially when the means are largely tentative.

It is often said that the Chinese have no religion. If this means only that our religion is not their religion it need not be controverted. But if, as I hold, religion may be best defined as emotion, concerning itself about our highest obligation and duty, then the Chinese may be called a religious people.

And when it is considered that they are made up of several hundred millions of like origin, race and character, earth-barn and firmly rooted in the soil, bound together by the common usage and traditions of incalculable generations and welded into a homogeneous nation by many co-operative causes and especially by the unifying force of a literary language; that with their unrivalled endurances, temperance, and industry, their devotion to family and almost superstitious love of home, and holding to their purpose with the tenacity of Israel, they are possessed by a patent patriotism equal perhaps to that of any other contemporaneous people; that with a common speech, copious and expressive and older probably than any other living tongue now spoken on the earth, they are also eminently a literary people, with a great and abundant literature as old at least as any of the great classical literatures that have done so much to soften and mold our own institutions and manners; that they have an inherited civilization coeval with, if not antedating those that grew up around the Mediterranean, but less sensual and superstitious, and from which there seems to be some evidence tending to show that other archaic civilizations may have taken, if not their origin, at least some impulse and refinement; that they have a complete system of ancient and customary law admirably fitted to their needs and condition, regulating all the varied relations of civilized life—of family, society and government—a system that had grown up through infinite experiments, trials and failures until habit had acquired the force and sanction of natural or divine law, long before the makers of our common law had emerged from their immemorial savagery, without arts or agriculture, and clothed, if at all, with the skins of beasts; that, whether for good or ill, and whether we will it or not—by a manifest destiny no longer unrevealed, we are brought into familiar neighborhood and intercourse with them; facing each other and separated only by quick ferry across a Pacific sea, hereafter to become in large measure a Chinese-American sea; and with industrial and commercial relations, already of no mean proportions, and which must steadily grow to billions annually; and, not least, that we claim to have a Gospel superior to all others, and which, in its own spirit of peace, gentleness, and truth, we would carry to all the earth.

SPEECHES AT THE LUNCHEON.

Dean J. Howard Van Amringe, '70, presided at the luncheon, and among the guests were ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Chauncey M. Depew, Bishop Potter, Justice Rufus William Peckham, and many other distinguished persons.

At its conclusion, Dean Van Amringe made the formal speech dedicating the new hall. He said:

"This memorial hall is to be for Columbia men a Hall of Fame. Here will be displayed in characters that he who runs may read, some part of the proud personal history of Columbia.

"These memorials will constitute in this place an objective proof, if any were needed, of the importance, nay, the supreme necessity if this Government is to endure and meet wisely its growing and already tremendous responsibilities, of collegiate training and university education. They will stand as a silent and most emphatic protest against the ignorant and insolent aggressiveness of pure commercialism.

"Never before in the history of mankind have such stupendous industrial enterprises been attempted and successfully conducted as this generation has seen. The captains, the great generals of industry, exhibit an imagination, a power of combination, a fertility of resource, a courage, and a fortitude that have never, in any field perhaps, been excelled, not surpassed in military annals by Alexander and Caesar or Napoleon and Wellington or Sherman and Grant.

"I say nothing about the public danger or otherwise of the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few men, but I do say that institutions of learning like this have created a fraternal sentiment so widespread and so imperative that the accumulators of great wealth have been lifted to a high plane of moral responsibility as trustees, and not selfish possessors merely of the fortunes which their genius and their devotion have won for them."

A STORY OF TWO OYSTERS.

Bishop Potter, who spoke next, referred humorously to the presence of both himself and Senator Depew at the same function.

"Speaking of Depew," he said, "reminds me of a story I hear the other day of two oysters who met in a soup tureen recently. Said one oyster to the other, 'What are you doing here? What is this function, anyway?' Replied the other oyster, 'This is a church fair.' Then said the first oyster, 'If this is a church fair, what do they want with the two of us?'"

Justice Peckham, who followed, referring to the advantages of university education, said he did not believe that men who were spending four years of their time there were wasting that time.

Brief addresses were next given by Arnold Hague, Superintendent of Public Schools William

AMOUNT OF INDEMNITY NOT YET AGREED UPON

Curious Misunderstanding Exists as to Sum China Must Pay.

Fire In Forbidden City Plausibly Explained as the "Weeding Out" of "Unreliable and Misleading Documents."

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Special Commissioner Rockhill's proposition to submit the Chinese indemnity question to The Hague tribunal, it is now learned, carries with it the adjustment of the total of the indemnity. Through a misunderstanding which appears to have been purposely created the sum of 450,000,000 taels was supposed to have been finally agreed upon by all the powers as the total of indemnity to be demanded from China. As a matter of fact, there is nothing official to show that the powers, or indeed a majority of them, actually made this a matter of formal agreement. It is true that China undertook to pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels, but it is equally true that this undertaking, doubtless based upon the misunderstanding referred to, was at least in advance of a formal agreement among the Ministers themselves.

Hence Mr. Rockhill's proposition to include the total of the indemnity in the matters to be submitted to The Hague tribunal for arbitration. European criticisms based upon the idea that Mr. Rockhill's proposition as to arbitration concerns only the method of payment are therefore founded in error. The hope that the arbitration plan will prevail is based upon the belief that no other scheme so far brought forward is sufficient.

The press report from Peking that the recent fire in the Forbidden City followed the pursuance of a decree directing the destruction of archives is attracting much attention among the officials here, who feel that any such course may prejudice the early solution of the trouble at the Chinese capital. Thus far, however, neither the State Department nor the Chinese Legation has received such decree.

The information reaching Chinese official circles indicates that the report grows out of a misapprehension of Chinese affairs. It appears that some of the boards in China have a large number of written documents, which are important for local administration in a country governed almost entirely by tradition. But these documents are often prepared by an ignorant class of subordinates, and much of the trouble which has come upon the country of late years is attributed to the misguiding dictum of such subordinates. In the interest therefore of intelligent administration it has been urged that the misleading documents be obliterated, so that the traditions might be maintained by the more accurate and authentic records of those in authority. This has resulted, so it is said in Chinese circles, in a weeding out of what was considered bad and unreliable, and the permanent establishment of what was reliable. Instead of being a movement toward vandalism, it is said to be in the interests of a reform in the administration.

OPTIMISM IN BERLIN.

"Satisfactory Progress" Reported and "No Doubt of an Agreement."

BERLIN, June 12.—Contrary to newspaper statements that a serious hitch has occurred in Peking regarding the indemnity question, it is asserted in authoritative quarters in Berlin that the negotiations are making "satisfactory progress," and that there is no doubt of an agreement being reached between the Ministers of the powers themselves and between them and the Chinese plenipotentiaries, even if the negotiations should be prolonged for a week or two more.

RESENT BRITISH CRITICISM.

Germany, by Leaving Troops in Shanghai, Is Simply Maintaining the Open-Door Policy.

BERLIN, June 12.—The German Foreign Office does not desire to express an opinion upon the bitter tone in which the London papers comment on the fact that Germany will leave 800 men to garrison Shanghai; but the German press to-day unanimously disapproves of the British criticisms.

"The hopes excited by British newspapers will soon quiet down," says the Vossische Zeitung. "Their fear that the Germans will attempt to win as much trade as possible, not only along the Yang-tse-Kiang, but everywhere else in the world, is, however, correct. To do this is the duty and right of German merchants. Do the British act differently? Is there not enough room in the world for all the commercial nations?"

"We understand British astonishment the less," says the Kreuz Zeitung, "because German troops have been in Shanghai all along, and because Germany, by the terms of the agreement with Great Britain, is simply fulfilling a duty if she furnishes a part of the troops for the pacification of the Yang-tse District. One would think that the British press had grounds for expressing thanks to the German Government for such a measure."

"The British press," says the Berliner Tagenblatt, "seems to have forgotten the Anglo-German Yang-tse agreement, by the terms of which both powers are mutually bound to exercise no exclusive rights in the Yang-tse Valley, but to maintain the principle of the open door. Therefore the territory is not a sphere of British interest any more than of German."

Germany After Chinese Coal.

BERLIN, June 12.—The German Government is organizing in the Rhine provinces a large expedition of miners who will go to exploit the coal mines in the Province of Shan-Tung when peace shall have been restored in China. Each miner joining the expedition pledges to render services for five years.

ALARM FOR FRENCH INDUSTRY.

Fearing American Steel Trust, a Former Deputy Petitions for Reprisals.

PARIS, June 12.—François Laur, a former Deputy, deposited in the Chamber of Deputies to-day a petition calling attention to the American Steel Trust, which, he alleges, threatens the disorganization of the French metal industry. The petitioner suggests, as reprisals, an increase in the duties on American steel products, especially machine tools. The petition will be referred to the Petitions Committee.

M. Laur proposes to visit the United States next year to study trusts. Afterward he will be a candidate for election to the Chamber of Deputies at the general elections of 1902. His sole programme will be an anti-trust war. M. Laur once attacked the Standard Oil Company's operations in France. The company sued him and won.

WOULD EXTEND COPYRIGHT.

Publishers' Congress Declares Against Inroads in Reproduction of Music.

LEIPSIC, June 12.—At the Publishers' Congress to-day a resolution was adopted declaring it desirable that international copyright should protect the owners of copyright against manufacturers in connection with removable cylinders, disks, and the like for reproducing music on mechanical instruments. Various delegates advocated common standards for the international music trade, particularly in prices and discounts.

LABOUCHERE FINED £50.

Punished, with Editor of London Truth, for Contempt of Court.

LONDON, June 12.—Henry Labouchere was fined £50 and costs in the King's Bench Court to-day for contempt of court in commenting on a case which was, at the time, still sub judice. Counsel for the plaintiff wanted Mr. Labouchere and Horace Voules, editor of Truth, to be imprisoned, but Justices Bruce and Phillimore thought the fine and the costs against both defendants would suffice.

MR. M. K. JESUP DELIGHTED.

Only Annoyance Caused Delegates Was By Begging Letters—Comment on Old-World Natural History Museums.

LONDON, June 12.—Prior to his departure from London for Liverpool to-day, where he embarked on board the White Star Line steamship Oceanic, bound for New York, Morris K. Jesup, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, expressed delight at the reception of the delegation of the New York Chamber of Commerce and said the only thing which caused any inconvenience arose from the newspapers describing the delegates as "millionaires." With the exception of Andrew Carnegie and J. P. Morgan, it was doubtful Mr. Jesup said if there was a single millionaire in the delegation. As a result of this misrepresentation, he said the delegates were snowed under with begging letters and callers desirous of filling British pockets with American dollars.

Mr. Jesup's critical investigation of the Natural History museums has convinced him that the new world has nothing to learn from the old world in that direction. He considers the New York Museum of Natural History superior to the South Kensington Museum.

BRITISH SOLDIERS REWARDED.

King Edward in Person Presents Medals of Honor to 3,000 Participants in the South African Campaign.

LONDON, June 12.—London seldom had a finer spectacle than was witnessed on the Horse Guards' parade this morning, when King Edward presented medals to 3,000 soldier participants in the South African campaign. The great square was lined with Guards, drawn from the various regiments. In the centre of the ground was a purple-covered dais surmounted by an Indian tent with silver corner poles. In the space between the dais and St. James's Park were drawn up 3,000 officers and men of the Guards, Household Cavalry, and City Imperial Volunteers, all of whom had served in the campaign. The Admiralty, Horse Guards, and other official buildings fronting the parade were decorated with flags.

From the house of Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, on Carlton House Terrace, flew the American flag. The Lord Mayor, Frank Green, attended in state, and the members of the special Moorish Embassy, in picturesque costumes, were interested spectators.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the King, in a Field Marshal's uniform; the Queen, Princess Victoria, and other members of the royal family arrived and took up places on the dais, and the ceremony began. The recipients of the medals, in a long line, marched past the King, and having received the decoration from his Majesty saluted and passed on. Lord Roberts came first, followed by Lord Milner, while behind them came Buller, Ian Hamilton, and crowds of Generals and lesser officers whose names have become familiar owing to the war. Among the members of Lord Roberts's South African staff who received the medal was Captain, the Duke of Marlborough.

The procession as a whole was incongruous. There were officers of the Guards, Lancers, Hussars, and Highlanders in dazzling uniforms; groups of solemnly garbed men in frock coats—doctors who had served at the front—and half a dozen foreign attachés in uniform. Capt. Stephen L. H. Slocum, the United States Military Attaché, was not present. He is in St. Petersburg. There were also groups of time-expired men in civilian clothing, policemen, and wounded soldiers limping along in hospital clothes.

The ceremony lasted nearly three hours, the Queen standing beside the King throughout.

Gen. Botha's Wife at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, June 12.—Mrs. Botha, wife of Commandant Gen. Louis Botha, arrived here to-day. She was received at the railway station by Dr. Leyds.

FRANCIS JOSEPH AT PRAGUE.

In the Interest of German-Czech Conciliation Austrian Emperor Visits Bohemia.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, June 12.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrived here to-day for a visit of five days. It is the first visit he has made Bohemia during the last ten years, and he is now here in the interest of German-Czech conciliation. His Majesty is accompanied by a suite of 300 persons.

The city is crowded with visitors, and great precautions are taken to insure the safety of the Emperor. He was received by the municipal authorities with elaborate ceremonies, and, when replying to the Burgomaster's address of welcome, expressed his never-failing interest in the lovely City of Prague and his deep thanks for the hearty reception given him. He then drove to the Royal Palace, the populace cheering tumultuously.

Each day's ceremonies have been planned so that the Czechs and Germans may share equally in the imperial favor. Great difficulty arose as to which theatre his Majesty should visit first, the decision finally falling upon the Czech theatre, because Dvorak's new opera, "Russalkae," is billed for performance there.

Although the national feeling has subsided sufficiently to warrant the imperial visit, the day did not pass without incident. The clubhouse of the German Students' League was decorated with German colors, black, red, and yellow. A Czech crowd gathered and insisted that the colors be removed. When the Germans refused to comply with the demand the Czechs tore them down amid shouts of "Down with the Prussians!"

The police are forbidden to use any but Austrian colors, black and yellow, and, in order to avoid friction, many invitations have been issued in the French language.

"HE MELLOWED GREAT BRITAIN."

Mr. Choate's Estimate of the Work of Sir John Tenniel of Punch Fame.

LONDON, June 12.—Arthur J. Balfour presided to-night at a banquet given at the Whitehall Rooms, London, to the veteran artist, Sir John Tenniel. Among those present were Joseph H. Choate, the American Ambassador, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Rothschild, Sir William Agnew, chairman of the company owning and publishing Punch, Sir Squire Bancroft, Prof. Hubert Kerkomer, the painter; Arthur W. Pinero, Luke Fildes, John Sargent, George Grossmith, Francis C. Burnard, editor of Punch, and all the Punch artists.

Felicitous speeches were made by Mr. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Choate, and others. Sir John, attempting to reply, was overcome by emotion, and broke down completely after uttering a few words of thanks.

Mr. Choate, in the course of his speech, said:

"Great Britain, I think, has been mellowed during the last half century by the activity of Sir John Tenniel. She has displayed a more amiable mood in her foreign relations, and this change has been exemplified particularly toward my own beloved country."

FATALITIES AT LAUNCHING.

Christening of Germany's New Warship Attended by Two Deaths.

KIEL, June 12.—Emperor William, accompanied by the headquarters staff, Prince Henry of Prussia, and the chiefs of his Majesty's private Cabinet, arrived here this morning to witness the launch of the battleship Zaehringen, at the Germania yards. The Emperor boarded the imperial yacht Hohenzollern amid salutes from the war vessels present. Owing to the unfavorable weather the launch was postponed until the afternoon. When the new war vessel slid down the ways the Grand Duchess of Baden christened it Zaehringen.

While the work of removing the shores preparatory to the launch was in progress a crane collapsed, killing two men and seriously injuring three others.

SOCIALIST VICTORY IN PARIS.

Nationalist Candidate for President of Council General Defeated by One Vote.

PARIS, June 12.—The Council General of the Seine to-day elected for the first time a Socialist as President. M. Veber, Socialist, was chosen by a majority of 1 over M. Galli, Nationalist.

FOUND WIFE AT A MISSION.

Was Exhorting the Strayed to Return, but Refused to Go Back to Her Husband.

Mrs. Cacelea Curtis, twenty-one years old, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday accused her husband, to whom she has been married but six months, with having threatened her life. Curtis is forty-six years old, and lives at 1,069 Myrtle Avenue. He was a widower with six children when he married a second time.

They lived happily for twenty-one days, when Curtis, it is said, became jealous of his bride, while Mrs. Curtis, for her part, became tired of caring for six children and returned to her parents. Curtis saw nothing more of her until Saturday night last.

Then he encountered her at the Doyers Street Mission, where he had gone to offer a prayer, he says, for the return of the one he loved better than his life. To his surprise Mrs. Curtis was standing upon the platform exhorting those who had strayed from the path of righteousness to return.

Overjoyed at the sight of his wife he hurried to the platform to greet her, but she ignored him. He then dropped upon his knees and pleaded with her to return with him to his home. "If you refuse," he said, "something dreadful will happen."

The young wife was about to relent and accompany her husband when her sister, who was at the mission, interfered, exclaiming, "Cacelea, remember what mamma said."

Then Mrs. Curtis told her husband that she could not go with him. Curtis left the mission, and on Monday wrote to his wife again begging her to return to him for the children's sake, and repeating the words, "If you refuse something dreadful will happen."

Mrs. Curtis took the letter to the Lee Avenue court and a summons was issued for his appearance. Curtis declared that he meant no harm by the words and once more pleaded with his wife to go home. Mrs. Curtis's mother, who was in court, refused to permit her daughter to listen to any such proposition. The Magistrate dismissed the summons.

HOW TO GROW STRAWBERRIES.

Interesting Addresses at the Morticultural Society Meeting.

New Yorkers can revel in strawberries throughout the season at reasonable prices if growers will cultivate the fruit as Mr. Powell of Briarcliff Manor gave directions at the meeting of the Horticultural Society of New York at the New York Botanical Garden yesterday afternoon.

Strawberries cannot be grown in a season or on a virgin soil. First get your soil, says Mr. Powell, and, with proper care, wonderful crops of strawberries will be not only possible, but a certainty. This needed soil is prepared by first absolutely killing the grass, next sowing two seasons' crops of clover, first red and then crimson to give nitrogen and vegetable matter; a third year, with certain fertilizers and strawberry plants suited to the soil and for the market for which the berries are to be raised, and success is sure.

Mr. Powell, as an illustration of what could be done by proper cuttivation, told of an experiment made on an acre of ground prepared according to the suggested methods, where the plants, set wide apart, eventually averaged two feet in diameter, and were capable of bearing 600 berries on a plant.

There was a drought beginning in May at the time of the experiment, and not one shower fell upon the plants, which, it was expected, would produce 1,600 quarts of berries. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, with the favorable conditions of the soil, the bed produced 8,000 quarts in the season.

There was a fine exhibition of flowers, with some vegetables and fruit. The chief features of the exhibition, which were to have been roses and strawberries, were notably lacking, owing to the backward season.

"RESCUED BY AN UNKNOWN BOY."

Lad Refused to Give His Name After Saving Another from Drowning.

Cries for help from a drowning boy caused commotion among a lot of boy swimmers at Toole's dock, on the North River and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, late yesterday, but the first to take action was ten-year-old Winn Romaine of 100½ West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. He plunged in and swam to the other boy, who was then about thirty feet off shore.

The drowning lad, Lawrence Carroll, twelve years old, of 11 Manhattan Street, grappled with his rescuer, and had the little fellow lost his presence of mind both would have been lost. After effecting the rescue Romaine refused to give his name to the policeman. "It's nothing. I'd have it for anybody," he said, and so the have done it for anybody, he said, and so the record at the station haus blotter reads:

The Carroll boy was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and young Romaine asked to be allowed to ride to the hospital on the ambulance. He was taken in, and in his delight at the coveted experience, he told who he was. At the hospital the Carroll boy was said late last night to be out of immediate danger.

VERDICT AGAINST A RECEIVER.

Over $30,000 Recovered for Damages to Premises Occupied by Safe Company.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—The jury in the Circuit Court this afternoon brought in a verdict of $30,897.34 in the suit brought by Henry Reigh against George R. Gray as receiver for the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company. When Reigh leased to the company the premises at 5, 7, and 9 Gouverneur Slip and 372 to 377 South Street, New York City, the company agreed to return the premises in as good condition as when it leased them.

When the property was turned over to Reigh after the company became insolvent it was in such bad shape that it will take $18,000 to put it in repair. Plaintiff also asked for some back rent due. He brought the suit here because the company was incorporated in New Jersey.

OREGON HOME FROM CHINA.

Famous Battleship Reaches San Francisco 24 Hours Ahead of Time.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The United States battleship Oregon arrived late this afternoon from the Orient. Preparations had been made to make her home-coming memorable, but they were anticipated by the arrival of the vessel twenty-four hours earlier than she was expected.

Gen. Lee's Nephew Dies in Georgia.

MACON, Ga., June 12.—Harry Lee, nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, died here today. His body will be buried to-morrow. The deceased was the son of Henry, the older brother of the General, who married at an old age. The mother of the dead man now resides at Rocky Mount, Va. His wife and two of the three children are here, and will leave for their home at Winston, N. C., after the funeral. He was connected with a book concern, and was making this his headquarters. The Confederate Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy will conduct his funeral.

The Diamond Match Consolidation.

AKRON, Ohio, June 12.—It was learned yesterday from an official of the Diamond Match Company that a consolidation of the English branch of the company with the Bryant & May Company would be effected within a few weeks. O. C. Barber, President of the Diamond Match Company, is now in England arranging the deal. The same authority states that Diamond Match stock will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange July 1.

Dined by Ambassador White.

BERLIN, June 12.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, gave a dinner yesterday to the Rector of the Berlin University, Dr. Harnack, and the leading professors of the university. The Americans present included Prof. Fiske, Archdeacon Tiffany, and Frederick W. Holls, United States member of The Hague Tribunal. Mr. White made a speech on the progress of universities in Germany and the United States, which created a profound impression. Rector Harnack replied, lauding American logical mentality.

Bishop O'Connell at the Vatican.

ROME, June 12.—The Pope to-day received in audience Mgr. O'Connell, the Bishop of Portland, Me.

For the Nerves

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor by supplying the needed tonic and nerve food.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

BORDER KNIGHT AT HALIFAX.

Boat's Crew, After 15 Days at Sea, Reached Coast 24 Hours Ahead of Disabled Ship.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 12.—Disabled over two weeks ago, far south of the track of ocean travel, the British steamer Border Knight, bound from Cape Verde Islands for New York in ballast, drifted and sailed 400 miles north in a zig-zag course and was then picked up by the Spanish steamer Durance, bound from Philadelphia for Bilbao, and towed another 300 miles to Halifax, arriving this afternoon with tail shaft broken and propeller gone.

Twenty-four hours ago a ship's lifeboat containing First Officer Matthis and two sailors of the Border Knight landed in an exhausted condition at Sheet Harbor, a fishing hamlet nearly 100 miles east of Halifax. They had left their steamer when the accident occurred fifteen days ago, volunteering to seek to intercept some ship to report the Border Knight's condition and to solicit aid.

The lifeboat was provisioned for ten days, and Capt. Splatt only consented to the boat's leaving the steamer on the reflection that the Border Knight was so far out of the track of commerce, it might be many days before help would arrive. The three men sailed 700 miles, and it is a coincidence that they reached the Nova Scotia coast a day before the Border Knight.

CUBAN TEACHERS COMING HERE.

Many of Them Will Study American Methods in the New Paltz Normal School.

ALBANY, June 12.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner reports that a communication was received this morning by Myron T. Scudder, Principal of the New Paltz Normal School at New Paltz, from Lieut. Matthew B. Hanna, Acting Commissioner of Public Schools for the Island of Cuba, announcing that arrangements are being perfected for sending between 50 and 100 teachers from the Island of Cuba to the New Paltz Normal School for a course of instruction for one or two years in the study of English, manual training, domestic science, school ecenomy methods, and civil government.

This is taken to mean the beginning of a professional training for the teachers of the schools of Cuba and the planting of the American public school idea in that island. The Cuban Government defrays the expense of transportation, board, and instruction for these teachers, and allows each a salary of $20 a month during the entire course of instruction. These Cuban teachers have been selected from among the best in the island to take the course for the special purpose of their gaining familiarity with American methods of teaching. A large number of the teachers are women, for whom the Cuban Government furnishes chaperons.

HOSPITAL EMPLOYE ACQUITTED.

Charge of Subornation of Perjury Against Charles F. Wilson Dismissed.

Charles F. Wilson, the former Gouverneur Hospital employe, who for some days has been on trial in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Fursman, charged with attempted subornation of perjury, was yesterday acquitted by direction of the Court.

Wilson was accused by Joseph Greenberger, an attendant, with offering him $50 to testify for the defense in the recent trial of Bellevue Nurse Jesse R. Davis, charged with killing Louis H. Hilliard. Greenberger swore Wilson asked him to testify that he had seen Hilliard struggling with attendants as he was being placed in the ambulance preparatory to transfer to Bellevue Hospital and that he fell out on his side and head.

Ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll and John D. Lindsay, for Wilson, claimed that Greenberger really did see this occurrence, and had told others so. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Franklin Pierce, who unsuccessfully prosecuted Nurse Davis, initiated the proceedings against Wilson. In acquitting the latter Justice Fursman said:

"If the jury found the defendant guilty I would deem it my duty to set the verdict aside. Personally I do not believe a word to which the witness Greenberger has testified. There was no corroboration of his story, and the defendant's good character should be taken into consideration."

PHYSICIAN TAKES MORPHINE.

Dr. Paul Erdtmann of Brooklyn Arraigned for Attempted Suicide.

Dr. Paul Erdtmann, thirty-two years old, of 2,147 Beverly Road, Flatbush, an examining physician of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, was arraigned in the Flatbush Police Court yesterday on a charge of attempted suicide. He was found early yesterday morning lying in an unconscious condition in Eighteenth Street, near Beverly Road. He was taken to the Kings County Hospital and there revived. It was determined that he was suffering from morphine poisoning, and he was placed under arrest. In court in the morning before Magistrate Steers, he denied that he had made an attempt to take his own life, and was discharged. It was said yesterday that he had had serious trouble with his wife, and that she was suing him for divorce.

Boy Drowned In Sight of Crowd.

Twelve-year-old Patrick Smith of 15 Dunham Place, Williamsburg, was drowned while swimming in the East River at the foot of South Sixth Street last evening. Many persons along the dock who saw him sink were unable to aid him. The current off the dock there is strong, and bathers have frequently been warned of the danger. Henry Davis and another companion, who were disrobed, sprang into the water and tried to save Smith, but he sank before they reached him. Davis and his companion had some difficulty in getting back to the dock again. The body of the boy was not recovered.

Last of Her Family, Died Grief-Stricken.

Mrs. Amelia Buck died at her home, 353 Fifth Street, Hoboken, yesterday, from general debility, believed to have been brought on by grief. She was the last member of her family, her only son having died six months ago, shortly after completing his majority, while her husband, Peter Buck, died three weeks ago. After the funeral she said she had nothing left to live for. Shortly after she began to sink gradually, and her friends believe that she died of a broken heart.

Illinois Steel Company's Meeting.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company was held here to-day, and C. M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, elected to the Directory. No change was made in the list of officers. As the company is now a constituent part of the United States Steel Company, no financial statement was called for.

Lazard Freres to Reorganize.

Important changes will occur in the international banking house of Lazard Frères on July 1. Eugene Arnstein and Eugene Meyer will retire, and Charles Altschul, now manager of the London, Paris, and California Bank of San Francisco, and E. L. Rieser, at present connected with the banking house of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., will enter the firm.

METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO. and ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, Distributors.

TO REPORT ON FLETCHER DEATH.

District Attorney May Take Action in Brooklyn Christian Science Case.

Dr. Sylvester J. Byrne, Register of the Borough of Brooklyn, is preparing a report in the case of Francis A. Fletcher, the child who it is alleged died of pneumonia while under treatment by Christian Scientists. Dr. Byrne will present this report to District Attorney Clarke on Thursday, and it will be on this report that all future action, if any, taken by the District Attorney, will hinge.

Mr. Clarke said yesterday afternoon that he would take no further step in the case at present. He has asked of Dr. Byrne a statement of the time and place of illness of the boy, the latter's death, and the connection with the case of Dr. A. E. Morris, the woman physician, who made out the certificate of death, and also of the alleged neglect of the parents of the child in failing to call a regular physician to attend him until too late.

District Attorney Clarke says this information may be used before the Grand Jury in obtaining the indictment of the parties concerned in the case.

Phillips Family In Their New Home.

Little "Joe" Phillips and his mother, with the two little girls, Mamie and Lily, were installed in a new home yesterday. They have a flat of three rooms on the first floor, rear, at 14 Amsterdam Avenue. The home was furnished by friends, who have also gotten Joe a job on a newspaper. The mother expects to go to work this morning. The family had a happy dinner together last night. A lot of neighbors called during the day to congratulate them, and the home was a merry one all the evening.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:32	Moon rises...1:59

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:24	Gov. Isl'd...4:38	H. Gate...6:31
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:51	Gov. Isl'd...5:20	H. Gate...7:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Deutschland, Hamburg	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:00 A. M.	
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Edenhall, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Dominion Republic and Turk's Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Andes, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Campania, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Caracas, Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	§9:30 A. M.	
Cienfuegos, Santiago	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnesia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	4:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Milton, Argentina, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	4:30 A. M.
Minnehaha, Africa, Naples	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Croix, Windward Islands, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Seguranca, Mexico via Tampico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Tartar Prince, Azores and Italy	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAIL.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (containing closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 16, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York June 15, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshin Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 15 and up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. June 23. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, May 20; Sydney, May 21; Auckland, May 25, and Honolulu, June 5, reached San Francisco per steamer Ventura. A portion of the mail is due in this city on Saturday afternoon, the remainder on Monday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 13.

British Trader, Antwerp, June 1.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, June 7.
Chicago City, Swansea, June 3.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 8.
Georgian, Liverpool, June 3.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 12.
Massapequa, Pauillac, May 29.
Nord Amerika, Gibraltar, June 2.
Oceanic, Liverpool, June 6.
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, June 7.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, May 28.
Sardinian, Greenock, May 31.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, June 7.
Canning, St. Lucia, June 8.
Comal, Galveston, June 8.
Cufic, Liverpool, June 4.
Fluminense, Barbados, June 8.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 13.
Jupiter, St. Michael's, June 3.
Maraval, Port Spain, June 8.
Seguranca, Havana, June 10.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

Caspian, Gibraltar, June 1.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 12.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, June 8.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 14.
Saratoga, Santiago, June 8.
St. Paul, Southampton, June 8.
Umbria, Liverpool, June 8.

SUNDAY, JUNE 16.

Britannia, Gibraltar, June 3.
El Sud, New Orleans, June 11.
Indralema, Glasgow, June 4.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 15.
Mt. Vernon, Jamaica, June 11.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, June 2.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, June 6.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

Agrenfels, Algiers, June 3.
Bovic, Liverpool, June 7.
Christiana, Gibraltar, June 4.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, June 6.
Proteus, New Orleans, June 12.
Werra, Gibraltar, June 8.

Arrived.

SS Michigan, Peck, Colon, June 3, with mdse. to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 P. M.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen, June 4, and Southampton, 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 P. M.

SS (supposed) Prins Willem V., (Dutch,) Metus, Amsterdam, via Paramaribo, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Anchored in Quarantine at 12:37 A. M., 13th.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northeast, light breeze; partly cloudy.

SS Yucatan, Hansen, Vera Cruz, &c., June 5, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:25 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, June 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Michigan, Peck, Colon, June 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 9:43 P. M.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Johnston, Marseilles, &c., May 4, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Voage, Rotterdam, May 30, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 P. M., 11th.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

The Government recognizes the value of **Sparklets** by using them in the Army and Navy. Cheapness, portability, readiness and purity have won for them this high endorsement. Our brave volunteers and jolly jack tars deserve the best, and are getting it when they get **Sparklets.** You should have them, too.

If you have a bottle not in use, bring it to our store, 1127 Broadway, and let us put it in order for you without charge. You will need it very soon.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.
Branch Store at 28 Broad Street

Sickness

is so prevalent during the summer that precaution is needed—take some medicine with you—buy it at Jungmann's. Ten floors of sick-room goods.

J.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENTS

Results of the Commission's Tour in Southern Provinces.

Native Women Induce Negro Cavalrymen to Desert—Schools in South Camarines.

MANILA, May 3.—What is considered one of the most interesting incidents in connection with the American development of the Philippines was completed to-day, when the United States Philippine Commission returned from its southern province organizing tour. During nearly eight weeks of absence the commission party traveled some 3,000 miles, organized and officered eighteen provinces, and took note of conditions in several islands which are not enough advanced to permit of civil government of a liberal character.

Postponement of any civil government whatever was made in only one of the islands visited, namely, Samar. No provincial Governments were conferred in Mindanao, except in two of the northernmost sections, where the population is practically wholly composed of Visayans, who have driven the native tribes gradually back into the interior. The only large islands which the legislative explorers did not set foot upon are Mindoro and Paragua, inhabited for the most part by half-savage people. However, schools are to be established even in those islands, and already some teachers have expressed willingness to go into those wilds as instructors and pioneers of the new progress.

In the case of Mindanao and Jolo the reign of their Governor, who is to be appointed by the commission, will be wholly autocratic, without the slightest flavor of autonomy. It would be impossible to predict when the tribesmen of Mindanao and Jolo will be prepared for anything based on the self-governing principle. Immediately northward, in the islands of the Visayan group, the business of organizing provinces was carried on with dispatch. In fact, a few members of the party, including Commissioner Ide, were of the opinion that the process was rather overdone at some points, and that not only Samar, but Cebu and Leyte, ought to have been passed by for the time being, and until they should be absolutely pacified.

Nueva Caceres (Camarines) excels other Philippine cities of like population (15,000) in respect to its public buildings and general appearance of thrift and cleanliness; but its moral tone is low. The army officers there express distrust and lack of reliance in the honesty and sincerity of the people.

The social scale of morality under American military rule, while considerably superior to that under the Spanish régime, is very far below what would be tolerated in any American town, however remote. It is the commonest of sights to see the negro soldier of the Ninth Cavalry walking the street with his straight-haired native girl. He seems what the white soldier rarely is, really enamored of her. Their amours go far beyond what Americans would call propriety, with little or no heed of what the local public may say or think. Nine desertions which have occurred from the ranks of the Ninth Cavalry are attributed to the influence of the native women. Some of the deserters are now serving with the ragged remnant of the insurgents.

Talks with the officers stationed at Nueva Caceres revealed a rather hopeless sentiment concerning this question. Col. Wells, commanding the cavalry, denied that these relationships could exist to any such extent as alleged, but his opinion was not shared by many of the subordinate officers. Lieut. Curry, the new Governor of the province, deeply regrets these things. He suggests that the permanent barracks ought to be built outside of the towns, and the soldiers permitted to enter towns only by special permission.

A far more hopeful feature of the Camarines situation is the schools. While Gen. James M. Bell, until recently in command of the district, was chasing the insurgent Bicols, and being alternately criticised and praised, he did not forget their education. During his command sixty-three schools were established in the South Camarines alone, and twenty-five soldier-teachers were detailed to teach in English. At present there are but few American teachers, and none of the colored troopers has been assigned to duty as teacher. Most of those who taught have gone with the volunteers. American professional teachers will, however, soon be employed.

When the Americans first entered Bohol they were surprised to learn that the "Republic of Bohol" was about being founded. Aguinaldo's picture hung prominently in the provincial building, and the Boholanos believed in him as their leader out of Spanish tyranny; but, when all was said and done and the victory won, they were resolved that Bohol itself be free and independent. At that time Samson, the present insurgent commander, was living at Tagbilaran, and was on friendly terms with the Americans. But he frankly told the army officers that his principles would never permit him to cherish any lesser ideal for his people than absolute independence. He was given charge of the local police. One day he went out to make a pretended tour of inspection of other towns, and never returned.

Leyte has suffered badly from the ravages of war and the consequent idleness of its people, but the aggressive work of the Forty-third Infantry, and the rapid spread of the Federal Party in the island have combined to bring about almost perfect peace. Fine new barracks, officers' quarters, and a hospital are being erected on the water front, and the town appears scrupulously clean. Col. Murray of the Forty-third Regiment, had hoped to have the rebellion entirely wound up before the arrival of the commission. The influential native Presidente of Tacloban had seconded the effort to such an extent that even then he was out hiking for Mojican, accompanied by twenty-five of his townsmen. Leyte was the following day organized into a province without delay.

Crossing the narrow channel between Leyte and Samar, a totally different state of affairs was found. It was known that the insurgents occasionally took some shots at Catbalogan from the adjacent hillsides, which almost surround the city, but the visitors were quite amazed to learn that the defiant waving of flags on the hills was a common occurrence, and that the garrisons in Catbalogan and other Samar towns were shot at so often that little was really thought of such an incident. On the very day of the arrival of the Commissioners the town was fired into.

SHARP DEBATE IN THE SYNOD.

Request that the Heidelberg Catechism Teaching Be Made Optional—Seminary Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 12.—A sharp debate was precipitated in the Reformed Synod here this afternoon, near the close of its session, by a proposition totally unexpected. The Committee on Overtures reported that it had received a memorial asking that the teaching of the Heidelberg Catechism in the churches be made optional instead of mandatory.

The catechism is divided into sections, one for each Sunday of the year, and the Church constitution says that the teaching must take place each Sunday. The practice has fallen into disuse, however, and there are very few churches in which the catechism is taught.

The committee recommended that the teaching be made optional, and the Chairman, the Rev. James Demarest, urged that the recommendation be adopted to do away with the farce of having the Church order something which its ministers do not live up to.

Dr. David Cole of Yonkers immediately protested and said that if such a recommendation were handed down to the classes it would precipitate a discussion which would never end. The Rev. Peter Moerdyke and the Rev. Gerritt J. Miekhuis of Chicago also spoke against the idea.

The Rev. Denis Wortman of Saugerties, N. Y., spoke in support of the recommendation, leaving his seat as President of the Synod to do so. He declared that the Christian doctrine and not the Heidelberg Catechism should be taught from the pulpit. He declared that those opposed to the committee's recommendation would say: "Forget the things which are ahead and press on to those behind."

Upon motion of Dr. Cole the change recommended was stricken out by a large majority. The Rev. George E. Talmage of Schenectady, N. Y., called for an aye and nay vote of the Synod. By request, however, of President Wortman he did not press for the ayes and nays.

The Rev. W. H. S. Demarest of Catskill, N. Y., was elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Samuel Woodbridge, on the twentieth ballot. He received 101 out of 128 votes. The Rev. Mr. Demarest is a graduate of Rutgers College, class of '83, and of the seminary of which he was a professor, class of '88. He is son of the late Prof. David D. Demarest of the same seminary, who died in 1898. He will receive the degree of D. D. from Rutgers next week.

At last night's session the question of adopting the prayer of the Episcopal ritual which an ordained minister makes for himself was settled by striking the prayer from the new Reformed liturgy. The Rev. David J. Burrell of New York City led the fight against the prayer. The Rev. Albertus Peters of Japan declared that it smacked of the priestly office, being made in the first person.

CHANGES IN NEWARK DIOCESE.

Rev. Father Corrigan to be Rector of St. Joseph's—Other Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., June 12.—A number of appointments and changes are announced as likely to be made in the Newark Catholic Diocese. Among them are the following:

The Rev. Edward Kelly of Our Lady of Mount Carmel's Church, Ridgewood, to succeed Father Corrigan at Paterson; the Rev. Dr. Hubert C. Behr of Seton Hall, to succeed the Rev. Rudolph J. Husebusch, as pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Newark; the Rev. Father Husebusch, to St. Michael's Church of Elizabeth, succeeding the Rev. Father Von Schilgen, who died a few days ago; the Rev. Paul T. Carew of Our Lady of the Lake Church, Netcong, to succeed the Rev. Edward Kelly, at Ridgewood, and the Rev. J. P. A. N. McCormick of St. Leo's Church, Irvington, to succeed Father Carew at Netcong.

It is said that the Rev. George W. Corrigan, rector of St. Agnes's Church, Paterson, and a brother of Archbishop Michael A. Corrigan of New York, will be appointed rector of St. Joseph's Church, Newark, to succeed the Very Rev. J. J. O'Connor, it being expected that the appointment will shortly arrive from Rome of Father O'Connor as Bishop of Newark.

Father Corrigan was born in Newark, fifty-two years ago, and is a graduate of Seton Hall College. He was ordained in 1874 at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Newark, and has been a rector of the Church in Paterson for nearly twelve years. He is said to be very much like his brother in disposition.

GROANS STARTLED PREACHER.

Thought Murder Was Being Committed and Rushed to the Rescue.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 12.—The Rev. Dr. W. W. Knox, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, was walking along George Street last evening with his family, when he heard a suppressed scream. It sounded as if some one inside the People's National Bank Building was in agony. A second scream came, and the reverend gentleman started to investigate, feeling sure that some one was murdering the watchman in order to rob the bank. He rushed up the stairs of the building, just back of the bank proper. He had reached the third floor when he saw a flash of light, followed quickly by other flashes. Then he heard another groan and was sure that murder was being committed.

As he reached the head of the stairs he was confronted suddenly by a gorgeously decorated individual, who demanded the reason of the intrusion.

"Who are you murdering up here?" demanded Dr. Knox.

"Oh, he isn't murdered yet," was the reply. "He's only getting initiated." And the man explained that he was the outer guard of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, who were maltreating a newly acquired brother in a perfectly legitimate manner. Dr. Knox apologized and rejoined his family on the sidewalk.

CAPT. MYERS BREVETTED.

Report that the Navy Department Had Overlooked Him Denied.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—It appears that, after all, Capt. Myers was not overlooked in the distribution of honors for Chinese service. In a report sent out yesterday the statement was made that the brevetting of Capt. Hall and the ignoring of Capt. Myers was regarded as significant.

To wipe out any erroneous impression a statement was made to-day at the Navy Department showing that in a previous list of honors for Chinese service Capt. Myers was not only brevetted, but was advanced four numbers for his gallantry at Pekin.

TO EMANCIPATE THE JEWS.

L'Alliance Israelite Universelle Will Try to Better the Condition of Co-religionists Abroad.

The auditorium of the Educational Alliance, Jefferson Street and East Broadway, was crowded last night by an audience assembled to hear the purposes of L'Alliance Israelite Universelle. David Blaustein presided, and in his opening remarks referred to the fact that the organization is representative of all shades of the Jewish belief. Its purpose, he said, was the emancipation of the Jews in all lands, and it was the most impartial of all the organizations of that people.

Edward Lauterbach, after tracing the history of the organization, pointed out the power of such a combination as it would represent. He said that if the head of the organization went to Tammany Hall and demanded that its platform include that justice should be meted out to the Jew in every land, the demand would be met. He said that a similar demand made upon the party of Lincoln, Grant, and McKinley would be effective.

"If Russia comes to our country for aid in its enterprise of the great Siberian Railway, and is met with the answer, 'Not until you give to the Jews the justice that is denied them,' how long would it be until they came to terms?" asked Mr. Lauterbach. "What this organization seeks most to do is to enforce justice in Russia, Roumania, and Galicia, so that the Jews will not be forced to emigrate to other lands."

The Rev. A. M. Radin and the Rev. H. Masliansky told of the sufferings of the Roumanian and Russian Jews and appealed for support for the organization. Nisan Behar, the representative of the Paris branch of L'Alliance Universelle, presented a series of stereopticon views of the Holy Land. Music was furnished by the orchestra of the New Era Club, an association of east side boys.

BURDEN TO THE MAILS.

Postal Authorities Would Bar "Advertising Circulars" from the Legitimate Newspaper Mail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Post Office Department is considering the adoption of a rule forbidding the pound-rate privilege to those papers for which subscriptions are obtained by premiums. Several advertising agencies have tried to prevent the promulgation of such a rule. A circular letter is said to have been sent to thousands of publishers, urging them to "write to the Postmaster General, write to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, write to your Senator, and write to your Representative."

The effort does not seem to have been very successful, for only eighty-nine letters have been received by the department. Of these, fifty-two protest against the proposed rule; thirty-seven favor it, and say that the writers do not approve the action of the advertising agencies. There have been twenty-five communications from members of Congress, but they are merely inquiries about the rule. Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden received to-day a set of resolutions, passed by the Postmasters' Association of Minnesota, at their annual convention, held at St. Paul on May 21 and 22. These resolutions describe the abuse of the pound-rate privilege as "an evil unequaled in the postal system," and recommend that the pound-rate of postage be increased 2 cents a pound.

The department does not wish to bar from the mails those publishers who offer premiums legitimately.

"What the department intends to get rid of," said an official, to-day, "is the burden of carrying at 1 cent a pound so-called newspapers, which are nothing but advertising circulars, and which have no bona fide subscribers, but whose publishers secure what may be technically a list of subscribers by saying in effect, 'The subscription price of our publication is 25 cents a year. Send in your subscription, and we will send you a tea set worth $3.'"

MINISTER WU ON TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST

He Addresses the Southern Industrial Convention.

Delegates Ask Philadelphians to Visit the South and Make Investments There.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Horticultural Hall was crowded to-night when Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, addressed the Southern Industrial Convention on "American Trade with the Orient." He said in part:

"The world to-day is pervaded with a spirit of commercialism. The cry now everywhere is commercial expansion. This is very good. I am very glad to hear it. It is far better than territorial expansion. This latter expansion in many cases works hardships and does injustice. In making this comparison I do not mean to refer to any nation or to any individual; I am speaking in a general way. Trade and commerce is good for us all; it benefits you and benefits us; it is a mutual advantage.

"There are those who for some trade concession make an excuse to seize territory, and there are merchants, and these belong to the great numerous class who are sincere in their trade, who give what they take; they earnestly deal in what they possess. China is one of those nations which consume more than they can produce. So in many things we have turned to the foreigner for good that we needed. Thus, you see, China is the great market for your people. We consume many things that we do not make.

Continuing, Minister Wu said China's imports of American cotton were increasing every year. He said it had been argued that China was economical and would not purchase many American manufactures, especially those termed luxuries. Human nature, he said, is never satisfied, and the Chinese will buy many things when they come to know the use of them. Commerce," said Minister Wu, "makes friends, cements friendship, and maintains peace. Therefore, by extending your commerce you will be indirectly maintaining the peace of the world."

Minister Wu was followed by Mrs. S. M. Horner, president of the Local Council of Women of New Orleans, who delivered an interesting address on "Women's Work for the Industrial South."

The morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to brief addresses on "The Relation of the States of the South to the Productive Wealth of the Nation," and "The Industrial and Commercial Advantages of Southern Cities."

The speakers set forth the resources of their States for the investment of capital, and the inducements offered to settlers.

President Hargrove opened the discussion. He said Philadelphia has heretofore hesitated to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the South.

"Send your agents of commerce among us," said Mr. Hargrove. "Philadelphia has money. Send it down and weld a link between this city and the South which cannot be broken. Organize trusts to build manufacturing plants in the Southwest. We read the New York, Chicago, and Boston papers, but the Philadelphia papers are scarcely known. If there is an educator greater than any other it is the press. Put newspaper men in the South and let them tell the people of the North of the great advantages offered by the Southern States. We will love you if you will let us."

John P. Coffin, representing the Governor of Florida, said there are still thousands of acres of Government property in the State ready for claimants under the Homestead act. He spoke of the great advantages of the undeveloped portions of the State, and extended an invitation to the North to send man and capital to build up the State of Florida.

Col. W. A. Hemphill of Atlanta, representing the Governor of Georgia, asserted that with Georgia's variety of soil, climate, and products, the possibilities of the State were almost beyond belief. "If I had to write one word over the South," he said, "that word would be 'undeveloped.' We want you to come down and see for yourself, and, if you are so inclined, to invest your money. If you don't care to do so, we will try to work out our salvation alone."

Congressman Adolph Meyer of Louisiana and C. E. Hooker of Mississippi spoke for the Governors of their States; Gen. J. S. Carr represented North Carolina; Alexander Heiper of Baltimore spoke for Maryland, Col. Jerome Hill of Memphis and Col. Harry Weissinger of Louisville made brief addresses. Mayor Riggins of Waco, Texas, yielded his time to Prof. H. P. Atwater of Abilene, Texas, who exhibited samples of the natural products of the State, and explained the value of each and the great benefits to investors who will develop these materials.

PRAISE FOR MR. McKINLEY.

Congratulations on His Anti-Third-Term Declaration—Senator Fairbanks's Boom.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The wires at the White House were kept busy last night and to-day with messages to the President from persons in various parts of the country, commending him for his announcement concerning a third term. They were all in sympathy with the President's action, and it is understood that some of the messages came from Democrats who are personally very friendly to the President.

In the departments the subject was discussed with interest, but not with that concern that would have been felt if retention in office depended upon the re-election of the President. Since the civil service law and regulations have made the tenure of office quite independent of the success of one man or of one party, the decision of President McKinley does not disturb or distress those who would otherwise be very anxious about their future. The feeling among department employes is that if Mr. McKinley can bequeath to his successor the prosperity that has made him so popular there will be no important change in the conduct of the offices here, no "backward step," in the matter of the civil service law and rules.

Representative Landis of Indiana, who is in Washington, said that the President's announcement that he does not desire a third term will add to Mr. McKinley's popularity throughout the country.

"No one at all acquainted with President McKinley," said Mr. Landis, "will be surprised at this announcement. He could not add to his fame by a third term. He has won his place in history, and whoever may be President from 1905 to 1909 William McKinley, if he lives, will be the leading citizen of the Republic.

"My opinion is that Charles Fairbanks, senior Senator from Indiana, will succeed Mr. McKinley as President of the United States. If the convention were held tomorrow, he would be nominated by a large majority. Like Mr. McKinley, he is plain, genuine, broad-minded, and patriotic. No man in the country is in heartier accord with the American spirit, as exemplified during the past four years. The Republicans of Indiana will back him to a man in the convention three years hence, and I believe the exemplary qualities he possesses will commend him to the country generally and give him the nomination."

GAS ENGINE CAUSES TROUBLE.

Tenants Complain in Court that Its Vibrations Produce "Sea Sickness."

The vibrations of a gas engine used as the motive power for an elevator for hoisting carriages to an upper floor in a stable adjoining the Renway apartment house, at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Columbus Avenue, is alleged to have caused great inconvenience to the tenants of the building. Papers to that effect were filed and a temporary injunction has been granted by Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court.

There is a party wall between the apartment house and the stable, and the tenants allege that whenever the elevator was run the vibration of the gas engine resulted in great discomfort to them. Many complaints were made to Henry Bergdorf, the owner of the Renway Apartments, some of the tenants declaring that the motion caused a feeling akin to sea sickness.

The defendants deny the existence of any such conditions alleged, and declare that they are ready to make any change actually necessary. Many affidavits have been filed, and Justice MacLean will, on Monday, hear arguments to make the injunction permanent.

All Connoisseurs Order the Whiskey that is the best, and the one that is absolutely pure. They know the standing of

OLD CROW RYE,

and that it is a *straight* HAND-MADE, SOUR MASH, and was awarded a GOLD MEDAL for quality at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

SCOPE OF BANKRUPT ACT

F. K. Pendleton Explains It in Light of Recent Court Decision.

Relations of Two Classes of Creditors to the Estate Made Clear—How Each Must Act.

Francis K. Pendleton of the law firm of Anderson, Pendleton & Anderson, a referee in bankruptcy, and one of the authorities in the interpretation of the law, in an interview yesterday, said:

"There seems to be some misapprehension on the part of many in regard to the exact scope of the recent decision under the bankrupt act of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. case, relating to payments on account made by a debtor who is at the time insolvent to a creditor within four months prior to bankruptcy, who receives it in good faith in the usual course of business, and who has no knowledge of any intention to give a preference. The decision in question, in effect, merely holds that a creditor who during the four months previous to the bankruptcy has received from the debtor while insolvent a payment on account, although in good faith, must, before sharing in the bankrupt's estate, surrender the amount received, so as to put him on an equality with other creditors. In other words, the bankrupt act seeks equality among creditors, and where one creditor has received an advantage, although innocently, he must surrender it before being entitled to share in the estate part passu with others.

"The bankrupt act recognizes two classes of cases: First—Creditors who bona fide in the usual course of business receive payments on account; these, if they desire, may retain the amount received, but if they wish to share in the estate in bankruptcy they must come in on an equal basis with others. Second—Creditors who intentionally, with reasonable cause to believe it was intended to give the debtor to give them a preference over the other creditors, receive payments on their claim in whole or in part within four months prior to the bankruptcy; these are obligated to return to the estate the amount received, whether they will or no.

"The distinction between the two classes of cases is obvious. The innocent creditor who in good faith, by his extra diligence or good fortune, has received payment on account has the option to retain it, or, if he thinks the estate will pay more in dividends, he can come in on an equal basis with other creditors, surrendering what he has received; in other words, substantially treat the amount received as a payment on account of the dividend.

"The bankrupt act gives him the option in such case as to which course he will pursue; that is, stand on the fruits of his diligence or participate on an equal basis with the other creditors. The rule is based on the assumption that the financial condition of a debtor is not likely to have substantially changed during the short time preceding his bankruptcy, and that the real equities are better subserved by leaving it optional with the creditor to stand on his own position or come in on an equality with others, than to allow him to share unconditionally in an estate which has been already diminished by the amount paid him. As to this opinions may, of course, differ.

"The so often alleged or urged injury to the commercial interests of this rule was elaborately argued before the Supreme Court in the above case, but was considered in the prevailing opinion of the court much exaggerated, and really more imaginary than real, as it was held to be scarcely conceivable that creditors could not sufficiently inform themselves as to the bankrupt's estate to determine whether it was more for their interest to keep what they had or come in on an equal basis with other creditors.

"In the second class of cases, that is creditors with guilty knowledge or means of knowledge, in which the bankrupt act provides that they must refund to the estate, it was intended to prevent the too frequent case of a failing debtor giving a preference to relatives or friends to the detriment of his other creditors. This latter provision of the bankrupt act was in no way directly involved in the decision in question, which dealt simply with the first class of cases above mentioned."

SUIT FOR $50,000 DAMAGES.

Miss Bennett Was Injured in Collision on Brooklyn Heights Railway.

Miss Julia C. Bennett, daughter of Charles C. Bennett, a wealthy resident of the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, began an action in the Supreme Court before Justice Betts yesterday to recover $50,000 damages from the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for injuries received in September, 1899.

The plaintiff was a passenger on a car of the Third Avenue line at Sixty-fifth Street which jumped the track through a misplaced switch, colliding with another car. As a result of the collision she received injuries to her right leg, side, spine, and head which has caused almost complete paralysis of her right side and the partial loss of her eyesight.

NEW YORK ARCHITECT WINS.

A. W. Brunner's Plans Accepted for Public Building at Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The competition among the thirteen prominent architects of the country for plans for the public building at Cleveland has been settled by the unanimous agreement of the Board of Award, which has selected the plans submitted by Arnold W. Brunner of New York. The Board of Award, in considering the plans, had no knowledge as to what architect submitted them, the envelopes and plans being designated by corresponding numbers. The report of the board was approved by Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Taylor. The building, it is said, will be one of the finest in the United States.

The following-named architects comprise the board: C. A. Coolidge of Chicago, T. C. Ycung of St. Louis, J. M. Carroll of New York, S. S. Peabody of Boston, James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, ex officio.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

North American Investigation Bureau of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. R. Gould and Joseph Brown, New York City; J. E. Thomas, Brooklyn.

Harlem Realty Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Thomas G. Patten and J. G. O'Keefe, New York City; W. R. Patton, Long Branch, N. J.

Wharton Valley Telephone Company of South Edmeston; capital, $8,000. Directors—B. F. Bishop, Garrattsville; Van Ness D. Robinson, Edmeston; Frank Harrington, West Burlington.

Twentieth Century Press of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. S. Goddfater and W. J. Robinson, New York City; J. G. Knox, Brooklyn.

Toman Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $7,000. Directors—S. S. Toman, Passaic, N. J.; I. W. Alexander, Brooklyn; C. A. Thompson, Yonkers.

Universal Express Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. C. Metzger, Armitage Mathews, and G. F. Bullis, New York City.

Simplicity Novelty Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—F. J. McManus, W. N. McGrath, and W. A. McManus, New York City.

N. W. Taussig Company of New York City, to manufacture, refine, and deal in sugar, syrups, glucose, molasses, sorghum, saccharine, starch, and their by-products; capital, $300,000. Directors—Noah W. Taussig, Isaac W. Taussig, and F. B. Ruthenburg, New York City; Felix Taussig, Boston; W. D. Martin, Hoboken, N. J.

Cortland County Traction Company, to purchase the property and operate the franchises of the Cortland and Homer Traction Company; capital, $320,000. Directors—C. D. Simpson and William B. Walt, New York City; Frank Battles and George H. Fisher, Philadelphia; Herman Bergholtz, Ithaca; H. F. Simpson, Scranton, Penn.; G. H. Garrison, Troy; E. T. Taylor, Edwin Duffy, and E. H. Brewer, Cortland.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Boston and New England Points.
VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., weekdays only, at 6:00 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.
NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service weekdays. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves New York 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves New York at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH—LEAVE FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, except Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. LEAVE 129TH ST., Recreation Pier, week days, 10 A. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Extra trip Saturdays, 3:30 P. M.
FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—LEAVE FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. SUNDAYS, 9 A. M. LEAVE W. 129TH ST., Saturdays, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M.
FOR KINGSTON—LEAVE FRANKLIN ST., week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE.
connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st.) Leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32, Horatio Hall, General Manager.

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Morris C. Hutchins, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will report to the Quartermaster General at Washington for consultation on official business.
Capt. Eben B. Fenton, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect June 30.
Capt. Charles R. Tyler and First Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, Nineteenth Infantry, will join their regiment.
Capt. Elon F. Willcox, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and enter upon the duties of that post.
Major George L. Scott, Tenth Cavalry, is assigned to duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory.
Capt. Charles S. Farnsworth, Quartermaster, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks and report to his regimental commander for duty.
Capt. James J. Erwin, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect June 30.
Capt. Frank Greene and First Lieut. Edgar Russell are honorably discharged as Majors, Signal Officers, United States Volunteers only, to take effect June 30.
First Lieut. George O. Squier is honorably discharged as Captain, Signal Officer, United States Volunteers only, to take effect June 30.
Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, will make two visits to the works of Warner & Swasey, Cleveland, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the inspection of azimuth instrument in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.
Col. James N. Wheelan, Twelfth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Texas.
First Lieut. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Artillery Corps, will report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for assignment to a station.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Backus is ordered to the Vermont, June 17.
Cadets G. Whitlock, P. W. Foote, and G. P. Nightingale are ordered to the Iowa, June 29.
Cadet J. M. Enochs is ordered to the Pacific Station, June 29.
Passed Assistant Paymaster G. C. Schafer is detached from Cavite Station and from charge of the accounts of the Nanshan, Iris, and Zafiro, and ordered to the Bennington.
Assistant Paymaster H. R. Insley is detached from the Bennington and ordered to Cavite Station and to charge of the accounts of the Nanshan, Iris, and Zafiro.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Newark, which is on her way to the United States, left Perim to-day for Suez.
The Monterey has arrived at Canton.
The Amphitrite sailed from Tompkinsville for New Bedford yesterday.
The Alliance left Hampton Roads to-day, bound for Horta, Fayal Islands.
The Scorpion has arrived at Arkansas City.
The Leyden and the Holland have left Delaware City for Newport.
The New Orleans has arrived at Chemulpo.
Admiral Rodgers, aboard the New York, arrived at Olongapo to-day.
The gunboat Petrel, recently ordered home from the Atlantic Station, and the hospital ship Solace, left Cavite to-day for Yokohama.

A PORTO RICAN NAVAL STATION.

Naval Board to Report on Advisability of Establishing One.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Secretary Long will appoint a board of naval officers shortly to proceed to Porto Rico to examine into the advisability of establishing a United States naval station on that island.
Admiral Luce already has made some investigation of the naval advantages possessed by Porto Rico. His inquiries, however, related to the establishment of a rendezvous for warships, and the small Island of Culebra, lying off Porto Rico, was thought to possess advantages for such a West Indian rendezvous. The present inquiry takes a broader scope, and contemplates not only a rendezvous for ships, but the establishment of a first-class naval station at one of the eastern outposts of the Antilles.

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Kaiser Wm.Gr.. June 25|Kaiserin M. Th..Aug. 13
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G.Kurfurst..June20,9 AM|Fr.der Gr,July 18,11 AM
Barbarossa, July 4,11 AM|G.Kurfurst,July 25, noon
From New Pier (foot of) 3d st., Hoboken.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Trave, June 15, 3 PM|Aller, July 6, 11 AM
†H'h'zoll'n,Jne 22,11 AM|Werra, July 20, 11 AM
Werra, June 29, 3 PM|H'h'zoll'n,Aug.3,10 AM
†(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
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DEUTSCHLAND.....JUNE 13, 1 P. M.
A.Victa..June 20,10 AM|Scandinavia..July 11, noon
Columbia..June 27,10 AM|Columbia..July 25,10AM
F.Bismarck,July 4,10AM|F.Bismarck,Aug.1,10AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Waldersee,June 15, 8 PM|Pretoria....July 13,2:30PM
*Bulgaria, June 22, 9 AM|Patricia, July 20, 8 AM
Pennsylvia,June 29,3 PM|Waldersee, July 27,2 PM
Pretoria, July 6, 8 AM|*Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES

to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg July 2, July 4, (from N. Y. June 20,)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

WARNED BY EXPERIENCE.

The People's Municipal League campaign of 1890 cut a wide swath, and grew in promise and potency up to the week preceding the election Tammany felt that it was beaten, and the upholders of the principle that the office of Mayor is a public trust were confident that Mr. SCOTT would be elected. Then of a sudden it began to be whispered about that the German vote was slipping away. The ministers of the city had been active in the canvass. Some of them were frequent visitors at the headquarters of the league, and from the pulpits stirring appeals were made in support of the reform candidate. Committees of women joined in the work, also, exhorting the voters to cast out Tammany. From these two sources came no small part of the literature of the campaign.

Here was the secret of the German defection. The parsons and the women, it was said, were more than the Germans could stand. They scented Puritanism in the air, foresaw a closing up of everything in town of which these coadjutors of the league did not approve, felt that their Sunday beer was in danger, and resolved to strike a blow for liberty by voting the Tammany ticket. This has been the accepted explanation of the disastrous ending of the People's Municipal League campaign. HUGH J. GRANT was elected Mayor by a vote of 116,581 against 93,382 for FRANCIS M. SCOTT.

The Germans will not be frightened away from the anti-Tammany alliance this year. Disclaimers of Puritanic intent are on all side profuse, and in some quarters extravagant. Mr. R. FULTON CUTTING declares against any platform demand for laws forbidding the sale of liquor on Sundays. The German-American Reform Union is one of the organizations invited to join in the movement to crush Tammany. Justice JEROME, whose molestation of the gamblers has exposed him to the suspicion of a secret fondness for blue laws, says openly and with boldness, as his custom whenever he has occasion to speak his mind, that he sees no good reason why a man should not have a drink on Sunday if he wants it, and suggests that under reasonable restrictions as to hours the saloons might be opened on that day. And now comes Mr. CRIMMINS disapproving the raids of Justice JEROME, and saying, in effect, that the gamblers should be let alone. Nowhere in the anti-Tammany union is there evidence of a desire to deprive any German voter of his Sunday beer.

This is proof not only of political sagacity, but of the broad and liberal spirit of the day. Eleven years ago, when Judge SCOTT ran for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket, hardly any man in the position of a leader of public opinion would have ventured to defend the propriety of Sunday beer selling. We found it an up-hill fight then to get the museums open on the day of rest. An advocate of the opening of the saloons was looked on as an enemy of good morals and careless about his soul. The distinction between sin and a social custom that is harmful only when abused is now more clearly recognized. It is extremely unlikely, therefore, that the sensibilities of German-American voters will be ruffled by any pronouncements of principle or declarations of intent on the part of the united opponents of Tammany.

We think the counter sensitiveness of the anti-Tammany forces, the fear that something may be said or done that will give offense to liberal minds and drive away German-American votes, is unwarranted when it takes the extreme form exhibited in the remarks of Mr. CRIMMINS about the raids on gamblers. It is to be noted that in no quarter was the anger provoked by Justice JEROME'S "methods" so heated and profane as among the Tammany police authorities. The evidence of great pain in those police circles where corruption is more than suspected was so clear as to create the presumption that Justice JEROME was employing precisely the "methods" that gave most trouble to the enemy. It looked like a case for pushing on—not drawing back. Surely there is no German-American support so unstable as to be shaken in its allegiance by a policy of seeking evidence of police corruption in the places where it is supposed to be most abundant and accessible. Justice JEROME has not been engaged in the effort to suppress gambling; that is beyond the powers of any body of reformers while Tammany is in power. He has tried to prove that gambling is carried on under a system of police corruption, and he has succeeded. He has built a solid foundation for the anti-Tammany campaign.

It is of high importance that all the constituent organizations of the anti-Tammany union should keep constantly and clearly in view the single issue of the campaign—the defeat of CROKER'S candidate. No fanatic will be nominated by the union, no bigot, no advocate of legislation repugnant to the enlightened sense and practice of this community. An honest man and a man of brains will be the candidate, to the end that corruption may be punished and decent and capable government established. That is the issue.

It is well to bear in mind that there is now in this city no large and influential body of public opinion in favor of Puritanical laws, except in Tammany Hall. The men who really control Tammany make their living by selling protection to lawbreakers. It is to their interest and for their benefit that the statutes shall be rigorous and repressive. A saloon keeper who was protected by law in his right to sell beer on Sunday afternoons would open his front door and snap his fingers in the face of the Captain's "collector." That is not what Tammany wants. Its corruptions are practicable only under laws of which the violation is tempting and profitable.

THE TWIN RELICS ONCE MORE.

The decision of the Supreme Court gave Congress discretionary power over the economic status of our dependencies, but not over the personal conditions of their inhabitants. Said Justice BROWN, it does not follow that they are "in the matter of personal rights unprotected by the provisions of our Constitution, and subject to the merely arbitrary control of Congress. Even if regarded as aliens they are entitled under the principles of the Constitution to be protected in life, liberty, and property." But upon this principle there is a limitation:

> If those possessions are inhabited by alien races, differing from us in religion, customs, laws, methods of taxation, and modes of thought, the administration of government and justice, according to Anglo-Saxon principles, may for a time be impossible; and the question at once arises whether large concessions ought not to be made for a time, that ultimately our own theories may be carried out and the blessings of a free government under the Constitution extended to them. We decline to hold that there is anything in the Constitution to forbid such action.

In other words, the question of the abolition of the "peculiar institutions" of slavery and polygamy in American territory was born again in the decision which placed the territory where they flourish under our tutelage.

In this we are in the same boat with our English cousins, whose experience Justice BROWN specifically cited as encouraging in respect to the future of both ourselves and our wards. There can be no doubt that at Westminster, as at Washington, there is equal abhorrence of traffic in humanity. But, alas! this sentiment is liable to suffer a sea change. There was something too much of complacency in the mention made by our military administrators in the Philippines of the happy working of slavery and polygamy there as being too well adapted to those races and climes to be disturbed rashly. And in the last mail there comes from Zanzibar a similar report from the English Governor charged with abolition there. Never were the disadvantages of freedom and the advantages of slavery more plausibly stated. Sir ARTHUR HARDINGE compares the social status of the freed slaves to that of Catholics who have procured civil divorces. "Those who obtain their freedom from European officials in defiance of Mohammedan law" are held in "contempt almost amounting to ostracism." Sir ARTHUR does not add that those seeking freedom ought to be committed to the lunatic asylum, but this is scarcely an extreme inference from remarks by Commissioners in other jurisdictions. A freeman, it is not surprising to learn, there as elsewhere, must "use all wits and energies to obtain the requirements of life, with the result that often he is in debt, and never earns a rupee but he has to pay it away, and then go and get still further into debt."

Compare now the slave's happy condition:

> He has to work for three days in each week for his master, the hours being from about 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Generally, a task of hoeing, or some other agricultural work, is given, which is, or can be, finished by midday if the slave is so minded to bestir himself. The other four days of the week are entirely at the slave's own disposal, in which he can either work on his own piece of land, which he holds from his master, or he can work for others for payment, or he can idle away the four days just as he pleases.

Who would not be a slave? Of course a freeman has some advantages. He gets a name, but what advantage is a name to him? And for the privilege of being himself he loses everything he had before, his house, his land, even his master, who fed and nursed him. He even loses the companionship of his class, and becomes an outcast so far as all past associations are concerned. Since this is the spirit of the officers charged with executing the law of manumission it is not surprising to learn that the progress is backward:

> The number of slaves who were freed in 1899 in Zanzibar and Pemba was not large, amounting to only 3,767, and last year the applications were less than half as numerous. In the four years that have followed the promulgation of the decree 12,066 slaves have received their freedom papers, and 8,399 have entered into labor contracts, while still voluntarily maintaining their servile status.

It has been said that "an Englishman is the unfittest person on earth to argue another Englishman into slavery." We would revise this to read that an American is incapable of extenuating slavery or of preserving it a moment beyond the earliest possible abolition of it. Those who waged the world's bloodiest war to purge their own soil of its pollution may be prudent about taking a position which must be maintained by arms. But beyond this prudence there should and will be no reluctance to assume any necessary responsibility to expel an institution which must go, and whose going will be facilitated by a positive policy from the outset. We have no wish to be censorious toward the Englishmen who made these reports. They doubtless have difficulties of which we are not aware. But we hope it will be long before any Americans shall make reports scarcely distinguishable from arguments against emancipation. The reports are somewhat too acquiescent in the native proscription of the freedmen and say nothing of any efforts to counteract it by those whose position should make them influential upon public opinion. It is disturbing to think of slaves under both the British and American flags to-day. The English have had some start of us in abolishing it, but we hope to beat them at the post.

FRANCHISE RESTRICTIONS IN ALABAMA.

The attitude of the members of the Constitutional Convention now in session in Montgomery is daily growing more thoughtful and conservative. Of the one hundred and fifty delegates it is probable that not more than fifteen at the most are committed to the plan locally known as "taking the bull by the horns," which in this connection is understood to mean disregarding the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, disfranchising the negro and defying the authority of Congress to compel a respect for the provisions of the organic law of the Republic. Those who hold these extreme views are not, curiously, representatives of the counties included in what is known as the black belt. They are from the sparsely settled mountain districts where the negro is almost unknown, and where he does not and never did exercise any political influence. Those who know most about the negro and have had most experience in dealing with him hold no such views. The spirit of the convention is not reflected in the more or less revolutionary measures proposed by these extremists. The feeling prevails that in this critical period in the history of the State it is well to follow the sage advice of Josh Billings, who suggested to those moved to take the bull by the horns to stop and consider whether it were not better to take him by the tail instead, since one can hold on just as well and let go a great deal easier.

There is no disposition among the thoughtful and experienced statesmen in the membership of the Alabama Constitutional Convention, and they are in an overwhelming majority, to put the State in a position to invite Federal interference. Much as they disapprove the Fifteenth Amendment, they recognize the fact that it is the supreme law of the land, and that it would be the duty of Congress to take measures to compel a respect for its provisions, should they be violated. At the same time it is necessary to the welfare of the State and the safety of the rights of property that the ignorant and mercenary black vote shall be restricted within the least limits practicable, that this shall be done by constitutional means, and that there shall be no further excuse for the dishonest expedients which have been tolerated as evils of less magnitude than the recovery by the negro of the political power secured by his numerical superiority in a large part of the South if permitted to register and vote and have his ballots counted. There is also a strong disinclination to disfranchise any white man, on the ground that the white race has shown the capacity for self-government, which the black race has not. The pledge exacted by the Democratic primaries of the delegates chosen to the Constitutional Convention renders it necessary that they shall so frame the new law as in effect to discriminate against the negro, at least during the life of the present generation of white illiterates, but to do this in a way which will not violate the letter or spirit of the Federal Constitution. The best legal talent in the State is now engaged in the study of this problem, and the disposition of the convention is to do right and deal justly with all classes of citizens.

The people of the North have at most an imperfect understanding of the anxious problems which confront those who are honestly trying to do justice to the negro without doing injustice to the white man. It is a mistake to suppose, as many do, that the disposition of the Southern people is to wrong or oppress the negro. His best friends are those who most earnestly desire to see him eliminated from the political equation as a factor of importance. They realize, as those in the North cannot, that the best interests of the negro will be served by taking from him the prematurely conferred rights which he misused, and so extinguishing all cause for race conflict. Neither his liberty nor his civil rights are imperiled by his practical disfranchisement, at least for such time as he may need to qualify for citizenship. That the vast majority of the negroes in the cotton States are not now qualified to vote intelligently and to use the dangerous power of the ballot in the management of State or local affairs is a fact which does not admit of intelligent discussion. So long as they remain a potential factor in Southern politics so long will the whites consider it necessary to hold them in more or less forcible suppression and to discourage well-directed efforts to improve the condition of the black race for fear it will make the negro more dangerous than he now is.

THE W. C. T. U.

An army correspondent of ours the other day used a pertinent phrase concerning the canteen controversy. It was advice to a clergyman who had been writing about drunkenness in the army to "keep out of affairs he knows nothing about."

The phrase was more pertinent than polite; but it was highly pertinent. It may very safely be commended to the W. C. T. U. In so far as that body has done or may do anything practical for the promotion of temperance, in military or civil life, it deserves the support of all good citizens. We do not now recall any instances of such action. But if it should propose any rational measure it would be a great pity if it had earned such a reputation for absurdity that the public would be indisposed to give it a hearing.

There is distinctly danger of such a result. All the expert witnesses have already testified against its prescription of abolishing the canteen in order to promote temperance in the army, and have shown that the actual effect of the abolition was just the reverse of the intention. The witnesses comprise not only the great majority of officers commanding troops or serving with them, but the army Chaplains, the only class of clergymen who in this matter know what they are talking about; the army doctors, and the American Medical Association. In the face of such evidence, there is nothing for a sensible society which desires to preserve itself for future usefulness to do but to retire, as gracefully as possible, from a position that has been rendered untenable. But there are signs that the W. C. T. U. will do its utmost to prevent Congress from undoing the mischief which it wrought at the instigation of the society. And some of the officers of the society threaten to do it upon the ground that a "conspiracy" exists among officers of the army to make drunkards of their men.

The profound and hopeless silliness of that suggestion, in the face of the facts, would justly debar the person who should publicly urge it from being heard with respect thereafter on any question whatever. If the W. C. T. U. desires to commit suicide, to stick to that theory would be an efficacious method of accomplishing the result.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Certainly the most remarkable, and perhaps the only important, feature of the effort now making to oust Mr. JAMES J. COOGAN from the office the functions of which he has been exercising and the privileges of which he has been enjoying without the shadow of a legal right for nearly two years, is the fact that the action has been instituted, not by the duly constituted authorities, whose sworn duty it is to execute the law as applicable to such cases, but by a private citizen at his own expense. Since Mr. COOGAN, a year ago last November, first voted in Southampton and thereby both declared and made himself a resident of that town, his retention of the Presidency of the Borough of Manhattan has been an impertinent, no, an insolent, usurpation, and every official act of his has not only invited but demanded his indictment as a misdemeanor to which the statutes give clear definition and for which they provide severe punishment. Controller COLER has, indeed, freed himself of responsibility for the immunity enjoyed by Mr. COOGAN by refusing to pay him a cent of salary. To this refusal the usurper has submitted with cynical indifference, defying the necessary and inevitable inferences as to why he finds it profitable to cling to an office that, for him, carries considerable work and no visible remuneration. And neither the District Attorney nor, till now, anybody else has troubled him, and even now he expresses perfect confidence in the mysterious defense that has so long protected him. So far as known that defense is nothing more than the half contemptuous friendship, differing inappreciably from weary toleration, of a man who makes occasional visits to this city when the race tracks of England offer nothing to interest him! What a curious commentary is all this on the conduct of municipal affairs in New York City, on the reckless carelessness of its citizens, and on the hiatus which can and sometimes does intervene between laws and their enforcement, even after a Tammany District Attorney has been removed from office.

—Impenetrable mystery hangs over the decision of the Consolidated Gas Company to do away with its long established system of renting gas stoves to such members of New York's ever-moving population as want to hire them. An annual return of $3 on an investment of $10, more or less—probably less—would be regarded as pretty good interest by most corporations, and as it is quite certain that many persons would hire gas stoves who will not buy them, the company's refusal to do any more renting will make an appreciable difference in the amount of gas consumed for cooking purposes. This means the loss of another profit, for the abandonment of which there is no audible demand. But what is the use of trying to reason about the doings of gas companies? They and their meters and their bills are alike inexplicable, alike unrelated to the ordinary course and laws of nature. It may be, however, that the Consolidated Gas Company's action may set people to thinking more than they have ever done before about the real nature of gas stoves, and this may lead to a general realization of what a piece of mad extravagance it is to burn in these thoroughly estimable utensils gas designed to produce not heat, but that much more expensive commodity, light. Of course a gas that has been enriched to make it an illuminant will also produce heat, and so can be used in a stove, but for the latter purpose it is no better than the much cheaper gas that would be almost worthless as a maker of light. There are several difficulties—though none of them are insuperable—in the way of supplying two kinds of gas, especially in a city where pipe laying is still done in the old, barbarous way, but fortunately there is now no real need for a gas distinctively and expensively illuminating. When the now not very new "mantles" are used, only a fuel gas is required, for it is the mantle, and not the burning gas, that shines, and all that is demanded of the gas is the power to produce a blue, hot flame. When all gas users are also mantle users there will no longer be any excuse for big gas bills, for in kitchen and parlor only one, and that the cheapest, gas will be demanded, and it can all be sent through the present pipes.

—An observing west sider calls our attention to the fact that at the corner of Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, where another costly temple of Eddyism is in process of construction, there is to be seen, in a wall as yet only a foot high, a stone bearing the inscription "Erected, 1899." After a few references to "bunko games" and other characterizations which our amiability prevents us from reproducing, our correspondent asks: "Is this meant to give the impression to passers by in after days that the structure was built in the last century, or are they expected to infer that the one marked stone was 'erected' in 1899?" And he adds, "Anyway, the stone didn't get the miraculous treatment." Much as we would like to clear the matter up, we shall have to admit our incompetency to do so. For some reason or other, the "Christian Scientists" of the city rarely ask our advice about things, and they show a curious disinclination to hold heart-to-heart talks with us in regard to their present or future intentions. To be quite frank, we have requested several cappers for the "Christian Science" business to favor us only with what they call "absent treatment," and either because they are an obliging folk or because the elevator shaft is close to the editorial room door and is very deep, they have not recently attempted the exertion of any direct influence upon us. As for the inaccurate inscription on the stone, we doubt if the error amounts to much. Possibly the wrong figures will be thought off the stone and the right ones thought on in due time—that is, when the date of the building's erection is known. That could be done easily enough, with a little help from a stone cutter at the midnight hour, and thus a fine text would be supplied for the dedicatory sermon.

—Away back in 1896 Senator WILLIAM E. CHANDLER offered to pay $100 to the person who placed in the Republican platform of that year, after the references to international bimetallism, the words, "which we pledge ourselves to promote." Since then claims for the money have been made in behalf of many individuals, including Delegate F. H. STREETER of Concord, N. H.; United States Senator HANSBROUGH, and Representative D. K. WATSON of Ohio. Recently Senator FORAKER found the final draft of the platform and discovered that the words in question had been pencilled between the typewritten lines and that they are in the handwriting of Senator LODGE. So Senator CHANDLER has just sent to Senator LODGE a check for the sum promised, accompanied by a letter, in which he says, among other things: "All wise men know that MCKINLEY and HOBART would not have been elected if the platform had not, while declaring opposition to the free coinage of silver, except as the result of an international agreement, also declared that the Republican Party favored such an international agreement, if it could be secured. If MCKINLEY and HOBART had not been elected in 1896, Mr. MCKINLEY would not have been re-elected in 1900. Therefore, those six words were of priceless value, and I trust that when all the facts are known my humble offering of $100 will be supplemented by such generous donations not only from many members of the Republican Party, but as well from Democrats who have so much trembled at every prospect of the election of Mr. BRYAN, as to adequately recognize the sagacity and courage which led you not merely to conceive but to actually insert into the platform of 1896 concerning bimetallism the words, 'which we pledge ourselves to promote.' That immortal declaration twice made Mr. MCKINLEY President, and the fidelity with which the pledge has been fulfilled the world knows." This is decidedly interesting, and it ought to start a fine hot-season controversy.

THE CANTEEN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attitude of THE TIMES on the anti-canteen law is right, as is its position on most questions of public interest. Permit me herewith to add a word of testimony to the many others, and incidentally to present a phase of the deleterious results of the law, which applies solely to the service in the Philippines. During the first half of the insurrection, covering a period of seventeen months, I had an unusual opportunity of observing the contrast in the morale of organizations which maintained a canteen and those which did not, because some of the regiments, particularly the regulars, were provided with them, while a few volunteer regiments were denied them out of deference to public sentiment in the States from which they came.

The natives have a liquor called "beno," (the word is a corruption of the Spanish "vino," for wine,) which is used by them with comparative impunity, but which not only quickly and highly intoxicates a white man, but often renders him violently insane. It is made from rice alcohol, licorice and anise seed, and an over-indulgence in it by our soldiers has necessitated some of the victims being confined in the insane ward of the First Reserve Hospital for periods ranging from three days to two weeks. Places where this vile decoction was sold existed all over the City of Manila. In addition to these there could always be found a number of opium joints wherever a considerable number of Chinese were colonized.

Now, when a member of a regiment unequipped with a canteen was off duty, his natural impulse was many times to leave his quarters, stroll over the city, drop into a Chinese opium den or a Filipino "beno shack," "just to see what they were like," and when the paroxysms, as a result of his foolishness, were upon him, be arrested and sent to the straightjacket. On the other hand, the men in, perhaps, the very next barracks had all the advantages of a well regulated club, where they could enjoy a game of cards over their glasses of American beer and their tobacco, and while away their leisure hours in a quiet and respectable manner.

Affairs in Manila may have improved since the first occupation by American troops, but as I remember them, the horrors of a temperance post in the United States were greatly increased by the peculiar conditions which obtained at that time.

EX-VOLUNTEER.
New York, June 6, 1901.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "A Practicing Lawyer" in Sunday's TIMES, which you have aptly headed "A Plea for the Justices," is one with which most practicing lawyers will heartily agree, except in so far as it ascribes all of the congestion of the court calendars to lagging lawyers and lax legislation. No doubt the Legislature has been too free with exemptions from jury duty; no doubt we members of the bar are greatly to blame for our failure to be ready for trial when we ought to be, although by reason of the fact that the Friday call calendar has not been run by the Judges on the lines its inventor intended, we can no longer tell when we ought to be.

None the less is it true that the root cause for the dilatory and unsatisfactory administration of justice in this city has not yet been stated. We lawyers all know what it is. We speak of it in private. We do not like to tell it in public. It ought, however, to be told, and the people should understand that until it is plucked up, there will be no permanent relief. In plain language, without circumlocution, it is this: Not only does our system tend to diminish the number of trained men at the bar as advocates, but it fails to put trained men on the bench as Judges.

Take, first, the advocates. Office practice, which is much more lucrative, much less uncertain than court work, sucks the rising lawyer out of court. We have no class of men who hold themselves out for employment as advocates exclusively. Until we adopt a system under which we shall train up a body of advocates to be retained by their brother lawyers we shall continue to witness the inefficiency with which the great majority of the minor cases are handled by inexperienced men, who do not have more than half a dozen a year, and so never get the training necessary to fit them for more important ones. Will any one please name a single great advocate now at this bar?

We are in a transition period. Our great firms, with whom twenty years ago, our leading advocates were connected, and through whom most of their court work came, have become more and more firms of solicitors, all of whose members can make more money out of than in court. What single one of our large firms now has connected with it a recognized jury lawyer who spends his life in court?

The main trouble in respect of our huge calendars, however, is not with the bar. It is—with all reverence be it spoken—due to shortcoming on the bench. There are five qualities indispensable to an efficient Judge—integrity, ability, industry, learning, experience. Lacking any two, his efficiency is only three-fifths of what it should be. The men whom the politicians select, and the people elect, for judicial station in this city generally possess the first three qualifications, but not always the last two. Instead of having gained their experience at the expense of their clients before going on the bench, they get it at the expense of the State afterward. If a lawyer has not been laboriously studying and actively practicing law for twenty years (vigint annorum lucubrationes) he can hardly after he becomes a Judge learn the business of judging under ten years.

This is no reflection upon our present incumbents. If any of them did not possess the fourth or fifth requisite when elected, he is not to blame. He has done his best. What more can any one do? I am not dealing with individuals, but with a system, the happy-go-lucky system which Americans do not adopt when selecting men to make machines and run railroads, but which they follow in electing men to make laws and run law courts.

Our Judgeships are prizes for political acumen rather than legal experience. The young lawyer starts with much hope, and with little knowledge. He has the noble ambition to rise in his profession and win renown first at the bar and then on the bench. As he gains knowledge he loses hope. He finds that it is not by eminence on the legal, but by zeal on the political, side of his profession that judicial aspirations must be satisfied. The more he loves his profession, the harder he studies, the better he cultivates the spirit of independent judgment and the desire to get at the merits of controversies without respect of persons, the less available he is to the boss.

In short, the more fitted he becomes for the tremendous responsibility of a Judge the less likely he is to be selected as a judicial candidate—in the County of New York. We lawyers learn these things as we grow older. Some of us stick to the legal side of our profession and degenerate into money-makers. Others of us work on its political side, and degenerate into the average judicial material. A few of us, a very few, an isolated few, once in a while achieve distinction at the bar and obtain a reward on the bench.

Let these caps fit whom they may. If they fit none, my letter is a misfit. I shall, however, close it with a statement which I challenge any lawyer of experience to deny, and that is, that I have named the root cause of the appalling calendar of 10,000 untried lawsuits in this county.

Put experienced lawyers, not only as advocates at your bar, but as Judges on your bench, and your calendar will melt like a snow man in the sun.

A REFLECTING LAWYER.
New York, June 11, 1901.

TO PREVENT CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to a letter that recently appeared in your paper, the subject being a criticism of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, may I ask that you pursue the subject further? The contention of the letter was that adequate, nay generous, facilities for alleviating the sufferings of animals were infinitely more essential than the imposing building that has doubtless drained to a large extent the resources of that society. Other comments of an adverse nature also found expression. The matter was brought to the attention of the present President of the society in question, who treated them all as misrepresentations and mistakes.

Singularly enough, this method of disposing of the subject does not satisfy me. If the President had seen fit to publish a detailed statement of the resources at their control, of the number of appeals for assistance that reach them, of the number to which they are able to respond, of the promptness of such response, and other matters germane to the question, the public interested in the welfare of the dumb creation might have been more content. I, for one, should have been.

My impression, based upon one or two appeals to that society, is that the service is far from prompt. The usual answer seems to be that the wagon (is there but one?) that calls for animals to be destroyed will not be available, for one reason or another, for some hours. To my conservative mind a large number of such wagons, affording an immediate response to appeals, would have been a greater benefit to the objects for which the society is supposed to exist, the animals, than a stately building in which their cases are carefully entered—and allowed to wait. It does not seem to me to require a great deal of insight to realize that many who would gladly dispose mercifully of their former pets, could this be done without too much trouble and delay, allow them to be turned on the street if a summons to call for them is not promptly attended to.

Why not have an investigation of the society's methods; of the "conditions of service" as imposed on those employed; of the society's ability to meet the crying need for which it was organized? Surely there are a sufficient number of animal lovers in New York City and vicinity to warrant the publication of such a statement.

A LOVER OF THE ANIMALS.
New York, June 11, 1901.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. STERN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The announcement in your columns yesterday of the especially melancholy death of Mr. Louis Stern, late of the Consular Service at Bamberg, Germany, has put me under a constraint that I cannot resist to make the incident the text of an address, through your courtesy, to the public.

And, first, a brief tribute to the memory of an old colleague. Consuls in the American service are largely judged by the value of their contributions to the periodical published by the Department of State. By this standard Mr. Stern ranked high. I do not recall the specialties in which he distinguished himself, for I left the service three years ago, but I remember being often impressed with the breadth of his range of topics and the painstaking intelligence with which he treated them. It is therefore particularly unfortunate that such a man should be lost to the service, and equally sad that he could not have been assured of the value that was put upon him as a man and upon his efficiency as an officer.

My second point has to do with the fact that Mr. Stern was an Israelite, and it suggests the remark that some of the best men in the diplomatic and Consular Service are now, and for years past have been, men of that race. I do not write "faith," for religious faith does not really enter into the question. How American interests have for more than a score of years been served in Hanover, Germany, by my old friend and colleague, ex-Vice Consul Alexander M. Simon, is matter for a great volume of grateful reminiscence.

My third and last point concerns Mr. Stern's sensitiveness upon this point. As stated in your dispatch, it led to an entire misunderstanding of the feeling entertained toward him. There is, therefore, in this tragedy, a moral for both Jews and Gentiles. Let there be not only a kindly and mutually appreciative feeling between them, but also such an expression of it that such distressing misunderstandings as the one that had so fatal a result shall be impossible.

EDWARD P. CRANE,
Ex-Consul to Hanover.
New York, June 12, 1901.

MR. CRIMMINS AND JUDGE JEROME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent criticisms of Justice William Travers Jerome by John D. Crimmins, which appeared in THE TIMES and other morning papers of the 11th inst., seem to the writer to merit a reply. The fact that the article by Mr. Crimmins was prepared lays him open to a more exacting criticism than if the statements contained therein had emanated from an interview.

It is only necessary to quote several passages from Mr. Crimmins's statement to show his attitude to be a manifestly unfair one. He presumes a very great deal in regard to the motives and actions of Justice Jerome, and offers no facts to substantiate such presumptions. To one who has read in clean journals accounts of the Justice's actions it appears that his conclusions are not founded upon the facts of the case. The following are extracts from Mr. Crimmins's statement:

> Justice Jerome, however, seems to be taking a great deal of pleasure in these raids. * * * He is an honest man, no doubt, but I don't like his plan.

The "no doubt" reduces this sentence to pure insolence.

> These raids have accomplished nothing except to provide a pleasant way for Justice Jerome to spend his evenings. He has had lots of fun out of it, and no one is the better for his amusement.

The writer offers the following extract from Mr. Crimmins's statement in order that opinion may be formed as to the amount of intelligence displayed therein:

> Gambling will go on. Men will go into these gambling places. Has a gambling evil been openly conducted? Has it been offensive? Has it been serious in its consequences? My judgment is that it has not been, except to a very small extent. These places have been kept out of sight. I have never been in one of them, and do not know where they are located.

Mr. Crimmins judges a matter and its consequences, but in the same breath admits that he knows nothing whatever about the subject.

I cannot imagine that the police would openly protect such violation of the law.

It does not seem material to the writer whether or not the protection afforded by the police would be open or otherwise.

The deeds of true and fearless men in this life are lost upon those of small calibre. The statement that Justice Jerome has been having "lots of fun" out of these raids is both childish and wilful. It is a criticism which will not appeal to the average reader.

Judging Mr. Crimmins's prepared statement from the four corners thereof, it would seem that he in reality advocates acquiescence in the continuance of gambling within this city contrary to the laws thereof. The axiom that the best way to get rid of a bad law is to conform thereto seems unknown to Mr. Crimmins. If the people of this city wish to permit gambling within its limits it is their right and privilege to so decide, and also to provide such restrictions as they may see fit to govern the same.

The method indicated by Mr. Crimmins is not the straightforward one. It would be a step backward, which the writer trusts and believes would receive a deserving rebuke at the polls if the question were presented to the voters of this city.

BARRY MOHUN.
New York, June 12, 1901.

Mr. Crimmins's Statement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If any evidence were needed to make it clear that J. D. Crimmins is not the proper person for Mayor of this city, such evidence has been kindly furnished by Mr. Crimmins in the interview with him published in THE TIMES of yesterday, together with this gentleman's comments upon Col. Monroe's defense of Justice Jerome published in this evening's papers. Mr. Crimmins's alliance with Crokerism is not sufficiently remote to permit of his regeneration into a type of being wanted for an anti-Tammany Mayor.

J. T. T.
New York, June 12, 1901.

THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That there are two sides to every question is an axiom as old as the hills, and having read very carefully the effusions of the Rev. Mr. Van Brookhuizen that appear in your issue of yesterday, I think it must be patent to every fair-minded person with the slightest knowledge of present events in the Transvaal that had Gen. Maxwell failed to transport him as an "undesirable" of the most virulent type he would have failed most lamentably in his duty.

This experienced soldier was appointed to the important post of Military Governor of Pretoria by that most humane and Christian soldier and gentleman, Earl Roberts, who knew his qualifications and general fitness for this position by the fact that he had served for years in India under the Field Marshal, and I will leave your readers to judge of the value of your correspondent's intemperate opinion on such a matter against that of Roberts.

In regard to the way in which the British are conducting the campaign at this stage of affairs, it is the opinion of all of my countrymen with whom I come in contact that we are being far too lenient. Why, you, Sir, are even good enough to say that we are not as cruel as the Spaniards, though indirectly comparing Kitchener to Weyler. The Boers have not a million to one chance of retrieving their position, and their leaders must know this full well; thus their attempting to reach the unattainable is criminal folly pure and simple.

Your sarcastic remarks recently on quotations from The London Globe notwithstanding, it is perfectly true there is no longer war waging in its true sense, and the Boers now prowling about in small bands "sniping" and stealing, prove it. I would like to see the Boers now in the field dealt with as follows as they are gathered in: The Transvaal Boers treated as prisoners of war; the Orange River Colony Boers handed over to the civil Judges for punishment, and the Cape Colony rebels dealt with by the Provost Marshal. In conclusion, may I ask why you have completely boxed the compass on the Boer question?

FOR BRITISH SUPREMACY IN SOUTH AFRICA.
New York, June 11, 1901.

Rev. Van Brookhuisen and the Boers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The story told by the Rev. Van Brookhuizen is not very good reading for anyone. The state of affairs in the Transvaal is, no doubt, bad, and on account of bringing them to the camps many women and children are suffering. This is a condition of things brought about by the conduct of the Boers. They are the ones who can end the trouble, but instead they are determined to roam around, attacking isolated outposts here and there with doubtful success. They are the ones that cause the sufferings. Great Britain has offered time and again to end the war in almost any terms; no blame lies at her door. They invaded Natal with the intention of sweeping the British into the sea.

To-day about 19,000 prisoners, the City of Pretoria, and most of the towns are in the hands of the British, and still the Rev. Van Brookhuizen, backed up by a few newspapers of doubtful reputation, asks Great Britain to come to terms and hand back the country to the Boers. Contrast their attitude with the official statement by Von Buelow of how Germany stands on the matter. I would advise the Rev. Van Brookhuizen to go back to the Transvaal to preach peace and persuade the Boers to lay down their arms.

R. S. BEATON.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 12, 1901.

"The Hero of Santiago."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has anybody ever asked, Who was the hero of Santiago? Will any future schoolboy have to ask the question? Yet a question or two may perhaps be asked here. Cato preferred that posterity should ask why the republic had not erected statues for him, rather than ask why it had erected them. As matters now stand, it looks as though both these questions might long be asked, with biting point: The first concerning the officer indicated at the head of this note, and the second concerning another personage whom also it is (unfortunately for him) needless to name.

WILLIAM COOPER CONANT.
New York, June 12, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Too Severe a Penalty.

Bessie—Do you believe that ice cream soda is bad for the complexion?

Belle—No; I don't dare.—Indianapolis News.

Source of Happiness.

"Happiness lies in the fitness of things—witness a woman's dress," said the Rev. Parks Codman of Brooklyn at Lasell Seminary.—Boston Journal.

The Single Thought.

"Ah," sighed the fond mother, "two souls with but a single thought!"

"Yes," echoed paterfamilias, "and less than one dollar. I don't know how they're going to make it, Mary, unless—er—perhaps that single thought they've got is that papa's going to put up for two."—Denver Times.

Medical Assistance.

Specialist—Your nerves are affected; you need exercise; walk to business every day.

Sick Man—I do walk to business every day.

Specialist—You do? Well, you ought to have more sense—that's what ails you—overstrain. Now, behave yourself rationally and ride every day—ten dollars, please.—Chicago Record-Herald.

IN THE HOSPITAL.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Ah, hear the moaning over there—
The sudden, bitter cry of pain!
The smell of drugs is in the air,
Death's shadow on the wall is plain,
And by the window, stooping down,
A nurse with fluffy locks and brown
Looks in the eyes of one who lies
Half propped in many a snowy fold,
And, blushing, holds a willing ear
Close to his eager lips to hear
A story that is ages old.

The doctor gravely shakes his head
And bends above an ashen face;
A widow, wailing for her dead,
Is led half-fainting from the place,
And over there a jeweled hand
Is weakly raised to give command,
And weakly falls—and through the halls
Death paces slowly, loath to leave,
While still the nurse beside the cot
Bends lower, listening to what
Exultant Adam told to Eve.

Death stooped, last night, behind that screen,
And smoothed a martyr's weary brow
Where one with new hope looks between
Soft pillows at her baby now,
And over there beside the door
Lies one whom pain shall reach no more,
Whose work is done, who are the sun
Goes down shall soar or dumbly rest,
And she that blushing bent above
Yon cot goes dreaming dreams of love
To cross two hands upon a breast.

WOMEN FLOCK TO THE PAN-AMERICAN FAIR

They Are Serious-Minded, Independent, and Self-Reliant.

Guide Books Much In Evidence and All Important Points Are Checked After Being Visited.

BUFFALO, June 12.—That woman is doing her full share toward making the Pan-American Exposition a success, is evident to every visitor here. What she has done officially the visitor sees only on reaching the Exposition grounds, but the moment he alights in one of the railway stations, he sees that she is encouraging the big fair with her presence. From that moment he is in an atmosphere of women, and of every twenty persons he encounters, except in the business streets of the city, fully fifteen are women. The street cars are full of women, the cars to Niagara Falls are crowded with them, and the Exposition grounds are alive with them.

The grapevine telegraph seems to have been carrying messages to women, saying that women may safely and comfortably come here without male escort, and the women have taken the hint. By far the larger share of women seen on the grounds are without male escorts, but they are by no means unattended, for each woman is attended by two or three other women, and each woman attendant has from three to five women attendants of her own.

This woman at the "Pan" is not the Pan-American woman, but the great free and independent woman of the United States. One may watch long in vain for a glimpse of a Spanish mantilla or any other sign of tropical America. There are no swarthy Mexican beauties, no dark Cubans with languishing eyes, no leaders of fashion from Bogota or Rio de Janerio or Panama. South Americans of either sex are conspicuous chiefly by their absence, and it does not require long study of the subject to conclude that this is naturally the case. Pan-American in this instance means largely tropical America, and the weather down in those hot countries is still bearable in June. The people of those lands who have joined hands with us in making this hemispherical exhibition knows that a few months later they must begin to endure their annual roast, and those who are so situated that they can contemplate a journey to our cool lake region, wisely stay at home while their own weather is pleasant and wait till their own burning days make escape to the cool north an additional luxury.

The male person who hears of this great assemblage of women, and comes here with any idea of making a sensation among the senoritas, and adding a few international flirtations to his list, is doomed to grievous disappointment, for the woman at the "Pan" is not a flirtatious being. She is not necessarily old, in many cases she is young and pretty and full of frolic, but never, as far as I have seen, beyond the bounds of propriety. She is eminently respectable, and a good composite photograph of her may be had by standing our own wives and mothers and sisters before the camera. When she romps, as she does sometimes in the shady corners, her chum is sure to be another fair creature in skirts, rather than a mere man in search of conquest.

SHE IS A SERIOUS PERSON.

If the woman at the "Pan" has a single fault, which I am far from asserting, it is that she is too serious in manner. She is here for a purpose, and that purpose takes precedence over all other things. A guide book is constantly in her hand, except when the hand is holding an ice-cream spoon. When she trips up the steps of the chocolate booth opposite the Indian Show it is with an apologetic air, as if she would ask pardon for giving to the chocolate cup valuable time that might better be given to acquiring information. If there are forty-two tribes in that Indian Show, as there are said to be, she feels it a duty to see every one of them, and to see only forty would mark a failure. Her guide-book will tell the story in the future, for everything she sees is carefully checked off.

"I have seen everything that's marked," is the boast of the American woman who travels; and if the guide book happens to mention the ghost of Julius Caesar, that line must have its check. She has not really been in London till the Tower and the Temple and the Museum and the Crystal Palace and Mme. Tussaud are duly checked off. And here her ambition is everything in sight. The pretty electric tower is checked off early in the game, and how many of the Midway shows follow suit depends upon the woman's taste and the size of her purse. Her "men folks" at home need have no fear of her seeing anything in any Midway show that she ought not to see, for the Midway of the "Pan" is as innocent as a Sunday school library. I need not add, "and about as dull," for the average Sunday school library has brushed up a little in recent years, and I do not see any chance of the Midway shows brushing up into anything worth the seeing, unless one can look from the standpoint of the potato field. But we must remember that the citizen who travels fifty miles to see the "colossal aggregation and the triumphal entry of the conglomerated brass bands," is generally willing to spend an extra dime or two to see the performing bear in the side show. That principle has been thoroughly worked at the "Pan," and women make a great showing in the side shows.

AMONG THE WILD BEASTS.

Bostock's Zoological Arena fairly divides the honors and customers with the infant incubator, which is nearly next door. Those of the women who come from rural regions, as many evidently do, and who imbibe their first notions of wild beasts from Bostock's shop-worn specimens, will carry home some amusing ideas of the howling beast in his jungle. Bostock's beasts really do howl, sometimes, when the keeper stirs them up with long sticks; but the impressiveness is worn off like the hair on the lion's haunches, from long sitting about waiting to be whipped. The big cage in the centre looks perilously frail and weak, but it is strong enough to hold the rheumatic old animals that perform in it. The women give exclamations of delight when the lions "perform" by sitting up on benches; but that does not count for much, for they are often the same women who a few minutes before were shouting for joy at the exquisite scenery of the scenic railway, which consists of mountains and forests painted upon canvas screens.

Another mistake of the male person in search of the "Pan" woman would be to look particularly for her in the neighborhood of the Woman's Building. She may be seen there, of course, but she makes no pretense of confining herself to it. It suits her pleasure better to let man go to her own building when he likes, and meanwhile to scatter herself independently all over the grounds, and see everything worth seeing. Hardly any building in the place has a better situation than the Woman's Building, close to the Rose Garden and the big lake. But to-day or any day you can find more women about the State Buildings than anywhere else on the grounds, and thousands of them everywhere.

We Americans do ourselves proud by demonstrating that any woman is safe to come here without a male escort and protector. But no woman here is without a male protector, though her "men folks" may be hundreds of miles away. A screech of fright would instantly call to her assistance every man within hearing; and in this part of Pan-America the man who did not go would be a greater curiosity than many of the articles in the glass cases.

Self-reliant and satisfied is the woman at the "Pan," and apparently happy. Pan-America would be only a small fraction if it did not include the women, and the managers of the big fair already owe much to the ardor and patriotism and determination of the American woman.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

MISS BARRYMORE OVERCOME.

Temporarily Prostrated During Her Play at the Garrick—Has Felt Strain of Long Engagement.

The strain of the long engagement of Miss Ethel Barrymore in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," at the Garrick Theatre, is beginning to tell on this young aspiring actress. For the past week it has been evident that the vocal cords of Miss Barrymore's throat have been greatly affected, her lines being spoken with a huskiness that at times made it almost impossible to understand her. Yesterday afternoon at the conclusion of the second act, where she goes through the most severe part of the entire play, she went into a complete collapse just as the curtain was rung down, and was carried from the stage by George Barnum and one other member of the company to her dressing room, where, after restoratives were administered, she revived sufficiently to continue the remaining part of the play.

It was only evident that something had happened behind the curtain after it had been lowered when no response came to the applause for Miss Barrymore, which finale at every performance receives from three to five curtain calls. After repeated efforts to get Miss Barrymore to respond, the stage manager stepped before the footlights and announced that Miss Barrymore had become overcome with heat, and that, while she was recovering and would be well enough to continue her part for the last act, the indulgence of the audience was asked.

The curtain, after a delay over the regular time of ten minutes between the second and third acts, was raised and Miss Barrymore was seen again in her part, but with considerable effort. At the evening performance she appeared greatly improved, but her voice was noticeably hoarse.

Actors Appear in Elks Benefit.

Brooklyn Lodge of Elks No. 22 held its annual entertainment at the Orpheum last evening. Percy G. Williams gave the theatre for the occasion, and all the actors who appeared were volunteers. Frederick A. Ward, the tragedian, made an address of welcome to the audience, and the show began with the regulation minstrelsy as the first part, ex-Sheriff Buttling acting as interlocutor. There was a burlesque band made up of Peter Dailey, the comedian; William H. West, the minstrel; David Warfield, the Hebrew impersonator; Charles J. Ross, comedian, while John T. Kelly acted as conductor. The programme was a long one, and among the names it bore were those of Lillian Russell, Fay Templeton, James J. Corbett, and George Fuller Golden.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Harry B. Smith has been engaged to write the lyrics for John J. McNally's new vaudeville farce, "The Rogers Brothers in Washington."

Richard Mansfield is considering another Shakespearean revival, and if he decides upon it "Macbeth" will be selected. But the matter is still in abeyance, and a decision may not be arrived at until Fall.

Miss Elsie Leslie signed a contract yesterday with Liebler & Co. to play the part of Glory Quayle in the special company in which Edward J. Morgan is to be starred next season in "The Christian."

Mabel Fenton, the wife of Charles Ross, who was taken seriously ill with nervous prostration a fortnight ago and removed to a sanitarium in this city, has fully recovered and to-day will return to her country home in North Asbury Park.

Oscar Hammerstein concluded arrangements by cable yesterday whereby the Gainsborough Octette, which he devised himself and at present appearing as one of the numbers in the Paradise Garden programme, is to go intact to Berlin after its engagement here and be presented at the Winter Garten in that city.

William Harris of Rich & Harris, managers of Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, have received from Paul Potter, who is in London, the manuscript of the new play in which these artists will be seen next season. They will sail for London June 20 to consult with Mr. Potter in reference to scenery, costumes, and the details of staging the new piece, which is a comedy said to contain an interesting story.

Frank McKee has secured the dramatic rights to George Barr McCutcheon's romantic novel "Graustark," which will be adapted to the stage by Jeannette L. Gilder. Mr. McKee will present Mary Mannering in the play constructed from this book. The locale of the story is in the United States, and an imaginary principality in Europe. The date of production has not been determined, and it is not likely to be next season.

"The Bonnie Brier Bush," which will be the play Kirke La Shelle will present John L. Stoddard in during the coming season, will have a cast competent in every respect. Among some of the prominent people who have been engaged to assume leading roles are Miss Irma La Pierre, who last season made a notable success as Annah Moore in "Way Down East"; Ruben Fox, John Jennings, Miss Gertrude Bennett, Sydney Booth, Miss Jessie Dodd, Charles Hutchinson, Charles MacDonald, Augustin Duncan, and Gertrude Robinson. Active rehearsals, under the direction of John Stapleton, have been called for next week.

At the annual meeting of the Vaudeville Managers' Association in the St. James Building yesterday, a complete change was made in the officers who are to serve for the ensuing year. Those elected were Plymton B. Chase of Washington, President, succeeding B. F. Keith; H. Moore of Detroit, Vice-President, taking the place of George Middleton of St. Louis; Percy G. Williams was made Treasurer in place of L. C. Beaman, and P. F. Shea of Springfield, Secretary. The Eastern Board of Managers will consist of E. F. Albee, E. Lothrop, Richard Hyde, M. Shea and Jules Hurtig. The Western Board will be composed of M. C. Anderson, Charles Kohl, J. J. Murdock, H. J. Hopkins and George Middleton. It was stated that the meeting was thoroughly harmonious and the financial result for the year thoroughly satisfactory.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Buy the straw buckles for trimming your hat ready to put on. They are only 25 cents apiece.

Bobbinet makes some of the prettiest and most serviceable of the gowns in thin materials.

Those little handkerchief turnovers with a variety of fancy edges in different colors cost 15 cents each.

A charming fob is made of amethyst scarabs, each scarab encircled by a serpent of gold. That should be a mascot that would keep away all ills.

Every woman cannot wear a Gainsborough hat, for it lifts at the right side. Does every woman know that she had one bad side and one good side? There is one side upon which the hair will not lie properly, which will never curl as well as the other, and which seems to be always out of sorts with itself. And that is usually the right side.

There is an increasing amount of embroidery being done in America for lingerie and garments of all kinds. This work is perhaps not as fine as the French, but it is constantly improving.

Pretty striped louisine silks have self-color polka dots and are very attractive. These dots, notwithstanding the self color, are variegated, for they come part on one colored stripe and part on another, and share the colors of all. They are $1.25 a yard.

The cowslip by the river's brink is not a yellow cowslip and nothing more to the English girl just now. It makes her think of one of her prettiest hats, for she has it trimmed with the flower of the poet's verse.

The later one buys one's Summer hat the wider must be the brim. Naturally in midsummer weather one must have the effect of shade, no matter if one has a host of parasols. There is a pretense of common sense in every style.

There are plumes on many broad-brimmed hats, and plumes cost money. But already the style makers are beginning to talk of Fall and Winter, and for these coming seasons the plumes will again be worn. A good plume never comes amiss, anyway. It is a good investment if it is a good article.

Seven years is the sacred number for the saving woman. Save your belongings for seven years and they will come in play again. A Brooklyn woman who trimmed a hat last year, used a material that has been kept for nearly seventy times seven years. It is a charming piece of black and white grenadine, white barred off with black, and with a black embroidered figure upon it. The woman says it is her elder by many years, and has certainly been in the family for sixty. She had trimmed a smart little outing hat with the remains of a black silk waist, found the trimming a little dark, brought out the grenadine, and twisted it in with excellent effect.

The woman who trims her own hats depends largely upon her old silk waists and parasols for her trimmings. When they are too far gone for their legitimate use they can be turned into the most stunning hat trimmings. A twist or a knot will always hide a worn spot, and if the silk material is soiled it can be easily cleaned with a bath of gasoline or naphtha; these two inflamables used with great care, however.

The sailor hat band is out again with many sailors to be seen. Separate bands can be had for 25 cents apiece.

Old ladies' caps are sometimes to be seen nowadays in the shops, but they must be very old ladies indeed who will wear them. The grandmothers of these days wear golf caps.

Now is the time to get your stick pin case at a reduction. A pretty one of leather, and with room for any number of the pretty and serviceable things, can be had for $1.25. The pins are safer in a case than if tucked carelessly into a cushion.

Dimity is the prettiest of materials for underwear as well as gowns, but look out for the laundress. It will wear well if it is given tender treatment, but not otherwise.

Baby is wearing open-work stockings with the rest of the world. These are on the order of men's socks, made in combinations of white and delicate colors, and the whole instep is of the openwork. In some of the little stockings it has the effect of being crocheted.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Each day now the proportion in New York of fashionable people grows smaller. The long-deferred hot wave which arrived yesterday drove every one out of town who could go and was not obliged to here on account of important social engagements. There were five weddings, but only one of these was a large affair. The arrival and departure of ships had its interest, and few well-known faces were seen at the different restaurants. Those who came in left in the afternoon and evening for their country homes.

Out of town the only events were the lawn festival for a charity at Dobbs Ferry, where the patronesses had better fortune with the weather than those who gave the other affair at Ardsley some weeks ago. There is a little sprinkling of New Yorkers at Devon, Penn., where the polo matches are being played. Mr. George Gould is there, but Mrs. Gould did not accompany him. She remains at Georgian Court. At the various out-of-town resorts there has been golf, and at Tuxedo tennis. At the latter place T. Suffern Taller is reported to be quite ill, though at last reports he was doing well and his condition was not regarded as serious.

To-morrow evening there will be the usual dance preceded by dinners at the Country Club, at Morristown. On Saturday there will be polo at the new field at Seabright, which has become quite a popular resort for the votaries of the game. There are matches held there each Saturday afternoon. All interest pertaining to life in society is centred just now in the suburbs. There is little else but a record of arrivals and departures and the exploiting of Summer plans.

The wedding of Edward R. Thomas, son of Gen. Samuel Thomas, and Miss Linda Lee, daughter of William Paca Lee of Louisville, Ky., is to be celebrated in the chapel of St. John's Episcopal Church in that city at 12 o'clock on Saturday, June 29. There will be no best man, ushers, or bridesmaids, and everything will be as quiet and simple as possible, owing to the illness of Gen. Thomas. The engagement of Mr. Thomas and Miss Lee was announced the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr, who sailed yesterday on the Majestic, will be absent six weeks, or until about Aug. 1. On their return they will occupy the Pratt cottage at Newport, leased by Mr. Lehr. Mrs. Lehr's little son by her first husband, Master Dahlgren, is at New London, at the Pequot House, and will probably remain there until his mother's return from abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia are to give a luncheon aboard their yacht May on Saturday, and will take their guests on a trip down the Delaware. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church has been spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curtis Harrison at Happy Creek Farm, near Devon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Jr., have taken a house at Roslyn, near the Sound. Others who are in that section of country are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay.

Miss Georgina Roberts has been giving a number of lectures in the suburbs, and conducting a series in Orange on Friday afternoons. Last Friday she lectured at the residence of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison in Llewellyn Park, and this Friday she will be at the house of Mrs. Charles F. Watson in West Orange. The patronesses are Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. Sidney McColgan, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. Camillus G. Kidder, Mrs. Charles F. Watson, and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gore King are at their place, Orchard, Garrison-on-the-Hudson, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Huntington are at Staatsburg. Mr. Clarence Dinsmore arrived yesterday from Europe, and he and Mrs. Dinsmore will be a part of the Summer at Staatsburg. Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller have left their place near Rhinebeck and have gone to Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren are also at Newport.

The engagement of Miss Katherine Heyl, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Heyl, and Mr. Philip P. Peace, which was announced yesterday in Philadelphia, is of interest in New York, where Miss Heyl has many friends. She is a near relative of Miss Marie Churchill, who married Mr. Baring some years ago, and she was here on quite a number of visits.

With the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Lenox will begin to assume its wonted Summer appearance. There are to be a number of card afternoons, and there will be impromptu dances at the little clubhouse at the lake. Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Bishop are returning next week and Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck may be there a short time this season. Mr. Shattuck at present is abroad for the automobile races as a representative of the automobile clubs of America.

Among the recent arrivals at Seabright and vicinity are Mrs. Augustus Field, who has the De Mott cottage; James Barnes, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Halsey; Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood are at Fairie Lee and Mr. and Mrs. Street are occupying their house on the Rumson Road. Mrs. John G. Neeser has been at Seabright for some time, and has been giving a series of small house parties.

The exercises at Columbia were well attended by fashionable people in town yesterday. The alumni and class dinners last evening were attended by a number of well-known young men. Among those who start for Poughkeepsie this afternoon to train for the boat races are Maxwell Stevenson, the brother of Mrs. James L. Kernochan, and Louis Iselin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin.

The engagement has been rumored in Paris of Count Stanislas de Castellane, the brother of Count Boniface de Castellane, who married Miss Anna Gould, and Miss Terry, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Terry. Mr. and Mrs. Terry and Miss Terry were here several years ago, and were at Newport and Lenox and afterward at the Waldorf-Astoria. Miss Terry is a very handsome girl. The Terrys have a beautiful chateau on the Loire, which they have restored, and where they give superb entertainments, as well as a hotel in Paris. Francisco Terry is a brother of the late Antonio Terry, who married Miss Sybil Sanderson, the opera singer.

The Deutschland, which sails to-day, has booked among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Lawrence, Miss Delia Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. William Baylis, William Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Louis M. Rutherfurd, Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lawson, Mrs. James Keane, Miss Pauline Keane, the Baron and Baroness von Perbrandt, Henry Munro, Mrs. N. L. Munro, and Miss Munro.

On the steamship Friedrich der Grosse, sailing to-day for Bremen, via Southampton, there are booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. A. Charles Barclay, Henry Chauncey Barclay, and Miss Emily Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Warner Butterworth, and Thomas F. Cadwalader, all of Philadelphia; Charles P. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fielding, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Comstock, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crittenden.

On La Lorraine, for Havre, there are booked Miss Julia Delano, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Catharine T. Smith, Miss May Evangeline Wood, Mrs. Josephine Hunt, George A. Glaenzer, and Mrs. Guy R. Pelton.

The coach "Olden Times" will be in service every day next week, except Monday. It runs between the Essex County Country Club, in West Orange, and the Baltusrol Club, in Short Hills. On Tuesday Ira A. Kip, Jr., will be the whip, and the guests will include Mrs. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, and C. F. Watson. On Wednesday the whip will be Lewis Hallock, Jr. William E. Stewart will entertain a party of guests, including Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Browning, Mrs. Lewis Hallock, Jr., Miss Truesdale, and Clifford Gould. Herman C. Hoskier will be the whip and host on Thursday, and on Friday Mr. Kip will entertain the Board of Governors of the Country Club. Mr. Hallock will drive again on Saturday, when the guests will include Miss Hallock, Charles S. Dodd, C. S. Schumacher, Jr., L. Y. Martin, Ernest M. Lockwood, and William E. Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould have taken the Lucien C. Warner house, Osborne Terrace, at Irvington. The Warners are to be abroad.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 12.—Bowling is to be quite a fad among the women of the cottage colony this season, and a complete and handsome alley will be built here.

Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson entertained at dinner this evening.

Casino registers include A. J. Menocal, S. M. Henry, and Lewis B. McBride, United States Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong have arrived at Graystone for the season.

The Society of the Cincinnati of Rhode Island will hold its annual meeting on the afternoon of July 4 in the Representatives' Hall of the State House. Their annual dinner is set for the evening of the same day.

Mrs. George Crocker of San Francisco is expected at the Osgood villa for the season next week.

The steam yacht Parthenia, with her owner, A. H. McKee of Pittsburg and a party of guests, arrived this afternoon.

Lieut. Col. Colloredo Mansfield and Lieut. Palmer of the Austrian Navy entertained Rear Commodore Robinson of the New York Yacht Club and a number of naval officers on board their yacht to-day.

Robert L. Gerry is about to go abroad for a short visit.

Mrs. G. S. Arnold of Providence has arrived at her cottage, and has her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Rogers, as her guest.

The thirty-footer Carolina, belonging to Pembroke Jones, has arrived for the season, ready for racing.

On Wednesday, June 19, the wedding of Miss Ida Morrell, daughter of Mrs. John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, and sister of Col. Edward V. Morrell, to George Pepper Norris will occur at the cottage of the bride's mother, in Bellevue Court. The Rev. E. H. Porter, rector of Emmanuel church, will officiate. The bridegroom is to be the son of the late George Pepper Norris of Philadelphia. At the wedding there will be neither bridesmaids, ushers, nor best man, and only the families will be present. The couple will visit Europe, where they will pass their honeymoon.

Dr. Barton Hopkins and family arrived for the season last evening, as did Mrs. Robert Sedgwick.

Woodbury Kane has arrived at Hill Top Cottage for the season.

The cottages of J. Thompson Spencer and Thomas H. Howard have been prepared for immediate occupancy.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hart—Robbins.

The marriage of Dr. Theodore Stuart Hart and Miss Mary Ayres Robbins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wolcott Robbins, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the South Reformed Church, Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, by the Rev. Edward H. Robbins of Baltimore, uncle of the bride. The bride entered the church with her father. Her bridal gown was of rich white satin, the skirt plain, save for three folds at the foot of it; the bodice was trimmed with old point lace, a tulle veil extended to the end of her train and was fastened over her hair with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The matron of honor, Mrs. Jerry S. Black, wore white crepe de chine; about eighteen inches from the waist line there was a broad insertion of heavy lace, and the sleeves and yoke were of lace. She carried a bouquet of creamy roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Genevieve and Augusta Robbins, sisters of the bride. They wore gowns of white lace over pale-blue taffeta slips, and carried pink roses of a pale shade. The hats worn by the attendants were white, with double brim effects in green leaves and pink roses, the leaves forming the brim, and the flowers placed between them. From the left side of each hat, high rose in a sharp, high turn from the hair, was a chou of velvet, and a band laid like a box plait extended across the crown and under the drooping brim at the right; blue was used on the bridesmaids' hats, and white on that of Mrs. Black. Herbert Knox Smith of Hartford was Dr. Hart's best man, and the ushers included Wolcott Phelps Robbins, a brother of the bride; Dr. John A. Hartwell, Dr. John B. Kouwenhoven of Yonkers, Russell Lee Jones, Dr. Clarence McWilliams, and Howard Thayer Kingsbury. The church decorations were hydrangeas and palms. The ceremony was followed by a small reception for relatives and intimate friends at the residence of the bride's parents, 56 East Fifty-seventh Street. Among the guests invited to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Parrish, Col. Alexander Chisolm, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke and Mrs. Van Dyke, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dimmock, Bishop Satterlee and Mrs. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Robbins, Amos F. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Black, John Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Halsey, Mrs. Charles Addison Miller, Miss Gould, Miss Wickes, Miss Loew, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hyde, Mrs. W. H. Osborn, Walter Satterlee, A. G. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. Landale Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Delano, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Miss Antoinette Phelps, the Rev. Dr. Stuart Dodge, Gerard Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Haight, Dr. Janeway and Mrs. Janeway, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Dr. Stuyvesant Fish Morris and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Phelps, Dr. George L. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. D. Maitland Armstrong, J. Q. A. Ward, Dr. Beverly Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. G. M. Stone, Miss Alice Wolcott, and Mrs. C. B. Wood.

Francis—Coutehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVERS, Mass., June 12.—An interesting wedding took place this afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coutehurst, on Ash Street, where their daughter, Miss Sallie C. Coutehurst, was married to David Rowland Francis, Jr., of St. Louis, son of ex-Gov. and ex-Secretary of the Interior David R. Francis of Missouri.

An element of originality was introduced by the use of a large tent for the ceremony, the tent being pitched on the spacious lawn, wholly inclosed, and reached by an inclosed passageway of canvas. The numerous guests were largely prominent people from out of town.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George D. Latimer of the North (Unitarian) Church of Salem, the bride being given in marriage by her father. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Robinson of New York, cousin of the bride. The best man was Crispin Oglesby of St. Louis. The ushers were Yale men, as follows: Thomas A. Howell of New York, Joseph W. Wear of St. Louis, Charles B. Francis of St. Louis, Christopher P. Eberlie, Jr., of St. Louis, and Charles M. McKelvre of New York.

After a tour Mr. and Mrs. Francis will go to St. Louis, where they will this Summer occupy the Francis mansion, one of the most beautiful in the city, while Gov. Francis and family are at their Summer residence in Jamestown, R. I.

Morse—Gunton.

Justin Newbert Morse of Boston and Miss Herberta Gunton, daughter of Prof. George Gunton of this city, were married at noon yesterday in All Souls' Church, by the Rev. R. Heber Newton. The bride's gown was white crepe de chine and duchesse lace over white silk; her veil was tulle, and she carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Florence Morse, the maid of honor, was in white chiffon; her hat was white, with pink roses, and her flowers were a large cluster of pink roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Edna Double of New York, Miss Maude Thompson of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Miss Della Shearer of Albion, Mich., and Miss Charlotte Redford of Brooklyn. Their frocks were pink mousseline over silk, and their white picture hats were trimmed with pink roses; their flowers were also pink. Masters Oliphant Haynes and Arthur Church were pages, and Miss Helen Haynes was the flower girl. Edward J. W. Morse was best man, and the ushers were Frank Phinney of Stoughton, Me.; Cheney Wells of Southbridge, Mass.; Dr. Fred Spaulding of Boston, and William Gunton of New York. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents after the wedding. The church was decorated with ropes of laurel, palms, and pink roses.

Doty—Rees.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, and Miss Blanche Ida Rees were married at the Burlington apartments, 10 West Thirtieth Street, last evening. The bride was formerly of Pittsburg, but has been living in New York since the death of her father, a few months ago, with her sister, Miss Clementina Rees, at the Burlington.

The ceremony last evening was performed by the Rev. Campbell Walker, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clifton, S. I. Dr. Herman M. Biggs of the Board of Health was the best man. Dr. Doty, the bridegroom, has been for the past seven years the Health Officer of this port. He is a member of several clubs, among them being the Calumet, the Richmond County Country, the Fencers' Club, and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. Dr. and Mrs. Doty will spend their honeymoon visiting various places, and expect to be absent for about a week. The duties of Dr. Doty at Quarantine have recently been very arduous, owing to the great number of smallpox cases that he has had to look after on incoming liners, and for this reason he is able to take only a week's vacation at this time.

Clark—Neilson.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 12.—Miss Helen Maud Neilson, daughter of Mrs. William Howard Neilson of this place, and Henry Bogert Clark, a lawyer of New York, were married at 5 o'clock this afternoon at Trinity Episcopal Church here. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Appleton of Philadelphia, a relative of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. C. F. Canedy of Trinity Church, officiated. There was a large attendance. The church was decorated with roses, lilies, and palms. The full vested choir sang. The maid of honor was Miss Hannah Strakosch of New York. The maids of honor were the Misses Louise De Mauriac of New York, Elizabeth K. Keteltas Clark of New York, Augusta Pinckney of New Rochelle, and Frances May Townsend of New York. Montgomery Hunt Clark was best man. The ushers were G. A. Schieren of Brooklyn, Arthur L. Clark of Westchester, J. Cleaves Short of Virginia, Frank Lewis, and Theodore Morin. A reception followed the church service.

Russell—Howard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Miss Mabel Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Howard, was married at noon to-day to Capt. John Henry Russell, United States Marine Corps, at the Howard residence on N Street. The bride was unattended, and entered the drawing room with her father. Capt. Russell and his best man, Lieut. Horatio G. Gillmor, United States Navy, entered the drawing room with the Rev. Alfred Harding, rector of St. Paul's Church, who officiated. The bride, who made her début three years ago, wore an exceedingly becoming gown of white crêpe de chine, with lace applique on the bodice and skirt, and a tulle veil, fastened by a coronet of natural orange blossoms. Only a small company attended the ceremony, although two hundred guests were later entertained at breakfast.

Capt. Russell, who has recently returned from the Philippines, is the son of the late Rear Admiral Russell, United States Navy, well known in Washington and New York society. He is now on duty at the Marine Barracks in this city, and with his handsome bride will occupy the Howard home for the Summer. Capt. and Mrs. Russell will spend the early days of their honeymoon in New York.

Wilson—Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The marriage of Miss Elinor Wilson of this city and Arthur Lee Wilson, M. D., of Lynchburg, Va., took place at noon to-day at the residence of the bride's parents. Owing to both families being in mourning no cards of invitation were issued, and only a small company of relatives witnessed the ceremony, at which the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the venerable grandfather of the bridegroom, officiated. Dr. Huntington was assisted by the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The bride's gown was of white liberty satin and chiffon. She wore a tulle veil and diamond ornaments. She had no bridesmaids. William Huntington Wilson attended his brother as best man. The bridegroom is the son of the late Postmaster General Wilson, and is now practicing medicine in Lynchburg. Although of the same name the family of bride and bridegroom are not related.

Tribelhorn—Smith.

Ernest Tribelhorn and Miss Marie Alma Smith, granddaughter of William F. Howe, were married yesterday noon at Delmonico's by the Rev. James Powers of All Saints' Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Howe gave his granddaughter away. Miss Lottie Smith, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bride wore a white satin crepe de chine gown, lace trimmed; a tulle veil was fastened with a diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. The maid of honor was in white point d'esprit over silk. The ushers were Louis Jennings, George Smith, and Abraham Kaffenberg. H. M. Lahey was best man. The ceremony was followed by a reception and breakfast. Among the guests invited were A. H. Hummel, Miss Hummel, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Butler, Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, Miss Smith, Harry Smith, Meyer Jonasson, Mrs. Kaffenberg, Miss Lillian Shrenreich, Mr. and Mrs. Winship, Dr. Holmes and Mrs. Holmes, and the Misses Holmes and Marsh and others.

Helmrath—Marshall.

Albert Helmrath and Miss Mary L. Marshall were married yesterday afternoon in Christ Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, by the Rev. T. G. Jackson of St. Paul's. The bride was in white satin and point lace and carried sweet peas. Her maid of honor, Miss Battersby, was in pink crepe, and her large hat was trimmed with pink flowers; she carried bridesmaid roses. The ushers were Arthur Wade, Redmond Keresey, Ernest Schenck, and Edgar Bartle. Mr. Van Schaick was best man. A small reception at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske, followed the ceremony.

Dwight—Rundle.

Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., and Miss Georgiana Gertrude Rundle, daughter of the late Richard P. Rundle, were married yesterday in Grace Church by Archdeacon Lewis Evans of Montreal, Canada. Frederick Jones, an uncle of the bride, gave her away. She had no attendants. Edward P. Casey was Dr. Dwight's best man, and the ushers were Theodore Dwight, William Van V. Hayes, William A. Abbott, Francklyn Warner, C. G. Bourne, and Sanford Foote. There was a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bridegroom's parents, in Thirty-fourth Street, for the wedding party.

Clarke—Kenzel.

Lewis Latham Clarke, Captain of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., son of Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank, and Miss Florence Marguerite Kenzel, daughter of the late Capt. William H. Kenzel of Jersey City, were married at noon yesterday at The Chestnuts, Dumont, N. J. The wedding was attended only by the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. R. H. Herron of the First Presbyterian Church of Nyack, N. Y.

Kehoe—Maher.

Joseph A. Kehoe and Miss Mary L. Maher, daughter of John T. Maher, were married at St. Ignatius's Church yesterday by the Rev. Neil N. McKinnon. The bride's sister, Miss Anna Maher, was maid of honor. Robert A. White was best man, and the ushers were Philip Smith, G. E. Peppard, Matthew Kehoe, Jr., and John E. Kelly.

Wright—Boynton.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 12.—Miss Helen Townsend Boynton, daughter of the late Major E. C. Boynton, United States Army, and George Egbert Wright of Boston were married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church at noon to-day by the Rev. James Calhoun Elliott.

Wimpheimer—Wandell.

Harry E. Wimpfheimer and Miss Caroline S. Wandell were married yesterday at noon at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. C. M. Wandell, on St. Nicholas Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Odell. Only relatives were present. A breakfast followed.

ELIZABETH M. FLAGLER A BRIDE

Woman Who Killed a Negro in 1895 Married in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Moore Flagler of this city and Dr. George Wilbert MacKean of Nova Scotia took place this morning at St. Margaret's Church, in Connecticut Avenue. No cards were issued to the church. Only a few close personal friends knew the hour of the ceremony, at which there were no attendants. The bride was escorted by her brother, Capt. C. A. F. Flagler, United States Army, who came from Porto Rico to be present. The Rev. Dr. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of the church, officiated. The wedding party entered the church from the vestry. The bride wore a gown of white silk net. A white hat and bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley completed the costume.

At noon Mrs. D. W. Flagler, the

THE EIGHTH'S NEW RECORD

Regiment Ends Its Raid with a Quick March to Camp Townsend.

Successful Manoeuvres on the Return Tramp—Batteries' Cannon Practice Was Excellent.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, June 12.—The Eighth reluctantly broke camp at Monegan this morning and returned to Camp Townsend, where they will be quartered the remainder of the week. It would have pleased them better to have remained in the field, for Camp Townsend is too much like a military school. But orders are orders, and the Eighth hiked back, making the march handsomely and breaking all previous records, even their own of last year.

Reveille was sounded at 4:30, and the "general," the call for striking tents, at 7:30. Just fifty-seven minutes later the camp equipage was packed and the regiment at the top of the hill above the camp, homeward bound. But at the crossing of the highway and the trolley road the two battalions separated. The first went back the familiar road, the way they came, while the second followed the main street road to where Lexington Avenue branches off to the north. That road the Second Battalion took, but, although far from the First Battalion, the march was timed so accurately that the advance guards came together just at the junction of the two roads at the Van Cortlandtville Cemetery.

Another short march side by side, and again they separated, meeting simultaneously at the bridge over the Annsville Creek, whence they proceeded to Camp Townsend together.

The baggage train, in command of Quartermaster Charles H. Ross, followed the main highway into Peekskill, and the Garrison turnpike to the Annsville Creek bridge, where it came up at the meeting of the two battalions. The result could not have been better if the three columns had been in sight of one another throughout the march, and the officers and men are justifiably proud of it.

As it was 11:24 when Camp Townsend was reached, there were no more drills for the day, the guard having been mounted by the regiment at Camp Roe before the march this morning. Having been distributed back among the companies whence it had been detailed for the march, it was reassembled at Camp Townsend and posted about the reservation where the regulations require.

Gen. Roe received an unexpected serenade last evening, through the courtesy of Capt. Wendel. During the infantry's absence the band concerts were held in front of the Captain's tent. At the conclusion of last night's programme Capt. Wendel assembled his artillerymen, and headed by the band, marched on Gen. Roe's headquarters. There a special programme was rendered, and three rousing cheers given the General as a suitable finale. At its conclusion, the General invited everyone inside of his tent and passed around the cigars.

It was rather expected at the beginning of the season that Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., would visit the camp every week, but his first call will be made here to-morrow.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade, accompanied by Adjutant General O'Donohue and Major Carnochan, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, on the General's staff, came to camp last evening, and will remain here until the close of the Seventh's tour of duty, the Seventh, Eighth, and First Battery being all in Gen. Smith's Brigade.

The target practice of the battery was even more successful than that of yesterday, as viewed from the field, and yesterday's had reached a high state of excellence. Ten hits were then made on the target, and Capt. Wendel, who visited the butts this afternoon found not a shot had gone wild. Some had gone between the two muslin targets that are at the end of the range, and others had struck just over or just in front of the target.

The execution of young trees had been terrific in the vicinity, and many of them were little more than kindling wood, which shows what effect the firing might have had upon a line of infantry.

ARRESTED FOR KILLING COYLE.

William O'Neill, a Civil War Veteran, Suspected of Inflicting Fatal Stab Wound Upon the Parricide.

William O'Neill, sixty years old, a veteran of the civil war, member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also a noted criminal, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, was arrested at his home, 415 Canal Street, by Capt. Foody of the Macdougal Street Station yesterday on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Patrick Coyle, the parricide.

Coyle was found dying outside of the "Hickory Café," at Ninth Avenue and Sixteenth Street late Monday night, with his jugular vein severed. James O'Neill, twenty-two years old, a nephew of the old man, with whom he lives, was arrested at the same time.

The elder prisoner was found to have a stab wound in the neck, as described by ex-Alderman John Hampson, bartender in the saloon, who said that just before the murder was discovered an old soldier who had been drinking with Coyle during the night had returned to the place and dressed such an injury with the appliances at hand.

The O'Neills were arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the uncle admitted that Coyle had stabbed him, but he refused to say anything more about the case. They were then remanded to the Coroner. O'Neill seemed very feeble and leaned heavily on his nephew's arm as they were led to the prison.

Mrs. Mamie Towars, twenty-nine years old, of 29 Renwick Street, who was arrested for intoxication before the same saloon at midnight Tuesday, told Policeman Carlin of the West Twentieth Street Police Station that she had been drinking with Coyle and others during the evening, and that she knew all about the quarrel that ended in his death.

As the liquor fumes evaporated she became reticent and was sent to the House of Detention by the same Magistrate. Coroner Zucca later discharged the younger O'Neill, the police being satisfied that he had nothing to do with the murder.

MARIE DRESSLER A BANKRUPT.

Actress Presents Petition Giving Liabilities as About $14,000, Assets $12.

A petition in bankruptcy was presented for filing at the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court just before closing hours yesterday afternoon by Marie Dressler, the actress. Emanuel Friend is Miss Dressler's attorney. Her liabilities are said to be about $14,000, and her available assets are given in the petition as $12 cash in bank.

The debts of Miss Dressler are for costumes, borrowed money, and back salaries in connection with the "Miss Prinnt" company and other claims of a minor nature.

Owing to some defect in the papers, the petition presented yesterday was not filed. The defect will be remedied to-day, it is understood, when the instrument will be filed and made a matter of record. Miss Dressler is at present playing the leading female rôle in "The King's Carnival" at the New York Theatre.

Capt. John D. Herlihy Held for Trial.

Capt. John D. Herlihy was held by Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. His bail was fixed at $500. Bail was furnished at once by Michael Lyons, the Bowery restaurant keeper, who is a friend of the Captain and of Deputy Commissioner Devery. The holding of Capt. Herlihy was not a surprise, as the Magistrate announced some time ago that he would do so.

Bicycle Racers Made Policemen.

Among the 209 policemen appointed recently there are said to be several fast cyclists. At headquarters yesterday morning it was said that Leonard Crozier, one of the new men, is the six-day racer Frank Albert. Charles M. Murphy, also a recent appointee, is "Mile-a-Minute" Murphy. Both will be candidates for the bicycle squad. Murphy rode a mile paced by a locomotive on the Long Island Railroad in a minute, which performance gave him his name.

WOMEN GOLFERS TO PLAY.

Thirty-seven Contestants Meet To-day in Essex County Open Event.

Thirty-seven women from nine clubs in the metropolitan district have entered for the open tournament to begin to-day on the links of the Essex County Club at Orange, N. J. The competition will be a three-day event, and the match this morning will be an eighteen-hole qualifying round, from which three sets of eight will be picked in order of scores to continue at match play for three trophies. The match-play rounds will begin to-morrow. This afternoon there will be a driving and putting competition.

The home club enters the largest number—eighteen—most prominent of whom is Miss Genevieve Hecker, the metropolitan champion, who will be called upon next week to defend her title at Nassau Country. The list of entries is:

Morris County—Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Elsa Hurlbut, Miss Jane Swords, and Miss Cornelia G. Willis.
Baltusrol—Miss Marian Oliver, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Frederick Griffith, Miss Dorothea Wetmore, Mrs. J. Walter Wood, Jr., and Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr.
Jersey City—Mrs. B. P. Craig.
Montclair—Mrs. J. Soutter Porter.
Nassau Country—Miss Ruth Underhill.
Brooklawn—Miss Florence Jones.
Wee Burn—Miss Gladys Robinson.
Harbor Hill—Miss Clara Wemple, Miss Agnes Smythe, Miss Scrymser, and Miss Ruth Badgeley.
Essex County—Miss Genevieve Hecker, Miss E. L. Goffe, Miss Mabel Burke, Miss Edna Howard, Mrs. George H. Gill, Miss Hester Kyle, Miss Cephise Brower, Miss Georgiana Wilmerding, Mrs. Edward F. Sanford, Miss Burt Andrews, Miss Helene Hernandez, Mrs. E. M. Carmick, Mrs. W. E. Le Coto, Miss Laura Brown, Mrs. L. Daniels, Mrs. C. A. Smylie, Mrs. St. John Wood, and Miss Grace Truesdale.

Jersey City Women Golfers.

Three competitions kept the women of the Jersey City Golf Club busy all day yesterday. The event of prime importance was the first match play round for the club championship. It was brought down to the semi-final round, and the winners will play again next week. The results were: Miss Bertha Dixon beat Miss Post by default, Mrs. John Hadden, third, beat Mrs. Maxwell Grierson by 6 up and 5 to play, Miss Wilkinson beat Miss Edith Toffey by 1 up, Mrs. B. P. Craig beat Miss Edith Dixon by default. For the Consolation Cup, Miss E. McBurney beat Miss Grace Toffey by 1 up, and Miss Perry beat Miss E. McBurney by 8 up and 7 to play.

A large number of competitors took part in the regular handicap for the Gifford Cup for women. Mrs. John Hadden won three points for first place, while Miss Edith Toffey and Mrs. B. P. Craig tied for the two points given for second. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Mrs. John Hadden	112	12	100
Miss E. Toffey	120	18	102
Mrs. B. P. Craig	102	0	102
Miss McBurney	109	14	105
Miss Dixon	108	3	105
Miss C. Wilkinson	119	7	112
Miss Grace Toffey	128	16	112
Miss Perry	142	18	124
Mrs. McBurney	162	18	144

Miss Findlay Wins a Golf Cup.

Miss F. A. Findlay won the cup given by Mrs. D. A. Fuller yesterday in the final match on the Marine and Field Club links. Miss Findlay beat Miss S. F. Hodges by 3 up and 1 to play. In the handicap for the W. A. Brown Cup the results were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Miss E. P. Searle	120	12	108
Mrs. D. A. Fuller	124	10	114
Miss L. Neergaard	159	45	114
Miss F. A. Findlay	164	34	130
Miss F. F. Hodges	158	36	122
Miss F. Garrison	182	45	137

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS.

Second Round Completed in New Jersey Tourney at Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 12.—The second round in the annual New Jersey State championship lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station was completed to-day. To-morrow the semi-finals will be played between W. A. Larned and Richard Stevens and Calhoun Cragin and F. B. Alexander. The doubles also will be started. The best match to-day was between F. B. Alexander of Princeton University and L. E. Mahan of Columbia University, and was won by Alexander, 6—4, 7—5. The Columbia champion put up a good game, as the scores show, but was beaten by the sharp forehand strikes of the Princetonian.

Richard Stevens of Hoboken won with unexpected ease from J. P. Paret of New York, with scores of 6—1, 6—2. Stevens is probably the strongest noseline player in the country, and Paret, whose strongest play is at the net, was simply overwhelmed. Calhoun Cragin of the West Side Tennis Club of New York won with ease from Hawkins Palmer of the local club. The summaries follow:

Men's Singles.—First Round Completed—F. B. Alexander, Princeton University, won from Lawrence Grant by default.
Second Round, Completed—Richard Stevens, St. George Cricket Club, Hoboken, beat J. P. Paret, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—2; Calhoun Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, New York, beat Hawkins Palmer, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—0; F. B. Alexander, Princeton University, beat L. E. Mahan, Columbia University, 6—4, 7—5.

WOMEN CHAMPIONS AT TENNIS.

Surprise in Doubles of Staten Island Ladies' Club Tourney.

The spectators at the Staten Island Ladies' Club's open lawn tennis tournament were treated to a great surprise yesterday afternoon when their club chmapions, Miss Margaret Johnson and Miss Sarah Coffin, beat the formidable combination of two former national champions, Miss Bessie Moore and Miss Marion Jones, in the women's doubles. The visiting pair were looked upon as sure winners before the match, but the two Staten Island girls put up a splendid game and won after an exciting three-set match.

Miss Coffin was particularly effective at the net, while Miss Johnson lobbed so well from the back of the court that Miss Jones was kept almost constantly on the run to return the balls that flew over Miss Moore's head.

In the semi-final round of the singles, Miss Juliette Atkinson beat Miss Sarah Coffin and won a place in the finals. Miss Jones and Miss Moore play off this afternoon in the other semi-final to decide which shall meet Miss Atkinson this afternoon in the final match. The final of the doubles will also be played to-day and the final of singles and mixed doubles to-morrow.

The day's summary follows:

Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss Marion Jones beat Miss A. Bradley, 6—1, 6—1.
Semi-Final Round—Miss J. P. Atkinson beat Miss Sarah Coffin, 6—3, 6—4.
Women's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Helen Homans and Miss Sarah Homans beat Miss Adelaine Robinson and Mrs. E. H. Outerbridge, 7—5, 6—1; Miss Margaret Johnson and Miss Sadie Coffin beat Miss Bessie Moore and Miss Marion Jones, 5—7, 8—6, 6—3.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

Besides the motor-paced attraction at the Vailsburg board track, Newark, on Sunday, there are two big professional events and three races for the amateur riders. Over 100 riders have entered so far.

The annual Rahway and Elizabeth twenty-five-mile bicycle road race will be decided on July 4. The start will be on St. George's Avenue, near Lambert's Hotel, Rahway, at 10:30 A. M. Entries will close on June 29 with James McCollum, Rahway, N. J.

This year the Madison Wheelmen, instead of having an annual banquet, will hold a smoker next Saturday night. After a vaudeville performance, supper will be served to the members and their guests. The run of the Madison Wheelmen next Sunday will be to Yonkers, leaving the clubhouse at 2 P. M.

Leonard Crozier, better known by his track name of Frank Albert, who won the six-day cycle race in Madison Square Garden in 1891, and finished second in the race last Winter, has been appointed a member of the metropolitan police force. Charles M. Murphy, formerly a well-known cycle racer, became a policeman some time ago.

A match pursuit race between teams representing the Leonard Wheelmen and the Trevoc Club will be decided at Valley Stream next Sunday afternoon. The Leonard team will be composed of J. Cowan, L. Wing, and T. Stein, and the Trevoc team of J. Jones, F. Fisher, and H. Hunter. The Trevoc team won a previous race on May 26.

The Richmond County Wheelmen of Tompkinsville, S. I., will hold their fifth annual race meet at the old Staten Island Athletic Club grounds, West Brighton, on July 4. The principal event will be a one-mile race for the amateur championship of Richmond County, a title which was held by John Lake until he became a professional this year. There will also be a game of baseball. Entries will close July 1 with William H. Jackson, Jr., Tompkinsville, S. I.

Burns Pierce, the Canadian, who succeeded in so brilliantly defeating "Jimmy" Michael in a thirty-mile paced race at Philadelphia on Saturday, is the latest entry for the twenty-five-mile paced race which is to be the feature of the opening of the Manhattan Beach cycle track on June 22. Pierce has always put up a great race in the long-distance events at the Madison Square Garden and at the beginning of last season he showed remarkable form behind pace and succeeded in defeating Michael early in the Summer, but he did not succeed in retaining his form after Michael, Nelson, and Elkes rounded into shape.

FALLS IN JUMPING RACE

Five Horses in Field of Nine Came to Grief at Gravesend.

SUBURBAN HORSES TESTED

Entries for Saturday's Event Ran Together at a Mile and a Quarter and Star Bright Won.

With the track lightning fast, and good-sized fields in all the six events on the programme at the Gravesend race course yesterday, eight thousand patrons of the turf, divided equally between the grand and field stands, had all the sport and excitement that could be desired. The weather was warm, but a cool breeze from the ocean kept the crowd in good humor through the afternoon, and not even the failure of four of the favorites served to ruffle the visitors. There were plenty of disappointments, but the excitement of close finishes and sensational racing made amends by keeping the spectators warmed up to the point of enthusiasm.

Only one stake event was on the card, and that a steeplechase over the full course, in which five of the nine horses that started fell and did not finish. Under ordinary conditions so much tumbling would have made the contest ridiculous, but the falls in the Greater New York Steeplechase, without exception, were of a thrilling nature, for in each it seemed certain that a rider was killed or injured, but in the end all jockeys got back not much the worse, the most severe injury received being a sprained shoulder. In the race George Keene was favorite, with Passe Partout a heavily backed second choice. Self Protection went out in front to make the running, while Jessie S. and Bosphorus fell together, going over one of the jumps early in the race. Then, at intervals, Klondyke, Magic Light, and Self Protection fell, the last named coming a cropper while well off in the lead on the second round of the course. Passe Partout took the lead after that, and held it to the end, after knocking George Keene to his knees, while they were on the flat on the last turn. Passe Partout won, ridden out by a length and a half from George Keene, but the result was disputed, Carson, who rode Keene, lodging a complaint of foul with the stewards. The stewards questioned the riders, but in the end the horses were placed as they finished.

The handicap at one mile and a quarter, the second race on the card, aside from its excellent promise as a contest, was interesting in that the seven horses that ran five are entries for the Suburban Handicap to be run Saturday. With the Suburban only three days away yesterday's event became in point of fact the final work of the five for the famous fixture, and the public trial caused a great amount of discussion and filled the paddock with interested spectators while the horses were being saddled. Standing, who ran third in the Brooklyn Handicap, was the top weight and favorite throughout the betting. Star Bright was looked at questioningly by the very shrewd bettors, for, notwithstanding the general knowledge that the Whitney horse had worked a mile and a quarter very handily in about 2:10 a day or two before, horsemen were disinclined to believe that he would run up to his work. Kamara, Kilogram, and All Gold were backed, but Terminus in the end was made the second choice. Kilogram went out and made the running, with All Gold second and Star Bright third, to the far turn, where Star Bright went to the front, Standing at the same time moving forward from fourth place, followed by Kamara. Star Bright had just taken the lead when Standing faltered, and, though he continued to move forward until the stretch was reached, there began to swerve, and was pulled up, hobbling on three legs. Star Bright went on, hotly pursued by Kamara and Terminus. Star Bright hanging on to the end, won hard ridden by three parts of a length from Kamara, with Terminus a length further away, in the remarkably fast time of 2:06 4-5, or within three-fifths of a second of the track record, made by Banastar in the Brooklyn Handicap two years before.

The performance makes Star Bright look to be one of the most formidable opponents of Ethelbert for the Suburban, especially as he will have but 110 pounds in the Suburban, five pounds less than he carried yesterday. Kamara, too, looks to be a Suburban possibility now, as she is in it with but 100 pounds, while she carried 108 yesterday. Standing pulled up so lame in his right foreleg that he was said to be permanently broken down, and so no longer figures as a probable starter for the Suburban.

In the opening race the finish came down to a fight between Sanders, the top weight, and Demurrer, the former getting to the post first by a head, though Demurrer looked able to win over him half way through the straight. Vagrant was in front most of the distance in the third race, and won ridden out by a half length from Father Wentker. Billionaire made most of the running for the fourth race, but stopped on the stretch, and Lucky Star, hard ridden, got up and won by a neck from Tinge. In the last race Gold Seeker raced out in front on the way, and won easily by three lengths from Bonner.

From the Sheepshead Bay track it was reported that James R. Keene's great three-year-old Commando had gone lame, and a rumor that he had broken down was circulated industriously. From a connection of the Keene stable it was learned that the colt had bruised his heel, slightly, but enough to keep him from starting for the Derby to-day. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Charles F. Todd's Sanders, b. h., 6 years, by Hanover-Constantinople, 127 pounds, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; J. P. Kramer's Demurrer, ch. c., 3, 122, (Garrigan,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a length and a half from Gilmore's Belle of Lexington, b. f., 4, 106, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:10. Hesper, Hammock, The Puritan, Roxane, Ethics, and Fabius also ran. Value to the winner, $685. Demurrer the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter. William C. Whitney's Star Bright, br. c., 3 years, by Alntree-Spaldie, 115 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; J. P. Martin's Kamara, br. f., 4, 108, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from W. T. Shafer's Terminus, br. c., 3, 100, (Landry,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—2:06 4-5. Standing, Latson, Kilogram, and All Gold also ran. Standing broke down. Value to the winner, $835. Standing the favorite at 3 to 1 and even. Winner trained by John Rogers.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; allowances; five furlongs. Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Vagrant, b. c., by Watercress-Truant, 107 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won ridden out by a half length; B. Schreiber's Father Wentker, b. c., 114, (Spencer,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from A. Featherstone's Missile, ch. c., 110, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Appointee, Atheiglen, Easy Street, Tenagers, Lady Mag, Graden, and G. Whittier also ran. Value to winner, $600. Vagrant the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; beaten now winners at the meeting; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Miles Finlen's Lucky Star, b. g., aged, by Friar Tuck-Keepsake, 106 pounds, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; James Adams's Tinge, br. h., aged, 108, (Smith,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 2, second by a length from P. S. P. Randolph's Knight of the Garter, b. h., aged, 103, (H. Michaels,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Bombshell, Billionaire, Brahmin, Manchuria, Seminole, Oliver Mac, Dr. Riddle, and Marothen also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Dr. Riddle the favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by W. Hueston.

FIFTH RACE.—The Greater New York Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. R. J. Loughlin's Passe Partout, ch. g., 8 years, by St. Florian-Everywhere, 157 pounds, (Hesketon,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won ridden out by a length and a half; Harry W. Smith's George Keene, b. g., by Onondaga-Bessie Hinckley, 141, (Carson,) 5 to 2 and 9 to 10, second by three lengths from Fred Gebhard's Perion, ch. g., 6, by The Sailor Prince-Perception, 150, (Heider,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—4:51. Magic Light, Red Path, Klondyke, Jessie S., Self Protection, and Bosphorus also ran. Magic Light, Klondyke, Jessie S., Self Protection, and Bosphorus fell. Value to the winner, $1,200. George Keene the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; five and a half furlongs. Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Gold Basket, ch. f., by Goldsmith-La Belle Juive, 112 pounds, (F. Littlefield,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won easily by three lengths; G. E. Smith's Bonner, b. g., 109, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by two lengths from J. J. Castle's Fair Knight, ch. c., 112, (Odom,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Tea Varre, Sans Bonita, Lemoyne, Destitute, Byrne of Rosecrea, Dixieline, Woodmansten, and Kaleidoscope also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Gold Seeker and Dixieline equal favorites. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Hellobas, 140 pounds; Mesmerist, 127; King Pepper, 125; Dublin and Maragraviate, 118 each; Godfrey, 115; Belvino and Pigeon Post, 118 each; Sneaky, 111; Frankfort, 109; Fabius, 107; Donna Henrietta, 106; Cervera, 102.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Lady Chorister, 112 pounds; Anecdote, 110; Wayward Boy, Glade Run, 105 each; Advocator, Isaac Hopper, and Thicket, 104 each; Bounteous, 103; Barbetto and Goldilla, 99 each; The Golden Prince, 96; Anna Darling, 94.

THIRD RACE.—The Tremont Stakes, for two-year-olds; $10,000 guaranteed; penalties and allowances; five and three-quarter furlongs. Blue Girl, 126 pounds; The Goldfinder, 122; King Edward, Meridian, Whisky King, Alabarch, Golden Cottage, Major Daingerfield, and Saturday, 115 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Derby; for three-year-olds; $10,000 guaranteed; with allowances; mile and a half. The Parader and Commando, 126 pounds each; Bonnibert, All Green, Blues, and Bellario, 111 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five furlongs. Rightaway, 110 pounds; The Dancer, 108; Wild Oats, 107; Cheat 'Em, 106; Playlike, 105; Edwin Kenton, 104; Man o'War, 102; Leischen, 100; Frivol, 99; Ascension, 96; Step Onward, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Sidney Lucas, 125 pounds; Gold Spinner, 118; Bellario, 117; King Lief, 114; Wax Taper, 112; Wallabout, 105.

YEARLINGS AT FAIR PRICES.

R. T. Wilson, Jr., and Sydney Paget Paid the Top Figures.

The yearling thoroughbred race horses, the produce of the Daytona, Melrose, Mere Hill, and Millbrook Studs, all of Kentucky, were sold by auction in the paddock of the Gravesend race track yesterday at noon by the Fasig-Tipton Company, and straight through brought fair prices. The prizes of the offering were the chestnut colt, brother to Raffaelo, by Farandole-Jennie S., bought for $1,600 by R. T. Wilson, Jr., and the bay filly by St. Florian-Rose Lady bought for $1,600 by Sydney Paget. The yearlings that brought the best prices and the purchasers were:

PROPERTY OF MELROSE STUD.

Ch. c., by Farondole-Jennie S., by Fellowcraft; R. T. Wilson, Jr.	$1,600
Br. c., by Farondole-Bowden Lass, by Galliard; T. Welsh	1,050
Ch. c., by Wagner-Blessing, by Onondaga; L. Elmore	900
Br. c., by Farondole-Chatter Box II., by Bramble; T. Walsh	400

PROPERTY OF MERE HILL STUD.

B. c., by Ingoldsby-The Governess, by Glenelg; J. McCafferty	550
B. f., by St. Florian-Rose Lady, by Duke of Montrose; Sydney Paget	1,650
B. c., by Ingoldsby-Radiance, by Onondaga; J. Bauer	800
B. f., by Candlemas-Goldie Cad, by Longfellow; M. Murphy	1,100
B. c., by Ingoldsby-My Chick, by Glenelg; J. J. McCafferty	400

PROPERTY OF DAYTONA STUD.

B. c., by King Midas-Mae S., by Wanderer; G. Krauss	400

ELKWOOD PARK OPENING.

Amateur Reinsmen Prepare for Summer Sport on New Course.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 12.—The Gentlemen's Driving and Field Club of Monmouth County informally celebrated the opening of the club's new race course, Elkwood Park, to-day. Many road drivers of New York, whose trotters and pacers have gained more or less renown on the Harlem River speedway, participated in the celebration. The track is beautifully situated about a quarter of a mile east of the old Monmouth Park track. The grounds contain about 150 acres, all devoted to out-door sport. There is an excellent mile track, every foot of which can be viewed from the clubhouse, a first-class golf course, and a fully-equipped shooting box.

There are at the present time 72 box stalls on the premises, and about 50 trotters now are quartered there. Among these are Andrew Freedman's Electric Wilkes, 2:14½; T. Masfield's Monopole, 2:08½, and Amokin, 2:17½, and K. C. Atwood's c. g. Nimrod, 2:16¼.

In the course of the day several projects dear to the average horseman were discussed, chief of which was the setting aside of a small piece of ground for the purpose of depositing there the remains of famous harness horses. It was proposed to transfer the bones of Goldsmith Maid, which are buried on the old Fashion track near Trenton, to Elkwood Park.

Many members and friends came from New York this morning and spent a most enjoyable day. A special match race was arranged for the afternoon between the trotters King Rene, Jr., owned by Dr. H. H. Kane; Princess May, owned by K. C. Atwood, and Thomas Byrnes's Bertulous. After a few attempts to get away, the three were sent off by Starter G. A. Coleman. Inspector Byrnes's horse lost a shoe before going a half mile, which put him out of the race. King Rene and Princess May, however, kept together, and furnished an excellent contest, coming the last quarter in a trifle over 33 seconds. King Rene, Jr., who had the outside, came away at the finish and won by a neck. The time was 2:39¼. Senator M. C. Murphy, A. E. Perren, and Alex Newburger were the judges. Among those present were George T. Putney, George A. Coleman, Kimball C. Atwood, H. P. Bennett, P. W. Schildwachter, Col. E. S. Edwards, M. C. Murphy, W. Patten, J. B. Doerr, Dr. H. H. Kane, Nate Salsbury, William E. Parsons, Jr., A. E. Perren, Alex Newburger, David N. Wilber, L. F. Wooster, and Thomas Byrnes.

HALMA SOLD TO EUROPE.

Polish Breeder Paid $30,000 for Fleischmann's Famous Horse.

The great racehorse and successful sire Halma, regarded as, next to Hamburg, the best son of the famous Hanover, has been sold out of the United States to go to Poland, where he is to be placed at the head of a thoroughbred stud, said to be that of Jean de Reszke, the opera singer. Halma was owned by the racing firm of Charles Fleischmann's Sons, successors on the turf to Charles Fleischmann, the Cincinnati millionaire, and the sale was made by Julius Fleischmann, who still is interested in racing in his own name, though the firm in which he and his brother are the members owns only a few horses now. The price paid for Halma by his new owner is said to be $30,000, or $5,000 less than Charles Fleischmann paid for Halma as a three-year-old in 1895.

Halma, now nine years old, is by Hanover-Julia L., by Longfellow. He was bought as a yearling by the late Byron McClelland of Lexington, Ky., and was one of the best two-year-olds of his year. At three years old he won the Kentucky Derby, and was bought by Mr. Fleischmann for $35,000, with the special purpose of winning the Latonia Derby, which he did in the Fleischmann colors. He went wrong later, and after a long rest raced and won at five years, the Fleischmanns then retiring him to the stud, where he has been fairly successful, with but a limited opportunity.

Matinee Races at Parkway.

The Parkway Driving Club, by agreement of the members, has decided to hold matinée races over the Parkway track every Saturday afternoon for the remainder of the Summer. The first matinée meet is announced for Saturday of this week, when the racing will begin at 2 o'clock. The club members who are interested in the movement have promised to show their best and fastest horses in the races, and though the programme for the first day has not been completed, efforts are being made to arrange an attractive card. No admission fee to the grounds and stand will be charged.

American Jockeys on Two Winners.

LONDON, June 12.—Richard Croker's Flembard, ridden by L. Reiff, won the Imperial Cup, a handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile, at the Lingfield Park Spring meeting to-day. Ten horses ran. Mountain Buck, ridden by P. McDermott, won the Oxted Selling Handicap. Vanstells, with J. Reiff up, was second, and Kicksy Wicksy, L. Reiff up, finished third.

AMERICAN GUNNERS SHOT WELL.

Visiting Marksmen Gained Again on English Trap Shooters.

LONDON, June 12.—The International Clay Bird Trap Shooting Match, which was begun yesterday on the grounds of the Middlesex Gun Club, Hendon, was resumed to-day. Rain, with varying winds, fell during the early afternoon, making shooting extremely difficult. At the end of the sixtieth round, when each side had shot at six hundred targets, the British gunners had broken 476 and the Americans 524.

The match closed for the day in a driving rain, with the following totals: Americans, 877; British, 794.

Crosby led to-day's score with 95 per cent. of kills, Heikes and Gilbert with 93 per cent. each, and Tripp with 90 per cent. No member of the American team secured lower than 81 per cent., whereas the highest British score was 87 per cent.

In view of the fact that to-morrow's match will decide the contest, a number of sweepstakes have been arranged for Friday and Saturday, and a live-bird contest for Monday. After that the American team will go to Glasgow, and from that city to Germany and France.

TO ALTER INDEPENDENCE.

Mast Must Be Cut Down and Sail Plan Changed and Reduced—Yacht Too "Tender" in Wind.

BOSTON, June 12.—The first of the series of sail trials of the Lawson yacht Independence was finished to-day, and the big ninety-footer will not go out again until some changes have been made, to correct a few slight defects brought out during five days of sailing. These changes will be a shortening of the mast, a reduction of the sail area due to tenderness shown by the boat while on the wind, and the substitution of a stern-post rudder for the balance affair, which has not proved satisfactory.

Te mast will be shortened ten feet, four feet being taken off the foot of the mainmast, and six feet from the foot of the topmast. The reduction in the sail plan made necessary will come through the cutting of two feet from the top of the mainsail and some slight changes in the headsails, or a total of about 200 square feet. This reduction will lighten the tophamper, and stiffen the yacht without additional ballast.

The big club topsail, hoisted for the first time to-day, was found to be such an excellent piece of canvas that no other will be made for some time, while the wood boom and gaff will not be taken from the yacht until they show some serious defects.

The Independence sailed to-day for the first time under racing canvas, mainsail, foresail, jib, jib topsail, and club topsail, and in the light breeze seemed to slip along very fast. The trial was principally to test the big club topsail and the carrying power of the topmast, as the latter stick has once or twice buckled slightly during a good breeze. Those on board, therefore, were rather thankful to-day that the wind held light all the afternoon.

The Independence will go into the navy yard dry dock to-morrow, as soon as her mast has been removed at the Atlantic works. In addition to the change in the rudder the yacht's hull will be thoroughly cleaned and smoothed down, so that she will be in excellent trim for the coming races at Newport. It is expected that she will be in the dry dock about three days, and will not have another trial trip until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

REFITTING CONSTITUTION.

Work of Repairs Cannot Be Finished for Sunday Trial.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 12.—The plates of the splice in the Constitution's mainmast are nearly all in position, and to-day it was estimated that three more days' work would be necessary before it could be removed from the shop. Her new topmast has been shaped out by the spar makers to a diameter and length identical with that of the spar broken in the accident. It will probably be entirely smoothed off to-day, and to-morrow the fittings which are required in the telescopic mechanism will be attached. The sails of the new boat are nearly ready for bending and will be taken out of the shops the latter part of the week. Preparations were made for hauling the Constitution out on the marine railway.

Capt. Duncan arrived here this afternoon and was asked if he thought it likely that the Constitution would sail next Sunday. He said the yacht would not go out on Sunday, and he could not say just when she would sail.

He was very much put out over the reports that have been circulated about dissatisfaction existing among the members of the Constitution's crew. He said these rumors were "rot," that not a man had expressed any dissatisfaction or asked for an increase of pay. Skipper Rhodes, who was present, said he had heard nothing of any discontent among the crew.

Asked if the Columbia would sail on Sunday, Capt. Duncan said he did not keep in touch with her movements, but happened to know she was about to sail for New York, which would preclude the possibility of a Sunday spin.

CUP YACHTS FOR NEWPORT.

Presence of Independence Promised—Regatta Dates Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 12.—The Newport Yacht Racing Association have advanced the dates set for their races between Constitution, Columbia, and Independence from July 2, 4, and 6, to July 6, 8, 10, and 12. By this arrangement a day's racing has been gained.

Thomas W. Lawson, owner of Independence, in a letter received this evening by a local yachtsman, said he would bring his boat around from Boston about June 20, and that she would have many tuning-up spins outside before the races, over what is known as the Newport course.

Ralph N. Ellis, Secretary of the association, has received Mr. Lawson's assurance that his yacht will sail in the races held under their auspices.

The report circulated yesterday that Mr. Lawson was negotiating for the sale of his yacht to some New York business men found small credence with local yachtsmen. As he will have ample opportunities afforded him for racing Independence against Constitution and Columbia, and has accepted the races offered to him so far, yachtsmen fail to see why he should wish to dispose of Independence at this juncture. No one could be found at the New York Yacht Club who believed such a transaction was likely.

An intimate friend of the Boston yachtsman, in speaking of the matter last night, said:

"Mr. Lawson built the boat to race, and he will race her himself as he has said all along. He is a fighter, and will not get rid of Independence unless she goes to the bottom."

Cup Yachts' First Meeting June 25.

Constitution and Columbia will meet for the first time in the New York Yacht Club's race for the Glen Cove Cups, off Glen Cove, L. I., on June 25. While it will be rather a close fit for Constitution in view of her having just got to sailing again, she will nevertheless be brought down the Sound to

COURTS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

145—Bucknall vs. Oxford Copper Co.
168—Stinson vs. Barges Donald and Jeremiah Bright SS. Co. vs. Amsinck.
60—Du Bois vs. Scow, No. 20 S.
101—Du Bois vs. Tug Conqueror.
110—Beasley vs. Tug Newton Creek Towing Co. vs. Barge Emma.
112—Same vs. Barge Jack.
144—Durant vs. SS. Britannia.
150—Du Bois vs. Tug Idlewild.
161—Brum vs. Tug N. Y. Central No. 22.
166—Fitzpatrick vs. Quebec SS. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

BUFFALO, June 12.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: 670, 708, 203, 331, 681, 324, 352, 321.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

56—Morley vs. Castor.
96—Levy vs. Hanneman.
146—Barth vs. Ward.
17—Morse vs. Press Pub. Co.
3—People, &c., vs. Jammes.
85—Nat. Bank of Republic vs. Osborn.
91—Griffiths vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
78—McCready vs. Lindenhorn.
30—Fullerton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
53—Bloomingdale vs. Southern Nat. Bank.
58—Kay vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
64—Goinez vs. same.
55—Gaffney vs. Man. Railway Co.
35—Kantrowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
93—Mesick vs. Scannell.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Stone vs. Schnugg.
2—Mendelsohn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Horwitz vs. same.
4—Hodges vs. Guilfoyle.
5—N. Y. Inv. and Imp. Co. vs. O'Brien.
6—Boldt vs. Green.
7—Isaacs vs. 135th St.
8—Norton vs. Hartford.
9—Friedman vs. Coler.
10—Globe Realty Co. vs. Hofmann.
11—William Moore Knitting Co. vs. Goldstein.
12—Commercial Knitting Mills Co. vs. same.
13—Marquet vs. Marquet.
14—Edisburg Plate Glass Co. vs. Valentine.
15—Levi vs. Wolff.
16—Griffith vs. Demorest.
17—Rossman vs. Rossman.
18—Clark vs. Ennis.
19—Benges vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
20—Lyon vs. Halloran.
21—In re Kamen.
22—Rosenberg vs. Goldstein.
23—Iselin vs. same.
24—Loeb vs. same.
25—Porter vs. Magnetic Separator Co.
26—Cothins vs. McWaters.
27—Bressant vs. Liebman.
28—Seabrook vs. Durr.
29—Tucker vs. Hanky.
30—Daniel vs. Birdseye.
31—Stone vs. Hale.
32—Feldman vs. Rengulsky.
33—Rotholz vs. Dunham Mfg. Co.
34—Trailed Marble Co. vs. Chase.
35—People, &c., vs. Caponigri.
36—Burns vs. Mullin.
37—In re James.
38—Reighenthal vs. Bohre.
39—Donald vs. Pollock.
40—Freer vs. Searles.
41—Marsh vs. Cheshire Lime and Builders' Supply Co.
42—Allabough vs. Allabough.
43—In re White.
44—In re Duffy.
45—O'Beirne vs. Miller.
46—Tinkham vs. Marks.
47—In re Duschawney.
48—Gottlieb vs. Weiler.
49—Lund vs. Lund.
50—Groh vs. Groh.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar. Motions.

120—In re Robbins Av.
67—Dierck vs. Dierck.
90—In re Hughes Av.
63—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
114—In re Ogden Av.
123—In re E. 120th St.
138—In re Trinity Av. Demurrer.
163—Richert vs. Richert. Preferred causes.
8384—Sporborg vs. Aschenbrenner.
8661—Baum vs. Horne.
8659—Faure vs. Dora Maria Mining Co.
8683—Jones vs. Gulick.
8636—Moore vs. Tilden.
8643—Hamilton Bank vs. Rogers.
8644—Same vs. same.
3270—23d St. Ry. Co. vs. Feiter.
3271—Same vs. same.
3272—Met. St. Ry. Co. vs. same.
3273—Same vs. same. General calendar.
2702—Am. Press Ass'n vs. Brantingham.
2634—Brauner vs. Brauner.
1503—Tynberg vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
924—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Johnson.
1521—Osthoff vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1522—Same vs. same.
1523—Brennels vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3093.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bianchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Garvan for the People.

1—Terence Boylan.
2—William Allen, Gens Fransen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

10737—Bruen vs. Cullen Brothers.
11112—Howie vs. Kashowitz.
10476—Stockman vs. Potter Wall Paper Co.
10114—Seligman vs. Snevily.
10648—Ralli vs. Pearsall.
9195—O'Hara vs. City of New York.
10644—Kaye vs. Garland
10907—Goodkind vs. Aborn.
10079—Lauer vs. Parsons

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

8245—Coverly vs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
2923—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2382—Weiss vs. same.
2209—Hoey vs. same.
10517—Reed vs. same.
2176—Umbenhour vs. same.
1432—Roach vs. Lincoln Nat. Bank.
2422—Glaser vs. Seitz.
2911—Barry vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3162—Norton vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
3273—Wilson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10751—Nowack vs. same.
2967—Connor vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
1236—Caponigri vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3168—Sims vs. Thorley.
3169—Connor vs. Central R. R. of N. J.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

6468—Eldridge vs. Patterson.
2903—Bosch vs. Cohen.
6195—Hiltowski vs. Stiner.
3702—People, &c., vs. Gilmour.
1690—Falkner vs. Compton.
1648—Schlumacher vs. Klingenstein.
2514—Siegel vs. Weber.
2515—Same vs. same.
2754—Murphy vs. Hopper.
7434—Boss vs. Jarmulowsky.
10030—Savage vs. R. P. & J. H. Staats Co.
9037—Stahl vs. N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary.
2809—Becker vs. Woarms.
1513—Pasche vs. Frank.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until June 17.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Catherine L. McGowan. Catharine Giebalhouse. Pelagius Wiek. Virgilio Tojetti. Matilda B. Brown.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, 4 (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

216—Schnitzer vs. Ablewich.
609—Gloch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
417—Martin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1026—Greef vs. Lewinson.
4732—Stamm vs. Whitson.
320—Smith vs. Pollock.
4270—Frau vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3210—Lannon vs. Naughton.
3214—Dwyer vs. same.
3213—Suskind vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3163—Pasca vs. Rothschild.
3287½—Michaels vs. Ruff.
2293—Donovan vs. Muhlhofer.
3093—Neuberger vs. Holgone.
414—Lum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3240—Elinsky vs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2733—Volkman vs. Coleman.
3733—Bloom vs. Hoefler.
2094—Nestler vs. Home Ins. Co.
3736—Beckman vs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
862—Meinhard vs. Kaufman.
3677—Eckstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3613—Kiley vs. same.
3581—Henriques vs. same.
2224—Toop vs. Ryan.
335—Pollock vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1403—Baird vs. John J. Hayes Machine Co.
3651—Muchardt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1082—Berg vs. same.
582—Horwitz vs. same.
2064—Greene vs. Newman.
2563—Grandin vs. Burke.
3128—Schwarzwaelder vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2175—Jones vs. McCarthy.
3495—Pepe vs. Aaronson
3212—Collins vs. Geary.
3266—Ritchie vs. City Trust Safe Dep. & S. Co.
3285—Erlanger vs. Robt. A. Osborn Co.
2026—Bear vs. Scottish Union & Nat. Ins. Co.
1950—Donovan vs. Cusick.
3070—Pennamacoor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3804—Schuck vs. same.
3744—Lesser vs. New Amsterdam Casualty Co.
3682—Sheffliein vs. Michael.
2742—Delzio vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases will be sent to the other parts for trial. Causes appearing on this calendar for the second time during this term must be tried; if on such occasion the plaintiff be not ready then his cause will be sent to the foot of the general calendar. This rule will be strictly followed during this term. Case on. Short causes.

4990—Moses vs. Davis.
5229—Pierce vs. Lee.
5100—Nassoli vs. Levyy.
4141½—McCay vs. McDonald.
5167—Glidden vs. Wagner.
731—Bieber vs. same.
1516—Finkelstein vs. Gross.
1082—Horwitz vs. same.
5103—Loughran vs. Sommer.
5010—Herz vs. Sharkey.
5243—Franklyn vs. Fleming.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2941—Robinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3014—Bostelman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Monks for the People.

To fix a day for trial.

1—William Featherson, Thomas Devlin, James Collins.
2—Edward Curtis.
3—Harry Dolan.
4—Thomas Simms.
5—John H. Gordon.
6—William Ende.
7—William Collins.
8—James Thompson Paterson.
9—Frederick Foster.
10—Emma Johnson, Estelle Wilson, Joseph Williams.
11—Benjamin D. Hart.
12—William Wilson.
13—Charles Fisher.
14—Harry Williams, Charles Cohen.
15—Israel Brandwine.
16—Michael F. Dudy, John E. Miller.
17—Thomas Donovan.
18—John J. Gleason.

1—William Williams, Robert Johnson.

Pleadings.

1—John Fitzgerald, James Ryan.
2—John Fitzpatrick.
3—Joseph Kress, Sam Haskowitz.
4—Samuel Kramer.
5—George Pulschen.
6—William Kupferschmidt, James Congilsy.
7—Harry Schwartz.
8—Gaines Jackson.
9—Antonio Santorelli.
10—William McDonald.
11—Myles McSweeney.
12—George Castro.
13—Ida Pierce.
14—William Volken.
15—Charles Smith.
16—Samuel Koretsky, alias Simon L. Kraus.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Gordon, and Skidmore for the People.

1—Meyer Goldstein.
2—Joseph Trotou.
3—Joseph Crinion.
4—Dennis Daly, Edward Dillon.
5—William Harris, Leonard White.
6—Walter Dunn.
7—William Kolorowitz.
8—Isidore Goldberg.
9—Charles Hirsch.
10—John Durren.
11—George Wilson, Thomas Coughlin, John Higgins.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People. May term continued.

1—Samuel J. Kennedy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III., (June term.) No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—John Morris, Ignatz Miller.
2—Joseph Augurame.
3—Michael Rosenbloom, Morris Rosenbloom.
4—Henry Alexander.
5—Rocco Guiffra.
6—William Derfmon.
7—John O'Day.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of J. B. Colt Company—Henry W. Bookstaver; Horrmann vs, Rothschild—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Matter of A. H. Montagne & Son—George R. Carrington.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Barry vs. Meehan—Fulton McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—New York Building Loan Banking Company vs. Rasmussen—Randolph Hurry.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated Day Calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

302—Fawdrey vs. B. H. R. R.
335—Myers vs. McCullagh.
354—Link vs. B. H. R. R.
357—Mullady vs. same.
345—Reinold vs. same.
375—McGuire vs. Corey.
332—Matter of Mahlstedt.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part IV., Stein, J.; Part V., Clarke, J.; Part V., Rich, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

5657—Conway vs. Wray.
5638—Knowles vs. B. H. R. R.
9355—Wiberg vs. Nassau R. R.
4153—Doris vs. Ochs.
2037—Van Allen vs. B. & B. R. R.
5914—People ex rel. Cherick vs. Stanislaus Society.
6228—Moccia vs. B. & B. R.
6230—Gerber vs. Hirsch.
6231—Crentzman vs. B. & H. R. R.
6237—Rogers vs. Geisert
6238—Marini vs. Leibinger Brewery.
6242—Kenney vs. Meislahn.
6247—Inglis vs. B. & H. R. R.
6249—Kane vs. Met. St. R.
6258—Dell vs. same.
6260—Paul vs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6283.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1675—Malcom vs. Doscher.
1682—Upington vs. Stevenson.
1688—Ward vs. Lawrence and another.
1696—Sanford vs. Mulford.
1698—Texedo vs. Weber et al.
1699—Quayle vs. same.
1316—Richter vs. B'klyn U. El. R. R.
1216—Clear et al. vs. same.
1654—Ferme vs. Gagliardi.
1226—McIntosh vs. Pendleton et al.
1420—Storer vs. Cielinski
1436—Rauscher vs. Rauscher, executor.
1675—Henderson vs. Burkard and another.
1676—Same vs. Finderson.
1627—Stevenson vs. Johnson.
1700—Hilton-Dodge Lumber Co. vs. Murray et al.
1647—Wax vs. Weissner et al.
1657—Johansen vs. Owens and another.
1651—Frey vs. Fougers.
1677—Flecknoe vs. Flecknoe.
1686—Lichterman vs. Reisman.
1637—Same vs. Levinson.
1537—Cohen vs. Reynolds.
1692—Neuville vs. Stillwell et al.
1697—Cooper vs. Heatherton et al.
1498—Engle vs. Brennan et al.
1610—People ex rel. Cochen vs. Amsterdam Elec. L. & P. Co.
1556—De Wint vs. De Wint.
1701—Stevens vs. Stevens.
1648—Co-oper. Bank vs. Isley et al.
1669—Hyde vs. Maurer.

In re Wilhelm vs. Guilfoyle.

In re Wischerth vs. same.
1690—N. W. Life Ins. Co. vs. Heafy.
1545—Squire vs. Trimble
1681—Corrao vs. Corrao.
1501—Hart vs. B'klyn U. El. R. R.
1439—Pettit vs. Guerineau and another.
1671—Pollard vs. Pollard.
1580—Hyde vs. Ford and another.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions.—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Stanley.
Same vs. Hohman.
Same vs. Stephens.
Same vs. Fitzgibbon.
Same vs. Kleishner, or Fisher.
Same vs. Delaney.
Same vs. Laharopulis.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Asherfield.
Same vs. Mealey.
Same vs. Auerbach.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Accountings of Catharine McDermott, Margaret Foley, Anna C. Reedmond, Caroline Broistedt, Francis J. Dougherty, Margaretta Mayer, Mary A. Bliss, Randolph H. Cole, Charles E. Earl, Susan Sharot, and James Gordon.

Estates of Pompeo Maresi, James Hembury, (motion,) and Anna C. Reedmond.

Transfer tax of Mary Kennedy and Otto Huber.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—38—Will of David W. Quimby. 39—Estate of Henrietta L. Reynolds.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Reynolds vs. Mosher et al—Frank J. Price, to compute. People of State of New York vs. Anglo American Savings and Loan Association—Ira Leo Bamberger, to take proof. Hinckley vs. Buck et al—F. M. Brigham, to sell.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 12, 1901.

SUPREME COURT, QUEENS COUNTY—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

802—Seidlinger vs. N. Y. & Ontario R. R.
803—Same vs. same.
619—Martin vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
552—Prince vs. Jacobs.
754½—Ellis vs. Thomas et al.
528—McCourt vs. 42d St. R. R. Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down upon call.

139—Hogstram vs. Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery R. R.
852—Carlsbad Chemical Co. vs. N. Y. Underwriters Agency.
853—Same vs. Kings Co. Ins. Co.
854—Riehl vs. City of New York.
855—Fay vs. same.
856—Harvey vs. eMt. St. R. R.
688—Bedell vs. Met. St. R. R.
239—McInroy vs. Stevenson Brewing Co.
846—McBride vs. Met. St. R. R.
849—Dowling vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
850—Wittnebert vs. Smith.
851—Grauer vs. Surbeck
857—Donohue vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
858—Doban vs. B. H. R. R.
859—Barbieri vs. Barbieri.
860—Schaefer vs. Manhattan R. R. Co.
861—Sedden vs. Met. St. R.
862—Woodhaven Bank vs. Ozone Park Land Co.
863—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 863.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY SUPREME COURT, White Plains, N. Y.—Day calendar for June 13.

46—Stewart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6—O'Malley vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
7—Wilansky vs. Union R. R. Co.
28—Dalton vs. West E. Ry. Co.
29—Rankin vs. West ry. Co.
50—Sutton vs. West. E. Ry. Co.
51—Maneusi vs. West. E. Ry. Co.
54—Flood vs. Yonkers Ry. Co.
59—Connolly vs. Moynihan.
34—Pierce vs. Magness.
35—Pierce vs. Birch.
36—Foster vs. Gilligan.
42—Foskett vs. Weber.
47—Schwartling vs. Van Wie, N. Y., Grocery Co.
61—Bradley vs. Lawrence.
43—Ross vs. Belden.

LAWYER GETS TWO YEARS.

Convicted of Conspiracy to Alter Maryland Census Returns.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Joseph H. Ching, the St. Mary's County lawyer who was recently convicted of being the principal conspirator in the scheme to alter the Federal census returns from that county, was today sentenced to serve two years in the Baltimore City Jail and to pay a fine of $1,000.

In overruling his motion for a new trial Judge Morris of the United States court said the jury could not have found any other verdict from the evidence adduced. Ching's attorneys at once gave notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.79½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	5.55
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08
Lard, prime	8.85
Butter, Western creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, June 12.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@68c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 2 corn, 42½c; No. 2 yellow, 42½c; No. 2 oats, 27⅜@28½c; No. 2 white, 29¾c; No. 3 white, 27⅛@28½c; No. 2 rye, 49c; good feeding barley, 48c; fair to choice malting, 51c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.70; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.71; prime timothy seed, $3@$3.60; mess pork, per bbl, $14.85@14.90; lard, per 100 lb. $8.12½@8.25; short-rib sides, (loose,) @$8.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed, 36.87½@$7.12½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cutloaf, $6.34; granulated, $5.77; confectioners' "A," $5.64; off A, $5.49.

COTTON.—Summer month shorts passed through another trying ordeal in cotton speculative markets yesterday. Locally the situation appeared to have grown decidedly stronger over night, while private advices stated that New Orleans and Liverpool were taking their cue from developments here. On the first call the market was quiet, with prices unchanged to 3 points lower, the latter resulting from light profit taking. It was some time before room operators made a stand either way, bulls and bears both holding off for some one to take the initiative. The close was steady, with prices net unchanged to 8 points higher. Spot cotton closed steady with quotations 1-16c higher, on the basis of 8¾c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling gulf. Sales were 900 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm, unchanged, at 7 15-16c; Mobile nominal, unchanged, at 7¾c; Savannah steady, 1-16c higher, at 7¾c; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Norfolk firm, unchanged, at 8c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8½c; Augusta quiet and steady, 1-16c higher, at 8 3-16c; St. Louis steady, 1-16c higher, at 7⅞c.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.22@8.23
July	8.18	8.28	8.18	8.25@8.28
August	7.61	7.70	7.60	7.69@7.70
September	7.20	7.27	7.20	7.26@7.27
October	7.18	7.21	7.16	7.20@
November	7.17	7.17	7.13	7.16@7.18
December	7.15	7.20	7.14	7.18@7.20
January	7.19	7.22	7.17	7.21@7.23
February	7.19	7.19	7.19	7.21@7.23
March	7.21	7.22	7.21	7.24@7.26

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Spot cotton in fair demand; prices 1-16d higher; American middling fair, 4 1-16d; good middling, 3 61-64d; middling, 4 21-32d; low middling, 4 7-16d; good ordinary, 4 3-16d; ordinary, 3 15-16d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 9,000 American; receipts, none. Futures quiet and unchanged; American middling, low middling clause, June 4 33-64d buyers; June and July, 4 32-64@4 33-64d sellers; July and August, 4 31-64@4 32-64d buyers; August and September, 4 25-64@4 26-64d sellers; September and October, 4 23-64@4 24-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 5-64@4 6-64d sellers; October and November, 4 3-64d buyers; November and December, 4 1-64d sellers; December and January, 4 1-64d sellers; January and February, 4 1-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was a continuation of July liquidation in yesterday's wheat market that gave a bearish color to the entire session, although at the close September was ¼c net higher and July only ⅛c lower than the previous night. At the immediate opening all options were firm and higher, led by September, foreign buying with some free-dom, cash trade cutting a figure, and cables coming higher than expected. After midday, however, matters looked a trifle brighter for the bulls, owing to a response from previous heavy selling, this moderate steadiness lasting to the close, helped by a 20@40-point advance at Paris on wheat and flour. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78½c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, 79½c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 70c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 79½c, prompt, and No. 2 hard, New York, 78½c, to arrive.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 68¾c; July, 66¾c; September, 66½c; No. 2 hard, 70@70½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 40½c; July, 40¾@40¼c; September, 41¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 28½c; July, 27½c; September, 25⅝c; No. 2 white, 31¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 12.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 68c; July, 67¼c; September, 66¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼@66c. Flour unchanged. Bran, in bulk, higher, $11.50@11.75.

MILWAUKEE, June 12.—Wheat steadier; No. 1 Northern, 72@72½c; No. 2 Northern, 70@71¼c; July, 70@70¾c. Rye steady; No. 1, 51¼@52c. Barley steady; No. 2, 55c; sample, 40@54c.

DULUTH, June 12.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾c; July, 70c; September, 68½c. Oats, 27¼@27¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted at $3.90@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.40 @$19, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@ $3.50. Cornmeal—Steady; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. Bag Meal—Quiet; fine white and yellow, $1.10@$1.15; coarse, 96@96c. Feed—Weak; Spring bran, spot, $16@$16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75@$16; Spring bran, bulk, $16@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$20; city bran, $17; cornmeal, $28; linseed oilcake, $27.25; corn oilcake, $19; hominy chop, $17@$17.25; oil meal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	77⅝	77⅝	76½	77
September	74⅜	74⅜	74⅛	74⅜
October	74⅛	75⅛	74⅝	75
December	75 13-16	76½	75⅝	76⅛
Corn—				
July	47	47	46½	46½
September	47 13-16	48	47⅜	47⅝
Lard—				
June	..	..	..	$8.85

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	70
July	71½	71⅝	70½	70½
September	68⅛	69⅛	68 9-16	69
Corn—				
June	..	..	..	41½
July	42 15-16	43⅛	42¼	42⅜
September	43⅛	44	43½	43½
Oats—				
June	26⅞	26⅞	26¼	26⅞
July	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½
September	26¼	26 7-16	25⅞	25⅞
Lard—				
July	$8.60	$8.60	$8.52½	$8.52½
September	8.67½	8.70	8.60	8.60
Ribs—				
July	8.07½	8.07½	8.07½	8.07½
September	8.12½	8.15	8.10	8.10
Pork—				
July	14.90	14.90	14.82½	14.85
September	15.05	15.07½	14.97½	15.02½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $15.75@ $16.75; family, $15.50@$16; short clear, $16@ $17.25. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS—Nominal, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 8c; 140 lb, 8¼c; pigs, 8½c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies quiet; smoking, 10@ 10¼c; 10 lb, 9½c; 12 lb, 9¼c; 14 lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders steady, 7¼c; pickled hams dull, 9¾@10¼c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4½c; country, 4½@5c. LARD—Steady; city kettle steady, $8.20; refined lard steady; South America, $9.60; Continent, $9; Brazil, kegs, $10.70; compound firm, 6¾@6¾c. STEARINE—Weak; oleo, 9@ 9¼c; city lard stearine, 9⅞c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.05@5.10
July	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.05@5.10
August	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.10@5.15
September	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
October	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.25@5.30
November	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
December	5.55	5.55	5.45	5.45@5.50
January	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.50@5.55
February	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
March	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.60@5.65
April	5.80	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
May	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.70@5.75

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 4$400. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet, unchanged to ½f lower; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. November declined ¼f; others unchanged; at 5:30 P. M. declined ¼f; January, 37.50; February, 37.75; March, 37.75; April, 38.00; May, 38.25; June, 36.00; July, 36.25; August, 36.50; September, 36.75; October, 37.00; November, 37.00; December, 37.25. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 4$775.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.90, and in bulk, $4.35; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.85, and in bulk, $4.30; refined cases, New York, $7.90. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 38@39c; off Summer yellow, 36c; prime white, 41@42c; prime Winter yellow, 42c; linseed, American, raw, 61c; linseed, American, boiled, 63c; Calcutta, raw, 55c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 68@70c.

SUGAR.—The local raw sugar market, while retaining a steady undertone, ruled very quiet all day at about unchanged prices, 4⅛c for centrifugal, 3⅝c for muscovado, and 3⅞c for molasses sugar.

METALS.—Tin in local metal circles suffered a severe setback yesterday under liquidation, notwithstanding the fact that that metal in London was 10s higher. The local market declined about 20 points on spot and closed easy, while futures were weak and at a discount of 1c from spot. This confor

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Meetings and Elections.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

To the Stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on the Twenty-sixth day of June, 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposed increase of the capital stock of said company by the amount of $30,000,000, such increase to consist of 300,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and of authorizing the issue and determining the disposition and use of such additional stock and of taking all suitable or proper action in this behalf. The transfer books of the company will be closed for the purposes of said meeting at twelve o'clock noon on the 25th day of May, 1901, and reopened at ten A. M. on the 27th day of June, 1901.

Dated April 23d, 1901.

GEORGE J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 175 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Gold Mining Company of New York and Colorado will be held at the office of Man & Man, attorneys, 56 Wall Street, New York City, on the 19th day of June, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.

Dated June 7th, 1901.

WILLIAM MAN, Secretary.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.
52 Broadway, New York.

The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 17th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.,
52 Broadway, New York.

The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 12th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

California King Gold Mines Co.,
32 Broadway, New York City.
JOHN P. JONES, President.
Capital 1,000,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.00 Each. Full Paid—Non-Assessable.

DIRECTORS.

HON. JOHN P. JONES, Gold Hill, Nevada. U. S. Senator and Mine Owner.
HON. JAMES B. GRANT, Denver, Col. Ex-Gov. of Colorado. Of Grant & Omaha Smelting Co.
HON. ASHLEY W. COLE, Brooklyn, N.Y. Chairman Board of State Railroad Commissioners.
WM. C. KEAN, JR., Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate and Insurance.
HON. WILLARD TELLER, Denver, Col. Attorney-at-Law.
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, Jr., Binghamton, N. Y. Director Binghamton Trust Co. Sec. and Treas.
HON. SILAS B. DUTCHER, Brooklyn, N. Y. President Hamilton Trust Co.
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, Denver, Col. President Montgomery Investment Co.
STILSON HUTCHINS, Washington, D. C. Publisher and Mine Owner.
HON. R. F. PETTIGREW, Sioux Falls, S. D. U. S. Senator.
HON. STEPHEN W. DORSEY, New York. Ex-U. S. Senator and Mine Owner.
BANKERS: WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK, 63 Broadway, New York.

Offer 200,000 Shares Treasury Stock at $3.00 Per Share.

THE CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES COMPANY owns 23 claims in Pichaco Basin, four miles from the Colorado River, in California, and 20 miles by direct road from Yuma, Ariz.

Development work has been in progress for six years, and more than 10,000 feet of shafts, drifts, levels and cuts have been completed and paid for.

Upwards of FIFTEEN MILLION TONS of ore are now ready for the mill, all of which will be mined cheaply by open cuts.

A contract has been entered into for the erection of a mill and cyanide plant capable of handling 1,000 TONS OF ORE DAILY, WHICH WILL BE COMPLETED THIS YEAR.

The directors guarantee that this plant will be placed in operation regardless of the amount of treasury stock subscribed.

The net profits after commencing work will exceed $60,000 a month, and probably reach $100,000 a month within a year, assuring a return of 20% or more on the investment. THE ORE IN SIGHT WILL SUPPLY SUCH A PLANT FOR MORE THAN FORTY YEARS.

There is no promotion stock or promotion money. No salaries paid to officers. Every dollar realized from the sale of stock goes into the treasury to pay for the plant.

Reports of J. Ralston Bell, London; Wm. A. Parish, Denver; Emerson Gee, Denver; P. C. Du Bois, Berkeley, Cal.; J. L. Sheperd and others, all eminent mining engineers, strongly recommend this property. Application will be made to list stock on the Boston Stock Exchange. Prospectus and any information desired will be furnished on application. Subscriptions received by

THE CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO., 32 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE!

The Treasury Stock of the VULTURE GOLD COMPANY has been advanced this day to $10 per share (par). No further subscriptions for stock will be received at less than this price, which is subject to further advance without notice.

VULTURE GOLD COMPANY,
66 BROADWAY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Common Stock
OF
The American Tobacco Co.
AND THE
Continental Tobacco Co.

Consolidated Tobacco Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a paid-up cash capital of $30,000,000 of common stock, for purposes which include the manufacture of tobacco, with authority to acquire the stocks of corporations engaged in such manufacture.

The Company has been organized with the following Board of Directors: Messrs. James B. Duke, Oliver H. Payne, Thomas F. Ryan, Grant B. Schley, John B. Cobb, Anthony N. Brady, W. W. Fuller, B. N. Duke, Percival S. Hill, P. A. B. Widener, Frank H. Ray, C. C. Dula, Charles E. Halliwell, Wm. R. Harris.

The company offers to acquire from the holders of the common stocks of The American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company their holdings of such stocks, in exchange for its four per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, carrying interest from August 1, 1901, upon the basis of $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $50) of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, and $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $100) of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company.

Said bonds are secured according to the terms of an indenture to be executed by the Consolidated Tobacco Company to the MORTON TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, by provisions therein for securing the deposit with the Trustee of all the stocks acquired under this offer, for creating a charge upon the net earnings of the Company, for subordinating any future mortgage upon the property and business of the Company to the claim of the holders of these bonds, and for limiting the issue of the bonds so that they cannot exceed the amount at par of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company plus twice the amount at par of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, deposited with the Trustee. The form of said indenture and of said bonds is now on file with the Trust Company, and is open to inspection.

Depositors of American Tobacco Company common stock will receive from the Trust Company at the time of the deposit, in lieu of the next quarterly dividend, an amount equal thereto, viz.: 1½ per cent.

To accept this offer the stockholders of the two companies must deposit with the

Morton Trust Company, New York City

their certificates of common stock, duly endorsed in blank and stamped for transfer, and accept in lieu thereof the Trust Company's transferable and divisible receipts, upon surrender of which the bonds received by the Trust Company in exchange for the deposited stock will be delivered so soon as they are engraved and ready for delivery.

This offer will remain open till the close of business on **June 25, 1901,** and thereafter no deposits will be received, except in the discretion of the Consolidated Tobacco Company and on such terms as it may prescribe.

The Consolidated Tobacco Company reserves the right to decline to make the exchange aforesaid unless there shall have been deposited for that purpose two-thirds of all the outstanding common stock of each Company, but it may, at its option, (to be declared by notice in writing to the Trust Company at the expiration of the time for the deposit of stocks as above stated or as hereafter enlarged,) make said exchange with reference to any less amount of deposited stock. If the exchange is not made the deposited stock will be delivered to holders of Trust Company receipts upon surrender thereof, and (in the case of The American Tobacco Company stock) upon the return of the 1½ per cent. payment aforesaid.

Dated New York, June 8, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES B. DUKE, President.

To the Bondholders of the
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company.

At the request of a number of bondholders the undersigned have consented to act as a protective committee, and holders of bonds are asked to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.

Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Trust Company.

May 22, 1901.

GEORGE SHERMAN,
H. T. CUTTER,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,
JAS. M. EDWARDS,
Committee.

The Trust Co. of America,

149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,246,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Reorganization
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company

Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated May 8, 1901, notice is hereby given that the time for the deposit of the securities therein named has been extended to and including July 1, 1901, after which date no deposits will be received except upon payment of such penalty as may be imposed by the Committee.

New York, June 11, 1901.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
JACOB L. GREENE,
Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall St., New York.

..Established 1832..
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank,
20 WALL ST.

DIRECTORS:

William M. Kingsland, Nicholas F. Palmer,
William Rockefeller, William C. Sturges,
William H. Macy, Jr., George W. Quintard,
John T. Willets, Gates W. McGarrah.

OFFICERS:

Nicholas F. Palmer, President.
William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President.
Gates W. McGarrah, 2d Vice Pres. and Cashier.
Frank O. Roe, Assistant Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Bank Statements.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
GEORGIA RAILROAD BANK

STATEMENT AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 15, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$1,809,936.00
Overdrafts	31,771.95
Bonds and stocks (property of bank)	123,545.00
Real estate, banking house and fixtures	56,020.21
Due from other banks	152,267.95
Cash	222,386.31
	$2,395,927.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Undivided profits	163,474.08
Depositors	1,532,453.34
Bills payable	500,000.00
	$2,395,927.42

OFFICERS:

JACOB PHINIZY, President.
CHARLES G. GOODRICH, Cashier.
HAMILTON H. HICKMAN, Vice President.

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. McDaniel, Charles G. Goodrich,
Leonard Phinizy, James Tobin,
William A. Latimer, James H. Alexander,
James White, Jacob Phinizy,
Hamilton H. Hickman, George A. Speer,
Robert D. Spalding, Henry B. King.

Proposals.

$50,000.00 FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY BONDS.
$50,000.00 CREMATORY BONDS.
$15,000.00 FIRE ENGINE HOUSE BONDS.
Office of City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., June 10, 1901.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1901, for the purchase of the following bonds:

$50,000.00 Free Public Library Bonds, dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1931. Three and one-half per cent. Coupon or registered. Six months' interest, from January 1, 1901, to July 1, 1901, canceled.

$50,000.00 Crematory Bonds, 20-year, registered, three and one-half per cent.

$15,000.00 Fire Engine House Bonds, 20-year, registered, three and one-half per cent.

The above bonds will be in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to enclose with each bid for Library or Crematory Bonds a certified check on a National Bank for $2,000, and for $1,000 with bid for Fire Engine House Bonds, and all payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be immediately returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

Proposals must be separate, and endorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Free Public Library Bonds," or "Crematory" or "Fire Engine House Bonds," as the case may be, and addressed to W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received until 2 P. M. July 13, 1901, for constructing one 2½-story brick and steel building about 45 by 200 feet, comprising carpenter shop, storehouse, and cartridge case shop; also one 1-story brick building about 45 by 180 feet, comprising annealing and drawing presses rooms. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major Ord. Dept. Comds.

Dividends.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, May 21st, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the surplus net earnings of the current fiscal year, after providing for 4% dividend on the preferred stock for such year, a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on its common stock, payable July 20th, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, to the common stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, June 29th, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, June 29th, 1901, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Monday, July 22d, 1901.

WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, May 21st, 1901.

A semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. out of surplus net earnings has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th, 1901.

The Preferred Stock books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 29th, 1901, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Monday, July 22d, 1901.

WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company have declared the semi-annual dividend of $2.50 per share on the Preferred A Stock for the half year ending with June, 1901, payable on the 31st day of July, 1901, to the holders of record on the last day of June, 1901.

The transfer books of the Preferred A Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 26th day of June to the 2d day of July, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.

St. Paul, Minn., June 7, 1901.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.

The 18th semi-annual payment of $2 per share interest on the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be made, according to the contract pertaining to said stock, on the 15th day of July, 1901, to the holders of record on the last day of June, 1901.

The transfer books of the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock will be closed from the close of business June 22d to the 2d day of July, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.

St. Paul, Minn., June 7, 1901.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, June 12, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its Common Stock, payable August 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on July 12, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on July 12, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 25, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Co.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on or after July 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 18, 1901.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on June 18, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 2, 1901.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Western Union Telegraph Company,
New York, June 12, 1901.
Dividend No. 131.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June instant.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of July 1st next.

M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey.
New York, June 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 2, 1901.

The transfer books will close on June 18th, and reopen on July 3d, 1901.

F. D. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 8, 1901

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 11th, 1901.
SIXTY-NINTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, June 14th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Wednesday, June 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE MANUFACTURERS' TRUST COMPANY,
198 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Board of Directors at its regular monthly meeting, held June 5, 1901, declared the usual quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (2%,) No. 20, payable June 29, 1901. Transfer book to close June 24, 1901, at 3 P. M., and open July 1, 1901, at 10 A. M.

FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

Fifth Avenue Trust Company,
5th Av. and 43d St.
New York, June 12th, 1901.

A dividend of 6% on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after June 30th, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1901.

HERBERT H. SWASEY, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
New York, June 12, 1901.

The firm of KOBLENZER & DAZIAN have this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

MORRIS KOBLENZER.
MOSES DAZIAN.

THE NATIONAL BANK TAX.

It Includes an Assessment on the Circulation.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—In reply to numerous inquiries as to whether there is any other tax due from National banks than the annual internal revenue tax of $2 on the thousand of the capital stock, Commissioner Yorkes says that every National bank that issues circulating notes is, in addition to this special tax, required to pay a tax of one-twelfth of 1 per cent. each month upon the average amount of circulation issued by it under the third paragraph of Section 3,408 of the Revised Statutes.

This circulation tax is required to be paid to the Treasury of the United States, but the special tax must be paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue in the district in which the bank is situated.

Increased Service to Atlantic City.

Beginning Saturday, the Central Railroad of New Jersey will put in service a new morning express for Atlantic City, leaving Liberty Street station at 9:40 A. M., South Ferry 9:35 A. M. The afternoon express will leave foot of Liberty Street as usual at 3:40 P. M. and South Ferry at 3:35 P. M. Beginning Saturday, June 29, a Saturday special to Atlantic City will be added, leaving foot of Liberty Street at 1 P. M. and South Ferry 12:55 P. M. Returning trains will leave Atlantic City at 8:30 A. M. and 2:15 P. M., and beginning Sunday, June 30, a Sunday special express will leave Atlantic City at 5:30 P. M. This train will arrive at New York at 8:30 P. M.

Injunction to Stop Dividends.

PITTSBURG, June 12.—In the United States Circuit Court a bill was filed against the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company by Francis T. White of New York. He states that he is the owner of 200 shares of the 7 per cent. special guaranteed stock, and that on April 19, 1901, the Directors passed a resolution declaring a dividend of $2 a share on the original stock. He asks that the Directors be restrained from paying the dividend on the original stock unless the same dividend is paid on the special guaranteed stock.

Price Paid for Locomotive Works.

It is stated that the final payment for the Cooke Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J., by the International Power Company, acting for the American Locomotive Company, was made yesterday. The price paid is said to be about $1,200,000. The new owners are expected to take formal possession the latter part of this week.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day bought $35,000 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at 113.8328.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 12	624,753
To date this year	166,000,853
Corresponding date last year	70,404,872

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 12	$3,054,500
To date this year	$530,465,770
Corresponding date last year	$274,000,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @3 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem.	2½	Knick. Ice., Chi.	2
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	½	Manhattan	2⅞
Am. Car & Fdy.	1⅜	Met. Street Railway	2⅛
Am. C. & F. pf.	1	Mexican Central	½
Am. Cotton Oil	2½	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Am. C. Oil pf.	½	National Lead	1
American Express	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	4¾
Am. Smelt. & R.	1	Pacific Coast	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	2
Balt. & Ohio	1	Penn. Rights	½
B'klyn. R. T.	1⅞	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	¾	Reading	⅝
C. & N. W. pf.	7	Rep. Steel	⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2¼	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Chi. Un. Tract.	1	Rio Gr. West. pf.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron.	8½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Consol. Gas.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Den. & Rio Grande	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf. ctfs.	3⅜	Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	1	Tenn. C. & Iron	3
General Electric	1	Union Bag & P.	1⅝
Int. Pump	1	Union B. & P. pf.	1½
Int. Pump pf.	1¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Iowa Central pf.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Kan. & Mich.	1	West. Union Tel.	⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice. pf.	1¼	Del. & Hudson	1
Am. Linseed	1½	Evans. & T. H.	¾
Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Glucose Sugar	¾
Am. Snuff	⅜	Illinois Central	⅜
Am. Tel. & Cable	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Minn. & St. L.	2
Am. Woolen pf.	½	National Salt	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Nat. Salt pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Rubber Goods	1½
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	2¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Wheel. & L. E.	¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were;

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Kent. Cent. 4s	2
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½
Col. & G. 1st	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	2½
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1½	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1⅜
Consol. Gas, Chi., 6s	1½	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1
		St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	4

Bonds Declined.

Chi., B. & Q., Den. Div., 4s	1⅛	Tol. & O. C. gen.	3

WHEAT AND ITS PRICE.

Just a year ago wheat began to advance until a rise of 20 cents per bushel had been scored on a crop scare emanating from the Northwest, where drouth and scorching weather did enormous damage. Drenching rains at harvest time caused further deterioration. Added to this the Winter wheat gathered from the great fields of the Central States amounted barely to half an average crop. But in the face of this extraordinary shortage the 20 cent advance was only temporary; it lasted scarcely that many days before it was nearly all lost. Then it settled down within a few cents of previous values where it remained dormant during the crop year with the exception of two or three short-lived flurries—although to add still further to the already strong position of the cereal, the harvest of our great competitor the Argentine Republic was so deficient that its exportable surplus was barely one-half of what has come to be regarded as normal.

Yet apparently all this seemed not enough to satisfy those who looked for "strength of position," because hardly this year did we enter upon the days of early Spring before serious complaints came from the great wheat importing countries on the Continent of Europe that wheat had wintered badly and that enormous damage had been done, more especially in Germany—which country supplemented such reports with heavy orders for our wheat both for immediate and forward shipment.

Our exports of wheat and flour have averaged for months between four and five million bushels weekly. The United States supplies fully 60 per cent. of the world's shipments.

Under such conditions and with the urgent European requirements, remarkable indeed is it that speculation in the cereal should have been so inactive as not to enhance values to a very considerable extent. We had predictions in April and May of an actual shortage of bread before our new crop could be availed of, and here we are at the tail end of a short crop after we have been bountifully supplied at home with all we could eat; and after an enormous exportation of wheat and flour we find that we have still a fair stock of grain on hand, while, in addition, receipts at primary points are liberal with promise of still further increased receipts in the near future. Many wonder where all this abundance comes from after the disastrous harvests of last Summer.

As to the new crop: prospects continue most favorable for a very large yield; in fact, seldom have we had promise of so large a crop, the current Government report forecasting over 50,000,000 bushels beyond last year.

The weather has been most propitious in nearly every section of the country, with Texas probably the only exception. A cold and rainy May—as the old saying is—will fill the farmer's bins to overflowing. Where early in the season serious damage from the fly was threatened, cold and backward weather has either extinguished or retarded insect life, so that, as the whole phenomenal weather has thus far favored the farmer—it being of record, coincidentally, that the United Kingdom and Germany have needs considerably beyond their average requirements; that there is grave uncertainty as to the outcome of the crop in France where the plant is by no means satisfactory and that crop apprehension disturbs Austria and Hungary.

The present outlook is for fair prices for our surplus, which any deterioration either here or abroad may still further enhance, while prospective large yields in all our Western States forecast exceeding prosperity for traffic carriers—of which we are sure in Wall Street to hear much more later on.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was one largely of specialties, though throughout there was a strong undertone and a fair demand for good stocks. The day, however, was distinctively one of "features," in which the independent steel and iron stocks were most prominent. Colorado Fuel and Iron, for instance, rose at one time over 15 points, while Tennessee Coal and Iron advanced 4½, American Car and Foundry 2, and Republic Iron and Steel 1½. Next in point of interest were the Southwestern railroad group, Missouri Pacific advancing 1⅜, while Denver and Rio Grande rose a point, the preferred 1⅞, and the preferred certificates 3⅜. Other features were National Lead stocks, the preferred of which advanced 4¾ points; American Cotton Oil, with an advance of 2½ points; the local railway shares, with a net advance of 2⅞ in Manhattan, 2½ in Metropolitan, and 1⅞ in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Pennsylvania and Consolidated Gas, with an advance each of two points.

Outside of these issues there may be said to have been little or no market. All told, less than 650,000 shares were traded in during the day, with only seventeen shares being dealt in to the extent of 10,000 shares or more. As has been said, however, the market undertone was good, and it was pointed to as perhaps suggestive of coming developments that whenever activity showed in any particular stock it was always along the line of advancing prices. The market, in other words, became dull at the low level of prices, evidencing clearly what has been evident now for some days, that there is little or no stock pressing for sale.

Of news developments during the day the most important from the viewpoint of the Street was the announcement that a meeting of the Directors of Missouri Pacific has been called for Monday next, when, so it is assured, important matters are to come up for consideration. Exactly what comes under this head is not disclosed, but the Street takes it to signify that the question of a dividend is finally to be settled, and probably that some announcement in respect to the greater Missouri Pacific scheme will follow. Indeed, the gossips yesterday had it that Texas Pacific will become a part of the greater system on the basis of one share of Missouri Pacific stock for every two and a half shares of Texas Pacific, and that Denver and Rio Grande will also go in, the preferred stock share for share, and the common stock on a basis not yet determined upon. Of course this is merely Street gossip, the officials of the several companies declining to discuss the matter, but the signs are that developments are shaping along some such lines.

As for other news, there was the report from London of the prospects of early peace with the Boers, the London market showing improvement as a result; there was the announcement of the purchase by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and the reported purchase by the Tennessee Coal Company of the steel rod mill of the Alabama Steel and Wire Company at Eusley; while, lastly, there was another batch of very favorable railway statements. These, all for the first week of June, showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year as follows: Chicago Great Western, $28,650; Southern Railway, $30,600; Texas Pacific, $20,900; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, $20,700, and Norfolk and Western, $42,850.

As for the stocks themselves, apart from the news already referred to, nothing developed to account for the movement of prices. The remarkable advance of 15 points in Colorado Fuel, and the subsequent drop of 7 points from the high figure, were not unnaturally attended by many rumors, not one of them, however, possible of authentication. A suggestion that the company was to be taken into the United States Steel Corporation was heard in some parts of the Street, but in well-informed circles was not only not credited, but was ridiculed. What actually seemed to be the principal cause for the price movement was manipulation by a pool in the stock, the issue being the more easily moved because of the scarcity of the floating supply of stock. As for Tennessee Coal its strength was due to the reported purchase already referred to and to talk of the much stronger position of the company under the new management. Concerning Car and Foundry the gossips had it that the Pennsylvania Railroad was buying into the property much as it has done into Pennsylvania Steel. This rather varies the story heard some days ago to the effect that the recent purchases of Car and Foundry stock was for the Pullman Company. From what can be learned, there is no more truth in this last report than there was in the first one. As for a rumor yesterday that all these steel concerns and Republic Iron and Steel are to be consolidated into one company as a matter of protection against the United States Steel Corporation, it may be said that this is but a revival of a story heard some time ago and at the time denied. On the face of it it is considered absurd. If there are any combination developments, best opinion in the Street is that they will be toward closer relations with the Steel Trust rather than in an opposite direction.

The purchases of Pennsylvania were based on the belief that the company had materially strengthened its position by the purchase of an independent steel manufacturing company, being able thereby to provide its own needs in steel rails and other equipment. In the financial district the step is looked upon as at once interesting and far-reaching, and as perhaps foreshadowing further progress in that direction by other railroad systems until such time as the larger railway companies may each have plants from which to turn out all needed rolling stock and equipment.

Beyond the fact that earnings were reported to be exceptionally good, no news developed to explain the advances in the local railway shares.

Notwithstanding the continuing good

for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.88⅜; cables, $4.89; commercial bills, $4.84½@4.83⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.15⅜ less 1-16@5.16⅛; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 0-16; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40 7-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 12.—The conditions governing the money market were not altered to-day.

The new business on the Stock Exchange was trifling, but the tone was fairly good. First-class securities were firm. Home rails were depressed on declining traffic, fears of the liquidation of a big account of Brightons, and other apprehensions.

Americans opened above parity and held firm, with exceptions, until the afternoon. They closed easier. St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Norfolk preferred were the features. Grand Trunks recovered.

Kafirs strengthened, operators being more hopeful of a termination of the war and having in view the recommendations of the Transvaal Concessions Commission that the concessions of the Netherlands-South African Railroad and the dynamite monopoly should not be recognized.

Consols for money 93⅝; consols for the account, 93 11-16; Atchison, 89½; Canadian, 107½; St. Paul, 171½; Illinois Central, 145½; Louisville, 112; Union Pacific preferred, 92¾; New York Central, 150; Erie, 44¼; Pennsylvania, 77; Reading, 53; Erie first preferred, 72; Northern Pacific preferred, 100; Grand Trunk, 11⅜; Anaconda, 9⅞; Rand Mines, 4 2-16; United States Steel, 51; United States Steel preferred, 101.

Bar silver firm at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 1@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2⅝@3 per cent.

Spanish fours, 71.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was 15,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 182.40; Madrid, 38.60; Lisbon, 39.50; Rome, 4.92.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 12.—Although prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day, the tone generally was firmer. The closing was quiet. Spanish fours were the feature. They gained strength on the assurance from Madrid of their non-taxation. Rentes were easier. Rio Tintos were firmer. Kafirs were in good demand for London account.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 2½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 22½ centimes for checks. Spanish fours, 71.95.

BERLIN, June 12.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened weak, in consequence of a sharp relapse in Transvaal rails and dynamite, owing to the publication of the Blue Book in London, giving the report of the Transvaal Concessions Committee. Banks were particularly affected. Later, business was somewhat more reassuring. The close was irregular.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43¼ pfenings for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

MADRID, June 12.—Gold was quoted today at 38.35.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The rapid transit scare has somewhat lessened in effect upon the local market, and the street railway family is regaining lost ground. The rest of the market is better in sympathy. Union Traction started in to-day at 25¾ and steadily moved up to 26⅝. Philadelphia Traction and Electric and People's fours were up to 94 and 95 respectively. The Asphalt issues were a trifle better. Pennsylvania Railroad sold up to 76 11-16, one block of 1,000 shares being taken for New York account. Cambria was steady at 31¼, but had a much narrower market than of late.

In the money market call loans are dull at 4 per cent., and time money is easy at 4½ per cent., irrespective of length. Commercial paper is dull at 4@5 per cent.

Complete transactions on the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Alkali	1	1	1
1,000	Cambria Iron	48½	48½	48½
1,955	Cambria Steel	31⅝	31⅜	31¼
13	Choctaw pf. t. c.	57	57	57
300	Cons. Trac., Pittsburg	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
61	Cons. Ice & Stg. pf., war'ts.	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,006	Diamond State Steel	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
697	Diamond State Steel pf.	7¾	7¼	7¾
100	Electric Storage	51¾	51¾	51¾
200	Electric Storage pf.	52½	52	52
100	Easton Cons. Electric	19¾	19¾	19¾
2	Farmers & Mech. Bank	116	116	116
235	Fairmount Park Trans.	27½	27	27
15	Insurance Co. of N. A.	23	23	23
600	Lehigh Valley	37⅝	37	37⅝
81	Little Schuylkill	60	60	60
1,302	Maryland Coal	7	6	6
1	Minehill Co.	62	62	62
300	National Asphalt	6	6	6
30	National Asphalt pf.	12½	12⅓	12½
15	Nesquehoning Valley	53	53	53
90	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	90	90	90
13,186	Pennsylvania	76 11-16	75½	76½
10,233	Pennsylvania warrants	15	14¾	14¾
142	Pennsylvania Salt Mfg.	6	5½	5⅝
700	Philadelphia Co.	52⅛	52	52⅛
740	Philadelphia Traction	94¼	94	94
8,700	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	4⅞	5
100	Railways Co. gen.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
834	Reading, t. c.	22¾	22⅝	22¾
104	Reading 1st pf., t. c.	39½	39	39½
772	Reading 2d pf., t. c.	27⅜ 27	9-16 27	9-16
800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
200	Tidewater Steel	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
462	United Gas Imp.	115	115	115
6,515	Union Traction	26⅝	25¼	25⅞
28	United of N. J.	281¼	281¼	281¼
510	U. S. Steel com.	49¼	48⅝	49¼
380	U. S. Steel pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—The market today was almost a complete duplication of yesterday's record. There was an absence of activity, but the tone held fairly firm, with a mixture of gains and losses. The same two groups which held the positions of prominence were again the leaders.

Seaboards were less animated, but their tendency was upward, the final quotations of the common being above yesterday's close.

Cotton Duck income bonds and common stock both figured rather largely in the day's dealings, with a strong tone manifest in both. The income bonds opened up particularly strong and went up from 65⅝ to 67. At the latter figure they were met by profit-taking, the quick traders who recently bought at 64 being disposed to realize at that level. The profit-taking carried the bonds back from the highest, but they nevertheless closed with a net gain. The stock also exhibited an improving tendency due to the upward trend of the new common on the New York curb. The balance of the list was steady to firm, some of the issues shading down fractionally as the result of neglect.

Money on call was quoted at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,306 shares of stock and $311,400 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
11	International Trust	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
45	U. S. Fid. & G. Trust	141	141	141
15	Continental Trust	235¾	235	235½
30	Fid'y (warrants) Trust	45	45	45
50	Maryland Casualty	54	54	54
285	Cotton Duck regular	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜
5	Atlantic Transport	270	270	270
1,035	United Railways	18¼	18	18
242	Nashville Railway	3	3	3
10	Norfolk Railway	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
100	Consolidated Gas	84½	84½	84½
200	Atlantic Coast Line	89¾	89¾	89¾
11	Georgia S. & F. 1st pf.	90	90	90
184	Northern Central	97	96	97
580	Seaboard	28¼	28¼	28¼
480	Seaboard pf.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
$12,000	Seaboard 4s	83½	83½	83½
47,000	Carolina Central 4s	94½	94½	94½
2,000	Georgia & A. cons. 3s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6,000	Georgia Car & N. 3s	110¼	110¼	110¼
30,000	Ga. & Ala. 1st pf. 5s	107½	107½	107½
12,000	South Bound 5s	107½	107½	107½
2,000	Balt. & H. W. ext. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
400	At. C. L. of Conn. 4s	89½	89½	89½
1,000	North Balt. Wat. 5s	120½	120½	120½
1,000	Norfolk Ry. 5s	112½	112½	112½
22,000	United Railways 4s	96½	96½	96½
13,000	United Rwys. incomes	74¼	74	74
159,000	Cotton Duck incomes	67	66	66
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	90	88½	90

May Save Dresden Concerns.

BERLIN, June 12.—After a heavy fall in its securities on the Boerse yesterday, a run began on the Dresden Credit-Ansalt, which is allied with the Kummer Electric Company and half a dozen similiar institutions. The Credit-Ansalt, which, with the Kummer Company, lost 30,000,000 marks, paid its depositors. Reports to-day from Dresden say that an attempt will be made to pull the Credit-Ansalt and the Kummer Company through.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday trading was somewhat broader than it was on the first two days of the week, although only a few issues were traded in to any considerable extent. Prices were somewhat irregular, but as a whole they held fairly well, and in some instances even advanced above Tuesday's final quotations. In the cases of a few prominent stocks, including Standard Oil, the weakness of the previous day continued and sharp declines occurred. Considerable interest was taken in the trading in the stocks that were introduced on the curb on Tuesday, but with the exception of Cotton Duck common none of these was active.

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UNITED STATES COTTON DUCK common was dealt in to the extent of a thousand shares or more at an advance of about 2 points. At the close the stock showed a net gain of 1⅜ points, 32 being the final bid. The preferred stock was in relatively little demand and closed below the previous day's figures. A sale was made at 90¼, and at the end of the day it was offered at 90½, with 87 the best bid. The advance in the common stock had been expected, and was partly the result of buying by traders.

***

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE common sold for the first time. Only two transactions were made, one at 36 and one at 36½. At the close 36 was bid, which was one point above Tuesday's quotation. The preferred stock was not traded in at all, but advanced to 90 bid.

***

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were the most active issue of the day, being traded in to the extent of about $300,000. In spite of the fairly large demand for these bonds, they sold off in sympathy with the decline in the tobacco stocks on the board. They sold from 72 down to 71, and closed at 70¾ bid, a net loss of just 1 point.

***

BUFFALO GAS stock, which is seldom active, and which for a long time past had been entirely neglected, was traded in to the extent of 500 shares at 7. A sale of a small number of the bonds was made at 70½ flat.

***

AMERICAN CAN was fairly active and somewhat weak. The common stock ended the day with a net loss of half a point, but the preferred closed unchanged at 76 bid.

***

STANDARD OIL, on the sale of 20 shares, declined to 765. The best bid reported at the close was 750, which was 20 points below Tuesday's final bid.

***

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULES was traded in to the extent of a thousand shares or more up to 4. These sales were the first made in some days.

***

COMPRESSED AIR sold at 15, and then advanced to 16½, closing at that price, with a net gain of 2½ points.

***

UNION COPPER sold at a fractional advance. Five hundred shares changed hands at 5⅞. The other copper stocks were quiet.

***

Closing quotations, yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 12. Bid.	Asked.	June 11. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	58½	55	58½
American Can	26¾	27	27¼	27½
American Can pf.	76	76½	76	76½
American Chicle	80	87	80	87
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	11	9¾	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	38	40	38	40
Am. Locom., w. i.	36	37	35	40
Am. Locom. pf., w. i.	90	95	85	...
American Malt 6s	92½	93	92½	93
*American Thread pf.	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	22½	23	22¼	23½
*British Columbia Copper	15½	16½	16	16½
British Exchequer 3s	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
*California Copper	⅝	⅝	½	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	7⅛	8¼	7⅛	8¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	39	40½	39	40½
Central Fireworks	23¾	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf.	69	72	69	72
Central & So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule.	3¾	4	3⅝	4
Compressed Air	16½	18	14	...
Consolidated Equipment.	5	7	5	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	26	28	26	28
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	70¾	71	71¾	72
Continental Tobacco deb.	101½	107¼	100½	107½
Cramps' Shipyard	...	87½	...	87½
Denver & S. W.	70	73	71½	72¾
Denver & S. W. pf.	71	73	71	73
Denver & S. W. 5s	96	96½	96	96¾
Diamond Match	143	144	144	144½
Dist. Co. of Am.	8	8¼	8	8½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	29	29½	29	29½
Electric Boat	21	23	21	23
Electric Boat pf.	50	53	50	53
Elec. Lead Reduction	...	4	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	...	...	10	8
Electric Vehicle pf.	...	...	22	...
†Electro-Pneumatic	2	2½	2½	2½
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf.	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke.	3	4	3	4
General Carriage	1⅞	2	1⅞	2¼
General Chemical	60	70	60	70
General Chemical pf.	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Hall Signal	40	44	41	45
Havana Commercial	10½	11½	10½	11½
Havana Commercial pf.	51	53	51	53
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3½	...	3½	...
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	62	57	62
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	3	3½	3	3½
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	25⅜	28	25⅜	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	21½	23	21½	23
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf.	81	...	81	...
Nat. Sugar pf.	107	110	107	110
New England Transport.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E., L. & P.	20⅝	25	20⅝	25
N. Y. & Q. E., L. & P. pf.	69	72½	69	71
N. Y. Realty Corp.	155	160	167	185
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	12	12½	12⅜	12½
Old Colony	100	105	85	90
Otis Elevator	32	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf.	92	93½	92½	93½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	½	¾	½	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	36½	38½	36½	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	73	76	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	97	...	97½	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	143	...	145	...
St. Louis Transit	24	25	24	25
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83½	83⅝	83½	83½
Seaboard Air Line	28	28¼	28	28¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	47	47¼	47	47¼
Singer Mfg.	245	255	245	255
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	120	...	120	...
Standard Oil of N. J.	750	770	770	775
Storage Power	10	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	21½	22½	21½	22½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	5	6¼	5	6¼
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	70	63	70
Union Copper	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
Union Typewriter	63	64½	63	64½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	113	118	113	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90½	90½	90	90½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77¾	78½	77¾	78½
U. S. Cotton Duck	32	32½	30⅝	31⅜
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	87	90½	90	90½
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	20	21	20	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	60	61	60	61
Va. Coal, I. & C.	8¼	9	8¼	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	50	51	50	51
Westinghouse Air Brake.	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	18	17	18
Worthington Pump pf.	108	112	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling pounds per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d.	101	103	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	100	101½	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	36	37	37	38
Columbus Railway pf.	80	90	85	...
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70½	69½	70½
Con. Traction 5s.	109½	110¼	106½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	1st. 113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	2d. 98	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	21½	32½	21½	32½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	22	20	22
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	84½	85	84½	85½
Nassau Electric 4s.	89¾	90½	97¾	98½
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	...	25	...	...
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	208	212	208	212
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	116	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996.	110	112	110	112
Union Railway 1st 5s.	115	117	115	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	8	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	71	70	71
Central Union 5s, gtd.	103½	103½	103½	103½
Col. Gas 5s	105¾	107	105¾	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	56	55	56
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	12	13½	13½	14
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds.	80	82½	81	83
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	...	103	...
Denver Gas	21	...	21	...
Denver Gas 5s	70	...	70	...
Essex & Hudson Gas	30	33	30	33
Indianapolis Gas	60	62	60	62
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	95	96	95	96
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	310	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s	107¼	108	107	108

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 12.—Money was loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2 per cent, and New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $25,840,344; balances, $1,876,118.

On call, money is plentiful to the strongest borrowers at 3 per cent., and to others at 3½ per cent. Time money is easy, and in liberal supply; it is obtainable on the choicest collateral at 3½ per cent. for both six months and a year. Savings banks generally are asking 3⅝ per cent for year corporation loans, though it is believed these shortly will pass at 3½ per cent. In business paper rates range from 3½ to 4 per cent., according to the character of the names.

A three-point lift for American Agricultural to 33, an early sharp break of over 9 points in United Fruit on talk of coming reduction in the dividend rate, and a 20-point advance in Boston and Montana to 460, with the closing at 458½, were features of the stock market, which closed quiet and strong. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
315	Atchison	86¾	86¼	86⅝
49	Atchison pf.	103½	102⅝	103⅜
23	Boston & Albany	253½	253	253½
1	B. & M.	192	195	195
83	Boston & Providence	300	299½	300
530	C., B. & Q. (ctfs.)	197	196½	196¾
260	C. J. R. & S. Y.	161½	161	161½
220	Mexican Central	28	28	28
31	N. Y., N. H. & H.	216	214½	214½
6	Old Colony	206½	206½	206½
3	Pere Marquette pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾
50	Southern Pacific	58⅞	58¾	58¾
130	Union Pacific	107¼	107¼	107¼
12	Union Pacific pf.	90½	90	90¼
50	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

20	Am. Tel. & Tel., (cash)	168½	168½	168½
1,161	A. T. & T., (ex rights)	154½	152½	153
345	Erie trust ctfs.	55	55	55

ELECTRICS.

410	General Electric	249	247¾	248⅝
9	General Electric pf.	247	247	247
2,455	Massachusetts	38	37	37¾
904	Massachusetts pf.	96	95¾	95¾
50	Seattle pf.	98	98	98
140	Westinghouse	70	69¾	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

5,070	Am. Agricult. Chem.	33	30	33
495	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	87½	87	87⅝
10	Am. Pneu. Service	7	7	7
130	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	29½	29¼	29½
2,752	Am. Sugar	141¾	140¾	141¾
35	Am. Sugar pf.	122	122	122
10	Am. Woolen	15½	15½	15½
130	Am. Woolen pf.	75¾	74	75
1	Mergenthaler	169	169	169
50	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	95½	95½	95½
37	N. E. Gas & Coke	10¾	10¾	10¾
12	Swift Packing & Pro.	109½	109½	109½
1,093	United Fruit	123	114	114
3,348	Un. Shoe Machine	36½	34⅝	36
221	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	25⅞	25	25⅛
200	U. S. Leather	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1,036	U. S. Steel	49½	48⅝	49⅜
321	U. S. Steel pf.	98⅝	98½	98⅝

MINING.

80	Adventure	17½	17	17
255	Allouez	3	2½	2⅞
3,306	Amalgamated	123	121¼	122
230	Am. Gold Dredging	5¼	5	5¼
40	Am. Zinc	13¾	13¼	13¾
5	Arcadian	17	17	17
100	Atlantic	33	33	33
252	Baltic	47	45	47
145	Bingham	22⅜	22½	22½
885	Boston & Montana	460	448	458½
1,180	Butte & Boston	118	114	114
12	Calumet & Hecla	820	820	820
650	Centennial	30⅜	29	29⅝
100	Centennial Eureka	30	30	30
200	Cochiti	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
25	Cons. Mercur	3¼	3¼	3¼
275	Copper Range	68	67½	67⅝
35	Dominion Coal	34½	34	34½
185	Franklin	17½	17	17¾
440	Mass. Mex.	16½	16¼	16¼
5	Mich.	8	8	8
50	Mohawk	37	37	37
100	Old Dominion	32½	32	32
385	Osceola	88	87	87¼
85	Parrot	54½	54	54
36	Tamarack	338	335	338
100	Tennessee	22½	22¼	22½
55	Trimountain	47½	47	47
265	Trinity	34½	33½	33¾
300	U. S. (trust ctfs.)	19	19	19
10	Utah	30	30	30
5	Victoria	5	5	5
100	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

British Columbia, 17 bid, 18 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at 5 cents' premium. Call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent.

Chicago stocks were decidedly dull to-day and without material change in prices. Central Union recovered a point from the low mark reached yesterday as a result of President Babb's call for more money, about 400 shares being taken in the morning hours around 35. Union Traction had some inquiry, and advanced a fraction to 19 on the purchase of about 1,200 shares. Can issues were slightly lower, in sympathy with United States Steel's slight decline in New York. Biscuit was firm around 45¾.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	American Can	27⅝	26¾	27½
124	American Can pf.	76¾	76¼	76¾
5	American Linseed	25	25	25
150	American Strawboard	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
521	Central Union Telephone	30½	35	39½
1,275	Chicago Union Traction	19	18½	19
100	Diamond Match	142	142	142
50	Metropolitan Elevated	36	36	36
250	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	93	92½	92½
1,103	National Biscuit	45½	45	45
165	National Biscuit pf.	101½	101¾	101½
250	National Carbon	18½	18¾	18½
50	Northwestern Elev. pf.	95	96	96
865	North Chicago	201	200	200½
30	Shelby Steel Tube	12½	12½	12½
10	West Chicago	105	106	105

Total increase 15 roads	$275,628
Increase previously reported	308,245
Total increase 29 roads	$583,868

The following showed decreases:

Evansville and Indianapolis	$1,586
Evansville and Terre Haute	888
Rio Grande Southern	805
Total decrease 3 roads	$3,378
Decrease previously reported	11,773
Total decrease 5 roads	$15,151
Net increase	$568,717

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 12.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Trust	166	166	166
105	Allegheny Nat. Bank	100	100	100
200	Allegheny Val. R. R. pf.	26½	26¼	26¼
75	Am. Window Glass	62½	62½	62½
100	Consolidated Gas	43½	42½	42½
228	Consolidated Ice	21¾	21¾	21¾
1,135	Crucible Steel	33⅝	33	33
595	Crucible Steel pf.	87¾	86½	86½
250	Con. Traction	23¾	23½	23⅝
100	Con. Traction pf.	60	60	60
140	Marsden	7	6¾	6¾
140	Mercantile Trust	210	210	210
117	Mon. River Coal	13½	12¾	13½
117	Mon. River Coal pf.	49	48¾	48¾
250	Nat. Fire Proof	45½	45¼	45½
10	People's Nat. Bank	385	385	385
500	Pittsburg Brewing	27¾	27¾	27¾
835	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	46¼	45½	45½
2,808	Pittsburg Coal	82	80¾	82
123	Pitisburg Coal pf.	85	84½	84¼
50	Pennsylvania Railway	76	76	76
9,823	Penn. Ry. warrants	15	14	14⅛
165	Press Steel Car	45½	45¼	45¼
110	Press Steel Car pf.	86	86	86
5	South Side Trust	129	129	129
10	Standard Plate Glass	128½	129½	129½
20	Switch and Signal	71½	71	71
200	Switch and Signal pf.	90	90	90
27	Trade Dollar Mine	3	3	3
50	U. S. Steel pf.	98½	98¼	98¼
10	U. S. Glass	39	39	39
25	Wheeling Gas	85½	85	85¼
100	Westinghouse Air Brake	186	186	186
72	Westinghouse El. 2d pf.	89½	89¾	89¾
2	Westinghouse El. 1st pf.	75	75	75

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in June showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Alabama Great Southern	$4,093
Chesapeake and Ohio	1,890
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	20,700
Chicago Great Western	28,658
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	5,488
Iowa Central	125
Kanawha and Michigan	2,627
Louisville and Nashville	60,655
Mexican Central	7,920
Minneapolis and St. Louis	8,291
Norfolk and Western	42,851
Southern Railway	39,604
St. Louis

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Day's Business Confined to Small Properties—Important Transfers—Auction Room Dealings.

Max Marx has sold through Warren & Skillin to Henry R. C. Watson the following properties: No. 34 White Street, northeast corner of Church Street, 25 by 55; also the six-story building 289 Bleecker Street, 28.3 by 75; also the five-story apartment house 460 Manhattan Avenue, 27 by 94.10; also a tract of about four acres on Palisade and Independence Avenues, in the Riverdale section.

Montgomery & Seltz have sold for a Mr. Lange the three-story and basement dwelling 141 East Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for John B. Mackenzie to a client, for occupancy, the five-story American basement dwelling 82 Riverside Drive, 20 by 60 by 100.

William Hall's Sons have bought from Henry Newman the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 6 East Sixty-second Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that the five-story brick building at the northeast corner of Pearl and Whitehall Streets, 27 by 82, has been sold.

Adelson & Slone have sold for W. Bloom for about $85,000 the two six-story buildings 27 and 29 Market Street, on plot 50 by 113.

Morris Tuska has sold to an operator the plot on the west side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet north of Academy Street, 300 by 150.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold for a client the frame buildings, on plot 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

The Lawrence estate block front on Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, was transferred yesterday to Gustave L. Morgenthau, and was reconveyed immediately by the latter to the Herald Square Realty Company. The consideration in the deed to Mr. Morgenthau was $1,450,000, and in that to the corporation $400,000 over mortgages for $1,500,000. The Equitable Life Assurance Society has loaned $1,200,000 on the property for one year at 4½ per cent., and the Central Trust Company $300,000 on similar terms. This plot is the site of the new store to be erected for Andrew Saks of Washington, D. C.

The Subway Realty Company took title yesterday to the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. Two deeds were recorded affecting the Forty-second Street corner, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad being the grantor in one and the Guaranty Trust Company in the other. The Forty-first Street corner was transferred by the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company. The total consideration, as shown by the revenue stamps, is $1,150,000. The entire property has been mortgaged to the Mutual Life Insurance Company in the sum of $850,000, due July 1, 1902, and bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent.

Plans have been filed by Architect C. P. H. Gilbert for the residence to be built on the turn at Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street for Mr. John S. Sutphen, Jr. The house, which will be five stories in height, with a tiled mansard roof, will cover a lot 30 by 80. Excavation has been completed and the work of construction will be begun immediately.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have leased for G. & S. Salomon the six-story front and five-story rear tenements 126 Cherry Street to Ralph Bellino for ten years at a gross rental of $24,000.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 225 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 46.10 by 105.5, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Joseph E. Kupfer $40,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

418 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 369.3 feet west of Avenue A, 18.9 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Conrad Koehler 5,600

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

2,421, 2,425, 2,429, 2,433, and 2,435 Jerome Avenue, near Fordham Road, five three-story frame flats, each 19.6 by 100; sale to close a partnership, to Robert Gibson 36,450

1,033 Bathgate Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 30 by 114, three-story frame dwelling; to Robert Gibson 5,200

Davidson Avenue, corner of Fordham Road, plot of five lots; to Robert Gibson 7,250

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

Third Avenue, east side, 22 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Paul M. Herzog 3,900

By James L. Wells.

Simpson Street, west side, 285 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association... 6,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,553 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 17.7 by 45, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William Jay and another, as trustees 10,000

825 East One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, north side, 300 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement, with two-story brick tenement at the rear; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. Z. Larned, as trustee 10,250

By Thomas C. Smith.

604 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 42.2 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, 19.7 by 70, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. J. Campion 7,790

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Brook Avenue, northwest corner of Rose Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 209.1 by 49.4 by 116; Llubornir R. Mestaniz of 68 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $125,000.

Hunt Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Sagamore Street, for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 15; Thomas McGuire of 308 East Eighty-ninth Street, owner; T. Brennan, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 5 East Thirteenth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 20.11 by 69; A. S. Rosenbaum estate, owners; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $35,000.

First Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for a nine-story frame coal pocket, 40 by 100; M. D. Williamson, owner; W. J. Freyer, architect; cost, $2,300.

No. 207 East Thirty-second Street, for a four-story brick and stone clubhouse, 16.7 by 98.9; Tammany Central Association, premises, owner; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost $40,000.

No. 90 to 96 Wall Street, for a nine-story brick and stone office building, 63.3 by irregular; Henry Corn, owner; R. Maynecke, architect; cost, $415,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 15 and 17 Greene Street, to six-story brick lofts; Presbytery of New York, owner; American Luxfer Prism Company, architect; cost, $800.

No. 48 Vesey Street, to a five-story brick office and warehouse; Corporation of Trinity Church, owner; T. Roe, architect; cost, $100.

No. 90 Clinton Street, to a five-story brick store and lodge rooms; Martin Grossman of 191 Canal Street, owner; Frederick Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,000.

First Avenue, east side, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets, to a one-story and cellar brick school; New York Trades School, premises, owner; H. J. Hardenburg of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, to a three-story frame tenement and store; David Stewart, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $500.

No. 301 West Ninety-eighth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Albert De Verastigue, premises, owner; Bigelow, Wallis & Cotton of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $4,000.

Prospect Avenue, southeast corner of King's Bridge road, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mary Campbell, premises, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $600.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; George C. Rawson, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,070 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Julia Vogel, premises, owner; Charles Collins, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 310 to 314 Mott Avenue, to a three-story brick factory; David Rousseau, premises, owner; F. C. C. Smith, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,069 Lexington Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; Thomas Thacher, premises, owner; M. Eidlitz & Son of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 111 to 119 East Fifty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick clubhouse; German Liederkranz, premises, owner; Robert Maynicke of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Changes in Hotel Ownership.

M. J. Ward has disposed of his one-half interest in the new Kenmore Hotel, at Albany, to his partner, Robert P. Murphy, who is now sole proprietor. The Kenmore was closed last December, and after being remodeled and refurnished was reopened on April 1. Mr. Murphy is also proprietor of the Hotel Regent, Washington. Mr. Ward has effected a lease of the Columbian Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, to R. B. Hughes of this city.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Wednesday, June 12.

ANTHONY Av, e s, 75 ft n of 180th St, 50x98x50x94.8; Frederick E. Wood to William B. Schorer and another, (R S $4) $1

ARNOLD Av, w s, 300 ft s of Libby St, 150x200 to Hughes Av x—x178; William S. Bennett, referee, to Thomas C. Armour, (R S $1, mtg $2,000) 1,000

AUDUBON Av, e s, 50 ft s of 180th St, 25x95; Enoch C. Bell to Walter F. Seaman, (R S $3.50) 3,500

AVENUE C, 64 and 66, e s, 48x93; Ignatz H. Rosenfeld to John Kafka, (R S $12, mtg $26,000) 1

BLEECKER ST, 289, e s, 23.8x75; Max Marx to Henry R. C. Watson, (R S $12.50, mtg $20,000) 100

BRISTOW ST, w s, 235 ft s of Jennings St, 60x100; August J. von Gauther to Louis Harris, (R S $1, mtg $24) 1

BROADWAY, 1,293 to 1,311, and 102 to 106 West 34th St, and 103 and 105 West 33d St; Emlen N. Lawrence and another, devisees and executors, to Gustave L. Morgenthau, (R S $1,650) 1,650,000

BROOME ST, 105 and 107, s s, 40x75; Isidor Ginsberg to Samuel Wacht, (R S $17.50, mtg $40,000) 1

CHARLES ST, 127, n s, 20x52x20x41; James Keese to Henry T. Sloane, (R S $2.50, mtg $4,000) ..... Omitted

EAGLE Av, 701, w s, 19x90; Joseph Sander to Annie Levy, (R S $1, mtg $5,950). 1

ELIZABETH ST, 170, e s, 19.3x50x18.0x 49.10; John Palmieri to Raffela Palmieri, (R S $1, mtg $5,000) 1

EXCHANGE PLACE, 43, n s, 25x96.4x 25x96.6; Joseph Stuart, by guardian, to the Bank of the State of New York, 1-3 part, (R S $67) 66,667

FRANKLIN Av, s s, 249.3 ft e of Main St, 50x100, City Island; James H. Rice to Imogene Banta, (R S $1) 850

HALL PLACE, s corner of 167th St, runs s w 43.2x s e 25.5x e 30.6 to w s of Intervale Av x n 37.3 to 167th St x n w 39.5; Minnie Hecht to Henry C. Glaser, (mtg $1,750, R S $4) 1

LAFONTAINE Av, e s, 156.5 ft n of 180th St, 100x190x irregular; also Lots 60 and 61, map of 65 choice lots, Oak Tree plot; John W. Cornish to Nellie Rice, (R S $17, mtg $23,080) 100

LENOX Av, e s, 100.11 ft s of 121st St, 19.11x80; John Ryan to Alice K. Ames, (R S $5, mtg $20,500) 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 26.8 ft n of 33d St, 26.8x100; Patrick Hart to Tole Hart, 3-11 part, (R S $7.50, mtg $22,500) 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 26.8 ft n of 33d St, 26.8x100; Patrick Hart to Mary C. Hart, 1-5 part, (mtg $22,500, R S $5.50). 1

LIBERTY ST, 109, n s, 24.9x99.7x24.8x 100.4; Clarence Reed to Jessie R. Fool, ½ part, (R S $18, mtg $10,000) 18,000

LOT 119, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Elvira Gillingham, (R S $1) 750

LOT 110, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Elvira Gillingham, (R S $1) 750

LOT 131, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to James F. Lorigan 500

LOT 167, 20 map of Neill estate; August Diener to Hannah Lapham, (R S $1.50, mtg $3,000) 4,200

LOTS 59, 60, and 61, map of H. P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park; Hudson P. Rose to Wilfred Lamothe, (R S $1.50) 1

MADISON Av, 1,707, e s, 20x84; Caroline L. Harned to F. H. Parker, (R S $52.) .. 100

MAIDEN LANE, 40, n s, 24x138.8x22x 136.3; Mary Levy, executrix, to Samuel F. Myers, (R S $104) 104,000

MANHATTAN Av, 20 ft e of 120th St, 27x94.10; Max Marx to Henry R. C. Watson, (R S $7.50, mtg $26,000) 100

MERCER ST, 133, w s, 29.6x71x28x71.3; Emanuel Heilner and another to William H. Siegman, (R S $76, mtg $44,000) .. 120,000

PALISADE AV, centre Lots 70, 91, 92, 93, map of villa sites of Joseph Rosenthal; Max Marx to Henry R. C. Watson, (R S $15) 100

PARK AV, n w corner of 41st St, runs w 50x n 98.9x e 45x35.6x s 92.9; also 41st St, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 25x98.8; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Subway Realty Company, (B and S, R S $500) 500,000

PART PLOT 162, map of Morrisania, contains ¼ acre; Andrew Shmitt to Henry Abr. Mechanic, (R S $1,160, R S $5) .. 1

UNION AV, 1,140, e s, 18.9x100; Katrina Masche and another to Isabella Hubner, all liens, (R S 50c) 1

WHITE ST, n e corner of Church St, 25x 56; Max Marx to Henry R. C. Watson, (R S $30, mtg $40,000) 100

3D AV, old, e s, 229.11 ft s of old s s 163d St, 25.2x133.3x25x130.4; Abraham Schneider to Giuseppe F. Rando, (R S $1, mtg $10,000) 1

3D AV, e s, new line, 275.4 ft n of 161st St, 25.2x123x25x125.11; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, to Giuseppe or Frank Rando, (R S $6) 6,000

6TH Av, n w corner of 33d St, 116.5x150x irregular; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Herald Square Realty Company, (R S $400, mtg $1,500,000) 1

11TH AV, n w corner of 163d St, 74.11x 300 to Wadsworth Av; Martha A. Leavitt to John O. Baker, (R S $42) 42,000

10TH ST, 211 East, 25x94.10; John Kafka to Ignatz H. Rosenfeld, (R S $20, mtg $20,000) 50,000

18TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 25x92; Caroline W. Bailey to Frances G. Dunning 1

18TH ST, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Robert H. Coleman and another to J. C. Lyons, satisfaction of foreclosure suit.. 1

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Samuel Brasch to Samuel H. Lyons, (R S $7.50, mtg $6,000) 100

42D ST, s w corner of Park Av, runs w 105x s 98.9x e 76x s 30.5 to avenue x n 104.8; Guaranty Trust Company to Subway Realty Company 1

42D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 105x 98.9x75 and 30.6x104.8; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to Subway Realty Company, (R S $850) 1

47TH ST, n s, 60 ft w of 6th Av, 20x80; James C. Thomas to Louis T. Golding, (R S $2, mtg $15,000) 1,650

54TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 4th Av, 20x 100.5; Augusta H. Adams to F. A. Norris, (R S $47.50, re-recorded) 100

54TH ST, 23 West, 25x100.5; Elias J. Herrick to Arthur B. Proal, (R S $55.) .. 85,000

62D ST, 219 West, 25x100.5; Daniel S. Childs and another, trustees, to Diedrich Strunck, (R S $14.50) 14,500

65TH ST, 119 East, 20x100.5; Valerie F. Cooper to Otto Strack, (R S $3, mtg $16,000) 1

66TH ST, 329 East, 17x100.5; Augustus C. Bechstein to Malvina Meyers, (R S $12, mtg $18,000) 30,000

73D ST, n s, 93 ft w of Madison Av, 16x 102.2; Henry Murray to Edward F. Brown, (R S $2, mtg $35,000,) taxes, &c. 1

73D ST, n s, 212 ft e of West End Av, 19x102.2; Hugh J. Grant to I. Franklin Mead, (R S $35) 1

84TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 102.2; Gouverneur Morris to City Real Property Investing Company, (R S $70) 1

100TH ST, 226 East, 25x100.7; Ignatz Kraus to Sam Davis, (R S $3, mtg $14,000) 3,000

103D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 50x 100.11; Solomon Wolf to Carrie Katz, (R S $13, mtg $40,000) 7,200

106TH ST, 62 West, 20.3x100.11; Henry C. Glaser to Sophia Herschfeld, (R S $2, mtg $20,000) 1

111TH ST, s s, 68.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x100.11; Bertha Neufeld to Martin J. McMahon and wife, (R S $4.50, mtg $7,000) 1

114TH ST, 24 West, 18.4x100.11; Fanny Levy and another to Leopold Neugass, (mtg $10,000, taxes, R S $2) 1

122D ST, 164 East, 16.8x87; Charles W. Pinckney and others to Ella F. Guthrie, (R S $1,) quitclaim, re-recorded 1

124TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 60x 99.11; Samuel J. Rado to John H. Hamilton, (R S $16, mtg $40,000) 1

137TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; James Murray and another to John Alexander, (R S $6, mtg $14,000) .. 1

153D ST, n s, 144.5 ft w of Elton Av, 19.6x102.9; Henry Muhlker to Henry Yutte, Jr. 210

158TH ST, n e s, 100 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Zoe P. Barrett to John C. Stratton, (R S $5.50, mtg $6,500) 1

169TH ST, n e s, 186 ft n w of Fulton Av, 45x98.9; Joseph L. Schider to Congregation Adath Israel of the Bronx, (R S $1.50, mtg $5,500) 7,000

169TH ST, n e s, 186 ft n w of Fulton Av, 45x98.6; Le Roy Hopkins and another to Joseph L. Schider, (R S $1.50, mtg $4,000) 7,000

172D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 25x95; Albert E. Smith to George Athon, (R S $5) 100

187TH ST, 531 West, 19x94.10; Amy O. Law to Anne S. Hooks, quitclaim 1

187TH ST, 531 West, 19x94.10; Anne S. Hooks to Maria S. Dunkin, (R S $5.50, mtg $3,100) ..... Exchange

218TH ST, s s, 61.5 ft w of Park Terrace West, 100x100; Lawrence Drake to David A. Ross, (R S $6) 5,600

Recorded Leases.

CENTRE ST, 146 to 150, s e corner of Walker St; Peter R. Weller to Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Limited, 5 years $11,000

CLINTON ST, 99; Emanuel Isaac to Morris Cohen, 5 years 576

HENRY ST, 109; Samuel J. Silberman to Meyer Greenberg, 9 years 10½ months 600

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, between 165th and 166th Sts; heirs of Dennis Mullen to Henry Rahe, 4 years 660

LEXINGTON AV, 1,499; Joseph Flaucher to Sigmund Pfeiffer, 1 year 300

LEXINGTON AV, 743; Mary E. B. Wright to Hyman Greenberg and another, 10 years 2,200

MAIDEN LANE, 51 and 53, Office 104 to 109; E. D. Garnsey to Rothschild Brothers, 3 years 2,580

MELROSE AV, 880, s e corner of 154th St; John J. O'Brien to Henry Oberle, 5 years 900

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 156th St; C. J. Burke to Erich Busching, 5 years ..... 1,020 to 1,140

RIVINGTON ST, 223; Jacob Corn to Meyer Greenberg, 10 years $2,600 2,700

WEST END AV, 1; Elizabeth Schulte, executors of, to Daniel Bergin, 5 years. 1,740

1ST AV, 623; Mary Reilly, widow, to Edward Doyle, 3 years 300

6TH AV, 216; Sarah J. W. Bent to Gumpel & Son, 2 1-6 years 6,000

41ST ST, 250 West; Jacob Korn to Abraham Greenberg and another, 5 1-6 years. 1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AHR, Henry, to Andrew Shmitt or Schmitt; part of Lot 162, map of Village of Morrisania, containing ¼ acre, due Aug. 1, 1907 ..... $4,800

ALLISON, Elsie S., to Adrianeta Goodwin; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 20.7 ft n of 117th st, 3 years, gold 27,000

ANTHON, George, to Albert E. Smith; 172d St., s e, 150 ft w of Audubon Av; 3 years 3,450

BAKER, John O., to Martha A. Leavitt; 11th Av, n w corner of 153d St, 3 years 31,500

BROOKS, Elizabeth, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 128th St, n s, 535 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 500

BROWN, Nicholas T., and wife to Florence Hill; James St, 48 and 49, demand, 4½ per cent. gold 10,000

BROWN, Kate C., to John J. Bell; 71st St, s s, 452 ft w of West End Av, prior mtg $17,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,500

BROWN, Kate C., to Eugene E. Hinkle; 71st St, s s, 452 ft w of West End Av, (prior mtg $10,000) demand, 6 per cent.. 3,000

CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 84th St, 9 East, 1 year, 4 per cent 35,000

COHEN, Dora, to Mortimer M. Singer; East Broadway, 32, 3 years 18,000

DOHERTY, Thomas F., to Antoinette B. De Witt; 117th St, n s, 107.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years 5,000

EDWARDS, William W., to Simeon M. Barber; King's Bridge Road, n e corner of Cole's Lane; Valentine Av, e s, 200 ft n of Clark St, demand 3,982

FANNING, Thomas M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 105 West 119th St, due July 1, 1902, 4½ per cent 13,500

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Hyman Hourizz; Cherry St, 243 to 247, due June 7, 1905, gold 34,000

GALLAGHER, Margaret, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 47th St, 114 and 116 West, 1 year, 5 per cent 58,000

GALLAGHER, Margaret, to James Quinn; 47th St, 114 and 116, sub-mortgage, $58,000, due Sept. 12, 1901, 6 per cent 1,000

GALLAGHER, Margaret, to Caroline E. Robert; 47th St, 114 and 116 West, prior mortgage, $58,000, due Sept. 12, 1901.... 1,000

GILLINGHAM, Elvira, to Jane A. Demarest, executrix; Lot 120, map of Gleason property, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

GILLINGHAM, Elvira, to Jane A. Demarest, executrix; Lot 119, map of Gleason property, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

GILLINGHAM, Elvira, to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 120, map of Gleason property, Westchester, due Feb. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 500

GILLINGHAM, Elvira, to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 120, map of Gleason property, Westchester, due Feb. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 500

GLUCK, Ignatz, to Isaac Cohen; 6th St, 745 and 747 East, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 4,500

HAMILTON, John H., to Samuel J. Ruth; 134th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, (mtg $46,000, due Oct. 12, 1901,) notes.. 4,524

HAMILTON, John H., to Samuel J. Ruth; 134th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, (prior mtg $20,000,) 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

HAMILTON, John H., to Samuel J. Ruth; 134th St, s s, 205 ft e of 7th Av, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,000

HARNEVEY, Kate J., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 34th St, 37 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 10,000

HAUPT, Missouria B., and another to Chauncey B. Graham; 120th St, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, secured note 5 months.. 10,000

HOE, William J., to Francis Gourney, as committee; Greenwich St, 811, due July 1, 1902, 4 per cent 8,000

HYMAN, Gerson, and another to Sender Jarmulowsky; 51st St, s s, 331.3 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 30,000

KIDDLE, Alfred W., to Henry A. Auchincloss, executor; 314 West 98th St, 5 years, gold 18,000

LATHAM, Hannah, to August Diener; Lot 67, second map of Neill estate, Installments 707

LYONS, Samuel H., to Samuel Brasch; 33d St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, installments, 6 per cent 7,250

MAYNARD, Florence M., George Forbes; 124th St, 202 West, 2 years, 6 per cent 5,000

McMAHON, Martin J., and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 111th St, s s, 68.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 6,000

MEAD, Franklin, to Hugh J. Grant; 73d St, n s, 212 ft e of West End Av, due Jan. 2, 1902 20,000

MEYERS, Malvina, to Augustus C. Bechstein; 65th St, 53 East, prior mtg $18,000, due Dec. 15, 1903 7,000

MEYERS, Malvina, to Augustus C. Bechstein; 65th St, 53 East, prior mtg $18,000, due Dec. 15, 1903, 6 per cent 3,000

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 6th Av, n w corner of 33d St, extends to 34th St, due July 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..1,200,000

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Central Trust Company; 6th Av, n w corner of 33d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 800,000

MONK, George, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 9th Av, n e corner of 54th St, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

MULLALY, John, to John B. Ryer, executor; Bronxdale Av, w s, 310.9 ft n of Morris Park Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 500

MURRAY, John, to Muriel M. Walther; Sherman Av, n s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St, 3 years 4,000

MYERS, Samuel F., to Mary Levy, executrix; Malden Lane, 49, due June 15, 1902, 4 per cent 80,000

O'GORMAN, William, to Thomas O'Connor; Willis Av, 362, 366, 368, 370, (four mortgages,) 5 years, each 7,000

PALEY, Samuel, and Elias Lapin to Michael E. Beniger and another, as executors; Essex St, 40, 5 years, 4½ per cent 32,500

PROAL, Arthur B., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 54th St, 23 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 50,000

RAHE, Henry, to Jacob Ruppert; King's Bridge Road, between 165th and 166th Sts, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

RANDO, Giuseppe F., Frank, to James M. Wentz; 3d Av, e s, 225 ft s of 163d St, demand, 6 per cent 13,000

RANDO, Giuseppe F. or Frank, to Henry D. Cochrane, executor; 3d Av, e s, 275.7 ft n of 161st St, 3 years, 5 per cent., gold 5,500

RANDO, Giuseppe F. or Frank, to Horace Mantz; 3d Av, e s, 275.7 ft n of 161st St, prior mortgage $5,500, 3 years, 5 per cent 700

RANDO, Giuseppe F. or Frank, to Julia Schneider and another; 3d Av, e s, 229.11 ft s of 163d St, prior mtg $18,000, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 7,000

RANDO, Giuseppe F. or Frank, to Julia Schneider and another; 3d Av, e s, 229.11 ft s of 163d St, prior mtg $1,300, due Aug. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 3,000

RICE, Nellie, to John W. Cornish; Lafontaine Av, e s, 156.5 ft n of 180th St; also Lots 60 and 61, map of 65 choice lots, part of Oak Tree Plot, due Jan. 1, 1902 27,500

RICE, Nellie, to John W. Cornish; Lafontaine Av, e s, 156.5 ft n of 180th St; also Lots 60 and 61, map of 65 choice lots, part of Oak Tree Plot, building loan, prior mtg $27,500, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 3,000

REHM, William T., to Kunigunda Rehm; Railroad Av, s e s, 125 ft s w of Lot 61, being part of Lot 61, map of village of Morrisania, 3 years 5,000

ROSENFELD, Ignatz H., to John Kafka; 10th St, 211 East, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 5,000

ROSS, David A., to Laurence Drake; 218th St, s s, 61.5 ft n w of Park Terrace, 3 years, 4½ per cent 3,380

SCHIDER, Joseph L., to Le Roy Roberts and another; 169th St, n e s, 186 ft n w of Fulton Av, 3 years 1,500

SIEGMAN, William H., to Emanuel Hellner and another; Mercer St, 133, demand, 6 per cent 56,000

SMITH, Albert, to William H. Taylor; 6th Av, 516, due June 5, 1906, 6 per cent 5,000

SOMMER, Karolina, formerly Karolina Tegtmeier, to Elizabeth Wright; 144th St, s s, 134.11 ft e of 2d Av, due July 1, 1904 4,000

STRUNCK, Diedrich, to Daniel B. Childs and another, executors and trustees; 219 West 62d St, s s, 425 ft w of 3d Av 11,000

SUBWAY REALTY COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Park Av, w s, extends from 41st to 42d St, due July 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..850,000

WAGNER, Samuel, to Isidor Ginsberg; 165 and 167 Broome St, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent 7,250

WERNER, Sophie, to James J. Phelan; 362 West 55th St, leasehold, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

WHITON, Caroline W., to Robert Adams; 76th St, s s, 165.1 ft w of Columbus Av, due June 1, 1902, 6 per cent 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and another to William H. Ostrander $1

ARCHER, Mary J., executrix, to Madeline L. Greibel, assigns four mortgages... Omitted

BLOODGOOD, William, to Charles P. Hallock, assigns two mortgages 3,000

BURGGRAF, John B., and another, executors, to Eliza A. Burggraf 10,000

BURGGRAF, John B., and another, executors, to Eliza Honeywell 10,000

BURGGRAF, John B., and another, executors to Georgia H. Merrill 2,730

BURGGRAF, John B., and another, executors, to Georgia H. Merrill, three assignments 14,630

BURGGRAF, John B., and another, executors, to Eliza Honeywell, two assignments 7,550

BURGGRAF, John B., and another, executors, to Josephine Guild 5,500

DOWNES, Eliza B., to William G. Mulligan 3,500

EMBURY, Edward A., administrator, to Katherine Embury and others, individually 1

GRIEBEL, Madeline L., to H. D. La Coste 700

HEUER, Diedrich, to the Twenty-third Ward Bank 1

HOADLEY, Russell H., trustee, to Alice H. Hoadley 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society, two assignments 33,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Bowery Savings Bank 5,000

LEBANON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION to Yetta Stern 9,000

OSTRANDER, William H., and another, executors and as trustees, to Adolph Bloch 2,044

ROE, Elizabeth M., executrix, to Sally M. Cory 2,000

ROGERS, James, to William H. Ostrander 1

TOMLINSON, Henrietta, to Josephine B. Rich 1,200

Mechanics' Liens.

UNION AV, 1,134 to 1,148; R. Louis Steiner Manufacturing Company against Katherine Masche and Katherine Huebner, owners; H. Masche and Chr. Huebner, contractors $320

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 50.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 105x100; Adam Happel against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor 300

71ST ST, 342 to 352 West; United Engineering and Contracting Company against Kate C. Brown, owner; Jacob Brown, attorney and contractor 1,059

187TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; William Algie against M. J. Egan, owner; Salvator Lasperches, owner and contractor 250

137TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Home Av, 100 x100; Keshin, Blitstein & Co. against Salvator Lasperches, owner and contractor 1,600

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER THE LAWS OF 1960.

3D AV, e s, 225 ft s of 163d St, 20x—; James M. Wents, with Giuseppe F. Rando 18,000

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Samuel Brasch, with Samuel H. Lyons.. 13,000

51ST ST, s s, 331.3 ft e of 2d Av, 56.8x 100.6; Sender Jarmulowsky, with Gerson Hyman and Manuel Oppenheim..... 30,000

174TH ST, s s, 218.4 ft e of Westchester Av, 25x100; Jane A. Demarest, executrix, with Elvira H. Gillingham 2,000

174TH ST, s s, 241.4 ft e of Westchester Av, 25x100; Jane A. Demarest, executrix, with Elvira H. Gillingham 2,000

Lis Pendens.

ARCULARIUS PLACE, n s, 474.8 ft e of Gerard Av, 25x100; People's Company of Building and Loan Association against William H. Fearns and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Langdon.

BEEKMAN ST, 20; Board of the Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America against Margaret L. Foote and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

CHERRY ST, 98; Bertha Dworsky against Pepi Wertheim and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Chedsey.

MORRIS AV, e s, adjoining lands of Thomas W. Ludlow, runs n 410x s e 1,080x s w 380x w 1,210, Bronx; Edward A. Rawlings against Amelia Levy, administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Franc, Neuman, Frank & Newgass.

WEBSTER AV and Tremont Av, n e corner, runs n 91.7x e 257.10 to Park Av x s 46.8x w 291.7; Webster Av, e s, 91.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 46.11x158.10x46.11x158.7; Webster Av, e s, 213.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 149.7x159.5x149.7x189.1, and Park Av, w s, 46.8 ft n of Tremont Av, 100 x129.1; Rosa H. Prance against John J. Ittner and others, administrators, (partition;) attorneys, Darlington, Crane & Jenkins.

58TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5, and 58th St, s s, 70.5 ft e of 1st Av, 18x100.4; Abram Kraner against Morris Jacobson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. A. Feinberg.

104TH ST, 74 East; William Hauptman against Johanna Hauptman and others, (action to enforce trust agreement;) attorney, R. J. Mahon.

117TH ST, 61 East; Celeste Mol against John McKeon and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shepard, Houghton, & Stoddard.

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Seashore and country combined; situated among the pines on high bluff on Manasquan River not far from ocean. Surf and still-water bathing, boating, wheeling; country club with golf links 200 feet from inn. Electric lights and all conveniences. Special rates for June and September. Open. Send for booklet.
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American and European Plans.
Largest, most modern on coast; 400 elegant rooms, with sea and fresh water Baths attached. Orchestra. Special June rates, with use of baths.
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PIANOS $1 PER WEEK.
Sweet toned
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LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

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Pianos at all prices and terms to suit. Old pianos exchanged. Rents from $3. List mailed.
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Elegant Estey parlor organ, practically new, for sale; third cost. Particulars 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

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Will be sold at auction on Thursday, June 13, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., the extensive stock, fixtures, and everything pertaining to undertaking and livery establishment, owned and operated by Mr. Joseph Fuseo, at stable and warerooms, 204-206 East 111th St., near 3d Av., New York City; landaus, coaches, white hearses, undertaker wagons, 30 horses, harness, buggies, and stable utensils. The horses that are in livery after the sale will be attended under new management. Chas. O. Baumann, Auctioneer.

George Rudolph, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, 10:30 A. M., public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, fixtures and furniture of saloon, No. 2,322 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan. By order of mortgagees.

John F. Neilson, auctioneer, will sell at public auction one "Estey" Grand Piano, No. 27,911, at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, June 17th, 1901, at No. 97 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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HIGHLY IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM. These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

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For Sale.—Fine large schooner yacht; six staterooms; perfect condition; valuable inventory. Bargain, P. O. Box 1,877.

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Pointer pups, from best pedigreed stock, cheap. Derlam, 359 Washington St., New York.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Exceptional opportunity for lady with some capital to derive splendid financial results. Full particulars upon interview, 10 to 12, Clark, 29 Broadway, Room 252.

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Clothing for men, women, and children at lowest CASH PRICES ON CREDIT.
Easy weekly or monthly payments.
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15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia, and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal; I will call. BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

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SAFES AT LOWEST FACTORY PRICES; SECOND-HAND SAFES CHEAP. J. GEYER, 2,019 5TH AV., NEAR 125TH ST.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

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tables, new, $100 upward; second-hand, $75 upward; complete with outfits; instalment plan if desired. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 19th St. and 4th Av.

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES;
CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES;
CITY OR COUNTRY USE;
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
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MOTORS, DYNAMOS for power, light, plating; efficient, reliable, guaranteed; prices right. Mayer Electric Co., 2,365 2d Av.

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Hartford, Conn., May 25th, 1901.
Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at Trinity School, 139-147 West Ninety-first Street, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 20th, 21st, and 22d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

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257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School. College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

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Boarding school for young ladies. Regents' examinations held three times yearly. Terms moderate. Apply to Principal.

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Day and Boarding School for girls.
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17th St., 38 West.—Desirable location; large, cool rooms; excellent table; moderate prices; transients and table guests.

19th St., 122 East.—Select central location; large corner rooms; private baths; and others; parlor dining; unexcelled cuisine and attendance; Southern Summer transients; investigate offerings.

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Wanted—Gentleman wants board and room, with use of bath, vicinity of 9th Av. and 23d St. T. C. J., Box 192 Times.

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56th St., 152 East.—Two beautiful, large, newly furnished rooms; every convenience; tiled bath; American family; moderate.

64th St., 122 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class French cuisine.

65th St., 136 East.—Beautiful large and small rooms; also back parlor; southern exposure; good accommodations

KENNEDY'S LAWYER WENT ON THE STAND

Denied the Truth of a Witness's Testimony Against His Client.

Bottlestein Testified that Hackman Wagner Said He Was to Get $75 for Testifying for the Dentist.

A quick succession of unlooked-for and startling testimony and legal moves in the great battle for the life of Samuel J. Kennedy marked the last day of testimony-taking in the Staten Island dentist's third trial, before Judge Newburger, yesterday, on the charge of killing Emeline C. Reynolds.

The fierce contests of opposing counsel have already made the case second only to the Molineux case in point of bitterness, heated wrangles, sensations, and dramatic incidents. Every inch of legal ground has been fought stubbornly.

The prosecution's sensational witness yesterday was Harris Bottlestein, a watchmaker, who swore he had heard Wagner, one of the defense's alibi witnesses, say that he was to get $75 for testifying in the accused dentist's favor. When Bottlestein took the stand Mr. Osborne asked:

"Did you ask Wagner, the hackman, how much he got for swearing he saw Kennedy come off the 12:25 boat at St. George the night of the murder?"

"Yes, Sir; $75 he said. He said Finley and Burns were to get the same."

"Did you ask if he and Finley, the other cabman, really saw Kennedy on that night?"

"Yes. He said, 'We saw just as much as you did.'"

The cross-examination batteries of the defense were at once trained on this witness.

"Didn't you come to my office," said Mr. Moore, "and tell me you heard two detectives, on a Staten Island boat, talking of getting a piece of lead pipe in a plumber's shop, and that one of them wouldn't stand for it, and the other said, 'If we carry this through it will be quite a feather in our cap'?"

"Yes, Sir. Purcell told me to." Purcell is Kennedy's warmest friend.

"Didn't you come to my office during this trial and tell me you had a man who would testify that he saw Kennedy on the 12:25 boat? and didn't I order you out of the office?"

"No, Sir; you told me to bring in the man and you would pay me for it."

Mr. Moore showed by J. F. McGrath, a newspaper man, that he did order Bottlestein from his office on this occasion.

"Did you bring the man to me?" resumed Lawyer Moore.

"No," hesitatingly.

"Then you went to the District Attorney when you got through with me." The witness reluctantly admitted that this was true. The witness then sprung the sensation of the day by stating that he had dined at the home of John P. Purcell, on Staten Island, one Sunday, during the second trial, with Lawyers Moore and Cantwell, Miss Hanrattay, Actor Roberts, and Mrs. Kennedy.

"You were then looking for the man you said was on the 12:25 boat," asked Mr. Moore.

"Yes."

Mr Moore then recalled Franklin Roberts, who swore he was in Boston for eighteen weeks from the first of January, in 1898, and never took dinner at Purcell's in his life.

Bottlestein also said he saw Roberts in a saloon near the Court House on last Friday drinking with Mr. Moore and others. Mr. Roberts denied this.

His wife, Marie Wainwright, the actress, corroborated him, and swore that he was with her at the time on the days he was said to be dining with the Purcells and drinking with Mr. Moore. Bottlestein said he saw Roberts at about 11 o'clock in the saloon. The Kennedy trial was in progress at this hour on the day named, and Mr. Moore was engaged in court. Miss Hanratty recalled, said she had never dined at Purcell's with Bottlestein, and never saw him before.

Bottlestein was recalled, and with Miss Hanratty facing him, near the jury box, swore that she was present at the dinner. Miss Hanratty said she thought perhaps she had seen Actor Roberts before, but was sure it was not at Purcell's. Mme. Von Sisner, who had told the defense of Franklin Roberts, said she had been told of Roberts by a Miss Marie Shaw of 225 West Forty-fourth Street.

Lawyer Moore then took the stand and swore that neither Roberts nor Miss Hanratty were at Purcell's on the Sunday in question. Mrs. Kennedy swore similarly. Mr. Osborne did not cross-examine the prisoner's wife severely, treating her with the greatest consideration. He wasn't so lenient with Lawyer Moore.

"Was Bottlestein subpoenaed by you at the last trial," he asked.

"He was."

"Why did you not put him on the stand?" demanded Mr. Osborne.

"I thought his story too fishy."

"You knew his story when you subpoenaed him?"

"I never saw him until at the time of the dinner. I looked him over then, and did not think much of him."

"But you were willing to see the man he said went down on the 12:25 boat with Kennedy if his story was fishy," shouted the District Attorney; "you dined at the same table with him, and you didn't think the story too fishy to make Bottlestein stand up when Detective Carey was testifying at the last trial, and ask Carey if he knew him. You insinuated then that Bottlestein had heard this lead-pipe conversation. Don't you think the stories of all your hackmen and others too fishy for any lawyer to put in?" Mr. Moore emphatically said he did not.

To weaken the testimony of Burns as to his identification of Kennedy in the Tombs, Mr. Osborne had Warden Hagan state that there was a slate hanging by each cell with the prisoner's name on it.

To shake Actor Roberts's evidence he showed by Manager Willard that Marie Wainwright's company's rehearsals did not begin until Sept. 29, 1898. Roberts fixed the date he saw Kennedy by the fact that he had attended a rehearsal that night. Mr. Osborne said he didn't doubt but that Roberts saw Kennedy, but that he was simply mistaken about the date. Mr. Osborne tried to show further that Marie Wainwright and her daughter did not register at the Hotel Endicott, from which place Roberts said he went to the rehearsal, until Aug. 24. Mary Gertrude Slaughter, the actress's daughter, could not identify as her handwriting the entry on that date in the Hotel Endicott's blotter.

After Bottlestein's testimony Mr. Moore had a whispered conversation with Judge Newburger, and said subsequently that he had asked for a warrant for Bottlestein's arrest for perjury. Later he changed this and said he had asked simply that Bottlestein be kept within the jurisdiction of the Court until after the jury returned a verdict.

Mr. Osborne guaranteed that the witness would be kept in the Court's jurisdiction. He said later that if Bottlestein was arrested he would do all he could to get him out, and that if anybody ought to be arrested it seemed to him that it should be some of the hackmen alibi witnesses of the defense.

After the testimony of another witness or two, in rebuttal to-day, Mr. Moore will sum up his case. Mr. Osborne will sum up on Friday, Judge Newburger will charge the jury on Saturday, and the verdict may be returned during the course of that day.

GIFT TO NEW YORK LIBRARY.

Collection of 923 Prints from James Smillie—Bids for New Building.

The Trustees of the New York Public Library held their monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Astor Building, in Lafayette Place, John Bigelow presiding.

A letter was received from James D. Smillie announcing the gift of a collection of 923 prints for the Department of Prints. These are from steel engravings, and 628 of them are by the donor's father, the late James Smillie, extending from 1825 down to the close of his life, in 1885.

James Smillie was a famous engraver in his day, and his work includes such subjects as Thomas Cole's "Voyage of Life" and A. Bierstadt's "Rocky Mountains." The prints in the collection are especially valuable, being "engraver's proofs," of which only two or three are struck off from the finished plate, just before it is turned over to the publisher. Besides the works of Smillie, the collection includes engravings by about twenty of his contemporaries.

To-day the bid for Contract No. 3 on the new building will be opened at the Park Department. This contract will include the exterior marble work of the structure in Bryant Square.

JUSTICE CHARGES COLLUSION.

Mrs. Longley's Divorce Suit Dismissed —Justice Giegerich Cross-Examines the Woman.

By some private investigation in a divorce case which was before him, Justice Giegerich managed to surprise the parties concerned and unearth what he believed to be evidence of collusion. As a result, he refused to give the plaintiff a divorce.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Lottie F. Longley, wanted an absolute divorce from Mace E. Longley. Mrs. Longley said she was the daughter of Lady Mary Steele of Canterbury, England. Her mother is now Mrs. John Buskell of Louisville, Ky. Burke's Peerage gives no history of the Steele family.

Mrs. Longley said she had married her husband at Vancouver on May 2, 1899, this being the second marriage for each of them. Mrs. Longley named a co-respondent, and had as witnesses James McCloskey and his wife. The summons in the case had been served on her husband by a man named Henry Weinberg.

When Mrs. Longley was called to the stand yesterday, Justice Giegerich asked her several questions.

"Do you know Henry Weinberg?"

"Yes, I know him. He is the clerk in a shoe store where I buy my shoes."

"Were you not at the store on Feb. 25 last when your husband was served with the summons?"

"Yes. He followed me there, after I had given the summons and complaint to Weinberg to serve. He started to snatch a satchel from me, but an officer interfered and took the grip from him and handed it back to me. It was then he followed me into the store. This gave Weinberg a chance to serve him with the papers."

"Did not you bring your husband there to have him served with the papers?"

"I swear I did not. He was only following me."

"Did not you take the co-respondent and turn her over to your husband at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on Feb. 22 last?"

"I swear—I swear I did not," excitedly replied Mrs. Longley.

"Was not your husband at Weinberg's place of business that day?"

"I can't remember."

"Did you not leave the shoe store with your husband and the co-respondent and have the McCloskeys closely following you on that night?"

"No."

"Where can the co-respondent be found?"

"She is sewing at some place."

"Is she not your maid?"

"No."

"Are you to be found under the name of Longley or Rose?"

"I am living under the name of Rose, which is the name of my son."

"I dismiss this case," was the final remark of Justice Giegerich.

"It is my firm belief that this suit is the result of collusion between the plaintiff and the defendant. My inquiries prove this."

NEW PIER REGULATIONS.

Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines Adopt Measures to Stop Dangerous Crowding.

On the next departure of the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at 10 A. M. Tuesday, June 25, from Pier 52, North River, and of the Hamburg-American steamship Auguste Victoria, at 10 A. M. on Thursday, June 20, from Hamburg Pier, Hoboken, N. J., the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Line will adopt measures to obviate the complaints frequently made with reference to the enormous crowds visiting the piers and steamships on their departure.

Passengers will be requested to hold their tickets in readiness to show at the entrance to the pier to enable them to gain access to the steamship. No one who is not a passenger will be permitted to enter the pier on departure of the steamship, unless provided with a pass issued by the steamship companies at their New York offices.

This action has been taken in the interest of the security and convenience of the patrons of the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyds, and with the object of reducing as much as possible the risks resulting from the large crowds congregating upon the piers, and filling every available space upon the departing steamship, thereby causing discomfort, and in many cases bodily injury, to those intending to sail on the vessel.

Visitors provided with cards of admission will be requested to make their adieus and to leave the steamship half an hour before the hour fixed for sailing.

TROUBLES OF A CONTRACTOR.

Discharge in Bankruptcy Denied to Frank E. Cabus—His Trip to Newport.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has denied a discharge in bankruptcy to Frank E. Cabus, builder and contractor, of 2 West Fourteenth Street, who filed a petition on Oct. 26 last, showing liabilities $6,311 and no assets. Jacob A. Zimmerman, one of the creditors, objected to his discharge, and the matter was referred to Referee in Bankruptcy Francis K. Pendleton. The testimony taken satisfied the Referee that the bankrupt has not intended to deal fairly with his creditors and surrender in good faith all his property.

The specifications alleged that on March 20, 1900, Mr. Cabus had $3,011 in the bank, which was all drawn out before he filed his petition on Oct. 26. The testimony showed that the bankrupt claimed to have spent the money in the interval for living expenses. About $400 of the money he claimed to have spent on a trip to Newport and Narragansett Pier, but the Referee's report stated that Mr. Cabus could not remember any hotel that he stopped at or the name of any street there. He was gone ten days and spent about $30 to $40 a day, but he does not remember how much money he took with him or whether he drew any money out of the bank. On July 2, 1900, he drew out $1,275 from his bank, which was practically all of his balance.

The Referee says that it seems scarcely credible that the bankrupt could have forgotten entirely what disposition he made of the money. Allowing for all reasonable expenses, the Referee decided that about $1,000 or $1,100 remains unaccounted for.

COSTA RICA'S PRESIDENT.

Will Visit This City for Rest and Recuperation—Has Had Pneumonia.

In a letter to Consul General Juan J. Ulloa, President Rafael Iglesias of Costa Rica announces his intention of soon coming to this city. President Iglesias suffered recently from a serious attack of pneumonia, and comes here for rest and to recover his health.

He writes that he desires to be treated only as a private citizen and not in his official capacity, as his health is such that he could not stand the entertainments given to him on his last visit. Dr. Ulloa, who was formerly President Iglesias's physician, will be his medical adviser here. Señor Iglesias will visit the Pan-American Exposition, where the Costa Rican exhibit will open next week. He will then go to the mountains.

SIBLEY DIVORCE SUIT.

Wife of Richard Clay Sibley Charges that He Once Choked Her.

The action of Mrs. Carlie Weil Sibley for a separation from her husband, Richard Clay Sibley, was tried before Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mrs. Sibley is the granddaughter of Henry Weil, a very wealthy man who gave her large sums of money which were used to keep up the Sibley establishment. Mrs. Sibley was represented by Coudert Brothers at the trial. Mr. Sibley, who is said to belong to several clubs, made no defense. The plaintiff alleges that her husband treated her cruelly. Mrs. Sibley married in 1886 when she was sixteen years old. Her husband is twenty-five years older than she is.

"What happened in the Fall of 1886?" Mrs. Sibley was asked.

"Do you mean the occasion when we were discussing the propriety of married men belonging to clubs and going to them at night?" the witness asked her counsel.

"Yes, I mean that occasion."

"Well, we were talking over the matter. I expressed my opinion and it did not agree with that of my husband. He flew into a rage and grabbed me by the throat. The marks of his fingers remained upon my neck for several days. That was the first time he ever made an assault upon me."

Mrs. Sibley then told of other troubles which occurred at Garden City, Long Branch, and in this city. Justice Truax reserved his decision.

REV. H. P. FAUST'S REPLY.

Denies the Rev. Dr. Halsey's Statement that He Received an $1,800 Salary —Was at Times Destitute.

The Rev. Herman P. Faust, the converted Jewish rabbi, who has been doing missionary work among the Jews of the east side, made a reply yesterday to the Rev. Dr. A. Woodruff Halsey's explanation of the reasons why the New York Presbytery had refused further pecuniary aid. Mr. Faust said:

"I have never received a salary of $1,800. From 1802 to 1896 I received $60 a month. From 1896 to 1897 I received $100 a month, and from that time until July 1, 1898, I received $90 a month. Since that time the salary has entirely ceased. My boy did not receive $300 a year. Only one year he was in the mission, and during that time he received $10 a month as janitor and organist.

"In the same time that I received such salary I had to pay for reliefs and charities for the poor. I also had to support a family of eight children. From July 1, 1898, I continued house to house mission work.

"On July 14, 1898, the Rev. J. H. Edwards, Chairman of the Hebrew Christian Mission, made an appeal in The Evangelist for funds, as my salary had then ceased. The response was very small, and I had to labor under great hardship. In one year I only received $182. Another appeal was made in the March (1900) Evangelist for aid, when I was in bed suffering from congestion of the lungs. It is not true that I was warned to cease from appeals for help. I have testimonials from the Rev. C. L. Thompson, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions; the Rev. George Alexander and the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman.

"I have also indorsements from a number of City Magistrates in regard to the efficiency of my work among the masses on the east side."

NEW JERSEY TAXATION BOARD.

Hears Appeals from Assessments by Adams Express and Continental Tobacco Companies and Others.

The New Jersey State Board of Taxation met in Jersey City yesterday to hear appeals from assessments levied by local tax boards. Lindley Garrison, representing the Morris & Cummings Dredging Company, appealed from assessments of $500,000 on riparian lands at Bayonne; also from an assessment of $20,000 an acre on upland at Bayonne; and a second riparian assessment of $446,000 at Jersey City.

The objection in the riparian cases was that the lands were below tide water, and, therefore, in the jurisdiction of New York. The objection to the upland assessment was that adjoining lands were assessed at only $5,000 per acre. The case was laid over until July 20 that Mr. Garrison may have time to present affidavits substantiating his claim.

The Adams Express Company asked that an assessment of $40,000 on its Jersey City stables and other property be reduced to $35,000, which was said to be its real value. This also was laid over until July, as Corporation Attorney J. W. Queen said he could produce affidavits showing that $40,000 was a low valuation.

The Continental Tobacco Company asked that an assessment of $250,000 be transferred to the P. Lorillard Company. Thomas J. Maloney, Superintendent of the Continental Company, made affidavit that the company owned nothing but a safe and three desks, and that the factory and real estate levied upon still stood in the name of the P. Lorillard Company, which operates the factory. The transfer was ordered.

TO ESTABLISH A BRANCH BANK.

Merchants' Trust Company Will Test Its Right to Extend Its Business in This Way.

The Merchants' Trust Company has decided to establish a branch bank on the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street, in the Bidwell Turbham Building on Columbus Circle. Many of the State banks have one or more branch banks in different parts of the county, and National banks, which cannot maintain branch banks themselves, have in a number of instances acquired indirect control of some State institution, in order to obtain the benefits to be derived from the maintenance of branches.

Trust companies generally have not considered an extension by means of branches. Some bankers believe that such a course would be a violation of the State banking law. Others say that the law obviously permits branches in, but not outside of the city. To get a legal decision the Merchants' Company has decided to establish its branch. This difference of opinion is due to the different manner of interpreting section 156, subdivision 11 of the State banking law, which provides in part that "no such corporation (trust company) shall transact its ordinary business by a branch office in any city not named in its certificate of incorporation or charter as the place where its business is to be transacted."

The decision of the Merchants' Trust Company is said to have been made with a view to the testing of the statute, so as to ascertain how far a trust company may undertake to go in the formation of branches.

The company has assets of $6,022,673.58 and its deposits are now said to be over $4,000,000.

SEIZED RUBIES ARTIFICIAL.

Those Found Upon Belgians Are Almost Perfect Imitations.

At the Custom House yesterday it was reported that the rubies seized on Tuesday from the two Belgians who arrived on the Zeeland on May 27 were found to be artificial stones. Their specific gravity and other qualities were so near that of the genuine stones that their spuriousness was only detected by means of a minute optical test. This test showed a slight difference in the refraction of light. The duty on the artificial stones is said to be double that on the genuine jewels.

The two Belgians will sail for home to-day, leaving the matter of the seized stones in the care of a friend in this city.

VON BERGER'S CASE CONTINUED.

Man Accused of Robbing English Woman to be Tried June 26.

Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General, appeared against "Dr." Franz von Berger, alias Egon E. Borges, an alleged swindler, whose extradition he is seeking, before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday. Von Berger is charged by Helene Creydt of 7 Alexandra Road, St. John's Wood, London, with having lured her from Cologne to London by means of a matrimonial advertisement in a German newspaper, and in her deposition, which was presented, states that after they underwent a supposed marriage ceremony he took all her money from her, saying he would invest it and that when her brother sent her a check for £543 he stole it. She afterward saw it in the Deutsche Bank of London with a forged indorsement.

The Consul General was accompanied by Charles Fox, his attorney, while Abram Rose represented von Berger. Deputy United States Marshal Bernhardt arrested von Berger on Sunday, and the prisoner showed many indications of having suffered during his confinement in Ludlow Street Jail. The hearing will be continued June 26, when it is expected other complainants will appear.

Two men in the room, who refused to give their names, recognized the prisoner as a man who, under the name of Emil Blum, appeared in Boston in 1891, and gained access to the best society and wrote two novels and a play that was produced at the Globe Theatre in that city.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The British authorities have taken steps to secure the extradition to England of F. von Berger, arrested in New York last Sunday for alleged irregularities in obtaining money from an Englishwoman of means.

Disagreement in the Garrison Case.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Annie A. Garrison against ex-Judge Leicester Holme failed to agree, and was finally discharged by Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The case had been sent to the jury to determine two points in dispute, whether ex-Judge Leicester Holme had by fraud and false representations induced Mrs. Garrison to sign the deed of trust disposing of the $20,000 she had received from George Lorillard, and whether he had used false representations in getting her to deposit the money with the United States Trust Company. The case will now go back to the Special Term.

The Fine Display

at our three stores will certainly attract the correct dresser. Our exclusive styles in Young Men's Apparel command attention by their own intrinsic worth. The Suit—the Shirt—the Hat—the Shoes—and everything else that goes to make a well-dressed man.

Single square shouldered Coat in Suits of Fancy Flannel, $12 to $20.
Plaited Bosom Negligee Shirts—deep reds and blues, $1.50 & $2.00.
Porto Rican Straws, crushed alpine shapes, $2.50.
Premier Low Patent Leather Shoes, $3.50.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

"The well dressed man is more economical than his less carefully groomed brother—well dressed men take care of their clothes, and so get full value out of them.

The other fellow wears the same suit day after day—hacks it out in a short time.

The well dressed man buys more at first; but, wearing his suits alternately, makes each suit last very much longer."

Well dressed men buy

1 A fancy mixture sack suit.
2 A serge sack suit.
3 A flannel sack suit.
4 Extra trousers.
5 Negligee shirts, plain and plaited.
6 A straw hat and a light weight felt.
7 Low shoes.
8 Accessories, such as nightwear, underwear, scarfs, collars, bathing suits, belts, socks, etc., of course.

All here—man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

LEGAL NOTES.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Thomas Kine and his wife, Anna, signed an agreement reciting that inasmuch as certain differences had arisen between them in regard to a certain mortgage for $8,000 on property of the former, held by assignment in the name of Mrs. Kine, it was agreed that the mortgage was to be released and discharged of record by the wife in consideration that the husband would not alter a will leaving all his property to his wife. The mortgage was discharged, but Mr. Kine, without the knowledge of his wife, executed another will which was after his death admitted to probate. In an action by Mrs. Kine against her husband's nephews and a niece, the beneficiaries under the second will, to have the first will declared binding on the decedent's estate, Justice MacLean yesterday gave judgment for the defendants, on the ground that there was no consideration for the agreement between the husband and wife. He said: "It is very like repeating a truism to say, 'A man may dispose as he will with his own.' The like is true of saying, 'He may validly renounce the power to make his will.' An enforceable agreement must rest on sufficient consideration moving from the promisor to the promisee. While equity will enforce an agreement so as to renounce the power of disposition, the court must have full and satisfactory proof of the agreement. Even if the writing be under seal, the presumptive evidence of sufficient consideration may be rebutted when put in issue, as herein, by an allegation in the answer that the paper was made and executed by the deceased without his receiving any consideration therefor, and that no good or valuable consideration passed to him for the making of the agreement, either from the plaintiff or other parties. Upon that issue, the real issue in the cause, the plaintiff on the trial testified that her husband himself advanced the full consideration for the assignment of this mortgage outstanding upon the property, but that he took the assignment in her name, without any understanding or contract on her part or with her, and that neither the bond nor mortgage nor assignment was delivered to her, nor did she see either of them until after her husband's death. Sufficient consideration thus failing, and circumstances testified to by the plaintiff herself, indicating that it was not intended that the mortgage should become actually the property of the wife, to say nothing of the widow's very practical acquiescence in the decedent's subsequent testamentary disposition of his property, it is idle, in the absence of evidence, to speculate or divine upon the probable purpose in preparing and executing the writing called the 'agreement,' but which is not to be sustained in this action as an enforceable agreement."

***

EXECUTOR OF DECEASED ADMINISTRATOR MAY SUE FOR DEATH OF LATTER'S INTESTATE.—Hodges, as executrix, against Webber, was an action by a representative of a deceased administratrix to recover for the death of John Deevy. Julia Deevy, John's widow, first instituted an action, but died before it could be tried. The defendant objected that in a case like this the cause of action survives to the executor or administrator of the decedent and not to the executor or administrator of the deceased executor or administrator. Justice Lawrence yesterday overruled defendant's demurrer to the complaint. He said: "Section 1,902 of the Code of Civil Procedure gives the executor or administrator of a decedent who has left him or her surviving a husband, wife, or next of kin, the right to maintain an action to recover damages for a wrongful act, neglect, or default by which the decedent's death was caused, and Section 1,903 of such code prescribes that the damages recovered in such an action 'are exclusively for the benefit of the decedent's husband or wife and next of kin.' In this action it appears upon the face of the complaint that Julia Deevy, who was appointed administratrix of the decedent, John Deevy, was his widow as well as his administratrix. She was, therefore, one of the persons for whose benefit the damages recoverable in this action were to be awarded, if any were recovered, and a property right existed in her as to such damages. * * * As there was a right of action vested in Julia Deevy, as the administratrix of her husband at the time of her decease, and a right as beneficiary under the statute to receive the damages which might be recovered in the action, and as there is no suggestion on the face of the complaint that there is any other beneficiary or next of kin, I do not think that it can be said upon demurrer that her executrix has not capacity to maintain this action. If the plaintiff has legal capacity to sue, it is apparent from an inspection of the complaint that facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action are stated in it."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Reduced "Old Hickory."

	Were	Now
Rockers	$3.50	$2.00
Rockers	$5.00	$3.00
Rockers	$6.50	$4.00
Child's Rockers	$2.50	$1.50
Settee Rockers	$6.50	$4.00
Arm Chairs	$5.00	$3.00
Arm Chairs	$6.00	$3.75
Tete-a-tete Chairs	$8.00	$5.00
Corner Chairs	$4.50	$2.75
Window Seats	$3.00	$2.00
Swings	$6.00	$3.75
Grouping Stools	$1.25	$ .75

These are all made of Hickory—the strongest of native woods. The bottoms and backs are platted by hand of the inner growth hickory bark.

Many stay-at-homes can revel in cool comforts, too, as we are having a general clearing sale of rugs, curtains, and the artistic colored reed furniture you can only

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

$10 French Flannel Coat & Pants, THE FIFTEEN DOLLAR KIND. Benson's, 60 E. 14th, next to Keith's.

$4 BLUE SERGE COAT AND VEST, Skeleton, Fast Color, Worth $6. Benson, next to Keith's, 60 East 14th St.

REV. W. EVERETT'S BEQUESTS.

Will as Probated Shows a Number of Gifts to Church Institutions.

The will of the Rev. William Everett was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. For a number of years the testator was the rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity at 48 Second Avenue. He died on Dec. 7, 1900. In his will he left the minutest directions as to the disposal of his property, and wound up by requesting his executor not to file the will in the Surrogate's office, as the estate, worth about $11,000, could be settled without any legal formalities. It was found necessary, however, to file the will in order to settle some bequests made by Father Everett, and this was done yesterday.

In a codicil to the will the testator says that he has decided not to collect some $3,000 owing him by the church, and makes it a gift to the church. He gives $1,000 to St. Joseph's Ecclesiastical Seminary at Dunwoodie. He also directs that all his books, photographs, engravings, and small relics shall go to the seminary. The relics he desires to be distributed among the students. The sum of $1,000 is given to the Nativity Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, and $1,200 in sums of $100 each to charities connected with the Church of the Nativity and to several hospitals and schools. The testator's relic of the holy cross is to go to the Paulist Fathers. He directs that if there is any property left after these bequests that it be given to his brother, Horace Everett.

Toilet Articles.

Imported, solid back, hair brushes, 90c. each; value $1.50.
Real ebony "militaire" Brushes, $1.00 per pair.
Imported tooth Brushes, 15c. each; value 25c.
Milk-weed Complexion Soap, 25c., per box of 3 cakes.
Oakley's flower Soap, 45c., per box of 3 cakes.
Dorin's complexion powder, 18c. per box.
Sanitaire Talcum Powder, 10c. per box.
Sanitaire Tooth Powder, 12c. per bottle.
Chamois Face Puffs, 3 for 25c.
Olive castile Shampoo, 50c. per bottle.
Violet Toilet Water, 25c. per bottle.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

O'Neill's.

Sale of Wash Waists

We place on sale to-day a special purchase of Women's Wash Waists made from choice Shirtings and in one of the best of this season's shapes, Value 1.50, 79c each.

Exceptional Value in Women's Merceline Foulard Suits.

The blouses of these Suits have fancy white Lawn Chemisettes, and are trimmed with velvet ribbon; Skirt has flounce effect and is also trimmed, 4.98 Each.

Unlined Separate Dress Skirts.

A large and well selected stock in Mohairs, Sicilians and Cloths, at very attractive prices. This item is special.
Mohair Skirts unlined, plaited flounce lined, 5.98

Silk Waists at 2.98

Only a small lot of them, but they embrace all the popular shades. There are values in the lot up to six dollars—Early buyers will secure best choice.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

A Bargain in last season's stock of Oriental Rugs.

147 Antique Kasak Rugs, (average size 4x8 ft.,) $21.00.
60 Fine Antique Kermansha Rugs, $43.00, about ½ value.
40 Fine Persian Carpets, $109, $137.50, $150 extraordinary value.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th.

Registered Trade Mark.

Underwear Bondage

and how to be freed from it.

The wearers of woolen undergarments to-day live in fear of draughts and exposure, are subject to colds and catarrh, and are often punished with prickly heat and eczema—Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear will free all such sufferers from these ills if they will but give it opportunity.

Samples of the material from which the garments are made and a booklet giving fullest information may be had at

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d St.

We're your bankers—deposit to any amount taking as receipt anything wearable that you need or are likely to need—man or boy.

If any article "goes wrong" or you're not satisfied, bring it back and draw your money.

Our three convenient "banks" have anticipated your every Summer want—Cool Clothes, Straw Hats, Negligee Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear, Low Shoes, etc., etc.

Safe investments!

Smith Gray & Co.,
NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

CARPET CLEANSING C. H. BROWN CO. 221 East 38th St.
Steam and Compressed Air. Tel. 1531, 38th St

Amusements.

Proctor's 5TH Av. 23D ST. 58th St. 125th St. — Diversified Entertainments — 15, 25, 50. Comedies, Varieties and Novelties. Contin's Aft. & Eve. | "Niobe" and "My Lady Help." Varieties. 25 & 50c | F. F. Proctor's Big Stock Co. 150 Artists. | "Lost, Strayed or Stolen." "The Violin Maker." Varie's | "Caste" and "An Engagement." Varieties. | "Strange Adventures of Miss Brown." Into Darkness.

MANHATTAN BEACH. Commencing Saturday, June 15. 3:30 SHANNON'S 23d Regt. BAND 8:30. FREE BAND CONCERTS DAILY. ORCHESTRA IN PALM ROOM. JUNE 22---THE CIRCUS GIRL by the AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. {Sam S. Shubert Introduces THE LONDON LAUGHING SUCCESS, "Heartily Recommended for that Heated Feeling." Matinées 2:30, Wednesday and Saturday. Eve'gs 8:30 | The BRIXTON BURGLARY. All Star Company. COOLEST AND JOLLIEST SPOT IN TOWN.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. 2:15. CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. With ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St. LAST 3 NIGHTS, 8:15. LAST SATURDAY MAT. JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. WILLIAM COLLIER. ON THE QUIET.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. New Special Vaudeville Features and THE KING'S CARNIVAL. Phenomenal Hit. TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. (Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected.) On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. Williams & Walker. Ralph Johnstone. Carolyn Delmore & Co.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily (exc't Mon.), 25c. Peaceful Valley

KOSTER & BIAL'S TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY. Mats., 25. Evs., 50, 75. BEST VAUDEVILLE BILL IN TOWN

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. | BERT COOTE & CO., LORIS & ALTINA, others.

The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

SIX RACES TO-DAY, AT 2:30 P. M. Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car,) 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Ave. Elevated, every 15 minutes.

A NEW UP-TOWN HOTEL.

It Will Adjoin the Harlem Casino and Be Managed in Conjunction With It.

A new ten-story hotel will be erected on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on the two lots adjoining the Harlem Casino, at the corner of Seventh Avenue. The new structure has already been leased for a term of fifteen years to J. Louis Scherz, who only recently became the proprietor of the Casino, and it is understood that, so far as practicable, the two properties will be handled in conjunction. The new hotel, plans for which were filed yesterday afternoon, will cost about $285,000. It has been designed by Alfred Zucker, who was also the architect of the Casino. The owner of the proposed building is Leslie C. Weed of Brookline, Mass., who bought the lots from A. D. Russell.

The three lower floors of the hotel will contain a palm court, restaurant, a large banquet hall, and private dining rooms. The upper floors will be devoted to apartments. The terms of the lease provide for the completion of the structure before May 1, 1902.

To Close at Noon on Saturdays.

Commencing this week, and continuing through the Summer, Stern Brothers, West Twenty-third Street, will close their establishment at 12 o'clock on Saturday.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy; fog on coast; southeasterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,048. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1901—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SECRETARY HAY SPEAKS AT A BUFFALO BANQUET

Talks of the Brotherhood of the Western Nations.

Gen. Miles at the Exposition—Will Deliver an Address at the Flag Day Celebration To-day.

BUFFALO, June 13.—Secretary of State Hay was the guest of honor at a dinner given this evening by the Board of Directors of the Pan-American Exposition to the National Editorial Association. One thousand covers were laid in the great dining room in Statler's Hotel, the banquet being the largest in the history of the city. Secretary Hay was introduced by Director General Buchanan, who presided. Mr. Hay spoke in part as follows:

"Last night as I looked from my window at this marvelous creation, lined in fire upon the evening sky, and to-day as I have walked through the courts and the palaces of this incomparable exhibition, the words of the prophet have been constantly in my mind, 'Your old men shall dream dreams; your young men shall see visions.' We who are old have through many hopeful years dreamed this dream. It was noble and inspiring, leading to earnest and uplifting labor. And now we share with you who are young the pleasure of beholding the vision, far nobler and more inspiring than the dream.

"This ideal of the brotherhood of the nations of the Western world is not a growth of yesterday. It was heralded when the country was young by the clarion voice of Henry Clay; it was cherished by Seward and Evarts, by Douglass and by Blaine. Twelve years ago we held the first reunion of the American republics. Much was said and done, destined to be memorable in our history, opening and blazing the way along the path of peace and fraternal relations. We have made steady progress; we have grown day by day to a better understanding, until now we are looking to our coming conference in the City of Mexico, to which we have the right to hope that with larger experience and profounder study of the great problems before us, results still more important and beneficent will be reached.

"As a means to those ends, as a concrete realization of those generous dreams which have led us thus far, we have this grand and beautiful spectacle, never to be forgotten, a delight to the eyes, a comfort to every patriotic heart that during the coming Summer shall make the joyous pilgrimage to this enchanted scene.

"There have been statesmen and soldiers who have cherished the fancy in past years of a vast American army recruited from every country between the arctic and the antarctic seas, which should bind us together in one immense military power that might overawe the older civilizations, but this conception belongs to the past, to an order of things that has gone, I hope, forever by.

"How far more inspiring is the thought of the results we see here now; how much more in keeping with the better times in whose light we live and the still more glorious future to which we look forward, is the result we see to-day of the armies of labor and intelligence in every country of this new world, all working with one mind and one will, not to attain an unhappy pre-eminence in the art of destruction, but to advance in liberal emulation in the arts which tend to make men happier and better, to make this long harassed and tormented earth a brighter and more blessed abode for men of good will. [Applause.]

"Our hearts have glowed within us as we have surveyed at every turn the evidences of the equality and fraternity of progress under skies so distant, under conditions so varying as those which obtain between Alaska and Cape Horn.

"God forbid that there should be in all this the slightest hint of vainglory, still less of menace, to the rest of the world. On the contrary, we cannot but think that this friendly challenge we send out to all peoples encouraging them to join in this brotherly emulation in which the prizes are after all merely the right to further peaceful progress in good work—will be to the benefit and profit of every country under the wide heavens.

"Every great achievement in art, in science, in commerce, communicates to the universal human spirit a salutary shock which, in ever widening circles, spreads to regions the most remote and obscure, to break at last in lingering ripples on the ultimate shores of space and time. Out of a good source evil cannot flow; out of the light darkness cannot be born. The benign influences that shall emanate from this great festival of peace shall not be bounded by oceans nor by continents." [Great applause.]

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by Mrs. Miles and Lieut. Col. Whiting, his aide de camp, arrived here to-day, and later visited the Exposition, being received at the water gate by the Director General, who conveyed the party across the lake in his launch. After Major Symons had pointed out the various buildings the party went to the Government Building, where Gen. Miles was greeted by Capt. P. C. Harris and Capt. Wisser. They were then conducted to Col. Michael's headquarters in the War Department exhibit, and there they met Secretary of State Hay, Mrs. Hay, Miss Hay, and others of their party.

To-morrow Flag Day will be celebrated with ceremonies in the Temple of Music. Among the prominent men who will be present during the exercises are Secretary of State Hay, Lieut. Gen. Miles, Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, and Senator Platt. Admiral Dewey was expected, but word was received to-day that he will be unable to visit the exposition until later in the month. Gen. Miles and Capt. Hobson will deliver addresses.

TOM L. JOHNSON SAYS NO.

Would Not Accept the Office of Governor If Elected.

HAMILTON, Ohio, June 13.—The Daily Democrat this evening publishes the following dispatch in reply to statements that Tom L. Johnson will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor:

"Cleveland, June 13.—There is absolutely no truth in the statements referred to. I would decline the nomination. I would refuse to serve if elected. Is that strong enough? Nothing on earth could cause me to break my contract as Mayor with the people of Cleveland for the next two years.

"TOM L. JOHNSON."

Keene's Gift to Charity.

LONDON, June 13.—Foxhall Keene has sent £2,650 to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund, the amount being one-half of the Oaks purse.

Mr. Keene's gift to the public charities was announced immediately after the American turfman's filly, Cap and Bells II., won the Oaks, at the Epsom meeting in England. At the time that Foxhall Keene announced the intended gift, it was stated that James R. Keene would distribute one-half of the Oaks stakes in America, while Foxhall Keene should distribute the other half in England.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 70⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32c; cotton, middling, 8⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western, creamery, 19½c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
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Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 8.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Before closing your residence for the Summer you should take the precaution to secure absolute protection from loss or damage by Burglars, Thieves, Servants, or Employes, by a policy of the largest Company in the world writing Burglary Insurance. For rates, etc., apply to The United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, 160 Broadway. Cash capital, $1,500,000. Resources over $6,850,000.—Adv.

MISSING FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Oliver H. Ferris Found Dead in Brooklyn Hospital by Relatives After Long Search.

The body of Oliver H. Ferris, a former prosperous business man of this city, who disappeared from home eighteen years ago, was identified yesterday by his sister in the Eastern District Hospital in Brooklyn, where Ferris died of apoplexy Tuesday. His sister is Miss C. H. Ferris of 414 Lenox Avenue, and her brother is Major H. A. Ferris, counsel for the Salvation Army.

Ferris lived at 803 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, and had been a clerk for ten years for the Pennsylvania Railroad, though none of his family knew all that time or for eight years before anything of his whereabouts.

Ferris was graduated from Yale University in 1867. He went into business after leaving college and became wealthy. Later he was ruined financially, and he disappeared. No one heard of him or from him, though inquiries set on foot all over the country led to nearly every institution in the East being asked about him.

The Brooklyn Coroners' Office notified Major Ferris yesterday of the death of Oliver H. Ferris and his sister identified the body in the hospital.

POST OFFICE GREW RAPIDLY.

Steel Industry Helped a Pennsylvania Office Make a Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Post Office Department has found in Pennsylvania a Post Office that shows, proportionately, the largest increase in postal business of any office in the country. Five years ago the people of Vandergrift, Westmoreland County, Penn., petitioned the department to have a Post Office established there, and of course wanted a Postmaster. Inquiry was made, and it was reported that the population was too small to justify compliance with the request.

Some time afterward the request was renewed, and with some misgivings the department granted the request and gave the town an office and a Postmaster. On July 1 the office will be raised from one of the third class to second-class, the Postmaster will be allowed an assistant, and he will be allowed to have a four-hundred-dollar clerk, in addition to the five-hundred-dollar clerk now employed. The report of the office shows that in the last two months the receipts were $2,400. The growth of the office is attributed to the recent development of the steel industry.

WABASH TO ENTER PITTSBURG.

Vice President Says He Will Wait No Longer for Council's Permission.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 13.—Robert Ramsey, Jr., Vice President of the Wabash Railroad, to-day gave orders to Engineer James W. Patterson and Alfred P. Bolles, engineer of bridges, to advertise for bids for the construction of the road into Pittsburg, to connect with the Wheeling and Lake Erie.

He says the extension will cost between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. The Select Council has opposed the entrance of the Wabash, holding up the ordinances granting the right of way.

Mr. Ramsey said he would not await the action of Councils, but would go ahead. The plan has been to build the building of the road off for two years.

The company has purchased outright land costing over one and a half million dollars in the lower end of the town, and has two abutments built for a bridge across the Monongahela River. The bridges will be completed first.

The Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania systems have tried in vain to block the Wabash.

MRS. McKINLEY GAINING.

Improvement in Her Condition a Relief to the President.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Dr. Rixey remained at the White House considerably over two hours to-night. On leaving shortly after 11 o'clock he said: "Mrs. McKinley is maintaining a steady improvement. She passed a comfortable day and to-night is resting very well. She sat up for a while to-day in a rolling chair."

The improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition enables the President to spend more time in his office receiving visitors and transacting public business.

Plans for Mrs. McKinley's removal to Canton as soon as her condition will safely warrant it are still under consideration.

AMERICAN IRON ABROAD.

American Consul at Birmingham Says There Are Complaints Against It.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The United States Consul at Birmingham, England, has informed the State Department of complaints which have appeared in a newspaper of that city against the quality of American iron. It is stated, says the Consul, that American iron is not available for purposes requiring great tensile strength and uniformity of quality.

"Whether these charges are true or not," he continues, "American merchants, and manufacturers can understand why there is a decided disinclination abroad to pay for shipments free on board at New York or any other American point."

Will Be Judge in the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Paul W. Linebarger of this city was notified to-day that he had been appointed a United States Judge to act in the Philippines. Mr. Linebarger was born at Warren, Ill., in 1869. He attended Chicago public schools, Northwestern and Lake Forest Universities. He studied law in Paris, and was admitted to the bar here in 1893. After two years in Heidelberg University he began the practice of law here. In the Spanish war he served as Lieutenant of cavalry. Mr. Linebarger speaks and writes Spanish.

A New Train to Buffalo.

On Monday, June 17th, the New York Central will place in service an entirely new train to Buffalo, leaving Grand Central Station at 9:20 A. M., arriving Buffalo 9:20 P. M. This affords another opportunity for a daylight ride along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo.—Adv.

THE CUBA OF THE FUTURE

Doubt in Washington as to Cubans' Ability to Govern Themselves.

Representative Hepburn Predicts that They Will Be at Each Other's Throats in a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Having expected from the first that the Cubans would eventually accept the Platt amendment as it was offered, the Administration is not elated or surprised at the news from Cuba of the unconditional acceptance of the stipulations required by the United States to assure the permanency of Cuba's independence after it shall have been fully acquired. While there is no suggestion heard from anybody speaking for the Administration, that the United States will not in good faith carry out its promises to Cuba, and in good season leave it to govern itself, there is some doubt felt and sometimes expressed as to the ability of the Cubans to do all that they have undertaken to do, after they have been released.

There will be no precipitate haste on the part of the War Department to withdraw the troops remaining in Cuba, and when they are recalled, it will be gradually, so that, until it is evident that the precautions adopted by Cuba to maintain the peace within her borders have been sufficient to justify cutting loose, the nucleus of a force from the United States will be kept in the island, as much for the sake of the business men as to assure the Administration that at the first opportunity for revolution the island shall not become the scene of disorder and destruction.

It is believed that it will take some months to organize the Cuban Government, the law for the conduct of the election having still to be completed. The election itself, it is believed, will be conducted without serious disorder, but the preservation of order may be attributed to the continued presence of the authority and forces of the United States.

The anxiety of Cuba's friends here is as to what may happen after a Cuban army has been raised and given control of such matters as are now regulated by the military forces of the United States. The army, it is feared, may be used by the faction in power in a mischievous way, and without those conservative restraints that have come to be characteristic of the use of the army by the United States.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa expressed gratification at the action of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, but he has grave doubts about the success of the people in undertaking to govern themselves.

"I should like to see every political tie between the United States and Cuba severed," he said, "but I realize that we will be obliged to exercise some sort of supervision over the island. In my opinion, the Cubans are not capable of self-government, and my prediction is that in twelve months the Cubans will be at each other's throats. Then, perhaps, we will be forced to intervene.

"I should regard it as a great misfortune if the United States should ever annex the island, with its turbulent people. Guerrilla warfare against our authority would go on in the island, and it would cost as much in blood and treasure to suppress it. I remember that the United States dollared $1,000 when to put down the Indians in Florida, and when they were finally rounded up, there were exactly seventy-one of them. The situation in the Philippines is different. We can take control of all the larger cities and towns, and let the natives learn gradually, with the lapse of years, that obedience to our authority is to their interest.

"To go back to Cuba; we must bear in mind that those people we have been dealing with are children, and I am afraid they are pretty bad children, just as little qualified to govern themselves as so many youngsters."

Senator Cockrell says that Cuba must be dealt with deliberately, and not cut loose until prepared to stand alone.

"I believe that things will run along smoothly now," said the Senator. "The Cubans did the right thing in accepting the amendment, and this Government will deal fairly with them. All that was needed was a thorough understanding, and that has been reached, with the result that they have accepted our terms. Of course, we cannot immediately withdraw from the island. No reasonable person expects that, for there is no authority to whom we could turn over the Government.

"The next step, and one which it is absolutely necessary to take, is for the convention to pass election laws, fixing a date for the election of a President and other officers of the Government as provided for in their Constitution. Under this law the military Government will call an election, and when all of the machinery of Government is organized we will turn over affairs to them, but not until then. This will require some time, how long I cannot say, but it will, I believe, be done within reasonable limitations."

Senator Burrows was pleased at the action of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, in accepting the Platt amendment.

"This action," he said, "ought to lead to speedy and desirable results. It ought to be followed by Cuban independence and a home Government. There will soon be nothing in the way of the establishment of a republic in Cuba, and I expect to see that accomplished and troops withdrawn. The republic of Cuba will shortly be one of the nations of the earth. We are now fulfilling our promises to Cuba and to the nations of the world."

Speaking of Cuba, Senator Elkins said: "I always believed the Cubans would accept. They have simply been playing and dickering for the best terms they could get. What they have done is the best thing that could have happened to Cuba. No people have ever obtained their independence before at such a small cost of blood and money. This Government has dealt most liberally with Cuba, more liberally than any other Government would have done."

A NAVAL OFFICER OFFENDED.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield Resents an Indignity Put Upon Him by Assistant Secretary Hackett.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Although the "incident" is said to have been closed by the firm and emphatic course of Rear Admiral Crowninshield in opposing an action of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett that Admiral Crowninshield regarded as derogatory to his rank and station, it continues to be discussed at the Navy Department.

The Secretary of the Navy usually goes to Annapolis on graduation day to present diplomas to the cadets who have finished their studies. As Secretary Long could not attend the graduation exercises this year, Commander Wainwright, as the head of the Naval Academy, invited Rear Admiral Crowninshield to perform the ceremony. Admiral Crowninshield accepted. Commander Wainwright came to Washington, upon learning that Assistant Secretary Hackett had determined to make the presentations as the representative of Secretary Long, to explain the embarrassment in which he had been placed. Upon his return to Annapolis he received orders from the Assistant Secretary to withdraw the invitation to Admiral Crowninshield. By direction of Mr. Hackett he communicated this information to Admiral Crowninshield.

The Admiral remained away from Annapolis and the boys took their parchments from the hand of Mr. Hackett. Admiral Crowninshield resented the indignity that had been put upon his rank and the office of which he is head. He has stated his case and the grounds for remonstrating in a letter to Secretary Long, to be placed upon the records as a standing protest against a repetition of the offense. It is understood that no action is required by the Secretary.

Free with Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle, June 16, a 72-Page Summer and Winter Illustrated Resort Directory, containing particulars of nearly 4,000 hotels and boarding houses. Also complete list of Buffalo houses. Trolley routes about New York. Rail and water routes to resorts.—Adv.

ON TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia Will Consider the Matter at Special Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The Board of Directors of the Manufacturers' Club has called a special meeting of the club for next Monday night to consider the question of tariff legislation.

This step, it is understood, was hastened by the action of the National Association of Manufacturers at their recent meeting in Detroit, when an effort was made to revive the tariff agitation.

The board adopted resolutions deprecating any attempt to revive tariff agitation as a menace to the continued prosperity of the country. The resolutions also suggest that "should the alteration of any part of the tariff schedules seem necessary in the judgment of the Industrial Commission now investigating the subject, the same should be taken out of politics and be made the subject of careful revision by a non-partisan tariff commission."

NO LOSS IN RUSSIAN TRADE.

Notwithstanding Countervailing Duty on Sugar, She Continues to Buy of Us as Freely as Ever.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The attention of the Treasury Department has been attracted by a St. Petersburg dispatch to a New York paper containing some Russian comments upon the results of the imposition by the United States of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar, in consequence of the payment by Russia of what the Treasury Department has held to be a bounty on sugars exported to the United States.

The assertion is made that $18,000,000 a year of American trade is brought to an end by reason of the advance in duties by Russia on certain lines of articles sent to Russia from the United States. As the United States must pay 58 per cent. more than Germany, France, or England, to get the same goods into Russia, it is argued that the Americans can do no business at all, but can only sit still and see Germans steal it away.

According to the reports of our commerce for the last ten months, these comments do not appear to be justified, for Russia has continued to buy of us quite as freely as ever. In the ten months ended with April, 1899, Russia took from the United States goods to the amount of $51,504,732. For the ten months ended April, 1900, she took goods to the amount of $5,674,462, and the decline could not be attributed to discrimination on account of sugar, for that question had not then arisen. During the ten months ended April, 1901, Russia bought of the United States direct goods valued at $7,130,870, a gain, as compared with the ten months of the preceding year.

The retaliatory duties imposed by Russia became effective in March. Yet in April last, following the imposition of those duties, Russia took from the United States goods valued at $1,005,153, as compared with $779,204 purchased in April, 1900. The exports in March were considerably more than $1,100,000; and they were not so valuable by some hundreds of thousands of dollars in March, 1900. So far as accessible figures tell anything of trade with Russia, it has increased since the new duty on sugar went into effect.

WANT THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Delegates to the Southern Industrial Convention Say the Waterway Should Be Built Without Delay.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Topics of National interest were discussed at the third day's session of the Southern Industrial Convention. One of the most important of these was "The Nicaragua Canal—Why Has It Not Been Built?" and during the debate on this question many arguments were advanced in favor of the speedy construction of the waterway. The discussion on "The Mississippi River and Tributaries" was participated in by specially appointed speakers from New Orleans, Memphis, Shreveport, St. Louis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, and Pittsburg. "How Our Rivers and Harbors Should Be Provided For" was also discussed.

The discussion on the Nicaragua Canal was opened by Sewall C. Cobb of Pensacola, Fla., who said, in part:

"Five hundred and fifty millions of people of the Far East for half a century have entreated us to open a highway through the narrow strip of land that connects the two great continents of America, but we have had at the helm of the ship of state men of limited maritime information and a deaf ear has been turned to their requests. When our military arm sought opportunity for promotion (in rank) our officials rushed to a conflict with a people of less than ten millions in population, and already have expended in the effort to inoculate them with 'benevolent assimilation,' upward of $300,000,000 and countless lives!

"This money, expended in the other process, 'commercial assimilation,' would have constructed the Nicaragua Canal and established lines of steamships numbering not less than one hundred, each of five thousand tons' capacity, carrying our own products.

"The twentieth century calls for human advancement. We of the South learned at the close of the war that if we would develop our resources the military arm must be subservient to the civil authority. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is only a pretext for delay. We cannot concede the right of any nation to dictate either locality or manner of occupation to those whose mutual interests demand a work free from all entangling alliances. Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and the United States of America are competent to decide what is best for their interests."

Other delegates also argued in favor of the early building of the Nicaragua Canal.

The discussion on "The Mississippi River and Its Tributaries" was participated in by S. A. Thompson of Wheeling; Webb M. Samuels, St. Louis; Judge James M. Greer, Memphis, and H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions.

At to-night's session W. H. Council, President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Normal, Ala., spoke on "Industrial Education and Its Relation to Race Development." He said he had been a slave boy, and his experiences at that time caused him to vow that he would sometime devote himself to the work of uplifting the colored race. He asserted the solution of the race problem was neither in the question of franchise nor education, but rather in a proper understanding between the white people and the negroes. An interesting incident of the session was the presentation by Gen. W. W. H. Davis of Doylestown, Penn., of a captured Confederate flag to the South Carolina delegation.

SCARED BY THE KEARSARGE.

Newport Cottagers Thought an Earthquake Had Visited the Town.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 13.—Cottagers along the Cliffs were given a fright by the Kearsarge this morning while she was at target practice. Many residents thought there was an earthquake.

The Kearsarge left her anchorage at an early hour and when well off from the land used her entire battery, including the new twelve-inch breech-loading rifle. At one of the cottages on Bailey's Beach a number of women ran from their sleeping apartments in a high state of excitement.

In Haste to Get Rich.

The brainiest and busiest men in the world avoid collapse by taking JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT with their meals. It sustains, builds up, and strengthens. Be sure to get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

TO FIGHT TAMMANY HALL

Independent Democrats Decide Upon a Course of Action.

Will Be Represented at the Citizens' Union Conference—Declaration by the Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Independent Democracy was held in the Astor House yesterday afternoon. The invitation extended to the organization by the Citizens' Union anti-Tammany conference to elect delegates to attend future conferences and represent the Independent Democracy was read and accepted, and Samuel Greenbaum and John P. Kelly were elected as delegates, and Messrs. Samuel H. Ordway and Simon C. Noot as alternates. The delegates were not instructed as to the course to be pursued in the conference, except that the Independent Democracy favored no candidates at the present time and would bend every effort to elect an anti-Tammany ticket.

A committee composed of Mark M. Schlesinger, George T. Hanning, the Rev. Dr. Adolph Speigel, M. Hanlon, and E. S. Egerton was appointed to secure permanent central headquarters, and the Sub-Committee on Organization was increased to fifteen.

The following address was adopted to be issued:

We arraign Tammany Hall because it does not truly represent the Democracy of New York; it places office holding for personal ends above principle; it is indifferent to the traditions and ideals of true Democracy, and is ready to sacrifice them at any time for the perpetuation in power of a few individuals; it is essentially undemocratic in the autocratic sway it wields over the rank and file of the members of its organization and its throttling of independence in criticism within the party; it does not stand for the rights of the people, but for the enrichment and favoring of the few; it secures its continuance in power by levying tribute upon the law-breaker, and connives at the maintenance upon our statute books of laws that are unsupported by public opinion, for the sole purpose of securing an unholy revenue, while hypocritically pretending to favor their repeal.

The Democrats of New York to-day are not truly represented by any organized party; the time is ripe for establishing a Democratic organization based upon Democratic principles, standing for Democratic ideas, that will represent the civic duties and obligations of the citizen and wield a proper influence in the Democratic councils of the city, State, and Nation.

An impending local election affords a proper opportunity for organizing the Democrats of New York into a strong, aggressive body that will use its immediate efforts in expunging from the laws of this State those laws which interfere with the legitimate personal comfort of the individual, and which an intelligent public opinion in a great cosmopolitan city condemns. We refer particularly to the unjust Sunday laws, and unwise liquor laws, and that class of legislation which tends only to interfere with the innocent amusements of the people, and with legitimate traffic which injures none.

The Police Department should be freed from political control, and made amenable to a strict and impartial enforcement of the law, and so managed that those in power may not become enriched by levying blackmail upon gamblers and brothel-house keepers.

We appeal to the patriotic Democrats of New York to join us in perfecting a Democratic organization, and as a necessary expedient in the struggle against the false Democracy of Tammany Hall, to unite with all other organized anti-Tammany bodies, upon a common ticket, composed of men of high standing and integrity in the community.

Reports from the various districts showed a large enrollment, and the work of enrolling Democrats in sympathy with anti-Tammany Democracy will be kept up with vigor.

LEWIS NIXON NON-COMMITTAL.

Says that When Tammany Offers Mayoralty Nomination He Will Talk.

Lewis Nixon, who has been talked of as a Tammany candidate for Mayor, said yesterday:

"I am not a candidate, but you can say that I am too old to either accept or decline a nomination which has not been tendered to me. I believe the Democratic way is to wait until the convention names a candidate before the honor can either be accepted or declined."

John E. Sexton said of Lewis Nixon when the Committee of Five was assailing the Police Department that he was a very young man, who had a lot to learn about politics.

TRAGEDY IN MONTREAL.

In Futile Effort to Prevent His Mother from Killing Herself, Young Man Is Desperately Wounded.

MONTREAL, June 13.—Mrs. J. J. Redpath, one of Montreal's society leaders, lies dead in her handsome residence on Sherbrooke Street, and her son, Clifford Redpath, is lying unconscious in Royal Victoria Hospital with a bullet in his head.

About 6 o'clock the household was startled by the noise of two revolver shots from Mrs. Redpath's room. On rushing in the servants were astounded to find Mrs. Redpath and her son lying on the floor, both unconscious. Physicians were summoned, but Mrs. Redpath died in a few minutes. Her son was removed to the hospital in a dying condition.

Mrs. Redpath had been ill for some time, suffering greatly from insomnia. The surmise is that while temporarily deranged Mrs. Redpath attempted to end her life, and in attempting to prevent her the son was shot.

COMMANDER TILLEY ROBBED.

Highwaymen in San Francisco Attack the Naval Officer.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Lieut. Commander B. F. Tilley, United States Navy, Governor of the American portion of the Samoan Islands, was assaulted and robbed by two unknown men as he was strolling along the water front. When in an unfamiliar part of the city, Commander Tilley says, he was passed by two men, who turned suddenly and seized him from behind. One grabbed his gold watch chain, while the other held him by the throat. A struggle ensued, during which he was either struck over the head and across the mouth or thrown down with violence, rendering him unconscious and inflicting two ugly bruises. When he recovered consciousness he secured a cab and returned to his hotel.

The highwaymen, who made good their escape, relieved Commander Tilley of a gold watch and about $25. He landed from Pago Pago on Tuesday, and will start for the East to-morrow.

NEW YORK PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Meets at Buffalo, Listens to Addresses, and Elects Officers.

BUFFALO, June 13.—President William Kline of the New York Press Association called the annual convention of that body to order in Statler's Hotel this morning and delivered his annual address. Addresses were delivered by Daniel D. Frisbie, on "Editorials"; Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles B. Skinner, on "The Newspaper as an Educator," and J. L. McArthur, on the "Press and People." W. A. Paber read a poem entitled "It Goes."

The Committee on Organization reported as follows: President—W. A. Smithe, Owego Times; Secretary and Treasurer—H. O. Bunnell, Dansville Advertiser; Vice Presidents—Daniel D. Frisbie, Schoharie Republican; E. S. Underhill, Corning Democrat; J. P. Herrick, Bolivar Breeze; E. E. Blunck, Johnstown Republican, and E. H. Hurd, Medina Tribune; Executive Committee—H. J. Knapp, Watertown Times; Luke McHenry, Chittenango Times; Joseph A. Farrell, Albany Times-Union, and James H. Potts, Troy Times.

After adopting the report unanimously the convention adjourned.

FARMERS AND CORNERER.

George H. Phillips, the "Corn King," Advocates Government Graneries and a Fixed Price.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 13.—A limited number of members of the National Farmers' Alliance listened to a short address tonight by "Corn King" George H. Phillips of Chicago at the West Hotel. The address dealt principally with corn and corn "corners."

"Let the Government," he said, "tax the farmer a cent a bushel on his corn crop and with the money build elevators in which to store a hundred million bushels of corn and pay 40 cents, Chicago basis, for it, and the world will pay the same price. There is not so much of it that we need worry about an extra large crop or two. With the Government ready to pay 40 cents for it, the farmer can borrow 30 cents from his country bank, if he needs the money, and carry the surplus for seven years, if need be."

FLORIDA HAS OIL BOOM.

Discoverer of Phosphate Mines Said to Have Located Petroleum—Speculation Runs Wild.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 13.—There is great excitement in Marion County over an oil strike, and prospectors are rushing to the scene. The discovery was made by Albertus Vogt, who some years ago prospected and located the hard rock phosphate mines in this region.

At noon to-day a dispatch from Ocala announced that options had already been secured on not less than 500,000 acres, and that some of the most conservative business men were speculating largely, in the hope of tapping "gushers" in this new oil field. A later dispatch received this afternoon from a newspaper man in Ocala stated that so intense was the excitement that two well-known business men had come to blows in a dispute about options.

This oil discovery is in the Withlacoochee region, in close proximity to the phosphate mines. Several analyses have been made, the results of which, it is stated, place the genuineness of the discovery beyond doubt. A prominent phosphate miner in Ocala says that nearly twenty years ago a man in one of the South Florida counties, while sinking a well, found at a depth of about three hundred feet a substance that resembled soft soap. The miner now believes that it was crude petroleum. He has secured an option on the property. Similar instances are being reported throughout this region, and speculators are securing every foot of available land in the neighborhoods where such conditions are reported.

WOMAN POLITICIAN MARRIES.

St. Louis Female Suffragist Now the Wife of a Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Miss Belle A. Norman, widely known as a female politician and woman suffragist, who was the only woman in St. Louis to run for public office, was married Wednesday evening to H. S. Kronck, an attorney, with offices in the Chemical Building. Husband and wife believe in independence in both parties so far as consonant with the marital vows. The views of this very modern couple are expressed by the husband as follows:

"My wife has as much right to entertain her individual political views and give them expression as I have. So far as I am concerned she shall have the free and full right to think and act as she pleases relative to public questions. I shall not expect her to confine herself to domestic duties, unless she choses to do so. Her will in that matter is supreme."

ALABAMA STEEL PLANT.

Said to be Purpose of Activity of the Sloss-Sheffield Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 13.—The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company is pressing behind the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company in a vigorous policy of plant improvement. One of its furnaces at North Birmingham is being converted into a furnace for the manufacture of basic pig iron, a grade of iron never made before by this company. The making of basic iron has suggested that the company is again figuring on the early erection of a steel mill. Six of the seven furnaces of the company are in blast.

It was announced authoritatively to-day that Robert Jemison of Birmingham is to be President of the consolidated company, absorbing the street car, electric light, and gas properties of Birmingham. The fifteen Directors have been decided on, and are all local men, with the exception of H. M. Atkinson of Atlanta, J. K. Newman of New Orleans, and Gordon Abbott of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. Among the Directors are: Col. A. M. Shook, Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., and G. B. McCormack, who have been identified for years with the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and N. E. Barker, President of the First National Bank.

New Steel Hoop and Pipe Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 13.—F. L. Clarke and associates, who obtained control of the old Helena Rolling Mill a few days ago, and arranged to convert it into a cotton tie factory, have secured a site at Ensley for a steel hoop and wrought steel pipe concern. It is understood that the two plants will be operated by the same management. Mr. Clarke was formerly manager of the American Sheet Steel plant in Pittsburg, but it is understood that in the present enterprise he and his associates are not connected with any of the trust corporations.

MILLIONS OF MATCHES BURNED.

Destruction by Fire of the Royal Match Factory Near Passaic, N. J.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 13.—The Royal Match Factory, situated in Clifton Township, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire had been in progress but a short time when there was a terrific explosion, a big steam boiler blowing up. The explosion of the boiler was followed by a half dozen other explosions.

The firemen of this city, who went to the scene, had a hard time fighting the flames, owing to the intense heat and the great danger from the several explosions. No one, however, was injured. The damage is estimated at $25,000. The fire is supposed to have had its origin in the explosion of chemicals.

Ex-Gov. Pingree Ill in London.

Ex-Governor of Michigan Hazen S. Pingree is ill in the City of London, according to a cable received here yesterday by Edwin Hollister Low of Low's Tourist Agency. He said he does not believe the illness is serious or the cable would have said so. He sent the message received to the family of the ex-Governor in Detroit, Mich.

Summer Reading Number.

A special number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW devoted to books for Summer reading will be issued to-morrow. One hundred books have been selected from those published during the last year and a half. THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be enlarged for that occasion, and the variety of reading matter—aside from the special feature referred to—will be large and interesting. To be sure of getting a copy of this special number, order in advance from your newsdealer.—Adv.

MR. WANAMAKER'S BIG BID

Offers $2,500,000 for Philadelphia Railway Franchises.

Councils Have Voted to Give Them Away—Urges the Mayor to Interpose a Veto.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker to-day hurled a bomb into the camp of the Quay-Ashbridge municipal ring when he sent to Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge a letter offering him $2,500,000 for the powers, rights, and franchises granted under the fourteen rapid transit ordinances which were yesterday "ripped" through councils, and which now await the signature of the Mayor. Mr. Wanamaker in his letter declares that the ordinances were rushed through councils at unprecedented speed, and that this, with the State legislation preliminary to it, represents a most radical revolution in railroad legislation, carried on by mysterious and unusual methods.

He credits the Mayor with a desire, if he approves the ordinances, to do so in a way that will bring the greatest return to the people, and declares that these franchises are of enormous value and should not be made a free gift to any one. Mr. Wanamaker declares that he is not interested to any degree in any railroad enterprise of any kind, and does not intend to embark in the business, and then makes the following as a purely "business proposition":

"For the powers, rights, and franchises granted and intended to be secured by the fourteen ordinances referred to, I will give to the City of Philadelphia the sum of $2,500,000, and as a guarantee of good faith in the matter I have this day deposited with the Real Estate Trust Company, on account of this proposition, 10 per cent., or $250,000. Of course, I understand that the rights sought to be conferred by the ordinances in question will be made the subject of legal contest in the courts. As to what the results of that litigation will be I have no opinion, but I will be glad to pay for such powers if the Councils have the lawful authority to grant them, the sum of money I have named.

"Your Honor, of course, knows that every attempt in the Councils to require the corporations favored by the ordinances to limit the fare to 2 cents and to give free exchanges, and other propositions, having in view the public interest, were incontinently voted down. As the case stands to-day before you, therefore, the people will get nothing for these franchises, their Treasury will not be one cent the richer, passengers will have no cheaper transportation, and the only gainers will be those financially interested in the projects to which your Honor is asked to give the sanction of your approval.

"As I have already said, it is not my desire to embark in the business of passenger railroads, but I do not feel like standing idly by while gifts of such enormous money value are made so recklessly, rashly, and hurriedly to predetermined corporations without any return to the people whose property is to be used for private speculation, and from whose pockets will come every dollar that goes into the corporate treasuries.

"My offer of $2,500,000 is not made because I conceive that sum to be the measure of the franchises granted by these ordinances, for I believe them to be much more valuable, but merely as an indication to your Honor in concrete form of the magnitude of the gift conferred upon private citizens without return to the people. It seems to me that to give away such franchises for nothing when others stand ready to pay millions for the same rights is little short of public

MURDERS HIS YOUNG WIFE

Husband's Long Ride with His Own Throat Cut.

Plays Upon a Piano in His Father's Saloon Before Officers and Ambulance Arrive.

Martin J. Tighe, twenty-two years old, who was yesterday put under $300 bonds in the West Side Police Court for assaulting his wife, last evening murdered the woman at their home, at 147 West One Hundred and Eighth Street. Then he cut his own throat, but made his way on a car to the saloon of his father, James E. Tighe, at 200 Amsterdam Avenue, at Sixty-ninth Street, where he smoked cigarettes and played on a piano till the ambulance took him to Roosevelt Hospital. He was said to be in a serious condition at midnight.

The woman was taken from her home unconscious and died soon after her arrival at the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Just before her death she murmured "My husband did it." Mrs. Tighe was but eighteen years old. She was the daughter of James E. Murphy of 145 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, a clerk in a broker's office in Wall Street. Her husband was cashier in Raub's saloon, at 90 Nassau Street. She gave birth to a boy two months ago. The infant, who was christened Edward James Tighe, is at the home of Mr. Murphy. Tighe is an inveterate cigarette smoker.

There has been trouble between the couple for many months, and last Fall Tighe threatened to kill his wife and her father, but was disarmed. He promised then to do better and was not arrested.

The man's abuse continued, however, and about two weeks ago Mrs. Tighe left him and went to her father's home. He haunted the flat, and last Tuesday night, when he found the front door unlocked went up to the apartment. His wife opened the door. As she did so he grabbed her by the hair, dragged her out into the hall, beat her with his fist, and bit one of her wrists until the blood flowed. That led to his appearance in court on a summons yesterday. His father signed his bond, and he was released.

Mrs. Tighe went home to her father, and he went to the building, too, and loitered in front of it all the afternoon, but about dusk disappeared. At 9 o'clock, with her aunt, Miss Margaret Schaffrey, the woman went around to the flat where they had lived to get some clothes for her infant.

The place was empty when they entered, but in a few minutes Tighe burst in upon them. He told his wife to come into the parlor, as he wanted to talk with her. He ordered Miss Schaffrey out, but she refused to go. He threw her out and locked the door. She appealed to some men who passed down the stairs. They refused to interfere, but said they would call a policeman. She went with them.

After a search she failed to find a policeman, and she ran back to the house. There she met women in a great state of excitement, who told her they had heard frantic screams for help coming from the Tighe apartment. The woman then, with her own shoulders, burst in the door. Tighe fled past her to the street. The young wife was lying on the kitchen floor. A razor lay near her. She was wounded in several places.

The Rev. Father Stiles of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, in West One Hundred and Seventh Street, administered extreme unction. He asked the woman questions, but she could not speak.

Tighe boarded a south-bound Broadway car at One Hundred and Eleventh Street. It was in charge of Conductor Hellliger, and Kate Reicher of 444 West Forty-fifth Street was the only other passenger. She called the conductor's attention to the fact that the man's throat was cut, but the conductor let him ride when he said he was going to a doctor's.

The police who knew him and his father well suspected where they would find him and put him under arrest as he started from his father's place for the hospital. His father said that the trouble was caused by the interference of the Murphy family with the household affairs of the young couple.

SUED FOR HUSBAND'S CLOTHES

Illinois Tailors Want Col. J. T. Dickinson's Wife to Pay His Bill.

Does a wife have to pay for her husband's clothing when he neglects to do so? The action in which this novel question is raised is that of George W. Matthews & Son, tailers of Chicago, against Mrs. Sarah Dickinson, wife of Col. John T. Dickinson, before Judge Murray in the Tenth District Municipal Court. It appeared in the case when it was tried a few days ago that Col. Dickinson had purchased in Chicago in December, 1894, a Tuxedo coat, a vest, and a cutaway suit for which he was to pay $150. He paid $50 on account, and, according to the tailors, paid no more.

Not long ago, Mrs. Dickinson, who has considerable means, came to New York, and is now living at the Lorraine, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The Chicago tailors decided to sue her for the balance of $100. She retained Holme & Smith as her counsel. When the case was called they asked that it be dismissed on the ground that such an action was against public policy, and would not hold under the laws of this tSate.

Henry L. Maxson, counsel for the tailors, contended that the Illinois laws made a wife liable for the necessities of the family in the event that the husband failed to pay for them. He then cited a decision of the Illinois courts to the effect that clothing for the husband must be considered necessities of the family. The lawyer argued that the contract had been made in Illinois, and so the statutes and decisions of that State must be considered here, as the Court of Appeals had held that in construing contracts made in other States they must be considered under the laws of such States.

Judge Murray asked counsel to submit briefs. These briefs will be handed up next week. No matter which way the case is decided it will be carried to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, as it is looked upon as a test case, the result of which will be of interest to former residents of Illinois as well as of Iowa and Oregon who have debts in those States.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VISIT.

Republican Leaders Confer with Mr. Davies—He Will Attend the Franchise Tax Hearing.

Attorney General John C. Davies arrived from Albany at 6 o'clock last evening. He was met at the station by Robert C. Morris, President of the Republican County Committee, and Executive Chairman William Ten Eyck. Russell Johnson, formerly law partner of Mr. Davies, was also there, and the quartet left the Grand Central in a cab.

This set many reports in circulation. Mr. Morris and Mr. Ten Eyck denied that the meeting had any political significance.

Mr. Davies said he came to town on business and to see Mr. Johnson.

Finally, at a late hour last night, it transpired that during the day Mr. Ten Eyck had telephoned to Mr. Davies for some information bearing on the election law. He learned that Mr. Davies had left Albany on the Southwestern limited, and so informed President Morris. They then decided to meet Mr. Davies at the station.

The Attorney General will attend the franchise tax hearing before ex-Judge Robert Earl, the referee, to-day.

MRS. PULLMAN ASKS DIVORCE.

Wife of George M. Pullman Seeks to be Freed Through Decree of a Chicago Court.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Mrs. Lynne Pullman to-day filed suit in the Cook County Circuit Court for divorce from George M. Pullman on the ground of desertion.

George M. Pullman and his twin brother, W. Sanger Pullman, were both engaged to be married at the time of their father's death. George's fiancée was Miss Felicite Ogiesby, daughter of ex-Gov. Ogiesby of Illinois. Sanger was engaged to Miss Lynne Fernald, the daughter of a wealthy Chicago merchant.

After the disinheritance of both boys both engagements were broken off by the respective parents of the prospective brides. Later George met Miss Fernald, his brother's former fiancée, in the White Mountains and the two were secretly married at the Holland House, in this city. Sanger, seeking consolation further west, met and married Miss Louise Lander West of San Francisco.

Last year George M. Pullman, with Mrs. F. V. Bowers, came to this city, and they were registered at the Hotel Gerard and elsewhere as man and wife. Mr. Bowers, learning of this, declared that his wife had never been legally divorced from him, and brought suit against Pullman for $100,000 for alienating his wife's affections, and another suit against his wife for divorce. Mr. Pullman declared he was legally divorced from his first wife and legally married to Mrs. Bowers. As to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bowers, Howe & Hummel, Pullman's counsel, said at the time that "when Mrs. Pullman was in her teens she went through some sort of a ceremony with Bowers," but was not really married to him. Mr. Bowers claimed that he married Mrs. Bowers on Oct. 15, 1898, and that no divorce had ever been sought by her or by him.

CHLOROFORMED TWO DOGS.

Owner Also Hanged Them Because They Bit Himself and Wife—Arrested for Cruelty to Animals.

Amos McGowan of 448 West Twenty-seventh Street was arrested last night for killing two handsome fox terriers that belonged to him. He hanged and chloroformed them. He was locked up at the West Twenty-seventh Street Station charged with cruelty to animals.

Policeman Peabody saw a crowd of children around an old bag in the street at Twenty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue about 8:30 o'clock, and watching the bag, he saw it move. Opening it, he discovered a fox terrier with a rope tightly fastened around his neck. It had nearly choked him to death. While he was inquiring of the children who had left the animal there McGowan came along with the other dog in his arms. It had been chloroformed as well, and one of its legs was broken. The dog had strength enough to struggle to get away.

"What 've you been doing to these dogs?" asked Peabody.

"Chloroforming 'em," answered McGowan. "They bit me and my wife."

McGowan said that the dogs had caused him and his wife a great deal of trouble by fighting. He said they had often snapped at him and his wife, and when he got home last night the two dogs were fighting in one room, while his wife was in another, afraid to try to stop them. When they began fighting, one of them bit her on the leg and she ran into the room and locked the door.

The policeman noticed that both dogs had been badly lacerated. McGowan said that when he failed, after several trials, to separate them, he concluded that the best thing to do would be to end their lives. He then went out and bought 5 cents worth of chloroform. He saturated a rag with it and picked up one dog and tried to stupefy him. He could not hold the dog, so got a bit of rope and tied it around the animal's throat. He held one end, with the dog dangling at the other, and putting the rag to the dog's mouth and nose, kept it there till the animal was overcome. He then put him in a bag and left him at the corner to die.

McGowan says he had an easier time with the other dog, which succumbed easily to the drug. When the policeman asked him how the second dog came to have a broken leg, McGowan said the other dog had broken it in the fight. This is the only part of McGowan's story the police doubt. They think he broke the dog's leg with a club.

McGowan was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and locked up. The police notified the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The dying dog was shot.

Peabody investigated McGowan's story, and found that the neighbors had heard the dogs fighting. McGowan's wife told the same story as her husband. McGowan showed a slight laceration of one hand. He said he had no intention of being cruel, and thought he did right in killing the dogs as he did.

CHILD FELL FIVE STORIES.

Leaped from Mother's Arms While Playing Near a Window.

While playing in her mother's arms last night Nora, the three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Helen Rice, who lives on the top floor of the apartment house at 28 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, sprang out of an open window and fell five stories to the pavement below. The child was hurried to the Harlem Hospital, where she died a few hours afterward. She had a fractured skull, a crushed hip, fractured ribs, and internal injuries.

Mrs. Rice about 8 o'clock was standing near an open window in the front of her apartment. She had the child in her arms. The little one was jumping up and down on its mother's arm. Mrs. Rice leaned toward the window, when the child, giving a harder spring than usual, leaped from its mother's arms. Mrs. Rice is prostrated from the shock and is in a serious condition.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

International Power Company Applies for Reconsideration of Its Bid.

NEWARK, N. J., June 13.—Edwin B. Williamson of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, appearing on behalf of the International Power Company, made application this afternoon to Vice Chancellor Emery for an order reopening the report of the receivers of the Rogers' Locomotive Works of Paterson, the setting aside of the sale of the works to Smith & Hoiran of New York, and the reconsideration of the bid of $635,000 made at the last minute by President Joseph H. Hoadley of the power company.

The application sets forth that the bid was not rejected upon any legal grounds, but simply because it did not conform with New Jersey legal practice and that where the material interests of the stockholders are concerned there should be leniency in following the lines of practice.

The bill of the Power Company has as a supplement an affidavit made by Jacob S. Rogers, the founder of the works which bear his name, and owner of almost all the stock of the old company. In this Mr. Rogers sets forth that the acceptance of the Smith-Hoiran offer seriously injured his interests. He joins in the petition that the case be reopened.

The counsel handed up an order to show cause why the rule should not issue. The Vice Chancellor took the papers under advisement and said he would announce his decision in the morning.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOR.

Excursion Steamer Isabel Run Into by Oil Lighter—One Man Injured.

The Two Times Twelve Bowling Club of Newark, N. J., went on an excursion today on the steamboat Isabel. The destination was Witzel's Grove, on Long Island. About 1,000 persons were on board the little steamboat.

All went well until the steamboat was entering the upper bay after running down through the East River. Near Castle Williams the Isabel was in collision with a lighter of the Standard Oil Company. The boom of the lighter punched a hole in the side of the Isabel's cabin.

Both boats were in motion and their movements carried them apart with no other damage to either boat, so far as could be seen from the steamboat. Herman Odenbach, who was sitting in the cabin when the piece of timber crashed through, was slightly injured by being pinned between timbers. The collision created a great deal of excitement among the excursionists. Several women fainted, but aside from Odenbach's injuries there were no more serious casualties.

Acting Commissary Accused.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—On instructions from Washington, District Attorney Sullivan has brought suit against Lieut. R. D. Chase of Sandusky, who is charged with converting to his own use Government supplies to the amount of $17,000. Lieut. Chase served in the Spanish-American war as act-Commissary of Subsistence for the Sixth Ohio Volunteers.

Senator McLaurin Here.

Senator McLaurin of South Carolina is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that he is sanguine of success in his home State. Business is not so good there as it was a year ago, he said.

David McClure Is Better.

David McClure, the lawyer, who was stricken with vertigo at the American Line pier, on Wednesday, and taken thence to the Hoffman House, was greatly improved last night. He will go to his Summer home, at Red Bank, to-day.

NEGROES AT A MOB'S MERCY

Accused of Complicity in the Foster Murder Near Shrevesport.

Prince Edwards, Who Fired the Fatal Shot, Still at Large—Will Be Lynched If Caught.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 13.—This city and vicinity have been in a state of feverish excitement and unrest since yesterday, when John Gray Foster, a prominent planter, brother-in-law of Gov. McMillin of Tennessee, was shot and killed by Prince Edwards, a negro employed on the Foster plantation, five miles east of this city. Armed posses of white men have been scouring the country for miles around in an attempt to capture Edwards. A dozen or more negroes were under arrest in Kennebrew's store, on the banks of the Red River, and their fate to-night is uncertain. Foster was widely known and very popular. He belonged to one of the oldest families in this State.

There had been bad feeling for some time past between the negroes and overseers on the Foster plantation, and Foster was appealed to to settle the differences. The planter started for the plantation, and upon reaching a negro cabin he was fired upon and killed. There were a dozen or more negroes in the cabin, and they broke and ran in all directions. The overseers were quickly joined by white citizens, and it was not long before all the negroes were arrested, a single exception being Prince Edwards, who, it is said, did the shooting. Posses were quickly formed and started on a hunt for the negro, but as yet have made no further arrests.

The alleged accomplices, including Edwards's wife and several other women, are ostensibly in the Sheriff's custody, but as a matter of fact they are said to be at the mercy of as determined a mob as ever assembled for the purpose of meting out summary justice. It consists of merchants, planters, farmhands, and professional men. Every conceivable sort of weapon is in evidence from the archaic muzzle-loading musket to the modern Winchester.

The negroes in the store are paralyzed with fear, and none of them doubts that they will all be killed.

Opinion is divided among the members of the mob as to the extent to which it should go. Some favor merely whipping the women, with the exception of Edwards's wife, who will certainly be hanged if the infuriated people have their way. Others say the whole crowd should be killed, some going so far as to advocate burning them at the stake.

Still another element declares that with the exception of Edwards all the suspects should be let off with whipping, as there is no direct evidence against any of those now in the store. This conservative sentiment seems to be in the ascendant to-night.

The negroes were placed in the store at 9 o'clock last night, and, although some members of the mob which had gathered went home during the night, every avenue of escape was still doubly guarded at sunrise to-day. It is said that several times the mob came near throwing off all restraint and lynching the prisoners. Other counsel, advising a delay until Edwards shall be caught, prevailed, however. Mrs. Edwards had in her possession when arrested a shotgun, with which her husband is said to have killed Foster. She is quoted as having said:

"Prince told the other men to stand back and he would settle the business. Then he went in front of them and fired."

It was considered remarkable to-day that last night passed without a shot being fired. The scenes brought to mind the days of reconstruction, when Shreveport was the "head centre" of the white league movement.

There is much feeling against "Prophet" Smith and Edward Washington, both of whom are under arrest. Smith is declared by some persons to be at the bottom of all the trouble, while Washington is said to have been active in aiding Edwards to escape.

If Edwards is caught he will certainly be lynched, perhaps burned at the stake.

Gov. Heard wired to-night to Sheriff Ward of Caddo Parish and Sheriff Thompson of Bossier, instructing them to protect the negroes at all hazards. The Governor commanded these officers to call upon the citizens for aid if necessary, and promised military help if the officers required it.

An attempt made to move the negroes from the Kennebrew store to Benton proved a failure. The guards and their prisoners had proceeded about a mile when darkness overtook them, and they decided to return their prisoners to the store. The negroes preferred to take their chances at Kennebrew's place rather than face the danger of a mob on the way to Benton.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 13.—Gov. McMillin and wife stopped over in Memphis today en route to Shreveport, where Mrs. McMillin's brother was killed yesterday. Mrs. McMillin mourns deeply the loss of her brother and denied herself to all visitors through the day. The Governor and his wife left on an evening train for Shreveport.

CINCINNATI LAWYER SHOT.

Physician Thinks the Wound Was Accidentally Inflicted.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—The bar of Cincinnati was shocked to-day to hear that one of its best-known members was found in his bedroom alone with a bullet in his head. It was Frederick Roelker, unmarried. The first impression was that the shooting was an attempted suicide, but the family physician, after an examination, stated that the shooting was accidental.

Roelker had been suffering all Winter from grip, and was detained at home by another attack. He is the son of Dr. Roelker, a prominent German physician, and had been very successful in his law practice. He was a graduate of the Cincinnati Law School and of the Harvard Law School. He was alive at midnight, but he cannot survive.

ANDREW ARNOW A SUICIDE.

Brother of ex-Judge Arnow—The Body Long Unclaimed.

Andrew Arnow, sixty years old, a brother of ex-Judge Richard Arnow, cut his throat at his home in Eastern Boulevard, near Willow Lane, some time Tuesday night, and died in Fordham Hospital at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday evening. He had separated from his wife, and had no occupation. As he lay upon the floor of his home he drew a big package of letters from his pocket, and handing them to his brother, James Arnow, said they were for him.

The body lay unclaimed at the hospital until late yesterday, when the hospital authorities informed the family that if it wasn't taken charge of immediately they would send it to the Morgue. Last night an undertaker removed the body.

MARIE DRESSLER'S PETITION.

The Schedules Show the Actress's Liabilities to be $11,199.

Marie Dressler, the actress, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday morning. She gives her residence as the Rossmore Hôtel. The schedules show liabilities $11,199 and assets $112.50, consisting of wearing apparel $100, exempt, and cash in the Dime Savings Bank $12.50.

Of the liabilities, $2,713 are for salaries to twenty-four actors and actresses, contracted at Syracuse in February last jointly with Joseph Ammerman, among them being Robert Harris $367, W. H. Lytell $346, Charles Abels $300, Zella Frank $265, Clarence Ryerson $262, Arthur Stanford $161, Charlotte Walker $107, and Lola Hoffman $72.

Among the other creditors are Eugene Tompkins, Boston, $2,000; May Montford, $480; Mrs. R. Ganthony, Jamaica, L. I., $360; M. L. Sire, $670, and George F. Considine, $1,500, all for money loaned to her; Emanuel M. Friend, $1,000, legal services; Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal, $250 for medical services; Dr. A. J. Blanchard, Jamaica, $90 for medical services; George V. Hobart, $340, royalties; E. A. Morrison & Son, $300, merchandise, and Hayden & Rowley, $590 for theatrical costumes. The debts were contracted from 1898 to 1901.

SUSPECTED OF BIG ROBBERIES.

Man and Woman Arrested Here in Connection with Thefts in Plainfield.

Many of the wealthy Summer residents in and about Plainfield, N. J., have been robbed of late of jewelry, clothing, and other valuables, and Chief of Police James Keely of Plainfield has had a number of complaints from these residents, a number of whom reside in this city. He came to New York yesterday and Capt. Titus gave him the aid of two detectives, who arrested James Simpson, thirty-three years old, of 420 West Forty-sixth Street, and Sarah Speers, twenty-three years old, of 748 Eighth Avenue. They found two trunks filled with goods in Simpson's rooms, which they seized and took to Police Headquarters.

The trunks contain all sorts of goods. There are clocks, dresses, suits of men's clothing, bric-à-brac, jewelry, and other articles, the value of which could not be estimated. Much of the contents of the trunks is rich and costly. There is no way of identifying the goods except by the owners, as the hasty examination made of the articles disclosed no marks, and no monograms or names were found on them or in the trunks.

Chief of Police Keely said he would look for complainants against the prisoners today and ask them to try to identify some of the articles found in the trunks.

THE PERIL OF SMALLPOX.

Dr. Blauvelt of the Board of Health Says There Is No Danger of Contagion After Vaccination.

Charges of neglect of duty were made against the Board of Health yesterday in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which the writer refers to a house in the northern section of the city from which a child suffering from smallpox was carried by its father, and a little later the servant of the house was afflicted with the disease. The writer points to the fact that the inmates of the house were out in the street again soon after the afflicted persons had been taken away, and points out other dangers of contagion caused by the family putting rags and paper on the sidewalk.

To these charges Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, replied yesterday:

"This is all nonsense. The law does not permit us to shut up persons as though they were in a trap. It permits us only to take away a person on whom the symptoms of smallpox appear. We then fumigate the bedding, the house, and every body is permitted to go out and in as before. We watch the house for new outbreaks. If symptoms appear on any one of the family we have a right to follow them. But those who are not afflicted, no.

"The solicitous persons who write in this strain are entirely on the wrong tack. If they themselves would be vaccinated much of their fear would disappear. That's what vaccination is for. To those who are vaccinated persons coming from a house in which smallpox has broken out have no terror. Our own employes here handle the most malignant sort of cases every day, but they are not stricken with the disease. The thing to do is to be vaccinated. But we have no righ to compel even that."

ALL AFRAID OF SMALLPOX.

No One in the Town of Moriah Will Take Patient to the Pesthouse—The Zabriskie Resignation.

ALBANY, June 13.—A peculiar condition in the town of Moriah, Essex County, was revealed in a telephone communication received this morning by Dr. Daniel Lewis, State Health Commissioner, from the Supervisor of the town. The latter telephoned that smallpox had broken out in a family in the town, which is situated in the wilds of the Adirondacks, and that it was impossible to get anybody in the town to take the stricken person and the other members of the family to the pest house, every one being afraid of contagion. He asked the State Health Commissioner for aid.

Dr. Lewis authorized him to call on the Sheriff of Essex County for whatever assistance was needed to carry out the law.

The State Health Department has received a letter from the Health Board of Suffern, Rockland County, announcing that it has refused to accept the resignation of Dr. A. J. Zabriskie as health officer of the town. Dr. Zabriskie diagnosed as "Cuban itch" a disease with which a number of persons in the town were stricken, and which Dr. Johnson, Secretary of the State Health Department, subsequently declared to be smallpox. Dr. Zabriskie thereupon resigned as health officer. The letter from the local Board of Health states that the disease is not smallpox, but "itch," that Dr. Zabriskie is a capable and efficient health officer, and that the board will not accept his resignation.

It is within the power of the State Health Department to commence proceedings through the Attorney General to compel an acceptance of the resignation.

DISCHARGED MEN BLAMED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Col. A. S. Kimball, United States Army, Post Quartermaster at the Presidio, said regarding the alleged frauds in the sale of Quartermaster's supplies:

"I am the officer concerned in this matter, but no one has yet made any inquiry of me. I am the only bonded officer at the post, and the only accountable and disbursing officer. If there has been anything irregular, I would be pleased to give all the assistance in my power in the search for the guilty men if there are any. All the Government things sold in the pawnshops are sold by discharged soldiers from the returning volunteer regiments."

Col. J. B. Rawles, Third Artillery Corps, post commander, said: "All this talk of fraud is rot. People have been nagging for a year on the same subject. I have been aware of the soldiers selling their clothing for a long time. One of the puzzling and perplexing things in army management is to keep the soldiers from selling their clothing. I am confident that no Quartermaster Sergeant or civilian employe is implicated in the selling of even a shoe string."

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Abe Abrams, son of Louis Abrams, the second-hand dealer, who, with another son, is in custody.

Capt. Seymour of the local detective force said to-day: "The investigation has made a stir among the second-hand stores and those who deal in the class of goods stolen from the army. Those who have not yet been visited by Col. Maus are hurrying to cover what Government goods they have. The quantities which they were able to supply their customers makes it seem conclusive that there is some one or more having access to the Quartermaster's Department in collusion with them."

The announcement that a warehouse full of stolen goods has been found, which was made yesterday on authority of Capt. Seymour, has been found to be erroneous.

Major Gen. Shafter says:

"I am of the opinion that the goods found by the police were purchased from the soldiers passing in and out of this port. More than 80,000 men have passed through this port during the war. If one man in every ten of these soldiers sold to dealers a pair of shoes, 6,000 pairs would thus be placed in the hands of outsiders. The same rule applies to shirts and blankets.

"In my opinion," said Gen. Shafter, "the police and Federal authorities are exposing a system of petty thieving. Owing to the large number of men these petty dealers have had opportunity to deal with, their thievery has grown to larger proportions than it otherwise would have.

"So far as crookedness existing among army officers is concerned, candidly, I do not believe there is any."

ANOTHER TRIAL IN MANILA.

MANILA, June 13.—The trial of H. W. Happie, Port Steward of the Commissary Department, charged with receiving, in monthly installments, money from a stevedoring company, began to-day. The defense is that the money received was salary for extra services. The alleged transactions appear on the company's books, and it is claimed that Happie figures under an assumed name.

D. M. Carman, formerly of California, who was arrested in February last on the charge of furnishing supplies to aid the insurgents, but whose prosecution was abandoned last month, is going to the United States soon, and has asked for the return of $10,000 paid as security for his appearance when summoned for trial. Gen. MacArthur has declined to order the return of the money, but probably it will be returned after the insurrection is over.

German Admiral Visits MacArthur.

MANILA, June 13.—Admiral Kirchoff of the German Navy, who is on his way to Australia and China, called on Gen. MacArthur and the United States Philippine Commissioners to-day.

W. P. Tomlinson Dead.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 13.—W. P. Tomlinson, editor of The Topeka Democrat, died to-night at his home in this city of grip, aged sixty-five. He had been ill for several months. Mr. Tomlinson came to Topeka in 1872 from New York. He had been previously employed on The New York Tribune and Post as European correspondent.

THE ASSYRIAN IS POUNDING TO PIECES

Ashore Off Cape Race, She Is the Victim of a Heavy Gale.

Feared that the Tug Petrel Will Share Her Fate—Valuable Cargo May Go to the Bottom.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 13.—This afternoon the Leyland Line steamer Assyrian, ashore off Cape Race, swung around on the rocks with the tug Petrel on the inside. Both are now in a very critical position. The Assyrian is pounding to pieces. A northeast gale is raging, a heavy sea is making fast, and it is feared that the two vessels will become complete wrecks during the night.

The Petrel was engaged in an attempt to tow the wreck off, but failed to move her. Subsequently one of the Assyrian's ropes became entangled in the Petrel's propeller. The Petrel, thus crippled, drifted inside the Assyrian, where she tried to repair the damage under the shelter afforded by the liner's hull. A northeast gale was brewing at the time, and this steadily increased.

Finally the wreck, started by the heavy seas, swung round as upon a pivot and embayed the tug. Both vessels were then forced broadside on the rocks, the seas sweeping over them. The crews of both ships left them, except the Captain and two officers of the Assyrian. The steamer Algerine, which was lying fast on the weather side of the wreck, had to cut her lines and run round Cape Race for Trepassey, where she will harbor for the night. More than a hundred boats that were salvaging at the wreck fled in the same direction. All the coast folk landed and gathered at the lighthouse, waiting to see what to-morrow would bring forth. Capt. Kearns of the British steamer Magnetic, which arrived here from the wreck this morning, predicted just such an outcome as has materialized.

All shipmasters here condemn Capt. Dingle of the Assyrian for not getting the ships in the vicinity to pull the liner off the rocks days ago, when the weather conditions were favorable, alleging that their combined pumps would have kept her afloat until some harbor had been reached along the shore, where she could be safely beached. Capt. Dingle, however, contends that he has acted in accordance with the instructions of the underwriters.

The worst feature now is that practically the entire valuable cargo of champagne and other unsalvaged goods will probably go to the bottom with the wreck during the night.

CAILLES WILL NOT SURRENDER.

Filipino Leader Thinks He Can Survive the Rainy Season—A Fight in Southern Luzon.

MANILA, June 13.—Gen. Sumner has returned here, and has reported to Gen. Wade the failure of the negotiations for the surrender of Cailles, the insurgent leader in Laguna Province. The Filipino apparently believes he can hold out, now that the rainy season has begun.

Disappointment is felt here at the backward conditions in Southern Luzon. Some insurgent camps have been discovered and destroyed. Lieut. Cowan, with a detachment of fifty men, killed five insurgents near Jovelar.

INTRUDER ATTACKS LAWYER.

Paul Halpin Stabbed by a Man Who Entered His House Unbidden.

Paul Halpin, a lawyer, with an office at 170 Broadway, and living at 3,672 Broadway, entertained a number of friends last night at his residence.

During the evening he encountered in his hall a man he did not know. He inquired as to the visitor's identity.

"I'm Frank W. Little," the stranger answered. "I know you very well, Mr. Halpin."

But Mr. Halpin could not recall ever having met the man, and he finally asked him to depart. The stranger did so, but with much abusive language, and when he got to the street he threw a brick through a window in Mr. Halpin's parlor. The latter, with his friends, went to the street with a view of chastising Little, when the latter forced matters by stabbing Mr. Halpin in the neck, inflicting a slight wound.

Mr. Halpin's friends rallied to his assistance, sprang upon Little, and held him until Policeman Boyle of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station arrived. At the station Little said he was twenty-eight years old, and that he lived at 316 West Thirty-sixth Street. He was locked up.

SALARIES OF MAGISTRATES.

Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has granted a temporary injunction preventing the Controller from paying to ex-City Magistrates Lemon, Worth, Kramer, and Teale of Brooklyn their salaries for June.

The Mayor appointed Democratic successors to these Magistrates on June 10. The application for the injunction was made by Lawyer Sanders Shanks, on behalf of William J. Moran, a taxpayer. The action is intended to indirectly test the title to the offices.

KICK MAY HAVE CAUSED DEATH.

But Druggist Is Reported to Have Died of Delirium Tremens.

James E. Branigan, aged forty-one, a druggist, whose store is at 161 Amsterdam Avenue, and whose home is at 149 West Fifty-seventh Street, died at Roosevelt Hospital last night from delirium tremens according to the Coroners' office report.

Branigan, it is said, on last Saturday went out with a party of friends, and returned on Sunday about 7 o'clock in the morning. He seemed to be in pain, and upon being questioned by his father said that he had been kicked in the abdomen. He did not state who had kicked him. His father advised him to go to Roosevelt Hospital for treatment, which he did.

Capt. Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station has detailed Detectives Dunn and Donohue to investigate and learn, if possible, who kicked Branigan.

THIEF FIRES ON POLICEMAN.

Policeman J. D. Murtha of the Morrisania Station about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning surprised a man and a boy of sixteen carrying two large pasteboard boxes in One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, near Third Avenue. He demanded to see the contents of the boxes, and was told by the large man that he lived just across the street, and suggested that they go over and examine the boxes.

Reaching the other side of the street the boxes were set down, and Policeman Thorne of the same precinct, coming up, Murtha turned the younger man over to him. Just then the older man sprang a few feet away and drawing a revolver fired two shots at Murtha and then ran away. Murtha drew his own revolver and sent shot for shot, at the same time rushing after the thief. The latter, after going two blocks, sprang behind some bushes in a vacant lot and fired three more shots at the policeman. Murtha emptied his revolver as the fellow sped across the lot and disappeared.

The boxes and the other and younger men were taken to the police station. The prisoner gave his name as William Hayes, sixteen years old, of 438 East Eightieth Street. He refused to give the name of his companion. He is alleged to be an ex-convict, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery.

Policemen Raid Disorderly Houses.

Capt. Walsh of the Eldridge Street Station made two raids on disorderly houses last night at 111 Bowery and 33 Bayard Street. Two men and two women were arrested in the first and three women and two men in Bayard Street. Walsh, with Detectives Delaney and Walsh, made the raids. The place is known as the White House and used to be kept by John Stutz. The alleged manager, George Meyr, thirty-three years old, was arrested. The raid at 33 Bayard Street was made by the same men. Lizzie McCarthy, her husband, Charles, two women, and a sailor were taken to the Eldridge Street Station in the patrol wagon.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP OF

MADURO BROS. & CO.

Compels a Reduction of

33⅓% From the usual moderate prices 33⅓%

The stock is very large, well assorted and all sizes and colors can be had. The goods were purchased for this season's trade, and consist of the finest up-to-date garments from well known manufacturers.

CLOTHING.

BLUE AND BLACK SERGES.
Former price 10.00. Now 6.67.
We have these up to
Former price 25.00. Now 16.67.

FLANNEL SUITS (Coats and Pants).
Former price 7.50. Now 5.00.
We have them up to
Former price 20.00. Now 13.34.

ODD TROUSERS.
Former price 3.00. Now 2.00.
We have them up to
Former price 7.00. Now 4.67.

FLANNEL TROUSERS.
Former price 3.50. Now 2.34.

Included in this sale can be found our superb line of Fancy Suits, Spring Overcoats, Bicycle Suits, Office Coats, Duck Trousers, Full Dress Suits, Tuxedos, Prince Alberts, Cutaway Coats and Vests, Rain Coats, Mackintoshes, all at a reduction of 33⅓ off original prices.

HABERDASHERY.

NEGLIGE SHIRTS.
Former price 95c. Now 67c.
Former price 1.45. Now 98c.
And a variety of grades up to
Former price 3.25. Now 2.17.

BATHING SUITS.
Former price 65c. Now 43c.
Former price 95c. Now 64c.
Better grades up to
Former price 6.00. Now 4.00.

BELTS.
Former price 25c. Now 19c.
Former price 45c. Now 28c.
All the fads up to
Former price 1.75. Now 1.17.

GOLF HOSE.—French lisle, fancy tops.
Former price 1.25. Now 48c.
Former price 2.25. Now 98c.
These are great values. We have too many in stock, therefore the extra large reduction.

VESTS.—Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s make fancy and washable fabrics, double and single breasted, up-to-date cut.
Former price 1.25 and 1.50. Now 75c.
Former price 2.00 and 2.75. Now 1.45.
Former price 3.00 and 4.00. Now 1.95.

Our celebrated Collars and Cuffs, Umbrellas, Canes, Gloves, Pajamas, Neglige Shirts, Jean Drawers, Underwear, White Shirts, Hosiery, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Sweaters, Neckwear, Full Dress Protectors, Bath Robes, etc., all at a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent.

THE ADDRESS IS

MADURO BROS. & CO., 110 to 116 Nassau St., Bet. Beekman and Ann Sts.

If You Are Troubled With Constipation, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Catarrh of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Gout and Rheumatism

Use the Genuine Imported

Carlsbad Sprudel Water

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

If a decided laxative action is desired, take a teaspoonful of the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt with the first tumblerful of the water early in the morning before breakfast.

Be sure to obtain the Genuine article, which must have the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York," on every bottle.

ECUADOR COMPANY SUED

Holders of Common Stock Charge Fraud and Conspiracy.

Temporary Injunction Secured, Restraining the Delivery of $5,000,000 in Gold Debenture Bonds.

NEWARK, N. J., June 13.—Vice Chancellor Stevens has signed a temporary injunction the effect of which will be to restrain the delivery of $5,000,000 worth of 6 per cent. gold debenture bonds of the Ecuadorian Association of England, the subscriptions for which closed at noon yesterday. The injunction was secured on application of James E. Howell of Coult & Howell of this city, appearing as solicitors for George D. Mumford of New York and St. George Lane Fox-Pitt of London.

Messrs. Mumford and Pitt allege fraud and conspiracy against the Ecuador Development Company, a New Jersey corporation of which the applicants hold 111 shares of common stock. The injunction is directed against the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York, the American agents of the Ecuadorian Association, and a certified copy of the writ was served upon the representatives of the corporation at the annual meeting of the Ecuador Development Company at 1 Newark Avenue, Hoboken, this morning.

Vice Chancellor Stevens also granted a rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to assume the custody of the development company's property and assets. The orders were made returnable in Jersey City, next Monday.

As defendants the bill as filed names the Ecuador Development Company, the Ecuadorian Association, the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company of Ecuador, and Lord Wolverton, Lord Hillingdon, Sir James Sievewright, K. C. M. G.; Sir Robert D. Moncreiffe, the Hon. Sydney Carr Glyn, the Hon. Pascoe Charles Glyn, the Hon. Algernon Henry Mills, William Lyon MacKenzie, Evermont Hope Norton, Archer Harman, all of England, and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York.

The bill sets forth that the Ecuador Development Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey for the purpose of completing certain contracts for the construction of the Guayaqu

AMALGAMATED COPPER'S REPLY TO COMPLAINANTS

Directors Deny Any Intention of Unloading Mining Stock.

The Answer Discloses that Messrs. Rockefeller, Rogers, and Burrage Have Resigned as Directors.

NEWARK, N. J., June 13.—A hearing in the suit of the C. H. Venner Company of Boston and Alvin O. Geer against the Amalgamated Copper Company to restrain it from acquiring the Boston and Montana Company and Butte and Boston Company was held before Vice Chancellor Stevens in this city to-day. Isaac F. Taylor and other lawyers looked after the interests of the complainants, and R. V. Lindabury appeared for the Amalgamated Copper Company.

Prior to the hearing, Robert Corey of Jersey City appeared for Charlotte E. Smith of New York, who owns 100 shares of Amalgamated Copper Company stock, which she claims to have bought in the open market in November last. Mr. Corey petitioned the court for permission for his client to join in the suit against the Amalgamated Copper Company. As no objection was made, she made a co-complaint.

Mr. Lindabury, at the opening of the hearing presented the company's answer to the charges of the complainants. He denied that the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company owned 173,000 shares of the Butte and Boston stock now or at any time. The answer further denies that the defendants were or now are interested in the Boston and Montana Company, except Henry H. Rogers and William G. Rockefeller, each of whom has for a long time owned and now owns 250 shares of that company's stock.

In addition, the answer denies that when the supplemental bill was filed, or at the present time, a sufficient majority of the stock of the defendant company was or is controlled by the Directors of the latter to approve at a stockholders' meeting the resolution of the Directors to increase the capital stock of the defendant company, as it was proposed to do in the notice sent out to stockholders. Neither, it is asserted, was the majority sufficient to approve the offer made by Kidder, Peabody & Co., in relation to the Butte and Boston and Boston and Montana Companies.

BUTTE AND BOSTON ASSETS.

Continuing, the answer declares that the property of the Butte and Boston Company is not properly itemized in the bill of complaint. On the other hand, the answer specified additional assets which would swell the total assets of the company to $20,000,000.

In rebuttal the answer goes on to deny that it is, or ever has been, the intention of the Directors of the Boston companies, or any other persons who have ever been the Directors, to "unload" on the defendant company their holdings in the Butte and Boston and Boston and Montana Companies, at "greatly exorbitant prices," and by such purchase destroy competition between the three companies.

It is further declared that the effect of such a purchase would, in the opinion of the defendant, be greatly to the mutual advantage of the Amalgamated Company and the Butte and Boston and Montana Companies.

The price paid for the stock of those two companies was, the answer insists, not in excess of its actual value.

As a part of its answer the defendant company interjected a report by W. A. Keller and Messrs. Ricketts and Banks, mining engineers, which was made to the Amalgamated Directors at their meeting on June 4. It is set forth that a careful examination by those engineers of the various properties at issue had been made, and the value of all is, in the opinion of Mr. Keller, $85,000,000; in the opinion of Messrs. Ricketts & Banks, $80,000,000. The present value is placed at $90,000,000.

Attached to the answer was an additional affidavit by William G. Rockefeller to the effect that he, with Henry H. Rogers and Albert G. Burrage, resigned as Director of the Amalgamated Company at a meeting of the board held on Tuesday last. It stated that upon the acceptance of the resignations the vacancies were filled by the election as Directors of George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank of New York; Frederick Cromwell, Treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Walter G. Oakman, President of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York.

Mr. Flavel McGee's place, on account of his illness, was taken by his partner, George Lawrence, who began his presentation of the case by asserting that the Amalgated Company had completed the disputed merger in all except form. The bill of complaint, he said, charged that 175,000 shares of stock of the Butte and Boston Company had been purchased, and were now owned by the defendant. He still persisted in that charge, for he contended it was true, notwithstanding the multitude of specific denying affidavits put in by the defendant company and the various other parties to the suit. Mr. Lawrence also attacked the credit of the defendant's answer, maintaining that it did not dispose of the salient points at issue, at least as the defendants would have them disposed of.

Ex-Judge Taylor, counsel for the complainant, Mr. Geer, took issue with Mr. Lindabury, when the latter took exception to Mr. Lawrence's asertion that the market values of the stocks in question had no bearing upon the issue now before the court.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S OPINION.

"If I am not mistaken," interposed the Vice Chancellor, "the Court of Errors and Appeals has laid considerable stress upon the market values of the stock. I myself do not see how the value can otherwise be fixed."

"The Supreme Court," said Mr. Lindabury, "has held similar views on the question."

This question caused a prolonged interruption of the main argument. The discussion hinged upon the efforts of the Vice Chancellor to obtain a clear comprehension of the proposition made by Kidder, Peabody & Co., in reference to a merger of the three litigating companies on an exchange basis. That prospectus issued to the market by Kidder, Peabody & Co., it is averred in the defendants' affidavits, was not authorized by the Directors, but assumed by the banking firm on their own responsibility.

Judge Taylor held to the point, however, that the market values, as he put it, cut no figure in the main issue.

Vice Chancellor Pitney holds to the contrary," persisted Mr. Lindabury.

"It seems to me," remarked the Vice Chancellor, "that most of the questions before me have already been decided by Vice Chancellor Pitney in his opinion on the original bill. The one salient question which is especially dwelt upon in the supplemental bill is, it seems to me, eliminated by the resignation of these Directors, Messrs. Rogers, Rockefeller and Burrage. I don't see how it is possible for me to pass upon questions already passed upon by Vice Chancellor Pitney."

The case will continue in the morning.

COBRE GRANDE COMPANY.

Axel W. Hallenborg Applies for a Receiver—His Charges Against President Greene.

Axel W. Hallenborg, a stock broker, has added something to the complicated litigation over the Cobre Grande Copper Company of Arizona. Through his counsel he applied to Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, on Wednesday, for a receiver for the company and an injunction restraining it from disposing of any of its property pending his action. The Justice allowed the counsel interested until to-day to submit briefs.

The controversy over the mines of the company has extended over a period of two years, principally in Arizona, and the present suit is an attempt on the part of Mr. Hallenborg to get a hearing in the New York courts.

Mr. Greene, one of the defendants in the present suit, was in New York on May 28 last, and personal service of the summons and complaint in an application for an injunction was made upon him at that time, not only in his individual capacity, but as President of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, and the Cobre Grande Copper Company. Since that time, strenuous efforts have been made by his counsel, M. E. Harby, to have the case dismissed on the ground of want of jurisdiction, and that the controversy should be remitted to Arizona. A motion to that effect was recently denied.

The Supreme Court, having held that it had jurisdiction, the motion for an injunction was pressed by Mr. Atwater of Atwater & Cruikshank, representing Mr. Hallenborg, and the Court refused to grant the further adjournment asked for by the defendants. Upon the argument counsel for Mr. Hallenborg stated that the plaintiff was the largest creditor and one of the largest stockholders of the Cobre Grande Company, holding 8,000 shares of its stock and having advanced over $40,000 to aid it in its litigations.

He denounced the proceedings of Mr. Greene and his associates as iniquitous, and charged that they, while Directors of the Cobre Grande Copper Company, had forcibly seized its mines in the Cananea Mountains, in Sonora, Mexico, and fraudulently turned them over to the Greene Consolidated Copper Company; that suits having been brought by the Cobre Grande Copper Company in Arizona, New York, and elsewhere for the recovery of this property, Mr. Greene had become alarmed, and in December last had made an agreement in writing with the stockholders and officers of the Cobre Grande Copper Company to get control of that corporation.

By this agreement it is claimed that Mr. Greene and the Greene Consolidated Copper Company were to pay large sums to the President, officers, and attorneys of the Cobre Grande Copper Company in Arizona, in consideration of which all the proceedings then pending for the recovery of the property of the company from Greene and his associates were to be discontinued.

Counsel denounced this as an iniquitous scheme, amounting to bribery of the officers of the Cobre Grande Copper Company, and as substantially a "steal" of the Mexican mines, which are stated to have a value at from $5,000,000 to $20,000,000.

WALL STREET'S ASTONISHMENT.

Amalgamated Copper Directors' Resignations at First Unexplained.

Wall Street was greatly mystified shortly after the close of the market yesterday when it became known that three of the leading Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, President H. H. Rogers, A. C. Burrage, and William G. Rockefeller, had tendered their resignations, and that their places had been taken by George F. Baker, Frederic Cromwell, and Walter G. Oakman. All sorts of conjectures were current, and it was declared that "Standard Oil had dropped Amalgamated."

Not until later was the real reason for the resignations made clear. It was then explained that Messrs. Rogers, Burrage, and Rockefeller had retired only temporarily and for technical reasons, as well as out of motives of delicacy. These financiers are all large stockholders in the Boston and Montana Copper Company, which isto be acquired by the Amalagamated Company. Had they remained in the latter directory while these negotiations were being conducted they would have been placed in the position of selling to themselves as Directors a property in which they had pecuniary interests.

DELAWARE SURETY COMPANY.

Testimony of F. Heinze as to the Corporation's Sufficiency.

F. Heinze gave testimony yesterday before Referee George H. Corey in the law office of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson concerning the sufficiency of the bond given by the Delaware Surety Company in the Montana suit brought by it against certain copper mining companies. He testified with regard to the company, stating that it had a capital stock of $760,000, and that the company was really formed for the purpose of furnishing security in the present action.

Mr. Heinze admitted also that he and his brother owned the controlling interest in the stock of the company, but declined to state whether they owned all the stock or not. He declined also to give the location of the depository of the company, and said the officers had been advised not to testify at the present hearing because of the possibility of an action. He thought an action might be brought by the New York State Banking Department against the surety company for non-compliance with the State banking laws.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

A DEAL IN ELECTRIC ROADS.

Everett-Moore Syndicate Acquires Toledo Lines for $9,000,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13.—Announcement is made to-day of the purchase by the Everett-Moore syndicate of all the street railway lines of Toledo, and other negotiations in progress, when completed, will give the syndicate control of all electric railways between Detroit and Cleveland. Every electric railway in Northern Ohio and Southern Michigan will also be merged, with the exception of Pomeroy interests and the Little Consolidated Street Railway of Cleveland.

The suburban traction property at present being considered for purchase by the syndicate is the Rapid Railway of Detroit and the Toledo, Fremont and Norwalk Railway. At a meeting of the stockholders to-day of the Sandusky and Interurban Company, it was decided to make the transfer of the property to the Lake Shore Electric Railway, an Everett-Moore property.

E. W. Moore and Henry A. Everett are in New York in conference with New York bankers. The purchase price of the Toledo lines is said to be $9,000,000. The scheme of the promoters is to control urban and interurban traction lines between Cleveland and Detroit along the lake shore. The Toledo purchase embraces all the electric lines in that city known as the Toledo Traction Company, consisting of ninety-nine miles of track.

PERE MARQUETTE SYSTEM.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 will be expended for improvements by the Père Marquette Railway system during the next twelve months. To provide funds and facilitate the work the company has organized the Marquette Equipment Company, Limited, and an issue of $1,000,000 5 per cent. bonds guaranteed by the Père Marquette Road has been authorized.

A portion of the money is to be spent for additional equipment, some of it for betterment of the roadbed, and $150,000 will be used to provide additional dock facilities. In this connection the company has appropriated $40,000 for the building of a new car ferry, which will be put into commission before the season closes. This will make eight car ferries run by the company in connection with its railway system, and touching a half-dozen important points on Lake Michigan.

The first annual report of the Père Marquette Company since the present consolidated system was established was presented to-day. The financial statement shows gross earnings amounting to $8,206,000, an increase of $663,000. The net earnings are $1,966,000, an increase of $265,000.

For Faster Trains to the Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, June 13.—President Charles M. Hays of the Southern Pacific Railway, President Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern, and President Horace G. Burt of the Union Pacific, conferred here to-day. W. A. Gardner, General Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern; General Manager J. Kruttschmitt of the Southern Pacific, and General Manager E. Dickinson of the Union Pacific were visitors. The object of the conference was a more satisfactory train service from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. It is the admitted purpose to send through trains over the transcontinental route, at a sped several hours faster than the present schedule.

Brief Railroad Items.

The suit brought by a New York stockholder of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to restrain the payment of the special dividend of 2 per cent. declared in April last on the regular stock unless the dividend declared on the special guaranteed stock was also paid is an amicable action, so it was declared yesterday. The suit was brought to determine the respective rights of the two classes of stock which are not quite clear.

The plan of the Reading Railroad to consolidate the Atlantic City, the Camden County, and the Seacoast Railroads with the Ocean City Railroad Company under the name of the Atlantic City Railroad Company has been ratified by the stockholders of the first three companies, and the officers of the Reading Railroad have been elected officers of the new consolidated company.

NOT FOR BABES

in arms, but for all others:—THE NEW YORK TIMES'S MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT which is given away with the paper on Sunday. Full of interesting reading.

ASSESSING COST OF SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

Proposed Tax of Ten Per Cent. on Profits of the Mines.

Abolition of Dynamite Monopoly Will Save £600,000 to Miners, Says British Special Commissioner.

LONDON, June 13.—Sir David Barbour, whom the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, sent to South Africa to investigate the sources of revenue of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, with the view of estimating how much they should contribute toward the cost of the war, reports in favor of a 10 per cent. tax on the profits of the mines, yielding, on the basis of the profits of 1898, £450,000 yearly. After paying this, Sir David Barbour considers the miners will be better off than heretofore, as they will save £600,000 a year on dynamite, owing to the abolition of the monopoly in that commodity.

The Orange River Colony will be unable for some years to meet the ordinary cost of administration and pay its share of the cost of the constabulary. "It cannot, therefore," says Sir David Barbour, "so far as can be foreseen at present, pay anything toward the cost of the war."

The Transvaal, he thinks, can, two years after the conclusion of peace, begin, out of its ordinary revenue, to pay part of the cost of the war. He is unable now to estimate how much.

Sir David proposes also to apply all revenues derived from the sale of lands or mining rights to the war liquidation.

Arthur J. Balfour, the Government leader, answering a questioner in the House of Commons to-day, said there was no foundation for the rumors afloat of peace negotiations with the Boers. The Boer strength in the field was estimated to be 17,000 men.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONCESSIONS.

German Stockholders Are After the Full Privileges.

BERLIN, June 13.—The report of the British Transvaal Concessions Committee is severely condemned here by the press as being high-handed and denying private property rights in war, against the practice and theory of all civilized countries. It is learned from a supposedly reliable source that the German Government has instructed the German Embassy in London to protest against the gross wrong meditated against a large number of German stockholders in the Netherlands-South African Railroad whenever it appears certain, or even likely, that the British Government will adopt the committee's report.

Germany takes the ground that the German stockholders have an undoubted right to full compensation from Great Britain for their shares. Germany recalls her own proceeding after the war of 1870-71, when she purchased at a high price the French Eastern Railroad, in Alsace-Lorraine, although the road aided France in every possible manner during the war.

The society formed here for the protection of German stockholders of the Transvaal Railroad says steps have already been taken to compel Great Britain to do justice to the stockholders.

PROBLEM OF INDEMNITY.

Ministers Expected to Solve It at Peking—Reference to Hague Tribunal May Mean Delay.

PEKING, June 13.—Indications point to a probable definite settlement of the indemnity question at the next meeting of Ministers, which is expected to take place Saturday. The Ministers feel that it is absolutely necessary that a strong effort should be made to terminate the affair.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The representatives of the European powers interested in China were at the State Department to-day, this being diplomatic day, and the general status of the negotiations at Peking were gone over very fully with Acting Secretary Hill. The chief interest centred in the pending American proposition that the indemnity complication be referred to The Hague tribunal. None of the Governments has yet definitely announced its position as to this plan. But the prevailing sentiment among the callers seemed to be that a reference to The Hague would entail more delay. One of them remarked that it would mean at least another six months of negotiation.

If the Russian Government concurs in the suggestion, as has been reported unofficially, it will materially add to the chances that this reference to The Hague will be made. On the other hand, at least one of the Continental powers is thought to be quite strongly opposed to removing the negotiations from Peking.

The United States Government has not protested, and does not intend to protest under present conditions against the maintenance of a large German garrison at Shanghai, which appears to be attracting attention in England.

For Methodist University in China.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 13.—The charter of the Central University of China, which was filed to-day with the County Register, is in accordance with the action of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the incorporators being J. D. Hammond, James Atkins, J. H. Kirkland, W. R. Lambuth of Nashville, A. W. Wilson of Maryland, and C. B. Malloway of Mississippi. The incorporators are to found and maintain in the Province of Kiang Su a university, with associated schools and colleges, to be conducted under the auspices and in agreement with the approved and recognized evangelical standards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Denial of Emeute at Tien-Tsin.

LONDON, June 13.—Lord George Hamilton, the Indian Secretary, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, said Gen. Gaselee had cabled that there was no foundation for the report circulated in the United States by a news agency that seven men had been killed or wounded in fighting between British Indian troops and French soldiers, at Tien-Tsin June 5.

Von Ketteler's Resting Place.

BERLIN, June 13.—Upon the request of the mother and widow of Baron von Ketteler, Emperor William has caused a dispatch to be sent to the German Minister in Peking, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, directing that the body of his predecessor be disinterred and transported to Berlin for final interment on the paternal estate. A Berlin sculptor has received an order for a tomb stone.

COMEDY OF DUELS IN PARIS.

M. Regis, Jewbaiter, Again Wounded—Series of Bloodthirsty Challenges Declared Off.

PARIS, June 13.—A duel with swords was fought to-day in the Parc des Princes, between Gerault Richard, manager of the Petite République, and Max Regis, the Anti-Semite Mayor of Algiers. The latter was wounded in the wrist. The quarrel which led to the encounter grew out of the recent duels of M. Regis with M. Laberdesque, an Algerian newspaper man.

To-day's meeting closes the series of duels. The others referred to in these dispatches of June 9 have been averted by explanations. M. Regis, who in the second bout was wounded, refused to shake hands with Gerault Richard. Afterward the latter remarked that he had offered his hand as an act of courtesy. M. Regis replied:

"I do not care a rap for your politeness. I only shake hands with those I like."

A bystander commented on the rudeness of M. Regis, whereupon the Mayor challenged him. Friends intervened.

The other duels referred to in the foregoing dispatch were to have taken place between M. Malato, a writer on the staff of the Aurore of Paris, and M. Leroy, a newspaper writer, and between M. Brescher, secretary of M. Laberdesque, and M. Gaucher, a journalist.

LONDON STOCK SCANDAL.

British-America Corporation Declared Insolvent—Treachery Charged to Exchange Firms.

LONDON, June 13.—In the King's Bench Court to-day a compulsory winding-up order was made against the British-America Corporation.

Mr. Richardson, the official assignee of the Stock Exchange, whose claim, in behalf of defaulting brokers in connection with the British-America Corporation and the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, amounts to £768,000, supported the petition for the compulsory winding up of the concern, saying the credit and reputation of the Stock Exchange required a full public examination of the affairs of the two defaulting companies.

Whitaker Wright, the Chairman, in defending his methods, attributed the collapse of the London and Globe Finance Corporation to the treachery of certain Stock Exchange firms, hence Mr. Richardson's reference to the reputation of the Stock Exchange.

The Secretary of the British-America Corporation put in an affidavit denying that the corporation is insolvent.

The shareholders of the British-America Corporation agreed, at a meeting on June 3, to go into voluntary liquidation. The corporation was closely affiliated with the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, the suspension of which, in last December, caused much excitement on the London Stock Exchange. Lord Dufferin was a Director of the British-America, as well as of the London and Globe Corporation. The meeting was very stormy. When the Chairman said that owing entirely to the default by the London and Globe Corporation the British-America Corporation could not continue business, he met with cries of "The same old game" and "Are you not ashamed to face us?"

LURE FOR THE GULLIBLE?

Alleged American Gentleman Offers $25,000 for Titled Chaperon for Daughter.

LONDON, June 13.—An alleged American, through an advertisement in The London Times, offers £5,000 for the introduction of his daughter into British society. The advertisement follows:

"An American gentleman desires the services of an English lady of title as chaperon for his only daughter, who will shortly arrive in England for a three months' stay. Honorarium, £5,000."

RELIGIOUS ORDERS A PERIL.

PARIS, June 13.—In the Senate to-day, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, made a vigorous speech in support of the Law of Associations bill, arguing that the religious orders were never so rich and powerful as they have been under the republic, and that their tendency to meddle in politics made them dangerous to the State.

The speech, which covered much the same ground as the one made by the Premier in the Chamber of Deputies, produced a great impression, many of the Senators expressing the opinion that the bill would pass at an early day.

CANADA LEFT IN THE COLD.

BERLIN, June 13.—Canada is specifically excepted in the official announcement that the Federal Council, on the basis of the law of May 29, has decided to extend from July 30 to the products of Great Britain and her colonies the most favored nation treatment.

CARNEGIE MADE AN LL. D.

GLASGOW, June 13.—In connection with the week's celebrations of the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Glasgow University, the degree of LL. D. was to-day conferred on Andrew Carnegie, Lord Dufferin, Gens. Sir Archibald Hunter, and Ian Hamilton, and three Glasgow ladies. This is the first time the university has conferred the degree on a woman.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUMS.

LONDON, June 13.—It is announced that as a result of the efforts of Morris K. Jesup, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, who sailed for New York yesterday, an arrangement has been reached by which the New York Museum of Natural History and the South Kensington Museum will exchange exhibits.

The South Kensington Museum, at Mr. Jesup's request, is sending to New York specimens and photographs dealing with items in the British collection not possessed by America, and Mr. Jesup has promised to send some rare specimens here.

COMMENT ON THE VIPER.

Coal Consumption of Turbine Torpedo Boat Destroyer Is Enormous.

LONDON, June 13.—The Naval and Military Record, commenting on the three weeks' trial of the British turbine torpedo-boat destroyer Viper, which was conducted under regular service conditions, and during which she developed a speed of 30½ knots and was pronounced capable of doing 31 knots, says her coal consumption was enormous at top speed, which, the paper adds, militates against the plan which the Dover-Calais Company is now maturing, to build two turbine channel steamers and reduce the time of crossing between England and France to thirty-five minutes.

The Viper's trial was pronounced to be completely satisfactory. Although she was handled by an inexperienced crew, she showed a remarkable immunity from breaking down, and was steady in all weathers.

STERN'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Ex-Commercial Agent at Bamberg Said to Have Been Embarassed.

BERLIN, June 13.—Further reliable news about the death of Louis Stern, recently United States Commercial Agent at Bamberg, Bavaria, who committed suicide on June 10 by shooting himself, shows he had not made any returns to the State Department during the last eighteen months. But, if he owes money to the United States, it is only a small amount. On the other hand, a number of persons in the United States, for whom Stern had collected money in this country, have complained that he had not remitted the amounts collected. Judgment for 2,000 marks against Stern was recently rendered by the Bamberg court, and Stern committed suicide the very day the 2,000 marks was due.

Stern had accepted a fine commercial place at Bamberg, but the firm nullified the arrangement when it learned of the judgment.

American Trap Shooters Win Easily.

LONDON, June 13.—The Americans won the third consecutive day of the clay bird shooting match by a score of 843 to 739. The result was accepted with the greatest good-will on the part of their British opponents, the ladies on the stand waving American and British flags. Speeches were afterward made by Capt. T. A. Marshall (Keithsburg, Ill.,) for the United States and by Capt. Butt for the British.

The averages in to-day's shooting show that Crosby won 90 per cent. of his birds, that Heikes and Gilbert won 85 per cent., and that Parmelee won 84 per cent., while the highest British average was 83 per cent.

The American team have been offered a silver cup for the contest they will shoot off Saturday. The British team will give them a banquet next Tuesday.

Supposed American Stabs Policeman.

BERLIN, June 13.—A man named Ende, supposed to be an American, who is accused of robbing jewelers of 50,000 marks, was arrested to-day on entering the place occupied by an alleged receiver of stolen goods. Ende stabbed the policeman who took him into custody.

Speaker Henderson in Paris.

PARIS, June 13.—President Loubet to-day received David B. Henderson, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and Representative Charles W. Gillet of New York.

Wilson Liner Hindoo Disabled.

LONDON, June 13.—The British steamship Hindoo of the Wilson Line, Capt. Cox, from Hull June 8, for New York, has returned to Queenstown with machinery deranged.

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

A. A. U. Meeting Starts with Handicap Events at Buffalo.

KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETES WIN

Games Held in Stadium on Pan-American Exhibition Grounds—Flanagan Beaten in Shot Put.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—The annual championships of the Amateur Athletic Union held a preliminary warming up to-day, when the handicap events were run off on the quarter-mile cinder track of the Pan-American stadium. The athletes had everything in their favor, and the set of games ended satisfactorily to every one, excepting W. F. McLaughlin of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York, who injured his right ankle so badly that he was carried to the hospital.

There was an absence of strong winds to retard the progress of the men, the track was in good shape, and a hot sun tended to limber up the joints. But with all these excellent advantages no records were broken, the winners not extending themselves, but keeping something in reserve for to-day and to-morrow, when competition will be from scratch and all the strength possessed by each will be necessary to win a point.

The world's champion, John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club, was defeated by the Buffalo Young Men's Christian Association man, Adam B. Gunn, in putting the sixteen-pound shot. Flanagan being heavily handicapped prevented him from getting a first in the other events, but in this one Gunn beat the champion without his gift of three feet.

The short sprint was really the most entertaining of the day, for the finishes were invariably close and exciting, the final looking for all the world like a dead heat between Hoffman and Edwards. The winner's time, with a handicap of six yards, was 0:00 4-5.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York captured the 220-yard and the 440-yard runs, A. W. Burlingame in the former and P. A. Sayles in the latter. The hardest task of the day was the five-mile run, and many seemed to appreciate that fact, for but two faced the starter, George W. Orton and Peter Soutar, both of New York. It was a gift to the former.

To-day the junior championships will be held, starting in promptly at 2 o'clock. Following are yesterday's results:

Throwing the Discus—John R. De Witt, Princeton, won, actual throw, 115 feet 10 inches, (handicap 10 feet;) John Flanagan, New York A. C., second, actual throw 108 feet 5 inches, (handicap 10 feet;) A. E. Gunn, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, actual throw 99 feet 2½ inches, (handicap 18 feet.)

Running High Jump—Edward E. Mayer, Anchor A. C., won, actual jump 5 feet 6 inches, (handicap 5 inches;) Dan Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., second, actual jump 5 feet 8 inches, (handicap 1 inch;) J. Blackburn, Pastime A. C., actual jump 5 feet 2 inches, (handicap 3 inches.)

Five-Mile Run.—George W. Orton, N. Y. A. C., (scratch,) won; Peter Soutar, Pastime A. C., (300 yards,) second. Time—28:51 2-5. Only two men competed.

Throwing Fifty-six-Pound Weight.—Timothy O'Rourke, Toronto Lacrosse, won; actual throw, 30 feet; handicap, 3 feet. Robert W. Edgron, K. A. C., second; actual throw, 26 feet 4 inches; handicap, 3 feet. Charles H. Hannemann, Milwaukee A. C., third; actual throw, 29 feet 5½ inches; scratch.

440-Yard Run.—P. A. Sayles, Knickerbocker A. C., (14 yards,) won; George H. Hoffman, Anchor A. C., (15 yards,) second; E. W. Rather, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, (16 yards,) third. Time—0:51 4-5.

220-Yard Run.—A. W. Burlingame, Knickerbocker A. C., (11 yards,) won; J. S. Westney, University of Pennsylvania, (4 yards,) second; R. B. Lawrence, Seventy-fourth Regiment, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:22 2-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—John R. De Witt, Princeton, won, actual throw 140 feet 1 inch, (handicap 12 feet;) John Flanagan, New York A. C., second, actual throw 150 feet 4 inches, (scratch;) Robert W. Edgren, Knickerbocker A. C., third, actual throw 124 feet 5½ inches, handicap 32 feet.

Pole Vault.—Walter J. Fishleigh, Detroit A. C., won; actual jump, 10 feet 8 inches; handicap, 4 inches. F. A. Martin, First Regiment A. A., Chicago, second; actual jump, 10 feet 4 inches; handicap, 8 inches. McK. Hall, Buffalo University, third; actual jump, 10 feet; handicap, 8 inches.

220-Yard Hurdle.—J. J. Nufer, Detroit A. C., (scratch,) won; Henry Argold, Union Settlement A. C., New York, (scratch,) second; E. J. Eytinge, Pastime A. C., (12 yards,) third. Time—0:26.

Running Broad Jump.—W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., won, actual jump 22 feet 7 inches, (handicap 8 inches;) W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime A. C., second, actual jump 21 feet 5½ inches, (handicap 10 inches;) Walter J. Fishleigh, Detroit A. C., third, actual jump 21 feet 1 inch, (scratch.)

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime A. C., (10 yards,) won; Walter J. Fishleigh, Detroit A. C., (scratch,) second; Dan Reuss, U. A. C., (10 yards,) third. Time—0:16.

880-Yard Run.—Irvine Orton, Toronto Lacrosse, (15 yards,) won; H. H. Thurlow, Seventy-fourth Regiment, (18 yards,) second; G. B. Holbrook, Knickerbocker A. C., (22 yards,) third. Time—2:00 1-5.

100-Yard Run.—George H. Hoffman, Anchor A. C., (6 yards,) won; W. S. Edwards, K. A. C., (4 yards,) second; A. W. Burlingame, K. A. C., (6 yards,) third. Time—0:09 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Frank M. Kanahy, Cambridgeport Gymnasium A. A., (10 yards;) R. L. Sandford, Knickerbocker A. C., (15 yards,) second; G. H. McCormick, unattached, Buffalo, (65 yards,) third. Time—4:31 4-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—A. G. Gunn, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, (8 feet handicap,) won, 43 feet 11 inches; John Flanagan, New York A. C., (2 feet handicap,) second, 42 feet 3¾ inches;) Timithy O. Rourke, Toronto Lacrosse Club, (5 feet handicap,) third, 39 feet 1 inch.

CONSTITUTION HAULED OUT.

The Yacht's Underbody Plates to be Smoothed and Brightened—Columbia Sails.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 13.—The Constitution was successfully hauled out on the marine railway at the Herreshoff shops this afternoon in order to have the underbody plates brightened up and otherwise fixed for the coming races. It was the first time that the underbody sections of the boat have been exposed to view by daylight outside the Herreshoff shops. It was rather a long job loading the craft on the cradles and giving proper adjustment in having the cradle support directly under the bilges, the plates of the underbody leaning upon them.

Nat Herreshoff superintended all the operations. William Butler Duncan, Jr., and Newbury D. Thorne arrived at 12 o'clock, but left again for Newport before the boat was up on the railway.

Soon after 5 o'clock the steam drum in the south boatshop was set in action winding the boat up the railroad. Five minutes before 6 o'clock the Constitution was out of the water as far as required. The boat then had her bowsprit extending into the door of the south shop and was ready for the work of cleaning the underbody. The lower bronze plates, near the keel, showed some discoloration, with slight corrosive tendencies, which is natural enough when it is considered that the craft had been in the water continuously for five weeks.

The Constitution will be overhauled again in time to set the mainmast.

A view of the underbody by daylight showed that the power obtained in giving the bilges a harder turn than in the Columbia in the spreader floor will enable the new boat to carry her increased sail spread quite easily.

When the Constitution was being hauled out the new racing sloop for J. Rogers Maxwell of the New York Yacht Club was launched from the north shop of the Herreshoffs.

Ten minutes later the mainmast was stepped and the rigging hooped up.

The new sloop is named Humma, and will race in the same class with Altair and Shark.

The Columbia, defender of the America's Cup two years ago, started from here for New York to-day. She had proceeded only about a mile down the bay, however, under mainsail and forestaysail, when she dropped anchor to wait for high water and a better wind.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., June 13.—The Columbia passed here at 12:40 P. M. under working sail. She was headed westward and making good speed in the brisk breeze.

CHANGES TO INDEPENDENCE.

Yachtsmen Expect to See Her Improved by Reduced Sail Plan.

BOSTON, June 13.—The big steel mast of the Independence was unstepped at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, to-day. It now rests on the dock ready for the workmen. It has been decided to take five feet off the heel of the mast instead of four, as was originally intended. The topmast will be shortened six feet. The present spruce stick may be replaced by an Oregon pine stick six feet shorter.

The sails have been taken to Wilson & Silsby's loft, and they will be recut while the boat is in the dock at the navy yard having her rudders changed. The Independence will go into dock to-morrow morning, and she should be ready for sailing again by Wednesday.

Local yachtsmen yesterday were regretting that it has been found advisable to reduce the sail spread of Independence. The temporary retirement of the Boston ninety-footer leaves the marine field clear in the matter of cup yachts, and with the exception of Columbia's probable movements, there is nothing for the sharps to speculate about.

It is expected that she will be much improved by the change, which had been predicted would become necessary, as Designer Crowninshield had allowed himself great latitude in making his calculations, with the intention of subsequently profiting from developments in the tuning up spins. As a local designer remarked:

"It is a good deal easier to cut down a sail plan than to increase it. Crowninshield rigged Independence about as he did his knockabouts and raceabouts, without securing stability proportionate to the increase in size. He thought the powerful body of Independence would enable her to get along with much less lead than Constitution carries, while spreading more canvas than the Bristol craft. As matters turned out, he found that Independence would have to reef in breezes not much heavier than would render such an operation necessary in one of his raceabouts. A designer, however, cannot find out these things without trying, and now he will proceed to utilize his certain knowledge of the boat's needs to her advantage.

New York Central Schedules.

On Sunday, June 16, there will be a number of very important changes in time on through trains between New York, Buffalo, and the West. Commencing on the above date the Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal express, heretofore leaving Grand Central Station at 7:30 P. M., will leave at 6:25 P. M. daily. The Northern Express, heretofore leaving at 6:25 P. M., will leave at 6:35 P. M. The Pan-American Express will leave at 7:30 P. M., instead of 8 P. M. There will also be a new train called the Exposition Express, between New York and Buffalo, leaving Grand Central Station at 9:20 A. M. every day. The Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal Special will leave Grand Central Station daily except Sunday at 7:50 A. M. The Saratoga Special will leave Grand Central Station, commencing June 24, daily except Sunday at 9:40 A. M., and commencing Saturday, June 22, the Saratoga Limited will leave Grand Central Station at 1:50 P. M. Saturdays and 3:20 P. M. on all other week days. All other through trains will run on the same schedule and with the same equipment as at present.

New Real Estate Corporation.

The Municipal Realty Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with the following officers: Maxwell S. Mannes, President; Alfred M. Rau, Vice President; Bernard J. Maas, Secretary; Jacob Wolf, Treasurer. The main office is at 115 Broadway and the uptown office at 495 Fifth Avenue. The company has already purchased a number of very prominent plots in the heart of the city. Among the number are the lots at 70 and 72 West Forty-sixth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, which will be sold to a builder for improvement with a high-class family hotel.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
THREE HOUR
SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK
AND
ATLANTIC CITY
Beginning, Sunday, June 16th.

SUNDAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
Lv. New York West 23d St. Station	7:55 A. M.	Lv. Atlantic City	5:30 P. M.
Lv. New York, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.	8:00 A. M.	Ar. Trenton	7:14 P. M.
Lv. Brooklyn	7:45 A. M.	Ar. Elizabeth	8:02 P. M.
Lv. Jersey City	8:12 A. M.	Ar. Newark	8:12 P. M.
Lv. Newark	8:24 A. M.	Ar. Jersey City	8:25 P. M.
Lv. Elizabeth	8.32 A. M.	Ar. New York, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.	8:38 P. M.
Lv. Trenton	9:20 A. M.	Ar. New York, West 23d St. Station	8:45 P. M.
Ar. Atlantic City	11:00 A. M.	Ar. Brooklyn	9:00 P. M.

THROUGH PULLMAN PARLOR SMOKING CAR. PULLMA

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store

Remarkable Sale of Men's BLUE SERGE SUITS

EVERY hot day makes the demand stronger for these cool and serviceable suits. You've probably made up your mind to buy a suit and pay full price. Now you needn't do it. Here's the opportunity—*if you're prompt*—to

Save from $3.50 to $10 on the Real Value of the Suit You Buy

These suits were made by a reputable manufacturer, for a high-class retailer who failed, after the order was given, and before the goods were delivered. Rather than hold them for a doubtful sale, the manufacturer offered the entire lot to us at a large sacrifice, in order to get them off his hands quickly.

Every suit is carefully made, from excellent navy blue serges; some of the coats are quarter-lined with silk. They are of a character which we heartily recommend, and guarantee as fully as our own goods. Their regular prices would range from $13.50 to $20. We bought them at one price, and will sell them the same way; so you may choose at

TEN DOLLARS A SUIT

Those who are most prompt will get the best values, of course; but the last man of all will get an excellent $13.50 suit for his ten dollars.

Ready at eight o'clock this morning. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Smart SHIRTS

to Wear with Serge Suits

This is a particularly handsome collection of shirts, made between-times in our own factory, and practically custom-made in workmanship and finish. They are made of Whitelaw's madras from Glasgow. Made with the good-looking and comfortable Raglan sleeves; correct and well-fitting; four pearl buttons in front; detachable Cuffs; shirts handsomely laundered. Identical in quality, style and effect to shirts that would cost about double if made to order. These at

$1.50 Each

All regular sizes. Good variety of handsome patterns.

Men's Belts—

You want a belt, *of course*. Probably twice as many will be worn this year as ever before. We have more than fifty different styles, in pigskin, sealskin, calfskin, cowhide, patent leather and walrus. Prices, 50c, $1, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $3.50 and $5.

Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Scarfs—

We have almost bewildering variety of imported Foulards, in the new narrow four-in-hands and batswing ties—light, dark, striking or neat—every possible sort is here. Price, 50c.

Cotton Madras Ties, in wide variety of patterns, 2 for 25c.

Summer Floor Coverings

Coolness in Summer is, to a certain extent, a matter of vision. Suitable rugs and mattings make the house look cool, and consequently make you feel cool.

In both rugs and mattings our showing is extensive. Here are Japanese Rugs, in jute and cotton, and Chinese and Japanese Mattings, in profusion. A further word of each:

Jute Rugs—Only the best qualities made—we have refused to consider inferior grades. The good sorts were never better than they are now. Perfect reproductions of choice Oriental designs and colorings, in all sizes from 18x36 in., at 50c to 12x15 ft., at $30.

Cotton Rugs—A large stock of these handsome Japanese rugs, in red, green, or blue, with white. Effective and cool-looking. All sizes from 18x36 in., at 75c. to 12x15 ft., at $30.

Mattings—An excellent assortment of the best grades only; every roll we guarantee to be the best of its kind, in every respect. There are hundreds of patterns, of both Japanese and Chinese mattings.

Japanese, $9 to $25 the roll of 40 yards. Chinese, $6 to $18 the roll of 40 yards.

Third floor.

Slip Covers Reduced

Your furniture needs, and deserves, suitable Summer protection from sun and dust. It is an economical proceeding, and, besides, it gives a cool and pleasant appearance to the house.

We offer today materials for slip covers—the best kinds—at much reduced prices. We will make them up for you, too, in the most careful fashion, at reasonable rates:

Figured Cretonnes—At 11c yard, from 15c yard.
Figured Ducks and Art Tickings—At 18c yard, from 25c and 28c yard.
English Dimity, striped—At 25c yard, from 35c yard.
Imported Cretonnes—At 35c yard, from 60c to 85c yard.
66-inch German Linens—At 45c yard.
31-inch Cotton Damasks—At 25c yard.

Curtain Muslins—One thousand yards of them—

For long and sash curtains, newest styles.

45 in., figured; 9 patterns, at 18c, from 25c yard. 45 in., dotted; in 3 sizes of dots, at 18c, from 25c yard.

A lot of remnants of Muslin, Madras and Fish Nets at one-half regular prices.

Third floor.

Gas and Gastronomy

There's a good deal more relevance in that heading than may at first appear. It offers a solution of the difficulties besetting many a menage where the limitations of the kitchen range, on a hot Summer day, act as an air-brake on the appetite—making the labor of preparing good things to eat outweigh the pleasure derived from eating them. This is it:

Take away the coal fire, burning with a persistence worthy of a better cause; take away the ashes, dust, heat and bother. Put in their place a neat, compact gas-range, always ready to serve you at the scratching of a match; cool and dormant as soon as you close the valve.

Don't hesitate at the cost of the gas-range and its installation—there's nothing to be afraid of. By virtue of our arrangement with the Consolidated Gas Company we supply, by our

RENT-PURCHASE PLAN,

any gas-range you want, for $2, paid at the time of purchase; the balance at the rate of $1 a month. The Consolidated Gas Company makes the necessary connections free of charge. This applies on Manhattan Island only. Other localities are provided for on our usual terms.

Here's a list of ranges and their prices:

Detroit Jewel, $13. $16.50. Wanamaker, $13.75, $14.75. Regal, $13.75.
Clark Jewel, $12, $14, $14.50, $15, $25.50.

Basement.

Sailor Suits for Girls

The perennial popularity of the Sailor Suit, for boys and girls alike, is a sufficient commentary on its practicality and good looks. No prettier nor more useful suit for Summer wear has been evolved, although the more recent Russian blouse suit is running it close.

This is an exceptional offering of both kinds of suits, for girls of 6 to 12 years. One of them should find a place in the trunk of every little maiden who is bound for the seashore, country or mountains.

The suits are of serge, in various colors, and prettily trimmed in a variety of ways. They have been moderately priced at $6 to $7.50 each, but we have too many, and, to hurry them away, mark them, every one,

$3.50 each. Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's White Dresses

Can anything be more appropriate as a Summer dress for the little ones than one of these cool, dainty little frocks of thin white material? Every mother can gratify her wish, to see her children fittingly dressed, from among this collection of wash dresses. Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 years:

$1—Guimpe dresses of fine lawn; deep hemstitched ruffle around neck and sleeves.

$1.45—Guimpe and high-neck dresses of fine lawn, prettily trimmed in various styles.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

$2—Dresses of fine nainsook, with long waisted effect; three rows of plaits and insertion; skirt with deep hem and plaits.

$2.75—Dresses of fine lawn; long waist effect; square yoke with ruffle of embroidery; skirt with plaits and ruffle of embroidery.

This June Sale of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Did you think this sale was over? Did you suppose that even the broadest preparation could not provide for such vast and constant demands? The Wanamaker method provides daily interest to fill an entire month.

Not one-tenth of the women who wish to share these crisp and dainty garments can get here on the first day of a sale—scarcely a quarter of them can come during the first week.

Of course we must plan to please those who get our catalogues, and come even as late as the middle of June; hence we have duplicate lots in reserve, which are opened up to renew the stock. Hence today the stocks are full and fresh; and the values quite as great as when the sale began.

Today we tell particular news of beautiful Muslin Underwear, of the moderately priced kind, and of a new accession to the Basement Store, of the 8c Corset Covers, 15c Drawers and 38c Night Gowns. Read the details:

Chemises—

$1—Of lawn; square neck, yoke of insertion and fine plaits, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon; ruffle on skirt with plaits above.

$1.50—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace, two rows of insertion and ribbon; ruffle on skirt, trimmed with deep lace and plaits above.

$1.75—Of lawn; round neck and yoke of point de Paris insertion, trimmed with lace and ribbon; ruffle on skirt, trimmed with lace, insertion and plaits above.

$2.50—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with double ruffle of lawn edged with Valenciennes lace; ruffle on skirt, trimmed with lace and plaits above.

Others, 50c to $4.50.

Short Petticoats—

75c—Of muslin; deep flounce of cambric, trimmed with ruffle of embroidery.

$1—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

$1.25—Of cambric; trimmed with deep ruffle of embroidery.

$1.50—Of cambric; deep pointed lawn ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and beading.

$1.75—Of cambric, umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with fine embroidery and plaits in clusters above.

Others, 35c to $4.25.

Long Petticoats—

$1.25—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with embroidery and plaits above.

$1.75—Of muslin; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with small ruffle edged with torchon lace and four rows of insertion above.

$2.25—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with embroidery and fine plaits in clusters on bias above.

$2.75—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with blind embroidery and plaits in clusters above.

$3.25—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with deep embroidery, insertion and plaits above.

$3.75—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with fine embroidery with large or small plaits above.

$4.50—Of cambric; double flounce of lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and four rows of insertion. Others, 50c to $24.

Night Gowns—

$1.25—Of cambric; square neck and long sleeves, trimmed with embroidery insertion and ribbon.

$1.50—Of cambric; square neck and short sleeves; yoke of fine plaits in clusters, trimmed with small lawn ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace.

$1.75—Of cambric; V neck and long sleeves, yoke of insertion and fine plaits, trimmed with embroidery.

Night Gowns—

$1.75—Of nainsook; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with point de Paris lace, insertion and ribbon.

$1.75—Of nainsook; square neck and long sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon; bow at neck.

$1.75—Of nainsook; square neck and short sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, Swiss insertion and ribbon.

Other styles, 38c to $14.

Second floor.

Corset Covers—

8c—Of cambric, 2 styles; V neck, trimmed with embroidery or lace. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin or cambric; plain hem; plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

Night Gowns—

38c—Of muslin, 3 styles; high or low neck, trimmed with embroidery or lawn hemstitched ruffle. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

Dressing Sacques—

35c—Of white lawn, fitted back, full front; trimmed with colored lawn ruffle; light blue, pink or lavender. Regularly 50c.

Basement.

Saving a Third on Fine PARLOR FURNITURE

This is a sale that offers to many a housekeeper an unlooked-for, but none the less welcome opportunity to add to her parlor or sitting-room one piece, two pieces—a whole new set of handsome furniture at a third less, on the average, than she might ordinarily expect to pay for it.

Every piece is of the highest grade of workmanship, material and finish. We're making a clean sweep of it—only to replace it with furniture no better in quality—it couldn't be—and but little different in style. You reap the advantage.

News today of Parlor Suites, Sofas, Divans and Fancy Chairs:

Parlor Suites—

At $26, from $34—Three pieces; tapestry cover.

At $37.50, from $50—Three pieces; damask cover.

At $42.50, from $70—Three pieces; tapestry cover.

At $55, from $75—Five pieces; tapestry cover.

At $60, from $95—Five pieces; damask cover.

At $75, from $115—Three pieces; damask cover.

At $85, from $125—Three pieces; damask cover.

At $90, from $135—Three pieces; tapestry cover.

At $90, from $140—Four pieces; tapestry cover.

Parlor Suites—

At $100, from $143—Five pieces; damask cover.

At $125, from $170—Three pieces; damask cover.

At $135, from $180—Three pieces; tapestry cover.

At $140, from $210—Five pieces; tapestry cover.

At $150, from $203—Three pieces; velour cover.

Sofas and Divans—

At $18, from $30—Inlaid; damask cover.

At $24, from $55—Carved; damask cover.

At $30, from $68—Carved; tapestry cover.

At $32.50, from $50—Inlaid; velour cover.

At $33.50, from $55—Carved; tapestry cover.

At $35, from $55—Carved; tapestry cover.

Sofas and Divans—

At $37.50, from $60—Carved; tapestry cover.

At $38, from $60—Carved; velour cover.

At $42.50, from $65—Inlaid; velour cover.

At $50, from $70—Mahogany frame; velour cover.

At $60, from $80—Carved; tapestry cover.

Fancy Chairs—

At $5, from $9—Inlaid; tapestry cover.

At $7.50, from $12—Inlaid; damask cover.

At $10, from $15—Inlaid; damask cover.

At $10, from $18—Mahogany frame; velour cover.

At $12, from $20—Mahogany frame; damask cover.

At $13, from $20—Carved; damask cover.

At $18, from $30—Inlaid; tapestry cover.

At $20, from $35—Inlaid; tapestry cover.

Fourth floor.

Women's Summer Suits

Four groups of smart, seasonable Dresses are marked at special prices today. They are just the styles wanted whether you are going away or staying at home.

At $5—Eton suits of white pique; made with flounced skirt. Also Eton suits of black-and-white and blue-and-white polka-dot duck; skirt with flounce; entire suit trimmed with bands of white pique. Worth $6 and $6.50.

At $8.50—Suits of linen suiting, in three styles; two of which have shirt waists with sailor collar, with trimming of embroidery; the other in Eton style; both skirt and jacket with trimming of tiny plaits. Worth $10 and $11.50.

At $20—Handsome dresses of imported dimity; waist has collar of plaited lawn, with lace and embroidery; skirt made with flounce; some plain, some trimmed. Marked from $24.

At $25—Dresses of imported organdies and dimities, in artistic patterns; stylish in design; variously trimmed with net, lace, velvet ribbon and embroidery. Just marked from $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

Dress-Suit Cases

They have long since passed the stage at which it was necessary to dilate on their capacity and convenience as hand luggage. Now women use them and find them as convenient for dresses as men find them for dress suits.

These particular dress-suit cases, however, are worth bringing to the attention of every man or woman who has traveling plans for the Summer, on account of their excellence of quality and lowness of price:

At $5, regularly $7.50—Especially good value; of good russet leather; steel frame; stitched all around; leather lined.

At $3.50—Russet Dress-suit Cases; sizes 14 to 18 in.; of russet leather; strap inside of lid and body of case. Handy for carrying shirt waists or bathing suits.

At $5, regularly $6.50—Of dark russet leather; steel frame; stitched; straps inside of cover and body.

Basement.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Here are three items that offer economy to parents of hearty boys.

One hundred Bicycle Suits, in broken lots; but some of all sizes for 6 to 10 years. Values, $5 and $6; today at $3 a suit.

Two hundred Sailor Suits, in broken sizes; plain blue and some mixtures; sizes for 3 to 10 years. Values, $5 to $8; now at $4 a suit.

Two hundred All-wool Mixed Cheviot Trousers; sizes 3 to 16 years. Worth $1; now at 65c. Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's SHOES

Thousands of men are finding just what they want in shoes, among the special lots offered in our June Sale; others, more particular for a certain shape or leather, or a more perfect fit, prefer to select from the splendid values of our regular lines in the Main Shoe Store. Here are smart shoes for the most critical men,

At $3.90 a pair

This is a remarkable group of shoes.

There are no better shoes anywhere under five dollars.

Made of carefully selected leathers—calfskin, patent leather, kidskin—over the newest, handsomest, most correct models, including the various toe shapes.

A line that even men on bargains bent should see. $3.90 a pair.

We have very complete variety of Shoes for Outdoor Sporting Wear.

White Canvas Shoes with leather or rubber soles, low or high cut, at $2.50 and $3 a pair.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth.

Hosiery and Underwear

For Men

Fancy socks appear to best advantage in Summertime. We've an endless assortment of them, to suit all tastes, from the conservative to the liberal, and all pocket-books. Prices begin at 18c a pair, for cotton socks, and wind up at $6 a pair, for hose of pure silk, in elegant patterns.

In underwear, the variety is similarly large. Our unequaled advantages for favorable buying enable us to offer you absolutely the best and most reliable in every grade, at prices that are usually lower than elsewhere for equal quality.

Hosiery—

At 25c a pair—Of cotton; striped with embroidery; black and colored with contrasting embroidered fronts; black or colored with printed or extracted designs.

At 50c a pair—Lisle thread, striped, striped and embroidered, vertical striped; openwork with silk embroidery; also black and colored with side clocks and embroidery.

At $1 a pair—Fine lisle thread, German or French; stripes, plaids, embroidered and lace effects; light medium or dark colorings, in many handsome designs.

Underwear—

At $1 a garment—Balbriggan, striped, plain colored or ecru, shirts or drawers; French merino, natural colored, long or short sleeve shirts; drawers to match, 28 or 31-inch inseams.

At $1.25 a garment—English lisle thread shirts, short or long sleeves; drawers to match, with spliced seats and fronts; seats also reinforced.

At $1.70 a garment, for size 34 shirts, and $1.75 for size 28 drawers, advance 10c on each larger size; full-fashioned and regular made English natural all-wool; guaranteed unshrinkable; sizes up to 50 inches.

At $2 a garment—Extra fine French Sea Island cotton; drawers with reinforced seats; well and strongly made and finished; sizes up to 50 inches.

Broadway.

Silks for Summer Wear

They are Shantung Pongees—pre-eminently *the* Summer Silks; the same, old-fashioned kind of which our grandmothers used to think so highly. Washing seems to improve them—makes them softer and silkier, and there's no end to their capacity for wear.

Here in three widths—of the best grade of Pongee only.

19 inch, 65c a yard. 25 inch, 90c a yard. 34 inch, $1.25 a yard.

Silk Remnants—About a thousand have accumulated since our last news of them. Mostly Summer Silks, such as Foulards and Wash Silks—but other kinds are among them, too. Prices are a half, sometimes as little as a third of the original values, for pieces varying in length from short ends to full waist and dress lengths of Foulards and Liberty Satins.

Rotunda.

9,000 Yards of Mercerized

Printed Foulards

This is one of the brightest, crispest, daintiest fabrics brought out this season. Today we have this enormous quantity in over a hundred different patterns—some imported, others made on this side. Selling until today at 25c and 35c; now at

20 Cents a Yard

The effect is more like Liberty satin than has been secured in any other cotton fabric; and the patterns were our own selections from several thousand submitted. Some of the designs are in small rosebud stripes; ring dots on colored grounds; foulard-silk designs in black and white on colors; lace designs in stripes with ring dots in black and white on colors; elaborate scroll figured designs in black and white on colors; pretty foulard designs in black and white on colors; ribbon designs in white on colors; white polka dots on colors, and blue-and-white and black-and-white stripes; all at 20c a yard. Rotunda.

Bric-a-Brac and Cut Glass

Still enough of these new and charming pieces for today's selling. Not the picked-over lots of yesterday, but entirely new collections; all marked

At Half Price or Less

Ranging from 50c pieces at 25c; up to $25 pieces at $10. The chiefest offerings are at these prices:

$1, regularly $2 — $2, regularly $4 — $4, regularly $8
$1.50, regularly $3 — $3, regularly $7 — $5, regularly $10

Cut Glass—Selected from our own stock; still in good variety. A clear saving of from one-third to one-half their value.

8-inch Bowls, $3, $3.50 and $5.50 each, worth $4.50, $5, and $8.50

10-inch Bowls $10 and $12 each, worth $15 and $18.

Olive Dishes, with handles, $1.75 and $2.25, worth $3 and $3.25.

Olive Dishes, without handles, $1.50, from $2.75.

Water Jugs, $8 each from $12.

Water Tumblers, $3 and $9 dozen, from $5 and $14.

Main aisle.

Shirt-Waist Hats

Brains have been fertile in originating new ideas for Shirt-Waist Hats; fingers have been deft in crystallizing them into shape, and the result is a charming showing of these popular and inexpensive Summer hats from our own millinery workrooms.

They are trimmed with draped scarfs, quills and breasts, and are priced at $2.50 to $7.25.

Then there are hats of pique or duck, at 65c to $2.50—the latter with crush band of silk.

Alpine Hats, in Panama, Cuban and rough straws, for outing wear. These were $1.25 to $3.50, but are now marked to 75c to $1.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, 4th Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

BONNIBERT'S FAST RACE

Farrell's Colt Won Derby and Broke Gravesend Record.

THE PARADER FINISHED LAST

Whisky King, at Long Odds, Captured the $10,000 Tremont Stakes—Five Favorites Were Beaten.

Two ten-thousand-dollar stake fixtures, the Tremont for two-year-olds and the Brooklyn Derby for three-year-olds, at one mile and a half, made a programme so far out of the ordinary that the Gravesend races could not help drawing a crowd yesterday, the attendance reaching close to the holiday crowds, and filling both grand and field stands to the point of overcrowding. The weather helped out, as the sky was clear and the track fast.

Only one of the choices managed to get home first.

The meeting at Gravesend will end to-day, and no matter how the choices may run, the meeting will have made a record of an unusual nature as regards the best-backed horses.

The chief interest in the day's racing centred in the two big stake events, the Tremont and the Brooklyn Derby stakes, which were respectively the third and fourth races. In both the favorites were beaten, but at that both events made good and uncommonly interesting contests. For the Brooklyn Derby, only three of the six entered to start answered the call to the post, Commando, as was anticipated, being one of the three withdrawn. Of those that started, The Parader was the post favorite, but at a price that seemed most surprisingly liberal. Landry rode The Parader, and through the race made about every mistake that it was possible for a rider to make. After leading off with The Parader, Landry took the colt up to wait, and thereafter made a run with him every time that one of the opposing horses got near him, with the result that as he turned into the stretch he had a very tired horse under him. Then, Bonnibert made his move for the race in earnest, and, ranging alongside The Parader half way down the stretch, drove the favorite to the whip, to which The Parader responded most promptly by running out, his swerve across the track taking him almost into the betting ring. That left the race between Bonnibert and Blues, the former, with the most speed at the end, drew out and won rather comfortably by a length, while Blues beat The Parader about the same distance after the favorite got straight again. The time of the race was the fastest that has ever been made over the Brooklyn track, Bonnibert winning in 2:33 4-5, or a fifth of a second better time than that of Petrucio in the same stakes last year, that being the track record. The fractions were: Furlong, 0:33 1-5; quarter, 0:25 1-5; three furlongs, 0:38 1-5; half mile, 0:50 1-5; five furlongs, 1:38 2-5; six furlongs, 1:17; seven furlongs, 1:30 1-5; one mile, 1:42 4-5; mile and a furlong, 1:55; mile and a quarter, 2:07 3-5, and mile and three furlongs, 2:21.

In the Tremont Stakes seven two-year-olds ran, with the A. H. & D. H. Morris entry, Saturday, the post favorite at 8 to 5. After a long delay at the post Major Daingerfield led away, after being kicked on the shoulder by Saturday, who quickly raced up to the leader and took the lead from him at the first furlong pole, Saturday then leading to the last turn, where he tired and died away, Whiskey King then taking command and holding it to the end, Whiskey King winning finally with great ease by two lengths from Blue Girl, who came with a rush at the end, in spite of the fact that she seemed anchored by the weight she carried. In this race Spencer, who rode Saturday, was fined $50 for pulling up his mount after a break which seemed fair to all. In the opening race the full brother to Whiskey King, the four-year-old King Pepper, made most of the running and won very easily from Dublin. Jockey Burns was suspended for a day for foul riding on Wild Oats in the fifth race. The horse Standing, who broke down in the handicap on Wednesday, will be retired to the stud in Kentucky, as his trainer has decided that it will not be possible to train him again. King Lief, one of the entries for the Suburban, was worked for that race yesterday and covered a mile in 1:39½. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. The Pepper Stable's King Pepper, ch. c., 3 years, by Kantaka-Genevieve, 125 pounds, (Shaw,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won easily by four lengths; the Gaughacres Stable's Dublin, br. c., 3, 118, (Landry,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by three lengths from E. L. Graves's Heliobas, ch. h., 5, 140, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:09 3-5. Godfrey, Selvino, Pigeon Post, Sneaky, Frankfort, Fablus, and Cervera also ran. Value to the winner $25. King Pepper the favorite. Winner trained by C. Davis.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the meeting, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. J. L. Holland's The Golden Prince, ch. g., by Prince of Monaco-Casilla, 96 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won easily by four lengths; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Wayward Boy, b. g., 105, (McGinn,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, second by a length and a half from J. C. McGill's Glade Run, ch. c., 96, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:48. Anecdote, Thicket, Lady Cherister, Isaac Hopper, Advocator, Anna Darling, Barbetto, and Golilla, also ran. Value to the winner $620. Advocator the favorite at 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by Edward Steeds.

THIRD RACE.—The Tremont Stakes of $10,000, guaranteed, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; about six furlongs. The Pepper Stable's Whisky King, ch. c., by Kantaka-Genevieve, 115 pounds, (Odom,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, won easily by two lengths; John E. Madden's Blue Girl, ch. f., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 126, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and even, second by three lengths from Green B. Morris's Golden Cottage, b. c., by Golden Garter-Fedalma, 115, (Mounce,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Major Daingerfield, Saturday, The Goldfinder, and Meridian also ran. Value to the winner, $8,000. Saturday the favorite at 2 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by C. Davis.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Derby of $10,000, guaranteed, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a half. Frank Farrell's Bonnibert, ch. c., by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 111 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 5, won handily by a length; Charles Fleischmann's Son's Blues, ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 111, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 2 to 5, second by a length and a half from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, The Parader, ch. c., by Longstreet-Pretence, 126, (Landry,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 3, third. Time—2:33 4-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $8,000. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the meeting, selling allowances; five furlongs. Charles Oxx's Ascension, b. f., by Henry Come-Adara, 96 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won cleverly by a half length; John J. McCafferty's Man o' War, b. g., 102, (Hochran,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second by three lengths from W. H. Sand's Playlik, br. c., 105, (Landry,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Wild Oats, Cheat 'Em, Edwin Kenton, Frival, and Step Onward also ran. Value to the winner, $10. Cheat 'Em the favorite at 2 to1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. R. R. Bruce's Wax Taper, b. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Nutility, 115 pounds, (Combs,) 11 to 10 and 1 to 10, won ridden out by a length; Green B. Morris's Gold Spinner, b. c., 3, 118, (Piggott,) even and 1 to 4, second by thirty lengths from Charles T. Dwyer's Wallabout, b. c., 3, 105, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:46. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $630. Winner trained by W. Burrows.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs. Handling and Doctor Riddle, 112 pounds each; Sir Royal Highness, Mayor Gilroy, and Mariate, 111 each; Sky Scraper, 109; Hanzie and Military, 108; Blue Victor, Sweepstakes, Bounteous, Snark, and Maiden, 103 each; Ante Up, Bluff, and Marin Bolton, 101 each; Connie and Kyronauta, 96 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, weights 12 pounds below the scale, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Alfonso, The Puritan, and Bedeck, 114 pounds each; Nones, 111; Ikey Diddy, Biff, and Emporium, 102 each; Collegian, 99.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old that have run at the Gravesend meeting, special weights; five furlongs. Ivory Bells, Destitute, Ressignol, Lady Mac, Leischen, Silver Chimes, Ice Water, and Miss Appleby.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. First Whip, 128 pounds; Hammock, 109; All Gold, 108; Alfonso, 107; Rochester, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200, with allowances; five furlongs. Rightaway, 114 pounds; Miss Hastings, 111; Graden, Easy Street, Byrne of Roscrea, The Dancer, Peninsula, Northern Star, and Sterling Fox, 102 each; Miss Weiler, White Owl, Musidora, and Father Den, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Andronicus, 108 pounds; Margraniate, and Young Dixon, 105 each; Dogtown and Blueaway, 103 each; Himself and Rounder, 101 each; Nones, 98; Scurry, 91; Majster, 90.

Keene's Colt in Paris.

PARIS, June 13.—Foxhall Keene's Olympian, which arrived here from England yesterday evening, and which is entered for the Grand Prix de Paris, to be run next Sunday, will be given a trial gallop tomorrow morning.

Harness Races at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 13.—The third and last day's racing in the opening meet of the Hudson and Mohawk Valley circuit was held this afternoon on the half-mile track of the Newburg Driving Association. A big crowd saw the contests. The 2:40 class, unfinished on Wednesday, was run off. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Trot or pace; purse, $200.

Kathleen, ch. m., by William L., (James)	2	4	2	1	1
Debutante, blk. m., (Murphy)	4	2	1	2	3
Desire, ro. g., (Fauks)	3	3	4	3	2
Prince Ike, b. g., (Smith)	5	5	3	4	4
Nicotora, b. s., (Walsh)	1	1	5	5	dr

Time—2:23½; 2:25; 2:24½; 2:25½; 2:29½; 2:32¼.

2:34 Class.—Trot or pace; purse, $200.

Little Fred, c. g., (Workendyker)	6	1	1	1	1
Leder Wilkes, g. m., (Conlin)	1	3	4	4	4
King Roy, blk. s., (O'Brien)	2	2	3	2	5
Mrs. Brown, b. m., (James)	7	6	3	3	2
Blue Dress, ro. m., (Clark)	3	5	5	5	3
Hayward, b. g., (Walsh)	5	7	6	6	dr
Billy Hudson, b. g., (Halienback)	4	4	dr		
Lizzie B., blk. m., (Brinckerhoff)	Distanced				

Time—2:25¼; 2:27½; 2:23½; 2:24¾.

The free-for-all trot was declared off.

Moth Miller, a Speedway performer, did an exhibition mile in 2:13¾.

Thoroughbred Yearlings at Auction.

The yearling thoroughbred horses from the Adelbert Stud and from the breeding farm in Kentucky of E. C. Cowdin were sold at auction in the paddock of the Gravesend race track yesterday by the Fasig-Tipton Company, and on the average realized fair prices, the choicest of the horses offered bringing excellent figures. The star of the sale was the brown colt, brother to Mesmerist and Jinks, by Albert-Hoodoo, bought by S. Julius Bauer for the Featherstone stable for $4,000. The Cowdin yearlings were the produce of the great race horse Requital, and though the Requitals are practically untried, they sold very well. The best sales of the offering were as follows:

PROPERTY OF ADELBERT STUD.

Brown colt, by Albert-Hoodoo, by Hindoo; Julius Bauer $4,000
Brown colt by Albert-Lady Useful, by Longfellow; J. Dwyer 2,500
Brown filly by Albert-Lady Longstreet, by Longfellow; J. J. McCafferty 1,100
Brown or bay filly by Albert-Lady Craft, by Fellowcraft; Newton Bennington 500
Brown colt by Albert-Persuader, by Blythwood; O. West 550
Chestnut colt by Albert-Susie Lasley, by Vocalic; J. B. Lewman 600
Bay filly by Albert-Maria, by Glenelg; J. J. McCafferty 1,300
Black filly, by Albert-Duchess May, by Virgil; J. H. Carr 1,000

PROPERTY OF E. C. COWDIN.

Brown filly by Requital-Longshore, by Longfellow; Sydney Paget 1,600
Brown filly by Requital-Spinaway, by Leamington; W. Lakeland 500
Bay filly by Requital-Semper Paratus, by Stratford; Sydney Paget 300

The Mare Genevieve Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 13.—Genevieve, by imp. Stonehenge, dam of Whisky King, the winner of the Tremont Stakes today, is dead at J. E. Pepper's Meadowthorpe Stud. She died foaling a full brother to Whisky King, King Pepper, and Eugenia Wickes, all stake winners. Ned Wickes was the only other foal, in addition to the three mentioned, that she ever produced for Col. Pepper.

DEVON WINS AT POLO.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 13.—To give a polo team 13 goals and then beat them out is an achievement seldom accomplished on the polo field, but that is what the Devon team did this afternoon. Conceding the Philadelphia Country Club third team 13 goals, they won the final match for the Valentine Challenge Cup by the score of 20 to 13½. Devon scored 21 goals, but lost 1 on two penalties of a half goal each for cross-riding by Kendrick and McFadden, while the Country Club players scored a solitary goal and lost a quarter on a safety by Downing. Line-up and summary:

DEVON.	Hdcp.	PHILADELPHIA C. C.	Hdcp.
1....C. R. Snowden	5	1....S. L. Bodine	2
2....G. W. Kendrick	2	2....J. Dougherty	2
3d	6	3....M. G. Rosengar-	
3....G. McFadden	5	ten	4
Back.Charles Wheeler	7	Back.Robert Downing	2
Total	23	Total	10

Goals earned—Devon, 21; lost by penalties, 1; net score, 20.

Goals earned—Philadelphia Country Club, 1; allowed by handicap, 13; lost by penalties, ½; net score, 13½.

Referee—W. Hinckle Smith, Philadelphia Country Club.

Atlantic Y. C. Annual Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be sailed on Tuesday over the club courses off Sea Gate. There will be races for all classes of yachts from the largest schooners to the smallest type of sloop and mainsail boat. The boats will be sent away from a starting line at Craven Shoal Buoy, at 11 o'clock A. M. Entries close with George Hill, No. 150 Fifth Avenue, at noon on Monday.

The tug S. B. Dalzell has been chartered by the club as the judges' steamer, and for the use of members and guests desiring to see the races. It will leave Pier 19 East River at 9 o'clock, the morning of the race, and the club dock one hour later.

First Race of the Thirty-Footers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 13.—The first race of the thirty-footers was sailed this afternoon in a light breeze from the east and the sea smooth, while the event was watched with considerable interest throughout. Pembroke Jones, who, with Reginald Brooks, recently commissioned their boats, the Carolina and Wa-Wa, respectively, were the contestants and sailed their boats splendidly. The course was up and around Bishop's Rock, in Narragansett Bay, with run up and a beat back. The start was made at 3 o'clock. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Wa Wa, Reginald Brooks	5:30:00	2:30:00
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:33:50	2:33:50

W. L. Ward's Darwina Launched.

Darwina, the new forty-three-foot sloop designed by Gardner & Cox for W. L. Ward of Portchester, N. Y., was launched yesterday morning from the yards of Frank B. Woods at City Island. The work of rigging the yacht will be hurried, and she will be ready to race early next week. Mr. Ward will enter her in all the events for her class this season.

Tennis on Staten Island.

The third day's play in the Staten Island Ladies' Club's open lawn tennis tournament consisted of only one match yesterday afternoon. Miss Marion Jones and Miss Bessie Moore came together in the semi-final round of the singles, and the former won.

Miss Jones will meet Miss Atkinson in the final round of the singles this afternoon, and the finals in both the women's singles and mixed doubles will also be played. The summary:

Women's Singles.—Semi-Final Round.—Miss Marion Jones beat Miss Bessie Moore, 6—1, 6—4.

Taylor on His Way Home.

Advices from Europe state that more or less difficulty has been experienced in trying to bring Taylor and Jacquelin together again, and there is little chance of a third match. Taylor has therefore decided to return to America, and will leave June 26, on the Kaiserin Maria Theresa. This will bring him here in time to start on the Grand Circuit of the National Cycling Association.

According to letters that have been received, it would appear that Taylor did not ride as fast as usual on the occasion of his first match with the big Frenchman, owing to the cold weather. His extraordinary speed was too much for Jacquelin on the second meeting, however, and doubtless the fact that warmer weather is now prevailing may have caused the French champion to refuse a deciding series of races.

Canoeists Off on Long Voyage.

A. D. James and B. H. Noland, two young men who started from Irvington, Va., on a canoe trip that is to take them through the tour of the great lakes and then down the Atlantic Coast to the mouth of the Rio Grande River, are due in New York about next Monday or Tuesday, and amateurs interested in canoeing are planning a reception for them upon their arrival. The voyagers started from the Virginia town on May 29, and now have been fifteen days on their trip to New York. After reaching this city they will go up the Hudson to Albany, where they will enter the Erie Canal, en route to the lakes, emerging from the canal at Buffalo. On the lakes they will travel in their canoe to the St. Lawrence River, down which they will go, shooting the rapids, to the ocean, where their ocean trip, coasting all the time to the mouth of the Rio Jeneiro, will begin. The trip, which will cover a distance of 10,000 miles, it is estimated, will require about a year. The voyagers will live in their canoe, camping every night on shore.

GOLF TROPHIES FOR WOMEN

Successful Start of the Open Tournament at Essex County.

MISS HECKER MAKES A RECORD

The Metropolitan Champion Easily Distances Her Rivals — Three Cups for Sets of Eight.

Miss Genevieve Hecker gave good proof yesterday in the women's open golf tournament at the Essex County Country Club that she has no inclination of resigning her metropolitan championship honors next week if steady play will win that honor a second time. Her game demonstrated unmistakably that, so far as her opponents were concerned, she was in a class by herself, and it was natural that the committee should be somewhat puzzled as how to handicap her for the open handicap this afternoon. Miss Hecker made a new woman's record for the course, 92 strokes, one less than the women's bogey. She did 81 in practice during the week, but 92 will stand as the competitive record unless broken to-day or to-morrow.

The 18 holes played over measured 4,971 yards, one of the long holes being shortened by 40 yards.

The conditions for the contest were excellent, and the Golf Committee, consisting of Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Mrs. W. E. Le Cato, Miss Georgiana L. Wilmerding, and Miss Mabel Burke, managed every detail to perfection, not forgetting the importation of a band from New York to enliven the festivities in the afternoon. The players qualified in three sets of eight for three cups, being as follows, with the eligible competitors for each:

GOVERNORS' CUP.

Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex County—										
Out	5	5	4	6	4	8	3	4	7	—46
In	7	4	6	6	3	6	4	4	6	—46— 92
Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Hillside—										
Out	6	6	4	7	5	6	4	4	7	—49
In	7	5	7	6	5	6	7	6	6	—53—104
Miss Elsa Hurlbut, Morris County—										
Out	6	6	4	7	5	5	5	4	6	—48
In	10	5	11	8	4	6	4	4	5	—57—105
Miss Marian Oliver, Baltusrol—										
Out	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	7	—52
In	10	4	5	4	4	10	4	4	5	5—54—106
Miss Ruth Badgeley, Harbor Hill—										
Out	6	7	5	6	6	5	4	6	9	—54
In	9	5	7	6	4	7	6	4	5	—53—107
Miss E. L. Goffe, Essex County—										
Out	5	7	4	7	7	7	4	5	8	—54
In	12	7	8	6	5	6	5	4	4	—56—110
Mrs. E. M. Carnrick, Essex County—										
Out	5	7	4	6	6	4	5	6	4	—49
In	10	5	8	8	7	7	6	9	5	—65—114
Miss Ruth Whitmore, Hartford—										
Out	5	6	4	9	4	5	6	4	9	—51
In	11	6	9	13	4	6	7	4	4	—64—115

GREENS COMMITTEE CUP.

	Out.	In.	Total.
Mrs. B. P. Craig, Jersey City	54	61	115
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol	49	67	116
Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Morris County	57	59	116
Mrs. George M. Gill, Essex County	57	61	118
Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County	60	60	120
Mrs. Wm. Shippen, Morris County	54	67	121
Miss Laura B. Kirkpatrick, New Brunswick	59	79	131
Miss Florence Jones, Brooklawn	64	68	132

CONSOLATION CUP.

	Out.	In.	Total.
Miss Hester Kyle, Essex County	63	69	132
Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr., Baltusrol	61	71	132
Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood	62	71	133
Miss Edna Howard, Essex County	62	72	134
Miss Helen M. Williamson, New Brunswick	58	76	134
Miss G. L. Wilmerding, Essex County	68	67	135
Miss Agnes Smythe, Harbor Hill	61	76	137
Miss H. Hernandez, Essex County	64	74	138

The draw in each set for the first match play round this morning is:

Governors' Cup—Miss Ruth Whitmore and Miss Ruth Badgeley; Mrs. E. M. Carnrick and Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers; Miss Genevieve Hecker and Miss Marian Oliver; Miss E. L. Goffe and Miss Elsa Hurlbut.

Greens Committee Cup—Mrs. William Shippen and Mrs. E. F. Sanford; Miss Laura B. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. George M. Gill; Miss Florence Jones and Mrs. W. E. P. Craig; Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan and Miss Cornelia G. Willis.

Consolation Cup—Miss Helen M. Williamson and Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr.; Miss H. Hernandez and Miss Edna Howard; Miss Hester Kyle and Miss Agnes Smythe; Mrs. Frank Enos and Miss G. L. Wilmerding.

GOLF AT ROCKAWAY.

Low Score Made by Chauncey—Travis Absent Owing to a Coming European Tour.

Walter J. Travis did not appear yesterday in the first big golf tournament held by the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I. It was reported that the National champion is to sail for Europe within a short time, and that he will not appear in any more contests on the links until his return. The club adopted the policy of holding the qualifying round on the handicap basis as a novelty, and it proved very popular. Daniel Chauncey of the Dyker Meadow Club, but also a Rockaway golfer, led the field of eligibles for the chief cup, with a net score of 77 from 8 handicap. His gross score of 85 was the best of the day, and he was doubly fitted to take front place. The first sixteen qualified for the Rockaway Cup, and one match play round was played in the afternoon. The eligibles were:

Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow—

			Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Out	5	6 8 3 5 6 4 5 6—43			
In	3	5 6 4 5 3 4 6 6—42—	85	8	77
A. G. Hodges, Rockaway Hunt			93	14	79
W. H. Rachau, Richmond Hill			90	10	80
Geo. B. Sanford, Rockaway Hunt			98	17	81
W. L. Gunther, Westbrook			90	7	83
A. R. Fish, Dyker Meadow			93	10	83
C. L. Perkins, Rockaway Hunt			94	11	83
J. B. Taller, Rockaway Hunt			92	8	84
J. B. Taylor, Rockaway Hunt			96	10	86
F. K. Stevens, Rockaway Hunt			101	13	88
H. Murray, Rockaway Hunt			101	13	88
C. P. Dixon, Rockaway Hunt			101	13	88
W. J. Van T. Sutphen, Morris Co.			103	15	88
W. S. Edey, Westchester Country Club			103	14	89
A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow			96	6	90
J. Henry Harper, Rockaway			111	18	93

The results of the first match play round were:

Hodges, Rockaway, beat Sanford, Rockaway, 1 up; Edey, Westchester, beat Rachau, Richmond Hill, 5 up and 3 to play; Stevens, Rockaway, beat Sutphen, Morris County, 1 up; Norris, Dyker Meadow, beat Gunther, Westbrook, 1 up; Chauncey, Dyker Meadow, beat Murray, Rockaway, 5 up and 4 to play; Fish, Dyker Meadow, beat Taylor, Rockaway, 1 up; Taller, Rockaway, beat Harper, Rockaway, 6 up and 5 to play; Perkins, Rockaway, beat Dixon, Rockaway, 7 up and 5 to play.

The tournament will be continued to-day, and the defeated eight will compete for a consolation cup.

Innis Arden Golf Women Compete.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEACH, Conn., June 13.—The first championship competition for the women members of the Innis Arden Golf Club was played to-day on the links here. There were twenty-two starters, and sixteen qualified to continue at match play. The championship trophy is given by J. Kennedy Tod. The eligible sixteen are: Miss Bennett, Mrs. J. H. Cooke, Miss Emily Dale, Miss Ferris, Miss Holland, Mrs. J. K. Hoyt, Mrs. Lutkins, Miss Gertrude Leavitt, Mrs. Rupprecht, Miss Alice Strong, Mrs. F. Schavoir, Mrs. Fred Topping, Mrs. Frederick W. Tuttle, Miss Thomas, Miss Wood, and Miss Ruth Wallace.

Golf Notes of Interest.

The women of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, have won for the fourth time the local team championship. Six clubs were in the Spring series of events which have just finished, and Merion did not lose a game. The regular team consists of Miss Frances Griscom, Miss Elsie Cassatt, Miss McNeely, Miss Ely, Miss A. McNeely, and Mrs. R. H. Barlow.

The public golf course in Rochester which was laid out over a year ago in Genesee Valley Park, proved so popular that plans have just been made to enlarge the course and add a number of new bunkers. Alexander Findlay, the Boston professional, recently visited Rochester and gave some suggestions in perfecting the links. Daniel Geddes is the local professional.

The entries for the women's metropolitan championship next week at the Nassau Country Club close to-morrow evening with Miss Ruth Underhill, at Glen Cove, L. I. A fee of $2 must accompany each entry, and entries must be made through club Secretaries. A number of the women playing in the tournament at Essex County are going to try for a place in the bigger event next week.

Baltimore is to have a new country club this season, which will give particular attention to golf. It will be known as the Suburban Club, and fifty-five acres of land have been secured for the links. About $75,000 is to be spent in building a fine clubhouse and improving the property. The golf course, for the present, will contain but nine holes, and tennis courts and a baseball field are also going to be provided.

The latest measurements for the Baltusrol golf course show a distance of 5,976 yards. The bogey will remain at the old figure of eighty-six. A new professional record was made for the links by David Hunter a few days before he started for Boston to play in the open championship. He played it in eighty strokes. The amateur record is eighty-three, held by Pierre A. Proal, a member of the Fox Hills Golf Club, and the new interscholastic champion. He is a student in Blake School, this city.

The annual meeting of the Nyack Country Club was held during the week, and the following members were elected to the Board of Governors: Frederick D. Stewart, Van Wyke Rossiter, J. D. White, Frank Crumbie, J. F. McQuade, Robert Herron, F. E. Pitkin, B. Y. Frost, and E. C. Bell. The club has an excellent nine-hole golf course, which has been improved for this season, and a number of members' competitions have been arranged for the coming months.

The open golf championship of the United States will begin this morning on the links of the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston. Harry Vardon is the present holder, but as he could not come over from England to defend his title this year, a resident professional will again secure the honor. There is no indication that any of the seven amateurs entered for the event will be dangerous. Lockwood has made the best showing of them in practice this week, registering an 84, which is bogey for the Myopia course. Willie Smith and Laurence Auchterlonie, two Chicago professionals, and Donald Ross of the Oakley Club, Boston, have each done 80 in practice, and Auchterlonie is even credited with a 78, equaling the best record made on the links by Taylor last year.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won the Opening Game with Chicago—Brooklyn Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The New York baseball team won here to-day after a game that was full of disputed decisions, and that caused much feeling on the part of the local partisans who vigorously disputed many of the decisions in favor of the visiting team. The local players put up a strong game, but the New Yorkers fought out every inch of the ground with them, though the play that gave the victory to the New York Club was productive of unlimited argument. The umpire seemingly could find no reason for acting otherwise.

The decision that caused the greatest amount of dissatisfaction was rendered in the sixth inning, when, with the New Yorks six in the lead, the Chicago took what seemed to be a winning rally, and apparently had just become dangerous, when Umpire Cunningham declared Green out, and stopped the accumulation of runs that the local team had just begun to pile up. It was the only time in the course of the contest that the local players seemed to have a chance for the game, New York leading in the score from the first inning to the point where Chicago rallied ineffectually, and New York in the end winning by a score of 9 to 7. Taylor, for the home team, helped the visitors to their victory by his weak pitching, the poor work of Dexter assisting to that end, too. Aside from the efforts of the New York team, the visitors had luck with them, and that helped them much in the final innings, when Chicago was making her best effort to regain lost ground. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsell, lf	2	4	1	0	0
Green, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Dexter, 1b	0	1	10	1	2
Chance, rf, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	0	2	4	1
Raymer, 3b	0	1	0	0	0
McCor'k, ss	2	0	2	2	1
Kling, c	2	3	3	2	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	2	0
Eason, p	0	1	0	0	3
Dolan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Total	7	12	*26	14	4

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Selbach, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Davis, ss	1	1	2	4	0
Hickman, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	1	1	10	0	0
Strang, 3b	1	0	0	1	2
Bower'an, c	1	2	6	1	0
Nelson, 2b	1	1	3	3	1
Doheny, p	1	1	0	2	0
Total	9	11	27	12	1

*Doheny declared out for cutting first base.

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	—7
New York	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	—9

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 6. Two-base hits—Hickman and Hartsell. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Sacrifice hits—Doheny and Strang. Stolen bases—Green, Dexter, Chance, and Kling. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Doheny, 5; by Eason, 7. Base on balls—Off Taylor, 4; off Eason, 2; off Doheny, 3. Wild pitch—Doheny. Hit with ball—By Taylor, Strang. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

ST. LOUIS, 5; BROOKLYN, 3.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Brooklyn's baseball team lost another game to-day, but there was much grumbling on account of the local team because Umpire Emslie called a hit safe that to most every one else was a caught fly ball by Burkett. This was in the first inning, and gave the Brooklyns three runs.

After the opening inning the visitors never had a chance, and the St. Louis team batted out a victory because Hughes was easy at times. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	2	3	0	0
H'drick, cf	0	1	4	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	4	2	0
Wallace, ss	1	2	3	7	1
Kruger, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Nichols, c	1	0	2	1	0
Harper, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	5	8	27	12	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b	1	1	1	1	0
Keeler, 3b	1	3	1	1	0
Shi'kard, lf	1	1	4	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	1	2	4	0
Davis, rf	0	1	2	0	0
McG'r'y, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Gatins, ss	0	0	5	3	1
McGuire, c	0	0	4	1	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	2	0
Kitson, 1b	0	1	4	0	0
†Farrell	0	1	0	0	0
†Donovan	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	9	24	11	1

*Batted for Hughes in ninth inning.
†Ran for Farrell.

St. Louis	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 1. Three-base hits—Wallace. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 8; off Harper, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on errors—St

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FOURTEEN PAGES,

THE NEXT STEPS IN CUBA.

By a long and devious road the Cubans have at last come to the point where the quality of their statesmanship will be put to the test. There are so many Constitutions in the world that the writing of a new one can hardly be called a creative work. The actual beginning of the Cuban Nation will date from the installation of the officers elected under the law now to be drafted and adopted by the convention.

A wise and capable executive in the six years' term of office might lay solidly and well the foundations of the new republic, even under a defective Constitution. Among the thirty-one members of the Constitutional Convention there is plainly no one whose wisdom and capacity would meet the really serious demands of the Presidential office. The childish way in which the convention has behaved in respect to the Platt amendment gives the world a measure of the temper and mental stature of its members. Some leader of the dominant revolutionary party outside the convention will probably be chosen, and for a time the eyes of an interested world will be upon him. The birth and beginning of even a small nation is an event in history which all liberal and enlightened minds will watch with attention and sympathy. The chief dangers will arise from racial defect and total lack of experience. The first manifests itself in nearly all the Spanish-American republics by want of respect for lawful authority, unscrupulous ambition, and revolutionary uprisings; the second by uncouth procedures, like the action taken by the convention after the return of the Commissioners from their visit to Washington. These can be pardoned to their inexperience. The exhibition of the spirit of revolution is so probable an event in Cuban history that we have felt it necessary to take measures of precaution.

It is the carping and narrow fashion of the day with a certain class of critics, whose only joy in connection with our insular policy is derived from reports of death, disease, and peculation among the soldiers and officers of the United States administering the affairs of the new territory, to lament the destruction of Cuban independence. The Independent, for instance, which ought to know better, prints some sorry stuff like this: "The solemn promise given in them [the Teller resolutions] has been broken and the cynics of the Old World jeer at us whenever they talk or write about it." Who are these cynics of the Old World? Do they not habitually jeer at us about everything we do, from drinking ice water to becoming the greatest manufacturing and exporting country on the face of the globe? What a wretched piece of pettifogging it is for a religious journal to appeal to such a court for a condemnation of its own Government.

Cuba will be an independent nation, as independent as we are to pursue every safe and legitimate path of national advancement. She will be altogether unhampered in the working out of her destiny. We do not presume to check or guide or control any aspiration that leads to the greater happiness and prosperity of the Cuban people. It is only for their protection against evils that we have imposed conditions of safety. We should have been false to our obligations of trusteeship had we done less. The most intelligent and sober-minded people of Cuba complain that we have not gone far enough. They fear and expect abuses of power and outbreaks of disorder, and nobody knows Cuban character and Cuban conditions so well as they. Whatever our enemies the cynics may think and say, sensible statesmen all over the world would have looked upon our withdrawal from the Island of Cuba without the precautions we have taken as an act of madness.

ONE-SIDED TRADE.

It must have given the Philadelphians and some of the Southerners the other evening a little shock to hear the radical doctrine of the Chinese Minister as to the future of the trade with his countrymen. In substance it was that that trade will prosper as China is well treated, and that her people will buy more as they produce more and have more to sell. They are economical now because they have to be, but "human nature is never satisfied," and the Chinese will feel the need of greater variety of purchases as they are able to make them. This is not the gospel of protectionism, but it is the dictate of common sense and world-old experience.

The Southern men who are gathered in Philadelphia are particularly interested in the spread of sound ideas on this subject. Their section is just entering on its career of manufacturing. Owing to the peculiar advantages it enjoys in raw material, and, to a less extent, in cheap labor, its industries are at present confined chiefly to the staple forms of cotton goods and to corresponding grades of iron and steel. For these the best markets are foreign markets, to a great extent, and the South is moving steadily forward in the direction of export trade. It is of the utmost importance that this trade should be made as easy, as progressive, and as profitable as possible. This can be done only by removing all artificial barriers from the trade of foreign countries with our own. Protective duties are levied for the avowed purpose of impeding trade. They are hindrances to the growth of the South, and no section of the Union has a greater or more immediate interest in their gradual removal.

EQUALITY UNDER THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The explanation made in our columns yesterday morning by Mr. PENDLETON, referee in bankruptcy, of a recent decision of the Supreme Court is interesting as showing that the decision reinforces the principle of equality which ought to prevail in all the operations of the bankruptcy law.

The decision related to a payment on account, made within four months of the date of bankruptcy, by a debtor at the time insolvent to a creditor who received it in the ordinary course of business in good faith, innocently, with no knowledge of any intention to give a preference. In such a case the Court held that it was within the discretion of the creditor to surrender the payment received and share in the division of the assets of the estate. On the other hand, according to the interpretation of Mr. PENDLETON, if a creditor receives such a payment with reasonable grounds for believing that it is intended to give him a preference, the debtor being at the time insolvent, and the payment being made within four months of the date of bankruptcy, the creditor is obliged to surrender the amount received. The whole purpose of the law is to secure the closest practicable approach to equality among all creditors acting in good faith, giving each his fair share of the assets of the bankrupt, and on the other hand preventing or undoing any preference that may be undertaken by collusion between the debtor and the creditor.

The primary object of the law is to relieve honest insolvents of the perpetual obligations of their debts, upon the surrender in good faith to their creditors of all their property. Of course this is in essence an impairment of the obligation of contracts. No State is allowed to do it. The Federal Government could not do it if there were not an express authorization in the Constitution. It is an extreme exercise of Governmental power. Its justification lies solely in the fact that the privilege is to be extended only to honest debtors, as nearly as the law can provide. It follows strictly from the principle of the law that any act of dishonesty on the part of the debtor and any like act on the part of one of his creditors must debar them, respectively, from the advantages offered by the law. It is only by the firm and careful compliance with this requirement that the existence of the law can even be excused. We believe that, on the whole, the law works well in this respect.

In our judgment the effect of the law in checking dishonesty is by far the most important effect that it can have. Under the uneven and confused operation of State laws there is always too much chance for debtors to escape the payment of their obligations, while the creditors cannot possibly stand on an equal footing. Collusion on the one hand and undue advantage on the other were the rule and fair treatment for all the exception. The removal of these evils is a great help to legitimate business, and it is the testimony of those best informed that the working of the law has made it easier for business men to get the credit which their standing and resources justify, since the law has placed all creditors on an equality, and has attached substantial penalties to attempts at fraud or unfair preferences. It is the opinion of some that the law needs strengthening in this direction, and certainly if any change is made in it it should be toward this end.

THE CHAIR OF CHINESE AT COLUMBIA.

It is very symptomatic of the time in which we are living that a public benefactor with a hundred thousand dollars to spare for a public purpose should think the best disposition he could make of it would be to endow a Chair of the Chinese Language and Literature. The Evening Post reminds us that such a foundation was once attempted in Harvard, but failed for want of students, though it adds that the times have greatly changed since.

They have, indeed, and the timeliness of this benefaction is one of the most noteworthy facts about it. It is said that some four times as many students took Spanish at Columbia the year after the war with Spain as had ever taken it before, and doubtless the proportion was much the same in all colleges which offered instruction in that language. As a "bread and butter subject," the claims of Spanish have advanced quite in this proportion. And the claims of Chinese are rapidly advancing to much the same proportion. An engineer, for example, who knows Spanish has a distinct advantage in securing profitable employment over one who does not. And the time seems to be swiftly coming when a knowledge of Chinese will be of equal utility. For the reticulation of China by railways is one of the results most certain to come out of the present situation. The time alone is uncertain, but it cannot be long delayed.

And the new chair at Columbia, if it is competently filled, will minister also and chiefly to that scholarly curiosity about China which was never before so intense or so extensive as now. All of us feel that we ought to know more about China than we do. It is not likely that any Columbian students will gain any great proficiency in writing Chinese, which is a lifelong labor to educated Chinamen themselves. But it may very well be that the students will diffuse throughout the community a much juster notion of China than the community has now. That would be the best possible result of the foundation.

"ARMY THIEVES."

One can imagine how officers of the army must writhe under the loose talk about "army thieves" in connection with the frauds in the Philippines and the peculations reported from San Francisco. Gen. SHAFTER gives a very credible explanation of these latter by suggesting that enlisted men who have been passing through the port by the thousand may have been selling the supplies issued to them, and he adds: "So far as crookedness among army officers is concerned, candidly, I do not believe there is any."

Neither do we. Neither do the revelations indicate anything of that kind. Let us distinguish. There is no magic in a uniform or shoulder straps, the putting on of which converts a scallawag into a man of honor. It is the standard of the army which impresses itself upon a man who has been in it long enough to acquire its tone that is to be relied upon to prevent officers from trading on their opportunities. Their training is begun at West Point, and how effectual it is we may judge from the absolute candor and frankness with which the cadets answered the questions put to them by their Congressional examiners. To these qualities the report of the committee did full justice.

No army officer, in the sense of a man who has served long enough to become imbued with the spirit of the army, is among the malefactors of Manila. Some suspicion was undeservedly and outrageously cast by irresponsible reports upon Col. WOODRUFF, but promptly removed by judicial investigation. The malefactors at Manila were officers newly appointed from civil life, who had gone to the Philippines in quest of "business opportunities." They found them and seized them, with results that are not likely to encourage others of the same character to seek commissions. Nowhere else could they have expected to find less mercy or a shorter shrift than at the hands of the real officers of the army.

In sober fact, there is no profession in which stealing is less common or less popular. A Carter is an almost unique instance of failure to inculcate the army standard upon one of its trained officers. The army stands, as Dean VAN AMRINGE put it in his address at the Columbia commencement, "as a silent and most emphatic protest against the ignorant and insolent aggressiveness of pure commercialism."

MR. WANAMAKER'S CHALLENGE.

We do not see how the city authorities of Philadelphia can fail to respond to the manly and explicit challenge of Mr. WANAMAKER.

That gentleman states his belief that the franchises for railroads in the city to be granted for nothing under the ordinances of the Councils are worth a large amount of money, and that to bestow them on the persons who will get them is robbery of the city. This statement he backs up with an offer to pay $2,500,000 for the franchises, and he asserts that this is far less than they would bring if put up at fair competition. This is a method of establishing the absolute good faith of the proposition and its author that cannot be gainsaid.

Mr. WANAMAKER asks the Mayor to veto the ordinances, and to call on the Councils to take the necessary action to secure the interests of the people. If the Mayor refuses, Mr. WANAMAKER'S offer stands as the lowest estimate of the amount which the Mayor allows to be stolen from the city.

THE ILLINOIS.

It is not, of course, to be expected that the new battleship will ever again equal the extraordinary performance of her trial trip. New and absolutely clean engines, boilers, and pipes, stokers and coal passers chosen and worked quite regardless of expense, and picked coal, will attain a sea speed never to be hoped for under the conditions of actual service. But it may be reasonably expected that her performance in service will come no more short of her performance on her trial than her predecessors have come of their "records." In that case, she will be entitled to the credit of being the fastest battleship, up to her date, in the United States Navy.

"The fastest in the world" is another matter. The nominal speed of the new British battleships of the "Royal Sovereign" class is seventeen knots and a half. That of the "Ocean" class is eighteen and three-quarters. How near the actual speed comes to the nominal we do not know. But the slower of the two classes is distinctly faster, on paper, than the Illinois has proved to be on the water. And, with all the efforts going on in Europe to combine defensive and offensive power with speed, it will be hazardous to use the superlative degree even about the Illinois.

It is plain, however, that her builders have managed to combine the three requisites in a greater degree than they were combined in any of her predecessors, and that she is, and would be in any navy, a very fast battleship. Of course this is an enormous advantage in naval warfare. Presumably most readers are aware that for every gain in one direction there must be sacrifice in some other, and that, given tonnage and cost, it is a question whether you shall have a protected cruiser in which invulnerability and weight of metal are sacrificed to speed, or an armored cruiser in which there is some sacrifice on each side, or a battleship in which speed is sacrificed to the other requisites. A battleship with the speed of a torpedo boat would be the most formidable craft afloat. But no such craft has appeared yet, nor is likely to appear for many a year to come. Meanwhile, it may very well be doubted whether the Illinois, considering the manner in which the elements of a fighting ship are combined in her, is not the most formidable craft afloat. At any rate, it seems probable that she could get away from anything that might be an overmatch for her.

DR. MAXWELL.

The degree of LL. D., conferred on Mr. WILLIAM HENRY MAXWELL by Columbia University, is an honor the appropriateness of which will be cordially and generally recognized. Mr. MAXWELL has an established reputation as a sound Greek scholar, but it is of course to his work in education that the honor is especially addressed, and in conferring it the university has made no mistake.

After a period of marked success in teaching Mr. MAXWELL has developed skill, intelligence, and breadth of view in his office as City Superintendent to a degree quite novel in the experience of the cities of which New York is compounded. As there is nowhere in the Union an office of this kind that imposes such a task and requires such qualifications, so there is nowhere a Superintendent that so adequately meets the requirements. The magnitude of his labors and their difficulty are not well understood in a community whose members seem to think themselves excused from studying its needs because of their bewildering extent and complexity. But Mr. MAXWELL has the rare talent of sound generalization combined with clear comprehension of detail. He is a careful and vigorous organizer, an acute and constructive critic. Since Columbia, more than any other like institution, is closely related to the educational system of the city in which it is situated, it was fitting that it should mark its appreciation of the merit and the achievement of the chief educational officer of the city.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As nobody with a specialized reputation for dignity has participated in the recent raids on policy shops, it is hard to see what excuse can be found, even by those whose desire for municipal reform, while extremely fervent, is of the conversational and strictly limited sort, for criticising either the raiders or the energy—and consequent effectiveness—of the methods the raiders have adopted. The case of the policy men is the more desperate, and their lack of respectable defenders is likely to be the more nearly complete, because of the peculiarly despicable nature of their business. Policy is neither a game nor a sport, since no element of chance or skill enters into its operations. Not only is it out-and-out theft, but it is the theft of pennies from victims who have nothing else to lose, and whose intelligence is of so low an order that they can face the certainty of loss, day after day, without ever giving up the hope for an impossible gain. If policy were played fairly, the mathematical chances of winning at it would be something less than 1 in 3,000, but even those odds are not long enough to suit the policy men, and they long ago removed the one lonely chance against them. The so-called "drawings" are made after all the numbers selected by those who think they are fortune hunters have been recorded and inspected by the manipulators of the swindle, and what is done in the room where this inspection takes place is not a "drawing" at all, but the writing down of numbers upon whose "coming out" nobody has wagered any money. That, at least, is what the policy men do in the great majority of instances. Even patrons like theirs, however, cannot live on hope alone, and to keep the stupid creatures interested, now and then somebody is allowed to win a few cents or dollars. These occasional gifts—they are nothing else—are carefully distributed where they will do the most toward reviving wearied expectations, and so the absurd business is perpetuated.

—There will be more than the usual desire to learn who it was that gave $100,000 to found at Columbia a Chair of Chinese Language and Literature, and this because of the fact that the donor accompanied his gift with a letter, in which he said: "For fifty years or more I have refrained from whisky and tobacco, and inclose you a check which represents the interest on my savings." This is a little obscure, but it seems safe to assume that what was meant was that the $100,000 is the interest on money which the anonymous benefactor would have spent for whisky and tobacco if he had cared for those things or had deemed it proper to use them. Now, $100,000 is a good deal of money, and, though there are great possibilities in interest that runs for fifty years, the accumulation of so large a sum as that implies that the donor of it thinks that he could, an' he would, have made way with no few gallons of whisky and no few boxes of cigars. The mathematical problem here presented is a complex one, and we have no intention of trying to figure it out, but we cannot help having our doubts as to whether the gentleman interested in the Chinese language and literature is as good in arithmetic as he is in intention. To dispose, even with the help of friends, of the amount of whisky and tobacco that $100,000 would buy would keep a man pretty busy, even if he gave all his attention to it for fifty years and devoted himself exclusively to expensive brands; to consume enough to cause the loss of that sum in interest would be a far harder task. Perhaps some amateur mathematician, with lots of time and paper, will be kind enough to settle our uncertainties. Anyhow, the new chair can be made to serve an excellent purpose, and its establishment is most timely, though, of course, Columbia is not the first of American universities to have such a department.

—One of the Boston papers was moved to ask on Wednesday if "'Y. M. C. A.' can mean 'You must condemn art.'" The members of the organization answered the question in the negative the same evening when they attended the reception in the Art Museum which had been tendered to them by the ladies of the city, and, instead of attacking with hatchets the pictures and statues to which Mrs. CARRIE NATION, Bishop MALLALIEU, and other critics equally enlightened have objected, observed them with what seemed to be admiration as well as interest. So the protest of the tabbyostical persons who can see no difference between the nude and the naked came to nothing, and the Young Men's Christian Association, instead of making itself ridiculous, demonstrated its common sense. The episode was an unfortunate one, however, since it showed that bad manners and good morals can be present in the same person, and it will incite the wicked to scornful laughter at their betters. Boston, too, has a right to be offended at the imputation cast upon her Art Museum, and though the institution's propriety in the estimation of the majority of her visitors was brilliantly vindicated, and though the folly of the minority that questioned it was somewhat severely reproved, yet the offense remains in the fact that the imputation was cast, and it will be particularly trying to a city that has so often been taken to task for prudery and disinclination to recognize the commonly accorded privileges of art.

—"An American gentleman," according to an advertisement which has just appeared in The London Times, "desires the services of an English lady of title as chaperon for his daughter during a three months' visit to England." Moreover, the "American gentleman" is willing, still according to the advertisement, to pay the "English lady of title" who will perform the service mentioned for the time stated an "honorarium" of £5,000. That is a pretty good salary, as salaries go, and though an inspection of the advertiser's daughter and an investigation of her accomplishments and manners might possibly reveal that it was none too much, still it is quite certain that the "American gentleman" will receive numerous applications for the job—and the "honorarium"—he offers. The question which leaps to the mind is, Who can he be? There are not a few individuals in this country who could afford to spend something like $25,000 to give titled chaperons to their daughters, and at least several who would do it if the daughters expressed a desire for such attendants, but it is not easy to pick out among them the one who both could and would be thus indulgent, and who would also be capable of advertising his capabilities of both sorts in The London Times. The mystery will probably remain unsolved. English reporters have neither the courage nor the ingenuity of their transatlantic brothers, and the chances are that they will let the "American gentleman" and the "English lady of title" who accepts the £5,000 preserve their safe anonymity. Over here all the facts in the case would be out in about three days, accompanied with several things that were not facts, but were not the less interesting on that account.

THE "MERE" AND RAPID TRANSIT IN HARLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the various blessings enjoyed (or otherwise) by the average Harlemite are the hopes of rapid transit and the Harlem Mere; the one a blissful possibility, the other a foul nuisance.

The writer has resided in Harlem for the past twenty years, and has in that period made a few trips into the Bronx. It is his opinion that the addition of a single line of rails—all that the present plan offers—will give little or no relief, considering the increasing population of the Bronx, to that section of the city, and will be of no benefit whatsoever to Harlem, as trains will be crowded before they reach the Harlem River in the mornings, and will be jammed with long-haul passengers at night.

The Harlem Mere is a pool of dirty water at the upper end of Central Park, celebrated for its malarial vapors in the warmer seasons and for the possibilities of poor skating in Winter. It is fed by a stream of water which drains the "Lochs," a series of puddles, sinks, and pools infested with various winged vermin, foul weeds, and unpleasant odors.

Would it be unreasonable to suggest that one or two additional tracks be provided under Lenox Avenue, and the rock tunnel under the "Great Hill" be proportionately widened? It is but a question of time—a very short time—when the utter inadequacy of the present plan will make itself manifest and the widening or other enlargement of the system become inevitable. The strata crossed by Lenox Avenue are mainly of good sand; the tunnel in the Park pierces good rock, and all the excavated material could be used to fill up and do away with the Harlem Mere, which could then be converted into a magnificent playground for Harlem's multitudinous youngsters. Of course, such an improvement will cost money. The pestilential Harlem Mere now costs lives. Will the end justify the means?

SAFETY.

New York, June 12, 1901.

LIGHT AND NOISE IN RAILROAD COACHES AT NIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whenever an Englishman has a grievance he does not bear it in silence, but gives expression to his discontent in a letter to The Times. I think if the long-suffering American public were to follow the example of the Englishman, and whenever he sees a wrong which can be righted, give expression to his conviction in a letter to THE TIMES, great good would be accomplished.

The belief that the public press is the best instrument for the righting of public wrongs, and that one letter to THE TIMES is worth all the private grumbling in the world, is my excuse for sending you this letter.

I have recently been disturbed by the sight of unnecessary suffering. Having occasion to travel by night, and finding no room in the Pullman car, I was obliged to sit up in the day coach. The necessary discomfort of the passengers who are obliged to pass the night in this manner was greatly aggravated by two things, which can be easily remedied: First, by the bright, glaring light that burned all night, apparently for no other purpose than to torture the passengers. Rest of any kind was impossible with this pitiless light shining in our eyes. Men dragged their hats over their eyes, and women covered their heads in their cloaks to escape it, and everybody was glad when the morning came with its soft gray and relieved the eyes from the pain that they had suffered all the night through—a pain as severe as it was unnecessary.

Three jets of gas turned low would give all the light necessary for comfort and propriety, and yet we were compelled to endure fifty or sixty jets burning at full force. I am certain that as soon as the attention of the railway officials is called to this matter they will correct it. The trouble is that the men who have this matter in charge never travel by night in a day coach, and they do not know.

Another grievance of the night passenger in the day coach is the unnecessary noise made by the conductors and trainmen. In the Pullman cars everything is done to secure the rest of the passengers. There is no conversation, doors are shut softly, and the law of silence is observed. Not so in the day coach. There doors are slammed, trainmen talk to each other in a loud voice, and no attention is paid to the comfort of the passengers.

Now, all this is unnecessary. The passengers at night in a day coach are those who most of all need the consideration of railway officials. The very fact that they travel in this way shows that their life is a hard one, and the railway official should not add torture to discomfort. These are the people who are the chief patrons of the railway, without whose support not a single railway could run for a year.

I am sure that if THE TIMES will make this matter public the railway officials will be quick to abate a nuisance which is as hurtful to the railways as it is disagreeable to the public. As soon as this letter is published I expect a decree to go forth from every railway commanding darkness and silence in the coaches, so far as these are compatible with safety and propriety. A. S. C.

Rochester, N. Y., June 10, 1901.

JUDGES IN NEW YORK STATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much pleased upon reading your editorial criticism in to-day's paper on "The Law's Delay." This is a matter about which there always has been, and perhaps always will be, a great deal of complaint. Much of it is not well founded. Suitors are naturally anxious and impatient. However industrious, a Judge can do only a certain amount of work, and a hastily considered opinion is liable to be reversed and thus prolonging instead of hastening a final determination of the action.

In the court of last resort in this State the trouble is there are not enough Judges. There should be nine members of this court. It is said that the limited number created was fixed in the Constitution because the Judges wished it so. The reason given was that a larger number would lessen the dignity of the court. If true, this shows how small and vain wise and learned men can be at times.

One of the most diligent Judges this State or country ever had, a perfect glutton for legal work, who cared for nothing else, was "turned down" because he did not suit a political boss. Our Judges are the best paid of any State in the Union, with scarcely an exception. Commercially speaking, as good law can be had in neighboring States for less than half the money.

Your reference to a Judge and his vacation reminds me that a few months ago a certain City Magistrate on a Sunday went away in the morning, and would not return later in the day because he wished to attend some kind of a social affair. The selfishness of this man compelled those under arrest in that precinct to remain until Monday morning. This Magistrate refused the bondsman in a trivial assault case because he sold liquors, although he kept a hotel and lived in it with his wife and family and could qualify in twenty times the amount of the bail asked—$500.

The circumstances which put a man on the bench all too frequently do not give him a judicial mind or temperament. The change from the old Police Justices to the present Judges of Special Sessions and City Magistrates was hailed with delighted approval, yet regretfully it must be acknowledged in more than one instance the judicial officer has proved a grievous disappointment. One sitting in a judicial capacity to decide matters of right and wrong occupies the highest pinnacle of civilization. Truth compels us to admit that the figure set upon this lofty pedestal is often of inferior make and mold.

New York, June 12, 1901. W. B.

The Freethought Federation Trouble.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of even date I find a special dispatch to you from Lexington, Ky., concerning alleged troubles in the American Secular Union and Freethought Federation, in which my name is quite freely used, and it is more than insinuated that I am the cause of the alleged trouble. Aside from the statement that Mr. Wilson of Cincinnati has resigned the Presidency of the union—of which I have no official knowledge—there is no truth whatever in the special dispatch. I have never been a candidate for the Presidency of the organization. I did not name the Secretary. Mr. Toomey, the Treasurer, has never been ignored, but on the contrary works in harmony with the majority of the Directors of the organization. The next congress of the union and federation will not be held in July, but in October, and the dates were chosen by a majority of the Board of Directors, and not by the Secretary, Mr. Reichwald, and myself, as asserted by your correspondent.

The organization is governed by its Board of Directors, and not by the President. I, of course, have no knowledge of the plans of the supporters of Mr. Wilson, and until I saw this dispatch I did not know that there was a threatened disruption of the organization in sight. I think it is another case of eleven obstinate jurymen, and if Mr. Wilson desires to resign and start an organization of his own, I know no law to prevent him. E. M. MACDONALD,
Vice President and Member Board of Directors, A. S. U. and F. F.

New York, June 13, 1901.

Soldier Drunkards in Porto Rico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one objection to the rather childishly expressed statement of "G. W." of the Fifty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, Porto Rico, that "of course, there is some drunkenness among the soldiers here, as there is elsewhere, but who is the cause of it but people like the Rev. Mr. Greene? They took away our canteen, thinking of benefiting the soldiers, but they plunged us into a worse hole."

The weak place is this: Drunkenness was rife among the soldiers from the first occupation of the army in Porto Rico and long before the canteen was abolished. I have been in Porto Rico and I repeat only what I heard on every side, that the conduct of drunken soldiers from the very beginning has done much to mitigate the joy of the Porto Ricans on the advent of the Americans. I can furnish on demand the statement of an army officer, printed over his own name about eighteen months ago, that "an American will drink as much in two or three hours as a Porto Rican will drink in two or three days. Porto Ricans do not understand that kind of drinking and do not like to associate with the people who do it." E. T.

Norfolk, Conn., June 11, 1901.

Noises in Residence Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you help us in this street—West Sixty-first—in the matter of constant annoyance from noises of all description. Chief and head of all others is the giant torpedo and fire-cracker nuisance which commenced several weeks ago. We have appealed to the police, but the evil continues, particularly at night.

A RESIDENT.

New York, June 13, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Unanswered.

Why is it that some men named William are known as Bill, while others of the same name are known as Will?—Atchison Globe.

A New Reading.

Hasbin—What do the letters B. A. after a college graduate's name stand for?

Neverwas—Bachelor of Athletics, I guess.—Philadelphia Record.

His Repairs.

Landlord—But the agreement was that you should make your own repairs.

Tenant—That's all right; but I expect you to make the repairs of the house.—Boston Transcript.

The Teacher Forbears.

Abstracted Schoolmaster—I have been seriously thinking of punishing you, Timson, as you have invariably been behind before, but you have arrived earlier of late, and this morning, for a wonder, at last you are first.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

He's Slow.

"So you loaned Harbinger the money, did you?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"He promised to pay with alacrity."

"He did, eh? Well, let me tell you this; if there's one thing that's scarcer with him than money it's alacrity."—Richmond Dispatch.

THE SUBSTITUTE.

John L. Woodbury in Boston Globe.

He was long and lean and gawky,
He was bandy-legged quite,
And was galted like a cart horse,
With bone spavins left and right;
It was sure defeat to take him,
But the hour had come to play,
And the Cornvilles lacked Tom Tinker,
Injured earlier in the day.

Sure defeat, but fun in plenty,
Was the reckoning that they made,
But he heeded not their banter,
And his part in quiet played,
Till they reached the closing inning,
And he took the batter's place,
With the score just three against them,
And a Cornville on each base.

How they sighed for stalwart Tinker!
How the rooters filled the air;
"Go it, Hayseed!" "Slam it, Bandy!"
Was the stranger's withering share,
But he grasped the willow calmly,
Though his manner lacked pretense—
Two strikes—three—no, crack! he's found it
For a homer o'er the fence.

And the moment's hush of wonder
Broke in one tremendous din,
As three Cornvilles crossed the platter,
And the stranger followed in;
He was long and lean and gawky,
He was bandy-legged quite,
But he'd saved the day for Cornville,
And the town was his that night.

GOV. ODELL VISITS THE PEEKSKILL CAMP

State Executive Reviews the Eighth Regiment and First Battery.

Sups in the Camp Restaurant, and Says Every Regiment Should Go Into Camp Each Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, June 13.—Gov. Odell, once a soldier himself, but now Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, was the honored visitor at camp to-day. He did not come until afternoon, on the 2:10 express, which was especially stopped at the Roa Hook Station for him, and his entrance upon the camp grounds was as uneventful as that of any other visitor, except that he and the party with him were driven to camp in an ambulance and nineteen guns were fired by the First Battery in his honor.

He was met at the Roa Hook Station by Gen. Roe and staff, and Gen. Roe's tent was his headquarters most of the afternoon, except when he called on Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade, whose tent is on the bluff just beyond State headquarters. But he was deeply interested in all that pertained to camp, and expressed great pleasure in meeting the officers of the Eighth Regiment and First Battery, who called on him at 3 o'clock.

At the supper hour the Governor messed with the officers in the restaurant and then attended a review given in his honor by the Eighth Regiment, which had on its left the First Battery. Evening parade followed immediately upon the heels of the review, and at its conclusion the battery did some of the prettiest manoeuvring of the week, quite surpassing all the other exhibition drills they have given. When it was over the Governor returned to Gen. Roe's tent, whence he left to take the 8:30 train for Albany. Before leaving he said he regretted the State could not have every regiment in camp each year, as he believed they benefited greatly from their drills and experiences here.

Those who accompanied the Governor on his visit were his father, Benjamin B. Odell, Sr., his brother, H. B. Odell, his military secretary, Major H. K. Bird, Major Weston of Newburg, Capt Joseph Dickey, and his son, Master Bryant Odell.

The wind has been playing some very unpleasant pranks about camp this week. Sunday it tore a great hole in the new State flag which had been up just one week, and to-day it blew down the artillery targets, thereby shutting the First Battery out of the competition for the Flanagan trophy in all probability. The targets were of muslin on a framework 40 by 10 feet, and, although they have withstood everything the past two days, just as the battery was about to begin firing, over they went, smashing the frames. It has not yet been decided whether the battery shall shoot tomorrow morning or not. If not, they are undoubtedly out of it altogether, for they leave to-morrow after dinner for Yonkers, where they will unload from their train and proceed to Van Cortlandt Park, where the brigade, the First, is assembled on Saturday under Gen. Butt.

The field day games also went over until to-morrow, owing to the Governor's visit, but the Governor's presence did not prevent a game of baseball between the indoor club of the regiment and a nine from Peekskill. The game went to the Peekskill boys, all of whom were excellent players.

Visitors at camp to-day were Col. Duff of the Sixty-ninth and Major David Wilson of the Second Battery.

ACCEPTS PHILADELPHIA MINT.

Keys of the New Building Formally Turned Over to the Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage to-day accepted the United States Mint which has just been completed at a cost of more than $2,000,000, and is said to be the finest and best equipped building of its kind in the world. Secretary Gage, United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts, and party arrived here at 1 o'clock, and were welcomed by Mayor Ashbridge, Col. A. Louden Snowden, and Henry K. Boyer, Superintendent of the Mint. After luncheon the party proceeded to the new mint building at Sixteenth and Spring Garden Streets, where the Municipal Band gave the distinguished visitors a harmonious welcome. Col. Snowden presided at the exercises.

The opening address was made by Col. Snowden, who gave a brief history of coinage in the United States. Lawyer Knox, representing the estate of the late Charles McCaul, the contractor, who began the erection of the building, tendered the structure to Architect Taylor, who, in turn, presented the keys to Secretary Gage. Superintendent Boyer responded briefly. He said that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the unprecedented number of 152,000,000 pieces had been coined.

Mr. Boyer was followed by Treasurer Roberts and Mayor Ashbridge. Mr. Beck delivered an oration, and the concluding address was made by H. H. Hargrave, President of the Southern Industrial Association. Work on the new Mint began early in April, 1898, and was practically completed in April of the present year. The building is of gray granite, the main structure being 318 feet long and including terraces 305 feet, its width being 208 feet. The vaults are in the basement.

SUNDAY OPENING AT BUFFALO.

Proceedings Arising Out of Allowing Gates to Open Dropped.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 13.—The proceedings instituted by Oscar W. Chapin of Buffalo for the removal of Police Commissioners Charles A. Rupp and John H. Cooper of that city for malfeasance in permitting the gates of the Pan-American Exposition to remain open on Sundays have been dropped by stipulation.

Mr. Chapin, in his petition for the dismissal of his complaint, states that he has become satisfied that the Commissioners are in no way guilty of neglect of duty and that the gates of the big show can be opened on the Sabbath without disturbing the religious liberty and repose of the community. He states that he has ascertained that the Commissioners have acted on the advice of the Corporation Counsel in relying upon the squad of policemen appointed by the Governor to suppress any minor offenses.

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE.

Incorporated at Albany for Purposes of Medical Research.

ALBANY, June 13.—The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research of New York City to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of incorporation. The institute will conduct medical research with special reference to the prevention of and treatment of diseases.

The Directors are William H. Welch of Baltimore, Md.; T. Mitchell Prudden, C. A. Herter, L. Emmett Holt, and Herman W. Biggs of New York City, Simon Flexner of Philadelphia, Penn., and Theobald Smith of Boston, Mass.

SENATOR GRADY WELL AGAIN.

He Returns Ready to Take Part in the Campaign.

Senator Thomas F. Grady returned to the city last night and at once proceeded to the Democratic Club. The Senator is restored to perfect health. He was met at the station by his father and sister.

Senator Grady spent the past two weeks in Canandaigua, and prior to that time was in Rochester and Buffalo. He says he is ready for active professional and political work, and expects to participate in the Tammany Hall Fourth of July celebration.

Assemblyman Plank Renominated.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 13.—At Ogdensburg this afternoon, Charles L. Plank of Waddington was nominated by the Republicans as member of Assembly, First District St. Lawrence County, to succeed himself.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL

Its Commencement Exercises Held at Carnegie Music Hall.

Justice Jenks Tells the Graduates that Genius Is a Capacity for Perseverance—Degrees and Prizes.

Carnegie Music Hall was crowded last night on the occasion of the commencement exercises of the New York Law School. The hall was decorated prettily, and the exercises were conducted in a way to please. The music was unusually good.

Justice Almet F. Jenks of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court addressed the graduates. He told them of the ideals they should struggle to attain to, and gave them advice which, as he said, he had found useful in his profession.

Justice Jenks, after reminding the students of the great advantages they had during their college days over Webster and Lincoln, told them that, nevertheless, they could not hope to win their way save by hard work. Among other things he said:

"The man with the furrows on his brow wins against the man with the creases in his trousers every time. Erskine said he could not afford to fail, because he always felt that his children were tugging at his garments. The illustration is apt, but I hope in your case it is a little premature.

"Now, what is the secret of success? I'm not going to give you any cut-and-dried rule; no such precepts as you are apt to find on the title page of a business college catalogue. I think genius is a capacity for perseverance and effort. Show me the man who poses as a genius in the law, and I'll show you a man who toils in secret and is ashamed to acknowledge it. It's pegging away that does it.

"It's not enough that you work, however. You must learn to know human nature. Then you must watch for your opportunity. Neither you nor I can tell when that will come to you. It may be when you are before a Judge in some little promissory note case."

After Justice Jenks followed Dean Chase, who made a speech concerning the history of the law school, which, he said, was now in its tenth year, and which, he averred, had graduated 1,240 men. Then the Dean handed the diplomas to each of the graduates.

The names follow, with the degrees conferred, and also the names of the prize winners, and the prizes they got.

Degrees and Prizes.

Following is the list of degrees conferred:

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Abbott, C. W., A. B.	Lenssen, N. F., A. B.
Baier, August R.	Lipfeld, Abram; A. B.
Bailey, T. L., Ph. B.	Manne, Jacob.
Barnert, Joel.	Martinsen, Rodney T.
Barnes, J. B., Ph. B.	Mason, C. M., A. B.
Barthman, Harry H.	Meyer, Benjamin.
Bean, W. S., Ph. B.	McGovern, Newton.
Bennett, James E.	McQuade, F. A., A. B.
Botham, F. W., A. B.	Mellick, D. B., A. B.
Bunting, Albert E.	Mendel, Milton.
Burtis, C. H., A. B.	Mettler, J. W., B. S.
Cannon, Howard M.	Mitchell, John P., A. B.
Clark, J. T., A.B.,(Mid.)	Molloy, Henry D.
Clarke, G. M., A. B.	Montrose, John D.
Cook, Edgar R.	Moore, William A.
Cowles, C. P., A. B.	Morris, Dave H., A. B.
Crandall, J. B., A. B.	Nichols, A. P., A. B.
Cunningham, E. W. C.	Noble, E. T., A. B.
Curtis, F. B., A. M.	Noble, F. W., A. B.
Cutting, Robert L.	O'Donnell, John B.
Davison, Sanford A.	O'Sullivan, Charles.
Dee, M. F., A. B., A. M.	Owsley, Wm. M., A. B.
De Witt, MacDonald.	Parmelee, Albert S.
De Witt, William A.	Parsons, W. B., B. S.
Dowling, Joseph M.	Patterson, D. J., A. B.
Driggs, L. La T., A. B.	Patton, J. M. S., A. B.
Eisemann, Frederick F.	Paxton, J. R., Jr., A. B.
Findlay, Charles S.	Peyser, Jacob M.
Flandreau, E. L., B. S.	Pilpel, Emanuel.
Fort, G. F., A. B.	Putnam, R. B., B. S.
Foster, G. H., A. M.	Raymond, D. De Vere.
Friess, Louis G.	Reilly, J. B., A. M.
Frost, Howard M.	Reynolds, L. J., Ph. B.
Fuller, Paul, Jr.	Rooney, F. M., M. S.
Gallucci, Michael A.	Sawyer, W. B., A. B.
Garrett, T., Jr., A. B.	Schenck, Reginald H.
Geiger, C. F., Jr.	Schuithels, Theodore.
Gilpatric, W. H., A. B.	Silverman, Henry.
Gintzler, Morris, B. S.	Sinclaire, Thomas I.
Giudici, Guido J.	Smith, A. L., Jr., A. B.
Goodfellow, R. H.	Sondheim, F., Ph. B.
Grant, R. F., Ph. B.	Stabile, A. C., A. B., A. M.
Greacen, Samuel L.	Stearns, M., A. B.
Gulick, A. A., A. M.	Stephenson, C. S., Ph. B.
Hamlin, A. S., A. B.	Stevens, William A.
Harding, Wm. H., Jr.	Strong, R. U., A. B.
Haviland, A. B., B.	Taggart, Frederick S.
Haws, Samuel N., A. B.	Talbot, C. N., Jr., B. S.
Heine, M. C., A. B.	Talmadge, H., 2d, A. B.
Hewitt, T. D., A. B.	Tasker, Frederick H.
Hirsh, Reuben L.	Timonier, Constantine T.
Hofmann, William J.	Tylee, John Edward.
Holden, Edward R., Jr.	Vail, Cyrus H., A. B.
Holden, S., Jr., A. B.	Vanderpoel, W. B., A. B., LL. B.
Horahan, Edward F.	Varney, L. E., B. L.
Howell, David A.	Warren, Moses A., A. B.
Hubbell, Henry W., Jr.	Weeks, F. J., M. E.
Kearney, T., A. B.	Whiteside, W. J., Jr.
Keenan, J. J., A. B.	Wicks, Clark A.
Keenan, Hugh I.	Wysong, Charles N.
Kiefer, Charles M.	
Kip, Henry S., A. B.	
Leahy, David T., A. B.	

MASTER OF LAWS.

Austin, R. B., LL. B.	Giles, F. F., A. M., LL. B.
Baer, J. H., LL. B.	Hamlin, A. H.
Burnstine, H. C., A. B., LL. B.	Lamb, G. F., LL. B.
Charles, A. C., LL. B.	Maerkle, F. B., LL. B.
Cox, Frank A., LL. B.	Weeks, E. W., LL. B.
	Wessel, H. N., LL. B.
	Zizinia, P. T., LL. B.

Prizes were awarded by the Dean, George Chase, to the following members of the graduating classes:

First prize of $150 to Arthur S. Hamlin, a graduate of Yale University; second prize of $100, to Frederick S. Taggart; third prize of $75 to Asher P. Nichols, a graduate of Hobart College. A prize of $100 was also awarded to Charles M. Mason of the evening school, a graduate of Rutgers College. The award was based in each instance upon the excellence of an essay upon some assigned legal subject, and of answers to a large variety of legal questions.

The prize tutorship was also awarded to Arthur S. Hamlin. This office entitles the recipient to a yearly salary of $500, and continues for three years.

NORMAL COLLEGE PRIZES.

Miss Adele Bildersee Wins Four and Is Honorably Mentioned—Other Winners.

The winners of the various prizes offered for competition at Normal College were announced yesterday afternoon by President Hunter. One young woman, Miss Adele Bildersee, carries off four prizes, and receives honorable mention in the contest for other awards.

The prizes will be presented on Tuesday evening, June 18, at Carnegie Hall, were the college commencement exercises will be held, and 500 young women will be graduated and receive diplomas.

Following is a list of prizes and the winners:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

OTTENDORFER GOLD MEDAL—For proficiency in German—Won by Josephine Muller. Honorable mention—Tybie Goldenson, Mary Fayen, Lillie Schlag.

OTTENDORFER SILVER MEDAL—For greatest progress in German—Won by Adele Bildersee. Honorable mention—Winifred Duffy, Antoinette Fogliano, Mary Kearney.

KELLY SILVER MEDAL—For methods of teaching—Won by Adele Bildersee. Honorable mention—Cora S. Held, Annie Hunt, and Winifred Duffy.

KELLY BRONZE MEDAL—For methods of teaching—Won by Hallie Rubenstein. Honorable mention—Margie Weston, Clara Raflery, Anna Steffens.

KANE GOLD MEDAL—For Natural Science—Won by Rose Vorisch. Honorable mention—Adele Bildersee, Olive Hoag, Alice E. Codey.

WILSON G. HUNT GOLD MEDAL—For Latin—Won by Rose Vorisch. Honorable mention—Alice E. Codey, Tybie Goldenson.

HENRI MAILLARD PRIZE, (Gold Watch)—For proficiency in French—Won by Hattie Rubenstein. Honorable mention—Alice Codey, Hattie Weinberg, and Annie Hunt.

WILLIAM WOOD MEMORIAL PRIZE, ($40)—For greatest progress in French—Rose Vorisch. Honorable mention—Emily Hill, Yetta Weisenhoffer, Nannie Kelly.

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER PRIZE, (Gold Watch)—For English literature—Won by Adele Bildersee. Honorable mention—Alice E. Codey, Amelia Waldenberger, Rae Siegel.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

ADOLPH KUTROFF PRIZE, ($50 in Gold)—For proficiency in German: Won by Mathilde A. Hopf. Honorable mention—Minna Kohn, Emma Heipman and Adelheid Koenig.

ALBERT TAG PRIZE, ($50 in Gold)—For greatest progress in German: Won by Martha W. Caird. Honorable mention—Helen Hesterhagen, Ida Harwich, and Bertha Lepers.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT PRIZE, ($50 Gold Watch)—For proficiency in French: Won by Martha Kaufmann. Honorable mention—Stella Kuns, Julia Meyer, Minnie Obermeier, and Fannie Neugass.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRIZE, ($40 in Gold)—For greatest progress in French: Won by Theresa Seligman. Honorable mention—Lillie C. Herrman, Elizabeth Donovan, Elizabeth Taylor, Ramah Cohen, and Elsa Gold.

COMMISSIONER HENRY A. ROGERS PRIZE, ($50 in Gold)—For pedagogics: Won by Mary M. Routh. Honorable mention—Anna I. Marks, Eugea Pearl Beattie, and Nettie Samuels.

PRIZE IN MEMORY OF ADOLPH L. SANGER, (Books to the Valedictorian)—Emma Pearl Beattie, valedictorian.

JOSEPH FETTRECH PRIZES—For mathematics: First prize, $25 in gold—Won by Theresa Seligman. Honorable mention—Clara A. Schroeder, Julia Meyer, and Nettie Samuels. Second prize, $15 in gold—Won by Goldie Asher. Honorable mention—Ella A. Ruhl, Frieda Blumenberg, Catharine P. Candler, and Edna L. Wells.

COMMISSIONER JOSEPH J. KITTEL PRIZE, ($40)—For proficiency in Psychology: Won by Emma Pearl Beattie. Honorable mention—Ida Harwich, Goldie Asher, and Linda Flash.

OPEN TO BOTH DEPARTMENTS.

HERMAN RIDDER PRIZE, ($40 in Gold)—For German Composition: Won by Emma Helpman. Honorable mention—Martha Krauss, Bertha Sattler, and Lena Bode.

THE CHARLES C. WEHRUM PRIZE, ($25 in Gold)—For best essay: Won by Fannie Neugass. Honorable mention—Nellie L. R. Goodwin and Harriet E. Doran.

BERNARD COHEN PRIZE, ($40 in Gold)—For English Composition: Won by Adele Bildersee. Honorable mention—Anna I. Marks and Nellie L. R. Goodwin.

LIBBY VAN ARSDALE PRIZE, ($40 in Gold)—For proficiency in music: Won by Ida G. Topion. Honorable mention—Ethel Colon, Maida Leech, and Bertha Streit.

A. H. CHAMBERLYN'S DEBTS.

The Theatrical Manager Files a Petition in Bankruptcy — His Liabilities Are $134,340.

Adolph H. Chamberlyn, theatrical manager, of 1,445 Broadway and the Rutland, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, who recently produced "The Prima Donna" and "The Cadet Girl," has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $134,340 and nominal assets $90,275.

The assets consist of five suits of clothes, $125; debts due on open account, $12,750, of which there is due from George W. Lederer $10,000; Edward G. Bates, Boston, $750, and money on deposit in the Supreme Court, Boston, $2,000; unliquidated claims, $50,000, against George W. Lederer; money on deposit with James J. Grace, $5,000; life insurance policy, $10,000; two shares of the Chamberlyn Amusement Company, $200.

Of the liabilities, $11,329 are to 166 actors and actresses for salaries; $57,000 are secured, the value of the security being put down at $120,000, and unsecured, $66,011. The debts were principally contracted in 1900 and 1901. The unsecured debts are for royalties, merchandise, advertising, borrowed money, carriage hire, hotel bills, bill posting, telephones, scenery, costumes, photographs, &c.

Among the secured creditors are the following concerns in Boston which hold stock of the Carbon Steel Company as security: National Bank of the Republic of Boston, $15,000; Hamilton National Bank of Boston, $3,500; Fuller, Tilton & Co., bankers, $10,000; Moses Richardson, $11,000, and Gale, Beacon Trust Company, $10,000. The value of the security is given as the same amounts as the claims.

The amounts due actors and actresses range from $4 to $1,400. Among them are Charles Y. Ross, $1,400; Lulu Glaser, $500; Beaumont sisters, $375; Katherine Lewis, $150; Adelaide Lloyd, $150; Aime La Chaume, $205; Gilbert Clayton, $205; W. P. Carleton, $175; Paul Schindler, $300; York and Adams, $225; Toby Claude, $350. George Curran, $150, and James McElroy, $300; both of Boston, are secured by attachment on property valued at $30,000.

Among the unsecured creditors are George W. Lederer, $20,800, for money loaned and on notes; Harry B. Smith, $9,000, royalties on "The Prima Donna" and "The Cadet Girl"; Frank Seligsberg, $2,300, money loaned; Frank B. Robinson, $2,170, money loaned; Richardson & Voss, printing, $1,400; Brooklyn Knitting Company, $1,007, for merchandise; Caspar Berry, Boston, $2,500, money advanced; New York Calcium Light Company, $1,000, for lights; S. S. Shubert, $2,400, damages for closing a theatre; Edward G. Bates, Hotel Albemarle, Boston, $1,250, hotel bill; John Reynolds, Hotel Boston, $1,200, hotel bill; Serviss, Jones & Co., undertakers, Boston, $121, for funeral for Frank Davis; New England Telephone Company, $500, for telephones. The petitioner owes Boston newspapers $1,350 for advertising.

Mr. Chamberlyn was interviewed yesterday afternoon in regard to his petition. He said that some creditors were trying to prove a partnership between him and Frank B. Robinson, but that he will not recognize any partnership, and has gone into bankruptcy to relieve Mr. Robinson and let it be proved in the bankruptcy court that the latter is not a partner. Mr. Robinson acted as a friend, not as a partner, he said. The stock of the Carbon Steel Company mentioned in the schedules as collateral held by creditors in Boston, Mr. Chamberlyn said, belonged to Mr. Robinson. It is worth $500,000. William Klein, he continued, is trying to get it, and wants to prove that it belongs to the bankrupt.

Mr. Chamberlyn felt sure that if his assets were properly administered there would be enough to pay all his debts and leave a surplus.

Bankrupt Actors and Managers.

Since the present bankrupt act has been in force sixty-four theatrical managers have filed petitions in bankruptcy, of which number forty-eight have been discharged. Three of them have gone through bankruptcy twice. Forty actors and actresses have filed petitions, of whom all but three have been discharged.

Option on a Philadelphia Theatre.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Bert De Young purchased an option on the Park Theatre, in this city, a month ago. This option has been purchased by Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman, the deeds, necessary papers, and money payments passing to-day.

Y. M. C. A. JUBILEE DAY.

Delegates from Far Lands Welcomed by Convention—Reception by State and City.

BOSTON, June 13.—This was Jubilee Day of the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, and it was signalized by striking features. Especially interesting was the presentation of foreign delegates, with Christian Philidias of Switzerland, a master of languages, as the interpreter.

At the morning session addresses were delivered by Cephas A. Brainerd of New York, President Faunce of Brown University, and the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. Dr. Clark in treating of "the relation of the Young Men's Christian Association to the churches," said:

"The Church in all ages has been inclined to limit the family of God, and especially to believe that no new children could be born into it. It was so with the Sunday school. It was so especially with the Young Men's Christian Association, but fifty years of faithful work in thousands of communities it has proved its divine origin and its right to be counted in the family of God. The Young Men's Christian Association is the Church at work for young men, not this church nor that."

A special jubilee service in the Old South Meeting House, in the chapel of which the first Young Men's Christian Association in the United States was organized fifty years ago, at which a commemorative tablet was unveiled, a reception of more than 600 delegates by Gov. Crane at the State House, and a special service in Faneuil Hall, with addresses by Lieut. Gov. Bates, Mayor Hart, and several foreign delegates served to fill out the afternoon.

In the evening a number of prominent railroad officials addressed a large meeting in Mechanics' Hall, their remarks having a special bearing upon association work among the railroad men of North America.

GREETINGS FROM THE KAISER.

Emperor Sends Congratulatory Message to the Y. M. C. A. Convention.

BOSTON, June 13.—Among the pleasant features of the Young Men's Christian Association jubilee convention now in session here has been the receipt of a message from the German Ambassador at Washington, transmitting a telegram from Emperor William. The Emperor says:

> I ask you to transmit to the brotherhood of Young Men's Christian Associations of America, assembled for the jubilee convention, my hearty congratulations. With pride the brotherhood may look back on its past life, which promises further to flourish and increase. May this expectation be fulfilled in a rich measure. With satisfaction I see that the German associations, active in the same endeavor, take part fraternally in this solemn gathering. May the American associations also in the future train for their great fatherland citizens who are sound in body and soul, and of earnest convictions of life, standing on the only unmovable foundation of the name of Christ, whose name is above every name.
>
> WILHELM, I. R.

The convention in reply sent a message to the Emperor, expressing thanks and saying that the delegates were deeply touched by the reference to the fraternal relations existing between the young men of the German fatherland and America. "May our alliance founded on Christ forever bind the kindly sentiments which now exist between the two lands," was the concluding sentiment of the convention message.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Maury—Pray.

LUNENBURG, Mass., June 13.—Miss Alice Hortense Pray, daughter of Mrs. Wilder Harding Pray, and Dr. John W. Draper Maury of New York City, were married here yesterday at noon, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Benjamin S. Pray of Boston. The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer of Boston performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mytton Maury, the father of the groom. An altar had been erected in the woods adjoining the residence, and the path along which the bridal procession moved was beautifully festooned with flowers.

The bridesmaids were Miss Nichols and Miss Pray of Boston, Miss Cora Goldthwaite of Lynn, and Miss Maury of New York. The ushers were Walter Goldthwaite of Lynn, Roy Sargent of Cambridge, Dr. William Ridgley Stone, and Otto T. Hess of New York City. The bride was unattended. James Sturgess Pray was best man. Dr. Maury is a grandson of the late Dr. John W. Draper of New York University.

Folwell—Neal.

Arthur Hamilton Folwell of The Brooklyn Eagle staff and Miss Edna Maud Neal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Neal of 638 East Twenty-third Street, Flatbush, were married on Wednesday night in the Immanuel Presbyterian Church, in Flatbush, by the Rev. Robert Carson, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church. Miss Edith Walcott Neal, the bride's sister, and J. Tilden Adamson, were bridesmaid and best man, respectively. The ushers were Henry F. Tuttle, Andrew L. Merlin, Chauncey C. Brainerd, and John N. Harman. The bride was given away by her father.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Folwell will live in Flatbush.

Morris—Taylor.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 13.—This evening in the First Baptist Church, the wedding of the Rev. Frank Richard Morris of Albany, N. Y., and Miss Florence Eunice Taylor of Hamilton took place. The Rev. Dr. William Newton Clarke of Colgate Divinity School performed the ceremony. The Rev. Mr. Morris is a member of the class of '94, Colgate University, and class of '97, Hamilton Theological Seminary. The bride is a graduate of Vassar College, class of '98.

Strickland—Ovitt.

Lois Yates Ovitt, a daughter by a previous marriage of the widow of Col. George E. Waring, was married on Wednesday at Omaha, Neb., to Samuel Strickland. Mrs. Strickland's home was in Omaha. It was learned last night that Mrs. Waring was not present at the wedding, having been detained in this city by business, but that she expects to start for the West in a few days, when she will visit her daughter and son-in-law.

FEMININE FRILLS.

It is early yet, but one can keep it in mind. Look out another year for clasps on your pretty strapped slippers or sandals. In 1902 they are to take the place of buttons on some shoes, and if they are made without too much elaboration they will be likely enough worth while.

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Women who do not care for the round neck to their day gowns, a fashion which only a fortunate few can wear, like them for their robes de nuit. To have these gowns cut out a little at the neck is delightfully cool in Summer. They can be found in different styles in the ready-made lingerie.

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A cool-looking gown on a warm day, one which has a restful appearance, and which is agreeable, is of linen batiste with small black dots, hardly noticeable at a little distance. The gown is made with a drop skirt of plain linen batiste, with a plaited flounce. It is worn with black ribbons at the neck and waist, and a black hat for the street.

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Lawns with a fine polka dot upon white are delightfully cool in appearance as well as reality for Summer wear. They have the advantage of looking better with each washing, and do not show a wrinkle as soon as all white. The smaller the dot the prettier they are; some with only the merest pin points of black are charming and dainty. They make up prettily with fine lawn yokes of white, but everything about them should be of the daintiest. Tiny pearl buttons are most attractive with them.

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The greater number of fine French white wash waists open in the back and have blind fastenings.

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A drapery which Mrs. Patrick Campbell, in London, is affecting in the gowns she is wearing in the play "Mariana," is a drapery around the hips. One of the gowns of this style which she wears is a black velvet, and the full scarflike drapery is carried around to the back and fastens in a big bow lined with silk, which matches the color of some of the jewels she wears. The ends of the drapery fall and merge into the train. Mrs. Campbell wears crimson roses with this frock, and in addition to those on her bodice a spray of them is in her hair with a bow of black velvet.

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A beautful gown of cloth of gold is ornamented with incrustations of painted velvet. This gown also has the hip drapery and a big bow of satin in the back with a contrasting lining.

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The sleeves in the black gown are worth mentioning. They are short, ending just above the elbow, but cut out on the upper side to leave only a strap over the shoulder, and exposing the whole of the upper part—the prettiest part—of the arm, the opening then tapering down to a point at the lower edge of the sleeve.

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A large hat of white lace which Mrs. Campbell wears has a big bow of black velvet with a gold buckle on the crown, and is further trimmed with a cherry branch with leaves and blossoms.

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Charming Louis coats of silk, with jabots of lace, fancy waistcoats and paste buttons are worn with delightful effect with fluffy muslin, lace trimmed skirts.

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The tiny dewdrops which have appeared upon flower petals with paillettes upon lace for hair ornaments are making way for real jewels worn not only on hair ornaments, but on trimmings for other parts of the costume. Many fine laces are being jeweled, and the fashion is particularly effective in the laces with raised petals of flowers. Dog collars of jeweled lace are particularly charming, becoming, and effective.

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An attractive gown worn by Miss Violet Vanbrugh gives a pretty idea for a frock, which, however, it would be necessary to wear with discretion. It is a white wool frock dotted with scarlet here and there, and having plaited panels of taffeta to match the dots stitched with white down the front of the waist and skirt. The girdle is of red silk dotted with white fastening in the back with short ends. The red taffeta is further used for trimming in tiny scarlet rosettes, which are used here and there.

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There is a notable tendency to these short ends or tabs of different kinds in the back as well as the long sash ends. These are tabs to little coats, and even belts come with tab ends in the back. The majority of people, however, do not fancy them, and they are not likely to be used to any extent.

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There is nowhere in New York that a woman is obliged to dress with more care than in down-town New York. The business woman, in her plain frocks, is so familiar a sight that no one gives her a thought, but a woman in an elaborate dress of any kind which could be worn with impunity in the upper part of the city, is more conspicuous than an escaped animal from the Zoo.

C. ARTHUR PEARSON HERE

English Journalist Who Owns Many Publications Arrived on Oceanic.

To Girdle the World with Newspapers—Doesn't Fear American Trade Supremacy—Thinks Yacht Cup Safe.

Cyril Arthur Pearson, proprietor of the London halfpenny newspaper, The Daily Express, and of a score of weekly and monthly publications, including Pearson's Magazine, was taken from the Oceanic of the White Star Line yesterday afternoon by a tug. His leaving was without the permission of Capt. Cameron, who, however, admitted that he could not prevent it.

Mr. Pearson, after visiting a newspaper office, went to the Savoy Hotel. He is on a pleasure trip, but will look after the interests of his publications in the United States. His stay will be but ten days, and he is to visit the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and Philadelphia.

Mr. Pearson was seen last evening at the Savoy. He is above the medium height, spare, swarthy, and active, talks with a snap and to the point, and in general appearance resembles a smart, neat, Wall Street broker. He is in nearly all of his characteristics un-English.

"This," he said, "makes my fifth visit to America. I was first here in 1900. I stay ten days. I go to Philadelphia tomorrow, and then to the Pan-American Exposition. I traveled alone, or, rather, my agent, Mr. Greig, came over with me. I am taking a holiday, and am, in a certain sense, a schoolboy. I have no business programme. Although I have a daily and about twenty other publications I have enough able men on my staff to have my interests well cared for in my absence.

"As to The Express, it was started less than fourteen months ago, and has a circulation of about 300,000, about double that of Mr. Harmsworth's Mail. While here I shall look into the magazine question. More copies are sold here of Pearson's than at home. Its circulation, by the way, doubled within the last year. I am going to try and discover why the magazine sells so well—too well—in America and put the knowledge to good use when I return. At any rate, I can say that the American people know a good thing when they see it.

"Our The Express staff I have several Americans. The Express is more of an American paper than The Mail, and Englishmen accuse The Express of being American. It wouldn't dare to be. It is, however, the only English paper that prints news on the first page. Yes, we have display heads, but they are not so large, I fancy, as those of the New York newspapers. This first page news idea is a good one. A reader starts in at once on the news. A man in a railroad carriage, for instance, has not to open and fold his paper to get at it. It is there before him. And we print more American news than any other English newspaper. We have of course a special service from our New York correspondent. I do not intend to Americanize The Express.

"The chief fault I find with American newspapers is that they deal too much with people's private affairs. It's undignified to say the least of it and would not be tolerated in England. I would hate to be an American journalist, and prefer to be on the other side, where we are perhaps slow and conservative, but do things in a dignified manner.

"In a couple of months I shall enlarge the sphere of The Express by publishing newspapers in touch with it at Newcastle and Cardiff. The control will be centred in The Express, and there will be private wire connection and a mutual news service, but the papers will not be reproductions each of the other. The make up will be the same.

"I have another project, not worked out, and in an inchoate condition, to establish a chain of papers around the world. The plan at present is to have one at Montreal, in Bombay and Calcutta, in India, at Cape Town, Pretoria, and Johannesburg in South Africa, and at Melbourne, Australia. So far I have decided not to establish one in the United States. The plan has not been so far worked out as to permit of discussion of details."

Mr. Pearson was asked his opinion in regard to Sir Thomas Lipton winning the Cup with Shamrock II.

"I do not," he said, "expect Shamrock to win. It should surprise no one that a boat built strong enough to cross the Atlantic should lose. I do not believe that the Cup will leave America."

Talking of the Morganizing of England's trade and the undermining of British commerce and business by American financiers Mr. Pearson laughed heartily.

"It's the finest thing that has ever happened to us," he remarked, with emphasis, "this expansion of American enterprise. It'll wake our business men up. They'll see that some one else is in the field and not go to sleep. Of course, if they don't wake up our trade is ruined and America will get it. But our men will wake up.

"The Boer war? What will we do when it is over? Tackle another situation perhaps, if it presents itself. Oh, I think we'll settle down and attend to business. The war in South Africa would have been over long ago but for the mistaken kindness of our officials. They were too lenient with our enemies. The Boers should have been treated as rebels."

Mr. Pearson appeared to be very much interested in New York's Fresh Air Funds and their scope and management. His publications have in the last five years collected enough to give 750,000 children a Summer outing.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There was not an incident of importance in town yesterday which would interest society. In the suburbs to-day Morristown will be quite gay, as there is to be a dance at the clubhouse, preceded by the usual number of dinners. The golf club opens to-morrow at Newport, and this is always looked upon as a signal that the prelude, at least, to the season has begun. There will be music and a luncheon, and many tables have been engaged by those already at Newport.

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It was stated yesterday that the engagement of Miss Lily Oelrichs, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, and Peter Martin of San Francisco would be publicly announced to-day. There is no confirmation of this important rumor. The engagement was made public, when it was announced to Miss Oelrichs's friends by her family some months ago in this column. There has been no authoritative denial of it. Mr. Martin has gone to San Francisco to attend the wedding of his brother, Walter Stanislaus Martin, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Scott, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Scott. The wedding will take place at the Scott country place, near San Francisco, and the guests are to go out from that city in a special train. The date set is Wednesday, June 26.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Howard Alexander Smith, son of Dr. A. Alexander Smith of 8 West Forty-seventh Street. Miss Dominick's elder sister, Miss Ethel Gardner Dominick, was one of the Spring brides, and was married on April 20 to Andrew Varick Stout. Her mother was Miss Ella Marian Babcock. Miss Dominick made her début in the Winter of 1899-1900.

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With the exception of J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. William C. Whitney comes in for more share of gossip than any other millionaire. It is now stated that he will pass part of the Summer at Bar Harbor. He has rented the Bergner cottage on the Shore, which is one of the most delightful of Bar Harbor Summer homes. Mr. Whitney has not been at Bar Harbor since the death of Mrs. Whitney, although he passed several seasons there both before and after his second marriage. It is also asserted at Bar Harbor that Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will open their cottage there in August.

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Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins of 57 East Fifty-sixth Street will go to their country home, Masacoe Farm, at Simsbury, Conn., the end of this month.

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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Turnure left town yesterday for Niagara-on-the-Lakes, Ontario County, N. Y., where Mrs. Turnure and child are to spend most of the Summer.

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It is reported that Ogden Mills has bought the property that adjoins his residence, at Sixty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, and that he will build a large addition to the present structure. H. McK. Twombly is having alterations and improvements made in the Twombly residence, in Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-fourth Street.

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James Phipps of Pittsburg has bought the Oasis, the Kinsley Magoun place, at Westbury, L. I. Henry Phipps has had a cottage at Westbury for a number of Summers. The first Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright was a member of the Phipps family.

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Among the passengers who sailed for Europe on the French liner La Lorraine yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago. Mrs. Palmer said they would be away for an uncertain length of time, would visit Paris, and then take in some of the Continental resorts.

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Mrs. Clarence Cary returned on the Oceanic from Europe. She will be at Bar Harbor this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denegre were also among the passengers. They have a place at Manchester-by-the-Sea, at which they pass their Summers. Mrs. Denegre was Mrs. Armour of Chicago. Mr. J. Bowers Lee, who arrived on the same ship, will go to Southampton, L. I., for the Summer. His daughter, Miss Lee, will be married to Dr. Brown in the Autumn. W. Forbes Morgan was also on the Oceanic. Mrs. Morgan did not accompany him. Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan have been living for some time at Pau. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan, who were on board, went immediately to their country place, at Highland Falls. Miss Rhett was with them. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair was awaiting his arrival.

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The friends of Frederick Kingsbury Trask were glad to hear that he may recover from the very serious accident which befell him last week on Staten Island. The horse he was riding took fright and ran away, the saddle girth slipped, and Mr. Trask was dragged for a considerable distance. When he was picked up he was insensible, and concussion of the brain was feared. From last reports he was getting on nicely. Mr. Trask is a member of the Calumet Club, and belongs to the Saturday Evening and several of the other fashionable dancing classes.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne of 34 West Fifty-seventh Street will sail in July for Europe, leaving here July 4. They will go to Carlsbad, and afterward to Paris, returning in the Autumn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, who intended spending the season abroad, will come to their villa here instead.

George E. Pollock of New York is at Hill Top Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and family will arrive for the season July 1, after an absence from Newport of nearly two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven of Washington have arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Stevens, who have taken the Hunt cottage, at Church Street and Bellevue Avenue, for the season, will arrive Monday.

Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt was here to-day arranging for a large luncheon she is to give to-morrow to a number of Providence ladies. Ex-Gov. Lippitt was also here. They will arrive for the season on Monday.

Bathing was indulged in both at Bailey's and Easton's beaches to-day.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill is expected from Europe Saturday and will come to the Eldridge cottage, on Ochre Point, immediately for the season.

Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer of Philadelphia has arrived at her cottage and will be joined by her family on Saturday.

Mrs. William H. Osgood, who has rented her cottage here to Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker of San Francisco, has taken a cottage at New London.

Casino registers include Thomas Holcomb, Jr., United States Marine Corps, and C. Eustis of New York.

The Rev. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton of New York and Col. and Mrs. William A. Stevenson of Germantown, Penn., have taken apartments at the New Cliffs Hotel for the season.

Mrs. Leroy King intends to sail for Europe July 15 to spend the remainder of the Summer abroad.

Mrs. J. T. Davies has arrived at the Davies cottage, on Purgatory Road, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman of New York will arrive for the season next week.

De Blois & Eldridge have subrented for Harry Symes Lehr Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt's place in Bellevue Avenue to E. Rollins Morse of New York, who will occupy the villa Aug. 1.

Mrs. Amos Tuck French and family are spending the season with Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy.

The Austrian sloop yacht Taormina, with Lieut. Count Colloredo-Mansfield and Lieuts. Pachner and Bolene of the Austrian Navy on board, sailed to-day for Halifax, at which point the officers will board a steamer for home.

Edward A. Wickes and Miss Wickes of New York have arrived at Pinard Cottage No. 4. Mrs. Wickes will arrive Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis of New York are at Hodges for the season.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include Mr. and Mrs. Francis Farquhar, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Preston, Boston; V. Chirol, London, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Graves of Washington.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce have returned from Washington.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will sail from Europe together and arrive at their cottages here July 4.

Commodore C. L. F. Robinson entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Willing of Philadelphia have arrived for the season.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, William Cutting, and Thomas H. Howard arrived for the season this evening.

Gen. Fitzgerald's New Country Seat.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, has bought through John N. Golding the country seats at Garrison-on-the-Hudson, known as Eagle's Rest, May Cottage, and the Gouverneur Tract. The sellers of the properties, respectively, are Mary P. Iselin, the Misses Philipse, and Warburton Gouverneur. Gen. Fitzgerald at present occupies Eagle's Rest, and the three estates, containing something over 125 acres, will be thrown into one.

Grover Cleveland at His Summer Home.

Special to The New York Times.

TYRINGHAM, Mass., June 13.—Ex-President Cleveland and his family arrived here to-day for the Summer.

CONNECTICUT SENATE ACTS.

Question of a Constitutional Convention Now Goes to the People.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 13.—The resolution providing that town meetings next October shall vote on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention was passed by the State Senate unanimously to-day.

This action was in concurrence with that taken by the House yesterday:

CONNECTICUT CORPORATION

ACCUSED DETECTIVE HELD

Bissert of Capt. Diamond's Precinct at Last Arrested.

JUSTICE JEROME'S STATEMENT

A Charge of Levying Blackmail at Regular Intervals Made Against the Officer.

George Bissert, a detective, of the Fifteenth Police Precinct, commanded by Capt. Diamond, was arrested yesterday morning by Detective Sergeant McNaught, upon the warrant issued Wednesday afternoon by Justice Jerome, charging the policeman with levying blackmail.

Police Commissioner Murphy subsequently suspended Bissert from the police force without pay, pending the disposition of the charges, which are preferred by Lena Schmitt, the proprietress of a reputed disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street.

The District Attorney's office does not blame Detective McNaught or the police force in general in this matter.

Bissert reported for duty at 8 o'clock in the morning at the Fifth Street Station as usual. Detective McNaught on the preceding evening had notified Capt. Diamond that he held a warrant for the wardman's arrest, requesting that the latter be on hand at the station house early in the morning.

McNaught and Bissert appeared before the desk at Police Headquarters soon after 8 o'clock. Bissert was not arraigned with the rest of the prisoners. After his arrest had been recorded in the blotter, he was taken immediately before Justice Jerome, in the Criminal Courts Building. He did not go with the batch of Headquarters prisoners.

Capt. Titus was quite indignant at the interest manifested in the delay in serving the warrant. He said:

"This office usually arrests a man as soon as he can be found when there is a warrant for his arrest in our hands. The unusual curiosity manifested in this case is very strange. This office does its duty and serves warrants irrespective of persons."

"Why wasn't Bissert arraigned with the other prisoners?"

"He was arrested on a bench warrant. If court had been in session he would have been taken there at once. His name was entered here on the blotter in the usual way."

"Did you take his picture?"

"No. That was deemed unnecessary. Bissert is a policeman. We know him well. There has been no unusual conduct on our part in this case."

Justice Jerome was in his chambers hearing applications for warrants for policy shop keepers, when McNaught and Bissert and the latter's counsel, Frederick B. House, walked in. The complainant against Bissert, Lena Schmidt, now has two charges pending against her in the Court of Special Sessions for keeping a disorderly house. She was arraigned on this charge before Justice Jerome Tuesday. She then appeared to make an affidavit charging Bissert with levying blackmail of $550 and $40 a month.

This charge is corroborated by Minna Kurtz, now under arrest, charged with being the owner of the premises where the disorderly house is located and of being a joint proprietress of the house itself. Rosie Greenberg, an inmate of the place, corroborates the two.

Mrs. Schmidt swore that Bissert knew the character of her house, and came monthly to collect $40.

Minna Kurtx swore that Bissert, in October, 1900, visited Mrs. Schmidt. The latter asked him if he had seen Capt. Diamond. He replied, according to the Kurtz story, that "everything was all right," and that he had seen the Captain. She swears that Mrs. Schmidt then gave the officer $500. On several subsequent occasions she alleged that she saw Bissert receive money from Mrs. Schmidt.

Mr. House demanded an immediate examination for his client. Mr. Gans wasn't present, and Justice Jerome said it would be necessary to await his arrival. He soon came in and asked that bail be fixed at $2,500. Mr. House protested and asked if Bissert could not be paroled in the custody of Detective McNaught.

Justice Jerome then said the case would have to take the same course as any other. Bail was fixed at $2,500.

"This is preposterous," exclaimed Mr. House.

"Twenty-five hundred dollars bail," repeated the Justice.

"All right," said Mr. House, "I've got a man here who is ready to sign the bail bond."

He produced Frederick Stolzenberg of 222 East Tenth Street. This is Bissert's address, Mr. Gans objected.

"If you were worth half as much as this man," said Mr. House to Mr. Gans, "you would quit practicing law and resign from the District Attorney's staff."

"I wouldn't resign at present if I were worth four millions," retorted Mr. Gans.

The Assistant District Attorney then insisted that Bissert be committed until the Bond Clerk of the District Attorney's office could investigate the would-be bondsman's security. Justice Jerome permitted the accused officer to sit in the bond clerk's office with Sergt. McNaught. Stolzenberg proved acceptable, and gave as security the premises, 64 First Avenue.

Justice Jerome then told Mr. House that in view of recent happenings and possible charges that he might be prejudiced, he would prefer that some other Magistrate hear the case. Mr. House agreed to abide by the decision of Mr. Gans.

Sergt. McNaught, speaking of the reason why he did not serve the warrant given him last night, said:

"I did not know that there was any disposition to have Bissert locked up last night. Bissert is here, and it seems to me that I have done my duty."

Assistant District Attorney Gans, speaking of the matter, said:

"I told Sergt. McNaught to exercise his own discretion in serving the warrant. We talked it over and McNaught said he would notify Capt. Diamond to have Bissert on hand to-day."

Justice Jerome when told of this statement of Mr. Gans, said he would not comment on the matter, as he did not wish to say anything that would bring censure upon Detective McNaught.

About the evidence of Mrs. Schmidt and her associates, the Justice said:

"I have an abiding faith in the truthfulness of a woman's story. I subjected her to a severe examination in my chambers before she made her affidavit. I am convinced she spoke truly. She says she drew $450 from her bank on a certain date to give to the police, and her bankbook bears out her statement as to this amount's withdrawal. I told her plainly before she made her deposition that her own statements were sufficient to send her to the penitentiary, and that if she did not swear to exactly the same statements after Bissert was arrested I would see that she went to the penitentiary."

"Was Capt. Diamond directly mentioned by the woman?"

"Not directly in the deposition."

"Do you anticipate that he will be reached through the proceedings against Bissert?"

"I cannot tell you. You can never tell where a trail will lead until you follow it. They are doing in that precinct just what they did when McLaughlin was there. A woman is charged $500 to open up a place, and then, when her revenues increase, she is told that things are getting too hot, and that she will have to move. Then she has to pay another $500 to open up somewhere else. So it goes."

Capt. Diamond spoke freely yesterday of the charges preferred by Mrs. Schmidt against Detective Bissert.

"This woman," said he, "is angry because I will not allow her to run her vicious business in my precinct. There is absolutely no truth in her statements that Bissert or any one else connected with my precinct took a cent of money from her. We'll prove this, too.

"The woman is a persistent offender, and has caused me no end of trouble. I've raided her house three times. Two complaints against her are now pending. Two days ago she was arrested upon evidence secured by men detailed by Inspector Thompson. None of my men could gain admission to the house, as they were all well known. We have testimony to prove that both the Schmidt woman and the Kurtz woman were running this place. These charges are made simply to get even with us for raiding the house."

MRS. KURTZ IN COURT.

Held on the Charge of Keeping a Disorderly House.

Mrs. Minna Kurtz was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, before Magistrate Mayo, yesterday, charged with being the joint proprietress of the alleged disorderly house 27 Stuyvesant Street, and was held in $500 bail for trial in Special Sessions. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Shortridge prosecuted the woman. He showed by Policeman James McCarthy of the Fifth Street Station, that two communications had been written to Mrs. Kurtz by Capt. Diamond, notifying her of the character of the tenants in the house and directing her to get rid of them. Policeman Michael Larkin gave similar testimony, and Mrs. Kurtz's counsel suddenly waived examination.

Capt. Diamond and Mr. Shortridge had several other witnesses in court. Among these were James Lewis, the sexton of St. Mark's Church, and Frank Smith, a clerk in the City Chamberlain's office, who lives in the rear of 27 Stuyvesant Street. Another was Mrs. Kate Matthers, a former employe of Mrs. Schmidt, who was recently discharged. This witness is expected to give valuable testimony when the case comes to trial.

ALLEGED OPIUM JOINT RAIDED.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Captured Proprietor and Many Inmates.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children joined in a raid last night and descended on an alleged opium "joint" and disorderly house in 135 Attorney Street, where they arrested the alleged proprietor, eleven women, and seven men, all in a half-dazed condition, apparently from opium smoking. Men, women, and many children gathered when the raiding party entered the house and they cheered again and again as the patrol wagon filled with the prisoners was driven away.

The society had received complaints about the place, and as there were many children in the neighborhood the authorities acted quickly. The alleged proprietor described himself as Jacob Bierman, forty years old, of 155 Attorney Street. Agnew had a warrant from Magistrate Olmsted for him.

It was about 9 o'clock when Agnew, with half a dozen companions, reached the house. They wanted to get into the rear house, a three-story building. Some of Agnew's men hid there and waited for the signal. He sent one man to telephone to the Union Market Police Station for aid, and Sergt. Hogan sent the patrol wagon and two men. The policemen on post and on the cross street also joined in the raid.

Agnew walked through an alley to the rear and saw that the place was filled with men and women. He gave the signal. His men rushed from behind doors and hallways and made their way into the alleged opium joint through the doors and the windows. The surprise was complete. Men and women in bunks, "dopey" from the drug, looked out at the raiders. Beer bottles were everywhere in the room. Beer boxes stood in a corner and the lamps for cooking and the pipes for smoking the drug were lying around. One rigged up apparatus was for heating little lamps and sweet oil was also found.

There was no resistance. Agnew told Bierman he had a warrant for him as the alleged proprietor of a disorderly house, and Bierman said nothing. The men gathered up what evidence they could and marched their prisoners outside.

The news of the raid had spread, and more than a thousand persons gathered outside to see the prisoners. When the patrol wagon was driven up the crowd, which had many more women and children than men, cheered loudly. This was kept up all along the street.

Agnew said that the police rendered him effective and prompt aid, for which he was grateful. He went to the station house with the prisoners, where they were all locked up, Bierman on a charge of maintaining the place and the others on charges of disorderly conduct.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Simon Snyder Nineteenth Infantry, will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes by the commanding General of that department, and will join his regiment.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at their present stations, and will join their respective regiments in the Division of the Philippines: Second Lieut. Walter D. Smith, Sixth Cavalry, now serving with the Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, Third Cavalry, now serving with the Fourteenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory, First Cavalry, now serving with the Fourteenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. William N. Haskell, Ninth Cavalry, now serving with the Tenth Cavalry; Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. Guy Kent, First Cavalry, now on duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Second Lieut. Copley Enos, First Cavalry, now serving with the Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport Rosecrans; after transferring his accounts to Major George Ruhlen, Quartermaster at Seattle, he will proceed to San Francisco and take transport, to sail July 1, for Manila.

Major John S. Kulp, Surgeon, will proceed to New York City for duty as Attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits and as medical superintendent of the transport service in that city, to relieve Major William D. Crosby, Surgeon. Major Crosby, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Georgia, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The following officers will report on Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Col. William P. Duvall, Forty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, (Captain, Artillery Corps;) Major James A. Shipton, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Artillery Corps;) Capt. Herbert N. Royden, Twenty-sixth Infantry, promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry, subject to examination.)

First Lieut. Herbert A. White, Sixth Cavalry, will report to Lieut. Col. Theodore F. Forbes, Twenty-ninth Infantry, President of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, at such time as may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., Commissary, is relieved from duty as Commissary at Fort Myer, Virginia, and will proceed to Chicago and report to Capt. William B. Hunt, Commissary, acting purchasing commissary in that city, for duty as his assistant, to relieve Capt. A. M. Edwards, Commissary. Capt. Edwards will proceed to San Francisco and report to Major William H. Baldwin, Quartermaster, for duty as assistant.

Major R. S. Griswold, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

First Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Hancock, New Jersey, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, to relieve Capt. Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Howard, upon being relieved, will proceed to Havana and report to the Commanding General, Department of Cuba, for assignment to duty.

Capt. William B. Rochester, Jr., Paymaster, is honorably discharged as Major, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers only, to take effect June 12.

Major Oliver O. Wood, Artillery Corps, is honorably discharged as Major, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, only.

The following-named officers are relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will join their regiments at the posts indicated after their respective names:

Capts. Alexander W. Perry and Lawrence J. Fleming, Eleventh Cavalry, at Fort Myer, Virginia.

Capts. Thomas M. Corcoran, John W. Craig, Hugh D. Berkeley, and Percy E. Trippe, Twelfth Cavalry, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Capts. Frank S. Armstrong, Ervin L. Phillips, Benjamin B. Hyer, Francis Le J. Parker, and Hamilton S. Hawkins, Thirteenth Cavalry, at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Capts. Edward M. Suplee, Oren B. Meyer, Kirby Walker, Sterling P. Adams, and William Yates, Fourteenth Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Capts. George C. Barnhardt, Kenzie W. Walker, and Harry H. Pattison, Fifteenth Cavalry, at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Lieut. Robert E. L. Michie, Twelfth Cavalry, upon his discharge, June 30, as Major, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Capt. Alexander L. Dade, Thirteenth Cavalry, upon his muster-out as Major of the Forty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, will join his regiment at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Capt. Charles W. Fenton, Thirteenth Cavalry, is relieved from further duty on the staff of Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, and upon the expiration of his leave of absence will join his regiment at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Capt. Walter C. Babcock, Thirteenth Cavalry, is relieved from further duty in the Department of Alaska and will join his regiment at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, Fifteenth Cavalry, upon his muster-out as Major, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, will join his regiment.

Navy.

Commander C. P. Perkins is detached from command of the Alert, and ordered to duty in charge of the naval recruiting rendezvous at Chicago June 19, as relief of Commander G. Blocklinger, who is ordered to command the Alert June 24.

Lieut. Commander H. C. Gearing is ordered to the academy July 1.

Lieut. H. P. Jones, Jr., is ordered to the Saratoga.

Naval Cadets B. A. Long, W. S. Pye, W. Norris, O. W. Fowler, and M. H. Simons are ordered to the Iowa, June 29.

Naval Cadet J. L. Ackerson is ordered to the Iowa, June 24.

J. H. Roys is commissioned Lieutenant, (junior grade,) from May 6.

D. W. Wurtzbaugh is commissioned Lieutenant, (junior grade,) from May 6.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Kearsarge has left Newport for target practice.

The Essex and the Potomac have arrived at Boston and the Hist at Newport, all back from the Illinois trial.

The Nero left Lambert's Point to-day for Baltimore.

The Amphitrite has arrived at New Bedford.

The Alvarado is at Annapolis.

The Scorpion has arrived at Greenville, Miss., from Arkansas City.

The training ship Dixie left Rio de Janeiro today for Santa Lucia.

Contract for 10-Inch Shells Awarded.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., June 13.—The Carpenter Steel Company has received a contract for 500 10-inch armor-piercing shells for coast defense guns. Recently the company received an order for 2,000 naval shells, and a large number of these have been shipped, and others are ready for inspection.

Col. Philip H. Ellis to Retire.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Col. Philip H. Ellis, commanding the Twenty-fourth Infantry at San Francisco, will be retired on the 30th inst., and Col. John W. Bubb of the Twelfth Infantry, stationed in the Philippines, will be made Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry as a result of Col. Ellis's retirement.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:32
Moon rises	2:46		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	5:27	Gov. Isl'd	5:42
H. Gate	7:35		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	5:45	Gov. Isl'd	6:14
H. Gate	8:07		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Edenhall, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
New York, Dominican Republic and Turk's Island	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caracas, Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool		4:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		4:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Milton, Argentina, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	4:30 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
Nord America, Naples	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Croix, Windward Islands, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Mexico via Tampico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Tartar Prince, Azores and Italy	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 8:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia; which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 15, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York June 15, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 15 and up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. June 23. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails for Europe are forwarded to the port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, May 20; Sydney, May 21; Auckland, May 25, and Honolulu, June 5, reached San Francisco per steamer Ventura. A portion of the mail is due in this city on Saturday afternoon, the remainder on Monday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 14.

Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, June 7.
British Trader, Antwerp, June 1.
Canning, St. Lucia, June 8.
Chicago City, Swansea, June 3.
Comal, Galveston, June 8.
Cufic, Liverpool, June 4.
Fluminense, Barbados, June 8.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 13.
Jupiter, St. Michael, June 3.
Kansas City, Savannah, June 12.
Maraval, Port Spain, June 8.
Massapequa, Pauillac, May 29.
Nord Amerika, Gibraltar, June 2.
Sardinian, Greenock, May 31.
Segurance, Havana, June 10.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

Caspian, Gibraltar, June 1.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 12.
Devon, London, June 2.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, June 8.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 14.
Saratoga, Santiago, June 10.
St. Paul, Southampton, June 8.
Umbria, Liverpool, June 8.

SUNDAY, JUNE 16.

Britannia, Gibraltar, June 3.
El Sud, New Orleans, June 11.
Indralema, Glasgow, June 4.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 15.
Mt. Vernon, Jamaica, June 11.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, June 2.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, June 6.
San Juan, San Juan, June 11.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

Agrenfels, Algiers, June 3.
Bovic, Liverpool, June 7.
Christiana, Gibraltar, June 4.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, June 6.
Proteus, New Orleans, June 12.
Vaderland, Antwerp, June 8.
Werra, Gibraltar, June 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

El Dorado, New Orleans, June 13.
Finance, Colon, June 11.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 17.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, June 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, June 11.
Lampasas, Galveston, June 12.

Arrived.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool, June 6, and Queenstown, 7th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:19 P. M.

SS Campania, (Aust., new, 2,267 tons,) Cabillo, Fiume, &c., May 14, with sugar to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Buena Ventura, Gates, Newport News.

United States submarine boat Holland, from Annapolis, Md., via Delaware City for Newport, R. I., in tow of United States tug Leyden.

Steam yacht Hiawatha, Julius Fleischmann, owner, New York Yacht Club.

SS Prins Willem V., (Dutch,) Helus, Paramaribo, &c., May 21, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:54 P. M., 12th.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Harnden, Trieste, &c., May 13, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Scott, St. Vincent, &c., May 24, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Hamilton, Boas, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, Liverpool, June 4, with mdse. to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:18 A. M., 14th.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east-southeast, light breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) for Havre.

SS Friederich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

SS Hackney, (Br.,) for Norfolk.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) for Genoa, &c.

SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS El Mar, for New Orleans.

SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.

SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.

SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

SS Katahdin, from Providence for Newport News, towing a barge.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 13.—SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 4:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 2:45 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bachmann, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Oitavos yesterday.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed St. Michael's previous to to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Richmond Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from New York, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from Glasgow for New York, passed Rathlin Island to-day.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Carlisle, (Br.,) Capt. Sherwood, from Alexandria for Philadelphia or New York or Boston, &c., arr. at St. Michael's yesterday for coal.

SS Vincenzo Florio, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, from Naples for New York, arr. at St. Michael's yesterday.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from Hull for New York, arr. at Queenstown to-day.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Devon, (Br.,) Capt. Young, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Alecto, (Br.,) Capt. Boxhall, from New York for Newcastle, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro June 9.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) Capt. Gladstone, from New York, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Axminster, (Br.,) Capt. Spink, from Palermo for New York, sld. from Gibraltar June 8.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russel, for New York, sld. from Santos June 9.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) for New York, sld. from Genoa June 10.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Broomhead, from New York for Cherbourg and Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 9:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Froelich, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York via Gibraltar for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 7 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, for Boulogne and New York, sld. from Rotterdam at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Verlynde, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 11:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Est, from New York via Port au Prince, &c., for Havre and Amsterdam, passed Ponta Ferraria, to-day.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) Capt. Ansaldo, from New York for Genoa, Naples, &c., arr. at St. Michael's previous to to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Erskine M. Phelps, Capt. Graham, from New York for Anjer, was spoken on May 28 in latitude 58 degrees south, longitude 23 degrees west.

Ship West Lothian, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken on May 26 in latitude 53 degrees south, longitude 28 degrees west.

Notice to Mariners.

CHERRY ISLAND RANGE FRONT LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that beginning on or about June 17, 1901, changes as follows will be made in the color of the structures, excepting the tower, at this station, at Edgemoor Buoy Depot, westerly side of the Delaware River, about ½ mile above Edgemoor Rolling Mill: The dwelling will outbuildings will be painted light brown, with lighter trimmings. The roofs will remain reddish-brown, as at present.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 104, No. 501, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 32.

Surrogate Notices.

HUMBERT, PIERRE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to PIERRE HUMBERT, JUNR., Hilah E. Foster, John R. Humbert, Susan Humbert, and Arthur C. Humbert, the heirs and next of kin of PIERRE HUMBERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John H. Foster and Adrian Iselin, Jr., of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 9th day of November, 1898, and a certain other instrument, bearing the same date, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Pierre Humbert, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WAGER, ACKER & WAGER, Attys. for Executors, 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,806.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ROBERT COHN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Cohn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 3d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 13th, 1901.

NO. 3,895.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID GOLDSTEIN, individually and as a member of the firm of ISRAEL & GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Goldstein of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said David Goldstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 13th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL LEOPOLD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Leopold of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Samuel Leopold was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 13th, 1901.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

COMMENCING JUNE 14:
Trains will leave New York, foot East 34th St., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race Days, C. I. J. Club,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M.

On Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and every half hour from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.

Last train leaves the Beach on week days at 10:30 P. M.; on Sundays 11:15 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

COMMENCING JUNE 15:
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M.,

COURTS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, June 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

110—Beasley vs. Tug Conqueror.
111—Newtown Creek Towing Co. vs. Barge Emma.
112—Same vs. Barge Jack.
144—Durant vs. SS. Britannia.
109—Harrison vs. Lighter Lizzie Henderson.
125—In re Comp. Gen. Transatlantique.
148—Munson SS. Co. vs. H. R. Stone Supply Co.
157—Van Brunt vs. Ferryboat Colorado.
159—Carman vs. Bronx Co.
163—Sanchez vs. SS. Leo XIII.
165—Acca vs. SS. Origen.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

BUFFALO, June 13.—Court of Appeals calendar for June 14: 331, 681, 324, 352, 321, 278.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Scott, P. J.: Beach and Fitzgerald, JJ.

Browning vs. Goldman.—Order reversed, with costs and disbursements.

Finlay vs. Hayward.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

Smith vs. McElwee.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Cappola vs. Gross, as Marshal, &c.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

Margolies vs. Ernst.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

Brail vs. Clausen.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hektograph Manufacturing Company vs. Knubel.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Holmes vs. Feist.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mutual Loan Association vs. Brandt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide event.

Turner vs. Sheridan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Middleton vs. Halter.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Altman vs. McCall.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Fisher vs. Cheilman and another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Cypres vs. Haulenbeek Roasting and Milling Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Rogers.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Sweeny vs. Senn.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Stevens vs. Siegel-Cooper Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Press Publishing Company vs. Hallheimer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Landes vs. Whitney.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Railway Advertising Company vs. Possner.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Hayward vs. Sire.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Stromberg vs. Carmel.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Fickien vs. Moral.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Louis Adelson vs. Futuransky.—Judgment affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Hughes vs. Martin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Taylor vs. Jackson.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Nichols vs. Potts et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Kirkman vs. Carlstadt Chemical Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Reed vs. Erie Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Grob vs. Gottfried.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Karpel vs. Wagner.—Judgment affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Goldberg vs. Congregation Agudis Achim, &c.—Order reversed, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Herman vs. Levy and another.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Jackson vs. Bulifant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Inski vs. Mathes.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Liberman et al. vs. Wilson.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Afterbury vs. Schorne.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Heitman vs. Sire.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Widrovitz vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Schaefer vs. Schoeller.—Judgment affirmed as modified. Opinion per curiam.

Reiman vs. Beifeld.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Tyng and another vs. Constable and another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Manhattan Hygeia Ice Company vs. People's Co-operative Ice Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Trusty vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Flinn vs. Miller.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Fishel and another vs. Weir, as President, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Handler vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Rosaler vs. Greenberg.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Kremer vs. Adler and another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Bordley vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

V. Loewers's Gambrinus Brewing Company vs. Lithauer.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Stern, by guardian, &c., vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Rochmovitz vs. Seward.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Mass vs. Rubin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Sullivan and another vs. Baldwin, as President, &c.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

McLoughlin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Stromberg vs. Amelio.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Bernstein vs. Behrman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Stilson vs. Evans and another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Krodel and another vs. Foery.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Garlick vs. Meyers.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Ka ve vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company; same vs. same.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Lewis vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Craig vs. Robertson.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Edwards vs. Hartford Fire Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Vincent vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Russell vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Schwartz vs. Mylius.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Clark vs. Moran.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

McCrea vs. Clarke.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Gans vs. Greer et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Vonelling vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Dabritz, as executor, vs. Blum and another.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Center vs. Rush.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Weser vs. Thorne.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Burtsell vs. Tupper.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Brown vs. Horowitz.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Peckner vs. Weeks.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Cahill vs. Lichtenstadter.—Judgment reversed and new trial ord red, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Brierly vs. Conelly.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Horowitz vs. Smith.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Erlandsen vs. Frok.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

F. W. Dodge Company vs. May.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Malawista vs. Malzoni.—Affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Transcendent Light Company vs. Steitz.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Seelig vs. Weiss.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Seelig vs. Weiss.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Borrill vs. Barton.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Richardson vs. Borrill.—Judgment affirmed, with costs

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital, $2,050,000 Surplus, $2,050,000
Stephen H. Baker, Pres.,
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
George W. Smith, John Sloane,
James Talcott, Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden, Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy, Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg, R. W. Paterson,
Samuel Sloan.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

COOKS CIRCULAR NOTES and CREDITS IN £ Stg.
Payable at their offices everywhere. Foreign money bought and sold at closest rates.
THOS. COOK & SON
261 Broadway, and cor. 28th St. & B'way, N. Y.

The Wall Street Journal.
A representative daily paper of Wall Street. A money-maker for those who read it daily. Save money by investing it rightly. Make money by using it rightly in Wall Street. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL will help you. 3 cents the copy at news stands.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SINGER MFG. CO.,
J. S. STANTON,
3 BROAD ST.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.
52 Broadway, New York.
The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 17th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

Proposals.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received until 2 P. M. July 13, 1901, for constructing one 2½-story brick and steel building about 45 by 290 feet, comprising carpenter shop, storehouse, and cartridge case shop; also one 1-story brick building about 45 by 180 feet, comprising annealing and drawing pressrooms. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major Ord. Dept. Comdg.

Dividends.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company.
New York, June 11, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. was declared, payable on and after June 29th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, June 15th, 1901, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, June 15th, 1901, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Monday, July 1st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

George A. Fuller Company.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY, held on the 13th day of June, 1901, a dividend was declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable on the first day of July, at the rate of 7% per annum; said dividend being for the period beginning with the 15th day of April, 1901. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record. The transfer books of the preferred and common stock of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock noon on the 22d day of June until 10 o'clock A. M. on the first day of July.
GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY,
By Byron M. Fellows, Treasurer.

Corporation Liquidating Company.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 2.
The second semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½%) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable on July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 24th, 1901. Transfer books to close on June 24th, 1901, at 3 P. M. and to reopen on July 2d, 1901, at 10 A. M.
JOSHUA T. BUTLER, Secretary.

Homestake Mining Company.
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, June 13, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 315.
The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for May, payable at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 316) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable July 1, 1901, to stockholders of record of June 18, 1901. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 M. June 18, and remain closed until July 2, 1901. Checks will be mailed to stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York.
WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

The transfer books of the St. Louis Division First Mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division First Mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 21, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due July 1, 1901, and will open July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1901.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.,
New York, June 12, 1901.
The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock and a semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable July 15, 1901, at the Central Trust Company to stockholders of record on the 29th day of June, 1901. Transfer Books will be closed June 29, and reopened July 16, 1901.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on Sat., June 22, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on Monday, July 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on July 1st, 1901.
RAMBO, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, June 12, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 21, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1901, and will open July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1901.

Colonial Trust Company, St. Paul Building,
New York, June 11th, 1901.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable July 1st to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th to July 2d.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 135 Broadway, New York, June 11th, 1901.
SIXTY-NINTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, June 14th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Wednesday, June 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New York, June 6, 1901.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, July 8th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Monday, June 17th, and reopen on Monday, June 24th, 1901.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 12th, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., June 13, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and will reopen July 2d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Proposals.

$50,000.00 FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY BONDS.
$50,000.00 CREMATORY BONDS.
$15,000.00 FIRE ENGINE HOUSE BONDS.
Office of City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., June 10, 1901.
Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1901, for the purchase of the following bonds:
$50,000.00 Free Public Library Bonds, dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1931. Three and one-half per cent. Coupon or registered. Six months' interest, from January 1, 1901, to July 1, 1901, canceled.
$50,000.00 Crematory Bonds, 20-year, registered, three and one-half per cent.
$15,000.00 Fire Engine House Bonds, 20-year, registered, three and one-half per cent.
The above bonds will be in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.
Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to enclose with each bid for Library or Crematory Bonds a certified check on a National Bank for $2,000, and for $1,000 with bid for Fire Engine House Bonds, and all payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be immediately returned to the unsuccessful bidders.
The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.
Proposals must be separate, and endorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Free Public Library Bonds," or "Crematory" or "Fire Engine House Bonds," as the case may be, and addressed to W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR
$3,057,125.90
OF
3½% CORPORATE STOCK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
Monday the 17th Day of June, 1901,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.
Principal payable November 1, 1948.
800,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LANDS FOR THE SOUTH THIRD AVENUE APPROACH TO THE BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.
827,125 90 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR REPLENISHING THE FUND FOR STREET AND PARK OPENINGS.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$200,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ARMORIES AND SITES THEREFOR.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.
30,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE OVER THE MOTT HAVEN CANAL AT ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
JUNE 6TH, 1901.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 13	949,920
To date this year	166,950,773
Corresponding date last year	70,556,284

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 13	$5,481,000
To date this year	$595,946,770
Corresponding date last year	$274,832,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @3 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. Ag. Chem.	1⅞	Int. Power	⅞
Am. Ag. C. pf.	2½	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. Car & Fdy.	1⅝	Knick. Ice, Chi. pf.	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Manhattan	2½
Am. Express	½	Met. Street Ry.	1⅝
Am. Ice. pf.	¾	Minn. & St. L.	4⅜
Am. Smelt. & R.	¾	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅞
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	1	N. Y. Central	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	North American	4½
Canadian Pacific	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	3
Chi. G. W. pf., A	2	Pacific Mail	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1⅞	People's Gas	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	4	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pullman Co.	1⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.	3	Southern Railway	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅝	Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	Standard R. & T.	⅞
Chi. Union Traction	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	2
C., C. C. & St. L.	2⅝	Texas Pac. land tr.	2¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	8½	Tol., St. L. & W.	¾
Col. Southern	½	Union Pacific	6½
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	2
Den. & R. G. pf., ctfs.	1½	West. Union Tel.	1½
Erie	⅝	Wheel. & L. E.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾		
Evans. & T. H.	¾		
Hock. Valley pf.	¾		
Illinois Central	1½		
Int. Paper	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	1	Minn. & St. L. pf.	⅜
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	National Lead	¾
Chi. & N. W.	3	Peoria & East.	½
Col. H. C. & I.	⅞	St. L. & S. W.	½
Del., L. & W.	1	Union B. & P.	½
Ft. W. & D. C.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅝
M., W. S. El., Chi.	1¼	Wis. Central	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. sub. ctfs. 4s	2	St. L. & S. F., N. W. Div. 4s	1½
Mex. Central con.	1¾	Tol. & O. C. gen.	3
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½	Union Pac. conv. 4s	3½
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Long Island gen. 4s	1	West. Un. ref. 4½s	1½
So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday developed better all-round strength than on any day in the last few weeks, and, what is more, maintained that strength until the close of business. Nearly a million shares of stock were traded in, with the buying well diversified, showing thirteen issues dealt in to the extent of 20,000 shares or more and seven to the extent of 10,000 or more. Nor was the improvement confined to any one class of stocks, but may fairly be said to have been general, standard railway stocks, medium-priced issues, and the industrials alike sharing in the betterment. Union Pacific, for instance, was up 6½ points; St. Paul, 4; Rock Island, 2⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 1⅝; Minneapolis and St. Louis, 4½; North American, new, 4¾; Amalgamated Copper, 1⅝; American Sugar, 2½; Colorado Fuel, 8½; Manhattan, 2½; Metropolitan, 1⅜; Sloss-Sheffield, 2; Tennessee Coal, 2, and Western Union, 1½.

Various reasons may be offered for this decided betterment. One of these is the fact that yesterday the Bank of England further reduced by one-half of 1 per cent. its minimum discount rate, this in the financial world being taken to signify that a sound financial condition now exists abroad such as altogether to remove any apprehension as to the immediate future. Indeed, the published weekly figures of the Bank of England show that institution to be in a stronger position at this time of year than since 1896, and all reports suggest even further betterment. This reduction and the continued suggestions of the probability of an early cessation of hostilities in South Africa were certainly the moving factors in the higher prices sent over from London at the opening here, which were followed by fairly substantial buying orders from that source throughout the international list.

At home there seemed to be three influencing factors in the situation. Chief of these, apparently, was a fuller appreciation of the very excellent crop outlook, as disclosed first by the Government monthly crop report and later by the weekly report which showed that rains had fallen where most needed. This, it is true, is rather a tardy response to such wonderfully favorable conditions, but Wall Street at times moves slowly and the present seems to be one of these times. A second helpful influence was the report that the iron and steel industry was showing greater and further improvement, while, lastly, there came a revival of reports of railway consolidation projects which, because of the sources whence they came, seemed to be founded on a substantial basis. There was, for instance, quite apart from the assured Missouri Pacific plan of development, a very well defined report that the much-discussed closer relations between all the Northwestern roads were actually an accomplished fact. Indeed, this latter story took definite shape in the report that a substantial block of St. Paul stock, held heretofore by two large interests, had been transferred to Union Pacific, and that as a consequence one or other of two things was assured: Either that St. Paul is to be taken over on an assured 7 or 8 per cent. dividend basis or that Union Pacific will be leased to St. Paul and Northwest jointly on a 6 per cent. dividend guarantee for the common stock. This is a story much along the same lines as was heard before the panic, and in well-informed circles is by no means ridiculed. Since recent railway consolidations even the cynics in Wall Street have overcome their habit of scoffing. However this may be, Union Pacific and St. Paul were easily the leaders of the market yesterday, the former selling up to 113½, the high figure for the day, where it closed, a net gain of 6⅛ points on dealings in 183,000 shares; while St. Paul crossed 170, a net gain of 4 points, on transactions involving 27,000 shares. Specialists in the St. Paul stock say there is a very limited supply of it in the market, much of the heretofore floating supply having been taken off the Street by the investment public.

Apropos of other railway consolidation reports, the Street continues to speculate much as to the probable outcome of the Missouri Pacific meeting, to be held on Monday next. Generally it is understood that action on the dividend is to be taken, the stock probably being put on a 5 per cent. basis; but what, if anything, will be disclosed as to the progress made in the direction of the greater Missouri Pacific system is merely matter of conjecture. Roads suggested as being included in this system are Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Texas and Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, and Wheeling and Lake Erie, but it is only fair to say that nothing definite or official on the matter is forthcoming. Indeed, some hints thrown out yesterday from what seemed reliable sources were to the effect that Monday's meeting may show that even then it will be altogether too early to report any completed plan.

Coming to individual stocks, the advance in Baltimore and Ohio was due to the court decision declaring, in effect, that after the payment of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, the common is entitled to all further earnings; North American was advanced on rather vague talk, which was officially discredited, of dividends; Colorado Fuel, Tennessee Coal, and Sloss-Sheffield owed their strength to what was said to be "inside buying," on continued talk of the consolidation of all the companies into one concern. Generally this consolidation story is not believed and certainly cannot be confirmed. It is recalled, in this connection, that some time ago Chairman Bacon of the Tennessee Coal Company declared that that company was satisfied as it was. Inasmuch as since that time the company's position has been much improved, it is the belief that no change in the opinions of the company's officials has taken place.

The old story of Pennsylvania Railroad buying into Car and Foundry was heard, but received no serious attention. In respect to the local railway shares, the buying was on reports of good earnings, the especial strength of Manhattan being on the report that the saving to be effected under the operations by electricity will certainly amount to a substantial dividend on the stock. Interests identified with the tobacco shares took all the stock offered, but made no effort to bid prices up. The advance in Sugar was on pool manipulation.

London bought about 20,000 shares of stock on balance, principally in St. Paul and the Pacifics.

Money continued easy all day, the call rate at one time falling as low as 2½ per cent.

COTTON CROP CONDITIONS.

Dispatches to Dun's Review from correspondents throughout the entire cotton belt on the whole make a most satisfactory showing. As shown by previous reports, the crop will average at least two weeks later than usual, but this is not necessarily cause for anticipating a reduced yield. Unfavorable weather conditions during the opening weeks of the season injured much of the seed and made replanting necessary. This adds to the cost of the crop, but does not prevent a full yield. There seems to be from 5 to 10 per cent. increase in the acreage under cultivation, and, while damage undoubtedly has been severe in some sections, fairly good weather from now to the beginning of picking would insure an abundant yield. Excessive rain has made the growth of grass unusually rapid, and the scarcity of labor, together with large grain crops, makes it difficult and expensive to keep the fields in good condition. Injury from insects is light in most States, except for boll weevil in parts of Texas, and lice in regions where moisture has been exceptionally heavy. These pests are not as harmful as usual, however, and, aside from the probable increase in cost, the planters have cause for gratification.

THE WOOL CLIP.

Reports from correspondents of R. G. Dun & Co. in the principal sheep raising States indicate that the season has been most satisfactory, both as to size and condition of clip, but complaints of prices are very general. On many ranches the shearing is about completed, and a yield somewhat larger than the one preceding is assured. At far Western points there is much wool still on the sheeps' backs, but animals are healthy, and no difficulty is anticipated. Not only is the quantity larger this season, but the quality is better and wool so much cleaner that losses in scouring will be less than usual. A few reports indicate that growers have already sold much of their wool, but in the majority of cases there is no desire to accept current prices. This is especially true of the wealthier ranch owners who can afford to hold their product. Buyers are not alarmed by the tendency to refuse offers, which are about a cent lower than a month ago, and express the opinion that still easier terms may be secured later. Considering current stocks at the East and conditions in the manufacture, prospects for higher prices are not encouraging, notwithstanding the steady decline of the past year.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

William V. King was reappointed Superintendent of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. R. P. McDougall was chosen Secretary and the following Executive Committee was named: J. T. Gwathmey, R. P. McDougall, Frederick Van Riper, George W. Bailey, and Mark J. Parrott.

The 212-pound round bale recently received from the South was auctioned off for $351.96, and a check for the proceeds was sent to the Merchants' Association with a request that it be forwarded to the Jacksonville sufferers.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction from 3½ to 3 per cent. in the Bank of England's rate of discount, the lowest figures in almost a year.

Reports from Philadelphia that negotiations are under way whereby the Diamond State Steel Company will change hands within the next few weeks.

Statement that the phosphate mines in Mawry County, Tenn., will consolidate with $1,000,000 capital.

According to Chicago dispatches the abstract companies to be consolidated will take the name of the Chicago Title and Trust Company. The capital stocks, it is officially announced, will be increased $3,420,000.

Announcement that the transfer books of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's common stock will close on June 22 for the purpose of paying the dividend instead of June 25, as was previously announced.

Philadelphia dispatches stating that the company to take over the American Railways Company and the Electric Company of America will be known as the American Railways and Lighting Company.

Statement that application will be made to list the 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Ecuadorian Association on the New York and the London Stock Exchanges.

Proposed consolidation of the Forest City Savings Bank Company and the Detroit Street Savings Bank Company of Cleveland, Ohio, under the title of the Forest City Savings Bank Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days to four months, and 4 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $262,833,101; balances, $10,058,807; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $401,993.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½@2¾ per cent. for short and 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86½ for sixty days, and $4.80 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¾; demand, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; cables, $4.89; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.86.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95⅝; guilders, 40 3-16@40¼ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par @5c. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 13.—Money was abundant to-day, and discounts were fairly steady. The sentiment of the market has quite changed recently. It now is anticipated that the ease will continue for some time.

Business on the Stock Exchange was fairly cheerful. But there was no increased activity. Consols improved, on the reduction of the bank rate. Gilt-edged securities were generally strong. Home rails tended upward, on bear repurchases. The settlement is disclosing a healthier position than anticipated.

Americans opened undecided. A number of the leaders were considerably lower, though, generally, above parity. Afterward they improved, closing firm.

Consols for money, 93⅞; consols for the account, 93 15-16; Atchison, 88⅜; Canadian, 106⅝; St. Paul, 171⅜; Illinois Central, 146½; Louisville, 112⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 92; New York Central, 159¼; Erie, 44⅜; Pennsylvania, 78; Reading, 25⅛; Erie first preferred, 71⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 100; Grand Trunk, 11⅝; Anaconda, 9⅛; Rand Mines, 43; United States Steel, 50¾; preferred, 101.

Bar silver steady at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2¼@2⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 71½.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 133.20; Madrid, 38.85; Lisbon, 39.50; Rome, 4.88.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 13.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day, under the influence of the lowering of the Bank of England's rate of discount. Realizations in connection with the approaching settlement, however, had a weakening effect, and transactions were almost at a standstill during the later hours, and business closed dull. Spanish 4s were strong. Rio Tintos recovered. Kafirs were harder, but finished dull.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 7½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks. Spanish 4s, 72.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 32,050,000f. Treasury accounts current increased 57,275,000f, gold in hand increased 8,675,000f, bills discounted decreased 9,350,000f, and silver in hand increased 175,000f.

BERLIN, June 13.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day. Banks were particularly weak, in view of the generally unsatisfactory situation of trade. Funds were somewhat harder, on the decrease in the Bank of England's rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent. Transvaal rails were weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

The run on the Dresden Credit-Ansalt continues. The Directors to-day resolved to declare the concern bankrupt. According to a private Dresden dispatch this bankruptcy affects about a dozen smaller industrial banks and electric companies. According to the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Boersen Courier, the drafts of the concern are partly in the hands of the Reichsbank, the Saxon Bank, and the Bavarian Bank of Nuremberg.

MADRID, June 13.—Gold was quoted to-day at 39.25.

Bombay Discount Rate Lower.

BOMBAY, June 13.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay was reduced to-day from 7 to 6 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT LOWER.

Bank of England Reduces Its Rate from 3½ to 3 Per Cent.

LONDON, June 13.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England was reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent. to-day.

The weekly statement of the Bank shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £916,000, circulation decreased £379,000, bullion increased £537,255, other securities increased £57,000, other deposits increased £1,867,000, public deposits decreased £906,000, notes reserve increased £890,000, and Government securities unchanged.

The percentage of the Bank's reserve to liability is 52.15 per cent. Last week it was 51.30 per cent.

American Linseed Company.

Fred T. Gates has been elected President of the American Linseed Company to succeed Guy Major, resigned, and W. A. Jones has been chosen Secretary to succeed G. E. Highley.

Agreement of Morgan Non-Operative.

CHICAGO, June 13.—President Wise of the Union Lead and Oil Company, in officially announcing to-day that J. D. Rockefeller and his associates have secured control of the American Linseed Oil Company, stated that the agreement of merger between his company and the American Linseed is non-operative. Stock deposited under the agreement will be returned. The Union Lead and Oil Company owns a large interest in the Linseed Oil concern, and will co-operate with the Rockefeller party.

New York Companies Consolidated.

ALBANY, June 13.—A certificate of consolidation of the American Gas Fixture Company with the Oxley & Enos Manufacturing Company of New York City was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The title of the new corporation is the Oxley-Enos Company. Its capital stock is $450,000, and its Directors are William F. Moody, Jr., of Cranford, N. J.; L. B. Franklin of Flushing, C. H. Fuerstenberg of Flatbush, and Thomas Plunkett and W. L. Scovil of Brooklyn.

Nassau Trust's New Building.

The new building of the Nassau Trust Company, at Bedford Avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, was opened yesterday afternoon to the public for inspection. About 700 invitations had been issued to the prominent residents and business men in that section of Brooklyn. A luncheon was served between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock. The Board of Trustees met in the Directors' room in the forenoon and elected Henry Roth as a member of the board.

Chicago Great Western Stock.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $2,000,000 additional 4 per cent. preferred "B" stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company and $2,500,000 additional 4 per cent. debenture stock.

Affairs of National Steel.

National Steel stockholders will meet at East Orange on June 27 to act on the proposed leasing of the company to the Carnegie Company.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day bought $61,800 short term 4 per cent. bonds at $113.062

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the outside market yesterday were irregular and transactions were stiff on a rather small scale. Some of the new issues were watched with considerable interest, but even in these the day's business was not large. It is expected, however, that in the near future the business in the outside market will to some extent be enlarged by the trading in the stocks recently placed on the curb and in some which it is expected will soon be introduced. Within the last week four or five issues have been added to the list, and probably this number will soon be increased. Some further declines occurred yesterday, but there were probably more net gains than net losses.

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AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE preferred was quite active, but the price did not fluctuate at all. About 2,500 shares sold at 90 and at the close stock was still offered at that price. The day's trading in the common stock amounted to about 1,000 shares between 36½ and 35¾. The final bid of 35 showed a net loss of 1 point.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were less active than they were on Wednesday and at the same time quite irregular. Opening below the last sale of the previous day they sold down to 70½ and then recovered to 71, closing at that price, with a net gain of a quarter of a point. Transactions amounted to about $100,000. The strength of the bonds at the close reflected the improvement in Continental Tobacco and the sharp advance in American Tobacco.

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CENTRAL RAILWAY OF GEORGIA, Chattanooga Division 4s, were traded in for the first time. They started at 89 and sold up to 89½ on transactions in $25,000. These bonds were recently offered for subscription at 89.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred was decidedly strong, but trading was difficult because of the very light offerings of stock. At the end of the day 90 was bid for full lots, and as much as 100 for odd lots.

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UNION COPPER was more active than it had been for the past few days, and weaker. It sold down to 6¼ and closed there with a net loss of half a point. The other copper stocks were very quiet and showed little change from the previous day's quotations.

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STANDARD OIL, which on Wednesday sold down to 765, declined 15 points further, to 750. This decline resulted from the sale of about 125 shares.

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UNITED STATES COTTON DUCK was quiet and firm. The common stock closed unchanged at 32 bid, but there was more active demand for the preferred than had showed at the close of the market on Wednesday.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 13. Bid.	Asked.	June 12. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	58½	55	58½
American Can	26⅞	27⅛	26⅜	27
American Can pf	76¼	76½	76	76½
American Chicle	80	87	80	87
American Chicle pf	80	83	80	83
Am. Hide & Leather	9⅜	11	9⅜	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	38	40	38	40

were narrow, and the trading was listless. Metropolitan had some calls at 36, with the preferred off to 92.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
650	American Can	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞
100	Am. Can pf	77	76½	76½
5	Am. Linseed	24	24	24
150	Am. Radiator	40½	40	40½
100	Am. Strawboard	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
50	Chicago City Railway	253	251	251
5,285	Chicago Union Traction	20⅝	19¼	20
160	Chicago Union Trac. pf	59¼	59	59¼
284	Diamond Match	144	143	143
4	Lake Street L	13½	13½	13½
570	Metropolitan L	36	35½	35½
125	Metropolitan L pf	93	92	93
1,305	National Biscuit	45⅝	45	45¼
354	National Biscuit pf	102	101¼	102
50	National Carbon	18½	18½	18½
300	Street's Stable Car	22⅞	22¼	22¾

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—The market today was a shade less active, but decidedly more firm. Seaboards were again in good demand and pushed up still further, the common stock coming within a fraction of the high-record price of last Winter. Cotton Duck incomes and stock also advanced. Northern Central made another bound upward as the result of the recent action with reference to the dividend.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 4,015 shares of stock and $132,700 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Md. Casualty Trust	53¼	53¼	53¼
25	Maryland Trust	218	218	218
30	Union Trust	62½	62	62½
300	Cotton Duck	22	22	22
143	Canton Co. (Bd.)	99	99	99
200	Maryland Brewing pf.	6	6	6
80	Nashville Ry. common	3	3	3
1,372	United Rys. common	16¼	16	16⅛
21	United Railways pf	35	35	35
57	Consolidated Gas	94½	94	94⅛
22	Northern Central	99	99	99
955	Seaboard common	28⅝	28	28⅝
485	Seaboard pf.	47	46¾	47
$45,000	Seaboard 4s	83½	83¼	83½
$20,000	Carolina Central 4s	95	95	95
$5,000	Ga. & Ala. pf. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾
$1,000	Wil., Col. & Aug. 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼
$5,000	Norf. Ry. & Light 5s	97	97	97
$1,000	Nashville Ry. 5s	61	61	61
$16,000	United Railways 4s	94½	93⅝	93⅝
$7,000	United Railways inc.	74	73⅝	73⅝
$50	Cotton Duck inc.	66⅞	66¾	66¾
$1,000	Coton Duck 5s	90½	90½	90½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 13.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Trust	166	166	166
10	Ally. National Bank	100	100	100
400	Am. Window Glass	52⅝	50	51⅞
25	Am. Window Glass pf	93	93	93
10	Bank of Pittsburg	140	140	140
225	Consolidated Ice	21½	21½	21½
300	Consol. Traction	23½	23½	23½
10	Chartier's Val. Water	44½	44½	44½
255	Crucible Steel	22½	21⅛	23½
300	Crucible Steel pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
14	Diamond Nat. Bank	350	350	370
50	Lumber Mining	7½	7½	7½
820	Marsden	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2,380	Mon. River Coal	14	13⅜	13⅜
150	Nat. Glass	24½	24¼	24⅝
235	National Fire-Proof	45½	45¼	45¼
200	National Fire-Proof	53	52	53
50	Pittsburg Brew.	27½	27½	27½
250	Pittsburg Brew. pf	45½	45¼	45½
1,320	Pittsburg Coal	32½	32	32⅛
400	Pittsburg Coal pf	95⅝	95	95⅛
50	Pennsylvania R. R	76	76	76
503½	Penna. R. R. warrants	15	14	14
95	Philadelphia Co.	52¼	51⅝	51⅝
20	Pressed Steel Car pf	87	87	87
38	U. S. Glass	39½	39½	39½
874	U. S. Steel	49¼	48⅝	48⅝
50	West. Air Brake	188½	188½	188½
303	West. Elec. 2d pf	60¼	60	60

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.05	.06
Best & Belcher	.20	.20
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.45	.45
Challenge Con	.17	.18
Chollar	.06	.05
Confidence	.65	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.30	2.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.08	.08
Gould & Curry	.06	.07
Hale & Norcross	.24	.28
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.13	.14
Occidental Con	.03	.03
Ophir	.97	.98
Overman	.24	.26
Potosi	.10	.10
Savage	.09	.09
Seg Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.24	.25
Standard	3.70	3.70
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.17	.18
Utah Con	.04	.03
Yellow Jacket	.13	.13
Silver bars	59⅝	59¾
Mexican dollars	49@50	49¼@50
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
Alamo	13½	14	13½	14¼
Argentum	18⅝	19¼	19	19½
Anaconda	38	39	38	39½
Butterfly	38	41	38	40
Battle Mountain	18¼	18¾	18¼	19⅜
Blue Bell	16	16½	16	16¾
Coriolanus	15	16	15	16
C. C. Cons.	8¼	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
C. C. & M.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Columbine Victor	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
Dante	6¾	7¼	6⅞	7⅜
Doctor Jackpot	83	84	84	85
Elkton	175	176	177	181
El Paso	48½	49	49¾	49⅝
Findlay	11	11¾	11⅜	11¾
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	39
Gibson	46	47	49⅞	50¼
Gold Dollar	18	18½	18¼	18⅜
Gold Knob	8	8½	8⅝	8⅝
Golden Cycle	70	72	70	75
Gold Sovereign	5¾	6	5¾	6
Gould	16¾	16¾	16	16¾
Hart	10½	11	10½	12
Ingham	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18½
Isabella	53	55½	59½	59⅞
Jackpot	48	50	50	51
Keystone	9	10½	10	11
Lexington	8	8¼	8	8½
Last Dollar	55	60	55	60
Mary Cashen	14	15	13	15
Moon Anchor	25	27	26	30
National	4⅜	4½	4¼	4¼
Nugget	21	24	23	28
New Haven	6¾	6⅞	6¾	7
Orphan	15½	16½	15	16
Pharmacist	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	9
Pinnacle	10¼	11	10½	11
Portland	300	307½	301	308
Pointer	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
Rawlings	25	27	25	27
Rose Nicol	7¾	8	7¾	8¼
Sedan	9¼	9¾	9⅝	10
Vindicator	115	116	116	125
Work	15½	16	15	15½
Zoe	3¾	4	4	4¼

Total increase, 6 roads	$98,974
Increase previously reported	563,868
Total increase, 35 roads	$662,842
Decrease, 5 roads, previously reported	15,151
Net increase	$647,691

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Particulars of dividends declared by the George A. Fuller Company, the Corporation Liquidating Company, the Homestake Mining Company, the Knickerbocker Ice Company, the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, the P. Lorillard Company, the Colonial Trust Company, the United Gas Improvement Company, and the United Traction and Electric Company, will be found in the advertisement columns.

The subscription books of the 6 per cent. gold bonds offered by the Ecuadorian Association, Limited, closed yesterday at noon. These bonds had been underwritten before the books were opened. The bond is guaranteed both by a first mortgage on the Guayaquil and Quito Road and by the first lien on the customs of Ecuador, which amount to over $3,000,000 a year. No stock of the road itself is for sale. Applications will be made to list the 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Ecuadorian Association on the New York and the London Stock Exchange.

George A. Fuller Company.

The Directors of the George A. Fuller Company have declared a dividend on its preferred stock at the rate of 7 per cent., payable on July 1. Thorwald Stallknecht was elected a Director to succeed Thomas B. Butler.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 13, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
123⅜	123½	11,620	Amalgamated Copper	122¾	123¼	122¼	123½	+1⅝
34	34¼	1,100	Am. Agric. Chemical	33¼	35	33¼	34⅝	+1⅞
90	91	1,100	Am. Agric. Chem. pf	88	90	88	90	+2½
34½	34½	26,800	Am. Car & Found. Co	33½	34⅝	33¼	34¼	+1⅝
86¾	87	3,500	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	86½	87⅞	86½	87	+ ¾
31	31¼	8,350	American Cotton Oil	30½	31½	30⅞	31	+1
200	202	300	American Express	200	200	200	200	+ ½
35½	36	1,450	American Ice Co	35¾	36¼	35½	35⅝	
71½	72¼	225	American Ice Co. pf	72	72	72	72	+ ¾
21½	22½	225	American Linseed Co	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	22½	−1
51¾	52	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf	51¾	51⅞	51¾	51¾	− ¼
7	7½	100	American Malting Co	7	7	7	7	
27	27½	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	− ⅝
58½	58⅝	5,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	58	59⅜	58	58⅝	+ ¼
100	100⅝	1,800	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100	100⅝	100	100	− ½
40	45	200	American Snuff	45	45	45	45	
87	87½	1,500	American Snuff pf	86	87	86	87	+ ⅜
143¼	143½	21,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	141¼	143⅝	141	143½	+2½
139⅞	140	2,400	American Tobacco	139⅞	140¼	139⅝	140	
73½	74	100	American Woolen pf	74	74	74	74	
49½	49½	600	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	48⅞	49½	48⅞	49½	+ ⅝
87½	87¼	18,200	At., T. & S. F.	86	87¼	86	87⅛	+1
103¼	103½	5,000	At., T. & S. F. pf	103	103½	102¾	103½	+ ⅝
111	111½	13,900	Baltimore & Ohio	109⅝	112¾	109¼	111¼	+1⅝
95½	96	2,550	Baltimore & Ohio pf	96½	96⅞	94⅞	95	+1
82	82⅛	19,450	Brooklyn Rapid Trans	82	82⅝	81⅞	82⅛	+ ⅜
89	90	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	89	89	80	80	− ¼
70⅜	71½	100	Canada Southern	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
104¾	105	900	Canadian Pacific	105	105½	105	105	+ ½
50	50¼	1,750	Chesapeake & Ohio	49⅝	50	49½	50	+ ¼
46½	46¾	2,100	Chicago & Alton	46	46⅜	46	46⅜	
81½	81¾	1,300	Chicago & Alton pf	81⅜	82	81½	81⅝	+ ⅛
196⅜	197	100	C., B. & Q. tr. ctfs.	196⅞	196⅞	196⅞	196⅞	+ ⅛
24	24½	5,700	Chicago Great West.	23½	24⅛	23¼	24	+ ⅛
84	85	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A	84	85		85	+2
51½	52	800	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B	50½	52	50½	52	+1⅜
93	94½	10	Chi. Gr. West., deb	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	
38⅞	39	1,700	Chi., Ind. & Louis	39	39½	38½	39	+ ¼
73	74	200	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	73¼	73½	73	73	
169⅞	170	26,670	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	166½	170⅝	166¼	170	+4
188	189	210	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	188	188	188	188	+1
201	202	1,400	Chicago & Northw	198	202	198	202	+3
		200	Chicago & Northw. pf	222	222	222	222	+3
168⅞	169½	4,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	167	169⅞	167	169⅞	+2⅝
38⅞	39	1,700	Chi., Ind. & Louis	39	39½	38½	39	+ ¼
73	74	200	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	73¼	73½	73	73	
169⅞	170	26,670	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	166½	170⅝	166¼	170	+4
188	189	210	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	188	188	188	188	+1
201	202	1,400	Chicago & Northw	198	202	198	202	+3
		200	Chicago & Northw. pf	222	222	222	222	+3
168⅞	169½	4,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	167	169⅞	167	169⅞	+2⅝
		10	Chi. S. P., M. & Om.pf	183	183	183	183	
23	23½	500	Chi. Term. Trans.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
43½	44	700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	44	44¾	44	44	
19	20	1,700	Chicago Union Trac.	20	20½	19½	19½	+ ½
88½	87½	1,700	C., C., C. & St. L.	85¾	87½	85¾	87½	+2⅜
116	116½	9,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	109	116½	108½	116½	+8½
15½	15¾	2,600	Colorado Southern	15	15¾	15	15¾	+ ⅛
52	52¼	250	Col. Southern 1st pf.	52	51½	52	52	+ ⅛
23	23½	200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	23	23½	23	23¼	+ ⅛
24	24	1,200	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	24¾	24¾	23½	23½	− ⅞
222	223	2,500	Consolidated Gas	222	223½	221½	222	
68	69	6,200	Con. Tobacco Co.	69	69	68½	69	+ ¼
122⅞	123	1,000	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	122⅞	123	122½	122⅞	+ ⅛
166	168	200	Delaware & Hudson.	167½	167¼	167¼	167½	+ ¼
237½	238	350	Del., Lack. & West.	236½	237	236¼	237	−1
52⅜	52⅝	4,000	Denver & R. G.	52¾	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	+ ½
101	101¼	14,640	Denver & R. G. pf.	102	103¼	102	102¾	+1½
		1,200	Den. & R. G. pf., ctfs.	99	99½	99	99½	+ ½
		200	Detroit City Gas	80	80	80	80	−1
		280	Dul., S. S. & At.	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	− ⅜
		200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	20	20	20	20	
44½	44½	25,050	Erie	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
71¼	71¼	3,700	Erie 1st pf	70½	71¼	70½	71	+ ⅛
57¼	57½	800	Erie 2d pf	56¾	57½	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
58	59	200	Evans. & T. H.	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
64⅜	65¼	26,850	Ft. Worth & D. C.	63	66¾	63	65	+2
48¾	48¼	5,900	Texas Pacific	48¾	48¼	47⅜	48¼	− ⅛
35	36	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	35¾	35⅞	35¾	35¾	+2⅛
23	23⅝	2,670	Tol., St. L. & West.	23	24	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
38	38¼	700	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	38	38½	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
88⅝	89	600	Twin City R. T.	88⅝	89	88⅜	89	+ ⅛
15⅝	15¾	1,100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	15⅝	15⅝	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
107¾	108	180,600	Union Pacific	107¾	113⅞	107¾	113⅛	+6⅛
90½	90¾	1,110	Union Pacific pf.	90½	90⅝	90	90⅜	+ ⅝
49	49¼	26,800	United States Steel	49	49¼	48¼	49¼	+ ⅛
98	98⅛	10,250	U. S. Steel pf.	98	98⅞	98	98½	
14½	14⅝	8,500	United States Leather.	14½	14⅞	14	14½	+ ⅛
80½	81⅜	3,514	U. S. Leather pf.	80½	81⅜	80¼	80¾	+ ⅛
21¼	22¼	2,750	United States Rubber.	21¼	22¼	21	21	+ ⅛
64	65	800	U. S. Rubber pf.	64	65	63	63	− ⅞
70½	71	700	Va.-Car. Chemical.	72	72	70⅞	70⅞	− ⅛
121	122	100	Va.-Car. Chemical pf.	122	122	122	122	+2
24	24½	500	Wabash	24	24¼	23⅝	23¾	− ⅛
44	44⅝	2,500	Wabash pf	44	44⅝	43⅜	43⅝	− ⅛
94⅜	96¼	27,300	Western Union Tel.	94⅜	96¼	94⅜	95⅞	+1½
19⅝	20	2,500	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	19⅝	20⅜	19⅝	20⅜	+1¼
56	57	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	56½	56	56½	+ ½
23	23½	2,100	Wisconsin Central	23¼	23¾	22⅞	23	− ⅜
Sales		949,920						

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	M., K. & T. 1st. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
3,000	M., K. & T. 2d. 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½
2,000	Mo. Pac. con	122½	122½	122½	122½
$7,000					

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Illinois State Insurance Department is engaged in an examination of the affairs and condition of the Camden Fire Insurance Association.

George T. Cram of the American Central Insurance Company and ex-President of the Western Union, who has been in this city a day or so, said in regard to the defeat of the Governing Committee at the recent Western Union meeting, that in his opinion it was "a case of doing nothing where there was nothing to be done."

H. W. Marsh, who was chosen manager of the insurance fund of the United States Steel Corporation, a short time ago, has sailed for Europe to make arrangements for carrying the insurance of such plants as the trust itself might not care to assume. He will also have charge of the inspection department built up by him, while in charge of the insurance of several of the component companies of the Steel Trust.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,950	Amal. Copper	122⅞	123⅝	122¼	123½
6,050	Am. Car. & F.	33¾	34½	33⅝	34⅜
20	Am. Coffee Oil.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
30	Am. Smelting	59	59	58¾	58¾
12,800	Am. Sugar Ref.	141½	143⅞	141⅜	143½
180	Am. Tobacco	139⅞	140⅝	139⅞	140⅝
4,000	A., T. & S. F.	86¾	87⅝	86¼	87⅛
120	At., T. & S.F. pf.	103	103	103	103⅜
120	Balt. & Ohio.	109½	111⅝	109½	111⅝
9,440	Brooklyn R. T.	82⅜	82⅞	82	82
110	Ches. & Ohio	50	50⅝	50	50¼
7,910	C., M. & St. P.	166½	170⅝	166½	170⅝
320	C., R. I. & Pac.	167	169¼	166⅝	169
40	Col. Fuel & I.	113¾	115	113⅝	115
70	Col. Southern.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
2,320	Cont. Tobacco	68½	69	68¼	68½
6,300	Erie	43⅝	44½	43⅝	44½
5,070	Louis. & Nash.	104½	106¼	104½	106¼
8,410	Manhattan	122¼	124⅝	121⅞	124⅛
30	M., K. & T. pf.	64⅞	65¼	64⅞	65⅛
2,230	Mo. Pacific	123¼	123⅞	122¾	123⅝
480	N. Y., O. & W.	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	38¼
20	Pacific Mail	43	43	43	43
840	Pennsylvania	153½	153½	153	153
480	People's Gas	115⅞	116¼	115⅝	116¼
4,470	Reading	45¾	46⅛	46	46⅜
700	Reading 1st pf.	78½	78⅝	78¼	78⅝
110	Rep. Steel	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
20	St. Law. & A.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
12,490	Southern Pac.	59⅝	61	59⅝	60⅞
1,710	Southern Ry.	33⅝	34⅜	33⅝	34½
110	Southern Ry. pf.	88⅝	88½	87½	88½
4,200	Stand. R. & T.	8½	8½	8½	8½
19,550	Tenn. C. & I.	63¼	67	63¼	65⅝
1,410	Texas Pacific.	48⅜	48⅜	48	48½
27,320	Union Pacific.	107¾	113⅝	107¾	113⅝
6,450	U. S. Leather.	14	14⅞	13⅞	14⅜
80	U. S. Leath. pf.	81½	81⅞	81½	81½
370	U. S. Rubber.	22½	22⅞	21½	21¼
10,200	U. S. Steel.	49	49½	48⅝	49⅜
120	U. S. Steel pf.	98¼	98½	98¼	98⅝
120	Wabash	24	24½	24	24
350	Wabash pf	44	44¼	44	44
1,060	Western Union.	94⅞	96⅞	94¼	96⅞
163,950					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r.,	1930	106⅜	107½
2s, c.,	1930	107¼	108
3s, r.,	1918	109	110
3s, c.,	1918	109	110
4s, r.,	1907	112	113
4s, c.,	1907	113½	114½
4s, r.,	1925	139	140
4s, c.,	1925	139	140
5s, r.,	1904	108¾	109¼
5s, c.,	1904	108¾	109¼
D. C. 3-65s.		124	
Adams Exp.		180	190
Alb. & Sus.		206	..
Alle. & W.		120	..
Am. Bicycle.		4½	5¼
Am. Bic. pf.		24½	26
Am. Coal.		175	200
A. C. pf.		89¾	92
Am. D. Tel.		34	39¼
A. T. & C.		97	100
Am. Tob. pf.		147	149
Am. W. Co.		18	20
Ann Arbor.		28	30
Ann Arb. pf.		56	58¾
B. A. L. pf.		108	..
B. Un. Gas.		216	220
B., R. & P. pf.		123½	..
B. C. R. &		125	..
C. C. & C.		40	100
C. & E. Ill.		..	130
C. & E. Ill. pf.		..	133
C., St. P., M. & Om.		..	142
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.		115	118
C., L. & W.		..	33
C., L. & W. pf.		..	74
Cleve. & P.		189	..
C. F. & I. pf.		134	137
Com. Cable.		180	190
Consol. Coal.		58	63
D. M. & Ft. D.		39	39½
Eighth Av.		380	420
Ev. & T. H. pf.		88	94
Homestake.		98	..
Ill. C.		1.102	..
Int. S. Pump		40½	41
Iowa Cent.		35½	36
Joliet & Chi.		175	..
Kan. C. So.		21½	22
K. & D. M.		9	10
K. & D. M. pf.		35	40
K. Ice, Chi.		25	27
Lacl. Gas.		85	85½
Lacl. G. pf.		97	101
L. E. & W.		58	60
L. E. & W. pf.		..	..
Mex. Cent.		23	35
N. J. Cent.		160	162
N. Y. A. B.		143	146
N. Y. & N. H.		214½	215½
N. Y. C. & St. L.		33	35
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.		108	115
N. Y., L. & W.		136	140
O. & I. G.		25	33
Ont. Mining.		8	10
P. C. 1st pf.		95	100
Pere Marq.		53	60
Pere M. pf.		74	80
P., C., C. & St. L.		78	79⅞
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.		90	102
P., Ft. W. & C.		188	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.		187	..
Quicksil'r pf.		11	12
Rens. & Sar.		204	..
Rub. Tire pf.		79	82
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.		76	77½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.		32	33½
St. L. & A.		74	75½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.		86¼	88
Sixth Av.		200	225
Third Av.		122	123
T., P. & W.		81½	..
U. B. & P. pf.		71½	76
U. S. Exp.		90	94
W., F. Exp.		155	175
W. & L. E. 2d pf.		33½	34
Wis. C. pf.		45½	46¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .15, seller .10; 1,000 Argentum Juanita at .20, 100 Brunswick at .22, 200 Comstock at .06½, 200 Consol. California and Virginia at 2.50, 100 Elkton at 1.75, 200 Isabella at .63, 150 Ophir at 1.05, and 1,500 Pharmacist at .10.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup	1,000	109½	
Tenn Settlement 3s	3,000	96¾	
Adams Express 4s	2,000	104¾	
Am Hide & L 6s	2,000	96¼	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	1,000	97⅞	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	10,000	104	
	15,000	104⅛	
	2,000	103⅞	
	12,000	104⅛	
	13,000	104⅜	
	20,000s3	104⅛	
	8,000	104⅜	
Adjustment 4s	12,000	98¼	
Stamped	4,000	96	
	15,000	96¼	
Aus & N'w'n 1st	12,000	100⅜	
Balt & Ohio 3½s	2,000	96½	
	500	96	
	8,000	96⅝	
Balt & Ohio 4s	10,000	103¼	
	5,000	103½	
	35,000	103⅝	
	2,000	103⅜	
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s	82	81½	
	15,000	91½	
Balt & Ohio, P. J & M Div 3½s	2,000	89	
Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con. gtd. 1911, 4th ins pd	40,000	108	
	10,000	108¼	
	10,000	108⅜	
	30,000	108⅝	
	20,000	108⅜	
	40,000	109	
	65,000	109½	
	10,000	109¾	
	107,000	109½	
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s	1,000	108¼	
B'klyn Un El 1st	10,000	102	
Cent of Ga con 5s

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plot Near Longacre Square Sold—New Apartment House on Forty-seventh Street—Other Dealings.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for a client to Ignatz Rosenfeld for $50,000 the six-story apartment house 211 East Tenth Street.

The five-story brick tenement, 27 by 60, at the northeast corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets, has been resold through Broker C. Dudley Allen. This is one of the properties purchased recently by Irving I Kempner.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to an investor the four-story building 81 Pearl Street, running through to 48 Stone Street, 28.8 by 79 by 21.3 by 73.2. The same firm has also sold to Cohen & Glauber the five-story tenements 15 and 17 Lewis Street, on plot 40 by 60.

E. S. Willard has sold for Nelson D. Stillwell to George W. Stetson for about $85,000 the three dwellings 141 to 145 West Forty-fifth Street, 51.5 by 100.

Henry G. Trevor has sold 47 West Forty-fourth Street, a three-story stable, on lot 18.9 by 100. It is reported that the buyer will erect a bachelor apartment house on the lot.

Collins & Collins have sold to Mrs. E. A. Hawes the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 55 East Fifty-third Street, 15 by 100.5.

The property 404 East Twenty-ninth Street purchased at auction recently by D. Sylvan Crakow has been sold to George Rosenthal.

It is reported that C. Callman has bought the four-story dwelling 140 West Eighty-sixth Street.

B. Flanagan & Son have sold for a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 116 West Forty-ninth Street.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for Thomas F. Costello one of his houses on Bassford Avenue, just north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street.

There were no sales at auction yesterday at 111 Broadway.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for the Trustees of the Reformed Episcopal Church the five-story flat 413 East Sixty-first Street, 20 by 96.7 feet.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,702.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 31, 33, and 35 West Fifteenth Street, north side, 420 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 75 by 103.3, six-story brick store. Due on judgment, $11,561; subject to other mortgages for $184,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 78.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.4 by 103.1 and irregular, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenements. Due on judgment, $22,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 1,773 and 1,775 Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, each 24.1 by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,770; subject to other mortgages, on 1,773, for $43,000; on 1,775, for $24,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward W. Fox, referee, Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 173 feet east of Avenue A; 25 by 102.2, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,255.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, west side, 201 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 44; E. H. Gillingham, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 157 and 159 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a ten-story brick hotel, 50 by 94, Leslie C. Head, Brookline, Mass., owner; A. Zucker, Jr., of 32 Waverley Place, architect; cost, $282,000.

Ogden Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24.6 by 45; F. J. Fitzpatrick, premises, owner; William A. Gorman, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 151 First Avenue, for a one-story brick flower stand, 20 by 12; A. Stark, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $100.

Park Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Wendover Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 17 by 32; the Dressel Railway Lamps Works, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $200.

Bronx Park Avenue, east side, 116 feet north of West Farms Road, for three two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 21 by 48; Jacob Cohn, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 64 to 72 West Ninetieth Street, for five five-story brick dwellings, 20 by 60; James Carlew of 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; T. E. Thompson of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

Two Hundred and Fourth Street, northeast corner of Valentine Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; William Willey, premises, owner; F. D. Miller, architect; cost, $1,000.

Two Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 50 feet west of Cadiz Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; Margaret Wall, owner; F. D. Miller, architect; cost, $1,800.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 81 feet south of Suburban Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. T. P. Ryan, premises, owner; F. D. Miller, architect; cost, $800.

No. 407 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick hospital; Sisters of St. Mary, premises, owners; H. M. Congdon of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 53 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Charles L. Dana of 50 West Forty-sixth Street, owner; H. R. Marshall of 4 East Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 126 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; L. Guer of 120 Broadway, owner; H. E. Ficken, architect; cost, $6,500.

Tacoma Street, northwest corner of Commonwealth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; F. Daurid, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 116 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; V. A. Biacque, premises, owner; Hoppin & Koen, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 141 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. Gallagher, premises, owner; John H. Friend, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 514 Fifth Avenue, to a seven-story brick flat; D. H. King, premises, owner; J. G. Howard of 10 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,400.

No. 109 Audubon Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; W. H. Newman, premises, owner; B. & J. Walther, architects; cost, $900.

Park Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a three-story frame stable; H. Ehlers of 3,172 Park Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 301 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; David Ohl of 306 Broome Street, owner; B. & J. Walther, architects; cost, $300.

Second Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-third Street, to a five-story brick factory and store; H. & H. Ottenberg, owners; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $100.

No. 220 Delancey Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Max J. Klein of 11 West Third Street, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $700.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration;

Thursday, June 13.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 195 ft n of 164th St, 30x71.8x28.6x60.7; Moses Arndtstein to Thekla Gloeckner, (mtg $15,950, R S $6.50) $22,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 158th St, 99.11 x100; John O. Baker, (R S $51) 100

BROOME ST, 249 e s, 20x87.6; William F. Sehnsr to Isidor Ginsberg; correction deed 1

BROOME ST, s s, 60 ft e of Orchard St, 41.5x87.6; Jennie Waldmann to Isidor Ginsberg, quitclaim 1

CLINTON AV, s e corner of 178th St, 25x100; John Gribbin to John D. Creamer, (R S $1) 2,000

HENRY ST, 320, s s, 25x95.3x25x95.2; Henry St, 324, s s, 25.3x95x25x94.10; Annie F. Shardlow to Meyer Chapkowsky and another, (R S $44.50) 44,500

HONEYWELL AV, s e corner of 179th St, 32.6x112.6; Maria Locher, devisee, to George Sommer, (R S $2.50) 2,500

LOTS 98 to 102, map of Cebrie Park; John M. Baldwin to Samuel W. Baldwin, (R S $1) 800

LUDLOW ST, 23, n w s, 19x87.6; Madison St, 109, n s, 34.9x100x24.8x100; Pike St, 54, w s, 24x86; Ferry St, 97, n s, 25.2x95; also property in Hastings, N. Y.; Lee Dressner and another to Rosa Dressner, all liens 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 20 ft s of 118th St, 18.6x75; Isadore Kashare to Anna Gerstein, (R S $4, mtg $7,000) 1

PLOT between Plot 9 and land Isaac Dyckman, distant 60 ft s of centre of 211th St, runs w 420x n 150x e 420x s 180; Emerson St, n w s, 477.1 ft s w of Prescott Av, 300x221x300x216.3; also plot at n s land of De Witt C. Hays; Margaret Hemple to Lucy J. Whitcomb, (R S $1, mtg $28,500) 1

ROOSEVELT ST, 88, e s, 16.11x41.2x17x41.2; Eliza Dean to Ellen A. Farrell, (R S $4) 1

UNION AV, 1,134 to 1,138, e s, 56.3x100; Katharina Masche and another to Joseph Benson, (R S $1, mtg $9,500) 1

WILLETT ST, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Lillie Hunter and another to Morris Berger, (R S $4.50, mtg $25,000) 1

77TH AV, s w corner of 141st St, 99.11x100; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Julius Fleischman and another, (R S $15, mtg $50,000) 65,000

197TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of Irving Place, 24 x79; George W. Ellis, referee, to Hattie Leland, trustee, (R S $23) 22,900

47TH ST, s s, 233.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x100.4; Emma Z. Smedley to the Longacre Realty Company, (R S $30) 100

48TH ST, 327 East, 25x100.5; James H. Robertson to John Renehan, (R S $3.50, mtg $7,500) 1

53D ST, 30 East, 20.7x100.5; Nellie F. Shearman to Sarah V. Benson, (R S $45) 1

66TH ST, 235 and 237 West, 50x100.5; George A. Stimpson to Alfred Busselle, (R S $10, mtg $24,000) 100

66TH ST, 233 West, 25x100.5; George A. Stimpson to Edward M. Wray, (R S $5, mtg $12,000) 100

66TH ST, 229 to 237 West, 125x100.5; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to George A. Stimpson, (R S $35, mtg $50,000) 100

80TH ST, 171 West, 19.6x102.2; James Dennison to Francis P. Furnaid, (R S $23) 1

92D ST, 51 East, 17x100.8; Joseph M. Baum to Frank C. Markham, (R S $8, mtg $15,000) 100

95TH ST, 68 West, 18x100.8; Susannah Haas to Henry M. Stock, (mtg $15,000) .. 1

97TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100; George W. Ellis, referee, to Josepha W. Young, executrix, (R S $20) 20,000

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Thekla Gloeckner to Moses Arndtstein, (R S $8.50, mtg $18,000) 28,300

111TH ST, 211 West, 17x100.11; Margaret Hemple to Lucy J. Whitcomb, all liens, (R S $1) 1

117TH ST, 48 West, 25x100.11; George M. Turner to Frederick V. Haas, (R S $4, mtg $21,000) 1

131ST ST, s w s, 175.3 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, runs s w —x s w —x s e 22 x n e — to street x n w 20.6; Byrd St, n s, 160 ft e of Bloomingdale Road or Broadway, runs n — to s s of 131st St x e 27x 5 — to Byrd St x — to centre of Byrd St x w — to s s Abraham N. Jacob to Julia Moore, B. & S., all title, (R S $1, mtg $3,500) 1

132D ST, n s, 331.3 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Richard W. Godfrey to Miriam E. Godfrey, (mtg $9,000,) rerecorded 1

134TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Henry J. Braker to George A. Stimpson, (R S $20, mtg $32,000) 100

135TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 99.11x e 50x s 99.11 to 134th St x w 50x n 198.10 to 135th St x w 100; Anna M. Somerville to M. F. Porter, (R S $2.50, mtg $37,500) 1

174TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; John Renehan to James H. Robertson, (R S $4) 100

179TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25.4x80.2x25x76.4; Katharine M. Hubner to Charles Herold 1

218TH ST, s s w, 51 and 52, map of building lots, Twelfth Ward; 50x100; Park Terrace West, s e s, Lot 56, same map; Park Terrace West, s w s, Lot 57, same map; Lawrence Drake to Samuel R. Welser, (R S $5) 4,600

Recorded Leases.

BURNSIDE AV, 567; Otto T. Schmitt to Louis A. Drenckhahn, 2 11-12 years, $540, ... $600

CHURCH ST, 77; Edwin B. Meeks, as executor, to Marks Katz, 1 year 600

COURTLANDT AV, 572, s e corner of 150th St; Agnes M. Strebeigh to Edward Higgins, 5 years 780

LEWIS ST, 324; Evelina L. Hitchcock to Michael Auerbahn, 3 years 132

LEXINGTON AV, 1,380, n w corner of 91st St; Emil J. Winterroth and another to David Bloom, 2 1-12 years..$1,600 and 1,500

PITT ST, 194, n w corner of Broome St; David Greenberg to Charles Polansky, 3 years 3,500

THOMPSON ST, 170 and 172, e s, 50x100x irregular; Henry H. Jackson and others executors and trustees, to Joseph J. Rofrano, 21 years $2,000

1ST AV, 2,203, s w corner of 113th St; Nicola Vecchio to Francesco De Rosa, 5 years 510

1ST AV, 1,111; Joseph Schwartz to Ludwig E. Kull, 5 years and 3 years' renewal 1,020

8TH AV, 2,657, and 200 West 142d St; Andrew Kane to Frederick Knack, Jr., 5 years 1,800

32D ST, 441 West; Thomas Bergin to Patrick McHugh, 5 years 360

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ASBEL, Dora, to Louis Lustig; Central Park West, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, due Oct. 13, 1901 ..... $8,500

BAKER, John O., to John T. Comey; Broadway, n e corner of 158th St, 3 years 38,250

BALSCHUN, Adolph, to Lambert Suydam; 131st St, s s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent 20,000

BENSON, Sarah V., to Nellie H. Shearman; 53d St, 20 East, due June 15, 1903, 4½ per cent 40,000

BLANEY, Mary, and another, to Samuel Keeler; Southern Boulevard, w corner of Dater St, due July 1, 1901 2,000

BLUESTEIN, Jacob, to F. B. Chedsey; Crimmins Av, w s, 312.4 ft n of 141st St, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

BROWN, Kate C., to James McBride; 71st St, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 11,800

CHAPKOWSKY, Meyer, and another to Frederick H. Comstock, as trustee; Henry St, 324, due June 10, 1904, 4½ per cent 18,000

CHAPKOWSKY, Meyer, and another to Frederick H. Comstock, as trustee; Henry St, 320, due June 10, 1904, 4½ per cent 18,000

COLCORD, Alice B., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; Central Park West, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, due June 10, 1902, 4½ per cent., gold 90,000

COLCORD, Alice B., to John J. Schmitt; Central Park West, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, prior mortgage, $90,000, due June 10, 1902 6 per cent., gold 10,000

COLCORD, Alice B., to Joseph Rueth and another; Central Park West, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, prior mortgage, $100,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,096

CONMY, Anthony, to Yonkers Brewery; West St, 221 and 222, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

FACKINER, Anna M. C., and another to John Fackiner; 7th Av, e s, 48.4 ft n of 14th St, 5 years, 6 per cent 6,500

FLEISCHMANN, Julius, and another to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 7th Av, s w corner of 141st St, due June 11, 1903, 6 per cent 12,000

FOSS, Dorethea E., to William Henris; Potter Place, e s, 125 ft w of Cadiz Place, 2 months, 6 per cent 200

GINSBERG, Isidor, to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, as trustees; Broome St, s s, 60.1 ft e of Orchard St, 5 years, 5 per cent 55,000

GLOECKNER, Thekla, to Hannah Wallach; Boston Road, or Morse Av, w s, 195 ft n of 164th St, due Jan. 31, 1902 500

GODFREY, Miriam E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 141 West 132d St, 5 years, 4 per cent 7,000

GODFREY, Miriam E., to Rollin S. Saltus; 132d St, n s, 331.8 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 1,000

HARRIS, Edward W., and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 8th Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 120th St, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold 18,000

HUBNER, Katherine M., to Louise Hubner; 179th St, n w corner of Park Av, 2 years 3,000

KHOURI, Assad G., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Bathgate Av, e s, 54 ft n of 178th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 8,000

KNACK, Frederick, Jr., to George Ehret; 2,057 8th Av, 300 West 142d St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 3,500

KULL, Ludwig E., to George Ringler & Co.; 1st Av, 1,111, store lease, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

LANGBEIN, Leonard J., to Theresa Zachmann; 75th St, 242 East, 3 years 11,000

LONGACRE REALTY COMPANY to William D. Faris; 47th St, 152 West, due June 12, 1902 20,000

McHUGH, Patrick, to Jacob Ruppert; 32d St, 441 West, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent 1,106

McNALLY, Harry, to Twelfth Ward Bank; 138th St, s s, 150 ft w of Home Av, now closed; 112th St, 27 and 29 West; 116th St, 161 and 163 East; prior mortgages, $83,000; secures loans and discounts 25,000

PORTER, Mortimer F., to Sarah C. Sandford; 135th St, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 5,500

ROBERTSON, James H., to Ida M. W. Lentilhon, trustee; 174th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 1,500

ROFRANO, Joseph J., to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors and trustees; Thompson St, 170, leasehold, installments, 5 per cent 30,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; Bergen Av, s e corner of 149th St, due June 14, 1901, 6 per cent 8,160

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Frank C. Miller; 149th St, s s, being parts of Lots 21 and 22 map of East Ward, Melrose; 149th St, s s, being part lot same map; Retreat Av, s s, 100 ft e of Henry St, demand, 6 per cent., gold 5,000

SILVERSON, Nathan, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 78th St, s s, 278.4 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 12,500

SMITH, Louisa, and another, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Anthony Av, e s, new line, 168 ft s of Burnside Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,500

SOMMER, George, to Maria Locher; Honeywell Av, s e corner of 179th St, 3 years, 4 per cent 1,000

STIMPSON, George A., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; 66th St, 237 West, due June 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 12,000

STIMPSON, George A., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; 66th St, 235 West, due June 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 12,000

STIMPSON, George A., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; 66th St, 233 West, due June 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 12,000

STIMPSON, George A., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; 66th St, 231 West, due June 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 12,000

STIMPSON, George A., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; 66th St, 229 West, due June 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 12,000

STIMPSON, George W., to Annie G. Bickham; 124th St, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 5 per cent 18,000

UNGER, Leo, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,997 3d Av, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent 2,900

WEHMAN, Laura, to Ada A. Ents; Westchester Av, s s, 154.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, due Nov. 15, 1902 4,448

WILLIAM, John T., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Liberty St, 114, 116, and 118; Cedar St, 119 and 121, due Jan. 1, 1902, gold 155,000

WILMURT, Thomas A., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Grove St, 90, new No. 88, due July 31, 1902, 4½ per cent 2,000

WITTIG, Babetta, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 113 Christopher St, 1 year, 4 per cent 8,000

WYNEHOUSE, Hyman, to Joseph Moskowitz; 3d Av, 318, demand, 6 per cent ... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AUERBACH, Mayer S., to Seymour S. Guggenheimer $1,000

BLEICK, James, to Matthias B. Smith, and others, trustees 7,500

CLOCKE, Sadie B., to Mary J. Haviland 1,000

COOK, James L., and others, executors, to James L. Cook and others, trustees. Nom.

DUNNELL, Helen F., to People's Bank of East Orange, N. J., ½ part 1,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to trustees of Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund 50,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to trustees of Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund 35,000

MOFFETT, George H., and another, executors, to Mary L. Moffett 18,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Equitable Life Association Society, 5 assignments, each 8,500

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Edward L. Wells 18,296

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to Harry F. Gallagher ..... Nom.

WIRTH, Henry J., to Bertha Klenck, correction 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

WEST END AV, 472; Richard M. Spiers against the Colonial Building Company, owner and contractor $900

97TH ST, 253 and 255 West; Robert C. Maxwell against Trinity Realty Company, owner; Christian Cavanato, contractor 90

109TH ST, 8 East; Samuel Greenstein against Antonetta Alteri, owner 64

109TH ST, 8 East; Samuel Greenstein against Antonetta Alteri, owner 238

127TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; George Laubenheimer and others against George W. Martin, owner; Lippner & Gordone, contractors 143

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BROOME ST, s s, 60.1 ft e of Orchard St, 40.3x87.6; J. Herbert Carpenter and others, trustees, with Isidor Ginsberg ...$55,000

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 156.5 ft n of 180th St, 100x95; Arthur Av, w s, 131.5 ft n of 180th St, 125x95, and Arthur Av, w s, 80.6 ft n of 181st St, 50x104.5x50x104.7; J. W. Cornish with Nellie Rice 33,000

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST and Wooster St, s w corner, 25x100; Seymour S. Guggenheimer against Richard F. Ritterbusch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Stern.

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 23.9 ft n of Batavia St, 27x— to New Chambers St; American Missionary Association against Robert L. Shaw and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Washburn.

107TH ST, ss, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 24.3x100.11; Charles T. Cook against Isaac M. Bonnaiein, (specific performance;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

107TH ST and Broadway, n e corner, 99.11x100.11x25x25.2x103.3x81.2; Frederick V. Haas against Joseph A. Stoll and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

123D ST, n s, 440.11 ft w of 6th Av, 19x100.11; James J. Faye against Jenny Tinney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York.

THE BRODERICK SUPPLY COMPANY.—The Broderick Supply Company, dealers in heavy hardware and woodenware at 44 Rose Street, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas H. Rose. The company was incorporated under New York laws in September, 1893, with a capital stock of $1,000. Morris Nunan is President, and Peter C. Nielson Secretary. The principal business was selling wheelwright's supplies to out of town wagon manufacturers. Walter H. Dodd, the attorney, said that the cause of the failure was poor collections. The liabilities are about $10,000; the assets will not be known until an inventory is made.

Out of Town.

WILLIAM H. MILLS AND FRANK H. STONE.—William H. Mills and Frank H. Stone of Oneonta, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy. The partnership and individual debts are $13,319, and the assets $100.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JEREMIAH GOLDBERG.—Jeremiah Goldberg, salesman, of 1,875 Third Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,657 and assets of $802 in accounts and a claim of $250 against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for damages to personal property.

EWANCE COPELAND.—Ewance Copeland, an undertaker, residing at 249 West Thirty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,569 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1893 and 1894. He commenced the undertaking business in 1881.

HENRY KASSELBAUM.—Henry Kasselbaum, residing at 88 East End Avenue, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,455, of which $3,800 is to Jacob Ruppert, brewer, on a chattel mortgage, and no assets.

FREDERICK E. PLATT.—Frederick E. Platt, printer, at 32 Bond Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,538 and no assets. He began business thirteen years ago in the straw goods line, and afterward became a publisher of trade papers.

CHARLES D. FREY & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Charles D. Frey & Co., manufacturers of cloaks at 34 East Eleventh Street, show liabilities of $3,207 and assets of $1,706, consisting of stock, $680; fixtures, $350; accounts, $670, and cash in bank, $6.

WECHSLER & HEITLER.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver of the assets of Wechsler & Heitler, wholesale dealers in woolens at 260 East Houston Street, in bankruptcy, with a bond of $5,000. The Sheriff and City Marshal are enjoined from removing or interfering with the property of the firm by writs of replevin.

CORNELIUS OLSEN.—Cornelius Olsen, a carpenter, residing at 1,170 Simpson Street, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $17,570 and nominal assets $600. Of the liabilites, $12,139 are secured by bond and mortgage, and the balance is for building material, &c., from 1894 to 1899. The assets consist of a debt due him from his wife, Anetta A. Olsen, $600, and such interest as he may have by courtesy in the property of his wife.

Brokers Get an Attachment.

Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment against Charles B. Warner of East Haddam, Conn., for $3,782 in favor of Andrew McKinney & Co., stock brokers, for balance claimed to be due on stock transactions. It was alleged that they purchased for his account 125 shares of stock of the Gramophone Company for $9,138, on which he has paid $5,356. The attachment was obtained on the ground of non-residence and was served on a stock brokerage firm, where it is said they have twenty shares of stock of the National Gramophone Company belonging to him for safe keeping.

A Receiver Appointed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 13.—Justice Truax to-day caused to be filed in the County Clerk's office an order appointing Richard E. Dwight as receiver in the matter of the examination of Ira L. Bursley, a judgment debtor, on the application of Max Ruckert, a judgment creditor. The judgment amounts to $18,790.03.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, June 13:

BADER, Henry and Julia—Eliza Bader.. $538

BENEDICT, Mary A.—W. E. Pruden, costs 23

BURKE, Victor E., Mary Burke, and Emma M. Lutz—R. A. Gaylord 79

BURNE, H. J.—E. M. Stuger 2,800

BAUMANN, Johannah and H.—L. Shidlowsky 2,322

BARNES, T. W.—A. H. Morris and others. 658

CRANDELL, C. Porter—T. F. Hodgkins. 380

CORBETT, M. E., and J. Thompson—R. A. Wallace 773

CARNRICK, John, and H. W. Northrop—F. P. Kendall 1,058

DAMIANO, Antonio—F. Ruggiero and others 48

DUNCAN, Henry S.—L. Frank 98

DRESCHLER, Edward—S. Redlich 14

DIAMOND, Jacob—A. Scheer 42

DREYER, Louis—I. Jackson, costs 174

DOW, C. B.—Michael Hickey 174

DUFEY, F. C.—Bernard Schulich 129

FREUND, Isidor—Jacob Ruppert 678

FAITH, William J.—W. J. Gilmore 216

FRIEDMAN, Barnet—G. Shapiro 16

FRIEDMAN, Barnet—H. Alpert 19

FRIEDMAN, Barnet—J. Gemmel 7

GREENPOINT LUMBER COMPANY—F. Emmerick 824

GOLDSTEIN, Carrie—L. Glauckopf, costs. 83

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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—Kings County.—Action No. I.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street distant twenty-four feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Melrose Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and seventy-two one-hundredths feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, twenty-four feet six inches; thence southerly, parallel with Melrose Avenue, one hundred and one and seventy-one one-hundredths feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street twenty-four feet six inches to point or place of beginning. Subject to the party walls as they now exist.—Dated June 14th, 1901.

LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN, Referee.

WALLACE A. KROYER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

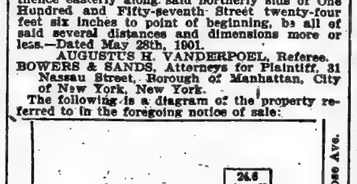

157th Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $15,175.19, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $690.80.

AUGUSTUS R. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

my28-2aw3wTu&F&Ju18

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

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KARTHANS BITUMINOUS COAL COMpany—E. P. Coby and others 190

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MEYERS, S. F.—Rushton Peabody 109

MEYERS, S. F.—Rushton Peabody 105

MEYERS, S. F.—

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rent, $65 to $135.
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& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
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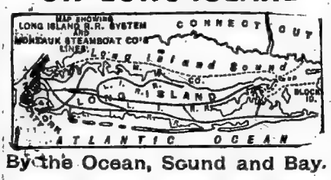

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Nine-link Golf course, boating, fishing, hunting, lawn tennis, fine casino for entertainments and dancing.
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DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET AND DIAGRAM ON APPLICATION.
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Atlantic City.

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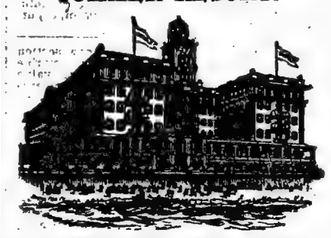

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American and European Plans.

Largest, most modern on coast; 400 elegant rooms, with sea and fresh water Baths attached. Orchestra. Special June rates, with use of baths.

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R. G. GRAHAM-WOODWARD.

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There is something in a piano beyond "very best materials and workmanship." This something is its TONE, its SOUL. Materials *may* be the same, workmanship *may* be as good, but the TONE of a WEBER PIANO has never been equalled in pure, sympathetic quality, combined with greatest power.

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WEBER WAREROOMS:
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LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

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All instruments sold at a great reduction and on very easy terms. Send for particulars.
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Pianos at all prices and terms to suit. Old pianos exchanged. Rents from $3. List mailed.
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Beautiful Decker upright piano, $100.00. Hardman sacrifice. Upright pianos, $50.00 upward. New uprights, $125.00 cash. Installments, $10.00 down—$5.00 monthly. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., and 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM.
These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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Easy weekly or monthly payments.
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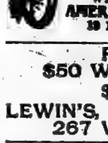

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Lady must sacrifice handsome parlor suit, dining furniture; also grand upright piano, rugs, &c. 163 East 81st St.

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For Sale.—Fine large schooner yacht; six staterooms; perfect condition; valuable inventory. Bargain, P. O. Box 1,877.

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The auction sale of the real and personal property of the Great White Spirit Company covered by certain mortgages to the Old Colony Trust Co., Trustee, adjourned from May 20, will be held at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board, 7 Exchange Place, Boston, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

A deposit of five thousand dollars ($5,000) will be required from each bidder, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders when the property is struck down.
Particulars may be had of the Special Master at his office, 53 State St., Boston.
JOSEPH SARGENT, JR., Special Master.

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50c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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Elementary and High School. College Preparation.
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Boarding school for young ladies. Regents' examinations held three times yearly. Terms moderate. Apply to Principal.

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Summer Rates during June, July and August.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

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A Bargain.—Gentleman leaving town desires to sell handsome black gelding, six years old, fifteen hands, sound and gentle; perfectly broken to lady's and gentleman's saddle.

KENNEDY'S FIGHT ENDED

His Lawyer Sums Up the Evidence and Pleads for His Life.

Declares that No Motive Was Proved and that Evidence Pointed to Another as the Murderer.

Samuel J. Kennedy's third fight for vindication of the charge of murdering Emeline C. Reynolds was ended by Lawyer Robert M. Moore yesterday with an earnest appeal to the jury for the Staten Island dentist's acquittal. Mr. Moore reviewed at length the evidence adduced by the prosecution against Kennedy; tried to show the State had proved no motive for the crime, and had absolutely failed to prove him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "the State endeavors to show you by circumstances, rather than by direct evidence, that Samuel J. Kennedy killed Emeline C. Reynolds in the Grand Hotel three years ago. If the prosecution has failed to do this, it is necessary for you to go no further." Mr. Moore then reviewed the identification testimony of the Grand Hotel witnesses, and declared it impossible for Dr. Kennedy to have been in Staten Island at the time a dozen witnesses swore they saw him there, if the testimony of these employes was true. He declared it a physical impossibility for the defendant to have carried the lead pipe bludgeon in the manner that the prosecution claims he did. Referring to the $13,000 check, Mr. Moore said:

"I have labored long to solve the mystery of that check, and it is a mystery to me still. The prosecution threw some light on it when they read the testimony of Clark, the dead hat salesman. Clark swore that a man bought of him a straw hat and a golf cap in a store opposite the Grand Hotel, on the day of the murder. Clark swore this man said his name was Kennedy. Would any man desiring to disguise his features, as the prosecution claims was the purpose of Kennedy in purchasing this straw hat, deliberately go across the street from the place where he contemplated murder, and there make known his identity?

"If Kennedy did not commit this crime, you will say, who did do it? I say I don't know, but I refer you to the testimony of Mrs. Annie Melville. She says that a man resembling Kennedy in build and features, but with a darker mustache, on the day of the murder called at her place of business and inquired about Kennedy's habits. Why was this man making inquiries? It may be possible that this person who impersonated Kennedy in the hat store, knowing Kennedy's habits, went into his office and forged his signature from memory on a check in Kennedy's own check book. This he may have done in order that not only might Kennedy be connected with the crime by means of Clark's statement, but that on the body of the dead girl the forged check might bear silent testimony against this innocent man.

"If Kennedy killed Emeline Reynolds, why did he kill her? Dr. Kennedy had no motive for this murder, and none has been established by the prosecution. The State says he did it to get the $13,000 check back. If so why did he give it to her? The police and the District Attorney have been unable to show Kennedy was in the least socially intimate with the dead girl. If the check was the motive, the lead-pipe bludgeon is a silent witness in his favor. The check is dated Aug. 15, 1898, the day of the murder. If Kennedy gave her the check he gave it to her on this day. If that be so, then he made the bludgeon to kill her before he had a motive for killing her.

"The check was found in the dead girl's corsage after death with some bills and loose change. The person who placed those bills and that check there was no woman. A man and a burgler did it. No woman was ever known to carry change with bills in her waist when she had her pocketbook with her."

Mr. Moore here brought in the name of Maurice Mendham, the broker who paid Emeline Reynolds's bills at the Fifty-eighth Street house.

"Mr. Mendham says," shouted the lawyer, "that the dead girl carried a bag of jewels habitually. No bag of jewels was found on her body. Did she vary from her usual habit on the night of the murder? Or were those jewels taken from the dead body by some one who knew where they were carried? The bag was not found in the flat until a week later, though search was made by detectives. Was it deemed safer to return them to the flat after the plot had enmeshed my client? How did the jewels get off the dead body of the girl and back to the flat?

"If we haven't yet created a reasonable doubt in your minds, let us go further. If Kennedy killed Emeline Reynolds to get the check back, why was her clothing undisturbed and no apparent search of her person made for it?

Mr. Moore here turned fiercely upon Mr. Osborne, and in explaining why some of his new witnesses had come forward to testify to Kennedy's alibi three years after the crime, said:

"The reason is this: When persons go upon the stand for the defendant they are not certain they will leave it without insult and indignity being heaped upon them. It has therefore to come to a pass that the methods of the District Attorney have caused honest witnesses to hesitate about coming forward in a prisoner's behalf."

The lawyer then showed that the commutation ticket in Kennedy's book of tickets for Aug. 16, 1898, was still in its place. If Kennedy had gone to his home on the 2:10 boat, he claimed, the ticket for the 16th would have been taken up. The ticket for the 17th was good on the 12:25 boat. He then referred to Kennedy's statements as to his walking home and as to the boat he took had been corroborated by a dozen reputable witnesses.

"This defendant's dear wife has testified before you that she married Samuel J. Kennedy on the 16th of June, 1885. This case will be submitted to you Saturday. I believe that on Sunday, the sixth anniversary of this union, you will say to this defendant: 'Take your wife in your arms, go back to your aged parents' once happy home, and tell your dearly loved child that his father at last has been vindicated of the awful charge of murder.'"

Mrs. Kennedy wept softly as her husband's lawyer closed his peroration. Old Dr. Kennedy allowed a tear to trickle down his furrowed cheek, while the women friends of Mrs. Kennedy were visibly affected, as were the wives of some of the jurors who had come into the courtroom at the noon recess.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne will sum up the State's case to-day.

A TROUBLESOME ENOCH ARDEN

Hoboken Wanderer Returning Home Shoots His Successor.

Although supposed to have died two years ago, Victor Geraud showed up in West Hoboken last night. He found his wife remarried, and there was trouble. Geraud shot the man who succeeded him in his wife's affections and then fled. The wound is not serious, although Geraud evidently thought it was.

Geraud came to this country seven years ago from Bremerhaven. Five years and six months ago he married a girl in Jersey City. Six months after the marriage he went away and was absent for some time. He returned, but four years ago this month he again left home. Two years passed without his wife's obtaining any word from him, and then word came that he had died. Meanwhile she had written to Eugene Koehler, who had been her husband's boyhood friend in Bremerhaven, and with whom he had kept up a correspondence. Koehler had not heard from Geraud for some time, but soon after he came to this country. He naturally met his friend's wife, and after they supposed Geraud was dead, they married, and have since lived comfortably and happily at 416 Spring Street, West Hoboken.

No word came from Geraud until at 6 o'clock last night he appeared at the house. Mrs. Geraud, or Koehler, was overcome, and when her husband came in a little later, he found her hysterical. Koehler also became greatly excited, and was angry because Geraud had not remained dead, as they had supposed him. He ordered Geraud out of the house, and Geraud refused to go, saying he had a perfect right there and Koehler none. This led to a quarrel, and the men fought for a moment, and then Geraud drew a revolver, and, while standing within five feet of Koehler, fired. The bullet was intended for the left breast, but it entered high and only inflicted a wound in the shoulder. Geraud fled then, and the police have not caught him as yet. The wife is being cared for by friends, being overcome by the predicament in which she finds herself.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AS COOKS.

Girls from Thirty-nine Public Ones Show What They Can Do in the Culinary Line.

It looked yesterday to the visitors to Public School No. 1, at the corner of Oliver and Henry Streets, as if the domestic science problems of the city were solved. The school has a model kitchen on the top floor of its building, and there the other schools of the city which have domestic science departments gave an exhibition of what the young cooks they have trained could do. Thirty-nine schools in all were represented.

There were demonstrations in breadmaking, a lesson in the sterilization and the pasteuration of milk and practical butter making. Invalid cooking was illustrated, and bread, cakes, jellies, and all sorts of good things were made to show what the girls could do.

It was an all-day exhibition, with lessons morning, afternoon, and evening. The visitors were served by neat little white-capped maids with dishes they had made. In one room the girls had set a dining table neatly, and had decorated it with flowers in a neat and tasteful way. One of the most attractive corners of the room contained the jelly closet, where there were preserves of different kinds as well as canned vegetables. The girls begin as soon as the fruits come in early in the season to can and preserve, and next Winter they will have these things on hand to use in preparing their desserts in the schoolroom. In one of the up-town schools there are still standing some of the jellies of 1897 and as good as they were the day they were made.

These jellies have been a practical help for the students. The children are fond of making them, and where their families used to buy their jellies the girls now put them up for less than half what they used to pay for them.

One feature of the room in which the dining table was set was a big green-covered chair with cushions in it. This chair has been a revelation to the mothers of the girls who go to the school. It is simply a little ironing table, which costs $1.50. When the top is turned back it becomes a chair with a deep box seat. Over this is thrown a green denim cover, and there is an easy chair. In the families of the children they have utilized these table-chairs, making cushions for them, and in this way turning them into pretty pieces of furniture. The children have been taught that the covers must be of a material that will wash so as to be kept clean and sanitary.

The little waitresses looked very proud and happy yesterday. Mrs. Mary E. Williams, supervisor of cooking, was in charge of the exhibition, and the cooking teachers of the different schools acted on committees of direction. The teacher of the Oliver Street school and her girls received the guests.

AGED INVENTOR A SUICIDE.

Herford, After Working on Perpetual Motion Machine for Thirty Years, Became Discouraged.

Despondency over the failure of a perpetual motor on which he had worked for thirty years is believed to have induced William Herford, a carpenter, seventy-one years old, to commit suicide in his shop, at 265 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, last evening. He lived at 10 Sumner Avenue, but spent most of his time in his shop, working over his machine when he had no business on hand. The machine was a curious-looking affair, its salient features being two wooden cones inclined at an angle of about 45 degrees to each other, the point of one resting upon the base of the other. It was planned to work with self-generated pneumatic power. Herford's wife and six children are dead, and one of his sons, a policeman, also committed suicide.

The old man of late had expressed a fear that he would have to go to the almshouse or the hospital, yet he had many friends. One of these called on him and found him apparently in good spirits. He chatted for a while and then dismissed the visitor, saying that he had some work to do in the rear room. It happened that but a few minutes later a party of his friends came in. They found the door unlocked and, walking into the back room, discovered the body with a lighted pipe close by. Herford had stretched himself on his bench with a plank for a pillow, lit his pipe, and shot himself through the right temple with a heavy revolver as he smoked.

A GILMAN CASE TRANSFERRED.

Suit Against Tea Merchant's Manager Taken to United States Court.

The action of Edward L. Norton, New York administrator of the Gilman estate, against George H. Hartford, the manager of the various tea stores owned by the late George F. Gilman, has been transferred from the State Supreme Court to the United States District Court. In this action Mr. Norton charges that Hartford made entries in the books of the tea company after Mr. Gilman's death, in order to show that he (Hartford) had a half interest in the business.

The case was removed to the District Court on an ex parte order signed by Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court. This order was signed after Hartford had presented proof that he was not a resident of this State, and therefore under the Federal statutes was entitled to have the case tried in the United States courts.

Action on the order of removal was signed counsel for Mr. Norton met before Justice Gildersleeve, and protested against the removal, declaring that the defendant had not complied with the law, and that it was not transferred within the time specified by law. After a lengthy argument Justice Gildersleeve decided that as the case had been removed to the Supreme Court no longer had jurisdiction, and that any further motions for the return of the case to the State courts must be argued in the United States Circuit Court.

REMARKABLE WILL FILED.

In Eleven Words P. J. Hart Disposes of All His Property.

The shortest and most peculiar will ever presented for probate was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday. The will itself is hardly legible, but the copy of it filed with the original read:

If God wills, all is for my wife, Mamie Early Hart. PATRICK J. HART, March 23.
Witnesses: J. J. Miller, Flora Miller.

The testator died at 334 East Seventy-seventh Street on March 23, 1900, and his will is supposed to be of that date. According to the petition accompanying the will the estate consists of $200 in real and $50 in personal property. The widow is now living at 334 Catherine Street.

This peculiar will is written on a sheet of note paper, and when it was first examined in the Surrogates' office not a clerk could read it. The handwriting indicates, what is proved by witnesses, that the testator was about to die when he executed the document. The testator was forty-five years old at the time of his death. Besides his wife, a brother, three nephews, and three nieces, living in Brooklyn, survive him.

PATENT POLICE BUTTON.

It Was Invented by the Wife of a Friend of Commissioner Murphy.

Dudley F. Phelps of 128 Central Park South, speaking for his wife, who invented the new detachable gold-plated button for the New York police, said yesterday:

"Yes, I understand that the detachable button which my wife has invented has been adopted by the Metropolitan police. But we have not received official information yet.

"My wife worked on the patent for several years. She finally got it down to the point where it is a practical theory, useful to all men who wear uniforms. We are hearing from uniformed men all over the world about it. I am merely a friend of Mr. Murphy's, having learned to know him through our Grand Army connections, but we are not comrades exactly, as has been stated."

Mrs. Phelps was not at home yesterday afternoon.

Chief of Police of Bremen Here.

Chief of Police Arthur Carl of Bremen, Germany, arrived in New York on the North German Lloyd liner Lahn yesterday morning. He comes over on a pleasure trip, and expects to take in the principal cities in the country. He will find time to make an examination of the police methods in vogue in America during his tour. He expects to visit Deputy Commissioner Devery to-day. Concerning the Bremen force, he said it was a splendidly organized affair, and that corruption was unknown in the administration of it.

TROLLEY CAR A RUNAWAY

Becomes Unmanageable on Broadway and Creates Havoc.

Four Persons Seriously Hurt and One Horse Killed in a Series of Collisions with Wagons.

It looked to some people as though the days of the cable and the broken strand had returned to Broadway when, at 9:40 o'clock yesterday morning, open car No. 695, north-bound, stopped suddenly at Fourth Street, and then dashed backward at full speed, sweeping along everything behind in its course. The car caught first a heavily loaded dry goods truck and then an empty delivery wagon of light construction and hurled them with a deafening crash and a rain of splinters and broken iron against Car No. 1,255 on the same track. The delivery wagon horse was killed. Many persons were more or less hurt, those most seriously being:

APPEL, JOSEPH, 293 West Houston Street, shock and contusions; refused to go to a hospital.

BROWN, JACOB, 15 years old, of 59 Henry Street, injury to groin, scalp wound, and possible fracture of the skull. Likely to die; in St. Vincent's Hospital.

LEVY, ISAAC, 38 years old, of 7 Pitt Street; internal injuries and shock; in St. Vincent's Hospital.

SANOWITCH, JOSEPH, 14 years old, address unnknown, many bruises; refused to go to a hospital.

The motorman of the car which caused the mischief was H. A. Farr of 26 West Ninety-ninth Street. When the motors became reversed and the car started backing it had a clear track of about sixty feet in which to get up speed. Then it struck the truck, which belonged to the dry goods firm of J. N. Lowden & Co. of 74 Worth Street. It was piled high with boxes. James W. Logan, twenty-four years old, of 286 West Houston Street, the driver, swung his horses from the track. They escaped injury, but the truck was pushed along for nearly a block. The wagon which was next struck belonged to Appel Brothers, cloth spongers, of 258 Canal Street, and was driven by Joseph Appel. Brown, who was injured, was riding with him. The closed car stopped the triple runaway in front of 684 Broadway. Its motorman had seen the vehicles bearing down upon him, and had jumped inside the car after setting the brakes and reversing the power. The delivery wagon closed up like an accordion against the front platform. Isaac Levy, a passenger on the closed car, was thrown from the rear platform to the pavement and hurt. Appel, the wagon driver, jumped almost clear of the wreck, but Brown was caught in the midst of it. The Sanowitch boy, passing on the sidewalk, was struck by a flying piece of wood. The horse of the delivery wagon was also caught in the wreck and horribly mutilated, dying in a few minutes. As the controller box of the closed car was torn away with the platform and the front of the car, dazzling sheets of electric flame shot through the débris, scorching much woodwork. The truck and the open car stood the shock without damage. Passengers on both cars cried out with terror as they fled to the street, and an excited crowd quickly gathered.

Police Captain Thompson of the Mercer Street Station, with Sergts. Walling and Tucker, quickly reached the spot, and four ambulances came from St. Vincent's and New York Hospitals. It was an hour before traffic was resumed on the north-bound track. Farr was placed under arrest, but permitted to operate the car to the end of the run with a policeman at his side. He was later paroled in Jefferson Market Police Court for examination Monday afternoon.

NO STATUE FOR DR. CUYLER.

Brooklyn Pastor Promptly Kills Scheme of Friends to Honor Him—His Reasons.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, pastor emeritus of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, has killed the scheme to erect a statute of him in the square at Fulton Street and Greene Avenue. He has sent a letter to the committee in charge of the movement, in which he states that he cannot conscientiously agree to the expenditure of money as proposed for personal honor rather than for public utility.

The movement to erect a statue of Dr. Cuyler in Cuyler Park, as the square mentioned is called, was started a short time ago, and was heartily supported by the friends of the venerable clergyman. The committee in charge of the project sent a letter to Dr. Cuyler informing him of the purpose of his friends. Dr. Cuyler has replied to this letter as follows:

My Dear Friends: I have just received your kind letter, in which you express the desire of yourselves and of several of our prominent citizens that I would consent to the erection of a "Memorial in Cuyler Park," to be placed there by the voluntary contributions of generous friends here and elsewhere. Do not, I entreat you, regard me as indifferent to a proposal whose motive affords the most profound and heartfelt gratification. But a work of art in bronze or marble (such as has been suggested) that would be creditable to our city would require an outlay of money that I cannot conscientiously consent to have expended for the purpose of personal honor rather than of public utility.

Several years ago the city authorities honored me by giving my name to the attractive plot of ground at the junction of Fulton and Greene Avenues. If my most esteemed friend, the Park Commissioner, will kindly have my name visibly and permanently affixed to that little park, and will direct that it be always kept as bright and beautiful with flowers as it now is, I shall be abundantly satisfied. I have been permitted to spend forty-one supremely happy years in this city which I heartily love, and for whose people I have joyfully labored; and while the permanent fruits of these labors remain, I trust that I shall not pass out of all affectionate remembrance. The monuments reared by human hands may vanish away, but if God has enabled me to engrave my humble name on any loving hearts, they will be the best memorials, for hearts live on forever.

While declining the proffered honor, may I ask you to convey my most sincere and cordial thanks to the kind friends who have joined with you in this generous proposal, and with warm personal regard I remain yours faithfully,

THEODORE L. CUYLER.

FISHING SCHOONER BURNED.

The Roulette Destroyed with Big Cargo of Bluefish in Upper Bay.

There was a strong odor of broiled bluefish in the Upper Bay yesterday morning which made hungry the boatmen on the craft flitting hither and thither about the harbor. The odor came from the schooner Roulette, coming up the bay in tow with a fire raging aboard and 5,600 bluefish in her hold, broiling and sizzling.

The Roulette, a two-masted craft, owned by Cheeseborough & Co. of Fulton Market, reached this port from Chesapeake Bay early yesterday morning, with a big cargo of bluefish for her owners. In order to make better time coming up the harbor, Capt. Charles Hogan instructed his brother, Peter Hogan, to start up an auxiliary gasoline engine in the stern of the schooner. Hogan had scarcely started up the engine when it exploded. He tried to put out the fire which followed, and his hands, arms, and face were severely burned. The flames spread through the schooner below decks, and the efforts of Capt. Hogan and his men to put out the blaze were unavailing. Several of the fishermen sprang overboard, but were picked up by the tug Crescent, which had steamed up to the rescue.

The Crescent towed the burning schooner to the foot of Conover Street, Brooklyn. It was decided that the only thing that could save the schooner from being burned to the water's edge was to scuttle her. This was done and the boat sank in ten feet of water. Wrecking tugs were sent for to raise the sunken schooner, and it is expected that she will be floated again to-day.

The schooner is valued at $4,000. The value of the cargo could not be learned.

Louis Hartman's Body Brought Home.

The body of Louis Hartman, who on Monday night last was found dead alongside the dead body of Rose Lefebre, or Rose Violette, the actress, in the Great Northern Hotel, in Chicago, was brought to this city last night and taken to the father's home, at the Whitehall apartment house, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. The funeral will take place on Sunday morning. It was stated that the father of young Hartman is to give the dead woman a respectable burial in Chicago.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY BIDS.

Several Offers for the Marble Work Received—Protest of the Stone Cutters' Association.

At the regular meeting of the Park Board yesterday, bids for the erection of the superstructure of the new Public Library were opened. The specifications called for separate bids on the exterior walls, for the interior walls on the Fifth Avenue side, known as "Interior 1," and the other interior work, classified as "Interior 2." All the bids were for marble work. The time allowed for the completion of the building is three years. Each bid was accompanied by a certified check for $25,000, and the successful bidder will have to file a bond for $500,000.

There were five bidders, some of whom submitted three and four bids each. These proposals were contingent on the use of different kinds of marble. The details of the bids were as follows:

Bidder.	Exterior.	Int'r 1.	Int'r 2.
Norcross Bros., 166 5th Av.	$2,205,306	$543,830	$116,570
	2,336,336	.....	.....
Marc Eidlitz & Son, 489 5th Av.	2,344,000	448,000	92,000
Eugene Lentilhon, 489 5th Av.	2,465,528	493,810	103,367
	2,340,951	450,000	108,000
	2,263,258	437,152	97,500
P. J. Carlin	2,616,535	472,316	102,982
	2,374,024	421,263	89,982
	2,288,964	397,310	104,304
The Thompson-Starrett Co., 141 Broadway	.....	.....	.....
State St. Const. Co.	2,769,518	549,893	145,180
	2,561,312	490,172	115,452
	2,561,312	490,172	115,452
	2,625,585	502,041	127,627

A letter was received by the President of the board, Mr. Clausen, from John McKeon, Secretary of the Stonecutters' Association of New York City and Vicinity, protesting against the award for the marble work to any firm which does not pay union wages and recognize the union. The letter also inveighed against the use of "Barraste" marble because it is taken from the quarries of Senator Proctor of Vermont, in whose quarries "conditions prevail which are not recognized by any labor union in the United States."

MUSICAL UNIONS AT WAR.

Members Declared Expelled Take Possession of Hall and Plan to Form New Organization.

The Musical Mutual Protective Union held the stormiest meeting in its history yesterday afternoon at the "Old Homestead," Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue. The meeting was called to ratify the action of its Board of Directors, which gave notice that all of the members of the union belonging to Local 41 of the American Federation of Musicians that did not desert the latter organization before Monday last should stand suspended.

The members who belonged to Local 41 reached the hall early, and were by far in the majority. Anton Reiff, President of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, presided, and the trouble began when James Beggs, President of Local 41, proposed a resolution that the Board of Directors be instructed to rescind its decision regarding the suspensions.

The Chairman declined to put the motion, and yells of "Put the motion!" and "Leave the chair!" mingled with hisses and applause arose. An appeal from the decision of the Chair was carried. Vice President Ecke took the chair, but refused to put the motion, and after another row and an appeal Secretary John Mitthauer succeeded to the chair. He tried to make a speech, and was hissed down. Demands for the putting of the motion and hisses and howls were kept up until President Reiff seized the gavel and declared the meeting adjourned.

Then there was a fight over the books, but the Reiff crowd carried them away. It was voted by acclamation to continue the meeting, and James Beggs was elected Chairman. He explained that as a majority of the meeting remained they could still do business.

It was decided to appoint a committee of five to form a plan of amalgamating all the musicians' unions in the city. The committee was then instructed to bring in a report at the regular meeting in July, and the meeting adjourned.

W. E. D. STOKES AS ARBITRATOR

Failed to Settle Strike, Although He Offered $1,000 Out of His Own Pocket.

W. E. D. Stokes, who has been trying to settle a strike caused by a disagreement between the Metal Lathers' Union and the Sheet Metal Workers' Union on his apartment house, at Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway, yesterday sent a letter to Chairman Patterson at Brevoort Hall explaining that he had failed to settle the trouble.

Mr. Stokes had been requested to act as arbitrator between the Brevoort Hall and the Building Trades' Union in an effort to adjust the troubles between the two.

The letter follows:

Since I have been out of the hospital, as I stated to you yesterday, I have spent every moment of my time in trying to bring about a fair and equitable adjustment of this wire-lathing controversy. I have in point of fact given up my interests in the interests of the workingman.

When your Board of Delegates requested me to act as arbitrator between Brevoort Hall and the Building Trades Council, I immediately got into my carriage and drove down there, where I was received very kindly, and I tried in a fair way to lay before them the situation.

They complained that Delegate Taggert's men had been knocked out of work for nine months, during which time the Building Trades' Council had been compelled to pay the wages and support the wives and the families of Delegate Taggert's men.

I therefore offered to pay $1,000 out of my own pocket toward the support of the wives and children of the men whom Delegate Taggert represented, on the condition that they leave the whole question to arbitration with some just person, who would settle the dispute by employing members of both unions, and, in addition to this, that I would give out of my own pocket 50 cents additional pay to each man employed, so that the question might be settled, and that in the Summer months there would be no hardship or suffering among the wives and children of members of either organization, but unfortunately during my sickness and absence from town the matter had gone so far that it is apparently beyond me.

I have tried my utmost to adjust this matter, and while it looks very desperate at present, I have not entirely given up hope.

TUNNEL BEGUN IN THE BRONX.

Ground Broken at Gerard Avenue and 149th Street.

Ground was broken for the rapid transit tunnel in the Borough of the Bronx at Gerard Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street by Contractor John B. McDonald at 11 A. M. yesterday. President Louis F. Haffen of the borough and members of the local board met Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission, Mr. McDonald, John C. Rodgers, sub-contractor for that division of the work, and the necessary introductions were made by Councilman Hottenroth. The tunnel will extend from Third Avenue west to the Harlem River, where it will pass under the water.

After congratulations and a short address of welcome by Mr. Haffen, Mr. McDonald picked a pick and broke ground. Mr. Haffen followed, throwing out the loosened earth with a shovel, and then the entire party, including Louis Risse, Chief Topographical Engineer of the Borough of the Bronx; James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade; Joseph A. Goulden of the Taxpayers' Alliance, and the Councilmen and Aldermen of the district took part in the labor. There were about a score of real workmen on the ground and they fell to as soon as the others were tired, and this morning there will be 180 men at work there.

Steam Engines on Brooklyn Elevated.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has decided to partially return to steam power on several of its elevated lines. This has become necessary because of the scarcity of electric power as a result of the fires which have occurred in two of the company's power houses. General Manager Brackenridge yesterday ordered that thirty locomotives, which were laid up when the third-rail system was introduced, be gotten ready and put in operation to-morrow.

Outing of Tiffany Studio Employes.

The annual outing of the Employes' Mutual Aid Association of the Tiffany Studios is to be held at Hett's New Dorp Beach Hotel on Sunday. The members and friends of the association will leave on the Staten Island ferryboat at Battery Park at 8:45 in the morning and breakfast will be served at the hotel at New Dorp at 11 o'clock. The committee of arrangements has provided a programme of field sports.

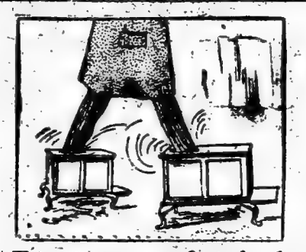

Ever put your feet in hot water? Didn't it send the blood tingling and the perspiration starting from every pore?

Put your feet in hot high shoes and you'll be hot, no matter how cool the rest of your body.

The Man-who-would-be-cool must wear low shoes—all the easier since Fashion prescribes them.

Low shoes; 12 styles—American and French calf-skin, Vici kid, russet, patent and enamel leathers; $3.50 and $5.

Summer sack suits.
Negligee shirts.
Straw hats.
Everything for man or boy.

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"BILLY" McGLORY" GOING WEST.

Life in New York, Says the ex-Concert Hall Keeper, Is a "Constant Razzle-Dazzle Move."

Mrs. Annie McGrory, wife of the ex-concert hall keeper, more familiarly known as "Billy McGlory," appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday for examination in supplementary proceedings on a judgment for $2,500 which had been obtained against her by Kenneth McLeod. "Billy" was with his wife, and as the lawyer asked her questions as to her property he frequently joined in the answer or else made an explanation.

"Have you a bank account?" Mrs. McGrory was asked.

"No."

"Have you any jewelry?"

"No. I sold it."

"What did you sell?"

"Diamond rings."

"Oh, my!" interrupted Billy. "This will hurt my credit."

"What did your diamonds weigh?"

"I don't know," responded Mrs. McGrory. "What did they weigh, Billy?"

"There were about eleven carats of diamonds altogether," said the husband.

After describing some property which was mortgaged and some that she had sold Mrs. McGrory was asked:

"Who attends to your real estate transactions?"

"My business man."

"And who is he?"

"Billy."

"Her advance agent," suggested McGrory. "Whenever there is any money to be dished up I get it. Whenever there is any trouble going she gets it."

"I like the money more than the trouble," remarked Mrs. McGrory. Her husband joined in and said, "Life is a constant razzle-dazzle move. Whenever I find I am recognized I pick up my wife, my two dogs, and move. I am going to move out West next week."

"Where are you living now?"

"Nowhere," said McGrory before his wife could answer. "Just measuring flagstones every day."

"Where is the man Doyle who holds the mortgages on your property?"

"I don't know," replied Mrs. McGrory.

"She don't," said her husband, "and I don't want Doyle to know anything about this. His heart is weak, and he would drop dead if he heard about it."

A few more questions were asked which failed to disclose any property which would satisfy the judgment. W. J. Miller, counsel for McLeod, decided to adjourn the examination for one week. This did not suit McGrory, who said he wanted to go West at once, but he finally submitted to the adjournment of his wife's examination.

JERSEY CITY'S WATER PLANT.

The Building Contractor Allowed Modifications in Consideration of $500,000.

At a conference between the authorities of Jersey City and the legal representatives of P. H. Flynn, who is building the city's new water plant, it was practically agreed to grant Mr. Flynn the modification of contract he asked for some time ago. Under the terms of the contract Flynn was to give Jersey City a plant capable of furnishing 70,000,000 gallons of water daily and was also to secure to the city the entire flow of the Rockaway River in order that future demands might be met. Later the contractor found that he could not do this because the Morris Canal Company, under its charter, granted sixty years ago, was entitled to draw from the Rockaway River above Boonton whatever water was needed to feed the canal at that point. Failing to quiet the company's claim either by purchase or legislation, Mr. Flynn asked that the city modify the contract by adding to the clause relating to the entire flow of the Rockaway River the words "except so much as may be withdrawn by the Morris Canal Company." The city at first rejected this proposition, but has now reversed its action in consideration of a reduction of $500,000 to be made from the contract price of $7,595,000.

Mr. Flynn's anxiety to have the matter settled is caused by the fact that the United States Mortgage and Loan Company, which has agreed to lend him $4,500,000 on his contract, declined to advance the money until he has secured the desired modification of contract.

SALE OF SECAUCUS IRON WORKS.

Extensive Property Purchased by the Hackensack Meadows Company.

The sale of the Secaucus Iron Works at Secaucus, Hudson County, to the recently incorporated Hackensack Meadows Company was reported in Jersey City yesterday. The Hackensack Meadows Company recently purchased nearly 4,000 acres of the meadow land between Jersey City and Newark.

The Secaucus Iron Works Company sold 600 acres of land to the Hackensack Meadows Company which adjoin the large tract recently bought by the company. The price paid is said to be about $350,000.

WOMAN LAWYER'S VICTORY.

First of Her Sex to Win a Case Before the Court of Appeals.

Mrs. Fanny H. Carpenter of this city is the first woman lawyer to win a case before the Court of Appeals. The court sitting at Buffalo has just handed down a decision in favor of Mrs. Jennie B. La Tourette against her husband, Richard G. La Tourette. Mrs. La Tourette is a well-known practicing physician of Amityville, L. I. In 1894 her husband, who is about sixty-five years old, transferred to her property at Amityville and on Staten Island, and certain securities worth about $75,000. A short time after this he brought suit against her for a re-transfer of the property, alleging that his wife had dosed and drugged him and got him to sign the transfers when his mind was a blank.

Mrs. Carpenter was retained by Mrs. La Tourette, and she won in the lower courts. The husband carried the case to the Court of Appeals, and Mrs. Carpenter appeared there to argue the case for the wife. She is the second woman lawyer to appear before the highest court of the State.

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suggest the low-priced but high-grade Summer Clothing for which our stores are pre-eminent. Nothing desirable in Hot Weather Goods we do not carry, from the Fine Straw Hat to the Low Cut Shoe.

A Suit of Rich Dark Blue Feather Weight Worsted, has delicate vari-colored stripes.
A Suit of Genuine Summer Cheviot—light gray—has overplaids—is half lined.
Coats and Trousers of Fox's English Flannels, has fine silk stripes.
Coats and Trousers of Striped Flannels—no linings—in all the smart shades worn.
White Soft Shirts—cool, comfort, fashionable bosoms.
White Mesh and Lisle Underwear.
Sanitary Gauze Wool Underwear for men who must wear wool.
White Madras Pajamas, Military Cut.

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THE "JUDIC" CORSET

is the modern evolution of twenty years' continual improvement. Its various models suit every type of figure, meet every exigency of dress.

The "JUDIC SYLPHIDE" (latest model) is designed particularly for Princess and Tailor Gowns.

19TH ST. 6TH AVE. 20TH ST

LEGAL NOTES.

TRUST FOR HUSBAND'S SUPPORT.—After William K. Peyton had instituted a contest of the will of his wife, Josephine L. Peyton, claiming that a codicil revoking provisions of the will for his benefit was executed by his wife when she was of unsound mind, a compromise was entered into by all the parties concerned. According to the will, Peyton was to have the income of $100,000 for life, but by the agreement the income was not to exceed the period of five years. In an action brought by John B. Everett, a judgment creditor of Mr. Peyton, to have the income of the $100,000 applied to the payment of his judgment, the trial Court gave a decision for the plaintiff, holding that the income derived from the fund was the proceeds of a contract to which the defendant was entitled, and that it was not the proceeds of a trust created by his wife for his support. This view of the case was upheld by the Second Appellate Division, but the Court of Appeals now orders a reversal. "There is no claim," says Judge Haight for the court, "that the income from the fund was more than was necessary for the support and maintenance of the defendant. No fraud has been proved or found. Indeed, we do not see how fraud was possible. If the codicil revoking the provisions made for the husband had been admitted to probate there would certainly have been nothing of the testatrix's estate that could be reached by his creditors. If the trust created by the will had been maintained, then the income would have been the proceeds of a trust and not subject to the claims of creditors. It is only because of the agreement that the plaintiff claims a right to recover, and not by virtue of any fraud. He is not, therefore, in a position in which he can attack the contract or decree of the Surrogate based thereon. * * * It appears to us that the agreement and decree are capable of but one construction, and that is that the trust provided for by the seventh clause of the will was intended to be established and carried into effect for the support and maintenance of the husband, and that the income from the investment made by the trustees is the proceeds of a trust and not therefore applicable to the payment of his debts."

PLAINTIFF DID NOT UNDERTAKE TO PRODUCE CERTIFICATE.—The New York and New Haven Automatic Sprinkler Company placed the dry pipe system of automatic sprinklers in James F. Andrews's factory at Astoria, L. I. Payment of the contract price of $1,400 was refused by Mr. Andrews because the company did not produce a certificate of approval issued by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters as provided for in the contract. In an action by the sprinkler company to recover the price of its work the complaint was dismissed, the trial Justice taking Mr. Andrews's view, and deciding that the production of the certificate was necessary. The plaintiff showed that the Board of Underwriters had certified that defendant's building had been fully equipped with its system of sprinklers, but that no certificate could be issued because the premises were beyond the reach of the paid Fire Department, and provision had not been made to supply the pipes with water automatically. The Appellate Division in this city has reversed the judgment below, holding, by Justice Ingraham, that the plaintiff did not undertake to procure the certificate, nor was there any understanding on its part that the work should be performed in such a way that the Board of Underwriters would accept it. "All contracts," says Justice Ingraham, "which provide that the contract price shall be payable upon third party's issuing a certificate, are subject to the condition that where the production of such a certificate is rendered impossible by any act other than that of the plaintiff, or where such a certificate should have been supplied but is unreasonably withheld or refused, the plaintiff may recover, notwithstanding the fact that no certificate is produced." Justice McLaughlin dissented on the ground that the production of the certificate was a condition precedent to recovery, as under the express terms of the contract the plaintiff was not entitled to payment until he produced it.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Salaries of Brooklyn Supreme Court Justices Increased $4,500 Each.

The Board of Estimate held a short session yesterday. It was decided to increase the salaries of the Supreme Court Justices of the Second Division $4,500 each, the increase to commence on July 1. A law was passed by the Legislature allowing the Board of Estimate to make these increases. The salaries paid to the Supreme Court Justices in Brooklyn will now be the same as those of Justices in Manhattan.

Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department was authorized to acquire seventy acres of land in Forest Park, L. I., to build a new distributing reservoir for Brooklyn.

The board refused to take any action on the petitions to extend the rapid transit system in the Bronx and for extensions from the proposed terminal in Brooklyn.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Commencing Saturday, June 15.
3:30 SHANNON'S 23d Regt. BAND 8:30

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Cooler, with showers; winds variable, shifting to northwest.

VOL. L...NO. 16,049. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1901.—Sixteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MAYOR ASHBRIDGE SIGNS FRANCHISE BILLS

Philadelphia Executive Ignores Mr. Wanamaker's Offer.

Opinion Divided as to What the Outcome Will Be—Injunction Proceedings Contemplated.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 14.—Mayor Ashbridge announced this morning that he last night signed all the bills permitting a rapid transit raid by a syndicate composed almost exclusively of leaders of the Quay faction of the Republican Party of the city. This was in disregard of ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker's plea that the bills be vetoed, and his offer of $2,500,000 to have the franchises turned over to him; in disregard of the offer of A. L. Johnson to carry passengers for 3 cents, giving universal exchanges, and in disregard of the protest of the Trades League, the greatest commercial organization in the city.

As a result, injunction proceedings restraining the operation of the franchises are now contemplated. The papers are said to be ready to be presented in court. A. S. L. Shields is attorney for the Johnson syndicate, and, it is understood, he is going to make a fight on these grounds.

The Union Traction people, operating all the present lines in the city, have apparently thrown up their hands. This is because the municipal lawmakers are practically unanimous in the determination to foster the new syndicate, and will make the old company put its trolley contact lines under ground, if it dares to go to court. The Johnson people have nothing to lose and will fight.

A large stockholder said to-day that the old company might eventually buy out the new ones.

Public sentiment is seriously divided. Practically every one wants Johnson to have a show with his three-cent fare system, and bitter denunciation of the administration for letting in companies that do not promise three-cent fares is heard on every hand, but political considerations, the remarkable loyalty of the vast voting majority, to Quay, who is known to be largely interested in the new companies, and, further, the deep political hatred cherished by the regular Republicans against Wanamaker, all go to make the Councilmen and the Mayor feel safe in their course.

Another reason for the safety of the Mayor is that the present operating lines are very slow and unsatisfactory. The people demand something faster and better. A statement said to be from the backers of the new syndicate to-day has had a great effect upon public sentiment. It declares that every one of the roads, as specified by the various ordinances, will be built, work in constructing them to be gotten under way within a few days.

PROMOTERS WILL NOT SELL OUT.

It is further said that the promoters of the various companies have unlimited capital and do not intend to sell their rights or privileges to any syndicate of capitalists or to any existing railway corporation. On Monday of this week an offer of $5,000,000 for the transfer of the franchises was made by representative New York and Western capitalists. This offer, like others, was given no consideration.

Mayor Ashbridge was asked to-day why he threw John Wanamaker's letter away when it was handed to him at the dedication of the new Mint yesterday. He said: "I had not a suspicion that the letter was from Mr. Wanamaker, but I did think it might be from 'Be' or 'Al' Johnson, or whatever is his name. The letter was thrust up to me, and then the man made off. I said: 'Who are you? What is this?' and tossed the letter after him. A gentleman standing by picked it up. I told him if it contained any bonds he might keep them."

"It is said that I signed the bills secretly without reading the letter and that I cut out my telephone. That is all ridiculous. As soon as the bills were approved by Directors Haddock and English, Mr. Morrow, my secretary, and I compared them word for word, and the last of the bills was signed at 10 o'clock. One or two further ordinances kept me here until after 11 o'clock. There was absolutely no secrecy on my part. I was working here with the windows open, in my shirt sleeves, and with my collar off. There is no truth in the statement that the telephone wire was disconnected."

"What have you to say about the bills?"

"Nothing. Whatever I might say would be distorted and misconstrued."

"Will you not explain wherein the interest of the people will be conserved and the city benefited by the roads which are authorized by the ordinances?"

"No."

ROADS TO BE BUILT AT ONCE.

"Our underground trolley is going to be a revelation to Philadelphians, and our subway and elevated roads will surpass anything of the sort in the world," said Congressman Foederer to-night. "Nobody doubts that our roads will be built, except people who hope they won't be, and they are precious few. The roads will be built and by that I mean every one of them.

"City Councils granted our franchises because the people of Philadelphia wanted them. The Mayor very properly signed them, because there was no possible reason for not signing them. The opposition to the bills was so limited that there was no need for calling any meetings or holding any conferences. People who wanted to be heard had an opportunity to speak before the Street Railway Committee, and nobody appeared with valid objections to our bills.

"Everybody recognizes the necessity of improving the transportation facilities in Philadelphia, and our companies will give this city the finest system of transit the world has ever seen. Our franchises are not for sale or to let. We have the stock to sell, and we propose to go right ahead with our roads and push them to early completion. We will meet any legal complications when they appear on the records.

"We do not propose to do anything beyond our chartered privileges, and our rights are beyond successful contest. Our roads will be built and Philadelphia will profit to the extent of many millions of dollars, as a result of our efforts. We do not contemplate antagonizing the public, and our work will be done as quietly and quickly as possible. We will repave every street we tear up, and make it better than it is to-day, and keep all our streets in first-class repair."

The formal notice from the Mayor that he had approved the bills was received by the Clerks of both the Select and Common Councils to-day. From the time the Focht and Emery bills were introduced into the Legislature on May 29 until the Foederer-Mack-Seger-McNichol ordinances were signed by Mayor Ashbridge only sixteen days elapsed, which is a record-breaking performance.

The incorporators of all the companies are the same, being John M. Mack, millionaire politician contractor; Michael Murphy, oil millionaire; Clarence Wolf, broker; Congressman R. H. Foederer, manufacturer and millionaire, and Joseph Mack. Among their backers are Senators Penrose and Quay, millionaires; Congressman Burk, Mayor Ashbridge, the Olivers and Mellons, millionaires, of Pittsburg; Israel W. Durham, Quay leader; R. R. Quay, son of the Senator; Congressman Sibley, J. Edward Addicks, and a dozen millionaire bankers and manufacturers.

MAYOR HARRISON'S COMMENT.

Since Hearing from Philadelphia, He Doesn't Think Chicago So Bad.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—"I will stake my reputation as a prophet on the statement that when the traction question comes up for settlement there will be at least one outside offer for the franchises," said the Mayor to-day. He was discussing the situation in Philadelphia, where John Wanamaker's offer of $2,500,000 for valuable franchises were thrown into the street by the Mayor.

"Offers have been made to me in this office, but I have not considered them. The proposition of George F. Harding to take the lines for $1,000,000 is being considered in the Council Committee on Local Transportation, but there will be better offers."

Comparing the values of Philadelphia and Chicago franchises, the Mayor estimated that the surface railroad privileges in a twenty-year franchise are worth at least $24,000,000. It is the general feeling among Aldermen and city officials that Chicago is "not so bad after all" compared to the conditions in Philadelphia.

"I have maintained that Chicago was a pretty good place compared to these other cities," said the Mayor. "The City Council of this city would not pass the ordinances that the Philadelphia bodies did, in the first place, and in the second place an offer for the privileges would not be thrown into the street."

HENRY A. TAYLOR INDICTED.

Promoter of New York One of Five Said to be Implicated in a Water-works Scandal.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 14.—Five indictments were returned to-day by the Special Grand Jury, which has for five weeks been investigating the scandals growing out of the attempt of the City Council to let a contract for supplying water to the city. The men indicted, the charge being conspiracy, are L. K. Salisbury, City Attorney; Thomas F. McGarry, lawyer and promoter; Henry A. Taylor of New York City, Stilson V. McLeod, ex-Manager of the Grand Rapids Clearing House, and Gerritt Albers, a lawyer of this city.

The indictment of Taylor, who furnished the money which the others are accused of having divided among themselves, was a surprise. Taylor came here last Monday as a witness for the defense, testifying, among other things, that he had got back all of the $100,000 he advanced with the exception of $7,500 retained by Thomas McGarry as counsel fees. As the testimony of other witnesses was that at least $75,000 of the $100,000 had remained in Grand Rapids up to at least the time of the calling of the Grand Jury, that body concluded Mr. Taylor had better come here to testify in consideration of a promise to have his money returned to him. Then it indicted him with the others.

Under the laws of Michigan an indictment by a Grand Jury is not a necessary preliminary to a criminal prosecution, and the prosecuting attorney can, if he pleases, join other defendants with the indicted persons by filing information against them. It is announced that this will probably be done, and some members of the City Council are spoken of in this connection.

The Grand Jury reported at noon and Judge Newham of the Criminal Court at once made out bench warrants for the indicted men. Mr. Taylor is said to be in New York, and the Sheriff at once telegraphed to the Commissioner of Police of New York City to hold him until requisition papers can be sent on. It is expected here that a fight will be made in New York City or Milford, Conn., over the requisition.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY TROUBLE.

Movement in Atlantic City Council to Rescind $5,000 Annual Subscription.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 14.—There is a movement in the City Council to rescind the $5,000 annual appropriation to the Carnegie Free Library because the Trustees have failed to observe the contract with the city to open it to the public on May 1 of this year. They are still charging $4 yearly membership fee.

The Trustees defend themselves by declaring that the new building cannot possibly be ready for occupancy before Aug. 1, that the old building is not adequate to accommodate the public, and that they are investing the sums received in new books.

SAW HER HUSBAND KILLED.

Christian Ehrlich Was Struck by a Train in Front of His Home.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 14.—Christian Ehrlich, sixty-five years of age, was killed instantly here at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon. He was struck in front of his home by a train at the Cherry Street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mrs. Ehrlich saw the accident from her window.

Mr. Ehrlich was a prominent business man of Rahway. He was serving his fourth term as Treeholder. He was Treasurer of Essex County Lodge 27, I. O. O. F., one of the founders of the Rahway Turn Verein Society, and steamboat agent. He leaves a wife.

POLICE CONDITIONS IN NEWPORT

Mayor Garrettson Makes a Vigorous Complaint to City Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 14.—Mayor Garrettson created a sensation to-day by writing to the Board of Health and to the Police Commissioners to the effect that the police station of Newport was a disgrace to the city from a sanitary standpoint, and calling attention to the fact that prisoners and patrolmen were permitted to sleep in the presence of dead persons in the morgue and to allow such a building to stand without even a foundation underneath it.

He called upon the Police Commissioners of the city to supply the place with a police force in numbers such as Newport was entitled to. He has given the policemen due credit for their efficiency, but condemns the small number of men on the force.

JOY LINE GOES TO NEWPORT.

Fall River, Too, to be Included in the Company's Route.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.—The Joy Line, whose energetic rivalry with the Fall River Line is well known, has decided to purchase a wharf at Newport and to make landings there en route between New York and Providence. Fall River is also to be a stopping place of the Joy steamers.

The company has recently purchased two additional steamers. This addition to the fleet has caused the report to be freely circulated that the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is seeking to gain a foothold in New England, is behind the Joy Line, and the report is generally accepted here as being with some foundation.

Lackawanna Railroad'd New Ticket Office

is at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, the centre of the hotel and shopping district. Tickets and Pullman reservations to all points in the United States and Canada.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey.—Adv.

TRANSPORT CAREENED WITH LOSS OF LIFE

The Ingalls Wrecks Dry Dock and Goes Down.

NEARLY 200 MEN IN PERIL

One Dead and 32 Injured—Others May Be Pinned in Sunken Vessel—Faulty Work Alleged—Rush of Frantic Women.

The United States army transport Ingalls, undergoing repairs and fitting out for trans-Pacific service in the yards of the New York Dry Dock and Repair Company, Erie Basin, tipped over in the balance dry dock in which she was resting yesterday afternoon owing, it is said, to defects in the shoring and arrangement of the bilge blocks which secured her in her berth. The vessel in careening carried away the entire section of the dock, including the engines and machinery which operated the pumps connected with the dock, filling the caissons with water, and settled to the bottom.

The transport at the time of the accident swarmed with workmen, and of these one was instantly killed and thirty-two are known to have been injured. Of the latter, fourteen men were sent to the various Brooklyn hospitals seriously hurt, and the others after being treated by physicians, were sent to their homes. Fully twenty-five additional workmen were more or less bruised by flying splinters from the rent and torn woodwork of the dock, as the weight of the falling vessel crashed against it, or the falling hamper which fell in an avalanche from the decks of the transport.

About 200 men were scattered throughout the vessel's hold when the accident occurred, and it is believed that when she is pumped out and raised it will be found that several men were pinned in by the falling débris, and were either killed outright or were drowned by the subsequent inrush of water. No apparent effort has as yet been made to ascertain the number of workmen engaged on the transport at the time of the accident, and no muster has been made of the survivors in order to ascertain the exact extent of the fatalities, but at the nearest police station there were many anxious persons inquiring for relatives whose names do not appear on the police lists of the injured. This leads to the belief that the worst has not yet been ascertained.

RUSH OF FRANTIC WOMEN.

The thundering crash attending the accident was heard many blocks distant and brought enormous crowds to the gates of the works, including women and relatives of men employed in the yards. The efforts of the officials of the company to prevent the entrance of the multitude in the face of the news that scores of workmen had been killed furnished one of the most exciting scenes of the afternoon.

The guards set by the company to keep back the crowds before the arrival of the police had hand-to-hand fights with those who desired to enter, and were several times overwhelmed by frenzied women, who swarmed into the yards, only to be caught and roughly thrust out again, fighting every inch of the way. Many women fainted and were bruised and trampled upon in the struggle. It required the reserves of four police precincts to quell the disturbances.

The accident happened about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, four hours after the Ingalls had been placed in dock No. 5, one of a series of several docks in the yard, and the details connected with the docking had scarcely been completed. The Ingalls has been undergoing repairs in the yard for several months and was placed in the dock in order that her hull might be scraped and painted. The vessel is being thorough overhauled after a long service in transporting troops and supplies between New York and the West Indies, and it was the intention of the Government to send her to San Francisco for service to and from Manila.

As near as could be learned there were in the neighborhood of 185 men on board or at work on the vessel's sides yesterday. These included the men constituting the crew, 20 carpenters and joiners, 75 scrapers and painters, 35 boiler makers, 20 coppersmiths, and a number of Italian laborers.

The dock in which the vessel was floated is of the pattern known as the "balance" dock. The bottom of the structure is an enormous pontoon, which, when filled with water, sinks sufficiently low to admit of a vessel moving over it. On either side is a wooden structure extending upward about twenty feet, to which long beams, or shorers, are attached to reach out and hold the docked vessel in an upright position. On these wooden structures, or side walls, are the engines and boilers that operate the gigantic pumps used to pump out the pontoon which, when exhausted of water, rises with the vessel.

Placed crosswise at intervals along the pontoon from end to end is a series of huge blocks of wood known as bilge blocks. The inboard edges of these blocks taper, forming a V-shaped cradle in which the keel of the vessel rests along its entire length. These bilge blocks are about six feet in height, so that when the vessel is docked workmen can walk underneath to scrape and paint the bottom.

DOCKING THE TRANSPORT.

The Ingalls glided into the dock without mishap and was moored with fore and aft lines directly above the line of bilge blocks. The pumps then began their work, and the men engaged in the interior of the vessel went ahead with their several occupations, as the docking of a ship is usually an operation attended with little or no danger. The giant pontoon, as the water was taken from it, gradually rose with its burden. As the vessel rose higher and higher the timber shorers attached to the side walls were let down, hingelike, until they rested against the sides of the vessel, to prevent her from careening. These shorers are made adjustable in length, to suit vessels of different breadth of beam. Eighteen of these were let down on either side of the Ingalls.

By 3 o'clock the docking had been practically completed, there being only about a foot of water under the keel of the vessel. A swarm of men were already underneath scraping the bottom, and painters were following them up, daubing rust spots with red lead. Many other painters were rigging stagings over the sides and beginning their work there.

About this time it was discovered that the two after shorers supporting the vessel on the port side were too short and were not doing their part in holding her upright. The vessel was listed slightly over to port, and consequently the two corresponding shorers on the starboard side were not touching the vessel.

A gang of Italians was sent down into the vessel's hold to shift the iron ballast over to the starboard side, and by means of a line running from the Ingalls poopdeck to a bunch on the starboard side of the dock an effort was made to haul the vessel over to an upright position. Several workmen thought there might be danger in this, but others laughed at their panicky remarks and work went on as usual.

A moment later and the vessel, answering the strain of the hawser, heeled over to starboard and fell against the starboard shores. These timbers buckled and broke under the strain put upon them. One by one they broke like so many matches as the careening vessel gained momentum, and with a tremendous crash the steamship fell over against the starboard side of the dock. A second later the entire starboard side of the structure, including the engines, boilers, pumps, and other machinery went down with a boom like the falling of a great building.

MEN LEAP FOR THEIR LIVES.

The engineers and other employes on the structure leaped into the water to escape death and swam for the shore. There was an avalanche of hamper of all kinds from the transport's deck as she went over, and men who were on the deck at the time who had not time to seize hold of the rigging or other permanent support and hold on were swept overboard and fell together with the mass of débris.

It all occurred in a moment, and those who were on board have little recollection of what happened, or how they came out of it alive. There was the rumble of the ballast tumbling over to starboard down in the hold and carrying screaming men with it. On the starboard side of the vessel were clinging many workmen, while others were at work directly underneath. When they saw the side of the vessel descending upon them they ran for their lives, jumping blindly into the water. Many of these, as they ran, were struck over the head by falling débris from above and knocked senseless in their tracks.

As the vessel careened over against the starboard side of the dock the bilge blocks under the after part of the vessel were carried loose from their fastenings and slipped to port, thus letting the entire weight of the steamship drop to the pontoon. The flooring of the latter was punctured, and through a great hole the water began to rush in and the vessel slowly to sink.

As the Ingalls went over her mainmast, swinging over the demolished side of dock No. 5, fell with a tremendous blow over the engine house of an adjoining dock, in which the steamship Iona was resting, partly demolishing the engine and sending the engineer leaping into the waters of the Basin. The Ingalls's smoke stack was crushed like so much tin and big dents were made in her sides.

A moment after the first crash the vessel lay over on her side like a huge whale that had fought its last battle and died. The shipyards of the Dry Dock Company, as well as adjoining docks, were in indescribable confusion within a few moments. Workmen by thousands rushed to the scene from a mile distant, attracted by the crash, and those nearer to the dock by the shrieks of the injured and terrified workmen on and under the wrecked vessel.

John N. Robins, the head of the Dry Dock Company, was in the office at the time and immediately gave orders for all other work to be suspended, and workmen to rush to the assistance of their injured fellows. The crews of the steamships Iona and the Madiana, which were lying in adjoining docks, also ran to the Ingalls and gave what assistance they could.

QUICK WORK OF RESCUE.

As the doomed vessel slowly sank there could be heard the screams of injured men who were in imminent peril of being carried under water before they could be rescued. These were hurriedly taken out from under all sorts of obstructions and laid out on shore awaiting the arrival of ambulances. Very few, if any, remarkable to say, had been caught directly between the falling steamship and the side of the dock, nearly all the injuries being received by deck hamper falling from the vessel as she careened.

The rescuing party worked with all speed, and it is believed got every injured man out from under the vessel before she finally went under water.

While this work was going on the management of the company suddenly became imbued with a determination to prevent the particulars of the disaster from becoming known outside the yards, and promptly stationed large numbers of men at the gates with orders to prevent by force the entrance of any person except a policeman or ambulance surgeon.

The guards were stationed none too soon, for within a few minutes after the thunder of the falling steamship was heard, there was an excited crowd of thousands clamoring for admittance.

In the absence of information rumors flew about and gained credence that a hundred men had been killed, and this served to madden the throngs outside. They beat upon the gates and their cries mingled with those of the injured and terrified inside the yards.

At the main entrance to the yards, on Van Brunt Street, the guard was finally overcome, and hundreds of men and women went running about the yards crying out the names of their relatives. The guard was finally pulled together again, and, looking up the intruders, thrust them, still fighting, outside the gates.

These pitched battles were still going on when Capt. Cullen at the head of the reserves of the Hamilton Avenue Police Station arrived on the scene and took up this work. It became immediately apparent that the police force on hand was utterly inadequate, and the reserves of the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Precincts were called.

They came, more than fifty strong, accompanied by five patrol wagons, and a little later seven ambulances from the Long Island College Hospital, the Brooklyn Hospital, and the Jewish Hospital arrived with a rush that added to the general excitement.

The police, urged on by Mr. Robins in person, finally established an impenetrable guard about the works, and the ambulance surgeons went to work over the injured, who were lying about the yards in all sorts of attitudes, and suffering all sorts of injuries from broken fingers to fractured skulls. Some of the men were able to sit up, but many were unconscious.

FOLLOWING THE AMBULANCES.

There were pathetic scenes outside the gates as the ambulances one by one dashed out with their unknown wounded. The waiting throng did not know who was in the vehicles, and every ambulance as it drove away was followed by a struggling crowd of men and women anxiously inquiring the name of the sufferer within.

The ambulances had to make several trips, while the surgeons remained on the scene and attended to the wounds of the less seriously hurt. For a time it was thought that several of the men lying in the yard were dead, but it was finally announced that there had been only one death so far as was positively known.

This was Martin Anderson, forty years old, a painter, of Van Brunt and Van Dyke Streets. It is not known exactly how he met his death. He was found under the starboard side of the vessel with his head crushed. It is supposed that some heavy article from the deck of the careening steamship struck him. Coroner Berger of Kings County allowed his body to be taken to his late home.

Before half the work of gathering up the injured had been accomplished the Ingalls, lying in the ruined dock, had sunk almost completely under water, and lay with only a few feet of her side showing above water. Several men who had been on the deck when the vessel fell over said that there were certainly more than a hundred men below decks when she started to go over.

Between the time of the Ingalls's falling and her sinking, those uninjured had time to crawl out, but there was not sufficient time to search the vessel for those who may have been pinned down by falling débris or rendered unconscious by a blow from any of the innumerable loose articles. The Italians, working deep down in the hold shifting the ballast, ran the greatest risk. They were handling great piles of heavy iron bars, which as the vessel turned over fell over to the starboard side with a rumble like peals of thunder.

Some of the men certainly escaped, but they could not explain how they did so except that they felt the vessel going over and rushed blindly for safety. Many of them were hurled headlong from one side of the ship to the other, but were injured no more seriously than in receiving bruises and contusions. Nearly every man who was on board at the time of the accident suffered more or less from shock, being unable to give a connected account of what happened. They were told also by the company's officers not to discuss the accident on any account under pain of dismissal.

THE COMPANY'S ATTITUDE.

The utmost exertions were in fact made by the management to keep secret every detail of the occurrence. No reporter was allowed near the gates, and pickets were posted around the entire works on the water side with instructions to throw any man overboard who attempted to land on the grounds. Mr. Robins, together with General Manager Dickey, went about the grounds and personally saw to it that no information whatever was allowed to get out of the yard.

Mr. Robins and Mr. Dickey were seen as they were leaving the works at 5 o'clock. When asked concerning the accident they replied that not one word would be said about it.

"I have given orders," said Mr. Dickey, "that any newspaper man found in the yards shall be thrown out. There is nothing to be said about this, except that it was an accident. It's nobody's business how it occurred, or how it resulted, and if the newspapers don't like it they can go to hell."

Mr. Robins added that he indorsed every word said by the general manager. He refused to answer questions as to what the loss would be, regarding the responsibility, what would be the next move of the company, or about any details whatsoever.

This same attitude was assumed by these gentlemen toward a score of anxious relatives of injured workmen who waylaid them as they were leaving the works and begged for information concerning missing friends. They were turned away without a word. As the two officials boarded a car to go to their homes they were hissed by many in the crowd.

Meantime it was learned that orders had been given to the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company to have its tugs on hand to attempt to raise the sunken vessel, when a search will be made for bodies of men who may have been entombed in the hold. This work had not been begun at a late hour last night, however.

Pickets in boats were still patroling the water front of the yards late last night. There was also still a great crowd of excited people about the gates of the works, willing even more than might leak out. At the Hamilton Avenue Police Station it was said that fully a dozen inquiries were made there for persons whose names did not apppear on the list of the injured.

THE LIST OF INJURED.

BATES, CHARLES, seventy years; contusion of leg and ear.
CASSINO, DASSANO, fifty years; injury to legs.
COLLINS, EDWARD, twenty-six years; contusions and internal injuries.
CONNERS, JOHN, thirty-eight years; injuries to hip.
DYER, GEORGE, thirty years; head wounded.
DOYLE, JOHN, thirty-five years; lacerated hip and injured internally.
CASELTINE, GEORGE, sixty-eight years; fracture of ribs.
GILLAN, MICHAEL, thirty-four years; fracture of finger.
JOHNSON, AUGUST, forty years; scalp wound.
NELSON, JOHN, forty-four years; lacerated wound of scalp.
HIGGINS, HENRY, forty-five years old; fractured shoulder and hip.
LUTZ, C. W., forty-eight years old; contusion of legs.
LUCE, F. B., twenty-six years old; cut about arms.
McCANN, EDWARD, thirty-five years old; foot cuts.
MILLER, BERT, forty-seven years old; injury to spine.
McDONALD, JAMES, forty years old; wound on ear.
MURRAY, PETER, forty-three years old; thigh cut.
MEDOWES, ALBERT, eighteen years old; head wounded.
MOORE, EDWARD J., forty-one years old; contusion of shoulder.
OLSEN, ERRICSON, sixty-eight years old.
O'HARA, LAWRENCE, thirty-five years old.
O'ROURKE, WILLIAM, forty years old; contusion of arms.
PIKE, HENRY, thirty-eight years; injury to spine.
REED, ARTHUR, twenty-eight years; contusions of body.
RIEHL, WALTER, thirty-five years; lacerated wound of hands.
SHEA, JOHN, sixty years; injury to hips.
SHIELDS, THOMAS, thirty-four years; contusion of arms.
SMITH, A. T., sixty years; knee cut.
SQUIRES, WILLIAM, forty years; dislocation of toe and lacerated scalp.
SULLIVAN, PETER, forty-two years; laceration of shoulder.
TODD, CHARLES M., forty years; laceration of thigh and scalp.
WILLIAMS, Charles, fifty years; fractured ribs.

No information concerning the disaster had reached the army authorities last night except that conveyed thither by reporters. Col. Amos S. Kimball, head of the Quartermaster's Department, had not heard of the accident when he was called up by telephone at 7 o'clock last night.

"I have no information in regard to the Ingalls," he said, "and did not know she was in dry dock. The Government has recently been trying to sell her."

OUT OF GOVERNMENT HANDS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Officers of the Quartermaster's Department say that the transport Ingalls has not been in the Government's hands for two or three months; that she is in the hands of the Robins Company, who are responsible for her, and that there is no one on board of her employed by the Government, nor has there been since she went into dry dock.

According to their understanding of the accident, nothing serious happened to the Ingalls, and the affair will do no other harm than to cause a delay of three or four days in having her ready. She was to have been ready to-morrow. In consequence of this accident, it is expected that she will not be ready before the middle of next week. Ingalls is a small transport, purchased as a headquarters boat. Her last service was in Porto Rican waters. After her return she was sent to the Erie Basin, and turned over to the firm which now has her, to be made ready for the trip to Manila.

The ship's name was formerly the Clearwater, and she has been in the possession of the War Department about two years. She was at one time used by the Louisiana Lottery Company. When the War Department secured her, she was owned by the Clearwater Steamship Company of London, to whom the Government paid $150,000 for her. The original cost of fitting and repairing her for service was $90,852.31.

Free with Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle, June 16, a 72-Page Summer and Winter Illustrated Resort Directory, containing particulars of nearly 4,000 hotels and boarding houses. Also complete list of Buffalo houses. Trolley routes about New York. Rail and water routes to resorts.—Adv.

Delightful L. I. Sound trip Sundays to New Haven, str. Chester W. Chapin. See adv.—Adv.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
WITH
32-PAGE
SUMMER
NUMBER
OF THE
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32c; cotton, middling, 8⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western, creamery, 19½c. Commercial World.—Page 18.
Country Produce.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 6.
New Corporations.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

The train for the Thousand Islands which now leaves Grand Central Station at 9:30 P. M. will, commencing Sunday, June 16, leave at 6:25 P. M. Dinner will be served in dining car.—Adv.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT makes flesh and blood. Avoid substitutes.—Adv.

Beginning Sunday, June 16, the evening train for the Adirondack Mountains and Montreal will leave Grand Central Station at 6:25 instead of 7:30, as at present. There will be a dining car on this train.—Adv.

The poetry of transportation and the acme of recreation are fully realized on a Hudson River Day Line trip.—Adv.

Atlantic City.
Express trains via New Jersey Central leave Liberty Street at 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; South Ferry five minutes earlier. Due Atlantic City at 12:50 and 6:40 P. M.—Adv.

CROWDED FERRYBOAT SUNK IN COLLISION

Staten Island Boat Northfield Hit by the Mauch Chunk.

TERRIBLE PANIC ON BOARD

Fleet of Tugs Follows and Aids the Doomed Vessel.

NO LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED

It Is Thought, However, that Several Persons Must Have Been Drowned—Some Passengers Injured, but None Dangerously—Charges of Cowardice Against Men.

The ferryboat Northfield, which has done thirty-eight years' service for the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, sank off Pier 10 East River shortly after 6 o'clock last night, after having been in collision. Of the 1,200 passengers who were on board, the police at 1 o'clock this morning said that not one had been lost. No inquiries for missing persons had been made of the police up to that hour.

There were numerous unverified rumors that a number of people had been drowned, and in some instances circumstantial evidence to this effect was given, but the police clung to their report. Until divers can go into the hold of the Northfield the real situation will not be known.

Several persons were more or less seriously injured, but only two were taken to the hospital. They are Lizzie Ivers of Staten Island, injured about the face, taken to the Hudson Street Hospital and thence to the New York Eye and Ear Hospital, and Annie Shannon of Staten Island, suffering from immersion; taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

The Northfield had just left her slip at the foot of Whitehall Street bound for St. George, S. I., when the Mauch Chunk, a ferryboat of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, operating in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio service, came in toward her own slip. The two boats were in collision, and with a gapping hole in her starboard quarter, the Northfield drifted helplessly up the East River for nearly half a mile. Within ten minutes of the time the accident happened the Northfield was under water. The steel bow of the more modern Mauch Chunk, which is a propeller boat, while the Northfield is a side wheeler, had done disastrous work.

As a result of this accident Capt. Abraham Johnson of the Northfield was arrested, while Capt. Charles Griffin of the Mauch Chunk will be produced in court this morning by the Jersey Central officials.

The Mauch Chunk had only a few passengers on board, and when these were landed she returned to Jersey City.

RUSH TO THE WATER FRONT.

Immediately following the sound of the crashing together of the two boats came the screams of the hysterical passengers, the tooting of the whistles of the Northfield calling for help, and the screeching calls of the tugboats in the river in answer to the appeal. These sounds attracted persons on shore, and there was a general rush to the water front. People came running from all directions, and soon the shore line for half a mile was black with the crowds. These people on shore yelled at the top of their voices.

The cries of the people on the sinking ferryboat and the excitement along shore, as well as on the fleet of tugs which were chasing after her, created a scene which was only equaled in recent years along the water front by the fire at the Hoboken piers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, about a year ago. With all this excitement and panic, the police claim that only four persons were injured, and these not seriously, and the only loss of life occurred among some eighteen horses which were attached to trucks on the boat.

The Northfield was due to make the regular 6 o'clock trip to Staten Island, and she was ready to leave her slip on time. As is usual, this trip is one of the heaviest of the day's runs. At this hour the many people who live on Staten Island and work in the city generally make a rush for the boats. The usual jam occurred last evening. Every nook and corner of the big double-decked ferryboat was filled with people. The roadway for trucks had its full complement of teams. The gates were closed, the last bell rung, and the ferryboat, with a toot-toot of her whistle, pulled out into the stream.

It was flood tide, and Capt. Johnson of the Northfield had to point the nose of his craft toward the Brooklyn shore in order to get room enough to swing around and pass out between the Battery and Governors Island. When the boat was less than 200 feet from the ferry slip the Mauch Chunk hove in sight, bound in from Jersey City, and having few passengers on board. Just how it occurred has yet to be explained, but the bow of the large railroad ferryboat struck the Northfield on the starboard side, a little aft of the paddlebox.

THE NORTHFIELD UNMANAGEABLE.

There was a crash of timbers, and a screaming of men, women, and children. The rail of the Northfield was born away for some distance. The Mauch Chunk also lost considerable of her woodwork. At once the Northfield became unmanageable. The water rushed into her hold, and soon put out the fires under her boilers. She then began to drift helplessly with the tide, which was rapidly flowing up the East River.

After the first shock of the accident the passengers quited down for a moment when assured by the deckhands that there was no danger. This temporary cessation from panic probably did more to prevent loss of life than anything else. As the ferryboat drifted around the end of Manhattan Island and started on her course up the river the passengers were assured that the only trouble was that the engines had been disabled. Not one realized that the ferryboat was sinking.

People on shore and those on tug boats in the East River, however, took in the true situation at once. They saw that the Northfield was doomed, and it was only a question of where she would sink. If she went down out in the stream it was doubtful if many of the passengers would be saved. If she drifted into one of the piers there was a chance for the people. A fleet of tugs at once gave chase to the ferryboat and went as close to her as possible, ready to give assistance and rescue the passengers.

When the Northfield was off Pier 6 the passengers began to fully realize their dangerous position, and then the real panic began. There happened to be two shifts of deckhands on board, making twenty-five in all, and they did their best to quiet the passengers, but their best was of little avail. In fact, the excitement became so great that of the 1,200 passengers hardly one realized that there were life preservers on board and that they should be put in use. Instead of seeking the preservers or thinking of the lifeboats, the people began to run backward and forward on the decks.

DRIVEN FROM THE ENGINE ROOM.

The Northfield began to roll heavily, and the water rose higher and higher in her hold. The engineer and firemen were driven to the deck. The horses became filled with the excitement of the situation and were frantic.

The heavy tide coming in seemed to work in harmony with the tugs hovering about the Northfield. It shifted the boat around and drifted her in toward Pier 10, which was used by the Spanish Line before the recent war with Spain. As the Northfield drifted up to this pier she shifted around, so as to lie with her bow somewhat in the slip between Piers 9 and 10. In less time than it takes to tell it she sank to the bottom. "She just dropped," is the way a tugboat Captain expressed it.

The passengers had crowded on to the upper deck, and some had climbed to the hurricane deck. Then there was a scramble for safety. Some passengers jumped on to the tugs. Others climbed on to lighters which were tied up near enough for them to reach their decks. Others sought safety by leaping into the water. It is of these persons that rumor says many were drowned.

During all this excitement there were numerous rescues of people which could be well called brave acts. Tugboatmen, longshoremen, and policemen jumped into the water wherever they say a person in danger.

The reserves of the harbor police, the Old Slip, and the Oak Street Stations were called out, and the Steamboat Squad also was called into action. Ambulances from Hudson Street and Gouverneur Hospitals were sent to the scene, and the fireboat New Yorker was also on hand.

From all accounts of eyewitnesses to the rescue of the passengers, there were many scenes of actual brutality on the part of panicstricken male passengers. Women were pushed or dragged aside and small children were knocked over and neglected. In one or two instances women were severely hurt.

As soon as the survivors struck the shore they mingled with the crowd and disappeared or else gave interviews, but declined to give their names or addresses. Many of them were transported at once from the foot of the pier by the tugboat Catasaqua, which took them directly to St. George.

CAPTAIN STUCK TO HIS POST.

Capt. Abraham Johnson of the Northfield remained at his post until all the people were taken out. The floor of the pilot house was covered with water when he left the boat.

Capt. Johnson ordinarily should not have been on the boat. During the day the Northfield had been under the command of Capt. Henry Caddimore. He wanted to get off. Capt. Sam Coler was to have relieved him at 6:30. Capt. Johnson volunteered to make the one trip. It proved to be the fatal one. Capt. Caddimore almost collapsed when he heard that his boat had been sunk.

He is one of the old Captains of the ferry company. He declined to say anything about the accident, but, according to a friend who was with him on the boat and who refused to give his name, the facts as understood by Capt. Johnson are these:

"The Northfield pulled out at just about 6 P. M. on her way to St. George. As it was flood tide, it was necessary for him to first head toward the Brooklyn shore so that he could swing

said: "We blew one long whistle, as we always do when we leave the slip. The other boat answered us, came on, and struck us. That is all I care to say now."

TUGS TO THE RESCUE.

Fleet of Little Vessels Rushed to the Doomed Vessel at First Warning.

As the Northfield with her passengers crowding wildly from the lower deck to the upper one, appeared into view of the towboat fleet lying in the neighborhood of Pier 10, she was blowing the three long blasts of distress and alternating them with the four sharp, short toots of danger. In an instant South Street and every towboat along the water front were alive. Whistles to cast off were sounded and in less than two minutes a fleet of ten towboats was racing toward the ferryboat.

First among those to reach the side of the Northfield was the big ocean-going tug Unity of the Chapman Derrick Wrecking Company. As she drew near the ferryboat had already sunk so that her main deck was awash, and the few remaining passengers still there were rushing madly, crowding one another up the companion way to the hurricane deck above. Many men climbed from the lower to the upper decks by way of the outside, scrambling up posts.

The Unity at first made no effort to make fast to the ferryboat, the idea being to stand by to save passengers. Many flocked aboard the tug, which by this time was joined by a fleet of similar stanch little vessels, all gathering in passengers as fast as they could be gotten over the rails. As the wrecked boat drifted by Pier 6 ten towboats were alongside, and by this time had made fast to tow the wreck into shallow water, as it was seen that all of the passengers could not be taken aboard the tugs. Among the tugs holding rescued people were the J. Jewett, the Shohola, the Unity, the Baltimore, the Pusey, the Arrow, the President, the Emperor, the Lehigh Valley Tug No. 14, and Catasaqua.

All this time the boat was making water steadily and sinking deeper and deeper, so that even the most stout-hearted began to fear that, despite the near help, many lives would be lost.

The fires in the Northfield's boilers had been put out by the inrush of water, and with the steam steadily failing her whistle the shrieks of distress became fainter. Other tugs from all parts of the river now appeared, and the fireboat New Yorker hove in sight around the Battery, ready to lend a hand. The extra boats were useless, however, as there was not room enough for them to come alongside.

The ferryboat Atlantic of the South Ferry fleet, seeing the distress of her neighbor, headed toward the spot where the towboats were now tugging valiantly to run the wreck into shallow water, but stood on her course when she saw her help could not be applied.

Deeper and deeper sank the boat, the hurricane deck steadily nearing the water, while many on this deck who had not been taken aboard the tugs struggled to climb higher. To add terror to the general confusion, the horses down below now began to whinny, and to those on board with death coming to the animals under their very feet the sounds struck terror. The deckhands worked like Trojans trying to calm the passengers, and at this time it was seen that one of the lifeboats on the hurricane deck was being loosened.

LIFEBOAT SWAMPED.

The boat was to be launched by orders from Capt. Johnson, but the instant it struck the water a score or more of the frantic men pushing and fighting each other for what they thought meant their existence, jumped into the boat and swamped it. They were fished out by the tug men.

By this time flood tide had taken the wreck to Pier 10, and the fleet of tug boats had managed to bring it near the shore. The wreck, now so low that the water was rushing into every window and opening that led into the hold, began to sink quickly, and just as she reached within twenty feet of the southern corner of Pier 10, she went down, her bow striking bottom so that but four feet of water covered her saloon deck. The stern of the boat remained afloat with the hurricane deck awash.

The sudden lurch of the boat and the quick sinking started the panic afresh, and many jumped to save themselves. One young man, according to several eye witnesses, jumped from the hurricane deck trying to land on the pier. He had a dress-suit case with him, and this flew out of his hand, striking a longshoreman, while the young man himself jumped short, fell with his chest against a spile of the dock, and sank. He was not seen again, though many watched ready to render aid when he reappeared.

Once the boat was aground the tugs turned all their attention to saving life. They brought up alongside the pier, forming a bridge, so that those who remained cool enough could practically walk from the hurricane deck of the wreck to the pier.

All around the sunken hulk there were lively scenes of persons overboard who could not wait to be pulled off and who did not know that the boat had struck bottom.

Manuel Fernandez, a watchman on the pier, had run down to the end of the pier to make himself useful. As the ferryboat neared the pier he jumped from the end of the pier to the railing of the hurricane deck and grabbed a woman who had just jumped into the water. He pulled her back upon deck and held her until he passed her over to the deckhands of the tug Unity, which had run alongside. At the same time almost, the water being nearly shoulder deep on the hurricane deck, Fernandez was clasped around the neck from behind by a panic-stricken man. Fernandez turned and grabbing the man held him, meanwhile shouting for help from the tug, for the passenger wanted to throw himself overboard.

Many persons were still on the hurricane deck, some of them neck deep in water. One woman held a little child over her head and cried piteously for help. Fernandez grabbed the little one and leaped with it clasped in his arms from the hurricane deck to the bow of the Unity.

PLUNGED TO SAVE A CHILD.

As he was about to turn to jump back to the wreck a child tumbled from the hurricane deck into the water. Fernandez jumped, and amid the cheers of the crowd on the dock swam to the side of the pier and handed the little one up to safety. He then went back for the mother, and had once more gained the deck of the wreck when a panic-stricken man jumped on the back of his outstretched hand and broke two fingers and lacerated the watchman's hand so that he had to be taken to the hospital.

The more people were saved by the tugboat men and by longshoremen along the dock, the more panic stricken those remaining behind became, and finally when two jumped into the water a score of others followed their example.

George Murphy, a deckhand on the Lehigh Valley barge Sisters, had run down to the dock to lend assistance. He removed his coat while running, and dived off the end of the pier among a cluster of floundering men and women. He grasped the woman nearest him and steered her to the side of the pier, where she was pulled out by many willing hands. Then he went back and got another woman. A third time he returned, this time to the assistance of an old woman who stood on the hurricane deck with the water up to her neck, apparently frightened into a state of stupor. Murphy led the woman along the deck to the side of the Catasaquay, and with ropes fastened about her waist the woman was pulled aboard.

Henry Burke, a noted East River life saver, who has a medal awarded him by Congress for saving life, was one of the first at the foot of the pier. Burke climbed over the edge, and clinging to a stringer, reached out for those in the water. He drew fourteen persons out of the river, ten of them being men.

Policeman John Hauser of the Old Slip Station had just turned to patrol his post along South Street when he heard the distress whistles of the Northfield. He ran to the water front, and, seeing the predicament of the ferryboat, ran back to his station. He burst into the station house almost breathless.

"Sergeant, there is a ferryboat sinking in the East River, and there may be a bad loss of life. Better order every ambulance out in the district and send the reserves."

The reserves were turned loose at once and ambulances from the Hudson Street Hospital were called for. Then Hauser ran back to the river. As the ferryboat neared the pier, he threw off his coat, helmet, and shoes, and ran out to the extreme end to help. His time came when Burke climbed down on the stringer. Hauser sailed down beside him and helped him to haul up men and women who were on the point of giving out. He also pulled out four men by stretching out his hands to them.

SAVED MANY LIVES.

John Cannon, a former employe of the Staten Island Rapid- Transit Company, saved many lives. He was sitting on the after deck of the Northfield, and his attention was attracted by the blowing of the whistles. He looked up and saw the Mauch Chunk bearing down on the Northfield. He rushed toward the point of danger, the women's cabin. The cabin was crowded, every seat being occupied. He shouted to the women to run. Without knowing what threatened, they obeyed his call, and this saved them from being crushed to death as the boats crashed together.

Policeman Michael Walsh of the Old Slip Station and Richard Keely of the tug Unity made two brave rescues. Anna Shannon, forty-eight years old, of Carey Avenue, Brooklyn, had jumped overboard from the Northfield, as did Hans Kutcher of Staten Island. The policeman saw the two struggling in the water. He threw off his uniform coat and his shoes. He jumped in himself and started for the woman. Keely saw the man and woman struggling at about the same time, and he went overboard from the tug on the same errand.

The policeman reached the woman first and caught her as she was about to sink. He passed her on to Keely, who took her ashore and then returned to aid Walsh in rescuing Kutcher. The woman was sent to Gouverneur Hospital and Kutcher went home. Policeman Walsh lost his uniform coat as a result of his work, as somebody picked it up and carried it away.

SAVED IN THE NICK OF TIME.

Mrs. Ivan Van Albert, wife of a Sandy Hook pilot, residing on Beach Street, Stapleton, had a narrow escape from being drowned. Mrs. Van Albert is a stout woman, and when the collision occurred was standing on the upper deck. She remained there until the water rose above her head and then she floated off. Her screams attracted the attention of two men in a rowboat, and she was picked up as she was sinking for the third time. She was removed to her home in a coach and is now suffering from nervous shock.

Arnold B. Wedemeyer, a lawyer, of Richmond Road, Stapleton, was on the lower deck, and in attempting to board the Catasaque was caught between the tug and the sinking ferryboat and his left foot was badly crushed and he was bruised about the body.

William Smith of Beach Street, Stapleton, stayed on the boat until she began to settle and then jumped into the water. He was drawn down by the suction, but was rescued later.

Mrs. Frank Weitzman, residing on Canal Street, Stapleton, was among the last to be taken from the boat. She was on the saloon deck when the collision took place. The boat settled low into the water and Mrs. Weitzman stood there until she was neck deep in the water and then jumped. She was picked up by a tug and landed at Wall Street.

Miss Elizabeth Ivers of 5 Tyson Street, Sailor's Snug Harbor, was sitting on the starboard side of the boat. When the Mauch Chunk struck the Northfield she was thrown across the cabin, and then rolled back again. A piece of timber struck her on the head, cutting her badly. When the Northfield sunk at Pier 10 she was unable to aid herself, and Capt. Donnelly, a boatman, rescued her from her perilous position by means of a boathook. She went to the Hudson Street Hospital.

STORIES OF THE DISASTER.

Charges of Cowardice Against Men Passengers by Survivors and Eye Witnesses.

Charges of cowardice and brutality were made against many of the men passengers in their treatment of women and the weaker ones of their own sex.

Among the survivors who had tales of brutality to tell were Mrs. Frederic Mullin of Bergen Point, N. J., who was seen after the accident, drying in the Eastern Hotel, at the South Ferry, where she went to await the arrival of her husband, for whom she had telegraphed. Sitting beside Mrs. Mullin were her four-year-old daughter and a baby of eighteen months. She said:

"I was sitting in the women's cabin with my baby on my lap and my little girl beside me and the boat had hardly moved out of her slip when I felt a tremendous shock throughout the ship. I started at once, but every one else seemed to keep quiet, and I thought all was a mistake or that we had only hit the pier on going out, when suddenly, as if with a common impulse, every one seemed to jump at once to their feet. At once there were yells of 'We're sinking!' 'Run, run!' 'The life preservers!' and in an instant the whole cabin was in an uproar. Wild men pushed and jostled and fought and yelled, throwing every one ahead of them to the right and left.

"I grabbed my two children, and for a moment stood paralyzed. Then I, too, began to yell, and women screamed, and the noise was hideous, and I could think only that my two little ones were going to be drowned. I stood holding them both in my arms, while big men rushed by me and jostled and pushed me until I fell into my seat exhausted. I jumped to my feet a second time, for the fright gave me more strength, and this time a tall young man who was rushing through the cabin caught sight of me, and taking both children out of my arms carried them on ahead.

"It was a fight every inch up the stairs, many women not as strong as myself having to stay where they were because the men insisted on rushing up ahead. The young man pressed his way to the front, and I followed closely after until we reached the upper deck. There he said with me, telling me not to fear; that the boat could not sink without the people being taken off, and comforting me generally. He remained beside me throughout the whole time, holding the little ones, both of whom were crying. When the boat sank finally he still stood beside me, and there he remained till we grounded, when he handed the little ones to a deckhand, on the tugboat Unity, and after helping me out of the water disappeared."

A STATEN ISLANDER'S EXPERIENCE.

William Decker, twenty-four years old, of Tower Hill, S. I., who was on his way home from visiting friends in Massachusetts, was another survivor. Mr. Decker was seen after the accident on Pier 10, where the stood holding a dripping dress suit case and a soaked umbrella.

"I was sitting in the cabin with my back turned toward the outside of the boat, in the exact place where the boat was struck," said Mr. Decker. "I was reading a paper, and the boat had gone I do not know how far out of her slip, when there was a cry of 'Look out!' and instantly every one sitting on the side where I was jumped to his feet. I jumped with them, and the next moment there was a crash and the splintering of wood. Then an instant's silence, followed by screams and yells and the wildest rush I ever hope to see.

"There was a general rush for the companionway and for life preservers. An old lady near me grasped me by the arm and begged me to save her. I took a life preserver from under the seats and was in the act of putting it about her when it was grasped from behind and wrenched from my hands. I tried to find another, but you might as well have tried to scramble for a needle in a haystack as to try for one of those preservers. It was impossible to take the old lady up to the upper deck just then, and we had simply to wait until the cursing, swearing mob got up first, leaving the women struggling in the rear crying.

"In time, when the crush had ceased because every one that wanted to get up had gotten there, we went to the upper deck. On the way I passed a woman carrying a child in arms, and she was weeping as she labored up the stairs. Once on the upper deck, the crush was scarcely less than it had been up the companionway.

"At this point I got sick of being bumped about and having the old woman beside me almost crushed, and I lost my head and began to take a hand in the game myself. There was a thick knot of men where I was standing, and I sailed in and knocked some of them right and left and forced a way to the rail for my companion. The men were too intent on saving their precious lives to pay any attention to roughness or even blows, and I gained the rail with the old lady and restrained her from jumping overboard, for she saw the pier was near and imagined she could jump aboard. Then I saw some one else whom I knew and who needed help and I left the old woman, telling her to stay where she was until rescued. I saw her afterward being taken ashore by a longshoreman."

WHAT TUG CAPTAINS SAW.

Capt. John Moriarty of the tug Arrow of the Rogers Towing Line was with his boat at Pier 6 East River when the Northfield drifted by. He immediately put out for the ferryboat, and what he and his crew saw and did he tells as follows:

"When the Northfield came abreast of us she was rolling heavily, but was not very deep in the water. We saw she was in trouble, and immediately put out for her, coming up under her stern. Her decks were lined with people, and while they were shouting and crying, there seemed to be no general panic at first. There were four men, however, who evidently lost their heads. We could see them run from one side of the boat to the other, and finally they went overboard. I do not think they jumped intentionally, but that they really went through the broken rail without thinking. These four men were picked up by other tugs.

"The Northfield finally drifted in toward Pier 10, and when she bumped her nose up against the pier she seemed to sink all at once. I do not believe it was more than a minute after she turned in toward the pier until her decks were awash and the water was up to the roof of the upper deck. How the people all got off is more than I know, but they seemed to do it just the same. We rescued ten men and four women.

"I saw one bad and disgraceful act when the people were trying to get off the boat. This was committed by a big man when he knocked a woman against a glass door. The woman was cut about the face, and it looked to me as if her eye had been gouged out. This woman was trying to get on to one of the tugs standing by, when the man rushed in ahead of her. She protested, and he up with his fist and hit her so hard as to knock her back against a glass door. She was finally rescued."

Capt. Moriarty took the work of himself and crew as a mere matter of course. The facts are that he and some of his men jumped into the water in order to rescue people, and nearly all of the fourteen taken up by them were in the water.

Capt. Slater of the tug Unity did not have much praise for the men on board the ferryboat.

"There were probably a hundred men," he said, "on the Unity before a single woman was able to get there. The men were the 'scardest' lot I have ever seen, and some of them when they got on the Unity fell down on the deck practically frightened out of their wits. I yelled at them to let some of the women get on, but they paid no attention to me. I finally sent two of my men forward to hold them back, and then managed to get some of the women off the Northfield. The men simply acted like hogs."

Capt. Daniel Gully of the tugboat Mutual is one of those who believe a number of lives were lost. He saw the two boats crash together and followed the Northfield up stream. He said:

"Immediately after the collision at least twenty-five of the passengers leaped into the water and I believe that they all perished. Others jumped overboard when the boat was drifting up the river, and still more were lost when the Northfield finally sank. I believe that at least 100 people perished."

TOOK LITTLE GIRL'S LIFE BELT.

One of the youngest survivors was a girl only 14 years old who had been dining with her father in this city, as he was going away on an extended trip of business. After dinner the girl's father took her to the ferry house, where she was to take the next boat to her home, in St. George, S. I. The girl's name was Tilly Schwartz. She was seen sitting in the Staten Island ferry house, wet to the hips, waiting for another boat to take her home, and nothing daunted by her experience.

"I was sitting on the upper deck when the crash came. I knew something was wrong but sat still until I saw people rush up the stairs; some of them with life preservers on, and all fighting to get up first. Then I became frightened and I looked for a life preserver for myself, but when I found one could not put it on. A woman came and told me she would show me how to work it, and put it on her boy, and that is the last I saw of her.

"I could do nothing but stand still and cry, and then the tugboats came, and I knew we would all be saved, for there were very many of them. The ship sank lower and lower, and I could see the horses down below were knee deep in water. The water came higher and higher, and finally when the horses down stairs began to scream I knew they were drowning and thought it would be my turn next. But the boat was getting near shore, and a man alongside me told me not to jump, as the boat could not sink much deeper because the river was not deep enough at that point.

"The water rose over the deck where I stood, and I got wet up to the waist, but the man beside me held me, and then some one threw me a rope from a tugboat. Before I could catch the rope a tug boat came alongside, and some one, I think a deckhand, picked me up and threw me over the rail, and a man on the tugboat caught me and then dropped me."

SOME NARROW ESCAPES.

Mrs. C. M. Wood, with her daughter, Mrs. Delbert Price of Pleasant Plains, S. I., were rescued by the tug Catasaqua, which landed sixty-one passengers from the Northfield at St. George. Mrs. Wood says that she and her daughter were the last ones to be rescued from the upper deck of the ferryboat. With them was William Price, the young son of Mrs. Price.

Mrs. Wood says that the water had reached the upper deck before the three were able to reach the rail where passengers were being taken off by a tug. The child was thrown to persons on the tug. Before they could climb upon the rail, that end of the ferryboat went under, and they, with others, were forced to run to the other end, and there another tug was rescuing people, and they were saved, but just how she cannot tell. She said that she was pinned down by a beam which fell across the shoulders of both herself and her daughter, and the water had risen to their necks before they were hauled aboard the Catasaqua. As soon as they were landed Mrs. Price returned to New York, without changing her wet clothing, to look for her child.

John Pfuhler, a plumber of Castleton Corners, S. I., was returning from New York to the island with a load of materials. With his brother, Henry Pfuhler, he was sitting on his wagon when the collision occurred. They climbed abroad a tug from the lower deck when the watery was up to their waists. They were at the stern of the tug when they saw Archibald R. Pittines of Manor Road, West New Brighton, in the water between the tug and the ferryboat. Mr. Puttines is a good swimmer, and was attempting to get out from between the boats when Mr. Pfuhler threw the end of a piece of hose to him and pulled him aboard. One of Mr. Pittines's legs had been severely crushed between boats. The three men were landed in New York, and Mr. Pfuhler secured a coach and sent the injured man to his home. His horse and wagon were lost.

INCIDENTS OTHERS SAW.

PERCY MACARNESS, Auditor of The New York Herald—I was on the Northfield and was talking to Col. Robert Ammon of Grimes Hill, S. I., and Mr. Kirschner of Hamilton Park. We were just out of the slip when we saw the Mauch Chunk right ahead. We were on the forward upper deck. When he saw the other boat coming, Col. Ammon said: "Looks like she is coming into us, doesn't it?" A minute later, it couldn't have been more, the crash came. She struck us on the forward end of the ladies' cabin. Immediately there was a panic, the women rushing and screaming all over the boat. Col. Ammon, Mr. Kirschner, and I did all we could to quiet the women, and managed to get them to go to the other side of the boat, not knowing then how badly she was injured. The Northfield whistled for help as soon as the accident happened, and was soon surrounded by a fleet of tugs. The people on board rushed up on the upper deck, while the ferryboat kept on going ahead, being swept along by the tide. Among those on board the Northfield that I recognized was Cesare Conti, the Italian banker. He was pretty well deluged with water as a result of his experience.

MISS ELIZABETH DONEGAN of Port Richmond, S. I.—My God! It was so awful that I can remember nothing. I felt the collision and then I was hit by a piece of flying timber and knew that I was hurt some, but did not feel it at the time. The excitement was too much. I want to say that the men on the boat were not cowards, no matter what others may say. It was not a question of men first and women and children next or every one for himself. The men spoke as gently as they could to the women and aided them in getting to the upper deck.

WILLIAM HANNER, driver for the Staten Island Brewing Company—There were about eighteen horses on the boat when she was struck. As soon as she began to settle we could all see that she had not long to float. I had a team of grays valued at $1,000. Mine was the first team on the boat, and I thought if I could unharness my horses I could get them to jump overboard and swim to the shore. I worked to cut the traces and to free the animals, but it was impossible, the water came into us too quick. As the water rose the horses seemed to like it. They moved their feet in it, cooling themselves. But it rose steadily and the animals became restive, and then tried to wrench clear of their fetters. I could not look at them struggling and know that I could not help them, so I ran to the upper deck, and that is the last I saw of my team.

STATEN ISLAND'S PANIC.

Passengers Rescued from the Northfield Received with Open Arms—Magnified Reports Spread Alarm.

Less than fifteen minutes after the Northfield sank the news spread over Staten Island. At first it was only a rumor, and because in the last few years there had often been reports of a similar nature little attention was paid to it. But little by little it became generally known that this time it was true.

By 6:30 o'clock half of the people believed there had been a fearful accident, that several hundred lives were lost, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Women, hysterical and anxious, gathered in the stores that had telephones and these were kept in constant communication with others in the lower end of Manhattan. As rumor after rumor swept over the lower end of the city it was reported by telephone to Staten Island, and as it spread was magnified.

At one store in Port Richmond the man at the receiver reported a grewsome story as told him by a heartless joker, or worse, from this borough. It was that scores of bodies were being pulled out of the water and laid upon piers. Several women fainted and others became frantic.

About the ferryhouse at St. George an enormous crowd gathered to learn the worst. As the next boat swung in and unloaded her passengers they were mobbed with anxious ones begging for information. There was little enough known. Those who took the next boat down knew little except that the Northfield had gone down. As the subsequent boats arrived they brought more details, but more anxiety, for men and women who should have been on them staid in Manhattan to hear the news, and their non-arrival at the usual time added to the distress. White-faced women watched the crowds file past on their way to their trains and gave way to hopelessness when the looked-for ones did not come.

The police on duty kept excellent order, and the company sent men about assuring the waiting ones that none was drowned.

The tugboat Catasaqua brought the first of those rescued to Staten Island. She landed alongside the pier outside the ferryhouse. There were about 100 persons, men and women, on board. Most of them had been in the water. The Captain of the tug thought the best thing to do was to rush them home, and did so, making the trip across the bay in less than twenty minutes.

As the boat pulled alongside the dock the rescued ones were huddled upon the open deck of the tug. Some of them were wrapped in blankets and the coats of the crew. Others, women, were wrapped in the coats of men who had been rescued. They were helped onto the dock by willing hands. The hackmen at St. George whipped their blankets from the boxes and gave them to the women and then offered their hacks to carry the women home. In this way most of the women were hurried to their homes. The men took cars. Many of the rescued men loaned their coats to women they had never seen before, and when the scattering came lost track of them.

Such an accident as that of last night has long been dreaded by Staten Islanders, but the source was not expected. The regular passengers have long looked for such an accident to occur from a collision with the Annex boat. That one of the New Jersey Central boats would sink a Staten Island boat was not dreamed of until recently, when the Communipaw boats began to run in close connection.

DIVERS SET TO WORK.

As soon as the Northfield was sunk, the officials of the Staten Island Ferry Company and the underwriters notified the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company to look after the wreck. Not fifteen minutes after the boat had grounded the wrecking tug Hustler was alongside the hulk.

Capt. Tom Kivlin, the master wrecker of the company, was in charge, and a diver, Albert Blombert, went down to search for bodies and make a general report concerning the conditions of the punctured hull.

The chief work of the wrecking company consisted in making the wreck snug so that it would not slip out into the river into deeper water. The divers will start to work again at an early hour this morning to definitely learn whether any bodies are held aboard the sunken craft. They were unable to make a thorough examination last night.

NORTHFIELD AN OLD BOAT.

Complaints Had Been Made Against the Craft by Staten Islanders.

The Mauch Chunk was built in 1893, and has been used since that time in the ferry service of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The Northfield is an old paddle wheel wooden hull steam ferryboat, constructed in 1863, in Brooklyn, by Jeremiah Simonson. Her dimensions are: Length, 202 feet; breadth, 33½ feet; depth of hold, 13 feet. Her tonnage is 800 gross and 388 net. She had a new boiler in 1874.

Six years ago she was hauled out in South Brooklyn, and her hull practically rebuilt. Her upper works were also replaced, and the whole boat realtered. She had new engines and new boilers and a complete electric equipment.

Many complaints have been made by Staten Islanders against the Northfield and her sister boats. There have been two instances of narrow escapes in the harbor in which the Northfield figured. The United States ram Katahdin crossed the bows of the ferryboat, barely escaping injury, and on another occasion a Hackensack tow was cut in two.

A committee, appointed by the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and consisting of G. A. E. Irving, Dr. Samuel A. Robinson, and Capt. Washington Hawes, investigated the ferry accommodations between the Boroughs of Richmond and Manhattan, and reported on April 25, 1899, that the transportation facilities were not much better then than thirty years before, when the population was less by nearly one-half.

The report also stated that the service was in the hands of one corporation, and criticised four of the six boats in use and their irregularity in running.

Three recommendations were made, the first of which dealt with the character of the boats, and called for new, modern, fast ferryboats, giving an express service between the foot of Whitehall Street and St. George and making the trip between Manhattan and Richmond in fifteen minutes. The other recommendations dealt with the establishment of ferry service between Manhattan and the east and north shores of Staten Island and the question of the fares for passengers and teams.

The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, which had an interest in the Staten Island Ferry, was sold at auction for $2,000,000 on April 20, 1899, to Harold Bronner, R. H. Tiezer, and Frank Geary, who were generally understood to be acting for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT RECALLED.

The boiler of the Westfield, a sister boat of the Northfield, exploded on July 30, 1871, while the vessel lay in her slip alongside of South Ferry. Seventy-two dead bodies were recovered, and 135 persons were known to have been injured, some of whom died from their injuries.

The theory as to the cause of the explosion put forward after the disaster was that neither the safety valves nor the steam gauge were in perfect order.

The Westfield was built in Brooklyn in 1862, and was then furnished with a low-pressure boiler 24 feet in length and 10 feet in diameter, with 12 feet in front.

FIERY RAIN AT FUNERAL.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 14.—During the procession of the funeral of Mrs. Bridget McDonough to-day along Second Avenue, near the Eliza Furnace an explosion occurred at the furnace, throwing molten metal and slag high in the air. The funeral cortège was caught in the falling débris, and the hearse and two carriages were almost totally wrecked. Four drivers were badly cut and burned. They are George Oliver, Joe Payton, Martin Seifer, and Michael Cray. Oliver is seriously hurt. The carriage in which the two daughters of Mrs. McDonough were riding were set afire, but the occupants escaped.

The glass sides of the hearse were broken and the roof crushed, leaving practically nothing but the bed and wheels intact. The horses attached to the carriages were pelted with falling slag, and were prevented from stampeding only by the prompt action of the furnacemen and others on the scene. After much trouble and delay the cortège was started again on its way to the cemetery.

ALDERMAN FLINN'S JUDGMENT.

A judgment rendered by Municipal Court Justice William F. Moore in favor of Alderman Joseph A. Flinn of the Fifth Assembly District, in a suit brought by him against William Starr Miller, the clubman, for a sum of $81, was yesterday confirmed on appeal by Justices Beach, Scott, and Fitzgerald, constituting the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court.

Alderman Flinn claimed that at the request of a man named Connolly, who was in September, 1900, Mr. Miller's coachman, he performed some work for Mr. Miller. He applied for payment, but did not receive it.

Mr. Miller alleged that he had given strict orders to his coachman not to contract any debts, and also that he had given Connolly the money to pay the Alderman. The coachman never paid the bill, and Mr. Miller maintained that he was not liable.

PIANOTIST RECITAL.
To-day, June 15, from 1:30 to 4:30 P. M.
Admission Complimentary to All.
SOLOIST:
MR. J. FRANK GIBBONS,
Baritone.
PROGRAM.
1. Polonaise, A flat.....Chopin
2. Arabesque.....Schumann
3. Solo, "Day Dreams".....Streleski
Mr. J. Frank Gibbons,
Accompanied by the "Pianotist."
(Violin Obligato by Samuel Lichtenstein.)
4. Selections from "La Boheme".....Puccini
5. Au Rouet.....Godard
6. Anitra's Dance, "Peer Gynt".....Greig
The Only Piano Player Awarded Medal at Paris Exposition. Plays Any Piano. Any One Can Play It. Endorsed by Leading Musicians. Just the Thing for Your Summer Home.
THE PIANOTIST,
503 Fifth Avenue, cor. 42d St.
New York.

MR. SCHWAB REFUSED $1,000,000.

Bankers Said to Have Offered That Sum for His Option on Bethlehem Steel Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 14.—Because New York bankers refused to take Bethlehem Steel Company stock off his hands after they asked him to get it for them, President C. M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation could have made $1,000,000 in less than twelve hours last week. He expects to make $5,000,000 before he lets go.

Several weeks ago a syndicate of New York bankers asked President Schwab to undertake to secure control of the Bethlehem Company, which has a larger plant than the Homestead works of the Carnegie Company, and which has been the greatest rival of that company in making armor-plate for the Government. Mr. Schwab obtained an option on the control of the property. He had to pay down $7,000,000, and arrange for a future payment of $10,000,000.

The bankers, it is said, refused to take the bargain and the big steel works were left on Mr. Schwab's hands. He completed his bargain. Not twelve hours after the bankers refused he was hunted up by them and $1,000,000 was offered him for his bargain.

This Mr. Schwab refused, and the offer was advanced to $2,000,000. Mr. Schwab declined the overtures, said that he would make $5,000,000 out of his investment, and that he would operate the works himself. It is believed that the company will eventually be controlled by the United States Steel Corporation.

THE WISCONSIN A FAST SHIP.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 14.—It is expected by naval officials that the new battleship Wisconsin, which left port to-day for her final trip, will surpass the record of the Illinois.

The Wisconsin, under command of Capt. Reiter, yesterday left the harbor, and is expected to return Sunday evening. It is possible the ship will go as far south as the Santa Barbara Channel, in order to make a five hours' consecutive test of her engines and seagoing qualities.

Chief Engineer Forsythe of the Union Iron Works is on board representing the builders. On June 17 it will have been six months since the Wisconsin was turned over to the Government by the Union Iron Works, with the customary understanding that any defects discovered would be remedied by the builders without expense to the Government.

A quantity of selected coal was placed aboard the Wisconsin, the intention of the Naval Board being to put the battleship to a severe test. Surprising as it may seem to those who have not kept account of the Wisconsin's performances since she was placed in commission, the battleship made 15.6 knots an hour for two hours, while on the way to this port from Puget Sound last Tuesday, in an ordinary sea and wind, and averaged 15.3 knots for the entire trip, which occupied 55 hours.

Naval officials confidently expect the Wisconsin to return from her final official trial with a record very close to 16 knots. In this event the Wisconsin will have surpassed the Alabama and the Illinois, whose records were 17.013 and 17.310, respectively. The Wisconsin's record on her first trial was 17.176.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS' DILEMMA.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—The first intimation that Senator Fairbanks may not receive the solid support of Indiana in his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President came at a recent secret conference of Republican leaders. It developed that there is opposition to his re-election as Senator in 1903, if he is also to receive the Presidential nomination a year later. The only excuse for such opposition is that some of the other powerful leaders want the Senatorship.

It was agreed that Mr. Fairbanks must surrender the toga if he wants united support for the Presidency. The plan, it is said, is for Gov. Durbin to succeed Mr. Fairbanks.

Among those said to have attended the conference were Gov. Durbin, Representative Charles B. Landis, who aspires to succeed Senator Beveridge; James Goodrich of Winchester, who would like to succeed State Chairman Charles Hernly; Joseph B. Kealing, United States District Attorney and Vice State Chairman; George McCullough of Muncie, a prominent politician and capitalist, and Charles L. Henry of Anderson, former Representative and now possessed of Senatorial aspirations.

It is said that a slate was also prepared naming those who shall be nominated for State officers next Fall. Should the plan be carried out as arranged it would form a powerful organization, which Senator Fairbanks could not afford to antagonize. The slate names Nat U. Hill of Bloomington for State Treasurer; Merrill Moores, Assistant Attorney General, for Attorney General; Daniel Storms of Lafayette for Secretary of State. The agreement that Representative Landis shall succeed Senator Beveridge disarranges the plan for Gov. Durbin to have the place, but bears out the report that he has been selected to succeed Mr. Fairbanks.

DR. VAN DYKE ON NUDE IN ART.

CHICAGO, June 14.—"We must distinguish between the nude and the undressed in art," said Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton to-day in his address to the graduating class at the Art Institute.

"To the undressed a decent public will bring no toleration," he added. "But, in general, we may say that the wrong in art is only for the evil mind. When Michael Angelo painted his 'Last Judgment' an ecclesiastic ordered that clothes be put on the nude figure. This was done, to the shame not of Michael Angelo, but of the ecclesiastic who could not endure the nude in art.

"Indeed, when we speak of the nudity and crudity in art I must confess that I have been shocked not so much by the latter as by the language of protest used against it in the Boston Museum."

The subject of Dr. Van Dyke's address was "The Moral Law in Art." The speaker strove to show that the speech of art operates properly within the wider sphere of the moral law. Not art for art's sake, he contended, but art for art's sake and man's sake should be the watchword. While deprecating the value of literature and art which sought consciously to adorn some moral lesson, such as the old-time story books, Dr. Van Dyke pleaded for that sort of artistic production which is the result of genuine and moral emotion.

Dr. Van Dyke is the first man ever invited to the Institute from outside the city to deliver the commencement address.

CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILROADS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—President Buckingham of the Northwestern "L" has made a proposition to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road to lease the latter's line to Evanston, a distance of twelve miles. The consideration is not made public.

The proposition has been recommended for acceptance, and it is now only a question of time when the Northwestern elevated trains will descend at the Wilson Avenue terminus of the road, and make the four-mile run to Evanston over the St. Paul tracks. The fare will be 5 cents, which is 10 cents less than is charged by the combined cable and electric systems now.

The Marvex Glove | GLACÉ and SUEDE KIDSKIN.
in delicate shades for Summer wear.
For WOMEN, MISSES, MEN and BOYS.
B. Altman & Co. Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Avenue, New York.

Choice of any
Hawes
Rough Braid
STRAW HAT
(exclusive Styles)
TWO DOLLARS
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Three NEW YORK Stores. { BROADWAY, in the Astor House (Downtown.) BROADWAY, COR. 13TH ST. (Central). BROADWAY, COR. 30TH ST. (Uptown).
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SHOES
Suited to your taste in style.
Suited to the demands of wear.
Suited to the season.
SIXTH AVE. AND NINETEENTH ST.
ALEXANDER

DIVED 62 FEET AND RESCUED TWO MEN.

Jack Smith, an ex-Soldier, Takes a Desperate Chance and Succeeds.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 14.—"Jack" Smith, a former member of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, leaped from a Big Four Bridge into the Sciote River, a distance of sixty-two feet, to-day and rescued two men from drowning.

Smith was standing on the bridge with a surveying party, when a boat in the river below containing two men capsized. Smith hearing their cries for assistance, dove from the bridge and saved both men.

BOY CRUSHED BY CAR.

Dodged Truck and Ran in Front of Trolley—His Father Tries to Assault Motorman.

William Wilson, eight years old, of 18 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, received probably fatal injuries last night by being run down by Trolley Car 2,088 of the Nostrand Avenue line. The accident happened in Nostrand Avenue, near Myrtle. The boy, with several companions, was playing in the street, when young Wilson ran in front of a brewery truck, and in his efforts to escape being run down by the truck, he ran in front of the car.

The fender scooped the boy in the basket, but before the motorman could bring the car to a standstill young Wilson bounced out and under it. He was wedged tightly under the crossbeam in front of the wheels. Besides a fracture of the skull he received internal injuries. The accident was witnessed by many persons, and although the motorman did all that was possible to avoid it, he was censured.

The boy's father came upon the scene and became so much excited that it was only with great difficulty that he was restrained by a policeman from assaulting the motorman. An ambulance removed the boy to the Williamsburg Hospital, where it was said he would probably die.

SNOW IN COLORADO.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., June 14.—Since 4 o'clock this morning a general storm, ranging from Wyoming to New Mexico, has been raging, with slight variations. Up north it appeared as a tremendous downpour, washing away hundreds of acres of crops.

Around Denver snow fell quite freely, and further south, in Pueblo, which is the mountain rival of St. Louis for heat, the citizens had to turn out en masse to shovel the snow off their sidewalks to enable pedestrians to attend to business.

Four inches fell late this afternoon, and still further south the precipitation is worse. In the range of mountains of the southern border the snowfall was considerable. In Denver the storm left a trace in a sudden drop of the mercury arising from the presence of so much snow in the surrounding country, making fires in buildings and homes very desirable.

WHERE PROF. ANDREWS STANDS

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 14.—In a flag day address this evening, Chancellor E

GERMANS TO ACT ALONE

Reform Union Will Not Confer with Anti-Tammany Forces.

Not Ready Out of Mere Opposition to Accept a Candidate from the "Counter Boss."

The German-American Reform Union, at a largely attended meeting in the Grand Central Palace last night, declined the invitation to send representatives to the anti-Tammany conferences, while expressing hearty sympathy with the movement for the overthrow of Tammany Hall. Every district was represented and much enthusiasm was manifested.

Fritz Guertler presided and stated the object of the meeting. The Advisory Committee, through Charles Lutz, the President of the organization, submitted the correspondence that had passed between the German-American Reform Union and the officers of the anti-Tammany bodies, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, The German-American Reform Union stands as it stood in 1894, when it supported Mr. Strong for Mayor; in 1895, when it fought the fanatical Roosevelt exhumation of laws long fallen into disuse and disapproved by this community, and in 1897, when it supported Mr. Low in opposition to both machines. It is ready to support a good man for Mayor. It is not ready, out of mere opposition to Tammany Hall, to accept a man from the counter-boss, be his man called a Democrat or a Republican. The German-American Reform Union rejects the postulate that no man who received a nomination from Tammany Hall may be supported by anybody else. The members of this union believe in non-partisan administration, especially in an unbiased judiciary. We still favor, as always, the re-election of Judges who have made good records on the bench, and such candidates we would support even if they were renominated by Tammany Hall.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolution and of the resolutions adopted May 24 by the General Committee, be sent to the Citizens' Union, and that the President be authorized to appoint one member to explain our position to the conference, provided it desires such further information, but that no action shall be binding on the German-American Reform Union until approved by its General Committee.

Speeches were made by Joseph Winter, Emanuel Perls, A. Woelke, and Christian Sutter, the tenor of which was that while the German-American Reform Union is in active sympathy with the movement to defeat Tammany Hall, the members believe the Reform Union can do better work in that direction by independent action.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and if the anti-Tammany conferees want further information from the union, Herman Ridder will appear before the former and explain.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.

Republican Candidates for Jefferson County—Trouble in One District.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 14.—Floyd C. Overton of Henderson was nominated for member of Assembly by the Republicans of the First District to-day in the most exciting convention ever held in the county. There are sixty delegates in the convention and at the caucuses thirty were instructed for Frederick W. Mayhew, twenty for Mr. Overton, and ten for R. P. Grant. On the first ballot to-day the Grant delegates voted solidly for Overton, and one delegate from Henderson, instructed for Overton, voted for Mr. Mayhew.

When the city was reached on the roll call two delegates from the Fifth Ward, instructed for Mayhew, voted for Overton, giving him 31 votes to 29 for Mayhew. There was a demand for another ballot, but there was no change. Mr. Overton was brought before the convention and was greeted by hisses and cat-calls, and was not allowed to speak for five minutes on account of the demonstration. Mr. Mayhew was called on for a speech, and received a splendid ovation. Both sides are making charges of bribery, and it is not improbable that a Democrat would carry the district, though there is a large normal Republican majority.

Mr. Overton is a graduate of Cornell University and one of the most progressive farmers of the county. Six years ago he ran on an independent ticket placed in the field by the Grange, which was indorsed by the Democrats, and was defeated by only a few votes.

James A. Outterson of Carthage, one of the leading paper manufacturers of Northern New York, who had not been a candidate previous to the convention, was nominated for Assemblyman in the second district on the One Hundred and thirty-ninth ballot.

THINKS McLAURIN WILL WIN.

Col. J. S. Carr of North Carolina Says Senator Tillman's Success Will Be Only Temporary.

One of the firmest believers in the possibilities of a new South is Col. Julian S. Carr of Durham, N. C. He was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, having returned from Philadelphia, where he represented Gov. Aycock and delivered an address on "North Carolina and Her Resources." Col. Carr is one of the wealthiest men in the South, and is identified with many movements calculated to benefit the Southern States.

"In the contest now going on in South Carolina," he said to a TIMES reporter, "Senator Tillman may, for the time being, be successful, but in the long run Senator McLaurin will succeed just so sure as the sun rises and sets, because he represents the right principle.

"I have grown mighty sick and tired of seeing small politicians run North Carolina and other Southern States. I suppose hide-bound Democrats will say I am abandoning Democratic principles for dollars and cents. Let them. It is high time that the business or commercial men of the South tried to run the Southern States on broader lines. And we intend to get out on a broader beam. We have had all we want of Bryanism, and God knows I supported him loyally.

"North Carolina is making rapid strides in a commercial sense, and as one of her sons I want to see her keep in the forefront in business development. The best interests of the country are more to me than the personal success of any politician. Senator McLaurin has the right idea, and he is bound to win. I favor expansion and the Nicaragua Canal, and I am sick of Bryanism."

Col. Carr some time ago refused the Democratic nomination for Governor of his State. He has given largely to educational and charitable institutions and the Carr Dormitory at the University at Chapel Hill is one of the handsomest structures in North Carolina.

MUST GIVE UP $10,779.

Referee's Order to Bankrupt Samuel Weiss—Latter's Application Under Recent Court Decision.

Samuel Weiss, formerly a manufacturer of women's underwear at 64 Grand Street, who failed in October, 1898, and was afterward thrown into bankruptcy by creditors and to whom a discharge was refused, was recently ordered by Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, on the application of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, representing Harry R. Farjeon, trustee in bankruptcy for the creditors, to turn over to the trustee the sum of $10,779, which amount of assets it was alleged had disappeared between March, 1898, and the time of his failure, and was not accounted for by the bankrupt. Ten days' time was given to Mr. Weiss to pay the money.

Edwin Blumenstiel said yesterday that the time for Mr. Weiss to pay over the $10,779 had expired and he had not paid over the money. An order to show cause has been obtained, returnable on Wednesday next before Judge Brown of the United States District Court, why Mr. Weiss should not be punished for contempt in refusing to comply with the order of the court.

Another phase of the same case has now arisen, growing out of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court at Washington in the Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. matter, relating to preferences and payments on account made by debtors to creditors within four months prior to bankruptcy. Mr. Weiss's attorney has made an application to expunge from the record a great many claims of creditors already filed and proved, on the ground that the creditors had received payments within four months of his bankruptcy. This application is hotly contested by creditors, and the question as to which creditors will have to hand back the money they received, and which creditors may keep the money received will come up for a hearing on next Wednesday.

The matter came up yesterday before Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 31 Nassau Street, in reference to expunging the claims of a number of the creditors of Mr. Weiss. Various points were raised and were ruled upon by the referee. Mr. Blumenstiel further said that the matter was of such great importance to the business community that the decision of Judge Brown of the United States District Court will be eagerly awaited.

Referee Olney, in his opinion, said that though the bankrupt has had ample opportunity to show what became of his property and assets, which the evidence clearly indicates he must have had at the time of the bankruptcy, he has failed to do so, and the only question is to determine how much property the bankrupt must be held to have concealed from the trustee.

STRIKE MEDDLERS INDICTED.

Georgia Grand Jury Charges Strike Instigators with Coercing Strikers.

AMERICUS, Ga., June 14.—The Grand Jury of Sumter County has indicted J. A. Reid, A. E. Reid, and J. B. Setter for false imprisonment and "unlawfully preventing laborers from remaining in their lawful employment."

It is alleged that these, with others, took Christopher Bolch and John Smith, two men who had taken the places of striking machinists in the Seaboard Air Line shops, out into the woods and threatened their lives if they did not give up their jobs. It is believed that the action of the Grand Jury will put a stop to a situation which was becoming grave.

NON-UNION MEN PRISONERS.

Arrested by Strikers and Sent to Sea on False Promises.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 14.—Eight machinists who came here from New York to work in the Southern Railway shops were shanghaied by the strikers to-day. They were hustled aboard the Clyde liner Algonquin, bound for Jacksonville, under the pretense that they were being sent back home.

When the men found that the ship was not going to New York, they made desperate efforts to get ashore, but were restrained by the strikers and were forced to remain in the steerage. One machinist managed to jump ashore. The plan to shanghai the "scabs" was laid with great deliberation, and the non-union men claimed that they were held prisoners with pistols until the ship got to sea.

NEW YORK MEN GO BACK.

The Cameron Pump Company's Strikers Surrender Unconditionally.

A break in the strike of the machinists took place in this city yesterday at the Cameron Pump Company's works, in East Twenty-third Street, where all the strikers, 350 in number, made an unconditional surrender. This was entirely unexpected, and other employers, whose machinists are on strike, now expect that the strikers will return. So far few, if any, non-union men have been employed in the places of the strikers.

Henry F. Devens, Secretary of the National Metal Trades Association, reported yesterday that union machinists in Western cities who went on strike were returning to work unconditionally.

Representatives of R. Hoe & Co., the printing press manufacturers, had a conference yesterday with a committee of the union. The conference took place in the office of the company on Grand Street. It will be continued to-day, and it is thought an agreement will be reached. The firm is not represented in the National Metal Trades Association.

MACHINISTS RETURN TO WORK.

The Dead-Lock with Many Chicago Firms Is Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 14.—As predicted by Business Agent Ireland of the International Association of Machinists, a number of Chicago manufacturers have taken advantage of the opening left by the manufacturers' convention in New York and settled with the striking employes.

As a consequence, union men in the following six shops returned to work this morning under the new agreement for a nine-hour day, with an increase in wages: Woods Motor Vehicle Company, 25 men; E. H. Delano, 40 men; Simplex Railroad Appliance Company, Hammond, Ind., 20 men; Kling Brothers, 20 men; Hanson & Tunelius, 15 men, and the Auto. Machine Company, 15 men.

The action of the National Metal Trades Association in giving its members full liberty to make individual settlements without reference to the organization, according to officials of the union, will result in breaking the present dead-lock in Chicago. Many other settlements are said to be pending.

Students May Take Strikers' Places.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 14.—The places of striking machinists in Detroit and Chicago will be partially filled by mechanical engineering students of the University of Michigan, a number of whom have signified their intention of putting in the Summer in this way. Two juniors have already gone into the employ of the Olds Motor Works of Detroit, and three others, undergraduates, have signified their intention of so doing. Letters have been sent to Prof. M. E. Cooley, from the Northern Engineering Works, in Detroit, and the Chicago Shipbuilding Company of Chicago, asking him to send them graduates or undergraduates to take the place of striking machinists.

FREE VACCINATION FOR INDIANIANS.

Smallpox Spreads and the Board of Health Proposes Strenuous Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—Free vaccination, with pure virus, for the entire population of Indiana, is a proposition before the State Board of Health.

The Governor has been consulted, for, in order to carry out the scheme, the board will have to draw on a contingent fund, which only the Governor has power to spend in what he regards as emergency cases. The Governor's reply was that the board should present a definite proposition, and he would consider it.

It is said the Governor regards the suggestion with favor. Secretary Hurty of the State Board predicts that smallpox will spread to every corner of Indiana and run until it runs itself out, as has been the case in some foreign countries. The problem is getting so large that the general free vaccination scheme is being considered to check the contagion.

MRS. McKINLEY STILL IMPROVES.

Her Physicians Discontinue Bulletins Owing to Her Progress.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Dr. Rixey, on leaving the White House at 10:30 to-night, said that Mrs. McKinley was doing very well and maintaining the normal improvement. Mrs. McKinley reclined on a rolling chair in her room during the day.

Mrs. McKinley's physicians held their usual consultation this forenoon and decided to discontinue the issuance of bulletins. It is said that the doctors consider it useless to give out a bulletin each day under the favorable progress she is making. Should her condition grow worse, the bulletins will be resumed.

FIVE NEGROES HANGED.

Quintuple Execution on One Gallows at Sylvania, Ga.

SYLVANIA, Ga., June 14.—Arnold Augustus, Andrew Davis, Richard Sanders, William Hudson, and Samuel Baldwin, all negroes, were executed in the yard of the county jail of Screven County this afternoon.

The crime for which they were hanged was committed last August. It originated in a quarrel between a young negro named Alexander and two young white men. A day or two after the quarrel Filmore Herrington and Milton Mears swore out warrants against Alexander for threatening their lives. Mears, being a constable, headed a party consisting of himself, Herrington, Capt. J. T. Wade, and George Daniel, to effect the arrest of Alexander. As the four white men approached Alexander's house they were fired upon from ambush by apparently a dozen guns and rifles. Constable Mears fell dead in his tracks. Herrington, mortally wounded, crawled a hundred yards and died. Daniel was wounded, but made his escape with Wade.

The Coroner's inquest developed evidence against eight negroes, including those who were hanged to-day.

TO GET IRON ORE.

H. C. Frick Said to be Back of Union Steel Company, Which Is Very Active Just Now.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., June 14.—The Union Steel Company of Pittsburg has established an office here, and is competing with the steel combination in a very active manner for the lease and purchase of iron ore properties on the Mesaba Range. At the rate at which some of the recent deals have been made, the Union Company will have an ample supply of its own ore with which to feed the large plant it is building in Pittsburg.

The United States Steel Company, through its component companies, came into possession of a vast majority of the developed iron properties of this county, and since the merger it has been rapidly gathering in ore discoveries as fast as they were found and proved to be worth developing. Recently the Union Steel Company has come into the field and snapped up several very desirable properties. Some of these, though largely prospected, are said to be excellent ones, and they promise a large supply of ore, so that the independent company will not need to rely upon the steel combination for any of its ore.

It is reported from local sources that Henry C. Frick, Henry W. Oliver, and Mr. Peacock of the Carnegie interests are interested in a new company, and this is locked upon here as promising a very strong concern that will furnish active opposition to the United States Steel Company.

Meller Brothers of Pittsburg are also said to be interested in it. The latest acquisition of the Union Company includes a new ore find near Hibbing, this county, that shows up ten million tons of fine ore. For this the company will pay $100,000 for a lease alone. Six other leases, options, and purchases have been made within a short time. Mining men are aware that the company is in the field for any new and promising properties, and its presence has greatly stimulated the market for mines and stiffened the prices.

GIGANTIC STEEL MONOPOLY.

United States Steel Corporation Said to be Moving to Control Its Four Big Competitors.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—The Leader to-morrow will say:

"The United States Steel Corporation and its allied interests are preparing to control its four big competitors and thereby lay the foundation for a monopoly of the steel industries in the United States. The Cambria Steel Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Bethlehem Iron Company, and the Jones & Laughlin Company will be brought under control before Winter. The manner of obtaining control of these plants will be by utilizing friendly financial powers such as Mr. Schwab, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other interests of like magnitude.

The United States Steel Corporation in itself finds that the resources of its projectors have been about taken up in floating the securities of that organization, hence to control these plants, which means an outlay of several hundred million dollars, it is necessary to interest outside capital. This will be done by retaining as aids such powers as have been suggested, which will establish a community of interests among the financiers now developing the steel industry.

Mr. Schwab has virtually obtained control of the Bethlehem Steel Company, which he will operate in close harmony with the plants of the United States Steel Corporation. Although the Pennsylvania Railroad officials deny connection with the sale of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the denial is said to be technical only, and the funds for controlling the Pennsylvania Steel Company will, it is said, come from sources near to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Two other syndicates are said to be forming to purchase control of the Jones & Laughlin Company of Pittsburg and the Cambria Steel Company, and options have already been obtained on these plants.

The purpose of the purchase is said to be to control the iron market when the dull season arrives, and by controlling the entire output of the steel manufacturing plants possible ruinous competition will be avoided.

RIVAL TO THE STEEL TRUST.

Large Site in Monongahela Valley Purchased for a Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 14.—Lieut. T. W. Fitch, President of the Pittsburg Steel Shafting Company, and Thomas Walker, President of the McVay & Walker Foundry Company, Braddock, are at the head of a syndicate which has purchased ninety acres in the Monongahela Valley on which to build rod, wire, and nail mills in competition with the United States Steel Company.

Lieut. Fitch was President of the Pittsburg Wire Company, which caused the destruction of the wire nail pool, in 1897, by refusing to co-operate with Chisholm, Gates, and Ellwood. The Rankin Plant, which was sold to the American Steel and Wire Company, can produce a ton of wire cheaper than any plant in the world.

The owners forced the American Steel and Wire Company to pay them $250 for each share of their stock, valued at $100. Lieut. Fitch has an international reputation as a successful wire manufacturer.

RICH ORE BEDS PURCHASED.

Pennsylvania Steel Co. Buys the Cornwall Mines and Lebanon Furnaces.

LEBANON, Penn., June 14.—It is authoritatively announced here that the Pennsylvania Steel Company has purchased the Cornwall Iron Ore Mines, the Lebanon Furnaces, and the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad. All these properties have been owned and operated for many years by the Coleman family. No intimation is given as to the amount of money involved in the transaction.

The ore mines are considered to be among the most important sources of supply in the country. They have been mined since 1740, and at the present time there are sixty-three acres of ore uncovered. It is calculated that there has been removed in 160 years not much more than half the deposit.

The Lebanon Furnaces are well equipped, and the plant contains many modern improvements. The Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad is 22 miles in length, and runs from Lebanon via Cornwall to Conewago, where it connects with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Cooler with showers, winds variable, shifting to northwest.

Unsettled and showery weather is indicated generally east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Middle and West Gulf States and New England. In the States of the Middle and Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys the period of high temperature will be broken to-night and to-morrow by rains and thunderstorms. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair. On the North Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh from the west. On the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh southerly winds will become variable. On the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts the winds will be fresh from the southeast. On the great lakes fresh east to northeast winds will prevail.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh west to northwest winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	63	65	68
6 A. M.	68	65	68
9 A. M.	68	67	70
12 M.	73	71	87
3 P. M.	81	76	87
6 P. M.	68	78	80
9 P. M.	70	76	78
12 P. M.	69	76	76

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76½
Weather Bureau	71½
Corresponding date 1900	70½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

The barometer registered 30.10 inches at 8 A. M., and 29.97 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 90 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 97 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 81 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 64 degrees at 6 A. M.

COLORADO.

New daily limited service beginning June 16th via Great Rock Island Route, one night out Chicago to Colorado. We can convince you we have the best service, the best connections, and arrive in Denver and Colorado Springs (Manitou) at the most convenient hour. Only direct line to Manitou. Cheap Summer excursions daily to Colorado and Utah, with especially low rates on certain days. For details write A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A., 401 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

THOUGHT WEDDING A SECRET.

But When Brooklyn Couple Returned a Band and 3,000 Persons Greeted Them.

When Thomas F. E. Fagan, a druggist, of 3,003 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Maude Shaw of Rockville Centre, L. I., got married very quietly last Saturday they planned to surprise their friends by announcing the marriage when they returned from their wedding trip. But the friends of the couple cheerfully turned the tables on them, and the surprise which the two received was a demonstration the like of which the East New York section of Brooklyn had not seen in many a day, if ever.

In some way the friends and business associates of Fagan learned of his marriage and planned to give him a rousing reception on his return. Fagan and his bride reached home Thursday night. In front of the druggist's store they found a crowd of about 3,000 people assembled. The store, outside and inside, was elaborately decorated for the occasion. Over the doorway hung a huge banner, on which was painted in bold letters:

"Behold, the bridegroom cometh."

In the show window was a large floral cradle, and flags and bunting were everywhere about the place. When Fagan and his bride drove up to the store in a coach a brass band stationed there piped up cheerily:

"He's Up Against the Real Thing Now."

The druggist was hauled from the carriage by his friends, and a banner was thrust into his hand. On the banner was the legend:

"I was married on the Q. T."

There was a din of tin horns and then a lot of fireworks were set off. With the astonished and bewildered druggist carrying the banner and the band playing, the crowd formed in line and marched around the block. The members of the committee of business men of the neighborhood who had gotten up the demonstration headed the line, each wearing a huge badge, on which was printed:

"You can't lose us, Tommy."

And "Tommy" didn't lose them, that is, not until he had made a speech explaining things and had taken the whole crowd to a nearby hall and bought things, liquid and solid.

Some one who saw the crowd and couldn't find out what the excitement was all about, sent in a riot call to the Liberty Avenue Police Station, and the reserves were sent to the scene on the double quick. When the police learned what the crowd was there for they forgot what they had been sent to the place for and joined in the fun.

WRECKED ENGINE TO SAVE LIFE

Driver on the Way to a Fire Turned the Machine Into an Elevated Railroad Pillar.

To avoid running down a crowded trolley car just leaving the loop at Broadway and Manhattan Crossing, Brooklyn, last evening, Driver Charles F. Reichardt of Engine 133, which was on its way to a trifling fire, turned the machine into an elevated railroad pillar. Reichardt, as he did so, unbuckled the strap that held him to the seat, and jumped, landing uninjured on the sidewalk.

The engineer, Frederick D. Manning, sixty-six years old, of 1,387 Herkimer Street, who was on the back of the engine, was thrown to the street. His skull was fractured, and he is believed to have sustained internal injuries. He was taken home unconscious. The horses were thrown down and the engine overturned and very badly wrecked. There was a panic on the car when the collision seemed inevitable, and when the danger had passed the passengers joined in praise of Reichardt.

FOUGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

Brooklyn Man Found Him in His House and in the Fight Was Cut Severely.

Capt. James Reynolds of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau and his men were hunting last night for a burglar with whom Edward O. Ross had a desperate encounter early on Thursday morning at his home, 494 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn. Ross's family is away in the country and he was at home alone.

He was asleep in the back parlor when he was awakened by a rush of air into the room. Getting up he found the front door open. Taking a cane Ross stepped into the front parlor. As he entered, a burglar, with a large knife in his hand, sprang upon him. Ross grasped the knife, and the thief was unable to use the weapon. The burglar kicked Ross in the abdomen, and he sank to his knees.

The thief then jerked the knife out of Ross's hand, almost severing one of the fingers. The man then ran from the house and escaped. Ross walked to the Seney Hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

TWO BOYS STABBED.

Were Resenting Insults to Their Girl Companions When Attacked.

"Little Italy," in Harlem, was the scene of a double tragedy late last evening, when Romeo Casino, sixteen years old, of 330 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Samule Rose, eighteen years old, of 2,127 First Avenue, were dangerously stabbed while resenting remarks made to two girls who were walking with them by Amallio, a junkman, whose other name is not known, but who lives at 411 East One Hundred and Sixth Street. The affray happened in First Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Amallio had spoken to the girls several times, when both boys made a simultaneous rush at him. He drew a stiletto and stabbed Casino in the breast and left wrist and then drove the weapon deep into Rose's chest. Both boys fell bleeding and unconscious to the sidewalk, while Amallio ran away. Dr. Slevin took the lads to Harlem Hospital in an ambulance, and it was said there late last night that both were in a critical condition. Detectives from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station were then scouring the district for their assailant.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Baron W. A. F. Gevers, Netherland's Minister, Washington; J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Dr. G. C. Madill, Ogdensburg; H. W. Fox-Strangways, Exeter, England.

GRAND—Irby Bennett, Memphis; Bym Manzy, San Francisco; George Palmer, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—James P. Dawes, Montreal; E. B. Wallace, Toronto.

MANHATTAN—Maxwell Tod, London; C. M. Bell, Liverpool; Edward L. Leeds, London.

NETHERLAND—C. H. Candler, Detroit; Gustav Hermann, Leipzig.

IMPERIAL—Algernon Brennon, London; Edward L. Graham, London.

HOFFMAN—John A. Corwin, Chicago; E. W. Chace, Cincinnati; Theodore Cramp, Philadelphia; Walter Lohse, Berlin; G. W. Hope, London.

SAVOY—Dr. H. E. Hooper, London; James M. Greer, Memphis.

FIFTH AVENUE—M. A. Belo, Hamburg; I. T. Stoddard, Phoenix, Arizona.

ASTOR—John Hodge, London; Luke Powell, Ashland, Ky.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Stevenson & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. J. Stevenson, notions; Continental Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; V. K. Emerson, prints and ginghams; Sinclair House.

Seligman Brothers, Santa Fe, New Mexico; B. Seligman, notions, 372 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Burney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. Brown, domestics, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. J. McConville, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Farwell, J. V., Company; Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Parkhill, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Cooper, dress goods and linings; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard House.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kenny, upholstery goods, 27 West Fourth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, dry goods, 32 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gardner, L. A., Minneapolis, Minn., millinery; Cadillac Hotel.

Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods and notions; Criterion Hotel.

Patrick & Granger Company, Duluth, Minn.; F. J. Griffith, jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Oppenheim, Obendorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

10:20 A. M.—211 East Ninety-fifth Street; S. Wing; damage, $500.

8 P. M.—29 Market Street; Horace Evans; damage slight.

8 P. M.—61 Lispenard Street; Cohen Brothers; damage, $1,000.

FIRE ROUTS HOTEL GUESTS AT MIDNIGHT

Narrow Escapes at the Burning of the West Baden (Ind.) Hotel.

Many Women Get Away with Only Their Night Clothing—Queer Attempts to Get Raiment.

WEST BADEN, Ind., June 14.—The Mineral Springs Hotel was destroyed by fire early to-day. No person was injured. The fire broke out at 1 A. M. It burned rapidly and by 3 o'clock the hotel had been completely consumed. The damages amount to $500,000; insurance, $100,000. The large frame structure burned so rapidly that the guests had difficulty in escaping with their lives.

Very few of the 268 in the hotel saved any of their effects and they were in distress in the cold rain of the night. These conditions continued to-day. People who are wealthy were begging for wraps or anything to wear. Many had nothing except their night attire. Relief was sent from French Lick, Louisville, and Indianapolis.

The loss in diamonds, jewelry, and clothing belonging to the guests, it is estimated will reach $50,000. Mr. Sinclair is yet unable to say what his plans for the future will be, further than that the hotel will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

There were twelve persons from Indianapolis in the hotel. They include some of the most prominent residents of the city. Nearly all of them returned home to-day. Sixty persons left here at 8 o'clock this morning for Chicago. But few of them secured all their property from the burning building as they fled, and many on the train were dressed in odd pieces of clothing picked up from many sources.

The conflagration had its origin in the kitchen, located on the ground floor of the hotel immediately under two rows of sleeping rooms, all of which were occupied. The fire was discovered by the night watchman, who attempted to extinguish the blaze with hand grenades, but seeing his attempts were in vain, he rushed to the office, notified the night clerk, and together they ran rapidly through the hall bursting open doors and yelling "fire" at the top of their voices.

To add to the great excitement, it was but a few moments after the discovery of the fire that the electric-light circuit was burned out, and the panic-stricken guests groped around in their rooms for wearing apparel and other personal property. Out of the 268 guests who had registered at the hotel the evening before, only 12 succeeded in escaping from the burning building with all their personal property.

Amy Leslie, the theatrical critic of a Chicago paper, who has been at the hotel with her niece for the past two weeks, escaped with nothing but her night robes. Miss Leslie's traveling wardrobe to-day consisted of a night robe, a gentleman's shirt, which she purchased at the village store, and her bath robe. Her little niece was provided for by an old colored woman, who presented her with one of her little daughter's dresses.

Miss Sinclair, daughter of one of the proprietors of the hotel, had a very narrow escape, losing all her wearing apparel, diamonds, and other personal property. Fifty or sixty female employes of the hotel, who were quartered in the rooms on the upper floor of the new bathhouse, which had just been completed at a cost of $70,000, escaped uninjured. This building, with the hotel, was also destroyed.

The fire was discovered shortly after 1 o'clock, and by 1:30 o'clock the entire building was a mass of ruins. The building was provided with fire-escapes, and on the front of the building extending from the ground to the roof was an escape built in a spiral fashion. It was through this that many of the guests got out.

Col. Howard, General Agent of a life insurance company of New York, barely escaped in his night clothing. Many others had narrow escapes. The massive fire-proof safe in the office contained $10,000 in cash, which the guests had deposited for safe-keeping. The safe is in the cellar completely covered with the burning débris, and it will not be known for several days whether the valuables therein are safe.

The guests were high in their praise of the Monon Railroad. They boarded the trains with absolutely nothing except the few articles of wearing apparel they had saved from the flames. The officials had been notified of their destitute condition, their tickets and money having been destroyed, and it was but a short time before a message was received from the General Superintendent, inviting all to proceed to Chicago or any other point of their line free of charge.

It was a noticeable fact that every one seemed perfectly contented with the awkward surroundings after the fire. Women, dressed in their night robes, men's overcoats, hats, and shoes, mingled in the crowd congratulating each other on their narrow escapes. The proprietor of the little country store at West Baden did a thriving business after the fire.

The guests or those of them who saved enough money soon cleaned out his little stock. Women purchased men's sweaters, shirts, and other articles of clothing and seemed to be perfectly contented with those.

"SLAVE OWNERS" DISCHARGED

The South Carolina Cotton Planters Not to be Tried on Main Offense Charged.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 14.—The law was light on those cotton planters of Anderson and their hired guards who were indicted by the Grand Jury for inaugurating and conducting a system of slavery in that county. Eleven were called for trial, and they were all present. These men had prepared for a stiff fight, and had half a dozen able lawyers to take care of their interests. These attorneys seem to have impressed Solicitor Boggs with the impossibility of convicting their clients.

It is alleged that the system of "slavery," as exposed by the Grand Jury last March to a shocked country, has been broken up, and that to push these cases would upset labor, while the conviction of the planters for the more serious offenses would be impossible. The solicitor took this view of it.

The indictments against the eleven men were read. All were charged with conspiracy, false imprisonment, and assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature. There were a cloud of dusky witnesses to testify to the two latter allegations at least. They had been imprisoned without having been tried for any offense, and had been whipped for failing to work or infraction of plantation regulations.

The attorneys had made all necessary arrangements for their clients. When the names of the defendants were called and the indictments read all except J. S. Fowler, a prominent business man of Anderson, besides being a large planter, signified their willingness to plead guilty of simple assault and battery. They had whipped their hands, but did not consider that "aggravated assault."

The solicitor accepted the plea in settlement in full, and these men, after paying $50 each, were discharged: W. O. Hammond, James Martin, Allen Martin, W. S. Bailey, J. A. Emerson, J. R. Miller, W. E. McGee, George Thomas, Mike Robins, and Jim Cook.

Mr. Fowler protested his right to imprison a man if that man wished to be imprisoned. He therefore refused to settle the case by making the plea. To establish the law in the case he said he would go to trial on the charge of false imprisonment.

The trial of Fowler began late this afternoon and will be resumed in the morning. The count for conspiracy was quashed by Judge Klough, so that the jury could have for consideration only the false imprisonment count. If the contention of Fowler is upheld there will be no stopping of this contract system.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MEXICO CITY, June 14.—The National Packing House of this city, situated near the Siemmes Halke Electric Light Works, burned to-day. Loss $300,000.

CONROE, Texas, June 14.—Fire to-day destroyed twenty-two business houses, comprising nearly all of the stores here. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $25,000.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., June 14.—Fire to-day destroyed the entire east side of the Public Square, except three buildings. Loss, estimated, $170,000; insurance, $120,000.

LYNN, Mass., June 14.—The Empire Theatre was gutted by fire late to-night, causing a loss of $50,000 on the building, fully insured, and losses to occupants amounting to about $10,000, partly insured.

OWEGO, N. Y., June 14.—Fire which started from the explosion of an oil stove in the Bishop block in Newark Valley last evening partially destroyed the block and a number of stores. The loss is about $6,000.

Another Crawford Shoe Store

For the convenience of our up-town trade we have just opened a new Crawford Store at No. 150 West 125th St. Here the new Crawford Shoes for both men and women are sold.

These Shoes set the highest standard for $3.50 footwear.

They combine style, fit, and quality as never before.

They are Shoes for well-dressed men and women.

In a few weeks we will open another Crawford Store at the corner of Nassau and Fulton Streets. It will be the finest and most commodious Shoe Store down town.

At all of our stores you are assured of prompt service, careful attention, and the best $3.50 Shoes made.

Our store at No. 262 West 125th Street will be continued, selling Men's Shoes only, as heretofore.

The Crawford Shoe Makers,

STORES Men's Shoes Only. 825 Broadway, (12th St.,) Manhattan. 262 West 125th St., Manhattan. 433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Men's and Women's Shoes, 150 West 125th St., Manhattan.

THE THOMPSON COMPANY

SUPERBLY TAILORED HIGH GRADE

SERGE SUITS at HALF PRICE

The fame of the "THOMPSON SERGE SUITS" has been justly earned—the fabrics are tried and true; the linings cool and strong; the tailoring scientific.

When this stock of Serge Suits was prepared, we did not know that we would retire from business this Summer—else we would not now have several thousand suits to sell. Our former up-town store at Broadway and 13th St. is closed and both stores are for rent and our fixtures for sale.

BOTH MAMMOTH STOCKS

are on sale at the down-town store,

245 BROADWAY,

opposite City Hall Park, and just below Murray Street.

The Thompson Co.
$12.50 HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS = $6.25
Strong—Cool—Stylish

The Thompson Co.
$15.00 HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS = $7.50
Very Popular

The Thompson Co.
$20.00 HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS = $10.00
Beautifully Lined

The Thompson Co.
$25.00 HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS = $12.50
Superbly Tailored

The Thompson Co.
$30.00 HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS = $15.00
Luxuriously Silk-lined

There are several thousand HIGH CLASS Summer Suits in TROPICAL WEIGHT CHEVIOTS, Featherweight Worsteds, Striped Cricketing Flannels, and all the new 1901 Summer Suitings, all selling at

EXACTLY HALF

our well-known regular prices.

TROUSERS.

$5 Trousers cost you but $2.50 — $7 Trousers cost you but $3.50
$6 Trousers cost you but $3.00 — $8 Trousers cost you but $4.00

THE Thompson 245 COMPANY CLOTHIERS BROADWAY

(Opposite City Hall Park, Just below Murray St.)

Store Open Saturday Night till 9 o'clock. Other evenings till 6:30.

FROM THE DAY IT IS MADE

OLD CROW RYE

commands more price than any other made in the U. S. We make no misstatements, it is sold *straight*. Was awarded GOLD MEDAL for quality at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

New Publications. | New Publications.

OUT TO-DAY. The JULY Number THE SMART SET

**A CRITIC SAYS

The Wanamaker Store.

THOUSANDS OF NEW SHOES

Come Forward for Today's Selling

OUR purchases aggregated a hundred and sixty-five thousand pairs; hence two weeks of remarkable selling have not nearly exhausted the supplies of these splendid shoes, so smart and stylish, as well as strong and serviceable.

You Can Buy Here Today at Half or Two-thirds Price from a Stock of Good Shoes that is Only Equaled in Variety by Very Few of the Greatest Shoe Stores in this Land!

That's the secret of this marvelous selling. Cheap and shoddy shoes at little prices find scant sale to well-informed New Yorkers. You know good shoes—hence the triumph of Wanamaker methods.

Two weeks ago this sale opened with the biggest day's selling this store had ever known; but last Saturday the sales were still greater. The reason is plain—*The Shoes sold the Saturday before had done their own talking.* Such values were irresistible. All that the friends and neighbors of the lucky purchasers wanted to know was *that more of the Shoes could be had.* We told them that they could, and ten thousand people came again.

Now, by reason of the vast reserve stocks not touched until yesterday, we are able to repeat the statement again that

The Broadest Varieties and Biggest Values Ever Offered in Shoes Are Here Today

But this announcement must be closely followed by the warning that the same statement cannot be made next week. The end of many lines is in sight. Selection will necessarily be much smaller next week. The best values are always coupled with choicest picking, and there will likely be ten thousand less pairs of shoes to pick from on Monday than are here this morning.

This is as much of the detail as we can give:

Men's Shoes—

$1, worth $1.50—Satin calf lace and Congress shoes; the Congress have the wide plain toe, the lace are tipped; good solid leather soles.

$1.60, worth $2 and $2.50—Black kidskin lace and Oxford ties; Lopdon tipped toes; the lace have plain toes; mostly welted soles; easy for walking.

$1.90, worth $3—Patent leather, button and lace, enamel, wax calf and some box calf; all are stylish shapes, and have sold well at higher prices; all welted and stitched soles.

$2.40, worth $3 and $3.50—Fine grained box calf and patent leather low shoes; swell shapes and perforated vamps. *Cool and nobby.* Also a lot of tan lace shoes, in calfskin and kidskin.

$1.50, worth $2.50—White canvas tennis and yachting shoes; red rubber soles, no heels; low cut.

$1.50, worth $2.50—1,100 pairs of tan and black bicycle Oxfords and shoes; flat low heels, and laced clear down to toe.

Men's and Boys' Shoes in Annex Store.
Women's and Children's Shoes in Basement.

Boys' and Youths' Shoes—

$1—Satin calf lace shoes; good heavy soles; round toes. Sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.30, from $1.70—Fine kidskin lace shoes; welted and stitched. Also fine black calf; flush edges. Sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.50—Black calf; wide toes and broad soles; very serviceable. Sizes 12 to 5½.

$1.35—Duck Oxfords, with rubber soles; sizes 2½ to 5½.

35c—Men's and boys' brown, black and white canvas Oxfords, with rubber soles.

Women's Shoes—

$1—Black kid button and lace shoes; full toe, yet graceful.

$1.50, worth $2.50—Fine brown and black kid lace shoes; some enamel leather; good looking and flexible.

$1.80, worth $2.50—Black kid button and lace; also a fresh supply of patent leather, lace, with dull kid tops; flexible and shapely.

$2, worth $3 and $3.50—Fine black kid button and lace shoes; welted and turned soles; more than a dozen toe shapes in the lot; small sizes and narrow widths.

Women's Oxfords—

$1, worth $1.50—Black kid low shoes; in the swagger mannish last, tipped; McKay sewed. Plenty of the Juliets, too.

$1.20—We have added 400 pairs of black kid, medium toed Oxfords; tipped, with pretty heels; light, yet durable.

$1.40, worth $2—Tan willow calf welt Oxfords; very stylish lasts, tipped.

Girls' and Children's Shoes

75c, worth $1.25—Black kid button and lace shoes, tipped; or tan goatskin; sizes 6, children's, to 2, girls'; in tan, 11 to 2.

$1—Light-weight calfskin shoes; full wide toes; button and lace; made to romp around in; serviceable and handsome; sizes 8½ to 10½. Sizes 11 to 2, $1.20. Worth a third more.

75c—Little men's shoes of black kid and enamel leather, lace; wide toes, strong soles; sizes 10½ to 12½.

$1—Satin calf bals, lace; spring heels; solid leather; sizes 9 to 13½, wide widths.

$1.25—Boys' tan Oxfords; sturdy and shapely.

Saturday News of UNDERWEAR and Hosiery

Today brings a budget of interesting news of Summer Hosiery and Underwear, every item of which combines excellence and reliability with moderation in price. There's a hint of Summer comfort for man, woman and child in the story:

HOSIERY for Men—

3 pairs for 50c—Imported cotton half hose, tan, black, black with split soles; all fast colors.

25c a pair—Half hose, of fine gauge cotton, black, tan, cadet, cardinal and navy blue, with several patterns of silk embroidered fronts in each color.

For Women—

25c a pair—Imported stockings; of cotton, in fast black; all black with unbleached feet, split soles; cardinal, cadet blue, navy blue and tan with printed dots and figures.

Of lisle thread, in plain black; and black Richelieu ribbed.

For Children—

12½ a pair—Fine gauge cotton, narrow ribbed; fast black; double knees; sizes 6 to 9½.

UNDERWEAR for Men—

50c a garment—English white gauze cotton shirts; long or short sleeves; with drawers to match; American made, with reinforced seats.

75c a garment—English brown lisle thread shirts; short sleeves; well made and finished.

UNDERWEAR for Men—

$1 a garment—Open-mesh white cotton shirts or drawers, with sky blue or lavender Mercerized vertical stripes.

For Women—

25c each—Vests of Mercerized white lisle thread, Richelieu ribbed; white ribbed lisle thread, low neck, short sleeves or sleeveless; white lisle thread, trimmed necks. Drawers of white ribbed cotton; French band, side buttoned.

50c each—Vests of lisle thread; low neck, plain or fancy trimmed; or high neck, long or short sleeves.

Corset Covers of fine ribbed cotton; high neck, long sleeves; lisle thread, low neck, plain or fancy trimmed; or high neck, short sleeves.

Drawers, knee length, lisle thread, plain or lace trimmed; or extra large, lace trimmed.

Tights of lisle thread, silk finished, hemmed top.

$1 each—Vest of Swiss ribbed silk-mixed, or lisle thread; crocheted or lace trimmed necks

Union Suits of white ribbed lisle thread; low neck, short sleeves or sleeveless; or lace trimmed neck and knees.

Broadway.

Boys' CLOTHING

FOR SATURDAY

Eight hundred Washable Sailor Suits for boys of 2½ to 12 years; made of excellent Galatea, in a variety of colorings; sold regularly at $1.50 and $1.75; today at

ONE DOLLAR A SUIT

Then here are three other attractive offerings:

Five hundred Washable Trousers in neat stripes and checks; sizes for 3 to 16 years; values 35c and 50c; today at **25c** and **35c**.

Two hundred Summer-weight Suits for boys; of plain blue and mixed cheviots; double-breasted jacket and knee trousers; sizes for 8 to 16 years; values $4.50 and $5; today at **$3.50** a suit.

One hundred Boys' Blouse Waists; of colored percale; sizes for 3 to 9 years; worth 35c today **25c**.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Charming SHIRT-WAISTS

Truly, this corner devoted to Summer Shirt-Waists is a fascinating one. The most charmingly modern styles, deftly carried out in the daintiest of American or imported fabrics, are here in unequaled variety. Some of the prettiest waists are in styles peculiarly ours. The price-range is so wide as to be practically unlimited.

85c to $12—Of colored dimities, lawns, chambrays and percales.

85c to $14—Of dainty white materials; some plain, others trimmed with lace or embroidery, in great variety of the latest and most stylish effects.

$8 to $55—Imported waists of organdies, Swiss muslins, and other fine sheer materials.

Second floor.

Of Interest to GOLFERS

For those who follow the little gutta-percha ball on its devious course this announcement will be of interest.

It is of hand-forged iron golf clubs, well made and balanced, with shafts of best second-growth hickory that sell the country over at $2—here, with our name, at $1.50 each. Any club you wish. The maker—a celebrated American one—made a large quantity for us; hence this saving to you of 50c on each club. Golfing accessories:

Caddy Bags, $2 to $10. Golf Balls: Vardon Flyer, $3.25 dozen; Ocobo, $3.25 dozen; Spalding Bramble, $3 dozen; Practice, $2.25 dozen.

Annex Store, south of Ninth street, 770 Broadway.

Walnut Pillows

Another delicious 20 cent candy. Not a soporific, in spite of their name. Contrariwise, they stimulate you to go after a fresh supply—they're so good.

Made of walnuts and sugar, in pillow-cases of hand-made cream—vanilla or chocolate.

20 cents a pound

Basement.

For Pipe-Lovers

Pipes for solid comfort, or pipes for show—both sorts are here, both at little prices:

French Briar Pipes, amber stems; sterling mounted, some gold-plated; straight or carved stems; for house or pocket.
$1, worth $1.50 and $1.75
$1.25, worth $2 to $2.50
$1.75, worth $2.75 to $4

Briar Pipes, 10c, 25c and 50c.

French Briar Pipes, sterling silver mounted, with horn stems, 50c.

Health Pipes, 75c.

Remington Cartridge Pipes, 50c.

Pipe Racks, 50c to $4.50

Cigar and Cigarette Cases, 50c to $5.

80 East Ninth street, 770 Broadway.

Under-Price Offering of Men's Fancy Cheviot Suits

This is a group of about two hundred sack suits collected from the broken lots of the best selling styles we have shown this season.

Of course sizes are not complete in any one style, but almost every man can be fitted from the collection.

They have been selling at $15 to $20; but are marked today, at

Twelve Dollars a Suit

The man who has not yet bought his summer suit has a lucky opportunity, if he gets here promptly this morning.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's COLORED SHIRTS

At a Little Price

Smart, handsome Shirts of excellent percale in new printings; made with long *plaited front* that will go well below the trousers-band when worn without a vest; well made and handsomely laundered. Today choose from a multitude of fine patterns at

Fifty Cents Each

Sizes 14 to 17. The best new shirts ever offered at the price.

Broadway and Ninth.

Saturday White Sale News

Full assortments greet economical women who love dainty garments. The news today is brimful of interest. Particular word of the lower-priced sorts of muslin underwear—revelations of what Wanamaker methods have been able to accomplish.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin; plain hem, with plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

Night Gowns—

38c—Of muslin; square embroidered neck, trimmed with small lawn ruffle. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

Dressing Sacques—

35c—Of flannelette, in pretty stripes; fitted back, full front, trimmed with ruffle of solid color.

Basement.

Short Petticoats—

50c—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

65c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, hemstitched hem with fine plaits in clusters above.

75c—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with pretty embroidery.

85c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, with hemstitched hem and hemstitched plaits above.

Other styles up to $4.25.

Night Gowns—

50c—Of muslin; square neck and long sleeves; yoke of plaits and hemstitching, trimmed with lace and infertion.

85c—Of cambric; square neck and long sleeves; yoke of fine plaits and insertion, with torchon lace and ribbon.

$1—Of cambric; low neck and short sleeves; plain yoke, trimmed with small ruffle of lawn and edged with Valenciennes lace; ribbon bow at neck.

Other styles up to $14.

Drawers—

35c—Of cambric; plain hem with 3 clusters of fine plaits above.

50c—Of cambric; trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace and insertion above.

Drawers—

75c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with blind embroidery and plaits in clusters above.

85c—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and 3 clusters of fine plaits above.

Other styles up to $5.

Long Petticoats—

50c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle, plain hem and plaits above.

75c—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with embroidery and plaits above.

$1—Of muslin; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

$1.25—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with deep embroidery and plaits above.

$1.50—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, hemstitched hem, with fine plaits in clusters above.

Other styles up to $24.

Second floor.

This Sale of CORSETS

That you have eagerly taken advantage of this unusual sale of excellent corsets has been plain during the last two days. But quantities were large to start with, and an unimpaired variety awaits you to-day. Especially noteworthy is this opportunity to buy "Lillian" Corsets, in splendid models, at substantial price reductions—some are half-price:

50c—Summer corsets of strong net; worth 75c. Basement.

$1—Lillian corsets of coutil; short and medium length; some with short hips; all sizes. Regularly $1.25 and $1.50. Tenth street elevator counter.

$1.50—Lillian corsets; medium length; of coutil. Regularly $2.50.

$3.50—Lillian straight-front corsets; whalebone. Regularly $6.75.

$5.50—Lillian straight-front corsets; of fine coutil; whalebone; long waist. Regularly $11.

$7—Lillian corsets, in dainty silks and fancy figured materials. Worth $15.

Second floor.

Women's Summer GLOVES

More of the attractive Suede Lisle Gloves are ready for you today in the Basement Store. They're 2-clasp, in white, gray, tan and black, and are regular 25c gloves, at

18c a PAIR

Then, in the Glove Store on the Main Floor, are these Summer gloves:

Kayser double-tipped silk gloves, clasp or button, in all the latest shades, and black and white. 75c and $1. A special table on the Main Aisle holds a 50c quality of these gloves.

Suede lisle gloves in mode, gray, white and black. 25c, 50c and 75c.

Wash suede gloves, white, 2-clasp, 75c.

Pretty BELTS for Women

Here's an attractive gathering of the prettiest belts for women's wear that the season has produced, which add a bright, dainty glint of gold or touch of color to the Summer gown. Some of them are marked below their originally fair prices:

At 40c—Belts of black or white plaited satin; fancy gilt or oxidized buckles, and turquoise settings; some with crossed ends, ornamented.

At 45c—Belts of white kid 1½ in. wide; leather lined; nickel, gilt and leather covered buckles.

Main aisle.

At 85c—Belts of white kid and black patent leather, shaped; with watch fob; hook on back for waist band; gilt or nickel buckles.

At $1, worth $1.50—"New Form" belts in rich Persian silk effects and white kid leather; edged with gilt braid.

At $3—"Tuxedo" belts, of patent or seal leather; heavy gold-plated harness buckles and links.

Two Attractive Offerings of CLOTHING for Girls

The first is of a group of pretty White Dresses, that have become slightly mussed by handling—they'll merely have to be washed before they're put on. But that fault reduces them to half of their former value. They were $2 to $6, now they're **$1, $2, and $3.** They are guimpe and high-neck dresses, well made, and trimmed in a variety of effective styles with lace and embroidery. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Then here's a small lot of Reefers and Three-quarter Coats, principally coverts and cheviots, in good styles and colors. Just right to wear on a cool day at the seashore or in the mountains. Sizes 6 to 12 years. **$3.50 each,** for values up to $7.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Summer FURNITURE

Have you been using, on occasions, your parlor and dining-room chairs to make up for a shortage in your piazza furniture? It's unnecessary to do so longer, with this wonderfully complete showing of hot-weather furniture at your hand. Every kind imaginable is here; and at the widest range of prices.

Today's news concerns the newest and prettiest of the Summer furniture—Green Ash; and price-reductions in the comfortable and sensible Wicker Furniture.

Green Ash Furniture—

Made from ash or oak, finished in a pale, moss green color and upholstered in plain or fancy grass cloth. Some of the pieces have spring seats and backs. Many of the designs are our own, some of them in Dutch Colonial, of quaint shape and pattern; others have nicely moulded or rounded frames in graceful and comfortable shapes. This furniture is suitable for country or seashore houses, for sitting-rooms, parlors, hallways or porches.

Chairs at $6, $6.50, $7, $7.50, $8, $9, $10, $11.50, $12, $12.50.

Rockers at $7, $9, $10, $10.50, $11.50, $12, $13.50.

Wicker Furniture Reduced—

A quantity of handsome pieces at reductions averaging a third; mostly in natural colored reed, shellac finish; some pieces in brown and colored reeds. A word of prices:

$5, from $7.50—Roman seat.
$5.50, from $8.25—Fancy arm chair.
$6.50, from $10—Large arm chair.
$6.75, from $10.25—Fancy rocker.
$7.25, from $11—Fancy rocker.
$7.50, from $11.25—Arm chair.
$8.50, from $12.75—Golf arm chair.
$8.50, from $13—Cane divan.
$10, from $15—Fancy seat.
$10, from $20—Barrel arm chair.
$11, from $17—Conversation chair.
$11.25, from $22.50—High back seat.
$13, from $19.50—Cane divan.
$15, from $30—Barrel arm settee.
$15, from $23—Brown reed sofa.

Fourth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, 4th Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

ANTI-SEMITE OUTBREAK IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Deputy Censured for Attack on Algerian Administration.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau Defends the Government and a Vote of Confidence is Passed.

PARIS, June 14.—There was an exciting scene in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. M. Drumont (Anti-Semite, Algiers,) attacked the Government in connection with the administration of Algeria. When a vote of censure and exclusion from the Chamber was proposed as a result of his remarks, M. Drumont refused to leave until a file of soldiers entered, when he retired, shouting "Vive l'Armée!" "A bas les Juifs!"

M. Drumont, during the course of his attack on various officials, called the Prefect of Algiers a wretch and declared the Minister of Justice, M. Monis, and the Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, were disreputable persons.

The incident arose during the debate upon an anti-Semite interpellation regarding the recent uprising at Marguerite. The interpellation called upon the Government to extend more thorough protection to French colonists. On the resumption of the sitting M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, made a long speech in defense of the Algerian administration. He declared that the uprising at Marguerite was an isolated incident and denied the allegation that British Methodists had given arms to the Arabs. The Government, he said, had found no proof that the missionaries in Algeria had been engaged in the alleged intrigues against the French Government. He announced that the Government proposed to remove the police of Algiers from the control of the anti-Semite Mayor and to place them under the supervision of the Prefect of Algiers.

The Chamber then adopted a resolution tantamount to a declaration of confidence in the Government's Algerian administration by a vote of 253 to 82.

The Senate decided to-day by a vote of 217 to 8 to close the general discussion of the Law of Associations bill and to proceed to a discussion of the articles seriatim.

MR. HENDERSON'S IMPRESSIONS.

Ex-Speaker Considers President Loubet a High-Minded Patriot.

PARIS, June 14.—David B. Henderson, Speaker of the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States, who was received yesterday, with Representative Gillet, by President Loubet, came away with the best impressions of his visit. Mr. Henderson said:

"The President received us most cordially. We felt as much at home as though calling on President McKinley. We found M. Loubet to be a man of charming manners and of simple, democratic tastes. Our conversation, which lasted some time, convinced me that he is a high-minded patriot, devoting his efforts to the best interests of his country. His allusions to the United States showed him to be a sincere admirer of our country and its institutions, and he is inspired with cordial sympathy for President McKinley.

"I had previously met M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, who was most courteous and enabled me to be present at a session of the Chamber under his auspices. There was nothing striking in the session, at which the bill providing for old-age pensions was being discussed. But I had an opportunity of seeing the House in a deliberate mood, performing serious work. M. Deschanel tendered me a standing invitation to attend any session of the Chamber during my stay, and invited myself and wife and Messrs. Gillet and Field to his reception on Saturday.

"I am going to London on June 30, and thence to Scotland, to revisit my birthplace, in Aberdeenshire, which I left when a child. I shall afterward make a tour of the European countries, whose parliamentary institutions I am anxious to study on the spot. I hope to attend a session of one or two Parliaments."

ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Adhesion to Triple Alliance, Commercial Negotiations with This Country, and No Tariff Changes.

ROME, June 14.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Prinetti, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a long speech in explanation of the Government's foreign policy. He declared that every effort was being made to render the relations between Italy and the Latin-American States, whither most Italian emigrants went, cordial.

Regarding China, Signor Prinetti said nothing remained but to determine the method of paying the indemnity, the amount of which had been fixed.

Italy, he announced, would abstain for the present from any modification of the tariff, so as not to throw difficulties in the way of renewing the commercial treaties with Germany and Austria. He emphasized Italy's adhesion to the Triple Alliance. "Year by year," he continued, "the Triple Alliance has proved its pacific character, while not aading to Italy's military expenditure and not preventing cordial commercial relations with France, as has been plainly manifested by the demonstrations at Toulon."

He then declared in favor of the preservation of the status quo in the Tripoli regions, and asserted that there was no reason to anticipate any disturbance of the balance of power in the Mediterranean.

During the discussion which followed the speech the Foreign Minister announced the Government's intention to open commercial negotiations with the United States and Russia.

Signor Prinetti asserted that neither Austria nor Italy would attempt to secure the upper hand in Albania. He denied that there was any coolness in the relations between Great Britain and Italy, and gave it to be understood that Great Britain would assist Italy in opposing any interference with Italian interests in the Mediterranean, and that Italy would only renew the triple alliance provided she could obtain advantageous commercial treaties.

RUSSIAN SHIPYARD BURNED.

Twelve Lives Lost—A Cruiser and Government Buildings Destroyed.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—A fire at the Galleys Island shipyards yesterday consumed the slips, the cruiser Witjas, and other vessels, the Government and other buildings there, and a large stock of timber. The flames also leaped the Neva-Fontanka Canal, destroying several military warehouses filled with supplies.

According to the Novoe Vremya twelve persons lost their lives in the flames. The damage amounts to 10,000,000 roubles.

EX-GOV. PINGREE'S ILLNESS.

A Severe Attack of Dysentery and Some Symptoms of Peritonitis.

LONDON, June 14.—Hazen S. Pingree, former Governor of Michigan, is in this city, suffering from a severe attack of dysentery, contracted while he was traveling on the Continent. Mr. Pingree was better to-day, but his physicians do not consider him out of danger. The dysentery led to inflammation of the intestines, and there are some symptoms of peritonitis.

ANTI-CZECH DEMONSTRATION.

German Mob Said to Have Wrecked Houses at Leitmeritz.

LONDON, June 15.—"A mob of Germans attacked a handful of Czechs at Leitmeritz," says the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Express, "where it had been arranged that Emperor Francis Joseph should go next Monday. The Germans violently assaulted the Czechs and wrecked their houses. Finally, the military were called out to protect the Czechs."

Extradition for New York Salesman.

LONDON, June 14.—The extradition of Bernard Adler of New York was granted in the Bow Street Police Court to-day. Adler was arrested at Southampton May 22 on the arrival there of the American Line steamer St. Louis, on which vessel he was a steerage passenger.

Adler was indicted in May last, in this city, on the complaint of Abraham Feingold, who employed him as a shirt salesman on commission. Feingold accuses Adler of raising the amount of checks paid him for commissions. The sum of $900 was found upon Adler when arrested. Detective Sergeant Philip Weiler sailed for England May 29 on the St. Paul to bring Adler back to this country. The amount involved is $2,330.

HOW CHINA IS TO PAY.

Foreign Ministers Said to Have Agreed that the British Proposal Shall Be Accepted.

PARIS, June 14.—Dispatches received here from Peking say the foreign Ministers are considering fresh propositions from Special Commissioner Rockhill affecting the Chinese concessions looking to the payment of the indemnity. The propositions concern minor matters, and may or may not be accepted. But, until they are disposed of, the Ministers will not pronounce a decision as to the manner in which China is to pay the powers, though it is virtually settled that the British proposal will be accepted.

All hope of the acceptance of the United States's suggestion to submit the matter to arbitration at The Hague seems to have disappeared.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

Germany Getting Ahead Because of Her Active "Drummers."

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The State Department has received from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, the report on Chinese trade issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs, and also an interesting report of his own upon the same subject. The figures for 1900, says the Consul General, show that the United States buys more goods from China than any other nation, and her total trade with China, both imports and exports, equals that of Great Britain, exclusive of the British colonies, and is far ahead of that of any other country.

In regard to the impression that the trade of the United States increases faster than that of any other country, Mr. Goodnow says he is satisfied that at present German trade is increasing faster than ours proportionately. This fact he attributes, as do the greater number of our other Consular officers abroad, to the sterling worth of the German "drummer."

EMPEROR WILLIAM BUSY.

He Reviews a Cavalry Drill and Witnesses a Sham Battle.

BERLIN, June 14.—Emperor William left Kiel last night at 10 o'clock, arriving in Berlin at 5 this morning. He proceeded to the Tempelhof Field, where he met the Empress, also on horseback, with her suite, while twelve cavalry regiments, including the cavalry division of the Guards, were drawn up for drill and a sham fight.

At 5:30 the battle began. It was an attack upon an enemy represented by the Emperor Alexander II. Uhlan Regiment, near Britz. To-night the Emperor left for Cronberg to visit the Dowager Empress Frederick.

KIND WORDS FOR BRAZIL.

German Emperor Decorates Officers of the Marshal Floriano.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 14.—After visiting the Brazilian warship Marshal Floriano at Kiel yesterday Emperor William sent a flattering dispatch to President Campos Salles, thanking the latter for sending "such a fine and splendidly manned vessel," and adding an expression of his desire to bring the friendly nations of Brazil and Germany into still closer relationship. His Majesty also announced that he had conferred decorations upon the Captain and senior officers of the warship.

President Campos Salles replied with an expression of cordial thanks, reciprocating the German Emperor's wishes for closer friendship.

SPAIN AND THE MAINE.

American Citizens Need Not Look to Madrid for Any Damages.

MADRID, June 14.—At a Cabinet Council held yesterday, the Queen Regent presiding, it was decided that any claims emanating from American citizens relative to the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor should be addressed to the Government of the United States, in conformity with the treaty of Paris.

Census of English Cities.

LONDON, June 14.—A preliminary census volume, just issued, gives the population of the five largest cities of England, exclusive of London, as follows: Liverpool, 684,947; Manchester, 543,969; Birmingham, 522,182; Leeds, 428,953; Sheffield, 380,717. The total number of males in England and Wales is 13,721,728; of females, 16,804,347, men serving abroad in the army, navy, and merchant marine being excluded. Seventy-seven per cent. of the total population is in the cities and 23 per cent. is in rural districts, as against 75 and 25 per cent., respectively, in 1801.

The population of Great Britain almost doubled during the Victorian era, but that of Ireland declined from 6,801,000 in 1821 to 4,456,000 in 1901.

The mean annual death rate has been steadily declining since 1861. The birth rate has declined with still greater rapidity.

Germany Warned by Russia.

BERLIN, June 14.—The Kolnische Zeitung, the Berliner Neueste Nachtrichten, and the Hamburger Correspondent print St. Petersburg dispatches announcing that commercial treaty negotiation with Russia will be impossible if Germany insists on the double tariff or even the minimal tariff for Russia. This information is understood to come direct from the Russian Government.

Louis Stern, Suicide, Owed $5,000.

BERLIN, June 14.—The liabilities of Louis Stern, recently United States Commercial Agent at Bamberg, Bavaria, who committed suicide at that place on June 10, amount to about $5,000.

Explosion Kills Fifteen.

PARIS, June 14.—An explosion in a cartridge factory situated in the suburb of Les Moulineaux has resulted in the loss of fifteen lives and the injuring of about twenty persons. A majority of those injured were women.

NEGRO SUSPECTS IN JAIL.

No Further Fear of Mob Violence as Result of Foster Murder.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 14.—The funeral of John Gray Foster, the planter who was killed on his plantation by Prince Edwards, a negro, on Wednesday last, occurred this afternoon and was largely attended. A majority of the business houses of Shreveport closed in order that their employes might attend the funeral. Among those prosent were Gov. McMillin of Tennessee, and Mrs. McMillin, a sister of the murdered man.

The score of negroes under arrest charged with complicity in the murder of Foster have been successfully removed to the parish jail at Benton, and there is no further fear of mob violence. Edwards, who did the killing, is still at large, and posses continue in the field, scouring the country in every direction. If caught, Edwards will be summarily dealt with.

The excitement of yesterday and last night has been almost wholly allayed, and so far as the negroes now under arrest are concerned no further trouble is anticipated.

PERJURY IN CUDAHY CASE.

James Callahan Held on Charge of Untruthfully Securing His Own Acquittal.

OMAHA, Neb., June 14.—James Callahan was to-day held for trial in the District Court on a charge of perjury alleged to have been committed in one of the Cudahy abduction cases. Bail was fixed at $1,500. Callahan was tried for the kidnapping, but was acquitted.

The court's opinion is of importance, because this is the first case in the State where the question has been raised whether a person acquitted of a crime can be tried for perjury in securing the acquittal.

Speaking of the decision, Judge Vinsonhaler said: "The statutes impose a penalty for perjury. If a man commits one crime to clear himself of another, acquittal, applies only to the one crime. He should be punished for the second.

"This seems to me to be the intent of the law. Otherwise a premium would be placed on perjury. The successful perjurer would escape punishment, and the unsuccessful only would be punished."

PLEAD FOR CHANGE IN HIGH SCHOOL'S NAME

Bronx Residents' Arguments Before the Education Board.

Plan to Substitute Gouverneur Morris's for Peter Cooper's Name Not Favorably Viewed by Officials.

Fully thirty men were present before the Committee on Special and High Schools of the Board of Education for Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday afternoon to present their opinion that there is something in a name. They were representative citizens of the Borough of the Bronx, all of them having organizations at their backs which had sent them to argue their cause. The desire which they made known in lengthy speeches was that the high school which was opened in the Borough of the Bronx three years ago, should be changed from the Peter Cooper High School, the name given it by the Board of Education, to the Morris High School.

It was J. A. Goulden, representing the North Side Board of Trade, who made the formal request to the committee. He admitted that the Borough of the Bronx had been caught napping, and that during its siesta a name had been given its high school which, although not objectionable, was still not so desirable as the one they sought to have it changed to. He began his formal request to the committee in this wise:

"The North Side Board of Trade, the Taxpayers' Alliance, the Fordham Club, and other organized bodies, representing in membership more than 5,000 taxpayers, respectfully petition your honorable board to change the name of the Bronx High School to Morris, in honor of Gouverneur Morris, one of the greatest of our American statesmen."

Then followed a relation of the public and private deeds of Gouverneur Morris.

James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade, followed Mr. Goulden. He said that the desire that the name of the high school should be changed from the Peter Cooper High School to "the Morris High School was "universal and emphatic" in the Bronx. He said that nobody desired to detract from the reputation of Peter Cooper, but that the deeds of Gouverneur Morris were so indelibly stamped on the minds of the residents in Morrisania, that his name was so interwoven with the history of the borough, that it was nothing more than natural that the residents should desire that name for their high school.

Speeches in favor of the change were also made by Francis D. Olliver, Assemblyman A. C. Cooley, W. Stephens Smith, and the Rev. W. Gibson Harris, rector of St. Ann's Episcopal Church.

It looked as though Peter Cooper had no champions until Charles C. Burlingham, President of the committee, spoke. He said that it was expected that the Borough of the Bronx would not be satisfied with one high school; that others were likely to be built there, and that it had been considered advisable that no school should receive a local name. It had been thought broad-minded, he said, to recognize New York as a whole and to give the schools names honoring the men who had done the most in the line of education for the city, hence Peter Cooper had been thought of. He regretted, he said, that the residents of the borough had only just awakened to the fact that they did not like that name.

President O'Brien said he regretted that there were residents in the City of New York so provincial that they wanted a local name for a local school.

"It pained me," he continued, "to hear Mr. Wells say aught against the name of Peter Cooper—"

Mr. Wells was on his feet in a minute.

"I desire to correct Mr. O'Brien," he said. "I distinctly said that we had no objection to Mr. Cooper. I will not have words put into my mouth."

"I think I can remember what you said," Mr. O'Brien replied. He tried to remember the words of Mr. Wells, but was not very clear about it.

Mr. Goulden poured oil on the troubled waters by declaring that it was merely the intention of the men who were present to present their wishes to the committee, and then to leave it to them to decide what to do about the changing of the name.

In the end the question arose whether the desire was to have the name of the school changed to Morris High School, or the Gouverneur Morris High School. The Bronx residents said they preferred Morris High School, if possible, for the purpose of honoring the entire Morris family; but if that could not be acceded to, they would be content with the name Gouverneur Morris High School.

The committee's decision will be announced later.

CUBAN ACQUIESCENCE.

Official Notification that the Constitution Includes the Platt Amendment.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Secretary of War Root to-day received from Gen. Wood a dispatch dated to-day, saying that he was in receipt, under date of June 13, of the following communication:

"The Military Governor of Cuba:

"Honorable Sir—Replying to your official letter of the 8th inst., forwarding to me the report of the Hon. the Secretary of War, dated May 31 last, I have the honor to advise you that at the session held yesterday, June 12, by the Constitutional Convention, there was taken the following resolution: The Constitutional Convention, proceeding in conformity with the order from the Military Governor of the island, dated July 25, 1900, whereby same was convened, has determined to add and does add to the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba adopted on the 21st of February last the following appendix. (Then follows the Platt Amendment, without any change whatever.)

With assurances of the highest consideration, Very respectfully,

"The President.

"DOMINGO MENDEZ CAPOTE."

SENATOR O. H. PLATT ON CUBA.

Talked at a Society Dinner, but Refused to be Reported.

Orville Hitchcock Platt, United States Senator from Connecticut, father of the "Cuban Amendment," was the guest last evening of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni at its third meeting of the year, which was held in the Hotel Savoy, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. Senator Platt delivered an address, the subject of which was "Cuba." Before the Senator began his address reporters were asked to retire, as Senator Platt objected to having his remarks reported.

After his address was finished Senator Platt was seen, but refused to talk.

From one who was within the meeting room it was learned that the Senator made many radical statements, one being that the Cubans ought to be free at once.

A MUSICIAN'S SUICIDE.

Dudley Randolph Walke Had Quarreled with His Sweetheart.

Dudley Randolph Walke, a musician, who was a son of Capt. Henry A. Walke and a grandson of the late Admiral Henry Walke, killed himself early yesterday morning by gas asphyxiation in the home of Mrs. Whiting, with whom he boarded, at 875 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He was thirty years old.

A search of his room disclosed three letters which had been written by the suicide. One was addressed to Miss G. C. Lampert, the daughter of a real estate dealer of 621 Quincy Street. They were taken in charge by the police, and turned over to the Coroner's office. There was a fourth letter for Rufus A. Whiting, who lives in the Greene Avenue house. It read in part: "Forgive me for committing this act in your house. I am driven to it by a woman. Never trust a woman, for she will drive you to this. Kindly forward this letter to Miss Lampert."

Miss Lampert last evening said that six years ago she was engaged to Walke. He was very jealous, and frequently quarreled with her. The engagement was broken several times, and about a month ago it was ended for good. At that time Walke displayed much temper and broke a chair in her house. Since then he had tried on several occasions to meet her and have their troubles amicably adjusted.

OVERCOMING THE FILIPINOS.

Statistics Showing Extent of American Successes in the Islands.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The War Department gave out statistics to-day showing the extent of the disintegration of the Philippine insurrection. The compilation of reports covers the period up to April 17, 1901. Up to Jan. 1, 1901, the total number of insurgents captured or surrendered was 21,407, together with 5,048 rifles, 56 field pieces, something over 3,000 shells and balls, 573,860 rounds of ammunition, and 19 tons of powder.

From Jan. 1 to April 17 the number of captured include 247 officers, 2,459 men; the number surrendered was 820 officers, 6,492 men, making a total of 1,067 officers, 8,951 men, or a grand total up to that date of 31,415 insurgents captured. To this are to be added 1,938 rifles captured and 4,300 surrendered, a total of 6,298; 45,000 rounds of ammunition, 408 bolos, and 24 pieces of cannon.

The compilation shows surrenders and captures on nearly every day from Jan. 2 to the close of the report.

INSURGENT LEADERS GIVE UP.

Cailles Ready to Surrender All His Guns Within Three Days.

MANILA, June 14.—Cailles, the insurgent leader in Laguna Province, has become more humble and now indicates his willingness to surrender a hundred guns to Gen. Sumner to-morrow at Santa Cruz, and to give up the others in three days.

Col. Bolanos, with five officers and forty-one rifles, has surrendered at Lipa, Batangas Province.

DESERTERS PICK OFF OFFICERS.

Several of Them Fought with Filipinos in the Battle of Lipa.

MANILA, June 14.—The recent battle with the insurgents at Lipa, in which Lieut. Springer was killed and Capt. Wilhelm and Lieut. Lee were mortally wounded, was begun by the Americans. The disproportionate number of officers hit is said to be chargeable to the fact that there were several deserters from the American army with the rebels.

The Island of Panay is being ravaged by rinderpest, and so great is the havoc caused by the disease that the natives are hauling carts to Iloilo.

PONIATOWSKI'S BIG SCHEME.

His "Concession" from the Sultan of Jolo Not Yet Approved.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—A dispatch to The Call from Manila says: Prince Poniatowski of San Francisco has procured from the Sultan of Jolo an absolute concession for fifty years, ending with the year 1950, of the Island of Paraguao. It is reported the Prince has formed a $10,000,000 company to develop the timber, mining, rubber, and pearl industries of the island and its shipping. The scheme also embodies a plan for the building of roads and harbor improvements.

The representative of the Prince here, John Anthony, presented documents to the Philippine Commission and asked for an indorsement of the plan. As the question involved the agreement of Gen. Bates with the Sultan and also the validity of the Sultan's jurisdiction and authority, it probably will be referred to Washington.

NAVAL BASE IN PORTO RICO.

Plans Looking to Location of a Station on the Route to the Nicaraguan Canal.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Secretary Long to-day appointed a naval board to proceed to Porto Rico and report on the location of a naval base, with special reference to its value in the strategic defenses of the United States, and its proximity to the Isthmian canal.

The members of the board are Capt. Cooper, Commander Berry, Lieut. Commander Staunton, Surgeon Lowndes, and Civil Engineer Parks. The board is to meet at San Juan, where the Mayflower will be placed at its disposal. The Secretary's instructions direct the board to report upon the advisability of abandoning the naval station at San Juan, in case the permanent naval station is located elsewhere.

KILLED A LITTLE GIRL.

Second Child Whose Death Driver of a Beer Wagon Has Caused This Week.

August Nusbaumer, twenty-five years old, of 764 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, last night for the second time this week was arrested for homicide. He is employed by the Consumers' Brewing Company, and while driving his wagon last evening through Fulton Street, at Classon Avenue, he ran over Mary Almirall, three years old, of 481 Classon Avenue. The child is the daughter of Raymond F. Almirall, an architect, with offices at 10 and 12 East Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, and also a member of the State Tenement House Commission.

The little one was out walking with her nurse, Susan McPherson, twenty-eight years old, when she ran on ahead and directly before Nusbaumer's horses. She was knocked down and trampled, and the wheels crushed both her legs. She died soon after being carried into her home. Nusbaumer was locked up in the Classon Avenue Station

On Monday night while driving his wagon in Washington Avenue, at Prospect Place, he ran down Edward C. Bammerman, six years old, of 368 Prospect Place, and James Lyons, five years old, of 348 Prospect Place, who ran before his team. Bammerman's skull was crushed, and he died, while the other boy had one hand badly mashed. Nusbaumer was arraigned in the Grand Street Court for that affair and released on bail pending an examination June 26. Witnesses declare he was not to blame for the death of the child.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER COLLEGE.

Competitions for Scholarships in the High School and College Proper.

Six scholarships in the high school connected with the College of St. Francis Xavier will be open for competition this year.

These scholarships entitle the holders to a full four years' course in the high school, and will be awarded to the six graduates of grammar schools, public and parochial, who attain the highest percentage in the examinations to be held for this purpose on Sept. 3 and 4, 1901, at the college, 30 West Sixteenth Street.

Furthermore, the holders of these scholarships who shall have attained an average mark of 90 at the completion of their high school course will be awarded new scholarships, entitling them to the full four years' course at the College of St. Francis Xavier, leading up to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Four scholarships at the College of St. Francis Xavier will be open for competition this year, viz.: The "Benziger" scholarship, the "Caldwell" scholarship, the "Devlin" scholarship, and the "Ward" scholarship.

These scholarships entitle the holders to a full four years' course at the College of St. Francis Xavier, leading up to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and will be awarded to the four graduates from high schools of recognized standing who attain the highest percentage in the examinations to be held for this purpose Sept. 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1901, at the college, 30 West Sixteenth Street.

Those who intend to compete for these scholarships must signify their intention of so doing to the Secretary of the college not later than July 1, 1901.

Further particulars as to the subject matter of the examinations, &c., will be forwarded on application.

DRUGGIST BRANIGAN WAS KICKED.

Coroner Found that Violence, and Not Delirium Tremens, Caused His Death.

Patrick McHenry, a carpenter, thirty-three years old, was arrested charged with causing the death of James E. Branigan, aged forty-one, a druggist at 161 Amsterdam Avenue. Branigan died in Roosevelt Hospital Thursday night, and it was learned that he and McHenry had had a fight over two women at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street last Saturday night, in the course of which McHenry is said to have kicked him in the abdomen. McHenry stated that he did it in self defense, as Branigan was a larger man.

Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon, who made an autopsy yesterday, found death to have been due to "applied violence," and not to delirium tremens, as stated in the hospital returns. Mrs. Sadie Bosser and her sister, Jennie Cox, both of 204 West Sixty-fourth Street, were also arrested, to be detained as witnesses.

TENANTS ACT AS SLEUTHS

Their Efforts to Investigate Alleged Violation of Injunction.

Proprietors of Stables Adjoining the Kenway Apartment House Must Answer in Contempt Proceedings.

Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday issued an order to show cause on Monday why Frank Hahn and Charles Jarvis, proprietors of a livery stable on West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, near Convent Avenue, should not be punished for contempt of court. This order is the result of the fight the owner and tenants of the Kenway apartment house, at 199 Convent Avenue, are making against the running of an elevator operated by a gas engine in the stables.

Justice MacLean granted a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants from operating the elevator as Simon Bergdorf, the owner of the apartment house, and his tenants complained that it shook the house, inducing nausea, spilling tea from cups on the tables, and rendering writing an impossibility. It is claimed that the owners of the stable did not obey this injunction.

Patterson & Shaw, counsel for Mr. Bergdorf, applied for the order in the contempt proceedings. It appears that after the preliminary injunction had been secured the nuisance continued unabated, although the owners of the stable denied that the elevator and the gas engine were in use. The tenants decided to investigate. One of them on the fifth floor of the house, whose apartments overlook the roof of the stable, climbed over the party wall and on to the roof of the stable and crawled along to the skylight. It was so covered with dust, however, that he could not see through it. He took his handkerchief and cleaned away the dust. When this was done he found that the elevator and engine were not within his range of vision. He then reclined on the roof and put his ear close to it so that he could count the strokes of the engine. This he did, and reported the fact to the other tenants and the owner. They decided to take action.

On the morning of June 13, between 9 and 10 o'clock, John Du Bois took up his station in a vacant flat on One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, directly in the rear of the stables. From this vantage point, with the aid of opera glasses, he could get a good view of the elevator shaft. After Mr. Du Bois had taken his station tenants of the Kenway building stood ready to listen for sounds of the engine at work. Alexander P. Jameson, finding that the way into the stable was clear, slipped through the front door, ran to the rear, and took up a position by the elevator shaft. He was warned from the observation of those at work in the stable, so he had a good opportunity to see the elevator ascend to one of the upper floors empty and return with a wagon. At the same time Mr. Du Bois was watching the elevator from the empty flat and the tenants in the house were taking note of the motion and noise caused by the engine. These investigations were duly embodied in the affidavits.

Thomas O'Callaghan, Jr., and Charles G. Cronin appear for the defendants in the action. They said yesterday that when the case comes up Monday they will have a number of affidavits to show that their clients have done nothing wrong, that they are paying two men $7.50 a day each to run the elevator by hand, and have not used the gas engine since the injunction was served.

REPORT ON PARIS EXPOSITION.

Commissioner Peck's First Volume Comes from the Bindery To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Commissioner General Peck's report on the Paris Exposition of 1900 has all been put into type at the Government Printing Office, and the first volume is expected to come from the bindery to-morrow. The report makes over 3,000 pages, divided into six volumes, and is illustrated with 300 plates and fifty maps.

The law required the report to be delivered to the President within four months after the close of the Exposition. This brought the report to the last session of Congress just before adjournment, and too late to secure a joint resolution authorizing copies to be printed for general public distribution. As a consequence there will be only one copy printed at this time for each member of Congress and the usual number for the different departments of the Government and the designated depository libraries.

HAWAIIANS LEARNING POLITICS.

Home Rule Members Said to Have Eaten at Expense of Franchise Seeker.

HONOLULU, June 7.—Judge A. S. Humphreys of the Circuit Court has ordered the Grand Jury to investigate the Home Rule Party and ascertain where its campaign funds came from and for what purpose they were spent. This action was taken as a result of the assertion that the Home Rule members of the Legislature partook of luncheons at the expense of the owner of a street car line which was after a franchise.

An attempt is being made by some of the Home Rule members to have the Governor grant a second extra session, or at least extend the present one, which is about to close. They assert that they desire to pass the Loan bill, which, it is said, is impossible at the present session, which was called for the sole purpose of passing the measure.

To Draw Electoral Law.

HAVANA, June 14.—Señores Bravo, Silva, Aleman, Betancourt, and Zayas have been appointed by the Constitutional Convention a commission to draw up the Electoral law. It is probable that the Australian system will be adopted. The commission is studying the New York law as a basis.

CAPT. IMPEY'S PUNISHMENT.

He Is Reduced in Rank and Reprimanded, but Not Suspended, as Was Recommended.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The loss of ten numbers in his grade and reduction of his pay to furlough pay for two years, and to be publicly reprimanded is the sentence imposed by court-martial upon Capt. Robert E. Impey, at present stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The Captain was charged with scandalous conduct in having represented to a dentist that his bill must be reduced because it required the approval of the Treasury officers, whereas this was a purely personal matter.

Secretary Long has addressed a letter to Capt. Impey advising him of his approval of so much of the sentence as directed a reprimand and a reduction in rank, but stating that the part of the sentence recommending that Capt. Impey should be placed on furlough for two years was remitted, "not because of any clemency which you are regarded as meriting, but for the reason that the department does not consider that the interests of the navy will be advanced by permitting you to remain in idleness for two years, when the services of all officers are required on active duty."

In administering the reprimand included in the sentence, Secretary Long says: "The offense of which you have been found guilty is one which affects your honor as an officer, and it is not thought that anything which the department may say in the nature of a reprimand can add to the mortification which you should suffer by the publication of the general court-martial order reciting the charge and specification and findings and sentence of the court in your case, with the action thereon."

The letter closes with an order that Capt. Impey shall be released from arrest and restored to duty.

The Illinois's Fast Trip.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 14.—The battleship Illinois arrived at the shipyard this evening at 5 o'clock, after a remarkable run down the coast, during which she made an average speed of 16 knots an hour under natural draught.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named signal officers, United States volunteers, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect June 30: Second Lieuts. Niels P. Yurgensen, Magnus Nordquist, Charles E. Booth, and Joseph Smith.

First Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Forty-first Company, Coast Artillery, to the Nineteenth Battery, Field Artillery, and will join that battery.

Announcement is made of the retirement from active service, to take effect July 1, of Col. Philip H. Ellis, Twenty-fourth Infantry, upon his own application after over thirty years' service.

Navy.

Naval Cadet B. C. Allen is ordered to the Wisconsin, June 20.

Assistant Surgeon F. A. Asserson is ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York, June 17.

Assistant Surgeon G. M. Mayers is ordered to the Pensacola yard, June 18.

Lieut. Commander Albert G. Winterhalter is transferred from the Bennington to the Helena.

Lieut. John T. Tompkins is assigned to the New Orleans.

Lieut. Robert W. McNeely is assigned to the New Orleans.

Lieut. Horace G. MacFarland is transferred from the Culgoa to the Monocacy.

Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck is transferred from the Monocacy to the Solace.

Lieut. Louis M. Nulton is transferred from the New Orleans to the Solace.

Lieut. Benton C. Decker is assigned to the Helena.

Lieut. Robert F. Lopez is transferred from the Helena to the Bennington.

Lieut. Newton A. McCully is transferred from the Helena to the Bennington.

Lieut. Edward T. Witherspoon is transferred from the General Alava to the Manila.

Ensign William B. Wells is transferred from the Frolic to the New Orleans.

Ensign William H. Reynolds is transferred from the New Orleans to the Bennington.

Cadet Bayard T. Bulger is transferred from the Calamianes to the New York.

Surgeon Andrew R. Wentworth is transferred from the Solace to the Albany.

Surgeon Hatton W. Harris is transferred from the Albany to the Monocacy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sheldon G. Evans is transferred from the Monocacy to the Solace.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George C. Shafer is detached from Cavite Station and from charge of the accounts of gunboats and ordered to the Bennington.

Assistant Paymaster Hugh R. Insley is detached from the Bennington and ordered to Cavite Station, and to charge of the accounts of gunboats.

Major Littleton W. T. Waller, Marine Corps, and Capt. Theodore H. Low, Marine Corps, are ordered to duty at Olongapo.

Capt. Rufus H. Lane, Marine Corps, is ordered to duty at Subig.

Capt. Wendell C. N. Neville, Marine Corps, is ordered to duty at Port Isabella.

Capts. Philip M. Bannon, Robert H. Dunlap, and Henry O. Bisset of the Marine Corps are ordered to duty at Cavite.

Capt. William N. McKelvy, Marine Corps, is ordered to duty at Guam.

Capt. Robert McM. Dutton, Marine Corps, is ordered to the Monadnock.

Capt. Louis M. Gulick, Marine Corps, is ordered to the Wilmington.

Capt. Randolph C. Berkely, Marine Corps, is ordered to the Helena.

First Lieuts. William W. Low and Charles C. Carpenter of the Marine Corps are ordered to duty at Olongapo.

First Lieut. Rush R. Wallace, Marine Corps, is ordered to duty at Port Isabella.

First Lieut. William H. Clifford, Jr., Marine Corps, is ordered to duty at Pollock.

First Lieuts. John H. A. Day and William C. Harllee of the Marine Corps are ordered to duty at Cavite.

First Lieut. Henry D. F. Long, Marine Corps, is ordered to the Helena.

Second Lieut. Ellis B. Miller, Marine Corps, is ordered to duty at Olongapo.

Second Lieuts. John W. McClaskey and James T. Butterick of the Marine Corps are ordered to duty at Subig.

Second Lieut. Frank J. Schwable, Marine Corps, is ordered to duty at Port Isabella.

Second Lieut. Provence McCormick, Jr., Marine Corps, is ordered to duty at Pollock.

Second Lieut. Frank C. Lander, Marine Corps, is ordered to the Wilmington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The collier Alexander, loaded with coal for the new coaling station at Pichalinqui, on the west coast of Mexico, has arrived at Valparaiso, Chile, having more than half-completed her long journey from Baltimore around the South American Continent.

The Yankton has left Gibara for Nipe.

The Newport has arrived at Newport.

The Eagle is at Key West.

The torpedo boat Bailey has left New York for Newport.

The Peoria has arrived at New Bedford.

The Scorpion has left Greenville for Vicksburg.

The collier Nero has arrived at Baltimore, where she will take on about 4,000 tons of coal for the new coaling station at Pichalinqui.

The Yankton has been ordered to Porto Rico.

The cruiser Newark will be entirely remodeled on modern lines, as soon as she arrives in this country from the Asiatic station. She is now in the Red Sea, and will proceed to Boston, where the extensive reconstruction will be made.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

CHARLES W. RAYMOND, Illinois, Judge in the Indian Territory.

SOLOMON F. STAHL, Arkansas, Marshal of the Western District of Arkansas.

CHARLES P. HITCH, Illinois, Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois.

CREIGHTON M. FORAKER, New Mexico, Marshal of the Territory of New Mexico.

MORRIS D. WICKERSHAM, Alabama, Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama.

Registered by U. S. Patent Office

Chronic Bright's Disease—
Chronic Rheumatism.

Samuel Phillips Golden, a New York actor, a sufferer from Chronic Bright's Disease, and his Body Distorted from Chronic Rheumatism, Almost Miraculously Relieved by

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

The New York Herald of May 23d published an article headed, "Hope Gives Him Health. Invalid who expected to die November 31, 1901, fully recovered." This article refers to the case of Samuel Phillips Golden, and states that, "He was suffering from what was diagnosed as the last stages of Bright's Disease. He is to-day a picture of health."

Dr. D. Hendrickson of Middletown, New Jersey, makes the following statement concerning this remarkable case, which will show the condition that Mr. Golden was in when he was examined by this physician: "This is to certify that I have doctored Samuel P. Golden for Bright's Disease; on July 7, 1898, made an examination of the urine, found albumen 1-3rd; tube casts, 1-3. In the fall of 1900 found the patient in a very critical condition from the result of that disease and thought he could not live long."

The New York Tribune publishes an article on page 3 of their issue of *Saturday, June the 8th*, in which they review this remarkable case at length. Following is a quotation from this article taken from an interview which was

GAMES AT CAMP TOWNSEND

The Field Day Events of the Eighth Regiment.

Second Battalion Men the Victors in a Tug-of-War Contest—The Seventh's Turn.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, June 14.—The afternoon has been a continuous series of games from the close of dinner hour to the sounding of mess call to-night. They began with a game of ball between Company I's crack nine and a scrub team from the regiment that ended with an outrageous score for Company I, and concluded with the field day events which Gov. Odell's presence made impossible yesterday.

But among them there was one ball game on the new parade ground, just west of the mess hall, that in many ways beat every other game of the week. It was between the colored assistants who serve the meals for the caterer, N. C. Duncan, and a team from Peekskill, and it brought many of the colored society people of the village in to camp. They gathered in the shade of Lieut. John M. Smith's office and at other vantage points. Stanch adherents they were of their home team, and when the Peekskill boys won, their joy was unbounded.

The field day games of the regiment were matters of much interest and attention, for it was only last Winter that the Eighth took up athletics. Lieut. H. Edwards Ficken, intimately identified with amateur athletics in this county, was the prime mover in getting things started, and after the formation of a committee, of which Major Robert Edwards, Jr., is Chairman, organized an indoor baseball team.

When the regiment was certain of coming to Peekskill the committee immediately held a meeting to arrange for outdoor games, and Lieut. Ficken was empowered to procure medals suitable for the events decided upon as well as a banner to be awarded to the battalion team winning in a tug-of-war contest. The medals and banners were displayed in front of Major Edwards's tent nearly all the week.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when the bugle assembled contestants to the course. Most of the events were run in single heats, but in some the entries were so numerous that trial heats had to be run to give place on the course for contestants.

Much interest was manifested by the men, but it broke loose in cheers, coaching, and words of warning when the tug of war was declared. "Look at that!" exclaimed the First Battalion men when ten sturdy fellows from the Second walked out on the field, and from observation it seemed that the Second had the tug from the start. The First's team, in fact, was no match for the Second, and at the first pull the First lost its grip and went across the ground dangerously near the Second's territory. They never got back, and amid great cheering the Second's men were declared the victors.

The other events with the winners were:

Finals.—E. Spitzer, Hospital Corps, first; Umstadter, Company G, second. Time—0:10 1-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Schroeder, Company E, first; Frank, Company K, second. Time—2:38 3-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Schroeder, Company E, first; Umstadter, Company G, second. Time—0:19 2-5.

Wheelbarrow Race, Man in Barrow, 75 Yards.—Finals—Frank, Company K, first; Martin, Company A, second.

Quarter-Mile Run.—E. Spitzer, Hospital Corps, first; Umstadter, Company G, second. Time—1:09.

Three-Legged Race.—Sergt. Groebler and Jansen, Company G.

The prizes will be distributed by Gen. Smith at Col. Jarvis's headquarters.

The Eighth will be relieved to-morrow before dinner by the Seventh, but the First Battery left at noon to-day, marching to Peekskill, where it took train for Yonkers. At Yonkers the battery was to detrain and march to Van Cortlandt Park, where to-morrow it takes part in the manoeuvres of the First Brigade.

Gen. George D. Scott, formerly Colonel of the Eighth, is in camp, and will remain until to-morrow to see his old regiment relieved by the Seventh. He is the guest of Col. Jarvis.

COMPRESSED AIR LOCOMOTIVE.

One to Run on the Brooklyn Elevated—Big Factory Improvements Planned.

ROME, N. Y., June 14.—The Compressed Air Company of New York City has plans practically completed for the expenditure of about $40,000 on new buildings and $10,000 on new machinery and tools to make of the compressed air works here a general locomotive building and repair works, in addition to a manufactory of compressed air cars.

A new erecting shop and central power station are to be built immediately. In the erecting shop will be two fifty-ton traveling crances, capable of handling the heaviest steam locomotive. Other machinery, of similar efficiency, will be installed. The works are swamped with orders for locomotive repairs.

All the machinery will be operated by compressed air—no belts or pulleys—each separate machine having its own separate air motor. An air locomotive within ten days is to be shipped to run on the Brooklyn elevated roads. About 500 additional men will be employed at the Rome works within a year.

TRAIN KILLS FOUR PERSONS.

Passenger Engine Smashes Into a Double Carriage.

FLINT, Mich., June 14.—The Père Marquette passenger train, due here at 9 o'clock to-day struck a double carriage at the Hamilton Avenue crossing, in the suburb of Oak Park, and instantly killed four well-known people. The dead are: Major George W. Buckingham, Flint; Miss Abbie Buckingham, Flint; Mrs. Thomas Applegate, Adrian; Mrs. William Humphrey, Adrian.

Several factory buildings adjoin the track at Hamilton Avenue and prevent a clear view of the track. Major Buckingham drove directly in front of the train, which was traveling at high speed. The pilot of the engine was broken by the force of the collision, and the bodies of two of the women were found on it. Engineer Wiggins says he had sounded the whistle for the crossing, and the first he knew of the carriage was when his engine struck it.

Mrs. Applegate and Mrs. Humphrey had been guests of Major Buckingham during the State Grand Army of the Republic encampment, which ended last night.

PEACEMAKER WAS SHOT.

He Interfered in a Fatal Shooting Affray and Suffered.

SUMTER, S. C., June 14.—Frank Winn was killed and Charles Smith wounded in a shooting affray here to-night. Winn went to Providence, where he had a lawsuit against Edward Edwards. The case was decided in favor of Mr. Winn, and both returned to the city. When Mr. Winn drove into a stable he was confronted by Edwards. Words passed, and Winn, reaching into his right hand coat pocket for his pistol, struck Edwards in the face with his left fist.

Smith, who was standing near by, rushed in, hoping to separate the two. Edwards fired twice, one ball passing into the side and the other into the right eye of Winn, killing him instantly. Winn also fired twice, both of the balls striking Smith, one above the right eye, inflicting a flesh wound, the other on the right jaw, which was broken. Edwards was unhurt.

FELICIDAD ASPHALT MINE.

Reported that Agent of Warner & Quinlan Will Take Possession.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, June 14.—An agent of Warner & Quinlan of Syracuse, N. Y., has gone, it is reported, to Carupano, Venezuela, to take possession of the Felicidad asphalt mine, although it has not yet been finally decided by the courts who has the right to work it.

The agent claims the Government will assist his party with 200 soldiers.

Molineux Hearing Next Monday.

BUFFALO, June 14.—The case on appeal of Roland B. Molineux, under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Adams, will come up for hearing before the Court of Appeals next Monday.

BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH.

Industrial Convention at Philadelphia Passes Resolutions and Adjourns.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The concluding session of the Southern Industrial Convention was one of the most interesting of the meeting. A number of speeches were made, and before final adjournment the following resolution was adopted:

That the Southern Industrial Convention respectfully recommends to the Congress of the United States the creation of a board or commission, to be composed of eminent civil, military, and naval engineers, to which shall be committed the care and improvement of our rivers, harbors, and connecting waterways, in which tenure of office shall be permanent, unless removal is made for cause, and in the service of which promotion shall be made in accordance with ability.

A resolution was adopted indorsing the action of the Industrial Commission, and other resolutions were adopted indorsing the proposed National convention in support of the improvement of rivers and harbors; indorsing the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; indorsing the movement to establish a steamship line between this city and New Orleans, and memorializing Southern State Legislatures to improve the roads.

After calling the convention to order, President Hargrove, in a brief speech, resigned his office in favor of Col. W. A. Hemphill of Atlanta, First Vice President. Mr. Hargrove has been in ill-health for some time.

On the subject of the work of railroads in the development of the South, M. V. Richards said the railway system increases the needs and demands of the people and furnishes the means of supplying these demands. Railroads, he said, develop and foster industry, and lead to progress by broadening the lines of business.

Alexander Hepner, Jr., of Baltimore, read a paper, entitled "Why Our Manufacturers, Our Merchants, and Our Farmers Throughout the Country Should Be the Stanch Friends of Our Railroads."

President Hemphill introduced the subject of newspapers by stating that immediately after the war he established The Atlanta Constitution on the line of industrial improvement, and has since been steadfast to that policy. "The day is breaking," said Col. Hemphill, "the sun is beginning to shine over the South, and the newspapers are the great agents in bringing about this happy condition."

Norman Walker of The New Orleans Times-Democrat was the next speaker on the same subject.

He claimed that the beginning of industrial development in the South was due to the Southern press.

TO ESTABLISH A NEW BANK.

The Empire State Bank to be Located at 71 Broadway.

Incorporation papers for the Empire State Bank, to be located at 71 Broadway, will probably be filed next week by the law firm of Brown & Wells.

Most of the subscribers to the stock of the proposed banking institution are said to be tenants of the Empire Building, and the bank, it is thought likely, will remain open after the close of the exchanges to afford accommodation to business men who may place their personal accounts there.

Hungarian Crop Estimates.

Budapest, June 14.—The official report as to the Hungarian crop estimates that the wheat yield for 1901 will be 36,484,208 metercentners, against 38,434,171 metercentners in 1900. It is estimated that the rye yield will be 11,770,024, as against 11,128,120; the barley yield, 10,507,773, as against 11,720,828, and the oat yield, 9,752,282, as against 10,297,738.

Silver Exports.

Silver exports on the steamship Campania, sailing for Europe to-day, will amount to 334,000 ounces, shippers including the United Metals Selling Company and Zimmerman & Forshay.

ASSYRIAN A TOTAL WRECK.

Leyland Line Steamer Goes to Pieces Off Cape Race.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 14.—The Leyland Line steamer Assyrian, ashore off Cape Race, went to pieces during the night and this morning is a total wreck. The after part of the vessel is under water and the hull is broken asunder. A heavy sea is raging and the cargo is being partly washed ashore and partly carried seaward. Owing to the fury of the gale and the tremendous sea, little of the cargo has thus far been salvaged.

The tug Petrel, which was forced on the rocks yesterday afternoon while engaged in attempting to assist the Assyrian, has also become a total wreck. The crews of both vessels escaped safely to the shore and are housed in the Cape Race lighthouse.

RESPITE FOR CONDEMNED MAN.

Gov. Odell Gives Frank Wennerholm Another Chance for His Life.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—Gov. Odell has granted a respite to Frank Wennerholm, under sentence of death for the murder of his sweetheart. Wennerholm was to have been executed at Auburn during the coming week.

He was convicted of the murder of his sweetheart near Jamestown, Chautauqua County, in September, 1900.

The respite is granted on application of the condemned man's attorney, who claims that evidence which will prove his innocence has been discovered.

FIRE PROTESTED FOR THEM.

A Conflagration Makes an Indignation Meeting Unnecessary.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 14.—The Mountain House, in the mountains back of Cornwall, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The building, formerly a big Summer hotel, was unoccupied, but was being put in order for use as a sanitarium for consumptives.

To such a use the people of Cornwall objected, and had arranged to hold a mass meeting to-night to make a public protest.

One Gilman Case Goes Over.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 14.—The appeal of Edward L. Norton from the order of the Probate Court appointing the Bridgeport Trust Company administrator of the estate of George Francis Gilman, the millionaire tea merchant, will not be tried until Autumn. Judge Robinson so decided in the Superior Court this forenoon. Counsel on both sides were ready for the immediate trial of the case, but the Court said he could see that it would be a long proceeding and would occupy all of the rest of the term, which is already well taken up by assignments.

Insurance Cashier's Suicide.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—George Baird, local cashier for the New York Life Insurance Company, committed suicide last night by inhaling illuminating gas in his room, at 39 Lincoln Avenue. Baird, who was about thirty-five years old, came here from Newark, N. J., where he was connected with the above-named company. His relatives live in Montreal. It is believed that despondency led to the deed.

Fighting Indian Chief Dead.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, June 14.—Sharp Nose, chief of the Northern Arapahoes of the Wind River Reservation, is dead. Sharp Nose was the war leader of his tribe and urged going on the warpath at the slightest provocation. He was the leader of the recent rebellion against the Indian Agent at Fort Washakie, and his death undoubtedly will have a quieting effect on the Arapahoes.

Pennsylvania Railroad Collision.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 14.—The Pennsylvania Limited, east bound, was wrecked just west of Rochester, Penn., to-day by a rear-end collision with a freight train. The passengers were considerably shaken up, but no one was injured except Mrs. Amos Millinger of Dubuque, Iowa, whose face was slightly cut and bruised. The platform of the observation car was broken and one mail car damaged by the shock.

Furniture Wanted for Charity.

The Mount Tabor Manual and Industrial Training School for Colored Youth, at 203 East Ninety-ninth Street, is in need of furniture for its reception and reading rooms. The management asks that charitably inclined persons having old furniture forward whatever can be spared to this institution at the address given above.

DIVER LOSES HIS LIFE

Was Working Off Blackwell's Island and Was Asphyxiated.

Cause of Accident a Mystery, as Air Valves Were in Good Condition—Two Arrests Made.

"We noticed that the man below had not signaled in some time, and that he did not appear to be moving. Therefore we yanked the signal line, but still received no answer. This might have meant that he did not wish to come to the surface. In time we became alarmed and signaled again, and then, when we received no answer, pulled him up cautiously. We saw the inside of the glasses in the eye holes of the helmet were stained red with blood, and when we frantically unscrewed the helmet we found the diver dead."

It was George A. Rodgers, a dredging contractor, whose diver, Martin Anderson, was suffocated yesterday morning in his diving suit while at work in sixty feet of water at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, who told the story of the accident. Contractor Rodgers, who comes from Plattsburg, N. Y., received the contract from the Government some time ago to remove a shelf of rock extending from Blackwell's Island to a point within 300 feet of the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street.

Anderson, the man who was killed, went down and twice came to the surface, each time having staid below fifteen minutes. The third time he went below he failed to signal after the usual fifteen minutes. It was thought that he had a particularly hard rock to sling, and that when ready he would signal to come up. There was nothing alarming in the length of time he remained below, as divers can remain an hour or two under water if all goes well.

Contractor Rodgers finally became alarmed and said:

"Signal him, and if he does not answer, pull him up whether he likes it or not; but, mind you, be careful." Then the slack of the line was hauled in gently. As the man's helmet appeared it was seen that the body was limp, that he made no effort to help himself, and that the inside of the glass eye holes in the helmet were stained red with blood. The diver was blue in the face and blood had spurted out of his nose and ears. To all appearances he was dead.

The tug Mischief, which happened to be passing at the time, took the body and steamed to the Charities Department pier, and Dr. Kilbane and Policeman Spencer, both from Bellevue Hospital, not a block away, appeared. The doctor pronounced the man dead. The body was taken to the morgue. Later, Mr. Rodgers and Cerle were arrested and taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House. Both were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, and Cerle was discharged, while Rodgers was remanded to the Coroner for further examination.

Later, when an examination of the machinery was made, the pump and the valves and the air hose were found to be in perfect condition. An examination of the dead man's effects disclosed that he boarded at 141 Union Street, Brooklyn. Coroners' Physician Higgins made an autopsy on the body late in the afternoon and gave the opinion that asphyxiation was the cause of death.

Edward Spooner, an expert diver who was present during the autopsy, said that in his opinion, despite the seeming soundness of the air pipe, a leak must have been cut into it, possibly on the man's last descent.

BIG DRY GOODS CORPORATION.

James H. Dunham & Co. Take Out Incorporation Papers, with $2,750,000 Capital Stock.

ALBANY, June 14.—James H. Dunham & Co. of New York City was incorporated to-day, with a capital stock of $2,750,000, to deal in merchandise. The capital is divided into $1,000,000 first preferred stock, $500,000 second preferred, and $1,250,000 common stock. The directors are L. Hollingsworth Wood of Mount Kisco and Lawrence W. Churchill, William B. Goodwin, Moses Ely, and John L. Wilkie of New York City.

It is understood that the purpose of this incorporation is to preserve the firm of James H. Dunham & Co., whose affairs, owing to the recent death of James H. Dunham, senior member of the firm, it would have been otherwise necessary to settle.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

UNION PACIFIC'S NEW STEP.

Offer Made for Stock of St. Paul to Secure a Voice in the Management of the Road.

The reported acquisition of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad by the Union Pacific Railway continued to be the main subject of discussion in railroad and Wall Street circles yesterday. While all official information on the subject is unobtainable, except to the extent of very indefinite statements from some of the Directors and Peter Geddes, who is supposed to be one of those whose holdings have been purchased, the general and conservative belief was that negotiations for the purchase of certain large holdings, but not for the purpose of control, have been entered into.

It is understood that the Union Pacific interests have made an offer for a certain amount at a figure to be agreed upon, and that this offer is now being considered. The amount which the Union Pacific interests desire to buy is not, it is said, as large as to carry control of the property, and the transfer of control is not desired. What it is intended to secure is an interest in the property sufficient size to guarantee the purchaser a voice in the management of the road.

A Director of the company stated yesterday that there was no single interest the purchase of which could pass control, but that a combination of several of the large interests might carry enough influence with the other stockholders to make a change of control possible.

A story coming from Chicago to the effect that the Armours had sold their $20,000,000 or more of holdings was declared to be ridiculous by one of the highest officials, on the ground that the transfer books showed that the amount of the Armour holdings was a very small one.

RAILROADS COMBINE IN KANSAS.

San Francisco and Memphis Companies to Unite—Plan Improvements.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—The Journal says: "The consolidation of the Frisco and Memphis Roads will be effected under the laws of Kansas. The consolidated company will be known as the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company. It will start with a capital stock of $20,000,000, but this will be increased shortly. Headquarters will be maintained at Oswego, Kan.

Under the Kansas laws a railroad chartered in that State must maintain its headquarters in the State. In order to make everything regular a connecting link starting at Oswego on the Frisco and running northeasterly through La Bette and Cherokee Counties to the main line of the Memphis, connecting the two systems, will be built at once. The Constitution of Kansas provides that railroads can consolidate, providing they are linked together.

WABASH VALLEY TROLLEY LINE.

A group of New York capitalists is considering the construction of a trolley road 100 miles long running through the centre of the Wabash Valley in Indiana.

Options have been secured for all the necessary right of way. The proposed route runs through or very near to some of the most populous towns and cities, and it is predicted the road will prove very profitable. There is little competition in view.

To Tap Walker County, Ala., Coal Fields

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 14.—Messrs. Carlisle and O'Connell of New York, representing the Eastern gentlemen interested in the Decatur, Danville and West Alabama Railroad, met yesterday at Jasper, Ala., with L. B. Musgrove and other local parties. Requests for franchises and terminal facilities at Jasper were granted, and notice was issued for a meeting in July to effect permanent organization. Immediately afterward construction will commence from Jasper into the Walker County coal field, which will give the road business from the very first. The road will connect the Tennessee and Warrior Rivers and touch the Louisville and Nashville on the north and the Southern on the south.

For Tired Brain

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Rests and strengthens the tired and confused brain, dispels nervous headache and induces refreshing sleep.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and a clear brain.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

CAPT. WHITE AVOIDS HOODOO.

Not Sleeping in Atlantic Avenue Police Station Because All Captains Who Slept There Have Died.

The entire police force of Brooklyn is just now watching the efforts of Capt. Timothy White to escape the "hoodoo" which has made the Atlantic Avenue Station the most undesirable command in the borough. Capt. White was transferred a few days ago from Jamaica to Atlantic Avenue. As he was entering the latter station to take command, he was met by a sad-eyed patrolman, who buttonholed him and led him to one side.

"Pardon me, Captain," said the doleful one, "but I believe it to be my duty to tell you something. Do you know about the history of this station?"

"Nothing whatever," returned the puzzled Captain.

"Are you superstitious?" inquired the dismal policeman.

"Not a bit," responded White. "I believe in neither banshee, ghost, or hobgoblin."

"Well, it matters not," said the gloomy man. "Let me tell you, Captain, that this station is the abode of a hoodoo. There is hardly a Captain who has served here who is not now dead. Most of them died while here; others lived long enough to get away and die elsewhere. Do you see that row of houses down the avenue there? Well, it is tenanted by negroes. Such is the reputation of this station house that not one of those darkies will pass it after nightfall. Not only have most of the Captains who have served here died, but death has also overtaken many of the Sergeants and others assigned to duty here."

"Bah! I don't take any stock in this hoodoo business," said the Captain. "But, say, did all these men you say have died sleep here in the station house?"

"Oh, yes," responded the dismal patrolman, with enthusiasm. "All the Captains slept in that room there—the room you are to occupy."

"Well, of course, that had nothing to do with it," said the Captain, going in and looking the room over. "But it strikes me that this wouldn't be a very comfortable room to sleep in during the Summer. There's not enough ventilation and it isn't cool enough. Say, you don't know of a nice furnished room I could hire near here, do you?"

A suitable room was found for the Captain across the street from the station house, and his effects were moved over there. To keep himself technicaly within the station house limits, the Captain has hit upon an ingenious scheme. When he retires to his furnished room at night the doorman of the station house locks him in and takes the key back to the station with him. If the Captain is needed in the night or when it is time to awaken him in the morning, the doorman goes across the street, unlocks the door, and lets the Captain out. The Captain holds that, as the room in which he sleeps is in charge of the station house doorman, practically and technically, he is in the station house.

Everyone Captain in the borough, who doesn't know when he may be sent to the precinct, hopes that White's scheme to escape the hoodoo will be successful, and that it will result in "laying" the dread thing.

NEW MASSACHUSETTS DIOCESE

Episcopal Church Seeks $100,000 to Make Division of Present Diocese Possible.

BOSTON, June 14.—By a unanimous vote to-day the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts accepted the report of a committee appointed to arrange details for a division of the diocese. With the exception of the town of Southborough, all of the State west of the eastern boundary of Worcester County is in the new district. A new fund of $100,000 for the use of the new diocese will be created.

A committee of two clergymen and two laymen was appointed to determine whether the $100,000 endowment was complete on Oct. 1, the division being conditional upon raising the full amount.

It was also voted that, if division of the diocese was not effected within six months, an appropriation of $1,200 should be used to provide assistants for the Bishop. It was voted to invite the General Convention to meet in Boston three years hence.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE WINS.

Liquor License of Saloon Keeper Near J. D. Rockefeller's Place Revoked.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 14.—Justice J. O. Dykman of the Supreme Court has filed an order revoking and canceling the liquor tax certificate of John Mellin of North Tarrytown, whose place is near John D. Rockefeller's property. This is a victory for the Anti-Saloon League of Greater New York.

The petitioner for the revocation of the license was Norman Plass, who stated that on Sunday, July 8, 1900, Mellin sold whisky to M. A. Wilson and M. S. Louks, and other persons, and that he further violated the law in having screens, blinds, and other obstructions to a plain view of the interior of the barroom. Furthermore, on Sunday, Sept. 2, 1900, the defendant sold whisky to the petitioner and to William D. Chipp.

CALLED TO SON, FELL TO DEATH.

Blind Woman Leaned from Fifth-Story Window and Lost Her Balance.

Mrs. Mary McNamara, sixty-two years old, who had been blind for years, and who lived with her husband James McNamara on the fifth floor of 242 East Ninetieth Street, fell from a window of her rooms to the street last evening, and was instantly killed. The old couple was leaning from their window to get the air. John, their sixteen-year-old boy, was playing in the street. He caught sight of his mother and called out: "Mamma."

"Don't stay out too late, Johnny," she called back, and leaned far out so that John could see her more plainly. She lost her balance and fell. The surgeon who came on the ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital said that her skull was fractured and that nearly every bone in her body was broken. The son was frantic and embraced the dead body again and again.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:33	Moon rises	3:40

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:22	Gov. Isl'd	6:38	H. Gate	6:31
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:38	Gov. Isl'd	7:06	H. Gate	6:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Andes, Haiti, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Campania, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Caracas, Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Cienfuegos, Santiago	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Conche, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool		
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		4:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Milton, Argentina, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minneapolis, London		4:30 A. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Croix, Windward Islands, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Seguranca, Mexico via Tampico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Tartar Prince, Azores and Italy	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Pernambuco, Santos, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, Trinidad, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		
Seguranca, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Britannia, Naples		
Coleridge, Brazil, Argentina, &c	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		9:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) [Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June $15 and up to June $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. June $23. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $24, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June $23 and up to July $6, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York July $6, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, May 20; Sydney, May 21; Auckland, May 25, and Honolulu, June 5, reached San Francisco per steamer Ventura. A portion of the mail is due in this city this afternoon, the remainder on Monday morning.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 17; Shanghai, May 21; Yokohama, May 28, and Honolulu, June 7, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, were dispatched east June 13 and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, June 18.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 15.

Caspian, Gibraltar, June 1.
Comal, Galveston, June 8.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 12.
Cuflo, Liverpool, June 4.
Devon, London, June 2.
Fluminense, Barbados, June 8.
Jupiter, St. Michael's, June 3.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, June 8.
Maraval, Port Spain, June 8.
Massapequa, Pauillac, May 28.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 14.
Sardinian, Greenock, May 31.
Umbria, Liverpool, June 8.

SUNDAY, JUNE 16.

Britannia, Gibraltar, June 3.
El Sud, New Orleans, June 11.
Indralema, Glasgow, June 4.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 15.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES who go away from the City during the Summer for one or more weeks can have the paper forwarded to them to any address in the United States or Canada, postage prepaid, at regular subscription rates. Address will be changed as frequently as desired. Fill the accompanying blank:

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Mt. Vernon, Jamaica, June 11.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, June 2.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, June 6.
San Juan, San Juan, June 11.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

Agrenfels, Algiers, June 8.
Bovic, Liverpool, June 7.
Christiana, Gibraltar, June 4.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, June 6.
Proteus, New Orleans, June 12.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga., June 14.
Vaderland, Antwerp, June 8.
Werra, Gibraltar, June 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

El Dorado, New Orleans, June 13.
Finance, Colon, June 11.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 17.
Hohensollern, Gibraltar, June 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, June 11.
Lampasas, Galveston, June 12.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

Gymeric, Gibraltar, June 5.
Mesaba, London, June 9.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 12.

Arrived.

SS (supposed) Fluminense, (Br.,) Harvey, Para, &c., June 2, with mdse. to Edmund Reeks & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:03 A. M., 15th.

SS Canning, (Br.,) Hammond, Santos, &c., May 26, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Yelin, (Nor.,) Christensen, Iucard, &c., May 29, with cedar and mahogany to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS St. Paul, Jamieson, Southampton and Cherbourg, June 8, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. South of Fire Island at 11:27 P. M.

SS Saratoga, Johnson, Cienfuegos, &c., June 5, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:32 P. M.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Mascazzini, Palermo, May 27, and Naples, 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Bengalia, (Ger.,) Breckwoldt, Hamburg, June 2, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, June 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg, June 6, Southampton and Cherbourg, 7th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whitton, Hull, June 2, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:55 P. M.

Cable steamer Mexican, Wardroper, London, May 26, to the Mexican Cable Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Providence, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Seguranca, Decker, Vera Cruz, &c., June

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Plan for the Establishment of Model Sunday Schools.

A Lay Movement in Which Colleges, Including Columbia, Are Interested—Preparing a Constitution.

A united movement for improvement in Sunday school instruction is under way in this city that has a National significance. It is wholly a lay movement, and is for the better instruction of lay Bible teachers. Involved in it is Columbia University, in so far as it concerns the Teachers' College and its dependent Horace Mann and new Speyer schools, Union Theological Seminary, Amity Baptist College, and the Episcopal Sunday School Commission.

In a word, the scheme is to bring to lay Bible instruction all that has been learned in secular education. Much has been learned in the latter about child treatment during the last few years, and Sunday schools and other Christian workers want to acquire it.

Agitation on this point has been on for some time throughout the whole country. Responding to it Dean Russell of the Teachers' College has formulated a plan, which has been somewhat modified, and may be still more changed at a meeting to be held Monday. The effort is to make it adapted to all religious bodies. The scheme is to have common instruction up to the point where denominational differences begin, and from there to provide specialists.

Union Theological Seminary is making an effort to secure Richard Morse Hodge, M. A., the head of the Nashville Bible Institute, to undertake lay instruction for Christian workers. A part of the necessary salary for five years has been secured, and it is understood that President Hodge will accept if Union becomes able to make the offer.

The Amity School is interdenominational, and is doing, in increasing amount each year, this lay Bible instruction. The Sunday School Commission, started upon the advice of Bishop Potter with the aim of improving Bible teaching in Episcopal schools of this diocese and if possible of the whole country, has been agitating the subject for three years, especially that of improved lesson helps.

The project of Dean Russell is to provide one and perhaps two great model Sunday schools. He proposes to make of the Horace Mann foundation and if need be the new Speyer one, all on Sundays that these institutions are on week days. The proposition is to throw one or both of these great foundations open on Sundays, invite pupils from everywhere, and there permit pupils in the proposed lay Bible schools to put what they have learned into practice.

With such model schools as these it is the belief that pupils will be attracted from every part of the country. It is proposed to have instruction interdenominational up to a certain age, for in the science of child development it is claimed to have been discovered at what age denominationalism may be understood, and according to the convictions of the different sects should begin to be taught.

Since setting forth his plan it is understood that Dean Russell has declined to serve on any preliminary committees, preferring that the religious leaders be free to adapt the plan to their needs. There is contemplated a Board of Governors, to consist of one representative from each religious body and nine members at large, which shall pass upon the courses of instruction. Dean Russell will, it is understood, lend his aid in organizing the model school, or schools, should the new Speyer school be also established.

A committee consisting of Prof. Dutton of the Teachers' College, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of the Sunday School Commission, the Rev. Leighton Williams of Amity School, and President Hall of Union Seminary has been named to draft a constitution, and on Monday an adjourned meeting is to be held for the perfection of details. It was said yesterday that while some minor matters remain to be adjusted and full details could not yet be given, there seemed at this time no good reason why the whole plan might not be carried out. Finances do not stand in the way and buildings are available.

CHURCH DEBT RAISING.

A Meeting to Discuss the Theme at Grace Methodist Episcopal.

"Successful Church Debt Raising" is the theme to be considered at a great meeting to be held in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street, west of Columbus Avenue, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. During the past few months there have been some notable successes in the debt-raising line. James A. Funderford of St. Andrew's Church will preside, and, together with Dr. J. O. Wilson, will tell how $110,000 was raised for the debt on that church.

The other speakers will be the Rev. John H. Willey and James N. Brown, President of the Brooklyn Social Union, of Nostrand Avenue Church; the Rev. O. F. Bartholow, Benjamin Moore, the Rev. A. S. Kavanagh, and, it is hoped, Controller Bird S. Coler of the New York Avenue Church, the latest to announce its debt raised.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for June 23, 1901.

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SUBJECT—A New Heaven and a New Earth.—Revelations, xxi., 1-7; 22-27.

GOLDEN TEXT—He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be My son.—Revelations, xxi., 7.

The book which we term "The Revelation" opens with the declaration that it is "The Revelation of Jesus Christ." But it evidently is not so much a revelation given to John by Jesus Christ—somewhat similar in character to those we have recently considered, but infinitely higher in degree—as it is a revelation given to him "of Jesus Christ"—an unfolding before his eyes of all that "God gave unto Him"—the revelation of His complete work.

The purpose of the revelation was "to show unto His servants things"—or events—"which must shortly come to pass." This, however, does not signify that the "things" revealed were such things, or events, as would "come to pass" immediately, or soon after being revealed—as we are apt to consider it—but rather that they were such things as do surely come to pass without any halting or unnecessary delay—"come with speed," (Young.) They thus include past things as well as future things. In other words, this revelation declares that God's purposes in Christ concerning His people are everlastingly moving on with irresistible power and velocity, for although "one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day," yet "the Lord is not slack concerning His promise as some men count slackness." (Second Peter, iii., 8, 9.) For, as Eldridge S. Brooks very justly says, "Years count for but very little in the evolution of a Divine plan; the tyranny of figures is a matter of human limitations."

THE VISION OF ST. JOHN.

The scene, therefore, which passed before John's rapt vision was a panoramic view of the whole history of God's dealings with man from the creation, to the full consummation of His plans in "a new Heaven and a new earth." Last week we looked upon the first scene of this panorama. This week we look upon the last. Then, with John, we saw Jesus of Nazareth in His ascended glory moving among His people and directing all things for them. Now we see Him in the "new Heaven" receiving His people to Himself with the assurance that "they shall reign for ever and ever" with Him. (Xxii., 6.) John, however, saw many things pass before him that had taken place, and that were yet to take place, in order to bring about this blessed consummation; and it will help us to understand and appreciate the final result, if we glance for a moment at these intermediate scenes as the panorama moves rapidly forward.

The vision of Jesus as "The Son of Man," in the midst of the golden candlesticks, which we considered last week, was simply preparatory; a summoning of the aged apostle to attend to what was about to be made known to him, and directing him concerning its use. Being thus summoned and instructed, he says: "After this, I looked, and, behold, a door was opened in Heaven." (Iv., 1.) As he looked through this open door he saw the throne of God, surrounded by the heavenly host, and he heard them with one voice singing: "Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honor, and power; for Thou hast created all things, and for Thy pleasure they are and were created." (Iv., 11.) It was—The Song of Creation—the song which "the morning stars sang together," when God "laid the foundations of the earth." (Job xxxviii., 4-7.) For then they could only adore His wisdom, and power, as seen in His creative work.

But then, as the panorama moved on, John saw another attribute of God revealed to the heavenly host. For the mystery of creation was locked up in a "book," which He "that sat upon the throne" held in His right hand, and which was "sealed with seven seals." "No man in heaven, nor earth, neither under the earth, was able to open the book, neither to look thereon." (v., 1-4.) But "the lion of the tribe of Juda, the root of David," came forward and "took the book out of the right hand of Him that sat upon the throne, (v., 7,) saying: "Lo, I come; I delight to do Thy will, O my God: yea, Thy law is within My heart." (Psalms, xl., 7, 8. By Him the mystery of creation was solved, for now before the heavenly host there "stood a Lamb, as it had been slain," (v., 6,) and it was seen that "the lion of the tribe of Juda" was none other than "the lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." Then "a new song" was heard in heaven. (v., 9.) It was "The Song of Redemption," for now the heavenly host could adore not only the wisdom and power, but the grace of God as well.

THE REBELLION OF MAN.

Then, as the panorama continued to unfold itself, "seals" were broken, "trumpets" were sounded, and there were poured out "vials of the wrath of God upon the earth." Under these expressive symbols it was seen that while in heaven angels and archangels, cherubim and seraphim, united in adoring the grace of God, on earth it met with most bitter and determined opposition. The very ones for whom its graciousness was designed were at war with each other, and with Him who sat upon the throne, and with all who belonged to Him or desired to serve Him. They were defeated in their expectations time and again, and were brought under great trials, but neither defeat nor suffering quelled rebellion.

The leaders in this opposition were designated by the expressive names of "The Beast" and "The False Prophet," (xvi., 13.) Their one purpose was to overthrow the authority of God and to destroy all who served Him. At last, however, they were themselves overthrown, and "both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with brimstone." (xix., 20.)

But even this did not give peace, for "The Beast" and "The False Prophet" were simply the tools of Satan, the arch enemy of man, and as long as he was free there could be nothing like rest for the children of God. But as the panorama again moved forward, John saw "an angel come down from heaven, having the key of the bottomless pit and a great chain in his hand. And he laid hold on the dragon—that old serpent, which is the devil and satan—and bound him a thousand years, and cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a seal upon him that he should deceive the nations no more till the thousand years should be fulfilled. (xx., 1-3.)

Then in the glorious scene which passed before John's view, all war, and tumult, and strife fled away. A millennium of righteousness and joy was ushered in, and he "saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus and for the word of God; and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years. But the rest of the dead lived not again until the thousand years were finished." (xx., 4, 5.) Only the most holy, those who had been faithful witnesses for Jesus and His word even unto death, were partakers of the joy of this millennium. It was for them a grand training in righteousness.

Whether the length of this millennium is intended to be literally a thousand years, as we measure time, or whether the term is simply the expression for an indefinitely long period, or whether it is a prophetic measure wherein every day is a year, and the whole the immense term of three hundred and sixty-five thousand years, is not clear, and it is not important. On either supposition it is long enough to test whether man, if kept by God's grace and daily schooled in ways of righteousness for a sufficient length of time, can acquire in himself strength to "stand against the wiles of the devil," and maintain his integrity before God. For the time is evidently a time of spiritual satisfaction and privilege rather than one of physical enjoyment. The time when Adam walked with God, and was without sin may have been a similar millennium of gracious experiences. But at the end he fell. Now, however, the test is made with redeemed man, and the holiest among the redeemed are tested.

So again the panorama moves on, and even the millennium passed beyond John's view, and a new scene came before him. Again he saw "Satan loosed out of his prison," and going out again "to deceive the nations which are in the four quarters of the earth." (xx., 7, 8.) At once war and tumult everywhere prevailed. Man had no strength to resist sin, and even the "saints" were deceived again, "and fire came down from God out of heaven and devoured them." (xx., 9.)

SATAN'S POWER DESTROYED.

This, however, did not last long, for in the next scene John saw that "the devil that deceived them was cast into the lake of fire and brimstone, where the beast and the false prophet are, and shall be tormented day and night, forever and ever," (xx., 10.) Thus his power was destroyed.

Then John saw in his vision that the judgment was set, and all "the dead, small and great," stood before the throne of God. Two books were opened, "and the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books according to their works," (xx., 12.) One was God's Book. The other was "The Lamb's Book." The one was The Book of Creation, the other was The Book of Redemption. In the one, the name of every one that was born was entered; in the other, only the names of those who had been "born again." When the names were written in God's Book, then each one entered into life with all of its opportunities, experiences, and promises. But it was only those who had used these opportunities, experiences, and promises aright whose names were found in "The Lamb's Book of Life." These entered into the "new heaven" to go no more out forever. All others had their portion with "the devil that deceived them"; "where the beast and the false prophet are." (xx., 10.)

As this grand panorama now ceased to move forward John's attention was concentrated upon the "new heaven" and the "new earth," into which those whose names were written in "The Lamb's Book of Life" had entered. It must have been an entrancing view. It was not the old heaven and the old earth renewed and improved, "for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea." (Verse 1.) Nothing like this new condition had ever before been seen. Not only did those who had entered into these "new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness," (Second Peter, iii., 13,) stand in a new relation to God and to each other, but they stood in a new relation to sin. It was a far better condition, therefore, than any in which unfallen Adam had ever stood, for they not only walked in fellowship with their Maker, but now there was no Tempter anywhere to ever assail them.

THE HOLY CITY.

This condition of new relationships is presented to the mind under the character of a "city"—"The Holy City, New Jerusalem." The term "city," however, is not probably to be taken literally. It is only a symbol. It brings before us—as probably no other term could—an idea of a populous community, active, social, wealthy, and secure in the highest and best meaning of each characteristic. In the midst of this "great multitude which no man can number" (vii., 9,) God has His dwelling place. (Verse 3.) So united to Him and to each other blessings of every kind abound on every side and for all.

Moreover, this "city" is described as being surrounded by "walls," resting on foundations of "precious stones," (Verse 19,) in which are gates of "pearl," (Verse 21,) opening upon streets of "pure gold." (Verse 21.) It "lieth foursquare, and the length is as large as the breadth." It measured "twelve thousand furlongs" in each direction. (Verse 16.) The mind of man fails to realize such a description in any literal sense. Although we know nothing of the unit of measure employed by the angel in this description, yet measuring the city by our own human standards, every street in it was as long as from the Atlantic Coast to the banks of the Mississippi. Every influence which encircled and protected this blessed community, like walls, was based on that which was esteemed most precious—the great truths set forth by the twelve patriarchs and by the twelve Apostles, (Verses 12, 14.) And every step taken by the inhabitants was true and holy, for they walked on streets of "pure gold." Surely it was "a wealthy place." (Psalm lxvi., 12.)

Moreover, this city of magnificent proportions, of infinite wealth, of impregnable security, and with a population which could not be numbered, was entirely independent of everything artificial and human for the guidance and comfort of its people. No temple was needed, or seen, in it to cultivate the spirit of holy worship, "for the Lord God Almighty, and the Lamb, are the Temple of it." (V. 22.) The inhabitants walked at all times in such close fellowship with their Maker and Redeemer that every act of every day was an act of worship and of praise. Walking thus they always walked in "The Light," and so "the city had no need of the sun, neither of the moon to shine in it." (V. 23.)

And not only were the inhabitants thus provided with light and guidance, but they were provided with water and food in abundance. For "a river of water of life, clear as crystal," proceeded "out of the throne of God and of the Lamb. In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was the tree of life which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month, and the leaves were for the healing of the nations." (xxii., 1, 2.)

So, walking in fellowship with God, in companionship with each other, feasting upon the "tree of life," and drinking of the "water of life," no pains racked their bodies, no sorrows cast them down, no sound of crying was heard and no tears fell from their eyes, no deaths separated them, for death and him that had the power of death had been swallowed up in victory, and there was no more sin to engulf them and wreck all of their hopes, for "there was no more sea."

This is the everlasting portion of all those whose names are written in "The Lamb's Book of Life."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the character of "the Revelation," and what is its purpose?

What is said of the scene which passed before John, and what is the relation of this lesson to that of last week?

What did John see, and hear, when the door was opened in heaven?

How was God's grace revealed to the heavenly host, and what song did they then sing?

What followed this vision, and what is said of the leaders of the opposition against God and His people?

What did John then see concerning Satan, and what is said of the millennium which it ushered in?

What happened when the millennium had passed, and what was then done to Satan?

What followed, and what is said of "God's Book" and of "The Lamb's Book"?

What is said of this new condition, and why is it a better condition than that of unfallen Adam?

How is this heavenly city described, and what provisions are made for its inhabitants?

AMALGAMATED COPPER CASE.

Application for Injunction to Prevent Acquisition of Other Companies Denied — Notice of Appeal.

NEWARK, N. J., June 14.—Argument in the suit of Calvin O. Geer and the C. H. Venner Company of Boston against the Amalgamated Copper Company to restrain it from acquiring the Boston and Montana Company and the Butte and Boston Company was cut short to-day by Vice Chancellor Stevens, who denied the application for an injunction.

Lawyer Lamb, for the complainants, had tried to get in a certified copy of the annual report of the Butte and Boston Company, showing the assets and liabilities at the close of the last fiscal year.

Mr. Lindabury objected, claiming that it was too late. He was sustained by the Vice Chancellor, who said:

"In the case of stock of a well-known commercial company the price of a stock is an absolute aid in determining its value, but in the case of stock of a mining company the quotations fluctuate so much and are dependent on so many various conditions that you cannot say it is an absolute indication of its value. Inasmuch as this question pertains exclusively to mining companies, and inasmuch as it may be very desirable to acquire the stock of other mining companies, I take it that it would be perfectly competent for the Amalgamated Company to acquire that stock, but I must make the precaution not to pay too high a price."

By consent of counsel, it was arranged that the Court should take the quotations of the two Boston companies' stock on May 27, June 6, and June 12 as evidence of values to which both sides must be bound. These quotations have been prepared by R. V. Lindabury, senior counsel for the defense.

Mr. Taylor, for the applicants, gave notice that he would appeal against the denial of the injunction, and the Vice Chancellor granted a stay until 9 P. M. Tuesday. He ordered that the three companies to file bonds of $21,000 each to cover any possible damages.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Equitable Land Improvement Company of Niagara Falls; capital, $1,000. Directors—E. F. Cummings and J. S. Duff, Allegheny, Penn., and W. H. Olmsted, Buffalo.

Pioneer Fireproofing Company of New York City, to deal in sewer pipe, fire brick, &c.; capital, $1,000. Directors—E. D. Buxton and A. A. Lorzer, New York City, and W. H. Raftery, Brooklyn.

Interstate Printing Company of Rochester; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles H. McNeil and O. K. Hamilton, Rochester, and M. F. Vanbuskirk, Brighton.

Acme Credit Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. A. Fenyoessy and Solomon Weinberg, Buffalo, and S. Beekohn, New York City.

Johnson Compound and Supply Company of Rochester; capital, $2,000. Directors—W. J. Trimble, H. C. Howlett, and P. W. Zeeveld, Rochester.

United States Development Company of New York City, to conduct engineering work; capital, $50,000. Directors—N. S. Easton, Norman White, and E. E. Robinson, New York City.

Jeykel Island Realty Company of Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—P. H. McNulty, Brooklyn; F. W. Wainwright, Rockaway Beach; R. J. Wright, Oceanside.

Blue Corundum Mining Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—George S. Adams, New York City; C. A. Albert Sand, Easton, Penn.; W. E. Narland, Brooklyn.

James F. Murphy Company of Niagara Falls, to conduct an insurance agency; capital, $50,000. Directors—James F. Murphy, C. W. Carroll, and F. J. Brown, Niagara Falls.

Vulcanite Paving Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—A. W. Sewall, A. B. Robertson, and Clude Brown, New York City.

Gardiner & Warring Company of Amsterdam, to manufacture and deal in cotton and woolen goods and the raw material; capital, $125,000. Directors—Charles H. Warring and James B. Gardiner, Amsterdam; Frances J. Wood Rowe, Hartford, Conn.

The Elmira Telephone Company of Elmira has filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital stock from $40,000 to $150,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The New York Weighing Barge and Coaling Company; capital, $4,000,000; to construct and operate barges, equip for coaling steamers and weighing the coal. Incorporators: Sanford Robertson, Thomas Holden, and Charles N. King.

The American Pneumatic Horse Collar Company; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators: Henderson B. Hays, George W. Flaacke, and A. Livingston Norman.

The Penn Metal Company; capital, $750,000. Incorporators: Frederick Van Nortwick, Morris L. Zimmerman, and Emanuel J. Lupin.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 14.—Charters were granted to-day at Dover as follows:

Terminal Warehouse Syndicate of Cleveland, to own, lease, and operate warehouses, ships, cars, and machinery; capital, $1,000,000.

International Company of Chicago, to acquire mines and mining lands in the United States; capital, $100,000.

Bluffton Crude Oil Company of Akron, Ohio, to bore for gas and oil; capital, $600,000.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. Morse preaches, 11; Mr. Ballington Booth speaks, 8. Public invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor. 11 A. M., "Christian Enthusiasm." 8 P. M., "A Man Without a Heart." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
6 West 46th St.,
Rev. R. P. Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the pastor.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST St.—Service 11 o'clock; Pastor, Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., will preach.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Morning, Dr. Judson; evening, Mr. Charles H. Sears; subject, "The Gospel of Bread," third in a series on "Commonplace Things."

At Metropolitan Temple,
7th Av. and 14th St.
Rev. Andrew Gillies of Troy, 11 and 8. Monday, Council night. Tuesday, lecture by Dr. Cadman. Wednesday, prayer service, Mr. Cornell, leader. Thursday, "patriotic address by Gen. Loud. Friday, evangelistic meeting.

People's Popular Concert To-night
by children of Five Points Mission.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., will preach; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

Religious Notices.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST. AND MADISON Av.—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL. Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate Church,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister,
will preach 11 A. M.
Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY, 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Way Which They Call Heresy."
Evening—"The Judgment of the Lips."

Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Edward S. Coe, D. D., will preach, 11 A. M.
Rev. Andrew Hageman, 8 P. M. Subject: "Saul's Secret Consultation at Endor."

Collegiate Church,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, Minister, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th Street., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service 11 A. M.
Baccalaureate exercises of the College of the City of New York; address by rector, at 4 P. M. Evening service at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—June Sundays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, 5.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 57th Street, between 8th and 9th Avenues,
Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 o'clock—Morning service, sermon by the rector.
8 o'clock—Evening service, sermon by the rector.

HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCH, EAST 74TH Street, Dr. Hughes, Rector.—Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M.; musical service 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, PARISH House, 211 and 213 East 42d St., Rev. Leslie E. Learned, Pastor.—Morning service at 9:45; evening service at 8 P. M. All seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St., Rev. NATHANIEL A. SEAGLE, Rector.—Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

BEEKMAN HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 50th St., Near 2d Av., Rev. E. W. Caswell, Pastor.—10:45 A. M. Subject, "Evil Conquered by Good." 7:45 P. M., subject, "The Overcomers."

HEDDING CHURCH, EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchilds, 11; Rev. G. W. Osmun, 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., at 11 A. M.; preaching by the assistant pastor, Rev. Archey D. Ball, at 5 P. M. Midweek devotional service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

People's Church Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. 61st St., near 3d Av. Services 11 and 8.

REV. DR. GEORGE P. MAINS WILL PREACH in the St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, West 76th St., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching by pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS METHODIST Church, Amsterdam Av. and West 153d St.—Preaching by pastor, Frank Simpson Cookman, 11 A. M.; subject, "The Joy of the Christian Way." 7:45 P. M., subject, "Joppa, a Housetop Vision," the first of a series of Sunday evening sermons on places of interest visited in the Holy Land.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., late Pastor.
Services Sunday, June 16, at 11 A. M.,
Rev. George B. Stewart, D. D.,
President of Auburn Seminary, will preach.
Weekly evening service discontinued until Fall.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, 42D STREET and Second Avenue.—Rev. George S. Webster, pastor, will preach 11 A. M. Service in memory of the late Dr. Babcock will be held in the evening, 8 o'clock. Preparatory service Thursday, 8 P. M.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church,
5th Av. and 55th St.
The pastor, Rev. George W. Purves, D. D., will conduct the services on June 16th, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon topic: "The Ark of God in the Idol's Temple." The offering in the morning will be for the relief of the churches in Jacksonville, Florida, devastated by the recent fire. The public is cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av., 91st St., Rev. Herbert S. Harris preaches, 11 A. M., 8 P. M., Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey presides at special meeting in interests of young men and women leaving for different parts of the world as missionaries.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Bow in the Cloud"; 8 P. M., "The Westminster Confession."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., LL. D. Superintendent of the Madison Square Church House, will preach in the morning, and Rev. William W. Coe in the evening.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th Av. and 31st St., Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Christ's Appeal to the Intellect"; 8 P. M., "Obedience to Christ."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. John Paul Egbert, D. D.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45; evening, 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

The "Old First" Church,
5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D.,
11 A. M.—"The Prince of Peace."
4:30 P. M.—"Pentecost."
WELCOME!

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, DR. John J. Reed, Pastor.—10:30—"Demand and Supply"; 7:45—"Self-Preservation; or, Doing Ourself Harm."

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN, 6TH and 7TH AVS.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30. Y. P. Society, C. E., 6:55.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway, Cor. 68th St., Rev. Wm. C. Stinson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Faith Conquering in Death." 8 P. M., "Christianity and Parents—Sparing the Rod." All invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Avenue and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: Answers to critics of Unitarianism, "Unitarianism Is Difficult." The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "The Logic of Religious Freedom in Its Relation to Sunday Observance."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M.,
"Religious Anchorage."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer will preach; communion after service. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor.

CHRIST'S MEETINGS. THE RESURRECTION, Chimney Hall, 25th St., 6th Av.—Sunday evenings, 8. Wonderful tests (truths) to all from Christ, through His personal instrument,
MANNA STRAFFORD.
Brooklyn, 610 Lafayette Av. Sundays, 3.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN.)
REV. B. O. DENHAM, Pastor.
10:45 A. M.—Regular service. 323 West 56th St.
8 P. M.—Regular service.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
8th Av. and 44th St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30 A. M.; evangelistic services, 7:30 P. M.; week-night services, 8 P. M.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Monthly Meeting Headquarters Committee, Anti-Saloon League,
June 17; 1 P. M., St. Denis Hotel.
Important business will be transacted.

Religious Notices.

INDEPENDENT.
CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
WEST 57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.
Rev. D. ASA BLACKBURN, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Christ Lifted Up."
7:45 P. M.—"Steadfastness."
All seats free. Deems Bible Class, 10 A. M.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, Pastor.—Litany and sermon, 11 A. M. All seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—Tuxedo, Madison Av. and 59th Street, Sunday, at 3 and 8. Miss Margaret Gaule, celebrated psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Excellent music.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
8 Grand Circle, 59th, 8th Av. Lectures Sunday evenings, 7:45. June 16th, open meeting; several speakers. Last Sunday meeting for Summer season; take notice.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains will leave **NEW YORK, FOOT E. 34TH ST.**, week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race days, C. I. J. Club,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M. On Sundays—6:90, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and every half hour from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves the Beach on week days at 10:30 P. M.; on Sundays, 11:15 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave daily (7:00 A. M., except Sundays,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M., (and 10:20 P. M. except Sundays.)
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY PARK,
Between Ocean and Bay,
OPENING TO-DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 15.
THE PARK INN,
The Bathing Pavilion.
The New and Most-Delightful Resort on Rockaway Beach.
Frequent trains from E. 34th St., New York, and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9:30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.
LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.
On Sundays the new fast steel Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25 East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip. Only
Fare, $1.00 Round Trip. Children, 50c.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45, West 22d St. 2 P. M. Arrives West Point 4:40. Tickets good return any West Shore train or Steamer Ramsdell, $1.00; Return Hudson River R. R., $1.10. Ample time to see Dress Parade, &c. Music. This Excursion made every Saturday.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON
To WEST POINT and NEWBURGH.—Fast Str. "Ramsdell" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days 9:30 A. M. WEST 129TH ST., Recreation Pier, 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, leave NEWBURGH daily 6:30 P. M., arrive in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.
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SIXTEEN PAGES
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

OUR AMERICAN FRIENDS.

Secretary HAY made an eloquent address at Buffalo on Thursday evening. His general subject was the "Brotherhood of the Nations of the Western World." He announced that the idea of this brotherhood was of respectable age and honorable origin, and that it had been the dream of statesmen like HENRY CLAY, SEWARD, DOUGLAS, and BLAINE. He believed that the Buffalo Fair—he called it "this grand and beautiful spectacle, never to be forgotten, a delight to the eyes, a comfort to every patriotic heart that during the coming Summer shall make the joyous pilgrimage to this enchanted scene"—was a sort of "concrete realization of these generous dreams."

No one doubts the entire sincerity of Mr. HAY's emotions in the presence of the marvels of Buffalo or the fervor of his hope that the brotherhood of the nations of the western world may sometime be achieved in peace and honor and general prosperity. And all will recognize that optimism is a legitimate means to a good end in politics and diplomacy. But surely no one knows better than Mr. HAY that this country in the past has put many a bulky and stubborn obstacle in the way of the realization of the dream of brotherhood, and that it still insists in a most unfraternal spirit in maintaining some of them. It is but little more than a generation since the attitude of the ruling party in the United States toward the nearest of the American family on the south ceased to be one of unconcealed haughtiness mingled with something not unlike greed. Up to 1861 there were two prominent events in the history of our relations with the South American nations. One was the promulgation of the Monroe doctrine, which was helpful, and may be regarded as decisive in securing the independence of those nations. The other was the war with Mexico, which was a part of the plan for the extension of slavery. Of these two events the latter has undoubtedly produced the most effect on the sentiment of the people of the South American nations. This effect was in part counteracted by the firm policy of the United States at the close of the civil war, which practically relieved Mexico from the pressure of the French Emperor and left its people to work out their own destinies in the free and successful way that we all know. Since that time the general attitude of the United States toward our neighbors of the South has, on the whole, been consistently friendly, so far as political relations go, though there have been incidents, minutely recorded in the files of the State Department, but mostly passed from public memory in this country, that may linger unpleasantly in the memory of some of our neighbors. These latter are traceable to the temper, at once hasty and a little uncandid, of Mr. BLAINE, and are not at all likely to recur, certainly not under the present Administration.

There is another aspect of our relations with the South American republics, however, as to which our conduct has not been in the least brotherly, and which does more to postpone that cordial unity of which Mr. HAY dreams than anything in our political relations. We refer to our hopelessly hostile and grasping tariff. The least that brothers can expect of each other is common liberty in trade. You cannot say to a neighbor, "How is it with thee, my brother?" and stab him under the fifth rib of his business interests and expect that he will want all the while to be hugged by you. This is practically what we have been doing for some two score of years to our Southern friends. We speak them softly, but we won't let their goods into our markets without a heavy fine. We want to sell to them, and we expand in our praises of the blessed influence of commerce in cementing friendship, but we won't let them sell to us on even terms.

And the worst of this petty selfishness is that it is an utter mistake as to our own National interests. Commercially we should have prospered much more and more rapidly, so far as South America is concerned, if we had destroyed all the barriers to free commerce with that region. We have sacrificed the interests of the whole country to give privileges to a small class. To-day we are beginning to see our error, and the present Administration is doing all that it can to get the thin edge of the wedge of reciprocity into the tariff wall that shuts out South America from us and us from South America. But the fight is as hard and discouraging as if the prosperity of the country depended on fettering trade. There is a statesmanlike element in the "dream" that Mr. HAY cherishes and the possibility of great and substantial advantage for the whole of the western world. But until we can make up our minds to treat our South American friends fairly and decently in trade it will remain nothing but a dream.

THE MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

In his letter to the Mayor of Philadelphia Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER offered to pay $2,500,000 for the fourteen franchises for street roads in that city. He said:

> My offer of two million and a half dollars is made not because I conceive that sum to be the measure of the value of the franchises granted by these ordinances, for I believe them to be much more valuable, but merely as an indication to your Honor in concrete form of the magnitude of the gift conferred upon private citizens without return to the people. It seems to me that to give away such franchises for nothing when others stand ready to pay millions for the same rights is little short of public plunder.

Here, on the one hand, was a plain proposition by a responsible business man, who had already deposited a quarter of a million dollars in a trust company as a further and superfluous pledge of his good faith. On the other hand, here was a plain and moderate statement of the true nature and effect of the refusal of the offer. It was impossible for the Mayor to mistake or to misstate the question before him.

The franchises before the Mayor were authorized by an act of the Legislature, under the dictation of the Republican machine. They were passed by the Councils of Philadelphia in a time so brief that the members voting for them could not have had a chance to read them after their introduction, and the votes for them were cast under the same dictation. The franchises are for perpetuity. They exact only illusory compensation for the use of the streets. They impose none of the safeguards to the public interests that have been employed in other cities to such great advantage. They make no provision for lower fares, for transfers, or for adequate accommodations. They confer privileges that are absolutely demonstrated to be worth millions to the favorites who get them. Their granting is not only, as Mr. WANAMAKER declares, "little short of public plunder"; it is public plunder of the most brazen and shameless sort. The Mayor has signed the ordinances.

Suppose Mr. WANAMAKER had publicly offered to wager the Mayor $2,500,000 that the Mayor was a thief or an accomplice of thieves, and the Mayor had been afraid to take the bet?

CUBAN BONDS.

If all the bonds issued by the Cuban revolutionists and sold in this country and elsewhere by their representatives were in the hands of owners who could compel their payment at par the new Republic of Cuba would enter the family of nations burdened with a debt that would seriously strain its resources. Nobody knows the amount of this debt. It is sometimes estimated as high as $200,000,000. But the bonds disposed of by the Junta and other agents of the insurgent Government were sold at any price that could be got for them, and the buyers were for the most part men who never expected to get their money back. They simply wished to help the Cubans get rid of their Spanish masters.

The Constitutional Convention at Havana took cognizance of the debt question by making the following declaration a part of the Constitution adopted on Feb. 21:

> The Republic of Cuba will recognize no debts or obligations save those legitimately contracted for the purposes of the revolution by the Generals of the Army of Liberation subsequent to the 24th of February, 1895, and prior to the 10th of September of the same year, the date on which the Constitution of Jimaguayu was promulgated, and the debts and obligations that the Revolutionary Government has since contracted itself or by its authorized representatives abroad. The Congress will audit the said debts and obligations and decide concerning the payment of those that were legitimate.

There is an indefiniteness in the situation that invites to speculative enterprises. If a syndicate were to be formed to buy up Cuban bonds and get them redeemed it would require, as a basis for determining what price it could afford to pay, information on these points: The amount of bonds outstanding, with the date and manner of their authorization; the resources of the island and a careful estimate of the annual revenue and expenditure of the Government, and the intentions of the Congress of Cuba under the constitutional provision authorizing it to pass upon the validity of outstanding bonds and decide as to paying them. Upon none of these matters is any satisfactory information at present obtainable. The Cuban statesmen who may expect to guide the public affairs of the island, including the course of the Congress to be elected this Fall, know more about them than anybody else. It has been charged that some of them have an eye out for the possible profits of bond redemption. We know of no basis whatever for the charge.

There will naturally be a pretty rigid sifting of the issues. The Generals in command of corps in the Army of Liberation were authorized to issue bonds, it appears, and those issued after Feb. 24, 1895, up to the time when the first Government was formed, on Sept. 19, are recognized by the Constitution as a valid obligation. But many of the Generals are dead. It is extremely unlikely that there was any accurate record or registry of the bond issues. The recognition and payment of the debt seems to rest wholly with the Congress, in its discretion. It is believed by those who have sought information that not more than $10,000,000 of the old debt of the revolution will be recognized and paid by the new Government. This would not be a heavy burden upon the island, which within a very few years will be able to produce for export $100,000,000 worth of sugar, tobacco, and other merchandise. But it is the debt which the new Government will proceed to create rather than the remnant of the old debt that will give cause for anxiety to the Cuban taxpayer.

TO FINANCE THE INDEMNITY.

Since Great Britain and the United States have declined to accede to the proposal that the Powers shall jointly guarantee the indemnity which they jointly exact, that plan of settlement must be abandoned. We have declined upon the ground that the authorization of Congress is required. Great Britain has declined mainly upon the ground, as stated by Lord LANSDOWNE, that the increase in the customs revenues of China, by which the Powers propose to secure themselves, would be mainly a tax on British trade.

In the course of his speech Lord LANSDOWNE described the course that would be taken by a modern nation enjoying high credit and knowing how to use it. It would simply borrow the money in the markets of the world and issue bonds for its repayment. This was not the method adopted by France for paying the five milliards. They came, as was said at the time, "out of the stockings," and constituted a wonderful testimony to the frugality, thrift, and patriotism of the French people. But neither method is available to China. What shall China do?

A suggestion of what she can do was furnished by our own Government when it indicated a willingness to waive a money indemnity altogether in favor of "increased commercial privileges." That proposition could not have been expected to pass a council of the Powers. Some of them need the money. And those which need the money most are those which could make the least use of the enlarged commercial privileges. But it is at the same time true that to the progressive nations the privileges would be worth more than the indemnity.

Since the money must be raised and paid, here is a method by which it can be raised. "Increased commercial privileges" mean mainly a greater facility of communication within the empire. They mean railroads. Railroads are the great need of China in order to promote the nationalization of China as well as to promote its modernization. And these two requirements must be vividly present now to many Chinamen who had never so much as thought about them two years ago. Railroad concessions covering China would be very cheap, indeed, to men of long purses and long views at the sum total of the indemnity.

CONFUCIUS never heard of an "underwriting syndicate," and the notion of a private guarantee of the Chinese indemnity is too large and novel readily to occur to a Chinaman, even a progressive Chinaman. But as a financial operation it is not so large as the financiering, say, of the United States Steel Corporation, which American financiers have successfully carried through. They might carry though this with the prospect of great benefit to themselves, to their country, to China, and to the world. We know that Americans are particularly "well seen" in China at present, as they deserve to be. An American proposal to guarantee the indemnity, for a consideration, would doubtless be very favorably considered at whatever may now be the headquarters of the Chinese Government. Such an arrangement would give promise of performing the best work for civilization that the opportunities of the world afford to-day.

"AMERICAN ENGINEERING COMPETITION."

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON's letter, upon which we commented the other day, concerning the successful American competition for locomotives and bridges in India, seemed to be quite conclusive. It was so generally regarded in England, so far as could be judged by the tone of the press. But it is not so regarded by the complainant, Sir ALFRED HICKMAN, M. P., formerly President of the British Iron Trade Association. He returns to the charge with another letter which appears in the London papers.

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON had avowed a willingness and intention to give British manufacturers the preference unless the difference in price and speed for the same work was very substantial. It seemed plain enough that the natural bias of the British railway officials in India would be on the same side. But Sir ALFRED HICKMAN, after endeavoring to substantiate his original charges of the expensiveness of operation of the American locomotives, the worthlessness of American wheels and axles, and the precariousness of the Gohtieh viaducts, plainly charges that "the Indian railway officials seem resolved to screen the Americans at all cost." This, of course, is a very serious charge. For it seems inconceivable that the natural bias of British officials in favor of their own countrymen should have been converted into a bias against them except by corrupt and corrupting means.

That is the inevitable inference if the ex parte statement of the case made by Sir ALFRED HICKMAN is correct. But the inference is so improbable, so utterly unsupported by the character of the British officials in question, and, we may add, by the character of the American concerns in question, that most British readers, we imagine, will take the less incredible alternative. They will believe Sir ALFRED's statement of the case to be a misstatement.

Another point which the complainant makes in his rejoinder was answered in advance. If it were true, he says, that British manufacturers in these things compete with Americans at a disadvantage, "how do you account for the fact that the English maker is full of orders, while the Americans will undertake to deliver immediately at any price?" The answer to this was made in the comment of The London Times upon Lord GEORGE HAMILTON's letter, a comment which, as we said at the time, bore marks of expert knowledge:

> The American comment on the assertion that English firms were "full" was that American firms would not have been full; and that, for the sake of executing such an order they would have run up a new workshop for the purpose and have gathered together as many fresh hands as might be needed. It is highly probable, if the truth were known, that the firm which made the Atbara bridge and the firm which made the Gohtieh viaduct were both quite as full as their English competitors, but that they would neither admit the fact nor suffer it to enter into their calculations.

When Sir ALFRED HICKMAN says, however, that the Americans have the advantage "of what practically amount to export bounties," he is, as we have admitted before, upon much safer ground. But here also we must distinguish. If locomotives and bridges were staple articles, kept in stock, and the manufacturer had overestimated the domestic demand, he might very well be willing to sell off his surplus abroad for whatever he could get for it. But that consideration does not apply, or does not apply except in a very much smaller degree, to the execution of special designs, in which the labor cost has all to be assumed for the purpose and has not been incurred already.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That eminent, or at least eminently successful—if you let him define success—Britisher, Mr. CYRIL ARTHUR PEARSON, is the first of his tribe, so far as we have noticed, to sing this year that old, old song about the handicap imposed upon the challenger for the America's Cup by the necessity of building her strong enough to cross the Atlantic. We have heard this song so long and so often that it is now extremely wearisome, and really our transatlantic friends ought to learn a new one. Now, as always, it hints at an element of unfairness, and does more than hint at an element of hardship, in the conditions of the contest, and not only is it therefore offensive to all Americans, but it is intrinsically unsportsmanlike because it shows a disposition to prepare beforehand an explanation for expected defeat. As to whether the enforced adequacy for an ocean voyage in Summer weather, and in company that removes all danger, is a handicap or not is a question on which opinions are by no means united. Of course it would be, to an extent rather too small for actual computation, if it were quite certain that the races would be sailed in the lightest of breezes and on the smoothest of seas, but there is no such certainty, and it may very well happen that superior strength, supposing the foreign yacht to possess it, will be the determining factor in a given encounter. Anyhow, the cup is on this side of the water, the defending boat is naturally built for the work demanded of her, just as is the challenger, and to criticise conditions accepted with a full knowledge of all their peculiarities is an evidence neither of courtesy nor of courage. We do not remember, by the way, that Sir THOMAS LIPTON has ever indulged in any of this sort of talk. On the contrary, he has always expressed a genial confidence of victory, before the event, and after defeat a manly determination to try again. His frequent hope, "May the best boat win!" has never been accompanied by any moans at our cruelty in not letting him have as good a boat as he could get—if the Atlantic Ocean were dry land, or if England were as near as Staten Island.

—If Mr. SEWALL C. COBB of Pensacola, Fla., had remained quietly at home in the city of his birth—or choice—instead of attending the Southern Industrial Convention in Philadelphia, the records of that convention would have made better reading for patriotic Americans in search of information and edification than will now be the case. For Mr. COBB did go to Philadelphia, and on Thursday he delivered there a speech which contained at least one distinctly outrageous passage. The speech began well enough with an impassioned plea for the building of an isthmian canal, but it soon degenerated into an anti-imperialistic tirade, and the orator outdid even the most reckless of his Boston friends when he came to express his opinion as to why the United States went to war with Spain. "When our military arm," he said, "sought opportunity for promotion [in rank] our officials rushed to a conflict with a people of less than ten millions in population, and already have expended in the effort to inoculate them with 'benevolent assimilation' upward of $300,000,000 and countless lives." There, for a fact, is a pretty theory—a theory to make us all proud that Mr. SEWALL C. COBB of Pensacola, Fla., is one of us! The view that the never-to-be-sufficiently-lamented misfortunes of poor, dear, old Spain were the result of "commercialism," of a desire on the part of trusts for new markets to monopolize, and on the part of second-hand clothing dealers for a lot of army shoes and uniforms to buy cheap from drunken soldiers—in other words, the ordinary anti-imperialist view of why we went to Cuba and the Philippines—is not derogatory enough to his own country for Mr. COBB, but he has to proclaim a military plot, concocted by officers hungry for promotion and carried into execution at the expense and with the consent of the amazingly generous and more amazingly stupid millions who inhabit the United States! It's a fine theory—in its way—but we do wonder, a little, that the delegates to the convention heard it with the patience they did.

—Protection from an injury of a very curious sort has just been asked of the Michigan courts by Mr. ALLAN H. FRAZER, ex-Prosecuting Attorney of Wade County, in that State, acting as counsel for a son of Mrs. LYDIA MANNING, deceased. It seems that one HENRY C. HODGES, a prominent Detroit manufacturer, is under the impression that he has a typewriting machine which, when placed all by itself in a dark room, will proceed to write messages, articles, and pieces of various kinds, without any help except that which it receives from obliging spirits. The literature thus obtained is considered of great value by Mr. HODGES, and as he has kept his machine hard at work ever since he discovered its special powers, he has accumulated a large quantity of—well, of written words signed with the names of people who are dead. Recently Mr. HODGES determined to share his treasures with an eager world, and, selecting a few hundred gems, he had them printed in a book entitled "Two Thousand Years in the Celestial Life." This volume happening to fall into the hands of Mrs. MANNING's son, he found in it a letter bearing his mother's name. It was a "communication" of the usual Spiritualistic quality, containing nothing worse than slush, mush, and gush in thin dilution, but Mr. MANNING, unlike certain university professors and the common run of medium supporters, did not see in the uselessness and vapidity of the message clear proof of its supernatural origin, and he was not pleased at having his mother's memory thus perpetuated. So he retained Mr. FRAZER, and the latter has applied for an injunction against further circulation of Mr. HODGES's precious book. The case will present some puzzling questions. The typewriting machine will doubtless stand mute if it is charged with forgery, but that is no proof that it was not loquacious in the past. WILLIAM E. COLE, the medium under whose auspices the spiritualistic typewriting machine was set to work, can hardly be expected to give evidence for the prosecution, and how, then, is the spuriousness of the communication to be demonstrated? Then, again, if it be genuine, why shouldn't it be printed? The outcome ought to be interesting.

—In an address delivered by Dr. G. M. KOBER of Washington at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association in St. Paul, the speaker attacked the question which so often puzzles laymen, the question, that is, why, if certain diseases are preventible, as all the doctors say, they are not prevented. Dr. KOBER declared that the failure was due to the neglect on the part of the public of simple precautions the need of which was known to, and recommended by, all sanitarians. "The facts are," he said, "that these recommendations have not been generally adopted, because the knowledge gained by experimental medicine is not sufficiently diffused. Nor are we responsible for the fact that so many of our States still permit every charlatan to practice one of the most difficult and responsible of all professions without a uniform and rigid system of examination. However, we owe it to ourselves and to humanity to take positive steps in behalf of higher medical education and laws regulating the practice of medicine. So long as we permit the existence of irregular and incompetent practitioners, so long will the public be deceived and we will be obliged to compete with incompetent men, and so long as we tolerate the exponents of so-called 'Christian Science,' osteopathy, and other quacks, infectious diseases will be spread as the result of ignorance and neglect." This puts all the blame on the poor public, or most of it, at any rate.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in to-day's edition about "Wheat and Its Price" deserves more than passing attention. Upon the price level of our staple commodities largely depends the welfare and prosperity of the country, more so of course when production is abundant than when a high price level is established to neutralize a deficient production. All signs this year point to such an abundant production of wheat and undoubtedly on this presumption only speculation has for some time past successfully tried to depress the price of wheat. It is an acknowledged theory that the price of a staple product is established by that price at which the surplus quantity can be readily disposed of.

This theory is substantiated by the fact that our two largest crops of 1890-91, 1897-8, which gave us the largest surplus for export, have commanded the extreme high price for the last decade. It has been a more than fortunate coincidence that in those two years which gave us the largest surplus, European countries at the same period were faced with the largest deficiency, and, as "history repeats itself," we seem to stand opposite such a fact again.

Official reports, which command careful consideration, have for several months past confirmed private apprehensions of partial and total crop failures in Europe, and yet American markets which are to an enormous proportion to be called upon to fill the deficiencies have, in the face of enormous European purchases, steadily declined. Is this not an anomalous condition of affairs? Shall we see the occurrence repeated that as in the late Spring months of 1890 and 1897 our prospective surplus shall be slaughtered to our European purchasers at low prices before the crop is even actually secured, when we feel positively sure that they would be willing to pay us more for it if we could or would only hold our own.

Here I believe with you is an instance where legitimate speculation could and should step forward and without any or many difficulties successfully raise the price.

Europe would not only be willing but would be forced to follow our lead, and it is my firm belief that not one bushel of wheat less would be exported if our prices were considerably advanced.

ELY BERNAYS.

New York, June 13, 1901.

W. C. T. U. Versus Christianity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The legend, "Women's Christian Temperance Union," is a misnomer. "Women" is all right, and "Union" is all right, but it is not a Christian union, neither is it a temperance union. On the contrary, it is an anti-Christian union, and it is an anti-temperance union, as at present constituted.

It is anti-Christian because it aims to abolish that which Jesus ordained to be a memorial of His death and to set up its own modern invention instead. In so far it is a corruption of Christianity because it sets the Founder of Christianity at naught. It is anti-temperance because it desires not temperance, but prohibition, and these two things are absolutely opposed to one another.

Now, temperance is a reasonable Christian virtue. "Temperance in all things." (First Corinthians, ix., 25.) Whereas, prohibition is not a Christian virtue at all.

Moreover, Jesus made wine to be used as a beverage, (John ii., 1-11,) therefore, were we to follow the dictum of M. S. H., (TIMES, June 12, Page 8,) He committed "a crime against God and man"!

In view of all this, it is quite plain that the Women's Christian Temperance Union is sailing under false colors. If they desire to amend their un-Christian ways, let them drop the C. and T. (which they now use intemperately) from their misleading signboard, and substitute a big P. Then, when that is done, truth, honesty, and logic will meet together in the trinity, W., Proh., U.

ALEXANDER BROWNLIE.

Montclair, N. J., June 13, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Requires Definiteness.

Bill—When a man is in debt I think he ought to try and get out.

Jill—Do you mean out of debt or out of town?—Yonkers Statesman.

Mindful of Their Welfare.

"No, I'm not a Christian Scientist," said Kandor.

"But you believe in throwing physic to the dogs," remarked Dr. Krabbed.

"Not if it happened to be your physic and my dogs."—Philadelphia Record.

Getting Back at the Sex.

Kind Lady—Here's a dime, poor man; but I only give you a nickel—can you change it?

Blind Beggar—Lor', yes—bless yer; here's yer nickel, kind lady; now promise me yer won't go over ter that there bargain sale an' spend it foolish.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Softening the Parting.

Twelve was on the point of striking.

"To think," cried the fair girl in anguish, "we will never see each other again till to-morrow night."

"Bear up, sweet one," was his encouraging remark. "Time will pass. Besides I'll write to you when I get home and in the morning."—Philadelphia Times.

The Milliner's Narrow Escape.

"I rather fancy this," said Miss Thurtiod, trying on a very girlish hat.

"Well," remarked the milliner, unguardedly, "that would be becoming to young ladies of a certain age."

"And you mean to say my age is uncertain?"

"Well, er—yes. Until a young woman gets to be twenty-four or twenty-five her age is always uncertain. That hat's too old for you."—Philadelphia Press.

JOY.

From The Washington Star.

Let us be joyful! Once again
The merry Summer time is here!
The daisies glint across the plain,
The hum of insects soothes the ear,
The ice man leaves a tiny speck,
Soon melted in the morning glow;
Your collar wilts about your neck
Just as it did so long ago;
The fly now dodges from your face
And laughs to see you smite your cheek;
You find a Summer boarding place
That charges all you earn per week.
You stand up in a crowded car,
And soon are crushed, a total wreck;
And some one with a strong cigar
Is dropping ashes down your neck;
So come, and join the glad refrain
That echoes distantly and clear.
Let us be joyful! Once again
The merry Summer time is here!

FLAG DAY CELEBRATIONS

Societies and Schools Do Honor to the National Symbol.

Meeting of the American Flag Association—President Prime Denounces Desecration of the Colors.

"Flag Day" was celebrated yesterday because on June 14, 1777, Congress enacted "That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

Patriotic observances were held in the schools of this city, and all the public buildings and many private houses displayed the National emblem. State Superintendent Charles N. Skinner sent instructions to all the schools in New York directing the Principals to hold exercises.

There was a meeting of the American Flag Association in the Governor's room in the City Hall, and Mrs. Virginia Chandler Titcomb of Fort Greene Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, offered a resolution that the largest American flag ever made—in fact, the largest in the world—should be obtained and placed in the Hall of Fame. Mrs. Titcomb explained that the flag she referred to was the Mulford flag, which measures 100 by 65 feet. She said that there were 325,000 stitches in the flag, representing one stitch for every American soldier who served in the Spanish-American war. Mrs. Titcomb said that flag was now flying at the Pan-American Exposition. President Prime said:

"If that flag is flying in Buffalo it is in direct violation of the laws of the State, which prohibit the desecration of the Stars and Stripes."

President Prime added that the names of the various States were stitched in the stars on the flag. Mrs. Titcomb withdrew the resolution as soon as President Prime made his statement.

President Prime, in his address, said that through the efforts of the association legislation for the protection of the flag from desecration had been passed in nineteen States.

Col. Prime urged the extension to the public schools of all the States of the observance of flying the flag during school hours, weekly instruction concerning the flag and daily salutation of the flag by the pupils, and the universal observance in this country of June 14 as Flag Day. He also favored a more general manifestation of personal reverence for the flag and advocated the adoption of the French custom of standing at attention and uncovering when the National colors were carried by.

After the addresses were ended Col. Prime was re-elected President of the association.

Borough Superintendent Jasper said yesterday that many of the schools were presented with flags by Grand Army posts.

Representatives of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, went to Governors Island as the guests of Major William H. Corbusier. Refreshments were served and during the afternoon hospital drill was performed.

FLAG DAY AT BUFFALO FAIR.

Patriotic Speeches Made by Lieut. Gen. Miles and Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14.—Patriotism was the theme at the Pan-American to-day. All paid tribute to the Stars and Stripes. The formal exercises were held in the Temple of Music, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Grand Army of the Republic, and other patriotic societies.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General of the National Society, D. A. R., addressed the audience, outlining the objects most to be striven for to achieve the highest aims of the society.

Lieut. Gen. Miles was received with enthusiastic applause. Gen. Miles congratulated the societies on being able to meet at "this grand and beautiful exposition, where are displayed the best energy and the best results of American ingenuity and skill and art, beautiful in execution and wonderful of results." It was a marvelous thing, he said, to view these exhibits demonstrating the grand achievements of not only the American people but of the peoples of Canada, of Central America, and of South America. Gen. Miles then reviewed the history of the flag. Whatever may have inspired Washington in drafting the designs, he said, the result was the bequeathing to the Nation, to maintain unsullied in all its original lustre and for all nations to behold and respect, the most beautiful and glorious ensign ever unfurled as the emblem of a people.

Capt. Richard Pearson Hobson, representing the navy, was received with a remarkable demonstration, the audience rising and cheering for fully five minutes.

Capt. Hobson said the sister republics of the Western Hemisphere would come to know our flag better, and to know it would be to love it; to know that it represents all that is highest in human government and human civilization. Capt. Hobson then paid a tribute to the army and to Gen. Miles as its commander. He reviewed the work of the navy from its beginning down to its last glorious victories during the Spanish-American war.

MEXICO'S BUILDING OPENED.

BUFFALO, June 14.—Mexico's Building, on the Pan-American grounds, was formally opened and dedicated to-day. The especially invited guests were:

Don Manuel de Azpiroz, Ambassador to the United States from Mexico; John Hay, Secretary of State; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; José M. Godoy, First Secretary to the Mexican Legation; President John G. Milburn of the Pan-American Exposition Company; Director General Buchanan, Secretary Fleming, and Mayor Diehl.

The guests were received by the members of the National Commission from the United States of Mexico to the Pan-American.

Señor Nuncio, chief of the Mexican Commission, introduced Don Emanuel de Azpiroz, the Mexican Ambassador, who spoke in Spanish.

He closed with the hope that the exposition would result not only in bringing the countries of all America closer together, but would also aid in developing trade relations among them.

Secretary Hay, when introduced by Señor Nuncio, spoke briefly.

"My part in this joyful occasion is very simple," said he. "It is merely to express to you my very great pleasure at being here, to extend my congratulations to the Mexican Ambassador, who has done so much during his stay in this country to make pleasant the relations between this country and Mexico."

Speeches were also made by President Milburn, Director General Buchanan, and Mayor Diehl. Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies luncheon was served. Later the Ambassador reviewed the Mexican troops.

RAILROAD RATES TO BUFFALO.

No More Reductions Now—Round Trip Tickets Between Chicago and New York Authorized.

BUFFALO, June 14.—The General Passenger Association has decided that there is no necessity now for offering still lower rates to the Pan-American Exposition.

The request from roads which recognize that the bulk of travel between the West and the Atlantic seaboard this Summer will be attracted to the Buffalo route on account of the exposition; that round-trip tickets from Chicago to New York be authorized, so that they would be more on a parity with the roads via Buffalo, was unanimously granted, and they were given the additional privilege of using these round-trip tickets over the Buffalo route either way or both ways, so that travelers could visit the exposition.

The price of these round-trip tickets will be the same as rates obtainable by the Buffalo route. The roads that have been given this concession are the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Chesapeake and Ohio.

St. John's Guild Seaside Hospital.

The Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild, at New Dorp, S. I., will open for patients to-day, and this afternoon the Trustees and officers of the Guild will visit the institution to formally open the Lewis Memorial Cottage, erected last Fall by Mrs. Frederic Elliott Lewis in memory of her son. An appeal is made to the public for funds, as $60,000 will be required to meet the current expenses of the Seaside Hospital and the two floating hospitals operated conjointly with it.

ART NOTES.

Benvenuto Cellini has been honored in his beloved Florence, and by the gild, too, of which he is a patron saint, the gild of the goldsmiths. They have erected a fountain to him on the Ponte Vecchio, where they still have their little shops and lure the passing foreigner by the tastefulness and apparent cheapness of their wares. It is bad luck to cross the Ponte Vecchio without buying something, if it be no more than a bangle or a pin with the lilies of Florence in enamel on a ground of metal that glitters nicely if it be not gold, nor silver either. The Ponte Vecchio is a survival of the bridge of the Middle Ages, like London Bridge of old, which carried two ranks of houses and as many shop fronts. Not as beautiful as the Trinita Bridge further down the Arno, it is infinitely old-time and pleasing to the Western barbarian from beyond the sea. Here is now a marble fountain with four marble basins filled by as many jets, and above, in bronze, is the bust of Benvenuto, the prince of artist-artisans, whose autobiography was so delightful to Goethe that he took the trouble of translating it. Besides honoring him in this way, the house where he was born in 1500 has been fitted with a tablet, the gift of the Academy of Fine Art and Design. The goldsmiths of Florence still reproduce forms in silverware that Cellini designed.

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The original statue in bronze of Napoleon the Great, modeled by Seurre, which crowned the column on the Place Vendôme in Paris, has been rediscovered at Courbrovie. It shows the conqueror in his cocked hat and the famous overcoat, which appears of a gray color in the paintings of the period. Seurre's Napoleon was removed by Louis Napoleon in favor of the statue by Dumont that the Communards leveled to the ground. The original statue was unveiled in 1832 by Louis Philippe; it will be placed in the Invalides.

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The National Gallery, in London, has been pronounced by W. F. Sherman, an American expert on fire insurance, as so dangerously surrounded by inflammable buildings, and so badly protected by the iron windows and roof of lead, that he would be compelled to refuse to recommend a fire insurance company to take risks on it or its contents if called upon to examine it for that purpose. In view of the marvellous paintings by old masters in the National Gallery, paintings which can never be replaced by specimens as fine, this pronouncement by an expert has created no little alarm among the art lovers of England. Mr. M. H. Spielman of Cassel's Magazine of Art writes to the London papers urging a bill in Parliament which will free the gallery from its dangerous neighbors. He advises that all the buildings on the same square or block with the Gallery be pulled down. The loss of these pictures would be mourned from one end of the civilized world to the other.

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The National Gallery of Ireland has received from Lord Iveagh a portrait of John Philpot Curran by Sir Thomas Lawrence. It belonged to Sir Robert Peel. An anecdote concerning this picture is to the effect that the painter had tried to get a good likeness in vain, when he happened to catch a certain view of the famous parliamentarian as he dined with him. "Curran," exclaimed Lawrence, "I never saw you until now!" At the next sitting Sir Thomas added the touches that made of the portrait a wonderful likeness and produced one of the best pieces of portraiture he ever achieved.

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A colossal statue of King Alfred the Saxon, no less than 19 feet high, has been modeled by Hamo Thornycroft of London and will be erected in front of the Town Hall of Winchester.

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Frank D. Millet's contribution to the Royal Academy is an "Accusation of Witchcraft," with Puritan Judges, accusers, and innocent accused, man at arms, and a scene carefully adjusted to the seventeenth century in New England.

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A piece of pottery that may have belonged to a reddish-brown vase of the fifth century has been found at Megara, in Greece, and occupies a prominent place in the National Museum at Athens. It has eight lines of Greek, which give the Lord's Prayer according to St. Matthew without the doxology, and varying in slight particulars from the accepted text. The monogram embodying the name of Christ ends the prayer.

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Two drawings by Michael Angelo have been added to the collection of prints at the British Museum. One is a design for an "Annunciation," left by Dr. Radford of Sidmouth, in which the relaxed figure of the Virgin is particularly admired. The other was purchased at a very large price from the Harwick collection. It is a Pietà. The group of figures, including the dead Christ, forms a pyramidal composition.

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A vicar in Scarborough, England, who has suffered from enormities in the way of modern religious pictures placed in his church by the former incumbent, writes of them as follows: "The triptych suffers eclipse, and St. Lucy is no longer to be seen serving her eyes upon the plate. St. Veronica, too, passes from sight. The St. Thomas picture still remains, with its unique physiological discovery that the wound and sacred heart were on the right side. They might well have been taken out of their cheap frames, and after being treated by an expert with a varnish which would have subdued their garish, glaring brand-newness (each group of figures has a gilt tinfoil background) they might have been placed as panels under glass, perhaps in a distempered dado, with frescoes for richly stenciled interspaces. But they simply are not worth the outlay."

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At the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1855 a sensation was created by Simart, who showed a Pallas Athené of ivory, gold, and silver. Of late years marble, ivory, and steel have been combined in small figures, and recently D'Epinay has fashioned a Maid of Orleans of ivory, silver, and marble, silver being used for the Maid's armor.

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The Directors of the Alexander III. Museum in St. Petersburg have taken a bold step in defiance of the boycott by the Holy Synod of Russia on two paintings by a local artist, Repin. One is a portrait of Count Leo Tolstoi, barefooted, in the dress of a peasant. The other is a symbolical picture with a Biblical foundation called "Get Thee Behind Me, Satan." These paintings were not allowed to be exhibited in Moscow; yet they have been bought for a national art gallery.

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Owing to our foolish tariff we shall not see for a long time a famous collection bought by Mr. Pierpont Morgan. It is the Mannheim collection of old Limôges enamels, old Sèvres porcelains, and majolica from Italy. Mr. Morgan will lend it to the South Kensington Museum rather than pay the duty placed on objects of art, which are educational in their nature and do not enter into rivalry with any American industry.

A Memorial to Dr. Storrs.

A large memorial window to Dr. Storrs is to be placed in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Brooklyn, this Summer at a cost of about $4,000. The artists selected to carry out this work are Otto Heinigke and Owen Bowen of this city. Arthur M. Hatch, the banker, of 96 Broadway, was Chairman of the Window Committee. The subject chosen is the Ascension. The finished work will contain twenty-one life-size figures carried out in the mosaic method of the fourteenth century.

Decoration for Edward R. Johnes.

Edward R. Johnes of this city has received notice from M. Bruwaert, French Consul General, that he has been named Officer d'Académie by the French Government for services rendered in obtaining much data for the Comte de Gennes, who was sent to this country by his Government to secure information concerning coal mining and coal mining machinery.

Republican National Committeeman.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—Senator Hanna to-day announced the appointment of John Blodgett of Grand Rapids, Mich., as a member of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Blodgett fills the vacancy in the National Committee caused by the recent death of William Elliott.

SUCCESSFUL NORMAL COLLEGE CANDIDATES

General Average of the 528 Who Passed the Examinations Is High.

Miss Ruth Cleveland Headed the List with a 95 Per Cent. Standing—Pupils from 44 Public Schools Admitted.

The admission lists giving the names of the candidates who have passed the entrance examinations to the Normal College were announced yesterday afternoon by President Hunter.

Among the candidates were pupils from about forty-four public schools, the remainder being from parochial and private schools. Out of the entire number of candidates 528 passed the examinations successfully.

According to President Hunter the general average of the candidates' examinations was very high, one young woman, Miss Ruth Cleveland of the Training Department of Normal College, receiving 95 per cent., which is the highest in the city. The names of the successful candidates and the schools they represent follow:

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Aarons, Birdie M.	Linderskold, Marta.
Butt, Ada M.	Lawlor, Grace C.
Beekman, Amy.	Lachenbruch, M. A.
Brann, Frieda A.	Mahony, Adele D.
Bendheim, Beatrice.	Manning, Florence V.
Bristow, Flora B.	McDonald, Mabel C. C.
Butt, Gertrude.	Milbank, Virginia W.
Cruger, Linda.	Meyers, Adelaide.
Chuck, Sadie.	Newland, Marguerite.
Cook, Ethel B.	Odell, Evelyn.
Cleveland, Ruth, honor student.	Pratt, Genevieve L.
Cornish, Louie.	Richter, Elsie R.
Clark, Mabel D.	Rosenheim, Frances H.
Dolan, Frances A.	Rosenbluth, Selma J.
Eppstein, Alva.	Rosenberg, Annetta.
Fleischer, Alva.	Schwartz, Sadie.
Goodhart, Sadie M.	Sturman, Hulda, honor student.
Goldberg, Julia.	Schelder, M. F.
Grandin, Edith M.	Salier, Rhoda A.
Grant, Frances.	Strauss, Dorothy, honor student.
Haggstrom, Ida O.	Solomon, Grace G.
Horton, Mamie L.	Simons, Eloise F.
Hershfield, Alice L.	Tompkins, Kathrin.
Jacoby, Dorothy C.	Wolf, Gertrude.
Jacobs, May.	Wedge, Emily V.
Kilduff, Angelina.	Yale, Beatrice A.
Levino, Edna.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 3.
Palmer, Nellie M.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 6.

Beekman, Beatrice.	Hecht, Gertrude.
Burck, Elera R.	Haskell, Florence.
Davidson, Bella.	Howard, Elsie.
Drucker, Estelle.	Miller, Mabel.
Grager, Ruth.	Oppenheim, Doretta.
Ginsburg, Goldie.	Silberman, Beatrice.
Goodman, S. Alice.	Schloudorff, Helen.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 13.

Aronson, Rebecca.	Lesser, Lizzie.
Braun, Jennie.	Lewitt, Margaret.
Blumberg, Bella.	Moremes, Emma.
Crosney, Augusta.	Oppenheim, Rose.
Honohue, Lillian.	Okin, Annie.
Kauffman, Leonora D.	Rosenberg, Lizzie.
Kellerman, Anna.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 18.

Auerbach, Hannah.	Newman, Hilda.
Ballantyne, Eva.	Schiller, Sadie.
Harris, Beatrice.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 37.

Christeller, Hattie.	McLaughlin, Edith.
Grant, Helen.	Marks, Amy.
Hahn, Lillian.	Scanlon, Elizabeth.
Lutzius, Emma.	Wolfert, Matilda.
Leffler, Katherine.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 38.
De Maris, Theresa.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 42.
Kahn, Jennie.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 43.

Altz, Florence.	Nash, Helen.
Baron, Henrietta.	Sophian, Frances.
Goldberg, J. Lilly.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 44.
Clark, Laura.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 45.

Anger, Helen L.	O'Leary, Lillian.
Boyle, Isabel.	Russell, Nellie E.
Caldwell, Ella.	Stevenson, Elsie.
Cassidy, Sarah.	Snow, Emily.
Cathcart, Edith M.	Sullivan, Ethel.
Dougherty, Irene S.	Spooner, Edna R.
Dean, Eloise.	Tolford, Margaret, honor student.
Jansen, Lena.	Telford, Sarah.
Johnson, Elizabeth.	Van Schaick, C. G.
Klein, Minnie.	Welland, Louise.
Kahn, Delphine.	Westervelt, Edna H.
Laesser, Grace.	
Larry, Eva.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 46.

Brady, Mathilde.	McGuire, Margaret C.
Daniels, Jennie C.	Sinclair, Margaret.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 48.

Benson, Elsie E.	Hoke, Calm M., honor student.
Cella, Nellie M.	
Evans, Blanche K.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 50.

Hume, Rosalie S.	Steele, Minnie F.
Kedlam, Stella M.	Treiber, Helen F.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 53.

Arnstein, Eva.	Munch, Helen.
Allen, Elizabeth T.	Oberndorfer, C.
Dougherty, Irene M.	Roth, Julia.
Hammer, Marie A.	Schlicht, Ada.
Kanzler, Florence.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 56.

Christie, Grace E.	Griffin, Agnes G.
Cohn, M. E.	Hotchkiss, Avis G.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 67.

Berl, Leonore.	Larsen, Emma T. L.
Friedman, Fannie.	Moore, Frances A.
Goodman, Catherine.	Revell, Harriet G.
Goldberg, Estelle.	Schwartz, Freda E.
Harrison, Martha G.	Sicklich, L.
Hasenclever, Eliselte.	Stoll, Lottie.
Johnson, Ruth.	Steinberg, Edna.
Kristein, Grace.	Stollmack, Ray.
Kane, Mary E.	Thaler, Fannie.
Kroll, Jennie.	Tischler, Martha.
Larsen, Edith M.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 59.

Adler, Esther.	Jones, Bessie.
Brady, Marie.	Lane, Ethel R.
Baumgartner, H. E.	Rosenbund, Jennie.
Brower, Theresa C.	Welch, Virginia.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 60.
Loewy, Florence J.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 61.

Goggin, Lucy.	Pope, Frances T.
Kerker, Clara A.	Schneider, Fannie W.
McAuliffe, M. M.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 62.

Dillon, Ellen C.	Polta, Amelie.
Littell, Alice.	Roland, Caroline.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 63.

Chambers, Madeline E.	Sherman, Jessie.
Lederberg, Frances R.	Tucker, Alice M. E.
O'Brien, Mary E.	Tighe, Lucia K.
Mundle, Helen F.	Wilson, Marjorie R.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 64.
Hilbert, Lillian E.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 66.
Platt, Angela T.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 68.

Ahrens, Dorothy.	Lewinson, Edna.
Boothe, Carrie.	Moore, Alberta E.
Brande, Pauline.	Pfluger, Louise.
Clark, Grace.	Peary, Florence F.
Contine, Hulane.	Sterngianz, Rose.
Fischer, Cecilia.	Stewart, Edna B.
Huckscher, Ruth.	Streat, Emilie M.
Holahan, Tennis.	Struever, Augusta.
Hands, Mary.	Toledano, Esther.
Kelly, Agnes.	Timmerhaus, Elsie.
Knapp, Mattie.	Taffe, Christina.
Lowrie, Dorothy.	Thoreson, Jessie M.
Lang, Lottie.	Vermile, Marion A.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 69.

Agrati, Adele.	Holloway, Mabel.
Bebee, Charlotte T.	Harder, Rose A.
Bucker, Ida P.	Kiernan, Margaret.
Finck, Amelia.	Tice, Sarah M.
Graff, Emily C.	Walsh, Mary V.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 72.

Aleinikoff, Celia.	Lyons, Gertrude.
Balkin, Ladie.	Maguire, Lillian M.
Berg, Lillian.	MacSorley, Joanna.
Bartell, Eleanor.	Schaffer, Ethel.
Caroly, Lydia.	Scott, Elizabeth.
Craig, Mary E.	Tuchman, Margaret.
Ettlin, Edith G.	Tuchman, Eleanor.
Kaftal, Cecilia.	Trapp, Eugenia.
Kistner, Flossie.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 76.

Aronson, Florence.	Nyitary, Ethel.
Baruch, Florence.	Ockershausen, Virginia.
Cohen, Gertrude, honor student.	Roth, Bertha.
Coreil, Gertrude E.	Steen, Marie C.
Heyman, Miriam.	Schwartz, Catherine C.
Krepela, Lillie.	Scheinkman, Gabella, honor student.
Keegan, Lillian C.	Stahl, Grace.
Lewy, Daisy H.	Umaceny, Lillie, honor student.
Levy, Sadie.	Wolf, Florence.
Mackey, Florence M.	Weinstein, Rhoda, honor student.
McMahon, Ella C.	Weisberger, Julia.
Mandel, Jennie.	
Mathews, Florence E.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 78.

Basmann, Gertrude.	Sonnenfeld, Hannah.
Saitta, Marie.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 85.

Fowler, Ethel F.	Riordan, May D.
Kraus, Elsie.	Van Nostrand, Grace.
O'Brien, Edith.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 93.

Arkenburgh, Gladys.	Keyser, Blanche.
Baxter, Geraldine.	Levy, Edna A.
Blumenthal, Ida.	McCollough, Elvira.
Bauman, Bertha.	Menzies, Josephine A.
Coleman, Ida L.	Miller, Grace E.
Cable, Sadie.	Morris, Mary A.
Costello, Grace H.	Furallo, Theresa L.
Day, Florence E.	Redlich, Helen M.
Dalley, Loretta.	Ross, Ruby L.
Eaton, Lillie B.	Stevens, Mary M.
Freed, Esther.	Sentner, Josephine B., honor student.
Gordon, Mary.	
Hawley, Adelaide S., honor student.	Sause, Mary.
Huxley, Marie A.	Thomson, Agnes.
Holmes, Carrie F.	Vermilya, Mabel.
Harvey, Ivy.	Van Dyne, Nina K.
Holmes, Alice.	Wheelehan, Mary.
	Williams, Estella G.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 97.

Brown, Elizabeth F.	Schuh, Margaret E.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 103.

Burke, Genevieve K.	Lewin, Gertrude.
Bromberger, Ida.	Langwith, Estelle V. C.
Cosgrove, Mary V.	McDonald, Mabel J.
Dougherty, Helen B.	Meyers, Lena.
Griffin, Marguerite A.	Michaelis, Agnes E.
Greafsky, Ida R.	Mendelson, Alta.
Hessberg, Sophie.	Rynar, Berenice.
Hanan, Oda.	Selkin, Amelia.
Jacobs, Fannie.	Schlossberg, Harriet.
Kram, Annie.	Tonjes, Mary C.
Krivulin, Dorothy.	Welrich, Marjorie C.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 119.

Algeltinger, Minnie E.	Regus, Adelaide.
Cleary, Rose M.	Rapp, Edith E., honor student.
Devlin, Anna F.	Tobias, Leora.
Belfeld, Roselle.	Tappen, Florence H.
Blumenthal, Ruby.	Vorhis, Lulc.
Bangs, Shirley.	Wardlaw, Gladys L.
Perry, Helen L.	Washburn, Helen L.
Klein, Elsie.	
Norris, Katharine C.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 147.
Dwyer, Cecilia G.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 155.

Martens, Maud.	Reilly, Irene R.
Netta, Irma.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 157.

Braddick, Josephine.	Kimmey, Gertrude.
Douglas, Gertrude.	MacNeill, Florence.
Douglas, Helen.	MacDonald, Grace.
Hall, May E.	Perry, Annie.
Holzer, Bertha.	Patten, Charlotte.
Howell, Fannie C.	Seaman, Florence A.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 170.

Clark, Florence R.	Rosenberg, Bertha.
Callon, Ruby.	Rein, Ada.
Goldberg, Hilda.	Rothwell, May R.
Glanzman, Harriet.	Shroder, Ruth.
Goldstein, Minnie.	Stein, Emily.
Hoffman, Hilda.	Schwartz, Elsie.
Kissam, Mary.	Wood, Maud F.
Lovegood, Charlotte.	Wahlers, Genevieve.
O'Brien, Loretta.	Wiener, Edna.
Ponnamacoor, Bertha.	Weinstock, Irma.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 173.

Blaesino, Lucy.	Dolon, Laura.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

Culhane, Anna M.	Norton, Mabel.
Cleary, Mary.	Nearey, Irmay V.
Casey, Julia V.	O'Brien, Katharin.
Burke, Louise M.	O'Brien, Margaret M.
Brennan, Margaret M.	Stack, Margaret F.
Durnin, Rose B.	Smith, Elizabeth V.
Fuchs, Margaret.	Sause, Katharine R.
Gordon, Anna M.	Whelan, Ella A.
Hauser, Mary.	Williamson, Ella E.
Hesse, Catharina.	Walker, Anna M.
Jellecker, Grace M.	Ward, Eleanor R.
Kavanagh, Katherine M.	

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

Baffrey, Aimee.	Fitzgerald, Lizzie.
Coughlan, Anna.	Gaffney, Mary.
Coleman, Margaret.	Hayes, Nettie.
Curtin, Katie.	Hubbard, Ella.
Derringer, Mary.	Holliday, Madeline.
Dempsey, Isabelle, honor student.	Lehman, Anna.
Darragh, Alice.	MacQuade, Mary.
Donoghue, Margaret, honor student.	Neville, Irene.
Dolan, Laura.	O'Farrell, Lizzie.
Angle, Lottie.	Reilly, Josephine.
Fraser, Margaret.	Renz, Magdalen.
	Trien, Agnes.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.
Connelly, Evelyn M. E. Sause, Mary M.

SACRED HEART SCHOOL.

Curren, Anna.	McLaughlin, Mary V.
Connor, Mary.	Victory, Irene.
Lawler, Katherine.	

HOLY INNOCENTS' SCHOOL.

Burke, Agnes T.	McDonald, Mary.
Coleman, Elizabeth F.	Scully, Teresa M.
Donovan, M. R.	

ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOL.

Coughlan, Anna.	McCarthy, Eunice.
Dempsey, Isabelle, honor student.	McGarry, Mary.
Donohue, Anna.	O'Brien, Christina.
Engert, Mabel.	O'Donnell, Elizabeth.
Erb, Sarah.	Plunkett, Mary.
Finlay, Mary.	Pentz, Marie.
Hallinan, Mary.	Quinn, Mary.
Hurley, Kathleen.	Ryan, Margaret.
Logan, Mabel.	St. John, Elizabeth.
Leahy, Margaret.	Thompson, Sadie.

EPIPHANY SCHOOL.

Connelly, Margaret.	Redmond, Anna.
Costigan, Elizabeth.	Willis, Barbara.
Dugan, Ellen.	Waldron, Mabel.
Glass, Katharine.	

HOLY CROSS SCHOOL.

Dowling, Anna M.	Logan, Katherine M.
Greene, Mary C.	Malloy, Mary J.
Long, Helen M.	White, Mary A.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SCHOOL.
Hannon, Catherine.

ST. IGNATIUS'S SCHOOL.

Dougherty, Ellen T.	O'Hara, Rose M.
Hagen, Mary R.	

ST. CECILIA'S SCHOOL.

Anderson, Josephine.	Johnson, Veronica.
Clarke, Helen R.	O'Reilly, Lucy C.
Fitzsimmons, Rose.	Reed, Agnes C.
Joyce, Marie.	Sullivan, Lillian C.

PRIVATE PUPILS.

Beck, Mary C.	Mead, Grace R.
Cullihan, Kathrine.	McManus, Mary A.
Duggan, Agnes C.	Morrissey, Helen V.
Donnelly, Anna C.	Oshinsky, Pauline.
Eagar, Mary.	Randall, Rita.
Fanning, Anna I. C.	Rosenberg, Bertha.
Guerra, Frances.	Sellers, Beatrice.
Jensen, Henrietta.	Saal, Millicent E.
Kouba, Anna M.	Scherf, Emma.
Koerner, Matilde.	Salowitz, Gussie.
Kennedy, Mary A.	Sprvack, Jeanette.
Kahn, Bertha.	Walsh, Mary A.
Laverty, Marie A.	Weber, Pauline.
McPartland, G. M.	Wolf, Louise H.
Malloy, Elizabeth T.	Wechsler, Ida.

Sing Out and Wet Down at Dartmouth.

HANOVER, N. H., June 14.—The first official event in commencement at Dartmouth College was the "Sing out and wet down" to-day, and the impressive first part was followed by an unusually lively "wet down" between the sophomores and freshmen, the former putting blueing into the freshmen's lemonade, and the latter retaliating by pouring the concoction on the sophomores.

STUDENTS ABUSE A PROFESSOR

Howard Logan Bronson Thrown Into the Lehigh River at South Bethlehem, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 14.—Thinking that he had had something to do with securing the expulsion of nine of their fellows, 100 Lehigh University students at midnight last night abused Howard Logan Bronson, A. B., a Yale graduate, instructor in physics. They were led by the nine students who had been expelled.

Prof. Bronson was decoyed from his home by a telephone message, and while on his way to the place he was taken into custody by a crowd of students who had lain in wait for him. He was seized, blindfolded, and ordered to do all manner of things. One of the indignities was to apologize to the nine.

This was on a lonely street, and his persecutors were not molested. After making him go through about an hour's performance he was hurried several blocks, the students switching him with light switches, to the Lehigh River, into which he was ordered to plunge and take a swim "to cool off."

The instructor refused and he was thereupon seized by six of the students, who carried him into the stream, and with a swing sent him some distance into the water. The water at the point where he was immersed is only four feet deep and Bronson soon recovered himself and got on his feet. His persecutors stood on the bank and jeered him as he waded ashore. They ran away and allowed him to make his way to his home in his dripping clothing.

Bronson threatens prosecution. He has resigned and will go to Yale for a post-graduate course. The college authorities are making every effort to find the guilty persons.

MANAGER LEDERER'S PLAN.

Has a Scheme Which He Thinks Will Do Away with Theatre Speculators.

Manager George W. Lederer, who has been studying the speculator nuisance since his return from Europe, announces a plan which he thinks will ultimately do away with these street ticket peddlers.

Mr. Lederer's plan calls for the forming of an organization to be known as the theatregoers club, the membership of which is to be unlimited. Any person with satisfactory references may become a member, and be entitled to all the privileges without charge by writing a postal card to Manager Lederer's address, 1,440 Broadway.

The applicant will be assured that the best seats at any theatre may be had through Mr. Lederer, at the regular box-office price. It is expected that several hundred thousand theatregoers will be enrolled eventually, and through this enormous clientele Mr. Lederer expects to be commissioned to purchase enough seats to enable him to command the best at regular rates. Applications for seats may be made as late as the afternoon preceding the evening for which they are desired.

CONTRACT FOR A NEW PLAY.

Leo Ditrichstein to Produce "The Last Appeal" in Chicago First.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14. — Contracts were signed to-day for the production of Leo Ditrichstein's new play, "The Last Appeal," at the Grand Opera House on Oct. 14. The length of the engagement will be three weeks. Longer time could not be given from the fact that another new play, "A Gentleman of France," will be given its first stage presentation at the theatre in early November.

Y. M. C. A. AND DARWINISM.

A Chicago Delegate Precipitates a Clash —Message from King Edward.

BOSTON, June 14.—To-day's sessions of the International convention of the Young Men's Christian Association were not held under any special designation, but were grouped in sections in order that departmental work might be discussed by leaders. Among the section meetings, as it proved, the most striking incident occurred at that held in the First Baptist Church, on Commonwealth Avenue. Here Christianity and evolution clashed through a paper read by Dr. Winfield S. Hall of Chicago on "Modern Tendencies in the Development of the Race."

Dr. Hall discussed racial development on the lines of the Darwinian theory. He pictured early man swinging from limb to limb and from tree to tree. He spoke about the missing link, and the physical development of the new-born baby; how its back and shoulders were much stronger than its legs, just the same as prehistoric, neolithic, antediluvian man. He then traced the gradual growth of man from forest to field, from branches of trees to caves, and huts, houses, and palaces.

There was a ripple in the audience, and one elderly gentleman arose and asked Dr. Hall as to the period when the soulless man became a man with a soul. Dr. Hall said that he thought God could allow the man with a soul to rise higher and higher, both physically and mentally. The Rev. Dr. Plumb, who presided, asked:

"Then, according to that logic, the clock in the Strasbourg Cathedral was once a Waterbury watch; it grew larger as a watch until it became a small clock, and then it became a great cathedral clock?"

Dr. Hall thought the Rev. Mr. Plumb's question answered itself, and the incident was ended.

The chief interest in the general meeting in the morning was the attack on the business methods of the Young Men's Christian Association by the Rev. Dr. Canfield of New York.

In the evening a message from King Edward VII. was followed by the singing of "God Save the King," the entire audience standing.

MEDAL FOR A POLICEMAN.

O'Loughlin to Get One for Life Saving with Money Raised Before New York's Consolidation.

A long-forgotten medal for bravery, which was purchased by the citizens of Brooklyn, is now to be presented to a policeman of that borough—Roundsman Michael O'Loughlin of the Amity Street Station. Shortly before consolidation an entertainment was held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the proceeds of which went toward establishing a fund for the purchase of medals for brave policemen.

One medal was to be presented each year to the officer who proved himself the bravest. After consolidation there remained one of these medals, which was never presented to any one. A few days ago the members of the old Citizens' Committee in charge of the medal, spoke to Deputy Commissioner York about it. After looking up the records of local policemen, it was decided to present the medal to Roundsman O'Loughlin.

Deputy Commissioner York visited Headquarters yesterday and recommended to Commissioner Murphy that the medal be given to O'Loughlin.

O'Loughlin has a splendid record as a life saver. He has saved persons from death both by fire and water. In February, 1900, on a bitter cold morning, he leaped into the East River and after battling with a swiftly running tide, saved a man who had fallen overboard. For this he received a silver medal from a society and was also promoted to Roundsman. On another occasion he saved the lives of two women by carrying them down from the top floor of a burning tenement in Hicks Street. O'Loughlin also distinguished himself on several other occasions for bravery, and has twice received honorable mention from the Police Department for life saving.

ANTI-NOISE ORDINANCE.

Public Hearing on Law Prohibiting Peddlers Shouting in the Street.

The Committee on Law of the Municipal Council gave a public hearing yesterday on an ordinance proposed by President Guggenheimer providing that hawkers, vendors, peddlers, and other persons having wares to sell must not shout their wares, and that fish horns and bugles must not be blown or bells rung after 5 o'clock in the evening or before 9 o'clock in the morning. A violation of the ordinance is made punishable by a fine of $5.

Councilman Hottenroth was the only member of the Committee on Law who appeared at the hearing. Dr. Girdner, President of the Anti-Noise Society, was present and spoke strongly in favor of the ordinance.

He urged New York to follow the example of the Anti-Noise Society of London, who got the people of a large section of the city to promise not to buy wares off peddlers who shouted out in the streets. As a result much street hawking was stopped. He advised a $25 instead of a $5 penalty.

Another public hearing will be held on the matter on Friday next. It was stated that representatives of two newspapers who get out many extra editions late at night wanted a chance to protest against the passage of the ordinance.

AN ANNAPOLIS CADETSHIP.

Competitive Examination for Boys in Congressman Creamer's District.

Congressman Thomas J. Creamer of the Eighth District has decided to submit the appointment of a cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis at his disposal to a competitive examination of the youth of his district, which will be held at Public School No. 23, Mulberry and Bayard Streets, at 3:15 o'clock on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons next.

Candidates must be not less than fifteen nor more than twenty years old, and must be residents of the district. All who wish to compete must present themselves before Dr. D. W. Layman, at 77 West Fiftieth Street, on Tuesday at 10 A. M. or Dr. M. B. Feeney of 30 Seventh Street, the same day at 2 P. M. for physical examination. Those found qualified will receive cards from the physicians, which will admit them to the competitions of the following days.

OPPOSED TO PREMIUMS.

National Editorial Association Would Exclude Certain Papers from Mails.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14.—When the National Editorial Association convened this morning the Law Committee precipitated a warm debate by submitting a report in favor of excluding from the mails all newspapers that give premiums. John A. Sleicher of New York led the opposition to the report and Committee Chairman W. L. Jewett led the fight for it. The report was finally adopted.

Albert Tozier of Portland, Oregon, was elected President, defeating G. A. Willard of Booneville, N. Y., by a vote of 242 to 152. The next convention will be held at Hot Springs, Ark.

$1,000 for School for Italians.

A certified check for $1,000 has been received by the Children's Aid Society from the committee headed by John Cavagnaro, F. L. Frugone, and A. Baletto, as the first results of their labors to secure funds for the establishment of a school for children of Italian immigrants, which the society purposes to locate somewhere in the "Little Italy" district. The three named all received instruction which proved valuable to them years ago in the Children's Aid Society's Italian School, in Leonard Street.

To Issue $6,000,000 of Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 14.—The Birmingham Railway Light and Power Company, the name adopted by the syndicate that has consolidated the street car, gas, and electric light properties of Birmingham, has called a meeting of the stockholders of the three properties to be held in Birmingham July 18. The purpose of the meeting is to arrange for an issue of $6,000,000 of bonds and agree on a trustee, and also to ratify the appointment of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, Mass., as transfer agent. The meeting will be largely informal, all details having been already agreed upon.

Vice President Roosevelt in Town.

Vice President Theodore Roosevelt came over from Oyster Bay yesterday, and will remain in the city until this evening. He refused to be interviewed.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Morristown was about the gayest place in the suburbs yesterday. There was a large dance at the Country Club, preceded by numerous dinners. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly also gave a large dinner at Florham, driving their guests over to the club for the dancing. At Westbury for the week end there are some large house parties. There was golf at Rockaway yesterday, and there will be some again to-day, as there will be also at Westbury. At Oyster Bay there will be a small reception at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. At Newport the Golf Club opens.

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The chief event of to-day will be the Suburban Handicap. Much interest is taken in it this year by society, and various parties have been arranged to go from the different points on Long Island to the races. Among those who will be present will be Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, William C. Whitney, and in fact, the entire colony at Westbury and the vicinity. Perry Belmont is also racing across the ocean and hopes to be here this morning in time to see his horse Ethelbert run.

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At Larchmont to-day there is the annual regatta, and there will be a reception at the clubhouse. There are numerous regattas and small sailing events at different points, all of which will be well attended.

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Among the young men whose names appeared on the list of graduates of the law department of the New York University on Thursday was that of Robert L. Cutting. Mr. Cutting has been studying law for some time, and has had a desk in a well-known office. He is the brother of James De Wolf Cutting, and years ago married the actress Miss Minnie Seligman, from whom he is divorced. Owing to this marriage, which did not meet the approval of his relatives, it was said that he had not inherited as much as his brother, but he has been on excellent terms with his family since his separation.

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Mrs. Astor will sail on the St. Louis for New York on July 6. As the St. Louis is due on July 13, Saturday, she will remain at her town house over Sunday and will leave for Newport on June 15, at least she has written to friends here to that effect.

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During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr abroad, the cottage leased by Mr. Lehr at Newport will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Morse, who have just returned from Hot Springs.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Crawford Chenoweth of 7 East Thirty-first Street will spend the Summer in the Adirondacks and Canada. Mrs. and Miss Dehon are at Bar Harbor, at Cornersmeet. Bishop Doane of Albany and Mrs. Doane and their granddaughter, Mrs. Gardiner, of Albany, are to spend the Summer at Northeast, Me. The Misses Sanders of Philadelphia have arrived at Bar Harbor and will occupy Homewood, on Eagle Lake Road. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott will be at Chilterm, their Bar Harbor cottage, during the season, and Mrs. Clement Newbold will occupy Devilstone.

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Philadelphia is quite excited over the rumor that the Count and Countess Pappenheim have been reconciled. The Countess Pappenheim is abroad. Mrs. Charles Wheeler, her mother, is at Bryn Mawr. She has not denied the rumor. Miss Wheeler and the Count Pappenheim were married about ten years ago, and the wedding was quite an event for Philadelphia. A few years ago they separated, but have never been divorced.

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Mrs. Grover Cleveland and her mother, Mrs. Perrine, have arrived at Lee, Mass., and Mrs. Cleveland's children were there a day previous. Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder is also at Lee for the Summer.

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There was not much surprise at the news yesterday morning that Gen. Louis Fitzgerald had purchased Eagle's Rest, for years the country seat of the Iselin and Gouverneur families. Mrs. John Iselin, who was a Miss Gouverneur, inherited it from her mother, who was a Miss Philipse of the old historic family of that name. Mrs. Iselin has lived there very little of late years, and for several Summers it has been leased to Gen. Fitzgerald. Mrs. Iselin has several sons and daughters. One son by act of Legislature took the name of Gouverneur.

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There are quite a number of ships leaving to-day with passenger lists which are large and on which are the name of many New Yorkers. The Trave has among others booked Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Belden, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. S. Bethune, Miss Du Pont of Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. F. D. Farnum of Philadelphia, Col. Brooke Rawle and Mrs. Brooke Rawle of the same city, Mr. and Mrs. John Willing, Miss Julia Cabot Wilde, and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wistar, all from the same city. The Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg, will have Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Bonner, Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch and the Misses Fitch, G. Brette Glaenzer, Loomis Havemeyer and Miss Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. McCormick, Mrs. B. Nicoll, Miss Maude L. Quintard, Mrs. H. Duncan Wood and the Misses Wood, and C. H. Warner.

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Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin have arrived at Bar Harbor for the season. They left on their special car on Monday. Gen. and Mrs. A. D. McCook of Albany have also arrived there for the season. The Barnacles, the Pendleton place, will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Martin this season.

CELEBRATED SILVER WEDDING.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Solomon Send Them Many Handsome Presents.

Rich gifts, carrying with them good wishes, added to the pleasure of the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Solomon, at their home, 58 East Sixty-fifth Street, yesterday. Mrs. Solomon was a Miss Harriet Simon of Cincinnati before her marriage to Henry Solomon, on June 14, 1876. Mr. Solomon is one of the Vice Presidents of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, and has been a Director of that institution since it was founded.

A number of the Directors of the home yesterday surprised Mr. and Mrs. Solomon by a gift of a handsome silver basket. Jacob H. Schiff, President of the home, made a brief address, in which he expressed appreciation for the long-continued service rendered by Mr. Solomon, and voiced the congratulations and good wishes of the Directors. Mr. Solomon responded in a few well-chosen words.

There was also another surprise in the shape of a large basket of flowers gathered from the meadows surrounding the new Montefiore Sanitarium, at Bedford, N. Y. It was brought by one of the inmates, and was a gift from the patients there, expressive of their appreciation of the Director's interest in them. Mr. Solomon presented to his wife a handsome double chain of brilliants, and the gift from the wife to the husband was a scarfpin of pearls and diamonds. Other handsome presents came from Jacob H. Schiff, Leonard Lewisohn, L. G. Blomingdale, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Stein, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Hausman.

A breakfast was served at which, among others, were present L. G. Bloomingdale, Louis Gans, Isaac Blumenthal, R. Ettinger, B. J. Greenhut, Louis Clark, Isaac Eppinger, Sigmund M. Lehman, M. Worley Platzek, Jacob H. Schiff, and Leopold Stern. Many messages of congratulation were received.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 14.—Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore have returned from New York.

A large number of dinners will be given by the cottagers to-morrow evening.

John Clinton Gray and W. Watts Sherman have gone to New York.

H. A. C. Taylor of New York has arrived for the season at his cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, who sailed for Europe Thursday, will spend August and a portion of September here.

George B. De Forest has returned from New York.

Robert W. Goelet is here for the season.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include F. L. Chapin, United States Navy; T. F. Wales of Bridgeport, and J. C. Boyd, United States Navy.

Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lindsay gave a large luncheon to a number of Providence ladies at their estate known as The Breakwater this afternoon.

Mrs. Nicholas Fish of New York is at the Muenchinger cottage on Mill Street.

H. C. De Rham is registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray of New York have arrived at their cottage at Goose Neck.

Mrs. George W. Wales of Boston will arrive for the season on Wednesday.

The servants for Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have begun preparing Crossways.

S. E. Huntington entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. William T. Bull and Congressman Melville Bull have returned to New York.

Mrs. James A. Swan, who has done much excellent work for Trinity Church in the past, and who presented that church recently with a new guildhouse, held a sale of fancy articles and toys at her cottage this afternoon to reduce the church debt. Four hundred dollars was realized as a result of her efforts. Mrs. L. L. Lorillard assisted Mrs. Swan and poured tea, while others who assisted were the Misses Edith Richards, Rose Hcward, Laura Stewart, Lulu Groff, Helen Brown, Louise Brown, and Grace Ward.

Admiral and Mrs. Selfridge and C. W. Wharton and family of Philadelphia have arrived at Jamestown for the season.

A. Lincoln of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mr

FIFTEEN IN SUBURBAN

Big Field Named to Start To-day in Race at Sheepshead Bay.

ETHELBERT A WARM FAVORITE

Star Bright, All Gold, and Other Fast Race-Horses—Promise of a Sensational Race.

With fifteen horses named to run, the Suburban Handicap, oldest and most popular of the great turf events of the East, for horses of the matured division, in its eighteenth annual renewal will be run for to-day at the Sheepshead Bay race track, as the chief attraction of the opening of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Summer meeting. The best horses in training on the important race courses about New York are included in the field announced for the famous race, the Spring championship trial of speed and stamina for horses three years old and over, at the distance that time and custom have established as that which gives the surest and best test of equine merit. The fifteen are those that have stood successfully the trials and accidents of training, for the preparation for a Suburban is a part of the test that eliminates the unworthy and in itself is the prologue to the final trial, in which the law of the survival of the fittest rules inexorably.

The unsound have been weeded out, the slow and the faint-hearted have been found wanting, and those that remain are the choicest of all the fifty-one that six months ago were nominated for the big event. In the eighteen years of the Suburban's existence as a race, the fact that the event is a contest of the very best has been proved year after year for so long a time that there no longer is any question of the quality of the struggle itself. So established is the race that it has been recognized as a public holiday for such a length of time that, regardless of the promise of the race in the matter of merit, there is a certainty of a great crowd.

ETHELBERT SURE TO START.

The prospects are that the call to the post this afternoon will find that the strongest favorite ever established for the race has been made of Ethelbert, who is announced as a sure starter. Opposed to him are a dozen of the best handicap horses in training, with Star Brigat the most fancied of the field next to the favorite, while a few others who are thrown in at light weights, will lend something more of uncertainty to the results. Though the race will be only the second that Ethelbert has run this season, it will be really the race that Perry Belmont's great horse was trained for especially, his former race at the Gravesend track having been intended simply as a public trial of the horse in an actual contest. On the form he showed and the time he made in his last work for the race, one mile and a quarter in 2:10, it has been prophesied on all sides that Ethelbert will start the hottest favorite that ever went to the post for a Suburban, and up town last night members of the Metropolitan Turf Association said that the Belmont entry would go to the post at somewhere very close to even money as favorite. O'Connor will have the mount and that Ethelbert is considered by his stable to have the race as good as won unless accidents happen was made evident last night by the eagerness with which they looked for the chance to back the horse at any odds better than even money.

Next to Ethelbert in public favor is William C. Whitney's horse Star Bright, winner of a single race this season, but winner then under conditions that indicated that the horse had returned to the form that last Fall made him one of the best of the handicap horses of the East. Other winners of the present season are Watercure, Blue, Alsike, Sidney Lucas, and All Gold. With these will run to make up the field eight others which have been trained with the special view of getting them to the post for the Suburban in the best possible condition. The race hardly looks to be an open one, as Ethelbert so far overshadows his promised opponents that horsemen generally concede the race to Ethelbert, but in the very fact that the field announced is a larger one than was anticipated rests the best chance for the defeat of the favorite.

Ethelbert is a small horse with a tremendous stride and a heavyweight up, and with his action, it will not require much of a jostle or any great amount of crowding to throw him off his stride and tangle him up in a manner that may permit of his being beaten. Ethelbert has run his best races in small fields, and has been beaten almost always when he ran in large fields. Aside from this one entry, the contest seems to be one in which any of the fourteen others, if that many run, may have a chance. That some of those named with be withdrawn seems certain, while it is not at all improbable that there may be one or more added starters, one horse who is expected to be put in the race to-day being Prince of Melbourne. The prospects last night were fairly good for a fast race and track. If the weather holds good to-day, there is every promise that a race will be provided that for sensational features will be worthy of a place in history alongside of the famous Suburban races of the past. The big event of the afternoon is the fourth race on the programme, and the officers of the Coney Island Jockey Club have announced that it will be run at about 4 o'clock. The entries for the Suburban and the jockeys who have been engaged to ride are as follows:

THE SUBURBAN HANDICAP.—To be run as the fourth race. Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, with a guaranteed value of $10,000; penalties for winners after publication of weights. One mile and a quarter.

Owner.	Horse.	Age.	Rider.	Weight. Pounds.
Perry Belmont's	Ethelbert,	5,	(O'Connor)	126
J. R. Bell's	Alsedo,	4,	(Walsh)	112
W. Whitney's	Star Bright,	4,	(T. Burns)	..110
Thompson Bros.'	Sidney Lucas,	4,	(Spencer)	..110
J. McAvoy's	Prince Melburg,	5,	(McCue)	108
Richard Croker's	Bean Gallant,	3,	(Odom)	105
J. E. Seagram's	Procession,	5,	(Vittitoe)	104
A. Belmont's	Kilogram,	4,	(Mounce)	103
C. Littlefield, Jr.'s	Watercure,	3,	(J. Slack)	..103
J. R. Keene's	Toddy,	4,	(Smith)	100
J. B. Martin's	Kamara,	4,	(H. Michaels)	100
C. Fleischmann's Sons'	Blues,	3,	(Shaw)	98
W. L. Oliver's	All Gold,	4,	(H. Cochran)	 97
P. H. McCarren's	Alfonso,	3,	(J. McGinn)	 95
W. C. Daly's	Alsike,	5,	(D. O'Connor)	 87

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Introductory Steeplechase, over the short course. Lady Dainty, 149 pounds; Perion, 148; Sir Rubedo, 145; Maple Bluff, 145; Tullingdon, 140; Mars Chan, 137; Old Tank, 137; Don Jour, 137; Bermuda Hundred, 132; Dallian, 130.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward. Ben Blue, 122 pounds; Frankfort, 110; Contend, 115; Vitellius, 110; Anecdote, 105; Voter, 103.

THIRD RACE.—The Double Event, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Blue Girl, 126 pounds; Jack De Mund, The Goldfinder, Meridian, and Nasturtium, 122 each; Waterpower, Flywheel, and Saturday, 117 each; Par Excellence, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Suburban Handicap.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Man o'War, Wild Oats, Thilton, George Doyle, Cameron, De Reszke, Basileus, Gold Cure, Shangonfield, and Highlander, 118 pounds each; Essene, Hatasco, and Concertina, 115 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Seminole, 105 pounds; Barretto, 104; Glade Run, 103; Garter Ban, 102; Bluff, 101; Ginkl, 100; Inshot, 96; The Golden Prince, 93; Jils Greenwood and Barbara Frietchie, 91 each.

GRAVESEND RACES ENDED.

Large Crowd Saw a Purse Programme Decided and Backed Five Winning Favorites.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club's Spring race meeting came to a close yesterday with the running of a programme of purse races, but the lack of special attractions in the shape of stake fixtures had no appreciable effect on the attendance. A crowd that was fully up to the average of the meeting was present, and bet confidently on the cheap-class horses that ran, with uncommonly satisfactory results, as five favorites were successful. For the betting ring there was a disastrous wind-up, as in addition to the sweep made by the favorites, the one race in which the public choices were beaten, went to a heavily backed outsider and "good thing" in the shape of the two-year-old Northern Star, who won at odds of 10 to 1 after being backed down from 20 to 1. The track was fast, the weather bright and clear, though very warm, and the fields fairly well balanced.

In three of the six events, the favorites, Military, The Puritan, and All Gold, went out, and after making all the running, won with ease. Rossignol, at odds on, after galloping back in the crowd for three furlongs, went on in the stretch and was first as she pleased. Northern Star raced in the forward division into the last furlong of his race, and then, easily passing Byrne of Roscrea, who was the pacemaker, galloped home winner by two lengths from The Dancer.

The purses of the last day made no change in the relative positions of the leading winning owners, the joint stable of J. R. and F. P. Keene heading the list of winners with a total of $13,585, won chiefly by Conroy in the Brooklyn Handicap, and Commando in the Carlton Stakes. John E. Madden is second, with a total of $12,205, won in great part by the filly Blue Girl, and Frank Farrell is third, with $10,530, the bulk of which is due to the victory of Bonnibert in the Brooklyn Derby. The Pepper stable has fourth place, the success of Whiskey King in the Tremont Stakes having jumped the establishment up to that position, with a total of $9,430 won in the eighteen days of racing at Gravesend. Other large winners are Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., with $5,080; Green B. Morris, with $5,070; A. H. and D. H. Morris, with $4,800; the Fleischmann stable, with $4,575, and R. T. Wilson, with $3,510. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the meeting; selling allowances; about six furlongs. A. Featherstone's Military, b. c., 3 years, by Albert-Leda, 106 pounds, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; George Forbes's His Royal Highness, ch. c., 4, 111, (Shaw,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a length from Williams & Co.'s Candling, br. c., 4, 114, (L. Smith,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Ante Up, Dr. Riddle, Maiden, Snark, Sky Scraper, Blue Victor, Hanzie, Connie, and Arganauta also ran. Value to winner, $680. Military the favorite. Winner trained by Julius Bauer.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000; special weights and allowances; one mile and seventy yards. John J. McCafferty's The Puritan, b. c., by Deceiver-Lizzie Montrose, 114 pounds, (H. Cochran,) even and 2 to 5, won easily by four lengths; William C. Whitney's Collegian, b. c., 99, (J. Slack,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths from P. H. McCarren's Alfonso, ch. c., 114, (Spencer,) 3 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Ikey Diddy and Biff also ran. Value to winner, $580. The Puritan the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, beaten at the meeting, special weights; five furlongs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s Rossignol, ch. f., by Rossington-Valuable, 112 pounds, (McGinn,) even and 2 to 5, won easily by five lengths; John W. Churchill's Destitute, ch. f., 112, (Mounce,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a length from John E. McDonald's Lady Mag, b. f., 112, (J. Slack,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:02 1-5. Ivory Bells, Leischen, Silver Chimes, and Miss Appleby also ran. Value to the winner $580. Rossignol the favorite. Winner trained by W. McDowell.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. W. L. Oliver's All Gold, ch. c., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Merry Nell, 108 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, won easily by six lengths; James McLaughlin's First Whip, br. c., 4, 126, (Spencer,) 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by two lengths from Mrs. R. Roche's Rochester, ch. c., 4, 98, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:53 4-5. Hammock also ran. Value to the winner $765. All Gold the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200; with allowances; five furlongs. S. J. Smith's Northern Star, ch. c., by Hanover-Starlight, 102 pounds, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won handily by two and a half lengths; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, The Dancer, b. c., 102, (McGinn,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a length from L. H. Franchi's Byrne of Roscrea, ch. c., 102, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Peninsula, Miss Weller, White Owl, Miss Hastings, Rightaway, Gredden, Easy Stoet, Sterling Fox, and Father Den also ran. Value to the winner, $630. Peninsula the favorite at 5 to 2 and 9 to 10. Winner trained by S. Lawler.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. John McCafferty's Andromeda, br. h., 5, by Strathmore-Ovation, 108 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 2 and even, won, ridden out, by a half length; F. Brindle's Margraviate, b. c., 3, 105, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths from P. J. P. Randolph's Scurry, ch. g., 3, 91, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Nones, Blucaway, Dogtown, Round-up, Maister, and Himself also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Andronicus and Scurry equal favorites. Winner trained by owner.

CALIFORNIA YEARLINGS SOLD.

Big Prices Ruled at First Day of Haggin Offering.

The California-bred yearling thoroughbred horses, the property of J. B. Haggin, from the Haggin Stud, Rancho del Paso, were placed on sale by auction in the Fasig-Tipton Company's sales paddock, at the Sheepshead Bay race track, yesterday morning, and the offering drew a large attendance of prominent horsemen from all parts of the country. The horses catalogued to be sold number 241, and the auctioneer managed to dispose of only about one-fifth of them, thus making it appear that the sale will continue for three or four days more. Good prices were the rule, the largest buyers being Sidney Paget, presumably for William C. Whitney, and Thomas Welsh, for Julius Fleischmann and Frank Farrell. The largest price of the day was $4,900, paid by Mr Paget for a bay filly by St. Gatlen, the English horse who ran a dead heat for the Derby with Ayrester, and from the Witherspred mare and good winner Chimera. The best sales of the first day were as follows:

Bay colt by Star Ruby-Afric Queen, by Darebin; Thomas Welsh.....$1,000
Bay filly, by Watercress-Alfaretta, by King Alfonso.....1,300
Bay colt, by St. Andrew-Allannoh, by Duke of Montrose, or Onondaga; Patrick Dunne.....700
Chestnut filly, by Golden Garter-Amourette, by Joe Daniels; Sidney Paget.....700
Bay filly, by Hermenwell-Annie Lewis, by Flood; P. Stanton.....1,300
Bay filly, by Watercress-Arnette, by Midlothian; Sidney Paget.....2,500
Bay colt, by Sir Modred-Baby, by Exening; P. Stanton.....2,700
Bay colt, by Maximo-Salakiava, by Kingfisher; William Hendrie.....575
Bay colt, by Sir Modred-Barbary Maid, by Algerine; F. M. Taylor.....2,000
Bay colt, by Golden Dawn-Bas Blew, by Duke of Magenta; J. W. Smythe.....630
Bay colt, by Goldfinch-Bavaria, by Spendthrift; P. Wimmer.....2,000
Bay colt, by St. Andrew-Beatify, by Onondaga; Patrick Dunne.....500
Bay colt, by Star Ruby-Bedotte, by Bonnie Scotland; Sidney Paget.....3,000
Chestnut filly, by Goldfinch-Beeswing, by The Chicken; J. P. Chinn.....550
Chestnut filly, by St. Gatien-Bella B., by Enquirer; F. M. Taylor.....600
Bay filly, by Onondaga-Bilthesome, by Onondaga; J. P. Chinn.....700
Bay filly, by Golden Dawn-Blue Dress, by Luke Blackburn; John J. McCafferty.....800
Bay colt, by Golden Garter-Boule De Neige, by Hermenwell; Sidney Paget.....2,500
Bay or brown colt, by Tyrant-Brier Rose, by Maxim; W. J. Arkell.....1,100
Chestnut filly, by Fitz James-Brillar, by Flambeau; J. P. Chinn.....1,050
Bay filly, by St. Gatien-Chimera, by Mortemer; Sidney Paget.....4,900
Bay colt, by Fresno-Cloister, by Rossington; J. Robinl.....650
Bay or brown filly, by Star Ruby-Connemara, by Stratford; Sidney Paget.....3,500
Bay colt, by Watercress-Cottage Girl, by Hidalgo; W. J. Arkell.....1,600
Bay colt, by Golden Garter-Cresset, by Alarm; Patrick Dunne.....1,100
Bay filly, by Calvados-Cuyama, by Glenelg; J. Chinn.....500
Bay colt, by St. Andrew-Daniella, by Joe Daniels; Thomas Welsh.....4,500

Henry to Ride Keene's Olympian.

PARIS, June 14.—Milton Henry, who rode Cap and Bells II., the winner of the Oaks at Epsom, will ride Foxhall Keene's Olympian in the Grand Prix Sunday. Olympian is in good condition, the betting being 14 to 1 against.

Saxon, the winner of the Prix du Jockey Club at Chantilly, is the favorite at 13 to 8 on.

To-morrow Henry will ride in a couple of races at Longchamps. It will be his first appearance in France.

Lester Reiff Rode a Winner.

LONDON, June 14.—Warren's Sweet Dixie (L. Reiff) won the Wadham Plate, distance one mile, at the Sandown Park first Summer meeting to-day.

The Bishop won the Sandringham Foal Stakes of 2,000 sovereigns, for foals of 1898, one mile and a quarter. Volpone (Jenkins) was second, and Hastoe was third. Seven horses ran.

Browne's Business College Games.

The annual athletic games of Browne's Brooklyn Business College Athletic Association were held yesterday at Woodlawn Park, Twenty-second Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, and were followed by a baseball game in which the Browne team defeated a team from the Long Island Business College by a score of 9 to 4. This is the sixteenth consecutive victory for the Browne team, which has lost but three games this season. The summary of the athletic events follows:

100-Yard Run, Closed.—Won by W. P. Kilgarde; B. Carberry, second. Time—0:12.
100-Yard Run, Open.—Won by A. H. White, Stevens Institute; F. A. Conklin, Calumet Athletic Club, second. Time—0:15.
220-Yard Run.—Won by G. Wilson, Browne's; A. H. White, Stevens Institute, second. Time—0:28½.
Running Broad Jump.—Won by J. R. M. Bunn, Browne's, with a jump of 19 feet 11 inches; G. W. Wilson, Browne's, second, with a jump of 18 feet 8 inches.
Running High Jump.—Won by J. R. M. Bunn, Browne's, with a jump of 4 feet 9 inches; W. P. Kilgarde, Browne's, second, with a jump of 4 feet 7½ inches.
220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by George Wilson, Browne's; W. P. Kilgarde, second. Time—0:27.
Special Junior Hurdle Race, 140 Yards.—Won by B. Carberry, Browne's; Robert Rorke, Calumet Athletic Club, second. Time—0:17½.

GOLF FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Westerners Lead in First Day's Play in Open Tournament.

ONLY TWO AMATEURS STARTED

Seventh of the Annual Competitions Take Place on the Myopia Hunt Club Links Near Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Mass., June 14.—Under excellent weather conditions, but with the course hardly up to the best standard, the seventh open championship tournament held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association, began on the links of the Myopia Hunt Club this morning. The club is in the suburbs of Boston, about twenty miles from the city, and a good turnout of officials and enthusiasts was on hand to watch the play of the finest professional talent in this country. President R. H. Robertson of New York started the players.

The seven amateurs who had entered weakened at sight of the low practice scores made by the best professionals during the week, and only two started, W. C. Carnegie of Pittsburg and A. G. Lockwood, the Boston crack. H. M. Harriman did not come on from New York. Carnegie withdrew after 103 for his first round.

The Myopia course is 6,130 yards long, and the bogey score is 84 strokes. The professional record is 78, made by J. H. Taylor last year, but it was equaled in practice this week by Lawrence Auchterlonie, one of the strongest Western competitors. David Bell, who finished next to the foreigners Vardon and Taylor last year, could not play on account of a lame ankle, but, notwithstanding this absence, the West secured the two leading places at the close of the first thirty-six holes played to-day. Alec Smith, a brother of Willie Smith, who held the championship two years ago, had the proud honor of leading the field with a total of 164, made in two consistent rounds of 82. Two strokes behind him, with 166, was Auchterlonie. His morning round of 81 was the best eighteen-hole record, and indicates grand golf, but his second round registered 85, which lost him the lead. Both are Scotch-bred professionals, Smith now being engaged by the Washington Park Golf Club and Auchterlonie being at the Glen View Club, both of Chicago.

Hot on their track came Willie Anderson, formerly of Baltusrol, but now at the Pittsfield Country Club. He was very steady, making an 84 and 83, a total of 167. Stuart Gardner, the Garden City professional, followed with 168; then Bernard Nichols of Boston, otherwise known as the man who beat Vardon, and David Brown of the Crescent Athletic Club came each with 169. Willie Smith, the former champion of the Midlothian Country Club, near Chicago, did 170, not quite at his best. Four then tied at 171, John Jones of Myopia, Jack Park of Essex County, Orange, N. J.; George Low of Dyker Meadow, and the only amateur who finished, A. G. Lockwood. The latter made one of the star scores for the eighteen holes, 82 in his morning round, only equaled by Alec Smith twice, Gardner once, and beaten one point by Auchterlonie.

The results of the first day's play make it almost safe to say that the eight monneyed men will be found among these dozen men, eleven in reality, as an amateur is only eligible for first place, but even Lockwood's magnificent golf will hardly stand a show for the championship against this luminous array of professionals. Harry Vardon is the present open champion of America, but as he could not come over to defend the title, a resident professional will secure the honor. The scores are:

Alec Smith, Washington Park, Chicago—
Out .....5 5 3 4 4 5 4 6 3—39
In .....5 4 5 4 5 7 4 4 5—43—82
Out .....4 5 5 3 6 5 5 6 3—42
In .....5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5—40—82—164
Lawrence Auchterlonie, Glenview, Chicago—
Out .....4 5 4 5 5 5 5 6 3—41
In .....5 4 5 3 4 5 4 5 5—40—81
Out .....5 5 4 5 4 4 5 6 4—42
In .....5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4—43—85—166
Willie Anderson, Pittsfield—
Out .....4 4 4 6 5 4 5 6 3—41
In .....5 4 5 4 5 6 4 5 5—43—84
Out .....4 4 4 5 5 4 5 6 3—40
In .....4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4—41—83—167
Stuart Gardner, Garden City, New York—
Out .....4 5 5 4 5 4 4 6 5—42
In .....4 6 5 4 5 7 4 4 5—44—86
Out .....5 4 4 4 5 5 6 3 3—39
In .....5 5 5 4 5 6 4 5 5—43—82—168
Bernard Nichols, Boston—
Out .....4 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 3—42
In .....4 5 5 5 5 6 4 5 4—42—84
Out .....5 4 3 4 5 4 6 6 2—39
In .....5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5—42—85—169
David Brown, Crescent A. C., New York—
Out .....5 4 4 4 6 5 5 7 3—43
In .....5 5 6 3 5 6 3 5 5—43—86
Out .....4 6 4 5 4 5 4 5 3—40
In .....5 4 6 4 4 7 4 5 4—43—83—169
Willie Smith, Midlothian, Chicago—
Out .....5 4 4 5 5 4 6 5 4—42
In .....6 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 4—42—84
Out .....5 7 4 4 4 6 5 5 3—42
In .....5 4 5 6 5 7 4 4 4—44—86—170

A. G. Lockwood, Allston, (amateur,) 171; John Jones, Myopia, 171; John Park, Essex County, Orange, N. J., 171; George Low, Dyker Meadow, Brooklyn, N. Y., 171; Val. Fitzjohn, Mohawk, 172; James Foulis, Chicago, 173; Horace Rawlins, Waumbeck, N. H., 174; Gilbert Nichols, Boston, 174; Alec Campbell, Brookline, Mass., 175; H. S. Simpson, St. Louis, 175; A. E. Findlay, Boston, 176; W. Fitzjohn, Mohawk, 176; Willie Tucker, Ardsley, N. Y., 176; L. C. Servos, Twin Mountain, N. H., 177; A. H. Fenn, Poland Spring, Me., 177; Joseph Lloyd, Essex County, Mass., 177; Tom Taylor, Homewood, Chicago, 178; W. C. Clark, Boston, 178; Henry Turple, Edgewater, 179; Willie Davis, Apawamis, 179; Alec Ross, Oakley, 179; Alec Patrick, Westchester, 180; Donald J. Ross, Oakley, 180; Jack Campbell, Brookline, 180; John Hobans, Glen Ridge, N. J., 180; Robert Watchorn, Westchester, 181; E. Schlettman, Detroit, 183; David Hunter, Baltusrol, N. J., 183; John Harland, Lowell, 184; W. W. Hunter, Baltusrol, 184; John Harrison, Innis Arden, 185; William Kirk, Knollwood, 185; John Dingwall, Park, Plainfield, N. J., 185; A. Ricketts, Westbrook, L. I., 187; Joseph Mitchell, Cleveland, 188; James Mackrell, Palmetto, 189; Willie Chisholm, Brooklyn, 189; O. H. Cronin, Worcester, 192; Dan Leitch, Springfield, 193; Joseph D'Auteuil, Coney Clinton, Washington, 194; Robert White, Milwaukee, 195; D. K. White, Milwaukee, 199. Donald Ball, Midlothian, 92, withdrew. Andrew March, Commonwealth, 100, withdrew. W. C. Canagie, (amateur,) Pittsburg, 103, withdrew.

The competition is at 72 holes, and the final 36-hole round will be played to-day.

MISS HECKER WINS AT GOLF.

She Will Meet Miss Rogers To-day for Chief Trophy at Essex County Club.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, June 14. — Miss Genevieve Hecker, the metropolitan golf champion of her sex, who will defend her title next week at the Nassau Country Club, won her way to victory by good margins to-day in the continuation of the women's open tournament given by the Essex County Country Club. The final round for the Governor's Cup, the chief trophy, will be played to-morrow, and Miss Hecker will meet Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers of the Hillside Club, Plainfield, N. J.

The metropolitan champion defeated two players who probably stand next in rank to herself among the competitors in the tournament. Two match play rounds for each of the three cups were finished. Miss Hecker first beat Miss Marion Oliver of Baltusrol and a former Albanian by 5 up and 4 to play, and then put Miss E. W. Goffe of the home club out by 8 up and 6 to play.

Miss Hecker and Miss Oliver had an interesting game in the morning. Miss Hecker won on the fourteenth green, her figures being under bogey, the first nine in 44, while 46 is bogey.

In her afternoon match with Miss Goffe, who is a very graceful player, Miss Hecker lost the first hole, but Miss Goffe did not win another in the match. In her long game, Miss Hecker was admirable, frequently driving from 150 to 160 yards. The bye holes were played out, and her total of 95 was the best gross score in the afternoon handicap. The cards were:

Miss Hecker, out..6 5 3 7 4 5 4 5 6—45
Miss Goffe, cut..4 5 4 9 6 6 6 5 8—53
Miss Hecker, in..4 5 4 6 4 6 4 5 5—43—95
Miss Goffe, in...9 6 6 7 4 7 5 4 8—61—114

The results of the three cup rounds were:
Governors' Cup.—First match play round—Miss Ruth Badgeley, Harbor Hill, beat Miss Ruth Whitmore, Hartford, 1 up; Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Hillside, beat Mrs. E. M. Carnrick, Essex County, 4 up and 2 to play; Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex County, beat Miss Marion Oliver, Baltusrol, 5 up and 4 to play; Miss E. W. Goffe, Essex County, beat Miss Elsa Hurlbut, Morris County, 7 up and 6 to play.
Semi-final round—Mrs. Rogers beat Miss Badgeley, 1 up; Miss Hecker beat Miss Goffe, 8 up and 6 to play.
Greens Committee Cup.—First match-play round—Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County, beat Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County, 6 up and 5 to play; Mrs. G. M. Gill, Essex County, beat Miss Laura D. Kirkpatrick, New Brunswick, 2 up and 1 to play; Mrs. B. P. Craig, Jersey City, beat Miss Florence Jones, Brooklawn, 3 up and 5 to play; Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol, beat Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Morris County, 5 up and 4 to play.
Semi-final round—Mrs. Shippen beat Mrs. Gill, 7 up and 6 to play; Mrs. Morgan beat Mrs. Craig, 1 up.
Consolation Cup.—First round—Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr., Baltusrol, beat Miss H. L. Williamson, New Brunswick, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss H. Hernandez, Essex County, beat Miss Edna Howard, Essex County, 1 up, (20 holes;) Miss Hester Kyle, Essex County, beat Miss Agnes Smythe, Harbor Hill, 4 up and 2 to play; Miss Georgiana L. Wilmerding, Essex County, beat Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood, 4 up and 3 to play.
Semi-final round—Miss Kyle beat Miss Wilmerding, 2 up; Miss Hernandez beat Mrs. Bacon, 4 up and 2 to play.

Twenty-four started in the handicap, but there were many withdrawals. Miss Marion Oliver won in net 91 from 6 handicap. The results were:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Miss Marion Oliver, Baltusrol....	97	6	91
Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex Co.	95	0	95
Mrs. E. H. Sanford, Essex Co....	110	15	95
Miss Hester Kyle, Essex Co.....	114	18	96
Miss H. Hernandez, Essex Co....	120	18	102
Mrs. E. M. Carnrick, Essex Co....	113	12	101
Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Hillside.....	109	6	103
Mrs. William Shippen, Morris Co..	113	8	105
Miss Ruth Badgeley, Harbor Hill..	114	8	106
Miss E. W. Goffe, Esex Co.....	114	8	106
Miss G. L. Wilmerding, Essex Co..	119	12	107

Miss G. L. Wilmerding won the putting match and Miss Hecker the driving competition in 157 yards, Miss Oliver second with 155.

Golfers at Rockaway.

The invitation tournament given by the Rockaway Hunting Club was brought down to the final rounds for both cups yesterday on the links at Cedarhurst, L. I. The feature of the day was the defeat of Daniel Chauncey by C. L. Perkins. Chauncey conceded the latter two strokes in the match play round, and it was just enough to carry Perkins to victory by one hole. Perkins and Amory G. Hodges will meet in the final round to-day, and for the Cedarhurst or consolation cup the finalists are W. H. Rachau of Richmond Hill and J. B. Taylor of Rockaway.

CUP YACHTS IN OCEAN RACE.

Local Yachtsmen Discredit Report of Sir Thomas Lipton for Such a Contest.

When the news that Sir Thomas Lipton had intimated to London reporters his intention of challenging the Americans to a transatlantic yacht race in case his Shamrock II. should defeat the Constitution in the cup race was given to the members of the New York Yacht Club last night, the profoundest surprise was expressed at the possibility of such an undertaking. In the first place, the New Yorkers more than half expect to win the race, and in the second place, a cross-the-ocean race for ninety-footers is a novelty.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie was asked if he had heard anything of such a proposition, and he said that it was news to him. He refused to make any official statement, but he said that if Sir Thomas Lipton had broached the idea it must be feasible.

"An ocean race for single-masted yachts would be new. Would ninety-footers stand the strain? Well, Sir Thomas must know, if he says he is willing to challenge the Constitution for such a race."

Local yachtsmen scout the idea that Sir Thomas Lipton has intentions of racing his boat against the Independence regardless of the outcome of the cup races.

Sir Thomas Lipton's American representative here, David Barrie, when seen last night in regard to the report, said he had heard nothing of such an intention on the part of Sir Thomas, and was therefore unable to express any opinion on the likelihood of such a race being held.

"Sir Thomas," Mr. Barrie said, "wants to meet the best boat that America can produce, as he has frequently said, but as to his plans after the cup races have been sailed I know nothing. Such a race would be full of interest to the Anglo-Saxon race on both sides of the Atlantic, but, as I said before, the whole matter is news to me."

MR. BULLOCK'S WINTER CRUISE.

Orders an Able Craft for a Sail Down Atlantic Coast in January.

In a stanchly built, cutter rigged forty-seven-foot waterline cruising yacht George Bullock of Oyster Bay, L. I., and Cincinnati, Ohio, will sail down the Atlantic coast to Nassau, W. I., next January. Mr. Bullock is an enthusiastic yachtsman, who, finding the season here too short for his needs, intends to follow it as it slips southward. He will make Nassau, one of the Bahama group of islands, his home port for the Winter, and from there will take numerous cruises in West India waters.

With this object in view he has commissioned Gardner & Cox to design for him a stout, comfortable, yet speedy craft, of the centreboard type, with moderate draught, adapted for cruising among the islands, where there are many shoals and reefs. The new yacht will have good accommodations, there being two spacious staterooms, fitted up with every convenience calculated to make life at sea thoroughly comfortable. There are also a large galley and commodious quarters for the crew.

SHAMROCK II. AND INDEPENDENCE

Sir Thomas Lipton Willing to Race Against the Boston Yacht.

LONDON, June 14.—When the attention of Sir Thomas Lipton was called to-day to the report that his secretary had announced his willingness that the Shamrock II. should race with the Independence if a cup were offered, he replied that he had made no arrangements for such a race, but did not see why he should not do so after his engagement with the New York Yacht Club was concluded.

"My first obligation is to the New York Yacht Club," said Sir Thomas. "When that has been fulfilled I would feel free to accept other proposals, although thus far none has been made to me."

With regard to a report, circulated in the United States, that he would not object to a race between the two Shamrocks across the Atlantic, he said:

"There is nothing in the supposition that I might do so. I am unable to see any sport in such a suggestion. More than this, I have not yet decided to send the Shamrock I. over. What I would like to do would be to arrange a race with the Constitution across the Atlantic after the challenge races whoever wins there. This would be good sport and a fine test of seamanship.

"I have often heard this or that said as to what could or could not be done if one were in midocean. Why not see? Such a race would be an admirable test of the stability of a yacht under varying conditions."

LARCHMONT SPRING REGATTA.

Many Yachts Will Do Battle for Prizes Off the Horseshoe To-day.

Larchmont's Spring regatta will be held to-day over courses signaled from the judges' steamer after the starting line shall have been reached. As usual, although feeling the effects of a backward season, the club, noted for its keenness for racing, has gathered an entry list of representative yachts, and a good-sized fleet will be tugging at their anchors at sunrise to-day in the old Horseshoe.

The race which will interest yachtsmen most is that between the seventy-five-foot schooners, in which class Amorita and Quisetta, favorites of other years, will have two new competitors in Elmira and Muriel, which were built this year with the idea of lowering the colors of the Brokaw crack, Amorita.

John F. Lovejoy, Chairman of the Racing Committee, has received the following entries:

Schooners, Class D—Amorita, Elmira, Muriel, and Quisetta.
Sloops, Class I.—Isolde.
Sloops, Class K—Altair, Huguenot, and Syce.
Sloops, Class M—Possum, Anoatok, Lida, and the yawl Memory.
Sloops, Class N—Oiseau, Mab II., and Alerion.
Newport Special, 30-Footers—Hera, Esperanza, and Veda.
Sloops, Class P—Scintilla.
Twenty-one-Foot Raceabouts—Snapper, Badger, Rogue, Oconagh, and Merrywing.
Sloops, Class O—Ox.
Sloops, Class R—Hope, Cricket, Nike, Neola, Sora, Nora, Sandpiper, Kingfisher, Moya, and Mistral.
Catboats, Class S—Dot and Mongoose II.
Catboats, Class T—Win or Lose.
Catboats, Class W—Sneaker.
Catboats, Class V—Kazana and Vera.
Manhasset Raceabouts—Lambkin, Firefly, Mist, Bob, and Arizona.

The committee announced yesterday that the race scheduled for June 22 between Constitution and Columbia had been postponed until August, on account of the accident to Constitution.

Constitution's Repairs Completed.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 14.—The repairs on Constitution's mainmast were completed at 5 o'clock this afternoon with the exception of attaching some metal connections at the head. The new topmast was ready an hour later. The Constitution being on the railway, the crew shouldered the topmast and carried it from the wharf into the south shop. Here it was inserted into the head of the mainmast and telescoped. It will remain in this position until the mainmast is stepped. It is quite possible that the Constitution will be put into the water to-morrow.

COLUMBIA'S BOATS IN DANGER.

Coach Hanlan's Perilous Trip Up the Hudson with the Shells in Tow.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 14.—The three Pennsylvania crews were out for practice this morning, but the Columbia contingent are taking a day of rest while their shells are being rigged. Edward Hanlan, Columbia's coach, has been working them quite hard of late, and he believes a day of rest will do them good.

Hanlan's trip to Poughkeepsie proved rather an eventful one. He had a narrow escape from losing the four shells which he brought up in tow of the launch. In Haverstraw Bay a cylinder cap on the engine of the launch blew off, and the boat came to a sudden stop. This caused the waves to sweep over the shells and they began to fill.

They seemed in danger of sinking when the crew of the yacht Erl King came to the rescue and helped the Columbia men to right their shells. Hanlan said the crews would take their first row to-morrow morning.

The Pennsylvania crew were on the water at 10:30 this morning. Ward started the Varsity eight and four up the course. There was slack water at the start, but after rowing two miles a strong ebb tide was encountered. The four got away with a l

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fulton Street Building Sold—Large Variety of Small Transactions—The Day's Dealings at Auction.

Details of the sale of the Progress Club property, at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street, to James B. Haggin, will be found in another column.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for James L. Morgan, Jr., the five-story building, 47 Fulton Street, 25.6 by 98.11. The purchaser, Dr. Lucius Pitkin, will alter the structure for his own occupancy. The same firm also acted as brokers in the sale of the seven-story building at the junction of Canal and Walker Streets, for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, to M. Levy.

The recently organized Municipal Realty Corporation has bought, through N. Brigham Hall & Son, from the Woodruff estate, the dwellings, 70 and 72 West Forty-sixth Street, 45 by 100.5. An apartment hotel will be erected on the site. The same company has also bought from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, through Samuel Goldsticker, 148 to 152 West Fiftieth Street, a plot 50 by 100, which, in conjunction with the abutting lots, 147 and 149 West Forty-ninth Street, will be improved with a seven-story apartment house. The Municipal Realty Corporation was also the purchaser of 4 West Sixteenth Street. Its officers are: President, Maxwell S. Mannes; Vice President, Alfred M. Rau; Secretary, Bernard J. Maas; Treasurer, Jacob Wolf.

Charles Wolff, who recently sold his property in the block at the rear of the Boreel Building to Frederick Ayer, has bought, through William A. White & Sons, the building, 112 Liberty Street, running through to 113 and 115 Cedar Street. Mr. Wolff will occupy the premises with his own business.

Bloodgood & Hayes have sold for Mrs. Annie M. Brown the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5. The purchaser will erect on the lot a bachelor apartment house, with two suites on each floor.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Joseph Cox the property known as Union Court—that little offshoot of University Place, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, containing fifteen small dwellings. The parcel was bought at partition sale a few weeks ago by Mr. Cox, who was an interested party, for $139,000. The present selling price is reported at $166,000. The name of the purchaser and his plans for the future of the property are withheld.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for Charles Freis to a Mr. Arthur the four-story English basement dwelling, 220 West Thirty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

W. G. Jones has sold for James Dennison to Francis P. Furnald, for $23,000, the five-story single flat, 171 West Eighteenth Street.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Rachel F. Fink the lot on the west side of Audubon Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 19.6 by 100, for $4,800.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Max Marx to Thomas A. Wilson the plot at the junction of Eleventh and Fort George Avenues, 43 by 100 by 45.

Benjamin Richards and Edward Johnson have sold for Henry A. James 20 West Eleventh Street.

M. & L. Hess have effected a ten-year lease of 22,000 square feet of floor space in the building now being put up at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street by William Waldorf Astor for Rogers, Peet & Co. The lessees are W. O. Horn & Brother, manufacturers of neckwear, and the aggregate rental is $150,000.

Nathan Weiss has leased the buildings, 65 and 67 East Twelfth Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, for the Chesebrough estate to H. Levy, for a term of ten years. The structures will be altered for the manufacturing purposes at a cost of $10,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

31, 33, and 35 West Fifteenth Street, north side, 420 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 75 by 103.3, six-story brick store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Rapp & Speidel Iron Works..... $197,600

1,773 and 1,775 Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, each 24.1 by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, No. 1,773 to Thomas Reynolds.. 27,318

No. 1,775, to the plaintiff, Peter Lorister..... 52,388

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 173 feet east of Avenue A; 25 by 102.2, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, T. E. Clocke; executor..... 3,475

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, southeast corner of the Southern Boulevard, for a two-story brick hotel, 39.4 by 65; S. E. and M. E. Bernheimer, owners; Pollard & Steinam of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 28 by 67; Mary T. Sutphen of 18 West Eighty-third Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $48,000.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 475 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 53; Harris Schenker of 56 Cannon Street, owner; Moore & Landseidel, architects; cost, $7,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets, 255 feet east of Willow Avenue, for a one-story brick car house, 156.7 by 200; Union Railway Company, owners; A. Barboueri, architect; cost, $28,000.

No. 46 East Seventy-fourth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 20 by 55; J. Scholle of 17 West Sixty-eighth Street, owner; D. Kohn of 170 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 187 to 196 Carroll Place, for five two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 27; Hudson P. Rose of 1 West Forty-second Street, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 75 by 86.11; Neil Hanson of 501 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of Sixty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick store, 20 by 42.6; Harris estate, owners; G. H. Van Auken, architect; cost, $2,500.

Eighteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Ninth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 50 by 79.10; R. H. Clark of 213 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; H. P. Knowles, architect; cost, $30,000.

Prospect Street, west side, 879 feet north of Fort Schuyler Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 23 by 30; Martin Norton, owner; W. Henderson, architect; cost, $900.

Villa Avenue, west side, 98 feet north of Two Hundred and Fourth Street, for a one-story frame stable, 14 by 29; I. Kleinberg, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $350.

Alterations.

No. 28 Beaver Street, to a four-story brick factory and store; Aspinwall estate, owners; F. Williamson, architect; cost, $150.

No. 1,751 Topping Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; M. Breiling, premises, owner; Otto Kraus, architect; cost, $150.

No. 155 West Seventy-second Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Rosie A. Kraus, premises, owner; R. L. Korn of 170 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.?

No. 103 William Street, to a five-story brick loft; George Hoadly, owner; James W. Taylor, architect; cost, $200.

No. 268 West Seventy-second Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; W. E. D. Stokes, owner and architect; cost, $1,323.

Eighteenth Street, southwest corner of Columbus Avenue, to a ten-and-a-half-story brick hotel and store; Imperial Construction Company, owner; M. Rafalsky of 135 Broadway, architect; cost, $250.

Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-fifth Street, to a seven-story brick office building; Joseph T. Tower, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, owner; J. B. Baker of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 118 and 118 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story brick stable; E. Baufield, premises, owner; W. C. Somerfield, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 12 West Tenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Mrs. B. Price, premises, owner; B. Fife, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, southeast corner of Audubon Avenue, to a one-story brick church; Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, owner; H. Fouchamp, 160 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 47 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. K. Ely, premises, owner; W. H. Whittal, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 308 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; L. Krulewirth, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 640 East Eleventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement; C. Maurer of 156 Avenue C, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost, $2,500.

Ninetieth Street, southeast corner of Riverside Drive, to a three-story brick dwelling; Mary S. Parsons of 326 West Ninetieth Street, owner; H. T. Kilbur of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

SAID TO HAVE CHANGED HANDS.

Report Concerning the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company.

Rumors were current yesterday to the effect that a change in the control of the German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company had resulted from recent purchases of a majority of the stock of that corporation. E. V. Loew, the President of the company, was not in the city yesterday afternoon, and in his absence the other officers said that they were not at liberty to discuss the rumors.

What persons or interests have secured control of the company could not be learned from other sources. It is thought that the transaction may result in the consolidation of the German-American with one of the larger title companies, or that the purchase may have been made by one of the recently organized realty companies with a view to widening its field of activity.

The German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company is incorporated under the laws of this State, with a capital stock of $500,000. Its main offices are at 175 Broadway. Among its Directors are Silas B. Dutcher, George C. Clausen, Russell Sage, Edward M. Burghard, and Peter Doelger, Jr.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Friday, June 14.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 168th St, 25x100; Max Marx to Nathan Wise, (R S $3.50)..... $100

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 27.1x80x28.9x80; Stanley H. Bevins, referee, to Nathan Hutkoff, (R S $6.50, mtg $45,762)..... 6,300

BROOME ST, 422 and 44, n s, 39.7x75; Deutscher Spar and Credit Verein to Frank Straub, (R S $6, mtg $14,000)..... 20,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; Emma L. Smith to Alice B. Colcord, quitclaim, no title..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; Max Danziger to Alice B. Colcord, quitclaim..... 1

DELANCEY ST, s e corner of Ridge St, runs s 150.8 x s 75 x w 25 x s 25 x w 125.8 to Ridge St, n 100; James D. Freeman and others to Frederic D. Philips, ¾ part..... 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 81, w s, 25x100; David Harris to Benjamin Harris, (R S $12.50, mtg $32,700)..... 1

FOREST AV, w s, 196.4 ft n of Wall St, 37.6x96.3; William T. Remmey and others to M. F. Huberth, (R S $5)..... 4,750

GRAND AV, e s, 50 ft s of Evelyn Place, 50x100; Peter Schweickert to Carrie Schoup and another, ½ part, (R S $1)..

JACKSON ST, 5, w s, 25x100; Jacob Balz to Dore Golding, (R S $6.50, mtg $21,200) 100

JACKSON ST, 5, w s, 25x100; William J. Lippman to Jacob Balz, quitclaim.... 1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 120th St, 19.8x85; Albert Buchman to Isaac White, (R S $28)..... 100

LOT 14, Block 2,527, map of Kemp estate; Robert C. Kemp to Emeline A. Kemp, quitclaim..... 250

LOT 105, map of Van Nest Park; Patrick Harmon to Jacob Lahsheln, (R S $1)..... 550

LOT 108, map of Van Nest Park; Patrick Harmon to Arthur Hemple, (R S $1)..... 550

LOTS 130 and 131, revised map of Seneca Park; Friedrich Ruth to Barbara Ruth and others, (R S $1)..... 1

LOTS 216 and 217, map of 370 choice lots, McGraw estate; William O. Gantz to Margaret S. Watson, (R S $1, mtg $800).

MADISON AV, n e corner of 92d St, 100.8x92; Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, to August W. Brockmeyer, (R S $232, mtg $63,000)..... 300,000

MADISON ST, 321 to 325, n e corner of Gouverneur St, 63.2x73.8x62.9x74; James R. Ely, referee, to Ernest M. Sheiblich, (R S $33, mtg $54,500)..... 32,600

MELROSE AV, e s, 26.7 ft n of 3d Av, 53.9x81.7 to 3d Av, x62.11x15.11; John Jerolomon, referee, to Thomas F. Somers, (R S $28)..... 27,800

ORCHARD ST, 135, w s, 25x87.6; Philipp Walther to Abraham Unterberg, (R S $28.50)..... 1

PIKE ST, 27, e s, 25x114.4; Minnie Eilenstein to Hyman Spektorsky, (R S $9.50, mtg $31,000,)..... 40,500

SAMUEL ST, n s, 198 ft e of Grove Av, 132x150; C. Adelbert Becker to Morris Weiss, (R S $4, mtg $4,000)..... 1

TINTON AV, 1,206, e s, 19.6x100; Tinton Av, 1,210, e s, 19.6x100; George W. Flagg to Randall Salisbury, (mtg $15,200)

WEBSTER AV, e s, 48.6 ft n of 174th St, 98.8x4.2x3.1x97.5; Henry E. Bowns to Charles Walker, (R S $10.50)..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV to East Chester Road, e s, adjoining land of James C. Cooley, contains 26 acres; John Hunter, Jr., to C. D. Hunter, ½ part, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n e corner of Magenta St, 51x105.7x50x93; Everett S. Warner and wife to Howard J. Stillman..... 1

57TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 45th St, 50.5x100; Caroline C. Hoagland and others, executors, to New York Realty Corporation, (R S $320)..... 320,000

7TH AV, w s, 87 ft n of 24th St, 21.6x78.2; Henry Muller to Mabel Suydam, (R S $17,500)..... 1

11TH AV, e s, 42.2 ft s of 45th St, 19.7x70; Thomas H. Neilson, referee, to Jeremiah J. Campion, (R S $2, mtg $6,000)..... 1,550

24TH ST, s e s, Lot 258, map of C. C. Moore, 25x98.9; Cornell Dunlap to May D. Fisher, 1-3 part, correction deed, (R S $2)..... 1,700

44TH ST, 23 East, 18.4x85.5; Katherine B. Smith to Abby S. Marshall, (R S $45.50) 1,000

46TH ST, 207 and 209 West, 36x100.5; Amos F. Eno to Ellen A. Quinn, (R S $46)..... 46,000

47TH ST, 17 East, 25.3x100.5; William T. Colborn, executor and trustee, to William G. Park, (R S $63)..... 63,000

48TH ST, n s, 97 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Matthew Daly, referee, to Sophie Freund, (R S $16)..... 15,725

53D ST, 43 East, 20x100.5; William J. Hochstaetter to James J. Faye, (R S $48.50)..... 48,500

53D ST, s s, 28 ft w of Madison Av, 79.6x100x irregular; Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company to Charles Buek, (R S $238.50)..... 1

53D ST, 211 East, 30x100.5; Christopher Lochmann to Ruth J. Bruce-Brown, (R S $44.50, mtg $30,000)..... 44,500

76TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Sarah Wertheimer to Samuel Heilbroner, (R S $3.50, mtg $9,000)..... 1

76TH ST, 132 East, 16.8x102.2; Thomas Brainerd & Shaler & Hall Quarry Company to Charles A. Feuchtwanger, (R S $14, mtg $12,000)..... 1

77TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; William J. Carlin to Alice Jay, (R S $44, mtg $11,200)..... 44,000

85TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Louis Bachrach to Abram Bachrach, (R S $26, mtg $9,750)..... 100

87TH ST, s s, 152.5 ft e of 5th Av, 76.5x100.8; Clinton P. Williamson to John S. Phipps, all liens..... 1

93D ST, 56 West, 26.8x100.8; Max Marx to Joseph Berndt. (R S $20, mtg $15,000).

102D ST, 248 West, 20x96.6x20x95.5; Louise V. Leber to Walter C. Masi, (mtg $25,500)..... 100

117TH ST, s s, 276 ft w of 3d Av, 17x100.11; Alexander J. Hatter to George W. Freeborn, all liens, (mtg $6,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

126TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Rudolph Romer to Caroline Romer, (mtg $10,500)..... 1

148TH ST, 225 West, 25x99.11; Alexander Spero to Minnie Schmidt and another, (mtg $17,200)..... 1

154TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 102.5 to Bradhurst Av; James Murray and another to John Alexander, (R S $10, mtg $10,000)..... 1

163D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.6; Max Marx to John O. Baker, (R S $4.50)..... 100

163D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.6; Audubon Av, s w corner of 168th St, 25x100; Joseph Berndt to Max Marx, (R S $21.50)..... 1

166TH ST, 507 West, 50x95; August Oest to James R. Waterhouse, (R S $3, mtg $7,800)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

CHERRY ST, 88; Thomas Summers to Michael Basco, 5 years..... $840

PITT ST, 57 and 59; Julius Salzstein to Jacob Greenblatt, 4 3-12 years..... 4,179

3D AV, 1,848, n w corner of 102d St; Patrick Kiernan to Patrick Ward, 5 years..... 3,000-3,300

125TH ST, 122 East; Harry C. Mangles, individually and as trustee, to Clarence W. Mase, 5 1-6 years..... 2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Newman Cowen; 101st St, s s, 180 ft w of 1st Av, demand, 6 per cent..... $1,000

BACHRACH, Abram, to Julius Goebel; 85th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 5 per cent., gold..... 21,000

BROCKMEYER, August W., to Union Dime Savings Institution; Madison Av, n e corner of 92d St, due May 1, 1904, 4 per cent..... 200,000

BROWN, Kate C., to John J. Bell; 71st St, s s, 503.6 ft w of West End Av, prior mortgage $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,500

BROWN, Kate C., to C. P. Anthony Brock; 71st St, s s, 503.6 ft w of West End Av, prior mortgage $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

BUEK, Charles, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 53d St, s s, 28 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years..... 235,000

COHEN, Louis, to Austin B. Fletcher and another, as trustees; 112th St, n s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 38,000

COHEN LOUIS, to Austin B. Fletcher and another, as trustees; 112th St, n s, 217 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 30,000

COWMAN, Thomas, to Rosalie Wiener; 60th St, 123 West, due June 15, 1902, 6 per cent..... 2,000

CROSSLEY, Hannah L., to Ada L. Harrell; 534 to 538 West 18th St, prior mtg $60,000, due Oct. 1, 1911..... 5,000

ENGEL, Samuel, and another to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 145, map of Hudson P. Rose, Section 2, St. Raymond Park, due July 1, 1910..... 550

FAYE, James J., to William J. Hockstatter; 53d St, 43 East, 3 years, 4 per cent. 25,000

FOLZ, George F., to Charles Brandt, Jr.; 61st St, 108 West, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FREUND, Sophie, to American Mortgage Company; 48th St, 241 East, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 13,000

GALEWSKI, Bernard, to Washington M. Haddock, as trustee; Lewis St, 93, s e corner of Stanton St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

GOLDING, Dore, to Jacob Balz; Jackson St, 5, installments, prior mortgage $20,000, 5 years..... 3,800

HARRIS, Benjamin, to David Harris; Eldridge St, 81, due Dec. 15, 1901, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HARTMAN, Edith L. C., to William J. Underwood and another, executors; Riverside Drive, 315, due May 1, 1902, 5 per cent..... 45,000

HARTMAN, Edith L. C., to Helen J. Erickson; Riverside Drive, 315, prior mortgage, $4,500, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 9,000

HATZEL, Lucretia, to Anthony V. Miller; 30th St, 336 West, due July 1, 1903, 5 per cent..... 1,000

HEILBRONNER, Samuel, to Sarah Wertheimer; 76th St, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, prior mortgage, $9,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,500

HUBERTH, Martin F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Forest Av, w s, 196.4 ft n of Wall St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,500

KAVEN, Mary H., to F. M. Jenks; Houston St, n w corner of Bedford St, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,500

KHOURI, Assard G., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Bathgate Av, e s, 54 ft n of 178th St, prior mortgage $800, due Sept. 12, 1901, 6 per cent..... 350

KORN, Daniel L., to Jacob Korn; 40th St, n s, 200.4 ft w of 8th Av, prior mtgs $96,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 13,000

LAHRHEIN, Jacob, to Patrick Hannon; Lot 105, map of Van Nest Park, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 200

MARSHALL, Abby S., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 44th St, n s, 76.7 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 28,000

MARX, Max, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 163d St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 7,000

MARX, Max, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Audubon Av, s w corner of 168th St, 3 years..... 6,000

McOWEN, Anthony, to Harlem Savings Bank; Central Av, s e corner of Morris St, 7 mortgages, each 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 27,000

McOWEN, Anthony, and John F. Steves; Central Av, s e corner of Morris St; Mount Hope Pl, s s, 85.11 ft e of Jerome Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,500

MENN, Howard, to the Harlem Savings Bank; Union Av, e s, 378 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

MENN, Howard, to Harlem Savings Bank; Union Av, e s, 395 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

MENN, Howard, to Harlem Savings Bank; Union Av, e s, 412 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

METZGER, Ida, to Pauline Rapp; 2d St, s s, 162.11 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $13,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

QUINN, Ellen A., to Amos F. Eno; 46th St, 207 and 209 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 36,000

SCHEIBLICH,, Ernest M., to William Jay, executor; Madison St, 321, n e corner of Gouverneur St, 5 years..... 47,000

SCHEIBLICH, Ernest M., to William Jay, executor; Madison St, 325, 5 years. 23,000

SHAFFORD, Emma A., to Carson G. Archibald; 456 West 24th St, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 700

SOMERS, Thomas F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Melrose Av, e s, 26.7 ft n of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

STARRETT, George B., to the Market and Fulton National Bank; Water St, 229 and 231, n e corner of Beekman St, mtge notes..... 3,000

STIMPSON, George A., to Frederick G. Potter; 134th St, n s, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 18,000

STRAUB, Frank, to Minerva Burwell; Broome St, n s, 86.3 ft e of Lewis St, demand, 6 per cent., gold..... 17,000

SUYDAM, Mabel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7th Av, 252, due June 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

TARNOWSKI, Lizzie, and another to Henry Kronenberg; 113th St, s s, 256 ft e of 7th Av, prior mortgage $15,000, due Oct. 15, 1904, installments, 6 per cent... 5,000

TARNOWSKI, Lizzie, and another to the German Savings Bank; 113th St, s s, 256 ft e of 7th Av, prior mortgage $15,000, due June 15, 1902, 6 per cent.... 15,000

THE CHURCH OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 141st St, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 100,000

UNTERBERG, Abraham, to Philipp Walther; Orchard St, 135, due July 1, 1906.. 23,000

WALKER, Charles, to Henry E. Bowns; Webster Av, e s, 48.6 ft n of 174th St, 1 year..... 7,000

WALKER, Charles, to Margaret Knox; Webster Av, e s, 48.6 ft n of 174th St, prior mortgage $7,000, due Sept. 15, 1901, 6 per cent..... 2,000

WATERHOUSE, James R., to August Oest; 161st St, 507 West, prior mortgage $7,800, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent.... 1,400

WHITE, Isaac, to Samson Lachman and another, executors; Lenox Av, s e corner of 120th St, due June 15, 1903, 5 per cent..... 22,000

WHITFORD, Harriet H., to William K. Aston; 51st St, 50, s w corner of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WHITFORD, Harriet H., to William K. Aston; Park Av, s w corner of 51st St, 50, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

WILSON Sarah L., to John J. Braismes; Washington St, 218 and 220, prior mtgs $30,000, due Sept. 28, 1902, 5 per cent., gold..... 6,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to M. Adele Smith and another, executors and trustees..... $19,034

ERICSON, Jennie, to Clarence Stanley..... 500

FINE, Harris, to Therese Friedmann.... Nominal

HAWLEY, Thomas P., to James Burke... 1,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Mary H. Stickler, guardian.... 15,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 5,600

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 8,600

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 5,800

LEW, Edward Y., to the Seaboard National Bank..... 25,000

PALMER, Milo P., trustee, to Jennie L. Solomon and another, executors, recorded, from July 8, 1880..... 14,500

RAVITCH, David, and another to Charlotte Hastorf..... 6,000

RAVITCH, David, and another to Charlotte Hastorf..... 8,500

STATE BANK to David Ravitch and another..... 6,000

WILMERDING, John C., administrator, &c., to Mary L. Brewer..... 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s s, 50 ft w of Clinton Av, 100x100; Peter Hendibode, Jr., against Henry White, owner and contractor..... $1,825

EAST BROADWAY, 72; Henry S. Northrop against Max Dorf, owner; Link & Schubert, contractors..... 180

7TH AV AND 113TH ST, n w corner, 100.11x100; John F. Stanton against Emil Block, owner and contractor..... 650

9TH AV, 566 to 572, s w corner, 84.5x100; Nathan Gilmore against Theresa Abelson and Louis Kampner, owners; William Lewis, contractor..... 15

98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100; Jacobs Haft against Michael J. Naughton and others, owners and contractors..... 1

113TH ST, 336 to 340 East, and 333 to 339 East 112th St; Marx & Lang against Louis Lesse and Albert Deutsch, owners and contractors..... 2,065

115TH ST, 23 East; William W. Gordon against Fanny Weill, owner and contractor..... 1,000

126TH ST, s s, 265 ft w of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Rudolph Romer to Caroline Romer, (mtg $10,500)..... 815

137TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; William Algie against M. J. Egan, owner; Salvator Lasperches, owner and contractor..... 250

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

26TH ST, 549 to 555 West; McCabe Brothers on John Williams to Goss & Edsall Company..... 1,764

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, JUNE 14, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BROOME ST, n s, 86.3 ft e of Lewis St, 38.9x75; Minerva Burwell with Frank Straub..... 17,000

CLAY AV, w s, 50 ft n of 165th St, 125x100, and Clay Av, e s, 33 ft n of 165th St, 135x80; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Ernest Wenigman..... 50,000

Lis Pendens.

BEACH AV, w s, 142.7 ft s of 156th St, 75x54.7x irregular; Angelo Ganitto and others against Pietro Ansolone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Palmieri.

DALY, w s, part of Lot 278, map of East Tremont, 124.11x111.2x25x112.8; New York Building Loan Banking Company against Elizabeth M. Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Anderson.

6TH AV, 162 to 168; Manhattan Railway Company against David W. Bishop, executor, and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

34TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Julia McD. Warner against Catharine McDonald, individually and as executor, and others, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorney, J. R. Bowen.

92D ST, 46 West; Minnie E. Morris against Adelbert E. Hoyt and others, (action to compel conveyance, &c.;) attorneys, Sim & Hart.

Surrogate Notices.

MELCHER, JOHN L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. MELCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 27 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1901.

JOHN S. MELCHER, Administrator.

ja12-law6m8

LENIHAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES LENIHAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John J. O'Grady, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 27th day of December, 1900.

MICHAEL J. PHELAN, Executor.

JOHN J. O'GRADY, Attorney for Executor. 237 Broadway, New York. 329-1awdm8s

SUTPHEN, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SUTPHEN, late of said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold H. Wagner, at No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, February 1st, 1901. JOHN S. SUTPHEN, ADELINE E. SUTPHEN, AMANDA A. POPE, Executors. A. H. WAGNER, Attorney for Executors. C-1aw6m8

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as trustee under the will of Mary Griffin, deceased, plaintiff, against TERESA VIELE, Kathryne K. Viele, Herman K. Viele, Egbert L. Viele, Junior, otherwise known as Francis Viele Griffin; Edmee Griffin, Marie Antoinette Griffin, Odette Griffin, Francoise Griffin, Emily Strother, Francis Griffin, Dorothy Frances Griffin, Gerald Jerome Griffin, Richard H. Griffin, Charles M. Griffin, Adrian Charles Griffin, Edmund Dorr Griffin, Llewellyn Augustine Griffin, Cecile Marie Griffin, Marcelle Anna Griffin, Yvonne Louise Griffin, Julia Wheeler, Harriet Philomena Wheeler, Mary Griffin Wheeler, William Anthony Wheeler, Ulric X. Griffin, Elizabeth Graham Griffin, John Melvin Griffin, Francis Joseph Griffin, Carl Emil Lengnick and Edward F. Dwight, as ancillary administrator with the will annexed of the last will and testament of Emily Seton Lengnick, deceased; Olga Felicitas Helmicke, Anna Maria Louise Natalia Reichel, and Minni Kuntze Richter, Percy Alphonsus Wheeler, Emily Nelson Strother, Philip Jasper Griffin, Terese Strother, Sarah Elizabeth Strother, George J. Griffin, Olive Griffin, and Robert G. Griffin, defendants.—Fifth supplemental summons.

To the defendants: Terese Strother, Sarah Elizabeth Strother, George J. Griffin, Olive Griffin, and Robert G. Griffin:

You are hereby summoned to answer the fifth supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this fifth supplemental summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the fifth supplemental complaint.

Dated April 29th, 1901.

The plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 52 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendants Terese Strother, Sarah Elizabeth Strother, and Robert G. Griffin:

The foregoing fifth supplemental summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles F. MacLean, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, State of New York, dated the 14th day of June, 1901, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the same day.

Dated New York, June 14th, 1901.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 52 Wall Street, New York. je15-1aw7wSa

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—MARY HORAN, plaintiff, against MORRIS V. HORAN, alias JONAHAN HORAN, and EMILY HENRIETTA LA PLACE, defendants.—Summons. Evidence to be taken by the depositions of the subscribing witnesses thereto and all the proceedings heretofore instituted by the petition (bearing date of verification, March 24, 1876,) of Elizabeth Gsell, the executrix named in the said last will and testament, to prove the same, should not stand; and why the said decree of our said Surrogates' Court, which was so made and entered on the 3d day of April, 1876, admitting the said last will and testament to probate, should not stand; and why further decree and confirmatory decree, adjudging the said last will and testament a valid will to pass real and personal estate should not be made; and why you should not be bound thereby with the same force and effect as if you had previously been cited to attend the aforesaid original probate of the said last will and testament; and why you, as such further or other relief in the premises, including the granting of letters of administration, with the said will annexed, if necessary, as to the Court may seem just and proper, should not be granted the said petitioner, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Freeman & Freeman, No. 1 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, and upon the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000.) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	393	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Notice of Meeting of Stock Trust Certificate Holders.

To the Registered Holders of the Stock Trust Certificates of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, under Voting Trust Agreement dated March 1, 1900, between Marshall Field, John J. Mitchell, and James A. Blair, as Voting Trustees, and the Stockholders of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Depositary:

Please take notice that a meeting of the registered holders of the aforesaid Stock Trust Certificates will be held at the office of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on the **1st day of July, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.** thereof, for the purpose of considering and passing upon and instructing the Voting Trustees concerning the proposed arrangement for the acquisition of the properties, rights, privileges, and franchises of the Union Elevated Railroad Company by the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company; also concerning the proposed issue of the certain Fifteen Million Dollars ($15,000,000) of the "First Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds" of the Company to be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, with provision for issue of additional bonds thereunder, not to exceed Ten Million Dollars.

The Transfer and Register Books of said Stock Trust Certificates will be closed on the **20th day of June, 1901**, and will remain closed until the 2d day of July, 1901.

MARSHALL FIELD,
JOHN J. MITCHELL,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Voting Trustees.
Dated Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.
52 Broadway, New York.

The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 17th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

New York, June 1st, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of TYSON-COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Gilsey House on Monday, July 1st, 1901, at two (2) o'clock P. M. S. V. BABCOM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Common Stock
OF
The American Tobacco Co.
AND THE
Continental Tobacco Co.

Consolidated Tobacco Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a paid-up cash capital of $30,000,000 of common stock, for purposes which include the manufacture of tobacco, with authority to acquire the stocks of corporations engaged in such manufacture.

The Company has been organized with the following Board of Directors: Messrs. James B. Duke, Oliver H. Payne, Thomas F. Ryan, Grant B. Schley, John B. Cobb, Anthony N. Brady, W. W. Fuller, B. N. Duke, Percival S. Hill, P. A. B. Widener, Frank H. Ray, C. C. Dula, Charles E. Halliwell, Wm. R. Harris.

The company offers to acquire from the holders of the common stocks of The American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company their holdings of such stocks, in exchange for its four per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, carrying interest from August 1, 1901, upon the basis of $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $50) of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, and $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $100) of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company.

Said bonds are secured according to the terms of an indenture to be executed by the Consolidated Tobacco Company to the **MORTON TRUST COMPANY**, as Trustee, by provisions therein for securing the deposit with the Trustee of all the stocks acquired under this offer, for creating a charge upon the net earnings of the Company, for subordinating any future mortgage upon the property and business of the Company to the claim of the holders of these bonds, and for limiting the issue of the bonds so that they cannot exceed the amount at par of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company plus twice the amount at par of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, deposited with the Trustee. The form of said indenture and of said bonds is now on file with the Trust Company, and is open to inspection.

Depositors of American Tobacco Company common stock will receive from the Trust Company at the time of the deposit, in lieu of the next quarterly dividend, an amount equal thereto, viz.: 1½ per cent.

To accept this offer the stockholders of the two companies must deposit with the

Morton Trust Company, New York City

their certificates of common stock, duly endorsed in blank and stamped for transfer, and accept in lieu thereof the Trust Company's transferable and divisible receipts, upon surrender of which the bonds received by the Trust Company in exchange for the deposited stock will be delivered so soon as they are engraved and ready for delivery.

This offer will remain open till the close of business on **June 25, 1901**, and thereafter no deposits will be received, except in the discretion of the Consolidated Tobacco Company and on such terms as it may prescribe.

The Consolidated Tobacco Company reserves the right to decline to make the exchange aforesaid unless there shall have been deposited for that purpose two-thirds of all the outstanding common stock of each Company, but it may, at its option, (to be declared by notice in writing to the Trust Company at the expiration of the time for the deposit of stocks as above stated or as hereafter enlarged,) make said exchange with reference to any less amount of deposited stock. If the exchange is not made the deposited stock will be delivered to holders of Trust Company receipts upon surrender thereof, and (in the case of The American Tobacco Company stock) upon the return of the 1½ per cent. payment aforesaid.

Dated New York, June 8, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES B. DUKE, President.

Notice to all Depositors under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement, dated August 1, 1890.

The holders of New Orleans & Western Railroad Company's First and Second Terminal Mortgage Bonds who have deposited their securities with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary of this Committee, are notified hereby, that the Committee appointed under the Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the New Orleans & Western Railroad Company, dated August 1, 1890, will be prepared on and after June 12, 1901, to make final distribution of the proceeds of the foreclosure sale of said New Orleans & Western Railroad Company, made March 8, 1901, among the Depositors under said Plan and Agreement, in the proportions therein specified, to wit.: so that the Depositors of the First Terminal Mortgage Bonds shall receive 4-5 and Depositors of second Terminal Mortgage Bonds 1-5 of the net proceeds in the Committee's hands, after deducting therefrom their proportionate share of the Committee's expenses as stated in the notice to Depositors dated February 1, 1901, such expenses being at the rate of $15.20 for each First Terminal Mortgage Bond, and $7.60 for each Second Terminal Mortgage Bond. The amount for distribution to the several Depositors is for each First Terminal Mortgage Bond the sum of $24.55, and for each Second Terminal Mortgage Bond the sum of $12.64.

Upon the surrender and delivery to said Colonial Trust Company of the certificates issued by and under said Plan and Agreement the holders thereof will receive for each First Terminal Mortgage Bond $24.55, and for each Second Terminal Mortgage Bond $12.64.

New York, June 12, 1901.
A. M. POOLE, Secretary.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 39 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR
$3,057,125.90
OF
3½% CORPORATE STOCK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Monday the 17th Day of June, 1901,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,500,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD. Principal payable November 1, 1948.
800,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LANDS FOR THE SOUTH THIRD AVENUE APPROACH TO THE BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
527,125 90	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR REPLENISHING THE FUND FOR STREET AND PARK OPENINGS. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$200,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ARMORIES AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
30,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE OVER THE MOTT HAVEN CANAL AT ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREET. Principal payable November 1, 1941.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JUNE 4TH, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF WILLIAM ALLEN, ESQ., TRUSTEE OF ESTATE OF WM. B. FILER, BANKRUPT.

188 shs. Metropolitan Street Ry. Co.
$5,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Genl. Mtge. 50-year 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1931.
500 shs. Small Hopes Consolidated Mining Co.
$306 Note of James B. Brigham, dated Jan'y 29, 1898, due May 1, 1899.
$10,000 Policy No. 507,630 on Life Wm. B. Filer, issued July 2, 1892, by Equitable Life Ins. Co., lapsed Dec. 14, 1899, according to report of Company.
35 shs. Bank Clerk Co-operative Building & Loan Asso.
$1,250 Notes of M. Oppenheimer.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

113 shs. Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
10 shs. Bedford Riding Academy.
Bonds and Mortgages on lots at Watsessing, Bloomfield Township, Essex Co., N. J., bearing 4½ p. c. interest, viz. Jos. and Elizabeth Slavik, on Lots 105 and 106, balance of principal, $75, due Oct. 17, 1901, and int. from April 17th, 1901; Julius Frater, on Lots 13 and 14, principal, $352.50, due Oct. 17, 1901, and int. from April 17, 1901; Louis Hetzel, on Lot 93, principal $97, due Oct. 17, 1899, and int. from Oct. 17th, 1899; Stephen Gilson, on Lot 49, principal, $46.75, due Dec. 5th, 1901, and int. from Dec. 5th, 1899; S. Ezra Gilson, on Lots 50, 51, and 52, principal, $137.25, due Dec. 5th, 1901, and int. from Dec. 5th, 1899.
Bad and doubtful debts, constituting the suspension, Account of Hinrichs & Co., late of 29-33 Park Place, New York City. Books showing details and history of claims will be delivered to purchaser, and may be examined before the sale at the office of Fred. W. & Alfred E. Hinrichs, Attys., 76 William St., N. Y. City.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$2,000 Monongahela River R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1910, Guar.
15 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
20 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. American Surety.
2 shs. Union Trust Co.
100 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
58 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
80 shs. Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
52 shs. Greenwich Fire Insurance Co.
500 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. American Exchange Nat. Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$10,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 6 p. c. Bonds.
80 shs. Adams Express Co.
1,585 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (Hypd.)
2,100 shs. Bay State Gas Co. (Hypd.)
200 shs. Markeen Copper Co. (Hypd.)
100 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (Hypd.)
5 shs. Standard Oil Co. (Hypd.)
100 shs, National Salt Co. common (Hypd.)
200 shs. United States Leather Co. common (Hypd.)
200 shs. People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago (Hypd.)
100 shs. Tripler Liquid Air Co.
$5,000 Chic., Brazil & Ohio River R. R. & Coal Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$35,000 Mississippi Central R. R. Inc. & Equip. 7 p. c. Bds.
$10,000 Consumers' Coal Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1907.
114 shs. American Loan & Trust Co.
400 shs. Union Coal Co. of Penn.
$6,500 Cinn., Logansport & Chic. R. R. 10 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. Little Pittsburg Cons. Mining Co.
7 shs. Toledo, Peoria & Western R. R. Co.
1 shs. Ill. & Southern Iowa R. R.
32 shs. American Finance Co.
400 shs. American Stock & News Telegraph Co.
100 shs. Electric Storage Co. of Baltimore.
100 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd. B.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
35 shs. Natl. City Bank.
15 shs. Century Bank.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

The holders of more than **NINETY-SIX PER CENT.** of the entire Capital Stock of this Company have accepted the proposition submitted in our circular of April 29th, 1901, and have deposited their shares thereunder.

Inasmuch as there are stockholders who desire to deposit their shares, but who have been unable to do so, the **TIME FOR DEPOSITING** stock is hereby extended to the close of business on **JULY 15TH, 1901**, but any stock so deposited will be paid for **WHOLLY IN BONDS** and no part in cash.

Holders of 5% **CONVERTIBLE BONDS**, due Sept. 1st, 1903, desiring to take advantage of the proposition should convert them into stock at once and deposit their stock.

FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,
Boston, June 6th, 1901. Chairman.

BOND CALL.
OFFICE OF
ST. CLAIR, MADISON & ST. LOUIS BELT RAILROAD COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., April 16, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Bonds and Interest Coupons belonging thereto of the St. Clair, Madison & St. Louis Belt Railroad Company, Nos. 84, 87, 88, 135, 303, 304, 336, 337, 338, and 497, ten Bonds of $1,000 each, that under and by virtue of the right of redemption before maturity reserved in the Deed of Trust securing payment of the same all of said Bonds and all interest thereon accrued and remaining unpaid thereunder will be redeemed and fully paid at the St. Louis Trust Company, Fourth and Locust Streets, St. Louis, Missouri, on the nineteenth day of June, 1901, upon presentation and surrender to said St. Louis Trust Company of said Bonds, and all unpaid Interest Coupons belonging thereto, and that said Bonds will cease to bear interest on and after said last-mentioned date.

St. Clair, Madison & St. Louis Belt R. R. Co.
By J. F. BARNARD, President.
L. A. HANDY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco & North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8, 1901, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,566.60.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Proposals.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received until 2 P. M. July 13, 1901, for constructing one 2½-story brick and steel building about 45 by 290 feet, comprising carpenter shop, storehouse, and cartridge case shop; also one 1-story brick building about 45 by 180 feet, comprising annealing and drawing presserooms. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major Ord. Dept. Comdg.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates for
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport
First Mortgage Bonds and
First Mortgage Terminal Bonds:

You are hereby notified that a proposition has been made for the purchase of the above-named Bonds, the terms of which may be ascertained on application to Alvin W. Krech, Secretary, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Prompt attention to this matter is important.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
F. J. LISMAN,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
SIDELL TILGHMAN,
} Bondholders' Committee.

New York, June 14, 1901.

SINGER MFG. CO.,
J. S. STANTON,
3 BROAD ST.

Dividends.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, June 7th, 1901.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable July 15, 1901, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on June 29th, 1901.

The transfer books for the First Preferred Stock will close June 29th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen July 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 7th, 1901.

The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on July 15, 1901, to the holders of record at the close of business on June 29th, 1901, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Co.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close June 29th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen July 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Agents for Voting Trustees.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A special meeting of the stockholders of THE MERCHANTS COMPANY (of New York) will be held on the 29th day of June, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of such Company, at 56 Union Square, East, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from One Thousand (1,000) Dollars, consisting of ten shares of the par value of One Hundred (100) Dollars each, to Fifty Thousand (50,000) Dollars, to consist of Five Hundred Shares of the par value of One Hundred (100) Dollars each.
Dated June 14, 1901
(Signed) C. C. MURPHY,
CLAUDE A. NOAKES,
Directors.

United Shoe Machinery Company.

A quarterly dividend of 1½ Per Cent. (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred stock, and 2 Per Cent. (50 cents per share) on the Common stock of this Company, has been declared, payable July 15th, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th to July 1st.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

Western Union Telegraph Company,
New York, June 12, 1901.
Dividend No. 131.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June instant.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of July 1st inst.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 8, 1901

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
1 Broadway, New York City, June 10th, 1901.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Union Bag and Paper Company has this day been declared, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1901. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 15th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 1st, 1901.
FRANK WASHBURN, Treasurer.

Empire Steel and Iron Company.
Catasauqua, Pa., June 13, 1901.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) upon the preferred stock. Checks will be mailed July 22, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 22d, 1901. The transfer books will be closed at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and reopened on Wednesday, July 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. M. FITZGERALD, Secretary.

The transfer books of the St. Louis Division First Mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division First Mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 21, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due July 1, 1901, and will open July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 21, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1901, and will open July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, June 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1901, and will reopen July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, June 13, 1901.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, June 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1st, 1901, and will reopen July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, June 13, 1901.

Lost and Found.

To whom it may concern: Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 40, dated May 27, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the eighth day of July, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate. CHARLES H. DICKINSON,
P. O. Address, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Dated May 27th, 1901.

NEW YORK ELECTRIC VEHICLE.

Report of Injunction Forbidding Collection of Assessment Denied.

Just before the close of business yesterday a report was circulated in Wall Street, as a dispatch from Newark, New Jersey, that Vice Chancellor Stevens had issued an injunction forbidding the collection of the assessment upon the stockholders of New York Electric Vehicle Transportation, which was ordered on June 5. A suit is pending in chancery calling upon the company to show the condition of its affairs, but the officials of the company say that no such injunction was issued when the bill was filed, nor yesterday, nor at any other time; in fact, the state of the proceeding is simply that a stockholder's bill has been filed, on which a hearing will be had next week.

President Sanderson of the Transportation Company says that when the hearing is had on Monday or Tuesday, his attorneys will fully acquaint the public with the assets of the company, what was paid for them, how they were acquired, what they are worth at the present time, how the new assessment came to be made, and what is intended to be done with the money collected. He says he will show that the company is in a splendid condition. "Moreover," he said, "the assessment is pretty well paid in, anyhow."

Silas B. Dutcher in Gold Mine Company.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, has been elected a Director of the California King Gold Mines Company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 14	1,102,983
To date this year	168,053,756
Corresponding date last year	70,702,896

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 14	$6,249,500
To date this year	$602,196,270
Corresponding date last year	$275,622,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@5 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	4	Int. Paper	1
Am. Snuff pf	1½	Int. Paper pf	½
Am. Sugar Ref	½	Int. Silver	½
Am. Woolen	½	Iowa Central	1
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	Kan. & Mich	3
Buff., R. & P.	1	Knick. Ice, Chi.	1½
Buff., R. & P. pf	½	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf	1½
Canada South	1¾	Lake Erie & W.	1
Chi. G. W. pf, B	1	Louis. & Nash	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	¼	M. W. S. El., Chi.	½
Chi., I. & L. pf	¾	Mex. National	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	4¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	½	pf	½
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	N. Y. Central	¾
Chi. & N. W. pf	1½	Pacific Coast	2
Chi. Union Traction	½	People's Gas	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	8½	Reading 1st pf	1¼
Consol. Gas	1½	Reading 2d pf	1½
Del. & Hudson	¾	St. J. & G. I.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2½
Erie 2d pf	¾	Union B. & P.	1¼
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	2	U. S. Steel pf	½
Glucose Sugar	4½	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Glucose Sugar pf	3	Wis. Central	½
Hocking Valley	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Iowa Cent. pf	1
Am. Ag. Chem	1½	Kan. City So. pf	½
Am. Ag. C. pf	½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Met. Street Railway	1½
Am. Linseed	2½	Minn. & St. L.	⅝
Am. Linseed pf	1½	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Am. Smelt. & R.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. S. & R. pf	1½	Nat. Lead	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Nat. Lead pf	½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	North. American	1
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Pere Marquette	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Pressed S. C. pf	⅝
Chi. & Alton	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A	1½	Stand. R. & T.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Texas & Pacific	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Texas Pac. l. tr.	½
Den. & R. G. pf	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Den. & R. G. pf. ctfs.	½	Twin City R. T.	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Union Pacific	½
Del., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Express	½
General Electric	1½	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Int. Power	1½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	1
Int. Pump	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
Col. F. & I. 5s	1½	Rio Grande W. 4s	1
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1½	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½	Vir. Mid. gen.	1

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. sub. ctfs. 4s	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Further strength and activity showed in the stock market yesterday, though the movement of prices in the late trading developed irregularity when suggestions were thrown out in various ways that the bank statement to be issued today may make an unfavorable showing because of another large increase in loans. Coincident with the publication of these surmises there was a sudden flurry in call money rates to 5 per cent., whereupon a number of timid holders of stocks at once proceeded to throw over their securities, fearful, apparently, lest prices should fall suddenly as they did at the latter part of last week, when the unexpectedly unfavorable bank statement appeared.

The result was that from the high prices of the day some stocks went off two and three points, but at that level they found such good support that in the last few minutes of trading a rally set in and was in progress when the market closed. However, even despite this decline, many prices closed well above Thursday's final figures, while in a number of conspicuous stocks substantial net gains appeared. St. Paul, for instance, at the close of business was up 4½ points, Colorado Fuel 7½, Glucose 4½, American Snuff preferred 1⅞, Northwest 1¼, Consolidated Gas 1¾, Pacific Coast 2, Reading first preferred 1½, American Smelters preferred 1½, Tennessee Coal and Iron 2½, and Union Bag and Paper 1¼.

Taken all in all, the action of the market was in the Street regarded as distinctly encouraging by the believers in and predictors of higher prices. Influenced by the better quotations sent over by London, prices opened up here and steadily rose until shortly before 2 o'clock, under the stimulus of large buying orders well distributed throughout the list, total transactions for the day passing the million-share mark. Then came the selling by timid holders. On this decline there was a continuation of the buying which had previously carried the market up, and hence the final rally.

The chief influence contributing to the further improvement was the growing conviction that finally there is complete harmony of interests among the larger railroad systems in the Northwest, this being effected by the acquirement, so it is understood, of a large block of St. Paul stock by Union Pacific. Indeed, it is said in well-informed quarters on the Street that the only disturbing element in the situation now is Wisconsin Central, and that by purchase or otherwise that road will shortly come into the fold. It is stated, in fact, that an offer of purchase or lease has already been made to Wisconsin Central, sufficiently attractive to warrant its management taking the offer seriously into consideration. However this may be, more than 175,000 shares of Union Pacific were traded in yesterday, the price at one time crossing 115, though it declined on the late reaction; while approximately 100,000 shares of St. Paul changed hands, the

liquidation of United Railways common resulted in forcing a fractional decline of ¼ to-day. Seaboard 4s were quite strong, securing another net gain.

Money on call was at 4¼@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 4,818 shares of stock and $81,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
6..	International Trust (old)	98	98	98
4..	International Tr. (new)	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
50..	Maryland Trust	220	218	218
45..	United States Fidelity	141	141	141
145..	Cotton Duck, regular	22¾	22¼	22¾
50..	Cotton Duck, pot. tr.	22	22	22
50..	Maryland Brewing pf.	8	6	6
100..	U. S. Cotton D. com.	33½	33½	33½
42..	Nashville Ry. com.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,835..	United Rys. com.	16	16	16
170..	Consolidated Gas	64	63⅞	63⅞
125..	Northern Central	99¼	99	99¼
875..	Seaboard com.	28⅜	28¼	28¼
294..	Seaboard pf.	47	47	47
$10,000..	Seaboard 4s	83⅞	83⅜	83⅜
1,000..	Georgia Pacific 1st	128½	128½	128½
1,000..	Georgia & Ala. pf. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼
2,000..	Char., Col. & Aug. 2d	106¼	106¼	106¼
1,000..	Wil. & Weldon 5s	123	123	123
1,000..	Norfolk Ry. & Light 5s	97½	97½	97½
22,000..	United Rys. incomes	74	74	74
5,000..	United Rys. 4s	96⅝	96⅛	96⅜
10,000..	Maryland Brewing 6s	51	51	51
11,000..	Cotton Duck incomes	66½	66½	66½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 14.—Money was in abundant supply at the Clearing House to-day and loaned at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $24,324,887; balances, $1,661,877.

Money on call still loans at from 3@3½ per cent, with little business doing. Time money rules from 3@4½ per cent., according to the character of the collateral. The choicest business names pass at 3½@3¾ per cent., and good names 4 per cent.

Stocks closed irregular and rather weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,125..	Atchison	88⅝	87½	87½
482..	Atchison pf.	104¼	103¾	104
22..	Boston Elevated	185	183	183
1..	Boston & Maine	194	194	194
$159.18..	Boston & Maine scrip	192	192	192
6..	C., B. & Q.	196	196	196¼
250..	Mexican Central	29⅛	28¾	29
1..	Old Colony	206	206	206
864..	Pere Marquette	57	55	57
210..	Pere Marquette pf.	80	79	80
1..	Pere Marquette scrip	79	79	79
25..	Rutland pf.	109	109	109
4,885..	Union Pacific	115¼	112½	112¾
80..	West End	95	95	95
1,077..	Am. Tel. & T. ex rgts.	155	152	152
7,575..	Am. T. & T. rights	15¼	15¼	15¼
20..	Erie trust ctfs.	53	53	53
50..	Mexican	2¾	2¾	2¾

ELECTRICS.

16..	Gen. Elec. ex div.	248½	248½	248½
3,645..	Massachusetts	39	38½	38½
200..	Mass. pf., ex div.	94	93½	93¾
10..	Westinghouse	69¼	69¼	69¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,410..	Am. Ag. Chem.	33⅞	33	33
10..	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90	89½	90
5..	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾
2,053..	American Sugar	144⅞	142¼	143
650..	Dom. Iron & Steel	30½	30	30
32..	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	95¾	95½	95¾
918..	N. E. Gas & Coke	10	9¼	9½
200..	Planters' Compress	11	10½	11
50..	Swift Pack. & Prov.	109¾	109¾	109¾
15..	Farrington, Class A	28½	28½	28½
517..	United Fruit	115	109½	111
1,368..	Union Shoe Mach.	35¾	35	35
270..	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	25⅝	25	25¼
1,465..	United States Steel	49½	49	49½
343..	United States Steel pf.	99½	98⅝	98⅝

MINING.

75..	Adventure	17½	17¼	17¼
250..	Allouez	3	3	3
5,720..	Amalgamated	124⅝	122¼	123
100..	American Zinc	14¼	14⅛	14¼
120..	Anaconda	49½	49	49
405..	Baltic	47¾	46⅝	46⅝
500..	Bingham	22⅝	22	22⅜
443..	Boston & Mont.	465	455	460
2,630..	Butte & Boston	115⅝	112¾	115
325..	Centennial	29⅜	28	29
250..	Cochiti	6	5⅞	5⅞
1,110..	Cons. Mercur	3⅜	3	3⅜
776..	Copper Range	59	58½	59
1,856..	Dom. Coal	36½	34	35¾
10..	Elm River	4	4	4
5..	Franklin	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
410..	Isle Royale	46	45½	45½
1,040..	Mass	16½	16¼	16¼
125..	Mohawk	37½	37½	37½
250..	Mont. Coal & Coke	4½	4½	4½
2,837..	Old Dominion	31	30	30⅛
39..	Osceola	87½	87½	87½
294..	Parrot	54½	53½	53⅝
82..	Quincy	175	175	175
200..	Tenn	22½	22½	22½
35..	Trimountain	48	47	47
820..	Trinity	34¾	34½	34⅜
110..	United States tr. ctfs.	19½	19	19
10..	United States Oil	12½	12½	12½
50..	Utah	30½	30½	30½
325..	Victoria	5	4 15-16	4 15-16
210..	Winona	2½	2½	2½
15..	Wolverine	57	57	57

British Columbia 16 bid, 18 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Local stock brokers to-day transferred their interest from Union Traction and the Rapid Transit legislation to Cambria Steel and the Readings. This was the first day for the appearance of Cambria Steel warrants, and trading in them was upon an extensive scale, the price fluctuating feverishly all day, and rallying strongly to 3⅝ at the close. Cash Cambria stock opened lower, but rose to 33. Much stock was sold, ex-dividend and ex-rights, between 24⅜ and 25¾, closing at the latter price. Pennsylvania Railroad stock advanced to about 77, and the warrants to the highest point, 15¼. Union Traction sold around 26¾, and the Electric and People's 4s and Philadelphia Traction were steady at yesterday's prices. Choctaw changed hands at 72, and the preferred at 57. Asphalt first 5s brought 58½. United Gas Improvement advanced a point to 116⅜. Storage Battery preferred was bid up to 35, and Southern Cotton Oil to 54.

The larger banks still quote call money at 4 per cent., but the rate is softening, and some of the smaller institutions are said to be lending at 3½. Time money is easy at 4½ to well known borrowers, for all lengths. Commercial paper is dull, at 4 to 4½ per cent.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
255..	American Alkali	1⅛	1	1⅛
25..	Bethlehem Steel	23	23	23
14,305..	Cambria Steel	33	31	33
13,215..	Cambria Steel ex. div. and rights	25⅝	24⅜	25⅝
33,817..	Cambria Steel Warrants when issued	3⅝	2⅞	3⅝
2..	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾
100..	Bethlehem Iron	63	63	63
300..	Camden Land	1½	1½	1½
100..	Choctaw t. c.	72	72	72
20..	Choctaw pf. t. c.	57	57	57
100..	Cons. Lake Superior	20	20	20
50..	Cons. Lake Sup. pf.	47	47	47
129..	Cons. Lake Sup. War.	4½	4⅜	4½
320..	Cons. Trac., Pitts.	23½	23½	23½
500..	Danville Besemer	½	½	½
575..	Diamond State Steel	4	3¾	3¾
330..	Diamond State Steel pf.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200..	Elec. Co. of America	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100..	Electric Storage pf.	52½	52½	52½
3..	Insurance of N. A.	23	23	23
863..	Lehigh Valley	37¾	37⅜	37¾
10..	Lehigh Navigation	72½	72½	72½
400..	National Asphalt	6	6	6
25..	Pennsylvania Steel	51½	51½	51½
380..	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	89	89	90
3,470..	Pennsylvania	76⅞	76⅛	76⅜
46..	Pennsylvania Rects.	75½	75	75
1,567..	Pennsylvania Warrants	15 5-16	15	15⅛
20..	Penn. Salt Mfg.	6	6	6
1,854..	Philadelphia Co.	52¼	50½	51
71..	Philadelphia Traction	94½	94	94½
2,385..	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
9,283..	Reading t. c.	23⅝	23 1-16	23⅜
2,760..	Read. 1st pf., t. c.	39⅝	39 5-16	39⅜
5,750..	Read. 2d pf., t. c.	28 9-16	27⅝	28 5-16
200..	Southern Cotton Oil	54½	54½	54½
355..	Sus. Iron & Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
470..	United Gas Imp.	116¼	114⅝	116¼
1,325..	Union Traction	26⅞	26	26⅝
1,510..	U. S. Steel com.	49¼	49⅛	49⅛
100..	U. S. Steel pf.	99½	99½	99½
120..	Warwick Iron & Steel	7¼	7⅛	7¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at 5 cents' premium. Call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent.

Trading was dull. A three-point jump in Shelby Steel Tube preferred was one of the few features. While the preferred was going from 51½ to 54½, the common dipped a fraction to 11½. Traction common was steady and in some demand at 20. National Biscuit was taken in the fractions above 45, with the preferred up to 102¼. American Can shares improved fractionally, but there was small inquiry for them.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
490..	American Can	27	27	27¼
800..	American Can pf.	76⅝	76⅛	76⅛
75..	American Linseed	50	50	50
500..	American Strawboard	25	23½	25
80..	Central Union Telephone	39	39	39
1,985..	Chicago Union Traction	20	19¾	19¾
100..	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	59	59	59
50..	Diamond Match	143	143	148
550..	Lake Street Elevated	13⅜	13½	13⅜
20..	Metropolitan Elevated	35½	35¼	35½
200..	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	92	92	93
945..	National Biscuit	45¼	45¼	45¼
305..	National Biscuit pf.	102½	102	102½
4..	Street's Stable Car pf.	78	78	78
350..	Shelby Steel Tube	11⅜	11½	11⅜
400..	Shelby Steel Tube pf.	54½	51½	54½

Treasury Buys Short-Term Bonds.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $65,950 Government bonds, as follows: $50,000 4s of 1907, at 113.8433; $10,000 5s of 1904, at 108.9996; $4,250 4s of 1907, at 113.88; $1,700 4s of 1904, at 108.9996.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday assumed somewhat larger proportions than on the earlier days of the week, and at the same time there was a slight upward movement in a number of issues, in sympathy with the advances recorded in the Stock Exchange market. The copper stocks were in better demand, and several of the industrials showed marked strength. In a few instances sharp advances occurred, but net changes of more than a point were exceptional.

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AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE, somewhat contrary to expectations, sold off sharply on light transactions. Although part of the decline was recovered later in the day, the stock closed with a net loss of a full point. The preferred was less active and fluctuated in a narower range. It sold down to 89¾, and closed at 89½ bid. There seemed to be no effort to support these issues, and hence the market appeared a more natural one than has often been the case in stocks just placed on the curb.

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UNITED STATES COTTON DUCK was not very active, but showed strength, and both issues ended the day with net gains. The common closed at 33¾ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points, and the preferred stock at 89½ bid.

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COPPER STOCKS.—Tennessee Copper sold from 22½ up to 23, on the purchase of 1,000 shares or more. It closed at 22¾ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. Union Copper, which on Thursday had sold down to 6¼, advanced to 6¾, and closed at 6⅞ bid. The day's transactions in the stock amounted to 1,500 shares or more.

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AMERICAN CAN was the most active of the industrials, and was also slightly stronger than it had been recently. The common stock sold up to 27¼ and the preferred stock to 76½. The latter closed unchanged, but the common showed a slight net gain.

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NEW YORK AND QUEENS ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER advanced to 22 bid, with no stock offered under 25. At the close 69½ was bid for the preferred stock. It is stated that there is fairly good demand for these issues in anticipation of the increased profits which will result from the consolidation of the company's several plants. The management expects to effect large economies when all the power will be generated from one plant.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were fairly active at slightly lower prices. They closed at 70½, a net loss of one-quarter of a point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 14. Bid.	Asked.	June 13. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	58½	55	58¼
American Can	27	27¼	26⅞	27⅛
American Can pf.	76¼	76½	76¼	76½
American Chicle	80	87	80	87
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	11	9¾	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	38	40	38	40
Am. Locom. w. i.	34	35	35	36
Am. Locom. pf., w. i.	80½	90		
American Malt 6s	93½	95½	92½	93½
*American Thread pf.	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	22	23	22½	23
*British Columbia Copper	16¼	16¾	15½	16½
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99	98¾	99
*California Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	39	40½	39	40½
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf.	69	72	69	72
Central & So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	4	4½	3¾	4
Compressed Air	17	19	16	18
Consolidated Sanitary	5	7	5	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	26	28	26	28
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	70½	70⅝	70⅜	71
Continental Tobacco deb.	106½	107¼	106½	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	87½	87½	87½	87½
Denver & S. W.	71	73	71	73
Den. & S. W. pf.	70	72	70	72
Denver & S. W. 5s	95⅝	96¼	95⅝	96¼
Diamond Match	143	144	143	144
Dist. Co. of Am.	7⅝	8	8	8½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	29	29½	29	29½
Electric Boat	21	23	21	23
Electric Boat pf.	50	53	50	53
Elec. Lead Reduction	½	¾	½	¾
Electric Vehicle				
Electric Vehicle pf.	18		18	
†Electro-Pneumatic	2	2½	2	2½
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf.	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	3	4	3	4
General Carriage	1½	2	1½	2
General Chemical	65	80	65	80
General Chemical pf.	99	102	99	102
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
Hall Signal	40	44	40	44
Havana Commercial	10½	11½	10¼	11½
Havana Commercial pf.	51	53	51	53
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	57	63	57	63
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Marleen Copper	3	3½	3	3½
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	25¾	28	25¾	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	21½	23	21½	23
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf.	84	86	84	86
Nat. Sugar pf.	107	110	107	110
New England Transport.	3½	3¼	3½	3¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E., L. & P.	22	25	20¾	25
N. Y. & Q. E., L. & P. pf.	69½	72	69	72½
N. Y. Realty Corp.	155	160	157	165
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11⅞	12	12	12¾
Old Colony	105	106	100	105
Otis Elevator	32	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf.	92	93	92½	93½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	¾	½	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	36½	36½	36¾	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	76	78	75	78
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98	100	98	
Safety Car Heat. & Light	145		145	
St. Louis Transit	23	24	23	25
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83½	83⅝	83	83¼
Seaboard Air Line	28	28¼	28½	28⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	46⅞	47	46¾	47¼
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	91½	92¼	91½	92¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	120		120	
Standard Oil of N. J.	750	755	750	755
Storage Power	10	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	22¾	23½	21½	22½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	5	6¼	5	6¼
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	⅝	7	6¼	6¾
Union Typewriter	63	64½	63	64½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Rys of St. L. 4s	89¼	90	89½	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77¾	78½	77¾	78½
U. S. Cotton Duck	33¼	34	32	33
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	89¼	91	89	89½
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	20	21	20	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	60	61	60	61
Va. Coal, I. & C.	8¾	9	8¾	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	50	51	50	51
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Worthington Pump pf.	108	112	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways

	June 14. Bid.	Asked.	June 13. Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105	103	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	97	98	97	98
Columbus Railway pf.	97	100	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70½	69½	70½
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	22	20	22
Jersey City & H. & P. 4s	85¼	85¾	84¼	85¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	25		25	
Second Ave. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	208	212	208	212
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	65	70	65	70
125th & 129th St. 5s, 1906	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	109	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	8	7	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	72	70	71
Central Union 5s, gtd.	103½	109¼	103½	102½
Col. Gas 5s	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	85	88	85	88
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12½	14
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	81	83
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas			21	
Denver Gas 5s	70		70	
Essex & Hudson Gas	30	33	30	33
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	95	98	95	98
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	310	300	310
New Amsterdam Gas	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	10	11	10	11
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s			61	
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	105½	106½	105½	106½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	96
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	87	84	87
Standard Gas, New York	135	138	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	94	97	94	97
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	25	24	25
East River Ferry	87	89	87	89

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.06	.05
Best & Belcher	.02	.30
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.41	.45
Challenge Con.	.17	.17
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.63	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.20	2.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.07	.08
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.26	.24
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.27	.13
Occidental Con.	.03	.03
Ophir	.08	.07
Overman	.22	.24
Potosi	.10	.10
Savage	.09	.09
Sag Belcher	.01	.02
Sierra Nevada	.24	.24
Standard	3.55	3.70
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.18	.17
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.13	.13
Silver bars	59¾	59¾
Mexican dollars	49¼@50	49@50
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13⅝	14	14½	14¾
Alamo	13⅞	14	13½	14
Argentum	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
Anaconda	38	39¾	38	39
Battle Mountain	17⅞	18¼	18¼	18½
Blue Bell	15½	16½	16	16½
Butterfly	35	40	25	45
Cortolanus	15	15½	15	16
C. C. Cons.	8	8½	8¾	8⅞
C., C. & M.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Columbine Victor	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
Dante	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Doctor Jackpot	83	84	83	84
Elkton	175	176	175	176
El Paso	45	49¼	48½	49
Findlay	10¼	11¼	11	11¾
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	40
Gibson	44	46	47	48
Gold Dollar	18½	18⅝	18	18½
Gold Knob	8	9	8	8½
Golden Cycle	70	72	70	72
Gold Sovereign	5⅜	6	5¾	6
Gould	15⅜	16	15⅜	16⅜
Hart	10½	12	10½	11
Ingham	18⅞	19	18¾	19
Isabella	73⅜	74	55	55½
Jackpot	46½	50	48	50
Keystone	9	10½	9	10½
Lexington	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
Last Dollar	55	60	55	60
Mary Cashen	12	14¾	14	15
Moon Anchor	25	27	25	27
National	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
Nugget	20	21	20	21
New Haven	6⅜	7	6⅜	6⅞
Orphan	15½	16½	15½	16½
Pharmacist	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
Pinnacle	10½	11	10¼	11
Portland	300	305	300	307½
Pointer	11	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
Rawlings	25	27	25	27
Rose Nicol	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Sedan	8¾	9½	9¼	9⅝
Vindicator	115	120	115	116
Work	15	16	15½	15⅝
Zoe	3½	3¾	3⅞	4

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	107	102	93
1st week June	$32,433	$33,195	$28,294
From July 1	1,333,785	1,153,580	1,130,063
CIN., N. O. & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week June	95,435	85,075	80,144
From July 1	4,700,452	4,797,739	4,370,889
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,838	1,838
1st week June	377,808	350,280	312,517
From July 1	16,542,000	15,697,621	13,677,637
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,766	1,766	1,789
1st week June	160,667	135,862	126,879
From Jan. 1	3,555,446	3,011,477	2,618,867
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for April—			
Gross earnings	124,420	99,333	103,659
Op. expenses	64,063	42,053	41,816
Net earnings	60,357	57,781	61,843
Gross, 10 months	1,170,689	1,012,783	988,025
Net, 10 months	561,607	600,339	605,915
MISSOURI PACIFIC for April—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
Gross earnings	2,674,864	2,186,018	2,044,808
Op. expenses	1,829,466	1,744,270	1,638,894
Net earnings	845,398	441,749	406,914
Gross, 4 months	11,065,863	9,545,598	8,228,749
Net, 4 months	3,904,937	2,555,983	1,815,954

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in June showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Cin., N. O. & Texas Pacific	$10,360
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,528
Père Marquette	24,805
Total increase, 3 roads	$62

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York.

GROSS, MILLMAN & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Gross, Millman & Co., manufacturers of women's waists at 52 Walker Street, show liabilities of $13,177 and nominal assets of $23,336, consisting of merchandise and fixtures, $15,000, and outstanding accounts, $8,336. They made an assignment on March 26, and George H. Gilman was subsequently appointed receiver.

Out of Town.

JACOB, HARRY, AND PHILIP SIMON.—Judgments were entered here yesterday against Jacob J. Simon and Harry Simon for $4,267, and against Jacob J. Simon and Philip Simon for $4,175, both in favor of Julius Marqusee, on notes made in Utica, N. Y., in March, 1897, nine of them by Harry Simon and indorsed by Jacob J. Simon, and three made by Jacob J. Simon and indorsed by Philip Simon.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

A. & D. WERDENSCHLAG.—Albert and David Werdenschlag, who composed the firm of A. & D. Werdenschlag, who were dealers in meat at 406 Sixth Avenue in 1894, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,516 to four creditors, and no assets.

EICHLER & DEUTSCH.—Benjamin Eichler and Joseph Deutsch, composing the firm of Eichler & Deutsch, dealers in mens' and women's furnishing goods at 416 Willis Avenue, Bronx, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,377, and assets $878, in stock and fixtures. Mr. Eichler has been in business since 1895.

JAMES KILPATRICK.—James Kilpatrick, builder of 122 East Seventy-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $69,907 and nominal assets of $6,700 on a debt due him by Edward W. Kilpatrick of Succasunna, N. J. Of the liabilities, $68,061 are classified as secured and $1,846 unsecured. Creditors to the amount of $34,792 are secured by a trust mortgage on 55 East Ninety-third Street, executed on Sept. 11 last to J. Van Vechten Olcott. Other creditors are secured by a second mortgage on 55 and 55 East Ninety-third Street and mortgages on other property formerly owned by him. He commenced building operations in 1887 and erected flats principally in Yorkville.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 188 failures in the United States during the week, against 163 for the previous week, and 180, 156, 207, and 226 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 42, New England, 37, Southern, 29, Western 49, Northwestern 15, Pacific 12, and Territories 4. Canada had 17, against 24 for the preceding week. About 51 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

The Hoffman House Litigation.

Deputy Sheriff Radley has been served with a stay in the executions of $18,074 against the Hoffman House of New York Corporation, in favor of Edward S. Stokes, as receiver of the Hoffman House, and the order to show cause is returnable in the Supreme Court on June 18.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday:

AETIERI, Tony—Angelo Mariello	$74
GOLDEN SANDS MINING COMPANY OF Cape Nome—Cornelius K. Smith	812
BELL, Eugene C.—A. C. Charles	449
BIRMINGHAM, E. H.—M. J. Abbott	163
ELINS, Etta, Emma L. Smith, and Lloyd S. Winterstene—F. T. Gribbons	276
BOWERS, W. H.—W. R. Encell	208
BOWERS, W. H.—W. R. Encell	200
BOWERS, W. H.—W. R. Encell	254
BLOOM, Henry—M. J. Hoefler	60
COLLINS, E. A.—F. G. Calhoun	70
COCHRANE, William G.—J. V. Lawrence and others	111
CONWAY, Frederick—H. Dohrman	276
COLEMAN, Henry F.—G. W. Volkmann	371
EISENSHUTH, E. V.—S. H. Chrisholm	10,000
ELLIS, R. O.—American Surety Company of New York	888
DE MOYNE, Frank—J. M. Platz	84
LOREMUS, D. Irving—C. L. Reynolds	3,045
FALKENBERG, Charles, and Jacob Stein—E. H. Duryee	739
FEENEY, Patrick—J. Kessler & Co	169
FOWLER, Alexander and Emma—Frese's Consumers' Brewing Company	339
HARDY, James—M. McCormack	42
HARDY, M. R.—F. M. Marks	160
HAMBURGER, I. H.—General Aristo Company	79
HART, Frederick A.—A. R. Moore and others	10
HOWARD, R. S.—J. Van Gilson, costs	227
HIRSCHFIELD, David—J. W. Truesdell and others	160
HUBBARD, Norman, Jr.—L. C. Raegener, costs	144
HERRWAGEN, R. C.—Germania Savings Bank of Kings County	2,100
HOFAN, Katharine—Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, costs	137
HYAMS, Walter—S. T. Ferguson	36
ISRAEL, W. H.—J. E. Linde Paper Company	32
JACOBS, Solomon—J. T. Steeves	197
JACOBI, Leon—W. J. Brown	66
JOHNSTON, G. R.—William Drake and others	203
KENDALL, Thomas—Augusta Goldstein	34
LANE, Archer—F. Glomb	174
LIPMAN, Louis—Maxwell & Dempsey	165
LOWENTHAL, William and David—William Souls	305
McDONALD, Joseph—Alice Locwel	190
THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY of the City of New York—Edgar Van Allen	624
MYERS, Fred S.—A. Couzier, costs	97
MAKSHALL, G. M.—A. G. Weiser	516
NOY, Wong Foo—Hine Kin	169
PETERSON, A. C.—J. C. Leaycraft	105
QUINLAN, Alliance—The Berger Manufacturing Company	65
RENWICK, J. B.—R. Passavant and others	326
RAFFAELE, Martin—C. Bacigulupo	142
SILVERSTONE, Hyman—S. H. Arlens	181
SMITH, James—City of New York, costs	110
SMITH, James—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	108
SKIDMORE, M. S.—A. King	97
STONE, Charles H.—Robert Bicket and others, costs	114
SIMON, J. J. and H. J. Marqusee	4,267
SIMON, J. J. and Philip—J. Marqusee	4,175
SOMMER, George—A. Loughran	1,111
STADIE, Max and F. W.—C. Stadie and others, costs	106
SCHROEDER, C. H., and W. E. Brooker A. C. Newkirk and others	705
STUDWELL, George S.—Julius S. Studwell	693
TAYLOR, A. K.—A. E. Taylor, costs	250
WICKHAM, G. S.—J. Denholm	50
WACHTER, E. J.—Reading Hardware Company	333
WEISS, Jackson—T. D. Hooper and others	556

COURTS AND CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

BUFFALO, June 14.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

Bracken, appellant vs. Atlantic Trust Company, respondent, and Shouf, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

National Exhibition Company, appellant, vs. Crane, President, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Steinway et al., by guardian, respondents, vs. Von Bernuth, executor.—Appeal dismissed, with costs, and the question certified answered as stated in memorandum.

Young, respondent, vs. Gilmour.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

In re application of the Mayor, &c., to acquire title to Jerome Avenue, &c., Mary Hines respondent.—Order modified, as stated in opinion, and as thus modified affirmed, without costs to either party.

Calendar for Monday, June 17: 704, (People vs. Molineux.)

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division — First Department.

Otto Stutzbach, appellant, vs. Bird S. Coler, as Controller, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by Hatch and McLaughlin, JJ. (McLaughlin and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

Charles F. Stewart, respondent, vs. John G. Lyman, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Eugene K. Smith, appellant, vs. Alice Ketelas, individually, &c., impleaded, &c., respondent.—Judgment, affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Jennie Levene, appellant, vs. John Hahner, respondent.—Determination of Appellate Term reversed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff as directed in opinion, with costs and disbursements of appeal to plaintiff. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Richard Donnelly, individually, &c., appellant, vs. Hannah Lambert, individually, &c., respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to answer over on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

William A. Taylor, respondent, vs. Robert H. Thompson and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by O'Brien and Ingraham, JJ.

James Curren Manufacturing Company, respondent, vs. Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ. (Hatch and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

Union Trust Company of New York, respondent, vs. Annie S. Driggs et al., Michael Coleman, purchaser, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch.

William J. Logan vs. John G. Simpson et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Albert Meislahn, Jr., respondent, vs. Irving National Bank, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

De la Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company vs. New York Equipment Company et al.—Upon the appellant giving the bond mentioned in the memorandum and paying $50 costs default opened; otherwise motion to overrule exceptions and for judgment will be granted. Memo. per curiam.

Rapp & Speidel Iron Works vs. Samuel Hirsch et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Louis Sachs and another vs. American Surety Company and another.—Motion denied.

Ellen Bell, as administratrix, vs. Consolidated Gas, &c., Company.—Motion for leave to go to the Court of Appeals granted.

Ogden P. Pell vs. Nathaniel McKay.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

James Keegan et al., vs. John Smith, impleaded.—Motion granted.

Matter of Joseph Miller, deceased.—Upon payment of $50, default opened and motion to dismiss denied; otherwise motion granted. Memo. per curiam.

Insurance Company of New York vs. Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—Motion denied, upon payment of $10 costs, and on payment of $10 additional costs, leave granted to apply to court below to open default.

Julius Schalow vs. Concordia Schoutzen Bund.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Oscar Dingelman vs. Milton Schnaier and another.—Upon payment of $50 default opened; otherwise appeal dismissed. Memo per curiam.

Alice Birrell vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Motion granted.

John Keirns vs. same.—Motion granted.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Maria Dolan, Wilhelmina Schepperte, William Everett.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Anna M. Martling vs. Arnold H. Wagner—James G. Wagner.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Mary Reed vs. Eugenia L. Welles et al.—William H. Ricketts, Patrick F. Galligan vs. Patrick F. Galligan, Jr.—Thomas S. Galligan.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Moritz Goldman vs. Hyman Fisher—John A. Boyle, Jr.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Continental Trust Company, trustee, &c., vs. Lelia B. Dressner—Phil Waldheimer.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of Flagler—Francis P. Lowrey, Morrison vs. Morrison—O. H. Sanderson. Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Smith, (two cases)—Charles W. Culver. Lyon vs. Halloran—John V. McAvoy.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Martling vs. Wagner—George G. Frelinghuysen.

SUPREME COURT—McLean, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Krauss—Morris Cukor. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Glauber—George Haas.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Ralli vs. Pearsall—Charles Donohue.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Von Ingenfeld vs. Schnarr—R. L. H. Finck, to compute. In re Williamson—James C. McLeer, to take account. Nichols vs. Jermoloughney—Herbert F. Ketcham, to hear and determine. Gruskin vs. Aginz—Henry Marshall, to sell. Lawson vs. Lawson—Sanders Shanks, to take proof and report. Hegeman vs. Ulrich—George Brush, to compute. Hynds vs. Karlsruher—Alfred E. Sander, to take proof. Hollingsworth vs. Karlsruher—F. B. Van Vleck, to take proof. Pye vs. Snelling—Richard S. Harvey, to sell.

Queens County Court Calendars.

Calendar for Monday, June 17, 1901.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1—Hebel, as administrator, vs. Walltropp et al.
180—Talmage vs. Russel et al.
101—Lewenberg vs. Shaver and another.
102—Heilman vs. Klosterman and another.
193—Davidson vs. Good Cordage and Machine Co.
194—Van Ostrand vs. Schnell.
195—L. I. Savings and Investment Assn. vs. Familton et al.
195½—Sabine vs. Mathews.
191—Davison vs. Fishbourne et al.
192—Steinbach vs. Steinbach.
193—Wakeman et al. vs. Somarindyck et al.
194—Miller vs. Norton et al.
195—Serial B. L. & Sav. Institution vs. Washington et al.
197—Lowenberg vs. Shaver et al.
198—Nagle vs. Hesse et al.
199—Nichols vs. Thomson.
200—Hiscox vs. Smith.
201—Hendrickson vs. City of New York.
202—West vs. same.
203—Zink vs. Doherty.
204—Hinsey vs. City of New York.
205—Karsch Brewing Co. vs. Baker et al.
206—Dreyer vs. L. I. & Queens Co. R. R.
207—Breuer vs. Breuer.
208—Smith vs. Waltman
209—Comptman vs. Stanford, as admr.
210—N. Y. B. & Loan Banking Co. vs. Markey et al.
211—Noble vs. Bass.
212—Foster vs. City of New York.
213—Walter vs. same.
214—Mott vs. same.
215—Longworth vs. Longworth.
216—Muller vs. City of New York.
217—N. Y. B. & Loan Banking Co. vs. Markey et al.
218—Carpenter vs. Kassner.
219—Breede et al., as receiver, vs. Ruoff et al.
220—Haight vs. Haight.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court adjourned to Monday, June 17. Calendar for Monday, June 17.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

619—Martin vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
802—Seidlinger vs. same
803—Same vs. same.
552—Prince vs. Jacobs.
704½—Ellis vs. Thomas et al.
528—McCourt vs. 42d St. R. R. Co.
688—Dedell vs. Met. St. R. R.
846—McBride vs. Met. St. R. R.
849—Dowling vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
850—Wittnebert vs. Smith.
51—Grauer vs. Surbeck
52—Carlsbad Chemical Co. vs. N. Y. Underwriter Agency.
533—Same vs. Kings Co. Ins. Co.
855—Fay vs. City of N. Y.
856—Harvey vs. Met. St. R. R.
857—Donohue vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
859—Barbieri vs. Barbieri
861—Sedden vs. Met. St. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 863.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Day calendar for June 17.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County—Trial Term—Smith, J.

79—Fisher vs. Townsend.
6—O'Malley vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
23—Dalton vs. West. E. Ry. Co.
51—Maneusi vs. West. E. Ry. Co
54—Flood vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
59—Connolly vs. Moynihan.
12—Foskett vs. Weber.
47—Schwartling vs. Van Wie N. Y. Grocery Co.
87—Bradley vs. Lawrence.

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Wanted—A run down or out of the way, 8-family, all improvements, flat, for about $12,000. Snap, P., Box 199 Times Office.

Lands in Texas purchased; describe fully; price; correspondence solicited about Texas investments. Texas, Box 10, care Times.

Dwelling below 59th St., between Park and 8th Avs., suitable for alterations. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 50th St.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Rent—At West Farms, large 8-room house, all improvements; sewer; carriage house; grounds, 100x100; fruit and shade; very reasonable to desirable tenant. Woolsey & Campbell, 2,003 Boston Road.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $10,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Partition Sale
OF LANDS AT
NYACK,
Rockland Co., N. Y.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT
Hotel St. George, Nyack, New York,
by IRVING HOPPER, Referee,
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon.

Thirteen (13) parcels of high-class real estate, belonging to the estate of Com. William Voorhis, deceased.

Valuable Hotel property on Broadway. Block of stores and offices on principal business corner of the Village; several private residences in choice locations; several vacant lots in centre of residence portion of the Village; one magnificent building plot of about three acres, extending from Piermont Avenue to the Hudson River.

For particulars and circulars apply to
WILLIAM T. B. STORMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Nyack, N. Y.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, to close estate of Maria Barbara Galuschka, Dec'd., TUESDAY, JUNE 25, NOON, at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom,

1302 & 1304 Washington Ave.,

Bronx Borough, just west of 160th St. L. Station, two three-story frame tenements and a 2-story frame tenement in rear. Lots 25 and 23x102 feet, commencing about 48 feet north of 160th St.

Maps and particulars with William T. Matthies, Attorney for Executor, 141 East 17th St.; J. C. J. Langbein, Attorney, 302 Broadway; James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

GOING AT AUCTION.

RAIN OR SHINE,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, JUNE 15,
BEGINNING AT NOON,
90 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
Situated on Washington Av., in First Ward,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
PROPERTY OF THE WIDOW TERHUNE.
MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.
No taxes or interest this year.
For full particulars, maps, and free railroad tickets, address William E. Taylor, Auctioneer, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

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WELL RENTED TRIPLE FLAT, WITH BAKERY.
EAST 116TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.
EASY TERMS. $2,000 CASH.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

A CHOICE PLOT 4 LOTS,
122D ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.
FREE AND CLEAR. EASY TERMS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
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CHOICE INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
SIXTH AVENUE, HERALD SQUARE.
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FINE PLOT FOR IMPROVEMENT.

FIVE FULL LOTS,
CLOSE TO SUBWAY STATION.
42D STREET AND BROADWAY.
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FIVE-STORY TENEMENT.
EAST SIDE, NEAR 23D ST.
PAYS 17% ON EQUITY.
BARGAIN.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
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NEW YORK REAL ESTATE BROKERS WANT AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, SALARY AND COMMISSION. REPLY BY LETTER, STATING EXPERIENCE. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. BROKERS, TIMES BOX 342, 1,260 BROADWAY.

Vandewater Street, near Pearl Street.—Three story brick, bargain; Water Street, near Broad Street, five-story, independent walls, bargain. Apply F. CORELL, REAL ESTATE, 1,079 BEDFORD AVENUE, BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

CHOICE LOTS, $375.

Ten per cent. cash, balance $5 monthly; near L extension, trolley, and Harlem Railroad; houses built, $1,500 up. BRONX CO., 3,743 3d Ave., near 171st St. Open Sunday.

Attractive 7-room house; perfect order; two lots; fine shade trees, garden, shrubs, grapery, fruit; street sewered; stone sidewalks; one minute to churches and grammar school; three minutes to "L" station; bargain to prompt purchaser. OWNER, 926 East 183d St.

Great opportunity to purchase in the new section of fashion and wealth; elegant, full-size marble mansion, adjoining 5th Av., at less than value of lot; easily altered into American basement; must be sold. Apply to Schnugg, 78 East 96th St.

BEDFORD PARK, N. Y. CITY.
Extra choice corner and inside lots, 1 block to trolley, 4 blocks to Harlem R. R. Station, ready for building; all assessments paid; easy terms. BOFINGER, 146 E. 42d St.

FOUR LEFT.
Handsome 2-family houses, brick and stone, 166th St., between Union and Prospect Avenues; all the latest modern improvements. Owners, 3,194 3d Av.

$1,200 will buy lot 25x100 if sold at once; near Grand Boulevard and Concourse; only 5 minutes' walk to 177th St. "L" station. Woolsey & Campbell, 2,003 Boston Road.

Easy Terms.—Detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough; $3,400; high ground, healthy; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

For Sale.—Dwelling, near Park; cash $8,000; mortgage $12,000, 4 per cent.; would rent on trial. Room 15, 37 Wall St.

Bargain.—8-room private house, all improvements, $4,600, block from "L" station. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Wadsworth Avenue, 50x100; also others; near rapid transit stations. Christian Trinks, 56 Pine Street.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For sale, bargains, all rented, bring 10% interest. 4-story double flats, 1,641 Broadway.
3-story double stores and flats, 173 Irving Av.
3-story double flats, bay window, 62 Bleecker St.
3-story single flat, corner, Grove, cor. Central Place, No. 62.
2-story English basement, 2-family, No. 12 Lawton St.
Opposite Reid Av., easy terms. See owner, Henry Schmaistich, 808 Quincy St.

A Bargain in a Complete Home.

Nine rooms; modern style; 29 minutes from Park Row; will sell on a monthly payment plan; write for particulars. Address owner. H. & S., B. & S., 34 Wall St., N. Y. City.

At Great Bargain.—Only $4,000, 2-story basement and extension brick house, 11 rooms, elegant order; newly decorated; adapted to two families; Bedford section; terms easy. Edward Grotecloss, 511 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Borough Park.—Finest location, near clubhouse, 12-room house; all improvements; decorated; 28 minutes from N. Y. City Hall; worth $6,500, mortgage $4,500. Further, address Box M, 197, Times.

Three lots, corner Gravesend and Avenue M, $525; cheap $850. William P. Jones, 189 Montague Street.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Small house near Riverside Drive to let during July; fully furnished; terms low to reliable party. Call or address Owner, 273 West 70th St.

Legal Notices.

C. K. FREER & COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Whereas, Charles K. Freer of Port Clinton of State of Ohio and Aaron Radin and Herman Cohen, both of the City and State of New York, have heretofore been copartners together under the firm name and style of C. K. Freer & Company, and having an office in the City of New York; and,

Whereas, The term of said partnership expired upon the 7th day of June, 1901, under and by reason of the Articles of Copartnership existing between said individuals,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that said partnership has not been renewed or continued, that same has been dissolved, and that the undersigned has withdrawn therefrom.

Dated New York City, June 12th, 1901.
C. K. FREER.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 12th day of June, 1901, before me personally appeared Charles K. Freer, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same. FREDERICK W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York.
je15-law4wS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James A. O'Gorman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of May, 1901, and entered on that day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SLACK, lately doing business under the name of the Anchor Color Manufacturing Company of 466 Cherry Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, Alfred T. Carroll, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said William Slack for the benefit of his creditors, at his place for transacting business, No. 58 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1901.

ALFRED T. CARROLL, Assignee.
REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Assignee, 58 Pine Street, N. Y. City.
my25-law7w-S

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The holders of all bonds and coupons of Port Royal Company are required by an order of the Court of Common Pleas for Beaufort County, South Carolina, to present and prove said bonds before me at Beaufort, S. C., on or before July 1st, 1901. THOMAS MARTIN, Master for Beaufort County, S. C.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD ON THE HUDSON.

You get a view of the most beautiful section of New York City—GRANT'S TOMB COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, BARNARD COLLEGE, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, even the Sound

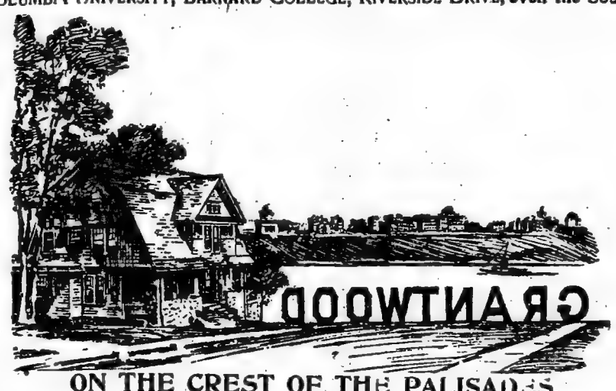

ON THE CREST OF THE PALISADES,
270 FEET ABOVE THE HUDSON,

You can easily establish a permanent, satisfying home in the most superb situated suburb of New York at a very moderate cost—$30.00 to $55.00 per month for a modern handsome 8-room cottage with every improvement. Delightful air, beautiful drives, modern houses—an ideal combination. Sewers, macadamized streets, good trolley service; all conveniences of the city, all advantages of the country.

Most New Yorkers think there is no really high class, finished suburban section to be quickly reached from down town. Grantwood is a most beautiful section, directly opposite Grant's Tomb, and reached by Franklin, 14th or 42d St. ferries and Traction Company's railroad in 20 minutes, or 125th St. ferry and trolley in 15 minutes.

The Electric sign "Grantwood" as shown in cut can be seen for miles.

Free Transportation and Art Booklet by writing or applying at the company's offices.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
1135 BROADWAY (St. James Bldg.), N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

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JUST COMPLETED
Handsome 6 & 9 Room Cottages
AT
Greenwood Lake.

Furnished or unfurnished; beautiful location.

Ninety minutes from city by Erie R. R. Will rent same for summer season or will sell, on easy terms.

For further particulars address
G. W. TEN EYCK, Jr., Owner,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Woodbine Cottage, Bethlehem, N. H., in the White Mountains, near the Presidential Range—Furnished or otherwise; with hardwood floors; 7 rooms; hot and cold water, furnace, laundry, bathroom, electric light, shady verandas back and front, stable; in the most delightful section of Bethlehem; in perfect order; with spacious grounds; will be sold cheap. Address Mrs. Lizzie M. Hewitson, Box 83, Bethlehem, N. H.

Factory.—Brick, very substantial, high ceilings, large lot, engine, boiler, shafting; rail and water; near New York; suitable for almost any business; interest in or capital stock of promising business taken in payment for property, if desired; wages moderate, strikes unknown; foundry attached if wanted. Owner, M., Box 200 Times.

FOR SALE,
110 acres, near Dover; good buildings, fine location, two tenant houses, 1,000 pear trees in bearing, other fruit, with crops, stock, and implements. Immediate possession. Price $5,000; terms easy. J. R. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

BLANDFORD, Mass.—250-acre stock farm; finest in the State; heavy timber; splendid buildings; 11 cows, 8 head young stock, pair horses, all farm tools; cream sold at door; price only $4,000.
H. B. HOLMES & CO., 7 East 42d St.

For sale, $8,000, only $2,000 cash required; a delightful country home at a bargain, 38 miles from N. Y., on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; house 10 rooms; perfect plumbing; barn; 3 acres, with fruit, shade trees, vines, hedges, &c. Also frontage on river. Room 38, 45 William St., N. Y. C.

House.—Suit two families; one acre; healthy; fine fruit, good water; 1 hour from New York, with interest in paying business; party with $5,000 to $8,000 can get details by inclosing self-addressed stamped envelope to H. Stanynought, Bloomfield Av., Iselin, N. J.

To prompt buyer I will sell my choice acreage property at bargain price; nothing like it near New York. Full particulars to genuine investors who have cash and will investigate at once. High Grade, Box 197 New York Times.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE, Mass.—Farm, 45 acres; elegant buildings; only ½ mile from railroad station; borders on fine lake; only $4,000; photos at office.
H. B. HOLMES & CO., 7 East 42d St.

OTIS, Mass., near Grover Cleveland's new farm; good fishing; splendid fruit; 200-acre farm, borders on lake; good buildings; look at price, $1,600. H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Sale or Rent.—Two furnished houses, 10 and 17 rooms, on Shrewsbury River; boating, bathing; rent low for season. Wm. Chalmers, 43 Leonard St.

SACRIFICE.—Handsome house; 24 rooms; spacious grounds; plenty fruit; part cash; investigate. E. Jakeway, Riseleys P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

Bronxville lots at station; 28 minutes from 42d; very cheap; $250 upward; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Dunwoodie.—Lots opposite Roman Catholic Seminary; high, healthy; finest location; bargain. John Quinn, 559 West 51st St.

Mount Vernon.

Auction Sale.—Vernon Park lots. George W. Bard, Auctioneer, 3 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon. 6 desirable plots. Saturday, June 15, at 4:30. Diagrams, full particulars on application to auctioneer.

Mt. Kisco.

For Sale at Mount Kisco, N. Y.—Fine house, 8 bedrooms, parlor, library, dining room, and 2 kitchens; piazza two sides of house and a good cellar; all the modern improvements; heated by hot water; lighted by electricity, and village water in house; good stable, with stalls for three horses; can store 8 carriages; water table in carriage house; electric lights and running water; nice drive, good lawns, flower beds and shrubbery; plenty of fruit. Apply to Baily & Bowron, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Yonkers.

Three first-class houses to rent at Yonkers Park, 16 miles out on Harlem Road; all improvements; one decorated throughout; rent, $25 and $30 per month; unsurpassed as a residential suburb; apply afternoons. W. R. Watson, Yonkers Park Station.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City.

To lease, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 116TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

Factory to Rent.—Two-story; 25x100; boiler, engine, shafting; offices furnished; safe; Jersey City Ferry; perfect order. Apply Noxon, 21 Park Row.

To Let—Store, 46 Hudson St., and ten rooms; in good order; restaurant and lodging house. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices: exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desk room to rent, with or without desk; telephone; good business location; reasonable. 153 6th Av.

To Lease.—Building, lofts, lots, bulkhead. Apply Brookman estate, 43 Exchange Place, New York.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St.; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Buildings.—A large number in nearly all downtown streets. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Factory or warehouse; five stories; 246-247 South through to Water; 48x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

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LOTS $400 LOTS
$5 MONTHLY $10.
RICHMOND HILL TERRACE
THE CENTRE OF GREATER NEW YORK!
Adjoining the New 550-acre Forest Park.
BROADWAY & JAMAICA CARS DIRECT PROPERTY
All First Class Improvements.
L. I. REAL ESTATE EX. & INV. CO.
1155 MYRTLE AV. & BROADWAY B'N
S. H. CARR, Secy. } TEL. 47 BUSHWICK. (IGNATZ MARTIN, Pres.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 21c Double for display.

Exchanges a specialty.—Send particulars what you have, Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 101st St.

Anything you have to exchange see us; quick deal effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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WILHELMINA.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOTE

Summer Resorts.

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HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 72d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Doctors Say

during the heated term take wife and the children and

GO TO THE MOUNTAINS

of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST, 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 176 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 425, 1,354, 1,370 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 182 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Eagle Office.

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VICTORIA,
LARCHMONT ON SOUND.

Large and single connecting rooms, with baths, elevator. Address M. C. WILCOX, Larchmont, N. Y.

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BUFFALO, N. Y. Largest in the World. 300 ft. from the Main Entrance to the Exposition. $2 and $2.50 For lodging, breakfast, and eve. dinner. Rooms with bath extra. Send for free maps and folder, telling about our Guaranteed Accommodations.

HILLCREST HALL, Highland Mills, Orange Co., N. Y. This house has been much enlarged and improved. Situated in the Hudson Highlands, 48 miles from New York via Erie Road. Fine golf course, casino, and other attractions. Write for Booklet. W. J. READ.

Grand View House and Cottages. Fishing, Boating, Driving. Large verandas. Beautiful scenery. Cottages to rent or sell furnished. Farm in connection with Hotel. Send for Booklet. H. W. TEN EYCK, GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

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Moderate Rates. Booklet.
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WINDSOR LAKE HOUSE Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y. One of the finest mountain resorts in the State. Open June 1. Booklet on application. PAUL NICHOLS, Prop.

THE VILLA, HIGHLAND FALLS, adjoining West Point; stages to and from West Point. Apply for particulars. J. H. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

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Open June 15 to Oct. 1.

Special Terms per Week or Season.

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
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United States Hotel,

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OPEN FROM
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New York Office, "Victoria Hotel."

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THE FRONTENAC

The Gem of the St. Lawrence River,
AND ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF SUMMER HOTELS,
OPENS JUNE 12TH. CLOSES OCT. 1ST.

Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, it has a delightful, cool, and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements, including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel.

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ALSO MANAGER HOTEL BON AIR, AUGUSTA, GA.

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LAKE GEORGE.

ROGERS' ROCK HOTEL. Open, under new management, June 8 to Oct. 1. Write for booklet. D. W. EASTON, Owner and Prop., Rogers' Rock, Essex County, New York.

KENESAW, Shelving Rock, N. Y., on Lake George. Open June 15th. Amusement grounds. Booklet. F. F. SHORE.

KATTSKILL HOUSE, Kattskill Bay, N. Y., on Lake George. Telephone, Telegraph, Post Office in house. A. P. SCOVILLE.

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Thousand Islands.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE opens June 27th. N. Y. Office, Herald Sq. Hotel, Broadway and 34th St.
J. B. STETSON, Representative.

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HIDECKER HOUSE WINDHAM, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft. Ventilated Rooms. First-class Table. Fruit, Milk, and Vegetables from our own farm. Amusement Halls. Piano. Grand Scenery. Reasonable. C. HIDECKER.

SOPER HOUSE, WINDHAM, N. Y. Capacity, 100. Delightful location. Spacious grounds; high-class service; first-class appointments; superior cuisine; boating; refined, homelike; $7.00 to $15.00. Booklet. W. J. SOPER.

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Have been established at 415 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 275 Columbus Ave., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.

For a fine map of "America's Summer Resorts" send a stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

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NEW YORK.

Long Island.

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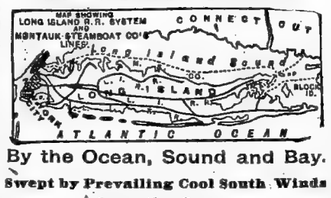

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T. F. SILLECK, Manager,

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
Will Open Thursday, June 20.
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager,
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EDGEMERE HOTEL,

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.
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Now open for inspection.

Newly decorated and refurnished throughout.
OPENS JUNE 15TH.
200 rooms; 50 private baths.

Golf, Tennis, Croquet.

Surf and still water bathing; sailing, driving, fishing. Rooms in Club House for single men. Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.
WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager,
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Sayville, Long Island.—The Delavan, on Great South Bay; every advantage of countryside and seashore; quiet, comfortable, well-equipped hotel. Terms, A. D. Foster.

THE SEA-SIDE Sayville, L. I., on Great South Bay. Select family resort. S. S. Ackerly.

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SEA VIEW TERRACE. Far Rockaway, L. I.; 1st house from beach; (always cool;) cheerful rooms; first-class table; delightful location; pleasant and homelike; terms reasonable. M. J. Dickenson.

NATIONAL HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY.—(ALWAYS COOL.) Few minutes from beach; airy rooms; generous table. M. A. CASLIN.

Catskills.

KROEBEL'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE. In the Heart of Catskills, accommodates 150; Amusements, Bowling, Billiards, Tennis, Golf; good cycling and driving; peerless cuisine; booklet. AUG. F. KROEBEL, TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.

ROUND TOP RAVINE HOUSE. CAIRO, N. Y.—Delightfully located; Catskill Mountains; elevation 1,500 ft.; superior cuisine; large grounds; moderate. BOOKLET. LEVI B. MOORE, Prop.

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THOROUGH COLLEGE PREPARATION.
For circular address
SAMUEL T.

KENNEDY ALIBI ATTACKED

Mr. Osborne Also Accused the Doctor's Lawyer of Misstatements.

Dramatic Happenings During Prosecution's Summing Up—Jury Impressed and Dentist Jubilant.

Closing the State's third prosecution of Samuel J. Kennedy, charged with the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds, Assistant District Attorney Osborne vigorously attacked, with visible effect on the jury, the defense set up by the accused dentist.

The alibi of the prisoner, which the prosecutor says had been termed by some writers the "felon's defense," was picked to pieces; many of those who testified to it were shown, according to Mr. Osborne, to have been mistaken about the date, and the evidence of the others, he declared, bore out the contentions of the prosecution.

The crowd attracted to hear Mr. Osborne in his closing argument, in the Court of General Sessions, was so great that Sergt. Langan of the Criminal Court Squad sent a hurry call to the City Hall Station for six big policemen to aid in handling the throng, in which was an unusual number of women.

Lawyer Moore, before Mr. Osborne began to sum up, added some little to his address of the day before. He called the attention of the jury to the fact that the bicycle cap found in Kennedy's office was not discovered by the police until after Salesman Clark had told the police that he had sold one to Kennedy on the day of the murder. Mr. Osborne answered this immediately after he began his summing up. Speaking in a somewhat lower voice than he ordinarily speaks in, he said:

"The law seeks no victim in this case, gentlemen of the jury. It seeks no conviction of this defendant, unless you believe him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The last words of Mr. Moore add corroboration to the People's case. The police did not take that bicycle cap from Kennedy's office until Aug. 20. They saw it there, but attached no importance to it until Robert Clark said he had sold one to Kennedy. Then they found it."

Lawyer Moore, as Mr. Osborne proceeded, frequently interrupted him, and was reproved more than once by the Court for so doing. Mr. Osborne, by the record, showed the inaccuracy of many assertions of Mr. Moore on the day before.

MR. MOORE'S STATEMENTS DENIED.

"Mrs. Melville did not say," said he "that the man who inquired of her about Kennedy resembled him. She said that this man was taller and heavier, and had a darker mustache. Mr. Moore asserted that Dr. Lederle said at the last trial that the piece of iron rod found in Kennedy's cellar and the piece in the bludgeon were not off the same piece. I'll read you what he did say."

Mr. Moore objected to the reading of any testimony taken on the last trial. Mr. Osborne read it, however, and proved Mr. Moore's statement incorrect.

"Mr. Moore told you that Teller Weeks said the indorsement on the $13,000 check was not Kennedy's. He said nothing of the kind. He said he couldn't form any opinion about it. I attribute no immorality to Mr. Moore on this account, but he was wrong."

"It was on cross-examination," interrupted Mr. Moore.

"Don't interrupt," admonished Judge Newburger.

"It wasn't on cross-examination," continued Mr. Osborne. "Cashier Douglass was also misquoted by Mr. Moore. Mr. Moore said Douglass said the $13,000 check was a forgery.' He didn't. He said it was either Kennedy's writing or a clever imitation."

The jury listened intently. This array of discrepancies between Mr. Moore's statements and the record apparently had not struck them before.

The reason he did not call Expert Carvalho to testify for the State, Mr. Osborne asserted, was because he had been limited by the court to five experts. Mr. Moore on the day before had commented caustically on this.

"Why didn't the defense call him?" Mr. Osborne demanded, turning and looking at Mr. Moore.

"He was in your employ," broke in Mr. Moore, "and wouldn't take the stand for us."

"I'll consent to reopening the case. Call him now," shouted Mr. Osborne. Mr. Moore rose to his feet. His hands shook. Half choking, he cried:

"I will—" he began.

"No, no, gentlemen," ruled Judge Newburger. "Go on, Mr. Osborne."

The prosecutor then reviewed the circumstantial evidence pointing toward Kennedy as the murderer. Inanimate objects, he said, could not conspire to fabricate evidence. The Phillips milk of magnesia prescription blank found torn up in the room with the dead girl on which was written "E. Maxwell and wife," showed that the murderer had access to these pads which are used only by dentists, druggists, and doctors.

His next words startled the spectators, and his subsequent demonstration caused the jury to start forward in their seats.

"This bludgeon," he exclaimed, "was never manufactured to strike the death blow of a murderer. It is not the weapon of a thug or burglar. It is a tool of the artisan. The defense claims that it was a physical impossibility for Kennedy to have worn this bludgeon hung on his underclothes, leaving the stain found there, and be able to sit down. What applies to Kennedy applies to any other person. This is the way the bludgeon was worn."

The prosecutor then unbuttoned his vest and hung the weapon on it under his arm pit. The end extended below his waist and into his trousers. Without difficulty he sat down in a chair, and the bludgeon was not visible to the jurors through the Assistant District Attorney's clothing.

"That is the way the weapon could be worn," said the prosecutor, triumphantly, as he observed the interest of the jury, "and on Kennedy's trousers about where this bludgeon rested was also found a stain similar to that on the underclothing."

As to motive for the crime, Mr. Osborne declared that the $13,000 check showed the motive. Finding that she would not give it up, he had hit her once to stun her. The second blow proved fatal.

"The murderer then was not going to linger with his victim," shouted the District Attorney, shaking his finger accusingly at Kennedy. "In a frenzy of fear he hurriedly tore open the pocketbook of the dead girl to find the check. It was not there. Fearing he would be discovered, he fled, leaving his murderous weapon behind. If he had not been under the influence of drugs he would not have left this accusing instrument."

KENNEDY WAS AFFECTED.

Kennedy changed color slightly during this arraignment. As for the mysterious man the defense's lawyers claimed impersonated Kennedy, Mr. Osborne said:

"If any man did impersonate this defendant on the fatal night, how did he know Kennedy was not going home that night? How did he know Kennedy was going to buy new underwear and a straw hat that day? How did this man get Kennedy's check book, his prescription pad, and how did he know that Kennedy had lead pipe in his cellar?" Referring again to the bludgeon, Mr. Osborne said:

"You will observe the peculiar long screw thread on the end of this rod. We've shown that that rod came from a display figure for children's clothing. Mrs. Kennedy has told you that her parents were once engaged in the manufacture of infants' wear."

"Not so!" shouted Mr. Moore. "She said the manufacture of children's clothing."

"She said the manufacture of infants' wear," said Judge Newburger.

"That's what I said," repeated Mr. Osborne. "Display figures are used in that business. That's where Kennedy got the iron. Didn't Mr. Moore tell you in his opening that he would prove by old Dr. Kennedy that no iron rod like this was in his cellar? Why hasn't he put him on? He knew then the secret of this case was out."

"It's a lie," muttered old Dr. Kennedy, half starting from his seat; "I'll go on the stand now." Mrs. Kennedy gently drew the old man back in his seat. Mr. Osborne did not notice the incident.

Mr. Osborne then paid his respects to the defendant's alibi. Mrs. McKelvey swore she saw him go into his house early in the morning of the day after the murder. Mr. Osborne said he had had the distance from Mrs. McKelvey's house to Kennedy's house measured, and that it was 430 feet. Therefore, he argued, it must have been daylight when Mrs. McKelvey saw Kennedy, because she couldn't have told who it was in the dark or half-light at that distance. Mr. Osborne told the jurors to try and see if they could distinguish the identity of a person at the distance of one city block even when well lighted. Several of the jurors made a note of this.

"The defense had not dared," he cried, "to put John P. Purcell on the stand to refute Bottlestein's testimony that he had heard Wagner say he had received $75 from Purcell to testify to Kennedy's alibi. I've got nothing to say against Purcell. I only hope that if I ever commit any crime I will have some man stick to me as faithfully as Purcell has to Kennedy."

Mrs. Kennedy, after the summing up, said she liked Mr. Osborne better than any of her husband's former prosecutors, as Mr. Osborne was not vindictive and seemed simply to be animated by a desire to do his duty.

Kennedy was jubilant as he went back to his cell in the Tombs after parting with his wife. He was asked what he thought of the summing up.

"It wasn't as fierce as McIntyre's," said he. "Things look pretty good, don't they?"

Judge Newburger will charge the jury today.

APPEAL OF "THE" ALLEN.

His Counsel Appears Before the Appellate Division—To Fight to the Last.

That the poolroom keepers of New York are prepared to fight to the last was shown in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, when the counsel for "The" Allen appealed from the order of Justice O'Gorman at Special Term of the Supreme Court dismissing a writ of habeas corpus and a writ of certiorari, sued out for the purpose of being relieved from a commitment made by Justice Jerome.

In the course of his argument John R. Dos Passos, counsel for Allen, made this statement:

"If your Honors decide adversely to my client I shall be forced to carry this case further, and will attack the constitutionality of Section 351 of the Penal Code, under which my client has been committed, on the grounds that it is an infringement of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

The counsel, in beginning his argument, claimed that this case was fully covered by that of Sturgis vs. Fallon, in which it had been decided that the making of bets and wagers on a racetrack came under the Seventeenth Section of the Act of 1895, which provided that the penalty should be the forfeiture of the value of any money wagered to be recovered in a civil action. The cases, he said, admitting that his client had committed the offense complained of, which, however, he did not, were entirely parallel except that one offense was committed in the open air, and the other in a room. He could not conceive how it could be believed that the Legislature would make one offense the cause of a civil action and the other a felony. He could not believe that any such legislation could be held to be legal.

Assistant Charles E. Le Barbier of the District Attorney's office, who has charge of the case against Allen, said that he rested his case as it stood; that there was no doubt that Allen had committed an offense under Section 351 of the Penal Code, and that under that section his offense was a felony. The case cited by the counsel for the other side did not apply in the present case, he declared, and the penalty could not be the recovery of money by a civil action.

MORE ANTI-POLICY RAIDS.

Arrests in Four Places in Capt. Moynihan's Precinct on the West Side.

Four alleged policy shops, all in little stores, were raided by the police of the West Twentieth Street Station yesterday at the instance of Capt. F. Norton Goddard, as head of the Anti-Policy Society. In each case only the reputed proprietors were arrested, the players going free. The police were piloted by Superintendent Reardon and Agents Brennan and Myers of the society, who were armed with warrants issued by Justice Jerome.

The first place was an apparently vacant store at 405 West Twenty-sixth Street. The windows were whitewashed, but when the police entered they found the place crowded, and arrested Albert Brown of 419 West Twenty-sixth Street. John Thompson of 83 Tenth Avenue was taken out of a picture store at 457 West Seventeenth Street, and at 144 Seventh Avenue, a laundry, Charles Williams of 253 West Eighteenth Street was arrested. Peter Peterson of 11 Garden Street, Hoboken, was captured in a cigar store at 218 Seventh Avenue.

Capt. Moynihan at the station house seemed much annoyed that the raids had taken place, and at first denied that anything of the kind had happened in his precinct.

GYPSY QUEEN SEEKS DIVORCE.

Her Husband's Infatuation for Her Rival—Hidden Gold and a Nobleman Influence Her.

The case of Wells against Wells, which was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday, is an action for absolute divorce which will have unique features. All the parties concerned are gypsies, and one of the most interesting points which may be raised will be whether a gypsy born in this State and leading a wandering life can claim such residence here as to sue in the courts.

Francis A. Turner, Commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, is the counsel retained in the case. The plaintiff in the action is Elia Wells, who is supposed to be the queen of a large band of gypsies known as "the Wells Band." She was born near Newburg, this State, about thirty years ago. Six years ago she was married to Henry Wells, the leader of the band. All went well until two years ago, when a woman named Annie left the Lovell band and joined the Wells band.

It is claimed that Henry Wells became intatuated with her, and although he had been legally married to his wife he divorced her under gypsy law and took Annie as his new wife. He headed a portion of the band while his legal wife headed another portion.

According to Mr. Turner two things started Mrs. Wells on the road to the divorce court. One was the fact that the band had something like $500,000 buried in the mountains of West Virginia over which there was a dispute as to a division. The second cause, according to the lawyer, is due to the fact that a nobleman living in the South of France has offered his hand in marriage to Mrs. Wells provided she got a divorce and her share of the hidden gold. The gypsies are now in camp in New Jersey between Hackensack and Paterson.

BISSERT'S CASE GOES OVER.

A Promise that Witnesses Will Not Be Intimidated.

The case against Detective George Bissert of the Fifth Street Station, charged with blackmail by Lena Schmidt, the proprietress of a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street, came up for a hearing before Magistrate Mayo in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Owing to the absence of the official stenographer, the case went over until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

There was a dispute between Frederick B. House, counsel for Bissert, and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans, however, before the adjournment was announced.

Mr. House insisted that there was no necessity for extraordinary haste in the case. Mr. Gans said that if the case was continued pressure might be brought to bear on his witnesses, and they would probably be afraid to reappear in court. To this Mr. House replied that he would guarantee that, as far as his client was concerned, nothing would be done to prevent the appearance of witnesses.

SEPARATED FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Two Sisters Who Thought Each Other Dead at Last United.

After a separation of fifty years, neither knowing the other to be alive, two sisters met a month ago. They are living together now at 414 East Eighty-first Street. One is Mrs. James Quinn, wife of a contractor, the other Miss Mary O'Neil, who is now fifty-four years old. She recently arrived in this country from Ireland.

The father of the two women died in Ireland, and they with several brothers were put in an orphan asylum. When thirteen, Mrs. Quinn and a brother came to this country. After her marriage Mrs. Quinn tried to find what had become of her sister and brothers left behind.

Her efforts failed until about two months ago, when she met a man from her old home. Through him she learned that her sister was working as a servant in a family near her old home. She wrote to her and sent her money to come to America. The sister arrived here May 16.

COLLECTOR LOOKING FOR "LLOYD J. SMITH & SON"

Office of "Bankers and Brokers" Closed When Tax Man Called.

Dispossess Proceedings Said to Have Been Taken—The Concern's "Unprecedented Opportunity" to Make a Fortune.

The concern, known as "Lloyd J. Smith & Son, Bankers and Brokers, Dealers in First-Class Securities Only," on the fourth floor of the building at 55 Broadway, is in difficulty with the Internal Revenue authorities of the Federal Government and the agent of the building.

Lloyd J. Smith, who rented the offices on March 7 for one year dating from May 1, has not paid a broker's tax, according to the records of Collector Treat's office, and Deputy Collector H. A. Ely went down to Smith's offices to investigate. He found the offices locked and was told that Smith had not been there for two days.

At the office of the agent of the building Deputy Collector Ely was told that steps had been taken to dispossess Smith, who had hired the offices saying that he was a public stenographer.

The knowledge of the nature of Smith's business, the agent said, came to his notice in the shape of a long advertisement in a financial paper, in which Smith asked to be intrusted with money for investment in stocks which would yield a great profit.

A letter, dated June 4, signed "Lloyd J. Smith & Son" and marked "strictly private and confidential," offered an "unprecedented opportunity" to make a fortune. The letter said: "We are willing to give you the lion's share of these profits, our charge being but 10 per cent. There is no philanthropy about it with us. We will make a good profit, too, on your money. We furnish the experience, knowledge, facilities, and pay all expenses. You furnish the funds."

The letter also stated that "a confidential clerk in one of the large New York Stock Exchange houses has handed us your name, saying that you have been interested in the stock market to quite some extent, and believing you to be an investor of some means we invite you to participate in a profit-taking 'Deal' of such tremendous importance as to eclipse any of our great 'Deals' for years past, except possibly our 'Northern Pacific Pool,' in which we scored profits ranging from $1,500 to $2,000 on each $100 invested within less than two weeks' time.

"This 'Deal' will be entirely manipulated in accordance with information of the most private character which we have indirectly from a Wall Street Magnate and Financier of the greatest prominence, and the profits that will be made in this 'Deal' will be such as to insure a small fortune to every investor of $500, $1,000, $2,000 or more; less than which we urge you not to subscribe in this particular 'Deal,' although small accounts of $100, upward, will insure substantial profits."

Previous to this venture Smith was employed for some months as a stenographer in the New York office of a large banking house, which position he obtained through a typewriter concern.

VERDICT FOR $77,648.62.

Granted to J. H. Paul Against the Lackawanna Railroad for Violation of Contract.

A verdict for one of the largest amounts ever awarded in the courts of Brooklyn was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Mattice in favor of the plaintiff, John H. Paul, in his suit against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to recover $70,750, with interest, for the alleged breaking of a contract by the defendant. The verdict was for $77,648.62.

Robert E. Westcott entered into a contract with the railroad company on July 9, 1886, for the transportation of milk over the lines of the company. The agreement was that Westcott was to receive 20 per cent. of the freight fees and the company 80 per cent. Some time ago the company stopped paying Westcott his commissions. He assigned his claim to Paul. The company claimed that Westcott had violated the contract by giving freight business to other railroads.

BREAK IN THE ELEVATED.

A Large Girder Buckles on the Curve Leading to the Harlem River Bridge.

Traffic on the Third Avenue elevated railroad was suspended for a time at noon yesterday because of a serious break in the structure which was discovered just north of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, on the curve leading to the bridge across the Harlem River. A large girder which supports the centre, or express, track "buckled" so badly that the roadway sagged, and a closer investigation showed that the lower transverse bar had broken in two pieces.

A train coming north was flagged, and a gang of fifty men was set to work making temporary repairs, which were accomplished by building a trestle of oak timbers from the avenue pavement up to the damaged ironwork. All trains will run slowly past the weakened spot until a new girder is put in.

OPERATORS' SALARIES CUT.

Commissioner Murphy Had Made Them Sergeants with Increased Pay.

Police Commissioner Murphy received an opinion from Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday that the rank of Sergeant, conferred by Chapter 730 of the Laws of 1901 upon the operators in the Telegraph Bureau of the Police Department, is purely honorary and does not carry with it the pay or powers of that grade.

Col. Murphy, therefore, immediately revoked his order of May 25, directing that the operators be paid at the rate of $2,000 a year, a Sergeant's salary, instead of their former salary of $1,850 a year. He also directed that the extra pay that the men received on account of that order in May, be deducted from this month's pay, and he reduced the half-pay pension of Simeon P. Watson, an operator, retired on Wednesday at $1,000 a year, to $925.

ORDINANCE AGAINST GASOLINE.

Public Hearing Before the Board of Aldermen's Committee on Fire.

The Committee on Fire of the Board of Aldermen gave a public hearing yesterday on a proposed ordinance prohibiting the use of gasoline within the limits of the city. State Senator Foley spoke in favor of the ordinance. He said that gasoline was a dangerous explosive, and its use should be abolished. John A. Secor, a mechanical engineer, also spoke in favor of the ordinance.

Charles McLaughlin said that the ordinance would be in opposition to the State law, which allows gas engines to come into the city. Mr. McLaughlin said that gasoline was no more dangerous than alcohol, petroleum, or benzine. A report on the ordinance will be made at the next meeting of the board.

Street Parade of Indian Braves.

Preliminary to the opening of the season at Glen Island on Wednesday next there will be a street parade this morning of the forty-six Indian braves, squaws and papooses to be seen there this Summer. The braves of the Brulé Sioux will be mounted on Indian ponies, which were brought from the Rosebud Reservation with the band, in charge of the Government agent, Col. W. H. Root. Rattlesnake Pete, scout, hunter and frontiersman, in full buckskin suit, will act as marshal of the parade, which, starting from the foot of East Thirty-second Street at 9 A. M., will move through Fifth Avenue to Fourteenth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Tenth Avenue, to One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to One Hundred and Twelfth Street, to Fifth Avenue, and back to the Thirty-second Street pier. The squaws and papooses will ride in a couple of "prairie schooners."

THE PROGRESS CLUB SOLD.

Purchased for $735,000 by James B. Haggin—A Mansion to Cost at Least $1,000,000 to be Erected.

James B. Haggin, the millionaire mine owner and horseman, has bought through his broker, Samuel Goldsticker, the Progress Club property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street, a plot 100 by 100, and will erect there what, it is predicted, will be the finest mansion in the city. Mr. Haggin pays $735,000 for the site, and the house which he intends to build will cost not less than $1,000,000. The sale was concluded late yesterday afternoon, President Levi Samuels signing the contracts on behalf of the Progress Club.

Mr. Haggin will get possession of the property in about six months, and as soon as he does the work of demolishing the handsome clubhouse will be begun. No architect for the new residence has yet been selected, but it is said that Mr. Haggin has well matured ideas as to the construction of his new home, and that several novel features will be introduced. Mr. Haggin's present residence is at 587 Fifth Avenue.

In many ways the most notable feature of this transaction is the mere fact that the clubhouse is to be torn down, for probably never before in the history of the city has a structure of such modern design and equipment as this been classed as an "old building," in the sense in which that term is used by real estate men. The Progress Club paid $235,000 for the land eleven years ago, and the building and equipment cost in the neighborhood of $400,000.

The property has been in the market for a long time in charge of a committee from the club composed of Meyer Jonasson, Leo Schlesinger, Simon Uhlmann, and M. Wexler Platzek. Nothing definite has yet been accomplished in the matter of purchasing or even selecting a new site, but it is believed ample time for this purpose will be afforded by the six months' interval before the club will part with its present home. Regarding the price received for its property a member of the club said yesterday that there was every reason to be satisfied with the figure and that, if nothing more, the club had "gotten out whole."

The sale to Mr. Haggin marks the disposal of the last corner residence site between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second Streets. The northerly half of the Progress Club block is occupied by the residences of William V. Brokaw, F. M. Gould, and H. Bramhall Gilbert. In the block to the south are the homes of Clarence A. Postley, F. L. Loring, and Miss Matilda W. Bruce.

Mr. Haggin is by no means a new-comer in New York real estate, having been already a large investor in Broadway property. His largest purchases during the last few years have included the modern store and loft structures put up by John T. Williams at the southwest corner of Broadway and White Street and on the corresponding corner at Broadway and Broome Street, each valued at about $1,000,000. At the auction sale of the holdings of the Contoit estate something over a year ago Mr. Haggin bought 353 and 355 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

WHEN TRUSTEE MAY EXPEND CORPUS OF TRUST.—A case involving a trust under the will of John Gardner, who died in 1817, and whose will was the subject of adjudication by the Court of Appeals many years ago, was decided by the Appellate Division in this city yesterday, on appeal from a judgment by Justice Lawrence, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, about a year ago. The action was brought by Eugene K. Smith against Alice Keteltas and others, to recover of Edith M. K. Wetmore, as executrix of Henry Keteltas, trustee of John Gardner, one-seventh of $230,000 received by Keteltas in 1854. Mr. Gardner, by his will, among other trusts, created one for his daughter, Malvina, who afterward married Eugene Keteltas. She died four years ago when the trust in her favor terminated. Her son, Henry Keteltas, had then been substituted as trustee. Before 1852, real estate belonging to the trust was acquired by the city for a park, for which Henry Keteltas received the $230,000 in controversy. It was claimed that a large part of this award was applied by the trustee to the construction of buildings upon lots in this city. The buildings then on these lots were generally of frame construction, many of which were ordered down by the Building Department as being unsafe. The Appellate Tribunal, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, has affirmed the judgment of Justice Lawrence, holding that the expenditure by the substituted trustee of a large portion of the award in the construction of these new buildings, at a time when he was not shown to have had income of the trust sufficient for the purpose, was wise and proper, and a remainderman who knew of the expenditure and knowingly accepted his share of the rents from the new buildings would not be permitted to question the matter.

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VETERANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed an order of the Special Term, which denied Otto Stutzbach's application for a peremptory writ of mandamus against Controller Coler to reinstate him as warrant clerk in the Auditor's office, from which he was discharged without charges, notice, or opportunity to be heard. The alleged reason for the discharge was insufficient appropriation, and that, "owing to the exigencies of economy in the public service," his services were dispensed with; it being averred that he was the least efficient man in the bureau, and the one who would be the least missed. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, that, so long as the position remains, "and so long as the relator properly discharged his duties and was not to be removed for dereliction therein, on charges preferred, he was entitled to be retained as against other persons employed in this position who were not, as against him, preferred for service. The fact that the relator was the least efficient of those employed neither authorized nor justifies his removal. Such fact is not made one of the grounds for discharging him from public service. The law evidently contemplates, as we have before observed, that the person thus preferred may be lacking in efficiency, but so long as such inefficiency does not render him incompetent for the proper discharge of the duties entailed by the position, and there is no dereliction of duty, he may not be removed therefrom, either arbitrarily or upon charges." Justice McLaughlin gave a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice O'Brien.

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ATTACHMENT FOR FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT.—John Grant Lyman, against whom a warrant of attachment was granted in a suit brought by Charles F. Stewart, in which he was impleaded with the International Zink Company, appealed from the denial of his motion to vacate the writ on the papers on which it was granted. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, yesterday affirmed the decision below. The main ground upon which the application was based was that the facts set forth in the complaint did not show injury to personal property in consequence of fraud, and that no intent was shown on the part of Lyman to defraud his creditors. Mr. Stewart seeks to recover $1,550 which he paid to Lyman for worthless shares of stock in the International Zink Company, relying upon his false representations; and for $25,000 as assignee of Julius Leszynsky for services rendered, for which the latter received certificates of the stock, relying upon false representations of their value. Justice O'Brien says in conclusion that the real objection to the construction for which Lyman contends, that the warrant itself is defective, is "that the wrong which the issuance of the warrant is intended to redress is the concealment of the debtor with intent to defraud his creditors. Whether the concealment is within or without the State is a mere incident. The provision of the code must so be read as to afford the creditor a remedy when the debtor, with intent to defraud, remains in concealment."

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QUESTION OF COSTS.—Jennie Levene's suit, begun in the Municipal Court against John Kehner, having been transferred under Section 3,216 of the Code to the City Court, judgment was there rendered in her favor for $43.75. The action was brought for $100 damages for defendant's negligence resulting in the loss of a bicycle intrusted to him as common carrier for delivery. Upon the ground that the verdict was less than $50 the defendant presented his bill of costs for taxation, which, over plaintiff's objection, was taxed at $71.78. The Special Term of the City Court denied a motion to vacate the taxation. The General Term of the City Court reversed that decision and ordered that the full bill of costs be taxed in favor of the plaintiff. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court reversed the General Term of the City Court. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, on further appeal, yesterday reversed the Appellate Term, and gave judgment for the plaintiff. The Court holds, unanimously, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, that "with respect to actions originally commenced in the District or Municipal courts, and removed into the City Court and therein tried, no provision has been made by the Legislature as to costs, and that under such circumstances neither party is entitled to them."

JERSEY CITY'S VICTORY.

American Sugar Refining Company Must Pay the Full Water Rate.

Jersey City yesterday won a victory over the American Sugar Refining Company in a decision handed down by Chancellor Magie, at Trenton.

In 1897 the city increased the water rate from 67½ cents to 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. The corporations affected were the Pennsylvania and Central Railroad Companies and the American Sugar Refining Company. The two former companies made no objection, but the sugar company refused to pay the increase, even threatening to close the refinery unless the old rate was re-established. Subsequently William D. Edwards, counsel for the company, induced the Street and Water Board to furnish water to the refinery at the old rate, upon consideration of the immediate payment of an overdue bill of $18,000.

When Mayor Hoos learned of this action he required the board to rescind the resolution favoring the sugar company or make the reduction applicable to the railroad companies also. The Commissioners rescinded the resolution. Mr. Edwards then demanded the return of the $18,000, but Mayor Hoos refused to consent to this. After that the company withheld 10 per cent. of its bill, whereupon the city began suit to recover the unpaid water rents and to establish its right to set its own price upon water furnished.

The decision fully sustains the city's contest, and under it the sugar company must pay the city at the established rate, and also pay the amount withheld upon previous bills. This is about $15,000.

ERIE COMMUTERS DELAYED.

Locomotive Axle Breaks in Bergen Tunnel—President Underwood's Car in the Stalled Line.

Through the breaking of a locomotive's forward axle in the Bergen tunnel of the Erie Railroad all incoming traffic was delayed about ninety minutes last evening. The mishap occurred to a locomotive of an incoming train, and in a short time there were seven trains stalled one behind the other, and the passengers, most of whom had evening engagements in or near the city, fumed and fretted while the outward-bound commuters steamed past them at full speed.

Finally a Buffalo train joined the mournful string, but it carried President Underwood in his private car. Mr. Underwood went to the nearest telegraph station and the instruments clicked sharply for a few minutes. Then westward trains ceased for the time being, and President Underwood's train, with those ahead of it, crawled through the tunnel and into the Pavonia station on the westward-bound track.

Mr. FRANK MEHER, Bremen, Ind., writes: I have used the Strength-Giver, Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, in my family for a great many years, and find it AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR WORMS, and FOR ALL STOMACH TROUBLES. The best Blood Purifier is Jayne's Alterative.—Advertisement.

Bathing, yachting, driving, riding, wheeling, golfing, tennising, formal or informal partying—no matter what you do, where you go, here's everything wearable to make it go right.

Man or boy.

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

SOME NOTABLE FEATURES OF

The New York Times's Magazine Supplement TO-MORROW, JUNE, 16:

THE TRUE MEANING OF THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, by Mr. Edward B. Whitney.

RECENT ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES, by Prof. Simon Newcomb.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE NEW SOUTH, by Dr. J. C. Bayles.

THE MAN IN THE STREET—GOSSIPY STORIES OF WELL-KNOWN MEN AND WOMEN.

THE SQUABBLE OVER THE AMERICA'S CUP DEFENDER.

HOME TESTS FOR BUTTER AS AGAINST OLEOMARGARINE.

CHANGES IN LOWER BROADWAY DURING FIFTY YEARS, &c., &c., &c.

Off and away for a day—have you forgotten anything?

Striped Flannel Suits, $10 to $22.
Yoked Norfolk Jackets and Knickers, $14 and $16.
Duck Trousers, $1 to $5.
Dimmer Jackets, $10 to $25.
Washable Waistcoats, $1.50 to $6.50.
Underwear.
Pajamas, $1 to $12.
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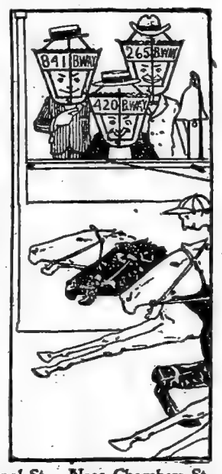

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JUNE

1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review,

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Americans are always interested to note a change of front for the better in a country whose good-will they cherish. It is most gratifying when the evidences of this change show marked increase in knowledge of things American. Ten years ago "The Aristocrats" would have been received with howls of delight in London as a satire upon America's "best society." But not now; with curious unanimity English critics declare that the author has quite overshot the mark, and the hackneyed stories about "sales ladies" and "real dukes" fall rather flat over there, while one London reviewer wonders if the book be not a satire on a certain phase of English society, the author conveniently changing the location to add perspective to the tale. There are some passages, however, which most Englishmen take seriously while they rebuke the flippancy of the author.

With the development of certain mechanical arts which have greatly facilitated book making, and a corresponding increase in the number of persons who believe they can write books that persons can be allured into reading, the responsibility of the editor and publisher as the unofficial guardians of the language and its attributes has been greatly augmented. Greater and greater must have become the temptation of the publisher to produce books which personally he would condemn because recent publications have shown that there is apparently a public waiting for trash. Mr. Alden, in the Editor's Study in Harper's for June, has something to say on this subject, and he says it well:

> Upon publishers and upon editors rests a grave responsibility. They will fail both of their duty and of their high privilege in so far as they yield to the importunities of a capricious popular taste. If they surrender their business to wholly mercantile purposes, regardless of the best interests of literature, and compete with each other in this facile and fatal descent, then a general publishing syndicate, upon a purely mercantile basis, will be as natural and inevitable in its application to literature as it has become in the control of railroads and the production of steel. Fortunately the great publishers of books and periodicals in this country have maintained a united front against perilous tendencies, and their competition has been in the line of ascent.

Of late there has been considerable written about that American who by unceasing literary toil and many journeys became the world over the authoritative writer on the rise and fall of the French dominion in America. Francis Parkman's works have long been the mine in which historians of general American subjects have always dug with success. Writers of historical romances are also indebted to him. He wrote intimately, but always objectively, and his posthumous work seemed to reveal no more of Parkman as an individual than was found in his histories. But now we are to have something more, for we are promised in one of the July magazines an unpublished diary containing his observations during a journey through and around Lake George in 1842. It is said to be full of his satirical impressions of men and nature, and will, of course, offer an interesting plane of comparison between the Lake George of to-day and that, unknown to fashion and cottagers, of sixty years ago. But more than this, it will doubtless throw more light upon the personal character of one of the greatest historians than has yet been shed from any source.

Just now Mr. William Archer is engaged in seeking and gaining interviews with certain English literary celebrities—Mrs. Craigie, Mr. Hardy, Stephen Phillips, and now we learn that he has stalked Mr. Moore. But how does he do it? Unlike the ordinary reporter, he does not merely ask set questions, but he joins in the conversation. Apt quotations fly back and forth, amenities sparkle now and then, and there is perfect temper on each side. In the meantime the "interview" is gradually built up in the most admirable forensic style until the reader is overwhelmed, not so much by what is said, as the way in which it is said. Mr. Archer would confer an inestimable favor upon journalism if he would only explain how the trick is performed. For, like the feats of the late Mr. Herrmann, the illusion is perfect. But the same curiosity is aroused to peep behind the scenes.

What is announced as "The Last Confessions of Marie Bashkirtseff" has now made it appearance. Readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of last Summer may recall that we made some extracts from these pages during their serial run in a French review. Why they could not be published with the "Journal" of twelve years ago is evident, for certain gentlemen who are mentioned in them, but who have since passed away, might have objected. But for other reasons this supplementary volume is interesting; in it are revealed more strongly than elsewhere the conventions which surrounded her and the chains that galled her.

France, which once tried hard to appreciate Dickens, now reads Thackeray. In the old days when an enterprising Parisian manager tried to produce "Nicholas Nickleby" and was slain by Jules Janin of the Débats for his enterprise, Thackeray gallantly came to the rescue of his countryman and said some severe things about French adaptations in general and French critics in particular, which could hardly have delighted Jules. But Thackeray had a very thorough knowledge of French life, and in his novels, although he painted it with an acute sense of reality, he was never a malicious slanderer as were some of his Teutonic contemporaries north of the Rhine. He now reaps his reward.

LANDOR IN CHINA.

His March with the Allies, and His Views of Boxers and Priests.*

In his brief preface Mr. Landor writes that the aim of his book has been "to give a record of events as they occurred and to avoid national or personal prejudice." How far can a man, being mortal, be sweet tempered when in his own person he has been made to suffer all hellish torments, and what love or respect can the author of this volume bear toward the priests of Buddha, when they almost flayed him alive? Mr. Landor is to be forgiven, when in captured Peking he visits a Buddhist temple outside of the Chinese gate. Here were found thousands of rounds of Mauser cartridges, with explosive shells and other implements of war. "The impudence of the priests," he says, "was appalling. One, a young fellow, clean-shaven, and still wearing his yellow robes, came forward. He spoke a few words in English. Relying on our ignorance, he informed us in a loud voice that 'he and all other bonzes were good Christians'; thereupon he proceeded to shake hands with us all. Personally, I preferred to shake him by the neck for his lies and impertinence, and when I had shaken him enough sent him sprawling into the middle of the courtyard." Considering all the circumstances, Mr. Landor's treatment of the priest was actuated by a sense of justice.

In Mr. Landor's two volumes may be found the entire history of the recent troubles with China, with an extended account of the march to Peking, the battles around Tien-tsin, the wonderful defense of the legations, the fights at Peking, and to this is added a succinct history of China and the causes which led up to the Boxer movement. One wonderful story of heroism is the defense of Pe-tang. For courage and devotion there is nothing in fiction which can equal it. Having followed the relieving force, Mr. Landor describes what he saw.

At once it might be declared that the author has a strong liking for Russians, which conveys the idea that their treatment of the Asiatic is the most likely to bear fruit in the future. He is quite outspoken in regard to some of the failings of the English, and has much fault to find with Gen. Chaffee. Mr. Landor differs in toto with our General, not alone on military matters, but as to the social amenities. As far as concerns the rank and file of the Americans, the author has nothing to say but in praise. The German soldiery he considers machines. Perhaps after the Russians, which Mr. Landor invariably lauds, it is the Japanese who please him the most. Not only were they daredevils in action, but the most obedient and tactful of soldiers. Never for a moment does Mr. Landor question the courage of every individual among the allies. Pluck and heroism seem to have been universal. To read the volumes is to be convinced that the fight at Tien-tsin was no walkover. To hold the place itself as a base required great caution. Then the march on Peking was never an easy matter. Contempt for the Chinese was all right enough, but certain geographical conditions, the climate, and other matters not fully appreciated by those who are fortunate enough to live in the midst of peaceful civilization are too often overlooked.

Mr. Landor does not love the Chinese. We see no reason why anybody should. There may be, and there is no doubt that there are, many straightforward and honest Chinese, whose friendship is worthy of cultivation, but unfortunately such seem to be in a hopeless minority. The Chinese Government has been treacherous to all people not of its own race from time immemorial. As a collective whole, the people are not to be trusted. The "foreign devil" will always exist for them. At home the Chinese are by no means peaceful, for revolts and rebellions have always existed. Mr. Landor attributes in no small part the worst characteristics of the Chinese to the influence of the Buddhist priests.

Entering into the fullest details as to the Boxers, the author believes their society to have had a most ancient origin. As early as 1747 it became so aggressive that it was suppressed. It always existed, however. In 1900 the movement, "under the protection of the Throne, assumed such gigantic proportions that all the great nations of the world together found at first some difficulty in coping with it." Mr. Landor thinks Europeans and Americans are in error when they believe that the movement was purely local and directed against missionaries. It was a well-planned crusade against all "foreign devils." "It spread more or less all over the Chinese Empire, and was backed to its utmost limit by the greatest and most powerful organization in China, the Buddhist monks, the Lamas."

Then, too, "Princes of the imperial blood joined the crusade against foreigners and foreign civilization." The Boxer movement, the author thinks, was sprung

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*CHINA AND THE ALLIES. By A. Henry Savage Landor, author of "In the Forbidden Land," "Alone With the Hairy Ainus," "Corea." With illustrations and maps by the author. In two volumes. Illustrated cover. Pp. [illegible]. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons.

somewhat earlier than was intended. Had all the plans of these wretches been carried out, it would have gone much worse for the Europeans in China. Mr. Landor gives translations of some of the incendiary proclamations which were scattered broadcast in China. All possible lies were repeated, such as that wells had been poisoned by "members of the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions." The two most conspicuous leaders were Prince Tuan, the father of the heir apparent, and a native Buddhist of Shensi, Li-Lai-Chung. "It was thus that religious and political movements for the extermination of foreigners and their influence assumed such alarming proportions. No doubt when that nest of immorality and disgraceful corruption, the Buddhist monks, has been wiped out, not only China, but in all Asia, Western civilization will have no difficulty in penetrating to the remotest nooks of that immense continent and peace will be forever assured."

All Chinese outrages begin in the same dreadful way. There are Europeans murdered and then follow stereotyped apologies from the Chinese Government. Such palaver on the part of the Chinese never amounts to anything. "To save his face," the head mandarin will order an execution of two, and just as likely as not some poor wretches are decapitated who had nothing to do with the murders. At the beginning of the troubles Mr. Landor thinks that Sir Claude MacDonald showed either great ignorance of the situation or was afraid to face the problem. All the other representatives of foreign powers wrote home of the terrible prospect before them. We must not forget how delicate was the situation, and what the interference brought about by Europe might mean. As matters went on the Chinese Government seemed to grow more and more indifferent as to the fate of the foreigners in its country, and administered several direct slaps at the European representatives. There was nothing which showed more plainly how little the Chinese Government cared for the declamations of the European and American than the appointment of the brutal Yu-H'sien as Governor of Shantung, for that man was held responsible for the murder of Mr. Brooks.

In Peking there was constant backing and filling. The Chinese only wanted to gain time. Audiences were granted which amounted to nothing. Long-winded and flowery addresses were issued by the Chinese officials not worth the vermilion paper they were inscribed on. The circumstances which led up to the murder of Baron von Ketteler capped the climax. Can it be possible that what Mr. Landor intimates has any foundation of truth that even then it was believed that matters might be smoothed over? Finally, when the news was received that the legations in Peking were fighting for their lives, there was an end of believing in Chinese magnanimity. Then began the concerted action of the European powers, the United States joining in the fight. Suppose we call our presence in China "a rescue."

Want of space prevents following Mr. Landor's account of the many military actions. The soldier's work is closely and accurately told. In the matter of loot the author has his own ideas. It seems terrible to write that man in general will kill his fellow and then rob him. But, then, what is the personal property of your enemy? Is it his rifle, or the money in his pocket? Looting seems to have been common, and carried out by the soldiers of all the allied forces. Mr. Landor indulges in his artistic tastes as to looting, and awards to the Japs the distinction of being the most dilettanti of robbers—that is to say, military robbers. Whereas an American would carry off almost anything, the Japanese would gloat over the possession of a bit of rare china or a piece of antique cloisonné. Landor writes:

> It is difficult to decide whether looting is at any time right or wrong, but in all fairness it must be kept in mind that the case of Tien-tsin was a special one. The main portion of the city was already on fire, most of the houses had already been broken into and looted by the Boxers and Chinese soldiers, and presently everything that remained would be destroyed by the flames. It certainly seemed a pity to let so much beautiful and valuable property be wasted. Was it not, then, the lesser evil to allow these men, who had fought hard, to reap what benefit they could from the misfortune of others, especially since "the others" were doomed to misfortune in any case? To prevent looting was impossible. The authorities, therefore, seemed to have followed the only sensible line by giving the soldiers and marines a day's free hand.
>
> The accounts of the looting published in England and America were not accurate, and seemed to be mostly written by persons who had some ulterior motive in showing the soldiers of some one nation or another at their worst. I maintain that, if looting is to be looked upon as a crime, the soldiers of all nations, none excepted, disgraced themselves alike. The Russian, the British, the American, the Japanese, the French, all looted alike. They one and all were looters of the very first water. I say it and I maintain it. But, on the other hand, I cannot see that in this particular case of the Chinese war looting was a criminal offense. On the contrary, it was the only way by which the natives could be punished for their outrages on our men, women, and children; and, degrading as it may seem to those who had no chance of taking part in it, there is no doubt that the only portion of this war which will cause the Chinese some future reflection will be the burning and looting of Tien-tsin.

All this is vulgar commonplace plundering, but the author describes other incidents of looting which are not pleasant to read, as happening in the imperial apartments; not that there is so much difference between pocketing the precious jade ornament that belonged to the Prince of Heaven, or the common teapot once the property of a coolie, only the quality of the looters were of the highest social or military grade, since they were in the Imperial Chinese Windsor Castle of the Celestial Versailles:

> At the sides [of the chamber] were a number of lacquered cases with the imperial dragon in gold, and handsome ivory tablets for the keys. These coffers contained magnificent gold embroideries, &c.
>
> Much to the evident annoyance of Gen. Linivitch, a number of officers of the allies made direct for these coffers, smashed them open, and filled their pockets with what they could get, regardless of the feelings of the spectators.
>
> A worse thing happened. Out in the court, as one of the Chinese officials who was escorting the visitors stood impassive, with his white tasseled hat and a long necklace of amber and jade, with pendants, the emblem of his rank, dangling on his chest, a military officer approached him and with a bow removed the valued necklace from the Chinaman's neck, placed it round his own, and with a "Ta-ta" and graceful wave of the hand, walked away with it. A complaint was later made of this to Sir Robert Hart, but, unfortunately, the necklace could never be recovered.

As an artist, the author's descriptions of the Peking palaces and temples are of the most interesting character. It is not worth dwelling on the strategical differences as they existed between Mr. Landor and Gen. Chaffee. The book is a fine production, with its wealth of illustrations. There are photographs taken by the author when the guns so shook the camera that the tremor from the concussions is visible in the pictures. The colored plates are excellent. The value of the work is incontestable. Mr. Landor may have his prejudices, but there is no reason to question that he estimates the Chinese at their precise value.

Bret Harte's New Short Stories.*

It is now about half a century since the author of these stories went to California a few years after the beginning of the gold fever, when the manners and morals of the new country were still in the quarry for the writer of fiction and worth hard digging. Bret Harte's early stories show how thoroughly he absorbed the adventurous spirit of the time and region. His gamblers and murderers and every-day miners had then the attraction of novelty, and he knew how to group them effectively against the striking Californian landscape. Now conditions are so changed and the old conditions are so familiar in literature that the title "Under the Redwoods" fails to stir up even a reminiscent excitement in the minds of the public to whom "The Luck of Roaring Camp" is a classic. The concluding sketch, which is frankly autobiographical in character, has more interest than any of the rather ineffective little tales preceding it. In it Mr. Harte describes San Francisco as it was in the earlier stages of its development, after the rough and ready days of '49 and before it became a great city. "It was a singular fact," he says, "that while the rest of California was swayed by an easy, careless unconventionalism, or swept over by waves of emotion and sentiment, San Francisco preserved an intensely material and practical attitude, and even a certain austere morality." Growth and prosperity were furthered by the suppression of any news that might tend to discourage timid or cautious capital, the press was "sober, materialistic, practical when it was not severely admonitory of existing evil," the city was early a city of churches, and the leading people were strictly religious, "with the Spaniard and his Sunday afternoon bullfight scarcely an hour distant, the San Francisco pulpit thundered against Sunday picnics. One of the popular preachers, declaiming upon the practice of Sunday dinner-giving, averred that when he saw a guest in his best Sunday clothes standing shamelessly upon the doorstep of his host he felt like seizing him by the shoulder and dragging him from that threshold of perdition." Even the large gambling saloons were conducted with gravity and decorum, the public games were chiefly rouge et noir, monte, faro, or roulette, in which only the impersonal antagonist, the "bank," was to be challenged, and while Mr. Harte "experienced a fearful joy" in frequenting the saloons during his youth, he cannot recall any quarrel or murder directly attributable to this kind of gambling, he never witnessed any tragic sequel to the losses, he never heard of any suicide on account of them.

At the time of these early impressions the Chinese were still objects of curiosity in San Francisco; their shops were then not always confined to the Chinese quarter, but they lived to themselves, indulging in their own peculiar habits; of their social and inner life San Francisco knew little and cared less. One glimpse that Mr. Harte obtained of this private life was hardly calculated to lure the general public. A Chinese boy with whom he was acquainted, in an extraordinary burst of confidence, offered to show him some characteristic sights in a Chinese warehouse near by.

> I was struck by the singular circumstance that while the warehouse was an erection of wood in the ordinary hasty Californian style, there were certain brick and stone divisions in its interior, like small rooms or closets, evidently added by the Chinamen tenants. My companion stopped before a very long, very narrow entrance, a mere longitudinal slit in the brick wall, and with a wink of infantine devilry motioned me to look inside. I did so, and saw a room, really a cell, of fair height, but scarcely six feet square, and barely able to contain a rude slanting couch of stone covered with matting, on which lay, at a painful angle, a rich-dressed Chinaman. A single glance at his dull, abstracted eyes and half-opened mouth showed me he was in an opium trance. This was not in itself a novel sight, and I was moving away when I was suddenly startled by the appearance of his hands, which were stretched helplessly before him on his body, and at first sight seemed to be in a kind of wicker cage. I then saw that his finger nails were seven or eight inches long, and were supported by bamboo splints. Indeed, they were no longer human nails, but twisted and distorted quills, giving him the appearance of having gigantic claws. "Velly big Chinaman," whispered my cheerful friend; "first-chop man—high chinee—no can eat—no can washee—no dlinke, no catchee him own glub allee same nother man. China boy must catchee glub for him, allee time! Oh, him first-chop man—you bettee!

On the same occasion the young Chinaman showed Mr. Harte what he called "one funny thing—heap makee you laugh." This was a Chinaman under punishment for theft, chained to a post in the courtyard of the warehouse, and wearing a huge square wooden frame fastened around his neck like a collar, and fitting so tight as to press the flesh out in weals about it. It did not seem to the observer as funny as he was expected to find it, and he reported it to the authorities only to learn that the police already had cognisance of similar cases of illegal and barbarous punishments, but that the victims themselves refused to testify against their countrymen, and that it was impossible to convict or even to identify them. "A white man can't tell one Chinese from another," he was told, "and there are always a dozen of 'em ready to swear that the man you've got isn't the one."

The list of books by Mr. Harte, printed at the end of the volume, comprises thirty-eight volumes, most of them with titles characteristic of the "Wild West" before that alliterative designation had become a mere farcical catchword. In them is probably to be found as good a history of pioneer civilisation in its minor details as can be obtained from the works of any one writer. But the day has passed and new stories on the old themes are merely recollections, a little worn, perhaps, with time and use.

Zola's New Novel.*

Emile Zola's new novel, which is now being published in Paris, London, and New York, respectively, under the titles of "Travail," "Work," and "Labor," is the second book in the author's series of the Four Evangelists which had its beginning with "Fécondité," published some eighteen months ago. In "Travail," M. Zola attempts to show three things—the duty of every human being to work, as the sovereign cure for individual, social, and national ills, and in fulfilling this duty to have every man receive his exact proportion of profit in exact ratio to the accumulated earnings of all, together with a similar proportion of happiness, luxury, and relaxation, and, finally, that this state of universal co-operation is to be achieved through a scheme of social reorganization and regeneration, in which the ideas of Fourier, the eminent philosopher and less eminent political and social economist, play an important part. Such is the aim, it might almost be said, the gospel, of M. Zola's latest novel.

Almost everybody who reads books is acquainted with M. Zola's method. He sees a certain tendency in social or political life—usually a pernicious tendency, but not at all a dominating one—then he gathers material concerning it, ponders over it, becomes absorbed in it, until by a sheer process of exclusion, he molds it into a dominating condition which threatens the world's destruction. Then his process of reconstruction begins, and as we read the last page we find society happy and rehabilitated. It was so in "Fécondité," where the salvation of France was worked out by dint of large families; it is so in "Travail," where we find perfect peace and happiness established by pure socialism.

"Travail" is a mixture of realism and idealism. Its realism consists in describing with great care and minute details all the obnoxious elements in active life under the wage system, and in concentrating them in a single French manufacturing, mining, and farming district. Its idealism is revealed in the demolition of the monster reared, and in the construction of a new and beneficent figure. "Travail" is both a reality and a Utopia.

Luke, the "son of Pierre and Marie Froment, had, like his three brothers, Mathieu, Marc, and Jean, learned a trade—a handicraft—in addition to his special studies as an engineer." It is in the latter capacity that he comes to La Crécherie in the Monts Bleuses, to give some advice to the owner of the blast furnace there, M. Jordan, concerning the disposal of the property to the proprietors of the Pit, a rival concern. A strike has just been brought to a close, and the sufferings of the operators, their vices, and the general demoralization of their condition overwhelms the stranger. With inspiration drawn from the midnight reading of Fourier, and with capital furnished by M. Jordan, Luke establishes the institution of co-operative labor, education, and happiness at La Crécherie, until it converts and absorbs all the industry and commerce in the district and in France itself. There are no more wage earners, there are no more capitalists, no more middlemen between the producer and the consumer, no more mariages de convenance—labor, happiness, and love reign supreme. It is all very charming—and improbable.

As to the characters in the drama, they are thoroughly Zolaesque, generally running to the two extremes—beasts and intellectual giants, and the immorality of the former is quite as pronounced as the immorality of the latter. Decidedly the strongest part of the book, and also the most interesting—for whatever he is, Zola is rarely dull—is that in which are described the demoralizing condition of the wage system, and the struggles of Luke to overcome it by a system of co-operation. There is vitality, strength, and reality in these pages. But after—when Luke is depicted in all the flamboyant glory of his conquest, and the picture of universal co-operation is drawn, the writer becomes an unstable theorist in political economy and a romanticist of silly and fanciful themes.

Of the two translations before us, neither is entirely satisfactory. "Work" appears to be too literal. The French idiom is too often rendered word for word into English, and the possible eloquence of the dash is disregarded. But Mr. Visetelly knows his technical French thoroughly, and the exactness with which he has reproduced the minute descriptions of blast furnaces, &c., leaves nothing, as far as facts are concerned, to be desired. The same cannot be said of the translator who has produced "Labor." Many of the renderings here are ludicrous, while the Englishing of the technical words and phrases savors of frantic and ill-judged appeals to the dictionary.

As we have said, "Travail" is the second volume in the Four Evangelists series. Two more are to come—"Truth," in which the leading character will be Mark, and "Justice," in which John will be the moving figure. Thus, to quote M. Zola, "the children of my brain will, like the four Evangelists preaching the Gospel, diffuse the religion of future society, which will be founded on Fruitfulness, Work, Truth, and Justice."

A Story of the American Revolution.*

The wonder is, not that so many people read them, but that so many books all dealing with the same period—the revolution—can be written, yet each in itself be so unlike the others. "Clayton Halowell" is a tale dealing exclusively with the American Revolution; a stirring story of treason, villainy, love and honor; a book that tells its story simply without the clanging noise of too many sabres.

Major Halowell's love for the beautiful Mme. de Laurient is already on the wane when the story opens, and Madame's affections have been tinged with the dangerous hue of jealousy for pretty Joyce Dalton, whose sudden appearance has robbed her of her lover. The emotions become complicated enough for them all when, through accident, Halowell discovers that Mme. de Laurient is a spy for the British forces and that she is assisted by George Dalton, one of Washington's aides and a brother of Joyce. The plot thickens with startling rapidity; innumerable attempts are made upon the Major's life, but he seems sword and bullet proof; even at the end, when, through a series of events, the Major is arrested as the traitor in place of the luckless George, he will not betray the real culprit, but calmly ascends the scaffold to be hanged for treason rather than let Joyce know the extent of her brother's villainy. But at the last moment, however, Mme. de Laurient saves him. It detracts nothing from the romance if the reader sadly reflects that in real life these hurried confessions are, alas, more often too late.

The book closes with the villain dead and the good Major rewarded as he should be. And what more can one ask of a story? Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Baron Steuben, Kosciusko, and others all move among the pages, giving the tale thereby a stronger historical flavor. Still we are glad to say none of these makers of history have been overtaxed, but Mr. Van Praag has wisely relied upon his own resources to create an interesting story without once more dragging in these much-abused gentlemen as leading characters.

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Dropping metaphor, Mr. Anthony Hope's "Father Stafford" is a volume of smart talk carried on by the personages in the fiction. Of action there is none. You long for one of the nice ladies to clutch at a hairpin and hurt some one. The interest in "Father Stafford" is of the slightest. He does or he does not eat potato and will not touch beer. You do not care for his asceticism. An artist catches a certain expression of Father Stafford's which looks fairly carnal. As there are two uncommonly handsome girls around, who know how to flirt, it becomes evident that Stafford is not a St. Anthony. The marriages which were expected to come off according to regulation do not take place. Finally Father Stafford becomes a Catholic. The last spicy thing that the cynic in the story says in regard to the priest is, "You have spoiled a saint and made a Cardinal." What can a romance of Mr. Hope's be without a Turk, a Greek, or a Bulgarian in it?

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*UNDER THE REDWOODS. By Bret Harte. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 254. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1901. $1.

*TRAVAIL. By Emile Zola. 12mo. Pp. 600. Paris: Eugene Fasquelle. 3f. 50c.

*WORK. By Emile Zola. Translated by Ernest A. Vizetelly. Crown 8vo. London: Chatto & Windus. 3s. 6d.

*LABOR. By Emile Zola. Translated by ——. 8vo. Pp. 604. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

*CLAYTON HALOWELL. By Francis W. van Praag. Illustrated by Winthrop Earle. 12mo. Pp. 304. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

*FATHER STAFFORD. A Lover's Fate and Friend's Counsel. By Anthony Hope. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 251. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

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SWINBURNE.

Theodore Wratislaw's Study of His Life and Works.*

WHILE most readers are familiar with the poet Swinburne, and to a lesser degree with his prose writings, the man's personality—at least in America—is far less familiar, as that Mr. Theodore Wratislaw's present "study" is one of the briefest likely to attract many readers.

The subject of this sketch, who is the eldest son of Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne and Lady Henrietta Jane, daughter of the third Earl of Ashburnham, was born in London April 5, 1837, his father dying in 1877, while his mother lived until a few years ago. Mr. Wratislaw traces the lineage of what Burke calls "the very ancient family" of Swinburnes, which derives its name from Swinburne Castle in Northumberland, which it possessed from so ancient a time that the Swinburnes of Castle Swinburne rank among the feudal lords. Swinburne Castle passed away from the family, however, in the time of Edward II., upon the death of Adam de Swinburne without male issue; the present family being descended from Sir William de Swinburne, who lived in the days of Henry III., the present Baronet, Sir John Swinburne, being a first cousin. The Swinburne Baronetcy dates from 1660; that of Ashburnham from 1689; the Maritons from 1780, the Ashburnhams, according to Nisbet, being "one of the ancientest families of good account before the conquest."

Mr. Wratislaw says that Swinburne's personality and life are not only very little known to us, but that the facts set forth are generally incorrect, if not absolutely false. He was educated at Eton and Balliol, leaving Oxford without taking his degree for the most unusual of reasons. He is said to have known more Greek than his examiners and more of most subjects than the men of his class, but failed utterly on "Scripture," which he had not taken the trouble to prepare. At Oxford Swinburne made Dante Rossetti's acquaintance, who was at that time painting the frescoes on the walls of the Union, coming to know intimately also Burne-Jones and Morris.

Shortly after leaving Oxford, and while staying with his family in Italy, Swinburne presented a letter of introduction to Walter Savage Landor, then a very old man, his admiration for the latter leading to the dedication of "Atalanta" to Landor, in excellent Greek verse. The poet's mother, who had been educated in Italy, taught him the language, while to her influence in doubtless due, or at least partially, his love for that country.

Mr. Wratislaw thinks Swinburne's admiration for Victor Hugo began early in life, possibly dating from the time when for a school prize he received a copy of "Notre Dame de Paris," although he did not see Hugo until the revival in Paris, in 1859, of "Le Roi s'Amuse." The author traces Swinburne's early days, which were divided between his grandfather's home, Capheaton Castle, in Northumberland, and East Dene, an estate purchased by his father in the Isle of Wight. The country all about East Dene is charming, many of Swinburne's most beautiful poems having been inspired by it, such, for instance, as "The Forsaken Garden." Much of his time in these early days was also spent at "The Orchard," a place belonging to his aunt, Lady Mary Gordon, to whom Swinburne dedicated "The Sisters," in a set of verses in which he records his early memories of the place.

Later Mr. Swinburne went to London to live, falling thoroughly under its fascinations. For a year he shared the house in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, with Rossetti and Meredith; afterward, at different periods, occupying chambers in London. For the last twenty years, however, Swinburne has lived at Wimbledon Common, sharing a house with his intimate friend, Theodore Watts Dunton, both of whom spend much time every year at the seashore, Swinburne's love for the sea and for swimming being shown throughout his poems.

Mr. Wratislaw tells us that the frontispiece portrait is a reproduction of the very best of Swinburne's recent photographs, who, he thinks, seems years younger than his actual age, possessing still "the animation which in his early manhood won him the name of 'boy-poet,' and a manner of perfect courtesy." This portrait, however, is so different in every way from that of the Watts-Swinburne, with its mass of hair and face narrowing sharply toward the chin, that it is hard to reconcile the two.

Mr. Wratislaw reviews Swinburne's early work, three articles and a poem appearing as early as 1856 in an Oxford publication, Undergraduate Papers, which was edited by Prof. Nichol, and of which only four copies are known to exist. In 1860 Swinburne, then twenty-three years of age, published his first book—"The Queen Mother and Rosamund"—long since out of print. It may be regarded as a sort of prologue to the three plays Swinburne wrote in later years about Mary Queen of Scots. The Queen Mother is Catherine de Medici, the play being laid at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, other historical characters being introduced. In 1864, a little prose tale—"Dead Love"—appeared, which is now extremely rare, Swinburne's first and greatest masterpiece—"Atalanta in Calydon"—appearing in 1865:

> With the publication of "Atalanta in Calydon" Swinburne's name at once sprang among the great poets of the world.

The book was hailed rapturously and immediately as a triumph of poetry. So it was indeed, and criticism of the book at the time of its publication, and has been written during the subsequent years, that it would be difficult to find anything new to say on the subject. With the possible exception of the first series of "Poems and Ballads," this play is the best known of Swinburne's many volumes. The novelty of its form, the originality and dexterity of its lyrical spurts, the freshness and vigor of the choric verse, were unanimously the work of a poet, taken apart. It made a thing to be talked about. Criticism, from the scholarly construction of the tragedy and the virginal expression of sensation or emotion. From the exquisite picture of a springtide dawn, with which the play commences, to the almost intolerable pity of its close, there is no faltering of line, no cloudiness of purpose.

Mr. Wratislaw dwells in much detail upon the long series of volumes Swinburne has published, dwelling particularly upon "Chastelard," the two series of "Poems and Ballads," "Songs Before Sunrise," "Bothwell," "Bonchurch," "Songs of Springtides," "Mary Stuart," "Tristram of Lyonesse," "A Century of Roundels," "the lightest and most delicate of Swinburne's volumes," down to his latest issue.

Mr. Wratislaw's volume ends with an epilogue and appendix, the latter containing a biography and comment on the rarer issues. The epilogue is one of the most interesting portions of the book; in it Mr. Wratislaw sums up clearly his estimate of Swinburne's work:

> That Swinburne is the greatest poet or the greatest dramatist England has known is not a proposition I wish to put forward or should care to uphold. . . . But that he is the greatest artist in poetic utterance who has written in the English tongue is an opinion I am anxious to maintain. I do not say that the music of Milton's verse has not a deeper tone, that Shelley has not a superior and finer melody, that phrases of Wordsworth or Keats do not go deeper to one's inmost understanding, but this I do say, that no English writer has had a wider knowledge of the involutions of literary craftsmanship—a more extensive empire over the world of verbal suggestion. He stands preeminently among the world's inventors of meters for lyrical utterance. . . . As an inventor of rhythms and forms as incapable of others' use as his own music is inimitable, he stands alone. . . . His genius was ripened under many alien influences—the Latin literature of the decadence, the Greek dramatists and lyrists, the Hebrew prophets, the French mediæval scribes and rhymers. In later life the English side of his temperament is more apparent.

Fiction vs. Facts.*

When old Sandbacker, a passenger on the Servia, fell overboard, Hugh Lamont, one of the officers of the steamer, jumped after Sandbacker and saved him. The old gentleman was truly grateful, for when he died shortly after, he left Hugh just a million. Then Lamont quit the merchant service and went larking around the world. While in Paris he visited the Salon, and there he fell in love with the portrait of a beautiful woman. By one of those mixups only to be found in romances, Hugh actually stumbled over the original of the picture, who was Mlle. Denise des Comptes. Denise is having a very hard time of it. Being an heiress, there are several parties after her money. There is the clerical contingent, headed by the Abbé Dieufoy, and the Duchess of St. Ouen, and the military one represented by M. le Col. Lepard. Hugh's sympathies are at once interested, for he is madly in love with Denise. He manages to make an entrance into the château where the young lady is confined, for she really is under duress. He assumes to be an English cousin. He finds out that Denise's brother Gaston, an officer in the French Army, has been accused of treason. Denise only lives so that the honor of her brother shall be established. There is convincing proof that the charges have been trumped up, so that the property of the De Comptes shall pass either into the hands of Col. Lepard or the Church, and the Abbé is doing his best to force Denise to enter a convent.

Hugh outwits them all. He marries Denise and takes her on board a yacht, and Col. Lepard is a prisoner gagged and bound on that same pleasure boat. The party sails to New Caledonia. Gaston's innocence is shown. The Government at home orders his release. M. le Colonel, who is a murderer and defaulter, is sent home. He commits suicide. That is the romance to be found in "Our Lady of Deliverance." Facts are stranger than fiction, or rather they are actually stronger, and so it may just happen that the reader of Mr. Oxenham's story might remember those terrible incidents of a modern tragedy, called the "Affaire Dreyfus."

A Minister's Story of Ministers.*

"Peter and I duly desecrated the day by attending a religious circus. . . . The comical writhing up of the clerical clown who had sung a thousand miles a-beguiling seemed grave serious to Peter then to me. . . . To both of us his contortions were sibylline, and he resembled like a gong. . . . [A reporter] attended the evening performance, and his told a wondering world in stolen imagery that the reverend doctor shone like a 'pillar of brass by day and a pillar of gas by night.'"

It is only in ministers' novels that such things are said about ministers, and the ministerial authorship of the Rev. E. P. Tenney's "The Dream of My Youth" is apparent on many a page besides that containing the quoted passages. There is no mercy for the real failings of the clerical personage, although there are sharp answers prepared for those who have attacked their faith and assailed their individual foibles as if they were articles of their creed.

The slight thread of narrative connecting the conversations sets forth that the elder minister visited Peter in his parish among the White Hills, and then made a long voyage and a long journey with him, and then, after a season of separation, went to Manchester by the sea, where Peter met his fate. While they walked, drove, or sailed, they talked, reviewing their own lives, analyzing their own characters and actions, and striving for complete understanding of both, and this is the book. Mr. Tenney's "Coronation," published twenty-five years ago by Messrs. Lockwood, Brooks & Co., had more incident and described the personages from without, but, in spite of no small cleverness, it was lost in that quicksand where disappear so many promising books. The time was not then ripe for a study of a rustic village barged the world currents of thought and action, but tarrying with unsettled questions and bubbling with heresy, pluckily and often silent Hunt's "Sheep Afflicted," finely painted those who might have served for the "Coronation" portrait of Parson Moody, the big minister who could fight for the Lord or pray for Him, as occasion demanded, performing the two services in much the same manner. At this moment, when a single quaint character with shrewd and spicy speech suffices to insure great sales, "The Dream of My Youth," in which all the speakers are quaint, ought to be extremely successful. If it be not, Mr. Tenney is ready to take its failure philosophically. "The author is not slain but by himself," he says, and he whimsically debates the propriety of endowing a book with money enough to secure an annual public reading of it, or arranging with some Western packing house to "handle" it like dried tongues. Aside from commercial success, the book has a real claim to attention because, in spite of the humor which constitutes its superficial attraction, it deals with lofty subjects and judges life, theology, science, and man with the authority of one who has had no time to devote to trifles. It will be interesting to note whether or not the educated speech of the two ministers will bar the book's way to the success which is the lot of shrewdness couched in provincialisms.

A Hungarian Unitarian.*

Maurus Jokai is describing a feast in Transylvania. "There was "hot milk, paconspiced with paprika." The paprika is typical of the noted Hungarian maker of romances. He loves pepper, and the pabulum he furnishes is generally red-hot with paprika. Since the departure of the elder Dumas there never has been a novelist who comes nearer to be his successor than is Maurus Jokai. "Manasseh" has for title in the original "Egy az Isten," and the literal translation of this is, "One is the Lord," and it is the watchword of the Unitarians of Transylvania.

The time of the romance is during the struggle between Austria and Hungary. Every kind of conceivable plot Maurus Jokai introduces into his story. The translator writes: "As in up many of Dr. Jokai's novels that have appeared in English, it has been found necessary to abridge the present translation. Not until we have endowed publishing houses which, edit Mr. Ford to disregard the question of sales shall we see this author's books issued in all their pitiless prolixity in any country or language but his own." It is then an "excessive wealth of incident" which is peculiar to Jokai. The reader may judge best of the author's capabilities.

There are in "Manasseh" scenes laid in Rome and in Torcsko. The heroine is the unfortunate Princess Cagliari, née Countess Blanka Zbercy. The lady has come to Rome to obtain a divorce. Her husband, the Prince, is the most wicked of men. She cannot obtain a separation from her husband without the sanction of the Pope. Next to the Prince in rascality is his agent, Benjamin Vadjar. The Prince has for mistress a former dancer, now the Marchioness Caldariva. The flight of the Pope from Rome is introduced into the story. Maurus Jokai has no liking for the Catholic Church.

There are many fights in the romance, the wind-up being the battle of Solferino. The hero, Manasseh Aderjan, is an out-and-out Unitarian—that is to say, as they construct adherents of that sect in Hungary. The novelist makes use of secret prisons, hidden passages with peculiar keys, and other strange mechanisms. There is some resemblance between Maurus Jokai's novels and geysers. They both spout for a while and then subside. The intervals between action and inaction are short. Perhaps for Magyars, Szeklers, Wallachians, Croatians, Serbs, "Egy as Isten" is precisely the sort of romance best adapted to their requirements.

Two books have already appeared in London purporting to contain answers to "An Englishwoman's Love Letters." Of course the absurdity of the double supply is obvious. More to the point possibly is "The Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth," which will come from the press of John Lane early next week. The author is not Elinor Glyn, however. It has been said that the humor of Elizabeth, as revealed in "The Visits of Elizabeth," is sometimes of doubtful taste, but there is much to forgive her in view of her mother. Moreover, these later epistles seem to annihilate much of Elizabeth's supposed naïveté. Here is a sample: "Thérèse, in brushing out my hair to-night, asked me why I did not marry again; she said that she knew men admired me, for one of the Vane-Cordurays' footmen at Shotover had told her I was a woman to drive men mad. Thérèse, of course, gauges the value of men's admiration from the footman class, but I think I have not yet got to the shady side of beauty, and that, perhaps, it is just as well Valmond saw you before he met me."

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*ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE. A Study. By Theodore Wratislaw. Portrait. 12mo. Pp. viii.-263. London: Grevel & Co., Limited. 27 Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road. New York: A. Wessels Company, Successor. 1901. $1.25.

*OUR LADY OF DELIVERANCE. By John Oxenham. 12mo. Illustrated cover. Pp. 320. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

*THE DREAM OF MY YOUTH. By E. P. Tenney. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

*MANASSEH. A Romance of Transylvania. Retold from the Hungarian of Dr. Maurus Jokai. Translated by Percy Favor Bicknell. Decorated cover. Pp. 328. Portrait. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

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As Jack swung his arms, clashing the dumb-bells behind his back, the collar button of his gymnasium shirt snapped off; when he stepped back it slipped down a little from the left shoulder.

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He put out a hand to draw the shirt lower, but sprang back with a cry. Jack had turned on him, white to the lips with rage, the heavy dumb-bell lifted above his head.

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"I beseech you," he said after a long silence, "do not separate yourself from me because you think that."

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From the Book.

Mrs. LaGrange lay upon the low couch, her features scarcely paler than a few hours before, but now rigid in death. Upon the table beside her the supper stood untasted, while on the same table a small vial bearing the label of one of the deadliest of poisons, but empty, told the story. Underneath the vial was a slip of paper, on which was written:

"I have staked my highest card—and lost! The game is done."

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From the Book.

Mr. Childs and I went into the dressing-room and found Mr. (Charles) Dickens tired and warm. He asked me which reading I had liked best. I told him "The Christmas Carol," and added: "I read that aloud to my mother when it was first published, and then told her I hoped I should later take a walk in heaven between Sydney Smith and Charles Dickens." Mr. Dickens laughed heartily, and we rose to leave him. He held my hand in his and said: "Good night; I shall not forget that walk in heaven, but remember, you will see the back buttons of my coat through my heavenly body."

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, June 5.—Pity the sorrows of a conscientious novelist! A long time ago Dr. Conan Doyle in a weak but profitable moment wrote the first of the detective stories with which the name of Sherlock Holmes is associated. It was so successful that editors clamored for more Sherlock Holmes stories, and Dr. Doyle supplied them, and made much money thereby. But after a time his conscience troubled him. He knew that he ought to write literature, and in point of fact he greatly wanted to write it, but the public insisted that he should write detective stories, which are no more literature than a photograph is art. Before the Sherlock Holmes stories came to a violent end by the murder of Holmes by his repentant creator Dr. Doyle had grown to loathe that individual and to hate the very name of a detective story. After he had killed Sherlock Holmes he felt easier. He assured his friends that it would be henceforth impossible for him to write any more Holmes stories, owing to the death of Holmes, and he resolved that nothing would tempt him to wander again from the paths of literature, which, as is well known, are strewn with beautiful but inedible flowers.

Alas! The public and editors have proved too strong for Dr. Doyle, and he has finally been induced to revive the late Mr. Holmes. A fresh series of detective stories—or possibly a long story of a strictly detective character—is to be written by Dr. Doyle, and to appear in The Strand Magazine. Doubtless it will be widely read, and Sherlock Holmes will be welcomed back to life by his countless admirers, and Dr. Doyle will make much money! But will not his conscience gnaw him horribly? Will he not feel that he has once more proved faithless to literature, and that he is writing for money and not for art? I am certain that such will be his view of his conduct, and I do not envy him the remorse which will disturb his midnight hours.

Why should a detective story never by any accident belong to literature? Obviously because it is simply the unraveling of a problem, and not the painting of character. The people that one meets in detective stories are never alive. They are merely pegs on which the plot is hung. Sherlock Holmes himself was never alive. He was an impossibility, and the men and women with whom he was concerned were mere names. This is always the case with detective stories, though it does not seem clear why it should necessarily be so. Admitting that in a detective story the plot is the reason of its being, it still ought to be possible to people the story with real human beings. Nobody, however, ever does this. Poe's Dupin was as unreal and uninteresting in himself considered as is Sherlock Holmes or Monsieur Lecocq. Nobody has ever yet succeeded in making a silk story out of a detective's ear, if one may be pardoned a parody on a proverb, and the chances are that nobody ever will do it.

***

It is curious that so few writers ever write what they prefer to write. Mark Twain has to write humor, though he really longs to write history and political essays. Conan Doyle writes detective stories, though he wants to write historical romances. Grant Allen wrote stories which he despised instead of scientific books which other people would have left unread. I should not be the least surprised to learn that Mr. Conrad writes stories because he must make a living, and that his one longing in life is to write mathematical treatises. Well! We can't have all things here to please us, as the hymn justly remarks. Dr. Doyle may hate Sherlock Holmes, but that tiresomely shrewd person has taught him how to put money in his pocket, and if art for art's sake is out of the reach of any man, he ought to be consoled if detective stories for money's sake meet his slimmer expectations.

***

The press seems to look upon the decision in the action brought by Mr. Kipling against the Messrs. Putnam as what was to have been expected, and as on the whole a correct one. I do not remember any paper that has said just this in so many words, but the tone of comment is apparently not one of sympathy with Mr. Kipling. But no paper here seems to have remembered that whatever may have been the justice of Mr. Kipling's claim that the publishers had no right to buy copies of his books and issue them in an edition of their own, they added to their edition, and made a component part of it, that so-called "Ken" which justly exasperated Mr. Kipling. The decision of the court may be all right in so far as it establishes the right of one publisher to buy unbound copies of a book and then to issue them as an edition of his own. That is a mere question of law, as to which I am, of course, incompetent to form an opinion. But if the decision always exposes any man to the ignominy of having a "Ken" written about him, and bound up with his books, so that the purchaser of the latter cannot escape buying the former, then Mr. Kipling has my most profound sympathy. And I fancy that if the London press were familiar with the "Ken of Kipling" there would be much more sympathy with Mr. Kipling than has so far been expressed.

***

The Spectator has lately been having a discussion on the subject of "vastness" and "vagueness," that recalls the early days of the Concord school of philosophy. Somebody wrote a letter to The Spectator to say that at times the writer had had a feeling that he could not describe, except that he was oppressed with a sense of the vastness and vagueness of things. Then a dozen other letter writers hastened to write that they had experienced the same sensations, and were of the opinion that these sensations constituted a profound and awful revelation of something supernatural. If these good people had only consulted an intelligent physician before writing their letters they would have learned that their peculiar sensations were the result partly of sleepiness and partly of indigestion. This is much too early for the beginning of the regular "silly season," but when that season does begin I doubt if it will be able to show anything sillier than The Spectator's discussion of vastness and vagueness.

***

The account of Italy entitled "Italy To-Day," by Messrs. Bolton King and Thomas O. Key, which has just been published, contains with much sound and useful information certain persistent errors that no amount of facts seem to dissipate. The writers speak of the Triple Alliance as having imposed great financial burdens upon Italy. How is a financial burden imposed upon a country when two other countries agree to assist her if she is attacked? The Triple Alliance does not require Italy to keep up a large army. In point of fact it enables her to keep on foot a smaller army than would be necessary if there was not the certainty that the German and Austrian Armies would assist her in case of attack. The treaty with Germany and Austria does not contain a syllable in regard to the strength of the Italian Army. I do not say this at random, for I absolutely know it to be true. Moreover, the German Emperor, some few years ago, advised the Italian Government to see if it would not be possible to reduce the army by at least one corps. Nothing is more certain than that the Triple Alliance has not cost Italy a penny, and that by enabling her to keep on foot an army no larger than is necessary to preserve order, and to render the country safe against any sudden attack on the part of France, it has actually lessened the burdens that would otherwise have fallen upon the State. And yet the old fable that the Triple Alliance costs Italy a great deal of money is constantly repeated, and finds its way into a book as well made in many respects as "Italy To-Day." I notice that among the authorities cited by the authors of the book is a well-known Anarchist, who was sentenced to prison for complicity in the Milan attempt at revolution. If this is the sort of writer to whom Messrs. King and Key look for trustworthy facts, it is no wonder that they fall into error.

If the reader of "Italy To-Day" takes the precaution of doubting anything that the authors may say concerning Crispi or the Triple Alliance, they may read the book with benefit. But when they take this precaution they will find themselves sharing the errors of the authors.

***

Mrs. Sarah Jeannette Duncan Cotes is shortly to publish a new book dealing chiefly, so say the preliminary notices, with her Indian garden. Mrs. Cotes has been in ill health for some time, and is coming to England this Summer, partly for change of climate and partly in order to see to the publication of her book. Her visits are much too rare for her English friends, who heartily regret her exile in India, however much she may like it herself. Half a dozen or more years of Calcutta are enough to ruin the strongest constitution, and it should be remembered that Mrs. Cotes, being a Canadian, feels the change from Canada to India even more than an ordinary Englishwoman would feel the change from England to India.

***

We are to have new books in the Autumn, or the late Summer, from Mr. Barrie, David Christie Murray, Henry Harland, and Neil Munro, whose "Doom Castle" has been for some time running in Blackwood's Magazine. Also there will be Mr. Kipling's "Kim" and Mr. Conrad's "Youth." Altogether the prospect is a fair one.

***

The literature of love letters shows no signs of losing its popularity. The latest love letters are those of Balzac. Of course there is a large public that reads with avidity the love letters of any and every body, but for my part I fail to understand in what the attraction of such letters consists. Balzac's letters are, on the whole, less interesting to me than George Egerton's collection of imaginary love letters. I wonder, now that we have had Bismarck's and Von Moltke's and Victor Hugo's love letters, why some one does not collect the love letters of John Calvin, or John Knox, or some eminent mathematician.

***

Marie Bashkirtseff's new diary is selling well, and from most of the critical opinions that I have read it looks as if the book would soften the general opinion as to the poor little Mongol minx. Also the Festus boom, which I predicted some time ago, seems to be well under way. The most noticeable book of fiction of the last week seems to me to be Mr. Pett Ridge's "London Only," a collection of scenes, rather than stories, of London life, most of which I fancy I have read from time to time in the Pall Mall Gazette or other papers. Oh, I nearly forgot to say that Mme. Sarah Grand appeared as a lecturer the other day, and gave the monster, man, some very severe blows. On the whole, the lecture was better than it might have been, and showed that Mme. Grand has occasional lucid intervals where men are concerned.

W. L. ALDEN.

Similar in appearance to its brochure on books dealing with China, the Fleming H. Revell Company is issuing a descriptive catalogue, concerning books published by it on Japan. Its latest volume is the extraordinary biography of "Verbeck of Japan: A Citizen of No Country," by William Elliot Griffis.

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The essays have already appeared in the columns of the Evening Post of this city; its thirty or more papers covering all sorts of questions pertaining to life, manners, and morals, and especially to the family life.

The title of the third paper, "A Neglected Subject of Education," conveys very little meaning. The chapter, however, will be found a strong plea for such education of young people as may help guard them against the growing evil of divorce. The author points out that in discussing suitors and possible marriages, the social positions, incomes, and personal attractiveness of young men and maidens are discussed; but the mother rarely teaches her children—out of the depths of her heart and life experience—what marriage really means. Equally for husband and wife, it means self-abnegation, unlimited mutual patience, the suppression of temper, and the overcoming of irritating influences. Above all, it must mean for both the smoothing into one harmonious whole of individualism and the seeking after mutual benefit.

A wise mother once reminded her daughter that it was not whether she could be happy with a suitor, whose claim she was considering, but whether she could be happy without him. A girl should be taught her responsibility for a proper use of her husband's worldly means, and that she is in reality his partner with equal responsibilities in every way for the making of a home. On the other hand, the man should realise that many of his old habits must be abandoned or curtailed; his profession or business not coming before his wife, so that too much time cannot be devoted to study, or reading, or individual pursuits; but a proper proportion given to society and the amusements the wife has enjoyed all her life.

Another paper discusses the proper spirit in which the girl or man marrying into a family should be received by the father and mother. "C." next traces the time immediately following the wedding, both as it affects the children and the parents; the new responsibilities of the one and the void left in the home circles by the departure of the others.

"Living up to Wedding Presents" is the title of an especially pregnant chapter, the truth of which has been often illustrated. Do we not know cases where young people of the most moderate means receive presents fit only for the wealthy? The author tells of one young couple whose united income was less than $2,500 receiving plates at $200 a dozen; referring to the countless young married people who possess chests of beautiful silver, and yet through lack of means must live in such a simple way that their treasures have to be put away and plainer things bought for daily use. The author suggests gifts which would be real helps toward home building; checks which could be spent upon necessary furnishings, bookcases, which might be given and filled through the co-operation of friends; pictures, almost equally unusual and desirable as gifts. All these things are so much more suitable than magnificent table furnishings, which, fine as they are in themselves, demand luxurious living and service to correspond, and so make living up to one's wedding presents not entirely an easy task.

"The Lady of the House" is an excellent chapter; the term, often vulgarised, really meaning "one who rules home and herself after the codes of highest human development. It lifts the mistress into the higher realm, where courtesy and decorum and refining gentleness reign paramount, and the uplifting law of love is administered to the defeat of all rancor and strife."

"C." discusses all manner and condition of things pertaining to the family life: "Mistress and Maids," "Wives as Partners," "The Etiquette of Family Life," "The Lamentable Publicity of Modern Life," and "The Comradeship of Husbands and Wives," while other chapters are devoted to children, touching upon their proper management, and intimating that disagreeable children are not always personally responsible. The comparative dullness of children is also discussed, as well as one's responsibility toward them, as shown by the frequency with which they act as one's judges. "The Decline of Life" is a well-written chapter, the keynote of which lies in the following:

> It is greatly our own fault that we so keenly dread to grow old, and so quickly give up the active pursuits of life. The field is a different field, the resources are not the same, but there is a definite and easily attained new area of usefulness and accomplishment, if we but frankly admit to ourselves that it is time to enter it. "To those who have no resources in themselves for living well and happily every age is burdensome," says Marcus Cato.

In many ways the most important chapter in the book is that on the "homelinees" of certain married women. What a missionary work "C." might accomplish if her essay—for we feel certain the book was written by a woman—should lead young married people suddenly to realise how, even in the midst of luxury, they are really "homeless." A home of one's own, be it ever so humble, is better than a gilded existence in boarding house or apartment hotel. Indeed, the young women bachelors of the present day are so rapidly finding out this fact that it is far from unusual to find them sole or part owners of a small home of their own.

I do not claim that home-making is easy work; nor for a moment attempt to say that the fine art of good housekeeping is easily attained, but I do say—with all the truth I can put into the assertion—that the married woman who sets aside her kingdom for lack of courage and energy to rule it is but a disinherited princess, who lost the greatest joy of life when she abdicated her throne.

*HOME THOUGHTS. By "C." Pp. viii.-211. New York: A. S. Barnes & Company. 1901. $1.50.

A Good Blood-Curdling Tale.*

Wars may wage between fiction, realistic and romantic, historic and modern, calm and stormy, but everybody enjoys a good blood-curdling detective story. "The Mystery of the Clasped Hands" is, therefore, sure of its public, and will prove an agreeable diversion for a railway journey or for the tedium of a Summer hotel. The murder is as gruesome as could be desired, the interest is well sustained, the tankled skein of evidence is skillfully unraveled by the familiar omniscient detective.

If, however, we are not content merely to while away an hour and to enjoy a thrill, but must needs look into matters a little, we confess to finding certain inextricable knots in the thread of the story, and not a few thin places, over which the reader will find it safest to pass very lightly.

Why did Victor Fenaden introduce the beautiful model to his friend at all? What possible motive induced the sending of the clasped hands? How was it conceivable that the murderer had sent them to himself? These and many other questions seriously interfere with the reader's illusion. Of course, the detective's triumphant elucidation seems quite impossible, but we are accustomed to that sort of thing and rather like it; it is the details that give us pause. Is the author or the printer responsible for "expurgating," instead of expiating, sin? The tale as it stands is, however, "not half bad." The murder and mystery therein described will aid us fatuous mortals to murder that of which we have least, of which we stand in most need, and which we all conspire to kill—Time.

*THE MYSTERY OF THE CLASPED HANDS. A Novel. By Guy Boothby. Pp. 304. 12mo. Cloth, $1; paper, 50 cents. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

English Architecture.*

Mr. Way has printed his own drawings from the lithographic stone, and the drawings have been erased from the stones, thus making this beautiful picture book a tempting acquisition for collectors. Mr. Way's task in the four volumes of "Relques of Old London," previously published, and in the present volume has been one of peculiar fascination for any one with the passion for places. He has made in the earlier volumes nearly 100 drawings of the more picturesque of the old buildings and groups of houses left in the great metropolis, and he turns now to the encircling cities which are still independent, but are fast being drawn into the net of London suburbs. Among the subjects he has chosen are the beautiful old places at Richmond where so many of the Henrys dwelt, where Elizabeth died, where Chaucer was Clerk of the Works when Richard II. made alterations in the old building, and where the great funeral of Mary Queen of Scots was held; George Eliot's house at Richmond, where she made her first essays as a novelist, and where, with "The Sad Fortunes of the Reverend Amos Barton," she convinced her husband of her ability to write fiction; the old palace at Kew, (formerly spelled Keybough, Kaibo, and Kayo,) where Fanny Burney read to Queen Charlotte; Kew Church, where Gainsborough is buried; Ham House at Petersham, at the back of which Dickens laid the scene of Sir Mulberry Hawk's duel with Lord Frederick Verisopht, and the ancient tower of Mortlake Church.

The pictures are charming examples of what lithography will do in the hands of an artist sympathetic with this peculiarly personal and flexible art. They have not the superb freedom and delicacy of Whistler's lithographs of old buildings, but his individual and exquisite method, as it is seen in "The Forge", or "The Yellow House at Lannion," is inimitable. Mr. Way's drawings are sincere, graceful, harmonious in detail, and generally delightful. He has been, perhaps, a little too painstaking with his windows, failing to avoid the effect of monotony in some of the many-windowed buildings, but this at least is the defect of a quality and its opposite, a too marked devotion to capricious outline, and emphatic darks is decidedly the more irritating of the two.

The text to the pictures is supplied by Mr. Frederick Chapman, and in the main is a frank compilation from earlier workers in the same field. Some of the information, however, is not readily accessible, and all of it is pertinent and interesting and chosen in a spirit of scholarly research, in marked contrast to most of the text provided for pictures of historic places. On the title page are the arms of Henry VIII., copied from the embroidered cover of a volume which was formerly his property, and the following lines from one of Henley's poems:

> And old immortal words
> Sang in my breast like birds,
> Coming up from Richmond
> On the way to Kew.

Taken as a whole, with its dignified cover, its attractive contents, and its excellent bookmaking, this is one of the books that deserve the frequently misapplied term "de luxe."

*THE WORLD OF GRAFT. By Josiah Flynt. Pp. 321. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE BATTERY.

Its Iconography and that of Castle Garden as Set Forth in Mr. Andrews's New Book.*

THE first feeling on taking up a new Andrews book is one of satisfaction in its mechanical details. The present issue is unusually interesting for many reasons. The author is constantly making experiments which tend not only to increase the beauty of his own books, but to raise the general standards of bookmaking.

In the present instance, fully recognising the fact that in illustration reproductive processes have come to stay, he has been experimenting with half tones. With regretting the passing away of the old methods of illustration, which allowed more individuality, Mr. Andrews has tried to make the best of machine work. His efforts have been directed toward producing on a beautiful paper, made by hand from linen rags instead of wood-pulp, half-tone plates "of a fineness and a delicacy in values not heretofore attempted." Mr. Andrews also alludes to the rather remarkable fact that the typesetting, printing, platemaking, and binding of his book were done under one roof, it having been necessary to go outside for the paper and ink only.

The typography of the present volume is the work of the Gilliss Press and is good in every way. The binding, by the Messrs. Rutter, is equally satisfactory, both in design and execution. It would be hard to say too much in praise of its illustrations. It is certain that if all half-tone work had half the delicacy and fineness of these plates we should hear less of disparagement as to the reproductive processes. The frontispiece, a view of Castle Garden in the middle of the nineteenth century, is beautifully printed in colors, while the title-page vignette, a view of the Battery and Castle Garden, made from an old engraving by Smillie, to be found in Disturnell's Pocket Annual for 1848, is even finer. Views of the Battery at different dates, from 1671 and 1702 down through the first half of the nineteenth century, show it in all its varying phases. There are also numerous reproductions of rare maps and plans—Van Dyk's Plan, a section of the Bradford Map, the Duyckinck Map, a section of the Montresor Plan, part of the Maverick Map, and a part of a map in "Peabody's Views," 1831. Perhaps the most beautiful plate in the book is a view of the Hudson from the Battery in 1844, from an engraving by Booth in Disturnell's "Picturesque Tourist," published in 1844, while an interior of Castle Garden is of interest.

Mr. Andrews remarks that even in the somewhat evil days upon which it has fallen there is no more delightful spot to be found than the Battery. Indeed, Mr. Andrews goes further and calls it the most "delightful spot on earth to all true Knickerbockers and the bourne toward which they turn with longing and delight."

In the closing years of the seventeenth century the southwest part of the Island of Manhattan, once known as Schreyer's Hook, was first laid out for a public park. A ledge of rocks called the Capske rose above the water just beyond the point, and war existing between France and England, it was feared the enemy might attack the city. The Governor of the Province of New York, Col. Benjamin Fletcher, decided to "erect a platform on the outmost point of rocks under the fort, whereon to build a battery commanding both rivers." A proclamation was issued commanding the city officials and the neighboring islands to cut down "eighty-six cordes of stockadoes of twelve feet in length and have them in readiness to be conveyed to New York." These defensive works, which were constructed in 1693, extended from our present Whitehall Street westward two or three hundred feet, being called the Whitehall Battery. Steps were also taken about this time for filling up the ground around the fort and "laying it out as an esplanade and pleasure ground."

Mr. Andrews describes the various views in existence at this end of the city and island from the time when the Dutch traders first built thatched roofed huts upon it. Some of the early engravings show "a narrow, barren, and rather precipitous shore, with a number of one-and-a-half-story houses, nestling closely as if for protection under the walls of Fort Amsterdam."

In 1734 the Battery was ordered to "be kept clear from houses from Whitehall Street to Eelds' corner," now Marketfield Street, which probably marks the period when the one-and-a-half-story houses so prominent on the old maps were finally removed. In 1756 William Smith, Chief Justice of the Province of New York—a Tory, forced later to leave the country—published a history of the Province of New York, which contains a good word picture of the Battery:

Below the walls of the garrison [fort,] near the water, we had lately raised a line of fortifications, which commands the entrances into the eastern road and the mouth of Hudson's River. The Battery is built of stone and the merlons consist of cedar joists filled in with earth. It mounts ninety-two cannons, and these are all the works we have to defend.

In 1788 it was decided to remove the old fort, then partly in ruins. A building known as Government House, a residence for the President of the United States, was erected on the spot, the stones from the old fort forming its foundation.

The iconography of so important a portion of our old city is so fascinating a subject that we would like to follow Mr. Andrews as he describes each old picture in turn. Just one more may be referred to, however, before alluding for a moment to Castle Garden. John Drayton's "Tour Through the Northern and Eastern States in 1794," contains a pretty copperplate engraving from a drawing by Drayton—the only one in existence showing the Battery from the landward side.

In 1808, 400 feet of land under water where Castle Garden now stands was ceded to Congress by the city, and Fort Clinton built on a mole, constructed on these water lots and connected with Battery Park by a bridge. After the war of 1812 the fort was dismantled and the property given back to the city. It was leased by the latter for five years at an annual rental of $1,400, roofed over, and considered at the time to be the largest audience room in the world. Lafayette was entertained there in 1824, and for more than a quarter of a century Castle Garden was a popular place of amusement, Jenny Lind, Malibran, Grisi, and Mario being heard there; the Battery still remaining the theatre of all civic festivities and public processions.

In 1855 the Garden was turned into an emigrant depot, the Battery being enlarged and so filled in that the Garden was no longer separated from the Battery by a bridge. This condition remained unaltered until the removal of the Emigrant Office to Ellis Island in 1890. In 1896 Castle Garden was opened as a public aquarium, which it still remains.

Mr. Andrew's book is admirably bound, and as a last touch, its leaves will be found gilded on the rough.

*"THE INCONOGRAPHY OF THE BATTERY AND CASTLE GARDEN."—By William Loring Andrews. Pp. xvii.-44. Illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. One hundred and thirty-five copies on American hand-made paper and thirty-two copies on extra quality Japan paper from the Imperial Government Mill. Thirty additional copies of the Van Dyk Plan have been made for private distribution, none of which will be for sale.

His Many Love Letters.*

The most conscientious of reviewers is obliged to confess that the reading of a volume of love letters is nothing short of an appalling job. Temperament has much to do with it, and then, too, there is the influence of age. No man over forty can do full justice to the letters of Abélard and Héloise. Granted that to pick out the apparently ludicrous portions of love letters is an injustice, nay a profanation, still the impulse is irresistible. In an art sense the trouble about a collection of love letters alone is that there is no mise en scène. Epistles of sweetness in a regulation romance are acceptable because they do cap climaxes. Julien Gordon, in "His Letters," knows that a certain vis inertia has to be overcome, and so she has written some kind of an introduction, and thus the reasons for the correspondence are made possible.

There are 114 letters in the collection. You are thankful that there are not 115. The author is well up in the French romancers who made a special study of love. Was it not M. Octave Feuillet who wrote in his "Amours de Philippe" a quotation from the Duchess of Longueville, who said, "que les amours sans lettres sont des amours de femme de chambre?" Maybe Victor Hugo did not think much of love letters, for he writes: "Dans ce ravissant opéra qu'on appelle amour, le libretto n'est presque rien."

Can a woman write the love letters of a man? That is the question. Is Thornton a goose? Fancy a masculine being jealous of the leech, (doctor,) who feels the lady's pulse. Thornton then expatiates on "the lovely hillock that swells just beyond the thumb." He is kissing on innumerable occasions the sands where his lady's foot has left its imprint. Then the poor man's mouth must be always full of grit. Thornton, too, wants to roll on the ground so that Helo may put her foot on his neck, quite indifferent as to his shirt collar. The conclusion is a trifle ambiguous. Is there a tragedy? Had Helo dyphtheria? From kissing her letters did Thornton catch the terrible disease?

By Eden Phillpotts*

"The Good Red Earth" is good red earth of Devon, and is a happy title for a story which has caught the very spirit of the soil. The book is redolent with the sweet scent of apples and of cider, with the sad smell of fallen leaves, and with the pungent promise of the fresh turned furrow.

The characters and events of the tale are strung upon the baseness of a religious mountebank and of a half idiotic villain. The former is, perhaps, the leading figure of the drama, and, while rather highly colored, shows many touches of nature, and affords a fine contrast to the independent, plain-minded farmer-folk of the story—men and women as tenacious of prejudice as of purpose, but wholesome and beneficent as the teeming soil of their native Devon.

Poetic justice seems to be no longer meted out to clever scoundrels, after the comfortable fashion of the Psalmist's day. It is, therefore, natural, however regrettable, that Newte should have escaped with the fruits of his villainy. One is, in a measure, consoled for his successful intrigues by the happy crowning of young loves and ending of old enmities. "The Good Red Earth" is a healthful story, well-sustained in its plot, and picturesque in its characterizations. Its chief interest and value, however, lie in the author's reproduction of the bit of earth he knows and loves so well, and in his portrayal of that type of humanity which has grown out of it, and which pours itself back into it, dignifying homely toil by a spirit of unconscious consecration, finding all ambition fulfilled by the earth's response to tillage and to planting, lifting the plain prose of every-day labor into the realm of poetry, because it is done in loving companionship with the elemental forces of nature.

Those readers who eschew the Summer hotel, and go back for a while to the simpler conditions of our forefathers, will find Mr. Phillpotts's story a very pleasant accompaniment to the sight of the plow and the sound of the scythe. There is an odorous simplicity about it that belongs well with country scenes and people on either side of the Atlantic, and that peculiarly fits it to be a book of rest and recreation.

*HIS LETTERS. By Julien Gordon. New edition. 8vo. Pp. 279. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

*THE GOOD RED EARTH. By Eden Phillpots. 12mo, cloth, pp. 328. New York. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

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WATER POWER.

Recent Books of Interest and Value on the Subject.*

It was in the management of water that civil engineering first came to be recognized as a distinct avocation and its practitioners as men having a profession—that is, an occupation which involves the study of fundamental laws and the application of them to the judicious management of affairs. And water still holds its own, and hydraulic engineering is still the most important branch of the profession. Water has to be used in some form or other for the generation of power, so that just at this time, when the economical production of power is engrossing the minds of so many men, the appearance of Mr. Frizell's book is opportune.

It is the production of a man of long experience in mill engineering in New England, and embodies a great mass of information, both theoretical and practical, which has not been collected in a single volume before. In some parts of the book there is rather more mathematics than the "practical" man can take in, but the book is meant for engineers, and they will not all be prepared to agree with some of the author's generalizations, but still will find it essential in their libraries.

Mr. Schuyler's book, on the other hand, makes no pretension of being scientific. None the less is it essential that the engineer who is interested in the development of great projects for water power and irrigation and water supply should study this handsome and comprehensive work thoroughly and be ready to point out to his employers, who will assuredly have it on their desks, the fallacies and absurdities into which so many promoters of grand schemes have been led through ignorance of the true principles of design of immense structures to resist the attack of water. The foundation of this handsome book, illustrated with 153 cuts and twenty-five maps, is a paper prepared by the author for the United States Geological Survey and published as a part of its Eighteenth Annual Report. The interest excited by this publication led Mr. Schuyler to extend his compilation of data regarding the great reservoirs of the world, and this comprehensive volume is the result. A good index of subjects adds to its value as a book of reference and enables the description of any one of the 120 dams treated of to be readily found.

With regard to water supply in general, the book of Messrs. Turneaure and Russell is probably the most "up to date" compendium of existing information issued in any language.

The authors of this work, who are professors in the University of Wisconsin, make no pretensions to experience in the design or construction of engineering works or original experimentation or analysis. They are evidently, however, careful and thorough students of the practice and experiments of others during particularly the last twenty years, and they present a capital summary of the condition of hydraulic science at the present day and the latest methods of it application. A very useful feature in the book is the bibliography of the subjects treated, appended to each chapter, thus enabling the student to refer to the original sources of information, down to the very close of the year 1900. Sanitary analysis and modern methods of purification of water are very fully treated.

Every professor in a school of science has his own way of teaching, and prefers to have his method embodied in a text book. So Prof. Folwell of Lafayette College has also issued a manual of hydraulics.

From having been engaged for several years prior to taking up teaching in the practice of hydraulic engineering, Mr. Folwell has a rather more ex-cathedra way of stating propositions than the authors of the last mentioned book have. He mentions authorities frequently, but his bibliography is not nearly so full, and consequently the verification of his opinions on doubtful points of practice not so easy. There are a good many excellent practical hints on construction scattered through the work. One rather odd feature is the insertion at the end of each chapter of a number of problems the answers to which are not given. This gives the volume a rather schoolbook appearance which is deterring to the general reader. In the matter of the purification of water it is not nearly so full as the work of Turneaure and Russell. They treat the subject very fully from the theoretical standpoint, and also give practical details. Another good manual of filter practice is Mr. Fuertes's little book.

The author, a practicing civil engineer, gives in this volume the latest practice in the construction of filtration works for city supply, as derived mainly from his own observation of both foreign and domestic plants. It will be found very useful to both the engineer and the public unprofessional official who seek for means of bettering the water supply of their towns, particularly now that filtration is the ruling fad.

General manuals in which the several details of theory and practice in the construction of special structures are scattered under different headings in widely separated chapters can never take the place of special treatises in which everything relating to a particular class of structure is concentrated in shape for easy reference. Mr. Hazlehurst's work fills a want. In 1895 there were 149 such structures in the United States. Now there are said to be more than 1,000, and the latest practice is to make them of steel. The author goes into the details of design, materials, and construction very fully, and has produced a useful monograph.

Not directly connected with the theory or practice of hydraulics, but still of great value to the promoter, engineer, or manager of hydraulic enterprises is Mr. Wait's volume.

Law and civil engineering are two entirely distinct professions, and the less the practitioner in one undertakes to expound the intricate details of the other, the better it is for himself and his client. But there are numerous points of practice in the law which the engineer must have some knowledge of to prevent him from wasting his own time and his client's money in futile efforts to accomplish what seems reasonable, but is in fact inconsistent with what the courts have decided to be proper. Mr. Wait has looked into the matter from both sides; an educated and practical civil engineer, he is also an educated lawyer and practitioner at the bar. In this book he has presented in concise form and logical sequence the adjudications of the courts all over the country with reference to the respective rights of individuals and corporations to interfere with each other in the progress of public improvements. The rulings in about 5,000 cases are collated in such a manner that with the aid of the copious index a promoter of an engineer who is shut off from ready reference to his legal adviser can judge pretty well how far he can go in encroaching on private rights in any part of the country. It is a useful book.

J. JAMES R. CROES.

Swedish Short Stories.*

There is a quaint Scandinavian flavor about Selma Lagerlöf's tales, which has lost nothing by the careful translation of Jessie Brochner. The longest of those in the present volume tells of a young man grown half-witted through overwork. Wandering about the country with a peddler's pack, he becomes the medium through which a young girl is rescued from being buried alive. Later Ingrid finds a home at a country house, and at Christmastide discovers that the mistress is none other than the mother of the man who rescued her—the wandering peddler. Her dreams and visions lead her to undertake the task of restoring his scattered wits. The account of his reawakening is graphically told. Ingrid is skating on the lake at sunset; in the east the moon is rising; on the bank sits the unfortunate Hede, watching Ingrid. A deep tranquillity possesses him, and the past few years fall into oblivion. He starts off skating quite naturally, and Ingrid, realizing that his reason has fully returned, rushes to the house to tell his mother. Her ladyship listens with all her soul. Then how quickly he comes up stairs, no longer with the dragging steps of the peasant, as when he left the house. Her ladyship is nearly overcome. "We must be calm," she says, "when he comes in." After some months Hede has a relapse, but the author dramatically relates how Ingrid's devotion conquers, and love wins the day.

In the shorter stories the most characteristic are "Ingrid Storrîde" and "Astrid." Norse romances, charmingly written.

"Old Agneta" and "Peace of God" give local touches of color. "The Fisherman's Ring" and "Santa Catarina of Siena" are picturesque sketches of Venice and Sienna in olden days.

A curious story, with a mediæval ring about it, is "Our Lord and St. Peter."

The most poetic bit in the book is called "The Flight Into Egypt." From a date a great palm had grown in the desert, through the ages. It was planted by the Queen of Sheba, who ordained that it should live until a King is born in Judea greater than Solomon. A woman, a man, and a little child rest at the foot of the tree, wearily gazing at the cluster of dates far beyond their reach. Then the little child said: "Bend down, palm," and the lofty tree bowed, until the crown of leaves swept the sand. It had seen a King greater than Solomon.

A new novel by Anna Fuller, author of "A Literary Courtship," will come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons in a few days, under the title of "Katherine Day." The characters in the story are New England people of brains and breeding living in a suburb of Boston. The tale opens with the childhood of the heroine, while other characters are three men of widely diverse natures engaged respectively in the pursuit of business, science, and amusement. There is also a grandmother in the story who, with her fourscore years, is still vigorous in the maintenance of New England traditions of culture.

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*WATER POWER. An Outline of the Development and Application of the Energy of Flowing Water. By Joseph P. Frizell. 8vo, Pp. 227. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $2.

*RESERVOIRS FOR IRRIGATION, WATER POWER, AND DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY. By James Dix Schuyler. Price, Pp. 466. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $5.

*PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES. Requirements, Resources, and Construction of Works. By F. N. Turneaure and E. L. Russell, C.E. Pp. 733. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $5.

*WATER SUPPLY ENGINEERING. The Designing, Construction, and Maintenance of Water Supply Systems, Both City and Irrigation. By A. Prescott Folwell. C.E. Pp. 548. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $4.

*WATER FILTRATION WORKS. By James H. Fuertes. 8vo, Pp. 266. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $2.50.

*TOWERS AND TANKS FOR WATER WORKS. The Theory and Practice of Their Design and Construction. By —— Hazlehurst. C.E. Pp. 210. John Wiley & Sons. $2.50.

*THE LAW OF OPERATIONS PRELIMINARY TO CONSTRUCTION IN ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE. By John Cassan Wait, C.E. Pp. 624. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $5.50.

*FROM A SWEDISH HOMESTEAD. A volume of short stories by Selma Lagerlöf. Translated by Jessie Brochner. Sixteen mo. Pp. 324. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

SCOTT.

The Circumstances in Which His Great Career Was Begun.*

AT the height of his fame Walter Scott, in company with his son-in-law Lockhart, paid a visit to his aged uncle, Thomas Scott, and the old man, after kissing his nephew on both cheeks, exclaimed: "God bless thee, my man, thou hast risen to be great, but thou wast always good!"

Nothing truer was ever said of the author of the Waverley Novels: he was preeminently a good man; albeit not in the sense in which that term is often misunderstood, but in a large-hearted, generous, childlike way that left room for many failings, both in himself and in others, and that still exercises its healthy contagion after the lapse of three-quarters of a century and makes his readers rejoice in the mere gift of life. And his readers are numbered by myriads. No modern romancer, I believe, not even excepting Dickens and Victor Hugo, has held an equal number of hearts in delighted thrall; and no modern prose writer, with the exception of Goethe, has so influenced the thought and method of contemporaries and successors. It is customary nowadays among young critics to join in the clamor against Scott's fame that was started by Carlyle, and to declare that his day is forever passed. Yet, despite this youthful rejection of the master, the author of "Waverley" sits serene upon his throne, while other dynasties come and go. "Even the youngest among us may be mistaken." For Scott, regardless of undoubted faults, still remains one of the "trivium" or "quadrivium" of novelists who have created a world entire. And to destroy a world is not an easy task, even for the pen of youth. Indeed, it is as difficult as to create it.

Walter Scott was born in Edinburgh on the 15th of August, 1771, as the ninth of twelve children, of whom the first six died in infancy, probably owing to unsanitary surroundings. Fortunately, the future novelist was rescued from a like fate by the removal of his parents from the deadly residence, only, however, to be subjected to other dangers of almost equal gravity. By mere accident the timely discovery was made that his first nurse was consumptive, and then, when eighteen months old he contracted a teething-fever that resulted in lifelong lameness, and that at one time threatened the entire disabling of one limb. This was only averted by a long rural sojourn with his legend-loving grandparents at Sandys-Knowe, near which stood the ruined tower of Smailholm, celebrated in "The Eve of St. John." Here again, however, the child narrowly escaped destruction, this time at the hands of an incipiently insane nursemaid who planned to murder him and conceal his body in the moss. Thus may genius be made to pay the price of unredeemed lover's pledges!

Walter Scott came of an ancient family, one famed in song and story, although not of the nobility. His sixth predecessor in direct line was Auld Fat of Harden, immortalized in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," whose son William had, through his indiscretion in allowing himself to be captured in a "neighborly" raid, resulting in a forced marriage with the ugliest of his captor's big-mouthed daughters, unwillingly transmitted to his descendants this detriment to beauty. Scott's father, who was a writer to The Signet, or solicitor, was the first of the family to embrace a sedentary profession; but the inherited thirst for adventure and excitement perpetuated itself in his son, who in turn has perpetuated it in his martial poems and stirring romances.

The essence of Scott's being was romance in the broad, healthy sense. This it was that caused him "to glance like a meteor from one end of the class to the other," according as the subjects of study interested him or not, and that led him in vacation time on those protracted excursions into Liddesdale and others of the wildest parts of his native land. At the time these "raids," as he called them, doubtless seemed most aimless, especially to his father, who complained that he was better fitted for a peddler than for his chosen profession of the law; but in reality Scott was providing himself, albeit unconsciously, with material for his future work. The boy was fortunate in falling successively into the hands of stimulating teachers, so that despite frequent interruptions of his studies owing to ill health and accidents, he became a fair scholar in Latin and philosophy, although remaining stubbornly averse to Greek. "Though many of my pupils understand the Latin better," said the rector of his school, "Gualterus Scott is behind few in following and enjoying the author's meaning." Moreover, the boy was blessed with the selective memory of genius, that discards all that is nonessential to its peculiar needs. His creative powers ripened late, but his perception and judgment were of early maturity. Thus, while still unconscious of his future calling, he was busily gathering strength and material for his needs as a novelist. Scott's father, who seems to have been a kindly, chivalrous gentleman, with a turn for antiquarian research, was not rich, but by the practice of his profession was able to maintain his family in comfort. Indeed, in early life Scott was far freer from pecuniary cares than in later life, despite the relatively larger amount of money realized by him as a writer; for as a youth he had not yet acquired the hunger for land and the pernicious habit of living beyond his means which later brought such disaster on his head.

In the year 1783, after having spent a year and a half at the so-called college, Scott entered into indentures to his father, as a necessary preliminary step toward admission to the bar. At the age of twenty-one examinations were successfully passed, and he was allowed to don the gown and wig of the barrister, which he did not definitively doff for fourteen years, long after he was the most famous man in Scotland. Indeed, save in his publishing ventures and in his lavish expenditures at Abbotsford, Scott was by no means devoid of hard, practical sense that made him loath to sacrifice a certainty, however small, to an uncertainty. In no single year did he earn more than $2,000 from the law, but, as very early in his career this amount was supplemented from other sources, he was at no time to be called actually poor. By the year 1804, says Lockhart, his income had risen to $5,000. As a student of law Scott had applied himself diligently, although by no means neglecting military and "predatory" pursuits. Indeed, throughout life he was never content with one occupation or diversion, but was unhappy unless accomplishing work sufficient to employ a half dozen men.

And yet this industry, if we are to believe the author himself, was not natural, but acquired; in the fragments of his autobiography he constantly speaks of himself as woefully indolent. Fortunately, however, curiosity and ambition allowed him no rest until he had accomplished a task such as but few men have proved equal to.

In his twentieth year, while still a mere stripling—although, according to all reports, a most attractive one—Scott fell in love with Lady Jane Stuart Belches; as the result of the maiden's acceptance of his umbrella at a moment critical to her attire. Although unfortunate in his suit, the influence of this early passion was destined to be of great moment in Scott's life. After seemingly having encouraged her youthful admirer, Lady Jane indicated her preference for a certain rival engaged in the remunerative business of banking, and Scott proceeded, probably as much from pique as from any other reason, to fall in love with Mlle. Charpentier, the daughter of a French Protestant refugee of the Revolution.

Despite his parent's very natural opposition to this union, owing to pecuniary considerations, the young couple were married in 1797, and after a short residence in Edinburgh moved to a pretty little cottage at Lasswade, about six miles from the city, and, like other young couples before and since, managed by industry and economy to stretch their scanty means to living capacity. Scott's wife was far from being ideally adapted to him in temperament and taste, although they lived happily together, but marriage was probably a fortunate step for him as an author. He was now confronted with the very inconvenient problem of earning enough money to support his rapidly increasing family, and as neither his own tastes nor those of his wife inclined toward economy, his industry found the spur that perhaps in his individual case was not needed, but which is undoubtedly the generating influence of most men's labor. Scott remained at Lasswade for six years, from 1798 till 1804, during which time, besides attending to his practice, he firmly laid the foundations of his fame as an antiquarian and poet. "My first efforts," he says, "were in the manner of the tale teller, not of the bard."

Yet despite the similarity to other children in the matter of telling tales, the first success of the coming author of "Kenilworth" was in the manner of the bard, or, rather, in the manner of another bard, for it was as a translator that Scott made his first serious essay in literature. In 1796 he translated into English verse Buerger's well-known ballad of "Lenore," under the name of "William and Helen," and this translation, together with his rendering of the same poet's "Wild Huntsman," was published the following year by Manners & Miller. "On what terms the publication really took place I know not," says his biographer, an uncertainty, however, not shared by the young author himself. "In a word," he says, "my adventure, ('Lenore,') where so many pushed off to sea, proved a dead loss, and a great part of the edition was condemned to the service of the trunkmaker. This failure did not operate in any unpleasant degree either on my feelings or spirits—I found pleasure in the literary labors in which I had almost by accident become engaged, and labored less in the hope of pleasing others than in a pursuit of a new and agreeable amusement to myself." In such a spirit it was not likely that the débutant would eventually fail, although a number of years were yet to elapse before he perceived that his true calling lay, not as an imitator, but as a creator. In the intervals of leisure from his law practice and his duties as an officer of a volunteer cavalry company organized as the result of the Napoleonic scare, Scott continued his labors as translator, rendering into English successively Steinberg's "Otho of Wittelsbach," Meier's "Wolfred of Bremberg," and "The Erl-King" and "Goetz of Berlichingen" of Goethe. None of these, however, added much either to the translator's fame or income.

"Goetz," which appeared in 1799, through the instrumentality of M. G. Lewis, a popular writer of the day, gained 23 guineas for the author, but as there had by this time set in a reaction against the German romanticism of Goethe's earlier period, the poem attracted but slight attention in the literary world. Undaunted, however, by this comparative failure, Scott proceeded with a "rifacimento" of the drama "The House of Aspen," which seems actually to have been put into rehearsal by Kemble, although never performed. By the death of his father, which occurred in 1799, while Scott was in London, the young author came into a small inheritance, although less than expected. In the meantime, however, through Lewis's request for poems for his long-heralded "Tales of Wonder," Scott was incited to write a number of ballads in imitation of the old national minstrelsy, and twelve of these, including "The Eve of St. John," "The Grey Brother," and "The Fire King," were published in pamphlet form in 1799, at his instigation, by his old schoolfellow James Ballantyne. This connection with Ballantyne was destined to have far-reaching results, unforeseen and unforeseeable at the time by any one. The pamphlet, however, seems to have aroused but little immediate attention, and Scott was forced to wait three years longer before he succeeded in attracting the notice of the public.

But with the publication in 1802 of the first two volumes of "Border Minstrelsy," collected and amplified by him during many years, he immediately assumed an honored place in literature. The first edition of 800 copies was exhausted within a year, Scott's share in the profits being £79 10s., and he then sold the copyright to Longmans for £500. Not content with his manifold occupations, he now appeared in the columns of The Edinburgh Review as a writer of weighty articles, finding time, however, for the composition and publication in 1804 of "Sir Tristrem." But this poem contributed little toward the increase of his fame. He was, however, at this time occupied in the preparation of a work that was destined to render him world-famous at a bound. This was "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," intended originally for the "Border Minstrelsy," but which had grown into the dignity of an independent poem. Unlike most successful literary subjects, this was suggested by a friend. The poem was published in January, 1805, and its success was immediate.

To us of a more commercial age the announcement that within a year nearly 2,500 copies were sold and that within twenty-five years 44,000 were disposed of has, perhaps, a disappointing sound; but in those days such sales were unprecedented, and Scott found himself the most envied littérateur in the British Isles, especially in view of the fact that his individual profits were accruing at the rate which eventually yielded £769 on this poem! Scott had now "arrived," and he stood at the threshold of a career which is almost without parallel in the history of literature. The year previously he had moved to Ashestrel, in Silkirkshire, where he remained for the next eight years. The partial fruit of this period was "Marmion," "Bridal of Triermain," part of "Rokeby," "Life of Dryden," and a new edition of Dryden's works in eighteen volumes, an edition of Sommer's collection of tracts in thirteen volumes, "Sir Ralph Sadler's Life, Letters, and State Papers," "Miss Seward's Life and Poetical Works," "The Secret History of the Court of James I.," Strutt's "Queenhoo Hall" in four volumes, besides numerous other works in single volumes. But more important than all these was the conception and partial writing in 1805 of a Jacobite tale, which nine years later was carried to completion and published under the name of "Waverley." It is really with this event that Scott's beginning as an author may be said to date for us of this generation. For, as he himself said, in poetry Byron "bet" him.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

*PAPER VII. In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW series devoted to the beginnings of great authors. I., Thackeray, Oct. 14, 1899; II., Poe, Nov. 11, 1899; III., Balzac, Feb. 24, 1900; IV., Dickens, July 14, 1900; V., Hawthorne, Oct. 6, 1900; VI., Hugo, Feb. 9, 1901.

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BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Short Stories by Miss Fowler.*

The initial story gives the title to this collection of twenty-one tales, all of which are readable, and none of which call for serious criticism. Probabilities are uniformly set at naught, and possibilities are not seldom absurdly ignored; as, for example, in the story of "Poor Lady Leigh," which tells of a radiantly beautiful woman whose face is literally shot away, and who, blinded by the catastrophe, never knows that she has lost her beauty. Where is her sense of touch, that the mutilation is not revealed to her? The volume is replete with just such absurdities. One recognizes, too, more than one familiar situation, elaborated at greater length in Miss Fowler's novels. Her characteristic wit flashes out now and again from the lips of her rather hard and too brilliant heroines; but this book is less scintillant than its predecessors. The best story is, we think, "Her Heart's Desire." Its admirable lesson is pointed by the prologue and epilogue, and is even better expressed in the tale itself.

She mourned this might-have-been self accordingly, not knowing—in her foolishness and ignorance—that virtues which are slain by adverse circumstances are growths too feeble to be called virtues at all, and that people who fail to make the best of themselves because of the disappointments and disillusions which darken their lot, would fail equally though fortune smiled on them, and legions of good fairies fought on their side. Circumstances cannot really mar a man's character, although they may spoil his life.

Upon the whole, however, although the book is sufficiently pleasant for an idle hour's diversion, it does not add to its author's reputation, and will scarcely give a fillip to the languid interest of the sated novel reader.

*SIRIUS. A Volume of Fiction. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. Pp. 439. 12mo. Cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

1901

A Comparison of TWO GREAT NOVELS of the Civil War

The CRISIS & The GRAPES of WRATH

(By WINSTON CHURCHILL.)

It is curious that two novels on the same general theme, by different authors, without collaboration, and appearing simultaneously should complement each other as do these books. By reading both a more complete knowledge of the war can be obtained than from many volumes of military history.

"The Grapes of Wrath" differs in almost every respect from the conventional Civil War novel. Miss Norris plunges her readers at once into the midst of the war. Her story opens in a New Jersey village in 1861, and the reader follows the fortunes and adventures which give a more diversified picture of life in the North and South than any other story of the great conflict.

By contrast, historically, with "The Crisis," we find in "The Grapes of Wrath" full and vivid descriptions of the last year of the war in Virginia, from the opening of the Battle of the Wilderness to the Surrender, instead of scenes early in the war. In "The Grapes of Wrath" is a fine scene, graphically described, in which the heroine is present at a council of war of General Lee and his staff. In another dramatic scene General Lee tries to show President Davis the absolute necessity of evacuating Richmond before it becomes too late.

(By MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS.)

"The Grapes of Wrath" has an air of reality that convinces the reader that most of it is taken from actual occurrences. Mr. Churchill describes fully the life of St. Louis just before the war and during its first years. Miss Norris describes with equal vividness those pathetic, thrilling days in Richmond before the surrender, the night of pillage at the hands of the mob, the entry of the Union forces, and the last desperate battles of the dying Confederacy. There is a superb description, unforgettable in the impression it leaves, of the Wilderness through which our armies fought, inch by inch, against the intrenched South.

Perhaps the most remarkable portion of "The Grapes of Wrath" is the long account of the Union Captain Haidane's captivity in the abandoned mine in the Wilderness where a horde of negroes who had run away from their masters had gathered, and lived collecting plunder and wealth of all sorts in preparation for freedom.

We see the faithful negro, but we also encounter the predatory negro, sacking houses, robbing the dead, plundering everywhere, and holding wild orgies. Obviously the author did not write it to please anybody, but to give a truthful picture of both sides in all their phases during the most important year of the Civil War.

The GRAPES OF WRATH is published by SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON

MONONIA

Is the heroine of a delightful new love story by

JUSTIN McCARTHY.

"Beautiful in every sense is Mononia, the heroine of the romance—beautiful in mind, in face, and in manner. The book is delightful."—*Boston Journal.*

"Mononia is as sweet-spirited as her name is euphonious, and as strong in character as she is kind-hearted and brave. The book has an atmosphere peculiarly genial and beautiful."—*Chicago Tribune.*

NEXT WEEK

ANTING-ANTING STORIES

The ROAD to RIDGEBY'S

ALSO NEXT WEEK

UP IN MAINE

Stories of Yankee Life Told in Verse by

HOLMAN F. DAY.

An Ideal Book for the Summer Vacation.

Now in its 8th Thousand.

The Outlook says: James Russell Lowell would have welcomed this delicious adjunct to the Bigelow Papers.

"As Wonderful as Any Story of STEVENSON'S,"

Says RICHARD HARDING DAVIS of

BY-WAYS of WAR The Story of the FILIBUSTERS

By James Jeffrey Roche.

"I don't know a book I value more," says Mr. Davis, "or one that has given me more pleasure in more different ways. Some of the lines are as vivid to me as the words on Shakespeare's tomb. The description of the Sonora Expedition and the skeletons and revolvers marking its retreat is as wonderful as any story of Stevenson's. It fills me with awe and envy. It is romance, history, and poetry combined as I do not find it in any other book."

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, BOSTON

WILD BIRDS.

Herrick's Volume on Their Haunts and Homes.*

This is certainly the most interesting bird book that has come under our observation. Pictures and text are united to show as far as possible the consecutive life of birds at the nest, and to attain this end the author has spared no trouble, and has used the utmost ingenuity. He has devised a method of using the camera by which the daily acts of birds in their home life are brought directly under his observation and within range of the camera. This method consists of setting a light tent of green cloth as an observatory, and then of bringing the nest with its immediate surroundings sufficiently close to insure accurate observation and good pictures. This sounds like an exceedingly difficult if not an impossible proceeding, but Mr. Herrick having tried it for two Summers vouches for its practicability, and his pictures are his most eloquent advocates. The way in which he goes about his task is as follows: If the nest he wishes to photograph is fastened like that of an oriole to the leafy branch of a tree, he cuts off the bough with the nest on it, carries it to a convenient place, and fastens it to two stakes driven into the ground and placed in a good light. If the nest is one which, like that of the brown thrush, occupies the centre of a dense bush, he cuts off the main supports and removes them with the nest to the outside of the clump; if the nest is only five or ten feet above the ground, he severs the main stem and lowers to the four-foot mark, which is the convenient working height. Having arranged his nest, he pitches his tent beside it open at only one point, a small, square window in line with the photographic lens and the nest, and from this vantage ground he can observe and photograph at will.

"It seems at first thought strange and almost incredible," he says, "that one may take such liberties with wild birds without wreaking destruction upon the young or introducing such unnatural conditions as would be intolerable to every true student and lover of birds; but this is by no means the case. No injury is wrought upon old or young. The former nesting conditions are soon forgotten, while the new are quickly adopted and defended with all the boldness and persistence of which birds are capable." At first, of course, the birds are frightened by the appearance of the stakes and tent; but the parental instinct which impels a bird at all hazards to go to its young, wherever placed, presently overcomes the fear, and when a bird has once visited the nest in its new position the victory is won. "I have known a chipping sparrow and red-eyed vireo," says the author, "to feed their young in three minutes after the tent was in place."

The pictures resulting from Mr. Herrick's method are not only interesting and varied, but very beautiful, and fully justify his belief that even should they come to seem crude compared with those that the future will yield, they still possess permanent value since within their limits they represent the truth and vigor and freshness of nature. They have been taken not at hazard, but in accordance with a definite plan, and form "a beginning in the attempt to portray the whole life of birds at the nest.' Thus in the chapter on the red-eyed vireos we have a series of pictures representing first the female bird ready with a large insect to feed the young birds in the nest; next, the same bird pushing it down a hungry throat; third, the bird standing in an attitude of inspection; fourth, the male vireo, who is less preoccupied in performing the same duty, and another series representing the female vireo preparing to feed the young again, but this time affected by timidity and adopting the most cautious attitudes. In the chapter on kingfishers we have in addition to a number of irresistibly comical and fascinating portraits of the young kingfishers with their huge bills and mordonic grin as they were pulled out of their subterranean abode to pose for the camera, a couple of excellent views of the nest itself with the adult bird taking fish to the young within, and backing out of the tunnel after the fish has been delivered. It is refreshing to find that Mr. Herrick, despite his zeal in the study of birds, (or, it would be more exact to say, because of this zeal,) has no sentimental illusions as to the likeness between birds and human beings.

The constant reading of human attributes into the activities of animals, is to begin at the wrong end, and is a drag on the progress of accurate knowledge. We should first study the animal as far as possible from its own standpoint, and learn with exactness the facts of its life, taking care not to press analogies further than the observed facts will warrant. Ignorance of anatomy as well as of physiology, and the desire to find in the doings of animals a marvelous counterpart of human powers of intelligence and reason, have already stocked our libraries with fables, anecdotes, and stories, many of which make delightful reading, but possess little value for the modern student.

The text of the book, written in this spirit of purely scientific research is not dry, one hardly need assure the reader, but thoroughly suggestive and informing. The author has spent hours at a time in the actual presence of the birds, and at sufficiently close range to study, minutely their actions and habits under ordinary and extraordinary circumstances, and has recorded his observations graphically and in detail. The following account of his experience with a family of night hawks will fairly illustrate his descriptive style and his method of observation:

Wishing to witness the feeding habits of these birds, which, I believe, have never been described, I spent parts of three days and nights camped beside the nesting, and was the witness of some interesting and curious sights. On the first day I set up the tent at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but heard no sound for an hour, when the young began to "pe-up!" At 6 o'clock the "pink!" of the male sounded for the first time. During the interval a single incident occurred to vary the monotony. A green snake in the course of his rambles had discovered the young night hawks, and when first seen was watching the bird intently from a stump close to the tent. The snake after remaining with elevated head keenly eying the birds for a long time, slowly advanced, putting out his tongue, but when a few inches away hesitated again, and as if deciding not to experiment further, turned to one side and disappeared. The bird paid no attention whatever to the advances of the snake. At this juncture I left the tent for an hour, returning as the sun was setting, at 7:30 o'clock. At dark a change begins to come over the night hawk family. The young bird shows signs of life, moves about calling for food, and grows livelier as the darkness increases, making a sound like "pe-ur! pe-up!" Both old birds are now alert and gyrating overhead. You hear their "pink! pink!" and the startling sound caused by the vibration of the wings as an old bird descends like a bolt toward the earth. As these sounds increase with their nearer approach, the nervous excitement of the young is curious to behold. He is all a-tremor, moves now in one direction, now in another, and his "pe-ur!" note reaches a pitch unknown before. Presently you hear a thud as though a clod of earth had dropped. Then the mother bird, crawling over the leaves begins calling, "ke-ark! ke-ark!" This sound, however uncouth to the human ear, corresponds to the "cluck" of the hen to her chicks, and awakens an immediate response in the young night hawk. He does his best to go to his mother, but the obstacles being insurmountable, she comes to him. She is loaded with fireflies, and as her great mouth opens you behold the wide jaws and throat brilliantly illuminated like a spacious apartment all aglow with electricity. With wings erect and fall spread, the old bird approached to within fifteen inches of my hand, making an electric display at every utterance of her harsh "ke-ark!" Then, standing over her young with raised and quivering wings, she put her bill well down into his throat and pumped him full. His down-covered wings were also spread and a-quiver. In this position they remained interlocked and silent for one or two minutes. When the feeding was over she tucked the little one under her breast and began to brood. It was not long before she was off again in the darkness, and upon returning the performance was repeated, after which she settled down to brood, as if for the night. This young bird was fed but twice each evening, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, and always, as I believe, by the female. It is probable that another feeding also occurs at dawn. During the earlier hours the male would sometimes swoop down with terrific wing-blast, as if to drive away intruders, and he once came and sat by his chick for ten minutes after dusk, without causing any excitement. The task of feeding was borne by the mother, and her presence never failed to excite the young.

*"THE HOME LIFE OF WILD BIRDS. A New Method of the Study and Photography of Birds. By Francis Hobart Herrick. With 141 original illustrations from nature by the author. Large 8vo. Pp. xix.-148. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1901. $3.50.

An American Pair.*

If lovers found their creed in fiction, marriages would no longer be solemnized in these United States, for who would resign the bachelor's comfortable selfishness for the morbid blubbering of the Marches or the striking vulgarity of Miss Wilkins's Brewsters, or even for the mere decent spiritual death following alliance with a Rosamond Vincy or the aspiring Selina? Happily, women's books are lovers' books, and so there are married pairs like these in Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd's "The American Husband in Paris," a little comedy in which the question of a wife's underestimate of her husband is treated lightly and cheerfully, as it should be, as a venial error to be condoned and forgiven, as such errors are forgotten among civilized Americans with real American humor.

The plot is as simple as possible. Mrs. Nash, the wife of the real King of the railway kings, brings him to Paris "to get that liver of his to act and to cure his insomnia." He intends to visit the exhibition and to see various sights. She, having visited Paris annually for many years, for her daughter's French, to cure herself of nervous prostration, to avoid influenza, or for economy, or some equally valid reason, has many acquaintances, and dinners, receptions, shopping expeditions, and "trying on" are part of her programme, as a matter of course. More or less, the two compound for what they are inclined to, and Mr. Nash is yellower and wearier than ever. At an embassy reception, his wife, who has patronized his American ignorance of Parisian matters, is astounded at finding that Ambassadors and aristocrats of all nations pay court to him, and feels the entirely new sensation of wifely pride, and when he falls ill she finds it easy to resolve to give up everything and to nurse and coddle him amazingly. The good and the queer Americans whom the two encounter, the wife's fluent but amazing French, the cool impudence of the French servants who mistake her intended kindness for comradery, her little errors in history, and her husband's mistakes in etiquette, half veil the really important incident, the wife's discovery that her husband is a great man; her good manners and his prevent the affair from degenerating to the March level, and the small play leaves a thoroughly agreeable impression. To do this and yet to show a pair who do not fully understand each other is a real achievement, for not to be understood is the bitterest grievance of husband or wife in American fiction, and it is not easy to escape the conventional theory. The little book is prettily printed and bound, and the most innocently amusing of the many Franco-American matrimonial studies.

*"THE AMERICAN HUSBAND IN PARIS. By Anna Bowman Dodd. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, Brown & Co. Post 8vo.

"The Dream Woman," a story from John Luther Long's "The Prince of Illusion," is the first article in the June Book News, published by John Wanamaker. The frontispiece is a portrait of George Barr McCutcheon. Besides the usual articles, expository and critical, concerning current books, the same number contains "A Diplomatic Crusade," being a piece of fiction from "Bryn Mawr Stories."

MRS. BURNETT.

A Visit to Her Home in London.

MRS. Burnett—or, rather, Mrs. Townsend—is an unusual mixture of English and American characteristics. At times she is quite English, and then again quite American.

"I do so love America," she said, enthusiastically, "with her energy and initiative and fearlessness. There is something in the atmosphere there that puts into one's blood and puts new nerve and ardor into one. I could not be happy if I thought I was never going back again. I love the fearlessness of the people."

This was said with all the fire of the true daughter of the Republic, who may by circumstances be forced to live in foreign lands, but whose heart turns fondly, longingly to the home across the water. Even the voice was American. The next moment, however, she was speaking of the green lawns and ancient trees and storied turrets of her English country home with the same sense of pride and satisfaction, albeit in the altered tone of one whose heart and affections are bounded by the shores of Albion.

Such is the result of having two childish homes.

Mrs. Townsend's experience was precisely the reverse of Little Lord Fauntleroy's: she was born in the old town of Manchester, and did not go to America—"emigrate" was the proper word in those days when the sea journey was a redoubtable undertaking—until her fourteenth year.

"When we went out to Tennessee," she said, speaking of that time, "every one said good-bye to us as if for life, as if taking leave of us forever, convinced that they would never see us again. And it looked just as serious to us as it did to them. I was still young enough to have no fixed traits and prejudices, to be able still to assimilate new impressions and views of life, to be modified by my surroundings. In many of my views I am thoroughly American. I hold that no one to-day, in our complex civilization, can be thoroughly and symmetrically developed unless he knows and lives in both countries, England and America. We are nowadays too complicated and many-sided to be satisfied by what either one of these countries alone can offer us; we need both of them. I have a home in England and one in America, and I live in them by turns. I can't remain, however, in either more than three years without feeling the necessity for a change, the longing for my other 'native land.' I am one of the very few privileged persons who have the right to talk about both America and England as they like, to criticise both of them and point out their faults, for I belong to both of them."

Mrs. Townsend is at present living in Lord Buccleuch's house, in Charles Street, which is one of the quiet, aristocratic residential streets branching off Berkeley Square. No more serious disturbance than that of a hand organ ever breaks the leisured quiet of this exclusive section of London town, which offers many a lord and lady shelter. The suggestion of ancestors was in the air—in the ancient tapestries, in the seasoned portraits on the walls, and in the weighty bearing of the flunkeys. The liveried individual who opened the door for me was oppressed by the weight of the docal dignity which still clung to the house, and as he threw open the portal through which his Grace had so often passed he made me feel for the first time in life the paramount necessity of a title—it requires courage to announce one's self to a lackey of that sort as merely "Mister." In the music room, up stairs, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend were experimenting delightedly with a newly acquired pianola, drowning melody and harmony by the deep, unregulated "tum-tums" of the bass, but contentedly flattering themselves that they were making music. Mrs. Townsend is a better writer than musician. In stature she is rather below the average of the new generation, and in manner not devoid of pleasing, appealing femininity, despite her reputation as an excellent woman of business. She is one of the few present-day English writers of fiction who find it profitable to dispense with the services of a literary agent, who in most cases is able to obtain higher prices for literary wares than the producers themselves.

"When Mr. Gilder of The Century was over here last Summer," she said, in speaking of her work now in hand, "he came to visit me down in the country, and incidentally I told him the outline of a story that I had in mind to write.

"Why don't you write that for The Century?" he asked me when I had finished. I had not thought of that before, but I told him I would see what I could make out of it. So I set to work and have been writing at it ever since. Unfortunately, however, I found that I should not be able to get it completed in time to commence this year in the magazine; so, as my name had been announced in the prospectus, I sat down and wrote a novelette for them, which I call 'The Making of a Marchioness.' That will start to appear some time later in the year. The other story I shall call 'The Destiny of Bettina.'

"It is strange, isn't it," said Mrs. Townsend when we had drifted on to the question of the genesis of literary production, "what odd and oftentimes seemingly foreign ideas will suggest an idea for a story. People often come to you with a subject for a story, or, indeed, with the story complete; but of course one can never do anything with a suggestion of that sort. It is only the suggestions that come of themselves and that seize hold of your imagination that are really worth anything. It was in that roundabout way that I got the idea for 'A Lady of Quality,' which I think is my most successful book. I was living in London, in Portland Place, at the time, in one of those old houses, such as they don't build nowadays, with the most wonderful, vast wine cellars. These cellars were my constant delight, and when I had dinner parties I used often to take my guests down to show them my catacombs. They belonged to an age when men were supposed to carry their three bottles. Well, on one occasion I took some guests down, as usual, to show them the cellars, which consisted of several apartments opening into each other, the walls of each lined with stands for holding the bottles. The last apartment communicated with the upper story by a staircase, which could, of course, be cut off from above. While showing it to them I laughingly observed what a splendid place it would be in which to hide a murdered man; one of my guests replied that I ought to choose the spot as the scene of a story. At the time I said: 'Nonsense,' but somehow the idea took hold of my imagination, until it became a regular obsession, giving me no rest until I wrote the story. My first idea was to have a man commit the crime, and I cast about in my mind for a motive—debt, jealousy, love? Then it suddenly struck me how much more dramatic it would be to have a young girl do it, to have her murder a man who had a hold on her, and to hide his body in the cellar. In order to conceive of a girl capable of such a deed it was necessary to imagine her brought up in the way described in 'A Lady of Quality,' which, of course, could only occur in a period such as that in which the story takes place. After I had the main idea of the story and the historical setting, the writing of it was very easy and quick work; indeed, it wrote itself, so to speak. I began the book in Washington, but finished it in Portland Place.

Of Golf.*

When the Handicapping Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association made up the handicaps for the season of 1901 it did Mr. Travis the honor of putting him in a class by himself as the one scratch man among the amateurs of the district which includes most of the best players of the Nation. This was an astonishing thing to happen to a man who only began to play golf in 1896, and that after he was thirty-four years old. But it was quite justified by his record. Year by year he has crept steadily to the front, winning tournament after tournament, and winning the amateur championship of the United States in 1900, which honor he still holds.

To those who have watched his career closely the reasons for his success are sufficiently apparent, and they are of the kind which we always like to hold up before our boys as sure to lead to success in any calling or enterprise. Disraeli once told the young men of the University of Glasgow that the way to succeed is to try, to fail, and to analyse your failures. This has been Mr. Travis's method in golf. He has brought to the game a fine intelligence, courage, pertinacity, and unusual powers of analysis. He had at first to learn without the coaching even of a good amateur, much less of a professional teacher. So he bought the standard books and went to work, patiently studying the elements of each successful and unsuccessful stroke. Most men would have ended with a hopelessly bad style; but Mr. Travis is evidently gifted with those qualities which make a successful experimenter, and he has acquired fine form and copious and correct theory. Thus it comes about that, by virtue of his powers of analysis and of his serious and patient study, he writes of the game better than any other man than Hutchinson, who is the acknowledged dean of the golfing faculty.

In writings designed to help people to acquire an art there are two quite distinct elements; that which inspires interest and that which conveys information. Perhaps the first is the more important, for if the student is interested he will get information some way. It so happens that Hutchinson and Travis excel all other writers on the game of golf in both particulars, in stimulating interest and in giving information; but their methods are singularly different. Hutchinson is diffuse and vague and often obscure. But he has an immense knowledge of the game and of those who play it, and loves to gossip about them. Travis is compact, direct, and clear as a bell, and it is quite possible that his analyses of form are more reliable than those of Hutchinson, in spite of his far more limited opportunities to observe. At any rate, both are interesting, stimulating, and instructive.

Specifically, little need be said about Mr. Travis's book. He follows the conventional order of treatment, but in quite an unconventional way, and tells us how to play the various strokes, how to practice, how to select clubs, and something about balls. It is a great comfort to find that a player so eminent stands solidly by the ancient principles. Whether we play well or ill, we like at least to have an abiding faith to lean upon in the hour of adversity. So it is with deep gratitude that we read again of the supreme virtue of the follow-through and of timing the stroke; of the saving grace of watching the spot where the ball was, of not looking up too soon in the approach and of not hitting too soon in the drive. Again we take heart, and go forth serene in the thought that, even if we cannot go around in less than a hundred, our form is correct.

*PRACTICAL GOLF. By Walter J. Travis. Illustrated from photographs. Index. Pp. 228. Octavo. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1901. $2.

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1901

AN INDISPENSABLE SUMMER NOVEL

GRAUSTARK

THE STORY OF A LOVE BEHIND A THRONE

By GEORGE B. McCUTCHEON

Miss MARY MANNERING *writes:*

I AM DELIGHTED THAT ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED FOR THE DRAMATIC RIGHTS OF "GRAUSTARK." THE BOOK IS, I THINK, BETTER THAN "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA" AND THE CHARACTER OF THE PRINCESS IS ONE WHICH I SHALL LOVE TO ACT.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

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QUERIES.

HARRY STANG, 11 Pitt Street, New York City: "Did Alexandre Dumas write a sequel to 'Monte Christo'?"

No. Books have been published, however, bearing the titles of "The Son of Monte Christo" and "The Daughter of Monte Christo," but Dumas had nothing to do with them.

M. HAYNARD, Tacoma, Washington: "Kindly give me a list of Washington Irving's works, and when first issued."

Appleton's Cyclopedia will do this, or the catalogue of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"A. W. R.," New York City: "In reference to Thomas A. Wilson's inquiry about 'A Little to Slumber, a Little More Slumber,' &c., I would say that Dr. Isaac Watts in his 'Divine and Moral Songs,' had a poem entitled 'The Sluggard,' based on the Biblical chapter to which you direct your correspondent. It is half a century since the writer had to learn it as a punitive task, but I still think it contains the lines wanted. I presume the book still is published by the American Tract Society."

A. W. TAYLOR, Tusculum, Tenn.: "Where can I get a copy of Rufus Choate's address, entitled 'The Age of the Pilgrims, the Heroic Period of our History?' It was recently referred to in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW."

Choate's "Addresses and Orations" are published at $2.25 by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston.

SHELDON F. WOODS, Boston, Mass.: "In response to the appeal of Vinson and Korner in the last issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW would say that William Henry Channing is the author of Channing's Symphony. An interesting article on the author of Channing's Symphony by Arthur Gray appears in the June number of Good Cheer. The entire symphony, of which the one now in circulation is less than half, is quoted in the article."

ISAIAH F. HOTT, 946 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.: "I have just read in your issue of May 25 your interesting report of the book sale lately held at Sotheby's. You say that it is not generally known that Sir William Train paid £250 at Sotheby's in May, 1875 for the original manuscript of Gray's Elegy, and bequeathed it to Eton College. I was in England in 1882, and saw what I supposed was the original manuscript of the Elegy at the British Museum in London. I certainly saw a manuscript copy of the Elegy in a glass case, and concluded it must have been the original manuscript."

We have no information concerning the manuscript in the British Museum, but it seems to be true that the late Sir William Augustus Fraser owned the original, in Gray's handwriting. In Sir William's book entitled "Hic et Ubique," he describes how he used to visit Stoke Poges churchyard while at Eton. "I was fortunate enough to obtain a few years ago," he says, "the original manuscript of Gray's 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard.' I mention, merely for the sake of an historical record, that an American sent over to bid £200 for it; I obtained it for £230. It would have been to the lasting shame of Britain to allow such a priceless treasure to cross the Atlantic."

JOHN D. WALKER, De Graaf Building, Albany, N. Y.: "Will you kindly give me information concerning the following books: 'The Fate of Myra: or, a Cruise to the Westward. A Poem, in four parts. By A Man-Top-Man.' Chiswick, C. Whittingham Press, 1819. Who was the author, and is it of any value? 'Gainsborough and Hortense,' a novel in two volumes. Translated from the French of Mme. de Genlis. By Archibald Hamilton. To which is prefixed a tale by the celebrated M. Florian, entitled 'Claudine; or, The Savoyards.' All in one volume. 1825. Is it of any value? 'Out of the World Fables,' by G. T. Lanigan, 1878. Is it scarce, and of what value?"

The first two books have no special value. We do not know the name of the author of "The Fate of Myra." Lanigan's witty little book is scarce, and if sold with a collection of American humor might bring $2 or $3.

"AMATEUR," The Majestic, New York City: "Please give me a list of Pike's writings. I have his first book, and would like to know the names of the others."

"Prose Sketches and Poems Written in the Western Country," Boston, 1834. "Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Arkansas," Little Rock, 1840-45, five volumes; "The Arkansas Form Book," Little Rock, 1845; "Nagac," Philadelphia, 1854 (privately printed and scarce.) "Kansas State Rights," Washington, 1857; "The Life Work of the Pike Arkansas Gentleman Who Died Before His Time," Washington, 1859, (very scarce); "State or Province? Bond or Free? Addressed particularly to the People of Arkansas," Washington, 1860; "Morals and Dogma of Freemasonry," 1870; "Poems," 1873, (another edition, 1881). Albert Pike, lawyer, was born in Boston in 1809, and died in Washington in 1891. In 1831 he made Western explorations. Later he edited the Arkansas Advocate. He was an officer in the Mexican War, and afterward as a Confederate General led Indians to battle in the civil war. His nobly planned and classical "Hymns to the Gods," first published in Blackwood's Magazine in 1830, were included in Nagac." Gen. Pike rose to be at the head of Freemasonry in America. No edition of his poems seems to be in print now. It is not generally known that he was the author of "Dixie."

WILLIAM ABBATT, 261 Fourth Avenue, New York City: "Mr. Isaac W. Jenkins of Sumter, S. C., has evidently confused two well-known quotations. The first is from 'Hamlet,' Act. I., Scene 4, 'I am native here, and to the manner born.' The second from 'Rob Roy,' Chap. 24, 'My foot is on my native heath, and my name is MacGregor.'"

THE REV. GEORGE C. WILDING, Elizabeth, N. J.: "In reply to the question of Mr. McManus as to that old Southern revival hymn that he heard in the bush meetings in Virginia, I would say that I, too, have heard it many times in the mountains of West Virginia. It is simply a chorus used in connection with the old familiar hymn beginning:

"'On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,' &c.

"This chorus was sung at the close of each stanza. He gave but two lines of it. The full chorus goes on this wise:

"'Oh, heaven, sweet heaven,
Heaven of the blest;
How I long to be there,
All its glory to share,
And to lean on my Saviour's breast.'

"My recollection is that I first saw it in a little collection of hymns entitled 'Select Melodies,' and edited by the Rev. William H. Hunter, D. D. The author was at one time a professor in Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn., and afterward editor of The Pittsburg Christian Advocate. He died a number of years ago."

A. LOFTUS, San Diego, Cal.: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 2 two very strong poems by John Ernest McCann are given. Has he published any other books besides 'Songs from the Attic'? Is anything known of his career and personality?

John Ernest McCann has published no other books of consequence. John Ernest McCann is his adopted name. His ancestors settled in Massachusetts in 1670, and he was born in Dorchester, Mass., later.

E. W. HORWILL, 46 Lafayette Place, New York City: "The books mentioned in 'M. F.'s' inquiry ought to be obtainable through any Methodist publishing house. The 'Memoir of Hester Ann Rogers' is published in London at the Wesleyan Conference Office, 2 Castle Street, City Road. The full title of the other book is 'The King's Son; or, A Memoir of Billy Bray,' by the Rev. F. W. Bourne. It is published at the Bible Christian Book Rooms, 29 Paternoster Row, London, E. C. The latter book has had a remarkable history. It was produced by the publishing house of one of the smallest religious denominations in the country and has had little advertisement, but it has had a steady sale of 1,000 a month since its publication, in 1871. The demand for it continues unabated. It has been translated into several languages. The author, who has been three times elected President of the Annual Conference of his Church, was last year President of the London Free Church Council."

AGNES ISABEL LAURIER, Attleboro, Mass.: "Where can I get other books by Mary Vivian Hamlynn, author of 'Remember the Magdalene'?"

We know of no other books by this writer.

CHARLES R. RAY writes from 125 East Fifty-Street, New York: "In regard to Col. Marinus Willett, can you give any information respecting him?"

See "A Narrative of the Military Actions of Col. Marinus Willett," published many years ago. It is now a scarce book, but a copy may be seen in the Lenox Library. His portrait and many facts about him may also be found in "The Old New York Frontier," one of the new books of Charles Scribner's Sons.

"J. C. S.," Newark, N. J.: "Will you please let me know through THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW where I can secure a copy of The New York World of Sunday, Jan. 28, 1900?"

Write to Back Number Dodd, 112 West Thirty-second Street, New York City.

"C. H.," Philadelphia, Penn.: "In answer to query of 'Reader,' Grand Rapids, on May 18, I think 'Dr. Lubberton's Historical Lectures' were published by subscription. I seem to remember that we read these published. Dr. Lubberton had a girls' school in Philadelphia, and his parlor lectures in the early '70s were very popular. It is possible that a copy of the lectures might be found at Leary's book store, Ninth Street, below Market, Philadelphia."

M. A. R., New York: "Can you inform me where I can obtain the book, 'Senator North,' which was published some years since in serial form in The Weekly Times of London?"

"Senator North," written by Gertrude Atherton, was published in book form by John Lane, New York, $1.25.

LYSANDER DICKERMAN, The Washington View, Washington Square, New York City: "Mrs. C. S. Cowen, Cooking, N. Y., who asks about the poem beginning 'Twas Autumn and the leaves were dry' will find it in 'The National Reader,' Boston, 1852, page 131. It is said to be anonymous."

JOHN DOUGHERTY, Haydenville, Ohio: "If Cecil Johnston, 501 East Third Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., will look in the Household Edition—Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1885—of 'Poetical Works of Bret Harte' he will find the poem, 'Miss Blanche Says,' to be the one he calls 'The Rose' in your issue of May 18. One hundred lines are too many for your columns, yet if he wishes I will gladly send him a copy."

T. Y. CROWELL & CO., 426 West Broadway, New York City: "In reference to cheap editions of Balzac, we wish to call your attention to the Trent edition, which we publish in popular form, sixteen volumes, eighty illustrations, per set $16; the same, 'Library Edition,' cloth, gilt tops, $20, and half calf, $40, and 'De Luxe Edition,' 100 illustrations, thirty-two volumes, cloth, $64, and half calf, $80."

Mrs. ALFRED B. STREET writes from 12 High Street, Albany, N. Y.: "Having seen in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of May 18, 1901, an inquiry with regard to the works of Alfred B. Street, if they are still in print, and if so, where they can be purchased, I desire to say that if you will kindly state in THE SATURDAY REVIEW that I have copies of my husband's poems, and also prose works, in my possession, it would be conferring a great favor. Communications to the above address will reach me."

Appeals to Readers.

"MRS. W. R. H.," North Adams, Mass.: "Is there a translation of George Sand's 'Lucrezia Floriani'? I have inquired at several book stores and looked in many catalogues for it."

E. A. ROOSE, 151 Clinton Street, New York City: "Who is the author of and where can I obtain a book entitled 'King John and the Abbot of Canterbury?'"

"L. J. L.," Ardsley, N. Y.: "Has there ever been published a journal of a Trip to the Desert,' written by U. D. French of New York about the time of the Civil War? I have a copy in manuscript and would like to know."

F. D. DERSHIMER, Square Top, Penn.: "Can any of your readers tell me the average cost of converting a criminal and of sending him to the penitentiary or hanging? Or can any one inform me where to look for these facts? I wish to contrast the amount with the cost of supporting Sunday schools."

M. N. REED, 126 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York City: "Who is the author and where can I find the words of an old Scotch or English song beginning:

'Do ye ken John Peele with his coat so gay?'

Also the other verses of an English hunting song published about 1877 or 1878, the first verse of which in part is as follows:

'Farmer Hodge is in the dumps
Said: "I'm sorry and lame,
Times are hard and my rent I can't pay.
But I don't care a jot
If I make it or not,
I am going a hunting to-day."'

"C. De W. C.," Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y.: "Who said words to this effect: 'All that I am I owe to my mother?' Was it Lincoln? I should like to have the exact words."

Many men have in effect said this.

C. H. HOLLAND, 440 Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I would like to obtain a parody on Thomson's 'Break, break, break' which contains the lines:

"'But the slender waist of the days of my youth
Will never come back to me.'

"Also words and music or words alone of song of which one stanza is as follows, or near it:

"'One of the sweet old chapters,
After a day like this;
The day brought tears and troubles,
The evening brings no kiss.'
"Can any reader help me?"

WILLIAM WALCHER, 162 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who is the author of the following lines, which appear in Marie Corelli's 'Boy'?

"'One day! one night! yet what a change they bring!
High in the clouds the same sweet birds may sing,
The same green leaves may rustle in the air,
And the same flowers unfold their balmy fair—
Still Nature smile, unchanged in all her plan,
But, oh! what change may blight the soul of man!
The sun may rise as brightly as before,
But many a heart can hail its beams no more;
'Tis but one turn of earth's inconstant ball,
Yet in that space what hurried hopes may fall!
What love depart! what friendship melt away!
Ay, Virtue's self may wane to her decay,
Turn from her throne, heart-placed, in one overwhelming day!'"

BOOKS AND MEN.

Dr. Brandes. Dr. Georg Brandes, whose "William Shakespeare," published in an excellent English translation a couple of years ago drew attention toward a Danish writer of great merit, has now completed an English translation of his "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature," which, we doubt not, will receive a gracious welcome on this side of the Atlantic. This work is divided into six volumes, which will follow one another in chronological order. That on "Emigrant literature," traces the development from classicism to romanticism initiated by Rousseau, and prepares the reader for the political and religious reaction from the ideas of the Revolution. "The Romantic School in Germany" follows the reaction from Rousseau and Goethe to a romanticism ending in mysticism and catholicism. In the third volume, "The Reaction in France," this is followed up to the rise and fall of the principle of unconditional authority in Church and State, exemplified in the restoration and fall of monarchy, and in the pleasantry of Lamennais, Chateaubriand, and Victor Hugo. Scott, Moore, Lander, Shelley, and Byron are principally referred to in the section relating to naturalism in England, and the last two volumes deal with the romantic school of France and young Germany.

Audubon's Birds. An important reprint will come from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in the Fall in the shape of a fac simile edition in four volumes, large seven octavo, of "Audubon's Birds of America," (1839-44,) edited by Reginald Heber Howe, Jr., and with a biographical introduction by Maria R. Audubon. This proposed Henry edition will contain Audubon's complete text reproduced by photographic process, which will secure, of course, absolute fidelity to the original. The original pagination will be preserved, so that the volumes will be in all respects as available for reference as the rare and expensive seven-volume edition of 1839-44. The plates will not be reproduced. The first volume will contain a portrait of Audubon and a sketch of his life by his granddaughter, Miss Maria R. Audubon. The editor's notes, which will be printed at the end of each volume, will give the present nomenclature and the general range of each species as now known, besides studying the probabilities in the case of the few problematic species described by Audubon. At the end of the fourth volume there will be a complete bibliography of Audubon's works. The work will contain over seventy-five hundred pages. The volumes will be tastefully bound in cloth, and the price to persons subscribing before publication will be $6 net, for the set of four volumes.

Wellington's Pictures. Longmans, Green & Co. have just issued in two handsome yellow-bound volumes, with large text and photo-engravings, a descriptive and historical catalogue of the collection of "Pictures and Sculpture at Apsley House, London," by Evelyn, Duchess of Wellington, with a preface by the author. Special interest attaches to this work not only on account of the historical and artistic value of the subjects treated of, but because of the often ill-informed accounts that have been published from time to time concerning the origin of the collection. It is perfectly true that the pictures forming the nucleus of the Apsley House Gallery fell into the hands of the Duke of Wellington when he defeated the French at the battle of Vitoria in 1813, that they belonged to the royal collections of Spain, and that they were captured at the moment when Joseph Bonaparte was endeavoring to remove them to France. But the publication of this work gives the present Duchess of Wellington an opportunity of proving by documentary evidence the falseness of a statement, frequently made, to the effect that the great Duke retained these pictures, &c., as loot of war. The Duchess is able, in her preface, to settle this matter finally by the reproduction of letters showing that the first Duke was at pains to return them to their rightful owner, the King of Spain, but that Ferdinand VII. begged him to accept them as some slight acknowledgment of the services rendered by him to the cause of Spain.

Rare Swinburnes. The June issue of The Bibelot will be found of interest from the collector's standpoint. In it are included six inedited pieces of prose and verse by Algernon Charles Swinburne, brought together from sources quite out of the reach of the ordinary collector. "Dead Love," the first piece included, is a little story originally published in Once a Week, October, 1862, and issued later in brick red paper wrappers, bearing the imprint "John W. Parker & Son, 1864." Copies of this book are extremely rare; one being in the British Museum. It was never released, nor was the succeeding "Stanzas from Queen Yseult," printed in "Undergraduate Papers," of which only four copies are said to exist. The next piece is a reprint of a long letter which appeared in The Spectator, June 7, 1862, protesting against an article on Meredith's "Modern Love." "The Pilgrimage of Pleasure; an Allegory," is reprinted from "The Children of the Chapel; a Tale," issued anonymously in 1864 by Miss Gordon, (Mrs. Disney Leith,) a second edition being published, 1875. The verses scattered throughout this volume are attributed, on Mr. Wise's authority, to Swinburne. Next follows a short unpublished poem, succeeded by "Verses from a Year's Letters," a novel in thirty chapters, with prologue, told in the form of letters by Mrs. Horace Manners, contributed to The Tatler [illegible] being found in the fifth chapter. This issue of The Bibelot can scarcely fail to interest Swinburne collectors, and such lovers of his prose and verse as may never hope to see the rare originals.

Franklin and Booker Washington. "Booker Washington and Benjamin Franklin" is the title of an article in The Atlantic Monthly for June, in which the writer deals with the singular parallel between the recently published autobiography of the Tuskegee Principal and the famous autobiography of Franklin. There is a striking similarity between Mr. Washington's first arrival in Richmond, when he slept under a board sidewalk, and Franklin's walking the streets of Philadelphia with his rolls of bread under his arms: but the likeness of these two records of great and useful Americans goes much further than such accidental coincidences. Both were born poor and had to make their way against social barriers; in this one case the almost insurmountable race antagonism. Both were shrewd and practical, with feet planted firmly on the ground, though Booker Washington's homely gospel of the bath and toothbrush has already reached more millions of people than ever outpowered in our Colonial days to follow the maxims of "Poor Richard." Both men had rare public spirit, and each has been recognized in his day and generation as one of the country's most useful citizens. Franklin's autobiography has long been a classic. No one will deny that Booker Washington's has certain "staying" powers, too.

A New Southern Magazine. Things and Thoughts is the combined original title of a new Southern magazine which is issued every other month from the R&G Press of Winchester, Va. It is unusually attractive typographically, having an especially striking cover and a good, double-columned page, with running titles set between parallel lines. The contents of the current number—the second issue of the first volume—are sufficiently varied and well selected to insure the magazine a favorable reception. While its spirit and character are somewhat Southern, yet it is far from being the editor's intention to make his periodical sectional in its tendencies. The present number contains many interesting things, including a new poem by Dangdon Delafield and a sketch of her life and work. There will be found an unusually fair estimate of Albert Bigelow and the Storyteller, two articles on Milton at Winchester, and one illustrated with fine photo-lithographs, entitled "With the Sixteenth to the Philippines," by Lieut. Walker of the Third United States Infantry. The most important article, however, is a paper by Dr. Kent of the University of Virginia, "The Revival of Interest in Southern Letters." This is one of a series Dr. Kent, who is one of the editors of the new Virginia edition of Poe, is to publish in the magazine, in which he gives "a comprehensive review of the field of Southern literature and indicates the clear signs of an awakening of interest in Southern writers and letters."

"The Book Lover." Howard Willard Bell of Oxford, England, has lately issued the second number of his Book Lover, beautifully printed at The Chiswick Press. It is largely devoted to a discussion of the details going to produce fine bookmaking, which differs from the other arts in which important workmanship may find a size proportioned to its relative value. "Printing should tolerate nothing that is bad, or even that which is mediocre." A short article treats of the proper tests of legible type; one being that the eye should be able to read the words in great masses, and even in complete pages. It refers to the disagreeable effect of light-faced type and of the deficiency in the blackness of the ink—many trouble being thought to lie in weak type than in the quality of the ink. Several pages are set in a new series of text letter, designed by J. W. Spith of the Chiswick Letter Foundry, London—an old style Roman face. Another article in effect, "Books of Short-making," in which Mr. Bell, who is an Oxford publisher, "sets forth his views as to the sending out of a new series of volumes in a preposterous garb, at prices ranging from 6d. to 4s." This leads up to the announcement of a long series of reprints of books, magazine articles, and rare pamphlets; somewhat in the style of the Mosher books.

The Edinburgh Waverley. Messrs. L. C. & R. C. Jack, Chesterwynde, Edinburgh, announce a new edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels, to be issued in forty-eight volumes, uniform in every respect, except binding, with the Edinburgh Stevenson, than which they think no more distinguished format has ever been produced.

The text used in this issue will be that of the last edition revised by the author, with all Sir Walter Scott's own notes and introductions; neither notes nor introductions by other hands being included, while a carefully prepared glossary of Scotch words is given at the end of each volume. The paper on which the books are printed, as in the Edinburgh Stevenson, is of pure rag, light in weight, made specially for this edition, and bearing the water mark "The Edinburgh Waverley." The printing, which will be done by the Constables, is to be from a new font of type, bold and clear, and is to be done directly from the type, which will be distributed after a [illegible]

Swiss Literary Landmarks. The author of "Lake Geneva and Its Literary Landmarks," which will shortly come from the press of E. P. Dutton & Co., Frederic Gribble, may be compared to American readers by his short stories published in The Idler when edited by Jerome K. Jerome and Robert Barr. His first novel, too, "The Red Shaft: A Story of the Commune," published in this country by Frederick A. Stokes Company, showed him to be a writer of imagination and finish. Of late years Mr. Gribble has traveled extensively in Switzerland, where the scenes of many of his later stories are laid, while his technical articles on mountaineering have entertained the readers of McClure's Magazine and Outing. His forthcoming work was planned in Vevey. It is an anecdotal history of the many famous men and women whose names are indissolubly linked with the shores of the beautiful Lake Leman, the Prisoner of Chillon, Calvin, John Knox, Rousseau, Voltaire, Gibbon, Mme. de Staël, Lord Byron, and many others less celebrated, though not less interesting. Such valuable material, hitherto buried in the obscure publications of learned societies, is here presented in a lively and entertaining manner. Among other things the love affairs of Rousseau and Gibbon are treated with particular care and fresh light is thrown upon them, while many striking stories of the plot-mongers prized of the Reformation are graphically told for the first time to English readers. The book also gives for the first time in English the true history of Bonivard, "The Prisoner of Chillon," which Byron so strangely misrepresented.

University of Glasgow. A memorial album, with contributions from all old students who have distinguished themselves in the literary world, has been prepared in commemoration of the five hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Glasgow, which took place this week. Reminiscences of the old days when the college was in the High Street were provided by Lord Lister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Prof. James Bryce, Sir Henry Craik, Sir W. T. Gairdner, and Principal Rainy. The Rev. Henry Grey Graham, whose recent work on Scotland in the eighteenth century is well known, has undertaken a historical sketch of the university. Among contributors contributing are the Master of Balliol and Mr. A. C. Bradley, and of the present staff Profs. Phillimore, Raleigh, Sir Hector Cameron, Barr, and Biles have promised articles, the three latter dealing with the development of medicine, engineering, and naval architecture in the university. Young Glasgow in literature is represented by Messrs. John Buchan, "Benjamin Swift," H. N. Bradford, and a host of journalists and poets, and aid from outside the university comes from Messrs. W. E. Henley, Neil Munro, and Sir Lewis Morris. That is an attractive first list of contributors, which, on the artistic side, includes Messrs. D. J. Cameron, J. Guthrie, R. S. A., and Muirhead Bone. Printing, binding, and illustration are of the best, and the album promises to be intrinsically desirable, apart from its associations with the university. The Corresponding Secretary is Mr. Archibald Leitch, University Union, Glasgow.

Yale Bi-Centennial Book. A religious history of Yale will be among the historical books which will be published next Autumn in connection with Yale's bi-centennial celebration. The book is being edited by James B. Reynolds, '84; Samuel H. Fisher, '89, and H. B. Wright, '93. Part I. will contain "An Historical Sketch of the Student Religious Life at Yale from 1701 to 1901," in five chapters, by the editors. Then follows a chapter on the present conditions of religious life at Yale, by the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr. There are three interesting appendices to this part, including a chronological table, a table showing denominational connections of classes from 1870 to 1900, and another, of the 2,542 students in Yale on Jan. 1, 1901. Part II. treats of the religious forces which have influenced student life during the two centuries. Part III. is to contain: 1. "At Home"; (a) "Yale and New Haven, Missions," by W. S. Coffin, 1900; (b) "Yale's Contributions to the Religious Life of the Nation," by James B. Reynolds, '84; 2, "Abroad—Yale's Contributions to Foreign Missions," by the Rev. Harland P. Beach, Yale, '78. In the appendices will be complete lists of Yale's missionaries from the beginning; Superintendents of the Bethany Mission; Presidents of the Berkeley Association; class deacons, officers of the Christian Association.

Modern Italy. Owing to the peculiar conditions which are known to exist in Italy—the Quirinal and the Vatican, the monarchical, Republican, and Socialistic tendencies—a socialistic and political study of the affairs of the peninsula has long been desired by foreign students. "Italy Today," by Bolton King and Thomas Okey, just published by Charles Scribner's Sons, apparently goes far toward giving one a fair idea of the present state of affairs in Italy. In their introduction the authors say:

It would be presumptuous for foreigners to describe the inner life and thought of an [illegible]

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other country, and this we have not tried to do. We have limited ourselves to the outward manifestations of that life, as they shape themselves in politics, in social movements and in literature. Here the foreigner starts with the advantage that he is, of all people, comparatively free from bias. We have approached the various problems without preposessions, and we have done our best to understand and describe the social view of each party. We have gone for our information to the men and literature of all sections—to Liberals and Catholics, to Socialists and Conservatives, to the leaders of the rank and file. It has been a pleasant task, not only because of the unfailing courtesy and lavish kindness of those whose help we sought, but because each further investigation has strengthened a faith in the future of Italy.

And it is extremely gratifying to note that the observers have discovered beneath Italy's misgovernment and corruption and political apathy a rejuvenated nation, and the latent instincts and qualities which sooner or later, when unified and concentrated upon some great national project, will reveal a great people.

Brief Personals. The Nineteenth Century for June contains an article by Mr. Frederic Harrison entitled "Impressions of America," in which he pays the Americans and their institutions many gracious compliments. At present he is engaged in a controversy abroad; he objects to being called a pro-Boer, insisting that he is simply a "patriotic Englishman." A letter from him has been severely criticised as not containing sentiments of a "patriotic Englishman." The following are a few extracts as reiterated in a second letter: "We are 'barbarous,' 'vindictive,' 'infamous,' 'insanely foolish.' Our Generals are accustomed to wholesale slaughter and devastation, but not to fighting white men. Our soldiers resemble those of the Thirty Years' War and the dragonnades of Louis XIV. * * * We are 'swindlers,' and 'braggarts,' and we indulge in 'Quixotic braggadocio.' * * * Lord Milner is a guinea pig."

***Mr. W. Carew Hazlett proposes to publish next season his monograph on Shakespeare. This is not a systematic biography, but a careful study of the subject and the man from certain new and special points of view. The result of careful collations of facts and statements, and a comparison of passages in the plays and poems, have combined to produce a body of material of not inconsiderable importance, which will form an octavo volume of about 350 pages. Arrangements will be made to publish it simultaneously in England and America. It will contain exact fac similes of all the known specimens of the poet's handwriting. The fresh light which it endeavors to shed on the literary relations of Shakespeare and Bacon ought to attract the notice of readers on both sides of the Atlantic.

***Miss Julia Marlowe has abandoned her trip to Europe this Summer, being engaged in studying certain new plays. It is said that "The Redemption of David Corson," the dramatic rights of which she secured last Winter, bids fair to be produced by her early in the Fall, and there is, no doubt, much in the leading character in Dr. Goss's novel (apart from the title rôle) which should appeal to her sense of dramatic proportion.

***Sir Edwin Arnold's new epic poem, "The Voyage of Ithobal," dictated by him in blindness, will be published early in the Fall by the G. W. Dillingham Company. It will be remembered that the poem has for its subject the circumnavigation of Africa by the Phoenicians 600 years before Christ, Ithobal being the sea Captain of Tyre, who takes service to explore the unknown waters beyond the Red Sea. On hearing of the completion of the work Sir H. M. Stanley wrote a sympathetic and characteristic letter of appreciation to his friend, in which he says:

What most appeals to my imagination on receiving this news is that sightless as you are, and so woefully afflicted, you should have been able to hold the image of the scene where your bold navigator recounts the marvels he has beheld and met, and retain in your memory the names of the headlands and other prominent features of the vast continental coast, and at the same time, by the sound of the rhythm, guide your artistic verse so daintily and unerringly along the poetic course. I incline to trust in your judgment of the merits of "Ithobal," but whatever they may turn out to be, when we all can form our own opinion of them, I personally shall never, never forget the conditions under which the poem has been produced, nor the picture of the blind poet straining his faded eyes to see the long ago time, the hero's exploits and his antique ship, the marvels of the unknown sea and land, and describing all in such sweet tones and vivid words as they came out thronging from the poet's brain.

***Responding to the toast of "The Ladies" recently at the Authors' Club dinner in London, Mrs. Humphry Ward asserted that there was something to be said for the "novel with a purpose" and confessed to belonging to that denomination of writers that did not always bear a good name. She said that the artist is no worse, but better, for stepping outside the limitations of art sometimes for the sake of social service. It is a fact that Mrs. Ward is more popular since she eschewed the "purpose novel" and gave, in "Helbeck of Bannisdale," and particularly in "Eleanor," stories of a romantic character, pure and simple. Still, who can deny that even these are entirely "purposeless"?

***The daughter of the Lord Mayor of London, Miss Kathleen Haydn Green, as was announced by cable a few weeks ago, is publishing a book called "Twelve Allegories." Among the titles are "The Man Who Had Nothing of His Own," "The Man Who Bought the Unattainable," and "The Woman Who Wasted Her Tears." This is not Miss Green's first book.

***The author of "The God of His Fathers," if there is anything in a name, might be taken for a thoroughgoing Britisher, but, on the contrary, Mr. Jack London is very much of an American. On both sides of his family he traces American residence prior to the Revolution. He was born in San Francisco twenty-four years ago and spent his early childhood on a ranch there; being in moderate circumstances, he was obliged to work to pay for a grammar school education. At seventeen he went seal hunting off the Russian coast. He entered the State University of California, but retired, without completing his course, for the Klondike, where he learned the life of the adventurous miners and natives. His stories are realistic and sympathetic and attest to the keen observation which his own strenuous life has made a part of his nature.

***The fact that the first edition of the "Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyam" was sold at one penny per copy seems incredible. The late Mr. Quaritch had nearly 250 copies, which he at first put on sale for half a crown apiece. Finding that they did not sell, he marked them a shilling and again a sixpence, but in vain. In despair, he put copies in a box outside his door marked with a ticket which read: "All these at one penny each." At that price the pamphlet moved, in a few weeks the lot was sold, and one of the finest gems of English literature was dispersed among a not overdiscerning public.

***Emile Zola will go to London in August in time to see issue from the press his latest collection of short stories which is being translated for Chatto & Windus of London, and will appear with the title, "The Honor of the Army." There are nine stories in all, edited by Mr. Ernest Vizetelly, who in a preface states that the majority of them were written for a Russian magazine some years ago. "Le Capitaine Burle," which in its English narration gives the title to the book, is the only story by M. Zola in which a duel is described, a somewhat curious fact. In the days of the Second Empire, the period of the twenty volumes of the Rougon Macquart Series, duelling was as popular in France as it is to-day, but M. Zola did not then describe a conflict.

***Harold MacGrath, author of "The Puppet Crown," is of Scotch ancestry, but is himself a native of America, being born in Syracuse, N. Y. He has been a student of men and books all his life, and from his last work we might say a student of women also. Frank Baum, the author of "Father Goose," who is also from Syracuse, says of Mr. MacGrath: "He is a fine fellow; tall, slender, loving all good things—a cup, a pipe, a loyal friend. He has no literary affectations, no purple impressions, and does not seriously believe that he is making permanent contributions to the world's best literature."

***The July number of Scribner's will contain a description, by John La Farge, of an aristocratic family of Tahiti, whose sons and daughters have been educated in Europe, and speak all the languages of civilisation, while preserving many of the traditions and customs of their barbaric ancestors. A study of Matthew Arnold, by W. C. Brownell, will also appear in the July number.

***St. John's College, Fordham, New York City, and of the University of the State of New York, will confer on Dr. James Pech, a graduate of New College, Oxford, the LL. D. at its next commencement, which will take place on the afternoon of June 19. He is well known by students and scholars as a man of considerable learning and classical scholarship. He is the author of a volume of translations from the Greek and Latin poets, entitled, "Ancient Classics in English Verse"; a book of original poems, "Lays of Love and Friendship," "Tales for the Instruction and Amusement of the Young," and various essays on aesthetic and philosophical subjects. Dr. James Pech will also be remembered by many cultured persons as a very eminent musician, who, at one time, was musical director and conductor of a well-known society in this city, the Church Music Association, at which, for several seasons were performed, by a large orchestra and chorus of 800, the most splendid specimens of the great composers of Latin Church music and excerpts from classic opera, and for which performances he wrote some very remarkable and learned analytical and critical programmes. In early life he was one of the conductors of the Royal English Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, and joint conductor with Sir Julius Benedict of the London Orchestral Association.

***Lafcadio Hearn, the author of "Shadowings," "Exotics and Retrospectives," "In Ghostly Japan," &c., has been made an honorary member of the London Japan Society.

***Miss Frances Aymar Mathew's Chinese stories have certainly met with extraordinary success. "The Little Tragedy at Tien-tsin," which appeared in the November number of Harper's, has been translated into Norwegian by Brackman, and published serially in the Bergens Afterblad, the greatest Liberal paper of Norway. It has also been translated into Portuguese and Spanish, and Miss Mathews has just dramatised it for Grace George, who will play it next season. "The Go Away Child," which appeared in Harper's in May, has been applied for for the theatre. The Atlantic Monthly has secured a third Chinese story. A new novel of the eighteenth century has been secured by one of the leading publishing houses, which has also contracted for the dramatic version, and is ready to sign for the next book Miss Mathews may write.

No. 2.

The Spectator

SATURDAY, 15th June, MCMI.

Sir:

Summer is almost at its prime, and the town is emptying itself of all its kindly spirits. Soon the avenues will echo the clang and clash of the rolling cars as their one music. The time of the singing of birds is come, and the hammock swings invitingly beneath leafy oaks and elms. "Oh, for a book and a shady nook!" Nooks there are in plenty, and books also. But when the rest-seeking worker in cities retires to the green fields it is necessary for him to take heed that the books he brings with him are of the kind to suit his changing moods, and such as shall not give him cause for regret at having them by his side.

Bearing this in mind, I take the liberty to suggest a few books that, in my opinion, no one will regret having brought into the country:

(1) THE CARDINAL'S SNUFF BOX, By Henry Harland.

(2) THE VISITS OF ELIZABETH, By Elinor Glyn.

(3) THE ARISTOCRATS.

(4) THEY THAT TOOK THE SWORD, By Nathaniel Stephenson

(5) THE DISSEMBLERS, By Thomas Cobb.

(6) COMEDIES AND ERRORS, By Henry Harland.

(7) GREY ROSES, By Henry Harland.

(8) THE COLUMN, By Charles Marriott.

(9) THE GOLDEN AGE, By Kenneth Grahame.

(10) DREAM DAYS, By Kenneth Grahame.

(11) PAGAN PAPERS, By Kenneth Grahame.

(12) SENATOR NORTH, By Gertrude Atherton.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1901

READING IN SUMMER.

In a poem which the late Dr. James McCosh of Princeton called the greatest of the nineteenth century Tennyson remarked: "In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." It is a pity that the noble poet omitted to mention to what a young woman's fancy turned at the same period. But we need not linger in ignorance. A little time and we shall all be in the country among the flowers and the cows and the caterpillars, (which fall alike upon the just and the unjust,) and we shall learn then that the maiden's fancy in the Spring was busy not only with plans for captivating garments, but also with the problem of what she should read. For man does not always delight woman in the Summer—chiefly because he is not always near. He has a deplorable, yet necessary, habit of going every morning to town in order that the wife or the daughter may not languish for want of ice cream and dry goods. The morning hours of his absence may be killed by the indulgence in a little gentle gossip on the veranda, by a bath in the sea, nine holes of golf, or a short drive.

But the afternoon, between the luncheon hour and that of robing for the evening campaign, is one hard to fill for those who do not wish to sleep away the empty moments. And so that is the time when the book "for Summer reading" comes into use. What books shall we read? That is a troublesome question for the unoccupied maiden. How often do we hear her, when some friend mentions to her the title of a book, eagerly ask "Is it good"? Now here is THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, of which the mission is to carry plenty into the waste places of the earth, to make glad the mental deserts, and to cause the inquirer after intellectual recreation to sing for joy. It gladly fulfills its mission in the present number by printing lists of books for Summer reading. If you know what you want this list may not be of very great service to you. But if you are mistaken it will help to set you right, and if you do not know what you want it will point it out to you.

The list comprises chiefly novels, though it is not exclusively composed of them. But in the months of recreation the majority of people desire to read light literature and not to burden their minds with serious problems. Therefore we offer more novels than other books, but those who wish for more substantial reading will find in the list some valuable suggestions. THE SATURDAY REVIEW has made a specialty of publishing such lists from time to time, and is gratified at the evidences it has received of their usefulness to its readers.

KINDNESS IN LITERATURE.

What is it that makes some authors beloved while others are only admired? It is not the subject matter of their work. Satire is the kind of writing that should make an author hated, even while he is admired. But Horace and Thackeray, who are two of the best loved of authors, are just as much satirists as Juvenal and Swift, for whom no reader can honestly say that he has any personal affection. "I should not like to have been the friend of Swift," says Thackeray. And, indeed, he never had one, at least of his own sex. And it is inconceivable that Juvenal should have had any friends either, in whom, as in his English imitator, the "saeva indignatio" swallowed up all kindlier emotions.

It is in fact for the temper of an author that we love him and not for his brains. Kindness begets kindness as surely on the part of a living reader toward a dead or unseen author as if they met in the flesh and face to face. Here we have a very fresh illustration, in the simultaneous deaths of Sir Walter Besant and Robert Buchanan. Sir Walter's will never be a great name in British letters, like the earlier Sir Walter's. Say "a pleasant story teller," and you have said it all. But how pleasant a story teller he was. "The impersonation of good nature," Stevenson called him, not meaning to praise him either, but incidentally explaining why and how he made a friend of every reader, a friend even more than an admirer. His readers simply reciprocated his own good-will. His most famous novel, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," was a mere outgiving of benevolence. And what a result it had. It resulted in the realization of the dream its author had depicted, and made him famous as a philanthropist as well as a novelist. It brought him his knighthood, which nobody grudged to him, however excessive it may have been as a recognition of his purely literary powers. The good-will which it embodied made him the head of the Authors' Society, and all the good things to which his calling could lead it led to in his case.

And now look at the other. The contrast is sharp. Nobody could have been more ill-natured than Robert Buchanan. He was the incarnation of malignity, and particularly of envious malignity. Every writer more famous and successful than himself was the object of his assault, often of his anonymous or pseudonymous assault. The result was that men of all sorts "took a pride to gird at him," and he did not get credit for even what parts he had. Nobody was willing to praise him who was willing to praise nobody. The very labored invective of Swinburne's "Under the Microscope" he very likely took as a compliment. At any rate it must have hurt him much less than the blunt brutality of Edmund Yates. "Buchanan is an ingrate to attack me," said the editor of The London World. "When he came up to London, a poor Scotchman, I befriended him. I bought him bread for his stomach and sulphur for his back." Even an author who had successfully cultivated thickness of skin could not be insensible to that. And he got no sympathy. Whenever he was in trouble everybody said that he was served right. And he was commonly in trouble.

Such a contrast is useful for all persons to contemplate. But it is particularly instructive to writers.

"EVIDENCES OF EDUCATION."

The reconciliation of science and religion has been almost superseded as a topic for occasional addresses and magazine articles by the attempts to reconcile the old system of education with what aspires to be the new. The old and strictly unelective curriculum, which included only mathematics and classics, did at least teach men to think and to express their thoughts. Moreover, when a man was entitled to put A. B. after his name you knew exactly what those letters meant. If he was a "double first" at Oxford you knew that he had mastered both the essentials of an education in a very high degree. Not that these are the only subjects out of which education may be elicited. Matthew Arnold, quoting some German, maintains, with plausibility, that all teaching is scientific "systematically laid out and followed up to its original sources." Dean Butler of Columbia, in the address at Vassar, which is in great part transferred to this issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, undertakes to give some evidences of education, quite without reference to specific knowledges, except in one respect, "correctness and precision in the use of the mother tongue." That implies, of course, in the case of an American who professes to be educated that he is familiar with English literature. But the other four evidences are evidences of intellectual or moral benefit derived from studies. "On this plane," says Dr. Butler truthfully, "the physicist may meet with the philologian, and the naturalist with the philosopher, and each recognise that his fellow is an educated man, though the range of their information is widely different, and the centres of their highest interests are far apart."

When the new A. B. means all that Dr. Butler reads into it, we may admit that the loss involved in the elective system is much more than counterbalanced by the gain. It is perhaps lucky for the Dean that he made so clear an exception in favor of the English language for English and American scholars. Otherwise we should have been waiting for him with a very modern instance of the effect of specializing to the extent of sacrificing "all roundness" to one-sidedness. In an article on Greece in The Popular Science Monthly by President David Starr Jordan of the Leland Stanford Junior University, we come upon the following extremely dark saying:

> In the late war some poet, addressing the spirit of ancient Greece, appealed to him—
> Of all thy thousands guest us three
> To make a new Thermopylae.

"The late war" must mean the war between Greece and Turkey four years ago. In that case "some poet" is anachronized by two generations, besides being painfully garbled. For whose does not know that there were but three hundred and not even one thousand at Thermopylae is not "up" in his classical history, as who does not know that Byron was "some poet" is not "up" in his English literature. It need not be a Macaulayese "every schoolboy" who knows that the lines in question are ill-adapted from Byron's original, which used to be in the school speakers, and which is correctly given in a work no more recondite and inaccessible than Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations":

> Of the three hundred grant but three
> To make a new Thermopylae.

We will not say that the President of a modern university is "charged with knowledge" that these are Byron's lines, since evidently he is not. But it is safe to say that before the incoming of the elective system the President of a university who would not have been at all ashamed of not knowing the first thing about ichthyology would have been very much ashamed of not knowing the authorship of so familiar a couplet. Moreover, there are a certain number of old-fashioned scholars left, among whom, we venture to think, Dean Butler himself may safely be counted, who, if such a slip were made in conversation in their presence, would find some difficulty in "recognising" the slipper "as an educated man." It is complained that the literary side of education has been overdone. But evidently it may be underdone.

MR. DE VINNE.

The conferring by Columbia University on Wednesday last of the degree of Master of Arts upon Mr. Theodore Low De Vinne may be said to be a slight recognition of the services he has rendered the world in general in elevating the standards governing the art of printing. Mr. De Vinne has long been considered the most prominent American printer, not only through his personality and the fine work done at the De Vinne Press, but equally so through his books and addresses on the general history of the art or on phases of printing. He has done much to make it clear to the general public that good printing is an art rather than a trade.

It has been largely through his written and spoken words upon the subject that Mr. De Vinne has been able to influence a larger audience, both here and abroad, than any one who is simply a maker of fine books—no matter how thoroughly a master of his art—could hope to do. His "The Invention of Printing," a collection of facts and opinions descriptive of early printing; block books, the story of Laurens Janszoon Coster, and the work of John Gutenberg, published in New York in 1876 and now out of print, is considered the best general account of the invention of printing thus far published. His "Practice of Typography: Plain Printing Types," published in New York in 1900, a book Mr. De Vinne was forty years in preparing, his desire to make it as complete and exact as possible preventing earlier publication, has been not only of interest to readers generally, but is absolutely indispensable to all practical printers. It will be found particularly valuable by those who desire to do the best rather than simply good work.

One of the charter members of the Grolier Club, Mr. De Vinne has done much in connection with that club to further the interests of fine printing. The first public address given at its monthly meetings was a lecture on "Historic Printing Types," delivered by him in January, 1885, in which he set forth his idea that all book lovers, as well as all who are familiar with the practical side of bookmaking, should be equally familiar with the makers and designers of the various styles of type in which our best books have been printed since the invention of the art in the fifteenth century. For which purpose he distributed among the audience copies of a pamphlet containing specimens of various types, some of which were from matrices cut 300 years ago. Mr. De Vinne is also constantly experimenting with styles of type, that used in his "Dante" recently issued by the Grolier Club being the outcome of his desire to prove that the type used in a modern book need not be overblack or full of Gothic mannerisms to be attractive.

Mr. De Vinne has issued privately a history of title-pages and has partly promised to give us a continuation of his "Practice of Typography" in the form of volumes covering newspaper types, typographic decorations, and recent fashions in book printing, as well as a much-needed treatise on the composition of title-pages.

Mr. De Vinne, indeed, may be said to stand in the same relation to American masters of typography as does Mr. C. L. Jutsell of The Chiswick Press to those of the other side; ranking equally first both as to the theoretical and practical side of their art. Columbia in thus honoring Theodore L. De Vinne has really honored herself.

CHARM IN QUIET BOOKS.

Very different to the vigorous volumes that make a strenuous call to intellectual activity on the reader's part are the merely friendly books whose companionship is soothing to the nerves and restful as well to strained mental faculties.

One should say grace, Lamb quaintly and beautifully suggests, before reading some books—the greater ones. Should not one say it also before venturing into the quiet garden close where some one else's flowers planted long ago are still sweetly blooming? Indeed, the quiet book needs the quiet hour, the relaxation that finds an accordant note in the volume we choose.

We have only to open Wordsworth, for example, to feel this pervasive spirit of peace encompassing, recreating the mind. Undoubtedly individual temperament influences the enjoyment of quiet books, whose sympathetic touch wakens response from the hidden self in some, while with others the feeling roused is only boredom.

It is to be remembered that Byron, out of step with quiet, turbulent and passion-led all his life, spoke of Wordsworth as "the aquatic gentleman of Windermere," and never missed a sarcastic allusion to his "bubble o' green fields," and of "the idiot in all his glory." Time has brought revenge for Wordsworth, and Byron, after "life's fitful fever," is in danger of sleeping too well. Mr. William Watson's epigram verse, "Byron the Voluptuary," rings the bell of truth to one's comprehension of his life:

> Too avid of earth's bliss, he was of those
> Whom Delight flies because they give her chase;
> Only the odor of her wild hair blows
> Back in their faces hungering for her face.

And Mr. Watson's acute appreciation of Wordsworth's secret, so widely differentiated from Byron's, so divine in its interpretative spirit, tempts quotation:

> Not Milton's keen, transtuner music thine,
> Not Shakespeare's cloudless, boundless human view,
> Not Shelley's touch of rose on peaks divine;
> Nor yet the wizard twilight Coleridge knew.
>
> What hadst thou that could make so large amends
> For all thou hadst not and thy years possessed?
> Motion and fire, swift means to radiant ends?
> Thou hadst for weary feet the gift of rest.

In these lines we seem to find the complete recognition of Wordsworth's power of peace. In his poems the serenity is that of solemn music, cathedral notes chorting us higher than ourselves.

Books for leisure are not the same things as the quiet books. The one are mere stopgaps for thought, the idle refuge of an idle moment; the others are as dear to us in memory as when we go to them for the sweet refreshment of their peace. What quiet books the old essays are! There are Bacon's. Macaulay questioned the accuracy of his classical knowledge; but except for his telling, we would never have cared to discover the fact ourselves! Strange, is it not, that the man who was a deceitful courtier, a scheming politician, and a treacherous friend, could have written that bit of sweet and simple English beginning: "God Almighty first planted a garden, and indeed it is the purest of all human pleasures"?

The quiet books have their own special quality of delight for the reader who enters into communion with them. We all have our favorite volumes, to which we add the memoirs, letters, or biography that please, for the quiet reading that appeals to us. The recent publication of "The Story of My Life," by A. J. C. Hare, recalls the pleasant volume, "Memorials of a Quiet Life," which included the beginning of his own life, continued in his later book. The "Quiet Life" of his adopted mother was a most serene and beautiful one, and in its pages we have glimpses of famous people presented intimately and simply. Bishop Heber and Dean Stanley, Frederick Maurice, Cardinal Manning, John Sterling, Bunsen, Landor, and many others.

The really quiet meditative books of prose come to us but rarely these days. "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" is a flute note of peace out of the chorus of trumpets and hautboys that proclaim the kingdom of adventurous romance.

Out of the confusion bred from the greater part of modern literature one turns to those fair volumes which might be labeled the Literature of Peace. They offer an outlook on life observant, and yet detached, from the turmoil of disillusion. From the peace we gain from them we emerge soul-refreshed and strengthened.

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, June 14.—Sir Walter Besant's many friends were shocked by the publication yesterday of a statement by Sir Edmund Hay Currie that Sir Walter was not the originator of the People's Palace. There is a very small grain of truth in this declaration, for the sum of money known as the Beaumont Fund, of which Sir Edmund was Chairman, was applied to the Palace. Sir Edmund has held a number of semi-honorary municipal positions, such as Chairman of the London Hospital, Vice-Chairman of the London School Board, and Vice Chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, while the application of the Beaumont Fund to the Palace project caused him to be known as the Chairman of the People's Palace.

But everybody who has read "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" knows that the idea of the institution originated with Besant. In that novel he showed how the lives of toilers in a most deplorable state of social asphyxia might be made happier and brighter. This great idea found popular expression in the erection of the Palace. Possibly the existence of the splendid building itself may not be entirely due to the author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," but he conceived it. He inspired the enthusiasm, which turned an ideal into a practical reality. Without him generations might have passed away had not the sign been given. The late Queen recognised his true service, and honored him as the founder of the Palace when it was opened in 1887.

The death of Sir Walter Besant was sudden and practically unexpected, as, a few days before it had been reported that he was regaining health. The obituaries which have been published here concerning him dwell particularly upon the kindly side of his nature and the help he gave R. L. Stevenson and other authors of his day. He left considerable uncompleted work, including a novel of eighteenth century life, dealing with the woman's side of the notorious London Yard, (debtor's prison,) and his work on North London.

Booksellers here all complain of bad business. It is declared that the outlook at this time of year has rarely been so unpromising; only cheap, light literature seems to be much in demand, and in this American reprints come in for their share. Yet, publishers continue to produce costly works, and a book on Armenia in two volumes by H. F. B. Lynch is just ready for distribution by the Longmans. It appears to be a work of surpassing merit as a piece of mechanical bookmaking; it has 300 colored illustrations produced by a new process, together with valuable and handsome maps. The author spent ten years' labor on it; he is already recognised as an authority on Armenia, and is personally concerned in large commercial interests in the Valley of the Tigres and Euphrates.

The official history of the Boer war, in seven volumes, will be published here by Hearst & Blackett. Of late there have been numerous unofficial comments and statements concerning this work. But the recent announcement that the editor would be Lieut. Col. G. F. R. Henderson is now confirmed. Col. Henderson, who is a veteran of Tel-el-Kebir, has been Director of the Military Intelligence Department in South Africa since 1900. Prior to the war he was Director of Military Art and History at the Staff College. He is author of "A Tactical Study of Fredericksburg" and of "The Life of Stonewall Jackson," by which he is well known to Americans both North and South. As a writer on military subjects he is accurate and painstaking, while his appreciation of human interest permits him to lend vitality to technical work, and he does not hesitate to tell a good anecdote in order to elucidate a serious question. In his forthcoming work he will have full access to all the records of the War Office. W. D. Colles is agent for the sale of the right to publish this work in the United States.

Mr. Douglas Murray, who, in collaboration with Arthur Silva White, wrote the painstaking biography of Sir Samuel Baker, has just finished a formidable work on Joanne D'Arc, which is full of original research and fresh translation of French records.

Dr. Otto Nordenskjold will write a book on his forthcoming exploration of Wedell Quadrant, southeast from Cape Horn and Terra Del Fuego. He sails shortly from Christiania and will work in conjunction with the Germán and English antarctic expeditions.

Manuscripts in the Ashburnham-Barrois sale at Christie's this week brought enormous prices. A fourteenth century manuscript of "Gouvernement des Rois," which was worth £900 twenty years ago, was purchased this week for nearly £2,000. Other prices were in proportion. The largest buyers were, for the most part, English dealers.

A noteworthy literary gathering did honor to that veteran artist, Sir John Tenniel, at a banquet last Thursday evening at the Whitehall Rooms. Mr. A. J. Balfour presided and speeches were made by him, the Duke of Devonshire, and Ambassador Choate. The veteran cartoonist and draughtsman was surrounded by lifelong friends, and, in the gracious speeches to which he listened, due credit was given to his probable influence in the trend of political thought and feeling, although such imaginative work as his admirable illustrations to "Alice in Wonderland" was by no means forgotten. Sir John, who is now in his seventy-first year, joined the staff of Punch just half a century ago.

E. A. B.

Plans for the Historical Society Building.

Another forward step toward its new building was taken by the New York Historical Society at its regular meeting last Tuesday night, when a committee was appointed to receive plans for the future west side structure. The subscriptions during the last three months have been so generous that the officers believe the time has arrived when plans may be called for, and the committee whose judgment will pass upon the designs consists of the President, Dean Hoffman; John J. Tucker, and Dr. Sidney H. Carney, Jr. For the present plans will only be accepted from architects who are members of the society, as the officers believe in the encouragement of home production. The meeting of the society was the last of the season. The interesting announcement was made that the ninety-seventh anniversary will be commemorated on Nov. 19 next, and the address will be delivered by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The report of Librarian Robert Kelby showed that the past month had been unusually prolific in additions of peculiar interest and value. The art collection was enhanced by two portraits of former members. One is of Peter R. Livingston, received from the estate of the late Mrs. William E. Livingston, and the other is a portrait of the late Henry Ketcltas, presented by his daughter, Miss Alice Ketcltas. In offering the gift Miss Ketcltas stated that her father had left in his will a portrait of himself to the society, but that none was in existence at the time of his death. Desiring to carry out his wishes she had the portrait painted from a photograph by Mrs. Leslie Cotton. It represents Henry Ketcltas in his uniform as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army.

One of the most valuable acquisitions to the collection of old newspapers was received from Mrs. Daniel M. Stimson. They include ninety-two numbers, a half number and a supplement of Zenger's rare New York Journal, the second newspaper printed in this city. The numbers extend from 1739 to 1751, and many, if not all of them, are believed to be unique. The society had none of the copies in its possession, but it has the rare first volume complete, beginning Nov. 5, 1733, and extending without a break through April 14, 1735. Edward F. Delancey of this city owns a unique volume of Zenger's Journal, extending from October, 1738, through Feb. 22, 1742.

A special Membership Committee was appointed, consisting of J. Van Vechten Olcott, Chairman; Langdon Greenwood, Jr., Congressman William H. Douglas, Charles Frederick Hoffman, Jr., and Frank W. Crane. The next stated meeting of the society will be held on the first Tuesday in October.

Whittier's "Moll Pitcher."

Whittier's "Moll Pitcher," which was so scarce in 1894 that the author doubted whether any copy was extant, has furnished several bibliographical surprises this season. In 1891 a copy sold for $30, and another in 1893 realised only $16, but at the Foote sale in 1894 a copy fetched $77.50, Bierstadt's selling three years later for $103. McKee's copy, however, sold for $160 last November, establishing a new record, which was eclipsed at the first Arnold sale, when the same copy was resold for $200. In the meantime, a better copy than any of these, possessing one wrapper and uncut, brought $180 at Hanhale's in Philadelphia. The record price—$270—was reached at the sale in April of the Fiske-Harris duplicates, the copy sold being in beautiful condition, all things considered, having the frost blue wrapper, and being only slightly cut at the top.

These sales are known to all collectors and book men, but the history of "Moll Pitcher's" oddest adventure this season has not as yet strayed into print. After the death of the late ex-Surrogate J. H. V. Arnold, a quantity of miscellaneous books and pamphlets were sold for $35 to an upper Broadway bookseller. Among them was "Old Moll," in the condition that collectors usually see only in dreams—with both the frost and back covers and totally uncut. The fortunate bookseller immediately sold it to a prominent firm for $200—a sum that would undoubtedly be doubled if the copy were sold at auction. No other copy in this remarkable state is known.

Robert Bolshaman and David Gray.

Few things in literature are more interesting than the story of the friendship of the late Scots-Celtic poet, dramatist, and novelist, Robert Buchanan, with David Gray, his fellow-collegian at Glasgow and companion in misery and illness in London. In the biography of Gray, published in 1868, and now quite scarce, and in the two beautiful poems, "The Harvest of Hoylake" (in "Undertones," 1863) and "Poet Alcove," (in "Idyls and Legends of Inverburn," 1865), Buchanan tenderly wrote of his talented youth, who died of consumption Dec. 3, 1861, in his twenty-fourth year, leaving behind a few verses full of grace and fancy.

In an autograph letter in the collection of Joseph W. Stern of this city there is a pathetic reference to Gray's early days in London. Buchanan is writing in May, 1860, to Dr. Westland Marston asking the acceptance from funds placed in the latter's hands by Sydney Dobell. "Two days ago," he writes, "Mr. Gray came to my lodgings complaining of cold and fever. The illness has grown on him, and he is unable to finish the work (copying) with which Mr. Lawrence Oliphant intrusted him." The letter is signed by both the poets. In another letter in the same collection, under date of June 24, 1860, Gray writes again to Dr. Marston for assistance, saying: "This will be the last money I shall require, as I feel myself getting stronger, and whenever I am strong enough Mr. Milnes I think will confer no pecuniarily in my journey home."

The day before his death, Dec. 3, 1861, Gray read a specimen page of his volume of verses, "The Luggie and Other Poems," in which he immortalised in song the quaint little stream on whose banks he was born, the green woods of Gartsherrie, the smoke curling from the hamlet of Muirhead, and the faint blue misty distance of the Campsie Fells. "Whom the gods love die young," said the Athenians, and "blest the ancient Greeks for that sentiment," he wrote in one of his last letters. There is infinite pathos in his tragic end, and in his act of scandix, "In the Shadows," certain convincing evidence that he was possessed of real talent.

Mr. Stoddard's First Book.

The death on June 7 of William Oland Bourne, the writer and former Registrar of the New York Free Academy, was duly chronicled in the papers, but the fact that he printed Richard Henry Stoddard's first book, "Footprints," does not seem to have been referred to. At an early age Mr. Bourne was apprenticed to Nahum Day, the New York publisher, and during the years 1837, 1838, and 1839 he was engaged himself in the printing business at 9 Spruce-st. (now Nassau-st.), New York City. There he became acquainted with Mr. Stoddard, and in 1839 printed for Spalding & Shepard, of 189½ Broadway (the little volume of forty-eight pages which is now of considerable rarity, only six copies being known.

In 1839 the author wrote to a friend: "If you ever come across (but you never will) my first little collection of verses, you will have a rare book, one of the rarest in America, but not so rare as it ought to be. It sold to the extent of one copy, and I burned up the edition." Mr. Stoddard, however, sent out three copies to literary journals, and retained one copy which he had bound and then presented to his mother. Mr. Bourne also retained a copy, and about 1857 gave it to the author, who presented it to Edmund Clarence Stedman. Charles A. Montgomery secured a copy, which was offered for sale at an upset price of $100 in 1888, but was not sold. Mr. H. D. North had the good fortune to obtain another copy at a low figure at a book sale several years ago, and McKee's copy was sold last November for $90—a low price, when the book's rarity is considered.

The People of Spain.*

Mr. Martin A. S. Hume's work on the Spanish people is one in the Great Peoples Series, edited by Dr. York Powell of Oxford, who selected Mr. Hume to write this work because of his acknowledged position as an expert on the subject. Dr. Powell declares in favor of experts who can write in preference to fine writers who are not experts, and in this no one will be likely to quarrel with him. The work must not be mistaken for a history of Spain. It is nothing of that kind. Its aim is to recite the evolution of the Spanish people, to describe the processes by which the various racial units became molded into the present composite whole, and in doing so to discover in the elements of its origin its character and its institutions and an explanation of some of the important events in the history of the nation.

The whole is therefore a historico-philosophical one, but it naturally includes some review of history pure and simple. At the present time, when the United States has been brought into active relations with this country, so intimately associated with their early history, a revelation of the ancestry of the Spanish people and of the processes leading to its present constitution and character cannot fail to be charged with deep interest for American readers. Mr. Hume, who is the editor of the calendars of Spanish State papers in the Public Record Office of Great Britain, has accomplished his task admirably. He declares that his duties were not extremely difficult because Spain was the summit of such waves of immigration from the East, and that thus the effects of the advance of nations became easy to trace. But nevertheless his work shows that the facility with which he told his story was principally the result of a full and firm command of the necessary materials.

The story is in itself fascinating. As the author says "Celts, Afro-Semites, Greeks, Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Romans, Teutons, Franks, Goths, and the mingled hordes of Islam in turn flooded the land, and in the countless valleys there remained when the flood subsided a residuum of each inundation." From this starting point he traces the effect with which each invasion dominated a given region and reinforces the historical events which were the fruit of race traditions. The story runs back to 1000 years before Christ, when the Infant galleys of Tyre, finding their way westward along the Mediterranean coast, came to the Pillars of Hercules, which were the gateposts of the entrance of the western ocean.

They found the southwestern peninsula of Europe already occupied by a hardy race, the Iberians. We still know whence these came. Though some scholars believe them to be here been one of the branches of the great Aryan family, Mr. Hume inclines to the belief that they were descendants of the primitive inhabitants of the northern seas. Upon these people before the advent of the Phœnicians descended the Celtic hordes, with whom after a long battle for supremacy they became blended, forming the Celt-Iberian race. The arrival of the Phœnicians introduced to these barbaric people something of wealth and refinement, to which additions were made by the incursions of the Carthaginians.

The unification of the kingdom by the marriage of Isabella and Ferdinand is described with much detail in the work before us. The rise of Spain to her proudest height is set forth with a clear explanation of the reason therefor, and the causes of her decay are put before the reader with equal skill. The author's treatment of the literary movement of the sixteenth century is especially interesting, and the golden age of Spanish art, the days of Velasquez and Murillo, is pleasantly described. In short, the work is one of extraordinary interest and of the highest historical value. It is admirably like a permanent work in Spanish history, for it presents all that thoroughly deserve it. The author's style is clear and terse, and reading his book is a most pleasant occupation.

*THE SPANISH PEOPLE: THEIR ORIGIN, GROWTH, AND INFLUENCE. By Martin A. S. Hume. With index and bibliography. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE PUBLISHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

A score of notices might be printed here to prove (if newspaper reviews do prove things) that Frank Norris's novel THE OCTOPUS is really the biggest and strongest book for several years. A more convincing argument is the word of mouth testimony which goes from one convinced reader to another. The 15th thousand has just been put to press. Price $1.50.

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BELOW will be found a list of books suitable for reading in Summer. The selections have been made from comparatively recent books—current literature in which interest still survives. As readers will see, the books are largely of the fiction and natural history classes, with a few additions from general literature, such as biographies and memoirs. In fact, many works of the more solid classes have not been included.

THE FIRST LIST.

(Restricted to Books Published Since Jan. 1, 1900.)

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A JOURNALIST. By William J. Stillman, author of "On the Track of Ulysses," "Francesca Cristi," &c. With two portraits. 2 vols. 8vo. Boards. Gilt top. $5. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $5.

In this book Mr. Stillman tells the story of his remarkably varied career in regard both to his occupation and the scene of his labors. Few men now living have been fortunate enough to have had such a distinguished group of friends, and we might say fewer still have had a life so varied in achievement and adventure. The biography begins with his childhood days; he studied at Union College at the time when Dr. Nott was its President; he studied art both in Europe and America, but gave it up to accept the editorship of The Crayon, which brought him in contact with Bryant, Lowell, Norton, and others in America who have become famous, and also with Ruskin, Watt, the Rossettis, and others abroad. About this time he engineered a camping party in the Adirondacks, which included Emerson, Agassiz, Judge Hoar, Lowell, and John Holmes. He served terms as United States Consul at Rome and in Crete, and then became a special correspondent to The London Times, and he writes of his experiences at this time in Herzegovina, Montenegro, Greece, and Rome. It may be added that the years he spent as newspaper correspondent were the happiest and most fruitful of his life. Of the interest the work inspires one critic says: "No sooner does one get immersed in a chapter which promises to be dull than one comes upon some new phase of the author's career of an altogether different and keenly attractive nature." One of the portraits is of Mr. Stillman when a young man from a drawing by Rowse, the other is a recent portrait by his daughter, Miss Lisa Stillman.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, Poet, Dramatist, and Man. By Hamilton W. Mabie. New and Cheaper Library Edition. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50 net.

There has lately been issued by its publishers, the Macmillan Company, a new and cheaper library edition of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's "William Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist, and Man." The great success attendant upon the first issue of this volume, which was published at $6 net per copy, as well as in a strictly limited edition bound in white leather and issued at $25 per copy, has led to the appearance of the present volume, which retains the essential features of the original issue, especially the illustrations. The typography of the present edition is equally good, the text reading unaltered, and the binding being plainer but artistic. It is unnecessary to speak of the charm of Mr. Mabie's style, while his sketch of Shakespeare, carefully compiled from all available sources, presents so lifelike a picture not only of the poet and dramatist, but of the man, that readers are to be congratulated upon being able to procure the book in this excellent edition and at a more moderate cost. Such is the perfection of the typography as well as the paper and all the rest of the mechanical details that the volume will be found, even in its present plainer form, a great addition to library shelves.

THE ARISTOCRATS. Being the Impressions of the Lady Helen Pole During Her Sojourn in the Great North Woods, as Spontaneously Recorded in Her Letters to Her Friend in North Britain, the Countess of Largo and Rum. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: John Lane.

As a satire on American "high life," bright, clever, and interesting, the "Aristocrats" is about as satisfying as anything that has been published in that line recently. The book is written in the form of letters presumably sent by the Lady Helen Pole, who, accompanied by her sister and an invalid brother, are camping in the Adirondacks for the benefit of the brother's health. The story can hardly be said to contain a plot, since it is merely a series of criticisms of the people whom they meet and no doubt will be the cause of some conjecture on the part of the initiated who may read it as to who the prototypes of the characters really are. The letters are certainly sprightly, and their piquant descriptions as well as the many little home thrusts which, however, never attain the point of maliciousness, will make them highly interesting. It is a book to read and enjoy without wounding tender sensibilities, for each person who reads it will undoubtedly see an original of some characteristic described among his friends—never in himself.

THE CRISIS. By Winston Churchill, author of "Richard Carvel" and "The Celebrity." With 8 illustrations by Howard Chandler Christy. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

As "Richard Carvel" is a story of American society during the pre-Revolutionary period, so "The Crisis" is a story of American society of the great rebellion, typified, as it were, by a few individuals who represent the various elements in the Nation at large. The scene opens in St. Louis among the antagonistic elements which were at that period drifting on the tide of emigration setting toward Illinois and Missouri. It is not a story of war, bloodshed, and misery, but of the effect all these had on the events of the time. The hero, Stephen Brice, is a young New England lawyer seeking his fortune in the Southern city. Being naturally opposed to slavery, he antagonizes some of the citizens by his ideas, especially when early in the story he purchases a girl slave at the price of his small fortune, in order to set her free and return her to her mother. The heroine, Virginia Carvel, is a descendant of Richard Carvel, which fact serves to connect the stories in interest. Among other characters, are Grant, a citizen of St. Louis, leading weed for a living—later the greatest General in the army; Sharpless, President of a small street car line—later a great General; Abraham Lincoln, a struggling country lawyer, for whom Stephen Brice has the greatest pity and again the greatest admiration and esteem—later as President in a trying National crisis. The love story is worked out with a careful regard for human interest, while the influence of Lincoln is predominant throughout the book.

THE HELMET OF NAVARRE. By Bertha Runkle. Illustrated by André Castaigne. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

A first edition of 100,000! Even in these days of many and large editions, such an announcement makes us catch our breath and pause to wonder. And the amazement increases prodigiously when we further note that the author of "The Helmet of Navarre" is an absolutely new writer; that this is her first book, and, more marvelous still, she has never seen the places she describes so well. Indeed, we are told that Miss Runkle has never visited France, and yet, she has told her story so deathingly, has painted her background so vividly, that one might almost believe that she has just been an eye-witness to the scenes she describes. Henry of Navarre, it is true, figures more conspicuously in the title of the book than anywhere else in her story, and the tale is one of his time rather than of him. It is the Duke of St. Quentin, the Duke's son, and his page—the latter telling the story—who share alike the honors of the tale. The time is one of intrigue, deceit, and danger, and Miss Runkle avails herself of these attributes to an exciting romance by weaving a plentiful supply of such picturesque events into hers. There are the stealthy enemies lurking behind closed doors, disguises, just discovered in time, watchwords—in short, a hundred situations which we know so well, yet which lend a new charm in a new telling.

IN THE PALACE OF THE KING. By F. Marion Crawford. With Illustrations by Fred. Roe. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mr. Crawford's latest novel had the distinction of being produced on the stage at about the time the book was published. "In the Palace of the King" is a love story of old Madrid. The action occupied only a few hours, and yet into that short space of time much action is thrust. The scene is laid when Spain was at the height of its splendor, when its Court was the most brilliant and, at the same time, the most debauched, in Europe. We find Don Juan of Austria, who has just won back Granada a second time from the Moors, in love with the daughter of an old Hidalgo at Court. His brother, the King, Philip II., attempts to murder him; in fact, believes, with the reader, that he has done so, and the Hidalgo takes the blame upon himself, and the daughter, in trying to shield her father, simply succeeds in making the Court believe that a liason had existed between Don Juan and herself, and that her father committed murder in order to shield his name from disgrace. In the end all comes out right. Don Juan appears before his ladylove, marries her, and together they confront the King, who, fearing that the assault upon his brother may be published, agrees to their wishes and recognises their union. The character of Don Juan is such as will excite human sympathy. He is brave, honest, a great favorite with the people, and in private lives a most correct life, even in a Court where scandal and intrigue prevail.

ALICE OF OLD VINCENNES. By Maurice Thompson. Illustrated by F. C. Yohn. 12mo. Pp. vii.-719. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.50.

One of the first of the historical romances that have since had such vogue, "Alice of Old Vincennes," by the late Maurice Thompson, seems to have lost nothing in popularity by the appearance of so many rivals in the field. It is hardly necessary to give many details concerning the book, since every one seems to have already read it, but for the benefit of those who have not, we give a suggestion of what the story is about.

The tale concerns itself with the early days of the Revolution. Alice is the adopted daughter of Gaspard Rousselloe, a burly, good-natured, imaginative Frenchman, who rescued her from the Indians while still a child too young to remember who her real parents were. It is largely due to Gaspard's influence that his fellow-townsmen find their sympathies with George Washington. Alice herself, carried away by enthusiasm and patriotism, hoists the American flag amid the shouts and cheers of the people. Capt. Helm and Lieut. Beverly, two American officers, are sent out to take charge of the new post, the Lieutenant immediately falling in love with Alice. Soon, however, the British arrive and Helm and Beverly are deserted by the French people and left to fight the enemy alone. Then follows a swift succession of exciting adventures with the Indians, battle scenes, intrigues galore, and love episodes, too numerous and complicated to give in detail. The story reaches its climax with the capture of the fort by the Americans, and the denouement is as peaceful and happy as could be desired.

ELEANOR. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Published in two editions. New York: Harper & Brothers. One volume, 12mo, $1.50; two volumes, 12mo, Illustrated, $2.

As a study of the struggle between the Italy of the past—the Italy held and revived by the Pope—and the Italy of today, emerging from her chrysalis stage of torpor and shaking off the shackles that have bound her, Mrs. Ward has made of her book "Eleanor" a masterpiece. The whole work is saturated with the atmosphere of Italy. She has held "the mirror up to nature, and beneath her pen all the natural perfections of its gleaming sunsets, its lakes and hills, every point of beauty it possesses, unroll themselves before us. Mrs. Ward, however, is not simply a landscapist. The story which she tells is one of human love and human interest. She describes her characters with the same finish and subtility that characterizes the descriptions of the scenes in which they move and have their being. Eleanor, the woman, fragile of form, yet endowed with a spirit stronger than most, gripe our heartstrings all the tighter for her human frailties, while Lucy Foster, the young American girl, almost crude in her rugged New England honesty, forms an excellent contrast to the gentler attributes of the Englishwoman. Manisty is not to our liking—but because we do not admire a character dare we assert it is not well drawn? There are many, no doubt, who might have liked to see the book end differently, but surely there are none who would quarrel with Mrs. Ward as to her manner of telling it.

FLOWERS AND FERNS IN THEIR HAUNTS. By Mabel Osgood Wright, Author of "Birdcraft," "Citizen Bird," and "The Friendship of Nature." With illustrations and photographs by the author and J. Horace McFarland. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. xiii. 87 plates and 118 text illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50 net.

Some idea of the character of this book may be gathered by a few of the chapter titles, "The Coming of Spring," "Some Humble Orchids," "Poisonous Plants," "The Fantasies of Ferns," "The Flowers of the Sea," and "The Drapery of Vines." The fact that Miss Wright treats her subjects in their relation to the landscape makes the work differ from the recent nature books. To the author half the beauty of the wild flower is found in its surroundings, and she has accordingly produced a book which seems to reveal the very heart of nature; it is a book that will appeal to the true botanist as well as to the general reader. Although written in a manner to give it the fascination of romance it is also a hand book for the study of flowers in their natural surroundings. An index giving the botanical terminology according to the latest authorities adds to the value of the work as a reference book. It is illustrated in a generous manner; there are over fifty full-page plates of the flowers, where they live and grow—along the roadside, in the woods, or by the river—and in addition to these there are over 100 illustrations in the text, made direct from photographs.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF RICHARD YEA AND NAY. By Maurice Hewlitt, Author of "The Forest Lovers," "Little Novels of Italy," "Songs and Meditations," &c. Cloth. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mr. Hewlitt loves to rebuild the pictures of the past. By the sheer strength and potency of his genius he takes us back with a rush to the days of chivalry and knighthood when men lived and fought and loved; when knights went forth to seek their fortunes or to meet their death for the sake of love or a woman's smile. Probably in none of his previous books has Mr. Hewlitt reached the perfection of style, the poetry of thought and feeling that he has evinced in "Richard Yea and Nay." The tale concerns itself with Richard Coeur de Lion, that central figure about which so many histories and romances have already been woven. The fact, however, that he had played his part upon the field of fiction many times before in no way detracts from the present story. A compound of fact and fancy, Mr. Hewlitt has presented to us a character study of that most romantic and unfortunate of Kings that stands out boldly in its strength and rugged beauty.

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CHINA AND THE ALLIES. By A. Henry Savage Landor. Two large volumes, octavo, each 6x9 inches, 141 chapters, and 870 pages. With 228 illustrations, some in color. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.50.

The grandson of Walter Savage Landor has already shown the ability of the stock from which he springs. As the most indefatigable of travelers, he has paid with his own person the penalties of his adventurous spirit. If he did not reach Lhasa it is not because he was afraid to face the danger. Maimed, tortured, and crippled, it was almost by a miracle that he was not killed. In "China and the Allies," Mr. Landor presents a thorough review of the recent military operations in China, and gives an account of the events preceding them. Present at the capture of Tien-Tsin,

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Mr. Landor was the first European not bearing arms who entered the Forbidden City. With his wonderful linguistic capabilities, he was enabled to obtain information at first hand. The author gives a comprehensive idea of the origin of the trouble. He shows the true nature of the Boxer movement, and gives precise translations of the Boxer circulars and posters. The movements of the allies are carefully followed, and their acts are criticised. Looting is discussed, and the lure of greed is discussed. Sometimes Mr. Landor does not mince his words, and when he thinks that there is fault to be found he does not hesitate to write about it. The victim of the rage of Buddhism, Mr. Landor tells how the priests fan the people into fury. The much-vexed question of missionary influence for good or evil is argued. The author believes that, contrary to the recently expressed opinion, the Americans, whether as missionaries or soldiers or traders, are as much hated by the Chinese as are those of European origin. Absorbed as was the general public with the Peking troubles, it does not know of the defense made by Bishop Fabier of the Pao-tang Cathedral. "China and the Allies" is to be deemed as both comprehensive and authoritative. In an illustrative sense the work done is thorough. An artist himself, Mr. Landor has selected his photographic views, and these are many original drawings by the author. Sad and distressing are some full-page Chinese prints, reproduced from the originals, showing the various forms of torture devised by the Chinese for the punishment of foreigners.

CRUCIAL INSTANCES. By Edith Wharton, Author of "The Touchstone," "The Greater Inclination," &c. 12mo. Pp. 340. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Those who are familiar with Mrs. Wharton's previous books, "The Touchstone" and "The Greater Inclination," will rejoice in the fact that under the title of "Crucial Instances" she has collected and published in book form a number of short stories which have already appeared in the magazines. In this she has done well, for thereby she has given permanency to work which otherwise might have unfortunately perished. Her style as displayed in this collection is as delicate and pleasing as the scent of a flower, and, indeed, displays much of that same intangible charm. The stories are all strong, however, in spite of this evanescent charm. The sombreness of "The Duchess at Prayer" grips the reader with its tragic force, and yet leaves no dark shadow to haunt the mind for long afterward. "The Confessional," "The Moving Finger," "Copy," "The Angel at the Grave," all different in theme, still resemble each other in the author's subtle mode of handling. Through them all run tragedy and comedy, pathos and humor, mingling one with the other, until they form an intricate maze of thought and feeling. Her epigrams and metaphors have the same delicate aptness and originality as her plots; still, so facile is her pen, that were Mrs. Wharton to discourse on the sparrow she would be sure to invest it with so strong a fragrance of poetry that we would feel certain we were gazing upon a bird of paradise. The news that this author is soon to turn her attention to the publication of a long story ought to be gratifying to her many readers.

THE OCTOPUS. A Story of California. By Frank Norris. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

"The Octopus" of Mr. Frank Norris comes to us as the first of a trilogy whose theme is wheat. In this first volume we have wheat in its primitive state, growing on the ranches in an out-of-the-way corner of California, in the San Joaquin Valley. The lives of the ranchmen form the thread of the story, winding itself over in and out among the wheat sheafs. The book is one of power; there are times when Mr. Norris has painted his scenes with bold, vivid strokes, and throughout it is one of human tragedy. Mr. Norris has touched upon serious questions in his book and handled them ably.

THE SILVER SKULL. A Romance. By S. R. Crockett. Illustrated by Granville Manton. Pp. 315. 12mo. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

To be vigorous and dramatic are Mr. Crockett's strong points, and he never was better than in his romance with the title "The Silver Skull." The story is one of wild Italian life and the actions of a band of men who delighted in murder. The principal materials for the romance were taken from the true records of Gen. Richard Church, who put down with a heavy hand robbery and assassination in Southern Italy. The hero of the story, Gaetano Vardarelli, is a character famously conceived. When he was led into ambush and killed it was his mother who sought revenge. In this she was aided by Gen. Church. The heroine is the daughter of the Duke of Lecce, and she has been rescued by Gaetano. The incidents in the romance are many and all told with uncommon ability. The quality of "The Silver Skull" is such as to leave a lasting impression on the memory of the reader.

FIVE YEARS OF MY LIFE. 1894-1899. By Alfred Dreyfus, ex-Captain of Artillery in the French Army. 8vo. Pp. 238. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

This volume might be considered as the last word on one of the most wicked of conspiracies a human being was ever subjected to, and yet the motive for the accusation of Dreyfus remains in a measure unexplained. Who were the men who did their best to bring ignominy worse than death on this French officer? Of the mortal sufferings of a prisoner who was shamefully maltreated, this volume is distressing in its details. Starved at times, confined in a hot, insulted on all occasions, Dreyfus suffered every indignity. The whole story of injustice is told in this book. There is his diary, and in it the innocence of Dreyfus becomes evident. Then, too, may be read the letters written to the prisoner by his wife. They are examples of devotion. It becomes self-apparent that the object of those who had trumped up false charges against Dreyfus was to get rid of him. As his innocence became more and more evident, the only way to dismiss him was to kill him. The slow, insidious fevers prevalent in the tropical climate of Devil's Island might be just as fatal as a well-directed pistol shot. But the man would not die. He lived to tell his sad story. It is all to be found in Alfred Dreyfus's "Five Years of My Life."

A DAUGHTER OF NEW FRANCE. By Mary Catherine Crowley. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Miss Crowley has chosen for her period the early times of Canada, about 1735. Many were the scenes of adventure in those French provinces, and the author presents some of them. We get glimpses of that clever man, Sir William Phips, or, as it is sometimes spelled, there are three p's in the name. Old-fashioned ways are well described, and, without being a romance imbued with blood, "A Daughter of New France" is a most readable and interesting story.

UNCLE TERRY. A Story of the Maine Coast. By Charles Clark Munn, Author of "Pocket Island." Illustrated by Henry Hammond. Pp. 306. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

The success of Mr. Munn's "Uncle Terry" has been fully deserved, for the story has now entered on its seventh edition. It is, as its title shows, a romance of New England, and with a true coloring. Uncle Terry has a distinct individuality, for he is the seafaring man of the Maine coast. He is honesty personified, with certain eccentricities. Shrewd as he may be, he has been once taken in, and the lesson then acquired with the loss of his savings he has not forgotten. The love episodes in Uncle Terry are of the most pleasant kind and told in a natural way. The mystery in the fiction is not too difficult, but just intricate enough to excite curiosity. In fact, the whole of the literary work is excellent, and the moral of the best. The illustrations are clever and add much to the story. Uncle Terry is likely to remain a favorite for a long time to come, because it is so human and understandable.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A GEORGIA LOYALIST. By Elizabeth Lichtenstein Johnston. Edited by the Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaton. Illustrated. Pp. 324. New York: The Knickerbocker Press. G. P. Mansfield & Co. $1.50.

In this volume there is to be read the life history of a woman who was faithful to her husband and her King, and who left Georgia at the beginning of the Revolution and sought refuge in Upper Canada, England, and in the West Indies. Elizabeth Lichtenstein was born near Savannah, Ga., May 28, 1764. Her father was a Russian and her mother of French origin. When Elizabeth was not quite sixteen she married William Martin Johnston. Her courtship is most pleasantly described. When, in 1779, Count D'Estang made a landing near Bubiah, Mrs. Johnston's father left Savannah. Her husband's health having broken down he went to New York, accompanied by his wife. Now began a long series of wanderings. In 1806 the family were living in Halifax. In the correspondence there are many passages showing the great love of the wife for her husband. Many notable persons in the Canadian provinces who have held places of honor owe their origin to the Johnstons. The volume is replete with historical interest. Now that some 135 years have elapsed, since the time when the English Loyalists left their homes in the Continental provinces, all vestiges of party feeling have been forgotten. It is only of late that we learn how they faced poverty and suffered for principle.

THE MAN WHO CORRUPTED HADLEYBURG, and Other Stories and Sketches. By Mark Twain. Illustrated by Lucius Hitchcock and others. Crown 8vo. Pp. 298. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

What a capital fancy is that of a town hitherto the abode of quiet and peacefulness led on to terrible trouble because a mysterious person had left it a fortune in gold to be awarded to the inhabitant who has done a certain charitable deed. Oh, the temptations for a tumultuous swerving from the truth! Such is Mark Twain's conceit, and most cleverly he follows up the topic. In the volume admirers of Mr. Clemens will find many of their old favorites. Here is an account of his début as a literary person, and also the end chronicle of how his "First Lie" came about. Among other good things there are "Traveling With a Reformer," "My Boyhood Dreams," and "The Private History of the Jumping Frog." If the humorist generally has a short life, such has not been Mark Twain's fate. His longevity is wonderful, for he is as merry to-day as in the time of his boyhood. He always was mirth provoking, and may he live long and prosper, for the good nature in his fun always keeps it fresh and good tasting. No grain of cynicism ever embittered the jollity of Mr. Clemens's writings.

A BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE. By Mrs. E. D. Gillespie. Illustrated. Pp. 397. Philadelphia and London: The J. B. Lippincott Company. 1901. $2.50.

Mrs. Gillespie's reminiscences, extending over a period of nearly eighty years, filled as they are with recollections of a past generation, would very likely be interesting under any circumstances. As the great-grand-daughter of Franklin, however, the volume is doubly attractive, since it gives a charming account of the family life of Franklin, his daughter "Sally" and his grand-daughter, Deborah (Mrs. Gillespie's mother) as well as interesting details con-

(Continued on Page 432.)

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FOR SALE.—Works of Robert Burns, 5 vols., full calf, Liverpool, 1820; make offer. Mrs. Gilchrist, 461 Como Av., St. Paul, Minn.

SUMMER READING.

(Continued from Page 431.)

morning her own life. She relates the pretty romance of Franklin's marriage with Deborah Read, the daughter of John Read, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, who befriended Franklin when he first came to that city as a lad of possibly seventeen. Mr. Read refused his sanction to the marriage and Franklin left the country and went to London, Mr. Read dying shortly after his departure. Soon, however, a Mr. Rogers, bearing letters of introduction, came to Philadelphia and sought to marry Deborah. True to Franklin, she refused, but later yielded to the urgings of her mother, who pointed out the fact that Franklin had not written to her as proof that he had forgotten her. She had scarcely been married a year, however, when English friends came to see them and recognised Rogers as a man who already had a wife in England. Instead of answering the charges, Rogers at once left the country and never returned, dying soon after in Bermuda. Deborah resumed her maiden name and afterward married Franklin, upon his return from London. There are also given bits of the correspondence that existed between Franklin and his daughter "Sally"—delightful letters from the father with formal little replies from the daughter. The rest of the volume is devoted to descriptions of Mrs. Gillespie's own travels and the many years spent abroad, and also contains a record of the prominent part she played in the Centennial Exhibition and other notable events. From cover to cover the book is filled with interesting details to which is added the charm of a pleasing style.

IN THE NAME OF A WOMAN. A Romance. By A. W. Marchmont. Illustrated by D. Murray Smith. Cloth. Decorated cover. 8vo. Pp. 282. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Mr. A. W. Marchmont's "In the Name of a Woman" is one calculated to stir the sluggard's pulse. Incidentally in the first three chapters some six people are disposed of and the ring of swords and firing of pistols echoes through the story. Gerald Winthrop, the son of an Englishman, but of a Roumanian mother, is chosen by the British Government to visit the Bulgarian capital to watch the intrigues of the Russian agents. With this as a basework, plot after plot is hatched, in all of which Gerald, or Count Benderoff, as he is known in Bulgaria, is conspicuous. The Princess Christina, as the heroine of the romance, meets with some breathless adventures on her own account. The story is well told, and the choice of Bulgaria as a background for the romance was a happy one.

NORMAN HOLT. A Story of the Army of the Cumberland. By Gen. Charles King. With illustrations by John Huyssens and E. M. Stone. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 366. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

Gen. Charles King is the writer of the military story, and it is his specialty. In Norman Holt the author describes a well-to-do family in Kentucky, and the romance begins with a description of a grand entertainment given by the Holts of Surrey. Norman Holt has been to West Point, but on account of a duel has been sent home. When the rebellion takes place, Norman joins the United States forces. His enemy is Malloy, who plots against him. Norman's escapes are many. Norman is in love with Daisy Lane. Finally he marries the girl of his choice. Some of the great military actions of the times are described, and the story is among the best Gen. King has produced.

SIR CHRISTOPHER. A Romance of a Maryland Manor in 1664. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. Illustrated by Howard Pyle and other artists. 12mo. Decorated cloth. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

It might be that Maryland adapted itself more to romantic treatment than any other of the provinces. "Sir Christopher" as a work of fiction has distinctive merits. It shows much that is graceful in the study of nature, for the story tells of the woods, the streams, the wild creatures of the primitive country. The characters are conceived with great good judgment. With the proper background the personages hold their natural position. The dialogue is always spirited and well sustained. There is no tangling of plot. The incidents follow easily and naturally. Mrs. Goodwin is possessed of a clear and plain style, which is admirably adapted to the story she tells. The success of "Sir Christopher" has been most marked.

KING'S END. By Alice Brown, author of "Meadow Grass," "Tiverton Tales," &c. One volume. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

"King's End," being inspired by no deep-seated motives on the part of its author to work out a theory or to prove a point, unless indeed it be to prove her own sterling worth as a teller of delightful tales, comes to us as just the book for Summer reading. A love story, pure and simple, laid amid the scenes of a New Hampshire village, it carries with it all the sweet freshness of country life.

A vagabond returns to his home after aimless wanderings and abducts his motherless child from her grandmother. With a heart full of pity for him and the child, a visionary girl who has refused the persistent devotion of her lover and has felt inspired to accompany a half-crazy evangelist over the country preaching, aids him in his task of rearing the little one. The story of the lover's wooing and the final capitulation of the maid is a dainty and artistic piece of work. A complication in the plot is caused by a wily maiden who seeks to divert the affections of the ardent wooer, but her disposal is speedy and emphatic and the story ends with a gentle glow of happiness for everybody.

There is a delicious fragrance of out-of-door life about the book. One is never far distant from the meadows and sweet-scented flowers and grasses, nor from the carol of the birds whose music fills our hearts with love and gladness.

EAST LONDON. By Walter Besant. With illustrations by Phil May, Joseph Pennell, and L. Raven-Hill. New York: The Century Company.

Who more competent than was Sir Walter Besant to describe every part of London? East London is a city of working people. In Whitechapel are the clothiers, in Bethal Green the furniture makers. All industries find their particular quarter in East London. The most interesting part of East London lies near the Thames, below London Bridge. If there are 2,000,000 of people in this part of the vast city, think of what Sir Walter wrote—that it has not a single regular book shop. For a closer appreciation of the factory girl in East London, the author tells us about "Lis," and follows her life to her wedding day. One of the dangerous evils in this part of London is overcrowding. Many are the curious fragments of history Sir Walter presented. The statistics show that only 600 of the inhabitants in the 1,000 are natives. The volume is of the handsomest, and the illustrations add to the general excellence of the work.

PRO PATRIA. By Max Pemberton, author of "The Garden of Swords," "Pro," &c. 12mo. cloth, illustrated. Pp. 392. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Endowed with an easy and graceful style and at the same time ingenious as to his plots, Max Pemberton has many readers. "Pro Patria," as the title indicates, is a story of human devotion. By the merest accident Capt. Hilliard of the Hussars discovers that there is a plot laid for the invasion of England. This being the era of tunnels there is to be built a huge underground road between France and England. Hilliard suffers imprisonment and passes through many dangers. There is a bit of satire in the romance, for when he unearths the scheme and lays it before the English military authorities, he is not credited. Finally the traitors are exposed and that is the end of the efforts of France to capture England. In the story Max Pemberton has introduced a pleasant love story.

GOD'S PUPPETS. A Story of Old New York. By Imogen Clark. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 381. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Imogen Clark lays the scene of her romance in the New York of 1757. A roystering young British officer, Capt. Bellenden, finds relatives in New York and falls in love with the somewhat wayward Peggy Crew. This young lady is an accomplished horsewoman, and when once Bellenden had no jockey for his race horse, it was Peggy who took to the saddle and won the stakes. Another heroine is the pretty Annetje, and she loves the gay Englishman. The bad man in the story is the Dutchman, Adrian de Hooge, for he tries by falsehoods to besmirch the characters of both Peggy and Annetje. The poor Annetje commits suicide. Finally Capt. Bellenden marries Peggy. The author follows most intelligently the manners and customs of New York of 145 years ago, and the story is replete with romantic incidents.

PENELOPE'S IRISH EXPERIENCES. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Author of "Penelope's Progress," "The Birds' Christmas Carol," &c. One volume. 16mo. Pp. vi.-337. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Those who have met Penelope, Francesca, and Salemina in their wanderings through England and Scotland will probably be glad to join them again in a tramp through Ireland, especially if we whisper in their ear that there is going to be a wedding, and that this is probably the last time this happy trio is to be met entirely unencumbered. Indeed, already Penelope's fate has assumed definite form in the shape of "Himself," whose delightful personality is just hinted at in the volume. And Francesca, too, has met and loved a "bonnie Highland laddie," so what is left but that Salemina should settle down upon an Irish estate to live happily forever after?

However, until this climax is reached there are some bright days of travel, filled with experiences galore. Through Ulster Munster, Leinster, Connaught, and Dublin they pass, fitting sweet bits of Irish literature and song into their proper environments, and catching the delicate fancy and sentiment of the Irish as well as their wit and humor everywhere—yet, withal, never losing one whit of their own happy personalities. A very amiable and jolly trio they are, to be sure!

THE FOREST SCHOOLMASTER. By Peter Rosegger. Authorized translation by Francis Forest Skinner. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

To learn of the life of Peter Rosegger is alone to excite curiosity in regard to his writings. He was born in Austria, living his young life in a forest. When he was eighteen he became an apprentice to a tailor. From the time when he was a child he loved books, but with the most meagre possibilities of obtaining them. Think of a lad manufacturing books for himself! He brought out his own illuminated volumes—not one, but many of them. Having no ink, soot served his purpose. His illustrations he made with a lead pencil. By great luck he had a box of colors, but no brush. Now, Benjamin West manufactured his brushes from the tail of a cat. Rosegger made his brush out of his own hair. Then the desire to be an author occupied his thoughts. His success was remarkable. This volume "The Forest Schoolmaster" is the first of Rosegger's works which has been translated into English, and the book deserves a hearty welcome. The story is a most happy one, and replete with a particular charm. Rosegger takes in some of the reminiscences of his own early life, and an isolated existence in the forest. In the woods there is a horde of people who might have become, if it had not been for better influence, mere wild men, lapsing into savagery. It is the story of human regeneration, full of pleasant happenings. "The Forest Schoolmaster" is precisely that kind of rare book which brings with it hope and consolation. The translation is an excellent one.

HOW THE GARDEN GREW. By Maud Maryon. With four illustrations by Gordon Browne. Pp. 252. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Certainly there is nothing more adapted to Summer reading than the garden books. Those which recount nothing but successes are in a measure depressing, since it is hard to contrast our own failures—and who has not failed in gardening?—with other people's triumphs. From this point of view Miss Maryon's book ought to please, for she frankly confesses all her miserable mistakes, but inspires no end of hope by telling what can be done in the end with an old neglected garden on the basis of £5 English money and no knowledge at all. In spite of her innumerable mistakes, however, which it is a pleasure to read about, since it is always easier to profit by other people's adverse experiences than by our own, there were some triumphs, too, although they contained more promise than present magnitude. But the book is not absolutely devoted to flowers and weeding and general gardening, although horticulture forms its main theme, but concerns itself, by way of a side issue, with a bit of a love story, which gives, so to speak, the fragrance to the nosegay.

A JOURNEY TO NATURE. By J. P. Mowbray. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

More than one will appreciate the conditions Mr. Mowbray presents in his volume. Here is a man jaded with work. He has been worn out with the cares of business. You might sell sugar or stocks and the end would be the same, mortal fatigue. Then the doctor might say, "Go and take a holiday." There would be many who would not know how to drop work and enjoy themselves. Certainly the author of this capital book would not be of that kind. The man and his little boy bid farewell to the crowded, stifling city, its monotony, and seek the fair face of nature. Then he finds pure enjoyment, for his delights are shared by his son. There never was a party that had more honest fun. The pretty prattle of the small boy Mr. Mowbray writes up in a singularly engaging manner. There is absence of gush in the seeker after truth, but then there is nothing which is commonplace. To be perfectly natural is the author's strongest point. After all, why seek for better companions than one's own little lad and his yellow dog?

BOY. A Sketch. By Marie Corelli. With frontispiece. 12mo. Cloth. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50.

In "Boy" Miss Marie Corelli has written a particularly human if somewhat depressing story. "Boy" is the sobriquet of the son of a retired English army officer who has degenerated into a worthless drunkard. His mother, a narrow-minded woman, is jealous of outside suggestions and influence, as well as blind to the evil effects of the example of her husband upon the mind of her son. In spite of the perseverance of a wealthy spinster who is interested in the child and desirous of placing him beyond the contaminating atmosphere of his father, the mother resists all her efforts to do the child good, and in fact does everything in her power to counteract them. Finally, in order to free him from the influences of the spinster, she sends him to school in France.

From then on the boy's downward path is an easy one. At school he imbibes bad principles which, coupled with his hereditary shortcomings, lead him quickly from bad to worse. He receives a military education and, succumbing to all the dangers and temptations of the profession, finally reaches a climax by contracting gambling debts far beyond his means. He writes to his former friend for help and her kind heart responding to the appeal, she sends a check which, not being sufficiently large to meet the exigencies of the occasion, the boy easily changes.

But the spark of good still smolders. At the eleventh hour he repents because his gentle friend, discovering his duplicity, does not betray him. With the fire of his good resolutions still burning brightly he goes to the front and meets his end like a soldier fighting in the Transvaal. The elements of human strength and weakness are well balanced in the character and as a close study of the effect of good influence upon hereditary vices the book may be taken most seriously.

THE COLUMN. By Charles Marriot. 12mo, cloth, with symbolic cover design. New York: and London: John Lane. $1.50.

This novel, which has been received by literary critics rather than by reviewers with considerable respect, almost with reverence, is both a character study and a study of social conditions. And the fact that neither the psychologist nor the sociologist will be completely satisfied with it, is because that, toward the end the author throws aside his philosophy, his logic, and his motif, in order to attempt to bring to an artistic end the story which has more and more relegated his "studies" to the background. An Englishman absorbed in the lore of ancient Greece, takes up his abode on the Cornwall coast, with his daughter, whose mother was a Greek, and erects there a Doric column in memory of his dead wife. The daughter's name is Daphne, and she unites in her mental

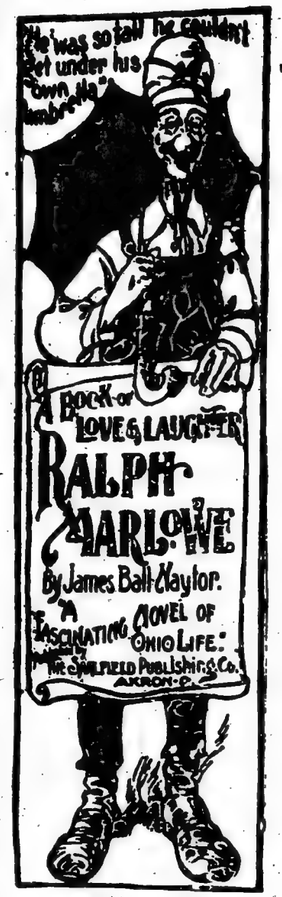

GARCILASO

By J. BRECKENRIDGE ELLIS, author of "The Dread and Fear of Kings."

A Story of Spain in the Time of Columbus. 12mo, $1.25.

"One of the best historical romances of the season. The scene of the book is laid in Spain at a time when fair women and brave knights made life a perpetual theatre for the display of heroic deeds. . . . Its artistic merits, its truth to the spirit of the times, its tone of bold adventure and its sense of true chivalry win and hold the reader's attention as by a magic spell."
—*The Chicago Chronicle.*

GARCILASO

"When we consider that it is Mr. Ellis's intention to convey us, as it were, to the time of his hero, we may say that the literary workmanship of 'Garcilaso' is a success. Without attempting the excessive stiltedness usual to the novelists who have written of this period, our author has preserved the spirit and coloring of the 15th Century."
—*The Baltimore Sun.*

GARCILASO

"Mr. Ellis has made a careful study of the age and the adventures of the hot-blooded hero are projected against a well-drawn historical background."
—*The Detroit Free Press.*

"Garcilaso is a haughty and impulsive noble, brave and generous, yet with much of the cruelty and treachery in his make-up which are usually associated in the Anglo-Saxon mind with the Spanish character. The character study, so far as Garcilaso is concerned, is an admirable one, and consistently sustained."—*The Cleveland World.*

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and physical attributes something of the spirit of ancient Hellas. Being brought up an agnostic, she suddenly finds the fallaciousness of the delusion and becomes a pagan. She is utterly out of sympathy with modern life, and those who know her, from regarding her as merely eccentric, finally look upon her as a very commonplace young woman, with a half-developed nature. Even her husband, who was at first attracted toward her by the romantic circumstances of their meeting, long did he her enough, gentle endearments to her. At last her father learns that there is no one living who can understand her, and the author abandons her wisely from the view of mortal eyes, just as the Gods of Olympus had a way of mysteriously away those whom they wished to make demi-gods.

A HERITAGE OF PERIL. By Arthur W. Marchmont. 12mo. Illustrated cloth cover. Illustrated. Pp. 318. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company. $1 cents.

Mr. Arthur W. Marchmont's "By Right of Sword" and his "Dash for a Throne" have had many readers. The story under notice is remarkable for the many romantic incidents presented, dealing with love and intrigue. The main characters are drawn with great strength, and the interest is sustained. The popularity of Mr. Marchmont's first books has been so great that an unusually large edition of "A Heritage of Peril" has been issued.

WITHOUT A WARRANT. A Novel. By Hildegarde Brooks. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

"Without a Warrant" is an exciting tale, calculated to appeal forcibly to the imagination, for the story itself is one of adventure from beginning to end. Kate Harlowe, the heroine, who tells her own story, is kidnapped and forced to don man's attire. With this as a starting point, the adventures come thick and fast. However, in spite of the number and variety of the situations, they are all highly convincing, and the study of the girl's emotions from her first opposition to a final sympathy with her captors is cleverly carried out.

LYSBETH. A Tale of the Dutch. By Rider Haggard. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 464. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Leaving for the nonce Africa and Zulus, dusky hero and heroine, Mr. Rider Haggard in his "Lysbeth" takes the Low Countries at the time of the Spanish oppression for his theme. The romance has to do with the Inquisition and the heroic efforts of the Dutch in the defense of their liberties. There are Spanish spies who resort to all wicked means. There is hidden somewhere a treasure which the Spaniards are after, but Dirk outwits them. Mr. Rider Haggard's vigorous method comes admirably to the front in this romance, for the topic is precisely one which shows the author at his best. That the subject is one Mr. Haggard has carefully studied becomes at once evident, for the personages he presents are the precise products of the time and true to history. The perfect villain in "Lysbeth" is a haughty Spaniard, but he comes to grief. The romance is highly dramatic and full of stirring events. "Lysbeth" is very cleverly illustrated.

YOUR UNCLE LEW. A Natural-Born American. By Charles Reginald Sherlock. Frontispiece by E. Clinedinst West. Cover design by F. Berkeley Smith. Size, 4¾x7½ inches. Pp. 305. Cloth, gilt top. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.50.

The cheery breeziness of Uncle Lew is well calculated to make good reading matter for a hot Summer's day. An ex-gambler, Uncle Lew finally establishes himself in Selina, N. Y., where he keeps the chief railway restaurant and dispenses choice stories along with his best drinks and doughnuts. While resembling David Harum greatly, Uncle Lew still has a strong personality of his own, and the exposition of his ideas on all subjects—especially horses—form enlightening reading matter. Incidentally, the story of the Cardiff Giant, its origin and exposure, finds a place in the book, as well as a very small but pretty romance. Mr. Sherlock has drawn an admirable picture of the old-time trotting races, and the reader will find himself following with breathless enthusiasm the career of "Crazy Jane" on the race course. On the whole, the book will hardly disappoint any who take it up in the hope of finding in its pages either interest or amusement.

EVERY INCH A KING. By Josephine Caroline Sawyer. 12mo. ...ork: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Miss Josephine Caroline Sawyer has written a most charming love story, as well as an excellent historical novel, in "Every Inch a King." The hero is Henry V. of England, then Prince of Wales, and the romance is said to be the result of long and careful research by the author. The delineation of the Prince's character differs very materially from the popular idea that has been conceived of him, and we are surprised to meet a really noble man where we have been accustomed to look for only a harum-scarum boy. The best of Miss Sawyer's work, however, is the strong note of enthusiasm and conviction which it carries with it, and in spite of the stirring times about which it centres, and which naturally give bright color to the romance, the tale is one of sweet simplicity.

EASTOVER COURT HOUSE. By Henry Burkhead Boone and Kenneth Brown. 12mo. Pp. 317. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

"Eastover Court House," the first of the series of twelve American novels to be published by Harper & Brothers during 1901, confines itself to the life of the Southern planter of to-day. Hugh Carrington, the hero, forms a strong contrast to the generally accepted heroes of our modern novels, and his originality, as well as the unexpected treatment by the authors of the other points of the book, give it an interest that otherwise it might not have.

His love for Fairfax Tazewell, the wife of a politician whom she neither respects nor loves, its wane, and his awakening to the true and real love of his life makes a dainty and artistic story; while the touch of strength and beauty to an otherwise too humanly faulty character is found in his fidelity to his false vows to Mrs. Tazewell even long after they had become irksome bonds to be lightly shaken off by her. Indeed, the picture drawn of the country and the people is vivid and the story which flows along quietly and evenly contains more of real life than of romance.

THE PUPPET CROWN. By Harold MacGrath, author of "Arms and the Woman." Illustrated by Martin Rosy Ilnes. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bowen, Merrill Company. $1.50.

The story of "The Puppet Crown" is founded upon the purchase of a Government loan by a wealthy British diplomat as the basis for a political intrigue against Austria. Carinthia, the stage upon which the drama is enacted, forms the gateway to the Orient, and is therefore desirable. King Leopold, the puppet on the throne, has been established and sustained by his Ministers for the reason that the rightful King, being of an imperious character, would never have submitted to their control. The real heir, Josef, dies early in the story, but his daughter, Madame la Duchesse, begins a fight for the throne. The natural outcome of such a situation is a great deal of political intrigue and excitement. A young American, Maurice Carewe, happening along about this time, becomes involved in behalf of King Leopold's daughter, the beautiful Princess Alexis, for whose sake he enters the thick of conspiracies, being imprisoned, figuring in duels, and otherwise evincing a great deal of valor. All the situations are stirring, and the plot is free of originality and variety from beginning to end.

TRUTH DEXTER. By Sidney McCall. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The reports of librarians and booksellers are conclusive proof that the popular fancy has been struck by Mr. McCall's novel, "Truth Dexter," and in spite of the accredited fickleness of popular fancy it is seldom attracted without cause. "Truth Dexter," representing a type of novel bringing into study a blending of the North and South, furnishes both in its story and its author's method of handling ample reason for its popularity. The contrast of its two feminine characters, the simple sweetness and purity of Truth, the scheming cleverness of Orchid, are well pictured. The scenes of the book are dramatic and the action spirited.... It is good to find a well-written novel whose action takes place in our own generation, without stretching back to the days of duels and historical battles.

SOULS OF PASSAGE. By Amelie E. Barr, Author of "A Row of Orange Ribbon," "The Maid of Maiden Lane," &c. Illus. Pp. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

In her latest book Mrs. Barr has sounded a chord of religious feeling, which makes her story more than a simple novel. The theme of the tale is reincarnation and the comfort that a belief in its creed will bring, and the author has done well to preach her sentiments from the lips of so fine a character as the old Scotsman, whose firm faith in the transmigration of the soul and whose theories upon the subject are interesting to read.

Scotland of nearly a century ago forms the setting of the romance, and the scenes shift from Glasgow to the Highlands. The love story is sweet and simple. The son of the Provost of Glasgow is perhaps the principal figure, and the one upon the development of whose character Mrs. Barr has lavished most attention. The natural sweetness and virtues of the young man, as well as his moral weaknesses, are handled delicately and ably, and his final crystallization into a soldier manhood seems to be but a natural sequence of environment and influences. In spite of the unheroic side of his nature—and it is well developed—or probably because of his ungodlike attributes, the reader finds himself in warm sympathy with the young man and rejoices keenly in his final happiness. The rest of the characters are all sweet and natural—at least all but the fiery young Highlander, who may be natural, but who is certainly not sweet—and only for whose existence the serpent might never have found the way to enter the pretty Garden of Eden of Mrs. Barr's creation.

HER MOUNTAIN LOVERS. By Hamlin Garland. Pp. 324. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Heretofore Mr. Garland has confined himself to his own country, but in his latest work he has wandered far afield, and from the free wild life of the mountains steps into London drawing rooms and London ways. His hero, a Colorado miner, whose partner sends him to England to sell a half interest in their mine, is of the type which Mr. Garland can draw so well, big and rough, born of the free air of the mountains. Transferred to the environments of cultivated England, the big hero naturally brings upon himself comments not always of the complimentary type. It is a pity that most of the action of Mr. Garland's novel takes place in London, we have so many men who can give us English city life better than Mr. Garland; but in his own territory Mr. Garland stands pre-eminent. However, he has done much in his creation of Mary Brice. Pretty, witty, wealthy,

(Continued on Page 434.)

For Vacation Reading.

Katherine Day By ANNA FULLER, author of "Pratt Portraits," "A Literary Courtship," "A ... Jane." 12mo. $1.50. (Ready June 20.)

The thousands of readers of Miss Fuller's charming stories will be sure to enjoy this picture of New England life. The book is the strongest work which its author has yet published.

Dwellers in the Hills By MELVILLE D. POST, author of "The Man of Last Resort," &c. 12mo. $1.25. *3d Impression.*

"Mr. Post has written a book which will live long after his death, for it is pure literature."—*Omaha World-Herald.*
"Seldom have we come across such unity and directness and acuteness of plot."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*
"Suggestive of some of the scenes in 'Lorna Doone.'"—*Cambridge Tribune.*
"A book that invites second reading, and leaves behind the feeling that it is too short."—*Troy Times.*

Dupes By ETHEL WATTS MUMFORD. 12mo. Cloth $1.25. 16mo. Paper 50c.

"As refreshing as it is original and entertaining."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*
"Entertaining and novel."—*Life.*
"One of the best stories I have read in many a day."—*Buffalo Commercial.*
"Full of humor."—*Worcester Sp.*

The Forest Schoolmaster By PETER ROSEGGER. Authorized translation by FRANCES E. SKINNER. 12mo. $1.50.

"The story is a beautiful one and makes us hope for more of Mr. Rosegger's writings translated by the same hand."—*Life.*
"An exquisite, beautiful, pathetic, yet virile story."—*The Churchman.*

Another Englishwoman's Love Letters

By BARRY PAIN. 16mo. $1.00. *Twenty thousand sold.*
"The funniest parody ever written."—*N. Y. Journal.*

Quality Corner By G. L. ANTROBUS, author of "Wildermoor." 12mo. $1.50. (Ready June 20).

"Drawn with an accuracy and breadth that reminds us of George Eliot."—*London Public Opinion.*
"We can recommend the book with unusual certainty of pleasing our readers."—*London Literature.*
"Since 'Red Pottage' we have seen no novel which we should rank so high."—*Sheffield Telegraph.*
"The conversation in 'Quality Corner' is brilliant. * * * The story in its character drawing, in its wit and in its light and airy fancies, touches a high level."—*Glasgow Herald.*
The conservative *Saturday Review* calls certain qualities of the book "symptoms, both rare and gratifying."

Sons of the Morning By EDEN PHILLPOTTS, author of "Children of the Mist." 8vo. $1.50.

Mr. Phillpotts is without doubt one of the most powerful novelists that have been introduced to the public during recent years. This book has achieved great success, and now a year after publication it gains the marked distinction of being included (with "Dwellers of the Hills" and "The Forest Schoolmaster") in *Life's* list of books to take on vacation.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

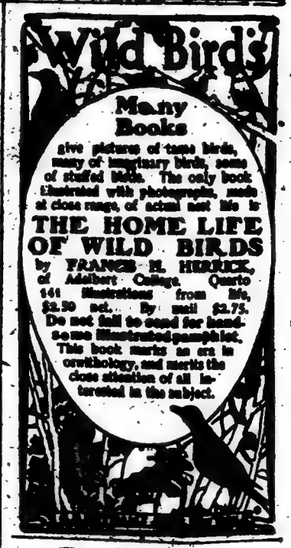

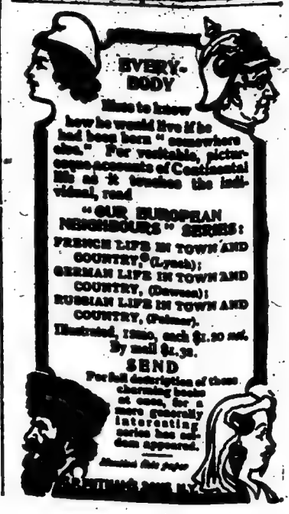

SUMMER READING.

(Continued from Page 433.)

the contrast between this woman of the world and the rugged mountaineer is a good point, which gives an artistic touch to the book. But we are glad when he comes back to his own country, and we breathe with him once more the air of the West. We feel instinctively that Jim Matteson is far better off in his final selection of the little country girl than he might ever have been wedded to the versatile Mary. Mr. Garland has by no means given us his best work in "Her Mountain Lover," still, in spite of the book's imperfections, he has made a very readable story of it.

SQUIRRELS AND OTHER FUR-BEARERS. By John Burroughs. With 16 illustrations in colors after Audubon, and reproductions from life. One volume. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

This work is a collection of scattered notes, together with much interesting new material on the smaller mammals that Mr. Burroughs has compiled into a useful and instructive volume. The squirrel, chipmunk, woodchuck, rabbit, muskrat, skunk, fox, weasel, mink, raccoon, porcupine, opossum, and field mice are treated of in a manner which makes the book more of a series of reminiscences of certain curious acquaintances of the author than a formal natural history. It gives a life history of each of the animals, and will bring new interest to persons especially who, knowing a great deal about lions and elephants, are quite ignorant on the subject of our little native wild animals, and who will be glad to know something concerning their little country neighbors. The illustrations form an attractive feature of the book.

THE TURN OF THE ROAD. By Augusta Brooks Frothingham. One volume. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

One manner in which to account for the popularity of this book is that it is a story in which the characters are Americans—capable, clever, and attractive Americans, living and moving in a wholesome atmosphere. Moreover, it is a love story in which love triumphs in the end. The heroine, having lost her fortune, becomes an opera singer; to achieve success she spends some time in Paris studying, and becomes highly skilled in the technique of singing, but fails to move her audience. All this time she is loved with patient devotion by a young American, who goes to Paris frequently to offer himself to her, but she imagines she does not care for him. After a few years a great misfortune comes upon the young fellow, and when she hears of it she begins to appreciate his loyalty, and awakes to passionate love for him. One critic says: "The strength of the book lies in the rapid movement of the story, the sharp, clear character drawing, the natural development of feeling and incident, the sprightly dialogue, and the great dramatic climaxes. It is a good book to read, for it is full of the power that comes from self-control and of the beauty of an unselfish love." It is clearly not a tragedy, but a tale of victory won from defeat. Its ending is not simple happiness, but infinite peace after a storm, where the passionate and tumultuous mutual combination of a great, patient love is well described.

THE CAROLINA CAVALIER. By George Cary Eggleston. Illustrated by C. D. Williams. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

Mr. Eggleston's novel, which has lately gained notice in some quarters as among the best-selling fiction, is a romance of the days of the American Revolution. The author paints the career of a young Colonial from the Carolinas, who, upon hearing of the outbreak of the revolt of the colonies against the mother country, hurries home from the Bermudas (to help defend his native colony from British invasion. His action, which is impulsive and adventurous, gives the motive of the story, which is a romance with an historical background. There is much of the old-time flavor in the book—the courtesy, elegance of address, and manners of the times. Mr. Eggleston has little regard for the form in which the conventional historical novel is written, for he does not interweave history with fiction, so that one never knows where one begins and the other ends. On the contrary, his historical elements are things apart, and he tells his story separately as something that, for all the reader knows to the contrary, may be perfectly true. The author has great respect for history, and never distorts it in order to have his hero or heroine achieve something. He makes them and their actions conform to history. The book has been issued in an attractive style, with decorative cover, &c., and the illustrations by C. D. Williams strikingly supplement the text.

THE THIRTEEN COLONIES. By Helen Afralee Smith, author of "One Hundred Famous Americans." Story of the Nations. Nos. 60 and 61. Two volumes. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth. $1.50. Half leather, gilt tops, $1.75.

Miss Smith in these two volumes gives the record of each of the American colonies. The history begins with the early settlement and concludes with the Declaration of Independence. Those important geographical considerations which had so much to do with the birth of the future States are carefully treated. With exceeding good judgment Miss Smith has presented careful studies of the people themselves, and has individualized the characteristics of the most notable of the early settlers. Family traits, with manners and customs, are precised. The commercial ventures of the colonists are not overlooked. The diverse religious movements are followed out. Then, too, what were the political factors which swayed men's actions are shown. It was that common love of liberty which after all helped so much to smooth out the rivalries of the colonists. The work is a most comprehensive one, and on that account allows the student to make comparisons between the various colonies. To both the young and the old reader this work can be highly recommended. Miss Smith has the literary quality, and, having the necessary historical information, has produced a singularly interesting work.

THE OBSERVATIONS OF HENRY. By Jerome K. Jerome. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 182. Colored illustrations. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Henry, the waiter, gives his experiences, and in the most delightful manner. He is a keen observer, and knows how to tell what he sees. It is but natural that at times the reader of fiction should grow a trifle weary of the highly romantic and yearn for something—shall we write it—more commonplace? There are no stalking figures in the "Conversations." Here are waitresses who have their own adventures. There are no dramas in Mr. Jerome's stories, but a good bit of human nature, and always presented in excellent style. Anyhow the stories excite laughter and honest merriment, and it is a book with a special merit that can do that much.

***BIRD LIFE.** A Study of Our Common Birds. By Frank M. Chapman, Assistant Curator of Mammalogy and Ornithology in the American Museum of Natural History. Illustrated by Ernest Seton-Thompson. With seventy-five full-page lithographic plates of birds in natural colors reproduced by Ernest Seton-Thompson's process. New edition. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 328. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

There could be no stronger authority than to Mr. Frank M. Chapman, Assistant Curator of Mammalogy and Ornithology in the American Museum of Natural History, and in the volume "Bird Life" there is presented in the clearest manner the result of his studies. Then, again, the illustrations are by Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson. The demand for the first edition of this work having been unprecedented, this, the second edition, has been called for. Any one can understand the advantages of a book on birds with colored pictures. The sketches by Mr. Seton-Thompson add to the value of the book. These lithographic colored prints are remarkable for their truthfulness. In text and in illustration nothing can be better than in "Bird Life."

BIRD PORTRAITS. By Ernest Seton-Thompson. Described by Ralph Hoffmann. 24x17 inches in size. Boston: Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass. $1.50.

Between Ernest Seton-Thompson and Ralph Hoffmann a most attractive book has been prepared presenting pictures, with descriptive text of some of our commonest birds, and making the study of the habits of the little creatures particularly attractive and interesting. Some of the portraits are life-size, and all are drawn with Mr. Thompson's usual excellence. Mr. Hoffmann's descriptive text is interesting, being a happy blending of the accurate knowledge of the naturalist, combined with the traditions of the agriculturist, while above all he has displayed the sympathetic observations of the true lover of nature. In the book we find our old friend the song sparrow, the flecker, the brown thrasher, the scarlet tanager, and all the other common everyday little fellows who make our woods and fields such a concert hall of melody. The book is especially recommended to encourage and cultivate in the minds of children a delight and taste for the simpler details of ornithology.

THE SECOND LIST.

(Restricted to books published since Jan. 1, 1900.)

THE TOWER OF WYE. A Romance by William Henry Babcock. Illustrated by George Gibbs. 12mo. Extra cloth. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.50.

A SAILOR'S LOG. Recollections of 40 Years of Naval Life. By Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, United States Army. Illustrated. Large 12mo. Cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

THE WOMAN'S BOOK OF SPORTS. A Practical Guide to Physical Development and Outdoor Recreation. By J. Parmley Paret. 12mo. With many illustrations. Cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1 net.

INSECT LIFE. By John Henry Comstock, Professor of Entomology in Cornell University. New edition. With full-page plates reproducing butterflies and various insects in their natural colors, and with many wood engravings by Anna Botsford Comstock. Member of the Society of American Wood Engravers. 8vo. Cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75 net.

THE FRANCIS LETTERS. Being letters of Sir Philip Francis and members of his family. Edited by Beata Francis and Edith Keary, with an introductory note of the Junius controversy by C. F. Keary, with portraits and illustrations. In two volumes, in buckram gilt and gilt top. New York: E. P. Dutton Company. $7.50 net.

LOVERS OF THE WOODS. By W. H. Boardman. Cloth. Narrow 12mo. Illustrated. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

POVERTY KNOB. By Sarah Warner Brooks. 16mo. Cloth. Gilt top. Pp. 200. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.25.

THE WHITE COTTAGE. By Zack. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 243. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

ETIDORHPA. By John Uri Lloyd, author of "Stringtown on the Pike," "The Right Side of the Car," &c. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE BONDWOMAN. A novel by Marah Ellis Ryan. 12mo. Cloth. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.25.

THE WAYS OF THE SERVICE. By Frederick Palmer. With drawings by Howard Chandler Christy. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE WIZARD'S KNOT. By William Barry. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE PRINCE OF ILLUSION. By John Luther Long, author of "Madame Butterfly," &c. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 304. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

THE SUPREME CRIME. By Dorothea Gerard. 12mo. Pp. 300. With frontispiece. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

THE STORY OF SARAH. By M. Louise Forsslund. A great American novel of the present day. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

A SOLDIER OF VIRGINIA. By Burton Egbert Stevenson. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE LUCK OF THE VAILS. A Romance. By E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo," "The Rubicon," "Mammon & Co." 12mo. Cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE HERITAGE OF UNREST. By Gwendolen Overton. Cloth. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THAT MAINWARING AFFAIR. By A. Maynard Barbour. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50.

ANTONIA. A Tale of Colonial New York. By Jessie Van Zile Belden. Illustrated by Amy M. Becker. Library 12mo. Cloth. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

AND THE WILDERNESS BLOSSOMED. By Salmon Dexter. 8vo. Profusely illustrated. Philadelphia, Pa.: H. W. Fisher & Co. $2.00.

BABS THE IMPOSSIBLE. By Sarah Grand, author of "The Heavenly Twins," "Ideala," &c. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. Post 8vo. Cloth. Ornamental. Pp. 500. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE MASTER KNOT OF HUMAN FATE. By Ellis Meredith. 16mo. Decorated cloth. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

THE LOVE LETTERS OF THE KING: OR, THE LIFE ROMANTIC. By Richard Le Gallienne. 12mo. Pp. viii.-231. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

MISTRESS NELL. By George C. Hazelton, Jr., author of the play, "A Merry Tale of a Merry Time." With photogravure frontispiece portrait of Nell Gwyn. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE STORY OF MY HEART. My autobiography. by Richard Jefferies. Pp. viii.-148. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher.

THE ROAD TO RIDGEBY'S. By Frank Burlingame Harris. 12mo. Decorated cloth. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

A MARYLAND MANOR. A Novel of Plantation Aristocracy and Its Fall. By Frederick Emory. Frontispiece by B. West Clinedinst. Size, 4¾x7½ inches. Pp. 449. Gilt top. Cloth. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

DWELLERS IN THE HILLS. By Melville D. Post. 12mo. Pp. 278. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE HOME LIFE OF WILD BIRDS. A New Method of Bird Study and Photography. By Francis H. Herrick of the Department of Biology of Adelbert College. Illustrated with about 150 photographs. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

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HOME THOUGHTS. By C. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 320. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

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VALENCIA'S GARDEN. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, author of "The Archbishop and the Lady." Cloth. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

THE FOURTH ESTATE. By A. P. Valdés, author of "The Joy of Captain Ribot." Authorized translation by Rachel Challice. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

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What is Money?

Hon. Lyman Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, in the June 20th Issue of

The Youth's Companion.

Two other noteworthy features will be a delightful "piccaninny story," by Will Allen Dromgoole,—"At the End of the Rainbow," and a story of country politics,—"A Costly Christmas Dinner," by John D. Sherman.

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SARCILAGO. By J. Brocksmridge Hills, author of "The Dread and Fear of Kings." 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

CHINA. Her History, Diplomacy, and Commerce. By E. H. Parker. With maps. 8vo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

IN TUSCANY. Tuscan Towns, Tuscan Types, and the Tuscan Tongue. By Montgomery Carmichael. Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5 net.

MR. CRUPPS AND MISS JENNY. The Life Story of Two Robins. By E. De Bignault. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. New York: The Baker-Taylor Company. $1.

LORDS OF THE NORTH. By A. C. Laut. 8vo. 468 illus. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

IN SEARCH OF MADEMOISELLE. By George Gibbs. Illustrated by the author. Philadelphia, Penn.: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Maclay's History of the Navy.*

Mr. Edgar Stanton Maclay has published a third volume of his history of the navy, bringing the work down to the conclusion of the late war with Spain. The preparation of the addition has afforded opportunity for a general revision of the work, and in its new form it is apparently substantial and certainly attractive. All that was said here of this work on its first appearance might easily be repeated now. The book is one which is not highly praised by naval officers, who are by reason of their training quite incapable of understanding the requirements of a work for the general reader. On the other hand, to the average civilian this book is of inestimable value inasmuch as it goes just about as far as that kind of reader can follow in its descriptions of operations of warships and fleets. The descriptions are clearly written and are intelligible. More than that, some of them are spirited and picturesque.

But the reader of the SATURDAY REVIEW will be eager to know something of the nature of the third volume, and since it deals with the Spanish war he will ask how the author treats the famous fight off Santiago. It should be stated at once that there is no uncertain note in Mr. Maclay's story of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, and the incidents leading up to it. This portion of the history will give great pain to the many admirers of Admiral Schley, and will pour delight into the bosoms of those who have always contended that the credit of the victory belonged wholly to Admiral Sampson. Mr. Maclay has worked with the official reports of both sides before him, and has collected further materials from the articles written by officers for magazines, and from personal conversations with those who fought in the battle.

There cannot be any doubt that the author has had full access to the records of the Navy Department. His story of the battle of Santiago is that which is told, but not published by the officials of the navy at Washington. Considerations of public policy and political caution have kept the Navy Department from extreme partisan utterance in the controversy which has been going on so long, but it is an open secret that the cause of Admiral Sampson is championed by the authorities. Mr. Maclay writes as one having authority. He makes out in its fullest force the case of the department.

The story which he tells is not one of misjudgment on the part of Admiral Schley. Mr. Maclay unhesitatingly charges the officer with incompetency and cowardice. He traces with the aid of a diagram what he calls Schley's vacillation when in search of Cervera along the southern coast, and after finding him in Santiago Harbor. His words are not chosen with the purpose of softening the charges which he makes. He speaks forcibly, altogether too forcibly for the judicial calm of history. When he comes to tell of the action of the Brooklyn in the Santiago fight and the now historic "loop," he passionately charges Admiral Schley with dastardly conduct. He says:

"The shameful spectacle of an American warship, supported by a force superior to the enemy's—a warship whose commander had expended such vast quantities of ammunition in target practice in the presence of a fashionable hotel at Hampton Roads in order to meet a worthy foe—deliberately turning tail and running away was presented. According to his own official reports, Schley was at close quarters with the enemy, 'possibly ten minutes,' and it was in that 'ten minutes' that the Brooklyn received the bulk of her much boasted injuries."

The author goes on to quote the statement of Admiral Philip, who was in command of the Texas, and who said that he was compelled to stop and reverse his engines, even then barely avoiding a collision, and thus losing an excellent opportunity of closing with the enemy. This portion of Mr. Maclay's additional volume will certainly be read with interest, and it may serve to reopen the painful disputes about the real facts.

Another part of Mr. Maclay's book which will command wide interest among civilians and give much discomfort to some navy officers is that in which the work of the naval militia is described. The author, not being one of the naval officers referred to, was competent and willing to discern the value and importance of the work performed by the volunteer sailor. He has told a story which will fill the average American citizen with pride. He has not concealed the fact that the militiamen suffered from that ignorance of the proper care of property and of themselves always found among volunteers, but he has praised their spirit, their adaptability, and their intelligence. And further than that, he has shown that the naval militiamen did actually accomplish something, that they were really of service, and that they were not, as some good naval officers have tried to tell us, a ridiculous lot of nonentities who had no business on board ships.

The story of Admiral Dewey's fight in Manila Bay is told with plentiful detail, and forms one of the most picturesque portions of the work. Here the author pays his respects to those who have endeavored to minimize the labors of the famous Admiral, and in the performance of this task he will have the sympathy of every patriotic reader. Not the least instructive part of the work is the illustrations. To follow these from the beginning, where one finds the stately sailing ship of the line, through the period of the civil war, with its curtailing in the shape of improvised craft, to the last volume, where one sees the superb Oregon or the dapper little Nashville, teaches a lesson in naval development little short of that taught by the text.

*A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY FROM 1775 to 1901. By Edgar Stanton Maclay. With Technical Revision by Lieut. Roy Campbell Smith, United States Navy. New and enlarged edition, with diagrams and illustrations. In three volumes. Vol. I, pp. 603; Vol. II, pp. 559; Vol. III, pp. 608. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mrs. Crowninshield's Story of French Life.*

"Valencia's Garden," like "The Archbishop and the Lady," is a story of French life with a more or less sensational plot, a number of vivid but not altogether real figures, an amount of facile and audacious conversation, and one or two disturbing situations. There is no essential connection between the two stories, but the Archbishop, Alixe, Jean Paquelin, and Cartha of the earlier book reappear in the later one to play very minor parts and give a sense of actuality to the scene for those who are familiar with their antecedent fortunes.

The present book contains, we should say, all of Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield's striking merits as a writer, and also most of her defects. It opens with the defects well to the fore. The reader plunges into a confusion of broken English and scrappy French from which at intervals he emerges to agree heartily with the old Count that "c'est une descent de la Tour de Babel, une descent veritable de Babel." At first acquaintance none of the characters seems very alluring. The old Count, nourished on cereals, appears to be mentally in sympathy with his diet, his lively young wife for a chapter or two is unpromising. Count Edmond and Phigie are outlines merely, Mme. Malafré is so vulgar a figure as to repel without interesting. Yet from the first we have the fascinating background, the fine old chateau upon the hill, with its traditions and formalities and poverty, the garden rioting in old-fashioned blooms, the French social customs, so elaborate, so ingenious, and withal in a sense, so naïve and, to the American mind, so impossible. It is chiefly this background and the figure of the Countess standing out in bright relief against it and constantly gaining in grace as her character is tested that make the book one to be reckoned with, and that make the more deplorable the irregularity and inconsistency of the style. It is strange that a writer so sensitive to certain refinements and subtle influences should be found at the same time so lacking in ordinary reticence, in what Mr. James calls the sense of spiritual sanctities and reservations. Her success in rendering the impression of Count Aristodème, an impression that would have been so easily destroyed by a single false stroke, her delicate management of the subdued but definite and potent Phigie, her graphic portraiture of an original and homely type in Félix the gardener, especially her happy instinct for what is essentially charming and generous in the temperament of such a contradictory and crude and frequently vulgar young woman as Valencia—all this belongs to the field of literature and art. As for the rest, the shrill smartness of much of the talk and by-play, the explicit treatment of situations preferably left to a certain extent to the reader's imagination, the sudden flights into the region of pure melodrama, these qualities make it difficult if not impossible for the people who appreciate the best in this author's work to have patience with it as a whole. "Valencia's Garden" is in many respects, however, a better piece of writing than its predecessor. The simpler and more direct course of the story is a relief to begin with—the detective interest is emphatically not Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield's field—and the characters are more suggestively drawn. Valencia as a heroine is, as we have said, very appealing to our credulity and to our liking. Contrasted with her Alixe is a lay figure constructed to utter mechanical platitudes, but it is characteristic of the author that both heroines, different as they are from one another in general aspect, have in common a delightful gentleness of disposition that leads them to loving and magnanimous acts toward the people with whom they are associated. Finally, there is no scene in "The Archbishop and the Lady" to compare in gracious and frank simplicity with Valencia's confession to the Archbishop, and nothing so refined and joyous in humor as the epitaph of Félix.

*VALENCIA'S GARDEN. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 302. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. 1901.

The long-expected versified autobiography of Gabriele Rossetti, having been translated and supplemented by Mr. William Michael Rossetti, will shortly be brought out in London by Messrs. Sands. A feature of the publication will be the correspondence between Mazzini and Rossetti, which has not yet been published.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

CLOSELY following on the heels of "The Crisis" comes "They that Took the Sword," by Nathaniel Stephenson, from the press of John Lane. This also has its scene laid in war time, but is not necessarily a war story. What Mr. Churchill tried to do for St. Louis, Mr. Stephenson has tried to do for Cincinnati. Both cities were for a time the centre of local disturbance, in which, on a small scale, the war which convulsed the country at large was being fought out. But if Mr. Churchill's novel concerns the various elements which made the war inevitable, as Mr. Stephenson's tale concerns itself with these elements as typified by the individuals in a single family. Both, too, depend upon the personality of Lincoln to save a favorite character from death.

A story of New Amsterdam, by Jean Van Zile Belden, under the title of "Antonia," is just from the press of L. C. Page & Co. of Boston. The story deals with the Lower Hudson in the middle of the seventeenth century. As a piece of bookmaking—fine letter press, paper, text designs, and binding—this book will attract the eye of many before they read the story.

A sort of Roman Catholic "Robert Elsmere" is about to come from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. It bears the title "The Vicar of St. Asaph's," and is by Sibyl Creed. The interest centres around the career of a clergyman of the Anglican Church, who at length turns to Rome, as the choice, in preference to doing that or becoming an agnostic. The plot is simple, and the "argument," starting from a preconceived premise, is worked out to a logical conclusion. There is considerable comment in English Church circles over the book.

"Miss Bobs," the new novel from the pen of Everett Tomlinson, just published by Doubleday, Page & Co., is the story of a young and not an aged preacher, as might be gathered from the title. The scene is laid in Northern New York.

Among the latest French books received from Paris by Mayer Brothers & Co. are M. de Chevrot's "Gouverneur de Princes, 1737-1820," H. Rochefort's "La Comtesse d'Houdetot, Une Amie de J. J. Rousseau," M. Quentin-Bauchart's "Fils d'Empereur: Le Petit Prince," Dr. Calmette's "Napoléon Jugé par un Anglais," Funck Brentano's "L'Affaire du Collier," Max O'Rell's "Sa Majesté l'Amour," Jules Claretie's "Le Sang Français," Henri de Regnier's "Figures et Caractères," M. Maeterlinck's "La Vie des Abeilles," V. Rydberg's "Le Dernier des Athéniens Roman du temps de Julien l'Apostat," and Tolstoi's "Les Rayons de l'Aube."

The author of "The Chronic Leaker," Mr. Nelson Lloyd, has a new book in active preparation at J. F. Taylor & Co.'s. It is described as an American love story and is entitled "A Drone and a Dreamer." The scene is laid among the mountains and valleys of the Keystone State, while the story is said to possess all the charm of humor which made "The Chronic Leaker" widely read, together with some touches of pathos.

R. F. Dutton & Co. will shortly publish "The British Thoroughbred Horse: His History and Breeding, Together with an Exposition of the Figure System." The author is William Allison. Among the features of the publication are statistics from the racing-results of all countries, tabulated and "figured" pedigrees of all the Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger winners, from the first up to the last. Mr. Allison is the London Sportsman's "Special Commissioner." The book will be finely illustrated, and provided with an exhaustive index.

The novels of Middle Europe, which are to follow the publication of Ivan Caryll's "Land of Cockayne," pigeonized in translation by Harper & Brothers, are "The Conquest of Rome," "Sister Giovanna of the Cross," and "Farewell Love." They will appear at short intervals.

The Cornhill Booklet for June contains three stories of realism called "Suffolk Tales" from the pen of the late Lady Camilla Gurdon. Lady Camilla may be called a realist in the sense that Miss Wilkins is a realist.

The July Critic will contain an interview of William Archer with George Moore. Moore talks principally on the Celtic renaissance. In the same number Dr. W. J. Holls writes of two new books on the morals of Shakespeare, while Lewis R. Gates has a paper on Prof. Harper's new work of French criticisms and the "Ephemera Critica."

The Macmillan Company will shortly publish for the University of Chicago Press the first of several series of translations of "Ancient Records," which are under the general editorship of President William R. Harper. The first issue will deal with Babylonia and Assyria, and will include all the Babylonian and Assyrian historical inscriptions, arranged in chronological order, which have been transcribed up to this time. This series will consist of six volumes of 200-250 pages each.

"Jack Hazer," Henry Somerville's new novel which McClure, Phillips & Co. are publishing this month, is an American story of ordinary people, but it reveals a life of the Middle West that is but little known to the older communities of the East. Apparently Mr. Somerville has tried to do for the Middle States what Miss Wilkins has done for New England and what Jane Austen did for the rural England of her day.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing this week an enlarged edition of John Rae's "Contemporary Socialism." In the new issue this authoritative work will be brought down to date by the addition of a chapter recording the enormous strides Socialism has made in Europe during the last decade, and the most interesting compromise on the part of the leaders by which the cause itself has been conserved at the sacrifice of many of the ideas that lay, a few years before, at the very foundation of their philosophy. And nowhere has Socialism been so successful as in France.

Senator Hoar, in his estimate of great orators that he has heard in the July Scribner's, places Edward Everett at the head of all American orators. In the same number Prof. Stefan B. Hedenskog, Director of the Aberjona School at Athens, describes the beauty of Sicily in the light of ancient history and modern excursion. The article is accompanied with several beautiful illustrations.

"How Sailors Fight," being an account of the organization of the British fleet in peace and war, by John Biddle, will be published next week by E. P. Dutton & Co. The work has an introduction by Capt. Molesworth Lambton, and sixty-eight illustrations made from photographs. It is written in a vein both popular and technical, or, rather presents authoritative matter in a practical way for the general reader.

Miss Crawley's new work, "A Daughter of New France," is now selling in the fourth edition. It deals with Quebec in the time of Count Frontenac, and with the founding of Detroit by Cadillac, who is made the principal figure in the tale.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in preparation for publication early in the Autumn a volume by Miss C. Fell Smith on Mary Rich, Countess of Warwick, 1625-78, who was the youngest daughter of the first and great Earl of Cork, and sister of Robert Boyle, the philosopher. The work will contain reproductions of a number of portraits of the Boyles and Riches owned by their descendants, notably from the Earl of Cork's collection at Marston Bisgett, Frome.

Frederick Baron Corvo's "Chronicles of the House of Borgia," with many photogravure portraits reproduced from old paintings and bas relief, will be brought out in America in the Autumn by E. P. Dutton & Co. This is an ambitious and elaborate work on a subject which has never been thoroughly elucidated, even by the best Italian biographers.

Eliot Gregory has an article on "Newport in Summer," which will appear in the July Harper. The author pictures the town in three stages—the old village, the resort whither a few modest cottagers went to spend the hot weather, and finally the great resort of wealth and fashion as it is to-day. Henry Hunt has illustrated the article in color reproduced from oil paintings made on the spot. Among other features of the July number are: A gripping story, by George Hibbard, entitled "A Man in the Way"; "Municipal Art in Paris," by Charles M. Robinson; "Pavona," a vivid and dramatic war sketch, by a new writer, H. S. Chamberlayne, and "The Fifth Century Buddhist Mission to America," by Prof. John Fryer of the University of California, in which the author attempts to prove that Buddhist priests of Japan and others from the Far East discovered the Pacific slope of America fully a thousand years before Columbus crossed the Atlantic.

The current International Studio, edited by Charles Holme, contains a superbly illustrated article by Roger Marx on "The Medallist's Art as Seen at the Paris Exhibition." There are, too, illustrated articles by Percy Bates, "The Work of R. Macaulay Stevenson"; Alexander Fisher, "The Art of True Enamel upon Metals"; "Leaves from the Sketch Book of Franz Altheim," "Josef Hoffmann: Architect and Decorator," by Fernand Khnopff, and "The New Movement in Russian Decorative Art," by Netta Peacock.

A picture of the South after the civil war is to be found in "When the Gates Lift Up Their Heads: A Story of the Seventies," by Payne Erskine, which Little, Brown & Co. are publishing.

Further details are at hand concerning the volume of autograph poems by James I., which, published by Messrs. Constable in London, will be issued in America by E. P. Dutton & Co. The material is part of the Rawlinson collection, bequeathed to the Bodleian Library in 1755, and being separated from the other manuscripts on account of their interest and importance, were placed in the archives of the library, where they were forgotten, until last year. They consist of two volumes of manuscripts almost entirely autographic. The unpublished poems are ten in number, and include a sonnet to Bacchus, a version of Psalm CI., a fragment of a masque, a poem on female fickleness, a lover's lament, and some verses on destiny. There are also some unpublished prose writings, including a letter to M. de Barbe, the ambassador, and a speech (whose "Furies" Hugh James immortalized,) and a fragmentary statement of the King's attitude toward Puritans. The publication is edited by R. S. Rait.

The novelette in the July number of The Smart Set is by Mollie Elliot Seawell. It is called "Papa Bouchard." Other contributions are by Gelett Burgess, Edith Sigerson, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. Sherwood, Edgar Saltus, Julian Gordon, and the French writer Henry Du Forge, who contributes "Les Fleurs Qui Se Fanent."

The publication of "Steinerhanse," Charles Felton Pidgin's new novel, dealing with Aaron Burr, which was to have been out last week, has now been postponed, and the book may not appear until August. The publishers, C. M. Clark Publishing Company, are in search of an original portrait of Theodosia Burr, the daughter of Aaron Burr, who figures very prominently in the romance, also of the only portrait known to exist in this country of Herman Blennerhasset.

Henry Holt & Co. have in press for immediate publication a new French and English dictionary, by Edgren & Burnett. It contains a thorough treatment of the subject of pronunciation, with a brief indication of the etymology of every French word.

The current number of Universal Brotherhood Path contains an article on "The Nation's Needs," by Gertrude W. Van Pelt, in which the writer takes as the model for the body politic a healthy physical body. There are also papers by "A Student" on "The Greek Symposium and a Retrospect," by "Transcendentalist," on "The Kingdom of Heaven," and an interesting reprint of "Hypatia," by John Toland, from a copy of the edition of 1720 in the British Museum.

"The Practical Life Work of Henry Drummond" is the title of a new volume by Cuthbert Lennox. The author had personal association with Prof. Drummond in the Edinburgh students' movement, and in this work has given the movement special prominence. He has had all his material at first hand, and in many cases from Drummond's personal friends. He has discovered matter hitherto unpublished. The book has an introduction by Hamilton W. Mabie, and contains two portraits and a drawing by Mr. Scott Rankin.

Something new in the way of text books to the study of American history may be found in a series of brief biographies which is published this week by Charles Scribner's Sons under the title "American Leaders and Heroes," with maps and illustrations. The author is Wilbur F. Gordy of Hartford, Conn.

Longmans, Green & Co. will bring out this month a volume of essays on "Magic and Religion," by Andrew Lang. The author deals with science and superstition, the origin of religion as suggested by Mr. Frazer in "The Golden Bough," the South Adriana, religion, totems, the plan of the fire walk, and other cognate topics.

An interesting and informing book on the subject of pottery in England and the bearing of its development upon trade-unions is a work which will shortly be presented by E. P. Dutton & Co. It bears the title, "The Staffordshire Potter," and is by Harold Owen, with a chapter on the dangerous process in the pottery industry, by the Duchess of Sutherland.

The recent attempt to destroy mosquitoes by putting petroleum on the waters around Fort McHenry, and the evident determination to get rid of the insects around populous districts this Summer, lends particular interest to Prof. L. O. Howard's book, "Mosquitoes," which is being published by McClure, Phillips & Co. The author is chief entomologist of the Department of Agriculture in Washington. The book is fully illustrated, and is popular as well as scientific.

"When the Dead Walk," by Lavinia Walsh, is the title of a romance which the Blanchard Company will issue in the early autumn. It is a Parisian story in which there is a plot and counter plot, love and revenge, adventure and travel, all of considerable interest.

D. Appleton & Co. are publishing this month two Spanish books "Anatomia, Fisiologia é Higiene," by Dr. Juan G. Furot and Dr. Soler, and "Nociones de Electricidad," by J. Munro, together with a new edition of "Appletons' General Guide to the United States and Canada."

The success of the French text of Jules Verne's "Michel Strogoff," published particularly for students of French in this country by Henry Holt, has inspired these publishers to issue the French text of Verne's "Une Ville Flottante," abridged and edited with a vocabulary by C. Fontaine of Washington, D. C.

"The Story of Books," by Gertrude B. Rawlings, which is about to be published by D. Appleton & Co., presents the origin and salient phases of bookmaking, showing its history from the papyrus of the ancients to the elaborate and complicated machinery of the rapid manufacture of to-day.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Just in time to take advantage of the commencement season, George W. Jacobs has issued a volume of Bryn Mawr stories. Binding, type, and all else that mechanically goes to make up an attractive book, would have sold, just at this time, quite enough copies to have repaid any publisher, but the matter of these stories has so materially added to the external excellencies of the book that the second edition already is nearly exhausted, though it has been on the market scarcely two weeks. Some part of this success may, of course, be attributed to purely local interest, but none the less are the editors of the volume to be congratulated on the ability with which they have done their work. Miss Margretta Morris of Philadelphia and Miss Louise Congdon of Providence have collaborated in the making of a very attractive book. The nine stories included have been written by nine Bryn Mawr graduates, who tell a good story and tell it well, and do not try to conceal their praiseworthy enthusiasm and loyalty. Mr. Jacobs is to be praised for the title page, which he has furnished. Engraved from the wood block, it is an attractive piece of work of this kind as has been produced this year.

Another of Mr. Jacob's college publications, which is just now enjoying an increased sale, is the "University of Pennsylvania Stories." The author, Arthur Hobson Quinn, is a young man now holding the position of Assistant Professor of English at the University. His work is somewhat stereotyped in quality, but makes up in what may be called genuineness for what it lacks in originality. He has at least filled a gap in the ranks of the college stories by giving us something to stand for the university here alongside of the Harvard, Yale, and Princeton stories by Post, Wood, and Williams.

Two sons of Philadelphia clergymen have recently entered the ranks of literature, and acceptably so. Mr. Post Wheeler has turned to poetry, and his "Love in a Mist" is receiving very favorable attention at the hands of the reviewers. Educated in this city, Mr. Wheeler has spent much of his life abroad, especially in Paris, and has always been devoted to literary and journalistic work. He frankly admits that his present venture will not be his last.

J. S. Kennedy, Jr., whose father is per-

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LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY, Publishers,
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haps the best-known Baptist clergyman in the country, has published (through the house of George W. Jacobs, by the way) a volume of essays which he calls "A Fallen Idol." His subjects are exclusively drawn from literature and art; his treatment of them is appreciative rather than critical, and if it seems to the reader that his style is somewhat affected, it is yet to be admitted that his judgments are very fair, and that he has not hesitated to speak some very plain truths.

As a piece of bookmaking this volume of Mr. Kennedy's demands especial notice; it is to be doubted if a more attractive specimen of all that goes to make up a perfect volume has ever been issued in this city. The page, of quarto size, leaves ample margins about the type, which is a small Ronaldson cast, especially for this work. The initial letters and the occasional border ornaments are engraved from the wood block. The paper is a high-grade linen, the leaves are left uncut, the soft green leather binding is both simple and artistic. The entire edition is of but 1,200 copies printed from the type and numbered.

Speaking of art, mention is to be made of the exhibit of portraits and statues now on view at the Academy of Fine Arts. They are the work of Miss Paula Himmelsbach, who has held the traveling scholarship of the academy, and has been studying both in Paris and Italy. Mucha, the Parisian illustrator, under whom she has been studying recently, predicts much for her work. She will return to this country soon and will devote herself entirely to illustrating.

The Drexel Institute is to be thanked for many of the younger illustrators who are now doing work in this city. Some time ago Mr. Howard Pyle inaugurated the classes at the institute, which more recently have been conducted by Mr. H. West Clinedinst. Both have met with great success, and from the present promise no department of the institute is to be more widely or more favorably known than this.

Miss Mary W. Bonsall has just completed the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wetherill of this city, and is now again at work on her illustrating. In July she plans to take a trip through the Yellowstone and California, and says that it is entirely for rest, but it is to be expected that her outing will lead to a widening of her scope and art.

Two other Philadelphia illustrators, Anna Wheeler Betts and Ellen Bernard Thompson, say that their vacations must depend on the work which they now have in hand, though Miss Thompson talks freely of a Summer on the New England coast. "Jack o' Dreams," a little volume of fanciful fairy stories, has been intrusted to Mrs. Betts; Miss Thompson is doing work for The Ladies' Home Journal.

Mr. Bok's monthly, by the way, announces for early publication an article on "Girls' Life in France," by Mme. Blanc, "Th. Bentzon." It may surprise some American readers to learn that she gives as chief features of a French girl's life extreme simplicity in dress and careful religious training.

It comes to me on the best of authority that New York is to have Cyrus Townsend Brady. His home at Overbrook is announced for sale, and at the close of the present Summer, which he is spending at Cape May, he will take up a permanent residence in upper New York.

It is not true, however, that Mr. Fritz Scheel, musician and composer, is to turn his back on the Quaker city. He has even refused to go further away from its Summer heat than Jenkintown, where he is preparing for his future labors by raising poultry. He has just signed a three-year contract with the management of the Philadelphia orchestra. Willard Spenser, whose melodious "Miss Bob White" is still running here, playing to full and delighted houses, quite irrespective of the thermometer, is just now staying with Mr. Scheel.

Speaking of music, Philadelphia is properly proud of David Bispham's recent London triumph. This is not to imply that Philadelphia is at all surprised, for it has always placed supreme confidence in Mr. Bispham's ability, and has never been disappointed. An attempt will be made next Winter to have "Much Ado About Nothing" sung here, when, of course, Mr. Bispham would have the part of Benedick.

An interesting event in amateur theatrical circles here is to be the performance of "The Senator," by the Philopatrian Literary Institute. The play is to be given three times, to-night, to-morrow, and a matinée, for the benefit of a Germantown charity in which Philadelphia's most exclusive circles are interested. This of itself will insure financial success; as the cast includes the cleverest amateurs in the city, the dramatic success may be said to be a foregone conclusion.

A Year in China.*

Books on China are becoming plentiful as leaves in Vallombrosa. One of the most recent is a sort of traveler's guide, under the title of "A Year in China," giving fleeting glimpses of the Celestials as they appear to an Englishman journeying in Cathay. The volume is by Clive Bingham, a diplomat, who tells what he saw in a twelve months' jaunt through China, Manchuria, Eastern Siberia, and Korea. He is unfortunate in having for his theme one on which much has been written in the last two years by very able pens, and on which he has little to say that is new. The author is constantly on the go by ferryboats or junks, on horseback, in carts, or in wheelbarrows, sometimes by steamer and railroad. Much space is filled by explanations of the routes of his extensive perigrinations, and the methods of following them. Slow as those routes may have been, his inspection of so large a part of the world in the space of a year, was too rapid to see it in other than the most cursory manner. The reader who takes up the volume with the expectation of finding a disquisition on anything pertaining to the Chinese will be disappointed, as will also he who looks for an account of adventures. It is a simple diary of an intelligent traveler who does not tarry long by the wayside, and contains in addition a number of pictures and maps.

*A YEAR IN CHINA. By Clive Bingham, C. M. G. With illustrations. One volume. Pp. 328-338. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, $2.25.

The Trouble with New York.*

Although there may be a certain monotony of characteristics among American villages and towns situated in the same section of the country, these sections have their own unique characteristics which are usually concentrated in some one large city. New York, however, does not follow this rule. Boston may represent the concentrated energy and culture of New England; Chicago, St. Louis, and St. Paul, separate regions of the Middle West, but New York City cannot be said to be representative of that part of the country in which it is placed. New York for obvious reasons has been called a cosmopolitan city. Dr. Girdner, in his "Newyorkitis," finds that it is something else; at any rate, owing to his twenty-five years of study and observation of the people and conditions here, he has been able to classify social, political, financial, and domestic tendencies; he has recognized in all different forms of the same human tendency, and this tendency he described as Newyorkitis.

It must not be supposed that the doctor presents his work in the form of a satire or with fun. He is serious and writes clearly and directly, and, accepting his premises as correct, we are obliged to agree with most of his conclusions. But denying the validity of his premises, "Newyorkitis" still remains a most ingenious arraignment of New York life by a very clever man.

In describing the "Mental Symptoms" of Newyorkitis the doctor says:

The mental appetite of a Newyorkitic is morbid and perverted. All memory of such authors as Ruskin, Macaulay, Carlyle, and Emerson, Longfellow, and Lowell is hopelessly gone. He must have a novel written by another Newyorkitic, if possible one in a more advanced stage of the disease.

Again:

The unfortunate sufferer has no means of knowing whether a given piece of literature is new or old except by calculating the number of years which have elapsed since it was first written.

Newyorkitis in women presents certain symptoms which seem to be peculiar to that sex.

There is a morbid dislike for domestic life, an abnormal desire for frivolity and pleasure, and a false idea of social as well as financial values; and, withal:

This class of patients have a settled delusion that children are an unmitigated nuisance; that so-called 'society,' the theatre, card parties, late suppers, and supposed freedom from care and responsibility are blessings which greatly outweigh the sacred joys of motherhood.

Among the "Moral Symptoms" of the disease the doctor has discovered the revival of ancient "vice hunting," which, he says, "among our best people" has assumed the form of a monomania as pronounced as ever that of hunting witches in old New England. The vice hunted is usually limited in kind, commercial extortion and gambling in stocks are not disturbed, although it is from the winnings of these that the salaries of the most favorite clergyman of Newyorkitis are paid. Whatever may be said from the point of view of practical reform, the author's objections to gambling per se are based upon the fundamental principles of political economy. Gambling is giving or receiving something for nothing, and "winner and loser are alike unfitted for performing honest labor for just rewards."

The author comments at some length upon the "fad" of the millionaire Newyorkitis, who in founding colleges and libraries "take a very small percentage of the money they have been able to extort from the people through vicious legislation and non-enforcement of the laws against grand larceny and give it back to them" in other forms.

Among the physical symptoms of Newyorkitis Dr. Girdner notes particularly the rapid movement of the patient's legs in walking, the alert pauses in gait as though ready to act upon the words "Step lively!" and a narrow and limited range of vision. "The only opportunity for using the eyes for distant vision is to look up at the sky, and these patients rarely look in that direction."

The foregoing words merely indicate a few of the symptoms, mental, moral, and physical, which the doctor has carefully described. Next he presents in the form of clinical reports three cases of Newyorkitis—the financier, the clergyman, and the society man.

There is one and only one remedy for Newyorkitis. It is culture, the term being applied in its widest significance:

Teach the Newyorkitic to open wide the doors and windows of his mind and heart, and place himself in a receptive attitude to the Divine air and sunshine, and they will destroy the mold and drive out the bats of greed, selfishness, hate, and narrow bigotry.

This is all right, but when the doctor comes to see in the desire to introduce civilization into the Philippines an aggravated form of Newyorkitis which can only be remedied by letting the Filipinos do as they please, the impression will dawn upon the judicious reader that the writer has at length lost control of the hobby which he has driven thus far at such good paces, and that the beast is in danger of mastering him entirely. All the same, most intelligent people will find something to talk about in his book. Few can read it with absolute indifference. The volume is a fine example of book making.

Colored reproductions of the most famous specimens of the work of the great Alpine painter, Giovanni Segantini, who died in the Engadine in 1899, will shortly be published in London by Fisher Unwin; a sketch of Segantini's life will be presented in a preface by L. Villari.

*NEWYORKITIS. By John H. Girdner, M. D., author of "The Plague of City Noises." Pp. 166. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.00.

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BALTIMORE, MD., APR 18 1901

The Story Of Sarah. By Louie Pendred. (Ty.Ph. pp. 68. Brentano's, New York. [Eichelberger, Baltimore.]

We began to read this book under protest. It was a duty that would gladly have been shirked because of a prejudice caused by the name or some unknown reason. We finished reading the book with regret that the author had not written more, and yet the volume contains almost twice the quantity of words usual to the novels of the day. The story is an exceedingly strong one, and yet strength is never gained by the sacrifice of probability or naturalness. It has seldom been the good fortune of an author so successfully to portray the dual nature—the brute passion and the heart love of a woman and the all-consuming animal nature which, though always present, is kept under control by most men. "The Story of Sarah" would at first glance seem to be a tale of conflicting nationalities—American and Dutch—in a seashore village. However, the author's evident first intention to place the characteristics of each race in contrast in last night of when the personality of the three leading characters—Sarah, her evil genius, Devine Strong, and her good angel, Bea—are once in the story, yet the stage is not monopolized by these characters. The whole company is in action; there are no supernumeraries. Every character has a part to play, and plays it.

The author has not made a book of one scene. Picture after picture is presented, each instinct with life. Of these, perhaps the best are the passages between Devine and Sarah, but the whole book is of great merit and deserves to be ranked as the best novel of the month.

MAIL BAG HINTS.

A Book Review by Hawthorne.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Noticing Mr. Conway's interesting paper in THE SATURDAY REVIEW on Hawthorne's contributions to The Token, a complete set of which is now in the possession of Mr. Williamson, and which years ago the writer had something to do with collecting, prompts him to point out the location of a contribution by Hawthorne of a nature not generally from his pen. In The Literary World for 1847 there is a review of Whittier's "Supernaturalism of New England," a review not always kindly in tone either. This is by Nathaniel Hawthorne. This is the only book review I have been able to trace directly to him and to place its paternity beyond a doubt.

It is not improper here to point out that the collection of "first editions" is in too many cases only a gatherer of seconds. The true collector of firsts should have the first appearance, and so be able to point out the variations existing between the article as it originally appeared in periodical, gift book, or token, and when first admitted to book form. It is unnecessary to point out the value of Mr. Williamson's Tokens, or his wisdom in securing them.

Collectors have "first editions" of Hawthorne, but have they the stories mentioned in Mr. Conway's article? Collectors of "first editions," and yet they have them not! So far the bust of first edition has only been stripped, the kernel is yet untouched. JOHN PIERCE.

Albany, June 8, 1901.

Mr. Morris's History of Staten Island.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is safe to assume that no one, among the many thousands of readers of your paper, was more interested in your criticism of "Morris's Memorial History of Staten Island" than I. And while you did me much honor, which I assure you I appreciate very keenly, you were, in more than one instance, unfair to the writer. You gave precedence to the least important feature of the whole work. I have but one excuse for publishing the "short biographies of persons of more or less note still living on the island, together with their portraits." The law compelled me to do it! I did all in my power to prevent that feature of the book, but the publishers, having no sentiment in the matter save that which would place the dollars in their pockets, ignored my protests and contracted with whomsoever they could induce to "have their pictures in the book."

After the printing of the first volume the publishers failed; they could not carry out the contract and pay me for the manuscript, and so I was compelled, in order to keep faith with the subscribers, to take the business on my own hands and carry out the provisions of all the contracts, foolish and otherwise, which had been made. That those biographies appeared in the second volume is a great source of regret to me.

Your critic displays his lack of knowledge of Staten Island, its people, and the material with which the historian has to deal in order to form such a work. The people themselves are pleased with the form in which the work is framed, as many personal criticisms prove. That I should have taken up the various subjects and classified them into chapters, although differing from other histories in this particular, has been a source of general congratulation, and I am glad I adopted that style.

Your critic has something severe to say about my knowledge of the Dutch language; but it strikes me very forcibly that a person who will spell Kill van Kull with an "o" is scarcely in a condition to criticise another. Being of Dutch descent, I accept this as a "home thrust" from the critic!

I am mildly censured because I did not "pitch in" to the ferries. I do not believe that the historian should be a "common scold." He should leave such work to the critic and journalist.

Your critic is evidently misinformed about "the effort to include the Silver Lake region having met at Albany the hostility of representatives," &c. The truth is, a Park Commission was appointed by the State, and it is confidently believed that at no distant day Silver Lake and surroundings will form one of the most delightful little parks to be found in Greater New York.

After all, it is very much easier to criticise than to execute. A literary critic is a hazer. He may not execute his power and perhaps strictly in accordance with West Point etiquette, but he's a hazer all the same—a journalistic hazer. He belongs to one class, and the writer of a book is another, who is his vis-à-vis as much as the poor little fellow who dons his gray uniform and dodges around the Government barracks at West Point.

In this matter, however, I feel something like the fellow who was called a "hard name" by a rival. Those who stood by expected to hear a retort to the effect that "You're another." But he didn't do any such thing. He merely replied that "That's only one man's opinion." History repeats itself! IRA K. MORRIS.

West New Brighton, N. Y., June 10, 1901.

Verses on the Life of Captain Kidd.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of May 25 there is a notice of the publication by the Broun-Green Company of this city of the verses descriptive of Capt. Kidd's life, found Guilty, receiv'd Sentence, and was accordingly executed at Execution-Dock, May the 23d." THOMAS F. SATARD.

New York, June 13, 1901.

Imaginary Books of George Meredith.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the issue for to-day of your valuable journal (of which I am a constant and admiring reader) you cite some examples of imaginary books which do not exist outside of the novels in which they hold sway, but omit all mention of the novelist in whose books are to be found the most numerous instances of this kind of imaginary (not imaginative) literature. George Meredith is surely the greatest novelist of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Why is it that in articles or items containing literary allusions, his name is so likely to be left out? I am aware that he is "caviare to the general," but it would seem that a scholarly journal like your own might take cognizance of him when literary examples of a kind in which his works around are to the fore. In "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" we have "The Pilgrim's Scrip," in "Diana of the Crossways," "Antonia," "The Princess Egeria," and "The Young Minister of State"; in "The Amazing Marriage," "Maxims for Men," and in "Sandra Belloni," a book of aphorisms, the title of which is not given. One of the mysteries of contemporary literature is the neglect of so strong and brilliant a novelist as Meredith. J. M. M.

Livingston Manor, N. Y., June 12, 1901.

"Crossing the Bar."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is indeed somewhat alarming to think what would become of most of the world's most cherished poetry were it legitimately open to such criticism as that which some of your correspondents have recently attempted to apply to Tennyson's use of the word "pilot" in "Crossing the Bar." Can they not understand that most words have both a general and a restricted meaning? That while it is true that "pilot" is used technically to designate one who guides a ship in and out of a harbor, or along a coast, or up and down a river, it is also true that in a wider sense it means a helmsman—a steersman? Had Tennyson sacrificed euphony to exactness and written

"I hope to meet my helmsman face to face,
When I have crossed the bar,"

these prosaic souls might perhaps have been satisfied, but who else on earth would recommend the change?

If necessary to resort to the cold-blooded expedient of consulting a dictionary to justify what is so unmistakenly dictated by the poetic sense, the result is the same. Webster defines pilot, (1,) One whose office or occupation is to steer ships, particularly along a coast, or into or out of a harbor, bay, or river where navigation is dangerous; a helmsman; hence, (2,) A guide; a director of the course of another person. The Encyclopedic Dictionary: (1,) Literally: One of a ship's crew whose duty is to take charge of the helm and steer the ship; a helmsman, a steersman, (2,) Figuratively: A guide, a director; one who directs the conduct of any person, or undertaking.

As to the correspondent who discovers in the lines referring to the ebbing of the tide,

"When that which drew from out the
boundless deep, turns again home,"

a suggestion of arrival, instead of departure, I am much inclined to doubt his good faith. Surely, no person with intelligence enough to be a reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW could unwittingly so blunder." HENRY M. PHELPS.

Undercliff, N. J., June 10, 1901.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

No, Tennyson did not nod. Mr. Carr is the one that is a little jazzed and not the Laureate. Too much fact has engulfed his poetic perception. Besides, in 'Crossing the Bar' one must grasp its spiritual significance to comprehend it. It is true the psychological moment is that of departure, but I fail to see where. 'Turns again home' can possibly mean arrival. It is still the thought of departure for ' * * * that which drew from out the boundless deep' is the life which God gave and which is now turning homeward to Him.

Mr. Carr is correct when he says that all terrestrial pilots are dropped after the bar has been crossed. I do not know, however, how Mr. Carr's edition of Tennyson may read, but mine (Cambridge edition) says,

I hope to see my Pilot face to face.

Notice the capital 'P.' The thought is, the traveler hopes after crossing the bar which separates this life from the other life to see his Pilot, viz., Christ, who will guide him to his eternal anchorage. E. M. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 12, 1901.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

To me Tennyson's poem expresses a series of consistent thoughts in anticipation of a spiritual embarkation. There is no "abrupt transition" from departure to arrival, if the first two verses be taken as a whole, and as forming one complete thought. The second verse simply carries on the thought of the first:

"And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.
But may there be such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home."

These last two lines surely do not give the idea of an arrival in contradiction of the "departure" of the first verse. They state Tennyson's belief in immortality, and suggest Wordsworth's lines:

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—Chicago Evening Post.

Interesting, simple and convincing. . . . The full appreciation of the cultivated Southerners is one of the most commendable things about the book.—Boston Transcript.

A strong story. . . . The denouement comes almost as a complete surprise.
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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It would be well worth reading were it only for the sake of Truth herself, a lovely and perfectly natural creation.
—Christian Register, Boston.

We do not hope to see it surpassed, even if equalled, in 1901.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

For firmness of grasp, crispness of dialogue and neatness of writing, "Truth Dexter" might almost stand as a model.
—Chicago Evening Post.

A fresh, strong, delightful story, and one which we recommend with all our heart.
—Boston Journal.

Exceptionally clever and brilliant, it has what are rarely found with these dazzling qualities—delicacy and genuine sentiment.
—Brooklyn Times.

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1901

sense, and be found under strange and unforeseen circumstances.

"I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

I grant that there is a seeming 'mixing of metaphors' in these lines. But let us look more closely. Surely Tennyson had some distinct image in mind when he wrote them.

This Pilot was Tennyson's God, his unseen Guide and Pilot throughout the stormy seas of life. This unseen Guide is both Pilot and Captain, and can only be met "face to face" in the spiritual world, though he has in reality guided us over the bar. This bar of death must be crossed without the aid of an earthly pilot.

We must remember, in reading this little poem, that the finest of poetry is always between the lines. The quickened imagination of the reader sees, hears, and feels all that the limits of language necessarily omit. WALTER S. JOHNSON.

Montreal, June 14, 1901.

Baconians Far Removed from Lunatics.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Dana's one prevailing point seems to be to cover the subject with ridicule. Ridicule in itself is legitimate, but to be effective it must have in it something of "rhyme or reason."

The accepters of the Baconian theory, he says, are but one remove from lunatics; that "not a sound intelligence is on on its side." Ah! how charitable, and yet what ignorance it discloses. This, however, does not prevent critics from advertising themselves. He ought to know that a double list, long as a foot rule, of the wisest and most honored names in every department of thought, both in America and Europe, are found on its side. What about the soundness of the intelligence of such men and women, all strenuous Baconians, as Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Wendell Phillips, Justice Miller and Justice Field, late Associates United States Supreme Court; Judge John A. Bingham of Ohio, Judge Nathaniel Holmes, late lecturer at Harvard; Walt Whitman, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Edwin Reed, James Ridpath, Charlotte Cushman, Frances A. Willard, Mary Livermore, and scores of others like unto them, in the United States, and such names abroad as Leconte de Lisle, the successor of Victor Hugo's chair in the French Academy; Dr. Kuno Fischer of Heidelberg, the illustrious expounder of Kant; the brainy Scotch astronomer James Nasmyth, Sir Patrick Colquhon, Lord Palmerston, John Bright, Mrs. Constance M. Pott, the most thorough student of Shakespeare in England; Dr. S. M Theobald, George Stronach, A. M.; Alaric A. Watts, Esq., and Percy W. Ames, F. R. A.? These are a few of the names that just now come to mind. What evidence of dementia is there among these notable worthies? In fact, how does his own sanity appear in the radiant light of their intelligence? GEORGE A. GRIFFITH.

New York, June 11, 1901.

Negroes Who Spoke Gaelic.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Apropos of the recent discussion as to the number of people who speak Gaelic, has any one ever tried to estimate how many there are in the United States? I am not informed in the matter, but I know there must be a good many who have not forgotten their old Irish and use it. But did you, ever hear of negroes speaking Gaelic? I guess not, although you may have met negroes who knew Latin and Greek or spoke French, German, or Spanish. Well, I also knew some negroes who spoke Gaelic, and this is how it was:

Some years ago a new railroad was built through a certain section of Ohio where I was visiting. A large force of hands, chiefly Irish, was employed by the contractor, and a regular camp was established all Summer where two tunnels and some heavy grading were under way. The cook of this camp was a negro, and he had his family with him in a little shack. Among them were four or five little boys, black as tar, and very lively. Well, these negroes had been associated with the raw Irish so long that they had learned to speak Gaelic, and the pickaninnies rattled it off like native bog-trotters. I remember them particularly well, because they used to come down to the (iron) furnace store and spout about, and among other tricks would ride the prowling hogs with which the place was infested. Did you ever, as a boy, ride a hog? If not, you have missed some fun. It's not literary, but it's lively, which some literature is not.

CHAMBERS BAIRD.

Ripley, Ohio, June 14, 1901.

The "Complete Angler" in Unique Form.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The reading of the excellent review of a new edition of "White's Selborne" in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of May 11, and the mention of the numerous editions through which that most excellent work has gone since its genial author's death, has suggested this communication concerning another English author, of a still earlier period, who had much in common with Gilbert White, and who wrote a book that has gone through as many and as sumptuous editions as that of the Selborne naturalist. I mean good old Izaak Walton and his incomparable book, "The Compleat Angler."

As THE SATURDAY REVIEW article revived interest in White, so also has a publication that has just come to light in this city, where it lay unknown and unnoticed for nearly three-quarters of a century, revived interest in the best known of all fishermen, the peerless craftsman, good old Walton. The publication whereof I speak is neither book, booklet, nor yet a broadside. It is a piece of fine white silk, 2 feet 9 inches in size, and is a fitting memorial to the great angler.

In the centre of this silk cloth is a portrait of Walton. He is represented as a man of sixty-five or seventy years, with a most genial face, long, flowing white hair, in robust health, and in good humor with all the world. His name is within the printed frame that surrounds the picture. Arranged around the central figure on every side are pictures of the principal game fish of Britain described by Walton, such as the trout, perch, grayling, tench, chub, salmon, roach, carp, dace, pike, and others, each surrounded by a handsomely painted border, within which is the name of the fish and the proper season for catching it and how to fish for it. Space is also allotted to what is no doubt intended to represent a proper fishing rod of the period, although it is without a reel. A landing net also finds an appropriate place.

Around the outer margin are spaces in which the most taking flies for each kind of fish are figured, and along with them the best natural bait for the various fish and recipes for making many kinds of paste for the same purpose. At the bottom of the picture an "Angler's Song" is given, accompanied by the music. A prominent place in the picture is allotted to the following legend:

"Made by John Potter in 1859. Published by Potts, Oliver and Potts, Engravers, New Mills, Derbyshire."

The printing is done in purple ink of a beautiful shade. There is much fancy work, such as scrolls, borders, &c., and it is of a very superior kind. It is evidently printed from a copper plate, or if from more than one, the union is so exact as not to be visible. Taken as a whole, it is a most artistic piece of workmanship, representing the best printing as well as engraving of that day. F. R. D.

Lancaster, Penn., June 12, 1901.

Books for Children.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Is there really such a lack of children's books? Or is it true that the children's libraries of to-day need wide shelves to hold the best that has been written for them in the past, and the many good juvenile books that are appearing all the time? For instance, our "littlest" folks have for their amusement not only "The Arkansaw Bear," which was written especially for them, but the immortal "Peterkins" and "Jimmy-Johns" of a century ago. Surely the authors of such classics as "Alice in Wonderland" and "Tom Brown's School Days" wrote for the children of many generations. Is it necessary that any one should fill Miss Alcott's place so long as there is a demand for more duplicate copies of her books than a public library usually possesses?

Those writers who gladdened the hearts of the children a few years ago—Mrs. Lillie, Sophie Swett, Nora Perry, Mrs. Whitney, "Margaret Sydney," Mary Mapes Dodge, Stoddard, Trowbridge, Aldon, James Otis, and Frank Stockton—are still favorites, while Howard Pyle, William Drysdale, Ruth Hall, and Mollie Elliott Seawell are a few of those more lately added to the list.

Old and young share the pleasure of reading such books as "The Court of Boyville," "Uncle Remus," "The Jungle Book," Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy," and some charming tales by Kate Douglas Wiggin, Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary Catherwood, and Thomas Nelson Page. By the way, the fact that young people seldom care for collections of short stories may explain why Miss Wilkins's name did not appear as a favorite author in the Springfield school mentioned in THE SATURDAY REVIEW a few weeks ago.

These are but a few of the many names that come to mind, and still there are the dear old story-tellers, Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, and Cooper, with hosts of other interesting writers who are not story-tellers; but a goodly number of books that were not written for children especially may be safely added to the young people's list. "C. R." and others who question about suitable books for girls would do well to read Esther Tiffany's delightful story, "A Mate for Melinda," in Harper's Monthly for May.

It is Ruskin, is it not, who advises turning a girl into a library to browse for herself? Probably Ruskin did not mean a modern public library; but here Mr. Dewey and Mr. Foster help us out by suggesting a wide field for browsing, among books that are all "worth while."

JENNIE G. WALKER.

Washington, D. C., June 8, 1901.

An Ideal Woman's Club.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The attempts of women, in clubs and classes, to settle the questions pressing upon the nations of the world, has seemed to add much to the gayety of newspaper paragraphs; and what woman can grudge such chance for fun at her expense?

But let it be noted that there are groups of women who meet to look at questions, to understand, not to settle them. Some of these classes were before any large movement of women's clubs. One, of which the writer can speak from personal knowledge, has met for about half a score of years. The members, numbering thirty and upward, come together once each week during the Winter to have presented one of the important topics of the day. The leader, after a few minutes' attention to new items of literary or scientific interest, gives perhaps an hour's talk on the subject for the day, that subject having been decided upon by the class the week before. A discussion follows, each person who speaks doing so voluntarily. An attempt is always made to present both sides of the question and to trace its history; in other words, to find what has made it an issue.

During the present season the following were among the topics outlined and discussed:

The Shipping Subsidy Bill.
China and the Powers.
Cuban Annexation or Independence?
Colonial Federation.

The treatment of each subject bringing it down to date, the members took courage to follow it in the newspapers, and found it far from the dry matter it had seemed when they had only known of it, by noting the headings from time to time. Maps of the latest date were freely used, and the members often brought cuttings from newspapers bearing on the "previous question." It is safe to say that wider and more careful reading of the daily record has followed this study of events from week to week. At the same time each topic has shown such broad relations and so wide a range that hasty, easy judgments upon it seemed impossible.

H. E. LUNT.

Newburyport, Mass., June 11, 1901.

Out To-day

THE

MODERNS

By GEORGE TRIMBLE DAVIDSON

WITH the flood of historical romances pouring from the printing presses, it is refreshing occasionally to read a book that is solely of our own time and people. Such is "The Moderns," which is a romance of fashionable life as it exists at the present time, and which depicts it in a vivid and realistic manner.

Mr. Davidson is a well-known lawyer of the metropolis, whose experience and ability have qualified him admirably for his task of writing of that part of New York society to which wealth is the key.

In some portions of the story Mr. Davidson rises to an uncommon height. His description of the fatal Charity Bazaar fire in Paris is probably the best ever written. It is intensely dramatic and holds the reader breathless.

Size, 4¾ x 7¼ inches, cloth, ornate $1.50

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Potter AND THE Clay

By MAUD HOWARD PETERSON Illustrated by CHARLOTTE HARDING Price $1.5

A fascinating and strongly constructed romance of a young American girl and her influence on two British officers whom she has known from childhood. The motive is love versus loyalty.

Boston Journal—

"Brilliant, but better than that, tender. One of the most remarkable books of the year."

Margaret E. Sangster says—

"This rare book is not for one season, but for many. From the opening chapter, which tugs at the heart, to the close, when we read through tears, the charm of the book never flags. But there is nothing depressing in the book though it is a tragedy, for with wonderful psychological insight, Miss Peterson makes her hero redeem himself at last by an act of noble self-abnegation. The book is of abiding human interest."

Detroit Free Press—

"The most absorbing and thoroughly 'alive' story that has come out this month. . . . The reader is simply carried out of himself in anxiety to learn the outcome of the story."

Cleveland Plain Dealer—

"It is a story which, apart from its interest, does one good in its absolute purity of its thought and action, and the loftiness of its ideals, as well as for its perfectly healthy, wholesome atmosphere."

Atlanta Journal—

"Excelled by no recent novel. . . . There is life in every paragraph of the story, and the characters are so full of it that one can almost feel their vitality, and one lives with them until the end, and then cannot forget them."

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In order to make the readers of THE TIMES familiar with the Standard Musical Association and its object, (which is to supply music of all kinds at the lowest possible price,) we will send four musical compositions to any address on receipt of ten cents. These of the four complete selections are copyrighted, and cannot be bought in any music store for less than one dollar.

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*** "The Cruise of the Petrel," recently published, was written by T. Jenkins Hains aboard his little vessel the Truant. Although a tale of the '80s at sea during the war of 1812, it shows that life then was not materially different from what it is now, except for the laws governing merchant vessels, which gave the opportunity for pirates. Mr. Hains is now at work on a somewhat more modern sea tale, which he expects to complete during the Summer. His yacht, the Truant, is now off the Isle of Pines, Cuba, with a party of gold seekers and prospectors to whom he has sold the controlling interest of his craft. A number of his short stories of our own coast will appear during the Summer and Fall in the leading magazines.

EDUCATION.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler Names Five Evidences of Worth in an Address at Vassar.

BEFORE the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Vassar College, [illegible] delivered the annual address on "Five Evidences of an Education." He named five tests of culture, the possession of which by the individual, he said, was the duty of every person to strive for. In politics [illegible]

[illegible] what [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. By Edgar S. Maclay. New edition, in three volumes, the new volume containing an account of the navy since the civil war, with an authoritative history of the Spanish-American war, based upon official sources of information. 8vo. Pp. about xl.-600 per volume. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT WORKING People, From the Earliest Known Period to the Adoption of Christianity by Constantine. Vol. II. Origin of Buddhism. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-716. Washington: W. H. Lowdermilk & Co. $2.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF THE RAILWAY OFFICIALS OF AMERICA. Edition of 1901. 8vo. Pp. 612. Chicago: Published by The Railway Age.

CHINA AND THE ALLIES. By Henry Savage Landor. With maps and illustrations by the author. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. about 400 per volume. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE LAST CONFESSIONS OF MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF AND HER CORRESPONDENCE WITH GUY DE MAUPASSANT. With a foreword by Jeanroy L. Brady. 12mo. Pp. 257. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF A PRINCESS. By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." 8vo. Pp., 378. New York: Harper Brothers & Co.

NEW EDITIONS.

THE HEAVENLY TWINS. By Mme. Sarah Grand. 12mo. Pp. 602. New York: Street & Smith.

ADAM BEDE. By George Eliot. In two volumes. Temple Classic Series. 16mo. Pp., 372. New York: The Macmillan Company. 80 cents per volume.

THE PERSONAL EDITION OF GEORGE ELIOT'S WORKS. ROMOLA. In 2 vols. Biographical introduction by Esther Wood. 12mo. Pp. about 462 per vol. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 per vol.

TRAVEL AND OUT-OF-DOOR.

BIRDS AND NATURE IN NATURAL COLORS. A monthly serial. Forty illustrations by color photography. A guide in the study of nature. Two volumes each year. Vol. IX. January, 1901, to May, 1901. Edited by William Kerr Higley. Small Solo. Pp. 396. Chicago: A. W. Mumford, 358 Michigan Avenue. $1.50.

AUSTRALASIA, OLD AND NEW. By J. Grattan Grey. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-304. London: Hodder & Stoughton.

WHERE AND HOW TO DINE IN PARIS; With Notes on Paris Hotels, Waiters and their Tips, Paris Theatres, Minor Theatres, Music Halls, &c. By Rowland Strong. 16mo. Pp. 196. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.25.

POETRY AND ESSAYS.

LITTLE MEMOIRS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By George Paston. Portraits in photogravure. 8vo. Pp. lx.-380. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.25.

THE LOVER'S REPLIES TO AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S LOVE LETTERS. 12mo. Pp. 266. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF GILBERT WHITE OF SELBORNE. Written and edited by his great-grand-nephew, Rashleigh Holt-White. With pedigree, portraits, and illustrations. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. about xiv.-320 per volume. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

ST. PETER'S SOLILOQUY. 16mo. Pp. 14. Fitzgerald, N. C.: I. Mossing & Co. Pamphlet. 25 cents.

FICTION.

ENSIGN KNIGHTLEY, AND OTHER STORIES. By A. E. W. Mason. 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

OUR FRIEND THE CHARLATAN. A Novel. By George Gissing. 12mo. Pp. 388. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

KITH AND KIN. By George Hyde Lee. 16mo. Pp. 174. Washington: The Neale Company.

THE QUEST OF CORONADO. A Historical Romance of the Spanish Cavaliers in Nebraska. By the Rev. Denis Gerald O'Hagerald. 16mo. Pp. 174. New York: John Murphy Company. $1.

THE ABANDONED FARMER. By Sydney H. Preston. 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

LICHTENSTEIN. A romance after the German of Wilhelm Hauff. Adapted for young readers by L. L. Weeden. Illustrated by C. H. Robinson. 12mo. Pp. 204. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THEY THAT TOOK THE SWORD. By Nathaniel Stephenson. 12mo. Pp. 301. New York: John Lane.

THE SNOW CAP SISTERS. A barbarous. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. Small 16mo. Pp. 82. New York: Harper & Brothers. 25 cents. Paper.

MOUSME. A story of the West and East. By Clive Holland. 12mo. Pp. 240. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

SAWDUST AND SPANGLES. Stories and Secrets of the Circus. By W. C. Coup. 12mo. Pp. xv.-302. Illustrated. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

THE INHERITORS. By Joseph Conrad. 12mo. Pp. 324. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

ABANDONED. A Romance. By Louis S. Keizer. 12mo. Pp., v.-198. New York: F. Tennyson Neely Company.

A BOOK OF BRYN MAWR STORIES. Edited by Margaretta Morris and Louise Sutton Comegys. 12mo. Pp. 294. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25.

A LITTLE LOWER THAN THE ANGELS. By Clarence Lathbury, with a prefatory verse by Mary A. Lathbury. 16mo. Pp., vii.-208. Germantown, Penn.: The Presbyterian Publishing Association. 40 cents.

CLAYTON HALOWELL. By Francis W. Tyler. Illustrated. Pp. 294. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

ANTONIA. By Jessie Van Zile Belden. Illustrated by Amy M. Bragg. 12mo. Pp. xi.-288. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

ALIDA. By Ann P. Brooks. 12mo. Pp. 161. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

NEW ENGLAND FOLKS. A Love Story. By Burton W. Fromery. 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50 cents.

THE MYSTERIOUS BURGLAR. By George B. Walsh. 12mo. Pp. 297. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.25.

THE CURIOUS COURTSHIP OF KATE POINS. A Romance of the Regency. By Louis Evan Shipman. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-304. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

HIS GREAT SELF. By Marion Harland. 12mo. Pp. 326. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Paper. 50 cents.

THE LUCK OF THE VAILS. A Novel. By B. P. Emens. 12mo. Pp. vi.-402. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

DOOM CASTLE. A Romance. By Neil Munro. 12mo. Pp. vi.-326. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE TOLLING SAVIOR. A Historical Romance of Ancient Mexico. By Mrs. John Alexander Graham. 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co. $1.50.

THE VICAR OF ST. LUKE'S. By Sibyl Creed. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

UNDER A LUCKY STAR. By Constance Abell Wilson. 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co. $1.50.

JACK RAYMOND. By R. J. Vollum. 12mo. Pp. 320. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE. Founded by F. Leypoldt. 1895-1900. Books recorded [illegible] Vol. I. [illegible] Compiled under the direction of [illegible] Publishers' Weekly. 8vo. Pp. [illegible] New York: Office of Publishers' Weekly.

ORIGIN. By J. A. Emerton. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-325. Boston: The Beacon Publishing Company.

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL. By the Hon. and Very Rev. James Wentworth Leigh. 12mo. Illustrated. Mimp. Pp. 64. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

THE CHURCH OF THE RECONSTRUCTION. An essay on Christian Unity. By Rev. Edward Lambe. 12mo. Pp. 185. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents. (Paper.)

HOW TO COOK FOR THE SICK AND CONVALESCENT. Compiled by a [illegible] Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 64. Boston: [illegible] J. R. Lamprell, Printer.

BULLETIN OF THE NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM, Frederick J. H. Merrill, Director. No. 45. Vol. V. Albany, June, 1901. Pp. 1-[illegible] Contents: [illegible] Albany: The University of the State of New York. Paper.

FRANCIS AND DOMINIC AND THE MENDICANT ORDERS. By John Lancaster Spalding. 12mo. Pp. 91. New York: Catholic Publication Society.

LE DUC DE REICHSTADT. For Mme. E. Contempter of G. Chenevière. Avec notes en anglais. 12mo. Pp. 76. New York: William R. Jenkins, 851 Sixth Avenue.

MULTITOPICS. By Commodore M. F. Sweet. Cleveland: The Citizen Journal. Pp. 48. Brooklyn: The Author, 849 Decatur Street.

THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK. A compendium of the World's progress during the year 1900. Edited by Frank Moore Colby, Consulting editor, and Talcott Williams. Octavo. Pp. 1,062. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

FABLE AND SONG IN ITALY. By E. M. Clerke. 12mo. Pp. xi.-302. New York: E. F. Mansfield. $2.

THE WORLD OF GRAFT. By Josiah Flynt. 12mo. Pp. 321. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE FURNITURE OF OUR FOREFATHERS. By Rhoda Singleton. With critical descriptions of plates by Russell Sturgis. Illustrated. Folio. Pp. x.-181. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $6.

A REPLY TO THE MAN WITH A HOE. By the Author of "Joy Bells." Folio. Paper. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co.

THE BRIDGE MANUEL. An Illustrated Practical System of Instruction and Complete Guide to the Conventions of the Game. By John Doe. Second edition. 12mo. Pp. 111. London: Frederic Warner & Co. $1.25.

THE POKER MANUAL. A Practical System of Instruction in the Game, with Illustrative Hands and Chapters on Bluffing and Sockpots. By Tumbler. Together with the International Code of Laws. 12mo. Pp. vi.-119. London: Frederic Warne & Co. $1.25.

HOW TO INTERPRET PICTURES. Illustrated. By Franklin B. Sawvel. 12mo. Pp. 124. Greenville, Penn.: The Round Table Booklet Publishers.

FOUNDATION RITES, WITH SOME KINDRED CEREMONIES. A Contribution to the Study of Beliefs, Customs, &c. By Lewis Dayton Burdick. 12mo. Pp. 266. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.50.

LIBERTY DOCUMENTS. With Contemporary Exposition and Critical Comments Drawn from Various Writers. Selected and prepared by Mabel Hill. Edited, with an introduction, by Albert Bushnell Hart. 12mo. Pp. xxviii.-466. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

LOVE'S SPRINGTIME; or, Life, Its Aim and Method. By J. N. Fradenburgh. 12mo. Pp. 302. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

A TREATISE ON THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES GUARANTEED BY THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By Henry Brunce. 8vo. Pp. lx.-382. Chicago: W. H. Anderson & Co.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE. By Vicr D. Scudder. 12mo. Pp. 542. New York: Globe School Book Company.

VAGARIES OF MEN. By Lyon Bee. 16mo. Pp. 160. New York: The Sir Samuel Press.

CHEFS D'OEUVRES OF THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE. 1900. Written, English and Character. Folio. Parts 10 and 11. Philadelphia: George Barrie & Son. Paper. 50 per part.

FIRST YEARS IN HANDICRAFT. By W. J. Keyser. 12mo. Pp. viii.-152. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.

IN YELLOWEST JAUNDA AND THE WAY OUT; or, Sound Money versus Gold Money. By A. Lapsley. 12mo. Pp. 108. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

ORIENTAL RUG WEAVING. By V. Garrett. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-68. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

THE NEW BASIS OF GEOGRAPHY. A Manual for the Formation of the Globe. By Jacques W. Redway. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-288. New York: The Macmillan Company. (Two copies.)

FIRST YEAR LATIN. By William C. Collar and M. Grant Daniell. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-281. Boston: Ginn & Co.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON. By Raymond Calkins. An investigation made for the Committee of Fifty under Chairman of Francis G. Peabody, Hugh R. L. Gould, and William M. Evarts. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-207. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

INTO THE LIGHT. The story of a boy's influence. By Ellen E. Kenyon; and Julia, a story of the Quakers. By Helen Frances Huntington. 12mo. Pp. 192. Elkhart, Ind.: Mennonite Publishing Company.

LATIN AMERICA. The Pagans, the Papists, the Patriots, the Protestants, and the Present Problem. By Hubert W. Bowen. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

INDIAN BASKETRY. With 200 Illustrations. By George Wharton James. 8vo. Pp. 288. New York: Henry Malkan.

INGRAHAM'S UNITED STATES YACHTING DIRECTORY. Containing a complete list of professional, yacht owners, and amateur oarsmen paddlers in the United States, &c. 12mo. Pp. 170. 25th. Bristol, R. I.: Frank A. Ingraham.

Old New York in Pictures.*

We have received from Charles H. Lawrence a collection of ten etchings in folio executed by Charles B. Hall. The pictures are views of New York and vicinity in Colonial and Revolutionary periods and of landmarks that have been demolished, also portraits of Colonial Governors and other personages closely identified with the history of New York. These prints are suitable for book illustrating, the portfolio, or framing.

The pictures before us depict the following subjects: "City Hall, Wall Street, 1776"; "Canal to Broad Street," "Park Theatre," "Blue Ball Tavern," "the Fraunces Tavern," "Bayard's Coffee House," "King's Arms Tavern," "Residence of Col. Willet," "Sir Charles Hardy," and "Dr. David Hosack." Mr. Hall's work produces a good effect, for, while preserving all the old-time atmosphere of the originals, he has toned down their idiosyncrasies of style—particularly in perspective—so that his etchings are thoroughly modern as far as technique is concerned.

*OLD ETCHINGS OF OLD NEW YORK. By Charles B. Hall. Set in four folios as follows: Folio No. 1, [illegible] Folio No. 2, [illegible] Folio No. 3, [illegible] Folio No. 4, [illegible] Price, $5 each folio. [illegible]

Washington's Correspondents.*

That period of Washington's career between 1763 and 1775 lies midway between his military achievements as a loyal soldier of King George in Virginia and his finally throwing in his lot with the colonials rising in rebellion against the British Government. Although for the most part spent in the quietude of his Mount Vernon home, it was not without interest. Well-equipped historians have shown that it was a period of preparation, of the systematization of the latent and physical energy which was to make the foremost man in the revolution and the natural, inevitable choice of a splendid people when the war was done. Above all, it was a period of transportation, old education, the transition from an energetic, resourceful youth to the no less energetic yet temperate and judicious stage of maturity.

In 1755 Braddock had been defeated, and the young Virginia Colonel, who had saved his forces from total annihilation, had been made Commander in Chief of the Virginian troops. For three years, although not actually engaging in war either against the French or the Indians, it was the duty of these troops to be ever on the alert. Their outposts covered a line of over 400 miles. Upon Washington devolved the duty of keeping the men under him in a state of armed preparedness. They were to defend but not to attack. When Canada fell he was at length allowed to extend his lines to the upper waters of the Ohio. To him alone the troops of Virginia owed their admirable discipline and organization which formed to such a conspicuous degree the backbone of the Continental Army that was soon to be.

In January, 1758, Washington married Martha Dandridge, the widow of Daniel Parke Custis, and after his retirement from the command of the military for sixteen years he led the life of a successful and influential Virginia planter, a prominent member of the House of Burgesses, where he played his part in those scenes which foreshadowed the Revolution. In 1770 Washington by his practical achievements on the field of battle as less than by his extraordinary faculty of military organization and discipline had become to be regarded as the foremost soldier in America. He occupied an unfolded social position, while his inherited and accumulated property, augmented by the dower brought to him by his wife, had made him one of the wealthiest men in the country.

We have said that historians of a certain class have regarded the period we have outlined as not without its general importance, but that it has, moreover, a peculiarly intimate interest in abundantly shown in all comprehensive "lives" of the man. What the events in that period meant to him personally has been revealed by Mr. Worthington C. Ford in his admirably compiled and edited work, "Writings of Washington." But what inspired these writings, and what was their effect upon the author's contemporaries? What, in short, is their completeness?

An adequate answer, of course, is to be found in the preserved correspondence of the time, and in order that the answer might be presented under entirely sympathetic auspices, the Society of the Colonial Dames of America engaged Mr. Stanislaus Murray Hamilton, who, a short time ago, attempted to elucidate "The Writings of James Monroe," to edit for them, in several volumes, letters written to Washington, the third volume of which, embracing the period between 1750 and 1770, is now before us. The idea of such a work is certainly full of suggestion, and the letters thus compiled might not only add valuable footnotes to American history, but throw as well considerable light on the individuality and the mental and physical action of the man by whom they were addressed. It all depends upon the way in which they are presented.

Mr. Hamilton is evidently making an exhaustive collection. The text has been transcribed with proper care, and old forms and spelling have been faithfully preserved, but of elucidation, explanation, interpretation, there is very little; we are for the most part left in total ignorance as to the identity of the writers—beyond mere names—and to the circumstances, personal and public, in which the letters were written, although occasionally references are given which would be all right on the theory that the reader had an extensive collection of Washingtonia at his elbow. Possibly these letters as edited by Mr. Hamilton are intended solely for the edification of the Colonial Dames themselves, whose minds are doubtlessly plentifully supplied with the material which the ordinary American requires in order to read the letters with intelligence and appreciation. It is just possible that Mr. Hamilton has found himself inadequate to perform the task. We are unable, of course, to say. But an explanation, however well turned, can change the painful fact that a mass of valuable historical matter, dealing with an important period in the career of the greatest American, has been eclipsed to the general public in a stupid, egotistical, and altogether inadequate and unenlightened form.

Elizabeth Allen Curtis of Hartford, Conn., has rendered into English verse Edward Heron-Allen's translation of "The Lament of Baby Tuhi," being the rubaiyat of Baba Tahir Hamadani. The work will be brought out in the Autumn in America and London.

*LETTERS TO WASHINGTON. Vol. III. 1750-1770. Edited, with an introduction, by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. Boston: Published for the Society of the Colonial Dames of America. [illegible]

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SCHOOL HISTORY.

Startling Replies Made to Board of Regents' Questions.

"If some of the Immortals of history and literature could see themselves as the public school children of New York State see them a cold shudder would start in Westminster Abbey and sweep around the earth until it lost itself in the corridors of our own Hall of Fame," said one of the examiners in the Regents' office at Albany a few days ago, as she drew a notebook from her desk. "You know that brief biographical notes are often called for on these examination papers, and this, for instance, is what one boy has written about Darwin:

"'1. Philosopher.

"'2. Says we are all descended from monkeys.

"'3. Can't find the missing link.

"'4. Crank.'

"Here are some more biographical gems: 'Boadicea was a lady who had trouble with the Pope'; 'Cyrus W. Field invented the cotton gin. He was quite a genius'; 'John Tyler was a black horse'; 'Magellan commanded the army at Antietam'; 'Count Rochambeau was an Englishman, whose other name was Pitt'; 'Gen. Joseph Warren was the leader of the Mormons'; 'H. Clay was the man who compromised Missouri'; 'Robert Morris invented the steam engine'; 'Mrs. Anne Hutchinson is a woman in the first part of the history that killed Indians and things'; 'Ponce de Leon's discoveries inspired Columbus to come to America.'

"An American literature paper is authority for the statement that 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' was written by R. W. Emerson, and its general plan is to produce perfect etiquette at the table.

"The circumstances that led to the parting of Gabriel and Evangeline are thus described by a little girl named Kehoe: 'Evangeline, after the engagement was announced, declares that she will have her pet calf to live with them. Gabriel objects and so the engagement is broken.'

"Another student asserts that 'Persephone was the gardess of the gates of Tartarus. She is said to have been girded with a mantle gored with blood.'

"That the cause and effect method of teaching history is being followed in some of our schools is shown by such answers as these: 'The influence of Dutch character and customs in New York is that they raised large families and gave the State its steady increase in population. From the Dutch are descended those proud and aristocratic families that are such a bore!' 'The result of the Roman invasion of Britain is that at the present time the population is largely Roman Catholic.' 'One of the causes that led the Colonists to resist the English was that they were punished and sometimes killed before being tried, to be sure that they had committed the crime.' 'The greatest service of the ancient Greeks to mankind was that they originated things, and thus they vastly relieved the world with one trouble—that of originating. The Greeks have become greatly civilized the last few years, and today it ranks with the greatest nations in warfare.'

"Here is another bit: 'Mediæval chivalry developed this way. First the knight was any one who wanted to perform military service. Then chivalry was a Brotherhood of Knights formed of strong men who wished to do patrol service. They were model policemen.'

"Here are some more stray bits of history: 'Puritans were a class of people that came into existence and wanted the church's sweeping done more rapidly.' 'The Pilgrims were a religious sex that did not believe in the doctoring of the Church of England.' 'The only means of communication the Colonists had was by horseback, and in this way it took quite a long time for a letter to get to Europe.' 'The Five Nations were the Senecas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Mohawks, and Tomahawks.' 'The Habeas Corpus act was an act compelling the relatives of a dead person to produce his corpse in court should a dispute arise.'

"This is from a physical geography paper: 'The air is composed of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, watery vapor, and other gases, which we find equally diffused at all times, and by the law of nature each is arranged in layers.'

"Apropos of digestion, a high school student naïvely sums the whole matter up with the remark that 'alimentation is different from any thing else of the same kind.'

"You can judge of the popularity of the Catskills as a Summer resort from these extracts taken from geography papers: 'The principal mountains of New York are the Catskills and Palisades. The Catskills are distinguished for the wonderful vivifying and strengthening ingredients that affords the Summer boarder that happens to be there. Palisades are distinguished for the immense quantity of rock it produces.' 'The Adirondacks are noted for its beautiful scenery and the Catskills for people to climb in the Summer, which is a very interesting and enjoying sport.' 'The Adirondacks is very declivitous as a coal region, but the Katskills is inhabited with dear.'

"The Adirondacks have a popular value, however, that one little girl has thus expressed: 'The Adirondacks ought to be preserved for the spruce gum they get from there.'

"In answer to a question as to the best commercial route from Boston to Chicago and the five principal cities through which it passes, this terse reply is offered: 'Long Island Sound, Cape Cod, Massachusetts Bay, Hartford, Havana, Brooklyn, and Long Island City.'

"The immortal City of Rome has received many a hard knock, but this is the unkindest cut of all: 'Italy embraces the plain of the Po and the Island of Sicily. The capital is Constantinople on the Archipelago. Rome used to be. It contains a Cathedral named after Peter the Great, who founded it.'

"I could go on indefinitely," laughed the examiner, "but I must stop with this remarkable bit of philosophy: 'Imagination is the foundation of religion. How could we form an idea of the rewards and punishments of the wicked without it?'"

Poor little heads that must needs be crammed so painfully with facts, only to prove how dangerous a little knowledge can be, and how surely a too rich and varied mental diet leads to intellectual indigestion.

Nature in the Adirondacks.*

Every man will say that he loves nature, for society has agreed that such an affection is wholesome, manly, and refined. Perhaps almost every man really thinks he loves nature, just as a color-blind man thinks that he can pick out red and blue, but the color-blind man, be he ever so teachable, can never know what he misses, and likewise the love of nature is a birthright. Taste can be improved, but it cannot be created. A naturally coarse palate can never become discriminating in food and drink; the man without a heaven-sent sense of form can never know more than the canons of sculpture or architecture; the spirit he can never feel. We have walked by the hour alongside a professional landscape painter and found him stone-blind, and he never suspected it.

The writer of this little book about life in the North Woods was obviously born with the precious gift of sympathy with the sky and the woods and their wild inhabitants, and it is equally obvious that the gift has been cultivated with zeal and directed by competent mentors. Indeed, in looking over some old club lists we discover that he was for years an officer of the little Bisby Club, a body of thorough-going woodsmen and sportsmen. When that club was absorbed into the Adirondack League Club he became an officer of the latter club and served as its President. Into the big club he and his comrades (and we must never forget the guides) seem to have carried a good deal of the spirit of the little club, and so kept alive the sacred fire, although it is not likely that the flame can ever again burn quite so clearly as it did in the old and simple days.

Mr. Boardman's little book stands in a class by itself, at least we remember nothing just like it. It has a vague flavor of Sandford and Merton and of the Rollo books; but the determination to give information is tempered by abundant humor and mitigated by actual knowledge of the matters talked about—qualities for which Mr. Barlow and Uncle George were not famous. Mr. Boardman's scheme is to put a young man into the woods for a year or two in charge of an old Adirondack guide, and through their adventures and conversation to teach us natural history and woodcraft. The natural history of guides is not the least interesting part of the knowledge that we gather, incidentally. We learn something, too, of breeding trout and catching and cooking them; of deer and hedgehogs; of trees and streams. We learn something of the arts of camping and of finding our way through the woods; we learn that with an axe and a match the good woodsman can be warm and dry in the worst weather. With all this information we get a dozen or so of the best campfire stories that the author has contrived to collect and invent in the last twenty years, and under all runs a keen enthusiasm and a genuine desire to make us share in his hearty enjoyment of life in the North Woods.

A book which teaches sound woodcraft might also be expected to illustrate sound printing. In general, this little volume is well made, but it has one foolish typographical affectation—the paragraphs begin flush, instead of being indented. To the reader this is annoying, for the whimsicality constantly disturbs his attention. To the author it must be still more annoying, for every paragraph must end with a short line, as there is no other way to make the paragraph. But to get the short lines, two or three words must often be cut out or added. We refrain from any allusion to the bed of Procrustes.

French Lectures at Harvard.

The American correspondent of Le Rappel of Paris voices a sentiment which we are quite sure confirms the best French judgment, as it does the opinion of Americans who are able to appraise the quality of the Frenchmen who for the last four years have visited these shores under the auspices of the French Club of Harvard University. Just before the advent of M. de Régnier last year we felt impelled to inquire why he and his predecessors, MM. Bed and Doumic, had been selected to interpret French letters to Americans, when they were really not representative men except in a limited sense. The selection this year of M. Deschamps was most happy. The following article in Le Rappel is not without interest:

Four years ago M. Ferdinand Brunetière came to America; he had been chosen by the Johns Hopkins University to give a course of lectures, the expense of which was defrayed by a generous American, Mr. Percy Turnbull.

Le Cercle Français, founded ten years ago by the students of Harvard University, sent an invitation to this "immortel." M. Brunetière accepted, and his lectures were attended by the students.

Unfortunately, before departing, the critic thought it his duty to give a lecture in New York, in the course of which he spoke disparagingly of our best French authors; he scoffed at masterpieces, at least those that were thought but little of outside of France. Reprobation, directed against all those that were not in sympathy with La Revue des Deux Mondes, stirred up the American press, which found the lecturer too severe.

Certain passages in the French papers taken from his lectures caused anxiety in Paris; many authors made inquiry into them.

On the 4th of May, a brilliant journalist, the director and founder of a great daily, cabled me: "I beg you, cable me if it is true that Brunetière, in a lecture delivered in New York said disagreeable things of Emile Zola and François Coppée."

In order to be truthful it was necessary to reply that the Academician had not been satisfied to say the worst possible of the works of those mentioned, but had also pitched into Alphonse Daudet and others.

Meanwhile, as M. Brunetière had made excellent addresses on our great classics in the universities, Mr. Hyde, President of the Cercle Français, conceived the idea of endowing Harvard with a sum, the interest of which should be destined to supply annually a French littérateur who should undertake a tour of America. One hundred and fifty thousand francs was turned over for this work by Mr. Hyde.

The donator also consulted with M. Brunetière, that he might select the lecturers for 1902 and 1903. His successors, MM. Edouard Rod and Henri de Régnier were not as fortunate as the director of La Revue des Deux Mondes, and did not achieve here the success of their predecessor.

Mr. Hyde certainly understood that French littérateurs who visited the New World ought to be sincere critics, disinterested, prepared for their work by their tastes, their labor, the nature of their spirit, and we happily possessed in France a quantity of such talent. He had then but the embarrassment of choice, and it was without the counsel of M. Brunetière that Mr. Hyde selected M. Gaston Deschamps for this year and M. Hugues Le Roux for 1902.

We do not know those candidates of M. Brunetière who were not considered, but we can guess in that respect. M. Syveton, much in favor with the Brunetière clan, would certainly have been put on the list, and if M. Jules Lemaître had confided to M. Dausset or another faithful, the Presidency of the Patrie Française, he would have been free to accept in 1902 the offer of this literary enterprise.

What a pity! The Nationalists would have cried their talents from the housetops; they would have spoken to us of their influence with the foreigner, and here, in the United States, they would have rallied at the intellectual movement that is now in progress. Without indulgence, without toleration, they would have violently attacked all that which is right.

And this is how M. Brunetière, in showing himself to be irreconcilable in wishing to impose upon the Yankees his clients, and affecting to think that if there are in France a few first-class authors, you read them in the Revue of the late Buloz—this is, I say, how M. Brunetière spared us, in spite of himself, the visit of two bores.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, an American paper that has a certain literary color, from its SATURDAY REVIEW, rejoices over the lesson that has been shown M. Brunetière.

Mr. Hyde deserves to be congratulated upon his tact, and in the future, if he will believe us, he will find in the person of the Minister of Public Instruction a literary man who can aid him in his selection. And modestly we would suggest to him for 1903 the name of M. Anatole France.

L. V. D.

The New York Athenæum.

In the month of March, 1824, Henry Brevoort, Fenimore Cooper, Churchill C. Cambreling, William Gracie, Bishop Hobart, Fits-Greene Halleck, Murray Hoffman, David Hosack, Washington Irving, Chancellor Kent, Rufus King, James K. Paulding, James Renwick, Gulian C. Verplanck, and Henry Wheaton dined together at the City Hotel, in Broadway, near Trinity Church, then, according to Dayton, "without an equal in the United States." The special purpose for which these fifteen prominent gentlemen assembled together was to consider the propriety of establishing in New York City an institution for the advancement of literature and science. According to the recollection of Mr. Verplanck, the last survivor of those who were present, it was unanimously resolved by the scholars, savants, and poets that such an association should be immediately organised, to be known as the New York Athenæum. In the following June a small brochure of twenty octavo pages appeared, containing a list of officers and the names of seventy-nine associates, including all those mentioned above, (leaving twenty-one vacancies;) the constitution, by-laws, and an address "to the publick," from which the opeping paragraph is taken:

The want of a Publick Institution for the Cultivation of Literature and Science, and by which a taste for such pursuits might be awakened and preserved in activity among our citizens, has long been deeply felt. New York is now probably the only city, of equal size and prosperity in the civilised world, in which an association, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the popular sciences and liberal arts, is not to be found.

A copy of this little pamphlet, from the press of "J. W. Palmer & Co., Printers to the New York Athenæum," is now before the writer—possibly the only one that has escaped the flood of years. From its final page is taken the interesting scheme of lectures announced for the year 1825:

Subjects.	Lecturers.
History of the Civil Law	Henry Wheaton
Political Economy	Gulian C. Verplanck
History of the Philosophy of the Mind	John McVicker
Greek Literature	Nathaniel F. Moore
Oriental Literature	John Frederick Schroeder
Applied Mechanics	James Renwick
Elementary Chemistry	John S. Rogers
Applied Chemistry	William L. McNeven
Geology	Jeremiah Van Rensselaer
Zoology	James E. De Kay
Physiology and Anatomy of Expression	Frederic Gore King
Poetry	George W. Doane
Eloquence	Jonathan M. Wainwright
Painting	John Trumbull
Architecture	Robert Greenhow

As represented to the writer by Mr. Verplanck, the institution was of vast educational advantage to the citizens of New York, and met with a large measure of success, but after an existence of fourteen years it came to an end, its books, maps, medals, and other property being transferred, in 1838, to the New York Society Library, together with its real estate, on the corner of Broadway and Leonard Street, then valued at $25,000, the consid-

"THE LOVERS OF THE WOODS. By William H. Boardman. Pp. 220. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1901.

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eration being 318 shares of the Society Library. Mr. Verplanck, a member of both associations, with Gen. Leight, Peter A. Jay, Prof. John McVicker, and Fenimore Cooper, were chiefly instrumental in bringing about the consolidation of the two corporations. It may be mentioned that it was in the Athenæum rooms, at the corner of Broadway and Chambers Street, that Chief Justice Samuel Jones and his associates met, in October, 1836, to authorise a committee of formation to organise the Union Club, the oldest association of its character now in existence in our city, having been established the following year at 343 Broadway, near White Street, previously the residence of Jacob Le Roy. A very curious circumstance that the writer may also be permitted to mention is that as a youth he either saw or became acquainted with all but three of the fifteen distinguished gentlemen who dined together at the City Hotel—the Waldorf-Astoria of that day—so many years before he was born, the exceptions being Bishop Hobart, Dr. David Hosack, and Rufus King, with each of whose eldest sons he was well acquainted.

Two decades later an Athenæum Club was organised by a number of literary gentlemen, including Charles King, its first President; William Cullen Bryant, George Bancroft, and Bayard Taylor, designed to be of a similar character to the celebrated London Literary Club of that name, of which Browning, Bulwer, Carlyle, Dickens, Tennyson, and Thackeray were prominent members. After a brief period of prosperity, at 108 Fifth Avenue and in Union Square, the association moved to more ambitious quarters, occupying the spacious mansion erected by the opulent merchant Charles M. Leupp, in Madison Square, on the corner opposite to the new marble Court House. Under the extravagant management of the young society element, which had gained control, many of the older and more conservative members dropped out of the club, and the Athenæum speedily came to an untimely end, its library, pictures, and other property being sold at auction by the Sheriff near the close of the year 1869. During the present month the writer purchased at an auction sale two volumes bearing the stamp "Athenæum, New York, 1859." One is entitled "The Tin Trumpet," by an anonymous author; the other "Mosaics," by Frederick Saunders, a well-preserved veteran of nearly ninety-four, who preceded by two years Lincoln and Gladstone, born in 1809, that famous year which perhaps gave birth to more great men than any other of the nineteenth century.

JAMES GRANT WILSON.

New York, May 20, 1901.

Josiah Flynt and the World of Crime.*

We do not know whether the police are still looking for Josiah Flynt with a view to paying him for his villainous revelations of the manner in which the underworld transacts business with the guardians of the great cities, but if they have ceased their search they would better resume it. For here is the elusive Josiah out with the whole bag of secrets in a book called "The World of Graft." The term "graft," the author is good enough to explain, means all kinds of theft and illegal practices generally. Mr. Flynt's book is evidently designed to prove that this world of graft exists through the connivance of the police. He makes no hesitation in declaring that in any large city the police have it in their power to drive out thieves, gamblers, and all sorts of rogues whenever they wish to do so, but that they never have this wish.

For the grafter is the policeman's prey. The grafter must pay for immunity, and he does so cheerfully. What he admires is a police force like that of Chicago, where there is no pretense of morality, but where the town is wide open upon a strictly business basis. And what he does not like is a town like New York, in which, out of deference to a lot of reformers, the police try to make believe that the place is closed up and that the grafter cannot do business. Of course the latter town is the more expensive for the grafter, because he is obtaining more exclusive privileges. The graft, however, is large enough to make it worth his while to "give up," and so every grafter in the land takes in New York as a regular part of his pilgrimage through life.

There is a deal of hard and plain talk in this book. Mr. Flynt says in cold type that the New York grafter makes no secret of the fact that the power to which he owes his immunity is Tammany Hall. If Mr. Flynt had only found "John Doe," what a heap of trouble he might have saved Justice Jerome!

This collection of magazine articles will hardly be classed as literature, but it is certainly history, or at least material for the historian. It throws a very unpleasant light upon some of our institutions, and it ought to furnish highly instructive reading to many well-meaning men with large reformatory purposes and little political skill. The author is not a statesman, and he does not tell us how things are to be improved. He just tells us how things are, and he has put forth a deeply interesting book.

Egypt and the Hinterland.*

Because we dearly love a paradox, we talk still of the unchanging East. In Egypt the profile of your donkey boy reminds you of Seti-Menepta; Fatma the water carrier got her drapery and the pose of her head from a painted counterfeit on the walls of Medinet Haboo; the boatman who sails your dahabiah has evidently been granted leave for a plebeian holiday from the royal barge of Rameses, and the same sand that whips your eyes as you stagger through the drifts at Luxor came near to giving Cleopatra ophthalmia.

The same bits of color—yet how the pattern of the kaleidoscope shifts. To-day it is Napoleon who holds the destinies of Egypt, to-morrow Nelson changes all that and England steps to the front; then the sponge of history wipes the slate clean for a new game.

Now Mehemet rules, now Ismael, now Palmerston, or Salisbury. A Gordon or a Mahdi appears, focuses attention for a while, and passes from sight. The bits of color take new form, the changeless is constantly changing.

It is with the purpose of explaining some of the reasons for the succession of events in modern Egypt that "Egypt and the Hinterland" has been written. While it does not aim to supersede Sir Alfred Milner's "England in Egypt" and other standard reference works along the same line, the author, Mr. Fuller, has tried to present a comprehensive account of events which have occupied several decades, ending with the removal of Abdullah bin Muhammed.

Of course one cannot conjure with that wand without summoning the overworked spectre of British aggression. The question of justifiability obtrudes itself, as it invariably does when the Soudan is under discussion. Every Englishman's conscience leads him to drag forth, as his common sense helps him to justify, the policy of his Government in relation to Egyptian affairs.

The introductory chapter of the book before us deals principally with the Berlin Congress of 1878 and affairs in Cyprus since that date. Following is a chapter headed "Intervention," which goes back for a running start to the eighteenth century and the British expedition in support of the Mameiukes in 1807. The growth of French influence and its maximum, reached in the cutting of the Suez Canal, is briefly traced. Of the joint control by which England and France sought for a while to save the Egyptian State from foundering, we read that "it was, so long as it lasted, a partial success from a European point of view, and a godsend to the country after years of unlicensed prodigality. Had proper support been at its back the control might have become something like a real success, notwithstanding its dual character." One might wish for a fuller narrative of the Alexandrian massacre of 1882, at which time 150 Europeans lost their lives, the bombardment by the British fleet which followed, and subsequent events leading to the breaking of the revolutionist Arabi's power at Tel-el-Kebir.

France, governed by a variety of influences, followed a policy of abstention at the time of the Alexandrian affair, and England met the insurrectionist party single handed. Arabi threatened the destruction of the Suez Canal, and Great Britain took possession of that monument to French enterprise to save it. "Thus, by a caprice of fate, was the great work of de Lesseps saved from destruction by the very power which had placed every moral difficulty in the way of its construction."

Lord Dufferin's mission and the abandonment of the "Hinterland" are briefly told. What naturally follows is the narrative of Gen. Gordon's third and last visit to Egypt, up to the time of his appointment as Governor General of the Soudan. If a criticism were offered it would be that the procession of facts is too closely and rapidly marshaled. The reader is instructed rather than entertained.

To the Armenian Prime Minister, Nubar Pacha, is attributed the saying that "Egypt wanted two things—justice and water—and that Great Britain was the power that could give both." An important section of Mr. Fuller's book is devoted to "Justice and Water," under which caption he discusses religious and civil courts, marriage and inheritance laws, instruction in English, and various matters relating to the penal code and criminal statistics; besides a store of facts concerning weirs and barrages and drainage. It is in the array of facts and figures rather than in narrative and color that the work is strong.

The native Christians—particularly the Copts, who constitute 88.33 per cent. of the whole Christian population, are discussed in a spirit of fairness that has not always been employed by those who have followed the lead of Arab historians in attributing to this much-persecuted people a restless and turbulent disposition.

"A good deal has been said about the periodical 'rising' of the Copts, but it is clear that on many, if not on all, occasions they would have been more than human if they had not revolted against their oppressors in pure self-defense." It is a somewhat singular fact that this downtrodden race, repressed by every sort of political and social disability, have been, like the similarly oppressed Armenians and like the Jews in many countries, the bankers, financiers, merchants, and money lenders—a fact which often seems to explain the readiness with which their neighbors of another creed have turned against them. A dead creditor is often a convenience.

The regaining of the Hinterland by Great Britain, the campaign of 1896-8, and the very recent history of Omdurman and Fashoda, form one of the most interesting portions of this really important work. In addition to the narrative, references to the Mahdi and Mahdiism, a chronological synopsis, beginning with the year 1840 and extending to the escape of Slatin Pacha, presents the more important dates and events connected with the rise and fall of Mahdiism. The appendices, five in number, are elaborations of subjects touched upon in the main text of the volume and an index and well-made map add largely to its value as a reference work.

The publishers have been able, owing to the absence of illustrations with the body of the text, to use an unglazed paper, to the great comfort of the reader, and the enhancing of their own excellent craftsmanship.

*EGYPT AND THE HINTERLAND. By Frederick Walter Fuller. With frontispiece and map. Pp. 335. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

Recent Papal History.*

"All judging of religious-ecclesiastical affairs from the political-military point of view, is doomed to disappointment. The question here is not of armies which are reviewed on parade, but of apparently trifling, even invisible, forces." So writes Nippold in his history of Catholicism in the nineteenth century, which now appears in English, through the translation of the Rev. Laurence Henry Schwab. The German author treats exhaustively of these apparently trifling, and even invisible, forces, as well as the openly dominating influences that have co-operated in spreading Romanism.

In historical data, nothing is omitted, from the three famous coups d'état—the decree of the Immaculate Conception, the Syllabus of Errors, and the Infallibility decree—to the devices resorted to for arousing sympathy for the "poor captive in the Vatican." Pius IX., which included "wisps of straw from his prison," sold among the poor, and photographs of the Pope, representing him behind prison bars, while he graciously accepted millions of money collected in all countries in the shape of Peter's pence, as well as a golden crown of thorns which noble Parisian ladies gave him.

Notwithstanding specific presentation of facts, however, the dispassionate reader will be disinclined to view the Papacy in quite the light in which it appears in this volume. The picture drawn by Nippold is a very dark one. It is not an attack upon creeds or ceremonies, but, according to the translator, the purpose is to rescue Catholicism from its Papal caricature, and maintain it as a corrective to Protestant individualism. Nippold proceeds with a force that is bitter and relentless to demonstrate that Papalism is the old Roman Caesarism under the name of St. Peter, claiming sovereign rights over lands and people, and, while working for the destruction of absolutism in the State, is over intriguing for ecclesiastical absolutism; that its growth rests upon "a chain of the most outrageous deceptions."

The history begins with the restoration of Papal rule, after Pius VII. had been released from Fontainbleau, in 1814, and succinctly relates the progress, and what the author deems the triumphs, of the Roman Catholic Church during the century just closed. He forcibly describes the international Kulturkampf, and warns the nations that the danger from Papalism and the Jesuits is through the stoppage of progress and the insidious darkening of the intellect, because the Papal system is the determined enemy of the building up of pure and just government. According to the author, the Papacy, controlled by the Jesuits, as Caesarism in ancient Rome became the prey of the Praetorians, has for its chief ambition temporal power in all parts of the world, and every event, revolution, or reaction is taken advantage of as a means to that end; everywhere is shown prudent consideration of existing circumstances; with fine energy and discernment the right moment is always employed for fishing in troubled waters. The dissimulation is superb, while the ignorance among statesmen, particularly Protestants, as to the aspirations of the Curia, is almost incredible, and the consequence of that ignorance is their total incapacity to "follow the tortuous path of curialistic reservation."

Nippold shows the continuity of purpose in the Vatican; Popes may pass away and others fill their places, but the policy of the Curia remains unchanged, "infallible," and wholly in the hands of the Jesuits.

To the uncompromising supporter of the Papacy the book must necessarily be offensive, and none the less so in that it is written by one who champions Catholicism as against Protestant individualism, the author's desire being for a Catholic Church separated from the Vatican and from all Roman control.

In spite of Nippold's obvious hatred of "Papalism," which may have tainted his work with unfair bias, the book is a valuable one. His treatment of the subject is masterly, his style virile and dramatic, as history necessarily is when recorded by an able pen. The Rev. Mr. Schwab's excellent translation will be found of interest by the general reader as well as by the student. It contains the greater part of the original work, omitting only such portions as would not be intelligible outside of Germany.

*THE PAPACY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Friedrich Nippold. Translated by Laurence Henry Schwab, Rector of the Church of the Intercession. New York. One volume. Pp. iv.-378. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, $2.50.

Recollections of Richard Realf.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of April 13 I read a reference to Gen. Lytle's famous poem ('I am Dying, Egypt, Dying,') which serves to call to memory my acquaintance with Richard Realf, the poet, who is mentioned in that article, and who, in the '60s, after wandering up and down the earth, died at San Francisco, and at whose funeral there was a general turnout of the school children of that city, who, besides covering his grave with flowers, planted daisies at his head and feet, responsive to the sentiment expressed in the closing lines of his last poem, entitled "De mortuis nil nisi bonum"—speak nothing but good of the dead—which read:

"He loved his fellows, and their love was sweet—
Plant daisies at his head and at his feet.

In the numerous sketches that I have read concerning him I have failed to find mention that he was one of John Brown's most earnest sympathizers, and for a long time antecedent to the famous foray at Harper's Ferry was one of his confidential advisers. It has been alleged that he was in the Harper's Ferry affair, but undoubtedly he was at the time in Texas; but at any rate, he was arrested for his supposed complicity in that unsuccessful plot, while in the South, and taken to Washington, and subsequently released. This was in the Fall of 1859. About the beginning of the year 1860, I think, short in pocket and well nigh broken in spirit, he appeared at the office of the Society of Shakers, a religious communistic body then, as well as now, located near my native town—Lebanon, Ohio—and craved admission to their membership, which, after much persuasion on his part and deliberation on the part of the elders, was granted him. He donned their peculiar dress and set about industriously to prepare himself to become an acceptable member of that faith. He not only studied diligently the creed of the 'Believers,' but attended their private meetings, and claimed to have received within him the divine unction that inspirited the true 'Believer' with the peculiar Christian spirit and faith that that sect earnestly and conscientiously claim alone to possess. He wrote theses and pamphlets in support of his new faith, and lectured publicly and proselyted in favor of his new-found belief. One of the most eloquent discourses I ever heard was from his lips in support of the Shaker theology, and the communistic idea, as practiced by his brethren. It was early May, the trees were abloom, the sward was emerald, the sun was warm and the air burdened with the odors from the nearby orchards, when in the large house of worship in the Shaker village, and before an audience that not only filled the great room, but overflowed into the windows, doors, and to the well-kept lawn outside, Richard Realf arose, his hair cropped close, costless, after the manner of the society when speaking, pale, nervous, and almost choking with excitement, which the great audience of 'worldly folk' present seemed to have caused, and began an address so full of all that was beautiful in human speech, so full of pathetic appeals to the understanding of those about him, so earnest seeming in his beliefs and his desire to convince others that the creed he then advocated was the only true one to lead men to a certainty of a better life beyond, so full of eloquence and rhetorical resonance, that the multitude breathed but their lightest breath, nor kept their steadfast eyes from the speaker during the three hours that he stood before them.

MARION D. EGBERT.

South Bend, Washington, June 10, 1901.

*It seems curious that a promotion in rank would serve to make the production of a book much more expensive and delay it a good deal. Mr. E. B. Iwan-Muller's book, which was to have been called "Sir Alfred Milner and His Work," will have to have typographical alterations made on nearly every page, owing to the recent honor conferred upon Sir Alfred by the King, which makes him Lord Milner. The book opens with an account of his lordship's early career up to his appointment as High Commissioner, and contains a review of South African history to 1870.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
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UNEASY ABOUT TARIFF

Demand for Reduction Alarms the Protectionists.

Senator Aldrich Said to Have Urged the President Not to Press Reciprocity Treaties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—With the meeting of the Fifty-seventh Congress still six months away, and in the absence of any apparent occasion for an earlier session, it is manifest that all the scoffing and jeering at the tariff reform Republicans like Representative Babcock of Wisconsin does not proceed from lightness of heart or upon the assumption, which some high protectionists seek to give, that "there is nothing in it." A very prominent officer of the Government has referred to the prospect as one filling him with gravest concern, as the region of the West in which he is at home is much impressed with the wisdom of so revising the tariff that it shall not manifestly be beneficial to certain classes at the expense of the whole country. This man said it seemed to be inevitable that a refusal to listen to the Republican demand for moderation of protection would offer the Democrats a chance to renew their old tariff triumphs, and deprive the Republicans of the control of Congress many years sooner than they had recently thought of giving it up.

The visit of Senator Aldrich to Washington just now is declared to have been upon business in which the protected interests are vitally concerned. He is understood to have urged President McKinley not to renew to Congress his recommendation for the negotiation of reciprocity treaties, and particularly not to press for ratification the French treaty that the Senate neglected to approve, and which has been kept ready for ratification by an extension of time. It is asserted that under Mr. Aldrich's direction a propaganda is to be begun and maintained for a continuance of all the tariff duties of the Dingley law without any modification whatever. As Mr. Aldrich is the reputed author of the schedules against which so much criticism has been directed, and has always been opposed to reciprocity as proposed by Commissioner Kasson, it is assumed that he will move in the matter with sympathy and with that skill for which he is known among his associates.

Senator Allison, who is here on personal business, and who says he is for Gov. Shaw for President in 1904, being too old to be thought of himself, will not venture a prediction as to what will be done about tariff legislation in the Congress.

"The House," he said, "must take the initiative in such matters, and if the House does not act, the Senate will not be called upon to even consider the question. It is not worth while now to discuss what the Senate will do when we may not have the matter before us. I can understand," he added, "that popular sentiment will indorse the proposition that American manufacturers should not sell at lower prices abroad the products which they sell to the American people at a higher price. But this question is not a new one. Some years ago, upon the motion of Senator Vest, we had an investigation of this assertion. He quoted the prices at which agricultural implements were sold in Buenos Ayres to prove that the people of the Argentine Republic were getting those implements at a lower rate than the American farmers paid. We found that it was true that the wholesale dealer in Buenos Ayres did pay less for plows and harvesters than was charged in this country, but we also found that he had to bear the cost of distribution, so that by the time the machines passed through two or three hands and freight was paid, the individual consumer paid as much as the American farmer. The manufacturers did nothing but ship the goods to Buenos Ayres, so that the expense was very light.

"If this tariff matter comes before the Senate," concluded the Senator, "we will have to go over the matter very carefully and see whether Mr. Babcock's plan will correct the evil which he seeks to remedy. I do not think it is a question to be settled off hand, but I also do not think that the tariff has as much to do with the trusts as Mr. Babcock supposes."

Mr. Aldrich is said to be especially anxious to head off any arrangement with Cuba by which undue reciprocal advantages shall be accorded to the people of that island. This is said to be a matter of very great anxiety among the tobacco growers of Connecticut and the producers of tropical fruits that are also raised in the United States.

The strongest opposition to the French reciprocity treaty is found among the knit goods makers, who insist that they will not let the treaty go through with its concession of a 20 per cent. reduction in the tariff on fine goods with which they hope to supply the country to the exclusion of all competitors.

INDICTMENT OF H. A. TAYLOR.

New York Promotor Says It Was Due to a Political Row.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 15.—Henry A. Taylor, who was indicted in Grand Rapids, Mich., recently on the charge of conspiracy and bribery in relation to a deal for furnishing a water supply for that city, arrived at his Summer home here to-night. He said that the Grand Rapids affair was merely a political row, into which he was drawn. He said that he should, if asked, go to Grand Rapids and make a defense, and that it would not be necessary to get out extradition papers to make him go.

He has secured George M. Gunn as counsel. He would not deny or affirm whether there was any ground for the indictment against him. If a Sheriff from Michigan is after Mr. Taylor, Mr. Taylor had not seen the Sheriff at a late hour to-night.

DO NOT KNOW THEIR PLATT.

Cuban Cartoonists Attack New York Senator by Mistake.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Although Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, for whom the famous amendment to the Army bill was named, has been in Cuba, the Cubans either did not study his face well or they have been unable to get his portrait for use in their publications. C. M. Pepper, writing to The Star, says:

"The Connecticut Senator has the best of the Cuban Radicals in one way. The caricatures and cartoons in which he was reprobated, as the irreconcilables called it, do not bear his likeness at all. The caricaturists on the Havana newspapers got hold of a picture of Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York, and it is the New York Senator whose features have been distorted for the benefit of the Cuban public. He has appeared in all sorts of guises, and he goes down to history in the newspaper literature of this transition period with more evidences of unpopularity than ever has happened to him in New York contests. Knowing this, Senator Platt of Connecticut can afford to condole with Senator Platt of New York.

PENSION DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Rumored ex-Congressman Peters of Kansas Will Succeed Commissioner Evans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Promptly following the reports from several Grand Army encampments of the passage of resolutions of the comrades asking President McKinley to remove Pension Commissioner Evans and appoint a Commissioner more acceptable to the pension claim agents comes a renewal of the often published assertion that Kansas has been promised the office and that it will go to ex-Representative Peters of that State.

The men who hope, with the co-operation of the President, to secure a Commissioner who in many ways will not be like the incumbent of the office, elaborate and seek to make plausible this report by sending Commissioner Evans as Minister to Venezuela, explaining that he does not care to go to that country.

It would not make much difference to the pension claim agents what country Evans was sent to, if it were hot and far enough away to make it impossible for him to criticise a loose course of conduct by his successor.

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VICTIM OF AN ACID THROWER.

Mrs. Julia Kollie Severely Injured by Undiscovered Person—Two Previous Attempts.

The tenants of the seven-story St. Nicholas apartment house, at 67 St. Nicholas Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, are in a state of excitement over the acts of an acid thrower in the building, whose special aim seems to be to work injury to Mrs. Julia Kollie and her eighteen-year-old daughter, who occupy an apartment on the fifth floor. Last evening this person succeeded after a number of attempts in severely injuring the young woman.

Mrs. Kollie was leaning out the front window at the time. The acid was thrown from above and struck her on the back of the head, running over her face and neck. She screamed with the pain and fell unconscious just within the window. A physician was summoned and he was working over her at a late hour.

The police had been notified of prior attempts, and had imposed secrecy upon every one in the building, and Mrs. Kollie, beyond admitting the facts as stated, refused to say anything more about the matter until the mystery shall have been cleared away.

The apartment is a new building of approved design, and equipped with an elevator and the other features of a fashionable apartment structure. The Kollies have lived there since last September, and this is the third similar attempt to be made to burn either the mother or daughter within the last few weeks. Carbolic acid has been used in every attempt. The first time it was thrown down the dumb waiter shaft, and is said to have burned Mrs. Kollie. The second time was three or four weeks ago, when Miss Kollie was going down in the elevator, the only other occupant of the car being Eddie, the boy in charge.

The acid then was thrown into the shaft from above, and burned the top of her head slightly, and some of it splashed upon the boy, burning him somewhat. The matter was reported at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and Detectives Lockwood and Heartt were assigned to investigate, but the third outrage shows that they made no progress. The apartment directly over the Kollie's is vacant, and it may be that the person who threw the stuff was lurking there.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Report of Eleven Months Best in History of United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The May report by the ureau of Statistics of the exports and imports for the eleven months of the fiscal year sustais tnhe expectations formed at the close of the tenth month that this will be the banner year for trade in the history of the United States.

The exports and imports for eleven months amounted to about $2,100,000,000, or only about $104,000,000 less than the whole trade for the last fiscal year. Unless there is a very marked falling off in both exports and imports during the present month, of which there has been no indication during the first half of it, the total of exports for the year will reach to about $1,500,000,000, and the imports will be close to$835,000,000, makig tnhe whole commerce for the year $2,335,000,000, and a balance of trade in favor of the United States of $665,-000,000.

The increase of trade in the year will reach something above $90,000,000. The exports will be something like $200,000,000 in excess of those of last year and the imports will be about $15,000,000 less. The excess of exports over imports will be $50,000,000 greater than n 1898, the banner year hitherto.

Both imports and exports were greater in May than in April, the exports amounting to $124,589,029, and the imports reaching to $78,739,859, the latter figures being an advance of about $2,000,000 over those of the preceding month. The excess of exports for the twelve months ending in May were $677,800,541, and for the eleven months ending with May they reached $630,140,051.

NEW INDUSTRIAL TOWN.

Indiana Harbor Name of the New Frick Steel Centre.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Indiana Harbor is to be the name of a new industrial town on the shore of Lake Michigan just north of East Chicago. It is to be built and developed as rapidly as the wealthy men back of it can press the work. The Lake Michigan Land Company, the Calumet Canal and Improvement Company, and H. C. Frick, formerly of the Carnegie steel industries, are the principal investors. Their plans have been held in abeyance for several years in an effort they made to get the State of Indiana to build a canal to connect the Calumet River with the lake.

Mr. Frick bought 300 acres of land fronting on the lake three years ago. At that time he was having his disagreement with Mr. Carnegie, which led to his retirement from the company. The Inland Steel Company has fifty acres on the line of the proposed canal, and promises to build there a steel plant to cost $1,500,000, of which amount $1,000,000 is to be spent this year.

The Lake Shore Road has agreed to build a passenger station at the harbor to cost $15,000.

The Lake Michigan company has 1,300 acres and the Calumet company 5,000 acres of land. Roads are being laid out on them, drainage systems are being put in, and water works and electric light plants come next. Four hundred houses for workingmen are included in the plans. All of the Eastern trunk lines pass through this territory, the Belt Line is convenient, and, in addition to excellent freight facilities, it is promised there will be a passenger service of only forty-three minutes from downtown Chicago to the new town.

WAR MEDAL DISAGREEMENT.

The President's Desire for Unanimity in Board of Awards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Secretary Long has not yet acted in the matter of the design of the West Indian service medal. It appears that the board of awards who reported on the matter was not unanimous in its views. The majority, however, favored a design displaying a profile likeness of Rear Admiral Sampson.

One of the members of the board was opposed to having Admiral Sampson's likeness on the medal and another officer held the opinion that the likeness of no living naval officer should be so displayed. It is said that it was this difference on the part of the members of the board that induced the Secretary of the Navy to return the report to the board for reconsideraion. He was influenced in his action, it is said, by the President's desire to have a unanimous recommendation from the board.

SUMMER TIME TABLE, LONG ISLAND R R., will take effect June 26th, with additional express trains for Babylon and stations east of Patchogue; Riverhead and stations east of Greenport and to Huntington, Massapequa and Amityville.—Adv.

The train for the Thousand Islands which formerly left Grand Central Station at 9:30 P. M., will, commencing to-day, leave at 6:25 P. M. Dinner will be served in dining car.—Adv.

SHOT WHILE WALKING WITH HER ESCORT

Mary Bolte Dies of Wounds Inflicted by William Meinhofer.

Man Turned the Weapon on Himself, and It Is Said that He Will Also Die.

After shooting a woman, Mary Bolte, twenty-one years old, of 602 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, in One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, between Washington and Railroad Avenues, shortly before midnight last night, a man named Meinhofer sent two bullets into his own head, and is now in Fordham Hospital dying. The woman died at 2 o'clock this morning.

The Bolte woman, accompanied by her sweetheart, William Stricker, twenty-one years old, of 2,023 Arthur Avenue, had been out for a walk. They were on their way to the woman's home, and were going through One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street. When near Railroad Avenue a man was seen standing behind a large tree. The woman jumped to one side, as if badly frightened.

The man jumped out and grabbed the girl and was attacked by Stricker. They grappled and both fell. The girl started to run when Meinhofer got up and fired at her. She fell, and, running up to her, he fired two more shots as she lay prostrate on the ground.

Meinhofer then fired two bullets into his own head and fell.

Capt. Price of the Tremont police happened to be at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Railroad Avenue when he heard the shots fired. He ran in the direction from which they came, and at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Railroad Avenue, in front of the Suburban Club, he found the woman lying on the sidewalk. Her escort was standing near by, having just reached the place where the woman lay. She was picked up.

A short distance back the man Meinhofer was found. He was lying in the middle of the roadway. Blood was flowing from two bullet holes in his head. An ambulance was summoned from Fordham Hospital, and the woman and Meinhofer were taken to that institution.

Stricker was taken to the Tremont Police Station, where he told Capt. Price that neither he nor the woman knew Meinhofer.

Dr. Post of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, who attended Meinhofer before the arrival of the ambulance, said he would probably die.

When Meinhofer and the woman were taken to the hospital and examined it was found that he had been shot in the head.

On Meinhofer's person was found the following letter:

1 sit here and calmly smoke my pipe: After great deliberation I propose to kill her. She deceived me. My personal effects are at 129 Eighth Avenue. My home is at 645 Greenwich Street. I killed her for revenge. She wrecked my life. I have nothing more to live for.

WILLIAM MEINHOFER.

Meinhofer, it was later learned, was a butcher. It was said that before being taken to the hospital he said that the woman was his wife.

The woman, it is said, came here from Los Angeles, Cal., and was a cashier in Slayton's dry goods store, at Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street. Stricker, it was said, was also employed there as a driver. The girl once had Meinhofer arrested for annoying her.

Capt. Price said early this morning that Friday night the woman in the company of another woman called at the station house and asked for a permit to hold a birthday party in Suburban Hall, Sunday evening, June 23.

"I told her," the Captain said, "that a permit was not necessary. That I would send an officer to the hall to see that everything was conducted quietly, and that I hoped that the next time she wanted a permit it would be for her to get married. The girl left the station house laughing, saying, 'I hope so.'"

BISHOP WAS HISSED IN COURT.

It Appeared that He Had Tried to Intimidate Witnesses.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 15.—Bishop Thomas Bonacum was hissed and jeered by parishioners of the Seward, Neb., Catholic Church during a trial in District County. He was also taken to task by the Judge, who threatened to fine him for contempt. The Bishop apologized and the Court condoned his offense. The Bishop has been prosecuting his case to oust Father William Murphy from the possession of the church and parish house.

During the trial testimony was introduced to show that Bishop Bonacum had sent the Rev. Father Hayes to Messrs. Geesen and McNally, Trustees of the Seward and Ulysses Churches, to inform them that if they testified in favor of Father Murphy in this case excommunication awaited them. The Rev. Father Hayes was placed on the stand and admitted this fact.

Bishop Bonacum, in a statement to the Court, under oath, endeavored to exonerate himself, but Judge Sornborger informed him that his act in trying to intimidate witnesses was a contempt of court, and that but for his apology he would have been fined. The Bishop stated that the laws of the Church were paramount to the laws of the State. The Judge said, nevertheless, that the laws of the State would be enforced.

At another time the Bishop undertook to admonish a number of Catholic women in the audience, that Father Murphy was trying to establish a schismatic Church and lead them astray, and that he, the Bishop, was going to establish a true Catholic Church.

J. J. HILL'S LABRADOR TRIP.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, June 15.—J. J. Hill left tonight for New York to prepare for a pleasure trip to Labrador. At the mouth of the Esquimau River, opposite Belle Isle, on the Labrador Coast J. J. Hill has erected a fishing lodge, or Summer house, where he proposes to make visits during the heated period of the Summer.

He has had this trip in mind for several months, and will sail from New York in a few days, accompanied by Grover Cleveland, Daniel Lamont, First Vice President of the Northern Pacific; George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank of New York; C. W. Bunn, general counsel of the Northern Pacific, of St. Paul; M. D. Grover, general counsel for the Great Northern, and two ladies of Mr. Hill's family.

They will sail in Mr. Hill's yacht Wacouta, and will spend about four weeks fishing for big fish.

Pennsylvania Iron Mills Shut Down.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., June 15.—The large rolling mill at Blandon, Berks County, and the Seyfert Puddle Mill at Gibraltar, near this city, shut down to-day indefinitely. The closing down of these two big iron industries is due to the strike of the Reading Iron Company employes and the idleness of the company's three large plants in this city.

A New Train to Buffalo.

On Monday, June 17th, the New York Central will place in service an entirely new train to Buffalo, leaving Grand Central Station at 9:20 A. M., arriving Buffalo 9:20 P. M. This affords another opportunity for a daylight ride along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo.—Adv.

A Magazine Supplement

24 PAGES,
ACCOMPANIES THIS ISSUE
OF THE
NEW YORK TIMES

FIRE DESTROYS BIG FACTORY.

Runkel Brothers' Chocolate Manufactory Entirely Burned—Tenement Dwellers Thrown Into a Panic.

Runkel Brothers' great chocolate factory and six-story brick building at 447 West Thirtieth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, was entirely destroyed this morning by a fire which started at about 1:30 o'clock.

The blaze started in one of the lower floors, and spread rapidly. Chief Croker soon reached the fire and took personal command. Three alarms were sent in.

The fire was so fierce that the firemen were driven back from the burning building in both directions, and soon after 2 o'clock, seeing that it was doomed to utter destruction, confined their attention to saving adjoining property.

Flanking the Runkel factory on either side were long rows of tenements. The tenants, roused by the roaring of the flames, fled to the streets.

Many paused not even to snatch a single article of outdoor wear, and ran up and down the streets in panic, confused by the glow of the flames, which made the scene as bright as noonday. Many on leaving their doors had their hair and eyebrows singed as they rushed across the sidewalks.

There was a watchman in the building, but it was said in the neighborhood that he had escaped before the flames gained great headway. No estimate of the loss could be obtained.

The firm of Runkel Brothers is one of the best known in the trade. It is composed of Louis Runkel, Herman Runkel, and Adhemar Fleux.

Firemen and Police together at 2:20 A. M. were assisting frightened tenants to the streets in adjoining houses, for it seemed as though the flames must surely spread to some of the flimsier structures nearby.

PHILADELPHIA FRANCHISES.

Probable Litigation Over the Disputed Possession of Broad and Other Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Long and tedious litigation is likely to follow the granting of thirteen rapid transit franchises to a syndicate composed of Quay machine politicians. A general movement hostile to the new organization is contemplated, though no concerted action has yet been agreed upon. It is believed that John Wanamaker, whose bid of $2,500,000 for the franchises was ignored by the Mayor; the Union Traction Company, whose interests are immediately threatened, and A. L. Johnson, who believes that he will be upheld by the courts as having a right to a franchise in Philadelphia, will be in the movement.

The announcement that the new company will begin work by laying tracks on Broad Street, the principal boulevard of the city, has called forth a statement from the Union Traction Company to the effect that no tracks will be placed on Broad Street until the court of last appeal has passed on the rights of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street Passenger Railway Company, which once had tracks on Broad Street.

An appeal, it is said, will be made to the United States Supreme Court by Attorney John G. Johnson, on behalf of the Union Traction Company, for an injunction restraining any one or all of the newly vested companies from laying rails on Broad Street. The civil rights clause of the Federal Constitution will be the basis of Mr. Johnson's appeal. The Union Traction Company, through the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company, one of its leased lines, lays claim to a contract with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that forbids the occupation of Broad Street by any railroad, in view of the removal of the tracks years ago of the former company.

Broadly stated, it will be the contention of the Union Traction Company that the contract referred to cannot be annulled by subsequent legislation. This case could go to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania would be the court of last resort in that event of litigation affecting the other roads.

John Wanamaker has not given out any statement since making his offer of $2,500,-000 for the franchises granted to the new syndicate. Men recognized as attorneys for Mr. Wanamaker make no secret of the fact that he proposes taking further action in the matter.

CANADA'S TAX ON SHIPS.

The Right to Assess Those of Foreign Build Contested by a Railway Company.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 15.—Canada's right to tax foreign-built ships is contested by the Algoma Central Railway Company. The company, after purchasing the American built steamer Minnie M., applied to the British Consul in Chicago, who issued a conditional British register, good for six months, within which the vessel would have to apply at a British port for a permanent register. When application was made accordingly at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., the Canadian collector exacted $3,500 duty on the vessel.

The application was for a British registry in a British port, and the railway company contends not only that it could not be refused, but that its issue in a British port could not legally be made conditional upon the payment of a duty or tax. The contention of the Canadian customs is that the Government has the constitutional right to tax any foreign article coming into the country for use.

DAVITT TO VISIT CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Michael Davitt, founder of the Land League and champion of Irish liberty for more than thirty years, is coming to Chicago to inaugurate a new Irish national movement. The importance of his mission in the United States is reflected in the preparations for his reception in this city on Aug. 15, which are already under way. It is expected by local Irishmen that he will start a propaganda that will surpass in its fervor the agitation in behalf of Ireland which swept the country a quarter of a century ago.

The United Irish Societies of Chicago, which meet in annual convention here on June 23, will have charge of the reception of Mr. Davitt, and have assumed the task of arranging a demonstration in his honor at Sunnyside Park. In anticipation of his coming, a call has been issued by the President of the societies, John F. Finerty, inviting the co-operation of every Illinois sympathizer with the Irish cause.

Representative Irishmen from all parts of the United States have promised to be present to aid in the advancement of the movement.

The convention of the United Irish Societies will have for its chief purpose the task of preparing the way for the movement which Mr. Davitt is to inaugurate.

A.— A Hint to Pale Women.
Stop starving your blood. Take a wineglassful of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with your meals and see how quickly it will bring the roses to your cheeks. Johann Hoff's makes flesh and blood.—Adv.

KENNEDY JURY LOCKED UP FOR THE NIGHT

A Failure to Agree After Many Hours of Deliberation.

NO VERDICT NOW EXPECTED

How the Man Accused of Murder Bears the Suspense—His Wife Gives Way to Tears.

Unable to agree upon a verdict, the twelve men who hold the fate of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy in their hands were at 11 o'clock last night locked in Judge Newburger's courtroom to argue until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Information as to the opinion of the jurors regarding the guilt or innocence of the Staten Island dentist, accused of the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds, was unattainable. Rumor gave the vote as all the way from six to six for acquittal, to nine to three for acquittal, and also ten to two for acquittal. None of these vague reports could be verified.

The hopes of the wife of the accused dentist that to-day, a free man, her husband would return with her to the home of his aged parents in New Dorp, and there celebrate the sixth anniversary of their wedding, proved vain. In tears, the brave woman, to whose efforts Kennedy owes the means for and much of the evidence of his three defenses of the murder charge, sadly crossed the bay to where her four-year-old son awaited the promised return of his long-absent father.

That any verdict will be reached at all by the jury is not expected either by the District Attorney's office or Moore & Cantwell, Kennedy's counsel. Judge Newburger, after nearly eleven hours had elapsed, asked if there was any probability of an agreement. He offered to stay in the Criminal Courts Building for an hour or two more, if there was any chance of a verdict being rendered.

The reply was immediately returned that there was not the slightest likelihood of any agreement.

Then the Judge asked if the twelve men wished any of the exhibits in the case. None had been asked for. The brief reply was sent back that none of the exhibits was wanted. This was taken to indicate that the mind of each of the jurors was made up, and that his opinion would remain fixed and unalterable, no matter what arguments were adduced.

THE JURYMEN DETERMINED.

This determination to stay all night in the uncomfortable courtroom rather than change their decision was exhibited early in the day. Two of the jurors entered the courtroom in the morning carrying heavy traveling cases. The jurors were Henry T. S. Smith and William McKay Wiswell. In the bags were combs, brushes, and towels. The glimpse of the towels gave some curious persons the idea that the jurors had nightshirts in their cases. The two evidently expected to stay in the jury room a while, and were going to be as comfortable as possible.

The intentions of two other jurors were certainly indicated by the fact that though quite sick, neither asked to be excused or endeavored to have his fellow jurymen cut the deliberations short on his account. These two were John M. Thompson, son of ex-Gov. Thompson of South Carolina, and Benjamin J. Shaffer. Mr. Thompson was forced to leave the jury box during the Judge's charge. He is said to be suffering from nervous dyspepsia and dysentery.

No physician was sent for and it is hardly thought that the service of one will be needed.

Judge Newburger began his charge to the jury at 10:35, immediately after court opened. The charge was in general an exposition of the law bearing upon the case. The degrees of homicide were minutely explained and some persons in the courtroom seemed to think that the charge indicated that the jury might return a verdict of murder in the second degree.

"The question for you to determine," said the Judge, "is the fact. Did the defendant premeditate and deliberate upon the act that he committed and with intent to kill? If he deliberated and premeditated upon the act but for one instant and followed that up by wilfully and intentionally striking the deceased, intending to deprive her of her life, he is guilty of murder in the first degree.

"He claims in this connection that at the time he was laboring under the influence of drugs; that is, that he himself voluntarily used drugs or narcotics to such an extent that it impaired and prevented the use of his reasoning faculties. It must be remembered, however, that voluntary drunkenness is no excuse for crime. If you find that this defendant committed the crime charged, but at the time was under the influence of some drug so as to prevent the use of his reasoning faculties you may find him guilty of murder in the second degree."

The Judge spoke an hour and a half. At 1:20 the jury left the box. They went to luncheon at the Astor House half an hour later. Extraordinary measures were taken to prevent any inkling of how the jury stood from leaking out. At the second trial of Kennedy it became known how the first ballot resulted. The jury proceeded to the Astor House completely surrounded by court officers.

DR. KENNEDY'S HOPE.

Kennedy was jubilant as the jury filed out.

"The charge was absolutely fair," said he. "I can take no exception to it. I am thoroughly satisfied that I will be acquitted."

"It was fair," said Mrs. Kennedy through her tears.

The wife, who had borne up so heroically during the six long weeks of the third trial, was almost on the verge of collapse. Her aged father-in-law, with set features, scanned each juror closely as he filed out. Mrs. Kennedy spent the whole afternoon with her husband in the prison pen.

The jury at 6 o'clock were again taken to the Astor House, this time for dinner. Returning, Foreman Aue led the way, walking with Juror Smith. Both looked very serious. The others laughed and talked. Lawyer Moore said that from the beginning he feared these two jurors were against him. This statement gave rise to the report that the balloting stood 10 to 2 for acquittal.

Dr. Kennedy was led across the Bridge of Sighs to his cell in the Tombs. Hours passed, and the buoyant hopes of the wife and her friends began to sink as all likelihood of an acquittal apparently faded away.

Mr. Moore's face grew longer as the minutes passed. At 10 o'clock he had given up all hope of an agreement. His view was shared by many of those who still besieged the court room doors. Old Dr. Kennedy was cheered by the news brought to him by Mr. Moore, that the jury was followed by a howling mob as they walked down Broadway, and were greeted with yells of "Turn him out! Turn him out!" No Dreyfus trial will go."

"They all believe Sam innocent," said Mrs. Kennedy, her eyes sparkling. "He is, too."

District Attorney Philbin and Mr. Moore held a short consultation with Judge Newburger in the latter's chambers shortly before 11 o'clock. As a result the Judge announced that he would lock the jury up and would be on hand at 10:30 to-day to receive a verdict if any had been agreed upon. Assistant District Attorney Osborne was not in court. The District Attorney and his assistants, Messrs. O'Connor and Parvas, looked after the State's interests.

Mr. Moore and the Staten Islanders who had waited the whole ten hours through, were bitterly disappointed. They had confidently expected an acquittal. Preparations had been made to celebrate to-day the return of the prisoner to Staten Island.

FOURTH TRIAL NOT IMPROBABLE.

District Attorney Philbin, when asked if Kennedy would be put on trial again if the jury failed to agree, stated that he would not give any decision in this matter until Tuesday. It is understood that a fourth arraignment is not among the improbabilities.

After the jury retired Mr. Moore received a telegram from Portchester, N. Y., regarding the State's chief rebuttal witness, Bottlestein. The telegram stated that Bottlestein had been arrested in Portchester some time ago for stealing a pair of gold eye glasses from a woman and had served three months in the White Plains Jail.

"I'm not surprised at this information," said Mr. Moore. "I will have to prosecute Bottlestein, if he can be found after this trial is over."

Mr. Moore will charge Bottlestein with perjury in testifying that Actor Franklin Roberts and Miss Harrety were present at a dinner at John P. Pursell's during the second trial.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne called at the Criminal Court Building at 2 o'clock this morning. No one learned the reason for his call.

KENNEDY'S THREE TRIALS.

The History of the Case—Devotion of the Accused Man's Friends.

Emeline C. Reynolds, better known as Dollie Reynolds, was found dead with her head crushed in a room at the Grand Hotel Aug. 16, 1898, where she had gone with a man answering Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy's description, according to the testimony of witnesses. In the dead woman's corsage was found a check for $13,000 signed "Dudley Gideon," and indorsed by Dr. Kennedy. The police theory regarding this was that it was in payment of alleged winnings at the races.

The evidence showed, at the trial of the case in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, in the Spring of 1899, that the woman's skull had been crushed with a piece of lead pipe, alleged traces of which pipe on Dr. Kennedy's clothing were alleged to have been discovered by the police. Dr. Kennedy was convicted and sentence to be executed at Sing Sing.

The Court of Appeals on Nov. 20, 1900, handed down a decision granting a new trial to Dr. Kennedy, and he was prosecuted before Justice Fursman during the latter part of last year for the second time. This trial resulted in a disagreement.

District Attorney Philbin transferred the case to General Sessions and assigned Assistant District Attorney Osborne, the prosecutor of Molineux, to prosecute the alleged murderer of Emeline Reynolds. The third trial began May 6.

The funds for the three defenses were obtained through the efforts of Mrs. Marion S. Kennedy, the prisoner's wife, and John P. Purcell, his friend. One of the most remarkable features of the dentist's three trials has been the devotion of his friends and their absolute faith in his innocence.

SENATOR PLATT TO RETIRE.

His Public Life Will End with His Term in 1903.

The public life of United States Senator Thomas C. Platt will end with the expiration of his present term as Senator in 1903. This fact has been known for some time to the various party leaders who have passed to the discussion of the question as to who is most likely to succeed the veteran politician as the ruler of the party in the State. The names of Choate, Roosevelt, Black, and Odell are oftenest heard in these conversations.

The reasons for Senator Platt's determination are not difficult to find. The recent death of Mrs. Platt was a grievous blow to him. Besides, Senator Platt is advancing in years, having been born in Owego July 15, 1833.

The statement of his coming retirement is made unequivocally by a friend of Senator Platt, and it may also be said that Senator Platt would lay down the duties of his Senatorship at the present time were it not for many very important considerations.

ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Gen. John C. Bates Says 50,000 Soldiers Are Needed There—Discusses the Action of Dato Mandi in Freeing His Slaves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Gen. John C. Bates, recently returned from the Philippines, where he was in command of the Department of Southern Luzon, and who has acquired great familiarity with the situation there, talked with interest to-day of the work accomplished and of the task of the United States for the future. He thinks it would be a mistake to withdraw the troops rapidly from the islands, for when he left it was not safe, he said, for an American to leave a garrison without an escort. Aguinaldo's hold upon his people had been much weakened before he was captured, and the insurgents were looking to other leaders for direction.

"How long will it be before the troops can be recalled from the Philippine Islands?" Gen. Bates was asked.

"Many years," he replied. "I should not advise reducing the force below 50,000 at present, and then they could be brought away as rapidly as it could be demonstrated that they would not be needed. There is a very strong desire among the Filipinos for complete independence, even on the part of the more intelligent people, who will admit that they are not at present capable of self-government. They wish to have the hope of independence in the future. That is, I think, the sentiment of a large majority of the people; they wish at least that much. The people are anxious for schools, and all classes want them. They want to learn English. Aguinaldo himself, I understand, is studying English. The children are anxious to learn English, and their parents wish them to do so."

When asked in regard to the friars he said the questions relating to them make a very serious problem.

"I think the question of their property will probably go to the United States Supreme Court before it can be finally decided. There is friction all the time over the property owned by the friars. In several instances I did not allow the agents of the large estates to collect rents, because of the disturbance it made. In some cases what was the Church property is owned by companies, and there is a question when the agent attempts to collect the rent about his right to do so. Of course, my action was merely a temporary expedient, and I acted arbitrarily, believing such action was necessary for the peace of the community at that time."

The attention of Gen. Bates having been directed to the report from Manila that Dato Mandi of Zamboanga had ordered his slaves set free, he manifested great interest in the statement.

"I had not expected any such favorable action," said General Bates, "though I have the highest respect for Mandi. It seems to me that is expecting almost too much. People ought to be paid something for these slaves. My agreement with them, in order to abolish slavery, was that a small amount should be paid for the slaves. I wanted to fix an amount, and they asked that it be the market value, and I agreed to that. My idea was that the slaves might pay a small amount, and I supposed the United States Government would foot that bill finally. Their market value was about $20. No census having been taken, it is impossible to tell how many slaves there are. They can hardly be regarded as slaves, but are mere retainers, and very often voluntarily so, because they want the protection of a powerful Dato.

Mandi has been pronounced in his American sympathies ever since I have known him. He asked for an American flag at once and put it up, and in many places where it would incur antagonism, but he cared nothing for that. He said he had always been faithful to Spain while Spain had control, but when the control changed he wanted to be an American citizen. He offered to bring his people to fight alongside of our soldiers, and said if I was ready he would at once go alone and attack the insurgents at Zamboango. I told him I was not ready to occupy the island then, and he said, 'I will do just what you say.' He did join with our troops when Zamboango was taken.

"This action of Mandi is very important indeed, because he is the heir apparent to the Sultan. He was nominated by the Sultan of Mindanao, Rajah Muda, as his heir apparent."

Beginning to-day the evening train for the Adirondack Mountains and Montreal will leave Grand Central Station at 6:25 instead of 7:30 as at present. There will be a dining car on this train.—Adv.

Most charming Sunday trip out of N. Y., Str. Chester. W. Chapin to New Haven. See adv.

Atlantic City.
Express trains via New Jersey Central leave Liberty Street at 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; South Ferry five minutes earlier. Due Atlantic City at 12:50 and 6:40 P. M.—Adv.

ALGEDO'S SUBURBAN IN BRILLIANT TIME

Ethelbert, the Favorite, Finished Far in the Rear, Pulled Up.

ELEVEN HORSES IN THE RACE

A Tremendous Crowd at the Coney Island and Jockey Club Opening in Spite of the Weather—Many Delays in Transporting the Throngs.

A new turf idol was upraised at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday when Alcedo, victor in the Suburban Handicap, eclipsed all former records for the great and famous race by clipping a tiny fraction of a second from the old-time mark, and in the winning overthrew the old idol, the ever unfortunate Ethelbert, who started one of the hardest favorites that ever went to the post for the race in the eighteen years of its establishment.

The weather was raw and gloomy. There was a thin, cold rain for a great part of the afternoon, but that had no effect on the attendance, an enormous crowd that overflowed club, grand, and field stand gathering, with intent to honor Ethelbert, but in fact to sing the praise of Alcedo before the day ended. A splendidly spectacular contest rewarded visitors, and though once more Ethelbert the unlucky disappointed his admirers, there was recompense in the glorious achievement of Alcedo.

Out in front from end to end, racing with all who came on to race with him, the winner, after covering a mile of the journey, had the race at his mercy, and all his opponents beaten. Therefrom he simply galloped home, winner of the ten-thousand-dollar prize in 2:05 3-5, the fastest race ever run for a Suburban. Ethelbert the public favorite, Ethelbert hailed as champion, Ethelbert, whose owner came all the way from Europe, arriving in New York on the day of the race, to see his horse win, was dismally beaten before a mile had been run, and finished unplaced and far back in the crowd. To the spectators the winner's feat was all in all. They came to cheer Ethelbert. With full heartiness they applauded Alcedo.

From the weather

horses came out to parade by the grand stand the clouds had lifted a little, making the appearance of things somewhat brighter. Umbrellas were closed, coat collars were turned down, and presently a woman in a light Summer dress appeared on the lawn in front of the grand stand. Her example was soon followed by others, and it was not long before the monotony of masculine apparel on the lawn was relieved by the appearance of bright spots of red, white, and blue.

To the crowd yesterday, judging from the conversations which were held in tones of anticipated pleasure, the larger part of the sport consisted in the "killing" of the bookmakers, which was to be done very easily through what was considered the foregone victory of the horse which had disappointed these and other thousands only a year ago. That, however, was a matter of the past and therefore forgotten, for the memory of the casual racegoer who goes only to the big races is short.

There was no one yesterday who did not at least expect to win enough to pay for the expenses of the half holiday, including a little dinner with a cold bottle in some Broadway restaurant, as a fitting conclusion to the day, even if there was no popular actress on hand with the laudable desire of making the bookmakers pay for the shutting up of a whole theatre. So confident was the public that its faith could not even be shaken when a strong tip on Alcedo was passed around with the statement, attributed to Mr. Belmont, that Alcedo was the only horse of which he was afraid.

"Alcedo?" it was asked. "Alcedo? Never heard of him." And so they all turned down Lame Fortune who was knocking at the gate and threw their good money away which was to win them dinners and dresses and diamonds, so that when the race was over they were glad to be able to hang on to the platform of a Long Island Railroad train, thankful if the conductor passed them by when collecting the fares.

NO OVATION FOR THE WINNER.

How much the public was out of pocket through Alcedo's victory was apparent if by nothing else by the lack of enthusiasm with which the result of the race was received. As long as Ethelbert was still in the running the excitement of the people was in keeping with the importance of the race, but when the picked horse of the day began to fall back and with it visions of wealth began to fade away the crowd became very quiet and wondered in almost absolute silence whether Toddy or Watercure would get the place, for the colors of the winner seemed to convey no meaning to their dazed minds.

When the horse finally returned to the judges' stand there was some applause, and even some faint attempts at cheering, but it came only from the few who had listened to the tips on the horse with the Spanish name. When Spencer, the rider of the winner, took his seat in the customary floral horseshoe the applause was more cheerful.

Ethelbert, the horse of many shattered hopes, was received in absolute silence when he returned to the stand to permit his jockey to weigh in. As soon as the big race was over the crowd began to thin out, and it gradually diminished in size as the afternoon wore on. The disappointment of a large part of the public was well expressed by a young girl who was evidently a novice at the track.

"Oh, it wasn't a bit like a Suburban," she remarked to her companion.

"But you have never seen one before," said he. "How can you tell?"

"Well," replied the maid, "I always thought that a Suburban had to have music and sunshine, and lots of excitement and tremendous shouting, and enthusiasm and flowers, and all that kind of thing. The flowers were there and the green lawns and the music, but I didn't get a bit excited, and I don't see why that old horse should have won anyway."

ALCEDO WON WITH EASE.

Never in the history of the Suburban Handicap was the great event won with greater ease. Alcedo, victor in the eighteenth Suburban, was actually pulling up through the last quarter of a mile, and at the winning post he was only cantering, with his beaten rivals flogging hard in the vain effort to get nearer to him.

The result was satisfactory only to the gambling element, for the general public had bet on every other horse in the race, and by the very fact that the heavy betting crowd had backed Alcedo and forced the price against that horse down to very short figures, prevented the holiday throng from having any share in the triumph of the "good thing."

For the vast majority of the crowd it was the old story of "Ethelbert the Unlucky." For the very shrewd and the gambling element it was only more of the successes of "Alcedo the Uncertain," and the race a repetition of the earlier Suburban won by Lowlander, though with the difference that in the case of Lowlander, turf tradition has it that an electric battery worn by Jockey "Patsy" McDermott had much to do with getting the English-bred horse home in front of his field.

The result of the great event was thoroughly in keeping with the day, for the gloom that hung over the course and the threat of rain that was in the air from early in the afternoon seemed to have in it the promise of disappointment. The rain that fell, however, was not heavy enough to have any effect on the track, which remained faster than it ever was before since racing has been conducted there, the drizzle that continued almost constantly from the time that the crowd began to gather serving only to settle the dust on the surface, and give a better and more compact footing for the horses.

The overcast sky and the dampness, combined with the tips on horses other than the public favorite, served to shake confidence in Ethelbert, however, and whereas there had been but one name on the public's tongue the night before, the betting people were none too positive in their plans of campaign, and from the favorite of the night before, when turfmen and casual racegoers alike scouted the idea that anything other than an accident could beat Ethelbert, there was ceaseless inquiry about the condition of the favorite, and his admirers and partisans actually seemed to be seeking some excuse for deserting him in favor of some other of the horses named to run.

SEVERAL ENTRIES WITHDRAWN.

As was anticipated by all who were familiar with the training of the horses for the race, there were scratches, but these were few, and the horses withdrawn were of a class whose absence or presence made little or no difference in the contest. The first of the fifteen originally announced to make up the field was August Belmont's Kilogram, who was struck from the list at 1:15 o'clock, followed at 2 o'clock by Aisike, Alfonso, and Prince McClurg, leaving eleven to run.

In the betting the night before the race Ethelbert had been a 7-to-5 favorite, the layers of odds being chary of laying that price for any great amount of money, as it was agreed on all sides that if Ethelbert was to be beaten the defeat must be figured more as the result of bad luck or accident than through the merit of the horse that might beat him.

In the face of this the betting opened with Ethelbert still 7 to 5, Star Bright second choice at 5 to 1, and Alcedo, Kamara, Blues, and Watercure about equal third choices at 10 to 1 each, while from 20 to 1 upward was on offer against the others of the field. The unexpected plunge on Ethelbert came at once, but it was short-lived. The plungers did not take much of a part in it, and it was the matter of but a short time before the money poured into the ring by the general public, in bets of $5, $10, $20, and $50, began to grow scarce.

In the meantime there was a consistent and steady support for Alcedo, the only horse other than the favorite that was backed to any great extent. Star Bright, Watercure, and Blues were backed as a matter of course, but not with the confidence that keeps prices steady, and in consequence the odds against every horse in the race except Alcedo rose to some extent. Ethelbert going up in the betting market with the others, at post time being quoted all around the betting ring at 8 to 5 or even a fraction better.

For all the gloom and the steady drizzle the paddock and the lawn were crowded, as they rarely have been before, even on Suburban days, doubt as to the real condition of the favorite seeming to impel every man who had access to the paddock to go there to ascertain for himself just what was the cause of the steady increase in the odds against him.

CROWD IN THE PADDOCK.

A great number of women visitors also made the trip to the saddling shed, and the inclosure back of the clubhouse was filled almost to its capacity throughout the time that the Suburban starters were being prepared for the race. In spite of the magnificent style in which Ethelbert swept through the stretch in his warming-up gallop, he still was the object of much eager scrutiny while being groomed and awaiting the call to the post, the crowd that hung around him practically ignoring all of the others in the contest except Alcedo alone, who had about him a group of confident, smiling men.

Alcedo's trainer, "Jimmy" McCormick, was so confident, as were the betting men, about him, and did not hesitate to advise all who asked him to back his horse, saying in support of his advice that it was a certainty that Alcedo would be in the first three, and that he thought he would win surely.

To a few of his intimates McCormick went further, and told that on Thursday, while all the other trainers were at the Gravesend track attending the races of that day, he had worked Alcedo out in a final trial for the Suburban, and that the horse then had covered a mile and a quarter in a shade better than 2:05. All that the other horses had done was public property, and the trainer's statement caused many who had backed other horses to hurry into the ring to back Alcedo, and so save their earlier bets.

All the tips and gossip that flew around did not diminish in the least the crowd about Ethelbert, however, and when the bugle sounded at last calling the champions to the starting point for the famous race, Ethelbert, still covered from the damp and drizzle with a red blanket and with his jockey walking at his side while a stable hand carried the saddle that the horse must wear, the favorite was followed to the gate leading to the track by several hundred people.

At the gate there was a halt, while Trainer "Jack" Joyner himself drew taut and buckled the girth and, lifting Jockey "Winnie" O'Connor to the saddle, gave him his last instructions in a whisper. As Ethelbert walked onto the course in the quiet, indifferent manner that is one of his characteristics, the crowd behind him broke into a cheer, and then broke away in a rush for good positions in the grand stand, from which to view the contest.

RACERS TO THE POST.

Following Ethelbert on the track came the others of the field in the order of their numbers on the programme, the top weight being at the head of the list and the others scaling down in the order of the weight carried, All Gold bringing up the rear, with Blues just before him, while in the forward division Sidney Lucas and Alcedo followed on the heels of Ethelbert.

The parade past the grand stand excited a few partisans to cheers, but the greater part of the crowd only scrambled to get better places, while Pinkerton policemen went the round of the two stands and ordered that all umbrellas be lowered, that people in the back seats might have some sort of a view of the race.

The horses were at the post at 4:10 o'clock, and quickly ranged in the order of the positions drawn for the start, Blues on the rail, with Watercure next to him, and Sidney Lucas, Star Bright, Toddy, Alcedo, All Gold, Kamara, Beau Gallant, and Procession ranging in the order named, Ethelbert being the eleventh horse from the rail and on the extreme outside.

At the post they hung for the better part of a half hour, break after break being made, but not until the fifth attempt was the starter satisfied, when it was that he found Alcedo, Sydney Lucas, and Procession, who were responsible for nearly all of the delay, in motion and willing to go on.

From the grand stand there seemed to be no appreciable advantage for any of the field, and as the red flag swished through the air in its downward flight the eleven went away as one horse, while the pent up excitement of the watching crowd found relief in the inevitable shout "They're off!" the spectators in the next instant breaking entirely out of bounds as far as police restraint went, and with eyes for the panoramic mingling of colors that streaked before them being entirely deaf to the orders to "keep down off the chairs."

Off went the horses at a terrific pace from the very first jump, Watercure in front for the brief period that it took for the field to reach the timing flag, with Alcedo second, Ethelbert third, and Star Bright fourth, the others well abreast, except Procession and Toddy, who were tenth and eleventh, respectively, both having begun slowly but being in motion with the rest of the runners and being at no real disadvantage, though Procession remained in the rear division throughout, while Toddy began to move up the moment he settled into his stride.

Passing the stand in the first furlong of the race, Watercure, under a steadying pull, dropped back to a position in the middle of the crowd, while Alcedo went on with a rush, fighting for his head at the beginning, Spencer sitting back on him with a pull just sufficient to keep him with his opponents. All Gold second and Ethelbert third, Star Bright, Blues, and Beau Gallant following in the order named, while Watercure, Kamara, and Sidney Lucas were together in the next bunch.

ALL GOLD'S DESPERATE SPURT.

As they swung around the paddock turn All Gold made a desperate effort and succeeded in passing Alcedo, All Gold leading on the turn, with the others still holding their relative positions, Alcedo and Ethelbert then on the leaders' heels, with the next division close up, but so spread over the track that the turn was made without the least interference or crowding.

Half way round the bend Alcedo went on to the front again and passed All Gold without the least trouble, Ethelbert moving forward with him, followed by Blues, while All Gold dropped back to fourth place, with Star Bright the next horse, Toddy there having worked his way through the crowd to sixth place.

For the remainder of the turn and until they reached the head of the back stretch the positions were unchanged, the field only stringing out over a little more ground. Straightening out, Ethelbert then made a move for the lead, seemingly with the purpose of taking his top weight out to make the running at that point, but as he moved, Alcedo went with him, and with Blues hanging at their heels, the pair nearing neck and neck for the next hundred yards, while Toddy gradually overhauled Blues, and at that point was on even terms with him.

Star Bright in the meantime dropped further and further back, being passed in turn by Beau Gallant and Watercure, half way through the back stretch. While Alcedo and Ethelbert were still lapped, Toddy went up to them with a rush and beginning at the far turn, showed in the lead, Alcedo still racing at the same pace that he had carried from the start, while Beau Gallant at that point was beaten and failing back, Star Bright too far in the rear to be dangerous any longer, Blues having all he could do to hold his place behind the leaders, and Watercure just beginning to creep up on the pacemakers again.

For the moment that Toddy drew away in front he looked like a winner, so fast did he go by the two choices, Ethelbert and Alcedo, but the backers of Toddy had hardly begun to shout in anticipation of triumph when Alcedo slipped away from Ethelbert and went on after the flying Toddy at a pace that took him up to the Keene entry in the next half dozen strides, and seemingly without any real effort.

ETHELBERT IN TROUBLE.

There Ethelbert plainly was in trouble, and for about a sixteenth of a mile O'Connor was at work on him, riding his hardest, but in vain, Ethelbert being unable to regain an inch of the ground that Alcedo and Toddy had stolen on him.

His effort to make the pace with the top weight, and the struggle with Alcedo for the leadership in the second quarter, plainly had told on the favorite, and he was tiring, but it was a great surprise to his backers and admirers when the famous horse dropped back even further in the crowd in the last turn, and there was blank dismay when, before he was well in the stretch, O'Connor pulled up Ethelbert, and for the remainder of the distance fell further and further back.

Alcedo then was simply romping along in front, with Toddy beaten and none other near enough to him to be in any way dangerous, and to all practical purposes the race was already over. Through the stretch Spencer on Alcedo was looking back at the horses fighting behind him, but there was no occasion to hurry Alcedo, though after the turn into the straight was made Watercure came through from sixth place, and, finishing with a splendid burst of speed, closed steadily on the tired Toddy.

Alcedo held even the comparatively fresh Watercure thoroughly safe, however, and, still under a pull, galloped home in the easiest imaginable style, winner by two lengths and a half from Watercure, who in the last two jumps got up and beat out Toddy by a half length, Toddy being third, three lengths before All Gold, with Blues fifth, Star Bright sixth, Kamara seventh, Beau Gallant eighth, Procession ninth, and Ethelbert tenth, with Sidney Lucas last.

Ethelbert pulled up with a slight cut on his near hind ankle, said to have been caused by some one of the horses in the race jumping on him near the turn, when he dropped out of the race, but the injury was too slight to cause serious harm. The only reason that could be offered for it having interfered with Ethelbert was that the horse will not try after he has been interfered with or knocked about. The winner hardly seemed to have run a race when he returned to the scales.

THE FRACTIONAL TIMES.

The time of the race was 2:05 3-5, or a fifth of a second faster than the former best record for the Suburban, the 2:05 4-5, made by Imp in 1899. The fractional time was: First furlong, 0:12 1-5; quarter, 0:24 1-5; three furlongs, 0:36 2-5; half mile, 0:49 2-5; five furlongs, 1:02; six furlongs, 1:15; seven furlongs, 1:28 1-5; one mile, 1:41 3-5, and mile and a furlong, 1:53 1-5.

Alcedo, though he ran in the Suburban as the property of his trainer, J. H. McCormick, is owned by the broker, Louis V. Bell, but because of a death in Mr. Bell's family a very short time ago his horses for the past few weeks have raced in his trainer's name. Alcedo was developed by the Western turfman Patrick Dunne and raced very successfully in the West until last Fall, when he was brought to the East. After winning a few races he was sold at private sale to Mr. Bell.

His recent form at the Gravesend meeting was far from that of a Suburban winner, but the horse is said to have been beaten by an accident in his latest race. He went to the post for the Suburban a strong second choice at a price that averaged about 4 to 1, after having been at 10 to 1 in the first betting. His trainer backed him heavily, and his owner was credited with winning an enormous sum on the victory.

PARK ROW'S TIP ON ALCEDO.

The "Beef and Beans" Contingent Make Money on the "Fog Horse."

A wave of gladness started at Park Row near the Brooklyn Bridge when the slogan "Alcedo wins!" was shouted by the newsboys. In the vernacular of Park Row, Alcedo was the "Beef and Beans Tip" on the Suburban, and those who struggle daily with the homely, fare of Park Row had rolls of bills in the pockets where nickels are wont to jingle.

When the Park Row contingent, including all the members of the Dolando Club, got a tip from John Meehan they plunge. The patrons of Mr. Meehan were many yesterday, and as the President of the Dolando Club stood carving slices of corned beef and dashing a few beahs on a plate for his patrons there were many inquiries as to what racehorse would win the Suburban. Mr. Meehan was generous. He said to all askers:

"Take my tip. Alcedo is the horse. Make money while there is fog in the air. Don't bet on the favorite. He will be lost in the fog. Alcedo is the best fog horse in the country."

The Park Row racing contingent do not all get a chance to rush off to racetracks and pay good money for badges. They have to work for their daily "beef and beans," but when a tip comes straight from John Meehan they bet heavy. Two-dollar bills and five-dollar bills were slid into the little windows of the poolrooms, and the hand bookmakers near the City Hall were loaded up with Alcedo money. There was joy when the news came that the tip was good, and hundreds of workers who could not go to Sheepshead Bay will have more money next week than many who attended the racetrack.

OTHER RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD.

Nasturtium in a Good Field Won the Double Event and Set a New Record.

The race for the first part of the Double Event for two-year-olds in the thirteenth renewal of the stakes, at five and a half furlongs down the new Futurity course was next to the Suburban in prominence, and brought out an excellent field of two-year-olds, chief among whom were the fast Nasturtium from A. L. Aste's stable, and Saturday from the stable of A. H. and D. H. Morris. The fleet filly Blue Girl and the winner Meridian were not among the seven starters, Blue Girl, in the opinion of her owner and trainer, John E. Madden, having had a little too much racing and needing a rest, while Meridian was slightly ailing. Nasturtium was a hot favorite from the moment the betting began, and went to the post at odds on. The Pepper entry Par Excellence led away from the post, but was in front only a fraction of a second, Nasturtium, second at the start, going on at once, and after showing in front in the first few strides, galloping there for the remainder of the distance. O'Connor, who rode Aste's pet, kept a steady pull on the colt and held him back to Par Excellence and The Goldfinder, then second and third, until they turned into the stretch, where Nasturtium slipped away far enough to make sure of the stakes, and won in a gallop by six lengths from Par Excellence, who, ridden out, beat Fly Wheel, who closed fast at the end. The time of the race was 1:04 1-5, beating the best record for the course by 2-5 seconds. It was the first time that the stake has been run over the new Futurity course, and from the time the course will be a much faster one than the old straight, as Nasturtium beat the best record for the old course by 2 1-5 seconds. Aside from this and the Suburban record, one other "best time" was wiped out, that for five furlongs on the new Futurity course, 1:00, going into eclipse behind the 0:58 2-5 of Hatasoo in the fifth race, Hatasoo starting favorite, and after making nearly all the running, winning, ridden out before "Pittsburg Phil's" Chilton, who was heavily backed by his owner.

In the opening race the Introductory Steeplechase Handicap, over the short course, F. W. Colt's entry, Lady Dainty and Bermuda, Hundred, started favorites, but both horses fell, Bermuda Hundred giving Donahue quite a severe shaking up. Dallion, with which Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., had declared to win, made about all the running, and was ridden out by a neck from his stable companion Bullingdon, who had to be pulled to a gallop to let Dallion win. Voter, at a prohibitive price, made a spectacle of the poor field that opposed him in the second race, and won in a hack canter. For the last race Barbara Frietchie was made the favorite on the strength of fast work, but Doyle, who rode her, was the severest sort of handicap, and Bluff, well backed by her owner, State Senator P. H. McCarren, and all the Tammany politicians, won, hard pressed at the end by Seminole. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Introductory Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; the short steeplechase course, about two miles. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Dallion, br. g., 5 years, by Prestonpans-Birdie S., 150 pounds, (Hewitt,) 13 to 5 and even, coupled with Bullingdon, won, ridden out, by a neak from same owner's Bullingdon, b. g., aged, by Bend Or-Budress, 140 pounds, (Green,) second, by two lengths, pulled up, from Mr. Chamblet's Mars Chan, ch. g., aged, by Circassian-Unknown, (half breed,) 137, (Veitch,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—4:13 2-5. Lady Dainty, Bermuda Hundred, Sir Hubert, Magic Light, and Bon Jour also ran. Hitchcock Stable declared to win with Dallion. J. W. Colt's entry, Lady Dainty and Bermuda Hundred, coupled, the favorite at 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by John Allen. Lady Dainty, Bermuda Hundred, and Bon Jour fell. Value of stakes to the winner, $745.

SECOND RACE.—Selling three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. James R. Keene's Voter, ch. h., aged, by Friar's Balsam-Mavourneen, 133 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 8 and out, won in a canter, pulled up, by three lengths; Green B. Morris's Vitellius, b. c., 3, 103, (Adams,) 10 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths from T. Monahan's Contend, b. c., 3, 115, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Ben Blue and Anecdote also ran. Value to the winner, $660. Winner trained by James Rowe.

THIRD RACE.—The first part of the Double Event Stakes, of $5,000 for each part; for two-year-olds; last five and a half furlongs on the new Futurity course. A. L. Aste's Nasturtium, ch. c., Watercress-Arrojada, 122 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by five lengths; the Pepper Stable's Par Excellence, b. f., by Kantaka-Lady Pepper, 119, (Shaw,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a half length from John E. Madden's Fly Wheel, b. c., by Falsetto-Fright, 117, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:04 1-5. Jack De Mund, The Goldfinder, Saturday, and Waterpower also ran. Value to the winner, $4,000. Nasturtium always the favorite. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin.

FOURTH RACE.—The Suburban Handicap, of $10,000 guaranteed, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. J. H. McCormick's Alcedo, b. c., 4 years, by Esher-Elopement, 112 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won easily, by two lengths; the Messrs. Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Watercure, ch. g., 4, by Watercress-Lena's First, 100, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second, ridden out, by half a length from James R. Keene's Toddy, ch. g., 4, by Hanover-Hot Scotch, 110, (Smith,) 20 to 1 and 12 to 1, third, by threes lengths. Time—2:05 3-5. Ethelbert, Sidney Lucas, Star Bright, Beau Gallant, Procession, Kamara, Blues, and All Gold also ran. Value to the winner, $8,000. Ethelbert the favorite at 5 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by J. A. McCormick.

FIFTH RACE.—Maiden Race No. 1; for maidens, two years old; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. A. Featherstone's Hatasoo, br. f., by Albert-Hodoo, 115 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won ridden out by a neck; George E. Smith's Chilton, b. c., 118, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by five lengths from Julius Fleischmann's De Reszke, b. br. c., 118, (Piggott,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—0:58 2-5. Man o'War, Wild Oats, Cameron, George Doyle, Highlander, Basileus, Gold Cure, Concertina, and Essene also ran. Value to the winner, $630. Hatasoo the favorite. Winner trained by J. Bauer.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $700; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. P. H. McCarren's Bluff, br. c., by St. Blaise-Satisfaction, 101 pounds, (J. Slack,) 13 to 5 and 9 to 10, won ridden out by a length; Clarence H. Mackay's Seminole, br. c., 105, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by six lengths from Julius Fleischmann's Barbara Frietchie, b. f., 91, (Doyle,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:49 4-5. Ginki, Barretto, The Golden Prince, and Jib Greenwood also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Barbara Frietchie the favorite. Winner trained by F. M. Taylor.

REFUSE TO INDICT RACERS.

NEWARK, N. J., June 15.—Contrary to expectations, the Grand Jury to-day did not return indictments against the promoters of the Sunday bicycle racing at Vailsburg.

The presentment returned declared: "The Grand Jury has not presented an indictment in the matter of the Vailsburg Sunday bicycle races because, from its investigation of the subject, it has become convinced that the managers of the track had in view amusement of such a character as is welcome to the many thousands in this community who seek relaxation after a week's laborious toil.

"This purpose seems to have been countenanced and actively encouraged by the public authorities of the locality where the track is situated, and if the public peace and quiet, to those who seek the Sabbath quiet, has been interfered with, this has been an unforeseen result of the otherwise harmless pursuit. The Grand Jury feels that physical relaxation on the Sabbath day ought not to be restricted, but at the same time the law must give protection against unseemly Sunday disturbances."

In discharging the Grand Jury, Justice Depue told the members that he was disappointed at their action in not returning indictments where there was such a clear violation of the law. Instead of indictments the jury simply handed in a presentment favoring Sunday bicycle races so long as they are conducted in an orderly manner.

MONTREAL CHURCH SUIT

Action Brought by Prof. Steen Against the Archbishop.

Controversy Over Liberal Teaching in Diocesan College Lectures—Cathedral Congregation Supporting Its Former Rector.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 15.—Ecclesiastical circles throughout the Dominion are at the present time stirred to their depths by one of the bitterest conflicts in the history of the Church of England in Canada. The dramatis personæ are the Right Rev. William Bond, Lord Archbishop of the Diocese of Montreal; the venerable Archdeacon Norton, rector of Christ Church Cathedral, and the Rev. F. J. Steen, until lately Professor of Apologetics in the Diocesan Theological College, and special preacher in the cathedral. The conflict has been going on for several months, and though the end is not yet, the results are already most serious.

The cathedral congregation, one of the wealthiest and most fashionable in the city, is disrupted, the laymen throughout the diocese are up in arms against the action of the ecclesiastical authorities, and to crown all a civil action for damages has been entered in the courts against his Grace the Archbishop. Such a state of affairs is without parallel in this usually quiet and peaceable diocese, and there is naturally much excitement over it and considerable speculation as to what the ultimate result will be.

The central figure in the controversy is Prof. Steen, who came to Montreal in 1896 to fill the Chair of Apologetics in the Diocesan College, and who was also appointed special preacher in the cathedral. This latter position he filled with much acceptance to the congregation. A young man of marked ability, sincere and earnest in his work, and an eloquent preacher, he readily won the sympathies of his hearers and became decidedly popular with the public. His brother-clergymen, however, did not regard him with the same favor.

Prof. Steen is a broad churchman, who accepts the findings of the higher critics and the present-day scientists, and advocates the modification of the traditional beliefs in conformity with the changing conditions. His preaching gave offense to some of the more conservative clergy, and objection was also taken to certain views expressed in his lectures in the college. Finally in January last an investigation was held by the Board of Governors of the college. The inquiry was based on notes taken by one of the students, and on the strength of these notes his teaching was condemned as objectionable and his resignation was demanded.

Prof. Steen challenged the accuracy of the notes on which he had been condemned, but there was no appeal from the decision of the Governors, for, although these officials are prominent dignitaries of the Church, the college is in reality a private institution. No other course lay open to him than to send in his resignation, which was of course immediately accepted. The teaching which gave offense to the board was his assertion of the right of the human mind to review the judgments of the primitive Church on fundamentals, such as the inspiration and authority of the Scriptures and the divinity of Christ. Prof. Steen affirmed his belief in the divinity of Christ, accepting on this point the findings of Schleiermacher, while he held that the Bible, though containing the word of God, was not literally inspired in the old meaning of the word.

The acceptance of Prof. Steen's resignation by the Governors of the college compelled him to look for some other position, and he talked of leaving Montreal and seeking some field where a more liberal atmosphere prevailed. The congregation of the cathedral was unwilling to part with him, and the vestry by a practically unanimous vote requested the rector to appoint him assistant minister. The matter was referred to the Archbishop, who refused to sanction the appointment. He told Prof. Steen that he would be happier and under less restraint if he left Montreal, and that his departure would make for harmony in the diocese, as many of the clergy were hostile to his views. He also requested Prof. Steen to return his license as a preacher on the ground that the connection which had induced the granting of it had been severed.

Subsequently, in a lengthy letter to Archdeacon Norton, the Archbishop set forth in detail his reasons for opposing Prof. Steen's appointment. These were in effect that some of his pulpit utterances were not acceptable to the rector; that the latter did not desire the continuance of Prof. Steen's engagement, and that, while lecturing in the Diocesan College some of his statements were "objectionable and blameworthy," and the embodying of them in lectures to students "indefensible and dangerous."

This letter, which appeared in the public press, called forth an indignant reply from Prof. Steen. "Your letter of reasons to Archdeacon Norton," he wrote, "has aroused in me feelings of disappointment and indignation. A few months ago no one could have persuaded me that any of your clergy would ever receive at your hands the treatment you have meted out to me. I am one of the many who have looked to you as a father in God, from whom in time of difficulty the humblest might expect justice, and it is with feelings of disappointment that I face the facts."

Regarding the Archbishop's statement that his teachings were objectionable and dangerous, Prof. Steen said: "May I ask your Grace on what grounds you base this opinion, or rather, may I point out that it is virtually a personal decision or judgment based upon the flimsiest of all grounds—mere rumor and hearsay? * * * The Diocesan College was never set apart as the official exponent of the mind of the Anglican Church. It is not empowered to settle questions of orthodoxy for this diocese. Its function is to teach and give currency to doctrines and views with which the Board of Governors are in sympathy. * * * Your Grace, when pressed for the reasons that led you to refuse the unanimous request of a whole congregation, has nothing better to fall back upon than unsubstantial rumor and hearsay evidence. And for what purpose does your Grace fall back upon these? Not to suggest that an investigation or trial is necessary, but to pronounce a practical condemnation, and deprive me of my livelihood." Prof. Steen concluded by entering a protest "against the injustice of your Grace's procedure. I ask you to prove me guilty or to declare me innocent, and I herewith challenge this diocese or any individuals within it to formulate against me a charge of heresy or unsound teaching, and to establish it in the Church courts."

The Archbishop's reply to this letter was to revoke Prof. Steen's license and to inhibit him from officiating in the diocese in any manner whatever. The clergyman's friends were indignant at this high-handed action on the part of the Archbishop and urged him to take civil action against the latter. They subscribed a fund to defray the necessary expenses, and the suit has now been entered against Archbishop Bond to restore to Prof. Steen his license to officiate and preach in the diocese and to reinstate him in all his rights and privileges as a clergyman in good standing. In addition, he claims damages to the extent of $5,000. The case will not be argued till the September term, but meanwhile Prof. Steen's friends propose bringing the question up at the next meeting of the Synod and making a strong fight on his behalf.

Paper Makers' Strike Declared Off.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 15.—The headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Paper Makers of America, which is located here, received notice to-day by telegraph that the strike at Holyoke, Mass., has been declared off, favorable to the 3,000 employes, giving them sixty-five hours a week and an increase of wages.

Price of Window Glass Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 15.—Window glass has been advanced 7 per cent. owing to the small stocks carried by factories and jobbers at the closing down of fires so early in the year. Members of the National Window Glass Jobbers' Association have disposed of their allotments of last order and are sending in additional orders. The discount was 85 per cent. off list, but is now 80 and 20, and 80 and 15 per cent. off.

GEN. LEE NOT A CANDIDATE.

In Case of Dead-lock in Virginia Convention, He Thinks a Younger Man Should Be Nominated for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee called at the White House this morning to pay his respects to the President. Speaking of the Virginia Gubernatorial contest, Gen. Lee said he had refrained from taking any active part in the campaign, although he had gone to Richmond and cast his vote for Attorney General Montague, whose chances of winning the nomination he thought, from present indications, were very promising. It was suggested to Gen. Lee that the convention, finding itself in a dead-lock, might nominate him for Governor.

"That reminds me," said Gen. Lee, "of an invitation I extended some time ago to a friend of mine to go hunting, and he reported that he had just been. That is my case in regard to the Governorship—I have just been—and I am not seeking the honor again. There are young and active men who are deserving the distinction, and I am in no sense a candidate."

Women Republicans Incorporate.

ALBANY, June 15.—The Original Republican Woman's League of Brooklyn, the purpose of which is to bring together women of social and educational influence to maintain the principles of Republicanism and to sustain the flag in defense of the home, State, and Nation, was incorporated to-day. The Directors are Kate H. Bostwick, Lillian De Severinus, Mary H. Wilder, Anna M. Power, Mary Hartwell, Marie Twiss, and Rose A. Cole of Brooklyn.

STEEL COMPANIES TO MEET.

Bethlehem Shareholders to Act on Sale to Mr. Schwab.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Bethlehem Iron Company held meetings to-day, and decided to issue calls for special meetings of both companies. The meeting of the Bethlehem Iron Company will be held in Bethlehem, Penn., Aug. 15, and the meeting of the Bethlehem Steel Company will be held in this city on the following day.

The object of the meeting of the last-named company is to vote on the question of an increase of the bonded indebtedness of the corporation by an issue of bonds to the amount of $7,500,000, and also to vote on a resolution to acquire by sale and conveyance the property of the Bethlehem Iron Company. If a majority vote is cast in favor of the resolution, the Bethlehem Iron Company will cease to exist.

The meeting of the Bethlehem Steel Company is to be held for the purpose of deciding whether the company shall be sold to Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation. It is now regarded as certain that Mr. Schwab has secured the controlling interest in the Bethlehem Steel Company by the purchase of the Linderman interests, amounting to 60,000 shares, the Wharton holdings of 80,000 shares, and at least 15,000 shares in the open market. Other stockholders, it is understood, are to be given an opportunity to sell their holdings at the price paid by Mr. Schwab.

It is reported that Vickers' Sons & Maxim, the English firm, have agreed to pay the price paid by Mr. Schwab, and that eventually the Bethlehem Company will pass into the hands of the Cramp-Vickers combine. The consolidation of these interests, it is said, will result in the building of complete war and merchant ships. The Vickers-Maxim Company, it is said, will pay $24 a share for the Bethlehem stock.

NEW TEXAS OIL COMPANY.

A Governor, an ex-Senator, and a Congressman Among the Incorporators.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 15.—The charter of another oil company in which ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of Duluth, Minn., and Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee are the principal stockholders was filed in the Secretary of State's office here to-day. The company is named the Huntley Oil and Refining Company, and its capital stock is $2,500,000. Its principal office is at Beaumont, and its purpose is to prospect for and develop oil, and build and operate pipe lines, oil refineries, &c.

Among the other incorporators of the company are E. L. Chappuis of New Orleans and Congressman R. B. Cooper of Beaumont. The litigation stage in the development of the Beaumont oil field has been reached. There is scarcely an acre of land that is not effected, the suits being by claimants to the titles to the properties.

LEAPED INTO THE BAY.

Well-Dressed Young Woman Rescued from Death at the Battery.

Capt. Philip Dick of the tug Louis Culver, which is moored at the Battery sea wall near the foot of Whitehall Street, noticed a good-looking well-dressed young woman walking along the sea wall outside the chain at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Guessing that she wished to drown herself, he called to his deckhand, John Healy, and told him to take the young woman to a place of safety. The woman, however, resented Healy's interference. Capt. Dick then went to her and forced her to climb over the chain. She suddenly turned about and dashed past the Captain and his deckhand. Before they could grab her she had cleared the chain at the edge of the sea wall and leaped into the water.

The tide was low and the water was not deep. The woman's clothing kept her afloat. Deckhand Healy jumped in and held her until she was pulled ashore by the Captain. Policeman Eagan of the Church Street Station appeared at this juncture and summoned an ambulance and took the young woman to Hudson Street Hospital, a prisoner.

She described herself as Laura Madden, twenty-two years old, of Auburn Street, Lewiston, Me. She said she had come to this city with her lover, Frank Rugby, of Lewiston, intending to get married. They arrived here on Tuesday and put up at a hotel. Next day they quarreled, she said, and her lover left her. She had no money and spent the night walking the streets.

Capt. Dick said he noticed the young woman sitting on one of the benches of the park about 4 o'clock this morning, talking to two men, one of them a well-dressed, dark-complexioned, and good-looking man, the other a man with light hair. The Captain said that he did not suggest that the young woman jumped off of the sea wall these two men left their seats and ran out of the park.

LEWISTON, Me., June 15.—The police authorities here have been unable to locate any young woman by the name of Laura Madden, mentioned in a New York dispatch as having attempted suicide in that city, and giving her address as "Auburn Street, Lewiston, Me." Neither the name Madden nor Rugby is in the Lewiston Directory, and there is no Auburn Street in this city.

TOWN OF LINCOLN TO BE SOLD.

Built by a Syndicate, It Has Not Been a Paying Investment.

The village of Lincoln, N. J., will be sold at auction on July 10, by Frederick C. Wolbert of Jersey, City. The village is on the Lehigh Valley and the Jersey Central Railroads, between Dunnellen and Bound Brook. It is the only town in New Jersey which has tried woman suffrage.

The village was planned by a syndicate, which macadamized the streets and built a trolley line. It has a church and school house. The town has not been a paying venture, and it is to be sold by order of the Court of Chancery, so that there may be a winding up of the affairs of the syndicate by the receiver, James P. Northrop of Jersey City.

Ask Pardon for a New Yorker.

ALBANY, June 15.—An application was made to Gov. Odell to-day for the pardon of John Culligan of New York City, who is serving a three months' sentence in the New York City Prison for violating the anti-oleomargarine act. The offense was the second, and imprisonment was imposed by the Justice before whom he was tried. Culligan was detected by agents of the State Agricultural Department

ONE BODY RECOVERED FROM NORTHFIELD WRECK

Jeremiah V. Wright, a Bank Teller, Drowned in the Women's Cabin.

OTHERS REPORTED AS MISSING

Written Statements by Captains in Which Each Seeks to Throw Blame on the Other.

Jeremiah V. Wright, note teller of the Oriental Bank, whose home was at Tompkinsville, S. I., lost his life in the wreck of the ferryboat Northfield Friday afternoon. Many others are missing, but so far the body of Mr. Wright, who was fifty-three years old, is the only one recovered. It was found shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Diver Blomberg of the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company floating under the ceiling of the women's cabin on the main deck. No bruises were found on the body indicating that the man might have been disabled by flying wood or splinters. A thorough search for other bodies was made by the divers, but none was found up to an early hour this morning.

Mr. Wright was born in New Hampshire, and was the son of an Episcopal minister. He was long connected with a bank in Poughkeepsie, but for the last twenty years had been with the Oriental, at Grand Street and the Bowery. He leaves a wife, a son, and three daughters.

Following is a list of the missing who have not yet been accounted for:

BARTLETT, Gen. Charles G., sixty-five years old, of Hart Park, Livingston, S. I. Gen. Bartlett has been librarian of the Criminal Court Building since Col. Gardiner became District Attorney. He left his office at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon with his sister-in-law. He placed her on a Broadway car, and then went to a clothing store in Nassau Street. He was expected home at 7 o'clock, but did not get there. Friends are positive he was on the ferryboat.

BENITEZ, Juan Aboy, twenty-five years old, single, of Richmond, S. I.

CLARK, A. G., Brooklyn. Is believed to have gone to Staten Island to keep an engagement. Has not returned home.

DICKINSON, Charles, fifty-five years old, of Egbert Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I.

IMHOF, Commissary Sergeant, United States Army, of Governors Island. Was on his way to Staten Island, having left the barracks in time to catch the ill-fated boat.

STEVENS, Beaumont, New Dorp, S. I.

Capt. Abraham Johnson of the Northfield and Capt. Sylvester Griffin of the Mauch Chunk were arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning. Each was held for further examination in the sum of $2,500.

Six wagons and the carcasses of six horses were brought up by the wreckers yesterday. Capt. Johnson, who had been locked up in the Pier A Station, was in charge of Policeman John E. Durkin of the Harbor Police. Policeman Durkin told Magistrate Crane, on arraigning the prisoner, that he did not feel competent to make a charge against him, as he did not see the accident, but Inspector Thompson sent his compliments and asked to have the prisoner paroled in his custody. This request seemed to annoy the Magistrate, who answered:

"I will not parole him in Inspector Thompson's custody. He will be held by the court. We will see if a lot of old hulks can go around the harbor at random, endangering the lives of hundreds." He ordered Policeman Durkin to make a short affidavit, and this charged the Captain with criminal negligence.

CAPT. GRIFFIN SURRENDERS.

Capt. Griffin of the Mauch Chunk walked into Pier A at an early hour and gave himself up. He was taken to the court by Detective Schaeffer of the Harbor Police. The Captains, before being finally arraigned on affidavits, had to wait for some time for the appearance of counsel for themselves and for the prosecution.

Inspector Thompson was in court and seemed to be much interested in the proceedings. He told his men what to do and say, and was annoyed at the failure of Magistrate Crane to parole Capt. Johnson in his custody.

When the case was finally called, Assistant District Attorney Garvan appeared for the prosecution. Capt. Johnson was represented by Robert J. B. Stephens for the Rapid Transit Ferry Company and Capt. Griffin was represented by Robert W. De Forest, the head of the legal department of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Magistrate Crane said that he would hold the prisoners in $2,500 bail each for examination on June 25. Inspector Thompson objected to this, saying there were no witnesses in court of the accident, and this caused the Magistrate to repeat the statements he had made previously to Policeman Durkin.

J. Frank Emmons, President of the Rapid Transit Ferry Company, of the H. L. Horton & Company, brokers, went on the bond for Capt. Johnson.

Capt. Griffin had to wait some time for his bondsman, and was seen by a number of reporters. He declined to repeat the contents of his official report, but volunteered the information that on a number of occasions he had found that the Staten Island ferry pilots violated the rule that the incoming vessel had the right of way over one in the act of leaving her slip. The Captain said that he had written a letter to the Staten Island Ferry Company warning them that an accident would take place if their pilots would not heed, and he said that the letter could likely be found on file in the office of the company. After waiting some time Capt. Griffin was bailed out by Howard W. Maxwell of 30 Broad Street, the Treasurer of the Atlas Portland Cement Company.

CAPTAINS MAKE THEIR REPORTS.

Capt. Petrie of the United States Steamboat Inspector's office received a note from Superintendent Kohler of the Staten Island Ferry line explaining that he would have the report of Capt. Johnson of the Northfield to submit as soon as possible. Capt. Griffin of the Mauch Chunk finished his report to the Inspector shortly before he was locked up. It read as follows:

Making for Whitehall Street Ferry slip, within one and one-half lengths off slip at 6:02 o'clock I noticed ferryboat Northfield had started to come out of her New York slip. With the wheelman at wheel in the head end pilot house the Northfield blew me two whistles and continued on coming out. Headed direct for my slip I then rang two bells to stop engine and two bells to back. Then blew field as danger signal. The Northfield continued coming out. Tide running strong flood. When she was three-quarters of her own length in the stream and headed across the mouth of my slip. It was just half a minute from the time she started we came in collision. The Mauch Chunk's New York bow and went under the starboard side guard of Northfield half way between her Staten Island end and her Staten Island side wheel, mashing in Northfield's planking above and below water line. The Northfield sank, knocking down gates, stanchions, and broke deck and sheathing and small portion of port hood of Mauch Chunk. No passengers killed or injured on Mauch Chunk. Held everything in my power to avoid this collision. Northfield's engines never stopped from the time she started to leave her slip, nor did engines stop after Mauch Chunk collided with her. Engines kept on going ahead.

Later in the day Lester W. Clark, counsel for the Staten Island Ferry line, gave out a written report, which he said was the official one signed by Capt. Johnson of the Northfield. It was addressed to the United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels, and was dated June 15. It read:

Gentlemen: Concerning the sinking of the ferryboat Northfield, I beg to report as follows: We left New York for St. George, S. I., at 6 P. M. June 14, 1901. The tide was running flood and there was a light breeze blowing from the southwest. Started my boat on one bell and blew the alarm whistle as the lines were cast off. Saw the Mauch Chunk coming around the Battery. My quartermaster blew two whistles and the Mauch Chunk answered me with two whistles. The quartermaster then hooked up the boat and rang the jingle bell. As the Mauch Chunk was still coming ahead I blew two more whistles. She still continued her course and struck our boat forward of the starboard wheel box. Sent the quartermaster down in the hold to discover the condition and he reported the Northfield leaking. Started quickly to beach the boat and blew the alarm whistle for assistance. I made Pier 9 East River, but there was no vacant space between that point and the slip of collision, all the slips being full of craft of some description. The Northfield sank as soon as we arrived there. I assisted in rescuing lives to the full extent. Am unable to give the amount of damage. So far as I could see or learn, there was no loss of life, and every effort was made to save lives and property.

There being still some doubt as to the responsibility for the accident, the Staten Island Ferry officials announced that they would hold at once an examination to determine where the blame lay. The officials spent the greater part of the day trying to run down people who had been reported as missing and to get witnesses to testify for or against the Captains of the two boats.

The attention of P. H. Cassidy, the General Traffic Agent of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, was called to the statement of Capt. Griffin regarding the complaint which he said he made against the practice of the Staten Island pilots leaving their slips regardless of the accepted rules of the road. He declined to discuss the case at the time, saying that he must first report to the proper authorities who had the accident under investigation. R. M. Stevens, the chief clerk of the ferry company, was more communicative. He said:

THROWS BLAME ON GRIFFIN.

"This whole thing will be carefully investigated, and you will find that when the investigation is ended Capt. Griffin won't have a leg to stand on. I would not be a bit surprised if he even lost his license. Our boat gave the proper signals. Instead of obeying them and slowing up, Capt. Griffin ran straight ahead and rammed our boat."

The investigation of the Rapid Transit official took place in the afternoon, and they acquitted themselves of all blame. Lawyer Clark, who was interviewed for the company, began the interview by giving out the statement of Capt. Johnson.

Mr. Clark then announced that after the fullest examination of every employe of the company on the boat at the time of the collision, the officials of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company exonerated every one of them from blame. He said they were a splendid lot of men, and that after the collision their behavior was most praiseworthy. In this connection he spoke of the bravery of the engineer, Michael Boylan, who stuck to his post until the water was far above his knees, and who, when commended for his conduct, said he did not see that he had done anything worth speaking of.

Asked as to the standing of Capt. Johnson and the other officers of the Northfield with the company as a result of the collision, Mr. Clark said that positions were open for all of them with the Staten Island Company; that Capt. Johnson was one of their regular Captains, that he had held a Captain's license for over fourteen years, and was a most careful and effective Captain. Asked as to the damage done to the boat, Mr. Clark said that it had been impossible up to the present to estimate it at all. He said that the Mauch Chunk, which is an iron boat and lies much lower in the water than the Northfield, struck the latter's boat under the guard, and that when the Quartermaster leaned over the side of the boat immediately after the collision he could not see the hole that the Mauch Chunk had made. He was almost certain, however, that the boat could be repaired and put in commission again. Questioned as to the attitude of the Central Railroad of New Jersey officials, Mr. Clark said that it was an interesting fact that Superintendent Ferry of that railroad's ferry service had sent over to them during the day and told them not to believe the published statements that had been made, supposedly emanating from the Central Railroad of New Jersey officials. This was taken to be in reference to a statement which had been published, and apparently coming from Superintendent Ferry, throwing all the blame on Capt. Johnson.

WORK OF THE DIVERS.

Down below on the main deck of the Northfield the divers made fast hawsers to the stanchions and cleets and carried the cables above where they were belayed to the pier. The divers reported the wound to the hull as a gap about six feet wide cut into the starboard side just forward of the wheelbox. Until late in the day no examination of the port side of the vessel was possible, as the tide at this point in the river is exceptionally strong and work can be done only when the tide is favorable.

Several times during Friday night the wreck came into violent collision with the bow of the wrecking barge Hustler, each time smashing itself still more on her starboard wheelbox. The Hustler was moved from time to time according to the different points at which it was desired to lower the divers. With the flood and ebb tides the Northfield has a tendency to slew her stern around, and this also interferes with the work of the divers.

Early yesterday morning crowds began to assemble on South Street in front of Pier 10, where Inspector Thompson personally took charge of the men to keep the streets clear. Among the Staten Island Ferry commuters there was considerable indignation yesterday that the accident should have happened. One old gentleman who stood in the midst of a group of commuters said:

"It is outrageous that this company should be allowed to freight human lives in the tubs, which by courtesy are called boats. The whole fleet of so-called ferryboats is not fit to cart garbage in. If this boat had been anything but a portable derelict she would have been able to withstand the knock she got without falling all to pieces at once. As a matter of fact, the old scow numbers more years than five-sixths of the persons who risk their lives on it, for the reason that the company refuses to give us decent boats. If this smash up teaches the public a lesson to compel the company to put modern boats on its line, and boats that are safe, it will not have come in vain."

Among those who went to the pier to see the wreck and to say things about the hulk as a relic of the mediaeval ages was President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond. Mr. Cromwell looked at the wreck as its frail hurricane deck bobbed up and down on the waves, and he said:

"I believe, unless I am much mistaken, that last year a bill was introduced in Congress which aimed to do away with this portable derelict and its aged sister ship, the Westfield. The bill was killed, though it was aimed at this boat and her mate in particular. It is too bad that the bill was killed. Otherwise we would not have had this tub to look at and to congratulate ourselves that by a miracle more lives were not lost."

SEARCHING FOR BODIES.

Shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning the divers had finished their work of securing the boat, and the job of searching for bodies and bringing up the dead horses and the wagons began. At this time crowds stood on South Street gazing from the curbs to the wreck, lying in a direct view from the street at that point.

The divers were three of the best in the employ of the wrecking company, and Capt. Tom Kivlin, the master wrecker for the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, announced that there would be something doing before long. The first haul from below came when Diver Olsen came to the surface and announced that he had "slung" a truck and cleared a way for the same, so that it could be hauled up. As the huge winches on the steam wrecking lighter H. E. Morse began to whirl, an express wagon with a white horse hitched to it was lifted bodily into the air and deposited on the deck of the lighter. Thereafter horse after horse was pulled up until six of the animals had been recovered.

The wagons were then brought up. There were six of them—one double-seated buggy, a plumber's wagon, a peddler's wagon, a big double truck belonging to Lewis De Jonge & Co., Staten Island wall paper manufacturers, and the rest double express trucks.

At 3 o'clock Diver Blomberg, who had been detailed to search in the cabin for bodies, came up and announced that he had found one, if he could only relocate it. He went down again after a brief rest, and had not been gone more than five minutes when there was a tug on the signal line and the helper who held the line announced that a body had been found. The body was raised to the deck. It was that of an old man with a gray mustache, clad in a gray suit of clothes. The body was taken to the pier, where it was searched by Policeman Reardon of the Harbor Police, who found a package of letters and a rent receipt made out to Jeremiah V. Wright, one of the men who had been reported as missing. The body was searched further and valuables were removed, and it was laid under a canvas on the pier to await the arrival of relatives.

All day long the telephone was kept busy at Police Headquarters inquiring whether certain persons reported as missing had been found. To simplify matters, a bureau of information was established by the police at Pier A, in the station of the harbor police, and there, gradually, one by one, the missing persons were accounted for. When the bureau opened twelve persons were thought to have been drowned, as they had not gone home and as it was likely they had been on the wrecked boat. Among those accounted for were a number who had been taken to hospitals and a record of whose whereabouts had not been received until a central station was created. Among these were Miss Lizzie Ivers, who had been taken to an eye and ear hospital. Friends of F. F. McIvor, who was reported missing, found that he had taken another boat, after remaining in the city to view the wreck, and had gone home. Miss Grace Sullivan, the ticket seller at the Manhattan end of the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, was found at her post as usual yesterday morning, having remained in town long enough to recover from the excitement and then taken a later train to her home, on Staten Island.

At a late hour last night the only one officially reported as missing at the bureau of information of the police was Juan Aboy Benitez, twenty-five years old, living at Richmond Station, on the Richmond Road, Staten Island, and employed as a clerk in this city.

Grave fears are expressed for the safety of Gen. Bartlett. He was an old man and a feeble one, and, in the words of his friend, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, "If he was on that boat he is dead, for he was too chivalrous in the presence of a panic where women were being abused to save his own life while a single woman was in need of assistance."

Gen. Bartlett and Col. Gardiner were companions in arms and fought through the civil war. Gen. Bartlett was appointed a Sergeant at the beginning of the war and worked his way up until he became a Colonel of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry, (colored.) He later became a Colonel in the distinguished Ninth Cavalry, (regulars,) and in May of 1896, at his own request, was placed on the retired list, with the brevet rank of Brigadier General.

STATEN ISLANDER'S SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With your permission I would like to make use of a little space in your valuable paper in connection with the accident to the ferryboat Northfield last night.

The accident to the Northfield will no doubt bring forth all manner of condemnation upon the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company by every Staten Islander who is by necessity compelled to ride on their boats, because there are no other means of ingress and egress to this beautiful island.

Since the above is a fact I would like to offer a suggestion to the ferry companies to prevent a recurrence of this accident and for the benefit of all living on the island "that the companies reverse the order of landing—that is to say, let the Staten Island boats land in the slip that the Jersey Central boats now land at and have the Jersey Central boats land in the slip that the Staten Island boats now land at, and then neither will have to cross the other's path."

I have a family who are likely to be caught in just such an accident, and I hope you and all others can appreciate a Staten Islander's position. We are not allowed to have competition as other places have. Brooklyn has many points of inlet and outlet, the same can be said of New Jersey, but Staten Island for some reason is not allowed to have but one line to carry the people from this island to Manhattan. Throw the business open to competition, and I think we will get better boats, shorter time, and better service. There is room on this island for 1,000,000 people, but they will not come because of the service they are obliged to put up with.

W. VOLKHARDT.

Stapleton, S. I., June 15, 1901.

STATEN ISLAND TROLLEY LINE.

Southfield Beach Company Secures an Injunction Permitting Work.

The police and city authorities were restrained on Friday from interfering with the construction of a new trolley across the swamps of Staten Island by a temporary injunction issued by Justice Wilmot M. Smith. A hundred track layers and laborers worked all Friday night and yesterday building a double-tracked trolley across the meadows between South and Midland Beaches.

The Southfield Beach Railroad Company, which is building this line of railroad, secured title in fee simple to all the land over which the road was to pass, and several weeks ago began making the roadbeds across the marsh land which separates the two beaches. The work was stopped by the police when nearly half completed, on the claim that the railroad had secured no consent to cross Burgher and Seaview Avenues.

Work was continued by the railroad company, however, and there was no further interference until Friday. Then, when the police tried to stop the work, the contractors produced the temporary injunction. The officers of the trolley company say they expect to have the road in full operation by July 4.

MRS. KENNEDY FOUND GUILTY.

Was on Trial in Kansas City for Murdering Her Husband—Punishment Ten Years in the Penitentiary.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 15.—The trial of Mrs. Philip H. Kennedy for the murder of her husband ended to-day. The defendant was found guilty of murder in the second degree and her punishment was fixed at ten years in the penitentiary.

Judge Wofford opened court at 9:45. Mrs. Kennedy, accompanied by her father, sister, and several friends, was brought in a few minutes afterward. The jury followed, and the foreman read the verdict. For a few minutes there was silence; then Mrs. Kennedy broke into sobs. She was taken back to her cell. Her counsel gave notice of appeal.

Judge Wofford then asked if both sides were ready to proceed with the trial of C. W., William, and Bert Prince. The State announced its readiness, but the defense asked for postponement until Monday. This was granted. Judge Wofford then said that, as he had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the men, and was prejudiced, he would withdraw and call in another Judge to sit in the case.

Philip H. Kennedy, the murdered man, and the convicted woman, who was a Miss Prince were married in the Circuit Court Feb. 4. Two days before he was killed Kennedy brought suit to have the marriage set aside, alleging duress, and charging W. C. Prince, the girl's father, and Will Prince, her brother with forcing him to marry at the point of a revolver. The father and two brothers, Will and Bert, are now awaiting trial on a charge of conspiring to kill Kennedy.

MRS. BORROWE LOSES SUIT.

Executors of the Austin Corbin Estate Upheld by the Surrogate.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., June 15.—Surrogate Petty gave a decision this morning in the matter of the judicial settlement of the accounts of the executors of the estate of the late Austin Corbin. The executors are Hannah M. Corbin, George S. Edgell, and Austin Corbin, Jr. Suit was brought against the executors by Anna W. Corbin Borrowe, daughter of Austin Corbin, who charged the executors with mismanagement and neglect. Among other things the complainant accused the executors of having sold Long Island Railroad stock at a heavy loss, thereby benefiting themselves to the detriment of the estate. Mrs. Borrowe accused the executors of mismanaging the estate to such an extent that thousands of dollars had been lost, and she further charged that they had profited by the estate to the extent of over a million dollars. She asked that the cost of the proceedings be charged against the executors personally and not against the estate, and she also asked that no compensation be allowed the executors for the costs and disbursements.

The Surrogate decided against the complainant on every point and in favor of the executors. The costs of the proceeding amounted to $16,559.40. To the executors $7,659.40 is allowed for costs; to the referee, Joseph M. Belford, $6,000 is allowed, and to County Judge Benjamin H. L. Reeve, special guardian for one of the minor heirs, $3,000.

Of the amount allowed to Judge Reeve $500 is charged against the estate because he was appointed before the suit was begun. The balance of the entire costs is ordered to be charged against the contestant.

LAW STUDENTS EXAMINED.

Class of 219, Including Six Young Women, Seek Admission to the Bar.

A class of 219 law students was examined yesterday for admission to the bar in the examination hall of the Court House of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The examination was under the direction of the State Law Examiners—William P. Goodell, Franklin M. Danaher, and Edward F. Brown. This was the first examination in which Mr. Brown has served since his recent appointment to the board. He was an examiner under the old General Term, however, before the present State Commission was created.

The class included six young women, Blanche Hammett Arnold, Anna Flynn, Edith M. Hadley, Jeannette V. Minor, Helen St. Clair Mullen, and Josephine Starry. Ex-Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews and John Henry Atkins, a colored man, also took the examination. Among other members of the class were Frank Brookfield, a son of William Brookfield, and Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., son of Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division.

Winners of Yale Prizes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 15.—A list of prize awards announced this morning at Yale University includes the following: Winthrop prizes for seniors, Sidney Norton Deane, Northfield, N. Y., first; Jacob Brawn, New Haven, second. De Forest Mathematical prizes, class of 1902, Wilhelmia David Allen, Westfall, Montague, N. J., first; Malvern Hall Tillett, Elizabeth City, N. C., second.

Fatal Collision with a Bicycle.

Hugh Byrnes, forty-eight years old, of 345 West Forty-fifth Street, died in Bellevue yesterday morning from a fracture of the skull received when he was run down Friday morning by a bicycle ridden by John Braunn, nineteen years old, of 211 East Fortieth Street. Upon the death of Byrnes Braunn was taken into the Yorkville Police Court and remanded to the custody of the Coroner.

THE INGALLS'S HOLD MAY CONTAIN BODIES

Friends of the Injured Criticise the Repair Company.

There Was Danger, They Declare, in the Methods Used to Straighten the Listed Ship.

Despite the vast weight of water which held her down, the United States army transport Ingalls, which careened in the yards of the New York Dry Dock and Repair Company, in Erie Basin, on Friday afternoon, with fatal result to one workman and serious injury to many others, made an effort to get up on her keel during the night. Those who saw her after her fall on Friday, and again yesterday, lying helplessly on her starboard side, said that her smokestack had raised at least a distance of fifteen feet toward the perpendicular. But she was, nevertheless, a sight to make seamen shiver, strained, warped, and bent as she is.

Not a hand was raised to help the vessel yesterday. A huge derrick of the Merritt-Chapman Company lay near her all day, but did not move. During the morning hours a few workmen were seen to move about on the inclining deck of the wrecked transport, and this raised the rumor that they were searching for missing comrades, but this proved untrue. They were only fishing out some of their tools.

In fact, nothing was done to discover whether any dead men were entombed anywhere in the hull of the ship. It was expected that divers would be employed to make such an investigation, but W. D. Dickey, Superintendent of the Dry Dock Company, as well as other employes under John N. Robins, gave out the information that all workmen who were employed on the transport had been accounted for. Mr. Dickey also denied that the dock upon which the Ingalls rested, was flimsy.

"Three years ago $30,000 was expended on it," he said. "Vessels much larger than the Ingalls were docked on it right along."

A number of men stood at the big gate leading to the shipyard all day, however, who were not impressed with the views and information offered by the company. These men were mainly the relatives and friends of the workmen who were caught in the Ingalls when she careened. Some of these harbored the idea that dead men were lying in the hold of the ship. The more radical said they wouldn't wonder if as many as fifteen bodies were found.

Quite a number of these men plainly showed that they were familiar with the dangers and details of the work which was being done on the transport. They said that it was greviously wrong for a company to risk the lives of its employes as recklessly as they declared was done in the case of the Ingalls. They openly asserted that the expedients which were employed to straighten the ships, by means of chains and the shifting of the ballast, were all highly dangerous to the corps of 200 workmen employed on the vessel and should not have been allowed.

"Why, the minute the ship began to list the men should have been warned of their danger," said a man who seemed to know what he was talking about.

"I hear the District Attorney of Kings County has been requested to look into the matter," said another.

But there were others who had complaints against the company also because of their treatment of the relatives of the men who were injured on the Ingalls, and particularly of the widow of Martin Andersen, the one man who lost his life, who was pushed back and not allowed to go into the yard. Along this line, too, the men around the yards predicted that there would be an investigation, headed by the inquiry which Coroner Berger would make into the death of the painter, Andersen.

Of the thirty-odd men who were injured fourteen were found at the Seney Hospital yesterday morning. They were all said to be doing well, and none of them, as indications are at present, is likely to die. A few with heads swathed in bandages were able to go to the shipyard yesterday. They had thrilling stories to tell of the dangers which beset them in their efforts to get out of the ship.

"I could not tell where all the stuff was coming from," said one man with a big cut on his forehead, who would not allow his name to be used. "Two big iron plates fell right near me after I had been knocked down. If they had struck me as I lay prostrated they would have cut me in half. I scrambled to my feet and rushed up on the upper deck. There a man who was buried under a lot of pig iron asked me for God's sake to get him out. 'They have all rushed by me like a lot of 'chumps,' he said. I got him out, and we both got off the ship together."

The tools, clothing, &c., which the men gathered from the wrecked transport in the morning they were not allowed to take away. Most of them, upon second thought, said they didn't want to, and added: "The company will make good, I guess."

ROBINS COMPANY CRITICISED.

The Government Informed that the Transport Will Be Raised in Seven Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Robins Company has notified the Quartermaster's Department that it expects to be able to raise the transport Ingalls in seven days. The department has not yet been informed by the company of the probable extent of the damage done to the ship. The contract with the Robins Company expires at midnight to-night, and from that time the company will have to pay the Government $250 a day until the vessel is ready. This, with the damage to the dry dock, makes it a pretty expensive accident for the company.

There is some disposition to criticise the Robins concern. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department say they do not understand how such an accident could have occurred if enough care had been observed, and they think that a company which makes a business of repairing ships should always send divers down before attempting to place a vessel in a dry dock to see whether there are any defects in the latter.

Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong is to be the Quartermaster and Commissary of the Ingalls, and Major Charles N. Gandy, now stationed at Fort Sullivan, is the Surgeon. These are the only commissioned officers in the company. The master and navigator is James B. Stevenson, the First Officer Charles C. McCarthy, the Second Officer Walter J. Beernard, and the Chief Engineer G. S. Huthinson.

CONGRESSMEN'S TRIP DELAYED.

Legislators Intended to Sail for Manila on the Ingalls.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The accident to the Ingalls will delay the visit of a number of Congressmen who had made arrangements to go to the Philippines. It was expected that the Ingalls would have been ready to sail about July 10.

Among those who were booked to sail on the Ingalls were Senator Bacon of Georgia, Representatives Burleson, Dearmond, Smith, of Illinois, Driscoll, Greene, Weeks, Mercer, and Gaines. A number of army officers also intended to sail on the Ingalls, Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector General, being among the number.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TROY, N. Y., June 14.—The plant of the Saratoga Brewing Company, at Mechanicville, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000.

The Fairview cheese factory, near Heuvelton, N. Y., one of the largest on the Ogdensburg Dairymen's Board of Trade, was destroyed by fire to-day, together with eleven days' make of cheese and one day's milk in the vats. The fire started around the smokestack. The factory was owned by W. H. McCadam. The loss was $45,000, partially insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

5:30 A. M.—144 Liberty Street; Caterline Patterson; damage, $800.

8 P. M.—159 Park Row; damage slight.

12 M.—351 West Forty-third Street; Taylor Company; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—544 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; damage, $60.

6:55 P. M.—308 West Twenty-eighth Street; Joseph McCarrin; damage, $25.

7:35 P. M.—2,970 Third Avenue; Joseph Kuider; damage, $75.

8:15 P. M.—1,376 Third Avenue; Isaac Lisman; damage, $15.

8:35 P. M.—602 Tenth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $15.

8:55 P. M.—40 Oak Street; Samuel Sorowitz; damage, $100.

They Are Choice

woolens, but don't judge from this that the assortment is small nor the stock limited. There are hundreds and hundreds of designs, and while each is more beautiful than the other yet they are all moderately priced.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

SWEDISH CHARITY METHODS.

Lutheran Synod Will Investigate New York Solicitor's Salary—New Board Chosen.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 15.—The Swedish Immigrant Home, located at 5 Water Street, New York, received an airing in the conference of the Augustana Synod of the Swedish Luthern Church this morning.

It appears that in the past the Rev. P. Pearson, solicitor for this home, has received the authority of the Board of Management to collect money for the home, he receiving 40 per cent. of all moneys collected. This home is a part of the Swedish Lutheran Church work, and as such receives substantial aid from the Church's adherents, and it was shown in the discussions that the Rev. Mr. Pearson often received as high as $200 or more on a single day for the home, giving him a remarkable income.

The action of the Board of Management was severely criticised, and it was stoutly affirmed that others employed in connection with this home were receiving entirely too much money for their labors in a charitable cause. A resolution was finally adopted providing for the election by the synod of a committee, which should make a thorough investigation of the financial affairs of this institution, to which the Swedish people throughout the country have been subscribing very generously with the thought that the money was entirely devoted to caring for their countrymen on their first arrival in the States.

The Revs. L. G. Abrahamson of Chicago, M. C. Ranseen of Chicago, G. A. Brandelle of Denver, Dr. C. W. Foss of Rock Island, and P. H. Stahlberg of Minnesota were chosen as such committee, and given authority to make their investigations in a thorough way.

A new Board of Management was elected for the home as follows: The Rev. A. L. Scott and Messrs. C. A. Peterson and H. Johanson, all of New York.

The salary of the collector for the coming year was fixed at $1,200, and 10 per cent. of all collections made from persons not members of the synod's congregations.

The Ministers' Aid Fund was reported to be in excellent condition, with over $6,000 in the Treasury. The other various funds of the synod were all reported to be in good condition.

CHINESE WOULD BE CITIZENS.

Petitions Being Signed Asking that Exclusion Act Be Not Extended.

A memorial to Congress is being prepared by Chinese in the United States petitioning that the Geary Exclusion act, which expires in 1902, be not extended. The Chinese merchants of New York have been working for over two weeks on the matter and 15,000 names will be secured to the petition. Congressman Julius Kahn of San Francisco is said to have prepared a bill which provides for the exclusion of the Chinese until 1922 and which also continues to deprive them of the rights of citizenship and property rights.

Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, is the adviser of the New York merchants in the movement. A weekly newspaper has been started and there will be an organized effort to show to the people of the United States the great trade advantage which would be gained in China by removing the embargo on the Chinese.

The movement to petition Congress will be extended to other cities and it is expected that the support of thousands of Americans will be gained. Chow Tszchi, the Chinese Consul General of New York, will probably draw up the memorial. He is greatly interested in the matter. The memorial will demand the absolute repeal of the Exclusion act on the grounds of fair play and as reciprocity for the opening of the Chinese ports. It will ask that the Chinese be placed on at least the same footing as the Japanese immigrants, and that the United States shall only require the people who come here to have good health and a certain amount of money.

The Chinese claim that the repeal of the Exclusion act would be of great benefit to New York, and that, with the bars down, the Chinese population of the city would increase to 50,000 in a short time, and the newcomers would be men with money. The Chinese would then buy outright the property in Chinatown, or if the property owners were unwilling to sell, a new settlement would be located in another part of the city.

Consul General Tszchi said yesterday:

"My people wish the same privileges as the people from other countries. We are not barbarians. Repeal the Exclusion act, and the Chinese will turn the great marshes of the South into rice lands and in other parts they will build great tea gardens. They can stand the hardship and suffering that go with new industries, and they will not ask a Government bounty, either. The Chinese want to settle here, cut their hair, as I have done, and adopt American customs. As it is now, they have no right to become citizens. It is a very great hindrance in a commercial way.

SYNOD BARS MR. JEFFRIES.

Disapproved of English Lutheran Missionary Charged with Proselytizing.

ROCHESTER, June 15.—At to-day's session of the New York Ministeriaum of the Evangelical Lutheran Church the matter of admitting the Rev. C. W. Jeffries, an English Lutheran missionary, in charge of an English mission in South Brooklyn, and in the district occupied by the German Lutheran Church of the Rev. Hermann C. A. Meyer, was taken up. The Rev. Mr. Jeffries applied to the New York Synod for admission from the Synod of Pennsylvania, with permission to begin English work in the district mentioned.

The Rev. Mr. Meyer objected to Mr. Jeffries's admission on the ground that the latter had manifested an unbrotherly and unchristian proselytizing zeal aming the German Lutheran families of his church.

A special committee recommended that permission for Mr. Jeffries to begin English work in the district referred to be refused, and that permission for him to enter the Synod be withheld. The committee report was finally carried by a vote of 90 to 18.

Thirty-four ministerial and lay delegates to the General Council of the Church were elected and their names announced. The Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Seiss of Holy Communion Lutheran Church of Philadelphia, extended fraternal greetings from the "mother Synod" of Pennsylvania, and congratulations were offered to the Rev. John Nicum of this city on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination. The following Directors for Wayne College were elected: H. Becker, Buffalo; G. A. Bierdemann, Utica; J. Rechtsteiner, Cohocton, N. Y., and J. Rohr, Rochester. The Rev. Dr. J. J. Heischmann of Brooklyn will preach the baccalaureate sermon at Wagner College on Monday night.

Acted While Sister Lay Dead.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 15.—Nina Louise Almirall of Brooklyn, a member of the Smith College senior class, who had a leading part in the Shakespearean play, "The Taming of the Shrew," played to-night under particularly sad circumstances. Her young sister died last night in Brooklyn as the result of an accident, having been run over by a heavy wagon. Knowledge of this affliction was kept from her by her classmates until the class play to-night. Her parents, who came here to witness the play, returned home last night upon the plea that the father had an important engagement to fill.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers, wind easterly shifting to southerly.

The indications are that thunderstorms and cooler weather will occur to-day in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and that rain and cooler weather will prevail in the Atlantic Coast States. In the lake region the weather will be generally cloudy, with increasing easterly winds, probably becoming high, with thundersquals over Lakes Superior and Michigan. In the Gulf States and the Southwest and on the Pacific Coast the weather will continue fair.

Along the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh to brisk from the east. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh south to southwest winds will prevail. On the Gulf Coast the winds will be mostly light from the south. Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have brisk northeast winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	68	71	74
6 A. M.	64	70	80
9 A. M.	68	67	68
12 M.	76	61	65
3 P. M.	77	60	65
6 P. M.	75	61	64
9 P. M.	70	60	62
12 P. M.	67	59	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67½
Weather Bureau	63½
Corresponding date 1900	70¼
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	68

The barometer registered 30 inches, even, at 8 A. M. and 30.07 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 65 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 72 degrees at 8:20 A. M., and the minimum 58 degrees at 2:30 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—H. Hughart Laughlin, Pittsburg; A. B. Stewart, Seattle.

ASTOR—T. Singer, London; N. F. Hamilton, Detroit.

CAMBRIDGE—Augustus B. Hart, St. Louis.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. A. Hopper, Cincinnati; Alexander Gibson, Brighton, England.

GRAND—W. F. Martin, Porto Rico.

GRAND UNION—Dr. W. O. Wilkes, Waco, Texas.

KELSEY—E. E. Kellogg, Cincinnati.

HOFFMAN—J. J. Powers, Vicksburg; José A. Freyre, Havana.

HOLLAND—James Hobart Moore, Chicago; S. A. Cosgreve, Pittsburg; Judge J. G. Gordon, Philadelphia; Hubert Ansell, London; Nathaniel Holmes, Pittsburg; Federin Mariani, Milano, Italy.

IMPERIAL—George Whittemore, Chicago; George Lord, London; M. K. Garrett, Pittsburg; Hugo Ash, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. J. W. Clous, United States Army; William L. Cameron, Galveston, Texas.

MANHATTAN—William Pollock, Glasgow; H. M. Flagler, Florida.

NETHERLAND—George Q. Whitney, New Orleans; Duff Merrick, Ashville, N. C.; James E.

INS AND OUTS OF BRITISH POLITICS

T. G. Bowles's Attack Upon the Defenses at Gibraltar.

EXPOSURE TO SPANISH FIRE

John Redmond, Too, Scores on the Government, Which Is Anxious About Its Majorities—Paying for the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 15.—Thomas Gibson Bowles, M. P., was the hero of the week in the House of Commons. No single person in the whole British Empire has lately made a more effective bid for public notice than the statesman of varied attainments and large experience whom Punch delights to call "Captain Tommy." The Conservative papers accuse him of haste and undue vehemence, accusations which have been made against Tommy Bowles often and not unfairly, but he has not been too hasty in this Gibraltar matter, though he was undeniably vehement after his usual fashion.

The mistake is frequently made here to class Bowles among the posers and deliberate disturbers of the peace along with certain of the noiser and least effective Nationalists and Radicals. But he has done more good than harm in his long career and his position in the Gibraltar matter has been plainly before the public some months in a neatly printed and widely circulated pamphlet. Moreover, Bowles is not a Liberal but insists in classing himself politically as a Tory and is not therefore a natural enemy of the Government. For nearly two years, in fact since the discovery that six-inch guns were mobile and could be set up without elaborate works, Bowles, to the best of his ability, has kept this matter of the peril of the Western works of Gibraltar before his countrymen. He had mastered the subject before his appointment as a member of the special investigating committee last February. The first report of this committee justified all of Bowles's assertions; it stated that a large part of the new works England had been building for six years at enormous expense were exposed to a fire from the Spanish Coast and recommended that much of the works should not be proceeded with. This report suffered a sea change before it was officially presented and Bowles refused to sign it in its modified form. The matter has since been sizzling and smoking and the Government going on with all the works which Bowles declares equivalent to throwing away a million and a half of dollars.

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"CAPTAIN TOMMY."

It must be admitted that "Captain Tommy" seems to have the best of the argument thus far and that he disturbed the Government greatly when he brought up the question in Parliament. Arthur Balfour made his replies in the white heat of anger. The incident has given rise to all sorts of rumors, and Continental newspapers continue to print sneers about England and outspoken statements of dislike; a numerous if not influential party in France insists that the Republican Government shall interfere in Morocco, while the tales of Italian enmity to Great Britain are always cropping up. But these things are all trivial and secure some sort of attention in current gossip now only because of the excitement caused by the Bowles explosion.

Mr. Bowles, supported by the required forty members, resorted to the device of a motion to adjourn in order to bring the Government to book in this matter, and John Redmond used the same means to force a debate on the riots in Belfast since last Sunday, when a Roman Catholic procession was attacked by a Protestant mob. Redmond scored too, for he secured from the Secretary of State for Ireland a practical admission that the Government was at a loss how to deal with rioters and that the Belfast royal police was ineffecient. The curious lesson derived from these and similar incidents in the North of Ireland, this morning found expression in one of the Tory papers—that the superabundant energy thus manifested accounts for the prosperity of that neighborhood which is in striking contrast with the economic condition in other parts of Ireland.

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PARLIAMENT AT WORK.

Parliament has not dawdled quite as much as usual in the last week and business that presses is being attended to, in spite of such occasional interruptions as these of Bowles and Redmond. Labouchère had another theatrical innings in the matter of the civil list, by wasting time in objections to the wages of royalty, which he knew perfectly well would not be sustained, yet lacking the courage to declare what he and his immediate friends must believe if their public course means anything, that royalty is useless and expensive and that the nation could get along without it. In the discussion of the naval estimates the subject of the new royal yacht was brought up on a trivial motion, not intended to pass, and thoroughly ventilated with no revelations not already known to the public. The boat has cost too much and is not much of a boat after all, and someone has blundered, just who no one connected with the Admiralty will say.

The Government has shown signs lately of great anxiety about its low majorities in the House and special whips have been sent out for Ascot week, when more Conservatives and Unionists are likely to be absent in the ordinary course of events than Radicals and Liberals. An accidental defeat at this moment on some motion forced inopportunely by an astute member of the Opposition would be most unfortunate. It is not thought likely, in view of the press of business, that the Government Education bill, the Deceased Wife's Sister bill, the new measure for literary copyright, or any Irish land measure can be pushed through this session, which in ordinary circumstances will end when the shooting season opens on Aug. 12.

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MILNER IN THE LORDS.

Lord Milner wearing his robes and ermine was introduced to the House of Lords this week with all the pomp and ceremony invariably used in that ornamental body, and, having gone through the spectacular routine, duly took a seat on the cross benches where the royal and military peers, who do not care to identify themselves with party controversies, always sit. He is to return to his post in South Africa, it is now said, some time in August.

News from the seat of war has not been particularly exciting lately although there has been enough of it to prove that there still is a war on hand. The sober comments in the various newspapers early in the week about Lord Kitchener's denial of a detailed press yarn of a little British victory were most amusing. Perhaps the intense gravity and moralizing of The London Times in this matter was the most amusing of all, in view of the strictness of the censorship and the uncertain character of so many of the dispatches since the war began. Pro-Boer papers, however, took the matter differently and fairly chuckled with joy because the news of a British victory had been discredited. The public, however, is probably not greatly concerned either way, but found much gratification and solace in the superb royal pageant on the Horse Guards parade ground when in the presence of the peers of the realm and the Queen the King presented three thousand medals to officers and men returned from South Africa, beginning with the Commander in Chief. Such incidents as these appeal powerfully to the English heart, love of military glory and regal splendor seem stronger than ever, and the precision and harmony with which such affairs are carried out are also admirable.

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RUMORS OF PEACE.

In the view of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the war is still a "terrible spectre," while James Bryce has taken occasion to say within the week that the Government is still "living in a sort of fool's paradise and pursuing a policy of make-believe." These words, Mr. Bryce has hastened to explain, did not refer to the ceremonial at the Horse Guards, and it is difficult to see how a journal like The London Times could honestly think they were so intended. But rumors of peace negotiations are now coming faster than ever before, with Mrs. Botha near at hand, and, as there have been no reports of fresh British defeats in the field they are getting some sort of credit, though the trend of feeling here is unmistakably in favor of permitting no dictation of terms by the Boers.

The important matter now uppermost is the payment for the war. The publication of the Blue Book containing the report of the Transvaal concessions, which advises the cancellation of the contract of the Netherlands Railway, meets with favorable response in the press here, but has caused indignation in Germany, where so much of the stock and bonds of that company are held. Miners are said not to be averse to Sir David Barbour's proposed tax of 10 per cent. on their profits, instead of the 5 imposed before the war by the Transvaal Government, as the dynamite monopoly is to be abolished and that will greatly cheapen the cost of production. That tax, however, will be but a drop in the bucket toward restoring prosperity in the impoverished country.

E. A. DITHMAR.

MUSIC AND DRAMA ABROAD.

Changes in London Opera—Doings of Actors and Playwrights.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 15.—Dr. Stanford's overpraised "Much Ado About Nothing" is to be taken in hand by the Carl Rosa English Opera Company. To such an organization a work of its calibre properly belongs.

The Covent Garden season is picking up. Van Rooy, who leaves to go to Baireuth, will be sadly missed.

Tamagno appears in "Otello" to-morrow night; Calvé comes Thursday in "Carmen." Of course, David Bispham is one of the season's chief mainstays; both he and Plançon sing at the Worcester festival in September.

Ben Davis will return to the United States next March. He will sing in the Cincinnati festival, and in many concerts. All his time till then is filled. He will sing in Germany all January.

Jules Tiercelin and Louis N. Parker are collaborating on a serious drama called "Merlin," founded on Briton legends concerning that mythical hero of the Arthurian period. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, the latest member of that gifted family to take to the stage, will play leading rôles in support of her uncle, Johnston Forbes-Robertson, in his tour of the provincial cities. The rôles include Ophelia, Desdemona, and Melitza in "For the Crown," and Jeffik in "The Sacrament of Judas."

John Drew's new rôle for next Winter, as Major Christopher Bingham, in "The Second in Command," by Capt. Marshall, will carry him back from the rhodomontade of cloak and sword romance to the field of modern comedy. Major Kit is a middle-aged, self-sacrificing, genial fellow, awfully in love with a nice girl who loves another.

E. A. DITHMAR.

Annie Russell in a Clyde Fitch Play.

LONDON, June 15.—Clyde Fitch, who is at Carlsbad, has agreed to write for Charles Frohman a new play on American society, which will be produced by Annie Russell at the Lyceum Theatre, New York. During the coming season Mr. Fitch's "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" will be produced in London.

AMERICANIZING LONDON.

A Dream of Punch Contrasted with the Actual Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 15.—Expert opinion for and against American locomotives continues to be thought good "copy" for English newspapers, and thus far it seems that the American locomotive has had the best of it, both on paper and in actual use. Punch has a wild dream this week of the Americanization of London, with skyscrapers and numbered streets, the Stars and Stripes flying from St. Stephen's tower—as, indeed, it flies daily from the Savoy Hotel—a theatrical trust, and J. Pierpont Morgan running for President.

Meanwhile there is a frank confession in the serious press that commercial prestige has suffered because of the slow conservatism of manufacturers. The Morning Post declares that in the United States, as in Germany, the captains of industry are aware that scientific discovery is the mainspring of industrial invention. While American capital now has a strong hold on the London rapid transit system, yet there are many obstacles to be overcome before modern and most improved methods may be employed to take Londoners to and fro between the vast town and the suburbs.

Every proposed new line is fought step by step, and this week no less a personage than President Emerson of the Royal Society of Architects upholds the protest of St. Paul's Dean and Chapter against the Piccadilly and City Railway. Sir Alexander Binnie, Chief Engineer of the City Council, has laid down for that august body and the ancient Corporation an elaborate set of rules to be observed in constructing the new roads. Those providing for the avoidance of dangerous junctions and the safe transfer of passengers from one line to another are sensible, but they mean the expenditure of vast sums of money. Meanwhile, Londoners must look forward to another Winter of discontent on the old underground, with its soft-coal engines.

THE TENNIEL DINNER.

More Distinctive than Any Other of the Season.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 15.—The dinner to Sir John Tenniel was a noteworthy incident, surpassing in positive interest any other public dinner of the season. Mr. Balfour is just in his element on such an occasion, and the lightness and grace of his touch in his impromptu speeches were delightful. Our Ambassador, at this moment, is the best after-dinner speaker in Great Britain and is never happier than when literature and art are the subjects, and the Britons had not unhappily pitted against him Augustine Birrell.

The veteran draughtsman and octogenarian, who is still in harness though retired from the staff of Punch, trembled and lost the thread of his discourse when he rose to reply, but Balfour prompted him and put him at ease. A unique spectacle this, when a satirist of the pencil, who had so deftly caricatured men of his era, including many who were present, was trembling from sheer embarrassment in the face of the great honor come to him from the very hearts of his fellow-men!

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

Only Money Now Needed, Says Dr. Herzl.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 15.—Dr. Theodore Herzl, who is now in London, expresses the greatest faith in the eventual success of the Zionist movement to colonize Jews in Palestine, of which I. Zangwill is President. At a dinner of the Maccabaeans in his honor, Mr. Zangwill declared Herzl to be the first statesman the Jews have had since the destruction of Jerusalem.

Dr. Herzl declares that nothing is now needed to put his plans in operation but money.

THE NEW LUPUS CURE.

Rivalry of the Roentgen Rays Causes Controversy in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 15.—The large subscriptions flowing into the London Hospital to carry on the experiment in the use of electric light to cure cases of lupus have caused a little controversy between the surgeons in charge of that work and those using the Roentgen rays for the same purpose at the London Skin Hospital.

It seems that the latter experiments have been going on for some time and cost less, because the apparatus used to concentrate the Finsen rays of electric light in the other system is expensive and a long time is required at each exposure. But the use of the Roentgen rays is always attended with some danger to the patient, and the results at the London Hospital, where experiments have been going on under the direct patronage of Queen Alexandra, are, on the whole, much more satisfactory.

THE CASE OF M. PARFAIT.

Authorities Disagree as to the Missile Thrown at Waldeck-Rousseau.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 15.—Ernest Parfait has been tried and convicted of deliberately and with malice throwing a missile at M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Prime Minister of France, in Havre, and sentenced to imprisonment, without settling the dispute as to whether the article thrown was an egg, an orange, or a tomato.

The reports of the trial containing accounts of the incident, describe it as all three. There seems to be so little similarity in the articles or in the results of throwing that M. Waldeck-Rousseau surely ought to know; but he and his party seem satisfied by the testimony that Parfait is a Royalist and not a dangerous Radical. The evidence at the trial indicates that he is merely a fool.

E. A. DITHMAR.

Annie Russell in a Clyde Fitch Play.

LONDON, June 15.—Clyde Fitch, who is at Carlsbad, has agreed to write for Charles Frohman a new play on American society, which will be produced by Annie Russell at the Lyceum Theatre, New York. During the coming season Mr. Fitch's "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" will be produced in London.

EX-GOV. PINGREE'S ILLNESS.

His Condition Is Critical and His Physicians Are Apprehensive.

LONDON, July 16— 1:35 A. M.—A consultation of physicians at midnight in the room of ex-Gov. Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan, evidenced the acuteness of his attack of dysentery. Every effort has been extended to check the exhaustion from which he is suffering, and, while the physicians declare that Mr. Pingree has fairly held his own to-day, they are unable to say that he is anywise improved. The question now is whether his natural physical strength will enable him to withstand the exhausting strain of the last few days.

The patient was sleeping at 1 o'clock. A further consultation will be held at 9 o'clock this morning.

That Mr. Pingree's condition is critical cannot be denied, and his physicians do not disguise their apprehension, though they are still hopeful of a favorable result. There are symptoms of peritonitis.

For Weather Reports from the Azores.

LISBON, June 15.—A law has been gazetted providing for the establishment of a meteorological station in the Azore Islands, in accordance with the agreement, signed in Paris, between the representatives of the United States and of Portugal.

A. Simonson

933 Broadway, 21—22 Streets.

The Leading House for

GRAY HAIR

Ladies interested in gray hair should be sure to inspect my stock. I carry every shade from the slightly gray to the pure silver, and can match any color of the natural hair exactly, so that detection is absolutely impossible.

FOR THE FRONT HAIR. Transformation. Marie Antoinette. Pompadour.

FOR THE BACK HAIR. Grecian Knot. Newport Coil. Wavy Switches.

WIGS and TOUPEES for ladies and gentlemen. No client of mine need ever fear detection. I allow no wig or toupee to leave the establishment which is not perfect in every way.

HAIR ORNAMENTS, of the choicest and most fashionable designs, in real tortoise and amber shell, fine cut jet, velvets, laces, etc. Also the "Rose of Japan," an entirely new fabric made of fibre grown in Japan.

HAIR DRESSING and HAIR COLORING. French undulation, shampooing, scalp and hair treatment. All utensils antiseptically treated.

My establishment is kept pleasantly cool by electricity.

I keep EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

No Branch Stores. No Agents.

RUSSIA'S FIRM STAND ON INDEMNITY PLAN

No Assent to Any Diminution of Chinese Autonomy.

Inability to Agree to American Proposition Does Not Indicate Difference in Aims.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—It can be stated on competent authority that Russia now anticipates an early settlement of the pending difficulties concerning the method of payment of the Chinese indemnity. Russia's position is that any method is acceptable which does not conflict with the basic principles of Russian policy. Russia did find objections to the British plan, but not to the bond plan in itself. She declined to assent to arrangements which would diminish Chinese autonomy, opposing all forts, condominium, or enlarged control of the Chinese finances; but, nevertheless, she would not consider the matter of a commission to receive and divide the funds available for payment in compensation of the demands as an undue encroachment upon Chinese autonomy.

It is learned that the powers generally replied to the American arbitration proposition that the question was too complicated. The matter of the amount is considered here as closed. The powers presented their accounts and declined to assent to the American proposition to scale them down, and China agreed to pay the demand, and a formal resolution by the Ministers in conference is unnecessary.

It may be said that the Russian inability to see every detail in the same light as the Americans does not indicate differences in their ultimate aims. Russia continues to estimate American friendship as highly as ever, and responsible officials speak with genuine pleasure, not only of the cordiality between the Governments, but also of the kindly disposition of the American people toward Russia, as reflected by the press.

BRITISH INDEMNITY PLAN.

China to Issue Thirty-Year Four Per Cent. Bonds to Each of the Powers for Amount Due.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The news dispatches from Peking strengthen in the official mind here the belief that what is known as the British-American plan of settling the indemnity question will be adopted. The details of the British plan were learned to-day from an authoritative source to be as follows:

The Chinese Government is to issue bonds to each of the powers to the amount of the indemnity due each. These bonds are to bear 4 per cent. interest, with a clause providing one-half per cent. for amortization. Certain of the Chinese revenues, not specifically designated in the proposition, are to be earmarked for the liquidation of the bonds. A committee appointed by the foreign powers is to take charge of questions relating to the revenues thus earmarked, and the committee is to arrange details by which the revenues are to be applied on the bonds. In case of default on the bonds, the default is to be to the committee and not to the several powers.

It was proposed in addition that the period of the bonds be thirty years, and that they be issued in installments. In this form the proposition stood up to within a few days ago, but it is not known in what particulars it may have been modified by the Ministers.

WAR FEELING IN JAPAN.

Promoter of Japanese-American Bank Talks of the Situation.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 15.—J. F. Hooper, a passenger on the steamer Tacoma, who is an adviser to the Japanese Government, has come here in an endeavor to influence American capital in an American-Japanese bank, half of the capital of which will be subscribed by Baron Iwazaki, a rich Japanese, and the other half by Americans.

He says that the war feeling is still great in Japan, but that the Government is holding back and is undesirous of war. As far as he could learn before he left Tokio, it was feared that Russia, when ready for war, would force it upon Japan. A clash is inevitable in his opinion.

Minister Conger at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Minister Conger, accompanied by his brother, Dr. Conger of Pasadena, Cal., was at the White House to-day for a conference with the President. The Minister also called at the State Department and went over the Chinese situation with Acting Secretary Hill. After concluding his conference here he will go to Boston and Michigan, returning then to his home in Iowa before starting back to China.

ITALY'S ROYAL BAPTISM.

Many Children Injured While in Front of the Quirinal.

ROME, June 15.—The Princess Yolande, daughter of the King and Queen of Italy, who was born June 1, was baptized at the Quirinal to-day, in the presence of the King, the royal family and State and Church dignitaries. In a crush on the square in front of the palace many school children were injured.

Details of De Wet's Disaster.

LONDON, June 15.—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office from Pretoria as follows: "During the march from Vrede Gen. Elliot's column engaged De Wet near Reits June 6. After severe fighting they captured seventy-one loaded wagons, forty-five prisoners, fifty-eight rifles, 10,000 rounds of ammunition, and 4,000 cattle. The Boers left seventeen killed and three wounded. Our casualties were three officers and seventeen men killed and one officer and twenty-four men wounded."

The Sale of "Bob" Veal.

ALBANY, June 15.—The State Agricultural Department is encountering great difficulties in enforcing the law prohibiting the sale of "bob" veal in this State. The department believes that large quantities are sold in New York City, which are shipped from points in this State to that city through New Jersey. The difficulty experienced in locating veal shipped is through the operations of the inter-State commerce law, which protects the shipments until they reach their destinations. The department has a large force of Inspectors in New York City and hopes to be able to cause the arrest of not only the retail dealers, but the men who ship the veal to market.

HIS IDENTITY IN DOUBT.

Alleged Murderer in England Says He Was in America When Crime Was Committed.

LONDON, June 15.—The British steamer Duke of Norfolk, Capt. Jenkins, from New Zealand, which arrived to-day, brings a prisoner charged with murder, robbery, and arson, committed at Colchester, County of Essex, in 1893. The case promises to develop a mistaken identity controversy of absorbing interest.

In the year mentioned Arthur Blatch, it is alleged, robbed and murdered Alfred Welch and set fire to his victim's tailor shop in order to cover his crime. He escaped.

At Wellington, N. Z., Nov. 6, 1900, in consequence of information given by a woman, the supposed Blatch was arrested. He was positively identified by two residents of London, but he says he is Charles Lilly White, a naturalized American, who had been in the United States since 1885.

He maintains also that he has an aunt named Caroline Cook living in Chicago, and that he homesteaded in the State of Washington in 1892-3. Some documentary evidence supports the prisoner's contention. The man in custody is a painter and a musician, accomplishments which were not possessed by Blatch.

A LETTER WRITER ARRESTED.

Pringle Says He Eats Cucumbers and Tops Off with Whisky.

Charles S. Pringle, a well-dressed man, who said that he was fifty years old and had lived in this country for the last six months, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday on a charge of sending threatening letters through the mails. The charge was made by Anthony Comstock, and Pringle was arrested at the Eastern Hotel, on Battery Place, where he has been living for the past four or five months. The managers of the hotel say that he has spent most of his time writing letters.

He has written letters to President McKinley, Gov. Odell, Mayor Van Wyck, and other persons of prominence. The letters on which Pringle was arraigned in the United States Court this morning were attached to the complaint, and both were addressed to the "Chief of Postal Inspectors." Pringle, when he was arraigned, claimed to be a subject of the English Government, and demanded the services of the British Consul. Mr. Charles Fox, the attorney for the British Consul, was called up on the telephone and in a few minutes appeared in Commissioner Alexander's rooms. After a short examination Commissioner Alexander said that he was convinced that the prisoner was insane, and he was discharged in the custody of Mr. Fox.

Pringle said he was a vegetarian and ate no meat. "I eat cucumbers and radishes or tomatoes for my breakfast, and I drink whisky as a top off, for whisky is a vegetable production; therefore I believe in it. I vary my midday meals by eating stewed carrots or something of the kind. Vegetables, I tell you, are the most stimulating food."

There was nothing in any of the letters written by the prisoner of a threatening nature, and upon Mr. Fox's agreement that the man would return to England he was discharged by Commissioner Alexander. The prisoner was arrested by Deputy United States Marshals Blake and McEvery.

MACHINISTS' UNION DEFIED.

Metal Trades Association Declares in Favor of Piece Work and the Premium Plan.

The National Metal Trades Association yesterday followed up its defiance of the International Association of Machinists by declaring in favor of piecework, against which the union has been fighting for years. The piecework system has been opposed by the union on the ground that when a man is found to be very expert and rapid, so that he can make a great deal more than when paid by the day or the week, employers cut the rates. This the employers deny.

The following statement addressed to the public was given out yesterday afternoon by Edwin Reynolds, President of the Metal Trades Association:

As the National Metal Trades Association and its affairs will be brought before the public by reason of the machinists' strike, we desire to place in your possession some authentic facts concerning our association and its position, so that you may have proper material if you wish to mention this matter.

Our aims are based throughout upon the basis of fair dealing and justice. We will not use our influence for any unfair purpose, but will not be imposed upon. Our issue in the present strike is simply one of defense against unfair and unjust demands of organized labor—not against unions or wages. We have been so harassed by the unions interfering with the management of our shops for the past year that the condition is no longer bearable. We insist on our right to introduce new methods and machines in our factories, and to control our production. We believe that manufacturers must keep up with the progress of the world and run their shops on an economical, commercial basis, not on any false ideas of restricted production. We also intend to introduce piece work and the premium plan into our shops, which the unions now oppose, but our association will not permit any member to make improper use of the premium plan or piece work. We wish it plainly understood that as an association we are not fighting unionism, but its abuses, and will employ union men or free men impartially.

Detective Force Reduced at Ampere.

NEWARK, N. J., June 15.—The Crocker-Wheeler Company at Ampere has reduced the force of State detectives that has been guarding the works for several weeks to one man by day and three or four at night. Work is said to be progressing as usual. The strikers got about $500 from the National body of machinists yesterday, which was distributed to help the most needy cases.

THE AMSTERDAM PLAYGROUNDS.

More Than 1,000 Children at the Opening in Sixty-eighth Street.

More than 1,000 young folks attended the opening of the Amsterdam Play Grounds for Children in West Sixty-eighth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The Roman Catholic Protectory Band furnished music, and the American flag was displayed from many standards about the inclosure, though no special exercises were arranged by the Outdoor Recreation League, of which Charles B. Stover is the President, to mark the occasion.

There are more than forty swings on the grounds and a large assortment of gymnasium apparatus, including pole-vaulting machines, horses, hurdles, and rings. An instructor will be in attendance every afternoon from 2 until 6 o'clock to give lessons in athletics.

Viscount Deerhurst Here.

On the Umbria, which arrived yesterday, was Viscount Deerhurst, a son of the Earl of Coventry, and husband of Virginia, daughter of Charles W. Bonynge, formerly of California. He comes here to visit his father-in-law. The Viscount said that his plans were not formed, and that he did not know how long he would remain in this country.

B. Altman & Co.

SUIT DEPARTMENT. (Second Floor.)

An assortment of Pongee Silk Suits, for immediate wear, in a number of models, including the Shirt Waist style.

For MONDAY, JUNE 17th:

Suits, Tailor-made effects, of Summer weight materials, at the following low prices:

$18.00, $23.50, $29.00

LINEN DEPARTMENT. (First Floor.)

Renaissance and Irish Hand-Embroidered Centre Pieces, Tea Cloths, Dresser Scarfs and Doylies, at Reduced Prices.

On MONDAY, JUNE 17th, Table Cloths and Napkins to match at the following Special Prices:

550 TABLE CLOTHS.		500 DOZ. NAPKINS.	
2x2 yards, each,	$1.50	Breakfast size, dozen,	$1.50
2x2½ " "	1.85	Dinner " "	2.35
2x3 " "	2.30		

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T. (Third Floor.)

The following articles will be offered to-morrow, Monday, at low prices:

Tapestry Portieres, fringed top and bottom, pair,	$3.75
Woven Hammocks, (large size), with valance, spreader and tufted cushion, six colorings, each,	1.69
Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, with lace insertion and edge, 3 yards long, pair,	1.90
Ruffled Muslin Curtains, hemstitched, 3 yards long, assorted patterns, pair,	95c
Cottage Screens, (3 fold), filled with Cotton Pongee, in various colors, 5 feet high, each,	2.48

Sixth Avenue, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, New York.

BEST & CO

ULIUPUTIAN BAZAAR

Special Sale

Girls' & Misses' Dresses

We offer a large lot of Wash Dresses as given below, at remarkably low prices.

Girls' Sailor Suits of blue striped and polka dot percale, sailor collar and cuffs strapped with bands of white; sizes 4 to 12 years, $1.35

Girls' Russian Blouse Dresses of colored Chambrays, full gathered skirt with deep hem; blouse buttoned on the side, with two rows of hand feather stitching; sizes 4 to 10 years, $1.85

Sample Dresses and Broken Sizes, consisting of Sailor Suits and One-Piece Dresses, made of galatea, chambray and gingham, $2.85 & $3.85

Sailor Suits of all wool serge, full skirt with deep hem, collar and cuffs trimmed with narrow braid, shield piece of plain cloth with silk embroidered emblem; sizes 4 to 10 years, $4.85

Exceptional Values.

60-62 West 23d Street.

GRADUATION WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.

$25.00 Solid 14-Karat Gold Waltham Watches, $15.

Two of the greatest bargains in watches I ever offered. The Cases are Genuine SOLID 14-KARAT GOLD, hand-made, and are guaranteed in every respect. Lady's, $15, reduced from $25; Gent's $25 (medium size), reduced from $35. I offer these watches with the understanding that if they can be duplicated for less than the above amount I will refund the money. No other watch dealer ever made this offer. I will also give you a written guarantee. Hundreds of other watch bargains that no other watchmaker in New York can show you. See my window display. You will find anything in the watch line you want there. Sent on approval if $1 is sent to guarantee express charges.

$25. {GENUINE DIAMOND RINGS. Full value within 1 year} $15.

NO OTHER DIAMOND DEALER WILL DO THIS.

Why I make this wonderful offer is because I give the best value in diamonds that a dealer possibly can. I buy them for spot cash, also take them in trade, and give my customers the benefit of all bargains. These two diamond rings offered here cost originally $50.00, set in a pair of eardrops. I took them in trade, and mounted one in a Gents' Solid 14-Karat Gold "Belcher" Ring Setting; the other I put in a Lady's Solid 14-Karat Gold "Tiffany" Setting. These pictures here are the exact patterns. The one on the left side is the lady's style, the other the gent's. They must be seen to be appreciated. I will alter the size to fit free. Sent on approval if $1 is sent to guarantee express charges. I have hundreds of other bargains in mounted diamond jewelry. You should see my "Diamond Window" Display. Diamond Jewelry Made and Repaired.

KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 FULTON ST.,

NEW YORK. Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., "Saturdays included."
LOOK FOR THE BIG WATCH, NEAR NASSAU ST.

Straight Whiskeys Must Be Pure.

OLD CROW RYE

IS straight and therefore pure. How many of the various brands advertised can claim they are straight?

Gold Medal awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1900.

We make no misstatements.

H. B. KIRK & CO., SOLE BOTTLERS, N.Y.

NO-CANTEEN SYSTEM HAS ANOTHER TRIAL

Pay Day Disturbances at Forts Around New York.

Enlisted Men as Yet Show No Insubordination, but Their Officers Fear General Demoralization.

The no-canteen system had another trial last week in the Department of the East when the posts around New York were paid off, and conditions were, as a rule, aggravated over those which obtained after the May pay day. The Fort Wadsworth and Fort Schuyler posts were paid off on Tuesday; that of Fort Hamilton on Wednesday; the men of Fort Wood received their pay for May on Thursday, and those of Fort Hancock on Friday. The enlisted men at the three reservations first named furnished a number of delinquents for court-martial and discipline. While no flagitious offense was committed, there was more of inebriety than in May, and several encounters over liquor outside the posts in which old or fancied grudges were settled.

At two of the posts yesterday the debauch which started on pay day was continued. Investigation discovered that the smuggling of "hard" liquor into the reservations is on the increase, and several enlisted men said that the results of the suppression of the canteen will increase with each succeeding pay day until the canteen is restored, and operate against discipline, good service, and the honor of the uniform.

None of the commandants of the posts would talk on the subject or furnish any statistics or data of delinquencies attributable to the suppression of the canteen and the coming around of pay day. Col. John I. Rodgers of Fort Hamilton, Capt. W. R. Hamilton of Fort Schuyler, and Lieut. Col. J. L. Tiernon of Fort Wadsworth said that in being silent on the subject they respected the wishes and request of Gen. Brooke, who is collecting full information in regard to the workings of the no-canteen system, and who will eventually make public some very interesting facts. While the commandants were silent, no bar to free communication with the enlisted men on the subject was interposed.

FORT SCUYLER'S RECORD.

Fort Schuyler is isolated, and to get liquor the garrison—Company 80 of the Coast Artillery—has to go to Throgg's Neck, or Westchester, more than four and a half miles away. Stories in regard to what happened on pay day and up to yesterday differed, but enough was learned from men worthy of credence to establish that general good order and decorum were upset, as they were a month ago, by the visit of the Paymaster.

"About twenty-five men," said a non-commissioned officer, "were conspicuous in having misspent their pay in May, and there was little difference this week. It's pretty hard to say how many men come in on pay day night more or less the worse for liquor. If they are in bed at 11 o'clock and do not attract attention to themselves and do duty next morning they are all right. We had this week about twelve 'drunks,' and three men were absent on Wednesday. One returned on Friday, and two have yet to report by next Friday, or be recorded as deserters.

"I think the business of getting drunk on this post on pay day is dying out. The men find it is a bad way to protest against no canteen. Were a vote taken to-day here it would be unanimous for the canteen. But many of the offenders have been heavily fined and others have been deprived of privileges and put on fatigue duty, and they think twice before going four miles and a half to drink liquor and get into trouble. Besides, five courts-martial mean a grand court-martial and dishonorable discharge, and that checks some.

"There are exceptions to every rule. One would think that a walk of about five miles to the post would sober a man up. It would but for the last drink and 'pocket pistols' and whole bottles of 'jag.' Of course, if the orders of the commandant were strictly carried out, every man a shade 'off' would be searched on entering the reservation. But this isn't done, and the fact is that not only is there a good deal of liquor smuggling indulged in, but the hard liquor drinkers have caches just outside the reservation. They take a last nip before coming in, and get out the next morning to get a hair of the dog that bit them. A little rum was run in when we had the canteen, but not nearly as much as now.

"Although we have lost the profits of the canteen we keep up in athletics and our club is not in debt. The men so far have respected their officers, but each pay day is bound little by little to undermine discipline. The appearance of insubordination would be a great calamity, as the class of men in this arm of the service is very superior, and when the canteen existed none were more tractable. It was a great mistake to give enlisted men social privileges which kept them in the reservations and deprive them of them, and so render them stubborn and tricky in getting what they believe they have a right to."

AT FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton's garrison is made up of about 500 men of Companies 84, 51, and 54 Coast Artillery and Company 11 Field Artillery. The latter are classed as "Indians" by the other soldiers, and are rated by them hard drinkers.

"They don't go to Fort Hamilton saloons or to Brooklyn for their 'booze,'" said a Coast Artilleryman, "but straight to the Bowery."

An estimate of the results of Wednesday's pay day could only be had by talking with non-commissioned officers of each company. One of the 84th said:

"What can you expect, with forty-three saloons within a mile of the post and Brooklyn and New York within hail? The men are largely in a majority in favor of the canteen, but they are driven out of the reservation to get what they think they have a right to, and have taken to whisky, as might have been expected. I can't say how many of my company turned up on Wednesday night before 11 o'clock the worse for liquor and went to bed without getting into trouble. I know that three or the company are absent, that two came in disfigured through fighting, and six were hauled up for delinquencies attributable to pay day and no canteen.

"Ten men, I believe, are in the guardhouse. Not all of them, however, are pay day cases. I believe, too, that smuggling liquor into the post is on the increase. When you go out look into the picnic grounds near by, and if you don't find some of the men 'working the growler' I shall be mistaken. The sooner we get our beer back on the post the better. I can already see brutalization through whisky in the men."

A Sergeant of the Eleventh Field Artillery corroborated a statement that the company cut a big swath on pay day.

"Yes," he said, "times were pretty red hot. Over forty of our men came in 'boozy,' and on Thursday there were seven absentees. They have turned up since. Fight? Yes, there was some scrapping, but I don't care to talk about it."

"We had," said a non-commissioned officer of the Fifty-fourth, "about twenty men 'under the influence,' and six of them got into trouble over it. One of them is in the 'brig.' Our company has, however, no absentees. There were more 'drunks' than in May, due to whisky. Our company fund is not quite exhausted, but it may be soon. We had it in comfortable shape when we had the canteen. All this is not very creditable. When we had the canteen we washed our dirty linen in private, and there was not much of it at that. Now just close to the post you see things that are not nice that don't do credit to the uniform. Such sights were rare when we had the canteen."

A SERGEANT'S PRIDE.

"I take special credit for my company," said a Sergeant of the Fifty-first. "It was 'on the bum' not long ago, and now, even without the canteen, it's one of the best in the service. Some of the men returned besotted Wednesday night, but we had but seven cases of 'drunk' and one absentee. He came back this morning. One man was court-martialed to-day for being too drunk to do duty."

As the reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES left the post he encountered within 200 feet of the entrance gate a member of the Eleventh Field Artillery so "loaded for bear" that he staggered. He was in a merry, chattering humor, and his salutation as he halted and acted as though his legs were stilts was:

"'Scuse me, hic, Sir, but do the atm'spheric c'nditions, hic, indicate rain?"

"Rain? No. Rum."

"Rum! 'Scuse me, Sir," closely examining the reporter, "but, hic, you might be my s'perior officer."

"When did you leave the post?"

"T—t—wenty minutes ago."

"And got 'loaded' so soon?"

"Loaded! Nonsense. I was, hic, 'loaded' when I left it. Bin loaded, hic, ever since pay day. Gimme a chew o' tobacco."

"Have a cigar."

"Well!" (in astonishment and supporting himself by a tree screen) "who the devil are you? Got a match?"

The soldier after he had failed to light four matches was furnished with a light. Taking two or three puffs he shooks hands, straightened up, and said:

"Now, I'll brace up and go in. Look out for the guardhouse? Not much. No danger."

He passed the scrutiny of the guard—if the guard noticed him—and sprawled up the hill to the Eleventh's quarters.

Not 200 yards further four enlisted men in khaki suits were seated on an old log in a grove of allantus trees with a can of beer in front of them and a negro stableman watching them as they "rushed the growler." They paid no attention to passers by who stopped and commented on the ostentatious display of disregard for the United States uniform.

"Oh, that's nothing," was the remark of another soldier on his way to the post. "It's going to get worse instead of better."

The Fort Wadsworth garrison had not yesterday got over the effects of pay day. In a saloon close to the gate of the reservation were two enlisted men whose talk was confused. They had come for a can of beer and explained that they were going to "keep it up" at the house of the post's washerwoman near by. They appeared to take delight in telling of the wild time the men had had since pay day. Half the command, they said, got "full," the guardhouse was crowded, and there had been 83 men court-martialed. Twenty-three soldiers, they added, were in the guardhouse, and 20 members of the command, which consists of 300 men of the Fiftieth, Fifty-third, Fifty-seventh, Eighty-fifth, and Eighty-sixth Companies of Coast Artillery, were absentees.

"It's the hottest time we've had yet," volunteered one of the men with the can. "There's been fighting all through. May wasn't a patch on this month."

Other members of the command told stories of revelry like this with the number of delinquents materially reduced.

POST OFFICER'S DENIAL.

A post officer to whom this information was brought said:

"This is gross exaggeration. I cannot understand the motive of it. The conditions this week are about those of last month at pay time. Of course, you cannot tell how many men came in Tuesday night under the influence of liquor, as those who came before 11 o'clock had an opportunity to shield themselves by going to bed. If my information is correct, as I believe it to be, only twenty-five men have so far been court-martialed, and two or three men will appear before the Summary Court Officer. The delinquents were all fined. We don't inflict fatigue penalties here. The highest fine was $8.

"I have seen as yet no evidence of insubordination or of disrespect, while, of course, a man who disgraces his uniform by overindulgence in liquor in public has his sense of decency dulled.

"One of the cases tried was rare. A man who came in in liquor got to bed all right before 11 P. M. on Tuesday, but a little later on his cot was empty, and he was found cooling off outside the reservation gate. He was properly punished.

"Liquor smuggling, I suppose, is practiced. Last month a man who came in at pay day time was stopped and a bottle of whisky was found in his possession. He was taken care of in exemplary fashion. So far as I know, there are now only three pay-day delinquents in the guardhouse, and only three men paid off on Tuesday are absent without leave. I am, of course, pro canteen. It's the lesser of two evils. But I believe that the men of this post are just as loyal to their officers as ever they were. They should be, as they have always been leniently dealt with and their comfort has been well cared for."

ARMED RESISTANCE CEASING.

North Coast of Mindanao Being Opened to Trade.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Rear Admiral Kempff has submitted to the Navy Department the following extract from the April report of the commanding officer of the Samar, which is stationed on the Zamboanga patrol station:

"April 19 to 27, cruising about north coast of Mindanao and to Zamboanga, also carrying mail and telephone supplies for army.

"Armed resistance to American authorities along the north coast has ceased and the insurrectos have surrendered, except one band recently operating in the vicinity of Oraquita. This band is said to have retired several days' march into the hills.

"The district commander is giving permission to any vessel asking for it to trade to any port on the coast.

"In my opinion, a close or continuous patrol in that district is no longer necessary, but I think that frequent visits should be made to that part of the coast by the vessels of this station."

PHILIPPINE SUPREME COURT.

Judges Appointed by the United States Commission.

MANILA, June 15.—The United States Philippine Commission has appointed the following Supreme Court Judges: Chief Justice—Cayetano Arellano; Florentino Torres, ex-Attorney General; J. F. Cooper of Texas, Gen. James F. Smith of California, formerly Collector of Customs; Charles A. Willard of Minnesota, Victorina Mapa of Iloilo, and Fletcher Ladd of New Hampshire.

The commission has also appointed L. R. Wilfley of Missouri to be Attorney General. His assistant and solicitor will be natives.

TEACHERS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Transport to Sail with 570 Instructors July 23 Ordered.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Acting Quartermaster General Bird has telegraphed Gen. Long, in charge of transportation at San Francisco, directing him to fit up the transport Thomas, if the Sherman is not available, so that she may sail on July 23, as a special transport for teachers. The Thomas is to be fitted to carry 170 female teachers and 400 male teachers to the Philippines.

The War Department has received from Judge Taft approval of the selection of 250 teachers, who will be ready to sail on the Thomas. One hundred and fifty-six teachers will sail on the Buford and Logan on July 1 and 16.

Cavite Mail Clerk Arrested.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Postmaster General has been notified of the arrest and trial of Bonificio Manalac y Reyes, a native mail clerk in the Cavite Post Office, in the Philippine Islands. He was caught in the act of robbing the mails, and over 400 articles of miscellaneous nature, which had been taken from letters and packages, were found in his room. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000.

Time and Cost of Oregon Repairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—It is estimated that the repairs to the Oregon, which has just arrived from the Orient, rendered necessary by the damage sustained when she was wrecked in the Gulf of Pechili, will require about six months on the dry dock and will cost fully $250,000.

Increase in Customs Receipts.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—An increase of $940,515 in the customs revenues of the Philippine Islands for the first quarter of 1901, as compared with the same period of 1900, is set forth in a statement made public to-day by the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department. The total revenues for the first quarter of the current year amounted to $2,199,394.

Postmaster's Sureties Arrested.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Chief Inspector Cochran of the Post Office Department today received information by cable of the arrest in Porto Rico of E. Franceshi and Rafael Vasquez. They are sureties on the bond of the Postmaster of the town of Juana Diaz, and the message states that the arrest was for violation of the Federal law relating to money orders.

Gov. Otero of New Mexico Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The President has reappointed Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico. A delegation has been here for some days making representations to the Secretary of the Interior looking to the defeat of Mr. Otero, but after considering the matter, Secretary Hitchcock recommended Mr. Otero's reappointment. His term expired June 7.

L. Shaw
54 WEST 14TH ST. N.Y.

Comfort and Elegance in
HAIR GOODS FOR SUMMER WEAR
All our productions in Hair Goods for Summer uses are so constructed as to combine coolness with elegance during the present "heated term."

GRAY HAIR
For Elderly Ladies in the rarest shades.

POMPADOUR BANGS
AND OUR NATURALLY CURLY BANGS

Our Marie Antoinette WAVY SWITCHES
are light, fluffy and natural. Our

Wigs & Toupees
FOR GENTLEMEN
represent the most perfect specimens of modern hair work.
Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics, Rouges, Manicuring, Hair-Dressing Parlors.
Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free.

54 W. 14th St., next Macy's, New York.

INDIAN TRIBES PROTEST.

Visit Secretary Hitchcock and Object to the Opening of Their Lands in Oklahoma for Settlement.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Lone Wolf and twelve or fifteen other Indians, representing the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes, to-day appeared before the Secretary of the Interior and made a verbal protest against the opening of any part of their lands in Oklahoma to settlement under the act of the last session of Congress. They were introduced by Judge Springer. Several of them declared that agreement for the cession of their lands had not been secured by legitimate methods.

Judge Springer presented the complaint of the Indians in detail. Secretary Hitchcock told the Indians that he had only received them as a matter of courtesy, and that under no circumstances could he consider their presentation while their case was pending in the courts. It is understood that the Indians will not be received by the President on account of Mrs. McKinley's condition.

CUBA'S NEW CONDITIONS.

Little Difficulty Expected in Changing from Military Control to Civil Government.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—It is now learned that when the Cuban Commission was in Washington delegates informed Secretary Root that they did not think it would be possible to have the Cuban Government organized before Feb. 1, owing to the fact that certain procedures must be had under their new Constitution.

The opinion is expressed at the War Department that there will be little or no difficulty in effecting a change from American military control to Cuban civil control. The civil service which Gen. Wood has organized is largely composed of Cubans, and it is believed that the new Government will utilize this machinery.

The War Department has received copies of an order issued by Gen. Wood compiling the various orders now in force governing marriages in Cuba. The Cuban law contains provision for the old custom of reading the bans, though this may be sometimes dispensed with. The marriage fee is limited to $1, United States currency. The final clause of Gen. Wood's order repeals all sections of former Cuban laws in regard to marriage which conflict with the present order.

Gen. Wood has issued an order placing the direction and inspection of all municipal finances in charge of the Department of Finance of the island. He also has announced that the mining tax known as "canon de Minas," has not been abolished, but that its collection is in suspension until further notice.

Gen. Wood has appointed Salvador Miranda President of the Board of Education of Guanajay and Joaquin N. Aramburu Secretary of said board, to take the places of Ricardo Chipi and Rafael Usatorres respectively, who were dismissed. Gen. Wood says that "the above appointed gentlemen will hold their respective positions until the elections of 1903."

Cuban Teachers Invited to Harvard.

HAVANA, June 15.—President Eliot of Harvard University has invited 100 Cuban teachers to attend the Summer school there.

PRESIDENT GRANTS PARDONS.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The President to-day disposed of eleven applications for pardon. He denied two, granted one pardon to restore civil rights, and granted pardons and commutations in eight cases.

Among those pardoned was J. P. Greenwood, who pleaded guilty to embezzling Post Office money order funds while Postmaster at Goldfield, Col. He was sentenced April 13, 1901, to pay a fine of $643 and to imprisonment for six months in jail at Denver. The Attorney General recommended pardon because "it was clearly shown that there was no intention on the part of the prisoner to defraud the Government."

PATRIOTISM IN PORTO RICO.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 15.—All the island schools yesterday fittingly celebrated the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the adoption of the American flag. In this city 2,500 students marched to the Plaza and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" in English, accompanied by a military band, and the forts fired a salute. Commissioner of Education Brumbaugh distributed 2,000 flags among those present. Similar celebrations were held in other towns.

San Juan is in the midst of a twenty days' celebration in honor of its patron saint, and there were pyrotechnic displays, parades, and sports, to which the people contributed largely.

The Governor will shortly appoint a committee to arrange for the appropriate observance of the Fourth of July.

Munoz Will Sue Uribe-Uribe.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 15.—Luis Moret Munoz, who was arrested here June 4 on his arrival from New York because of his failure to deliver to Gen. Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian insurgent leader, now in New York, a package containing about $6,000, will, it is announced, attach the package and bring suit for $10,000 damages for illegal arrest.

MRS. McKINLEY IMPROVING.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Mrs. McKinley's physicians held their usual consultation this forenoon. No bulletin as to her condition was issued, but it was stated that she continues to improve.

The hope that she will recover is now stronger than at any time since the beginning of her illness. Her improvement so far has been steady and consistent. She is not, however, entirely out of danger.

The President saw more people to-day than he has since his return from California. Among his visitors were Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Representative Richardson of Tennessee, the leader of the minority in the House; Representative Gaines of Tennessee; Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia, Representative Livingston of Georgia, Representative Taylor of Ohio, Justice McKenna, Senator Elkins of West Virginia, Representative Boreing of Kentucky, and Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans.

President Declines an Invitation.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Accompanied by Commissioner Herman of the General Land Office, William S. Warner of the Black Hills Pioneer Society, called at the White House to-day and presented to the President an invitation to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first settlement of the Black Hills to be held at Deadwood from July 5 to 7. The invitation was engrossed upon a gold [illegible]. The President declined [illegible]

COMMISSIONS FOR CADETS.

Annapolis Visiting Board Recommends that They Be Given Immediately Upon Graduation.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy. The conclusions of the board are that the state of discipline and general management of the institution is excellent; that the title midshipman be restored, and substituted for that of naval cadet; that the cadets be given their commissions immediately upon graduation. Under present conditions, a cadet on his two-year cruise can receive no pension for physical disability incurred in the line of duty.

The board suggests that Admiral Farragut's flagship Hartford be attached to the Academy as a practice ship. An urgent recommendation is made that measures be taken to protect the captured flags at the academy from fire.

SUMMER NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Plans for North Atlantic Squadron Off Massachusetts Coast.

BOSTON, June 15.—Charlestown Navy Yard officials have been informed that the Navy Department is contemplating extensive manoeuvres for the North Atlantic Squadron this Summer off the Massachusetts coast. One of the most important undertakings will be that of determining the expedition, facility, and readiness of the fleet to establish a base of supplies on shore, such as would be required in war times.

Marines will be landed, the light guns taken ashore, ammunition and supplies landed, and a large quantity of coal, sufficient for the whole fleet, stored away. There will be sham battles, the landing of men under cover of the ship's guns, the reembarkation under the same conditions, and the protection of the approaches by submarine mines.

Volunteer Officers Discharged.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The War Department has issued an order honorably discharging from the volunteer service the following officers of the Signal Corps: Capt. Edward B. Ives, First Lieuts. John J. Ryan, William O. Bailey, Frederick M. Jones, Victor Shepherd, Richard O. Rickard, William Celt, William E. Davies, John C. Wessels, and Henry W. Stamford, Second Lieuts. Charles M. Duffy, Charles O. Hastings, Burt E. Grabo, Peter Bartsch, Rush H. Wheat, Earle W. Binkley, Harry W. Capron, and Otto B. Grimm.

Transport Rawlins May Be Sold.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Navy Department has informed the War Department that it can make no use of the transport Rawlins. A board of officers will be appointed to appraise the value of the Rawlins, and it is likely that she will then be offered for sale.

$400,000 Chapel for Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Secretary of the Navy has approved plans for a chapel at the Naval Academy to cost $400,000. The building will be in keeping with the other fine buildings now under construction at the Naval Academy.

Appointments to Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The following appointments have been made to the United States Military Academy at Annapolis: Nathan Horowitz, New York; Clarence K. Lyman, Hilo, Hawaiian Islands; G. Henry T. Bevigin, McIntosh, Fla.; Philip Matthews, New York.

Postal Sub-Stations in Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—On July 1 four new postal sub-stations will be established in Brooklyn, with facilities for the transaction of money-order and registry business and for the sale of postal supplies. They will be known as Sub-station No. 86, at 244 Flatbush Avenue; No. 87, at Humboldt Street and Nassau Avenue; No. 88, at 1,401 Sixtieth Street, Blythebourne, and No. 89, at 1,027 Third Avenue.

Ex-Capt. Carter Dropped.

WEST POINT, June 15.—At the meeting of the Association of Graduates of the Military Academy, just closed here, the name of ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, class of 1880, was dropped from the rolls by unanimous consent. Gen. John M. Schofield was re-elected President of the association, Capt. W. C. Rivers Secretary, and Capt. Charles P. Echols Treasurer. Capt. Charles G. Treat, senior instructor of artillery tactics, to-day relieved Col. Otto L. Hein as commandant of cadets.

Julian Phelps Resigns Consulate.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Julian Phelps, United States Consul at Crefeld, Germany, has resigned. He was appointed from Iowa in 1897.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, Fifteenth Cavalry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to the duty of conducting a detachment of recruits for the Twenty-eighth Infantry to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and upon the completion of his duties with the recruits will join his regiment at The Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. Howard R. Perry, Twenty-ninth Infantry, will join his regiment.

Capt. Charles D. Roberts, acting Judge Advocate, is detailed as recorder of the examining Board convened May 2, vice Capt. Howard R. Perry, Twenty-ninth Infantry, relieved.

Second Lieut. George C. Broome, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, recently appointed, will report to the Commanding General, Department of the East, June 25, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment.

Navy.

Lieut. E. H. Dunn ordered to Bath Iron Works June 24.

Lieut. C. M. Toser ordered to the Vermont June 27.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Navy Department was advised by cable to-day of the arrival of Admiral Remey, aboard the Brooklyn, at Sydney, Australia, back from his visit of courtesy to New Zealand.

The Brutus arrived at Aden this morning.

The gunboat Scorpion has arrived at Vicksburg.

The Dolphin has arrived at Washington.

The auxiliary cruiser Dixie sailed from Dio de Janeiro yesterday, for New York, by way of St. Lucia. She is due to arrive at New York June 2.

The Indiana, with a crew of naval cadets aboard, arrived at Newport News to-day.

The Leonidas has arrived at the Norfolk yard.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—William W. Clarke, Woodville; L. M. Phillips, South Coventry.

[illegible]

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Special Sale of

America's Best Patent Leather Shoes and Oxfords for Women.

The great demand for patent leather brought a dozen different sorts into the market—new things, untried—each claiming to be better than the others. These "mushroom" products that spring up from time to time may have merit; we do not want to be prejudiced against things just because they are new, but until the new things prove their worth we have more faith in the old, tried and never-found-wanting patent leather

Made by P. Rielly & Son, Newark, N. J.,

because by actual, exhaustive and conscientious test we find it simply unrivalled by any other patent leather made on this continent.

So, until some of these new leathers will prove their right to the claims made in their behalf, we will advise our trade to buy the patent leather shoes made out of the superb leathers that come from the model plant of Messrs. P. Rielly & Son, the quality of which we can warrant to be superior to any other American patent leather.

FOUR STYLES OF WOMEN'S PATENT LEATHER SHOES AND OXFORDS, Made of P. Rielly & Son's patent leather, we now offer at, per pair, 1.95

This offer will create a sensation. That's what we intend it should. The shoes as well as Oxfords come in high and low heel styles, in all widths and all sizes.

Price to hold good until further notice only.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

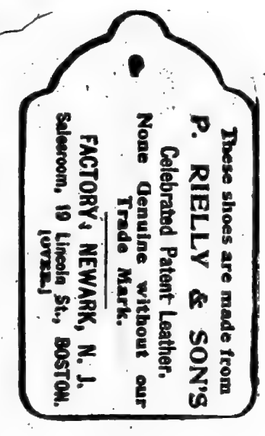

Great Price Reductions in

Stylish Summer Silks.

If the introduction to the story interests you, read the story itself. Here it is:

50c. per yard quality 24-inch All Silk, Satin Foulards, in striped effects; very desirable for Waists,	All reduced for Monday to 25c a yard.
50c. per yard quality 24-inch All Silk Printed Foulards,	
60c. per yard quality All Silk Domestic Taffetas, in 10 colors,	
40c. per yard quality White Habutai Wash Silks,	
65c. per yard quality 24-inch All Silk Printed India Pongee,	All reduced for Monday to 39c a yard.
85c. per yard quality 24-inch All Silk Black Crepe de Chine,	
59c. per yard quality Water and Perspiration Proof Black Habuta Silks,	
50c. per yard quality All Silk Black Taffetas,	
$1.25 per yard quality 45-inch All Silk Plain iron frame Black Grenadines,	All reduced for Monday to 78c a yard.
$1.50 per yard quality 45-inch All Silk Stripe Grenadines,	
$1.00 per yard quality 27-inch Guaranteed Black Taffetas,	
$1.00 per yard quality 27-inch Shantung Pongees,	
$1.00 per yard quality 21-inch Black Peau de Soie,	

(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Wash Materials.

These goods will win your admiration on first sight, and their beauty won't fade when they come in contact with the washtub. They will give you good service, too, and at the prices quoted the cost is so trifling that almost any woman can afford to own as many pretty, cool summer dresses as she would care to have.

46 Cases of Fine Printed Batiste, in the best colorings and styles, 30 inches wide and fast colors, at the very low price of, per yard, 10

25 Cases of Dotted Mulls, white grounds with black stripes and pretty floral effects; the prettiest cotton fabrics shown anywhere at the present time at anything like the price, which is but 12½

(Main Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Summer Price Reductions on

High Grade Photographs.

Business would fall off in our Photo Gallery during the summer season were it not for the fact that we offer such alluringly attractive prices, as, for example:

One Dozen high-grade Cabinet Carbonette Photographs, for which we usually charge $3.50, this week only 2.00

(Take Special Elevators at Main Entrance.)

White Goods

in India Linens, Victoria Lawns and Fancy Goods for Shirt Waists.

We bought them at far below their actual value. To-morrow you have a chance to do the same. They're all handsome, seasonable goods, bound to please even the most critical and exacting.

White India Linens, regularly worth 15c. a yard, for	6½
Victoria Lawns, worth 18c. a yard, for	9
White Lawns, 40 inches wide, regularly worth 19c. a yard, for	9
Fancy White Goods, regularly worth 15c. a yard, for	9

"Extra" Spetial for Monday.

5,000 yards of Linen Color Batistes and Grass Linens at these money-saving prices:

Linen Color Batistes, well worth 23c. a yard, at	15
Grass Linens, well worth 29c. a yard, at	19
Crash Suitings, well worth 18c. a yard, at	10

(Main Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Women's Silk Hat Scarfs,

so popular at the present time for the decoration of Summer outing and travelling hats, 36 inches square, in polka dot patterns on navy blue and lavender; priced elsewhere at $1.25; our price to-morrow, only 59

(Main Floor, Centre, 18th St. Side.)

Floor Coverings.

For coolness and cleanliness there's nothing as good as Chinese or Japanese mattings of a fine quality, with a bright, pretty rug here and there by way of contrast. But no matter what you may prefer, rugs, mattings or carpets, you can be sure of finding it here in practically unlimited assortments of the highest quality and beauty, and at the lowest of prices. Monday's offerings are as follows:

MATTINGS.

Heavy Chinese Mattings, in blue, green and red stripes and checks; regularly on sale at $5.00 per roll of 40 yards; here to-morrow for	3.75
Extra Chinese Mattings, regularly worth $16 per roll of 40 yards; here to-morrow for	11.50
Japanese Mattings, in artistic designs and colorings, made from long and finely selected straw; regularly worth $12 per roll of 40 yards; on sale to-morrow for	8.00

RUGS.

Smyrna Rugs of the very best quality in three carpet sizes, as follows:	
6x9 feet, regularly worth $15.75, for	11.00
7½x10½ feet, regularly worth $22.50, for	18.00
9x12 feet, regularly worth $28.50, for	21.00
Smyrna Rugs, in very desirable designs and colorings, perfectly reversible. Note sizes and prices:	
30x60 inches, regularly worth $1.50, for	1.15
36x72 inches, regularly worth $2.25, for	1.85
6x9 feet, regularly worth $7.50, for	5.65
7½x10½ feet, regularly worth $10.50, for	7.50
Royal Wilton Rugs, 27x54 inches, worth $4.50, for	2.65
Royal Wilton Rugs, 30x63 inches, worth $6.25, for	4.25

(Third Floor, Front.)

Silverware Reduced.

For beauty of design, richness of quality and lowness of price you'll find it difficult, if not impossible, to match these offerings:

24-Piece Set—6 knives, 6 forks, 6 table and 6 teaspoons, Rogers A1 plate, choice of two fancy patterns in a handsome lined case; regularly worth $8.00; complete set to-morrow for	5.00
Toilet Set—Brush, comb and mirror, quadruple plate and beautifully embossed; regularly worth $4.50; specially priced for to-morrow at	2.95
Bread Boat—Quadruple plated and beautifully pierced; worth $4.00; on sale to-morrow at	2.50
Brandy Flask of cut glass, with sterling silver screw top; worth $1.75; price to-morrow	98
Claret Jug—Fine imitation of cut glass, with quadruple plated top; regularly worth $1.50; priced for to-morrow at	75

(Main Floor, Front.)

News of the Great Clothing Sale.

We have added to our own bargains a list of values provided by several manufacturers who, in order to realize upon stocks they carried throughout a cold and rainy spring, accepted our very low bids for them.

This enables us for the present to continue the offerings that are certainly without an equal in contemporaneous retailing.

9.50 for Men's Suits, regularly worth $16.00 to $18.00.
7.50 for Men's Suits, regularly worth $12.00 to $14.00.
5.50 for Men's Suits, regularly worth $8.00 to $10.00.
3.50 for Men's Summer Coats and Trousers, regularly worth $6.00 to $7.00.
50c. for Boys' Wash Suits, regularly worth $1.00.
85c. for Boys' Wash Suits, regularly worth $1.50.
1.25 for Boys' Wool Suits, regularly worth $2.50.
2.50 for Boys' Serge Suits, regularly worth $4.50.

And other bargains equally great—see them!

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Hot Weather Stoves.

You can transform drudgery into pleasure by substituting a gas stove for that heat-spitting coal range of yours—and if you buy here it need cost you but little—as, for instance:

2-burner Gas Hot Plate,	75
2-burner nickel Hot Plate,	1.00
Ovens to be used on same,	60
Gas Range, 4-burner, double oven with broiler compartment; special to-morrow at	9.50
Special 2-burner Gas Cooker, with large size oven,	5.00

(Basement.)

Wall Papers.

Handsome, artistic wall papers are a delight to the eye. Buy them here if you need them and they will cost you less than elsewhere. Note these sample offerings for Monday:

Wall Papers of a good quality, regular value 6c. a roll, for	3
Wall Papers, in pretty designs, stripes, florals or set figures, worth up to 10c. a roll, for	4½
Wall Papers, handsome designs in reds, blues and greens, suitable for dining rooms or libraries, at, per roll,	12½

(Third Floor, Front.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES out of town may have daily and Sunday editions mailed to them at the rate of 65 cents per month.

TWENTY PAGES
WITH 24-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

THE NORTHFIELD.

Considering the conditions of the navigation of the waters of New York Harbor, the wonder is not that there should occasionally be a collision, but that collisions should not occur far more frequently. With ferryboats plying in all directions, up, down, and across, on each river, and having to look out not only for one another, but for the innumerable craft of all kinds with which they are beset, the immunity of their passengers becomes a matter for astonished thankfulness. When a ferryboat is compelled, as in entering her slip, and often during her passages, to stop her engines, she is a mere hulk floating at the mercy of the tides, and of whatever other craft, helpless like herself or recklessly handled, she may encounter. And yet, in order to find a parallel for the wreck of the Northfield, we have to go back a generation, to the destruction of the Westfield of the same line, although that far more shocking disaster came not from a collision, but from an explosion, which in turn resulted from the incompetency of her engineer.

The very populousness of these waters, which is the occasion of danger, is also, as we see, the means of safety. The Northfield went down close by the shore. But such a vessel could scarcely have time to sink in any part of the harbor before she would be surrounded by an assemblage of other vessels sufficient to rescue her imperiled passengers. The crowd of passengers on the Northfield, on her busiest trip of the whole day, were in much less danger from the water than from one another, of being drowned than of being crushed to death in some wild and senseless panic, such as that which took possession of the crowd on the Brooklyn Bridge soon after its opening. A fire in a common tenement house, we see, is a more dangerous event than the sinking in the harbor of a ferryboat carrying twelve hundred passengers.

No doubt investigation will properly apportion the blame for the sinking of the Northfield. But it is proper to remember that the mere occurrence of a collision in these crowded waters, in such a tide as was running off Whitehall on Friday evening, does not necessarily involve gross carelessness on the part of anybody. It might occur through a pardonable misunderstanding, a pardonable error of judgment, or actual helplessness on the part of one vessel or both. That great vigilance and care are the rule in the navigation of the harbor the infrequency of the exceptions of accident makes very clear. The question whether the Northfield was not unseaworthy will be a fit subject for consideration. The collision was not violent. It would seem that no ferryboat fit for use ought to have been sunk by it.

The most unpleasant part of the story is that which imputes cowardice and hoggishness to many of the male passengers in their treatment of the women and children whose safety should have been their first care. There are some shameful stories told of the exhibition of these qualities. But these seem to be exceptional rather than typical. There was by no means such a panic of brutal selfishness among these casual males as prevailed among the select "society" males of Paris on the occasion of the fire in a charity bazaar. And there were here redeeming instances of thoughtfulness and unselfishness and chivalry on the part of men which give us cause to be proud of human nature as well as to blush for it. It must be owned that the public conveyances of New York, and particularly the elevated railroads, furnish a school of brutality. And nobody can take an elevated train from a crowded platform without having it forced upon his notice that the school has apt and willing pupils, and that the arrangements for indecent crowding made by the company have attained the result which they are so well adapted to secure. But we see, in the story of the sinking of the Northfield, that there are still American men who are not to be frightened into brutality even by the emergency of a threat of sudden death.

SECRETARY ROOT AND THE CUBANS.

It is absolutely denied, by authority, on behalf of the Administration, that the majority report of the Constitutional Convention at Havana was ever submitted to the Secretary of War prior to its adoption, slightly modified at his request, and then pronounced by him "all right." The assertion that it had been so submitted and approved is made by La Discusion of Havana as of its own knowledge.

"The meaning of this continual repetition of charges of bad faith is very difficult to understand," said The Evening Post's informant. "Not a line, word, or syllable of the report was submitted to Secretary Root for his approval. Had it been, he could not have approved it without stultifying himself in the eyes of the delegates who came here as representatives of the convention to have the Platt programme explained to them. At their first interview with the Secretary of War, before they had seen the President, they wished to have certain things made clear, and the Secretary then warned them that anything he might say would be exclusively his personal opinion, and not an official expression, since he had not the slightest power to alter or amend, or any legal authority whatever to interpret, the terms of the Platt conditions.—Washington Correspondence of The Evening Post.

Now what is the use of this sort of stuff? Would anybody but a spiritless Administration sycophant take the word of the Secretary of War against the word of La Discusion of Havana, speaking as of its own knowledge? It is enough to know that the Secretary is American, while the Havana newspaper is Cuban. Judgment for the newspaper without a hearing.

When the accusation of bad faith was first made we were misled by false reasoning into undertaking a defense of Mr. ROOT, based on the broad proposition that he is not a fool. The visiting Cubans reported that he had assured them that if the Platt amendment was accepted the naval stations for the sale or lease of which it provides should never be used as a basis of operations in case of our intervention in Cuba. As the seventh section of the Platt amendment specifically declares that the naval stations are required "to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof" we hastily observed that it was much more likely that the Cubans had misrepresented the Secretary than that he had misinterpreted the amendment. We were biased, also, by a weak yielding to the hypothetical improbability that an experienced lawyer would rattle off in a frank and easy manner a string of executive interpretations and modifications of a law of Congress. Mr. ROOT has heard of the Supreme Court. He once had a case before it.

For this childish business we were sharply rebuked. The Secretary had, of course, said what the Cubans reported him to have said. It made no difference that the expressions put into his mouth would have been hooted at in any asylum for idiots. He was an American and deeply implicated in the imperialistic plots of the Administration; while the noble, highminded, honorable visiting Cubans, full of the best Castilian blood, and burning with aspirations of liberty, would naturally be incapable of deceit. The President had caused the Secretary of War to beguile the ingenuous Cubans into accepting the amendment, bad faith was proved, and anybody who said it was not proved was a public liar, a malefactor, and an imperialist.

The case of President CAPOTE looks a little dark, just now. The Secretary of War gave him in confidence a copy of Senator PLATT'S letter, for abundant caution writing across its face "intrusted in confidence to Señor MENDEZ CAPOTE." Mr. ROOT next saw the letter in print in a Havana newspaper. Señor CAPOTE has thus far failed to explain the incident. But he will. Any explanation from him will find instant credence. He might charge that the Secretary himself sent the letter to the Havana newspaper. If Mr. ROOT should confirm this statement by denying it all good anti-imperialist Americans would be satisfied of its truth.

The state of mind of those persons who invariably accept as true whatever is said against their country or its Government by foreigners, especially if they happen to be at war with us or in disagreement with us, and who flatly refuse to believe that the United States can be right in any controversy is so comfortable and evidently is such a source of real pleasure to them that we deeply regret such disturbing publications as this Washington dispatch to which The Evening Post gives space that might better have been devoted to deploring the indecent wiles employed by FUNSTON in taking AGUINALDO.

OPEN CARS IN BROOKLYN.

The tens of thousands of passengers on the trolley cars from Brooklyn yesterday morning had an unpleasant and, to some of them, a dangerous experience. There was nothing novel in it. It occurs whenever, after about the middle of April, our capricious climate turns from hot to chilly and a northeast storm beats down across the pathway of the cars. All but a very few of the cars used on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are open. Many of them are antiquated, with one side protected by loose and flapping curtains that reach only to the level of the seats, and the other side not protected at all. The remainder have closer curtains coming to the floor. All of these cars are, however, entirely open on the side which is exposed in such weather as we had yesterday morning to the rain that sweeps across the roadway of the bridge. There are curtains on this side of the cars, but the conductors never draw them while crossing the bridge, and object when passengers do so.

We understand that the explanation given by the managers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company of their use of open cars at this season of the year, with no change, no matter what the condition of the weather, is, that the motors are transferred from the closed to the open cars at the beginning of the season, and cannot readily be retransferred to meet changes in the weather. This does not explain the use of so large a number of unfit cars, which cannot afford passengers even the protection to be had from the long and firm curtains. Nor does it account for the fact that in bad weather the conductors are not instructed to pull down the curtains in crossing the bridge—a distance of a mile and a quarter, in which no passengers are taken on. It does not explain why no attempt is made to wipe dry the seats which in the afternoon are soaked in crossing when the cars are nearly empty. There is no explanation for these things except the incapacity and indifference of the management, the general disregard for the comfort, health, and safety of their unfortunate patrons.

But if we accept the statement as an explanation of the failure to adapt the cars to the conditions of their use, it is no excuse. It is a part of the duty of the company to provide motors in sufficient number to fit out all the cars that may be needed for the decent service of the road. It may be that a form of car could be devised that would give all the advantages of the open and of the close car for Summer use. It may be that this would be less costly than the provision of a full outfit of motors. This is a matter of detail. What is perfectly plain is that the obligation of the company to give adequate protection to its passengers against the weather is utterly disregarded. And this is done, so far as we can see, solely to save expense to the company, and to secure a larger revenue. In this particular matter it would seem that the conduct of the company would come within the jurisdiction of the health authorities. It is clearly exposing to health to ride in open cars in a storm with little or no protection against the rain and the chill wind. And since the exposure is entirely avoidable, it would appear to be the duty of the Health Board to compel the company to avoid it.

If the company had an intelligent set of officers, with any reasonable conception of the true interests of the company, it would need no compulsion from the City Government. It would be seen that the good-will of the public to be secured by a decent consideration of the rights of the public would be worth more to the company than the saving to be made by its present stupid and imbecile conduct. This is not a matter of mere theory. It has been demonstrated beyond all possibility of dispute on this side of the East River by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The policy of that company is as much more profitable than that of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as it is more intelligent, decent, and humane.

OCEAN YACHT RACING.

One of our British visitors the other day expressed his belief that we would keep the America's Cup, and gave as one of his reasons for thinking so that the challenger had to cross the Atlantic on her own bottom. The same notion, that she is at a disadvantage on this account, seems to be betrayed by Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S suggestion that he would like to race the Constitution or the Independence across the ocean.

The inference, of course, is that the British challenger must be made stronger, and consequently heavier, in the places in which weight is only a burden, than the defender. We do not think there is much in that. It was cited against the Vigilant, as it has been cited against her successors. But the Vigilant nevertheless did cross the ocean, after she had fulfilled her primary purpose of keeping the cup, and did subsequently take part, not without honor, in British yacht racing. Doubtless she was strengthened for the voyage by some system of internal bracing, as well as made safer by a jury rig. But we shall be greatly surprised if these expedients are not equally resorted to in the case of Shamrock II., and if her owner does not find it practicable to relieve her on her arrival of much weight in the hull. In fact, the same processes will be gone through with her that would have to be gone through with either of the American yachts built to defend the cup if they were sent to race in British waters.

The suggestion of a race across the ocean is not attractive. Such a race would be, as it always has been, a test of "luck and pluck," not of model or rig. The first and most famous race across was won by the slowest of the three boats engaged. And there was at least "nothing proven" about the boats by the ocean race of Cambria and Dauntless or of Dauntless and Coronet. What would be proven by a race between two of the modern racing machines would be that they were not fit to go to sea in. A sane man who was going to sea in one of them would, as a preliminary, change her rig to a schooner or a yawl and strengthen her hull. If he left her a single sticker he would fit her with a jury rig bearing a very small proportion to the spread of canvas she will wear when she is contending for the cup in sight of land. Such a race would demonstrate anew that the modern racing machine is nothing else, certainly not a seagoing yacht. But that is well enough demonstrated and understood already.

DECADENCE IN FRANCE.

In order that our readers may appreciate the gravity of the dueling news telegraphed from Paris we must ask them to compare the latest duels with others worthier of the ancient régime. Then with us they will lament the change which threatens to displace the French code as arbiter elegantiarum for the universe, and perhaps even for France itself. Consider, for instance, the manner in which JACQUES SARCEY answered the criticisms of LAURENT TAILHADE upon FRANCISQUE SARCEY'S dramatic opinions. We regret to admit the insult to our columns, but the fact is TAILHADE alleged that SARCEY père had during forty years "employed twelve newspaper columns to drivel in once a week regularly." There was but one thing for a son, a French son, to do. He called TAILHADE out, and they fought with pistols. The impetuous youth fired with speed, which destroyed his aim. TAILHADE, not so good a shot with a pistol as with his pen, fired at the sparrows in a neighboring tree, hitting neither. Then, bowing low, hat in hand, TAILHADE spoke like a preux chevalier. "Sir," said he to his antagonist, "I am blind in one eye and have lost the use of one arm. Allow me to say that I am sorry I wounded your filial feelings." How much better was this than not to have wounded them, or even than to have wounded them and also the son. What an example would then have been lost to the world of how to convert an adversary to a friend. JACQUES in turn bowed low, TAILHADE bowed lower, and there the reports end, but we risk nothing in asserting that either would have shared with the other the price of any column either ever wrote.

Consider, also, the case in which the Comte DE DION sprinted after his opponent a mile and a half across plowed fields, caught him under the wheels of a cab, and prodded him in the back, which is mildness itself compared with putting his name in the paper—and we refrain. Americans though we are. Doubtless our readers will further recall how M. DESCHANEL, after a spirited but exhausting pursuit of M. CLEMENCEAU, shouldered his sword like a walking stick, strolled back to the point of departure, and waited until all hands were tired, and went home.

The era of decadence began shortly after this event. First our fellow-citizen by marriage on the Gould side so far forgot himself as to send his pistol ball through DE RODAY'S thigh. And then came the Regis-Labardesque affair. There has been nothing so painful since the encounter which all the alumni of Yale will remember as having occurred between an uncertain number of darkies who "fit all day and fit all night"

And in the morning they were seen
Rolling 'round the Bowling Green.

MM. LABARDESQUE and REGIS did better than this. They fought all day, and after a night's sleep resumed hostilities. Upon the second day, and in the twentieth round, LABARDESQUE so far forgot himself as to thrust his rapier through, or into, REGIS'S arm. We will not defend LABARDESQUE in violating all the best French precedents in shedding blood in an affair between gentlemen, nor can we excuse REGIS'S exclamation, however impulsive, "Assassin!" We can only draw a veil over the painful scene and lament the decadence of the French duel. As matters are going on they will soon fall within the French statute against public amusements on Sundays within church hours. With pistol balls flying through the trees and blood flowing by buckets, there will soon be no "gallery" at such entertainments, and with bad language unworthy—or worthy—of a golf ground when the driver neglects to shout "fore," safety and elegance depart together. How can we say a word in defense of a meeting when principals, seconds, and spectators exchange defis and cards and insults and things like that. It is too, too much like a scene between rival "rooters" upon an American baseball field. Alas for France! Only the hardiest fair ones can any longer assist at these formerly delightful matinées.

We print in another column this morning an interesting communication from Prof. F. W. PUTNAM, Curator of Archaeological Collections in the Museum of Natural History. It is an appeal for a moderate contribution from our citizens for the prosecution of research into the local Indian history of New York. A good deal has already been done in this direction, and the result, as shown in the Museum, is valuable and attracts much popular interest. It is, of course, a work that requires trained and experienced men, and the reputation of Prof. PUTNAM, based on his solid achievements, is ample guarantee that any work he undertakes will be done in the most scientific manner and with sound judgment. The amount of money asked for is not large, and if it is now provided it will be most useful. In a short time the work cannot be done at all. We bespeak for Prof. PUTNAM'S statement the attention it deserves.

GENERAL NOTES.

One of the novel provisions before the Constitutional Convention of Alabama was presented by Delegate Waddell of Russell County, and allows the ballot of an ignorant man in any election to count only one-fourth of a vote.

* * *

Louisville, Ky., is expecting that 15,000 Knights Templars will attend the twenty-eighth triennial conclave of the grand encampment of the United States to be held there from Aug. 27 to Aug. 30. Commanderies in thirty-seven States and Territories have already engaged quarters in the city for that time.

* * *

The Connecticut Legislature has stricken out the provision in the State statute that one member of the Board of Education of the Blind shall be a blind person. The board was created in 1893, and the law provided that it should consist of four members, the Governor and the Chief Justice ex officio, and one man and one woman, and that one of these must be blind.

* * *

Vice President Roosevelt is announced as sure to attend the quarter centennial celebration at Colorado Springs of Colorado's admission to the list of States. The celebration is to begin Aug. 3, and it is believed that his coming will assure the Rough Riders' annual reunion being held there at the same time. The Vice President is expected to spend several weeks in the mountains.

* * *

Judge William R. Hammond of Atlanta, Ga., has just begun the publication of the Southern Law Review, intending to issue it monthly. Commending his project ex-Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley of Georgia says: "Legal journalism is the only field of legal labor in which supply is far short of demand, and in which, for long years to come, mere increase of supply will of itself generate more and more demand."

* * *

The people of South Natick, Mass., are making great preparations for the celebration on July 4 of the founding of their town by John Eliot and his faithful Indian followers. Fully 300 descendants of Eliot are expected to take part, as they will hold their annual convention on July 3. It is purposed to erect a memorial to Eliot in the village, and all Christian societies, including King's Daughters and Christian Endeavorers, are asked to aid.

* * *

Ex-Senator Pettigrew is quoted by a Western friend as having recently said to him: "What I made during the recent flurry in Northern Pacific was the result of legitimate transaction. I borrowed the money and bought the stock on a tip given me. The actual stock was mine, and in my possession. In the whole transaction I was guilty of no act inconsistent with what I have stood for in the Senate. In all my life I have never made a deal through a broker, nor ever bought a bit of stock on margins."

* * *

THE TIMES is informed that the Professorship of Mechanical Engineering in the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is vacant. The college has a technical course in mechanical engineering, with machine shops and testing laboratory. It also has a practical course in mechanic arts, with wood shops, iron shops, and machine shops, and it is about to add a foundry. North Carolina is developing manufacturing very rapidly in all directions, and the college is unable to supply the demand for skilled workers.

* * *

The little, quaint old city of Newburyport, Mass., will arouse itself for the celebration on Monday and Tuesday, June 24 and 25, of the semi-centennial of its municipal incorporation. It has invited all its far-wandering sons and daughters to return and help make merry on those days. Before it was a city it had won much glory. "A city," says The Boston Transcript, "that in its town days had as many as ninety vessels in course of construction at one time; that fitted out very soon after the 'Concord fight' the first privateer that sailed from a port of this country in the Revolution, and that even as late as the war of 1812 did splendid privateer service—at that time everywhere regarded as legitimate in time of war—has an historic standing of which it may well be proud."

EXPLORATIONS OF INDIAN SITES ABOUT NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the collections in the American Museum of Natural History, probably none is more interesting to New Yorkers and to strangers alike than the several local collections which are arranged especially to illustrate the natural history of the city and its immediate vicinity. In forming these collections the Trustees have had in view the educational character of the museum. When the collections are developed they will fully illustrate the geological formations, the minerals, and the extinct and living forms of animal life. In order to make these local exhibits complete, it is essential that there should be added a collection illustrative of the Indians who had so long occupied this region and who were gradually forced from their ancient homes.

That this epoch of Indian occupation, now of almost prehistoric character, should be represented in this great educational museum, and that New Yorkers should take a special interest in securing such an exhibit, seems beyond question. That the plan has already met with appreciation is shown by the fact that the expense of the explorations, which have been carried on under my direction for the past four years, has been provided for in large part by the generous contributions of two gentlemen who became interested in the work.

Old Indian sites on Staten Island, on Long Island, in Pelham Park, near Westchester, and at Croton have been explored, and considerable material has been secured from shell heaps, village sites, and burial places. Pottery vessels, stone implements, bone implements, pipes, and various other objects of native work, and arrow points and ornaments made of brass obtained during the early contact with white settlers, as well as a number of Indian skeletons and the bones of animals, including those of the Indian dog, have been secured. Numerous village sites, shell heaps, rock shelters, and earth embankments have been described, photographed, and located on a map.

It is one of the objects of these explorations to prepare a map showing the various Indian towns, camp sites, and burial places, and so far as possible to trace out the historical Indian villages.

Another purpose is to bring together the domestic utensils, the weapons, implements, and ornaments of the different tribes who lived in this region, and to make models of rock shelters and earthworks; in fact, to present as full a history as possible of Indian life as it was in New York before and at the time of the coming of our own race.

We have located a number of sites which should be explored without delay, so rapidly are they being destroyed by settlement or cultivation of the land. Many of these sites are on land where we now have permission to explore, but in a year or two this land will be used for residential or business purposes, and the opportunities for archaeological research will be lost.

The income at the disposal of the Trustees of the museum is appropriated for other purposes, and we must depend on those specially interested in this local work for the means to carry it on. From $1,500 to $2,000 a year is required, and every little contribution will help. This work must be done by trained archaeologists with the help of two or three laborers to do the heavy digging. It must be done carefully with trowel and brush to remove the skeletons and various objects found. Photographs and sketches of the objects in place must be made as well as plans and descriptions of the sites explored. We must secure as full a story as possible of the life and customs of the Indians whose former homes we are investigating that we may prepare an instructive exhibition in the museum illustrative of the old Indian life in New York.

With the hope that this statement will meet the eyes of many who are interested in this work, and with the assurance that the names of all who contribute will be permanently associated with the exhibit, I earnestly appeal for assistance to carry on the work. Contributions may be sent to J. H. Winser, Assistant Treasurer of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West, or to

F. W. PUTNAM.
Curator of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History.
New York, June 14, 1901.

NONSENSE AND TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of this question of canteens, why is it that this great question of temperance is left so much in the hands of its deadliest enemies, men and women too fanatical to even tell the truth? Some of the most outrageous liars I ever listened to have been "apostles of temperance." Not long ago I listened to a woman "lecturer," sent out by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in New Jersey. In the course of her remarks she said: "It is a mistake to think that beer is nutritious. Why, there is more nutriment in the flour that I can hold on the point of a penknife than there is in a whole barrel of beer." And she told a pitiful story about a man who scratched his little finger, "just the least little bit of a scratch," and who died because of it. "That man drank beer, and his blood was so bad that he could not get over just a little scratch." Then she told of a man who in an accident severely cut his wrist, nearly severing it, and who lost "whole quarts of blood." It was bandaged, and the next day he went to a doctor, the bandage was removed, and it was impossible to find the place where the wrist had been cut; the man's blood was so good that the wound healed instantly. "That man never drank a glass of beer in his life!" I suppose the woman is still telling the same and other lies in the "cause," and under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

And so with the canteen. It is in the minds of such people a place where liquor is sold, and consequently as black as your hat. Imagination can paint it notorious little about the canteen, but I do know from personal observation some facts relating to the use of liquor by soldiers. I suppose that in the City of Leavenworth, Kan., there are more rumshops to the square inch than in any other place on God's footstool." The place is notorious. Fort Leavenworth is, I believe, the largest military establishment we have. At the time of which I know soldiers who wanted a drink had to go to Leavenworth for it. Most of them walked the three or four miles. As they could not go often, when they did go they put in drinks enough to last for about a month. Hence that got drunk, overstaid their leave, and had to go to the guardhouse when they got back. The soldiers were the chief support of all those rumshops. It is safe to say that the saloon men of Leavenworth oppose the canteen.

Temperance lecturers have vivid recollections of hairbreadth escapes from Leavenworth mobs. Many a man has been lucky to get away alive, but I think I can guarantee the "freedom of the city" to any temperance lecturer who will go to Leavenworth and talk against the canteen. He would find all the rumshops open to him. C. E. H.

Brooklyn, June 13, 1901.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial in to-day's issue entitled "Warned by Experience," which on the whole will be indorsed by all but those whose proclivities are Puritanical, I at the same time beg to take an exception to your statement, to wit: "They [the Germans] felt that their Sunday beer was in danger."

That there are a number of Germans (more is the pity) who consider beer an issue in an election is probably true, just as it is true that the ignorant and small-minded of any other nationality at election time, or for that matter at any time, will consider a minor matter which in itself is of no moment, one of paramount importance, and this being so this unfortunate standard of morality of a small minority should in no case be accepted as that of the majority and applied as a gauge to a body of citizens.

A juster conception of the matter at issue would, it appears to me, tend to show that the Germans, as a class, resent, and will always resent a rule ordained by fanatics, bigots, and bluestockings to curtail individual liberties, and as it would appear from your editorial that the Germans hold the balance of power it is to be hoped that they will divert the same into such channels as will guaranteee the greatest amount of personal liberty to the citizen.

We have only at the present time to consider the results accomplished by the recent enactment of the anti-canteen law, a law which was placed on our statute books by the combined efforts of just such a coterie of fanatics as would like to arrogate to themselves the right to control the destinies of this city, and while the results attained speak for themselves we certainly should not long for similar conditions in a different manner here in New York.

In conclusion permit me to say that the accepted definition of the words "personal liberty" does not spell Beer—not even among the Germans.

G. LINCOLN JOST.
New York, June 13, 1901.

"THE HERO OF SANTIAGO."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An overfed Jackal chancing to Meet a Donkey said to him: "I have slain the largest Stag in the Forest. I am a modest Jackal, but I would accept a Medal with my Features upon the reverse Side."

"Truly," replied the Donkey, "you have richly earned a Medal if you have slain the the largest Stag. But a keen-eyed Eagle reports that you were not Present when the Stag gave up the Ghost and that you only Loomed up in the Distance when Life had departed from him. The Eagle asserts that the Stag was really slain by the Lion." "To perdition with the Lion," said the Jackal. "Was it not I who wrote the first account of the Stag's demise, and did I not present him to our Friends upon a day of National rejoicing?"

"Well," said the Donkey, "under the circumstances we shall present you with a Bronze Medal, whose reverse Side shall bear your Handsome Features, but upon its obverse Side shall be a Picture of my Cousin, whose Life went out at Matanzas."

This fable teaches that the voice of the ass is not always the voice of the people.

C. H. G.
New York, June 13, 1901.

SPITTING AND MURDER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have at last set ourselves with laudable determination to suppress altogether the disgusting habit of spitting in public conveyances. Perhaps the odious culprits might have been cured—like ill-mannered dogs and cats—by rubbing their noses on the floors they had contaminated. That remedy, however, would have had the obvious disadvantage of extreme simplicity and a kind of physical appropriateness. However, as a merely provisional arrangement, the culprit may now be hauled off to the nearest police office, and then without further trial sentenced to pay $500 or be sent for a number of weeks or months to lie in jail, while his innocent family, deprived of his support, are pleasantly starving.

This arrangement is only temporary, for it is said that a committee of Yankee physiologists have well-nigh perfected an apparatus by which the salivary glands will be entirely suppressed, and the processes of digestion carried on by some kind of drying apparatus, which will render spitting impossible.

Meanwhile, lest we should be considered a severe or even Draconian people, I venture to call your attention to our extreme gentleness and humanity in the case of assault and murder:

Martin J. Tighe, twenty-two years old, who was yesterday put under $300 bonds in the West Side Police Court for assaulting his wife, last evening murdered the woman at their home, at 147 West One Hundred and Eighth Street. Then he cut his own throat, but made his way on a car to the saloon of his father, James E. Tighe, at 200 Amsterdam Avenue, at Sixty-ninth Street, where he smoked cigarettes and played on a piano till the ambulance took him to Roosevelt Hospital. He was said to be in a serious condition at midnight.

The rest of the narrative may be read in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 14. The situation of this poor, misguided young man is said to be "serious." If he survives he will probably be tried for murder. Possibly he will be convicted, after the ordinary number of appeals, new trials, &c., by which our murderers are so generously protected. As he was an inveterate cigarette smoker, he may be acquitted on the ground of insanity produced by that pernicious habit. If he has money enough, his counsel will be poor sticks, indeed, if they cannot bring about the same result by discovering a remote ancestor who was notoriously eccentric or "morally" insane. If the worst comes to the worst, he can easily get all the tools he wants smuggled into his cell, quietly saw his way out, and live happily ever afterward. If this pleasing youth had spit on the floor of a trolley car, he might have been sent to jail, and his wife's life might have been saved. But as he had only assaulted her—having previously threatened to murder her—he was only bound over in $300 to keep the peace. Who can justly say that we are a cruel and revengeful people?

W. R.
Brooklyn, June 14, 1901.

HORTICULTURAL HALL FOR NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers of our country have been teeming recently with glowing accounts of the formal opening of the grand horticultural hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Boston—the second structure of a similar kind erected by this society within a generation—by an exhibition unsurpassed in the history of flower shows. Philadelphia, through the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, can also boast of her horticultural hall, the present elegant building having risen Phoenixlike on the ruins of one destroyed by fire not long ago. When one thinks of these matters it makes him mad to further think that New York, the first city of the Union, is in this day and generation still plodding along in the same unprogressive manner, so far as the provision of a hall devoted to horticultural interests is concerned.

It has been said that a love for flowers and plants indicates the refinement of a people. If that be so, are we to conclude that the citizens of Boston and Philadelphia, who by their works endeavor to develop a taste for horticulture in the midst of them by the furnishing of buildings wherein can be displayed the best products of the gardener's skill, are in advance of New York in the matter of civilization? Such can hardly be the case, for in this city more money is spent in the purchase of plants and flowers and in floral decorations, than in any other city of the world! True, we have no horticultural society yet similar to those of Boston and Philadelphia, although one working along like lines to these bodies has lately been organized, but this latter society will have to be in existence many years before it has either the numerical strength or consequent bank account of its older sisters. And while it is growing New York is suffering for lack of that which the said society cannot meantime and may never be able to provide—a horticultural hall.

A Carnegie or a Rockefeller could confer no greater blessing on the metropolis, could add no greater lustre to their already brilliant names, or contribute more to the amelioration, education, and enjoyment of our citizens than by erecting within our borders a structure wherein all who wish may see and learn of the beauty and wonder of the grandest of God's handiwork—flowers.

NEMO.
New York, June 12, 1901.

OVERCROWDING OF STREET CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the many articles that have appeared in your columns lately, speaking of the numerous inconveniences of street-car travel here in New York, I should think that every self-respecting American citizen would blush to think of the awful conditions that have for so many years existed and still exist. With reference to paying for a seat and not getting one (which as we all know is the most common thing possible) is a state of things that do not exist in any civilized country in the world. Could any one who has traveled in Europe possibly imagine an Englishman or a Frenchman paying for a seat in a conveyance in their own country and hanging on to a strap, (or anything else they can get hold of?) No, I think not.

I remember witnessing an amusing example of this in Paris, where of course each person previous to entering the vehicle purchased a ticket numbered, which enables them to take their turn—old, young, and infirm, just the same—and without being walked over. An American Western man appeared, and, evidently under the impression that they would make an exception in his case, endeavored in the most crude way possible to push his way into an omnibus when it was just filling up. However, a French lady who had the next number to enter simply and politely as possible pulled the man out by the coat-tails, bowed gracefully, and said: "Pardon, Monsieur," and took her seat and smiled.

If some such arrangement as the number system could be introduced here, surely it would be a more advanced and comfortable way of traveling, and would give every one what they pay for—"a seat."

It is to be hoped that the new underground railway will not be allowed to carry more than it can provide with seats. From a long sufferer. W. M. G.
New York, June 12, 1901.

Noise at Park Concerts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the poor unfortunate music lovers not in the position financially to attend the Kaltenborn concerts, &c., the music in the parks is a very great boon, or, rather, would be if the indescribable noise permitted one to hear the music. On band nights at Mount Morris Park the strains of the music are drowned by the cries of children, the hoots and whistles of grown-up rowdies, and, in fact, the music seems to be a promoter of everything outside of quiet enjoyment.

It seems to me that the city does not go to the expense of providing these concerts in order to give the rowdies a chance to let themselves loose, and if you will send a representative to Mount Morris Park any Tuesday evening you will agree with me that something should be done—either have the concerts on Saturday afternoons, as in the latter part of last season, or provide a force of police sufficient to keep comparative order. CONCERTINA.
New York, June 14, 1901.

Hint to Smokers and Drinkers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The money given to Columbia University to found a Chair of Chinese Language and Literature represents less whisky and cigars than your comment would seem to credit.

The cost of three or four drinks a day and three or four cigars is all that is necessary.

One dollar and eight cents a day at compound interest semi-annually at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for fifty years will amount to $120,000. Without interest it would amount to only $20,000. The interest earned by the $20,000 is therefore $100,000.

If he would, many a man could in the same manner easily endow a university chair. OSCAR ERLANDSEN.
New York, June 14, 1901.

Buffalo's New Post Office.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES writes that visitors to the "Pan" should "remember that Buffalo conductors are not aware of the existence of the fine new Post Office, but direct inquirers to the old Post Office, which has long been out of use, and which is several blocks out of the way." What a shame it is to think that the superb new Federal building should have been shunted off to a back lot just to gratify a few cross-grained individuals who did not want the building to be placed where it could be of special advantage to anybody—specimens they of "old Buffalo," but the breed is almost run out.

NUGGETS.

Vain Imaginings.

Miss Pritty—You'd never dream what a lot of proposals I've had.

Miss Jellus—Perhaps not, but I'll wager you've dreamed most of them.—Philadelphia Press.

Taken On.

Hoax—Funny! Did you ever notice it?

Joax—Notice what?

Hoax—Why, in the beginning of the world a rib became a woman, and now it's ribbons that become a woman.—Philadelphia Record.

Simple When Understood.

"I am unfamiliar with American customs," said one European nobleman to another. "What is the usual mode of procedure in marrying an heiress?"

"It is very simple. You tell the lady how much you love her and her father how much you owe."—Washington Star.

Getting On.

A gentleman met recently a Harvard graduate of last June. "How goes it, Harry?" said he. "Oh, things are booming," replied the young man, cheerfully, "I don't get any pay yet, but I'm probably the best oiler of machinery in New England."—Boston Christian Register.

THE SUNSET HOUR.

[Dedicated to two friends upon their golden wedding day.]

Jessie Forsyth in The Boston Transcript.

We linger on the Alpine summit gazing
Upon the dawning of a new bright day;
Pink, crimson, gold, until in glory blazing
The sun, full-risen, drives the clouds away.
The flying mists the snowy peaks revealing,
In splendid glow of awful radiance clad;
Below, the lakes, and the soft rivers stealing
O'er the fair landscape, in the sunshine glad.
And we rejoice, for life is all before us;
We tread the smiling pathway, hand in hand;
We are together and God's sun shines o'er us,
We will go forward to possess the land.

'Tis noonday, and we rest within the shadow
Of the tall tree, that bends its stately head
At the wind's wooing; while the far-off meadow
Gleams bright and golden, where the reapers tread.
Some of the glory of the dawn's bestowing
Has faded from the landscape's pleasant face;
In falling grain, in rougher breezes blowing,
We can discern the advancing Autumn's trace.
But we are still together and united,
Each toil, each trial, together still we share;
And though we mourn for blossoms early blighted,
We give them gladly to our Father's care.

'Tis eventide; the journey almost ended,
We turn our eyes upon the mountain's crest—
The cold, gray mist which late on it descended,
Is tinged with glowing crimson from the west.
A paler glory than the morn would render,
Yet full of beauty is day's parting dower;
With song of birds, melodious and tender,
What can surpass the calm of this sweet hour!
The sunset hour which finds us still unparted,
The golden glory of the waning ray
Crowning our lives with joy, as grandparents hearted,
We wait the summons to eternal day.

AT THE PAN-AMERICAN

Growing Popularity of the Exposition at Buffalo.

MARVELOUS ELECTRIC SHOW

Fair Grounds Formerly a Farm—Indians Becoming Less Wild—Vigilant Work of Police.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, June 15.—The way this fair is taking hold of the people was brought home to me yesterday, when I almost ran against an old friend by the side of the electrical tower. This gentleman is a resident of one of the large cities, a city second only to New York in importance, and as I knew that most of his near relatives outside of his immediate family were just on the eve of sailing for Europe, I was surprised to see him in Buffalo.

"Hello!" I greeted him. "What are you doing here? I thought you were going to Europe with your folks."

"No," he answered. "Europe is rather a shopworn old place, and this is new and fresh; so I have brought my wife and daughter here to spend six or eight weeks, believing that we can have a better time here than we should be likely to have in Europe."

"This is the great electrical display of the world, without any doubt," he added, and as he is in that business he ought to know. He was looking critically at the fat clusters of electric lamps on top of pillars all about the big tower, and at the devices for illuminating the fountains at night, which by day look rather too much like fish traps, standing half immersed in the fountain basins.

The middle of the afternoon is no time for admiring an electrical display, but every one who sees it is carried away by the beauty of the sight at night. It is a stroke of genius on somebody's part that the lights are all turned off about the middle of the evening, and then suddenly turned on, so that no one need spend an entire evening on the grounds to see the wonderful change from deep blackness to glaring light. Grand as this transformation is on the spot, it is still grander, to my mind, from a little distance.

There is no better place for enjoying it than from one of the Niagara Falls trolley cars. They are a mile or more away from the grounds, and from their open windows there is none of the odor of stale beer or cry of the Midway barker to interfere with bright imagination. A dozen big ropes, well studded with lights, stretched from the summit of the tower to convenient nearby points would add greatly to the effect without adding much to the expense; but some experience was necessary to teach the managers that a line of lights on a dark night looks just as well strung from a long rope or a pole as from a pile of masonry.

Family parties are made up in Buffalo every fair evening to go out and see the illumination; and I have yet to find the first person who has gone back disappointed.

Most of us have seen how a dollar's worth of Japanese paper lanterns with candles burning inside will transform a lonely wood into a fairy bower on a dark night, so it is not wonderful that so many thousands of electric lights should make a fine display.

The pity of it is that the current should be used principally for illuminating, when it might be made to do some real good in the world. It is said to be generated by the power of Niagara Falls; but the only thing to be learned with mathematical exactness on the fair grounds is the number of lamps on the electric tower. Whether the current is ground out by the great cataract, or by a steam engine, fortunately makes little difference; but when one walks a few miles over the grounds, and returns to see long rows of electric automobiles standing idle in the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building, he is likely to wish that the lights were fewer, if that would help to start up the electric carriages for the conveyance of visitors about the place.

More than a few newly arrived visitors have suggested to me that the nightly illumination on the shore of Lake Erie must be very grand, and that here on the spot, where any man can convince himself in short order that the fair grounds are not on the lake shore nor anywhere near it. The little ponds in the fair grounds are sometimes dignified with the name of lakes; but they are far enough away from Lake Erie, and a considerable distance even from the Niagara River. The little lakes are about as much like Lake Erie as the shallow canals that connect them are like the Erie Canal.

The Buffalonians, who know this land before it became fair grounds, agree with the fair managers in saying that it was formerly a farm. A valuable one it must have been, too, so close to the city, with its 365 acres of flat and rich land, and its lakes and good transportation facilities. If the farm had any trees or buildings, the fair people made way with them, for they are gone. Rumor has it that the arrangement between fair people and farm people is that the fair folks shall use it for their own purposes, and at the close of the fair shall return it to the farm owner in the same condition it was in before. A busy time the fair people will have filling in the canals they have dug, and leveling the sunken gardens, which sound well but do not make much of a show.

The electric tower might, on a pinch, do for a cornerib, or some of the State buildings for granaries. If any of the old farm horses are left they must look with astonishment at the chargers of the wild Indians. The Indians are not as wild now as they doubtless were a few months ago, for they are said to have spent the Winter in their wigwams on the grounds, and Buffalo is not exactly in the banana belt. When the cold blasts of Winter howl down through the city after crossing the lake they make some of the streets so dangerous for pedestrians that "life lines" are stretched from tree to tree or lamp post to lamp post, for the greater security of those who must be out. I do not see any of these ropes remaining now in June, but life preservers or umbrellas might be put out to some purpose.

The Buffalo police have been and are vigilant in arresting suspicious persons, and each one is announced as "another dangerous crook captured." If the police accounts are to be believed, there are far more pickpockets and burglars here than in New York. When the police begin to arrest people for obtaining money under false pretenses some shops will be to let in the Midway. The public guardians are particularly vigilant about the railway stations, where among the waiting passengers considerable show of alertness can be made on small capital; but it is plain enough from the appearance of the victims that fences for selling stolen goods are not as much in their line as fences around potato fields.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

Mrs. Laura Harriman's Will.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 15.—The will of Mrs. Laura Harriman, wife of Oliver Harriman of Port Chester was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court to-day. The will does not give the value of the estate. After distributing her jewels among near relatives and leaving each grandchild $1,000, she gives an annuity of $480 to Fannie James. The rest of the estate is distributed equally among her children.

GOSSIP OF LONG ERANCH.

Cottages There and at Nearby Resorts Rapidly Filling.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, June 15.—The heat has brought a large number of families to their cottages here. Many houses, however, are still for rent. Over forty new cottages have been built at Long Branch during the past Winter.

This was commencement week at the Long Branch High School, and a number of the cottagers who are interested in educational affairs were present at the exercises. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered on Thursday evening at the First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. David James Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church of New York. Dr. Burrell is at present the Summer pastor of the Taylor Memorial Church at Elberon.

When Ewing McIntyre of New York arrived at his Elberon cottage a few days ago to get it ready for occupancy he discovered that thieves had entered it and had cut away a quantity of lead pipe and brass.

The Rev. Thomas S. Hammond of the North Long Branch Methodist Episcopal Church has been granted leave of absence for six weeks. Dr. Hammond sailed for Europe this week and will join the Rev. Marshall Owens, formerly pastor of the Seabright Methodist Episcopal Church, on the other side.

Golf is in full swing on the Hollywood golf grounds, but just how long the club can use the grounds cannot be learned. It is the intention of the managers of the Hollywood property to cut in up into lots.

The opening of the Country Club took place to-day at Monmouth Beach. A. B. Proal, Col. William Barbour, and J. W. Spalding, who comprised the House Committee, have been busily engaged the whole week getting matters in readiness for the affair, which proved a great success.

Mrs. B. W. Horton of New York is a new arrival at Monmouth Beach this Summer. She is occupying a cottage in the clubhouse circle.

Tracy H. Harris and family of New York were among Thursday's arrivals at Elberon. They are occupying Lyddy cottage No. 6.

Mrs. Talcott of New York, who leased the Crawford cottage on the Rumson Road, arrived with her family on Thursday.

A. O. Brown and family of New York have taken possession of one of the Connor cottages at Seabright. They arrived Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Seligman, Cecile Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bernheim, Mrs. M. Hilsan, and J. Seligman, all of New York, and Everette A. Cutter of Milwaukee, Wis., are the first guests to take up their residence for the Summer at the West End Hotel cottages.

W. Schelle of New York, with his family, arrived at Elberon on Wednesday and took possession of the Meyer cottage at South Elberon.

Mrs. H. S. Roosevelt and family of New York arrived this week at their Seabright cottage for the Summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Andrew H. Smith of New York have arrived at their cottage for the Summer.

Dr. Wyeth and family of New York are domiciled in the Gripman cottage at North Long Branch.

W. D. Dudley and family, C. W. Baker, and family, M. M. Sternberger and family, New York, have arrived at Seabright.

Oliver W. Buckingham of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stout at Oakhurst.

Clarence J. Housman of New York, who has leased one of the prettiest Summer cottages on Cedar Avenue, Hollywood, moved down on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cunningham are occupying their cottage on Ocean Avenue, at West End.

F. D. Einstein and family of New York are spending their Summer in the Arnold cottage at Elberon.

F. Sheppard of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company arrived at Hollywood Station on Wednesday and is now domiciled in his cottage at Norwood Park.

William Merton and family of New York arrived at their Summer residence, at Low Moor, on Tuesday.

George F. Victor was among the arrivals at Seabright on Wednesday. He is occupying his cottage, on the Rumson Road.

Among the cottage arrivals at Norwood Park this week were John C. Sheehan and family of New York. They are spending their Summer in the Rothschild cottage at that place.

S. S. Hollinghead and family of New York were among the recent arrivals at Seabright. They took possession of the Shippen cottage.

J. A. Patterson, with his family, arrived at his cottage, at Normandie-by-the-Sea, on Wednesday.

Paul Du Chaillu has been the guest of Mortimer Hendricks of Cooper Avenue during the week.

Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss is now occupying her beautiful country seat, near Oceanic.

Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, Jr., of Newark are occupying their cottage at Elberon.

Ferdinand P. Earle of the Normandie-by-the Sea has arrived at his hotel and is getting it in readiness to open at an early date.

W. A. Stewart and family of New York arrived for the season at Monmouth Beach and have taken possession of the McKesson cottage.

E. Hatchford and family of New York are spending their Summer in Byron's surfside cottage at North Long Branch.

Mrs. Simpson, the widow of Bishop Simpson of Philadelphia has taken possession of her Cooper Avenue cottage.

Col. J. J. McCook and family of New York were among Wednesday's arrivals.

ASBURY PARK'S SEASON.

Pan-American Exposition Visitors Go to the Seashore—The Programme at Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, June 15.—The good weather which prevailed generally this week, together with the coming of the hot wave, hurried thousands of pleasure seekers to the Monmouth shore, and this place, as usual, received the lion's share of the tourists, many of whom came from New York City and towns adjacent to the metropolis.

The last of the large hotels on the shore front opened this week and the resort is now prepared to entertain all comers. The first of July will find all the hostelries and boarding houses full, for the bookings encourage the proprietors to predict that this is to be a record-breaking season. They attribute the pleasant fact to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, which is attracting Southerners and Westerners, many of whom will take a run down to Asbury Park before starting for home.

The cadet corps attached to the Twenty-third Regiment, the Second Signal Corps, and the Twenty-third Battery of Brooklyn are to camp out on the shore front the latter part of this month. The cadets were denied the use of the New York State Camp at Peekskill, so they decided to enjoy an outing by the sea at this place.

The baby parade scheme received quite a boom this week. Harold B. Ayres, an experienced organizer, has been engaged to arrange the details of the affair, which will be held about the second week in August on the bicycle path adjoining the boardwalk. Mr. Ayres says he will drop the worn-out features of former parades and give a show that will keep those who witness it talking for months.

The local authorities are arranging for an old-fashioned celebration of Independence Day. The programme includes a carnival on Picturesque Lake and a grand display of fireworks on the fishing pier.

Great preparations are also being made in Ocean Grove for the opening event of the season—a monster concert in the auditorium by the Auditorium choir and orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Tali Esen Morgan of New York City. This event will take place next Saturday evening. The following day the auditorium on the camp grounds will be opened, and from that date until the middle of September there will be meetings for the Methodists.

The Summer School of Theology will be held in August. The feature of the entertainments to be given by the managers of the school will be the musical festival conducted by Prof. Morgan, assisted by Damrosch's orchestra and oratorio society. The annual camp meetings will be held from the middle of August until the first of September. While this religious feast is in progress, ten meetings will be held daily on the camp grounds, with two or three extra services on Sunday.

SOCIETY DOINGS AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., June 15.—This week at Tuxedo was full of life, the continued warm weather kept the social crowds that came out last week to spend Sunday throughout the week.

The clubhouses are packed, the Tennis Club, which accommodates about twenty-five sleeping guests, has been filled during the week, and in fact Tuxedo was one of the liveliest places in society. Next week many will go to Newport for the mid-summer season, previous to closing their cottages, and large farewell dinners will be given.

One of the most interesting events this week was the house-warming of Amos T. French previous to closing his cottage for Newport. All of the Tuxedo colony were present and many noted New Yorkers. A dance was given in his library, and supper was served on the lawn. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. F. O. French, Charles Bohlen, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, and others, the guests numbering about one hundred.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives are now at their Tuxedo cottage, Bruce Price, No. 3. They will vacate this week and go to Newport, at Swanhurst for the Summer, having leased the Tuxedo cottage to E. R. Mathew of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar, who have been stopping at the club, have gone to Newport for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer arrived this week from the South, and are now at their cottage on West Lake Road.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge celebrated their first entertainment in their new Tuxedo villa Friday evening by a dinner to numerous friends. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Loew, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Frederic Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who passed the week at Newport, returned to Tuxedo Friday, and on Saturday entertained at their villa numerous guests invited to meet Baron von Kepherr of Germany. Among other guests were Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Lauter, Mr. Gould Hoyt, Mr. Charles Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pell.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., entertained at Kewaydin twenty-five of the Tuxedo colony on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, who passed the week at Princeton, returned Wednesday, and entertained numerous guests at a house party through the end of the week. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. H. M. Alexander, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Jr., returned from their wedding tour Sunday, and are now at the J. B. Potter cottage. They will go to Newport shortly, and will occupy the Chanler cottage on Cliff Avenue.

At Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell's Wednesday evening were Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton also entertained at dinner Tuesday evening. Covers were laid for fifteen.

A deep gloom was spread over Mrs. Grenville Kane's family Friday by the death of her brother, Christopher Wolfe. His death was very sudden, and was a great shock to Tuxedo colony, as many did not know he was ill, he being up and well Sunday last.

The Countess Festetics was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin at the clubhouse during the week, where a dinner was given in her honor on Thursday.

A children's lawn party was given Friday afternoon by Mrs. Henry Munroe at the Barbey cottage. All the children of the Tuxedo colony were present.

At the club this week, including guests previously arrived, are:

H. Cruger Oakley,	Mrs. T. T. Richardson,
Miss M. E. Sands,	Goold Hoyt,
Miss Wetmore,	Walker Breese Smith,
Miss A. W. Martin,	The Countess Festetics,
J. D. Crimmins,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts,
Edward N. Taller,	C. W. Olcott,
F. J. Dieter,	Mrs. Henry Knowlton,
H. W. Berryman,	Mr. and Mrs. Edward de Rose,
R. Donaldson Hudson,	Miss Varnum,
William Carey,	Dr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Claiborne,
Franklin N. Gregory,	Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Wells.
Miss C. Furniss,	
Miss Candler,	
Mrs. George H. Morgan,	
John T. Sill,	
Richard Peters,	

Amos Tuck French gave a large supper of sixty covers at his new cottage tonight. The supper was served in the large hall and dining room, which was profusely decorated with flowers adapted to the season.

Previous to the supper, Mrs. C. B. Alexander and R. M. Gillespie entertained at their cottage.

Among those at Mr. French's were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Tams, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Candler and Miss Candler, the Misses Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coats, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Worden, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton and Miss Knowlton.

Mr. S. Howland Robbins is in Europe, and is not expected in Lenox until about the time of the golf tournament in the Autumn. Mr. Henry A. Barclay, Jr., and Mr. J. Searle Barclay, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, have gone into camp with the Seventh Regiment, at Peekskill.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Crocker and their daughter, Miss F. C. Crocker, are in Lenox for a few weeks, visiting their friends among the cottagers. Miss Crocker is an especial friend of Miss Marion Haven, and they are out driving or playing golf together every day. They are among the leaders of the younger set of society people here.

Among prominent New York people who have arrived in Lenox this week are Miss Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hall, Miss Meta A. Mackay, Mrs. Lewis Talford Jones, Miss H. S. Chase, Mrs. Kortright, Mrs. C. A. Robinson, Miss S. J. MacKenzie, Mrs. J. B. Flagg, E. Burton Hart, Miss Anna Dudley Hart, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sherman, William Carruthers, and Mrs. W. B. Ogden.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 15.—This morning Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind moved into their new estate in Bellevue Avenue, known as The Elms, which has been in course of construction for the past two years.

The season at the Newport Golf Club opened to-day, and although the weather was anything but pleasant, there was a goodly number of the cottagers who had luncheon there.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at luncheon this afternoon on board the steam yacht Narada.

Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., have arrived at the Berkeley villa.

W. Dennison Hatch has returned from New York.

Casino registers include Harold E. Cook and A. Andrews, United States Navy; F. W. Livermore, H. Mortimer Brooks, Woodbury Kane, and George I. Scott.

Mrs. Hugh K. Norman, who is the guest of Mrs. William R. Hunter, will soon sail for Europe.

Miss R. Chamberlain has arrived at Gull Rock Cottage.

The servants are preparing the L. Q. Jones cottage for the occupancy of Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard of New York.

Miss M. Smith of New York is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason.

J. T. Spencer and family of Philadelphia have joined Mrs. Spencer at their cottage for the season.

Mrs. William O. Blanding entertained at luncheon to-day.

Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield, Capt. and Mrs. Sigsbee will spend the latter part of the month here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman of New York will arrive at their cottage Monday.

James T. Woodward is expected from New York Monday to take possession of his cottage for the season.

Those entertaining this evening include Mrs. W. S. Wells, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. P. Jones, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Lispenard Stewart, who gave the largest dinner of the season, some twenty guests being present at White Lodge.

Late arrivals from New York include Cornelius Vanderbilt, Elisha Dyer, Jr., J. C. Smith, George L. Scott, and T. Hilton Gibbs.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented for Prof. R. Pumpelly his cottage in Gibbs Avenue to C. A. Childs of New York for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker of San Francisco are expected at the Osgood villa for the season, Wednesday.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons and Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Swayne are expected for the season at the Carey place in Narragansett Avenue, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and family will arrive at Crossways Wednesday.

Miss M. A. Bookstaver, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Bookstaver has sailed for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dunn have gone to Holderness, Mass., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. French of New York have arrived for the season.

A. M. Weld of Boston is here for a short visit.

Mrs. G. B. Perry has returned from Europe.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. V. Chase.

Mrs. Bradford, wife of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford is visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin R. Smith of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottage.

Mrs. William Postlethwaite and Miss Postlethwaite are the guests of John W. Mills.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Alice E. Graham of Alameda, Cal., arrived in New York Thursday, and will make her home with her aunt.

The Hon. James J. Coogan left yesterday with his family for Newport, where Mrs. Coogan, Miss Coogan, and their three young sons will spend the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Cormick and family have left their city home, 112 West Seventy-third Street, for their cottage, at Long Beach, L. I., where they will spend the Summer.

John C. Gabler will be married to Miss Teresa Hoffman of 203 East Seventy-sixth Street at 5 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, in West Twentieth Street. Mr. Gabler was a candidate for Alderman in his district in 1897.

One of the week's weddings will be that of Miss Olive May Mitchell, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Griffith Mitchell, to Wilson Marsh Brown. It will take place on Tuesday next, June 18, at the home of Mr. Mitchell, 224 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water will officiate.

Mr. and Mrs. William Collier Bross of 337 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street have just issued invitations for the marriage of their granddaughter, Miss Elizabeth Bross, to Mr. James Waterbury Eaton on Wednesday, June 19, at 5 P. M. The ceremony will take place in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

One of the out-of-town weddings of the week will be that of Miss Ida Saunders, daughter of Mrs. S. M. Saunders, to Mr. Jose de F. Costales, which is announced to take place on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock in Trinity Church, Mount Vernon. The Rev. S. T. Graham and the Rev. Stephen F. Holmes of Pleasantville, N. Y., will officiate. The bride will be given away by her brother, Herbert W. Saunders, and Miss Lucille Saunders, sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor. Mr. Emilio del Castillo of this city will be the best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Douglas Hascombe and Mr. Cyril Hascombe and Mr. Herbert J. Holmes.

One of the weddings of the week will be that of Miss Josephine Marie Martelle of this city, daughter of Dr. John B. Martelle of Burlington, Iowa, to Edmund Pendleton Kennedy, formerly of Virginia, now of this city, on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street. The Rev. John B. Logie of Trinity Parish will officiate. Miss Josephine A. Bowers, cousin of the bride, will be maid of honor, and Miss Isabel Smith, Miss Grace Van Dusen Martelle of Chicago, sister of the bride; Miss Margaret Hughes Kennedy and Miss Ethel Gray Kennedy of Virginia, sisters of the bridegroom, will be the bridesmaids. Dr. John Welzmiller will be best man. The ushers will be Humphrey K. Ambler, Andrew Kennedy, John Pendleton Kennedy of London, and Paca Kennedy. A reception at the home of the bride, 120 Madison Avenue, will follow the ceremony.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 15.—Nearly all of the cottagers have arrived and are occupying their places. Mr. Thatcher M. Adams is at Bel Air, Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty is at the Dormers, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock and family arrived late this week at Osceola Lodge, Mrs. E. G. Bacon and daughters are at Winchell, Capt. John S. Barnes and family, including his two sons, are at Coldbrooke. Mrs. William H. Bradford and her son are here, and her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, have gone to Northeast Harbor, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have arrived at Lakeside, after making an extensive trip to Mexico. Mr. Joseph W. Burden and family came up this week to their beautiful cottage, Underledge.

Some of the other cottagers who have arrived within the week are Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Dana and their son, Mr. Richard T. Dana, who are occupying Beechwood Terrace; Mr. Richard C. Dixey at Tanglewood, Mrs. Max Fleischmann at Brookhurst, Major Grugan at the Newton place, J. Montgomery Hare at the Smith cottage, John Innes Kane, the Club cottage, David Lydig at Thistledown, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons at Stoneover, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis at Clipston Grange, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure at Nestledown, and Mrs. Robert Winthrop at Ethelwynde.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup have sailed for home, and will come directly to Belvoir Terrace, where they will remain for a few weeks, after which they will go to their cottage at Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, who are at the Club cottage, are out driving and riding constantly.

While Mr. George H. Morgan is in Europe Ventfort Hall will be closed and Mrs. Morgan will stay at the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons are seen out frequently on horseback, as they both enjoy this method of viewing the fine scenery of the Berkshire Hills. Mr. Parsons's daughters are still in Europe. When they return they will come to Stoneover. Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop have arrived at Interlaken. Mr. David W. Bishop is expected here soon with an imported forty-horse power motor vehicle, constructed especially for him in Paris.

The automobile is becoming exceedingly popular in Lenox among a certain few, but exceedingly obnoxious to those who drive spirited horses. One of the largest machines here is the sixteen-horse-power motor carriage of Mr. Samuel Frothingham. It is a gasoline carriage. Others who are seen out on the streets in automobiles are J. Montgomery Hare, H. H. Pease, and Major Grugan. These machines go spinning over the country roads, and timid people who drive dislike very much to meet them.

Mrs. Belle Neilson has arrived in Lenox, and has with her her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson. They will remain here through this month, when they will go to Mrs. Neilson's house at Newport.

Mrs. Thomas Sturgis and her daughter have been the guests for the last week of Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, who has given several dinners and other entertainments for them. Mr. Sturgis is still in New York, and will come to Lenox for a few weeks before he goes out on his yachting trip. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Auchmuty, returned to New York on Thursday, and will take a yachting cruise before returning to Lenox again.

Thomas Shields Clark and family arrived at the Eddy cottage this week for the season. Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure, who have been spending a week in New York, returned on Friday. Mr. E. R. Wharton, who has been spending some weeks here, sailed for Europe this week. Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse and their son, who have been at Erskine Park for several weeks, went to Washington one day this week, in their private car Glen Eyre.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

Many Politicians Will Congratulate Julius Daus and His Wife.

Julius Daus and his wife Yetta of 120 White Street will celebrate their golden wedding to-night. The leading members of the Foley and Divver factions will attend, with their wives and daughters, and for the time will lay aside their political rivalry.

Mr. Daus is seventy-three years old, Mrs. Daus being seventy-two. The couple have four married children and ten grandchildren, all of whom are expected to be present at the golden wedding. Mr. Daus says that marriage is a success, and recommends all young men to marry. He has a brother in Chicago whom he has not seen for twenty-five years and a sister in Sharon, Penn., both of whom are on the way here to join the family reunion.

Will Give Colgate University a Statue.

The Colgate University Alumni Association of Albany, Troy, and vicinity has purchased for the Colgate University as a gift to be presented on commencement day, June 20, a statue of the Apoxiomenus, or athlete with strigil, by Lycippus, the original being in the Vatican Museum at Rome. The statue stands 7 feet 6 inches in height. It is an exact replica of the original and finished in what is known as the ivory finish. The presentation address will be made by John B. Creighton of the class of '97.

HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Proposal to Establish a Sanitarium Outside the City Limits.

Will Be for the Care of Patients Among the Poor—Complaints Regarding Inmates of Seton Hospital.

An appeal was made last week by representatives of various taxpayers' organizations in Manhattan and the Bronx to have the city establish outside of the city limits a public hospital for the care of consumptive poor. The Henry law, passed by the last Legislature, gives authority to the city to establish such an institution, and Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler are now investigating the subject.

The agitation was started by the Park District Protective League and the King's Bridge Improvement Association. Complaints were made to the Health Department and to Mayor Van Wyck that the inmates of Seton Hospital at Spuyten Duyvil were wandering around Riverdale and King's Bridge and were congregating at the railroad stations and acting in a manner to endanger the health of the community. It was complained that there was lax supervision over the patients, and that they were allowed to wander abroad day and night. The complaints were referred to Controller Coler.

The memorial presented by Secretary John Jay McKelvey of the Park District Protective League stated that Seton Hospital was built and equipped for the care of consumptives many years ago. He writes that the expectation was that, under the methods to be adopted, patients sent to the institution could be in a large measure relieved, if not permanently cured. The memorial states that the locality seemed unsuitable, as there was much shade and dampness in the vicinity of the grounds. The institution remained practically empty until 1897, when an application was made to the city for a considerable sum of money to be used for the treatment of such patients as the city should send to the hospital. Secretary McKelvey writes:

> The hospital was immediately filled up with consumptive patients sent from the tenement houses and closely crowded quarters of the city. The patients for a time were confined in or near the grounds, but soon fell into the practice of roaming around the neighborhood. The condition of matters became so unbearable and the danger of contamination so great that the Board of Health was asked to impose some restrictions. Complaint was made to the Board of Health of the manner in which the patients totally disregarded all sanitary rules with respect to expectoration, and the way in which they congregated at the railway stations, on the street corners, and in the private grounds of the residents.

According to Secretary McKelvey, the Board of Health compelled the inmates to observe proper sanitary rules for a time. The old evil, it is claimed, has again broken out. Secretary McKelvey writes:

> The citizens of Spuyten Duyvil, Riverdale, and King's Bridge wish in the strongest possible manner to bring this condition of affairs to the attention of the Health Board, and not only to ask but to demand relief from it. Pending the establishment of a proper municipal hospital outside of the city limits, where the patients can have sufficient room for exercising without frequenting the public streets, such patients should be confined within the limits of the hospital grounds. In the case of the Seton Hospital the grounds are of sufficient extent to admit of proper exercise without the patients going into the street.

The representatives of the Park District Protective League and the King's Bridge Improvement Association make the following statement:

> There has been a strong feeling that the aid of the courts should be invoked to relieve the district from the public nuisance which exists by reason of the conditions above described. Realizing, however, that the city has obligations toward its consumptive poor, and not wishing to interfere with the use of the hospital by the city temporarily, the persons who suffer most from the evils have preferred to make a further effort to induce the city authorities to provide a hospital outside of the city limits as soon as practicable, and in the meantime to remedy existing evils by the enforcement of proper regulations.

The taxpayers request that immediate steps be taken to establish a hospital outside the city for consumptive poor; that the patients at Seton Hospital be confined to the grounds, and that the institution be compelled to enforce proper sanitary regulations, and that proper means for the transportation of the dead from the hospital be provided.

In the report made to Controller Coler by S. W. Hynes, Chief Examiner of the Accounts of Institutions, it is stated that Sister Ignatius, who is in charge of Seton Hospital, was surprised and grieved at the state of affairs set forth in the complaint. In the report the following statements are made:

> I would say that, personally, it is my opinion that the accommodations in our city for consumptives are inadequate to the present growing demand upon them, and it appears to me that the question of a city hospital for consumptives is one that is worthy of the serious consideration of yourself and the other members of the honorable Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The contagiousness and the prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis are as certain as that the hospital treatment of the poor afflicted with this disease is at once the scientific and humane way of preventing the spread of the disease.

Chief Examiner Hynes says that in foreign countries rapid strides are being made for the care of consumptive poor. He writes that in Germany over 100 sanitariums for the care and treatment of consumptives have been established, largely through Government aid. Examiner Hynes says that in Germany the life insurance companies find it profitable to send their insured who have tuberculosis to sanitaria for treatment. France has 2,800 beds for the care of consumptive poor. The French Government is completing a sanitarium at Agincourt to cost 1,000,000f.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES STATISTICS.

Statistic of the United Hebrew Charities for the month of May show a total of 3,486 applications, embracing about 12,820 individuals received and dealt with, 441 coming to the Relief Bureau for the first time. Relief was refused, for sufficient causes, in 606 cases, but regular monthly allowances were given in 410 cases not included in these applications. Transportation was supplied to 122 persons to different parts of this country and Europe; 2,710 garments and 586 pairs of shoes and 302 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed, while 45 nights' lodgings and 103 meals were provided for homeless men and women. There were 103 bottles of liquor and wine distributed, together with 406 orders for groceries, 460 orders for meat, and 25 orders for surgical appliances. Work was found for 458 persons in the employment bureau. Receipts were $13,413.06, and the disbursements for relief amounted to $12,258.17.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

Companies Organized, Promotions Made, and New Men Appointed.

Important changes in the personnel of the fire force were announced at Fire Headquarters yesterday. Three new companies were organized, and one Chief of Battalion, seven foremen, eleven assistant foremen, and eight engineers were promoted. Fifty-one new firemen were appointed.

The three new companies organized are located in Brooklyn. They are as follows: Hook and Ladder Company No. 68, Rogers Avenue, near Midwood Street; Hook and Ladder Company No. 68, 365 Jay Street; Hook and Ladder Company No. 69, Washington Avenue, Wallabout Market.

The new Chief of Battalion is Capt. John J. Fee of Hook and Ladder Company No. 58, who was placed in command of the Thirty-sixth Battalion. Chief Croker decided that the new searchlight engine for the Borough of Brooklyn should be situated at the Brooklyn headquarters in Jay Street.

PRIVATE HARBOR A HAVEN.

Capt. Van Etten Put Into E. C. Benedict's in a Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 15.—E. C. Benedict's harbor, which he dredged out for his yacht Oneida, alongside his mansion at Indian Harbor, proved a haven to Capt. Van Etten of the tug Charles McWilliams and a tow of five barges, to-day, after a fierce tussle with a southeast squall, during which the barge Dolly sank in fifteenth fathoms of water, and the barge Mamie nearly suffered a like fate.

Capt. Van Etten had in tow six barges, loaded with coal, and was in the middle of Long Island Sound between Norwalk and Eaton's Neck at 7 o'clock this morning when the squall struck him. After a hard struggle he tied up to the Oneida's dock. The barges are anchored off shore.

COMMANDER BELKNAP DEAD.

He Entered the Naval Academy in 1864 and Had Seen Much Service.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Navy Department received a telegram this afternoon announcing the death at Baltimore of Commander Charles Belknap of the navy.

Commander Belknap was born in New Jersey and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1864. He saw much sea service on the old-line ships and later on the Kearsarge. During the war he was in command of the cruiser Dixie. As a student he stood high. He was three times instructor of physics and chemistry and later was torpedo instructor at the Naval Academy.

Blood poison, caused by an abscess on the arm caused his death. He died at the Protestant Hospital. Secretary Long sent the following letter to the widow of Commander Belknap:

> The department is just informed of the death of your husband, Commander Charles Belknap, and I hasten to send you the assurance of my sincere sympathy and of the great appreciation in which Commander Belknap was held in this department and throughout the navy as one of its best and most efficient officers. His death is a great loss to the service. If any word of official praise can in any degree mitigate the great sorrow which you suffer, I tender it with the most heartfelt respect for him and sympathy for you.

GEN. MAX WEBER DEAD.

German Revolutionist and Union Commander Succumbs to Lung Trouble.

Gen. Max Weber, who fought with dist

PRINCETON WINS FROM YALE

Orange and Black Team Clearly Outplays New Haven Nine.

BASEBALL SERIES DECIDED

A Big Crowd Sees the Contest—Princeton's Cheering and Singing a Feature—Yale's Rally.

With a game to the credit of each, the baseball teams of Yale and Princeton met in the deciding game of the series yesterday at the Polo Grounds, and Princeton was the victor by the score of 5 to 2. Princeton outclassed Yale, and Underhill, except in one inning pitched masterly ball. Yale, however, threw away a chance to score by poor base running, and had poor luck in batting, several hard drives landing in fielders' hands.

The day was a disagreeable one for baseball, but 4,000 spectators braved the chilly wind and took chances on its raining to see the game. The centre of the grand stand was occupied by the Princetonians. Staid black hat bands were laid aside for the time being, the orange and black of Old Nassau supplanting them.

In the crowd were many young women, who also made use of the Princeton colors wherever possible. In the south end of the stand sat the Yale rooters, and they were in a decided minority. During the game they made frequent use of their frog chorus, but it was drowned by the more varied cheering of the Princetonians.

Princeton sang continuously during the game, several new parodies on recent popular songs being used, but the old songs still held sway. After the game the undergraduates leaped from the grand stand to the diamond and made a wild rush to capture the base bags. Warned by former occasions, the police frustrated their efforts, and they had to be content with walking around the bases two abreast singing the praises of their college at the top of their voices. Princeton's favorite anthem was sung time and time again, its first verse being as follows:

> True every heart and every voice,
> Bid every care withdraw,
> Let all with one accord rejoice
> In praise of Old Nassau.

Yale's second baseman, Waddell, carried off the fielding honors, as he accepted ten chances, several of which were very difficult. For Princeton the outfield work of Brown and Hillebrand was fine. The Princeton infield was very fast. Meier in particular making several brilliant stops and throws.

A fast double play, in which Hutchings, Steinwender, and Pearson figured, spoiled Yale's chances of scoring in the first inning. After Cook had flied to Brown, O'Rourke was sent to first on balls. Winslow flied to Hillebrand, and Eliason singled. Hirsch also singled to Hillebrand, and O'Rourke attempted to score but slipped. He again slipped when he tried to regain third base. He kept the Princetonians busy for a while, but was tagged out by Underhill.

In the fifth inning Yale had another good chance to score. Eliason hit to Meier, and would have beaten the ball to first. Meier in his anxiety to field the ball quickly threw wild to first, and the runner reached second. Hirsch struck out, and Robertson's single sent Eliason to third. Through poor base-running he was held there on Guernsey's long fly to Hillebrand. Waddell hit to Meier, and was out at first.

In their half of this inning the Princetonians scored their first runs. Hutchings and Green singled and the umpire sent Underhill to first on a balk by the pitcher. Robertson kicked strenuously against this but had to accept the ruling. Steinwender and Cosgrove went out on weak flies and Yale's hopes began to rise. For Princeton, Meier was equal to the emergency, his sharp single to centre sending home two runs. Hillebrand's grounder went to Waddell, who threw the runner out at first.

In the next inning Princeton bolstered up her score by adding two more runs to it. Brown's drive to centre netted him two bases, and Winslow misjudged Pearson's fly, the batter reaching second. Hutchings's fly to Winslow enabled Brown to cross the plate. O'Rourke caught Green's pop fly. A timely single by Underhill scored the other run. Steinwender failed to beat out O'Rourke's throw to first. Singles by Cosgrove and Meier and a poor throw by Hirsch to first tallied Princeton's final run in the seventh inning.

With defeat staring them in the face the Yale players went to bat in their half of the ninth inning. Encouragement was wafted across the field to them by the Yale rooters, all of whom were cheering frantically.

Cook's effort was a foul to Hutchings. O'Rourke, however, worked Underhill for a base on balls. From Hutchings to Pearson was Winslow's fate. Eliason singled for the third time, and Hirsch also singled, O'Rourke scoring on the hit. Robertson put his arm in front of a pitched ball, but was not allowed to go to first. Underhill gave him a base on balls, and his appearance on first filled the bases.

Calls for another "New Haven" finish were heard, and the Yale rooters took up the refrain. "Oh, me, oh, my; won't we black the tiger's eye." Guernsey hit to Hutchings, and the latter threw to second, but too late, Eliason scoring on the play. Sharpe's hard liner was captured by Meier, and the game was over. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Steinw'r, 2b	0	0	4	1	0	Guern'y, 3b	1	0	1	0	0
Cosgrove, rf	0	0	1	3	0	Waddell, 2b	0	0	3	4	0
Meier, ss	0	2	1	6	1	Sharpe, 1b	0	0	5	0	0
Hillebr'd, cf	0	0	5	1	0	Cook, p	0	0	0	3	0
Brown, lf	2	2	3	1	0	O'Ro'ke, ss	1	0	1	3	1
Pearson, 1b	1	0	8	0	1	Winslow, rf	0	0	4	0	1
Hutch'n, 3b	1	1	1	4	0	Eliason, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Green, c	1	1	3	2	0	Hirsch, c	0	0	2	5	0	1
Underhill, p	0	2	1	0	1	Robert'n, lf	0	1	0	0	1
Total	5	9	27	15	3	Total	2	3	27	16	4

*Steinwender out; hit by batted ball.

Princeton	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	—5
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Earned runs—Princeton, 3. First base by errors—Princeton, 2; Yale, 2. Left on bases—Princeton, 7; Yale, 8. Bases on balls—Off Underhill, 4. Struck out—By Underhill, 2; by Cook, 2. Two-base hit—Brown. Stolen bases—Brown, 2. Sacrifice hit—Eliason. Double play—Hutchings, Steinwender, and Pearson; Brown and Pearson. Balk—Cook. Time of game—2 hours and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

ELATION AT PRINCETON.

A Bonfire to be Kindled to Celebrate the Victory.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 15.—The small contingent of students who are still in town was highly elated over the result of the game with Yale in New York this afternoon, and had not the death of the University Treasurer, E. C. Osborne, occurred to-day a big bonfire would be blazing around the historic cannon in the rear of Nassau Hall to-night.

The enthusiastic youths waited about the telegraph offices for the returns from the game, and when the final result was announced it was decided to have the bonfire on either Tuesday night or Wednesday night.

HARVARD, 20; CARLISLE, 4.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass, June 15.—Harvard defeated the Carlisle Indian baseball team to-day in a very poorly played game by a score of 20 to 4. Carlisle was weak in the field and at the bat. Only one hit was made off Clarkson. The Harvard team played a good game except in the eighth inning, when the nine went to pieces. The batting was good throughout. In the fifth Pratt was knocked out of the box, Harvard scoring 10 runs. Le Roy, who took his place, did some effective pitching. Attendance, 6,000. Score:

	R	H	E.
Harvard	0 0 2 0 1 0 3 1 4	—20	20 2
Carlisle	0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0	—4	6 1

Batteries—Clarkson and Keenan; Pratt, Le Roy, and Baird.

MANHATTAN, 8; WESLEYAN, 3.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 15.—Wesleyan was defeated by Manhattan College in a listless baseball game here this afternoon. Both teams played loose and errors were abundant. The score:

	R	H	E.
Manhattan	0 4 0 0 2 1 1 0	—8	11 6
Wesleyan	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1	—3	8 6

Batteries—MacPhillips and Duffy; Garman, Pearson, and Inglish.

Amateur Baseball League.

Two games were scheduled for yesterday in the Amateur Baseball League. The first of these was forfeited by the Morristown Field Club to the New York Athletic Club. The other contest was at Bay Ridge, and was between the teams of the Crescent Athletic Club and the Englewood Field Club. Stephenson, the Crescent pitcher, was not in his usual form, and the Englewoods, therefore, had no trouble in winning by the score of 11 to 4. Poor playing in the field also helped to defeat the Crescents. Englewood, on the contrary, played a fast game behind Vorhies, who pitched good ball. The score:

	R	H	E.
Englewood	0 2 0 1 3 2 0 3 0	—11	10 2
Crescent	0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	—4	7 6

Batteries—Stephenson and Dunn; Vorhies and Vorhies.

Amateur League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
N. Y. A. C.	2	0	1.000	Engle'd F. C.	1	1	.500
Knick. A. C.	1	0	1.000	Monte'r A. C.	0	0	...
Crescent A. C.	1	1	.500	Morris'n F. C.	0	3	.000

Amateur Baseball To-day.

Amateur baseball teams will have several games in this locality to-day. Prominent among them will be a match between Hoboken and Jersey City on the St. George cricket grounds. It will be the first meeting between these teams in two years. The South Brother Island Field Club will play on its grounds at South Brother Island, Smith and Lauer being the battery for the club nine. The new grand stand will be opened for the first time. An interesting game will be played at Weehawken between Detroit and the West New York Field Club, in the fourth game of their American League team series.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Mathewson's Pitching Solved and the Chicago Team Has Things Its Own Way.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 15.—Mathewson was no match for Waddell to-day, and New York met woeful defeat at the hands of Chicago. Chicago hit Mathewson viciously, pounding the ball from the start to the finish, securing thirteen hits altogether. New York could do nothing with Waddell's pitching. The score was 9 to 2.

For five innings the struggle was desperate and filled with brilliant plays. The Chicagos led, but although they hit Mathewson viciously and often they could not enlarge the lead gained in the first inning. In the sixth Mathewson gave two bases, made a bad throw and a wild pitch. Three more runs were scored in the seventh on another gift, Nelson's low throw, and two doubles.

The hits off Waddell were scattered, one to an inning. A base on balls, two battery misplays, and a single scored New York's first run. Hickman scored the other with a long drive into the bleachers. Mathewson struck out eight men, Waddell ten.

In the third Bowerman, the catcher, playing short, raced over to the foul line, dived and caught Chance's high fly just as it was falling. In the fourth, with a runner on first, Chance misjudged Warner's hard line drive, jumped into the air, stuck up one hand, and dragged down the ball. In the fifth Hickman, by a desperate run, caught Green's long drive, which seemed sure to go to the clubhouse.

There were several accidents in the game. Kling and Chance were injured and had to retire. Green was crippled in a collision. Childs got a hand and a foot cut. Waddell stopped a vicious bounder with his crippled hand. McCormick was crippled in a collision with Van Haltren. About 12,000 persons saw the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	1	1	0	0	W. Halt'n, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Green, cf	1	3	3	0	0	Selbach, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Dexter, 1b	1	1	7	1	0	Bow'man, ss	0	0	3	3	1
Tance, rf	2	2	1	0	0	Hickman, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	1	1	2	0	Gansel, 1b	0	1	5	0	0
Raymer, 3b	1	3	1	0	0	Strang, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
McC'm'k, ss	1	0	1	1	0	Warner, c	0	0	9	2	0
Kling, c	0	0	4	3	0	Nelson, 2b	0	1	2	1	1
Kahoe, c	2	0	5	0	0	Math'son, p	0	1	1	0	1
Waddell, p	1	2	1	2	0						
*Dolan	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	9	13	27	7	0	Total	2	6	24	7	3

*Batted for Chance in the eighth.

Chicago	5	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	—9
New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 7. Two-base hits—Hartsel, Raymer, Waddell, Green. Three-base hit—Dexter. Home run—Hickman. Stolen bases—Hartsel, Raymer, Strang, (3.) Warner, Green. Struck out—By Waddell, 10; by Mathewson, 8. Passed balls—Kling, 2; Warner, 2. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 4; off Mathewson, 4. Wild pitches—Waddell, Mathewson. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

BROOKLYN, 3; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Powell allowed the Brooklyns enough clean hits in the opening inning of to-day's baseball game to score three runs, and the St. Louis batters were unable to overcome this lead, though they scored twice in a ninth-inning rally. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	2	1	0	Keeler, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
H'drick, cf	0	0	3	4	0	Sh'kard, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Ryan, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	Daly, 2b	1	1	3	6	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	3	2	0	Farrell, c	1	1	4	2	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	4	5	1	McC'ry, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	2	3	0	Davis, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Kruger, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Gatins, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Nichols, c	1	2	4	1	0	McGuire, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Powell, p	0	0	0	2	0	McJames, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Childs	1	0	0	0	0						
†Schriver	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	2	4	27	20	1	Total	3	8	26	15	0

*Batted for Powell in ninth.
†Batted for Ryan in ninth.
‡Nichols out, hit by batted ball.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Donovan, 2. Three-base hit—Farrell. Double plays—Wallace, Padden, and Ryan; Wallace and Ryan. First base on balls—Off McJames, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 3. Stolen bases—Farrell, Heidrick, and Keeler. Struck out—By Powell, 3; by McJames, 4. Time of game—1:56. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	1	0	1	Crollus, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	Fenney, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Leach, 3b	0	0	4	2	0	Demont, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Bransf'd, 1b	1	1	7	0	0	Long, ss	0	0	1	0	0
Wagner, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Hamilton, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Poole, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Morrison, rf	0	0	4	0	0
Ely, ss	0	1	2	1	0	Lowe, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
O'Connor, c	0	1	9	4	0	Grosart, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	1	0	Smith, c	0	0	9	2	0
						*Dineen, p	0	0	1	2	1
Total	1	5	27	10	0	Total	0	4	24	5	1

*Batted for Grosart in ninth.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned run—Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—Ritchey, O'Connor. Three-base hits—Bransfield, Ely. Stolen bases—Clarke, 2. Struck out—By Chesbro, 9; by Dineen, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	2	2	1	1	0	Thomas, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Harley, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Hallman, 2b	1	1	1	4	0
Heckley, 1b	0	0	3	0	1	Del'h'ty, 1b	2	2	9	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Flick, rf	1	0	1	0	0
St'nf'dt, 2b	0	0	3	0	0	Wolv'n, 3b	0	3	0	2	0
Irwin, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	Slagle, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Douglas, c	0	0	3	0	0
Bergen, c	0	1	4	2	1	Cross, ss	0	0	0	1	0
Phillipi, p	0	0	0	1	0	Donohue, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	6	15	4	2	Total	5	8	15	7	0

Cincinnati	1	1	1	0	1	—4			
Philadelphia	0	1	1	3	0	—5			

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hit—Dobbs. Three-base hit—Delahanty. Stolen base—Dobbs. First base on balls—Off Phillipi, 5; off Donohue, 2. Struck out—By Phillipi, 4; by Donohue, 3. Time of game—1:15. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	26	16	.591	St. Louis	22	21	.512
New York	21	16	.568	Brooklyn	21	21	.500
Philadelphia	22	20	.524	Boston	15	20	.429
Cincinnati	20	19	.513	Chicago	17	29	.370

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	29	15	.659	Baltimore	17	19	.472
Detroit	25	19	.568	Philadelphia	19	22	.463
Boston	21	17	.553	Cleveland	15	25	.375
Washington	19	16	.543	Milwaukee	15	27	.357

American League Games.

At Washington—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 3.
At Boston—Boston, 12; Detroit, 4.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 6; Toronto, 3.
At Providence—Providence, 14; Buffalo, 2.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Montreal, 5, (thirteen innings.)
At Hartford—Rochester, 5; Hartford, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 8; Ilion, 2.
At Utica—Cortland, 11; Utica, 7.
At Albany—Schenectady, 4; Albany, 3.
At Rome—Rome, 3; Binghamton, 2.

Scores of Other Games.

At Andover—Phillips Andover, 9; Phillips Exeter, 0.
At Williamstown—Williams, 7; Amherst, 6.
At Detroit—Michigan, 11; Cornell, 9.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 20; Carlisle Indians, 4.
At Syracuse—Syracuse High School, 13; Ithaca High School, 10.
At Easton—Lafayette, 5; Lehigh, 1.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP TIE

Willie Anderson and Alec Smith Finish Even at Myopia.

TOP SCORE AT 331 STROKES

Gardner Once Ahead, but Ends Fourth—Boston Amateur, Lockwood, Twenty Strokes in the Rear.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Mass., June 15.—For the first time in the history of the open golf championship in the United States the finish of that tournament resulted in a tie to-day for first place and the open championship, practically, of America. At the close of the seventy-two-hole medal play competition this afternoon on the Myopia Club links, Willie Anderson of the Pittsfield Country Club and Alec Smith of Washington Park, Chicago, tied for the honors with 331 strokes.

With any other place than first, the money would be divided in case of a tie, but when the championship itself is at stake, it is impossible to do this, and the committee decided that the tie should be played off at 18 holes on Monday. The winner will receive $200, of which $50 must be expended for a gold championship medal, and the second man will get a purse of $150. Willie Smith, a brother of the leader, secured third honors with 333 strokes, and gets $125. He won the championship in 1899 at Baltimore, and has been in the money in four open events in this country, all he has entered. He was fifth last year.

Stuart Gardner of the Garden City Golf Club, after finding himself in the lead at the conclusion of the morning round, or fifty-fourth hole, fell off in the afternoon, taking 85, while he had done 81 before, and that relegated him to fourth place with 334 strokes and an honorarium on $100. Lawrence Auchterionie, one of the Westerners, who was expected to win, and who finished second on the first day, tied for fifth place at 335 strokes, with Bernard Nichols of Boston. Fifth and sixth money is $80 and $70, respectively, and they divided, each getting $75.

David Brown, the new professional of the Crescent Athletic Club, surprised some of the critics by taking seventh place, with 336, and won $50. The last man in the money was Alec Campbell of the Brookline Countryy Club, with 339 strokes, and he received $25. Jack Park of Essex County, Orange, N. J., and George Low of Dyker Meadow, Brooklyn, both of whom had been expected to be among the eight leaders, fell just outside, scoring 341 each, and after this the scores dropped off heavily.

A. G. Lockwood, the Boston amateur, was the only amateur to finish, and as he was in twentieth place, exactly 20 strokes behind the two leaders, the amateur feature had no influence upon the tournament, and Lockwood's failure to do better was a big disappointment to his friends.

Alec Smith is the only one in the bunch who made an 80 in the tournament. He did that this afternoon. His morning round was the poorest he did, 87 strokes, but he recovered beautifully later in the day. Willie Anderson, Willie Smith, and Stuart Gardner all made one round in 81 strokes, the weather was not conducive to the best playing. A strong northeast wind blew over the course, and the atmosphere was too chilly for comfort.

The high side of the scoring has been a disappointment to the critics, for a much lower figure than 331 had been looked for to win. Alec Smith held his lead from the first day, but there was considerable shifting among the others, and the truth must be confessed that some of the best half dozen showed such marked superiority as to place him on a championship pedestal above all others. Any one of those men might win first place in a 36-hole match to-morrow. It also illustrated that the resident professionals in America are inferior to the best in Great Britain. The tournament has been of a steady order of play, but no sensational features have marked its progress, nor did any man stamp himself as anything exceptional in golf.

Of the lesser professionals, the majority played poorer than a score of amateurs could do. Thirty-eight finished the tournament, one being an amateur, but he was so far hidden in the result as to be practically forgotten. The scores were:

Willie Anderson, Pittsfield—
Out ..... 4 6 4 4 6 5 4 6 4—43
In ..... 5 4 5 5 4 4 3 5 5—40—83
Out ..... 4 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 4—40
In ..... 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4—41—81—164
First day, 167. Total, 331.

Alec Smith, Scotland—
Out ..... 5 5 4 6 4 6 5 5 4—44
In ..... 5 5 5 4 4 6 4 5 5—43—87
Out ..... 4 5 3 4 5 4 5 6 3—39
In ..... 4 5 5 4 5 6 4 3 5—41—80—167
First day, 164. Total, 331.

Willie Smith, Midlothian, Chicago—
Out ..... 5 5 4 6 4 4 4 5 4—41
In ..... 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5—41—82
Out ..... 3 5 3 7 5 5 5 5 4—42
In ..... 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5—39—81—163
First day, 170. Total, 333.

Stuart Gardner, Garden City, L. I.—
Out ..... 4 6 5 4 5 5 4 4 4—41
In ..... 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4—40—81
Out ..... 4 5 4 4 6 6 5 7 3—44
In ..... 5 4 6 4 5 5 4 4 3—41—85—166
First day, 168. Total, 334.

Lawrence Auchterionie, Glenview, Chicago—
Out ..... 6 6 4 5 4 4 5 5 4—43
In ..... 5 5 7 4 4 5 4 4 5—43—86
Out ..... 3 5 4 5 5 6 5 4 5—41
In ..... 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5—42—83—169
First day, 166; total, 335.

Bernard Nichols, Boston—
Out ..... 4 6 4 5 5 4 5 5 4—42
In ..... 4 4 5 5 4 6 3 5 5—41—83
Out ..... 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4—42
In ..... 4 5 5 4 4 6 4 5 4—41—83—166
First day, 169; total, 335.

David Brown, Crescent, Brooklyn—
Out ..... 3 5 6 4 5 4 5 5 6—42
In ..... 5 5 4 4 6 4 6 5 4—43—85
Out ..... 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4—42
In ..... 5 4 6 4 5 6 4 5 4—43—84—167
First day, 169; total, 336.

Alec. Campbell, Brookline—
Out ..... 4 6 4 4 5 4 6 5 3—41
In ..... 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4—41—82
Out ..... 4 6 4 5 6 4 5 4 3—41
In ..... 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4—41—82—164
First day, 175; total, 339.

	1st Day.	2d Day.	Total.
John Park, Essex County, N. J.	171	170	341
George Low, Dyker Meadows, Brooklyn	171	170	341
James Foulis, Chicago	173	174	347
John Jones, Myopia	177	171	348
Val FitzJohn, Mohawk	172	176	348
Gilbert Nichols, Boston	174	175	349
R. Simpson, St. Louis	175	174	349
I. S. Mackie, Fox Hills	175	175	350
A. H. Fenn, Poland Springs, Me.	177	174	351
Horace Rawlings, Waumbek	174	177	351
A. G. Lockwood, Allston, (amateur)	171	180	351
Joseph Lloyd, Essex County, Manchester	177	175	352
D. J. Ross, Oakley	180	175	355
Henry Turple, Edgewater	179	178	357
Alexander Taylor, Homewood, Ill.	178	179	357
W. C. Clark, Nassau, N. Y.	178	178	357
David Hunter, Baltusrol	183	176	359
R. S. Patrick, Westchester	181	178	359
J. V. Davis, Apawamis	179	181	360
W. H. Hunter, Baltusrol	184	177	361
L. C. Servos, Twin Mountain, N. H.	177	184	361
John Dingwall, Plainfield, N. J.	185	176	361
John Harland, Fairfield	184	177	361
E. D. Fitzjohn, Mohawk	176	185	361
Joe Mitchell, Cleveland	188	175	363
William Kirk, Knollwood, N. Y.	185	181	366
John Harrison, Dayton, Ohio	185	183	368
John Hobans, Glen Ridge, N. J.	180	188	368
Alec Patrick, Westchester	180	189	369
John I. Anson, Stamford, Conn.	194	185	379
C. D. Cronin, Worcester	192	192	384

The following withdrew during the tournament: Willie Tucker, J. B. Schlotman, A. Ricketts, Dan Leffin, Willie Chisholm, James Mackerel, Alec Finlay, Alec Ross, Jack Campbell, Robert White, and D. K. White.

MISS HECKER WINS THE CUP.

She Defeats Mrs. Rogers for the Chief Trophy at Essex County.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, June 15.—Miss Genevieve Hecker did what was expected of her to-day in the final round for the Governors' Cup in the women's open golf tournament at the Essex County Country Club. She won the chief trophy, that has been in competition since Thursday morning, by defeating Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, Plainfield, N. J., by the high score of 8 up and 6 to play. Of the twelve holes necessary for the metropolitan champion to complete the match, she won nine, while the best that Mrs. Rogers could do was to halve two and win one. Her single victory was on the short third hole, 146 yards, which she won in bogey 4 to 5 for Miss Hecker. The cards were:

Miss Hecker—
Out ..... 5 6 5 6 5 6 4 4 6—47
Mrs. Rogers—
Out ..... 6 7 4 9 6 6 5 5 6—54
Miss Hecker—
In ..... 7 4 5 —18—83
Mrs. Rogers—
In ..... 9 5 8 —22—76

Mrs. William Shippen and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, both Morris County golfers, but the latter entering from Baltusrol in the present event, had the closest match of the day in the final round for the Greens Committee Cup, the second trophy of importance. Mrs. Morgan is one of the best left-handed golfers in the local district, and it was anybody's game for half of the match. Mrs. Shippen led by 1 at the turn. A bogey 7 by Mrs. Morgan on the long tenth hole—530 yards—tied the game. The next was halved, but Mrs. Shippen then won two in succession, and took the cup on the sixteenth green by 3 up and 2 to play. The cards:

Mrs. Shippen—
Out ..... 6 7 5 6 7 5 3 5 7—51
Mrs. Morgan—
Out ..... 7 8 4 6 6 5 4 5 7—52
Mrs. Shippen—
In ..... 8 6 8 8 5 5 5 —45— 96
Mrs. Morgan—
In ..... 7 6 10 9 4 6 6 —48—100

Miss Hester Kyle of the home club beat her clubmate, Miss Helene Hernandez, for the Consolation Cup by 5 up and 4 to play. The cards were:

Miss Kyle—
Out ..... 6 9 3 8 6 6 4 5 8—55
Miss Hernandez—
Out ..... 7 9 3 8 7 6 4 6 8—58
Miss Kyle—
In ..... 12 6 7 8 4 —37—92
Miss Hernandez—
In ..... 10 7 8 7 5 —37—95

JERSEY CITY GOLFERS.

Bowly and Pelzer Will Meet in the Championship Finals.

George H. Bowly and B. H. Pelzer, Jr., won the right yesterday to meet in the final round next Saturday for the championship of the Jersey City Golf Club. The semi-final round for the highest golf honors of the club was finished. Bowly defeated Dr. D. Le Roy Culver by 6 up and 4 to play, the match being more one-sided than had been expected. Pelzer beat W. L. Pyle by 2 up and 1 to play.

The weekly handicap for the Gifford Cup had the usual number of players, notwithstanding the cheerless conditions for golfing. E. W. Leake won three points for first place, Daniel Bowly got two for second honors, and John Hedden, Jr., won the single point for third place. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
E. W. Leake	85	10	75
Daniel Bowly	87	9	78
John Hedden, Jr.	100	18	82
Maxwell Grierson	97	12	85
F. Hodgson, Jr.	95	6	89
B. T. Craig	95	6	89
J. H. Bumsted, Jr.	102	13	89
R. L. Flemming	96	5	91
C. L. Myers	111	18	93
A. I. Drayton	100	6	94
B. L. Pelzer, Jr.	101	5	96
W. C. Ridgeway	99	2	97
Dr. D. Le R. Culver	100	2	98
Marmaduke Tilden, Jr.	103	5	98
W. L. Pyle	101	0	101
E. Newkirk	116	12	104
C. C. Harmsted	116	12	104
W. L. Eager	120	12	108

Cole Wins Englewood Golf Honors.

C. N. Cole won the Spring championship yesterday of the Englewood Golf Club. The competition was at 18 holes, medal play, and Cole won in 84 strokes to 88 for Frank M. Wilson. Cole's score was the lowest gross record in the Mackay Cup handicap, but F. E. Cott won in a net result of 77 strokes from 25 handicap. The players were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
F. E. Cott	102	25	77
C. N. Cole	84	6	78
A. C. Oakley	96	15	81
Frank Enos	96	12	84
S. Stevens	102	18	84
William Baylis	93	9	84
F. D. Lyman	94	9	85
E. R. Brown	99	12	87
C. T. Small	101	20	87
Daniel Losing	102	15	87
Howard Barber	112	25	87
H. Weatherby	102	15	87
F. M. Wilson	88	0	88
George Vinney	98	9	89

The women of the club also had an eighteen-hole handicap, which was won by Mrs. Frank Enos. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Mrs. Frank Enos	116	12	104
Mrs. L. Mowry	111	6	105
Miss Fellows	125	18	107
Mrs. Thomas Thatcher	115	9	106
Miss Marie Barber	126	12	114
Mrs. S. Phelps	124	9	115

CONSTITUTION IS AFLOAT

The Cup Yacht Partly Rigged and Her Mast Stepped.

WORK WILL CONTINUE TO-DAY

Billman Is Determined that She Shall Spread Her Wings Once More on the Bay To-morrow.

A remarkable change has taken place on the Constitution since morning. From her position on the railway, a sparless, ungainly craft, high and dry in the slip at the Herreshoff works at sunrise, she to-night floats gracefully in Narragansett Bay, her mainmast in position, and the gear so far set up that there is every chance of her being completed by Monday afternoon.

In any event her first trial spin as a refitted craft will undoubtedly occur in the early part of the coming week.

No sooner had the Archer moved away from the yacht than the iron workers began fitting the settings at the step of the mast down to the platform below the hatches.

Under Billman's orders at 8 o'clock, the riggers began putting the mast in shape, assisted by a dozen or more of the Constitution's crew. When work ceased this evening the lower end of the mainstay was fastened in position about the heel of the bowsprit.

A number of runners were let down to the deck to their turn buckles, the preventer backstays were taken out aft, as were also the extra backstays. The lower spreaders were sent up aloft, and the masthead runners were carried down from the ends of the spreaders to the deck. The mast's shrouds were also set up in their turn buckles.

It was hardly daylight when the steam drum holding the yacht in position was reversed, and it was hardly a moment before she was clear of the railway and safely afloat. The work on the mainmast was finished during the forenoon, and a steam derrick hoisted it on top of a cradle.

It was sent in motion on the marine railway and launched in much the same fashion as the yacht had been earlier in the day. The patch placed on the mast is so finely done that it would be difficult to tell just where it begins and stops, were it not for the strip of dark paint on the new section.

At noon the mainmast was hoisted out of the cradle by the Archer, and was soon put into position on the Constitution. Almost immediately, a crew commenced the work of re-rigging the craft, and worked with such a will that there is every indication to-night that Monday will see the end of their labors.

Billman's riggers remained here to-night in order to work on the Constitution to-morrow, with the intention of having the boat ready for a trial spin in the bay on Monday.

COLUMBIA CREW DOES WELL.

'Varsity Eight Rows Four Miles in Twenty Minutes and Twenty Seconds.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 15.—The feature of to-day's work of the crews was a time row by Columbia's 'Varsity crew over the four-mile course late this afternoon. The time made (20:20) was not sensational, but, considering that it is more than two weeks before the date of the race, it is considered a good achevement. Everybody about Columbia's quarters is naturally in high spirits to-night, especially as each one feels that the crew is capable of rowing the four miles in less than twenty minutes. It is understood that the crew will go over the course again next Tuesday morning.

Coach Hanlan took the three crews out at 5 P. M., following on the Walla Walla. They rowed up stream and at the icehouse, which marks the second mile of the course, the freshmen and 'Varsity four were turned around and sent back to the boathouse, while Hanlan continued to the head of the course with the 'Varsity eight. The water conditions were favorable to good time, though the tide was said to be slower than it is calculated to be at the hour set for the race. The water was perfectly smooth then, but it had been quite rough earlier in the afternoon, when the Pennsylvania contingent were out. The blue and white eight rowed very leisurely up the river, and, after a very short rest, they returned and drew up on the starting line of the regular course. At the word they took the water neatly, rowing thirty-one strokes to the minute.

Francis S. Bangs, Columbia's representative on the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Association, timed the crew from the Wilia Walla from start to finish. Without a pacemaker the crew pulled a steady clip for the four miles, rowing at the rate of 30, 31, 35, 36, and on the last mile at 38. Nearing the finish, the yacht, which had followed in the wake from the start, pulled up alongside, and just as the shell crossed the line Mr. Bangs stopped his watch at 20 minutes 20 seconds. He said the last mile was made in 4:50.

"Josh" Ward's Pennsylvania crews went out about two hours earlier than Columbia this afternoon, when the water was quite rough, and their practice was cut short on that account. They first moved up the river, the freshmen and four turning at the icehouse and paddling back to headquarters, while Ward continued to the start with the 'Varsity and had them cover the three miles from that point to the bridge. He coached them incessantly, paying particular attention to Goodman, at No. 2, who shows a tendency to quicken his slide.

TOO MUCH WIND AT LARCHMONT

Annual Spring Regatta Postponed Until To-morrow by Reason of a Stiff Northeaster.

The Spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club, which was to have been sailed yesterday, was postponed until to-morrow on account of unfavorable weather conditions. Seldom it is that yachtsmen have to complain over too much wind in the middle of June, but there was enough to sail all the races on the club's programme for the season yesterday.

Forty-three high-class yachts yere at anchor in the Horseshoe in readiness for the season's first big event. A piping breeze started up from the northeast about 9:30 o'clock in the morning, and got harder and harder.

It was a bad day for mark boats. All dragged their moorings in the Sound; one went ashore in Hempstead Harbor, another was driven into the new Government breakwater, which it tried to leap over, and a third was reported as sunk. Two small boats in the harbor sank at their moorings, one turning turtle and the other going down gradually until only the masthead showed above the waves. Several of the yachts began to drag their anchors, but others were dropped and held their grip.

The postponement was a great disappointment to the yachtsmen. The two new 75-foot schooners Elmina and Muriel were present to race with the old favorites Amorita and Quissetta, and much interest was taken in the outcome of their meeting. Commodore Edward Kelly's new 51-footer Huguenot was pitted for the first time against Cord Meyer's Altair, which she was designed to defeat. In view of the fact that these yachts all had new sails and practically untried gear, it was deemed wise not to let them make their début in such nasty weather.

Two of the Newport 30-footers, Hera and Esperanza, made one of the features of the day. While the Sound schooners were working along under reefed mainsail and jib, these two Newport pets proceeded to beat into the harbor under full canvas from somewhere out in the Sound, shipping it green every time they tacked, and with the spray drenching their sails up to the racing numbers.

The race on Monday will take place under the same conditions that were arranged for Saturday. The signal for the start will be given at 11:30 o'clock in the morning.

MARCIA LED THE KNOCKABOUTS.

Beat Nakoda in First Race for Centre Island Cup in Oyster Bay.

In a strong easterly breeze that sent the yachts over the course in a hurry, Marcia won the first race of a series for the Centre Island Cup, in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's special event for club knockabouts yesterday at Oyster Bay.

The race was closely contested throughout, Marcia at the finish line leading Nakoda, the second boat, by the narrow margin of fourteen seconds. The wind occasionally come in hard puffs, and while the little craft heeled before them, everything stood, and they showed themselves to be fine, seaworthy boats. Out of a class of five all got home safely without so much as parting a rope yarn.

The boats were sent away over the club's eleven-mile triangular inside course. Nakoda, sailed by C. W. Sherman, was first away, and in the windward thrash to the first mark worked up a nice lead over Marcia, which was increased in the reach on the second leg. On the run home Marcia began to close up the gap of jumping sea, and as the finish line was neared ran by Nakoda in handsome style. The summary follows:

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.
Start, 3:15.

Boat and Owner.	Elapsed Time.
Marcia, Jacquelin and Dresser	1:57:10
Nakoda, J. L. Sherman	1:57:24
Vagrant, Low and Barnes	1:58:28
Triumph, H. Landon	2:03:28
Heron, F. R. Coudert	2:05:13

LARGE NEW ONE DESIGN FLEET.

Fourteen Knockabouts Building for American Y. C. Members.

Fourteen one-design boats are being built for members of the American Yacht Club of Milton Point, Rye, N. Y., from designs of C. D. Mower. They will carry a knockabout rig, and are expected to be very fast and seaworthy craft. Their principal dimensions are 20 fet over all, 15 feet on the load water line, 6 feet beam, and 8 inches draught with the centreboard up.

Six of them have been finished, and the rest are rapidly nearing completion. Races for the class will be held every Saturday. Commodore H. S. Eaton has offered a handsome cup for the boat winning a series of championship races, and in addition to the championship trophy, special prizes will be offered by club members to the winners of the weekly races. As the boats are to be as nearly alike as possible, the owners are looking forward with much relish to stirring exhibitions of skillful seamanship.

ASTRILD TO BE RAISED TO-DAY.

Hanan Brothers Will Have Burned Yacht Repaired If Feasible.

Wilmer and Addison Hanan, owners of the imported Watson designed cutter Astrild, which burned and sank recently at Port Chester, will have the hull raised today and inspected, with a view to rebuilding the yacht. Astrild is of composite construction, having steel frames, and there is a possibility that these may not have been seriously warped or damaged by the fire, which was caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

If the condition of the frames is encouraging the owners will have her rebuilt, as she is a new boat, having been launched at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1898. The two unfortunate yachtsmen were the recipients of much sympathy at the Larchmont Club yesterday. Rear Commodore Frederick M. Hoyt's Isolde, a sister boat to Astrild, was in the harbor, and was down for a sailover, whereas until now Astrild has always been on hand to keep her company. The Larchmont men were unanimous in hoping that an inspection of Astrild would result in her being with the fleet again before the close of the season. It will take about three months to refit and replank her.

Herreshoff's Nevada Beaten.

ROTHESAY, Firth of Clyde, June 15.—Charles F. Herreshoff, Jr.'s, the Nevada, started to-day in a match race for a special prize, against the Tutty, over a course thirty-six miles and a half long. A brisk breeze was blowing. The Tutty outsailed the Navada on every point. After a hopeless stern chase, the Nevada lowered her topsails and left the Tutty to finish alone.

Emperor William's Meteor beat the Kariad by seven minutes to-day over a forty-seven-mile course.

Gen. Watson Larchmont's Fleet Captain

Commodore Frederick T. Adams of the Larchmont Yacht Club has appointed Gen. Thomas L. Watson Fleet Captain, vice Joseph H. Sterling, resigned. As the season advanced, Mr. Sterling found he would not be able to give as much time to yachting as he desired, so he tendered his resignation, which was accepted with regret. Commodore Adams's appointment of Gen. Watson was warmly received by the members, and yachtsmen generally. The new Fleet Captain has had wide experience with yachts, and is a member of all the prominent clubs.

Wa Wa Beat Thirty-Footer Carolina.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 15.—This afternoon the thirty-footers Wa Wa, sailed by Reginald Brooks, and the Carolina, by Pembroke Jones, raced from Newport to and around Bishop's Rock, with a beat up and run back with fresh winds. The start was at 3:20 o'clock, and the Wa Wa beat the Carolina by three minutes and fifteen seconds.

The yacht fleet was augmented to-day by the arrival of the big sloop yacht Navahoe from City Island. The Navahoe has been fitted with the mainmast of the Defender, and she will be gotten into commission here as soon as possible by her owner, Royal Phelps Carroll, who will use her as a trial horse with the Constitution and Columbia from time to time. The new mast with the new sails should increase the speed of the boat, which still remains in excellent condition.

Vigilant Here for Her Centreboard.

The old cup defender Vigilant, which former Commodore Percy Chubb of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has had changed to a yawl rig, came down the Sound yesterday from Greenport, L. I., and went to the Morse Iron Works Yacht Basin, in South Brooklyn, to receive her new bronze centreboard, which was made there. Vigilant will make her first appearance with Navahoe and Ailsa in the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club next Thursday.

Daniel Bacon's cutter yacht Isolde, which arrived here recently on the deck of the steamer Manitou, was also taken to the same basin yesterday, where her ten-ton centreboard will be fitted and she will be prepared for early commission.

Independence Nearly Ready.

BOSTON, June 15.—Early this evening the Independence was towed from the navy yard dry dock and taken to her berth at the Atlantic Yards. The balance rudder has been unshipped and the main rudder put in place, while the keel and entire underbody were also polished over again.

The restepping of the mast will probably not take place till Monday. It was expected that the mast would be stepped immediately after the Independence came out of dry dock. Rigger Billman, however, has been delayed in the work on the Constitution, and a telephone message was received today to that effect.

The sails are all ready and as soon as Billman returns from Bristol the work of restepping the mast will begin.

With the delay in restepping the mast the next trip of the Independence will probably not take place until Wednesday. Capt. Haff is a firm believer in the main riddle. When the boat goes out for its next trial he is confident of a big improvement.

Prizes for American Trap Shooters.

LONDON, June 15.—The British trap shooters, in recognition of the victory of the American gunners in the international contest by winning three straight out of the five projected matches at 1,000 targets a side, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last, arranged a special contest for the Americans exclusively, at Hendon to-day. The Englishmen presented a valuable cup as a trophy to the winner, Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Iowa, who won the shoot-off after a tie with Charles W. Budd of Des Moines, Iowa. The conditions were twenty-five targets per man. Gilbert and Budd each broke twenty-three out of twenty-five, and in the shoot-off, Budd retired after breaking seven out of twelve. W. R. Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill.; Richard Merrill of Milwaukee, Wis.; R. O. Heikes of Dayton, Ohio, and Chauncey Powers of Decatur, Ill., each broke twenty-one out of twenty-five.

Crosby and B. JLe Roy Woodward of Campello, Mass., made the highest scores in a competition between the American and British teams for a second gold cup. Each got fourteen out of fifteen.

In the second trial Crosby secured fourteen out of fifteen, to Woodward's thirteen out of fifteen.

CHESS NEWS AND NOTES.

Plans for the Hot Weather Season—Possibility of a Match by Cable Between Parliament and Congress.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York State Chess Association, to be held at the Manhattan Chess Club on Tuesday next, two subjects of importance to the followers of the game in the Empire State will come up for discussion. These are the annual mid-Summer Congress at some place up the State yet to be determined upon and a monster team match by correspondence, which it is proposed to arrange between New York and Pennsylvania. Buffalo is at present the place most talked about, but, owing to the Exposition and its attractions, it may be deemed too lively for the quiet-loving Knights of Caissa. In that case Murray Isle of the Thousand Islands group may again be selected.

Major J. Moore Hanham, who tied for third and fourth prizes in the recently concluded handicap tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, has been awarded the special brilliancy prize offered by I. Peterson for his victory over S. F. Massett of one of the lower classes.

It is reported from the other side that the Chess Committee of the British Parliament, of which Sir George Newnes is the President, has under consideration the arrangement of another match by cable with the United States Congress. A trophy has been provided for the purpose by a Mr. Walter and has been placed in the chess rooms of the House of Commons until it is decided to which country it is to go. Among the members of the committee are Lord Balcarres, Lord Percy, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Col. Nolan, and Messrs. Atherley-Jones, Henniker Heaton, F. Wilson, Bryn Roberts, and Charles Shaw.

An important gathering of English chess experts recently took place at Folkestone under the auspices of the Kent County Chess Association, which held its annual congress on that occasion. Fifty-four players took part in the various events. The Kent County championship tournament was won by C. Chapman, and in an extra tourney Miss Finn and J. Dixon tied for the honors. Other events were a ladies' tournament, won by Mrs. Chapman; a knockout tournament, won by C. F. Delcomque and A. R. Burgess, and a rapid transit tournament, won by E. B. Schwann.

A recent match on twenty-five boards between the northern counties of England and All Scotland was contested at Glasgow with the result that the Scotchmen emerged victorious on totals of 10 games won, 3 lost, and 6 drawn. D. Y. Mills of the British cable match team and champion of Scotland headed the winning team and scored his game with Rhoades Marriott of Manchester.

THE SEASON IN ENGLAND.

After the Ascot Meeting Henley Will Attract the Fashionables.

LONDON, June 15.—Racing continues to draw crowds of fashionable people, and the Ascot meeting next week promises to be quite the function of the year, despite the absence of the royal procession and the curious sight of the royal stand draped with black. Orders have been issued that all persons entering the royal inclosure shall be dressed in mourning, though girls will be permitted to wear white. Nevertheless, society is preparing to invade Ascot in unprecedented numbers, and the applications for admission to the inclosure have already far exceeded the space available.

Foxhall Keene has gone to Paris, expecting to win the Grand Prix with Olympian to-morrow. The horse has been kept going since the Derby and has gone to France in better condition than ever. Mr. Keene, discussing the effect of the American invasion of English racing, said it had been all for the benefit of the English turf.

"We have brought good horses over," continued Mr. Keene, "and your handicappers seem to appreciate them so highly that they generally place them at about the top of their handicap. That is a compliment we could sometimes do without. There are more than 400 American horses in training in England, and there will be more next year. American trainers are equal to any, though an Englishman trains my horses. Wishard, who trains Mr. Croker's, and Huggins, who trains for Mr. Whitney, cannot be beaten at their work. The English jockeys have learned a lot from ours. You see it daily. Altogether, Americans have improved English racing."

Mr. Keene says the Americans are not heavy betters on the English turf, contrary to general supposition, but they do bet a little for sport's sake.

When the Ascot racing is over the scene of gayety will be transferred to Henley. Indications point to the fact that there will be an unprecedented number of houseboats lining the Thames for the aquatic festival. Almost all the available rooms at Henley have already been engaged, and the University of Pennsylvania crew may find difficulty in getting suitable quarters. Their coming is eegerly awaited. All expert opinion is suspended until they are seen in trial spins. Housebcats are betting for the race week at 100 to 300 guineas, while houses are fetching the first figure. Altogether, whatever the Pernsylvanians do they will not have to complain of lack of spectators or interest.

BIG PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

Prize of Rancho del Paso Offering Brought $11,500.

The sale of the Rancho del Paso yearling thoroughbred horses from J. B. Haggin's California breeding farm was continued yesterday in the Fasig-Tipton sales paddocks, adjoining the Sheepshead Bay race track, with a remarkably large crowd of turfmen in attendance. For the choicest individuals the prices again were far above the common, and these big prices held up the average of the offering to an unusual figure.

The largest price of the day was paid by H. T. Oxnard for the Fleurette colt by the English horse St. Gatien, famous for his dead heat in the Derby with Harvester. Sidney Paget also paid $10,000 for the St. Andrew-Glimmer Glass filly. The best prices of the day follow:

Chestnut filly, by St. Gatien-Fleurette, by Gleneig; H. T. Oxnard	$11,500
Bay colt, by Indio-Flora Hurst, by Marlenhurst; Thomas Welsh	2,200
Bay filly, by St. Andrew-Glad Eyes, by Onondaga; J. Baker	1,100
Bay filly, by Glorian-Gladiola, by Gano; W. J. Arkell	600
Chestnut filly, by St. Andrew-Glimmer Glass, by Speculum; Sidney Paget	10,000
Bay colt, by Golden Garter-Gondole, by Iroquois; T. M. Taylor	650
Bay colt, by Star Ruby-Hans, by Alarm; J. P. Chinn	6,600
Chestnut colt, by Sir Modred-Hautesse, by Springfield; F. M. Taylor	850
Bay filly, by Golden Garter-Iris, by Iroquois; R. A. Smith	700
B. c. by Indio-Italian Beauty, by Master Bob; J. H. Morris	500
B. c. by St. Andrew-Dansante, by Sir Modred; T. Touhey	600
B. c. by Sir Modred-Dauntless, by Kendal, by Kendal; J. J. McCafferty	3,000
B. f. by July or Watercress-Duchess of Towers, by Algerine; J. P. Chinn	1,600
B. c. by Darebin-Empress of Norfolk, by Emperor of Norfolk; A. J. Joyner	575
B. c. by Darebin-Felukah, by Salvator; W. Dennison	500
B. c. by Darebin-Firenzeta, by Salvator; G. D. Wilson	550
B. c., by St. Andrew-Jude, by Hidalgo; J. J. McCafferty	2,500
Ch. f., by Golden Garter-Kathleen, by Hurrah; R. A. Smith	600
B. c., by Indro-Kate Fletcher, by Harry O'Fallon; W. J. Arkell	500
B. c., by Fitz James-Keawah, by Darebin; R. A. Smith	600
Ch. c., by Golden Garter-La Belle June, by St. Blaise; W. J. Arkell	750
B. c., by St. Andrew-La Favorita, by Gleneig; Patrick Dunne	1,750
B. f., by St. Andrew-La Penitente, by Watercress; J. B. Lewman	700

JOCKEY HENRY WINS IN FRANCE.

He Rode in Three Races at Longchamps and Won All.

PARIS, June 15.—Milton Henry (the American jockey who rode Cap and Bells II., the winner of the Oaks, and who tomorrow will ride Foxhall Keene's Olympian in the Grand Prix de Paris) made a most successful first public appearance in France at the Longchamps races to-day. He rode in three races and won all of them.

Henry won the Prix de Mont Valerien on Malartio, at 16 to 1 against, beating the favorite, Multiplicateur, at 11 to 10 against, by three lengths. He then won the Prix d'Argenteuil, on the favorite, Pomme d'Or, at 7 to 4 against, winning by two lengths. Pomme d'Or was behind until reaching the home stretch. There the horse swerved, but Henry brought him in line quickly, and, pressing him hard, finished an easy winner.

Finally, Henry won the Prix de Meudon. Mounted on Ipomopsis, at 9 to 2 against, the American jockey beat the favorite and second favorite. His winnings for the day were 20,000f., ($4,000.)

The Paris Sport, commenting on Henry's success, says:

"Henry does not sit on his horse's neck, as Sloan does, but on his head, with his hands at the bit, and, strange to say, the horse does not mind this posture, as the result eloquently testifies."

Saxon, the winner of the Prix du Jockey Club, at Chantilly, remains the general favorite for the Grand Prix, but La Patrie this afternoon selects Olympian as the winner, concluding from the horse's running in the Derby that Mr. Keene was keeping Olympian for the Grand Prix.

SILVERDALE'S ST. LOUIS DERBY.

John W. Schorr's Horse Runs the Mile and a Half in 2:35.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Silverdale, the son of Faverdale and Golden Rod II., picked up his 107 pounds and carried the colors of John W. Schorr to victory in the St. Louis Derby this afternoon, covering the mile and a half in 2:35, which is within a second of the track record for the distance.

Fifteen thousand people were at the track to see the Derby run. Racing conditions could not have been more perfect. Silverdale was made favorite at 6 to 5, but owing to the statements of turf critics and professional handicappers, no decided plunge was made on him. Sanarasco and Chris came next and received a strong play.

Maud Gonne galloped a mile in 1:40, equaling the track record. Two favorites, two second choices, and three outsiders captured the purses.

L. A. W. ROAD REPORTS.

Roads Around Greater New York Generally in Excellent Condition.

Reports received at the office of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen indicate that the roads in the vicinity of Greater New York are generally in excellent condition. In some cases the earth roads which were cut up very badly during the protracted wet weather are still rough, but good riding can generally be found along the edges.

North of the city the roads of Cornwall and Hyde Park are in good wheeling shape, though dusty; also the roads in and around Fort Montgomery and Nanuet. The turnpike from Knapp's Hotel at West Nyack, west for about three miles, has been very muddy and has recently dried, leaving the roadway very rough. Continual riding on it, however, will soon place it in good wheeling condition. The roads in the vicinity of Hillsdale have been recently scraped and are very rough. In Guymard the roads are fair to good. In North Tarrytown the roads are reported in excellent shape for riding, although a little dusty. The Long Island roads and cycle paths are in excellent condition.

In New Jersey the roads of Bergen County are all in excellent shape, and all through the Newark district the riding is excellent. In Scotch Plains the roads are somewhat dusty. In New Brunswick and Rahway the macadam roads are excellent, but the earth roads are somewhat dusty and in places rather rough. In the vicinity of Montclair the roads are reported in fine condition.

The ferryboats between Bath Beach and South Beach began running yesterday. The boat runs every hour, leaving South Beach on the hour and Bath Beach on the half hour, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SIEGE OF THE LEGATIONS.

To Be Represented in Fireworks at Manhattan Beach's Opening.

On Saturday next the Summer attractions at Manhattan Beach will be in full operation, the theatre giving its initial performance on that date a revival of "The Circus Girl." In the cast will be several well-known people, among them being Samuel Collins, Melville Stewart, George Fortescue, Henry Norman, Sarony Lambert, Paula Edwards, Elsie Bowen, Catherine Lewis, Helen Belmont, Minne De Rue, and others. "The Circus Girl" will be played for a fortnight, to be followed for one week each by "The Geisha" and "A Runaway Girl," after which George Lederer's London company will have a season of two weeks with "A Casino Girl," then coming the Castle Square Opera Company for a like period, presenting "The Mikado" and "Pinafore," the season winding up with Jefferson De Angelis in his merry opera "A Royal Rogue."

In addition to the theatre there will be Pain's new spectacle, "The Siege of the Legations at Peking," which will afford Mr. Pain a vehicle for the display of his genius in pyrotechnics. The picture will show the streets of the city called "Celestial" crowded with people, and as a climax to a busy scene there will be portrayed dramatically the murder of the German Minister. Following this first act will be pictures of the beleaguered diplomats with their families behind the legation walls—the repeated attacks upon the fragile fortification and the heroic conduct of the imprisoned ones, and the fore drama will conclude with the attack of the allied forces on the walls of Peking.

AUBREY BOUCICAULT'S DEBTS.

Examined in Supplementary Proceedings, He Says He Has Only $59.10.

Aubrey Boucicault, the actor, was examined in supplementary proceedings before Justice Schuchman in the City Court yesterday as the result of a judgment obtained against him nearly ten years ago by the National Bank of the Republic. The judgment is for $1,033.02, and is on notes given by Arthur Rehan in 1892 and indorsed by Boucicault, William M. Fleischman, Mary K. Bryan, and Oliver Bryan.

Boucicault paid no attention to the suit when it was brought, and the result was that he was forced into supplementary proceedings. In answer to questions the actor said that he lived at 30 West Twenty-fourth Street, and admitted that he had just completed a theatrical season of thirty weeks, receiving a salary of from $150 to $175 a week.

"What did you do with the money?" was asked.

"Oh, I just spent it."

"How did you do it?"

"Well, it's this way: I have three homes to support. There is my home in New York, hotel bills on the road, and then there is the house in Philadelphia where my child lives." The actor said that he had no jewelry or personal property of any value. "All I have is $59.10, which represents the value of my clothes. If the bank wants those it can have them."

Boucicault said it cost him $7 a day to live, and that no actor in his position could live for less.

Moses H. Grossman, counsel for the actor, protested against the regularity of the proceedings, saying that Boucicault had given Fleischman the money to settle the judgment.

PLAYBILLS FOR THE WEEK.

The interesting feature of the present week will be the vaudeville carnival next Thursday afternoon at the Herald Square Theatre, when "Cissy" Loftus will make her farewell appearance as a vaudeville artist. Upon this occasion she will be assisted by many well-known players. The most important acts will be two sketches in which Miss Loftus will appear, supported by William Courtney. One of these will consist of Grant Stewart's sketch entitled "Undine." She will also introduce her most prominent impersonations in addition. Among those who are announced to appear in the lengthy programme are Lydia Titus, the Sisters Hawthorne, Flo Irwin, Walter Hawley, Mrs. Alice Shaw and her twin daughters, Gus Williams, Otis Harlan, the Strakosch Opera Company, May Edouin, Press Eldridge, Varona Jarbeau, Elita Proctor Otis, and numerous others.

Of the few remaining indoor performances the first to announce his closing is William Collier and his farce, "On the Quiet," at the Madison Square Theatre, which will terminate the season next Saturday night. Miss Ethel Barrymore, however, will continue to appear in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" at the Garrick Theatre until the public decides that the weather will not permit it to visit a theatre. The one hundred and eighty-fifth performance of the play will take place to-morrow evening. The advance touch of Summer which was experienced during the week had no effect on the patronage of "Florodora" at the Casino, as the large audiences are still the rule at every performance. On Wednesday next the two hundred and fiftieth performance will be reached. "The Brixton Burglary," continues merrily at the Herald Square Theatre, where it enters upon the fifth week of its engagement.

The roof gardens will be augmented this week by the opening of Koster & Bial's, which has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated. The management has arranged for the opening bill of interesting features, notably Charmion, who returns to this city after an absence of over three years. In addition to this the following vaudeville artists will appear: Larry Dooley and Charles Kent, in their comedy knockabout specialty; the McCoy sisters, Wily Hale and Frances, hoop rollers and jugglers; Bartell and Morris, musical comedians; Mitchell and Cain, Stella Lee, and numerous others.

Mr. Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens has proved one of the most popular resorts of its kind, and, together with the many novel features he introduces in his bill the programme contains several additions this week. The Cherry Blossom Grove on top of the New York Theatre offers an entertainment lengthy and interesting in character. It will include Bedini and Arthur, Harry Bulger and company, William Gould in "Lambeth Walk," Hills and Silviany, bicyclists, and many more. "The King's Carnival" in the theatre part of the building enters upon its seventh week.

Up at Terrace Garden the present week Planquette's opera, "The Chimes of Normandie," will be revived by the Parry Opera Company and at the St. Nicholas Garden the novelties to be heard will be the Moszkowski piano concerto on Thursday night, by Miss Jessie Shay. At this evening's concert the programme will include Bach's concerto for two violins in D minor, to be played by Messrs. Kaltenborn and Kovarik. The orchestra will play two overtures, "Phaedre," by Massenet, and "Triumphale," by Rubinstein. The special sacred numbers will be the "Parsifal" prelude and the "Hymn to St. Cecilia," by Gounod.

A new wax group entitled "A Mutiny at Sea" was placed on exhibition at the Eden Musée yesterday. It is placed in the Chamber of Horrors, and shows a ship at sea. A mutiny has taken place on board, and the ship and passengers are at their mercy. The Captain has been dragged from his berth and killed. His wife is imploring mercy, but the mutineers are about to slay her. Other sailors are looting the ship. Altogether the scene is startingly realistic.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

Excellent entertainment is plentifully supplied by the continuous variety shows at Mr. Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. He has provided his patrons for the present week with Gillette's play, "All the Comforts of Home," for which a special cast has been selected. Varieties and specialties will be introduced between the acts, but will not interrupt the comedy action of the play.

"Lost Twenty-four Hours," a society comedy, in which Robert Hilliard starred with much success, will be produced this week at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre by the stock company. A new comedietta, "To Oblige Benson," will precede it. While only two performances a day are given at the other Proctor houses, the continuous show is still maintained at the Fifth Avenue, and the varieties include Arras and Alice, novelty gymnasts; Adele Purvis Onri, on the revolving globes; and Tsudo, acrobat.

"Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," the laughable three-act comedy, will be presented at Proctor's East Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. Its melodies are tuneful and its humor is abundant and wholesome. Between the acts are a number of excellent variety novelties, and a curtain raiser, rather serious in action, "The Violin Maker," will be seen.

T. W. Robertson's comedy "Caste" still maintains its supremacy as a standard entertainment for modern audiences, and it comes to Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week. A charming curtain raiser, entitled "An Engagement," will receive its first Harlem production. Varieties are to be found between the various acts.

An entirely new act will head the bill at Keith's next week, presented by the colored comedians, Williams & Walker, who with their company will present "The Cakewalk Carnival." Second on the bill, though usually a head-liner, is Louise Thorndyke-Boucicault, assisted by James Horne, who will present a new sketch, "A Proper Impropriety." Another feature is Horace Goldin, an illusionist and conjuror. The programme continues with Bogert & O'Brien, Ray L. Royce, the Brothers Bright, Hamilton Hill, and many others.

The curio hall and theatre in Huber's Museum have proved centres of considerable interest, and for the present week Van Gofre will demonstrate his ability in a balancing act, and H. Bartino will show his new test of strength. Walter Wentworth will perform several box tricks and contortion movements. The theatre part will contain a performance of "Dr. Jekyil and Mr. Hyde."

For the closing week of Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall the management have arranged a programme elaborate in every detail, which will include Cecilia Loftus, in her imitations and impersonations of prominent stage people, and a supporting company of prominent vaudeville artists.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sam S. Shubert, manager of the Herald Square Theatre, yesterday announced that he had closed negotiations for the American rights of "The Emerald Isle," an original comic opera in two acts, the music of which was written by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan in collaboration with Edward German. The libretto is by Basil Hood. The opera was first produced in London on April 27 last at the Savoy Theatre, and was received with approval. The music is said to have been the last effort of the knighted composer. Mr. Shubert's plans for the first production are as yet indefinite.

Miss Grace Filkins retired last night from the cast of "The Brixton Burglary" at the Herald Square Theatre, and will be succeeded by Caroline James. Miss Filkins will rest for the Summer, but will not accompany her husband, Lieut. Commander Marix, United States Navy, to Manila; whither he has been ordered, as has been announced.

Julia Marlowe closed her season last night at the Criterion Theatre after a five months' successful run in New York of the drama, "When Knighthood was in Flower." Miss Marlowe was called upon for a speech at the conclusion of the performance, and, responding, she thanked the New York public for the liberal reception accorded the play. She will rest for the Summer, and will reopen the Criterion the middle of September, acting the same role of Mary Tudor. Her stay in New York will be short, after which she will tour the principal outside cities, returning here in February, when she will produce a new play at the Criterion.

THE PIANOLA

The growth of its importance in the Summer Home.

EACH recurring season more of our customers request us to box and ship Pianolas to the country. This is significant.

When, after using it all through the winter, they go to the trouble and expense of taking it with them, often renting a piano to use with it, the deduction must be that the owners of the Pianola have a high regard for its power to entertain.

Logically, the Pianola's advantages are most marked at this season.

The pursuit of pleasure is the business of the hour, and nothing is better able than music to supply entertainment upon the many occasions when one is driven indoors or to the veranda by darkness and inclement weather. Where the Pianola is, this is always available—not machine music, wearisome in its monotony, but music so artistic and so expressive that Moszkowski himself says of it: "Any one hidden in a room near by who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a great virtuoso that plays."

Far from the concert stage and conservatory, what could give greater enjoyment to your guests than to hear the sweet melody and majestic rhythm of Chopin's Ballad in A flat, the delightful airs from the Opera of Florodora, or the old familiar tunes from the college song book?

Classic or coon-song, Grand Opera or two-step, all are ready at your command, and as available to you as though your life had been devoted to music. The Pianola makes you a musician, though you may never have studied an hour.

Nothing that you have provided for your own or your guests' amusement can possibly compare with the Pianola, and you will make an error if you do not purchase one to take to your country home.

You will be convinced of this fact if you will hear the instrument at our warerooms.

Our exhibition rooms are open to visitors at all times during the day, and the merely curious are as welcome as the intending purchaser.

Price, $250.

Can be purchased by moderate payments, if desired

THE AEOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d St., New York; 300 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 657 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Amusements. Amusements.

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PROCTOR'S

Seven Beautiful Devoted to High Class Continuous By Mr. F. F. Proctor, Sole Prop. & Mgr. Play Houses. Entertainment—A policy Established in 1887 by A. Austin Fyare, General Manager.

15—25—50c. THE F. F. PROCTOR BIG STOCK CO. 150 Sterling Artists. 15—25—50c.

CONCERTS TO-DAY. General Stage Director, MR. FREDERIC BOND. CONCERTS TO-DAY.

23d Street.	5th Avenue.	58th Street.	125th Street.
1:30 to 5 P. M. 7 to 10:30 P. M. Wm. Gillette's comedy, "ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME," Varieties. Next Week, "THE NOMINEE."	Broadway & 28th St. Continuous, 1 to 10:30 P. M. Robt. Hilliard's big st hit, "LOST, 24 HOURS," preceded by "Oblige Benson." Varieties. 25 & 50c. Next Week, "The Man from Mexico."	2 to 5:30 P. M. 7 to 10:30 P. M. The Musical Comedy, "LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN," preceded by THE VIOLIN MAKER. Varieties. Next W'k, "All the Comforts of Home."	2 to 5:30 P. M. 7 to 10:30 P. M. T. W. Robertson's Comedy "CASTE," preceded by "AN ENGAGEMENT." Varieties. Mats. 15 & 25c. Next Week, "Lost, Strayed or Stolen."

KEITH'S

Broadway & 14th St. Continuous Performance. E. F. ALBEE, General Manager. ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.

WILLIAMS & WALKER in a new act, "The Cakewalk Carnival." | LOUISE THORNDYKE-BOUCICAULT & CO., in "A Proper Impropriety." | HORACE GOLDIN, world's greatest illusionist. | 15 STAR ACTS. FULL ORCHESTRA. DELIGHTFULLY COOL

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.

WORLD IN WAX

EDEN MUSEE

—NEW TO-DAY—

A MUTINY AT SEA.

This Afternoon and Evening NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA And Vocal Soloists.

LAST SUNDAY

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 23d ST. THEATRE

10 BIG ACTS 10

Next Thursday only. Farewell CISSY LOFTUS and Grand Vaudeville Carnival. REGULAR PRICES.

"COOLEST SPOT IN TOWN."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE

MANAGEMENT

THE SEVENTH AT PEEKSKILL

Chill Winds and Leaden Skies Greet Soldiers at State Camp.

Eighth's Last Half Day Was Without Incident—Camp Quartermaster Smith a Happy Man.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, N. Y., June 15.—There is no happier man in camp to-night than Lieut. John M. Smith, camp Quartermaster storekeeper. Throughout the season he sees regiments come and go and feels an interest in them because he himself has been a soldier in National or State service for over sixty years.

But the Seventh is here to-night, the Seventh, whose Drum Major he had been for thirty-three years, when he retired with the brevet rank of Lieutenant last year. It was the first time in the history of the camp that he did not lead the regiment in, but there was a look of satisfaction and pride in his eyes as he gazed at the long line of gray marching by.

The regiment is here in goodly numbers, but many are expected to-night, and retreat roll call will probably increase the strength a hundred or so more. Those who sat down to the 1:30 dinner numbered 748, but those figures have changed materially since the arrival of the later afternoon trains. The start of the regiment was so early that many remained in the city until noon to round out the week's business.

The last half day of the Eighth was without incident. They received their pay from Col. Chauncey P. Williams after breakfast in checks which aggregated $6,260.25, and at 11 o'clock formed in the north parade ground in heavy marching order, stacked their guns, unslung Merriam packs and haversacks, and went to dinner at 11:30. The line was immediately re-formed when dinner was over, and at 12:15 the Seventh marched in.

Then the Eighth went away, somewhat regretfully, for they had had a pleasant time, but proud in the publication of General Order No. 3, which read:

"The Major General commanding commends the work and conduct of the regiment and the band while on duty at this camp."

Elgie's band of Albany went with them to Roe Hook after two weeks' service as the post band, and the Seventh's musicians, under Bandmaster George L. Humphrey, took their place. The Second Battery, in command of Major David Wilson, also came in for its tour of camp duty. They had arrived in Peekskill by train at 10:30, and, unloading there, had marched on to camp. Forty minutes sufficed for them to unload gun carriages and caissons, to harness and hitch their horses, and their march to Camp Townsend was made expeditiously and in good order. The entire outfit was clad in khaki uniforms, and they looked very fine as they defiled by the Eighth's right and parked their guns in the regiment's rear. They will remain in camp the entire week, and besides the usual drills will practice over the 3,000-yard artillery range established here this Summer.

Ordinarily it rains when the Seventh comes to Camp Townsend, but, although it has been threatening all day, no rain has fallen. The air, however, has been damp and chilly, but there has been work enough to do since the regiment's arrival to keep the blood of every member in circulation. Grass which has grown up about the tents during the past week has been cut away; tent floors have been elevated and the earth under them raked over, and when any one has found he had nothing more to do he has gone out on the parade ground and played ball. But the number of players was small, in comparison with those who still found work to do; and nothing regular in the game line was undertaken.

The Seventh this year has no regular Chaplain, but services will be held to-morrow by the Rev. William E. McCord, a private in Company F and assistant minister of St. Paul's Cathedral, Cincinnati, Ohio. It was only about a month ago that Private McCord went to Cincinnati, and at the solicitation of Col. Daniel Appleton he returned to go to camp with the regiment especially to hold services on Sunday. He will remain with the regiment most of the week. The regimental glee club and the band will assist in the services, and if clear they will be held under the trees on the bluff near Gen. Roe's headquarters.

As the regiment is going to Camp Roe on Monday for three days' tenting in the field, Col. Appleton, accompanied by Gen. Roe, rode out this afternoon to look over the camp site.

The Chautauqua Union of New York visited the Seventh this evening, arriving rather late on the General Slocum, but remaining over to evening parade. Such early visitors are considered an omen of good fortune for the entire week.

TRAFFIC JAM ON THE BRIDGE.

Breaking of a Car Axle Caused Three-Hour Delay in the Elevated Line.

As a result of the breaking of an axle of a car on the bridge railroad during the "rush" hours yesterday morning, travel on the road was suspended for three hours and thousands of Brooklynites were late in reaching their places of business in Manhattan.

The block was one of the worst that has occurred on the bridge in a long time, and not only was traffic stopped on the bridge, but the running of trains on the Brooklyn and Kings County Elevated Railroads was also interrupted.

The accident occurred at 7 o'clock. A motor car pushing four other cars, all crowded to the gates with passengers, had started from the Brooklyn terminal, and was rounding the curve just outside the station when the forward axle of the first car suddenly snapped. The train was traveling at a fast pace, and the broken axle went ripping over the ties for some distance. The forward car was derailed, and plowed up the roadway. A section of the third rail was torn up, and it fell, accompanied by an alarming display of electrical pyrotechnics.

When the train was finally brought to a standstill the forward part of the first car hung over the driveway. Word was at once sent to the power house, and the electric current was shut off from the third rail. Many of the passengers then made their way along the track back to the terminal.

The wrecking crew found the task of clearing the line a hard one, and while it was at work a great jam of disgusted passengers was forming in the bridge terminal and on the elevated railroad platforms up stairs. When transfers to the trolley cars were finally issued, and the mass of passengers began to move slowly down to the street, they found themselves but little better off, as all of the cars were already crowded. Many hundreds of people walked across the bridge.

At the office of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company it was said that several similar accidents had occurred at the same curve, and an effort would be made to reduce the curve at that point.

VON BERGER WILL GO BACK.

Man Accused by the British Consul Waits Examination.

Franz Von Berger, alias Blum, who was arrested in this city last Sunday on complaint of Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul, on the charge of stealing a check of the value of $543 from a woman whom he had met through a matrimonial advertisement in Holland, was again arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday, and consented to waive further examination.

Von Berger arrived here early in May last, and staid for a few days at the Waldorf-Astoria. Then he went to the Grand Union Hotel, and later on took up lodgings in a Madison Avenue boarding house. Von Berger will go back to England probably on Wednesday next, a prisoner.

Firemen's Benevolent Association.

At a meeting of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association of Greater New York, ex-Capt. James D. Clifford was re-elected President of the association, with the entire board of officers.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Secretary Gage to-day purchased $36,150 short term 4 per cent. bonds for $113.8489. Secretary Gage also purchased $60,000 short term fours, to be delivered Monday, at $113.8598.

Le Boutillier Brothers

5000 LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

Comprising Lawns, Silk Ginghams, Piques, Zephyrs, &c., in the new shades, and in a very extensive variety of colorings.

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, trimmed with embroidery, very desirable, value $1.25.	98c	Ladies' Silk Gingham Shirt Waists, in a splendid variety of solid colors	$2.98
Ladies' Zephyr Gingham Shirt Waists, in a variety of stripes and colorings, value $1.98	$1.25	Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, trimmed with tucks and embroidery, value $2.25	$1.75
Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, tucked effects; also trimmed with lace	$1.59	Batiste C. B. Corsets, straight front, in white, blue and pink, for summer wear, value $2.00	$1.38
Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists (Buttoned in Back) hemstitched tuckings; also with insertions of embroidery or lace, from	$1.75 to $7.50	Ladies' Navy Blue Alpaca Bathing Suits, white sailor collar, blue braid; skirt, with white braid	$2.98

These Waists are characterized by excellence of materials, faultless cut and finish, which facts, combined with low prices, should make this sale of singular interest.

Also, will continue this week the sale of Ladies' Fine Nainsook Lingerie and Muslin Underwear, at twenty-five per cent. below present market values.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

BARKER TRIAL FOR TO-MORROW

Case Against Assailant of the Rev. Mr. Keller to Open Before a Struck Jury.

The trial will begin to-morrow morning in the Hudson County Court House in Jersey City of Thomas G. Barker, on indictments of assaulting the Rev. John Keller in Arlington on Feb. 3 last. Barker is under three indictments—for assault with intent to kill, for an atrocious assault, and for a simple assault.

The trial will be held before Judge John A. Blair and a struck jury. The State will be represented by Prosecutor James S. Erwin. Barker will be defended by Albert C. Wall and ex-Assistant Prosecutor Marshall Van Winkle.

Prosecutor Erwin said yesterday that he did not expect a long trial. The case, he said, was a very plain one. Barker's lawyers have not indicated what their defense will be. The State sent physicians to see Barker immediately, and has taken other precautions to combat the theory of insanity. It is said that Mrs. Barker and the defendant will testify that she disclosed to Barker the evening before the shooting that she was assaulted by Keller in June, 1899, while she was alone in her house; that the first intimation of the disclosure was made by Mrs. Barker while she was in a delirium. It is said also that the defendant will swear that he spoke to the Rev. Mr. Keller and told him why he fired the shot. The defense has prepared testimony to show that the Rev. Mr. Keller was not a strictly temperate man as regards drink.

The maximum punishment which Barker can receive is twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of $3,000. Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy will detail a strong squad of police to keep order about the Court House. Boys and girls will be excluded. No seats have been reserved.

HORSES FOR CITY SERVICE.

Charge that They Have Not Been Purchased in Accordance with Provisions of the Law.

Commissioners of Accounts Owen and Hertle have made a report on the purchase of horses by the Fire and Street Cleaning Departments, and the experts claim that violations of the law have been discovered. Section 419 of the charter prohibits all purchases of supplies for more than $1,000 except by public advertisement of the contract and public letting. The Commissioners of Accounts claim that in 1898 the Fire Department of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx purchased sixty-two horses, at an expense of $12,482. Forty-nine horses were purchased for Brooklyn and Queens at an expense of $9,450. In 1899 the Department of Street Cleaning bought 428 horses for $78,715. The Commissioners of Accounts claim that these horses should have been purchased by contract.

Commissioner Scannell claims that it would not be feasible to purchase by contract, as all horses are taken on probation and if they are found unsuitable for Fire Department purposes, they are returned without costing the city $1 except for feed. Commissioner Nagle claims that it is not possible to foretell how many horses will be needed, and so no contract can be made. He says that if horses were purchased in lots, the city would lose money in the end. The Commissioners of Accounts are investigating the matter and will soon make a report to Mayor Van Wyck.

MRS. FLAGLER'S ESTATE.

Referee Appointed to Pass Upon the Accounts of Eugene M. Ashley.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, has appointed Francis P. Lowery as referee to pass upon the accounts of Eugene M. Ashley, who was appointed a committee of the estate of Mrs. Ida A. Flagler about a year ago. The referee is ordered to take testimony as to the correctness of the accounts and report to the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Flagler is the wife of Henry M. Flagler, the oil capitalist, of Florida. She has been detained in a sanitarium in this State for some time. Her estate is very valuable. Recently the Florida Legislature passed a law giving as a cause for divorce insanity. It is said Mr. Flagler will take advantage of it to secure a divorce from his insane wife.

Stock Exchange Directory.

The official New York Stock Exchange Directory, July, 1901, appeared yesterday. It was compiled by Charles L. Burnham, First Assistant Secretary of the Exchange, and contains a list of officers, Governors, and members, with their annunciator numbers and addresses, co-partnerships, branch offices, and rules for delivery.

Car and Foundry Stock Sale.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that a large single block of American Car and Foundry shares either had been sold privately or was the subject of pending negotiations for a purchase. A representative of Vermilye & Co., who, according to the report, had to do with the transaction, denied the report.

Mr. W. A. NELSON, Woburn, Ill., writes: I have used the Strength-Giver, JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, in my family for ten years, and find it A MOST EXCELLENT TONIC and EFFECTUAL WORM DESTROYER.

The best Blood Purifier is JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.—Advertisement.

NEW YORK GUARDSMEN MEET IN SHAM BATTLE

Twenty-second Regiment Engages the Ninth and Twelfth.

Van Cortlandt Park the Scene and Early Morning the Hour—Vice President Roosevelt a Spectator.

Slowly moving along the highways from King's Bridge, and cautiously picking their way through the woods, the Twenty-second Regiment, some 400 men strong, made its way toward Van Cortlandt Park at an early hour yesterday morning. In advance of the column, moving cautiously forward, then darting back quickly, were bicycle scouts, eagle-eyed in pursuit of a hidden foe. Gen. McCoskry Butt was in command, and the bright trappings of his uniform and those of the officers of his staff relieved the sombre tone of the gloomy day. The air was raw and chilly. Here and there on each side stretched long expanses of green, broken now and then by patches of yellow and purple wild flowers in full bloom. From doorways and windows curious eyes looked out upon the soldiery, and an occasional cheer broke the stillness of the morning.

In the natural amphitheatre formed by the smooth lawn of Van Cortlandt Park the Ninth and Twelfth Regiments had arrived a little earlier. They had come through the woods from the south by forced march to intercept the column under Gen. Butt. Further down the river a hard-pressed army was retiring. Gen. Butt was pursuing relentlessly, and a heroic effort only could save the defeated army. Gen. Franklin Bartlett, in command of the Twenty-second, had thrown his men into the park, with a view of cutting off the pursuers from the main body. It was known that his force was greatly outnumbered. Fleet-footed runners had brought word of that. But Gen. Bartlett had with him the First Battery, under command of Col. Wendell, and it was believed that the guns would prove an effective check on the pursuers.

The point of attack was entirely conjectural. The artillery was divided into two platoons, one taking up a position guarding King's Bridge Road and the other placed so as to stay the pursuers should they come along the old Albany Post Road. The main body of the regiment took up positions on the hillocks on each side of the parade ground, flanking the two platoons of the battery. Major Hotchkin was in command of the first battalion, holding the line to the south. Major Hart held the position to the north, and a third battalion under Capt. Lilliendal was held in reserve.

The lines had hardly been drawn up when a scout came in haste to announce the approach of the enemy. Orders flew up and down the lines. Then the stillness was broken by a shot. A tongue of flame leaped from one of the guns stationed on the south line, and the roar that followed was punctuated by the rattle of musketry fire.

Boom! Ping! Ping! Crash!

The battle was on. From the valley on Hotchkin's side came a rush of men. Their rifles blazed and the air was filled with smoke. The men were in open ranks and the firing was desultory. Every now and then the big cannon roared and the oncoming soldiers wavered in the face of its execution. But only for a moment.

"Forward!" came the order, and they still pressed on. The second cannon had been echoing its brother's note. The booming was now incessant. Green hillocks and gray skies had faded from view and a black pall of smoke hid all but the occasional flashes of light.

Major Hotchkin tried to rally his men. For a time they seemed to respond, but finally the force of numbers proved too strong. They were forced slowly back. The third battalion was ordered to go to their aid.

It was at this point that Capt. Lilliendal approached Col. Bartlett. "I guess I can go and have a smoke now," he remarked. "I haven't had a cigar for an hour."

The position was not a strong one. The two battalions of Gen. Bartlett's command and the two platoons that supported them were about a mile apart and had occupied positions that could be easily flanked by a superior force. One part of the command lay beyond the little lake, the other on Riverdale Avenue, near the Mosholu Parkway.

A strong detachment of the Ninth commenced a movement to march across from Jerome Avenue to the King's Bridge Road. This movement was discovered by the scouts of the Twenty-second Regiment. When the first platoon opened fire the regiment deployed against the First Battalion. Pressing forward with its full strength, it drove the battalion across the railroad track to the open ground.

By this time the battle had become general and extended a front of nearly three miles. From the wooded ridges on each side Gen. Butt's men sent their fire into the ranks of the enemy. The Ninth Regiment, with its superior numbers, outflanked the opposing force, and the Twelfth Regiment succeeded in executing a flank movement against the Second Battalion of the Twenty-second.

The second platoon took up a position on the north to cover the retreat of this force, but the pursuers succeeded in driving the rear guard to the little hollow beyond the guns. Then the bugles sounded: "Cease firing." When the battle was declared off, the Ninth and Twelfth had the guns at their mercy.

Gen. Butt commanded the operations of the brigade. On his staff were Lieut. Col. Henry S. Clark, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Frank B. Keece, Engineering Officer, and Capts. F. L. V. Hoppin and James W. Girard, Jr., aides de camp.

Vice President Roosevelt, who was a guest of honor, rode about the field watching the manoeuvres with much interest. At the conclusion of the sham battle he reviewed the troops engaged. He congratulated the men on their appearance and expressed the hope that the practice of having field days for the Guard would be continued at regular intervals.

When the battle was drawing to its close the Vice President and Gen. Butt and his staff came riding up toward headquarters, which had been established at the old Van Cortlandt mansion. Col. Roosevelt was at once surrounded by correspondents, and while the guns were still booming their loudest, he dictated the following statement:

"I was very much pleased with the chance to see an actual exercise and minor tactics on the field by a brigade of the National Guard. I feel that those who took part should be congratulated upon the chance thus given them to learn that essential portion of their duties which it is absolutely impossible to learn in any way save by exercises of this kind. I earnestly hope that such exercises will more and more tend to become a regular feature of guard work."

The Vice President said he felt very well, and his appearance bore this out. He wore a black slouch hat, gray knickerbockers, and a black cutaway. A field glass hung jauntily from a shoulder strap. He wore cavalry gloves.

PARADE OF BRULE SIOUX.

Indians from South Dakota to Give an Entertainment at Glen Island.

Rain did not deter the party of Brule Sioux Indians from making a street parade yesterday, though it did drive the squaws into the two grimy "prairie schooners" that trailed on after the gayly painted and caparisoned braves. The Indians were from the Rosebud Agency, South Dakota, and were under the leadership of Hollow Horn Bear. Miss Pauline Adams, known as "The Prairie Waif," who was brought up by the Sioux, chaperoned the women of the party, and rode in a barouche at the head of the parade.

The Indians will be seen at Glen Island on Wednesday next in a round of Indian sports, dances, and rough riding. They will live in a miniature reservation prepared for them in the primitive manner of their Western home, and lend a touch of its wildness to the favorite Summer resort.

Cornelius N. Bliss Returns.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe on the American liner St. Paul yesterday morning was Cornelius N. Bliss. He went abroad some weeks ago to attend the banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bliss was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Bliss. He went at once to his country home, in New Jersey. Others who arrived on the St. Paul were Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Lady Ramsey, and Comtesse de Boffligne.

Stern Brothers

have marked down a large number of very desirable

Ladies' Tailor-Finished Suits

of summer weight materials, such as Etamines, Mohairs, Cheviots and Cloths, silk lined throughout to $19.50, 25.00

Formerly $29.00 to $47.00

Golf Skirts of light-weight double-faced Cloths, Striped Cheviots, blue and black Mohairs, at $5.75, 9.50, 11.50

French Underwear

To-morrow, Monday

a collection of the highest cost and most desirable styles

Paris Lingerie

consisting of Night Robes, Chemises, Corset Covers and Drawers

at

33 Per Cent Less Than Regular Prices

Ladies' Silk Waists

On the Second Floor

Black China Silk, entire waist tucked,	at	$2.69
Black and White China Silks clusters of large and small tucks, stock collar, also of Black and White striped Taffeta Silks,	at	$3.85
White China Silk, front six rows Valenciennes Lace and tucks, back and sleeves three rows of lace,	at	$4.50
Silk Grenadines with open-work stripe, entire waist lined with China Silk,	at	$4.95

Shirt Waists

On the First Floor

Exceptional Values for Monday

of Striped Madras stock collar and tie	at	85c
of Fine White Lawns, Embroidered, Tucked & Hemstitched Front and Back		$1.15

Special Sale of

Housekeeping Linens

Table Cloths	8 x 8	$1.45, 1.70
	8 x 10	$1.80, 2.15
	8 x 12	$2.20, 2.55
Napkins, to match, Breakfast size, per doz.		$1.85
Dinner " " "		$2.50
Bleached Table Damask,	per yd.	75c, 90
Hemmed Huck Towels,	per doz.	$1.95, 2.25
Hemst'd " "	" "	$2.90, 4.50
Linen Sheets, Single Bed $3.25 pr.	Double	$3.75
Linen Pillow Cases, 22½ x 36 per pr.		88c, $1.15
Crochet Bed Spreads, large size,		90c, $1.15
Marseilles Bed Spreads, "		$1.85, 2.25

Girls' and Misses' Wear

Girls' Guimpes, of white lawn, tucked and insertions of embroidery, 4 to 14 yrs. Value 98c	45c
Girls' High Neck and Guimpe Dresses of Chambrays and Ginghams, handsomely trimmed, sizes 3 to 14 years, Value $2.75 to $3.95	$1.95
Misses' Shirt Waist Suits of Natural Linens and Chambrays sizes 14 to 18 years, Value $5.75 to 7.50	$2.95
Misses' Tailor Made Suits of Cloth, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $15.00 to 26.50 at	$9.75, 12.90

West Twenty-third Street

FIFTY YEARS A CLERGYMAN.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet Will Celebrate Anniversary of His Ordination on St. Peter's Day.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, rector emeritus of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, 26 West Eighty-fourth Street, and vicar of St. Ann's Church (for deaf-mutes) in One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination on St. Peter's Day, June 29, when the occasion will be observed by special services in both churches.

Friends of the aged clergyman will also make the day memorable by giving him a richly bound and illuminated sketch of his life and a substantial purse, toward which St. Matthew's Vestry has contributed $500. The committee in charge of the testimonial is as follows:

Arthur H. Judge, Chairman, 29 West Eighty-fourth Street; Dr. J. Howard Reed, 120 West Eighty-seventh Street; Walter B. Tufts, 208 West Fifty-second Street; James H. Falconer, 240 West Seventy-fifth Street; A. A. Barnes, 129 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Ira Bliss Stewart, Treasurer, 23 West Eighty-fourth Street and 346 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

A QUESTION OF REPRESENTATIONS.—The Appellate Division in this city has reversed a judgment on a verdict for $16,271.35 in favor of plaintiff in an action brought by William A. Taylor against Robert H. Thompson and Henry D. Morris to recover damages for misrepresentations by which plaintiff was induced to purchase the business of the firm of Thompson, Culbert & Co. The defendants claimed that they never authorized any representations; that the alleged representations were made by Robert Culbert, a partner in their firm, who was to join plaintiff in the purchase of the business. On the trial, Mr. Thompson testified that he told Mr. Taylor that, so far as he and Mr. Morris were concerned, they knew nothing about the value of the business, whether it was worth $108,000 or $8,000. "Our negotiations," he said, "have been with Mr. Culbert, and he has gone over this whole affair, and I presume he knows what he is buying."

The Court holds, by Justice O'Brien, that, although Culbert acted in a double capacity as agent for each of the parties, and a liability to the extent of the injury inflicted arose as against the one who benefited from his fraudulent acts in favor of the other, the judgment must be reversed because of the refusal of the trial Justice to charge a request of defendants, that if the jury believed that plaintiff was apprised by them that they took no responsibility as to the value of the business, a verdict must be for defendants.

REGULARITY OF FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS.—In a foreclosure action brought by the Union Trust Company against Annie Spencer Driggs and others, Michael Coleman, who became purchaser at the foreclosure sale, sought to be relieved from his purchase. His application was denied at Special Term, and that decision has now been affirmed by the Appellate Division. On the 19th of last February, Coleman bid in the premises at $58,850, paying 10 per cent. of the purchase money. A few days before the title was to be closed, Mr. Coleman gave notice that he would refuse to accept the property, because of defects in the title. Repayment of the 10 per cent. deposit and the disbursements being refused, Mr. Coleman unsuccessfully sought relief at Special Term. Justice Hatch, for the Appellate Division, now holds the decision below to be correct. The Court decides that none of the ten objections argued affect the validity of the judgment. Those touching the procedure in the action, says Justice Hatch, present only irregularities at most, not impairing the jurisdiction of the Court to render judgment. The fifth objection, which is regarded as the most important, is that an order for the publication of the summons against certain of the defendants in the foreclosure action, particularly James R. Driggs, who was supposed to be in the Klondike, was granted upon an affidavit which did not state facts sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon the Court to make the order.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Summer Weight Specialties.

Tailor-Made Shirt Waists.

All Colors and Styles in Madras.....$1.25
Fancy White Lawn.....$1.10

White Pique Skirts.

New Flounce Effects, plain and trimmed with insertion, from.....$1.75 to $4.75

Corset Department.

Fancy Netting, Sateen Stripped and trimmed with Lace.....48c
Straight front fancy Netting, trimmed with Silk Embroidery..75c

We have a complete assortment of Summer Corsets, in fancy Nettings and fine Batiste—the newest straight front effects at reasonable prices.

SPECIAL—Infants' Caps.....10c Sun Hats and Bonnets.....15c

On Sale in the New Millinery Parlors of the NEW EIGHT-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, a Very Large Assortment of IMPORTED MODEL HATS, TOQUES and BONNETS at Just HALF Former Prices.

Glove Department.

New shipment of Imported Lisle Lace Gloves, in White, Gray and Mode, special.....50c.; value 75c

Ladies' 2-clasp Lisle Gloves, in Tan, White, Beaver, Gray and Black; special.....21c.; regular 35c. quality

Men's Warm Weather Underwear.

200 Dozen High Grade French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, imported by us to retail at $1.00 each, shirts long or short sleeves, drawers long or short legs, at.....75c. each

350 Dozen Fine Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, made of a fine Sea Island Cotton, silk-tipped cuffs, extra good value; should be retailed at 85c. each; this sale.....50c. each

The stretchy seam Jean Drawers, pliable and most comfortable for the hot weather.....59c. per pair; 6 pair for $3.00

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Vantine's

IMPORTERS: RUGS, SILKS, CURIOS. BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

For the Steamer—Japanese Wicker Satchels filled with Oriental Delicacies, $5.00.

[4th Floor and Broadway window.]

Lowered Prices on

Oriental Rugs

The artistic as well as the enduring value of the Oriental handwoven Rug makes it Summer's perfect floor covering.

$7 HAMADIE RUGS for $4.75

$10 DAGHESTANS & CARABAGHS, $6 and $8

$28 KAZAKS and MISSOULS, for $20

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Domestic Underwear.

Nainsook and Cambric Night Robes, Lawn and Cambric Petticoats,

$2.00 each.

Broadway & 19th Street.

THE "SIMPLEX"

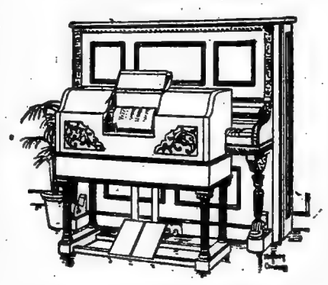

PIANO-PLAYER

is the best device for playing the piano that has yet been offered to the public. It is simpler in construction, more durable, less liable to get out of order, more effective, more easily operated (that is, with less muscular effort), more satisfactory in its results and execution than any other instrument made for a similar purpose. These are broad claims! Call and examine the "Simplex" and we will prove them.

Send postal for catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Clearance Sale.

Reduced Reed Furniture.

GREEN AND RED	Were	Now
ARMCHAIRS	$ 7.00	$ 5.00
SOFAS	$41.00	$30.00
	$15.00	$ 8.00
HALL SETTEES	$33.25	$25.00
	$16.00	$ 12.00
3 PCE. SUITES (in green)	$65.00	$50.00
TEA DIVAN	$34.75	$26.00
VIOLET, 2 pce. suit	$41.00	$30.00
WHITE, 3 pce. suite	$65.00	$50.00
BLACK, SOFAS	$30.50	$22.00

Some with cushions in artistic cretonnes and India stuffs.

Also tables, footstools, small chairs and odd pieces in our original designs now below factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

Sunday
June 16, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Horner's Furniture.

Furniture for the town house;
For the country cottage;
For the seaside villa.

Enamelled Suits, comprising Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Chairs, &c.

Together with complete suits in Birdseye Maple, Birch, Oak and Mahogany. Hundreds of patterns to select from.

Brass Bedsteads, over 100 patterns, from $15.00 to $350.00.

Enamelled Iron Bedsteads, with brass trimmings, $5.00 to $25.00.

Full line of Furniture in Antique styles, dull finish, specially designed for country houses, including Settees, Sofas, Arm Chairs and Rockers.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

HARVEST TIME OF THE FLAT THIEVES

Many Complaints of West Siders Followed by an Arrest.

A Vendor of Needles Accused by the Police—His Curious Tours of Inspection.

This is the period of the year when flat-house burglars begin to thrive. The police know this class of thieves, just as they know second-story men, porch climbers, or those in any other category. New York is essentially a city of flats, and now, when people seek the country side and the seashore, leaving only a janitor by day and possibly a husband or son by night, the flathouse burglar reaps his annual harvest.

Capt. Titus's men captured a man yesterday who is responsible, they believe, for a great many complaints that have come to the police from the upper west side within the past few weeks. This young man gave his name as Ferdinand Ojamin.

Mr. Ojamin is a carefully dressed, attractive young man. He knew the characteristics of apartment house janitors, and especially that proneness on the part of these individuals to gaze languidly into space, no matter who appears to seek admittance into the portals they are supposed to guard.

Mr. Ojamin peddles needles. At least, that has been the ostensible object of his visits when by accident or miscalculation he finds the owners of flats at home. These needles he carried in an inside pocket, and was able to cross many thresholds in spite of the sign, "No peddlers or book canvassers allowed on these premises." He was so well dressed and so affable that unsophisticated janitors allowed him to pass and seek whatever might be found. Mr. Ojamin says that he is the son of a German nobleman—one prominent in the imperial army.

Whether Mr. Ojamin, Herr von Ojamin, or whatever his real name may be is the culprit Capt. Titus's men have been energetically seeking for a week or more past cannot yet be determined, but certain it is that for some time complaints have been made from various places on the upper west side that articles of value had been disappearing from the apartments.

Many of those who complained kept no servants during the Summer, and the janitors of the buildings were supposed to be of unimpeachable honesty. And, strangest of all, these burglaries were made without any violence of any kind, it not appearing in what way the offender secured entry to the flats. The circumstance was noted, however, that in many of the cases reported the theft was preceded by the visit of a handsomely dressed young man, apparently of German extraction, whose object in life seemed to be the vending of needles.

Capt. Titus detailed Detectives Becker and Judge upon the case. He told his men to remain in the neighborhood from which the bulk of the complaints appeared to come and wait until they found something suspicious. They decided some time ago that a man very much like Mr. Ojamin was the individual they would most like to question.

The chance came yesterday. They found a young man going from building to building, offering needles for sale, and occasionally making memoranda as he left a building. This young man was shadowed for some hours, until he entered the apartment house at 310 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. There he came to a flat where no one appeared to be present to answer the bell. This made little difference, however, for the peddler produced a big bunch of keys, of the skeleton variety, and tried one or two of them upon the door, finally opening it with ease.

Messrs. Becker and Judge were on watch, and as soon as they saw him enter the apartment they followed him and placed him under arrest. When the young man was searched at Police Headquarters, a curiously significant lot of paraphernalia and memoranda was found upon him. There was the bunch of keys he had drawn forth at the apartment house, and it was seen to contain a carefully assorted collection, evidently well suited to his needs.

There were a number of pawn tickets in his possession. Capt. Titus believes that these tickets are for articles Ojamin has stolen. He will investigate the pledges these tickets represent and see if any of the property can be restored. Some of the tickets were for large sums, and the dates upon them ran back for several months.

Mr. Ojamin also possessed a note book in which was entered a large amount of suggestive information concerning valuables contained in various flats and the places where they were to be found. After one address was the remark, "Meerschaum pipe on mantelpiece." A system of unintelligible hieroglyphics in many cases was entered after the addresses of flats.

It is the theory of the police that this young man was accustomed to visit different flats with his needles, and as he tried to sell them noted the arrangement of the bric-a-brac or valuables of other description that might be found in sight. The tours of vending were really visits of inspection. Mr. Ojamin himself refused to explain anything or make any statement.

The accused man was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday, and Magistrate Crane remanded him to jail that the detectives might further investigate his case. Capt. Titus says that a great many robberies have been reported and there may be others implicated in the ones with which Mr. Ojamin is said to have been connected.

Capt. Titus said that no matter how vigilant the police might be at this period of the year, robberies would be committed in open day because of the carelessness and sometimes the complicity of janitors. He said people went away for the Summer, believing that their janitors would carefully protect their apartments, while as a matter of fact secure locks were about the only protection in many cases. He is having instructions sent to the Police Captains of the flat districts to keep a sharp lookout for certain types of men.

Hazed Instructor Resigns.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 15.—Instructor Bronson, who was hazed by several members of the freshmen and sophomore classes of Lehigh University on Thursday night, has resigned his position here. He left for New Haven to-day. President Drown of Lehigh and the Faculty are endeavoring to learn the identity of Bronson's hazers.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Silks.
Inseparably linked with Summer. Two offerings of this kind are worth a score that present only ordinary attractions.

27 inch black Habutai Silk, an excellent quality; Monday . . . 48c
Shantung Silks, a sensible, cool, hot weather fabric . . . 50c

Underwear.
The filmy and fine from France. With Monday appears our latest, largest shipment of French Underwear. It is only waste of the reader's time to give unessential details. French art is supreme and indefinable. This new display shows it in the rarest variety.

French Hand-made Chemise, Corset Covers, Drawers, } Choice { 85c

French hand-made Chemise and Drawers, with ribbons and laces, 1.45
French hand-embroidered Drawers and Night Gowns (extra size) . 1.98
Diversified line of French hand-made, lace trimmed Linen Lawn Gowns 3.75

A Trousseau Opportunity: Chemise, Drawers, Corset Covers } Beautiful, rich pieces, to match—choice, { 3.98

Estimates provided for Monograms and Crests.

The Domestic Underwear.

Corset Covers, long, straight effects in tucked nainsook . . 50c
Corset Covers, very elaborately trimmed, entirely made of lace insertions and ribbons 98c
Drawers, in cambric, with lace edge 25c
Drawers, cambric and nainsook, embroidered 50c
Gowns, Empire, with lace insertion yoke 65c
Gowns, Empire, lace trimmed 98c
Petticoats, with tucked cambric ruffle 50c
Petticoats, embroidered and lace trimmed ruffle 98c
Petticoats, very elaborate lace ruffles 1.98
Dancing Skirts, a mass of ruffles, trimmed to knees 3.98
Lawn Matinees, with embroidery and lace 1.47
Long Crepe Kimonas, satin faced 1.9

Shirt Waists.
To gauge the numbers is out of the question. To define the values is easier. No waists as good, as smart, as attractive are to be bought even approximately at our prices.

White Waists, entire front of embroidery and tucks. . . . 98c
White, button back, entire front of embroidery and lace . . 2.50
Grass Linen Tucked Waists, much bought and worn . . . 1.75
Pongee Waists, with tucked fronts, the limit of coolness and comfort 2.98
India Silk Waists, unlined and without an ounce of superfluous weight; shape splendidly to existing styles; in black and white; hemstitched and tucks 2.98
India Silk—Tucked Button Back, Empire effect 5.75
Albatross Waists—all colors—a slight admixture of wool strengthens but does not stiffen 2.75
Surah Silk Waists, black and white and blue and white stripes . 3.98
Wash Waists, in imported Charvet silk 3.50

Lace Dept.
Stocks of this size need constant weeding. In evidence of this the following show every sign of determined sacrifice:

45 inch high lustre black La Tosca Net; regularly 85c., at . . 59c
72 inch black Silk Brussels Net, regularly $1.25, at 98c
Ring spot and figured black Silk Nets, 48 inches wide, regularly $1.10, at 75c
Nottingham Lace Allovers, white and butter shades, regularly 48c. and 65c., now . . . . . 25c and 39c

Embroidery.
10,000 Yards Openwork Insertions, Cambric and Nainsook—Splendid Styles.

Fourth Floor Sale.

In the short space of Monday's selling hours we fully expect to close out the bulk of the 10,000 yards—fine new fresh goods, of utmost fashions.

8c., 10c., 12½c. A Third Below Usual.

And on the Main Floor—

Embroidery Allovers, 22 inch, sold up to $1.50, now . . 75c. and 98c.
Lace and Embroidery Allovers, sold up to $3 35, now . . . 1.98

Ladies' Neckwear.

White and colored effects, in lawn and dimity barbes, sold up to 25c., at 10c
Polka dot, striped and white lace trimmed Ties 23c
Grass linen and Batiste Sailor Collars, tucked and lace trimmed . . . . . 48c and 98c
A Novelty—The Handkerchief Stock Collar (silk and linen) . . 1.48

Art Dept.

Irish Point Scarfs and Shams, considerably below value.

Scarfs.
20 by 36 . . 39c
20 by 54 . . 48c

Shams.
32 by 32 . . 48c

Colored Embroidered Empire designs in Irish Point Scarf and Shams . . . 25c

Gibson Pillow Tops never tire the eye. There is a restfulness about them lacking in many of the crude, flaring effects commonly bought. In boudoirs, libraries, cozy corners, they fit in and harmonize in a refined manner.

A dozen subjects for embroidering; top with back. 50c

Mr. Nagahama will continue his art embroidery classes this week.

"To the Eye"—
Imported Dimities, 9c.

Lay them alongside 22c. importations—it will tax any one's judgment to tell which is the foreigner. The makers had no idea they would sell under 15c.—as other houses of our standing do.

Black and white effects, small, neat figures, cluster patterns; in short, all the best liked styles of to-day are here on a sheer, choice fabric. We have sold many a Dimity—but never this way.

(4th Floor).

Sheets.

Hem.	Hemst'd.	Hem.	Hemst'd.
54x90..28c	38c	90x90..46c	55c
63x90..34c	42c	90x99..52c	60c
72x90..38c	47c	90x108.57c	65c
81x90..42c	51c		

Pillow Cases.

Hem.	Hemst'd	Hem.	Hemst'd.
42x36.. 9c	13c	50x36..11c	15c
45x36..10c	14c	54x36..12c	16c

Imported Wash Goods.
A surplus is to be regulated—the finest from France, Germany and the Continent at sweeping price reductions.

That were 45c and up:
Satin Broche—Satin Dimities—soft finished Mousseline de L'Inde—organdie Raye 25c
That were $1.00:
Silk striped Edelweiss, a delightful Swiss idea 75c
That were $1.00 and $1.25:
Embroidered Batiste in natural colors 63c
That were 35c:
Imported Mercerized Foulardettes, new lot 19c

Summer Has Created Its Own Typical Hat—Informal But Smart.

There are four styles, equally effective, in combinations of straw and Japanese silks, principally white effects. We are safe in claiming them equal to the generality at $4.00; Monday . . 2.48

Black Open Braid, Sailor Effects, trimmed with soft black or white feather breasts and large rosettes of satin back velvet ribbon. We should unquestionably ask $6 at any other time; Monday; 3.95

Attractive Dress Hat Shapes.

Another 50 dozen Natural Tuscan Braid Shapes, successors to last week's successes 48c
Clearing the Yeddo Braids, double or single brims, black and colors, originally $1.75 to $2.50, Monday 39c

Midsummer Dresses.

Airiest, daintiest—the most alluring. New ideas first see the light here that afterwards become standards of style—and those who buy them set those fashions.

Tailored Etamine Suit of the better grade of material, in black and blue, self color silk lining of the best quality taffeta, drop skirt with deep flounce, coat and skirt trimmed with stitched taffeta, high-class tailor finish; at $37.50 would be good value; special for Monday 27.50

Foulard Silk Dresses, in four choice patterns, waist and skirt lace trimmed, effective modes, made over white lawn; a $25,00 value at 15.75

Mercerized Cotton Dresses, in blue and rose pink, waist and skirt beautifully tucked, waist trimmed with insertion, button front or back; a smart, natty dress, for 10.00

Cotton Batiste Dress, in colors; new model; button front or back—waist lace trimmed; has the appearance and snap of a high-priced dress 7.75

Shirt Waist Suits of Gingham, Percales and Chambray, solid colors or striped effects, prettily trimmed; were $7.75; to close we offer them at 5.00

Etamine Dress Skirt in black and blue, excellent grade material, good full sweep; made over drop skirt of the best quality taffeta with deep flounce (self color); good value at $20.00; now . 14.50

Wool Skirts of fine quality black cheviot with mercerized lining, also of gray meltonette unlined, with full flare; choice . 7.50

Linen Etamine Skirts 7.50
Pique and Linen Skirts 5.50
Linen and Duck Skirts 2.25

We have an unexcelled line of Ladies' and Misses' Bathing Suits.

Mattings---Closing Out.

After an exceptionally encouraging season that saw hundreds and hundreds of rolls sold, the inevitable aftermath must be reckoned with. Broken lines, isolated designs, single rolls, will now go at fractional values.

Japanese Mattings, best grade manufactured, magnificent designs, beautiful colorings, tough, wiry straw, previously sold at $24.50 per 40 yard roll, reduced to 17.00

Extra Heavy China Matting, the durable kind, bright, attractive colorings, in rolls of 40 yards, at 6.45

OTHER FURNISHINGS SHOW EQUAL ATTRACTIONS.

Muslin Curtains, with ruffle, manufactured to sell for $1.75 per pair, reduced to 98c
Mosquito Screens (adjustable); in stained walnut or ash frames, each . . . . . 18c up.
Hammocks, Honeycomb weave, 3 color combinations, hickory wood bars at head and foot. Full Va'ance, very serviceable, actual value $2.75, at 1.95
Mosquito Canopies, with fixtures 95c
Straw Piazza Seats, each 4c
Bamboo Porch Screens, best quality, size 8 ft. by 8 ft., at, each . 96c
Opaque Window Shades, mounted on spring rollers, size 3 ft. by 6 ft., from, each 22c

Coolest Looking and Feeling Rugs.

Japanese Cotton Rugs, in blue and white, and green and white, at marked reductions from usual prices.

Size 6 ft. by 9 ft., 6.95; value 9.50
Size 7½ ft. by 10½ ft., 8.75; value 12.50
Size 9 ft. by 12 ft., 11.95; value 16.50

Brass and Iron Beds, Mattresses, Pillows, Etc.

S. C. & S. Combination Leader.

1 White Enameled Bed, heavy posts and ornamented fillings, brass rails, mounts, spindles and vases.
1 Sanitary Elastic Felt Mattress, durable, clean and healthful, 5 in. border, San Remo tick.
1 Steel frame, best swing wire spring, wire lacings, with spiral springs at end.

Combination Complete for, 21.50; Value $30.00.

Pure White South American Hair Mattresses, 45 lbs. weight, San Remo or Colonial ticking, in one or two parts, actual value $27.50, for 21.00

Live-geese Feather Pillows, size 22x28 in., steam cleaned, guaranteed odorless 1.45

Feather Pillows, guaranteed odorless; size 22x28 in., best grade ticking, each. 85c

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

Ladies' Underwear
Clean-up Week Preparatory to American Sale.

THREE WEEKS OF GREAT SELLING

cannot be done without some handling and tumbling of garments .....Our contracts calling for large deliveries June 22d, render it necessary to clear out accumulations prior to their arrival.

THEREFORE, THE FOLLOWING REDUCTIONS

on all garments in any way mussed or tumbled.

WHITE SKIRTS
were 95 cents.....To clear.... .79
were 1.39.....To clear.... .98
were 1.98.....To clear....1.49
were 2.98.....To clear....1.98
were 3.98.....To clear....2.98
were 6.49.....To clear....4.98

DRAWERS
were 59 cents.....To clear.... .45
were 79 cents.....To clear.... .59
were 98 cents.....To clear.... .79
were 1.49.....To clear....1.19

NIGHT DRESSES
were 79 cents.....To clear.... .59
were 98 cents.....To clear.... .79
were 1.24.....To clear.... .98
were 1.98.....To clear....1.49
were 2.98.....To clear....1.98

CORSET COVERS
were 49 cents.....To clear.... .35
were 69 cents.....To clear.... .49
were 98 cents.....To clear.... .69
were 1.59.....To clear....1.25

CHEMISES
Large variety—majority with trimmed skirts; were .79 to 3.98..... .59 to 2.69

There has been no Underwear Sale so much talked about as this Summer Sale of ours.....With no catch-penny offerings of cheap grades, but on basis of High Qualities, Tasteful Styles and Low Prices throughout department, it has proved the most successful sale of the year, and the end is not yet.

NEW BARGAINS, NEW ATTRACTIONS EVERY DAY.

Wash Dress Fabrics

We are always busy....Why?....Because we endeavor to supply the public's wants....Our busiest time has but begun....As long as there is something new in the market, as long as we can buy at half and less than half early season prices, as long as we have the courage to reduce our own early purchases, and take loss on goods while new—why should we not be busy?

Who else would sell like this?

CADET BLUE DUCKS
Not the old light shades, but newest correct tint for skirts and costumes—piece dyed—fast colors—linen finish—made to sell at .12½..... 5¾

EMB'D STRIPE SWISSES
Imported Cloth—dainty vine effects—almost as fine as the Imported that sell at 50 cents..... .17

WOOL FINISH CHALLIES—
Neat styles—make tasteful house gowns—drape like wool—value .15.... 8¾

FINE BLACK DIMITIES—
Plain and cluster satin stripes—also plain white—value .45..... .29

FINEST FRENCH ORGANDIES—
Small Rosebud and Spray designs, imported expressly for children's evening and dancing dresses—filmy as a cobweb—now sold elsewhere at 39 cents—we will close them out at.. .19

MERCERIZED FOULARD SATEENS.
Porcelain Blues, Rose, Hello and a great variety of Blue-and-White—exquisite fineness and lustre..... .19
Others in Silk Styles—principally Blue and Black with White..... .12½
Neat figures and Polkadots—colors and Black, usually .15..... 9¾

FIG'D ZEPHYR CREPONS.
One of the latest novelties—light shades—also Black..... .10½

FINE IMPORTED GINGHAMS.
French and Scotch Novelties—fancy lace, cord, loop and embroidered stripes, in light blue, pink, green, mauve, maize, oxblood and linen tints, assortment as complete as at opening of season—were .39 and .45..... .27

MERCERIZED CHAMBRAYS
Polkadots, Sprays and Cord Stripes, high silk lustre—32 inch..... .24

BEST GERMAN DRESS LINENS
Stripes in leading colors—also Black and White Shepherd Checks—also plain Tans..... .27
Same quality—32 inch—were .49..... .33

BLACK BROCADE GRENADINES—
Rich satin figured stripes—high mercerized finish, whose brilliancy will not be affected by washing..... .17
Designs are reproductions of English Satin Stripe Grenadines that sell at Three dollars a yard.

SILK EMB'D MULLS—
dots and lace stripes—all the fancy light shades—were 55..... .33

FINE PRINTED MUSLINS—
or "Batistes"—white, with colored or black polka dots in the three popular sizes..... .14
These goods are 40 inches wide, and if you have tried to get them during past week you'll know how scarce they are. They were made on special contract for us; if we asked price that their quality and scarcity justified, they would be 25 cents! But we have our reputation to sustain for "Best Value," so you can buy these desirable goods here in complete assortment at FOURTEEN CENTS.

Last, But Far from Least,
See What ELEVEN CENTS Will Buy in Fine Sheer Fabrics.

Satin Stripe Lawns—
White, with col'd or black Polka Dots, also Black with white Polka Dots..... .11

White Emb'd Muslins—
Black lace inserting effects..... .11

Fine Polka Dot Batistes—
sheer quality—national blue with white .11

French Batiste Lawns—
Polka Dots, Dresden figures and stripe effects—white grounds..... .11

Tan Novelty Cords—
colored figured stripes..... .11

An Opportunity for Costumers,
Decorators and Upholsterers

We have reduced all High Class Silk Brocatels, Satin, Silk and Moire Damasks, double faced Empire Brocades, and Rich Silk Warps, and French Frou Frous to far less than cost.

Goods that were 1.50 to 1.79..... .98
Goods that were 3.98..... 1.98
Goods that were 4.98..... 2.49
Goods that were 5.98..... 3.98

Art Noveau, Empire, Louis XIV. and other High Art designs in all colorings—50 inches wide.

Rogers Nickel Table Ware
Just the thing for Hotels, Boarding Houses and Cottage use—

Teaspoons—½ dozen..... .39
Table Spoons—½ dozen..... .69
Table Forks—½ dozen..... .69

ALSO
ROGERS SILVER PLATED TEASPOONS
Good quality—½ dozen..... .49
A1 —½ dozen..... .69
A1—heavy —½ dozen..... .98
A1—1847 —½ dozen..... 1.29
Triple Plate—½ dozen..... 1.49
Triple Plate—1847—½ dozen..... 1.79
TABLE SPOONS AND FORKS
to match above—½ dozen.... .69 to 4.98

Imported Hair Brushes
We make a special of these—
12 rows best bristle—solid backs of fox, olive and satin wood..... .98
Quantities we import and moderate profit that satisfies us permit this exceptionally low price.

This is the way we'll sell all tumbled stock in

Babies' Department

Not soiled—just a little creased.

SILK BONNETS.

Were	Now
1.69 to 2.49.....	98 cents
1.98 to 3.49.....	1.49
2.49 to 4.98.....	1.98

FANCY HATS—Lace, Lawn and Silk.

Were	Now
.98 to 1.49.....	79 cents
1.49 to 1.98.....	98 cents
1.98 to 2.98.....	1.49

SHORT DRESSES.
Pretty styles—fine trimmings.

Were	Now
1.29 to 1.98.....	98 cents
1.98 to 2.69.....	1.49
2.49 to 3.49.....	1.98
3.98 to 5.98.....	2.98

FINE LONG DRESSES.

Were	Now
1.39 to 1.69.....	98 cents
1.95	1.49
2.98 to 3.69.....	2.49
3.98 to 6.98.....	2.98 and 3.98

Boys' Washable Russian Blouse Suits Half Price!

You don't see "Half Price" in our advertisements unless it's so.....We have bought a manufacturer's stock and will offer Boys' Washable Suits in Imperial Reps, Chambrays and Fancy Stripes—also white Ducks, in the popular Cossack and Russian styles—3 to 10 years,

AT JUST HALF PRICE.

Two dollar Suits.....98 cents
Three dollar Suits.....1.49

That's the story—only six hundred Suits!

Ladies' Dresses and Skirts.

For town and country, mountain and seaside, for travelling or home, for morning and evening.....We could easily fill a page with the specialties that we know would be of interest, but space forbids—these few must suffice:—

LADIES' WHITE DRESSES—
Lawn and Point d'Esprit—Serpentine lace or baby ribbon—fancy trim'd waists..... 8.98
Other White Lawn Dresses..4.98 to 35.98
Other Point d'Esprit Dresses..12.98 to 43.98

FANCY WASHABLE DRESSES—
Lawn and Dimity—Pink, Blue and Heliotrope—ribbon, velvet or lace trim..... 6.98
Other Washable Fancy Dresses..2.98 to 26.98

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS—
White Pique and Col'd Chambray—flare and flounced Skirts..... 2.69
Other Shirt Waist Suits, 1.79 to 3.98

FOULARD SILK DRESSES
Elaborately trim'd—worth $35.00..21.98
Other Silk Dresses—$11.98 to $99.98

TAILOR MADE COSTUMES
Soft Summer Wool fabrics—were $26.98 to $39.98.....14.98 to 21.98
Other Tailored Suits—7.98 to 43.98
All Reduced.

ELEGANT LACE COSTUMES
Black Point D'Esprit and Chantilly, over Black or White—elaborately trim'd—value $40 and $50.....29.98
Other Lace Net Dresses—$15.98 to $49.98

SUMMER DRESS SKIRTS

Black India Silk..... 3.98
Ruffled Taffeta Silk..... 6.98
Tucked Taffeta Silk..... 8.98
Etamine Skirts—double circular flounce—silk drop skirt..... 12.98
Elegant Applique Grenadines, Crepe de Chine and Lace trim'd Silk Skirts..23.98
Still richer Skirts, including Fancy Black Net, Completely covered with ribbon ruching and Liberty silk ruffles, over Chiffon trim'd drop skirt—to 36.98—were 49.98.
Black Mohair Dress Skirts..... 3.98
Black Mohair—unlined..... 5.98
Cream Serge—flare flounce—unlined. 5.98
Reversible Cloth Walking Skirts—stitched flare flounce..... 4.98
Everything New in Duck, Crash and Linen Skirts..... .98 to 5.98
White Pique Skirts—with and without lace or emb'y insertings..... .98 to 7.98
Bathing Suits—Alpaca and Flannel..... 1.98 to 5.98
Bathing Caps and Shoes—popular prices.

Summer Silks
No trouble to keep busy with values like these:—

Grenadine Stripe Taffetas—Soft finish—evening shades—worth .69. .49
Black Hemstitch Taffetas—cord effects—light weight—high lustre. .59
Black all Silk Foulards—firm twill—soft finish..... .39
Black all Silk Twill Foulards—will not slip or break—rich lustre—real value .75..... .49
Novelty Cord Washable Silks—satin figured stripes—value .85..... .49

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"Lock the door before the horse is stolen."

To the Bondholders of the
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company.
At the request of a number of bondholders the undersigned have consented to act as a protective committee, and holders of bonds are asked to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.
Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Trust Company.
May 22, 1901.
GEORGE SHERMAN,
H. T. CUTTER,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,
JAS. M. EDWARDS,
Committee.

Proposals.

CHATTANOOGA BONDS FOR SALE.

Sealed bids for the purchase of One Hundred Thousand Dollars 3½ per cent. 20-year Floating Indebtedness and Public Improvement Coupon Bonds of the City of Chattanooga, denomination $1,000 each, interest payable semi-annually, will be received by the undersigned up to 6 P. M. July 10, 1901. Bids will be received for entire issue, or for single bond or any number thereof, and the bid or bids most advantageous to City will be accepted. All bids must be accompanied by certified check, payable to the order of the City Treasurer of the City of Chattanooga, for 2 per cent. of amount of bid, but no bid for less than par will be considered, and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

E. J. DILLARD,
Chairman Finance Committee.

ORDINANCE NO. 1149.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHATTANOOGA, DENOMINATED "FLOATING INDEBTEDNESS AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHATTANOOGA OF 1901."

Whereas, by the terms of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed April 15, 1901, and approved April 22, 1901, entitled "An Act to authorize the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chattanooga to issue its bonds for the purpose of paying off the present floating indebtedness of the city, and to enable it to build two new fire halls and a public school building," and also of an ordinance, No. 1,146, passed on the 7th day of May, 1901, by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, entitled "An ordinance authorizing the issue of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of bonds, denominated 'Floating Indebtedness and Public Improvement Bonds of the City of Chattanooga of 1901,' and authorizing and requesting the Commissioners of Registration of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to call and hold an election to decide the question of the issuance of said bonds," the issuance of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of bonds of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chattanooga for the purpose of paying off the present floating indebtedness of the city, and to enable it to build two new fire halls and a public school building was authorized.

And, whereas, the act and ordinance aforesaid further provide that the bonds therein provided for should not issue until after an election should be held in said City of Chattanooga of the qualified voters thereof, and until a majority of the qualified voters voting in said election by their ballots should vote in favor of the issuance of said bonds.

And, whereas, at an election held for that purpose, on the 31st day of May, 1901, in accordance with the provisions of said act and ordinance, a majority of the qualified voters voting in said election by their ballots voted in favor of the issuance of said bonds. Now, therefore,

SECTION 1. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, That by virtue of the authority conferred under the act, the ordinance, and election aforesaid, the issuance of One Hundred Thousand Dollars in coupon bonds of the City of Chattanooga, to be known and denominated "Floating Indebtedness and Public Improvement Bonds of the City of Chattanooga of 1901," is hereby authorized.

SEC. 2. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That the bonds herein authorized shall be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, and to be of the form as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF TENNESSEE,
No. ——. $1,000.

CITY OF CHATTANOOGA,
FLOATING INDEBTEDNESS AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, acknowledges itself indebted, held, and firmly bound unto the bearer in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, lawful money of the United States, which sum the said City of Chattanooga promises to pay at the National City Bank, in the City of New York, One Thousand Dollars, lawful money of the United States, twenty years after the date of these presents, together with interest thereon, from the date hereof at the rate of three and one-half dollars per hundred per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually, as specified in the coupons hereto attached, seventeen dollars and fifty cents in lawful money of the United States, at the National City Bank, in the City of New York, upon presentation and surrender of the coupons hereto severally subjoined, until the payment in full of said principal sum.

This bond is one of a series of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of bonds denominated "Floating Indebtedness and Public Improvement Bonds of the City of Chattanooga, of 1901," issued under and pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed April 15, 1901, approved April 22, 1901, and Ordinances Nos. 1,146 and 1,149 of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chattanooga, passed May 7, 1901, and June 4, 1901, respectively, and by the authority conferred by the voters of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, at an election held under the provisions of the act and Ordinance No. 1,146 aforesaid, on the 31st day of May, 1901.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, this bond is signed by the Mayor and attested by the Auditor of the City of Chattanooga, and the corporate seal of said city attached.

All done at the City of Chattanooga, this 15th day of July, 1901.

Mayor.

Auditor.

SEC. 3. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That said bonds shall be numbered consecutively from one to one hundred, inclusive, shall all be dated July 15th, 1901, shall run for twenty years, bear three and one-half per cent. per annum interest, payable semi-annually on the 15th day of January and the 15th day of July each year during the running of the bonds, and until the bonds shall have been fully paid. Each bond shall have attached thereto forty coupons, each for seventeen dollars and fifty cents, the first payable on the 15th day of January, 1902, and one payable each six months thereafter until the maturity of the bonds, as provided in the face of the bonds. Each of said bonds, with the coupons attached thereto, shall be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Auditor of the city, together with the seal of the City of Chattanooga affixed to said bonds.

SEC. 4. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That it shall be the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chattanooga for the year 1902, and for each succeeding year thereafter, to levy a special tax to be designated "The Floating Indebtedness and Public Improvement Tax," and to be sufficient with its accumulations, as near as may be designated, to meet the principal indebtedness at its maturity. And it shall likewise be the duty of said Mayor and Aldermen to levy a tax each year for the purpose of meeting and paying the semi-annual interest on said bonds as it shall become due.

SEC. 5. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That the Finance Committee be, and it is hereby authorized and directed, through its Chairman, to advertise for bids, for the sale of said bonds, the same to be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash. PROVIDED, however, that in no case shall said bonds be sold for less than par. The proceeds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be disposed of and applied as provided in the act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee and Ordinance No. 1,146 hereinbefore cited and referred to.

SEC. 6. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That this ordinance take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

JOSEPH WASSMAN,
Mayor.

I certify the above to be a true and correct copy.

J. O'DONOHU,
Auditor.

See Record Book E, Page 463; See Council Record Book I, Page 780.

Bids for these bonds will be opened at Council session July 10, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A special meeting of the stockholders of THE MERCHANTS COMPANY (of New York) will be held on the 29th day of June, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of such Company, at 56 Union Square, East, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from One Thousand (1,000) Dollars, consisting of ten shares of the par value of One Hundred (100) Dollars each, to Fifty Thousand (50,000) Dollars, to consist of Five Hundred Shares of the par value of One Hundred (100) Dollars each.

Dated June 14, 1901.

(Signed) C. C. MURPHY,
CLAUDE A. NOAKES,
Directors.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.
52 Broadway, New York.

The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

Dividends.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, June 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1st, 1901, and will reopen July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.

WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, June 13, 1901.

THE STATE BANK.
New York, June 13th, 1901.

The Directors have this day declared from the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Ten (10%) Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st proximo, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., June 13, 1901.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and will reopen July 2d, 1901.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Copper Activities

Important to Conservative Investors.

Copper Glance Mining Co., Bisbee, Arizona.

The rapidly increasing demand for Copper, due to present vast and ever enlarging area of consumption, especially in the electrical field and kindred sciences, as well as the arts, industrial, mechanical and domestic, allied to the relatively low productive cost of the metal, resulting from improved and economical processes of smelting, has properly directed the attention of shrewd capitalists, all the world over, to the lucrative returns which are being obtained from judicious investment in legitimate copper properties, notably such as are held and operated by experienced, practical and reliable men.

The Copper Glance Mining Company, Bisbee, Arizona, consists of following claims: Bald Mountain, Tip Top, Nevada City, Bazaar, Idaho, Defender, Boulder, Republican, Eureka, Grand Valley, Copper Float, Connelly, Silica, Wyoming, Utah, Warren, Montana and New York, in all **about 300 acres of ore fields, situated in Warren Mining District, Cochise County, Arizona, 7 miles from Bisbee,** the largest mining camp in Arizona, with a growing population of 7,000 inhabitants, and home of the celebrated **Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company,** which employs 1,600 men in its mines and smelters.

The ores found are Carbonates of Copper, Malachite, Azurite and Copper Glance, a sulphide of Copper containing **NO ZINC, ARSENIC or ANTIMONY, self-fluxing, easily and cheaply smelted.** The outcroppings alone on all claims yield a generous percentage of Copper Ore.

On the Grass Valley claim is a shaft 85 feet in depth; on the Utah claim, a shaft 35 feet; on the Bazaar, a shaft 25 feet, each showing rich grades of Malachite and Azurite ores, increasing with deeper penetration. The main shaft, double compartment, will be sunk in the "Basin," or "Depression," which occurs in the centre of the claims, usually indicating existence of large ore bodies. **The property is located within 400 feet of the new Arizona and Southwestern Railroad,** now in operation, which places the activities in touch with the markets of the world upon the most favored basis of economical and expeditious transportation.

The Copper Glance Mining Company is capitalized for two and one-half million dollars, divided into 2,500,000 shares of par value $1.00 each, non-assessable, and fully paid up.

As provided in the Articles of Incorporation, the Stockholders, under the laws of Arizona, are not personally liable for indebtedness contracted by the Company.

S. W. CLAWSON, President, Bisbee, Arizona.
C. C. WARNER, Vice-President and Superintendent, Bisbee, Arizona.
G. E. TOMLINSON, Secretary, Bisbee, Arizona.
JAMES WOOD, Treasurer and Metallurgist, Bisbee, Arizona.
C. L. BECKWITH, Manager, Bisbee, Arizona.

The officers are at present, and during a long period of years have been, actively associated with successful mining operations in Arizona, conspicuously as DEPARTMENT HEADS with the **Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company at Bisbee.**

The Copper Glance Mining Company invites public subscription for its first issue of Treasury Stock consisting of 250,000 Shares, which are offered at 25 cents per share, proceeds to be devoted to immediate development in Machinery, Mining and General Merchandising. Subscriptions will close positively July 9th, 1901. Allotment in order of application. No stock certificates for less than 100 shares ($25.00) written.

Detailed descriptive Prospectus, with copies of sworn tests, showing assay of samples from outcroppings and shafts, having average parity in Copper, Silver and Gold with any Copper ore produced in Arizona, may be obtained on application to **Mr. John J. O'Rorke, 61 Hudson Street, New York City,** to whom all subscriptions, engagements or inquiries should be addressed.

REFERENCE: **BANK OF BISBEE, BISBEE, ARIZONA. W. H. BROPHY, ESQ., PRES.**

MR. J. L. MERRILL, SUPERINTENDENT CALUMET AND ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY, WRITES: "I KNOW THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE COPPER GLANCE MINING COMPANY TO BE FIRST-CLASS MINING MEN AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN."

NOTE: My identification with this enterprise is in the relation of a large Stockholder by purchase. I am neither Broker nor Promoter. I have undertaken first issue of Treasury Stock for our Company, solely to secure to it gross proceeds of sale. I vouch alike for the bona-fides of officers, and the property as represented, and welcome exhaustive investigation of both.

My personal references are:

F. S. Hyatt, Esq., Vice-Pres. New York National Exchange Bank, New York
James E. Nichols, Esq., of Austin, Nichols & Co., New York,
or my Counsel, **Messrs. Cantor, Adams & McIntyre,** Broad-Exchange Building, New York.

(Signed) JOHN J. O'RORKE.

10% to 20% Dividends Assured, With Safety of Principal.
1000% Profit Probable on Investment Within a Reasonable Time.

The undersigned will be pleased to furnish full particulars concerning the going mining enterprise above referred to, and which we can recommend as one of the most desirable operations, both for income, safety and speculative profits, ever introduced to the investment public of this country. See larger advertisement in "New York Herald" of June 16, 1901.

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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.

The 18th semi-annual payment of $2 per share interest on the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be made, according to the contract pertaining to said stock, on the 15th day of July, 1901, to the holders of record on the last day of June, 1901.

The transfer books of the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock will be closed from the close of business June 22d to the 2d day of July, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., June 7, 1901.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company have declared the semi-annual dividend of $2.50 per share on the Preferred A Stock for the half year ending with June, 1901, payable on the 31st day of July, 1901, to the holders of record on the last day of June, 1901.

The transfer books of the Preferred A Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 26th day of June to the 2d day of July, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., June 7, 1901.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable July 1, 1901, to stockholders of record of June 19, 1901. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 3 P. M. June 19, and remain closed until July 2, 1901. Checks will be mailed to stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York.

WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

The transfer books of the St. Louis Division First Mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division First Mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 21, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due July 1, 1901, and will open July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 21, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1901, and will open July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, June 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1901, and will reopen July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.

W. G. BROWN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, June 13, 1901.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

J. Stanley Scott has been elected Assistant Secretary of the life department of the Travelers' Insurance Company.

The Hamburg-Bremen Insurance Company has withdrawn from the State of Florida.

J. H. Lenahan has been elected Chairman of the Governing Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters) to fill the vacancy caused by the acceptance of the resignation of J. W. G. Cofran.

Announcement is made in insurance circles that the Directors of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company have decided to increase the capital stock of the company from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 by capitalizing the surplus to the extent of $500,000. The net surplus of the company on Jan. 1 was placed at $1,819,143.

The old question of a rating compact for parts of New Jersey, which have been unrated since the suspension of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association two years ago, is being discussed again by some of the agents in the territory, and some members of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange assert there is a growing need for action, because this unrated territory has gradually assumed the same relation to the Exchange as the formerly unrated classes of metropolitan risks bore to the old Tariff Association, when brokers obtained commissions on unregulated business in exchange for mercantile and other rated business.

INSURANCE CHARTER ATTACKED.

Commissioner Linehan Says There Is No Record of Capital Paid In.

CONCORD, N. H., June 15.—After investigations in New York, Insurance Commissioner Linehan has asked for the annulment of the charter of the Kearsarge Fire Insurance Company. The enterprise was owned formerly by residents of this State, but it was sold to New York parties in the Summer of 1900 on statutory grounds. Commissioner Linehan says:

"There was no evidence that one copper of the capital stock had ever been paid up or that it possessed any cash assets save those received as premiums on policies issued, neither was there any record in the office of what had become of the premiums received."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,042	4,042	4,042
1st week June	$516,063	$505,667	.....
From July 1	24,538,384	23,977,238	.....
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	973
1st week June	104,030	93,800	78,019
From Jan. 1	2,767,432	2,387,563	1,774,003
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	286	277	276
1st week June	33,256	24,380	21,639
From Jan. 1	920,127	835,679	580,712
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	343
1st week June	84,339	91,051	79,575
From July 1	3,486,557	3,388,411	3,008,708
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week June	19,229	18,417	.....
From July 1	882,731	925,518	.....

ATLANTA & WEST POINT for April—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	54,369	52,254	2,115
Op. expenses	42,736	45,700	*2,964
Net earnings	11,633	6,554	5,079
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	636,954	606,584	30,370
Op. expenses	410,160	359,121	60,039
Net earnings	217,794	247,463	*29,669

*Decrease.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Total income	929,963	943,302	*10,495
Exp., int. & div.	938,769	949,264	*10,495
Deficit	8,806	5,930	2,847

*Decrease.

CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for April—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	363,432	250,277	113,155
Op. expenses	253,553	192,783	60,742
Net earnings	109,881	57,494	52,387
Interest & taxes	51,027	43,722	7,305
Balance	58,854	13,772	45,082
Equip. renewal fd	10,000	5,000	5,000
Surplus	48,854	8,772	40,082
From Nov. 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	2,391,844	1,562,604	829,150
Op. expenses	1,443,083	1,064,699	378,384
Net earnings	948,761	497,995	450,766
Interest & taxes	281,401	237,779	43,622
Balance	667,360	260,216	401,144
Equip. renewal fd	60,000	30,000	30,000
Surplus	607,360	230,216	371,144

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for April—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	203,567	206,518	170,704
Op. expenses	129,819	121,807	109,316
Net earnings	73,748	84,711	61,388
Gross, 4 months	771,038	771,038	1,590,436
Net, 4 months	241,308	305,055	524,445

OHIO RIVER RAILROAD for April—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	96,066	109,095	*13,029
Op. expenses	68,273	74,873	*6,600
Net earnings	27,793	34,222	*6,429
From Jan. 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	413,732	393,700	20,032
Op. expenses	290,732	272,385	18,347
Net earnings	123,000	121,315	1,685

*Decrease.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for May—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	98,393	80,056	74,558
Net earnings	18,813	17,639	19,337
Deficit	4,654	4,831	2,986
Gross, 10 months	1,067,561	985,817	894,371
Surp., 10 months	4,311	4,157	*1,512

*Deficit.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Watkins Consolidated Electric and Gas Light Company of Watkins; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. R. Horn of Catasauqua, Penn; J. J. McKee of Bethlehem, Penn., and Charles B. Reid of New York City.

Security Refrigerator Company of Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—L. F. Kunz of Weehawken, N. J., and T. D. Raubut and T. H. Wilson of New York City.

Arthur H. Wiener & Co. of New York City, to manufacture ladies' skirts and cloaks; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. H. Wiener, Hattie L. Wiener, and Paul Frankel of New York City.

Coliseum Cycle Track Association of Syracuse, N. Y.; capital, $6,000. Directors—M. F. Tanner, A. E. Hughes, and W. S. Farmer of Syracuse.

Cuba Land Company of Cuba, Allegany County; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. A. Bates, H. C. Morgan, and C. A. Ackerly of Cuba.

The S. Clinton Sherwood Company of New York City, to quarry building stone; capital, $25,000. Directors—S. C. Sherwood, J. W. Woolfolk, and G. R. Cooper of New York City.

Spencer Electrical Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. H. Spencer of New York City, C. L. Child of Montclair, N. J., and Henry Dawson of Richmond Hill, L. I.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 15.—The following charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Pacific Iron and Steel Company, to manufacture iron; capital, $30,000.

Kono Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, to make salves, drugs, and medicines; capital, $25,000.

The Sedatine Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia; capital, $500,000.

The American Workingman's Protective Association of Michigan; capital, $100,000.

The Davis Real Estate Company of New York; capital, $50,000.

The Pacific Iron and Steel Company of New York; capital, $30,000

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Activity and generally rising values still mark the course of the security market. Natural and technical influences work in harmony—favorable to improvement.

By far the most important development last week was the Government crop report published by the Department of Agriculture, indicating a total wheat yield of from 650,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels, while reports obtainable on foreign crops foreshadow sufficient shrinkage abroad to maintain the cereal at a price remunerative to producers. Curiously enough, Wall Street was tardy in its recognition of the pre-eminent importance of the official refutation of the swarm of rumors which had been industriously disseminated, predicting damage and decreased yield. Yet the early market response was slight—no more than would have attended any ordinary piece of good news; but as the week wore on the country at large grasped the full import of the situation and took the market into its own hands, Wall Street reluctantly following. London operators, too, were quick to appreciate what another year of good crops means for this country and morning after morning sent higher quotations. Why professional Wall Street should have been so obtuse is difficult to explain except upon the theory dear to the professional heart that all good news should be "coppered"—a theory which may have had some working value in times when speculation was simply the plaything of manipulation, but which is out of date in these larger days. Good news—veracious news—is plainly a force not to be trifled with, whereto many a "bear" can add mournful testimony.

Following the report on wheat came welcome reports of the favorable position of the growing cotton crop, which, if maintained, will insure another year of revivifying prosperity in the South—a section now running the West a hard race in the struggle for prosperity, adding its due quota to National achievement. Indeed, the only opportunity now open to the crop rumormongers is corn, of which doleful predictions may with certainty be expected; but here again all reliable data warrants the expectation of at least a normal yield. Meanwhile the prices of all natural products maintain a profitable level and can still do so should a considerable diminution ensue—a fact of first importance bearing on the securities market.

Great crops are not an unmixed blessing when they bring abnormally low prices—it will be remembered that some years ago corn was so cheap that it was used for fuel—but abundant crops at high or even fair prices are the very source of National prosperity, not only in the direct result of increased railroad and industrial earnings, but by their wide diffusion of wealth and the consequent increase of consumptive capacity. Present prosperity dates back to 1897, when a large wheat crop, coincident with European shortage, was sold at a high price; the effects of that transaction started and made possible the industrial expansion which followed and which is still on the up grade. It is by no means improbable that crop results of 1901 will equal or surpass 1897.

On the technical side the important development of last week was the reduction of its discount rate by the Bank of England to 3 per cent., following a reduction the previous week to 3½ per cent., the prevailing rate for a long time prior thereto having been 4 per cent. Gratifying evidence is thus furnished of an easing of the tension in money circles abroad, eliminating from the world's financial situation an element that had created serious apprehension, for finance is now so international in scope and character that weakness anywhere must in greater or lesser degree be felt everywhere—least, of course, at the most prosperous points. The bank rate reduced, a most notable, a most significant result followed in London. Speculation—always fostered by easy money—revived immediately, but was almost entirely confined to American securities. Consols, British railroads, and other British securities met with but languid attention and scored merely fractional advances, but American issues were actively traded in at sharply rising quotations—outrunning New York itself. The deduction is plain that the United States presents the most inviting field to foreign speculators; reassured as to borrowing capacity they at once plunged into the New York market. Hardly more striking testimony could be offered to the attractiveness of the American speculative situation. It would have seemed natural that the better news from the South African war would have caused London to boom its own securities, but as by one impulse speculative fervor centred in "Yankees." It is, perhaps, a foretaste of the part London may play in the American market when relieved of those gloomy conditions which have so long curbed its speculative spirit.

Minor developments of the week were along familiar lines, comprising more rumor than fact. Sensational advances in St. Paul and Union Pacific lent color to the story of an extension of the Northwestern alliance; but it is only fair to note that crop prospects warrant any rise in the Granger or Pacific railroads which does not carry prices beyond earning power level. It must also be remembered that current dividends do not always fully represent earnings—St. Paul and Union Pacific being notable cases in point.

Another focus of interest at present is the projected Southwestern amalgamation under the headship of Missouri Pacific, concerning which improbable rumors were emitted last week—but it is certain that some comprehensive scheme is afoot, and official action may be taken this week. On the whole, the rumors of last week were harmless enough—notable for the fact that for the first period in some time they were of hopeful character.

Investment conditions remain unchanged. Steady absorption of bonds and "gilt-edged" stocks goes on at prices yielding the minimum return of 3 to 4 per cent., which has become the fixed level for highest grade securities.

Prices of even less tested securities paying dividends are steadily trending toward a like level—a movement inevitable unless some violent convulsion should enhance the value of money, than which nothing now seems more uncertain. Speculation is being forced into doubtful dividend payers, non-dividend payers, and new issues.

The growing paucity of floating stock of railroad securities may—probably will—soon turn attention more to the industrials, which have been comparatively neglected and which in the very fascination of their uncertainty are peculiarly attractive to the speculative mind. On the basis of yield and earnings many of them are selling very low; with confidence in them once established they could soon rival the railroad list in activity and volume of transactions; but at present they lack the solid investment backing which the railroads enjoy. Speculative enthusiasm, however, must find a vent, and a diminishing supply of railroad securities will compel larger dealings in industrials, the first sign of which is notable in the growing favor of the United States Steel stocks—which may be expected to increase when their dividend basis is officially declared.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 15	438,451
To date this year	168,492,337
Corresponding date last year	61,966,725

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 15	$1,488,000
To date this year	$603,695,270
Corresponding date last year	$276,711,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Met. Street Railway	2½
Am. Ag. Chem.	¾	Mo. K. & T.	⅝
Am. Ag. C. pf.	½	National Lead	½
Am. Car & F. pf.	1	Nat. Salt. pf.	½
Am. Linseed	1	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Woolen pf.	1	North American	1
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	¾
At. T. & S. F. pf.	¾	People's Gas	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pere Marquette	14
B'klyn Rapid Transit	½	Pere Marq. pf.	1

sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 7@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $291,816,535; balances, $19,818,824; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $654,008.

Money on call in London, ¾@1 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 @2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86½ for sixty days, and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¾@4.85⅞; demand, $4.85⅞@$4.86. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs: 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95⅜@95 11-16; guilders, 40 3-16@40⅜ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par @15c premium. Boston—Par @ 5c. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 15.—Money was plentiful to-day and discounts were weak. The tone on the Stock Exchange was cheerful, but there was hardly enough business to test prices. Operators were hopeful that with the continuance of the ease of money, activity will soon be increased. Gilt-edge securities hardened. Americans were quiet and at parity. The inactivity tended to irregularity, and there were some declines, notably in Baltimore and Ohio. The close was steady.

The contributory causes of the plethora of money are Government disbursements, the return of country cash, usual after Whitsuntide, and the accumulation preparatory to the loan installment of June 18. The increased demand in connection therewith will probably stiffen rates and be followed by a further temporary hardening in the succeeding week, with the Stock Exchange settlement and the half year-end immediately thereafter. However, heavy Government disbursements, combined with the release of funds, July 4, will again result in extreme ease. Therefore, in view of the Bank's strength and the tendency in New York and Paris to send money to London, the maintenance of the bank rate at 3½ per cent. was unnecessary.

Though the reduction was a great surprise, no movement is anticipated until June 20. The action taken is indorsed by many who are closely acquainted with the prevailing conditions of the great money markets of the world. The banks of Holland and Belgium correspondingly reduced their rates to 3 per cent.

The marked advance in French exchange early in the week was partly due to the transfer of a moderate amount of Russian money to London. When this was completed a reaction occurred, excluding an exceptional demand on account of Russia. The desire of French capitalists to employ money in London is expected to be sufficiently keen to keep French exchange well above the gold point. The supply of money in France is enormous, and in view of the lack of enterprise and indisposition to invest either in American rails, Russian industrials, or other securities hitherto attractive, there is good reason for expecting a large amount will continue to be employed indefinitely in London. Consequently an appreciable demand on London for the shipment of gold to France is regarded as remote.

Money in Berlin is abundant and there is a prospect of the reduction of the German bank rate in July. The lowness of Berlin exchange is attributed to the recent heavy selling of American securities for German account, and must be taken in connection with the high New York exchange. Much American money is being sent to London to pay for securities purchased in Germany. Owing to the poorness of the German crops the trade balance will be exceptionally unfavorable, and consequently there is greater prospect of exports of gold from Berlin than of imports. The Statist says:

"The really important factor governing the value of money in London this Autumn will be the condition of trade and the demand for money in the United States. They are gathering an enormous wheat crop, exports during the coming year will be very great, and the trade balance in their favor will be colossal. Our holdings of American securities are greatly reduced, and in the event of a continuance of trade expansion in America, which appears certain, we may be required to pay in gold for a portion of our cotton and wheat. Hence the American demand for gold will probably necessitate protective measures by the Bank of England in the Autumn. If, however, money remains cheap in Paris, the demand will partially be met therefrom."

Discussing the huge production of gold in recent years, attended by the abnormal demand of several countries, compared with the entirely changed conditions in Russia, India, and Japan, which are now releasing gold, The Statist remarks:

"Trade in the United States is abnormally active and likely to be more active during the coming year than hitherto, and the demand for money in America is likely to greatly expand. Consequently, it will have to be met by a greater stock of gold. But the world's production is more than sufficient to provide the currency needs of America and the usual demands of the arts. The surplus must apparently flow into the banks of England, France, and Germany. There is every reason to believe that the Autumn demand will be met without difficulty. Thereafter, the accumulation in the chief centres will result in easier money than witnessed for several years. If, in the meanwhile, the war is ended and Rand mining is resumed, the supply of gold is likely to be far in excess of the demand. We may regard the period of money stringency as practically past."

Consols for both money and the account, 93 15-16; Atchison, 80½; Canadian, 106½; St. Paul, 178; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville, 113; Union Pacific preferred, 93; New York Central, 160¼; Erie, 45; Pennsylvania, 78; Reading, 29⅞; Erie first preferred, 72⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 100; Grand Trunk, 11⅜; Anaconda, 10; Rand Mines, 4⅜; United States Steel, 50¾; preferred, 101½.

Bar silver quiet, 27 7-16d per ounce.

Spanish fours, 71¼.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.10; Madrid, 39.25; Lisbon, 39.50; Rome, 4.77½.

Money 1@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three-months bills, 2⅝ per cent.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, June 15.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak, in the absence of transactions. This was accentuated by the assignment of an electrical company, formed by a Mr. Kummer company of Dresden. Banks were particularly affected. Funds were maintained. Transvaal Rails fluctuated.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

PARIS, June 15.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day. Rentes were weak, owing to the Budget Committee's vote regarding the introduction of an income tax. Brazilians were strong, on the announcement by the Rothschilds that the July coupon would be paid in full. Tractions were offered and were weak. Kafirs were more favorable, on London advices.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 02½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 72.35.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$167,417,507
Gold	95,228,235
Silver	22,134,006
United States notes	13,091,484
Treasury notes of 1890	136,222
National bank notes	7,820,910
Total receipts this day	1,874,317
Total receipts this month	25,342,164
Total receipts this year	561,436,365
Total expenditures this day	1,100,000
Total expenditures this month	17,835,000
Total expenditures this year	494,762,298
Deposits in National banks	103,282,945

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$290,738,789
Silver dollars	435,343,000
Silver dollars of 1890	964,446
Silver bullion of 1890	47,850,554
Total	$774,896,789

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$290,738,789
Silver certificates outstanding	435,343,000
Treasury notes outstanding	48,815,000
Total	$774,896,789

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$57,607,205
Gold certificates	37,621,030
Silver coin and bullion	17,828,049
Silver certificates	5,395,957
United States notes	13,091,484
Other assets	19,045,849
Total in Treasury	$150,409,577
Deposits in National banks	103,282,945
Total	$253,782,522
Current liabilities	86,365,015
Available cash balance	$167,417,507

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was very limited, and with few exceptions the day's movements in prices were of little importance. The improvement of Friday was followed by further small advances in several parts of the list, but elsewhere declines occurred, so that there was no decided tendency in either direction. Very little interest was taken in the market by-traders, and as a whole business showed little life. In the new issues transactions were about as light as they were in other stocks, although these new securities were watched with more general interest.

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AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE preferred was active to the extent of about 1,000 shares. It sold down to 88½, and closed at 88 bid, a decline of 1½ points. The common stock was less active, and declined less. It closed at 33 bid, as compared with 34 bid on Friday. No effort to support these issues has appeared since they were placed on the curb, and the declines which have occurred since the initial sales were deemed natural in the absence of supporting orders.

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AMERICAN MALT 6s, which developed strength at the close on Friday, advanced to 94, and closed at that figure, an advance of about 2 points within the last two days.

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UNITED STATES COTTON DUCK rose to still higher figures, the common selling up to 34 and the preferred to 91. They both closed at about the best prices of the day.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE was quiet and strong. Both issues of the stock were in better demand, and the bonds showed a net gain of half a point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 15. Bid.	Asked.	June 14. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	59	57	59
American Can	27	27¼	27	27¼
American Can pf	76¼	76½	76¼	76½
American Chicle	80	87	80	87
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	11	9¾	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf	38	40	38	40
Am. Locom., w. i	33	33½	34	35
Am. Locom. pf., w. i	88	89	89½	90
American Malt	94	..	93½	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	22½	23	22½	23
*British Columbia Copper	16	17	16¼	16¾
British Exchequer 5s	98¾	99	98¾	99
*California Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	39	40½	39	40½
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Central & So. Am. Tel	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	4¼	4¾	4	4½
Compressed Air	16½	18	17	19
Consolidated Equipment	5	7	5	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	26	28	26	28
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	70½	70½	70½	70⅝
Continental Tobacco deb	106½	107¼	106½	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	..	87½	..	87½
Denver & S. W	70	71½	71	73
Den. & S. W. pf	70	72	72	73
Denver & S. W. 5s	96	98½	95⅝	96¼
Diamond Match	143	144	143	144
Dist. Co. of Am	8	8¼	7⅞	8
Dist. Co. of Am. pf	29¼	30	29	29½
Electric Boat	21	23	21	23
Electric Boat pf	50	55	50	55
Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	4	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	8	..	8	..
Electric Vehicle pf	18	..	18	..
Electro-Pneumatic	2	2½	2	2½
Empire Steel	7	8	7	7
Empire Steel pf	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	3	4	3	4
General Carriage	1½	2	1½	2
General Chemical	65	69	65	69
General Chemical pf	99	102	99	102
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
Hall Signal	40	44	40	44
Havana Commercial	10½	11½	10½	11½
Havana Commercial pf	51	53	51	53
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	..	3¾	..	3¾
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	3	3½	3	3¼
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	25¾	28	25¾	28
Nat. Enam'g & Stamp	21½	22	21½	22
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf	84½	88	84	86
Nat. Sugar pf	107	110	107	110
New England Transport	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E., L. & P	22	25	22	25
N. Y. & Q. E., L. & P. pf	69½	72	69½	72
N. Y. Realty Corp	155	160	157	165
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11¾	12	12	12½
Old Colony	90	95	100	105
Otis Elevator	32	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf	92	93	92	93
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Phila., Balt. & L. E	36¾	38½	36¾	38½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	73	76	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat. & Light	145	150	145	..
St. Louis Transit	23	25	24	25
Seaboard Air Line	84	84½	83½	83¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	28½	28¾	28	28⅛
Seaboard Air Line pf	47	47½	46¾	47
Singer Mfg	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac	30	42	39	42
Southern Ry. 5s	81¼	82¼	81¼	82¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120	..	120	..
Standard Oil of N. J	750	755	750	755
Storage Power	10	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	22¾	23½	22¾	23½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	..	6¾	7	6¾
Union Typewriter	63	64½	63	64½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	118	116	118
United Rys of St. L. 4s	89¾	90	89½	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	77¾	78½	77¾	78½
U. S. Cotton Duck	33¾	34½	33¾	34
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90½	91¼	89½	91
Universal Tobacco, w. i	20	21	20	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i	60	61	60	61
Va. Coal, I. & C	7½	9	8¼	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	50	51	50	51
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	108	112	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways

Broadway & 7th Av	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101¼	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102	103	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R	210	220	210	220
Cent. Park, N. & E.R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	45	42	45
Columbus Railway pf	97	100	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J	69½	70¼	68½	70¼
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¾	19½	20
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	82	83	82	83
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R. 5s	25	..	25	..
Second Av. R.R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R.R	208	212	208	212
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 4s	116	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	90	98	90	98
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1998	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	8	6½	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	72	70	71
Central Union 5s, gtd	108½	109½	108½	109½
Col. Gas 5s	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	13½	14	12¾	14
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	81	83
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	21	..	21	..
Denver Gas 5s	70	..	70	..
Essex & Hudson Gas	30	33	30	34
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	95	98	95	98
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	310	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s	107¼	108	107¼	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	9	11	10	11
N. E. Gas 6s	..	61	..	61
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	105½	106¼	105½	106¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	87	84	87
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	95	98	94	97
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	25	24	25
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	90½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hobo. & Ho. Ferry	80	83	81	83
Union Ferry	38½	40	38½	40
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Alice sold at .45, 200 Breece at 1.65@1.70, 800 Brunswick at .22, 2,000 Comstock at .06½, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.30, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 300 Crown Point at .10, and 200 Isabella at .60.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 15, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
123⅜	123½	5,100	Amalgamated Copper	123	124	122⅝	123½	+ ½
33½	33¾	800	Am. Agric. Chemical	33	33¾	33	33¾	+ ¾
89½	90¼	100	Am. Agric. Chem. pf	90	90	90	90	+ ¾
33⅜	34	4,170	Am. Car & Found. Co	33½	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅜
87½	87⅝	725	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅜
31⅜	31¾	1,520	American Cotton Oil	31⅜	31¾	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅜
89¾	90½	140	Am. Cotton Oil pf	90	90	90	90	..
193	195	17	American Express	202	202	202	202	..
35½	36	100	American Ice Co	35⅝	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	− ⅛
20	21½	100	American Linseed Co	21	21	21	21	+1
48¼	50	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf	50	50	50	50	..
57¼	58¼	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	58	58	58	58	+ ⅜
101	101½	330	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	101½	101½	101	101	− ½
88¼	88¾	675	American Snuff pf	88½	88½	88¼	88⅜	− ⅛
144¼	144⅝	5,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	144¼	145¼	144¼	144¼	+ ¼
74½	76	100	Am. Woolen pf	73	75	75	75	+ 1½
138½	139	4,270	American Tobacco	139½	139⅝	138½	138½	− ⅛
..	..	200	Am. Tobacco ctfs	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	− ¼
49⅜	50	900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	49½	50	49	49⅝	+ ⅛
87⅞	88	5,500	At., T. & S. F.	87½	88	87	87⅞	+ ⅛
104⅜	104⅞	9,000	At., T. & S. F. pf	104½	104⅝	103⅞	104⅜	+ ⅛
110¼	110½	2,400	Baltimore & Ohio	110½	110⅝	109½	110¼	+ ⅛
95	95½	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	95	95	95	95	..
81½	81¾	3,210	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	80⅞	81½	80⅞	81¼	+ ⅛
49⅜	50¼	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	50⅜	50	50	50¼	+ ⅛
81⅜	81⅞	400	Chicago & Alton pf	82	82	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅛
196½	197	100	C., B. & Q. ctfs	196½	196½	196½	196½	− ⅛
23⅜	23⅞	450	Chicago Great West	23½	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
53	54	1,050	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	53½	54	53¼	53¾	+ ⅜
39	39½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	39	39	39	39	− ½
73½	74	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	..
180¾	181	83,650	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	174½	181⅞	174½	180⅞	+ 6½
193	193½	2,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	189½	194	189½	193	+ 4
207½	208	1,900	Chicago & Northw	203½	208	203½	208	+ 4¾
..	..	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	225	225	225	225	+ 1½
170	170½	820	Chi., R. I. & Pac	170	170¾	170	170¼	+ ¼
22⅞	23¼	700	Chi. Term. Trans	22⅝	23	22¼	23	− ⅛
43	43½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	43	43	43	43	− ½
19½	20	400	Chicago Union Trac	19⅜	20	19⅜	20	+ ¼
86½	87	300	C., C., C. & St. L	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅞	+ ⅛
130	130½	3,350	Colorado Fuel & Iron	128	133	128	130⅞	+ 5⅛
15½	16	2,500	Colorado Southern	15½	15¾	15¼	15½	..
51½	52¼	100	Col. Southern 1st pf	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	− ⅛
23¼	23½	300	Del., Lack. & West	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23¼	− ⅛
222½	223½	200	Consolidated Gas	223⅜	223½	223¼	223½	+ ¼
68⅝	68⅞	2,050	Con. Tobacco Co	68¾	69	68⅝	69	+ ¼
119¼	120	400	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	120	120	120	120	− ¼
167½	168	200	Delaware & Hudson	168	168	168	168	..
238	238½	500	Del., Lack. & West	238	238½	238	238¼	+ ¼
52⅜	53	200	Denver & R. G	52½	52½	52½	52½	..
102¼	102¼	2,800	Denver & R. G. pf	102½	102½	102	102½	+ ½
37	38⅜	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	38	38	38	38	− ¼
..	..	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
44¼	44⅜	9,000	Erie	44	44⅝	43⅝	44¼	+ ¼
..	..	..	Erie 1st pf	71	71	71	71	+ ¼
247½	248	200	General Electric	248½	248½	248	248	..
62½	63	1,600	Glucose Sugar Ref	62½	63	63	63	+1
103	104	300	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf	104	104	103	103	− 2
54⅜	55	500	Hocking Valley	54⅜	55	54⅜	53	+ ⅜
77⅞	78	100	Hocking Valley pf	78	78	78	78	..
144	145	900	Illinois Central	144	145	143½	145	+ ⅝
23½	23½	100	International Paper	23½	23½	23⅞	23½	− ⅛
77½	77½	100	Internat. Paper pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	− ⅛
97⅜	97⅝	100	Internat. Power Co	97⅜	97⅝	97	97½	..
7⅞	7⅞	400	International Silver	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ½
32½	32½	100	International Silver pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	− 1½
36⅞	36⅞	1,000	Iowa Central	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
40	40	100	International Pump	40	40	40	40	..
82½	82½	525	International Pump pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	..
35½	41	2,200	Kanawha & Michigan	35½	41	35½	39	+4
28	28	500	Knickerbocker Ice	28	28	28	28	− ½
85½	85½	100	Laclede Gas	85½	85½	85½	85½	..
110¼	110⅝	5,250	Louisville & Nashville	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	+ ⅜
123½	123½	3,400	Manhattan Elevated	123½	123½	122¾	123½	+ ¼
175½	176	6,300	Met. Street Railway	174	176	174	175½	+ 2¼
29¼	29½	2,000	Mexican Central	29¼	29½	28⅞	29½	+ ⅜
11⅞	11⅝	400	Mexican National ctfs	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
21	21	300	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	21	21	21	21	−1⅛
60½	60¾	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	60½	60¾	60¼	60½	..
32	32⅛	650	Mo, Kan. & Texas	32	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
64½	65	2,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	64½	65	64½	65	+ ⅛
123	123⅜	14,550	Missouri Pacific	123	123⅜	121½	122⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	100	National Biscuit Co	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅛
22	23	1,100	National Lead Co	22	23½	22	23½	+ ½
92½	93	..	Nat. Lead Co. pf	93	93	93	93	..
78	78	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf	78	78	78	78	+ ½
157½	157½	500	New York Central	157½	157½	156⅞	157¼	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	3,750	N. Y., Ont. & West	37⅞	38⅛	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
54½	54½	500	Norfolk & Western	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ¼
90	90	300	Norfolk & West. pf	90	90	90	90	..
96	97	200	North American	96	97	96	97	+1
43	43	300	Pacific Mail	43	43	43	43	..
153	153½	16,700	Pennsylvania R. R	153	153½	152⅝	153½	+ ⅝
10⅛	10⅜	3,163	People's Gas rights	10⅛	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
117	118¼	11,600	People's Gas, Chicago	117	118¼	117	118¼	+ ¼
63⅜	70	800	Père Marquette	63⅜	70	63¾	70	+14
79	79	100	Père Marquette pf	79	79	79	79	+ ½
70½	70½	100	P., C., C. & St. L	70½	70½	70½	70½	+2½
44⅝	44⅝	100	Pressed Steel Car	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	− ¼
87	87	50	Pressed Steel Car pf	87	87	87	87	..
46⅞	48	11,000	Reading	46⅞	48	46⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
79½	80⅜	27,150	Reading 1st pf	79½	80⅜	79½	80	+ ⅛
56⅞	57½	5,300	Reading 2d pf	56⅞	57¼	56⅞	57⅜	+1⅛
20½	20⅝	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
74½	75	400	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	74½	75	74⅛	75	..
32	32	1,100	Rubber Goods	32	32	31	31	−1⅜
79	79	200	Rubber Goods pf	79	79	78½	78½	−1½
32⅛	32½	100	St. L. & G. I. 2d pf	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	− ⅜
47½	47¾	800	St. L. & San Fran	47½	47¾	47¼	47⅜	− ⅛
73⅝	74	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	73⅝	74

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.79¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	5.55
Beef, family	11.22
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08
Lard, prime	8.85
Butter, Western creamery	.19¼

CHICAGO, June 15.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Quiet. Winter patents, $3.70@$3.80; straights, $3.20@$3.60; clears, $2.60@$3.30; Spring specials, $4.20; patents, $3.65@$3.90; straights, $2.90@$3.25; bakers', $2.30@$3.10; No. 2 Spring wheat, 71¾@72¾c; No. 3, 69¾c; No. 2 red, 69¾@70¾c; No. 2 corn, 42⅞@43¼c; No. 2 yellow, 42⅝@43¾c; No. 2 oats, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 30¼c; No. 3 white, 28¾@30c; No. 2 rye, 47¾c; good feeding barley, 48@50c; fair to choice malting, 51@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.72; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $3.45@$3.55; mess pork, per bbl, $14.75@$14.80; lard, per 100 lb, $8.52½@$8.55; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.95@$8.15; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 7¢@7¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.45@$8.55; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27.

COTTON.—Cotton advanced yesterday to nearly the high point reached Friday, and at the close was decidedly above the close of the day before. Sentiment was bullishly disposed from the first, owing to a predominance of firm influences, not the least of which were better trade reports. On the opening the market was firm, with prices unchanged to 7 points higher. This advance was soon increased to 9@9 points by support from room bulls, the South, and from Europe. Fall River contributed fuel to the bull fire by reporting sales of over 1,000,000 pieces print cloths at full prices, dry goods centres told of improving trade conditions, Manchester reported continued gains in demand from China and India, Southern spot markets were said to be not only holding their own, but to be working slowly upward on more urgent demand from exporters and the Northern mills, and New England mills stated that short-time schedules were to be continued indefinitely on Monday and that no further efforts were to be made toward reduction in wages at the mills. Crop news was unquestionably bad from the eastern and central sections of the belt, but averaged fairly well so far as the rest of the Southwest was concerned. The local spot cotton market was unchanged and dull, with middling upland quoted at 8¾c, middling Gulf at 8¾c. Southern spot markets were officially reported as steady to firm, with prices unchanged.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	8.15	8.18	8.15	8.15@8.17
July	8.17	8.24	8.17	8.19@8.20
August	7.61	7.68	7.61	7.63@7.64
September	7.32	7.34	7.31	7.33@7.34
October	7.24	7.25	7.20	7.24@7.25
November	..	..	..	7.20@7.22
December	7.25	7.25	7.22	7.24@ ..
January	7.24	7.27	7.24	7.26@7.27
February	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.27@7.28
March	7.27	7.31	7.27	7.30@ ..

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Spot cotton, moderate business; prices unchanged; American middling, 4 19-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 5,300 bales American. Receipts, 24,000 bales, including 22,000 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, June, 4 30-64@4 31-64d buyers; June and July, 4 30-64d sellers; July and August, 4 29-64d buyers; August and September, 4 28-64d buyers; September, 4 23-64d buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 5-64d buyers; October and November, 4 2-64d, 4 3-64d sellers; November and December 4@4 1-64d buyers; December and January, 4@4 1-64d sellers; January and February, 4 1-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bearish conditions prevailed in wheat early yesterday morning. An abundance of selling orders from several important points made prices heavy and invited moderate short account operations by room traders. The feature of cables was a ½@¾d decline in Liverpool quotations, due to promising crop prospects everywhere, both in this country and Europe. An advance of 5 points in Paris markets was not considered to have any bearing on French crop matters. Foreign houses sold here at the opening, and so did Western people later, quite liberally. The weather map showed a low area over Kansas and a few suggestions of trouble concerning wet weather at harvest in certain localities, but not of a serious nature thus far. Before the regular close bulls, who went short early were anxiously trying to replace their sales, and steadiness was thus restored, last official prices showing only a partial ⅛c net decline. The Berlin market closed 1@1¼ mark net lower, Budapest 3 points off, and Antwerp ⅛@¼c net lower. The export trade included 15 loads at all ports. No. 2 red closed 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83¾c, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 86¾c, free on board, afloat, basis. On the curb trade was light at steady prices, September closing at 74¾c at 1 o'clock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted $3.90@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.40@$19, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Dull; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Quiet; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1.10@$1.15; coarse, 95@96c. FEED—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $16@$16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75@$16; Spring bran, bulk, $16@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$20; city bran, $17; cornmeal, $28; linseed oil cake, $27.25; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oilmeal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 15.—Close—Wheat—Cash, 67¾c; July, 66⅞@67c; September, 66⅜c. On track, No. 1 hard, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH, June 15.—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 72½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 69¼c; September, 68¼c; July, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c. Corn, none. Oats, 27¼@27c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	70¼	76¾	76¼	76¾
September	73 13-16	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛
October	74 5-16	74⅝	74¼	74⅝
December	75¼	75¾	75¼	75⅝
Corn—				
July	47½	47½	47½	47½
September	47¾	48⅛	47¾	47⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	70
July	70	70⅝	69 13-16	70¼
September	68⅝	68⅞	68¼	68¾
Corn—				
June	..	..	..	42½
July	42⅝	43⅜	42⅜	43⅜
September	43½	44¼	43½	44⅛
Oats—				
June	..	..	..	27¾
July	27½	28 5-16	27½	28½
September	25½	26	25½	25⅞
Lard—				
July	8.50	8.55	8.50	8.55
September	8.00	8.05	8.37½	8.62½
Ribs—				
July	8.05	8.05	8.00	8.05
September	8.10	8.12½	8.07½	8.12½
Pork—				
July	14.72½	14.75	14.70	14.75
September	14.87½	14.95	14.87½	14.92½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $15.75@$16.75; family, $15.50@$16; short clear, $16@$17.25. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $13@$17. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; barons, 7¾c; 180-lb, 7¾c; 160-lb, 8c; 140-lb, 8¼c; pigs, 8¾@8¼c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies dull; smoking, 10@10¼c; 10-lb, 9½c; 12-lb, 9¼c; 14-lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders steady, 7¼c; pickled hams quiet, 9¾@10¼c. TALLOW—Very firm; city, 4¾c; country, 5@5¼c. LARD—Steady, $8.85; city lard steady, $8.25; refined lard quiet; South America, $9.60; Continent, $8.95; Brazil, kegs, $10.70; compound firm, 6¾@7c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 10c; city lard stearine, 9¾c.

COFFEE.—A very slack business was transacted on the Coffee Exchange yesterday and fluctuations were confined to a range of 5 points. The market opened steady with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, the advance occurring in the May option only. Locally, a dull spot trade was noted, with quotations nominally unchanged on the basis of 6c for Rio No. 7 and 6¾c for Santos No. 4, invoice lots. The close of the local speculative market was steady at net unchanged prices. Total sales were 2,750 bags. The bark White Wings cleared from Rio on June 14 with 16,000 bags.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	5.00@5.05
July	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.05
August	..	..	..	5.05@5.10
September	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
October	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20@5.25
November	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
December	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
January	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
February	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
March	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.60
April	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
May	..	..	..	5.60@5.65

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 4$300; receipts, 21,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. Havre—Coffee market opened steady, unchanged; January, 37; February, 37.25; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 37.75; June, 35.50; July, 35.75; August, 36; September, 36.25; October, 36.50; November, 36.50; December, 36.75. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 4$775; exchange, 11 25-32d.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $6.90, and in bulk, $4.35; Philadelphia, bbls, $6.85, and in bulk, $4.30; refined, cases, New York, $7.90. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, bbls, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 39c; off Summer yellow, 38c; prime white, 41@42c; prime Winter yellow, 42c. Linseed—American, raw, 61c; American, boiled, 63c; Calcutta, raw, 56c; Western Linseed quoted 2c under city brands; Lard Oil—66@70c.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin was unsettled, while tar and pitch were quiet. We quote: Tar, regulars, $2.05; do, oil, bbls, $4. Spirits of turpentine, 36@36½c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $2.20; M, $2.55; N, $2.90; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.40.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 15.—Spirits of turpentine firm, at 33@33¼c; receipts, 1,329 casks; sales, 1,798 casks; exports, 5,657 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,232 bbls; exports, 4,379 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 15.—Turpentine firm, 31c. Resin firm, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 15.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing; receipts, 56 casks. Resin firm, 95c@$1; receipts, 259 bbls. Crude turpentine steady, $1.10@$2.11; receipts, 108 casks. Tar firm, $1.50; receipts, 53 bbls.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $14; steel rails, $23; pig iron warrants, $9.75; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $28.40; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $5.97½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses, 3¾c.

COURTS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, June 17.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 06, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

110—Beasley vs. Conqueror.
111—Newtown Creek Towing Co. vs. Barge Emma.
Tug112—Same vs. Barge Jack.
Creek125—In re Comp. Gen. Transatlantique.
157—Van Brunt vs. Ferryboat Colorado.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, June 17.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Goslin.
2—Morris vs. Worcester
3—Ayers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—Campbell vs. same.
5—Commercial Pub. Co. vs. Beckwith.
6—Lewkowitz v s. Board of Aldermen.
7—Tully vs. Robertson.
8—Conklin vs. Van Vianken.
9—Hamilton vs. Fitzmahony.
10—Young vs. Abelman.
11—Saxl vs. Salberg.
12—Equitable Life Assur. Socy. vs. Moloney.
13—Hall vs. Blue Ridge Mining Co.
14—Skillin vs. Central Trust Co.
15—Brush vs. Kirkeby.
16—May vs. Dahnt.
17—People, &c., vs. Lewis.
18—Same vs. Goodale.
19—People, &c., vs. Garvey.
20—Same vs. Beavley.
21—Cunnelly vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
22—Teller vs. Denker.
23—Fisher vs. Gantner.
24—Matter of Fitzgerald.
25—Beck vs. Ernst.
26—Goldsmith vs. Goldsmith.
27—Carpenter vs. Burton.
28—Stevane vs. Sroka.
29—Ardier vs. Goldberg.
30—Bressant vs. Liebman.
31—Burns vs. Mullin.
32—Berriem vs. Mayor, &c.
33—Rasgot vs. same.
34—Collins vs. McWalters.
35—Allabough vs. Allabough.
36—Porter vs. Magnetic Separator Co.
37—Cohen vs. Cohen.
38—Von Ramdohr vs. Adolphi.
39—Maitland vs. Hirsch
40—Raynor vs. Schuilenberg.
41—Brown vs. Cahn.
42—Sands vs. Purdy.
43—Williams vs. O'Conor.
44—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Pequod Club.
45—Glennon vs. Whiteside.
46—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Dolan.
47—Manning vs. Manning.
48—Am. Press Assn. vs. Consol. Tel. & News Co.
49—Mapes vs. O'Brien.
50—Barnes vs. Buckley.
51—Gage vs. Dickinson.
52—Roussel vs. Lux.
53—Goldman vs. Fisher.
54—Gardner vs. Milleson
55—Thorn vs. Alvord.
56—Skidmore vs. Koch.
57—Gould vs. Sullivan.
58—Willis vs. Hayes.
59—Spindler vs. Gibson.
60—People, &c., vs. Herlihy.
61—Bergdorf vs. Hahn.
62—Heine vs. Martin.
63—Herbst vs. Horowitz
64—Perry vs. Woltmann
65—Hoffman vs. Burton.
66—Alexander vs. Aronson.
67—Copeland vs. Manning.
68—In re Cobleskill Quarry Co.
69—Hallenbeck vs. Parr.
70—Rogers vs. Conde.
71—Ward vs. Ward.
72—Hamilton vs. Hatch.
73—Stewart vs. Lyman.
74—Casker vs. Loewer Steamboat Co.
75—De Horen vs. Mulholland.
76—Gilbert vs. same.
77—Holmes vs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar. Motions.

601—In re Riverside Park Extension.
677—Knapp vs. Knapp.
725—In re Marcy Place.
681—Spinatta vs. Spinatta.
652—Coursen vs. Woodruff.
683—Trahan vs. Trahan.
684—Gilbert vs. Bretkavski.
685—Farrell vs. Farrell.
Demurrers.
1649—Diepenbrock vs. N. Y. Produce Exch'ge.
1640—Knick. Trust Co. vs. Hard.
1601—Caponigri vs. Cooper.
1607—Sterickes vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
1641—Davies vs. Ficklen
Preferred causes.
3270—Jeffries vs. 23d St. Ry. Co. vs. same.
3271—Same vs. same.
3272—People ex rel. Met. St. Ry. Co. vs. same.
3273—Same vs. same.
3646—Lindner vs. Lesser.
3449—O'Brien vs. Leary.
3208—Dale vs. Huston.
3441—City of N. Y. vs. Thorley.
3495—The N. Y. & B'klyn & M. B. R. R. vs. Feltner.
3496—Same vs. same.
3497—Prospect Park & C. I. R. R. vs. same.
3624—Aldcroft vs. Langfeld.
General calendar.
2246—Heine vs. Martin.
1363—Amberg vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1491—Bartel vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1492—Same vs. same.
1493—Samuels vs. Rasines.
2420—Brooks vs. Hartman.
2116—McGrath vs. Horgan.
2734—Howe vs. Verrault.
2985—Morgenstein vs. Endelman.
1654—Schlossberg vs. Schlossberg.
2501—Sommerfield vs. Sommerfield.
1465—Israelson vs. Kaufmann.
1472—Lane vs. Lane.
1482—Kelly vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
1683—Frances Mary Woodward.
1684—Moses Wallich.
1685—Erastus E. Marcy.
1686—Franz Link.
1687—Christian Kruse.
1688—Walter Hackshall.
1689—Robert W. Mc Master.
1690—Henry Wiesen.
1691—Patrick Gorman.
1692—Margaret Kirk.
1693—Orby G. Field.
1694—Marie Albert.
1695—Ann McCullough.
1696—Thomas McGrath.
1697—Annie L. Osgood.
1698—Charles Hartmeyer
1699—Annie Whalen.
1700—James Ryans.
1701—Edward Bradley.
1702—William Gibson.
1703—August Riedernauer.
1704—Katherine D. Callahan.
1705—Alethia Virginia Williams.
1706—Ellis Anderson.
1707—Sarah E. Gilbert.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3243.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Garvan for the People.

1—Terence Boylan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

9028—Lowry vs. Corning
10029—Prala ys. Green.
11010—David Henry Co. vs. McLean.
10644—Kaye vs. Garland
9657—Karcher vs. Spratley.
10511—Ward vs. Crawford.
10958—Rochester vs. Campbell.
11160—Robinson vs. Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

2845—Diehl vs. Robinson.
3245—Coverly vs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
1432—Roach vs. Lincoln Nat. Bank.
2423—Glaser vs. Seitz.
2911—Barry vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3162—Norton vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
3273—Wilson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10751—Nowack vs. same.
2967—Connor vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
1236—Caponigri vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3169—Connor vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
3173—Gaedeke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3177—Potter vs. Mahrenholz.
3179—Ford vs. N. J. Steel & Iron Co.
3189—Same vs. same.
3180—Ludwig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3181—Sherman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3184—Hirsch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3207—McLeod vs. N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.
3215—McGovern vs. Keating.
1276—First Nat. Bank vs. Brown.
1416—Flaumhaft vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
458—Winch vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
3195—Schaaf vs. Baumeister.
3256—Reese vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3257—Crearé vs. same.
3262—Gilson vs. same.
3300—Friedberg vs. same.
3239—Callahan vs. same
3240—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII., for trial.

2784—Bookstaver vs. Kirschbaum.
8808—Stuart vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
1824—Flynn vs. City of New York.
2522—Balke vs. Union Ry. Co.
1690—Falkner vs. Compton.
10030—Savage vs. R. P. & J. H. Staats Co.
2809—Becker vs. Woarms.
1813—Pascke vs. Frank.
3175—Meyer vs. Union Ry. Co.
3190—Larkin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3185—Gilford vs. City of New York.
3188—Farrell vs. same.
3235—Duffy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3256—Reese vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3257—Crearé vs. same.
3262—Gilson vs. same.
3300—Friedberg vs. same.
3239—Callahan vs. same
3240—Same vs. same.
10494—People, &c., vs. Bremer.
3205—Niebuhr vs. London.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

2609—Phillips vs. same.
2808—White vs. same.
3795—Swell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3796—Ewell vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—Alfred B. Wilson.
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Gus Russell.
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27—William McDonald.

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1—William H. Connors.
2—Thomas Woods.
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4—George Robinson.
5—Henry Simon.
6—John S. Silver.
7—Henry Smith.
8—Joseph Waldo.
9—James Henry.
Charles Baldwin.
William Francis.
John Beeswax.
10—Alexander Lensis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Gordon, and Skidmore for the People.

1—Joseph Frasteur.
2—Frederick Jacoby.
3—Joseph Crinion.
4—William Kolorowitz.
5—William Harris.
Leonard White.
6—Julius Dunn.
7—Isidore Goldberg.
8—Nathan Greenblum.
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12—Arthur Stovall.
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14—Ida Pierce.
15—Frank Pfeffer.
16—Laurence Curtis.
17—George Hill.
18—Frank R. Sherwin.
Charles Hodson, alias Charles Van Dyke.
19—John Dannels.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Walsh, and O'Connor for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—Adolph Barth.
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Max Plesbin.
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William Burke.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Matter of Barnard—Arthur Johns.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County—Trial Term—Smith, J.

Day calendar for June 17.

79—Fisher vs. Townsend.
6—O'Malley vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
28—Dalton vs. West. E. Ry. Co.
51—Maneusi vs. West. E. Ry. Co.
54—Flood vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
59—Connolly vs. Moynihan.
42—Foskett vs. Weber.
47—Schwartling vs. Van Wie
N. Y. Grocery Co.
61—Bradley vs. Lawrence.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated Day Calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

377—Pettit vs. B. H. R.
380—Roberts vs. same.
400—Pawson vs. Miller.
398—Strickland vs. Henry.
399—Urpansky vs. Schmenger.
394—Barry vs. Village of Port Jervis.
364—Ryan vs. Pollacek.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Stover, J.; Part III., Betts, J.; Part IV., Herrick, J.; Part V., Rich, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

2705—Smith vs. Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.
5978—Cleveland vs. Cromwell.
5479—Daus vs. Hoye.
6149—Perry vs. B'klyn Cooperage Co.
5657—Conway vs. Wray.
6213—Dufferin vs. B. H. R. R.
4843—Horan vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
6249—Kane vs. Met. St. R. R.
5286—Mount vs. B'klyn Union Gas Co.
4517—Naul vs. Naul et al.
5410—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R.
6064—Bertsch vs. same.
1611—Scrimgeour vs. James.
4855—Max vs. Shapiro.
6108—Krause vs. B. H. R. R.
6062—Goodstein vs. same.
3023—Sturm vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2874—Kapitol vs. same.
2200—Di Biaso vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

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Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County—Trial Term—Smith, J.

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10—Alexander Lensis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Gordon, and Skidmore for the People.

1—Joseph Frasteur.
2—Frederick Jacoby.
3—Joseph Crinion.
4—William Kolorowitz.
5—William Harris.
Leonard White.
6—Julius Dunn.
7—Isidore Goldberg.
8—Nathan Gre

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Few Large Deals Enliven Somewhat the Declining Market.

SALE OF THE PROGRESS CLUB

Latest Dealings by Brokers—Attractive Small Parcels at Auction This Week—List of Offerings.

Interest in the real estate market has been well sustained during the week, on account of the closing of several deals in which either the properties or the parties interested were such as to attract attention, but aside from these few transactions the week's business has shown unmistakable signs of the approach of Summer conditions.

The sale of the Progress Club property to J. B. Haggin was in many ways one of the most remarkable deals of the season, especially as it shows the tendency to make upper Fifth Avenue a purely residential section, in spite of whatever may be the character of present structures. The buying of flats in the side streets between Fifth and Madison Avenues to secure sites for modern dwellings has been a distinct branch of this Spring's business, but Mr. Haggin's purchase is the culminating instance of this movement, a $400,000 clubhouse, built only eleven years ago, not being sufficient to deter him from buying what he considers the finest available site between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second Streets.

The Subway Realty Company's purchase of the Park Avenue block front between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets is made primarily, of course, to secure a right of way for the underground road, but in this as well as in other acquisitions of property by that company, a commendable policy may be noted to take at each point not just as little land as is absolutely necessary, but to get a parcel that may be handled to advantage in the future. Such a policy would commend itself to the officers of the company for very obvious reasons, but even viewed in a broader light, it will operate to the benefit not only of these particular properties, but of the entire neighborhood. The leasing of the Floyd estate's corner at Broadway and Forty-first Street to Eyck Brothers as the site for a new building is the forerunner of the first new mercantile structure in the Broadway and Forty-second Street district. There seems to be no decrease in the demand for apartment house sites in the Long Acre Square neighborhood, the Municipal Realty Corporation having begun its career with the purchase of 70 and 72 West Forty-sixth Street and a plot of five lots running through from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth Street, just east of Seventh Avenue.

The William Astor estate came into the market as a purchaser last week, rounding out some of its previous holdings by buying Henry Corn's property 546 and 548 Broadway, running through to 80 to 88 Crosby Street.

The sale of the plot 79.6 by 100 on Fifty-third Street, just west of Madison Avenue, to Charles Buek, closes out the last of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church property, and judging by Mr. Buek's success with part of the old Columbia College block there is every reason for confidence in the outcome of his new operation.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The Jarvis estate has sold to James M. Duane, for about $33,000, the four-story dwelling 62 East Fifty-fifth Street, 15 by 100.

Max Marx has bought from Joseph Berndt the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 112.6; also, the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 25 by 100. Mr. Marx has resold the former parcel to John O. Baker and the latter to Nathan Wise.

Balleisen & Wechsler have sold to B. Englander the three six-story tenements 811, 815, and 817 Fifth Street.

S. Lawson has sold to Henry M. Toch the three-story dwelling 19 West Ninety-fourth Street, 16.8 by 100.

It is reported that A. S. Nichols has sold the five-story flat, with store, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 35 by 100.

Freedman & Feinberg have sold to Shalpansky Brothers the two six-story tenements at the northwest corner of Cherry and Rutgers Streets, on a plot 64 by 88.7.

G. & E. Doctor have sold the two new six-story flats 220 and 222 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, each 25 by 87 by 100.11.

Charles M. Heyman has leased for the New York Retail Grocers' Union to John Wanamaker the entire building 138 and 140 East Fifty-seventh Street for a long term of years at an annual rental of $5,000. The building will be used as a wareroom for motor vehicles.

Charles Rubinger sold for Morris Kittenplan the six-story and basement store 71 East Third Street to Herman Wasser for $43,150. He also sold for Joseph L. Buttenweiser the seven-story double tenement 58 First Street to Morris Kittenplan for $76,000.

Vetter, Ghames & Soper, in conjunction with John J. Lyons, have sold to a syndicate a plot of about 180 lots on White Plains Road adjoining Bronx Park for $97,000. It is the intention to improve the property at once. They have also sold 677, 679, and 681 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, three-story single frame flats on a plot 50 by 100, price $20,000, and have resold the same at an advanced price. For Marie Engfer the firm has sold 813 Westchester Avenue, a four-story double brick flat, with stores, lot 27 by 100; price, $17,500. Also for Arthur Gallaghan 705 Jackson Avenue, three-story single frame flat for $7,500. Also for Francis Eisner a plot of lots on the south side of Fifty-fifth Street 140 feet east of Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, for $4,500.

Joseph P. Day has leased for Charles E. Appleby to the Merchants' Trust Company the three-story building at the southwest corner of Fifty-ninth Street and the Grand Circle. The lessees will open a branch occupying the ground floor and basement.

The property 91 Liberty Street was transferred yesterday to the Singer Manufacturing Company by Louisa Cleaveland and others, executors, for a consideration of $145,000. This parcel adjoins the Singer Building, and has been under lease to the Singer corporation for some time.

The Auction Room.

Auction offerings for the next few days are both more numerous and attractive than those of the last week. Executors' sales of two down-town parcels, 11 Barclay Street and 25 Beekman Street, will be the features of Tuesday's list, the former to be sold by William M. Ryan and the latter by Peter F. Meyer. Mr. Meyer will also conduct on the same day a sale of lots on Monroe and Clay Avenues, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Streets. Auctioneer Ingraham will sell the old buildings 526½ Broome Street, near Thompson Street, while a partition announcement affects the tenement at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

For Wednesday Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly has a trustees' offering of 171 and 173 Greene Street, near Bleecker Street. Another property in the same neighborhood, the eight-story building at the southwest corner of Wooster and West Third Streets, will also be sold on Wednesday under foreclosure.

There were recorded last week 322 mortgages, for $8,115,773, of which 112, for $2,390,097, were at 5 per cent.; 141, for $1,054,851, were at more, and 70, for $4,661,825, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 284 mortgages, for $6,027,265, of which 84, for $1,319,378, were at 5 per cent.; 126, for $1,358,017, were at more, and 74, for $3,149,870, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Ernest V. B. Getty, referee, 50 Carmine Street, south side, 75 feet east of Bedford Street, 25 by 80, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,728; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, J. M. Roseberry Long, referee, 2,110 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 50.11 by 99.10, six-story brick apartment house; 2,112 Seventh Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 50 by 99.10, six-story brick apartment house; 201 and 203 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, at the rear of the foregoing, 25.2 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $25,200; subject to other mortgages for $224,240.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John V. McAvoy, referee, 405 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 233 and 235 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 232 and 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 325 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 199.10, two four-story brick flats on either streets. Due on judgment, $66,874.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 966 Boston Avenue, east side, 87 feet north of Teasdale Place, 20.5 by 73 by 19 by 85.7, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $9,701.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, Fifty-second Street, north side, at the East River, plot 94 by 156, five and six-story brick factory and two five-story brick tenements, together with all right, title, and interest in Avenue A, and also all water rights and privileges on the East River in front of and adjoining the property.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, Monroe Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, four lots, each 25 by 95; Monroe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, three lots, each 25 by 95; Townsend Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, extending to the former line of Stebbins Avenue, 6 by 144.8 by 55.9 by 152.8, vacant; Clay Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 14 by 98.2 by 38.6 by 95, vacant; 1,132 and 1,134 Clay Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25.6 and 28, respectively, by 95, two three-story frame dwellings; St. Mary's Avenue, southeast corner of Central Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 25 Beekman Street, south side, 184.2 feet east of Nassau Street, 22.11 by 102.2 by 23 by 100.6, five-story brownstone-front building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 150 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 256.6 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,666.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 181 to 189 Beach Avenue, northwest corner of Dawson Street, 125 by 100 and irregular, five four-story brick flats, with store on the corner. Due on judgment, $20,031; subject to another mortgage for $42,000.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 11 Barclay Street, north side, 241.6 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 75 by 25 by 74.2, five-story stone-front building.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 561 and 563 Tenth Avenue, west side, 43.3 feet north of Forty-first Street, each 18.6 by 100, two four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 2,222 and 2,224 Second Avenue, east side, 40.10 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, each 20 by 75, two four-story brick and stone buildings, with stores.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 282 Seventh Avenue and 203 West Twenty-sixth Street, being the northwest corner, 24.9 by 88.6 by 24.6 by 88.11, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 641 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 24.6 feet west of Melrose Avenue, 24.6 by 101.9, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,157.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, administrator's sale, 540 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 24.6 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, J. Warren Lawton, referee, 33 feet north of Seventieth Street, 17 by 70, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,911.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, 526½ Broome Street, north side, 80 feet west of Thompson Street, 28 by 78, two-story and attic brick dwelling, with right of way in a three-foot alley to Thompson Street.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, 1,113 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 75 feet west of Tiffany Street, 60 by 109.3 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Max Altmayer, referee, 311 East Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 108.4 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,931.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, E. H. Moeran, referee, 1,670 Third Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Sixty-third Street, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $36,506.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, trustee's sale, 171 and 173 Greene Street, west side, 140 feet south of Bleecker Street, 40 by 100, six-story brick and iron building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, southeast corner of One Hundred Seventy-fourth Street, 93.10 by 83.3 by 80 by 82.11, vacant; One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 46.11 feet east of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 100 by 143.3, vacant.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 192 Lenox Avenue, east side, 54.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18 by 85, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,655.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 46 and 48 West Third Street, southwest corner of Wooster Street, 71.4 by 75.4, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $43,394; subject to another mortgage for $175,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 1,328 Franklin Avenue, east side, south of Jefferson Street, 61.3 by 145, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,122.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 224 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 283.4 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 33.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $35,563.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Boscobel Avenue, east side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, running through to the line of Doughty's Brook, 100 by 135 by 103 by 121.6, vacant; Boscobel Avenue, west side, 200.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 50.5 by 96.6, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Victor J. Dowling, referee, 201 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 50.11 by 99.10, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,663; subject to other mortgages for $110,000.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 783 West End Avenue, west side, 38 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, 17 by 80, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,447.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 1,324 Franklin Avenue, east side, 41.6 by 145, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,047.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph T. Ryan, referee, 925 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 46 feet west of Concord Avenue, 50 by 150, with an "L" 50 by 40, fronting on Concord Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, with two-story brick and stone stable. Due on judgment, $10,319.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9 by 92.7 by 85.9 by 96.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 337 and 339 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet west of First Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story stone-front tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $15,825.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 187 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 29.10 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 29.4 by 95.10 by 25 by 80.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,210.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $684; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, Greenwich Street, northwest corner of Warren Street, 65.7 by 76 by 65.4 by 76, vacant. Due on judgment, $20,518.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 322 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, 20 by 100.11, three and four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,728.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 2,781 Eighth Avenue, west side, 94.10 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $16,840.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Suburban Street, north side, 75 feet east of Valentine Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 53.6; William C. Bergen, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $4,800.

No. 56 West Fifty-fifth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 18 by 91; D. E. Seybel of 247 Fifth Avenue, owner; Hiss & Weeks of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $12,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 85.6; David Pollock of 155 Madison Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 18 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Henry Ziegler, premises, owner; Palmer & Hornbostel of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

No. 107 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; William E. Dodge, premises, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $1,000.

Park Avenue, west side, Fortieth to Forty-first Street, to an eight-story brick hotel; Hugh Smith estate, owners; Snelling & Potter, architects; cost, $100.

No. 136 East Seventy-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. J. Knox of 72 East Seventy-seventh Street, owner; Palmer & Hornbostel, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 44 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. J. Emory, owner; H. T. Blodget of 369 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,800.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 179.10 feet west of Fulton Avenue, to a two-story brick church; Congregation Adath Israel, owners; B. Norwith, architect; cost, $1,500.

Twenty-second Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Abram S. Hewitt, premises, owner; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 8 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; T. M. Dillingham, premises, owner; F. Bernhauer of 1,270 Second Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 520 East Sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; Peter Kaumpf, premises, owner; O. Reissmann of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Tenth Avenue, west side, Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick car barn; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owners; A. W. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 161 and 163 Monroe Street, to a six-story brick tenement and store; Rebecca Meryash, owner; Honenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $300.

No. 729 East Fifth Street, to four-story brick baths; M. Goldberger, owner; H. Rockmore, architect; cost, $200.

No. 169 Division Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; A. Newmark, owner; H. Rockmore, architect; cost, $150.

No. 154 East Sixty-third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Frank Loomis, owner; F. Bernhauer, architect; cost, $165.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R $" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, June 15.

CONVENT AV, e s, extends from St. Nicholas Terrace to 141st St, 199.10x95; Charles F. Richards to Joseph Guinet, City $35,000

146TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Ellen Meehan to Patrick Walsh. 1

76TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Samuel Hellbroner to Lottie H. Lion, (R $ $1, mtg $11,500) 1

3D AV, e s, 25.10 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; Rudolph Offner to Simon A. Hirshbaum, (R $ $6, mtg $24,500) 30,500

113TH ST, 305 East, 20x100.11; Vincenza Ciolla to Elisabetta Rauoci, (R $ $3.50, mtg $7,700) 11,000

LENOX AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 124th St, 17x75x irregular, and property out of town; James I. Buchanan and others, executors and trustees, to Helen B. Mercer, 1-5 part 1

LENOX AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 124th St, 17x75x, irregular, and property out of town; James I. Buchanan and others, executors, to James I. Buchanan and others, trust deed 1

128TH ST, n s, 111.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Peter R. Dixson to Agnes Dixson, (R $ $2) 1

LENOX AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 124th St, 17x75x irregular; James I. Buchanan and others, trustees, to Louis Bender and another, 4-5 part, (R $ $13) 100

LENOX AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 124th St, 17x75x irregular; H. B. Mercer and another to Louis Bender and wife, 1-5 100

35TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 18x98.9; John C. Tomlinson, referee, to Charles Kneeland 19,925

173D ST, 677, 679, and 681 East; Anne S. Hooks to George Elsner, (R $ $1, mtg $15,000) 1

99TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 200x100.11; 98th St, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; Salomon Marx to Jeremiah C. Lyons, (R $ $93) 100

117TH ST, 136 West, 25x100.11, mtg $20,000; 118th St, 33 and 35 West, 50x100.11, mtg $40,000; John T. Murray to Julie Murphy, ½ part 1

173D ST, 677 to 681, n w corner of Brook St, 50x90.4x53.3x88.1; Jennie B. Davis to Anne S. Hooks, (R $ $1, mtg $15,000) ..... Exchange

MADISON ST, 321, n e corner of Gouverneur St, 37.1x73.9x37.1x74; Madison St, 325, n s, 25x73.8x25.7x73.9; Ernst M. Scheiblich to Samuel J. Goldsmith, (R $ $10, mtg $22,000) 1

105TH ST, 302 to 308 East, 100x100.11; Teresa Schappert to Giovanni B. Pagano, (R $ $16.50, mtg $36,000) 1

22D ST, 262 West, 25x98.9; Joseph L. Buttenweiser to Theresa Sandberg, (R $ $18, mtg $20,000) 1

2D AV, e s, 30.8 ft n of 123d St, runs n e 40x s e — to 123d St, x e 12.6x n 100x w 100 to 2d Av, x s 63.4; Caroline P. Brown to Margaret E. Backus 1

MADISON AV, e s, 62.2 ft s of 94th St, 20x80; Lottie E. Field to Henry W. Berg, (R $ $40.50) 40,400

6TH AV, n w corner of 15th St, 51.7x100; William C. Adams to Sarah T. Adams, ¼ part, (R $ $125) 1

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 113th St, 201.10 to 114th St, x 95; John R. Todd to George E. Wallace, (R $ $120, mtg $320,000) 1

LIBERTY ST, 91, n s, 25x100.8; Louisa Cleaveland and another, individually and as executors, to the Singer Manufacturing Company, (R $ $145) 145,000

WATER ST, 82; Agnes J. Smith to Andrew C. Sullivan, (mtg $6,000) 1

91ST ST, 332 East, 25x100.8; Annie L. Behn to Tillie Wolf, (R $ $3.50, mtg $21,000) 100

7TH AV, 1,845, n e corner of 112th St, 100.11x100, subject to mtg of $175,000; 7th Av, 1,861, s e corner of 113th St, 100.11x100, subject to mtg $175,000; 7th Av, 1,855, n e corner of 113th St, 100.11 x100, subject to mtg $180,000; Seaboard Realty Company to George E. Wallace, (R $ $180) 100

Recorded Leases.

LITTLE 12TH ST, s e, 99.3 ft e of Washington St, 17.4x92.11x18.4x86.10; William W. Astor to Patrick Gallagher, 20 years. $300

LITTLE 12TH ST, s s, 118.7 ft e of Washington St, 17.4x99x18.4x92; William W. Astor to Patrick Gallagher, 20 years 300

MULBERRY ST, 112; Serafino Manfredonica to Giuseppe Furciniti, 5 years 600

WILLIS AV, 44; Samuel K. Johnson to Horace W. Ames, 3 years 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AHRENS, Bertha, to Charles Lee; 153d St, n s, 167.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due June 14, 1902, 6 per cent. ..... Gold $500

ARMS, Horace W., to Jacob Ruppert; Willis Av, 441, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent. 1,000

RAUCCI, Elisabetta, to Domenico Porco; 113th St, 305 East, demand, 6 per cent. 3,000

BENDER, Louis, and wife to Joseph F. Stier; Lenox Av, w s, 49.11 ft s of 124th St, due March 1, 1906, 4 per cent. 10,000

BERG, Henry W., to Lottie E. Field; Madison Av, e s, 62.2 ft s of 94th St, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent. 25,000

BROWN, Kate C., to L. R. Williams Company, a corporation; 71st St, s s, 452 ft w of West End Av, (prior mtg $25,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent. 950

BROWN, Kate C., to L. R. Williams Company, a corporation; 71st St, s s, 503.6 ft w of West End Av, (prior mtg $24,990,) 1 year, 6 per cent. 950

KATZMAN, John, to the State Bank; 4th St, 272 East, secure note, six months, 6 per cent. 10,000

LYONS, Jeremiah C., to Salomon Marx; 90th St, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av; 98th St, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, due June 11, 1903 57,000

McCARTHY, Cecelia, to Lorence Cavinato; 97th St, n e s, 125 ft e of West End Av, due July 8, 1901 19,398

McCAUL, Thomas F., and another to Benjamin Ehrbery I., Manhattan Av, n e corner of 117th St, building loan, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

MILLER, Julius, and wife, to Independent Order Brith Abraham; Monroe St, 246 and 248; Stanton St, e corner of Goerck St, secures indemnity bond 807

ROSENBERG, Wolf, to Herman Rosenberg; East Broadway, 209, due June 14, 1905, 6 per cent. 4,500

SANDBERG, Theresa, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 224 St, 262 West, installments, 6 per cent. 8,000

SCHAAF, William, to Jacob Ruppert; Westchester Av, 794, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent. 2,500

SCHEIBLICH, Ernst M., and wife, to Adolf Prince; Madison St, 321 and 325, demand, 6 per cent. 10,000

SCHEIBLICH, Ernst M., and wife, to Adolf Prince; Madison St, 325, due June 15, 1904, 6 per cent. 7,000

SCHEIBLICH, Ernst M., and wife, to Adolf Prince; Madison St, 321, due June 15, 1904, 6 per cent. 10,000

SPEIRS, Mary L., to Samuel L. Gross; 79th St, 125 East, due June 15, 1902. 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENEDICT, Sarah S., and another, trustees, to Frederic P. Olcott and another, executors $17,000

BURGGRAF, John B., and another, executors, to Eliza A. Burggraf 10,000

BURGGRAF, John B., and another, executors, to Eliza Honeywell and another 38,000

BURGGRAF, John B., and another, executors, to Josephine Guild 7,500

DAYTON, George W., to Marie E. Jacobson ..... Nom.

EMERSON, Catharine N., to Gottlob Epple and another 3,000

FINCK, Anna S., to John N. Luning 3,500

FINCK, Anna S., to John N. Luning 3,500

HESSBERG, Max, to John N. Luning 3,500

ROSENBERG, Morris, to the State Bank. Nom.

RUTH, Samuel J., to the Jefferson Bank. Nom.

RUTH, Samuel J., to the Jefferson Bank. Nom.

RUTH, Samuel J., to the Jefferson Bank. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BERGEN AV AND 149TH ST, s e corner, 46x82; Martin Klift against John Doe, owner; Albert Rothermel, contractor $580

18TH ST, 26 West; Louis F. Bergman against Nicholas H. Engelke, lessee and contractor 86

42D ST, 314 and 318 West; Frederick B. Small, trustee, against Peabody Wetmore, owner; Luke A. Burke, contractor. 807

71ST ST, 342 and 344 West; United Engineering and Contracting Company against Kate C. Brown, owner; James J. Brown, attorney and contractor 824

71ST ST, 346 and 348 West; United Engineering and Contracting Company against Kate C. Brown, owner; James J. Brown, attorney and contractor 211

71ST ST, 350 and 352 West; United Engineering and Contracting Company, against Kate C. Brown, owner; James J. Brown, attorney and contractor 400

153D ST, s s, 70.6 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; Standard Plumbing Supply Company against Oscar Mueller, owner and contractor 65

156TH ST, 550 to 554 West; James H. Stoothoff against George F. Brower-Anchef, owner and contractor 26

Lis Pendens.

138TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of the Southern Boulevard, 15x100; William H. Birrell, administrator, against Nathaniel B. Connon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York.

E. ARNDT & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against E. Arndt & Co., grocers at 2,685 Broadway, for $301 in favor of Austin, Nichols & Co. for groceries sold to the firm. The attachment was obtained on the ground that they had sold and disposed of their property. The Sheriff put a keeper in the store. The present business was started in February, 1900.

STADLER & FALK.—Joseph J. Corn, receiver of Stadler & Falk, incorporated tailors, formerly of 535 Fifth Avenue, has been authorized to pay a dividend of 5 per cent to the creditors of the concern. Claims to the amount of $27,000 have been filed with the receiver, the largest being in favor of Hannah J. Falk, $18,033; John B. Ellison & Sons, $1,643, and Mathilda Stadler, $796. Claims to the amount of about $700 are to be paid in full.

Out of Town.

TAYLOR BROTHERS.—Taylor Brothers, proprietors of the Don Valley pressed brick works, the Don Valley paper mills, and thousands of acres of land at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, assigned yesterday. The amount involved, though not known exactly, will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BYRON ALGER.—Byron Alger, laundryman, at 513 West Twenty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,050 and assets of $1,912, consisting of stock in trade, $250; plant, $1,573; debts due, $87, and cash in bank, $2. He also has two horses and three wagons, which are covered by chattel mortgages. Of the liabilities, $4,074 are secured by chattel mortgages and bills of sale, the security being valued at $2,225. There are eighty-five creditors, the largest being the New York Laundry Machinery Company of 74 West Houston Street, $2,871, and the New York Laundry Machine Company of 124 West Houston Street, $2,000, secured. Mr. Alger has been identified with the laundry business for over fifteen years, for eight years was Treasurer of the Metropolitan Steam Laundry Company, and then President for a year, leaving that company it is said, about the first of this year, and starting the present business at 513 West Twenty-first Street.

H. FRANKEL & SONS.—Herman, Abraham, Morris, and Jacob Frankel, who composed the firm of H. Frankel & Sons, shirt manufacturers at 85 Monroe Street in 1897, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,288 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $2,500 is a contingent claim in a damage suit in favor of Morris Davis, which is in litigation. The books and papers of the firm, it was stated in the schedules, were taken away by the Sheriff with the stock under replevins. Morris and Herman Frankel are now located at 624 Fifth Street.

THOMAS H. ROBERTS.—Placing his liabilities at $289,717.46 and his assets at $50, Thomas H. Roberts, a builder of 178 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, yesterday filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court, Brooklyn. He names twenty-one creditors secured in the amount of $84,700, and ninety-three unsecured creditors, whose claims amount to $205,017.46.

EICHLER & DEUTSCH.—Edward S. Thomas has been appointed receiver of the assets of Eichler & Deutsch, dealers in men's and women's furnishing goods at 416 Willis Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Friday by Judge Brown of the United States District Court.

WILLIAM R. MILLS.—William R. Mills of 34 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. His indebtedness amounts to about $174,000 and his assets are valued at $440. He names one secured creditor in $33,000, who holds 85,417 shares of stock of a mining company, which, however, it is stated in the schedule, are worthless.

Herman Finkelstein's Discharge.

A discharge was granted yesterday to Herman Finkelstein, formerly a dealer in fancy goods, at 22 and 24 East Fourteenth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 2, 1898. Mr. Finkelstein's schedules showed liabilities of $105,777 and assets of $38,500.

Attachment.

Deputy Sheriff Radley has received two attachments against the Hercules Motor Company of 114 to 118 West Thirtieth Street, one in favor of Manning, Maxwell & Moore for $3,086 for goods sold and delivered to the company, and the other in favor of Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter for $552. Both were obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. The Sheriff also received an execution against the company for $86 in favor of Floment & Co. Dwight W. De Motte, the attorney, who obtained the attachments, said that he expected they would be adjusted, as negotiations were under way. The company was incorporated in June, 1900, with a capital stock of $200,000, and several railroad men were interested in it.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BENNOR, Emile—The Centur Company, costs	114
BEGGS, Robert—W. G. McCrea, costs	$95
BLINDORFSKY, Louis—E. Mousel	20
BRADY, Matthew—B. Van Leewin	84
CUTTEN BROTHERS & LEWIS STEEL Company of New Jersey—E. C. Bruen	207
CONNORTON, Luke J.—L. W. Ahrens	532
COOPER, Thomas W., and J. Schwab—C. S. Warren	7
ERNST, Philip F.—G. Hutchinson and others	78
FRANK, Michael—G. W. Dunn, receiver	475
GOLDFARB, Julius—A. Rudnick	35
HERCULES MOTOR COMPANY—F. L. Froment	86
HUGGINS, George L.—H. Winter	235
HOPKINS, Edward M.—O. F. Aldis and others	140
HEYMAN, Louis—I. Picker and another	644
HARRIS, Sidney—K. B. Harris, costs	250
HYMAN, Samuel F.—I. Frank	219
JENNINGS, J. D.—New York Telephone Company	88
KAHN, Frances—C. Schramm	77
KURZ, Louis—A. W. Barber	113
KURTZ, William K.—W. P. Martin	727
KOLES, George W.—H. H. Sulzbacher	206
LEWY, Louis—I. K. Bronner	227
LOWENTHAL, Sampson—G. Rheinauer	121
MOSKOWITZ, Isaac J.—J. H. Simel	95
MONROE, Abraham—M. D. Williamson	73
McCAREY, Michael—T. J. Carroll	90
MCCLELLAND, Elizabeth A. M.—Charles Haas	337
NEUMAN, Salamon—L. Baum	455
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Stein	251
McNIECE, Mary—W. Connolly and others	155
O'CONNOR, Thomas—P. S. Kelly	1,221
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. McKeown	123
PLIMPTON, Warren O.—A. Gerken	128
PORTER, John L.—Powell Brothers' Shoe Company	85
ROOS, Hippolyte—H. Rothschild	34
RHEINFRANK, Frederick and John, Jr.—J. Garvin, administrator, costs	97
SCHMIDT, Joseph R.—F. A. Gandenberger	139
SMITH, John—K. O. Kahn	93
SCHNEIDERMANN, Max—Z. Thum, costs	244
SILVERSTEIN, Benjamin—J. B. Williamson, costs	220
TONGUE, Walter B. and Lucy W.—J. W. Weber	330
TURNER, William—Hudson River

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Beautiful location on lake, boating and fishing, golf links in vicinity; moderate rates. William Findlay, Prop.

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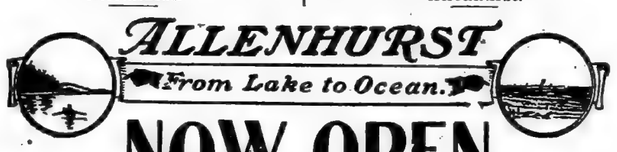

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The most attractively located modern hotel in Pocono Mountains; seven different trout streams. Booklet and particulars of PRICE BROS., Props., Canadensis, Pa., Cresco Station, D., L. & W. R. R.

FOREST HOUSE.
Scenery and location unsurpassed; beautiful walks and drives. Accom. 60. Booklet. J. Hamblin, Swiftwater, Pa.

THE BELLEVUE Dingman's Ferry, Pike Co., Pa.
Boating and fishing; magnificent scenery.
W. E. KERN.

Paradise Mountain House, Paradise Valley, Pa. Capacity, 100.
Latest improvements; cuisine unsurpassed. Booklet. D. J. & A. L. Kintz.

Mt. Pocono.

The Swiftwater Pocono Mountains, Pa. 30th Season. Same Management
SPECIAL RATES MAY AND JUNE. Full particulars and circulars upon application. References exchanged. Address, THE SWIFTWATER, Swiftwater, Monroe Co., Pa.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Mount Pocono.
Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE,
MOUNT POCONO, PA.
Special Rates for June and September.
H. T. LEECH.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE, Tobyhanna, Pa.; highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. CORNISH.

THE MEADOWSIDE. Mount Pocono, Pa. 2,000 ft. elevation. Homelike comforts; capacity, 100; steam heat; unsurpassed location. Booklet. I. SMITH & SON.

BELMONT HOUSE. Mount Pocono, Pa. Delightfully situated on Highest Elevation. Beautiful scenery. Pleasant and Homelike. Peerless cuisine. S. A. CORNISH.

GROVE COTTAGE, Mount Pocono, Penn. High elevation. Quiet and comfortable. Good table. Beautiful scenery. Moderate. G. T. SMITH.

THE-ELWIN, Mount Pocono, Penn. Now open. Refined and homelike, comfortable rooms. Delightful location. Modern improvements. Peerless cuisine. A. SLUTTER.

POCOHASSET HOUSE. MOUNT POCONO, Elevation 2,200 ft.; spacious grounds; tennis; unsurpassed cuisine; references exchanged. J. DOWLING & SON.

Chestnut Grove Cottage.—Delightfully situated; highest elevation; Pocono Mountains; moderate. Mrs. James Wilson, Mount Pocono, Pa.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE KITTATINNY, Del. Water Gap, Pa.
Open May 1 until Nov. Favorite Spring, Summer and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractive hotel in Delaware Valley. Elevator, rooms en suite, private baths, golf links, boating, bathing, fishing. Special Spring Rates. Booklet.
JOHN D. BRODHEAD.

DELAWARE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING river and mountains; newly built; large, airy rooms; steam heat; hot and cold water; bath on each floor; pure spring water; fishing and boating. Booklet.
JNO. YARRICK, Dels. Water Gap, Pa.

FOREST HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA. Fine location. High Elevation. Blue Mountains, overlooking Delaware River. Table Unsurpassed. A. L. MARSH.

BRANCH COTTAGE. 25th season. Purest spring water. Farm attached. Finest scenery. Homelike and cheerful. $6.00 to $10.00 ELIAS COMPTON, Water Gap, Penn.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA. strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

THE CENTRAL DEL. WATER GAP. High ELEVATION, in Blue Mountains. Peerless cuisine. High-class service. Beautiful scenery. S. D. OVERFIELD.

BRODHEAD COTTAGE, Del. Water Gap, in Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania. Delightful views. Pure air. Fresh water. Moderate. ABRAM BUSH.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA. Beautiful location. Fine view of Water Gap. Cheerful and Homelike. Good table. $7.00 up. M. M. ACE.

BLUE MT. SANITARIUM. on the Heights at Del. Water Gap; model all-year health resort. Dr. H. L. TOWNER.

Milford.

BLUFF HOUSE,
MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.
Opens June 15. 90 miles from N. Y. City, via Erie Railroad; accommodates 350; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; all modern conveniences; orchestra; golf; half-mile track; baseball, tennis; magnificent roads; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; cuisine unexcelled; send for illustrated booklet.
P. N. BOURNIQUE, Prop.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE. MILFORD, Pa.; near driving park; capacity, 200; high-class cuisine; spacious grounds; sanitary plumbing. Booklet. WM. METZ.

THE HOMESTEAD, MILFORD, Penn. Capacity 130. Entirely renovated. Superior cuisine. Baths. Golf. Tennis. Boating. Fishing. Booklet. A. D. BROWN.

HOTEL FAUCHERE, MILFORD, Penn. Capacity 70. Cheerful rooms. Spacious grounds. High-class cuisine. First-class service. $8 daily. M. TISSOT.

BROOKSIDE VILLA, MILFORD, Pike Co., Penn. Plenty shade. Pleasant rooms. Good table. Modern conveniences. Home comforts. TOBIAS NELSON.

THE JARDON. MILFORD, PIKE CO. PA.; delightfully situated on highest elevation; high-class service and cuisine; recently chef Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va. FRANCIS X. JARDON.

HOTEL SEITZ. MILFORD, PA.; capacity, 80; excellent German table; steam heat; baths; modern appointments; delightful location. F. S. SEITZ.

BECK'S HOTEL, MILFORD, Penn. Capacity 50. Good fishing and game. Preserves connecting with house. $1 daily. J. C. BECK.

Vandermark Hotel Open all year. Terms moderate. F. A. Beck, Prop., Milford, Pa.

Connecticut.

FENWICK HALL,
FENWICK, CONN.
OPENS JUNE 22.
If you wish to spend the Summer at one of the most perfectly appointed resorts on the Atlantic Coast, offering every facility for indoor and outdoor amusements, and with a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to
J. E. CHATFIELD,
Hotel Jefferson, New York.
PRIVATE GOLF LINKS.

SHIPPAN POINT HOTEL, STAMFORD, Conn., Long Island Sound. This most charming resort is situated on the Sound, 50 minutes from New York by railroad and two and one-half hours by steamboat. Table and service of the best; vegetables, &c., from hotel farm; numerous drives; excellent livery; boating, bathing, fishing, billiards, tennis, &c.; pure spring water; large airy rooms with two windows; good drainage. MARTIN F. DONOHUE, Proprietor.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 15TH.
A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY. MACADAM ROADS. BATHING, GOLF, ETC. FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET, WRITE
ALLEN & HAGER, Props.

Maine.

GRINDSTONE INN,
WINTER HARBOR, MAINE.
Ideal Resort of America. Always Cool. GOLF, BOATING, FISHING, FINE DRIVES. OPENS JULY 1ST.
ERNEST G. GROB, Manager,
Hotel Grenoble, New York City.

KIRKWOOD INN.
Scarborough Beach, Maine, reopens last week in June; in order to avoid disappointment rooms should be engaged now and for definite period; splendid beach, surf bathing; woods, drives, golf. Send for book and mention this paper.

Massachusetts.

TURK'S HEAD INN
On the seashore.
Thirty-six miles north of Boston.
Complete in modern appointments.
Address
C. B. MARTIN,
Rockport, Mass.

THE IDLEWILD,
SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Open May 30th. Accommodates 100. Golf, driving, tennis. For rates, &c., apply H. C. Savage, Prop.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.
Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

Rhode Island.

LARKIN HOUSE,
WATCH HILL, R. I.
OPENS JUNE 20.
On ocean front; many improvements; golf; accommodates 400. Special Rates for July.
GEO. C. HOWE, Prop., HOTEL KENSINGTON, 5th Ave. and 15th St.

Vermont.

In the Heart of Green Mountains.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
And Cottages. Lake Dunmore, Vt.
A Popular and Charming Summer Resort.
OPENS IN JUNE. For Booklets, Rates, &c., address CHAS. A. DUNN, 249 West 55th St. Telephone 893 Columbus.

GREEN MOUNTAINS. Lake St. Catherine.
Large farm house; accommodates 30; $5.50 and $6; piano, piazza, shade, boating; excellent table; fare from N. Y. $6.30 round trip; circulars. Maple Lodge, Poultney, Vt.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Stroudsburg.

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.
STROUDSBURG'S LEADING HOTEL.
Modern, all appointments; electric lights, tiled bathrooms, steam heat, telephone, cheerful rooms; entirely renovated. High-class service. Superior cuisine. Fine location. Moderate rates. W. S. SHAFER.

HIGHLAND INN. Situated on Blue Ridge Mountains, 1¼ miles from and 700 feet above STROUDSBURG; electric lights; steam heat; artesian water; telephone; telegrams received and sent from house. C. H. PALMER, OWNER and PROP.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, Blue Ridge Mountains, Stroudsburg, Pa. Capacity, 150. Delightfully situated; enlarged, refitted, refurnished, modern conveniences; electric lights; cuisine and service first-class. Booklets, rates. Apply J. F. FOULKE.

PASADENA COTTAGE. On Blue Ridge Mountains, near Water Gap. Service first class. Peerless cuisine and water. Booklet. MRS. ELLEN TURNER.

AVON HOUSE, 3 miles from Water Gap; 1 mile from Stroudsburg, overlooking two beautiful valleys. Large rooms. Circulars. T. PALMER.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH. Fare 15c.
From Bridge: Express trains via Fulton Street "L." Brighton Beach Line and L. I. R. R. Stop only at principal stations.
From BROOKLYN: Take any Kings County "L" train and transfer at Franklin Avenue, or take Brighton Beach surface cars, changing at King's Highway.

BRIGHTON BEACH. Fare 10c.
From Park Row: Flatbush Avenue surface cars. From BROADWAY FERRIES: Nostrand Avenue surface cars.
Free band concerts afternoon and evening.

CONEY ISLAND. Fare 10c.
From PARK ROW, Vanderbilt Avenue, Third Avenue, Fifth Avenue, and Court Street lines direct. From Bridge, 5th Ave. "L" trains, transferring at 36th Street.
From BATTERY, 39th St. Ferry (foot Whitehall St.,) electric cars meet all boats.
From BROADWAY & GREENPOINT FERRIES, via Lorimer, Tompkins, and Culver route.
FROM HAMILTON FERRY, Fare 5c.
Via 15th Street and Culver route.
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
Coney Island.
LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later
LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains will leave NEW YORK, FOOT E. 34TH ST., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race days, C. I. J. Club,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M. On Sundays—8:40, 9:40, 10:10 A. M.; 12:10 and every half hour from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves the Beach on week days at 10:30 P. M.; on Sundays, 11:15 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave daily (7:00 A. M., except Sundays,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M., (and 10:20 P. M. except Sundays.)
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 6:30; foot 31st st., E. R., 8:45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Unique, Peerless, Incomparable!!!
GLEN ISLAND WILL OPEN Wednesday, JUNE 19.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.
LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.
On Sundays the new fast steel Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25 East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip. Only
Fare, $1.00 Round Trip. Children, 50c.

NORTHBEACH
Large double-decked boats leave East 90th St. Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly. Week days, hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., weekdays only, at 6:00 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.
NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service weekdays. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
LEAVE PIER 24 N. R., FOOT FRANKLIN ST.
NEWBURGH LINE—MORNING BOAT week days, *9:30 A. M. Sundays, *9 A. M. Evening boats week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M., *8 P. M.
POUGHKEEPSIE LINE—Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M., *3 P. M. Sundays, *9 A. M.
KINGSTON LINE—Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. Sundays, *9 A. M.
*Indicates land at Recreation Pier, W. 129TH ST., half hour after leaving Franklin St.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE.
connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st.) Leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32. Horatio Hall, General Manager.

TROY BOATS.
REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display.
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

Albany Evening Line.
Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.
HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

CATSKILL, HUDSONAND COXSACKIE BOATS
"ONTEORA" or "KAATERSKILL."
leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with C. M. & Cairo R. R. at Catskill, and with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

SAUGERTIES BOATS LEAVE FROM FOOT OF Christopher St., N.R., daily except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

For Other Summer Resorts See Page 18.

Excursions.

ROCKAWAY PARK,
Between Ocean and Bay,
NOW OPEN.
THE PARK INN,
The Bathing Pavilion.
The New and Most Delightful Resort on Rockaway Beach.
Frequent trains from E. 34th St., New York, and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays: 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:40, 9:30 P. M.
Last train from Rockaway Beach, 10:40 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON
to WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH, fast Str. RAMSDELL LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER 9:00 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., Recreation Pier, 9:30 A. M. Returning leave NEWBURGH 6:30 P. M. Arrive in New York 10:30 P. M.
Fare one way, 50 CTS. Round trip, 75 CTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie.
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday.)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S
Tours and Tickets Everywhere.
CENTRAL EUROPE.—Leaving New York by North German Lloyd Line Steamer "Kaiserin Maria Theresia," July 9th, including North Germany, Austria-Hungary, Northern Italy, Switzerland, and its grandest Alpine scenery; Southern Germany, The Rhine Country, Holland, Belgium, France, and Rural England at the best season of the year.
SWITZERLAND.—Leaving New York by North German Lloyd Line Steamer "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" July 30, including Switzerland and its Grandest Alpine Scenery, the Italian Lakes, the Rhine Country, Holland, Belgium, France, and England.
SOUTHERN EUROPE.—Leaving New York by North German Lloyd Steamer "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" September 24th, including the Italian Lakes, the Tyrol, the Capitals of Bavaria and Austria, six weeks in Sunny Italy and the South of France, and Christmas week in England.
AROUND THE WORLD.—Grand Tour going west, leaving New York August 19th and September 3d, with visits to the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, Red Sea, Egypt, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, and Italy.
Grand Tour going east, leaving New York January 18th, 1902, visiting same Countries in the reverse direction.
RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP TICKETS.—Information about resorts and their hotels, the best routes for reaching them, the cost of railroad and steamship tickets to all parts of the world, and other needful information will be furnished on application. Parlor, sleeping-car, and stateroom accommodations reserved. Private Cars furnished on short notice.
Other tours to the Pan-American Exposition, Grand Canyon, Yellowstone Park, Alaska, etc.
Foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques. Circulars on application.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
'Phone 3138—18. 25 Union Square.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS IN UNIFORM
meet all trains and steamers at the chief cities and ports of EUROPE, and all holders of "COOK'S TICKETS," purchased in America, are entitled to their services and assistance everywhere FREE OF CHARGE.
These tickets allow perfect freedom of action, and do not require the holder to travel with a party.
Up-town residents and guests at hotels will find our Up-town office, corner of 28th St. and Broadway, (telephone 1798 Madison Sq.,) very convenient. Down-town office, 261 Broadway, corner Warren, (telephone 4637 Cor'dt.)
THOS. COOK & SON,
Established 1841.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
*Lahn.....June 18 Kaiser Wm. Gr..July 30
Kaiser Wm. Gr., June 25 Kaiserin M. Th..Aug. 13
Kaiserin M. Th., July 9 *Lahn.....Aug. 20
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
G. Kurfurst, June 20, 9 AM Fr. der Gr., July 18, 11 AM
Barbarossa, Jly 4, 11 A

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:33	Moon sets...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:16	Gov. Isl'd...7:36	H. Gate...9:20
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:28	Gov. Isl'd...7:57	H. Gate...9:50

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Edenhall, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, Trinidad, Venezuela, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Monterey, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Britannia, Naples	.....	.....
Coleridge, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday.) at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 8:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 22, and up to July 6, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York July 6, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, May 20; Sydney, May 21; Auckland, May 25, and Honolulu, June 5, reached San Francisco per steamer Ventura, and are due in this city to-morrow morning.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Honkong, May 17; Shanghai, May 21; Yokohama, May 28, and Honolulu, June 7, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, were dispatched east June 13 and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, June 18.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 16.

Britannia, Gibraltar, June 3.
Caspian, Gibraltar, June 1.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 12.
Devon, London, June 2.
El Sud, New Orleans, June 11.
Indraiema, Glasgow, June 4.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 15.
Maraval, Port Spain, June 8.
Massapequa, Pauillac, May 29.
Mt. Vernon, Jamaica, June 11.
Pensaset, Gibraltar, June 2.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, June 6.
San Juan, San Juan, June 11.
Tallahassee, Savannah, June 14.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

Agrenfels, Algiers, June 3.
Bovic, Liverpool, June 7.
Christiana, Gibraltar, June 4.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, June 6.
Proteus, New Orleans, June 12.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga., June 14.
Vaderland, Antwerp, June 8.
Werra, Gibraltar, June 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

El Dorado, New Orleans, June 13.
Finance, Colon, June 11.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 17.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, June 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, June 11.
Lampasas, Galveston, June 12.
Matanzas, Havana, June 13.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

Gymeric, Gibraltar, June 5.
Mesaba, London, June 9.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 12.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

British Prince, Antwerp, June 8.
El Cid, New Orleans, June 14.
Gordon Castle, Greenock, June 8.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, June 3.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, June 11.

Arrived.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Bode, Santos May 23, Rio Janeiro May 26, and Barbados June 9, with merchandise and passengers to Funch Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool, June 8, and Queenstown, 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M.

SS Themis, (Ital.,) Borzone, Messina, &c., May 24, with mdse. to order; vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Poncelet, Havre, June 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg, June 8, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 A. M.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Johnston, Glasgow, June 1, and Moville, 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Comal, Young, Galveston, June 8, and Key West, 11th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, June 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, St. Vincent, C. V., June 3, in ballast to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Jupiter, (Span.,) Ugarte, Calcutta, &c., April 20, with mdse. to Ralli Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Fluminense, (Br.,) Harvey, Manaos, &c., May 27, with mdse. and passengers to Edmund Reiss & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Cuadic, (Br.,) Caven, Liverpool, June 4, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:54 A. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Navahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Mimiro, (Br.,) for Melbourne, &c.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.
SS Fri, (Nor.,) for Caribbean.
SS Byron, (Br.,) for Havre, &c.
SS Grand Lake, (Br.,) for Banes.
SS Manitou, (Br.,) for London.
SS Bernard, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B.
SS Dart, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Caracas, for Ponce, Curacao, &c.
SS Furnesia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Altai, (Ger.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Andes, (Ger.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Consuelo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Olinda, for Matanzas, &c.
SS Torgorm, (Br.,) for Wilmington, N. C.
SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Cienfuegos, for Santiago, &c.
SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) for Santos.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Alsatia, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B.
SS Milton, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Norge, (Dan.,) for Christiansand, &c.
SS Karamania, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Trave, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Premier, (Br.,) for Kingston.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Algiers, for New Orleans.
SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 15.—SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Folger, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 1 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Broomhead, from New York via Cherbourg, arr. at Antwerp at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 3:13 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York, arr. at St. Thomas at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Marsden, for New York, sld. from Antwerp at noon to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Allx, for New York, sld. from Havre at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Andersen, from New York, arr. at this port yesterday.

SS Coptic, (Br.,) Capt. Gore, from New York via Singapore and Manila, arr. at Shanghai previous to to-day.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. George, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Lady Joicey, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from Kurrachee for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS St. Hugo, (Br.,) Capt. Stabb, from New York, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Marco Minghetti, (Ital.,) Capt. Mancini, from New York via St. Michael's, for Naples, passed Tarifa June 10.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Trieste for New York, arr. at Messina yesterday.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York via this port, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Aragonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Forst, from New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., sld. from Algiers June 9.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) for New York, sld. from Naples June 12.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Meritz, for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Bremen to-day.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Garlick, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Katendrecht, (Dutch,) Capt. Teensma, for New York, sld. from Barry to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from Greenock for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Claverdale, (Br.,) Capt. Seldon, for New York, sld. from Cardiff to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Lighthouse Inspector of the Third District gives notice that the gas buoy painted in red and black horizontal stripes and showing a white light during periods of 13 seconds, separated by eclipses of 9 seconds, established June 20, 1890, to mark the wreck of the steamer Macedonia, sunk off Seabright, N. J., has been discontinued, the wreck having been removed.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY

CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 11 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

New Excelsior Dry Batteries for Engine Ignition. Efficient, Uniform, Durable. Our "Eclipse" cell most powerful dry battery made. Sent on approval to responsible parties. New Excelsior Dry Battery M'f'y, 108 Greenwich Street, New York.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER. McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn. A. J. McINTOSH, Yacht Broker, 32 Broadway.

Boats for pleasure, lifeboats, &c. John T. Smith, 139 South St.

Sporting Goods.

YACHT SAILS

Perfect Fit. Low Prices.

LAUNCH STEERING WHEELS

Polished Brass, Mahogany Drum and Handles.

12 in. was...$5.98 Now...$5.00
16 in. was...$8.97 Now...$6.50

YACHT SUPPLIES

Brass Hand Rails, Letters, Whistles, Stanchions, Chain, Rope, and Blocks.
Yacht Caps.....$1.98
Working Suits.....$1.50

YACHT FLAGS

Yacht Ensigns, Club and Private Signals.
New Code, 27 Flags.....$13.50 and up.

CAMPING TENTS

9 x9 ft.....$6.57 12x12 ft.....$9.18
9x12 ft.....$7.74 12x14 ft.....$10.38

AWNINGS

John C. Hopkins & Co., 119 Chambers St.

Country Board.

Country board on Long Island, private house, directly on salt water; new plumbing, bath, and toilet in house; now open as small boarding house; one or two select parties accommodated; two hours from New York; special arrangements for long season; bathing, sailing, golf, tennis; references. Address Manager, St. James, Suffolk County, L. I.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—Two large rooms, either singly or connected; house large, modern, and in fine situation; extensive lawn, with tennis court, &c.; family private; table and service the best. Parties willing to pay fair price for home comforts and surroundings please address Box G. 270, Times.

KNAPP'S HOTEL, WEST NYACK, N. Y. Few select boarders; fine, large house; ballroom. Carriage meets all trains free. $1, per day. Capt. KNAPP.

ADIRONDACKS, JAY, ESSEX CO., N. Y. Quiet village where one can rest, eat, and sleep; mountain scenery; fishing; large rooms; good board; seventeen miles to Lake Placid and Keene Valley; $7 to $10. (MISS) NELLIE M. DAY.

Silver Stream Farm House.—Good table; plenty shade; beautiful scenery; fine walks, drives, plenty milk, eggs, vegetables; high elevation; games, piano, piazza, near lake; $5 per week; meet boats or trains. Frances Merritt, Box 69, Newburgh, N. Y.

Rose Cottage, on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; large rooms; large piazza; one mile from village; daily mail at the house; fresh milk, eggs, poultry, &c. For further particulars address Benj. R. Wood, Prop., Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE JESSEMAN COTTAGE, FRANCONIA, N. H. Situated on the eastern slope of Sugar Hill; elevation 1,600 feet; commands unsurpassed views; splendid drives; rates, $7 to $10 per week. Mrs. A. C. PALMER, Prop.

Laurel Lake House, Lee, Mass.—Centre of the Berkshires; opens third season June 1, 1901; hotel overlooks lake; boating, bathing, fishing; new building; modern improvements; 1¼ miles to Lee; 2½ to Lenox; references furnished; send for circular. Geo. Boardman, Lee, Mass.

OVERLOOK HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, WHITEFIELD, N. H.—A delightful Summer home; grand mountain views; pure spring water; entire exemption from hay fever; elevation, 2,000 feet. Address Levi Bowles & Sons, Whitefield, N. H.

WIGTON HALL, SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND CO., N. Y. Fine location; eight minutes' walk from station; first-class accommodations; excellent table; stabling; terms, $6 to $10; transients, $1.50 day. Address J. L. Wigton.

ALTA LAKE HOUSE, So. Fallsburgh, Sull. Co., N. Y. McCormack Bros., Props. Accommodates 100. Large light rooms. Table all that could be desired. Boating and fishing on lake 300 feet from house. Terms, $6 to $9.

Colonial Mansion, Bellvale, Orange County, N. Y.; good roads; good table; large, shady lawn; free transportation; accommodates 25; terms, $6 and $8; transients accommodated; half mile from lake; foot of mountain. J. W. Benedict.

Mountain Home House, White Mountains.—Near all points of interest in the White and Franconia Mountains; broad verandas; pure spring water; perfect sanitary arrangements; abundance of shade trees; extensive lawns, tennis, and croquet grounds; positive exemption from hay fever. E. D. Sawyer, Prop., Littleton, N. H.

One of the coolest and healthiest places on L. I., on Peconic Bay; fishing, sailing, excellent bathing, free, only two minutes' walk from the house; plenty fresh eggs, milk, chickens, and vegetables from farm; piano, piazza, large lawn, and shade trees. Capt. H. Hallock, Flanders, L. I.

Farmhouse, three miles from Middletown; shady, fine well water, fresh milk, eggs, vegetables, piano, good fishing; terms, $5 and $7; special rates for families; no consumptives or other undesirable people. Westervelt, New Hampton, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Port Jervis.

Why Not Summer in the Upper Delaware Valley?

A Delightful Spot to Spend the Hot Summer Months.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., is located in the heart of the famous Delaware Valley, 88 miles from New York, on the Erie Railroad. It lies at the junction of three States—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In its surroundings it combines every conceivable attraction in the way of scenery—mountains that tower 1,500 feet above the village, superb sweeps of forests, rivers, upland lakes, glens, and waterfalls.

Port Jervis is pre-eminently a healthful locality—no swamps or marshes near. The land is all hard; streams swift-running; water is soft, devoid of organic impurities. The village is thoroughly sewered. The water supply (pure spring water) is collected in a reservoir 1,000 feet above the village in virgin forests, where contamination is impossible. The ice used in Summer is gathered from lakes of the same character.

Among the attractions of this locality are fishing, bicycling, driving, horseback riding, rambling, boating, and bathing. No finer road exists in the country for wheeling or driving than the famous roadway between Port Jervis and Delaware Water Gap.

The village has golf grounds, trolley system, electric lights, free library, numerous churches.

City people of varied tastes will find here just what suits them in the way of accommodations—from the commodious and quiet private house to the high-class hotel, with prices in proportion.

The citizens of the village and surrounding country are prepared to accommodate hundreds of guests, and there are to be obtained for the season desirable residences entirely furnished.

The **Summer Resort Committee of Port Jervis**, which has a full list of the boarding houses, lodging places, and furnished houses, will cheerfully supply all information upon request. Write for pamphlets, stating accommodations you wish, whether in village, along river front, or on mountain side or mountain top, and rates you desire to pay to

Summer Resort Committee, Port Jervis, N. Y.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT, PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

Country Board.

On Great Peconic Bay.—Very cool, always healthy; fishing, sailing, excellent bathing, free; only two minutes' walk from the house; plenty fresh eggs, milk, chickens, and vegetables from farm; piano, piazza, large lawn, and shade trees. Capt. N. Hallock, Flanders, L. I.

SHADY SIDE COTTAGE.—Accommodates 15; plenty of fresh milk, eggs, and vegetables from own garden; large lawn, well shaded; rooms are large, comfortably furnished. Address Mrs. P. Sherry, Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y.

"GRAND VIEW FARM HOUSE," Liberty Station. High elevation; boating, fishing; elegant scenery; large, airy rooms; good table; mail daily. For particulars address MILLARD KRUM, Neversink, Sull. Co., N. Y.

Otter Lake Hotel, Otter Lake, N. Y.; in midst of Adirondacks; best fishing and hunting; scenery unsurpassed; first-class hotel; now open. For rates and booklet address. J. H. Wilcox, Mgr.

PLEASANT HILL FARM HOUSE, M. F. Dill, Ulster Heights, Ulster Co., N. Y., accommodates 30; rowing and fishing in Ulster Heights Lake; table supplied with milk, butter, eggs, and poultry from farm. Please send for circulars.

Country board on Hudson, near Newburg, for quiet people only; house modern; elevation 450 feet; 20 miles of river view; accommodation for horses and carriages. Further particulars on application. Mrs. J. H. Sillick, Newburg, N. Y.

"MONGAUP VALLEY FARM HOUSE," Mongaup Valley, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 25; large, airy rooms; good table; supplied from our farm; trout fishing. Special rates to families. For particulars address Seth Olmstead, Prop.

Elm Park House.—Pleasant location, Green Mountains, Adirondack range; good table; good fishing; spring lake 200 rods from house; large lawn, well shaded; $6 to $8; send for booklet. C. O. Benson, Prop., Fairhaven, Vt.

Board on fruit farm, 20 minutes' trolley from Highlands Station, on West Shore Railroad, and Poughkeepsie boats; mountain air, shady lawn, and piazza; good table, $5. Box 55, Loyd, Ulster County, N. Y.

PARKER HOMESTEAD, Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Capacity, 45; elevation, 1,500 feet; ground well shaded; rooms thoroughly renovated; table abundantly supplied with home-raised farm supplies. For circular, Thomas Parker, Box 384.

"Mount Pleasant House," Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Elevation 2,000 feet; accommodates 40; abundance of shade; large, well-ventilated rooms; good table; $6.00 to $8.00 per week. George W. Evans, Prop.

MAPLE SHADE FARM.—Shady lawn; piazza; large, pleasant rooms; home comforts; fine roads; good board; $5; children reduction. Adrian Knapp, Stanfordville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

A physician having ideal country residence will furnish superior accommodations and care for a limited number of invalids or nervous patients; stabling and livery. Address H. Z. PRATT, M. D., Rensselaer, N. Y.

Grove Hotel.—Free steam launch, bowling, lawn tennis, pool, &c., all free; $5 to $7 week. Cottages, furnished, $20 to $50 season; free ice; janitor, steam launch; circular. Capt. Collins, Maranacook, Me.

Elm Cottage, Littleton, N. H.—Accommodates 15 to 20 Summer boarders; good board, comfortable rooms, fine drives; central location to all points of interest in the White and Franconia Mountains. F. R. Glover, Proprietor.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—FOR GOOD BOARD, LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, PINE GROVE, IN VICINITY OF WHITE MOUNTAINS; CITY REFERENCES. ADDRESS F. I. BARTLETT, LISBON, N. H.

Arlington House, $5; transients, $1 day, 60 miles from city, three minutes from depot; park and fountain; 15 minutes by trolley to Midway Park; boating, and golf links. Address Box 556 Goshen, N. Y.

First-class board in private family; house three blocks from L. station; 8th Av., Bath Beach line; 30 minutes to New York City Hall. Call or address 1,320 47th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn.

Ledgewood House.—One mile from Lake Hopatcong; shady grounds; beautiful walks and drives; good bicycle roads; terms on application. L. Karn, Proprietor, Ledgewood, N. J.

Mount Lina House, (New.)—Large rooms; excellent table; elevation, 1,400 feet on Delaware Range; booklet on application. H. L. Davis, Wurtsboro, Sull. Co., N. Y.

MAPLE DALE. A pleasant, quiet place on suburban farm; can accommodate a small party; for terms, &c., M. H. COOKINGHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Northern New Jersey, within hour of city; three minutes' walk station; large, pleasant rooms; excellent table; shaded lawns; home comforts. Box 101, Hillsdale, N. J.

"Cappiconiac Farm," Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 25; terms, $6 and $8; 2 miles from Post Office; nice rooms; good table; livery. Byron Corgill.

"Maple Cottage," Wurtsboro, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Private house, pleasant location, ¾ mile from station; near church and Post Office; $6.00 to $8.00. Mrs. George Schoonmaker.

BOROUGH PARK.—Would like few boarders; best location; excellent table; reasonable rate; 10 minutes from New York. 1,519 49th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Englewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York; four minutes from station; modern house; large piazza; excellent table. Mrs. L. Herter.

Grand-View-on-Hudson.—Limont Cottage. Open June 1st. First-class board. Boating, bathing, fishing. Terms moderate. Mrs. Robt. Wilson, Grand View, N. Y.

Arverne, Long Island.—First-class accommodations; table unexcelled; large, airy rooms; station two minutes; references; cottage facing ocean; foot Sea View, Ocean Av. De Neuville.

Hillside Park, Jamaica.—Pretty cottage, piazza, grounds; pleasant rooms, gas, bathroom, good table; $5.50; trolley convenient; Manhattan one hour, 5c. fare. 61 Jeffrey Av.

GOLDEN HILL, Berkshire County, near Lenox.—Boating, fishing; good roads; large rooms, piazzas; abundant table; fruit and vegetables on place; references. A. C. Swift, Lee, Mass.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Private family have superior accommodations for two or three refined adults; fine location; convenient to train; moderate. Address P. O. Box 295.

Windlemere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—All seasons; comfort, conveniences; beautiful scenery; healthful; reasonable rates; references. Address above.

Rayvella Hall, Sullivan County; quiet house; sanitary plumbing; boating, bathing, bowling. Proprietor, 16 West 94th St.

6th Av., 304, North Asbury, N. J.—Delightful accommodations; superior board and service; ocean view; moderate.

Catskill Mountains.—Queen cottage, Margaretville, N. Y. Good Board. $5.00 to $7.00. Mrs. ALBAHEN, Box 68.

Bath Beach—Furnished second floor, four rooms; housekeeping; sanitary improvements; boarding, bathing near. 135 Bay 10th St.

Upper Montclair, N. J.—Private family; fine house and grounds; convenient to station; superior accommodations. Box 62.

MAPLE SHADE.—good country board; large farm; terms $5. Cotter, Rock City, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Observation House.—Mrs. M. O'Neil, Rhinecliff, Dutchess County; home comforts; table unsurpassed; fishing, boating; write terms.

Good farmer's board, $5 per week; references given and received. Mrs. Henry W. Post, Mountain Brookside, Kent, Conn.

Far Rockaway.—Large house, near bay; shady lawns, large piazzas; first-class board. McSorley Cottage.

Boys 8 to 10 years, mother's care, for Summer. Box 31, Speonk, L. I.

Country Board.

Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Shady grounds, large rooms, well furnished; good table and service; every city convenience; $6 and $7. J. S. Diehl, Prop.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Mountain View.—Accommoates 50 guests; large farm; abundance of fruit; beautiful scenery; elevation 2,000 feet; pine groves; tables supplied from farm; piano. L. Garrison, Cairo, N. Y.

Leroy House, Neversink, Sullivan County, N. Y., Liberty Station; mail twice a day; nice airy rooms; good table; large farm with trout stream. Riley R. Leroy, Prop.

"Pine Grove House," Neversink, Sullivan county, N. Y., Hurleyville Station.—Daily mail; table supplied from our farm; shady grounds; healthful climate; no malaria or mosquitoes.

James Deveny's Farm House, Stevensville, Sullivan County, N. Y., accommodates 40; nice rooms, good table and livery; trout and pickerel fishing. Two (2) miles from Ferndale.

THE LOOKOFF, White Mountains, Jefferson, N. H.—Situated on a high and magnificent site. Delightful cool air and mountain scenery. Address James Hight, P. O., Starr King, N. H.

Elberon.—Fashionable quarter ocean; few Jewish select families accommodated; largest, finest cottage; stabling; references exchanged. Address Refined, Elberon.

At New Rochelle.—Fine rooms, with good accommodations and table service; large grounds; directly on water; boating, bathing. 42 Pelham Road, near Centre Av.

The Barlow Farm, Bruynswick, Ulster County.—Comfortable rooms; excellent board; table supplied from farm; plenty fresh eggs; boating and fishing; terms on application. A. Kniffin.

Pearl River, N. Y.—Four adults in private house; $5 to $8; fine table; bathing; shady lawns; particulars given; best references. Box 106, Pearl River, N. Y.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster County.—Boating, fishing, and driving; free transportation; table unsurpassed; particulars on application. A. W. Deyo.

Farm House, 1¼ miles from Ferndale, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Milk, butter, eggs, and poultry from farm; good trout and pickerel fishing. Darius Depuy, Prop.

St. John's Heights, Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y.—Accommodates 25; terms $7 to $9; modern improvements; good table, pleasant rooms. Mrs. J. H. Clark.

"INGLESIDE HOUSE," Napanock, Ulster Co., N. Y.—2 miles from Ellenville Station; accommodates 50; large, airy rooms; good table. For terms address Mrs. H. Humiston.

WILLOW FARM, mile from Kiamesha Lake; high elevation; good fare; rates, $6 and $8. Mrs. Gus Mitthauer, Kiamesha P. O., Box 54, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Brady Homestead, 2½ miles from Liberty on Lock Sheldrake Road. James H. Brady, Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Ennis House, Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Delightful Spring, Summer, Autumn home, with all modern improvements; reasonable.

West Nyack, N. Y.—Few select boarders; fine, large house, strictly first-class, $5 to $7; carriage meets all trains. Mrs. Knapp.

Those seeking quiet, comfortable farmhouse, excellent table, high, shady grounds, address Box 189, New Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

Country Board Wanted.

Wanted—Board at quiet farmhouse for lady and two children, near lake, good fishing, within 50 miles of N. Y.; terms moderate. G., Box 209 Times.

Room and board wanted in country, close to New York, for lady, slightly invalid, where she will receive kind care. Box P. 196, Times Office.

Lady will exchange English, French for board. A., Box 58, 1,242 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE, Estate of Julia Hard, deceased, Choice Business Property,

5-story cellar and sub-cellar brownstone building with lot,

No. 25 Beekman Street, Between Nassau & William Streets, ALSO

Valuable Property in 24th Ward Northeast Corner Clay Ave. & 174th Street, Northeast Corner Monroe Ave. & 174th St., East Side Monroe Ave., between 174th and 175th Streets, northeast corner Townsend Ave. & 170th St. AND One lot southeast corner Central & St. Mary's Aves., PELHAM PARK.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway. Merrill & Rogers, Esqs., Attorneys, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON

TUESDAY, JUNE 18th, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

The Choice and Valuable Property CONSISTING OF 5 and 6-story Brick Factory and 2 5-story brick tenements, with large plot of land on north side,

52d St. and East River

together with all right, title, and interest in valuable water front and lands under water in front of and adjoining the above premises, with all rights in and to land in Avenue A, fronting and adjoining the same.

Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 25th, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE, FREDERIC W. YATES, ESQ., REFEREE.

2 five-story and basement brick and stone tenements, with stores and lots,

Nos. 305 & 307 East 110th Street.

For maps, &c., apply to Howard C. Tracy, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 15 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auct'r., will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, June 18, 1901, Absolute sale without reserve,

561 AND 563 10TH AV., between 41st and 42d Sts., two four story and cellar brick tenements, with stores; size of lots 18.6x100 ft. each.

HARRISON & BYRD, Esqs., Attys., 50 Wall St. Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auct'r., will offer at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1901, VALUABLE DOWN-TOWN BUSINESS PROPERTY,

41 BARCLAY ST.

JUST WEST OF BROADWAY,

substantially built five-story basement and sub-cellar stone-front store and loft building; size 25x75 ft.

Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer. Absolute sale to close estate of LIZZIE JOHNSTON, dec'd, Tuesday, 18th, no

Country Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ADIRONDACK COTTAGE.

Six hours from New York; altitude 1,200 feet; 700 feet frontage shore beautiful lake; excellent fishing, hunting, bathing; model cottage; sleeping accommodations for ten people; completely furnished and ready for immediate occupancy; quantities of ice and wood stored; cedar boat; everything perfect condition; will sacrifice for $4,500, or might rent; photographs. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

In best part of New Jersey, 30 minutes from City Hall, 6 minutes from station. Handsome house, conservatory, and barns. Furnace, gas, and running water; 8 acres of lawn and garden; exceptional view; rent, $900, or for sale on easy terms. Apply to J. G. NEEDHAM, 44 Pine St., City.

Charming Country Home.—Modern improvements; 16-room stone mansion; high ground; superb views; abundant water supply; 18 acres; fine grove of shade trees; fruit trees; large stone barn; desirable as permanent or Summer home, or would be an ideal site for sanitarium; near trolley line; good schools; Post Office and railroad; two hours to New York; daily steamboat line on Connecticut River; price, $7,500; cost $40,000; easy terms; a rare bargain. E. H. Wilkins, Box K, Portland, Conn.

A Fine Residence, Several Cottages, and Large Farm for Sale.—Splendid home for a gentleman doing business in New York; only thirty-two miles distant, reached in one and a quarter hours; all the year round home; high elevation, grand views, and will be sold for half cost (cost was $95,000) to close estate. Apply to Lewis R. Stegman, Park Row Building, New York.

Woodbine Cottage, Bethlehem, N. H., in the White Mountains, near the Presidential Range—Furnished or otherwise; with hardwood floors; 7 rooms; hot and cold water, furnace, laundry, bathroom, electric light, shady verandas back and front, stable; in the most delightful section of Bethlehem; in perfect order; with spacious grounds; will be sold cheap. Address Mrs. Lizzie M. Hewitson, Box 83, Bethlehem, N. H.

For Sale, $18,000.—Fine country place, 40 miles from New York—North Shore, L. I.; large house completely furnished, steam, heat, running water, modern open plumbing, gardner's cottage, stable, and 45 acres land, fine shade trees, good anchorage, trout preserve. Apply or address Room 102, 37 Liberty St., N. Y.

NEW QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE.
Will sell for small weekly or monthly payments; beautifully located in city; 20 minutes out; all city improvements; work guaranteed; price, $550. Owner, 358 West 42d St., parlor floor. Open evenings.

FOR SALE,
110 acres, near Dover; good buildings, fine location, two tenant houses, 1,000 pear trees in bearing, other fruit, with crops, stock, and implements. Immediate possession. Price $5,000; terms easy. J. R. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

BLANDFORD, Mass.—250-acre stock farm; finest in the State; heavy timber; splendid buildings; 11 cows, 8 head young stock, pair horses, all farm tools; cream sold at door; price only $4,000.
H. B. HOLMES & CO., 7 East 42d St.

To prompt buyer I will sell my choice acreage property at bargain price; nothing like it near New York. Full particulars to genuine investors who have cash and will investigate at once. High Grade, Box 197 New York Times.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE, Mass.—Farm, 45 acres; elegant buildings; only ½ mile from railroad station; borders on fine lake; only $4,000; photos at office.
H. B. HOLMES & CO., 7 East 42d St.

$50 per acre, including buildings, 250 acres corner property; 2,000 feet frontage on main road; fine trout stream; plenty fruit and shade; mile from South Bay; near depot. J. L. VALENTINE, Brookhaven, L. I.

OTIS, Mass., near Grover Cleveland's new farm; good fishing; splendid fruit; 200-acre farm, borders on lake; good buildings; look at price, $1,800. H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

For Sale—One of the finest corn and stock farms in Central Nebraska; 360 acres, all tillable land; fine improvements. John Parker, Royal Ins. Bldg., Chicago.

SACRIFICE.—Handsome house; 24 rooms; spacious grounds; plenty fruit; part cash; investigate. E. Jakeway, Riseleys P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

Delaware farm specialist in real estate; valuable farm catalogue free; general business. Thomas R. Wilson, real estate broker, Milton, Del.

Bargain.—Farm, 70 acres; good buildings and fruit; near station; easy terms.
Bland, Wilton, Conn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Let, Bedford Park, near trolley, elevated, and Harlem Railroads, and Bronx Park, corner residence, 50x95; 9 rooms and bath. Rent $35. Apply J. B. Devlin & Co., Webster Av., Fordham, or 197th St., near Webster Av.

To Let—133 Waverley Place, 3 floors, 8 rooms, in good order; key at Renner Brothers, 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, real estate agent, 146 West 23d St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Long Island Property to Let.

Port Jefferson.—$100 buys 5 acres good farm land near depot and town; terms, $10 cash, $3 monthly, without interest; title perfect; immediate possession; splendid opportunity. A. Helme, 13 Chambers St., N. Y.

Centreport, Long Island.—Do you want to buy a fine Summer and Winter home, on water front, 6¼ acres. Call Benner, 132 Nassau St.

Lawrence Beach, Long Island, Seaside, one hour, 13 rooms, furnished; rent very low. Dawson, Lawrence, L. I.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Ridgewood.—Modern furnished 14-room house, latest improvements; large grounds; convenient to station; 45 minutes from city; rent, season, $400.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Modern 8 and 10 room houses, newly decorated; gas, water, and sewer connections; select locality; within easy walk of depot. (N. R. R. of N. J.) E. Underwood, Agent, Ridgefield, N. J.

I have several finely furnished houses to rent at Morristown, Summit, Short Hills, and the Oranges. Edgar A. Pember, 220 Broadway, New York.

Lake Hopatcong cottages to rent. G. W. Campbell, 150 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

PARK HILL, YONKERS.
To rent, completely furnished, handsome vine-covered stone and wood house; all modern conveniences, telephone; location most delightful of New York suburbs; charming view of Hudson; accessible by 9th Av. L and Putnam R. R.; 1 hour to City Hall; ideal Summer home. Apply T. R. Varick, Park Hill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

GLENVILLE COTTAGE.
ROCK RIDGE, GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT.
Handsome house, newly built, neatly decorated, finely furnished; steam heat, electric light; 15 rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; 2½ acres grounds; good stable; fine views; select neighborhood. Address J. A. Shedd, 635 Park Avenue, New York, or Greenwich, Connecticut.

White Mountains, Near Famous Pearl Lake.—Beautiful farm, outbuildings, &c.; 150 acres; good pasture, agricultural and woodland; ideal place for country home or Summer hotel; two miles from depot; telephone, furnace, hot and cold water; ready for occupancy; will be sold cheap. F. M. Aldrich, Lisbon, N. H.

REAL ESTATE, MONTICELLO, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent for season, ranging in price from $200 to $1,000. We also have for sale Summer boarding houses, farms, village properties, and hotel properties. Address McLaughlin Bros., offices at Monticello and Liberty, N. Y.

For Rent.—New Canaan, Conn., fully furnished house; five bedrooms, three large servants' rooms; care of lawns, roads, &c., included in rent; stable for 10 horses if desired. For particulars as to rent, &c., apply to Willard Parker, Jr., P. O. Box 1,017, New York.

Great Neck, L. I.—Rent, furnished, cottage of 10 rooms, besides bath and laundry, with hot and cold water; waterfront on Manhasset Bay; stable and outbuildings; fruit and shade. Frank Dickerson, Great Neck, L. I.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS; TWILIGHT PARK; 2 cottages, 1 10 rooms, 1 7 rooms, fully furnished; sanitary plumbing; piano; two minutes to club house; rent reasonable. M. A. TREMAINE, 187 Carlton Av., Brooklyn Borough.

To Let—By the month, Lake George furnished cottage, accommodating eight, three miles from Caldwell; private dock, boat, icehouse. July, $75.00; August, $80.0; September, $50.00. C. G. Marshall, 33 East 17th St.

To rent for two or three months, six-room furnished house, with hot and cold water, bath; near depot. For terms apply Andrew Carpenter, Monroe, N. Y. Post Office Box 107.

Elberon.—Large cottage, furnished; stabling; improvements; Lincoln, near Ocean Av.; also small cottage annexed. Address Great Bargain, Box 140 Times.

Rent for Summer, $50 per month, furnished house, ten rooms, modern conveniences; fine, cool location; broad piazza; abundant shade. R. S., 14 Clinton Av., Montclair, N. J.

Adirondacks.—Furnished cottage, 9 rooms; beautifully situated on Big Moose Lake; two miles from station; rent per week, month, or season. Apply to W. B. Davis, 469 West 157th St.

Adirondacks.—Cottage to rent, Upper Chateaugay Lake; magnificent location; eight rooms, furnished; boating, fishing, hunting. H. S. Backus, 312 West 14th St.

Montclair.—Nine-room cottage, all improvements; rent moderate. 43 Church Street, Montclair, N. J.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

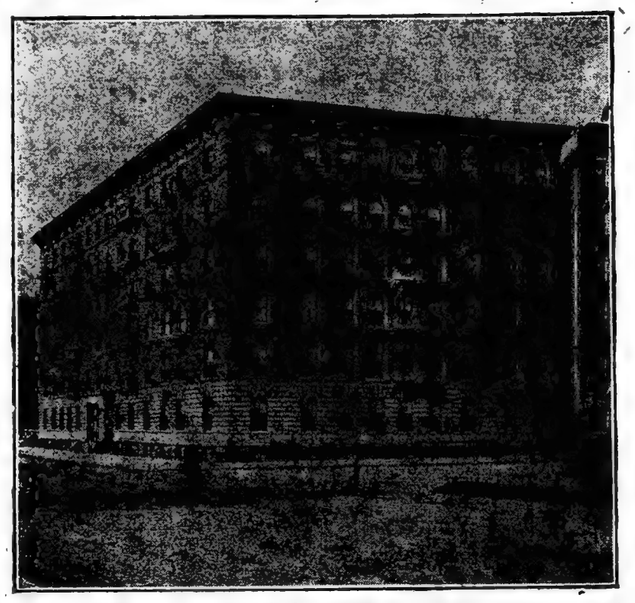

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14 Morningside Ave., Northeast Corner 115th St.
Just Completed and Open for Inspection.
OVERLOOKING MORNINGSIDE PARK
At a point where Morningside Park forms a semi-circle.
Most Modern Apartment Building.
All improvements; telephone, electric lighting and elevator system. The plans and specifications have insured light, air and ventilation in all rooms. Large open courts, surrounding the apartments. Special Rooms, 20 feet square and Very Light. Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day or evening.

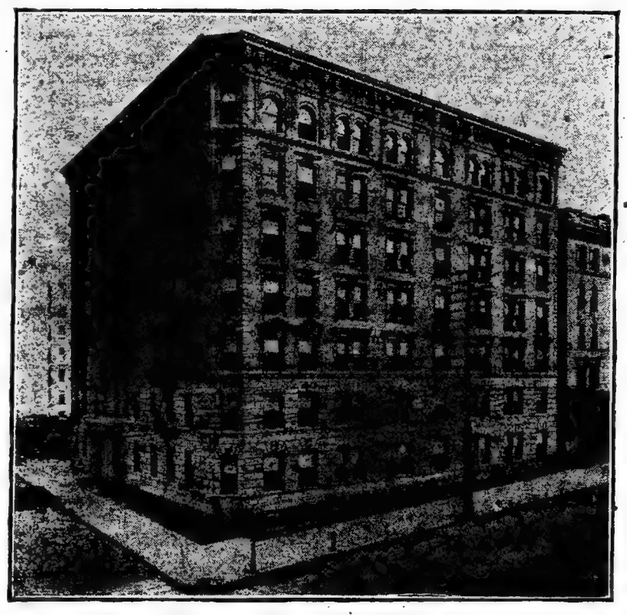

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Amsterdam Av., S. E. Cor. 118th St. Just Completed and Open for Inspection.
Highest Altitude and Most Beautiful Outlook for Miles Around. Overlooking Cathedral Parkway, Hudson River and the Palisades. **BETWEEN MORNINGSIDE AND RIVERSIDE PARKS. Finest Apartment House on Cathedral Heights.** Contains Unique Room Arrangements and Combinations. Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day and evening.

WILHELMINA.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOTEL, RESTAURANT, AND CAFE.
Hotel Service. Lunch. Table d'Hote.
1,919 7th Ave., corner 116th St.
FACING SIX CORNER OPEN PLAZA.
Beautifully situated on Drive; fronting St. Nicholas Av.; near parks and boulevards; 1 corner, 2 side apartments, 1 furnished; newly, superbly decorated; electric lights; all modern improvements; all-night elevator; "L" and trolley connections convenient; moderate rentals; examine before selecting.

There are a couple of unrented apartments in
THE CORNER BUILDINGS
81 WEST 86TH AND 72 WEST 87TH ST.
7 all-light rooms, open plumbing. To desirable tenants will be rented reasonably. Apply to hallboys.

THE CYNTHIUS,
Broadway, N. E. Cor. 125th St., elegant apartments of 6, 7, and 8 large light rooms; hall service, electric light, and elevator; steam drier, &c., moderate rents. Agent, on premises.

An elegant corner apartment, seven rooms, bath; every modern improvement; finest location on Washington Heights; rent $42. Apply 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Mott Av., 320, near Madison Avenue Bridge, a floor through six light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; only $18. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Columbus Av., 584, near 88th St., apartment 4 handsome rooms, with bath, all conveniences, only $18. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

FREE—ONE-HALF MONTH—FREE.
An extra fine apartment of four large, light rooms, all conveniences, only $11.50, 544 West 46th St. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

143-145 West Fourth St., Near Washington Square.—3 and 4 rooms, with and without bath; references required.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $40 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Manhattan Av., 443.—Suites of 6 rooms and bath; open plumbing; porcelain tubs, hot water supply; select neighborhood; rents $22 to $24.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

39½ Washington Square.—Attractive corner flat, overlooking square, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $50.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath, open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; decorated; $13.50-$14.

65th St., 8 West, facing Central Park.—Six outside rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $27-$33.

Elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath, $35 and $40. 468 Central Park West, near 107th St.

Bachelor Apartments—Two rooms and bath room to let. The Royalton, 47 West 43d St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

HOFFMAN ARMS. 59-street and Madison Ave. Handsome apartment 9 rooms and bath, furnished, to rent for Summer. Kitchen or restaurant.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$26 only; absolutely the best large light 7-room apartment in Greater N. Y.; all modern improvements; unsurpassed neighborhood. Apply owner, 825 Park Place, corner Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. There is only one left.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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THE SWANNANOA,
106 East 15th St.
Apartments of five to eight rooms; thoroughly up to date in every respect; rent, $65 to $135.
Apply to PAUL B. PUGH, owner and builder, on premises.

AT 8TH AVE.,

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

A chance for small family adults; five richly decorated, large, light rooms, bathroom; hot water supply; $19; kept strictly first-class. 72 West 134th St.

98th St., 157 West.—Large, airy 5-room apartments, newly decorated, $14 to $16.

18th St., 341 West.—Flat, 4 rooms and bath; every room light and outside; $20. Janitor.

133d St., 2 West.—4 and 5 light rooms; corner flats; hot water supply. Blohm.

124th St., 312 East.—Large apartments; six rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $27.

7 Jones St., Near West 4th St., 6th Av.—4-room apartments, decorated, $9-$14.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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Corner flats, 17 Livingston Place, Stuyvesant Square; latest improvements; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

PIANOS $1 PER WEEK.
Sweet toned
WILSON PIANOS
$155.00—1.00 per week.
Pianos delivered on Payment of $5.00.

Pianos Exchanged—Exchange your old piano for a beautiful Richardson or Weigner upright for 1.00 per week.

Important—Second-hand pianos are worthless. They are like any other old machinery—worn out. It is just like throwing money away to buy a second hand piano, when you can secure a high-grade, up-to-date new instrument on such liberal terms.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

KRAKAUER
PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

WE WILL PLACE
a piano in your house, cartage free, upon receipt of a small cash deposit, balance payable in small monthly installments; some exceptional bargains. Write us.

NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

The Big West Side Piano House.
Pianos at all prices and terms to suit. Old pianos exchanged. Rents from $3. List mailed.
741 and 743 8th Av., near 46th St.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Bradway, Cor. 47th St.

Beautiful Decker upright piano, $100.00. Hardman sacrifice. Upright pianos, $50.00 upward. New uprights, $125.00 cash. Installments, $10.00 down—$5.00 monthly. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., and 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St.

Bargains.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. Christman, 21 East 14th St.

Over twenty bargains in upright and square pianos, $25 to $150; Steinways, Chickerings, Webers, among them, all in fine condition. Chandler's, 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$175.—Beautiful upright mahogany piano; slightly used; guaranteed 5 years; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Company, 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

PIANO, fine, great bargain, $25; cash or installments. Keane, 1,351 3d Av.

Business Opportunities.

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ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
Stocks and Bonds underwritten or Sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
DANIELS & COMPANY,
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Also London, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco.

$500.00 and services will secure the position of assistant secretary at a weekly salary in a Building Corporation to capable party. Only those furnishing satisfactory references as to ability and responsibility noticed. State experience and salary desired. Address Box 123, White Plains, N. Y.

I can sell your country property for cash, (residences, farms, general stores, hotels, &c.,) no matter where located; send description and selling price and get my wonderfully successful plan. W. M. Ostrander, 1,251 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Penn.

First-class opening for combination grocer and meat market; new store; Yonkers Park Station, 16 miles out on Harlem Road; Post Office in connection; good chance for right man; apply afternoons. W. R. Watson, Yonkers Park Station.

$500 ANNUAL INCOME
for an investment $100; smaller investments proportionate income; no scheme, no risks; fullest investigation desired. Thomas & Co., 503 Provident Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

An experienced salesman with established trade, and now connected with large wholesale tea and coffee house, would like to meet party with $1,500; we can easily make $100 weekly. Salesman, Box 214 Times.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

An improved invention for checking receipts in hotels and restaurants. (English patent;) $10,000 to $15,000 required to purchase outright. Little & Co., 258 Broadway.

$25 weekly, with additional commissions, paid capable salesman or saleswoman investing $1,000; business affording also additional profits, fully secured. 112 Front St., Room 2.

INCORPORATION, not Promotion, our Work.—We organize your business in best shape for successful operation and securing outside capital. Ronald & Co., 256 Broadway.

An old established electrical specialty business in New York City, with patents, &c., for sale at a low figure. For appointment address Electricity, A. Box 201 Times.

Golden opportunity for young man with push and $1,000 capital; established business. Call and investigate. H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Loans for 2, 4, and 6 months on furniture, salaries, notes, storage receipts, &c.; loans of other companies taken up. Anchor Loan Co., 116 Nassau St.; branch, 18 East 120th St.

Lawyer often has excellent business investments, desires submitting them to responsible persons. Address Opportunities P., Box 195 Times.

Long-established, good-paying carpet cleaning business; investigation allowed; reasonable terms. 177 East 87th St.

Combination adults and child's toilet seat, (patented;) moneyed men; unusual opportunity. Little & Co., 258 Broadway.

An improved dredging bucket; will sell State rights for Illinois, $100,000. Little & Co., 258 Broadway.

Old-established furnished-room house, 20 rooms, all filled; rent, $100 month; reasonable. 51 East 9th St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CREDIT.
Clothing for men, women, and children at lowest CASH PRICES ON CREDIT.
Easy weekly or monthly payments.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY. OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGER, GOODS BETTER, PRICES LOWER, TERMS EASIER than any credit house in the city.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.
1,114 3d Av., bet. 65th & 66th Sts. Open every day until 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

CREDIT FOR EVERYBODY.
Anything you want, clothing, cloaks, jewelry, furniture, dry goods, shoes; business strictly confidential
ARONSON CREDIT CENTRE
62 Bowery, cor. Canal (over bank.) Open evenings.

I BUY OLD METAL.
Have you any old Lead, Brass, Copper, Zinc, Pewter, Tea Lead, Old Type, Electrotype, Stereotype, Old Books, Papers? Send postal card. I will call.
BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, watches, jewelry given on liberal terms; no extra charge. Immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane, (main entrance.)

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

FURNITURE, $50 WORTH, $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Amber and meerschaum smoking pipes; also amber strings for children; recommended by all physicians; from manufacturer to consumer; only one profit; all repairing done while you wait on pipes, cigar holders, umbrellas, walking canes. 1,079 3d Av., 63d St., double store.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.35 paid for any date; gold half and quarter dollars, before 1873, $1.00; book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. LYMAN H. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Watches, Diamonds.—Small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment. Call or write, National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

SAFES AT LOWEST FACTORY PRICES; SECOND-HAND SAFES CHEAP. J. GEYER, 2,010 5TH AV., NEAR 125TH ST.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Corner liquor store and restaurant, with property, good location. 88 Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

SAFES.—Lot small and medium safes, to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Diebold, 30 Reade St.

Billiards.

BILLIARD—POOL
tables, new, $100 upward; second-hand, $75 upward; complete with outfits; instalment plan if desired. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 19th St. and 4th Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal, Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning, 184th St. and Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned 2c yard; free cartage.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

7th Av., 2,134, Near 126th St.—Large, double rooms, singly or en suite; table guests accommodated.

13th St., 123 West.—Nicely furnished large rooms, suitable for two, with board; all conveniences; transients.

17th St., 36 West.—Desirable location; large, cool rooms; excellent table; moderate prices; transients and table guests.

17th St., 116 East, Near Union Square.—Large front parlor, handsomely furnished; private bath; first-class table.

23d St., 439 West.—Large room, single room, $6, (with board,) board optional; refined surroundings; American family.

29th St., 13 East.—Pleasant large and small rooms; good table; Summer rates; messenger call; telephone; references.

34th St., 242 West.—Large and small rooms; very reasonable; excellent board; table board.

47th St., 10 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; parlor dining room; good service; references.

50th St., 63 West.—With or without board; large, cool rooms; transients taken; table board; reference.

60th St., 22 West.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; excellent board; apartment; good location; Summer rates; references. Smith.

73d St., 104 East.—Elegant rooms en suite or singly; gentlemen or couple; Summer arrangements.

93d St., 29 West.—Large square room, for gentleman; board optional; private family; "L" station; reference.

96d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Large newly furnished room; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

122d St., 150 West.—Two large, cool, handsomely furnished rooms, with excellent board; American family; references.

128th St., 126 West.—Large, airy front and small room; board optional; all conveniences; transients; moderate.

A few boarders can be accommodated for the Summer at a private residence; high grounds; good board. I. Baker, Box 44, New Canaan, Conn.

Attractively furnished rooms, with and without board; doctor's offices; all locations; transients accommodated; no charge for information. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

Delightful room and board, fine apartment; small family; exceptional, moderate; all cars. Benham, 1,047 7th Av.

Lady would like little girl to board; pleasant home; good board; mother's care. 142 Rectory St., Port Chester, N. Y.

Madison Av., 673, Corner 61st St.—Superior double and single rooms; excellent table; transients accommodated; Summer rates; American.

Two double, one single, rooms; small family; excellent table; city improvements; six minutes from station; terms moderate. Box 186, Pelham, N. Y.

Staten Island.

HOTEL DU LOUVRE,
Tottenville, S. I. Raritan Bay; modern hotel combining seashore and country; rooms single and en suite; reasonable prices; splendid cooking; bathing, fishing. J. L. GARCIA.

In private family, double room, for man and wife, $30; excellent table; splendid water; cool brick house; lawns, trees, highest ground, magnificent views; ¼ minute's walk trolley; 45 minutes to Wall St. Golf. Tower House, Grymes Hill, P. O. Box 134 Tompkinsville.

Pleasant rooms; excellent board; private family; large, shady grounds; two minutes from station and trolley. Mrs. M., 17 Burger Av., W. Brighton, S. I.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

6th Av., 952, Near 54th St.—Airy, comfortably furnished large and small rooms; bath; exceedingly moderate. Potts.

18th St., 13 West.—Connecting large and hall room on parlor floor; excellent accommodations for two or three; very moderate rent; single rooms $2.25-$3.

18th St., 11 West.—Two beautiful rooms; second floor; furnished, unfurnished; dressing rooms; hall rooms; back parlor.

18th St., 23 West.—Front parlor; several small rooms to gentlemen; clean, comfortable; reasonable.

18th St., 116 East.—Large, small furnished rooms; hot and cold water; large closets in every room.

20th St., 310 West.—Newly furnished rooms to rent.

22d St., 424 West.—Neat small room, two windows; private family; Summer prices.

22d St., 224 West.—Clean, pleasant rooms in private family.

26th St., 129 East.—Beautifully furnished, cool rooms for Summer in refined house; references required.

36th St., 248 West.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; doctor, dentist, milliner; other choice accommodations; Summer prices.

48th St., 127 West.—Furnished or unfurnished room; running water.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy House.)—Adjacent to Broadway; 50c., 75c., $1.00 daily; reduction weekly; hotel service; cleanliness, quietness.

56th St., 146 East.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; private family; gentlemen; reference.

55th St., 331 West.—Beautiful room for one or two gentlemen; bath, telephone; private house; references.

64th St., 122 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class French cuisine.

97th St., 67 West.—Large rooms; piano; conveniences; board optional; reference; moderate; gentlemen; private house.

112th St., 131 East.—Lady will rent three or four connecting rooms in cottage; well furnished, bath.

128th St., 277 West. Near Station.—Furnished bedroom; suitable for 1 or 2 working girls; all conveniences. Dobbins.

Large room in private house, with or without board; country surroundings; convenient to "L"; only Americans with highest references, taken. Massachusetts, Box 200 Times.

Park Av., 387, Near 53d St.—$2 weekly and upward; pleasant hall and square rooms. Norton.

Washington Place, 68.—Newly furnished rooms; modern improvements.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT AUCTION, F. M. WARE, AUCTIONEER, AT THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, B'way & 50th St., N. Y., under the management of W. D. GRAND. On Thursday evening next, June 20th, at 8 o'clock, Special Sale of Messrs. FEWELL & PATTERSON'S SELECT CONSIGNMENT of Kentucky saddle and harness horses.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES on application to W. D. GRAND, American Horse Exchange, B'way & 50th St., N. Y.

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

MOTORS, DYNAMOS for power, light, plating; efficient, reliable, guaranteed; prices right. Mayer Electric Co., 2,365 2d Av.

Wanted—Second-hand power press; state price and particulars. A., Box 192 Times.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Saturday, June 8, at State Camp, Peekskill, N. Y., silver Cigarette Case, containing check. Upon return of the above finder will receive reward at 35 Broad St., the Standard Trust Company.

Lost—Fire key 1,229; $1 reward. M. F. Ruddy, Engine Company No. 18, F. D. N. Y.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, AMSTERDAM AV. and 99th St.—A. M., holy communion 7:30, 9. Morning prayer with sermon, 11:00 P. M. Evening prayer, (musical.) Rector, Rev. John F. Peters, D. D.

Baby Carriages.

Baby Carriages and Patent Go-Carts. Crandall Carriage Co., Est. over 50 years, 605 3d Av., Makers and Retailers; latest and best models now on exhibition.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
Conducted under the auspices of Teachers College, Columbia University.
New building for September, 1901.
Superior equipment for Kindergarten, Physical Culture, Science, Art, and Manual Training.
THOROUGH COLLEGE PREPARATION.
For circular address
SAMUEL T. DUTTON, A. M., Superintendent.

PACKARD
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
Fourth Av. & 23d St. Phone 101—18. 43d year. No risk in selecting a school known to two generations for its thorough, successful work along all lines of commercial training. No better time than now to think of the boy's future—or the girl's.

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AT THE
NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
128-130 East 58th St.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT, DIRECTOR.
Terms from $15 up. Catalogue sent on application

MT. ST. MARY'S, NEWBURGH-ON-HUDSON.
Boarding school for young ladies. Regents' examinations held three times yearly. Terms moderate. Apply to Principal.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
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MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

MIRIAM COYRIERE'S TEACHERS' AGENCY, 150 Fifth Av., New York; telephone 554 Eighteenth St.; colleges, schools, families supplied; teachers placed; musical department.

French Academy, 106 East 23d St.; day, evening; two hours' practical French conversation, 50c.; weekly Summer classes.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Charles L. Young
MUSICAL CLUB and
AMUSEMENT DIRECTORY.
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Artists are requested to send in their names and changes of address.
Address Townsend Bld., N. Y. City.

MME. OGDEN-CRANE, SUMMER VOCAL SCHOOL, ASBURY PARK, N. J.
STUDIO, 3 EAST 14TH ST.

EMERSON PIANOS.
8 AND 10 EAST 17TH ST.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUFFALO?

HOTEL GRANT.
Corner Grant & Ferguson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y. 5 minutes' walk to Pan-American Exposition. This hotel is located in select residence district. Has 200 rooms—single or en suite. Meals at Reasonable rates. Family parties and ladies traveling alone especially catered to. Rates 75c. to $1.50 per day—no higher, no lower. Engage your rooms early. Pamphlet on application. Address F. J. Kohn, Manager.

EPWORTH HOTEL.
Most accessibly located for 600 of you Pan-American and Niagara Falls visitors; two short blocks north of Exposition Station, where all Belt Line steam trains arrive. High-class hotel; modern conveniences; moderate rates; convention tent, free to patrons on agreement; shower baths, free; rooms reserved on application. Address above,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE ST. ANDREW,
72d Street and Broadway, New York.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
The location is the most central and delightful in the city. It is a most convenient place for persons visiting the city for shopping, and has always been a home for ladies traveling alone, and affords the fullest protection.
Summer Rates during June, July and August.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HI

CAPITAL GOSSIP OF WHITE HOUSE TIMBER

Fairbanks, Spooner, and Foraker Among the "Mentioned."

EYES UPON NEW YORK STATE

Gov. Odell's Opportunity to Achieve Presidential Honors Is Much Discussed in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—President McKinley's second term as President was but three months advanced when he made his recent announcement that he would not again be a candidate for the office. About three years must elapse before the next National Convention of the Republican Party will be held, and quite two years must pass before the machinery to nominate a candidate for President can be set in motion. Yet even before the President had been inaugurated there were signs of anxiety on behalf of more than one would-be candidate, and after the inauguration at least one aspirant went directly at work to cultivate the field.

Here in Washington, where public men come to be studied with more conservative admiration for them that is found further away, where there is almost constant association with the men whose names are prominent for their connection with legislative or administratvie undertakings, the immediate gossip following the announcement of the President was not serious. Names were mentioned, but there was not a new name in the whole list of so-called possibilities. As a matter of course, Senator Fairbanks was generally mentioned first, with many prompt doubts expressed as to whether he would ever be considered more seriously than he is just now. For he has been mentioned, in some curious way, as a "coming" man ever since his first introduction to the party in the St. Louis Convention of 1896. Hidden instruments have now and then sounded his name and directed attention to the many beauties of his character. He has not played to the galleries as some other Senators have done, and he has indulged in no freaky or sensational displays. Dignified but affable and democratic to a degree, he has won the respect of the Senate, and has not excited the derision of those who may be more interested in some one else as a candidate for the Presidency. Still, it cannot be said that Fairbanks is regarded as likely to win the nomination. In Indiana, where he is highly respected, there is no enthusiasm about him. He is not the sort of man to excite enthusiasm, having had no record of political deeds of importance put down to his credit, and lacking the magnetism that sometimes helps a man who seeks office. His intimate friends say that he would be a conservative and safe executive, but they have no record of his skill as an executive officer to point to with pride. He never held a public office until he came to the Senate.

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SPOONER THE "MAGNETIC."

Other names have been sent out in the lists offered to meet the immediate demand for an enumeration of the aspirants for the office. Most of them have been "mentioned" time and time again, but nearly all are subject to the same comment as that made upon Senator Fairbanks—that they are not known for any achievement commending them for advancement to the highest executive office in the Nation. None of the "mentioned" men, possibly, meets so well the demand for a "magnetic" candidate as Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. At home and here in the capital he is known as the best of debaters, not being approachable by any one in the Senate for skill in fence with words. As a lawyer, he is well equipped as any member of the Senate. He is never more comfortably at home than when in his library, in which he has as many familiar acquaintances as there are volumes. He would probably not resent the charge that he is a mighty poor politician. His statesmanship got into the Platt amendment, for which he was as much responsible as the man whose name it bears. The ideas are those of Platt and Spooner, but the words are Spooner's. His executive capacity has not been tested. When he tried to be Governor of Wisconsin the State chose a Democrat. If he is nominated, it will be because everybody likes him so well personally as to be willing to disregard his inexperience. For reasons similar to those that make Spooner popular Senator Foraker is popular—possibly more popular with his party than Spooner. Nobody speaks of him as "fire-alarm" Foraker nowadays. But everybody in Ohio knows that it will be more difficult to unite the Republicans of that State on Foraker than upon almost any one of the men who have been suggested as available. Mr. Foraker has a record as an executive officer, but it is one that may hurt him more at home than no record at all. Mr. Foraker has been likened to Blaine. There are few points of resemblance between the two, and Foraker is distinctly the gainer for some conspicuous differences in character between himself and the famous leader whom he preferred even to John Sherman.

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Two names that are discussed with great interest are those of Vice President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell. Those who attended the Philadelphia convention of last year do not need to be told that Roosevelt was nominated there not because New York wanted him, or that the "machine" permitted him to have the nomination, but because the Western delegates cared for no other man than the dashing soldier, to whom vast numbers of his countrymen ascribed much of the glory acquired in the brief Cuban campaign of 1898. Col. Roosevelt probably knew as well as some of his intimate friends at Philadelphia that another term as Governor of New York might prove more to his political advantage than an election to the Vice Presidency. But those friends were as impotent to stop the nomination of Roosevelt as were the National Committeemen who surrendered unconditionally to enthusiasm for a popular hero.

The opportunity that Col. Roosevelt sought, and which was cheerfully withheld from him by Senator Platt, was conferred upon Benjamin B. Odell. To him has been extended the chance to prove that he possesses executive skill and judgment. Already there has been much praise heard here of his course since he took the reins of State Government from Col. Roosevelt. To the extent that his service has made it possible he has won admiration from those who are looking for available men. Those who sat with him in the House of Representatives, and knew him only as a modest and plodding unit of that body, not above attending to the drudgery of committee and department work, abstaining from much speaking and from acrimonious controversy, manifest a delight that is unconcealed in observing his political growth. Democrats envy the Republicans every revelation of this sort, and regard the rising of a new star in New York as especially unfortunate for them, which once more implies the importance of New York as a pivotal State. But the leaders bear in mind that Gov. Odell has two years to serve and may be a forgotten quantity before the convention of 1904 meets to name McKinley's successor.

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MAY CHANGE STREET NAMES.

Quite an ingenious scheme of street naming is under consideration by the District Commissioners, and may be adopted in time to save in the future much of the confusion to strangers that is unavoidable with the present somewhat confused nomenclature in the latest additions to the city. The plan of naming thus far observed has given to the streets running north and south numbers applied consecutively, so that there will eventually be Sixty-third Street east of the Capitol and Fifty-third Street west of a line drawn north and south through the Capitol building. The streets running east and west are lettered. But the letters ran out just at the edge of the city as formerly bounded, and beyond the boundary there is no rule adhered to. One of the interesting propositions before the Commissioners is to take up the alphabet anew where it ran out, but to use it with a name of some National person. For the first section of the new city, beyond the old alphabet it is proposed to use names of one syllable, like Ames, Blaine, Blair, for instance, and when the limit of the second section is reached to apply a new set of names of two syllables, like Adams, Bryant, Calhoun, &c. As the southern section is amply provided for by the alphabet, the lettered system now in vogue will be sufficient. With the new plan adopted the mention of the name of the street would at once locate it. An effort may be made to furnish a clue to the locality of an avenue by its name. It is desired to have avenues in the northeast named as far as possible for Northeastern States; avenues in the northwest are to have the names of Northwestern States, and so on. The realization of this idea will be attended with difficulties, for while Wyoming, Oregon, Alaska, Wisconsin, and Nevada Avenues are found in the northwest, Florida, New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Massachusetts Avenues are also principally in that section. Massachusetts Avenue is in the northwest, northeast, and southeast sections, traversing the city from northwest to southeast. Delaware and New Jersey Avenues are also in two sections each. To rename these avenues in part probably would create too much confusion, which the renaming seeks to avoid.

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Capt. J. J. Martin of Atlanta, who visited Washington a few days ago, and who has been at different times in his long life a citizen of three States, having been born in South Carolina and transplanted subsequently to Alabama and Georgia, has lived through three wars and participated in one. When the fever of secession infected his native State he devoted time and money to preventing the attempt to sever the tie between it and the Federal Union. He had gone to the Mexican war as a private of the Palmetto Regiment, and returned a Captain. Attachment to the Union and confidence that the Union cause would prevail led him to get rid of his slaves and to go to Alabama when the secession ordinance was adopted. He remained on his plantation until conscripted, and was then assigned, by an officer who learned of his Mexican service and his Union sentiments, to duty at home. Not until the raid of Gen. J. H. Wilson into Alabama was he called upon to bear arms. Then the summons came for everybody to appear at Montgomery to repel the invaders. Even then he was spared the necessity of fighting the Union forces, for the word came one night to disperse the forces assembled for defense, as the city would be surrendered the next day. Gen. Grant made Capt. Martin Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and afterward Postmaster of Montgomery. "I am not more certain now," he said, a day or two ago, "that the Union is irrevocable, than I was in 1861, when I stood a lonely South Carolinian opposed to secession. I am glad to have lived to know that I was right, and to see that everybody is glad because the attempt to divide this country met with failure. And I never loved my native State more than I do to-day, when it is just as good a Union State as New York."

E. G. D.

AT NORTH BROTHER ISLAND.

Ex-Smallpox Patient's Criticism of Conditions at the Contagious Diseases Hospital.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been a fortunate circumstance to be favored with the smallpox to enable me to narrate the experiences and the treatment accorded to patients on North Brother Island. It may be called a cosmopolitan island, almost all nationalities of the world being represented there; but the negroes form a predominant feature. Smallpox finds in the system of the colored race a most savored place to revel, and does its utmost to keep those poor unfortunates a longer time than is usual for other patients. Any one who has spent a short time on the island, and who has ordinary powers of observation, cannot but be impressed with the uncleanliness and unsanitary way in which the patients are treated. We civilized people who have a habit of calling some poor foreigners dirty and slovenly and disgusting to mingle with, what example do we, through our Government, set before them that we may take pride in? Imagine patients confined on the island over seven weeks with no change of linen, and even that very linen had not been thoroughly washed and cleaned. Yet this is no mere imagination, but pure fact. No sooner do the patients arise than the spitting and hawking and all sorts of disgusting exhibitions take place right near your bed. For a crowd of almost forty people you will find only two spittoons in the room; so no one need wonder that the floor makes up the deficiency. And when the cleaning comes, little water and no soap is used. It is bad enough to endure linen three months old, to sleep on beds which have been occupied by the worst cases of smallpox, or even by those stricken by allied diseases of consumption and smallpox. It is agreed by all men of science that smallpox is a dirt disease. What steps does our enlightened Government take to teach these people who are confined there the beauty and godliness of cleanliness? The nurses, instead of showing a proper example, contribute their share of spitting and contrive to make themselves as disagreeable as possible.

One of the very appropriate things they offer to convalescents is whisky, and they insist upon you to spend your money to drink it with them. One patient whose eyes were badly attacked with smallpox was allowed to partake of that vile liquid, and his eyes suffered a relapse, and they will probably remain in that state for the rest of his life. And all this happened under the wise guardianship of the nurse.

In one of the wards it is impossible to rest the weary body. The lights keep burning sometimes until 11 o'clock at night. I heard it said by one of the patients that they were kept burning until 3 o'clock. It is nothing but a mockery for a hospital. There is, however, a redeeming feature to all these depressing facts. These mild days of the warm Summer months enable the patients to live out of doors and spend the tedious hours in walking to and fro by the beach shore, watching numerous excursion steamers sailing close near the islands. The good, dear sun and the thrice-welcome breeze from the waters around you cheer and instil hope in you, when but a moment before you felt depressed and sad.

Sweet nature sets at defiance the stupid and thoughtless doings of man. The poor, forlorn soul finds ever a blessed haven in the bosom of our mother earth. J. E.

New York, June 15, 1901.

POLICE NOW HAVE A BAND.

Instruments Have Been Selected and One Practice Meeting Held.

The police brass band which Patrolman Clemens of the Twenty-fourth Precinct started an agitation for some time ago is now an accomplished fact. The announcement was made yesterday that a preliminary practice has been held which showed that the instruments had been well selected. It was stated yesterday that the band intends to ask Police Commissioner Murphy for permission to serenade him at his Summer residence in Far Rockaway.

All the members of the band are patrolmen, except R. I. Wagener, who is a Roundsman. Patrolman Clemens is the leader of the band, and its instructor will be Prof. Donato of the Catholic Protectory.

CARNEGIE'S LIBRARY CONTRACT.

Proposed Form Forwarded to Mr. Carnegie in Europe for His Approval.

The proposed Carnegie Library contract, for the establishment of branch libraries all over the city, in accordance with the plan formed by Andrew Carnegie, and for which he offers the city $5,200,000 as a gift, has been forwarded to Mr. Carnegie in Europe, and the city officials are awaiting a reply before any action can be taken.

Dr. John S. Billings, Librarian of the New York Public Library, who is acting as Mr. Carnegie's representative in the matter, said yesterday:

"Mr. Carnegie will have to approve the form of the contract, and when it is signed active work can be begun. I do not think the question of sites should be discussed until the library Trustees are ready to act.

The contract which Mr. Carnegie insists the city must sign binds New York to maintain for all time the libraries established by the gift of $5,200,000, and to pay all the expenses of employes.

Property Exempt from Taxation.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments had printed in The City Record yesterday a list of all property exempt from taxation. The list takes up fifty-four pages of The City Record. The figures show that $572,000,000 worth of property belonging to churches and charitable organizations is exempt from taxation in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. In Brooklyn there is $128,165,000 and in Queens Borough $6,260,000. The figures show an increase of $20,000,000 in exempt property over the list of last year. The increase is accounted for by new schools, new parks, the new Hall of Records, and bridge approaches.

WHAT CHICAGO TALKS ABOUT

Senator Mason to be Strongly Opposed for Re-election.

Merchants Want Tariff Reciprocity—A Dinner to Honor Judge Gary—Women Ride Horseback Astride.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 15.—Senator William E. Mason is going to have a hard time of it to get back into the United States Senate after his present term expires. Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes is ambitious to represent Illinois as the colleague of Shelby M. Cullom, and so is Congressman George E. Foss, who represents one of the Chicago districts. Foss and Dawes live in the same district, and an attempt was made to head off the Congressman with the promise of a continuation in the House of Representatives, but he declined to give way to Mr. Dawes, and so there will be a three-cornered fight to represent Illinois.

The feeling here was very bitter against Mason during the Spanish war, and several Republican organizations passed resolutions asking him to resign because he did not represent the Republican sentiment of the State. Mr. Mason professes to be confident, however, of his re-election, and Mr. Dawes is equally so, after a canvass of the State which he has just completed.

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Chicago merchants and manufacturers are in favor of a relaxation in the present tariff duties as suggested by the convention of the Manufacturers' National Association recently held in Detroit. They are decidedly in favor of reciprocity. President Martin B. Madden of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and other local business men informed President McKinley at the time of the sugar controversy with Russia that the time was approaching when the tariff must be lowered. No hint of the President's action at the next session of Congress was given then or later, but it is intimated now by Chicago men that he suggested some months ago he would make some recommendations in his next message looking to a revision of the present tariff law.

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The Chicago Bar Association is about to give a banquet to commemorate Judge Gary's thirty-eighth consecutive year of judicial office in Chicago. The foremost Judges and lawyers in the city will unite to do honor to the venerable jurist, who is probably the best-known member of the local bench. Judge Gary's record on the Chicago bench has only one parallel. Judge Tuley, although not quite so old, has served about as long. By another coincidence both men began practicing law together and were closely associated in their early lives in this city.

Judge Gary has officiated in some notable trials. Perhaps the most celebrated of these was the trial of the Haymarket Anarchists. The Judge is a native of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and came here in 1856. In 1863 he was elected to the bench of the Cook County Superior Court, the position he has held ever since. He is now eighty years old and apparently good for many more years. In his spare moments the Judge devotes himself to his hobby, invention.

He once invented, or rather perfected, a locomotive which he discovered some other man had also perfected a year ahead of him. He afterward invented a churn, a rotary steam press, a railway brake, and various engines.

***

Charles L. Hutchinson, son of the noted wheat plunger, has been elected President of the Chicago Art Institute for the twentieth time. The institute is prosperous. The increase in its earnings of last year was $4,378, or about 11 per cent.

***

A number of determined Chicago women have decided to face public sentiment, and in some cases the opposition of their husbands, and prove that the proper position in which to ride a horse is astride. The resignation of Dr. Effie L. Lobdell from the Germania Reit Club because two of her friends were criticised for riding astride during an excusion, started the movement. A new riding club will be started, in which the members will have the privilege of riding cross saddles if they wish. Ten women have expressed their intention of joining the club, and will make their first appearance at Washington Park on Derby Day, June 29.

***

Scenes, dances, and songs of far-off Russia were presented at a local theatre Thursday night in honor of Baron Schlippenbach, the Russian Consul here. A Jewish play entitled "The Russian Jew in America" was given, followed by a Russian concert and the presentation of Russian dances. Special choirs of Jewish singing societies assisted. This is the first time in Chicago that former subjects of the Czar, not Russians, have joined in honoring his representative here.

***

The Unger insurance conspiracy will go down in criminal records as among the most remarkable of its kind. Though the secret of the plot is perhaps locked in the breasts of the girls who were co-conspirators, it has seemed reasonable that Miss Defenbach expected that a corpse would be substituted for her body and cremated in her name, while she escaped to Germany to appear afterward as Marie Huntsman, a fictitious cousin, and share in the insurance which Dr. Unger and his fellow-conspirators should collect.

It may have been the plan for Marie to take a potion which would suspend animation long enough for her body to be taken to the undertakers and the substitution effected, or she may have believed that Unger would respond to her call and take her away in an ambulance, ostensibly to a hospital. It would afterward appear that she had died before reaching the hospital and Unger would have effected the substitution of bodies in the ambulance, Marie escaping to Germany.

If this was the original plot it was made impossible of consummation on account of the detection of a similar scheme a short time before, so it was impossible to secure a corpse because of the alertness of the public officials. Whether Marie Defenbach was murdered or died providentially for the success of the plot is still a subject of investigation by the authorities. R. B. P.

CHARLES PUTZEL REAPPOINTED.

Will Continue to Serve as Trustee of the College of the City of New York.

Charles Putzel, whose present term as Trustee of the College of the City of New York will expire on July 1, has been reappointed by the Mayor for a term of nine years from that date. Mr. Putzel has been connected with the public schools and was Chairman of his school district for three years.

He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1876, and from the Columbia Law School in 1878. He is the editor and author of two books on commercial law, and is the President of the Thomas Hunter Association, named for the present President of the Normal College, and comprising graduates of the old grammar school in Thirteenth Street, known as Grammar School No. 35.

ACCIDENT TO GEN. URIBE.

Colombian Representative Injured in Jumping from a Broadway Car.

As a result of a fall sustained while jumping from a Broadway car, Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe of Colombia is confined to his apartment at the Hoffman Arms, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, suffering from a broken kneecap. The injury is a painful one, and, according to Gen. Uribe's physician, it will be six weeks before he will be able to leave his rooms.

Gen. Uribe's explanation of the fall is that he signaled twice to the conductor of the car to stop, but as no notice was taken he jumped while the car was in motion. His left leg had been weakened by a bullet wound received in battle, and the force with which he struck the pavement was too great a strain on it.

The accident occurred in State Street, in which neighborhood Gen. Uribe has many friends. One of the latter took him home in a cab.

YALE BICENTENNIAL PLANS

Complete Programme Now Made Public.

Addresses to be Made by Distinguished Men—The Students' Part in the Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 15.—Complete plans made to date for the Yale bicentennial next Fall were announced this week. The celebration will commence on Sunday, Oct. 20 next, and last through the following Wednesday. Undergraduate exercises will probably be abandoned for most, if not all of the time, and the university will give itself up to the entertainment of its guests and to the carrying out of the programme:

Sunday—The Rev. J. H. Twichell of the corporation will open the week with a special address in Battell Chapel. There will also be special religious services in Centre Church and Trinity Church, at which Yale theologues will preach. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Dean George P. Fisher will speak in Battell Chapel on "Yale in Its Relations to Christian Theology and Missions," and at 8 o'clock in the evening Prof. Harry B. Jepson, the organist of the university, will give a special organ recital in Battell Chapel.

Monday, Oct. 21—At 10:30 A. M., Thomas Thacher of New York will speak in Battell Chapel on "Yale in Its Relation to Law," and Prof. William S. Welch of Johns Hopkins University, on "Yale in Its Relation to Medicine." In the afternoon, President Hadley of the university will give the address of welcome in Battell Chapel, to which responses will be made. At 5 o'clock there will be a reception to graduates in the art school, and in the evening the undergraduates and graduates will participate in a torchlight procession.

Tuesday, Oct. 22—In the morning President Cyrus Northrup of the University of Minnesota will speak on "Yale in Its Relation to the Development of the Country," and ex-President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins will speak on "Yale in Its Relation to Science and Letters." In the afternoon there will be a football match between the 'Varsity team and a team of graduates. At 4:30 the Gounod Society of New Haven will produce Prof. H. W. Parker's "Hora Novissima," in the Hyperion Theatre, and in the evening the undergraduates will give a dramatic performance on the campus, to be followed by singing.

Wednesday, Oct. 23, Commemoration Day—In the morning there will be a procession to the Hyperion, where Justice David Brewer of the United States Supreme Court will deliver an address. Mr. E. C. Stedman of New York will read the commemoration poem, and the conferring of degrees will take place. In the afternoon the Boston Symphony Orchestra will give a concert in the Hyperion, and the week will end with a farewell reception by President and Mrs. Hadley in the new University Hall, which will be opened for the first time for that event.

Besides the public programme there will be a larger number of other features of the celebration. The literary side of Yale's history has been taken care of in the publication of a specially selected list of original volumes by prominent members of the university Faculty. President Hadley will write on Education; Profs. Sumner, Schwab, Perrin, and Bourne on History, Law, and Social and Political Science; Profs. Chittenden, Beecher, Penfield, Williams, Gooch, Pirrson, Wells, Hastings, Dubois, and Gibbs on Science; Profs. Seymour, Oertel, Hopkins, Goodell, Morris, Lounsbury, Cook, Lang, Ingersoll, and the members of the Semitic Faculty, on Language and Literature.

An interesting historical document will be published in the "Diary of President Ezra Stiles, 1778-1795." There will also be a special publication devoted to the "History of Christian Life and Work at Yale," edited by James B. Reynolds, '84; Samuel H. Fisher, '89, and Henry B. Wright, '98.

Both the City of New Haven and the State of Connecticut will aid in making the celebration a success. It is probable that a tablet will be unveiled to commemorate the passage through this city of Gen. Washington when en route to take command of the Revolutionary forces in the War of Independence. There will also be representatives present from the National Government.

An effort is being made to bring together in the Yale Library for the occasion all the Yale memorabilia and historical relics available. There will be an exhibition of all the text books used at Yale since 1701, when the college was settled at Saybrook. There will also be an exhibition of relics of famous sons of Yale and an art collection of interest.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the celebration will be the spectacular side Yale memorabilia and historical relics available that is to be furnished by the undergraduates. A distinctly picturesque feature will be furnished by the student body on Monday night, when the great torchlight procession will be held. The city as well as the campus will be illuminated. In the procession will be the youngest undergraduates and the oldest who can walk in the line and carry a torch.

The great body of participants in this procession will be dressed for the occasion and elaborate plans are in view for this. The line will be headed by the incoming senior class disguised as Indians to represent the conditions at New Haven a few years previous to the founding of the college. The Sheffield Scientific School seniors will follow, dressed as Colonial settlers, in cloaks and tall hats.

Following will come a regiment of Revolutionary soldiers, dressed after the style of the soldiers who went from Connecticut to fight under Washington. Following them will come a detachment of men dressed to represent students in the war of 1812, with long coats and beaver hats. Later history will be represented by a troop of Rough Riders and the crew of the cruiser Yale.

Following the undergraduates will come the youngest living graduates of Yale, the present senior class dressed to represent a delegation from the Filipino bodyguard of Gov. William H. Taft, '78. Following them will come the students of the various professional schools dressed to represent their professions in one way or another.

Winding up the great procession, which will number over 8,000 men, will come the graduates in years of precedence, all dressed in caps and gowns. The student body will be permitted to include in the line as many jokes and farce floats, &c., as desired.

The great student celebration, however, will come on Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, when an open-air fête will be held on the campus. It is planned to erect an amphitheatre on the present site of the Treasury that will accommodate some 6,000 people. A stage is to be built at one end of the inclosure, where the Yale Dramatic Association will give a series of pantomime representations of various eras in Yale's history.

Some of these will be serious and others comic. The founding of the college, an old-time "bread-and-butter riot," a fence rush, and old-time games will be represented. After the pantomimes the audience will repair to the fence, where singing, led by a chorus of 400 undergraduates, will end the day.

LEWIS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Gift of Mrs. Frederick E. Lewis Dedicated at New Dorp, S. I.

The Lewis Memorial Cottage Hospital at New Dorp, Borough of Richmond, which was erected and given to St. John's Guild by Mrs. Frederic Elliott Lewis in memory of her son, Frederick Chandler Lewis, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was simple, consisting of addresses by William Sherer, President of the guild.

Among those present were the Hon. John B. Faure, ex-Commissioner of Charities; Prof. and Mrs. William H. Burr, Mrs. Margaret Fullerton, Superintendent of Relief of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor; Mrs. Mary W. Willard, General Agent D. G. Maynard, Franklin Burdge, John T. Ijams, and William H. Wiley.

The new hospital is intended for the reception of sick babies, and each of the two wards will accommodate eight babies. Only infants that are seriously ill will be received. The building is a wooden structure 103 feet long and 34 feet 10 inches wide. The cost of building and equipping the hospital was $10,000.

New York State Bankers' Association.

The eighth annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association will be held in Buffalo June 20, 21, and 22. There will be two sessions each day at Niagara Hotel. Annual reports of the officers of the association will be read on the first day. There will be addresses by W. I. Buchanan, his Excellency Wu Ting Fang, William Sherer, and a number of others. Officers for the year 1901 will be elected and installed on the last day. The delegates to the convention will be entertained with banquets and visits to the Pan-American Exposition.

A GIANT'S HIDDEN CIGARETTES.

Customs Officials Say There Was a False Bottom in Ali's Trunk.

Hassan Ali of Cairo, Egypt, a young man who towers eight feet two inches, landed on American shores from the Italian liner Nord Amerika yesterday morning. When Hassan's trunk was searched by the customs officers for dutiable articles, they found in the bottom, which the customs people assert was a false one, 2,000 cigarettes. The Egyptian was accordingly detained at the customs office at the foot of Grand Street, in order that he might have time to collect his data and furnish the Government an excuse for bringing the cigarettes in. This he did, by explaining that they were for his private use and that he had no intention of allowing any one else to smoke a single one of them, much less to sell them.

When the customs officers got through listening to his excuses for the alleged smuggling, they asked him a few questions concerning himself, his family, and his native land.

Hassan said he ran a store in Cairo during the holiday season, and that the rest of the time he traveled throughout the world in order to give people who had never seen a perfect specimen of manhood a chance to gratify their curiosity.

His weight is about 275 pounds, and he speaks English quite fluently. Concerning his family, he said his father was eight feet seven inches in height, but that his sister was quite a small young woman, as she only managed to register seven feet and a fraction when she stood up against the wall.

Hassan is en route to Buffalo to the Pan-American Exposition.

Naval Militia to Hold a Clambake.

The First Battalion, Naval Militia, of this State, was mustered into the service on June 23, 1891, and will therefore be ten years old next Sunday. The anniversary will be celebrated by a clambake and general reunion at Great Neck, the steamer Idlewild leaving Pier 13, East River, at 9 A. M., and the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 9:30. There will be aquatic sports, including an interdivisional cutter race for active members, and another for discharged men. There will also be intercrew races in each of the divisions, and races between battalion crews and division crews of active members and veterans. There will also be three swimming races at twenty-five, fifty, and one hundred yards.

POLICE RAID TWO RESORTS.

Sixty-nine Persons Arrested in the Sharon and Billy's Hotels—Waiter Had Knock-out Drops.

Two alleged disorderly resorts in Third Avenue were raided simultaneously early yesterday morning under the direction of Police Inspector Kane. All the persons in both places, sixty-nine in all, were taken in the patrol wagon and locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Police Station.

The places visited were the Sharon Hotel, at 136 Third Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, of which Michael J. Ryan is the reputed proprietor, and Billy's Hotel, near Twentieth Street, said to be conducted by William Shaughnessy. Neither of the alleged owners was captured, however. Of the fifty-two persons taken from the Sharon, sixteen were women. A waiter was arrested, upon whom a small vial of chloral hydrate was found in a convenient pocket, and who will face an extra criminal charge in consequence. Three of the prisoners were Chinamen. All were arraigned before Magistrate Mayo, in the Yorkville Police Court, who had issued the warrants for the raids.

Three male habitués of the Sharon were sent to the Island for six months, the police charging them with extraordinary depravity. All the rest were discharged, with the exception of the following, who were held in $1,000 bail for examination Wednesday morning: David Curley, twenty-three years old, of 172 Monroe Street, bartender; John Cobden, twenty-seven years old, 32 East Thirteenth Street; William Smith, twenty-seven years, of 125 East Thirteenth Street, and Charles Morra, the waiter with the "knock-out drops," all from the Sharon, and Joseph Shaughnessy, caught in Billy's Hotel, who is a brother of William Shaughnessy and his alleged manager.

Capt. Gannon of the East Twenty-second Street Station had nothing to do with getting the evidence against the places that having been accomplished by detectives of Inspector Kane's staff. He was present, however, the Inspector having called upon him at the station house for the policemen who invested the places. Capt. Gannon said that when he first came into the precinct he had closed up the Sharon, but it was reopened about two weeks ago under a license issued to one "Tom" Kelly.

Capt. Gannon described both Sharon's and Billy's Hotel as resorts of toughs and desperadoes and two of the worst places in the district.

INTERRUPTED THE DOG FIGHT.

Jersey City Saloon Keeper's Cellar Entertainment Broken Up by Officers.

George McCarthy, President of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was informed at midnight on Friday that Michael J. Cullen, a saloon keeper of 47 Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City, had arranged a series of dog fights and that the first battles were then being held in a cellar under the saloon. Mr. McCarthy summoned a posse of officers and raided the place.

The first fight had just been finished, and the dogs, with four others whose owners were awaiting their turn, were seized. Cullen and nineteen men who were in the cellar were arrested. They were at once arraigned before Justice McCormack, who fined them $12 each, and also held Cullen to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The dogs will be confiscated.

METAL WORKERS' RIVALRY.

Delegates Call on W. E. D. Stokes, Who Advises Conciliation.

The delegates of the Metal Lathers and Sheet Metal Workers' Unions, which have been making the new Stokes apartment hotel a battleground to fight their rivalries on, had conferences with W. E. D. Stokes in his office yesterday. He wants to have work resumed as soon as possible.

The conferences took place in Mr. Stokes's office, Mr. Stokes seeing first the delegates of the one union and then the delegates of the other union.

Mr. Stokes urged the men to settle the trouble between themselves, and told them that the fight would last indefinitely unless each side was ready to concede something, the workers themselves being the main losers. They promised to try to come to an amicable agreement to-morrow.

Albany Day Line's Booklet.

The Hudson River Day Line has issued an illustrated book of value to those contemplating outings. It gives information regarding all the places reached by the line and its connections. The volume will be sent for 6 cents in stamps upon addressing E. E. Olcott or F. B. Hibbard, Desbrosses Street Pier.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Broadest Guarantee in the World.

So far as we know this is the broadest guarantee given to customers by any house in the world:

We guarantee the price of everything we sell to be as low or lower than the same article or pattern can be bought anywhere else. If in a day, a week or a month later you find the same thing lower elsewhere, make a claim upon us and it will be allowed at once.

Free Out of Town Delivery.

We will deliver all purchases free of charge at your door, at all places reached by the express companies in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, or at railroad station where there is no express. Goods for Long Island will be delivered the day of purchase or early the following morning.

Most Eventful Merchandising.

In June, the month of roses, we are passing all records in merchandising. The reason is plain. This store is doing more than ever to help people get goods at the least expense. Vast opportunities have been offered us to take entire stocks at our own prices, the lowest ever known. In many cases prices are under the cost of the raw materials. The warm days tend toward slumbering trade, but all the same it presents opportunities which we can quickly grasp to your unequalled advantage and turn dullness into greatest activity. A real mastery of the markets has led to a gathering to-morrow throughout the whole store rarely equalled if ever before in the month of June.

Clearing Sale of Silks.

Printed India Silks and Liberty Satins at 35c., 49c., 59c., 69c. and 79c. per Yard.

There are 10,000 yards of these, 24 to 27 inches in width, all this season's designs and colorings. Those at 79c. are our regular $1.00 quality of Liberty Satins, in the latest patterns and elegant colorings.

Guaranteed Black Taffetas at 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c. and $1.60, Regular 75c. to $1.25 Qualities.

A lot of 12,500 yards. They are the 75c. to $1.25 kinds, with "Wear Guaranteed" on edge of each yard.

Colored and Black Dress Goods. More Phenomenal Opportunities.

Second Floor, New Building.

During the past few weeks this store has had some of the most remarkable dress goods sales in the history of merchandising. Newest and most fashionable materials at the lowest prices ever known and passed out to you in quantities the largest ever recorded for this time of the year. We have been able to duplicate some of these goods in limited quantities, but enough to make profit for a great many who missed the original sales. The prices are a revelation in dress goods selling.

At 24c., Regular 49c.

The lowest price this 38-inch, all-wool black albatross has ever been told at. This has been one of the most desirable fabrics this season—light weight and suitable for mountain, seashore or street wear; a perfect color; regular 49c., at 24c.

Also a lot of double width mohair, black and blue; just the thing for bathing suits and also for outing wear, as it will not show dust; regular 49c., at 24c.

At 39c., Regular 75c.

A 44-inch granite cloth, jet black, woven very firm and made of fine yarns; excellent goods for wear and they are dust resistible; regular 75c., at 39c.

At 49c., Regular $1.00.

All-wool imported "La Gloria," 44 inches wide; popular shades—old rose, light blue, French blue, Nile, pink, light gray, reseda, rose pink, cardinal, navy and cream.

At 29c., Regular 60c.

English mohair brilliantine, fine stripes, colors are navy and black; bright and lustrous, guaranteed fast color; regular 60c.

Remnants at a Fraction.

Our great sales left us with large quantities of the most desirable kinds of remnants—all sorts of lengths, from small pieces to some very useful sizes for dresses, skirts and waists. Both black and colored goods of the most up-to-date character—great bargains among them.

Clearing Sale of Portieres and Lace Curtains. Semi-Annual Event of Great Importance.

Twice every year we have a regular housecleaning time, as it were, in our upholstery store. It gives the watchful shopper opportunities rarely equalled at any other time of the year and greater this season than ever before. All our small lots of lace curtains and portieres are sold at less than cost to make. Lots of goods to be picked up at prices low enough to pay you to buy and lay aside for future use. Here are some of them:

AT $3.45, REGULAR $5.00 PER PAIR—54 pairs reversible tapestry portieres; a lot of good colorings—red, green, olive, blue, mahogany, &c.

AT $4.50, REGULAR $5.75 AND $6.00 PER PAIR—75 pairs extra quality tapestry portieres, in self colors and two-toned colorings; a great variety of patterns and styles.

AT $5.95, REGULAR $9.00 AND $10.50 PER PAIR—45 pairs mercerized, silk finished and Derby portieres.

AT 55c., WERE 98c. PER PAIR—Ruffled muslin curtains, three yards long.

AT 98c., WERE $1.25 PER PAIR—Fine ruffled muslin curtains, three yards long.

AT $2.35, REGULAR $3.25 TO $4.00 PER PAIR—11 patterns white and ecru Irish point curtains.

AT $4.75, REGULAR $6.50 AND $7.00 PER PAIR—12 patterns white Irish point curtains.

AT 69c AND 98c. PER PAIR—25 patterns Nottingham curtains, fairly good quantities of each.

Summer Reductions on China.

Quantities of odds and ends as well as complete ends, too—in many cases much under half price. Summer is the preparation time for autumn and winter in our china store—it gives you many things cheaper than any time in the year.

Bric-a-Brac at ½.

Rich Austrian vases, royal Worcester effects, small flower work traced with gold laid on soft tinted ground, from 6 to 15 inches high:

29c., were 50c.
50c., " $1.00
98c., " $2.00
$1.50, " $3.00
$1.98, " $4.00
$3.00, " $6.00

Golden iridescent glass flower vases, 8 to 15 inches high, copies of antique Pompeiian art and formerly sold for from $1.50 to $4.00; these are 59c., 98c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.

Austrian china plaques, a large variety of pretty color effects, maroon, blue and green borders overlaid with gold, decorated in centre with figure painting:

50c. instead of $1.00
75c. " " $1.50
98c. " " $2.50

Jardinieres.

English jardinieres in royal blue and in red with rich embossing, decorated in soft contrasting colors:

$1.75, reduced from $3.50
$2.75, " " $5.50
$3.50, " " $7.00

Rich art pottery jardinieres, similar to Rookwood ware, all sizes from smallest to largest:

85c. instead of $2.00
$1.25 " $3.00
$1.75 " $4.00
$2.50 " $6.00
$3.50 " $8.00
$4.50 " $10.00

Fine pottery jardinieres in rich three-color effects, richly embossed, new shapes:

29c., reduced from 50c.
59c., " " $1.00
79c., " " $1.50
$1.00, " " $2.00

9c. for 15c. Egyptian Silk Linings.

This lining is made of cotton, but looks more like silk than anything you ever saw at the price. Has a deep rich shade of black with a silken sheen to it; light in weight

The New York Times

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

JAMES STILLMAN, the millionaire banker, has the reputation of being a very close-mouthed man. Mr. Stillman is the owner of a yacht, and one day he asked Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank to go out with him on a cruise. When Mr. Tappen returned, a friend asked him how he had enjoyed himself. "Oh," said Mr. Tappen, "we had a very lively time. We were out five days and Stillman spoke to me twice."

◆ ◆ ◆

Surrogate Frank T. Fitzgerald will call the calendar of contested wills in the Surrogates' Court to-morrow morning. In the ordinary course of events this would be nothing unusual, but this time the Surrogate returns after a five weeks' illness. While not serious, this illness of Surrogate Fitzgerald has caused considerable comment about the County Court House. This comment is all on account of the Christian Scientists. The Surrogate had spent nearly five weeks listening to the testimony in the contested will of Helen C. Brush. During that hearing the Scientists openly stated that they were "treating" the Surrogate so that he would decide in their favor. They said they were giving him the "absent treatment," whatever that may be. Shortly after the testimony was completed he was taken ill, worn out after hearing the attempt of the Christian Scientists to justify their cause before him. Either they did concentrate their powers to keep him well or else they tried and failed. It is presumed, however, they are still trying to treat him in so far as their financial interest will be benefited by any decision he should give in their favor.

◆ ◆ ◆

"Some years ago," said Bishop Potter, in a recent speech, "I was traveling in Minnesota. A man approached me on the railway platform and scanned my features closely.

"Excuse me," he said, finally; "but haven't I seen your picture in the papers?"

I was compelled to confess that he had.

"I thought so," continued the inquisitive one. "May I ask what you were cured of?"

◆ ◆ ◆

An incident in the early Chicago career of Charles T. Yerkes, who has recently acquired the London roads, serves to illustrate one phase of his character. There was in existence some time after Mr. Yerkes's arrival in Chicago a newspaper which derived its revenue largely through not printing articles. Such articles were prepared about public men, and were couched in such terms that the men to whom they were submitted by the publisher of the paper or his confidential agent in many instances bought the "copy" for round sums. A story of this type was written about Mr. Yerkes, and the publishers' agent called on the prospective victim, handed him the article, and asked if it should be printed. Mr. Yerkes replied: "Print it." Two days later the publisher called in person and attempted to reopen negotiations, pointing out that the article was worth several thousand dollars to him, and winding up by asking Mr. Yerkes: "What would you do about it?" Mr. Yerkes opened a drawer in his desk, began toying with a pearl-handled revolver, and replied: "Print it! By all means print it; but first find some one to run your paper the day after it appears."

◆ ◆ ◆

Ex-State Senator John Poole of Colorado has been living at the Waldorf-Astoria for several weeks. The Senator drove oxen into Denver when it was a settlement of a few houses, and a breakfast of ham and eggs cost $2. He says in some respects the restaurants of New York City remind him of those days.

◆ ◆ ◆

Politicians say Joseph H. Manley, the Republican National Committeeman from Maine, has the Presidential bee in his bonnet. Last week he announced his candidacy for the Governorship of Maine to succeed Gov. Hill after the latter's first term, thereby attempting to break one of the political traditions of the State, that each Governor serve two terms. From this politicians infer that not only is the bee present, but that it is getting very busy.

◆ ◆ ◆

F. Augustus Heinze of Butte, Mon., owns about $15,000,000 worth of copper mines. For a few minutes one day last week he could not raise a cent. This is how it happened. Mr. Heinze had been ordering designs for stationery. He was in his room on the eighth floor of the Waldorf, where several millionaire friends were visiting at the time the tradesman called. In explaining one design wanted, Mr. Heinze suggested a fac simile of a copper cent. He reached into his pockets for one of the coins to further explain. He did not have one. Every man in the party reached into his own pocket—it was only a penny that was wanted. Not one of them had a specimen of the small, but useful coin. A hall boy was called. He, of course, had nothing so small as a cent. So he was sent to find one, and had to go to the news stand in the main corridor before securing one. This search for a cent occupied twenty-five minutes. Mr. Heinze's income is said to be 40 cents a minute for every 24 hours of every day.

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Francis Wilson is not a man addicted to writing letters. He is, however, a great lover of paintings. When "on the road" his friends hear little from him as to whether or not his season is prosperous. But if the season is going well Wilson buys paintings in almost every city he visits. These paintings are then sent to the Wilson home, The Orchard, at New Rochelle. This home is kept open all Winter and Mr. Wilson's friends go there and stay sometimes for days at a time. If they find plenty of new paintings distributed about the house they know the comedian's play has been popular.

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Justice David McAdam of the Supreme Court has solved what has always been something of a mystery to frequenters of the Court House. As is well known, the recess in his court is always taken between 12 M. and 1 P. M. The other Justices take recess from 1 to 2 P. M. When Justice McAdam was a law student fifty-three years ago he began the habit of taking his lunch as near the noon hour as he could. He continued this habit when he first went on the City Court bench and later when he became a Supreme Court Justice became satisfied that the hour for recess between 12 and 1 was as satisfactory to both litigants and jurors as the later hour. So he keeps up his custom. Justice McAdam has been on the bench for twenty-eight years and during all that time has never missed a court day through illness, has never been late in opening court, and has never been behind with his work.

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Richard Croker will not allow visitors from New York to come to his home at Wantage unless they are specially bidden to be guests at the Moat House. A close personal friend of Mr. Croker said last week that Richard Croker, Jr., went to Wantage without being asked to call, and there met an irate father who ordered his son back to London until he was asked to make a visit.

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Carpers and grumblers are not wanted in the office at 320 Broadway of William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission. Entering Mr. Parsons's office, the visitor does not notice that inside, above the door, is fastened a skull and crossbones with this notice:

"Warning:
To those who complain
This is the result."

The admonition is seen as soon as the visitor is seated, and he is informed that the grim relics were found in Oliver Street last Summer while excavating for the Subway, and were arranged Ku Klux fashion to serve the purpose of such familiar office signs as "Be brief," "This is my busy day," and so on.

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"Mark Twain's" father was an ornithologist. He had several friends who were also enthusiasts on the subject of birds. Whenever any one of them discovered a rara avis it was the custom to have a consultation. Mark had been a witness of several of these bird inquests and had noted the delight the old men took in discussing a new-found specimen. One day it occurred to him to provide the Hannibal ornithologists with a real circus in the form of a bird. He killed a crow and also a barnyard rooster. Plucking out the tail feathers of both the crow and the rooster he substituted the rooster's tail feathers for those of the crow, producing a unique effect. When he had the specimen nicely prepared he went to his father, and handing it to him, said:

"Here, father, is a very curious bird I shot. I thought you would be interested in it."

The old gentleman gazed upon the specimen with astonishment. That evening the ornithologists of Hannibal were assembled in Mr. Clemens's parlor. The rare specimen was put before them. The discussion was learned and long. The opinions expressed were various. One thought the bird was an off-shoot of the bird of paradise family; others had equally ridiculous notions as to its ancestry. But there was one who refused to be surprised by the peculiarity of the bird's tail from the judgment that it was of the crow family.

"Why, just look here," he said lifting the bird by its tail feathers. He got no further. The feathers came out. There was a quick closing of a door. Mr. Clemens started to leave the room.

"Gentlemen," he said, "please excuse me a few moments. I will see Samuel first and explain later."

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J. H. Stoddard, the actor, has become a most enthusiastic yachtsman. He is especially fond of racing small boats, and this year has had built a racing "cat," in which he purposes to compete in the regattas of the Seawaren (N. J.) and the neighboring yacht clubs.

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The valet, in a way, seems to have taken the place of the maid for Continental traveling. Many women employ valets instead of maids, and sometimes they hire both. The valet acts as a courier, attends to the luggage and the Custom House inspection, and is popularly supposed never to be sick at sea. For unprotected women, he is of great assistance. For instance, on Thursday, on the passenger list of the Deutschland, Miss Delia Gurnee, a very fashionable woman, who is going abroad with her niece, Miss Scott, to get a trousseau for the latter, who is to be married in November, registered, "Miss Delia Gurnee and valet." Miss Norma Munro, who is well known at Long Branch and in this city, registered "Miss Norma Munro, valet, and maid." Mrs. Ogden Goelet always travels with a valet. The passenger lists of the outgoing and incoming ships are quite curiosities in this respect, with valets and maids and special stewardesses. The special stewardess is another creation of the past few years, and suggests sea sickness. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denegre, (Mrs. Armour of Chicago,) who returned on Thursday on the Oceanic, had two valets and a maid besides, and Mrs. Ziegfeld, (Anna Held, the actress,) who is never outdone in these little details, registered last week, "with retinue of special servants."

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Secretary Root's visit to the Pan-American Exposition, which is as much the performance of a public duty as it is a pleasure trip, serves as a reminder of the fact that since Mr. Root went to Washington two years ago he has not taken more than ten days' consecutive rest. He has had no vacation in all that time. Except for a few days spent at Southampton he was at his post throughout the Chinese crisis last year. He seems to have an endless capacity for work, though he is not an unusually robust man. The other Cabinet officers take vacations, and nearly all of them take long ones, covering several months at a time. Mr. Gage's vacations are usually short, and so are Mr. Hitchcock's.

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Joseph Acheson of Helena, Mont., now here on his way to Europe, moves in the same social set in Montana, to which Miss Mabel Foster belongs. On meeting her one evening Miss Foster told of a dream she had during her beauty sleep that morning, in which she "dreamt she dwelt in marble halls" and was the mistress of a wonderful castle, where the servants were so numerous she had to employ military tactics to successfully manage them. Miss Foster recently became the bride of William, the youngest son of United States Senator W. A. Clark, in Butte, Mont. They will live in the Senator's magnificent castle-like pile in New York City, six months of the year. Do dreams come true?

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Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the now extinct Tammany Committee of Five and the designer of the United States battleships Oregon, Indiana, and Massachusetts, is one of the shrewdest "bosses" in the profession of shipbuilding, according to one of his colleagues. When a 250-foot steel tunnel was recently launched at the Crescent Shipyard in Elizabethport, N. J., the tall, athletic form of the former naval officer could be seen darting hither and thither among the timbers and through the crowd, personally superintending the work.

"There goes one of the greatest geniuses in the profession," commented a fellow-engineer who had come to view the remarkable experiment of the tunnel launch. "He is still very young, which is to his advantage. But that chap can walk through his yard just once—seemingly without raising his eyes from the ground—and in that one trip he will see more to kick and to raise Cain about than all his Superintendents and foremen would see in a week's travel. Shipwrights, like poets, are born, and Nixon is one of the few."

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Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, in a letter to a friend in this city, writes that the latest pet of herself and her children is a tiger cub, presented them by Cecil Rhodes. The cub is being brought up on the bottle, and Mrs. Kipling writes that it has such a healthy appetite that it consumes three and four pints of milk at each meal.

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Business called James R. Keene and a friend into the office of a prominent downtown lawyer some time ago. Being temporarily engaged, Mr. Keene consented to wait in the office of a junior member of the firm. While seated there the junior partner came in, and not knowing Mr. Keene, who was seated at his desk, requested him to move. The Wall Street manipulator of the markets moved graciously to another part of the room. Then the junior asked Mr. Keene's companion:

"Who's your friend?"

"James R. Keene"

Introductions followed. Then the junior said: "Why, Mr. Keene, one of my best friends bears your name—Mr. Foxhall Keene. Does he happen to be related to you."

"He's only my son," responded the financier with that peculiarly characteristic smile of his.

Then in an aside to his companion, "And such is fame!"

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With the retirement of Clinton L. Rossiter from the Presidency of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, life in the borough at the other end of the bridge lost one of its most exciting features. Whenever things became dull in Brooklyn some one would get up an indignation meeting, at which most everybody would have something to say about the way Mr. Rossiter ran the railroad. These meetings gave Brooklynites opportunity to get excited and saved them from a feeling of ennui between water famines. The indignation meeting seems to have passed with the change in the management of the road. Thus far, Jacob L. Greatsinger, the new head of the company, has got along very agreeably with Brooklyn folk. In many respects Mr. Greatsinger, who comes out of the booming West, is the antithesis of Mr. Rossiter. When the latter was running the railroads of Brooklyn he was known among his associates as a quick, nervous, and somewhat restless man. He did everything on the jump, and everybody about him was kept jumping. Mr. Greatsinger, however, is a most serene, even calm, person. He is never nervous, never restless. Sitting at his desk in the Montague Street office, he directs the affairs of the railway system with a quiet ease and smoothness that take from his daily duties all appearance of work. His day's work done, he puts it behind him, goes serenely home, and never worries as to the morrow.

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Pittsburg is very much interested in a report which is to be made to Adjt. Gen. Corbin on the Allegheny Arsenal, and the Pittsburg newspaper correspondents in Washington have been worrying the Adjutant General's Office to death about it. For fear of being "scooped" the Pittsburg men have been working the telephone overtime and besieging the office in person at all hours of the day for several weeks, and the words "Allegheny Arsenal" have become a nuisance. A couple of days ago a Pittsburg newspaper man rushed into the office of Assistant Adjutant General W. H. Carter and opened his mouth preparatory to asking a question, when Col. Carter handed him a card on which was legibly inscribed the word "No." The Pittsburg man was transfixed with astonishment, which was increased when Col. Carter handed him another card bearing the words, "Allegheny Arsenal?"

"It will save you gentlemen much trouble," explained Col. Carter, "to present this card when you come in, and I will present the other one. It will save you the expenditure of what will amount in the long run to a considerable amount of language. Talk about the heroes of Santiago!" added Col. Carter reflectively. "When that report comes out a medal should be struck off for the heroes of Pittsburg, and all the Pittsburg correspondents should be entitled to wear it in recognition of their heroic performance of duty."

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Charles A. Towne's announcement of his retirement from politics recalls his début, Nationally speaking. With one speech Towne leaped into National prominence. Elected from Minnesota as a Republican, Towne introduced himself to Congress with a free-silver speech which was far and away the best exposition of the 16 to 1 doctrine that had been made up to that time. It not only gave evidence of a deep, if not a sound study, of the financial problem, but was delivered in splendid oratorical style. The effect of it was greatly increased by Towne's use of a map to illustrate his contention—since proved by events to be utterly fallacious—that the prices of wheat and silver kept pace; that is, that when silver was down wheat was down, and when silver went up the price of wheat went up with it. This was the first time in the history of Congress that the schoolmaster's method of impressing a point by the use of a blackboard or map had ever been used. It took immensely. When Representative Johnson of North Dakota answered Towne a few days later he used a map twice the size of Towne's. The use of maps by Congressional speakers [illegible] been quite common. [illegible] destined to be [illegible]

first made the innovation in Congress of illustrated oratory.

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Barring Mayor Van Wyck, who "never talks for publication," Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller is one of the most cautious politicians in New York when interviewed. Himself an old newspaper man, he realizes fully the weight of every word uttered, and therefore he "weighs" as he talks. When seen in his office at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street and East River, before beginning to answer questions the Commissioner habitually rises. He stretches himself to his full height of 6 feet 1 inch, and, with hands thrust deep into his trousers pockets, leans against the window sill and looks out over the river. When the words come they come slowly, often with long pauses between, as if the speaker were absent-minded. In reality, however, the words come in "bunches" of jolts and jars only because he is picking and weighing them. In consequence, the Commissioner is rarely guilty of a "break."

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When the call calendar is up in Part III., Trial Term of the Supreme Court on Fridays, the first thing the clerks do is to see if Abraham Gruber is present. If he is, the little lawyer, poet, and politician is watched carefully. This because of a joke he played on the clerks nearly five years ago, which they have not yet forgotten. Just after President McKinley had been elected for the first time, one of the clerks was calling the calendar and calling out the names of lawyers who were to answer to cases. When it was Mr. Gruber's turn to ask that an opposing firm be called out he said to the clerk, "McKinley and Hobart."

"McKinley and Hobart!" loudly repeated the clerk.

Of course there was no answer, and then the clerk repeated, "McKinley and Hobart!"

Again there was no response, and the clerk, blissfully ignorant of the situation, turned to the Justice who was sitting and said: "Your Honor, the firm is not in court. Shall I call another case?"

By that time the crowd of lawyers in the room had put aside all thought of the dignity of the court and were laughing as loudly as they could. Mr. Gruber made his escape, but ever since then the clerks in that part of the court watch out for Mr. Gruber's jokes.

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The mania for melon growing is on the increase. Elbridge T. Gerry started the fad at Newport some years ago, and now there are very few large houses which have not a melonry attached. This enables the fruit to be grown under glass, and at the tables of some of the wealthy men the cantaloup, the Jenny Lind, and the other sorts of the musk melon are served all Winter. Ogden Mills is one of the most successful growers of this fruit, and has a large area under glass at Staatsburg on the Hudson, where he has his country house. August Belmont grows delicious melons at Hempstead and many others have taken up this "cult."

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Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is in London to attend the annual meeting of an English company of which he is President. Several years ago he attended a yearly meeting of the same company for the first time. He had secured most of the stock and was to preside. As is the custom in England, the meeting was held in a public hall, and other stockholders to the number of about 300 were present. They looked on the advent of the Yankee into the company with ill-concealed disgust. As Mr. Woodruff rose to address the assemblage there was an outburst of ugly sentiment expressed in hoots and catcalls. In the midst of the din a little Irishman, standing near the platform from which the Governor was trying to speak, raised his hand and begged for a hearing for the American. Among other things he said was: "Shure, ye'll do this gentleman the honor to listen to him, for he's the Sphaker of the United States Sinit." Mr. Woodruff then secured a hearing in respectful silence. Previously in the same year the sponsor for the "Sphaker" had made a tour of America, which began at the Battery and ended at Albany, where he had called on the Lieutenant Governor, who was presiding over the New York State Senate for the first time, and the little man believed what he had said to the stockholders.

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New York State Senator Thomas F. Donnelly relates a recent experience in the begging line that he thinks is the most artistic sample he has encountered. Walking up Broadway after the theatre one evening, he was approached by an exceedingly threadbare but sturdy young chap, about twenty years old. He touched the rim of his hat respectfully and said, "Excuse me, but won't you help me win a bet? My friend over there," pointing to another young fellow standing on the opposite curb, "and myself are in a bit of hard luck and have only 15 cents between us, and no supper. I have just bet him the 15 cents that the first man in a dress suit whom I asked would give us enough to buy supper. If I lose he is to have the 15 cents and I go hungry; if you will assist me I win the 15 cents and have money for breakfast." The Senator says he fell.

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With the Summer most of the well-known equipages have disappeared from Fifth Avenue and the Park. Yet those who do drive are quite surprised to see how many handsome turnouts are still left, and often the question is asked as to whom they belong. One well-known trap, however, is seen on the avenue and in the Park every fine day throughout the Summer. It is an immense, cumbersome victoria of the old "Noah's ark" pattern, which distinguished family carriages of a half century ago, and which are badges of old family and Knickerbocker ancestry. This equipage belongs to the venerable Mrs. Jay, who lives on Stuyvesant Square. Mrs. Jay is seen driving every day almost, and she has not left the city for the Summer in some years. Her coachman and footman are types of the old family servants.

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Senator Proctor of Vermont has a favorite story, which if it doesn't teach a moral at least amuses those to whom he tells it. There once lived in a small Vermont town a man whose actions caused considerable annoyance to the members of the church of which he was a deacon. He never committed any outrageous offense against the church, yet he was constantly doing things which injured people's feelings and had a bad effect on the morals of the community. His fellow-deacons tolerated him as long as they could, but at last he was guilty of an especially trying indiscretion and they determined he must be suppressed. So at the next Friday evening prayer meeting the minister rose and announced sadly that it was his unpleasant duty to call attention to the shortcomings of a certain member of his flock. Before he could name the delinquent the deacon shot up out of his pew and interrupted the pastor by saying: "Let us pray for this unworthy brother." He instantly started upon an invocation which proved to be both long and eloquent. When his prayer was done his light was won. The minister retired from the field and the matter had to be droped. Senator Proctor says that for all he knows "the unworthy brother" still holds his place of honor in the church, the fruit of the victory he gained by his sharp wits.

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Robert Edwin Bonner, editor of The New York Ledger, is one of the most enthusiastic and active sons of Princeton University. That this fact is well known to the students was pleasingly demonstrated by an incident which occurred in the course of the recent commencement week. Two students saw Mr. Bonner walking down the street, and one said warmly to the other, "There goes a Princeton hero!"

"What did he ever do to make him a hero?" asked the second.

"I don't know what he did," said the first, "and I don't care what he did, but I do know that he's still doing." It was largely owing to the vigorous efforts of Mr. Bonner that the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation class of '76, of which he is the President, broke the record. Up to this year the largest number of men who had returned to Princeton for their twenty-fifth anniversary was forty-seven, but the class of '76 had forty-eight.

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James L. McNeirney, for thirty years connected with the Supreme Court, and now the Clerk in Part II., Special Term, probably holds the record of having "sworn in" more citizens than any other one person. In the part to which he is assigned all applicants for citizenship papers come to take the oath, and it is his duty to administer it. On naturalization days Mr. McNierney, instead of repeating the oath in the perfunctory way that might be expected after having administered it thousands of times, repeats it in a decidedly emphatic manner. The closing "so help you God," rings out so that it can be heard through the corridors of the Court House. Even the least available candidate for citizenship becomes impressed with the method of administering the oath as adopted by Mr. McNeirney.

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William M. Chase, the painter, owes his education in art to the generosity of a citizen of St. Louis, Samuel M. Dodd, now deceased, a fact of which Mr. Chase made grateful acknowledgment at the recent banquet of the Missouri Society. Recognizing Mr. Chase's unusual evidence of artistic talent, Mr. Dodd sent him to Paris and maintained him there until his artistic education was completed.

"Strangely enough," said Mr. Chase, in telling of Mr. Dodd's kindness to him, "the motive which Mr. Dodd had in sending me abroad to perfect myself in art was commercial rather than artistic. Mr. Dodd was a practical business man. He knew little about art. But he was anxious to see the time when America would no longer have to go abroad for its carpet and wall paper designs and other things which enter into practical life. He realized that the only way to bring about that desired result was to educate American artists up to the point where they would be able to do the work upon which, at that time, Europe had a monopoly. And I am glad to say that time has arrived. We no longer have to go abroad to learn the highest art. It can be learned right here in the United States, and in the matter of decorative designs we can equal anything that Europe can produce."

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William Crosswell Doane, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Albany, who has just issued a volume of poems, is one of Albany's striking figures. He dresses in the style of the English clergyman, and in personal appearance he would readily be mistaken for an Englishman. In his walks about the State capital the Bishop is always accompanied by his faithful dog, a fine specimen of the Great Dane breed. Whenever the Bishop is invited to deliver the prayer in the Senate or Assembly he bids his dog lie down in the corridor and wait for him. Then he hands the animal his shovel hat. The dog takes it between his teeth and never budges until the Bishop returns. What would hapen if any one attempted to take the hat away from him is a mere matter of conjecture, for no one has ever had the temerity to try the experiment.

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A modest doer of good is Register James R. Howe of Brooklyn, who it has already been announced is to present to Brooklyn an equestrian statue of George Washington. But there are deeds of charity far more noble in their way which this unique politician of Brooklyn does every day which not even his most intimate friends ever hear of—from him. On his way to keep a business engagement in Manhattan a few days ago, Mr. Howe came upon a frayed and forlorn looking fellow standing listlessly about at the Park Row entrance to the bridge. Mr. Howe caught the fellow's eye, and there was something in his look that attracted the Register to him. Stopping, he spoke to the man. It was the old, old story of the young countryman come to the metropolis seeking work and failing. This one had come from Orange County. He was penniless and weak from want of food. It was not an exceptional case, but exceptional cases do not limit the breadth of the charity of James R. Howe. Provided with enough money to feed and lodge himself for that night, the unfortunate was at the office of Mr. Howe in Brooklyn next morning by appointment. And the day following that, clad in a bright new uniform, he was happily at work as a guard on the elevated lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

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Bishop Potter gave away a rather interesting secret of the Trustees' room at the Columbia alumni reunion last Wednesday afternoon during the luncheon in Memorial Hall. "As I recall the career of Columbia during the last ten years," he said, "I am reminded of a certain meeting of the Trustees, when your President was elected President of Columbia by a majority of one vote. And ever since that time, when thinking of Columbia, I have been disposed to pat myself on the back as being the one who cast that deciding vote. The election was at once made unanimous. Were such a vote necessary today, I venture to say that one ballot would be sufficient and every vote would be found to be for President Low."

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Few men are in Wall Street about whose personal life so little is known as about that of E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railway. After his battle for control with James J. Hill and J. Pierpont Morgan he immediately retired to that comparative obscurity he courts. While Mr. Hill, who was really the vanquished, was made the object of long "stories" by such newspapers as affect the sensational, Mr. Harriman escaped all this. It was exactly what he wanted, for he is by nature a modest, retiring man. Small in stature, his face betrays no evidence of the tremendous power of his intellect, and his personal appearance is as colorless as his life has been so far as the public is informed. His only fads are horses and a fondness for the study of the arctic and antarctic regions. His greatest amusement he seems to find in fitting out expeditions for exploration.

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Some people pretend to fear getting their names into print; more fear they will not do so, and some are truly sincere in wanting to keep out of print. If there was ever a man who has a horror of seeing his name in the newspapers it is W. Butler Duncan, Jr., the manager of the America's Cup defender Constitution. This is the chief reason why so few details concerning the yacht's plans and movements are given to the public. "I do not mind giving details of the Constitution and the plans for the movement of the yacht, but I hate the notoriety resulting from having my name in the newspapers every few days, and apparently I cannot make a statement unless I am lugged into the confounded 'type,'" he said recently.

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Portraits of Mrs. Astor—the Mrs. Astor—every now and then appear in dailies, weeklies, and monthlies. This is never with her consent. "No picture of me," said Mrs. Astor to a friend who spoke of seeing one of these reproductions, "has ever appeared in the public journals with my permission."

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On the passenger list of La Lorraine of the French Line, which sailed for Havre last Thursday, was the name of Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago. After the name there appeared a cross which designated that Mrs. Palmer was a member of the Legion of Honor. Two second-cabin passengers, feminine, of course, just before the steamer sailed were intently studying the passenger list to see if they knew any of their fellow-travelers, when the cross after Mrs. Palmer's name attracted their attention.

"I wonder what that star means?" quickly inquired the one who had made the discovery of the sign of her friend.

"Why, don't you know? It simply shows that Mrs. Palmer intended to sail on a White Star boat, but changed her mind. The French company is proud of the fact, and put that star there to show it."

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Clyde Fitch, the playwright, is wholly responsible for the revival of those dear old tunes one now hears whistled on every hand, and which have been placed on the rolls of nearly all the street organs. They are "Champagne Charlie Is My Name," "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," "Up in a Balloon, Boys," and "Those Tassels on Her Boots," and a few other moss-grown ditties, that were rampant some thirty years ago. Mr. Fitch had them arranged in medley fashion and sprung them on the public, along with the three-act play called "Captain Jinks." The result was that they have been taken up generally, and sound very odd, sandwiched in between the popular ragtime music of the café and roof gardens.

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"E. D. Morgan, the manager of the America's Cup defender Columbia, is one of the most generous-spirited yachtsmen in the New York Yacht Club," said a prominent yachtsman. "He is one of the busiest men in New York, and, during business hours, one of the hardest men to see on any subject except one pertaining to business. He makes one exception, however, and that on matters concerning the yacht under his management. It has yet to happen that some one looking for information regarding the Columbia has been put off until a later time by the busy manager. As he himself once put it: 'The public and yachtsmen throughout the country are interested in these yachts, and they help to further the interest in the contests by showing that interest. It is no more than fair, therefore, that they be given all the particulars concerning a vessel which, in a sense, may be said to have only a public career.'"

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Anson Phelps Stokes is one of the most cheerful men in the world. When he lost his leg through a painful accident two years ago he not only bore his terrible sufferings with the greatest courage, but with an absolute sunshine of disposition which was a marvel. Mr. Stokes was not a young man. His horse fell upon him and his leg was crushed. He was obliged to submit to two amputations. He is devoted to horseback riding, and for the rest of his life he has to forego that pleasure. So he has taken to yachting, and last Summer was seen frequently on the upper St. Regis, sailing a little catboat with great skill. He has a wooden leg which on these occasions is always much in evidence. When he is at all hurried at home or on his boat he does not mind taking it off, and on his boats in the Upper St. Regis or in the Bahamas, where he was this Winter, the absence of the artificial member in its proper place had rather a startling effect on visitors. But Mr. Stokes always explains it in a cheery way, which seems not only pathetic, but almost heroic.

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Henry Morgenthau, President of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, sailed yesterday on the Graf Waldersee for Hamburg. After conducting during a period of seven or eight months a series of real estate operations without equal in the city's history, Mr. Morgenthau probably felt that he was not overstating the case when he told a friend a day or two ago not that he wanted a rest but that he needed one. Without referring to specific transactions, many of which have been conducted on a scale unheard of before the introduction of the corporate idea in real estate trading, it is sufficient to say that the total amount of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company's purchases since Nov. 1 is over $10,000,000. The amount paid in commissions to brokers during the same period is between $150,000 and $200,000, and in these commissions about forty brokers have shared. The buying and selling of real estate, moreover, has been but one branch of that corporation's activity. It has also participated in such enterprises as the doubling of the capital stock of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company and the reorganization of the George A. Fuller Company, with a capital of $20,000,000. Such undertakings have brought to notice more forcibly than ever the quality of Mr. Morgenthau's judgment and decisiveness. He knows almost in an instant whether to take or reject a property, and it is a fact that a three-story frame dwelling in the Bronx is seldom sold with less negotiation and "dickering" than was the Boreel Building, which Mr. Morganthau purchased for about $2,250,000.

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Friends of District Attorney John B. Merrill of Queens County are thinking of presenting him with a medal, emblematical of the fish story championship of the county. Recently Mr. Merrill, who is an ardent disciple of Izaak Walton, went down to the eastern end of Long Island for a few days' fishing. Roaming about in a trackless brush wilderness, he stumbled upon a deep, dark pond, miles from anywhere. This pond, the District Attorney subsequently learned, had not been fished in for twenty years. Mr. Merrill believes this to be so, as some of the fish he saw swimming about were wearing long gray whiskers. The pond was so crowded with fish that they had choked up the outlet and caused the pond to overflow its banks. When Mr. Merrill dropped his line in, there was a scramble of trout, pickerel, and perch to get the hook as fierce as a rush of Brooklynites for a bridge car during the "rush hours." The fish, apparently, were despondent over the situation which obtained in the pond, and grabbed at the hook as a desperate means of getting out of such cramped quarters. Of the three fish which fastened to the District Attorney's hook together, one of them dropped off. He weighed every bit of fourteen pounds. The other two weighed eight ounces apiece. Mr. Merrill brought the latter back with him to Long Island City.

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"Mrs. Blaine, the daughter of Admiral Hichborn," said the daughter of Capt. ——, United States Navy, the other day, "inherits her beauty from her father's family. Her charming, frank manner is the direct gift of her father, the Admiral. Many a feminine heart he held captive in the old days, when he came East from the Pacific Coast. His admiration of a pretty face was too genuine, too candidly expressed, to be resisted. And then his dancing—it might have lacked polish, but it was the hearty, honest effort of the man who loved it. Long was the young constructor the life of our little naval circle. Yet the girl he loved—well, he didn't marry her."

JUNE

Progress on the Rapid Transit Tunnel

THIS view of the subway situation by one who is in touch with all that has been done so far was substantially indorsed at the offices of William Barclay Parsons, the chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission.

"The Rapid Transit Railway is so much of an accomplished scheme that you can see it and almost touch it, and it requires little stretch of imagination, on looking at parts of it that are practically completed, to picture trains running."

"By July 1 next," said Assistant Engineer George S. Rice, "John B. McDonald, the contractor, will be able to look ahead and be sure of completing the work on time, Aug. 21, 1904, and some who have full knowledge of all facts concerning the construction say that the subway will be finished in the early Autumn of 1903. It may be remembered that the contract was signed Feb. 21, 1900, for $35,000,000. This was for the system beginning at the Post Office and running to One Hundred and Third Street and Broadway, there to branch, one division continuing by way of Eleventh Avenue to Bailey Avenue, King's Bridge, the other by way of One Hundred and Fourth Street under Central Park to One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue to Bronx Park. Added to the $35,000,000 are $1,750,000 for the real estate necessary for terminals, and $600,000 have been spent in entirely changing the sewer system in many parts of the city on the line of the rapid transit road. Mr. McDonald's contract does not engage for the Brooklyn and tunnel extension, which it is estimated will cost $5,000,000, and for which bids will shortly be asked. This extension will start from the Post Office down Broadway to Bowling Green, State Street, Battery Park, Whitehall Street, South Street, under the East River to Joralemon Street, Fulton Street, and Flatbush Avenue to the Long Island Railroad Station. Incidentally, it may be said that this Brooklyn extension has resulted in changing the plan for the Post Office loop. Instead of going around the Post Office, its curve takes in only Mail Street, and there is to be another loop, to handle trains without turning the electric motors, at Battery Park. The last change in the McDonald contract was in the steel elevated structure from Dyckman Street to Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street. Originally it was triangular to Inwood Street. Now it has been made so that between Dyckman and Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street it only curves slightly. This lessens the cost of this portion of the road $50,000, but this will be adjusted to other expenditures.

"Contractor McDonald was so handicapped after signing the contract by subletting and preparations that active work was delayed until August, 1900. A correct gauge of the work done is the amount paid on the contract, as this is for work actually done and amply vouched for. For August, 1900, the amount so paid was $268,000. In April last the amount of work done called for the payment of $977,000. Last month, on account of the strike, only $850,000 was due. July 1 the aggregate of the amounts paid will be $7,000,000. This will establish that one-fifth of the work contracted for has been done in eleven months, and, estimating on the rapid progress that has been made on the various sections when the work was once fairly started there can be no doubt that it will be finished within contract time."

An examination of the various parts of the main road to One Hundred and Third Street and the King's Bridge and Bronx Park branches found evidence where active work was in progress that the construction of the subway was being carried on rapidly and that by August, 1904, it would be completed. The work is divided into fifteen sections, three of which, Section 5, from Forty-second to Sixtieth Street; Section 6, from Sixtieth to One Hundred and Third Street, and Section 9, from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to Brook Avenue on the Bronx Park division, are subdivided. No actual work has been done in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sections, or from One Hundred and Eighty-first Street to King's Bridge, or in the Ninth and Tenth Sections, on the Bronx Park division, or from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to the Park, so that the construction of the subway is proceeding south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street on the west branch and of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street on the east branch to the main line at One Hundred and Third Street and thence to the Post Office.

In the sections where active work is going on many interesting features of the various constructions which will form the subway were found. According to the character of the ground the construction will consist of steel and masonry, masonry and a steel elevated road. Where economy lies in making an excavation and building the road in it, and then filling in to the street level—"cut and cover" is the engineering term—the roof, as a rule, will be flat, covered with water-proofing material and concrete. In the case of a deep cut the roof will be masonry arch. In places where the road is tunneled a masonry arch is built on "centres," or frames. Steel elevated structures will be over such depressions as Manhattan Street, and where the road debouches from the solid rock at Fort George or comes from under the Harlem River at Brook Avenue on the east branch. None of the elevated structure is in place, but its foundations are being laid in Manhattan Street. Of the other construction, both flat-topped and masonry arch portions of the subway were in many places as completed as when the first train will run, and in parts of the tunnels the timbering had been removed and the masonry arches were finished. Several of the stations, notably that at Fifty-ninth Street, were in an advanced stage of construction.

One of the most interesting places on the line of the subway is the hill of rock which is being tunneled along Eleventh Avenue at three points, the heading, above One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and the shafts at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets. The tunnel where it ends at the Fort George viaduct will be two miles long, and will have passed under the summits of the rock formation at the New York Juvenile Asylum and at One Hundred and Ninetieth Street. At the shafts mentioned the operations of tunneling are similar to those in vogue in silver mining in Colorado. At the One Hundred and Eighty-first Street shaft, which is 127 feet deep, and on the boundary lines of Sections 13 and 14, is a complete hoisting plant, with engine house, blacksmith's shop, dumping platform, and an elevator with two platforms. The progress made in the tunnel here is 150 feet a month each way, that is to say, 150 feet north and a like number south. The tunnel extends so far 350 feet toward Fort George, and 350 feet toward One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. By the end of the year the tunnel will be cut, and have part of its masonry in from Fort George to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street. The rock formation here has aided the mining operations, as the rock has been of such quality and formation that little of the tunnel has had to be timbered. There has been slight water seepage, and it has been controlled by a Cameron pump in operation about three hours in the twenty-four. Work is continuous here and at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street with several shifts.

The underground conditions are those of any mine. The workmen use head lamps, and the bed of the tunnel is tracked, and mules, which have an underground stable, haul the cars for rock work. Work begins at Sunday midnight and ends at Saturday midnight. The only complaint that the workmen make is that the ventilation of the tunnel, although compressed air is used, is not perfect, and that they suffer when there is blasting. This condition will continue until the tunneling is completed to the north and to One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. The principal blasting is done at 7 A. M., when the "heads" which have been drilled are blown off.

Similar conditions and progress were found at the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street shaft, which is 103 feet deep. Here the ventilation is as good as can be expected.

When completed the station at these shafts, cut in the solid rock more than 100 feet below the street level, will be the show places of the subway as marvels of engineering and the rockman's craft. Each will be 300 feet long, 53 feet wide, and 28½ feet high. They will be brilliantly lighted, and have an up-to-date equipment. There will be two elevators, each of the capacity of a train of passengers for each station. In the event of accident to the elevators the street would be reached by a stairway.

The heading of the Fort George tunnel is north of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, or Audubon Park, Station, one of the beauty spots of the rapid transit system. It is at the end of the "cut and cover" work above the apex of the dip from One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Streets. It is held by some engineers that the difficulties in construction experienced resulted from want of proper knowledge of the character of the formation to be tunneled. The heading for the tunnel might have been at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth, but at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street was a "fill-in" of earth and rock, which had been dumped to obliterate a pond. When this was struck by the tunnelers it was decided that timbering would be a dangerous expedient, so the contents of this earth pocket were excavated, making an open cut 100 feet long down almost to the crown of the masonry tunnel, and the true heading was made above it. The One Hundred and Sixtieth Street cut will be filled in to the level of the roadway.

An express train system will profit One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, to which there will be two tracks to the three-track system, which will be from One Hundred and Third to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and below One Hundred and Third Street will be four tracks to the City Hall, the Bronx Park division having two tracks. Residents of the Audubon Park district and real estate speculators anticipate much comfort and profit from the subway. Real estate agents' signs abound on property near where the station will be. The question of a public park near the station is discussed, and the future of the vicinity is regarded as assured, with the Manhattan Street viaduct extending Riverside Drive in operation and the possibilities of the Public Drive, Fort Washington Avenue, and the King's Bridge Road. The construction of the station at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, "cut and cover" work, has been begun and part of the subway is completed as to the masonry arch and track floor. No steel work is up yet. At One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, where ground was broken nearly a year ago, the arch is finished and covered up so that the street crosses Eleventh Avenue. At One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street is the heading between the Trinity Cemeteries of a tunnel to One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, which is being constructed by timbering and making the concrete arch on "centres."

Other important rock tunneling is on the Central Park section of the Bronx Park division. No work incidental to the bifurcation of the main line into the west and east branches has been done at One Hundred and Third Street and Broadway. But on the east side of Central Park West, just north of One Hundred and Fourth Street, a shaft nearly sixty feet deep has been sunk under a high rock knoll, and from it tunnels have been cut under Central Park and into One Hundred and Fourth Street. The work is interesting here from an engineering standpoint because there is a curve to the One Hundred and Fourth Street tunnel, which has a length of 245 feet from shaft to heading, and the diagonal course taken by the Central Park tunnel toward One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox and St. Nicholas Avenues. The work here is the same as at the One Hundred and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street shafts. The rock is of such excellent quality and level strata that timbering is unnecessary. Progress in each of the Central Park West tunnels averages 160 feet a month of twenty-six days. At One Hundred and Tenth Street, at the junction of Lenox and St. Nicholas Avenues, the progress in taking up the east division after it leaves Central Park, forming the station and continuing the subway up Lenox Avenue, has been remarkable. The work is "cut and cover," and nearly all the excavating is done and much of the steel work is up. Some of it is covered in. The subway from One Hundred and Tenth Street under the Central Park drive just west of the Harlem Mere forms part of the drive's roadway, and is as it will be ten years from now. The beds of the trackways could be laid with rails in half a day, and the structure as it stands is an object lesson in rapid transit engineering as to flat-roofed steel and masonry construction. Just southwest of this the tunnelers who are working to meet the tunnel from One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park West attacked a spur of a rocky bluff. They found such rotten rock and such slanting strata that they cleaned out an open cut to a heading and now about fifty feet of the tunnel has been cut in the solid rock, whose quality improves as the rockmen blow off the heads. Up Lenox Avenue some substantial work has been done here and there up to One Hundred and Thirty-second Street in Section 8. The avenue is broken for the subway between this point and One Hundred and Eleventh Street and there is finished subway construction at One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Streets for the two-track branch.

Other rock tunneling is in progress under the Park Avenue tunnel of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, called the "trolley" tunnel. The tunnels which are called "twin" are to run east and west of the line of Park Avenue, so that practically the bases of the walls of the Metropolitan's tunnel will be over the crowns of the masonry arches of the subway. At Forty-first Street each of the twin tunnels has been cut south one hundred feet and at Thirty-third Street the progress north in each case is 300 feet. North of Forty-first Street and Park Avenue, where the tunnels unite and curve into Forty-second Street, is "cut and cover" work, and the masonry arch is built. The rock cutting down Fourth Avenue to Wanamaker's, below which the subway curves into the Astor Place station and continues into Lafayette Place, is making progress that is satisfactory to the chief contractor and the commission. It is all "cut and cover" work. In Union Square the cut is being gradually widened to the four-track scale and progress will increase in rapidity as the work goes on.

Some of the other features of the work on the main line and the west branch were noted in going over the entire route under construction. In Eleventh Avenue, from One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, there is a vast accumulation of material, including steel structure for the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street station, and a yard for express train service which will have eight tracks. Much preliminary construction work has been done between these points. The subway will be "cut-and-cover" work here with the flat roof of the steel and masonry tunnel very little under the street level. The excavating will make a cut of the average depth of 27 feet. Much rock blasting will be done from One Hundred and Forty-ninth to One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. Below that, to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, the work will be in earth. In places progress has been made to timber cribbing, and between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets the steel structure is up over the finished floor. Ground is broken for the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street station and the express train yard, and from One Hundred and Thirty-sixth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street the steel and masonry tunnel is in, and the structure is finished but for the rails where at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street it will turn from tunnel to viaduct over Manhattan Street, to become subway again at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. At One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street the foundations for the supports of the viaduct are in course of completion. On the slope south of this, in Eleventh Avenue, operations for the rapid transit road are delayed by the work incidental to the spreading of the tracks of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to make room for the three-track subway between them.

Nearly west of Eleventh Avenue is the construction yard, filled with material for the cut and cover operations and some masonry arch construction to One Hundred and Twentieth Street. From here down to One Hundred and Eleventh Street progress has been varied. Some cuts are cribbed, and at other places only the avenue has been broken. At One Hundred and Sixteenth Street the excavation for the Columbia University station is under way, and at One Hundred and Tenth Street that for its station is well ahead. From One Hundred and Tenth Street down to Ninetieth Street little progress has been made. Here and there are some shallow excavations to rock and at other places only a little earth has been removed. At Eighty-ninth Street and Broadway there is a rock cut to the floor of the subway and its full four-track width. Part of the steel structure is up, with the masonry side walls. Below to Eighty-sixth Street excavation has progressed to cribbing. Thence to Eighty-first Street are excavations in a greater or lesser condition of advancement, which the work of a couple of weeks will develop to a condition of readiness for the foundations of the steel structure. From Eighty-first to Seventy-second Street there is no sign of subway construction. Just above Seventy-first Street there is an excavation on the east side of Broadway for a siding, but the express station site at Seventy-second Street has not been opened. The siding is to have six tracks. Down to Sixty-sixth Street ground has been broken in the centre of Broadway, and thence to Sixty-fifth Street the rock has been uncovered and blasters are at work, as they are on the block below.

At Sixty-third Street is the largest excavation south of Eighty-ninth Street. It is the full width of the subway and down to its floor. On the block below the tunnel is so far finished that the steel structure is up. Below Sixty-second Street the excavation is down to the floor of the subway and partly cribbed and partly walled. The next block is partly excavated to the bed of the tracks.

Were it necessary, the Fifty-ninth Street station could be finished in a fortnight by putting a multitude of workmen on the job. It is in process of completion and nearest to what it will be when there is subway passenger service than any other of the thirty-three stations of the subway now under construction. The permanent supports for the statue of Columbus are finished, and shortly the steel structure will be roofed and the car tracks and roadway above it laid for the service of years.

From the Circle to Long Acre the subway is trenched through rock. The construction is "cut and cover," and at places part of the steel structure is up. In Long Acre the work is principally at the curve which takes in the Eno property north of the Pabst Hotel, which, it is said, will not be interfered with. Nothing has been done yet for the station at Forty-second Street and Broadway. Progress in construction between Broadway and Sixth Avenue and Sixth to Fifth Avenue in Forty-second Street has been rapid during the past few weeks, and the subcontractors, the Degnon-McLean Company, have not disturbed Fifth Avenue, but have tunneled under it. From Fifth to Park Avenue ground has been broken for the work.

Some parts of the Elm Street subway are completed, and the work of coalescing the sections is going on satisfactorily. Elm Street, because of its condition of chaos when the subway operations began, will be the typical four-track rapid transit thoroughfare when in the Fall of this year it is restored to the use of the public. On some of the finished steel structure hundreds of tons of material have been stored without evidence of weakness developing, and the subway engineers say that restricting the heaviest traffic on any part of it or on any part of the roadway over the subway has not even been thought of. The heaviest reel of wire cable may be drawn over it by a score of horses without danger of strain.

Nothing in the way of subway construction has been done in Elm Street from Grand to Pearl Street, but material is stored at various points. From Pearl to Reade Street is an excavation for a steel and masonry tunnel which goes under Duane Street. At its north end the concrete floor is laid, the Mail Street loop in the City Hall Park has been partly excavated, and is cribbed. The concrete track floor and the stone foundations for the structure will be laid in a few days.

As at present planned, the express stations of the subway will be the City Hall or bridge station, Fourteenth Street, Grand Central Station, Seventy-second Street, and Ninety-sixth Street.

Assistant Engineer George S. Rice was asked if the blasting for the subway had occasioned any disturbance or damage or resulted in complaint, and if any disturbance amounting to a nuisance to be complained of or litigated was likely to occur from trains vibrating the strata of New York as was the case in London.

"As to the results of blasting," he replied, "if a window is broken, it is from the vibration of the air and not from the shaking of a building. There has been some minor damage. I cannot recall any serious case or any energetic complaint. As to the future, judging from what has not occurred through trains moving in the New York Central tunnel and the Park Avenue trolley tunnel, I do not apprehend any results of importance from the movement of trains by electric traction in the subway. There may be vibration more or less, but not so much as that caused by a heavy truck passing in a street, while you cannot foresee what supersensitive and imaginative persons may claim. The geological situation was, of course, studied by our engineers."

Work beyond the Harlem on the east branch will be technically begun on Thursday by the formal breaking of ground at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Girard Avenue. Construction will not be in full swing for several weeks.

Tragedies of Christian Science.

Ogunquit's Philosopher Takes a Serious View of Mother Eddy's Church.

"THIS 'ere Christian Science question is gettin' to be consider'ble serious," Mr. Silas Larrabee remarked after reading an account of the death in Massachusetts of a child whose parents, being Christian Scientists, let the little one die without medical attendance.

"They's been a good many of them murders," Mr. Larrabee went on. "It's pootty nigh time something was done to put a stop to sech things. I s'pose something would be done pootty quick if all the murders was committed in one State. Bein' scattered toler'ble well all over the country, pop'lar sentiment arouses rather slowish.

"They seems to be three kinds of Christian Scientists, nary one alike. They's them that actually believes in Christian Science; they's them that makes believe they believe in it, and they's them that gits their livin' out of it.

"Tain't no wonder lots of people believe in it. They ain't nothin' so foolish that it won't take root in human critters' minds if you call it religion. If I remember right, they's risin' of 2,000 different kinds of religion in the United States of Amerika, and pootty nigh all of 'em doin' well in spots.

"You go to a Shaker meetin' and see 'em shakin', and you say, 'What a lot of pesky fools to worship God that way!' S'posin' the Shaker comes to your meetin'. He'll be fast asleep before he's been in the church twenty minutes, things is so awful teejus there, accordin' to his notions. 'Aint no git up and git to that religion,' he'll say when he gits back to headquarters.

"So 'tis all the way through. You're one kind of Methodist and I'm another. Barick Marston is one kind of Baptist and his wife is another. Joe Kane's a Presbyterian, but Joe's son is preachin' in a Catholic church down Augusty way. Pootty nigh every family in Ogunquit is split up on the religious question, and they ain't all accommerdated yit. Along comes something new—I don't care what it is—and sure's dogs is dogs somebody in Ogunquit will up and say, 'That's the thing I've been waitin' for; it fills the vacuum in my soul.'

"Don't you remember, Barick" and with this Mr. Larrabee turned to his old crony, Barick Marston, "How the Millerites tuk hold of Ogunquit? I seen your father done up, in a white nightgown, straddlin' the ridge pole of your house one mornin', nose p'intin' straight up to heaven, shoutin', 'Lord, I'm ready; take me home.'

"Well, Christian Science goes down full's easy as the stuff the Millerites made your old man swaller. It would be an awful good religion, if it only kept its promises. It's kind of a takin' idee that, no matter what's the matter with a feller, they won't be nothin' at all the matter with him if he'll only make up his mind that they ain't nothin' the matter with him.

"The world's toler'ble well supplied with ailin' folks, folks with livers, folks with stomicks, folks with lungs, and sech. About all of 'em has doctored right and left for their troubles, and has about made up their minds that they can't git no relief in the regular way. Along comes Christian Science and says to 'em, 'Foller me, and I'll make ye jest's good's new.' Ain't strange, is it, if consider'ble many of the ailers accepts the invitation, 'specially them that's about guv up hope. They say a drownin' man will ketch at a straw, an' a sick man that really ain't curable will do the same thing. I dunno's I feel like passin' jedgment on a man that's got one foot in the grave, no matter who he picks out to do his doctorin'.

"I jedge the heft of the real believers in Christian Science is made up of folks that's got something the matter with 'em or thinks they has. The rest of the believers, accordin' to my figurin', isn't, generally speakin', of much consequence, though they is a good many of 'em that stands pootty high up in the world. I ain't got no particular fault to find with 'em, either high or low. They've been humbugged—that's all. Some folks humbugs easy. In the words of the poet:

> All hain't brains as large as those
> Which a calf's head doth inclose.

"But they's another class that I feel considerable ha'sh about. I'm alludin' at them that only makes believe they's Christian Scientists. I know of men and women that calls themselves Christian Scientists, when they ain't Christian Scientists no more'n I be. The thing was sorter fashionable when it begun to spread. It guv some folks a heap of satisfaction to have it circulated among their friends that they was Christian Scientists. S'pose you call yourself a Baptist. You don't amount to nothin'. Woods is full of Baptists, and Methodists, and Presbyterians, and Congregationals, and 'Piscipalians. But s'pose you announce that you are a Christian Scientist! B'jocks, you're ten foot high the first clatter.

"You wouldn't think that when it comes to religion folks would feel that way, but they do. They like to make holy shows of themselves. A while ago they was consider'ble said about a religion they called Theosophy. Pootty nigh as good as bein' second cousin to the Czar of Rooshy to call yourself a Theosophist. Forty year ago they was a lot of folks that called themselves Radicals. Well, if they didn't put on airs nobody never did. 'I'm afeard our religion is a little too deep for you,' they'd say to folks that criticised 'em.

"We've had a boom in Mahomidanism too. They's been quite a raft of convarts in Amerika in the last couple of years. Sairy Hatch went on to New York last Winter and got convarted. When she come back and told old man Hatch that she was a Mahomidan, he jumped clean across the room.

"'Lord a'mighty, Sairy!' says he, 'You've turned your back on the religion of your fathers. They never was a Hatch in the Mahomidan Church since Adam was a boy.'.

"Sairy was tickled to death. The more the old man cussed her the better she liked it.

"'What's the use in bein' a skyrocket,' says she, 'if you don't make folks' eyes dance when you bust!'

"That's pretty good philosophy. But it don't apply to make-believe Christian Scientists. When a man gives out that he is a Christian Scientist, he takes a position that runs agin sartain principles that, in my jedgment, has got to be upheld for the good of the community and the folks that makes it up. He says that he is all through with doctors and medicine; that no matter what disease invades his home, he'll depend on his religion to pull the sufferin' patient through.

"If Zeke Buzzell should tell you something like this, you wouldn't pay much attention to him. What idgits thinks about Christian Science ain't no 'count.

"But s'pose a man that youv'e got a lot of confidence in—a man that's noted for his intelligence and good jedgment—h'ists the Christian Science flag over his cupolo, ain't that goin' to stagger you for a minute? It's goin' to do more than stagger some folks. 'If Christian Science is good enough for him,' they'll say, 'it's good enough for me.' They don't know that the feller they're follerin' ain't nothin' but a make-believer and that he'll drop Christian Science like a hot pertater fust time he comes to a real test of its fundymental principles.

"I tell ye, they's piles of folks in the Christian Science nets who wouldn't be there if it hadn't been for them that's made stoolpigeons of themselves. The Christian Science stoolpigeons has a good deal to answer for. As Jedge Tripp would say, they're accessuaries afore the fact in every one of them Christian Science murders we read about.

"I've a good deal more respect for the folks that's into Christian Science for what they can make out of it than I have for them make-believers who don't git no more out of it than Sairy Hatch gits out of her Mahomidanism.

'I don't think that all the folks that makes a business of Christian Science is scoundrels, but I do think that if I hadn't more than two things to choose between I'd go into the gold-brick business rather'n into the Christian Science business.

"Feller with a gold brick come to see me about six months ago, and I had a pootty comfortable talk with him after I'd showed him they wan't no use tryin' his game on Silas Larrabee.

"'You seem to be a pooty intelligent young man,' says I. 'Why don't you get into something respectable? You ought to be ashamed of yourself sticking to a business like this.'

"'I might do wus,' says he.

"'How so?' says I.

"'Well,' says he, 'I've got a bröther in the Christian Science business, and I reckon I'm consider'ble more respectable than he is. I rob a man of his money; I don't kill off his wife and children. Gold brickin' is pooty low down, but we gold brickers look like a Band of Hope alongside them Christian Scientists.'

"They's a woman up to Dover that believes in Christian Science—she says. Well, about a fortni't ago her dog took sick. What do you s'pose she done with him? Tuk him down cellar and fastened him to the chimbly arch and then went up in the attic, squatted down on an old feather bed, and guv the poor little devil 'absent treatment.'

"Bumbye the dog died.

"When my darter told me about it I says to her, 'Annie,' says I, 'she ought to set a tombstone over that dog and put on it,

> Beneath this stone poor Rover lies,
> Killed by a fool, confound her eyes.

"'But s'pose it had been a human critter,' says Annie. 'What would you put on the tombstone?'

"'I ain't writin' epitaphs for tragedies like that, Annie,' says I.

"But I think, Barick, the time ain't fur off when the sentiment of the country will be sech that every one of these tragedies will have its epertaph ready in jest one word, 'Murder.'"

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Me., June 10.

HOW THE CARPENTER BEE WORKS.

"IF there is one insect better named than any other," remarked the country doctor, "it is the carpenter bee. Mighty few carpenters there are who are able to do what he can. He looks very like the bumble bee, but is a very different fellow indeed. He is a solitary bee, a regular hermit, while the bumble bee is a social character. It is rare indeed that the carpenter bee even builds his home or nest near others of his kind.

"I have just forwarded to the West a really remarkable example of what the carpenter bee can do in the way of building a home for himself. It goes into a rather novel collection my friend is making—one of the nests of birds, fishes, and insects. The carpenter bee cuts long cylindrical passages in joists and planks, which it divides into a number of chambers by partitions made of agglutinated sawdust. In each chamber a single egg is deposited and around it is stored a mass of pollen, food for the future larva. The larvae hatch at different times, so the bee bores a hole from each cell to the exterior. The outlet is closed with sawdust at its interior opening. When the larva is hatched it always cuts through at the right place and never into the adjoining cell.

"Recently I used temporarily a small piece of inch oak a foot long and two and three-eighths inches wide to stop up a hole. The end pointed outward. When I removed the wood I found six holes side by side, all bored by carpenter bees. Each hole was three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and was separated by walls as thin as paper, varying from one-thirty-fourth to one-fifty-sixth of an inch. These holes ran from within a half inch to an inch and a half of the far end of the stick, and were so close to the inside surface of the wood that but one-fifty-sixth of an inch, or a wall as thin as tissue paper, was left for the larva to bore through to escape. Luckily, I noticed these holes before I removed the piece, so I used great care. I packed the bits of wood in cotton previous to shipment with as much care as is used in packing spun-glass work.

"Now, the remarkable part of my find is that six bees should have bored their nests so close together in one piece of wood. I doubt if there is another known instance of such a thing. Then it is curious that the passages should run side by side, and yet not once cut into the adjoining cylinder. It is wonderful to me that these bees can cut cylinders from twelve to fifteen inches in depth through absolute darkness, and yet never cut through the surface of the wood. When working in the day enough light might come through the thin wall they leave to give them an idea of direction, but as much of their labor is done at night they must have some means of measurement unknown to the naturalist or a special sense of direction and distance."

SPURIOUS BUTTER

How It May Readily Be Detected by Simple Tests by Any Housekeeper.

IN a pamphlet recently issued the United States Agricultural Department instructs housewives how, by simple experiments, to detect the difference between genuine butter and the spurious article. The means for making these tests are at hand in every well-regulated kitchen, and as they are practically unerring, their value can scarcely be overestimated.

Without making war on either oleomargarine or "process" butter, the pamphlet simply calls attention to the fact that with so many different kinds of butter or butter substitutes in the market, the people have a right to know just what they are buying. If one wishes oleomargarine there is no law to prevent its sale, under proper restrictions. Its composition and method of manufacture have long been matters of common knowledge. Renovated or "process" butter, on the other hand, having been introduced in a large way less than seven years ago, and being retailed without other designation than that of "butter," is as yet hardly known to the average consumer. All grades of it, good, bad, and indifferent, are met with in the market.

Before describing the method by which every kitchen may become a sort of laboratory and every cook an amateur chemist, to say that the better grades of "process" butter are made from miscellaneous assortments of "country butter," mainly "farmer's rolls," produced by individual farmers remote from creameries and sold or exchanged at the country stores, this material being treated or "processed" while it is relatively fresh. The poorer grades result from the treatment of inferior raw material. Experiments have shown, however, that only a very inferior article of "process" butter can be made from rancid stock, and for this there is little demand.

How are people who are curious to know what they are eating to find out? The method is simple, easy, and inexpensive. One of the best ways to learn just what sort of stuff is being spread upon the family bread is known as the "boiling test." It was invented by a detective in the oleomargarine prosecutions about ten years ago, and was, of course, used simply for the purpose of discovering that merchandise being sold as the genuine article was spurious. Since the advent of "process" butter, the test has been elaborated somewhat, and now it is used to distinguish the genuine butter from "renovated," and both from oleomargarine.

This test consists merely in boiling briskly a small portion of the sample and observing its behavior the while. The housewife may use as the source of heat an ordinary kerosene lamp with the chimney off. At first it should be turned low. Melt the sample to be tested in an ordinary tablespoon, hastening the process by stirring with a small splinter of wood, as, for instance, a match with the phosphorus removed, or a toothpick. Then, increasing the heat, bring to as brisk a boil as possible, and after the boiling has begun, stir thoroughly the contents of the spoon—not neglecting the outer edges—two or three times at intervals during the boiling—always shortly before the boiling ceases. In the city, or wherever available, a gas flame can be used more conveniently than the kerosene lamp.

Genuine butter boils usually with very little, if any, noise and produces an abundance of "foam." "Process" butter and oleomargarine sputter as they boil, and produce practically no "foam." The renovated article may produce a little, but the amount is so small that it can easily be distinguished from the genuine article.

"Ladled" butter, which is genuine, sometimes produces a scanty "foam," but "ladled" butter is no longer much in use, as it has been largely replaced by the renovated. It is the product obtained by working together and washing at the same time several different lots of country butter, coloring the whole to a uniform shade.

What is known as the Waterhouse test, household adaptation, is another unerring means of determining whether the article is genuine or spurious. The utensils required are a one-half pint tin measuring cup common in kitchen use, marked at the half and quarters, or a plain one-half-pint tin measure, ordinary narrow form, or an ordinary small tin cup, two and three-fourths inches in diameter and two inches in height, holding about one gill and a half; a common pan, about nine and a half inches in diameter at the base; a small rod of wood of the thickness of a match and of convenient length for stirring; a clock or watch.

This process for distinguishing oleomargarine is as follows: Use sweet skimmed milk, obtained by setting fresh milk in a cool place for from twelve to twenty-four hours, and removing the cream as fully as possible. Half fill the half-pint cup with this milk or fill the smaller cup mentioned two-thirds, measuring accurately the gill of milk when possible; heat nearly to boiling, add a slightly rounded teaspoonful of butter or butter substitute, stir with a wooden rod and continue heating until the milk boils up. Remove the milk from the heat as soon as it has boiled up and place in the pan, which has been prepared, containing pieces of ice with very little ice water, the ice to be in pieces the size of one to two hen's eggs. Fragments of ice melt too rapidly. There should be enough of the ice to cover two-thirds of the bottom of the pan.

There is danger of getting too much water in the pan. The person making the experiment should therefore be careful to regulate the amount so that when the cup is first placed in the pan of water on its outside will reach to but one-fourth the height of the milk within. As the ice melts the water will of course rise to a higher level. Stir the contents of the cup rather rapidly with a rotary and a crosswise motion in turn continuously throughout the test, except during the moment of time required for the stirring of the ice water in the pan. This stirring should be at intervals of one minute, and is accomplished by moving the cup about in a circle around the edges of the pan. If the sample is oleomargarine by the time the stirring has been going on ten minutes, sometimes in a very much shorter length of time, the fat will gather in a lump or soft mass, and will harden quickly. If it does not gather it is either genuine or "renovated" butter.

The Agricultural Department does not pretend to say that the foregoing tests will always remain good. Those who are engaged in the manufacture of spurious butter are alert to discover new methods of deceiving the public. They have their own laboratories and their own chemists, and it may be that they will discover some way in which to make oleomargarine "foam" when submitted to the "spoon test."

New mixtures are continually being put on the market, and some of these may present conditions to the chemist which he does not now have to grapple. But for the present the tests described are sufficient to insure every housekeeper who is willing to take a little trouble against imposition.

While the department describes a number of laboratory tests, they are so impossible to the ordinary householder that it would scarcely be worth while to reprint them. The method pursued by the late Mr. Waterhouse, who served as instructor at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and which has been described here, is but the simplification of a more elaborate laboratory experiment originated by the same man. His complete test was this:

Half fill a 100 cc. breaker with sweet milk, heat nearly to boiling, and add from 5 to 10 grams of butter or oleomargarine. Stir with a small rod, which is preferably of wood, and about the size of a match, until the fat is melted. The beaker is then placed in cold water and the milk stirred until the temperature falls sufficiently for the fat to congeal. At this point the fat, if oleomargarine, can easily be collected into one lump by means of the rod, while if butter it will granulate and cannot be so collected. The distinction is very marked.

THE OLD NEW YORKER TELLS OF CHANGES.

"NEW YORK will never be old—they won't let it grow old—the only historical New York that will ever be known is the 'old New York' that we know to-day. Buildings are razed only to be succeeded by marvelous modern skyscrapers, and even before, somewhere on the twenty-fifth story, the roof has been riveted on. New Yorkers, in the admiration of the engineering feat, have already forgotten the history and the traditions that made the desecrated spot dear to their forefathers."

The speaker was an old New Yorker, a man who had traveled far and near over the face of the globe with his eyes open and memory alert, and he had invited the writer to accompany him on a trip up Broadway.

"Just to show the young people and to recall to the old people what New York was like in the days when dwelling houses surrounded Bowling Green and when omnibuses were the modern convenience that rattled over Broadway paved with cobblestones," explained the old resident, "I have outworn three pavements on Broadway.

"But to come to the point, how many people living in New York to-day know that from a certain point at the Battery they can look clean out through the Narrows and to the Highlands, 'way beyond, bordering on the sea? And how many know that on the present site of the giant Empire Building, at Rector Street and Broadway, there preceded two other buildings, and that one of them was the old Grace Church? But let us begin at the Battery, the beginning of the old town, as of the new metropolis, and, to the mind of one who has been in every quarter of the globe, the finest point on the face of it, not excepting the harbor at San Francisco.

"The observant man can still trace by the age of the trees in Battery Park the outline of the old Battery, and from where the park has since been artificially stolen from the Hudson River. Draw a line from the foot of Greenwich Street through the Barge Office and you will find, allowing for the irregularities of a river embankment, that all the old trees stand on the east of the line. West of the line is filled-in land.

"At the foot of the Battery was the original South Ferry, so called because it was the furthest ferry south. Up to the late thirties it was the ferry which connected with the one railroad, outside of the Harlem Railroad, running east out of New York.

"The famous Vanderbilt steamers landed exactly where now the Staten Island Ferry lands. The boats were not known as ferryboats in those days; they were called with dignity, 'steamers.' They were four in number, the Sylph, the Huguenot, the Sampson, and the 'Hunchback,' as we small boys called her, because of the lack of a name and the letters 'H. B.' painted on the paddle boxes. The boats were little side-wheel affairs, and double decked only aft.

"Now there is something that your modern New Yorker has not time to observe. See that Custom House flag on the Barge Office?" The perpendicular red and white striped flag with a blue eagle surrounded by 13 blue stars in a field of white, stood out straight in a clipping western breeze. "You would look at that all day and never notice there were sixteen stripes there, and simply because you took it for granted there were but thirteen. The three extra stripes were put in when the original thirteen States grew to sixteen. The flag was never altered from that day on, for it began to dawn on the officials that there would soon be more stripes than would look well on a flag if each State were so honored.

"The Battery in those early days was the Central Park of to-day. People came here from all over. There was a sea wall built and on it was an ordinary wooden two-railed fence, but the people were very proud of their park. It was here that there was more to see than anywhere else in New York. The Aquarium was then Fort Clinton. Here Gen. Lafayette landed, and the memory, instead of being forgotten in the rush and turmoil after the other man's dollar, was tenderly preserved. Here, also, all that was new or striking was 'pulled off.' In 1840 Colt, the inventor of the revolver, experimented with a submarine mine with which he blew up an old hulk in the presence of thousands who had come to see the feat. The river that day was loaded with small boats, and no sooner did the bursting timbers sail skyward than there was a scramble for souvenirs—you see, therefore, the fever is ancient. The occasion, I believe, was the first on which a submarine mine was fired by electricity.

"At the Battery, likewise, the troops assembled for the Fourth of July parade. The whole town turned out in those days on the Fourth, and the parade was one of the occasions of the year. After forming in line the march was up Broadway, to Union Square, down the Bowery to City Hall Place, and to Park Row, where a grand salute would be fired. I do not know if men in those days were made of different stuff, but if to-day troops were ordered over that line of march on a blistering Fourth of July there would be a riot.

"The chief attraction at the popular spot was Fort Clinton, the water battery from which the park now has its name. The fort, which was built during our war with England in 1812, was isolated on a ledge of rock. The present entrance to the Aquarium was the sally port, and it passed to a long bridge that ran clear up almost to Greenwich Street. When Lafayette landed at the fort in 1824 a tremendous crowd assembled on the bridge to welcome him. There was a bad accident that day, for the bridge collapsed and many were injured.

"Later the city acquired possession of the fort—I think it was traded for Governors Island—and then it was turned into a pleasure garden. Jenny Lind sang there in 1850, and Italian opera troupes appeared from time to time. There also was conducted an experiment the revival of which recently caused astonishment. It was the principle that centrifugal force can overcome gravity—the exact device recently 'invented' as a nerve rasper for Coney Islanders, that of a car shooting down a chute and then around a complete circle set on end. However, no person was in the car, the experiment being conducted with a pail of water. In time the fort was roofed in, and when Niblo's Garden burned down the American Institute Fair, to which every person of consequence in the city was a subscriber, held its fair in the building. About this time some of the veterans of the war of 1812 and a few of the Revolutionary War acquired privileges to erect booths on the Battery grounds.

"Thereafter there was a little Coney Island. Candy, popcorn, gingerbread, and red lemonade were sold. I can tell you, New York may not be the same as it was in days gone by, but the young people have not the good times they used to have! Why, sitting on a bench at the Battery one could see the full-rigged ships with every stitch of canvas drawing to the bursting point, race in and out of the harbor from and toward the long stretch of ocean. Then only steamers went up the Hudson, the sailing ships taking to the East River. What do they do to-day? With masts housed to prevent bumping into the Brooklyn Bridge they come crawling into port behind an absurd puffy thing of a towboat! You younger folks do not miss these things because you have never known differently. How many of you know that from a point directly behind the Aquarium you can see through the very Narrows and to the blue Highlands that seam the sea? But then you have not stood on that spot during the days when there were no telegraphs and when you had to stand there to catch the first glimpse of the vessel bearing a loved one, only to find that the ship was another one full of other people's loved ones.

"The only real friend the old New Yorker has here is old Fort Williams. In the early days there was also a fort on Liberty Island, and it was an imposing thing to see the three forts, as if in a battle with one another, exchange shots and flames and powder smoke in salutes. To-day old Fort Williams is condemned as useless, and they say it was never a properly built fort, that according to modern ideas the casemates should not have been in perpendicular as well as in horizontal rows because the flash and powder in the lower casemates would spoil the range of the men above. But to the old New Yorker the fort is still a joy. It is the only landmark that has survived.

"At the Battery, as long as I can remember, there was always a bath. A man named Rabineau was the originator of the bath in the exact place now occupied by a modern one. Rabineau had a second story on his bath. There men could sit and drink sherry cobblers and discuss the admission of another State, or, looking toward sea, make pools on the arrival of the next mail. Then, New Brighton, S. I., was a fashionable watering place, and Hoboken, in its day a beautiful spot, was a close second in favor.

"In the neighborhood of the Battery, then surrounded by dwelling houses, there were a number of excellent inns. One man named Bayard kept an inn on State Street, and it was famous for its splendid turtle soup. Among those living on State Street was a man named Stephen Whitney, who became famous in his day because he refused to be driven out of his home, corner of Bowling Green and State Street, by the incroachments of commerce. In time his neighbors went one by one, but he doggedly hung on until he died. His home then became the office of the Anchor Line Steamship Company, and was but recently torn down to make room for the new Custom House.

"With the destruction of the old building at 1 Broadway to make room for the present towering structure of red brick, there disappeared from New York the last old Holland style of architecture and a landmark which should have been preserved by the Government. It was in that same old house where Gens. Howe and Clinton of the British Army made their headquarters. For a time the house became an inn named the Washington House, and a favorite place it was. Then Cyrus Field came along, formed a company, razed the house, and never had a bit of luck afterward, and I'm not superstitious at that. But Field's company put up the present structure.

"In front of No. 1 the first bit of granite paving ever put down in the city was laid. Up to then cobblestones were the pavement. But the Staten Island Granite Company offered as proof of merit to lay a strip of granite pavement and blocks, slightly smaller than the ordinary cubical Belgian blocks, were put in place. These were so successful that cobblestones disappeared. Then the Russ pavement was proposed and tried. This consisted of blocks about one foot in the cube. Some of these may still be seen on the sidewalk in front of 16 Pearl Street, near Whitehall Street. The Russ blocks, however, quickly wore smooth, and when ridges were cut into them to give horses a foothold they quickly wore down. Lastly, the Guidet pavement was tried out and accepted.

"After the big fire in 1845 Whitehall Street was widened to double its original width.

"The original Atlantic Garden was down in this vicinity, being situated in the rear of the two little buildings that stood at 1 Broadway and on the present site of the Bowling Green Building. A very fine place the garden was, with little stalls and many-colored lanterns over each stall. Ale was the drink in those days, and if you wanted to be real devilish you would order a sherry cobbler. The only beer in New York at that time was Philadelphia lager beer.

"The house across the street, 15 Broadway, with the two lions in front of it, had a curious experience. It was the only house on the west side of Broadway that was touched by the fire and destroyed. I remember that fire well. For one whole Summer the debris and bricks lay scattered over Whitehall Street, awaiting an insurance settlement.

"At 68 Broadway, the present Manhattan Life skyscraper's number, was formerly that of the famous Globe Hotel.

"Here, on the northwest corner of Wall Street and Broadway, a curious man had a curious business. His office was in the cellar, entrance from the street, and he was the publisher of The Banknote Reporter and Counterfeit Detective. Those were the days of wildcat currency when only New York, Ohio, and Massachusetts paper money could be relied upon. The Government had not then issued its greenbacks, and each State authorized its own money through State banks, and many persons within the boundaries made their own greenbacks. Whenever there was a bank failure or whenever a new counterfeit cropped up, out went a slip to every subscriber of the paper.

"The Soldiers' Monument, in Trinity Churchyard, adjoining the building 109 and 111 Broadway, so carefully revered and decorated by patriotic citizens on Decoration Days, does not stand over the bones of a single American soldier. Tories were buried there, not soldiers. The monument was raised simply because the city wished to extend Pine Street through the cemetery. You will notice the monument stands directly opposite Pine Street. Similarly, when it was decided to widen Thames Street, the Trinity Corporation put up the building at 111 Broadway. Many bodies—'sacred remains'—were raised and reburied in order to make room for the building. In the basement of this building is where H. B. Claflin first became prominent as a dry goods man.

"At 115 Broadway, where the Boreel Building now rears itself, stood the City Hotel, the most fashionable hotel in New York before the Astor House took its place. Here all the fashionable balls and dinners took place.

"Bowen, McNamee & Co., noted silk men in their day and otherwise prominent, had their place of business at 130 Broadway, a number now occupied by a most up-to-date 'quick lunch' room. Bowen was a famous Abolitionist, was prominent in politics, and the chief owner of The Independent.

"The Benedict Building, at 169 Broadway, was formerly known as the Gilsey Building, and was built by Mr. Gilsey, who made a fortune in tobacco and who later built the hotel bearing his name."

Here the old gentleman rested. "I'm afraid it is as much as I want to do in one day, even in the interest of old New York," he said. "From here to Fourteenth Street the history is even a more interesting one, but—another time, maybe."

ON POST ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

"HEAR anything about that umbrella yet?"

"No, Sir, but if you go to the next tower and ask the man on post he may be able to help you out," and as the little old man with a cane and a faded yachting cap and steel-rimmed glasses hobbled up the stairway where the asphalt and the wood walks on the footpath of the Brooklyn Bridge meet, the policeman turned to the reporter and added: "That old fellow is an example of a good many cranks we meet while on post. It seems he lost an umbrella on the bridge about a week ago. Every day since the old man has been here inquiring for the umbrella, and each time I refer him to the next man on post, and the next man refers him back to me. Each time he gives the same mournful answer: 'I have seen the other policeman, and he says he thought you migh have it.'"

There may be something pathetic in the old man, who has not learned to mistrust human nature, but here is a case that I thought was funny.

"A pair of up-to-date-looking college fellows came to me one night at the Park Row entrance and explained that they had lost a pocketbook with considerable money in it. They wanted to know where the book would be left when found, so that they could reclaim it. Imagine, and close to Park Row! And think of those unsophisticated students inquiring where to call for their money! I explained to them the chances they had of ever getting it back, but they insisted that some honest person might have found it and would return it. Told 'em if they ever got that money back they ought to play the races with it, for they couldn't lose it.

"A young man came to me one night just as I was leaving, and explained that he had lost his hat overboard. The gentleman was several sheets in the wind, but not too far gone to feel the embarrassment of going home without a hat. He said he did not know what to do, as all stores were closed and he had to go all the way to Jamaica without a hat.

"'Come with me and I'll fix you out,' I said, and took him to the station house. There was no hat there, but there was something that had been a hat. It was an old 'plug' which dated back, I guess, to the year '49. I tried it on him, but the thing wouldn't fit.

"'Hold it in your hand and don't try to put it on your head.'

"'Oh, that will do fine,' he said. 'I can throw a fine front with that,' and away he went, carrying the hat in his hand, happy, saved from disgrace."

A workingman came up holding a coin in his hand. "What kind of a penny is that?" he said, holding a copper coin toward the officer.

"That is a Spanish bit," the policeman explained.

"I thought it was a English farthin'. I picked it up in this pill box a space down the walk here."

"It's a keepsake," the policeman ventured, by way of keeping up the conversation.

"'Keepsake be hanged. It's a old English farthin', what's been in my possession this many a year. I only wanted to see if you knew what you was talkin' about.'"

"Here is one of the posers that people ask of us. This one, by the way, was by an old woman, who had evidently come a long distance to see the bridge. She got as far as the stairs, when she turned to me and said: 'Do you think, Mr. Officer, that if I cross that long bridge it will affect my breathing power?'

"Here and there we find people who are grateful for little favors, and this is such a case. Two weeks ago a young woman and her little boy were trying to cross the bridge, when the woman was overcome with weakness, and it required water and a rest before she could be taken back to the New York end, from where she had started. When she had recovered she felt sorry at having had to miss the bridge and wished only that she had some memento or other by which to remember it, as she had come all the way from Detroit to see the New York sights, and as she would now have to return without having seen the main sight of all. I told her I would send her a souvenir, and later on mailed to her a policeman's button from an old uniform—the kind of button that bore the picture of the bridge. Two days ago I received a letter from the woman thanking me and sending me a souvenir spoon of her own town, 'to give my little daughter,' she said. Almost any one would find it mighty interesting to hear and see all we do in the course of a week, but in time you get sick of the thing, and the interest goes with the sickness. But we do meet some funny people."

All Favor that Open Door.

Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan at the local Sub-Treasury numbers among his visitors many sorts of men. The most notable recent callers were two Japanese Government officials, whose presence at the Sub-Treasury was due to a desire to see the arrangements of the institution, and in particular to inspect the vaults which hold some of Uncle Sam's treasure stores. While the distinguished visitors were being shown the vaults of silver, one of the watchmen continually present in the corridor of the building asked a newspaper man standing near by whether "those Jap gentlemen stand for the open door in China." Upon being assured that they did, the watchman volunteered the assertion that "the whole bunch, Germans and all, stand for the open door when it's the Chinese Treasury they're talking about."

Where He Forgot Himself.

"We are seven," laugningly quoted the man who was an applicant for life insurance when asked to give the number of children in his father's family.

"And their names?" asked the examining surgeon.

"Well, there's Albert and Addie, and Henry and Laura, and William and Dora, and—and—"

The surgeon looked surprised and the applicant looked foolish.

Then he began again: "There's Albert and Addie, and Henry and Laura, and William and Dora, and—and—"

The surgeon announced that these were only six. The applicant acknowledged the corn and went over the list again and again, invariably balking after the sixth name. The surgeon could shed no light and asked the applicant if he might not be mistaken as to the number. This was impossible. Then a bright office boy looked up from his work with a grin and said:

"Say, haven't you left yourself out of the count?"

The surgeon seemed relieved, the applicant seemed more foolish than ever, and the office boy grinned on at his work.

"That certainly was one time," finally commented the applicant, "that I completely forgot myself."

One Sure Thing.

"Bredren, de nex' meetin' o' dis yere congregation 'il take place in de lot behin' Massah Johnsing's bahn, under de ole apple tree, de Lawd willin', an' de nex' meetin' arter 'il take place behin' Massah Spenkle's

UNUSUAL PHASES OF CITY LIFE

A BUSHY-TAILED INSPECTOR.

THERE is one inspector of the work of the contractors whose name does not appear on the pay roll of the Rapid Transit Commission. This inspector takes personal charge of the work on Lenox Avenue from One Hundred and Twelfth to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. Every morning he makes a tour of the excavations and thoroughly inspects every nook and cranny. He is a large gray squirrel who makes his home in one of the trees on Lenox Avenue. He has become exceedingly tame and shows no fear of the workmen.

To follow this inspector for one trip will give a general idea of what he does every day and sometimes several times a day. Starting at the excavation at One Hundred and Twelfth Street the active little fellow ran along the wooden girders put in to shore up the sides of the tunnel. He stopped occasionally, sat on his haunches, and deliberately looked about him to see that everything was all right. Satisfied with the work he proceeded to One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. At this point the iron work is all in, and the tunnel covered over. Mr. Squirrel took a dive down into the tunnel and ran around on the concrete bottom.

For a time those who were watching for him supposed he had finally disappeared. Soon he reappeared on the surface and ran along Lenox Avenue to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. At this point there is a pumping station to drain the tunnel. Here the squirrel seated himself on a platform and for five minutes watched the action of the pump. By this time his squirrelship had managed to gather a crowd, all deeply interested in his actions. Utterly oblivious to the fact that he was the centre of attraction he completely ignored the crowd.

Just then a young urchin came along, and seeing the fat squirrel, boy fashion he shied a stone at him. There was a tumult at once, and that particular boy was fortunate in escaping without serious injury, for every workman on the tunnel considers that squirrel as a personal friend. First finding that the squirrel had not been hit, a dozen of the workmen dropped their tools simultaneously and started for the boy. Fortunately for his own comfort, he, too, knew how to run.

A moment later an Italian with a barrel organ appeared diagonally across Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, from where the squirrel rested, nibbling a crust of bread. As soon as he began to grind out his alleged music Mr. Squirrel gave his long bushy tail a twitch, dropped on all fours, and hurried across the street.

When directly in front of the organ grinder he again sat on his haunches and listened to the music. Evidently he was somewhat of a musical critic, for a very little of that music seemed to go a great ways toward satisfying him. There was a saucy switch of his tail, as if in disgust, and once more the squirrel resumed his tunnel inspection. When he had completed his trip as far as One Hundred and Fifteenth Street he retraced his steps and then disappeared in his temporary lodgings in one of the trees further down the avenue. His permanent residence is supposed to be in Big Tree flat, Central Park North.

Ever since there has been open weather this squirrel has followed the same tactics day after day, rain or shine, with varying experiences as to stones and music. Once in a while he stops midway on his tour to climb into one of the trees and there sit and watch the work.

It is believed by the workmen that this squirrel, imbued with a desire to see the rapid transit work properly completed, and possibly desirous of adventure, left Central Park for his new avenue residence, where he would be so located that he need not make a long journey to the scene of his self-imposed labors of inspection. Certain it is there is no other Inspector more popular than he, and none whose visits are so popular.

THE FRONT CAR ASSOCIATION.

By the merest chance he happened to get into the first car of the elevated train when he boarded it in Harlem. The man opposite, a fellow of jovial appearance, welcomed a friend a station or two later. "By jove, old man," he said, "but I'm glad to see you. The plan worked to perfection, didn't it?"

The man wondered.

A station further down town the jovial one again saluted an acquaintnce. "That's right, Robinson, the suggestion was well founded."

And so all the way down town that sort of thing repeated itself.

The jovial stranger gained a friend at nearly every stop, always saying something about the scheme having proved successful. Near South Ferry the stranger and the man were left alone.

"Who is this man who knows all Manhattan?" the man asked himself. At last, emboldened with a curiosity that didn't seem at all vulgar to him, he crossed to the jovial one's side.

"You seem to have a large acquaintance, Sir?" he observed.

The stranger looked at him with a curious smile.

"Not at all, Sir."

"But every one who enters the car seems to know you."

Again the stranger smiled.

"That's a different matter," he said, "but I assure you my acquaintance is no larger than yours or than that of any moderately well-known New Yorker. It's all due to my system."

"Your system?"

"Exactly. You see some time ago I noticed that when I got to the end of an "L" train journey quite frequently some friend of mine would leave the train at the same time I did, but from a different car. If we had only seen each other we might have had an enjoyable chat on the way up town. I thought over the matter. Then I had an idea. I spread it among my friends. The result is that with my friends we are now banded together into the 'Front Car Association—'"

"'The Front Car Association?'"

"The Front Car Association is composed of people who have agreed to ride in the front car whenever they take a ride on the elevated. The result is that now we are never without company. We have a large and growing membership, as my friends have spread the idea to their friends. We wear a little button like this so that members may recognize each other whenever they feel disposed for a chat or sociability. You see the great objection to speaking to people you casually meet is that you know nothing about them. This association does away with that, for everybody in it is all right, because all are friends or friends of friends. Of course, a number of rivals have grown up. There's the 'Rear Car Club,' the 'Middle Car Society,' and the 'Next to the Backs.' But we're the only real original organization. We've only found one difficulty. Our membership is getting too large for the front car alone. We are about to petition and use our influence with the company to have two front cars run for us on every train, and to have them fitted up with a bar, library, writing tables, and other conveniences for the exclusive use of members of the Front Car Association. Excuse me, here's where I get off. Just drop into the front car of any "L" train at any time and see the boys. It's a great idea, for if all your friends ride in the front car you're bound to meet them often."

THE TEACHER'S PET.

The pupils of Class X were the wildest but the funniest boys and girls the High School had ever known. The one "young lady" among them, pretty, prim, and not above informing on culprits, was mercilessly teased. But she continued on her way correctly and serenely, patting the rough boys on the shoulder when they upset her test-tubes or hid her wraps in a way that ought instantly to have made them converts to "sweetness and light," but—somehow—didn't.

Last week, for the first time, her composure was ruffled. She went to the teacher's desk and began:

"Miss ——, do you think it fair—"

Instantly the warwhoop broke out and the boys executed an Indian dance around the room. One long, steady glance sobered them, and then the girl went on with her story.

"You see, you read the story of Benjamin and his brethren to us."

"Yes," said the teacher, wondering what could be wrong with that.

"Well, yesterday when I opened my bag in the railway station I found your tin cup on top of my pocketbook, and when I took it out our boys began to yell, 'Who stole the silver cup? The pet did.' And they kept this up until there was a dreadful crowd around me; then they all ran. Now, was this fair?"

WHEN THE SAVAGE SHOWS ITSELF.

That inborn savage instinct, that love for the striking that makes glitter and color appeal to the eye, is as dominant in this age and enlightened country as it was with the aborigines, or is still with the Sandwich Islanders. Finery of no matter what quality so long as a striking color effect is maintained continues to catch the eye and draw the attention. On the vacant lots up Harlem way this is exemplified every fair Sunday, now that the baseball season has opened. Bands of urchins from the crowded districts of the city hie to the lowlands and the highlands of Harlem to enjoy their favorite pastime. Those with less expensive tastes who are ever on the watch for a cheap show crowd these improvised baseball diamonds to witness the weekly contests.

The student of human nature needs no more prolific field to prove the savage blood in Young America than these same weed-grown parcels of ground. The greatest crowds of spectators surround the youthful exponents of the National game who are arrayed in gaudily colored baseball suits. These may be monstrously offensive in the combination of colors, and shocking to him of artistic tastes, but their possessors are happy in the fact that they have "soots." Better played games may be in progress in the immediate vicinity, but the crowd will invariably linger around the nines that wear the suits, resplendent in reds and blues, greens, grays, and yellows.

WHERE A BRUTE MET HIS MASTER

He was the conductor of one of those big trucks that transfer immigrants who are simply passing through New York from South Ferry to the dock or train that they are scheduled to board. And he was very officious, feeling his authority as well as his superiority over the young men and women consigned to his care. They, with that half-startled and altogether conciliatory smile which characterizes the newly landed, were taking his abuse and perhaps congratulating themselves that they didn't understand the language, although his meaning was perfectly clear.

"Here, there!" he shouted to a very pretty Swedish girl. "Sit down, you!"

At the same time he caught her by the shoulders and brutally pushed, almost knocked, her over on a basket filled with immigrant effects. Her offense had been to take an interest in one of the tall buildings on lower Broadway.

She didn't protest—but some one did. It may have been simply a fellow-countryman or it may have been a big brother who had come on to New York to greet the newcomer. At all events, he was not a "greenhorn." He had the easy air, the substantial clothes, and the self-reliance that comes from several years' residence in the country. Besides he had the shoulders of an athlete and a fist like a sledge hammer. Stepping from the walk into the street, he caught the offender exactly as the fellow had handled the girl, and, thundering in excellent English "Sit down, you!" he brought him sprawling to the sidewalk.

"How you like it?" he asked innocently.

The immigrants looked on and smiled.

STILL LEFT IN DOUBT.

At the recent National Convention of Police Chiefs, one of the New York Police Captains called Chief of Police Kiely of St. Louis aside, and requested a point of information of National importance.

"Chief, will you tell me how the citizens of your city pronounce its name. Do they say Saint Louis—giving the sound of the final s, or do they say Saint Lewi, which I believe is the French way of pronouncing it?"

"You've got me," replied the Chief. "Our people are divided on that point. The plain, breezy Westerner avoids the French pronunciation by the dropping of the final letter, and the so-called cultured adhere to it with persistent tenacity. I can best answer the question by a story they tell out in my town. A New Yorker came West on a visit to the metropolis of Missouri, who used the French pronunciation when talking to a friend and old resident of the city. The Westerner called the Easterner aside and told him that the people of the town didn't say 'Saint Lewi.' The visitor thanked him and decided to follow the custom of the town and do as the Romans did. Shortly after he met another friend and he used the name of the city as he was told to by his other acquaintance. He was immediately corrected and informed that the real people of St. Louis avoided the Anglicized pronunciation, but said 'Saint Lewi.' Again the New Yorker thanked his friend-tutor, and later returned to New York. On his arrival home he met another old acquaintance who inquired where he had been and what city in the West he had visited. The traveler hesitated for a moment and then answered:

"'I'll be hanged if I know.'"

HOW HORGAN FOUND HIS FATE

If there were an aristocracy of Directors and the quantity rather than the quality of Directorships held by any individual were the prime basis for the calculation of high standing in the community, the highest office within such a social system would unquestionably go to young J. P. Horgan, (which, of course, is not his name.) He has a small but comfortable suite of offices in one of the modern office buildings in the financial district. The rooms, with their mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs, and a "natty" typewriter girl give that impression of solidity and permanence so necessary to create confidence in a man's financial standing.

It is not so long ago that Mr. Horgan, in spite of the similarity of his name to that of a man of millions, occupied an obscure position with a law firm of large practice. His desk there and his nominal salary had been secured through the influence of a friend of his uncle's wife's cousin. He had spent some years at a law school and rather to his associates' surprise had succeeded in passing the examinations.

Quite through accident he discovered his special adaptability for the work of forming corporations. One day he was requested to act as one of the "dummy" incorporators of a Western mining company. The appearance of his name among the Directors was, it seemed, largely responsible for the confidence with which the far-away Western public subscribed to the shares of the concern. All this because his name was so much like some one else's. After the law firm became aware of this fact his services for the formation of new corporations, especially rather obscure ones, were much in demand. Then he was discovered generally and other firms applied for the use of his name. He made such a reputation as a "dummy" Director that the income of his various Directorships, at the rate of $10 a meeting, grew to such proportions that he suddenly found himself. He felt justified in establishing himself independently, and then added to his revenue by renting to these companies the use of his offices for Directors' meetings.

Horgan is neither proud nor sensitive. He does not hesitate to resign whenever his services are no longer of value to any one company, and every time he does so he gets a little free advertising out of that resignation. In two years of voting "yea" and "nay" to order, he managed to save a little money, and when the boom in stocks began last Fall he shrewdly used this and his associations with greater men for the purpose of increasing his capital. He was lucky and knew enough to stop speculating in time. As a result he recently moved into new and handsomer quarters. He is now a well-to-do man with a paying occupation, even though he was never able to earn more than car fare as a law clerk.

PRACTICE AND PREACHING.

A graduating class in a private school up town recently came very near losing such words of wisdom and advice as are usually included in a prosy and dignified commencement address. The pastor of a prominent church had consented to speak to the graduates. He is a methodic man, but for some reason this engagement was not placed on his daily calendar. After dinner he breathed a sigh of relief as he discovered no evening appointment.

"A whole evening to myself," he exclaimed, "What a treat." With slippers, an easy chair, and a good book, his enjoyment was soon complete. Just before 9 o'clock the door bell rang loudly and a moment later there came in a young man, breathless from running, who gasped out:

"Why, doctor, aren't you going to address our class? The hall is crowded and the Chairman has been talking for half an hour, expecting you every minute."

"Dear me, I had almost forgotten it," ejaculated the clergyman. "But I'll be there in a few minutes."

Making a lightning change of apparel, the minister entered the hall fifteen minutes later, trying to look cool. Thinking of nothing better, on the spur of the moment, he launched upon his victims a serious address on the necessity of promptness in the keeping of engagements to insure success in life.

NOTHING BUT MONEY.

"Dere's de feller I've been lookin' fer a long time," observed a decidedly seedy-looking citizen, standing at the corner of Nassau and Pine Streets, while he gazed thoughtfully downward into one of the basement windows of the Hanover National Bank.

"How's that?" asked a bystander.

"Well," replied the other, without once removing his eyes from the window; "I've read a lot er jokes and heard a hull lot er cracks on de stage about blokes dat had nuthin' ter do but count money. But dere's de foist one I ever seed. D' ye get on to his nibs down dere?" pointing in the direction of the heavily barred basement window.

True enough, there stood a man, whose only occupation seemed to be to count money. Before him was a bench or table built into the window. At his right was a large pile of bills, presumably deposits recently taken in by the teller up stairs, for with each of the many little groups of bills that went to make up the pile was what appeared to be a deposit slip. The rapid, silent worker would take one of these small bundles, run it through, put a check on the slip, sort the bills into plies of the various denominations, and then similarly attack other bundles constantly accumulating beside him.

The seedy-looking citizen stood the ordeal bravely until the man picked up a bundle belonging to some large depositor and began to dash through the pile, none of which were of smaller denomination than $100. The envious outsider counted along up to $1,700, and then, still wondering "what would happen if dat feller held out two or t'ree of dem yellow-backed boys," he shuffled along up Pine Street.

The seedy-looking citizen was not the only spectator. It is very seldom that there are not four or five and sometimes a score or more well-dressed but curious people peering down into the Hanover Bank's basement to watch the man who counts the money. The sight of large quantities of money possesses a fascination for men of all classes it is hard to resist. Whenever an express wagon is backed up in front of the Sub-Treasury to receive its load of bullion for shipment to Europe or some other place, passers-by almost invariably stop for a few moments, overawed by the spectacle of men handling the big bars of silver bullion or slinging into the wagon canvas bags containing thousands of dollars in gold coin with as much abandon as though the bags held only so much broken stone.

Recent Astronomical Discoveries.

BY PROF. SIMON NEWCOMB, LL. D.

NO achievement of the human intellect is more wonderful than the discovery of planets revolving around many of the stars. If these bodies could be seen with a telescope there would be nothing wonderful in their being found. But they are generally, so far as we know, entirely dark; at least they send forth no light that the human eye could discern in the most powerful telescope. They are, and must forever be, invisible. How, then, is their existence made known? By their attraction on the stars around which they revolve, and which they cause to swing first to one side and then to the other. But this swing of a star is so small as to be entirely beyond the power of detection by the most delicate eye aided by the most powerful telescope. To all appearances the stars remain absolutely at rest, except for the slow, straightforward motion which we find many of them to have when observations on their positions are extended through years or generations. If we cannot see any motion, how do we know that the stars move?

This is the real wonder. It is done by analyzing the light which the star sends to us. It has long been known that light really consists in minute vibrations or wave-like motions in an ether which fills all space. There are from 10,000 to 100,000 of these waves in the length of a single inch, and yet they travel forward so rapidly that they would encircle the earth seven times between two beats of the clock. Small though they are, each little wave has its crest as have the billows of the ocean. On the latter the distances between two successive crests may be more than the length of a ship or less than that of a ship's boat. So it is with light; although countless millions of millions of waves pass in a single second, some vibrate more rapidly than others.

By the aid of the spectroscope the astronomer analyzes the light of a star, and thus finds the length of certain of the waves which it sends toward us. If it is moving in our direction these waves will be a little shorter than when it is moving away from us. And thus, it is said, that by measuring the length of the light wave which a star emits it can be determined whether the star is increasing or diminishing its distance from us. When these most difficult and delicate measures were made upon a number of the brighter stars it was found that some of them changed their motion to or from us. For a few hours, or perhaps a few days, a star would be moving toward us, then it would slacken its pace and move away from us, to return toward us again. Thus it would vibrate backward and forward, as it were, like a swinging pendulum. As a matter of fact, we know that the motion was more likely to be around and around in a circle. But this circle, though millions of miles in extent, is so small as to be quite invisible at the enormous distances of the fixed stars. The motion of the stars which I have described, being made known by the light, can be as well determined upon a star at the most immeasurable distance as upon one in our immediate neighborhood. And thus it is that these motions are made out when the telescope fails to show any movement whatever. They can be caused only by the attraction of invisible but massive bodies revolving around the stars as the planets revolve around the sun. So exact have these measures been made in recent times that the form of the orbit of a dark body can, in some cases, be calculated with more or less exactness. And thus it happens that, if there are any inhabitants on these planets, our astronomers here on earth could tell them more about the motion of the world on which they live than the most civilized of the earth's people a few centuries ago knew of the motions of the earth on which we dwell.

The most recent researches show that there is an immense variety among the stars, especially as to their actual brightness. Of course a star of any given brightness will look fainter the further it is from us. Thus it was in former times supposed that the brightest stars were most near to us. But this is not always the case. It is true that Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens, is among the nearer ones—about twice as far as the nearest star known. But the next brightest is Canopus, which never rises in our northern latitudes, though it may sometimes be seen in the Gulf States. It is there visible low down near the southern horizon some time during the Winter evenings. Gill, at the Cape of Hope, made a long series of the most exact measures on the position of this star among those scattered around it with a view of determining its distance. The result of his work was that this distance must be immeasurably great. Had it been only ten million times the distance of the sun, he would have found it out. The result of his work is that this star must be thousands and perhaps tens of thousands of times as bright as our sun. If our earth revolved around it at the same distance that it does from the sun everything on its surface would immediately melt with fervent heat.

There are a number of cases recorded in history of new and very bright stars blazing forth in the heavens. This, however, occurs very rarely. Sometimes two such stars would be seen in the course of a century. Frequently several centuries have elapsed without anything of the kind being recorded. But in recent times, when people watch the heavens more carefully, it is found that such an occurrence takes place every year or two. Generally, however, the star is so small that only a trained expert observer would have noticed it among the thousands of its companions. Very wonderful, therefore, was the blazing out so recently as last February of the most brilliant star of this kind whose appearance has been recorded during the last 200 years. It is now well known under the name of Nova Persei, or the new star in the constellation of Perseus. It has not yet been determined that any star visible in the most powerful telescope existed in the place where this one appeared. Yet it blazed up until it was the brightest star in the Spring sky except Sirius. Then it gradually faded away, and has since become invisible. Whether it will disappear entirely we do not yet know.

No astronomer now doubts that these stars existed before they blazed up in this way, only they were so much smaller as not to be noticeable. A most interesting and important question is what was the cause of such an outburst of light? Is it possible that our sun may increase its light and heat in the same way? Even were this possible, the chances for such an occurrence would be too small to cause concern to the most timid person. Out of a hundred million stars scarcely one in a year meets with the accident. If our sun were as liable to the accident as any other star we should probably have to wait millions of years before it occurred. The actual cause of such an increase of light is quite unknown to us. Perhaps the most plausible explanation is that one star fell into another. A collision between these two bodies would result in an enormous evolution of light and heat such as we see in the cases of new stars. But in the present state of our knowledge this is little more than a surmise. The wisest astronomer acknowledges that he does not know the cause of the outburst.

What gives most color to the idea of a collision is that the most recent researches on the nature of the stars show that they are very different from each other in their physical constitution and density. Many of them are little more than bright bubbles of heated gas, lighter and thinner than air, but enormously compressed by the weight of their superficial parts, which bear upon the interior. If such a compressed gas were struck by a moving star, the result would be an explosion like that of a bombshell. This would account both for the rapid rise of the star's brilliancy and its slow fading away. Additional plausibility is given to this view by the fact that no such star has ever been known to blaze out more than once. Whether when it fades away it sinks back into its former insignificance no one knows. There is only one case in which a star previously known and recorded thus burst forth. That was in 1866. In this case the star did sink to just about its former brightness.

SIMON NEWCOMB.

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1901.

A LAND OF GOLDEN PROMISE.

FRANCIS A. BATES has returned to the city, and is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria, after an extended trip to the Indian Territory, where he says are to be found the greatest deposits of mineral wealth, the most fertile agricultural lands, the grandest forests, and the most beautiful streams on the American continent.

Of the present condition of the Indians there and the future of that country, Mr. Bates said:

"When the Government found the Indians of the five tribes were standing in the way of the settlement of Mississippi, Georgia, and Tennessee, it was arranged to move them to what was then the unknown 'Far West,' where they would not be disturbed by white intruders upon their territory. Consequently, from the year 1832 up to the present time these tribes have lived in peace and comfort. Nature in their new home was so bountiful that even with their ignorance of modern methods of agriculture they have had no trouble in providing for themselves, and have passed an ideal existence, at least from their point of view.

"Now their tribal relations are about to be dissolved, and their lands divided up in severalty, each man, woman, and child receiving about 620 acres, out of which they are required to select a homestead of 160 acres, the sale or mortgage of which is prohibited for twenty-five years, the 'freedmen' receiving forty acres for each man, woman, and child. There was much diversity of opinion among the tribes as to this ownership of the lands in severalty, and it has only been within the last few months that its success has been assured.

"When it became known that this land, of greater extent than Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut combined, would soon be divided, the white men who wanted to become Indians were plentiful. Under the laws of these tribes marriage with a member of the tribe conferred citizenship on the party, and therefore a right to an equal number of acres upon the new citizen and his children. The number of white men candidates alarmed the Indians, and, fearing that they would ruthlessly be deprived both of wives and broad acres, at once proceeded to amend their marriage laws and put the non-citizen's marriage license fee up to $1,000.

"But even this did not stop the race after the hands, hearts, and beautiful lands of the Indian maidens, and of many

sary for the Government to close the roll of citizenship at the earliest possible date. Long lines of canvas-covered 'prairie schooners,' accompanied by herds of fine cattle, may be seen making their way from all directions toward this glorious land, where a climate and soil greets them which I do not believe is surpassed on earth. Cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and all sorts of poultry flourish and go through the Winters on the natural food products, being in as good condition in the Spring as Northern corn-fed stock.

"The Territory is in the same degree of latitude as the Carolinas; I saw in one stretch of country, not over sixty miles long and fifteen wide, 300,000,000 tons of bituminous and coking coal, 50,000,000 tons of asphalt, probably 250,000,000 tons of iron ore, 100,000 tons of manganese, inexhaustible granite quarries, beautiful valleys covered with cattle, ponies, hogs, and fowl; peach, apple, pear, and plum blossoms loading the air with fragrance, and only energetic white men and women necessary to convert this delightful country into the garden spot of the world."

JUST A BABY'S HAND.

A half dozen night workers, dozing or grumbling; a group of roysterers returning from Coney Island, and two excessively intoxicated women made up the freight of a north-bound Third Avenue trolley car about 3 o'clock of a stormy, disagreeable morning. Small wonder that the conductor was ill-natured. The roystering excursionists and the two women under the influence of liquor used language calculated to block the road. Curses mingled with ribald songs, and all in all it was a sorry crowd. When the car reached Houston Street a bedraggled, bloated woman, babe in arms, boarded the car. The rain was chilling and the baby thinly clad. Sinking into an end seat, the shivering woman seemed about to sink into a stupor. The wide open blue eyes of the baby roved over the passengers. The rain beat in through the crevices, and infantile fingers were as blue as baby eyes. One of the unfortunate women let out an especially brutal oath, and just then a baby hand was raised. With one finger it touched childish lips through which came the sibillant sound "S-h-h!" Then that wee hand sought a warmer place in the bosom of bedraggled mother's dress and weary blue eyes closed as baby head sank to rest. There wasn't another harsh word spoken during the remainder of the ride to Harlem. The conductor said to a growling night worker: "See what one baby's hand can do."

HOW A LIGHT CAME TO GOLDSTICKER.

WHEN Theobald Goldsticker awoke that morning, he did not know whether it was to-day or to-morrow. He found himself in the middle of an orchard some time near sunrise, with the chill dewdrops dripping from the blossoms of an apple tree to the bosom of his dress shirt. How he, a staid up-town New Yorker should find himself at sunrise, on the grass under an apple tree in another man's orchard, and in an unknown land, he could not tell. He felt for the diamond stud in his shirt front—it was there. Then he risked standing on his feet—no bones broken—no bruises. Then he searched his pockets—robbery had not been a motive. All he remembered was that the night before he had dined. He asked a passing teamster where he was, and was told Port Richmond, S. I. Then he went home as best he could by unaccustomed ways, hoping the boys would never hear of the thing. For three months he tried to puzzle out how he ever got to Staten Island, where he had never been before in his career.

* * * * * * * *

Three months later he stood at the Staten Island Ferry one night when he heard a scuffle on the "L" platform directly overhead, and a moment later, bumpety-bump-de-phlip-plump-squash, down came a "plug" hat from the top of the stairs. Then a policeman appeared trying to escort a man. That policeman seemed to have met a snag in the discharge of his sworn duty, for the gentleman set himself on the top step, held to the rail with both hands, braced his feet, and said he'd be hanged if "shleep sh'll neversh dishgrace m' eysh till I've knock the head off 'n that ticket shopper."

As he refused to budge, the policeman took him by the legs, wheel-barrow fashion, and walked down stairs with the gentleman-wheelbarrow bumping on each step something like this:

"Confounded inshult—bump—free bornsh chitishen—bump, bump—inshult—bump—t'ell wish Americansh eagle—bump—bang."

At the foot of the stairs the policeman picked him up and marched him over to the Staten Island Ferry, and whistled low for Jerry, there on post.

"Here y'are, Jerry, take 'm over an' lose 'im in th' prairies. I'm not goin' t' lose me day off haulin' th' old bird to court in the morning."

Goldsticker continued on his way home much relieved. Light had come to him.

A CITY'S LOST CHILDREN.

TERRORS of the "Bogie man" and the oft repeated warnings of good parents that "the goblins will catch you if you don't watch out" do not deter New York children from wandering from their homes. How many children are lost in the metropolis each day? What becomes of them? How are they cared for, fed, and housed, and how are the tightened heart-strings of anxious parents relieved by the reurn of their little ones?

If fathers and mothers knew how well a lost child is cared for by the police after being picked up much anxiety might be saved unnecessarily worried parents.

New York boasts of a well-nigh perfect system for caring for lost children. Hot weather always increases the number of little ones who stray away to a very large figure. In one precinct alone—Eldridge Street—the number often reaches fifty a day. The station house in Central Park has almost as large a record of lost ones gathered in by the police. The police estimate that an average of 2,000 children lose themselves either in the streets or parks of the city each month during the Summer. That means about 500 a week, or 75 a day. Not all are poor waifs, but many are children of rich parents who stray away from careless nurses. Policemen claim that once the child of well-to-do parents cuts away from the apron string of a nurse it wanders away without the least idea of the location of its home. Most of the wanderers picked up are between the ages of two years and five.

When a child is lost in the mazes of Central Park and a policeman's attention is called to the wanderer, it is taken to the Arsenal at Sixty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue. There the matron has a gas stove, and is kept busy brewing tea or warming milk for the lost ones. Dainty crackers are provided by the city, and if the child is in need of medical attention word is sent at once for an ambulance surgeon.

Maria Wynne has been children's attendant in the Arsenal since Jan. 15, 1891.

"Parents need not fear when children are lost in the Park," said she. "I will look out for them. During the last ten years I have cared for many thousands of children, and the little ones seem to be happy here. Some crackers, playmates, and tea bring them around so that in many instances when the parents call for their offspring they want to remain here. I have seen children who have been quiet here nearly all day long burst into tears when they see their excited parents. It is because the outbursts of the parents frighten the little ones. Some mothers even go so far as to threaten to give them terrible beatings. But I plead for the babies, show that no harm has been done by their wanderings, and generally manage to smooth ruffled brows and curb violent tempers."

Lost children are cared for and kept at the Arsenal until 9 o'clock at night. Then those whose parents have not called for them are sent to the Police Headquarters in Mulberry Street, where they are cared for by another matron.

If parents make the discovery after 9 o'clock at night that a nurse has allowed a child to stray away, trouble can be avoided by telephoning to Police Headquarters or by visiting the Mulberry Street station for an inspection of the urchins tucked away in trundle beds under the watchful eye of a caretaker.

Patrolman Philip Thornton, a big brawny man, has been assigned to the duty of looking after many children because he always seems to be able to keep them in good spirits. Policeman Thornton says: "There are more Italian children lost every month in New York than those of any other nationality. Few of them can speak English. They are nearly always properly clothed, even if no expensive garments are on their backs. Italian parents, too, seem confident that their children will not be hurt, but will be well cared for, and make less fuss than do parents of a much better class, socially and financially."

"Do the little ones get far away from home generally?" was asked.

"Many of them wander four or five miles. Their little legs are tired out and they often fall asleep in broad daylight in doorways or on stoops," said the patrolman. "I have known Italian children not over four years of age to wander from the lower part of New York to Harlem. They dodge about among trucks and it is a wonder many of them are not killed. There is a Frenchman who wrote about there being a god for drunken men and little children, and from my experience I guess the Frenchman is about right."

"Among the poor people what nationality takes care of its children the best?" was asked.

"The Italians. If you want proof just go up to the New York Foundling Asylum on the second day of any month and watch the line of women with children waiting to get their money. Eight out of ten of the women are Italians and the children are as clean as wax. They are furnished with clothes, and all the women have to do for the $8 a month they receive is to feed and keep the children properly. They are examined each month and the doctors say that the Italian women are the most careful."

On an average 90 per cent. of lost children are reclaimed at the various station houses. When children are brought to Police Headquarters and the parents do not put in an appearance after a few days they are taken by the Charities Department and sent to various institutions to be cared for.

A Commencement Interview.

"My son, I was painfully surprised by the result of your examination. I learned that you did not answer a single question."

"Cheer up, father; you wouldn't have a

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Albania and Italy. A certain phase of the Balkan question which many thought settled some months since by the frank declarations that passed between the Italian and the Austrian foreign Ministers—the attitude of Italy toward Albania—has again come to the surface of European diplomacy. Albania, as is well known, is opposite the heel of the "Italian Boot" on the Strait of Otranto, which is the entrance to the Adriatic Sea. For many years a certain faction of Italian politicians have interested themselves in the Albanian question. There are some 200,000 Albanians residing permanently in Italy, while many Italian subjects reside in Albania. Annual congresses are held in various Italian cities, for the benefit of Italio-Albanians. Italian subjects in Albania, on account of the progressive deterioration of Turkish rule under Abdul Hamid and the growth of violence, corruption, and abuses of every sort have from time to time appealed for protection to the Italian Government.

Quite recently two new Italian Vice Consulates were established in Albania. At the same time representations were made by the Italian Ambassador in Constantinople that Italy desired no rupture of the status quo of the dependency of Turkey in question, but would welcome any improvement of Ottoman administration there which should remove the present discontent and constitute a guarantee for the future.

In Quirinal circles in Rome the accusation that Italy would like to secure territory on the opposite side of the Strait of Otranto is denied, although it is admitted that she would prefer an independent State there similar in administration to that of the Island of Samos. Moreover, it is pointed out in a semi-official way, as proof that Italy has no territorial aspirations, that she has raised no opposition to the projected construction of any of the three railways which seem to have excited the apprehensions of diplomatists interested in Balkan affairs. Italy would even, it is intimated, be inclined to tolerate an Austrian occupation of Albania rather than a French, German, or English occupation of Tripoli.

In Vienna, however, a serious view is taken of Italy's sympathy for the Albanians. There it is declared that the sentiment of progressive Italy tends toward securing an Italian footing on the other side of the Strait of Otranto, with the inevitable possession of the Bay of Avlona, a position of great strategic importance which contains the best port on the Albanian coast, and the control of the Adriatic. Avlona is almost opposite the Italian port of Brindisi, and at that point the Strait of Otranto is only forty-three miles wide.

Further, it is argued in Vienna, any attempt to change the proprietorship of that strip of the Turkish coast would emphasize Austria's claim to it much more than Italy's, as the balance of naval power would be better preserved between the two countries in the Mediterranean if each held one side of the strait. On the other hand, Austrian officials declare that because the dual monarchy seems disposed to keep a sharp eye on certain aspects of the agitation in Albania, it should not be interpreted that the Austro-Hungarian Government does not fully believe and appreciate the repeated declarations of the Italian Government that the interest of Italy in Albania has no political significance.

Japanese Diplomacy and Russia. According to the Tokio press, the actual attitude of the Japanese toward Russia has been greatly distorted through dispatches from the Far East. It will be recalled that Japan was prepared to make a second and formidable representation to Russia in regard to Manchuria, when the Government in St. Petersburg apparently backed down and left the fate of Manchuria, as far as its official title is concerned, to be decided by future diplomacy. It is a significant fact in the Manchurian controversy that Japan addressed herself directly to St. Petersburg instead of threatening to exact vicarious reparation from China for a disaster which the latter was powerless to avert.

When Russia abandoned the agreement it was about to make with China in regard to Manchuria, two views of Japanese attitude at once found expression. First, there was the moderate view, which declared that Russia possessed certain rights in Manchuria, since no remonstrance had been made while she was securing them, and that the future policy of Japan should be to restore order in China and to organize a Government there which should, of itself, through its strength and competence, be able some time to deal with the Manchurian question in a manner agreeable to Chinese interests. The crisis in China has brought that country and Japan into very close touch; the southern Viceroys have on more than one occasion taken inspiration for their diplomacy from Tokio. This, apparently, is the true attitude of the Japanese Government.

At the same time, there is a growing faction in Japan which believes that the time has arrived for Japan to thwart Russia's march of Occidental civilization, and it is declared that Japan, by pressing the Manchurian question for permanent solution could at the same time settle the status of Korea. To this argument the Government organs have replied that after fighting with China to secure Korea's independence, it would be a strange procedure on Japan's part to enter into a scheme for the absorption of the "Hermit Nation," and that Russia has no better right to dispose of Korea to Japan than Japan would have to dispose of Manchuria to Russia. The consensus of opinion in official circles in Tokio appears to be that Japan, while keeping herself armed at every point, will devote her diplomatic, political, and material energy toward establishing a Government in China which at some future day will be able to unite with her in dictating terms to Russia.

Economic Condition of Japan. The British Foreign Office has just issued an elaborate report on the commercial and economic conditions of Japan during 1900, prepared by the British Legation in Tokio. The main features of the report is the emphasis laid upon the tendency of an excess of imports over exports which, should it continue, would in a few years drain the country of specie. Last year this excess was nearly £8,500,000, while the exports of treasure exceeded the imports by over £4,500,000.

The report points out, however, that the present unpropitious conditions were chiefly due to the disappointing silk crop, on which the country mainly relies to adjust the balance of its trade with foreign countries; moreover, as Japan continues to make constant progress in all directions, there is every reason to believe that a great and lasting expansion of the foreign trade of the Island Empire will ultimately take place. It is shown that Japan stands ready to supply China with manufactures and will soon be able to outbid European countries, and even the United States, in several industrial departments.

The total value of foreign trade last year was a little over fifty million sterling, of which imports amounted to £29,324,646 and exports to £20,868,805. The share of the British Empire in this trade was about seventeen millions and a half sterling, of which the imports were over eleven and the exports just over six and a half millions. The report adds that the extension of the railways in Japan goes on without interruption and the outward signs of prosperity are more marked than ever. "The increased cost of living has now become such a matter of comment that it is unnecessary to refer to the subject here further than to say that prices on the whole have still an upward tendency and that the complaint constantly heard that Japan is by no means an inexpensive place of residence for foreigners is fully justified."

In regard to Formosa, the report says that the condition there is rapidly improving year by year under Japanese administration and that in 1902 the revenue will undoubtedly be sufficient to meet the expenditure.

Drought-proof Wheat for India. Eighteen months ago, when another famine in India seemed inevitable a commission was sent by the Indian Government to Australia to examine into the methods of wheat cultivation there with a view of their being adapted to India, for Australian wheat is practically drought and rust proof. The report of the commission has just been made public by the Indian Government, and while it declares that climatic and racial differences stand in the way of a general establishment of Australian methods in India, still superior nourishing power and greater ability to resist both drought and rust can be attained in India by the application of the scientific principles that have been successfully followed in parts of the new Commonwealth.

The process has been one of careful artificial selection by cross fertilization and the repeated selection from the produce thereof. The report recommends that this drought-resisting grain should be secured for India and grown on the experimental farms of the Agricultural Department, where further improvement might still be attained. In the meantime, the native cultivators should be taught to overcome their reluctance to embark on the innovation through adequate object lessons. It is thought that their prejudices may soon be overcome if a drought-resisting wheat is evolved by the department and grown on Government farms till the native cultivators see for themselves that it only requires one slight irrigation to three or four demanded by the older varieties they themselves grow.

Great Britain and Bolivia. A short time ago attention was called in these columns to the fact that British merchants in Bolivia had petitioned the British Foreign Office to secure for them some sort of British official representation in Bolivia, as British interests demanded it. Although Bolivia maintains a duly accredited representative at the Court of St. James's, Great Britain has neither Minister nor Consul to safeguard British interests in the South American republic, which for the most part are looked after by the American Minister there.

It seems that in 1896 Downing Street instructed Mr. Alfred St. John to proceed to Bolivia and report upon the advisability of nominating Consular officers throughout the republic. The report submitted by Mr. St. John showed that the number of British subjects resident in Bolivia was 125, and suggested that the diplomatic representation of Great Britain should be intrusted to the British Minister in Peru, aided by the appointment of unpaid Consuls at convenient points in Bolivia. This system was already in practice in Ecuador, where it had given satisfactory results. No action was taken by the Foreign Office upon the report forwarded by Mr. St. John, although the names of British residents eligible and willing to act as Consular officers without remuneration was appended.

In the meantime British interests have so increased as to tax the resources of the United States representative, against whom, however, no complaint is made. Another communication is now being addressed to the British Foreign Office, this time through the American Minister. In it the undeveloped resources of Bolivia are fully set forth and inducements for the application of British capital explained. Although gold, silver, copper, and tin have already been worked in sufficient quantities to have yielded many fortunes, their development has not yet passed beyond the initial stage. As a producer of rubber Bolivia must now be counted as an important factor in the markets of the world; only additional means of transport to the seaboard are required to insure a vast expansion of industrial enterprise within the republic. Events are already moving rapidly in this direction, but capital is needed. The railway from Antofagasta to Oruro helped to break down the barrier formerly existing in that section, and the line now in course of construction between the River Desaguadero and La Paz will be an immense boom to the shippers of trade through the Peruvian port of Mollendo. On the southeast of the republic surveys are being made with the object of extending the railway system of Argentina to tap the Bolivian trade.

Australian Fruit for England. The experiment of importing fresh fruit into England was tried this year with every sign of creating a great industry for the future. In England, during March, April, May, and part of June, it is almost impossible to find any fresh fruit in the markets even at exorbitant prices. Last Winter certain fruit growers of Australia combined with English importers to fill this want. Several obstacles, however, had to be overcome, and the scarce season was well advanced before the first experiment could be tried. The steamship Warrigal recently arrived from Adelaide with something like 3,000 packages of fruit, with an average weight of thirty pounds, containing fresh pears, grapes, and peaches, all in excellent condition.

The success of this experiment means that in another season a large quantity of Australian fruit will be imported, principally the old English varieties, among them several kinds which have died out in England. Many of the old English variety of pears, as shown by the consignment, have developed in Australia a fruit weighing from three to four pounds apiece. These pears retailed at Covent Garden market at 6d. to 1s. per pound, and other imported fruit at about the same rate.

The Australian fruit compared very well with the Continental fruit which was just beginning to arrive, and the market was being rapidly filled with cherries and strawberries from the south of France. A movement is also on foot to import large quantities of fruit from the British West Indies next Spring.

British Engineers. The British Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the most powerful and wealthiest trade union in the world, has just issued its annual report for 1900, showing a membership of 87,672 and over £400,000 in funds. The report is included in a volume of about 300 pages, and in the preface it is learned that "the society has now completed fifty years of existence," and that "an organization covering nearly 100,000 men must necessarily have reflected with more or less accuracy the weakness as well as the strength of industrial democracy."

The income of the society last year was £333,555, and the expenditure £234,194, showing a saving for the year of £99,361, which brings the funds up to £406,520 in exact figures. Of that balance £217,143 stand to the credit of the superannuation fund, leaving £279,386 for benefit and trade purposes.

The report then deals in detail with industry and says that the exports of steam engines, machinery, and mill work in 1900 did not quite reach the total of 1899, which was the highest on record. They represented a value of £19,621,557, or £32,000 less than in 1899. The only class which showed any considerable decrease of exports was textile machinery, which fell off during the year by nearly £600,000, or from £6,803,948 to £6,211,918.

Referring to the "controversy a year or two ago on occasion of the importation of a few locomotive engines from America," and to the suggestion of British backwardness in competition, the report says: "We have good reason for stating that the customers of two years ago are not likely to repeat orders, and the figures now to hand indicate pretty clearly why the orders were given. As a matter of fact, the exportation of locomotives from this country during the last two years has exceeded that of any three years up to 1897."

For an Heir to Servia's Throne. Owing to the tone of the official press of Belgrade, re-echoing as it does, the sentiments expressed in St. Petersburg organs concerning the good faith of the Servian royal pair in most trying circumstances, it is generally conceded in European diplomatic circles that Russia has agreed to protect the present dynasty in Servia and the status quo of the State. It is assumed in many quarters, however, that as there is nowhere entertained any hope of an heir to the Servian throne, Russia, probably, with the consent of Austria-Hungary, will shortly nominate an heir presumptive who, during the life of King Alexander, shall bear the title of Crown Prince of Servia.

In Vienna, however, it is considered extremely unlikely that Russia will move immediately in the matter; it is also deemed unlikely that she will consider the rights to the throne of the various Servian pretenders, unless the Servians can be induced to look with favor upon a Montenegrin Prince, who would thus stand at the head of a Pan-Servian State. Among European diplomatists there is no consensus of opinion as to which scheme discussed would be entirely free from provoking a conflict, either among the Balkan States themselves, the powers interested, or with Turkey.

In the meantime, Russian comments upon the speech of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, extracts of which were given in these columns a week ago, unlike the German comments, utterly ignore the intimation in the speech that Austria-Hungary looked with a certain apprehension upon the Russo-Servian entente.

Army Reform in Spain. The great cathedral in Léon, formerly the capital of the Kingdom of Léon, in Spain, has been restored, and the completed edifice was inaugurated with much pomp and ceremony the other day. Among the principal speakers was Gen. Weyler, who was recently called from the Military Governorship of Madrid to be Minister of War. Being inspired by a distinctive clerical audience, he took occasion to make a long address, in which he explained the military projects which he intends to put into execution. His speech is said to have particular significance as offering employment to the many officers who found themselves on the inactive list at the end of the Spanish-American war, and whom successive Governments have refrained from returning to private life as their partisans in the Cortez, with the help of the Clericals, would have overthrown any Government which attempted fiscal retrenchment at the expense of the army. On the other hand, the Clericals have depended upon the support of the military Deputies to defeat any measure tending toward reducing the maintenance of the Church by the State.

Gen. Weyler said that, in the first place, the fortifications of the Balearic Isles would be his special aim, presently to be succeeded by those of Cadiz and Cartagena. He intended to establish at the Baleares a regional army formed of natives, with Spanish officers, and he would see that the fortifications were furnished with cannon. Military instruction, he said, would still be obligatory for all Spaniards, but those who purchased exemption would, nevertheless, be obliged to pass four months in regimental service in their own localities, and that they would constitute a reserve, divided in each military district into thirds, which should relieve each other every four months, the officers of which would be appointed from the regular army. Theological students would fall under the same category as those who purchased exemption. Gen. Weyler further declared that the reorganization he intended could be brought about without having recourse to extraordinary measures. He would maintain the nine army corps now in existence, but would add three others, to be easily mobilized and specially charged with repelling invasions. Manoeuvres will take place twice yearly.

The Léon Cathedral, by the way, is one of the finest examples of old Gothic architecture in Spain. The original structure dates back to the tenth century, and it contains the tombs of many of the Kings of Léon.

SOME APPRECIATIVE WORKMEN

"In spite of the belief of many employers in the unresponsiveness of the workingman to good treatment," remarked the President of a trust company in this city the other day, "my experience has been that in general if you treat your men rightly they will treat you well in return. When I hear discussions of the relations existing between workingmen and their employers, I invariably think of an experience my father, a manufacturer of Philadelphia, had with the men employed in a factory owned by him.

"At one time some years ago, when the business in which he was engaged was being carried on with little or no profit, he continued to pay his men the established rate of wages in spite of the fact that the men employed in other factories doing the same work had had their wages considerably cut down. After this had been going on for some time he was one day waited on by a committee of his workmen, who asked to confer with him about their wages. Not unnaturally he was surprised and disappointed, believing that the men had come to make some complaint. It is easy to imagine what his astonishment was when the men informed him that they had come to insist on his reducing their wages. They said that they had been well treated in good times, and did not wish him to suffer in bad times through his generosity to them. At first he refused to make any change, but in a body they said that they would strike if he did not reduce their wages. You see, that a generous employer can find appreciation and even generosity among those whom he employs."

Saw a Joke, at Least.

Professor (lecturing)—Gentlemen, air is an invisible gas, but it's not as simple as it looks.

DIAZ AND MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, June 3.—Fortunately for Mexico, the recent illness of President Diaz was not so serious as reports led the public to fear. In fact, word is now being passed around among the well-informed in official circles that he wished merely to "play 'possum," so as to ascertain how the nation would accept his absence in case he went to Europe, which he desires to do, and what turn Government affairs would take in such event. One result of his illness was to prove, if there ever was any doubt of the fact, that the Mexican people feel nothing but love and sympathetic admiration for the man who has, without exception, always used the immense power in his hands simply and solely for the public weal.

The news of the President's illness, important in itself, gave rise in a country like Mexico, where everything bears an original imprint, to various rumors, so that it even became a factional affair, some affirming that he was dangerously ill, and others maintaining that he was not ill at all. Even the officials of his immediate entourage hinted, with every indication of great reserve and secrecy, that he was in a serious condition. They even gave out that, even if he should recover, he could not again take up the reins of Government, for, they said, he was suffering from a disease of the brain. As a result of these conflicting rumors, which are not quieted in Mexico as they would be in Europe, by official bulletins, the Mexican capital was put in a state of excitement that was soon reflected on the Stock Exchange, where values at once fell.

The fact is that his death would be a blow from which his country could only recover slowly and with difficulty. In a moment the progress that has been gained with so much effort would be lost, and the country would be again plunged into an era of "pronunciamentos," the natural state of the little republics further south that have given that word its fame.

Any one not familiar with Mexico would be inclined to ask how the death of this man alone could upheave the whole country. It must be remembered that it was the hand of this man, the "Hero of Peace," that lifted the country from the slough of "pronunciamentos" and placed it where it stands to-day, on a high level of order and prosperity. He has been a real Dictator, ruling beneficently with an iron hand.

There is no other country in the world in the curious condition of Mexico. She calls herself a republic, but she is not that in any sense. The word of one man alone is law. The Czar of Russia is called an autocrat, but he cannot compete for a moment with Gen. Diaz in that regard. The word of the Czar is indeed law within the limits of the written law, but for the President of the Mexican Republic the written law is able to impose no limits whatsoever. His personality impresses itself upon the minutest details of government; the most trifling thing cannot take place without his express permission.

The Germans have a saying that "not a leaf can fall from the tree without the permission of God." Of the political tree of Mexico one can truly say that not the smallest portion of the political foliage of that country dare arrange itself without the express intervention of his will. The President has, in fact, for the time being, incorporated Mexican law within himself. He has done this with the best intentions, and has used his unlimited power for the public good, but that which gives cause for apprehension to Mexican patriots is the fear that his successors, who will in a way inherit this power, may not use it in the same honest fashion. Of him it can indeed be said that he is a Dictator who has given the Mexican people a better Government than they could have provided for themselves, but how often is a Dictator thus honest?

All this explains the unusual interest taken in Mexico in the health of the President, for every one feels and fears that, with the death of Gen. Diaz, an ominous situation will arise.

President Diaz has succeeded in making himself beloved not alone by the common people, but also by the so-called aristocracy of the republic. He has done this by the fact of his irreproachable private character. He is known as an ideal husband and father, and the breath of scandal has never tainted his name. He married a young lady noted for her charitable aims, and by their mutual interest in the well-being of the poorest and most helpless in the land, they have, during the long years of their public life, won the regard and respect of all classes. He is equally well thought of by resident foreigners, and especially by Americans, for he has always made it a point to give foreigners a cordial reception at all times, and in the business world has been a bulwark of protection to foreign interests. It is the feeling of security that he inspires that attracts and keeps foreign capital in Mexico.

The General has always enjoyed the best of health, because of his regular habits. He always rises very early. At 6 o'clock he takes his cold bath, and at 9 is always at work at the palace, where he then receives the Ministers, and until 1:30 he may be found at work. Then he goes home, and in the afternoon is either to be found again at the palace or devotes himself to the reception of the public at [illegible] verity, and as the French say that "l'exactitude c'est la politesse des rois," so one can say that in this as in many other things he has the characteristics of a King.

In the evening he remains at home, or at times plays a game of billiards with a friend. He goes but rarely to the theatre or into society. His favorite sport is the chase, and two or three times a year he takes a brief vacation, usually during a public holiday, to go with a few friends on a hunting excursion into some region not far from the city.

The excessive amount of work that he has performed during so many years would have affected a system less strong than his. Even the iron constitution of the General has in the last few years shown some signs of being thereby injured. But he has always tried to keep quiet all knowledge of this fact, for he does not like to have his health discussed in public. Especially has he feared that discussions of his health should be turned to political account by those who are always seeking a pretext. But his health has during the last two or three years been so affected that he really wishes to go to Europe as a means to its restoration. And so as to see how the public would take it he permitted it to be said that he was dangerously ill.

This voyage once decided upon, the complicated question arose, who should succeed him in his absence. In most republics this would not be a question at all, but in Mexico, where the will of the President is everything, it became a profound political question. According to the law it would be the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Mariscal. The moment this succession became an immediate probability, jealousies arose, and the whole world of politics fell into commotion. It was this excitement and jealousy that caused the President to delay his voyage. As he was so in need of rest and recuperation, he went instead to the little village of Cuernavaca.

This village is the capital of the State of Morelos, one of the smallest but richest States of the republic. This State is called the "Doorway of the Tierra Caliente," and is known for its rich soil and for its wealth of tropical products of all kinds. One of the chief products is sugar cane, and there are there several haciendas de caña, or, as they say in Cuba, ingenios, which, with the improvements in machinery thereon, are worth $1,000,000 apiece. On account of the beauty of its climate and its proximity to the capital, Cuernavaca has always, from the time of the earliest Conquistadores, been a favorite resort for the careworn statesmen of the capital. Here is to be seen even yet the old palace of the conqueror, Cortez, and near by is a beautiful villa, called El Jardin de Borda, country seat of the unfortunate Archduke Maximilian. Here the Emperor loved to receive his friends, and in the shadow of these walls were enacted many of the events that marked his meteoric career. The beautiful lake which surrounds the villa supplied one of the favorite diversions of the unfortunate monarch.

In these ways, this little city has been closely connected with the history of the country. It is the St. Augustine of Mexico, both with regard to its mild climate—which offers a welcome change from the cooler climate of the City of Mexico—and because of its historical interest. It is especially on account of its salubrity that the President is so fond of going there.

During his visit there the President cast off all affairs of State. He had turned over temporarily all his executive powers, and he devoted his time there strictly to his family life, far from the cares of State. He was about almost daily on horseback in company with his son and the Governor of Morelos, Col. Alarcon. It was this complete withdrawal from public affairs that gave rise to so many rumors. It was something unheard of heretofore in Gen. Diaz.

It is probable that these rumors were based on fact, and that he was really ill, but, fortunately, he apparently regained his health. All of these conditions, involving personal as well as political matters, made the return of Gen. Diaz to the capital an event that every one awaited with anxiety. The streets of the city were crowded as for a public holiday, and not only the public buildings, but private houses, as well as clubs, were covered with the national flags, among others especially remarked being the Casino Español and the American and English Clubs.

At the station were assembled "the four hundred" of Mexican society folk, as well as the high Government officials, the Diplomatic Corps, and an immense multitude of citizens who could scarcely be forced by the police to remain outside of the station.

At the moment of the arrival of the Presidential train, the traditional twenty-one-cannon shots were fired to salute the nation's chief and the bands played the national air amid uninterrupted cries of "Viva el Presidente de la Republica." He appeared on the platform, and, after bowing to the crowd, alighted to receive the felicitations of his Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, and his intimate friends.

Step by step and with great difficulty in making his way through the crowd which surrounded the station on all sides, the President escorted Mrs. Clara Mariscal, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and took his place in his carriage to be conducted to his own home. [illegible] the balcony to thank and greet the people who cheered him in the streets.

Gen. Diaz presided at the opening of Congress, but the question of his journey to Europe was not mentioned, to everybody's surprise, for it was expected that he would ask permission of the Congress to absent himself.

Mr. Morgan's Opportunity.

Just to the south of West Point there is a little village on the Hudson that glories in three names. It has had two names for years, but the third is a recent and confusing addition. By its residents it is called Highland Falls. This name is derived from that handsome cataract sometimes called "Buttermilk Falls," which comes tumbling down through the mountains to make a final leap over a huge rock into the Hudson. To the north of the falls is a great cliff. In was on this cliff a number of years ago that a hotel was built by a man named Cranston. The Village of Highland Falls lies back of this cliff, and very little of it is discernible from the river. As Cranston owned the property to the river's edge, the West Shore Railroad Company was obliged to secure land for its station from him. He also owned the dock where the steamboats tie up. So both the railroad station and the dock became known as Cranston's, although there was of Cranston's only the hotel, while the village of Highland Falls numbers several thousand people. For years Cranston's Hotel was a fashionable resort. Fashion left it and it was closed. Recently the building, grounds, and dock were purchased by the Franciscan Sisters, who have turned it into a seminary for young ladies. When this was in readiness for scholars the sisters decided to call it Ladycliffe Academy, and they accordingly changed the name of the dock to "Ladycliffe."

And so it happens that if you want to go to the village of Highland Falls by boat you get a ticket for "Ladycliffe," and if you go by train your ticket reads to Cranston's.

This little village with the surplusage of names is the home of J. Pierpont Morgan, the world's greatest combiner. Perhaps some day he may be induced to syndicate Cranston's, Highland Falls, and Ladycliffe under a new name.

The Reporter's Story

I AM a newspaper man—that is, I am employed on a morning newspaper to write news, not love stories.

In my "assignments" I meet many men and hear many strange tales, some true but the majority not. But surely the strangest of all is that I am about to relate.

It is customary for newspaper men to buy almost every afternoon paper in order to familiarize themselves with events that have taken place in the time intervening between the previous issue of the morning paper on which they are employed and the following one. Not that this has anything to do with the story—except that it serves to introduce one of the characters. I always bought my paper from one boy—"Jim" Taylor by name—and thus formed rather a liking for him, for he was always courteous—and dirty.

"Jim," I had learned from him, was an orphan and lived at the Newsboys' Lodging House. He had no care beyond earning enough to feed and clothe himself, and, of course, a sufficient amount left over for a ticket for "de gallery in the teayter," accompanied by the traditional pint of peanuts.

In the two or three years I had known "Jim" he had never been absent from his post of duty at the corner. But about two months ago he was missing from his accustomed "place of business," and although I made inquiries, I could get no information concerning him beyond the fact that his companions "hadn't heard narthin' of him." So, after pondering as to whether the little fellow had committed a criminal act and had been sent to some institution or had been run over by some vehicle and was perhaps lying in a hospital without relatives or friends to care as to the result of his injuries, and further inquiries proving fruitless, the name of "Jim" passed temporarily from my mind.

A week ago, upon going to the office to get my "assignment" for the day, I found that opposite my name on the book were these instructions: "See Senator H. in regard to the rumor that he had been offered the Presidency of the —— National Bank."

Going to the Senator's house, my summons at the door was answered by a rather bright-looking boy dressed in the conventional blue suit with white metal buttons, of whom I inquired: "Is Senator H. at ho—well, I'm blessed if this isn't little 'Jim.' How in the world did you get here?"

At which "Jim" smiled a very broad smile and replied: "Yes, Sir, the Senator is at home. How did I get here? Oh, the Senator will tell you that if he isn't too busy. Your card, please."

This was said in a tone plainly indicating that he was to be treated in a manner becoming his station as Poor Boy, and not with the familiarity he had been accustomed to as Newsboy.

My card was handed him, and he returned with the announcement that the Senator would receive me in his study, and would I "please to walk in."

The Senator proved to be a man of small stature, with clean-shaven face, and had altogether a boyish appearance. After such formal introduction customary to newspaper men making themselves known to entire strangers, I boldly started in with: "Senator, I called to see you in reference to the rumor that you were offered the—oh, by the way, excuse me, but how do you happen to have 'Jim' Taylor in your employ? He and I are old acquaintances."

I could not resist the temptation to satisfy my curiosity on that score before attending to my official duty.

"Indeed," replied the Senator. "I am very glad to hear it, for my wife and I think a great deal of James, and are happy to do a favor for any of his friends. As to how I came to employ 'Jim,' as you call him, it is a story well worth the telling, in confidence, of course, although the joke was on me.

"You see, about a year ago I was called to Washington on business connected with my committee. Continuous traveling is not conducive to improving a man's personal appearance, so you need not marval that when I arrivel in New York on the return from my flying trip to Cincinnati I was covered with dust and was looking rather seedy. Indeed, I was in such a hurry to get to my hotel that I paid no attention to my personal appearance, and so my face was dust-begrimed when I stood on the hotel steps.

"As I had only an hour to spare before starting off again—this time for Albany—I thought it would be a good idea to get some bright newsboy to carry a note I had written on the train over to Judge Brown's office. I had learned that a quarter of a dollar invested in a newsboy will bring quicker results than double the amount paid to an incorporated institution for the service of a slow-going messenger.

"Well, 'Jim' Taylor happened to be standing near the hotel steps selling papers, so I called him and instructed him as to delivering the message. As 'Jim' had a great many papers, I said I would take them into the hotel and leave them with the clerk until he came back. Just as I was about to go into the office who should sing out a cheery 'Why, Senator, how are you?' but Judge Brown himself. Glad to see him? Well, rather. I forgot that I was standing there on the steps of a public house with a mudgy face and a bundle of papers under my arm.

"The Judge and I stood there for some minutes discussing some business matters, when our conversation was interrupted by a handsome woman, accompanied by an equally attractive young girl, who asked me for an evening paper and tendered a ten-cent piece in payment.

"The situation dawned upon me as quick as a flash, and although my face assumed all the colors of the rainbow, I calmly (at least I think I did) handed over the paper and gave the young lady her change. Just imagine! She thought I was selling papers, and that in the presence of the Judge, too! However, I smiled serenely. But when I overheard the conversation that ensued between the two ladies you can picture that smile changing into chagrin. It ran this way:

"'Poor fellow!' said the young lady to her companion, 'he looks as if he had seen better days.'

"'Yes,' responded the younger, 'but he seems to be old enough to keep his face washed.'

"This was too much. Abruptly leaving the Judge, who was convulsed with laughter. I threw the papers away, rushed into the hotel office, registered, took a bath, was shaved, and left just in time to catch my train.

"As James was waiting at the Judge's office for him, of course, I had departed before he came back, and so he did not get either his quarter or his newspapers, for I did not give him a thought in my chagrin and haste to get away.

"Well, I met the pretty young lady several times afterward at receptions, and those at the Judge's house, too, mind you. And although the Judge had not known her at the time of the ridiculous mistake, he immediately recalled the incident and came very near making the facts known to her. I managed to draw him aside in time to enforce a compact not to breathe a word about the matter.

"Two weeks ago, as you know, I was married to that same charming young lady, of course and when I furnished this house, what better could I do than make a place for James, who was primarily the occasion of my happiness? Now, I want you to promise not to say a word about the matter, for if my wife was to know it—ah, er—Lucy, this is Mr. Blank; Mr. Blank, my wife."

* * * * * * *

Ah, well, I am only a newspaper reporter, sent about among scenes that both cheer and sadden, skilled by years of training to display no emotion, but somehow when I left the couple I felt that I would have willingly played newsboy for a year in order

FREAKS OF THE GOLF LINKS.

GOLF has produced many freaks in games, persons, costumes, and incidents, but the breezy Westerners who comprise the intellectual and playing force of the Midlothian Country Club have attained first rank in the domain of golf freakdom. It is almost unnecessary to state that the club is situated in the suburbs of Chicago, but the queer things that have been seen on the links around that city can never be spoken of in the same breath with the recent Midlothian wonders. Thirty-six golfers, attired in full-dress costume and high hats, assembled last week in team competition for what was supposed to be an automobile, but which turned out to be an unmistakable automatic billy goat. The Captain of the winning team, in accepting the gift, unfortunately began with, "But, Mr. Chairman." He said no more, for the goat did the rest of the butting and the jovial players danced a series of original hornpipes around the clubhouse parlor.

The full-dress costumes would have honored a masquerade ball. George R. Thorne, President of the Western Golf Association and one of the numerous millionaires in Midlothian, was Captain of the defeated team. He wore a long swallow-tail green coat, set off with brilliant brass buttons. Paul G. Thebaud's green coat, which used to be flaunted with great pride over the Knollwood links, near White Plains, would not be looked at twice by the side of President Thorne's outfit. John G. Shedd, the partner of Marshall Field, was attired like the customary cartoon of "Uncle Sam," and it gave him the prize for the most ornate costume, a toy automobile. T. E. Donnelly, President of the Chicago Stock Exchange, was another resplendent golfer, and the club links never looked more gaudy since the private train, with its little engine painted in Scotch plaids, began making its daily trips from the main Rock Island Road to the golf grounds. The novelty of the match and the ingenuity of the players made the day one that will long be remembered in Midlothian annals.

While there has never been anything quite so clownish as this in the metropolitan district, there have been many incidents that properly belong in the category of freaks. The Stock Exchange started the plan of offering booby and lobster prizes in its first tournament five years ago, and the lobster golfer of Wall Street has received his reward ever since. Douglas Henry was honored with that title one week ago at Knollwood, and the Cotton Exchange brokers found, at the same time, that two or three lobster prizes were not too many to give away in their tournament. In the clubhouse of the Morris County Golf Club, near Morristown, stands a cup of mammoth size and uncouth shape, which is a genial reminder of its early days. It bears the inscription, "To be played for by the Green members of the Green Committee." The cup is a creation in tin, being an artistically blended conglomeration of bread pans, wash basins, enormous dippers, and other samples of tinware. It is one of the valued trophies of the men's dressing room, and close inspection will reveal the fact that the five-gallon cup was won by Ranson H. Thomas, former Vice President of the New York Stock Exchange, who defeated Alexander H. Tiers in a desperately played game by six holes or thereabout.

Competitions have been held in all sorts of weather and under all sorts of conditions. Local golfers still remember the famous match at Ardsley between the professionals, Willie Park and Willie Dunn. It was played on a furiously hot day in July, and the caddies carried the golf balls around packed on ice in big tin pails. The heat was so intense that the gutta percha was hammered out of its spheroid shape after playing two or three holes, and then a new ball, fresh from the ice, would be teed up. That was in Ardsley's early days, and it was the first time that the game was played in America with the balls served up to the competitors on cracked ice.

Rain has never had any terrors for the devotees of the sport, but it occasioned the death of a member of the Otsego Golf Club while playing over the links near Cooperstown a few years ago. Two of the members were finishing a game when a furious thunderstorm arose. They were half a mile or so from the house, and ran for temporary shelter under a big tree. Hardly had they reached the spot when a bolt of lightning struck the tree, instantly killing one of the golfers. Cooperstown golfers take no chances now and if too far from the house to make it in a hundred-yard dash, they accept the drenching and keep on with the game.

Spottswood D. Bowers, a son of the lawyer, John R. Bowers of this city, has dabbled a little in the freaks of the game himself, the most notable occasion being a years ago, when he played over the Tacoma links blindfolded. Confidence in his own game and contempt for the score of a local champion caused Bowers to remark that he could do as well himself, blindfolded. He was called at once, but it was no bluff, for young Bowers has several cups to show for metropolitan victories, and he accomplished his task. The bandage was removed from his eyes after each stroke, so he might gauge the distance for the next shot, and replaced before he hit the ball. Bowers did the eighteen holes in 121 strokes and did not miss the ball once, and only once was bunkered.

Foxhall Keene narrowly missed qualifying for the amateur championship in 1898 at Morris County owing to the large number of starters and the late hour of the finish. Being drawn near the end of the list, Keene teed off for the home green several minutes after twilight had been absorbed in evening darkness. Extra caddies ran ahead to keep an eye on the ball, and his approach to the hole was guided by Ransom H. Thomas, who stood on the green holding a big lantern above his head. With its kindly light Keene reached the green without accident and putted out with two or three strokes to spare and got in the eligible class.

Few golfers have shown keener enthusiasm for the game than James A. Tyng, Harvard's old baseball pitcher, and Henry P. Toler. Bo... have held the championships of Morris County and Baltusrol, but their enthusiasm reached its highest point about two years ago, during an important Baltusrol tournament. Business, which has no legitimate right when golf is at stake, demanded their presence in stuffy city offices. Being bound not to drop out of the match, a compact was arranged with the Greens Committee whereby Tyng and Toler arose between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock the next morning, and, having two faithful caddies on hand at double pay, played their match, had breakfast at the club, and met the army of competing golfers as they reached town ready for business.

A game by moonlight added an element of novelty to a contest at Ardsley a year ago. In a foursome tournament, Robert H. Robertson, now President of the National Golf Association, and James B. Baker formed the St. Andrew's pair, and opposed to them were Edward Leavit and C. S. Cox of the Fairfield Club. On the sixteenth green the latter were two up, but skillful putting by Robertson on both of the remaining greens tied the score on the home green. It was dark by this time, but the full moon was out and Robertson attributed his success to its genial rays. The nineteenth hole was halved, the moon under a cloud, and a long put by Cox on the twentieth green gave the Fairfield pair the hard-fought victory.

A golf club in the West, which includes a Bishop and a dozen ministers in its membership, is said to possess a larger amount of profane silence than any other club in the country. Touching on golf profanity, a club in Rhode Island which has girls as well as boys as caddies, had an amusing experience last year. The Greens Committee, realizing the weakness of humanity when engaged in golf, had a notice tacked up requesting members when employing girls to refrain from cuss words. From that hour the girls were a drug on the market, and they cast about to find the reason for their sudden idleness. It was discovered in the innocent notice and the next day the Chairman was surprised to receive a letter signed by all the girl caddies, asking that the obnoxious rule be withdrawn, as, said the leader, "We don't care for their damns if we can only get the money."

Girls are no unusual sight on the links, and at Oakland and the Lakewood Country Club several have acted as caddies for two or three years, to the complete satisfaction of the members.

Perhaps Miss Genevieve Hecker, the metropolitan champion, came as near profanity as the feminine golfer generally approaches when in a match last year she topped her ball instead of making a beautiful drive, as was her intention. Turning petulantly from the tee, she exclaimed:

"Holy Bridget! But that was a bum swat!"

Florida was responsible during the Winter for a story that has since been told in many a golf club café. Two visitors at Miami were playing over the links when a crow, perched in a tree overlooking one of the greens, suddenly swooped down and grabbed the ball in its beak before it had stopped rolling toward the hole. The players gazed at the unusual sight in wonder until the crow, evidently finding that it had a very hard nut to crack, dropped the ball within a few inches of the third green beyond. "Rub of the green. I claim the hole!" exclaimed the owner of the ball, equal to any emergency. Afterward, as he related the story, he remarked, "Me and the crow are very hard to beat."

At the amateur championships last year, when every official was going about wearing enormously long and gaudy badges, Robert C. Chatfield-Taylor of Chicago, who is a Vice President of the National association, was conspicuous by his lack of ribboned adornments.

"I don't care much about wearing badges," said Mr. Taylor to President W. B. Thomas, as they were watching the drive from the first tee. "But I have a decoration at home which was given to me by the Spanish Government when I was its representative in Chicago."

"What kind of a decoration is it?" inquired Mr. Thomas.

"It's an order of Santa Lucia de la Rosa," replied the former representative of Spain.

"Oh, is that so?" retorted Mr. Thomas, carelessly. "I sometimes smoke that brand myself."

SOME SPEEDWAY CRUELTY.

IF there is any one place in the City of New York where an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is needed daily it is on the Harlem River Speedway. Among the road drivers that frequent the drive with their fast-steppers are many horsemen who not only know how to drive, but how to care for a horse. The amateur and careless horsemen are, unfortunately, in the majority. The latter may have just as good horses as the former, and in many instances better, but they are merely men of money who like to own a fast horse rather than horsemen.

One instance that proves this occurred on the lower stretch of the Speedway only a few days ago, when a well-known road driver brushed his trotter up and down the stretch a half a dozen times without discovering that the animal had gone lame. It was a spectator who finally informed him of the fact, out of pity for the animal, and advised him to jog back to the stable. This sort of thing happens all too frequently, but more often is the strength and speed of a horse absurdly and even cruelly taxed. There are many who frequent the Speedway that drive several miles in order to reach there, and then speed their horses up and down the stretch in fast company for a couple of hours without intermission.

Your true horseman jogs his horse until he is in condition to brush, and after two or three heats sends him back to the stable.

The Speedway has undoubtedly stimulated the love for the light-harness horse in this city, but at the same time it has crippled many fast-steppers and brought to light a class of men who, judging from the treatment of the animals, are not fit to handle a pair of lines over a dirt cart animal. There is an opportunity for good work by the S. P. C. A. in curbing some of these brutal fellows who don't know of their brutality.

ONE WALL STREET PRODIGAL.

IN a Wall Street coterie the other day the chat ran on crises in men's lives.

"There is," said one of the party who has run the gamut of the Financial District, "a very instructive story to tell about A., who only a few weeks ago lit out with $400,000 in cash, more than $50,000 of which was received for his Stock Exchange seat, which cost him less than $1,000. But the moral of it is not a popular one.

"A. started in life as 'a good fellow.' He was clever, an athlete, and a National Guard officer. The way he could punish rum was a caution. He got in a set of fellows of his own type, and his career was lurid for several years. He went to the war, showed 'sand,' and returned to take up his life as a man-about-town. There could be but one ending to such profligacy and good nature, and it came.

"A.'s last $10 bill was spent as many thousands had been. He went with a chum to a West Street liquor saloon. They took a couple of drinks, and then, turning on half a dozen 'longshoremen in the place, A. said quietly, 'If there are any of you fellows handy with your fists, step out and have some fun. I and my friend will accommodate you. Don't be bashful. Or we'll 'lick' the crowd. Anything for pastime. You can fix it up to suit yourselves.' Of course there was a mix-up, and, of course, as had been the case twenty times before, all the damage done to A. and his friend was repaired by a little barbering. A.'s $10 bill vanished. The last of it went for a round of cognac and soda and cigars. He hadn't a cent when he reached his home in Brooklyn.

"Next day his wife and a couple of children had no breakfast. There was wifely upbraiding, and as A. walked to the Wall Street Ferry he thought hard. At the ferry he 'bluffed' the ticket agent. 'See here,' he said, 'I haven't one cent. There's a provision in your charter that when a man declares he's a pauper, he must be allowed to cross free. Well, I'm a pauper and I want to cross.' The bluff worked, and A. boarded the boat.

"He had a few stanch friends outside of his own set, and he got them together in a room in Wall Street and explained his strait, adding: 'It's now or never; a case of must, and you must help me, or—'

"The plea was heeded. That night A. had a position at $1,000 a year and had cut loose from the good fellows. He neither drank nor 'scrapped' from that time on, and prospered without a set-back. But, Great Scott, how 'close' he was! From the time of the 'bluff' at the ferry right down to now, no man has ever had his generous impulses under such perfect control."

FIRE-BALLOON SEASON.

MAKING fire balloons is almost as much fun as flying them, and it is easy. Tissue paper, paste, a little fine wire, and a tuft of cotton batting are all that is needed. The paper comes in all colors in sheets 20 by 30 inches, and can generally be bought for less than 10 cents a quire. Paste the sheets together endwise, making sheets 20 by 60 inches. Fold these along the middle the long way, the folded sheets then measuring 60 by 10 inches. Starting at the end of one fold draw a long, quarter ellipse, reaching the outer edge of the paper about a third of its length from the starting point. Then continue with a straight line to about the middle of the lower base. It will be seen that if the sheet is cut through both thicknesses along the drawn line it will unfold into a pear-shaped gore. The easiest way is to arrange six of the folded sheets one above the other, with the folds together and the marked one on top. Place weights on them so that they will not change their relative positions, and then cut all at once with scissors. Then paste them together at the cut edges, the lower edge of each gore to the upper edge of the one beneath, being careful to have good gum and a narrow pasted margin in order to insure lightness and tightness. When all have thus been fastened together bring the top edge of the top gore around and paste it to the lower edge of the bottom gore. Then all that remains to be done is to paste a star or a round bit of colored paper over the hole which will be left in the top of the balloon and to make a ring of the thinnest iron wire to expand the mouth of the bag. The colors may be varied in many different ways, but probably the prettiest is to make the consecutive gores of red, white, and blue. To plan balloons larger or smaller than this is an easy calculation.

To send up a balloon inflate with a fan, and after seeing that it is air-tight, hang a tuft of cotton saturated with alcohol in the centre of the mouth and light it. In a minute the graceful fabric will struggle to rise. Hold it, however, until there is no sign of sagging, but a steady, upward pull, and then watch it sail away.

A postal card, self-addressed, and sent along with the balloon is very apt to bring back an interesting story of its travels.

TAFFY'S CHEF D'OEUVRE.

ON the Shore Road, Bay Ridge, lives an attractive and accomplished spaniel named Taffy. So very much beloved is he that friends and acquaintances go so far as to say he is the most important member of the household.

One of Taffy's habits is to bring some welcoming gift to every visitor at his master's house—generally a handkerchief, a cracker, or a book. A short time ago, an extremely distinguished and dignified gentleman came to call on Taffy's master and mistress. The maid led the visitor into the parlor and went away to take up his card. Presently, Taffy came in and looked the gentleman over. The dog immediately recognized that the guest was something out of the ordinary, and wasted no time in going to hunt for a more pretentious gift than usual which would be appropriate to the important occasion.

After a short interval Taffy reappeared at the parlor door, wagging his tail and with satisfaction beaming all over his expressive face. At the same moment his master and mistress came in from the other side of the room, prepared to extend a cordial welcome to the distinguished guest. Then the mistress caught sight of Taffy and stopped, gazing at the dog in amazement.

"John," she exclaimed in a low, but none the less feeling tone to her husband, "what on earth has Taffy got?"

Then the awful truth dawned across her, and she tried to drive the dog away. But it was too late. Taffy advanced, bearing proudly in his mouth the extreme end of one leg of a pair of what is known to haberdashers as "gents' underpantings." This treasure, which he had found in his master's wardrobe, he deposited at the guest's feet. As the master is a very tall man—a friend told him the other day that two inches more on the end of his legs would make him a twenty-five-dollar-a-week man in a dime museum—the underpantings, according to Taffy's arrangement, stretched entirely across the room. After he had put down his gift, Taffy seated himself and held out his paw to shake hands, as was his custom on such occasions.

But Taffy's effort at showing hospitality met with rather less enthusiasm than usual, for his mistress declared during the laughter the incident evoked, that "it was carrying hospitality a little too far."

Taffy is still wondering why his attempts at welcoming strangers are now rather discouraged by the family.

ONE PASSENGER TOO MANY

A good story is going the rounds of the offices of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company up in the big building at Broadway and Houston Street, concerning the wonderful presence of mind displayed recently by a new conductor on one of the company's trolley cars. This particular car was bowling along up Broadway recently when it was hailed and boarded by a company Inspector.

The official hurriedly counted the passengers in the car and found that there were nine. Then he cast his eye up to the register and found that there had been only eight fares rung up. He disclosed his identity to the new conductor and called attention to the discrepancy.

Slowly and painfully the new hand counted over his passengers and then scanned his register.

"Begorra, an' you're roight, Sir," he said and promptly stopped the car.

"Say," he demanded, addressing the passengers in an authoritative manner, "Wan o' youse fellows'll hav to git off the car-r."

The Constitution and the Flag.

Imbued with a desire of developing the latent patriotism in the minds of the school children in the village where he is passing the Summer, the New Yorker decided to present the village school with a new flag. After he had made his purchase he told a friend of his intention to forward the flag to the schoolmaster of the village. "I shall," he began, "send the flag to him by express—"

"And send him word that the Constitution follows the flag by the next mail," interjected the friend, quickly.

As they had previously been discussing imperialism both laughed as if it was a joke.

Bad Man to Manage.

I had reached the thirteenth chapter of my historical novel without mishap, but when I attempted to make the truculent villain hiss "You lie!" he rebelled.

"How can I hiss anything without an 's' in it?" he demanded.

I knew I could compel him to say, "You make me suspiciousness," and that would hold him, but that might necessitate using the Weber & Fields dialect all the way through.

I was nonplused.

1901

LIVE ART VERSUS DEAD

CLEVELAND has surpassed Buffalo and Cincinnati in population. The heavy veils of smoke that yield sluggishly to the winds that blow from Lake Erie are only too plainly witness to her growth in manufactures. The fine residences set in greensward and embowered in trees as one drives for miles along Euclid Avenue, from the city out toward the great parks, testify to the wealth and enlightened views as to comfort of her citizens. And along with comfort and wealth have come the leisure and thought for higher things. Western Reserve University has widened its scope, enlarged its staff of instructors, and obtained substantial aid in money. Hospitals and other charities have heretofore taken their share of bequests and felt the energy of kindhearted men and women. But now there is a stir in the smoky city by the lake which indicates a movement toward things more intellectual, less obviously patent to the wayfaring business mind.

Music has been the pioneer in this movement, and the other arts come close behind. It could hardly have been otherwise. A community that arranges so magnificent a chain of parks for the pleasure of its citizens, partly through gifts of land, partly through municipal outlay, is possessed of a civic spirit that gives abundant hope for the future; and though the higher education and music rather than art have engrossed the energies of those who labor for the public good, there are signs that the fine and industrial arts are about to have their innings.

Hitherto the fine arts have been confined to private galleries. Such are those of Mr. J. Homer Wade, which contains small but capital examples of Whistler and La Farge, paintings by Corot and Rousseau, Puvis de Chavannes, Van Dyck, Rubens, Teniers, and Romney, and of Mr. Harry E. Hayes, which is strong in works of the modern Hollanders; of Mr. Holden, which has specimens of Wouwermans and Teniers and curious early works by Italians; of Mr. Brush, Mr. Charles F. Olney, and others. There are exhibitions held from time to time, but the moment seems to have come when art is to be brought more prominently before the public and form a part of the life of the city where business unadorned has been the rule. Not that Cleveland has ever been entirely lacking in citizens who worshipped at the shrines of Apollo and Pallas Athené, but the tremendous advance in prosperity has been so sudden that the community is in danger of lapsing into crass materialism.

The Cleveland Art School has been the fire that has kept the art idea alive in this city when business, business, and nothing but business has threatened to extinguish it completely. Started in 1883 by Mrs. Sarah M. Kimball, and continued by Mrs. Stevenson Burke, Mrs. Mary S. Bradford and other ladies fond of the fine arts, it is still a struggling school, quite inadequate to the demands of a city the size of Cleveland, but performing its work well so far as its limited means permit. Noted art lovers are on the Board of Trustees, such as Messrs. Charles F. Olney, J. Homer Wade, and W. R. Warner, Mrs. L. E. Holden, and Mrs. W. L. Rice. The Principal is Miss Georgia Leighton Norton, who teaches water color drawing. Mr. Frederick C. Gottwald, the painter, is instructor in painting and drawing from the life. Mr. C. de Klyn, another painter, has the antique classes, and Miss Grace Kelley mechanical drawing, while decorative design and modeling are superintended by Messrs. Horace E. Potter and Louis Rohrheimer.

Just now the school is holding its nineteenth annual exhibition, and shows that its strength lies in a very good quarter, namely, drawing with charcoal and pencil and pastel. Peter Biehl in sanguine and charcoal, Miss Steuck in pastels, Messrs. Hall King and Hohnhorst in landscape with figures, Miss E. C. Campbell in still life, Miss Effie Aleen Thompson in flower pieces, water colors, are some of the promising students. A scholarship in the Art Students' League of New York has been won this year by Miss Schofield. Others who show proficiency in pastel drawing are the Misses Ruth Smedley and Pettit, Carolyn Hadlow and Mabel Senyard. Good work in designs for wall paper decoration is shown by J. B. Barton and Miss F. G. Crooks, while the Misses Barnum and Blakeslee show designs for screens, conventionalized flower patterns, and the latter, also, modeled vases of a very charming composition, three Cupids seated about a jar. Miss Underwood has jardinières and modeled calendar frames of no little originality.

The Cleveland Art School occupies an old house which it has outgrown, and suffers from the usual drawback of such institutions, paucity of funds. While the drawing from life is excellent, there is no provision for painting in oils and the side of arts and crafts is very sparingly represented, owing to lack of funds to get space and instructors. In time these departments might be added through the efforts of the ladies and gentlemen who are interested in the school, but there is reason to believe that it will not need to wait so long, since through the bequests of three public-spirited citizens certain funds may be counted on this purpose.

the requirements of the law shall be complied with.

A very large estate was left some years ago by a Mr. Huntington for a museum and school, and another by Mr. Horace Kelly, while in time a third will be available, swelling the total to several million dollars. These bequests show that some of Cleveland's citizens recognized the need of art in that city a good many years ago.

Very likely they had somewhat hazy ideas as to the method of dealing with the problem. A Museum of Art is the usual way of supplying to the public an object lesson in art by accumulating in a fine building, open to all the world, a number of objects of the arts. It is a simple way of meeting the problem, and, with certain important limitations, and up to a certain point, a good one. But there is danger in the idea that a museum of fine art is sufficient in itself to affect profoundly any community. There is danger that people fall into the error of supposing that objects of the fine and industrial arts, placed where the public can see them, will breed artists and artisans. They are of use, certainly. But they are rather the sequence than the beginning of art effort. They are tools for the active artist and artisan, and aids to the layman who is studying art in a non-professional way. The art school is really the forerunner of the art museum; it is the more important department of art education, and it should be treated as the prime thing—with the museum secondary and subordinate.

We have an instance of this in our own Metropolitan Museum, which has lost much of its real usefulness since it gave up its schools. While these lasted its graduates were remarkably successful, and the museum was fulfilling its best purpose by offering constantly to their study examples of work by the artists of former generations whereby these students of the Metropolitan Art School could test their own work or gain inspiration. It is hard, however, for the Directors of an art museum to understand and remain in sympathy with an art school, unless they are men of peculiar breadth of mind.

The collector and conservator of objects in a museum is rarely interested in art that is alive. He is absorbed in dead art, which is what museums usually contain. It is almost too much to expect that men of an archæological turn of mind should keep pace with modern movements in the arts and prove liberal toward them. They live in a different mental atmosphere and value entirely different categories of things. If, then, the art school is controlled by the Director of the art museum, sooner or later the school will suffer and become extinct.

Fortunately for Cleveland, that city is in a position to mark the mistakes made elsewhere and avoid the error of underrating the power of the living side of art and overrating the fossil or dead side. It is like the coral, which is so beautiful in its dead branches that we forgot how beautiful are its living organisms. The living do the building. Had it not been for the very-much-alive artists who wrought the works of art, there would be nothing to place in the museums. Our admiration and reverence for the masterpieces of the past ought not to blind us to the present, its aspirations, needs and rights.

Many other cities of the Union (if not every city) are in the same situation as Cleveland, but very few are in one so favorable. Here we have no previous, no preconceived ideas to overthrow, no system already established which would fight against reform. Cleveland in art matters is tabula rasa. The strong industrial trend at Cleveland is likely to make her citizens realize that the needs in the United States to-day are primarily for places where the artistic treatment of objects of utility can be learned through practice. It has already the nucleus of an art school of the usual type where preparations are made for a life devoted to the fine arts; all it needs to do is to widen this school so as to include instruction in the arts and crafts, without losing grasp of the thorough teaching of drawing and modeling already there. The perfect school includes workshops and benches and looms and kilns where the students, taken from every class of life, can work in the material. The designs made by a person who is master of the material are very different from those of persons who have never used that material except in their imaginations. And yet for the proper training of workers in the arts and crafts the regular drill in drawing and painting and modeling the human figure is indispensable.

Next to the school in importance is the working museum attached to the school, which contains objects not too costly to be taken into the workshops when needed for study or comparison. It is only then that the museum as we generally think of it comes in question, namely, the place where rare and beautiful objects are permanently on exhibition for the delight of the art collector and the inspiration of the art worker. Such things, however, are not easy to collect and take many years to accumulate. Doubtless in Cleveland there will be many bequests of collections to a museum properly built, lighted, and officered, for there is no one like the art collector for making his treasures public. But these treasures might fall to heirs who could not understand their value and would neglect them, or simply disperse them by sale. To him the art museum is a welcome refuge, if he has confidence in the Directors. By leaving the collection he also fixes his name in the public gaze as a benefactor. So that the Cleveland Museum is not likely to want bequests. Time will fill the galleries with fine paintings and statuary. But meantime, shall the city lack the schools for her artists and artisans, and for those amateurs who may wish to pursue a course in some chosen line?

The new Post Office which Cleveland is about to have, after designs by Mr. Arnold W. Brunner of New York, will be sure to emphasize the need of such a broad school of the arts, because it will find a city unable to supply the skilled artisans who will carry out the details. Instead of calling on her own workers in mosaic and stained glass to decorate the interior of the Wade Receiving Chapel, that classic building of white marble in Lakeview Cemetery, it was necessary to apply to New York, where Mr. Louis C. Tiffany was engaged to do the work. With a school properly fitted up and officered, Cleveland would supply workers in all the arts, not only to her own citizens, but to other cities.

There are still other projects in the air at Cleveland beside the Art Museum and the enlargement of the Art School. There is talk of a Municipal Art Society, such as Cincinnati, Buffalo, and Baltimore possess, which is to embrace all citizens who will pay a small annual fee with the hope of improving the public or civic art of the community, the streets and squares, and the interior of public buildings. That is conducive to live art, and carries ideas of beauty and fitness into places that nothing but such a society could reach. Perhaps the first effort it might make, to be of use to the entire community, will be a crusade against the smoke nuisance which exists in violation of municipal law and is driving people out of the city. There is nothing dead about that, and if it is not exactly a matter of art, it is one of cleanliness, which is said to tread in the steps of godliness.

CHARLES DE KAY.

Artists and Their Works.

KENYON COX has left for his Summer studio at Windsor, in the Green Mountains, having just finished his part of the decorations for the Manhattan Hotel.

D. C. French, the sculptor, is at Stockbridge, Mass., at work on the equestrian statue of Gen. Joseph Hooker, which is to be placed in front of the State House in Boston. His assistant, Augustus Lukeman, has completed plans for a house and studio at Stockbridge.

Most of the painters are leaving town, and studios are pretty well deserted. Elliott Dangerfield has gone to his Summer studio at Blowing Rock, N. C. He is engaged in painting a large group, "The Holy Family," which is said to be an entire departure from his former methods.

Fred W. Ruckstuhl is at work on the model of a group for a competition.

The large cartoons for a window, to be placed in the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn are being drawn by Otto Bowen. The dimensions of the window will be about 17 by 8½ feet. The church has a suggestion of Byzantine ornament in its decoration, and the window has been designed to conform to this prevailing style. It is a memorial to the late W. T. Hatch, who was closely connected with the affairs of the church. The window is intersected by a balcony, and in the upper division St. Paul and St. Barnabas are represented. Below the balcony are the figures of two kneeling angels.

Summer art schools are well under way, both in the city and out. The damage done by the fire in the American Fine Arts Building will not prevent the work going on at the Art Students' League. Messrs. Bryson Burroughs and William St. J. Harper will remain in town to instruct the classes. The New York School of Art will continue classes through the Summer at the studios under the direction of Messrs. Douglas, John Connah, F. Lewis Mora, and F. K. Houston. Such of Mr. Chase's students as have not joined the Shinnecock Hills colony are at work under the direction of Mr. F. du Mond.

As Director of Color of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo the work of C. Y. Turner is practically complete. The work was accomplished under many difficulties, as much of it was done in the Winter months, when rain, snow, and severe cold greatly handicapped the workers. Not only did the elements hinder, but there was a lack of competent labor to aid in the carrying out of the color scheme. In some former expositions a partial color scheme has been planned, but this is the first time that it has been so fully carried out. In going to Buffalo to take charge of the color work Mr. Turner carried with him the materials for the completion of his part of the decorations for the Manhattan Hotel in this city. A studio was fitted up, and preparations made for work on the last of the large panels. This will occupy the space in the lobby near the end of the corridor. His duties at the Exposition have engrossed so much of Mr. Turner's time that not to make much progress on his work on the Manhattan Hotel panel.

Another large decoration which Mr. Turner will soon undertake will be for the Baltimore Court House. It is to be located in the lobby, and will be composed of five panels. The space, about forty feet long and twelve feet high, is divided by a row of columns in Sienna marble. The subject for this painting has not been fully decided upon, but the artist is contemplating the use of such a subject as "The Treaty Between the Settlers and the Indians." The composition for this is as yet but roughly sketched out. Mr. Turner does not expect to begin work on it until the Manhattan Hotel panel is finished.

J. Carroll Beckwith has recently returned from Buffalo, and speaks very enthusiastically of the Exposition. He says: "The exhibit of paintings was not entirely hung when I left, but it is one of the most remarkable assemblages of painting and sculpture we have ever had in this country. It shows the great development which has taken place in recent years. It was a very happy choice on the part of the Commissioners when Mr. Coffin was chosen as Art Director. Every one who is interested in our art development should certainly see this exhibition."

Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Macy, of a Mr. Manson of Boston, and of Mrs. Rhoades of New York have recently been completed by J. Carroll Beckwith, who leaves soon for his Summer home at the Onteora Club, in the Catskills.

At Buffalo there is on exhibition a model of the equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman by Augustus St. Gaudens, who has had it in his Paris studio for a number of years. Gen. Sherman is represented in the uniform of a Major General, with the heavy military cape thrown back. His head is bared, and he carries his weather-beaten slouch hat in his right hand, resting it against the apron of the saddle. There is a striking contrast between the warlike General and the winged figure which stands in front of the horse and rider, bearing the palm of peace after victory.

American sculptors have recently received pamphlets describing both the Grant and McClellan monuments for Washington, for which they are invited to compete. The Grant Commission consists of Gen. G. M. Dodge, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee; Senator George Peabody Wetmore, and the Secretary of War, Elihu Root. The Secretary is Fred C. Squires, and Col. T. A. Bingham, United States Army, is the Executive and Disbursing Officer. The McClellan Monument Commission consists of Secretary of War Elihu Root, Senator Wetmore, and Brig. Gen. George D. Ruggles, United States Army, of the McClellan Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Squires is also Secretary of this commission, and Col. Bingham is also its Executive and Disbursing Officer.

Recently placed in old Trinity Churchyard in Harlem is a bronze tablet modeled by A. Weinert and erected by the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Weinert has endeavored to instill some artistic feeling into a field of work that has been represented for many years by designs that were lacking in beauty and noticeable for poor workmanship. The main feature of this design is a representation of the old Colonial gun which was captured from the British at Saratoga, and now stands in the Parade Ground in Brooklyn. All the detail and ornament on the old gun has been delicately modeled in low relief.

It is rather rare to find nowadays a designer who executes his own designs. But examples of this true craftsmanship appear in the joint work of Otto Heinigke and Owen Bowen, who are now at work on both cartoon and window. An interesting undertaking is their Byzantine mosaic decorations for the interior of the mausoleum for Mr. Archbold, in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. An effort is being made to attain the effect of early Italian work. Mr. Heinigke is at present in Florence, studying the early mosaics. Before going to Florence he remained for some time in Rome, studying the decorations of the Byzantine churches.

William Couper, the sculptor, is about completing a life-size winged figure to be placed in an Ionic mausoleum the interior of which is of pink marble. Another composition by Mr. Couper is a fountain which will be set up in White Plains, N. Y. It is somewhat Italian in design, and is composed of a huge shell form, with the water spurting from the mouths of lizards crawling on the sides. Two seahorses surmount the whole. An odd feature of the fountain will be the way in which the water is carried off. It passes through a hole in the large shell, appears again below, spurting from the mouth of one of a pair of dolphins which support the shell, and after flowing into a large basin disappears into the mouth of the other dolphin.

James B. Bristol is putting the last touches on some landscapes, which will be exhibited at an out-of-town exhibition. At their completion he will leave for his old haunts near Lake Champlain, a section of the country that has been the inspiration for many of his pictures.

Thure de Thulstrup is at work on a genre subject, a painting illustrative of the life of old Virginia in the eighteenth century. He will soon leave town, to spend the Summer in the Delaware Water Gap

Meaning of the Decisions in the Insular Cases

THE Justices of the Supreme Court are not wholly, or mainly, responsible for the great confusion in the public mind as to what they have decided. Headlines and editorials of newspapers, interviews with distinguished lawyers, including counsel in the cases themselves, have often misled, because they have been based upon insufficient information—upon what were printed as the opinions in full, but turned out to be mere abstracts, often inadequate, and sometimes conveying an impression precisely opposite to the real fact. For instance, it was announced and believed everywhere that the Hawaiian case had been decided against the Government. It now turns out that the decision was really in favor of the Government, but on a merely technical point, and that no question of public interest directly relating to Hawaii has been passed upon.

In ascertaining what was actually decided by the court, we must be careful to bear in mind the relative importance of the various opinions which have been filed. Altogether undue prominence was given at first to the opinion of Justice Brown in the Downes case. This opinion does not, like the other opinions of the same Judge, commence with the words, "Mr. Justice Brown delivered the opinion of the court." It commences with the words, "Mr. Justice Brown announced the conclusion and judgment of the court." Internal evidence shows that he undertook to prepare the opinion of the majority, but that the other members of the majority did not agree with him. He therefore read it as a statement of the reasons for his individual vote. There was no majority opinion in that case. Justice White spoke for four Judges only, among them Justice Gray, who, while concurring with him, added a few further remarks of his own. These four Justices state their reasons to be "different from, if not in conflict with," those expressed by Justice Brown. Chief Justice Fuller spoke likewise for four members of the court. Strictly, nothing has been settled by this case but the claims of these particular importers. All the questions of public interest are left open. We may feel pretty confident, however, that, unless there be some early and unexpected change in the personnel of the court, any specific proposition directly involved in this case, upon which the majority of the Judges have concurred in opinion, will be affirmed by the court in the future, and will become a settled maxim of Constitutional law. Hence the most important question is this: On what, if anything, did the eight Justices agree? The next most important question is this: On what did any five Judges agree?

Upon one point involved in the controversy the court are unanimous. As long as the war with Spain lasted the conquered territories remained foreign, to be taxed by our military authorities at discretion, their products continuing to come into our ports as foreign goods, and to be dutiable accordingly. There could have been no serious controversy about this. The real controversy was about the status of these countries after the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain. Three important cases presented three different questions thus arising. Each was decided by a vote of five to four. All arose in connection with Porto Rico. The two first have only a historic interest in connection with that island, but have a very important bearing upon the present status of the Philippines.

The Dooley case, so far as it now concerns us, was brought to recover duties exacted by military authority in Porto Rico after the war was over. The goods upon which these duties were levied had been imported from the United States. No act of Congress authorized the exaction. During the war President McKinley had proclaimed, as he then had the right to proclaim, a special tariff upon imports into what was then a foreign country held by right of conquest. After the treaty of peace the President acted on the theory that this tariff would continue until some legislation to the contrary. The majority of the Supreme Court now hold, however, that "the authority of the President as Commander in Chief to exact duties upon imports from the United States ceased with the ratification of the treaty of peace, and her right to the free entry of goods from the ports of the United States continued until Congress should constitutionally legislate upon the subject." The present importance of this case rests mainly in the fact that the majority of the court were united, not only in their decision, but in the reasoning by which that decision was reached. Their reasoning is especially applicable to the present conditions in the Philippine Islands. The President has not only continued as Commander in Chief to levy duties there upon goods imported from the United States, without any authority from Congress, but he has asserted the right to vary the rates of duty from time to time; and even since the decision of the court it is reported that on the advice of the present Attorney General he continues to maintain that right by virtue of his office as Commander in Chief of the army. In the Philippines, it is true, there is a civil war in progress, and portions of the archipelago are not in our actual, effective control. In this respect it might be claimed that his rights there are greater than in Porto Rico, but the reasoning of the court is to the contrary. They say: "It is clear that while a military commander during the civil war was in the occupation of a Southern port he could impose duties upon merchandise arriving from abroad, it would hardly be contended that he could also impose duties upon merchandise arriving from ports of his own country." We have every reason to believe that all duties collected in the Philippines upon goods imported from the United States after the ratification of the treaty of peace will be held illegal, except, perhaps those which may be levied under the so-called Spooner amendment. The Spooner amendment, which became a law in March last, delegates to the President all civil authority in the Philippine Islands. This is claimed by the President to include all necessary legislative authority, and therefore the authority to levy taxes even upon imports from the United States. Some of his opponents claim that Congress had no Constitutional right to confer such powers upon him. These questions are left entirely untouched by the Dooley case.

The De Lima case was brought to recover duties exacted at the Port of New York upon goods imported from Porto Rico after the treaty of peace, before the Foraker act, and while that island was still held in purely military control. No Constitutional question whatever was properly involved in this case. The President did not claim the right to levy duties on us here by virtue of his position as Commander in Chief of the army. The only question involved was whether the language of the Dingley Tariff act was applicable to goods imported from a dependency of the United States. That statute imposed duties only on "articles imported from a foreign country." There was a good deal to be said on each side, but the majority of the court held that the ordinary meaning of the word "foreign" did not include Porto Rico after the treaty of peace; that, in the ordinary meaning of the words, Porto Rico is a subject country, but not a foreign country, just as Canada is not foreign to Great Britain, although it is not part of Great Britain. I can see no sufficient reason for charging that this decision is inconsistent with the decision of the court in the Constitutional case. The latter related solely to the power of Congress. The question was whether there could Constitutionally be a country subject to the United States, though neither domestic nor foreign. In the former case the court was construing a tariff law passed when nobody had conceived the idea of our holding a country in subjection, which was neither domestic nor foreign in the ordinary sense of those words; and the question was whether the Dingley act was so drawn as to apply to this then unforeseen situation. The present importance of the De Lima decision is in its application to importations from the Philippines. That question is directly involved in the case of the fourteen diamond rings, argued before the court last Winter and not yet decided. It has been suggested that there may be a distinction, because the Philippines at the time of the importation of these rings were not entirely in our effective possession on account of the insurrection, and because the majority opinion in the De Lima case states that a country ceded to the United States remains foreign until possession is actually taken. The court were not referring, however, to actual, effective possession of every inch of territory. The precedents which they cite show that they referred to the formal surrender by the ceding nation and acceptance of possession by us. Our Government is irrevocably committed to the position that the Philippine Islands were formally surrendered to, and in the rightful possession of, the United States before the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain. That portion of the Philippines from which the rings were imported was also in the actual, effective possession of the United States at the time of their importation. Hence, whatever may be the reason for the delay in announcing this decision, I do not think that there is any good reason to believe that the Philippines will be held a foreign country within the meaning of the Dingley act, and of course the Spooner amendment gives the President no power to levy duties upon merchants in San Francisco.

The Downes case, the most important of the three, was brought to recover duties exacted at the Port of New York upon goods imported from Porto Rico in 1900. These duties were levied under the Foraker act. The case therefore presented squarely the question whether Congress had the power to tax such imports. As I have said, there is no majority opinion in this case, but nevertheless I think that it practically will be found to have settled certain principles of Constitutional law.

First, it puts a final end to the theory that the Constitution as a whole may be operative in one part of the American empire and not in another; that Congress may legislate for the States under the Constitution, and for the Territories untrammeled by the Constitution. The four members of the court who spoke through Justice White joined with the four members who spoke through Chief Justice Fuller in condemning this theory, and in approving the theory so ably expounded by Mr. Carlisle that every act of any department of the Federal Government, whether operating in a State, Territory, a dependency, or a foreign country, derives its force solely from the Constitution. Only one Justice out of the nine fails to record an emphatic dissent from the proposition that Congress may extend or withhold the Constitution over the territory under its control. It was, indeed, not essential to the argument of Justice White that he should have decided this point, but, as his decision upon it was so emphatic, so carefully considered, and so luminously expressed, and, as it represents the views of eight Judges, there can be no doubt that the point is finally settled. In view of its importance I quote the following extracts from his opinion: "The arguments at bar embrace many propositions which seem to me to be irrelevant, or, if relevant, to be so contrary to reason and so in conflict with previous decisions of this court as to cause them to require but a passing notice. To eliminate all controversies of this character and thus to come to the pivotal contentions which the case involves, let me state and concede the soundness of some principles. * * * The Government of the United States was born of the Constitution, and all powers which it enjoys or may exercise must be either derived expressly or by implication from that instrument. * * * Every function of the Government being thus derived from the Constitution, it follows that that instrument is everywhere and at all times potential in so far as its provisions are applicable. * * * In the case of the Territories, as in every other instance, when a provision of the Constitution is invoked, the question which arises is, not whether the Constitution is operative, for that is self-evident, but whether the provision relied on is applicable." He refers to the Dred Scott case as correctly decided to this extent, and, specially mentioning Daniel Webster, disapproves of his "erroneous principle that the Constitution did not apply to Congress in legislating for the Territories, and was not operative in such districts of country." While referring to the celebrated Mormon Church case upon other points, he significantly omits all reference to that passage which has been the cornerstone of the recent argument that the principles of our Bill of Rights are operative in Territories only, if at all, as a matter of general ethics, and not because they are to be found expressed in the Constitution.

Second, this case decides that the provinces ceded by Spain are not part of "the United States," as that phrase is used in the Constitution, or at least in the clause requiring duties, imposts, and excises to be "uniform throughout the United States." This much is agreed upon by a majority of the court, although no interpretation of that phrase has received the indorsement of five Judges. Justice Brown holds "that the words 'throughout the United States' are indistinguishable from the words 'among or between the several States.'" He thus excludes from the operation of this clause all of the Territories, as well as the District of Columbia. The four members of the court who speak through Justice White include some Territories, as well as the District of Columbia, within "the United States." Their theory briefly stated is this: The treaty-making power may bring foreign countries into the ownership and possession of the United States, but it cannot incorporate them as part of the United States, because an act of this fundamental importance requires the assent, not only of the President and Senate, but also of the House of Representatives. It can be accomplished only by an act of Congress. The incorporation need not, indeed, be stated in express language. It may be implied. But there must be either an express incorporation of the newly acquired countries into the United States, or Congressional action unmistakably indicating that they are regarded by Congress as having become part of the United States. The Foraker act contains no such express language and no such indication. Hence, while Porto Rico is governed under the Constitution, and while many portions of the Constitution are fully applicable there, it does not come within this particular clause.

The most important indirect result of this second point decided is that the Porto Ricans and Filipinos do not become citizens of the United States under the Fourteenth Amendment, nor is Congress obliged to extend our bankruptcy and naturalization laws over these islands.

The most important indirect result of the first point decided is that the Porto Ricans and Filipinos, and our citizens resident in those islands, may appeal with confidence to the protection of the many clauses in the Constitution, and particularly in the first eight amendments, commonly known as the Bill of Rights. They are not left to rely merely upon such general principles of moral conduct as any five Judges of the Supreme Court may consider enforcible against the consciences of Congressmen. When Congress is claimed to have contravened or disregarded one of the express prohibitions of the Constitution, the decision of the courts must be based upon a construction of the Constitution itself, and not upon ethical speculations. Very difficult and delicate questions will thus be presented for consideration, as, for instance, when a Filipino criminal demands a Grand Jury, or a Filipino defendant in a collection case demands a petit jury. Space does not permit me to take up these questions in detail, nor yet to comment upon the reasoning of the Judges or upon the severe criticisms which, it seems to me not with entire justice, have been made upon the several Judges for their failure to reach a more unanimous decision.

EDWARD B. WHITNEY.

MR. LAWSON OF BOSTON
and the New York Yacht Club

THE public, which is not fully informed of the facts lying under the surface, seems to be in a fair way to deceive itself as to the true inwardness of the difficulties between Mr. Thomas Lawson of Boston and the New York Yacht Club. To the superficial observer it looks to be a great hardship to Mr. Lawson that his big yacht Independence is prevented from competing for the honor of defending the America's Cup, and worse than that it seems as if the New York Yacht Club, an organization of representative American gentlemen, the arbiters of right and wrong in the sport of yachting in this country, had been guilty of unfairness. Even the publication of the correspondence, which proved that Mr. Lawson had acted throughout the negotiations with an apparent determination to make the members of the club uncomfortable, did not, as has been shown by letters written by readers of this paper, set the matter in the right light before the public. To begin at the beginning and tell the whole tale may serve to do so.

The story of Mr. Lawson's dealings with the New York Yacht Club begins with his application for membership. It has been said that he was blackballed, but this is not true, and it is an injustice to Mr. Lawson. On the advice of certain friends he withdrew his name. His application for membership in the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston is said to have resulted similarly. In neither affair was there anything discreditable to Mr. Lawson. His action was simply discreet. For a time it seemed that the energetic Bostonian had abandoned yachting, but he was subsequently elected a member of the Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Club.

Mr. Lawson has always been a competent advertiser. In this he resembles the challenger for the America's Cup, Sir Thomas Lipton. The clever Irish grocer, who suddenly came into notoriety at the time of the Queen's jubilee by giving an enormous sum to charities and thus inducing the benevolent monarch to knight him, was simply seeking for further fame when he threw the gauntlet at the feet of the holders of the blue ribbon of the sea. His challenge came through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club of Ireland, for Sir Thomas is not a member of the representative English organization, the Royal Yacht Squadron. It has frequently been stated that he was unable to secure admission to it.

Furthermore, the knight is not a yachtsman himself. He does not revel in the handling of sheets and tillers, and intrusts the management of his yachting affairs and the yacht herself to others. The gentlemen of the New York Yacht Club who have interested themselves in the defense of the cup have always been and still are practical and accomplished yachtsmen. The head of the syndicate which built the Constitution, Mr. August Belmont, is well known as an amateur sailor of fine ability, and he does not manage the defender simply because in Mr. Duncan he has a gentleman of larger experience than himself with work of that kind.

There has been little room for doubt in the minds of those acquainted with the inside history of the matter that Mr. Lawson's challenge was inspired by the same feelings as those which lay behind his purchase of the "Lawson Pink," his naming and use of trotting, show-ring, and jumping horses, and similar exploits. It will be remembered that Mr. Lawson's name first became known to the public at large when he purchased a carnation for $30,000 and christened it the "Lawson Pink." It is also known to those interested in horses that he bought a number of animals, and paid the stud book fee of $50 in each case to change the name to Glorious Tommy, or Glorious Gladys, or Glorious something else. These horses were entered in most of the shows, and their peculiar names attracted more attention to Mr. Lawson and made him more generally known. The gentleman's activity in enterprises of these kinds is attributed to a natural desire upon the part of his wife to acquire social distinction.

It was not at all astonishing, therefore, that with the example of Sir Thomas Lipton before him, Mr. Lawson should have seen in the defense of the America's Cup an admirable opportunity to add glory to his name. Unfortunately for the active Bostonian, the defense of the cup was out of his reach, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that he knew it. But the opportunity of gaining great glory was still there. Last Winter Mr. Lawson sent to this city a friend, who was a member of the New York Yacht Club, to investigate the situation and ascertain whether it would be possible for his principal to enter a yacht in the trial races for the choice of a cup defender.

This gentleman reported to Mr. Lawson that the yacht would under the rules of the club be permitted to sail only on condition that she was enrolled in the club fleet as the property, or partly the property, of a member of the club, and sailing under the flag of the club. The gentleman proposed as a way out of the difficulty to purchase a small interest in the yacht and sail her under his name and flag. But this proposition was instantly rejected by Mr. Lawson on the ground that it left nothing in the enterprise. He would not enter the race unless the yacht was entirely his own. He would not sail under false pretenses. He would not sail a yacht in the trial races unless she was nominally owned by a member. This he would not arrange. Nevertheless he commissioned Mr. B. B. Crowninshield to design the Independence, had her built, and compelled the New York Yacht Club to face the conditions.

The authorities of the club were not long in recognizing the position in which they would be placed before the American public, which would show little sympathy with them if they debarred Mr. Lawson on a mere technicality. So they set about trying to find some way by which the difficulties of the case could be removed. Mr. Lawson began the correspondence, which has been published, and the committee of the club thought it saw a way to settle the trouble. The committee told Mr. Lawson in plain language that, as he was not a member of the club, it—the committee—could not take cognizance of any action of his, but that if a member of the club chartered the yacht that member could sail the vessel in the trial races. Mr. Lawson answered by asking the committee to name the member or members to whom the yacht should be chartered. He professed to be willing to do anything that the committee wished him to do. Again the committee said that it had no right to take notice of Mr. Lawson's action, but only of that of a member of the club. If a member of the club chartered the Independence the committee would be officially informed of that fact, and would then have a right to take notice of the Independence.

Mr. Lawson's answer was that he had selected the members of the committee as the persons to whom he was ready to charter his boat. The Bostonian could easily have found out, if he did not already know it, that the committee which was to select, after proper trials, the defender of the cup could not possibly be the temporary owners and managers of one of the candidates for the honor. The committee, therefore, decided that Mr. Lawson willfully misunderstood its position, and it declared the negotiations at an end.

This rehearsal of the incidents of the Independence affair is not an attempt to sum up the merits of the case. It is published for the purpose of placing before the readers of this paper the facts in a succinct and comprehensive manner, in order that those readers may judge for themselves. The club has never before been confronted with a similar problem. Puritan and Mayflower and Volunteer were Boston yachts, but their owners sailed them under the New York Yacht Club flag. Atlantic was built by a syndicate of members of the Atlantic Yacht Club of this city, but she, too, sailed as one of the local fleet. Jubilee and Pilgrim came from Boston, and they also sailed as New York Yacht Club yachts.

If in the coming races at Newport Independence proves to be distinctly inferior to Constitution the matter will pass from the public mind. Otherwise the yacht club will be forced by public clamor to solve the new problem. Meanwhile the real facts of the case should not be forgotten.

W. J. HENDERSON.

A JOKE THAT FAILED.

WHILE a party of actors were smoking and sipping their beer the true story of Jefferson De Angelis's joke came out. When De Angelis was the leading comedian of the Casino, Gustav Kerker was leader of the orchestra and Heinrich Conried stage manager. Conried used to smoke a beautiful perfecto cigar, long and big and of delicious bouquet. He was also generous with them, the jolly comedian being a frequent recipient of the stage manager's Havanas. One day De Angelis had what he thought was a bright idea; he would unload a "fake" cigar resembling one of Conried's perfectos on the unsuspecting Kerker. So during a performance one evening he sent Otto Weil around the corner to a horseshoer's to secure the filings and parings from a horse's hoof, or meat any old thing that was warranted to be neither pleasant nor odorous. With great glee he went to his dressing room after the act to manufacture the cigar. Conried was there by appointment, and to him De Angelis divulged the scheme, telling the time and place planned for the perpetration of the joke.

William Pruette, who was a member of the company at that time, and who occupied a dressing room next door to De Angelis, overheard the whole plan. He concluded it would make a better joke to turn the tables on De Angelis, believing that a double climax would be stronger than a single one.

As usual the party met in Browne's chophouse that night for a glass of beer and bite before going to bed. Everybody except Kerker was aware that De Angelis was going to spring this fake cigar joke then and there. At the proper moment De Angelis lurched toward Conried and cleverly gathered in ten or twelve of the wonderful perfectos from his breast pockets and began to hand them out. He carefully selected the biggest and finest looking of the lot and passed it to Kerker. Then he lighted a match and held it to the end of his own cigar. Kerker did likewise. Then they both puffed away. Kerker's face was a study. He was trying to look as if he were enjoying the smoke, but he was not a good actor. De Angelis was in convulsions

Letters from Readers on Various Timely Topics

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am constantly being surprised by some fresh evidence of ignorance regarding Alexander Hamilton. That Americans of to-day know so little of the man to whom, after Washington, they owe most, is little to their credit. In your Sunday Supplement I notice the statement that Hamilton "could point to no long line of ancestors." If you will send for a copy of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record for April, 1889, and read a paper called "The Lineage of Alexander Hamilton," or, if you care to go further, and read the Memoirs of the House of Hamilton, of which the only two copies in existence are in possession of Quaritch and the British Museum, you will see that his line runs pretty well into the mists of antiquity.

The Hamiltons of Grange, to which branch of the ducal house of Hamilton he belonged, were descended in an unbroken line from Walter de Hamilton, who in the fourteenth century diverged from the main trunk, so to speak, and founded the Cambuskeith branch, or Hamiltons of Grange. This Walter de Hamilton, upon whom Robert I. (the Bruce) conferred extensive estates, was the son of Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, who was the common ancestor of the Dukes of Hamilton, the Dukes of Abercorn, Earls of Haddington, Viscounts Boyne, Barons Belhavens, several extinct peerages, and of all the Scottish and Irish Hamilton families. From him the line goes back through the third Earl of Leicester to Bernard the kinsman, friend, and brother Viking of the celebrated Rolla, or Rolfganger, first Duke of Normandy. From this Bernard Alexander Hamilton was the twenty-seventh in direct and unbroken descent.

In another direction, tracing from Elizabeth Isabella, wife of the first Earl of Leicester, and granddaughter of Henry, King of France, and of his Queen, who was a daughter of Jeroslaus, Czar of Russia, we find him descended not only from Rurick, the founder of the Russian monarchy, but from Basil I., Emperor, known in history as "the Macedonian," and founder of a dynasty of Roman Emperors, who was on his father's side a descendant of the royal Parthian family of the Arsacides, and on his mother's of the Great Constantine.

As a matter of fact, Alexander Hamilton had, beyond all question, the bluest as well as the most distinguished blood in him of any man who has ever become an American citizen. To quote the estimable and profound Jonathan Edwards, and the equally estimable and cultured Rev. Aaron Burr, President of Princeton College, as evidence of Burr's superior birth and breeding is only to make a fool of Burr. It is one of the ironies of history that Burr is more famous to the present generations than Hamilton, and can only be explained by the fact that an accomplished and picturesque villain always appeals to the shallow mind, and that Burr accomplished nothing which the average brain cannot grasp.

Hamilton talked the Constitution through the Convention, persuaded the people of the States to accept it when it hung fire, and gave the country its financial policy and military system, and was the brain of the first Administration, besides writing the thousand or so letters from camp signed George Washington, which gave Europe such a high estimate of our first President's sagacity and literary ability; and also the celebrated Farewell Address.

But all this is dry reading to the sort of person who finds thrilling history in the treasonous ventures of Burr. That the latter was brilliant, able, versatile, accomplished, no one will deny, and your correspondent is quite correct in defending him from the charge of murder. But that he was a dishonest scoundrel in business matters I have unpublished papers to prove, and no student of history will deny that the rock on which he split was unmitigated selfishness. It was himself first and the State after, always; and this most fatal of all defects in a public man, taken in conjunction with his insane ambition, blunted his cleverness, clouded his judgment, and led him into a series of fatal mistakes. The most pronounced of these, though by no means the first, was the removing of Hamilton from his path. A day later his own political corpse stank in the nostrils of all men.

Hamilton, on the other hand, in every crisis of his life, was able to force his personal desires into the background whenever they ran counter to the insatiable demands of his adopted country; and this in spite of the fact that he was one of the most ambitious of men, as well as one of the most ardent, impulsive, hot-tempered, and obstinate. But he was generous and self-sacrificing beyond any man of his time, and capable of moments of exalted high-mindedness, hard for the ordinary mortal to comprehend. He gave his stupendous brain to the United States as freely as he gave his money to the poor. Talleyrand said of him: "I have seen the eighth wonder of the world; I have seen the man who has made the fortune of a nation toiling all night to supply his family with bread."

It may be added that Talleyrand also placed Hamilton above every other man of his time, ranking him higher than Napoleon, Washington, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Harrenberg, and Wellington. As an acute student of mankind Talleyrand has never been excelled, and no one's estimates of men have been so universally accepted; and yet there are Americans who rank Burr above Hamilton! If the historical novel, so much in vogue at present, will but send the indolent skimmers whom they interest to the proper historians, they will deserve to sell by the million. The ignorance of the average educated American in the history of his country has narrowed his skull.

In regard to Hamilton's aristocratic proclivities, it would have been strange had he possessed any other. Aside from the inheritance his father gave him, he grew up surrounded by maternal relatives who were among the wealthiest and most aristocratic planters of Nevis, St. Christopher, and St. Croix. Of a middle class he had never heard when he came to the United States at the age of sixteen, and then he brought letters which practically domiciled him with the aristocracy of this country. It is one of the most striking evidences of his early maturity that, long before he was twenty, and with every natural proclivity inclining him toward the royalist cause, he became convinced of the right of the colonists, and gave to it freely all the magnificent resources of his genius.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, June 11, 1901.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "E.," in his very interesting article of Sunday last, appears to me to have overlooked the fact that primary education is dependent upon the higher education. The Normal College for young women and the City College for young men supply most of the teachers for our public schools. Not only so, but their existence, and the fact that the most meritorious scholars have the opportunity of entering there, give a tone and stimulus to the education in the schools that were lacking before these colleges were founded and which are of the first importance. I speak in this matter from personal experience and observation as a student in the schools and in the City College and as an alumnus of that institution. Any Principal of the public schools will confirm what I say. So far, therefore, from the city withdrawing the support that is given to these institutions, it should in the interest of primary instruction be made more ample. The City College especially is miserably housed, rooms are rented for its use which are unsuited for the purpose, and yet these are probably the best attainable. Meanwhile the noble building which was planned for the college by the Board of Education under Mayor Strong's administration is not begun. The Tammany régime has found it more profitable to spend money for other purposes, yet it expends in rents more than the interest on the bonds required for the construction of the new building.

The great difficulty with the situation is that our educated men very often do not take the trouble to ascertain for themselves the good work that is done by the Faculty of the City College under the greatest difficulties. Every once in a while one of the graduates of that institution, like Prof. Remsen, is appointed to some honorable position, like the Presidency of Johns Hopkins, but it is forgotten that they had their training at the College of the City of New York.

There is one important function that these two city colleges perform that must not be forgotten. Perhaps no city in the world is made up of such a diverse population as is the City of New York. Young men and young women of many and alien races come together in these colleges and acquire there the best traditions of our Nation and our laws. Thus they come to know and understand each other, and when they go out from college exercise an influence for good in their respective neighborhoods the extent of which cannot be overestimated. Every foreigner who comes here wishes his son or his daughter to have an opportunity to rise in the world. He generally emigrates to better their condition as well as his own. He does not always want his son or daughter to go to college. But it is of great importance to the city that the ambitious young man or young woman should have the opportunity of a thorough training for the duties of citizenship in the Republic of which the City of New York forms so important a part. Such a training our city colleges provide.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, June 13, 1901.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in Saturday's paper entitled "Two Yarns and a Moral" had those subtle earmarks of reserved power which have made that page of THE TIMES such delightful reading in recent years. I submit though that you were too lenient in your comment on the London Chronicle's story about the encounter between the American and his wife and the Englishman, who met on the Thames steamer. It is explained that the Englishman told the American—answering his question—that a certain building was Lambeth Palace, and that the American, in the hearing of the Englishman, assured his wife that that was where the Archbishop of Canterbury dwelt, and that that high ecclesiastic was Prime Minister.

"He's always Prime Minister, isn't he?" he said.

"Yes," replied the wondering and gullible Englishman, "always."

"You see, he is the head of the Church; that is to say, 'prime minister.'"

"And that's his castle," said the American, turning to his wife.

You agree with The Chronicle that "the ignorance shown by the Americans was deplorable." But were they really as ignorant as they seemed? Mr. Editor, could you have caught a glimpse of the broad grin on the face of these two guileless Americans as they thus poked fun successfully at that stolid Saxon, you would have made ready, on his return, to give the man unlimited space in THE TIMES for an account of his English experiences, and let him name his own terms too! With no more information than that contained in your editorial, I feel confident that, far from being "deplorably ignorant," the American was of the cream of that race whose world-wide triumphs are giving to poor old Bull a series of nightmares compared to which those of Macbeth were blissful visions.

Far from being "ignorant," the American appears to me to have been fully equipped and knew only too well both his subject and his man—his victim, let us call him. That poor Englishman didn't begin to be in the same class with him. Depend upon it, a man who knew, as did this American, before the Englishman had spoken at all, that the Archbishop of Canterbury was the boss Bishop, as it were, the head minister so to speak, and who by a deft turn made him Prime Minister, and Prime Minister "always;" mind you, and who transformed Lambeth Palace into a "castle" to smooth out the illusion, is no subject for commiseration. Even at this distance, I can hear him say on that dreary Thames steamer, in the thick of a dismal fog, winking knowingly at his wife the while, as he indicated with a jerk of the thumb the staid and conservative Saxon; "This really is the softest ever. Watch me get in my fine work on him and he'll never know!"

The effort of the average Englishman to joke at the expense of an American, as in this case, is at best a sorrowful exhibition. It is sickly and labored in the last degree. Spontaneity is nowhere visible. An old woman, knitting a pair of socks, saw a fine, venerable looking old man throw away his walking stick and his retriever plunge after it joyously and lay it promptly at his feet. The old man appeared to have nothing else on hand, for the incident was repeated again and again.

"An' sure," said she, "who is that foine gintleman?"

"The Catholic Archbishop of Dublin," said a passer-by.

"Glory to be God!" exclaimed the old creature, raising her eyes reverently. "Look at the humility of that foine man, as simple an' innocent as a little child; jusht loike wan of ourselves!"

Seeing a repetition of the incident on another occasion, she inquired who "th' foine gintleman" was from somebody else, so as to make sure.

"That," said her informant, "is the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin."

The lightning change that came over the old lady would make a chameleon look like a Spanish omelette. She put her arms akimbo, looked in the direction of "th' foine gintleman" again, and said wrathfully: "Why, thin, me sweet bad luck to 'im, isn't he an' his dog well met?"

An incident such as that could not, I affirm, ever be found in the same company as the man guilty of The Chronicle story.

Cardinal Newman defines a gentleman as "one who never inflicts pain." If this be correct, then the definition does not always extend to the funny men on the English newspapers; certainly The Chronicle man would not be covered by it. It is mean, I know, to make such a statement, but what can a fellow do?

Anyone who has read the London Times with reasonable regularity must know of the "deplorable ignorance" it shows in a variety of ways concerning Americans and American affairs. In the matter especially of the geography of the country its mistakes have been side-splitting. And as to politics, enough said. When Gen. Harrison was elected in 1888 Americans were amazed to learn, through the ex-Thunderer, that the victory was largely the result of an immense corruption fund of from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 raised by Tammany Hall! On another occasion it made known that Armagh was a seaport in the County Kerry. Confronted with the fact that the M. P. for Armagh was a Tory, while the people in Kerry were all Home Rulers it surrendered!

But note the curious channel through which it became convinced that it was wrong. Probably for all other purposes but this one Armagh remains even to the present day, in the mind of the old editor, as the landing place of the Atlantic cable. The London Chronicle man may have been the venerable author of both these statements. Who knows? For many years it appeared to be deemed a sign of weakness in the writers on English newspapers to be accounted reliable in their articles on Irish or American affairs, in the same manner as a certain class of men esteem it unworthy to be caught in the vulgar act of paying a poor tailor his bill or in filling out a check for a "tradesman" whose account has fallen due. Punch had the audacity, in a recent issue, to print this as an original joke:

An Irishman inquired of the hotel proprietor if the whisky he had just taken was good whisky. "Why, my dear man," was the indignant reply, "don't you know that that whisky is thirty years old?" "Faith, thin," said Pat, "it's mighty small of its age!"

Punch actually palms that off as something new. The "joke," be it said, has a hirsute adornment rivaling in its linear elongation Puck's girdle, and if the facts could be got at it would be found that the amazing struggle of the author of the Thames steamer incident to again wrestle successfully with something funny had once more aborted.

J. M. WALL.

New York, June 12, 1901.

THE SLAYING OF ANIMALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I greatly admire the noble sentiments and ideal truths contained in the Rev. Dr. Savage's sermon of Sunday last, reproduced in your issue of the 11th inst., and his initiative has been the means of awakening within me many stagnant ideas, and of convincing me that if his reasoning is correct and logical, (as I have no doubt it is,) he ought to have gone one step further and declared that the taking of an animal's life, irrespective of purpose, is a moral crime.

If we are ready to admit that animal life is sacred, and that it was not intended to serve as a mere plaything or convenience of ours; if we have succeeded in convincing ourselves of the fallacy of the time-honored boast that "man" is the aim and objective point of creation; that he has attained the highest degree of perfection possible, and that this universe was created for his especial exploitation; when science has demonstrated by irrefutable arguments that "man" is only an atom, and even this earth is only a mere link of the complex and intricate machinery of this whole solar system; by what right, then, save of superior strength and cunning, do we slaughter our rightful colleagues of this earth and proceed to enjoy our feast with the complacency and easiness of conscience characteristic of the cannibal?

Surely it is incompatible with our modern straightforward notions of justice, minus the chivalric illusions of mediaevalism, to draw a line of distinction between a murder perpetrated for the mere fascination of the act and the one committed for the sake of some pecuniary advantage which may accrue to the perpetrator. There is no more justice in our act than there is in the deed of the ferocious beast of the forest in maiming and devouring an innocent calf, or of the house cat's action of making a dinner of the entertaining canary, whose cage was inadvertently left open by the housewife. It is undoubtedly one of the remaining traits of primitive savagery and the attributes of the beasts, from which man has by a slow process evolved, and with which he was obliged to sojourn and occasionally combat for the means of subsistence and the survival and perpetuation of his race, from which have also sprung his utter regardlessness of the lives of even the members of his species when their demise will be productive of beneficent results to him such as is occasionally manifested in the wars of history, and to combat which all our moral and educational facilities are being exerted with but faint results.

HAROLD F. BERMAN.

New York, June 11, 1901.

METHODS OF THE ANIMAL SOCIETY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I infer from the many incidents of dog life that appear in the columns of THE TIMES that the editors are dog lovers, which being the case, it may interest you to know that you never did a kinder service for dogs as well as for horses and all other animals in Greater New York than to publish the letters from an "Early Member" and from an "Animal Lover" that have appeared during the last fortnight in criticism of the present management of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

As to Mr. John P. Haines's claim that the enormous expenditure involved in the real estate and building operations for the present site of the society's headquarters permits a systematic arrangement and an excess of working possibilities over that afforded by the headquarters in East Twenty-second Street, one who has visited the new building knows that to be a baseless assumption. Is it necessary for a greater volume of work that the President's private office should be an enormous room on the second floor, not less in extent than 30 by 20 feet? Is it necessary that what practically amounts to Mr. Haines's private "animal" book library on the floor above should take up as much space? Does it add to the effectiveness of the work to have space taken up for several months (or mayhap years) by old proofs of the kindergarten magazine, Our Animal Friends, which the society is not ashamed to put out as its organ?

How would the efficiency of the work in the new building have been interfered with if such intelligently planned provision had been made for additional stories and for renting possibilities, as was done by the United Charities and their building? You have struck a rich vein for investigation, and if you are interested to pursue the subject you can doubtless get valuable information in regard to Mr. Haines's methods from that disinterested and most judicious and devoted worker in behalf of animals, Mr. Angel, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Boston; from the Pennsylvania Women's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mrs. White, President, headquarters Philadelphia, and from other workers in behalf of animals.

Mr. Haines acts as though the society in New York was his personal property, and he characterises as malicious even the most

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amiable criticism of his really most peculiar methods. Do, please, go on with the good work of showing up the very bad management of the present society. JUSTICE.
New York, June 13, 1901.

CASE OF A NEGLECTED DOG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to relate my experience last Summer with the S. P. C. A. One of those occurrences which the newspapers usually relate under the head of "Mad Dog," took place on Seventy-eighth Street. A fox terrier, which apparently had got hold of some poison, and, wild with terror and pain, was the centre of one of those degrading exhibitions of public cowardice that we so frequently see in the streets. Taking an apron from a maid I threw it over the dog and carried it into the back yard of the house of a friend. Its sufferings, varied with occasional fits, were piteous. I telephoned to the society, but was answered that it being Saturday afternoon there was nobody there but the watchman. My friend and I then went over to the dog shelter. The wagon had just come in, and the dogs, yelping and confined in the heat, were left while the drivers gossiped and smoked. We asked if an attendant could not go back with us and get the dog and bring it over. The manager refused. Nothing could be done until Monday. It was then 4 P. M. Saturday. We urged the sufferings of the dog.

"Ladies," he said, "this is a charity. We don't have to do these things."

My friend said: "I am a subscriber to the society. But if it obliges me to do the work myself, I don't see why I should continue to subscribe."

I sent a postal card to the society, telling them that the house was to be closed Monday noon, and asking if they would not come to the house before that time. They did not come. I went down to the rooms Monday afternoon and told them of the dog's condition and of the difficulty of now caring for it, and asked if they could tell me when they would call, so that I could be there with the key, which my friend had left for that purpose. They refused to make any sort of appointment. As I was living in a different part of the town manifestly I could not sit on the doorstep and wait for them. At great inconvenience to myself I went twice a day and cared for the dog until it was well. I could not find out from any one in the neighborhood that the wagon had ever come.

What impressed me was the indifference of the society to anything but its routine—to the red tape of the office, which in this case seemed to make all action impossible. While writing I would like to suggest that it is the newspapers, by their persistent cry of "mad dog" which make the fate of unfortunate dogs so much worse. M. G. H.
New York, June 13, 1901.

THE NEGRO VOTE IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Alabama Constitutional Convention now in session to determine the question of negro suffrage, is of most momentous National importance and fraught with portentous or salutary results, according as it is decided upon sound, enlightened, and broad impartial principles, or upon misconception of these.

A short review of some striking facts in the negro's history during the last two-score years attests that during slavery and its enforced industry the negro proved far more trusty and free of crime than in latter years. The better class of negroes, not a small class, is to a great extent patriotic and proud to be American. As trusted slaves they were affectionately attached to good masters, reflected their standing, and looked down upon "white trash," by which the lower orders of whites was denoted by them. And that trust was not misplaced, for during the civil war the negro was virtually the protector of the families whose male protectors were on the field of battle.

There are a great many negroes who are the superior in intelligence, in patriotism, and in honesty to a great many white men. And the country stands in need of the votes of all good men, white or black, as a bulwark against the vicious, whom, in spite of all endeavors, it is impracticable, if not impossible, to deprive of suffrage. The way to make men reliable is to encourage them, trust them, and hold out appreciation and reward for their manhood. The reverse will have the contrary effect, resulting at a progressive rate in decadence, and is a suicidal policy.

What is wanted without regard to color is: (1) Enforced industry, so far as that can be done by rigid legislative action as a measure tending to the suppression of crime, and (2) educational and moral qualifications, with a poll tax, but no property qualification.

"The grandfather's clause" is "class legislation," which could engender the feeling of injustice done, and would not satisfy self-esteem in the lawmakers enacting it. A good negro is always preferable to a bad white man, no matter whose grandson. A clean-cut, straightforward, and impartial measure will tend to elevate the negro, impart to him the grateful feeling of having been justly dealt with, and will hold out inducements to become a better citizen. It will raise patriotism and progressively enlarge the number of trusty custodians of the country's welfare, instead of cultivating a formidable population of a revengeful disposition for the degradation and injustice imposed by such law; a population devoid of loyalty and at enmity with the ruling powers.

Such policy is contrary to the first principles of democracy; therefore unwise to the core, and can only lead from bad to worse. An impartial and just measure is not only the best, but the only measure that promises good and enduring results, and the only measure that will satisfy the retrospective consciousness of the lawgivers enacting it. By all means let all good men vote and all bad men be deprived of a vote, white or black, so far as that can be achieved by wise legislation. It is to be hoped that THE NEW YORK TIMES will take up this very important National problem with its usual lucid and sound arguments and conclusions in time to draw the convention's attention, [illegible]

THE LAW'S DELAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your agitation of the question of "The Law's Delay" is appreciated by none more than by members of the bar. The conscientious lawyer has time and again to advise his clients to endure wrong and submit to imposition, because to bring an action would, even if finally successful, involve greater expense and loss of time than the verdict could compensate. This practical denial of justice by reason of the expense and delay of litigation, the delay being mainly the cause of the excessive expense, is one of the most conspicuous failures of our modern civilization, and one in which our own city and State have an ill pre-eminence.

The causes for this unfortunate state of affairs are to be found (1) in the jury system, (2) in the procrastinations and technicalities of the bench, and (3) in the marvelous imperfections of the New York Code of Civil Procedure.

The jury system is cumbrous, and we have outgrown it. In an age when specialization is demanded for every other kind of intellectual effort, to take twelve men from the business they do understand and set them to the unaccustomed task of weighing evidence and investigating controversies and then to demand that they shall agree upon a final verdict unanimously, and that if they do not so unanimously agree, the whole preceding trial and argument are to go for absolutely nothing, and a new trial and a new jury are to be had, under the same preposterous conditions, is as crude and awkward an arrangement as the imbecility of man could well devise.

There was once good reason for the existence of the jury system. It was once, in the language of the stump, "the palladium of our liberties." Now, it is merely an unhappy survival from bygone political conditions. That which is good in the system could as well be attained by other means and its abolition would much simplify and expedite the administration of justice. The jury system is, however, so intrenched in popular imagination and prejudice, and has been utilized so long as a political fetich, that its abolition is well-nigh impossible, and while some very desirable modifications might not be unattainable, the reform desired in judicial proceedings may be more hopefully sought in almost any other direction.

The bench has, likewise, much to answer for in the present maladministration of justice. It is well understood that trains and steamships go when they are scheduled to go. People accommodate themselves to these appointed times or they get left. If trials and judicial proceedings came off with the same mechanical certainty, lawyers and clients would soon adjust themselves to the unprecedented procedure, and while there would be some incidental hardship in occasional cases, infinitely more justice would be accomplished for the mighty and incalculable time and expense would be saved. The whole matter of postponements, adjournments, and vacations could well be arranged upon the same basis that prevails in banking, business, and transportation circles, and the resulting advantage to jurors, witnesses, attorneys, and litigants would be enormous.

There is also much more than a suspicion that the bench is responsible for much of the complexity that characterizes the practice in this State. While the Legislature is primarily the source of our cumbersome and difficult procedure, the bench has, by the strict and technical construction given to the various details as they have come up for judicial interpretation, made confusion worse confounded. The effect of this legislative and judicial combination has been to make the court practice of New York a hotch-potch, the like of which is to be found in no other State of the Union.

The Code of Civil Procedure is the embodiment of this composite court practice. Originally, when adopted in 1848, it was a model of conciseness, clearness, and brevity. Since then the lawmakers and Judges have gotten in their fatal work, and it has become an example of all that a code should not be; a monument of legislative stupidity and judicial hair-splitting. The estimate placed upon this incubus by the leaders of the bar is shown by the following quotations:

J. Newton Fiero, in addressing the Special Committee of the Assembly on Revision Bills, said:

> This is the code which is now the white man's burden and is inflicted upon a long-suffering community of lawyers and laymen; this is the code which the Bar Associations of the State and of the City of New York are attempting to have revised and improved.

Clarence F. Birdseye, in the preface to his analytical index of the Code of Procedure, says:

> To-day the code is no longer the servant of the courts and the bar, but their master. It perplexes the bench and requires constant construing. It defeats justice rather than aids it. It lends itself to delay and tiresome litigation where these are sought, and it mystifies the painstaking lawyer who honestly seeks to fathom its meaning.

Chief Judge Parker of the Court of Appeals, at a public dinner given in his honor, said:

> The Bar Association has set on foot a movement to revise that legal monstrosity known as the Code of Civil Procedure, but whether good or ill will be accomplished by the result none of us, I take it, cares to predict at the present moment. * * * Certain it is that we will not be able to get any code that is satisfactory to anybody so long as each individual member of the Legislature finds it necessary to have passed two or three separate amendments to relieve constituents who are embarrassed by present litigation.

William B. Hornblower, in a public address, said:

> Our Code of Procedure has grown to elephantine proportions, with minute details regulating every step of litigation, and in its latest development has become so cumbersome in its microscopic minutiæ of details that a movement has been set on foot by our State Bar Association and our New York City Bar Association for its entire abolition.

Joseph H. Choate, in the annual address before the American Bar Association in 1896, said:

> Take our own New York code alone, * * * it has grown to be a monster of more than 3,000 sections, each section pregnant with some procedure, and while, unhappily in our city, it takes nearly two years, except in preferred cases, to reach a jury case for trial, every intervening week from the day of its commencement may be filled with a distinct and separate motion, formulated by this fruitful source of delay could be and ought to be cut up by the roots.

These quotations might be much extended, but they suffice to show the general

also know just where the offense is found and from where relief alone can come.

Among the many things that in our times are out of joint, none need more urgently to be set right than this glaring defect in our system of judicature. The man of wealth and shrewdness pays his lawyers large sums to keep him out of the courts, or to so shape his affairs that when driven into court he has the vantage ground and the delays, the expenses, and the difficulties are his best defense against his adversary. But those who need the help of the courts the most are effectually barred from relief by the present conditions. They must bear their wrongs and submit to oppression or find by sore experience that no modern luxury is so costly as the attempt to secure justice in the courts of the State of New York.

THOMAS CONYNGTON.
New York, June 13, 1901.

TROUBLES OF WITNESSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your editorial on "The Law's Delay" in to-day's issue. I should like to touch upon another aspect of the matter. It is the outrageous pre-empting of a witness's time. It has been my misfortune to have been subpoenaed in a number of accident cases, and I cannot recall a case where, when I appeared, I did not find the case postponed. In one case I answered nine subpoenas, and when I finally appeared on the stand I was not permitted, because of some legal technicality, to give testimony.

I have wasted many a dreary day in waiting to be called in cases in which I had absolutely no interest whatever except to serve the ends of justice.

I understand that lawyers complain of the difficulty of getting witnesses to testify to any accident. No wonder. I for my part shall hereafter avoid it whenever my conscience—a somewhat elastic one—will permit me. There are few outrageous procedures comparable to that of taking unnecessarily days, hours, or even minutes out of a man's life. It is oftentimes a great deal worse than robbing him of his purse.
New York, June 12, 1901. J. B. H.

How Aztecs Did It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the matter of "The Law's Delay," it is of interest to note that the ancient Aztecs of Mexico provided against their Judges using unnecessary time, even to the length of the lunch hour! I quote from Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," Vol. I., Page 57:

> "The proceedings in the courts were conducted with decency and order. The Judges wore an appropriate dress and attended to business both parts of the day, dining always, for the sake of dispatch, in an apartment of the same building where they held their session, a method of proceeding much commended by the Spanish chroniclers, to whom dispatch was not very familiar in their own tribunals."

Again, on Page 175: "The Supreme Court, both in civil and criminal matters, receiving appeals from the lower tribunals * * * which were obliged to make a full report every eighty days of their own proceedings to this higher judicature." Had Molineux lived 500 years ago his case would have been up on appeal within eighty days, even in Aztec courts.

W. F. WOOD.
Staten Island, June 13, 1901.

A CONDEMNATION OF THE BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Monday, June 10, is an article headed "A Defender of the Boers" which contains so many untruths and false representations that I, as an American citizen, cannot let it pass without a denial, and no careful, well-informed reader of the reports in your own paper can be misled by the utterances of a bigoted talker. Men with a "Rev." before their name do not always tell the truth, and this "Mr. von Brockhuizen of Pretoria here on a mission" does not hesitate to humbug the Americans. True, we are known as people who like to be "humbugged." Barnum said so, and he was an authority on the subject.

This man was the one who closed the Volksraad with prayer after "President Krüger's historic ultimatum had been read to the Volksraad," an ultimatum which was to give immediate license to unlimited carnage. No time for deliberation. An insult that could not be brooked by any individual, community, or nation; and this, too, from the lips of the leader of the forces that destroyed one of the finest villages founded by the immortal Livingstone. All the men were murdered and the women and children driven into slavery; and this was only one of the many cruelties suffered by the Kafirs at the hands of the murderous wretches; and now, von Brockhuizen claims, "the Boers are not barbarians."

The Transvaal was an oligarchy of the worst kind. Krüger could and did veto everything of which he disapproved, and he is personally responsible for the carnage that has been caused by the "historic ultimatum." Mr. von Brockhuizen and every member of the Volksraad who voted in favor of it ought to have been shot at once; that is, all the intelligent ones, if there were any of them deserving to be called intelligent. We cannot help sympathizing with the distressed women and children, but the Boers themselves are responsible for the prolongation of their miseries.

The Boers must and will be subdued or killed off; they proved themselves unfit to rule; they brought on the war, and their cruelties called to the Almighty for vengeance. The blacks would have wiped them out had not England at their intercession saved them from extermination, and England will yet hold South Africa as she does India by the "benefit of good government." It is only the ignorant, prejudiced, or blatant popular clamorer who can be a pro-Boer. Let the people read the truth, if possible; read both sides if they please and use their own judgment without prejudice.

F. D. THORNE,
A Republican voter from Lincoln to date.
Asheboro, N. C., June 11, 1901.

THE FIGHT FOR REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES during the current week contain some admirable leading articles dealing with the vital question of the coming struggle in our municipal affairs.

That the issue of [illegible] city government. I quote: "No man, no organization, no leader offering strength and co-operation should be excluded."

I submit that this is all very well, but only with a distinct and important qualification. We all know that among the tribe of Tammany—whose members are known as Tammanyites—there are also a number of what may be called Tammany-outs; men who are well known in the community, men with a certain political record and a political following which they are ever ready to turn to account where it will do the most good—to themselves. There is the Heap-Big-Chief, always plotting to get into the place of the Great-Big-Chief, and there is the Man-Who-Lost-His-Pull, waiting for a chance to get it back; then there are any number of disgruntled braves, such as Kid-Who-Was-Too-Fresh and Old-Man-Has-Been, all ready to get even with the Big-Old-Man. You will find these big "Injuns" willing to take a hand at reforming the city government in order to get a better show for themselves. Surely you don't mean to gather them in, except in the sense that a detective gathers in well-known "crooks" on the eve of a public function; all these will be as wolves in sheep's clothing and must be kept out at all hazards.

Again, in your issue of the 11th, you speak of Tammany's advantage at the start; its simpleness of purpose—power; its one aim—plunder for its chiefs as well as its supporters—no matter how obtained. It is an intolerable situation, but it is true. It seems to be equally true that the reformers who are about to try to put an end to this intolerable situation are again threatened with confusion at the start, owing to a diversity of counsel. It reminds me forcibly of the story of the young couple who quarreled on their honeymoon about the proper manner of bringing up a child; warm water baths, she said; he was for cold; but it is on record that they perfectly agreed on that point at a later period.

In like manner it is to be hoped that the earnest and honest citizens who have taken this vital matter of civic purification in hand, will also in due time get together and "turn the rascals out," which old and hackneyed phrase must again become the watchword of the coming struggle.

Finally, I would like to draw the attention of those of your readers who take an interest in this momentous municipal question to the editorial, "Warned by Experience," appearing in to-day's TIMES, which contains many interesting facts and speculations bearing upon the question at issue, but none quite so startling as this: "It is well to bear in mind that there is now in this city no large and influential body of public opinion in favor of Puritanical laws except in Tammany Hall. The men who control Tammany make their living by selling protection to law-breakers. It is to their interest and for their benefit that the statutes shall be rigorous and repressive." It is also well for all honest and law-abiding citizens to bear this in mind around election time, and make a concerted effort to clean out the Augean stables of corruption into which our public offices have been converted by the political freebooters who have obtained control of them. L. B.
New York, June 13, 1901.

UNION OF NORTH AND SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your exhaustive and compromising editorial of the 13th instant on "The Franchise Restrictions in Alabama" misses the mark of righteousness.

In fact, it seems to me that not only the recent policy but the tendency in the sentiment of THE TIMES is a reunion of the North and South upon any basis except that of equity and righteousness.

We all admit that there ought to be no North or South, no East or West, but one common Union. But the bond of union must be righteousness and not indiscriminate disfranchisement on account of race, color, and previous condition. For reunion that is effected any other way simply means disunion.

THE TIMES, in commenting upon the men who constitute the present Constitutional Convention, and patting many of them on the shoulders, says: "There is no disposition among the thoughtful and experienced statesmen to put the State in position to invite Federal interference." Even Southern men have some fear or respect for the Fifteenth Amendment, which declares definitely and positively that the right of citizens of the United States to vote "shall not be abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Although this prohibition is fundamental and absolute, yet THE TIMES offers the following suggestion: "At the same time it is necessary to the welfare of the State and the safety to the rights of property that the ignorant and mercenary black vote shall be restricted." But what of the ignorant and mercenary white vote? Here is the answer: "There is a strong disinclination to disfranchise any white man."

What's the difference between an ignorant white and an ignorant black citizen? Why disfranchise the one because he is black and enfranchise the other because he is white? Is not this a violation of the Fifteenth Amendment?

Citizenship knows no color. The citizen is in the State and the State is in the citizen. The rights growing out of citizenship are common. These rights are conditioned neither on color, condition, nor race. No citizen can be deprived of these rights except by forfeiture or mutual consent between the citizen and the State.

The facts in the case are these: The Southern white man wants neither the educated nor the uneducated negro to vote, to ride in a decent railroad car, to edit a newspaper, or to be an American citizen.

There are in the South hundreds of thousands of young negro men who were born since the days of slavery and who are well educated, but these have no more rights, and not as many, as "the old mammies and uncles." The educated are not allowed to vote.

THE NEW YORK TIMES may encourage the South to rob the negro of his citizen's rights that peace may be restored between the North and South, but peace that has not for its bond of union the Golden Rule cannot be permanent or lasting.

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WOMEN HERE AND THERE

THE shirt waist is the most democratic garment that ever was worn. It is the one style of waist which every one wears, from the fat cook in the kitchen all the way up through different grades of workers and non-workers to the fashionable women who dress upon incomes of millions and who represent the best style in the country. There is not so much difference, either in the general appearance of these shirt waists, though there is a vast amount in the style of the wearer according to whether she has one which is or is not well cut. The graduating class at Vassar this year has had its picture taken, and it has every appearance of being in uniform. Apparently every one of the 142 girls—this is Vassar's largest graduating class—is wearing a shirt waist, and the greater number of the girls wear with the waist, the popular shirt waist tie—a dark string tie made into a butterfly bow. There are some four-in-hands, occasionally an ascot, and a few girls with other styles of scarfs. Only four girls out of the lot have on dark waists. It proves the popularity of the shirt waist when 142 girls are willing to have their pictures taken dressed as nearly alike as a great many peas in a great many pods.

It is interesting to sit in a large window overlooking the street, watch the women who pass, and notice their peculiarities of gait. It is a fact that men as a rule walk more easily than women; but every woman has more or less of an I-know-every-one-is-looking-at-me gait in passing a window. A skirt is a hindrance to an easy walk. In the house a long skirt is the most satisfactory. If it hangs well it is a delight to the average woman. It gives her a feeling of dignity, and its comfortable weight dragging behind puts into her bearing a certain self-reliance that she may not have at other times. Some women like to walk in short skirts, and they do so with more freedom if they are not self-conscious. To walk well any skirt must hang properly. If it is not well cut the folds swing to one side or the other in walking in a way which makes the wearer awkward and uncomfortable. Whatever peculiarities of gait a woman has are accentuated when she is self-conscious. The funny little fat woman puffs fussily along with shorter and quicker steps than usual; the long girl strides with longer and quicker steps, and the pretty girl, who is trying to look absolutely natural, seems to be walking on peg legs. Some one should get out a recipe for walking, something on the order of how-to-be-natural-though-self-conscious. The woman who can look natural when she is thinking of herself is an artist. Women who go on the stage study a proper walk, and it would be well for women in private life to do the same. It is quite as important an art as the painting or music a woman takes up as a part of her education.

It is not only fond mothers who give their children names out of books. They had been talking of Bernhardt and Maude Adams playing Romeo and Juliet when the artist told the story of her mother's names.

"My mother is named Juliet," she said, "and she received it in rather an odd way. On the night on which she first made her appearance in the world my grandfather was reading 'Romeo and Juliet,' and was lost in his interest of the play when he was brought to himself by the sound of the cry of the little new baby.

"'There!' he exclaimed, still with his mind on the book, 'If that baby is a girl she shall be called Juliet.'

"And the baby was a girl, and she was christened Juliet Montagu."

They have been discussing that old question of whether or not women shall smoke, over in England, with the usual results. There are both pros and cons given, more of the latter than the former. From Girton College comes the strongest con. Girton says that it is smoking which makes fashionable women silly and inane, that it arrests physical and mental development, and fills the prisons and reformatories, for "it is very detrimental to the moral tone of females." A doctor says that smoking injures women no more than men, and another man declares that the English are already becoming a race of pigmies because of the smoking habit among men, and if women go in for it the physique of the people is doomed. No one, however, says anything new, as there is nothing new to say.

A New York clubwoman says she believes that smoking would be one of the best peacemakers for women's clubs.

"You can't get very angry," she says, "with a cigarette in your mouth or even in your hands. Now, if all clubwomen should take up tobacco there would be an end to the squabbles which have made such fun for the papers. Instead, when there was a squall in sight, of the President pounding on her desk and crying, 'Ladies, ladies, you must be quiet!' she would call for cigarettes, the club would follow her example and there would be a squabble nipped in the bud at the outset, and all the trouble would literally go up in smoke."

Our American colleges are undoubtedly ahead of those in England. That word "female" used by a Girton woman proves it. Vassar College over here started with the opprobrious title of "Vassar Female College." Every one except a hopeful few were down on the college and the higher education of women. Then the girls began to realize what was a serious part of their trouble. They not only had to struggle against other odds, but they had to live down that word "female." It was dropped out finally, and now the temple of learning is Vassar College, simply that and nothing more. The old name has been celebrated by a delightful college song which the College Glee Club sings upon all great college occasions with great delight to the college girls and their listeners. But for the glee the old name would be forgotten, the girls have lived down the disgrace of it so successfully.

It reads like a tale from a story book, a book like "Cranford," and it is as true. They are two dear little ladies, and their friends—not the most intimate—have wondered why always wherever they went these nice little ladies carried each a black satin bag in which there was something that from the outside had the appearance of a schoolgirl's slate. Even to church these prim little bags went with the prim little ladies. And this is the reason of them. The two little ladies are short, very short, and to sit on a high seat and dangle their feet like school children could never be thought of. So two footstools were made to fold and slip easily into hand bags, and everywhere the ladies go the folding stools go too.

EMBROIDERY AND FANCYWORK

NOW are the days coming when the woman will take up her needle and commune with herself and say: "What can I make that is beautiful and useful to give to my friends or my neighbors or to decorate my own house? What shall I make for my boy and girl at college, and what can I give my relatives who are about to start off on a journey?"

There are nine chances out of ten that the woman will decide to make a sofa pillow, or at least a sofa pillow cover, for there is nothing that can be done with so little work if one pleases or with so much if that is the aim in view. The materials may be as inexpensive as possible, and there is nothing that is more generally acceptable to men or women than a soft pillow.

The college boy and girl are perhaps catered to in the way of pillows more than any other class of people. At a shop where they make a specialty of these the fine linens are dyed the exact shade of the colors of the different colleges, with silks or wools for the embroidery. The college seal is also ready for stamping on the pillow. Original designs are made when desired, and there are any number that are generally appropriate, among them the college girl in her cap and gown. The "smokers" are used generally for men of all colleges, as well as those graduated long ago.

As a rule, the football pillows are brought out in the colors of the different colleges. One of the popular of the more frivolous of the college pillow designs is to have the college seal, and upon this background appears the head of the college boy, while his cravat will show one or more of the colors of his college. These pillows come in the cheaper cotton materials. Art satine, cotton duck, and linen are among the popular materials for pillow covers. They are made to give good service. On the satin-covered pillows, where college insignia are given, there is frequently the seal and nothing else.

For many of the girls' colleges the pillows are worked in a conventional design in the college colors. Vassar has gray upon pink, or pink upon gray; Mount Holyoke has blue upon white. There may also be the class colors, and these will be found at the shops. The woman who is making a pillow for a Smith College girl will make it in red if for the girl of 1902, blue for 1903, and purple for the girl of 1904.

There are golf pillows of all designs, and motor carriage pillows, though these are not new. In the fancy designs those of the Colonial period are new among the figure patterns. These designs are painted upon the foundation and have only to be outlined by the worker. The Colonial designs show the elaborately coiffured gentlemen and Colonial dames, sometimes showing only the picturesque heads, or again the full figures of a couple dancing a minuet, with a Colonial background of stripes in buff and blue.

On the more elaborate pillows the work is done in different colors in solid embroidery, with the introduction of a little gold, which gives richness to the work. There are many conventional designs and others in flowers.

A piece of fancy work which can be put to good use is a cover for a waste paper basket. These are stamped with college symbols and made up in college colors, as well as in general designs. There is nothing more generally useful than these waste paper baskets. They are made on simple pasteboard forms, and sell, when made up with pretty cretonne covers, for $1 each. The beauty of these is that they are merely tacked at the corners, and the bottom can be folded up on the inside, the sides flatten out, and they can be packed in a trunk and carried by the traveler. They are made in the same way for gifts to the college boy or girl, the only difference being in the worked design of the cover.

To match these little waste baskets are work baskets, which, covered with cretonne, sell at the same price, $1 each. These also flatten out, and are drawn up into shapes with ribbons or tapes for use.

For the table there is always the useful doily and centrepiece of fine white linen to embroider in white. Newer than these are centrepieces of Russian and etamine linen, the best in the natural linen color. Some are done in white and others in colors, and they are used, not only for the polished table of the dining room, but for library and other tables as well. There are some exclusive designs that can be found in these that are excellent. They are all named, and the "Tree of Life" is one of the most interesting. In the colors a charming pattern has pink wild roses with bow-knots in green, and others are in purple grapes and orchids. These centrepieces are usually finished with an edge of brown lace.

Fancy work shares the general desire for cut-out work. Both doylies and centrepieces have designs cut out and worked with a buttonhole stitch around the edge, and to make a more pronounced finish in some cases a cord is also put on. Under the openings made by these cut-out designs bobbinet or plain fishnet is placed, being sewed to the under side around the opening, and with excellent effect. Where the designs are floral the centres of the flowers are cut out as in various kinds of embroidery used on gowns and underwear.

The most exquisite colors and shades can be found in the art linens both in the brilliant and subdued colors. Much of this linen is German, but Irish linen is also used. Army colors are to be brought out shortly, and the army woman can make for herself and the men of her family anything she desires of the regulation army reds, yellows, and blues.

There are many pretty things in the way of simple table covers, some of these being shaded, the centres pale, the colors deepening toward the edge.

The balsam fir pillow is not as much of a fad as it once was, but it is always a delight to many people. There are any number of ways of making the fancy pillow covers for hammock use, but there are many people who think there is nothing so conducive to pleasant dreams the year through, as a pillow of the fir to sleep on. The best of these pillows can be found in New York, the fir brought down from Lake Placid at frequent intervals and kept in the city in a cool cellar that it may retain all its fragrance. Then with a set of small pillow cases one of these pillows for the bed is a joy forever.

BAGS, BELTS, AND PURSES.

EVERYTHING is good in leather, says the leather man. Get anything in the way of a purse in any leather that you prefer, and you will find that you cannot be "out of style." There are walrus, seal, lizard, alligator, and the horn-back alligator is particularly good for some stylish bags. The carved leather has been going out recently. There is not much new in the way of purses, but there is one change that perhaps the women will like. There is a bill-fold place in some of their purses, with the other part finished with the regular pockets. A bill-fold keeps the bills smooth at full length, and they are more secure than tucked into a pocket in a little wad, to be pulled out the first time the purse is opened, with a sample of ribbon or dress goods.

Something that is new for men, and which they will be sure to appreciate, is a thin cardcase for their cards and papers. Every man needs a large pocketbook of some kind, but most of them complain that the ordinary kind is so bulky in itself that, filled with papers, it is unpleasant to carry. These little cases are the size and shape of an envelope, one thickness of leather, thin and pliable. They are large enough to take in the ordinary business letter, and not many men carry around legal papers.

There is never a great variety of new things for men, for the ornamental work and fancy shapes go into bags and pocketbooks for women. They will, however, be interested in cigar cases which were made for a wedding the other day. The bridegroom presented them to his ushers. They were of blue levant, made like the ordinary cigar case, with a frame, opening with a spring, and with pockets for cigars on two sides. In addition to these pockets was a smaller one on one of the larger pockets for cards. It saves the trouble of carrying two cases, and the smaller one is apt to be lost.

In women's handbags, the shapes are tending to the square, rather than to the oblong which have been carried. Opera glass bags are of suède or silk and studded with metal points. Of the chatelaine bags the different leathers are used, and the metal frames are plainer and simpler than have been used for some time. A strong bag with a horseshoe frame has a deep purse built into it for money. This is an advantage, for there is a chance of losing a small purse from the bag in taking other things out.

Talking about chatelaine bags, why is it that the average woman never seems to understand how to open them? She usually lifts the bag, and, holding it out with one hand, tries to open it with the other. She makes herself as much again trouble as she need in this way. She should press the bag against her side with one hand as it hangs in place, at the same time pressing down on the spring, and the bag will open without trouble.

The finger purses with straps have had a long run, and other small purses that are being made have a pocket at the back into which the finger can be slipped. These latter are a welcome change from the older styie. These little purses are made in the shape of a horseshoe with frames studded with steel points.

The greater number of belts are shaped, and white calf and patent leather are among the best. The harness buckle is the buckle for these belts. Occasionally there is a buckle that is covered. Some of the belts have buckles on either side of the front and open at one of them. Suède and velvet belts are studded with metal.

Many women are making bead bags for themselves just now and having them mounted. They can have them done in gold, French gray, or gun metal. Sometimes they bring in silver frames for mountings and some antiques which look worn enough, but it is doubtful if they would date back very many years.

By the way, about nine-tenths of the bead bags that one buys are made by machinery. They have not been able to do it very long, but now they make the most of the opportunity.

Here is a hint for a woman who is making a bead bag. Many of the circular bags are made by stringing the beads and then sewing on the strings. It is quite an idea and saves an immense amount of work. The beads radiate from the centre, and when the string is made the sewing is begun in the centre and the beads carried round and round, a stitch taken at every two or three beads, until the whole of the circle is completed. Then you have a good smooth bag and the work is comparatively little. Many people prefer to have the beads only on one side of the bag. They say they wear better, and they are much less expensive.

Shirt waist sets are being sold a great deal now in little leather cases. People buy the sets apparently for the convenience of the cases. They are small flat cases of fine leather, and have places into which are slipped a pair of cuff buttons, three studs, and the collar button. Little stick pin cases are also popular. They are different from the small pocket jewelry cases made in box shape. Leather fobs are also used sometimes, and are decorated with small sterling silver ornaments.

SOME FROCKS OF THE WEEK.

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR was seen driving in a hansom on Fifth Avenue early in the week in a frock of pale-gray silk, the bodice with yoke and bolero of black lace. Her hat, a large black one, was trimmed with ostrich plumes of the same sombre hue.

Mrs. Frederic O. Beach lunched at Sherry's the day before she sailed for Europe in a deep blue frock very simply made. She wore a hat to match.

Miss Paulding, Senator Depew's niece, who drives nearly every day on the avenue, recently wore a foulard gown of soft peach pink shade, with figures of lighter and darker pink shades. The skirt seemed to be plain, save at the bottom, where a circular flounce was applied. The bodice was bloused in front. A small hat with an aigrette effect on the left side in straw and satin matched the frock.

Several pretty gowns were noted at the wedding of Miss Robbins to Dr. Hart Thursday. One was worn by a tall, auburn-haired blonde of extreme slenderness. It was made of white lace with inserted medallions of cream lace worn over a slip of pale yellow taffeta. There was no flounce, but a ruching of light-blue tulle formed deeply indented points and scroll work about the bottom of the frock. The bodice had a yoke outlined in a scroll pattern by the ruching, and caps on each sleeve were simulated, the flare over the hand being ornamented with the ruching. The hat worn was a large, irregularly shaped one of white Neapolitan, with an occasional braid of yellow touched with dark brown. A short white ostrich plume, the beginning concealed by a chou of light-blue panne velvet, started slightly to the left of the front and ran nearly to the back on the right. A cream silk parasol was carried.

Another charming gown was of white net with medallion insertions of black lace in different sizes. The flounce was of black lace over white taffeta plaitings. The simply made bodice had a deep collar extending over the shoulders of white net edged with full frills of finest black and white lace. The sleeves of elbow length were tucked to fit, and had a graduated frill of white silk and lace, with tiny chous of black and white chiffon alternating and forming a finish to the edge. A full boa of black and white chiffon and lace was worn, with long stole ends of white, and the medium-sized hat was of dead-white straw, boat-shaped, and edged with a ruche of black chiffon, the crown wreathed with white plumes.

Still another gown was of white mousseline over white taffeta. The insertions

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were of black lace in oak-leaf designs, some small, some large, and were scattered over the skirt in careless fashion, as though they had fluttered there and caught. The flounce of the material also had a few of the leaves. The hat matched, being of black and white lace.

One of the recent brides—Mrs. E. H. Harriman Simons—was present in a frock of tucked white mulle, with applications of Renaissance lace. The upper part of the sleeves were laid in wee tucks, and the edges were overlaid with the lace. The skirt has a yoke of it, and a bolero on the bodice was simulated. The stock was of the lace over chiffon. The hat was a medium flat one, with rather a broad brim at either side. It was finished in the back, with a wide bow of black taffeta and black ostrich plumes ran from the back and met in the front. It was worn well over the face, and vastly became the golden hair and high coloring of the young bride.

Another white lace frock had crossing folds of lavender panne velvet. The elbow sleeves had folds of the velvet heading the lace frills. A yoke was outlined with it. The skirt's flounce—the material was cream net—was headed by it, and at the waist line in the back a bow, with ends that ran the whole width of the waist line, was caught with a brilliant rhinestone buckle. The medium-sized hat of the same velvet was lifted on the left side and trimmed with orchids of the same shade.

An odd gown of a style that would not become every one, but that suited its wearer, was worn on the avenue. It had a pale gray background, the figures of a disjointed Oriental pattern in faint blues, white, black, and tiny patches of scarlet. The skirt was fitted smoothly, without tucking or shirring of any sort. The circular flounce, a foot wide, was finished with three overlapping one-inch tucks. Where it joined the skirt proper the flounce was headed with a half-inch band of bright but light blue Delft taffeta stitched in white. At intervals of two inches straps of the blue silk, a half-inch broad, were stitched on in rows to the tucks. These straps were graduated in width, each succeeding strip losing a little from the eight-inch width at the top to an inch at the bottom, thus forming deep points. The bodice had a stitched band of the taffeta for a belt, and straps of the silk stitched in white, two inches wide at the top and tapering to an inch at the bottom, ran from the neck and shoulder seams to the belt. These were loose from the waist. The sleeves were tight-fitting, and had two V-shaped bands of the taffeta at the shoulder. The flare over the hand also had two bands. These bands were all of the same width. A pale gray boa the shade of the background was worn, and the hat, of middle size, set back off the face, was of rough blood red straw, with short red tips on the left side. Nothing relieved the brilliant red hue. But the high-bred and youthful face crowned with prematurely silvery hair needed it not.

A frock worn by Mrs. Edwin Gould at two fashionable weddings, and which is one of her favorites, is a deep but bright blue foulard, with a decided but not flamboyant pattern in white. The skirt, long and clinging, is fitted by tucks, and the bodice, with the long V-shape at the waistline, blouses ever so slightly. She wears with this frock a marvelous string of pearls, a black hat of medium size, and a full white boa.

With her at one of these weddings was her mother, Mrs. George S. Shrady, who, like her daughter, is tall and large. She wore a white satin foulard polka, with a small design in black, a white boa edged with black, and a black and white hat. She wore recently at a dinner a closely fitting gown of white Liberty satin, polka-dotted with black. The bodice, slightly décolleté, was V-shaped, and the elbow sleeves had frills of lace. With this costume she wore a few handsome pearls.

Edna Wallace Hopper wore a charmingly simple gown at a Sunday night dinner at Sherry's. It was black and white. A simple waist of white crêpe had the sleeves tucked at the top in four rather wide tucks; they were also tucked at the wrist before being drawn into a band, and the stock also tucked had white tulle in it. The waist was perfectly plain; it had no tucks or trimmings, but was on the Spencer order. The skirt was of soft, clinging black wool crêpe, Princesse in effect, with straps of black over the shoulders. The belt, which formed a part of the skirt, rose high in the back, but in front was separate and formed a deep point below the waist line. It opened above the waist about five inches, and this opening was crossed by a lattice work of the narrowest possible black velvet ribbon. Her hat was a large Lamballe creation, formed of alternate flat folds of black and white tulle and chiffon.

One of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's favorite costumes for walking and driving is a rich deep heliotrope broadcloth, fitting like the proverbial glove, and that without a tuck of fold. The Eton jacket has the tab ends in the back. The hat worn with it is of the same shade of velvet, a rather large flat toque.

SUMMER VISITORS IN TOWN.

THE advent of Summer has brought the advance guard of Summer visitors to New York. Year after year the incoming tide of these visitors commences about the middle of June and continues until August. Then it almost ceases until Labor Day in September, when again the tide sets in for a month or so, and then ebbs away.

The weather has but little influence on the time of their arrival and departure. The intelligent hotel clerk, and his still more observant assistant, the hotel porter, know just the times of the coming and going of the individual elements that comprise the motley throng of New York's Summer guests.

One marked characteristic of these visitors is their clannishness. The various larger cities of the South and Southwest, as a rule, send their residents to certain hotels, and these are known to the clerks of the various hotels as the New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City houses. New Orleans is about the first city to be represented. The majority of the New Orleanites arrive about June 15, and, as a rule, repair to two Broadway hotels—the Marlborough and the Vendome. The reason for this, so far as the first-named house is concerned, is that the chief clerk served for years in the same capacity at the old New York Hotel, now no more, and which for twenty-five years or more was the home of so many Southerners when in this city. Savannah, Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, Selma, Galveston, and other large and small cities send their residents here in late June. These usually go to the hotels and boarding houses between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets and between Lexington and Seventh Avenues.

Then, in turn, come those from Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, Memphis, and other Southwestern towns, and finally Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other cities of the Northwest send their quota. Those from the Southwest and West arrive about July and make the Holland House, Waldorf, Plaza, and Savoy their headquarters. The New Yorkers in search of friends from any of the cities named can generally find them by inquiring at the hotels or boarding houses indicated. In July they begin to disperse, to return in early September on their way South or West from the various watering places and Summer resorts.

GOWN OR WRAPPER.

IT is probably only in Brooklyn, the borough of homes and churches, that they call 'em so. In New York they are tea gowns, and this was one of the most elaborate of its kind.

It was during the performance of "Diplomacy," on Thursday night at the Montauk Theatre. It was the same company that produced the play in New York. It was across the water for one night only, and the house was crowded. It was difficult to get seats and many were standing.

An interested party of women, which occupied seats in the rear of the orchestra circle, criticised the play as it went on, explained the motives of the different characters and the causes of the different contretemps. The gowns did not appear to interest them until after the wedding scene, when Miss Anglin appears in this elaborate tea or house gown. Every woman dotes upon gowns of this kind, and these women were no exception to the rule. They gave a long-drawn "Oh-h-h-h" of satisfaction which one of them voiced:

"Ain't that a pretty wrapper?" she cried in a tone of delight.

WHEN MARRYING IN HASTE.

THERE is not the slightest possibility of repenting at leisure of a hasty marriage, so far as a girl's clothes are concerned, in these days of quick service. She may be a June bride, a July bride, or a January bride, and it is all the same so far as her lingerie goes. She can get as pretty clothes as any girl could wish, and any bride delight in, at the shortest possible notice.

She can spend an hour or two in the shop in the morning, and at night her trousseau will be sent home complete, and she can spend any where from $12 to $100 a set for it, or any amount over it if she goes into real laces. It will be individual, something that no other bride and no other woman, for that matter, will ever wear, and will suit her particular style. To think of—no, it is not to be thought of, the little slender woman wearing the same style undergarments that are worn by her big, robust sister!

This is what the large woman will wear. Take a gown, for instance. It will be simple in outline and in trimming. It will be made to cling somewhat to her figure, for she can bear it. There may be a sheer and simple yoke of lace, there may be a simple little monogram for the embroidery. Or the neck will be cut low and the sleeve will be of a draped design, slashed up to the shoulder and showing the plump arm beneath. But that would never do for the slender, petite woman.

Her gown is made all ruffles and fluffs and frills. There are no clinging lines, and the ruffles are edged with lace, and finally when the gown is ready for her to jump into, her delicate face looks out of the frills of lace like a mermaid's from the sea foam.

The designer of the undergarments is as much an artist as any designer of outside frocks. She never makes two garments alike. It would seem impossible to the ordinary individual to make an infinite number of trousseaus and give to every one an individuality, but that is where the onlookers differ from the artist-designer. The variety in the sleeves to a robe de chambre differs infinitely. For instance, there is the short sleeve, simply a little puff at the shoulder for the woman who cannot sleep with her arms covered and—she never forgets this—who has pretty, plump arms. There are sleeves which end

bow sleeves and end with frills below the elbow and sleeves which fall well over the wrist. This is without reference to draped sleeves and slashed sleeves and many others of all known and some unknown varieties.

As to the under garments which are worn during the day quite as much care is taken with them. The chemise must suit the wearer in being plain and well-fitting or full and fluffy. The petticoats and drawers no longer depend upon yokes and gathering strings for a fit. They set smoothly over the hips because they are fitted with tiny gores, and to each woman her garments are fitted as carefully as her dress skirts. The stout woman no longer pins her faith to yokes in anything, for while there is a pretense of fitting in the yoke, below it the material fulls out, and the last state of that woman is worse than the first. That is to say, there is sure to be a wrinkle in the gown she wears over those yokes.

The underwaist does not basque below the waist, and it frequently stops short some time before the waist line is reached. In this case it may be a little bolero fulled or fitting plain, according to the wearer. It may be made in the shape of a fichu and fasten in the back, or it may be a little lace affair, not a shred of cloth in it, and not even a strap over the shoulder in the way of a sleeve. It may be a neatly fitted waist of lawn or nainsook, intended to do duty, as its name implies, as an actual corset cover. Many of the garments which go by that name reveal more than they conceal of the handsome corset beneath them.

To return to the possibility of marrying in haste and obtaining a beautiful trousseau, there is a record case of a wealthy New York girl who did this. She was married exactly a week from the day her engagement was announced. The trousseau was ordered two days after the engagement was made known, and in four days—the night before the wedding—it was delivered to the bride. This trousseau cost $2,000, and it took just two hours to order it.

It is not difficult to invest $2,000 in lingerie. This one referred to included twelve sets of five pieces each, several extra skirts for dress occasions, several extra underwaists, the little lace affairs which are so pretty to look at, so dainty to wear, and go to make up an evening toilet. Also there were breakfast sacques, breakfast gowns, and boudoir gowns.

It took some time longer to prepare the $2,000 trousseau, for in making the selections of garments the fine embroideries already on them were changed for others of original designs. An establishment of girls was then turned on to the work and it was delivered in time.

Trousseaus are made to order when desired, but when it is not done there are the original models from which to make selections, each in its box, five pieces in a set and a pretty sachet tied in each corner. An infinite variety can be chosen, each set of an entirely different style if desired. For the girl who is marrying in haste, in addition to the fitting of the garments the ribbons are changed to any style or color she may choose, and the sachets in the corners of the boxes will be of her favorite scent when they are sent home to her.

The secret of the styles of these trousseaus is preserved as carefully as the milliner and modiste preserve the styles of the model hats and gowns they receive from Paris. When a trousseau is ready to send out the heads of the establishment are invited to inspect it, but no one else outside the work room may set an eye or lay a finger upon it. If the bride herself wishes to give away the styles of her underwear to her dearest friend later she may do so, but she may be sure that the dearest friend is not wearing that same style unknown to her.

The girl who wishes to spend only $50 on her outfit can get as individual things as the girl who spends $2,000. There will not be so many of them—she will not need them—and they will not be so elaborate, but they will be dainty, original, and in good taste. She will get probably only two sets of underwear and one or two extra corset covers and skirts, with a dainty little breakfast jacket. Everything will fit, everything will be made in her style, and she will be every whit as happy and contented as the girl with the thirty-five beautiful ribbon-tied boxes, the number that went for one June bride this year.

One beautiful set of lingerie made this year was trimmed entirely with Maltese lace. Much of the best work is done by hand, and there are certain parts of all garments—the buttonholes and the finishing touches—which are also hand work. There is much openwork in the embroidery, and embroidery designs of flowers made from nature studies. Wheat is not a usual design for lingerie, but in heavy raised embroidery it was beautiful in one set in which it appeared.

Women have recently been wearing China silk skirts with their light clinging gowns, and some of these go in with the lingerie. Nainsook, however, is the material of all others for the finest of petticoats.

A FORTUNATE NURSE.

Signor Guido Bacelli, ex-Minister of Public Instruction, has acquitted himself of the task of his life to the satisfaction, so far, of his King and his country. To Signor Bacelli fell the difficult and delicate duel and his Queen. After much anxious searching he selected Signora Madalena Cuiti, a native of Tuscany, who now is one of the most pampered and autocratic members of the royal household.

For her services to the little Princess she is to receive a salary of 130 lire—equivalent to $30—a month. Upon the appearance of the baby's first tooth Signora Cuiti will be presented with the sum of 10,000 lire. An equal amount will increase her savings bank account when the Princess makes her first step unaided. Finally, when her services as nurse are no longer required, the fortunate Signora will be sent away with a present in the shape of 20,000 lire and a life pension of 100 lire a month.

CAUSE OF THEIR COOLNESS.

There is a business man of Batavia, up the State, who is not on very friendly terms with his lawyer just now. The Batavian may not be angry, he may not even think he is, but the lawyer notices that his manners have an arctic tinge when they meet.

It came about in this way: This business man is a Christian Scientist. His faith was not strong enough, however, to bring up his son in the straight and narrow path in which he should have traveled, for the younger man developed his fancy for drink to such an extent that the father could no longer put up with him as a partner in his business. To arrange a dissolution of that partnership the business man visited his lawyer, who is not at all in sympathy with the religious beliefs of his client. The lawyer listened while the father recounted his troubles, and then turning upon his client brusquely exclaimed:

"Put your son out of business? Nonsense, Sir, nonsense! Your son doesn't drink; you only think he does!"

The partnership was dissolved eventually, and the Batavia people consider this little prelude to it no end of a joke. That is why lawyer and client barely speak as they pass by.

QUIETING A JUSTICE.

One of the Justices of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, although just in the prime of life, is very careful of his health. For this reason he either rides or drives at sunrise every morning through Brooklyn's beautiful park. Another habit he has, which may be due to his care for his health, or for other reasons, is to visit a manicuring establishment about once a week. When seated at the manicure's table he becomes loquacious under the gentle influence of the young woman whose duty it is to attend to his hands. After opening the conversation with some original remark about the weather, he almost invariably tells of his early drive, dwelling particularly upon the beauty of the sunrise.

After listening to the learned gentleman's remarks for about the sixty-sixth time his fair attendant became a trifle tired, and set about finding a way of introducing a new topic. She at last hit upon it, and calmly awaited his Honor's coming.

He came in due season, and began with the stereotyped formula. She waited until he began to describe his method of hitching up the horse, when she broke in on him with the question: "Pardon me, but what do you do? Are you a milkman or an expressman?"

The Justice sat paralyzed for a moment, debating as to whether he should commit her for contempt. Since then, although he has visited the same establishment several times, he has carefully avoided this particular young lady.

That Alabaster Neck.

"It is no use trying for an alabaster neck, girls," said the handsome woman, "if you were not born with it. You may make it a bit plumper with hot baths and olive oil, by exercise and filling out the chest by proper breathing; you may make it whiter with cucumber milk, but recognize your limitations and be content when you have done the best that you may. I saw a grizzly old carpenter at his work the other day and he had the nearest approach to that alabaster neck we read about of any one I have ever seen. It was plainly visible with his old shirt turned away in front. Contrasting strikingly with the darker skin of his throat above was a neck as white as milk, without a hollow, without a bone, without a line. It is no use; a beauty, like a genius, is born, not made. We must freshen up our brown necks as best we may, and in the meantime give thanks that we are not grizzled carpenters even with alabaster necks thrown in."

'Twas Her First Love.

On a corner stood a little barefoot girl in her rags. Her soiled, pudgy little hands hugged another bundle of rags caressingly to her stained, dimpled cheek, while she enjoyed all the joys of young motherhood. The bundle was her "baby." Tied with a string near one end, the rags formed into a head. Another string about the middle produced the effect of a waist line. A young man saw the happy little mother. "What's that?" he asked, resting a hand on the unkempt hair of the child.

"My dolly," she said, hugging the rags closer.

"Your dolly, eh? What a pretty dolly. And what do you call your baby?"

"I talls it—I talls it—I talls it Bum Annie."

Before He Paid the Bill.

They ordered broiled mushrooms on toast. When the dish was served he looked at it with a calculating eye and remarked: "As near as I can figure it, these mushrooms cost about 15 cents each." She smiled, replied not, but sampled one. He followed her example, and finding the delicacy to his taste, ate another. Then she smiled once more and asked:

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

JUST at this time there is an absolute lull in all matters social. Fashion is deserting town, but as yet only in a half-hearted way. Many of the great houses are closed for the season, but their owners are constantly coming in on shopping and lunching expeditions. The popular restaurants are well filled each day and familiar faces are seen on the avenue. Those who wire or write information from the resorts are apt, just now, in their zeal, to take too many things for granted, and the appearance of the servants and the taking down of the shutters and the preparing the country house for Summer occupancy, do not necessarily mean that the family has arrived. People who are stated to be at Newport are met daily in New York. It is a time when every one is getting settled. The comparison has been made so often that the allegory is trite and a bit shopworn, but society does resemble a vast audience in a theatre, now being seated by the ushers, before the curtain moves into life and while the orchestra is tuning up. Then will come the comedy or the drama, as you please—one hopes for comedy, however—of Newport or Bar Harbor or Narragansett or Southampton or other places where the mise-en-scène is different.

The opening yesterday of the Golf Club at Newport was one of the first steps toward the gay season. The presence of Mrs. James P. Kernochan with her little court surrounding her, of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Willie Cutting, Mrs. Townsend Burden, and others gave the place a familiar look. Each day chronicles new arrivals, and the thirty-foot yacht contests have begun and promise to continue every day during the Summer. The Electra is at Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry are at Seaverge. Mr. Robert Livingston Gerry has gone abroad for his annual trip.

The hotels are open at Bar Harbor, and a few of the cottagers have arrived. The season, however, will not begin until after July 1st. Southampton is awakening, and East Hampton chronicles many arrivals. This latter place has become very popular within the past two years, and is in process of being built up. There is a small contingent of New Yorkers who are going to Canada for the Summer, and at present James J. Van Alen and a few others are enjoying the fishing in the Dominion. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and his family have gone to their cottage at Pride's Crossing, which is fast becoming a popular resort with New Yorkers, as well as Bostonians. A little later the Adirondacks, particularly the region near the Upper St. Regis, will have a representative gathering of people who do not care for Newport and the gayeties of that brilliant watering place. Among the campers will be Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Jr. The camps are very large and luxurious, and there will be a constant succession of house parties.

The week which has passed has been prolific in college and school commencements. On Tuesday evening there was a jolly dance at Princeton, and much interest was taken in Columbia, where quite a number of well-known men in society obtained their various degrees. The exercises of the University of New York on Thursday were also interesting, and among the graduates was Mr. Robert Livingston Cutting, who has been studying law for some years. On Friday will be held at Yale the Townsend prize oration for the De Forest Medal, and this will be the first of the series of exercises which will terminate with the regular commencement on June 26. Harvard will have its exercises in the week commencing June 24. To all of these many New Yorkers will go.

The end of the month will also bring the boat races, of which there will be several. The Harvard race takes place on June 27, and the races on the Hudson in the beginning of July. The crews are all now training, and society is taking active interest in these sports. There has been during the week some excellent golf at Morristown and at Rockaway, and the polo games have flourished at Devon and Bryn Mawr. There have been match and practice games at the new field near Seabright and at Rockaway. The regular match games will not begin at Rockaway until the first week in July. This coming week will see the golfing interests shifted to Baltusrol and Apawamis, and yachting begins in earnest at Newport. With the first sports of the year there is an absolute furor, and every one is talking boat or golf or polo or tennis. All the suburban trains are filled with votaries of different out-of-door games, carrying utensils of various kinds and garbed in most picturesque attire. The establishing of a coach between the Oranges and Baltusrol has been a success, and the Olden Times is engaged for quite a period to come.

The Tuxedo season is supposed to end in July, and the Morristown Spring spurt finishes about the same time. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are leaving on July 1 for Newport, where they will be this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are closing Hyde Park about the same time. But the Vanderbilts will be more or less scattered. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and her married daughters, Mrs. Schieffelin, Mrs. Morris, and Mrs. Fabbri, will be at Bar Harbor, where Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are going later on in the season, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Miss Sloane will be at Lenox. The opening of The Breakers, however, at Newport, is regarded as a good omen, although it is more than doubtful if Mrs. Vanderbilt entertains.

Bar Harbor is quite pleased over the fact that William C. Whitney has leased a cottage there, and it expects him to pass a great part of the season in it, but Mr. Whitney is migratory, and he will probably only be there a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt's returning there after several years' absence is also a cause for congratulation. Mr. Vanderbilt used to pass all his Summers at Bar Harbor during the lifetime of his mother.

The season at the Hot Springs is about over, although it is very cool in the mountains. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Charles Marshall have been there for a short stay. Mrs. Seth Barton French has closed the Barton house and she and Mr. French have come north and are at Newport.

Saratoga has always a preliminary season. There are a few people like the Rhinelanders and Kips and Capt. and Mrs. Warren C. Beach who still go to Saratoga. Richfield Springs will have a rather larger Philadelphia contingent than usual. Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller have closed their town house this week and will open their place near Richfield Springs next week. Mr. Taller will do a great deal of coaching, and there will be the usual run of the hounds later in the season.

The Dodge family are abroad, or at least quite a number of them, and so Weatogue, the family country town, will not be as gay this Summer as usual. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge is to visit Mrs. Forbes Leith at Fyvie Castle, in Scotland, Walter Phelps Dodge is in Paris, and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dodge are also abroad.

Mr. David Calhoun of St. Louis is entertaining a large party from New York, among whom are Miss Marie Whitmore and Miss Mary Stone Field. Mrs. Joseph Lucas of St. Louis gave the party a large dinner at her country seat near the city. The party drove out on a break and four. All the women guests were graduates of Miss Brown's school in this city and included the Misses Hawes, Steedman, and Drummond of St. Louis. The party drove back to the city, after dinner, by moonlight.

Society was at the races yesterday, and there was a large contingent from the Meadow Brook colony. The annual Spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club was another event of importance, to which many of those living in Westchester and on the Sound repaired. There was a reception at the Larchmont Yacht Club.

On Tuesday, the anniversary of the declaration of the war of 1812 will be celebrated by the Native Society of the United States, Daughters of 1812. There will be a lawn fête at the country residence of Mrs. Howard M. Nesmith, and an old-fashioned picnic.

The June weddings in New York of fashionable importance are not yet over. The marriage of Miss Margery Lanmann Bucklin, daughter of Mrs. N. Sartell Prentice, and Marshall Hill Clyde of Philadelphia, is to be celebrated on Tuesday next at noon in the chantry of Grace Church. Miss Mary L. Prentice will be the maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. Mr. Clyde's best man will be his brother, B. F. Clyde, and David H. Lanmann and William P. Clyde, Jr., will be the ushers. On Wednesday, June 19, the marriage of Miss Harriet Lawton and Sydney Allen Lawton will take place at Grace Church chantry.

A number of marriages out of town that are to be celebrated in June are also of much interest in this city. Miss Marie Melville Truesdale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Truesdale of this city and Greenwich, Conn., and Richard M. Bissell of Chicago, are to be married on Tuesday, June 25, at Indian Field, Greenwich, Conn., and a special train will convey the New York guests to the wedding. A large number of invitations have been issued. The floral decorations are to be superb, and immediately after the ceremony the couple will leave on W. E. Bliss's yacht, Felicia, for this city, and on the following day will sail for Europe on the Teutonic. Miss Truesdale's attendants will be Miss Amy Jessup of Scranton, Penn.; Miss Mina Wilson of Minneapolis, Miss Hazel Martin of Chicago, and Miss Grace Hubbell of Greenwich. Arthur Bissell will act as best man, and Victor Elling, Frank Hamlin, Calvin Truesdale, Mr. Kernan, Mr. Halsey, and Mr. Hammell are to be the ushers. The Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively will officate.

At the wedding on June 26, at Burlingame, Cal., of Miss Mary Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Scott, and Walter S. Martin, a brother of Peter Martin, the bridesmaids will include Miss Caro Crockett, Miss Susanne Green, Miss Jennie Crocker, sister of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, and the Misses Frances and Grace Hopkins. Miss Scott is well known in this city, where she has spent much time as the guest of Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. C. B. Alexander.

The first of the week announcement was made of the engagement of Edward Russell Thomas, son of Gen. Samuel Thomas, and Miss Linda Lee. This was followed by the further announcement that the wedding would be on June 29, at Louisville, Ky., the home of the bride. The wedding is to be extremely quiet, as Gen. Thomas's health is in a precarious state. It will be recalled that the fête given for the Stony Wold Sanitarium was to have been held on the beautiful grounds of Gen. Thomas's estate at Ardsley, but owing to his being taken ill it was held elsewhere. Miss Lee, who is the daughter of William Paca Lee, will have no attendants, and Mr. Thomas will also have none. It is to be celebrated in the chapel of St. John's Episcopal Church there.

The marriage of the Hon. William Beresford of England and Miss Florence Miller, daughter of Gardiner L. Miller of Providence, will be celebrated in St. Stephen's Church on Monday. Mr. Beresford was a member of Lord Strathcona's Horse in the war with the Boers. They will spend much time after their wedding in British Columbia, where Mr. Beresford owns an extensive property.

The engagement was announced in THE TIMES of Friday of Miss Helen Dominick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick, and Howard Alexander Smith, son of Dr. A. Alexander Smith. Miss Dominick is the younger sister of Mrs. Andrew Varick Stout, (Miss Ethel Gardner Dominick,) whose wedding was celebrated in April last.

Albert Barnes Boardman and his two sons, who sailed the middle of the week for Europe, will join Mrs. Boardman and Miss Cecil Boardman there. Mrs. Boardman and her daughter sailed in April to be absent until September. They went first to Paris and then to London, where Mrs. Boardman's sister, Miss Geraldine Bonner, is stopping. Miss Bonner is well known for her contributions to The San Francisco Argonaut, and has also recently written a successful novel, besides doing much other literary work.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Sartell Prentice have taken a cottage on the Litchfield Hills, in Connecticut, and will summer there. Their daughter, Miss Mary L. Prentice, will make her début next Winter. She is to be the maid of honor at the wedding on Tuesday of her half-sister, Miss Margery L. Bucklin, to Mr. Clyde.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander and Dr. Isaac L. Kip and Mrs. Kip will leave early the coming week for Saratoga. Mrs. Marcus Daly and Mrs. J. Carroll Brown left last week for Hamilton, Mont., where they will spend some weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Martin (Miss Florence Brokaw) and Mr. and Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert (Miss Lilla Brokaw) are at their Long Island homes, Martin Hall and Sunshine, at Great Neck, for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kerr, (Miss Olive Grace,) who have recently returned from abroad, are also at Great Neck, and are giving several house parties.

Mrs. Henry S. Sedley may go to England for the Summer instead of Tuxedo. She has been kept at her city house by the serious illness of her younger son, who is now recovering from an attack of pneumonia. Her elder daughter, Miss Barbara Sedley, is the guest of Mrs. J. J. Alexandre at her cottage on the Sound.

Neither the date nor the place of the marriage of Peter Martin of San Francisco and Miss Lily May Oelrichs have yet been decided upon, but it is said that the ceremony will take place in August either at St. Joseph's or St. Mary's Catholic Church at Newport. The date for formal announcement of the engagement is now set for June 20.

Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers gave a luncheon at her residence in Morristown on Thursday. Her guests included, among others, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. Marmaduke Tilden, and Miss Hopkins. Mrs. William T. Letchford gave two luncheons during the week, one on Tuesday and the other on Wednesday, the latter being followed by cards. Among her guests were Mrs. Tiers, Mrs. Colgate, Mrs. Henry F. Taylor, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Oliver Adams, and others.

Mrs. Robert Struthers, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Henry B. Taylor, will summer in Canada. Miss Adeline Robinson, who has been the guest of Mrs. Eugene H. Outerbridge, will also go to Canada for a portion of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Alexandre are at Shore Acres, their place on the cliffs at Fort Wadsworth, S. I. Mr. Alexandre has a long private wharf, from which rustic steps lead up to Shore Acres, and Mr. Alexandre's yacht Sappho has an anchorage close by.

The wedding of Miss Edith Congreve and Shirley Onderdonk will be celebrated at Durham, Mass., on Monday, June 24. It is to be small and quiet, as Miss Congreve and her mother are in mourning. Miss Congreve is the stepdaughter of the late Hamilton Smith, elder brother of the late Ballard Smith. Mrs. Smith is quite ill and is under the care of two nurses. Mr. Onderdonk and his bride will sail for Europe almost immediately after the wedding and will visit in England, where they have a number of relatives.

Mrs. Charlton T. Lewis and the Misses Lewis of Morristown, N. J., have gone abroad and will summer in Germany. Much of their time will be spent in the romantic Hartz Mountains. Dr. Lewis will join them later on.

Each ship coming into port from Europe brings so many Americans that it would seem as if the season in London were not so very attractive after all. It had been thought that in the absence of State functions, the Americans who wanted to get into society over there would have it all their own way. It seems, however, that the Londoners are becoming once more a bit clannish, and the Americans are doing much flocking by themselves. The week was notable for New Yorkers by the wedding of Miss Hall, the adopted sister of Miss Van Wart, and Mr. Hare at St. Paul's, Knightbridge. This wedding was to have taken place in April, but was postponed on account of the illness of Miss Van Wart. After the ceremony, there was a reception at the Van Wart house, in Curzon Street, and American society was very well represented. It is said that the bride wore on her wedding day, among other trinkets, a chain and locket which had been given her by many poor children in London, whom she and Miss Van Wart had befriended. The rest of the week is a record of the opera, at which were seen Mrs. Bradley Martin, who is now established in her house in Chesterfield Gardens; Mrs. Dudley Leigh, Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Newhouse, Lady Cunard, Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, Mr. and Mrs. Lulu Harcourt, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Parkinson Sharpe, and the rest of the colony.

Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and her daughters have been in Paris and have just returned. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck gives a children's dance and some dinners with a little dancing afterward during this month. Mrs. Ogden Mills has also been in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will arrive this week in New York, and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Tompson are on the same ship with them. Within the next fortnight, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen will have arrived or sailed. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies are at present in Paris.

Other English news is not plentiful. Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, is passing her first year of widowhood quietly at Deepdene. She has not been in London this season. Cora, Lady Strafford, as she is sometimes called, who was Mrs. Colgate of this city, has been entertaining a little in a mild way. She gave a musicale recently in London. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet have only taken Spencer House for a few weeks, and they may after all return to America in time for the brilliant close of the Newport season. Gen. and Mrs. Eaton gave a large dinner in honor of the Duke of Cambridge. After dinner there was a musicale at which sang Yvette Guilbert and Mr. Denham Price. Mrs. Eaton is a sister of Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt.

Several items of interest to Americans have been described by the fashionable gazetteers in London. At the concert given by the Baroness de Meyers, at which Yvette Guilbert sang, were Mrs. Jack Leslie, Lady Cunard in dainty white and a hat of white roses, and Mrs. Leggett in black and white, and Mrs. Beaumont (Miss Fellows of New York) in a very fetching gown. At the Opera the same night—about a fortnight ago—Mme. von Andre was in sequined black; Mrs. Bradley Martin with the most gorgeous jewels, and Mrs. Dudley Leigh in pale gray blue with French touches of black and a spray of pink roses slung across her bodice. Miss Sturgis was in white, with a wreath of silver in her hair, and Mrs. Newhouse wore her wonderful pearls.

The Paris season is over. Paris becomes very warm in June, and people are flocking to the seashore and the country. The Hotel Ritz is as usual one of the American headquarters, and at tea in the afternoon and at dinner one may see Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss Goelet, Mr. James Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who have just returned from their automobile trip through Switzerland; Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and other well-known Americans. Mrs. Astor will pay a short visit to London before she sails for America.

Among the recent entertainments in Paris was a dinner given by Walter Phelps Dodge at the Ritz. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John C. Eno, Mrs. Scott Grant, and Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Graves.

Mrs. Ballard Smith and her son will sail for Europe on Thursday, July 4. Mrs. Smith will take a cottage at Dinard for the season. Miss Barbara Sedley, who was to sail on June 20, will postpone her trip to England until July 4 or 10. She is to spend the Summer with the Harrison-Broadheads.

Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Bush of London have been spending several weeks in New York. Mr. Bush is here on business and he and Mrs. Bush have had several dinners given in their honor. John Davis, recently gave one for them at his residence, and Creighton Webb also gave a dinner in their honor at the Waldorf.

JUNE

Mindanao's Wild Tribes.

DAVAO, Mindanao, April 25.—Opportunity to compare the Moros bound to the United States by treaty and those left to follow their own impulses, with no extraordinary restraint upon them and no subsidy in recognition of special rights, has been furnished the Civil Commission in visits to Jolo and to the southern ports of this island in the last fortnight. Sovereignty of a Sultan is acknowledged here as well as in Jolo. It means nothing more in respect to power, and considerably less in respect to income, for, having no salary from the United States or England, or revenue from other sources to enable him to live at his ease, the Sultan here resides with his brother to save expenses, and works to support himself like the lowliest of his subjects. If luck did not come his way when international prizes were given out he shows no signs of resentment, but eschews luxuries with the calmness of one whom the prestige of birth satisfies. Had chance ever thrown the Moro hosts in conflict, the Mindanao Sultan by mere weight of numbers might have possessed himself of the fine clothing and jewels of the other and of his dominion as well. He has trained his people in other lines than those of conquest, and if he feels the need of comfort because of his present deprivations he may probably get it in the reflection that in the long run he and his will probably be better off than his neighbors of the same faith in the Sulu group.

Jolo people have learned some of the tricks of trade. They understand perfectly that Americans and their money are soon parted, and know how to multiply prices several times when visitors go among them. Watching their operations it seems a pity that so much good coin should go so far wrong. It might better fill the pockets of a clever white trader, stocked yearly for visitors with a cargo of ancient and outlandish gewgaws, mainly murderous, pulled out of the junk piles or cheap factories at home.

The spirit of the Mindanao Moro is progressive enough to make good this opportunity. Among the bolos which the commission's party lugged aboard their ship, and which will doubtless be exhibited at home some time and stir the envy of friends whose turn at curio hunting is yet ahead, were some wicked specimens bearing the imprint of a Hartford (Conn.) firm, which has clearly undertaken to furnish not only the metal for these implements, but a coating that passes for the gore of heathen combat. Woman's dainty fancy runs in that line when she is not buying the contents of a native ragbag.

It is said that the Lake Lanao Moros have developed industry and trade by their own efforts until they have become a prosperous as well as a keen people. Evidences of it have appeared along the south coast. At Zamboanga, a datto, or tribal chief, has discovered that there is money in the saloon business. He is getting his share of prosperity from that source, dresses in white duck like a European, speaks Spanish well, is learning English, and shows every promise both by choice of occupation and mental industry of gaining an enviable status as student and political factor.

He professes to have no use for his wares on personal account, and to confine the distribution of genuine old Highland Scotch, made in Germany, as the labels testify, to less abstemious natives and Americans. But a datto's point of view is sometimes peculiar. In Jolo, for instance, there is quite a liking for champagne among the royal connections, when money not royal may be induced to buy it. Since the Koran forbids the use of any intoxicant, it has been necessary to reconcile the people to their indulgence. This has resulted by convincing them that when champagne touches royal lips it turns to water. Its use so far not having been sufficient to tangle the royal legs, that assertion is not to be disputed, even if any one had the hardihood to attempt it. In view of the Zamboanga datto's opportunity and of his manifest aspirations, his principles, interests, and appetite will doubtless find a way to harmonize with civilized enlightenment.

Where the commission's party encountered the Moro in Mindanao, he has been found so alert in trade as to suggest that possibly he may starve out Chinese competition whenever he may set about it. The Chinese even now seem to apprehend such an outcome. There is nothing they would like so well as to be considered like Americanos, even if they cannot become citizens, as witness their decoration of the town at Jolo and the noisy powder they have burned at other places visited by the commission. At Cattabato they were the chief entertainers on private account. One of them there opened his doors and invited within visitors from the ship, to a table that must have taxed the town's resources, solid and liquid; and at parting he pressed upon them bolts of native cloth and other souvenirs of considerable value.

An incident is told of a town containing but four Chinese, who paid unwittingly for a celebration of Washington's Birthday. Some American soldiers prepared a subscription list in which they put down the commander of the troops for $100, the Presidente of the town for $100, inferior officers and civil officials for amounts varying from $10 to $50, and the four Chinese for $25. Making every subscription paid except that of the Chinese, they presented the list to them, and each promptly paid his assessment. The $100 thus collected furnished a sufficiency of decoration, hired a hall, and secured the services of a native band for a ball that night. Chinese have no lack of humor, but this time they declared that they felt honored by the privilege of providing alone for the celebration; that they would gladly have paid more if they had supposed no others were to contribute, and that when another American holiday came around they hoped to make amends for the shortcomings of this one. Since then they have carried their heads high, and have smiled so patronizingly on every one else as to put their townsmen in doubt as to the real landing place of that holiday joke.

Moro chances for outside trade have been limited. They know few buyers, except merchants in the nearest port, mainly Chinese, in disposing of their products. But in dealing with the commission's party they understood both how to get top prices for articles in chief demand and how to dispose of all that they had to sell by making concessions, whenever a point thereby was to be gained. Some of their dattos proved excellent leaders in this respect, for with eyes busy in keeping track of their people, they would stroll along wherever haggling over prices was in progress, and, taking from the native the article he had to sell, would pass it over to the buyer as a gift or for a price to be named by the buyer. There were thus few salable Moro goods left over at any of the three settlements which the commission visited on the south coast of this island, and much more money remained behind in Mindanao than in Jolo.

The natives found that an appearance of generosity by themselves paid, and probably it was displayed with that view. Perhaps one instance in which another motive actuated the giver occurred when a daughter of Commissioner Ide recognized words that she learned in Samoa in the speech of a native. She addressed him in that tongue, which so delighted him that he loosened the band which held up his trousers, and speedily disengaging himself from that highly colored garment, passed it over as a present to the visitor.

Apart from the Moros, the human exhibit at Zamboanga and Cattabato was as uninteresting as other people's children. Filipinos created some diversion at the latter place by dressing themselves in fancy cloths as savage warriors, and carrying helmets, shields, and spears, but they became commonplace when they spoke. At this place, however, some of the so-called wild tribes came in to enliven the reception. Chief among them figured the Gogobos, who make holes in their ears nearly as large as the lobe, and stretch the openings to pass through them a button quite the diameter of a half-dollar silver piece. The button presses the inner side of the ear, and is connected by a rivet with a bone disk from four to six inches in diameter. The disk usually covers all of the upper ear and hangs to the end of the jaw, often making the wearer look as if a saucer had been plastered at each side of his head. Suspended from the shoulders across the back hangs a bag, capacious enough for all the wearer's small belongings, and studded thick with fancy beadwork. Bells are attached like tassels to the bag. They jingle when he moves, as if he had come out for a sleigh ride. There is often also a fringe of bells around the bottom of the jacket, at the sleeves, and from the trousers, or skirt below.

Beads appear also in lavish ubiquity, attached to every article of wear. The dress of men is graded, but that most prized is of a spotted maroon. When it appears as a turban, it signifies that the wearer has killed one man, a turban and jacket of the stuff stand for two killings, and a full suit for three or more. The women run to decoration in the form of brass rings, encircling the arms from the wrist upward, and the legs from the ankle half way to the knee. Some of them cover their toes with tight-fitting brass circlets.

A Filipino in any attire besides such finery looks insignificant. Here, as elsewhere, the show dress of that race is black. In any assemblage that habit marks the superior man hereabout. It is said that when the Germans in earlier years despaired of extending their trade to the Philippines some genius conceived the idea of gathering in Berlin and other cities of that realm all the discarded black derbys, of squat German model, and shipping them to the Philippines. It was a brilliant stroke, for it set a fashion that became standard, and no self-respecting Filipino considers himself equipped without one. A suit of black is a desirable, if not an indispensable, accompaniment of this headgear. When a native can be so attired, he struts about in the heat of continual Summer with the air of the Manila grandee of the ante-American period who, slipping on a banana peel one day and spreading over his face a proboscis that had been his chief pride, exclaimed: "Faugh! This comes of walking on the earth."

Along with the Gogobos and Moros found here are various tribes having local designations, but classed generally by the Moros as Manobos, meaning wild men, the syllable "Ma" being an islandic term for tribe—Malanaos meaning the Moros who live near Lake Lanao. Most of them hold slaves and acquit themselves in approved heathen fashion, although they seem mild-mannered enough in white presence. If a tribesman wandering forth meets one of another tribe and can capture him, the captive becomes the slave of the captor. That method of adding to slave possessions, however, is less common than by purchase or for debt. There is a man here who has served another for ten years for a debt of $30, no part of which has been paid. If the slave by any chance could raise that amount of money, it would buy his freedom. Otherwise, he must continue to serve the creditor as field hand, servant, or in any other way that the owner may choose. No penalty may be visited on the owner should he kill a slave, although by unwritten law he must not do so wantonly. On the other hand, the owner must provide the slave with a sufficiency of food and with necessary clothing and shelter.

Although all the tribes recognize and practice slavery, holders of slaves are comparatively few. Obligations on the owner prevent all except those who can afford an establishment from indulging in these appurtenances. Some of the tribes do not hold them or believe in slavery. Among these are the Samales, whom the American troops found starving and who would have become extinct before this time but for help from that source. Now the Samales furnish all the labor around Davao. The greatest slaveholders are the Moros of the central district, of which Catabato is the outlet. They seem ready to get them in any way. An example was furnished during the visit of the commission of this proclivity. Gymbangn, one of the up-country dattos, coming to town to show himself to the commission, arrived ahead of the visitors, and the guards of Peang and Ali, local dattos, refused to let him land, lest the commission might come upon a slaughter pen instead of a dovecote in the morning. When Gymbangn's boats were stopped he sent word to Peang and Ali that he would give $200 for the guards who stopped him. It was a tempting offer, but Peang and Ali declined it because they estimated the heads of the guards, the only part of those worthies that Gymbangn really wished to buy, worth more money under the circumstances. At another time a deal at $20 each might probably have been closed.

Not long ago, indeed, Peang and Ali did nothing on joint account, their two followings having always been hostile. The Americans undertook to reconcile them and finally succeeded by arranging a marriage between Peang's daughter and Ali. All the American officers were invited to the wedding. When they reached the bride's house they learned that the augur whom Peang consulted had declared 5 o'clock in the morning the propitious hour for the ceremony. Peang provided a miscellany of modern decoctions which served to keep the guests awake until the ceremony was over. Since then the clans of Peang and Ali have not only worked well in harness, but never cease praising the Americans, whom they wish to keep with them as lifelong friends. This wish is hardly reciprocated, considering that the regiment, the Thirty-first Infantry, was dumped along the south coast in December, 1899, and has since been in isolation here, but the suspicion that Peang and Ali may not be left alone after all, in the absence of all news of getting out, is responsible for the following:

"Why is the Thirty-first like a mother-in-law?"

"Because it will never go away."

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

Where Whistlers Are Unpopular

TO whistle at night on the fifth floor of the Hoffman House is to invite the wrath of the long-time occupants of that particular section of the hotel that has been designated "Paradise Row." Among the roomers there are George Crouch and the hotel cashier, W. C. Earle. Charles Walsh recently vacated his room, and it is occasionally occupied by a stranger. One of the more recent tenants was Col. Joyce, the portly gentleman with flowing white locks who claims to be the author of "Laugh, and the world laughs with you."

When Dr. John H. Girdner organized his Society for the Suppression of Needless Noises he appointed Mr. Crouch Chairman of the Committee for the Suppression of Whistling.

Occupants of rooms in "Paradise Row" had been slumbering peacefully in the very early morning one day last week until two of them were awakened by very shrill whistling.

Mr. Crouch was one of these. Throwing on a bathrobe, he traced the sounds to the room occupied by Col. Joyce. Rapping on the door, Mr. Crouch said:

"We occupy rooms here for sleeping purposes, and the gentlemen with quarters on this hallway would be pleased if you would cease whistling."

Col. Joyce did not deign to reply, and a moment later started "The Last Rose of Summer" with variations.

Mr. Crouch, very much annoyed, pounded on the door of Col. Joyce's room and addressed its occupant in very emphatic language. But Col. Joyce instead of heeding it changed his whistle to "The Mocking Bird," which Mr. Crouch construed as a personal affront and replied in kind. Sleep thereafter was out of the question.

When Col. Joyce went down stairs for breakfast he inquired as to the identity of the occupant of No. 53. He was informed that the tenant was Mr. Crouch, and lodged a complaint against him for annoying him. Explanations were made by the clerk and by Cashier Earle, the latter remarking that Col. Joyce was at fault and that he heard Mr. Crouch politely request the Colonel to stop whistling.

The Colonel was mollified, and, seeking out Mr. Crouch, said:

"I am sorry if I disturbed you last night. But the fact is my brain is so active that whistling relieves me. I will atone for my offense by writing you a few verses. I am, as you probably know, the author of 'Laugh and the world laughs with you.'"

"You may be," responded Mr. Crouch, "and possibly you are the author of 'Beautiful Snow,' but you certainly are a very bad and very disturbing whistler, and the combination puts you in danger of being lynched."

Mr. Crouch did not receive the promised poetry, but Col. Joyce vacated his room after receiving this effusion from the former:

A REFRAIN.

With apologies to the author (?) of "Laugh and the World Laughs with You."

I.

Whistle when no one is near you,
Whistle, but whistle alone,
Whistle where no one can hear you;
And you will do much to atone.

II.

Whistle as whistles the ploughboy,
With no one to hear but his team;
Whistle as whistles the cowboy,
In the wilds where the coyotes scream.

III.

Whistle as whistles the seaman,
As he pipes to the roar of the sea,
But, hang it, don't whistle to me, man,
Or I'll scoot out of Room 53.

Where the Color Line Grew Faint.

THAT she was of Southern birth was self-evident; that she had Southern prejudices was made known. While her heart was in the right place, she still believed in keeping negroes in the right place also—according to her own measure of where that place was located. Her tongue testified to this. Hailing as she did from the land of "Jim Crow" cars, she protested indignantly when a well-dressed and evidently well-to-do negro—three-fourths white—entered a Pullman sleeper on the Baltimore and Ohio which drew out of Cincinnati. He was accompanied by two children, aged about eighteen months and four years respectively. They were in mourning—perhaps for their mother. The Southern woman's ire was kindled rather than cooled when one or two Northern travelers, after hearing what she had to say, declared that colored people had as many rights in a public conveyance as anybody else. She disputed the proposition, but did it with dignity, for she was a woman of refinement, not at all loud of voice.

The evening wore away and all the passengers retired, including the negro father and his two bairns. And about midnight every one on the car was disturbed. A child passenger was taken ill and the efforts of a masculine voice to soothe it became a disturbing element in the somnolent exercises of the period. The voice was full of affection, but evidently the hand was untrained in taking care of babies. Some of the passengers growled, others were sympathetic. One was active, active though she knew that the baby wail came from a little pickaninny for whom she had expressed such profound contempt earlier in the evening. The woman from the South hurriedly dressed, and, ringing for a porter, told him to have the father bring her the child. She carried it to the smoking compartment, which was by this time vacant, soothed it as a woman can soothe fretful children, discovered what was the matter with it, applied some simple remedy, and finally crooned it to sleep, as no doubt her own "black mammy" had often crooned her to sleep in the long ago.

At Washington the next day as she was leaving the train the child's father approached and said: "Madam, I wish to thank you for your kindness to my little girl."

"You are welcome," she replied, somewhat shortly, and they went their several ways.

After Fifteen Years.

They boarded the train at Newark. Of about the same age, one was dressed in the garb of a Roman Catholic cleric, the other wore the apparel of a workingman, one of those fortunate workingmen who have for many years held on to what President McKinley once said was a valuable asset—a job. They were in the smoker. The priest carried a prayer book, the other a dinner pail. The cleric lighted a perfecto, the other pulled at a brierwood pipe.

The man of the cloth was about to settle himself for a few devotional minutes evidently, for his prayer book was open, when his eye fell upon the other. He arose, and walking over slapped the workingman on the shoulder, and, without saying a word, looked him straight in the eye. There was instant commotion and emotion. He of the dinner pail gathered, so to speak, him of the cloth to his arms and exclaimed, "Ben, Ben, how are you?"

"Well, well," said the preacher, "what are you doing in this part of the country?"

"Railroading," was the brief answer. "You know we go all over; and what are you doing here?"

"Preaching, you know we go all over," responded the priest with a wave of the hand.

"How is Jennie?"

"Well; we have six children."

"You don't mean it?" and then they settled down to conversation, and passengers near them learned that they had grown up together in a Western town, that one took to theology and the other to railroading, and that they hadn't seen each other before for fifteen years.

At the Hoboken Station they walked to the ferry arm in arm, and it is pretty safe to say that they will see a good deal of each other in the future, if they both remain in the East.

The Romance of Thatmaiyo Bridge

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

AWAY on the borders of an ancient kingdom of Southern Asia a great gorge broke for centuries the continuity of the already sufficiently difficult road which still winds among dim teak forests and jungle-clad ranges from the banks of a turbid river through the Shan country into China. Even now, when the British Government has built rest houses and police outposts all along it, that road is best traversed in broad daylight, when it can be seen if a landslip has gouged out some portion overhanging a precipice, while the few Europeans who cross it on official business halt and gaze down with wonder into the depths of Thatmaiyo Gorge.

Riven through the mountains by some convulsion of Nature ages ago, it lies an awful gulf of shadow where, just at noon, the sunlight touches the palms far away below, while at any other time the spray of a frothing torrent mingles with the mist which hides half the dripping jungles on the less precipitous sides until these in turn give place to stunted deodars on the heights above. Yet from time immemorial a stream of native commerce passed that way into the red country—tea, silk, spices, incense, coming down on the little hill ponies' backs, which the ancestors of Boh Maiyo plundered at will. Once a frail bridge of twisted creepers spanned the narrowest part of the chasm until the father of the Boh hewed it through, just when a band of armed merchants who refused to pay his toll were crossing, and the gorge became the scene of another tragedy. Afterward, for a generation, the pack trains spent three days winding down through transverse ravines and painfully scaling the heights again, and no one refused the Boh his due, until one day an emissary of the British Government decided that such a state of affairs had lasted long enough, and orders were given for a bridge to be built.

So two ropes were made in Sheffield from little bars of steel with blisters on them smelted with charcoal in Swedish forests and afterward melted down in small plumbago crucibles, so many pounds at a time, which is a costly and Old World process, though no modern method produces the same quality of steel, and the Government demanded the best. Then the rods rolled from it were quenched in the old hardening water which is dearer than sherry, drawn into wire, and tempered in oil again by men whose skill was inherited, and when at length the ropes were finished each strand was proved to possess double the strength of common steel, while the outer ones could scarcely be scraped by a file. Coiled up on huge wooden drums, they suggested only the prosaic completion of work well done, and yet each roll of tough hard metal was to play its part in romance.

Next, Edward Kennedy, bridge builder, went up into the forests, taking with him one white assistant, several score of mechanics trained on Indian railways, and at least as many Hindu coolies, besides ponderous elephants carrying portable forges and two heavy wooden drums, whose purpose the dusky natives made vague guesses at. It was in the wet season, and several loaded beasts fell over a precipice, while at times the elephants stuck fast in the mire. A landslip also obliterated one camp, and when they neared the gorge a number of the coolies, without acquainting Kennedy of their intention, departed hurriedly for the coast, while the rest declared they had seen malevolent faces watching them among the leaves. But Kennedy, who fell sick of dysentery, and was carried in a hammock, held on stubbornly, for he had expected this, and, in due time, with a third of his followers and various valuable sundries missing, reached the gorge.

It was a listless evening some time later when he sat in the doorway of his tent puzzling over a strip of paper which was covered with what seemed Chinese characters. High above, the deodars were fading into dimness, and the ranges loomed up black and solemn against the dying light, while the last glimmer of the cooking fires only intensified the gloom. He could hear the fret of the torrent in unseen depths, and there was a drumming of moisture upon vibrating leaves, until the strangeness of it all grew oppressive, and he felt as it were translated out of the nineteenth century into the beginning of a primeval world. Then there was a sound of cautious footsteps, and Kennedy started when, half visible in the light of a dying fire, a white man approached the tent. His thin uniform was torn in places, his helmet bulged and shapeless from long exposure to sun and rain, and only the big revolver seemed cared for and new. Kennedy also noticed that both face and frame bore the stamp of the damp, hot climate in a certain gauntness, though the former was keen and resolute. Then the stranger smiled, as though enjoying his bewilderment, and waved the two Indian soldiers behind him away.

"I thought I'd come over the ranges and see you," he said. "It's very lonely here until one gets used to it; besides, I'm out of tobacco and haven't seen a white man for months."

"I am very glad," said Kennedy, passing his cigar box across. "Sit down; these are at your disposal. May I ask who you are?" and the stranger laughed as he answered, "Lieut. Cochrane, joint ruler of this delectable district with the Boh Maiyo. My jurisdiction extends so far as there is sunlight to sight a rifle in, and the Boh takes over all that's hidden in the shadow of the bush. We stalk each other on opportunity, and that's one reason I came so quietly."

"I was warned about him," said Kennedy. "Perhaps he sent me this letter Can you read it?" and opening the flimsy paper under a paraffine lamp, Cochrane nodded as he answered: "Yes; this gorge was his favorite home until I hunted him out of it; we lost several Sikhs in the process. Now he lives mostly among the peaks up there, and it's strange he hasn't already called upon you. He has persuaded some trader to write you an indignant remonstrance, pointing out that from ancient days his people were custodians of the gorge, and he cannot allow any bridge to be built across it. You are therefore politely requested to go away or take the consequences."

This time Kennedy also laughed. "It's a chance I have long been waiting for, and the bridge will be built if all the robbers between here and China object to it," he said. "They can't burn that steel rope, and save for some made in two ancient cities no steel in the East can cut it," while Cochrane answered, dryly, "No; but human bodies are not equally impervious, and if I were you I would sit close in camp and confine myself to tinned provisions. I will answer this, if I can get any one to bear the message, for the Boh has a habit of maiming those who bring him unpleasant tidings. Now, tell me all about home, for we must start long before the dawn in case the Boh, hearing of my coming, is waiting for me."

The two lonely white men sat talking long into the night, and before he flung himself down fully dressed on Kennedy's trestle cot Cochrane promised to come again, while when the former opened his eyes next morning there was no trace of either that officer or his soldiers, except that the cigar box was empty and sundry bottles littered the floor. After this nothing happened for a week or so, and Kennedy, who stretched the two stout cables across the ravine, buried the anchor plates to hold them under loads of cement, and tried with indifferent success to get an average day's work out of his colored assistants, who began to mutter that evil spirits haunted the place, while, unobserved, little wiry men watched him from the jungles. Also, as one of them afterward testified, the Boh, who took counsel with his advisers among the fastnesses of the ranges, said it would be better not to destroy the bridge just then, but to wait until it was finished, when the blow would have treble effect. "Thus," he concluded, "all shall know that this jungle is mine, and no white man will venture again to build bridges in it. Meantime, why should this stranger sit down in peace?"

Then the Boh's hand became apparent, for a timber hewer was found with his throat cut beside the log he felled. Several of the coolies fell mysteriously sick, and Kennedy, remembering Cochrane's advice, grew cautious about his food, and sent his white assistant, who, having lain helpless with fever most of the time, was glad to go back again. "I cannot do any good, and this ghastly place is crushing the life out of me," the latter said.

Sometimes there was a clinking in the darkness beyond the ravine, and when in the morning Kennedy swung himself across the awful chasm in a traveling cage, he found the print of naked feet in the mold and a few slight dents on the stout cables. Then, remembering the percentage of carbon that steel contained, he smiled, dryly, and pictured the notched edge of the native blade. Twice, also, as he stood panting beside the forges in the fierce heat of afternoon, the crash of a long gun filled the jungle with reverberations, and the first time his leading smith, a big-bearded man from beyond the Indus, stood up and cursed the heathen in the name of the Prophet, with two slugs in his arm, while the second something which whirred past Kennedy's head struck in the straight shaft of a palm, and on extraction proved to be of bright metal somewhat lighter than lead. More men mysteriously disappeared, and his sleep was broken by strange noises in the jungle or the rush of a charging boulder which narrowly missed the camp.

But, though he grew anxious and careworn, he determined to match Western stubbornness against the patient cunning of the East, and kept the remnant of his men at work in fear and trembling by pointing out that they were safer there than wandering unarmed through the bush. So he slept in the daytime and sat watching, with the rifle across his knees, all night, while day by day, as he and his taciturn opponents played out the waiting game, the bridge grew steadily. It, however, struck him as unneighborly that Cochrane never intervened, and when once he told him so the latter said, "I will do my part in due time, but you see my main object is to take the Boh red-handed, which is a difficult thing to do. We are watching each other, and the one who makes the first move gives his side away. What's that—a bullet fired at you?—it was probably made out of a rupee, the result of superstition common to West and East. They can't cut your cables, while their neighbors down country found it easy chopping telegraph wires up. Ergo, it's due to magic, and you are a wizard who can only be killed by a silver bullet. It also shows the Boh considers they have let you go far enough, and is now contemplating vigorous action."

"And what have they been doing meantime?" asked Kennedy, in choleric astonishment, while Cochrane laughed as he answered: "Amusing themselves, and seeing you did not get too happy. No, I am not going to undertake any wild-goose chase among the ranges after the Boh; can't afford to throw away my men like that, you know. My plan is to lie perdu and wait for him, but I'll leave this messenger with you; he will find me if I'm wanted badly."

He departed, leaving Kennedy in a state of righteous indignation, though the latter, who was by no means a timid man, redoubled his precautions. He had worked with Death for a neighbor before, when pestilence mowed down his comrades in Brazil, and had been shot at surveying for light railways in Western Africa. Still, he was decidedly unwilling that the Boh should destroy him or the results of his labor, and his whole heart was set upon the completion of his bridge. Therefore, with destruction hanging over his head, and sometimes descending at night to miss him by a yard or so, he continued doggedly at his dangerous task, a most unheroic, stumpy figure, in old alpaca jacket, very dingy topee, and, when the sun was bright, a pair of smoked spectacles.

At last one morning his storekeeper came running in to say, "Last night I slept outside the store and heard no one, but when the sun rose the door was open and many tools had gone. This must surely be the work of jungle devils."

Kennedy, with practiced eyes, noted what was missing, and said, half aloud: "It is time I sent Cochrane's messenger. The jungle spirits don't use sledge hammers and cold chisels, so it's fairly evident some dusky mechanic has been hiding beside the forges to study modern workshop practice. You don't understand, storekeeper, but you may remember that if by witchcraft any more tools are missing the count of your wages will be the less for it."

A week passed and nothing happened, save that the messenger returned with the laconic answer, "Keep both eyes open; he is ready to move," while Kennedy, who realized how hard it is to match the Oriental at a waiting game, drove the work forward, for at last he felt both nerve and patience yielding to the strain. Then one hot night he sat somewhat limp and dejected outside his tent, looking several years older than when he first came there. A full moon was rising blood red above the jungle through filmy vapor, and though his side of the valley lay wrapped in deep shadow he could see the growing light travel slowly across the bridge, which hung a fairylike structure above the black abyss. The sweep of the trusty cables was fair to the eye; the web of well-braced metal beneath them seemed the perfection of strength with lightness, good in design and workmanship; neither could the builder's keen inspection find any fault in it. Then he remembered how pleasant it would be to breathe the cool English air again, hear the voices of his fellows, and feel the pulse of civilization beating about him after that dreary sojourn in the primeval solitude. Already, in fancy, he could inhale the freshness of green English meadows, until a monkey chattered and recalled him to the steamy dimness of the tropics.

Some beast moved through the undergrowth; with a shock of rattling branches the monkeys fled, and the bush seemed filled with noises, then the silence that followed grew almost overwhelming. Kennedy looked about him, but no one stirred in all the camp and the fires had sunk to circles of pale embers, until he heard a sentry stumble among the creepers, and the sound brought comfort, for at least it betokened a tangible human presence. Then a stick snapped sharply, and though nothing followed he became a prey to the feeling that the surrounding blackness was filled with hostile beings; but the sentry gave no warning, and he determined to dose himself next morning, for Kennedy, who was materialistic, smiled at psychology. But the feeling would not be shaken off, and presently, hearing a rustle like that made by a tightening tent line, the bridge builder rose sharply—too late.

Something smote him from behind, and as half dazed, with fingers tightening on the rifle trigger, he turned, there was a patter of naked feet, and little men came pouring half seen out of the shadows. Once the repeater flashed, and though the bridge builder fired from the hip a choking cry rose up in answer; but it did not flash again, for some one crawling in the grass gripped his ankle and he lost his balance. Then he had only a dim recollection of hearing a clamor break out in the startled camp and seeing his alien laborers leap into the jungle, while sinewy hands closed tightly about his throat. Next, while his temples throbbed distressfully, he found himself lying bound with creepers upon the threshold of the tool store, where two little, narrow-eyed men also sat scowling at him. There was plenty of light to see them by, for the moon was clear of the forest now and the red glare of a burning hut fell athwart the bridge.

Quaint figures with naked limbs in loose drapery scurried to and fro across it, hewing at the cables with glinting blades, and wrenching up the half-laid roadway, while others plied hammers that were too heavy for those unaccustomed to wield them, or howled when as the chisels slipped from the elastic steel a comrade brought the sledge down upon the holder's arm. Even then Kennedy smiled as he watched them, knowing that twelve months' labor so applied would be thrown away; for, though the light structure vibrated under the blows, the men who made those ropes had done their work thoroughly, and the wire resisted all efforts to cut it in that fashion. Still, in other directions the destroyers did damage enough, and Kennedy wriggled fiercely under his bonds when each thud rising out of the blackness below told of some heavy piece of metal hurled into the gorge. The veins on his forehead grew swollen, the tough creepers bit into his flesh, but they refused to yield, even when his guards, seeing him helpless, slipped away to join in a search for plunder.

Nevertheless, he looked on with grim satisfaction as, with lighted torches, they approached one particular hut, for a quantity of giant powder was stored in it. So while shattered cases and cement bags were strewn about, diminutive men flitted round it under burdens until the roof fell in with a crash. Then a sudden blaze shot up, fragments of burning timber hurtled out of it, and, though giant powder requires a detonator to produce its full effect, the expansion was clearly sufficient to burn and badly frighten some of the depredators, for they vanished into the shadows, screaming shrilly. Afterward there was only the clink and clash of hammers on the bridge, until some native genius suggested a new procedeure, and a group of bent figures appeared rolling a boulder toward where the cables sloped to the anchor plates.

With that for an anvil their efforts might become dangerous, and Kennedy groaned, feeling he would give the rest of his life to save the bridge. Yet, lying there, with bleeding wrists and ankles, coughing in the acrid smoke, he could do nothing, nor even decide whether when the ruin was completed he would be held for ransom or hurled into the gorge. From Cochrane's description he could recognize the Boh, a slight yet commanding figure moving among the others, whose flashing tools and garments changed color under the firelight like the glasses of a kaleidoscope, and then a regular clang of hammers broke out, different from anything which had preceded it, for the destroyers had the boulder beneath the chiseis now. There was no more running to and fro, the clamor died away, for men waited methodically for their turn at the hammers, and Kennedy realized the end must be near. He could hear the cables vibrating in a duller tone, and once he fancied a sound in the jungle which made his heart beat wildly. But this also died away, and he started when a shadowy object wormed its way through the grasses, and he recognized the voice of his Pathan artificer.

"Lie still, Sahib; stretch out your hands," it said. "There is help in the jungle. The ankles now," and Kennedy felt his bonds yield beneath a knife. He lay still after the first movement, which sent a shock of pain through his stiffened limbs, then following the other, wriggled toward his tent, hoping the looters had not found the revolver under the pillow of his cot. No one saw him, and the weapon was there, while the Pathan had discovered a crowbar which he whispered grimly might serve, and again for a space the two sat still breathing hard, while Kennedy debated how to commence the diversion he knew was urgently needed.

Even as he did so, sudden and intense, the call of a whistle pierced the shadows, and, following it, spurts of flame streaked the jungle. Something rang metallically upon the bridgework, unseen missiles hummed out of the darkness, and the swarm of wreckers opened out, clamoring like a flock of startled wildfowl. Where they all went to Kennedy did not know, though he could hear a few smashing through the creepers, for his eyes were fixed upon the twos and threes of running men in uniform, and he shouted hoarsely at the twinkle of bayonets, remembering how Cochrane had said his messenger would find him when he was wanted. Then, as some converged upon the opposite head of the bridge, one man who was not a soldier ran back along it alone, leaping over the gaps in the partly finished road, and Kennedy, who saw it was the Boh, scrambled forward to met him. A bareheaded white man followed, and when Kennedy and his Pathan stood waiting to cut off his retreat the fugitive halted and glanced over his shoulder toward his pursuer. Once the engineer's revolver flashed, but his hands had been cramped by the bonds, and the bullet went wide, while there was a shout from the white man: "Quit firing; you nearly shot me. Give him law; the Boh is my property."

Then for a few moments Kennedy scarcely breathed, as with straining eyes he watched the tableau on the bridge. Drawn together, lithe and catlike, with a blade that made pale flashes, the Boh waited as

though ready for a spring; and, lowering the stumpy revolver, Cochrane, helmetless, in thorn-rent rags, stood still erect before him, saying something whose purport Kennedy could not catch. Then, as in fierce excitement the latter clenched his hands, the two men—Oriental and Briton—who had fought out each in his own dogged way a quarrel which had lasted two years now, stood silently face to face, until he saw Cochrane shift his grip on the revolver, as the other moved one foot. Next a black shape leaped forward under a circling blade, but instead of a crack of the pistol Cochrane's arm swung out as he sprang aside, and Kennedy fancied he heard a thud. The Boh lost his balance, staggered forward, dropping his weapon, then turning half round stepped sideways with a growl of defiance, and vanished suddenly. Several seconds passed; then a faint crash like that of a broken branch rose faintly out of the abyss, and there was an impressive silence, while Cochrane, stooping, looked down through the gap in the bridge.

Afterward he came forward, picking his way, and said, quietly: "Gone! and somehow I am almost sorry. We hunted each other so long that I shall miss him. Whether it was felo de se or an accident I don't exactly know; but in any case it was better so. He was a worthy enemy, and I wouldn't like to have seen him working in chains, like a petty thief. However, as a matter of duty, I did my best to take him."

Kennedy did not remember what his answer was, though he wrung Cochrane's hand, while when the dusky turbaned soldiers came back out of the undergrowth the latter said: "Got nobody; I did not expect they would. Still, there will be a safe passage through this region now, for they have no one fit to replace the Boh. At least, he made a characteristic ending, and there was some excuse for him. This kind of work was born in him; and for generations his ancestors collected the forest tolls. I guessed what he was plotting, and lay low; but he was quicker than I expected,and might have succeeded only for the stanchness of your ropes."

Then he laughed, as Kennedy answered, dryly: "I can't exactly appreciate the part you made me play, but, all things considered, I am much obliged to you. Meanwhile, you must be hungry; and now—the first time for many weeks—we can enjoy a meal in peace."

In little groups the coolies crept back again, and Cochrane, who knew pursuit was useless in the dark, enjoyed a much-needed rest, while next morning Kennedy found that a few relief tackles were all that were needed to secure the bridge while he made good the slight damage to the cables. After this the work proceeded without interruption, and perhaps the ringing of hammers set the creepers trembling above the grave of the Boh. His body was never found by the white men, and Cochrane, who said his followers had stolen it away, declared that he was not sorry the grim ruler of the jungle should sleep undisturbed among its fastnesses. Also, in accordance with his advice, Kennedy made only a bald statement, for he said the authorities objected to sensational reports just then, and few white men ever heard the story of how the steel ropes defeated the Boh.

But the bridge was finished, and now the dusky drivers of the pack trains which pass in safety bless the man who built it, and Kennedy, who looks back upon those anxious days, also remembers his farewell in an Old World Eastern city. Each time he recalls it he can smell the wood smoke and faint odor of spices, and see the group of Europeans sitting round the long table, a few bronzed to the color of coffee, but the most part pallid and hollow of face. Also, when Cochrane, who had made a long journey to bid him good-bye, rose up after the one toast which has a special significance in the unhealthy tropics, "Absent friends," he raised his glass and nodded toward him, saying: "To the memory of Boh Maiyo."

HAROLD BINDLOSS.

AN EMERGENCY CASE.

The doctor in charge of the school had always laughed at the idea of our ever making practical use of our "First Aid to the Injured" lessons. He had muttered something about "shoemakers sticking to their lasts," and then had said: "You teach the children—that's your line, and wait for me to come if anything happens."

Therefore when our delicate little Nannie fell down stairs we had not merely the desire to give her immediate relief, but also a deep-seated but unspoken wish to show that man that we could do something. Nannie had murmured, "My ankle—I twisted my ankle," before she fainted. To bind it then might help, and certainly could not harm her. The emergency bandages were produced, and, delighted to see that there was as yet no appreciable swelling, we bound the leg in most approved style from toes to knee. We had just finished when the doctor came. He snorted at sight of the materials around; then, after an examination of a few minutes, he said: "Very good—very good, indeed! But you've bandaged the wrong foot."

A LESSON IN ETIQUETTE.

Miss S. believes in teaching politeness as well as the three R's, so when Johnny tried to pass in front of her the other day she pushed him gently back. Not understanding the lesson, he tried once more to brush past her.

"Johnny," said Miss S. "What ought you to say when you pass in front of your teacher?"

"Out of my way, please," said Johnny, proudly.

BURDENS OF JURY DUTY

"NEARLY every citizen believes in trial by jury, and if there is any criticism on the jury system will defend it as one of the inalienable rights of the people. When it comes to doing jury duty the same citizen has a different view of the situation, and usually tries to evade his duty. An examination of the records will show that really about one in every thirty voters actually serves on a jury." This comment was made by a Justice of the Supreme Court recently after some trying experiences in obtaining jurors for his court. The records of the Commissioner of Jurors bear out this statement and show how few of the voters of Manhattan and the Bronx actually have to appear in court and serve as jurors.

There were 366,986 voters registered prior to the last general election, and of this number the Commissioner has only been able to find 40,000 available men for jury duty. This 40,000 must supply both the civil and criminal courts. If all of the men enrolled actually served there would be no shortage in jurors, but as a matter of fact about one in three actually have to do duty. The others, after they are drawn, make some excuse and succeed in getting off.

Jurors are obtained from names in the City Directory and on the registration lists. As soon as the registration was completed last year Commissioner of Jurors Charles Welde had his staff of clerks send out notices to all the voters. These notices were in the nature of inquiry blanks to find out whether the voter registered was actually eligible for duty as a juror. To be qualified to serve one must be a citizen between the ages of twenty-one and seventy years, and must be the owner of real or personal property to the value of $250. However, if his wife has that amount of property, it makes the husband eligible. The prospective juror must be able to read and write the English language.

On the back of the notice to the voter is a notice showing who are qualified. This notice also shows who are exempt from duty, and it is these exemptions which bring the list of jurors down at the start to about one out of every nine voters. The persons recognized as entitled to exemptions are as follows:

A clergyman, minister of any religion officiating as such, and not following any other calling. A practicing physician, surgeon, surgeon-dentist, or veterinary surgeon not following any other calling, and a licensed pharmaceutist or pharmacist while actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood. An attorney or counselor at law regularly engaged in the practice of law as a means of livelihood. A professor or teacher in a college, academy, or public school, not following any other calling. Editor, editorial writer or reporter of a daily newspaper regularly employed as such, and not following any other vocation. The holder of an office under the United States or the State or the City of New York, whose official duties, at the time, prevent his attendance as a juror. A Consul of a foreign nation. A Captain, engineer, or other officer actually employed upon a vessel making regular trips; a licensed pilot actually following that calling. A Superintendent, conductor, or engineer employed by a railroad company other than a street railroad company, or a telegraph operator employed by a telegraph company who is actually doing duty in an office, or along the railroad or telegraph line of the company by which he is employed. Honorably discharged firemen. Active and honorably discharged militiamen, and active members of the Old Guard. Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, or a person who is physically incapable. Grand, Sheriff's, Municipal Court, and special jurors.

In order to obtain the exemption from duty it is necessary for the person claiming it to call on the Commissioner of Jurors and show his reason for claiming such exemption.

In addition to the above exempt occupations and professions, the employes of certain semi-public institutions in the city also claim exemption and their claims are recognized. These are attachés of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as well as attachés of various hospitals. As a rule commercial travelers are also excused.

The list having been made up by the Jury Commissioner, the real trouble begins for Justices in the courts. They are the ones who have to listen to the excuses of those who have been drawn to serve. In the criminal courts there is really less of this objection than in the civil courts. One reason for this is that the jurors are paid $2 a day for their service and have certain conveniences which relieve their situation from the hardship of the civil courts.

Jurors in the criminal courts serve for four weeks at a time, while in the civil courts they are only required to serve for two weeks. The civil court jurors may only receive $1 for the whole time of their service. The reason for this is that the litigants and not the county pay their fees. A juror is entitled to $1 for every case he sits in as juror. If the case he is drawn on happens to be a long one, he serves at a decidedly low rate of wages per diem.

The jurors realize that waiting around the trial parts of the Supreme Court is anything but pleasure, so when at the beginning of each two weeks 100 jurymen are drawn for each of the eleven trial parts in the County Court House, it is safe to say that only one in three of the men drawn actually serve. Of the others, many are out of the city, some are ill, and some use influence to get excused. The question of "influence," however, will be eliminated next Fall, as all of the Justices have determined to refuse to excuse jurors unless they are ill or actually out of the city on business. Those who do not show one of these excuses and remain away from the court will be fined $100 each.

If within the next year there should be a culmination of the plan suggested by attachés of Commissioner Welde's office and the Building Committee of the Supreme Court Justices, there may be less trouble in obtaining juries for civil actions.

When the County Court House is altered there is to be a large room fitted up for the accommodation of jurors, in which they can remain until they are called to serve on a case. As it is now, the jurors have to stand in the corridors near the door of the part they are assigned to, or else sit in the part itself and listen to some very dry case in which there can be no interest except to the litigants.

The suggestion coming from the Commissioner of Jurors' office was made by a man who has served there a number of years and who is greatly interested in perfecting the jury system. He said: "The best plan to do away with the scarcity of jurors is to make the matter of serving more popular. Now, when the Court House is altered, the Justices ought to arrange for a very large jury room. In this room should be placed desks, telephones, and other conveniences for the jurors. If this was done, business men who had been summoned for duty could have their clerks come there and could transact some of their business. After this room is properly equipped, the next move should be to have only one large panel of jurors summoned.

"As it is now, we summon 1,100 jurors for the Supreme Court every two weeks during the regular terms of court. If the jurors had some conveniences, such as I have suggested, we might summon one panel of, say, 500 jurors and have the different trial parts of the court draw on this panel as jurors are needed. Out of the 500 thus summoned there would be few asked to be excused if they knew that life would not be made a burden to them while they were serving."

SILENT "NAT" HERRESHOFF.

ANGULAR in form, with stooped shoulders, and a loose, disjointed frame, with the knees slightly "bucked," from Capt. Nathaniel Greene Herreshoff's general appearance no stranger would ever take him to be the foremost yacht designer in the world, or see in him the father of a royal line of cup defenders—Vigilant, Defender, Columbia, and Constitution. His large, hard hands, and heavy, slouching gait proclaim the slow-witted plodder behind the plow rather than the genius whose cunning has devised the fastest machines that ever ran furrows in old ocean's hills and valleys.

Yet this man, whose appearance calls to mind Markham's lines on "The Man With the Hoe," is master of as many difficult professions as was Leonardo da Vinci. Yacht designer, navigator, mechanical engineer, expert sailor, metallurgist; a recognized authority in all these lines, were it not for his shrewd face and his keen eyes a Broadway bunko-steerer would hail him as a gift from heaven.

Thoroughly undemonstrative, caring neither for praise nor adverse criticism of his work, and despising publicity with deep-rooted hatred, "The Wizard of Bristol," as he has come to be called, has made his sleepy little town more widely known than many home or foreign capitals.

There was an interesting contrast in men a few days ago aboard the Constitution, as the beautiful yacht ran to her moorings in Bristol Harbor after her first trial spin in which everything worked perfectly alow and aloft. Side by side, near the starboard shrouds, sat Capt. William Butler Duncan, Jr., and the creator of Constitution. Capt. Duncan, erect, soldierly in bearing, and in thorough harmony with his surroundings, his quick eyes taking in every detail of the crew's work as they made all snug. Nat Herreshoff, gaunt, stoop-shouldered, and bent over upon himself very like the buckled steel mast of Constitution on Tuesday last, with his old white slouch hat pulled down over his eyes, gazing upon the water.

"How is she, Capt. Duncan," called out the newspaper men from the waiting tug.

"Oh, all right, fine!" was the cheery reply sung out from Constitution's deck.

Here was the verdict for which Herreshoff had been planning and working for many weary months, full of irritating delays and anxiety. In glorious sunshine, on the wrinkled sea, he saw the theories worked out in the dark house of his brain vindicated in the sight of many witnesses.

"All right, fine." The end had crowned the work.

But amid the rousing cheers from the press tug and the sailors on Constitution he sat unmoved. In silence from under the brim of the old white hat he stared abstractedly at the rippling waters.

THE LADY, THE DOG, AND CABBY

A LITTLE wanderer, bruised and sore, was cuddled up in the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals one night last week. His thin, starved body showed the signs of ill-treatment and long abuse, but there was an expression in his eyes that suggested a knowledge that, for once at least, he had found true human sympathy. And with his experience there came to light the fact that appreciation of a kindness may be found sometimes when and where it is least expected.

It was shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon when two women started to leave the University Settlement in Eldridge Street. One of these, well known socially and much interested in philanthropic work, had been to the Settlement to visit friends engaged there. Both were faultlessly gowned. As they stepped from the doorway they heard a loud yelping, together with the shrieks and laughter of small boys.

On the sidewalk half a dozen gamins were amusing themselves at the expense of a homeless yellow puppy. The dog was being pulled about and mauled and one of the lads started to hold him up by the ears.

"Git on to de way he dances," exclaimed the boy, delightedly, pointing at the squirming cur.

Quick as a flash the society woman rushed down the steps, picked up the puppy, and despite the mud that clung to him, pressed him closely in her arms. The boys pushed forward and tried to regain possession, but she quickly mounted to the top step again, and was able to hold them at bay until, in answer to her ring at the bell, one of the Settlement workers opened the door and gave her shelter in the house.

"Say, dat's my dog," yelled a boy as the door closed. "I'm goin' to call a 'cop' on you."

Of course no attention was paid to the threat. A cab was telephoned for, and in it the dog and its fair rescuer drove to the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Superintendent having heard the story, readily agreed to take charge of the animal.

"You'll see that he is well taken care of?" asked the lady, and added, as she pointed to her soiled gown, "You see, I'm very much interested in that little fellow."

Assured that the dog should be well treated, she turned to the cabby, and taking out her purse asked him how much she owed him.

"Not a cent," said the Jehu, "not a cent. Say, if everybody in New York was like you, what a fine place this would be!"

"But I want to pay you. You must take this." For answer "cabby" cracked his whip, the horse started up the street, and the woman was left standing with the bill in her outstretched hand.

If one touch does not make the whole world kin, several persons who witnessed the closing of this incident are certain that it is not without its effect even on the hard shell of a New York cabman.

A WHITE HOUSE INCIDENT.

A New York woman, who spent a few weeks in Washington just before the President started on the trip which resulted so disastrously for his wife, tells a little story which illustrates Mrs. McKinley's sweet ways with children. One morning the New Yorker went out with a friend to look at the White House. While they were there they heard that Mrs. McKinley was soon to take her daily drive, and decided to wait and see her. Quite a little crowd of people were there for the same purpose, and among them was a well-dressed woman with a child, a manly little chap about four years old, with an attractive face framed in light golden curls. Presently Mrs. McKinley came out. She bowed very graciously to the crowd several times and then started for her carriage. Suddenly she caught sight of the little boy and went back to where he stood. She stopped, bent down, and began to talk to him. The New York woman was fortunate enough to hear a part of the conversation.

"I know who you are," the little boy said, and, meeting her smile, he went on, "You're the President's wife."

"And who are you?" said Mrs. McKinley.

"My name's Arthur," answered the boy, "I want to be President, too, some day."

"That's right Arthur," said Mrs. McKinley, "littler boys than you have grown up to be Presidents. Mr. McKinley was even littler than you are once."

Then the first lady of the land gave little Arthur a warm kiss, bade him good-bye, and went on to her carriage.

That Missing Glance.

In Chapter I.:

"She dropped her eyes."

In Chapter II.:

"He caught her eye."

But in none of the chapters are we told whether the other eye rolled under the bureau or what became of it.

Due to Inclemency of The Weather.

The Inclemency of the Weather was looking tattered and worn.

A Few Well-Chosen Remarks was commiserating with him.

"I wouldn't mind working so hard," said the former, "if I could only collect all that is said to be owing to me."

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES

The Man Behind the Pen.

Morning, evening, early and late,
Rain, or sunshine, or snow,
Behold our friend of the fourth estate
In the hives of Newspaper Row!
Who so tireless day by day?
Who so modest of men?
Who so young, though his head be gray?
The man behind the pen.

Headache, heartache, merry or sad,
True to his chosen trust,
Recording the deeds of the good and the bad,
Gentle, generous, just.
Happy-go-lucky, fond of good cheer,
Little to show for it when
He balances books at the end of a year—
The man behind the pen.

Popular idols! Children of fame!
Which of you pauses to think
That most of the glory encircling your name
Was born of printer's ink?
Towns turn out—the people shout
With rapture ecstatic—ah, then
Remember the wizard who brought it about!
The man behind the pen.

Morning, evening, early and late,
Rain, or sunshine, or snow,
Behold our friend of the fourth estate,
In the hives of Newspaper Row!
Who so tireless day by day?
Who so modest of men?
Who so young, though his head be gray?
The man behind the pen.

—MAGENNIS IVEAGH in Leslie's Weekly.

A Small Watch.

From Good Words.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, who is credited with possessing the only crystal watch in existence having transparent works, made for the most part of rock crystal, had the works removed from a miniature watch and placed inside a magnificent diamond having a diameter not exceeding the depth of four lines of ordinary type. Small as this timepiece was, it is surpassed in diminutiveness by what was justly described as the "smallest watch in the world," which was exhibited at the watch exhibition in Berlin recently. Made of fine gold, this microscopic watch had the dimensions of a pea; that is to say, its diameter of 6½ millimeters, which is practically a quarter of an inch, would equal in depth three lines of type; 480 of these watches would weigh about one pound avoirdupois, if there existed any one possessing a heart sufficiently adamant to permit so brutal a weight as avoirdupois to be applied to so delicate a mechanism. Made of gold and valued at £400, this dainty watch boasts a minute hand as long as an ordinary-sized letter "l" and a half, an hour hand less than an "n" and a half in length, and a second hand one-sixteenth of an inch long that would demand an incursion into the nonpariel font to supply a suitable illustration.

A Floral Inscription.

From The Homiletic Review.

At one time I was pastor in a village where there was a German undertaker who was always anxious to please. Because of his zeal in this direction and his habit of so often getting things backward he was the butt of a good many jokes, and furnished others many a hearty laugh. One day a customer of his asked him to telephone the florist in a near-by city to send a floral design representing "Gates Ajar." He hurried to the 'phone, and, calling up the florist, said he wished a floral design. The florist asked what kind. He was puzzled, but not defeated, and after some delay said: "Oh! yes, now I got him. Heaven wide open. That's what they want."

The Ethics of Luck.

From Chambers's Journal.

On the belief in luck have augurs, divinators, fortune tellers, all traded from time immemorial to the present age. They "calculate" the incalculable, and, necessarily, arbitrary dogmas take the place of a logical basis on which to work out their schemes. They rely on the luck of odd numbers; in them the imperial phantom—either in birth or chance or death—loves to reside. Seven has always been a number to conjure with, and the seventh child of a seventh child born in the seventh month comes clad in a mysterious panoply of foreknowledge absolute; while nine was at one place and period looked upon as a symbol of Deity. Great men will have their lucky day or month, as one of the Caesars gave his nemo to the eighth month—that in which the most fortunate events of his life had occurred. The blood of a great family, like that of the Stuarts or the Bourbons, for instance, is said to carry with it, even in its collateral branches, the taint of that ill-success, ill-health, which is summed up as ill-luck. Certain gems, such, for instance, as opals, are esteemed as stones of ill-omen—talismans reversed. It is not, of course, that their beauty is brittle, but that they carry with them ill-luck to their wearers or owners. The truth of this superstition is demonstrated by the violent deaths which have befallen unlucky opal wearers. Have they not succumbed to the ill-luck attending a gem, to gain possession of which a fellow-creature has not hesitated to shed their blood? No doubt it is very unlucky to awaken the covetousness of a robber and a murderer.

What Tommy Atkins Hates.

From The Monthly Review.

If there is one thing Tommy hates it is being worried. The word is a poor one, and has better but less polite substitutes in his own vernacular. I don't deny that he will grouse (grumble) heartily over the most necessary work, but he will grouse in a very different and more justifiable way over unnecessary work, or work given him at the wrong time, when a little consideration would have shown the order to be unfair. There are times when details must be insisted on; there are others when a sympathetic instinct would say, "Let them alone." He hates a succession of contradictory orders, one countermanding the other. Often this is inevitable, but he is shrewd enough to make allowances where it is so and to distinguish cases where it is only foresight and consideration that are lacking. An officer's knowledge of his work and knowledge of his men, never far separated, are here closely allied. An order which is wrong through shortsightedness or ignorance, though its results in inconvenience to the giver may be nothing at all, reacts inexorably on the rank and file in the shape of annoyance and worry perhaps far out of proportion to its intrinsic importance.

Beards and the Romans.

From The American Journal of Archaeology.

In Cicero's time and after (possibly also before) many men wore beards, and only men over forty were clean shaven. Spartianus speaks of Hadrian as wearing a full beard (promissa barba) to cover scars upon his face. Dio Cassius also speaks of him as the "first" to wear a beard. He is not the first Emperor whose bust shows him to have allowed the hair upon his face to grow, but he is the first one represented as wearing a full beard. Evidently, therefore, Hadrian did not introduce beards, but only the custom of wearing them long and full. On Trajan's Column there is a representation of the Emperor sacrificing at an altar; many of the men who appear in the scene are bearded, but by no means all of them. Again, we find a scene wherein the seated Emperor is surrounded by attendants, some of whom are bearded. In still another group Trajan is standing with a roll in his hand, addressing his men, and again we see both bearded and beardless men among those who stand before him. On the rectangular reliefs of the Arch of Constantine we find that the men accompanying Trajan are bearded, even when he and they are clad in the toga. The arch at Beneventum shows in the same group lictors and comites both as bearded and beardless.

Inspired by the Power of God.

From The Spectator.

Many people who are not accounted "spiritually minded" are, nevertheless, led by the Spirit. A "spiritual mind" too often means a keen interest in religious controversy. The Captain of a sinking ship who, some years ago, gave up the last place in the last boat to a little stowaway, whose very existence he had been unaware of two minutes before, showed "the same mind which was in Christ," whether he had been accustomed to say unto Him, "Lord, Lord," or not. And the stewardess on board the Stella, who gave up her lifebelt to a lady passenger on whom it had been her duty to attend, obeyed an impulse which we can only consider to have been divine, and which controlled in an instant the inborn instinct of human nature, the instinct of self-preservation. These people were not actuated by the "wisdom of the world," but by the "power of God." Probably both gave up their lives for the sake of their moral inferiors—for the sake of two persons who would be less use in the world than they. But it is by such unreasonable actions, by such divine folly as these people committed, that a nation is made great, and the equally unreasoning admiration which they awake in the hearts of men is a greater testimony to the truth of Christianity than any that can be evoked by the "Scribes and disputers of this world."

English Trades Unions.

Sir Hiram Maxim in The World's Work.

"The British manufacturer," he says, "has a far greater difficulty to contend with than that of tools. A very clever Scotchman, who was once manager of our works, said the greatest obstacle he had to contend with was 'organized idleness.' Trades unionism has reached a development in England beyond that of any other part of the world. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers resort to every trick and expedient to limit the output. In many cases a lathe may run a whole day without ever taking a cut at all. They oppose the introduction of new systems or new tools.

"The fact is that the interference of the trade union is so vexatious and arbitrary that English employers feel disposed to make almost any sacrifice to get rid of it, and it appears to me that the only hope lies in the direction of the Federation of the Employers.

"If England wishes to compete successfully and to maintain the position which she sought to occupy as a great manufacturing nation, she will not only have to equip her factories with the latest and best instruments, but she will also have to obtain the earnest co-operation of the men who work those instruments. The antagonism which at present exists between the masters and the men is altogether artificial. The great majority of the employers treat their men with absolute justice. If the men were left to themselves they would probably very soon see that it was to their interest to do their best and look upon their employers as friends and benefactors; but the working man has been taught by the professional agitator that his greatest enemy is his employer. He is made to believe that to be a capitalist is to be a criminal, and that to cheat his master is the only way to 'get square' with him, and he is foolish enough to pay the man who teaches him this folly enough to enable him to live without working."

Pigeon Carrier Service in Africa.

From St. Nicholas.

The pigeon post at Durban, in South Africa, was the beginning of the pigeon experiments conducted in recent campaigns between the English and Boers, and scores of messages were carried from one part of the English Army to another by means of the birds. Col. Hassard of the Royal Engineers, a staff officer at the Cape, had made a life study of the carrier pigeons, and before the war broke out he had established pigeon posts between most of the beleaguered cities. From Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking, pigeons early in the sieges regularly brought messages from the English soldiers cooped up in the towns. Sir George White's first message from Ladysmith was carried by a pigeon, and this means of communicating with the outside world continued until the number of birds in the city was exhausted. It was only a short time before that the English Government had decided to establish a service of carrier pigeons. In the navy, pigeon posts were recognized means of carrying information as early as 1896, and there are over a thousand birds recorded on the books of the royal navy. The first naval loft was at Portsmouth, and now there are two others. In the English Army the posts have been confined almost exclusively to the Cape, where the nature of the country makes the homing pigeon service of more value than in England.

A Dangerous Gun.

Hudson Maxim in The Home Magazine.

During the last few years we have heard a great deal about the man behind the gun. He has had his share of praise. We have pictured him in our mind's eye as a bronzed hero for whom death has no terrors. There is another type of man behind the gun of whom we have not heard so much, but he is an equally brave and interesting character. He is the inventive crank. He is usually possessed of the most unbounded confidence in his own devices, due to a blissful ignorance of the powerful agencies he attempts to handle. He is a real hero all right, and will always express his willingness to stand to his gun during tests, while the usual man behind the gun seeks shelter. Only recently an inventor constructed a gun from gas pipe for throwing dynamite with gunpowder. He took it to Sandy Hook for trial, but as the ordnance officers would not permit him to stand beside it while he touched it off, he was greatly enraged and refused to let the gun be tested at all by the United States Government. He threatened to give foreign Governments the benefit of his invention, and Uncle Sam would be obliged to do without it. He took his gun home with him, where he could test it all by himself, which he did in a field back of his house. He was picked up unconscious, with his under jaw gone, and a few other parts missing.

Old Lace.

Fold upon fold,
Yellow as gold,
Woven by delicate fingers of old,
Here in its place
Grandmother's lace
Lies like a dream of her maidenhood's grace.

Fragrance of rose
Out of it flows,
Leaves of the past that its meshes inclose;
Sweets of old days,
Lavender sprays,
All that a maid in her treasure-chest lays.

Fair as her head,
Thread over thread,
Sleeps the old lace that she wore when she wed.
Beautiful day!
But fold it away,
Grandmother's lace, and the rose, and the spray!

—JAMES BUCKHAM in The New Lippincott.

Influenza.

From Notes and Queries.

It is very well known that the influenza is not an exclusively modern complaint, but I am not sure whether a curious reference to it by Bower, the continuator of Fordun's chronicle, has been noted. Writing of the year 1420, he says that among those who died in Scotland that year were Sir Henry St. Clair, Earl of Orkney; Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, Sir William de Abernethy, Sir William de St. Clair, Sir William Cockburn, and many others, all by "that infirmity whereby not only great men, but innumerable quantity of the commonalty, perished, which was vulgarly termed le Quhew [le Quhew a vulgaribus dicebatur]" (Bower, xv., 32.) Now "quh" in Scottish texts usually represents the sound of "wh," (properly aspirated;) therefore it seems that in the fifteenth century the influenza was known as "the Whew," just as it is known in the twentieth century as "the Flue." I have refrained from quoting at length Bower's explanation of the cause of the epidemic, but there seems little doubt that the disease was identical with that with which we are so grievously familiar.

Primroses in Covent Garden.

From Chambers's Journal.

One of the greatest days in Covent Garden is that on which the primroses first come. They are tied up in ungraceful little bundles just big enough to form a buttonhole, and a dozen of these may cost you anywhere from eightpence to a shilling. Thus massed they make a respectable show; and there is one strange thing about primroses; you may go homeward along the Strand laden with roses, daffodils, or irises, or even carrying a tall lily in a pot, and none of the workmen you pass will say a word or even seem to look at you; but it is different with primroses. If you have these they all look and are interested; they all make some such remark as, "The Spring cannot be far off now that the primroses have come." Very likely one of them will stop you, and, after a brief apology, ask you if the flowers are fairly cheap; and the odds are then that you give him one of the little bunches and are most gratefully thanked.

Where an M. P. Dines.

From Good Words.

In the noble pile of buildings erected on the site of the Old Palace, swept away by the fire of 1834, the accommodation for members outside the Chamber was greatly increased. There are now three dining rooms. One of them is reserved by custom to the leading members of the Government and the Opposition. In this room there is a table for Cabinet Ministers, and another for ex-Cabinet Ministers. For a time the culinary department in the new palace was looked after by Bellamy or his successors. Then the provision of meals to members was let out by contract. But for several years now a special committee of the House, known as "The Kitchen Committee," has supervised the department, and it enjoys a subsidy of £2,600 a year from the public funds. During the session over £900 a week is paid by members for meals and refreshments. The amount of money spent by individual legislators, of course, varies considerably; but as a rule M. P.s are now noted for their abstemiousness when dining in the House. They are able to obtain a two-shilling dinner, consisting of soup, joint, and two vegetables; bread, butter, cheese, salad, and biscuits, and this modest repast is in good demand throughout the session. The wine cellar of the House contains, it is said, something like £5,000 worth of wines; there is also an immense vat of Scotch whisky, and the cigar room contains about £2,000 worth of stock, the prices of the weeds ranging from 3d. to 3s. each.

Missionary Life in China.

The Rev. F. Poole in The New Lippincott.

China is a land of uncertainty, and the foreign resident in that land lives, as it were, on the edge of a slumbering volcano, in constant dread of an overwhelming eruption. We had scarcely recovered from the shock of a thrilling experience when we began to hear disquieting rumors of the Chinese having risen against the foreigners in other sections of the country. In one such outbreak a colleague had been foully murdered. The dangerous infection soon spread to the city in which we lived, and almost without warning the storm burst upon us in all its fury. Experience has taught us to be prepared for such emergencies, and the day before the maddened, hostile Chinese rabble attacked and ultimately destroyed our home, my wife and I, aided by one or two friendly Chinese, had quietly left the city and traveled several miles across an arid plain until we reached the river, when we boarded a small native boat which for several days had been kept in readiness for this contingency. Then began a heart-breaking and never-to-be-forgotten journey of ten days, days full of unspeakable terror, for we were constantly in danger of discovery and attack, which we knew would mean torture and death.

"Little Napoleon."

From Longman's Magazine.

Sitting at home at ease we can discuss, as at a debating society, whether the world was the gainer or the loser by the appearance on its stage, on Aug. 15, 1769, of Mme. Letitia Bonaparte's "little Napoleon." But at the beginning of the century it was not so. He was considered as the scourge of God. Pious old ladies looked for him in the Apocalyptic books, and were only charmed to recognize him there, if disguised as a Beast, or its Number, or as a Horn. He was the Bogie-man of English nurseries. Even the Highland crofters were fain to beat their sickles into pikes to repel his invasion, and he reigned the Mars of what the Russians still term "the War of the Forty Nations." Now, when all danger is over, when a Prince of the reigning house of France has brought back his ashes to Paris, we can afford to praise that miraculous genius which summoned society, law, and religion from the vasty deep into which they had been tossed by the French Revolution. Napoleon was in truth all that his enemies made him out to be; albeit that to them he was, and remained, invulnerable, until his own mistakes betrayed him. He was all that his friends called him, and more also; for the man is not yet born of woman who possesses enough sympathy, enough insight into the world's history, enough grasp of mind, enough technical knowledge, and enough genius to be able to write the complete story of Napoleon I. from his cradle to his grave.

In a Siberian Church.

From The Christian Endeavor World.

The pilgrims happened into one church where the service was going on. The church was full of soldiers and mushiks, of rich people and poor people, all of whom were devoutly worshipping. A gorgeous priest, clad in green and gold, led the service, and a gorgeous blue and green boy on each side held up the holy candles. In the background one could see a high priest who seemed to be made of solid gold and who seemed to be a part of the large icon hanging on the wall. It was impossible to tell whether he was really a part of the picture or not, so absolutely motionless stood he there, like a graven image, till just at the close of the service he stepped down and out of the picture, and came forward and stood in front to read the last part of the service. His robe was all of shimmering gold, which glittered in golden waves as he moved, and he wore on his head a golden mitre such as Aaron might have worn in the days of the wandering in the wilderness. His long curling hair fell over his shoulders, and he looked just as much like a picture out of the frame as one in it. As he stepped to the front, the other priests stood aside, while this gorgeous, golden high priest led the closing service. A boy choir with magnificent voices sang the responses. Once the other fathers stepped forward, and one of them removed the jeweled mitre from the golden high priest's head, while he bowed to the icon and crossed himself, and then replaced the mitre.

The whole service was intoned, and, while the pilgrims could not understand it, they were glad to think that the audience could, for it was in Russian, not in Latin. The people listened very reverently, and often they bowed low and crossed themselves.

No Success Comes by Accident.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson in Success.

All the luck in the world will not save a man from failure, if he has no talent for business. If you ask how he is to find out whether he has this talent or not, the only possible answer is that he must learn by stern experience, and, if he fails, must take the consequences. It used to be said

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in the days of Stewart's great New York store than his floorwalkers and even salesmen were men who had failed in business themselves and had gone back to him for permanent places. A great silk manufacturer once told me that it was much the same with him. "What I want," said one employer to me, when he was trying to select a candidate for a certain place, "is a broken-hearted man." Hard as these facts may be, they serve to establish the first principle that great success rarely comes by accident. Here lies the drawback upon all schemes of Socialism or community property, that they can never equalize human conditions or make the inefficient successful.

Laureled.

Back from the strenuous wars he comes to me.
He is my son, grown brown, with strange scarred hands;
The months of blood and death in alien lands
Are in his face; his boyish will to be
Is four-fold won. I glow and weep to see
The trodden meadow blackened with the bands
Of bearded, marching men whom he commands.
With being rearranged he comes to me.

I, small beside him, try to utter prayers;
I, honored for the laurels that he wears!
God knows, God knows I stand with empty hands,
And lonesome heart no meed of praises warms.
I crush the laurel branch. Oh, God, I miss
The soft-mouthed baby I can never kiss!
—ZONA GALE in The Bookman.

The West Indian Negro.

From Chambers's Journal.

Of the two sexes, there is no doubt that the women are by far better specimens of humanity than the men. Taking them all around, they are honest, contented, and industrious. They carry everything on their heads, and walk erect with a fine, swinging gait which the men would do well to copy. In the early morning they come down from the hills to the markets, carrying their baskets of fruit and vegetables on their heads, and when their day's work is done they cheerfully replace the baskets on their heads and set out for their homes, which often they will not reach till they have left at least some ten miles behind them. The curse of the men, on the other hand, is their consummate laziness, and it is to this failing that the majority of their shortcomings may be traced. With the fewest of needs, they will only do the minimum of work required to satisfy them; they live entirely for the present and no cares for the future disturb them; they are firm believers in the principle, "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die!" Though, of course, there are men to whom one might trust anything, they are, as a rule, deceitful and dishonest in what are usually called "little things"; they have no moral qualms about invading a neighbor's yam patch by night and helping themselves to what they fancy, or about stealing poultry or pilfering fruit. It is simply because they are too lazy to earn the small sum necessary to purchase what they require, or to take the trouble to devote the very small amount of labor necessary to cultivate their own vegetables and fruit, that they prefer to take advantage of the industry of their neighbors. It is this want of security for outdoor produce that is ruining the West Indies more than anything else. A man naturally hesitates to start the cultivation of vegetables and fruit or the rearing of poultry for the market when he knows there is a likelihood that he may never reap the fruits of his labors. How often does one hear the small landowner's all too common reply to suggestions for agricultural experiments: "What is the use? They would all be stolen."

Hunting Elephants.

From The Geographical Journal.

Near the Malkas on the Tana River are the chief drinking places of the game, which mostly live in the bara. The natives harry the game a great deal, the Wasania or Wata or Waboni, the hunting tribe of the country, being always after them, snaring them and sitting up over water for them, and nearly every village has its game pits. The elephants are the chief victims, as the natives, besides Arabs and Swahilis from the coast, spare neither age nor sex, and if the Government, instead of troubling as much as they do about the shooting of European sportsmen, would turn their attention to this butchering of cows and young ones, their efforts at preserving game might be more effective. A few Gallas kill elephants in a very daring manner, though, and deserve everything they get. They track them from water till they stop to rest, either standing sleeping at night or drowsing under a tree in the heat of the day. They then smear themselves with elephant dung and, creeping up, plunge a spear with a head like a trowel into the elephant's belly, slipping away at once in the confusion. The elephant rushes off, the handle of the spear catching in all the bushes, and his intestines are soon so cut about that he lies down and dies. The large majority of natives, though, have a most wholesome dread of any dangerous beast. The elephants on this river seem to carry as heavy tusks as any in the world. Out of the tusks of four elephants we shot, the shortest was 7 feet 2 inches, while the longest was 9 feet 5½ inches, and the weight varied from 80 pounds to 120 pounds apiece.

No Water, When Forests Are Destroyed.

From The Popular Science Monthly.

When in our Western forests one is constantly impressed by the change in relative humidity wrought wherever the forest has been removed. Springs have disappeared and cañon and ravines are now dry where there were formerly perennial streams. Under the leaf mold and other débris of the forest the soil is always moist, while on denuded areas in the same locality it is parched and dry. Everywhere the deep mulch forming the floor of the forest grasps the descending rains and melting snows and guides them into the deeper recesses of the earth. Where the forests have been destroyed, or even the mulch and litter forming the forest floor, as it so often is by fire or the excessive grazing of sheep, the rains, for the most part, instead of sinking into the soil, pass over the surface, carrying silt and other débris into the streams and reservoirs, causing vital injury to irrigation enterprises. So, also, in the semi-arid regions, where there are no forests, or where they have been destroyed, the wind has a free sweep, resulting in an enormous increase in evaporation. In some instances the evaporation from a water surface exposed to the free sweep of the wind reaches a maximum of thirteen inches in a single month. In exposed situations, snows a foot in depth are frequently lapped up in a single day without even moistening the soil beneath. We do not appreciate how great the necessity for the preservation of the forests is to the irrigable West.

Reservoirs for the purpose of impounding water to be used in irrigation have been constructed by private enterprise in many parts of the West, and the possibility of Governmental construction of such reservoirs is by no means improbable. Effective reservoirs are not possible in our irrigable regions without due regard for the forests that feed the streams which fill them. Forests everywhere are the great preventers of erosion, and nowhere is this more evident than in our Western mountains. The utility of reservoirs, and, to a lesser extent, of distributing canals and laterals, becomes destroyed as they fill with silt. To prevent this filling, the forests must be preserved; they must be protected from fire, in so far as an efficient forest service can protect them, and also from grazing, wherever it seriously interferes with the effectiveness of the forest floor as a water absorbent.

Wellington's Cook.

Goldwin Smith in The Atlantic.

Wellington's personal taste and habits, like those of most great men, were very simple. He cared not for show or pomp of any kind. Instead of building a counterpart to Blenheim, for which money had been voted, he bought and improved Strathfieldsaye, a common country gentleman's house. In his diet he was very abstemious, even to the injury, it appears, of his health. He of course kept a first-rate French cook for his guests. The cook, it was said, one day suddenly resigned. The Duke, in astonishment, asked the reason. "Was his salary insufficient?" "No, my salary is very handsome. But I am not appreciated. I cook your dinner myself, a dinner fit for a King. You say nothing. I go out and leave the under cook to cook your dinner. He gives you a dinner fit for a pig. You say nothing. I am not appreciated. I must go."

The Great Russian Fair.

From The New Lippincott.

Most celebrated of Russian fairs is that held each Summer at Nijni Novgorod, (literally "the new lower city,") which attracts buyers and sellers from Occident and Orient and is a favorite resort for the globe-trotting sight-seer.

A low island at the confluence of the Oka and Volga is reserved for the site of this annual gathering, which has an enormous effect upon Russian trade. In Winter the frozen waters quite overflow the fair grounds, and every Spring extensive repairs are necessary in order to make the buildings fit for use. As for the bridge that connects the island with the mainland, it is laid on boats and removed before the ice has a chance to damage it. Nijni Novgorod is distinctively a wholesale fair, and at it are determined the prices of many commodities, including cotton and woolen goods, the entire iron product of the Ural district, tea, furs, leather and leather goods, hides, drugs, chemicals, linens, silks, &c.

Here, too, are credits established. Every participant is known by his neighbor, and the financial standing of a new-comer is readily determinable by questioning his fellow-townsmen. During the progress of the fair the state of the Russian harvest becomes known, a fact in itself of supreme national importance.

Railway Development.

From The World's Work.

The United States prior to 1870 had in operation 52,914 miles of railway, but the mileage was almost doubled up to 1880, when the amount was 92,147 miles, and was again increased more than two-thirds up to 1890, when it was 164,359 miles. The construction since that time has been less—only about 27,000 miles—because the country then became almost fully equipped with railway accommodations. The history of railway development in Europe is equally recent. In the whole of Europe, according to a recent article in one of the foreign financial journals, the railway equipment in operation doubled between Jan. 1, 1875, and Jan. 1, 1890, when it was 165,000 miles. The estimated railway mileage of the whole world in 1896 was about 445,000 miles, representing a cost of nearly $33,000,000,000.

England and Sea Power.

From The Contemporary Review.

Uninterruptedly for more than 200 years we have held the command of the sea, after having wrested it from Spain and Holland, and owing to the command of the sea we have been able to build up our magnificent empire. But it would be rash to conclude therefrom that we shall always continue to hold the command of the sea. The command of the sea has been wrested in turn from all the great commercial nations of the past by abler nations, which succeeded them. It has been wrested from Phoenicia, Carthage, Spain, and Holland by nations abler in commerce and trade. This is only natural, for naval supremacy rests in the last instance on the broad basis of commercial prosperity. A nation of energetic landsmen can soon acquire seamanship through the creation of a successful merchant marine, which provides the necessary schooling for naval war. This has been shown by many historical instances and by the recent and rapid success of Germany as a naval power. Germany has created within thirty years a most successful merchant marine and an imposing, well-manned, and ably handled fleet. An army may be improvised in case of war, but a navy cannot be improvised. Naval supremacy once destroyed is, as history shows, destroyed forever. The gradual or sudden loss of our naval supremacy would be accompanied by the gradual decline or the sudden fall of our empire.

At the present time English, American, and German seamanship are of equally high standing. Mechanical skill being about equal in England, the United States, and Germany, the naval material of these three countries, as ships, armor, guns, torpedoes, &c., shows not much difference. The command of the sea may consequently pass from us to the Americans or to the Germans, if either nation becomes richer than we are, because, in the last instance, the longest national purse can afford to construct the largest and strongest fleet. In other words, wealth is not only the material basis of the British Empire, but it is also its shield against foreign attack. If our wealth be destroyed, the fall of our empire will inevitably follow.

Hugo's Ideal.

From The Fortnightly Review.

What was Victor Hugo's ideal of happiness? This is the all-important question, and, more than most, it enlightens us as to the structure of a writer's mind, and the tendency of his work. Victor Hugo was to be the head of the romantic school. The romanticists declared war against the bourgeoisie, against bourgeois ideals, moral and artistic, against the principles on which bourgeois society is founded. They glorified unlawful passion and poetized disorder. They made game of family affection and duty. So it is curious to see that, in the bottom of his heart, in his sincerest and most instinctive aspirations, the great leader of romanticism was the most bourgeois of bourgeois. The highest goal of his desire was marriage. He wanted to be married young, which is the thing that every good mother of a family most desires for her son. He yearned for a hearth and a home. He wanted to lead a domestic life, the quiet, settled life that encourages comfortable affection and methodical work. So much we guess, or rather read, in quite unmistakable characters, in every one of these letters. And let no one think the worse of Victor Hugo on that account. The only conclusion I would draw is that the romantic movement has affected literature alone, and had no sort of influence on life. It was a fashion, an affectation, a certain taste for extravagance, most happily belied by the practice and example of the most famous representatives of the school.

From Rain in the Woods.

When on the leaves the rain insists,
And every gust brings showers down;
When all the woodland smokes with mists,
I take the old road out of town
Into the hills through which it twists.

I find the vale where catnip grows,
Where boneset blooms, with wetness bowed;
The vale through which the red creek flows
Turbid with hill-washed clay, and loud
As some strange horn a wildman blows. * * *

Like knots upon the gray-barked trees
The lichen-colored moths are pressed;
And, wedged in hollow blooms, the bees
Seem clotted pollen; in its nest
The hornet creeps and lies at ease. * * *

The butterfly and forest bird
Are huddled on the same gnarled bough,
From which, like some rain-voweled word
That dampness hoarsely utters now,
The tree toad's voice is vaguely heard.

I crouch and listen; and again
The woods are filled for me with forms—
Weird, elfin shapes in train on train
Arise; and now I feel the arms
Around me of the wraiths of rain. * * *

O wraiths of rain! O trailing mist!
Still fold me, hold me, and pursue!
Still let my lips by yours be kissed!
Still draw me with your hands of dew
Unto the tryst, the dripping tryst!
—MADISON CAWEIN in The Atlantic.

Underground Papers of Russia.

From The Forum.

During the few years when "terroristic" Nihilism was at its height, when the revolutionary party was mining railroad tracks over which the Czar was expected to pass, these champions of liberty scarcely managed to publish two "underground" papers. Now the number of revolutionary organs, more or less regularly brought out "under the very nose of the gendarmes," is twelve. It is admitted, however, that those who take part in the printing or circulating of these papers do not run the risks which the same sort of work involved in former days. Time was when persons arrested in a secret printing office were sentenced to long terms of hard labor in the Siberian mines. This, as a rule, actually meant death, within a year or two, from consumption, scurvy, or insanity, in a damp, isolated dungeon in the fortress of Peter and Paul, or of Schlüsselburg. The men and women, therefore, who volunteered to set type in the revolutionary printing establishments of fifteen or twenty years ago took their lives in their hands. Having nothing to lose, they were armed, and when raided by the gendarmes they defended themselves desperately. Thus, when the police had discovered the house where the organ of the terrorists was printed, shortly after the assassination of Alexander II., the firing on both sides lasted about an hour and a half. The case is diffirent with the Nihilists who are connected with the underground Russian press of to-day. The average punishment for an offense of this kind is now about eight years of "free exile" in Siberia; and as there is scarcely a village in Asiatic Russia that has not from twenty to thirty "politicals" among its inhabitants, life in banishment is not half so hard to bear as it used to be. As a consequence, the raiding of a secret newspaper office is never accompanied by bloodshed now; and no sooner does one office fall into the hands of the enemy than another springs up in the same city.

Besides the papers which are printed by the Nihilists at home, they import revolutionary pamphlets from Switzerland and England. These are smuggled across the frontier by a well-organized group of contrabandists, all members of the revolutionary party. The monthly average of pamphlets and tracts reaching Russia by these channels is 50,000. Their distribution is intrusted to an army of workers who go from town to town under various guises, delivering the "goods" in the various "conspiracy houses."

Is the Genius of Ireland Irish?

From The Monthly Review.

The genius of Ireland is a curiously paradoxical subject, and requires a study to itself. Though so many great men have been associated with Ireland, when we analyse them according to race we find that a remarkably large proportion of them are of English or Scotch descent. Bishop Berkeley, for instance, is often called an Irishman, though his father was English (his mother's origin is unknown,) and though he always considered himself an Englishman. The great Irish patriots have usually had English blood in their veins, and have sometimes even been proud of the fact. And yet, while this is so, Ireland has somehow had the art of imparting some of her subtlest qualities to those happy Englishmen who have had the good fortune to possess some slight strain of her blood, or to be born in her land, or even to have lived there in youth. The greatest English humorists and wits—Swift and Sterne and Congreve—had this good fortune. In the same way, while Ireland has scattered her saints over England and the Continent, her own patron saint is a Scotchman, who was never canonized. The contribution of Ireland to our national genius cannot well be stated in numerical values.

The Earth Star.

From St. Nicholas.

Earth stars are members of the plant kingdom and are closely related to the puff-balls with which all country boys and girls and all frequenters of the woods are familiar; they ripen their spores or puff-ball seed in round brown balls as the puff-balls do, but are unique in their wonderful manner of scattering their spores. For this purpose the plant develops a tough outer coat to the ball, which on a damp day, when the spores are ripe, swells up, splits, and rolls back from the summit to the base to form a star about the ball. The round ball at the centre of the star then opens at its summit and waits quietly for fair weather favorable for traveling. The first day after these preparations the earth star breaks its connections with the part of the plant which is in the ground, and which up to this time has fed and nourished it and held it firmly in the ground, curls up the rays of the star over the puff-ball, and lets the wind roll it over the fields and wherever it will, while it puffs out the spores and scatters them far and wide. Some observers have stated that when the dews of evening fall the plant unrolls the star-points until they again lie flat on the ground, and firmly anchor the ball where it may rest until another fair day comes round in which, in company with the wind, it may resume its travels. The earth stars are not common, but still one on the alert may expect to find them on damp wood roads, and will be well rewarded if he takes one home to watch the rays of the star curl and uncurl when subjected alternately to dry and moist air.

Wellington's Wonderful Powers.

Goldwin Smith in The Atlantic.

Wellington on one occasion started, Sir Herbert Maxwell tells us, at 7 A. M., rode to a place twenty-eight miles distant, here held a review, and was back at the place from which he had started for dinner between 4 and 5 P. M. He galloped twenty-six miles and back to see whether damage had been done to a pontoon train. He rode seventeen miles in two hours from Freneda to Ciudad Rodrigo, where he dined, gave a ball, and supped; was in the saddle again at 3 A. M.; galloped back to Freneda by 6, and was doing business again at noon. He rose regularly at 6, and wrote till 9, and after dinner wrote again from 9 till 12. It must be essential to every General, and indeed to every man who is bearing a heavy load of anxious business, to be a good sleeper. Napoleon was a first-rate sleeper; so was Pitt; so was Brougham; so was Mr. Gladstone; so was Wellington. At Salamanca Wellington, having given his order for the battle, said to his aide de camp: "Watch the French through your glass, Fitz Roy. I am going to take a rest. When they reach that copse near the gap in the hills, wake me." Then he lay down, and was fast asleep in a minute. In the midst of the critical operations before Waterloo, feeling weary, he laid himself down, put a newspaper over his face, and took a nap.

Trading at Nijni Novgorod.

From The New Lippincott.

Despite the size of the gathering at the great Russian Fair there is hardly any noise, and to the American visitor very little business seems in course of transaction. Ignorance of the commercial methods in vogue gives rise to the latter impression. When the Russian merchant contemplates buying a bill of goods he betakes himself to the second story of the little shop which the seller of that particular commodity has made his own for the time being, and there buyer and seller discuss the matter over innumerable cups of tea. Tea-drinking is an important part of the transaction, a ceremony that is never omitted. The Russian does not sweeten his tea as we do ours, but puts a lump of sugar into his mouth instead of into his cup, a method in which it is hard to see the advantage.

Very little merchandise is sold by sample at Nijni Novgorod, the greater part of the goods being actually on view, piled in the yards of the shops and heaped along the wharves—countless bales of cotton, pyramids of cow and horse hides, jars of petroleum, carboys of sulphuric acid, and casks of dried fruits scattered in irregular piles along the water front, while the iron ore has a little island to itself on the Oka.

Fontan' de' Banditi.

From the Roman of Augusto Sindici.

There is no fountain there, but through the soil
A little pool comes up refreshingly,
With clear, cool waters, and they seem to boil
Along their little ways, seeking the sea.

The sward around is soft and mossy green;
There in the wood the woodcock loves to fly,
Coming at eventide to suck between
The moist earth when the moon is in the sky.

And then the waters lose themselves, and make
A little chattering fall beside the trunk
Of a lopped alder tree, and then are dumb
In a still pond; and there the cattle slake
Their thirst, and each one turns, when it has drunk,
A slow head, beckoning the next to come.
—ARTHUR SYMONS in The Saturday Review.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE NEW SOUTH

By JAMES C. BAYLES, Ph.D., M.A.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 4.—To one who makes a journey through the South in search of the "shiftlessness" of which we hear more or less in the North and which so unpleasantly impressed Dr. C. H. Parkhurst and some of his companions on their recent trip to Winston and Tuskeegee, the quest is suggestive of "the hunting of the shark." It is fruitful of many things except that which it has for its specific object. I have done a great deal of traveling in the South of late, mostly by daylight to see the country, and I have yet to observe anything which suggests the impression of shiftlessness in any one of the five States through which I have zigzagged on various errands. In sending you recently my impressions of a journey through parts of North and South Carolina, I was not a little apprehensive of being told by more experienced travelers that I had generalized from insufficient data, and that when I had gone further and found conditions more distinctly typical, my impressions would change. Well, I am open to impressions, having no thesis to establish and no preconceived notions to confirm. I have used my eyes as well as possible, and have done most of my traveling in observation cars the better to see the country and note everything worth noting; and it gives me pleasure to say that the further south I go the stronger is the conviction that old things are passed away and all things are become new. My experience in the lack of coincidence between my recollections and my observations is like that of the venerable friend of the family who remembers an enaemic and uninteresting baby of small promise, and is expected long after to recognize the same baby in a gracious and beautiful matron of matured charms, surrounded by children of her own and dispensing generous hospitality.

Glimpses from a Car Window. On my journey here over the Charlotte, Atlanta and Birmingham Division of the Southern Railway I passed through parts of three States—North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. In the counties traversed I confidently expected to find much that would remind me of the South of twenty years ago. In point of fact, I saw very little in any way suggestive of what I remembered and somewhat dreaded seeing again. The country is interesting and beautiful. Twenty years ago it did not seem so. The natural features of the district are the same, no doubt, but the progress in all that makes for habitability has been so marked that nothing suggestive of the desolation of the eighties remains. The farms are a delight. It was sad to see acres of the rich bottom lands along the rivers and nameless streams cut and torn and buried under silt and sand as the result of the tremendous rains of the past two weeks. Much corn and some cotton will have to be planted again and the losses to the farmers will be serious, but they were already at work, and in another week or two all traces of the freshets will have disappeared. I have nowhere seen cleaner fields, crops freer from weeds, and farms more suggestive of well-kept gardens. The farmhouses are well maintained and look as if they were lived in by self-respecting people. Paint is becoming popular in the South. My impression, formed when last in this part of the country, was that the average Southerner had at most a very vague and nebulous idea of what paint is for, derived from what had been told him rather than from personal experience. Since then he has learned to use it, and while his taste in the selection of colors would admit of some education with advantage, almost any color is preferable to the stained weatherboard which has never known paint either as a preservative or a decoration. I also observe that the fence has reached a stage of development in its evolution from the elongated brush pile in which it combines utility with so much of beauty as inheres in right lines. If it be true that good fences make good neighbors, the people of this part of the South must dwell together in great amity. The roads, which converge at the stations and may be traced winding away among the fields of corn and cotton, are mostly good roads. Notwithstanding the fact that the recent rains had been of exceptional duration and violence, wheeled vehicles moved over them without apparent difficulty.

On this ride of about six and a half hours, all of it in daylight, I passed through fifty-three cities, towns, and villages, most of which were as well worth looking at as an equal number of towns and villages in the New England and Middle States. Indeed, I found them in some respects a good deal more interesting. The people of a Southern town do not seem to select the railroad running through their borough as something along which to line up their unsightly local industries and neglected back yards. I do not suppose that one comes upon a small Southern town by rail from its most picturesque point of view, but what he does see usually gives him a pleasant impression of it. I have no reason to suppose that this is the result of a concert of action among public-spirited citizens or that it represents the work of local town improvement societies, but it is commendable, and care should be taken to perpetuate it as a system.

Negroes as Train-stop Nuisances. An unpleasant impression of negligence on the part of local authorities and station agents is created at some points by the toleration of gatherings of negroes, old and young, around the rear platforms of passenger trains to solicit and scramble for small coins tossed to them by those who enjoy seeing the young "coons" cut capers and hear the old ones sing ragtime songs. From every point of view this is objectionable. It is extremely demoralizing to the negroes, for whom the very worst lesson that can be learned is that there are easier ways of earning a living than by working for it. Passengers who enjoy a diversion cannot be expected to reason very closely or wisely on this subject, and they may think that it is no business of theirs anyway. Perhaps they are in a sense right. I am quite sure, however, that the impression left upon the mind of the thoughtful traveler is not favorable to the best interests of the South. It gives him a bad impression of the whites as well as of the blacks, and warrants the belief that the management of railway properties is lax. Negroes generally keep away from the stations except where they know that the vestibuled trains will stop long enough to give them a chance to get up some sort of a show on a small scale around the rear platform. What they do is neither edifying nor instructive. It is in the highest degree artificial, even the forced merriment and the jokes which do duty day after day. The songs are not those of the plantation or the cabin, but those of the music hall. There is not a trace of spontaneous "nigger business" in the whole thing, and what they do is much better done by the white impersonators of the vaudeville, whom we have had ad nauseam.

This reminds me to say in passing that, in my judgment, the municipal authorities in Southern towns and cities are unduly lax in enforcing their vagrancy ordinances against the negroes to whom they apply. An unfortunately large proportion of this race needs nothing so much as to be impressed with the lesson that they must work or go hungry. They have not learned it yet, for the reason that it has not been true in their cases at any time, and is not true now. Much too large a proportion of the negroes are permitted to hang around the towns, where they have no visible means of support, and where, when occasion offers, they become small criminals, or, it may be, large ones. Such negroes should be driven out into the farming districts, where they will have less encouragement and less opportunity to become dangerous public nuisances. That they do not want to go counts for very little. It is possible to deal with them as tramps are sometimes dealt with by enterprising communities where they have become intolerable. The idle negro is not wanted in the towns. There are more of his race there already than are required for all the employments open to them. On the farms they are needed. In many sections the cotton planters are short handed and have difficulty in securing the labor needed to cultivate and gather their crops. Ten per cent. increase in the cotton crop would add from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 to the wealth of the South, according to the price of the staple in the market, and to do this is open to the negro if he wishes to be useful and better his condition. To keep him away from the towns altogether would be impossible, no doubt, and perhaps it would be undesirable; but it could be done to a much greater extent than it is under very simple police regulations. While it is doubtless true that the negro cannot be judged in all respects by the same standards as the white man, without risk of injustice to both, he should not be permitted to gain the impression that he is in any sense a privileged character, or that the community owes him a living.

To my mind the most discouraging feature of the negro problem in the South is that so large a proportion of the negroes are unwilling to do for themselves what they have every opportunity for doing, and that the number of those who are idle, vicious, and in a way criminal, is increasing. There are many who will be disposed to blame the white people of the South for this deterioration, and find an explanation for it in the discouragement of the aspiration of the blacks resulting from taking away their political rights. No one could long hold this view who will travel in the South with his eyes and ears open. Indeed, he could not hold it intelligently if he will make himself familiar with the condition and tendencies of the negro population of New York City, where, with every opportunity which political equality can give him, the moral deterioration of the negro is even more rapid than we find it in any part of the South I have yet visited. In the consideration of this anxious problem, which is fast becoming one of National significance, there is very little room for sentimentality. It is practical in every aspect.

Cotton Mill Settlements. On the journey of which I am giving these desultory and discursive impressions, the influence of the cotton mill in bettering the condition of the whites by absorbing what has hitherto been a class of labor for which no employment existed for which it was fitted, or in which it could compete with the negro to advantage, is conspicuous. Every few miles a textile factory was passed surrounded by its village of operatives' homes. They are all substantial brick mills, well built, and looking as if they had come to stay. Concerning their villages, I am moved to say that while comfortable, well ordered, and sanitary, they might with very little trouble and expense be made a good deal more attractive. Those I visited in the more easterly counties of North and South Carolina were much more desirable as homes, and were calculated to invite a more intelligent class of labor. There is no possible reason why a workingman's home should not be made pretty and pleasant, especially in a district where the climate is mild, the Summers long, and the soil so fertile that anything planted will grow with the facility of a weed. Having had some experience in such matters, I am impressed with the fact that it would pay the mill owners to encourage by example and by a system of inexpensive premiums the beautifying of their villages by inducing each tenant to do what he could to make his own home pretty. If the movement is once started it will go with very little encouragement. The mill operatives are sufficiently intelligent to take a pride in making their villages beautiful. It is not to the advantage of a corporation to dehumanize its labor. On the contrary, the higher the standard of refinement in the community upon which it must depend for its supply of labor, the higher its own standards can be fixed in all that contributes to its prosperity and earning power. The textile industry is still comparatively new in the South, and many of the mills are not yet fully organized. Many things which have thus far been overlooked are likely to become evident within the next five years or so. Why some mills are more successful than others may be found to be due to causes which are now regarded as negligible by those whose inexperience places them temporarily at a disadvantage.

The City of Atlanta. I have never had a greater surprise than I experienced when I saw the City of Atlanta, and realized the metamorphosis which had taken place in it since my last visit. One may very well regard with equanimity the most seemingly calamitous happenings which can overtake him in this world of vicissitudes when he realizes that the story of the destruction of Atlanta by order of Gen. Sherman, as a war measure to deprive the Confederacy of its base of supplies, is invariably concluded by the assurance that "it was the best thing which ever happened to the city." The Atlanta of to-day, with its substantial prosperity, would not have been possible if the old city had not been wiped out and opportunity given for the widening of its streets and the laying out of its centres to give ample thoroughfares and provide suitable sites for the high business buildings which now characterize it, and so conspicuously differentiate it from other Southern cities.

Atlanta is now in the enjoyment of a substantial and, to all appearances, permanent prosperity. This is not dependent upon the activity or profitableness of any one line of business—a fact in which its citizens find great cause for congratulation. They have seen the cities of the iron district, for example, fluctuate between booms and collapses, as the iron trade prospered or languished. They have seen the seaboard cities congested with business one year and paralyzed by the lack of it another year. They have seen cities grow like the Oriental gourd, and wither as quickly. But Atlanta has grown and prospered in good times and in bad, sometimes richer and more buoyant than at others, but always the Gate City of the Southwest, because her position at the end of the Blue Ridge range made her the focal point of the railroad system of the South, the natural centre of its merchandise distribution and the financial centre of a great and rapidly developing district. A prosperity which rests upon so broad a base is not easily shaken.

The visitor to Atlanta, especially if unfamiliar with its recent development, is surprised at the number and size of its great office buildings. Of these there are already fifteen or sixteen, towering from eight to fifteen stories, and giving the business portion of the city a sky line not unlike that of lower New York. Three or four more of the same kind are now under contract, and for as many more the plans are in hand. The first question the observant visitor asks is: Can so many buildings of this character pay in a city of less than 100,000 inhabitants? Thus far they have done so, and to secure office accommodations in one of the desirable buildings is now very difficult. If much room is needed it is impossible. As the rule, every room in a new office building is engaged before the roof is on. Rentals range from 50 to 75 cents per square foot for inside rooms, to $1.25 per square foot for rooms overlooking the street. An unusual feature of the tenancy of office buildings in Atlanta is that the physicians have their offices in them, without exception. In one large building there are thirty-two suites thus occupied. I do not know how many are occupied by insurance companies and their Southern general agencies. Atlanta has become the insurance centre of the South, headquarters for all kinds of Southern business representations and agencies. The tendency to gravitate to the office buildings naturally left a great many vacancies in the second and third stories of the older business buildings. To prevent this becoming a hardship to the owners, an effort was made to find small manufacturers as tenants for this class of property. As the result, most of these second and third story accommodations are used for light industries. There are now few desirable stores or offices to be had in Atlanta, and before the new buildings are finished they will be much needed. There is also a scarcity of desirable dwellings. The population of Atlanta is increasing at the average rate of about 14 per cent. per annum. This naturally creates an active demand for dwelling houses, and I am told that few are to be had which are in any respect desirable. There would be much more activity in house building than there is if the contractors were not full of work and reluctant to take any new business at present. Wages in the building trades are high, and I am told that there is no idle labor except such as is voluntarily idle.

The State of Georgia. Georgia is more prosperous than at any time in her history, and her prosperity is of the satisfactory kind which rests upon developed natural resources and diversified industries. It was not always so. The late Henry W. Grady once described the industrial status of Georgia substantially as follows: "I have just come from the funeral of one of our citizens, a representative man and a statesman. The grave was dug through solid marble, but the little stone which will mark the spot will come from Vermont. The surrounding slopes are fine grazing lands, but the woolen clothes in which the body was dressed came from Boston and the shoes from Lynn. In the immediate neighborhood iron ore abounded, but the pick and shovel came from Pittsburg. The shirt came from New York, the coffin from Cincinnati, the hearse from Chicago, and the only things which Georgia furnished for that funeral were the corpse and the hole in the ground." The present value of the manufactures of Georgia is about $100,000,000 per annum. It can not only contribute nearly everything which is requisite for a first-class funeral, but much that makes life pleasanter and more comfortable for those who are living to some purpose.

J. C. BAYLES.

TEACHING CHILDREN TO ACT.

Probably no actor was ever more successful in teaching children how to act than the late James A. Herne. He always had children in every production he had anything to do with, and was perhaps responsible for more "stage children" than any other actor. When he made his first production of "Shore Acres" wonderful things were accomplished with the children he employed.

"It requires a great deal of patience," said Mr. Herne, a short time before his death, "to teach children how not to act, but to be natural. I always cautioned their mothers not to attempt doing anything with them, except to help teach them the lines and leave the rest to me. When this is done I had no trouble, and the results attained fully repaid me. Of course there is a great difference among children who become players, just as there is among grown people. Some of them are very bright, quick to remember advice and capable of carrying out instructions, but as a rule the children who grasp an idea slowly make the best players."

TAKING HIM AT HIS WORD.

A young hopeful of some five sleighrides recently acquired a small rabbit. His aunt found him the next day sitting on his knees with the rabbit held before him in both hands, and alternately shaking it and exclaiming: "Five times five!" "Six times three!" "Four times seven!"

Shocked at this seemingly cruel act on the part of her usually gentle nephew, she said: "Why, Harry, why on earth are you shaking that rabbit so? You'll kill it!"

"Well," responded Master Harry, "Papa said this morning that rabbits multiply rapidly, but I can't make this one say a thing!"

A Mechanical Wit.

Professor (examining)—When a body rests on an inclined plane, what do we say it is inclined to?

Voice in the Rear—Inclined to move.

"Defender of the Rails—The New York Central."—UTICA HERALD.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Warmer, with showers; wind east to southeast.

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BOERS TAKE BRITISH CAMP BY SURPRISE

Kitchener Reports Disastrous Blow to Victorian Rifles.

SIXTY KILLED AND WOUNDED

Out of 250 Only Two Officers and 50 Men Escaped—Night Attack by "a Superior Force."

LONDON, June 16.—Lord Kitchener has cabled from Pretoria under to-day's date as follows:

"Near Welmansrust, twenty miles south of Middelburg, 250 Victorian Mounted Rifles, from Gen. Beatson's column were surprised in camp at Steenkoelspruit by a superior force of Boers at 7:30 P. M. June 12.

"The enemy crept up to within short range and poured a deadly fire into the camp, killing 2 officers and 16 men and wounding 4 officers and 38 men, of whom 28 were slightly wounded.

"Only 2 officers and 50 men escaped to Gen. Beatson's camp. The remainder were taken prisoners and released. Two pompoms were captured by the enemy. Full details have not yet been received."

The serious reverse which Lord Kitchener reports is the first accident of the kind that has happened to the Australian contingent, and it is supposed to be due to neglect of proper picketing. Although it is offset by the defeat inflicted upon Gen. De Wet on June 4, the loss of the guns is regarded as a serious matter, which will encourage the Boers to continue the struggle.

More or less fanciful accounts are published on the Continent of alleged peace negotiations, but there is nothing in them, and nothing has come of the interview between Mrs. Botha and Mr. Krüger, beyond revealing the fact that Mr. Krüger will listen to no proposals unless they are accompanied with a guarantee of the independence of the republics.

The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent says that Cecil Rhodes, speaking at Bulawayo on Saturday, predicted that a federation of South African states would come in three or four years; but he contended that to grant self-government to the republics before federation would render federation impossible.

The Victorian Mounted Rifles are part of the Australian contingent, enlisted for the South African war. The camp where the British were "surprised," according to Gen. Kitchener's report, is only twenty miles from the town of Middelburg, which is about ninety miles east of Pretoria on the railway line to Delagoa Bay.

SPEAKS OF FALSE RELIGIONS.

Rev. Dr. Buckley Says Christian Science Is One of the Flimsiest Delusions of the Age.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate of New York, preached at Park Street Church this morning on "False Religions." All the religious sects that were in Europe at the time Columbus discovered America were now to be found fully established in this country, Dr. Buckley said, and there were hundreds of new ones in addition. Some of these beliefs the speaker explained.

There were many people who said there could be nothing in religion when there were so many sects and so much difference of opinion about it. But when learned men, such as Justices of the United States Supreme Court, differed on so simple a matter as the Constitution, it was not surprising that there was a difference of opinion in religion.

Dr. Buckley told of the rise and fall of spiritualism. "The woman in whose mind spiritualism first originated," he said, "launched her great plan on the public April 1, a very appropriate date, as it is popularly known as 'All Fool's Day.' We have lived to see that spiritualism was simply unbelief of the Bible, with a ghost in it.

"Mormonism is one of the most remarkable systems on the face of the earth. It is a system of extending complexity. It recognizes the Bible, but misapplies its texts. The Mormon has all the authority of the Pope of Rome. I believe that there are thousands of Mormons who are as sincere in their religious beliefs as any one in this congregation. They were born and brought up as Mormons.

"Within a comparatively short time another religion has come upon us which combines the word science with Christian. I well remember some of the earlier writings of the founder of this new faith, which are now most carefully hidden. They do not agree with the book 'Science and Health,' as it is now published.

"Christian Science denies the existence of disease or pain. Did Jesus thus deny when he cured the sick, the lame, and the blind? When he suffered on the cross, and the blood flowed from his wounds, and tears of agony ran down his face, did he deny the existence of pain? And yet this woman claims this. It is surprising that in this twentieth century, and in this city, the Athens of America, one of the flimsiest delusions of the age should maintain itself.

"All of these false lights look promising, or have looked so. But let us look at them by the side of the true light. The stars shine as sweetly over graves as over cradles. The true light shows us the truth. The Bible is a book of spiritual symbols, of spiritual truths, and practical directions. It is not a book of science. There is no Christian science; there is Christian faith. Faith, hope, and love are the basis of true religion, and the greatest of these is love."

POPULISTS READY FOR A FIGHT.

Will Try to Put Up a Candidate for Governor in Nebraska.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, June 16.—After several informal conferences in Douglas County, representative Populists have decided to make an attempt to put a Gubernatorial candidate in the field this Fall. It is claimed by local Populist clubs that the State Constitution does not justify a Lieutenant Governor in completing a term unfinished by a Governor. It is the Lieutenant Governor's privilege, they say, to fill the vacancy only until the next State election. Upon Gov. Dietrich's election to the United States Senate his Gubernatorial duties devolved upon Lieut. Gov. Savage, who anticipates serving out the two years.

"According to the State Constitution we have no Governor at this time," said John O. Yieser, who was a candidate for that office before the last Populist Convention. "The Lieutenant Governor is only empowered to serve 'until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed.' We hold that the natural time for removing such disability is at the next State election."

TO-DAY,
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUMMER HOMES IN VERMONT.
Book of A. W. Ecclestone, S. Pass'r Agt., 385 B'way.—Adv.

CAILLES READY TO SURRENDER.

Representatives of the Filipino Leader Sign an Agreement to Capitulate.

MANILA, June 16.—Cols. Infante and Guivara, representatives of Gen. Cailles, to-day signed the name of their principal to an agreement to surrender.

Under the terms of this agreement Gen. Cailles is to assemble his men at Santa Cruz, Laguna Province, as quickly as possible, and there surrender himself and his command to the American authorities. The exact number of his force is unknown, but there will probably be more than 500.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Officials of the War Department are very well pleased with the prospective surrender of Gen. Cailles, the Filipino insurgent leader. Advices received at the department indicated that this would occur soon.

Cailles is a man of considerable influence and, with his backing of some hundreds of men, has been a menace to the efforts of the military authorities to stamp out the rebellion in Luzon. His capitulation, therefore, is regarded with much satisfaction by the authorities here, who say they see in it another evidence of the general disintegration of the insurgent forces.

For more than a year past Gen. Cailles has commanded the insurgent forces operating on the east side of Bay Lake, not far from Manila. He is said to be a French half-caste, and during the last revolution he acquired a reputation for vindictiveness and cruelty.

The society of Mando-Ducats, whose practice it was to assassinate and bury alive those of their countrymen who accepted American sovereignty whenever the latter fell into their hands, operated with the cognizance, if not the support, of Gen. Cailles. At one time Cailles offered a reward of $10 for the heads of all Americans brought to him, and more recently he offered a reward of $10,000 for the head of Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr., of the Eighth Infantry.

Since the capture of Aguinaldo, Cailles, who was one of the few insurgent leaders who did not surrender under the terms of amnesty, has been persistently pursued by the American troops. He was declared to have been wounded in one engagement last month and negotiations for his surrender have been going on with Gen. Sumner for some weeks past. He was declared to be an outlaw by the American authorities, and this fact, which meant that he could not expect to enjoy immunity for his past deeds and violations of honorable warfare, but would have to stand trial on the many charges against him, doubtless impelled him to prolong his resistance. The members of the Federal Party advised him to surrender, but this he persistently refused to do until he saw that his capture was inevitable.

Cailles was a man with considerable influence with the Filipino people and an aggressive fighter. He kept his followers well in hand, and his system of mobilization was excellent. He and Gen. Malvar were the only two troublesome insurgent leaders remaining in Luzon.

Assignment of Philippine Judges.

MANILA, June 16.—Seventeen Judges have been appointed to the Courts of First Instance. Among these appointments there are eleven Americans, who have been given the most important circuits, as follows: Manila—Kincaid of Texas and Odlin of New Hampshire; Aparri—Blount of Georgia; Dagupan—Johnson of Michigan; Batangas—Linebarger of Illinois; Nueva Caceres—Carson of Virginia; Iloilo—Bates of Vermont; Negros—Norris of Nebraska; Cebu—Carlock of Illinois; Zamboanga—Ickis of Iowa; Jolo—Whitsett of Missouri.

OAK BEACH PIER COLLAPSES.

Fifteen Persons Thrown Into the Water, but All Are Rescued.

BABYLON, L. I., June 16.—The new pier at Oak Beach, a Summer resort opposite this place, gave way this afternoon just after the steamer Oak Beach had landed her passengers there on her maiden trip. About fifteen persons were on the pier when it collapsed. They were thrown into the water, but fortunately the water was not deep, and there was plenty of help at hand.

Life preservers and rings were thrown to the persons in the water, several of whom were women. There was considerable excitement for a few minutes, but all were taken out safely and none the worse except for the spoiling of their clothing.

The pier is supposed to have collapsed because the action of the tides had eaten away the sand from about the piling making it weak. The strain of the steamboat landing against it and the action of the current against the side of the steamboat while she lay alongside is supposed to have pulled down that part of the spiling under water which had remained.

The collapse came so suddenly that those on the pier did not have any warning. They went into the water amid the wreckage of the dock. This furnished them with plenty of timbers to cling to. The number of rescuers was about double the number of those who were in danger. Some were taken from water up to their waists in which in their fright they were floundering without efforts to find a foothold.

DRUGGED, BUT SAVED A TRAIN.

Telegraph Operator on the Reading Has an Exciting Experience with Robbers.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 16.—Half naked and nearly dead, Telegraph Operator Lawrence Hannan and his friend Thomas Horan were found by trainmen in the Big Mountain signal cabin, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad one mile east of here, late last night. They had been drugged and beaten by robbers, but before he fell unconscious Hannan had saved an express train.

Two well-dressed strangers entered the office and while waiting for a train, as they stated, began talking with the men, and upon request of Hannan, supplied them with tobacco. This had a bad taste and the men spat it out. The strangers went to the water tank and coming back handed them a cup of water to rinse their mouths. Horan became unconscious a few minutes later. Hannan felt his head reeling. He looked up and saw one of the strangers trying to throw a switch lever. The other robber stood in the doorway.

Hannan staggered to his feet and threw himself on the man at the switch. At the same moment he heard the whistle of the coming express. Hannan tried to grapple with the man, but he dodged and both strangers went out at the door as the express thundered past in safety. Hannan staggered back to the telegraph key, and managed to tell the office here that the express had come and gone in safety. Then he set the danger signal for all trains and collapsed.

While the men lay unconscious the robbers returned, stripped and beat them and seem to have begun to rifle the office when they were in some way frightened off. By injecting heart stimulants physicians revived the men this morning. They had been drugged with chloral hydrate. A number of arrests were made to-day, but Hannan and Horan failed to identify the suspects. The robbers are believed to have been a part of the gang which yesterday shot a police officer in Mahanoy City.

Thin, weak people get flesh and strength by using JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.—Adv.

PERSEUS'S TWO ACCIDENTS

Iron Steamship Loaded with Passengers Twice Crippled.

Breaking of a Chain Rendered Steering Gear Useless—Towed In by Cetus and the Cygnus.

Two accidents, similar in nature, befell the Iron steamboat Perseus yesterday. Both affected the steering gear, the breaking of a chain of which rendered the rudder useless and left the boat drifting.

Over a thousand passengers were on board at both times, and there was some excitement and a great deal of comment, but nothing approaching a panic, the band playing popular airs, and the deck hands mingling with the passengers to assure them that nothing serious had occurred.

The first accident happened off Liberty Island, and the second when the boat was about five minutes out of Coney, bound for the city. At the time of the first mishap, the Perseus, which had sailed from her pier on the Battery with a crowd of sightseers for Coney Island, was just off the Statue of Liberty, when her steering gear broke down. The boat was immediately stopped, and a whistle for assistance sounded.

In a minute or so the Cetus of the same line came along inbound from Coney Island. Capt. Harvey of the Perseus told the Cetus's Captain what the matter was and asked that the Cetus land her passengers and then come back and allow those on the Perseus to be transferred to her. The Cetus did as requested and hurried to the Battery and then back.

In the meantime the Perseus was drifting about in the harbor, while her passengers were rapidly getting in a humor that was calculated to make things unpleasant for the skipper. The Cetus went alongside the injured vessel, and a gangplank was swung between them, over which the passengers were transferred, and then taken to Coney Island.

Prior to the return of the Cetus the fireboat New Yorker and several tugs, among which was the Dalzell and the Barret, had appeared on the scene and hovered around in order to render assistance should the necessity arise. The Perseus was then towed to Erie Basin, where her injuries were ascertained and recorded. She returned to her pier, took on a load of passengers, and proceeded on her route.

The Perseus, returning, left Coney Island for New York at 7 o'clock, with a crowd of passengers on board. She had just gotten well under way when the keen ear of Capt. Harvey heard a peculiar sound, which was followed by a sensation that convinced him that the rudder was out of fix again. The vessel stopped, and the Captain yelled below to his men to get the anchor ready to drop. In a minute along came the Cetus, also bound for New York. Capt. Harvey told his brother Captain that he was in trouble once more, and asked that he have a vessel sent to meet him.

Capt. Harvey made temporary repairs and proceeded on his trip. Dodging buoys and other obstructions, according to the passengers, the boat slowly made her way homeward. She was whistling all the time to warn other craft to keep out of her way and also to attract the attention of any other boat that would take her in tow.

As the Perseus neared Quarantine she was overtaken by the steamboat Cygnus, returning with a party of Brooklyn people who had been having an outing on Staten Island. The Cygnus steamed alongside and made fast to the Perseus and brought her to the city.

TILLMAN'S LATEST MOVE.

South Carolina Senator's Friends Think He Has Devised a Plan to Defeat McLaurin.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 16.—Senator Tillman's friends think he has quietly fixed the cards for Senator McLaurin to draw a blank next Summer without even having a chance to win. Instead of ruling McLaurin out of the party, a method that would raise a rumpus in the State and might cause serious trouble, the junior Senator is to be made to rule himself out.

Tillman was opposed to the Executive Committee ruling out McLaurin, on the ground that it would give him the advantage before the people. He could declare himself a Democrat and say Tillman was afraid to let the people hear him; afraid to allow them to be the judge. It has therefore been planned to let the convention that meets next May to organize the party machinery make a new primary oath that can be taken by all the candidates except McLaurin. This oath heretofore has been designed to cover State matters only, the candidate pledging himself to abide the result of the primary and support the nominees. For McLaurin's benefit it will be amended so as to pledge support of the National Democratic platform in all its planks, acknowledging that platform as the mouthpiece of the party and pledging also to abide by caucus votes.

McLaurin, having declared so strongly against both these, Tillman supporters declare he cannot take the oath, and unless he does he cannot participate in the primary or be voted for except at the general election.

SPEED OF THE WISCONSIN.

Under Natural Draught the New Battleship Averages 15.3 Knots an Hour for 48 Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—To-day the battleship Wisconsin arrived from a forty-eight hours' trial trip under natural draught and a test of her seaworthiness. Her forced draught trial occurred last October, when she made 17.17 knots. Orders from the Navy Department this time were for a forty-eight hours' trial under natural draught and full power, and the official time made was 16.45 knots for two hours. For forty-eight hours, during which the Wisconsin steamed a little south of Santa Barbara Channel and returned to the Golden Gate, the average was 15.3 knots an hour.

Had the Wisconsin been allowed to use forced draught a speed of more than 18 knots would, it is believed, have been made. In the forced draught trial of six months ago, with new machinery, it made a record of 17.176 knots. Last Wednesday, on the way down the coast from Puget Sound, it made 18.6 knots an hour for two hours.

DOWIE'S FEARS AROUSED.

Chicago Zionist Says Doctors Will Kidnap and Torture Him to Make Him Insane.

CHICAGO, June 16.—John Alexander Dowie announced at his meeting in Zion Tabernacle to-day that certain physicians of this city had formed a plot to kidnap him, lock him in a detention hospital, and beat him on the head and back till he should lose all his reasoning powers and become really insane. He said that the kidnapping might take place to-night, and after his service he called a special private meeting of the male members of Zion to take steps to help the Zion Guard in protecting him. He also made threats against the physicians that he would do to them as he thought they were trying to do to him, unless they shall let him alone and stop calling him a paranoiac.

With all this, Dowie repeated continually his pretensions to be Elijah reincarnated, making way for the end of the world, and he incidentally laid claim to immortality, until such time as his work was accomplished.

"I have special information," shouted the General Overseer to his followers, "that a law has just been juggled with special reference to me. These doctors have fixed it so that an insanity complaint does not have to come from a relative now, but may come from any man who says he acts in the public interest.

"Do you know what this means? It comes from the same men who are calling me a paranoiac. It means that they are going to kidnap me. They will try to get me some night. They will carry me to a hospital and bind me hand and foot. Then they will beat me and torture me till they make me insane. That is what they will do, the fiends, the scoundrels! I say to Zion, 'On guard!' I want every member of Zion, and every male member especially, to remain after this service and plan with me how to protect ourselves from these scoundrels and thieves. The emergency is great!"

WORKS WAY THROUGH COLLEGE

Illinois Man by His Labor Pays for His Education and that of His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

LEBANON, Ill., June 16.—A remarkable record, illustrating what may be accomplished by pluck and perseverance, is that of W. Duff Piercy, valedictorian at McKendree College this year. After five years' study he is graduated in the classical course, having paid all the expenses of his own education and that of his wife also, who is a member of the class of 1902, by acting as newspaper correspondent for metropolitan papers and teaching school.

Pieroy is a type of the American who is determined to succeed no matter what the difficulties may be. When he married he was a struggling young district school teacher. He determined to improve his education and fit himself for higher work. After much serious consideration McKendree was selected as the place where he and his wife should endeavor to obtain a higher education. Piercy wrote letters to several Chicago, St. Louis, and New York newspapers, laid before them his plan, promised to give faithful services if employed, and filed application for the position of a correspondent.

During the years he and his wife have studied at McKendree his newspaper work has netted him a tidy sum. In vacations he has taught country schools. Now his education is completed, he is a graduate with honors, and he has been elected over eighty-three competitors to superintend the Greenville, Ill., schools for the next year.

Mr. Piercy won the McCullagh reportorial prize of $50 in 1897, the Bryan gold medal essay contest in 1898, the Perry cash oratorical first prize in 1899, and was ruled out of the Brown oratorical contest this year. He won the inter-society oratorical contest at Ewing College in 1892. He was admitted to the bar in 1895, standing at the head of a class of twenty-eight. He has been college chorister through the course at McKendree and has done tutor work at the college while getting his education. He occupied the chair of history and literature at the Mount Vernon High School for one year.

BALL PLAYERS ARRESTED.

Another Test of the Law at Yonkers—Their Cause Championed.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 16.—Two baseball players were arrested at the Saw Mill River grounds this afternoon. It was unexpected, but Capt. McLaughlin has decided to try to make a test case in the matter of baseball playing even though the Adams golf case was decided against the police.

When the arrests took place the ball players began to play golf over the grounds, some of them having brought clubs to the grounds to test the matter. There was playing over the golf links to-day, but no arrests. The two players were released on bail. About 200 men offered themselves as bondsmen. They will have a hearing in the morning.

There was a gospel meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon at which the speaker was Walter Thomas. He spoke of the golf and baseball playing. The golf came in for condemnation, and the baseball for excuse. He said that the men who played golf were those who could afford to take a day off in the middle of the week to play without hurting their pockets. They were men who worked short hours, and could play in the late afternoons or get up a couple of hours earlier in the morning to play. They were men of education, who knew the law, and would not live up to it.

The ball players were as a class young men and boys who could play on no other day but Sunday and who could not take even a few hours off in the week without serious financial loss. Mr. Thomas said. They needed recreation as well as the golf players, and if there was any laxity shown it should be toward the ball players, who had some excuse.

MOTH MILLER VS. HOP-TOAD.

Former the Assailant, but Only a Dust Spot Was Left of Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 16.—Strange was the battle waged in the back yard of Henry Windham's Hotel Waldorf at Plainfield last night. The contestants were a hop-toad of quite ordinary dimensions and an immense miller, pure white in color. The moth was fully four inches long from tip to tip of his outspread wings. Its body was as thick as a man's two thumbs, and five inches long.

When first seen the miller was flying at the toad with outstretched wings, at times fluttering against the toad's head and beating it with as powerful blows as the creature could summon. The toad did not move except to make a vicious snap at the moth when it came within reach.

For fifteen minutes and more the strange fight went on, while a crowd forsook the phonograph to gaze at the battle for life between such rare foes. The white dust from the wings and body of the miller had powdered down upon the toad until the latter had lost much of his usual appearance.

But the strength of the miller was unequal to the strain. Wearied by its frequent attacks it at last could not escape the final lurch of the toad. There was a snap, a confused flutter, and then the toad hopped away, while a little white dust about his jaws and scattered upon the ground were all to give witness to the fight which had been waged there.

MAY BE PENSION COMMISSIONER.

Ex-Congressman Peters of Kansas Summoned to Washington.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 16.—Ex-Congressman Peters of Kansas to-day received a dispatch calling him to Washington, where he will be tendered the office of Pension Commissioner, succeeding H. Clay Evans. President McKinley has had under consideration the names of ex-Congressmen Blue and Peters for this position, and Mr. Peters's summons to the White House settles the appointment in his favor.

Deckertown, N. J., Is Now Sussex.

Special to The New York Times.

DECKERTOWN, N. J., June 16.—This little town has taken much upon itself in assuming the name of Sussex, thereby giving notice that that borough is the county, or the better part of it. Sussex, née Deckertown, has but 1,500 inhabitants, although it has its own water plant drawn from the highest lake in New Jersey, and many other improvements. The people are resigned to the change, although far from being elated with it.

Before closing your residence for the Summer you should take the precaution to secure absolute protection from loss or damage by Burglars, Thieves, Servants, or Employes, by a policy of the largest Company in the world writing Burglary Insurance. For rates, etc., apply to The United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, 140 Broadway. Cash capital, $1,500,000. Resources over $3,850,000.—Adv.

AMERICANS AT GRAND PRIX

Jockey Rigby Rode Winner, Though Olympian Lost.

IMMENSE CROWD SAW RACE

Visitors from the United States Swarmed on Famous French Course and Backed Keene's Horse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 16.—America was represented at the celebrated Longchamps race course to-day as it never was before. Horses bred or owned in the United States, American jockeys, and wealthy Americans, who are prominent as patrons of the turf, both at home and in England and France, figuring conspicuously in the sport of the holiday, which the running of the rich and famous race, the Grand Prix de Paris, always makes, while American visitors swarmed all over the beautiful race course. The weather was rather gloomy, but no rain fell, and occasional bursts of sunshine kept the immense crowd in the best of humor.

In spite of the clouds, the handsome gowns, and the number of stylish equipages parked beside the course made the scene one of the most brilliant in the history of the greatest of the open races run in France, the Grand Prix being one of the few big prizes of the French turf for which foreign-bred horses may compete. All Americans were the more conspicuous because of the remarkable success achieved yesterday by the Yankee Jockey Henry, employed by the American millionaires J. R. and F. P. Keene, whose horse Olympian had been brought from England expressly to run for the Grand Prix, in the hope that he would emulate the performance of the celebrated horse Foxhall, who, in 1881, was the victor in the race. Foxhall afterward won many of the most valuable races in England, he and Iroquois, winner of the English Derby in the same year, by their many triumphs having caused that season to be known in turf history as "the American year."

Carried away by the successes of Henry on Saturday and by the confidence of the Keene stable in Olympian's ability to win the chief race of the day, the American visitors almost to an individual backed Henry's mounts again, and many Frenchmen followed them, but this was not the day for either Henry or Olympian, for the American horse, though a warm choice for the Grand Prix, was beaten far off, finishing next to last, while Henry failed to win on any of the four mounts he had.

The French horse Cheri won the Grand Prix by a head, after a splendid finish with Tibere, the Americans finding all the consolation they could in the fact that the winner was ridden by the American jockey Rigby, while another American jockey—Lester Reiff—rode the third horse, Lady Killer, who finished two lengths and a half behind Tibere. The start for the great race was made after two false breaks, in both of which Olympian was out in front, and again was off in front when at the third trial a send-off was made.

Olympian went on at a terrific pace and led clear of the nearest horse for half the distance of the race. At the end of a little more than three-quarters of a mile and just as he began the ascent of the incline, taking the competitors to the bend before they reached the stretch, the pace told on the American and he tired, Cheri, Tibere, and Lady Killer, who were the next three to that point, there passing him in spite of all Henry's efforts to keep Olympian up.

Beginning the run home Olympian fell back hopelessly beaten. Rigby then going on with Cheri in a well-timed rush that brought his mount up to the front close on the winning post, and gave him the victory by a head. Saxon, the post favorite, was not placed. The time of the race was 3:19. Rigby's victory was the first ever achieved in the race by an American jockey, Saxon started an even money favorite for the great event, while the betting was 14 to 1 each against Olympian and Cheri, and 30 to 1 against Tibere.

Another American success was that of the horse Dido, owned by the American millionaire, William K. Vanderbilt, in the Prix d'Ispahan, Rigby in this race riding the second horse, Legers, while Henry rode Noneoclarx, the favorite, who finished last in a field of three. Against the record of four losers ridden by Henry, Rigby rode one winner, two second horses, and was unplaced in two other races.

It was indicative of the enormous crowd in attendance that in the betting on the Grand Prix the sale of Paris mutuel pools alone amounted to 1,706,840 francs, aside from the betting with the bookmakers, with whom it is customary to place all large wagers. President Loubet, with his wife, according to custom and tradition, drove to the race course in a landau drawn by four horses, with outriders and escorted by a guard of cuirassiers. King Leopold of Belgium also was in attendance. Among other notables present were all the members of the Cabinet and the Count and Countess de Castellane.

FLAGS TRAIN TO SERVE WRIT.

Sheriff in Pennsylvania Boards Special Car of Officer of United States Steel Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—Edmund C. Converse, of the Executive Board of the United States Steel Corporation and formerly President of the National Tube Company, was made to accept service of a writ in a peculiar manner yesterday. Last January James L. Davenny, a capitalist of McKeesport, sued Mr. Converse in equity to recover the proceeds of the sale of 3,599 shares of the capital stock of the McKeesport, Duquesne and Wilmerding Street Railway, amounting to about $100,000. As Mr. Converse lives in New York and Boston he was out of the jurisdiction of the Allegheny County courts, and the papers could not be served on him.

Davenny's opportunity came Saturday. Mr. Converse, with about twenty-five other officials of the big steel combination, has been traveling in a special train for two weeks inspecting plants. Saturday morning the train arrived in McKeesport and the officials looked over the corporation's property there. When Mr. Davenny heard of Mr. Converse's presence in Allegheny County he hunted up an officer, but the special train had departed for Scottdale.

Scottdale is reached in a roundabout way. Davenny went to Greensburg, which is in Westmoreland County, got a writ, and had it placed in the hands of the Sheriff. The latter went to Greensburg Junction and flagged the special train. Then the Sheriff, Mr. Davenny, and a Constable climbed abroad and asked for Mr. Converse. The latter was surprised and chagrined, but accompanied the officers to the offices of a law firm, where he signed a bond for his appearance on the first Monday in September, when the equity suit will be tried.

Mr. Converse was the President and Mr. Davenny the Treasurer of the street railway company.

CONTROL OF WESTERN ROADS.

Chicago Accepts Report that the Morgan-Harriman "Community of Interest" Plan Has Been Adopted.

CHICAGO, June 16.—In railroad circles to-day the sudden departure of E. H. Harriman for the East, accompanied by John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, was accepted as support of the assertion that the Harriman combination has secured control of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road. The Tribune to-morrow will say:

"That a composite agreement has been made to perfect a community of interests among roads with tracks enough to twice belt the globe, is generally accepted in railroad circles.

"The meeting of the Western officials with Mr. Harriman is believed to have been the result of the recent controversy over control of Northern Pacific stock which drove short holders to cover at $1,000 a share. A few small roads out of Chicago are not parties to the agreement, but it is understood they will consent to anything that will maintain rates and end the squabble that has been kept up in the past among the various Western lines.

"It is asserted that all the roads West, Northwest, and Southwest from Chicago to the Pacific coast will be controlled in future by the following interests:

Lines west of Chicago to the Pacific Coast by Harriman, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the Rockefellers.

Lines northwest from Chicago, by Hill and Morgan.

Lines southwest from St. Louis by Gould and the Rockefellers.

Lines southwest from Chicago by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, to which probably will be added before long the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

"J. Pierpont Morgan and E. H. Harriman however, will be the real dictators and direct the policy to be pursued by these combinations, thus establishing the 'community of interest' which has been the dream of Mr. Morgan."

The railroads interested in the Harriman consolidation, with their mileage, are the following:

Road.	Total Mileage, June 30, 1900.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	6,946
Southern Pacific	7,614
Union Pacific	4,439
Northern Pacific	4,824
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	6,191
Chicago and Northwestern	5,077
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	7,180
Missouri Pacific	5,324
Great Northern	5,127
Chicago and Alton	844
Wabash	2,320
Total	55,592

MRS. McKINLEY STILL GAINING.

Sits Up and Chats with the President—May Be Able to Go to Canton July 1.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The improvement in Mrs. McKinley's health continues, and Dr. Rixey said to-night, after leaving the White House, that he was satisfied with her condition. She sat up in her rolling chair during the day and chatted and laughed with the President and others at her bedside. As night came on, Mrs. McKinley again took to her bed, having passed a fairly comfortable day. During the last three days the weather has been cloudy and rainy, and to-day was particularly gloomy. This had a somewhat depressing effect on the patient, but with the return of good weather more satisfactory results are expected.

This was a very quiet day at the White House. The President spent much of the time with his wife. Capt. and Mrs. McWilliams of Chicago, accompanied by their son, called during the evening, and others left their cards.

Word comes from Canton, Ohio, that the improvements on the President's home there are about completed, and that everything will be in readiness for occupation by July 1. If Mrs. McKinley's condition permits her removal by that time, she will be taken to her Ohio home, where it is believed the chances for permanent improvement will be greater than in Washington. Hope is expressed that she may be able to travel by the 1st of July if the present rate of progress toward recovery is maintained.

MRS. BOTKIN MAY GO FREE.

Delaware Experts Ask Too Much to Go to San Francisco to Testify at Second Murder Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—It looks now as if Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, who is charged with murdering Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane of Dover, Del., would escape punishment because of exorbitant fees demanded by Delaware medical experts for their attendance at the woman's second trial. Mrs. Botkin's case will come up next Thursday, and it was expected that all the Delaware witnesses who appeared at the first trial would attend, as all were friends of the dead women and were warmly interested in the case. But letters have been received by the District Attorney showing that Dr. T. L. Wolf, State Chemist of Delaware, demands $1,000 in cash, $3 per diem and traveling expenses, Drs. P. S. Downs and Lemuel H. Bishop will each be satisfied with a per diem of $25 and traveling expenses, allowing sixty days for the trip.

In addition to this the State will have to stand the expense of a dozen other witnesses whose testimony is essential. The District Attorney believes one physician would be enough to establish his case, but Judge Cook, to whom the matter was referred, positively refused to sanction such large expenses. Unless some arrangement can be made with the State of Delaware to share the expenses, Mrs. Botkin may go free.

Mexicans Resent Invasion of Chinese.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 16.—A dispatch from Hermosillo, Mexico, says Chinese labor is rapidly driving out native labor in the mines and all other industries in Western Mexico, and this fact caused an intensely bitter feeling against the Chinese. A few days ago an attempt was made to mob a party of forty Chinese laborers who had just arrived at Guaymas. They were attacked by Mexicans, and many of them were badly injured. A number of Chinamen have been murdered recently, and they do not go about alone at night for fear of being killed.

Metuchen High School Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 16.—There is much opposition to the action of the School Board in discharging Prof. E. L. Anderson from the office of Superintendent of the Metuchen High School and engaging Thomas Van Kirk of Highland Park to take his place. Mr. Van Kirk was engaged for a salary of $300 less than that paid to Prof. Anderson. Mr. Anderson's friends want him to contest the decision under the law which forbids removal except for cause.

Myles Standish Ginger Ale.
Try well iced, with lemon peel; doesn't burn.—Adv.

KENNEDY JURY, UNABLE TO AGREE, IS DISCHARGED

Stood Eight to Four for Acquittal on the Fifth Ballot.

HAD BEEN OUT FOR 22 HOURS

Prisoner and His Family Disappointed—Lawyer Moore Will Now Ask that Indictment Be Quashed.

With eight jurors favoring his acquittal and four others holding out for his conviction of the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds, Samuel J. Kennedy on the sixth anniversary of his wedding was led back to his Tombs cell yesterday morning still resting under the accusation of murder.

The twelve weary jurymen, who for 22 hours had weighed Kennedy's fate in the balance without coming to any agreement, were discharged by Judge Newburger at 10:30 o'clock and permitted to seek rest in their own homes.

Only five ballots were taken during their deliberations, and all before they were locked up Saturday night.

"We slept a little off and on during the night," said Foreman Aue, "but finding this morning that there was no change of opinion we took no more ballots."

The first ballot, according to some of the jurors, stood three for acquittal, and three for conviction, the others having put in blanks, being unwilling to vote until they had further considered the case. The second ballot stood six for conviction and six for acquital. The third was seven for conviction and five for acquittal. The fourth resulted in five votes for conviction and seven for acquittal: The fifth and last showed four votes for conviction and eight for acquittal as follows: For acquittal—William Proudman, Jr., Benjamin J. Shafer, John M. Thompson, Theodore Weed, Louis R. Searles, Henry T. Smith, William McK. Wisall and Frederick W. Morris. For conviction—Joseph E. Aue, (foreman) John H. McDonald, Blaksley Barnes, and William E. Pruden.

THE DEFENSE'S NEXT STEP.

Lawyer Robert M. Moore was disappointed at the disagreement, though he had given up hopes of an acquittal late Saturday night.

"I will ask District Attorney Philbin to quash the indictment," said he. "If he does not consent to do so, I shall make the motion myself. Failing in this, I shall move to have Dr. Kennedy discharged on his own recognizance, or at least released in nominal bail. It seems to me that in this case, as the State has twice shown its inability to convict Kennedy, that the old idea of two disagreements being equivalent to an acquittal ought to prevail."

The disappointment of Mrs. Marion S. Kennedy, wife of the accused man, whose firm belief in her husband's innocence and ultimate acquittal has remained unshaken from the day of his arrest, was bitter, indeed.

"Of course, I'm disappointed more than I can say," she observed, trying to keep back the tears that filled her eyes. "I did so hope that we could begin all over again to-day, the anniversary of our wedding, just as we started out six years ago. But I will have to wait only a few days more, I hope."

No whit less bitter was the sorrow of the father and mother of the dentist, and hardly less was that of the many friends who during this and the preceding trials have steadfastly manifested their belief in the prisoner's innocence and subscribed liberally toward defraying the expenses of his defense. They flocked to the home of the elder Kennedys at New Dorp yesterday to express their sympathy. They had planned, in the event of a favorable verdict being reached, to celebrate in great style the young dentist's return on his wedding anniversary, and all New Dorp was prepared to participate.

John P. Pursell, who headed the committee to raise funds for Kennedy's defense and to whose efforts were due much of the newly discovered evidence for the prisoner, bore the news to Staten Island. It was broken to old Mrs. Kennedy by her husband.

"He'll be home soon, I know," said the mother, hopefully.

Only once while the jury argued and debated Saturday night did Mrs. Kennedy break down. In the matron's room she had watched the weary hours drag by until nearly midnight, and the best news that could be given her was that there seemed no likelihood of a verdict of conviction. Near midnight Lawyer Moore told her that there was little probability of any kind of a verdict before morning, and that she had better go home and rest. Then it was that her pent-up feelings got the mastery. Recovering quickly, however, she smiled bravely through her tears and said:

"Well, I will come back for him to-morrow."

Promptly at 8 o'clock yesterday morning she was

Then he threw his head up, and the old confident smile came back.

JUDGE COMPLIMENTS JURY.

"The jury is discharged," said Judge Newburger. "It is to be very much regretted that you have not been able to arrive at any verdict. I feel, however, that it would be cruel to confine you any longer. It is my pleasure to compliment you upon the intelligence and industry that you have brought to bear upon the consideration of this case. I have seldom seen an aggregation of more intelligent men in the jury box. You have shown a thoroughness in your deliberation and an attention to detail which command the thanks of the Court."

With sighs of relief the jurors, carefully guarded from the approach of any outsiders, were escorted by the court officers to the elevator, and carried to the street, where they separated and went to their homes in various parts of the city.

The Judge, when the jury had filed out, turned to the prisoner and said:

"The defendant is remanded."

Kennedy straightened up and reached for his hat. He had been lost in a study of the jurors' faces, as if trying to read there their opinions as to his innocence. Smiling at his counsel, he started down the room toward the prison pen.

Just at this moment the most dramatic scene of the trial occurred. The aged father of the prisoner, a little late in arriving, entered the courtroom. He saw his son passing down the aisle which led not to liberty, but back to the grim old prison. Advancing to the edge of the railing which separated him from his son, he stood erect, with clenched hands, gazing full at the Judge. Then, allowing his eyes to rest sternly on the retiring jurors, he muttered, almost to himself:

"Give him justice."

Kennedy, passing, threw a tender look at his father, and disappeared through the door of the prison pen. The old man turned and sadly left the courtroom with his daughter-in-law.

Judge Newburger will be out of town to-day, and no motion for the quashing of the indictment or the discharge upon his own recognizance of the prisoner can be made until to-morrow.

District Attorney Philbin, when seen at his home, at Seabright, N. J., last evening, declined to say what he would do in view of the disagreement of the jury. "I shall have to consult with my assistants, especially Mr. Osborne, before I can say what will be done," he said

Mr. Osborne refused to be interviewed.

WHAT THE JURORS SAY.

Feeling at Times Ran High During the Long Wrangle.

From the accounts given by the jurors who consented to talk when interviewed at their homes there was a close, keen struggle over the conclusion to be reached from the evidence.

After the first ballot there was a warm discussion of the case, Messrs. Weed, Thompson, and Shafer contending that the expert testimony had not only failed to connect Dr. Kennedy with the writing of the check and the Maxwell slip, but that it had proved to their satisfaction that he did not write the disputed papers. They argued also that the identification of the defendant was inadequate and uncertain, and that the alibi had been completely sustained.

The foreman of the jury, Mr. Aue, with Messrs. Barnes and Pruden, disputed each of these contentions, and accepted the testimony of Claybourne Thomas that Dr. Kennedy took the 2:10 boat, reconciling this and the testimony of the two hotel employes, who said they saw Dr. Kennedy leave the hotel between 2 and 2:30 A. M. by adopting the theory advanced by Mr. Osborne that the hotel men did not accurately fix the time, and that it might have been about 1:40 A. M., leaving him time to catch the 2:10 boat. From this position the three could not be budged, and they cited Dr. Kennedy's statement to Capt. Price in support of their contention, scorning the theory that he had been confused and driven by the police into an admission that he might have taken the later boat.

Earnest, eloquent, and spirited speeches marked the prolonged discussion. Several of the jurors had copious notes of the case. Mr. Smith having filled two large blank books with his memoranda of the evidence.

An attempt was made by some of the jurors to pledge their colleagues to secrecy as to the proceedings in the juryroom, but one of the strongest fighters for Dr. Kennedy declared that he would not be muzzled, that the public paid for the trial and was entitled to full information as to what was done by the jury, and that there was no law to seal a juror's lips.

While relations between the jurors remained most cordial, there was strong feeling on the part of several of them, and it culminated at one time in a pretty vigorous declaration that it ought not to take fifteen minutes to come to the conclusion that the defendant's guilt was not proved and that his innocence was established.

Louis R. Searles, after giving the result of the balloting as set forth above, said that toward the end of the deliberation an earnest effort was made by those in favor of acquittal to win over Juror Pruden. With this object in view, Mr. Searles suggested that Judge Newburger be asked for thirty minutes' additional time. Mr. Pruden, however, could not be induced to change his decision.

Juror Benjamin J. Shafer said that all night the jurors argued and debated. No one got any sleep. All were distressed, he said, by the indisposition of himself and Mr. Thompson. Mr. Shafer suffered a severe attack of indigestion, while Mr. Thompson had recurring spells of faintness. In the morning, he said, word was sent to the Judge that it would be impossible for them to stay locked up much longer.

Frederick W. Morris, the last juror to be chosen, said he was very sorry that the jury had failed to agree and that he wished they had remained out for another day at least.

"I did not sleep a wink last night," he continued, "and naturally feel rather jaded to-day, but otherwise I am perfectly well. I stood the ordeal much better than I thought I would. It is the first time that I have ever been called on to serve as a juror in a murder case, and I hope I shall never have to serve on another. I was much pleased with the Judge's charge, and in fact I think all the jurors were. I do not see how any one could fail to be pleased with the Judge's charge or with his conduct of the case throughout."

Mr. Shafer was asked to tell on what grounds Messrs. Aue, McDonald, Pruden, and Barnes had adhered to their decision against Kennedy. He replied that it was impossible to tell, for he did not know. He said that all efforts to "pin them down to any argument" were fruitless. The minority, he said, vacillated from one point to another and seemed set upon convicting the prisoner.

One point, he said, which caused the eight to be in favor of acquittal was that they did not believe that the identification of Kennedy as the man who was seen leaving the Grand Hotel early in the morning after the murder was reliable. They held that as only a side or back view had been obtained of the man a mistake might have been made. If the employes of the hotel had obtained a full view of the man's face they said it would have been different.

"There was a good deal of evidence which was introduced by the prosecution which was excluded by the Judge in his charge, which, personally, I would have been very glad if we had been able to consider, but he knew the law better than we, and so I must be content," he added. "We did not take a ballot until after we returned from dinner, and I do not remember how the vote stood on that ballot. When we left the courtroom I had not framed an opinion, but after I once made up my mind I never changed it."

Mr. Morris said that no one favored a verdict for murder in the second degree. They all stood for acquittal or for murder in the first degree, he said.

"Was there any strong effort made on the part of the various jurors to bring others around to their view of the case?"

"Yes; at times the feeling ran high, and both sides were very sure that their view of the case was the correct one, and made every effort to get the others to agree with them."

Mr. Morris said that he did not remember how many ballots were taken, but that the vote varied at times.

William Pruden, who was the eleventh juror, said that, in his opinion in discharging the jury, the Judge was influenced to some extent by the fact that two of the jurors were quite sick.

"I am positive, however," he said, "that the vote would have stood the same if we had been kept locked up for another day."

Henry T. Smith said he was for acquittal from the time they entered the jury room until they came out.

"Mr. Aue, the foreman," he said, "held out for conviction, and I think his influence caused the three other jurors to stand for conviction also. It at first looked to me as if we would stand eleven for acquittal and one for conviction, and that the one would be the foreman, Mr. Aue."

Theodore Weed remarked: "I have no hesitation in saying that I think Dr. Kennedy ought to have been acquitted. I thought that somehow he must have committed the crime when I went into the case, but the testimony convinced me beyond all possible doubt of his innocence."

Foreman Aue said that what seemed to influence the jury the most was the lack of motive and the good character of Dr. Kennedy.

"I voted for guilty and would have stuck to that decision if we had remained out six weeks," he added.

"If the case had been given to the jury at the end of the direct examination, it is my impression that Kennedy would have been convicted, but the cross-examination by Mr. Osborne and the defense of Mr. Moore made matters somewhat different. While satisfied that Kennedy was guilty, I would have been willing to vote for a verdict of murder in the second degree.

"I do not believe that Dr. Kennedy had any idea of committing the murder up to 12 o'clock that night, but that he got the bludgeon in his office that night between the hours of 11 and midnight. When I went on the jury, I determined to follow out my own ideas and impressions, and not attempt to influence any of the other jurors. I spoke to none of my colleagues with a view to changing their ideas. The name of Kennedy's relatives was not mentioned once during our deliberations while we were out."

"HEALTH LEAGUE'S" PLANS.

Drugs to be Abolished and All Diseases to be Overcome by the "Nature Cure."

The first public meeting of a society, as yet in its embryonic stage, known as the National Health League, was held last night at the Chamber Music Hall, Carnegie Hall. The audience was not large.

Charles H. Shephard, M. D., who, according to the prospectus, has been suggested by the organizers for President of the society, occupied the chair. In his introductory remarks he explained the aims of the society. The chief of these, he said, was to spread the knowledge of the divine laws of health and thus eradicate disease.

This propaganda is to be followed up by the establishment of hygienic schools and colleges, lyceums for public discussion on health. The society further intends to build hospitals, sanitariums, and clinics for the cure of sick and crippled without drugs, and in accordance with the tenets of the so-called "nature cure."

The originator of the scheme is Dr. A. F. Reinhold of this city. He is a "Naturist," and a foe of drugs. The Naturists claim that all sickness arises from one or all of three causes: The absorption of injurious material, the undue retention of effete products in the system, and the lowering of the vitality. Consequently they claim the cure of all disease and the promotion of ideal health can be attained only by three methods corresponding to these causes, namely, the emphasizing of proper alimentation, elimination, and elevation.

Dr. Reinhold was the first speaker, and he explained these and many other things before he sat down. He pointed out how the wild beasts managed to keep well without medicine, and said man in resorting to drugs sank below their standard. "Sickness is a disgrace, may this forever be emblazoned on our banner," he said.

Dr. Elmer Lee, who emphasized the fact that he was a regular physician, was the next speaker. He said he welcomed the new society and its new methods and ideas. "If you can do better than the medical colleges," he said, "I am willing to give you a trial. There is plenty of room for work. After all we do not know much. Little can be done, however, by movements of this kind or any other kind as long as commercialism rules not only the trades but even the professions, including the medical profession."

Dr. Lee gave way to Dr. Julian P. Thomas, who explained how he had gained thirty pounds and grown much brighter mentally and intellectually since he began to live on raw food exclusively. He favored the establishment of colleges to teach people to breathe, eat, and live.

F. C. Leubuscher spoke next. His topic was "Financial Items." He explained that the capital stock would be $1,000,000. Shares would be $1 each. Forty per cent. of the income should go first to a benevolent fund and to the holders of preferred stock before Dr. Reinhold, the originator, could get any dividend. Dr. Reinhold, it was explained, would hold only the common stock, on which he would get 1 per cent. "It will be a good thing when he gets it," said the speaker, "but although Dr. Reinhold has a very good plan to prolong life almost indefinitely, I doubt that he will ever live to get anything out of this."

The Rev. Dr. Henry Frank also spoke. He made a reference to Christian Science, and the volley of applause which greeted this reference—a complimentary one—divulged the fact that a large number of Christian Scientists were present.

SMALLPOX ON THE WEST SIDE.

Case Reported in Seventy-second Street, and Another on West End Avenue.

There were four fresh cases of smallpox in the city reported to the Health Department yesterday. Charles Carroll, thirty years old, a butler in the employ of A. L. Sylvester, a tobacco merchant living at 56 West Seventy-second Street, was taken from that residence in the afternoon to North Brother Island. He was said to have the disease in a very mild form. The rooms he occupied were fumigated and thoroughly disinfected by the authorities and all other precautions taken.

Martha Lovelace, fifty-four years old, a seamstress, employed in the family of H. S. Horton, a grain merchant, living in the apartment house at 836 West End Avenue, near One Hundred and First Street, was removed to North Brother Island last night suffering from smallpox. The disease had not made much progress. The Board of Health authorities stated that the apartment of Mr. Horton was fumigated and disinfected, and that the eight members of the Horton family were vaccinated.

Laura Wilcox, thirty-one years old, of 258 West Twenty-eighth Street, and John Humphreys, thirty-nine years old, of 732 St. Nicholas Avenue, were also taken to North Brother Island suffering from smallpox.

There were three deaths reported from smallpox during the day at North Brother Island, as follows: Martin Radin, twenty, 237 East Eighty-seventh Street; Loretta Smith, 493 Second Avenue; Samuel Bergstrom, five years old, 502 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

Police to Search for a Missing Boy.

The police have been asked to look for William Schneider, twelve years old, who has been missing from his home, 162 Seigel Street, Brooklyn, since a week ago last Friday. The parents of the boy believe that he has been lured away, as he never absented himself from the home before. Every hospital and other institutions in Brooklyn have been visited, but no trace of him has been found.

Saloon Keeper's Money and Jewelry Gone.

Adolph Seidler, a silk weaver, of 1,576 Broadway, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday, charged by William Posser, a saloon keeper of 107 Throop Avenue, with having robbed him of $800 in money, five gold rings, and a silver watch. The money and rings were said to have been taken from Posser's bedroom on Thursday last. Seidler was a former lodger at the house. He denied all knowledge of the robbery. He was held in $1,500 bail pending a hearing next Friday.

Warrington Arraigned in Police Court.

Sydney Warrington of 150 West Eighty-fourth Street, who was arrested Saturday on a charge of stealing a pawn ticket and getting a two-hundred-dollar fur overcoat belonging to Albert Rose, his roommate, and who described himself as a gentleman of leisure, was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning. He will be examined to-day. Warrington says his folks are wealthy English people. Rose, according to his own statement, is the private secretary to the manager of a large insurance company, the name of which he refused to divulge. The men first met in the rotunda of a leading hotel in Toronto, Canada, about four months ago.

Boy Killed by Fall from Roof.

Ten-year-old Henry Fenchiel, who lived at 232 Avenue A, fell from the roof of the uncompleted building at No. 234 yesterday afternoon, and was killed. The child, with several other boys, was playing on the roof, when he accidentally fell into the airshaft. When picked up he was dead, his neck having been broken.

New Clyde Liner in Port.

The new coasting steamer Apache arrived in port last evening from the yards of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, on the Delaware River, where she was built to the order of William P. Clyde & Co. She is 310 feet long, and has a carrying capacity for about 3,000 tons of cargo, and accommodations for 200 passengers. The vessel will be placed on the Charleston-Jacksonville-New York route, and will sail on her maiden trip for the South to-morrow.

WOULD OUST CROKER AND BRYAN FROM CONTROL

Perry Belmont Says It Is Necessary to Democratic Success.

Tells of the Bewilderment Caused in England by the Court Decision in the Insular Cases.

Perry Belmont, who returned from Europe last week, declared yesterday that the expulsion of Richard Croker and William J. Bryan from control of the Democratic Party is necessary if the Democracy is to succeed.

Mr. Belmont was asked for news of the movement to reform New York, and said:

"There is a radical difference between the vast majority of those voting the Democratic ticket and those who had captured the Democratic organization and perverted it to their improper and selfish uses in the Nation, State, and city. If Bryan and Croker are not expelled from control they will destroy all advantage to the Democratic Party arising out of the new insular question, precipitated by the recent conflicting opinions of the Supreme Court Justices.

He was then asked what European statesmen and business men said of the opinions of the Supreme Court Justices in the insular cases, and replied:

"None can understand how a partition of sovereignty between our National Government and the several State Governments can exist, or why the Government at Washington has not as much control over Porto Rico as the Government in London has over the Fiji Islands. It is useless to discuss the difference with foreigners. London lawyers cannot conceive why there is such an uproar over three or four Custom House suits. Those lawyers explained that in England the courts invariably give to the taxpayer the benefit of a doubt where a tax law is so ambiguous and nebulous that a court of nine members is divided by five to four over the meaning of the statute. Nobody I saw understood how any one can be sincere in declaring Porto Rico a 'foreign' island within the Dingley law, after the island had been ceded and handed over by Spain, or when later under the Foraker law a Governor, Legislature, and officers had been created to govern it, courts established, and Congress had declared, and the Supreme Court had decided, that commerce between New York and Porto Rico is coastwise commerce.

"Intelligent Europeans, who have studied Mr. Bryce's volumes, perceive that before the Spanish treaty there were in the United States a Nation, States, and the Territories, all protected by the Constitution, but when a majority of the Supreme Court declares that if the liberty or property of an inhabitant of Porto Rico or the Philippines shall be invaded by the President or Congress, the judicial powers cannot give relief, the bewilderment is simply irremediable.

"When the cable tells Englishmen that under the Spanish treaty the United States has obtained insular territories, which are not 'a part' of the United States, and that the recent Supreme Court uproar has nothing to do with the former Territories situated on our continent, the stupefaction is pathetic. When it has been explained that even if the President and Congress have despotic powers over the liberty and prosperity of those in the new insular territories, yet the voters in the several States can, if they are so minded, choose a President and Congress certain to do what is right, the question in reply quickly comes: 'What then does your boasted Constitution avail?'

"The English are keenly alive to questions of Custom House taxation, and they therefore discovered that the real controversy was whether Congress could constitutionally tax at the Port of New York an import from Porto Rico while a similar import is untaxed at New York, and that the decision depended on the correctness of Marshall's definition of the phrase 'throughout the United States.' The majority of our Supreme Court has, in order to uphold the new imperialism, repudiated Chief Justice Marshall, who had been the idol of American lawyers, as Stotwell and Mansfield are the idols of the English lawyers.

"European Roman Catholics seem to fear, now that five Justices of the Supreme Court have decided the Constitution does not prevent the confiscation of private property in the new islands; that the President, under his new power, or Congress, will, in spite of the treaty, confiscate valuable lands and buildings held in the Philippines by the friars and monastic orders."

MR. PLATT'S RETIREMENT.

Politicians Discuss His Succession in the Senate—Gov. Odell's Future.

Senator Platt's positive announcement of his intention to retire from the Senatorship at the close of his term was the one topic of conversation among prominent politicians yesterday. They were almost unanimous in the opinion that his retirement from the Senate did not entail his retirement from the leadership of the Republican Party in this State.

The Senator last night declined to go into details, but said to a TIMES reporter:

"I propose to retire from the Senate when my term expires, and I would not accept a re-election. But that is no news. I have so stated my intention to my friends for the past two years."

Mr. Platt then expressed satisfaction with his visit to Buffalo, and declared the Pan-American Exposition well worthy of a visit.

"When Senator Platt makes a positive statement such as he made last night," remarked one of the best-informed Republicans in New York, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, "he has some object in view. But you take Mr. Platt out of active politics and he won't live three months. Political activity is as necessary to him as mother's milk is to a babe.

"Who do I think will succeed him in the Senate? Well, circumstances will shape that. I have been a close observer of political events, and it is my candid belief that the coming men in Republican politics of this State are Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., and Speaker S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua. I believe they will be the successors of Platt and Depew in the United States Senate. Each is young and popular, and in all my long experience in politics I have never seen a more self-reliant man than Odell.

"Will he be renominated for Governor? Certainly. Mr. Platt has said that Odell would only serve one term, and the Governor echoed that sentiment. But Platt and Odell won't have all the say on that point. Mr. Odell has been an exceptionally good Governor. He has instituted many economies which have materially reduced the expenses of the State. He has been independent. If he continues along the same lines nothing can defeat him for renomination or re-election.

"But the re-election of Mr. Odell as Governor will not prevent his election to the United States Senate or his elevation to the Presidency. A man already cocked and primed for the Governship would be elected Lieutenant Governor. Much as I would like to see Mr. Odell in the White House, however, I don't believe the Presidential nomination will come to New York. The South and West are too much in fear of the influence of Wall Street and its financiers."

Other politicians about the Amen Corner entertained the idea that the retirement of Senator Platt meant the political resuscitation of ex-Gov. F. S. Black, who, for the purpose of solidifying the party, would receive a Senatorial toga.

All through the discussion among the assembled politicians the idea was prevalent that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff would be the first man in the history of the State to be nominated a fourth time for that office.

JEALOUS HUSBAND KILLS THREE.

Stockman Kills His Wife, a Man, and Himself.

ROSWELL, N. M., June 16.—Arthur Kline, a well-known stockman, to-day shot and killed his wife, Beatrice, dangerously wounded Marshall Maddux, and wounded the landlady with whom Mrs. Kline was living. Kline then committed suicide. He was crazed by jealousy, his wife having separated from him.

Epworth League Personally Conducted Excursion to San Francisco.
July, via Lehigh Valley R. R., only $105.00 round trip in first-class sleeper, or $83.00 in tourist sleeper. Tickets good till August 31. Address, or call, 355, 391, or 1,205 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

RUNKEL, FACTORY FIRE LOSS.

Damage Estimated at $120,000—Walls Ordered Torn Down.

The loss on the chocolate factory of Runkel Brothers, at 445 and 447 West Thirtieth Street, near Tenth Avenue, which was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning, was placed by Louis Runkel, one of the firm, last evening at about $250,000. The police estimate of the damage done is $120,000. Mr. Runkel said he thought the loss would be fully covered by the insurance.

The factory employed about 150 hands, and the firm has been in business since 1870. On Jan. 1 of this year, Mr. Runkel said, negotiations were begun for the possession of the adjoining buildings, 449 and 451 Thirtieth Street. These buildings were not damaged by yesterday's fire.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Building Department sent a crew of men, under Chief Inspector John O'Connor, to tear down the rear of 442 West Thirty-first Street, which abuts on the burned building. These walls were considered unsafe, owing to the fact that they had been badly injured as a result of an explosion of ammonia which was in a tank in the Runkel Building and formed part of the cold-storage plant. All the families in the building were ordered out.

The Building Department was also engaged in tearing down the walls of the burned property, which stood about fifteen feet from the ground and were considered dangerous. Although the fire was under control before daylight, flames continued to leap spasmodically from the smoldering ruins all day yesterday, and large crowds visited the scene.

ENGINE AND BUGGY CRASH.

Driver Had Swung His Team About to Save a Child's Life.

Engine No. 55, which is housed in Broome Street, just west of Elizabeth Street, was being driven by Thomas McGarritty last evening, and was returning from a small fire at 146 Forsyth Street, the alarm for which had been sent in from Box No. 191. At Broome Street and the Bowery a little child attempted to cross the street directly in front of the engine. With a quick pull on the lines McGarritty caused his team to swerve to one side.

The child's life was saved, but the engine came into collision with a buggy which had for occupants Pio Selinero, of 164 Elizabeth Street and Dr. A. Scatturio of 362 Broome Street. The men were thrown out but suffered no injury. The buggy was wrecked. The child's name was not learned.

BUTTON TAKEN FROM HER NOSE.

It Had Disfigured a Little Newark Girl for Six Years.

NEWARK, N. J., June 16.—Tittle, the seven-year-old daughter of Edward Engler of 43 Schalk Street had a button removed from her nose yesterday by Dr. Robertson at his Eye and Ear Infirmary. The button had been there for about six years.

When about a year old Tittle pushed an ordinary shoe button into her nose. Nobody knew it at the time, but shortly afterward her parents noticed a small lump on the side of her nose. They at first believed it was a slight eruption that would soon disappear. The lump, however, began to grow, and finally a doctor was consulted. He prescribed external remedies, but they did not affect the swelling. Other doctors were called in with the same result.

A few days ago Mrs. Engler took Tittle to St. Michael's Hospital, where one of the staff surgeons gave it as his opinion that some hard foreign substance was imbedded beneath the flesh. He advised that the child be taken to the infirmary.

MAN SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Boys Saw Him Floating in the River—Policeman to the Rescue.

Florence Driscoll, fifty-five years old, who lives at 101 Monroe Street, was saved from drowning yesterday afternoon by Policeman V. O'Farrell of the Madison Street station and Patrick Brennan of 55 Catherine Street.

Driscoll, who is a watchman on Pier 82, East River, that is used by the Maine Steamship Company, fell overboard while he was fastening a hawser. He struck his head on a submerged pile and became unconscious. Several small boys saw him floating out with the tide and told Policeman O'Farrell who was in South Street. The Policeman manned a row boat with Brennan, who is watchman on the Bridgeport Steamboat pier, and went to the rescue.

O'Farrell dragged Driscoll into the boat. He was rowed ashore and an ambulance summoned from Gouverneur Hospital. Dr. Rosensohn found that Driscoll was almost beyond medical aid, but at the hospital last night it was said that he had a chance for recovery.

BROKER HELD FOR LARCENY.

Isaac Currier to be Further Examined on Charge Against Him.

Isaac Currier, who was brought here from Buffalo on Saturday night by Detective Sergeant McConville, was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning and held for a further hearing.

Currier says he is thirty-six years old and a broker. He refused his address. He was arrested on a warrant issued by Magistrate Mott on April 25 last, charging him with grand larceny. The complainant is Herbert Finnegan, who lives in West Thirty-fifth Street.

Currier until April last was a broker in this city with offices at 52 Broadway, the detectives say, when he failed, leaving New York on the 19th of that month. He now lives in Buffalo.

Finnegan, the complainant, also resides in Buffalo, although a former resident of this city. He is an Englishman, and last April received a draft of $483 from England drawn on Peabody, Kidder & Co. of Boston. This draft Finnegan delivered to Currier for collection.

A day or so later, he alleges, Currier failed, and left without making any accounting to him for the money. Currier says that at that time he had an account with the Continental Bank of this city and that the bank held his account and would not pay this draft he deposited there for collection. He claims he acted only as a broker for Finnegan. Currier will be arraigned for further hearing in the Centre Street Police Court to-morrow.

Will Study World's Liquor Traffic.

CHICAGO, June 16.—John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for President in 1900, started to-night on a trip around the world for the purpose of collecting data on the liquor traffic and conditions in the countries visited, preparatory to issuing a book on the results of the Prohibition movement. Mr. Woolley will sail from San Francisco June 20. At Honolulu he will endeavor to organize a party. The trip will occupy six months, Australia, England, Ireland, Scotland, and several other countries will be visited.

Suicide's Body Found.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The body of Lydia E. Decou of Haddonfield, N. J., who committed suicide by leaping from a ferryboat last December, was recovered to-day from the Delaware River. Miss Decou was well-known in this city, and in Southern New Jersey. She had been threatened with typhoid fever, and on the day she ended her life left home against the advice of her physician. She was twenty-six years old.

Alabama Negro Lynched.

ATHENS, Ala., June 16.—Joe Harris, a negro, was hanged by a mob in the northern part of this county last night. He was suspected of burning the barn of the farmer for whom he worked, his grievance being against a fellow farmhand who had stock housed in the barn destroyed.

Old Man Almost Bumped to Death.

While a man whose identity has not been learned was running to board a car at Kent Avenue and South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, he knocked against Edward Kiernan, seventy-five years old, with such violence that the old man was stricken with heart failure. Dr. Delaney of the Eastern District Hospital resorted to artificial respiration to save Kiernan's life, and after an hour's work was successful. He took the patient to the hospital. Kiernan lives in the Soldiers' Home.

MORMONS IN THE BRONX

Three Elders Making Converts for the Latter Day Saints.

Two Women, President and Secretary of a Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, Won Over.

Three Mormon Elders who for several months past have been seeking converts to the Church of Latter Day Saints in the Borough of the Bronx have stirred the congregation of the Port Morris Congregational Church, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and the Southern Boulevard, and its pastor, the Rev. Claude M. Severance, to the highest pitch of indignation by converting two of the most prominent women in the church. The converts are Mrs. Thomas H. Blair, who lives with her husband and two children at 713 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and was formerly President of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and Miss Elizabeth Dickenson, formerly Secretary of the same society, who resides at 701 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Both were considered among the Port Morris church's most ardent workers until about six months ago, when a man who introduced himself as Samuel Neff, an elder of the Mormon Church, living at 008 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, called upon Mrs. Blair and presented her with a tract explaining the doctrines and faith of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Mrs. Blair invited Elder Neff to call again, which he did, bringing with him Elder George W. Goff. They became frequent visitors at her house, and were introduced to Miss Dickinson. Finally they made bold enough to attend services at the Port Morris Congregational Church and distribute their literature among the members of the congregation.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Blair shocked her friends in the church by announcing that she had become a believer in Mormonism, and resigned her position as President of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Following close upon this came Miss Dickenson's declaration and resignation, which acted like a bombshell, for all kinds of rumors were scattered broadcast, and it was said that the elders had made numerous other converts. The pastor, the Rev. Claude M. Severance, delivered a sermon on the subject of wandering from the path of righteousness that was very pointed in portions, especially when he prayed for the return of two wanderers, but said that if they came back they would probably bring the devil with them.

Matters had quieted down somewhat and the "wanderers" had been almost forgotten when Sunday evening, June 19, Elders Neff and Goff attended the Y. P. S. C. E. meeting in the church and Neff spoke. When Goff asked permission to speak it was refused him by the pastor, who, after the close of the meeting, requested them to leave and not attempt to distribute circulars or tracts and make converts in his church and among his flock.

The Elders, however, have recently been joined in their efforts by Elder James B. Burroughs, and have distributed throughout the Borough of the Bronx books and literature, the following being an extract from one of the tracts on "authority" they distributed last night;

Having thrown aside the officers of the Church, Christianity lost its authority and could no longer administer in the ordinances of the Gospel for the salvation of the souls of the children of men. Instead of the officers and endowments of the kingdom or Church of God, man-made doctrines and changeable creeds have been substituted, until to-day the Christian world is "driven and tossed to and fro by every wind of doctrine." Weakness, imbecility, and lack of authority are written on its every movement; vice, sin, and wrong-doing prosper and flourish under the very droppings of the sanctuary.

To-day one theory is taught, to-morrow another. Men have "builded cisterns that will not contain water"; in short, have turned from the apostle at the head of the Church and the prophet in the church of the living God, and heaped to themselves teachers having itching ears, who have turned the hearts of the people from the truth, and led them astray after fables, until "darkness covers the earth, and gross darkness the minds of the people."

Conflicting creeds and faiths fill the world with a war of words, until the hearts of honest men become sick, sick!—sick of the petty jealousies and miserable trickery of professing Christianity—sending the blood-guilty murderer, with his hands reeking with the blood of his victims, from the gallows to eternal glory and the presence of Deity; while an honest man, because he differs from them in belief, must be consigned to a never ending hell!

Oh, consistency! thy name is not modern Christianity! God will not recognize the man-made devices whereby men seek to save themselves by climbing up some other way. He will repudiate the acts of unauthorized men who administer in the ordinances of the Gospel, and after once this Gospel comes to their ears, if they persist in their course, it will bring condemnation upon their heads. Before they heard it "they had no sin"; in not obeying it now "they have no cloak for their sin," the truth having been taught.

A Mormon meeting was held last evening in the Hawthorne Building, at 151 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Rev. Mr. Lawrence, when asked yesterday concerning the presence of the Mormon Elders in his church, said that three Mormons made so bold as to enter one of the Y. P. S. C. E. meetings, and were allowed to speak by special courtesy, but when they tried to take the meeting out of his hands they were told that they were welcome to come and listen, but not to speak.

Mrs. Blair, when interviewed last evening, said that she believed Mormonism was the only true religion, but that she did not believe in polygamy, and would remain with her husband in this city and not go to Salt Lake City, as had been rumored.

The Elders are supplied with money from the headquarters of the Mormons in Utah. The object of getting converts in the East is said to be to send them West, where the Mormon Church is now almost the balance of power politically.

Among the other churches that the Elders have visited up town are the North New York Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Willis Avenue; Bethany Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Willis Avenue; St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

TORNADO IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Ten Persons Hurt, Two of Whom It Is Feared Will Die.

HURON, S. D., June 16.—A tornado passed over the extreme southeast corner of Beadle County Saturday afternoon, injuring ten persons and destroying much property.

The two-story house on the McCormack farm was demolished and Mr. McCormack, his wife, and three children were injured seriously; the father and his seven-year-old son may die. All were blown against a barbed wire fence and terribly cut and bruised. So complete was the destruction of the McCormack buildings that not a wagon box full of debris could be gathered up, and no vestige of furniture can be found.

A schoolhouse near by also was destroyed. The Gardiner residence, five miles distant, was destroyed, and Mrs. Gardiner was hurt badly. On the Palmer farm the house was uprooted and one person was injured. Mr. Gillespie's house was wrecked and two persons were injured, one man having his leg broken. The storm came suddenly and was accompanied by a tremendous downpour of rain and intense darkness.

HACKENSACK MAN MISSING.

Nothing Heard of James McCue Since June 8—Young Woman Also Missing.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 16.—James McCue, who has been general manager of the Campbell Wall Paper Manufacturing Company's plant here, has been missing since June 8. He left here on the morning of that day to go to New York on his usual weekly visit to the office of the company there. He has a wife and family here.

Miss Tessie Farley, a pretty woman twenty-three years old, who has been typewriter in the office of the company here, and who boarded with the McCue family, went ostensibly to work on the morning McCue was last seen in this place. Before leaving she told Mrs. McCue, so the latter says, she would not be back, as she would spend Sunday at the home of a relative in New York. Miss Farley has not since returned either to the office or to the McCue home.

Mrs. McCue says she has been to New York and found that Miss Farley did not spend the Sunday with the relative. Mrs. McCue is of the belief her husband and the young woman went away together. She says that for some time past her husband appeared to be worried about something, but would not admit it. She says she is willing to forgive him even if, as she fears, he went away with the young woman.

MEINHOFFER NOW DEAD

Murderer of Mary Bolte Survived Victim Only Four Hours.

Deed Was Due to Jealousy Because Woman Had Deserted Him—Wrote Threatening Letter.

William Meinhoffer, twenty-three years old, of 645 Greenwich Avenue, who shot and killed Mary Bolte, twenty-one years old, in One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, on Saturday and then turned the weapon on himself, died in Fordham Hospital early yesterday morning, four hours after his victim had died in the same institution. Both bodies were taken yesterday to the undertaking establishment of Charles Graham, at 708 Tremont Avenue.

The Bolte woman was employed at Slayton's dry goods store, at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Washington Avenue, as cashier. She lived at 692 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street. Employed at the same store was William Strickler, twenty-one years old, who lived at 2,023 Arthur Avenue, and with whom she was walking when shot by Meinhoffer.

Meinhoffer lived with his parents at 643 Greenwich Avenue. His father is a retired baker. The woman had lived there with his parents, but she and William had quarreled, and she went to live on Eighth Avenue, taking a furnished room. She is said to have come from Los Angeles, and to have recently fallen heir to a small fortune.

Charles Meinhoffer, the father, was seen at the Greenwich Avenue address, where he resides with his wife, last evening. He said that his son was a journeyman printer and that six years ago Mary Bolte came to live with the family at the present address.

"My son fell in love with Mary," said the father. "I never saw any one so desperately infatuated as William was. We thought the girl returned his affections. About four years ago my son went to California and was absent three years or more. He returned last Fall. During his absence the girl and he corresponded, and the letters passed frequently between them.

"Soon after his return the girl threw him over, and about Christmas time he wrote her a threatening letter, saying that he was going to kill her. She preferred charges against him, and he was given sixty days on the island to keep the peace. He was released on Feb. 24. After he came back from the island my son told me that he was going to kill Mary, but we did not think he meant what he said."

The father further stated that on last Wednesday William put on a new suit of clothes and went up to see the aunt of the girl, whose name he could not give, but who, he said, resided somewhere on One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. To this aunt, the father says, William stated that he intended to kill the girl.

For the past four weeks Heinhoffer had rented a furnished room from Mrs. Mary Olson, at 129 Eighth Avenue, but nothing was found there which might indicate that he intended to commit the deed. The body of the murderer and suicide will be brought to the house of the parents to-day.

No one has claimed the body of the girl, and it lies alongside of Meinhoffer's at the burial parlor 708 Tremont Avenue. An inquest will be held this morning.

A RING AROUND THE SUN.

Sailormen Talk of a Strange Observance and of the Weather It Portends.

A huge ring of a rainbow-like tint—so, at least, say old mariners who live on the shore of the lower bay—surrounded the sun from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. yesterday. The phenomenon was termed by them a peculiar one, and not within the memory of the oldest salt in all that region.

The sky without the ring, they say, was perfectly bright and clear, while within it was dark and threatening in appearance. Such rings have been seen from time to time around the moon, they explain, but so far as the sun is concerned, never before. The longshoremen who promenade in and about Battery Park on Sundays also said they had noted the peculiar ring. The sailors believe it portends some extraordinary weather.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD BOY ASTRAY.

Walked Into Police Headquarters Saturday—No One Has Claimed Him.

A nattily dressed little boy about four years old lisped out to the Matron at Police Headquarters that his name was John S. Potters. He had been found at Seventh Avenue and Thirtieth Street on Saturday night by Policeman Shibies of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

He wore a gray jacket, dark knee trousers, and a pink waist. His hair is brown, and so are his eyes, while his complexion is fair. He had on a pair of tan gloves, which he refused to remove.

The boy was understood to say that he lived at Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, and said that he had been to the races. The police say no alarm was sent out for a lost boy, nor were any inquiries made for one, and all investigations by them have been unavailing in locating the child's parents.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

Growing Demand for American Agricultural Machinery.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A comprehensive résumé of the commerce of the United States with Russia and with Sweden during the last year is contained in the latest extract from the work entitled the "Commerc

ANOTHER BODY FOUND IN FERRYBOAT WRECK

That of Juan A. Benitz, a Young Porto Rican Clerk.

Hull of the Northfield to be Raised Today and a Thorough Search to be Made.

Another body, that of Juan Aboy Benitz of 25 Richmond Road, Staten Island, was recovered from the wreck of the Northfield yesterday. Diver Thomas Christensen had gone down on to the lower deck and fastened ropes to a wagon for the purpose of bringing it to the surface. This was done, and in the wagon was the body of Benitz. It had either floated there after the disaster or else, while trying to escape, Benitz became wedged among the frightened animals.

Two life preservers were around the body, which was immediately identified by a Mr. Nadal of Richmond Road, with whom the unfortunate man boarded. He was twenty-five years old, and was a confidential clerk in the house of Flint, Eddy & Co. His parents reside in Porto Rico, where his father, it is said, is a man of some importance. He came to New York only a few months ago for the purpose of entering upon a business career. His cousin was on the dock at the time the body was found, and at once sent a cable message to Porto Rico telling the young man's relatives of their bereavement. The body will, it is said, be sent to the island for interment. It is now in an undertaking establishment at 146 West Seventeenth Street.

Cornelius A. Hart of New Brighton, ex-County Clerk of Richmond County, was on the pier most of the day as the representative of Mrs Bartlett, whose husband, Gen. Bartlett, was probably lost in the wreck. He has already made arrangements with an undertaker to take charge of the body when it is recovered, the General's family and friends having lost all hope that he will be heard from alive.

Inspector Thompson was on hand all day, and kept the rather small crowd that was permitted on the pier in order. These were friends and relatives of missing people, and those who could give satisfactory proof that their interest was not one of morbid curiosity. Camera fiends appeared by the score, and some of the ruses resorted to by them were amusing. One young man declared that he was a representative of the press, and when he was pinned down by the Roundsman at the entrance he admitted that his newspaper connection consisted in clerking for a firm which "sometimes" made pictures for the newspapers.

The divers were busy all day, going down at regular intervals and placing cables which are to be used in raising the boat. No special effort is being made to find bodies, as it is believed that by to-morrow morning the cables will be in place, and then the wrecking boat Monarch will raise the Northfield's hull even with the surface. If there are any bodies on her they will then be found.

At Pier A, the headquarters of the Steamboat Squad, it was said yesterday afternoon that but one inquiry had been made for missing persons on the Northfield. One man, who refused to give his name, or tell for whom he was looking, entered the station house early in the afternoon and began looking at the clothing and other articles taken from the water after the accident.

"Are you looking for anybody in particular?" asked the Sergeant in charge.

"Yes," was the surly reply.

"What is the name?" asked the Sergeant.

"It don't make any difference. I guess he is not here," answered the man, after which he hurried from the station house.

A relative of Charles Dickinson of West New Brighton haunted the pier all day. He said that Mrs. Dickinson was frantic with grief and has practically abandoned hope of ever seeing her husband again alive.

The fact that many persons could not secure life preservers at the time of the accident was the subject of considerable comment yesterday. It was pointed out that on many ferryboats the life preservers are stored out of the reach of anybody except a professional gymnast. Some of them are held up by slats eight feet or more from the floor. In some of the ferryboats the life preservers are under the seats, and signs stating this fact are posted conspicuously, but not in all of them.

UNSEAWORTHY FERRYBOATS.

Correspondent's Suggestion for Pity on the Sorrows of the Old Craft.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company insists on running its aged and decayed craft (which, by the way, carry only four lifeboats each and sometimes 1,200 passengers) across the bay, thus placing in peril the lives of its unfortunate patrons—doubly unfortunate in being compelled to use its boats—would it not be well to have signs painted in large letters and illuminated at night by powerful electric lights, placed in front of pilothouse, which should read something like this:

> Please don't run in to me! I am nearly forty years old; my timbers are weak and rotten with age, and I have on board a precious cargo of men, women, and children, to say nothing of horses and wagons. New Jersey Central Railroad boats kindly take notice!

But jesting on a serious subject aside, I was told over a year ago by a sea Captain, now retired to the leafy seclusion of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, that the public had no conception of how dangerous the old boats of the line had become through the wearing thin of the planking and timbers of the hulls, thus rendering their sinking inevitable in the event of even the slightest collision with heavy ice-floes or with other vessels.

I mention this not to cause needless alarm, but to aid in arousing such a public sentiment as will compel the withdrawal of the objectionable craft from active service. J. HENRY HAGER.

West New Brighton, S. I., June 15, 1901.

WORKING AT THE INGALLS.

Wreckers Expect to Float the Transport Within a Week.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company had a large force of men at work all day yesterday on the army transport Ingalls, which careened in dry dock in the Erie Basin last Friday. The wreckers succeeded in righting the vessel so that she rested almost on an even keel.

It was learned that a superficial examination had been made of the ship and that the opinion was that her hull had not been very seriously damaged. The wrecking people expect, it was said, to raise and float the transport within a week. A floating steam crane, with a lifting power of 250 tons, was employed in the work yesterday.

Coroner Burger yesterday denied that he had visited the shipyard to personally investigate as to the causes of the accident, with a view of fixing the responsibility in the matter. He said that he believed it was necessary to his inquiry into the affair to visit the ship.

At the shipyard yesterday afternoon it was said that the Robins Company had found that, in order to get the transport ready in the time set by the Government, it would be necessary to work night and day on her. It had been planned, it was stated, to put a shift of men at work on the ship on the night of the very day that she turned over in dock.

Experienced workers about the yard advanced the opinion yesterday that if the accident had happened at night, with men at work on the transport, the result would have been far more serious.

Died from Injuries on Sunken Transport.

Bert Miller, a carpenter residing at 88 Bowery, who was one of the workmen injured by the careening of the transport Ingalls in Erie Basin on Friday, died from his injuries in the Long Island College Hospital last night. Charles Williams, another of the workmen injured, who is in the hospital, was reported as being in a precarious condition. The other injured who are in various hospitals in Brooklyn were said to be recovering.

EX-LIEUT. MARTIN ARRESTED.

Accused of Forgery—Said to be Husband of Gussie McKee.

Ex-Lieut. Edward H. Martin of the United States Army, who was said to have married Gussie McKee, the proprietress of a poolroom, while his court-martial trial was going on at Fort Hamilton, was arrested on a charge of forgery yesterday.

On May 24 he used his West Point class ring to get a check for $74.86 cashed by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, silversmiths, at Broadway and Nineteenth Street. The check came back from the Merchants' National Bank, 22-24 South Third Street, Philadelphia, upon which it was drawn, marked "No good," and since then Detective David J. Larkin of the Gorham store, as well as detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Station, have been looking for Martin. He was seen by them entering 2,142 Fifth Avenue yesterday morning with a bundle of laundry under his arm.

"Is this Mr. Martin?" one of the detectives asked, politely.

"No, Sir," came the prompt reply.

"Let me see your laundry," said the detective, pulling the bundle out of Martin's arms. That settled all further doubt—Martin's name was on the outside of the package.

In the police station Larkin, who made the complaint, told the circumstances under which Martin had gotten the money for the bogus check. The check was indorsed on the back with the name of Wallace F. Schales, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers. This name is said to be forged. The detectives said when they had their prisoner locked up that he had confessed to them.

Martin was tried in the early portion of last Summer at Fort Hamilton on several charges, one of which was falsifying the accounts while in charge of the canteen at Fort Hancock. His trial was highly sensational, because while it was in progress the poolroom alleged to have been conducted by the McKee woman was raided and the ex-Lieutenant acknowledged that she was his wife. Inquiry developed the fact that both were well connected. Martin's defense at the trial admitted that he was addicted to the use of opium and said that he was "dopy" when he wrote the accounts which were questioned.

Martin is physically very brave. He has saved several persons from drowning and received honorable mention from the army.

ANTI-TAMMANY DISPUTES.

Lack of Harmony Among Organizations Which Have Declared War on the Wigwam.

Harmony does not prevail among anti-Tammany leaders with the unanimity that those desirous of the overthrow of Tammany Hall could wish.

The German-American Reform Union, of which Herman Ridder is the leader, has declined an invitation to send representatives to anti-Tammany conferences and has announced its intention of acting alone, professing, meanwhile, to do all possible to defeat Tammany.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien and ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan are exchanging uncomplimentary remarks with regard to the power and influence of their respective bodies.

Now comes the story that the Independent Democracy, of which John P. Kelly is the leader, do not share the views held by Mr. Sheehan. Prominent in the Independent Democracy are ex-Mayor W. R. Grace, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Wheeler H. Peckham, and John P. Ager.

Mr. Sheehan last week requested an interview with a member of the Independent Democracy. Simon C. Moot, Secretary, represented the latter, and met Mr. Sheehan at the Ashland House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. There a coalition of the Greater New York Democracy and the Independent Democracy was suggested by Mr. Sheehan on a basis of twenty-five delegates, the Greater New York Democracy to have fifteen.

Mr. Moot dissented. He suggested thirty delegates from the districts in which both bodies were organized. These were to be equally divided, and a fight for supremacy was to occur in the districts not yet organized. Mr. Sheehan objected. Then President R. C. Morris of the Republican County Committee was called in, but he was non-committal, and insisted that the coming campaign should be conducted on strictly non-partisan lines.

BIG WHEAT CROP PROBABLE.

Ex-Senator Washburn's Prediction After an Extended Trip in the West.

"I never saw the Spring wheat crop in better condition at this time of the year," remarked ex-United States Senator Washburn of Minnesota, who has just returned from an extended trip through the great wheat sections, and who sailed on the Minneapolism for Europe Saturday in a very happy frame of mind. He continued:

"Last year the crop was more than 50 per cent. below the average. In the Dakotas it was not more than 33 per cent. of the average crop. This year, unless something unforeseen occurs, and many things are likely to happen, the yield will be enormous.

"We were very near the danger line for want of rain a short time ago, but the needed moisture came in the nick of time.

"Do I think the large yield will result in lower prices? Well, that is hard to tell just now. Much will depend on the foreign demand. Crops abroad will not be up to the standard, and if there is a larger export trade than usual, as I expect there will be, prices will rule about the same as now."

The ex-Senator is very optimistic with regard to the possibilities of the Dakotas in the production of minerals, and he is building 100 miles of railroad from Bismarck to run into the mining regions to admit of the development of properties in which he is interested.

READY FOR MOLINEUX HEARING.

Father of Prisoner Sprains an Ankle on Leaving Train at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 16.—Gen. Molineux, father of Roland B. Molineux, sprained an ankle while alighting from the train when it arrived here to-night. He was unable to walk, and was carried to a cab and taken to the home of John G. Milburn, who will argue the case for the defense when it comes before the Court of Appeals to-morrow.

All the attorneys in the case are in the city. Ex-Senator David B. Hill will represent the District Attorney's office, Bartow S. Weeks, the defendant's original attorney, will act as counsel throughout the argument.

HAS HIS ACCUSERS ARRESTED.

Result of Election at Maywood, N. J., Causes Trouble.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 16.—There were five arrests at Maywood last night as an outcome of the Spring elections. There was a heated election in that village between tickets called Independent and Citizens. The reusult was mixed and one councilman was elected by a majority of one. There were charges of fraud, and John Pank was arrested after being indicted upon allegations of having voted without a legal right to do so. He was acquitted when tried.

Pank caused the arrest of five prominent citizens last evening who are members of the Good Government Club. He charges them with defamation of character. The men arrested are D. A. Speight, John H. Cumberland, John Mullaney, L. A. Ladrine, and H. M. Lydecker. They all gave bail to answer the complaint.

Smallpox in the Goshen Jail.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 16.—Six cases of smallpox have developed in Goshen jail, two of which are of the confluent form. The patients have been removed to the pesthouse at Orange Farm, the remaining fifty-four prisoners being quartered in the jailyard under a strong guard. The disease is believed to have originated from a prisoner who was a member of a gypsy camp. Word was sent to Ossining to watch the prisoners recently taken there. The prisoners taken to Newburg jail have been quarantined, it is said. Great precautions are being taken by the authorities.

Merchant Dies Suddenly.

NEWARK, N. J., June 16.—Jacob Kaiser, a wholesale commission merchant in Centre Market for the past thirty-six years, dropped dead to-night at the supper table at his home, 52 Elizabeth Street. He had been in ill-health for some time.

HUNT FOR ACID THROWER

Broken Bottle and a Torn Letter the Only Clues.

Missive Shows Grudge Against Elevator Boy in St. Nicholas Apartment as Well as Against Miss Colle.

The police searched diligently yesterday, trying to unravel the mystery surrounding the identity of the acid thrower of the St. Nicholas Apartments, at 67 St. Nicholas Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, but all of their labors availed naught.

Miss Charlotte Colle, the young woman who is the especial object of the spite of unknown acid thrower or throwers, and who was severely burned Saturday evening while watering flowers from a window of her flat, was able to be up and about the house. The attempt of Saturday was the third that has been made to deluge her with acid.

On the first two occasions the liquid was thrown on her while she was in the elevator from a point up stairs, and on both occasions Edward Reinhardt, the elevator boy, who it develops has also fallen into the ill-grace of the acid throwers, was also burned, but not so badly as Miss Colle.

Suspicion has fallen on several persons, but nothing of a reliable nature has as yet turned up on which an arrest could be made.

Miss Charlotte Colle is the eighteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Colle, who have been residing on the sixth floor of the St. Nicholas since September last.

The first attempt made to injure Miss Colle and Reinhardt occurred on May 31. The elevator was going up when suddenly the acid was thrown down the shaft. It struck the young woman on the face and arms and she screamed with pain and fright. Reinhardt, who was also burned, hurried the elevator to the top in the hope of being able to see who the culprit was.

No sight of him was had, however, and no trace was afterward found. He then brought Miss Colle back to her floor, and assisting her to her apartments, informed Mrs. Colle of what had taken place. Mrs. Colle immediately sent for a physician, Dr. Hopkins, who attended the injured girl and relieved the pain of the acid.

The agent of the apartment was called in by Mrs. Colle, and asked to notify the police of what had happened. This he neglected to do until June 3, when Detectives Lockwood and Heart of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station came to the house to try and ferret out the mystery. They were unable to make any headway though, and the case was apparently dropped.

On June 8 Miss Colle met with her second mishap. This time it was also in the elevator that the outrage was perpetrated. The acid this time, however, was a weak solution, and no injury resulted from its contact with the bodies of the victims. The vial that contained the acid was found later in two pieces, together with two portions of a letter that, when put together, proved to have been directed to Miss Colle and Reinhardt. The letter is now in the hands of the police. The opening sentence, which refers to a key, is thought to mean the key to the roof door, which was supposed to have been stolen some time ago. The letter follows:

I will return the key. For Eddy and Miss Colle we bought carbolic acid, but can buy no more. We thought it would burn Eddy as much as Miss Colle, because he's still kept at the house and is filled by every one. I hate him as I hate sin, but never let him see, no one will ever think its us. [Here the writer had written "me," but scratched the word out and inserted "us."] I am glad that he does not know. Miss Colle is such a fright, he saw her on the street, but sorry that they are not both blind. Yours lovingly, ME AND HIM.

Don't show this letter to anybody.

Last Wednesday two letters, one addressed to Miss Colle and the other to Reinhardt, were received at the St. Nicholas. They were signed "Mr. and Mrs. D.," and asked the recipients to drop the case. There is a family living in the house whose surname begins with the letter "D" and it is thought by some that the letter is intended to convey the impression that they are the senders.

Suspicion was for a time yesterday directed against George Kinkle, the former elevator man at the St. Nicholas. He was discharged on December 15 by an complaint made by Mrs. Colle. The police visited him yesterday, but he stated that he knew nothing about the matter. He is employed at an apartment house at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Lenox Avenue. He was not arrested.

Mrs. Colle said that she was completely in the dark concerning the whole case. That some one had a spite against her daughter was evident, but as to its cause or as to who they were she was absolutely ignorant.

When the throwing of the acid Saturday night was made known to the police, six uniformed men from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station were sent to the house. They searched every apartment, the basement, and the roof, but did not discover a trace of the guilty party or parties.

The tenants in the house are all excited over the matter and are leaving nothing undone in their efforts to aid the police in bringing to justice the perpetrator of the outrage.

CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Racers Collide with Track Official and W. Babb Was Seriously Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 16.—The best cycling race meet of the season so far at the Vailsburg track to-day was marred by a serious accident in the principal event of the day—the five-mile handicap—in which a dozen well-known riders were thrown, and one of them was seriously injured. George R. Stout, one of the judges, stepped upon the track just as the field of twenty-seven riders rounded the turn and swept down the stretch at full speed. Walter Babb, who was in the lead, struck Stout, and was flung headlong upon the track. Frank Kramer, Howard Freeman, Hardy Downing, and "Al" Newhouse, also went down in a bunch. Babb was seriously injured by a splinter which penetrated his groin, and had to be carried to his quarters, where his wound was dressed. The others suffered from shock, but were not seriously injured.

Arthur W. Ross lowered the track record of 8:48, made by "Jimmy" Michael, to 7:51 1-5. The summaries follow:

Quarter-Mile Novice Race.—Won by Thomas Hall, New York City; Harry Stevens, Newark, second; George Glasson, Newark, third. Time—0:34.

Intercity Professional, One Half Mile, Open.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; "Tom" Cooper, Detroit, Mich., second; H. B. Freeman, Portland, Oregon, third. Time—1:19 2-5.

Interclass Championship, One Quarter Mile, Open, Amateur.—Won by Marcus C. Hurley, Boston; Edwin Billington, Vailsburg, second; Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, N. Y., third. Time—0:32 2-5.

Five-mile exhibition race by Arthur W. Ross, Harrison, N. J., motor paced. Time by miles—1:29 1-5; 1:31 4-5; 1:34 2-5; 1:40 4-5; 1:35 2-5; total time—7:51 3-5.

Mile motor tandem exhibition by Purvis and Kimburg. Time by quarters—0:21; 0:22; 0:21 1-5; 0:23; total time—1:27 1-5.

Inter-city handicap, one mile, amateur—Won by Charles Kastendieck, Brooklyn, (160 yards;) Marcus C. Hurley, Boston, Mass., (scratch,) second; August Welsing, New York City, (200 yards,) third. Time—2:03.

Inter-class championship, five-mile handicap, professional—Won by Tom Cooper, Detroit, Mich., (scratch;) Floyd A. McFarland, San José, Cal., (scratch,) second; A. W. Ross, Newark, (150 yards,) third. Time—10:19 1-5.

Goodwin's New Turf Guide.

Goodwin's Turf Guide, No. 7, the latest number of the official record of racing and turf affairs, just issued, contains all records of racing on the New York race tracks, with the usual tables of form and the index to records of performances on all tracks in America. The volume carries the turf statistics up to the closing days of the Gravesend meeting.

Jennings Claimed by Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—President Ban Johnson, of the American Baseball League, in an interview here to-night said that Hugh Jennings must play with the Philadelphia Club if he plays in the American League.

To Buy Perth Amboy Emery Mills.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 16.—The Ashland Emery Mills will, it is reported, be purchased by an emery trust within a few days. The mills are located here. A corporation has recently been formed with a capital of $800,000. It is called the Ashland Emery Company, and in its certificate of incorporation the location of the mill in this city is given as its office. The incorporators are Louis R. Speare, Boston, Mass.; C. Albert Sand, Easton, Penn., and Sylvester C. Smith, Philadelphia.

GOING INTO STEEL TRUST?

John W. Gates and Associates Said to Have Control of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

CHICAGO, June 16.—It is reported here that John W. Gates and his associates had accomplished what they set out to secure by buying in the controlling interests of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and that the disposal of the plant will be made in New York during the present week. John Lambert, John J. Mitchell, and James C. Hutchins of the Chicago contingent controlling and directing the company left Saturday night for New York to attend a conference.

The Record-Herald says: "The conclusion points to the merging of the company into the billion-dollar steel trust, though Col. Lambert and his associates were reticent previous to their departure as to the nature of the negotiations for the disposal of the plant."

John Lambert, Isaac L. Elwood, and Charles G. Gates arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night from Chicago. Mr. Gates represents his father, John W. Gates, who is in Scotland.

Mr. Gates said:

"While my father is riding automobiles in Scotland, I am attending to business."

WILD CRUISE OF A SAD SALT.

Ended in Collision with a Policeman—Towed to the Station.

Armed with a clay pipe, a whisk broom, and a old shotgun, which, fortunately, was not loaded, a sad sailor known to habitues of the Brooklyn wharfs as "John" took on a cargo of spirits yesterday and started on a wild cruise in the vicinity of Willoughby Street and Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn.

"John" has been stopping at a sailor's boarding house on Willoughby Street. Yesterday morning he sought out a few of the saloons in the vicinity and anchored inside the bar. By night he had developed what is termed in marine lingo, the "snakes," and decided to bombard a few of the residences and resorts in the locality. The inmates of the places against whom the sad salt had declared war immediately barricaded themselves in and waited developments.

"John" had been operating for about twenty minutes when he came into collision with Policeman Hennessy of the Adams Street Police Station, who took him in tow to the police station. "John" then delivered his manifest to the Sergeant, after which he complimented all concerned for bravery in action and turned in for the night.

OF NOTABLE ANCESTRY.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

After a lingering illness of more than a year's duration, Mrs. Susanna Bradwell Hewitt, mother of the Rev. John Hewell Hewitt, rector of St. Paul's Church, died Tuesday at the residence of her son, in the eighty-second year of her age.

Mrs. Hewitt was the youngest child of Charles Reaves, ironmaster, Dronfield, Derbyshire, England, and Mary, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Wolstenholme, Horsleygate, Derbyshire, in the direct descent from Sir Walter Scott's Sir Geoffrey in "Peveril of the peak." Her father having died while she was quite young, her education was directed by her father's nearest friend, James Montgomery, journalist, reformer, and poet. In 1843 she was married to Horatio Harrison Hewitt, with whom, in 1847, she came to America and settled near Asheville, N. C. Soon afterward Mr. Hewitt entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church and served as rector of churches at Charlotte, N. C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass., and Sunbury, Penn., at which last-named place he died in 1882.

Mrs. Hewitt leaves three children, the Rev. John Hewitt, Dr. Charles Hewitt of Kansas, and Mrs. Frederick Spencer Deloes-Broughton, besides grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The interment will be made at Sunbury, Penn., where her husband and a daughter lie buried.

Mrs. Hewitt's maternal uncle, the Rev. Hugh Wolstenholme, joined Hunt and James Montgomery in the movement to secure representation in Parliament for the Lancashire district in 1819, which resulted in what is known in history as "the Manchester massacre." In consequence of that massacre he came to this country the same year, settled in Raleigh, N. C., and there gave gratuitous instruction in English, Latin, and political economy to the tailor's apprentice, Andrew Johnson, afterward President of the United States.

Young Johnson went to Mr. Wolstenholme one day and told him he wished to learn. Mr. Wolstenholme replied that if he would persuade his sweetheart to teach him to read and write he would give him instruction in various higher branches. The young man and his sweetheart accepted the offer, and Mrs. Hewitt's uncle kept his promise.

In 1823 or 1824 Mr. Wolstenholme became an adviser to Bishop Chase in the founding of Kenyon College, at Gambier, and gave the Bishop letters of introduction to friends in England from whom he obtained some of the money for the erection of the building known as "Old Kenyon."

THE REV. P. PEARSON'S FEES.

Swedish Home Officials Discredit Report of Proposed Investigation.

At the Swedish Immigrant Home, 5 Water Street, it was said yesterday that the report that the Augustana Synod of the Swedish Lutheran Church, in session at Jamestown, N. Y., decided to make an investigation of the affairs of the home owing to the reported exorbitant fees paid the Rev. P. Pearson, the collector, was greatly exaggerated.

Andrew Dasberg, who meets the immigrants on Ellis Island and then sees that they are properly cared for and sent to their right destinations, said that he was certain that such a sum as $200, of which Mr. Pearson is reported as receiving by authority of management 40 per cent., had never been collected in any one day since the foundation of the society.

All of the employees, of whom there are three men and four women, receive small salaries, said Mr. Dasberg. Three of the women who are employed to do housework receive $12 a month, while the other, who is the housekeeper, receives about $20.

Czech Outrage Reported.

VIENNA, June 16.—Several Czechs who were traveling on a railway near Troupau with two brothers, Germans, named Luzar, deliberately seized one of the brothers and dropped him under the wheels of the car. He was killed, but his brother jumped from the car and escaped a similar fate, though he was severely injured.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Warmer with showers; wind east to southeast.

Rain continued yesterday in the Atlantic States from Maryland to Florida, and in areas in the western lake region and the Northwest.

The temperature continued high in the Middle and Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, with a reported maximum of 98 degrees at St. Louis. In the Missouri Valley there was a decided fall in temperature.

Fair weather is indicated for the next two days in all districts west of the Mississippi. East of the Mississippi the weather will continue unsettled to-day, but to-morrow will be fair except in the North Atlantic States.

The temperature will fall in the Middle and Lower Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and will rise in the Atlantic Coast States. It will be warmer to-morrow over the eastern part of the country.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	64	58	60
6 A. M.	61	58	64
9 A. M.	68	62	70
12 M.	73	67	74
3 P. M.	72	68	76
6 P. M.	70	63	69
9 P. M.	68	62	60
12 P. M.	64	60	61

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67½
Weather Bureau	62½
Corresponding date 1900	64
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	70

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches, and at 8 P. M. 30.06 inches. At 8 A. M. there was 47 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. 42 per cent. The maximum temperature was 72 degrees at 11:50 A. M. and the minimum 57 degrees at 4 A. M.

JOHN ARBUCKLE TALKS OF HIS CRUISING HOTELS

Says His Novel Enterprise "May Be Only a Fad."

Will Take Women and Children for a Sail and Give Them Lunch and a Good Time.

John Arbuckle, the sugar manufacturer, of Brooklyn, who is fitting out a fleet of "cruising hotels" for service this Summer in the waters about New York, explained yesterday some of the features of his novel enterprise. It appears, from what he said, that the project is not altogether a business one. There is a large element of philanthropy in the enterprise, it seems.

"I am a Brooklyn man," he said yesterday. "Here I have made money, and here I propose to spend some of it. Years ago I conceived a plan such as this, and I have since been trying to develop it. I have not spent as much money on the venture as has been reported, but I have spent three times the amount I originally intended to spend. It may be that this is only a fad of mine, but if so, never mind. It was never in my mind to make money out of it.

"I have often thought that if young brain workers could be given a chance to get away from the city's heat it would be a Godsend to them. On the first Saturday that the ships are ready I will take out all the women and children around our factories, give them a lunch and a good time generally and bring them back to a point near their homes.

"I propose to repeat this kind of excursion through the Summer. There will be no charge whatever for these trips. We will take the crowds on Saturday afternoons to Newport, Shelter Island, Atlantic City, and other places and bring them back by 6 o'clock on Monday monring. The proceeds of the first paid excursion will go to the Consumptives' Home here."

Besides the frequent free excursions of which Mr. Arbuckle spoke, his floating hotels will make regular trips at night for those who wish to pay for accommodation on board. The ships will be anchored at convenient points by day, and will go out early in the evening, after the guests have come aboard. The return will be made early enough in the morning to insure the guests getting to business on time.

The "squadron" will consist of the full-rigged ship Jacob Stamler, the yachts Gitana and Hermit, and the ocean-going tug John Harlan. The tug will be used for towing when necessary. The Stamler, which is 175 feet in length, is being completely equipped for hotel purposes. The accommodations will comprise a large dining room on the main deck, a woman's saloon, smoking room for men, library, and a place for dancing on the hurricane deck. Around the sides of the dining room will be couches convertible into berths. There will also be a number of staterooms, containing from two to six berths each. In several of these rooms will be baths, and there will also be baths in the hold for the use of guests. There will also be a good restaurant on board. No liquors are to be sold. A small orchestra will furnish music.

The nightly cruises of the fleet will be either out to sea or up the Hudson or the Sound. The rates for accommodations will be fixed so as to meet the means of the patrons and not with a view to profit. Mr. Arbuckle expects to lose money on the venture, but he says he will not care about this if he can make others happy. It is expected that the floating hotels will make their first trip about July 1.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:00 A. M.—445 West Thirtieth Street; Runkel Brothers and others; damage, $120,000.

7:15 A. M.—1,502 First Avenue; Samuel Davis; damage, $5.

11:30 A. M.—2,143 Second Avenue; B. Brown; damage, $5.

11:30 A. M.—30 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Frederick Sezpono; damage, $5.

1:15 P. M.—155 Alexander Avenue; Patrick J. Hughes; damage, $100.

3:00 P. M.—2,995 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

5:00 P. M.—62 Sheriff Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5:10 P. M.—434 West Forty-sixth Street; F. Pifer; no damage.

7:30 P. M.—146 Forsyth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

9:00 P. M.—200 West Sixty-second Street; John Ryan; damage $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EASTON, Penn., June 16.—Fire early this morning destroyed the Wonderland Theatre and other property. The losses are: R. Gerver, owner of the theatre and a stable, $13,000; Steinmetz & Zearfoss, lumber dealers, $10,000; Morris D. Cooley, liveryman, $2,000; Howell's Sons, marble dealers, $4,000. The total insurance is about $17,000.

ELMIRA, June 16.—The Maple Avenue Clubhouse, owned by the Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Company, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $4,500.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—E. O. Hopkins, Birmingham; W. D. Fisher, Dundee, Scotland; B. L. Ward, United States Navy; Richard Elkins, Washington; Dr. E. Haand, Ottawa; John B. Agen, Seattle; Elisha Flinn, Detroit; R. D. Holt, Liverpool.

HOLLAND—John C. King, Chicago; H. S. Megraw, Butte, Montana; C. D. Robertson, Cincinnati; M. J. Dowling, Speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives; Bland Ballart, Louisville.

GRAND—J. K. Scott, Pittsburg; W. B. Throckmorton, Wichita; Capt. J. G. Warren, United States Army; John A. Wilson, Porto Rico.

CAMBRIDGE—Alcides Mededecdo, Brazilian Representative to the Pan-American Exposition, Rio de Janeiro.

IMPERIAL—Spencer S. Marsh, Atlanta; C. B. Torn, New Orleans; W. L. Granger, Cincinnati; M. Cantlo Frvvirro Esposa, Monterey, Mexico.

MANHATTAN—C. D. Whitney, Toledo; W. C. De Mar, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—George A. Caldwell, Decatur, Ill.

NETHERLAND—The Rev. John Cornell, Washington; D. Jay Collier, Cleveland; J. Hendrie, Hamilton, Ontario; William W. Andrews, Asheville, N. C.

PLAZA—H. Magnus, Chicago; Rudolf Roesenthal, Hokenems, Austria.

SAVOY—Julius Freyham, New Orleans.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. T. Craig, London; Thomas Bonhill, London.

VICTORIA—State Senator D. A. Modgin, North Carolina; Col. J. W. Moore, Minneapolis.

HOFFMAN—Ewald Avers, Jr., Elberfeld, Germany.

ALBEMARLE—H. C. Arbuthnot, London; G. T. Taylor, London; Frederick Nachor, United States Vice Consul, Leipsic.

ASTOR—L. B. White, Norfolk; Dr. B. A. Territt, Natchitoche, La.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Maln, Waldman & Co., Albany, N. Y.; L. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; G. Rosenshine, millinery and ribbons; T. H. Noyes, dry goods, 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, millinery, cloaks, and infants' wear, 622 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Umstadter, J. M., Norfolk, Va.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesabarre, Penn.; M. Herbert, house furnishing goods; T. Tretelway, toys; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, neckwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Ackerland, clothing; Hoffman House.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Wayne Dforest, underwear, carpets, and upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. E. Wigginton, house furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Hecht, S., Jr., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; B. Hecht, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Rieke, C. H., & Sons, Paducah, Ky.; C. F. Rieke, notions and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Denholm & McKaye Co., Worcester, Mass.; T. Clark, hosiery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Molony, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

B. Altman & Co.

SHIRT WAIST DEP'T. (Second Floor.)

White Waists of Cheviot, Madras and Dimity; Linen, plain or tucked, and Persian Lawn, hemstitched and lace and embroidery trimmed, also Colored Waists of Madras and Mercerized Zephyr, Linen Panama and Batiste.

To-day, MONDAY, JUNE 17th:

White Dotted Dimity Waists, . . $1.18
White Lawn Waists, . $1.45, 1.75, 2.25
Colored Waists, . $1.10, 1.50, 2.25, 3.50

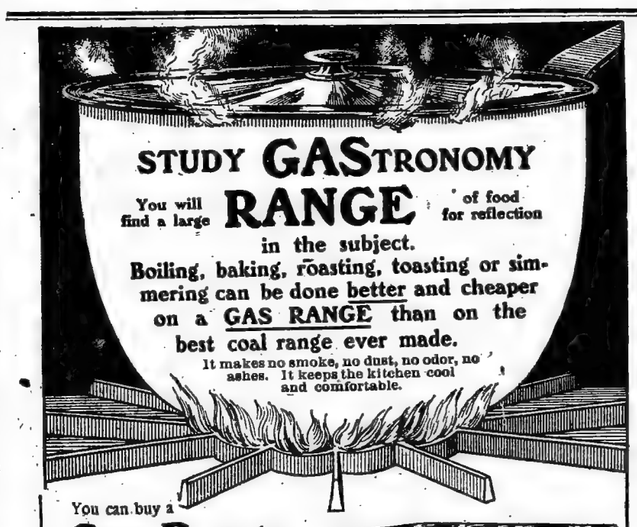

STUDY GASTRONOMY

You will find a large RANGE of food for reflection in the subject.

Boiling, baking, roasting, toasting or simmering can be done better and cheaper on a GAS RANGE than on the best coal range ever made.

It makes no smoke, no dust, no odor, no ashes. It keeps the kitchen cool and comfortable.

You can buy a Gas Range on the Instalment plan

$2.00 down, $1.00 per month.

Apply at the nearest gas office or at the Gas Stove Show Rooms, 43-45 East 23d Street.

Mrs. HELEN ARMSTRONG, the famous culinary expert, of Chicago, gives a free lecture at 213 West 125th St., between 7th and 8th Avenues (room formerly occupied by U. S. Sub Post Office), every day this week, at 2:30 P. M. New ideas for Summer cooking and better meals.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

ALL SILK RIBBONS.

Just half prices.

In addition to the remarkable prices on wash ribbons and black velvet ribbons advertised in yesterday's papers, we offer to-day a 5½ inch Barathea ribbon of beautiful soft quality, pure dye silk, in black, white, pink, blue, maize, cardinal, Nile and lavender. Sold regularly at 50c. per yard. Special for to-day,

25c YD.

Main floor, 59th Street Section.

Keep Cool by Buying a Metal Couch Bed.

Refrigerators
Mattings
Enamelled Beds
Reed Rockers
LOWEST

BUSY WEEK FOR YACHTSMEN

Sound and Sea Will Be Plowed by the Keels of Many Craft.

TWO LARGE REGATTAS TO-DAY

Larchmont and Brooklyn—Other Annual Events Will Follow These in Rapid Succession.

No less than five large regattas, not to mention smaller events, will be sailed during the week, and yachtsmen will have a chance to get a surfeit of their favorite pastime if such a condition be possible.

Two of these regattas will be held to-day. The Spring race of the Larchmont Yacht Club, which was postponed from Saturday on account of a high wind and boisterous sea, will be started from an imaginary line off the clubhouse at 10:30 o'clock this morning. A large entry list had been received for Saturday's race, and the postponement's only effect was to cause the skippers to look forward with sharpened appetites to the struggle of to-day. Between forty and fifty well-known yachts had been entered for Larchmont's race, and not one has been withdrawn. Special interest attaches to the contest between the four seventy-five-foot schooners, Amorita, Quissetta, Muriel, and Elmina.

The two last-named yachts were designed for this season by Cary Smith, with an eye to defeating Amorita, which he also designed a few years ago. Many yachtsmen incline to the belief that Amorita is yet the slickest craft of her inches, and will have to see her beaten before they will credit it.

Huguenot makes her début in the fast company of Altair and Syce, and owner and builder have high hopes of their craft making the older boats take her wash. All the other classes are strong in fast boats, and with a good whole-sail breeze exciting finishes should be the feature of the day.

The "old" Brooklyn Yacht Club holds its forty-fourth annual regatta to-day over the Gravesend Bay and Sandy Hook courses. Races for all classes of yachts, from seventy-five-foot schooners to the smallest mainsail boats, are down in the programme of the day's sport. The Regatta Committee—Paul H. Jeannot, Alfred Mackay, and C. H. Mead—has a large entry list, which includes all the club's sailing craft in commission, and numerous boats from neighboring clubs will be sent to tread a measure for the cups and prizes in competition with the Brooklyn fleet. The preparatory signal will be hoisted at 10:30 A. M. Haze, fog, and rain will not interfere. All starts will be one gun.

The Atlantic Yacht Club's annual regatta will be sailed over the Gravesend Bay and ocean courses to-morrow. All the crack yachts of the club will be entered in one or another of the numerous classes on the card for the day, which includes races for every type of boat with sails as a motive power. The indications are that this will turn out to be the most imposing regatta ever sailed under the club's auspices. All the yachts racing at Larchmont to-day will be towed down to-night, in order to be in ample time to participate in the annual marine function of the Atlantic Club.

Resting up on Wednesday, the yachtsmen will give a hitch to their white ducks on Thursday morning and go to the New York Yacht Club's fifty-fifth annual regatta. The start will be off Buoy 13, in the Lower Bay, and the preparatory signal will be hoisted at 11:15 A. M., wind and weather permitting. There will be no time limit. On the programme are races for every type of yacht of which the club takes cognizance, and handsome cups are offered by it in every class to boats in cruising and racing trim.

In addition to these trophies, the Bennett Regatta Cups, first offered by Commodore James Gordon Bennett, Jr., in 1871, will be sailed for by schooners, sloops, and yawls in racing trim. An unusually large entry list is expected, on account of the stimulating effect an international race year always has upon the members of the club which is the custodian of "that awful cup," as Sir Thomas Lipton has termed it.

It is understood that Columbia, the last defender of the homely old mug, will appear in this race, and that "Charlie" Barr and his merry men will try to lead the dance out to the Sandy Hook Lightship.

Another feature of the elaborate programme will be the first meeting of the ninety-foot yawls Vigilant, Ailsa, and Navahoe. No expense has been spared in grooming these three quondam sloops for the contest, and the respective owners, Percy Chubb, H. S. Redmond, and Royal Phelps Carroll, each has a large coterie of believers in the ability of his craft.

Saturday, after having allowed a day for the heavy swells caused by the sailing of the New York Yacht Club's regatta to go down, the annual race of the New Rochelle Yacht Club will be sailed on the Sound outside Echo Bay. Secretary Charles P. Tower and his associates on the Racing Committee have prepared an elastic programme, which will encompass any boat that hoists sail. Although it is yet a little early for entries to begin to pour in, Secretary Tower already has enough to be sure of a goodly fleet.

CONSTITUTION RE-RIGGED.

Swift Work in Getting the Cup Yacht Ready for Sailing, Again.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 16.—Billman and his force of riggers, with several members of the Constitution's crew, practically completed the rigging of the Constitution this evening, enabling the crew to once more hoist the yachting ensign, the New York Yacht Club pennant, and the owner's absence sign.

The riggers left the yacht at 11:30 o'clock with the gaff refitted, with the exception of swinging the gaff and bending the mainsail, which latter is in the sail loft. It is a matter of possibly a couple of hours to get the boat ready for sailing in the morning.

The work of the riggers this time on the Constitution was a record job, from the fact that altogether it took but ten hours to rig the craft, the first work on the job of rigging being done as soon as the hoisting gear on the mainmast was dismantled yesterday. To-day the topping lifts were connected with the boom, the new topmast was telescoped up through the main mast, bringing out the upper spreaders in their places, and all the blocks were hung aloft. The lower spreaders are a bit more full at the in-board ends near the sockets than were the original spreaders. Everything else looked the same as previous to the accident. The mainmast received a coat of paint this morning.

The Constitution looked very neat this afternoon, with her topmast on end, colors flying, and clean decks. An unusually large number of steam yachts and steamboats passed through the harbor to-day, bringing people from various points to look at the cup defender. During the afternoon everything was quiet on board, there being but one seaman on the watch. The Constitution is now very nearly down to her floating line since her masts and rigging have been placed on board.

A Pleasant Cycling Trip.

A pleasant little cycling trip for those who wish to ride easily and enjoy good scenery is that from New York to Tarrytown along the east bank of the Hudson River. Ride out Eighth Avenue to One Hundred and Tenth Street, then turn to the left one block to St. Nicholas Avenue, and follow it to where it runs into the King's Bridge Road. At this point one may ride upon the sidewalk, as it is permissible, owing to the poor condition of the road, to King's Bridge. Continue along Broadway, following the trolley cars to Yonkers, direct to Getty Square; then turn again into Broadway, to its intersection with Dock Street, left one block to Warburton Avenue, (the Soldiers' Monument and Manor Hall,) and follow Warburton Avenue to Hastings. The beautiful views which may be obtained of the Palisades and the Hudson are well worth traveling many miles to see.

At Hastings follow Broadway to Dobbs Ferry, and at the Washington Monument turn to the left and pass through the village of Dobbs Ferry. At the end of the street, which is intersected by Cedar Street, take the old Croton Aqueduct, which affords an almost level road, through the Ardsley golf links, turning at Main Street to Irvington. At Main Street turn to the right one block, then to the left into Broadway, and continue on to Tarrytown. This entire distance is almost free from hills, the grades are easy and the roads macadamized, and the greater portion is within sight of the Hudson, which makes it a very attractive ride, especially in the early morning.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Chicago Teams Played for Fourteen Innings Without a Decisive Result.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—For fourteen innings this afternoon the baseball teams of New York and Chicago struggled for supremacy in the closing game of the series, and then, as darkness was falling, Cunningham called it a draw, leaving the score 4 to 4.

It was a game filled with sensations, exciting situations, grand fielding, mingled with awful errors, close decisions, which kept both teams howling and fighting, and caused Cunningham to expel Warner and Green.

The teams broke even on the first inning. Then Chicago made three runs. Warner, turning loose his objectionable vocabulary, was driven off the field. Bernard went to short, where he made three errors in succession, Cunningham saving him one by a decision, but, nevertheless, Chicago got three runs on two hits, and another came in the fourth. In the fifth inning Nelson's little infield fluke hit gave New York two runs, which, with another fluke single and two nice hits, evened up the score. Twice in the seventh inning and once in the eighth a ball hit outside the infield would have given Chicago the verdict, but the ninth passed with the score still even. McCormick started the trouble in the tenth by making a careless throw and letting Bowerman reach first. Then Menefee, who was playing centre because Cunningham had exiled Green, went over into right to help out Chance, who was lame, and muffed Hickman's fly with men on second and third and no one out. The crowd started to go, but when Chance grabbed Ganzel's fly and, by a perfect throw, drove Bowerman back to third, the people took heart and commenced to cheer, when Hughes, pitching with magnificent speed, struck Strang out for the third time. Bernard came up, but Hughes let him walk to first. Nelson came to bat, and Hughes, aided by a decision by Cunningham, gave him three balls. Then Strang knocked up a fly and the day was saved. The crowd went into a frenzy and howled for five minutes. From that until darkness and the approaching rain stopped the battle, it was a wild struggle for just one run, which never came. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	V. Halt'n, cf.	1	1	3	1	1
Green, cf.	0	0	3	1	0	Selbach, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Dexter, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0	Bow'm'n, ss.	1	2	1	0	2
Chance, rf.	0	0	5	0	0	Hick'n, rf, 3b.	1	1	0	6	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	1	1	1	Gansel, 1b.	0	1	15	2	0
Raymer, 3b.	0	1	5	0	0	Str'ng, 3b, ss.	0	0	3	2	1
M'C'rm'k, ss.	1	1	4	7	2	Warner, c.	0	0	0	7	0
Kahoe, c.	0	1	11	2	0	Nelson, 2b.	1	1	1	5	3
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Bernard, ss, rf.	0	2	0	2	2
Menefee, cf.	0	2	2	0	1	Phyle, p.	0	0	2	4	0
Total.	4	10	42	12	4	Total.	4	11	42	22	7

Chicago ..0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
New York..0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 12; New York, 14. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Selbach. Three-base hit—Bowerman. Sacrifice hits—Kahoe, 2. Stolen bases—Dexter, McCormick, Green, Hartzel, Strang. Double plays—Hickman, Nelson, Ganzel; Hughes, McCormick, Dexter. Struck out—By Hughes, 11; by Phyle, 7. Base on balls—Off Hughes, 5; off Phyle, 3. Wild pitches—Phyle, 2; Hughes, 1. Time—Two hours and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

ST. LOUIS, 11; BROOKLYN, 5.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Burkett, Heidrick, and Padden won the baseball game from Brooklyn to-day with their terrific batting. Each made four clean drives in five times at bat, and batted Kitson out of the game. Burkett scored each of the four times he reached the bases. "Lefty" Davis made a clean record at bat, but his fellows could not hit consecutively. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	4	4	2	0	0	Keeler, 3b.	2	0	0	1	0
Heidrick, cf.	3	4	0	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	2	2	2	0	1
Ryan, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0	Daly, 2b.	1	1	3	5	1
Donovan, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Farrell, c.	0	3	5	1	0
Padden, 2b.	1	4	5	6	0	McC'rry, cf.	0	0	1	1	0
Wallace, ss.	0	2	3	6	1	Davis, rf.	0	4	1	0	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	0	0	5	1	Gatins, ss.	0	1	4	2	0
Nichols, c.	1	0	6	2	1	McGuire, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Harper, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Kitson, p.	0	1	0	2	0
						Donovan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	11	17	27	19	3	Total.	5	12	24	12	2

St. Louis ..2 2 0 3 0 3 1 0 .—11
Brooklyn ..0 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 0—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Padden, (2,) Burkett, Wallace. Three-base hits—Farrell, Heidrick. Double plays—Kruger, Padden, and Ryan; Gatins and McGuire. Hit by pitcher—By Kitson, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 7. Base on balls—Off Harper, 1; off Kitson, 2; off Donovan, 1. Passed ball—Farrell. Stolen bases—Keeler, Sheckard, Farrell, Heidrick, Donovan. Struck out—By Harper, 4; by Kitson, 3. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Clarke, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Leach, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Crawf'd, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Bransf'd, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0
Steinf'd, 2b.	0	1	4	2	1	Wagner, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Poole, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Mowoon, ss.	0	0	1	2	0	Ely, ss.	0	0	4	3	0
Peitz, c.	0	1	5	2	0	Zimmer, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Hahn, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Tannehill, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total.	0	4	27	8	1	Total.	2	8	27	9	0

Cincinnati ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Pittsburg ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hits—Peitz, Bransfield. Three-base hit—Steinfeldt. Stolen bases—Irwin. Double play—Steinfeldt and Irwin. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 3. Struck out—Hahn, 5; Tannehill, 2. Time—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	27	18	.600	Cincinnati	20	20	.500
New York.	21	16	.568	Brooklyn	21	22	.488
Philadelphia.	22	20	.524	Boston	15	20	.429
St. Louis.	23	21	.523	Chicago	17	19	.370

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in Boston.
St. Louis in Cincinnati.

Eastern League Games.

At Providence—Providence, 7; Worcester, 6.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Montreal, 2.
At Rochester—Rochester, 12; Buffalo, 11, (11 innings.)

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 3; Cortland, 0.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 5; Binghamton, 1.
At Albany—Albany, 13; Troy, 8.

WEST NEW YORK, 4; DETROIT, 3.

At Weehawken yesterday the West New York Field Club team won a well-played baseball game from the Detroit team of the American League by the narrow margin of a single run. The score was tied, 3 to 3, when the West New Yorks went to the bat in the last inning. O'Neill made a single, stole second, and came in on Leonard's baseHit to right field, tallying the winning run with no men out. The score:

WEST NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bassford, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Casey, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Jordan, 1b.	1	0	12	1	0	Barrett, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Murphy, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	2	1	2	0
Dietrick, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Holmes, rf.	0	1	0	0	1
Smith, 2b.	0	2	6	4	0	Buelow, c.	0	0	6	0	2
Castro, ss.	0	0	1	5	1	Nance, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
O'Neill, c.	1	1	3	1	1	Shaw, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Leonard, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0	Yaeger, ss.	0	1	1	2	0
McMann, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Owens, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total.	4	7	27	12	3	Total.	3	6*	24	9	3

West New York..0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1—4
Detroit ..2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

*None out when winning run was scored.

First base on balls—Off McMann, 1; off Owens, 4. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; West New York, 1. Struck out—By Owens, 6. Three-base hits—Murphy, Casey. Two-base hits—Gleason, Barrett. Stolen bases—O'Neill, Leonard, Bassford. Sacrifice hit—Castro. Double play—Barrett and Shaw. Wild pitch—Owens. Hit by pitcher—McMann, 2. Umpire—Mr. Clarke.

LIEBKNECHT A.C. 6, CORNELL M.C. 2.

The Liebknecht Athletic Club baseball team defeated the Cornell Medical College team yesterday in Brooklyn by the score of 6 to 2. The score:

LIEBKNECHT A. C.	R	H	PO	A	E	CORNELL M. C.	R	H	PO	A	E
G'funkel, cf.	1	1	1	0	1	Connell, cf.	1	0	2	0	1
Shoben, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	Horow'z, 2b.	1	0	0	3	0
Langer, ss.	0	0	2	2	1	Caldwell, c.	0	1	3	3	0
Leifer, 1b.	1	0	7	0	0	Wolff, p.	0	1	6	0	0
T'nen'm, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0	Ross, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Baer, rf.	1	1	0	2	0	Wilson, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Silvers'n, c.	1	0	2	11	0	Levine, ss.	0	1	2	0	0
A. Cohen, p.	1	2	0	2	0	Ebferts, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
J. Cohen, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	Hopper, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Silverb'g, p.	0	0	4	0	0						
Total.	6	4	27	18	3	Total.	2	5	24	6	1

Liebknecht A. C.....1 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 .—6
Cornell M. C.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Struck out—By A. Cohen, 7; by Silverberg, 4; by Wolff, 6. Bases on balls—Off A. Cohen, 1; off Silverberg, 2; off Wolff, 6. Two-base hits—Garfunkle, A. Cohen. Wild pitches—A. Cohen, Wolff. Hit by pitched ball—Shoben, Langer, Ross, Hopper. Stolen bases—Langer, Shoben, Garfunkle, Levine. Left on bases—Liebknecht, 4; Cornell, 5. Umpire—Mr. Fensterstock.

WOMEN ON THE LINKS.

Women will occupy the leading place in the local golf world during the coming week. The second annual championship tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will begin to-morrow morning at the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I., and it will continue throughout the balance of the week. Last year at Morris County, Miss Maude K. Wetmore led the field in the qualifying round, with 102 strokes, and Miss Beatrix Hoyt was second, with 103. The latter may not start this week, as she has been playing very little recently, and it was stated last week at Essex County, that her game is not as strong as last season. Miss Genevieve Hecker won the championship by defeating Miss Ruth Underhill by 9 up and 7 to play. Miss Hecker's golf last week indicates that she is decidedly the most dangerous competitor for the local honors again. Among the twenty-eight players who started at Essex County, Miss Hecker was clearly in a class by herself. Miss Underhill's good golf recently in Philadelphia may make her a formidable opponent, and other good ones who will line up to-morrow are Miss Marion Oliver, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. William Shippen, Miss E. W. Goffe, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, and Miss Wilmerding. One prominent absentee will be Miss Marie G. Bryce, who has just won the championship at Morris County for the second time.

Only one round for the championship will be played each day, but a few additional matches have been arranged, including driving, approaching, and putting competitions, an eighteen-hole handicap, and a club foursome. Several other women's events will be played during the week, and the usual array of Saturday contests will be in order. The list of events for the week is:

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

Ardsley—Women's Class A team match with Baltusrol.
Apawamis—Women's second round for club championship.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

Nassau County—Women's metropolitan championship, qualifying round.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

Nassau Country—Women's Metropolitan championship and driving contest.
Richmond County—Women's handicap.
Jersey City—Women's championship, second round and handicap.
Englewood—Women's putting and approaching contests.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

Nassau Country—Women's Metropolitan championship and foursomes.
Apawamis—Women's championship, semi-final round.
Baywater—Women's handicap.
Montclair—Mixed foursome match with Essex County.
North Jersey—Mixed foursome match with Englewood.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Nassau Country—Women's Metropolitan championship, semi-final.
Montclair—Women's pick-up team match.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

Nassau Country—Women's Metropolitan championship, semi-final round.
Morris County—Thebaud Cup, semi-final and handicap.
Ardsley—Team match with Tuxedo.
Apawamis—Qualifying round for Lapham Cup.
Baywater—Mixed foursomes.
Dyker Meadow—Club handicap.
Innis Arden—Women's championship, final round and handicap.
Oakland—President's Cup handicap.
Harbor Hill—Spring championship, third round.
Van Cortlandt—Mixed foursomes.
Montclair—Women's approaching match.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.
Flushing—Team match with Elizabeth.
Jersey City—Men's championship, final round and handicap.
Wee Burn—Mixed foursomes.
Englewood—Team match with Richmond County.
Rockaway Hunt—Monthly handicap.
East Orange—Team match with Morristown Field Club.
Newark Athletic—Championship, qualifying round.
Marine and Field—Club handicap.
St. Andrew's—Junior championship.

Golfer Travis Going to Europe.

Walter J. Travis will sail for Europe about the end of this month or early in July. He will be gone about two months, and will return in good time to practice for the national championship, which will be held in September at Atlantic City. Owing to Travis's coming departure and the sailing of a number of other golfers for the other side, a rumor went the rounds of the clubs that an American team might be arranged to meet some of the crack amateurs in Scotland and England. This, however, proves to be unfounded, as it is simply a coincidence that so many are going, and not a premeditated arrangement. Robert H. Robertson, President of the United States Golf Association, will sail toward the end of this month. His son, T. Markoe Robertson, who graduates from Yale this season, will accompany him. Young Robertson recently won the golf championship of his university. President Robertson will return to New York early this week from Boston, where he has been at the open championship tournament at the Myopia Hunt Club. Howard Colby of the Essex County Club, Orange, is also going to Europe this month, and before returning he will probably visit some of the famous links in Scotland and England. Devereaux Emmet of the Garden City Club, will probably sail later in the season.

Golf Notes of Interest.

W. F. Pillsbury, a prominent golfer of the Onwentsia Club, near Chicago, has joined the limited number of golfers who can claim to have made a hole in one stroke. He recently had that piece of good luck on the short hole at Onwentsia, 140 yards. An additional feature of luck lies in the fact that the green is hidden from sight on the tee by a large bunker.

John Ball, Jr., the former amateur and open champion of Great Britain, is about to return to England from the South African war, where he has been for over a year. During that time Ball has been wounded, but not seriously, and his golfing friends hope to see him back on the links as soon as he can be relieved from stern military duties.

Miss Margaret Curtis, who won the Boston golf championship in the women's tournament last week at Brookline, was runner-up to Miss Griscom at Shinnecock for the national championship. She played grand golf throughout the entire contest in Boston, and in the final round beat Miss Grace Keyes, who won the honors last year, by 7 up and 6 to play. Miss Curtis, it is stated, outplayed the former champion at every stage of the game. Miss Curtis has her eye upon the national trophy this season and she will be one of the most formidable competitors in that event.

The annual open tournament of the Onwentsia Golf Club, one of the leading events in Chicago, will be held on July 24, 25, 26, and 27. The women's tournament, which conforms to the Western women's championship, will be held on the Onwentsia links on Sept. 19, 20, and 21. William Waller, the Western golf champion, is Captain of the Onwentsia golf team.

Miss Anita Phipps, daughter of Lieut. Col. Phipps, Commandant of the United States Army at Springfield, Mass., won the chief trophy in the first tournament for women given by the Springfield Country Club this season.

The prestige of the famous Midlothian Country Club was seriously interfered with last week when the golfers from the Riverside Club defeated the Midlothian team by 26 holes to 7. The competition was the first of the series of events held by the newly organized City Golf League of Chicago. The President of the Chicago Stock Exchange, R. H. Donnelly, played for Midlothian and was beaten by one hole.

The new Danvers Country Club, which is located in the fashionable Manchester cottage district, near Boston, will open its eighteen-hole course next Saturday with a match between Bernard Nichols and the best ball of two club members. A series of club tournaments will begin immediately, to be continued every week to September.

The women of the Innes Arden Golf Club at Sound Beach, Conn., will finish their first championship tournament this week. The eight survivors are Miss Emily Dale, Miss Alice Strong, Miss Thomas, Miss Gertrude Leavitt, Miss Ferris, Mrs. F. Schavoir, Miss Bennett, and Mrs. Rupprecht. The trophy is a silver cup given by J. Kennedy Tod.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club will hold the first championship tournament for its junior members next Saturday. The tie between Mr. P. Allen and D. Martin, Jr., in the last monthly handicap has been won by Allen in 100 strokes to 110 for Martin.

Caldwell Won Motor-Paced Race.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—The big event in to-day's cycling meet, the fifteen-mile motor-paced race at Hills Grove, between Monroe and Caldwell, was won by the latter, as Monroe met with an accident in the fourth mile, at which time he was nearly a lap behind. The race was called off at the end of that mile. The other results:

Five-mile handicap won by Harry Orcutt, Brockton, (140 yards.) Time—12:26.

One-mile open won by Harry Edwards, Brockton. Time—2:49 4-5.

To-day's Cricket Match.

What should prove one of the most interesting cricket matches of the season, in New York, will be played to-day at Bayonne, where the eleven of the University of Pennsylvania will play the team of the Knickerbocker A. C., champions of New York. The Pennsylvanians have defeated this season the strong teams of the Germantown, Belmont, and Philadelphia Clubs, and Haverford College.

The Knickerbockers have strengthened their team by including F. J. Prendergast and W. Adam, of the Manhattan Cricket Club of Brooklyn, and they have every expectation of providing a close and interesting game for their visitors. Play will begin at 11:30 this morning.

LIVELY SPEEDWAY SPORT.

George Wallace Defeated McShed in One of the Most Spirited Brushes of the Day.

Although many of the crack trotters and pacers were missing from the Speedway yesterday morning, there was some lively sport for a couple of hours before noon, furnished by the roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07; George Wallace, 2:17¼; Vera G, 2:14¼; Kingwood, 2:17¼; Chance, and several others. The crowd was small for a Sunday morning, but enthusiastic, and the winners were warmly received at the finish. One of the prettiest and most exciting heats of the morning was between the handsome perer, George Walace, 2:17¼, driven by Louis Kahn, and the speedy little bay colt Chip, handled by Trainer George McBride. On the start Chip got a way first and gained a slight lead which he held to the head of the stretch, when Wallace began to close the gap. A spurt sent Chip a half a length in front again and although George Wallace made a desperate effort to win, the distance to the post was too short, Chip winning out by a narrow margin.

George Coleman, driving Kinkwood, 2:17½, challenged M. Irving, driving Chance, to brush three heats. The offer was accepted and the first heat which was even for three-quarters of the entire stretch went to Chance by a head. The second heat proved somewhat of a runaway race for Kingwood, who had three lengths to the good at the finish. In the final heat Chance made a better showing, but Kingwood had a trifle too much speed for her. George Wallace defeated the old favorite McShed, 2:17¼, driven by D. A. Kramer, in a lively brush and Vera G., 2:14¼, led King Tom, driven by Christopher Hackett, home by a length. The bay trotter, Bel Esprit, 2:12½, driven by Charles Reilly, made his first appearance on the road for some days and was not long in getting to work. It was evident, however, that the gelding was not at his best, as he was defeated the first trip down the stretch by Maud C., driven by D. Harrington, by two open lengths. Later he was started with Vera G., but the latter, handled by trainer Isaac Fleming, opened a gap at the first quarter post and gradually increasing his lead finished two lengths in front. The gray gelding Clayton, 2:15½, driven by J. P. Balter, defeated Maid Thorn, and the trotter La Crosse Girl, 2:19½, driven by Douglas Hamilton, finished a length in front of Oscar, 2:20½, driven by B. Zhan. Dr. David Randall drove his new pacer, Coast Boy, with a mark of 2:10¼, several fast heats and defeated one or two pacers with better marks than his.

During the afternoon the crowd was larger than that of the morning but it was composed principally of pleasure drivers, so that there was very little brushing.

To-day's Entries at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Sanders, 128 pounds; All Green, 116; The Musketeer, 115; Potente, 112; Tower of Candles, 110; Glenelle, 105; Ventoro, 103; Maltster, 102; Bedner and St. Finnan, 100 each; Frankfort, 95.

SECOND RACE.—The Rosebud Stakes, for fillies two years old, special weights with penalties; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Grail, 120 pounds; Disadvantage, 115; Meditation, Laodice, Leoncre Loring, Santa Bonita, and Evelyn Mead, 110 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1901, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Alsike, 110 pounds; Young Dixon, 108; Borough and Big Gun, 107 each; Bombshell and The Corinthian, 106 each; Double Dummy, 105; Philippine, 101; Wayward Boy, 98; Cherished, 96; Semipole, 95; Glade Run, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile. Watercolor and The Puritan, 121 pounds each; Outlander, 118; Vitellius, 116; Tom Kenny, 111.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, with allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Sombrero, Gay Boy, and Smart Set, 122 pounds each; Sweet Clover, 119; Locket and Father Wentker, 117 each; Andalusian and Peninsular, 112 each; Mint Bed and White Owl, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—The Grass Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Intrusive, 125 pounds; Ben Viking, 114; Handcuff, 113; Dolando, 110; Oread and The Amazon, 106 each, Nones, 103; Himself, 102; Alard and Barretto, 97 each.

Shamrock II. Docked at Greenock.

LONDON, June 16.—The Shamrock II. arrived at the Clyde this evening, and docked at Greenock. Her mast will be stepped and her spars fitted to-morrow. It has been arranged that the challenger shall sail in two races on the Clyde, one June 27 and the other July 6. Afterward the yacht's headquarters will be at Lamlam for a fortnight's daily racing against the Shamrock I.

Union Settlement A. C. Games.

Henry Arnold of the Union Settlement Athletic Club, who won the 220-yard hurdle race at the annual championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union at Buffalo on Saturday, was the star athlete at the games of his club, held on the club grounds on East One Hundred and First Street yesterday.

Arnold lowered the club record for an exhibition 60-yard hurdle race from 0:07 1-5 to 0:07, and won the mile and a half run in the regular series of events in addition. He leads the club record to date with 30 points, almost twice as many as the next highest competitor. The summaries follow:

60-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by D. Frank, (5 yards;) M. S. Banford, (2 yards,) second; G. Neckels, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:06 2-5.

600 Yards, Novice, Scratch—Won by J. Bohrnolfink; M. Joyce, second; W. Wynn, third. Time—1:32 1-5.

One Mile and a Half Run, Handicap—Won by H. Arnold, (70 yards;) P. McNabb, (scratch,) second; F. Shea, (75 yards,) third. Time—0:07.

Pole Vault, Handicap—Won by G. Craig, (3 feet,) with an actual jump of 8 feet; J. Dunwodie, (1 foot 8 inches,) second, actual jump 8 feet; D. Frank, (10 inches,) third, actual jump 8 feet 6 inches.

Throwing 35-Pound-Weight, Handicap—Won by A. Casten, (5 feet,) actual distance 36 feet 6 inches; C. Bernie, (8 feet,) second, actual distance 32 feet 5 inches; M. S. Benford, (scratch,) third, actual distance, 38 feet 10½ inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap—Won by F. Falke, (4 feet,) actual distance 42 feet; J. J. Hopkins, (6 feet,) second, actual distance 38 feet 3 inches; C. Bernie, (9 feet,) third, actual distance 35 feet 2 inches.

Following are the points scored to date: H. Arnold, 30; M. S. Benford, 16; F. Shea, 14; J. P. McNabb, 9; H. Mullarkey, 9; F. Falke, 6; J. Craig, 5; J. Bohrnolfink, 5; J. McNabb, 5; J. J. Hopkins, 3; C. Bernie, 4; M. Joyce, 3; M. Wynn, 2; H. Pritzker, 2; G. Meckels, 3; H. Velsen, 3; H. Neff, 2; C. Bosshart, 1; J. Arnold, 1.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

The Mutual Wheelmen of Brooklyn are arranging for their annual excursion to Forest View Park on the Hudson on July 13.

The Richmond County Wheelmen will hold their annual bicycle championship at the New Cove track, West New Brighton, S. I., on July 4. This event is the largest that will be given on Staten Island this year, and the club has received entries from all of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, and many from Brooklyn and Long Island.

Last year John Nelson rode in about forty races, winning all but three, and it seems probable that he will better that record this season. For the next month Nelson has fourteen matches scheduled, while he has already won two races. His schedule is as follows: June 17, Boston; 19, Baltimore; 20, Washington; 22, Philadelphia; 23, Hoboken; 25, Troy; 27, Springfield; 28, Worcester; 29, Revere; July 1 to 6, Golden Wheel Race at Boston. In most cases Nelson has signed to ride anybody matched against him.

The principal topic of discussion among the cycling clubs composing the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York is the combined run which will be held Sunday, June 23, to Coney Island. The association, through its special committee, has made arrangements to accommodate at least 1,000 riders, this being the number expected to attend. The itinerary is so arranged so as to allow the members to assemble in New

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

100,000 Yards of GENUINE IRISH DIMITIES

At Exactly Half-Price---12½c a Yard

THIS is the climax of all offerings of Cotton Goods made this season. Every woman loves Dimities—for their dainty beauty in design, their cool and airy texture, and their serviceableness. There is no other fabric on which a half-price offering would be half so attractive. And as to variety, here are over

Four Hundred Choice Designs

Made by the best of all Irish manufacturers. A hundred of these patterns are in the scarce white grounds, with black and colored figures, dots and stripes. There are also many of the exquisite Dresden patterns, that you picked out of our regular stocks and exhausted so quickly this season. Then there are vast quantities in grounds of light blue, china blue, navy blue, pink, heliotrope, primrose and black, in all sorts of designs, of large and small figures, and wide and narrow stripes.

All are crisp and fresh—just unpacked. The best of all 25c cotton fabrics, today

at 12½ cents a yard

All the counters of the Main Aisle are devoted to the selling.
There is plenty for all who order promptly by mail.

French Lingerie---Half Price

A large and beautiful collection of exquisite pieces of Paris Underwear, Wrappers, Negligees, and the like, is the inspiration of this announcement.

We have too much of this filmy elegance; hence this radical action today. The new prices will delight women who love these beautiful garments, yet hesitate at the usual expense of their possession.

The Wanamaker importations are the largest that come from Paris, and we expect to pay in loss at times for the prestige of the elaborate exhibitions which we make each season.

This is your opportunity to profit by this necessity.

Night Gowns that were $4.50 to $30; now $2.25 to $15.
Drawers that were $3.50 to $20; now $1.75 to $10.
Chemises that were $2.50 to $12; now $1.25 to $6.
Corset Covers that were $2 to $14; now $1 to $7.
Long Petticoats that were $4.50 to $28; now $2.25 to $14.
Short Petticoats that were $3.50 to $23; now $1.75 to $11.50.

Tea Gowns, of silk crepe and white Swiss muslin; silk lined, that were $100 to $175; now $50 to $87.50.
Negligee Gowns, of albatross, silk and lawn, that were $10.50 to $75; now $5.25 to $37.50.
Dressing Sacques, of lawn, silk and albatross, that were $4 to $35; now $2 to $17.50.

You need not be told of the exquisite needlework, and the hand-work all through these original and exclusive garments. It is a radical departure to make such prices right in the midst of the season of greatest demand. Our reason is urgent, and your opportunity is proportionately great.

Little French Store, Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sumptuous COSTUMES

At Sharp Price-Concessions

Here is fascinating news to women who wish to add one or two handsome dresses to their Summer wardrobe; for the cost of elegance has dropped so sharply that the price no longer prevents possession.

The offering includes some of the most beautiful costumes shown this season. These:

At $100, worth up to $225—
Very elegant costumes that represent the most fascinating styles produced by the best designers of women's wear.

At $75, worth up to $175—
Very handsome dresses—a number of which are imported—of various dainty Summer materials, handsomely trimmed and silk-lined.

At $45, worth up to $105—
Costumes of cheviot, net, crepe de Chine and various materials; mostly black; all handsomely trimmed and silk-lined.

At $25, worth up to $54—
Foulard dresses in various stylish patterns; artistically made and trimmed. Others of cheviot, lady's-cloth and albatross; in handsome styles. Second floor, Broadway.

CUSTOM TAILORING

For Practical Men

Values in clothing are just as definite as they are in stocks and bonds, when you are dealing with a house that never tolerates any but pure wool fabrics, and maintains the highest standard of workmanship.

Then why pay $30, $35 or $40 for that which you can buy at $25?

It's strange how a man who is shrewd in stocks should be so easily outwitted when buying clothes.

You want a comfortable business or outdoor suit for Summer wear. The fabric must be light in weight and absolutely pure wool; hence it requires expert tailoring to get a perfect fit that will stay fitting.

For Twenty-five Dollars

we will make you such a suit, with every refinement of cut, fit and finish that expert knowledge makes possible, from stylish cheviots, in fancy light-colored over-plaids, wool crashes, in the newest shades, or plain blue or black serge, as you elect. And we promise you that it will be satisfactory. Isn't it worth investigating? Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sterling Silver

Purses and Chatelaine Bags

They are great favorites with women; for they are convenient as well as extremely ornamental. An attractive collection of these Purses and Chatelaine Bags, of sterling silver, is here, in rich designs, well made, and in several styles of glittering mesh. These further hints:

$2—Sterling silver purses: ring mesh, handsomely decorated frame.
$3—Sterling silver purses; of armor mesh; heavy frame, in floral design.
$6.75 to $9.75—Sterling silver chatelaine bags; link mesh; heavy frames in handsome design.
$10 to $20—Sterling silver chatelaine bags; armor mesh; heavy frames, in rich designs; pendants at bottom of bags.
$1.25 to $2—Sterling silver chains, to attach to purses.

Main aisle.

PARASOLS Under-Price

Parasols, simple or elaborate, grave or gay in coloring, but every single one of them charmingly distinctive, await your pleasure at prices not nearly as high as they should be. For their original values were but moderately estimated, and present prices are substantially lower:

At $1.50, regularly $2—Parasols of fancy silk, with polka dots or checks.
At $2.25, regularly $3—Parasols of fancy silk in all shades, and a good assortment of black, white and white-and-black.
At $2.50, regularly $3.25—Coaching Parasols of fancy silk, in the latest shades; with club sticks and cases. Broadway.

Japanese Wash SILKS

In a season of general scarcity we have these most desirable Summer silks in profusion—and very much under-price as well. They are cool, dainty and serviceable—which would be merit enough, even if the cost was not so little as these exceptional prices indicate:

Striped Japanese Silks, at 25c, worth 40c—
Over a thousand yards of these in twenty neat stripes, and all in light and medium Summer colors, bright and strong; splendid for waists.

Corded Wash Silks, at 32c, worth 45c and 50c—
We bought over 35,000 yards of these to get them to sell for so little. Same quality we have sold so many of this season at regular prices. Variety now is even greater than we have had in our regular stock—almost no end to the styles in stripes and checks; and every color one could wish for; plenty of pinks and blues.

Striped Habutai Wash Silks, at 32c, worth 50c—
Best quality made—the one standard quality imported every season—for waists, dresses, men's shirts and pajamas. Sold here until last week for 50c; these 200 pieces to end the season at the new low price. These are mostly in light blue and pink stripes; some green checks in the lot.

Plain White Wash Silks—
The real genuine Habutai silk that probably has more uses than any other silk. Can be washed, and always looks the same; cool, fine and strong; for waists, dresses, underwear, millinery work and many other uses. Here in these widths and qualities:
21 in. wide, 35c yd. 27 in. wide, 50c, 75c, 85c yd. 36 in. wide, 65c, 75c, $1 yd.
Rotunda and Basement.

Jules Monard WATCHES

The Watches made by the Geneva house of Jules Monard are the best in the world. They have attained their present state of perfection, and their unquestioned reputation by nearly seventy years of unceasing striving after improvement in every detail.

Every watch is beautifully finished and adjusted with the utmost care and accuracy.

We are sole agents for the Monard watches in New York and Philadelphia.

Men's Watches, open face, with 18-k gold cases, in two sizes. $100, $125, and $130.
Women's Watches, open face, with 18-k gold cases. $120, $125 and $140.
The "Wanamaker Special" Watches for Men—the best in the world at the price. With 14-k gold case, $50; with 18-k gold case, $60.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's BATHING SUITS

Suits that look just as well *after* a plunge in Old Ocean as *before*. And so fashioned as to give to the bather absolute comfort and freedom of motion while swimming.

Of the various sorts shown here, the mohair suits are the most attractive. The most sensible, too—they are light in weight, shed the water easily, and don't cling to the figure.

Dozens of other sorts, of varying materials and fetching styles, from which you can choose your bathing costume—all moderately priced.

$3—Of black or blue mohair; turnover collar; puff sleeves; finished with rows of white stitching.
$3.50—Black or blue Sicilian; sailor collar, shield and skirt trimmed with white braid. Excellent value.
$4.50—Black or blue mohair; for swimming: without collar; edged with white mohair and trimmed with black braid.
$5.50—Black mohair; large square collar and revers with bias plaiting; puff sleeves. Suitable for mourning
$6.50—Black and blue mohair; round collar of white, divided with band of blue; suit prettily trimmed with gilt braid.
$7.50—Black and blue serge; sailor collar of white; trimmed with red braid; new flare skirt; short sleeves.

Second floor, Broadway.

SCREENS for Fly-Time

"For this, you know, is fly-time." The fact will presently be brought forcibly to your mind, if you've overlooked it, or not prepared for it with a supply of fly-screens.

For the buzzing, inquisitive fly and his companion in crime, the mosquito, make a house seem hot and unpleasant if they're allowed to roam at will therein.

Fly-Screens of all kinds are here—some, with "Fly Exits," that encourage the flies already indoors to seek the open way out, while not admitting those outside. These details:

Adjustable Window Screens, made of hard wood, oiled; brass clips: both sides alike.
24 in. high, 22 to 33 in. wide, 30c.
24 in. high, 24 to 37 in. wide, 30c.
30 in. high, 22 to 33 in. wide, 35c.
30 in. high, 24 to 37 in. wide, 40c.
30 in. high, 26 to 41 in. wide, 40c.
36 in. high, 28 to 45 in. wide, 55c.
32 in. high, 24 to 37 in. wide, 40c.
Adjustable Window Screens, 18 in. high, 25 to 32 in. wide, 10c each.

Fly-Exit Window Screens—
24 in. high, 22 to 33 in. wide, 45c.
24 in. high, 24 to 37 in. wide, 50c.
30 in. high, 16 to 26 in. wide, 60c.
28 in. high, 24 to 37 in. wide, 60c.
30 in. high, 28 to 45 in. wide, 75c.
Screen Doors, stained walnut, 75c each; varnished pine, 95c; fancy spindles $1.15. Complete with spring hinges and handle.
Screen Wire Cloth, 1½c square foot.
Basement.

Pretty DESK Furnishings

A variety of fittings for the desk, that serve a useful purpose as well as add a decorative touch. They are quadruple silver-plated, and all marked at less than their real values. These:

Pen Racks, 75c. Traveling Inkstands, 50c.
Hook Files, 3 sizes, 50c each.
Stamp Boxes, 3 sizes, 50c, 60c and 75c.
Hand Blotters, 75c. Letter Racks, 50c.

Basement.

Put the Coal Fire Out

It's only common humanity to yourself and neighbors, to stop the heat and dirt of the coal stove during the Summer. The gas range saves time, work and disposition—and gas is actually cheaper than coal.

If you live on Manhattan Island you can buy a gas range, of any sort you wish, for

$1 a month

Our Rent-Purchase Plan gives you any range you select, upon payment of $2; and you pay the balance at the rate of $1 a month.

The necessary connections are made by the Consolidated Gas Company free of charge.

People in other localities are supplied on the usual terms.
Basement.

Beautiful RIBBONS

These are soft, silky ribbons, of beautiful texture, satin finished, that will make admirable rosettes, neck and waist ribbons, and hat trimmings.

Part of our recent tremendous ribbon purchases, hence marked at prices you cannot match elsewhere.

Two widths: 5 inches, at 32c a yard; 6 inches, at 38c a yard.

In this full assortment of delicate colorings: Light blue, turquoise, rose, white, cream, mais, lilac, navy blue, cardinal, beige, brown, reseda, bluet and black. A most unusual ribbon opportunity.
Tenth street elevator Counter.

STRAW MATTINGS Reduced

Think of saving a quarter of the price on Straw Mattings at this season of the year! That's exactly what this offering means to you; and we think you'll agree with us that it is a most unusual one.

Five hundred and sixty-four rolls of mattings, in forty-nine patterns, make up the gathering. They are all new, all were imported this season, all perfect and all in desirable patterns. Marked this way:

$12 Mattings, now $9.
$10 Mattings, now $7.50.
$8 Mattings, now $5.
$6 Mattings, now $4.50. Third floor.

SUMMER CORRESPONDENCE

Chances are that you'll be far from your base of stationery supplies during the Summer. And Summer is just the time when you're apt to do more letter-writing than usual.

It is the part of wisdom to prepare for your letter-writing campaign before leaving the city. Here is excellent ammunition in the shape of various good, but low-priced kinds of stationery, including our unmatched *Club Vellum* and *Knickerbocker Vellum*.

Knickerbocker Vellum, in white only, with excellent writing surface, 3 lbs., 25c; 13 lbs., $1. Envelopes. 15c a hundred.
Club Vellum, cream or azure, in Frances (84 sheets to the pound), Octavo (96 sheets) and Helen (102 sheets) sizes, 10c a pound, envelopes 15c a hundred. Basement.
Queen Margaret, in granite; rough surface. Three sizes. 25c a pound; envelopes 25c a hundred.
Ideal flax, cream; three sizes; 25c a pound, envelopes 25c a hundred.
Oakden Linen, cream; 20c a quire; envelopes 20c a pack. Tenth street.

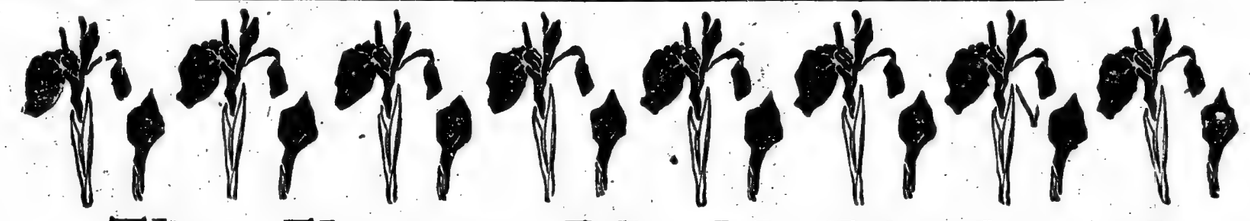

The Flower World Displayed

A Personally-Conducted Tour Through the Fairyland of Nature's Garden

All the world loves flowers, yet who knows the life-story of the most familiar sorts?

How many know of the loves and hatreds, the comedies and tragedies of these same flowers which we think we know so well?

There is more than perfume and beauty to fascinate and delight us, as we walk in garden, field or wood, if we only hold the key to this wonderful story.

But what is this wonderful story? Where is the wonderful key? This is it—the marvellous new nature book—

"WILD FLOWERS"

An Aid to Knowledge of Nature's Garden

By NELTJE BLANCHAN, Author of "Bird Neighbors."

A work that is like no other book of flowers that has ever been written before.

Not a botany, not a scientific treatise, not a dry, tiresome, tedious study-book at all. So different that it seems not a book; but a bright-faced, beautiful, enthusiastic companion, who knows all about the crevices and dells where the most beautiful flowers are to be found, and who comes to you with her hands laden with violets, anemones and gentians still dripping with dew. How graphically she tells of the honey that lies so deep down in the translucent well, and how the sturdy bumblebee elbows aside the forbidding petals of the blind gentian, which no other insect can force aside, as the flower well knows—how he dives down for the delicious nectar, careful not to let the treacherous doors close behind him. And then, she tells the secret of it all—of

the honey stored, and the bumblebee tempted, that the sly gentian may use this bustling messenger to carry the pollen, which he stealthily bundles into his baskets, to the sweetheart whom he knows the bumblebee will visit next.

Five hundred of these wonderful tales are told. Fifty bunches of flowers, so realistic that we can almost smell them, are here reproduced in their natural colors, direct from life. Besides the colored plates are many others in one color, that give side-lights to these entrancing nature stories, that will delight thousands during their vacation in mountain and field this Summer.

Then Here Is the Best News of All—

We have obtained a special popular edition of this delightful Flower story, that is *Easy to buy, and easy to carry with you to the field or woods.*

The work has been made up in eight parts, and will be published one part each week, for eight weeks; and the price of the parts is only

25 Cents a Copy

A decided departure from the usual cost of books published in this beautiful style; illuminated with such charming color plates.

WILD FLOWERS, Part I---Ready Today

contains over sixty large pages, telling over fifty of these bright stories of the Blue to Purple Flowers, illustrated with *fourteen pictures reproduced from life*, of which nine are plates in the natural colors of the flowers.

Those ordering by mail can have their copy sent postpaid for 30c. This is all it costs to learn whether you want the entire set or not. Buying one part does not obligate you to take the rest unless you feel the fascination and want the whole delightful series.

Student, teachers, and all lovers of flowers will find this the most delightful Summer companion that they have ever known; and the little cost puts no bar to immediate possession.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

TEAR OFF ALONG THIS DOTTED LINE.

TEAR this corner off and mail it today to JOHN WANAMAKER, New York:

I inclose 30 cents in stamps; please send me Part I. of "WILD FLOWERS," advertised in The Times of today.

Name.....

Address.....

T., 6—17.

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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

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THE SENATE AND THE TARIFF.

In the third place, the Senate and not the House of Representatives is likely to be the scene of the first debates on tariff modification. When the wisest statesmanship deems that the time has come, in the ever-changing conditions of the Nation's commercial interests, for some further opening of the doors, the beginning will be made, not by a general overhauling of the Dingley schedules, after the fashion of the melancholy Cleveland-Wilson experiment, but rather on the lines of Mr. BLAINE'S old suggestion and by means of the reciprocity treaties negotiated by President MCKINLEY and now pending in the Senate.—The Sun.

So it is in the Senate that "the wisest statesmanship" has its lair; and from that high place we shall first hear the announcement that the hour has struck for some further opening of the doors. Further is a right good word. The doors were slammed, banged, and bolted by Mr. DINGLEY. Invited by the President and Mr. KASSON to leave them slightly ajar, the Senate set its face like a flint and its back like a mountain against the whole row of reciprocity treaties. The candor of the rhinoceros, the yielding disposition of the mule, and a fine anthropoidal open-mindedness and intelligence were exhibited by the Senate throughout the period when the Kasson treaties were under consideration. Oh, that is the seat and home of the highest statesmanship! What a fool a tariff-reforming manufacturer would be to look for it elsewhere!

Yet from its own little point of view the Senate was wholly right. Reciprocity is treason to Dingleyism. The two conceptions cannot logically coexist in one mind. One excludes the other as surely as loyalty shuts out the idea of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Dingleyism treats all foreign merchandise as hostile. Prohibition of imports is its foundation principle. A reciprocity treaty does not merely lower the protection wall or effect a breach at one point for the benefit of some favored nation—it plants high explosives under the whole structure and makes ready to blow it sky high.

The American Association of Knit Goods Manufacturers was not deceived, any more than the Senate was deceived, by the Kasson treaties. It saw that treason was intended, and its shouts alarmed all the sentinels of Dingleyism. The French reciprocity treaty, it said in its protest, "aims a death blow" at hosiery manufacture in this country, since "the protection now afforded is no more than is absolutely necessary to the fair protection of our industry." The woolen schedules of the Dingley tariff impose such "fair protection" as 289 per cent., 235 per cent., 195 per cent., and 379 per cent. ad valorem, and levy an average duty of 86 per cent. on the entire list of woolen imports. The reciprocity treaty with France provides for an average rate of 51½ per cent. on all hosiery and a rate of 57 per cent. upon the largest class of hosiery imported from France. The statesmen of the Senate stayed the hand of the assassin raised for the dastard blow at the knit goods trade.

In all probability it will stay it again and as often as it is raised. Side by side with the wise statesmen there sit in that chamber the instructed agents of the beneficiaries of Dingleyism. They have not the remotest idea of revoking the privileges of monopoly and greed. The time is already come, of course, when, as The Sun says, "the ever-changing conditions of the Nation's commercial interests" demand "some further opening of the doors." The robust tariff revision spirit that characterized the meeting of the American Manufacturers' Association at Detroit shows what the Nation's commercial interests demand. But the protected trusts are not ready, the Senate is not ready.

The danger is really very great that obstruction will hold the middle of the road until it is swept off its feet and rolled in the dust by a House bill, passed under pressure from American industries that are now burdened and hampered by the Dingley duties and fashioned on the lines of the dreadful "Cleveland-Wilson experiment."

THE PHILADELPHIA FRANCHISES.

It is announced that some of the opponents of the recent scandalous action of the Pennsylvania Legislature and the City Government of Philadelphia intend to carry their opposition into the United States courts. The particular case which is supposed to come within the jurisdiction of these courts is that of a company formerly enjoying rights in Broad Street, which was some time since withdrawn from their use and devoted in perpetuity to purely public uses. Action in this case will be taken under the Fifteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

This amendment runs as follows:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

It is, of course, well understood that this amendment was intended at the time of its passage and adoption to regulate matters quite unconnected with street railways. But there are many other passages in the Constitution which are now constantly applied to things not contemplated or even in existence at the time of their origin—those, for instance, under which the vast railway system of the United States is brought within the supervision of the Federal Government. As a statement of fact, it is plain enough that the recent action of the Pennsylvania Legislature did deprive citizens of Philadelphia of property and abridge their privileges. Whether this was done in a way that can be recognized and acted on by the United States judiciary is a question for the courts to settle. It is well worth presenting.

The wrongs of the people of Pennsylvania in these and similar matters are, however, not to be righted by the intervention of the courts or by an appeal to any outside agency whatever. They must be righted, if at all, at the polls. The corrupt and corrupting organization that uses the Government of the State for its own greedy purposes receives its power for mischief from the hands of its victims. The measure of that power is the imbecility of the voters of the State. It would crumble within a year if the people really resented its exercise. Unquestionably the organization is a thieving one, but the majority who sustain it are accomplices before the fact in the thievery. They knew years ago just what the organization was capable of and what its purposes and methods were. They knew at least a dozen years since that the leader of that organization ought to be in prison. They saw him over and over again accused in his own State and elsewhere of crimes so outrageous than an innocent man could and would have sent his accusers themselves to prison instantly. And all they did about it was to elect and re-elect him to the United States Senate, and strengthen his power for plunder.

They do not need the courts to free themselves from his odious and disgraceful rule. No court can free them. They, and they only, can do it. They will do it unless they prefer their servitude, and if they prefer that, the rest of the country will not fail to recognize that it is voluntary, and not exactly a subject for pity.

FUEL OIL IN THE SOUTHWEST.

There is still too much speculative excitement in the Texas oil field to permit a development along lines which will show to what extent the kind of oil which the wells of the Beaumont field are yielding is a factor in the industrial prosperity of the South. The literature which emanates from the offices of promoters or which reflects their lurid prospectuses must be taken with a liberal allowance for shrinkage. It is with oil wells as with gold mines, the most valuable properties are not the ones most advertised, nor are they the ones which the owners are most anxious to sell. Perhaps the most significant fact as indicating the industrial importance of the Texas product is the voluntary reduction by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad of its price for coal for local consumption from $1.75 to $1.10 at Mobile and in proportion at other points where the competition of fuel oil is already felt or is threatened. New Orleans, for example, now has Alabama coal 60 to 65 cents per ton cheaper than before the competition of Texas oil was felt. The coal mining and carrying companies evidently realize that fuel oil is a factor of first importance, and that coal must meet it on a basis of price to hold its own. For the moment this may injure the railroads by reducing their earnings from their coal traffic, but eventually they will learn how to carry coal much cheaper than they have hitherto done, and the increased business coming to them from the industrial development which cheap fuel will encourage will compensate them for fixing rates which are for the time unprofitable. The new rate may not be the lowest which will have to be made to keep coal in the field, but it is low enough to close the market for the Pennsylvania product and leave the miners of Georgia and Alabama in possession of the Gulf port markets.

Probably the most interesting and certainly the most authoritative statement concerning the Texas oil development is made by Dr. DAVID T. DAY of the United States Geological Survey in The Review of Reviews for June. This paper is chiefly of value as showing how little is yet known as to the composition, properties, and value of the Texas oil and of the uses which can be profitably made of it. Dr. DAY is in a position to collect all the trustworthy information on this subject which can be had, but is frank enough to admit that what is still to be learned is of much greater interest and importance than what has been learned already. Of the great additions to the petroleum supply of the world which have been made during the past twelve months, Dr. DAY says: "For some reason, for which a common cause would be difficult to find, the last year has been marked by petroleum crazes, unusually serious and in widely separated areas. Only a year ago the attention of those interested in extending our crude petroleum resources was centred on the new fields in Roumania, which are destined to yield large supplies of oil. But even before this the developments in West Virginia had been actually adding to our supplies far more oil, and promise of more, than Roumania or the more sensational developments at home or abroad. Then came the excitements of the Indian Territory. The importance of California's oil fields in Ventura County, in Los Angeles, and in Santa Barbara was increased tenfold by the discoveries in Kern County. Then all oildom went crazed again by the discovery of a great field in the region of Beaumont, Texas. One might condense the sensational reports of all these new oil fields by imagining that a subterranean tidal wave of oil had moved up toward the surface of the earth, and found vent, first in California, then in Wyoming, and finally in Texas."

As to the Texas oil, the facts in possession of the Geological Survey as to its chemistry are as yet few and relatively unimportant. It is known to differ from the Pennsylvania oil in having an asphalt instead of a paraffine base. It also carries a great deal more sulphur than either Ohio or Pennsylvania oil. Some of those who rank as experts believe that it is useful for all purposes for which any petroleum is available; others insist that it is practically valueless for refining and that as a fuel it ranks as a pis aller and nothing more. The fact that it is now selling at 20 cents a barrel at the wells does not seem to indicate that it is held in high esteem by consumers; on the other hand, the railroads and other large fuel users are making preparations to use it and to take the chances of injury to their boilers and furnaces from the sulphur. The conclusion which a prudent man would naturally draw from this conflict of opinion concerning it is that its range of utility is still indeterminate, and that the future of the oil business in Texas, as in other parts of the country, will depend upon a great many things which speculation cannot promote or retard. It begins to be evident that wherever oil is found its importance as a competitor with coal is chiefly a question of price, and that at the price which is likely to induce consumers to use it generally it does not offer many attractions to investors in companies formed to further increase the already superabundant production. There appears to be no reason to believe that the country or the world can presently consume so much petroleum as is known to be available. Half a century or a century hence it may all be needed; but meanwhile the highest price obtainable promises no profit to the company which has to find a market for an output which cannot be controlled and which can be permitted to accumulate only under conditions which involve danger to itself and to everything combustible in its vicinity. The oil business is pretty well organized, and the independent producer, with only crude oil to sell, is much better off with a small well than with a "gusher"—except, indeed, for purposes of selling out to those who do not know what the ownership of a well which is capable of filling a lake every twenty-four hours involves.

THE GRAND ARMY AND PENSIONS.

A declaration was recently made by the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic which, if it is sincere and correct, points the way for that organization to redeem itself in public opinion, and rid itself of the distrust which has so long attached to it.

According to this statement, the Grand Army is opposed to private pension bills, and desires nothing but a fair interpretation of the law defining the classes of veterans entitled to pensions. If this be really the spirit of the army, there are a few things, very simple in themselves and quite feasible, which it should lose no time in doing. First, it should cut the ties that bind it to the pension agents, repudiate the influence these now exert in its counsels, withdraw its support from the measures of their devising, and give its aid in expelling them from the pension business, in which there is no need now for their services in accomplishing any legitimate purpose. In the second place, the Grand Army should cease completely its agitation for the removal of the present Commissioner of Pensions, who has always carried out faithfully the full requirements of the policy its Commander in Chief professes to desire. This opposition has done much in the last four years to confirm the suspicion that the army was an organization chiefly for the procuring of pensions, and for the procuring of the profits that come through the agents who are the avowed and implacable enemies of the Commissioner. Finally, the Grand Army should use all the influence it possesses to abolish the spoils system in the appointment of pension examiners, and bring their selection within the rules of the competitive system, where they belong. The examiners are in law and in fact the chief reliance of the bureau for the testing of honest claims and the discovery of dishonest ones. They should be men of undoubted standing, capable and impartial. At present they are in great numbers the mere favorites of the politicians and the pension agents.

If the Grand Army will commence a prompt and earnest change of policy in these directions, some of its leaders and wire pullers may have more difficulty in earning a living, but the army itself will gain greatly in the respect and confidence of the public, and of the really devoted and meritorious veterans, who now will have nothing to do with it.

SUMMER CHARITIES.

The approach of the Summer heats will remind very many of our readers of the inevitable sufferings of the poor each year in the crowded tenement districts. Various efforts are made to give the children of the working classes and of the very poor a short breathing space at the seaside or in the mountains. Among all these efforts in New York City the Summer charities of the Children's Aid Society, which are carried out on a large scale, are worthy of special commendation.

The society maintains at Coney Island the health home for women with sick and ailing babies. Last year over 3,000 spent a week there, and 4,000 others had a day's outing. The Children's Summer Home at Bath Beach received 4,000 children for a week, and 2,500 from one to three days; a cottage designed especially for crippled children shelters 24 crippled children, who are given two weeks at the seaside. At the farm of over 150 acres at Kensico, N. Y., 1,800 little boys spent a week. Still another branch, the Sick Children's Mission, is intended to benefit those who cannot leave the city, and employs physicians and nurses to visit the tenement houses. Over a thousand sick children were treated last year.

The managers of the society have issued an appeal for funds to carry on this great work during the Summer. Surely the fortunate and humane among our citizens and those contemplating enjoying the pleasures of the Summer abroad or in distant resorts will not allow this charity to languish for lack of sufficient means. Gifts for this purpose may be sent to the Children's Aid Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, in checks payable to A. B. HEPBURN, Treasurer.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is not at all remarkable that men upon whom falls the moral and financial responsibility for such an accident as that which happened to the transport Ingalls should transmute much of their apprehension into irritability and show scant courtesy in postponing as long as possible the inevitable explanations and admissions the case demands. Much, however, as the circumstances would have excused in both the actions and the language of the officials of the New York Dry Dock and Repair Company in the excitement which followed the tragical proof that the supports of the transport had been inadequate, a situation of affairs even more serious would not have made it either necessary or proper to overlook the outrageous misstatement of facts with which the company's General Manager, Mr. DICKEY, repelled the questionings of the reporters, and in which he was supported by the head of the company, Mr. JOHN N. ROBINS. "There is nothing to be said about this," Mr. DICKEY exclaimed, "except that it was an accident. It's nobody's business how it occurred, and if the newspapers don't like it they can go to hell." The speaker didn't have to go, next morning, to the place he mentioned to find that there was much more than he thought to be said about "this," and he will discover later, what the rest of us know already, that it is very much the business of very many people to ascertain not only how, but why, the Ingalls was wrecked at a moment when she ought to have been perfectly safe. As to the exclusion from the yard of the great crowd of people that hastened toward it after the crash, that was justifiable on the ground that their close presence would have hindered the work of rescue, but many of those in the throng had a personal interest, entirely different from idle curiosity, in learning exactly what had happened, and they and the general public had the best of rights to accurate and full information at the earliest possible moment. Such information the reporters wanted, and their demand for it was legitimate. Through them the news could have been spread broadcast, quickly and easily, and their presence would not have caused inconvenience. There is much ignorance as to the dividing line between public and private business. Corporation officials are especially prone to make mistakes on that point, and the officials of the New York Dry Dock and Repair Company seem to be in more than ordinary need of enlightenment.

—What seems to be a most mistaken policy has been adopted by the Government of the Northwest Territories in its desire to silence the complaints of those highly unsatisfactory colonists, the Doukhobors. Some time ago, it will be remembered, these Russian fanatics issued an appeal to the world, declaring that their consciences would not let them obey the Canadian laws and asking where they could go and live as they liked. As the way they like to live is with a common ownership of property and wives, and paying no taxes, no country showed either eagerness or willingness to give them an asylum, and the hope of getting rid of them, which for a time had buoyed up the Northwest officials, soon vanished. Then those officials made what looks like a fatal mistake. Instead of a firm enforcement on the Doukhobors of the laws obeyed by other inhabitants of that part of the British Empire, special laws for these free-loving communists were passed. That has calmed the complaints of the Doukhobors, as well it might, but it has grievously offended all the decent and civilized people in the Northwest Territories, and the troubles of the Government promise soon to be much more serious than they were before. The Winnipeg Telegram quotes with approval The Indian Head Vidette, which says of the Doukhobors:

> At best they are most undesirable, and generally repugnant to Western Canada, and why people of this kind should be accorded privileges and allowed to indulge in immoral practises that are punishable in others is impossible of explanation. They are a class of people who regard with disfavor the laws of higher civilization, and who, if they are given the slightest encouragement, will be a continual source of annoyance to the State. Apart altogether from the wrongfulness of special legislation, there is the imperative necessity of showing these people at the very beginning that they must conform to the laws of our country and accept whatever justice and privileges the rest of the community have to put up with. Let the Doukhobors pay their taxes as other men pay them, getting the return for those taxes that other men get. Let them marry as other men marry and respect the moral and domestic customs of the country as other men do. If they won't do this let them get out. If they won't get out help them out.

That advice has all the outward semblance of good common sense, and, much as the Northwest Territories need settlers, it ought to be followed.

—If anything could make Philadelphia ashamed either of its politicians or of itself, not as the helpless but as the unprotesting and unresisting victim of those politicians, that effect would be produced by the comfort which the rulers of Chicago take in contemplation of Philadelphia's present disgraceful situation. Mayor HARRISON is quoted as saying: "It is the general feeling among the Aldermen and city officials of Chicago that, compared with Philadelphia, Chicago is not so bad after all." That comes near to being the highest height and lowest depth of condemnation. It's queer about Philadelphia. For some reason, perhaps the semi-sacredness of her early history, perhaps her relative insignificance, the world in general has taken her virtue for granted, and invariably has selected New York as the centre and type of municipal mismanagement and corruption. Yet all of the recent and much of the ancient history of Philadelphia has been a constant succession of great scandals, and she has been through, not one era of almost open robbery, like this city, but through at least a dozen. And New York's sins and weakness have always been widely advertised—by New York's own vehement denunciations of both, and her own energetic and often successful efforts to punish the one and remedy the other. Philadelphia has bought her reputation at the expense of her character, while New York, proudly indifferent to the opinions of her neighbors, does every once in a while get after her robbers and ruffians with loud cries and the sharpest of sticks. Then everybody, including ourselves, exclaims, "Oh, what a wicked city is this!" and meanwhile Philadelphia, which is always, or at least usually, quite as wicked as New York at its occasional worst, and never as good as New York at its more than occasional best, says nothing herself—and has next to nothing said about her except that she is the "Quaker City" and the "Cradle of Liberty." But Chicago, as Chicago would remark, is "onto her" now, and perhaps other folks will soon give her the amount and sort of attention she has long deserved.

—If PETER COOPER were without a monument in the city for which he did so much, it would be most ungracious for the people of the Bronx to object to having their high school called after him. But PETER COOPER has several monuments here, including the one of the very best sort which he built himself and which will be more enduring than bronze or granite, and we, therefore, yield without hesitation to our inclination to agree with the Bronxites in their desire to have their school named after GOUVERNEUR MORRIS. That desire is at once natural, legitimate, and commendable. MORRIS was a big man whose influence and fame were bounded by no limits of parish or district, but he was particularly and personally related to the trans-Harlem region, and he is quite properly the object there of a special cult. We see absolutely nothing in the argument of Mr. BURLINGAME, the President of the Board of Education's Committee on Special and High Schools, that "it is broad-minded to recognize New York as a whole," nor can we agree with President O'BRIEN in the statement that "it is provincial in the people of the Bronx to want a local name for a local school." MORRIS was more than local, but he was local, too, and his name goes, or would go, very well indeed on a school in Morrisania.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Well directed efforts are being made in various ways to beautify New York City and its environments, and all good citizens, rich and poor alike, take a pardonable pride in each and every improvement as it is prosecuted to a finish.

New York is destined to be the largest, the most populous, and, let us hope, the most beautiful city in all the world. Our underground railroads, our bridges, parks, buildings of sundry kinds, monuments, arches, &c.—constructed, in the course of construction, and designed—are factors in the attainment of the desired result.

Thanks to the public spirit displayed and finding vent through some of our prominent and foremost citizens, the grand old Palisades are saved from the despoiler and are forever to remain one of the grandest examples of nature's handiwork to gladden the eyes and hearts of our people.

Our Riverside Drive, with its ever changing views of landscape and water, will, when completed, challenge the admiration of all beholders, and in no section more than that portion skirting Washington Heights.

What more befitting memorial to the "Father of His Country" could be conceived than the erection of a colossal monument of Washington on the high bluff to the south of West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, near its intersection with Riverside Drive? The site is an ideal one. Across Manhattan Valley to the south lies Claremont Heights, surmounted by the Grant Memorial Tomb; the viaduct spans the valley and connects with this "Washington promontory."

A memorial or monument as indicated upon this promontory would be in constant view of tens of thousands of the fixed population on either shore, in view of other tens of thousands on the Drive itself, and of other countless thousands passing to and fro upon the grand old Hudson.

In the line of beautifying the city an opportunity is here offered, which, properly undertaken, should receive the enthusiastic support of all citizens, for in no part of these broad United States is the name of Washington more loved and more revered than in our own Greater New York. Let the good work begin, and, begun, be finished in true, vigorous, American fashion.

New York, June 14, 1901. J. B. D.

TEMPERANCE UNION'S MERITS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have always admired and enjoyed reading your worthy paper, especially because of your motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print." I regret, however, that occasionally some stuff that is not fit to print is given place in your instructive columns. The letter of Alexander Brownlie evidently belongs to this class. Let me say to this man that there are multitudes of men and women who are living sober and useful lives because of the good influence of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Now, any organization that can accomplish this surely deserves the name of Christian. While the Bible may not definitely teach prohibition, it certainly does teach total abstinence. (Proverbs xxiii., 31, 32; Ephesians, v., 18; Isaiah, v., 22; Luke, xxi., 34,) and gives a notable example of a class of people who were signally blessed of God for keeping a prohibitory law, (Jeremiah xxxv.)

As to Jesus making intoxicating wine, there are two reasons for believing that He did not. (1) The Old Testament plainly teaches total abstinence and Jesus came not to destroy its teachings but to emphasize and enforce them. (2) The account in John ii. intimates that some at this marriage feast had "well drunk." Could any sane person believe that Jesus, under these circumstances, would make more wine of this sort? Nay, if anything, the wine that Jesus made had a counteracting effect.

An old man was once asked what he had to say about the argument that Jesus made intoxicating wine. He replied: "I'll drink all the wine that Jesus makes." There is a vast difference between what man makes and what Jesus makes. Now, as to what the Bible teaches. Here is a good rule: "Never be guided in your conduct by any one verse but by the general tenor of the truth." According to this test one will find that the Women's Christian Temperance Union is both Christian and temperance.

JOHN FROSCHL.

New York, June 15, 1901.

Jury Duty Reform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Judges have recently been exercised about the scarcity of jurors. It has been claimed that too many get excused. That presents a serious question for consideration. All men qualified should serve, and yet it is unjust to take a busy man from his business an unreasonable length of time.

I suggest that the length of service be reduced to but one week in the year. Furthermore, that each man drawn get at least two weeks' advance notice, so that he can prepare for the absence from store, manufactory, &c. While the time limit is but one week, it must naturally be provided that if he is drawn on a case his duties will last as long as the case does, though it be a month. If such a course were pursued, there would be few, if any, who would seek to evade jury duty. It is not right to exact sacrifice of business and personal interests, though it be for the benefit of the State for more than one week in the year.

The population is large enough to have new men each Monday. E. L.

New York, June 14, 1901.

Archbishops as Prime Ministers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since reading last week your most amusing clipping from The London Chronicle and your comments thereon, I have been waiting for some one to call attention to the fact that that much-quoted American was probably making a very American jest for the amusement of his wife. If that was so, how perfectly fine he must have felt when his English acquaintance, in reply to his question, "The Archbishops are always Prime Ministers, are they not?" said "Yes"! But as the Englishman has had no one to point out to him the little joke, I suppose he has not yet taken it in.

From his own point of view, he was simply discourteous to a stranger in his country. From ours, it seems to me, he was also very dull. I think the "grind" is not only on him, but on The Chronicle as well for printing seriously so amusing a story.

M. S.

New Hamburg, N. Y., June 13, 1901.

THE GRAY HONORS THE BLUE.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.

A notable incident occurred in this city Sunday, June 9, and there is a pathetic and historical interest attached to it, showing as it does that the brave soldier of the Lost Cause honors and respects the brave soldier on the other side.

Mr. A. T. Duff, aged about fifty-five years, a sign painter and a man generally known and widely respected, who had been a Federal soldier during the war between the States, died Saturday night from injuries received while painting an elevated sign on one of the principal streets a few days previous, and was buried Sunday by the local camp of ex-Confederate Veterans with all the honors of the camp.

Mr. Duff came from New York to Montgomery soon after the war. He had served in the Federal Army, and made a good soldier and had been honorably discharged, as the papers found in his trunk after his death showed. He had been, in plain words, a "yankee" soldier, and had engaged in many battles, in which many Montgomerians had also been engaged. He used to tell with much zest and minuteness the story of many of these battles, and he would often laugh and tell some of the old soldiers that he was the identical "yankee" that had fired the gun that had winged them in certain battles in which they were wounded. His manner was never offensive and his good nature was proverbial.

When he died Saturday night the Lomax Camp of Confederate Veterans arranged to turn out in a body and bury him with the honors of the camp. They followed him to his last resting place and did all that generous hearts could do, and there were general expressions of sympathy for his sad and untimely death. It was noted that while he is said to have belonged to the G. A. R., few if any members of that organization were present and everything was left for the old ex-Confederate soldiers to do, and they did it willingly, sympathetically, and well, many with tear-stained faces, because the deceased was widely known and generally liked. He had no relatives South except an eighteen-year-old son, who is in business here, his wife having died several years ago. To the son the sympathy of the community goes out in his sad and irreparable loss.

IN THE WOODS WITH HIS BIRDS.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

For four years Frederick S. Moffett, a Chicago lawyer, has lived in the woods of Arkansas with canary birds for his sole companions. He is now on his way home with his birds on his first visit. He has a wife and two sons in Chicago.

"My birds have been for four years my only associates, my books, my source of employment, and my alarm clocks," said Moffett. "They have been faithful friends. We have talked together every day, and I have told them all my secrets. They have answered me in language none but I could understand. Their songs have been my books. They are as full of poetry as any poet that ever sang. When I feel like reading I sit and listen to them and pore over their notes as you would pore over a line of Shakespeare. They are my source of employment, because the care of them keeps me busy during working hours. Finally, they are my alarm clocks, because with them in my cottage there is no sleeping after sunrise."

Moffett is 45 years old; until four years ago he practiced law in Chicago. His health failed, and he was advised to go to Arkansas. He followed the suggestion, not as most persons would follow it by going to Hot Springs, but by building a tiny five-room cottage in the woods out from Little Rock and living there in solitude, except for the companionship and singing of his birds.

"When I went down there four years ago," he said, "I had twelve canaries. In a week nearly all of them died. I believe only two pairs survived the first week. Now I have 200 of them in cages, nearly all of them songsters, and to hear them early on a bright morning would drive the gloom out of anybody."

The Negro and the Ballot.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

In an article on the restriction of negro suffrage at the South, THE NEW YORK TIMES says:

"The people of the North have at most an imperfect understanding of the anxious problems which confront those who are honestly trying to do justice to the negro without doing injustice to the white man. It is a mistake to suppose, as many do, that the disposition of the Southern people is to wrong or oppress the negro. His best friends are those who most earnestly desire to see him eliminated from the political equation as a factor of importance. They realize, as those in the North cannot, that the best interests of the negro will be served by taking from him the prematurely conferred rights which he misused, and so extinguishing all cause for race conflict. Neither his liberty nor his civil rights are imperiled by his practical disfranchisement, at least for such time as he may need to qualify for citizenship."

That states clearly and discriminatingly the cause of the South in her Constitutional Convention movements to insure peace, prosperity, and the best interests of both races.

NUGGETS.

His Opportunity.

"Ah!" sighed the ambitious young poet, "I long to do some great service for American letters."

"Why not stop writing?" suggested Miss Kandor.—Philadelphia Press.

Off-Hand Enlightenment.

"Pa, what's th' diff'rence between sport an' pastime?"

"Some people make money on sport, Jimmie; but pastime has to be its own reward."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Queer.

Hi—Josh says that city feller gev him a hundred an' some odd dollars fur his horse.

Si—You ain't heerd the rest of it. When he took them dollars to bank he found they wuz all odd.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Country Board.

Summer Boarder—But your advertisement said there were plenty of cows. I haven't tasted any fresh milk here.

Farmer—I didn't mean they were milch cows, Sir. I meant they were fine cows for yeou city chaps to sketch an' photograph.—Chicago News.

What the Story Teaches.

The teacher was telling the story of the goose that wanted to be a swan and was mocked at for it.

"And now, what's the moral of it?" she asked.

"A person should be satisfied with being a goose," answered the dunce of the class.—Philadelphia Times.

TRUST.

From The Christian Register.

I'm standing by the dark and silent sea,
A vacant shell, a stretch of shifting sand,
Are all I now with dimmed eyes can see;
Behind me lies the green and living land.

I faintly hear the voices of my kind—
A murmur low, of joy perhaps, or pain;
All these are scattered in my path behind,
Nor gladly would I turn to them again.

Not far beyond the billow rises fast,
Which soon shall sweep me from this narrow verge;
I joy to know I've reached the goal at last,
And fond regret may chant for me the dirge.

No freighted ships sail on this voiceless sea,
No light's reflected from its unknown deep;
All gone before and all who follow me
Its hidden secret faithfully shall keep.

Life's burdens, all, too heavy now to bear,
The waves of rest are rising round my feet;
To unknown depths shall drop each heavy care,
And fate's reward, or bitter falls, or sweet.

I do not know, no soul returns to tell
What fate shall follow off this narrow strand;
But heaven's joy, or grief and pain of hell,
All, all, are in the hollow of God's hand.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN AUSTRIA.—When a few weeks ago the Austrian Canals bill was introduced in the Austrian Reichsrath it was intimated in these columns, on the strength of advices from Vienna, that the measure might go far toward healing the breach which existed between the religious and purely political factions of the Austrian Parliament, which for the last three years had made practical legislation next to impossible. By combining this measure with that of the Government railway scheme, the Prime Minister, Dr. von Körber, has managed to unite in common interest a large number of Deputies, and the two bills will now stand or fall together. Both measures have assumed a patriotic significance, and for all but extremists signify Austrian progress and enterprise. This sentiment has been augmented to a considerable extent since the German Kaiser's Canal bills were rejected by the Prussian Conservatives.

The Austrian measure first showed its power by bringing about a union between the German and Czech nationalities, which the Clericals and feudal nobility, having in vain tried to break, have ended by offering a compromise; while some have stood aloof, declaring that the scheme of combining the railway measure with that of the canals was simply the bait thrown out by the Government to produce an amiable state of feeling so that the long-antagonized Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich, when it came up for Parliamentary sanction, would meet with merely impotent opposition. The Clericals also affect to doubt the benefits of the measures in question and point to the inevitable increase in taxation which their acceptance signifies.

In the meantime the Government has taken advantage of the situation to explain at length the desirability of arriving at an immediate agreement in regard to the terms arranged between the special Austrian and Hungarian Parliamentary Committees respecting the quota or proportion in which the balance of the common expenditure of the dual monarchy is to be borne by the two countries. Dr. von Körber recently declared at a meeting of Chairmen of all the Parliamentary parties—save the Pan-German—that the failure of Parliament to regulate the Ausgleich in the present circumstances would have far-reaching consequences, as in that case the Government could not take the responsibility of carrying out exclusively popular measures while those required by the State were set aside. The main point of Dr. von Körber's diplomacy is recognized to be as follows: He offers the support of the Government to economic measures of great importance to industrial Austria, provided the Reichsrath will agree to the terms set forth by the Ausgleich committee. It is the consensus of opinion in usually doubting political circles in Vienna that the outlook for a permanent settlement of the Austro-Hungarian dispute was never more promising.

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FRENCH SOCIALISTS.—The last two annual Congresses of French Socialists have been greatly agitated by the question as to whether the present French Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, who is a Socialist, did right in accepting a portfolio in the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, which is designated as a "bourgeois Cabinet." Last year the Congress met in the Salle Wagram in Paris, and after a tempestuous debate and the withdrawal of the revolutionary faction, decided that M. Millerand's position in the present Cabinet was purely a personal matter which had no Socialistic significance one way or the other.

The Congress of 1901 has just closed its sessions in the Salle des Folies-Bergère, in Lyons. In spite of the fact that during the past year M. Millerand had been instrumental in having passed several measures of great benefit to the laboring classes and is still about to propose others quite as beneficial, a large faction appeared at the congress prepared to drive him out of the party or the Ministry. A measure was introduced by M. Delaporte declaring that M. Millerand had placed himself outside the Socialist Party by his action. This was rejected by a vote of 910 to 286, and in consequence the revolutionary section, as usual, left the hall as a mark of protest.

Subsequently the congress adopted by 904 to 42 a motion proposed by M. Briand declaring that M. Millerand's position in the Ministry could not bind the Socialist Party to the executive power, and that M. Millerand consequently did not represent that party in the Cabinet. The motion further set forth that the attitude of the party toward the present Ministry should be the same as toward all bourgeois Ministries, and hence determined exclusively by the interests of the Socialist proletariat. This means that Socialist deputies will only support those Government measures which may be deemed Socialistic. The late congress is considered important as more distinctly than ever drawing the line between the Anarchist Socialists and those who would bring about a state of Socialism by legislative means.

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IMPORTANT FRENCH LABOR BILL.—The terms of the Workmen's Superannuation bill, which is now before the French Chamber, cause it to be defined in general as "a measure compelling workmen and their masters to contribute to an object to which the State also gives its quota." Every workman under sixty-five years is to be subjected to a deduction of five centimes (one cent) a day, if he is under eighteen, and if his wages are below 2 francs a day, while above eighteen the deduction will be 10 centimes a day for wages between 2 francs and 5 francs, and 15 centimes if he has higher wages.

The employer will contribute an equal sum in each case. The money will be paid into a national Treasury, managed by a commission at the Ministry of Commerce. It will then be handed over to the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, which will invest it in Government or local stocks. After the age of sixty-five years any workman can demand a pension based on the payments made by himself and his employers, but if prematurely disabled while under the age of sixty-five he can claim a pension, supplemented by a bonus from the State, if his payments represent at least 2,000 days' work. If such pension does not reach 200f. a year, and if the claimant has no means of bringing his income up to that sum, the national Treasury will contribute the difference, but its contribution must not exceed 100f. The nation's quota is divided as follows: The State contributes 75 per cent. to such deficits, the department 15 per cent., and the commune the rest.

Pensions up to 360f. are not liable to judicial seizure. Workmen who are sixty-five years of age at the time the bill begins to operate will receive a pension not exceeding 100f., if they can prove that they have done thirty years' work, and for such pensions an annual credit of 15,000,000f. will be opened at the national Treasury. Workmen under sixty-five will be similarly dealt with on reaching that age.

According to the most authoritative calculations, about 8,300,000 workmen—"every employe of industry, commerce, and agriculture, if of French nationality"—will be benefited by the bill if it becomes a law.

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THE SITUATION IN CRETE.—Contrary to recent forewarnings from Canea, there was no demonstration against either Prince George or the powers when the former opened the Cretan Assembly the other day, although many Deputies and spectators waved Greek flags. The Prince, who is still the High Commissioner of the island under direction of the powers, made a long speech in which he recounted his journey to certain European capitals last Winter by which he had hoped that the powers might be induced to authorize a change in the status of Crete. The powers, he said, had replied to his representations, that they would readily examine any proposal aiming at the improvement of the condition of the island, but that in the circumstances they were unable to sanction any such change in the political situation. In the meantime the powers recommended all Cretans to abstain from premature and inopportune demonstrations.

The Prince was enthusiastically cheered as he left the chamber, after which a resolution was proposed expressing gratitude to the powers, and requesting them to put "the crown on their noble and philanthropic work" by granting them union with Greece. The resolution was finally adopted in spite of the protests of the Mussulman representatives present.

NEGOTIATIONS AT PEKING

Slight Hitch Over Rate of Interest in Japan's Case.

Foreign Ministers Look for a Speedy Settlement—Preparing to Receive Chinese Court.

PEKING, June 16.—The foreign Ministers say that, although yesterday's meeting did not result in the settlement of matters, still things are working most satisfactorily toward a conclusion, and that the amount of the indemnity and the 4 per cent. rate of interest were almost agreed upon, the only hitch being with regard to Japan, which country cannot borrow money under 5 per cent. It is the desire on the part of most of the Ministers to arrange this satisfactorily, as it is felt that Japan deserves special consideration. The probability is that additional bonds will be given sufficient to cover the loss.

Special Commissioner Rockhill, on behalf of the United States, has agreed to add 5 per cent. to the tariff, provided China agrees to the widening and dredging of the Shan-Si and Pei-Ho Rivers and also to certain tariff reforms.

The Ministers consider it certain that the negotiations will be ended before July. All the troops except the legation guards will have left by the end of August. The Germans to-morrow will turn over to the Chinese the Wintot Palace for preparation for occupancy by the Court.

The Director of the Peo-Ting-Fu Railroad has been notified to have means of transportation ready to bring 3,000 Chinese troops to Peking.

OBSTACLES TO ARBITRATION.

Proposition to Submit Chinese Indemnity Question to Hague Court Not So Attractive Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—There has been some interesting talk at the Department of State about arbitration, suggested by the decision of the United States not to press to the arbitrament of The Hague Court the question of the amount of indemnity to be exacted by the powers from China and the other question of the proposed loan guarantee. At the time Mr. Rockhill requested authority to suggest this course it seemed to be a very proper subject to submit to the court and an indication of confidence in the principle of arbitration. Since some considerations have arisen that took away from the prospect some of the attractiveness at first revealed.

To submit the question to the Court of Arbitration would have required stipulations to agree to the findings of the court, both as to the amount of the indemnity and the method of securing its payment. That would possibly have called upon the United States to become a joint guarantor, which the Administration does not desire, not because it objected to going in with guarantors with poorer credit than the United States, but for the more important reason that joint action would be obnoxious to the National policy.

Having once departed from a traditional policy that permits co-operation, but not joint action, it is realized that it would be embarrassing to refuse to act jointly with foreign powers in one matter and not to abide by joint action in another instance. Should this departure be made in the first instance by submitting to arbitration the question of indemnity, it is suggested as possible that out of the increasing commercial rivalry incidental to expansion many disputes may arise that might seek The Hague Tribunal. It is questioned by some persons whether the United States could afford to refer all disputes arising out of trade rivalry to a court made up in great part of our rivals.

American Pumps for Russian Oil Wells.

LONDON, June 17.—A British Consular report on trade in the Batoum district of Asiatic Russia says that British manufacturers supply the bulk of the machinery for the oil industry, but that American pumping machinery is coming into favor because of its cheapness and lightness. The latter attribute is important, as it effects a great saving in customs duties. The report further says that air compressors of American manufacture are also coming into use in this part of Russia.

Ex-Gov. Pingree Bears Up Well.

LONDON, June 16.—Dr. Thomas Barlow said to-night that ex-Gov. Pingree's condition was unchanged. The complications from which Mr. Pingree suffered yesterday continue, but his strength has not materially diminished. He is bearing up well under the most trying conditions.

Labor Riots Close Russian Dockyards.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 17.—In consequence of the renewal of labor riots last Saturday, the dockyard authorities have decided to close the docks until order is restored.

ZIONISTS IN SESSION.

Men Who Seek to Provide a Home for Jews Meet in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The fourth annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists began here to-day with a larger attendance than ever before in its history. Delegates from every section of the country were present. The aim of Zionism, as explained by the speakers to-day, is to establish in Palestine a legal home for the oppressed and persecuted Jews of Russia, Roumania, and other European countries, and to furnish them with an asylum, by consent of the powers, where they will have an opportunity to begin life anew under more favorable circumstances. Greetings were received from Baron Rothschild and Max Nordau.

In the afternoon an effort was made to amend the constitution by making it obligatory upon every member of the federation, before becoming a delegate to the convention, to purchase a share in the Jewish Colonial Trust of London. The amendment was voted down.

The following committee was appointed to devise ways and means of establishing a Jewish newspaper: Rabbi S. S. Wise, Portland; Leon Zolotakoff, Chicago; A. J. Leon, Minneapolis; Rabbi J. Bronesky, Newark; N. J., and Gabriel N. Mayer, Philadelphia.

The concluding sessions of the convention will be held to-morrow. The officers of the federation are: Prof. Richard J. H. Gotthell of Columbia University, New York, President; Isador D. Morrison, New York, Secretary; S. R. Sarakso, New York, Treasurer.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 16.—Jules Siegfried of Paris, member of the French Senate; his son, Audrie Siegfried; Mrs. C. E. Andrews, and Mrs. Wallace S. Pierce, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. Midaugh, Charles H. White, Miss F. B. Jackson, and Miss Nellie Jackson, New York; H. F. Lyman and E. N. Edson, Cincinnati, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Kelter of Scranton, are among the arrivals at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Victor Morawetz of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells.

Isaac Irving Yates, United States Navy, and Edward A. Wickes are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Burke-Roche entertained at dinner this evening at Elms Court.

Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard and family have arrived at the L. G. Jones villa on Halidon Hill for the season.

Among those who registered at the golf club to-day were Reginald Brooks, Frederick P. Sands, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Arthur T. Kemp, Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Dr. Hamilton, and Joseph Harriman.

Catboats Aground Off the Hook.

Two catboats—one named the Susie and the other the Marguerite—went aground off the Hook yesterday morning. Both had several fishermen on board, who waded through the surf to land. The Marguerite later on got clear and came up the bay. The Susie did not fare so well, and after pounding for a while finally went to pieces. In her were seven men. After wading ashore, they came up to the city presumably by rail.

Death of a Syracuse Student.

SYRACUSE, June 16.—Francis E. Eton, aged 23, a student in Syracuse University, died in the hospital to-day of injuries supposed to have resulted from a fall in the gymnasium. His brother, the Rev. Alfred Eaton of Albany, will take the body to that city to-morrow.

CAMP TOWNSEND'S SUNDAY.

A Day of Rest for the Privates, but Not for the Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, June 16.—"Just a day of rest," Sunday is regarded, the day before the march out to Camp Roe, at Lake Mohegan. And so it is for the private. But for nearly every one else it is a day of more or less work, and the private has a practical monopoly of the pleasures of the day and of escorting visitors about camp.

To-day he had his hands full, too, for there were visitors by scores and hundreds, until it was an old-fashioned crowd that gathered on the bluff to see the evening parade. It was a splendid spectacle, just as all the parades of the Seventh are, and the applause was long as company after company with perfect lines passed the crowds of onlookers.

The afternoon had its full quota of schools of instruction, all of which ended with a drill of the Seventh Cavalry. This detachment of the regiment is not large, only the staff of the Colonel, and their drill consisted of instructions in riding by Col. Appleton. But to the privates it became the Seventh Cavalry, as it formed on the parade grounds and rode away in the direction of Lake Mohegan, where the regiment will camp to-morrow night. The "noncoms" did not see it, though, for their schools were not dismissed until the cavalry had gone.

For the Second Battery the duties of the afternoon were the same as those that confronted the First Battery last Sunday afternoon—an examination for qualification as gunners. They had a better sight to range their guns on, a target with a black bull's-eye, and their work was speedier and better than the First's. Nineteen candidates were examined by the board, which consisted of Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms' Practice, National Guard; Capt. William H. Palmer, Seventh Regiment; Capt. L. F. Sherry, Second Battery, and First Lieut. A. S. Hathaway, First Battery. It is thought the full number qualified, but this cannot be known until the report of the board is made public.

Just when the regiment will get away to-morrow morning is at present uncertain, but it will be as soon after the 7:30 breakfast as possible. No one will be allowed to accompany the column but members of the regiment and "war correspondents," and Capt. William H. Palmer has been appointed Provost Marshal to see that these orders are obeyed. The battery, of course, will remain in camp while the Seventh is absent to look after State property, but the regiment will have reinforcements in the West Point cadets, who, it is expected, will meet them on the road.

The church services of the morning were held by the Rev. William E. McCord of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Cincinnati, Ohio, and by a private of Company F. The band and glee club of the regiment provided music, and the attendance was large. Mr. McCord also held a song service in the Young Men's Christian Association tents this evening.

Col. N. B. Thurston has been qualifying marksmen among the State headquarters officers the past week over the camp pistol range. Thus far the officers shooting and their scores are:

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Gen. Roe	17	20	37
Major Greer	18	15	33
Major Holland	16	15	31
Lieut. Col. Holly	16	17	33
Lieut. Col. Huey	15	15	30
Lieut. Col. Chapin	20	20	40
Col. Henry	16	16	32
Col. Williams	17	17	34

Among the visitors at camp to-day were Capt. H. C. Du Val, formerly of the Seventh; First Lieut. W. J. Bryant, Essex Troop, First New Jersey Cavalry, formerly of Company H, Seventh Regiment, and John Oddie, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Card cases of beads have the inner part of fine leather the color of the predominating shade in the beadwork—lavender where lavender is used, pink where pink, and so on. Some people think the inside of those card cases is more attractive than the outside.

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Pretty little silk mull fichus are edged with the cretonne passementerie. Other kinds of mull may be used with as good effect if desired or thin white wash goods of any of a half a dozen different kinds, and the cretonne will be charming with any or all. A flower-bordered fichu is as dainty a piece of wearing apparel as any one could wish.

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How much longer are women going to wear those white full bows at the back of the neck?

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An English fashion writer says that Englishwomen have no individuality, and that half the women dress exactly alike, with a rose at the tip of the rim of the hat, if roses worn in that way are the fashion; a velvet bow on the hair at the back of the hat, if velvet bows are being worn in that way, and never by any chance a red rose if pink are being worn or a black silk bow to rest on the hair if the great mass of people are wearing velvet. A similar complaint might be made to some extent in this country. Women find it hard to draw conclusion in fashions, to follow the fashion, and yet not wear the identical article worn by every other woman.

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Linen gowns are being trimmed with figured pique.

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One of the best things in the way of a useful laundry bag is made of strong colored denim or similar strong material drawn up at the neck with leather straps, with a card to mark the name of the owner. These bags are intended to use in sending the laundry to the wash. They are inexpensive, costing from 50 cents to $2, according to size. Some of them are made in college colors, and with the name of the college upon them for college boys and girls. There is a little extra cost for these.

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This is the season of the Mexican hat. They are picturesque for the pretty young woman or little boy or girl. They come in different sizes and at different prices, ranging from less than $1 up. Some are trimmed with heavy lace with gold or silver threads running through it, and others with Mexican scarfs.

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These scarfs are pretty in themselves and can be worn with other hats and used for other purposes. They are of a coarse canvaslike material, and come in broad stripes, red and white and green, or on narrower stripes in the same colors with the addition of a little yellow.

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With all the low hats that are worn there is to be seen now and then a handsome and stylish walking hat trimmed high. Military feather pompons with feathers that droop from the centre, fountain fashion, are to be seen on some of these hats. A stylish turban, which has a rather high trimming, is of a light straw and in the front of the hat, a little to one side, is a large high cluster of green leaves. This is the only color on the hat.

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Screens of all sizes are made of glass and painted with flowers in natural colors, and more than life size. When standing in front of the fire or with a strong light of any kind at the back, the flowers appear to be the exaggerated blossoms of the tropics growing without roots in the thin air. Mirrors are painted in the same manenr.

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One may have the bust of one's favorite author as the handle of a seal. Think of a letter sealed by the immortal Shakespeare! A little winged Mercury seems to be a proper gentleman to put on a fob seal handle.

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Pretty and stylish scarfs are broad and long and with wide hemstitched edges. They are of surah and of different plain colors, dotted with white. A bright red one is particularly stylish. On the ends the dots are of a good size, but on the body of the tie they are tiny.

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A pretty little neck arrangement which is becoming is of black velvet, fastened in front with a buckle of gilt and with a short velvet and satin end showing at the side of the buckle.

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There is nothing more satisfactory than the blue and white canton china for use during the Summer. This is by no means a cheap ware, but it is durable, is always restful to the eyes, and it looks cool in warm weather. A beautiful set may be obtained if the pieces are selected individually, and each is of a good blue. This will be a pure bright blue, not with a washed-out appearance, and not with a tone of black in the blue.

STATUE OF BISMARCK UNVEILED IN BERLIN

Emperor William Joins in Tribute to Iron Chancellor.

Count von Buelow, in Eulogy of His Predecessor, Lays Stress on the Strength of the Empire.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Bismarck statue, facing the Column of Victory in front of the Reichstag Building, was unveiled at midday to-day in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, Prince Herbert Bismarck, Count von Bülow, Prince Hohenlohe, the Ministers, the members of the legislative houses, and the Memorial Committee. An imposing array of officers, officials, veterans' associations, and students, was included in the enormous gathering. Emperor William inspected the Guard of Honor, and then took his place under the baldachin (canopy) with the Empress. A thousand school children sang in chorus, and Dr. von Levetzow, Conservative leader of the Reichstag, delivered a brief eulogistic address. Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, then spoke as follows:

"Among the whole German people there is no one but knows that no vestige of the Iron Chancellor's days upon earth will disappear; that the admiration and gratitude toward him will increase while German hearts beat or while German fists are clenched. Bismarck's was a leonine nature. Upon earth he stoood amid the dust of battle. Battle brings with it just opposition, unjust misunderstanding, honorable enmity, and blind hatred. When the dust is dispersed there remains only the memory of unparalleled deeds and of peerless personality."

Count von Bülow then eloquently sketched Bismarck's stupendous work in establishing the empire, that aspiration of centuries, for which the noblest spirits had striven in vain, and for which a long array of martyrs in the German cause had fought and suffered. Continuing, Count von Bülow said:

"In every respect we stand upon his shoulders, and not in feeling only do we accept everything he said and did. Only fools and fanatics would maintain that Bismarck never made a mistake or that the maxims he laid down must be applied in all circumstances. Rigid dogmas do not hold either in political or economic life. Bismarck did not lay great stress upon the doctrine he taught us, that no personal fancies, transitory ideas, or antiquated theory, but only the practical and enduring interest of the community should govern the national policy. What this whole work teaches us is that it is essential in politics always clearly to recognize the limits of the attainable and to stake all upon the attainment of what will be of advantage to the country.

"Bismarck belongs to no party; he belongs to the whole nation. In the domain of politics, Bismarck was what Goethe was in the domain of mind. He is our guarantee that the nation can never surrender its right to unity, independence, and power. Living in middle Europe, we have no alternative but to be always 'en vidette,' (on the top of the watchtower.) We are strong enough, however, to maintain our independence on every side. Divided by opposing principles in politics, economics, and creed, the empire will never be without internal conflicts, but these will no longer be able to shatter what was forged thirty years ago. Exegi monumentum aere perennius. (I have reared for myself a monument more enduring than bronze.)

"May the name of this great man always go before the German people as a pillar of fire on good as in evil days. May our German people face their future in peace, freedom, well-being, and strength under the leadership of the glorious house of Hohenzollern, on whose shoulders the nation's future rests."

Count von Bülow concluded his speech by calling for three cheers for the Emperor and the fatherland.

The 8,000 persons present then sang the national anthem, and at a signal from the Emperor the veil fell from the statue, and the fountains started playing amid the ringing cheers of the assembly.

On the pedestal of the statue there appears the single word, "Bismarck." Emperor William alone mounted the steps and deposited the first wreath at the feet of the statue. He then turned to Prince Herbert Bismarck, while "Deutschland über Alles" was sung. The Emperor and the Empress together then inspected the memorial, and the various deputations laid a mound of wreaths at the feet of the statue before their Majesties took their departure.

HE DEFENDS SUNDAY GOLF.

Dr. Eaton Says Regulations on Religious Basis Should Be Abrogated.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, yesterday, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, preached a sermon on "The Logic of Religious Liberty in Its Relation to Sunday Observance." He chose as his text the following words from First Corinthians, vi., 12: "All things are lawful to thee, but not all things are profitable." In part, he said:

"I do not hesitate for a moment to affirm that every law and regulation in regard to Sunday observance, resting on religious reasons, should be abrogated. It should be asserted that every individual should be free on his conscience to observe Sunday as he sees fit.

"If Americans do not choose to observe the Sunday according to the old and time-honored traditions, we have no right under the Constitution to try to force them to do so. The only religion worth anything is the religion intellectually chosen by free and enlightened men and women. Therefore, if we had the right to and did force them to attend church twice on Sunday, it would be the greatest crime against personal freedom we ever could commit.

"I believe, that the Sunday law should rest not on religious grounds, but on economic. The man who works six days a week should, by law, be assured of rest on the seventh. This should be a national law.

"I go one step further. I assert the right of every man and woman to play golf or ride or drive or seek health and recreation on Sunday in the manner they think best, as long as they do not interfere with the rights of others. Every man's conscience should be too awake to allow him to interfere with the Sunday observance or the rest on Sunday of his fellow-men.

"Not long ago an individual playing golf on Sunday was attacked with hatred by others. And these others kept their footmen and coachmen at work all day, to drive them to church. I assert that the golf player in his links was nearer God than those working their coachmen and footmen on Sunday.

"Let all work cease on Sunday. Let the worker feel that Sunday is a day when he can follow the inclinations of his soul, and not be a slave of machinery or household drudgery. Make your appeal to free souls, and the Sunday problem will solve itself."

SAYS JURORS WERE PERJURERS.

Rev. Dr. Burrell, Preaching on Heresy, Criticises Sunday Golf Decision.

The Rev. David James Burrell preached before a large congregation, in the Marble Collegiate Church yesterday morning, taking for his subject "The Way Which They Call Heresy." His text was taken from Acts, xiv., 24. During the course of his sermon he said:

"A week ago there was a trial in Yonkers. It was before a jury, and a man was charged with the desecration of the Sabbath. The man was properly arraigned. The jury was properly selected. The oaths were properly administered. Those jurymen could believe what they pleased outside of the jury box, but when they entered it they swore to administer the law upon the evidence as they found it. The law and evidence were plain. There was no alternative but to find a verdict of guilty. Yet the prisoner was set free and the verdict not guilty. There was not a man on that jury who did not perjure himself in the eyes of God.

"The whole question is reduced to one of common honesty. We are living in an age of looseness. In our commercial and social life let us strip off the mask that is about us. Let us be honest."

THOMAS CURTIS CLARKE DEAD.

Was One of the Most Widely Known Civil Engineers in America.

Thomas Curtis Clarke, one of the best-known civil engineers in America, died in this city on Saturday after a short illness. The funeral will take place at noon to-morrow from his late residence, 146 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Mr. Clarke was in his seventy-fourth year, having been born in Newton, Mass., Sept. 16, 1827. As a boy he attended the Boston Latin School, afterward entering Harvard, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1848. He was the class poet at the graduating exercises. Mr. Clarke's interest in literature never ceased during his long life, and he translated several of the odes of Horace.

His training in the civil engineering profession was had under the tutelage of Capt. John Childe of Springfield, Mass. Early in life Mr. Clarke was engaged in various railroad works, but he forsook that profession, making bridge building engineering a specialty. An an engineer in the construction of bridges he soon became widely known, being identified with the construction of many noted structures throughout the Union.

One of the first of his works in this line was the building of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy bridge at Quincy, Ill., which spans the Mississippi. This bridge Mr. Clarke built without the intervention of contractors, (except for the ironwork.) He designed all the machinery and plant, and was so successful that, in spite of a season of unusually high water, he opened the bridge for traffic in fifteen months after the beginning. The bridge has never given any trouble, and no collisions of boats with the piers of any importance have ever taken place.

Although cast-iron was used in the upper cords, as was the fashion of that day, no ill effects have followed. This is probably owing to the excellent floor system which was made in advance of the times, and up to the best modern practice. In the piers and foundations Mr. Clarke was among the first of American engineers to use concrete on a very large scale, which practice he had continued to follow in later works.

Mr. Clarke was the senior partner in the firm of Clarke, Reeves & Co. of Phoenixville, Penn., which afterward became the Phoenix Bridge Company. Work of this company spread all over the Union, and comprised not only many of the most important bridges that have been built, but a considerable part of the elevated railroads of New York.

One of the famous works in which he was specially interested while at Phoenixville was the Kinzau Viaduct, which was at the time the highest viaduct in the world, and which was singularly bold in design and rapid and economical in construction. In this work 1,750 tons of iron were distributed and erected in the Summer of 1882 in less than four months, and the erecting was done without scaffolding. The greatest height of this structure above the bottom of the gorge is 210 feet.

In 1884 Mr. Clarke became one of the original members of the Union Bridge Company, which in a short time after its formation became one of the largest bridge-building concerns in the world, and possibly the greatest in the magnitude of its operations. During Mr. Clarke's connection with the concern it built in Australia the famous Hawkesbury Bridge, considered one of the most brilliant achievements of American engineers in foreign lands.

Another bridge built about this time was across the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, the foundations of which are 155 feet below the mean tide. Of this Mr. Clarke had especial charge. Of Mr. Clarke it was said that he had been concerned in the building of over eighty miles of bridges and viaducts. He was the consulting engineer of the Third Avenue Bridge at New York, for the design and construction of which he was entirely responsible.

Mr. Clarke wrote many articles on engineering, many of which are preserved in the transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and also of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers, (British,) and of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, the oldest scientific society in the United States. He was a member of many clubs, among them the Century, Harvard Alumni, and New England Society of New York, and the Union of Boston.

DEATH OF REV. JOHN L. DYER.

Well Known as "The Snow Shoe Itinerant," a Circuit Rider.

DENVER, June 16.—The Rev. John L. Dyer died here to-day from paralysis of the throat. He was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1812, moved to Illinois in 1831, and served through the Black Hawk war. "Father" Dyer, as he was known, began preaching in Wisconsin in 1849, and was the oldest, if not the last, of the old Methodist "circuit riders."

Coming to Colorado in 1861, through his zeal in preaching to the widely separated and almost inaccessible mining camps, he earned the sobriquet of "The Snow Shoe Itinerant." He is the author of a book bearing that title. His picture is among those given a place in the dome of the State Capitol.

The Rev. G. W. Bryant Dead.

The Rev. George W. Bryant, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died Saturday. Dr. Bryant was seventy-six years old. The funeral exercises will be held in Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The interment will be held at Lisbon, N. H.

Memorial Service Held for Dr. Babcock.

Memorial services for the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, were held last night in the Church of the Covenant, Second Avenue and Forty-second Street. The pastor, the Rev. George S. Webster, was with Dr. Babcock during his tour of Europe and the East and left him only a few days before he went to a hospital in Naples, where he died. The widow of Dr. Babcock was not present, but there were many of the people of the Brick Church among the congregation.

ACTORS' ALLIANCE SERVICES.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix Speaks of the Mission of Church and Stage.

The second annual memorial service of the Actors' Church Alliance was held last night at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. The church was well filled with actors and their friends. Of the clergy Bishop Potter, who is President of the organization, was not present.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix conducted the meeting, assisted by the church staff. A choral programme arranged without reference to the Episcopal service was given. The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant of the Church of the Ascension delivered the sermon.

"Actors and the Church," he said, "must cultivate their value to one another. The best the actors can do for the stage is to make it continually enjoyable. They are responsible for poor plays or shameful plays, and if they will earnestly do their best and endeavor to make the stage enjoyable to cultured persons, they will do their share in the work of alliance.

"It seems to me that the stage is destined to work with religion more and more. Religion is no longer the creature of human emotion, it is founded on the spiritual law. I would feel ashamed were I obliged to play on a man's emotions to show him that which his reason should teach him. Yet the touching of the human emotions is the most beautiful art in the world. The actor must accept his opportunity and responsibility, and take up the burden in that line which religion is gradually forsaking. And the two interests, the Church founded on spiritual law, with truth its authority, and the stage, with its mission of developing the human emotions, must work together."

F. F. Mackay, First Vice President of the alliance, an actor, also delivered a short address, speaking of the work of the alliance and its struggle against Sunday theatres.

Not Sister of Marguerite Almirall.

It was erroneously reported from Northampton that Miss Nina Almirall, who is studying at Smith's College, is a sister of three-year-old Marguerite Almirall, who was run down and killed at Fulton Street and Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday. Miss Almirall is the sister of the child's father, Raymond F. Almirall, an architect, and a member of the State Tenement House Commission.

BURDEN OF MATERIALISM

Dr. Grant's Warning in City College Baccalaureate Sermon.

Declares the City Should Be Ashamed to Accept Libraries that Must Bear the Donor's Name.

The baccalaureate service of the commencement exercises of the College of the City of New York was held yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension. The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant delivered the sermon. The church was filled with the graduating class and friends. Dr. Grant said in part:

"Probably you will cast your lot in New York. It is a great city, next to London probably the greatest in the world. Doubtless in your time it will equal London, perhaps in commercial prestige, surely in population. The great temptation which I believe will beset your path is materialism.

"We see about us men with immense wealth—here one possessing $100,000,000, there one worth $200,000,000, and another worth $400,000,000. We find a man giving libraries to a city which should be ashamed to receive them, when it knows his name must be written across the buildings which he gives. The same man gives universities to a country which never asked for anything in university education but an opportunity to earn it.

"Many of the men who have amassed great fortunes attach too much importance to the rough and ready spirit which they believe to have aided them most materially. Mr. Schwab, we may conclude, has little confidence in education along higher lines as an assistance in business affairs.

"The men of millions have power. Wherever they throw the vast impulse of their capital the labors are accomplished. They have unlimited power. Young men see this, and what is the result? They throw themselves like fagots into the furnace of material production.

"The harbor of Hongkong is beautiful. One passes up a deep channel between imposing palisades for miles until the most beautiful harbor in the world opens to view. But back of Hongkong, rising sheer almost from the water's edge, is a mountain called the Peak. The shadow of that great mass is continually on the city, no matter where one walks, the presence weighs upon one's eyes upon his spirits, upon one's heart. Hongkong is never liberated from the shadow of the stupendous Peak towering above it.

"In the very same way that the Peak affects the inhabitants of Hongkong, so will the enormous fortunes of the rich oppress the youth of America. The constant realization of the wealth which has been amassed in the country will bear down upon the aspiration of Americans. Freedom from this shadow depends alone upon the attitude with which it is opposed. The only salvation of American youth, the only means of maintaining the liberty of our forefathers, is a belief in God, a true, healthy religious instinct, which alone can preserve the Americans from the shadow and burden of materialism.

"Do not be deluded into this material viewpoint of life. Do not forsake the idealistic for the practical unadvisedly. And above all things, be aristocratic in thought—think the best things; be aristocratic in manner—do the best things; be aristocratic in speech—speak the best things; but be democratic in sympathies—love every fellow-man no matter how humble, and be democratic in your services—grasp every opportunity to assist your fellows.

"In closing I wish to remind you that you have finished a course in a great system of public schools. Remember Horace Mann's words, 'the public schools are the fortifications of the nation.' Stand ever ready to protect them. I hope that if ever creed, politics, or demagogue malign the system, you will rise as a man in their cause."

"KNOWLEDGE AND LIFE."

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Sermon to Stevens Institute of Technology.

The Rev. J. Clayton Mitchell preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Stevens Institute of Technology at Trinity Episcopal Church, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon. He took for his theme, "Knowledge and Life," saying in part:

"Character is life, I would impress upon you. It is what I would have you to bear in mind as you go out from your Alma Mater to make your place in the world. Character is life. That is the only abiding fact in this world of change, the only permanent fact that remains to a man when this world is over. You may be successful in your work, you may do much for the increase of man's comfort and happiness, you may reach your ambition, you may achieve a reputation; but will you also gain that without which all else sinks into insignificance?

"The greed of mutual wealth is strong; wheels of competition go around at a dangerous rate; the struggle for existence grows more difficult, and the survival of the fittest is a commonplace. Men are needed to stop the drift and to stem the current of national and individual selfishness. There are needed to vindicate faith in human character and to declare the nobility of life men of indomitable will and strongest courage.

"I congratulate you that your lot is cast in a time of stress and strain and push and rush, for in that crucible the alloy is beaten out from the gold, and character may shine more glorious than ever. When we speak of character we feel the pulse of religion, and we sound the depths of Christianity. Character is life."

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Baccalaureate Sermon Preached by President Hyde of Bowdoin College.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 16.—The Harvard senior class assembled in the college yard this afternoon and marched to the chapel, where the baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College. The seniors were in caps and gowns, and more than 400 of them went into the chapel led by the class officers. The chapel was filled to overflowing with the students of the three lower classes and strangers. Music was rendered by the college choir, and the baccalaureate hymn, by John Cully Cole, of the senior class, was sung.

Dr. Hyde made a short prayer, and then preached from the text Luke, ix., 23, 50. "He that is not with Me is against Me." "He that is not against you is for you." He said in part:

"The first of these laws was in force largely in college life. The influence in general was to make a gentleman out of even the swelled head man, and by junior year most men who were not against you were for you. It was a close community. In the outer world into which they were now going the contrasted law was in force. If a man was not with you he was against you. In college the tendency is good. In the world it is the other way."

His precepts were:

First—Give your best. Do not look for a place ready made to fit you, but fit yourself for a place. A French writer explains Anglo-Saxon superiority on the ground that the young Anglo-Saxon sets out to make a career for himself, while the young Frenchman waits for his father to provide a Government office, a wife, and a dowry. In business, be a sound and healthy member of the working whole, not a parasite on a lazy roll. In politics support the Government; do not seek to be supported by it.

Second—Take nothing you do not pay for at its full price. Incur no debts, take no rebates or discounts, or favors or passes gained through influence or political "pull." One-half of the great world you now enter are women. The best thing in the world is a good woman's love. You can pay for it with nothing less precious than the entire respect and devotion of your own heart. To receive woman's love, and offer in payment mere transient and unmeant endearment, or, worse still, to offer money, is the meanest form of getting something for less than its price.

Third—Be brotherly. You remember how disagreeable it was to have young fellows coming here with their heads full of their own family or wealth or school accomplishments or personal importance, and how essential it was to give them to understand that the university was of quite as much consequence as they thought themselves to be. When you go out into the world do not make the mistake that these swelled-headed fellows made when they came here. Do not hold yourself aloof from your hard-working, plain-living brothers.

Fourth—Be self-sacrificing. These great social claims and the clamor of our petty appetites and passing passions never coincide, but are in perpetual warfare. Serve the larger good and live in loyalty to every claim of human brotherhood in obedience to every mandate of the social law of God.

COMMENCEMENT AT CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 16.—Commencemnt exercises at Cornell opened to-day with exercises in Sage Chapel. The Rev. B. L. Whitman of Philadelphia was in the pulpit and preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class, which this year numbers 370. The chapel was completely filled and a large chorus rendered the musical programme. The members of the class filed into the chapel at 4 o'clock, led by the class marshals, B. H. Searing of Brooklyn and S. K. A. Sze of Shanghai, China.

The speaker dwelt on man's relation to himself and to the world. He said that it is necessary that the individual have a right view of life on earth, because this life is determined largely by personal element. Man's struggle for existence is the result of a desire to live and to improve his condition. Two methods or processes should always be employed. Man should add and carry with him through life all that is good and should subtract or leave behind that which is useless. As he develops mentally he leaves behind all that is animal-like in his nature. Man's courage should be sufficient to inspire him with confidence in himself and implicit faith in God.

Baccalaureate at Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 16.—The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water of New York preached the baccalaureate sermon at Lehigh University this morning before a large, fashionable, and appreciative audience of alumni, professors, graduates, undergraduates, and visitors. The university church was filled to its utmost capacity. The senior class of fifty-five men marched in a body and took the seats reserved for them in the front of the church. Dr. Van De Water closed his sermon with an affectionate greeting to the senior class. He complimented the students on what they had accomplished in the four years spent in the university and advised them to pay proper attention to their moral studies as well as to their intellectual development.

Dr. Seelye to Smith College Graduates.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 16.—The baccalaureate sermon at Smith College was delivered by President L. Clark Seelye at the First Congregational Church this afternoon, before the graduating class, which numbers 259. President Seelye's text was Psalms, CXXXVIII., 8: "The Lord will perfect that which concerneth me. Thy mercy, O Lord, endureth forever. Forsake not the works of thine own hands."

President Seelye, in addressing the class, said: "The college has rendered you its greatest service if it has given you both a keener eye to discern the good and a stronger determination to work with God to attain for yourself and others those things which are excellent."

At Washington and Lee University.

LEXINGTON, Va., June 16.—The one hundred and nineteenth commencement exercises of Washington and Lee University began with the baccalaureate sermon to-day by the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church of New York City, and Moderator of the New York State Synod. His sermon was on the subject, "What Christianity Offers to the World."

A large audience was present. The address before the Young Men's Christian Association in the evening in the Lee Chapel, was delivered by the Right Rev. Robert A. Gibson, Episcopal Bishop of Richmond, Va.

Exercises at Colgate.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 16.—Commencement exercises of Colgate University opened to-day with a baccalaureate sermon in the First Baptist Church before the senior class of the college. The members of the senior class, wearing caps and gowns, marched into the church, President Merrill preached on "Exaltation of Character." This evening the Rev. Charles A. Fulton, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Syracuse, N. Y., preached the annual sermon before the theological seminary.

Exercises at Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—President Faunce of Brown University preached his second baccalaureate sermon to-day. The old historic meeting house was filled to overflowing. Music was furnished by the Glee Clubs of the university and the Women's College. Dr. Faunce's instruction to the graduates was to go out into the world to share in the pulsations of "this magnificent life now coursing through the arteries of the world."

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, June 16.—The Rev. Henry C. Swentzel of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute to-day.

At Phillips-Exeter Academy.

EXETER, N. H., June 16.—The Rev. W. W. Fenn of Chicago, who next Fall will assume a professorship in the Harvard Divinity School, delivered the baccalaureate sermon at Phillips-Exeter Academy this evening, taking for his text Matthew, xiv. 28, 29.

The Day at Tufts College.

MEDFORD, Mass., June 16.—President Elmer H. Capen delivered the baccalaureate sermon at Tufts this afternoon. His general theme was "The Scholar's Calling and Work."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

JAMES F. WAMBOLD DEAD.

Over a Quarter of a Century Ago He Was a Well-Known Minstrel.

NEWARK, N. J., June 16.—James F. Wambold, who over a quarter of a century ago was known in the minstrel world as "Jim" Wambold, died yesterday in the insane asylum, of which he had been an inmate for over twenty years.

Before becoming deranged he was one of the troupe that played on Spalding's Floating Palace, along the Mississippi River. He was also with the Backus minstrels and Sands and Nathan's Circus and the Henry Barnum Circus as a clown.

Wambold's brother "Dave" was part owner of the Birch-Backus and Wambold Minstrels. James was a member of the Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., of New York, and also an Elk.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. G. W. GRAY, a Methodist minister well known in Northern Ohio, died yesterday at Geneva, Ohio, aged sixty-nine years.

SCHUYLER S. BUDLONG of Utica, agent for Armour & Co. and a member of the wholesale liquor firm of Scherer, Budlong & Co., wholesale liquor dealers in Utica, died suddenly Saturday night of apoplexy. He was forty-seven years old.

FREDERIC TYSON, seventy-three

RUSSIA'S NEEDED REFORMS

The Details of What Tolstoi Proposed to the Czar.

"Modest and Practical" Scheme Which Would Almost Assimilate the Czar to a King or a President.

From The London Times.

We have received from St. Petersburg the following translation of an appeal which, it is stated, has been addressed by Count Tolstoi to the Czar and his Government on the present situation in Russia:

To the Czar and his Advisers:

More assassinations! More street riots! Again there will be executions, while panic and exasperation, giving birth to threats and false accusations, prevail on the one side, and the other is animated with hatred, the desire for revenge, and the spirit of self-sacrifice. Once more the Russian people are divided into two hostile camps, and preparations are being made to commit the greatest crimes.

It is possible that the present movement, like those which have preceded it, may be suppressed by the employment of military force. But it may happen that the soldiers and policemen, in whom the Government puts so much trust, will realize that to carry out their instructions in this respect would involve the horrible crime of fratricide, and will refuse to obey orders. Even if this agitation is temporarily put down, it cannot be completely stifled. It will continue to spread under the cover of secrecy, and, sooner or later, it will inevitably break out again with redoubled energy, and will lead to more suffering and to crimes greater than those which we now deplore.

Why should this be the case when it can so easily be prevented? We appeal to all who wield power in the Czar's name, to the members of the Council of State, to the Senators and to the Ministers, and even to the uncles and brothers and other relatives of the Emperor, who are able to influence his Majesty's convictions. We appeal to you not as enemies but as brothers. Whether you like it or not, your lot is so closely bound up with ours that all the sufferings which are inflicted upon us, and which, although it is in your power, you make no effort to prevent, affect you more than us.

We beg you to take steps to put a stop to this state of things. Most of you think that it is all the fault of restless and discontented individuals who excite the people and disturb the peaceful course of affairs, that no change of any kind is necessary, and that the only thing to be done is to punish and gag the disaffected. If this were the case, however, the agitation could be brought to an end by imprisoning or executing these individuals. But for more than three years such persons have been arrested, banished, or executed by the thousand. The result has been to increase their numbers. Discontent with the existing order of things not only grows apace, but continues to spread over an ever-increasing area, and has already affected millions of persons among the working classes, who form the great majority of the whole population. It is thus evident that this feeling of dissatisfaction has not been created by the restless and malicious individuals to whom you ascribe the blame, but is due to some other cause.

As a matter of fact, you, the officials of the Government, only need to withdraw your attention for a moment from the sharp contest in which you are now engaged; you only need to cease to think like the short-sighted Minister of the Interior, who has naively declared in his circular that everything would come right if the police would only disperse the crowds in time, and if the soldiers would shoot straight when their orders are disobeyed; you only need to cease to believe such nonsense as this in order, clearly, and at once, to recognize the real cause of the discontent existing among the people, and of the agitation which is continually spreading and taking deeper root.

The reason is that, in consequence of the unhappy murder of the Czar Alexander II., the liberator of the serfs—a murder which was committed by a small group of persons, but for which the entire nation was made responsible—the Government of his successor, Alexander III., came to the unwise decision not only to proceed along the path of reform, but even to retrace the steps which had already been taken. They were not even content to let things remain as they were. Instead of discarding more and more the despotic form of administration, which is incompatible with the present conditions of society, they went in for a policy of reaction, being actuated by the belief that salvation was only to be found in this brutal and antiquated form of government. For nearly twenty years no attempt has been made to bring the political system more into conformity with the general development and greater complications of the conditions of life. This reactionary movement has separated the Government more and more from the people and their wants. It is thus not the malicious and turbulent persons who are to blame, but you administrators yourselves, who care for nothing but your own ease for the time being. It is not a question of defending yourselves from enemies who wish to harm you. No one desires to do anything of the kind. It is merely a question of understanding the causes of the existing discontent, and of taking the measures necessary to remove them. Every one is not fond of discord and enmity. People prefer to live in love and harmony with their fellowmen. If they are now in a state of agitation, and appear to seek your discomfiture, it is simply because, in their eyes, you are the barrier which prevents them from obtaining for themselves, and for their brethren, the greatest blessings of humanity—freedom and enlightenment. It is necessary for you to do so little to put a stop to this agitation and to secure yourselves against attack, and that little is so necessary for yourselves, and so calculated to give you peace and consolation, that it will be astonishing if you do not do it. At present it is only necessary to do very little.

TOLSTOI'S PROGRAMME.

The following measures should be adopted without delay:

In the first place, the peasants should be placed on a footing of legal equality with other citizens; for which purpose it would be necessary—

(1) To abolish the absurd institution of rural administrators, (zemsky natchelniki,) which has no raison d'être.

(2) To repeal the regulations governing the relations of master and man, which would then be subject to the ordinary law of the land.

(3) To liberate the peasantry from all oppressive impositions, such as the necessity of obtaining passports in order to move from one place to another, the duty which falls solely upon the peasants of billeting soldiers and providing country carts for purposes of transport, and the obligations connected with the rural police.

(4) To abolish the unjust system of collective responsibility of peasants for each other's debts, and to remit the land redemption payments, which have long since covered the real value of the land; and, above all,

(5) To do away with corporal punishment, which is useless and degrading, and which is now retained only for the most industrious, the most moral, and the most numerous class of the people.

It is specially important that the peasantry, constituting the vast majority of the population, should have the same rights as other classes. There can be no strength or durability in a social organization when the majority of the citizens are not on a footing of legal equality with their fellow-countrymen, but are kept in the position of slaves bound by special laws. It is only when the laboring majority has been emancipated and invested with the same rights as those which are enjoyed by the other citizens, that a stable social organization becomes possible or conceivable.

In the second place, it is necessary to cease to apply the so-called reinforced measures of public safety, which destroy all existing laws, and place the people at the mercy of stupid, cruel, and, for the most part, immoral officials. The abrogation of these extra measures of public safety is important because they suspend the action of the ordinary law, promote spying and secret denunciation, and cause and encourage the frequent employment of brutal violence against workmen who have disputes with their employers and landlords. Nowhere is there so much cruel persecution as in the districts in which these special regulations are in force. It is owing to them that capital punishment is coming more and more into use and that the authorities are, to an increasing extent, having recourse to that demoralizing punishment which, forbidden by God, is the greatest of human crimes, which is contrary to the Christian spirit of the Russian people, and which was previously unknown in our jurisprudence.

Thirdly, education and teaching should be freed from all obstacles.

(1) No differences should be made between people of different social stations with regard to facilities for education, and books which are allowed to be read by others should not be forbidden to the common people.

(2) Teachers in schools should not be prevented from giving instruction in the language spoken by their pupils, and it is supremely important that

(3) All persons who have not been deprived of their civil rights, and who are desirous of undertaking educational work, should be permitted to conduct schools of all grades.

It is important that the education, training, and teaching of the young should be freed from all the restrictions which now hamper them, because it is by means of these very restrictions that the laboring classes are kept in a state of ignorance, and it is this ignorance which at present serves the Government as an excuse for placing these obstacles in the way of education. The emancipation of the working classes from Government interference in these matters would enable the people to acquire far more quickly the education which they really need, instead of that which is forced upon them. To permit private persons to open and to conduct schools would put a stop to the continual agitation among the young men, who are dissatisfied with the arrangements in the establishments in which they at present pursue their studies. If there were no difficulty in the way of establishing private schools, both for the lower and higher courses of instruction, the Russian students who are dissatisfied with the order of things in the Government educational institutions would leave them for the private establishments which answered their requirements.

Fourthly, all restrictions on religious liberty must be abolished.

(1) All laws should be repealed which provide punishment for any withdrawal from the Established Church.

(2) The establishment and the opening of chapels and churches for the Old Believers and of houses of prayer for Baptists, Molokani, Stundists, and other sectarians should be freely permitted.

(3) Permission should be given for holding religious meetings, and for preaching all forms of belief, except those which teach men to commit unnatural crimes, such as murder and suicide and

(4) Persons of different religious beliefs should be allowed to bring up their children in the form of faith which they believe to be the true one.

The abolition of all restraint on religious freedom is absolutely necessary, because it is universally admitted—and the fact is attested by history and science—that religious persecution does not produce the effect desired by those who practice it. On the contrary, it only strengthens that which the persecutors seek to destroy. Moreover, the interference of the authorities in religious matters produces hypocrisy, which is so strongly condemned by Christ as the worst and most pernicious of vices, and it prevents the attainment of that unity which is the highest good both for the individual and the community at large. This unity can never be attained by using violent means to compel people to observe the outward forms of a religion which has once been adopted and is regarded as infallible; it can only be attained by the unfettered progress of humanity in its search after the truth.

These are the very modest and practical desires of the majority of Russian society. The application of the measures above described would undoubtedly pacify the people and save them from terrible suffering. It would also prevent the crimes, which will inevitably be committed on both sides, if the Government endeavors only to suppress the agitation without seeking to remove the causes that produce it.

We appeal to you all—to the Czar, to the members of the Council of State, to the Ministers, to all persons near to the Czar, to all persons having power to aid in pacifying society and preserving it from suffering and crime. We appeal to you, not as members of the opposite camp, but as colleagues and brothers. It is impossible in a society of people whose interests are bound up together that some should be happy and contented and the great majority be compelled to suffer. People can be happy only when happiness and contentment are enjoyed by the strong, working majority which constitutes the foundation of the whole of society. Help to improve the position of this majority, and, above all, to promote its freedom and enlightenment. Then only will your own position be free from care, and then only will you be truly happy. LEO TOLSTOI.

March 15, (28,) 1901.

DIDN'T KNOW HE WAS A HERO.

The Kansas Boy Who First Scaled the High Wall of Peking.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

Calvin Pearl Titus, the boy who gained fame as an American soldier by climbing the walls of Peking, arrived at his home in Wichita, Kan., on Tuesday, June 11, and was given a welcome by his many friends that night. The young man has evidently been taught the lesson that "silence is golden," since every attempt to learn of the true condition in Peking was met with "I dare not say as to that. You see, I am going to enter West Point, and it might act against me."

When pressed, however, he said that of his own knowledge he knew of two instances where missionaries had looted the palaces of Boxer Princes, and that the acts had been sanctioned by Minister Conger. But, as far as he knew, the looting had been permitted because of the needs of the missionaries and their converts. He said that no one had upon the moment recall their names. "As far as the soldiers are concerned, they looted whenever they had an opportunity," he said. "They only stopped when they could carry no more. Concerning the reported looting in the Philippines, I did not see any of it.

"I was a bugler for the Fourteenth Infantry, and my regiment had advanced close to the walls of the city," he said. "We were getting a cross fire from the enemy's guns and we ran under the walls for protection. When we got to the wall I heard our officers talking as to whether it would be possible to climb up the sides, and I told Col. Daggett that I thought I could climb up. The wall was about thirty feet high and built of large mud-colored bricks. Through long standing the mortar had been washed out, and that left room in the crevices for handholds. I just took off my accoutrements and left on my coat and shoes. I caught my fingers in the places where the mortar was washed out and hunted for toeholds. In that way I soon reached the top. When I reached the top I could see men on one side of me firing at our men on the ground. On the other side was a fort. They did not seem to see me, and I told our boys on the ground that it was all right and for them to come oh.

"While the other boys were climbing, I could see the Russians some distance away huddled in one of the gates, and the Chinamen were making it warm for them. Adjutant Larned was the next man to reach the top of the wall. When I reached the top he started after me, and I brought a lot of string to pull up the guns. After a number of our men had reached the top of the wall we commenced firing at the Chinese on the wall next to us, and it seemed to demoralize them. They did not seem to make any calculation of meeting an enemy on the top of the wall."

"When did you first think you had done something worthy of note? Did you think when you were climbing that wall that all the people of this country would be cheering for you?"

"No; the first that I knew of that was when we got the dispatches from this country. The officers congratulated me for being the first to climb the walls, and then I thought that I must have done something a little out of the ordinary. I was on the top of the wall for about three-quarters of an hour. Our men were anxious to reach the legations first, but when we got there we found the British had beaten us and got there first.

"Yes, the President has appointed me a West Point cadet, but I will have to stand an examination first. I am going to attend a preparatory school at Highland, N. Y., until next September. I, of course, expect to be able to stand the examination. I am physically strong."

Titus received no medal for his feat, but one has been recommended, and Congress will probably confer it.

Roger Conant's Descendants.

From The Boston Transcript.

Nearly two hundred descendants of Roger Conant, the first Governor of Salem, gathered in this city on Thursday, June 13, for their first meeting and reunion of the Conant Family Association. Their ancestor, Roger Conant, came to this country from East Budleigh, Devon, England, in 1623. His home was in the parish wherein were the birthplaces of Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake, and it is supposed that he was influenced by their experiences and explorations in his wish to come to this country to try his fortunes. Upon arrival at Plymouth, his religious principles were found to so differ from those of the settlers who had preceded him to America to form Plymouth colony that he was forced to leave Plymouth on his refusal to embrace their religious belief. It was in mid-Winter that Roger Conant left Plymouth, and he spent a few months on one of the islands in Boston Harbor, going later with a few followers to Salem, where he was elected to be the first Governor of that place. He held this office until Endicott came out from England to replace him. His descendants came from various States in New England, the South and West, and also from Canada. Hamilton S. Conant of this city was the presiding officer and William A. Conant, also of Boston, was Chairman of the day.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Allegheny & Western (semi-annual).	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 25
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé com.	1½	June 18	May 28	June 19
Atch., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual).	2½	Aug. 1	June 11	Aug. 1
Baltimore & Annapolis Short Line.	3	July 1	June 28	July 1
Boston & Albany (quarter).	$2.50	June 20	Holders of record	June 8
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual).	4	July 2	Holders of record	June 1
Boston & Maine com. (quarter).	1¾	July 1	June 1	June 7
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn (semi-annual).	10c	July 1	Holders of record	June 1
Chicago & Alton pf.	2	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (semi-annual).	2	July 1	June 12	June 17
Chicago & E. Ill. com. (extra).	1	July 1	June 12	June 17
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter).	1½	July 1	June 12	June 17
Chi., Gt. W. pf., A. (semi-annual).	2½	July 31	June 26	July 2
Chi., Gt. W. deb. (semi-annual).	2	July 15	June 22	July 2
Chi. & N. W. com. (semi-annual).	3	July 8	June 17	June 24
Chi. & N. W. pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 8	June 17	June 24
Chicago, R. I. & Pac. (quarter).	1¼	Aug. 1	June 28	July 8
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual).	3½	Aug. 20	Aug. 5	.....
Den. & R. G. pf. (semi-annual).	2½	July 15	July 1	July 16
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf. (annual).	7	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 1
Georgia R. R. & Banking Co. (quarter).	2¾	July 15	July 1	July 15
Granite.	$2	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Hocking Valley com.	1½	July 20	June 29	July 22
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual).	2	July 20	June 29	July 22
Little Schuylkill Nav., R. R. & C.	$1.25	July 9	June 17	July 9
Manhattan (quarter).	1	July 1	June 14	June 26
Minn. & St. L. com. (semi-annual).	2	July 15	June 29	July 16
Minn. & St. L. pf. (semi-annual).	1½	July 15	June 29	July 16
New York Central (quarter).	1¼	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
New York & Harlem.	5	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter).	2	June 29	Holders of record	June 15
Norfolk & Western com.	1	June 20	June 4	June 21
Northen Central (semi-annual).	4	July 15	Holders of record	June 20
Northern Pacific com. (quarter).	1	Aug. 5	July 12	July 25
Pennsylvania & Northwestern.	2	July 10	.....	.....
Phil. Wil. & Balt. (semi-annual).	3	July 1	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago special stock (special).	$2	July 1	June 15	July 2
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago original stock (special).	$2	July 2	June 8	July 8
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter).	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 1
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf. (semi-annual).	3½	July 15	June 20	July 16
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. (semi-annual).	2	July 1	June 16	June 18
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Chicago City (quarter).	3	June 29	June 15	July 1
Cincinnati Street Ry. (quarter).	1¼	July 1	June 15	July 1
City Railway, Dayton, Ohio, com. & pf. (quarter).	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Frankford & Southwark, Phila.	$4	July 1	.....	.....
Hestonville, Mantua & Fair (Phila.) com.	2	July 1	June 20	July 1
Hestonville, Mantua & Fair pf.	3	July 1	June 20	July 1
Massachusetts Elec. Co.'s pf.	$2	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Nashua (N. H.) Street Ry.	$2	July 1	Holders of record	June 25
Sacramento (Cal.) El., Gas & Ry. (month).	15c	July 1	June 26	July 1
Twin City Rapid Tran. pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 1	June 27	July 1
Union Passenger (Phila.).	$4.75	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
United Trac. & Elec. Co. (Prov.).	1	July 1	June 18	July 2
West End pf. (Boston).	2	July 1	June 17	July 2
West Philadelphia Pass. (Phila.).	$3	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
BANK STOCKS.				
Chase National.	6	July 1	June 27	July 2
Fifth Avenue (N. Y.).	20	July 1	June 24	July 1
Fifth Avenue, N. Y., (extra).	5	July 1	June 24	July 1
First National (Brooklyn) (quarter)	4	June 29	.....	.....
Nassau National (Brooklyn).	6	July 1	May 31	July 2
Nassau National (Brooklyn) (extra)	2	July 1	May 31	July 2
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Colonial (semi-annual).	5	July 1	June 20	July 2
Fifth Avenue.	6	June 30	Holders of record	June 20
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter).	3	July 1	June 21	July 2
Girard (Philadelphia).	10	July 1	.....	.....
Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (quarter).	2	June 29	June 24	July 1
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
American Beet Sugar pf. (quarter).	1¼	July 1	Holders of record	June 19
Am. Express Co. (semi-annual).	3	June 1	Holders of record	May 3
Am. Express Co. (extra).	1	July 1	Holders of record	May 31
Am. Iron & Steel Co. pf.	1¼	July 1	Holders of record	June 24
American Screw (quarter).	1¼	June 29	Holders of record	June 9
American Snuff Co. pf.	1½	July 1	.....	.....
American Steel Casting pf.	3½	June 29	June 19	July 1
Am. Stoker Co. pf. (quarter).	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
Am. Sugar Ref. Co. com. (quarter).	1¾	July 22	June 8	July 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 8	July 3
Am. Thread Co. pf. (semi-annual).	2½	July 1	May 29	July 2
Ashland Coal & Iron (quarter).	1½	June 20	June 15	June 20
Binghamton Gas Works.	1	July 20	July 8	July 22
Boston Belting Co. (quarter).	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Boston Towboat Co. (quarter).	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 12
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. pf. (semi-annual).	$3	July 15	Holders of record	June 10
Calumet & Hecla Co.	$15	July 3	Holders of record	June 22
Cambria Steel.	$1.50	June 25	Holders of record	June 15
Celluloid Co. (quarter).	1½	July 1	June 14	July 2
Chi. J. R. & U. S. Y. com. (quarter).	2	July 1	June 14	July 2
Chi. J. R. & U. S. Y. pf. (quarter).	1½	July 1	June 14	July 2
Chicago Telephone (quarter).	3	July 1	June 26	July 1
Colorado Fuel & Iron com.	1¾	July 15	June 22	July 16
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter).	1½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Commercial Towboat Co. (quarter).	1½	July 2	June 22	.....
Consol. Car Heating.	1½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Consol. Car Heating (extra).	1½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Continental Cotton Oil com.	4	July 1	.....	.....
Continental Tob. Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 2	June 15	July 3
Corporation Liquidating Co. pf. (semi-annual).	3½	July 1	June 24	July 2
Crucible Steel pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 1	June 18	July 2
Dominion C. Co. pf. (semi-annual).	4	July 1	June 17	July 2
Empire Steel & Iron Co. pf.	1½	July 2	June 22	July 3
Equitable Ill. Gas Co., Philadelphia, pf. (semi-annual).	3	June 24	Holders of record	June 20
Finance Co. of Penn. 1st pf.	$1.50	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
General Electric Co. com. (quarter).	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 14
Gen. Electric Co. pf. (semi-annual).	$3.50	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 15
George A. Fuller Co. pf.	*	July 1	June 22	July 1
Homestake Mining (month).	25c	June 25	June 20	.....
Homestake Mining (extra).	25c	June 25	June 20	.....
International Paper pf. (quarter).	1½	July 1	June 14	July 1
Inter. Steam Pump com. (quarter).	1	July 1	June 20	July 2
Knickerbocker Ice Co., Chicago, pf. (semi-annual).	3	July 1	June 19	July 2
Madison Gas & Electric.	2½	July 20	July 10	July 22
Maryland Coal Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 1	June 19	July 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter).	2½	June 29	June 15	July 1
Monongahela R. Con. Coal & C. pf.	3½	July 10	June 30	July 11
National Biscuit Co. com.	1	July 15	July 5	July 16
National Enameling & Stamping pf. (quarter).	1¾	June 30	June 20	July 1
National Steel pf. (quarter).	1¾	June 29	June 19	July 1
National Sugar Refining Co. pf.	1½	July 2	June 18	July 3
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 1
New Orleans Gaslight.	3	July 1	June 23	July 2
N. O. Gaslight trust certs.	3	July 1	June 1	July 2
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (month).	1	June 22	June 11	June 23
Old Dominion Steamship Co. (semi-annual).	3	July 1	June 15	July 2
Osceola Mining Co. (semi-annual).	$3	June 21	May 27	June 8
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter).	1½	July 15	June 25	July 16
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter).	2	July 1	June 22	July 1
Republic Iron & S. Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 1	June 15	July 2
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter).	1½	June 29	Holders of record	June. 15
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. com.	1	July 15	July 3	July 15
St. Joseph Lead Co. (quarter).	1½	June 20	.....	.....
Securities Co. (semi-annual).	2½	July 10	June 29	July 11
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 2
Street's Western Stable Car Line pf. (semi-annual).	$3.50	July 1	June 17	July 2
Swift & Co. (quarter).	1¾	July 1	June 19	July 2
Tamarack Mining Co.	$10	June 28	June 4	June 15
Trenton Potteries pf. (quarter).	2	July 10	Holders of record	June 29
Torrington Co. pf. (semi-annual).	3½	July 1	June 18	July 1
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter).	1½	July 1	June 15	July 1
Union Ferry Co. (quarter).	½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Union S. & Signal com. (quarter).	1	July 10	June 30	July 11
Union Swith & S. pf. (quarter).	2	July 10	June 30	July 11
United Gas Improvement Co. (quarter).	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
U. S. Leather Co. pf.	1¼	July 1	June 15	July 2
U. S. Shoe Machinery Co. com. (quarter).	50c	July 15	June 20	July 2
U. S. Shoe Machinery pf. (quarter).	37½c	July 15	June 20	July 2
Western Union Tel. Co. (quarter).	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 1
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter).	2½	July 10	.....	.....
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra).	3½	July 10	.....	.....

*At the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from April 15 to July 1.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Car & Foundry Co.	May 31	June 21	June 20	Annual
American Shipbuilding Company	July 3	July 25	July 24	Annual
Brooklyn Elevated R. R.	.....	.....	June 25	Special
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R.	.....	.....	July 9	Special
First National Gold Mining Co.	.....	.....	June 10	Special
Girard Trust Co.	.....	.....	July 22	Special
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank.	.....	.....	July 15	Special
Iowa Central Railroad.	.....	.....	July 31	Special
Merchants' Co. of New York (The).	.....	.....	June 29	Special
Missouri Pacific Railway.	May 25	June 27	June 26	Special
National Starch Co.	.....	.....	June 25	Adj. annual
National Steel Co.	.....	.....	June 27	Special
New York Loan & Improvement Co.	.....	.....	July 9	Annual
North American Co.	May 24	June 20	June 19	Annual
Northwestern Elevated (Chicago).	.....	.....	Aug. 1	Special
Quicksilver Mining Co.	June 6	June 20	June 19	Annual
Savannah, Florida & W. Railroad.	.....	.....	June 20	Special
Twenty-third Street Railroad.	.....	.....	June 17	Annual
Tyson Company.	.....	.....	July 1	Annual
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	June 3	June 27	June 26	Annual
Union Elevated R. R. (Chicago).	.....	.....	Aug. 1	Special
Yaryan Co.	.....	.....	June 19	Annual

GEN. FUNSTON.

Guest at a Dinner in Manila Tendered to Him by Regular Army Associates.

From The Topeka (Kan.) State Journal.

Manila mail advices bring an account of an elaborate dinner tendered Gen. Fred Funston by the regular army officers of Manila. The affair is described to have been of a semi-private character and most enjoyable to those who attended.

While Gen. MacArthur was not present he was represented by his chief of staff, Gen. Barry, which went to show that Gen. MacArthur placed his stamp of approval on the advancement of Gen. Funston into the United States Army.

After dinner several complimentary speeches were made. Gen. Wheaton proposed the toast of the evening—the health of Gen. Funston. The General, he said, had been justly recognized for his gallant services, and he to-day stood as the youngest Brigadier General of the United States Army in the regular service. He welcomed Gen. Funston into the regular army, as a soldier brave, able, and distinguished.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, after which Gen. Funston responded and in a modest speech referred to the good work done by other army officers—who, in spite of the gallant services that they rendered are still unrecognized; a fact which he felt would make it hard for him to look an old army Colonel in the face. After referring to the assistance given by the navy in the capturing of Aguinaldo, Gen. Funston said it was a rare distinction for a man to reach the rank of Brigadier General in the regular army and still have twenty-nine years of service before him; he looked forward with fear and trembling.

Gen. Barry, who, as stated, represented Gen. MacArthur, spoke of Kansas as being a prohibition State, where liquor is sold only as a medicine, and told of a bronzed and stalwart cowboy who planted a two gallon demijohn on the counter of a chemist's shop. "Fill her up," he said, "baby's sick." "I think when Gen. Funston returns to Kansas," concluded Gen. Barry, "there will be stronger occasion for filling the jug."

Tariff Reform in the Next Campaign.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

There is little question anywhere that the next Congress will inaugurate a strong effort to get a modified tariff adopted. If something is not done, the Democrats will make an appeal to the people to give them authority to do it. The money question and our policy regarding the islands having been disposed of, the issue in the next campaign is likely to be this one calling for a reform of the tariff. The protected interests will put up a strong cry that they have just begun to demonstrate the merit of protection by exporting largely to foreign countries—a thing they will claim would have been impossible but for the protection heretofore afforded them by the tariff laws. While this may have force in it and some color of justice too, the Republicans will not be able, we think, to give it a hearing, because the logic of the situation is in favor of tariff reform, and the people are demanding tariff reform. It will be political suicide not to grant the demand.

Newark Advertisements. | Newark Advertisements.

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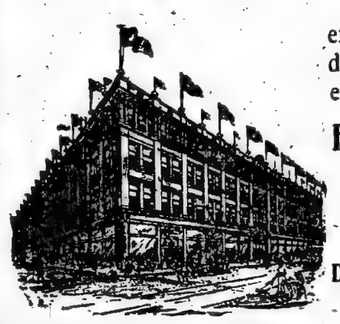

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Surrogate Notices.

BOGERT, ANDREW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW W. BOGERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of James W. and Charles J. McDermott, at No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September, 1901.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1901. ANNA LYDIA CUSHIER, EMMA KLATZL, PETER V. BOGERT, Executors. JAMES W. and CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Attorneys for Executors. 155 Broadway, N. Y. f18-law6mM

Stamps Worth $500,000.

From The London Mail.

The Duke of Cornwall and York is to be presented with a complete set of unused Australian stamps, comprising all the issues of the various States of the Commonwealth. The collection, which will excite the keenest interest among philatelists, is valued at £1,100.

The Duke has now one of the finest collections in the world. Its value is probably not far short of £100,000. It is especially good in the variety of English specimens. On one occasion a reprint of some rare stamps was especially made for the Duke by the St. Martin's-le-Grand authorities.

His Royal Highness was, too, it will be remembered, recently presented with a very fine private collection by a Maltese gentleman.

The value of a good representative collection of unused English stamps, including the plate numbers, is stated by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons to be not less than £5,000. But few such collections exist.

One of the common errors of the public is that the V.R. black stamp is of fabulous value. This is not the case. Used or unused it does not cost more than £12 10 shillings, and it is really not a postage stamp at all, having been issued merely for official use, although one or two got into circulation on letters. A much rarer stamp is the 1855-57 deep and pale carmine 4 pence on blue safety paper. This in an unused condition fetches £30 to £40.

Should Not Marry Under Two Years.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Judge Davis has expressed his ideas about what the law relating to marriage should provide. He said one of the greatest causes for divorce suits, it seemed to him, is the marriage of persons before they know each other long enough to know anything about either's character or disposition. Therefore he believes an amendment should be passed by which persons should not be permitted to marry until they had known each other two years.

Surrogate Notices.

FREEMAN, MARGARET A. S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Peter Sloane, John Sloane, Thomas Sloane, Michael Sloane, James Sloane, Theresa A. Sloane, Matthew Sloane, Mary E. Sloane, Patrick J. McEvoy, Mary E. McEvoy, Thomas J. McEvoy, Michael J. McEvoy, the only heirs and next of kin of MARGARET A. S. FREEMAN, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Arthur J. O'Leary of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret A. S. Freeman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOSEPH P. HENNESSY, Atty. for Petitioner, 35 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City. my20-1awTwM

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA SAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

ROSENBLATT, FRANCES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 13th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROSENBLATT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouch

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"CIN. NORTHERN R. R. CO. AND DETROIT, TOLEDO AND MILWAUKEE."
To the Holders of Committee Certificates:
The Supreme Court having decided that security must be given to the Stockholders of The Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway Company who have participated in the proceedings, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for securing the distribution of the new stock provided in the Plan of Reorganization.
There are no bonds outstanding on the main lines, and the last reported net earnings from operation are sufficient to pay 4% on the authorized issue of preferred stock. The amount of new common stock for distribution is limited to about $2,550,000.
Certificates should be deposited with Schmidt & Gallatin, 45 Broadway, N. Y., in exchange for this Committee's Receipts, on or before June 18, 1901, as it is important in the interest of the certificate holders, that very prompt action be taken for the protection of their interests.
WM. R. H. MARTIN,
HENRY F. DAWES,
ALBERT R. GALLATIN, } Committee.
Blair & Price, Counsel.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. Refunding

To Holders of the following Underlying Bonds:

As Syndicate Managers of a Syndicate formed under an agreement dated April 4, 1901, we have arranged with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to purchase for refunding purposes $30,000,000, face value, of its proposed Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, to bear interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, and hereby offer to exchange such Refunding Bonds (to the extent to which they may be so issued and acquired by the Syndicate) for underlying bonds of the Railroad Company's system, on the following basis:

For each $1,000, Face Value, of the Following Outstanding Bonds.	In Refunding Bonds Face Value.
6% SECOND MORTGAGE A. B. AND C BONDS	$1,166.66
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	1,282.05
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	1,282.05
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,369.23
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,194.87
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	1,179.49
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,179.49
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,128.20
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,025.64
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051.28
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,000.00
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	876.93
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051.28
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	974.35
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	1,025.64

At the time of deposit, holders of underlying bonds will receive payment in cash of the unmatured interest accrued and accruing upon their deposited bonds to July 1, 1901, from which date the Refunding Bonds are to bear interest.

In order to avail themselves of the foregoing privilege of exchange, holders of underlying bonds must deposit, for our account as Syndicate Managers, their bonds, in negotiable form, with all unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, **on or before July 6, 1901,** with

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 38 Nassau St., New York;

or with any of the following depositaries:

Old Colony Trust Co., Boston; Union Trust Co. of St. Louis, St. Louis;
Seligman Brothers, London; Seligman & Stettheimer, Frankfort;
Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, Berlin; Seligman Freres & Cie., Paris;
Alsberg, Goldberg & Co., Amsterdam.

Depositing bondholders will receive negotiable receipts or certificates of the Morton Trust Company entitling the holders thereof to new Refunding bonds of the Railroad Company (or to interim bonds) in exchange for the deposited bonds, upon the aforesaid basis, when said bonds shall have been issued and delivered to the Morton Trust Company for such exchange, or to a return of the deposited bonds if said Trust Company shall not have received the bonds for such exchange on or prior to January 1, 1902. As the new bonds will be issued only in amounts of $1,000, fractional amounts must be adjusted, at the option of certificate holders, by purchase or sale, for which suitable provision will be made.

As Syndicate Managers we are also prepared to purchase for cash, at the prices set opposite thereto, all or any of the following underlying bonds which may be presented and surrendered to us on or before July 6, 1901, with all unmatured coupons attached, viz.:

6% SECOND MORTGAGE A. B. AND C BONDS	113¾ AND INTEREST.
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	125 AND INTEREST.
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	125 AND INTEREST.
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	133½ AND INTEREST.
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	116½ AND INTEREST.
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	115 AND INTEREST.
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	115 AND INTEREST.
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	110 AND INTEREST.
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	100 AND INTEREST.
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	102½ AND INTEREST.
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	97½ AND INTEREST.
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	85½ AND INTEREST.
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	102½ AND INTEREST.
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	95 AND INTEREST.
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	100 AND INTEREST.

We reserve the right, at any time, without notice, to alter the basis of exchange or the purchase price of any of the foregoing bonds, or to withdraw, wholly or partly, our offers to exchange or to purchase.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., Syndicate Managers.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Common Stock
OF
The American Tobacco Co.
AND THE
Continental Tobacco Co.

Consolidated Tobacco Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a paid-up cash capital of $30,000,000 of common stock, for purposes which include the manufacture of tobacco, with authority to acquire the stocks of corporations engaged in such manufacture.

The Company has been organized with the following Board of Directors: Messrs. James B. Duke, Oliver H. Payne, Thomas F. Ryan, Grant B. Schley, John B. Cobb, Anthony N. Brady, W. W. Fuller, B. N. Duke, Percival S. Hill, P. A. B. Widener, Frank H. Ray, C. C. Dula, Charles E. Halliwell, Wm. R. Harris.

The company offers to acquire from the holders of the common stocks of The American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company their holdings of such stocks, in exchange for its four per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, carrying interest from August 1, 1901, upon the basis of $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $50) of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, and $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $100) of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company.

Said bonds are secured according to the terms of an indenture to be executed by the Consolidated Tobacco Company to the **MORTON TRUST COMPANY,** as Trustee, by provisions therein for securing the deposit with the Trustee of all the stocks acquired under this offer, for creating a charge upon the net earnings of the Company, for subordinating any future mortgage upon the property and business of the Company to the claim of the holders of these bonds, and for limiting the issue of the bonds so that they cannot exceed the amount at par of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company plus twice the amount at par of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, deposited with the Trustee. The form of said indenture and of said bonds is now on file with the Trust Company, and is open to inspection.

Depositors of American Tobacco Company common stock will receive from the Trust Company at the time of the deposit, in lieu of the next quarterly dividend, an amount equal thereto, viz.: 1½ per cent.

To accept this offer the stockholders of the two companies must deposit with the

Morton Trust Company, New York City

their certificates of common stock, duly endorsed in blank and stamped for transfer, and accept in lieu thereof the Trust Company's transferable and divisible receipts, upon surrender of which the bonds received by the Trust Company in exchange for the deposited stock will be delivered so soon as they are engraved and ready for delivery.

This offer will remain open till the close of business on **June 25, 1901,** and thereafter no deposits will be received, except in the discretion of the Consolidated Tobacco Company and on such terms as it may prescribe.

The Consolidated Tobacco Company reserves the right to decline to make the exchange aforesaid unless there shall have been deposited for that purpose two-thirds of all the outstanding common stock of each Company, but it may, at its option, (to be declared by notice in writing to the Trust Company at the expiration of the time for the deposit of stocks as above stated or as hereafter enlarged,) make said exchange with reference to any less amount of deposited stock. If the exchange is not made the deposited stock will be delivered to holders of Trust Company receipts upon surrender thereof, and (in the case of The American Tobacco Company stock) upon the return of the 1½ per cent. payment aforesaid.

Dated New York, June 8, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES B. DUKE, President.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits $1,700,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, Dudley Olcott, Edward B. Judson, Robert Hoe, William L. Bull, Richard Mortimer, Samuel Thomas, John E. Parsons, John T. Terry, Brayton Ives, D. O. Mills, Fred'k D. Tappen, Bradley Martin, Heber R. Bishop, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren, Haley Fiske, J. Edward Simmons, Norman B. Ream, Albert C. Case, Henry C. Perkins.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company,
New York, June 5, 1901.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of this Company of two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) per share, payable August 1, 1901, to stockholders as registered at the close of the transfer books on July 12, 1901. The transfer books for the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed from three o'clock P. M. on July 12, 1901, until ten o'clock A. M. on August 2, 1901.

Dividend checks will be mailed to Preferred Stockholders whose dividend orders are on file at this office.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer,
59 Cedar Street, New York.

The Washington Water Power Company,
Spokane, Wash., June 4th, 1901.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. was declared, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders, and to holders of Franklin Trust Company's Trust Certificates for the stock of this Company, of record June 20th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M. Transfer books close June 20th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. L. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

Retsof Mining Co.,

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 22d day of June, 1901. The transfer books will close on the 22d day of June, and reopened on the morning of July 2d.

H. D. FULLER, Treas.

New York, June 11th, 1901.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, June 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1st, 1901, and will reopen July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.

WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Columbus, Ohio, June 13, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 21, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1901, and will open July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

Washington, D. C., June 14, 1901.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on June 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 19th, 1901. The transfer books will close on June 19th at 3 P. M., and open July 1st at 10 A. M.

T. E. HARDENBERGH, Ass't Sec'y.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, June 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1901, and will reopen July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.

W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

Philadelphia, June 13, 1901.

Colonial Trust Company, St. Paul Building,

New York, June 11th, 1901.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable July 1st to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th to July 2d.

EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New York, June 6, 1901.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, July 8th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Monday, June 17th, and reopen on Monday, June 24th, 1901.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Proposals.

Dividends.

United Shoe Machinery Company,

A quarterly dividend of 1½ Per Cent. (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred stock, and 2 Per Cent. (50 cents per share) on the Common stock of this Company, has been declared, payable July 15th, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th to July 1st.

GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

Western Union Telegraph Company,
New York, June 12, 1901.
Dividend No. 131.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June instant.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of July 1st next.

M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

The Securities Company,
No. 45 Wall Street.
New York, June 13th, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½% on the capital stock of this company, payable on July 10th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on June 29th, 1901. The transfer books of the company will be closed on June 29th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on July 11th, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.

ANDREW J. MILLER, Secretary.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 8.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, June 11th, 1901.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 8) of ONE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 19th, 1901.

Cheques will be mailed.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

The transfer books of the St. Louis Division First Mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division First 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 21, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due July 1, 1901, and will open July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

Washington, D. C., June 14, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the City and Suburban Homes Company has been called by the Board of Directors of the Company, and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 281 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of voting upon the question of giving the consent of the Stockholders to the execution by this Company of a mortgage of that part of the real property of the Company, located at Nos. 403-409 East 64th Street, and Nos. 402-408 East 65th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GEORGE W. R. FALLON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the H. C. Miner Lithographing Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 342 West 14th St., in the City of New York, on the 1st day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books close on the 21st day of June, 1901, and will open on the 2d day of July, 1901.

THOMAS A. O'BRIEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.
52 Broadway, New York.

The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR
$3,057,125.90
OF
3½% CORPORATE STOCK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Monday the 17th Day of June, 1901,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.
Principal payable November 1, 1948.

$800,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LANDS FOR THE SOUTH THIRD AVENUE APPROACH TO THE BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.

527,125 90 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR REPLENISHING THE FUND FOR STREET AND PARK OPENINGS.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.

$200,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ARMORIES AND SITES THEREFOR.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.

30,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE OVER THE MOTT HAVEN CANAL AT ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JUNE 4TH, 1901.

Proposals.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Much is likely to be heard during the present week of important deals close to consummation in the railway world. In the development of the community of interest idea in the Northwest public attention has been fixed on the negotiations between the great systems, overlooking the very serious phase of the existence of a number of minor independent roads which have been annoying and disturbing factors in the past. Harmonious operations must include these roads or be subject to constant peril. That this is appreciated by the financiers in charge is demonstrated by the arrangements practically concluded for the control of a number of properties which hitherto have been conspicuous in their independence of the larger systems, and which, left out of the fold, can be continual disturbers of the rate situation and destroyers of net earnings.

Notable changes along this line have to do with the future of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Road, the control of which has recently been held by the Canadian Pacific, as whose ally it has been the menace to the entire group of Northwestern American properties. Then there is the Chicago Great Western, whose sturdy independence, under the direction of President Stickney and Vice President Oppenheim, has for years made it wholly impossible to establish anything like a stable pool condition in the Northwest, the controllers of the property refusing to enter into traffic agreements or any of the various devices which are ordinarily helpful to the interests of the bigger properties as against those of the lesser ones. In both Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic and in Chicago Great Western Mr. James J. Hill and the Great Northern contingent appear now as active influential factors. The Great Northern and Canadian Pacific through a pending deal are coming into exceptionally close relationships. The change in relations between Great Northern and Great Western is amply signified by the fact that Mr. Hill himself has just accepted a Directorship in the Great Western Company.

Of similar importance is the deal pending for taking over the Wisconsin Central Road by interests which represent the most important properties touching St. Paul and Chicago. Incidental to this there is likely to be consolidation with the Wisconsin Central of a number of other independent properties, and this combination may include mergers or close affiliation contracts with Père Marquette, the Kanawha and Michigan, and the Hocking Valley.

Some official announcement is expected during the present week. Because of its comparatively small capitalization (there being only $17,500,000 common stock and $12,500,000 preferred stock) the Wisconsin Central transaction is not difficult, with its owners holding large interests in the bigger Western roads. The Wisconsin Central now controls the rate of flour out of the Northwest. Its Chicago entrance gives it such status that if absorbed or "controlled" it can be made an exceptionally profitable property. Its owners are strong enough and have such affiliations as can command liberal terms in any absorption transaction.

In important circles it is now said that there is hardly any other drawback to the rounding out of a complete Northwestern community of interest deal than the acquisition by the bigger properties of these smaller independent roads of the Wisconsin Central type—and Mr. James J. Hill personally is credited with being especially committed to the quick fulfillment of this policy.

In so far as the money market situation is concerned, there is agreement among representative bankers that continuing ease is assured, and that there is nothing in the situation that can in any wise affright. By further reduction in its minimum discount rates the Bank of England has passed judgment upon the situation abroad, that judgment clearly indicating that so far as foreign markets are concerned the fear of tight money is now effectually removed. Regarding Saturday's Bank statement it need only be said that whatever so-called "unfavorable" showing was made was due not to any scarcity of money, but merely to a shifting of accounts incidental to operations by the Tobacco and the St. Louis and San Francisco syndicates, and to payments on account of the Pennsylvania stock increase. Before the present week is out it will be disclosed that most of these loans have been wholly liquidated.

A STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATION

Application is to be made to list the stock of the Consolidated Railway Lighting and Refrigerating Company upon the Stock Exchange. This company controls eleven companies for lighting cars by electricity by power derived direct from the axle, and is operating cars on about forty different roads, including the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Atchison, Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Canadian Pacific, and Grand Trunk. It is also the owner of a successful system for refrigerating cars without the use of ice. It has in its treasury about 130,000 shares of the stock of the Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company, which stock it lately acquired. It also controls the National Safety Third Rail Company, which is a combination of all the practical systems of third rails, and as the company's plant at Derby, Connecticut, is equipped to turn out all kinds of electrical equipments, it should derive a large income from this source.

The Consolidated Equipment Company, the stock of which the Lighting and Refrigerating Company controls, showed a surplus of $609,369.01 for nine months' operation up to April 1, 1901, at which time the purchase of that company's stock was made by the Lighting and Refrigerating Company. Within the last thirty days the company has received large orders both in the lighting and refrigerating business.

While the stock of the Consolidated Lighting and Refrigerating Company has not been dealt in extensively, companies which it controls are not new to the public. The Consolidated Railway Lighting and Refrigerating Company had valuable assets in the shape of investments before its acquisition of the 130,000 shares of stock of the Consolidated Railway, Electric Lighting, and Equipment Company, and by the combination of the two it is said that the company will save over $150,000 yearly in operating expenses.

The companies controlled by this company are the Columbian Electric Car Lighting and Brake Company, American Railway Electric Light Company, European Railway Electric Lighting Company, with twenty-five-year contract with Vickers, Sons & Maxim, the Railway Triplex Ticket Company, Electric Axle Light and Power Company, Lindstrom Brake Company, Railway Electric Refrigerating Company, National Safety Third Rail Company, and European Railway Refrigerating Company.

A misapprehension has existed among some of the stockholders of the Consolidated Equipment Company as to the status of the Consolidated Railway Lighting and Refrigerating Company. The statement of the Treasurer at the annual meeting showed a surplus of $609,369.01, with an outstanding capital of $16,000,000. The figures taken from the books of the Consolidated Railway Lighting and Refrigerating Company show that the company, with an outstanding capital of $12,000,000, controls in cash and quick assets a sum amounting to nearly $1,900,000, of which a little over $1,000,000 is in cash and bills receivable, while the liabilities in current expenses and accounts do not amount to quite $35,000. As the company controls the Consolidated Equipment Company, its $609,369.01 is added as an asset to the $1,900,000 surplus of the Consolidated Railway Lighting and Refrigerating Company, making a total of $2,509,369.01.

The Directors of the company are Isaac L. Rise, Walter Luttgen, Norman Henderson, George W. Knowlton, J. B. Clement, and C. W. Perkins.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO REDEEM.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
OF THE
Memphis Light & Power Co.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Memphis Light and Power Company that in pursuance of the rights of redemption reserved in said bonds and in the mortgage or deed of trust securing the same, the said Memphis Light and Power Company has determined to and will on the first day of July, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, corner of Wall and William Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, redeem each and all of said bonds. All holders of any of the said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time and cause the same to be so presented for redemption accordingly, and upon deposit with the said Atlantic Trust Company of the funds necessary to make such redemption at such time and place by payment of the interest of each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal thereof and four per cent. premium thereon; and in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage or deed of trust interest will cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.

This call for redemption is made by the said Memphis Light and Power Company through the undersigned,

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, June 1st, 1901.

NOTICE TO REDEEM
Second Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds
OF THE
Memphis Light & Power Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Second Mortgage six per cent. gold bonds of the Memphis Light and Power Company that in pursuance of the rights of redemption reserved in said bonds and in the mortgage or deed of trust securing the same, the said Memphis Light and Power Company has determined to and will on the first day of July, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, corner of Wall and William Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, redeem each and all of said bonds. All holders of any of the said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time and cause the same to be so presented for redemption accordingly, and upon deposit with the said Atlantic Trust Company of the funds necessary to make such redemption at such time and place by payment of the interest of each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal thereof and four per cent. premium thereon; and in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage or deed of trust, interest will cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.

This call for redemption is made by the said Memphis Light and Power Company through the undersigned.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, June 1st, 1901.

SINGER MFG. CO.,
J. S. STANTON,
3 BROADWAY.

Copartnership Notices.

The firm of FLOYD & MOORE has this day been dissolved by mutual consent and FREDERIC P. MOORE is authorized to sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM T. FLOYD,
FREDERIC P. MOORE.

New York, June 15th, 1901.

The undersigned, FREDERIC P. MOORE and GEORGE H. MOORE, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of F. P. MOORE & CO., for the transaction of the business of bankers and brokers, and said firm of F. P. MOORE & CO. will continue the business of the firm of FLOYD & MOORE at 71 Broadway, New York City, having taken over all its accounts and assumed all its obligations.

FREDERIC P. MOORE,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
GEORGE H. MOORE.

New York, June 15th, 1901.

DISSOLUTION.
New York, June 14th, 1901.

The partnership heretofore existing between HOWARD A. HAVEN and WRIGHT C. STOUT, under the firm name of HAVEN & STOUT, having been terminated by the death of Wright C. Stout, the surviving partner, Howard A. Haven, will sign in liquidation.

PARTNERSHIP.
New York, June 14th, 1901.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of HAVEN & STOUT for the transaction of business as Bankers and Brokers, with offices at No. 1 Nassau Street, New York.

HOWARD A. HAVEN.
JACOB STOUT.

Proposals.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received until 2 P. M. July 13, 1901, for constructing one 2½-story brick and steel building about 45 by 290 feet, comprising carpenter shop, storehouse, and cartridge case shop; also one 1-story brick building about 45 by 190 feet, comprising annealing and drawing pressrooms. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major Ord. Dept. Comdg.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Stock trust CERTIFICATE NO. D 15056 for two shares preferred stock of Northern Pacific Railway Company. Return to Alic J. Lambert, 645 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

Outgoing Steamships.
TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Edenhall, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		6:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JUNE 18.		
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.		
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, Trinidad, Venezuela, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		
Monterey, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 20.		
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Britannia, Naples		
Coleridge, Brazil, Argentina, &c	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		9:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SARAH B. ANDERSON, plaintiff, against MARY J. B. CANAVOTTO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate and being in the City of New York, and lying in the block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block Five Hundred and Twenty-seven, (527,) in Section Two (2,) and further bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and designated as lot number One Hundred and Forty-eight (148) on a map of twenty lots of ground made by E. W. Bridges, City Surveyor, dated February, 1825, which said map is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and known as map number Fifty-three, (53,) and which said lot is bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Carmine Street, distant seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of Carmine Street with the easterly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly eighty feet; thence easterly twenty-five feet; thence northerly eighty feet to the southerly side of Carmine Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Carmine Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises formerly known as number Forty-two (42) Carmine Street, but now known as number Fifty (50) Carmine Street."

Dated New York, May 24th, 1901.

ERNEST V. B. GETTY, Referee.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is Fifty (50) Carmine Street:

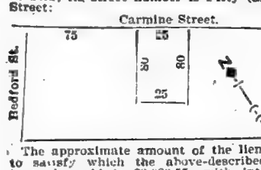

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,433.55, with interest from the 25th day of May, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $394.46, with interest from the 23d day of May, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,199.23 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $30,000, with interest thereon from June 4th, 1899, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, May 4th, 1901.

ERNEST V. B. GETTY, Referee.

my25-2aw3wS&Tu&je15.17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CAROLINE C. BISHOP, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Boston Avenue, distant eighty-seven (87) feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southeasterly side of Boston Avenue and the northeasterly side of Teasdale Place; thence running southeasterly parallel with said northeasterly side of Teasdale Place, and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-three and four one-hundredths (73 4-100) feet; thence running northeasterly on a line drawn at right angles to said northeasterly side of Teasdale Place, nineteen (19) feet; thence running northwesterly parallel with said northeasterly side of Teasdale Place, and part of the way through a party wall, sixty-five and sixty one-hundredths (65 60-100) feet, to the said southeasterly side of Boston Avenue, and thence running southwesterly along the said southeasterly side of Boston Avenue, twenty and forty-one one-hundredths (20 41-100) feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being also known as No. 966 Boston Avenue, New York City, and being part of the premises conveyed to the said George H. Gardner by Joseph Fettretch, referee, by deed bearing date January 10th, 1894.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1901.

CHAS. H. KNOX, Referee.

EDWARD V. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 966 Boston Avenue:

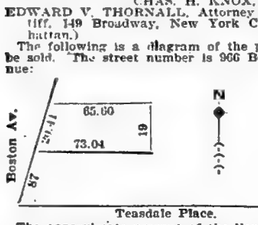

Teasdale Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Nine Thousand Two Hundred Ninety-eight and 13-100 Dollars, with interest from the 23d day of May, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to Four Hundred Three and 28-100 Dollars, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is Two Hundred Ninety-two and 15-100 Dollars and interest.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1901.

CHAS. H. KNOX, Referee.

my27-2aw3wM&F&je17.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SAMUEL H. STONE and others, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Cathedral Parkway, distant two hundred (200) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said Cathedral Parkway and Amsterdam Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue seventy (70) feet eleven (11) inches, thence westerly parallel with said Cathedral Parkway one hundred (100) feet, thence northerly and again parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue seventy (70) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of said Cathedral Parkway, and thence easterly along the said southerly side of said Cathedral Parkway one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 14th, 1901.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold and is known by the street numbers 214, 216, 218 and 220 Cathedral Parkway:

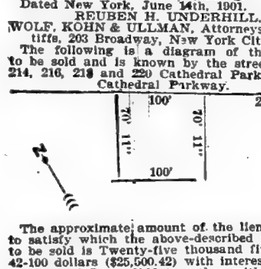

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $42,500.42 with interest from the 7th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three hundred and twelve 10-100 dollars, ($312.10) with interest from the 14th day of June, 1901, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is the sum of Twenty dollars ($20) and interest.

Dated, New York, June 14th, 1901.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

je17-2aw3wM&F&je15.17

Surrogate Notices.

SCHLACHTER, FREDERICK D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK D. SCHLACHTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, Nos. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of April, 1901. FREDERICK HENRY BRETHAUER and MARIA L. SCHLACHTER, Executors. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Executors, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap13-1aw6mM

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901.

ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.

J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

116TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GEORGE P. HERRMANN, plaintiff, against EVA MULLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 8th day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; running thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street ninety feet; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street ninety feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 15, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

CLARENCE E. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 306-310 East 116th Street:

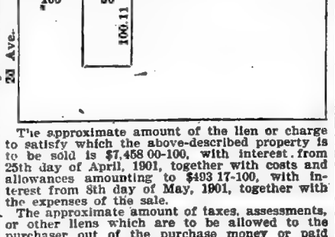

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,458 00-100, with interest from 25th day of April, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $493 17-100, with interest from 8th day of May, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $7,430 39-100, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $42,500, which mortgage is in judgment, with interest thereon from December 8th, 1899.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to the 25th day of June, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 11th, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS Referee.

C. E. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EAST SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARIA LOUISE LEE, plaintiff, against KATE O'CONNELL, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-seventh Street, distant one hundred and eight feet and four inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-seventh Street and the Second Avenue; thence running northerly, parallel with the Second Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line, (16) feet and eight (8) inches; thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue and partly through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet and two inches to the said northerly side of Seventy-seventh Street; and thence westerly, along said northerly side of Seventy-seventh Street, sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Nicholas O'Connell by Charles Wood, as executor of, &c., of Augustus Morgan, deceased, by deed dated April 23d, 1883, and recorded the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1727 of Conveyances, at Page 43.

Dated New York, May 22d, 1901.

MAX ALTMAYER, Referee.

S. V. W. LEE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 311 East Seventy-seventh Street:

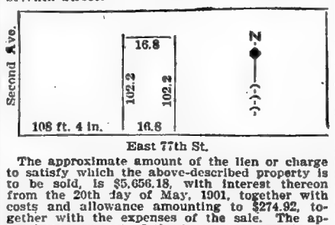

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,656.18, with interest thereon from the 20th day of May, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $274.92, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be paid by the referee, is $9.00 and interest.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1901.

MAX ALTMAYER, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES C. WORTHINGTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY, JAMES J. QUIGLEY, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date on the 20th day of May, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 27th day of May, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building or buildings thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Sixth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Walker Street, distant one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet and one (1) inch eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Walker Street with the easterly side of Elm Street; thence southwardly and parallel with Elm Street, one hundred and one (101) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to Nicholas O'Connell by Charles Wood, as executor of, &c., of Augustus Morgan, deceased, by deed dated April 23d, 1883, and recorded the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1727 of Conveyances, at Page 43.

And also all that other certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building or buildings thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in said Sixth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Walker Street, distant one hundred and one (101) feet and eight (8) inches eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of Walker Street with the easterly side of Elm Street; thence said Elm Street was widened; running thence southwardly at right angles to Walker Street through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet, thence eastwardly, parallel with Walker Street, twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches, thence northwardly and again at right angles to Walker Street, and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly side of Walker Street, and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Walker Street twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 258 Broadway, New York City.

The premises to be sold are numbered 105, 107, and 109 Walker Street and 145, 147 and 149 Centre Street, New York City.

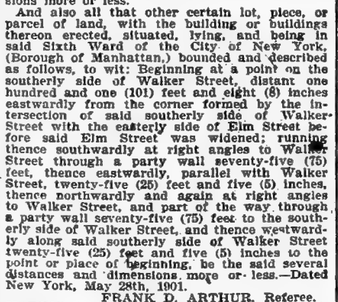

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $132,812.49, with interest thereon from May 20, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $472.62, with interest thereon from May 20, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of liens upon said property for taxes and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $5,458.31 and interest.

Dated New York, May 28th, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

je3-2aw3wM&Th&je25.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber; at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of June, 1901.

IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.

JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

je17-1aw6mM

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains will leave **NEW YORK, FOOT E. 34TH ST.,** week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race days, C. I. J. Club,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M. On Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and every half hour from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves the Beach on week days at 10:30 P. M.; on Sundays, 11:15 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave daily (7:00 A. M., except Sundays,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M., (and 10:20 P. M. except Sundays.)

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1 North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Unique, Peerless, Incomparable!!!

GLEN ISLAND

WILL OPEN Wednesday, JUNE 19.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT and NEWBURGH.—Fast Str. "Ramsdell" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days 9:30 A. M. WEST 129TH ST., Recreation Pier, 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, leave NEWBURGH daily 6:30 P. M., arrive in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.

Fare one way, **50 cts.** Round trip, **75 cts.**

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie. Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) **BY PALACE HUDSON DAY LINE STEAMERS** NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

NEWBURGH LINE—MORNING BOAT week days, *9:30 A. M. Sundays, *9 A. M. Evening boats week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. *7 P. M.

POUGHKEEPSIE LINE—Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. *3 P. M. Sundays, *9 A. M.

KINGSTON LINE—Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. Sundays, *9 A. M.

*Indicates land at Recreation Pier, W. 129TH ST., half hour after leaving Franklin St.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st,) Leave Pier 22, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Read St. General office at New Pier 32. Horatio Hall, General Manager.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Disp'ay.

Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.

Send for booklet excursion tours.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers **ADIRONDACK** or **DEAN RICHMOND** leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

"ONTEORA" or "KAATERSKILL," leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with C. M. & Cairo R. R. at Catskill, and with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against ROBERT AULD and AGNES PERRY, individually and as executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of Robert Auld, deceased, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street distant three hundred and ninety-one feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-seventh (47th) Street and Tenth (10th) Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Tenth (10th) Avenue, part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-sixth (46th) and Forty-seventh (47th) Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Forty-seventh (47th) Street, twenty-seven (27) feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth (10th) Avenue, part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, twenty-seven (27) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1901.

A. WELLES STUMP, Referee.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 434 West Forty-seventh Street, N. Y. City:

49th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,935.00 with interest thereon from May 11th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $437.07, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1901. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,068, and interest.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1901.

A. WELLES STUMP, Referee.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

$13 SHORT $14 DELIGHTFUL TRIPS

of two to five days' duration, are offered by the

Old Dominion Line

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Telephone 1580 Franklin.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., **every week day at 3 P. M.**

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

*Lahn	June 18	Kaiser Wm. Gr.	July 30
Kaiser Wm. Gr., June 25		Kaiserin M. Th.,	Aug. 13
Kaiserin M. Th., July 9		*Lahn	Aug. 20

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 32 North River.

*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

G. Kurfurst, June 20, 9 AM		Fr. der Gr., July 18, 11 AM	
Barbarossa, July 4, 11 AM		G. Kurfurst, July 25, noon	
K. Luise, July 11, 1 PM		†H. H. Meier, Aug. 1, 10 AM	

From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

†To Bremen Direct.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

†H'h'zoll'n, June 22, 11 AM		Werra, July 20, 11 AM	
Werra, June 29, 3 PM		†H'h'zoll'n, Aug. 3, 10 AM	
Aller, July 6, 11 AM		Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM	
†Hohenzollern,		formerly Kaiser Wm. II.	

From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.

OELRICHS & CO., Pier 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER. 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

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TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

A. Victoria, June 20, 10 AM		Deutschland, July 11, noon	
Columbia, June 27, 10 AM		Columbia, July 25, 10 AM	
F. Bismarck, July 4, 10 AM		F. Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM	

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Bulgaria, June 22, 8 AM		Patricia, July 20, 8 AM	
Pennsylvania, June 29, 3 PM		Waldersee, July 27, 2 PM	
Pretoria, July 6, 8 AM		*Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM	
*Phoenicia, July 13, 2:30 PM		Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM	

*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES

to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg July 2, July 4, (from N. Y. June 20,) July 25, and to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 18, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long,) and S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA. All appointments strictly first class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul, June 19, 10 AM		St. Louis, July 17, 10 AM	
St. Louis, June 26, 10 AM		St. Paul, Aug. 7, 10 AM	
St. Paul, July 10, 10 AM		St. Louis, Aug. 14, 10 AM	

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Southwark, June 19, noon Kensington, July 3, noon
*Vaderland, June 26, noon *Zeeland, July 10, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MESABA	June 22, 9:00 A. M.		
MINNEHAHA	June 29, 3:30 P. M.		
MARQUETTE	July 6, 9:00 A. M.		
MINNEAPOLIS	July 13, 3:30 P. M.		
MANITOU	July 20, 9:00 A. M.		

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

SUMMER OCEAN TRIP

To Halifax, N.S., & St. John's, N. F.

Through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.

S. S. SILVIA

Sails June 26th, July 13th, 31st, and Aug. 17th, etc.

Apply to C. T. BOWRING & CO., LTD., 17 STATE ST., NEW YORK

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic, June 19, 8 AM		Cymric, July 10, noon	
Teutonic, June 26, noon		Majestic, July 17, noon	
Germanic, July 3, noon		Oceanic, July 24, noon	

For passage, freight, and general information apply at 9 Broadway. **WHITE STAR LINE,** Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

2d cabin, $35 and up. 3d class, $20 and up. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

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Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Hongkong Maru, June 22		Doric	July 9
China	June 29	Nippon Maru	July 17

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, third floor,
NEW YORK, June 3, 1901.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., excepting Saturdays, when the hearings will be between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers in a college, academy or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; active and full and honorably discharged militiamen, policemen and honorably discharged volunteer firemen, election officers, non-residents and city, State and United States employees; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling, Superintendents, conductors and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, stationary engineers, Grand, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answered in person and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, United States and special jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any pressure or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

CHARLES WELDE,
Commissioner of Jurors,
County of New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Travelers' Guide—

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"BEAUTIFUL BOGOTA"
AND
Hackensack's Healthy Hilltops

(Dry Inland Air. Miles North of Meadows.) CONTAIN HUNDREDS OF REFINED HOMES. Golf Club, Boating, Bathing, and Fishing Convenient.

Thirty minutes to city; ample transportation. Houses and Building Sites at Lowest Easy Terms

North Jersey Title Co., Guarantee.

HACKENSACK LAND COMPANY,

116 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.
1298 Broadway, N. Y. City. Open Evenings.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house; near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; 4 bedrooms and tiled bath room; exposed, sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good verandas; will sell for $3,500; small cash payment; balance about $27.00 per month. Lambert, owner, 99 Nassau St., N. Y., and Nutley, N. J.

NEW MILFORD, New Jersey,

FORTY MINUTES OUT; 36 TRAINS DAILY. HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, BATH, ALL IMPROVEMENTS; OLD SHADE; FIVE LOTS; $3,500; TERMS TO SUIT; TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; ALSO 5 COTTAGES WITH 2 LOTS EACH, $1,200 TO $2,000. ADDRESS W. D. SNOW, ATTORNEY, 47 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY.

8-room house; attic, closets, large hall; 35 minutes City Hall; 94 trains daily; price $1,700. $200 CASH.
BALANCE $15 PER MONTH.
Full particulars
VERNON J. MILLER, Room 906C, 150 Nassau St

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, NORWOOD PARK, MONMOUTH BEACH, ALLENHURST; FURNISHED COTTAGES, ALL SIZES AND PRICES; 15 NEW COTTAGES. R. H. WOODWARD & CO., LONG BRANCH.

$7.50 PAYS FOR BUILDING LOT.
9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; instalments, 50 cents weekly; boating, bathing, fishing. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

South Orange.—Choice Plots and Lots at low prices; easy terms; very accessible to Lackawanna station; 47 trains each way daily; beautiful mountain view from all lots; will build to suit. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO., 181 Broadway, New York.

On the Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J.—House, 14 rooms, all improvements, stables, garden, about half acre; riparian rights; good fishing. Photo, &c., 191 6th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Free and clear, 9 rooms and bath, every improvement; 5 minutes' from station, near Englewood; exchange for 2-story stone, brick, in Brooklyn. Address Owner, Box 190 Times.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

The Luxury of Health.—An $11,000 residence for $9,500; cash $3,900; balance $58 monthly in building loan association; investigate! Owner, Box 146 East Orange.

North of Englewood!—Three desirable modern houses for sale, $4,000, $4,750, $5,000. H. WEATHERBY, Office Englewood, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 116TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

Factory to Rent.—Two-story; 25x100; boiler, engine, shafting; offices furnished; safe; Jersey City Ferry; perfect order. Apply Noxon, 21 Park Row.

To Let—Store, 46 Hudson St., and ten rooms; in good order; restaurant and lodging house. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let—88 Thomas St., first floor and cellar, old established carpenter shop. T. M. Rodman, real estate agent, 146 West 23d St.

A light, high basement on Beekman St., near Nassau; suitable for plumber, barber, stationery, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St.; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Factory or warehouse; five stories; 246-247 South through to Water; 43x100. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DWELLINGS
$75 a Month and Upward.
138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.

Several desirable, well appointed dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths, handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,

253 West 138th St.,
Telephone 647 Harlem.

To Let—133 Waverley Place, 3 floors, 8 rooms, in good order; key at Renner Brothers, 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, real estate agent, 146 West 23d St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A FEW DESIRABLE WELL APPOINTED AND HANDSOMELY DECORATED APARTMENTS.
317-319 WEST 58TH ST.

Steam-heated and hot water supplied.
Rents $40 to $50 per month.
7 rooms and bath.
JANITOR ON PREMISES.

WILHELMINA.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOTEL, RESTAURANT, AND CAFE.
Hotel Service. Lunch. Table d'Hote.
1,919 7th Ave., corner 116th St.
FACING SIX CORNER OPEN PLAZA.

Beautifully situated on Drive; fronting St. Nicholas Av.; near parks and boulevards; 1 corner, 2 side apartments, 1 furnished; newly, superbly decorated; electric lights; all modern improvements; all-night elevator; "L" and trolley connections convenient; moderate rentals; examine before selecting.

THE CYNTHIUS,
Broadway, N. E. Cor. 125th St., elegant apartments of 6, 7, and 8 large light rooms; hall service, electric light, and elevator; steam drier, &c., moderate rents. Agent, on premises.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $40 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Manhattan Av., 443.—Suites of 6 rooms and bath; open plumbing; porcelain tubs, hot water supply; select neighborhood; rents $22 to $24.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath, open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

85th St., 8 West, facing Central Park.—Six outside rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $27-$33.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

July, August.—Outside apartment; 7 large, airy rooms and modern bathroom; fully furnished; third floor; moderate price; references. Philip Richardson, 28 East 9th.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.,
Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

133d St., 2 West.—4 and 5 light rooms; corner flats; hot water supply. Blohm.

Long Island Property to Let.

Centreport, Long Island.—Do you want to buy a fine Summer and Winter home on water front, 6½ acres. Call Benner, 132 Nassau St.

Lawrence Beach, Long Island, Seaside, one hour, 13 rooms, furnished; rent very low. Dawson, Lawrence, L. I.

New Jersey Property to Let.

I have several finely furnished houses to rent at Morristown, Summit, Short Hills, and the Oranges. Edgar A. Pember, 220 Broadway, New York.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

White Mountains, Near Famous Pearl Lake.—Beautiful farm, outbuildings, &c.; 150 acres; good pasture, agricultural and woodland; ideal place for country home or Summer hotel; two miles from depot; telephone, furnace, hot and cold water; ready for occupancy; will be sold cheap. F. M. Aldrich, Lisbon, N. H.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS; TWILIGHT PARK; 2 cottages, 1 10 rooms, 1 7 rooms, fully furnished; sanitary plumbing; piano; two minutes to club house; rent reasonable. M. A. TREMAINE, 187 Carlton Av., Brooklyn Borough.

To Let—By the month, Lake George furnished cottage, accommodating eight, three miles from Caldwell; private dock, boat, icehouse. July, $75.00; August, $80.0; September, $50.00. C. G. Marshall, 33 East 17th St.

To rent for two or three months, six-room furnished house, with hot and cold water, bath; near depot. For terms apply Andrew Carpenter, Monroe, N. Y. Post Office Box 107.

Elberon.—Large cottage, furnished; stabling; improvements; Lincoln, near Ocean Av.; also small cottage annexed. Address Great Bargain, Box 140 Times.

Montclair.—Nine-room cottage, all improvements; rent moderate. 43 Church Street, Montclair, N. J.

Country Board.

KNAPP'S HOTEL, WEST NYACK, N. Y.
Few select boarders; fine, large house; ballroom. Carriage meets all trains free. $1 per day. Capt. KNAPP.

ADIRONDACKS, JAY, ESSEX CO., N. Y.
Quiet village where one can rest, eat, and sleep; mountain scenery; fishing; large rooms; good board; seventeen miles to Lake Placid and Keene Valley; $7 to $10.
(MISS) NELLIE M. DAY.

Silver Stream Farm House.—Good table; plenty shade; beautiful scenery; fine walks, drives, plenty milk, eggs, vegetables; high elevation; games, piano, piazza, near lake; $5 per week; meet boats or trains. Frances Merritt, Box 69, Newburgh, N. Y.

Laurel Lake House, Lee, Mass.—Centre of the Berkshires; opens third season June 1, 1901; hotel overlooks lake; boating, bathing, fishing; new building; modern improvements; 1½ miles to Lee; 2½ to Lenox; references furnished; send for circular. Geo. Boardman, Lee, Mass.

WIGTON HALL,
SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND CO., N. Y.
Fine location; eight minutes' walk from station; first-class accommodations; excellent table; stabling; terms, $6 to $10; transients, $1.50 day. Address J. L. Wigton.

ALTA LAKE HOUSE,
So. Fallsburgh, Sull. Co., N. Y. McCormack Bros., Props. Accommodates 100. Large light rooms. Table all that could be desired. Boating and fishing on lake 300 feet from house. Terms, $6 to $9.

Colonial Mansion, Bellvale, Orange County, N. Y.; good roads; good table; large, shady lawn; free transportation; accommodates 25; terms, $6 and $8; transients accommodated; half mile from lake; foot of mountain. J. W. Benedict.

Hotel du Louvre, Tottenville, S. I., Raritan Bay Beach.—Best accommodations; single or connecting rooms from $7 up weekly. Fishing, bathing. J. L. GARCIA.

On Great Peconic Bay.—Very cool, always healthy; fishing, sailing, excellent bathing, free; only two minutes' walk from the house; plenty fresh eggs, milk, chickens, and vegetables from farm; piano, piazza, large lawn, and shade trees. Capt. N. Hallock, Flanders, L. I.

Otter Lake Hotel, Otter Lake, N. Y.; in midst of Adirondacks; best fishing and hunting; scenery unsurpassed; first-class hotel; now open. For rates and booklet address. J. H. Wilcox, Mgr.

COUNTRY BOARD on Hudson, near Newburgh, for quiet people only; house modern; elevation 450 ft.; 20 miles of river view; accommodation for horses and carriage; further particulars on application. Mrs. J. H. Sillick, Newburgh, N. Y.

Elm Cottage, Littleton, N. H.—Accommodates 15 to 20 Summer boarders; good board, comfortable rooms, fine drives; central location to all points of interest in the White and Franconia Mountains. F. R. Glover, Proprietor.

Arlington House, $5; transients, $1 day, 60 miles from city, three minutes from depot; park and fountain; 15 minutes by trolley to Midway Park; boating, and golf links. Address Box 556 Goshen, N. Y.

MAPLE SHADE FARM.—Shady lawn; piazza; large, pleasant rooms; home comforts; fine roads; good board; $5; children reduction. Adrian Knapp, Stanfordville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Ledgewood House.—One mile from Lake Hopatcong; shady grounds; beautiful walks and drives; good bicycle roads; terms on application. L. Karn, Proprietor, Ledgewood, N. J.

Mount Lina House, (New.)—Large rooms; excellent table; elevation, 1,400 feet on Delaware Range; booklet on application. H. L. Davis, Wurtsboro, Sull. Co., N. Y.

MAPLE DALE.
A pleasant, quiet place on suburban farm; can accommodate a small party; for terms, &c., M. H. COOKINGHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Catskill.—Young couple will take few adult boarders; house neat as a pin; near river village; good table, $6. Address Hall, 622 5th Av., Manhattan.

Englewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York; four minutes from station; modern house; large piazza; excellent table. Mrs. L. Herter.

Arverne, Long Island.—First-class accommodations; table unexcelled; large, airy rooms; station two minutes; references; cottage facing ocean; foot Sea View, Ocean Av. De Neuville.

Windlemere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—All seasons; comfort, conveniences; beautiful scenery; healthful; reasonable rates; references. Address above.

Rayvella Hall, Sullivan County; quiet house; sanitary plumbing; boating, bathing, bowling. Proprietor, 16 West 94th St.

6th Av., 304, North Asbury, N. J.—Delightful accommodations; superior board and service; ocean view; moderate.

Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Farm house, ¾ mile from station; delightful Summer home. Address Mrs. Elihu Hull.

Catskill Mountains.—Queen cottage, Margaretville, N. Y. Good Board. $5.00 to $7.00. Mrs. ALBAHEN, Box 68.

Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Shady grounds, large rooms, well furnished; good table and service; every city convenience; $6 and $7. J. S. Diehl, Prop.

Shawangumk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Elberon.—Fashionable quarter ocean; few Jewish select families accommodated; largest, finest cottage; stabling; references exchanged. Address Refined, Elberon.

At New Rochelle.—Fine rooms, with good accommodations and table service; large grounds; directly on water; boating, bathing. 42 Pelham Road, near Centre Av.

The Barlow Farm, Bruynswick, Ulster County.—Comfortable rooms; excellent board; table supplied from farm; plenty fresh eggs; boating and fishing; terms on application. A. Kniffin.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster County.—Boating, fishing, and driving; free transportation; table unsurpassed; particulars on application. A. W. Deyo.

Brady Homestead, 2½ miles from Liberty on Lock Sheldrake Road. James H. Brady, Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

West Nyack, N. Y.—Few select boarders; fine, large house, strictly first-class, $5 to $7; carriage meets all trains. Mrs. Knapp.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

George Rudolph, auctioneer, will sell to-day, 1:30 P. M., public auction, at No. 308 West 33d Street, Borough of Manhattan, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, made by Emil Gerich to Ernest N. Finck, household furniture and effects. By order of Mortgagee.

George Rudolph, auctioneer, will sell to-day, 1 P. M., public auction, at No. 375 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, by virtue of a chattel mortgage made by Emil Gerich to Ernest N. Finck, fixtures and furniture of restaurant business. By order of Mortgagee.

George Rudolph, auctioneer, will sell to-day, 3:30 P. M., public auction, at No. 228 Willis Avenue, Borough of Bronx, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, made by Emil Gerich to George Ringler & Co., fixtures and furniture of hotel and saloon. By order of Mortgagee.

George Rudolph, auctioneer, will sell to-day, 3:45 P. M., public auction, at No. 228 Willis Avenue, Borough of Bronx, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, made by Emil Gerich and Martha A. E. Gerich to Christian W. Wembacher, piano, bicycles, furniture, and stock. By order of Mortgagee.

John F. Neilson, auctioneer, will sell at public auction one "Estey" Grand Piano, No. 27,911, at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, June 17th, 1901, at No. 97 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 8:30 o'clock, at No. 1,681 1st Av., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon, also two bowling alleys, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

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Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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The Garden Spot of the Atlantic.
Now Open for Guests.

THE HOLLYWOOD ministers to the real comfort and enjoyment of a select clientele. Its guests are domiciled in light, cheerful, perfectly appointed rooms and suites, and have at command the best service that intelligent and liberal management can supply. The structure overlooks a wide and beautiful expanse of lawn and foliage.
A private bathing pavilion for the exclusive use of the Hollywood guests, who are carried to and from the beach by the Hotel 'bus.
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Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey.
THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST.
Opens on June 26th under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.
Address as Above. Sea food a specialty.

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ALLENHURST INN
AND 14 COTTAGES
"FROM LAKE TO OCEAN."
ALLENHURST, N. J.
NOW OPEN
Finest Golf Course in America—Vardon
A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF
OCEAN, LAKE AND WOODLAND
AMERICA'S
GRANDEST OCEAN RESORT.
W. JOHNSON QUINN.

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THE BRANDON HOUSE.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electric lights, bathing, boating, fishing; terms reasonable. Mrs. S. HOOPER.

NEW YORK.

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United States Hotel,
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OPEN FROM
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New York Office, "Victoria Hotel."

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THE FRONTENAC
The Gem of the St. Lawrence River,
AND ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF SUMMER HOTELS,
OPENS JUNE 12TH. CLOSES OCT. 1ST.
Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, it has a delightful, cool, and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements, including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel.
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On Lake Massaweple, Adirondacks.
Opens June 20. Lovely Spot for Summer Outing. Fine Camp Sites and Cottages To Let.
Nine-link Golf course, boating, fishing, hunting, lawn tennis, fine casino for entertainments and dancing.
Through Wagner Palace Car from New York to Childwold. Address CHAS. E. LELAND, N. Y. Office, F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av.

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Large enough to be up-to-date
Small enough to be comfortable and homelike
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Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

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Roscoe, N. Y. JEFFERSON CAMPBELL, Prop.

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By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.
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NOW OPEN. An All-the-
Golf links. Vestibuled trains from N. Y.
Full descriptive literature and information may be obtained of E. R. Jenkins, 3 Park Place, Mondays and Tuesdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 25 Union Square, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 1 P. M. S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D.

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Amusement Hall. 1½ miles Lake Shore. 50 acres forest.

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BALSAM HOUSE White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. E. G. Newkirk, Prop.

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One mile east of Liberty; accommodates 175; elevation, 2,000 feet; every city convenience; well-appointed rooms, all light, some with private bath. Send for booklet.

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ROGERS' ROCK HOTEL.
Open, under new management, June 3 to Oct. 1. Write for booklet. D. W. EASTON, Owner and Prop., Rogers' Rock, Essex County, New York.

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On ocean front; many improvements; golf; accommodates 400. Special Rates for July.
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A Popular and Charming Summer Resort.
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Have been established at 415 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 275 Columbus Ave., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.
For a fine map of "America's Summer Resorts" send a stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

NEW YORK.

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and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads. 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

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BUFFALO, N. Y. Largest in the World. 300 ft. from the Main Entrance to the Exposition. $2 and $2.50 For lodging, breakfast, and eve. dinner. Rooms with bath extra. Send for free maps and folder, telling about our Guaranteed Accommodations.

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Open for inspection June 1. Situated on a plateau, overlooking historic Valley of the Hudson; golf links, baseball, and tennis on hotel grounds. Cuisine and service a special feature. Reached by West Shore, N. Y. Central R. R., and Hudson River Boats. Rates, etc., at 25 Union Square, 3 to 5 P. M. 3 Park Place, 12 to 2:30 P. M. J. W. CRAWFORD, Prop.
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Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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PIANOS $1 PER WEEK.
Sweet toned
WILSON PIANOS
$155.00—1.00 per week.
Pianos delivered on Payment of $5.00.

Pianos Exchanged—Exchange your old piano for a beautiful Richardson or Weigner upright for 1.00 per week.

Important—Second-hand pianos are worthless. They are like any other old machinery—worn out. It is just like throwing money away to buy a second hand piano, when you can secure a high-grade, up-to-date new instrument on such liberal terms.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

WE WILL PLACE
a piano in your house, cartage free, upon receipt of a small cash deposit, balance payable in small monthly instalments; some exceptional bargains. Write us.

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Pianos at all prices and terms to suit. Old pianos exchanged. Rents from $3. List mailed.
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Beautiful Decker upright piano, $100.00. Hardman sacrifice. Upright pianos, $60.00 upward. New uprights, $125.00 cash. Installments, $10.00 down—$5.00 monthly. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., and 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St.

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Over twenty bargains in upright and square pianos, $25 to $150; Steinways, Chickerings, Webers, among them, all in fine condition. Chandler's, 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

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Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

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PIANO, fine, great bargain, $25; cash or instalments. Keane, 1,351 3d Av.

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HIGHLY IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM.
These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Nattal, 744 6th Av.

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First-class opening for combination grocer and meat market; new store; Yonkers Park Station, 10 miles out on Harlem Road; Post Office in connection; good chance for right man; apply afternoons. W. R. Watson, Yonkers Park Station.

An experienced salesman with established trade, and now connected with large wholesale tea and coffee house, would like to meet party with $1,500; we can easily make $100 weekly. Salesman, Box 214 Times.

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Golden opportunity for young man with push and $1,000 capital; established business. Call and investigate. H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Loans for 2, 4, and 6 months on furniture, salaries, notes, storage receipts, &c.; loans of other companies taken up. Anchor Loan Co., 116 Nassau St.; branch, 18 East 120th St.

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Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CREDIT.
Clothing for men, women, and children at lowest CASH PRICES ON CREDIT.
Easy weekly or monthly payments.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGER,

MAY RENEW TUNNEL STRIKE

Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners Say Contracts Are Violated.

Central Federated Union to Investigate the Charges—Accusations Against Tammany Hall.

More trouble has broken out in the rapid transit tunnel, and according to reports at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, there is a strong likelihood of the strike fever breaking out again in the tunnel in a virulent form. Complaints were made regarding other city contracts, and the blame was laid on Tammany Hall and politicians generally.

The subject of the tunnel work came up on a report of James Green, delegate of the Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners' Union, who said the contractors were violating the contract recently entered into all along the line.

"I am sorry to stir up the matter again," he said, "but there seems to be a general disposition on the part of the contractors to disregard the agreement. I can give specific instances. In one section the rock drillers, in accordance with their agreement were taken back at the union wages of $2.75 a day, and put to work as laborers. Latterly the contractors said they could not afford this, and are paying $1.50 a day. Holbrook, Cabot & Daly have employed five non-union men in violation of the agreement, and a week ago the line showed that other contractors are paying as little attention to the agreement."

The Chairman, James Fitzgerald, of the Reliance Labor Club of Marble Workers, said that Green should have brought his complaint first to the Central Federated Union Committee, which conferred with the rapid transit contractors.

Chairman O'Brien of the Central Federated Union Committee said the charges were new to him. He asked that they be submitted to the committee in writing.

"It is too early in the game for the agreement to be violated on either side," he continued. "The delegate should present these charges in a proper manner, and if the contractors refuse to live up to the agreement we will declare it off and the whole trouble may start again worse than ever."

Mr. Green agreed to submit the charges in writing, and Chairman O'Brien said his committee would act on them after they were investigated. Mr. Green also enraged that a firm which had a city contract at Sixty-sixth Street, between Columbus Avenue and Eighth Avenue, was violating the eight-hour law, and he had a further complaint of alleged negligence in the boiler inspection department.

"The fault is not so much with the contractors as with Tammany Hall," said Delegate McConville of the Safety Engineers. "It is not the police, but the Tammany Hall politicians, who are behind these abuses."

Here Delegate McNulty of the Hostlers and Drivers' Protective Union of the Street Cleaning Department made a complaint about 700 street cleaners who had been discharged. He declared that there was no excuse for laying them off, as they were all needed. The statement that the appropriation was not sufficient to pay them he characterized as ridiculous.

A committee, consisting of Delegates O'Brien, Pallas, and Healey, was appointed to investigate Delegate McNulty's complaint.

Delegate Gleason reported that soldiers were doing the work of diggers, and plumbers were doing the work of pipe caulkers at Governors Island. The Secretary was directed to write to the Secretary of War about the matter.

PLUMBERS IN CONVENTION.

Delegates from This State and New England Meet in Brooklyn.

Fifty-four delegates, representing 15,000 journeymen plumbers, gas and steam fitters, and steamfitters' helpers, throughout the New England States and New York State, held morning, afternoon, and night sessions yesterday in Fred Knubel's Assembly Hall, 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. It was their sixth annual convention, and the sessions will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

President John Connolly of Worcester, Mass., presided. Out of thirty-four local associations, twenty-seven were represented. The delegates are also members of the national association, which will hold its next convention at Buffalo the last week in August.

The strike of the plumbers in Boston was indorsed at the afternoon session yesterday, and all of the delegates pledged that their locals would pay any assessment ordered. A committee of five was appointed to confer with a like committee from the Association of Ship Plumbers in reference to an amalgamation of interests.

Another committee was appointed to draft bills for presentation to the various Legislatures providing that all members of the craft in cities of the first and second classes must take out licenses when found eligible for the same by an examining board. Still another committee will confer with the Central Federated Union and the American Federation of Labor in reference to the status of plumbers' helpers.

A fourth committee was appointed to confer with the Amalgamated Plumbers of Manhattan in reference to a community of interests.

REPORT ON MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Delegate Warner Says the Toronto Convention Was Most Successful.

A special report on the strike of the machinists was made at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by George H. Warner, head of the delegates who went from New York to attend the Convention of the International Association in Toronto. He described the convention as "one of the greatest and most successful events ever held by organized labor at any time in any part of the world."

John J. Pallas, delegate of the Pattern Makers' Union, said the pattern makers had struck in a number of shops in sympathy with the machinists. The union, he declared, was ready to order sympathetic strikes when called on by the machinists at any time.

WEDDING GUESTS SHOOT A BOY.

Revolvers Discharged Out the Window to Add to the Festivities.

Leo Fadasker, four years old, of 97 Clay Street, Greenpoint, was shot in the left leg yesterday, and several other children narrowly escaped injury by the reckless discharging of revolvers by two of the guests at a Polish wedding in a house in Clay Street, near Oakland Street. The revolvers were discharged from the windows, evidently with no purpose other than to add their noise to a general celebration.

A number of policemen hurried to the scene, and when they got there the wedding festivities were going on as if nothing had happened. Frank Fersel, twenty-five years old, of 106 Clay Street, was pointed out as the one who had shot the boy and he was arrested. He denied the charge. The other man who had a revolver effected his escape. Dr. Rorke of St. Catharine's Hospital extracted the bullet from the boy's leg.

ALLEGED BIGAMIST ARRAIGNED.

Henry M. Kibbie Said to Have Two Wives—Told Police He Was Single.

Henry M. Kibbie, who was arrested on Saturday night at 54 St. Nicholas Avenue, charged with abandonment and non-support by his wife, Mrs. Theresa Kibbie, was yesterday arraigned in the Harlem Police Court and held in $500 bail for a further examination next Friday.

Kibbie, it is alleged, has two wives. The one on whose complaint he was arrested is a daughter of ex-Police Captain Seibert. Last October she went to the Harlem Police Court and complained to Magistrate Crane that Kibbie, to whom she had been married three years previously, had deserted her at Asbury Park. A summons was issued for Kibbie, but he went to Macon, Ga., where, it is said, he remained until a few days ago. Mrs. Kibbie was informed by relatives in Macon that Kibbie had left for this city, and shortly after his reappearance here he was arrested.

It is said that Kibbie lived at 54 St. Nicholas Avenue with another woman, who claims that she was married to him previous to his marriage to Miss Seibert. When arrested Kibbie told the police that he was a promoter and was single.

BROKER PUTS HIS SON IN JAIL.

Elliot Burris Says the Young Fellow Was Falling Into Evil Ways.

Theodore Burris, whose father says he is twenty years of age, but who asserts that he is twenty-three years old, is locked up in the Queens County Jail on a charge of vagrancy made against him by his father. The latter is Elliott Burris, a broker, whose offices are in the Drexel Building at Wall and Broad Streets.

The father, in making the complaint, said his son has no means of making a living and no visible means of support, and has been living in outbuildings. All this the young man pronounces wrong and preposterous. The prisoner is six feet in height. He claims to have been earning his living in his father's office.

Young Burris's story of his arrest and the events leading up to it is as follows:

"Father and I have been staying at the Sportsman's Park known as Inter-State Park, at Queens. Father had been suffering from rheumatism. I went down to look out for him. For some time we had not been on the best of terms. Last Sunday a young woman came over from Garden City in her automobile. We went out riding together and when I came back father scolded me more than usual. All week he acted more cool to me, but I thought it was simply an aggravation of the distant relations existing for some time.

"Friday father was away for a while; when he returned he had with him a man who proved to be a court officer and who placed me under arrest. I was taken before the magistrate—Connorton his name was—and the charge read to me. I protested, but my father insisted and the magistrate held me. There was no one present but the magistrate, his clerk, the officer, my father, and myself.

"The reason there was a coldness between us was that some time ago I was engaged to marry a young woman down in New England. She was well-to-do and pretty. I broke off the engagement for my own reasons. While there was a prospect of my being married, father could not do enough for me. As soon as the engagement was broken he treated me harshly. I am an only son. Father has asked I would not marry. That, I think, has caused all the trouble."

Elliott Burris, the father, was seen last evening at Sportsman's Park.

"My son was falling into evil ways," he said. "He would not work. If he says he worked in my office, he says what is not true. I wanted him to work for me, and if he would not do that to go to work for some one else and in any business he would like. I gave him every opportunity. Personally he is a good youth, but, like all other idle ones will, he fell into bad company. There was nothing else for me to do but to curb him, and I thought jail life might open his eyes. The story of his having been engaged is news to me. I never heard that he was. What I have done I have done with the advice of counsel."

The elder Burris was one of the organizers of the New York Athletic Club, and from 1869 to 1872 held the championships at 100 and 220 yards, and also at the half-mile distances.

FALL BUYING SEASON RATES.

Merchants' Association Expects to Bring More Buyers Here than Ever.

The Merchants' Association has received information that the Central Passenger Association, which has jurisdiction over the railroads west of Buffalo, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Penn., as far west as the Mississippi River, including the Cities of Chicago and St. Louis, has granted the usual reduced rates for what is known as the Fall buying season.

The dates on which the reduced rate tickets will be sold from the Central West are Aug. 3 to 7 inclusive, and Aug. 24 to 28 inclusive, with a return limit of thirty days from date of sale, the rate of fare being a fare and one-third for the round trip.

The Trunk Line Association, which has jurisdiction over the lines east of Buffalo and Pittsburg to the New England boundary line, had already granted the rates from its territory, so that these reduced rates will be in effect from all the territory extending from the New England boundary line to the Mississippi River and as far south as the line of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

An application for reduced rates has been made to the Southwestern Passenger Bureau, which has jurisdiction over the lines operating in Texas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma. The dates on which reduced rates from Texas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma are asked for are July 18 to 22 inclusive, and Aug. 3 to 7 inclusive. The first set of dates are placed a little earlier, for the reason that trade from the extreme Southwest comes to this city earlier than the trade from the Central West.

The conditions under which the rates have been granted by the trunk lines and the Central Passenger Association are the same as those under which similar concessions have been made at the instance of the Merchants' Association.

ROBED IN STOLEN BLANKETS.

Man Dressed Up in Hotel Property Was Arrested for Theft.

After attiring himself with blankets, pillow slips, sheets, and towels until he bulged out to resemble a prize porker at a county fair, James Howell was rapidly reduced to his normal weight by the searching process at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station yesterday morning.

Howell was seen loitering around the Manhattan Hotel, at Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, early in the day by a guest who recognized him as a hotel sneak thief and ex-convict. The police notified the proprietor, Matteili Sarcerina, who told Detectives Quinlan and McCauley, who were detailed to arrest Howell, that the latter was a man weighing about 130 pounds.

"That's the fellow," said the hotel proprietor to the officers when they went over to the hotel.

The man indicated looked as though he weighed 300 pounds. He was arrested, and when made to disrobe at the police station there were found secreted upon him 15 towels, 14 bed sheets, 6 pillow cases, and 2 big blankets. The prisoner said he had no home. He is thought to have been but recently released from the penitentiary.

THOUGHT STEAMSHIP AFIRE.

Look-Out Misread Signal and the New Yorker Had Trip for Nothing.

The fireboat New Yorker steamed as fast as her propellers could make her go to Quarantine yesterday morning. She had received a message from the Hook to the effect that the German steamship Argenfels, which had just arrived from Calcutta via Algiers, was either on fire or in some other precarious condition.

When the New Yorker arrived off the Quarantine Station she met the Argenfels, and, steaming alongside, called Capt. Wilhelm Tegg, her commander, to the side and asked what the matter was.

"Nothing at all," replied Capt. Tegg, "except that I've got a fine new ship and this is her first trip to New York."

The skipper then assured the firemen that there was absolutely nothing wrong with his ship, after which they turned around and steamed back to their berth at the Battery. When he passed in at the Hook, Capt. Tegg afterward explained, he signaled a business message to the lookout there. In some way, though the day was clear, the observer misread the signal as one of distress, and wired to New York the intelligence that brought the New Yorker out.

The Argenfels is a vessel built at Newcastle-on-Tyne for the Hansa Line. She is one of the new vessels flying the flag of Germany that are to attempt to take from the British the Oriental and South African trade to New York. The line has three vessels for this trade now in commission, and expects to have eventually about eight.

The Argenfels came from Calcutta direct to New York. From here she will take a cargo to Cape Town. She will then make Calcutta and Hamburg, and then her second trip to this port.

Hoboken Excursionist Was Drowned.

James J. Gaynor, thirty-six years old, of 447 Pavonia Avenue, Hoboken, who has been missing since Sunday, June 9, was found drowned yesterday at the foot of Seventh Street, Hoboken. Gaynor was a member of the Thomas McCann Association, which held an excursion to Idlewild on the day he disappeared. He drank freely, and it is believed that on the return he attempted to climb from the side of the boat to the dock, and fell into the river. He leaves a wife and three children.

Excuse our scream, but today is Bunker Hill Day.

Yet our special scream is a scream of delight over this summer's underwear; never before were we satisfied.

Manufacturers have discovered that tropical weather is found as far north of the equator as New York, and have at last provided accordingly.

June underwear and midsummer underwear; every sort of underwear; all linen; all cotton; all silk—combinations of all three.

Underwear that fits.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St,
569 Broadway, cor. Prince,
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

"WIDE-OPEN" SUNDAY AT CONEY ISLAND

Rag-Time Songs Replace "Jerusalem" Played in Waltz Measure.

Liquor Freely Sold in Concert Halls—An "Amusement" with Hospital Annex.

There was a great crowd at Coney Island yesterday, and no throng was ever accorded more liberty than was that which gathered there. The rules recently issued by Deputy Commissioner York were thrown to the winds, and the restrictions of other Sundays cast to the ocean breezes.

The many concert halls gave what the broad-minded proprietors were pleased to call "sacred concerts." And such sacredness! In two of the places there were troupes of colored men and women who indulged in all manner of ragtime songs, and said and did many suggestive things.

Although the edict of Mr. York forbids the sale of liquor on the floors of places where a concert is in progress, liquors were on sale in unlimited quantities. Even the alleged sandwich that usually accompanies the sales was in several instances forgotten, and liquids were served singly and without anything that resembled food.

The dance halls, taking advantage of the recent decision of one of the Supreme Court Judges, changed the tenor of the dance measures and returned to the rendition of the more popular airs. On previous Sundays an air of sacredness had been lent by using "Jerusalem" and "The Holy City" in waltz measure. Yesterday the more boisterous tune of "Mike, Mike, Mike," was the order.

All this was unaccounted for by the police in charge, except for the remark of Acting Inspector James Campbell, who intimated that he was not satisfied with the condition of things, but that "some hidden power was at work."

Early in the afternoon a band of youthful pickpockets was discovered at work in one of the private parks at the West End. The police do not patrol the place, and of this the pickpockets took advantage. One of the lads, Abraham Marquerist, fourteen years old, living at 25 Orchard Street, was taken into custody while in the act of picking the pocket of Mrs. William Skillman of Somerville, N. J. He confessed, when taken to the station house, that he and six other lads of his own age were in the employ of an older man, who is known as "Chicago." The boys had been coached, and delivered the proceeds of their work to him.

The day was a bit cloudy and somewhat chilly for bathing, but at some of the bathing places the crowd was large and seemed to enjoy the dip.

One of the newest attractions in the amusement line has resulted in a number of small accidents, but is still sufficiently novel to attract. It is called "Loop the Loop," and consists of an inclined plane and a vertical circle around which, head down, the passengers are whirled. If the arm or head of a passenger projects over the car while in the circle it will surely come in contact with the ironwork. As a result the accidents have been so frequent that it has been necessary for the management to equip and maintain a sort of private hospital on the grounds. This is a room located at the rear of the place, and is in charge of a physician and a matron. Women riders often faint and have to be carried to the room to be restored. The police have no account of the various accidents because of the fact that an ambulance call is never sent from the place.

The apathy of the police in making arrests is more apparent than ever before. For a time when Deputy York's picked men went on duty at Coney Island they were quite active. That has been changed the action of two of the Sergeants, who abuse them for making too much work and force the officers who make arrests to go to court to press the complaints instead of allowing the conductor of the patrol wagon to appear as in other times. As a result the police will not make an arrest when they can get out of it.

THE NEW POLICE RULES.

Captains Submit Suggestions for Changes in the Regulations.

Police Captains of every precinct from Yonkers to Coney Island have submitted suggestions to Commissioner Murphy for new rules to govern the police force in all boroughs. The suggestions come at the express request of Col. Murphy, who recently appointed a Committee of Inspectors to draft new rules and regulations for the government of the force.

While in many respects the new rules are similar to those now in force, some important changes have been made, particularly in relation to the duties of Sergeants and Roundsmen. Heretofore Sergeants and Roundsmen, working three-handed, have been governed by precinct custom. The new rule keeps Sergeants working three-handed on either patrol, desk, or reserve duty the greater part of the twenty-four hours each day.

The Sergeants' Association held a meeting at the Murray Hill Lyceum on Saturday at which it was decided to request the Commissioner to retain the present system of three-handed duty. It was also decided to ask the Commissioner to change the Sergeants' uniform. They want the rolling collar instead of the standing one. They will also petition the Commissioner to permit them to wear white duck caps during the hot weather.

Under the new rules Police Surgeons will be reinstated in their former rank, holding second place in the force under the Inspectors and above the Captains.

A section of the new rules provides that "doormen shall visit the prison when there are male prisoners at intervals of not more than thirty minutes each and report at the desk in writing the condition and wants of each prisoner." The doormen of the force will petition the Commissioner to change this rule, as they say that often the doorman would be compelled to hire a clerk in order to comply with the rules of the department.

O'Neill's

Great Clearing Sale of

Trimmed Hats.

(Main Floor.)

Closing out the balance of our stock of Trimmed Outing Hats, this season's best styles, all handsomely trimmed.

3.98 Each; worth 7.00

Special Sale of

Garden Hats,

2.48 and **3.48** Each.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's

Another Extraordinary Sale of

Men's Negligee Shirts!

Two thousand dozen came to us from one of the largest and best manufacturers in this country. We bought them far below the market prices and will give you the benefit by placing them on sale at

40 Cents on the Dollar!

LOT NO. 1—Comprises over a thousand dozen in fine Percales, elegant patterns, nicely finished..... **30c.** Each

LOT NO. 2—Consists of seven hundred dozen in fine fancy Madras, Percale and Mercerized, plain and plaited bosoms..... **55c.** Each

LOT NO. 3—Three hundred dozen in white and fancy Madras, plain and plaited, handsomely finished..... **69c.** Each

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

Summer Furnishings!

Sale of Porch Rockers,

With Three Great Bargains.

VARNISHED MAPLE FRAME ROCKERS, slat backs, broad arms, double rattan seats, will stand all kinds of weather, value $4.00 ..... **2.98**

LARGE, HIGH BACK ROCKERS, maple frames, broad arms, reed backs and seats, very strong, and worth $2.75 ..... **1.88**

SMALL PORCH ROCKERS, in green or maple finish, carved tops and slat backs, double splint seats, value $1.00 ..... **69c**

Great Variety of Prairie Grass, Reed and Willow Furniture, in All Colors, at Lowest Prices.

Bamboo Porch Screens, made of outside bamboo, complete with ropes and pulleys, at greatly reduced prices.

4x8.	6x8	8x8
50c.	75c.	95c.

Sale of

Complete Bed Outfits.

Two Special Offers Worthy of Note.

No. 1—Consists of one White Enamelled Bed, one all iron Spring and one fibre mattress, soft top, complete for **8.75**

No. 2—One Full Size White Enamelled Bed, with brass top rails and mounts, straight or bow foot, one all iron spring and one good all hair mattress in one or two parts, choice of best tickings, for **14.98**

Feather Pillows.

Good 3¼ lb. all Feather Pillows, size 22x28, **69c. Each.**

Window Shades & Screens. Screen Doors.

Ready made Window Shades, 3x6, all colors, **25c. Each.**

Window Screens, 25c up.
Screen Doors, all sizes, 98c each.

The "Leonard" Cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Chests.

Our line of these celebrated Refrigerators is larger than any previous season. If you need a refrigerator it will pay you to see the "Leonard." They will preserve ice and food longer than any other make, are handsomely finished in golden oak and complete in every way. The prices are:

Refrigerators, - 8.48 up
Ice Chests, - - 5.98 up

Ice Cream Freezers.

We have the best that is manufactured. It's called the "White Mountain." A full line of sizes from **1.50 Upward.**

Unusual Reductions in Fibre Rugs.

Just the thing for country or seaside houses, choice designs.

6x9	7½x10½	9x12
5.00	7.25	9.00

Great Bargain in Wardrobe Couches.

A special lot made with spring edge and hair top, covered in fancy creton.
Regular values 10.00, **7.98.**

Special Sale of Hammocks!

If you want to buy a Hammock this is your opportunity, for these values cannot be matched anywhere.

Good woven Hammocks, with spreader and pillow, light colors, worth 75c..... 48c

Full size Hammocks, with pillow, spreader and valance, assorted colors, value $1.50..... 98c

Fine fancy Hammocks in new designs, with pillows, spreaders and valances, worth from $2.00 to $3.50, marked for this sale, **1.25, 1.75** and **1.98.**

Lawn Swings.

No country home where there are children is complete without a lawn swing. We have a fine line built very strong and handsomely painted.

Single..... 4.75
Double..... 5.98

Croquet Sets.

A large assortment, all well made and finished, at very low prices.

4-mallet sets..... 49c. to 5.00
8-mallet sets..... 75c. to 8.00

A large stock of GOLF and TENNIS GOODS at exceptionally attractive prices.

Dinner and Toilet Ware.

Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, handsome decorations, gold handles and knobs, soup tureen and large platters, **9.98 set.**

Toilet Sets of nine pieces, beautiful underglaze prints, all large pieces, **2.25 set.**

Awnings, Slip Covers and Window Shades made to Order at Lowest Prices.

LACE CURTAINS cleaned and stored.
FURNITURE reupholstered during the Summer months at moderate prices.

Groceries! It will pay you to send to us for your supplies. We guarantee them to be always fresh and appetizing. You'll find the prices a little lower than other houses ask for the same goods. Send for catalogue.

We deliver all cash purchases, except Bicycles and Sewing Machines, free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

GREAT FURNITURE SALE

We offer the entire balance of our spring stock of HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE,

Consisting of Fine Parlor Suits, Dining Room, Bedroom and Hall Sets and Pieces, in all the new styles and finishes,

At Prices to Insure Immediate Sale

Summer Furnishings.

Complete Assortment of American Grass, Reed, Rattan, and Willow Furniture.

SPECIAL! A number of Manufacturer's Samples in

Brass and Iron Bedsteads

At About ⅓ off Regular Prices.

Cottage Curtains and Draperies.

WINDOW SHADES, (a specialty.)

N. B.—**Carpet Dep't:** Great Clearing Sale of odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, AT REMNANT PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

Sixth Av., 13th and 14th Sts.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CLEARING SALE. SUMMER NOVELTIES.

Green rush, colored oak, rustic "Old Hickory," the enameled woods and other summer delights.

SUMMER RUGS AND CURTAINS.

RED AND GREEN REED.

	Were	Now
Sofas	$15.00	$ 8.00
	to	
Armchairs	$33.25	$25.00
	$ 7.00	$ 5.00
	to	
Hall Settees	$41.00	$30.00
	$16.00	$ 12.00
3 pce. Suites (green)	$65.00	$50.00

Some with cushions in artistic cretonnes and India stuffs.

Also many designs in violet, blue, black, white, yellow, etc. Tables, footstools, small chairs and other odd pieces also now below factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPET CLEANSING

326 7TH. AVE.
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FEATHERED OCEAN WAIFS.

Interesting Specimens in the Zoological Park—A Storm-Buffeted Dove.

A number of instances have been recorded of land birds appearing near vessels far out at sea, and apparently overcome with fatigue, they would perch for several hours in the rigging before proceeding on their journey, or desperate with hunger, would fly fearlessly down to the deck, where food and water is never refused them. Small events like these are welcome breaks in the monotony of a long ocean voyage, but are soon forgotten at the end of the trip.

Two of these ocean waifs have recently been presented to the New York Zoological Park, and are on exhibition in the Bird House. One is a young European Heron, (Ardea cinerea,) the gift of Capt. G. E. Warner of the steamship Glencartney. The bird flew on board his vessel when about 205 miles southwest of Cape Cormorin, the southern extremity of India, but did not appear tired out, although it had probably not rested since leaving the land. A storm must have driven it seaward, as there is no migration route near this locality. The heron's wing was clipped, and it proceeded to make itself entirely at home, and showing a very fierce and aggressive disposition, was confined most of the time in the potato bin, which it defended so vigorously against the inroads of the cook that the latter received several wounds from the bird's beak while attempting to secure the daily ration of potatoes. The bird fell overboard once or twice, but easily kept afloat until picked up by a boat's crew. An abundance of fish scraps kept it in good health, and after its long voyage it arrived at the Park in first-class condition.

The second bird is a European turtle dove, (Turtur turtur,) which was captured not less than 750 miles from the nearest land—Ireland. On May 27 it flew on board the steamship Phoenicia of the Hamburg-American Line, and was cared for and presented to the Park by Capt. Paul Froehlich. It was in an exhausted condition when caught, but quickly recovered, and at present is in beautiful plumage, showing no signs of the buffeting of the storm which it must have undergone.

The turtle dove migrates northward to the British Islands about the first of May, but as this bird was captured on May 17, it was not migrating, but, caught by a gust of wind, was probably blown away from the land. The force of the storm would then drive it mile after mile, allowing it no chance of controlling the direction of its flight, but, from the very velocity, making it easy for the bird to maintain its equilibrium.

Hundreds of birds must perish when left by storms far out at sea, and the infinitely small chance of a vessel or other resting place being in sight, makes a bird which has passed through such an experience and survived, an interesting addition to a collection.

"SCORCHED" TO KEEP PROMISE.

Excuse of Prisoner Who Says He Is Magistrate Cornell's Gardener.

Michael J. Galvin, twenty-nine years old, who says he is Magistrate Cornell's gardener at the latter's country place, at Bayside, L. I., was arrested in Fifth Avenue for scorching on a bicycle last night, by Bicycle Policeman Dobson. He was taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, where he told Sergt. Bell that he had been to Port Chester to see his brother. He said Magistrate Cornell made him promise, before giving him permission to make the visit, that he would take the 7:40 train at Long Island City in returning to Bayside, and he was riding fast in an effort to keep the promise.

He left $5 with the Sergeant to insure his appearance in the Yorkville Police Court this morning, but he lost his train.

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. SAM S. SHUBERT INTRODUCES THE LONDON LAUGHING SUCCESS, The BRIXTON BURGLARY. All Star Company. Mats., 2:30, Wed. & Saturday. Eve'gs 8:30. "Heartily Recommended for that Heated Feeling." COOLEST AND JOLLIEST SPOT IN TOWN. Thursday—Special Matinée, CISSIE LOFTUS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY 3:30 SHANNON'S 22d Regt. BAND 8:30. FREE BAND CONCERTS DAILY. ORCHESTRA IN PALM ROOM. JUNE 22 THE CIRCUS GIRL BY THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO.

Proctor's Diversified Entertainments 15, 25, 50. Comedies, Varieties and Novelties. 5TH Av. Contin's 23D ST. Aft. & Eve. 58th St. Aft. & Eve. 125th St. Aft. & Eve. "Lost 24 Hours" & "To Oblige Benson." Varieties. "All the Comforts of Home." Varieties. "Lost, Strayed or Stolen" & "Violin Maker." Varieties. "Caste" & An Engagement. Varieties. Mats. 15 & 25c. Proctor's Big Stock Co. 150 Artists.

CASINO B'way & 39th St Ev., 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FLORODORA

"PARADISE" Ev'y Eve. 8:15 to 12. On the Combined GARDENS. (Glass Enclosure. Roofs of the (Fully Protected. Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. (Republic Thea's,

Terrace Garden, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Av. Concert To-night at 7 and at 8:15 o'clock. THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. WILLIAMS & WALKER, LOUISE BOUCICAULT, HORACE GOLDIN.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB. RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY. June 15 to July 4. 2:30 P. M. (Rain or Shine).

2D DAY Monday, June 17. The Grass Selling Stakes—5 other races. Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry,) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 12 o'clock and every 20 minutes. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander. ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

Amusements.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Even'gs at 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. TO-NIGHT 185TH PERFORMANCE. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS THE SOLE SURVIVOR of the SEASON'S BIG DRAMATIC TRIUMPHS. CLYDE FITCH'S FANTASTIC COMEDY, CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE. "Another Beau Brummell. Go and see it. Take my word for it, you won't be sorry."—Alan Dale. "A DELICIOUS LAUGHING SUCCESS." "Decided Hit."—Herald. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. LAST 6 NIGHTS. WILLIAM COLLIER In Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy, ON THE QUIET. "Not since the merry 'Trip to Chinatown' has an audience laughed so heartily."—World. Last Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.

St. NICHOLAS GARDEN 66th St. and Columbus Av. Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts. Every evening 8:15. Admission 50 cents. TO-NIGHT, REQUEST PROGRAMME.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors. OPENING MON., JUNE 24th. Seat Sale, Thurs. FRANCIS & Company. THE WILSON In Geo. W. Lederer's STROLLERS.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. New Special Vaudeville Features and THE KING'S CARNIVAL. Phenomenal Bill. TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall and Roof Garden. Daily Mats., 25c. Evgs., 50c. CHARMION, & Best Vaudeville Bill in Town.

JUNE

1901

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chemical	3⅜	Kan. & Michigan	8⅝
Am. Ag. Chem. pf	4	Knick. Ice, Chi.	8
Am. Beet Sugar	2½	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	7½
Am. Car & Foundry	3⅝	Lake Erie & West	1
Am. Car & F. pf.	2½	Manhattan	5⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	3⅝	Met. St. Ry.	3⅝
Am. Express	2⅝	Mexican Central	2⅝
Am. Linseed	1½	Mo., Kan. & T.	1⅛
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	5⅞	Mo. Pacific	5⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	4½	National Biscuit pf.	2
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅝	National Lead	2½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2¾	National Lead pf.	9
Baltimore & Ohio	2	N. J. Central	1
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	1½	N. Y. Central	1½
Buff., Roch. & P.	2	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Can. Southern	2	North American	0½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1½	Pacific Coast	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	5⅜	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	4½
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1	Pennsylvania	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	14⅛	People's Gas	2½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	7	Pere Marquette	13½
Chi. & Northwest.	3	Pere Marquette pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Pullman Co.	2
Chi. Union Traction.	1	Reading	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	2
Colorado Fuel & I.	2⅜	Reading 2d pf.	1⅝
Consolidated Gas.	2½	Rep. Iron & Steel	1⅞
Delaware & Hudson.	1	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1½
Del., Lack. & West.	2½	St. L. & San Fran.	1⅝
Denver & Rio Gr.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2½
Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	3	Southern Pacific	2½
Denver & R. G. pf., ctfs.	4⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Erie	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	10⅛
Erie 1st pf.	1	Twin City R. T.	1⅝
Gas & El., Bergen County	1	Union Bag & Paper.	3½
General Electric	1¼	Union Bag & P. pf.	3½
Glucose Sugar Ref.	4½	Union Pacific	7
Glucose Sug. R. pf.	1	Va., Car Chem.	2
Illinois Central	2	Va., Car. Chem. pf.	3
International Silver.	1	West. Union Tel.	2
Int. Pump pf.	1¾	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf.	2½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1½
Am. Snuff	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2⅞
Am. Tobacco	4½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	Rubber Goods	1½
Cont. Tob.	1½	Rubber Goods pf.	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2⅜
D., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	St. L. Southwest.	1½
Ft. W. & D. C.	1½	St. L. Southw. pf.	1
Homestake	5	Texas Pac. Land tr.	1
Int. Silver pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Iowa Central pf.	2		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	2	Met. W. S. El., Chi., 4s	1⅞
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	1¼	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	3½
Balt. & O. sub. ctfs. 4s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	5½
Can. Southern 2d	1½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	4½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1½	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	2⅞	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	2¼
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s	4½	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	3
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1½	Reading gen. 4s	1
Col. F. & I. 5s	1⅜	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1
Col. & G'ville 1st	1	St. L. & M. 4s	1½
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Det. & Mack. g. 4s	1	St. L. & S. F., N. W. Div. 4s	1½
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	2
Erie 1st con. 7s	1	San. A. & A. P. 4s	1½
Kent. Cent. 4s	2	Union Pac. conv. 4s	4½
		Va. Mid. gen.	1

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1	N. Y. & Q. Co. El. L., H. & P. 5s	1¾
Chi., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	1⅛	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Cons. Gas., Chi., 5s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s	3⅝
Hous. & Texas 1st 5s	1⅛	A.	
Nat. Starch 5s	3	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
		West. Un. R. E. 4½s	1½

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, June 16.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, unchanged; silver in hand, increase, 1,201,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 4,053,000 pesetas.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 15	4,026,942
Same week last year	1,241,311
To date this year	168,492,337
Corresponding date last year	61,966,725
Bonds for the week	$23,604,100
Same week last year	$6,641,700
To date this year	$603,695,270
Corresponding date last year	$276,711,360

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@5; at three months, 3½; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE

MONEY AT VERY LOW RATES

Renewal of Serious Stringency Looked for in the Autumn—Cheaper Money in Paris—Revival in Domestic Securities on Account of Peace Rumor—American Stocks and Bonds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 16.—We have now, with a 3 per cent. bank rate, probably reached the lowest point of the year. Money is much below that figure in the open market, where lending has been done some days at 1⅞ per cent. or less for week to week advances. Discount was also almost 2½ per cent., although brokers struggle to get half a crown more.

These rates, however, do not mean a great deal, because they arise from the recent lavish disbursements of the Government, stagnation of business and speculative demands for accommodation, competition of foreign money in our market, and the closeness with which our joint stock banks are working up to the limits of their resources. With a few exceptions their monthly balance sheets indicate smaller resources in hand than at the end of the year. In many instances the proportion of cash to liabilities on deposits is smaller than a year ago.

How long will money remain cheap with us? The market leaders say perhaps until August, but there can be no certainty on this point, and between now and then there are certain to be spells of comparative dearness owing to treasury operations.

This week a 10 per cent. installment falls due on the new consols, and, allowing for the portion already paid up in full, about 10 per cent. of this will draw some £550,000 in from the market. Then Thursday about £160,000 in renewal Treasury bills will have to be tendered for an odd £588,000 to replace the bills paid off at the end of May. These two Government credit operations will withdraw money from the market and again pinch it somewhat, unless the Treasury immediately disburses again.

No great strain, however, is to be dreaded in connection with the large amount receivable by the Treasury on Tuesday, because it has been paying out so liberally these three weeks back so as to place the market in abundant funds. Thus we shall perhaps rub along toward Autumn, when the consensus of opinion points to a renewal of serious stringency.

It is well for us that money is as little in demand on the Continent as it is here for business purposes; it is still much cheaper in Paris. The open market discount rate there is barely 2 per cent., and I see no probability of its hardening for at least a couple of months to come. Therefore we are not apprehensive of any important withdrawal of French floating capital from our market in consequence of the rapid decline in rates here. Were our Bank and the market to go still lower, the French might take away their capital, but at present they have small inducement to do so.

Our Stock Exchange settlement has passed with great smoothness and no trouble is looked for when the buying in is resumed to-morrow in Northern Pacific shares. Partly because money has been comparatively easy for account purposes, and also owing to the persistent rumors of coming peace—rumors maintained in spite of official denials—something like a revival has occurred in the prices of domestic securities and the Kafir circus is alone sickly in view of official proposals to tax the Transvaal mine profits. Business, however, is as yet no better than it was a week or a month ago. If possible, it is worse, and the grumbling is universal that the public will neither invest nor gamble.

Play of some kind appears active in your railroad shares, but the bellowing mob in Throgmorton Street has disappeared, and the main business done by the British public is realization. I am told that not only do railroad bonds continue to leave us for New York, but that comparatively few shares are now really held here outside those of lines like the Pennsylvania and New York Central and Illinois Central. Recent events have completely terrified our speculators.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 17.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Dominion Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad, and Coal Company—Books close.
Street's West Stable Car Line Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Twenty-third Street Railroad—Annual meeting.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, June 18.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Crucible Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Torrington Company—Books close.
United Traction and Electric Company of Providence—Books close.

Wednesday, June 19.

American Beet Sugar Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Screw Company—Books close.
American Steel Casting Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
First National Gold Mining Company—Special meeting.
Knickerbocker Ice Company, Chicago—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Maryland Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
North American Company—Annual meeting.
Quicksilver Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Swift & Co.—Books close.
Yaryan Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, June 20.

Ashland Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable.
American Car and Foundry Company—Annual meeting.
Colonial Trust Company—Books close.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Company of Philadelphia—Books close.
Fifth Avenue Trust Company, New York—Books close.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania—Books close.
Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Passenger Railway, (Philadelphia)—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
International Steam Pump Company—Books close for dividend on common.
National Enameling and Stamping Company—Books close.
National Tube Company—Books close for dividends on preferred.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on common.
St. Joseph Lead Company—Dividend payable.
United States Shoe Machinery Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad—Special meeting.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Union Ferry Company—Books close.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Books close.

Friday, June 21.

Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Osceola Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, June 22.

Calumet & Hecla Mining Company—Books close.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Books close for dividend on debenture stock.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Commercial Towboat Company—Books close.
Empire Steel and Iron Company—Books close.
George A. Fuller Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia—Special meeting.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 15, 1901.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Range For Year 1901. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 15. Bid.	Closing Saturday, June 15. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended June 15, 4,026,942.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended June 15. First.	Range For Week Ended June 15. High.	Range For Week Ended June 15. Low.	Range For Week Ended June 15. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 15, '01.
99½	89⅝	128½	Apr. 20.	83⅝	Jan. 21.	123⅝	123½	+ ⅜	Amalgamated Copper Co.	$100	$75,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	2	SA	123½	124⅜	120¼	123½	...	87,480
...	...	35	June 13.	26½	May 20.	33½	33⅝	+ 3⅝	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	16,533,000	...	...	...	31	35	30⅞	33⅝	...	3,220
...	...	90	June 13.	81	May 20.	89¾	90¼	+ 4	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,044,900	Apr. 1, '01.	3	SA	86½	90	86	90	...	2,550
23	23	30	June 11.	24⅞	May 10.	...	...	+ 2½	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	...	...	...	30	30	30	30	...	100
...	...	8¼	Apr. 23.	.5	June 4.	5	5½	— ¼	American Bicycle Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	5¼	5¼	5	5	...	700
...	...	35	Apr. 22.	26	June 10.	24	25¼	— 2½	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	26	26	26	26	...	100
25½	12½	35	June 14.	19	June 21.	33⅝	34	+ 3⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '01.	¼	Q	29¾	35	29	33⅞	15½	95,882
72	57⅜	87⅜	June 14.	67	Jan. 18.	87½	87⅝	+ 2½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¾	Q	84⅜	87⅜	84	87½	63½	15,265
37⅝	30	31⅝	June 14.	24	Mar. 8.	31⅜	31¾	+ 3⅜	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '00.	3½	A	27⅛	31⅞	27¼	31⅜	33½	23,670
100	88⅜	91½	Jan. 8.	85	Apr. 10.	89¾	90½	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '01.	3	SA	90	90	96	90	...	240
191	145	205	Apr. 13.	170	Jan. 12.	193	193	— 6	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '01.	3	SA	197	204	197	204	255	1,068
49½	27½	41⅝	Mar. 15.	30	May 9.	35½	36	+ ¼	American Ice Co.	100	22,939,100	May 15, '01.	1	Q	36⅝	36⅝	35¼	35⅝	32½	3,319
78½	60½	77¾	Mar. 22.	67½	Mar. 4.	71½	72½		American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,440,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	71½	72⅜	71½	72	63	1,219
10⅝	6	25	June 11.	6⅝	Jan. 24.	20	21½	+ 4½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	18½	23	18½	21	10⅜	3,675
60	34¼	55⅝	May 21	31	Jan. 24.	48¼	50	+ 6	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	48	54½	48	50	54	4,296
7⅜	3	7⅜	May 22.	4¼	Feb. 4.	7	7¼		American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6¾	7	6¾	7	3	620
31½	18⅞	27⅝	Mar. 13.	22⅞	May 8.	26½	27	— ⅛	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15 '99.	1¾	..	27	27½	27	27⅛	20¼	1,400
56½	34½	69	Apr. 20.	39⅝	May 8.	57½	58¼	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	57¼	59½	56⅜	58	35	14,250
90	85	102	June 14.	98	Feb. 26.	101	101½	+ 1⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 9, '01.	1¾	Q	99	102	99	101	80¼	8,358
...	...	49⅝	June 8.	28	Mar. 18.	45	47	3	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	.....	..	..	48⅝	48⅝	45	45	...	800
...	...	90	June 14.	73	Apr. 17.	88½	88⅝	+ ⅜	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '01.	3	SA	88	90	88	88⅝	...	4,684
149	95¼	153	June 3.	131½	Jan. 18.	144¾	144⅝	+ ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	36,968,000	Apr. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	144	144⅞	140	144⅛	115⅝	135,425
118	107	124	Mar. 7.	117½	Jan. 8.	...	107	+ ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,968,000	Apr. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	121¼	122	121¼	122	114½	200
96½	89	100	Apr. 13.	95	Mar. 8.	99	101	— ½	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	99½	99½	99½	99½	93	175
114⅝	84½	144	June 8.	96	May 9.	138½	139	— 4¼	American Tobacco Co.	50	54,500,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	143	143	138½	138½	80½	57,460
...	...	158½	June 14.	137¼	June 15.	...	...		American Tobacco Co. tr. ctfs.	..	.....	.....	..	..	139¼	139¼	137½	137½	...	400
140	128	149⅝	June 10.	137	Jan. 2.	147	149	+ 4½	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	May 1, '01.	2	Q	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	131	150
22½	21¼	21⅞	Jan. 2.	13¼	Mar. 15.	15½	17	+ ½	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	16	16	16	16	...	100
77	76	76⅞	Jan. 2.	70	Mar. 22.	74⅝	76		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	75	75	74	75	...	750
54½	37⅜	54¼	Apr. 16.	37	May 9.	49⅝	50	+ ⅜	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Apr. 26, '01.	1¼	SA	49	50¼	47	49⅜	39	9,325
45⅝	19⅝	91	June 5.	43¼	Jan. 21.	87⅞	88	+ 1⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	102,000,000	.....	..	..	85¾	89½	84⅝	87⅞	24½	128,900
89⅜	58½	108	May 3.	70	May 9.	104⅝	104⅞	+ 2¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '01.	2½	SA	103⅜	104⅞	101	104⅜	70	46,570
80¼	55¼	114½	May 3.	81⅜	Jan. 4.	110¼	110½	+ 2	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	45,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	107¼	112⅜	106¼	110¼	74⅜	35,250
90	72⅜	97	June 5.	88⅜	Feb. 28.	95	95½	— 1½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	50,227,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	95⅜	96⅜	94⅝	96	76⅜	8,250
88⅞	47⅜	86⅛	Apr. 22.	65⅜	May 9.	81½	81⅝	+ 1½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	80⅝	82⅜	79⅞	81½	67½	66,010
16⅜	6½	14⅝	Mar. 19.	8⅝	Jan. 19.	...	...	+ ⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	8	180
85	52	90	June 14.	77	Mar. 19.	89	92	+ 2	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '01.	2	..	89¼	90	89	90	60	400
125	96⅝	125	Jan. 9.	116	Mar. 1.	123½	125	+ ½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '01.	3	SA	123	124	123	123½	...	800
61¼	47⅝	78⅛	Apr. 19.	54⅛	Jan. 4.	70	72	+ 2	Canada Southern.	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '01.	1	SA	70¼	72	70¼	72	61	600
99⅝	84⅝	117½	May 7.	87	May 9.	104¼	105	— ⅝	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	SA	105	105¼	104¼	104⅝	91⅜	4,000
164	115	164	May 13.	145⅜	Jan. 4.	160	161	+ 1	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,251,900	May 1, '01.	1¾	Q	161	161	161	161	120¼	300
43⅞	24	53⅜	May 3.	29	May 9.	49⅝	50¼	+ ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,533,400	Nov. 26, '00.	1	..	49¼	50¼	48⅝	50¼	25⅜	12,550
42	31	50¼	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	46	47½	45½	46½	...	9,400
76½	68½	82¼	Apr. 30.	72¾	Jan. 4.	81½	81⅞	+ 1½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 10, '01.	2	SA	80¼	82	80¼	81½	...	3,700
...	...	197	June 11.	189½	May 15.	190½	197	— ½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy tr. ctfs.	..	105,208,700	June 15, '01.	2	..	196⅝	197	196¼	196½	124½	3,570
31	27⅜	28⅝	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 3.	28¼	28¾	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	21,815,500	.....	..	..	23⅝	24¼	23	23½	10½	15,500
82	65⅛	82¾	Feb. 5.	73	May 10.	82½	84¼		Chicago, Great Western pf. A.	100	11,913,200	Jan. 31, '01.	2½	SA	83	85	83	83¼	74½	7,100
45	30	56	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 3.	53	54	+ 5¾	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	7,489,100	.....	..	..	48⅝	54	48⅝	53⅜	35¼	9,250
94⅜	81	94⅜	Mar. 25.	81⅜	Jan. 17.	92	94½	+ 1	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	21,820,500	Jan. 15, '01.	3	SA	92¾	94½	92¾	93⅞	85¼	1,010
38	14	46¼	June 4.	23	Jan. 21.	36	36½	+ ..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,800,000	.....	..	..	36½	39¼	37¾	38	30½	11,080

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 15, 1901.—Continued.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Range For Year 1901. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 15. Bid.	Closing Saturday, June 15. Ask.	Net Change From Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Data.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Pe-riod.	Week Ended June 15. Range. First.	Week Ended June 15. Range. High.	Week Ended June 15. Range. Low.	Week Ended June 15. Range. Last.	Sales for Year 1901. Shares.	Sales Week Ended June 15, '01. Shares.
64	45½	75⅝	Apr. 2.	38⅜	Jan. 21.	73½	74	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 25, '01.	2	SA	73	74	73	73⅝	49	1,300
148¾	106¾	153	May 6.	124	May 9.	130⅝	131	+14¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	50,225,200	Apr. 25, '01.	4	SA	130¼	131⅝	130¼	130⅝	112¼	265,978
183	126½	200	May 3.	175	May 9.	186	186¾	+ 7	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	6,338,400	Apr. 25, '01.	4	SA	175	186	175	186	171	5,762
172⅝	150¼	215	May 1.	168½	Jan. 21.	207½	208	+ 3	Chicago & Northwestern	100	39,116,250	Jan. 7, '01.	3	SA	196	206	196	206	236½	6,000
220	193¾	248	Apr. 11.	207	Mar. 1.	....	....	....	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,542,600	Apr. 5, '01.	1¾	Q	212	225	212	225	....	1,100
122½	102	176¼	June 5.	116⅝	Jan. 4.	170	170⅜	+ 1¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	69,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¼	Q	169¾	171	164½	170¾	104½	17,420
175	172	201	Apr. 11.	190	Mar. 29.	194	198	....	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,944,580	Feb. 28, '01.	2½	SA	183	183	183	183	....	10
14⅞	8¼	31	Apr. 16.	10¼	Jan. 19.	22⅞	23¼	— ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	15,000,000	....	..	..	22¾	23¾	22¾	23	11	6,235
39⅜	26½	51¼	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	43	43½	— 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	....	..	..	44	45⅜	43	43	34	4,980
....	....	20⅝	May 23.	12	Jan. 17.	19½	20	+ 1	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	18¾	20¼	18	20	....	3,000
76	55	90	Apr. 19.	72½	May 15.	86½	87	+ 1¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	25,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1¾	QA	85	87	84	86¾	171½	3,700
36¼	29¼	133	June 15.	41¾	Jan. 21.	130	130¼	+29½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	17,000,000	....	..	..	101¾	133	99½	130⅞	208¾	50,559
8¾	5	18	Apr. 29.	6⅝	Jan. 21.	15½	16	+ ½	Colorado Southern	100	39,995,800	....	..	..	15¾	16¾	14⅝	15⅞	4	12,500
47⅞	36	56⅜	Apr. 29.	40	Jan. 31.	51⅝	52¼	— ⅝	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	3	A	51⅝	53⅝	51⅞	51⅞	43	1,250
30¾	14	29⅝	Apr. 29.	10¼	Jan. 29.	22	23¼	— ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	....	..	..	22	23	22	23¼	15¾	1,100
21	14½	24⅝	June 11.	14	Jan. 18.	22½	23¼	— ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	14,822,000	....	..	..	20	24	20	23½	14	11,520
201	164	238	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	222½	223½	+ 2½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,830,700	June 15, '01.	2	Q	221	224	218½	223½	182	12,250
40¾	21¾	71¼	June 6.	33⅜	Jan. 4.	68⅝	68⅞	— 1¾	Continental Tobacco Co.	100	48,848,000	....	..	..	68⅜	70⅝	66¾	69	23⅝	87,250
....	....	68⅝	June 14.	68⅛	June 14.	....	....	....	Continental Tobacco Co., tr. ctfs.	....	....	....	..	..	67⅞	68	67¾	68	....	900
96	70	124	June 10.	93⅛	Jan. 2.	119¼	120	— ⅝	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,866,200	Apr. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	122⅝	124	120	120	78	8,250
134½	106½	185¼	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	167½	168	+ 1	Delaware & Hudson	100	35,000,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	166	168	165½	168	111¼	1,400
194⅞	171½	244	May 29.	183¼	Jan. 3.	238	238½	+ 2¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	28,200,000	Apr. 20, '01.	1¾	Q	234	235½	234	234½	179½	2,575
87½	16½	53¼	May 6.	29½	Jan. 21.	52⅜	53	+ ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	100	23,000,000	....	..	..	51¾	53⅝	51¾	53	17¼	13,300
87½	64½	103¼	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	102¼	102⅜	+ 3	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	23,950,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	SA	99	103⅞	98	102⅞	67	45,490
....	....	96¾	June 14.	92	May 23.	....	....	+ 4⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf., ctfs.	....	....	....	..	..	97	99¾	97	99	....	4,000
21⅜	12	45	June 5.	18	Jan. 30.	37	38⅜	— 1½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,288,100	....	..	..	35½	40	35	38	....	4,400
96½	89	92	May 1.	80⅝	Mar. 29.	....	....	+ ⅝	Detroit City Gas Co.	100	1,825,000	May 15, '01.	3½	SA	89	89¾	89	89¾	84½	1,000
6¼	4	12¾	June 5.	4½	Feb. 6.	....	....	....	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	4	1,110
17½	12	22	June 5.	13⅝	Jan. 8.	....	....	— 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	20¾	20⅝	19½	19⅝	..	1,200
27¼	10½	45¾	June 4.	24½	May 9.	44⅛	44¾	+ 1⅛	Erie	100	112,347,400	....	..	..	43	44⅞	41⅞	44¼	11¼	173,400
85½	30⅜	72¼	Apr. 30.	33⅝	Jan. 21.	70⅝	71	+ 1	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,882,850	....	..	..	70	71⅝	69⅞	71	35½	12,230
43¼	15	61	Mar. 21.	39¼	Jan. 4.	59⅝	57⅝	+ ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	30,459,000	....	..	..	55½	58	55½	57⅝	18¾	4,700
54⅜	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	57	58	— ¾	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	57	58	57	58	46	550
94½	74	95	Apr. 11.	81	Jan. 4.	88	94	....	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	7,294,000	Apr. 18, '01.	2½	SA	92	92	92	92	26	20
20	14½	36	Apr. 29.	17	Jan. 18.	....	....	— 1¼	Fort Worth & Denver City	100	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	39½	39	39	39	16	1,112
31	24	101	June 14.	72	Jan. 2.	....	....	+ 4	Gas & Electric of Bergen County	100	2,600,000	....	..	..	97	101	97	101	71⅜	2,200
200	120	230	June 4.	183½	Jan. 10.	246½	248	+ 1¼	General Electric Co.	100	22,068,300	Apr. 15, '01.	2	Q	240	248½	244⅜	248	131½	3,775
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 18.	62	62¾	+ 4½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,300	June 1, '01.	1¼	Q	57½	65	57½	62	48¾	12,622
108	92	106	May 2.	93¾	Mar. 4.	103	104	+ 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,638,300	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	102¼	105	102	103	....	1,430
191½	144¾	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	185	186	+ ⅝	Great Northern pf.	100	99,431,625	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	186	186	185⅝	186¼	190½	3,300
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40½	May 9.	54½	55	+ ⅝	Hocking Valley	100	10,388,600	....	..	..	54⅝	55	53½	55	34½	5,057
74⅝	58	80	May 2.	67¾	Jan. 21.	77⅝	78	+ ½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	18,991,700	Jan. 16, '01.	3	SA	77⅝	78	77	78	66	1,050
79½	65	100	Apr. 16.	75	Jan. 8.	98	....	— 5	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,000,000	May 25, '01.	50c	M	95	95	95	95	73	161
138	110	140¼	May 1.	124	May 9.	144⅜	145	+ 2	Illinois Central	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	3	SA	142⅜	145	142	145	112	5,520
28½	14½	28	Mar. 2.	18½	May 10.	23½	23⅝	— ½	Inetrnational Paper Co.	100	17,442,000	July 1, '98.	1	..	23	24½	22	23½	22⅜	2,708
73	58	81	Mar. 25.	60	Jan. 21.	77¼	77⅜	+ ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,530,700	Apr. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	73⅝	75⅞	77¼	77¼	64⅜	2,400
55⅜	24	100½	May 31.	54⅛	Jan. 2.	96⅞	97	+ ⅛	International Power Co.	100	4,400,000	....	..	..	97⅛	98	96½	97½	28⅝	6,800
10½	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5¼	Feb. 7.	7½	8	+ 1	International Silver Co.	100	10,600,000	....	..	..	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	4	2,400
....	....	39⅜	Mar. 29.	32½	June 15.	33⅞	35¼	— 1½	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,111,500	Apr. 2, '00.	1¾	..	32½	32½	32½	32½	....	100
29⅝	28	42	Apr. 16.	24⅛	Jan. 29.	40	41	— ⅛	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,382,508	....	..	..	40¾	41	40	40	....	2,210
77⅞	76	84	Mar. 26.	74	Jan. 25.	82	83	+ 1⅜	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,820,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	81¾	82¾	81½	82½	....	1,025
27⅞	11⅞	35⅜	June 7.	21	Jan. 21.	36⅝	37	— ⅝	Iowa Central	100	8,512,900	....	..	..	37	37	35½	36⅛	18	6,540
58	39	67⅞	June 7.	48	Jan. 21.	64¼	65	— 2	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,000	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	65	66	64	64	49	1,750
25	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 3.	....	....	+ 8⅝	Kanawha & Michigan	100	3,000,000	....	..	..	30¼	41	30½	39	....	4,800
17½	17	25	Apr. 30.	13½	Jan. 4.	21	21¼	....	Kansas City Southern	100	29,993,500	....	..	..	21	21¼	21	21¼	....	300
43⅞	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	44	44⅞	....	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	....	..	..	43¼	44⅞	43¼	44	....	1,150
6	3½	10½	Feb. 13.	5⅜	Jan. 3.	9	10	....	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,000,400	....	..	..	9	9	9	9	....	100
40	10	28½	June 14.	12	Jan. 8.	27	28	+ 8	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '00.	1	..	22	23½	22	22	....	1,200
66	50	62½	June 14.	50½	Apr. 26.	58	62½	+ 7½	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,600	Jan. 2, '01.	3	SA	59½	63⅝	59½	62½	57½	1,295
80	65	87	Apr. 11.	70	Jan. 18.	85	85½	....	Laclede Gas Co.	100	8,500,000	June 15, '01.	2½	SA	85½	85½	85½	85½	74	200
52	20¼	63⅝	Apr. 19.	38⅜	Jan. 21.	60	61	+ 1	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	....	..	..	60	62	60	60	23½	200
115	83½	130	Mar. 29.	109⅛	Jan. 4.	125	125	....	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2	SA	124	124	124	124	96½	110
230	206	*235	Feb. 18.	*230	Apr. 11.	230	240	....	Lake Shore	100	49,488,500	Jan. 28, '01.	2½	SA	235	235	235	235	212½	52
89¼	68⅜	111⅜	June 14.	76	May 9.	110½	110⅞	+ ⅝	Louisville & Nashville	100	55,000,000	Feb. 11, '01.	2½	SA	109¼	111⅝	108⅜	110⅝	74	80,900
117	84	131⅜	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	123¼	123½	+ 5⅞	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	Q	118¼	124⅜	117⅝	123¼	88	101,100
182	143⅜	176½	Apr. 22.	150	May 9.	175½	175½	+ 3⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,080	Apr. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	172½	175½	170	175½	152⅜	30,800
37½	24½	37	June 6.	27	Jan. 9.	35½	36½	— 1½	Met. West Side El. of Chicago	100	7,498,700	....	..	..	36⅜	36⅝	35¼	35½	30½	784
84½	76	92	June 5.	78½	Jan. 15.	91	95	....	Met. West Side El. of Chicago pf.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 28, '01.	1½	SA	92	92	92	92	....	186
17⅜	10¼	20	May 2.	12¾	Jan. 21.	28⅝	29	+ 2⅝	Mexican Central	100	30,000,000	....	..	..	26¼	28⅝	26¼	28¼	12½	32,200
5	2⅝	15	Apr. 16.	3⅝	Jan. 18.	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜	Mexican National certificates	100	33,350,000	....	..	..	11	12⅜	10⅞	11⅜	3½	13,700
71½	45½	100	May 31.	67⅜	Jan. 19.	96⅛	96½	— ⅞	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2	SA	97½	98¾	93	97½	53½	5,000
104¼	87½	114½	Mar. 21.	101⅜	Jan. 7.	113	....	— ⅞	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	SA	113	113	113	113	90	200
27	14	25⅝	May 7.	15	May 9.	21	23	— 2⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	....	..	..	22⅜	24	21	21	....	300
60	47	63	May 7.	49	Apr. 9.	50	60½	+ ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	....	..	..	56½	60½	59¼	60¾	....	500
17½	9	35⅛	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 21.	32½	32¼	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,230,300	....	..	..	30½	32¼	30	32½	10¾	14,530
47½	25¾	68⅜	Apr. 19.	27	May 9.	64⅛	65	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	....	..	..	63¼	65	63	65	31⅝	12,850
72½	38⅝	124½	June 14.	60	Jan. 4.	122⅝	125	+ 2⅝	Missouri Pacific	100	50,432,150	July 1, '98.	1	..	119	124½	118	122⅝	49½	175,700
....	....	88	Apr. 13.	78	May 9.	80	82½	— ⅝	Mobile & Ohio J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.	....	....	....	..	..	82	82½	82	82¼	....	300
50	43	*70	June 11.	*70	Jan. 11.	....	....	....	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	70	70	70	70	....	*28
40¼	27⅜	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	45¼	45½	....	National Biscuit Co.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	45	45⅝	45	45⅜	28⅜	1,225
96	79½	102⅜	June 13.	92	Jan. 2.	101	103	+ 2⅜	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,000,000	May 31 '01.	1¾	Q	101	102⅜	101	102⅜	80	900
28¼	15⅞	25½	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	23½	23⅝	+ 2½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	21	25½	20⅜	23½	18½	41,440
106½	83	93⅞	June 13.	81	May 16.	92½	93⅝	+ 9	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	83	93⅝	83	93	96	4,145
46	32½	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	44	45	+ ½	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	QA	44½	45	44½	44½	....	900
91¼	69	84	Mar. 21.	72½	Jan. 3.	77	78	+ ⅞	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¾	QA	77⅞	78	77¼	78	....	1,100
145⅜	125⅝	170	May 2.	135⅝	Jan. 21.	157⅛	157⅜	+ 1½	New York Central	100	115,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¼	Q	155⅜	158¼	154	157½	128⅜	27,550
24½	11	39	Apr. 19.	16	May 9.	....	....	....	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	....	..	..	33	33	33	33	11½	200
68¼	29	79	Apr. 19.	47	Mar. 1.	....	....	— 1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,068,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	68	68	67½	67½	31	300
215¼	210	215¼	May 23.	210	Feb. 14.	212	213⅜	....	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	93,707,100	Mar. 30, '01.	2	Q	214	215	214	215	....	60
52½	18¼	40⅛	May 1.	24	May 9.	37⅝	38	+ ½	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,600	....	..	..	37⅝	38¼	36½	37⅝	19⅜	60,450
45⅜	22⅜	57⅜	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	54½	54½	½	Norfolk & Western	100	66,000,000	....	..	..	53½	54½	52⅝	54½	32⅞	6,725
83	67	90½	June 13.	82	Feb. 15.	89½	90½	+ 1	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '01.	2	SA	89	90¼	89	90	78	900
22⅜	13⅜	26	June 13.	73½	Feb. 15.	96⅜	97	+ 6½	North American	100	11,898,700	....	..	..	89	92	89	97	..	7,745
91½	67	113⅛	May 7.	84¼	Jan. 21.	....	....	+ ⅛	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	June 5, '01.	1	Q	96¼	98¼	98	98½	73	710
62	46	70	June 14.	52	Feb. 1.	70	72	+ 2¼	Pacific Coast	100	8,800,000	May 1, '01.	1	Q	68	70	68	70	50	1,000
69½	57	75	June 13.	63	Jan. 8.	74½	75	+ 4¼	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,814,400	May 1, '01.	1	Q	70	75	70	75	59	1,500
57	25⅝	47¼	Jan. 29.	30½	May 9.	42	43	....	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '00.	1½	..	42¾	44¼	42	43	26	4,500
149¼	124⅜	161⅛	Apr. 22.	137½	May 9.	153⅜	153½	+ 3	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	151,700,000	May 31 '01.	2½	SA	150¼	153½	149	153½	128	261,377
....	....	11¼	Apr. 30.	6⅝	May 15.	....	....	— ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad rights.	....	....	....	..	..	9⅝	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	....	101,005
111½	81½	119¼	Apr. 30.	93⅜	Jan. 2.	117⅞	118	+ 2¼	People's Gas, Chicago	100	28,668,800	May 25, '01.	1½	Q	113¾	118⅜	113½	118	98	63,822
18	5	35	Mar. 22.	14⅞	Jan. 22.	29	30	— ⅝	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	31	31	30	30	....	300
35	20	70	June 15.	33¾	Jan. 9.	69	70	+13½	Père Marquette	100	14,145,500	....	..	..	53	70	53	70	23½	1,700
73½	54½	79	Jan. 28.	72	Jan. 2.	84	....	+ 1	Père Marquette pf.	100	10,512,200	Feb. 1, '01.	4	..	79	79	79	79	....	110
80½	49⅝	80	June 7.	57	Jan. 30.	78	79½	— ½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,547,000	....	..	..	77	79½	77	79½	56	1,700
94	78	105	May 7.	88	Jan. 4.	100	102	— 1¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,640,200	Jan. 15, '01.	2	SA	101	101	99¾	99¾	82½	262
58¾	32½	52	Jan. 2.	30	Mar. 7.	44⅝	45½	— ⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 29, '01.	1	Q	45	45½	44	44⅝	44⅞	7,230
89¼	70⅝	80	Apr. 29.	72½	Mar. 5.	85⅝	86¼	— ⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 22, '01.	1¾	Q	85¾	86⅞	85½	86	75	1,965
204	176	217	Apr. 1.	193½	Jan. 21.	209	211	+ 2	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	May 15, '01.	2	Q	206½	210⅝	206½	210	181½	680
2½	1½	5¼	May 31.	1¼	Apr. 22.	4	4½	— ½	Quicksilver	100	5,708,700	....	..	..	4¼	4½	4	4	....	1,100
10⅜	7⅜	12¾	May 28.	7	Mar. 20.	9½	11	+ ½	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 10, '01.	½	..	10	10½	9½	10½	....	400
28	15	48½	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	47⅝	47⅞	+ 1⅝	Reading	50	69,900,000	....	..	..	45⅝	48	44½	47⅞	16⅝	69,100
71⅞	49	80½	June 3.	65	May 9.	80	80¼	+ 2	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, '01.	2	SA	78½	80⅜	77½	80	56	56,990
39½	23⅝	59½	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	57¼	57½	+ 1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	....	..	..	55½	57⅝	54½	57⅜	27½	24,330
27½	9¾	22½	Apr. 2.	12⅞	Jan. 22.	20½	20¾	+ 1⅝	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,101,000	....	..	..	19	21¾	19	20½	10⅝	33,375
70⅝	49	82	Apr. 1.	55¼	Jan. 21.	74⅜	75	+ ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	29,506,500	Apr. 1, '01.	1⅝	Q	75¼	77	74½	75	54½	11,865
95½	80	107	Mar. 29.	93	Feb. 16.	108	110	+ 1½	Rio Grande Western pf.	100	7,500,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	105	107	105	107	88½	700
....	....	38¼	May 2.	28	May 9.	31	32	— 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	15,140,800	Apr. 15, '01.	1	Q	33¾	33¾	31	31	....	2,880
....	....	90	May 2.	78½	June 15.	78½	79½	— 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	7,624,400	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	79	79	78½	78½	....	215
8⅞	5	15¼	June 8.	7⅝	Jan. 21.	14	15	....	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,000,000	....	..	..	14¼	15	14¼	14⅝	4⅝	700
64½	38¼	78	June 8.	58	Jan. 29.	75	77	— ¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	SA	77	77¼	76	77⅝	....	1,250
21½	11⅜	36	June 5.	20	Jan. 4.	32	33¼	— 2⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	....	..	..	33¼	33½	32¼	32½	....	800
24½	8⅝	50½	Apr. 30.	21½	Jan. 4.	47¼	47½	+ 1⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,700	....	..	..	46¾	47⅞	45	47⅜	9⅜	6,375
78½	61	88	Mar. 12.	78½	Jan. 2.	84½	86½	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 2 '01.	2	SA	88	88	88	88	70	100
53	31½	74⅜	June 13.	53½	Jan. 4.	73⅜	74	+ 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,535,700	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	71	74⅜	70⅜	74	53¼	9,000
18½	8⅜	39½	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	35¼	35¾	— 1½	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,530,000	....	..	..	35⅜	36	35	35	10½	5,100
45½	21⅞	71	June 10.	41½	Jan. 3.	69	69½	— 1	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	70¾	71	68½	69	23	8,650
29	17½	41½	Apr. 2.	19½	Feb. 5.	38	38½	+ ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	....	..	..	37	39	36¾	38	22	2,000
71	59¼	86	Apr. 2.	65½	Jan. 22.	82	84	— ⅝	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	83	83	81	83	62¼	900
43⅜	30⅝	63⅜	June 5.	29	May 9.	60¾	....	+ 2⅝	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	....	..	..	58	61⅝	56¾	60⅞	31	298,900
23⅞	10⅞	33⅜	June 3.	18	Jan. 21.	33⅞	34½	+ ½	Southern Railway	100	119,000,000	....	..	..	33¼	34⅜	32½	34	11¼	75,200
73½	49½	88⅝	May 1.	67¼	Jan. 21.	86	86½	+ 1½	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 15, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended June 15. $23,604,100

	Week Ended June 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105	105	104	104½	13
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100¼	100¼	100	100	25
American Hide & Leather 6s	95¼	95½	95¼	95¼	6
American Tobacco scrip	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½	12
Ann Arbor 4s	97	98	97	97⅝	22
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅞	104½	103⅞	104½	2422
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	97	98	97	99	173
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	95	96¼	94½	96¼	1801
Austin & Northwestern 1st 6s	109⅝	110	109⅝	110	80
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96¼	66
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	119
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	91½	91½	91	91½	322
B. & O., Pitts. Jun. & Middle Div. 3½s	89	89	89	89	21
B. & O. sub. certs. for 4s con. 1911, 3d in. pd	103¼	103⅜	103¼	103¼	431
Broadway & 7th Avenue consol. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	11
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	101⅝	102½	101⅝	102⅜	112
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118¾	10
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	123	123	123	123	6
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	8
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	104½	106½	104	106¼	215
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	70	72	70	73	23
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	29	29	28⅝	29	35
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	16½	17	16½	16½	13
Central of New Jersey general 6s	132½	133½	132½	132½	26
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	1
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	10
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87⅜	87⅜	87½	87⅝	154
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101⅜	102½	101⅜	102½	72
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	108	108⅝	108	108½	90
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	106½	106½	106	106	9
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120½	120⅝	120	120	22
Chicago & Alton 3½s	86½	86⅝	86¾	86⅝	135
Chi., Bur & Quincy 4s, when issued	99½	99½	99	99½	2,430
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110½	110½	110¼	110½	32
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111	111	111	111	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	105	105	105	105	14
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104	104	103⅝	103⅝	7
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul terminal 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Chi., M. & St. P., La Crosse & Wav. 5s	118	118	118	118	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112	112	112	112	9
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	3
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	122	122	122	122	30
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106⅞	106¾	107¼	106¾	39
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	129½	129½	129½	129½	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	96	96¼	96	96¼	108
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 7s	138	138	138	138	5
C., C., C. & St. L., Springfield & Col. Div. 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	105	105	105	105	10
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	38
Colorado Midland 3-4s	85	85	84½	84½	104
Colorado & Southern 4s	89¼	89¾	88⅞	89½	138
Columbus & Greenville 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	1
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	4
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103⅛	103⅝	103⅛	103½	381
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	111	111	111	111	16
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	108¾	110	108¾	110	40
Detroit City Gas 5s	101¾	101¾	101½	101¾	10
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	91	91	91	91	5
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	33	33	33	33	10
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118	118¾	118	118½	16
East Tennessee reor. lien 5s	114	114¼	114	114	4
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101½	101½	101¾	101½	2
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. conv. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Erie 1st consol. 7s	141½	142	141½	142	10
Erie general 4s	89⅝	90¼	89⅝	90⅜	682
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99½	100⅝	99⅝	100⅝	97
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	98½	96½	85½	85½	17
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	112	112	112	112	125
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	106	106¼	106¼	106⅝	103
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	2
Georgia Pacific 6s	128	128	128	128	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107½	106⅝	107½	66
Houston & Texas general 4s	92½	92¾	92¼	92½	4
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	8
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	15
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104	104	104	104	5
Illinois Steel deb. 5s, non-cumulative	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101	101	100	100	22
International Paper 6s	100	109¼	109	109¼	10
Iowa Central 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	69½	70	69½	70	99
Kentucky Central 4s	102	102	102	102	3
Kings County Elevated 4s	92¼	93	92¾	92¾	81
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	128	128	128	128	2
Laclede Gas 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
Lake Shore 3½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	6
Lake Shore 2d 7s	108½	108½	108½	108½	6
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3
Long Dock 6s	138	138	138	138	2
Long Island unified 4s	99	99	98⅝	99	15
Long Island general 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅞	41
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	2
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100¾	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	40
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	130½	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	4
Manhattan Elevated 4s	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	85
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117	117½	117	117½	11
Met. West Side, Elevated, Chicago, 4s	103	103⅛	103	103⅛	43
Mexican Central consol. 4s	85⅝	89	85⅝	89	104
Mexican Central 1st income	32	33	32	37⅜	4,332
Mexican Central 2d income	21¼	26½	21¼	26⅞	2,234
Mexican International consol. 4s	90⅜	90½	90⅜	90⅝	67
Mexican National 2d income, B	23	23	23	23	6½
Minneapolis & St. Louis, Iowa ext. 7s	119	119	119	119	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96¾	99½	96¾	98¼	379
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	84	86⅜	84	86⅜	493
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	109	109½	109	109½	7
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	41
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	103¼	103⅝	102⅝	103⅝	60
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	114	114	114	114	2
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	108	110	108	110	29
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122	122	122	122	54
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106	108¼	106	108¼	167
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	2
Mobile & Ohio general 4s, J. P. M. certfs	95¾	98	95¾	98	41
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	25
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	126½	126½	126½	126½	1
National Starch 5s	92	92	92	92	1
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	97	97¼	97	97¾	29
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	96	96	96	96	2
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	95¼	96	95¼	95¾	13
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s, reg	106½	106⅞	106¼	106⅝	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	10
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 5s	97¼	98¼	97¼	98¼	121
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certs. 4s	202	202	202	202	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	5
N. Y. & Queens Co. Elec. L. & Power 5s	104½	104½	102½	102½	20
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	103⅜	105	103⅜	103⅜	46
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	119½	119¾	119½	119½	5
Northern Pacific general 3s	72¾	72¾	72	72⅜	635
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	108	108	105⅝	105⅝	48
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	105	105	105	105	10
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	126	129½	125	129½	19
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	120	120	119	119	19
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	96½	97	96¾	97	13
Peoria & Eastern Income	65	66	65	66	10
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	114½	114½	114½	114¾	11
Reading general 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	39
Rio Grande Western coll. trust 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	4
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	134½	136½	134½	134½	10
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	129½	129½	129½	129½	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	118	117¾	118	117	22
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & 1st 4s	94	95½	94	95¼	47
St. L. & San Fran., Northwestern Div. 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90	95½	90	95½	32
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	80	85½	80	85½	30
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	112	112	112	112	1
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Con. 4s	115½	115½	115½	115½	13
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	90½	90	90	90	10
Sciota Valley & New England 4s	94½	95	94½	95	5
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Southern Pacific 4s	93⅞	94	93¼	93⅞	565
Southern Pacific 4½s	99½	99½	98½	99⅞	31
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	106½	108½	107⅞	107⅞	7
Southern Railway 5s	118½	119	117⅝	119	61
Standard Rope & Twine income	10½	11	10½	11	105
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	64	64	63	63	6
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	109⅝	110¼	109⅝	110¼	120
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118½	118½	7
Texas & Pacific, Louisiana Div. 4s	110½	110½	110½	110½	10
Third Avenue 4s	104	104½	104	104½	3
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	103	106	103	106	10
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	8
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84⅝	85⅞	84⅝	85¼	164
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106¼	106⅝	106	106⅝	136
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered	106¼	106¾	106⅝	106⅝	10
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	110	115⅞	109¼	114½	3,237
Virginia Midland general 5s	115	116	115	116	15
Virginia Midland general 5s, stamped	115	115	115	115	5
Wabash 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Wabash 2d 5s	111¼	111½	111½	111¼	1
Wabash debenture, Series B	65½	69	67	67⅝	782
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	1
West Shore guaranteed 4s	113½	114⅝	113½	114⅝	49
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	114	114	114	114	22½
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	96½	98½	98¼	98¼	6
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	121½	122	121½	122	21
Western Union coll. trust 5s	114	114	114	114	15
Western Union fund & real estate 4½s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	65
Wisconsin Central general 4s	91¼	91⅝	91	91½	125

Total sales.....$23,589,600

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 15, 1901.

	Week Ended June 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 3s, coupon	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
United States 3s, registered	109	109	100	109	10

Total sales.....$11,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 15, 1901.

	Week Ended June 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	3
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	½

Total sales.....$3,500
Grand total.....$23,604,100
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.
Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106⅝	June 6	105½	Jan. 21	106⅝	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1903, coupon. Q. Jan.	106⅞	Apr. 12	105½	Jan. 17	106⅞	June 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112½	June 4	112⅝	June 7
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 30	112⅝	Feb. 14	113⅝	June 3
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	138½	May 29	137½	Jan. 7	138½	May 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	139½	Apr. 23	137½	Mar. 8	138⅝	June 3
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	111⅞	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	113½	Jan. 4	110	May 4	110	May 4
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	122	Mar. 22	109¼	May 6	109¼	June 13
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small. Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	108½	June 6	108½	June 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	109	May 15	109	June 14
District of Columbia 3-65s. F. A.	125	Apr. 26	125	Apr. 26	125	Apr. 26
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.
Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	106½	Jan. 14	109¼	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906. J. J.					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.	103½	Mar. 20	102	Feb. 13	103½	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.	108	Apr. 17	108	May 13	108	May 13
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910. J.	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½	Mar. 14
South Carolina 4½s, 1933. J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.	98½	May 2	96	Jan. 17	96¾	June 13
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small.	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs.	10¾	Mar. 30	7¼	Feb. 15	10	May 24
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	95	May 17	95	May 21

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, June 16.—There was a steady and fair inquiry for cloth last week. The turnover, however, was unsatisfactory and advances frequently were required. It is difficult to obtain the aggregate of transactions, but it was unimportant. Bombay was the most active section of the India market, and there was considerable inquiry from Calcutta. There was a slight advance in the transactions reported from China, chiefly among the better grades of shirtings. The Levant picked up many lots of finishing cloths, and there were moderate and miscellaneous purchases from South America.

Yarn spinners were firmer after obtaining some business on the previous advance of cotton.

Buyers are cautious, confining their purchases to their immediate needs.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 16.—The London Stock Exchange was roused only slightly last week from its long-continued lethargy. The air seemed to have been cleared from the effects of the recent American crisis, but business remained painfully dull. Professional traders are merely following New York at a safe distance and are continually alert for pitfalls. The hesitancy of the last week also is traceable largely to a desire for definite assurance of the tangible developments in the South African war.

The depression accompanying the decline in gilt-edged securities has seriously hampered the resources of many of the strongest members of the Stock Exchange, and it is whispered that some banks are so involved, as a result of the assistance rendered large operators, that they are now unable to press for settlements lest they precipitate a crisis involving large interests.

It is feared in some quarters that American industrial activity may draw gold from London. It is pointed out by the optimists, however, that New York already has invested so heavily in foreign securities beyond its powers immediately to pay that exchange is likely to remain slightly in favor of Europe, and this in spite of the heavy grain shipments, the presaged Continental crop damage, and large American harvests.

The mining market is dominated by the same South African spectre, which hampers stock transactions. Peace rumors current during the week unfortunately have not been confirmed. The situation was not materially helped by a published announcement from the Reuter Telegram Company that the terms had compounded a message of inquiry as to the situation addressed to Reuter's correspondent in South Africa.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 14, 1901	$8,229,182
Week ended June 15, 1900	9,245,580
From Jan. 1, 1901	283,073,318
From Jan. 1, 1900	264,680,362

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 11, 1901	$11,103,761
Week ended June 12, 1900	11,690,913
From Jan. 1, 1901	238,363,866
From Jan. 1, 1900	237,121,860

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 14, 1901	$46,941
Week ended June 15, 1900	23,582
From Jan 1, 1901	1,141,007
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,810,135

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 14, 1901	$425,752
Week ended June 15, 1900	3,570,585
From Jan. 1, 1901	23,211,694
From Jan. 1, 1900	23,082,720

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 14, 1901	$378,841
Week ended June 15, 1900	3,541,998
From Jan. 1, 1901	22,070,687
From Jan. 1, 1900	21,782,974

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 14, 1901	$57,443
Week ended June 15, 1900	37,518
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,792,466
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,792,966

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 14, 1901	$748,035
Week ended June 15, 1900	904,215
From Jan. 1, 1901	23,385,078
From Jan. 1, 1900	23,167,324

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 14, 1901	$690,592
Week ended June 15, 1900	866,697
From Jan. 1, 1901	23,592,478
From Jan. 1, 1900	21,369,845

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 14, 1901	$104,384
Week ended June 15, 1900	61,116
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,947,503
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,166,121

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 14, 1901	$1,173,835
Week ended June 15, 1900	4,474,800
From Jan. 1, 1901	47,117,594
From Jan. 1, 1900	46,990,043

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 14, 1901	$1,069,427
Week ended June 15, 1900	4,413,684
From Jan. 1, 1901	44,170,091
From Jan. 1, 1900	43,823,922

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended June 15, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	101	Mar 15	95 Jan 7	97¾ June 15	97 97¾
Atl. Top. & A. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	104¾	Mar 12	101¼ May 14	103¾ June 13	101 104¾
Do registered	A O*	102¾	Jan 19	102 Feb 18	102½ May 24	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	96	Jun 14	96¾ Jan 4	98 June 14	95½ 99
Do do registered	Nov.	95	May 17	94 Mar 14	95 May 17	.. ..
Do stamped		96¾	Apr 29	90 Jan 29	96¾ June 14	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	108	May 18	108 May 18	108 May 18	106 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97¾	Mar 20	95 Jan 8	98¾ June 14	96½ 98¾
Do do registered		95¾	Mar 18	95¾ Mar 18	95¾ Mar 18	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	105	Mar 11	99 May 9	105¾ June 15	102¾ 103¾
Do do registered		104	Mar 8	102 Jan 19	104 Mar 8	100 102
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911, 4th installment paid		110	May 3	100¼ May 15	108¾ June 14	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	91¼	Jun 6	88¾ Jan 21	91¾ June 15	91 91½
Do do registered		91	Jun 4	90¾ Jun 4	90½ June 4	89 90
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N*	91¼	Mar 18	87½ May 23	89 June 13	.. ..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	..	..	.. ..	95 Oct 95	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	J J	..	..	.. ..	111 May 22.00	112 115
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	J D	..	..	.. ..	111 June 5.00	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	115¾	Jun 12	115 Jan 3	115¾ June 12	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	131	Jun 3	130 Jan 3	131 June 3	126½ ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	130	Feb 7	120 May 23	128 May 23	128 129½
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	A J	..	..	.. ..	103 Ap 14.97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	..	..	.. ..	100 No 18.99	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	104¾	Apr 15	106¾ Jan 4	107¼ May 28	104½ ..
Do con. 1st and col. 4r. 5s, 1934	A O	127¼	Mar 20	110½ Jan 15	123 June 11	128 ..
Do do registered	A O	..	..	.. ..	117 No 20.00	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	..	..	.. ..	140 Fe 14.97	.. ..
C.R.I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	..	..	.. ..	113½ De 6, 00	111 ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	108¾	Apr 29	106¾ Jan 5	108¾ June 12	106¾ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M N	111	Jan 23	107¾ May 10	110½ June 15	.. ..
Do do registered	M N	108	Mar 23	106¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	.. ..
Cen. Br. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	93	Mar 27	92 Jan 9	93¾ May 24	92 94
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	103½	Apr 26	96 Jan 31	100½ June 13	100 101
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov. 1945	F A	120¾	Mar 25	119 Feb 1	120¾ Mar 25	119 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	J M N	108	Jun 15	106¾ Jan 18	108¾ Jun 15	106¾ 107½
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N*	..	..	.. ..	96 Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov. 1945. Oct.	J	73¼	Mar 25	60 Jan 9	73 June 15	72¾ 73¼
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Nov. 1945. Oct.	J	38¾	Mar 29	29 Jan 9	39 June 15	.. ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov. 1945. Oct.	J	19½	Mar 7	8 Jan 18	16¾ June 14	15½ ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	M N	..	..	.. ..	95 De 27.99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	..	..	.. ..	102 June 20.99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	..	..	.. ..	106 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	108	Mar 30	106¾ Mar 8	108 Apr 9	103½ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	Q J	127	Mar 27	127 Jan 22	132½ June 11	130¾ ..
Do do registered	Q J	127	Mar	127 Jan 17	130¾ June 13	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	106	Mar 15	106 Mar 15	106 Mar 15	.. ..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March	104	Feb	7	102¼ Jun 5	102¾ June 15	101¼ ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	119¾	Jun	4	118 Jan 7	116 June 7	115 ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117	Apr	16	113¾ Jan 9	113¾ June 8	113¾ 116
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	110	Feb	19	113¾ May 13	117 June 3	116 118¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	122	Feb	7	119½ May 8	120 June 14	119¾ 120
Do do registered	M N	120¾	Apr	15	116 Apr 20	116 Apr 20	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	108¾	Apr	15	104 Jan 4	106¾ Jan 15	106 ..
Do do registered	M S	103	Apr	18	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	101½	Apr	30	104¾ Jan 8	106 June 15	106¾ ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	103	Jan	11	100 Jan 7	103 Nov 20.00	104¼ ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	..	..	.. ..	103 No 20.00	104½ ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	..	..	.. ..	101¼ Ap 29.99	104¾ ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	M S	102¾	Jan	14	100¾ Mar 1	101¾ June 10	101¾ 102
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	105¾	Jan	9	103½ Jun 4	103½ June 4	103½ ..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st gu. s. f., 1912	A O*	..	..	.. ..	105¾ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O*	94	Jan	4	90 Apr 4	92¾ June 4	92 93
Do certificates of interest		93¾	Jun	4	91½ Jan 7	93¾ June 4	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry s. f. 3½s, 1950	J J*	86¾	Jun	5	83¼ Jan 14	86¾ June 15	86¾ ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	109¾	Jun	15	108¾ Jan 2	109¾ June 13	.. ..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O*	102¾	Mar	1	100½ Apr 2	100¾ Apr 23	100¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	112¾	Apr	16	109 May 21	110¾ June 14	.. ..
Do conv. 5s, 1903	M S*	106¾	Apr	23	104¼ May 16	106 June 14	104¼ ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	114	Apr	12	111 Apr 12	114 Apr 12	114 ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	107	Mar	8	104½ Apr 17	105 June 10	105 ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	102¾	Jun	12	101¾ Jun 12	101¾ June 12	101¼ ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	100¾	Jun	4	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ June 4	.. ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	..	..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11.00	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	104¼	Jan	28	101 May 28	103¾ June 14	103 104
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	113	Apr	2	110¼ May 17	111 June 14	110¼ 111¼
Do do registered	M N	112¾	Apr	17	112¾ Apr 17	112¾ Apr 17	.. ..
Do new 5s, when issued		101	Apr	29	99½ June 15	101 June 15	.. ..
Hifm. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	M S	121	Feb	25	121 Mar 13	121 May 31	119 ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D*	115	May	10	113 Feb 13	115 May 10	113¾ 113¾
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	140	Mar	29	135¼ Jan 11	138¾ Apr 18	137½ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	127	Jun	11	125¾ June 11	127¾ June 11	.. ..
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	.. ..	115 My 11.00	121 ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 6s, 1936	M S	125	Mar	19	112¾ Jan 23	125 Apr 27	121 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—						
A., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	117	Apr	15	113 Jan 21	117 Apr 26	117 ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	114¾	Jun	6	105¾ Jan 31	114¾ June 6	113¾ 115
Do ref. g. 5s, new, 1947	J J*	..	..	.. ..	102 June 4	102 June 4	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
C. M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	J J*	192¾	Apr	23	180 May 31	180 May 31	184 ..
Do 7s, 1902	J J*	..	..	.. ..	17¾ Ap 10.00	184 ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	J J	190	Jan	28	188¾ Jan 28	190 Jan 28	184 ..
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	194	Apr	20	182¾ Jan 2	183 June 1	184 ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J*	198	Apr	20	185¾ Jan 4	188 Apr 9	184 ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	117¾	May	22	117 Jan 4	117¾ May 22	117 ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J	119	Apr	4	117¾ Jan 2	118 June 14	117¾ ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 5s, 1910	J J	119¾	Mar	11	117¾ May 28	118 May 28	116¾ ..
Do 1st M. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	124½	Apr	12	122¾ Jan 23	126¾ Apr 13	125 127
Do do 6s, 1910	J J	119¾	May	24	110¾ Jan 15	119¾ May 24	119¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	119	Feb	7	118 Jan 9	118¾ May 28	118 120
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	122	Mar	5	119¾ Jan 9	119¾ June 12	119 120
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1920	J J*	122¾	Apr	9	121¾ Apr 9	122¾ Apr 9	.. ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	119¾	Jan	2	119¾ Apr 4	119¾ May 15	119¾ ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	121	Apr	13	119¾ Jan 3	121 Apr 13	119 121
Do Wis. Val. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	120	Feb	27	119 May 17	120 Feb 27	119 ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	115¾	May	2	114½ Apr 2	115¾ June 11	115 115¾
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	..	..	.. ..	132½ Jul 18.99	134½ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J*	116¼	Mar	2	115 May 27	115 May 27	115 117
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	114½	Mar	1	111¾ Jun 6	112 June 10	112¾ 113¾
Do do registered	Q J	..	..	.. ..	105¼ Fe 19, 98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	119¾	Feb	11	118¾ May 6	119¾ May 13	115 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	M N	122	Mar	11	121¼ Feb 7	122¼ Mar 12	117¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	142½	Apr	17	139¾ Jan 15	142 May 29	142¾ ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	108	Mar	19	107 May 13	107¾ May 27	104½ ..
Do do registered	J D	108	Mar	20	107¼ Jan 18	106 Apr 12	104 105
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	116¾	Mar	8	113½ May 13	114¾ May 22	114 117
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	.. ..	111 Oc 18, 00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110¼	Mar	12	108¼ Jan 24	108¾ June 12	108½ ..
Do do registered	A O*	107¾	May	24	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	108 ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N	125¼	Jan	8	121½ May 7	122 June 13	122 125
Do do registered	M N	125	May	27	122 Jan 11	125 May 28	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	108¾	Apr	17	108 Jan 7	109 May 29	107 ..
Do do registered	M N*	108¾	Apr	17	108¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	106 109
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	15	Mar	7	116 Jan 18	117 Apr 20	113 117
Do do registered	A O	15	..	.. ..	117¾ Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	15	Mar	20	103½ Jun 12	108½ June 12	.. ..
Do do registered	F A	15	..	.. ..	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1987	M N*	110¼	Mar	20	109¼ Mar 18	110 Apr 26	108 ..
Do do registered	Q F	..	..	.. ..	103 No 19.98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901	J J*	..	..	.. ..	103¾ Fe 26.00	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	..	..	.. ..	120½ No 10.00	119 ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	113	Jan	23	113 Jan 23	110 ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	..	..	.. ..	111¼ Ap 24.00	110¼ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	111	Mar	20	111 Mar 20	111 June 4	111 ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M S	131¼	Apr	29	135¼ May 29	135¼ May 29	134½ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	107¾	Feb	21	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	106¾ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	127¼	Jan	2	127 Jan 2	127 May 27	127 ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*	143	Apr	12	138¾ Jan 4	142¼ May 23	140¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	143¾	Apr	8	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	140 ..
Do Incomes, 1911	M N	113	Apr	25	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	111 ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	131¾	May	23	130¼ Jan 25	131 May 23	130¼ ..
Do registered	J J*	132¾	Mar	27	132¼ Mar 27	132¾ May 27	126 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	110	Jan	25	107¾ Jan 5	108¾ June 15	107¾ 108¾
Do do registered	J J	108	Jan	25	106 Apr 25	107¾ May 31	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	97¾	Feb	20	90¾ Feb 20	97¾ Feb 20	.. ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	..	..	.. ..	88¾ Ap 23.00	85 ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	..	..	.. ..	97 De 19.00	.. ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	111½	Mar	21	110½ Apr 3	110¾ May 31	110½ ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	..	..	.. ..	100 Ap 15.97	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	M N	142	May	7	134¼ Jan 16	139¾ June 8	138½ ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st s. f. 6s, 1918	M N	140¼	Mar	11	134 Feb 8	138¾ May 23	138 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	J J	132	Jun	3	130 Jan 5	132 June 3	128 132
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	146	Mar	22	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	.. ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	98	Mar	15	92 Jan 8	96¾ June 15	96½ 96½
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919	M N*	..	..	.. ..	100 Oc 4, 99	105 ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119¾	Jan	28	119 Mar 13	119 May 13	117½ ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off	J D	..	..	.. ..	100 Oc 28, 98	.. ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	..	..	.. ..	103 Ja 17, 00	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	A O*	..	..	.. ..	115 De 14.00	117¾ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	..	..	.. ..	112¾ Oc 10, 00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	115	Mar	15	113 May 22	113 May 22	114 ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	105¾	Mar	27	101 Jan 4	104 May 24	102 ..
Do Cairo Div. 4s, 1939	J J	100	Jan	10	99 Jan 10	100 Mar 29	.. ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	105¾	Apr	9	102 May 16	103 May 29	103 104½
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	.. ..	99 My 4, 90	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	100	Apr	2	100 Apr 2	100 June 14	100 ..
White Val. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	..	.. ..	83 No 22,99	102 104
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	104¼	Apr	8	98¼ Jan 15	102 Apr 30	102 ..
C., I. St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au. 1936	Q F	100	Jun	6	104 May 7	104 June 6	104 ..
Do con. 6s, 1920	M N	..	..	.. ..	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	115¾	Feb	16	113¾ Jan 18	115¾ May 13	116¾ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	100	Mar	21	97 Jan 22	98 Jun 14	96½ 97
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	73	Mar	23	45½ Jan 22	66 June 14	65 ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	138	Jun	10	130 May 10	138 June 10	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	136¼	Mar	19	134 Jan 28	136¾ Mar 21	137 138½
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S*	..	..	.. ..	105¾ No 24.99	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901	A O	..	..	.. ..	101¾ De 7, 00	.. ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	..	..	.. ..	111 Se 5, 00	.. ..
Clev. Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	130¼	Mar	8	129¼ May 20	129¼ May 20	.. ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4-4s, 1947	J J*	87¾	Mar	1	78 Jan 24	84¾ June 15	84¼ 84¾
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	87	Mar	30	77 Jan 25	84¾ June 14	.. ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	80¾	Apr	30	83 Jan 4	89¾ June 15	89¼ 89¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	..	..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	123¼	Jan	8	120¾ Apr 10	120¾ Apr 10	123 ..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117¾	May	6	117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	117½ 119
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	140	Feb	19	139¾ Jan 29	139¾ Apr 16	136 ..
Do 7s, 1871-1901	A O	104¾	Feb	6	101½ Apr 4	101¾ May 22	101¼ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	140½	Apr	9	140 May 23	140 May 23	136½ ..
Do do registered	J D	..	..	.. ..	140 Oc 26, 98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	136¼	May	23	136 Feb 5	139¾ June 4	136¼ ..
Do registered	J J	..	..	.. ..	135¾ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	119	Feb	26	118¾ Mar 5	118¾ May 20	117½ 119¼
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	..	..	.. ..	103½ Oc 15, 00	.. ..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	141¼	May	2	145½ Mar 19	147¾ May 2	147 ..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do registered	M S*	160	Feb	15	160 Feb 15	150 Feb 15	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	J J	117	Feb	7	117 Jan 21	117 Feb 7	116¾ ..
Do registered	A O	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	122 Se 6, 00	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	114¼	Jan	8	114¼ Jan 8	114¼ June 5	113¾ 115¾
Do do registered	A O	115	Feb	15	115 Feb 15	115 Feb 15	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M S	138	Mar	1	138 May 1	150 May 3	151 ..
Do registered	M S	151	Jan	2	151 Jan 2	151 Jan 17	150 ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J	104¾	Jun	12	100 Jan 22	103¾ June 12	100 103¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	111	May	20	108 Jan 10	111 June 11	111 112
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	113	May	6	107 Jan 10	109 June 15	106 116
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	J D	111	Feb	26	100 Jan 19	111 Feb 26	108 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	98½ No 20.00	97 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	91¾	Mar	26	85 Jan 23	91 June 10	90 93
Det. & Tr. Shore Line 1st 5s, 1937	J D*	105	Feb	25	104¾ Jan 16	114¼ June 14	.. ..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928	A J	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	92½ Fe 11.98	.. ..
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	115	Mar	18	112 Jan 11	113¾ May 17	112 ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	112¾	Apr	18	112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	110¾	Jan	2	110 Jan 2	118 Jan 28	.. 121
Do 2d ext. g. 4s, 1919	M S	121	Jan	7	120¾ Apr 13	120¾ Apr 13	.. 122
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	118	Jan	26	116 Apr 23	116 Apr 23	.. ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	124	Feb	11	122¾ Mar 6	123¾ Mar 6	.. ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	100¾ Ap 14, 99	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S	143¾	Feb	20	140 Apr 4	142 June 11	141 142
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S	135½	Mar	20	133¾ May 17	135¾ May 17	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	140	Feb	28	138 Jan 7	138 June 12	135 ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	138¾	Apr	3	138¾ Apr 3	136½ Apr 3	132 136½
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	108	Jun	3	105 Apr 10	108 June 5	107 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	F A*	121	Mar	11	120 Jan 8	121 May 31	122¼ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st g. 6s, 1913	J J*	121	May	22	121 May 22	121 May 22	118 ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1940	M N	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 27, 98	115 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J J	100¾	Jun	15	95¼ Jan 21	100¾ June 15	100 100¾
Do registered	J J	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	93½ My 25, 99	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	90¾	Jun	14	84¾ Jan 21	90¾ June 15	90 90¼
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A	96¾	Jun	13	85½ Jan 15	95¾ June 15	95¼ ..
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	119¾	Mar	11	117 Jan 4	117 May 2	113½ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	94	Feb	11	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	J D	104¾	Jun	12	100 Mar 6	106¾ June 15	105 107
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	108¾	Jun	8	105¾ Jun 8	115¾ June 8	114 ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	111¼	May	3	107¾ Jan 11	111¾ May 22	109¾ ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	118¾	Mar	18	115¾ May 16	115¾ May 16	114 117¼
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J D	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	95 No 10,97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J*	126	Jun	6	123¾ Mar 23	125 June 6	122 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	111	Mar	19	107 May 28	106 June 13	109 ..
Do M. Ver. bet g. 6s, 1922	J J	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	110 May, 93	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sep., 91	100½ ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	108½	Feb	20	108 Feb 21	108 Feb 21	.. ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 6, 00	105 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	90½ May, 96	100 ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D*	111	May	20	73¾ Jan 4	109¾ June 15	106¾ 107
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J*	92	Jun	6	87 Jan 21	91½ June 10	.. ..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	A O	103	Jan	2	101 May 31	101 May 31	.. 102
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 12.98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, 1945	J J	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	99¾ No 27.00	.. ..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	98½ Ja 22, 00	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		07¾	Feb	14	65 Jan 2	65 Apr 24	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		11¾	Apr	22	7¾ Jan 7	10¾ June 6	.. ..
Heck. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1939	J J*	107¼	Jun	15	103¾ Jan 7	107¼ June 15	107 107½
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O*	106¾	Feb	6	104¾ May 18	104¾ May 18	104 ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	J J	115¼	Apr	3	115½ Apr 3	115¾ Apr 3	115

BOND LIST.

...list of bonds which do... proper alphabetical or... te Bond Quotation List," ...anged. Opposite each is ... the system under which ...he table referred to:

...OAD BONDS.

	System.
...h.....	Southern Railway.
...h.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
...h.....	Delaware & Hud.
...e.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
...t.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
...rove...	Central of N. J.
...e.....	Southern Railway.
...e.....	Southern Railway.
...rn.....	Southern Pacific.
...e.....	Michigan Central.
...e.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...ct.....	Illinois Central.
...e.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
...rn.....	Long Island.
...& Erie.	Sav., Fla. & West.
...ern....	Erie.
...eton...	Erie.
...eton...	Illinois Central.
...ck.....	Seaboard & Roan.
...ls & N..	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...e.....	Bur., C. R. & N.
...e.....	Baltimore & Ohio.
...e.....	Southern Pac. Co.
...e.....	Erie.
...e.....	At., Top. & S. Fe.
...rleans...	Illinois Central.
...urg....	Pennsylvania Co.
...e.....	C., C. C. & St. L.
...eveland..	C., C. C. & St. L.
...g.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
...g.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
...g.....	Pennsylvania Co.
...e.....	Southern Railway.
...Valley..	Hocking Val. Ry.
...e.....	Norfolk & West.
...ern....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
...e.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
...ridge Co.	Pennsylvania R.R.
...odge...	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
...apolis..	Chi. & Northwest.
...lo.....	Lake Sh. & M. S.
...Minn...	St. Paul, M. & M.
...e.....	Southern Railway.
...y Sandy..	Chesa. & Ohio.
...Lehigh..	Lehigh Valley.
...e.....	Pennsylvania Co.
...erior...	Chi. & Northwest.
...e.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
...te.....	Pere Marquette.
...B.....	St. L. & San F.
...A.....	Southern Pac. Co.
...e.....	Southern Railway.
...thern..	Southern Pac. Co.
...e.....	N. W. C.
...e.....	Pennsylvania Co.
...h.....	St. Louis South.
...e.....	Chi., Bur. & Q.
...e.....	N. Y., N. H. & H.
...anal...	Southern Pac. Co.
...e.....	Southern Pac. Co.
...dge....	Chi. & Northwest.
...e.....	Erie.
...R.....	Lake Sh. & M. S.
...e.....	Tol. & Ohio Cent.
...e.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
...e.....	St. L. & San F.
...e.....	Louis. & Nash.
...R. B..	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
...ridge Co.	Southern Railway.
...Lake...	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...e.....	Erie.
...ern....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...Western..	Del., Lack. & W.
...e.....	Erie.
...e.....	N. Y., N. H. & H.
...e.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...e.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...each....	Long Island.
...e.....	Erie.
...e West..	Southern Pac. Co.
...e.....	Chi. & Northwest.
...e.....	Lake Erie & West.
...l Cal...	Southern Pac. Co.
...e.....	C., St. P., M. & O.
...e.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...e.....	C., C. C. & St. L.
...avigation.	Union Pacific.
...e.....	Southern Pac. Co.
...e.....	Union Pacific.
...e.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...St. P....	Chi. & Northwest.
...e.....	Missouri Pacific.
...e.....	Louis. & Nash.
...St. L....	C., C. C. & St. L.
...& Chicago.	Pennsylvania Co.
...& Yough...	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...ga.....	Del. & Hudson.
...e.....	Southern Railway.
...sburg....	Southern Railway.
...rg.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
...s Ogdens..	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...e.....	Mobile & Ohio.
...ntain...	Missouri Pacific.
...St. C. Bge.	Wabash.
...Bge....	Ter. R.R. of St. L.
...e.....	Illinois Central.
...e.....	Northern Pacific.
...Pacific..	Northern Pacific.
...ty.....	C., St. P., M. & O.
...ssas Pass..	Southern Pac. Co.
...E.....	Norfolk & West.
...t & South..	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
...G.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
...eorgia...	Southern Railway.
...bama....	Louis. & Nash.
...e.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
...on & N. Y.	Del., Lack. & W.
...e.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
...es.....	Southern Pac. Co.
...& C. Co...	Pennsylvania R.R.
...e.....	Rio Grande West.
...e.....	Union Pacific.
...e.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...d. & W..	Missouri Pacific.
...N.....	Southern Railway.
...e.....	Del. Lack. & W.
...tern....	Southern Railway.
...e.....	Northern Railway.
...olumn...	Southern Railway.
...e.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...ttsburg..	Baltimore & Ohio.
...ern.....	Erie.
...alls.....	St. Paul, M. & M.
...e.....	Chi. & Northwest.

...LANEOUS BONDS.

...& Co....	Tenn. C., I. & R.
...ing Co..	Peo. R. & C. Co.
...us Coal...	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...e.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
...ruct Co.	Tenn. Coal & Iron.
...of M. T..	N. Y. Gas & Elec. L., H. & P.
...of Brook..	Kings Co. E. L. & P.
...nel.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
...o.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
...Co.....	Western Union.

1901

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do registered	*J J	107⅞ May 17	107	Feb 4	107⅞ May 22	107½ ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	106½ Jan 16	104⅝ Mar 13		104⅝ June 7	104⅜ ..
Do do registered	M S*	106½ Feb 21	105 Apr 20		105½ May 20	104⅜ ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	103⅞ Apr 30	102¾ Jan 16		103½ Apr 30	100⅝ ..
Do do registered	*J D	102¾ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16		102¾ Jan 16	100⅝ ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	105⅜ Apr 30	101⅜ Jun 4		101⅝ June 4	101 ..
Do do registered	*M N	.. ..	.. ..		102¾ Au 1, 99	101 ..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1907	J J*	110⅝ Apr 24	109 Jan 18		110⅝ May 21	109½ 110¼
Do do registered	J J*	109½ May 20	108½ May 20		109½ May 20	.. ..
Do Mich Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¾ Jan 15	94 Apr 28		95½ June 13	95 96
Do do registered	*F A	97 Jan 15	96 Mar 27		96 Mar 27	94 ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	99 Jan 25	95 May 16		97¼ June 15	97 97½
Do do registered	*F A	97½ Jan 10	94½ May 1		96 June 12	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	110⅝ Mar 13	103 May 28		114⅜ June 13	114⅜ 116
Do registered	*J J	115¼ Mar 28	112½ Jan 17		114 June 11	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	142½ Jan 30	111 Mar 1		111 Mar 1	.. ..
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..		105 Jne 17,98	.. ..
Clear. Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s, S.A, 1940	J J*	.. ..	.. ..		93 Jul 25,98	.. ..
Do do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..		104 Jul 24,97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	.. ..	.. ..		115¾ My 2, 00	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	.. ..	.. ..		105 Fe 3, 00	105 ..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	128¾ Mar 18	125½ May 20		129¾ June 10	125½ ..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ..	.. ..		109 Jan., 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	.. ..	.. ..		113 Ap 13,99	112 ..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..		110 Oc 15, 00	110 ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	.. ..	.. ..		107½ Jul 6, 00	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122½ May 8	121 Jan 18		122½ May 8	120 124½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—						
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	117⅝ May 15	117 Feb 13		117⅝ May 15	116⅝ ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	110⅝ Feb 21	108½ Jun 11		108½ June 12	108½ ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	111 May 2	110½ Jan 8		111 May 2	108½ ..
Do. g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	111¼ May 17	108½ Jun 11		108½ June 11	108⅜ ..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ..	.. ..		110¼ Mr 17,00	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S. & M.S., 1901	*A O	.. ..	.. ..		108½ De 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	.. ..	.. ..		130 De 17,00	128 ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	146⅜ Apr 12	146⅜ Apr 12		146⅜ Apr 12	143 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106⅜ Mar 4	102½ May 20		103 May 29	103½ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	103¼ Mar 4	102½ Jan 30		102¾ Mar 11	101½ ..
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	119 Jan 3	118¼ Apr 19		118¾ June 5	118½ ..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	130⅜ Apr 12	127⅝ Jan 9		130⅜ Apr 12	127½ ..
Do 4s, 1940	Q M	.. ..	.. ..		110 Mar 8	110 ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8		110 Mar 8	109 ..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..		106⅞ No 26,00	.. ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108¼ Mar 14	106 Apr 12		107 June 7	106⅞ ..
Do registered	A O*	107 Apr 8	104¾ Jan 11		108¾ June 11	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28		102 Feb 28	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	202 Jun 8	196 Apr 17		202 June 14	.. ..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..		187 No 17,99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100		197 Jan 17	195 Feb 21		195 Mar 11	.. ..
Housatonic R. con g. 5s, 1937	M N*	136 Mar 12	134 Mar 8		134½ May 25	132 ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ..	.. ..		125½ Fe 6, 97	117 ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	.. ..	.. ..		114 Ja 5, 00	.. ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	110 Apr 12	110 Apr 12		110 Apr 12	.. ..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	108 Jan 9	104 May 14		104½ June 14	104½ 105
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	.. ..	.. ..		101½ No 30,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112⅝ Mar 28	110¼ May 14		110¼ May 15	111 ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	136 Apr 2	132 May 21		132 May 21	132½ 135
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	133¼ Mar 4	131 Apr 4		131¾ Apr 20	130 ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	133½ Apr 23	131 Feb 20		133½ Apr 23	132 133
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	107⅝ Jun 3	107¼ Jun 3		107¼ Jun 3	107½ ..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103⅛ Mar 14	101½ May 27		102½ June 11	102½ ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104 Mar 9	99½ Jan 21		102⅞ June 15	102½ 103
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..		97½ Jul 18,00	98 ..
N. D. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	108 Mar 7	104¼ Jan 8		105⅝ June 16	105½ 106
Do registered	Q J	105⅝ Mar 28	104½ Mar 22		105 June 14	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73⅝ Apr 30	69½ Jan 21		72⅞ June 15	72¼ 72⅝
Do do registered	Q F	72¾ Jun 5	72⅜ Jun 5		72⅜ June 5	.. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102 May 28	102 May 28		102 May 28	100 ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	131⅛ Feb 18	131½ Feb 18		131⅛ Feb 18	131 ..
Do registered certificates	Q F	.. ..	.. ..		132 Jul 28,99	88 ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	.. ..	.. ..		88¾ My 31,00	88 ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122¼ Feb 13	122¼ Feb 13		122¾ Feb 13	121½ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	117 Jan 9	111½ Apr 15		117 June 10	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	103 Jan 8	102 Feb 13		102 Feb 16	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	117⅛ May 31	115½ Apr 18		117⅛ June 7	117½ ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112½ Jun 3	112 Feb 27		112¾ June 3	110 112
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	.. ..	.. ..		95 De 12,00	100 ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J J*	.. ..	.. ..		75 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	111 May 22	108 Jan 9		108¾ June 11	108½ ..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	.. ..	.. ..		101 De 15,00	.. ..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105 Jan 31	102 May 17		102 May 17	103½ 106¼
Penn. Co. coll. g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	110¼ Mar 12	114¼ Jan 16		115¼ May 27	114 ..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	114½ Mar 8	113 Apr 8		113 Apr 8	112¾ ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	.. ..	.. ..		102 No 11,98	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	126½ Mar 22	122½ Apr 15		122¾ Apr 15	124 126
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	.. ..	.. ..		121 Oc 22, 00	122¾ ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	.. ..	.. ..		102 Nq 7, 00	.. ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	118 Mar 28	114¼ Jun 12		114¼ June 12	114¼ ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117⅝ Feb 13	113 Jun 6		113 June 6	114 115
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	116½ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14		116¼ Feb 14	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	.. ..	.. ..		109 Ap 12,00	109¾ ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	99¾ Apr 18	97 May 16		97 May 16	90¾ ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	136½ Feb 19	136¼ Apr 29		136¾ Apr 29	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136¼ Apr 12	135 Apr 1		136¼ Apr 12	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O*	136⅜ Jan 28	128¾ Apr 11		130 Apr 11	128 ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	.. ..	.. ..		108 My 12,97	.. ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	.. ..	.. ..		117 My 1, 00	117 ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	.. ..	.. ..		112¾ Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	112½ Jan 25	110 Jan 30		112 Jan 30	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	.. ..	.. ..		102 No 10,97	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133¾ Jan 28	133¼ Jan 22		133¾ Jan 26	.. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	.. ..	.. ..		101 Oc 31, 00	.. ..
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127 Feb 4	126 Jan 10		127 Feb 4	123 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114½ Mar 5	108 Jan 10		112 June 11	.. ..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 6s, 1939	*A O	116½ Mar 28	109 Jan 19		114 May 20	114½ ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	.. ..	.. ..		137 No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	.. ..	.. ..		107⅞ Oc 26, 98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..		121 No 26, 98	122½ ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928	A O	.. ..	.. ..		114 Mar., 93	.. ..
P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	.. ..	.. ..		90 Jnd 24,99	95 ..
P. S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	118 Feb 16	113⅝ Mar 8		117⅝ June 6	117½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ..	.. ..		98 Jul 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	100¾ Apr 4	100 Feb 14		100¾ Apr 4	100¾ ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		100⅝ Apr 29	100 May 21		100⅝ May 21	101 ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	121½ Mar 12	121 Feb 15		121½ Mar 12	121 ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	98¾ Jun 15	92½ Jan 3		98¾ June 15	98¾ 98½
R. Do registered	*J J	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16		92 Apr 16	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	103 Jun 14	98¼ Jan 4		102¾ June 15	102¾ 102¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*A O	96¾ Jun 12	93¼ Apr 8		96¾ June 12	95¾ ..
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. l.g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	.. ..	.. ..		88⅝ Se 27, 00	92 ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27		105 Feb 27	105 ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	84 Mar 25	80¾ Feb 13		83½ May 3	.. ..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¼ May 23	92½ Jan 3		94¼ May 23	.. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	95¼ Apr 12	89½ Jan 11		94 May 28	98 ..
St. L. & S.F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	112⅜ Feb 14	112 May 6		112 May 6	113¾ ..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	114¾ May 31	111⅜ Jan 22		114¾ June 6	112½ ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113⅝ Apr 25	111⅜ Jan 8		114¾ May 23	112½ ..
Do 1st 6s, F., C. & O., 1919	F A*	.. ..	.. ..		113¾ July, 96	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	136¼ Jun 12	127¼ Jan 8		136¾ June 12	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	119 May 31	112½ Jan 3		118½ May 31	118 ..
Do 1st ref. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	.. ..	.. ..		102¼ Oc 17, 00	112 ..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	.. ..	.. ..		105 Oc 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101⅛ Apr 23	91¼ Jan 2		100 May 24	100 ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	.. ..	.. ..		100 Jne 18,00	100 ..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	J D	100 Apr 29	96 Feb 9		100 Apr 29	100¼ ..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930	*A O	102½ Jun 13	97 Apr 9		102¾ June 13	100 ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100¼ Mar 14	95¾ Jan 23		98¾ June 14	97¾ 98¼
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	82¾ Jun 8	71 Jan 18		82 June 15	81¼ 82
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	118½ Feb 20	118¼ Jan 2		118¾ Feb 20	115¾ ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	120¾ Feb 25	116 May 17		116 May 17	116½ 117
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142 Feb 11	140⅝ Apr 19		140⅝ June 6	141 ..
Do do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..		137⅝ Fe, 23,99	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	*J J	116½ Jun 13	114⅜ Jan 3		116½ June 13	116¾ ..
Do do do registered	*J J	116½ Apr 15	116⅛ Apr 15		116½ Apr 15	.. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	107⅛ May 6	103 May 1		103¾ June 13	.. ..
Do do registered	*J D	100 May 6	106 May 6		108 May 6	.. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..		128 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	140 May 24	132 Jan 21		140 May 24	133½ ..
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..		115 Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	122 Mar 6	121 Apr 22		121½ May 20	123 ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	110 Feb 14	106½ Jun 7		106¾ June 7	.. ..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	.. ..	.. ..		120 Ap 11,99	121¼ ..
Do registered	*J D	.. ..	.. ..		115 Ap 24,96	.. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	104 Jan 9	104 Jan 9		104 Jan 9	.. ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	.. ..	.. ..		112 Jne 9, 00	.. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	.. ..	.. ..		128¾ Ja 13, 00	127¾ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	.. ..	.. ..		112 Mr 17,99	113 ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	94¾ Feb 16	94 Feb 6		94¾ Feb 16	.. ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	M N*	109¾ Feb 13	109¼ Feb 25		109¾ Feb 25	.. ..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	87 Jan 12	87 Jan 12		87 Jan 12	84 ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	91¾ Jun 3	91¼ Jun 3		91¾ June 3	88 88
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ..	.. ..		104¾ Fe 5, 97	.. ..
Southern Pacific Company.—						
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101¼ May 31	98¾ Jan 24		99½ June 13	99¼ 99¾
Do g. 4s, Cen. Pac. col., Aug., 1949	J D	96½ Feb 19	88 Jan 8		93¾ June 15	96¾ 94
Do do registered	J D	.. ..	.. ..		85 No 6, 99	.. ..
Cen. Pac. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	*F A*	102¼ Jan 31	100 Feb 14		102¼ June 15	102¼ 102¾
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..		99¾ Jne 1, 00	.. ..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5s, 4s, Aug., 1929	J J	93¾ Apr 11	83¼ Jan 18		97¾ June 15	87¼ 88
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	*J D	115 May 28	106¾ Mar 22		115 May 28	112¾ ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	J D	107¼ Feb 28	107¼ Feb 25		107¼ Feb 28	104 ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	106 Apr 26	100 Jan 3		105 June 5	.. ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	118 Mar 25	110 Jan 3		111½ June 10	112¾ ..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	111¼ Apr 3	110¼ Apr 3		111¾ May 2	111 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	A O*	98 Jan 21	89¼ Jan 23		92¾ June 15	.. ..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	106¼ Feb 26	106 Jan 2		106¾ Feb 26	.. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	125 Feb 26	123 Feb 20		125 Feb 26	126 ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	J J*	137½ Jan 29	133 Apr 22		135 Apr 22	136 ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	107¾ Mar 28	105¾ Mar 18		107¼ Mar 28	103 ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	91 Jun 15	77¾ Jan 3		91 June 15	80¼ 91
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	110⅝ Feb 8	110 Apr 11		110 Apr 11	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	.. ..	.. ..		106¾ No 17,97	108 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	110¾ Jun 14	108¾ Jan 3		110¾ June 15	.. ..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar. 1900-10	J J	114½ Jun 6	110¼ Apr 1		114½ June 10	112 114½
S. F. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	111½ Jun 30	103¾ Jan 21		111½ Jan 30	106 ..
Do do Series B		106¾ Apr 22	103¾ Apr 22		106¾ Apr 22	107 ..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		108 Jun 4	108 Jun 4		108 June 4	108 ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	120 Feb 15	119 Jan 19		120 Feb 15	117 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	.. ..	.. ..		107 No 27,00	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1906	M N*	109¾ Mar 28	106½ May 3		107¾ June 14	107 109
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	110 Jun 14	96 Jan 8		110 June 15	.. ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	110 Mar 22	110 Mar 22		110 Apr 22	110 ..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	107 Mar. 2	105 Jan 9		106 June 7	105½ ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	J J	96 Mar 27	.. ..		104 Jan 4	104 ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4		113 Jan 4	.. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	119 Jun 4	111¾ Jan 4		119 June 14	118¾ 119
Do registered	*J J	118¾ Jun 6	116 Jun 4		118¾ June 6	.. ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-5s, 1996	J J	110⅝ Apr 1	100 Jan 4		110⅝ Apr 1	108 ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	*M S	116½ Feb 5	113¼ Jan 15		114 June 13	.. ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	120 Mar 25	120 Mar 27		120 Mar 25	.. ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	95¼ Apr 25	93¼ Jan 25		94½ May 6	.. ..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	121 Jun 12	119¾ Mar 21		121 June 12	121¼ ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120¼ Apr 25	117½ Jan 20		120 Apr 26	.. ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	121 Apr 10	117 May 28		148½ June 13	118 ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	128 Jun 1	124¼ Feb 7		128 June 12	128 ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	129 Jun 8	124½ Jan 24		128 June 14	125 128
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	124¼ Jun 14	122 Jan 7		124½ June 14	123¾ 124¼
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1900	M S*	.. ..	.. ..		101¼ Jul 20,00	100 ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	100¼ Feb 15	100

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	7	S	Jan., 1901	520	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	270	280
Astor National..	250,000	..	..	.....	600	670
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	325	335
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	118	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	185	192½
Chase National..	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	705	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 01	325	335
Chemical Nat....	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4020	4070
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	160	..
City (National)...	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	700	725
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1898	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	305	..
Commerce (Nat.).	10,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	410	420
Corn Exchange...	1,400,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	405	429
Domestic Exch. National	300,000	..	..	.....	101	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	142½	160
11th Ward ($25)..	100,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Apr. 1, 01	3125	..
Fifth National...	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National...	500,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	1400	..
Fourteenth St....	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National..	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	255	270
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50).	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	145	..
Garfield National.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30, 01	495	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	8	S	Feb., 1901	128	138
German Exch....	200,000	6	S	Nov., 1900	305	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	157½	..
Hanover Nat.....	3,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	675	..
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan., 1901	580	..
Irving Nat. ($50).	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	195	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	255	275
Liberty National..	500,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Lincoln National.	300,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	925	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	305	320
Mar & Ful. Nat..	900,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	265	..
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	200	..
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	112	..
Mercantile Nat....	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	275	285
Merch. Nat. ($50).	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	195	..
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris....	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	135	..
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50).....	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam..	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1395	..
New York Nat....	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	336	..
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	100	..	Mar 21, 01	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	175	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	172	..
Ninth National..	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	108	115
Nineteenth Ward.	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	218	..
Oriental ($25)...	300,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
Pacific ($50).....	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 01	190	200
Park (National)...	2,000,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	560	600
People's ($25).....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	245	..
Phenix Nat. ($20).	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	109	..
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	455	..
Republic (Nat.).	1,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	275	295
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	460	..
Second National..	300,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	655	..
Seventh National.	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	200	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.).	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 01	107	115
State	100,000	8	S	Jan., 1901	475	..
State of N. Y....	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	210	..
Twelfth Ward.	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	110	125
Union Square...	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	300	..
Western Nat....	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	595	615
West Side.....	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	240	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	280	295
Bowling Green.	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	200	210
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Apr. 1, 01	1930	1975
Central Realty Bond & Trust..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	540	565
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	410	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	405	..
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 10, 01	410	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)..	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	1490	1510
Fifth Avenue.....	500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	955	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	305	325
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 01	715	..
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 01	310	320
Kings County..	500,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1901	415	425
Knickerbocker ...	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	695	720
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Long Island.....	500,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	250	..
Manhattan ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	450	510
Manufacturers' ..	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	332	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1901	895	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	315	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	405	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1050	1250
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	207	225
N.Y Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1900	1335	1375
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 01	860	..
North American..	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	225	235
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	May 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate....	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	345	..
Standard	1,000,000	..	..	.....	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 01	515	535
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	270	275
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan., 1901	1375	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	455	470
United States...	2,000,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1675	1720
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	340	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	295	..

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	24	25
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946.....	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State ($50)..	100,000,000	..	S	.....	⅝	⅞
Binghamton Gas..	420,000	1	S	Jan 15, 01	20	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948.	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City.....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	8
Do 1st 5s, 1947.	5,305,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70	73
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108½	108½
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932.....	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	106	107½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat.....	1,698,823	6	..	1900	67½	69
Do preferred....	3,065,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	94	97
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 6s, 1938.	923,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103½	..
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	21	..
Do 1st 5s, 1949.	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1900	70	..
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915.....	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	105
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	..
Do 1st 6s, 1920.	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	96	99
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	..	Jan., 1901	70	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937.	250,000	2½	..	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds.	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds....	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	47	50
Madison (Wis.).. 1st 6s, 1926....	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107	108½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	107¼	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	9	11
Do 1st 5s, 1937.	14,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	..	41
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1900	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937.....	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	93½	93
St. Paul (Minn.).	1,000,000	1	Q	May 15, 01	50	55
Do gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86	87½
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	133
Do preferred...	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930.	1,302,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	13	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946.	1,512,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	95	98
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933.....	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	92	95
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	Mar 20, 01	*57	59
American Chicle..	6,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	80	87
Do preferred..	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	80	82
Amer. Hide & L..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	9¾	11
Do preferred..	13,000,000	..	..	.....	38	40
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	Jan., 1901	*4	4¾
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 10, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	50¾	52
Do preferred..	4,000,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	92	93
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2½
Do preferred..	12,500,000	..	..	.....	10	12½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919.....	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	67½	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred..	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Dc 1st 5s, 1942.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*16	17
Brit. Excheq. 4s..	£10,000,000	⅝	Q	Jan., 1901	98¾	99
Calif. Cop. ($5)..	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	⅝
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,825,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	101	104
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	1,725,600	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	107	110
Cent. Fireworks..	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	23½	26
Do preferred..	1,287,300	3½	S	Feb., 1901	69	72
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air..	6,138,400	..	..	.....	16½	18
Con. Car Heating.	1,130,400	2½	S	Feb., 1901	50	60
Cons. Equipment.	16,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred..	540,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	70
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	4
Do preferred..	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	26	29
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	..	67½
Denver & S. W.	3,000,000	1½	Q	May 8, 01	70	71½
Do preferred..	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 8, 01	70	72
Do gen. 5s, 1955	4,750,000	2½	S	June 1, 01	96	96½
Dist. Co. of Amer.	44,202,565	..	..	.....	8	8½
Do preferred..	29,283,831	..	..	.....	29¼	30
Electric Boat...	4,997,800	..	..	.....	21	23
Do preferred..	1,600,300	..	..	.....	50	53
Electric Vehicle..	11,000,000	..	..	1899	8	..
Do preferred..	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	18	..
El.-P'matic ($10)..	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*2¼	2½
Elem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Gen'l Carriage.	19,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2
General Chemical.	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	65	69
Do preferred...	8,088,700	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	99	102
Havana Com'c'l	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10½	11¼
Do preferred..	6,000,000	1½	..	Apr., 1900	50	53
H'ing-Hall-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd..	600,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do 2d pref'd..	1,650,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Iron St'boat ($25).	500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2½
Do 1st 6s.....	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	50	60
J'ey & B'rnham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred..	600,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf.....	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	120	125
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	3¼
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 30, 01	164	167
Mex. Nat. con. pf.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	25¾	28
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	21½	23
Do preferred..	7,658,600	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 01	84½	88
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf....	9,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 2, 01	107	110
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*3¼	3¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910.....	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	11½	12¼
Otis Elevator...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	32	33
Do preferred...	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 01	92	93
Pec., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
P. B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*36¼	36¾
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	17½	19
Proct. & Gamble.	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred..	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 01	204	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	98	100

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' ($20).....	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	113	116
Commonwealth ...	500,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	98	103
Continental	1,800,000	12½	S	Jan., 1901	600	..
Eagle ($40).....	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City.....	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	80	90
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)...	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	290	..
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
Hamilton ($15)...	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	100	105
Hanover ($50).....	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	125	140
Home	3,000,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20).	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50).....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
New York.....	300,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50).....	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
North River ($25).	540,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	143	155
Pacific ($25).....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	115	125
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	135	143
Phenix, B'klyn ($5)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	135	150
W'chester ($10).	300,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	320	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	400	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909....	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock....	900,000	⅝	S	Jan., 1901	36	40
Do 1st 4s, 1950.	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	99	101
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	245	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904.	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914..	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface Guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905..	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933....	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100	101½
B'klyn C. R. ($10).	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	240	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941.....	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	116	118
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s.	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s.	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	..
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	185	190
Do 1st 6s, 1922.	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	180	..
Columbus Ry....	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1901	97	100
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	14½	Q	Feb., 1901	330	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903.	800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100½	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948.....	1,298,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,600,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	66½	67½
Do 1st 5s, 1933.	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	109½	110½
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932.	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1900	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	102	104
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	Jan., 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	395	..
Do 1st 6s, 1909.	235,000	3	..	Jan., 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1900	113	115
Do inc. 6s, 1915.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955.....	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	99	101
Nassau Electric. B'klyn, 1st 5s, 1944	680,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	112	113
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97½	98½
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do preferred..	2,500,000	2½	..	Jan., 1901	93	96
Ninth Avenue....	800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	195	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	2	S	.....	24	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948.	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	31½	33
Rochester Ry...	5,000,000	..	..	.....	28	31
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	23¾	24½
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916.....	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock..	1,982,000	2	Q	Mar., 1901	213	215
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	118	119
Do 1st 5s, 1909..	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock...	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1901	208	212
So. Boul. 5s, 1945.	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	110¾	132½
So. Ferry 1st 5s..	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	105	108
Stein'y Ry. 1st 5s.	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	116	118
Syracuse Rap. T..	2,750,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred..	1,250,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928.....	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1996	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	117
Twenty-third St. Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909.....	600,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	385	410
Do deb. 5s, 1906	250,000	3	..	Jan., 1901	110	..
23d & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996..	150,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	101	103
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. preferred....	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	115	117
Do 1st 4s, 1934..	11,565,000	1¼	Q	Apr 10, 01	77¾	78½
Unit. Trac., Prov.	23,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	89½	90
Do 1st 5s, 1933.	8,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 01	109	111
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943....	8,456,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	113	114
Worcester Traction pf.....	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	105	108
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946.....	2,000,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	107	108
	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	109

*Sells dollars per share. ‡Including extra dividend.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, June 15, total transactions included 4,626,942 shares of stock, $23,604,100 bonds, including $11,000 Government bonds and $3,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	June 16 1900.	June 15,1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,241,314	4,626,942	3,385,631
Mining	3,300	.....	*3,300

BONDS.

	June 16,1900.	June 15,1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$6,385,000	$23,589,600	$17,204,600
State	10,000	3,500	*6,500
Government	246,700	11,000	*235,700

*Decrease.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$28,530,375
Jan. 12	22,302,050	16,707,350	28,253,075
Jan. 19	27,258,600	24,185,975	34,693,675
Feb. 26	30,799,450	29,217,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,338,225	30,871,275	37,482,675
Feb. 9	20,342,625	27,897,075	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,534,900
March 2	14,801,100	12,941,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,375	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,050	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,857,425
March 30	7,570,500	9,636,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,39[illegible],200	10,950,050	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,378,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,127,625
May 18	13,290,925	16,555,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,935,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
June 16	$17,498,750	$30,003,200	$50,272,800
June 23	15,526,850	25,697,800	62,206,250
June 30	16,359,375	14,374,550	62,013,550
July 7	15,580,200	5,982,475	53,345,300
July 14	19,960,125	10,998,750	49,365,825
July 21	24,081,900	12,055,000	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,875	8,110,600	30,893,000
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,393,375	33,111,850
Aug. 18	20,357,050	15,982,350	28,839,250
Aug. 25	23,888,925	12,378,525	21,348,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,991,050
Sept. 8	26,036,250	2,458,925	7,070,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,490
Sept. 22	16,552,225	2,983,700	8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,942,600	1,724,450	15,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	343,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,925	1,177,350	19,661,525
Oct. 20	5,947,700	1,441,075	22,412,325
Oct. 27	6,031,825	3,338,525	26,091,525
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*338,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,098,050	*2,788,950	16,611,800
Nov. 17	7,660,775	*312,025	16,387,775
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,625,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,865,675	8,530,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,071,125	6,859,325	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,325,375	7,025,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,610,050
Dec. 29	11,525,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the averages of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year, as cabled to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
June 13, 1901	£27,175,483	.....
June 14, 1900	32,738,249	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

June 13, 1901	98,863,515	£44,716,441
June 14, 1900	82,237,022	45,811,058

BANK OF GERMANY.

June 13, 1901	32,237,060	16,006,000
June 14, 1900	28,628,000	14,748,000

RUSSIA.

June 13, 1901	70,894,000	7,374,000
June 14, 1900	83,572,000	7,976,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

June 13, 1901	38,781,000	11,079,000
June 14, 1901	37,599,000	9,480,000

SPAIN.

June 13, 1901	14,003,000	16,896,000
June 14, 1900	13,680,000	16,718,000

ITALY.

June 13, 1901	15,168,000	1,969,400
June 14, 1900	15,455,000	1,631,000

NETHERLANDS.

June 13, 1901	5,430,800	5,746,500
June 14, 1900	4,873,000	5,892,000

BELGIUM.

June 13, 1901	3,046,000	1,528,000
June 14, 1900	2,913,000	1,457,000

Total for week	$315,338,798	$105,910,341
Total preceding week	313,803,539	105,736,127
Corresp. date last year	301,705,271	103,813,358

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing June 15. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
180	190	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901 4	185 May 29		147 Jan. 19		185 May 29, 1901
205	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan., 1901 3½	.....		.....		*205 Dec. 15, 1900
75	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	April 1, 1901 1½	77½ Jan. 7		77 Jan. 7		77½ Jan. 7, 1901
175	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901 5	180 Apr. 26		180 Apr. 8		180 May 15, 1901
34	39½	Am. District Tel.	3,945,000	May 15, 1901 1	40 May 3		34 Jan. 30		40 May 7, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	....	2½ Mar. 21		2 Jan. 10		2½ Mar. 29, 1901
28	30	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	30 Apr. 23		20 Feb. 20		28½ June 5, 1901
56	58½	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	....	64 Apr. 22		52½ May 15		57½ June 6, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901 3	.. ..		.. ..		*121 Nov. 22, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	April, 1901 1	.....		.....		100 Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,428,000	Jan., 1901 2	.....		.....		108½ Nov. 14, 1893
210	220	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1901 4	225 Apr. 16		175 Jan. 18		218 June 5, 1901
129	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	135¼ May 21		120 Feb. 25		135¼ May 21, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	April 1, 1901 1	103¾ Jan. 9		103¾ Jan. 9		103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
95	100	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	.....		.....		20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	.....		.....		30 Apr. 25, 1900
..	130	Chic & East. Ill.	7,197,800	Jan. 2, 1901 2½	135¾ Apr. 29		91 Jan. 2		132⅞ June 7, 1901
..	134	Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	6,830,700	Apr. 1, 1901 1½	136 Apr. 22		120½ Jan. 3		130 May 17, 1901
125	145	Chic., St. P., Minn. & Om.	6,500,000	April 1, 1901 2	145 Apr. 11		125 Mar. 2		140 June 5, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	April 1, 1901 4½	.....		.....		102¼ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1901 5	.....		.....		120 June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Un. Trac. pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	60 May 28		54¾ Feb. 11		60 June 7, 1901
115	118	C. C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1901 1¾	121 Apr. 20		116¾ Jan. 12		118¾ May 20, 1901
..	32	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	6,000,000	....	37 Mar. 6		27¾ Jan. 7		35 May 3, 1901
..	74	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 1¼	76½ Mar. 6		68 Jan. 16		74¾ May 3, 1901
..	..	Cleveland & Pitts.	11,243,700	June 1, 1901 1¾	*195 May 4		*189½ June 7		*189½ June 7, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	....	.....		.....		1⅝ Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	....	.....		.....		¾ Oct. 31, 1900
130	137	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 4	142½ Apr. 29		116 Mar. 19		138 May 25, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	.....		.....		11½ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	....	.....		.....		29 June 12, 1900
183	187	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Apr. 1, 1901 1¾	189 May 7		168½ Feb. 16		184⅞ May 15, 1901
58	63	Consol. Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901 2	60 Mar. 11		56½ Jan. 30		60 Mar. 11, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	....	27¾ Feb. 15		24½ May 10		24½ May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Mar. 30, 1901 1¾	84 Mar. 15		81¼ Feb. 26		82 Mar. 27, 1901
..	..	**Des M. & Ft. D. pf**	763,500	Aug. 1, 1900 7	130 Apr. 1		123 Feb. 13		130 Apr. 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	June 1, 1901 1	77¼ Apr. 11		73¼ Apr. 2		77¼ Apr. 11, 1901
380	420	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Apr., 1901 3¾	405 Mar. 21		405 Mar. 21		405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1¼	....		....		*100 Dec. 20, 1900
..	..	**Fort W. & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	....	29 Feb. 8		25 Jan. 29		29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	April, 1901 1½	.....		.....		*108¼ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	50½ Apr. 9		50 Feb. 18		50½ Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,820,100	Apr. 15, 1901 2	112 Jan. 11		110 Jan. 10		110 Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,980,300	May 1, 1901 1¼	....		....		*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,000	May 1, 1901 1½	....		....		*106 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	May 25, 1901 50c	....		....		*105 May 20, 1899
103	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1901 2	106 Mar. 30		105 Jan. 22		106 Mar. 30, 1901
35	40	**Keokuk & Des M. pf**	1,524,600	July 2, 1900 50c	36 Apr. 4		24 Jan. 2		35 May 7, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	....		....		*42 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	....	10 May 7		8 Mar. 6		10 May 7, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf.	1,000,000	April 2, 1901 1	50 Mar. 13		45 Mar. 8		50 Mar. 13, 1901
98	101	**Laclede Gas pf.**	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1900 2½	100 Feb. 28		95 Jan. 21		99¼ May 10, 1901
70	74	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	78 Mar. 6		67 Jan. 3		71 June 15, 1901
13	18	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	22 Apr. 16		8¼ Jan. 26		15 May 27, 1901
70	78	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Dec. 31, 1900 3	75 June 6		70 May 16		75 June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar 30, 1901 2½	....		....		*152 May 31, 1899
107	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 25, 1901 2	107¾ Mar. 4		107 Mar. 4		107¾ Mar. 4, 1901
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	May 1, 1901 1½	118 Apr. 18		118 Apr. 18		118 Apr. 18, 1901
193½	196½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 3½	197½ Apr. 9		192 Jan. 12		194½ June 7, 1901
..	..	**National Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	....	.....		.....		3¾ June 9, 1899
28	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900 2	37 Jan. 8		27½ May 23		27½ May 23, 1901
143	145	N. Y. Air Brake	6,250,000	Apr. 15, 1901 2	175 Apr. 26		135 May 15		144¾ June 7, 1901
..	..	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901 5	115 Mar. 22		97 Mar. 1		111 June 7, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Apr. 1, 1901 2	420 Apr. 1		420 Apr. 1		420 Apr. 1, 1901
135	137	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1901 1¼	139 Feb. 21		136 Mar. 29		136 Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	295 Jan. 12		294 Feb. 4		294 Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Apr. 15, 1901 1½	*173 June 5		*173 June 5		*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1901 1	....		....		89¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	May 6, 1901 1	†700 May 9		77¼ Jan. 21		150 June 3, 1901
25	33	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1901 1	....		....		*24 Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	....	.....		.....		7 Nov. 6, 1899
8	10	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1901 50c	10½ Mar. 21		6¾ Jan. 4		8 May 28, 1901
..	..	Oregon R. & Navigation	16,341,800	July 2, 1898 1	....		....		*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon S. R. & Navigation pf.	1,124,800	Jan. 2, 1901 2	....		....		75½ Oct. 7, 1899
95	105	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1901 1¾	98 Apr. 26		80 Feb. 25		98 Apr. 26, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901 2	....		.....		*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 1, 1901 1¾	....		.....		*110 June 28, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	14,712,950	Apr. 20, 1901 1½	109 May 27		90½ Mar. 22		106 June 1, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	April 1, 1901 2	....		.....		*117 May 16, 1899
188	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	10,714,300	Apr. 1, 1901 1¾	*189½ June 8		*188½ June 8		*188½ June 8, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1901 3	....		....		*137 Mar. 8, 1899
204	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 4	.....		.....		200 Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande West	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 5	85 Mar. 23		85 Feb. 16		90 May 31, 1901
..	..	Rome, W. & Ogdens	10,000,000	May 15, 1901 1¼	140 Apr. 24		135 Jan. 5		140 Apr. 24, 1901
..	..	**St. Law. & Adir.**	1,300,000	....	77½ May 7		57 Jan. 29		75¼ June 5, 1901
..	..	Silver Bullion certfs	.....	....	65½ Jan. 8		59¾ Mar. 28		60 Apr. 12, 1901
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3½	....		....		200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1901 2½	....		....		100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,940,400	....	.....		.....		*14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1901 5	....		....		*60 Apr. 9, 1900
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,900	....	10 Jan. 17		10 Jan. 17		10 Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	3,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1¾	147¾ Mar. 19		147½ Jan. 30		147¾ Mar. 19, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	April 1, 1901 ¾	....		....		64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1901 2½	....		....		*288¾ Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 30, 1901 3½	....		....		165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,200,000	Jan., 1901 3½	....		....		*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 15, 1901 1½	....		....		120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	6,000,000	Jan. 21, 1901 2	....		....		*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash" 1,000. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Long Island, Morris and Essex, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Philadelphia Company, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

U. S. TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 15th day of June, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$290,738,780	Gold certificates outstanding	$290,738,780
Silver dollars	435,343,000	Silver certificates outstanding	435,343,000
Silver dollars of 1890	964,446		
Silver bullion of 1890	47,850,554	Treasury notes outstanding	48,815,000
Total	$774,896,780	Total	$774,896,780

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$37,607,206.28	
Gold certificates	37,621,080.00	
Standard silver dollars	16,015,490.00	
Silver certificates	5,305,957.00	
Silver bullion	1,809,580.49	
United States notes	13,091,484.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	128,222.00	
National banknotes	7,320,916.00	
Subsidiary silver coin	10,545,877.22	
Fractional currency	155.75	
Minor coin	563,085.05	
		$130,499,577.35
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$93,693,638.12	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,479,585.80	
Total	$100,173,223.07	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,106,980.27	
		103,272,945.34
Total		$233,772,522.69
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,513,693.61	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,377,136.02	
Disbursing officers' balances	5,620,676.32	
Post Office Department account	5,904,594.29	
Miscellaneous items	4,484,416.30	
		34,895,515.53
Available cash balance		$197,877,007.16

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$706,940.34	$10,067,707.63	$220,445,160.15
Internal revenue	1,143,210.19	13,089,667.69	293,172,276.54
Miscellaneous	24,168.29	2,484,689.01	37,539,118.80
Total receipts	$1,874,317.82	$25,642,154.33	$551,156,555.49
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	270,000.00	4,955,000.00	119,233,088.93
War	260,000.00	3,165,000.00	137,815,912.25
Navy	155,000.00	2,893,000.00	58,728,705.09
Indians	75,000.00	575,000.00	10,510,075.06
Pensions	400,000.00	6,200,000.00	130,471,930.26
Interest	.....	130,000.00	32,001,854.71
Total expenditures	$1,160,000.00	$17,635,000.00	$494,762,266.81
Excess of receipts over expenditures	714,317.82	7,807,154.33	66,894,288.68
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	663,055.50	9,567,420.87	224,056,226.00
Internal revenue	1,207,300.67	12,337,058.88	270,891,709.24
Receipts from all sources last year	2,454,408.20	23,906,395.74	541,459,511.66
Expenditures last year	1,180,000.00	10,496,000.00	473,713,498.57
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	13,500.00	1,194,500.00	11,089,023.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	32,182.50	688,902.50	18,997,916.50
Notes received for current redemption	498,630.00	7,172,785.00	140,570,619.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,488,414.00	$100,195,488.00	$646,683,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$41,169,670.00	$3,902,875.00	$44,983,545.00
This fiscal year	28,881,670.00	566,128.00	34,896,708.00
This month	207,225.00	7,250.00	214,535.00
This day	10,180.00	1,465.00	11,645.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	41,160,670.00	3,902,875.00	44,983,545.00
This fiscal year	28,881,670.00	565,128.00	34,896,708.00
This month	207,225.00	7,250.00	214,535.00
This day	10,180.00	1,465.00	11,645.00

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VOL. L...NO. 16,051. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GEN. GROSVENOR ADDS TO THIRD TERM TALK

His Interview at Mouth of a Mine Garbled, He Says.

He Stands by His Effort to "Protect" George Washington—Senator Depew Must Bear Burden Alone.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Representative C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio, upon whom has been placed the responsibility for provoking the declaration by President McKinley that he will not be a candidate for a third term, has written a characteristic letter to The Washington Post to explain how he came to be loaded with a share of the ridicule that should, he believes, all belong to Senator Depew.

He was at a coal mine, Gen. Grosvenor explains, and while some members of the party went into the mine he staid out and talked to a representative of a Cincinnati newspaper, whom he describes as a "thoroughly capable member of his profession. He has all the qualifications—vivid imagination, the art of wise selection, and the further art of careful elimination that go to make a newspaper man efficient."

This was the man who reported that Gen. Grosvenor said: "There has been no time in our history when conditions would so justify the election of a President to a third term as in the case of McKinley."

He it was also who made Gen. Grosvenor assert that it was fear of defeat that led Washington to refuse to run for a third term. These assertions, the General says, he learns were published in fifteen languages. Then he adds:

"Now, I admit making in substance the statement put into my mouth in this extract. However, from one sentence of the interview, there is an omission, which ought to go in in this way:

The facts are, as any student of the times may discover, that we cannot now partition the causes for the action of Washington, and assign that portion of it which was fear of defeat, and that portion which was based upon principle.

"This omission was not important," says Gen. Grosvenor, "for I was not seeking to qualify or depreciate George Washington, but right at the end of that I used the following language, which the young man did not consider of the slightest importance, and innocently omitted from his 'post facto' publication:

The child is not born who will ever live to see a candidate for the Presidency nominated for the third term. Mr. McKinley, in my opinion, would refuse to consider the subject. He would not tarnish the glory of his two terms by a struggle for a third term.

"Now, if these words had made their appearance along with the other part of what I said, the 'rebuke,' which the press announced from Washington, would not have been so 'severe' upon myself, and the whole terrible blow would have fallen upon Senator Chauncey M. Depew. I am delighted, however, that I have the opportunity to divide the force of that blow with the distinguished Senator from New York, and I regret that the truth of history now compels me to stand from under and let him bear the whole terrible responsibility.

"I have been accused in the comments that have been based upon this fiction with having sought to depreciate Gen. Washington's greatness. If that was my purpose it was a pretty bold effort, and, moreover, this is a very serious criticism of myself. I did say in that conversation with the young man referred to, and I repeat it now to the old gentlemen and to the critics of the country, that Washington never did announce hostility to a third term for President of the United States. He never did adopt the idea of opposition, and, instead of my declaration being injurious to or a criticism of Gen. Washington, it had the effect to protect him from the oft-repeated but false statement that Gen. Washington undertook to write a posthumous constitution for the people of the United States, and by his own declaration, unaided by anybody else, and undiscussed and unapproved of by anybody else, to force it upon future generations of the American people. Gen. Washington never hinted at the impropriety of a third term, and it cannot be found in any of his writings or declaration that I have ever seen."

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

Senator Elkins Says No Senator Has a Chance—Believes Republicans Will Gain in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Senator Elkins sweeps away with a free hand the pretensions of all Senators to be candidates for the office of President. In what is referred to as a "casual conversation," and not an interview, he suggested that when a man gets into the Senate he might as well shake hands and say good-bye to his Presidential aspirations. There was apparently a disposition on the part of the people of the country to say to a Senator: "Now you are as high as you ought to go. Stay there if you can."

"There was a time," said the Senator, "When the Vice Presidency was almost a certain road to the Presidential chair. That custom has passed away, and the present indications do not point to an early revival of promotion along that line. There was also a time when the American mission to Great Britain was regarded as a desirable training station for a Presidential candidate, but that factor has also become obsolete. Garfield was elected to the Presidency before he took his seat in the Senate and Harrison did not reach the Presidency until after he had been defeated for reelection to the Senate.

"I remember very well," continued the Senator, "talking with Harrison after his defeat for the Senate. He was expressing considerable disappointment at the result, and was complaining that his efforts in behalf of the people were not appreciated. I slapped him on the shoulder familiarly and told him that he should not take such a gloomy view of the situation, and added that the first thing he knew the people of the country would make him President of the United States. This may have been an offhand guess or an inspiration, but it was afterward verified."

The Senator looks for a realignment of parties in the Presidential campaign upon business issues. Business interests in the South were taking the place of sentiment and the Republicans might reasonably look for gains in Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, parts of South Carolina, and Florida, where the business men are all with the Republicans. The race question, he said, would prevent a breaking up of the South, and in many of the States that subject was being dealt with in such a manner that before a great while it might be entirely eliminated from Southern politics.

The Senator went on to say that the thrifty, enterprising business people of the South had had their eyes opened to the fact that they were in possession of remarkable resources, for the development of manufactures, and they were bending their efforts to take advantage of existing conditions and giving less time and attention to sentimental politics. In this connection, he declared with all seriousness, that the South, by reason of its natural resources, its cheap labor, and excellent transportation facilities, was rapidly becoming the manufacturing centre of the United States. Great factories must spring up all over the South, while similar institutions in the North were shutting down entirely or running on half time, because of their inability to compete with natural facilities offered in the same businesses in the South.

It was because of this falling off in the manufacturing establishments in the North that discontent and dissatisfaction were developing against the Republican Party in that part of the country.

Allison Not a Presidential Candidate.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Senator Allison of Iowa was at the White House today. Speaking of Gov. Shaw's telegram urging him to enter the Presidential race, Senator Allison said he had already announced that he would not be a candidate. "I have not changed my mind," said he. "I am not in it." There is reason to believe that the Senator has written a letter upon the subject to Gov. Shaw.

ISSUES OF NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Senator Jones Says the Main Question Will Be the Government of the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said to-night that in his opinion Mr. Bryan would not be nominated again for President. He gave no reasons for this opinion, and said nothing to indicate whether he thought that Mr. Bryan would refuse to be a candidate or could not secure a nomination.

Senator Jones further said that the issue for the next Presidential election would be shaped at the coming session of Congress, and intimated that it would relate to the Government of the Philippines. He said that prior to the decision of the Supreme Court the question had been, "Does the Constitution follow the flag?" Now that that decision has been rendered, the question is, "Ought the Constitution to follow the flag?" This question would come into shape through the legislation to be enacted with reference to the Philippines at the coming session. If the majority took the ground that the Constitution ought not to follow the flag, and elaborated that opinion in legislation, he thought the Representatives would be booked at the polls.

Personally he is in favor of giving the Filipinos an independent Government, and of giving it to them as soon as possible. The character of the Government to be given to the Filipinos would be the coming issue. As to the Shipping Subsidy bill, Mr. Jones said that it would come up again "that he thought it would be treated as res adjudicata.

OIL FINDS IN MONTANA.

Prospectors Say Country Abounds in Petroleum Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., June 17.—Oil discoveries are reported from two widely separated sections of Montana, the extreme Northwestern and Eastern. It is stated at Kalispel that if the Kintla Lake oil district has been properly estimated by a party of oil prospectors, who have just returned from a six weeks' stay in that country, then there will be one of the biggest oil booms around there soon, that the country has ever known. The party consisted of six persons, under the leadership of James Fuller and P. W. Francis of San Francisco. They have thoroughly prospected the country, and are enthusiastic concerning their discoveries.

They have filed on a large number of claims, and will report to San Francisco capitalists at once. Mr. Fuller brought with him to Kalispel some interesting specimens. One of these is a gallon can filled with crude petroleum dipped with a cup from one of the numerous oil springs in which the country abounds. Mr. Fuller says that the oil is of such quality as usually sells at from $4 to $8 a barrel.

The country is rapidly filling up with prospectors. B. J. Holloway of Dawson County has reached Forsyth with a bottle of what appears to be a very superior quality of crude petroleum, which he claims to have found in certain Dawson County Springs, somewhere north of here. The springs flow slowly, the output of oil being about twenty barrels in twenty-four hours. They were discovered about fourteen years ago, but little attention was paid to the matter until last year, when the discovery was again taken under consideration. There are also large quantities of coal in the vicinity.

THE BETHLEHEM STEEL DEAL.

Vickers-Maxim Syndicate, It Is Said, Will Acquire Mr. Schwab's Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The latest story in connection with the disposition of the Bethlehem Steel Company is that Vickers' Sons & Maxim will get the big plant, after all. While it is acknowledged that Charles M. Schwab secured control recently by buying 160,000 of the 300,000 shares of Bethlehem stock, it is now said that he has resold this interest to the Vickers people, who wait for their great shipbuilding and steel-making combination.

This, it is believed, will be the next development when President Linderman issues a statement to stockholders, giving the terms of the sale to Mr. Schwab, and clearing up some of the mystery which has surrounded the negotiations. The stockholders of the Bethlehem Iron Company will then be called together on Aug. 15 to vote on a proposition to sell their company to the Bethlehem Steel Company, whose stockholders, the next day, will vote on an authorized issue of $7,500,000 in bonds for the purchase of the iron concern.

It is admitted that while offended at what they considered a breach of business etiquette, the New York representatives of Vickers' Sons & Maxim opened negotiations with Mr. Schwab immediately after he had bought the controlling interest in Bethlehem, which they believed they had obtained.

H. A. TAYLOR ARRAIGNED.

New Yorker Goes to Grand Rapids to Answer to Indictment.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 17.—Thomas F. McGarry and Henry A. Taylor of New York, attorney and client, arrived together in this city at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and half an hour later had the warrants served on them in the Superior Court, and were arraigned on the Grand Jury indictments charging them with bribery and conspiracy in an attempt to secure a water contract from the City of Grand Rapids by alleged unlawful means.

State Representative George E. Nichols of Ionia appeared as attorney for both respondents. The reading of the indictments was waived and they stood mute, pleas of not guilty being entered by the court in each case. The bail bond in each case was fixed at $5,000, and the cases put over to June 24. Congressman William Alden Smith and Capt. Charles W. Watkins signed McGarry's bond and Henry Spring, Foreman of the Grand Jury; W. S. Gunn, W. A. Gunn, and Philip J. Klingman attached their signatures to Taylor's bond. Judge Newnham announced that it would not be necessary for Taylor to appear on June 24, as the time for trial only would be decided on that date.

Every Conceivable Luxury is provided on the "Overland Limited," Chicago to San Francisco, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

BIG MAN HUNT IN TEXAS

State Rangers and Sheriff's Posses After Mexican Murderers.

Southwestern Part of State Aflame and Mexicans Flock to Towns for Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, June 17.—The killing of Sheriff Robert M. Glover of Gonzales County, Sheriff W. T. Morris of Karnes County, and "Tony" Schnabel, a well-known ranchman, by Mexicans, during the last few days, has aroused the authorities of every county in Southwest Texas, and large posses of determined men, headed by the Sheriffs of Travis, Hays, Bee, Bexar, Falls, Bastrop, Kerr, Kendall, Star, Atascosa, Webb, and several other counties are hunting for the guilty men. Mayor Emmett White of Austin is in the field with a large body of men. Gov. Sayers to-day directed a detachment of the State Rangers to join in the pursuit, and altogether there are probably 500 men searching for the Mexican fugitives.

This big man hunt has excited the Mexican population of Southwest Texas, and hundreds are leaving their homes on the farms and ranches and flocking into the towns for protection. As fast as they arrive they are disarmed by the police and placed under guard. Every Mexican home in town and country is being searched for some clue that will lead to the capture of the men who committed the recent murders. The leader of this band is known to be Gregario Cortez, and it is said that he has with him a dozen or more Mexicans who will fight to the last should there be an effort made to capture them.

Cortez's home is a short distance south of Austin, and that locality is being watched by Mayor White and his posse. They believe that Cortez will make his way to his home, and his presence there is expected any time. Gov. Sayers has taken every precaution to protect the Mexicans from mob violence when they are captured.

COMMISSIONER EVANS'S CASE.

Head of Pension Office Says He Knows Nothing About Report that He Is to be Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Senator Burton and Representative Curtis of Kansas are in Washington, and the report that Pension Commissioner Evans is to be displaced by ex-Representative Peters of Kansas follows those two gentlemen as faithfully as their shadows. This report has been so elaborate and circumstantial as to assert positively that Peters has been telegraphed for at a place that is not his home, and that when he gets here he will be appointed outright as Commissioner of Pensions.

If this report were true, the men who know the President best and who know Commissioner Evans at all say that the Commissioner would know something about it. But Commissioner Evans said to-night: "I know nothing about it. I was at the White House on Saturday and saw the President, but the subject was not mentioned."

The persistency and audacity of the Kansas people were both displayed last year, when they organized a committee of members of Congress antagonistic to Commissioner Evans and proposed to demand his removal. They sent a messenger to Mr. Evans to tell him so, and the messenger, being a friend of Mr. Evans and the President, advised Mr. Evans to go first to the President and tell him that if his retention of office was embarrassing to accept his resignation, as he, Evans, could not afford to remain a moment longer that his services were considered advantageous to the Government.

It is understood that the President told the Commissioner then to go back to his office, to disregard the assaults upon him, and to believe that none of these reports were true until he heard them from the President.

If Commissioner Evans is to go out now, without the courtesy of a notification such as he asked for, his friends will hardly forgive him for accepting what he must consider as a gross humiliation, and they do not believe that the President will inflict that humiliation on him upon the demand of these hungry Kansas office seekers. The President's friends say that it is incredible to assume that he can be a party to so unworthy a course, and, relying upon his support of the faithful and efficient services of Commissioner Evans and his sense of justice, they refuse to consider the oft-repeated reports of Evans's intended removal, even with the offer of another place as a salve to wounded pride, and declare that the latest reports are as injurious to the President as they are cruel and unjust to the Commissioner.

The reason assigned for the desperate efforts to get Mr. Evans out is that he is disliked by the pensioners. The explanation that some of the soldiers here make is that he is too watchful of the claim agents, who wish to increase their incomes by securing a swifter and less scrupulous Commissioner of Pensions. It is hunger for fees, not for reform, that inspires these desperate attacks upon the President and the Commissioner.

WHAT "BILL" ANTHONY SAID.

Orderly Did Not Use the Words, "I Have the Honor to Report" When the Maine Was Blown Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Capt. Sigsbee was incorrectly represented in a Washington dispatch to-day as having exploded the "Bill" Anthony story in a lecture before the Union Veteran Legion, and as having said that Anthony never made his famous report that "The vessel has been blown up and is sinking." In denying this story to-day Capt. Sigsbee threw some new light on the Anthony incident.

"I did not discredit the Anthony story," said Capt. Sigsbee. "On the contrary, I told it over again and paid a tribute to the gallantry which Anthony displayed. It was a brave action, and all the more admirable because there was nothing dramatic about it, no self-consciousness, nothing but the plain, matter-of-fact performance of what Anthony considered to be the simple discharge of an ordinary duty.

"He did not use the often-quoted expression, 'Sir, I have the honor to report.' That would have been dramatic. One can imagine a Frenchman or a man of another nationality more excitable and more sentimental than ours, making the report in that way. But Anthony's way of doing it was typically American—cool, matter of fact, businesslike, and as if it were a matter of routine.

"He might have been excused if he had jumped overboard instead of coming to report to me. To get to me he had to grope his way through a long passageway as black as night, not knowing when he raised his foot when it would come down. When he entered my cabin I was six feet away from him, but he had to grope his way about and find me. He did not, therefore, raise his hand in salute and make the dramatic report with which he has been credited. On the contrary, he ran into me, and I said, 'Who's that?' Neither of us could see the other, of course. He said, in a matter of fact way, 'It's Anthony, the orderly. I beg your pardon, Sir, for running into you. The ship has been blown up, and is sinking.'

"There were no heroics, no gesticulation, and no salute, and no 'I have the honor to report.' It seemed to me a finer thing as it was. Enthusiasm can carry a man through a great deal, but Anthony's groping his way through that long passage on a sinking ship, with no idea that he was doing anything but the performance of an ordinary duty, was a better thing than a dramatic action performed under the influence of enthusiasm. I replied, 'Very good. Go back, and I will follow you.' That was all there was of it.

"Mrs. Anthony afterward asked me if her husband had said what he was quoted as saying. I replied, 'He did not say that he had the honor to report, and you have the better reason to be proud of him for it, and I told her why, as I have just told you."

UMBRELLA LAW IN INDIANA.

Borrower Fined $1, Disfranchised for Five Years, and Must Serve One to Three Years in Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 17.—Obe Frye, a well-known young man of this place borrowed Dr. Rogers's umbrella on Friday night during a severe thunderstorm without asking permission. He was arraigned in court this morning and admitted the "borrowing." Judge Martin assessed his punishment at from one to three years in the Southern Reformatory, fined him $1, and disfranchised him for five years.

This is the first time in the history of Indiana courts that a person has been legally punished for borrowing an umbrella. The sentence is considered by many to be excessive, and an effort will be made to have Frye pardoned.

BIG DEAL IN COAL MINES.

Fairmont Coal Company, a New Corporation, Acquires 36 Plants in the West Virginia District.

Special to The New York Times.

FAIRMONT, West Va., June 17.—The Watson coal interests, associated with a few capitalists from New York whose names are not yet given out, to-day consummated a new organization which will be known as the Fairmont Coal Company, with a capital of $12,000,000. Four million dollars in bonds were issued, and have practically all been placed.

The mines absorbed in this deal are as follows: Montana and Aurora of the Montana Coal and Coke Company, Gaston of the Gaston Coal Company, New England and Shaft of the West Fairmont Coal and Coke Company, Fernum, Hurry, Enterprise, Beechwood, Gipsy, Maulsby, Harbert, Viropa, Solon, Glen Falls, and Durham of the Brier Hill Coal and Coke Company; Meadow Brook, Uhlen, Melrose, Worthington, Luther, Lynch, and Reynolds of the Hutchins Coal and Coke Company interests; Chieftain, Columbia, Ocean, Highland, and Anderson of the Highland Coal and Coke Company; Palatine of the Palatine Coal Company; Monongah, with six separate plants of the Monongah Company, and Middleton of the Middleton Coal and Coke Company, making a total of thirty-six modern plants.

In addition to the above, the company now owns 1,450 miners' houses, 5,800 individual cars, 5,000 acres of surface land, and owns and controls 60,000 acres of the best coal in the district. The annual output will exceed 6,000,000 net tons, and the company will have a monthly pay roll of $250,000. As yet the officers have not been elected, but J. C. Watson, E. E. Watson, S. L. Watson, C. W. Watson, and A. B. Fleming are directly interested, and will own the controlling interest in the new concern. Possession will be given July 1.

SCURVY AND SCORPIONS.

Tale of Suffering on Stricken Bark Comes from Ship That Hailed Her in Midocean.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 17.—With her decks swarming with scorpions, the Captain and crew sick with scurvy, the chief officer dead, and the second officer too ill to take any part in the navigation of the vessel the German bark Planet was fallen in with by the Transatlantic Line steamship Crown Point, Capt. Wall, from this city for London, on May 14, in latitude 49.36, longitude 13.30. Second Officer Bryant of the Crown Point was put in charge of the stricken bark, and worked her into Queenstown Harbor on May 28.

Capt. Buskenneth of the Planet was stricken on May 12 with scurvy. He was unconscious when the Crown Point fell in with the bark. He never regained consciousness, and died before the bark reached Queenstown. The second officer died on May 24.

FAVORS LABOR UNIONS.

Colorado Mining Millionaire Applies for Membership in One.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 17.—Winfield Scott Stratton, who has reinvested $10,000,000 in buying and developing Cripple Creek mines, has applied for membership in the Carpenters' Union of Colorado Springs.

"I was a humble carpenter myself once," he said, in explanation, "and know what it is to work for a dollar a day, and oftimes couldn't even get that. Unions are elevating. They increase the respect of labor, compel the respect of employers, and enable the union man to get wages that will educate his children and fit them for higher and more remunerative walks of life.

"I am spending $50,000 a month developing mining property, from which I will not take out a cent in ore until the full value of the territory is explored, and every cent of that money goes to union labor. I am paying $3 to $5 a day when I could hire men for half that price, but it would not be profitable nor right for a former workingman to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow-men."

SPARTAN FATHER IN PULPIT.

With His Child Bleeding Before Him, He Continued His Sermon.

Special to The New York Times.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 17.—While the Rev. H. H. Dieperink Langereis, pastor of the Second Holland Christ Reformed Church, was preaching to his flock on Sunday in the little wooden chapel in a back lot in the celery district, his youngest daughter was alone in the parsonage. In opening a window she thrust her hand through a pane, severing an artery and some tendons.

Bleeding profusely, she ran screaming to the church, where her father was in the midst of his discourse. Her mother and sisters ran to her assistance and carried her from the building. But the preacher never faltered in his exhortation; without break or pause he continued to the end before he went to his child's bedside. The child nearly bled to death, and her condition is said to be critical.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye, The aristocratic whiskey.—Adv.

PORTO RICO READY TO PROCLAIM FREE TRADE

Call for a Special Session of the Legislature on July 4.

Federal Party Elects a New Leader and Assures This Government of Its Hearty Co-operation.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Secretary of State Hay to-day received the following cable message from Gov. Allen of Porto Rico, at San Juan:

"By unanimous vote to-day the heads of departments fixed the date for the special session of the Legislature for July 4. The date of the proclamation will be announced at the session."

The proclamation referred to is that which will declare free trade to exist between the United States and Porto Rico after a designated date, in conformity with the terms of the Foraker act, which allowed two years to test the ability of the island to sustain itself through internal taxation. Gov. Allen's reports have indicated that under the Hollander act Porto Rico is now ready to assume free trade.

Dr. José C. Barbosa and Dr. José Gomez Brioso, members of the Executive Council of Porto Rico, who are in this city, have received cable messages from Porto Rico calling them back to attend a special session of the Legislature, called for July 4. They say that Treasurer Hollander has made a report showing that the receipts of the island will be sufficient to carry on the administration of the Government after the new Hollander law goes into effect, on July 1, and this being the case, the Legislature can request the United States Government to suspend the further operation of the Foraker law.

FEDERAL PARTY IN LINE.

Harmonious Relations with This Government to Follow Election of New Leader.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 17.—At a mass meeting of the Federal Party, held on Sunday, Francisco Acuna was elected party leader to succeed Munoz Rivera.

As a first step toward establishing harmonious relations between the Federal Party and the American authorities, a committee composed of Señores Acuna, Santiago Palma, and Diaz Navarro paid their respects to Gov. Allen to-day and offered him their co-operation in whatever measures would advance the best interests of Porto Rico. The committee informed Gov. Allen that they were satisfied the intentions of the Administration had been for the best.

Gov. Allen said he had never for a moment doubted the result of the experiment, the successful issue of which was retarded only by injudicious statements. He intimated that the island would undoubtedly soon enjoy free trade with the United States, and that as soon as Porto Rican and American markets were open to each other a great era of Porto Rican prosperity would ensue.

GOING TO HUDSON BAY.

Charles A. Moore, Jr., of Brooklyn Will Head a Party of Yale Students on a Northern Voyage.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 17.—Charles Arthur Moore, Jr., of Brooklyn, whose father is President of the American Protective Tariff League and was with the Presidential party on the trip to the Pacific Coast, is preparing to make his third trip to the extreme Northern regions, this time heading a party of nine Yale students, whose object, aside from that of pleasure, is to secure specimens of rare birds.

Young Mr. Moore made his first trip North in the steamer Hope, in company with Explorer Peary in 1897, when Greely's old camp was visited. Last Summer he visited Peary's old Captain, Bartlett, at Newfoundland, and hunted caribou with him. It was while there that the plans for the present outing were formed. This year's party will consist of Mr. Moore, Robert Rutherford McCormick, son of the newly appointed Ambassador, to Austria; Samuel Dwight Ward of Albany, George A. Goss of Worcester, Stewart Hotchkiss, son of the President of the Hotchkiss Rubber Company of New Haven; William H. Peckham of New York, Harry Cox of Newark, Lindon Bates, whose parents reside in Australia, all of Yale, and Harry Whitney, son of Stephen Whitney of New Haven.

Mr. Moore, who is residing at his father's Summer home, Old Orchard, at Bellehaven, will start north about July 6, and the party will assemble at Sydney, Cape Breton Island, July 20. They will board the steamer Alterine, 175 feet long and having a capacity of 600 tons of coal, the largest of the fleet of sealers, and go up the Labrador Coast, turning into Hudson Straits by Cape Chudleigh and landing at the Eskimo villages. After sailing in Hudson Bay to Hopewell Narrows, they will land for a short time and will then start homeward. They expect to return about Oct. 1.

THE DEVIL IN THE COUNCIL.

New Brunswick Pastor Thinks Him Responsible for Liquor Licenses.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 17.—The war which the Anti-Saloon League has started against liquor traffic in this city has placed the organization in antagonism with the city's Common Council, which last week granted all the license applications of the city in spite of the League's endeavors to show that the applications in many cases were not properly signed. Last night the Rev. James Moore, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, roundly scored the Common Council for its action, using these words:

"I am spending $50,000 a month developing mining property, from which I will not take out a cent in ore until the full value of the territory is explored, and every cent of that money goes to union labor. I am paying $3 to $5 a day when I could hire men for half that price, but it would not be profitable nor right for a former workingman to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow-men."

CHANCE OF TARIFF REVISION.

Representative Underwood Says Reciprocity Is "Partial Free Trade."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Representative Underwood of Alabama, who was arranger of pairs, or "Whip," for the Democrats in the last session of Congress, corroborates the recently published reports that Representative Babcock, who introduced a bill designed to reduce the protection on trust productions, neglected chances to bring that bill before the House. The Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee had offered to him the chance to have the bill considered, but he did not take advantage of it.

Mr. Underwood said he did not know whether Mr. Babcock was sincere on the subject of tariff revision. According to some of the leading Republican papers, the Administration will press the reciprocity treaties when Congress meets. "This," said Mr. Underwood, "may be true, but reciprocity is only another name for partial free trade.

"It is not improbable," continued Mr. Underwood, "that the Administration will urge some legislation next Winter for our insular possessions, and, during the excitement that such legislation will occasion, advantage may be taken of the confusion to whip through some tariff measures."

KAISER TO MEET M. LOUBET?

Report that German and French Squadrons Will Together Greet Troops from China.

LONDON, June 18.—The correspondent of The Daily Express at Cherbourg learns that Emperor William intends to meet the returning German troops from China with a naval squadron, which will be joined at Cherbourg by President Loubet and a French squadron.

CONSTITUTION AT NEWPORT.

Cup Yacht Again in Thorough Shape for Trial Spin To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 17.—The cup yacht Constitution, after an overhauling and repairing her mainmast at Bristol, arrived at her moorings to the westward of the torpedo station, having come down the bay under three lower sails, with the tender Mount Morris following and taking up her anchorage close to the yacht.

Capt. Rhodes was at the wheel, with Mr. Duncan, the manager of the yacht, close by watching everything above the decks. His guests were Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club and Arthur T. Kemp. Everything for the short run worked well, and Mr. Duncan is pleased with all the work which the boat has had done aboard since her accident, and it is his expressed belief that the mainmast is as strong and durable as ever. Mr. Duncan does not believe at this time that his boat will be ready for the Glen Cove races on the 25th inst. He will begin to-morrow morning the trying-up trials in the bay, and continue these until he is perfectly satisfied all is in thorough condition for the outside runs.

SUIT AGAINST E. C. CONVERSE.

Representative of the Steel Corporation Tells How Papers Were Served on Him.

E. C. Converse, through his counsel in this city, yesterday afternoon furnished the following statement as embodying all facts in connection with service of notice of a suit at Greensburg, Penn., last week:

"On Friday, June 14, the two special cars in which the United States Steel Corporation Executive Committee were traveling reached Pittsburg over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and were run into the Pittsburg depot, stopping there about half an hour. The cars were then taken to the Pennsylvania plant of the National Tube Company, stopping there half an hour; thence to the Continental plant of the same company, stopping there half an hour; thence to McKeesport, where they were sidetracked for about four hours.

"I was in and about the National Tube Works plant at McKeesport with the other members of the committee and National Tube officers for three or four hours. The cars then went to two other plants of the National Tube Works; thence to the coke regions. All day Saturday was spent in and about the coke regions, and Greensburg was reached, where the cars were to be transferred to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and they lay ready to be taken up by the fast Eastern mail train.

"I was in the centre of the car when Chairman Gary's secretary, Mr. Murray, walked in and said there was a man in the rear of the car who desired to give me a message; that he had offered to take it, but the man said he wanted to deliver it to me personally. I at once stepped back to the end of the car where there were two strangers, one of them handed me a bill in equity subpoena or summons, in a suit brought by J. L. Devinny and others for an accounting in a matter where I never handled $1 of the money, and which is still in the hands of a competent and responsible trustee. When the man handed me the paper, he asked if I was Mr. Converse. I said I was, in handing the paper, he said, 'Here is a notice of a suit.' I received the paper and said that I accepted service. The man then thanked me for my courtesy and stepped off the car, and that is all there was to it."

RESULT OF A GLASS OF BEER.

Girl Declared Wedding Off Because Fiance Gave One to Her Father.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., June 17.—Because her fiancé treated his prospective father-in-law to a glas of beer, Rose Shoemaker of this city jilted Charles F. Clewell an hour before the time set for the wedding.

Last Friday Clewell went to the Court House with Miss Shoemaker's father to get a marriage license. Having secured this, he invited his companion to have a drink. The two had a glass of beer apiece, and then separated.

Last evening, when Clewell called at the house for his bride, she said she had changed her mind. When pressed for the reason, she told Clewell that she would not marry a young man who would buy beer for his father-in-law, and that it was useless for him to try to persuade her, as the wedding had been declared off.

CHEERFUL IN DECLINING YEARS

Widow of Jefferson Davis "Happy in Reading Eulogies on Him."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 17.—R. E. Park, State Treasurer of Georgia, has received a letter from the widow of Jefferson Davis in which she speaks feelingly of the coming afflictions of old age. Mr. Park, who is a friend of the family, says the letter is remarkably cheerful for one who has so much to contend with. Mrs. Davis says:

"Dim, uneventful life rolls unperceptibly onward to the inevitable and natural end of all mankind. My health has failed a good deal of late, but I never look sick, and every one tells me how well I am—I suppose on the Christian Science plan. I expect to spend the Winter in New Orleans, for I have many little matters to close up before I go to render an account of deeds done in the body. For it I am really happy in reading the notices of Mr. Davis's birthday and the eulogies on him."

CHILD'S SAVINGS TO A CHURCH.

Hoarded for a Doll's Carriage, Dying She Gave to Hope Chapel.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 17.—An interesting incident of the children's day exercises in the Plainfield churches to-day was the presentation by the pastor of Hope Chapel, the Rev. G. K. Newell, of the Lillie Cowling legacy to the church, in the original coins in which the seven-year-old crippled girl had left her savings of years. The amount was only $1.15, and for years it had been hoarded up for the long-cherished purpose of buying a doll's carriage. When the girl saw that death was near she left the money to the church.

For years the sum had lain in the bank, and finally Mr. Newell decided to apply it to the mortgage on the church. Following the little girl's example the people raised the debt and paid it off last Easter. The teachers of the Sunday school made up the $1.15, and the coins were placed in a frame, the four quarters, the dime with a hole in it, the three-cent piece, and the two pennies, and hung up in the Sunday school room.

A.— It Builds You Up. If run down and played out; if you don't sleep well and have no appetite, take JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. It will turn your weakness and nervousness into strength and vigor. JOHANN HOFF'S builds up body and brain.—Adv.

REV. MR. KELLER FACES MAN WHO SHOT HIM

Trial of T. G. Barker, the Rector's Assailant, Begun in Jersey City.

Jury Selected in Just Fifty-eight Minutes—Mrs. Barker's Name Mentioned But Once.

The trial of Thomas G. Barker of Arlington, N. J., charged with shooting from ambush and with intent to kill the Rev. John W. Keller, rector of Trinity Mission Church of that town, on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 3, of this year, was begun yesterday before Judge John A. Blair in the Hudson County Court of General Sessions in Jersey City.

The shooting took place at 8 o'clock in the morning on Beach Street, in Arlington, at a point near the intersection of that thoroughfare with Midland Avenue. The clergyman, who lives on Beach Street, not far from the scene of the shooting, was on his way from his home to the railroad station to take a train for Fort Lee to attend a communion service.

He was intercepted by Barker, a fellow-townsman and for many years employed by the Commercial Cable Company. The two men had known each other for years, and Barker's wife had been a prominent worker in the church of which the clergyman was rector. There were no eyewitnesses to this meeting between the two men, so far as is yet known. Various persons living in the neighborhood were startled by the sound of pistol shots, and a few of these witnesses saw the last of the shots fired by Barker as he stood over the prostrate body of Keller.

After the shooting Barker gave himself up to the police, admitting that he had shot the clergyman and glorying in the deed. Mr. Keller was taken to his home suffering from injuries that resulted in the loss of one eye and the partial loss of the sight of the other, and which made of him a physical wreck.

Barker's explanation for committing the assault made of the case one of the most curious and sensational in the criminal history of New Jersey. He said that in shooting down the clergyman he had acted the part of a husband who had taken into his own hands the avenging of a wrong committed upon his wife. He explained to the police that his wife who had been in failing health for more than a year, had finally imparted to him a secret that she had kept from him for many months. She told him that eighteen months before, Keller during a pastoral call at her home had assaulted her, and that since then she had kept the secret until it had wrecked her physically and was threatening her mind. Then she had told her husband of it, and he had gone forth to kill the man. After Barker's arrest his wife added to the interest of the case by corroborating her husband's story. The wounded man, on the other hand, as he lay in the shadow of death, denied the accusations in these words:

"As God is my judge, and now, with my dying breath, I say the charge is false."

The little town of Arlington was shaken from centre to circumference by the affair, and public interest throughout the country was directed toward the tragedy. At this point in the developments the principals in the case apparently with one accord became silent, and now, nearly six months after the occurrence, the case retains an interest almost as profound as when the shooting happened. Barker has been out on bail awaiting trial, and Keller has but recently arisen from his bed. The town of Arlington has been divided in its discussion of the case, both Barker and Keller having their stanch partisans. The clergyman has lived in the town for years, and among other posts of honor connected with his calling held the position of Chaplain to Bishop Starkey of the Newark Episcopal Diocese. Not a breath of scandal had ever before attached to his name.

Barker at the time of the tragedy had been for sixteen years connected with the Commercial Cable Company, and he and his wife had lived in Arlington for three years. Both were church members, and for a time were members of the Trinity Mission Church.

THE SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE.

For months preparations have been making for the trial that began yesterday. County Prosecutor John S. Erwin has had his detectives scouring the whole State for evidence upon which to base the charge that Barker, for reasons immaterial in the eyes of the law, committed a plain case of asault with intent to kill. On the other hand, Marshall Van Winkle and Albert C. Wall, for the defense, have scoured the Countryside for proof of the claim that if Barker did commit the assault he was justified by the unwritten law that a husband avenge a violation of his home.

The trial has been looked forward to as promising to be one of the most sensational of its kind in the State. The proceedings yesterday belied that promise. There has never been a more refreshing revelation of the promptness and simplicity of the proverbial "Jersey justice."

Preparations had been made to accommodate a troublesome gathering, but these preparations were superfluous, so far as yesterday's sessions were concerned. Outside the quaint little old-fashioned Court House, with its shade trees and belfry, a crowd gathered early. It was there to see the notables arrive. Inside the stuffy little courtroom the court officers had their real work in caring for the great gathering of newspaper men who came in throngs. The entire press of New Jersey seemed to be there in a body, and there were representatives from journals in distant cities.

Just before 10 o'clock a thin, wiry looking middle-aged man, with reddish brown hair and red mustache, and dressed in rather a baggy suit of gray, slipped in through the crowd, followed by a retin

and his wife. Husband and wife looked like brother and sister at first glance. Both dark, almost as Spaniards. The man is on the sunny side of middle age. His hair is black as jet. So are his eyes and his well-trimmed mustache. He is short and wiry, and has a suggestion of strength and determination in every movement. He was dressed in a dark suit with a blue shirt and white tie, and as he attended his wife looked the most self-possessed and least interested person in the room.

The woman resembled him in complexion only. She was probably handsome once, and that not so long ago, for she is still young, and is not homely now. She is somewhat taller than her husband, and her face shows refinement, but is decidedly asymmetrical. She was becomingly dressed in a gray cloth suit and flowered hat, and from a distance showed no signs of that nervous disorder of which so much has been said. She smiled and chatted with her husband as if she also was a mere idle spectator, but a nearer view showed that she trembled with suppressed excitement.

This party had just been singled out by the crowd when the Rev. Mr. Keller was led into the room and to his seat inside the inclosure. He was dressed in clerical garb, and wore an overcoat, which he did not remove throughout the day. He walked like a man totally blind. He wore heavy blue glasses over his eyes, and a big plaster on the right side of his face showed where the bullet that had practically destroyed his sight had entered. He brushed by Barker and his wife as he was led to his seat. Their eyes never left him for fully five minutes after. Then came Judge Blair, white-haired and white-mustached, and the wheels of justice began immediately to revolve.

JURY QUICKLY SELECTED.

With the fall of the gavel Lawyer Van Winkle was on his feet, and in a written protest challenged the struck jury panel on the ground that it was unconstitutional. His challenge was overruled, and then he moved to quash the whole jury panel drawn for the case. Again he was overruled, and the clerk began to call the names of the jurymen. As each man was called he took his seat in the jury box. The lawyers on either side scrutinized him silently for a moment. Not a question was asked about business occupation, social standing, beliefs, or prejudices. Not a word was spoken. After this interval of silence one or the other of the lawyers would challenge peremptorily, and the man would leave his seat with a sigh of relief, or the clerk would be instructed to call another name, and this brief silent scrutiny would occur again.

The reasons for the challenges remained secrets with the challengers. There were several such until the jury box was at last full. Then the lawyers looked over the box, and, their challenges not being exhausted, went over the final culling process. One or two more men were told to step down, and the clerk immediately called another name. The process was so swift as to be almost bewildering to the visiting observer.

"They manage things differently in Jersey," remarked a New York spectator. This jury was finally chosen as acceptable to both sides:

John O. Gopsill,	John S. Menagh,
John E. Muller,	Michael Lahey,
Edmund H. Davey,	Charles Gerdts,
Henry J. Gordon,	Robert McAndrews,
Samuel J. Limerick,	Nathan Ballard,
William G. Nelson,	Charles Marsh.

Ten of these are residents of Jersey City, one resides in Bayonne, and another in Weehawken. They are all solid business men and property owners. They will average about forty-five years in age, and every one is married. More than this was not made public in court. They had been chosen and sworn in in just fifty-eight minutes by the clock.

Again the gavel and Prosecutor Erwin launched into his opening. He spoke rapidly, with no attempt at eloquence, and sketched the history of the case in a few words. He told nothing that is not already common property. He began his history with the Sunday morning when the shooting occurred. How that the Rev. Mr. Keller was walking along the street when he felt the sting in the left side of his head and heard the sound of a shot simultaneously. He fell and knew nothing more until he recovered consciousness later at his home. The Prosecutor said that While Keller was on the sidewalk he was shot three times. The State would show that Barker intercepted Keller there and shot him from behind, and from a hedge where he lay in ambush. He shot to kill, and afterward admitted as much to the police, to whom he surrendered himself.

The Prosecutor then described the nature of the wounds inflicted, and closed by denouncing the crime. His opening was a distinct disappointment to a majority of the spectators. They expected some revelations. Barker heard the story detailed with an air of absolute unconcern. He even turned and spoke smilingly to his wife several times during the recital. She answered with a smile, but trembled. Keller sat with bowed head, and his eyelids behind the blue glasses were closed.

THE FIRST WITNESS CALLED.

Before Prosecutor Erwin sat down after making his opening address he called the first witness, Lewis H. Vroom, an architect, who testified to making a map of the scene of the shooting, and he identified this instrument which was spread before the jury on an easel. Lawyer Van Winkle in his cross-examination of this witness showed that he intended to admit not even the shooting as having been done by his client, but would force the State to prove everything. He grew melodramatic at one point in his cross-examination. Referring to a cross mark made in red ink on the map as showing the spot where Keller fell, the lawyer glared at the witness.

"Why did you make that mark in red?" he thundered. The witness said he really did not know.

"And why a cross?" said the lawyer.

The witness replied confusedly that that was the usual way to mark important spots on a map, and was allowed to retire.

William H. Harrison, a photographer, was called and identified two pictures he had made for the prosecution. One was a photograph of the scene of the shooting and another was that of the Rev. Mr. Keller as he lay in bed shortly after being shot. Mr. Van Winkle went at this witness fiercely.

"Did you say photography was your vocation or avocation?" he asked.

The witness looked guilty and finally replied desperately that he did not know.

Lawyer Van Winkle strenuously objected to the pictures being put in evidence, and said that the one of the injured man was taken expressely to work on the feelings of the jury. After some haggling the pictures were admitted, but the jury did not see them. The Prosecutor incidentally accused the defendant's lawyer of making "Stump speeches for the gallery." The Judge demanded that the business proceed, intimating that time was being lost.

Then came a long list of witnesses telling over and over again the story of that Sunday morning. Hugh R. Roome, who resides at Beach Street and Midland Avenue, Arlington, and behind whose hedge it is claimed that Barker lay in wait to shoot Keller, told that he had heard four shots fired just outside his hedge, and going out found the clergyman lying on the sidewalk. With the assistance of two other persons who had come up he carried the minister to his home.

The cross-examination of this witness brought out a good deal about the hedge fences in general, but added little to the story. The witness finally became angry and asserted that Lawyer Van Winkle knew nothing about hedge fences.

Mary Roome, a daughter of the previous witness, was the first woman witness to be called. She said she had heard three shots fired, and, looking out of the window, saw Barker standing over Keller, who was lying on the sidewalk, and saw him fire another shot at him. She was asked to identify Barker as the man she had seen, and promptly did so. Barker smiled indulgently at her.

A recess was taken here. After the recess Mrs. Louis G. Van Winkle, who lives near the Roome home, said she heard the four revolver shots and saw Barker running away from Keller, who lay on the sidewalk.

MRS. BUCKLEY SAW THE SHOOTING.

Mrs. Jennie F. Buckley, who lives diagonally across the street from the scene of the shooting, said she heard the shots, and, looking out, saw Barker fire at the prostrate man. She screamed murder, and Barker ran away. She and her husband both ran to the street. The latter chased Barker, and she went to the clergyman and helped to lift him up.

Frederick G. Buckley, the husband, said he had chased Barker to Kearney Avenue, several blocks away from the scene of the shooting, and, losing sight of him, got on a car to go to the police station to give the alarm. A short distance away Barker got on the same car. He told Buckley that he had just shot Keller. "And I hope I have killed him," the witness said the man added.

"I asked him why he ran," said the witness, "and he said he wanted to get away from the crowd."

Witness said he then accompanied Barker to the Town Hall, where Barker gave himself up.

Lawyer Van Winkle tried strenuously and at last angrily to make the witness admit that Barker had told him why he had shot Keller.

"Did he say anything about his wife?" demanded the lawyer, and there was the first sign of a sensation in court. This was the first mention of Mrs. Barker, and it was believed that the expected revelations were forthcoming. There was suppressed excitement. Mrs. Barker must have expected that something like this was coming, for she did not return to the courtroom after the lunch hour. Barker sat in his seat alone, and seemed rather bored than otherwise.

But the witness disappointed all by stoutly maintaining that Barker had said nothing about his wife or given any reason for his act. Dr. Pliny Barber, another neighbor, and one who had assisted the wounded man to his home, went over the same old story of hearing shots and finding the injured man on the sidewalk. He also identified some of the bloody clothing of the minister. Edward A. Rinker, a street car employe, told how he helped the injured man to his home.

Henry L. Marple and George L. Wiley told how they were at Kearney Avenue, several blocks away, when they heard the shots and saw Barker running toward them on Midland Avenue. They saw Buckley giving chase. Miss Anacartha Hagy gave similar testimony, and the case was adjourned for the day.

It is expected that to-day the Rev. Mr. Keller will be placed on the stand and the real revelations of the story will begin.

TRAIN FALLS INTO A POND.

Several Passengers Badly Hurt in Accident in North Carolina—Heroic Act of Baggagemaster.

HAMLET, N. C., June 17.—Last night about 10 o'clock the north-bound Seaboard Air Line Atlanta special turned broadside off a trestle into a pond, about a mile north of Rockingham. There were on board about twenty-five or thirty passengers, all of whom were more or less injured, several seriously, and two, a white man and a negro, probably fatally.

The engine and two mail cars passed over in safety, but the combination baggage and smoker, a first-class car, and two Pullmans turned over. On account of the rains the piers of the trestle gave way on the left side. At the first crash all lights went out and water rushed in waist deep through the windows.

Baggagemaster Smith, though seriously hurt, at once thought of the freight train following close behind. He crawled out, and, seizing a lantern, hobbled down the track and flagged the freight, thereby preventing a second catastrophe. When the freight train stopped he was lying on the ground unable to rise, but still waving his lantern. He had to be carried back on a stretcher.

The newsboy also did heroic work, crawling through the cars and helping the almost drowned passengers to escape through the transom over a door.

A relief train was sent from Hamlet with doctors, and another from Rockingham. The hotel here is being used as a temporary hospital.

TROUBLE FOR GRAFF & CO.

Certain Clients Will Try to Have the Defunct Firm's Members Indicted in Two Counties.

Certain clients of the insolvent brokerage firm of Graff & Co. have determined, through their attorney, J. Edward Swanstrom of 20 Nassau Street, to ask for the indictment of G. Edward Graff and Thomas F. Nevins, who composed the defunct concern. Indictments will be sought in both New York and Kings Counties.

"We have been waiting patiently for some time," said Mr. Swanstrom to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, "for a statement that might show how my clients stand with Graff & Co. We find, however, that there is no disposition to facilitate the bankruptcy proceedings, so we shall wait no longer. I have consulted with District Attorney Philbin and shall consult with District Attorney Clarke of Kings County. Some of the business with my clients was done in Brooklyn, so that will justify a Kings County indictment.

"The case is a very plain one. One of my clients, for example, paid into the hands of Graff & Co. $1,500 with which to buy 100 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. We have a receipt certifying that this stock was purchased at 86. As a matter of fact, however, there is no evidence that this stock was ever bought. There are 'fake' entries on the books to the effect that these shares were purchased and sold again, but there are no other accounts to authenticate these false entries. We shall claim that this money was not spent for my clients at all, but was pocketed by the members of the firm personally."

L. W. Naylor is receiver for the Graff & Co. estate. He was appointed by Judge Edward B. Thomas of the United States District Court, upon the application of ex-Sheriff Frank D. Creamer, Tax Assessor Schliemann, and other creditors. No report has as yet been made by the receiver, and there are several motions pending before Judge Thomas for settlements in individual cases. There are also motions to have the members of the defunct firm adjudged in contempt of court for not delivering certain shares of stock alleged to have been purchased upon the order of clients.

THEODORE BURRIS DISCHARGED

Accusation of Vagrancy Made by His Father Not Sustained.

Theodore Burris, the youth arrested on a charge of vagrancy, at the instance of his father, Elliott Burris, a well-known broker and clubman, who says the young man has fallen into evil ways, was discharged by Magistrate Connorton in Long Island City yesterday. After hearing young Burris in his own behalf the Magistrate said that he seemed intelligent and looked capable of taking care of himself. The father was told that if he wanted his son detained longer he would have to bring some other charge against him. On hearing the decision young Burris hurried out of court as if in fear that his father would immediately act upon the suggestion.

Henry A. Woodward, secretary for the elder Burris, testified that the son had worked in the office only two hours during the last three weeks. When cross-examined by the young man, however, he admitted that it might have been a couple of days. Young Burris said that his father had kept him at Inter-State Park for the last three weeks, and that he had necessarily been idle for that time. He declared that he would have no trouble in getting employment if he were in the city, and said he had worked for others than his father, but that his father had received his wages, having requested his employers to make out the salary checks to his order.

Young Burris said he had never complained of this arrangement. He insisted that he is twenty-two years old, although his father says he is but twenty. The elder Burris said that his son had no place in which to stay. "Where did you get your information?" the young man asked.

"I have the only home you ever had, and it is not your home now," replied his father.

Young Burris, on leaving court, said he would go at once to Manhattan to retain a lawyer to defend him in case his father should institute other proceedings against him.

ESTRADA PALMA FOR PRESIDENT

Ex-Counsel of the Cuban Junta Discusses Future of the New Republic.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel to the Cuban Junta here during the revolution in Cuba, and more recently legal adviser to Governor General Wood, has been in this city for the last four days. His presence was known to but a few friends.

Mr. Rubens, who has been prominently identified with all the political developments in the island since its occupation by the United States, said yesterday that his visit is on private business. He admitted, however, that he has been in conference with Gen. T. Estrada Palma, who came down from his home in Centre Valley, N. Y., on learning of Mr. Rubens's arrival. Gen. Palma was at the head of the Cuban Junta, and is mentioned as the probable first President of the Cuban Republic. The subject of their interview was his candidacy at the coming election.

"There is no doubt that Gen. Palma will be the almost unanimous choice for the Presidency," said Counselor Rubens. "Nearly all Cubans, even those who are not agreed on some other points, favor him. I discussed the matter with him on Saturday to ascertain his views, and I wish to say that he is not seeking the office. But the demand that he be the candidate is so great that it is hardly probable that he can very well resist it.

"Cuba needs more than a genius for its chief executive. The country must select a man of tried and unquestioned honesty and ability. Gen. Palma as chief of the junta during the revolution proved that he possessed these qualities. Although the Cubans were at that time not bound by any law to follow his instructions, they obeyed his every order, and were well pleased at the manner in which he held them together.

"We hope to be able to hold the election in the Fall, and the inauguration about January."

The only possible opponent to Gen. Palma, Mr. Rubens said, is Gen. Bartholomew Masso, who was Vice President of the Revolutionary Provisional Government. Gen. Palma, who, despite his sixty-five years, will most probably be chosen, has the advantage of the support of the factions represented by Señor Juan Gualberto Gomez and Gen. Maximo Gomez. These two are bitter enemies, and yet are a unit for Gen. Palma. Gen. Gomez, in fact, is one of his most ardent advocates. Gen. Palma has not even been in Cuba since the war, and has thus retained his popularity by not becoming involved in the factional fights.

Discussing the delay in accepting the Platt amendment, Mr. Rubens said that there had been some misunderstanding. The Cubans asked for absolute independence, and when they learned that the Platt amendment did not interfere with this they readily approved it.

Mr. Rubens will return to Havana in a few days and make a report of his conference with Gen. Palma.

SUFFER FOR STRIKERS' ACTS.

6,000 Newport News Shipyard Men Thrown Out of Work Because Machinists Refuse to Resume.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 17.—Because 300 striking machinists refused to go back to work at the plant of the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company over 6,000 men are to-night thrown out of employment. Several days ago the officials of the company announced that it would be impossible to keep the yard running after to-night unless the machinists returned to the shops, and when the 6 o'clock whistle blew this evening the strikers were still out, although a number of them, Superintendent Post says, offered to go back to work. The machinists who were willing to give in were not enough to do the work, and, as the rest remained firm, every construction department of one of America's largest ship yards was closed indefinitely. A force of about 1,000 laborers is still retained by the company to complete the outside repair work now being done.

A large majority of the men who are thrown out of employment are very poor and live practically from hand to mouth. They have all they can do to support their families when they are at work, and cannot get along well for many days without it. It is practically certain that there will be great suffering and want among these people, and already there are signs of distress in certain sections of the city. A great many of the men who have no families have left the city and others will leave to-morrow.

It is impossible to say how long the shipyard will remain closed, but it is believed that the strikers will give in before long. The battleship Illinois, it is stated, will be sent to the Portsmouth (Va.) Navy Yard to be completed and prepared for commissioning.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Conference with R. Hoe & Co.—White Rats Offer an Entertainment.

Representatives of the firm of R. Hoe & Co. had a conference yesterday with a committee of the striking machinists in the Hoe factory, with reference to the men's demands. The firm declined to agree to anything but the conditions laid down by the company before the strike, which conceded the nine-hour workday to a number of the workmen. The conference was an amicable one.

It was reported yesterday at the headquarters of the striking machinists, at 23 Duane Street, that George Fuller Golden, President of the "White Rats," has written a letter expressing his sympathy with the strikers. He promised a vaudeville entertainment by the "White Rats" in aid of the strikers as soon as a suitable hall can be obtained.

No Yielding on Either Side.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—"We stay with them to the finish," is the expression used by officials of the International Association of Machinists and by those of the National Metal Trades Association to-day. Officials of the International Association of Machinists assert that they will obtain enough agreements from employing firms to make the manufacturers tremble. Representatives of the National Metal Trades Association say that no matter how many of the small firms sign the union agreement they will defeat the union in the end.

SUSPECTED OF POISONING WIFE

Brooklyn Man Held Without Bail to Await the Outcome of Her Illness.

Following a statement made to Coroner Burger by Mrs. Mary O'Connor of 79 Poplar Street, Brooklyn, who is believed to be dying in St. Peter's Hospital from alleged poisoning, the woman's husband, William O'Connor, a laborer, 26 years old, was arrested yesterday afternoon and committed to jail by the Coroner.

Mrs. O'Connor is forty-seven years old. She was married to O'Connor only six months ago. She had worked as a cook and had saved $2,000, which she placed in a bank in Clinton Street. She was taken seriously ill on Thursday last, and was removed to St. Peter's Hospital.

On Sunday night she sent for Coroner Burger and made a statement to him. She said that she and her husband quarreled frequently, because he would not work and was always demanding money from her. On Wednesday last, the woman said, she was preparing to leave her husband, and had hired a van for the removal of her furniture, but he would not allow it to be moved. The woman's statement to the Coroner continued:

"That night I went to bed as well as I was ever in my life and I awoke about 7 in the morning sick and screeching with pain all over my body. I sent for the doctor, who advised me to drink cold water and ice. I asked him what was the matter and he said that he could not tell until the next day. Before going to bed on the night in question, (Wednesday,) my husband went out and got some beer. After returning he got a glass and filled it with beer and gave it to me. I drank it. Then he partly refilled the glass for me, and I drank that. He drank some of the beer, but not out of the same glass. Dr. Rushmore was the first doctor's name. Afterward I got Dr. Neuman of Henry Street. My husband often threatened to kill me."

O'Connor, when arrested, seemed very much surprised at his wife's statement, and declared that he was entirely innocent. He said that relatives of his wife were responsible for his arrest.

"They have put my wife up to this thing," he declared. "They want her money."

O'Connor is being held without bail pending the outcome of his wife's illness. At the hospital last night it was said that the woman was in a precarious condition.

Young Physician Drowned.

BELGRADE, Me., June 17.—Dr. R. J. Martin of Augusta, one of the best-known among the younger medical men of the State, and Miss Teresa Dolan, also of Augusta, were drowned in Long Pond last night, their bodies being recovered to-day. Miss Dolan was a waitress at a hotel, and with a party of friends was on the shore last night, all intending to go rowing. Owing to the high wind the others declined to go, but Miss Dolan started out alone.

Dr. Martin was graduated from the University of New York in 1887, had been six years a member of the State Medical Board, and was Surgeon for the Maine Artillery during the Spanish war. He married Congressman Burleigh's daughter.

Chicago Holds Bankruptcy Record.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Petitioners in bankruptcy in the United States Court reached the number of 6,000 this morning. This is a number which no other office in the country has reached, New York being far behind. Up to June 16, 1900, there were 104 petitions for that month, while the same period in this month shows only 69. The daily average since Jan. 1 has been about five petitions, and this number is not expected to increase now that the courts are about to close. The 5,000-mark was reached shortly after Christmas last year.

Sentenced for Assault on Child.

Policeman John Schenkewitz, formerly attached to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday of an assault on ten-year-old Alice Plunkett. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500. The policeman was suspended by Commissioner Murphy for a similar offense some time ago.

MISSOURI PACIFIC DIVIDEND

First Profits Distributed to Stockholders Since 1891.

Official Statement Shows an Estimated Surplus for 1901 of $8,807,000, Capitlization Now $77,000,000.

The Missouri Pacific Railway, by a vote of the Board of Directors, which met yesterday, resumed the payment of dividends which had been permitted to lapse since 1891. A resolution was also passed authorizing the issue of the new stock to the amount of 15 per cent. of present holdings of stockholders, but nothing was said about the rumored Southwestern consolidation.

The dividend declared yesterday had been generally expected after the remarkable rise in the market value of the stock during the last few weeks. It amounts to 2½ per cent., and is semi-annual, thus putting the stock on a 5 per cent. basis. The dividend is payable on July 20 to stockholders of record of July 5. The last previous dividend paid by the Missouri Pacific was distributed in 1891, when 3 per cent. was paid on the stock. Before that year dividends were paid irregularly for several years, the rate having been gradually reduced from the basis of 7 per cent., on which the stock had been maintained from 1883 to 1887.

The right of stockholders to subscribe for the newly issued stock is also limited to stockholders of record on July 5. Stockholders may subscribe to 15 per cent. of their holdings, and subscriptions will be received at par. To what purpose this increase is to be applied could not be learned yesterday. This issue of stock with the conversion of debenture bonds to the amount of $12,000,000 into stock which has been applied for by the holders will bring the capitalization of the company up to about $77,000,000.

After the following statement of the company's financial affairs was issued. It is based on the figures of the annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1900:

Surplus over all charges of		$8,388,000
This surplus is after charging to Iron Mountain income account (page 65) discounts on bonds sold	$546,000	
And to the Missouri Pacific income account (page 64) commission on bonds sold	25,000	571,000
Making the actual surplus for the year		$3,957,000
On March 1, 1901, 4 per cent. was collected on $22,272,000 Texas seconds (page 80) as against 1½ per cent. in 1900, (page 65,) an increase of		556,000
Increase in dividends expected in 1901 on coal properties and other securities held in the treasury		250,000
Increase in net earnings for the first four months of 1901, ($337,000 per month)		1,348,000
Estimated surplus for 1901, without further increase of net earnings for the remainder of the year		$6,111,000
A continuation of increase in net earnings at the rate of $337,000 per month for remaining 8 months		2,696,000
Estimated surplus for 1901, on the basis of a continuation of the present rate of increase in net earnings		$8,807,000

These figures are compiled without reference to the income of railroad properties supposedly acquired with the proceeds of the new stock.

CANADIAN TRAFFIC DISPUTE.

Freight for Certain Points on Inter-Colonial Road Barred by Canadian Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 17.—For a year or more the Canadian Pacific and Inter-Colonial Railways have differed over traffic originating east of St. John, N. B. The Canadian Pacific Railroad insisted on the long haul from St. John, but the Inter-Colonial officials would not consent, saying that company was bound by its agreement to hand over west-bound freight to the Grand Trunk at Montreal.

On account of this dispute, the Canadian Pacific transferred the bulk of its Winter port business from St. John to Boston.

The Canadian Pacific has now issued a notice that it will not accept freight for points on the Inter-Colonial, except to its terminus, at St. John, or Bay of Fundy ports, and points reached therefrom, by the Dominion Atlantic Railway. The Canadian Pacific management state that this is the result of an agreement with the Inter-Colonial.

ANOTHER PLACE FOR MR. STUBBS.

This Time Rumor Places Him as Traffic Expert of Harriman Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—An unconfirmed rumor here is to the effect that all the roads in the Middle West and Northwest in which E. H. Harriman, J. P. Morgan, the Vanderbilts, and J. J. Hill are interested will hereafter be practically under one management. It is asserted, but not confirmed, that J. C. Stubbs, now Third Vice President of the Southern Pacific Company, will be the traffic expert, or manager, for the Harriman group of roads, while Darius Miller, Second Vice President of the Great Northern, will occupy a similar position for the Hill roads.

Both, rumor says, will have offices in Chicago, and it is said Mr. Stubbs will have full charge of all the traffic affairs of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. He will also have charge of the transcontinental traffic affairs of the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago and Alton, Illinois Central, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and one or two other lines that may come under Harriman control.

About two weeks ago while Mr. Stubbs was in New York, a rumor started in San Francisco that he had received an offer of $50,000 a year to become Pool Commissioner of transcontinental roads. Mr. Stubbs emphatically denied the report, and said: "I am not considering any work but that of my present position on the Southern Pacific Railway."

Chicago and Northwestern Dividends.

Suit may be brought by a prominent stockholder of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company against the Board of Directors for an accounting to the preferred stockholders. The basis of the suit will be the claim that under the charter of the company the preferred stockholders have been entitled to a dividend of 10 per cent. for the last three years. It is alleged that under the by-laws of the company the preferred stock is entitled to a dividend of 10 per cent. when the common stock receives 7 per cent., providing the surplus earnings permit. For the last three years the road has had a yearly surplus of from 10 to 12 per cent. At the offices of the company in this city nothing was known about the matter.

To Protect Minority Stockholders.

Before Justice Wilmot M. Smith at White Plains yesterday the question of giving security for the protection of minority stockholders in the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway was argued. The difficulty arose over the dispute between the Central and the Guarantee Trust Companies as to which should furnish bond to secure a complainant stockholder against any disposition of the trust securities which were to be issued under the agreement of reorganization. Finally the suggestion was made to require Twombly & Co., the purchasers and present holders of the new stock, to deposit sufficient security to protect the complaining stockholders. The Court took the matter under advisement.

Incorporate to Build a Steam Road.

ALBANY, June 17.—The Cooperstown and Mohawk Valley Railway of Cooperstown, Otsego County, was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $200,000, to operate a steam railroad line from Cooperstown to Springfield Centre, Otsego County. The Directors are Edward L. Collins, Stephen Jennings, Charles H. Cogswell, and B. S. Nickerson of Boston, Mass.; Clarence T. Eldridge of Winchester, Mass.; Warren Hawn of Starkville, A. Devendorf of Fort Plain, and John Gyer and A. M. Farnum of Richfield Springs.

New Pittsburg and Western Receiver.

PITTSBURG, June 17.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day John K. Cowan presented his resignation as receiver of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company, and upon its acceptance Judge M. W. Acheson appointed L. F. Loree, President of the Baltimore and Ohio, as his successor.

Brief Railroad Items.

William B. Lindsay, for thirteen years Brooklyn agent of the Erie Railroad, has been appointed City Passenger Agent of the same road, with headquarters at 399 Broadway, as assistant to General Eastern Passenger Agent James Buckley, who has been granted leave of absence on account of sickness. T. W. Pritcher succeeds Mr. Lindsay in Brooklyn.

President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway is not expected in this city, as reported. Vice President Clough of the Great Northern, who is in the city, said that he understood that Mr. Hill had already left on his yacht for a fishing trip for salmon in Canadian waters.

The New York Central has issued a new folder, to be known as No. 28, of the four-track series, which contains a new map of Asia and the Chinese Empire, as well as a series of articles on the commercial and other relations between the East and the United States.

President Newman of the New York Central has announced the appointment of J. P. Blodgett as successor to General Superintendent Edgar Van Etten, who was elected Second Vice President of the New York Central two weeks ago. This announcement conforms the statement made in these columns two weeks ago to the effect that Mr. Blodgett would receive the appointment. A. H. Smith, first assistant to General Superintendent Blodgett, is slated to succeed Mr. Blodgett.

DEATH ENDED THEIR TRIP.

Brooklyn Girls Were in England When One Died of Ptomain Poisoning.

When the Misses Florence and Julia MacKenzie, prominent young society women of Flatbush, Brooklyn, sailed for Europe on May 22 last, they looked forward to a long season of pleasure abroad. Now, on the ocean, and expected to arrive here to-morrow, is the body of Florence, while her sister, Julia, almost broken hearted, is at her home in St. Paul's Place, Flatbush, prostrated.

The sisters were accompanied abroad by their aunt. They had planned to spend six months touring the British Isles and the Continent. On June 5, while the party was visiting relatives at Brayside, near Manchester, England, Florence was taken ill and died. An autopsy showed, it is said, that the young woman's death had been caused by ptomain poisoning.

Miss Julia arrived home on Saturday. The body of Miss Florence is being brought over on the Teutonic. She was twenty-five years old and was a daughter of the late William MacKenzie. The funeral of Miss Florence will take place on Friday afternoon. The services will be held in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Flatbush.

BURNED FUSE CAUSED PANIC.

Several Passengers Injured in Scramble from Brooklyn Trolley Car.

A panic among the passengers on Trolley Car No. 1,695 of the Greenpoint Avenue line followed the blowing out of a fuse yesterday afternoon at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, and on the scramble to reach the street several persons were injured. The most seriously hurt were Mrs. Rosanna Volkland, fifty years old, who lives in Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn; Mrs. Beckie Ness, twenty-two years old, of 208 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, Manhattan, and Henrietta Weinholz, sixteen years old, of 149 Franklin Street.

The latter had her spine injured. Mrs. Volkland sustained internal injuries and was removed to the Eastern District Hospital. Mrs. Ness's left ankle was fractured. She was accompanied by her husband, who had her taken home in a coach.

When the fuse blew out the car seemed to take fire all over. There were about thirty passengers on the car at the time, and a mad rush was made to get off. It was in the scramble that the injuries were sustained. The fire on the car was put out by a number of policemen and citizens. Owing to the accident traffic was delayed for half an hour.

MAN KILLED BY TROLLEY CAR.

Was Run Down While Trying to Cross Columbus Avenue Line.

A man who said his name was Charles Sinna, sixty-nine years old, of 202 Broome Street, was knocked down by a Columbus Avenue car while attempting to cross that thoroughfare at Seventy-first Street at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found that his skull was badly fractured. He died at 8 o'clock last evening.

Joseph McNaughton, the motorman, was arrested by Policeman John G. Burns of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. When remanded by Magistrate Flammer, at the West Side Police Court, bail was fixed at $500. It has generally been the custom heretofore in such cases to let the prisoner go on his own recognizance, and the motorman was in court without a bondsman.

"It will be a great hardship if I am locked up," he said.

"It is also a great hardship for people to be knocked down or run over and bruised and maimed by careless motormen," replied Magistrate Flammer. "The street car employes are altogether too negligent in this city, and it is about time that the courts dealt a little more severely with them. The bail stands, and you will have to go to jail until it is furnished."

Child Killed on Lexington Avenue.

Powerless from fright, Ruth S. Mayer, three and a half years old, of 167 East Ninety-third Street, stood on the Lexington Avenue railway tracks at Ninety-third Street yesterday afternoon until she was knocked down by a north-bound car and killed. The child had been left by her mother playing in front of the house while she went to a grocery store. The motorman, Timothy Warren, applied the brakes to the wheels of his car with such force that he caused passengers to be thrown from their seats, but he was too late to save the child.

Child Decapitated by Trolley Car.

NEWARK, N. J., June 17.—Fanny Hollander, four years old, was decapitated by a Springfield Avenue trolley car in front of her home, at 274 Springfield Avenue, to-night. The child was playing in the street and ran directly in front of the car. Motorman Charles Oltar and Conductor John J. Welsh were arrested and locked up.

STRAWS

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STATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Commission Will Pass To-day Upon Status of Bureau of Elections Employes.

The State Civil Service Commission will decide to-day whether subordinates employed by the recently created Bureau of Elections shall be classified as exempt, non-competitive, or competitive under the rules of the civil service law. The commission met at the Hotel Victoria yesterday, all the members, William M. Collier of Auburn, John E. Kraft of Kingston, and Cuthbert W. Pound of Ithaca, being present.

There were also in attendance Commissioners John R. Voorhis, Michael J. Dady, and Charles B. Page of the Bureau of Elections, Elliot H. Goodwin, Assistant Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association; Alexander T. Mason of the Municipal Civil Service Board; John McMackin, State Commissioner of Labor, and Counselor Julius M. Mayer.

Mr. Mayer argued primarily that places under control of the Bureau of Elections should be in the unclassified service, and not under civil service rules; secondly, he contended that if the appointees came within the classified list their positions were confidential and political, therefore it was not practicable to have them selected by competition, and they should be classified as exempt.

Mr. Goodwin, in opposing the views expressed by Mr. Mayer, said that the positions being simply clerical, it was practical to select them by competition, and clearly within the classified service. The only question was how the employes should be classified—whether exempt, non-competitive, or competitive.

Assemblyman Cooley explained that the intent of the law creating the Bureau of Elections did not intend that its employes should be exempt from the rules of the civil service.

Commissioner Pound, in conversation with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, complimented Mr. Mayer on his argument, but declined to express any opinion with relation to the probable action of the commission.

At the afternoon session only routine matters of no general interest were discussed. The commission will reassemble at 10 o'clock to-day.

Foretold His Own Death.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 17.—Claude Gorisse, seventy-nine years old, died suddenly at an early hour this morning after an illness of one hour of severe cramps. Mr. Gorisse on Saturday last predicted that he would die before sunrise Monday morning. He was born at Belfort, France, in 1822, and fought in the French Revolution of 1847. He came to Rahway in 1867, residing here since. His father and two uncles were with Napoleon I., and were taken prisoners while burning a bridge in the enemy's camp. Mr. Gorisse had conducted a successful vineyard on Westfield Avenue for many years.

Ferryboat Helpless in Midstream.

While the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Philadelphia was on her 1:30 o'clock P. M. trip yesterday from Jersey City to Twenty-third Street, New York, a pistonrod packing blew out. She drifted helplessly in midriver until her whistles brought several tugs, by which she was towed to her slip. There were few passengers on board and there was no panic. After the passengers had been landed, the boat was towed to the Hoboken shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad for repairs.

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TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

COUNSEL PLEADS FOR R. B. MOLINEUX'S LIFE

Mr. Milburn Argues Before the Court of Appeals in Buffalo.

Says Recorder Goff Erred in Admitting Testimony Touching the Death of Barnet.

BUFFALO, June 17.—The Court of Appeals to-day heard the first argument for a new trial for Roland B. Molineux, the young New York clubman, athlete, and chemist, under sentence of death for poisoning Mrs. Katherine J. Adams in December, 1898, who was the unintended victim of an alleged design to take the life of Harry Cornish, at one time manager of athletic sports of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Judges Parker, Vann, Bartlett, Gray, O'Brien, Haight, and Werner, grave in their gowns of black, sat upon the bench to hear the famous case, and down at the counsels' table were ex-United States Senator David Bennett Hill, who holds the brief of the People, and John G. Milburn, President of the Pan-American Exposition, who espouses the cause of the young prisoner at Sing Sing. With Mr. Hill sat Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier of New York, and grouped about Mr. Milburn were George Gordon Battle and Bartow S. Weeks, who defended Molineux at his trial; Gen. Molineux, father of the prisoner, and David N. Carvalho, handwriting expert, who advised the defense.

Many more than the courtroom would hold crowded into the corridors to hear the almost fascinating crime linked with the mystery of the death of Henry C. Barnet, and the officers of the court barred the outer doors and admitted the favored ones by a private entrance.

Mr. Milburn, for the appellant, talked during the entire session of the court, gaining a hearing at 10:30 o'clock, when a civil case closed, and speaking until 2 o'clock, when the court arose for the day. He has another half hour to speak, it being agreed that each side should have four hours, and concludes in the morning. Senator Hill sat through the entire speech without an interruption that called him to his feet. He smiled at times in a manner that suggested the thought sarcastic, and made notes for his address of the morrow.

TALKS OF ACCOMPLICES.

Mr. Milburn's address of three and a half hours' duration was directed largely to the alleged error of the lower court in admitting evidence as to the death of Henry C. Barnet, and he spared neither Recorder Goff, the trial Judge, for his rulings on evidence, nor the District Attorney's staff, for its methods in securing the admission of evidence. He spent nearly two hours in a review of the known facts of the two cases pregnant with doubt and mystery, and sought to show what he described as the flimsy fabric upon which the entire case rested.

He ridiculed the idea that the Cornish theory of revenge, and the Barnet theory of jealousy could be reconciled, and disclaiming a desire to cast suspicion in any direction, advanced the opinion that the man who poisoned Mrs. Adams had two accomplices, one the man who bought the bottle holder at Newark, and the other the man who at the same hour hired the Koch letter box. He denied that the trouble at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was sufficient for Molineux to desire the life of Cornish, or that there was anything in the relations of Molineux, Barnet, and Blanche Chesebrough that warranted a suspicion of jealousy to the point of a desire to kill a rival on the part of Molineux.

He drew attention to the failure to indentify Molineux as either the purchaser of the bottle holder or the person who hired the Koch letter box, and questioned the identification of Molineux as the man who hired the Koch letter box. He also denounced the introduction and failure to connect of evidence as to the relations of Molineux with Blanche Chesebrough before their marriage.

MR. MILBURN'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Milburn opened with a brief statement of the charge and nature of the appeal, and followed it with what he called a sketch of the chief personnel of the case. He said Gen. Molineux was a brave and distinguished soldier, who never fought more creditably than now for the life of his son. He then sketched the training of young Molineux as an expert paint and color manufacturer, and in turn told of his connection with the Knickerbocker and New York Athletic Clubs, and his marriage to Blanche Cheeseborough. Mr. and Mrs. Molineux, he said, first lived at the Waldorf-Astoria and then took a house.

Mr. Milburn then told who Harry Cornish was, stating his connection with athletics and his relation to the Adams family, incidentally pointing out that Cornish had separated from his wife, and Mrs. Rogers had parted from her husband. Cornish he described as an employe and Molineux as a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He then related the circumstances of the receipt by Cornish of the bottle holder and bottle of poisoned bromo-seltzer, and drew attention to the fact that Cornish alone testified that the package had been delivered by post. There was an entire absence of testimony from the postal authorities and club employes as to delivery.

"I am not, in presenting this case," said Mr. Milburn, "seeking to show that any one, Mr. Cornish or any one else, is guilty of this crime. I am merely stating the facts and the evidence as they exist."

POINTS FOR THE DEFENSE.

He then told the circumstance of the removal of the bottle and holder to the Adams flat, the illness of Mrs. Adams, and the administration of the poisoned preparation. The tragic circumstances of the death of Mrs. Adams were then related and attention drawn to the desire of Cornish for hasty action by the Coroner, Mrs. Rogers's anxiety for secrecy, and the conferences held by Cornish with John F. McIntyre and E. Yocum. Continuing, he said:

"One of the most striking features about this case is the fact that the place where the silver bottle holder was purchased was known at once. This was the place to direct the inquiry. Who purchased the bottle holder? It was at the store of Hartdegen & Co., in Newark, and the lady clerk clearly remembers the appearance of the purchaser. That person, she swears, was not Molineux. She was cross-examined, and there was ample opportunity for inquiry, but Molineux was not connected with the purchase."

Mr. Milburn then sketched the Cornish letter-box incident, and the writing of the letters to patent medicine houses. He pointed out that Molineux had not hired the letter box in the name of Harry Cornish, and that as the letter box was hired at the very hour the bottle holder was purchased at Newark, two persons were concerned in the incidents.

The speaker discredited the testimony of Koch, proprietor of the letter box place, who, he intimated, had approached the defense. He said Koch had first sold a story to the newspapers that it was not Molineux who hired the letter box, and then sold a story that it was Molineux, the first for $300 and the second for $250.

"The man who committed this crime," he said, "had two accomplices, one who went to Newark and purchased the bottle holder, and the other the person who hired the letter box."

THE HANDWRITING EXPERTS.

Mr. Milburn called attention to the fact that after the statement that Molineux was wanted was published, a man went to the letter box at Koch's and got the reply sent by Stearns & Co. to the inquiry made of them.

"That man is still unidentified," he said.

Mr. Milburn then drew the attention of the Court to the handwriting exhibits in the brief, and said that the friends of Cornish had testified that their suspicions against Molineux had been aroused by an exemplar of his writing reproduced in a newspaper. He said this particular specimen which they had seen was a reproduction from mind of the address on the bottle holder, and not a fac-simile. An artist had seen the address and drawn it from memory. "By comparing the specimens," Mr. Milburn said, "you will see that the alleged sample would suggest nothing to the lay mind."

Mr. Milburn next related the circumstances of the possession by Molineux of several sheets of robin's-egg-blue letter paper bearing a crest of interlocked crescents, and the use of this paper to write some of the "Cornish letters." He said that this was one of the strongest reliances of the prosecution to connect Molineux with the crime, but asserted that the paper in question was in general use.

"What motive could Molineux have had?" asked Mr. Milburn; "why should he want to poison Cornish?"

HOW RECORDER GOFF ERRED.

Then Mr. Milburn proceeded to the legal aspects of the appeal. He contended that the introduction of the Barnet testimony was improper, for there was no connection between the two cases. Judge O'Brien asked if there was any investigation outside of this case of the causes of Barnet's death.

"Yes," said Mr. Milburn. "Cyanide of mercury was found in the Kutnow powder sent to Barnet, and when the body of the latter was exhumed traces of the poison were found in it."

Mr. Milburn continued, and referred the Court to the opening address of the District Attorney at the trial, in which the greatest notice was given to the Barnet case. There had been a theory advanced as to the killing of Barnet, and a promise to prove that Molineux had sent him the poison. This had all been done in the face of persistent opposition and objection from the defense.

"What connection did Cornish have with the marriage affair?" asked Judge O'Brien.

"He was an absolute stranger to it," answered Mr. Milburn, who ridiculed the idea that there could be a common motive in the two cases.

Mr. Milburn attacked the District Attorney for bringing in the name of Barnet in the testimony of the physicians in the guise of qualifying them to testify as to what Cornish was suffering from. He characterized the ruling of the Recorder on the medical reports in the Barnet case as close to the realms of comedy, and arraigned the other side for the attack on the character of Mrs. Molineux.

"Was there anything to show that Cornish knew the secrets of Barnet's death?" asked Judge O'Brien.

"Not a thing," said Mr. Milburn. "In fact nobody knew anything unusual about it. Cornish knew that he had died at the club, presumably of diphtheria."

"What evidence was there as to the delivery of the Kutnow powder to Barnet?" asked Judge O'Brien.

"Nothing, only the statement of Barnet to one of the physicians that he had received the powder," said Mr. Milburn.

"Anything to connect Molineux with it?" asked Judge O'Brien.

"Absolutely nothing," declared Mr. Milburn. "The District Attorney takes up a series of points, advances two theories, and seeks to connect them and complete the case."

The court adjourned at this point.

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS HERE.

Chicago's Young Board of Trade Operator Gives the Rule by Which He Deals.

George H. Phillips, whose daring plunges on the Chicago Board of Trade have earned for him the title the "Big Little Man" of the Corn Pit, is at the Holland House. Dispatches from Chicago yesterday had it that the young speculator had left there with the charge of "uncommercial conduct" hanging over him, and that he had by his departure for New York caused a delay of several weeks of the hearing before the Board of Trade Directors. The charges of "uncommercial conduct" consists in not furnishing the names of all persons he traded in corn with, in handling the 13,500,000 bushels which the bull pool had.

One member of the pool named Inman, who had 225,000 bushels bought, and who is manager of the Van Fleet Grain Company, is the cause of the trouble. Phillips said of him last evening that he was the only man who had objected to his course on the board.

Mr. Phillips is paying his second visit to New York. He is now thirty-two years old. He is smooth shaven, weighs 125 pounds, and is 5 feet 7 inches in height. His complexion is very clear. Despite his wonderful success in the Chicago corn pit he is modest and retiring.

"There is just one principle," he said, "which has controlled me in my operations. Here it is, you see, printed in the back of my pocket memorandum. It is this:

"'When an article in good demand is cheap, and you have money to invest, buy it.'

"That's simple, isn't it?

"I was born in Morris, Ill. It was my intention while at school to go into some mercantile business. I was graduated in June, 1886, and in August of that year I went to Chicago. I was first employed as an elevator boy in a grain storehouse at $20 a month, which was afterward raised to $40 a month. My father is in the grain business, and it is quite natural, I suppose, that I should take to speculating. I started on very small capital, I can tell you. It was the capital which a partner had, not I."

"But about this charge?" Mr. Phillips was asked.

"Well, the charges you refer to have been made. We are prepared to meet them, and a statement is being drawn up now. I did not leave Chicago because of them at all. My ticket for New York, as well as that of a friend, had been bought when I heard of them. I was simply worn out, and was compelled to take a rest. The men who were in the pool have already been sent a great portion of their dividends. Checks approximating $1,000,000 have already been sent out by the Phillips Company. They were in the nature of a dividend on the celebrated May corn deal you have read so much about. The 'lowest' man bought at 33⅞ cents; and the average profit so far delivered is about 8 cents per bushel. But more money is to come to the members of the pool."

Mr. Phillips said that he purposed to stay in the city about a week.

LOSS TO COLORADO LABOR.

DENVER, June 17.—Conferences of labor leaders are being held in this city to investigate the reported theft from the official files of what is known as the Employers' Liability bill passed by the last Legislature in the interest of the wage earners.

"If it is true that the record of the passage of the employers' liability law has been stolen from the official journal of the Senate and it cannot be recovered, the law is invalid. There are decisions in our courts that cover practically similar cases," said Lieut. Gov. Coates.

"I do not yet know officially that the portion of the bill has been stolen, but I shall investigate," he continued. "If the bill or a portion of it has been stolen, it has been done deliberately and with the sole intent of invalidating the law. When the bill was pending it was bitterly fought. Every effort was made to defeat it. The duplicate copies will do us no good. The courts will accept only the original.

"I do not suspect any person or persons in this work. I do not know whether the part of the record alleged to be missing disappeared after it was given to the Secretary of State or before. I am, however, inclined to believe that the portion was taken before it reached the Secretary of State.

"This theft comes as a stunning blow to the working people of Colorado. It was the one law that the working people wanted passed, and the one for which the friends of labor made their hardest fight."

At a conference held in the offices of the State Federation of Labor, President Garman declared that if the bill is declared to be void by reason of the theft, organized labor in the State would expend hundreds of dollars in finding and convicting the guilty persons.

CHARGES AGAINST MARTIN.

Other complainants appeared against Edward H. Martin, ex-Lieutenant of the United States Army, when he was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with forgery in getting a worthless check for $74.86 cashed by the Gorham Manufacturing Company on May 24. D. P. Henry, Superintendent of Smith, Gray & Co., accused him of a similar transaction with a check for $82.68, presented on May 1, which was signed "W. F. Newman, Quartermaster, U. S. V.," and drawn on the First National Bank of Chicago.

A representative of the Warnock Uniform Company of 19 West Thirty-first Street said that Martin about three months ago bought an equipment valued at $15 from them under the name of Lieut. Joseph F. Janda of the Eighth Infantry, and the Brandes Liquor Company of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street positively identified him, as did the others, as a man who had swindled them by means of worthless checks. Magistrate Brann remanded Martin until Wednesday morning.

COLORADO.

New daily limited service beginning June 16th via Great Rock Island Route, one night out Chicago to Colorado. We can convince you we have the best service, the best connections, and arrive in Denver and Colorado Springs (Manitou) at the most convenient hour. Only direct line to Manitou. Cheap Summer excursion daily to Colorado and Utah, with especially low rates on certain days. For details write A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A., 401 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

REV. DR. A. H. MOMENT AGAIN PUT ON TRIAL

New Charges Are Untruthfulness, Disobedience, and Contumacy.

Pleaded Not Guilty and Objected, but Brooklyn Presbytery Overruled Objections—Trial June 24.

The Brooklyn Presbytery at its meeting yesterday in Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, placed the Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Moment, pastor of Immanuel Church, on trial upon the new charges which have been made against him. The first of these charges is untruthfulness. It is based upon an interview in a Brooklyn paper in which Dr. Moment is quoted as saying that during his trial last Fall no allegation of immorality was made against him. The second contains two specifications. Its general title is contumacy. The first specification alleges that he was guilty of disobedience in refusing to return to the Presbytery his call to Immanuel Church when the Presbytery demanded it. In the second specification he is held to be guilty of contumacy in refusing to refrain from preaching and exercising the functions of a minister of the Gospel. An array of witnesses is cited in support of each of the charges. The committee formulating the charges consists of the Rev. Joseph G. Williamson, Jr., the Rev. John B. Donovan, and the Rev. Ira Goddard.

Yesterday after the Presbytery had elected the Rev. Dr. Wilson of Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church Vice Moderator, to serve during the trial, the charges were read to Dr. Moment and he was informed that he had opportunity to file objections. Dr. Moment then read his first objection. It was:

"The accused hereby respectfully objects to the regularity of the organization of the Presbytery of Brooklyn as a court, and to its jurisdiction herein, in accordance with Section 22 of the Book of Discipline, on the ground that it does not appear that the said adjudicatory has complied with the provision contained in Section 9 of said book, and asks that the charges be not dismissed as irregularly brought in and entertained by the said Presbytery as aforesaid."

It was agreed by the Presbytery that the objections made by Dr. Moment should be taken up separately and disposed of. A motion was then made that the first objection be overruled. Speaking to the motion, Dr. Moment said:

BOOK OF DISCIPLINE'S PROVISIONS.

"Section 9 of the Book of Discipline provides that in all cases of prosecution private conferences should be held, with the view of settling the difficulty as privately as possible without actually coming to the process. There was no effort on the part of any one to confer with me. I believe that a conference of ten minutes between me and some one authorized for the purpose would have disposed of the whole affair."

Dr. J. D. Burrell then moved that the objection be sustained. Dr. John R. Dawson read a section from the Book of Discipline to the effect that in case of prosecution by the adjudicatory no private conferences were required. The objection was then declared overruled by the passage of a motion. Dr. Moment next filed his second objection, as follows:

The Rev. Alfred H. Moment, the accused in the above-entitled proceeding, respectfully objects, in accordance with Section 22 of the Book of Discipline:

First—That the intended specification of fact under Charge 1 is not a specification of fact within the meaning of Section 15 of the Book of Discipline, and that the said specification is insufficient in form and legal effect upon the face thereof; that the Presbytery of Brooklyn has no jurisdiction over the alleged offense therein intended to be specified.

To this objection Dr. Moment added the plea that the specification failed to show that he had handed the statement to the Brooklyn paper that he had not been accused of immorality, or that it was a false statement or that he knew it to be false.

"My statement," said he, "to the newspaper that no one at my former trial had perjured his soul before God by declaring me guilty of immorality was not a statement of fact, but an opinion. I meant that the evidence did not amount to a charge of immorality. That was in my opinion and as an American citizen I had a right to hold and express an opinion. My motive and my purpose were honest. The Presbytery would have to prove that I knew the statement to be false and made it purposely."

"After the immorality charges have been read," said Dr. John R. Dawson, "no one can say that immorality was not alleged against the accused."

"Immorality means many things," interjected Dr. J. D. Burrell. "I think that the charge is a trifle ambiguous. Immorality means two things. It either means adultery or some other evil thing. As I understand it, adultery was not charged before the commission on the former trial."

Dr. David Gregg, whom Dr. Moment had charged with acting through malice at a former meeting, stood up.

"Unchaste thoughts, deeds, or actions constitute adultery," said he; "the reading of the evidence will show that Dr. Moment was charged with a violation of the Seventh Commandment."

Upon a vote this objection was likewise declared overruled. Dr. Moment's next objection was:

The accused further objects, in accordance with said Section 22, that the said Presbytery had no power to make the order referred to in Specification 1 of Charge 2, disobedience to which is specified, as constituting the alleged act of contumacy; and that the said Presbytery has no jurisdiction over the said alleged act of contumacy or the alleged disobedience specified in the said specification.

"I contend," said Dr. Moment, in offering this objection, "that there is no authority vested in this Presbytery by the Book of Discipline or any of the forms of the Church to compel me to return a call to duty placed in my hands. I was not under charges at the time. A call means a relation between a minister and the people that the Presbytery cannot disturb. I object that such an order is in the nature of an additional penalty, which is contrary to the Constitution. The Constitution of the United States and of the State of New York provide that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of the law. My right to preach there in my church was a property right of which the Presbytery cannot deprive me." This objection was overruled, without debate. Two others were then offered by Dr. Moment. They were:

The said specification is insufficient in legal effect upon the face thereof; that no offense within the meaning of the Book of Discipline is therein specified, and he further objects as follows: That the Judicial Commission referred to in Specification 3 of said Charge 2 had no power to make the order therein referred to, disobedience to which is specified as constituting the alleged act of contumacy, and that said Presbytery has no jurisdiction to try the alleged act of contumacy therein intended to be specified.

The accused further objects to the charges and specifications as a whole that it does not appear therefrom as required by Section 10 of the Book of Discipline who is the party making the said charges against the said accused, and that the citation is not signed in the name of the Presbytery by the Moderator or Clerk, and that the same is charged under.

These two were quickly overruled unanimously. Concerning the latter, it was shown that the charges had been signed by the Rev. N. W. Wells as Stated Clerk of the Presbytery. A motion was next passed declaring the charges sufficient to put the accused on his defense. Dr. Moment was called upon to stand up.

DR. MOMENT PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked Vice Moderator Wilson.

"Not guilty," returned Dr. Moment.

The accused minister then asked for an adjournment, saying that he had been unable to obtain a copy of the minutes of his previous trial, and thus had been unable to prepare any defense. An adjournment was taken until June 24 at 1 P. M.

Friends of Dr. Moment said yesterday that he intended to fight hard to the last issue, if necessary defending his position as a minister in the courts. Among the clergymen of the Presbytery who discussed the case after the adjournment those who had been permitted to read the evidence of the former trial declared that charges of gross immorality against the accused clergyman had been made and proved, and the evidence must come out. There was a group around Dr. David Gregg. To these he spoke vigorously.

"We shall be obliged to publish that evidence," said he, "though it's simply unprintable. I do not believe the people of Immanuel Church want such a man to be their minister. It's simply a shame that such a man should be permitted to preach the Gospel before pure women. I have too much of an interest in that church to want this thing to go on."

PHILADELPHIA MAN ARRESTED.

Once Sentenced for Embezzlement, Walker Was Soon Pardoned.

William C. Walker of 534 High Street, Germantown, Penn., was arrested at the corner of Fifty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Nathaniel Metzger and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail. The arrest was made on an order of arrest in a civil action begun by the American Surety Company of this city against Walker for the fraudulent conversion of $6,369.28.

Walker was at one time Assistant Treasurer and Secretary of the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Philadelphia. In the early part of 1898 a discrepancy was found in his accounts. He was arrested charged with embezzling $6,369.28. He pleaded guilty when arraigned before Judge Beitler in the Quarter Session Court in Philadelphia. He said that he had spent the money in stock speculation. Judge Beitler sentenced him to two years in the Easton Penitentiary, and fined him $500 on June 15, 1898.

After his sentence the friends of Walker at once set to work to secure his release. So great was the influence brought to bear on the authorities that his pardon was secured Dec. 22, 1898, he having served only six months.

The American Surety Company of this city was on the bond of Walker and was compelled to pay his shortage to the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company. When Walker was pardoned the American Surety Company immediately began a suit for fraudulent conversion against Walker. He secured the position of special agent of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

It was learned by the officers of the American Surety Company that Walker had left Philadelphia yesterday morning to come to this city.

As Walker pleaded guilty in the Philadelphia court to embezzlement, the officials of the American Surety Company say he can have no defense to their action in this city. He will have to give bonds to be released from Ludlow Street Jail, and even then cannot leave the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court without being rearrested.

Walker has a wife and three children in Germantown, Penn., a very fashionable residential locality near Philadelphia.

PABST HOTEL PORTICO CASE.

City's Suit to Remove the Obstruction Postponed in Supreme Court Until October.

The suit against Charles Thorley and James B. Regan instituted by the Law Department of the city to compel the taking down of the Pabst Hotel portico, on Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, yesterday was taken off the calendar, in Trial Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court.

Charles Blandy and Charles A. O'Neill, the Assistant Corporation Counsel who have charge of the suit, appeared for the city when the case was called in Justice Truax's court. C. L. Thiele appeared for the Pabst Hotel people, and asked that the case be marked off, on the ground that he was not familiar with the case. It seems that the reason for this was that last Friday the defendant Regan retained Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., of Wensley & Gilroy as associate counsel. Mr. Gilroy could not appear yesterday, and engaged C. L. Thiele of Hays & Hershfield to represent him.

Judge Truax was puzzled by the request for delay, but as he had about 300 lawyers in court he granted it and set the case for the first Monday in October. Justice Truax would not discuss the matter. Lawyers said that the selection of associate counsel at the eleventh hour to secure a delay is an old dodge. Mr. Whalen said that his instructions to his assistants were to try the case at all hazards and to consent to no delay.

THE NEW YORK TIMES called attention to the encroachment on the public domain by the Pabst Hotel portico July 8, 1900, and fully established that its existence was not in any way warranted or legalized. Since then Messrs. Thorley and Regan have through injunction proceedings of various kinds prevented the removal of the portico. Attempts were made to legalize the portico in the Municipal Assembly and at Albany. Justice McAdam threw out of court a suit to enjoin the authorities from taking down the portico.

COPPER LITIGATION STILL ON.

F. Augustus Heinze Denies that a Settlement Has Been Reached.

F. Augustus Heinze of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company denied absolutely a story widely circulated just before the close of the stock market to the effect that the copper litigation had been settled. He said that no negotiations were pending and that the Delaware Surety Company deposited $350,000 in cash at Butte, Mon., yesterday in connection with the suits.

The real reason for the sharp rise in Amalgamated stock just before the close was later attributed to the expectation of a favorable decision to-day from the New Jersey court in the injunction suit.

EX-CONVICT'S REVENGE.

Just Released from Prison, He Throws Boiling Water in a Woman's Face.

Frank Natalo, a laborer of 513 East Seventieth Street, was arrested yesterday a few hours after he had been released from the penitentiary for throwing boiling water in the face of Barbara Zahnmenensky, who lives in the same house, and whom he had always blamed for his conviction. Natalo had been in prison for six months for beating his wife, and Mrs. Zahnmenensky had been a witness against him.

He swore revenge, and when he came home yesterday he went straight up to the rooms of the Zahnmenensky woman, who was preparing supper. She had just poured out a basin of hot water from her kettle, when Natalo rushed in, seized the pan of hot water, and threw it over her face and arms, shouting, "You would send me to jail, would you." The woman cried for help, and a policeman arrested Natalo.

Tom L. Johnson's Charges Not Sustained

CLEVELAND, June 17.—The Grand Jury to-day reported no true bills in the case of Augustus Hubbell and the officials of The Cleveland Leader Publishing Company, who were charged with libel. Their arrests were made upon warrants sworn out by Tom L. Johnson as a result of an affidavit made by Hubbell and published in The Leader during the recent Mayoralty campaign, charging Johnson with using money unlawfully in connection with his canvass.

Son of New York Merchant Drowned.

NYACK, N. Y., June 17.—Henry Bermeister of Jersey City Heights, while rowing on Rockland Lake with a companion last evening, fell into the water and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to Jersey City to-day. Bermeister was twenty years old, and the son of a wholesale egg merchant in New York.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers; fresh southeast to south winds.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England coast the winds will be light to fresh from southeast, shifting to southerly. On the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh winds will shift to northwesterly. On the Gulf coast the winds will be light and variable. Over the lower lakes the winds will shift to fresh northwesterly. On the upper lakes the winds will be light and variable.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh east to south winds, showers, and fog to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	62	58	60
6 A. M.	58	59	64
9 A. M.	61	66	71
12 M.	65	70	76
4 P. M.	66	77	75
6 P. M.	65	72	74
9 P. M.	61	65	68
12 P. M.	59	63	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	66½
Corresponding date 1900	62½
Corresponding period for last twenty-five years	67

The barometer registered 30.04 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.90 inches at 8 P. M., yesterday. The humidity was 37 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 35 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 77 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 56 degrees at 5 A. M.

THE CITIZENS' UNION ACTS

Declares in Favor of Renomination of Impartial Judges.

Resolution Is Supposed to be an Indirect Indorsement of Morgan J. O'Brien.

A resolution adopted at the meeting of the Committee of One Hundred of the Citizens' Union last night set the politicians thinking. It was offered by John W. Weed and was in these words:

Resolved, That the conferees appointed by the Committee of One Hundred be instructed to urge upon the conference the renomination of Judges of approved ability, integrity, and impartiality, without distinction of party.

Members of the committee would not discuss the matter, but it was construed by members representing other anti-Tammany bodies to favor Justice Morgan J. O'Brien.

At a meeting of the anti-Tammany organization held May 28 at 34 Union Square, a set of resolutions was adopted, the first paragraph of which read:

"First—To oppose every candidate who shall accept a nomination from Tammany Hall."

As orginally drafted, the foregoing paragraph included the words, "with the single exception of judicial officers, who shall have received their nominations from conventions, or by nominating petitions representing these conferees."

So much opposition developed that the exception was expunged before the resolutions were adopted.

The terms of Justices O'Brien, Lawrence, Blanchard, and Clarke expire with the current year. The age limit makes Justice Lawrence ineligible. Messrs. Blanchard and Clarke are Republicans.

The action of the Citizens' Union Committee last night has accordingly induced a belief that the Citizens' Union is paving the way to act independently in the matter of judicial nominations and other anti-Tammany associations do not like it. Some of the conferees from other bodies said so last night, but would not be quoted.

The Committee of Twelve made a report to the Committee of One Hundred last night, and after discussion the following resolutions, offered by R. Fulton Cutting, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of One Hundred approves of the efforts of its Executive Committee to promote co-operation among organizations willing to work for the good government of this city.

Resolved, That the Committee of One Hundred instructs its Executive Committee to prepare for its consideration for submission to the conference in due time a list of names of several candidates for each of the general offices to be filled at the election in November.

In thus instructing its Executive Committee, the Committee of One Hundred expressly disclaims any intention to dictate candidates to the conference, or to precipitate nominations. Its purpose is two fold: First, to attest the Committee of One Hundred's disinterestedness by declaring its readiness to accept any one of several candidates for each office, and, second, to refute the unfounded charges that have been made, that the conference has been already captured by partisan agents in the interest of certain candidates, and to allay all fear that the conference may degenerate into a factional struggle for the nomination of representatives of the various organizations composing the coalition.

It is the hope of the Committee of One Hundred that among the names of citizens thus presented, the conference may find those of men so eminently fitted for office, and so acceptable as candidates to all parties, as to enable it to arrive at a general and early agreement upon a union ticket, to be submitted for consideration to the bodies represented in the conference.

There was no discussion of possible candidates.

After the Committee of One Hundred adjourned, the Campaign Committee of Twelve had an executive session, none of the details of which was made public.

LABOR IN POLITICS.

The Executive Committee of the Trades Union Political League, which has its headquarters in Breevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, issued a statement yesterday addressed to the public and "all friends of labor and honest government."

The statement says that labor favors the direct employment of all labor required by the city without the intervention of contractors and the public ownership of public utilities. It demands that a man be elected Mayor who is in sympathy with the objects sought by the league, and declares that the league will not affiliate with either of the old parties.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Senator John C. Spooner, Wisconsin; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Col. L. Victor Baughman, Frederick, Md.; Judge H. S. Priest, St. Louis.

HOLLAND.—Lord Dunmore, Scotland.

NORMANDIE.—S. Hatha and B. Wyeda, Japanese Embassy, Washington.

MANHATTAN.—Gen. J. M. Schofield.

GRAND.—Capt. George L. Goodale, United States Army; Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, United States Navy; Capt. S. H. Gilmour, United States Army.

VICTORIA.—Dr. H. G. Shepard, Rochester.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Sir Gilbert Carter, Nassau, N. P.; Algernon Sartoris, Washington; Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton; ex-Senator George W. McBride, Oregon; Dr. H. Conger, Des Moines, Iowa; E. L. Conger, Pasadena, Cal.

ALBEMARLE.—Dr. George Fales Baker, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN.—Dr. Noah Myers, Springfield, Ohio.

SAVOY.—Manuel de Azpiroz, Mexican Ambassador, Washington; Baroness de Pallandt, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, boys' clothing and sporting goods, 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks, suits, and waists; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods and hosiery, 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; T. C. Byrne, domestics, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. K. Hone, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; Victoria Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, stationery, art goods, and trimmings, 433 Broadway; Holland House.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. L. Jaluk, millinery; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Loewenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. Kilpatrick, boys' clothing; 43 Leonard Street.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyenberg, art department and fancy goods; Hotel Normandie.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Shauer, upholstery goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial. F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits; Holland House.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. A. Hunter, domestics; J. P. Rule, notions, fancy goods, linens, and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sonneborn, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Hamburger, woolens; Hoffman House.

Powers Dry Goods Company, St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Warren, notions and knit goods; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Sheridan, muslin underwear and corsets; Hotel Imperial.

Greene, L. E., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, millinery; Hoffman House.

Acruman, L., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Acruman, millinery and ribbons; Hoffman House.

Lehman & Kingsbaker, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Lehman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; H. W. Prytherich, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; C. E. Bennett, carpets and upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, waists, and dress trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldsmith Brothers, Easton, Penn.; J. M. Goldsmith, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. L. Lee, domestics, silks, and dress goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Netherland.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. Kohn, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, laces and white goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 57 White Street; Holland House.

Metz, H., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; E. A. Metz, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; P. Johnson, notions and laces; Hotel Albert.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Demar, millinery, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; V. H. Stafford, velvets; J. B. Mortimer, laces, 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Manix, J. E., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; R. C. Smith, domestics, linens, and white goods, 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. K. Jones, furnishing goods, 268 Church Street; Hotel Barlington.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Solomon, notions; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 53 Franklin Street; Rossmore Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss J. Tobey, underwear; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frankel's, Des Moines, Ia.; G. Daley, domestics; 396 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

CAMMEYER

Light Summer Shoes to go with Light Summer Clothing

All these right kinds and up-to-date styles of seasonable footwear; we have endless variety of styles, leathers and fashions, and high and low cuts for men, women and children. Ours is the greatest family shoe in the world. All our goods are guaranteed as the best that are made and all our prices guaranteed as the least.

Men's Patent Leather, Tan and Black Kid Oxford Ties . . . $4.00
The "Standard," Our New Oxford for Women $3.00
Child's and Misses' Russet and Black Oxford Ties . . . . .

The Wanamaker Store.

The College Girl's Vacation

SCHOOL is over, and the world is wishing joy to the brain-tired girls that are off to Europe, or the seashore or mountain at home, for rest and enjoyment. Thousands have been too busy with examinations, and the commencement excitement, to get their vacation outfits ready, and many are in a hurry now. We have made a display on our Second floor, particularly for College girls, though interesting to school girls generally. The different college colors and flags brighten the decorations; but chiefest interest centres around the handsome Summer Dresses and Wraps that are here in such profusion of styles, all ready to wear.

No previous season has provided so broadly for young women in the matter of dresses. Here are shirt waist suits of cotton and linen stuffs; cool and dainty afternoon dresses of every Summer fabric; tailor-made suits and evening dresses. Then the smart long wraps—the traveling "duster"—of silk, the new golf capes, without which no woman ever crosses the ocean *twice*—in fact every wearable that woman wants, in the latest, smartest styles; in elaborate variety, and all most fairly priced.

These brief suggestions:

Bathing Suits

We have a superb variety of Surf Suits, made in the smartest styles, correctly cut, to give a comfortable fit as well as to set well on the figure. No woman nowadays wants to go on the beach in a commonplace suit. So even the lowest priced sorts have touches of tasteful prettiness.

Most are made of mohair, though others are shown in flannel and serge. Prices range from $3 to $12 a suit.

Second floor, Broadway.

DRESSES and Skirts

Smart summer-weight Suits of black or navy blue serge, with jaunty Eton jacket, showing white vest; entire suit lined throughout with taffeta silk. The skirt has drop lining, with accordion-plaited flounce at bottom. A twenty-dollar value, at $15 a suit.

Eton and Blouse Suits, imported and domestic; of pique and duck, white and in colors; at $4 to $43.50.

Shirt Waist Suits, imported and domestic, of linen suiting, plain or Mercerized chambray, mohair, percale, dimity, pongee and other silks, variously priced from $4 to $22.50.

Handsome Yachting Suits, imported and domestic, of linen suiting, striped flannel and mohair; at $20 to $52.

Dressy Summer Gowns, of organdies and dimities, in exclusive designs, mostly imported; prices, $20 to $70.

Separate Wash Skirts, of pique, linen suiting, canvas and duck; large assortment of styles, at prices from $1 to $16.

Dress Skirts, of cheviot, mohair, broadcloth, etamine and taffeta silk, from $4.50 to $32.

Second floor, Broadway.

Summer Wraps

The long wrap, of silk or linen, is a feature of almost every woman's wardrobe this Summer; equally serviceable for an ocean trip or carriage wear 'round home. We have quite a variety of styles, priced as follows:

Of silk, $12.50 to $30. Of linen, $6 to $23.

Raincoats, $13.50 to $22.50.

Golf Capes from abroad—the most attractive styles we've ever had in these indispensable garments. Made of specially selected Scotch cheviots and Himalayas, handsomely tailored. Prices, $18 to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Did You See the New Book of "WILD FLOWERS" Yesterday?

No? Then take a moment to look at it when you are in today. It is the most interesting explanation of the beauty and habits of Flowers that has ever been written.

It is profusely illustrated—many of the plates being in the natural colors of the flowers. Published in eight parts—one each week, for eight weeks—each about the size of a magazine—easy to read or carry.

Wild Flowers—Part I—Now Ready—25 cents

If you can't come to the store, send 30 cents in stamps and we will send Part I anywhere in the United States, postage prepaid.

Speaking of Your Furniture

Aren't there a few pieces, at least, that would be none the less comfortable in a new garb? And much more attractive in looks than in their present threadbare condition?

Let us take them, while you are away for the Summer, and rejuvenate them. We will do it reasonably, and well. Then, too, we'll store without charge such pieces as we have re-upholstered, until you need them in the Fall.

As to materials for re-covering, perhaps you'll care to take advantage of the very low way these excellent, new fabrics are priced:

Cotton Tapestry—
At 90c, $1, $1.15 and $2.25 yard, from $1.25, $1.35, $1.65 and $3.75 yard.

Wool Tapestry—
At $3.25 and $4.50 yard, from $4.25 and $9 yard.

Silk Tapestry—
At $2.50, $2.65, $4, $4.25 yard, from $3.75, $4.25, $5 and $5.65 yard.

Third floor.

Shirt-Waists and Aprons
MUCH REDUCED

These two excellent offerings of Summer shirt-waists and maids' aprons will attract every woman who is awake to such opportunities as this for purchasing goods of real and present value at distinct price savings:

Shirt-Waists—
Of madras, in solid colors and stripes, also some in lawn, in many different styles; some plain, others trimmed with embroidery; are reduced thus:

At 50c, Waists that were 75c to $1
At 85c, Waists that were $1.25 to $1.75
At $1.25, Waists that were $2.25 to $2.75

We have included shirt-waists in all styles in which sizes are broken; but all sizes are here. It is a most unusual offering at this season.

Maids' Aprons—
They are prettily made of white lawn, trimmed with embroidery; some with bibs, others without. Most of them are a bit soiled from handling; but what is the trouble of washing them when compared with a saving of a dollar or so? They are worth $1.75 to $2.75; but we price them now at

$1 each

Second floor, Tenth street.

For FIVE Dollars---

You can do a good deal in this Boys' Clothing Store toward your youngster's comfort and personal appearance. It is remarkable how much in the way of goodness, quality, style and fit is purchasable for a five-dollar note, as evidenced by one of these boys' suits.

By way of illustration, take these two examples of Summer suits—light, cool, but splendidly put together:

At $5—Summer Suits, of fancy cheviots; double-breasted jacket and knee trousers; silk-sewed throughout. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

At $5—Summer Sailor Suits; in plain blue, hard-finished serge; plain or trimmed. Sizes 8 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

In the Basement Store today:

500 Boys' Washable Sailor Suits, of galatea. Sizes 3 to 12 years; well worth $1.25 to $1.50, at 95c.

Low Prices for FRAMED ETCHINGS.

Has a cursory inspection of your Summer domicile revealed a bareness of wall here or there? This offering of Etchings under-price will give you the needed opportunity to fill the vacancy at little cost for such excellent pictures.

The etchings are in attractive landscape subjects, including some Venetian scenes. They are framed in two styles of gilt frames; size 18x38 in. They would be conservatively priced at $5.50, but choose among them at $2.75 each.

Fifth floor.

Never Were Such Charming IRISH DIMITIES
Priced Like This

We have bested the cream of our season's offerings of Cotton Goods by this master-stroke. Nowhere have such delightfully fresh and utterly charming Dimities, the Summer dress fabrics beloved of all women, been offered, in such delicate colorings and attractive designs, as these at their little half price,

12½ Cents a Yard

They are the choicest of the Summer cottons at 25c a yard, from the best Irish manufacturers; and have just had their first glimpse of American daylight.

There are hundreds of patterns—a hundred of them in the black and colored figures, dots and stripes, on white grounds, that are so scarce nowadays.

Then there are many of the fascinating Dresden patterns, and all sorts of pretty designs, in large and small figures, wide and narrow stripes, on grounds of light blue, china blue, navy blue, pink, heliotrope, primrose and black.

At the rate they are melting away, the assortment won't last long in its present variety.

Main aisle.

Coolness in Cooking

Only one way to avoid a paradox in that statement—use a gas stove. Some of you coal-range owners, mayhap, have gone visiting, and helped your hostess to get up an informal meal on her gas range. You have envied her the quickness, the cleanness, and the comfort of the operation, but hesitated at the bother and expense of making the change from the coal stove yourself. The bother is trifling, after all; and we've solved the question of expense by our Rent-Purchase Plan; by which you get any gas range you wish, for

$2 to Start With, and $1 a Month

The Consolidated Gas Company makes the needful connections anywhere on Manhattan Island—free. And you have the delight of a cool kitchen during a hot Summer.

The Clark Jewel Range is considered one of the best. $12, $14, $15, $25.50. We will show you how it burns if you'll come to the store.

Basement.

Girls' Party Dresses

A group of dainty party dresses, for girls of 6 to 12 years, are offered at prices which will make them take an abrupt departure.

They are of challis, cashmere or albatross, in delicate colors, such as light blue, pink, tan, or white. Some have high necks, others are intended for guimpes. They are beautifully made, and effectively trimmed in a variety of styles.

Values up to $20 are included; but they are uniformly priced at

Ten Dollars Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Neapolitan SHADE HATS, $5

These Neapolitan Shade Hats are intended especially for women who wish a Summer hat that avoids the too-youthful effect of some of the season's productions.

They are of black imitation horse hair; brightened with trimming of flowers, foliage and ribbons. They are excellently adapted for morning hats on the beach or mountains; and moderately priced—$5.

Other Summer hats, too, in broad variety, are here. There are mull hats, shirt-waist hats, dress and French hats; the latter greatly reduced. Prices are $2 to $16.

Second floor, Tenth street.

New SHIRT WAISTS for Girls

Cool, in appearance, and reality, and unusually pretty and distinctive. They are made of thin lawn, in the popular linen color, with dots of blue, red or green. Sizes for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years. You'd consider them a fair purchase at $1.25—we've priced them at

One Dollar Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A White Sale Peculiarity

Perhaps you think the word "Sale" is misused in this connection—because most sales you know about are over nearly as soon as they have begun. You can't conceive, perhaps, of resources and preparations vast enough to make a gathering of Muslin Underwear, such as this, contain the low-price qualifications of a "Sale"; and yet so tremendous in extent that there are always fresh supplies pouring in to replace the garments you take away. A sale so large as to become almost a permanent feature of the Summer season at Wanamaker's.

This is just one of the peculiarities of this Sale of White, that lift it far above others of its kind.

These hints today:

Dressing Sacques—
50c—Of white lawn; plaited front, French back; trimmed with ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace.
$1—Of white lawn; full front, plaited at neck; French back; trimmed with Valenciennes lace beading and ribbon.
$1.60—Of white lawn, square neck, full front, and tight-fitting back of plaits from neck to waist; trimmed with plain ruffle, Valenciennes lace and ribbon.
$1.75—Of white lawn; full front, plaited at neck; tight-fitting back of plaits; entire sacque trimmed with embroidery ruffle.
$1.75—Of white lawn; full front, hemstitched plaits at neck; plaited back, trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.
Many other styles, trimmed with embroidery and laces, up to $15.

Night Gowns—
$1—Of nainsook; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with lawn ruffle and edged with Valenciennes lace; ribbon bow at neck.
$1.50—Of nainsook; square neck and short sleeves, trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and ribbon.
$1.75—Of nainsook; round neck and short sleeves, trimmed with point de Paris lace, insertion and ribbon.

Night Gowns—
$1.75—Of nainsook; square neck and short sleeves; trimmed with blind embroidery, insertion and ribbon.
$2.25—Of nainsook; round neck and short sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon; front and back of hemstitching and fine plaits in clusters.
$2.25—Of nainsook; round neck and short sleeves, trimmed with ribbon, hemstitching and fine plaits.
$2.50—Of nainsook; square neck and short sleeves, trimmed with colored batiste and insertion.
$2.75—Of nainsook; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with embroidery beading and ribbon; fine plaits front and back in clusters.
$2.75—Of nainsook; square neck and short sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and ribbon; plaited back.
$3.25—Of nainsook; V neck, and short sleeves; yoke of Swiss insertion and trimmed with deep embroidery and ribbon.
Many other styles up to $14.

Long Petticoats—
$1—Of muslin; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with ruffle of embroidery.
$1.25—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn trimmed with torchon lace, two rows of insertion and plaits.

Long Petticoats—
$1.50—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, plain hemstitched hem, with fine plaits in clusters above.
$1.75—Of muslin; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with small ruffle, edged with torchon lace and four rows of insertion above.
$2.25—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with point de Paris lace insertion and plaits on bias above.
$2.75—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with ruffle of embroidery and two rows of narrow insertion above.
$3.25—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with fine embroidery, insertion and plaits.
$3.75—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with ruffle of deep embroidery, with plaits in clusters above.
$4.25—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, made of insertion and fine plaits; trimmed with ruffle, edged with deep point de Paris lace and plaits above.
$5—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with point de Paris lace, two rows of insertion and plaits in clusters.
Many other styles, up to $24.

Second floor.

FOLDING BEDS
Safe, Sanitary and Very Economical of Space

The Hale & Kilburn new folding bed is so radically different from the shaky, unsafe sort that we used to read about, that it deserves another name, and they call it

THE PARLOR TELESCOPE BED

It can't fall over, simply because it has no unsightly top-heavy top. The base is probably as high as a chiffonnier, and is broad and secure. The front drops down and pulls out on a rail, and even if the side supports should break, which is practically impossible, still the bed could not collapse.

When folded the bed occupies very little space, and makes a neat and artistic appearance. Thousands of New York apartments need just this exact piece of furniture to make them more roomy in daytime.

These beds are fitted with a sanitary swing steel spring, which is a broad, flat band of steel supported at one end with coiled steel springs. They are easily closed with all the bedding inside, but so arranged that it is thoroughly ventilated when closed. They are made in many styles, in oak, mahogany, maple and imitation mahogany. Every pattern is a handsome piece of furniture, taking up but small amount of room and of perfect utility. A word of prices:

Single beds at $30, $43.50, $52.50 and $60. Three-quarter beds at $33, $35 and $55. Double beds at $38, $40, $52.50, $57.50, $65, $77.50 and $80.

One of the prettiest beds is a double one in bird's-eye maple with a handsome carved top and French plate mirror, at $77.50. Another is a bed in imitation mahogany with mahogany veneers handsomely inlaid. This bed is beautifully paneled and highly polished, he finish being of the very finest. Price, $65.

We also sell the Hale & Kilburn convertible sofa beds, upholstered in any fabric desired. This bed is in the shape of a Davenport, and can be made into a double bed.

Fourth floor.

Men's Madras SHIRTS
For ONE DOLLAR

Another bright, new lot of these handsome Shirts is ready today. They go out in a jiffy as fast as we get them from the maker.

The same superb value as in our Dollar White Shirt. There is no better shirt to be had under a dollar-and-a-half. The madras is of a superior quality, in patterns that show an artistic blending of colors. The workmanship is of a high character all through, and they are handsomely laundered.

ONE DOLLAR EACH

Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Outing TROUSERS

A very attractive collection of Flannel Trousers in quite a variety of smart stripes, is here to tempt the man who likes cool and good-looking clothes. The flannels are absolutely all-wool, in new patterns in light and medium shades. Prices $3.50 and $4.

Men's Bicycle Trousers, of striped flannels and wool crashes; all the latest styles, at $3.50 to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

LILLIAN CORSETS
Unusually Low-Priced

Women who know the merits of our "Lillian" Corsets will not miss the present rare opportunity to purchase some of the higher-priced sorts of these splendid imported corsets at these little prices. The models are to be discontinued—that is why. Here is a group of three of the most expensive "Lillians" we carry, all newest straight-front models, marked at prices that average less than a half of their usual cost:

At $3.50—Straight front; low bust; whalebone. Regularly $6.75. In white only.
At $5.50—Of coutil and black sateen; straight front; high bust; long waist. Regularly $11.
At $7—Of fancy silk and dainty figured materials; extended hips; low bust; straight front. Regularly $15.

Tenth street elevator counter.

These in the basement:

At $1 and $1.50—Lillian corsets; short and medium waist. Regular $1.25 to $2.75 values.

Luxurious Silk Hosiery

For men and women. Everybody has a weakness for the look and feel of silken hosiery. Some won't confess it, others can't afford to gratify it. The present showing would tempt the most self-contained—a group of half-hose and stockings, just arrived, that is remarkable for beauty and novelty of design, and effectiveness of color contrast.

And, best of all, at these prices, the lowest for which silk hosiery of such richness and quality is sold, possession of the coveted articles of dress is made easy. This word of them:

For Men—
$2 a pair—Twenty-eight patterns; woven vertical effects in white or colors on grounds of black or blue; embroidered fronts in white or colors on black grounds; allover open work in solid black or navy blue.

For Women—
$2.50 a pair—Twenty-three color combinations; black silk, embroidered fronts, various patterns; black silk, vertical silk clocks.
$3 a pair—Black silk; allover open work, assorted patterns.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, 4th Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

Low Shoes—"The Every Size Shoe"—for men.

Introductory price, $2.50.

As we announced when we first brought out our new shoe for men—"The Every Size"—to introduce it we would sell all styles at $2.50.

We are now ready with one of the most superb displays of low shoes in New York.

Every size from 4 to 12.
Every width from AA to EE.

Every last that is good style is here in russet, patent leather, enamel, vici and calf.

If you are the man who pays $3.50 or $5 for your shoes—you are the man we are after.

Introductory price, $2.50.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

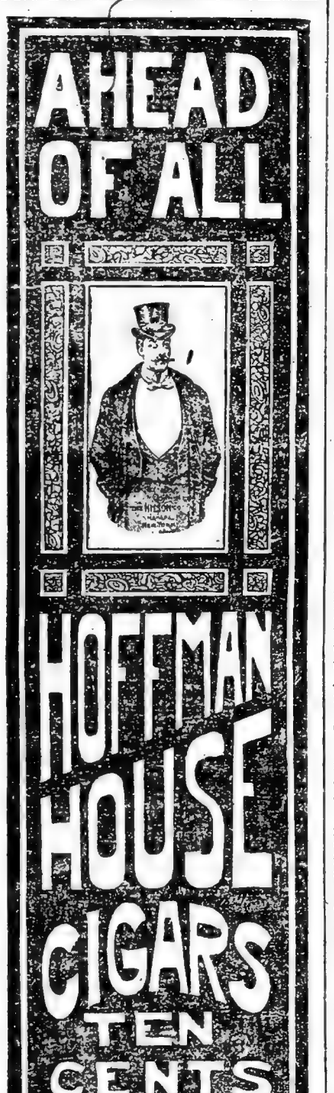

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Our standard for quarter of a century.
The "WILKE"
Porcelain lined Refrigerators
The perfection of cleanliness and economy.
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130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 125 West 41st Street.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

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DEAF cured or no pay. Book sent free. No drums or devices used. DR. WILSON, 41 W. 24th St., New York. Hours, 10 to 4.

EARL RUSSELL ARRESTED

His Nevada Marriage Results in a Charge of Bigamy.

TAKEN BEFORE A MAGISTRATE

If the Case Is Sent to Trial It Will Be Adjudged by the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 17.—Earl Russell was arrested to-day on the charge of having contracted a bigamous marriage in the United States. He was met at the railway station, upon his arrival from the country, this morning by detectives with a warrant, and was taken to the Bow Street Police Court.

While Lord Russell awaited in the anteroom the summons to appear before the Magistrate, the woman whom he married in America joined him. The Earl sat at a table, unconcernedly chatting and swinging his legs.

When the case was called a representative of the Public Prosecutor said that the prisoner was charged with feloniously marrying Mollie Cooke in America on April 15, 1900, while his wife, Mabel, Countess Russell, was alive.

The prosecution proceeded to speak of the Earl's marriage to Mabel Scott, (his first wife,) their separation, his subsequent disappearance from England with a neighbor, Mrs. Somerville, and the discovery that he and Mrs. Somerville were together at Reno, Nevada. On April 14, 1900, Lord Russell obtained a license to marry Mollie Cooke, otherwise Mrs. Somerville, and Mr. Koelher, a Nevada Judge, performed the ceremony on April 15.

The prosecuting barrister announced that Judge Koelher and witnesses of the marriage had arrived in England to prove the ceremony.

Counsel for the Earl pointed out that the prosecution omitted mention of the divorce proceedings instituted by his Lordship in America. He intimated that Lord Russell, having secured a divorce in America, believed that his subsequent marriage was legal.

Lord Russell was remanded in £2,000 bail. In the event of a conviction the case will be taken to the House of Lords, as Lord Russell is entitled to a trial "by his peers."

The privilege of a trial by a jury of his peers is one of the most ancient which belongs to an English nobleman. It does not pertain to Irish or Scottish peers, but Earl Russell is an English peer, the title having been granted to his grandfather in 1861.

As a member of the House of Lords Earl Russell can only be arrested for an indictable offense, such as that with which he is now charged. Should the Magistrate decide that the evidence warrants a trial of the case, all the members of the House of Lords will be summoned to attend a special session of that body. The Lord Steward will sit as President of the court, and, after the evidence has been heard, he will inquire the verdict of each peer, beginning at the lowest rank, and proceeding regularly up to the highest. The peers give their decisions with the words "upon my honor," and a decision is arrived at by the voice of the majority. The peers are not on oath, like ordinary jurymen, when sitting in judgment on one of their number.

If a conviction is secured, Lord Russell may lose his title of nobility, but this will only affect him personally. When he dies his heir will succeed to the title in the ordinary manner. A peerage can only be permanently forfeited as the result of high treason.

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD PLUNGER.

Told Policeman Who Picked Him Up that He Had a "Good Thing" on the Races.

John S. Potter, aged four, who thinks he lives somewhere near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, and who is sure only of the fact that he wants to go home, was in Jefferson Market yesterday. A patrolman found him on Seventh Avenue, near Thirtieth Street, Saturday night.

"Hey there, what's your name and where 're you going?" the policeman asked.

"John S. Potter, and I'm going to the races. I've got a good thing that the district leader man gave to papa," responded the boy.

He was taken to the station house. There it was seen that he was rather elaborately dressed. His shoes were patent leathers and his gray suit was of a stylish cut. On his hands were little gloves. The matron began to take them off.

"Here, you stop that!" howled the small boy. "Mamma put those on, so that I should look nice at the races. They're my mascot, and you mustn't take them off."

The matron stopped, her bulging eyes turned toward the wardman.

"Listen to him, will you?" she gasped. "He says he had a good thing on the races to-day."

The wardman became interested right away.

"A good thing, eh? Sonny, what was it?"

"Play Watercure for place," responded the boy.

The wardman stroked the little fellow's head.

"Wonderfully intelligent little fellow," he said kindly. "Why, Watercure came in second in the Suburban."

"And I wasn't there to play him," the boy put in.

"Too bad about you," said the wardman.

Then they sent him to Headquarters, where, after a stay of the customary time, they decided to send him to court. There he was committed to the care of the Gerry Society. No one had claimed him yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Tenderloin Station is hoping that he will call again with a good thing before a race. "That kid'll have a stable of his own some day," they declare.

COAL PRICES ADVANCE.

Retail Dealers Add 25 Cepts a Ton to the Value of Anthracite.

An advance of 25 cents a ton in the retail price of anthracite coal went into effect yesterday. The advance was decided on at a meeting of the retail dealers a short time ago, and was due entirely to the advance in wholesale prices, which was made by the anthracite coal combination. The wholesale prices were advanced at the rate of 10 cents a month, beginning May 1. A monthly advance at that rate will be made until a total advance of 50 cents a ton has been brought about, which will be by Sept. 1.

On Sept. 15 the retail price of coal will again be advanced 25 cents, thus keeping pace with the wholesale price. For the last few months the price of stove coal has been $5 a ton. Up to Sept. 15 the price will be $5.25 a ton, and after that the price will be $5.50.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Hammond Company of New York City, to ship and sell dressed meats; capital, $24,000. Directors—Charles M. Webber, Brooklyn; Alfred A. Whiting, New York City; Kay Wood, Charles P. Monahan, and John W. Thirsk, Chicago.

New York and Hastings Steamboat Company of Hastings, to operate on the Hudson River; capital, $25,000. Directors—Edward S. Perot, George J. Jackson, James P. McQuaide, Cornelius Gallagher, and Thomas F. O'Connor.

Tapico Asphalt Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—D. S. Yankauer, Benjamin Rinaldo, and J. C. Schwab, New York City.

Miller Specialty Company of New York City; capital, $4,000. Directors—Jesse G. Miller, Fred Jacob, and B. Naver, New York City.

Renown Cloak and Suit Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Richard Stein, M. B. Smith, and Jacob Abrahams, New York City.

Seaside Construction Company of Brooklyn, to operate scenic canals; capital, $20,000. Directors—Samuel Bangler and C. E. Pope, Brooklyn; G. W. Schofield, New York City.

Knickerbocker Drug Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. A. Barnes, E. P. Williams, and A. M. Boney, New York City.

Randall Electric Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—P. M. Randall, N. E. Randall, and J. G. Gorham, New York City.

Sanitary Can Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—William Hooker, New York City; R. H. Mullins and F. F. Mason, Brooklyn.

Highland-on-the-Lake Company of Buffalo; capital, $21,000. Directors—Jacob Stern, J. B. Stafford, and C. A. Pooley, Buffalo.

Garcia Key West Cigar Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—S. S. Williamson, Gravesend; F. J. Milligan, Mount Vernon; S. J. Krockman, New York City.

DOWAGER EMPRESS'S PLANS.

It Is Said She Will Announce that the Emperor Has Been Killed—Railway Contract for Boston Man?

LONDON, June 18.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Globe, telegraphing under yesterday's date, says he learns in Chinese quarters that the Dowager Empress proposes, when the Court reaches Kai-fong-Foo, in Ho-Nan, to announce that the Emperor has been killed by brigands and that Prince Tuan's son has succeeded to the throne. The Dowager Empress will then establish a new capital at Kai-fong-Foo, which will be connected by railway with Nanking. The contract for this railway will be given to John C. Fergusson of Boston, who, the correspondent understands, will sell the concession to the Russians.

The correspondent adds that Mr. Fergusson is acting on behalf of Li-Hung-Chang and the Taotai Sheng, who hope to escape censure by throwing the blame for the transaction upon him.

THE NEGOTIATIONS IN PEKING.

Indemnity Question Nearly Settled, but Other Important Matters Are Yet to be Adjusted.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A cablegram has been received at the State Department from Special Commissioner Rockhill, who says that an early and complete agreement on the indemnity question is expected, on the basis of the proposition variously known as the American, the British, and the British-American.

The officials here are hopeful that this week will witness the close of the negotiations on the subject of indemnity, though it is possible that a further slight delay may occur through a yielding to the desire of one of the Ministers to be allowed another opportunity to consult with his home Government.

Once the subject of indemnity is out of the way, the withdrawal of the foreign troops from China will progress with rapidity. There are, however, still several other matters of importance to be adjusted by the Ministers. One that will, it is expected, give much trouble is the arrangement of new trade treaties between the powers and China.

PARIS, June 17.—Dispatches received at the Foreign Office from Peking say that, at the close of the meeting of the foreign Ministers on Saturday, two points regarding the indemnity remained to be settled. First, the fixing of the value of the tael, which is tending to depreciate; second, the claim advanced by powers whose credit is low, such as Russia and Japan. These countries wish to receive proportionately a larger number of bonds than the others, because they are obliged to pay a higher rate of interest.

This suggestion does not evoke enthusiasm among the representatives of the other powers, and may give rise to considerable discussion.

ECUADORIAN ASSOCIATION CASE

Argument in Injunction Proceedings Heard in Jersey City.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson, at Jersey City, yesterday heard argument on the temporary injunction granted at Newark on June 13 by Vice Chancellor Stevens, restraining the United States Mortgage Company from delivering $5,000,000 worth of bonds of the Ecuadorian Association, Limited, of Great Britain. The complainants are George B. Mumford of New York and St. George Lane Fox Pitt of London. They were represented by Mr. Mumford and Howell & Coult, while John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney General of the United States, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Mumford, in his argument, followed closely his bill of complaint filed June 13, which sets forth an alleged fraudulent transfer of stock by which the majority sought to ruin the minority, who opposed their action. He claimed that the only remedy that could save them from ruin was the injunction he sought, and which therefore should be made permanent.

Mr. Griggs claimed that an injunction would be useless, because all the available assets were in the hands of the London agents of the company, and were therefore not within the jurisdiction of the court. The only resident stockholder was Mr. Mumford, who owned one share. He said the bonds to be issued hereafter could only become actual securities after they had been earned by the contractors who were building the railroad, and the only effect of an injunction would be to prevent the company from securing a further loan. This would stop the construction of the railroad, throw eight thousand men out of work, and possibly ruin the contractors and stockholders.

At this point Vice Chancellor Stevenson adjourned the hearing until 10 o'clock today. He continued the restraining order in force pending further proceedings.

HACKENSACK ELOPERS WED.

McCue Told Justice of the Peace In Newark He Was Divorced.

James F. McCue, Superintendent of the Campbell Wall Paper Company of Hackensack, N. J., who left his home on Spring Valley Avenue, in that town on Saturday, June 8, telling his wife he was going to the company's main office in New York, and Miss Jessie Farley, a typewriter employed in the factory, and who boarded with McCue and his wife, and who went away the same day, have, it appears, been married. Miss Farley told Mrs. McCue and her friends she was going to New York to visit a cousin, Rose Doughty of 183 One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

The couple were not seen again by any one who knew them, so far as can be learned, until yesterday, when they appeared in Jersey City, and asked a policeman to direct them to the nearest Justice of the Peace. They were sent to Justice Luker, at 54 Gregory Street, whom they asked to marry them.

In response to the questions asked McCue gave his name and address. He said he was forty-one years old, that he had been married once and divorced. He further stated that after his divorce he had contracted a common-law marriage, with a woman who had borne three children.

He tried to convince Justice Luker that a common-law marriage was not legal in New Jersey, but the Justice advised him to the contrary, and warned him that if he married his companion he would be liable to a charge of bigamy. The Justice added that he would not perform the ceremony.

McCue then asked the address of another Justice, and was referred to Alanson L. Crawford, 62 Montgomery Street. He was advised by Justice Luker to tell the actual facts in the case to Justice Crawford, but he failed to do this. When the couple appeared before Justice Crawford McCue simply stated that he had been married and divorced. Miss Farley gave her age as twenty years and her occupation as a teacher. Justice Crawford then performed the ceremony and the couple went at once to New York.

When Mrs. McCue was informed that her husband had married Miss Farley in Jersey City she seemed overcome. When told that he had said he had been living with a woman to whom he was never married, she refused to discuss the matter.

TRAINING FOR CHARITY WORK.

Summer School Opened with 32 Students—Addresses Delivered.

The Summer school in philanthropic work, conducted by the Charity Organization Society of New York City, which is designed to give practical instruction in the administration of charity, held its first meeting for the year last night in the United Charities Building. This is the fourth year of the school, and the attendance is larger than ever before.

Seth Low was the principal speaker at the meeting last night, his subject being "The Need for Training in Philanthropic Work." The hardest thing in the world, he said, was to know just how to help another man. Other addresses were made by the Rev. James M. Pullman, President of the Associated Charities of Lynn, Mass., and Philip M. Ayres, the Director of the Summer School. Afterward there was a reception in the rooms of the Charity Organization Society.

There are thirty-two students registered in the Summer School, coming from seventeen different cities and fourteen different States. Seventeen are graduates of colleges or universities. The sessions of the school will be held six mornings of every week for six weeks, the spare time of the students being devoted to practical work and investigation in the charitable institutions of New York.

$250,000 Stolen from Bank Recovered.

The New York agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation received a cable message yesterday stating that the $250,000 in Mexican dollars stolen from the company at Singapore on May 24 had been recovered in Ceylon.

SPLIT IN LIBERAL PARTY

Fifty Members Refuse to Support a Pro-Boer Motion.

Open Schism Develops as Result of Debate in Commons on Treatment of Boer Women and Children.

LONDON, June 18.—Replying to questions in the House of Comons yesterday, the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War, said there were 40,220 persons in the concentration camps of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. The deaths in these camps for the month of May numbered 98 men and women and 318 children.

The announcement of the mortality was received with groans from the Irish members and cries of "scandalous."

Mr. Brodrick added that the authorities were arranging for the release of the women and children who had friends to receive them, but the Government could not undertake to feed them in isolated positions.

David Lloyd-George (Liberal) moved the adjournment of the House on the question of the treatment of Boer women and children. The motion was rejected by a vote of 253 to 134.

This result served to accentuate the split in the Liberal Party on the Government's war policy. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, supported Mr. Lloyd-George in denouncing the policy of concentrating women and children in camps, and with Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) and the Right Hon. James Bryce (Liberal) voted in the minority on Mr. Lloyd-George's motion.

About fifty Liberal Imperialists, led by the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, abstained from voting as a protest against the Bannerman-Harcourt-Morley section of the House in identifying themselves so closely with the extreme pro-Boers.

The Daily News and The Daily Chronicle, respectively the organs of the pro-Boer and Imperialist Liberal sections, display the greatest irritation at this open split in the Liberal Party.

MAD MULLAH DEFEATED.

Attacks Zariba and Loses 500 Men—Decisive Action Imminent.

LONDON, June 17.—A dispatch to the Foreign Office from the Consul General in Somaliland says that the expedition against the Mad Mullah had heavy fighting on May 28.

The flying column of mounted infantry under Capt. Merewether found the Mullah's supply camp in the course of a night march, and captured 5,000 head of cattle, killed one important chief and captured another, covered 100 miles, fought a sharp action, and returned to its base, all in twenty-four hours.

The main force of the British under Col. Swayne departed for El-Dab on June 2, leaving Capt. McNeill with 300 men to guard Zariba. Swayne's column advanced the Mullah's base. In the meantime the Mullah, with 3,000 followers, attacked Zariba three times. He was finally driven off by McNeill with a loss of 500 men. The British in Zariba had ten men killed and nine wounded.

The Mullah is now cut off from his base, and a decisive action is imminent.

THE FUTURE OF CAPE COLONY.

Mr. Rhodes Says the Other South African States Will Have Nothing to Do with the Mother Settlement.

CAPE TOWN, June 17.—The Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes, in his speech at Buluwayo, Rhodesia, last Saturday, when he predicted that a federation of the South African States would come in three or four years, made what is regarded in some quarters as a bid for the Premiership of Cape Colony.

After eulogizing the action of the Rhodesians and Natalians, Mr. Rhodes said the only State he pitied was the mother State, Cape Colony, whose political and religious leaders had incited rebellion. When federation came none of the other States would have anything to do with her, and he was afraid the people of his old State, who were running about like sheep without a shepherd, would come out worst.

Mr. Rhodes remarked that he was glad of the opportunity of saying a few words which, he hoped, would be to the good of the Cape Colony people.

BOER COMMANDO IN PERIL.

LONDON, June 18.—Scheeper's commando is locked in at Murraysburg, Cape Colony.

Lord Kitchener has moved to Bloemfontein. He has not yet cabled the details of the reverse to the 250 Victorian Mounted Rifles at Steenkoelspruit on June 12.

Small affairs continue to be reported from South Africa.

BUELOW DISPLEASES KAISER.

Latter Said to be Annoyed at the Chancellor's Address on Bismarck.

BERLIN, June 17.—The German papers to-night are filled with comment upon the unveiling of the Bismarck memorial, which took place yesterday. Generally speaking, the Liberal press heartily praises Count von Bülow's speech. Eugene Richter, the Radical leader in the Reichstag, says that Count von Bülow deserves praise for his speech, because he did not join in the Court view concerning Bismarck.

It is said that the Emperor is displeased at von Bülow's address. It is furthermore believed that his Majesty's displeasure is shown by the fact that he conferred no orders or decorations yesterday, not even upon members of the monument committee, who have labored for years without recompense to effect the construction of the memorial. It is asserted that the Emperor does not approve of the statue from an artistic point of view, and in this he is joined by the press and public generally. The Kleines Journal calls the symbolic figures around the pedestal a "menagerie."

The Kreuz Zeitung calls attention to the absence of the entire Centrist division of the Reichstag at yesterday's unveiling.

The Vossische Zeitung says that von Bülow's speech is an honor to the German nation, to the Bundesrath, to Count von Bülow himself, and to Bismarck's memory.

A PARADISE FOR HUNTERS.

Uganda Commissioner Describes the Big Game There—Prehistoric Giraffe Found.

LONDON, June 17.—Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston, Special Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate, has returned to London, after an absence of two years. He brings stories of Uganda rivaling Henry M. Stanley's description of "Darkest Africa."

Sir Harry relates that the country surrounding Moantelgon is totally depopulated as a result of inter-tribal wars, and is consequently marvelously stocked with big game that are as tame as English park deer. Zebras and antelopes can be approached to within ten yards, and there is no sport in killing them. Elephants and rhinoceroses are also abundant, and, according to Sir Harry, lions in Uganda are too busy eating hartebeest to notice a passing caravan. The prehistoric giraffe has been discovered by the Commissioner, who proposes to maintain the region referred to as a national park.

Sir Harry photographed a race of apemen in the Congo forest differing entirely from Stanley's pigmies and secured phonograph records of their language and music. He says that twelve varieties of rubber trees are found in this country in inexhaustible supply.

ENGLISH CRIMINAL MYSTERY.

Man Charged with Murder in 1893—May Be a Case of Mistaken Identity.

LONDON, June 17.—Charles Lilly White, who claims to be a naturalized American and to have lived in the United States since 1885, was arrested in New Zealand in November last, and arrived in this country yesterday. He is charged with being Arthur Blatch, who is accused of murder, robbery, and arson, committed at Colchester, Essex, England, in 1893.

The first hearing of the case took place to-day in camera, to the disgust of a number of curious people who crowded into the courtroom.

The discovery of relatives the prisoner claims to have in Leeds presages a breakdown of the Government case.

Arthur Blatch in 1893 robbed and murdered Arthur Welch at Colchester and set fire to his victim's tailor's shop in order to cover his crime. Blatch escaped, and no trace of him was found until a man answering his description was arrested at Wellington, N. Z., Nov. 6 last, as the result of information given to the police by a woman.

The prisoner was positively identified as Blatch at Wellington by two residents of London. However, he claimed to be Charles Lilly White, and said he had an aunt named Caroline Cook living in Chicago. He also said he was living in the State of Washington in 1892-3, and he had some documentary evidence which supported his claim. The prisoner is a painter and a musician, and Blatch was neither.

EX-GOV. PINGREE WEAKER.

LONDON, June 17.—The anxiety regarding the condition of ex-Gov. Pingree of Michigan, who is suffering from a severe attack of dysentery, is in no degree allayed. Mr. Pingree, Jr., said this evening:

"Father seems about the same, except that I think he is weaker even than yesterday."

Dr. Mills said:

"There is no material change in the patient, except that the constant drain on his constitution is proving a most difficult problem for his physicians."

It is learned that the strongest drugs have failed to check the disease, and the only hopeful symptom is the fact that the patient is enabled freely to partake of nourishment.

Mr. Pingree remains perfectly rational.

DETROIT, June 17.—Frank C. Pingree, brother of ex-Gov. Hazen S. Pingree, who is dangerously ill in London, started for New York this afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. H. S. Pingree and her daughter. The party will sail for London on Wednesday.

Mrs. Pingree is far from well, but is so anxious about her husband's condition that she will cross the ocean to be with him.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Catholic Club was held last evening at the clubhouse, 120 Central Park South. About 200 members were present. The officers elected on June 4—who were all the old officers re-elected, this being the fourth consecutive year during which they will serve—were installed. They were: President—John A. Sullivan, manager of the City Trust and Safe Deposit Company; First Vice President—Leonard A. Giegerich, Judge of the Supreme Court; Second Vice President—Richard S. Treacy; Secretary—Charles Murray; Treasurer—James J. Phelan, ex-Dock Commissioner.

Eight new managers were also installed, as follows: Daniel F. Cohalan, John Jerome Rooney, Joseph T. Ryan, James M. Tully, Prof. Henry J. Heidenis, Hugh King, Thomas Lenane, and Andrew A. McCormack. These members, together with the following members who were elected last year, constitute the Board of Managers of the club: Robert McGinnis, Jr., George J. Gillespie, Dr. C. P. Duffy, Jeremiah J. Geagan, D. F. Treacy, Thomas F. Byrne, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, and M. H. Donovan.

The installation was conducted by President Sullivan. The report of the Membership Committee showed a membership of 1,106, a net gain of over a hundred for the year. President Sullivan announced a special committee, with John D. Crimmins as Chairman, to have painted a portrait of the late Joseph Thoren, the first President of the club in 1871.

Controller Coler Leaves for Buffalo.

Controller Coler started for Buffalo yesterday for a prolonged visit to the Pan-American Exposition. He will spend his vacation and near Buffalo and will not return to his office until July 5.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major William L. Kneedler, Surgeon, will proceed to West Point to relieve First Lieut. Franklin M. Kemp, Assistant Surgeon, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Major Lawrence C. Carr, Surgeon United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Capt. Lutz Wahl, Twenty-first Infantry, will proceed to Denver and report to Major Richard H. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, Recruiting Officer, for recruiting duty, relieving Capt. Francis C. Marshall, Fifteenth Cavalry, who, upon being relieved, will join his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the American Ordnance Company, Lynn, Mass., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of shell for the Ordnance Department.

Major Louis V. Caziarc, Artillery Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty as assistant to the Adjutant General, Department of the East.

Navy.

Lieut. J. S. McKean is ordered to the torpedo station June 24 for instruction.

Lieut. C. F. Snow is detached from the New York yard and ordered home with three months' sick leave.

Naval Cadet W. Bertholf is ordered to the Wisconsin June 29.

Naval Cadets W. B. Ferguson, Jr., and W. McEntee are detached from the Oregon and ordered to the New York yard July 1 for instruction in the Department of Construction and Repair.

Naval Cadet J. C. Frémont, Jr., is ordered to the Wisconsin June 24.

Assistant Naval Constructor J. D. Beuret is detached from the Union Iron Works July 15 and ordered to duty in the Construction and Repair Department at Cavite Station, sailing from San Francisco about July 15.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Rear Admiral Rodgers, aboard the New York, has arrived at Manila.

Admiral Kempff, aboard the Kentucky, has left Woo Sung for Nagasaki.

The Leyden, the Bailey, and the Holland have arrived at Newport.

The Lancaster has arrived at New London.

The Scorpion has sailed from Vicksburg for Natchez.

The Mayflower, which is cruising through Venezuelan waters, arrived at La Guayra to-day from Carupano.

The Wisconsin is at San Francisco.

The Marietta left Singapore yesterday for Colombo on her way home.

The Arethusa has left Cavite for Hongkong.

The Alabama has left the New York yard to join the Kearsarge at Newport.

The Annapolis has left Cavite for Iloilo.

The Newark is at Suez, homeward bound.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises...	4:28	Sun sets...	7:34
Moon sets...	9:15		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook...	8:58	Gov. Isl'd...	9:20
H. Gate...	11:13		
A. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook...	9:08	Gov. Isl'd...	9:35
H. Gate...	11:28		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.		
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, Trinidad, Venezuela, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		
Monterey, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 20.		
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Britannia, Naples		
Coleridge, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		9:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JUNE 21.		
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JUNE 22.		
Cyprian Prince, Argentine Republic		10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Mondays, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru. (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June $15 and up to June $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. June $23. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June $23 and up to July $6, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York July $6, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 17; Shanghai, May 21; Yokohama, May 28, and Honolulu, June 7, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, were dispatched east June 13 and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 18.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 12.
Devon, London, June 2.
El Dorado, New Orleans, June 13.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, June 6.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 17.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, June 9.
Indralema, Glasgow, June 4.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, June 11.
Lampasas, Galveston, June 12.
Massapequa, Pauillac, May 20.
Matanzas, Havana, June 13.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, June 2.
Werra, Gibraltar, June 8.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.
Gymeric, Gibraltar, June 5.
Mesaba, London, June 9.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 12.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.
British Prince, Antwerp, June 8.
El Cid, New Orleans, June 14.
Gordon Castle, Greenock, June 8.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, June 3.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, June 11.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.
Columbia, Cherbourg, June 14.
Koln, Bremen, June 10.
Massapequa, Havre, June 9.

Arrived.

SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon, June 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Off the Highlands at 1:34 A. M., 18th.

SS Matanzas, Delap, Tampico, &c., June 9, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 P. M.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Albrecht, Antwerp, June 8, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Long, Kingston, &c., June 1, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellogg. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 P. M.

SS Manhelm, (Ger.,) Ockelmann, Hamburg, June 3, to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Stege, Flushing, June 8, in ballast to P. H. Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Johnson, Brunswick, June 14, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans, June 12, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Tallahassee, Ashton, Savannah, June 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Marres, Marseilles, &c., May 27, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, June 7, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 A. M.

SS Maracaibo, Crockett, Maracaibo, &c., June 9, with mdse. and one passenger to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS King Gruffydd, (Br.,) Smith, Sagua, &c., June 2, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

United States Army transport McClellan, Nye, San Juan, &c., June 6, with passengers and discharged and furloughed soldiers and civilians to the United States Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

SS Bagonia, (Br.,) Elliott, Baltimore, June 15, with mdse. in transit to Norton & S

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

CHINESE COMPETITION.

An apparently well-informed American, who has lived some years in China and who is an ardent and sympathetic admirer of the Chinese people as a race, in the course of an interview in The Commercial Advertiser yesterday predicts enormous progress in wealth for China when the country is allowed to be opened, as he believes it will be if the Emperor assumes real power. He says.

> It is realized, however, by those familiar with the situation and the character of the Chinese people that this wealth will not be for the outside world that will develop the resources. The profit will be reaped by the Chinese, and for one I am glad it will be so. The industrious, tireless, thrifty, shrewd Chinese; those who have already grubbed a good share of the wealth of Hongkong, Shanghai, and Tien-Tsin; who own the mines already open, the large banking interests, immense shipping interests, and who monopolize the mercantile trade already established, will, with the increased facilities furnished by foreigners, not only hold their own, but increase their wealth a hundredfold.
>
> When the Western World opens China to the great manufacturing and wonderful mineral possibilities of the latter country, when other nations point the way, China will develop her resources in such a manner that no nation unwilling to let her laboring men live as the Chinese live can hope to compete with the native population. * * *
>
> Those who ridicule Sir ROBERT HART are wide of the mark. His only error, in my opinion, was putting the cart before the horse. The Yellow Peril will not come first in the form of war, for its victories will be those of peace in the domain of commerce and manufactures with which no other nation, not even Japan, can hope to compete.

There can be little doubt that this intelligent observer is correct as to the general advance in prosperity that will be made by China in the near future. But we think that his fears as to the competition of the awakened and enlightened nation with the rest of the world are not well founded. The production of wealth involves its exchange, and the exchange breeds commerce. With every addition to the means of the Chinese will come added needs and desires and more extended and varied trade to satisfy them. The merchants of the Western World are not called on to be frightened because their Oriental customers are in the way of getting richer. The latter will be able to satisfy a larger number of their own wants than now, but the total of their wants will increase and the chance for commerce will be not less, but greater. The Pacific fleet of which Mr. HILL's big steamers are the forerunners will not carry the same commodities, but it will carry constantly greater freights and more profitable.

SENATOR PLATT'S SUCCESSOR.

It will be hard to fill Mr. PLATT's place in the Senate. His qualification for the United States Senate is probably quite unmatched among the Republicans of the State of New York. He stands upon an eminence that puts him above all rivalry. No Republican was ever jealous of his distinction. None would make a contest against him if he would accept a re-election. But he announces his retirement at the end of his term in 1903, and a successor must be found.

There would be many candidates if the place were open to men of the old-fashioned, outworn type of Senator. In the old days almost any New York man of very high character and distinguished ability who had exhibited a mastery of the principles of government and was capable of making a speech in the Senate that would decide the fate of important measures and attract the attention of the whole country was good enough to be spoken of as a fit candidate for United States Senator. If an old fogy of that stamp should come forward now and air his pretensions to Mr. PLATT's place he would be hooted at by the Republican organization. WILLIAM H. SEWARD and HAMILTON FISH were well enough in their day, just as DANIEL WEBSTER was well enough in his day and HENRY CLAY in his. But those days are afar off. None of these men could get in now from this State, simply because a new order of qualification is demanded in these more exacting times. Mr. PLATT possesses it in the highest degree.

Our neighbor The Sun, from an intimate understanding of the temper and needs of the Republican Party, is able to describe the man for whom diligent search is now being made:

> Naturally there has been a good deal of talk as to the Republican to succeed Mr. PLATT in the Senate. The State Senators elected a year from this Fall vote on Mr. PLATT's successor. The result of the discussions since January, when it was privately known that Mr. PLATT desired to retire from the United States Senate, is that a Republican should be selected who could give his attention to the vast details of looking out for the Republican State organization at Washington. Senator DEPEW seldom cares to bother with patronage questions. They are distasteful to him. Besides, he is busy a great part of the time making speeches and looking after his gigantic business enterprises when not in the Senate. It has been suggested that Chairman DUNN would make a fine Senator, and then it has been declared that Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF could fill the office very neatly.
>
> The new Senator must be able to get for the organization all the appointments to Federal office in the State of New York. He must persuade or compel the President to make such appointments as the organization desires. Its candidates may be blackguards, towering monuments of unfitness; towns, cities, counties, and the public opinion of the entire State may protest against them—all that makes no difference. Mr. PLATT was able to get his men in over such obstacles. The new man must be active and energetic in the departments. His footfall must be known and dreaded by every Secretary. Shame and squeamishness he must not have. The organization demands that its Senator shall get down into the dirt of patronage-mongering and like it. PLATT has always liked it. He has lately been engaged in trying to get a very efficient and acceptable Federal officer in this city turned out in order that a henchman of a Senator from another State may get the place and the salary. It is an unspeakably vile business, but PLATT's eminence consists in his fondness for it and his very great success in the pursuit.
>
> Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF has been named among those in waiting for PLATT's place. It seems to us that he is a shade too fat to do the necessary running around. What brains and voice were to the old type of Senator legs and wind are to the new. It is an active calling. Gov. ODELL is on good terms with PLATT now, but the memory of his former disobedience will spoil his chances. Chairman DUNN might do, but the Hon. FREDERICK S. GIBBS is the best man that could be named from this city, while Mr. "LOU" PAYN or GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE shine by their fitness among Republicans up the State. The closer the Republican organization approaches to the lofty standard set by the Democratic Party when it sent EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., to the Senate the deeper will be its satisfaction. There was, indeed, a great man. He never got on his feet in the Senate and his votes frequently betrayed the commercial and business interests of New York. He had very little or no success in patronage-mongering, for his term was coincident with unfavorable circumstances in the White House. But MURPHY was ready to do anything. It is not hard to get on with Mr. MCKINLEY, not even when pretty tough appointments are demanded. GIBBS or PAYN or ALDRIDGE would have little trouble at the White House if the organization backed them up.
>
> It will be seen that character and dignity and statesmanship would disqualify a Senator for the work the Republican organization demands. A barroom loafer, if he was a hot spoilsman, would fill the bill perfectly, save that barroom loafers are not usually presentable or impressive in White House interviews.

BISMARCK AND BUELOW.

It was entirely appropriate that BISMARCK's successor in the Imperial Chancellery of Germany should be the eulogist chosen for the "inauguration" of his monument. If we considered the two men only, the later statesman would seem to denote a great political advance upon the earlier. For Count VON BUELOW has all the qualities of a constitutional statesman and a Parliamentary leader which his predecessor lacked, including especially the temper and disposition of such a statesman and leader. As a debater, in readiness and wit and knowledge, in all the accomplishments, in short, by which the leadership of the British House of Commons is gained and kept, there is of course nobody on the Ministerial side in the Reichstag to be compared with him, and there are very few in the Opposition. He is perhaps the most effective Parliamentary orator on the Continent of Europe, the man who can do most to disarm hostility to the measures which he has in charge, and to convince his hearers that they ought to be accepted, or to persuade his hearers into accepting them, even when their judgment is unconvinced.

None of these things interested BISMARCK. He was a Parliamentary orator and a constitutional statesman, so far as he was one at all, in spite of himself. If he had had his way, there would have been no Reichstag to consult before the imperial measures could become operative. Without doubt he was a very important personage in the Legislature, when he appeared there. But he never took part in the debates except in behalf of some measure which was to him one of urgency, and his eloquence was that of power, or at most that of authority, not that of reason. "I am not arguing with you; I am telling you," might always have been his motto. The Government had determined upon this measure, and the Government knew more about the situation than the Legislature. He knew more about it than they. The Legislature often received this kind of allocution with a meekness that would have been impossible "in a country," to use Mr. GLADSTONE'S expression, "where freedom is indigenous, familiar, and full-grown," and that was surprising even in Germany. Much of it was doubtless due to the personal authority of the orator, as a man who had done the State great service, and they knew it. They all knew that he had conducted Prussia from the fourth to the first place in Continental Europe. And commonly they let him have his way. But his success in managing Parliaments no more entitled him to be called a Parliamentary statesman than a like success of the same kind, mainly exemplified in destroying and abolishing Parliaments, entitled OLIVER CROMWELL to the same distinction.

But it would be a mistake to infer that the change from BISMARCK to BUELOW, from a dictator to a debater, denotes a corresponding melioration of German politics in the direction of modern and constitutional standards. In fact, the characters of the monarchs whom the two statesmen have respectively served count for much more than the characters of the statesmen themselves. While BISMARCK was the first man in Germany, his "dear old master" was a good, easy man, who thought little of impressing his people with his own importance, and whose most signal public service was to give free hands to the abler men who served him. None of this can possibly be said of his grandson and successor, and it is not wonderful that German Liberals should feel that, in spite of the substitution of a Buelow for a Bismarck, they have exchanged a King Log for a King Stork. Absolutism is in practical fact much more nearly the German mode of government in the time of Kaiser WILHELM II. and VON BUELOW than it was in the time of Kaiser WILHELM I. and VON BISMARCK.

DR. GRANT TO THE STUDENTS.

With entire respect for the spirit of his criticism of the acceptance of Mr. CARNEGIE's libraries, we think that Dr. PERCY GRANT, in his baccalaureate sermon on Sunday to the graduating class of the College of the City of New York, mistakes the nature of that gift and its probable effect.

As we gather from the reports, it is the opinion of Dr. GRANT that this gift is discreditable to the people of the city because it is something that ought to be provided by the city itself from its own revenues, and that it is demoralizing because it is one of the manifestations of vast wealth which must "bear down on the aspirations of American youth." This raises the question of all such gifts without regard to their amount. Mr. CARNEGIE's gift is in the direct line of the like gifts to the public of ASTOR, TILDEN, LENOX, and COOPER. If his is to be rejected because it ought to have come from the taxes, the others are equally unworthy of acceptance. Nor does it differ in its essential character from those provisions for education which are made from the contributions of considerable numbers of individuals, such as have made Columbia University possible, for instance. Libraries belong in the same class as the higher schools and colleges, and aid to them is no more an exclusive function of the City Treasury than is aid to these. Apparently the feature of Mr. CARNEGIE's intended benefaction that has impressed Dr. GRANT is the large sum involved and the great wealth that this sum comes from.

It is from this wealth that he fears ill. The fear is not unfounded, but we cannot see that there is any greater foundation for it now than in previous stages of the development of our National life. Indeed, there is some reason to think that there is not at present so much as in the past. It is true that the individual wealth of the richest is now larger than the wealth of the richest a half century since, but it is not greater on the scale of the National resources, active industries, and commerce. The fortune of Mr. CARNEGIE is not, we should say, more exceptional than was the fortune of Mr. ASTOR in his time. Each must be taken as practically the highest reward open in the competition which was as sharp for the contemporaries of the earlier as of the later. There is a general impression that that competition is more engrossing and universal as time passes. But the impression hardly rests on evidence. The multitude of competitors has increased, no doubt, but so has the range of opportunity. In some measure the large fortunes of the present day may be taken as the indication of the greater freedom and the brighter prospects enjoyed by all. The wealth of today as compared with the wealth of the past is generally the product of brains, and there is no such monopoly of brains as there was formerly of inheritance. The class from which spring the rich men of the present in the United States is not, and cannot be made, a caste.

Unquestionably the desire for wealth is in some degree demoralizing. The ideal of life which Dr. GRANT held up to the students he was addressing is a sane and noble one:

> Do not forsake the idealistic for the practical unadvisedly. And above all things, be aristocratic in thought—think the best things; be aristocratic in manner—do the best things; be aristocratic in speech—speak the best things; but be democratic in sympathies—love every fellow-man, no matter how humble, and be democratic in your services—grasp every opportunity to assist your fellows.

We do not think that it is any harder to pursue that ideal to-day because of the immense fortunes that to-day may be accumulated. On the contrary, we think that there never was a time in the history of our Republic when a man resolutely, honestly, and modestly cleaving to this ideal was likely more to enjoy the respect of his fellows or to find fewer obstacles to its realization.

BOERS AND BRITISH.

One can imagine the disgust and discouragement with which the account of the latest "Boer victory" has been read in England. It was not much of a victory. The Boers might win, and indeed they have won, a hundred such in a campaign which nevertheless turned out a disastrous one for them and victorious for the invaders. But it is a success of the same kind and degree as the British successes of which they have been receiving the reports and may apparently serve as a set-off against any one of these. The results of the small fighting of the last few weeks seem to be fairly even. And this must be intolerable to the British. It shows that the war is not over. That is the sting of it. It does not give any prospect of an end of the drain of men and money which the war has caused. It is still necessary to keep a garrison in the two ex-republics some ten times as large as the total number of their fighting men, still necessary to go on spending two millions sterling a week in conquering a country the conquest of which is so far from being visibly achieved. In two years more English money has been sunk in South Africa than can possibly be got back, directly or indirectly, in two generations. And it is made to appear that Great Britain has no enterprises on hand except the establishment of British supremacy in South Africa. At least she has left herself without the military means of prosecuting any other for an indefinite time to come.

To point out the extreme badness of the situation is unfortunately by no means to indicate any mode of extrication from it. Neither do the opponents of the policy of CHAMBERLAIN and MILNER suggest any. Mr. JOHN MORLEY made a very interesting speech to his Scottish constituents the other day in which he pointed out the blunders of the Ministry with great force. When he asked whether, when President KRUEGER begged for some assurance to carry home to his people that their independence would be respected, Sir ALFRED MILNER would loftily have answered, "I am not here to bargain," if he had foreseen what was coming, the question of course answers itself, and in a sense most unfavorable for the Ministry. But when it came to prescribing remedies, Mr. MORLEY as good as said he had none to offer. There are some situations, he said, so bad as to be irreparable. Apparently this means that the Liberals, for whom he speaks, will acquiesce in the extinction of these two little nationalities as an accomplished fact, even though it be not yet accomplished. Something may be done by showing a conciliatory spirit upon details, upon strictly local government, upon education, upon the use of the Dutch language. But upon the main question of ending the war, the Liberals have no more to say than the Conservatives, and the Ministry which made the war will doubtless have the task of winding it up. All Britons and all friends of Great Britain must hope for the speediest possible ending of it.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sermon by Dr. Charles H. Eaton, reported in your issue of to-day, affords an instance of that bravado spirit of broadness which makes thinking men look upon religion and its exponents (professional) with contempt. "The only religion worth anything is the religion intellectually chosen by free and enlightened men and women," says the preacher. Who does not know exactly what the free and enlightened intellectual men and women will choose if left to themselves? Does intellectual enlightenment overcome the paramount dictation of human nature—selfishness? The statement is too absurd, unless we are to assume that selfishness is religion.

The preacher's assertion as to the Sunday golfers' nearness to God is, to say the least of it, a rash statement without a shadow of support, and is characterized by an absence of that elementary Christian duty of charity which somehow or other is so often absent in these "broad" orations.

No, Sir! Not intellectual choice, nor economic arguments, will ever make selfish human nature observe Sunday as it should be observed, viz., as a day of worship first, and of rest or recreation afterward. Compulsion is the only remedy. The compulsion of an awakened conscience, the compulsion of an earnest faith, the compulsion springing from a complete acknowledgment of God, Almighty and All Worshipful.

Dr. Eaton's gallery claptrap will be hailed with enthusiasm by selfish and irreligious men, who can now claim the support of a Christian minister in their open defiance of Christian custom and religious sentiment. SPOKESMAN.

New York, June 17, 1901.

THE BRONX PARK HURDY-GURDY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any nature lover who visits Bronx Park must be profoundly grateful for its existence as a priceless heritage for the future millions of inhabitants of New York. But, as one pleading for thousands, I beg the Board of Park Commissioners to remove or mitigate a most dreadful nuisance which now exists there. I refer to the merry-go-round, or flying horses, and the steam hurdy-gurdy operated in connection with it.

I do not so much object to the merry-go-round itself, for no one is obliged to see it, since one can easily get away from it. But the greatest charm of the Bronx woods is in the silence, broken only by the songs of birds, the humming of insects, the music of the breezes in the treetops, and sometimes the sound of happy human voices. To have this delicious semi-silence broken into and destroyed by the harsh and horrible stridency of a steam hurdy-gurdy, which rends the air for a distance of at least a quarter of a mile all around is something which seems to be as unnecessary for any one's pleasure as it is exasperating to all who love the beautiful and silent forest.

With my family I was yesterday driven away from a spot of delicious and ideal natural beauty by the dreadful noise. If the merry-go-round must remain there, surely a small street piano would furnish all needed music, would answer every useful purpose, would be much less offensive, and would not be heard at all more than an eighth of a mile away. For this much relief we respectfully implore.

H. M. CROSS.

New York, June 17, 1901.

The Street Peddlers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be nothing in the proposed anti-noise ordinance to put a stop to the shouters of "Cash for cast-off clothes." Surely, if the peddler must not shout the "old clo'" man should also be prohibited from shouting. FAIR PLAY.

Brooklyn, June 16, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Not Incongruous.

"He has a weak chin, I should say."

"Decidedly! It is precisely the sort of chin you would not be surprised to see a napkin tucked under at dinner."—Detroit Journal.

New Millinery Requirements.

"Harry, how do you like my new hat?"

"I don't know, Harriet; doesn't it need a little more fruit on top and a little more shrubbery on the left side?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Poet at the Druggist's.

Poet—How much for this prescription?
Apothecary—Two dollars, please.
Poet (soliloquizing as he pays)—And the publishers tell me that poetry is a drug in the market. Oh, that it were!—Boston Transcript.

Should Have Called Earlier.

"Those berries you sold me yesterday were not fresh."

"That's not my fault, ma'am. I had 'em four days ago. It's not my fault that you didn't come along until yesterday."—Yonkers Statesman.

HOW PAT BROKE THE NEWS.

Mapley Weak in St. Paul Dispatch.

Tim Casey and his friend, Pat Kline,
Were blasting rock one day,
When a blast went off and blew poor Tim
Clear to the milky way.

When Tim came down he came so fast
He left his soul behind,
An arm and leg was all of him
That they could ever find.

The foreman said to Pat: "Go home
And see Tim's poor old wife,
And gently break the news to her
That Tim has lost his life."

So Pat went sadly to Tim's home,
And when he saw Tim's wife
He cried: "Did Mr. Casey have
Insurance on his life?"

"You bet yer life he has!" said she,
"Hurrah for that!" yells Pat;
"We can't collect your husband, but
We'll help ye collect that!"

ITATA SEIZURE UPHELD

Chilean Claims Commission Has Completed Its Work.

Out of $3,000,000 Asked For, Less Than One Per Cent. Is Allowed to American Claimants.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The United States and Chilean Claims Commission completed its work to-day. The last case to be decided was that involving the seizure in 1891 of the Chilean vessel Itata by the authorities of the United States on the ground that she was carrying a cargo of contraband and arms to Chile. The claim was for £44,051, with interest, and was made by the South American steamship company which had chartered the ship to the Chilean Government. The decision of to-day dismisses the case. Minister Pioda of Switzerland, President of the commission, and Mr. Sage, the American Commissioner, agreed in this view, while Minister Vicuna of Chile dissented. The commission sums up its findings as follows:

1. That the damage alleged by the plaintiffs was not occasioned by any unjustifiable action on the part of the United States; that the Itata was not pursued by the naval authorities of the United States upon the high seas into Chilean waters, induced to surrender by display of superior force, and brought back under duress.

2. That the Itata was voluntarily placed at the disposal of the United States by the provisional Government of Chile.

3. That there was probable cause for the detention of the Itata at Sandiego by the authorities of the United States, and therefore no wrong was done.

4. That the claimant has brought suit in the courts of Chile against the Government of Chile to recover damages upon the identical claim that is here set up against the United States; that the company has recovered judgments thereon, and that those judgments have been paid to the company by the Government of Chile. The case must therefore be dismissed.

Another important case decided to-day was that of the Central and South American Telegraph Company against Chile, growing out of a tax of 2 cents a message levied during the uprising of 1891. The commission awarded $4,000 damages.

During the sessions of the commission there have been seventeen cases against Chile and two against the United States. The total of American claims against Chile was $3,460,000, and of this $28,062, or .084 per cent., has been awarded by the commission. The two Chilean claims against this Government were the Itata case, disposed of to-day, and that of Richard Trumbull, to whom was awarded $3,000 for services to the United States Legation in Chile in an extradition case years ago.

MR. LOOMIS GOES TO LISBON.

Transferred from the Venezuelan Mission—H. B. Bowen Assigned to Caracas—Other Changes.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following changes in diplomatic posts were announced to-day:

Francis B. Loomis, Minister to Venezuela, has been transferred to be Minister to Portugal, vice John N. Irwin of Iowa, resigned.

Herbert W. Bowen of New York, present Minister to Persia, has been transferred to Caracas, succeeding Mr. Loomis as Minister to Venezuela.

Lloyd C. Griscom of Pennsylvania, present First Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, has been made Minister to Persia.

Spencer F. Eddy of Illinois, present Second Secretary at Paris, has been made First Secretary at Constantinople, to succeed Mr. Griscom.

Arthur Bailly Blanchard of Louisiana has been promoted from Third to Second Secretary at Paris.

The change, so far as it concerns the Venezuelan Minister, is said at the State Department to have no particular political significance. Mr. Loomis goes elsewhere than Caracas at his own request and desire. It is true that the Venezuelan Government has expressed dissatisfaction with Mr. Loomis in more ways than one, but the fact that the Minister is not removed from the Diplomatic Service but receives another post of equal dignity and honor is a mark of the esteem of the State Department. Also, it may be noted, Mr. Bowen, the new Minister to Caracas, goes to his post with instructions on the same line as those supplied to Mr. Loomis, which formed the basis for his action, so that Mr. Bowen, who is a man of great vigor, is likely to follow Mr. Loomis's footsteps in the matter of policy.

By his transfer from Venezuela to Portugal, Minister Loomis loses $2,500 a year. He is now on leave in England. His actual rank will be the same, namely, Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary.

Herbert W. Bowen, who becomes the new Minister to Venezuela, has a most creditable record in the Consular and Diplomatic Service. He became United States Consul at Barcelona in 1890 and his office at that post was raised to the rank of Consulate General five years afterward. Mr. Bowen stuck to his post through the exciting days preceding the Spanish-American war as long as any American could have done safely on Spanish soil. At the conclusion of the war he was about to return to his old post, but instead was appointed Minister Resident and Consul General to Persia.

Lloyd Griscom has had a short but brilliant career as First Secretary of Legation at Constantinople. He has discharged the full duties of a Minister at that important capital for several years, and if the American mission claims have been successfully adjusted at last a large part of the credit belongs to Mr. Griscom. He receives in his new capacity a salary of $5,000 a year. He is a son of the President of the American Line Steamship Company.

Spencer Eddy has had experience in diplomatic life. When Secretary Hay was Ambassador to London Mr. Eddy, who was a resident of Chicago, became an honorary and personal attaché to the Ambassador. When Mr. Eddy returned with Mr. Hay to Washington he was appointed Third Secretary of Embassy at London in February, 1899. Four months later he was promoted to be Second Secretary of Embassy at Paris, where he has achieved great popularity and discharged a multitude of delicate and difficult tasks during the exposition.

Mr. Blanchard, who becomes the Second Secretary to the Embassy at Paris, has been in Paris less than one year. He is related to ex-Senator Blanchard of Louisiana.

FREE RURAL POSTAL SERVICE.

New System to Go Into Effect July 1—Conditions of Delivery.

The new system of free rural mail delivery, devised by Second Assistant Postmaster W. S. Shallenberger, over all "star routes" in States north of North Carolina and east of Ohio, will go into effect on July 1 next. The "star routes" carry mail to and from Post Offices away from the direct line of a railroad, and are served by carriers either afoot, on horseback, in wagons, or on bicycles, from the nearest railroad station.

The new law prescribes that any person along the route covered by the carrier may provide a box on the roadside for the reception of mail matter addressed to him. He must file with the Postmaster at the Post Office to which his mail is addressed a request in writing for the delivery of his mail to the carrier on the route for deposit into the mail box provided by him on the roadway. No particular style or design of box is prescribed, but it is required that the box shall be fitted with a lock and have an opening for the deposit of mail matter, and all such mail is deposited at the risk of the owner of the box. The carrier is not required to collect mail matter from those boxes, but if any mail matter is presented to him, properly stamped, he is required to deliver it for mailing at the next station at which he arrives.

The system has been in operation in South Carolina and one or two other States, and has been found to work well. The increased cost is estimated at about 12 per cent. on the present cost of maintenance. There are at present about 5,000 of these "star routes" in the territory covered by the new order, the total distance covered by these routes being about 50,000 miles.

Reward for Military Prisoners Offered.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—An order issued at the War Department provides that the reward of $30, with maximum of $20 for expenses, will be paid for the capture and delivery of military prisoners. This reward formerly applied to the deserters, and now includes both deserters and prisoners

ATROCITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Eight Members of a Band of Native Assassins Condemned to Death—Murder and Kidnapping Frequent.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A Philippine mail brings to the War Department the records in eleven cases wherein Filipinos were tried by military commissions on charges including the murder, kidnapping, assault and battery, burglary, and violation of the rules of war.

An especially notable case arose out of the operations of a famous oath-bound band of Filipinos called the society of the "Sandatahans." The principal officers of this society, next to a triumvirate of chiefs, are a chief executioner and assistants, and a requisite number of grave diggers who participate in the self-appointed work of the bands. The leaders select their victim, capture and carry him away in the night to a secret rendezvous on a sandy beach covered with very tall grass, where the diggers already have prepared the grave. Here, in the presence of the assembled band, helpless men and women from time to time have been stabbed to death and tossed into the graves.

The members of the band then disperse and trust to the rise and fall of the near-by waters to hide the evidences of their ghastly work. Ten members of the band, including two of the chiefs, were tried before a military commission, and eight of them were sentenced to be hanged. In approving the sentences, Gen. MacArthur says: "To the reviewing authority it is evident that there can be no hope of peace for the Filipino people, nor security for their lives and property, until they shall learn to unite against all bands of murderers and assassins, under whatever name they shall assume, and come to the assistance of the officers of the law in their determination to bring them all to justice."

In another case an armed band of about twenty-five Filipinos carried away nine of the inhabitants of the Barrio of Casantulacian, and by repeated blows from the butts of their rifles drove them to the Presidencia of Cabaruan. Here all hands drank freely of vino, and the prisoners were made drunk. Then, according to the testimony of two of the prisoners who escaped, the other seven were led off in the direction of a grove of trees, where two days later their beheaded bodies were discovered. The members of the band who were captured received sentences of death in some cases and imprisonment at hard labor for varying terms in others.

A native named Miranda was tried on four charges. A band under his leadership ambushed, robbed, and killed two native brothers. Later the accused led his band against the country house of a native, set it afire, looted its contents, and carried off into the fields three daughters of the owner, robbing them of their jewelry. Three days later his band attacked the town residence of the same native and thoroughly sacked it. His last crime was the murder of a native named Abelino, who frequented a gambling house kept by his inamorata, for the sole reason that Abelino had not paid a gambling debt. Miranda was sentenced to be hanged.

Three natives were tried, charged with the murder of Private Henry F. Schafer, Company L, Seventeenth Infantry. They were sentenced to be hanged, but this was commuted by Gen. MacArthur, in the case of two of them, to imprisonment for life, and in the case of the other one a term of imprisonment for twenty years.

José Baligod, the Presidente-elect of the Pueblo of Tuao, under the system established by the American Government, while exercising the functions of his office, became cognizant of the organization of a band in a neighboring barrio for the purpose of attacking the small garrison of nineteen American soldiers stationed at Tuao. He traitorously co-operated with the leader of the band, advised him as to the most auspicious time to make an attack, intercepted a messenger sent to warn the Americans, and otherwise treacherously abused the trust of his office. He was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for twenty years.

THE SURRENDER OF CAILLES.

Filipinos Will Come In in Detachments—American Deserters in Insurgent Ranks.

MANILA, June 17.—Gen. Sumner has returned here from Santa Cruz Province, where he had been negotiating for the surrender of Gen. Cailles. He confirms the dispatch of Sunday, June 16, announcing that the preliminaries of the surrender of the insurgent leader have been arranged. Cailles is collecting his scattered troops. Of these 147 will surrender Wednesday, and the remainder will give themselves up next Monday.

Cols. Guivara and Infante, the representatives of Cailles, assured Gen. Sumner that Cailles was acting in good faith. Infante was previously an irreconcilable, and, though he was the last to advise surrender, he told Gen. Sumner of his determination to bring in every gun.

There have been several sharp skirmishes in Behol since the departure of the Forty-fourth Regiment. The conditions in Cebu are still backward.

It is officially reported that insurgent bands, with American deserters, are going to Mindoro.

TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Both Imports and Exports Show Increase Over Last Year.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—An increase of 21 per cent. in imports and 49 per cent. in exports in the Philippine commerce is shown in a comparative statement made public to-day by the Division of Insular Affairs, War Department, setting forth the trade returns for the first ten months of 1900, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. The total value of merchandise imported into the Philippines from January to November of 1900 was $20,143,152, against $16,644,568 for the same period of 1899. The value of the exports from the Philippines during the 1900 period is set down at $19,372,830, against $12,975,695 in 1899.

The greater part of the imports came from European and Asiatic countries, although trade with the United States showed an increase of $521,367, or 43 per cent. Exports to the United States, however, showed a falling off of $975,627. The major share of the exports was taken by European countries. There were no imports of gold and silver from the United States, although during the 1900 period over $3,000 worth of coin, bullion, and ore was exported to this country.

Ex-Volunteer Becomes a Judge.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Among the appointments made by the Philippine Commission was that of James F. Smith to be an Associate Justice. He was formerly a volunteer Brigadier General and only a short time ago was appointed Clerk of Customs at Manila. Gen. Smith has resigned the Collectorship to go on the bench.

Engineers Start for the Philippines.

The Second Battalion of Engineers left Fort Totten, Willets Point, at sunrise yesterday for the Philippines, by way of San Francisco. The battalion, which consists of 400 enlisted men and 15 officers, under command of Capt. Jervy, embarked on the Government steamboats General Meigs and General Canby. There was a large number of visitors at the fort on Sunday, the wives, sweethearts, and friends of the men having come to bid them farewell.

TORPEDO BOAT BREAKS DOWN.

The Stockton Again the Victim of an Accident on Her Trial Trip.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The little torpedo boat Stockton broke down again this morning on her trial trip. Judge Advocate General Lemly has received the following telegram from Rear Admiral Evans, the Chief of the Naval Trial Board:

"Fort Monroe, Va., June 17, 1901.

"Stockton disabled. Air pump starboard engine broken. She returns to the navy yard at once. The board leaves for Washington to-night."

Nothing is known as to the extent of the accident, but from the fact that the board returns to Washington it is assumed that the repairs will occupy some time.

American Zionists Elect Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—At to-day's session of the annual convention of the American Federation of Zionists, Prof. Richard J. H. Gotthell of New York was re-elected President and J. D. Morrison of New York was re-elected Honorary Secretary. The remaining officers were elected as follows: Honorary Treasurer—William Morris of Philadelphia; representatives to the Grand Council of Vienna—the President, the Rev. Dr. S. Shaffer of Baltimore; the Rev. H. P. Mendes of New York, Leo S. Solotkoff of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise of Portland, Oregon.

PRICES HERE AND ABROAD.

Industrial Commission to Inquire Into Charge that Exporters Favor Foreign Buyers.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Industrial Commission has decided to make a general inquiry by means of circular letters into the charge that exporters of American-made goods often sell them for lower prices than are obtained for similar goods at home, and a resolution was adopted to-day requesting from the business interests of the United States "a full and frank statement covering the efforts made to extend consumption of products to foreign markets."

The Secretary of the commission was instructed to prepare a letter to manufacturers indicating the information desired, and asking, among other questions, whether they sell their goods at a lower price abroad than at home, and, if so, requesting them to give reasons for this course. The letter also will ask for suggestions for securing better prices abroad for American goods.

RED HAT FOR MGR. CHAPELLE.

Papal Legate for the Philippines May Become a Cardinal.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The name of Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans has been brought to the attention of the Vatican authorities, and to the Pope in person, for elevation to the rank of Cardinal, because of his services as Papal Legate for the Philippines and West Indies. Archbishop Chapelle is of French origin, and it is believed that his elevation would be looked upon with favor by the French authorities.

In some ecclesiastical quarters it has been felt that the Church authority over the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico should come under the American hierarchy, rather than under a Papal Legate, as the American Church is better able to co-operate with the United States Government in directing insular affairs. It is understood this question also has been brought to the attention of the Vatican authorities during the visit of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Chapelle to Rome.

During one of the audiences, when the elevation of Archbishop Chapelle was urged upon the Pope, the latter expressed his high regard for the work of the Archbishop.

It is the intention to bring the matter of title of the friars in the Philippines to a determination by a trial in the Supreme Court of the Philippines. Under present conditions there can be no appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, but such an appeal could be allowed if provided for in legislation by the next Congress.

NO LIQUOR FOR THE ARMY.

Supplies for Sick Must Be Provided by Medical Department.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Secretary of War directs the publication of the following order for the information of the army:

"No malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors will be purchased by the Subsistence Department for any purpose. Supplies thereof needed in medical or hospital practice for use in the diet of soldiers too sick to use the army ration will be provided by the Medical Department."

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Commander C. W. Rae Advanced—Capt. N. H. Hall a Brevet Major.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following promotions and appointment by the President were announced to-day:

Charles W. Rae, to be advanced three numbers in rank on the list of commanders in the navy, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

Capt. Newt H. Hall, Marine Corps, Major by brevet.

Major George Richards, Marine Corps, Lieutenant Colonel by brevet.

Martin E. Trench, United States Navy, from Lieutenant, junior grade, to Lieutenant.

Gatewood S. Lincoln, United States Navy, from Ensign to Lieutenant, junior grade.

Herbert M. Tolfree, appointed Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, with rank of Lieutenant, junior grade.

Capt. Newt H. Hall is rewarded for gallant conduct during the siege of Peking, as proved by the court-martial which tried and acquitted him on charges of cowardice.

Commander C. W. Rae distinguished himself as Chief Engineer (with the rank of Lieutenant Commander) on the battleship Iowa during the Santiago campaign.

MR. PLATT WILL NOT RESIGN.

Expects to Serve His Present Term and Then Retire from the Senate.

Senator Thomas C. Platt will not resign the Senatorship. He will fill out the term which will expire on March 4, 1903, but, as has already been stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, he will not accept a re-election. Senator Platt has no great liking for the duties of Senator from the State of New York, and his friends say that he accepted an election for a second term simply to show appreciation of the regard entertained for him by the members of the Republican organization.

Senator Platt was asked yesterday who was likely to succeed him in the Senate.

"I have not the slightest idea," he replied. "But I can say that I will leave the Senate for good in 1903. I would not attempt to say who my successor will be. Really I have not given the matter any serious attention.

"Do I think Gov. Odell will succeed me? It does not seem so. My opinion is that Mr. Odell will be re-elected Governor."

REPUBLICAN CLUB'S NEW HOME.

Fund for Its Construction Increased $7,500 at Its Regular Meeting.

James Yereance, recently appointed one of the Appraisers under the provisions of the collateral inheritance tax law, was elected a member of the Republican Club last night at its regular meeting. The subcommittee having in charge the erection of a new clubhouse presented a report, a feature of which was a complaint that members were not taking the interest in the undertaking expected of them.

Of the 867 members only 89 have contributed to the $100,375 thus far collected, while $200,000 is needed for the necessary site. The committee recommended that no architect should be chosen until $150,000 had been collected. Last night there were additional subscriptions of $7,500, of which $1,000 was subscribed by ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs, $1,000 by James E. March, $500 by Gen. A. P. Ketchum, and $1,000 by a member who did not want his name used.

METHODIST FUND MOVEMENT.

Announced at Mass Meeting that $257,000 Has Already Been Raised.

A mass meeting was held last night at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West One Hundred and Fourth Street, in the interest of the "Metropolitan Thank Offering Movement,"

CADET SOLDIERS ATTACK THE SEVENTH REGIMENT

Exciting March from Camp Townsend to Camp Roe.

Sham Engagements Between Opposing Forces Give Military Movements the Appearance of Real War.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP ROE, near Lake Mohegan, June 17.—The corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy and the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, New York, are lying in camp in adjacent fields at Camp Roe to-night with only a stone wall between them. But earlier in the day, before this peace was established between them, the sight of either was the occasion for an attack by the other and the burning of much gunpowder.

The Seventh left Camp Townsend at 8:30 this morning, fully expecting an attack somewhere along the march, for word had been received that the enemy (the West Point Cadets) had crossed the river at Garrison's and were moving south with the evident intention of intercepting the Seventh's column. The advance guard, consisting of Companies D and K, under command of Capt. Willard C. Fiske, was cautioned to be constantly on the alert, while the rear guard, in command of Capt. John A. Davidson, and made up of Companies I and E, were warned to be extremely watchful. The wagon train, in charge of Quartermaster Schuyler, was also heavily convoyed, five men being detailed to each wagon.

The march proceeded without incident until Camp Townsend had been left two and a half miles behind. Col. Appleton was then walking in rear of the reserves of the advance guard, Bugler Willie Allen leading the Colonel's horse a short distance behind the supports. Suddenly an orderly dashed up, and, saluting, reported:

"Sir, Col. Kipp presents his compliments and says an attack has been made upon the wagon train."

Col. Appleton hurried back to his horse and galloped to the rear, and found the attack had been but a slight brush with the enemy. A group of flankers of the rear guard had discovered a portion of his forces on a hill near Annsville, where the turnpike comes down from Garrison's, and deploying as skirmishers, had fired several volleys, causing him to retreat. This brush, however, put the entire column on the alert, and the connecting links between the advance guard and main body, which had become somewhat disconnected at that time, were brought closer together.

The portion of road the Seventh had now to traverse was particularly hazardous, as there was a steep hill on the left and a wide creek on the right, with a narrow bridge to be crossed, and a hill to be climbed just beyond. The road up the hill was a cross road, at right angles with the main highway from Van Cortlandtville to Peekskill, and there was some fear that the regiment might be exposed to an enfilade fire had the enemy gained the highway in advance of the regiment. It was with a feeling of relief, therefore, that the advance guard found no opposition and no sign of the enemy on the highway, but they had not proceeded along the Van Cortlandtville Road 500 yards when one of the advance discovered the muzzle of a mountain gun projecting under the foliage of brush that lined the road which branches off the main highway at Hollman's house—the old Wayside Inn, where André and the guard which was taking him to West Point stopped one hundred and twenty years ago.

RESERVES HURRIED UP.

The advance guard fired on a cadet near the gun and fell back. Immediately the reserves were hurried up, and deploying, opened fire on the cadet infantry and mountain battery. Then there was a merry time and a great crackling of musketry, punctuated from time to time by the heavier detonation of the mountain howitzer in the road.

The cadets fell back under cover, and a flanking party from the reserves of the advance guard was sent down along the stone wall south of the road, under command of Lieut. Thomas Barron. The enemy's position being fully developed and flanked, Capt. Fiske of the Seventh's advance guard marched down toward the cadets waving a white handkerchief. Immediately the commanding officer of the cadets came forward, and, having greeted Capt. Fiske and Col. Appleton, who had also come up at this moment, the fighting in the front of the line was over.

Not so, however, with the rear guard, which was still down the road on the other side of the creek. Shots began to ring out from that direction, and then the thunder of artillery was heard. They had been again attacked. Nothing had been seen of the cadets for some time, and it was not until the rear guard had crossed the bridge at the pump house of the Peekskill water works that the flankees discovered them coming over the hill on the other side. The reserves were again deployed, taking up a position on the main road to Peekskill, while the advance and support held the road at the pump house. The cadets began firing immediately, but for some time the rear guard had them at long range. A development of the former's forces showed them to be the main body, with cavalry and a light battery of artillery. The latter was at once brought into action, and as the Seventh's rear guard retired the cavalry charged. Quickly forming in squads, the Seventh's guard poured in several volleys, and were then ridden down by the cavalry, having been sacrificed to save the main body, which was cut off by the long wagon train in the rear.

So the fight ended, but much finer manœuvring could have been indulged in had the farmers of the country been less hostile and allowed their fields to be used by the troops. As it was, Mr. Hollman was asked to know who was responsible for the damage to his hayfields, through which some of the cadets and the Seventh's advance guard had tramped.

COMPLIMENT TO THE CADETS.

From the point where the general attack was made to Camp Roe the cadets and the Seventh moved in the same column, the Seventh leading the way. But when the camping grounds were reached at noon the Seventh lined up along the roadside and presented arms, allowing the cadets to pass and enter first—a compliment they greatly appreciated. They were allowed to take the field occupied by the Eighth Regiment last week, while the Seventh took the field immediately to the west. As the cadets carried shelter tent halves with them, their camp was soon established, while the Seventh's tents, the conical wall, were speedily in place after the arrival of the baggage train. While here the cadets will be given every liberty, but the following order, published immediately upon their arrival in camp, is expected to be obeyed:

The commanding officer desires to remind cadets that the regulations of the academy remain in force, and while it is his wish that all the greatest possible freedom be enjoyed in camp consistent with military discipline, he expects that temptations to prohibited personal indulgences will be destroyed in a cheerful spirit of obedience to orders rather than with the fear of detection and punishment.

CHARLES G. TREAT,
Lieutenant Colonel United States Army, Commandant Cadets.

The officers who accompanied the cadets on their march were, besides Col. Treat, Capt. George N. Sands, Sixth United States Cavalry; Capt. J. K. Thompson, Fifteenth United States Infantry; Capt. E. Anderson, Seventh United States Cavalry; Capt. E. St. J. Greble, United States Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Summerlin, Fourth United States Cavalry, and Lieut. Kromer.

The Second Battery, which remains in Camp Townsend, began its artillery practice this afternoon after a morning of routine drills. Their new gunners, who qualified yesterday, are Sergt. H. J. Mulfeld, Quartermaster Sergt. William Gray, Veterinary Sergt. Harry R. Haskins, Sergts. William B. Love, John J. Stephens, Jr., Fred F. Richardson, and Walter R. Archbald; Corps. John H. Bayer, William O. Richardson, and Frederick D. Engler; Artificer Charles E. Morse, and Privates Gresham L. Ennis, Alfred C. Hoffman, William A. Johnston, Jr., Albert W. Mainland, Charles L. Mainland, James B. Richardson, and Hans W. Zirsser.

Sargent's Portrait of P. A. B. Widener.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—According to letters received in this city from P. A. B. Widener, he is in no wise worried by the new rapid transit plans, but has been leisurely giving daily sittings to Sargent, the portrait painter. The picture is now receiving the finishing touches, and has been seen by a number of friends. Mr. Widener expresses entire satisfaction with the result. It is said that the artist will receive from Mr. Widener the largest price ever paid for a portrait. He will exhibit it at the Royal Academy, catalogued as the "Portrait of an American Gentleman."

KOSTER AND BIAL'S.

Opening of the Roof Garden Season in Thirty-fourth Street.

Although the clerk of the weather did not provide roof garden opening temperature last night, there was an audience of good size at the first performance on the aerial stage of Koster & Bial's music hall in West Thirty-fourth Street. Most of those present had apparently assembled in the hope of welcoming Charmion on her return to this country, but they were doomed to disappointment. When her turn on the programme was reached, it was announced from the stage that the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm, by which she was to have come, was behind time, and that therefore she would not be able to appear before to-morrow night, when she would positively be seen. There was then a lively rush for the one elevator which was running, and which carried only fourteen persons at a time.

The performers who took the place of Mlle. Charmion were Hastings and Haley, a team of musical comedians. The others who appeared were Ed Estus, who did a clever balancing act; Arnim and Wagner, who sang some duets; the two Gruets in a grotesque musical act; Stella Lee, in songs and dances; Mitchell and Cain, who sang and danced and talked in a more or less interesting manner; Willie Hale and Millie Frances, who were very skillful in their performance of club juggling and hoop rolling; Bartell and Morris, whose songs pleased the audience more than their playing on bells and xylophone; Larry Dooley and Charles Kent, minstrel comedians; Hattie Delaro and her company, and Rush and Gordon, clown acrobats. The Naples String Quartet played and sang in the intermissions.

It was not an especially good night for the flow of beer, and the spectacle of men with their coat collars turned up and others with overcoats buttoned tightly around them was not one to encourage the roof garden habit. The women seemed to mind the weather less than the men, and though many of them were attired as if for a hot afternoon at the seashore, none displayed any evidences of discomfort. Thus again was it shown that the fortitude of woman is greater than that of man, for it is impossible to believe that the women did not feel the nipping and eager air that poured across the roof in a strong current.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—William Gillette's earlier success, "All the Comforts of Home," was revived yesterday at this house, where it was originally produced ten years ago. Mr. Proctor's company of comedians gave a creditable performance, much enjoyed by the large audiences. The play was elaborately staged. The variety features introduced between the acts also added to the entertainment.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A new act by the colored comedians, Williams and Walker, with their company, is the feature of the performance at this house. The piece is called "The Cakewalk Carnival," and it afforded the comedians good scope for their ability in this line. Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, assisted by James Horne, appeared in a new sketch, "A Proper Impropriety." Others on the long bill are Horace Goldin, illusionist; Bogert and O'Brien, the Brothers Bright, and Hamilton Hill.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Lost Twenty-four Hours" is the attraction for this week at Mr. Proctor's Broadway house, and the players in the stock company gave a very even performance of the old success. It was preceded by the curtain-raiser, "To Oblige Benson," and there was also the usual good bill of vaudeville features. William Collier's play, "The Man from Mexico," is slated for next week.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE GARDEN.—An excellent vaudeville performance adds to the pleasure in store for the visitors to the roof garden of the Republic and Victoria Theatres. The bill this week includes a musical novelty called "The Sunny South," headed by Eleanor Falk, assisted by a chorus of fifty voices. Gillette's musical dogs, and the Gainsborough Octette are also among the features of an exceptionally long bill.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET THEATRE.—The musical comedy, "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," presented at the Twenty-third Street house last week, moved up to the east side and delighted a large audience. Its catchy melodies and humorous plot as sung and interpreted by Mr. Proctor's company met with the same generous reception accorded the piece down town.

PROCOR'S ONE HUNDRED-AND-TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—That perennial comedy, "Caste," was shifted from Fifty-eighth Street to Harlem, and will be the attraction for this week. The character of Eccles, in Tom Robertson's famous comedy, was played successfully by Robert V. Furgeson. The others in the cast repeated their individual successes of last week.

EDEN MUSEE.—"A Mutiny at Sea" is the spectacular attraction in wax for this week, together with the instrumental and vocal selections. New wax groups are being added daily.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—The same excellent variety performance which has been the feature since the "Grove" was opened this season is renewed this week by a list of popular performers, including Dorothy Morton, Harry Bulger, and company in a laugh-producing sketch; Madge Fox, and a host of other players.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The reputation of the proprietors of this Harlem playhouse is well sustained by the attraction they put forth this week. It includes a long list of well-known players, which drew a large audience to the theatre at the first performance yesterday.

A. L. DOLSON A BANKRUPT.

Nearly All of the Theatrical Agent's Creditors Are Actors and Actresses.

Alfred L. Dolson, theatrical press agent, residing at 78 Manhattan Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $21,550 and no assets. He filed the petition to get rid of his debts individually and as a partner in the firms of Barlow, Dolson & Powers Minstrels, Barlow Brothers' Minstrels, "Daughters of the Poor" company, and the "Two Old Cronies" company. He acknowledged the petition on Saturday last at Buffalo.

Of the liabilities, $1,100 were contracted by him as proprietor of the Sapho company in April and May, 1900, while on the road to 13 actors and actresses, among whom are Tessie Lawrence, $100; Julia Glover, (Mrs. Henri Laurent,) $100, and Henri Laurent, $100. Debts to the amount of $1,950 were contracted in 1899 on the road by the "Daughters of the Poor" company to fourteen actors and actresses, among whom were Katherine Hunt, $150; Jennie Elberts, $150, and May Weaver, $150. Two thousand dollars was contracted by the Barlow, Dolson & Powers Minstrels in 1894 to sixteen actors and actresses, and $200 for advertising. The sum of $350 was contracted by the Barlow Brothers' Minstrels, and they also gave notes for $12,000 to the Donaldson Lithographing Company of Newport, Ky., which notes have never been surrendered, he says, but the work has been paid for except $300. The sum of $2,800 was contracted by the "Two Old Cronies" company in 1894-1895 to twelve actors and actresses.

SECURED A DRURY LANE PIECE.

Klaw & Erlanger to Bring a Fairy Extravaganza from London.

Klaw & Erlanger completed by cable yesterday arrangements with Jacob Litt, who is in England, for the presentation of the Drury Lane fairy extravaganze, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," at the Broadway Theatre on Nov. 4. This is one of the largest productions ever made at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, and will be staged here with all the original scenery, including the famous Crystal Palace scene, and the intricate mechanical effects which attracted attention in London last year.

The mounting of the production at the Broadway Theatre will require extensive alterations in the stage. These will be made during the Summer recess. More than 300 people will be employed in the presentation. Joseph Brooks, who will be associated with Klaw & Erlanger in this enterprise, is now in England supervising the arrangements for the shipment of the production here.

Louis Aldrich, the Actor, Dead.

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., June 17.—Louis Aldrich, best known in his stage characterizations in "My Partner," and for some years after his retirement from stage life, President of the Actors' Fund of America, died here at the home of his son-in-law, Abbott Graves, this evening. The direct cause of death was apoplexy, although he had been ill for some time, and recently left Atlantic City for Boston for treatment, coming here when the weather became warm. He was fifty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter.

New London Gaiety Play a Success.

LONDON, June 17.—Gertie Millar, an American actress, shared with Florence Collingbourne, George Grossmith, Jr., and Edmund Payne in the successful production of "Toreador" at the Gaiety Theatre to-night. The Frohmans, Mrs. Cora Urquhart Potter, and many other Americans were enthusiastic spectators of this latest Gaiety success.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Chimes of Normandy," Planquette's tuneful opera, was sung last night by the Parry Opera Company at the Terrace Garden Opera House, and will remain the attraction for the remainder of the week. The many familiar melodies were received with approval by a large audience. Hubert Wilke, the baritone, engaged specially for the production, met with a hearty reception, and was encored repeatedly in his rendering of his best number in the first act. Miss Villa Knox as Serpolette, Miss Etta Stetson as Germaine, and Frank Deshon as Gaspard shared the applause. The chorus did excellent work.

Eleanor Falk, now featured in the novelty "The Sunny South," at Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens, has been engaged by Mr. Hammerstein to play a principal part in the piece with which the Russell brothers will open the Victoria Theatre early in September.

AMERICA'S RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Address by Oscar S. Straus at the Centennial of the University of Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., June 17.—At the celebration of the centennial of the University of Georgia to-day Oscar S. Straus delivered an address entitled "An Historical Retrospect, or the Development of Religious Liberty in the United States." In the course of his remarks Mr. Straus said:

"If we were to single out the men who from the beginning of our colonial state until the present time have most eminently contributed to fostering and securing religious freedom, who have made this country of ours the haven of refuge from ecclesiastical tyranny and persecution, who have set an example more puissant than army or navy for freeing the conscience of men from civil interference, and have leavened the mass of intolerance wherever the name of America is known, I would mention first the Baptist, Roger Williams, who maintained the principle that the civil powers have no right to meddle in matters of conscience, and who founded a State with that principle as its keystone. I would mention, second, the Catholic, Lord Baltimore, the proprietor of Maryland, to whom belongs the credit of having established liberty in matters of worship which was second only to Rhode Island in name, third, the great Quaker, Penn, whose golden motto was: 'We must yield the liberties we demand.' Fourth on the list is Thomas Jefferson, that 'arch infidel,' as he has been termed by some religious writers, who overthrew the established church in his own State, and then, with prophetic statesmanship, made it impossible for any church to establish itself under our National Constitution, or in any way to abridge the rights of conscience.

"The people in this country, through severe trials and conflicts, have successfully expelled from their civil polity all distinctions of creed and caste, in consonance with the great declaration of the men of '76, that all men are created equal. And they did this in the face of the Governments and the customs of the civilized world, at a time when under all forms of polity the relations which men bore to one another rested upon distinctions of birth and privileges established by law, at a time when democracy, such as they organized, based upon manhood suffrage, was looked upon as the dream of the theorist, suitable only to the wild Indian dwelling in pristine barbarism.

"On these broad and humane principles, and by reason thereof, the American people have built up a Nation and achieved a prosperity which outstrips the prophecies of America's most enthusiastic admirers. They have done this in the face of ancient and hereditary prejudices that were as old and as firmly set as the pyramids."

REPLIES TO MR. SCHWAB.

Mr. Glasgow Speaks at Stevens Institute Commencement on Technical Education—The Graduates.

Forty young men received diplomas conferring the degree of Mechanical Engineer at the annual commencement exercises of Stevens Institute of Technology at the Lyric Theatre, Hoboken, last night. Dr. Henry Morton, President of the institute, presided. In his address of welcome Dr. Morton confirmed the announcement of his gift of $50,000 to the alumni association for the chemical laboratory to be built in the Fall.

The salutatory was delivered by Roy S. Youngiove and the valedictory by August Siegele, Jr. The address to the graduates was made by Arthur G. Glasgow of the class of 1885, who incidentally referred to the recent utterance of Charles M. Schwab on the relation of business and the higher education.

"It is doubtless within your knowledge," said Mr. Glasgow, "that a prominent American manufacturer has recently expressed views antagonistic to technical or college education, and that these views have received widespread comment in the technical and daily press. Fortunately for industrial America, the public interest springs from the current prominence of the promulgator, not from sympathy with his views. I could give you contrary assurance out of my own observations and reference to him as a collaborator and employer of technically trained engineers, but I need not trouble you with individual reference when I can refer you to a National demonstration.

"I have witnessed the deep concern with which the leaders of thought and state in Great Britain have studied the situation and the absolute agreement in their diagnoses. With one voice they ascribe the subordination of British supremacy to American and German competition to the highest technical knowledge which prevails in the two latter countries, whereby craft is developed under scientific direction and initiative. All agree that the industrial salvation of Great Britain lies in higher and widespread technical educaton; and recent military developments compel them to apply this conclusion to the arts of both peace and war."

The names of the graduates are:

Allaire, A.	Layat, F.
Allen, A. M.	Lidgerwood, J. C.
Awes, J. B.	Lewds, A. S.
Armitage, F. W.	Lewis, N. E.
Benjamin, I.	Litchfield, N.
Bennett, F.	Meeks, H. V.
Botchford, H. J.	Merritt, C. F.
Bradley, E. L., Jr.	O'Neill, R. J.
Carey, P. C.	Parker, T. R.
Chasteney, C. D.	Reese, F. I.
Chatard, W. M.	Reitze, G., Jr.
Coley, C. T.	Rittenhouse, L.
Daw, W. L.	Sander, G. H.
Dietz, C. F.	Scott, A. D.
Ellinger, E.	Siegele, A.
Foppes, A.	Sinclair, J. J.
Gibson, J. N.	Watkins, H.
Goode, C. B.	Wolff, A. F.
Holcombe, E. N.	Worth, B. J.
Jones, F. R.	Youngiove, R. S.

EXAMINATIONS AT PRINCETON.

Class of '05 Likely to be the Largest Ever Entering the University.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 17.—The reports of the university entrance examinations, held in various parts of the country on Thursday and Friday of last week, are coming in by every mail. Eleven places have been heard from, and these show a total gain of eighty-five over the figures of last year, and as there are over thirty schools yet to be heard from, it is probable that the incoming class will number upward of 500. If the gains are proportional throughout the class will be the largest ever entered.

The reports now received show a total of 185 in the Academic Department and 158 in the Scientific Department, against 155 in the Academic and 103 in the Scientific Department a year ago. New York heads the list of cities with 70 representatives; Kansas City, Mo., is second, with 68, and Lawrenceville third, with 51. The following are next in point of numbers: Princeton, 38; Princeton Preparatory School, 29; Philadelphia, 25; Newark Academy, 23; Pittsburg, 17, and Washington, 16.

Upward of 200 papers have also come in from preparatory schoolboys who took the preliminary examinations.

Class Day at Smith College.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 17.—Class day at Smith College to-day was attended by a larger number of spectators than usual. The 250 seniors, gowned in white, and each carrying a bunch of white daisies, were escorted to the campus by a double line of juniors, who marked their pathway with a rope of evergreen, and the ivy exercises were held in front of Seelye Hall. Miss Ellen T. Emerson of Concord, granddaughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson, welcomed the seniors and other guests, in her capacity as President of the class, while the event of the greatest interest was contributed by Miss Charlotte de Forest of Sonlai, Japan, who made the principal oration. The ivy song was composed by Miss Julia P. Mitchell of Philadelphia.

College of New York Trustees Meet.

A regular meeting of the Trustees of the College of the City of New York was held in the rooms of the Board of Education, at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, last night. All the Trustees were present with the exception of Edward Lauterbach, who is in Chicago. It was stated at the meeting that the site of the new college, to be built next Fall, would be on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Fortieth Street. The new structure will give room to over 3,000 students. The annual commencement will be held at Carnegie Hall next Wednesday night.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With bright and sunny skies come suburban pleasures. To-day opens the woman's golf tournament at Glen Cove, and every golf club has sent a representative. Glen Cove promises to be very gay the entire week. Long Island is now in its glory. There have been house parties at the various towns, villages, and settlements. With the promise of an amateur race at Mr. Whitney's and daily games of polo by the practice teams, and golf, the time passes very quickly at Meadow Brook and in the interior, as well as at Far Rockaway and Cedarhurst. Southampton is beginning to be itself again and many of the cottages have been opened during the week. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese will be at the Orchard this Summer and will entertain. The Larchmont Yacht Club has its regatta to-day, as well as it had yesterday. The bad weather on Saturday made a postponement necessary, but the clubhouse was crowded.

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To-day will bring at noon in Grace Church chantry the wedding of Miss Margery Lanmann Bucklin, daughter of Mrs. N. Sartell Prentice of 337 Lexington Avenue, and Marshall Hill Clyde, son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Clyde of West Fiftieth Street. Miss Bucklin will have only one attendant, her half-sister, Miss Mary L. Prentice. Mr. Clyde's best man will be his uncle, B. F. Clyde of Philadelphia, and the ushers are to be William P. Clyde, Jr., brother of the bridegroom, and Daniel David H. Lanmann. The ceremony will be followed by a breakfast at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. N. Sartell Prentice. The wedding will be extremely small and quiet, and relatives and most intimate friends only have been asked. Next Winter Mr. and Mrs. Clyde will occupy the house 124 East Thirty-seventh Street. After their wedding trip they will spend most of the Summer at Ardsley and Litchfield, Conn.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has returned from the Hot Springs and is at her town house in East Seventy-eighth Street. Mrs. Fish is expected at Newport to-morrow. Mrs. Mrs. George Crocker; the latter two were on the avenue in a mobile carriage.

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Among the well-known women seen in town yesterday were Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. Stuyvesant, and Mrs. George Crocker, the latter two were on the avenue in a mobile carriage.

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James J. Van Alen, who went to Canada some days since on a fishing trip, is at the clubhouse of the Restigouche Salmon Fishing Club. This club is one of the richest and most exclusive in this country. It numbers only thirty members. The clubhouse is most luxuriously equipped, and each member has the exclusive use of two or three pools each day, and is supplied with guides, canoes, &c., for his individual use. William K. Vanderbilt and H. B. Hollins are also members of this club. The fishing, which begins in May, lasts until August, but the plague of black flies and mosquitos almost prohibits fishing during July. The shares vary from $18,000 to $25,000 in price, and are hardly ever for sale save when a member dies. When offered for sale the purchaser runs a certain risk of never being able personally to use his share, as after such purchase the shareowner has to be elected to membership before he can avail himself of its privileges.

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The funeral of Mrs. George F. Jones took place in Paris a fortnight ago and was largely attended by the American colony. Mrs. Jones was a Miss Rhinelander and a relative of the Rhinelanders here. She was an aunt of Miss Callender of this city, who will be thrown into deep mourning by this sad event.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have returned from Tuxedo, where they have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French. Mr. Vanderbilt has booked the Olden Times for this afternoon, driving it from Orange to Baltusrol and back. Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Kip, Jr., have gone to Bellport, L. I., for the Summer and Mr. Kip has sent most of his horses down there. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will not settle permanently at Newport until next week.

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Mrs. Ward McAllister and Miss Louise Ward McAllister and a party which includes Mr. Louis Keller are at Buffalo visiting the Exposition. Mrs. Ward McAllister will go to her farm in Connecticut after her return from Buffalo, and Miss McAllister will stop a short time with her and then go to Newport. Mrs. Cadwallader Jones and Miss Beatrix Jones have also been at the Exposition the past week.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw are at Hillside, New Brighton, Staten Island, for the Summer. Gen. James M. Varnum and Mrs. Varnum (Miss Dickey) are to go abroad in July.

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Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, William Cutting, will occupy Mrs. Cutting's villa Wee Bush at Newport this season. It has been closed for some years.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin Davis have returned from their bridal trip abroad. Mrs. Eugene O'Neil was in town last week to meet them, but has gone back to Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Davis passed a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Ardsley-on-Hudson, but are now paying a few visits before settling at Albany, where they are to reside.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have been at Devon and Bryn Mawr. At the latter place the polo matches are going on this week. On Wednesday last Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter gave a large dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Gould. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are to be at Newport again this Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri are to leave to-day for Bar Harbor, where they will pass the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Poor closed their house on Friday. They will be at Bar Harbor this Summer.

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Mrs. Joseph Marié and her daughters, Miss Josephine and Miss Leotine Marié, are to be at Southampton this Summer. They have taken rooms at the Irving. Mrs. John Brady and Mrs. Augusta T. Merritt will be at the same place. Mrs. Albert Stevens will occupy her cottage and Judge A. C. Monson will be at Mon Repos.

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Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood has opened Faerie Lea, on the Rumson Road, near Seabright, N. J. She has had quite a number of people stopping with her the last fortnight, including Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Andrew A. Bibby, Mrs. Ballard Smith, Miss Daisy Pierson, Lord Yarmouth, Louis Keller, Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Mr. Guardalassi, and Mr. Pratt. Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, who has been in Mexico, will be in New York this Winter.

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Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Misses Stokes and William Osgood Field were in Paris on June 8. Mrs. M. W. Sturtevant and daughter were at the Hotel Victoria, Naples, on the same date, and Mr. and Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin and family were at Lucerne. Among those entertaining recently in Paris were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who, shortly before they sailed for this country last week, gave a dinner and dance in the open air at the Pavilion d'Armenonville in the Bois de Boulogne. The Count and Countess of Castellane, Mrs. Charles Singer, and Mrs. George Ingraham were present.

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Charles G. Peters has gone on a fishing expedition to the coast of Maine and will be absent several weeks. Mrs. Peters remains at Meadow Brook. Among the recent guests at the Meadow Brook Club have been W. L. Stowe and Henry W. Bull.

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Booked on the Lahn, which sails this morning for Bremen via Southampton, are Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Andrews of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lansdale, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken, John Stevens, Bayard Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. G. S. White.

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On the Auguste Victoria from Hamburg, Cherbourg, and Southampton there arrived Mr. and Mrs. M. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, and Reginald Ward. On the St. Paul on Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Cornelius N. Bliss and Miss Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Burnham and Miss Burnham, Miss Marguerite Chapin, Miss Julia S. Clarke, Miss Edith G. Clark, Wood Foodick, Lady Ramsey, the Countess de Roffinac, F. G. Wadington, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Prince.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 17.—Clarence W. Dolan has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson and her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, who are new at Lenox, are expected here on Friday for the season.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., has set Friday evenings for her dinner parties.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons of New York has arrived at the Carey place for the season.

Major and Mrs. Charles G. Ayers of Washington are at the Robinson for the season.

Arrivals at the Hotel Aquidneck include Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Keller of Scranton and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Stewart, W. W. Crosby, Miss N. J. Campbell, and W. D. Bradstreet of Boston.

Dr. and Mrs. Russell Bellamy of New York are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Reginald Norman, who has been suffering from pneumonia in Paris, is now on the rapid road to recovery, and later on, with her husband, will come to Newport and occupy the Barrett cottage in Catherine Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have arrived at Chastellux for the season.

Mrs. F. O. French has returned from a visit to Boston.

Henry Walters has sailed from Southampton for New York. The steam yacht Narada will go to New York to convey him here for the season, which he will spend with Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mrs. Hugh K. Norman left here for New York this evening, and will sail for Europe on Saturday.

A number of the cottagers intend to give social functions in honor of the army and navy officers in the course of the season.

Edward H. Bulkley, who has taken the Riggs cottage in Catherine Street, is expected here soon.

Dr. and Mrs. Horatio Storer and Miss Storer will return from New York for the season next week.

De Blois & Eldridge have let for John Cadwalader his cottage at the end of Bellevue Avenue to Mrs. Addison Cammack of New York for the season.

Miss Stitt of Philadelphia is at the La Farge cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman of New York have arrived at the Warren cottage.

Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Perkins of Boston, Miss H. T. Shipley of Philadelphia, and Louis S. Brugière of New York are among the recent arrivals for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Rives are expected at Swanhurst from Europe on Saturday.

This afternoon Mrs. A. Cass Canfield gave her first entertainment of the season in the form of a small tea at the club.

Elbridge T. Gerry and Miss Gerry went to New York this evening on the steam yacht Electra.

Gen. C. H. Carlton and Miss Carlton, Mrs. A. M. Wetherell, and Samuel Wetherell of Washington are among the recent arrivals at Jamestown.

Miss Bertha Ludwig of Philadelphia is the guest of Mrs. Amanda Muenchinger.

Mrs. David A. Brayton of Fall River has rented cottage No. 1 at Renfrew Park for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are expected at By the Sea on Saturday.

A large dinner party was given on board the steam yacht Utowana this evening when the vessel was prettily illuminated.

FEMININE FRILLS.

It is a difficult matter to tell where the boudoir gown stops and the tea gown begins. The only way to decide the matter is to have a court of fashion inquiry, whose decisions every woman would gainsay. There is not a doubt that the tea gown is worn where the boudoir gown should be, but that is of little consequence, and it is certain that the boudoir gown sometimes disports itself in the place of its more formal sister. However, if no one knows the difference who will care?

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Here are some gowns which may be one or the other, according to the fancy of their wearers. Stunning are the gowns that are made of crêpe de chine combined with taffeta and lace. One, which is a beauty, is all straight lines. The front might have been measured by a plumb line. The body of the gown is of the crêpe, and the front is composed of two wide strips of tucked taffeta. In this tucking are incrustations of lace and similar incrustations are set here and there into the crêpe. For all its beauty the gown has an appearance of simplicity. This is in white, and another gown in pink crêpe has on the edges of the front bands of taffeta joined by lace stitches, and around the lower edge a taffeta ruffle with intersections of lace stitches at the lower edge. This gown is finished at the top with a fichu brought around a little to one side and giving more of a curve to the outlines. There are soft, thick falls of lace at the neck and sleeves. All these crêpe gowns have a loose lining of china silk.

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In a charming little gown of accordion plaited crêpe, the plaiting falls from a deep yoke of soft puffs, and is cut low at the throat.

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Fancy flowered taffetas are made with a shirred waist line pointing up at the centre of the back and front, and curving down and under the arm. These are quaint little old-fashioned looking gowns, with a finish of lace at the throat and puffed sleeves coming to the elbow.

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Pretty little gowns which please many women in warm weather are of swiss, made with incrustations of lace and worn over slips of colored silk. These slips are caught at the shoulders, but can be detached, and the same muslin gown can be worn with different colored slips.

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Elaborate negligees of this kind cost anywhere from $100 to $175, and less expensive garments that women like when it is warm are loose jackets of silk mull, satin-striped muslin, and the like. These are made to vary slightly, but all short and simple. They are most attractive in Persian satin-striped muslin made with cross bars of lace insertion. Some have plaited collars and frills around the sleeves, and others are embroidered around the edges. Some are made with square corners at the front and others with round. They are French and cost $12.

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Pretty thin petticoats, which are worn chiefly with linen pique and other wash gowns, are charming. They cost anywhere at this time of the year from $4.50 to $8 and $10. Stripes predominate in them and the more delicate colors. A pretty blue skirt is striped and the ruffles are finished with hemstitching. Many have embroidered flounces, and others are trimmed with lace edges and insertions. One of these latter has a white ground with a rather large blue flower with a black centre upon it. It has overruffles and underruffles, frilling out at the lower edge, and it does its duty in setting out the flare of the outer skirt. Silk plaided ginghams in blues and pinks are very pretty. There is little call for black or white in these skirts, or in any of the negligee garments. The older women do not use them, as a rule, and young women prefer the delicate colors for home wear and with wash frocks.

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The baby's layette is always interesting, though there is never much that is new in styles. The layette is often expensive, or it may not be. One wealthy New York woman whose baby's outfit was of the simplest though fine in workmanship and materials, cost $500. This included everything, even the basket containing baby's toilet articles and the bed in which he slept. There was a little real lace upon some of the little frocks, but it was narrow and simple in design.

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Baby's bed is an expensive part of his outfit. It will cost about $50 to drape it, and this is aside from the cost of the cradle and mattress. The former may be of wicker or it may be of brass, and the mattress is soft and thick and of the best of curled hair. It will be draped with white organdie over blue or pink silk or satin with a big bow—at least one, and perhaps more—on the outside. The sheets to the bed will be of cambric and the pillow-slips of linen. Ribbons, when they are put into baby's dresses, are the French wash ribbons.

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The babies of to-day have simpler clothes than the babies of some years ago. One woman who is now a grandmother says that she paid $4 a yard for the lace she put on her baby's clothes, and it was treated with such care that when the babies were grown and had children of their own she could divide it among them. They, however, were not as careful, or perhaps the second lot of babies were not, and they have disposed of it altogether.

MRS. McKINLEY SEES FRIENDS.

Has Improved Sufficiently to Receive Visitors—The President's Plans for the Summer.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Mrs. McKinley's condition continues to show a steady improvement, and she now has progressed to the point where her strength permits visits from a few friends.

Dr. Rixey, on leaving the White House, shortly after 11 o'clock to-night, said that Mrs. McKinley has passed an excellent day. She had rested in her easy chair for a longer time than usual and was now able, he said, to see a few friends for a short time each day. He expressed, with considerable confidence, the belief that Mrs. McKinley will be strong enough

YACHT ELMIRA A SURPRISE

In Larchmont Yacht Club Annual Spring Regatta.

AMORITA AND QUISSETTA LOST

Sloop Huguenot Was Disabled by a Slight Accident Just Before Start of the Races.

In a race full of flukes and surprises yesterday at the Larchmont Spring Regatta, Frederick K. Brewster's new seventy-five-foot schooner Elmira came home a winner by nearly three minutes over H. F. Lippitt's Quissetta, after the latter had the race won by good margins. Amorita, the Brokaw crack winner of most events for her class last season, was third.

The new fifty-one-footer Huguenot, out to make her maiden race with the veteran Altair, parted her throat halyards when heading for the starting line after the signal had been given, and had to withdraw.

When the preparatory signal was hoisted at 11:30 o'clock the tide was flood, a nice sailing breeze was blowing from the east, not a cloud was in the sky. Quissetta was first over the line with Amorita a length behind, and about three lengths after her came Elmira. With the wind east it was a beat of six miles east three-quarters north to a stakeboat in the middle of the Sound.

Amorita set out at once after her old rival Quissetta, while Elmira split tacks with them, and stood toward the Long Island shore, and Amorita was pointing higher than Quissetta, but the latter boat with sheets started began to increase her slight lead at the start, and was nearly six minutes ahead of her at the first mark, which they turned in the following order: Quissetta, 12:52:30; Amorita, 12:58:12; Elmira, 1:00:00.

As they rounded everything was set for the full run of six miles southwest five-eighths west to the second mark of Hempstead Harbor. Quissetta, however, made good weather of it, and rounded the mark at 2:02:00, while Elmira had crawled ahead of Amorita, and was timed at 2:27:50, while Amorita did the trick at 2:29:45.

Shortly after rounding, the wind shifted to southwest, which made it a broad reach of three miles north-northwest home. Quissetta, with her good lead, was well ahead of the other boats, and had run out of her wind when the others caught the new breeze. Under this unlooked-for aid Amorita and Elmira came racing along, and caught her, and Elmira, who had set her balloon jibtopsail and main topmast staysail, which the other two did not do, crossed the line at 3:14:21, followed by Quissetta at 3:15:10, with Amorita thirty seconds behind her. After sailing fifteen miles only one minute and nineteen seconds separated the first and last boat.

In the second round, which the wind shift made a run, a beat, and a broad reach home, the yachts were well together when they close hauled around the mark and stood in on a starboard tack for the Long Island shore. When they went about on the port tack Elmira and Qussetta sailed exactly even for a long time on the stretch toward the Sand Point mark, during which time both the leaders left Amorita well behind. Before half an hour had passed Amorita was a third of a mile astern.

At 4:55 o'clock Quissetta pulled out from Elmira by about half a length. As the leaders were nearing the mark of Hempstead Harbor Quissetta found she had to make a small tack to clear it.

As she took the starboard tack in a few seconds she crossed the bow of Elmina, who was then in a position to clear the mark. Instead of going about so as to put herself ahead of Elmira she stood on unnecessarily. Elmira held her port tack for the buoy, which she rounded successfully. Qussetta, returning practically from a course she need not have taken, found her chance was gone.

After rounding all hoisted their balloon sails and came home in a quarterly breeze, finishing as follows: Elmira, 6:01:25; Quissetta, 6:04:17; Amorita, 6:05:18. The summary follows:

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 11:35.

Boat and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corr'd Time.
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	6:30:18	6:30:18
Quissetta, H. F. Lippitt	6:29:17	6:29:17
Elmina, F. K. Brewster	6:26:25	6:26:25

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Start, 11:40.

Altair, Cord Meyer, Jr.	5:45:56	5:45:56
Huguenot, Edward Kelly	Disabled.	

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

Start, 11:45.

Mira, C. L. Poor	5:55:31	5:55:31
Effort, F. M. Smith	5:55:06	5:55:06

SLOOPS—NEWPORT 30.

Start, 11:53.

Vega, Daniel Bacon	6:04:26	6:04:26
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:49:31	5:49:31
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

Start, 11:55.

Espronzi, Alfred Peats	5:50:41	5:50:41
Mab II., C. V. Brokaw	6:07:33	6:07:33
Alerion, A. H. Alker	5:54:11	5:54:11
Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	5:48:53	5:48:53

RACEABOUTS—21-FOOT.

Start, 12:00.

Badger, Thorsen & Jones	4:05:51	4:05:51
Rogue, F. T. Bedford, Jr.	Did not finish.	
Viper, W. D. Hennen	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 12:05.

Ox, R. N. Bavier	5:08:39	5:08:39

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Start, 12:05.

Sara, W. Hoey, Jr.	5:02:43	5:02:43
Nike, Guy Forbes	5:01:09	4:57:57
Mistral,	4:58:09	4:54:57
Hope, Adrian Iselin	4:54:57	4:54:57
Cricket, H. C. Pryer	5:22:07	5:22:07

CATBOATS—CLASS T.

Start, 12:10.

Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	4:42:46	
Mongoose, II., Simeon Ford	4:38:08	4:38.08

CLASS V.

Start, 12:15.

Kazaza, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	5:06:14	5:06:14

MANHASSET RACEABOUTS.

Start, 12:20.

Bab, Phillips and Morgan	4:58:36	4:58:36
Arizona, G. A. Corry	4:49:49	4:49:49
Firefly, Guy Standing	4:56:23	4:56:23
Lambkin, S. W. Roach	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 12.00.

Rochelle, Edward Kelly	Did not finish.	

The winners were—Elmina, Effort, Esperanza, Oiseau, Badger, Hope, Mongoose II., Arizona, Sailovers—Altair, Ox, Kazaza.

ANDERSON IS OPEN CHAMPION.

He Defeats Alec Smith in the Golf Tie by One Stroke.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Mass., June 17.—Willie Anderson won the title to-day of open golf champion of the United States for the coming year. He beat his rival, Alec Smith, who tied with him on Saturday at 331 strokes for the seventy-two-hole match, by 1 stroke in an eighteen-hole round to play off the competition. The severe strain under which both had been during the last three days showed itself in their play, for neither played up to his mark of last week, Anderson taking 85 and Smith 86. Smith had all the luck on the first nine holes, finishing in 40 strokes, to 43 for Anderson. The latter's well-known steadiness never failed him, and, although he was four strokes behind at the tenth hole, he began from that time to cut down the lead, and did it in a way that was utterly disconcerting to Smith's friends. A fifteen-foot put by Anderson at the sixteenth hole made the game even for the first time. At the fifteenth hole Smith fell down badly, getting bunkered and needing seven to hole out. Anderson won his title on the very last hole. Smith sliced his ball into high grass and then overapproached and finished his defeat by missing a short put to halve. Anderson played perfectly, sending his ball dead to the hole in three and was down in four. The scores are:

Willie Anderson—										
Out	5	5	4	5	5	4	6	5	4	43
In	5	6	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	42—85
Smith—										
Out	6	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	3	40
In	4	6	5	4	5	7	5	4	6	46—86

Willie Anderson, the new champion, is only twenty-three years old, and he has brought the honors East for the first time in four years. Anderson is now engaged as golf professional for the season by the Pittsfield Country Club, but he has held similar positions with Baltusrol, Lakewood, Watch Hill, and last Summer was at Oconomowoc, Wis.

METROPOLITAN GOLF WOMEN.

Tournament for the Local Championship Will Begin To-day.

Over thirty women will meet this morning on the links of the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I., to compete for the metropolitan championship. It will be the second meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, and the present holder of the title is Miss Genevieve Hecker, formerly of Wee Burn, but playing this year from the Essex Country Club, Orange. She and Miss Ruth Underhill of the Nassau Club are the most formidable entries, for Miss Beatrix Hoyt will be missing, and another strong absentee is Miss Grace Fargo of Seabright. Although in some respects not so strong a field as last year, there is every prospect for plenty of good golf.

Baltusrol Golf Women Won.

The women of Baltusrol and Ardsley met yesterday in their Class A championship team match, in the Women's Golf Association series, on the Ardsley links, and the home team failed to score a point. The Baltusrol four, led by Miss Marion Oliver, scored 8 points, the Nassau system being used. The players and scores were:

BALTUSROL.		ARDSLEY.	
Miss Marion Oliver	2	Miss C. Clarkson	0
Mrs. N. F. Rogers	0	Mrs. A. D. Cochrane	0
Mrs. H. B. Ashmore	3	Mrs. F. F. Eldridge	0
Mrs. W. F. Morgan	3	Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren	0
Total	8	Total	0

TENNIS FOR LOCAL HONORS.

Opening Matches in Metropolitan Championship Tourney.

The West Side Tennis Club grounds, at Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West, presented a busy appearance yesterday during the opening matches in the Metropolitan Championship tournament.

The match that attracted the most attention during the afternoon was that between J. P. Paret and young C. C. Kelly, a promising junior player of the West Side Tennis Club. Paret did not show very good form at first, though he won the first set. The young west sider captured the second set by a close score, to the delight of the west side contingent. Paret increased his speed in the last set, and playing steadily, won it easily by 6—1.

This afternoon Little and Alexander are both expected to play in the singles, and the field will be narrowed down rapidly.

The women's singles and men' doubles will be started to-day, but the mixed will probably be held over until to-morrow. Scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary round—J. P. Paret beat C. C. Kelly, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1; Hugh Tallant beat L. N. Chase, 6—2, 6—3; Calhoun Cragin beat H. W. Warner, 6—4, 6—0; Montgomery Ogden beat A. B. Bowen, 6—2, 6—3.

First round—O. M. Bostwick beat L. V. Ledoux, 6—1, 6—0; G. L. Wyeth beat R. Brooks, 6—2, 6—1; T. H. Talbot beat A. B. Wadsworth, 6—4, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary round—Irving Wright (owe 15) beat R. Brooks, (half 15,) 6—5, 6—7, 6—4.

First round—S. A. Westfall (half 15) beat H. Smith, (owe 15,) 6—2, 6—4; Montgomery Ogden (owe half 30) beat L. V. Ledoux, (half 15,) 7—5, 6—2; Calhoun Cragin (owe half 30) beat L. J. Grant, (half 30,) 6—3, 6—3.

CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS ENDS.

Alexander of Princeton Beaten in Deciding Sets by R. Stevens.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 17.—The finals in the New Jersey State championship lawn tennis tournament were decided to-day on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Mountain Station. In the championship singles, between Richard Stevens of Hoboken and F. B. Alexander of Princeton University, the latter made a good beginning and won the final set, 6—2, but Stevens's strong passing play won him the next three sets and the series, with the scores of 6—3, 7—5 and 7—5.

The winner of this match was scheduled to meet the last year's winner of the championship, E. L. Hall, in a final match for the title and trophy, but Hall did not appear, and Stevens won by default. As he had won the cup twice before, it now becomes his property. Summary:

Mens' Championship Singles.—Final Round—Richard Stevens, St. George Cricket Club, Hoboken, beat F. B. Alexander, Princeton University, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5, 7—5.

Challenge Round—Stevens won from E. L. Hall, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, by default.

Mens' Championship Doubles.—Final Round—Clarence Hobart and Stephen C. Millett beat F. B. Alexander and R. D. Little, Princeton University, 6—4, 10—8, 3—6, 3—6, 6—1.

Liebknecht Athletic Club Games.

The first annual games of the Liebknecht Athletic Club were held yesterday at Crotona Park. The best time that was made in the track events was in the 100-yard run, which was won by Aaron Cohen of the Liebknecht Athletic Club in 0:10 2-5. James Hopper led at the start, but Cohen passed him at the fifty-yard mark and finished a winner by nearly two yards. The feature of the day was the one-mile interclub relay race, which was won by the Attorney Field Club, with the Nameless Athletic Club second and the Manhattan Field Club third. The summaries:

100-Yard Run.—Won by A. Cohen, Liebknecht A. C.; J. Hopper, second; I. Weisman, C. C. N. Y. third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Mile Run.—Won by A. Goldman, C. C. N. Y.; S. Tanenbaum, Liebknecht A. C., second; J. Fleisher, Attorney F. C., third. Time—4:49.

440-Yard Run.—Won by A. Caldwell, Cornell University; A. Cohen, Liebknecht A. C., second; J. O'Shea, Popular A. C., third. Time—0:51 3-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by S. Ryan, Nameless A. C.; C. Silverstein, Liebknecht A. C., second; F. Morse, Olympia F. C., third. Time—0:17.

880-Yard Run.—Won by A. Cohen, Liebknecht A. C.; I. Weissman, C. C. N. Y., second; R. Ebberts, Clinton F. C., third. Time—2:14.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by L. Davies, Cooper A. C.; J. Zimmerman, Elizabeth F. C., second; M. Baer, Liebknecht A. C., third. Time—0:26 2-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by W. Smith, Manhattan F. C., with 38 feet 10½ inches; R. Duncan, New York City, with 36 feet 6 inches, second; A. Goldman, C. C. N. Y., with 35 feet 9 inches, third.

Pole Vault.—Won by M. Gartunkel, Liebknecht A. C., with a vault of 10 feet; D. Horton, Nameless A. C., with 9 feet 10 inches, second; J. Langer, Liebknecht A. C., with 9 feet 8 inches, third.

Running High Jump.—Won by L. Curtis, New York City, with a jump of 5 feet 5 inches; Charles Silverstein, Liebknecht A. C., with 5 feet; second; J. Langer, Liebknecht A. C., with 4 feet 9 inches, third.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by A. Fenaterstock, New York City, with a throw of 89 feet 3 inches; I. Zimmerman, Elizabeth F. C., with 84 feet 3 inches, second; S. Shoben, Liebknecht A. C., with 79 feet 6 inches, third.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Aaron Cohen, Liebknecht A. C., with a jump of 19 feet 2 inches; J. Shoben, Liebknecht A. C., with 17 feet 6¼ inches, second; C. Wallace, New York City, with 16 feet 9½ inches, third.

One-Mile Relay Race. (Open.)—Teams of five, each running one-fifth of a mile—Won by Attorney F. C. team, L. Morris, G. Friend, S. Liebowitz, J. Cohen, J. Fleicher; Nameless A. C. team, H. Smith, W. Edwards, R. Fraser, S. Macauley, S. Kane, second; Manhattan F. C. team, S. Feldman, L. Feldman, E. Gross, H. Foris, M. Cohen, third.

Middle States Regatta on Harlem.

At a meeting of the Regatta Committee of the Middle States Regatta Association, held at the Pabst in Harlem last night, it was decided to hold the annual Labor Day regatta of the association over the Speedway course on the Harlem River. Officials for the regatta were appointed as follows:

Referee—Robert J. Milligan, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.

Starter—James Pilkington, Harlem Rowing Club.

Timers—John H. Abeel, Nassau Boat Club; Robert Stoll, New York Athletic Club; H. G. De Burlo, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; P. Jackson, Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers; M. Fitzsimmons, West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; William Morris, Varuna Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Judges at Finish—H. W. Walter, Dauntless Rowing Club; Charles Heyne, Atlantic Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; J. J. Waldman, Brooklyn Rowing Club; John Rogers, Flushing Boat Club, Flushing, N. Y.; W. C. Chrastil, First Bohemian Boat Club; Frank McKee, Friendship Boat Club; M. J. Lowenthal, Hudson Boat Club; Thomas J. Hall, Nautilus Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. Barron, Union Boat Club; H. Schocke, Valencia Boat Club, Hoboken; T. S. Sharkey, Ravenswood Boat Club, Astoria, L. I.; T. J. Reilly, Wyanoke Boat Club.

Yale's 'Varsity Crew Beat Freshmen.

Special to The New York Times.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 17.—All the Yale crews were given a rest this morning because of their hard work of Friday and Saturday. This evening an innovation of the practice was planned in the shape of a race between the freshmen and 'Varsity eight over the two-mile course. The 'Varsity gave the freshmen three lengths' handicap and overhauled them at the mile, and at the two miles led them by four lengths. The time was 10:40.

NONES WON ON THE TURF

Hitchcock Horse, Well Backed, Cleverly Took Selling Stake.

SEMINOLE EASILY FIRST

Favorites Were Successful in Four Races at the Sheepshead Bay Course.

The attendance at the Sheepshead Bay racetrack yesterday, like all other things connected with racing this season, violated tradition, the tradition that always after a great race day the crowd remains at home. As a matter of fact, the gathering was larger than the average, though the programme offered was rather commonplace. In the results there was a fair division of the added money, favorites winning four of the six races. It remained for the last event on the card to stir the crowd to something like enthusiasm, after a rather tame afternoon up to that point. In this, the only really close contest of the day, six horses ran on the turf course for the Grass Selling Stakes, at one mile and a sixteenth, with Intrusive the top weight and favorite at 7 to 5, while The Amazon was well backed to beat him, and at the last moment, and just before the call to the post, a plunge was made on the Hitchcock horse Nones, forcing the price from 12 to 1 down to an average of about 8 to 1. The Amazon went on at the fall of the flag, and, taking the track on the first turn, made the running into the stretch, where she looked to be winning when Nones and Intrusive, who had trailed behind to that point, began to close. Intrusive never got up, but Nones, gaining steadily, overtook The Amazon close on the post, and, ridden out at the end, won by a half length from The Amazon.

Clarence H. Mackay's Seminole won the third race rather comfortably after The Corinthian and Double Dummy each had a turn in front. Outlander took the fourth race in similar style after The Puritan made the running to the last turn. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Mrs. F. Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., 3 years, by Massetto-Sis Himyar, 115 pounds, (Shaw,) 11 to 5 and 9 to 10, won handily by two lengths; A. Featherstone's Malster, br. c., 3, 102, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a length and a half from C. T. Patterson's All Green, b. c., 3, 116, (Landry,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:13. Sanders, Tower of Candles, Bednar, and St. Finnan also ran. Value to the winner $710. The Musketeer favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

SECOND RACE.—The Rosebud Stakes, for fillies two years old, with penalties, last five furlongs on the new Futurity course. L. M. Myer's Leonora Loring, b. f., by Dr. McBride-Hayden, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 10 and out, won easily by two lengths; John E. Madden's Laodice, b. f., by Henry Young-Laurel, 110, (Langman,) 4 to 1 and even, second by a head from the Goughacres Stable's Grail, b. f., by Ateling-Pilgrimage, 120, (Landry,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:00 1-5. Meditation also ran. Value of stakes to the winner $660. Leonora the favorite. Winner trained by W. O. Scully.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1901; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Clarence H. Mackay's Seminole, br. c., 3 years, by Iroquois-Ossuta, 95 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; James Galway's Bombshell, ch. c., 4, 106, (McQuade,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, second by a neck from J. C. McGill's Glade Run, ch. c., 3, 93, (Romanelli,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Borough, Double Dummy, The Corinthian, Wayward Boy, Cherished, and Aisike also ran. Value to winner, $620. Bombshell and Double Dummy equal favorites. Winner trained by Charles Hill.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; penalties and allowances; one mile. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Outlander, ch. g., 3 years, by St. Leonards-Prohibition II., 118 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, won handily by a length; Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Watercolor, blk. c., 3, 121, (F. Littlefield,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by four lengths from J. J. McCafferty's The Puritan, b. c., 3, 121, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:39 1-5. Vitellius and Tom Kenny also ran. Value to the winner, $650. Outlander the favorite. Winner trained by James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, with allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Julius Fleischmann's Smart Set, br. c., by Halma-Fashionable; 122 pounds, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 and 9 to 10, won cleverly by a length; W. J. Smith's Sweet Clover, ch. f., 119, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a neck from Clarence H. Mackay's Gay Boy, br. c., 122, (Spencer,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Sombrero, Father Wentker, Locket, Andalusian, White Owl, and Mint Bed also ran. Value to winner, $800. Smart Set the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

SIXTH RACE.—The Grass Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Nones, b. g., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Amy Davenport, 103 pounds, (McGinn,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won ridden out by a half length; W. Keys's The Amazon, b. f., 4, 106, (Shaw,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by three lengths from Frank Farrell's Dolando, b. g., aged, 110, (O'Connor,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Intrusive, Ben Viking, and Handcuff also ran. Value to winner, $660. Intrusive the favorite at 7 to 5 and 1 to 2. Winner trained by W. McDowell.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Cameron, Numeral, Balm of Gilead, Graden, De Reszke, and Highlander, 115 pounds each; Emma A. M., Riddance, Lady Sterling, Bella, Essen, and Concertina, 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward; six furlongs on the main track. May W., 123 pounds; Belle of Lexington and Masette, 118 each; Sweet Lavender and Trigger, 115 each; Lady of the Valley, Ashes, Glennellie, and Temperson, 105 each; Mintage, Maria Bolton, Betsy Prig, and Morningside, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Foam Stakes, for two-year-olds; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Hanover Queen, 124 pounds; Sir Tom Tiddler and Francesco, 122 each; Sister Juliet, 119; Byrne of Rosecrea, Saturday, Graden, G. Whittier, Dean Swift, Dixieline, and Goldsmith, 117 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Coney Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; three-quarters of a mile on the main track. Voter, 133 pounds; Telephone and Knight of Rhodes, 115 each; Juncle, 112; Mesmerist, 110; Brigadier, 109; Bells of Troy and Musette, 105 each; King Lief, 104; Dublin, All Gold, and Gulden, 102 each; Lady Uncas, 97; Lady of the Valley, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile. Intrusive, 124 pounds; Waz Taze, 117; Kilogram, 114; Blueaway and Andronicus, 111 each; Belgrade, 109; Bondman, 106; Oread, 104; Nitrate, 94; Sneaky, 93; Scurry, 91.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. First White, 128 pounds; Decanter, 120; Kilogram and Belle of Troy, 115 each; King Lief, 113; Cyrano, 108; Lanceman, 107; Prince Richard, 102.

CALIFORNIA YEARLINGS SOLD.

The sale of the Rancho del Paso thoroughbred yearlings, the property of J. B. Haggin, and the produce of his California breeding farm, went into its third day at the Fasig-Tipton Company's sales paddock, Sheepshead Bay, yesterday, with prices averaging quite as large as on the opening day. The largest price paid yesterday was $10,000, by the Arkansas turfman, Capt. R. R. Rice, for the Golden Garter-Memento colt. The best prices follow:

Ch. c., by St. Gatian-Loto, by Norfolk; Thomas Welsh	$2,000
Ch. c., by Goldfinch-Lovelette, by Uncle Jess; G. D. Wilson	650
B. f., by St. Andrew-Lovely, by Longfellow; G. D. Wilson	650
Ch. f., by St. Gatian-Mamie B., by St. Blaise; John Mackay	900
Ch. f., by Goldfinch-Margerique, by Order; A. L. Aste	3,500
B. c., by Prospector-Marquise, by Sir Modred; L. M. Myers	750
Ch. c., by Bassetlaw-Marsala, by Salvator; Patrick Dunne	900
Ch. f., by Goldfinch-Mary Adilla, by Salvator; Sidney Paget	900
Ch. f., by Watercress or Goldfinch-Maxima, by Maxim; J. E. McDonald	700
Ch. c., by Golden Garter-Memento, by Virgil; R. R. Rice	10,000
Ch. f., by Salvator-Memory, by Duke of Magenta; R. R. Rice	700
Br. c., by St. Gatien-Minuet, by Rayon d'Or; G. F. Johnson	5,000
Br. f., by Bassetlaw-Maggie M., by Midlothian; F. M. Taylor	1,000
B. c., by Golden Garter-Miss Maxim, by Maxim; S. Ryan	3,800
B. f., by Midlothian or Goldfinch-Miss Motley, by Billet; G. D. Wilson	800
B. f., by Sir Modred-Miss Prim, by Knight of Ellerslie; R. R. Rice	800
B. f., by Spunwell-Modrida, by Sir Modred; R. A. Smith	500
B. f., by St. Gatien-Madanis, by Hindoo; W. C. Fessendale	1,200
B. c., by Bassetlaw-Nana, by Enquirer; Sidney Paget	1,000
B. c., by Fresno-Nellie Collier, by Joe Hooker; W. J. Arkell	700
Br. c., by St. Andrew-Ne Name Il., by Hollowmas; S. Ryan	3,500
Ch. c., by Star Ruby-Olive, by Onondaga; J. H. Morris	1,050
B. f. by Sir Modred-Optic, by Prestonpans; G. D. Wilson	350

Belle Meade Yearlings Sold.

The thirty-fourth annual sale of thoroughbred yearlings of the Belle Mead Stud, the property of Gen. William H. Jackson of Nashville, Tenn., took place in Madison Square Garden last night, when thirty-two promising colts were brought under the hammer.

Among the sires were Longstreet, Tithonus, Luke Blackburn, Madison, Inspector B., and Iroquois.

The best price of the sale was brought for a handsome bay colt by the Derby winner Iroquois, out of Wanda, which is a half-brother to Nona, Loyaletta, and Klondike, and was foaled in February, 1900. James R. Keene obtained the colt for $6,500.

The thirty-two head sold brought a total of $25,050, an average of a fraction over $782. Nine of the horses were not put up, and none sold brought under $200.

The offerings, which brought $1,000 or over follow:

PROPERTY OF WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

Bay c., by Iroquois-Wanda; sold to James R. Keene, New York City.....$6,500
Br. c., by imp. Tithonus-Highland Belle; sold to J. R. Keene, New York City..... 1,400
Bay c., by Longstreet-Laura Ethel; sold to R. T. Wilson, New York City..... 1,100
Bay c., by imp. Loyalist-Punka; sold to W. J. Arkell, New York City..... 1,300
Bay c., by Inspector B.-Pansy Blossom; sold to F. R. Hitchcock, New York City. 1,000
Bay c., by imp. Tithonus-Duchess; sold to John Daly, Long Branch, N. J..... 1,600

PROPERTY OF E. S. GARDNER, JR.

Bay c., by Himyarida-Pickwick; sold to T. H. Williams, San Francisco.....$1,200

GOOD SPEEDWAY SPORT.

Bonnie Kirkland Led in the Best Brushes of the Day.

There has been a decided movement of late among the frequenters of the Harlem River Speedway to abandon the road Sunday morning owing to the crowd, and brush their fast horses Monday afternoons. This change was very evident yesterday afternoon when there was a gathering of trotters and pacers that would have done credit to a Grand Circuit meet. Prominent among them was the handsome little mare Bonnie Kirkland, 2:23½, driven by Louis Kahn, who cut a wide swath and landed first place in several fast brushes, in which Fred Proctor, 2:24¼, driven by Nathan Ely; the pacing mare Marcella, 2:20¼, and Tioga, driven by Dr. Moore, took part. Peter H., 2:26, driven by A. E. Meyer, had several hot brushes with the old favorite Grant, 2:17¼, driven by Charles Weiland, the latter carrying off the honors of the day.

Although the majority of the brushes took place on the upper stretch, one of the best and most interesting of the afternoon occurred on the lower stretch shortly before dusk as the drivers were jogging home. Peter H. led the way when the pacer Grant came up behind him and a brush was proposed. They started off in good shape and had gone about a dozen lengths when Bonnie Kirkland, 2:23½, was started. It seemed a hopeless chase, but Bonnie Kirkland, who was in prime condition, soon began to close the gap and overhauled Grant at the half post and carried him to a break. Peter H. at this time had a lead of two lengths, and Bonnie Kirkland had gained this distance all but a head when the post was passed. Dundess, driven by B. Zahn, covered several very fast quarters and Marcella defeated Tippo, driven by George Coleman.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Cincinnatis Lose Their Seventh Consecutive Game—New York and Brooklyn Home To-day.

The first Western series of the National League baseball teams ended with the games on Sunday. Though fairly successful on the trip the New Yorks, who left here in first place return in second place. They won the series from St. Louis and Chicago, lost two of three to Cincinnati, and all three games to Pittsburg. Their final Western game was a tie, fourteen innings being played. In all they won five games and lost seven. With a patched-up team, Brooklyn made a good showing, winning seven of the twelve games played.

The local teams will play each other to-day, and the contest will be at Washington Park. On Wednesday the New Yorks will open up again at the Polo Grounds, and the leaders in the league at present, the Pittsburgs, will oppose them.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	0	1	1	0	Burkett, lf	2	0	1	0	0
Harley, lf	0	1	0	0	1	Heldrick, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	15	1	0	Ryan, 1b	2	2	12	2	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Donovan, rf	3	2	3	0	0
Magoon, ss	1	0	1	3	1	Padden, 2b	1	2	4	3	0
Steinf't, 2b	0	1	5	5	0	Wallace, ss	1	2	1	2	1
Irwin, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	Kruger, 3b	0	2	0	4	0
Peitz, c	0	2	5	2	1	Nichols, c	0	0	1	0	0
Newton, p	0	0	0	4	1	Sudhoff, p	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1	4	27	19	4	Total	12	13	27	17	2

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1
St. Louis	4	0	2	0	0	4	0	2	0	—	12

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Sudhoff, Kruger, Heldrick. Double play—Padden, Wallace, Ryan. First base on balls—Off Newton, 5; off Sudhoff, 2. Struck out—By Newton, 5. Wild pitches—Newton, 3; Sudhoff, 1. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Crolius, rf	3	2	1	0	1	Thomas, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	2	1	6	1	0	Hall'an, 2b	0	1	1	8	1
Dumont, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	Daleh'y, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Long, ss	2	3	6	4	0	Flick, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Hamil'n, cf	0	2	5	0	0	Wolv'on, 3b	1	0	2	2	0
Moran, c	0	0	5	3	1	Slagle, lf	1	2	2	2	0
Kittridge, c	0	0	1	1	0	McFar'd, c	1	2	8	2	0
Lowe, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Cross, ss	1	2	5	2	2
Gammons, lf	1	0	2	0	0	White, p	1	1	0	2	1
Pittinger, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Nichols, p	1	1	2	0	1	Total	8	12	*29	16	4
Total	9	14	30	12	5						

*Two men out when winning run was made.

Boston	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2—9
Philadelphia	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—8

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—McFarland, Nichols. Three-base hits—Flick, (2.) Stolen bases—Gammons, Long, Hamilton, Tenney. Double plays—Demont, Long, and Tenney; Cross and Delehanty. Sacrifice hits—Hallman, Demont, Pittinger, Hamilton, White. Bases on balls—Off Pittinger, 3; off White, 5; off Nichols, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Thomas, Gammons, Crolius. Struck out—By Pittinger, 1; by White, 8; by Nichols, 4. Passed balls—McFarland, 2. Wild pitch—White. Time of game—2 hours and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	27	18	.600

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 18.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

157—Van Brunt vs. Ferryboat Colorado.
8—Sutcliffe vs. Ferryboat Colorado.
100—Manheim Ins. Co. vs. Hollander.
28—Stern vs. Comp. Gen. Transatlantique

STATE COURTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Scott, P. J.; Beach and Fitzgerald, JJ.

Travers vs. Snyder.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Giffen vs. Union Cloak and Suit Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Marsh vs. Lamb.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide the event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment to $104.59, in which case the judgment as modified will be affirmed, without costs.

Patterson vs. Treadwell.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Adams vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Kolasky vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Levin vs. Spero.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.—Opinion per curiam.

Ganser vs. Weber.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Goodrich vs. Brett.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

86—Griffiths vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
78—McCready vs. Lindbeck.
30—Fullerton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
53—Bloomingdale vs. Southern Nat. Bank.
61—Gomez vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
55—Gaffney vs. Man. Ry. Co.
35—Kantrowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
93—Mesick vs. Scannell

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Hoffman House.
2—Rapp & Speidel Iron Works vs. Dolley.
3—Carroll vs. Greacen.
4—Cohen vs. Cohen.
5—Brady vs. Kennedy.
6—Cook vs. Hawkes.
7—Searing vs. Searing.
8—Jeffries vs. Brown.
9—Piser vs. McLoughlin.
10—Reed vs. Marks.
11—In re White Plains Road.
12—In re Woodlawn R'd.
13—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Rooke.
14—In re Armstrong.
15—Dryfoos vs. Hessel.
16—Corrigan vs. Munro.
17—Peluso vs. The Metropolitan.
18—Foster vs. Rowland.
19—Mayor, &c., vs. Jokinsky.
20—Lyman vs. Austin.
21—Hughes vs. Kolb.
22—Goldey vs. Maxwell.
23—Everich vs. Picken.
24—Baroni vs. Oppenheimer.
25—In re Lindsay.
26—Beresford vs. Fischer.
27—Donally vs. Donally Mfg. Co.
28—Schwarze vs. Waas.
29—Davis vs. Cozans.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Day calendar. Motions.

686—In re. Vanderbilt Av. West.
76—In re Orchard St.
85—In re Albany Road.
88½—In re E. 173d St.
90—In re E. 168th St.
105—In re Leggett Av.
111—In re Weeks St.
120—In re Public Place at Tremont Av.
128—In re Lind Av.
131—In re E. 175th St.
132—In re Public Place at 161st St.
278—In re E. 164th St.
356—In re Longwood Av.
671—In re E. 230th St.
Demurrers.
1640—Knick. Trust Co. vs. Hard.
1656—Rausching vs. Kramer.
Preferred causes.
3383—O'Brien vs. Cavanagh.
3682—Riverside Associa. tion vs. Foltner.
2653—Same vs. same.
General calendar.
2346—Heine vs. Martin.
1491—Bartel vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1492—Same vs. same.
1456—Samuels vs. Rasines.
2426—Brooks vs. Hartman.
2748—Howe vs. Verrault.
2955—Morgenstein vs. Endelman.
1654—Schlossberg vs. Schlossberg.
1465—Israelson vs. Kaufmann.
2502—Treadwell vs. Clark.
2080—Brown vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
2136—Totten vs. Colonial Brewery.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3245.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Garvan for the People.

1—William Allen and Gens Fransen.
2—Terence Boylan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

10629—Fraia vs. Green.
10058—Rochester vs. Campbell.
11169—Robinson vs. Robinson.
9640—Reynolds vs. L. C. Page & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

1432—Roach vs. Lincoln Nat. Bank.
2423—Glaser vs. Seitz.
2911—Barry vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3162—Norton vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
3273—Wilson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1075½—Nowack vs. same.
2967—Connor vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
1236—Casponigri vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3189—Connor vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
3173—Gaedeke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3177—Potter vs. Mahrenholz.
3179—Ford vs. N. J. Steel & Iron Co.
3189—Same vs. same.
3180—Ludwig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3151—Sherman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII., for trial.

1824—Flynn vs. City of New York.
2492—Herman vs. Collett.
1648—Schleumacher vs. Klingenstein.
3190—Larkin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3185—Gilford vs. City of New York.
3188—Farrell vs. same.
3260—Walsh vs. City of New York.
3258—Rosenfeld vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
668—Birrell vs. Mayor, &c.
682—Granger vs. same.
2229—Scheuer vs. Smith.
3230—Jones vs. Ludwig.
2283—Jaeger vs. Solomon.
2282—Johnson vs. Carpenter.
2284—Emley vs. Hastings.
2188—McCoy vs. McCoy.
1722—Marazzoni vs. Marazzoni.
1734—Spier vs. Hyde.
1749—Wilde vs. Bunner.
1708—Sands vs. De Lisle.
1709—Same vs. same.
2004—Welch vs. Daniels
1746—Volkening vs. Yates.
2299—Edelstein vs. Edelstein.
2400—Dodge vs. Dodge.
1851—Eushe vs. Coleman
1242—Bragg vs. People's Trust Co.
2246—Hausen vs. Hausen.
1681—Reich vs. Cochran.
1706—Same vs. same.
2057½—Boehm vs. Mass.
2766—Broming vs. Goldenberg.
2087—Opper vs. Hirsch.
3077—Droege vs. Ahrens
3769—Sander vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
2092—McKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. City of New York.
2093—Same vs. same.
2098—Schultleworth vs. Blinn.
2067—Keubel vs. Keubel.
2525—Kalman vs. Gottlieb.
1442—Levinstein vs. Smith.
2069—Moran vs. Lynn.
2016—Mendelsohn vs. Murphy.
2617—Same vs. same.
2018—Londheim vs. Lutjens.
2146—Williams vs. Williams.
3163—Martin vs. Martin.
Highest number reached in regular call, 3243.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Clearing Calendar.

30—Aston vs. Aston.
31—In re Froment.
32—Sibley vs. Sibley.
33—Tully vs. Robertson.
34—Nat. Bank of Republic vs. Cox.
35—Watson vs. Stark.
36—Cook vs. Hawkes.
37—In re White Plains Road.
38—Am. Bridge Co. vs. Locomobile Co.
39—Steinberg vs. Steinberg.
40—Cupi vs. Roblee.
41—Anderson vs. Hennessy.
42—Young vs. Abelman.
43—Copeland vs. Manning.
44—In re Fitzgerald.
45—Anderson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
46—Christensen vs. same.
47—Werner vs. Paduh.
48—Zimmermann vs. Carey.
49—Muegge vs. Cary.
50—Johnson vs. Carey.
51—Zaring vs. Starin.
52—Cuyon vs. Tomlinson.
53—Dargen vs. Dargen.
54—Sturgis vs. Wallace.
55—Dambmann vs. Dambmann.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Ground floor, Court House.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—William A. Copp.
2—James Crimmon.
3—Jane T. Dillon.
4—Ann Tierney.
5—Charles D. Eldridge or Demartini.
6—Elizabeth G. Gwynn.
7—Same.
8—John J. O'Brien.
9—Thomas A. Hart.
10—Samuel Clark.
11—Frederick W. Meyer.
12—Matthew Byrnes.
13—Jacob B. Tallman.
14—Louis Halk.
15—Bridget Kelly.
16—George Vogler.
17—Anna Marie Schnicke.
18—Bethany Smith.
19—Charles Benchard.
20—George Gottroff.
21—William Bond.
22—Hannah Burt.
23—Louis Halk.
24—George Cwesterman.
25—Eliza Arnold.
26—Evelyn Cook.
27—Frederick W. Bohle.
28—Thomas Gale.
29—Lawrence Archer.
30—John Konig.
31—Annie Carr.
32—William McClurg.
33—Richard G. H. Pahle
34—John Schumacher.
35—Gustave F. Werner.
36—Elizabeth Wheeler.
37—Henry W. Roberts.
38—Antonia M. Y. L. de Rivas.
39—Agnes Raef.
40—Mary M. White.
41—Katherine Spindler.
42—John F. Olmstead.
43—Daniel F. O'Brien.
44—Ignace Goetz.
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Elizabeth Grafton, Edward T. Hunt, Adolph James, James W. Connolly, John H. Poillon, Gottfried Schultz, David Kittle.
At 11 A. M.
Katharine T. Leggett.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1631—William M. Rice, (No. 1.)
1671—Same, (No. 2.)
1664—Edward C. Sheehy.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street).—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3443—Leonard vs. L. & N. R. R. Co. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3369—Brallion vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3495—Pepe vs. Anderson.
3366—Ritchle vs. City Trust Safe Dep. & S. Co.
3289—Erlanger vs. Robt. Osborn Co.
3359½—McDonald vs. City Trust Safe Dep. & S. Co.
2971—Cahill vs. Erriger.
3160—Murtha vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on—3677—Eckstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases will be sent to the Trial Terms for hearing. Causes appearing on this calendar for the second time during this term must be tried; if on such occasion the plaintiff be not ready then his cause will be sent to the foot of the general calendar. This rule will be strictly followed during this term. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5201—Weber-Wheeler Co. vs. Phillips.
5249—Prosser vs. Miller.
4268—State Bank vs. Levin.
4940—Robinson vs. Equit. Sav. Socy.
5068—Deutsch vs. Bannenweiller.
4044—Schubkegel vs. Kimball.
5051—Winter vs. Adelson.
5180—Fox vs. Brady.
5019—Herz vs. Sharkey.
5243—Franklyn vs. Fleming.
5244—Rathbun vs. Luekji.
5074—Adelson vs. Miller.
5048—Plattner vs. Reinach.
5139—Blair vs. Birdseye.
5093—Rawitser vs. Dorr.
5089—Brookman vs. Jefferies.
5286—Gallatin vs. Conway.
5287—Joffe vs. Archer.
4481—Bernstein vs. Platt
5273—Cinque vs. Bove.
5306½—Falkenburgh vs. same.
4786—Dilva vs. Schuster
2883—Miller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5413, 5544—Ten Broeck vs. same.
2246—Cronyn vs. Hyde.
2150—Von Wagenen vs. Jimenez.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—Harry Denis.
2—Frederick Foster.
3—Dominick Lewis.
4—Thomas Hanan, Edward Corr.
5—Israel Brantwine.
6—George Hamilton.
7—Arthur Miller.
8—Charles Anderson.
9—Robert Malloy.
10—Patrick Shea.
11—Francesco Daddone.
12—Helen Foster.
13—George Pulschen.
14—Tony Furst.
15—Tony Peritti.
16—Salvatore Lummero.
17—James Congilsy.

Pleadings.

1—Robert J. Winfield, alias John Williams.
2—Hyman Schlessinger
3—Antonio Smith.
4—Norman Pollac.
5—Henry Simon.
6—William O'Connor.
7—George Schott.
8—Joseph Waldo.
9—George Pendergast.
10—Charles E. Bradslaw
11—George E. Gill, William King.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Gordon, and Skidmore for the People.

1—Jacob Mexler.
2—Walter Tate.
3—Richard Flood.
4—John Mitchell.
5—George Roberts.
6—Hattie Smith.
7—George Gordon.
8—James Boyle, John Wall.
9—Joseph Crinion.
10—William Harris, Leonard White.
11—Joseph Feiget.
12—Thomas Weiss.
13—John Durren.
14—Arthur Stovall.
15—Frank R. Sherwin.
Charles Hodson, alias Charles Hudson, alias Charles Van Dyke.
16—Meyer Goldstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Walsh for the People.

1—Samuel Newman, William Usoff, William Usoff.
2—Max Sobel.
3—John Coogan.
4—John Fitzpatrick.
5—Charles C. Jacobs.
6—James Ryan.
7—Salvatore Anino.
8—Mamie Gallagher.
10—John Lynch.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Myles McSweeney.
2—Bartholomew Powers
3—Thomas Woods.
4—George Robinson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—William Dorfman.
2—Ignatz Miller.
3—Hans Haffler.
4—William Clark, Joseph Cantor.
5—John Hogan.
6—Henry Alexander.
7—Jennie Miller.
8—Paul Sasso.
9—Matilda Howard.
10—Joseph Barth.
11—Allen A. Dutton. Wilfield S. Harford.
12—Thomas Farrell.
13—Jennie Johnson.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Georg Schmittlutz vs. Elisabeth Schmittlutz et al.—John R. Rosenkranz, Annie H. Cuthbert vs. George F. Jempson, (George F. Jempson Company.)—Benjamin F. Bailey and Samuel Davidson.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—R. F. Stevens Company vs. William F. Collins—Lawrence Martin, Henry Herrmann et al. vs. Jacob Weissmann—George M. Heumann.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Cohen vs. Cohen et al.—William J. A. McKim, Brown vs. Cahn—John E. Ward, Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Dolan—Charles Donohue, Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Moloney—James N. Rosenberg, Carpenter vs. Burton—A. R. McMahon, Raynor vs. Schullenberg—Joseph McElroy, Jr., Fisher vs. Von Gantner—Victor Hungerford, Hoffman vs. Burton—John A. Stralay, Stevane vs. Sroka—James R. Torrance, Von Ramdohr vs. Adolphi—Henry W. Bookstaver.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Allys vs. Allys—George P. Breckenridge, Davidson vs. Frank—Robert K. Prentice, New York Floating Dry Dock vs. City of New York—Hamilton Odell, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, and Charles Donohue, Steimer vs. Steimer—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company vs. Murr—Daniel F. Murphy, Matter of Kamena. Walker Otis.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Bernheim vs. Frerichs—Harris Lindsley.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Baum vs. Horne—Mitchell A. C. Levy.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated Day Calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

67—Brome vs. Farmers' Ins. Co.
348—Ketcham vs. Ketcham.
332—Matter of Mallstedt.
396—Van Arsdale vs. Bingham.
322—Paine vs. Electric Power Co.
366—Mapes vs. Union Railway.
361—Curry vs. Queens Co. Railway.
404—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.
37—Knoth vs. Smith.
413—Finley vs. B. U. El. R. R.
416—Sproat vs. B. H. R. R.
417—Quirk vs. Nassau R. R.
418—Decker vs. B. H. R. R.
420—Devaney vs. Degnon Co.
421—Sarno vs. Atlantic Co.
423—Mahon vs. Mahon.
424—Cross vs. Sormani.
425—Palley vs. Palley.
426—Martin vs. Kruger.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Stover, J.; Part III., Betts, J.; Part IV., Herrick, J.; Part V., Rich, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

6215—Jayne vs. Met. St. R. R.
5657—Conway vs. Wray.
6215—Dufferin vs. B. H. R. R.
6228—Krug vs. same.
6249—Kane vs. Met. St. R. R.
5410—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R.
6064—Bertsch vs. same.
6092—Goodstein vs. B. H. R. R.
1852—Rowe vs. Martin.
1848—Martin vs. Rowe.
4110—Green vs. B. H. R. R.
9246—McCoy vs. Munro.
4590—Keyes vs. U. S. Projectile Co.
4945—Rainey vs. B. H. R. R.
5992, 5993—Schell vs. City of New York.
6139—Brand vs. Matthews.
4937—Hawkins vs. Met. Street R. R.
9871—Dowling vs. Nassau R. R.
5878—Sturnwald vs. Schreiber.
1453—Smith vs. U. S. Projectile Co.
6270—Cantwill vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6283.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1551—Frey vs. Fougera.
1677—Fleckno vs. Fleckno.
1537—Cohen vs. Reynolds.
1692—Neuville vs. Stillwell et al.
1697—Cooper vs. Heatherton et al.
1610—People ex rel. Cocheu vs. Amsterdam Elec. L. & P. Co.
1556—De Wint vs. De Wint.
1701—Stevens vs. Stevens.
1648—Co-oper. Bank vs. Isley et al.
In re Wilhelm vs. Guilfoyle.
In re Wiscberth vs. same.
1690—N. W. Life Ins. Co. vs. Haslett.
1591—Hart vs. Brooklyn Gas Co.
1631—Pollard vs. Pollard
1580—Hyde vs. Ford and another.
1674—Bringman and another vs. Petzold and another.
1690—Hamilton Trust Co. vs. Bauer.
1573—B'klyn and Rockaway B. R. R. vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1412—Bailey vs. City of New York.
1602—Seaman vs. Young and another.
1670—Nye vs. Nye.
1659—Albro J. Newton Co. vs. Hamilton and another.
1639—Hoff vs. Michaels et al.
1681—Corrao vs. Corrao.
1691—Flynn vs. Flynn et al.
1209—Everett vs. Everett.
1626—Osborn vs. Cordeza

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions.—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Silvester. Intermeyer.
The People vs. Williams, Same vs. Johnson.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Seibert. Same vs. Smyth.
The People vs. Mealey.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Opens at 10 A. M.

Title wills of Bridget Glavin, John Kuntz, Margaret A. Patterson, Eliza W. D. Mead, J. Amanda Hotchkiss, William D. Cornell, Mary A. Donovan, Joel Smith, and Henrietta S. Horner.

The accounting of Mary Byron, (order to show cause.)

The estates of John Dunleavey and Thomas R. Everitt.

The administrations of John H. Phillips and Martha Mott.

The transfer tax of Maria Stoeck.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—44—The will of Clara Goldsmith.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Church vs. Pearce—Michael Furst to compute. Church vs. Pearce, (2 actions.)—Sanders Shanks to compute. Ruh vs. Loeffler—William H. Hall to compute. Warden vs. Dickerson—George F. Stackpole, in partition. New York Life Insurance Company vs. Hazlett—Henry Marshall, to sell. Atlantic Dock Company vs. Buchar—F. G. Ashley, to compute and sell.

Queens County Court Calendars.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 18.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

754½—Ellis vs. Thomas et al.
851—Grauer vs. Surbeck
856—Harvey vs. Met. St. R. R.
857—Donohue vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
861—Sedden vs. Met. St. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

334—Euler vs. Kappleman.
625—Althause vs. City of New York.
623—Gieser vs. same.
624—Steele vs. same.
406—Lawrence vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
256—O'Birene vs. Minack.
704—Kellum vs. Mission, &c.

Highest number reached on regular call, 863.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Special Term.—Adjourned to Thursday, June 20, at 10 A. M.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County—Trial Term—Smith, J. Day calendar for June 18.

4—Smith vs. Beecroft vs. West. E. Ry. Co.
6—O'Malley vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
28—Dalton vs. West. E. Ry. Co.
51—Manousi vs. West. E. Ry. Co.
54—Flood vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
59—Connolly vs. Moynihan.
42—Foskett vs. Weber.
47—Schwartling vs. Van Wie N. Y. Grocery Co.
61—Bradley vs. Lawrence.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—Harry Denis.
2—Frederick Foster.
3—Dominick Lewis.
4—Thomas Hanan, Edward Corr.
5—Israel Brantwine.
6—George Hamilton.
7—Arthur Miller.
8—Charles Anderson.
9—Robert Malloy.
10—Patrick Shea.
11—Francesco Daddone.
12—Helen Foster.
13—George Pulschen.
14—Tony Furst.
15—Tony Peritti.
16—Salvatore Lummero.
17—James Congilsy.

Pleadings.

1—Robert J. Winfield, alias John Williams.
2—Hyman Schlessinger
3—Antonio Smith.
4—Norman Pollac.
5—Henry Simon.
6—William O'Connor.
7—George Schott.
8—Joseph Waldo.
9—George Pendergast.
10—Charles E. Bradslaw
11—George E. Gill, William King.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Gordon, and Skidmore for the People.

1—Jacob Mexler.
2—Walter Tate.
3—Richard Flood.
4—John Mitchell.
5—George Roberts.
6—Hattie Smith.
7—George Gordon.
8—James Boyle, John Wall.
9—Joseph Crinion.
10—William Harris, Leonard White.
11—Joseph Feiget.
12—Thomas Weiss.
13—John Durren.
14—Arthur Stovall.
15—Frank R. Sherwin.
Charles Hodson, alias Charles Hudson, alias Charles Van Dyke.
16—Meyer Goldstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Walsh for the People.

1—Samuel Newman, William Usoff, William Usoff.
2—Max Sobel.
3—John Coogan.
4—John Fitzpatrick.
5—Charles C. Jacobs.
6—James Ryan.
7—Salvatore Anino.
8—Mamie Gallagher.
10—John Lynch.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Myles McSweeney.
2—Bartholomew Powers
3—Thomas Woods.
4—George Robinson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—William Dorfman.
2—Ignatz Miller.
3—Hans Haffler.
4—William Clark, Joseph Cantor.
5—John Hogan.
6—Henry Alexander.
7—Jennie Miller.
8—Paul Sasso.
9—Matilda Howard.
10—Joseph Barth.
11—Allen A. Dutton. Wilfield S. Harford.
12—Thomas Farrell.
13—Jennie Johnson.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Georg Schmittlutz vs. Elisabeth Schmittlutz et al.—John R. Rosenkranz, Annie H. Cuthbert vs. George F. Jempson, (George F. Jempson Company.)—Benjamin F. Bailey and Samuel Davidson.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—R. F. Stevens Company vs. William F. Collins—Lawrence Martin, Henry Herrmann et al. vs. Jacob Weissmann—George M. Heumann.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Cohen vs. Cohen et al.—William J. A. McKim, Brown vs. Cahn—John E. Ward, Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Dolan—Charles Donohue, Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Moloney—James N. Rosenberg, Carpenter vs. Burton—A. R. McMahon, Raynor vs. Schullenberg—Joseph McElroy, Jr., Fisher vs. Von Gantner—Victor Hungerford, Hoffman vs. Burton—John A. Stralay, Stevane vs. Sroka—James R. Torrance, Von Ramdohr vs. Adolphi—Henry W. Bookstaver.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Allys vs. Allys—George P. Breckenridge, Davidson vs. Frank—Robert K. Prentice, New York Floating Dry Dock vs. City of New York—Hamilton Odell, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, and Charles Donohue, Steimer vs. Steimer—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company vs. Murr—Daniel F. Murphy, Matter of Kamena. Walker Otis.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Bernheim vs. Frerichs—Harris Lindsley.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Baum vs. Horne—Mitchell A. C. Levy.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated Day Calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

67—Brome vs. Farmers' Ins. Co.
348—Ketcham vs. Ketcham.
332—Matter of Mallstedt.
396—Van Arsdale vs. Bingham.
322—Paine vs. Electric Power Co.
366—Mapes vs. Union Railway.
361—Curry vs. Queens Co. Railway.
404—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.
37—Knoth vs. Smith.
413—Finley vs. B. U. El. R. R.
416—Sproat vs. B. H. R. R.
417—Quirk vs. Nassau R. R.
418—Decker vs. B. H. R. R.
420—Devaney vs. Degnon Co.
421—Sarno vs. Atlantic Co.
423—Mahon vs. Mahon.
424—Cross vs. Sormani.
425—Palley vs. Palley.
426—Martin vs. Kruger.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Stover, J.; Part III., Betts, J.; Part IV., Herrick, J.; Part V., Rich, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

6215—Jayne vs. Met. St. R. R.
5657—Conway vs. Wray.
6215—Dufferin vs. B. H. R. R.
6228—Krug vs. same.
6249—Kane vs. Met. St. R. R.
5410—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R.
6064—Bertsch vs. same.
6092—Goodstein vs. B. H. R. R.
1852—Rowe vs. Martin.
1848—Martin vs. Rowe.
4110—Green vs. B. H. R. R.
9246—McCoy vs. Munro.
4590—Keyes vs. U. S. Projectile Co.
4944—Jacobson vs. B. H. R. R.
6266—Cowperthwaite vs. Cuperman.
6269—Simonson vs. B. H. R. R.
6272—Mone vs. Met. St. R. R.
6274—Speers vs. Hultman.
6278—Spitzer vs. B. H. R. R.
6270—Lebowitz vs. same
2296—Sanders vs. Long Island R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6283.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1551—Frey vs. Fougera.
1677—Fleckno vs. Fleckno.
1537—Cohen vs. Reynolds.
1692—Neuville vs. Stillwell et al.
1697—Cooper vs. Heatherton et al.
1610—People ex rel. Cocheu vs. Amsterdam Elec. L. & P. Co.
1556—De Wint vs. De Wint.
1701—Stevens vs. Stevens.
1648—Co-oper. Bank vs. Isley et al.
In re Wilhelm vs. Guilfoyle.
In re Wiscberth vs. same.
1690—N. W. Life Ins. Co. vs. Haslett.
1591—Hart vs. Brooklyn Gas Co.
1631—Pollard vs. Pollard
1580—Hyde vs. Ford and another.
1674—Bringman and another vs. Petzold and another.
1690—Hamilton Trust Co. vs. Bauer.
1573—B'klyn and Rockaway B. R. R. vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1412—Bailey vs. City of New York.
1602—Seaman vs. Young and another.
1670—Nye vs. Nye.
1659—Albro J. Newton Co. vs. Hamilton and another.
1639—Hoff vs. Michaels et al.
1681—Corrao vs. Corrao.
1691—Flynn vs. Flynn et al.
1209—Everett vs. Everett.
1626—Osborn vs. Cordeza

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions.—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Silvester. Intermeyer.
The People vs. Williams, Same vs. Johnson.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Seibert. Same vs. Smyth.
The People vs. Mealey. Same vs. Johnson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Opens at 10 A. M.

Title wills of Bridget Glavin, John Kuntz, Margaret A. Patterson, Eliza W. D. Mead, J. Amanda Hotchkiss, William D. Cornell, Mary A. Donovan, Joel Smith, and Henrietta S. Horner.

The accounting of Mary Byron, (order to show cause.)

The estates of John Dunleavey and Thomas R. Everitt.

The administrations of John H. Phillips and Martha Mott.

The transfer tax of Maria Stoeck.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—44—The will of Clara Goldsmith.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Church vs. Pearce—Michael Furst to compute. Church vs. Pearce, (2 actions.)—Sanders Shanks to compute. Ruh vs. Loeffler—William H. Hall to compute. Warden vs. Dickerson—George F. Stackpole, in partition. New York Life Insurance Company vs. Hazlett—Henry Marshall, to sell. Atlantic Dock Company vs. Buchar—F. G. Ashley, to compute and sell.

Queens County Court Calendars.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 18.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

754½—Ellis vs. Thomas et al.
851—Grauer vs. Surbeck
856—Harvey vs. Met. St. R. R.
857—Donohue vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
861—Sedden vs. Met. St. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

334—Euler vs. Kappleman.
625—Althause vs. City of New York.
623—Gieser vs. same.
624—Steele vs. same.
406—Lawrence vs. N.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

J. G. Zachry, BONDS.
46 Wall St., New York.
Deals in Railroad, Traction, and Industrial Investment Securities. Bank and Trust Company Stock, and Negotiates Loans. Telephone 3454 John.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE,
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.
Send for our new book, "A Glimpse at Wall Street and its Markets." Mailed free.
[ESTABLISHED 1865.]

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,745,894.13
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., Asst. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, Asst. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, C. I. Hudson, Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Willard Brown, H. S. Manning, S. C. T. Dodd, Philip Lehman, Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Edwd. F. Cragin, Myron T. Herrick, William E. Spier, Geo. Blumenthal, Chas. F. Cutler, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould, Emery McMillin, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark, Jas. M. Donald, Jno. R. Hegeman, Joseph Wetzel.
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
General Office, Broad Street Station,
Philadelphia, 18, June, 1901.

For the convenience of stockholders and holders of Treasurer's receipts in connection with the fulfilment of capital stock of March, 1901, certificates for the new stock will be ready for delivery as follows:

1. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts bearing date 8th June, 1901, or prior thereto, surrendered between 1st and 10th July, 1901, certificates will be delivered on and after 10th July, 1901.

2. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts bearing date 10th to 13th June, 1901, inclusive, surrendered between 10th and 20th July, 1901, certificates will be delivered on and after 20th July, 1901.

3. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts bearing date 14th or 15th June, 1901, surrendered between 20th and 30th July, 1901, certificates will be delivered on and after 31st July, 1901.

For the convenience of stockholders in New York, certificates of stock, payment for which was made at the office of the Company, No. 85 Cedar Street, New York, will be delivered to holders of unassigned receipts at the same office.

All assigned receipts must be forwarded, after 1st July, 1901, to the General Office of the Company, Philadelphia, addressed to the Secretary, and for such receipts certificates will be ready for delivery fourteen days after their surrender at such office.

LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

BOND CALL.

OFFICE OF
ST. CLAIR, MADISON & ST. LOUIS BELT RAILROAD COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., April 16, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Bonds and Interest Coupons belonging thereto of the St. Clair, Madison & St. Louis Belt Railroad Company, Nos. 84, 87, 88, 135, 303, 304, 336, 337, 338, and 497, ten Bonds of $1,000 each, that under and by virtue of the right of redemption before maturity of the Deed of Trust securing payment of the same all of said Bonds and all interest then accrued and remaining unpaid thereon will be redeemed and fully paid at the St. Louis Trust Company, Fourth and Locust Streets, St. Louis, Missouri, on the nineteenth day of June, 1901, upon presentation and surrender to said St. Louis Trust Company of said Bonds, and all unpaid Interest Coupons belonging thereto, and that said Bonds will cease to bear interest on and after said last-mentioned date.

St. Clair, Madison & St. Louis Belt R. R. Co.
By J. F. BARNARD, President.
L. A. HANDY, Secretary.

Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1, 1901.
Bonds for the Sinking Fund.

Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company four and one-half per cent. bonds to the amount of Fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000) will be purchased July 1st, 1901, at the Agency of the Company, the Farmers Loan & Trust Company, New York City, under the following provisions of the "Sinking Fund" Mortgage: The sum of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Bridge Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered.

Proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers Loan & Trust Company, New York, before noon on Saturday, June 29, 1901.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

To the Bondholders of the
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company.

At the request of a number of bondholders the undersigned have consented to act as a protective committee, and holders of bonds are asked to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.

Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Trust Company.

May 22, 1901.

GEORGE SHERMAN,
H. T. CUTTER,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,
JAS. M. EDWARDS,
Committee.

COOKS CIRCULAR NOTES and CREDITS IN £ Sto.
Payable at their offices everywhere. Foreign money bought and sold at closest rates.
THOS. COOK & SON
261 Broadway, and cor. 25th St. & B'way, N. Y.

The Daily Stockholder
(OFFICE 176 BROADWAY.)
This paper will publish to-day an analysis of the Illinois Central Railroad by Expert Charles Barrett which every investor and speculator should read.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Copper Stocks.—Greene, Consolidated, and Copete bought and sold. Arthur Brenton Cook, Drexel Building, New York.

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000
The Rio Grande Western Railway Co.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4% 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE APRIL 1ST, 1949.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON APRIL 1ST AND OCTOBER 1ST, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin of the present standard, free of all taxes.

Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000 each, with provision for registration.

Registered certificates in denomination of $1,000, or multiple thereof.

THIS ENTIRE SERIES (BUT NOT ANY PART OF THE SAME) IS SUBJECT TO REDEMPTION AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON ANY COUPON DATE, UPON SIX MONTHS' PREVIOUS NOTICE.

A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE ABOVE BONDS HAVING BEEN PLACED, THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE BALANCE AT 96% AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY, AT WHICH PRICE THE BONDS NET 4.19% UPON THE INVESTMENT.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. ON TUESDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1901, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., OR EARLIER, ON THE SAME DATE, THE RIGHT BEING RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATIONS AND TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR. BONDS AWARDED ON SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE PAID FOR ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1901.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company has recently acquired the Common capital stock of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, and has arranged for a conversion of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company's Preferred Stock into its own Preferred Stock. THE LATTER COMPANY HAS THUS BECOME AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SYSTEM.

Copies of the mortgage relating to these bonds may be obtained at the office of either of the undersigned.

Following are some of the salient points of a letter addressed to us under date of May 22, 1901, by Gen. William J. Palmer, President of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, copies of which may be obtained at the office of either of the undersigned:

"These bonds are secured by a first mortgage, either directly on railway branches or on all of their securities, on 173 miles of railroad in operation, and further by a mortgage on 438 miles of its main line and other road and all other existing property of the Railway Company, subject as regards the latter to a prior lien of $15,200,000. First mortgage 4% Bonds, for the retirement of which an equal amount of these Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are reserved.

"These bonds are also secured by a First Lien on $10,000,000 of Stock of the Utah Fuel Company, being the entire capital stock of that Company, and they will also be secured by a First Lien on over $1,350,000 of new equipment ordered and mostly delivered.

"The mortgage provides that it shall become a First Lien upon all new railroad, equipment, &c., acquired with the proceeds of any of these bonds.

"THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY HAS BEEN BROUGHT UP TO A HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. THE EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN AT THE RATE OF $2,221 PER MILE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1900.

"THE NET EARNINGS OF THE RAILWAY COMPANY (AFTER PAYMENT OF ALL TAXES, RENTALS, ETC.) FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1900, WERE.....$1,645,613

"THE INCOME FOR THE SAME YEAR OVER AND ABOVE INTEREST, TAXES, AND $16,958 SINKING FUND, OF THE PROPERTIES NOW OWNED BY THE UTAH FUEL CO. (NOT INCLUDING THE SUNNYSIDE MINE AND PLANT, WHICH WERE COMPLETED FOR OPERATION AND TURNED OVER TO THE FUEL COMPANY ON MARCH 1ST OF THE PRESENT YEAR) WAS..... 184,744

TOTAL $1,830,357
"DEDUCT ANNUAL INTEREST ON FIRST TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS. 608,000
$1,222,357
"DEDUCT ANNUAL INTEREST ON FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, INCLUDING THE PRESENT ISSUE OF $6,000,000.. 400,000
SURPLUS OVER ALL FIXED CHARGES ..... $822,357"

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Spencer Trask & Co.,
27 & 29 Pine Street,
New York, June 15, 1901.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of William Allen, Esq., Trustee of estate of Wm. B. Filer, bankrupt.)
18 shs. Metropolitan Street Ry. Co.
$5,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Genl. Mtge. 50-year 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1931.
500 shs. Small Hopes Consolidated Mining Co.
$306 Note of James B. Brigham, dated Jan'y 29, 1898, due May 1, 1899.
$10,000 Policy No. 507,630 on Life Wm. B. Filer, issued July 2, 1892, by Equitable Life Ins. Co., lapsed Dec. 14, 1899, according to report of Company.
35 shs. Bank Clerk Co-operative Building & Loan Asso
$1,250 Notes of M. Oppenheimer.
(By order of Executors.)
113 shs. Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
10 shs. Bedford Riding Academy.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Bonds and Mortgages on lots at Watsessing, Bloomfield Township, Essex Co., N. J., bearing 4½ p. c. interest, viz., Jos. and Elizabeth Slavik, on Lots 105 and 106, balance of principal, $75, due Oct. 17, 1901, and int. from April 17th, 1901; Julius Frater, on Lots 13 and 14, principal, $352.50, due Oct. 17, 1901, and int. from April 17, 1901; Louis Hetzel, on Lot 93, principal, $97, due Oct. 17, 1899, and int. from Oct. 17th, 1899; Stephen Gilson, on Lot 49, principal, $45.75, due Dec. 5th, 1901, and int. from Dec. 5th, 1899; S. Ezra Gilson, on Lots 50, 51, and 52, principal, $137.25, due Dec. 5th, 1901, and int. from Dec. 5th, 1899.
Bad and doubtful debts, constituting the suspension account of Hinrichs & Co., late of 29-33 Park Place, New York City. Books showing details and history of claims will be delivered to purchaser, and may be examined before the sale at the office of Fred. W. & Alfred E. Hinrichs, Attys., 76 William St., N. Y. City.
TO CLOSE A TRUST.
$5,000 City of New York 6 p. c. Assessment Fund Stock, 1910.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$2,000 Monongahela River R. R. 1st 5s, 1919, Guar.
15 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
20 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. American Surety.
2 shs. Union Trust Co.
100 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
58 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
89 shs. Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
52 shs. Greenwich Fire Insurance Co.
500 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
$10,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
80 shs. Adams Express Co.
1,585 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (Hypd.)
2,100 shs. Bay State Gas Co. (Hypd.)
200 shs. Markeen Copper Co. (Hypd.)
100 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (Hypd.)
5 shs. Standard Oil Co. (Hypd.)
100 shs. National Salt Co. common (Hypd.)
200 shs. United States Leather Co. common (Hypd.)
200 shs. People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chi., (Hypd.)
100 shs. Triplex Liquid Air Co.
$5,000 Chic., Brazil & Ohio River R. R. & Coal Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$35,000 Miss. Cent. R. R. Inc. & Equip. 7 p. c. Bds.
$10,000 Consumers' Coal Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1907.
114 shs. American Loan & Trust Co.
400 shs. Union Coal Co. of Penn.
$6,500 Cinn., Logans. & Chic. R. R. 10 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. Little Pittsburg Cons. Mining Co.
7 shs. Toledo, Peoria & Western R. R. Co.
1 shs. Ill. & Southern Iowa R. R.
32 shs. American Finance Co.
400 shs. American Stock & News Telegraph Co.
100 shs. Electric Storage Co. of Baltimore.
100 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd. B.
9 shs. Adirondack League Club.
35 shs. National City Bank.
15 shs. Century Bank.
$10,000 St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s, 1919.
$4,700 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
$3,000 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
39 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
6 shs. North American Trust Co.
30 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
$5,000 Pacific Coast Biscuit Co. 1st 6s, 1919.
1,000 shs. Automobile Exchange & Storage Co.
45 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
25 shs. 9th National Bank.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
100 shs. H. O. 8 p. c. Prefd.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
19 shs. 9th National Bank.
28 shs. 9th National Bank.
$13,000 Boisé Dredging Co. 1st 8 p. c. Bds., (Ctfs. of Dep.)
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
11 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.

Richard V. Harnett & Henry W. Donald, Auc'ers.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, June 18, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shares American Grocery Co. 2d preferred, $100 each.
200 shares Sutro Tunnel Co., $10 each.
1,000 shares Esperanza Mining Co., $1 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

A Much Better "Tip."
(READ THE LAST PARAGRAPH.)

A PECULIAR ADVERTISEMENT THAT APPEARED SOON AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF THE WALL STREET BOOM. HOW THE SHEARED LAMBS WERE TO GET THE MONEY IS AN INTERESTING QUESTION.—PRINTER'S INK.

MUCH MORE TO THE POINT WOULD BE AN URGENT "TIP" TO SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL TO GET GOOD INFORMATION ON STOCKS SO AS TO GET BACK THE MONEY LOST AND NOT GET SHEARED AGAIN.—DOW, JONES & CO.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due July 1st, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24, 1901.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Savings Banks.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
96TH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 11th, 1901.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1901, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 17TH, 1901.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Bank Statements.

THE MARINE BANK OF BUFFALO.
Buffalo, N. Y., June 3, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,643,331.27
Government, State, and other bonds.	1,536,150.94
Cash on hand and with banks	2,115,428.48
Banking house and lot	225,228.28
	$10,520,138.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,045,084.51
Deposits	9,275,054.46
	$10,520,138.97

OFFICERS.
STEPHEN M. CLEMENT, President.
JOHN J. ALBRIGHT, Vice President.
JOHN H. LASCELLES, Cashier.
HENRY J. AUER, Assistant Cashier.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Stock trust CERTIFICATE NO. D 15056 for two shares preferred stock of Northern Pacific Railway Company. Return to Alfe J. Lambert, 645 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

Dividends.

Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons No. 8, due July 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24, 1901.
All prior coupons are now payable by The Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.
The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at 12 noon on Saturday, June 22, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Co.
A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on or after July 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 18, 1901.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on June 18, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 2, 1901.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., June 17th, 1901.
At a meeting held this day, it was
RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared payable on July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the preferred stock be closed on June 22, 1901, at 12:00 o'clock noon, and opened on July 2d, 1901, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
T. W. SIEMON, Assistant Treasurer.

The People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company,
271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., being at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on the capital stock of the People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company has been declared, payable to stockholders of record on July 1st, 1901, at 12 M., and is payable at the office of this Company on July 1, 1901.
JOSEPH LIEBERTZ, Secretary.
Dated New York, June 12, 1901.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., June 18th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on August 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books.
The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of June next, and opened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of July next.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.,
New York, June 12, 1901.
The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock and a semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable July 15, 1901, at the Central Trust Company to stockholders of record on the 29th day of June, 1901. Transfer Books will be closed June 29, and reopened July 16, 1901.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable July 1, 1901, to stockholders of record of June 19, 1901. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 3 P. M. June 19, and remain closed until July 2, 1901. Checks will be mailed to stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York.
WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company out of the earnings for the quarter ending May 31st, 1901, payable July 1st, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The transfer books will close at 3:00 P. M. on June 20th and reopen on the morning of July 2d, 1901.
J. W. McQUEEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Co. First Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds.
Coupons No. 2, due July 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24, 1901
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 5th, 1901. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 5th, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 22nd, 1901.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,
New York, June 14th, 1901.
The semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the guaranteed stock of the ALLEGHENY & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid July 1st, 1901, to the stockholders of record June 25th, at 3 P. M. Checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Ass't Treasurer.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING Valley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, June 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1st, 1901, and will reopen July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, June 13, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 21, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1901, and will open July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1901.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on June 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 19th, 1901. The transfer books will close on June 19th at 3 P. M., and open July 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Ass't Sec'y.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, June 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1901, and will reopen July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, June 13, 1901.

The transfer books of the St. Louis Division First Mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division First Mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 21, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due July 1, 1901, and will open July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1901.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on Sat., June 22, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on Monday, July 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on July 1st, 1901.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, June 12, 1901.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., June 13, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and will reopen July 2d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.—Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company extended five per cent. loan. Interest due July 1st, 1901, on the bonds of this Loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close June 20th, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, June 16, 1901.
The coupons due July 1, 1901, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City. JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, Four and one-half per cent. Loan. Interest due July 1st, 1901, on bonds of this Loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close June 20th, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.
52 Broadway, New York.
The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, June 3, 1901.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of LAWRENCE & DOBBS, for the transaction of business as stock brokers, with offices at 50 Broadway, New York.
A. N. LAWRENCE,
CHAS. G. DOBBS.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 17	1,076,488
To date this year	169,568,825
Corresponding date last year	62,478,751

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 17	$3,434,000
To date this year	$607,129,270
Corresponding date last year	$278,325,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	6¾	Illinois Central	3
Am. Ag. Chem. pf	½	Int. Power	¾
Am. Cotton Oil	2¾	Int. Silver	½
Am. C. Oil pf	½	Iowa Cent. pf	1½
Am. Linseed	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. S. & R. pf	1	Met. Street Railway	1¾
Anaconda Copper	½	Minn. & St. L.	¾
At., T. & S. F.	1¾	Nat. Lead	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y. Central	¼
Buff., R. & P.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
B., R. & P. pf	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	1
Chi. & Alton	¾	North American	1½
Chi. Great West.	¾	Pacific Coast	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	2¾	People's Gas	1
C., M. & St. P.	2½	Pere Marquette	2
C., M. & St. P. pf	1	Pere Marquette pf.	7
Chi. & N. W.	1	Rep. Steel	2¼
Chi. & N. W. pf	2¾	Rep. Steel pf	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Chi., Term. Trans.	1	St. L. S. W.	½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf	1
C., F. & I.	2¾	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Col. S. 1st pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	4¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Texas Pac. land tr.	¾
Del., L. & W.	1	Twin City R. T.	1¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Un. Bag & Paper	1¾
Erie 1st pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅞
General Electric	½	Wis. Central	1½
Gt. North. pf.	1	Wis. Cent. pf.	1¾
Hock. Valley pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	Laclede Gas pf.	½
Am Sugar Ref.	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. J. Central	1
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	2¼
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	St. Law. & Adir.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. I.	1
Den. & R. G. pf. ctfs.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	1½		
Kan. & Michigan	2		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg.	1½	Col. F. & I. 5s	2
B'klyn R. T. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	2¾
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1	Third Avenue 5s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. S. Mfg. 6s	1	Int. & G. N. 2d	1
B'klyn City 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	1½		

HOW PROFITS ARE ASSURED.

Apart from the fact that the transportation companies in most sections of the country have for a long time past been able to place on record the most gratifying evidence of the Nation's growing prosperity in the form of increases in their gross earnings, security holders have also had this progress impressed upon them by the way in which they have seen their share certificates enhance in value under the stimulus of expanding profits. Many companies which went under in the storm that broke over the whole industrial, commercial, and financial situation a few years ago have now not only their credit restored, but are distributing liberal dividends. Others, which were just able to keep their heads above water, are swimming along with a masterful stroke, while the few which were not as greatly embarrassed have benefited in quite as marked a degree from the change which has taken place.

Particularly in net profit making have results been conspicuous and notable. During the stress of the hard times corporation officers became alive to the fact that there were resources which had not been fully tested, and that there were means of reducing operating outlays without interfering with maintenance or improvement work. At the same time, it came to be recognized that more improvements and more facilities were required and that permanently good results could not be obtained without them. This led to a policy which enabled Traffic Managers to increase train loads, and to such an extent was it thus found possible to economize in the use of equipment and correspondingly bring down the cost of conducting transportation that the proportion of working expenses has been reduced substantially—the profit making element of business being scarcely less favored by this development than by the enormous increase in the volume of traffic handled.

The year 1892 was one of the most prosperous years for the railroads prior to the panic of 1893, but in that year expenses took $4,

sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $18,245,861; balances, $13,619,527; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,021,805.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½@2¾ per cent. for short and 2 9-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.86½ for sixty days, and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¾; demand, $4.88½; cables, $4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.85@$4.86.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95⅛@95 3-16 and 95⅝@95 11-16; guilders, 40 3-16@40¼ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 17.—The money market was quiet to-day.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened barely steady. The South African news was not liked, and there was no increase in activity. Gilt-edged securities were dull on rumors of a new local loan in the near future. Home rails generally were firm.

Americans opened a shade above parity, and were strengthened by a sharp rise in St. Paul. The close was firm. Canadian Pacifics were dull, owing to fears of a strike. Grand Trunks were lower.

Rio Tintos were weak.

Consols for money, 93⅝; consols for the account, 93 11-16; Atchison, 90; Canadian, 106⅜; St. Paul, 188⅝; Illinois Central, 148; Louisville, 113¾; Union Pacific preferred, 84; New York Central, 161; Erie, 45½; Pennsylvania, 78½; Reading, 24⅝; Erie first preferred, 72⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 100; Grand Trunk, 11⅜; Anaconda, 10⅜; Rand Mines, 4⅜; United States Steel, 30⅜; United States Steel preferred, 101¼.

Bar silver steady at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2½@2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Spanish fours, 71⅝.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.10; Madrid, 39; Lisbon, 39.50; Rome, 4.45.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 17.—Business on the Bourse to-day started irregular. Foreigners were firm, especially Spanish 4s, Italians, and Brazilians, while rentes declined on continued realizations. Tractions were weak. Rio Tintos relapsed, in anticipation of unfavorable copper statistics showing an increase of 870 tons in the visible supply. Thomson-Houston was offered freely, finishing flat.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 10c, ex interest. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 72.67½.

BERLIN, June 17.—Banks were weak on the Boerse to-day, owing to the unsatisfactory Schuckert Electrical Works balance sheet. Funds were maintained. Americans were steady. Mines recovered on bear covering. Transvaal rails fluctuated.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

MADRID, June 17.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 78.70. Gold was quoted at 39.05.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Ten cents' premium was charged for New York exchange to-day. Money for call and time loans ruled at 4½@5 per cent.

American Can common was the active feature of the stock market. The shares showed a fractional advance on a good demand. Diamond Match was steady around 143, and Biscuit common at 45⅝. Lake Street showed some activity and a small gain. The general list was decidedly dull.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
9,315	American Can	27⅝	27	27⅜
175	American Can pf	76¾	76½	76¾
100	American Strawboard	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
125	Chicago Brewing pf	9½	9½	9½
850	Diamond Match	144	143	143½
245	Lake Street Elevated	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
100	Metropolitan Elevated	35	35	35
20	Metropolitan Elev. pf	92½	92½	92½
780	National Biscuit	45⅜	45	45
15	National Biscuit pf	102½	102½	102½
100	National Carbon pf	85	85	85
270	Shelby Steel Tube	12	11⅞	11⅞
150	Shelby Steel Tube pf	50	50	50
5	North Chicago	201	201	201
150	Street's Stable Car	22⅝	22	22
2	Street's Stable Car pf	78	78	78
61	West Chicago	103½	103½	103½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The market was strong, but owed its activity almost exclusively to Cambria Steel warrants. All the Readings were in good demand. Southern Cotton Oil, which last week sold at 50¼, commanded 60, advancing from 54 since last Saturday, on rumor of a merger with the American Cotton Oil Company. There was a persistent inquiry for the Readings on a report that the net earnings for May will make a strong showing. Union Traction had better support, but was more inactive than at any time since the Rapid Transit scare developed. Specialties secured little attention. United Gas rose ½, or a net gain of nearly 6½ points in four days. Consolidated Lake Superior warrants were firm at 4¼@4⅜. The report of an opposition plan for the merging of American Railways and Electric Company of America was without effect, neither stock appearing on the tape.

Money on call is firmly held by the banks and large trust companies at 4 per cent. A few of the smaller institutions are making a 3½ per cent. rate for brokers' loans, but this is without particular effect on the market in general. Time loans are quoted at 4½ per cent. Commercial paper is quoted from 4 to 4½ per cent. and upward.

Complete transactions in stocks for the day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	American Alkali	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	American Cement	7	6⅞	7
8	Bethlehem Iron	63	63	63
100	Cambria Iron	48½	48½	48½
21,832	Cambria Steel, $13½ pd.	28	27⅝	27⅝
300	Camden Land Assn.	1½	1½	1½
67,364	Camb. Steel w. i.	6	5½	5⅝
100	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	185	185	185
125	Choctaw t. c.	71⅞	71	71
20	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	47	47	47
730	Cons. L. Sup. pf. war.	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
700	Danville Bessemer	1	1	1
700	Diamond State Steel	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
160	Diamond State Steel pf.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Elec. Storage pf.	56	54	56
100	Indianapolis St. Ry.	33	33	33
34	Insurance of N. A.	23	23	23
80	Investment of Phila.	45	45	45
688	Lehigh Valley	38	37⅞	37⅞
500	Lit. Brothers	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
520	Marsden Co.	6½	6¾	6½
2,037	Pennsylvania	77	76 13-16	77
1,042	Pennsylvania, receipts	76 3-16	75⅝	76 3-16
200	Penn. & Northwestern	32	29	32
1,090	Philadelphia Co.	51	50	51
100	Philadelphia Traction	95	95	95
511	Penn. Steel pf.	89½	89	89
6,317	Philadelphia Electric	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝
100	Railways Co. gen.	2½	2½	2½
6,610	Reading t. c.	24 23	13-16	23 13-16
5,267	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	40½	40¼	40½
5,350	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	29	13-16	29 1-16
130	Southern Railway	34⅝	34¼	34⅜
300	Southern Cotton Oil	60	58½	60
400	Susquehanna Iron & S.	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	76	76	76
455	United Gas Imp.	120¾	119⅝	120
1,600	Union Traction	36⅝	35¼	36⅝
2	United of N. J.	283½	283½	283½
685	U. S. Steel com.	49⅜	48⅞	49

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—The market today was quite active, with the business fairly well distributed, and with the tone throughout the day rather strong. The impetus to the trading came through the Seaboard issues and the Cotton Duck group. The estimated receipts for the first week in June showed another substantial net increase for the Seaboard system, and that stimulated a renewal of the local and out-of-town buying, which put the stocks and bonds both a good fraction above Saturday's close. Cotton Duck incomes also were in large request, occasioned by the plans being formulated under which the value of the bonds will be so well protected as to make their selling price a wide margin above the present figure. The trading in New York in the preferred above 90 also had a buoying effect on the incomes. The advance in the price of the new preferred produced a corresponding upward move in the old common. Stocks generally, with one or two exceptions, were in better demand, and sold at advanced figures.

Money on call was at 4¼@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 8,538 shares of stock and $258,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Fidelity Warrants	47	46	47
15	Mercantile Trust	180	180	180
1	Maryland Trust	220	220	220
65	U. S. Fidelity & G. T.	141½	141¼	141½
156	Cotton Duck Regular	22⅜	22	22
180	Cotton Duck, voting tr.	22½	21⅜	21⅜
100	Maryland Brewing com.	4	3½	4
167	Maryland Brewing pf.	7¾	7	7¾
100	Norfolk Ry. com.	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,255	United Ry. com.	16⅝	16	16
2,115	Seaboard com.	28¾	28¼	28⅜
3,175	Seaboard pf.	48	47¼	48
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	91	91	91
37,000	Cotton Duck incomes	87	86⅜	86⅝
96,000	Seaboard 4s	85	84¾	84⅞
6,000	South Bound 5s	107½	107½	107½
5,000	Ga., Caro. & North. 5s	111¾	111	111¾
5,000	Ga. & Ala. Cons.	109	109	109
5,000	Ga., & Ala. pf. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾
5,000	Carolina Central 4s	96⅛	95¾	96⅛
11,000	Balt. & Harris 5s	120⅜	120¾	120⅜
34,000	United Rys. 4s	96½	96⅛	96½
16,000	United Rys. incomes	73⅞	73¾	73⅞
3,000	Lexington Ry. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
28,000	Maryland Brewing 6s	53½	51	52½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 17.—Complete stock transaction to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Close.
25	Allemannia Insurance	62	62	62
20	Beaver Coal	10	10	10
600	Crucible Steel	22⅞	22¼	22⅜
1,067	Crucible pf.	87	86⅝	87
150	Consolidated Ice	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
40	Equitable Trust	190	190	190
200	Marsden	6½	6½	6½
880	Pitts. Plate Glass	178½	176½	176½
650	Pittsburg Coal	32⅝	32	32
779	Pitts. Coal pf	97	96	97
16	Pennsylvania Trust	225	225	225
250	Philadelphia Co.	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
55	Pressed Steel Car	86	86	86
75	U. S. Steel	49½	49½	49½
10	Union Trust	600	600	600
100	Underground Cable	205	205	205
10	U. S. Glass	40¼	40¼	40¼
1,405	River Coal	14½	14	14½
100	Switch & Signal	68⅝	68¼	68⅝
50	Standard Plate Glass	145¼	145¼	145¼
905	Electric pf.	68½	67½	67½
335	Window Glass	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞
20	Pittsburg Brewing	27⅜	25⅝	25⅝
100	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	45⅝	45½	45⅝
$5,000	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	113	113	113
100	Bessemer R. R.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
$5,000	Bessem. R. R. com. 5s	121½	121½	121½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 17.—Clearing House rate to-day, 2 per cent.; New York funds, par; call loans, 3 per cent.; time money, 3 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $19,827,-914; balances, $2,113,337.

The weekly statement of the associated banks, issued to-day, shows an increase of $4,741,000 in the local reserve. The New York reserve is larger by $1,423,000. Loans show the slight loss of $127,000, and deposits increased $388,000.

The Stock Exchange was closed on account of the holiday.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	.03
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.13	.05
Best & Belcher	.18	.19
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.38	.40
Challenge Con.	.15	.16
Chollar	.04	.06
Confidence	.06	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.15	2.20
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.05	.05
Hale & Norcross	.25	.27
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.22	.26
Occidental Con.	.03	.03
Ophir	.91	.97
Overman	.17	.21
Potosi	.09	.10
Savage	.08	.08
Sag Belcher	.03	.01
Sierra Nevada	.21	.23
Standard	3.70	3.55
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.17	.06
Union Con.	.18	.18
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.10	.12
Silver bars	.59½	.59⅝
Mexican dollars	49⅛@50	49½@50
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	14½	14⅝	14	14⅜
Adams	13½	14	13⅝	14
Argentum	18½	19	18⅜	18⅝
Anaconda	37	39	38	39½
Butterfly	35	40	35	40
Battle Mountain	17⅝	18½	18	18¼
Blue Bell	15⅞	16½	15½	15⅞
C. C. Cons.	8	8½	8	8½
Columbine Victor	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Coriolanus	14½	15½	14¾	15½
Dante	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼
Dr. Jackpot	77½	80	79	80
Elkton	175	175¼	174½	175
El Paso	51	51¼	50½	51¼
Findlay	11¼	12	10⅞	11½
Golden Fleece	35	39	35	39
Gibson	40½	42	42	44
Gold Dollar	19½	19⅝	18½	18⅝
Gold Knob	8	8½	8	8½
Golden Cycle	68	70	70	72
Gold Sovereign	5¾	6	5¾	6
Gould	16	17½	15⅞	17½
Hart	11	12½	11	12½
Ingham	18⅜	18⅞	18½	18⅞
Isabella	57	60	54½	55
Jackpot	47	49	47⅜	49½
Keystone	10	10½	10	11
Lexington	8	8¼	7½	8¼
Last Dollar	60	61	55	60
Mary Cashen	12½	15	12	14½
Moon Anchor	25	28	25	27
National	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
Nugget	20	21	20	21
New Haven	6⅝	7	6¾	7
Orphan	16½	20	15½	16½
Pharmacist	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
Pinnacle	10¼	11	10¼	11
Portland	302	304	301	310
Pointer	11	11¼	11	11¼
Rawlings	25	27	25	27
Rose Nicol	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Sedan	9	9½	8⅝	9¼
Vindicator	115	120	115	120
Work	13½	16½	15	16
Zoe	3	3½	2⅞	3

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106½	107½	K. C. S. pf.	44	44⅞
2s, c., 1930	107	108	K. & D. M.	9¼	9¾
3s, r., 1918	108¾	109	K. & D. M. pf.	35	40
3s, c., 1918	108¾	109¾	King. & P.	..	9
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	110	K. Ice, Chi.	25	28
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113¾	K. I. C., pf.	59	60⅝
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114¾	Lac. Gas.	84	85
4s, r., 1925	138⅝	139½	Lac. Gas. pf.	..	..
4s, c., 1925	138⅝	139¾	L. E. & W. pf.	120	125
5s, c., 1904	108¾	109¾	Lake Shore	239	240
5s, c., 1904	108¾	109¾	Long Island	70	74
D. C. 3-65s	128	..	Man. Beach	13	18
Adams Exp.	175	185	Mal. Coal pf.	70	78
Alb. & Sus.	205	..	M. W. S. El.	..	..
Alle. & W.	120	..	Chi.	35	38½
Am. Bicycle	5	6¼	M. W. S. El., pf.	..	..
Am. Bic. pf.	25¼	26	Chi., pf.	91½	95
Am. Coal	180	200	Mid. Coal	107	..
Am. Tel.	34	39¾	M. & St. L.	..	..
Am. Exp.	200	204	pf.	112	113½
A. I. Co. pf.	71½	72½	M., St. P. & S. M.	22	23
A. S. R. pf.	122	126	M. & O. cfs.	81½	82½
Am. T. & C.	99	101	Mor. & Es.	193½	196½
Am. Tob. pf.	147	149	N. Cent. C.	28	35
Am. W. Co.	15	17	N. Y. C. & H.	..	..
Ann Arbor	29	30	St. L. 2d pf.	69	70
Ann Arb. pf.	56	58¾	N. Y. L. & W.	..	..
Atch.	68	..	W.	135	137
B. Un. Gas.	216	220	N. & W. pf.	90	91
B. C. R. & N.	..	..	O. & I. G.	25	33
N.	131	..	Ont. Mining	8	10
C. & E.	126	130	P. C. 1st pf.	95	100
Chi. & E. I.	..	..	P. C. 2d pf.	73	75
pf.	134	..	P. C. C. & St. L.	77	79½
C. G. W. d.	93	94½	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	98¾	102
C., St. P., M. & Om.	125	145	P. Ft. W. & C.	188	..
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	184	198	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	187	..
Chi. Un. Tr.	19½	20	P. C. C. & St. L.	115¼	..
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	115	33	Pullman Co.	209	211
C. L. & W.	..	74	Quicksil'r pf.	9½	10½
C. L. & W. pf.	..	..	Rens. & Sar.	204	..
Cleve. & P.	188	..	Rub. G. pf.	79	81¾
C. F. & I. pf.	130	138	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	85	87
Com. Cable	183	187	Sixth Av.	200	225
Consol. Coal	57	63	Third Av.	121	123
Ev. & T. H.	57	58	T. P. & W.	8½	..
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	94	U. S. Exp.	93	95
Homestake	98	..	Va.-C. C. pf.	117	119¾
Ill. C.	103	..	W.-F. Exp.	155	175
Joliet & Chi.	175	..	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	34	34½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Particulars will be found in the advertisement columns of dividends declared by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, the Missouri-Pacific Railway Company, and on the guaranteed stock of the Allegheny and Western Railway Company; also of interest payable on loans of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Company, and of coupons due on bonds of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Secretary Gage to-day bought $170,000 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at 115.8397 and $132,000 short 5s at 109.0142.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business was almost at a standstill in the outside market yesterday. Transactions being few, fluctuations were insignificant. The bigger general market of the Stock Exchange brought out asemed to command practically all of Wall Street's attention.

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STANDARD OIL shares jumped 10 points between sales, closing at 775 bid, as against a bid of 750 on Saturday. The amount of stock traded in was unimportant, but there was plain disclosure of the fact that little stock is available even when bids are made at substantial advances. A special extra dividend is discussed.

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COPPER stocks were almost wholly neglected, though British Columbia gained a point on its bid at the end of last week. The Tennessee and Union issues stood still. A sensational advance just at the end of the day in Amalgamated Copper on the Stock Exchange was not without impression, however, upon sentiment touching the lower prices of copper shares dealt in upon the curb.

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AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE issues were reactionary, both the common and preferred showing substantial declines in their bid price. Some underwriting contracts are changing hands.

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GAS AND STREET RAILWAY issues were without feature.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 15. Bid.	Asked.	June 17. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58	57	59
American Can	27	27¼	27½	27⅝
American Can pf.	76¼	76½	76⅝	77
American Chicle	80	87	80	87
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	11	9¾	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	38	40	40	50
Am. Locom. w. i.	33	33¼	30¼	31½
Am. Locom. pf., w. i.	88	89	86	87
American Malt 6s	94	..	93½	94½
*American Thread pf.	4	4¾	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	22½	23	22½	23
*British Columbia Copper	16	17	16½	17½
British Exchequer 3s	96¾	99	98¾	99
*California Copper	⅞	⅝	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8¼	7½	7¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	39	40½	38½	39
Central Fireworks	23½	25	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf.	69	72	68	72
Central & So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	4¼	4¾	4	4½
Compressed Air	16½	18	16½	18
Consolidated Equipment	5	7	5	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4	3¼	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	26	28	27	30
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	70¼	70½	69⅜	69½
Continental Tobacco deb.	106½	107¼	106½	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	..	87½	..	87½
Denver & S. W.	70	71½	70	71
Den. & S. W. pf.	70	72	70	72
Denver & S. W. 5s	96	96½	95¾	96¼
Diamond Match	143	144	143	144
Dist. Co. of America	8	8¼	8	8¼
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	29¼	30	29¼	30
Electric Boat	20	21	21	23
Elec. Boat pf.	50	53	49	51
Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	4	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	8	..	9	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	18	..	19	22
*Electro-Pneumatic	2	2½	2	2½
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf.	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	3	4	3	4
General Carriage	1½	2	1½	2
General Chemical	65	69	65	69
General Chemical pf.	99	102	99	102
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
Hall Signal	40	44	40	44
Havana Commercial	10½	11½	10¼	11¼
Havana Commercial pf.	51	53	48	50
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
International Umbrella	¾	2⅜	¾	2⅜
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Cooper	3	3½	3	3½
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	25¾	28	25¾	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	21¾	23	21¾	24
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf.	84½	88	84	88
Nat. Sugar pf.	107	110	107	110
New England Transport.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	22	25	22	25
N. Y. & G. E. L. & P. pf.	69½	72	69½	72
N. Y. Realty Corp.	155	160	157	165
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	14⅞	12	12	12¼
Old Colony	90	95	100	105
Otis Elevator	32	33	32	32½
Otis Elevator pf.	92	93	92½	94
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	⅞	⅝	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	36¼	38½	36½	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	73	78	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98	100	97	99
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	145	150	145	..
St. Louis Transit	24	25	24	25
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84	84½	84¾	85
Seaboard Air Line	28½	28¾	28¼	28¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	47	47½	47½	47¾
Singer Mfg.	235	245	230	240
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82¾
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	120	..	120	..
Standard Oil of N. J.	750	785	775	776
Storage Power	10	12	8	11
Tennessee Copper	22¾	23½	22¾	23½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	5	6½	5	6
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	70	67	70
Union Copper	6¾	7	6½	6¾
Union Typewriter	63	64½	63	64½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	118	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	80½	80¾	80½	80¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77¾	78½	77¾	78½
U. S. Cotton Duck	33¾	34½	34¼	34¾
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	90¼	91¼	90¼	91½
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	20	21	20	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	60	61	60	61
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7¾	9	8¼	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	50	51	50	51
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17½
Worthington Pump pf.	108	112	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
‡Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d.	102	103	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn Q. C. & W. E. 5s.	100	101½	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	45	42	45
Columbus Railway pf.	100	102	100	102
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70½	69½	70¼
Con. Traction 5s.	100½	110¼	100½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	400	410	400	410
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19⅞	20¾	19¾	20
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	82	83	82	83
Nassau Electric 4s.	97¼	98½	97¼	98½
New Orleans Traction.	20	27	20	27
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	25	..	25	..
Second Av. R.R. consols.	110	114	110	110
Sixth Av. R.	208	212	208	212
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	116	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf.	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s. 1996.	112	114	112	114
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	115	117	115	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	106	108

Gas Companies.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Transactions Make Up the Day's Dealings—Auction Sales—Records of Building.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for John Schreiber to a client the three-story brownstone dwelling 312 West Seventy-first Street, 18x57x102.2, for $25,000.

Mayer S. Auerbach has bought from a Mr. Ross two lots on the west side of Audubon Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets.

Edgar Williams has sold for the estate of Adeline S. de Rivera to Mandelbaum & Lewine the two five-story tenements, with stores, 321 and 323 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, on a plot 50x100.11.

Douglas Robinson, Charles R. Brown & Co. have sold to David H. Hyman the four-story dwelling 57 East Seventy-third Street, on a lot 17x102.2.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold the seven-story brick tenement, with stores, 109 Madison Street, 25x100x100.

Charles Rubinger has sold for Morris Kittenplan to Herman Wasser the six-story store, with flats, 71 East Third Street, for $43,500; also, for Joseph L. Buttenwieser, the seven-story double tenement 58 First Street, to Morris Kettenplan, for $76,000.

The House and Home Company has bought the Richard H. Cowperthwaite estate at Jamaica, L. I., bounded by South Street, Rockaway Road, Lincoln Avenue, and the Ely estate. The property will be put in the market for resale in building lots.

William Stonebridge has leased to Dr. C. J. Egan the dwelling 881 East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

50 Carmine Street, south side, 75 feet east of Bedford Street, 23 by 80, six-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to William Hall.....$33,150

2,119 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 50.11 by 99.10, six-story brick apartment house; 2,121 Seventh Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 50 by 99.10, six-story brick apartment house; 201 and 203 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, at the rear of the foregoing, 25.2 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to William J. Nichols.....249,017

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

966 Boston Avenue, east side, 87 feet north of Teasdale Place, 20.5 by 75 by 19 by 100.7, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale to Caroline C. Bishop, plaintiff.....10,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, Fifty-second Street, north side, at the East River, plot 94 by 156, five and six story brick factory and two five-story brick tenements, together with all right, title, and interest in Avenue A, and all water rights and privileges on the East River in front of and adjoining the property.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, Monroe Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, four lots, each 25 by 95; Monroe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, three lots, each 25 by 95; Townsend Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, extending to the former line of Stebbins Avenue, 6 by 144.6 by 75.9 by 152.8, vacant; Clay Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 14 by 98.2 by 38.6 by 95, vacant; 1,132 and 1,134 Clay Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25.6 and 28, respectively, by 95, two three-story frame dwellings; St. Mary's Avenue, southeast corner of Central Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 25 Beekman Street, south side, 184.2 feet east of Nassau Street, 22.11 by 102.2 by 23 by 100.6, five-story brownstone-front building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 150 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 255.6 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,666.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 181 to 189 Beach Avenue, northwest corner of Dawson Street, 125 by 100 and irregular, five four-story brick flats, with store on the corner. Due on judgment, $20,031; subject to another mortgage for $42,000.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 11 Barclay Street, north side, 241.6 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 75 by 25 by 74.2, five-story stone-front building.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 561 and 563 Tenth Avenue, west side, 43.3 feet north of Forty-first Street, each 18.6 by 100, two four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 2,232 and 2,234 Second Avenue, east side, 40.10 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, each 20 by 75, two four-story brick and stone buildings, with stores.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 282 Seventh Avenue and 203 West Twenty-sixth Street, being the northwest corner, 24.9 by 88.6 by 24.9 by 88.11, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 641 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 24.6 feet west of Melrose Avenue, 24.6 by 101.9, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,157.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, administrator's sale, 540 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 24.6 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, J. Warren Lawton, referee, 33 feet north of Seventieth Street, 17 by 70, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,911.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, 528½ Broome Street, north side, 80 feet west of Thompson Street, 28 by 78, two-story and attic brick dwelling, with right of way in a three-foot alley to Thompson Street.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, 1,113 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 75 feet west of Tiffany Street, 60 by 109.3 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Max Altmayer, referee, 311 East Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 108.4 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,931.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, E. H. Moseran, referee, 407 Fifth Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Sixty-third Street, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $36,506.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fiftieth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Fourth Avenue, for a one-story brick storage shed; Women's State Hospital, owner; A. B. Jenning, architect; cost, $400.

Alterations.

No. 14 East Forty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; P. Fish, owner; A. E. Barlow, architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 7 and 9 Sniffen Court, to two two-story brick stables and dwelling; L. C. Ledyard, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 12 Bayard Street, to a three-story brick storage warehouse; W. I. Alms, owner; O. S. Teale, architect; cost, $125.

Plans for New Office Building.

Plans were filed with the Building Department yesterday for a nine-story brick office and store building, 25 by 93 feet, to be built from plans of Frederick C. Zobel for J. A. D. Campbell, owner, at 35 West Twenty-first Street, at a cost of $117,500.

Laboratory for Medical College.

A four and five story laboratory building of brick, limestone, and terra cotta, 22.6 by 18.6, from plans by William Burnett Tuthill, is to be added to the Medical College of New York, at 17 and 19 East One Hundred and First Street. It is to cost $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, June 17.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 63 ft n of 166th St, 18.6x70; William Gotterson to Mayor S. Auerbach, (R S $2).....$1,950

AUDUBON AV, w s, 81.6 ft n of 166th St, 18.6x70; David Ross to Mayer S. Auerbach, (R S $2).....1,950

BROADWAY, 529 and 532, e s, 50x100; Jeremiah C. Lyons to Joseph Guinet, (R S $175, mtg $300,000).....1,000

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 125th St, 99.11x75; William H. Hirsh, referee, to Henry Brahm, (R S $400, mtg $12,000).....$24,000

BOWERY, 80, w s, 25.3x111.2x25.4x111.2; Fritz Singer and another to Mary H. Powers. (R S $20, mtg $30,000).....55,000

BROOME ST, 390 to 394, n w corner of Mulberry St; Edwin O. Brinckerhoff, by committee, to Thomas Rosson, (R S $120).....120,000

BROOME ST, 42 and 44, n s, 38.9x75; Frank Straub to Deutscher Spar and Credit Verein, (mtg $31,000, R S $62.00).....1

CLINTON AV, w s, 150 ft n of Jefferson Place, 70.4x88.8x irregular; Ferdinand Hecht to John Robinson and another, (R S $6.50, mtg $2,000).....1

HOUSTON ST, s s, 80 ft w of Mangin St, 20x75; William Buermann to Charles Buermann, (R S $1, mtg $5,600).....1

HUGHES AV, n w corner of Libby St, 25 x100; New York to Westchester Docks Road, n s, 48 ft w of William's Bridge to Westchester Docks Road, 22x51x22.2x 53.11; road to Harlem, s e s, Lots 17 and 18, map of lands of the heirs of Capt. Cornell Ferris, 50x100; Poplar St, s w corner of Roselle St, 73.2x73.8x97.8 x31.9; John Godfrey to Rose Godfrey, (R S $5.50).....1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 92d St, 100.8 x82.2; August W. Brockmeyer to Edward A. Schmidt, (R S $103, mtg $200,000).....1

MARKET ST, w s, 50.1 ft s of Henry St, 50.6x113.4x50.4x113.3; Thomas Adelson to Wolf Bloom, (R S $21.50, mtg $67,000) 100

MILTON ST, n s, 192 ft e of Cornelandt Av, present line, 25.9x100; Julia Huerstel to William Heinrich, (R S $2, mtg $4,000) 1

PARK AV, 688, w s, 18x81; Virginia S. Mackay Smith and others, trustees, to Josephine W. Drexel, (R S $32).....32,000

PARK AV, 698, w s, 18x81; Virginia S. Mackay Smith and others, executors, to Virginia S. Mackay Smith and others, trustees, (R S $30).....30,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75 ft n of 187th St, 25x92.5x28.8x96.3; Mary C. Breen to William R. Miller and wife, (R S $2, mtg $1,000) 1

THOMPSON ST, 107, 25x100; Margaret Demarest and another to Robert Friedman, (R S $10) 100

WADDINGTON AV, s e corner of 174th St, 25x100; Robert J. Leaycraft and another to John O. Baker, (R S $4.50, mtg $2,060) 100

WEST END AV, 862 to 866, e s, 60x92; Convent Av, n e extends from 140th to 141st St, 199.10x95; Convent Av, n w corner of 140th St, 90.11x95; Joseph Guinet to Jeremiah C. Lyons, (R S $120, mtg $135,000) 100

2D AV, s w corner of 123d St, 25x62; Herman Joveshof to Henry Holtz, (R S $34, all liens) 1

3D AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 30.5x 100x43.11x100; Ernest Hall, referee, to William J. Flanagan and another, executors, (R S $40).....40,000

5TH AV, e s, 56.6 ft n of 64th St, 34.11x 110; Henry R. Winthrop and others, executors, to John T. Farley, (R S $210).210,000

5TH AV, e s, 30.8 ft n of 64th St, 34.11x 110; Martha M. Wysong to John T. Farley, (R S $210).....210,000

8TH AV, 2,078, e s, 25x97; Leopold Barth and another to Regina Schaffner, (R S $13.50, mtg $15,000).....28,500

11TH AV, n e corner of 186th St, 114.10x 150; 110th Av, w s, 75 ft n of 186th St, 20.10x100; Ferdinand Forsch to John O. Baker, (R S $60).....100

11TH AV, s e corner 37th St, 49.5x100; Edward Joyce to Moses Bachman, (R S $27.50, mtg $25,000) 1

1ST ST, 58 East, 24.9x144.7x irregular; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Moses Kittenplan, (R S $30, mtg $46,000) 1

3D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x86.2; Morris Kittenplan to Hermann Wasser, (R S $8, mtg $37,200).....43,150

7TH ST, 248 to 252 East, 54.10x90.10; Bethoven Englander to Ludwig Groszwirth and wife, (mtg $52,000) 100

13TH ST, s s, 74.5 ft w of University Place, 25x82.5x42.9; Charles C. Hart and others to Mary E. Sherwood, (mtg $7,000).....16,000

23D ST, 211 to 219 and 204 to 212 West; Peter S. Suarez to Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York, (R S $2).....210,000

24TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 17.6x65x irregular; John A. Nathans, devises, to Mabel N. Moore, ½ part, (R S $12.50).....1

47TH ST, 342 East, 20x100.5; John Connelly to Mary Trimble and another, (R S $1, mtg $8,000).....1

50TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; William S. Phelps to Robert S. Levy, (R S $5, mtg $20,000).....1

55TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Catharine Gippert to William S. Phelps, (R S $8.50, mtg $15,000).....23,000

53D ST, n s, 119 ft e of 6th Av, 22x 100.5; Jere C. Lyons to Charles L. Dana, (R S $9, mtg $40,000).....9,000

54TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Jacob Kiefer to Nicholas Voos, (R S $2, mtg $12,500).....14,500

57TH ST, 42 East, 21x100.5; Emma W. Brown to James R. Curran, (R S $44, mtg $20,000) 100

63D ST, 177 West, 16.8x100.5; William S. Phelps to Catharina Gippert, (R S $8.50, mtg $8,500).....17,000

73D ST, 272 West, 18x100; Hortense L. Jimenez to Rubino, (R S $31).....30,850

78TH ST, n s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Moser Arndtstein to Edward Kudlec and wife, (R S $13, mtg $10,000).....23,000

81ST ST, 312 West, 20x102.2; Ma T. Kennedy, widow, to Emilio Y. de la T. Belard, (R S $50, mtg $18,000).....26,500

86TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 27.9x 102.2; James Lahey and another to William T. Lahey and another, ½ part, (R S $7, mtg $5,000).....

90TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.8; Julius Bachrach to Morris Wiedeman, (R S $4.50, mtg $10,000).....1

92D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x114.5 to lane x100.1x100.1; George W. Schiefflin to Edward Hirsh, (R S $64).....1

97TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x75; Maddalena Perrotto and another to Morris Finn, (R S $1, mtg $11,000).....1

97TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x75; Morris Finn to Maddalena Perrotto and another, (R S $1, mtg $10,000).....1

101ST ST, n s, 94 ft e of Park Av, 15.6x 100.11; Nathan Cohen to Jennie Haas, (mtg $4,000, R S $1).....1

103D ST, 103 West, 25x100.11; Lizzie W. Davidson to Michael Tanner, (R S $9.50, mtg $26,000).....Exchange

129TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Max Just to Walter J. Clarke, (R S $10.50, mtg $13,000).....23,500

132D ST, 225 West, 15x99.11; Walter J. Clarke to Jackson R. Campbell, (R S $1, mtg $8,000).....100

162D ST, 580 West, 18x99.11; Anna K. Shaw to Thomas G. McCarthy, (R S $17.50).....1

180TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 100; Robert J. Leaycraft and another to John O. Baker, (R S $10).....100

190TH ST, new n s, n w corner of 11th Av, runs w 100 to e s of Wadsworth Av x 25x n 100 to 11th Av x s 85.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Edward Joyce, (R S $13.50, mtg $21,500).....100

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 119; Lydia C. Isinger, guardian, to Jacob Bibergall, 3 years.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 138th St; Alexander Haft to Louis Du Bois, 4 11-12 years.....1,500

STANTON ST, 292, 33.4x75; Max Jorrisch to Nathan Havel and another, 3 years..3,375

2D AV, 2,305; Herman Joveshof to Conrad J. Meyer, 5 years.....1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, John, to William Rankin; 133d St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, prior mortgage of $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..$15,000

BACHMANN, Moses, to Edward Joyce; 11th Av, s e corner of 37th St, 2 years..10,000

BAKER, John O., to Ferdinand Forsch; 11th Av, n e corner of 186th St, 3 years, 5 per cent.....35,000

BAKER, John O., to Ferdinand Forsch; 11th Av, w s, 75 ft n of 186th St, 3 years, 5 per cent.....7,000

BLOOM, Wolf, to Thomas Adelson; Market St, w s, 50.1 ft s of Henry St, prior mortgage, $34,000, installments, due June 15, 1906, 6 per cent.....3,000

BLOOM, Wolf, to Thomas Adelson, Market St, w s, 75.4 ft s of Henry St, prior mortgage $33,000, installments, due June 15, 1906, 6 per cent.....3,000

BRACKER, Regina R., to Adolph Pohl and another; 2d Av, 97, 3 years.....1,500

CROSSON, John, to Nelson M. Strang; Bostock or Post Road, adjoining land of John Mowatt, now of Mr. Welsh, 3 years.4,500

DAVID, Bertram, to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee; 78th St, 232 West, 3 months, 5 per cent.....250

DOCTOR, George, and another to Simon Adler and another; Lenox Av, s w corner of 138th St, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent.....5,000

DU BOIS, Louis A., to Jacob Ruppert; Lenox Av, 551, n w corner of 138th St, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent.....2,545

EDELMUTH, Isaac, to Mine Goldsmith; 131st St, s s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, due June 17, 1904, 4 per cent.....5,500

EDEN, John H., to Ann E. Alling; Webster Av, e s, 275 ft s of Scribner St, due Aug. 27, 1904, 6 per cent.....2,000

EGGERS, George W., to Julia Muhlfelder; Columbus Av, n w corner of 93d St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

ERIE LAND AND IMPROVEMENT Company to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 13th Av, n e corner of 28th St, due July 1, 1906, 4 per cent.....175,000

FARLEY, John F., to Henry R. Winthrop and others, executors; 5th Av, e s, 56.6 ft n of 64th St, due Dec. 17, 1902, 4 per cent.....202,500

FARLEY, John F., to Henry R. Winthrop and others, executors; 5th Av, e s, 30.8 ft n of 64th St, due Dec. 17, 1902, 4 per cent.....202,500

FELL, Richard J., to James A. Woolf; 183d St, s e corner of Arthur Av, new line, 1 month, 6 per cent.....940

FINN, Morris, to John A. Aspinwall and another, as trustees; 97th St, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, installments, 4 years, 4 per cent.....10,000

FOWLER, Hattie F., to Catherine S. Burton; Morris Av, e s, 104.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....500

FOWLER, Jacob, and wife to Thekla Rohe; 30th St, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4 per cent.....12,000

FOWLER, Jacob, and wife to Thekla Rohe; 30th St, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, prior mtg $12,000, due Nov. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent.....2,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Mary A. E. Stewart; Thompson St, 107, 1 year, 5 per cent.....6,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Margaret Demarest; Thompson St, 107, 1 year, 5 per cent.....6,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Thompson St, 107, prior mortgage $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....5,000

GERRITY, Margaret, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Inwood Av, w s, 27 ft s of land of Patrick Russell, 3 years, 5 per cent.....1,000

GOODMAN, Lena, to John Stemme; 44th St, n s, 91 ft e of 9th Av, installments, 4 years, 6 per cent.....4,000

GROSZWIRTH, Ludwig, and wife to Bethoven Englander; 7th St, 248 East, prior mortgage $26,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

GROSZWIRTH, Ludwig, and wife to Bethoven Englander; 7th St, 252 East, prior mortgage $26,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

HAIRIS, John, Jr., to John Hairis, Sr.; Amsterdam Av, 805, prior mortgage $23,000, due Jan. 15, 1903, 5 per cent.....4,090

HAIRIS, John, Jr., to Rosalind Rash; Amsterdam Av, 805, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....23,000

HANGEN, Leonard, to the Lawyers' Surety Company; 8th St, n s, 210.7 ft w of Broadway, leasehold, secures undertaking on appeal.....10,305

HEINRICH, William, to Julia Huerstel; Milton St, s s, 192 ft e of Courtlandt Av, present line, due Dec. 15, 1902, 6 per cent.....1,250

HELLINGER, Leopold, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 3d Av, 1,697, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....20,000

HELLINGER, Leopold, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 3d Av, 1,699, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....20,000

HIRSH, Edward, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 92d St, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, due July 1, 1902, 4 per cent.....35,000

HOLTZ, Henry, to Herman Joveshof; 2d Av, s w corner of 123d St, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,750

HOLTZ, Henry, to Moses F. Prout and another, as trustees; 2d Av, s w corner of 123d St, due June 14, 1906, 5 per cent.....20,000

KADLEC, Edward, and another to Moses Arndstein; 78th St, n s, 110 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years, 5 per cent.....5,500

KENNELLY, Elizabeth, to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian of Frederick A. Clark; 77th St, 309 West, 5 years, interest as per bond, gold.....20,000

KITTENPLAN, Morris, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 1st St, 58 East, installments, 6 per cent.....19,000

KNOESEL, Louis, and wife to Morris Dworetzky; Columbus Av, s s, 298.8 ft w of Bronxdale Av, Van Nest, 1 year, 4 per cent.....300

KREIELSHEIMER, Aaron, to Auke Dooper; Morris Av, n e corner of 164th St, due July 17, 1904, 4½ per cent.....10,000

LANGHORST, Henry, to George Ehret; 2d Av, 1,735, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....7,000

LEVY, Dorothea, to Union Trust Company; 38th St, 269 West, due May 1, 1906, 4 per cent.....8,500

LONDON, Isaac, to Isaac Butler; Main St, w s, Silver St, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent.....500

LUYSTER, Cornelius W., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 72d St, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, due June 15, 1902, 6 per cent.....120,000

LYONS, Jeremiah C., to the Equitable Life Association Society; Broadway, 520 and 522, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4 per cent., gold.....300,000

LYONS, Jere. C., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Convent Av, n e corner of 140th St, 3 years.....30,000

LYONS, Jere. C., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Convent Av, s e corner of 141st St, 3 years.....30,000

MAIBRUNN, Henry, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 100th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....25,000

MALCOLM, Thomas D., to the City Mortgage Company; Westchester Av, new line, e corner of Bergan Av, 6 months, 6 per cent.....2,500

McCARTHY, Thomas G., to Anna K. Shaw; 162d St, 560 West, due June 17, 1904, 4½ per cent.....12,000

MEEHAN, Michael, to Margaret Knox; 169th St, n s, 125 ft e of Franklin Av, prior mortgage of $10,000, 5 months, 6 per cent.....4,000

NEWMAN, Julius, and another to Becky Kurtzman; Chatham Square, 8, lease, 6 months, 5 per cent.....500

NEWMAN, Henry, to firm William Hall's Sons; 62d St, 6 East, due Oct. 1, 1901, 5 per cent.....25,000

OUSSANI, Joseph, or Joseph and wife, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 110th St, new line, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent....115,000

PERROTTO, Maddalena, and another to Morris Finn; 97th St, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 6 months, 5 per cent.....200

PLOCK, Valentine B., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Delancey St, s s, 43.6 ft e of Ludlow St, 1 year, 4 per cent.9,000

RANDHUT, Carl E., to Edgar Logan; Crotona Av, w s, 175 ft s of Lebanon St, due June 10, 1904.....3,000

RANDRUP, Carl E., to Edgar Logan; Crotona Av, w s, 101.8 ft s of Lebanon St, due June 10, 1904.....3,000

RANDRUP, Carl E., to Edgar Logan; Crotona Av, w s, 208.4 ft s of Lebanon St, due June 10, 1904.....3,000

ROBINSON, John, and another to Ferdinand Hecht; Clinton Av, w s, 149.11 ft n of Jefferson Place, prior mortgage $2,000, 2 years.....Nom.

SALAS, William L., to Ottilie Hoag.....Nom.

SMALLWOOD, Elisa R., to Jacob Meurer.4,130

SQUIRES, Amy Z., guardian, to Adrienne A. Squires.....Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company.....225,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ALEXANDER AV, 284; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against John Doe, owner; Robert Calder, contractor.....80

LEXINGTON AV and 78th St, n e corner, 25x100; Jacob Zeller against George Traut, owner; Henry A. Von Dietsch, contractor.....40

2D AV, 1,271 and 1,273; James S. Roberts against Joseph P. Meagher, owner; Joseph Bemacheff, contractor.....200

30TH ST, 240 East; James S. Roberts against Joseph P. Meagher, owner; Joseph Bemacheff, contractor.....300

106TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100, and 99th St, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Traitel Brothers & Co. against Dora Scheer, owner and contractor.....470

Building-loan contracts June 17. Chapter 78, under the Laws of 1900.

THOMPSON ST, 107; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine with Robert Freidman.....

1ST ST, 58 East, 24.9x144.7x irregular; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Moses Kittenplan.....

3D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x86.2; Morris Kittenplan to Hermann Wasser.....

7TH ST, 248 to 252 East, 54.10x90.10; Bethoven Englander to Ludwig Groszwirth and wife.....

13TH ST, s s, 74.5 ft w of University Place, 25x82.5x42.9; Charles C. Hart and others to Mary E. Sherwood.....

23D ST, 211 to 219 and 204 to 212 West; Peter S. Suarez to Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York.....

24TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 17.6x65x irregular; John A. Nathans, devises, to Mabel N. Moore, ½ part.....

47TH ST, 342 East, 20x100.5; John Connelly to Mary Trimble and another.....

50TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; William S. Phelps to Robert S. Levy.....

55TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Catharine Gippert to William S. Phelps.....

53D ST, n s, 119 ft e of 6th Av, 22x 100.5; Jere C. Lyons to Charles L. Dana.....

54TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Jacob Kiefer to Nicholas Voos.....

57TH ST, 42 East, 21x100.5; Emma W. Brown to James R. Curran.....

63D ST, 177 West, 16.8x100.5; William S. Phelps to Catharina Gippert.....

73D ST, 272 West, 18x100; Hortense L. Jimenez to Rubino.....

78TH ST, n s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Moser Arndtstein to Edward Kudlec and wife.....

81ST ST, 312 West, 20x102.2; Ma T. Kennedy, widow, to Emilio Y. de la T. Belard.....

86TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 27.9x 102.2; James Lahey and another to William T. Lahey and another, ½ part.....

90TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.8; Julius Bachrach to Morris Wiedeman.....

92D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x114.5 to lane x100.1x100.1; George W. Schiefflin to Edward Hirsh.....

97TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x75; Maddalena Perrotto and another to Morris Finn.....

97TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x75; Morris Finn to Maddalena Perrotto and another.....

101ST ST, n s, 94 ft e of Park Av, 15.6x 100.11; Nathan Cohen to Jennie Haas.....

103D ST, 103 West, 25x100.11; Lizzie W. Davidson to Michael Tanner.....

132D ST, 225 West, 15x99.11; Walter J. Clarke to Jackson R. Campbell.....

162D ST, 580 West, 18x99.11; Anna K. Shaw to Thomas G. McCarthy.....

180TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 100; Robert J. Leaycraft and another to John O. Baker.....

190TH ST, new n s, n w corner of 11th Av, runs w 100 to e s of Wadsworth Av x 25x n 100 to 11th Av x s 85.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Edward Joyce.....

BROOME ST, 119; Lydia C. Isinger, guardian, to Jacob Bibergall.....

LENOX AV, s e corner of 138th St; Alexander Haft to Louis Du Bois.....

STANTON ST, 292, 33.4x75; Max Jorrisch to Nathan Havel and another.....

2D AV, 2,305; Herman Joveshof to Conrad J. Meyer.....

Lis Pendens.

FREEMAN ST and Intervale Av, s e corner, 18.7 x65.1x irregular, and Simpson St, e s, 247.11 ft n of Home St, 25x100, two actions; Hugh McCreery against Anette M. Olson and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. B. Harrison.

HOE AV, w s, 233.4 ft s of Freeman St, 33.4x 77.4x33.4x79.9; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company against Marie Toelberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

MADISON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 11th St, 50x120, Bronx; John Graham against Adelaide M. Henry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Forster & Speir.

MONROE ST, 60; the Greenwood Cemetery against Esther Hurwitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

OLIVER ST, 41, and 67 James St; Isaac Boehm against Clara Mass and others, (amended action to declare deeds void, &c.;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

2D AV, 1,005 to 1,009; Barbara Mayer against Leopold Ullman and others, (partition;) attorney, M. Mayer.

5TH ST, s s, and 4th St, n s, Lots 560 and 561, map of Unionport; Emma G. Townshend against John J. Cooper, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Townshend.

49TH ST, 219 West; Maurice Warnier against Louis A. Bayerle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

52D ST, 60 East; the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York against Nora Anne Rook and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

102D ST, 246 West; Minnie S. Morris against Louise V. Weber, (action to compel conveyance, &c.;) attorneys, Trim & Hart.

137TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Home Av, 100x100; Joseph M. Lennon against William T. Bernhardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Mathewson.

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100; Henry Kroger against Sidney S. Darling and others, (action to declare deed a mortgage;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

164TH ST, and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, s w corner, runs w 99.11 to Walton Av, s s 75x e 32.10x s 25.3x e 82.9x n 100; Leon Malraison against Agnes Schaef and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hertz.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GOLDEN SANDS MINING COMPANY.—Four judgments, aggregating $11,703, were entered yesterday against the Golden Sands Mining Company of Cape Nome, whose offices were formerly at 32 Broadway, one in favor of Archibald McNeil, $9,059, on a note of the company, dated May 21, 1900, for $8,500, payable one day after demand; two in favor of Phineas Prouty, $2,148, on two notes of the company of $1,000 each, made in May, 1900, payable in sixty days, and one in favor of John S. Comfort, $496. The company was incorporated about a year ago, under West Virginia laws, with a capital stock of $5,000,000. Archibald McNeil was President and Eugene M. Jerome Treasurer, and it had no rating at Bradstreet's. At 32 Broadway it was said yesterday that the company had given up the offices there last year and it was not known where the concern had moved to.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MOSES KLEIN.—Moses Klein, salesman, residing at 1,446 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities $2,466, and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1892 and 1893, when he was in the fur business.

GUSTAVUS A. F. BROWN.—Gustavus A. F. Brown, residing at the Grand Union Hotel, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,781, and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1894, when he was in the men's furnishing business at 20 East Twenty-third Street.

ELIAS KRAUTMAN.—Elias Krautman, who describes himself as a workingman, residing at 378 East Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,501, and no assets. He was formerly for fifteen years a dealer in scrap leather and a manufacturer of shoes.

LOUIS AND JULIUS LEISERSON.—Louis and Julius Leiserson, composing the firm of Leiserson Brothers, dealers in cloaks, suits, and skirts at South Norwalk, Conn., who reside at 300 Broome Street, New York City, have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $2,843, and assets $1,956, consisting of merchandise at South Norwalk, $1,550; store fixtures, $400, and insurance premiums, $8. They owe $113 to four creditors in South Norwalk for rent, gas, and advertising, and the balance of the liabilities is to thirty-two creditors in this city for merchandise.

JOHN BOARDMAN, JR.—John Boardman, Jr., real estate broker, at 220 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $39,842 and no assets except a quarter interest in thirteen Lake George mining claims, which he believes are of no value. About a year ago Mr. Boardman went into a building operation to erect several flats on One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, in which he got tied up a few months ago, and a number of mechanics' liens were filed against him. Among the creditors are Samuel Lyttle, $12,850, for plumbing; Church E. Gates & Co., $4,863, for building materials, and the Johnson Mill Company, $2,400, for lumber. The liabilities are principally for building materials and borrowed money.

ARTIFICIAL GRANITE COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Artificial Granite Company, whose office is at 146 Broadway and works are at Rossville, S. I., by the following creditors: Edward Glardon of New Rochelle, $5,818, for money advanced from Jan. 2, 1898, to June 1, 1900; Harry W. Kelsey of Rossville, $446, for merchandise, and M. Louise Patterson of Mount Vernon, $23,375, for money advanced between June 1, 1898, and June 1, 1901. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy on Feb. 16 by assigning to Isaac S. Jennings a contract which it had with the Manhattan Railway Company for artificial blocks amounting to $7,500 and also all payments under the contracts, and on June 10 admitted in writing its willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. The company was incorporated in June, 1898, under New Jersey laws, with a capital stock of $250,000, but never had any rating at Bradstreet's. The company had a contract with the Manhattan Railway Company for insulators in connection with the third rail on the elevated railroads. Mr. Glardon, one of the petitioning creditors, was Vice President of the company, and David Banks was President

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"BEAUTIFUL BOGOTA"
AND
Hackensack's Healthy Hilltops

(Dry Inland Air, Miles North of Meadows.) CONTAIN HUNDREDS OF REFINED HOMES. Golf Club, Boating, Bathing, and Fishing Convenient.

Thirty minutes to city; ample transportation. Houses and Building Sites at Lowest Easy Terms
North Jersey Title Co., Guarantee.
HACKENSACK LAND COMPANY,
116 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.
1298 Broadway, N. Y. City. Open Evenings.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house, near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; 4 bedrooms and tiled bath room: exposed, sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good veranda; will sell for $3,500; small cash payment; balance about $27.00 per month. Lambert, owner, 99 Nassau St., N. Y., and Nutley, N. J.

NEW MILFORD, New Jersey,

FORTY MINUTES OUT; 36 TRAINS DAILY; HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, BATH, ALL IMPROVEMENTS; OLD SHADE; FIVE LOTS; $3,500; TERMS TO SUIT; TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; ALSO 6 COTTAGES WITH 2 LOTS EACH, $1,200 TO $2,000. ADDRESS W. D. SNOW, ATTORNEY, 47 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY.

8-room house; attic, closets, large hall; 35 minutes City Hall; 94 trains daily; price $1,700. $200 CASH.
BALANCE $15 PER MONTH.
Full particulars
VERNON J. MILLER, Room 906C, 150 Nassau St

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, NORWOOD PARK, MONMOUTH BEACH, ALLENHURST; FURNISHED COTTAGES, ALL SIZES AND PRICES; 15 NEW COTTAGES. R. H. WOODWARD & CO., LONG BRANCH.

$7.50 PAYS FOR BUILDING LOT.
9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments, 50 cents weekly; boating, bathing, fishing. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

South Orange.—Choice Plots and Lots at low prices; easy terms; very accessible to Lackawanna station; 47 trains each way daily; beautiful mountain view from all lots; will build to suit. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO., 181 Broadway, New York.

On the Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J.—House, 14 rooms, all improvements, stables, garden, about half acre; riparian rights; good fishing. Photo, &c., 191 6th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Free and clear, 9 rooms and bath, every improvement; 5 minutes' from station, near Englewood; exchange for 2-story stone, brick, in Brooklyn. Address Owner, Box 190 Times.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

The Luxury of Health.—An $11,000 residence for $9,500; cash $3,000; balance $58 monthly in building loan association; investigate! Owner, Box 146 East Orange.

North of Englewood!—Three desirable modern houses for sale, $4,000, $4,750, $5,000. H. WEATHERBY, Office Englewood, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

Factory to Rent.—Two-story; 25x100; boiler, engine, shafting; offices furnished; safe; Jersey City Ferry; perfect order. Apply Noxon, 21 Park Row.

To Let—Store, 46 Hudson St., and ten rooms; in good order; restaurant and lodging house. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices: exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let—88 Thomas St., first floor and cellar, old established carpenter shop. T. M. Rodman, real estate agent, 146 West 23d St.

A light, high basement on Beekman St., near Nassau; suitable for plumber, barber, stationery, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St.; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Factory or warehouse; five stories; 246-247 South through to Water; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Offices, &c., Wanted.

Wanted—Deskroom; small light space in Murray St., Warren, or vicinity. D., Box 137 Times.

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Ridgewood, N. J.—Gentleman's country residence, furnished, 14 rooms; 1½ miles from depot; electric light; all improvements; stable for four horses; carriage house; three acres lawn; garden; plenty fruit; $1,000 season.

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Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS; TWILIGHT PARK; 2 cottages, 1 10 rooms, 1 7 rooms, fully furnished; sanitary plumbing; piano; two minutes to club house; rent reasonable. M. A. TREMAINE, 187 Carlton Av., Brooklyn Borough.

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Elberon.—Large cottage, furnished; stabling; improvements; Lincoln, near Ocean Av.; also small cottage annexed. Address Great Bargain, Box 140 Times.

Catskills.—A fully furnished 14-room cottage at Woodland, near Phoenicia, $100 a month for 3 months or more. D. I. Reynolds, 10 John St.

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Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

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United States Hotel,
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Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
Sulphur Bathing Establishment Now Open.
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The healthiest locality in the East.
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Write for beautifully illustrated booklet, giving 30 photographic views.
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Seashore and country combined; situated among the pines on high bluff on Manasquan River not far from ocean. Surf and still-water bathing, boating, wheeling; country club with golf links 200 feet from inn. Electric lights and all conveniences. Special rates for June and September. Open. Send for booklet.
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GRAND JURY INDICTS WARDMAN BISSERT

District Attorney's Action Surprises Accused Policeman.

Case Removed from Magistrate Mayo's Court — Bissert's Counsel Makes Charges of Conspiracy.

District Attorney Philbin sprang a surprise on Capt. Diamond's wardman, Bissert, charged by Lena Schmitt with levying blackmail yesterday, when the policeman was arraigned for examination before Magistrate Mayo in the Yorkville Police Court.

Bissert was in court with Capt. Diamond and his lawyer, Frederick B. House, when, to the amazement of all three and also to the surprise of Magistrate Mayo, Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans entered and said that Bissert had just been indicted by the Grand Jury.

Mr. Gans had asked Magistrate Mayo to hear the case, after Justice Jerome, who issued the warrant for Bissert's arrest, had stated that he deemed it more advisable for some other Magistrate to hear the evidence, as the charge of prejudice might be brought against him. A hearing was set before Magistrate Mayo for last Friday. On that day the stenographer of the Yorkville Court had a day off, and the hearing went over until yesterday.

Mr. House had all his witnesses in court yesterday ready to go on with the examination. Lena Schmitt, the complainant, was not present. She charges that Bissert received $500 from her in September last and has received $50 a month each month since for "protecting" her resort at 27 Stuyvesant Street. This place has been raided three times by Capt. Diamond, and two charges are now pending against the Schmitt woman in the Court of Special Sessions. Her corroborating witness, Minna Kurtz, is also under bail, to appear for trial in the same court on the same charge.

Mr. Gans's announcement came like a bombshell to Bissert and to Mr. House. They looked at each other in amazement. Magistrate Mayo appeared astonished also. Capt. Diamond could scarcely restrain his rage.

"Sergt. McNaught is here, and has a bench warrant for the prisoner," added Mr. Gans.

"I have no other alternative, then, but to discontinue the proceedings," remarked Magistrate Mayo, coldly.

"This is most unusual," spoke up Mr. House, recovering his voice. "The conduct of the District Attorney is unwarranted. This defendant has not had a proper opportunity to face his accusers or to cross-examine them, as he had a right to do. I think this proceeding shameful."

"The District Attorney is grateful to your Honor for indulging us as long as you have in this case," said Mr. Gans, calmly. "I thought it better to facilitate the progress of this matter by taking it before the Grand Jury immediately. As I said before, the warrant for his arrest is now in the hands of the lawful officer."

"It is a shame to lock this man up," broke in Mr. House, getting angry. "He has been released once on $2,500 bail. You had a right to do as you did, of course, Mr. Gans, but I do not consider it at all fair to this defendant. Every man has a right to face his accusers. This right has been denied my client."

"I am ousted completely so far as the case is concerned," said Magistrate Mayo.

"This is done simply to humiliate this officer," continued Mr. House hotly. "I know it is the purpose of Justice Jerome to send this man across the Bridge of Sighs, right or wrong. He would admit him to bail only after long argument. If I had been the District Attorney I would not have been afraid to bring this case before you or any other Magistrate and have the witnesses heard, instead of going about the matter in this peculiar way."

"You had an opportunity to go into this case," observed Mr. Gans.

"It is not our fault that this case has been prolonged," retorted Mr. House. "We could not help the fact that the stenographer wasn't here Friday or that Saturday was a half holiday or that Sunday was out of the question. We are ready to go on."

"I have nothing to do with this case any further," said Magistrate Mayo, decisively.

Capt. Diamond, who had been on the verge of an explosion for some time, now broke out:

"This is nothing but a conspiracy against a public officer. I am surprised that a public official could indulge in such a filthy business."

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans ignored this remark, and Sergt. McNaught again arrested Bissert. The absence of Mrs. Schmitt and other witnesses for the prosecution caused Mr. House to say that the whole matter was preconcerted.

Bissert was taken to the Criminal Courts Building and arraigned before Judge Cowing in General Sessions. Bail was fixed at $2,500, and Frederick Stolzenberg of 222 East Tenth Street, the former bondsman, was accepted as surety.

"The proceeding was quite unfair," said Mr. House, later. "We were ready to go on. Our witnesses were there. Mr. Gans himself had asked the Magistrate to hold the examination. I cannot understand why when he was arraigned for examination, they should go ahead and indict my client. I don't appreciate it at all, and naturally was annoyed when Mr. Gans broke it to us so gently. We were seeking no delay. I never knew such a thing to happen before. We have a right to know what we are charged with. Nevertheless, I believe that Bissert will, in spite of all this, be acquitted."

District Attorney Philbin left for Seabright at 4 o'clock and would not discuss the case.

LEGAL NOTES.

AUTHORITY OF BANK CASHIER TO EMPLOY CLERKS.—When in May, 1898, the check clerk of the Irving National Bank was promoted to the position of bookkeeper, the cashier said to Albert Meislahn, Jr., an assistant check clerk, "We want you to take charge of the desk." Before accepting the new responsibility, Meislahn asked about the salary, and the cashier replied that that would be made satisfactory the first of the year. Relying upon this assurance, the assistant became the check clerk. His salary, however, was not increased as promised, and he again asked about it, and was again assured by the cashier that all would be right when July 1 came around. Meislahn's salary was then fixed at $900 a year, but as no back pay was forthcoming he asked the cashier about it, and was told to see the President. The latter gave him no satisfaction, and Meislahn resigned his position. He brought suit to recover on a quantum meruit for back pay, showing on the trial that his predecessor received $1,500 a year.

A judgment for the plaintiff has been affirmed by the Appellate Division in this city. The Court holds, by Justice McLaughlin, that the cashier presumably had authority to make the representations he did, and was clothed with apparent authority to employ clerks. "The jury," says Justice McLaughlin, "were justified in finding that plaintiff remained in the employ of the defendant in the expectation that it would perform the agreement of its cashier fixing a salary that would be satisfactory to him. No salary having been fixed during these thirteen months, and the salary fixed at the expiration of that period not having been satisfactory to him, he was at liberty to decline to remain longer in the employ of the defendant and to recover what his past services were reasonably worth."

***

BREACH OF WARRANTY.—James Brown, a liveryman, bought a horse from Jacob Horowitz, and after trying the animal hitched to a hansom cab, turned him over to one of his drivers. While Brown was driving another cab, following that to which his new horse was hitched, the latter got the better of the driver and ran away. Brown managed to drive ahead and stop the runaway. His cab, however, was somewhat damaged. As the horse had been "warranted kind and sound in all harness and of good wind," his new owner returned him to Horowitz, who tendered back the purchase price. Brown, however, refused to receive it, saying he intended to collect further damages. In his action for breach of warranty the Municipal Court gave him a judgment. A reversal has now been ordered by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, which holds that the sole evidence in the case, of a breach of warranty, was the unexplained fact that the horse ran away. This, in the opinion of the court, was not sufficient in the face of positive evidence of the horse's previous gentleness, and testimony that the horse was unusually tall and long in the body, and that such a horse was not well adapted for use in the ordinary hansom cab, unless unexceptionally long shafts were used. "The warranty in the present case," says the Court, in a per curiam opinion, was not a specific warranty that the horse was suitable to be driven before a hansom cab, but merely that he was kind and sound in all harness. We do not think that the evidence justified a finding that the warranty had been broken. All that appeared was that after the horse had been safely driven for several hours he ran away."

STOLE TEA; POLICE LOOKED ON

Thieves Removed 500 Chests—Patrolman Thought They Were Employes.

The storehouse of Benjamin J. Hill, a wealthy tea dealer, in Metropolitan Avenue, near Berry Street, Williamsburg, was robbed of nearly 500 chests of tea—all the tea in the place—early yesterday morning, while a policeman of the Bedford Avenue Station looked on believing the thieves to be employes of the establishment.

The robbery was discovered by Frank McMullen, a clerk, when he appeared at Mr. Hill's office back of the storehouse in North First Street. The front door was found to have been forced open with a jimmy. McMullen made a hasty examination, and when he reached the third and fourth floors he found that every chest of tea had been stolen. The burglars had used the elevator in lowering their plunder to the ground floor, and it was then carried out of the Metropolitan Avenue entrance and placed on four double trucks.

As soon as the robbery had been reported to the Bedford Avenue Police Station Capt. Martin Short sent for Policeman Richard Owens, who had been on that post between 12 o'clock midnight and 6 A. M. Owens hurried to the station house and when questioned told Capt. Short that he had passed the storehouse about 4 o'clock and saw two men wearing aprons and caps lugging out chests of tea and putting them on the trucks. The men, he said, greeted him and told him that they were going to have a hard day's work before them.

"I thought," continued Owens, "that the men were employes and that it was all right. I passed on, but I felt strange about it and returned later and took the names on all the wagons. The name was Charles L. Allen of 368 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn."

With this information Capt. Short and two detectives hurried to the Lexington Avenue house. There they learned that Mr. Allen had been called upon Sunday by two well-dressed men who asked that four trucks be sent to the storehouse at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in order to remove some chests of tea. The police then traced the tea to a warehouse at 12 State Street, recovering all the stolen property.

P. J. Gallaghan, the owner of the warehouse where the tea was found, was arrested, but he denied that he knew anything about the theft, and said he had simply taken the goods in storage in the regular course of business. Late in the afternoon Allen, the truckman, was called up on the telephone by one of the men, who asked him whether the coast was clear, saying that if it was he would come over and pay him for the cartage. Allen said everything was all right, and then notified the police.

Capt. Short and two men went to the truckman's office and caught the thief as he entered. He made a hard fight, but he was overpowered and locked up. He gave his name as Herbert Le Clair, alias Herbert Davis, of 326 Bowery.

WATCHMAN KILLS A BOY.

Says He Fired at Random, Believing a Theft Was Being Committed.

Robert Becker, a private watchman employed by the Shore Railroad, in Hoboken, shot and instantly killed a boy about eighteen years old last night. The boy's identity has not yet been established.

For some time past the Shore Road has been suffering from thefts of brass journals and other train fittings. Twenty days ago Becker, who is a chance man on the Weehawken police force, was employed as watchman to guard against these thefts. Becker's story of the affair is that while he was on guard last night he saw some one working about the cars, and ordered him to come out. The boy not only refused, but began to bombard him with stones. He then drew his revolver and fired. He says he fired at random, and did not know exactly where the boy was. The bullet entered just under the left eye, and emerged at the top of the head.

Becker is locked up in the Second Precinct Station House, in Hoboken.

VERDICT OF $17,500 FOR INJURIES.

Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company Ordered to Pay It to Miss Bennett.

A verdict for $17,500 was awarded in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to Miss Julia C. Bennett of Bay Ridge, in her suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to recover $50,000 damages for personal injuries.

Miss Bennett, who is twenty-three years old, was known among her friends as an all-round girl athlete. In the trial of the suit it was alleged that as a result of her injuries her health had been ruined. She was a passenger on a car of the company on Sept. 11, 1899, which collided with another car. It was alleged that Miss Bennett's right leg was injured, that her sight and hearing were impaired, and that the right side of her body was afflicted with traumatic paralysis.

A motion to set aside the verdict as excessive was held until to-day.

WIDOW RECOVERS $12,500.

Result of Mrs. Hoey's Suit Against the Metropolitan Road.

Mrs. Kate V. Hoey, the widow of James J. Hoey, who died in September last of hasty consumption, has recovered a verdict for $12,500 damages in an action brought by her against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, in which she claimed $25,000 damages on the ground that Hoey's death was the result of injuries received by him in a collision between a cable car operated by the defendant company and a horse car belonging to the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Company, which occurred on Dec. 11, 1899, at West Broadway and North Moore Street.

The defense set up by the railway company was that Hoey was suffering from tuberculosis when the accident happened, and that the collision was in no way responsible for his death nine months afterward.

The jury found for the plaintiff, holding that her husband had not the disease at the time he met with the accident.

CITY OF NEW YORK BONDS SOLD.

Harvey Fisk & Sons' and Vermilye & Co.'s Bid at 106.5777 the Highest.

Bids for corporate stock of the City of New York to the amount of $3,057,125 were opened in Controller Coler's office yesterday. Seven bids were received. The joint bid of Harvey Fisk & Sons and Vermilye & Co. at 106.5777 was said by Deputy Controller Levey to be the highest for the entire issue. Farson, Leach & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. bid for the whole issue, par and a premium of $168,431.

The individual bidders for amounts ranging from $100,000 to $200,000 were not numerous enough to have the issue divided among the smaller bidders. Deputy Controller Levey said that the bids were slightly higher than the prices for which the last bonds were sold.

Civil Service Problem.

Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Buildings, Lighting and Supplies has been placed in a queer predicament by an opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen. Patrick Keene, janitor of the Register's Office, was removed from his position. A man to fill his place was picked from the civil service list of eligibles. Now that the courts have reinstated Keene, Commissioner Kearney wants to know what he will do with the new appointee. The question is whether the new janitor will be eligible for another appointment.

Water Works Association Convention.

The twenty-first annual convention of the American Water Works Association was begun yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel with an informal reception, and will continue throughout the week. The opening regular exercises will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, with addresses by J. J. Ryan, Randolph Guggenheimer, and John W. Keller. The reading of papers, election of officers, and other matters will fill in the remainder of the session. On Friday an excursion will be made to Glen Island on the steamer Seagull, dinner being served at the island, and on Saturday the members will steam up the river to Croton, where the Croton River and the Croton dam will be inspected.

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DR. KENNEDY MAY GO FREE

District Attorney Philbin Will Give a Decision in the Case To-day.

Lawyer Moore Does Not Believe There Will Be a Fourth Trial — Mr. Osborne's Position.

Freedom or a fourth trial for Samuel J. Kennedy, once convicted of murdering Emeline C. Reynolds, three years ago, now depends upon the decision of District Attorney Philbin. The District Attorney, after a conference with Lawyers Moore and Cantwell yesterday, announced that he would make known his decision in the matter to-day, after he conferred with Judge Newburger, who was out of town yesterday.

Mr. Philbin requested Mr. Moore to say nothing concerning the result of the conference. On this account Mr. Moore would not talk for publication.

"Are you still hopeful?" he was asked.

"Well, the situation is about the same," he replied, "but I don't see how they can put Kennedy on trial for the fourth time in view of the previous trials. After the first verdict of guilty was reversed by the Court of Appeals, the second jury stood eleven to one for acquittal. The fact that the third jury stood eight to four for acquittal also should have some weight."

Assistant District Attorney Osborne was not present at this conference. Mr. Moore told the District Attorney that he would like to have him move for the dismissal of the indictment against Kennedy, or at least to have him discharged upon his own recognizance. In the event of the District Attorney's decision that Kennedy should be tried again, Mr. Moore will himself make the motion for dismissal. Should this be denied, Mr. Moore will ask that the prisoner, who has for three years been in the Tombs, except while in the Sing Sing death chamber, be released on nominal bail pending a fourth prosecution.

The general impression yesterday was that District Attorney Philbin would not oppose a motion to discharge the prisoner upon his own recognizance. Should this be done, the prisoner might be rearrested at any time and tried again, should circumstances warrant. The fact that Mr. Philbin said that the question of expense for a fourth trial would be taken into consideration in deciding whether or not a fourth trial would be held, led many to think that he would not again prosecute Kennedy.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne was keenly disappointed at the jury's failure to agree upon a verdict. Mr. Osborne is firmly convinced of Kennedy's guilt, and was at a loss to see how the jury failed to find him guilty.

"Meaning no reflection upon Mr. Moore," said Mr. Osborne, "as he did his best for his client, I must say that the verdict seems to me a triumph for crime, fraud, and chicanery. When witnesses drop from the skies to testify to an alibi after the lapse of three years, it is, to say the least, a little suspicious. I am not simply of the opinion that Kennedy murdered Emeline Reynolds. I know it. I bear him individually no ill-will, and I did not initiate the proceedings against him, but officially I know that he killed this girl."

One of the members of the District Attorney's staff stated that but for the position of Juror Theodore Weed, who occupied the sixth seat in the jury box, a verdict would have been returned against Kennedy for some degree of crime. Mr. Weed, according to this assistant, constituted himself the defendant's counsel in the jury room, and would yield to no other verdict save acquittal. That the jury desired to acquit was also believed by this official.

"The State was 'up against' the greatest of all obstacles in the prosecution of criminals," said he, "the obstacle of sentiment. Also in those jurors' minds the three years that have elapsed and the three trials that Kennedy has gone through, with one reversal of a conviction by the Court of Appeals, was to them as the statute of limitations, and they almost hunted, some of them, for reasons for acquittal."

Kennedy, when seen in the Tombs, was cheerful, as he was during his trial.

"I am naturally somewhat disappointed at the result," said he, "though the fact that the majority favored my acquittal takes away a part of the regret. I felt from the first that the foreman was against me. My wife was not in court when he was selected. She didn't believe he favored me as soon as she saw him, and her view proved to be correct."

Mrs. Kennedy visited her husband in the prison during the day.

COST OF THE KENNEDY TRIALS.

County Expends Nearly $100,000 in Effort to Convict the Dentist.

The cost of the prosecutions of Samuel J. Kennedy will come very close to $100,000. Exact figures are unattainable just now from the District Attorney's office, but it has been figured out in detail that this amount is a very fair estimate. If anything, the actual amount will exceed this. Including the salaries of the Judge, the District Attorneys, subpoena servers, detectives, witnesses, and jurors, and also the handwriting experts in the first trial, the cost of the first prosecution before Justice Williams was about $15,000. The second trial is estimated to have put the county to an expense of fully $25,000. A good portion of this amount went to handwriting experts, although they were not allowed to testify by Justice Fursman. Experts for their services request $50 for each court day.

For prosecuting Kennedy at this trial Messrs. McIntyre and Hennessy put in bills for $7,500 and $5,000, which were cut down to $5,000 and $2,500, and for which they will have to sue, as the District Attorney considers this demand excessive. The county paid for the lawyers for the defense at this trial. The amount allowed, according to the statute, was $500. The bills of Mr. Moore for expenses, amounting to about $900, were held up by the Controller, and on appeal to the Appellate Division were not allowed.

The third trial was the most expensive of the three. Ten experts were called in all. The District Attorney offered to see that the defense's experts were paid. Ten at $50 per day for thirty days aggregate $15,000. The stenographers' fees will be fully $5,000. Salaries and witnesses' and jurors' fees and other expenditures will bring the amount up to $40,000.

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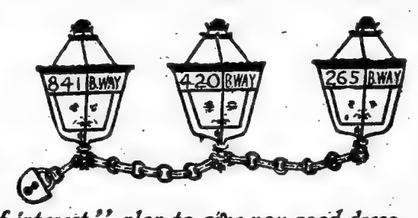

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SEARCH FOR BODIES ENDED

All Efforts Now Centred in the Raising of the Northfield.

Commissioner Murphy Issues an Order for the Inspection of Ferryboats by the Police.

Divers worked all day yesterday at the hull of the wrecked ferryboat Northfield, but no more bodies were found. The men were ordered early in the day to discontinue the search for bodies, as the swift currents caused by the tides where the wrecked hulk lies make a systematic search impossible. Whatever is inside the vessel is moved about continually from place to place by the waters. Therefore it was decided to centre all energy in the raising of the boat. When this is done the bodies supposed still to be in the cabins of the wreck can be removed.

Yesterday the divers were kept busy fastening immense chains about the boat to give the derricks a hold. This work is troublesome, as the tide is swift and the water is so muddy at that point that the men below cannot see, but depend only upon touch. The Chapman wreckers said yesterday that it was hardly possible that the wreck could be raised before next Thursday.

The huge derrick Monarch, the largest floating derrick in the world, and one of the derricks used in the vain effort to float the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, lay beside the Northfield all day yesterday. Only one truck and several sets of harness were recovered, it being necessary to remove them, as they were in the way of the men working below.

Capt. Griffin, the pilot of the Mauch Chunk, which ran into the Northfield, will resume his work on the same boat this morning. Superintendent Perry of the New Jersey Central Railroad ferryboat fleet called yesterday in this city and announced that until an examination proved that Capt. Griffin was at fault in the manoeuvring which caused the collision, he would remain in the employ of the company. Until the blame for the casualty has been fixed neither of the pilots will be suspended.

The Easton, a ferryboat of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and a sister boat to the Mauch Chunk, when she attempted to make her slip at 8 o'clock yesterday morning almost caused the same kind of an accident as that between the Northfield and the Mauch Chunk. The strong flood tide which was running carried the boat past the entrance to the slip, and forced her across the slip of the Staten Island Ferry. The Westfield of that line was just ready to leave her slip, but she did not start. The Easton backed off toward Governors Island and made another run for the slip, which was successful. Several tugs hustled up to the scene, and this attracted the attention of everybody in the vicinity. There were a number of passengers on the Easton, but they betrayed no excitement. The incident was over quickly, and the Westfield left with but ten minutes' delay.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday issued an order to those precinct commanders who have jurisdiction over ferryboats and other passenger craft docking in this city for an inspection of all boats. This order refers to Capts. Herlihy and Smith, and calls for an investigation as to the supplies of life preservers and other life-saving devices, their condition, and accessibility.

The Commissioner said that the recent accident to the Northfield had been the cause of the issuance of this order. He said that, according to the newspapers, the life preservers in the Northfield were fastened to the ceiling, and one had to be a high jumper to get them. If this was the case on other boats, it was going to be bettered or he would know the reason why.

Ferryboat men who were seen yesterday said that regular inspections are made by the United States Board of Local Steamboat Inspectors of all passenger boats in the harbor and river. It was said that every life preserver must be in its proper position, else the Inspectors will not report favorably to the board. The old boatmen on the North and East Rivers considered Commissioner Murphy's order absurd. Capts. Smith and Herlihy refused to discuss the order.

At the offices of the Staten Island Ferry Company at the Battery the officials were reluctant to talk of Commissioner Murphy's order. They inferred, however, that the Police Department was going beyond its jurisdiction in issuing such an order. When Capt. Peter C. Petrie, in charge of the office of the United States Board of Steamboat Inspectors, was notified of the order issued by Police Commissioner Murphy, he said:

"We have nothing to do with the police, and have had no communication with them. What we have to do is to inspect every passenger vessel, ferryboat, or other craft carrying passengers, and see that the laws of the United States Government are complied with. At the last inspection of the Northfield the requisite number of life preservers was found, and they were disposed on the boat in accordance with the rules of the Government. The investigation into the causes of the collision between the Northfield and the Mauch Chunk will not be begun until after the Northfield is raised."

Sergt. Imhoff of the Engineer Corps at Willets Point, Long Island, who was thought to have perished in the collision, is said to be safe. A waiter in Fajan's café, at 8 South Street, said last night that Imhoff was in the café yesterday afternoon. Sergt. Imhoff is on a ten days' leave, and his friends on Governors Island are sure that he will answer roll call at Willets Point at the proper time.

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Gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers and Skirts,

95c., $1.25, $1.45 and $1.75 each.

A number of odd garments, made of fine materials, at one-half former prices.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Spring & Summer weights. Reduced prices.
Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
New York } 16 West 23d Street / 155-157 Broadway
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton Street

90c. WHITE DUCK PANTS, THE $1.50 GRADE. BENSON, 60 E. 14th, next to Keith's Theatre.

Mr. Guggenheimer Not a Candidate.

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council, said yesterday: "I wish emphatically to deny any statement that I am a candidate for Borough President. I am not a candidate for that or any other office. I will retire from active politics on Jan. 1 next, and attend to my law business."

The Rev. Dr. Babcock's Will.

The will of the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock of the Brick Presbyterian Church was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is placed at $1,000 in the petition. Dr. Babcock bequeaths all his property to his widow, Katherine. The will bears the date of March 23, 1893.

O'Neill's

A Timely Offering of Women's Suits

A Special purchase of Suits, comprising exclusive styles in Chambray, Lawns, Linens, etc., from one of the largest and best makers, goes on sale this morning. They are all handsomely finished, perfect in shape and much under value. Three specimen items:

SUITS OF CHAMBRAY, Waists neatly tucked and trimmed with braid, Flounce Skirt also trimmed with braid 3.98

WHITE LAWN DRESSES with trimmings consisting entirely of Valenciennes and tucks, very dainty and effective . . . 9.98

LINEN OUTING SUITS, Blouse Waists, yoke and sailor collar of linen color lace, Flounce Skirt finished with taffeta ribbon belt 9.98

Two Special Values in Separate Skirts.

WHITE PIQUE SKIRTS, made with flounce, 1.50

LINEN SKIRTS, the entire skirt tucked and finished with plain, deep flounce, 3.98

SALE OF Shirt Waists.

We place on sale to-day a recent purchase which enables us to offer the best values in the city. Be sure and see them. The prices range from 79c. to 4.98

Only the foremost makers are represented at this sale.

H. O'Neill & Co., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Linen Dep't.

Tues. & Wed., June 18th & 19th.

Special Sale of Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Sheets & Pillow Cases.

Owing to the recent great advance in the cost of linens this sale will be of interest to every one in need of such goods.

250 Table Cloths, size 2½x2½ yds., $4.25 each, value $5.50.

Napkins (dinner size), $2.95 per doz., value $3.50.

Hemmed and Hemstitched Huck Towels, damask border, $3.00 per doz., value $3.50.

Sheets, full size, $4.00 per pair.

Pillow Cases, size 22½x36 inches, $1.25 per pair.

One lot of Hemstitched and Embroidered Sheets and Pillow Cases, ⅓ less than former prices.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CARPETS

Great Clearing-up Sale.

We offer a large line of odd pieces, patterns we do not intend duplicating, in Royal Wiltons, Wilton Velvets, Axminsters, Body and Tapestry Brussels, AT REMARKABLY REDUCED PRICES.

Rugs! Rugs! Rugs!

Our stock embraces a most complete range, from the least inexpensive domestic to the finest antique.

New Hartfords (Odd Carpet Sizes,) AT ABOUT 1-2 PRICE. We call attention to our new

American Grass Matting.

Suitable for hotels, cottages, and Summer residences. CHINA MATTING from $4.00 per roll (40 yds.) per roll. JAPANESE (cotton warp) from $7.00 per roll.

Inlaid Linoleum at a great reduction

Also odd pieces of Oilcloths and Printed Linoleums at Remnant Prices.

N. B.—FURNITURE DEPT: Great offering of high-class Suits, Sets and Odd Pieces, at prices to insure immediate sale.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

THE "JUDIC" CORSET

is the modern evolution of twenty years' continual improvement. Its various models suit every type of figure, meet every exigency of dress.

The "JUDIC SYLPHIDE" (latest model) is designed particularly for Princess and Tailor Gowns.

19TH ST. 6TH AVE. 20TH ST.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED REED FURNITURE

Some old-time favorites in Summer dress. Reed lounges and armchairs with the familiar "wings."

A 2-piece suite with cushions, $25.00, (reduced from $38.00.)

Fashionable divans, $12.00, reduced from $16.00. Sofas, $8.00 (were $15.00) to $25.00, (were $33.25.) Armchairs, $5.00 (were $7.00) to $30.00, (were $40.)

REED PARLOR SUITES.

	Were	Now
Violet, 2 pcs.,	$41.00	$30.00
Red, 2 pcs.,	51.00	38.00
Green, 3 pcs.,	65.00	50.00
White, 3 pcs.,	65.00	50.00

All with cushions of artistic summery stuffs.

Still some of the most picturesque designs in our cool and airy gathering at greatly reduced factory prices, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

$4 BLUE SERGE COAT & VEST, FAST COLOR, NO LININGS. Benson's, 60 E. 14th, next to Keith's.

Amusements.

Proctor's — Diversified Entertainments — 15, 25, 50
Comedies, Varieties and Novelties.
5TH Av. & 23D St. Contin's 23d St. Aft. & Eve. — "Lost 24 Hours" & "To Oblige Benson," Variet.as. "All the Comforts of Home," Varieties.
58th St. Aft. & Eve. — "Lost, Strayed or Stolen" & "Violin Maker." Varieties
125th St. Aft. & Eve. — "Caste" & An Engagement Varieties. Mats, 15 & 25c.
Proctor's Stock Co. 150 Artists.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY 3:30 SHANNON'S 23d Regt. BAND 8:30
FREE BAND CONCERTS DAILY. ORCHESTRA IN PALM ROOM.
JUNE 22 THE CIRCUS GIRL BY THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. SAM S. SHUBERT INTRODUCES THE LONDON LAUGHING SUCCESS,
Mats.: 2:30. Wed. & Saturday. Eve'gs 8:30
The BRIXTON BURGLARY.
Nothing but Laughter! Star Company.
Thursday—Farewell Matinée. CISSIE LOFTUS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St
AL HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors.
OPENING MON., June 24th. Seat Sale, Thurs.
FRANCIS WILSON & Company, In Geo. W. Lederer's THE STROLLERS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
With ETHEL BARRYMORE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way
LAST 5 NIGHTS. LAST MATS WED. and SAT.
WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET.

NEW YORK EVERY NIGHT B'way, 45th St. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. Sat.
Vaudeville & King's Carnival.
CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.
Crystal Covered; Performance Rain or Shine.
AMERICAN & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

CASINO. B'way & 39th St Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
FLORODORA

Terrace Garden, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Av.
Concert To-night at 7 and at 8:15 o'clock.
THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. (Glass Enclosure. (Fully Protected. On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. (Republic Thea's.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall and Roof Garden. Daily Mats., 25c. Evgs., 50c. CHARMION, & Best Vaudeville Bill in Town.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. WILLIAMS & WALKER, BOUCICAULT & HORNE, HORACE GOLDIN.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Special Attractions To-day.

HUBER Klondike, equilibrist, human volcano, Dr. Jekyll, 10 cts. Sunday concerts.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
June 15 to July 4. 2:30 P. M. (Rain or Shine.)
3RD DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 18.
Coney Island Handicap and 5 Other Races.
Leave East 34th St. E. R., via L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry,) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 12 o'clock and every 20 minutes. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander. ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer, fresh southerly winds.

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RUSSIA RAISES TARIFF ON AMERICAN ARTICLES

Retaliates for Imposition of Duty on Petroleum.

Puts the High Rate on Resin and Increases the Tax on Bicycles—Disquietude in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, has communicated to the State Department that, in consequence of the action of the American Government, through a Treasury order of March 9 last, applying tariff restrictions against Russian petroleum imported into this country, the Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, has issued an order, dated June 7, imposing the high tariff rate of the Russian schedule on American white resin, or colophon, galipot, white resin under Article 82 of the Russian tariff law, and increasing the rate on American bicycles, under Article 173 of the Russian laws.

This action is entirely apart from that taken in connection with Russian sugar, and is a new development in the discriminatory duties imposed by this Government and the retaliatory duties imposed by Russia. The order of the Russian Minister is to take effect next Friday, or two weeks from the date of its issuance.

At the Treasury Department it is stated that the imposition of a duty on petroleum was not a matter within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, but was made mandatory by the Dingley Tariff act, which directs the Secretary, in case any foreign country imposes a duty on petroleum imported from the United States, to levy a like duty on petroleum imported from that country. As Russia collects a duty on petroleum imported from the United States, this Government, in compliance with law, imposes a duty on Russian petroleum.

In no sense, it is stated, can this duty be regarded as an unjust discrimination against Russian petroleum, as that country took the initiative against the American article. Had Russia not taken this step, her petroleum would have been admitted to this country free of duty, under the terms of the Tariff act.

In his reply to Count Cassini's note, which was transmitted to the Treasury Department, Secretary Gage protests against the implied contention that this Government's action was a discrimination against Russia, and adds:

"I beg leave to submit for your consideration the question whether the measure now adopted by the Imperial Government is not incompatible with the rights of the United States under the existing treaty of commerce and navigation with Russia."

The text of the Russian Ambassador's letter, as delivered to the Treasury Department, is as follows:

Washington, May 26, 1901.

Secretary of State: The Federal Government having by circular dated March 9, 1901, applied Article 626 of the American tariff to Russian petroleum, the Imperial Government has just informed me that the Russian Minister of Finance in Russia has taken the requisite steps for the application of the advanced rates of duty to the following American products entered into Russia:

"1. White resin or colophon, galipot, brewers' pitch, Article 82, and (2) bicycles, Article 173, Paragraph 3. This measure will go into effect two weeks from the date of its promulgation."

The present duty on articles under the first head, of the resin family, is 30.8 cents per pood, or 26.4 cents per pounds. Bicycles are now taxable at the rate of $9.26 each. The imposition of the maximum rate will advance these figures by just 30 per cent., presuming that the effect of the Russian decree is an application of Article 628 of the Russian Custom House regulations, which was the paragraph applied by the Russian Government to American agricultural machinery and hardware in return for the requisition for the differential sugar duties upon Russian sugar.

The communication by Count Cassini has caused more disquietude in the administration than is expressed in the statements of the Secretary of the Treasury. The action of the Treasury in indicating that discrimination shall be made against Russian oils was not prompted by fear of Russian competition in this country, for the statistical reports for 1900 show that no Russian oils were imported. American oils to the value of about $52,000,000 were exported during the ten months ending with April, but there is not a separate entry showing the amount exported to Russia. "All other Europe" is put down as taking $12,390,992 worth of oils, and France is mentioned in a separate line as having taken in that period oils to the value of about $1,400,000 for illuminating purposes. The assumption by the Treasury is that Russia took less than France or there would have been figures to show their importations.

Following, as it does, a series of St. Petersburg reports of irritation in the Russian Government in consequence of the imposition of the countervailing duty on sugars, the news brought by the Russian Ambassador seems to have had a provoking effect, and it is intimated that there has been consultation looking to action to bring the controversy to a head. Little reliance can be placed upon the report, that cannot be corroborated to-night, that retaliation amounting to embargo is contemplated, as such action would embarrass trade amounting to about $16,000,000. The exports to Russia average about $10,000,000 in direct shipments, and the imports reach something like $6,000,000.

In attaching the exports to Russia of naval stores M. de Witte will strike a tender spot, for our shipments of resins reach to about $800,000 in European Russia, the amount sent to Asiatic Russia also being considerable. This is about half of the value of manufactured goods affected by M. de Witte's first order of retaliation. The bicycle exportation is diminishing, "all other Europe," including Russia, having taken only $265,893 in the ten months ended April, 1900. There is no separate entry for Russia, while France is set down as having taken in the last ten months bicycles and parts valued at $126,874. Again, the assumption is that Russia's share of what is credited to "all other Europe" is smaller than that sent to France.

It is not the value of the inhibited articles of which we may lose the exportation that causes such vexation as is manifested. It is the purpose behind the retaliation, as the amounts to be affected, under the order of the Russian Minister of Finance, is no breaking matter. Some disposition is discovered to look for a diplomatic purpose to be served by thus striking at American exports, as if the United States might be constrained, by its desire to retain every dollar of its export trade, to yield some point to hold Russia's good-will in other directions.

Hitherto it has been understood that Russia was not dissatisfied with the American course in China, but the very candid acknowledgment by China of the friendly course of the United States in Chinese affairs may be found to have aroused the jealousy and resentment of Russia, which, it is suggested by a diplomatic officer, may have found expression in objection to the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, which Mr. Gage points out were not discretionary with him, but merely the discharge of a Ministerial duty imposed by the language of the Dingley law.

It is considered too incredible for serious comment, that Russia, as has been intimated at the Treasury, has become affected with the European distrust or jealousy of the rising importance of the United States as a commercial power. Whatever sympathy might be felt by Russia with envious European nations that feel our competition, it is suggested that Russia, which is not exposed to our competition and which has always insisted upon the maintenance of a tradition of friendly relations, would naturally be inclined to favor the United States as against some of the European countries that have recently been manifesting alarm at the invasion of the world's markets by the products of America.

AMALGAMATED COPPER DEAL EFFECTED AT LAST.

Butte and Boston and Boston and Montana Companies Absorbed—Mr. Heinze, However, Will Continue the War.

The application of Calvin O. Geer and others, in their suit against the Amalgamated Copper Company, for a continuation of the temporary orders of Vice Chancellors Pitney and Stevens restraining the absorption by that concern of the Butte and Boston and the Boston and Montana Mining Companies, came up before the Court of Errors and Appeals, in Newark, N. J., yesterday, and was denied. Thus ended the case and makes unnecessary the final argument which would have been heard at the present term of the court had the temporary injunction been continued. The orders of Vice Chancellors Pitney and Stevens expired at 6 o'clock last evening. A few hours later the merging of the three companies was accomplished, the institution of further injunction suits being thus forestalled.

When the proceedings in court opened, Flavel McGee, Mr. Geer's counsel, in asking that the temporary orders be continued until the court had finally disposed of the appeals from the decisions of Vice Chancellors Pitney and Stevens refusing to grant permanent injunctions, stated that there were two propositions for the acquiring of the property of the Butte and Boston and the Boston and Montana Companies. The first proposition netted about $18,000,000 in cash for the Butte and Boston property. The other offered one share of Amalgamated stock, par $100 for each $10 share of Butte and Boston, and four shares of Amalgamated for each share of Boston and Montana.

The latter offer carried with it a proposition to increase the capital stock of the Amalgamated Company from $75,000,000 to $155,000,000. Mr. McGee quoted figures to support his contention that the total value of the Butte and Boston property was not over $2,000,000 and that the total value of the Boston and Montana Company was not over $20,000,000.

R. C. Lindabury, counsel for the copper companies, in reply, made a vigorous attack upon the complainants in the case. The suit, he said, was simply a "strike," and was instituted by the holders of only 304 shares out of a total of 750,000, and that most of the 304 shares were acquired in the open market after the amalgamation had been proposed, simply for the purpose of bringing this suit.

Mr. Lindabury next directed his attention to refuting the claim that the companies to be absorbed were worth only $23,000,000. The companies, he said, were paying dividends equivalent to 10 per cent. on $80,000,000, and a committee consisting of James Stillman, President of the City National Bank of New York; Robert Bacon of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Frederick P. Olcott had employed mining experts and made a thorough investigation and reported the companies worth all that it was proposed to pay for them.

The Court went into conference, and in five minutes Chancellor Magie made the announcement that the Court was of the opinion that the injunction asked for should be denied.

F. A. Heinze entertained a party of friends at dinner at Claremont last night, and on their return to the city some of them were seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter.

F. A. O'Farrell, Mr. Heinze's personal representative, said:

"We understand that the merging will take place at once, but subject to further litigation. Mr. Heinze's war on Amalgamated and allied concerns still continues in Montana, and there is absolutely no prospect of a settlement between Heinze and the Amalgamated Copper Company."

R. E. L. Brown, mining engineer, identified with South African and Montana mining, said:

"If any settlement has been made it does not signify that Mr. Heinze has made any recession from the position he has always maintained, viz., that he holds the key to the situation at Butte."

ILLINOIS COKE TESTED.

Its Use for Four Days by Steel Company at Bridgeport Seems to Prove Its Worth.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—For four days and nights relays of chemists, engineers, and steel men have been watching the Illinois Steel Blast Furnace at Bridgeport, where an experiment is being conducted with Illinois coke. The test will not be finished until midnight of Thursday, but to-night it was generally believed that the day of Connellsville coke at $5.14 a ton was ended, and that Illinois and Indiana coke at less than $1 a ton would be used here.

The Leiter coke process was discovered two years ago, and since then experiment after experiment has been made at the works at Thirty-fifth and Iron Streets. The steel men, in the West were skeptical at first. All efforts to coke the ordinary Western bituminous coal had failed, and expert engineers had given it as their opinion that it never could be done. Less than one month ago the process showed such remarkable signs of success that the Illinois Steel Company decided to give it a trial.

Blast Furnace No. 4, at Bridgeport, was selected as the trying-out place. To Mr. Leiter was given the control of the furnace for one week. He gave a $100,000 bond not to let the furnace out during the time of experiment. The plan of the test was to mix Connellsville and Illinois coke —90 per cent. of the Pennsylvania and 10 per cent. of the local product at first—gradually increasing the percentage of Leiter coke as conditions permitted.

When the experiment started it was agreed that even if no more than 25 per cent. of Leiter coke was used it would be a big thing for the steel manufactories. Last night at midnight the proportions of coke were: Leiter Illinois coke, 51 per cent.; Connellsville coke, 49 per cent. The furnace was running at its top capacity and producing pig iron just as if Pennsylvania coke was being used exclusively.

To-day and to-morrow the proportion of Illinois coke will be largely increased, and Vice President Foote of the Illinois Steel Company is willing that for the last day all Connellsville coke be used.

POLICE DON'T CATCH BLONDIN.

Capt. Titus, Chief of the Detective Bureau, was very much disappointed yesterday that the fact had become known here that the New York police were on the track of Joseph Wilfred Blondin, charged with murdering his wife in Boston on April 27. Capt. Titus thinks the Boston police are responsible for the leakage.

The New York police had found out that Blondin had ordered his baggage sent to the Fall River Line baggage room here. They also found that he was getting mail at the general delivery window at the Post Office. These facts were published, however, and the plans of the police to capture the man were foiled.

Blondin, under the name of Joseph Marrau, talked with Mrs. Bergen of 602 Third Avenue, on last Wednesday, about renting a room at that address. He also called at No. 690, and he had given instructions that a trunk be sent there. The police are still watching this place, as well as the boat pier.

What More Could the Heart of Man Desire

than the comforts provided in the equipment of the Pennsylvania Limited?—Adv.

Myles Standish Ginger Ale.
Sparkling, delightful tang; doesn't burn.—Adv.

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Stocks weak. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 78¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32½; cotton, middling, 8¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western, creamery, 10½c. Commercial World.—Page 5.
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Rapid Trains Amply Protected by Safety Devices.

This signifies the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

DR. KENNEDY FREE; GREETED WITH CHEERS

Hurries to His Waiting Wife in Lawyer's Office.

An Ovation at His Home in New Dorp, Where Houses Are Illuminated and Red Fire Burned.

Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, for twenty-one months under sentence of death in Sing Sing, who was tried three times for murder in the first degree on the charge of having killed "Dolly" Reynolds, was admitted to $10,000 bail yesterday afternoon shortly before 3 o'clock by Judge Cowing, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court. The bail was fixed by Judge Newburger after a consultation with the District Attorney, and Mrs. Eleanor E. Hand, wife of ex-Lieut. Hand of the United States Navy, furnished the bond.

The release of Dr. Kennedy was made the occasion of a demonstration by many people who refused to believe him guilty of the charge of murder, and from the time that his cell door was unlocked in the Tombs to the time that he arrived at his home, in New Dorp, S. I., he was cheered and encouraged and congratulated by enthusiastic crowds that assembled at various points where it was known that he would pass.

Long before the hour of release a crowd assembled in the neighborhood of the Criminal Courts Building, Franklin Street, from Broadway to Centre Street, was packed with a crowd numbering at least 500 persons. Finally, as Kennedy appeared beside his counsel and walked quickly up toward the office of the lawyers, there was a wild demonstration. The crowd followed the released prisoner into 320 Broadway, the office of his attorneys, and a wild scramble ensued to get to the thirteenth floor, where the office was situated. Here, the offices of the attorneys were packed with relatives and friends of the dentist, and here also he met for the first time in nearly three years without restraint the devoted woman who never for a moment flinched in her trust, though half of the world believed her husband guilty of the crime charged. Among those who came to see the liberated man were two of the jurymen who had voted for his acquittal, and who came to tell him that they felt convinced of his innocence, and that if the jury had been held together only some time longer he would have been completely vindicated.

The party remained at the offices of the attorneys only long enough to transact some necessary business. While there the released man sat holding his wife's hand and answered hundreds of questions in a dazed sort of way. Kennedy left the building in the for the 4 o'clock Staten Island ferryboat, and was taken down to the ferry in a newspaper delivery automobile, to avoid the crowd which thronged the corridors in the street in front of the building, and which awaited only a chance to cheer the man

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

When Judge Newburger took his place on the bench at 10:30 yesterday morning in Part III. District Attorney Philbin came into court and held a whispered consultation with the Judge, telling him that Mr. Moore wished to secure the release of his client and suggesting that Dr. Kennedy be admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

Mr. Moore was called upon to the bench and the proposition was submitted to him. He said that he thought that the indictment ought to be quashed, but Judge Newburger said that a motion to that effect would have to be made in Part I., under the rules of the court. Mr. Moore then consented to the fixing of the bail at $10,000, and Judge Newurger, calling for the indictment, indorsed thereon an order admitting the prisoner to bail in the amount specified.

Lieut. Elmer E. Hand, a retired naval officer and a torpedo expert, appeared before Bond Clerk Pierce Poole at 12:10 o'clock, and gave his address as 324 West Seventy-sixth Street, and offered to give a bail bond on the apartment house at 150 West Eighty-fifth Street. On examination of the papers it was ascertained that Lieut. Hand did not have the property in his own name, the title being vested in his wife and he holding an unrecorded mortgage for $24,000. He then produced a quarter of a million dollars' worth of bonds and first mortgages, but it was explained that only real estate or cash could be accepted as security, and he said he would go to his home and bring his wife down to sign the bail bond.

Mrs. Eleanor M. Hand, the wife of Lieut. Hand, appeared at the District Attorney's office shortly after 2, and her bond was accepted and Kennedy was sent for.

Clerk Cowing put the usual questions, and Kennedy and Mrs. Hand answered them and the necessary papers were signed, the whole operation taking less than five minutes. The released man and his counsel then briskly walked out of the courtroom through the corridors, that were jammed with sightseers. As the two came to Elm Street there was such a crowd that policemen had to clear a passageway and surround Kennedy to protect him from the hundreds of hands that were extended toward him.

"What's the matter with Kennedy?—He's all right." "What's the matter with Bob Moore?—He's all right," was the cry which arose again and again, and finally became continuous.

Kennedy and Moore walked as quickly as possible to 320 Broadway, the attorney's offices. The crowd tried to follow, but was kept in check by the police. One of the earliest arrivals at the office of Mr. Moore was the tenth juror. William McAlpine Wiswall. The seventh juror, Louis R. Searles, called shortly after Mr. Wiswall arrived for a like purpose, and to accompany Kennedy to his home and in order to see his family receive him and to congratulate the old Kennedy folks, who were unable to appear in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Eton, the father and the mother of Mrs. Kennedy, were also at the office of the attorneys, and Mrs. Kennedy herself sat in the private office of Mr. Cantwell awaiting the return of her husband.

Besides these, there were dozens of friends from New Dorp, the dentist's home, a small army of reporters, many of whom during the three long days had come to know the Kennedys intimately, and many strangers who had come merely to see Kennedy and to congratulate him and to be able to say they had shaken hands with him.

Into this mixed crowd of several hundred, all in a happy mood, Dr. Kennedy walked unexpectedly.

MEETS HIS WIFE.

For some few minutes Mr. Moore and his client were locked in the office, then the door opened, and as quickly as the two had entered they reappeared, only to disappear into the office of Mr. Cantwell, where was the devoted wife. As Kennedy caught sight of the woman who had refused to desert him, his face broke out into a radiant smile and tears of joy came into his eyes. Mrs. Kennedy threw herself into her husband's arms, and, burying her face against his shoulder, sobbed.

It was decided to take the 4 o'clock Staten Island ferryboat, but the crowd below was so dense that it was feared that there would be a parade down Broadway were the Kennedys allowed to take the car. It was decided, therefore, that Mrs. Kennedy and the rest of the party take the cars, while Kennedy was to go down town in a newspaper delivery motor vehicle.

As the boat entered the slip at St. George Kennedy emerged from the smoking room. The crowd caught sight of him through the wagon gates, and the same cheers that had gone up at the Court House and at the Tombs were repeated. Kennedy for the first time appeared to notice them. He half turned toward the cheering mob and raised his hat.

On board the Garrett the deckhands, who all had known the doctor as an old commuter on the ferry, came and shook hands one by one, and said they were glad to see him again. Capt. Cole then appeared and offered the party his pilot house. There all repaired, and on the trip across Mrs. Kennedy sat close beside her husband on a lounge in the pilot house, and leaned her head against his shoulder and clasped his hands in her own, and listened to him telling of his experiences. The bright sun was shining into a window behind Kennedy's head, and he asked to have the shade drawn.

"I am not at all well, I think," Kennedy said; "I am so weak that I can hardly walk any distance—you know I am not used to exercise. The walk from the Tombs to the office of Mr. Moore tired me out so that physically I feel worse than I have since I was arrested. I will not be able to work for some time, I fear, but in time expect to resume my practice."

Mrs. Kennedy, dressed in a black skirt and a black waist, with a white lace collar, and wearing a sailor hat trimmed with white chiffon, and a blue polka dot scarf, was the happiest woman imaginable. Asked to say something regarding the trial and the doctor's release, she said:

"We have not made any plans this time. We were disappointed so many times that this time we decided not to make any plans. He will come home and rest. Poor boy, he has been through an awful lot; but he has kept up wonderfully. He looks well, but he is so thin."

"Dr. Kennedy will practice in Staten Island. His practice is waiting for him there, and I would never be satisfied to have him open an office in New York again. No one who knew him ever believed he was guilty, and his friends have stood by him faithfully. We have also made many new friends. The newspapers have been good to us. But for them and the efforts of Cantwell & Moore, our side would never have been known."

It was suggested that Dr. Kennedy owed more to her (his wife) than to any one else.

"He thinks he does," said Mrs. Kennedy, blushing and smiling; "but I have done no more than any woman would have done. I feel very well, but pretty tired. I have not had a day at home for a long time, but I felt better when I was working for him. I got heart sick when I tried to stay at home to rest.

"I am thankful that this day that I have hoped for for three years nearly has come at last. Of course I wish it had been an acquittal, but I am thankful to have my husband home again. I feared from the beginning of the trial that Mr. Aue would cause a disagreement. He was the only man on the jury who never looked my husband in the eye."

KENNEDY TALKS OF THE CASE.

Falling into the conversation, Kennedy interrupted:

"It is a glorious thing, after this hideous nightmare, to be out again in God's free air. I can realize what Molineux is going through now that he is waiting for the decision of the Court of Appeals. The suspense is awful.

"I was well pleased with the Judge's charge, and thought it particularly fair. He treated us well all through."

When asked which he found the worst opponent—Mr. McIntyre or Mr. Osborne—Dr. Kennedy said:

"Osborne, in a way, made the strongest fight against me, and in a way he didn't. The men are entirely different. Mr. Osborne enters more into minute details and is more mathematical and vindictive, but Mr. McIntyre is more magnetic. Aue, the foreman, was opposed to me from the start. I have since discovered that he was a classmate of Lederle, who testified against me.

"The worst shake-up I had was the day after I was put in the death cell, when my wife came to see me. She called twice a week regularly, and when I was brought back to the Tombs she saw me daily. My cell was next to Molineux's, and we could hear each other's voices, but could not see each other."

William McAlpine Wiswall, the tenth juror, then talked freely about the case. He said that he had entered the jury box with the impression that Dr. Kennedy was guilty, but was so convinced of his innocence by the testimony that he would have staid there a month rather than consent to conviction in any degree.

Upon arriving at St. George the party took a train for New Dorp, after running the gantlet of the ferry hands and the railroad men who were acquainted with Kennedy before he was accused of the murder. All went in to the last car of the train, and Mrs. Kennedy and her husband sat in the last seat, while Mr. Moore and Mr. Cantwell and friends and relatives filled the rest of the car. Few who entered the train when a second ferryboat full of passengers arrived saw Dr. Kennedy, the only ones being three women, who at once spoke to Mrs. Kennedy and shook hands with her husband and congratulated him on his return.

At New Dorp there was another enthusiastic crowd, which cheered the returned man and his counsel and every one connected with the case. A delay threatened owing to people who wished to congratulate, but the doctor wanted to get home to his parents, and the brief walk of five minutes was made by the entire crowd.

The aged father and the mother of the once doomed man stood in the entrance of their garden. They had heard the arriving train, and had come to welcome their son. At sight of the doctor his aged, gray-haired mother ran toward him and he toward her, and she threw herself into his arms and in presence of the entire crowd held him close and hugged him to her, kissing him again and again, mumbling words of joy, while tears rolled over her withered cheeks. It was a sight that made many men weep. Old Mr. Kennedy meanwhile stood a little aside, smiling happily, until he could get a chance to welcome his son.

"My boy! My boy!" was all he could say as the men embraced and the son's eyes again filled with tears. Then came the greeting of Kennedy's little son, and finally the younger Mrs. Kennedy decided that it was her turn all over again.

All present were invited into the house. The rooms and the halls were decorated with flowers picked from bushes in the garden of the doctor, and neighbors had sent in several cases of wine with which to celebrate the return properly. In time one by one the strangers and friends drifted away, promising to call again at night, but preferring to give the reunited family a chance for solitude. In the midst of the group, smiling contentedly, was Mr. Moore. Again and again he was thanked by the aged parents and by the wife of the doctor, but the lawyer looked merely happy.

"I ought to have gotten him an acquittal if everything had gone right," he said. "But this serves the same end. It is the beginning of the end. In the Fall I will move to have the indictment quashed. Until they manage to get some new evidence against my client I have no fear whatever that the case will be retried. And when it comes to new evidence, why, I have something up my sleeve that will knock their case sky high this time."

OVATION AT NEW DORP.

Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy received a remarkable ovation last night in New Dorp, S. I., his home. All the neighbors had their houses decorated with flags and Japanese lanterns. The assembled crowd cheered and called for Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy, but they did not show themselves until a delegation of the residents of New Dorp arrived to escort them to Gillis's Hotel. There the celebration had been arranged for in the hotel grounds. As Dr. Kennedy and his wife passed through the streets they were repeatedly cheered and the occupants of the houses discharged some Roman candles and burned red fire.

At the hotel there was long continued cheering when the couple made their appearance, and there were calls for a speech by Dr. Kennedy, but he at that time only bowed his thanks. Addresses were made by John T. Oates, John T. Purcell, and the Rev. Thomas S. Youcum. The latter said that Dr. Kennedy has been tried three times for murder, and at each trial the prosecution had grown weaker and the defense stronger. When Dr. Kennedy was first accused, he said, the whole power of the police detectives was turned to finding some flaw in the past life of the man who had been at last restored to his friends after being so long unjustly detained.

The detectives had failed to find a flaw, and that was a record of which any man might be proud. Murder was a crime that grew, Dr. Youcum said. It was generally found that when a man committed a murder, he had a bad record earlier in life. The police, anxious as they had been to do so, had failed to find anything wrong in the life of Dr. Kennedy.

The doctor was again called upon to speak, and did so, but only to say he was glad to be free and back in New Dorp once more and to thank his friends and neighbors for the loyalty they had shown through his years of trial and trouble.

Mrs. Kennedy was called on to speak, and bowed and waved her hand in refusal. Both she and the doctor showed plainly the reaction from their recent great strain. Dr. Youcum suggested that the crowd permit them to depart. They then left and went to their home. The crowd continued to celebrate at the hotel.

The evening train for the Adirondack Mountains and Montreal now leaves Grand Central Station at 4:25 instead of 7:30 as formerly. There is a dining car on this train.—Adv.

INSANE PATIENT VICTIM OF VIOLENCE

Dead Man Is Badly Bruised, and Ribs Are Fractured.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon Makes Grave Charges Against the Authorities of Bellevue Hospital—Asks Investigation.

John Cristy, longshoreman, lies dead in Bellevue. A Coroner's physician found him in the Morgue yesterday morning. He died of acute exhaustion, the hospital people told Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, who went there from the Coroner's office. When Dr. O'Hanlon made an investigation he found that the body before him showed these marks: Two ribs fractured, bruises on the chin, chest, knees, arms, left side of head, and stomach.

The hospital people were prompt with their denial. All of the bruises, they assert, he received before he came into the hospital, and they display what purports to be a copy of the records of the institution to show that he got those marks before he came to them. But they saw nothing of the broken ribs.

"Why don't they?" exclaimed Dr. O'Hanlon yesterday. "The reason they don't is because they faked the other report. Why, when they first sent down their slip, on the spaces given to injuries and marks on the body of the patient it was entirely blank. But when they discovered that I had found out the marks, they at once filled in the blanks with fake reports. It's a shame that the great City of New York cannot care for its insane without the arising of such scandals.

"The only way to prevent it is to hire attendants in the insane pavilion who have had three years or more of experience in other insane institutions. The raw material of nurses and students they dump upon the public there is simply appalling. Insanity is a thing that is likely to overtake the most intelligent man in the city. Without any warning he may find himself there in the Bellevue insane pavilion, subject to whatever treatment the inexperience of a lot of ill-tempered recruits may dictate."

"The records of the case, police and hospital, show that John Cristy of 463 West Thirty-sixth Street was taken from the tenement house at the corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street on June 13 demented. He had lived in the house down the block, and his friends contend that the similarity in the outside construction of the two houses explains his mistake. On the afternoon of the day in question he went into the tenement mentioned, and ordered out of the place the women who were occupying the rooms which corresponded in position to those he lived in further down the street. The women in fright fled to the street, where they called Policeman McMorrow of the Thirty-seventh Street Station. Street took the man to the station house and later to the Roosevelt Hospital, where it was decided to take him to Bellevue.

In Bellevue, according to the excerpts of the records on evidence yesterday, they had frequently to restrain him. He died yesterday morning. When the Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon saw the body he declared at once that death was due to the violence of the beatings that the dead man had received either by the police or the people in the hospital.

The attention of Commissioner Keller and the authorities of the hospital was called to the case yesterday afternoon. The Commissioner at once ordered an investigation. The Coroner's physician had declared that among the causes contributing to death was peritonitis, due to the beating. The charts of the patient while in the place were exhibited yesterday. It was declared by the medical authorities of the hospital that the respiration, temperature, and pulse of the patient showed that he could not have suffered from peritonitis.

His highest temperature had been 98.8, his respiration 24, and his pulse 76, which were hardly more than normal. Commissioner Keller, who hastened to the office of Bellevue Hospital, when he heard that newspaper men were there, ordered that the nurses who had been in charge upon Cristy's arrival there. Nurse Ludwig came.

"Did you ever strike the patient?" demanded the Commissioner.

"No, Sir."

"What was done to him when you were present?"

"When he was admitted two friends were present during his examination by the doctors. We ordered him to sit down on a chair. He refused to do so. Then we took his arms behind his back and forced him to do so."

"Was there any violence used?"

"Oh, no, Sir; at no time. We only did like this."

So saying, the nurse seized the Commissioner by the arms, pinning them at the side.

"Well, even if I were insane I couldn't object to that," said Commissioner Keller.

A slip of paper showing that the prisoner had been frequently restrained by the use of handcuffs during his confinement was produced.

"It's a clear case," the hospital authorities said. "The man was in such a condition that he might have dropped dead at any time. Our records show that he had been drinking heavily. He died from fatty heart and oedema of the brain. Our records show further, that all of the injuries that the Coroners' physician points out existed when he was admitted to the institution."

At the address 463 West Thirty-sixth Street, where the dead man had lived with one John McKenna, he was said that Cristy had not had a bruise upon his body when he was sent to the hospital. A cousin said that he had visited him in the hospital.

"Went I went there," said he, "I heard him cry out in pain. He shouted out, 'Don't hurt me!' The doctors were examining him at the time. He was standing up when I saw him. The two attendants ordered him to sit down. When he wouldn't they threw him brutally into a chair, kneeing him at the same time; that is to say, they forced their knees into his groin. At the time he had a black eye and a lot of cuts about his face."

Dr. O'Hanlon said he would make a report to the Coroners' office that will insure an investigation being ordered.

ST. LOUIS LACKS FUNDS.

Unable to Employ Inspectors to Examine Buildings Being Erected.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Owing to the lack of city funds for the employment of Building Inspectors, the large buildings now being erected in the down-town district are going up without supervision on the part of the city.

Building Commissioner Charles F. Longfellow says that the time of his three Inspectors is almost wholly occupied with attending to complaints and other routine work, and that the principal knowledge which the Building Department has of the new structures being erected down town is gained from the plans on file in the office.

Mr. Longfellow has asked the Joint Ways and Means Committee of the Municipal Assembly, which is now considering the Annual Appropriation bill, to grant him money for an increase of the inspection force. Unless this request is complied with, he says, he will not consider himself or his office responsible for any accidents which may result from possible defects in the buildings.

The Coogan Case to be Submitted.

ALBANY, June 18.—It has been decided that there will be no oral hearing before Attorney General Davies on the application of Joseph Fitch of New York City that an action be commenced in the Supreme Court to test the title of James J. Coogan to the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The case will be submitted on June 25 in written briefs.

GREEN MOUNTAINS SUMMER HOMES.
Book of A. W. Ecclestone, 2. Pass'r Agt., 385 B'way.—Adv.

CONSTITUTION UNDER SAIL.

First Trial Since Accident Shows Yacht Is Better than Ever—To Stay at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 18.—The Constitution made her first spin to-day, after her repairs to her mainmast. The big boat got under way at 10:20 o'clock, with the wind light from the southwest, and under her working sails, with a No. 2 clubtopsail and baby jibtopsail set she stood out of the harbor with Capt. Rhodes at the helm and Capt. Duncan aboard. The return of the yacht was at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, thus it was the longest and most thorough test she has undergone since she has been in commission. The result of the test was highly pleasing to Capt. Duncan and to every one on board.

Much to the surprise of those who followed the yacht, the spin was outside, fifteen miles beyond Brenton's Reef lightship, the manoeuvring grounds selected, and during this time the yacht was tried on every point. Every sail the boat will ever use was bent and unbent, and every piece of canvas set well.

The boat made for several hours an average speed of 15 knots. There was a perfect breeze, and good sea for such a test, and the Constitution proved herself especially fast on the wind. Five sizes of jib topsails, including her balloon jib, were tried. While off Narragansett Pier she was close hauled. She came about and stood toward Block Island, where some splendid work could be seen.

While these manoeuvres were being made she used her Nos. 3 and 4 baby jibtopsails. On a broad reach with the No. 2 spinnaker she behaved remarkably well and stood in toward the harbor, when she was hove to, and then ran out again close hauled, trying her various jibtopsails. The work of the crew was delightful to watch, especially in setting, making, and reducing sail, and the time of taking in the spinnaker in 4 minutes and 20 seconds. The Constitution proved herself to be quick in stays, and her repaired mainmast is as good as ever, and her rigging in fine condition.

It is hardly probable that Capt. Duncan will take the Constitution out of these waters until the cruise of the New York Yacht Club begins, as he has plenty of tuning up to do before he meets the Columbia and Independence in the series for the Newport Yacht Racing Association trophy. Independence will arrive here next week.

NEW CANAAN'S CELEBRATION.

Feature of the Parade a Couple Married Seventy-four Years in a 100-Year-Old Wagon.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 18.—New Canaan had its biggest time to-day in its four-day celebration, which began Sunday and will end to-morrow. A procession a mile long paraded the village streets for four hours. One of the most interesting features was a two-seated hickory wagon 100 years old, the first one brought into the place. In it were seated Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Scofield, who have been married seventy-four years. They stood the ride of ten miles in the old wagon well, and really seemed to enjoy it.

In the procession were 100 firemen, two bands, and four companies of fire apparatus from Greenwich; firemen from Stamford, Darien, the Norwalks, Saugatuck, Ridgefield, and Bethel; beautiful floats, Redmen, Hayfoot and Strawfoot Brigade, Puritans, the training band, farmers, town crier, postboy, ladies on pillions behind men, and other things to bring back to mind the days of 100 years ago.

AGAIN GAMBLING IN MONTANA.

Faro and Roulette Started as Soon as the Attorney General Went Away on a Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Montana, June 18.—Attorney General Donovan last month instituted the most vigorous crusade against gambling ever known in this State, going so far as to notify every County Attorney and Sheriff that if the gambling houses were not closed throughout the State he would proceed against them. The result was that for the first time since the discovery of gold in 1864, "King Faro" reigned no longer. Even the slot machines for money, drinks, and cigars were driven from sight.

Feeling that he had earned a rest, the Attorney General started last Saturday night for Maine to visit his old home. He had scarcely crossed the State line on Monday morning before faro, roulette, and slot machines were again in full sway in Helena, Marysville, Butte, and other cities.

Conducting a gambling house was made a misdemeanor by the recent Legislature, and Mr. Donovan threatened to have the proprietors arrested daily if they continued to do business. No one else seems disposed to be as severe, so the games will run at least until Mr. Donovan returns.

THE OREGON'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Shell Fell from Deck Into a Lighter but Did Not Explode.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The battleship Oregon had a narrow escape from serious damage, if not complete destruction, today.

All hands were at work transferring ammunition to lighters preparatory to the ship going to Bremerton, Washington, for docking, when one of the big thirteen inch shells fell from the deck into the botton of one of the lighters. The men who dropped the shell held their breath, as they expected the huge projectile to explode, but nothing happened.

Experts estimate that if the shell had dropped thirty feet the impact would have exploded it, with disastrous consequences to ship and men, as the shell contains 600 pounds of powder.

THE HARRISON MONUMENT PLAN

People of Indianapolis Show a Lack of Interest in the Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—The Benjamin Harrison Monument Commission, of which Senator Fairbanks is President, is somewhat discouraged at the lack of interest displayed by Indianapolis citizens. Only about $10,000 has been subscribed here. Senator Fairbanks issued a statement to-day explaining that the purpose of the commission cannot be accomplished unless a large fund is immediately subscribed in this city, in order that the commission may have some backing before it attempts to raise money in other parts of the country, as is the intention. The Senator's statement says:

"Those who have conducted the work thus far in this city are impressed with the idea that our home people do not fully appreciate the desire of the association. We want our work to be National in character and be a work of art, thoroughly worthy of so great a man as Gen. Harrison was."

**Atlantic City.

sworn. Then he was led to the witness stand and sat with bowed head, like a blind man. Mrs. Barker glanced at him and then lowered her eyes and kept them turned toward the floor during the remainder of the testimony. Barker recrossed his legs and leaned back in his chair.

THE CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The clergyman under the gentle questioning of the Prosecuting Attorney told the preliminary details of his life. He gave his testimony in low but clear and distinct tones, which at first were rather monotonous, but later, when he came to the passages of real and tragic interest, his voice was rather musical. He said he was forty years old, was unmarried, and had been a clergyman since Trinity Sunday, 1886. He was a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary in New York. He lived on Beach Street, not far from Midland Avenue, in Arlington, and at the home of John S. Sands.

He told of the events of that fateful Sunday morning in February. He described how he had left the house, going down Beach Street toward Midland Avenue to take a train for New York. This was at 8 o'clock.

"How far did you proceed?" was asked.

"I do not know how far I had gone."

"What occurred?"

"Some one assaulted me."

"Do you know who?"

"I do not know who it was."

"Did you see any one?"

"I did not."

"Did you have words with anybody?"

"With no one."

"What occurred?"

"I felt a sharp stinging sensation in my eyes and heard a noise."

"What happened then?"

"I cannot recall what happened then."

"Where were you injured?"

"In the face and right hand."

Mr. Erwin here requested the witness to remove the goggles and show the jury where he was hurt. He did so, and, turning the right side of his face toward the jury box, pointed to a deep indentation just forward of the right ear. "The bullet entered there," he said, simply. "How were you injured on the hand?" was asked. The witness held up the right hand, which was maimed.

The Court knocked on the desk with his gavel to still a subdued murmur.

"How much time elapsed between your leaving home that morning and being taken back to it?"

"I cannot remember the sequence of events. I found myself in an upper story, prepared for bed by some one, I don't know who."

Mr. Erwin then referred to the visit of Barker to the bedside in the company of policemen after the shooting for identification.

"Do you remember when Mr. Barker was brought to your bedside?" was asked.

"I remember when some one was brought there. I had what I suppose the doctors would call lucid intervals. I remember when the doctors were probing for the bullet in my head, I heard some persons enter and walk across the floor. Then I was asked if I could see any one. I said that I could not see, as I was blind. I was then asked if I recognized a voice, and I said that I could not."

"What kind of a voice was it?"

"A man's voice."

Other witnesses to this scene had testified that when Barker was brought into the room he had been stood before the injured man and the latter had said that he could not see any one. Barker had then cried out: "Keller, don't you recognize my voice?" and the injured man had said that he did not.

"What was the tone of the voice?" continued the Prosecutor to the witness.

"It was loud and gruff. It sounded unusual to me."

"Had you any idea whose voice it was?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Then why did you not say so?"

WOULD NOT ACCUSE HIM.

"Because I thought I was about to die, and I did not propose to accuse any man of any crime when I could not see him and identify him beyond any doubt."

The witness said this with head still on his breast and hands clasped and in a tone and attitude so pathetic that several women in the courtroom began to cry softly. Mr. and Mrs. Barker kept their eyes on the floor, but showed no sign that they had heard the declaration, except that the woman kept swallowing as if her throat was dry.

The minister added in answer to a question that he had been confined to his room sixty-six days.

"That's all," said the Prosecuting Attorney, and the eager listeners bent closer prepared for a sensation when Lawyer Van Winkle for the prosecution took up the cross-examination. Here at last was a chance for the defense to demand under oath from the man who could be expected to throw light on the story told by his accuser, who had wrought his physical ruin. It was expected that the attorney for the defense would relentlessly ply him with questions as to his entire relations with Mrs. Barker from the time when she joined his church in Arlington up to the time, now more than two years ago, when she claimed he robbed her of her honor.

Here was another strange disappointment for the crowd. The lawyer for the defense confined himself simply to questions that would tend to show that the clergyman had not been shot from ambush by Barker, but had been met fairly and squarely in the open. The identification scene was gone over again, but the questions brought out only the same answers that were given before.

"How long have you known Mr. Barker?" was asked.

"I have known him and of him for about ten years. I saw him frequently at his house and elsewhere. I was familiar with his voice."

"Then what were your reasons for not identifying his voice on that occasion?"

"My reason was twofold. His voice then was loud and rough, and I had the fear of death upon me and did not want to accuse a man of crime whom I could not see.

"Are you willing to swear that you did not know it was Barker's voice?"

"Not to a moral certainty."

Thus ended the story of one of the principals in the case.

The prosecution immediately rested, and with that suddenness that seems to characterize every phase of "Jersey justice" Lawyer Van Winkle for the defense was on his feet moving for the dismissal of the indictment on several grounds, the chief being that the State had failed to prove that the defendant had lain in wait for Mr. Keller and had shot him. The motion was denied, and Mr. Wall, the associate counsel for Barker, began his opening for the defense, while the dense crowd presesd closer, eager for the revelations that were certainly expected now.

PLANS OF THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Wall began in the usual way. He said the defense would prove the simplicity of the life of Barker. He had worked for the same company for sixteen years, and had the confidence of his employers and his fellow-townsmen. His life was passed between his office and his home.

"We will prove further," said the lawyer impressively, "that some time in January, 1901, a man named Thompson went to Barker and told him that he had better talk to his wife about Keller. This man told him that he thought it was Barker's duty to get from his wife a certain story about Keller. Barker refused to listen to this beyond saying that he had the highest confidence in the purity of his wife. This man Thompson said he had reason to believe that Keller had done wrong to Mrs. Barker, but that it was not her fault. We will prove the effect of this story on the defendant's mind. We will prove that he was unable to do his work, that he went to his wife and begged her to tell him all about what Thompson had said.

"She told him that if Thompson had told him that much he had better tell him the rest. This was followed by night after night of sleeplessness for Barker. We will prove that she kept back the secret for a long time, and finally told her husband that on a certain day in April, 1899, Mr. Keller came to her house. When he came she was feeling coldly toward him for the reason that a day or two previous he had proposed to take her for a buggy ride."

This was as far as the story ever got.

"Now, your Honor, we object," broke in Prosecutor Erwin, in his thin, rasping voice, and while the lawyers for the defense glared upon him he went on to state, dryly, that this story had nothing to do with the shooting of Barker. Then he went on to quote all sorts of heavy legal stuff from ponderous law books, while the bustle in the crowd indicated disapproval of this abrupt cutting of the thread of a story of fascinating interest. He finished at last.

"We propose to show," resumed Mr. Wall, "that a certain story was told to Barker. The truth or falsity of this story is not at issue. We will not try to prove that it is true or false—"

Again there was a rustle among the great crowd. The Prosecuting Attorney looked up in surprise. Even the Judge looked up from his papers at the announcement that after all it was not intended to prove that this minister of the Gospel was or was not guilty before the bar of public opinion, where he was on trial. The clergyman never raised his head from his breast.

"No matter whether the story was true or false," continued the attorney, "we will prove that it so worked on Barker, together with the sleeplessness attendant upon it, that he was unable to distinguish between right and wrong. We will show that this narration acted as a direct physical blow upon the nerves and brain of the man in such manner as to prevent that distinction between right and wrong that the law makes before a man can be punished."

"Do I understand that you contend that the defendant suffered from emotional insanity?" inquired the Court.

"No, Sir. It was simply a case of mental irresponsibility."

"Well," said the Court, quietly, "I suggest that the story don't go before the jury now, as there may be some portions of the testimony that the Court might not be disposed to allow. This ruling, however, doesn't touch upon the admissibility of any of the evidence."

BARKER TAKES THE STAND.

With this understanding Barker was called to the stand, and he strode up to the witness chair as if he had much to tell and was eager to tell it. He said he was employed by the Commercial Cable Company of New York for sixteen years. That he was thirty-nine years old and that his wife was thirty-three. He talked with an English accent and in a rather high-pitched tone of voice. He said he had known the Rev. Mr. Keller for ten years, slightly until the Fall of 1897, when the clergyman began calling at his home.

"How long had Mrs. Barker been an attendant at Mr. Keller's church?" asked Mr. Van Winkle.

It was here that the real legal battle was begun, and everybody in the courtroom expected sensational developments when the question was asked.

The State promptly objected on the ground that it was intended to tell a story which was not true, which had been related by Mrs. Barker to her husband, and which so worked upon him that it caused him to commit the assault. Such a line of testimony might be admissible in a murder case, but it had no place in this case.

Mr. Van Winkle said it was not desired to show justification, but the story was told to Barker by his wife, and there was corroboration on all sides. If she had not attended Keller's church, what ground had Barker for believing her story?

"We wish to prove the condition of this man's mind and his ground for believing in the veracity of his wife," said the lawyer.

"It is not relevant," said the Judge.

"Where did you see Keller last January?" was the next question.

It was promptly overruled, as having nothing to do with Feb. 3.

Lawyer Van Winkle was nonplussed for a moment, but rallied and went at the witness again, this time asking him if his wife had told him a story last February. There were the same objections, which were sustained, and the Judge stated firmly that he would not permit testimony to show that the story of the wife went to so unsettle Barker's mind that he did not know the difference between right and wrong.

Lawyer Van Winkle did not give up, but put a dozen more questions having the same import, and each one the Judge promptly overruled. The lawyer fought on. He said that he sought to introduce the testimony to reduce the degree of the crime committed. There was a suspicion of pleading in his voice. The Judge said gently but firmly that such testimony would not have this effect.

Lawyer Wall plainly showed his chagrin, but Mr. Van Winkle, his partner, would not give up. He put a score of questions to Barker, and each one was as promptly excluded. In turn the two lawyers for the defense renewed the attack time and again, until at last wearied with the struggle they called their witness from the stand.

Dr. Richard B. Evans was then called. He was called to show that insanity, not emotional insanity, might be caused by family troubles. He testified that he was connected with the insane asylum at Morris Plains. The defense met with no better success, and at last this witness was also withdrawn. The lawyers seemed completely upset, and just then the session was adjourned for the day.

Barker and his wife arose from their chairs and smiled affably to several friends who had rushed forward to shake hands with them. They were perfectly self-possessed and chatted with their friends for some time.

WHAT COUNSEL SAY.

"We cannot say just what our next move will be, but we will go on with the case to-morrow. We will call sufficient witnesses to prove the absurdity of the Court's rulings, and if we are beaten here there is a higher court."

Prosecutor Erwin said a little later: "I think the best thing for them to do, and about the only thing left, is to plead guilty."

The proceedings of the court preceding the scenes of the afternoon session were of considerable interest, but were lost sight of in the subsequent developments. There were police officers to testify that Barker had admitted shooting the clergyman and had gloried in the deed. Recorder Krebs of Arlington testified to the same thing, and there were a number of physicians who had attended the injured man after the shooting who told among other things that from the nature of Mr. Keller's wound he was shot from behind.

Chief of Police William Tolan said that on the day when Barker was arrested he had said he had shot Keller, and had only done what any other man would have done under the circumstances. Drs. August A. Strasser and James A. Exton of Arlington, who attended the injured man, further testified that when Barker was brought to Keller's bedside the clergyman said he could not see him and did not recognize his voice. Dr. John B. McGill, Surgeon General of the New Jersey State Militia and President of the Police Department of Jersey City, said he had examined the wound of Mr. Keller, and that in his opinion it could not have been inflicted except from behind. A few other unimportant witnesses were called, and then came the great events of the day.

The general opinion in Jersey City last night was that the mystery of the case will not be cleared up at this trial, and that there will never be a complete understanding of causes leading up to the tragedy.

Mrs. Barker, her counsel say, will be called to the stand to-day, but there is little likelihood that she will be allowed to tell whatever story she has to tell.

JOHN A. QUALEY ARRESTED.

Ex-President of the United States Carbonate Co. Accused of Being a Fugitive from Justice.

NEWARK, N. J., June 18.—Upon a warrant issued upon an indictment for larceny by the New York Grand Jury, John A. Qualey, ex-President of the United States Carbonate Company, was arrested here to-day. The warrant charges him with being a fugitive from justice. It was served by Detective Sergeant Long of the New York Detective Bureau and Detective Sergeant Cuff of the District Attorney's office in New York.

Mr. Qualey quietly submitted to service, and accompanied the detectives to Police Headquarters and later went to the First Precinct Police Station, where he was locked up.

The warrant on which the arrest was made does not specify the particulars of the offense with which it charges Mr. Qualey. Neither does it make known on whose complaint the indictment was found. Mr. Qualey took steps to ascertain these details and subsequently gave out a statement that the charge was for grand larceny in the second degree, growing out of a complaint inspired by Patrick Egan, ex-Minister to Chile, and other Directors of the Carbonate Company, who have been fighting the Qualey interests in the company in prolonged chancery litigation.

The indictment, it was stated, set forth that Mr. Egan had given 500 shares of stock to Mr. Qualey, and that the latter had converted the same to his own use. Mr. Qualey's friends declared that the criminal proceedings were an outrage and a demonstration of the desperate methods to which his enemies had resorted to down him.

As soon as word of his arrest could be got to Mrs. Qualey, efforts were made to secure the prisoner's release under bail. Justice of the Peace Jenks Beaman took bail in $1,000.

On May 31 John A. Qualey was accused in the Second Criminal Court of Newark of having assaulted Patrick Egan and a Mr. Wright of Philadelphia. It was brought out at the hearing that Qualey struck both Mr. Egan and Mr. Wright on the nose He was fined $5.

Frank McDermit, who appeared in court for Mr. Qualey, said after the hearing that there were two factions among the Directors of the company. Mr. Qualey, he said, had asserted that some of them had induced him to place his resignation as President in their hands, with the understanding that it was to be refused and returned to him in a week. "Instead of that," Mr. Dermit added, "they accepted it."

Curiosities from Galapagos Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 18.—Several young scientists from Stanford University arrived to-day on the schooner Mary Sachs from the Galapagos Islands was an extraordinary cargo of curiosities, which they had gathered during the last seven months. They went down to make a careful collection of birds, reptiles, and animals on these islands, which swarm with all kinds of bird and animal life. They have 1,000 skins of birds, many of great beauty of color, and all valuable to collectors, and a large collection of rare reptiles. They brought a dozen big land tortoises.

SEVENTH AT CAMP ROE

Reveille at 4:30 A. M. and a Sham Battle After Breakfast.

Soldiers to Return to Camp Townsend To-day—Good Target Practice by the Second Battery.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP ROE, Near Lake Mohegan, N. Y., June 18.—At 4:30 this morning, an hour when only milkmen are presumed to be abroad, reveille sounded in the camp of the cadets at Lake Mohegan. One might suppose that after yesterday's march the men would have liked sleeping a little longer even upon the ground. But not so, for the rollicking melody of their drum and fife corps was not half over before the entire battalion was out dancing over the ground and merrilly whistling "Yankee Doodle."

Camp was broken at once, and at 7 o'clock, after breakfasting, the infantry, cavalry, light battery, mountain artillery, pack train, and wagon train were ready to move out for the march back to West Point. The Seventh, under arms, escorted them to the end of the road leading out of camp, and presented arms as the young officers of the army marched past and down under the trees that arch the pretty country road the farmers of the section have dubbed "Hog Lane." Then back the Seventh went to camp, but not to peace, for another battle was waged again this morning.

This time it was between the two battalions of the Seventh, and the assault was made upon the camp itself. Major Lydecker, stealing away with his battalion, presumably effected a landing on the lake shore. Sending forward scouts he felt his way along over the hill to discover what Major Conover was doing with his battalion in the drill field. Major Conover, who caught a glimpse of the departing battalion, knew what was coming, and disposing his forces awaited an attack.

Major Lydecker's scouts, finding they had a considerable force to contend with, fell back, and the main body of the enemy intrenched themselves behind a stone wall. Major Conover at once sent a flanking party around to the right, and dislodging Major Lydecker drove him out into an exposed position, where the fire of the camp defense did great execution.

From there on all of Major Conover's movements were directed to crushing out Major Lydecker's army, and having successfully turned Major Lydecker's flank, the enemy was completely wiped out, not even a general officer being left to tell the tale, figuratively speaking. As a matter of fact, however, Major Lydecker not only came into camp, but commanded both battalions for the few remaining moments of the drill hour.

This afternoon there was quite an evacuation of camp. There is delightful swimming in the lake, even if it is one of the sources of the Peekskill water supply, and the shore was lined with bathers throughout the greater portion of the hotter hours of the day. Then the trolley, with its pleasant ride into the village, was a diversion not to be despised, and there were plenty of gray uniforms about the town during the afternoon.

To-morrow morning the regiment returns to Camp Townsend, and there is scarcely one in the organization who really wants to go. The life here is delightful, and with practical soldiering, such as yesterday's march and battle and this morning's fight were, the prospect of living in tents with floors, sleeping on cots, and having a caterer do the cooking is not inviting. It is too much like being in a military boarding school.

But back to Camp Townsend the Seventh go to-morrow, for Gov. Odell is expected in the afternoon, and the Seventh must be there to do him honor. Still, the regiment will have to fight its way back. The two battalions are to be divided, and each with a platoon from Company D, Capt. Willard D. Fiske's company, to act as a patrol, is to go a separate road. They will meet somewhere near the Van Cortlandtville Cemetery, and another battle will be imminent. How it will result is not known, as sham battles usually are beforehand, but will be refereed by Col. Appleton on the spot.

In Camp Townsend the Second Battery is attending strictly to business in caring for State property and destroying targets on the artillery range. They are doing good shooting, and after an inspection of to-day's target with the Young Men's Christian Association telescope, were so well satisfied they sent a photographer up the valley to make a picture of it. They are not keeping scores, but are merely training the new gunners in finding the range.

SURGEON'S RIGHT TO OPERATE.

Court Rules that Under Certain Conditions He Can Perform Operation Without Patient's Consent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—When a surgeon is performing an operation on a person under the influence of an anaesthetic, and finds that another operation, not contemplated before, is necessary, he has the legal right to perform the second operation without waiting to get the consent of the patient. Judge Kavanaugh so ruled to-day in the suit of Mrs. Agnes Mulhern against the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

Mrs. Mulhern was operated on by Dr. Franklin H. Martin June 7, 1897. After he had made the incision he found that other internal organs were diseased besides those for which the patient was taking treatment. Both operations were performed, and the patient is now in good general health. The point that this second operation was necessary to preserve the life of the patient was raised by the defendants through Attorneys Frank Crozier and H. C. Levinson. The plaintiff will appeal from the decision.

BOY PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

Under Arrest for Burglary, He Got Away and Cannot Be Found.

A story of a daring escape of a fourteen-year-old prisoner from the shelter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in Brooklyn, came to light yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, when the case of William Blanche, charged with burglary, was called. The boy's home is at 31 North Elliot Place.

A month ago he was caught with another boy early in the morning in the repair yard of the telephone company, on Smith Street. The two were arrested on a charge of burglary. Magistrate Dooley held them for the Court of Special Sessions and turned them over to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. They were then confined in the shelter of the society, on Schermerhorn Street, near Boerum Place.

At a certain hour each night the inmates of the shelter are required to undress, put on long night robes, and go to bed. On the night of June 1 young Blanche and his companion, instead of undressing, put their night robes on over their clothing. When the caretaker had retired they made their way into the lavatory, where there is a narrow window protected by iron latticework. In this lattice work there was a small opening. Blanche, who is thin, wriggled through it, but his companion found that he was too fat to get through, and returned to his bed without "squealing" at the time on his bold pal.

Having wriggled through the latticework, Blanche found himself on the narrow window ledge, thirty-five feet above the stone pavement of the courtyard. It was a perilous position, but the lad never flinched. He caught hold of three telephone wires, which were strung together down the side of the building, and climbed up, these with the agility of a monkey to the roof, about ten feet above him. Then he made his way over the roofs of the adjoining houses, climbed down to the roof of an extension to one of the houses, and finally dropped safely to the ground.

Neither the officers of the society nor the police have been able to gain any trace of the escaped prisoner.

TIED EX-PUGILISTS TO SEAT.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 18.—Two Yonkers men, Frank Evans and George Edwards, both of whom have been in the prize ring, and the former of whom claims to have secured a draw with Terry McGovern early in the latter's career, are prisoners here charged with larceny. They were arrested near the Larchmont line this evening after a struggle.

The two were on a trolley car, and next to them sat Mrs. John Ochstetter of Mamaroneck. She missed her pocketbook and accused the two men sitting next to her with its theft. They denied the charge and started to leave the car, but were grabbed by James Clark, the motorman. They fought desperately, but Clark had them securely and hung on. Finally Edwards submitted and said he had the pocketbook and that he found it on the floor of the car.

The conductor and motorman called on some men who had come up for aid, and the two were tied to the front seat with one of the bell thongs, after their hands had been fastened. In this fashion they made the trip to the end of the line and back to the city, with the conductor guarding them with a switching iron. They were turned over to the police and will be given a hearing in the morning.

THE BETHLEHEM STEEL DEAL.

Official Statement Will Be Made Soon Announcing Sale to the Vickers Sons & Maxim Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—An official statement regarding the sale of the Bethlehem Steel Company to the Vickers Sons & Maxim Company of London is now being prepared and will be made public within the next ten days. Officers of the Bethlehem company admitted to-day that the deal is about to go through. The negotiations were carried on by President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, with the assistance of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York, representing the English firm, and J. P. Morton & Co., custodians of the stock for the Wharton-Linderman faction.

Richard C. Dale, attorney for the Bethlehem Company, is preparing a statement in which it will be explained that the interests of the minority stockholders have been fully protected. The price for the stock is 24¾, and Joseph Wharton, owner of the largest block of stock, insisted that this price should be given to all holders, whether of small or large lots of stock. It is now stated as a fact that this point has been the one that has held up the deal for so long, the English purchasers merely desiring to get hold of a majority of the stock, and thereby obtain control. Mr. Wharton held out for all of the stockholders and refused to sell his holdings unless the purchasers contracted to buy all of the stock at 24¾ per share.

Mr. Wharton owned nearly one-third of the entire stock of the corporation, and controlled a block of 160,000 shares. Besides, Mr. Wharton holds a mortgage of $1,000,000 on the plant. The transfer of the property will be made as soon as the minority stockholders have received the price agreed upon for their shares. It is for this purpose that the statement is being issued, and a meeting of the stockholders will be called in the near future, so that the small holders may receive the price stipulated.

LONDON, June 19.—The object of the issuance by Vickers Sons & Maxim of a million ordinary shares increase in their capital is said to be in order to capitalize the sums expended in extensions during recent years, and which have been mainly met out of the reserve fund.

The Daily News, in a financial article, says that the issue is probably made in connection with the negotiations for a combination with American interests, in order that the accumulated reserve may be properly represented.

STEEL CONCERNS TO COMBINE.

Report that the National and Steel Hoop Companies Are to be Merged in the Carnegie Company.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—A dispatch to The Leader from Youngstown, Ohio, says:

"Information reached here to-night from a reliable source that at a meeting of the stockholders of the National Steel Company, to be held at East Orange, N. J., on June 27, a prearranged plan to consolidate the National and the Carnegie Steel Companies will be effected. After this meeting the offices of the National Steel Company, which will then be known as the Carnegie Company, will be removed to Pittsburg, and joined with those of the Carnegie Company, all being under one management.

"This explains why the plans, which were practically closed for the removal of the National offices from New York to Youngstown were suddenly changed. It is evidently the policy of the United States Steel Corporation to abolish all high-salaried officials and have the affairs directed from the Carnegie offices in Pittsburg. The manner in which matters are shaping themselves goes still further in establishing the fact that Mr. Carnegie is still in control and is personally represented by Mr. Schwab.

"In addition to the consolidation of the National Steel Company with the Carnegie Steel Company, it is also understood that the identity of the Steel Hoop Company is to be lost in that of the Carnegie Steel Company after the 1st of July. All contracts that shall have been made by the two companies by that time will be fulfilled by the Carnegie Steel Company.

"Within the last ten days the sales agents' office in Cleveland of the Carnegie Steel Company and the Illinois Steel Company, with other offices of the kind, have been consolidated, with one agent in charge. The indications point strongly to the domination of the United States Steel Corporation by the Carnegie influence."

Inspection of Steel Trust's Plants.

Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, talking yesterday of the recent inspection trip looking over the Steel Trust's properties, said that the result of inspection was satisfactory, the condition of the plants being found to be favorable.

LABORERS ARE ALIENATED.

Pastor Says the Common People Are with Difficulty Persuaded to Enter Churches.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18.—At the one hundred and ninety-second annual meeting of the Connecticut Congregational Association, held here to-day, the Rev. Joseph H. Seldon of Greenwich, Conn., said:

"The Church to-day confesses with sorrow and shame the alienation of the toilers. The common people are with difficulty persuaded to enter places of worship. Many of the most self-respecting and intelligent among the laboring classes stand to-day outside the church, suspicious of her sincerity, discrediting the efficiency of her help, and refusing to accept the invitations to share in her work and worship."

A sharp discussion followed his address, in the midst of which the Rev. Roscoe Nelson of Windsor said that the modern pastor was without authority in his church because he preached without authority, giving his own thoughts, instead of the thoughts contained in the Holy Book. The Rev. L. E. Perry was on his feet in an instant.

"If I had the power," he said, "I would compel every minister in the country to preach from the Bible, as was the custom in days of old. If men would stop rehashing this so-called 'higher criticism' and preach the Bible, there would be no cause for complaint regarding the number of conversions made."

IOWA'S BARGE CREW BEATEN.

Navy's Champions Outrowed by Untrained Oarsmen from the Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 18.—The officers and the men on the battleship Iowa are broke to-day because they put up all their cash on the famous barge crew which for several years has remained the undefeated champions of the American Navy. This crack crew was beaten, and beaten badly, yesterday by a new and comparatively untrained crew from the brand-new battleship Wisconsin. Admiral Evans in "A Sailor's Log" speaks of the prowess of the Iowa's barge crew, and at Santiago they defeated all comers and won big money for every one on the ship. Their Waterloo was therefore unexpected.

About $3,000 was put up on each ship. The distance was four miles. As the Wisconsin crew rowed away they were greeted with the cry, "Win this race or leave the ship." At the start neither crew seemed to have an advantage, and for one-quarter of the course they stuck close together. Then the Iowas tried a spurt which beat them. They lost their wind and gradually fell behind, and at the end were beaten by a good hundred yards. When the victors reached the Wisconsin Capt. Reiter welcomed each man by hand.

Flemington Coal and Coke Company.

At the adjourned meeting of the Flemington Coal and Coke Company yesterday the following Directors were elected: L. T. Haggin, Thomas F. Oakes, D. S. Ramsay, E. J. Durham, C. A. Campbell, J. J. Bennett, H. H. Melville, Andrew McKinney, H. E. Moller, J. D. Redding, H. W. Rusk, G. Clinton Gardner, and Col. James Mc Naught. The board then re-elected Mr. Gardner President and general manager.

MINISTER SHOOTS A MAN.

Because His Victim Tried to Prevent Him from Abusing His Daughter—Preached in Churches Here.

BERKELEY, Cal., June 18.—Dr. J. G. Jesup, a dentist, was shot and fatally wounded last night by the Rev. Charles Adams, formerly an Episcopal minister. It is stated that Adams's daughter called Jesup by telephone and asked him to come to her home and prevent her father from whipping her. When Jesup arrived at the house and remonstrated with Adams, the latter drew a revolver and shot the dentist through the breast. Adams is in jail and Jesup is dying.

The Rev. Charles G. Adams is well known throughout the East. He was born about fifty years ago in Delaware County, N. Y.; was ordained as a deacon in the Episcopal Church in 1872 at Gambier, Knox County, Ohio, and as a priest in 1875 at Catskill, Greene County, New York. He held the pastorate of St. Mark's Chapel in New York City, also of the Church of the Incarnation in the same city. He also filled pulpits in Fremont and Cincinnati. His last charge was St. Andrew's, in Oakland, from which church he was dismissed on account of intemperance.

Dr. Jesup and Adams had long been friends. Adams says he was drunk when he did the shooting.

OBJECT TO A NON-UNION MAN.

3,300 Men Threaten to Strike Unless One Carpenter Is Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 18.—Unless the Temple Iron and Coal Company discharges one carpenter, 3,300 men may be thrown into idleness and seven collieries be closed down. All the employes of the Temple Iron Company met to-day and prepared a request for the non-union man's discharge, which was later presented to the company.

The men absolutely refuse to work with him at the Fosty Fort and Harry E. collieries here, and the other employes of the company throughout the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys have come to their assistance. Another meeting will be held Wednesday to receive the company's answer.

EJECTED FROM ROOF GARDEN.

Edward B. Schley Arrested on Charge of Disorderly Conduct.

A well-dressed young man, who said his name was Edward B. Schley, occupation not given, residence 843 Fifth Avenue, was locked up last night in the West Forty-seventh Street Station on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Special Officer Edward Kelly, who is employed at the New York Theatre, on the roof garden, said that Schley was making considerable noise. He refused to be quiet, and Kelly, with the assistance of Policeman Brown, who is detailed at the theatre, succeeded in getting the disturber down the elevator, but not before Schley had shown considerable fight, according to the policemen's statements. Schley was bailed out by Andrew Muehlen, manager of Rector's Restaurant.

At the time of Schley's arrest two men were with him who said their names were John R. Wilson of 278 West Seventy-second Street and Oliver Haywood of 288 Ohio Street, Chicago, and who said he was stopping at the Manhattan Hotel.

WOMAN'S MANIA A MAN'S DEFENSE

New Yorker Says Complainant Had Hallucinations About Robberies.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Lively passages between counsel were indulged in at to-day's session of the trial of Lewis Francis Mortimer, or Monroe, of New York, charged with taking $9,000 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Olivia Starring. Mrs. Starring was on the stand, and counsel for the defense, referring to her declaration that Monroe was not her social equal, asked if she had not dined with him frequently at hotels, made calls with him, and accompanied him to the theatre. She admitted this.

The Court ruled out all but one of the letters from Mrs. Starring to Monroe, which the defense offered in evidence. This, written from a New York hotel, said she had waited long for him at dinner, and then dined alone, and asked him to wire her if he wished to escort her to "The Goodwins at an Indian Fiesta." She admitted that Dec. 22 last she wrote Monroe that a colored boy servant was robbing her at the rate of $20 a day by means of a false key, and also had complained of a jewelry robbery at Atlantic City.

The line of defense, as outlined to-day, will be to show that this case is but one of a series of supposed robberies, for which Mrs. Starring had a mania; that she had tried to have Monroe secure a divorce from his wife, and on the day preceding this alleged robbery she had a row with him and threatened: "I shall fix you."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NO TRANS-CONTINENTAL SYSTEM.

President Underwood of the Erie Says the Report Is Nonsense.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—President Underwood of the Erie Railroad was in Baltimore to-day. This was his first visit here since he retired as Second Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, to take the Presidency of the Erie. He called on his former associates in the Baltimore and Ohio. He said that his visit was to look after some private matters.

When asked about the report that the Erie Road was to become part of a transcontinental system, Mr. Underwood said that it was nonsense, and added:

"That rumor has been pricked so often that it is a wonder it is still in circulation. There cannot be a transcontinental system, because it would mean that traffic would be diverted from its regular channels. There are, besides, too many side lines that compete in the short hauls."

A Luxurious Trolley Car.

H. A. Everett of the Cleveland Electric Railroad system will soon own the finest trolley car ever built. Exclusive of its costly furnishings, the car will cost about $15,000. It will contain a parlor, library, workroom, dining room, and kitchen, and it will also be fitted with three sleeping berths. The latter will be invisible during the day, because they will be stored beneath the floor of the car, not above, as is usual in most sleeping cars. The car will be nearly twice the length of the ordinary suburban trolley car. At either end there will be an electric searchlight. The one at the rear of the car, being red, will turn on automatically whenever the car stops.

Brief Railroad Items.

Directors of the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, the Canada Southern, and the other roads of the Vanderbilt system are expected to gather here on Friday to hold their annual meetings. The talk in railroad circles is that President Caniff of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis will succeed President Newman as the head of the Lake Shore Railroad.

With the encouragement of the Northern Pacific Railway and of its officials, a number of wealthy men of the Northwest have formed themselves into a company, the purpose of which is to supply farmers and stock raisers with stock on a share basis. Under this plan the farmer gets one-half the net profit on the stock supplied to him, and is enabled to start herds of his own without cost to himself. Several thousand cattle have already been placed, especially with Russian, Swedish, and Norwegian home seekers, and the agents of the company are now in the far West collecting sheep to be used in a similar way.

The new train which the Wabash intends to run between Chicago and Buffalo in twelve hours is likely to cause trouble between that road and the other Chicago-Buffalo lines. The reduction of time to twelve hours would make this train one of the fastest between the two cities, and would give the Wabash a decided advantage over the other roads, as it now is classed among the differential lines, which are not obliged to charge an extra fare for their trains on the theory that they can run as fast trains as the trunk lines.

The Yacht Sultana Here.

The steam yacht Sultana, John R. Drexel owner, arrived in this port last evening from a cruise.

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THE CRISIS

The Publishers regret extremely the slight delay in furnishing copies of Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S new novel, THE CRISIS, to the public

The demand for the book has been so large that the presses are temporarily unable to keep up with it. A large number of copies, however, will be ready for distribution at the end of this week, when it is hoped that the enormous demand for the book may be fully supplied. It is interesting to note that the demand for this American novel of Mr. Churchill increases steadily, the copies required on one day in this week amounting to the enormous total of 11,000.

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SAYS MOLINEUX'S TRIAL WAS NOT A FAIR ONE

Mr. Milburn Declares Recorder Goff Aided the State.

Asserts that His Attitude Prejudiced the Defendant's Chances—Mr. Hill Begins His Reply.

BUFFALO, June 18.—The final direct verbal plea for another chance before a jury for Roland B. Molineux, the alleged poisoner of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, and the first half of the arraignment of the people in resistance, were heard by the Court of Appeals to-day. John G. Milburn, champion of the cause of young Molineux, spoke from 10 o'clock until 11:40, and was succeeded by ex-Senator David B. Hill, who held the attention of the court until it arose for the day, at 2 o'clock, in an address in opposition to the retrial of the case. Mr. Hill will close by noon to-morrow, and, with a brief reply for the appellant, the case will be submitted to the judgment of the court.

It was a day of oratory, stirred at times to the thrilling point with touches of invective. Mr. Milburn's close was vigorous. He began with a second attack upon the admissibility of the Barnet evidence, spent half an hour in ridiculing the "tremous," "serriations," "lapses of energy," and other things developed by the scientific study of penmanship, and closed with a direct attack upon the policy pursued by Recorder Goff throughout the trial. He charged the latter with favoritism toward Assistant District Attorney Osborne, whose methods he also questioned, and prejudice against Attorney Bartow S. Weeks, and to support his contention read the stenographic notes of the Recorder's examination of Mary Melando and Nicholas Heckman.

He dramatically described the examination of Mary Melando and denied that the Recorder had a right to mention her creed to her or admit several portions of her testimony as evidence.

Mr. Hill, fresh from the leash of nearly two days' silence, was equally vigorous. After explaining his connection with the appeal he plunged into a review of the case, which was an argument tending to show the guilt of the defendant. He strongly defended the course of Recorder Goff and Assistant District Attorney Osborne, and justified the theory and policy of the prosecution in their entirety.

Starting with the theories of the people as to the killing of Mrs. Adams and Barnet, he followed them through their lines of reasoning and contended for their stability and acceptance. He insisted that the people had the right to show how Barnet died and insisted that a complete reconciliation of the two cases was possible. He avowed that the prosecution was within its rights in showing the relations of Molineux and his wife prior to their marriage, and asserted that it was the people who had suffered when the Recorder ordered the evidence stricken out. He said Mrs. Molineux had called her marriage a romance. He called it a tragedy.

DEFENDS HARRY CORNISH.

Mr. Hill took up successively the various mysterious written letters under the names of Cornish and Barnet upon the blue paper crested with interlaced crescents, and forcefully adjusting them in their places in the theory of the prosecution, dramatically proclaimed the alleged guilt of the prisoner, and insisted that the State had conclusively proven its charge. He dwelt upon the description of himself given by the writer of the Marsdon diagnosis blank and asserted that the person described was Molineux. He taunted the appellant for failure to explain either the Marsdon blank or the Harpster letter, and, reading the acknowledged note of Molineux to the Burns Medical Company, said that it was the connecting link in the whole series of letters.

He defended Harry Cornish against suspicion or insinuation, and asserted the reliability of the mass of handwriting testimony offered by the State. Reviewing the trouble at the Knickerbocker Club and connecting with it Cornish's denunciation of Molineux, and the Harpster incident, he proclaimed revenge as the motive of the plot to kill Cornish and then pictured jealousy as the motive in the Barnet case. He pronounced the weight of evidence against the accused as overwhelming, and said that no defense had been made because none was possible.

Mr. Hill charged that the defense feared an examination of its handwriting expert, David Carvalho, and therefore kept him off the stand. He insisted that the prosecution had gone into the case honestly and with a desire to do its simple duty, that there had been no prejudice, and that the trial had been a fair one. Mr. Hill did not touch the disputed law points, and will go into them to-morrow.

THE HANDWRITING EXPERTS.

There was another rush for the limited number of seats when the court doors opened, and the bailiffs and doorkeepers were forced to rope off a passageway in the corridor. An early arrival was Controller Bird S. Coler of New York. Mr. Milburn at once resumed his argument, taking up the admission of the Barnet case and asserting that there had been a complete failure to connect Molineux with the mailing of the Kutnow powder to Barnet or any justification in the evidence or facts to warrant the connection of the two cases. He submitted that the Barnet evidence was all incompetent and its admission an error.

Mr. Milburn then passed to the handwriting phase of the case and opened the way to it by describing the various exhibits of penmanship in the case and telling the character of the expert testimony. He contended that the test to which Molineux was submitted by Expert Kinsley was not fair. Then he ridiculed the science of handwriting experts, and discussed at length the law as to the comparison of written instruments and the admission of evidence relating to them. He claimed that the trial court had permitted deviation from the statute, and that there had been various methods of comparison during the trial. As a result of the entire mass of expert testimony, if any portion of it was improper, the case must fail.

Mr. Milburn objected to the use of Molineux's inquest testimony at the trial, without any testimony to show how it had been obtained. Molineux, he declared, had been forced to take the stand under threat of contempt and compelled to testify. Recorder Goff had resisted every attempt to get the circumstances under which the testimony of the defendant had been obtained. Molineux should have had a chance to explain.

RECORDER GOFF'S COURSE.

"I now approach another important phase of this case," said Mr. Milburn, "and I regret I have not more time. The defendant had not a fair trial. He had not a fair trial because of the attitude of the District Attorney and the attitude of the Court.

"In the twenty-five years I have been before your Honors I have never had reason to complaint of a trial Judge. I approach this question with a feeling of regret, but I do so none the less freely. The Recorder appeared in the case from beginning to end as an active participant on the side of the prosecution. He asked questions and cross-examined witnesses in behalf of the State. The District Attorney was allowed the widest latitude, and Mr. Weeks was held to the strictest rule. Mr. Weeks was declared unprofessional, yet the record of 3,600 pages does not show that he acted in an ungentlemanly way or improperly in a single instance. The Recorder constantly referred to Mr. Weeks in an improper manner to discredit him before the jury."

Continuing, Mr. Milburn asserted that the Recorder had exceeded his duty and rights in examining Mary Melando, and that a large portion of her testimony was absolutely inadmissible. He also insisted that the jurors had been allowed to ask improper questions. The counsel read the Recorder's examination of Heckman and Miss Miller in support of his charge of unfairness. He said the Court had expanded every piece of testimony offered by the District Attorney, and repressed what the defense offered. He asked for a careful examination of the briefs and record, and expressed the faith that the defendant would be given a new and fair trial.

He assailed the final summing up of the District Attorney, and drew the attention of the Court to the references to Mrs. Molineux and the failure of the defendant to take the stand. Mr. Milburn closed at 11:45 o'clock, and Mr. Hill arose at once. He wanted to know how much time the other side desired to reply, and Mr. Milburn said that he believed fifteen minutes would do.

MR. HILL REPLIES.

Mr. Hill then proceeded to explain his connection with the case, speaking from manuscript. Getting into the case, he characterized the reference of Mr. Milburn to the bravery of Gen. Molineux as extraneous and without the record. He then described the attitude of society toward a poisoner, and declared that Mr. Milburn had argued his case as if before a jury. He objected to the alleged insinuation of Mr. Milburn of some impropriety at the Adams home, and said:

"I cannot see the use of the introduction of that insinuation here by counsel unless it is a good idea to put a pinch of poison here and there."

Reviewing the preliminary facts of the case, Mr. Hill vigorously defended Cornish and declared the guilt of Molineux.

"If it was not Molineux it was nobody," declared Mr. Hill.

Reviewing the facts of the poisoning, Mr. Hill declared that the actions of the members of the Adams household were quite natural. He drew attention to the fact that the bottle holder was bought at Newark where Molineux worked. He defended Expert Kinsley and expressed the belief that he could convince the Court that the people had a right to prove the facts connected with the death of H. C. Barnet. In the latter connection he commended Recorder Goff for his caution in excluding the name of Barnet in the medical testimony. He defended the policy of the prosecution and the rulings of the Court as to the proof of the cause of Barnet's death. He then argued that there was a great similarity in the two cases, and that the people had a right to prove them both.

Mr. Hill warmly defended Recorder Goff for his examination of Nicholas Heckman. He said he was no admirer of the Recorder, from whom he had political differences, but he had never heard his honesty or fairness questioned. He drew attention to the fact that not a single objection had been made to Goff's charge to the jury.

CRAIG-Y-NOS NOT SOLD.

Mme. Patti's Castle Offered at Auction in London, but Bidding Does Not Reach Reserve Price.

LONDON, June 18.—Craig-y-Nos Castle, the residence in Wales of Mme. Adelina Patti, (Baroness Rolf Cederström,) was put up at auction this afternoon at the Mart, in this city. The place was bought in for £45,000, after a dramatic scene caused by a false bid of £50,000, which was the reserve price.

The auction room was packed with influential people and agents. Among those present was Baron Cederström.

The bidding opened with an offer of £50,000, made by a prominent London auctioneer. No other offer was heard, and Mr. Lumley, the auctioneer, declared Mme. Patti's castle sold at that figure. Simultaneously, the bidder rushed up and told Mr. Lumley that he had not meant his offer to be taken seriously. Long conferences followed. Mr. Lumley went out and consulted Sir George Lewis, the well-known solicitor. Excitement reigned throughout the auction room. The bidder, who was very pale, remained in his seat, perspiring, with the eyes of all present upon him.

Sir George Lewis advised that no legal proceedings be taken, and Mr. Lumley reopened the sale with a bid of £20,000. By thousands and five hundreds the bidding quickly advanced, but at £45,000 a deadlock was reached, and Mr. Lumley announced that he must buy in the property for Mme. Patti, the reserve price being £50,000.

Craig-y-Nos Castle is beautifully situated in the mountainous region of Brecknockshire, Wales. The residence is in the centre of a property of 450 acres. The building is an old one, but every modern improvement has been added, and, except that it is somewhat difficult of access, the estate forms an ideal specimen of an English home.

Mme. Patti spent immense sums on improving the house and grounds. She built a great glass-covered Winter garden, and one of the finest private theatres in the world. In designing the latter the advice of Sir Henry Irving was followed, and the fittings include every device used in the best appointed playhouse.

Mme. Patti's agents scout the idea that she desires to sell the estate because of financial difficulties. They say she is more wealthy even than she is supposed to be, and could keep up two or three places like Craig-y-Nos without difficulty. It is asserted that the reasons for the desire of the famous prima donna to dispose of Craig-y-Nos are twofold. She finds that the climate of Wales does not agree with her, and she also desires to spend the greater part of her time in Sweden, her husband's country.

CZAR HAS ANOTHER DAUGHTER.

Russian People Again Disappointed in Their Hope that an Heir to the Throne Would Be Born.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—The Czarina to-day gave birth to a daughter. The child will be named Anastasia.

The child born yesterday is the fourth daughter of the Czar.

The fact that Emperor Nicholas has still no son will doubtless cause intense disappointment throughout Russia. Various sensational rumors have recently been current in Russia as to what would happen if the Czarina again failed to give birth to a male child, one of them being that the Czar would abdicate. The other children of the Czar and Czarina are the Grand Duchess Olga, born Nov. 15, 1895, (new style,) the Grand Duchess Tatiana, born June 10, 1897, and the Grand Duchess Marie, born June 26, 1899.

MRS. McKINLEY CONVALESCING.

However, Dr. Johnston Says, There May Be a Recurrence of Her Trouble.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Drs. Johnston and Rixey held a consultation at the White House this morning, at the conclusion of which Dr. Johnston pronounced Mrs. McKinley out of danger and convalescing. He said there may, of course, be a recurrence of her trouble, but for the present the danger is past. Dr. Johnston said that the blood infection had disappeared entirely.

Dr. Rixey, although evidently encouraged by the improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition, was somewhat more conservative in his statement than Dr. Johnston. He thought it scarcely safe to say that she was entirely out of danger, as her extreme weakness might precipitate a relapse; but her condition was quite satisfactory, her improvement being steady and seemingly certain of continuance. Dr. Rixey, after his evening visit, on leaving the White House at 10:30 o'clock to-night, said:

"Mrs. McKinley is getting along very nicely. She continues to improve. She is sitting up daily. She sat up to-day about two hours and saw several friends."

The President was accompanied on his drive this afternoon by Secretary Hitchcock. Secretary and Mrs. Long, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, and a number of other official and personal friends called during the day, but there were no callers to-night.

Gen. John Basil Turchin Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Ill., June 18.—News was received here to-night to the effect that John Basil Turchin, who was a Brigadier General in the civil war, was dying at the hospital for the insane at Anna. For some time past Gen. Turchin has been failing in mind and health, and about two months ago it was deemed advisable to remove him to the Anna Hospital in the hope that the treatment there would restore him to his former self. The first indications of his failing mind were noticed about four months ago.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer, fresh southerly winds.

The indications are that fair weather will prevail to-day east of the Mississippi, with rising temperature in the Atlantic Coast States. In the Middle Mississippi Valley and the Southwest and also in the Rocky Mountain districts showers will occur.

Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable and mostly from the south. In the lake region light to fresh southwesterly wind will prevail. Over the eastern part of the Gulf of Mexico the winds will be light and variable and over the western portion fresh southeasterly winds will prevail.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh southeasterly winds becoming variable, and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	59	61	62
6 A. M.	59	61	66
9 A. M.	65	68	69
12 M.	72	72	80
3 P. M.	72	71	75
6 P. M.	70	71	72
9 P. M.	64	68	68
12 P. M.	64	62	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....70%
Weather Bureau.....68
Corresponding date 1900.....66
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.69

The barometer registered 30.04 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.95 at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 61 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 40 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 76 degrees at 1 P. M. and 59 degrees at 5 A. M.

500 CHRISTIANS KILLED.

Troubles in a Korean Island Said to Have Been the Fault of the Converts Themselves.

YOKOHAMA, June 18.—The Japanese Consul at Mok-pho, Korea, reports that the recent mission troubles in the Island of Quelpart (at the entrance of the Yellow Sea) were caused by native converts.

These persons so exasperated the other natives that the latter surrounded them and killed 500 of them.

The foreign cruisers are still at Quelpart.

THE UNITED STATES' CLAIM.

It May Be Still Further Reduced by Deduction of Sums Paid by Chinese to Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—In the Cabinet to-day the belief prevailed that the Chinese settlement was close at hand.

In talking of the settlement, Secretary Hay suggested that the amounts voluntarily paid to the American missionaries by the Chinese provinces should be deducted from the United States aggregate claim of $25,000,000. The general sentiment of the Cabinet seemed to favor this course, but no action was taken.

ANOTHER CHINESE RISING.

Military Graduate Leading a Large Force—Said to Have Defeated Imperial Troops.

LONDON, June 19.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, cabling under date of June 18, says that a Chinese military graduate named Tien-Lo-Siang has collected a large force of Boxers and disbanded soldiers, and has induced the inhabitants of the numerous walled villages and towns in the southwestern part of Pechi-Li Province to unite in opposing the collection of taxes for the war indemnity.

It is reported that Tien-Lo-Siang and his followers have already defeated the imperial troops in several encounters.

This movement threatens to spread into Shan-Tung Province.

FRENCH DESIGNS IN YUN-NAN.

Report that Secret Treaty Gives Similar Rights to Those Russia Has in Manchuria.

LONDON, June 19.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Paris asserts that, under the terms of a secret convention with China, France will be able to protect the proposed new railway from Tonquin into Yun-Nan with French troops, exactly as Russia does in Manchuria, and that France intends to exercise this right, although the intention so to do may now be denied.

This policy is said to be an outcome of the recent visit to St. Petersburg of M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The railway will also be extended past Yun-Nan-Foo to the upper waters of the Yang-tse-Kiang.

TO WELCOME VON WALDERSEE.

Squadron Under Prince Henry of Prussia Will Meet the Vessels Returning from China.

BERLIN, June 18.—Emperor William has ordered the squadron commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia to proceed to Cadiz to meet the German squadron returning from China.

The vessels under the command of Prince Henry will leave Kiel early in July. After tactical manoeuvres in the North Sea, they will join the returning ships and the vessel bearing Field Marshal von Waldersee and the two fleets will make the home trip together.

It is officially stated that the whole affair is devoid of political significance and is primarily meant as an unusual honor for Count von Waldersee. Emperor William informed Countess von Waldersee to this effect yesterday.

Effect of Chinese Troubles on Trade.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Fearing that the Boxer movement would cut off the supply, American merchants last year purchased more tea at Fu-Chow than had ever before in one year been shipped from that port to America. Consul Gracey, who reports this, says that, notwithstanding the serious interruption to the foreign trade of China last year, the final results were not as disastrous as was feared, and as compared with 1899 the falling off was only 33 per cent., mainly in tea. The Consul's figures show that, while the United States imports of tea from Fu-Chow increased in the past ten years from 3,000,000 to 11,000,000 pounds, the European imports decreased from 25,000,000 to 11,000,000 pounds.

Chinese Troops Barred from Peking.

PEKING, June 18.—The foreign Ministers have declined to assent to the request that 3,000 Chinese soldiers be allowed to come to Peking now. They consider that it would be inadvisable to permit such a step to be taken before the latter part of August, by which time the international troops, with the exception of the legation guards, will have left the city. The Ministers have also declined to permit international troops to guard the Forbidden City until the Chinese soldiers shall arrive.

BOTHA REPUDIATES KRUEGER?

A Report that the Boer Commandant General Will Try to Arrange Peace on His Own Authority.

LONDON, June 19.—The Sun, which, however, has not heretofore been over reliable on this subject, hears that Mr. Krüger has actually cabled to Gen. Botha declining to concede anything, and that, in consequence of this decision, Gen. Botha and the commandants agreeing with his peace views have decided to repudiate Mr. Krüger's authority.

It is added that a further consultation between Gen. Botha's representative and Lord Kitchener will be arranged for next week.

Kaiser's Comment on a Latin Motto.

BERLIN, June 18.—It has become known that when Emperor William recently visited the Benedictine monastery at Maria Laach, and saw the motto, "In duris et asperis patientiam amplecti," (In hard and rough (places) I have learned patience,) he remarked: "That is also meant for me."

Rev. Dr. T. F. Kennedy's Appointment.

ROME, June 18.—The Pope has ratified the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Kennedy of Philadelphia as Rector of the American College, in succession to Mgr. O'Connell, appointed Bishop of Portland, Me. The appointment of Dr. Kennedy was recommended by the Congregation of the Propaganda on Saturday.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. Ogden Hoffman, Philadelphia; Don Alejandro Bermudez, First Secretary of Nicaraguan Legation, Washington; A. T. Loudon, Birmingham, Ala.

CAMBRIDGE—Count de Chateaunouf, First Secretary of the French Legation, Washington; M. C. Myer, Hamburg.

HOLLAND—M. Cudahy, Chicago; Nathaniel Holmes, Pittsburg; Dr. D. T. Huston, Philadelphia; J. M. Mackay, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Allen T. Prentice, Chicago; P. W. Gates, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—A. Oliver, Bengal, India; William F. Sprague, Cleveland; R. M. Oliver, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—M. L. Falk, Chicago; Dr. M. E. Simon, San Francisco; Victorano Bances, Havana.

PLAZA—C. D. Blake, St. Louis; R. S. Huidekoper, Washington.

IMPERIAL—H. Stuart Derby, Chicago; C. B. Smith, Seattle; F. C. Pingree and Mrs. H. S. Pingree, Detroit; C. B. Lyman, Denver; R. B. Lowe, Montgomery, Ala.

GRAND—Capt. W. B. Simonds, United States Army; Capt. W. Hall, Binghamton; Col. J. M. Jewell, United States Army; W. J. Arnold, Chicago.

GILSEY—R. D. Robertson, Paducah, Ky.; the Rev. H. E. Cotten, Hagerstown, Md.; John Hanford, San Francisco.

FIFTH AVENUE—George William Dennis, London; George S. Drake, St. Louis; Theodore Lyman Wright, Beloit, Wis.; W. H. Mills, London; J. Hy. Putterill, London.

ALBEMARLE—Archdeacon C. S. Bassett, Nashville; Oliver O. Page, Pittsburg.

VICTORIA—W. N. Cott, Columbus, Ohio; Col. H. C. Finck, Pittston, Penn.; Adrian Martinez, Guatemala; T. E. Clark, Scranton; M. B. Staley, South Bend, Ind.; R. S. Norton, Portland.

HOFFMAN—C. I. de Sola, Montreal; ex-Gov. R. E. Pattison, Pennsylvania; Shelby T. Harbison, Lexington, Ky.; C. B. Henderson, Baltimore.

ASTOR—W. H. Harding, St. John, N. B.; H. Parker Williamson, Chicago; H. O. Blake, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; O. D. Glenn, notions, trimmings, toilet articles, and housefurnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Grauer, dry goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; J. D. Williams, carpets; Hotel Navarre.
Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Gross, laces, embroideries, and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. E. Forest, Jr., boys' clothing; 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; I. Wolf, shoes; Herald Square Hotel.
Cohen, S. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloths; Hotel Imperial.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions, fancy goods, laces, and trimmings; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Winsor, C. A., Providence, R. I.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Jungk, hosiery and gloves; 268 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
White, Wells & Wilkins, Albany, N. Y.; A. B. Wells, dry goods; 80 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Molley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, clothing and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Auker, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. Power, laces and embroideries; Miss A. M. Smith, jewelry, gloves, ribbons, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.
Strauss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; Y. M. Pratt, prints and wash goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. Strauss, dry goods; 443 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Helm, millinery; Hoffman House.
Havens & Yeddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; V. W. Woodward, domestics; 258 Church Street.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; R. A. Flett, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.
Peck, B., Company, Lewiston, Me.; M. J. Fox, cloaks and suits; Everett House.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. S. Rogers, notions; 2 Walker Street.
Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; F. W. Tate, domestics and laces; Park Avenue Hotel.
Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks and suits; Belvedere House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Bullard, gloves; 115 Worth Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Kelly, cotton goods; 2 Walker Street.
Pudan, F. M., Company, Springfield, Mass.; F. M. Pudan, jewelry; F. K. Warriner, notions and jewelry; Murray Hill Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:20 A. M.—35 Canal Street; Barney Gellanan; damage, $200.
3:35 A. M.—148 Tenth Avenue; Otto Schlohn; damage, $10.
4:50 A. M.—444 West Thirty-first Street; Robert Grecion; damage, $1,000.
9:10 A. M.—110 Monroe Street; Abraham Tevoro; damage, $200.
1:40 P. M.—760 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; owner unknown; no damage.
1:45 P. M.—380 East Second Street; I. Gotlieb; damage, $10.
4:50 P. M.—1,468 First Avenue; John Genskitz; no damage.
5 P. M.—760 Columbus Avenue; Frank Remuth; damage, $100.
6 P. M.—412 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Consolidated Gas Company; damage, $100.
6:10 P. M.—13 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 18.—Early this morning a fire which started in a bakery destroyed almost an entire business block and for a time threatened the whole business section. It caused a loss estimated at $50,000. Insurance, $30,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:34	Moon sets...9:35

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:46	Gov. Isl'd...10:12	H. Gate...12:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:56	Gov. Isl'd...10:24	H. Gate...12:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, Trinidad, Venezuela, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Monterey, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

Antilla, Nassau	12.00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Britannia, Naples	.....	.....
Coleridge, Brazil, Argentina, &c	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June §15 and up to June §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria.) close at 6:30 P. M. June §23. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §24, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June §23 and up to July §6, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York July §6, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 19.

Comanche, Jacksonville, June 12.
Devon, London, June 2.
Gymeric, Gibraltar, June 5.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, June 9.
Indralema, Glasgow, June 4.
Massapequa, Pauillac, May 29.
Mesaba, London, June 9.
Matanzas, Havana, June 18.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 12.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

British Prince, Antwerp, June 8.
El Cid, New Orleans, June 14.
Gordon Castle, Greenock, June 8.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, June 3.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, June 11.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Columbia, Cherbourg, June 14.
Koln, Bremen, June 10.
Massapequa, Havre, June 9.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

Adminster, Gibraltar, June 9.
Armenia, Gibraltar, June 9.
Buffon, Barbados, June 15.
Canadian, Liverpool, June 12.
Lucania, Liverpool, June 15.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 15.

SUNDAY, JUNE 23.

City of Rome, Glasgow, June 14.
El Rio, New Orleans, June 16.
La Bretagne, Havre, June 15.
Lady Armstrong, Stettin, June 8.
Patria, Gibraltar, June 12.
Xenia, Copenhagen, June 6.

Arrived.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Engelhart, Bremen June 11 and Southampton and Cherbourg 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.
SS Waccamaw, Pickett, Georgetown, S. C., June 15, with lumber to Export Lumber Co.—vessel to the Atlantic Coast Steamship Co.
SS Porto Rico, Harvey, Samana (San Domingo) June 13, with fruit and passengers to Bartram Bros.—vessel to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 P. M.
SS Defiance, Ford, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Is bound to Albany and Troy.
SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana June 15, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.
SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Owen, Venice, &c., May 11, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 A. M.
SS Oneida, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C., June 13, and Wilmington, N. C., 15th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Lumsdane, Glasgow June 6 and Moville 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.
SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston June 12 and Key West 15th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Taff, (Br.,) Canrobert, Banes June 12, with fruit to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.
SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon June 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:03 A. M.
SS Werra, (Ger.,) Urban, Genoa, &c., June 4, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:55 A. M.
SS Lassell, O'Brien, Kingston, &c., June 4, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.
SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
SS El Dorado, Jacobs, New Orleans June 13, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Forest Brook, (Br.,) Hunter, Newcastle, Eng., June 2, with mdse. to H. Vogemann. Southeast of Fire Island at 7 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 18, 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Georgian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Roralma, (Br.,) for Barbados, &c.
SS Bengalia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Powhatan, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B.
SS Allianca, for Colon.
SS Nubia, (Ger.,) for Stettin via Copenhagen.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Apache, for Charleston, &c.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Cromarty, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that four anchorage buoys have been placed on the following magnetic bearings, to define the eastern and southeastern limits of upper anchorageq No. 19, as altered by the new 1,200 foot dredged channel off Bay Ridge and Red Hook, New York Upper Bay, New York Harbor. All buoys are spars painted white with the letter "A" in black.

Upper Anchorage Buoy, off Red Hook, New York Upper Bay, placed in 24 feet at mean low water: Governors Island post light, N. by E. 13-16 E.; Robbins Reef Light, SSW. 3-16 W.; Statue of Liberty Light, NW. ½ N.

Upper Middle Anchorage Buoy—Off Gowanus Bay, New York Upper Bay, placed in 15 feet at mean low water: Governors Island Post Light, N. by E. ¼ E.; Robbins Reef Light, W.; Statue of Liberty Light, NNW. 1-16 W.;

Lower Middle Anchorage Buoy—Off Bay Ridge, New York Upper Bay, placed in 22½ feet, at mean low water: Statue of Liberty Light, N. 11-16 E.; Fort Tompkins Light, S. by W. 13-10 W.; Robbins Reef Light, NW. ¾ N.

Lower Anchorage Buoy—Off South Point, Bay Ridge, New York Upper Bay, placed in 33 feet at mean low water

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Trunks, Suit Cases and Bags

Every Needful for the Summer Traveler

Trunks nowadays are not mere packing cases. One sort you fill up like a wardrobe full of suit hangers—close the door, lay the wardrobe on its back, and it's ready for the expressman. No musses or wrinkles—no folding at all.

There is another trunk that opens up like a chiffonnier—full of drawers to make things convenient, no matter where you go. There are scores of other good, sensible ideas in the matter of Trunks—including the matchless *Vuitton* Trunks from Paris, which are the best in the world, and to be found only at Wanamaker's.

Then we have a most complete variety of Dress Suit Cases, Valises and Bags of every sort.

We do all the marking in very best style, in black or colors, without extra charge.

Vuitton's French Trunks—
Women's Trunks, $43.50 to $69.
Skirt Trunks, $53 to $71.
Men's Trunks, $43.50 to $69.
Steamer Trunks, $38 to $54.50.
Women's Hat Trunks, $31 to $43.

Domestic Trunks—
Made by the best makers in this country:
Women's Trunks, $3.50 to $35.
Skirt Trunks, $14.25 to $31.50.
Men's Trunks, $12 to $45.
Steamer Trunks, $3.75 to $19.
Women's Hat Trunks, $6.25 to $25.

SUIT CASES and BAGS

Special Suit Cases of good russet leather; leather lined; 24-inch size at $5.
Other suit cases, from $5 to $22.50.
Pigskin Oxford Bags, $12 to $15.
Sole Leather Oxford Bags, $5 to $15.
Alligator Club Bags, $2.75 to $12.50.
Cabin Bags, $6 to $13.25.
Fitted Bags, containing every toilet requisite, $10 to $75.
Telescopes of canvas, and waterproof cloth, 85c to $3.25.

Basement.

Men's SERGE SUITS

There is a wide variety of kinds in serge suits; and there is also broad choice among the *good* kinds.

It's a comfortable thing to buy a serge suit without any risk. That's the condition of things in this Clothing Store, no matter how little you pay. Our guarantee protects you absolutely.

There is no completer stock in America.

Prices begin at $8.50. Some splendid suits at $10 and $12.

Particularly desirable suits at $15. Good for two seasons' wear—or more. Tailored equal to custom work. Hand-made collars and buttonholes; coats half lined. All sizes—for regular, stout and tall men.

Other serge suits up to $25.

If you cannot be suited here in a serge suit—well, you don't want a serge suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sale of Point Venise EDGINGS and Insertions

We told you a few days ago of our lucky purchase abroad of a splendid lot of laces at wonderfully little prices. Today we place on a special counter in the Basement store this fine collection of Point Venise Edgings and Insertions—

Worth 20c to 75c
At 5c to 25c a Yard

They will make charming trimmings at little cost, for Summer dresses; and are a splendid investment to buy for next Fall's gowns, when obtainable for so little.

Basement.

BRUSHES and Mirrors AT LITTLE PRICES

You'd scarcely believe that any manufacturer would sell such good brushes and mirrors for such insignificant prices. He had two reasons: First, to clean up his stocks quickly. Second, to give a decisive bargain to a good customer. He thinks little of the loss; thousands of our customers will be delighted with the opportunity it extends to them.

Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Cloth Brushes, finished in ebony, rose, ash and white oak effects; selected bristles, long and short, in nine to eleven rows. Worth 50c to $1.50, at **25c each.**

Mirrors of French plate glass, to match brushes; oval, square and round shapes with long or ring handles. Worth 50c to $1, at **25c each.**

Tooth Brushes from one of the best French makers; all pure white bristles; sizes for men and women; none worth less than 25c; some worth as high as 50c; now **2 for 25c.**

Main aisle.

$3 Porch Rockers for $2

A small lot of nicely finished, maple-frame porch rockers at a special price today. New goods right from the manufacturer and not nearly enough of them to go around. A word of description:

At $2, from $3—Maple-frame porch rockers, finished light; high back; broad arms; heavy turned legs and rounds; seat and back of double close-woven reeds; varnish finish.

Other maple-frame porch rockers in reed, cane or splint seat, with different style of frames, but all of the best and most durable sorts, at $1.25, $1.75, $2.50, $3.25, $3.75, $4 and $4.25. Probably a thousand ready to sell.

Summer furniture of every sort, prairie grass in the pale grass green color, rush in the gray green natural color, in pretty and artistic shapes, wicker in natural shellac and malachite green, ash and oak in moss green effects, old hickory for porch and lawn use, most beautiful of all outdoor furniture.

Fourth floor.

Boys' SUITS Under-Price

A small lot of Golf and Bicycling Suits for boys of 6 to 10 years, collected from various groups in which sizes were broken. Prices have been $5 and $6; now at $3 a suit.

Blue cheviot Sailor Suits—all-wool, of course—in sizes for 3 to 8 years, and a few in 12-year size; were $3.50; now $2.50 a suit.

Boys' Russian Blouse Suits, of striped chambray and percale; sizes 2½ to 6 years; at $1.25 and $1.35 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Dressing Sacques Under-Price

This is a very attractive collection—handsome styles; some copied from the French; but some are soiled and others are odd lots; hence the new prices:

$3.50—Of white lawn; 3 styles; trimmed with embroidery, or lace and insertion; some with ruffle; were $4.50 to $5.50.

$4.50—Of very fine white lawn or dotted Swiss; 7 styles; high or low neck, trimmed with handsome embroidery and insertion; also pretty laces, all trimmed with ruffle; were $6 and $6.50.

Also some handsome lawn dressing sacques of white or colors are trimmed with lace or embroidery; all copies of imported models; only a very few of a kind; were $8.50 to $16; now $5 to $10.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Display of VACATION WEARABLES

The college girls hold the stage on our second floor, where the brides attracted you before. Here is suggested all sorts of apparel for the Summer vacation trip. It is full of helpful ideas—you know how easy it is to forget something that you discover it is a hardship to do without.

Perhaps you are an oarswoman, or are going where you can become one. We have a variety of suits particularly adapted for rowing. Prices range from $4 to $22.50.

An especially pretty rowing dress is of linen in various colors; shirt waist has deep sailor collar of pique, outlined with band of embroidered polka-dot linen; skirt has flounce effect with band of the polka-dot linen. Price, $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

"What Beautiful Dimities!"

The startling price is not the chiefest fascination about these Irish Dimities. The marvelous variety of fresh and beautiful patterns tempted thousands of women, really before they knew what price was being asked for them.

There is one manufacturer in Belfast whose name stands above all others for fineness of fabric and freshness of designs, and these Dimities come from him. There are no finer dimities made; and nowhere is there greater variety than here and now. A hundred thousand yards were here on Monday morning; that is why the assortment is still so profuse today.

Regular 25c quality—

Now at 12½c a Yard

A hundred of these patterns are in the scarce white grounds, with colored figures, dots and stripes. There are also many of the exquisite Dresden patterns that you liked so well in our regular stocks. Then there are vast quantities in grounds of light blue, china blue, navy blue, pink, heliotrope, primrose and black, in all sorts of designs, of large and small figures, and wide and narrow stripes.

Rotunda.

Exceptional Bargains in The WHITE SALE

Had to muss and soil many pieces of Underwear, of course, in selling so many thousands of garments—so the White Sale bargains grow still bigger as the prices shrink. These are the offerings:

Night Gowns—
$1.25—Of nainsook; 3 styles: Low neck; long or short sleeves; trimmed with lace, insertion and ribbon. Were $1.75.
$1.75—Of nainsook; low neck; short sleeves, trimmed with neat embroidery, insertion and ribbon. Were $2.75.
$2.50—Of nainsook; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with handsome embroidery insertion and ribbon. Were $3.25.

Chemises—
50c—Of cambric; skirt length, with ruffle round neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion. Were 90c.

Drawers—
50c—Of nainsook or cambric, with deep ruffle trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion. Were 75c and 85c.

Second floor.

The following are in the Basement Store:

Drawers—
15c—Of muslin or cambric; plain hem; plaits above. Three to a buyer.

Night Gowns—
38c—Of muslin; low neck, trimmed with cambric ruffle and embroidery. Three to a buyer.

Corset Covers—
8c—Of cambric; V neck, trimmed with neat embroidery or lace. Three to a buyer.

Children's Dresses—
45c, worth 65c—Children's dresses of gingham, lawn and dimity, trimmed with lace and embroidery; sizes for 1 to 3 years.

Girls' Suits At Little Prices

We are cleaning up our stock of tailor-made Suits for girls, while hundreds are still unsupplied. Better for us, as well as you, that we do it now. These are the most correct and handsome styles of the season. These sharp concessions in price:

At $5, worth up to $12—Suits of cheviot and cloth, in desirable shades; mostly with Eton coats; variously trimmed. Sizes 8 to 12 years.

At $7.50, worth up to $17.50—Suits of cheviot and serge, in all desirable shades of tan, blue and black; mostly with the popular Eton coats; plain and flounced skirts. Sizes 14 to 16 years.

At $12, worth up to $22.50—Suits of cheviot and Venetian cloth, gray, tan, navy blue and black; Eton jackets; variously trimmed; plain and flounced skirts. Sizes 14 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

GO-CARTS at Half Price

No need to make the baby carriage or the old go-cart "do." Today you may choose from a wide variety of well-made Go-Carts in late styles, and pay only half the regular price. Some have the stationary backs, others are in the adjustable, sleeping models, to leave down when baby wants to take a nap.

All are equipped with patent foot brake, green enamel running gear, rubber-tired wheels and the best of springs; all have parasols and rods included.

This hint of prices and styles:

Stationary Go-Carts—
At $3.75, worth $7.50—Reed body, closely woven; complete with parasol and rod.
At $5.25, worth $10.50—Reed body, roll arms, cane seat; with parasol and rod.
At $6.50, worth $13—Finely woven reed body; very neat design; roll back; parasol and rod.
At $12, worth $24—Fancy reed body, with handsome fender; upholstered in corduroy; pongee silk parasol, including rod.

Reclining Go-Carts—
At $5, worth $10—Wood and reed body; gray Bedford cord cushions; parasol and rod.
At $7.50, worth $15—Reed body, roll arms; gray Bedford cord upholstery; parasol and rod.
At $8.50, worth $17—Closely woven reed body; very neat design; upholstered in figured green velour; parasol and rod.
At $12.50, worth $25—Fancy reed body, cornucopia pattern; graceful fender; upholstered in figured velour; parasol and rod.

Annex Store, south of Ninth street, through subway.

SALE of CHINAWARE

for Summer Cottages

Today's offering includes quite a variety of Dinner sets and Chamber Toilet Sets, of good-looking but inexpensive and practical sorts best adapted to cottage use.

Purchase conditions have made notable concessions in prices named, which will be appreciated by housekeepers who are ready today to take advantage of these opportunities:

Dinner Sets—
At $8.75, worth $14—Dinner sets, complete for 12 persons, in 2 patterns, with underglaze decorations.
At $10, worth $15—Same set, with soup tureen.
At $16, worth $22.50—English porcelain dinner sets, in 6 styles of underglaze decorations, with all pieces gilt; soup tureen and 3 platters.
At $12.50, worth $18—American porcelain dinner sets, in 2 pretty overglaze flower decorations, and all pieces gilt; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 platters.
At $14, worth $20—American porcelain dinner sets, in 7 handsome overglaze flower decorations, and all handles gilt; 113 pieces.
At $16.50 worth $22.50—American porcelain dinner sets, in a very effective white and gold decoration; 113 pieces.

Open-stock Dinnerware—
A table in the dinnerware section contains many articles of daily demand at prices which are a fraction only of their value.

Fine English porcelain, with good border decoration, and every piece gilt.
Plates, 70c, from $1.35; 50c, from $1.05 doz.
Soup Plates, 85c, from $1.95 doz.
Fruit Saucers, 45c, from 90c and $1.05 doz.
Individual Butters, 30c, from 60c doz.
Oatmeal Bowls, 75c, from $1.50 doz.
Tea Cups and Saucers, $1.20, from $2.40 doz.
After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, $1, from $2 doz.
Egg Cups, $1, from $2.10 doz. Covered Dishes, 60c, from $1.20.
Meat Dishes, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c each, from 25c, 45c, 75c, $1.05.
Jugs, 15c, 20c, 30c, 45c each, from 30c, 35c, 60c, 90c.

Chamber Toilet Sets—
Two items of special interest in Chamber Sets. There are many others of similar value in the stock.
At $2.50, worth $3.50—Underglaze print toilet sets, complete with slop jar.
At $3.45, worth $5—Underglaze print toilet sets, complete with covered slop jar.

Basement.

More GOOD SHOES

Summer Sorts---Little Prices

That's the secret of this tremendous June selling—exactly the shoes wanted for this season—*good* shoes, in both style and quality; coupled with remarkably little prices.

No wonder that we do such an unusual share of the Shoe business of Greater New York. We would do ten times as much as we do now if all the people knew the values that some tens of thousands are sharing.

But then we couldn't get enough shoes to go a quarter way 'round. Such bargains are necessarily limited by trade conditions.

Are you getting your share of the good fortune offered?

Men's Shoes—in Annex Store—
Men's Kid Shoes, $1.60—Worth $2.50 and more. Black kid; round toes with tips; medium weight.
Men's Patent Leather Shoes, $1.90—Worth $3. Lace Shoes of stylish shape, with light-weight soles.
Men's Russia Calf Shoes, $2.40—Worth $3.50 or more. Tan and brown calf on easy-fitting round toe lasts.
Boys' Calf Lace Shoes, $1.30—Worth $2. Solid leather soles; built to stand hard knocks; shapely uppers of Casco calf.
Boys' Tan Kid Shoes, $1.70—Very swell shoes of fine materials; carefully made. Usual price is $3.

Women's Shoes—in Basement—
Women's $2 Oxfords at $1.20—Black kid, with kid or patent leather tips; medium toes and heels.
Women's Tan Oxford, $1.40—Russia calf; mannish shape; military heels; stylish and durable. Worth $2.
Women's Tan Boots, $1.50—Nut brown kidskin; lace only; with thick or thin soles; some welted, others flexible sewed. All $3 quality
Women's Kid Boots, $1.60—Thin black kid with light flexible soles; ideal Summer shoes. Regularly sold at $2.50 and $3.
Children's Shoes, 75c—All sizes up to 2. And the young women's sizes 2½ to 5 can be had at $1; worth a third more.

Two Attractive Lots of SILK WAISTS

A fine, new lot of Silk Waists, in two styles, of Louisine and Foulard Silks, unlined; made with full front, neatly plaited; the patterns are in neat stripes or fancy figures; regular $5 values at

$3.75 Each

Also a collection of almost five hundred Silk Waists from our own stock, of taffeta and peau de soie, originally $5 and $6 values; though some were previously broken in sizes and priced

at $2.50 Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

STRAW MATTINGS A Quarter Under-Price

This is the season of greatest demand for mattings, yet we make these sharp concessions in price to compel June to do enough extra business to make up for the laggard selling in chilly May.

About five hundred rolls, in probably forty desirable patterns—new this season, perfect in every way. These prices:

$12 Mattings, now $9.
$10 Mattings, now $7.50.
$8 Mattings, now $5.
$6 Mattings, now $4.50.

Third floor.

BOOKS for a Quiet Hour

Books for the train, the steamer, a canoe under a shady over-hanging tree, the hammock, or a rainy day—in short, for any lazy hour of your Summer holiday.

Books of all kinds, for all tastes, all so low-priced that it doesn't seem extravagant to indulge yourself.

If this list isn't suggestively attractive, let us send you our catalogue of Summer reading:

The Crisis. By Winston Churchill. $1.
The Helmet of Navarre. By Bertha Runkle. $1.
The Puppet Crown. By Harold MacGrath. $1.
In the Name of a Woman. By A. W. Marchmont. $1.
Ensign Knightley. By A. E. W. Mason. $1.
Mousme. By Cline Holland. $1.
Manasseh. By Maurus Jokai. $1.
The Tribulations of a Princess. By the author of The Martyrdom of an Empress. $2.25.
The Bolivian Andes. By Sir Martin Conway. $3.
Gala Day Luncheons. By Caroline B. Burrell. $1.20.
Content In a Garden. By Candace Wheeler. $1.25.
The Sacred Fount. By Henry James. $1.
The Tower of Wye. By W. H. Babcock. $1.
In Search of Mademoiselle. By George Gibbs. $1.
The Heart of the Ancient Wood. By Chas. G. D. Roberts, $1.
Betsy Ross. By Chauncy C. Hotchkiss. $1.
The Duke of Stockbridge. By Edward Bellamy. $1.
The House of Egremont. By Molly Elliott Sewell. $1.
Babs the Impossible. By Sarah Grand. $1.
In Spite of Foes. By General Charles King. 90c.
Martin Brook. By Morgan Bates. $1.
Eleanor. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. $1.
The Crimson Weed. By Christopher St. John. $1.
Sack of Shakings. By Frank T. Bullen. $1.
Jack Raymond. By E. L. Voynich. $1.
And the Wilderness Blossomed. By Almon Dexter. $2.
The Aristocrats. $1.
The Autocrats. By Charles K. Lush. $1.
Henry Bourland, The Passing of a Cavalier. By Albert Elmer Hancock. $1.
The Octopus. By Frank Norris. $1.

Book Store, Ninth street.

LILLIAN Girdles For Summer Wear

These firm and shapely Girdles meet the utmost expectation for beauty of form, with fullest comfort to the wearer.

Light in weight, cool, splendidly made—most reasonably priced of all worthy imported corsets. These styles and prices:

$1.50—Of coutil.
$2.50—Of coutil; whalebone.
$3—"Petite" in pink, blue and lilac.
$5.50—Of satin ribbon in fancy colors.

Batiste corsets for Summer wear:
$2—Dainty short corsets, low bust and short hips.
$2.25—Medium-length batiste corsets, long over hips.
$3.75—Straight-front, medium-length batiste corsets; no side steels; short hips.
$4.50—Of batiste; low bust; straight front; extended hips; excellent model.
$1—L. R. girdles and straight-front corsets of batiste.
$1—L. R. corsets, straight front, of net.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Wash Dresses

An interesting collection of Dresses for girls of 6 to 12 years; made of linen-color cotton suiting, in sailor and guimpe styles, with collar and trimmings of white pique. Now

at $1, instead of $1.50

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, 4th Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

STOLE $7,000 IN JEWELRY

Adams Express Co. Office Robbed of Valuable Packages.

Three Night Clerks Arrested on Suspicion—A Part of the Plunder Recovered.

The branch office of the Adams Express Company at Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street was robbed of about $7,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry on Sunday night last. Three night clerks employed by the company were arraigned, charged with the theft, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

The accused are Thomas McCarthy of 216 East Forty-seventh Street, Robert Penticost of 333 East Fiftieth Street, and Christopher Brown of 141 East Forty-eighth Street. Brown was in charge of the office, but McCarthy is said to have taken the initiative in the plan to rob the company.

The exact amount stolen is not yet known, as the detectives have not been able to ascertain what all the packages contained, about twelve of them being still missing. Late yesterday afternoon the detectives had recovered about $2,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry in pawnshops on Second and Third Avenues.

The three men who are accused were in absolute control of the Forty-ninth Street branch office on Sunday night. It was Penticost's regular night off, but he was there, it is alleged, just the same. The jewelry and valuables kept in the office are always, it was stated, securely placed in chests in the rear of the place. These are not only locked, but sealed as well.

When Frank Vogel, the manager of the branch office, started in to work on Monday morning he noticed that the seals on one of the chests had been broken, and that several packages had been taken out. He immediately began checking off all the packages which were down in the books, and learned that no less than twelve were missing. All these contained valuable jewelry. Vogel lost no time in informing his superior officers of what had happened.

Amador Andrews, the agent of the Adams Express Company, at 307 Canal Street, reported the matter to Capt. Titus at Police Headquarters. Charles and John Farley, from the Central Office, were assigned to assist the detectives of the East Fifty-first Street Station, and they began an investigation of the branch office. The robbers had been singularly careless. They had taken several of the wrappers from the missing express packages and merely thrown them down the elevator shaft.

It was at once assumed that only men familiar with the place would throw the wrappers there, and the three night clerks were placed under arrest. Penticost is said by the detectives to have made a confession, which implicates the other two men, and to have also assisted the detectives in recovering much of the stolen property.

The three men were arraigned before Magistrate Mayo and held in $2,000 bail each for examination on June 20.

HANDWRITING EXPERT'S ERROR

Mr. Kinsley Acknowledges a Mistake and an Indictment Is Quashed.

An error of judgment on the part of William J. Kinsley, a handwriting expert, who figured in the trial of Roland B. Molineux, led to the dismissal yesterday afternoon by Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, of an indictment against ex-Coroner George H. Nason. The indictment was dismissed on the application of District Attorney Clarke.

George H. Nason and Edward B. Coombs, Coroners in Brooklyn, on Dec. 3, 1897, were indicted for grand larceny and for presenting a false and fraudulent claim to the city for payment. Coombs was convicted and served a term in the penitentiary. According to the statement made by District Attorney Clarke, William J. Kinsley, the handwriting expert, stated that Nason's signature to the oath of office as Coroner and his signature to a bill for services in May, 1896, were in his handwriting. Kinsley testified that he had seen Nason's signature upon various requisitions in evidence, and wherever his signature appeared in those requisitions it was written by him.

Mr. Clarke said that in 1899, when District Attorney Hiram R. Steele was preparing to prosecute Nason, Expert Kinsley admitted that he had made an error in testifying as he did in Nason's case before the Grand Jury, and that fuller investigation and subsequent comparisons of handwriting convinced him that the signatures to the alleged false bills and the requisitions were not the signatures of George H. Nason. Kinsley explained that the error was due to the fact that he did not have a sufficient number of standards of Nason's handwriting at the time he made the comparisons, having but one genuine signature of Nason's for the purpose of comparison. Mr. Clarke's statement concluded:

"Kinsley states that since he gave such testimony he has become convinced of his error, and in a commendable spirit of frankness acknowledges it. I do not think, under the circumstances, a conviction of Nason can be had. In the case of Coombs no question was raised as to the authenticity of his handwriting. In the case of Nason, it is asserted by the defendant and his counsel, that Nason did not sign the various papers referred to."

The papers were indorsed by Justice Gaynor as follows:

"On the within statements the indictments may be dismissed."

BOY BURGLAR'S CONFESSION.

Says He Was Aided by a Man Who Is Also Placed Under Arrest.

Marcellus Spencer, thirteen years old, colored, of 215 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, arrested yesterday afternoon, confessed, the police declare, that he and Frank Newkirk, thirty-four years old, of 603 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, committed burglary at 905 Morris Avenue, owned by Douglass Connelly.

On the night of June 6, while the inmates of the house were asleep, the negro boy says he was "boosted" up to a window on the first floor of the house. He broke the window pane, opened the window, and stole jewelry and other articles valued by their owners at $500.

Newkirk was also arrested last evening and locked up with the boy in the Morrisania Police Station.

None of the property stolen has yet been recovered, but the detectives think they can locate all of it in pawnshops.

NO POISON IN HER CANDY.

Police Cannot Solve the Mysteries of Miss Colie's Case.

The druggist, William S. Eisenberg of 70 St. Nicholas Avenue, who analyzed the candy that was mysteriously left at the door of Miss Charlotte Colie of 67 St. Nicholas Avenue, on last Saturday, completed his work yesterday. He said there was no poison in the candy.

The police said yesterday that they had found no evidence to connect any one with the throwing of carbolic acid at Miss Colie on Saturday night. They can find no motive on the part of any one for wishing to disfigure her, says Capt. Thomas of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. All the persons in the house where Miss Colie lives are under espionage, say the police, and if another attempt to throw acid is made, an arrest will be made.

The young woman has an engagement to play the violin at Ocean Grove on July 1, and her parents are seeking all possible medical attention to make it possible for her to keep that appointment.

THE WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION.

Commissioner Keller Calls New York the World's Most Perfect City.

The twenty-first annual convention of the American Water Works Association convened at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, holding three sessions, all of which were largely attended. The morning session was devoted to addresses of welcome and responses. President of the Council Randolph Guggenheimer and Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city. In the course of his address Commissioner Keller said:

"We New Yorkers don't claim that our city is absolutely perfect, but we do claim that it is the most perfect city in the world. No municipality can be perfect, because it is made up of men, but our City Government is as perfect as any Government can be."

Addresses were made also by J. J. R. Croes, President of the Association of Civil Engineers; C. H. Cleaver, and C. H. Campbell of Charlotte, N. C. President C. E. Bolling of the Water Works Association delivered his annual address.

In the afternoon a paper was read which had been prepared by Nicholas Simin of Moscow, it being read by John C. Trautwine, Jr., of Philadelphia. Charles A. Hague of New York read a paper on "Water Distribution." There was another session in the evening.

MR. CLAUSEN FOR MAYOR.

Prominent Tammany Man Says Park Commissioner May Be Nominated.

A prominent member of Tammany Hall said last night:

"I have reason to believe that Park Commissioner George C. Clausen will be the Tammany Hall nominee for Mayor. He doesn't want the nomination, but is strong with the Germans.

"Friends of Mr. Croker have urged Justice Morgan J. O'Brien to accept the nomination, but he will have nothing to do with it."

MILE OF BUILDINGS BURNED.

Squaw Island Property Facing on Niagara River Destroyed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—Early this morning fire destroyed all the buildings on Squaw Island, that front on the Niagara River, from the foot of Ferry Street to a point nearly a mile north. The loss is in the neighborhood of $260,000.

The principal buildings destroyed were the Frontier Mill, owned by the Scoellkopf estate, valued at $50,000; the Ryan Elevator, the property of Stephen M. Ryan, $75,000; the Queen City Mill, $100,000; Fort Erie Ferry Company's ticket office and waiting room and a part of their pier, $5,000.

Besides these buildings there were burned a dozen naphtha and steam launches, canal-boats, and houseboats anchored in the harbor, valued at about $15,000; the dock itself worth $25,000, and scores of shanties and boathouses, occupied by squatters, stretching along the shore of the river for nearly a mile.

STRIKE IN HOE FOUNDRY ENDED.

All the Employes to Return to Work with a Nine-Hour Day.

The strike in R. Hoe & Co.'s foundry was settled yesterday, after a conference between a committee of the union and representatives of the firm. All the strikers will return to work to-morrow under the nine-hour workday rule, with the blacksmiths, helpers, and others who were thrown idle by the strike, and who will also be granted the nine-hour day. There are about 1,400 employed in all in the foundry.

The firm reserves the right to employ any men it chooses without any reference to the union, which is not recognized in the settlement. With the exception of the non-recognition of the union, however, the strikers have gained all their demands.

James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, came to this city yesterday from Washington and went to Brooklyn, after visiting the headquarters of the striking machinists at 23 Duane Street. It was reported by the delegates of the union that he was trying to settle the strike in the Worthington Pump Works foundry there.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS ON TRIAL.

Evidence to Show that the Bond Street Place Was "Tipped Off."

James Boyle and John Wall, arrested in a recent raid by the Committee of Fifteen in the poolroom and gambling house at 42 Bond Street, were yesterday placed on trial before Judge Warren W. Foster, in General Sessions. The case would have been disposed of sooner but for the disappearance of one of the Fifteen's detectives, W. M. Andrews, who could not be found when it was called for trial.

The poolroom was situated in a building leased by the father of Alderman Frederick Fleck, who some time ago was relieved from Grand Jury duty by Recorder Goff, John C. Corlies, another of the Committee of Fifteen's detectives, who, with Andrews, obtained the evidence against the place, gave testimony concerning the raid yesterday which would seem to indicate that the gambling house was "tipped off" before the raiders arrived.

The two men, Boyle and Wall, according to the witness, had grabbed up all of the money on the table and filled their pockets with it. The table was overturned, the racing cards pulled off the walls, and a rush made for the doors, just as it was battered down by the police. Corlies said Wall had approached him when first arraigned and offered to make it all right with him if he would let up on the two. Andrews, the missing detective, he said, had told him that he had also been approached. The trial will continue to-day.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Reuben B. Turner will proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, and assume charge of the construction of public buildings in connection with the military post to be established at that place.

The following-named officers are detailed as members of the faculty of the Army Medical School in addition to the present members: Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, as President of the Faculty, vice Col. Charles H. Alden, retired; Col. Calvin De Witt, Assistant Assistant Surgeon General, as Professor of Military Medicine; Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, as Lecturer on the Duties of Medical Officers in War and Peace; Major William C. Borden, Surgeon, as Professor of Military Surgery; Major Frederick P. Reynolds, Surgeon United States Volunteers, (Captain, Assistant Surgeon United States Army,) as Instructor in Hospital Corps Drill and First Aid to Wounded, vice Capt. George D. De Shon, relieved.

Capt. Morris K. Barroll, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Twenty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, to the Fortieth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join the latter company.

Capt. Charles F. Parker, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Fortieth Company, Coast Artillery, to take effect when Capt. Barroll joins that company. Capt. Parker then will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty at his station until further orders.

Brig. Gen. John C. Bates will proceed to Omaha and assume command of the Department of the Missouri, to relieve Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam.

Capt. James T. Ord, Porto Rico Regiment, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States on account of physical disability, to take effect June 30.

First Lieut. Tenney Ross, Third Infantry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks to conduct a detachment of recruits for the Twenty-eighth Infantry at Vancouver Barracks; upon the completion of his duties with the recruits he will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Edward Chynoweth, Seventeenth Infantry, will proceed to Madison, Wis., and report, July 1, to the Governor of Wisconsin for duty with the National Guard of that State, until Sept. 1.

Capt. Elon F. Willcox, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to such duty in that department as he may be able to perform.

Brig. Gen. James F. Smith, United States Volunteers, has been honorably discharged.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. F. Dixon is detached from the Oregon upon reporting of relief, and ordered to the Washington yard July 1 for examination for promotion; then home to wait orders.

Lieut. H. Gage is ordered to the Oregon immediately, to take charge of the Engineering Department, as relief of Lieut. Commander Dixon.

Lieut. J. H. Gibbons is detached from the Oregon and ordered home to wait orders.

Naval Cadet E. A. Brooks is ordered to the Pacific Station June 29.

M. E. Trench is commissioned Lieutenant from March 3.

G. S. Lincoln is commissioned Lieutenant (junior grade) from May 6.

Herbert M. Tolfree is appointed Assistant Surgeon from June 14.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The battleship Oregon is now discharging her ammunition and, as soon as the work is completed, will go to the Bremerton Navy Yard to be docked.

The Iowa sailed to-day from San Francisco for Puget Sound.

The Philadelphia has been ordered to Samoa.

The New Orleans is back at Che-Foo, China.

The Newark left Port Said to-day bound for Gibraltar.

The training ship Lancaster has left New London for Gardiner's Bay.

The collier Brutus sailed from Aden to-day for Port Said.

The training ship Hartford left Leith, Scotland, for Christiania, Norway, to-day.

The Dolphin has arrived at Washington from Norfolk.

The Potomac is at New York.

Admiral Remey reports from Sydney, Australia, that in order to have her steering gear repacked, his flagship, the Brooklyn, would have to go into dry dock at that place until July 6, shortly after which date she probably will leave for Cavite, P. I.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MARY E. LEASE.—A meeting of creditors of Mary E. Lease, the lecturer, formerly of Kansas, who filed a petition in bankruptcy here on May 27, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy John J. Townsend at 45 Cedar Street. She was not present and no claims were filed. Only one lawyer appeared, and he did not file a claim. As her schedules showed nominal assets of $2,298, J. F. McNaboe was appointed trustee.

GEORGE F. JEMPSON & Co.—George F. Jempson & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods at 320 Church Street, corner of Lispenard, have gone into the hands of receivers on account of financial difficulties. Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed Benjamin F. Bailey and Samuel Davidson receivers, with a bond of $25,000, in a suit brought by Annie H. Cuthbert, one of the partners, against George F. Jempson, the other partner, for a dissolution and winding up of the firm. She is a daughter of Mr. Jempson, and wife of William C. Cuthbert, and has been a partner since 1890. In the application for the receivership it was stated that the assets are insufficient to pay the liabilities. Mr. Jempson consented to the receivership, as he was anxious to protect the creditors. During the past six months the firm has lost money on the business, and Mr. Jempson admitted that the concern is now insolvent. The liabilities are about $37,000 and nominal assets $35,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JULIUS LICHTMAN.—Julius Lichtman, residing at 238 East Second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $817 and no assets.

AMOS J. SEDILLO.—Amos J. Sedillo, dealer in clothing at Port Jervis, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $7,845 and assets $4,050, consisting of stock $4,500, fixtures $100, cash, $150, accounts $200.

MAX FRANK.—Max Frank, butcher, of 35 Green Avenue, West Washington Market, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,232 and nominal assets of $1,566 in debts due him, of which $700 is owing to him by four men in Italy.

GEORGE J. HARTMANN.—George J. Hartmann, baker, of 1,443 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,602 and assets $256, consisting of cash in bank $6 and stock and fixtures $250. He has been in business three years.

FRED FISCHER.—Fred Fischer, wholesale and retail dealer in provisions at 2,398 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,248 and nominal assets of $1,002, consisting of stock, $100; fixtures, $300; accounts, $102, and a claim for $500 against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for damages to personal property. He has been in business about three years.

ROBERT E. JOHNSTON.—Robert E. Johnston, manager for artists, violinists, pianists, &c., residing at 257 West Ninety-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $22,000 and no assets. He was formerly of R. E. Johnston & Co., composed of himself and John W. Cochran, who dissolved in 1899. The liabilities are principally for printing, salaries, rent, borrowed money, and royalties. There are 78 creditors, among whom are 19 actors and actresses, for salaries incurred in March, 1900, to the amount of $2,500, some of them being: William Seymour $354, John Jack $330, John E. Warner $336, Max Filgman $199, Harold Hartsell $330, Harry Marteau of Rheims France, $573. He owes Joseph Arthur $800 for money advanced, John Forsythe $5,105 money advanced, Fred Hegerman and Richard M. Russland $1,900 for money advanced, Harry P. Mawson $363 for royalties, A. S. Seer Print, $1,760; Hotel Grenoble $100, Hotel Brevoort $454, and the Rossin House of Toronto $65, all for board.

HENRY F. COOK.—Henry F. Cook, architect and builder, residing at 209 West Ninety-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $521,704 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $484,000 are secured by bond and mortgages made in 1895 and 1896 on property formerly owned by him at 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 39 West Sixty-ninth Street; 9 West Seventy-sixth Street, and 310-318 West Seventy-second Street, and the value of the security is given at the same amount as the liabilities. The unsecured liabilities are $37,704, and are for building materials, $20,603; rent, $900; legal services, $462; dry goods, $302; groceries, $222; provisions, $235; carriage hire, $118; clothing, $18; furniture, $50; silverware, $31; stationery, $17; drugs, $26, and advertising, $344. The secured creditors are the New York Life Insurance Company, $250,000; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $92,000; Joseph C. Sellwin, $6,000, Edmund P. Holbrook, $36,000; executors of Isaac E. Holbrook, $35,000, and trustees of the estate of Birdsey Blakeman, $35,000. Among the unsecured creditors are Henry Sayre of Southampton, L. I., $10,000 for a loan; Kretscher & Co., $4,800 for cabinet work, and Abram S. Hewitt, $800 for rent. Mr. Cook has been identified with the building trade since 1883.

Attachments Against N. Witsch.

Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment against Nicholas Witsch, who resides at 100 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, in favor of Howard M. Storer on an assigned claim from the Commercial Investment, Building and Loan Association of Jersey City for $10,840, balance claimed to be due on a mortgage of $16,000 made by him on July 26, 1900. The property was subsequently sold, it is said, for $5,000. Mr. Witsch is a clerk for a lithographing company in this city.

Judgment Against Long Island Road.

Transcript of a judgment from Queens County was filed here yesterday against the New York and Long Island Railroad Company for $85,614 in favor of Walter J., Walter C., and Edgar P. Foster, composing the firm of Foster & Foster, lawyers, of this city.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Andrew, Jr.—J. J. B. Fiske.	$245
ANTHONY, Frank W.—J. A. Fiske	121
BARRY, Peter—T. Dunn and others, costs.	28
BOEHME, Emma A.—O. Wirrling and others, costs	108
BOYLAN, William C.—A. T. Sullivan and others, costs	22
BARTHOLF, George H. and Sophie—Frank Ibert Brewing Company	179
BERBERT, George—C. T. Ehlers	85
BOARDMAN, John, Jr.—J. Bjork	412
BUCK, John—W. H. Stewart	403
BACCI, Charles—M. Salit	43
BLOCK, Charles—Hudson County Bank	192
BISSELL, Walter—New York Telephone Company	38
BALDWIN, Emma M.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
BRUMAR, Annie—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	112
CORSARI, Emil F.—M. Corsari	238
COHEN, Frederick—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
COHEN, Harris, administrator—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	159
CLAUSEN, William—W. H. Brall, costs	73
CARROLL, Edward J., and John F. Burns —New York Telephone Company	23
COHEN, Henry—S. French	114
COSTELLO, Owen—J. Woods	220
CONNOLLY, Patrick—Domestic Engineering	247
COGAN, Richard, and John Mundel—L. Steinhardt	173
CONNERFERD, James F.—W. M. Clark and others	551
COYLE, Ellen M. A.—J. F. Ward, costs	117
CLARK, Theresa B.—R. Rose	48
COLUMBIA BANK—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, costs	71
CITY TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND Surety Company of Philadelphia—Alexander V. Trust, costs	87
CITY TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND Surety Company of Philadelphia—Clarence Storm, costs	87
DAVIS, George—H. Benoit	108
DYER, John N. and John B., and Pelham Hod Elevating Company and Paul Pfotenhauer—G. M. Smith, costs	98
EHRMAN, Sam—New York Telephone Company	30
FREUND, John C.—Manufacturers and Publishers' Printing Company	288
FEY, Jacob; August Raff, and Albert Hochster—I. Schkolnik	113
FEY, Jacob—I. Schkolnik, costs	101
FRANK, Anthony J.—A. Paschke	405
FINKELSTEIN, James—Hyman Rosenbloom	89
FREEDMAN, Fritz—New York Telephone Company	73
FLANNERY, Joseph F.—J. A. Mooney	417
GORDON, Samuel F.—M. Kittenplan, costs	69
GUARIGLIA, Raffaelo—F. Aiello, costs	29
HOLL, John—John Simmons Company	432
HOLLY, John A.—S. V. Tuck	601
HUFFMAN, Sidney A.—W. Huffman	1,207
HOAGLAND & ROBINSON COMPANY—W. H. Barnes	1,060
HOAGLAND & ROBINSON COMPANY—W. H. Barnes	1,707
HERDING, George P.—United Electric Light and Power Company	428
HIGGINS, Cecil C.—W. W. Tyler	313
HANLON, Cornelius—S. G. Seeger	253
IGLICK, Leopold—R. Rothschild	679
JOHNSON, Frederick D.—A. Horowitz	24
KEELEY, Frederick C.—J. G. Vogler, costs	109
LATHAM, Gray—H. Tissot	179
LANKERING, Adolph, as receiver—J. De Hart and others, costs	93
LOBSENZ, Jacob—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	104
LIPMAN, David—A. M. Bank	39
LOPEZ, José—A. Horowitz	28
MACDONALD, Edward—F. H. Weidenhold	309
MORAN, John—M. A. McGuire	734
MILLICAN, Herbert C.—L. S. Wright and others, costs	67
MARKOE, Annette B.—American Surety Company of New York, costs	116
MATHEWS, Armitage, as receiver, &c.—C. J. Roussel, costs	117
MESEROLE, Robert—A. H. Brewster	118
MILLER, Albert—O. L. Spannhake	479
NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND RAILroad Company—Foster & Foster	85,614
O'CONNOR, Nicholas R.—M. Hershfield	334

Error In Record of a Judgment.

George Grossman declares that the announcement in the record of judgments published on Thursday last that a judgment for $564 had been secured against him by George Pfister was an error, the judgment having been in Mr. Grossman's favor against August C. Fillot for the amount named.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.78½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	5.55
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08
Lard, prime	9.00
Butter, Western creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, June 18.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70@72c; No. 3, 65@66½c; No. 2 red, 69¼@69¾c; No. 2 corn, 43c; No. 2 yellow, 43c; No. 2 oats, 28c; No. 3 white, 30¼c; No. 3 white, 27¾@28¾c; No. 2 rye, 47½c; good feeding barley, 48@50c; fair to choice malting, 50@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.75; prime timothy seed, $3.95; mess pork, per barrel, $14.87½@$14.90; lard, per 100 lb, $8.67½@$8.72½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8@$8.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7@7¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.45@$8.55; whisky, basis of high-wines, $1.27.

COTTON.—Early developments in all cotton speculative markets were quite in keeping with the bull events of yesterday, but before the close severe reactions were noted here and in the South under heavy liquidating movements. The local market opened steady as to tone and up 2 to 5 points on room and fairly generous outside buying, based on much firmer Liverpool cables than expected and reports that Southern spot cotton markets were again hardening on broadening demand from all quarters. Prices advanced to the highest figures touched on the recent upturn, and for a time everything pointed to an influx of investment orders and a generally firmer market. But toward midday longs became nervous and fearful of a possible favorable review of the week in the belt by the Government and turned for profits. The market was steady, with prices net 4@7 points lower. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8¼c for middling upland and 8¾c for middling Gulf. Sales were 1,849 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and unchanged at 8¼c; Mobile quiet and unchanged at 7¾c; Savannah steady, 1-16c higher, at 7 13-16c; Charleston firm and unchanged at 7¾c; Wilmington firm and unchanged at 7¾c; Norfolk firm and unchanged at 8 1-16c; Baltimore nominal, 1-16c higher, at 8 5-16c; Augusta firm, 1-16c higher, at 8 5-16c; St. Louis steady, ⅛c higher, at 8c.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	8.29	8.29	8.25	8.17@8.19
July	8.31	8.34	8.27	8.21@8.22
August	7.76	7.78	7.66	7.67@7.68
September	7.49	7.50	7.40	7.40@7.41
October	7.41	7.42	7.30	7.33@7.34
November	7.39	7.37	7.28	7.28@7.31
December	7.39	7.41	7.31	7.32@ ..
January	7.41	7.42	7.32	7.34@7.35
February	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.34@7.36
March	7.43	7.43	7.42	7.37@7.39

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; prices, 1-32d higher; American middling, fair, 5 5-32d; good middling, 4 29-32d; middling, 4 21-32d; low middling, 4 7-16d; good ordinary, 4 3-16d; ordinary, 3 15-16d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,500 bales American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, no American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, June, 4 33-64@4 34-64d buyers; June and July, 4 33-64d sellers; July and August, 4 32-64d buyers; August and September, 4 26-64@4 27-64d sellers; September, 4 26-64@4 27-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 10-64d sellers; October and November, 4 7-64d sellers; November and December, 4 5-64d sellers; December and January, 4 5-64d sellers; January and February, 4 5-64@4 6-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Small speculative trade, a narrow range of prices, and a bearish tendency were the most notable features about yesterday's wheat market. Of the several slight rallies that occurred during the session, none were important, and final prices showed a partial ½@¾c net decline, presenting a fairly steady tone, owing to a sudden demand from shorts in the last few moments on a belief that the market was oversold. Pit sentiment continued bearish, but more cautious, in view of the strong 5@20 point advance in Paris markets. Quotations of cash wheat were as follows: No. 2 red, 78½c, free on board; No. 2 red, 76½c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 77½c, free on board, afloat, near by, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 84½c, free on board, afloat.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 68½c; No. 2, July, 66⅝c; September, 66¼@66¾c; No. 2 hard, 68½@69½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 41c; July, 41½c; September, 43c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 28¼c; July, 27¼c; September, 26½c; No. 2 white, 31@31¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 18.—Close: Wheat, cash, 67¾c; July, 66⅞c; September, 66½c; on track: No. 1 hard, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c. Bran, in bulk, $11@$11.25.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Northern, 71@71½c; No. 2 Northern, 69@70c; July, 69¼@70c. Rye lower; No. 1, 50c. Barley steady; No. 2, 56c; sample, 40@53c.

DULUTH, July 18.—Close: Cash wheat, No. 1 hard, 72⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 69⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 64⅞c; July, 69⅝c; September, 68¼c. Oats, 27½@27c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted $3.90@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.40@$19, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Quiet, Fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice, $3.20@3.50. Cornmeal—Steady. Kiln dried, $2.50@$2.55, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm. Fine white and yellow, $1.10@$1.15; coarse, 96@96c. Feed—Weaker. Spring bran, spot, $15@$16; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.30@$15.70; Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19; city bran, $16; cornmeal $28; linseed oil cake, $27.25; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oilmeal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	77	77½	76 9-16	76⅞
September	74 3-16	74 5-16	73 15-16	74⅛
October	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
December	75⅞	75 15-16	75 11-16	75⅞
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	47⅛
September	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
October	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
Lard—				
June	..	..	..	$0.00

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O'NEILL, Thomas—C. E. Sheridan, as administrator	109
OPPENHEIMER, Mina—J. A. Stewart and others	6,273
PELLI, Alexander—S. D. Folsom and others	20
PIERCE, John F.—John S. Lee, costs	68
PUGH, James B.—M. W. Mayer and others	3,706
REUSSER, Killian—H. Fabrian and others	254
ROZANNE, Adelaide—F. V. Strauss & Co.	70
RICHARDSON, Roderick W.—Q. Carreno	74
ROCKWELL, Hanna R., and George W. Brooke—J. M. Jones and others, costs	187
SMITH, Mae—J. E. Linds Paper Company	133
STEGEMAN, Edward, and Herman Trass —Steinhardt and others	46
STRAUS, Edward—Adolph Horowitz	9
SIRE, Meyer L.—T. Young, Jr.	63
SIRE, Meyer L.—K. Brooks	283
SIESEL, Amanda—G. Lilwall and others, costs	27
SCHMIDT, Hattie W.—A. E. Gibbs, costs	160
THE J. C. WITTER COMPANY—A. D. Martin	1,198
THOERICHT, Amelia—S. Steinfelder and others	35
TULLY, Michael—O. J. Whitlock	40
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW York—A. L. Spier, executrix	2,143
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. H. Bowne	859
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York—J. D. Gilmore	112
VAN BOKKELEN, Caroline B.—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, costs	105
WECHSLER, Harry and Walter H.—M. Ullman	197
WOODRUFF, Amos, as trustee, &c.—K. Woodward	2,829
WOODRUFF, Amos, as trustee, &c.—I. G. Woodruff	2,829
WOODRUFF, Amos, as trustee, &c.—I. G. Woodruff	450
WOODRUFF, Amos, as trustee, &c.—Strong & Cadwalder, costs	273
WOODRUFF, Amos, as trustee, &c.—J. M. Wainwright, costs	100
WOODRUFF, Amos, as trustee, &c.—I. G. Woodruff, costs	164
WOODRUFF, Amos, as trustee, &c.—R. S. Wells, costs	861
WOODRUFF, Amos, as trustee, &c.—H. C. Woodruff, costs	449
WOODRUFF, Amos, as trustee, &c.—A Woodruff, as trustee, &c., costs	511
WOODRUFF, Amos, as trustee, &c.—R. S. Wells	386

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
June	..	..	..	69⅜
July	70⅛	70¼	69¾	70¼
September	68 9-16	68⅞	68 5-16	68¾
Corn—				
June	..	..	..	42⅛
July	43⅛	43½	43 1-16	43⅜
September	44⅛	44½	44 1-16	44⅜
Oats—				
June	..	..	..	27¼
July	28	28 9-16	28	28⅛
September	26	26⅝	26	26½
Lard—				
July	$8.60	$8.70	$8.57½	$8.70
September	8.60	8.82½	8.60	8.80
Ribs—				
July	8.02½	8.10	8.02½	8.10
September	8.10	8.22½	8.10	8.20
Pork—				
July	14.82½	14.87½	14.82½	14.87½
September	14.02½	15.07½	14.92½	15.07½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $15.75@$16.75; family, $15.50@$16; short clear, $17@$17.25. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS—Steady, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 8c; 140 lb, 8

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

A QUESTION OF TRADE.

In an effort to arouse its countrymen from what it thinks is perilous attachment to the principles of free trade and to incite them to meet, before it is too late, "the full force of the present American commercial concentration," The Saturday Review paints a vivid picture of the advantages America enjoys in any business contest with the Old World. It says:

> The production of wealth is the one thing to which the American people has really given its mind, and, circumstances being at the same time entirely favorable, it has succeeded by its own huge admiration and the world's absolute dismay. No other nation has succeeded to the same extent in the same time, but no other nation has so entirely given itself over to the making of wealth as the whole duty of a people. Never has there been a people in which the discrepancy between their performance as traders and their achievements in every other capacity has been so great. In that respect the United States are a portent. They have grown in a manner quite peculiar to themselves. To the ancients it would have seemed a monstrous growth, to the Greeks hideous, to the Romans ignoble. For you have in America the strange phenomenon of the best minds and the best characters systematically over a long period renouncing what the world has always regarded as the higher things, State affairs, arms, art, and "contemplation," and passionately pursuing the things men had hitherto looked on as necessities which most were not so fortunate as to be able to avoid, but which all would escape from if they had the opportunity; necessities not in themselves degrading, yet obstacles to the highest or, at any rate, the pleasantest things. That has not been the American view; their philosophy of life reverses the old order.

It will be noticed that the whole force of this statement lies in its estimate of relation. The quality attributed to the Americans, the passion for wealth, is put forward as theirs exclusively or in a measure that prevails with no other people. Curiously enough, this is precisely the theory that prevails on the Continent with reference to the English. You can hardly pick up a European journal that discusses the policy or the character of England at all that will not be found to charge upon England the engrossing desire, the restless, unscrupulous pursuit of riches as the dominant motive in all the nation does or tries to do. Indeed it is not an uncommon mode of reviling the Americans, where that seems necessary, to designate them as the inheritors of English materialism or English greed. It is not generally asserted that the motive with us is any stronger, though it is freely admitted that we have of late seemed rather more successful in securing what we want.

There are certain events of prime importance in the history of the two nations which it is worth while to consider in connection with the statement of the English journal. One of these is the war for American independence. One of the chief causes of that war—in the opinion of the acutest students of its history the dominant cause—was the determination of England to engross the trade of her colonies, to permit to them no profitable traffic except with the mother country, to compel them to sell and to buy only in English markets, and to tax them for the support of the navy and the army by which this monstrous monopoly was maintained. Another event in the history of the two nations was the war of 1812, which has not inaptly been described as the second war of independence. This is admitted even by English historians to have been caused by the efforts of the English Government to cripple the trade of the United States, to prevent the Americans from carrying on as neutrals the commerce which the English, as belligerents, were prevented from enjoying. In pursuance of this purpose the policy of the English Government was arbitrary, violent, and persistent, and the American Government was forced, after far too patient suffering, to resent it.

Here are two cardinal events in the life of the two nations. What do they show? Certainly not that the instinct for trade which guided the two Governments was any stronger in the American than in the English people. The simple fact is that the dominant motive of the policy of Great Britain, at least during the time that our own Nation has existed and really since the reign of ELIZABETH, has been the maintenance and extension of British commerce. Her vast empire has grown from the pursuit of that policy. Her imperial power to-day rests on that foundation. Her splendid and costly navy exists to keep free and safe the ocean pathways of her traders. She holds her immense resources always at the service of her merchants and will fight as readily for their privileges on the remotest shores as she would to repel invasion of the little island from which they went out. On the other hand, much the same spirit has animated the Americans. It has fallen to us to possess a continent, and our energies have been devoted to its conquest, not always peaceful, in the name of trade. We are both nations of traders, the one no more than the other. It is well for us both and for the world that we are. It is nothing to be ashamed of. It is not a matter of reproach or of insult to be cast up by either against the other. Trade is but the outcome of man's desire to improve his condition by the application of his faculties to the development of the resources of the earth. It has its excesses and its temptations, but it is the condition of all advance in civilization. The two greatest trading nations of the modern world are the leaders in order, justice, general well-being and enlightenment. Their common purpose ought to be a basis of friendship between them, not of alienation or discord.

THE KENNEDY CASE.

That was a curious outcome of a system which has been described as "the perfection of reason" which took place in Judge NEWBURGER'S court yesterday. A man under an undisposed-of indictment for murder in the first degree, and who had undoubtedly committed that offense if, in the premises, he had committed any, was admitted to bail in $10,000 and thereupon set free.

Murder in the first degree is not a bailable offense. The admission to bail should mean that in the judgment of the Judge who admitted KENNEDY to bail, and of the prosecutors who acquiesced in that disposition of his case, he was not guilty of the crime of which he was indicted. What it does mean is that, guilty or not, they see no chance of convicting him. Of three juries which have had his case under consideration, two, and the last two, have voted for his acquittal by large majorities, though they were not able to attain the unanimity which is needful for an acquittal or for a conviction.

The usual course, by a tradition which has come to have the force of a law, is, after two disagreements in a capital case, for the District Attorney to enter a "nolle prosequi." There is no obvious reason for departing from this rule in this case. The District Attorney does, indeed, intimate that there is a particular reason for keeping KENNEDY within reach, inasmuch as there is some newly discovered evidence, which may or may not be important. If it turns out to be important, then KENNEDY will be tried again. But KENNEDY himself knows perfectly well whether he is guilty or not. If he presents himself for a fourth trial, to face whatever evidence, old or new, may be brought against him, his appearance will be the strongest testimony that he could possibly offer to his own innocence. On the other hand, the consciousness of guilt would be a much more cogent motive to escape a trial than the loss of $10,000 by an extraneous person would furnish to stand trial. If the case came up for a fourth trial and the culprit were not to appear, the administration of justice would work out into a fine of $10,000 upon a retired officer of the United States Navy by way of exemplary punishment for a willful murder committed by another person.

There is, to be sure, another aspect in which yesterday's operation may be made to appear somewhat more rational. That is that the bail was meant simply as security for the appearance of the defendant until the question came up upon quashing the indictment. But to let an indicted murderer go at large for the period which the Supreme Court commonly requires to "get round" to the argument of a motion of this kind would give a conscious criminal ample opportunity to run away, and much more motive than two-thirds of the jury and a considerable proportion of the public could discover for the commission by the defendant of the murder in question.

There seems also to be some imperfection of reason in a detail of the bailing, and that is the refusal as bondsman of a man who presented himself with securities of the value of $250,000 to go bail for $10,000. He was refused upon the ground that it is a rule of the District Attorney's office that a bondsman shall own real estate within the jurisdiction of the court. This seems a highly absurd survival of a mediaeval superstition. If the court impounded negotiable securities to the amount necessary for the absolute security of the bail, the forfeiture of bail would be much less troublesome than it is now.

But upon the main question it cannot be said that the processes of the law have brought justice. Assuming the guilt of the defendant, he has not only cheated the electric chair, but he has cost the taxpayers a great many thousands of dollars. What is the case if we assume his innocence? Of thirty-six jurors who have passed upon his case nineteen have found him innocent. Is it conceivable that one jury should have stood eleven to one in his favor, and another eight to four, if there had not been a reasonable doubt in his case? And a reasonable doubt of his guilt is a reasonable doubt whether he has not been subjected already to frightful and unmerited suffering. That is probably the sentiment of which the superficially absurd proceeding of yesterday is the expression. Should we be in danger of doing any substantial injustice if we polled juries in capital cases, and, while still requiring unanimity for a conviction, enacted that a majority should suffice to render a verdict of acquittal?

A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY.

The resumption of dividends at the rate of 2½ per cent. semi-annually by the Missouri Pacific Railroad after a long period of ten years, during which the road has paid no profits to its stockholders, is an event of note and moment. It is of interest not merely to the owners of shares in the railroad, but to the whole country as solid proof of the remarkable prosperity of its industries.

The Missouri Pacific system lies in the great Southwest, within a quadrilateral bounded by a line running from St. Louis south to New Orleans, thence west to El Paso, thence north to Pueblo and Denver, and from there east again to St. Louis; with a network covering a great part of Kansas and a northern branch to Omaha. For years the Southwest has been comparatively a neglected part of our domain. It has been called in derision the "jack rabbit country." That myth of the early geographies, the Great American Desert, lay partly in this region; it now contributes to the business and the revenues of the Missouri Pacific. This part of the United States has been of tardy growth, the agricultural region of the Northwest outstripping it in development and the creation of wealth. Our increase in population has been rapid, but our territory is vast. It could not all be settled in one or two generations, and a variety of circumstances, of which the most influential was probably climate, directed the main stream of westward migration to the great States west of Ohio and north of Missouri that grow the bulk of our wheat and corn.

A glance at the report accompanying the declaration of the dividend of the Missouri Pacific shows that the Southwest now feels the forward impulse. The last dividend was paid in 1891. The shares of the road have for a long time sold at low prices. The surplus for the year ended Dec. 31, 1900, was $3,386,000. On the basis of the increase in net earnings for the first four months of the current year the surplus for 1901 is estimated at $8,807,000. The first four months show an increase over last year of $337,000 per month. The sources of this additional income reflect the new life and business development of the Southwest. It has come from a large growth in the passenger traffic and in freight business derived from the agricultural, mining, and lumber interests. There has been marked growth in the immigrant business of the system and in the number of commercial travelers carried—two unfailing symptoms of industrial and commercial development.

We are expanding toward the Southwest. This evidence of it is of higher significance than a similar showing of increased income from one of the great grain-carrying roads of the Northwest, where a single big crop would swell earnings. The new development in the Southwest is confined to no one staple; it is general; it implies the actual building up of the country. It means increased consumption of all our domestic products and manufactures, new wealth created and greater earning power for the Nation as a whole.

INCREASING EXPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

The student of the tendency of Southern thought on economic questions finds it difficult to understand the growth of a pro-tariff sentiment, of which he sees so many indications, or to reconcile this with the fact that the industrial prosperity of the Southern States is so largely dependent upon exports. The Southern industries which can be benefited, even temporarily, by high protection, are small and relatively unimportant; those which demand as the condition of their prosperity a consistent adherence to a policy which shall encourage and foster commercial reciprocity on the broadest lines, and which can be affected only injuriously by high protection, are numerous and in the highest degree important. This is especially true of its iron and steel industries, its cotton planting interests, and its cotton goods manufactures. Among its industries which protection cannot possibly help may be mentioned its lumber business, the manufacture of forest products known as naval stores, the growing of rice, the manufacture of cottonseed oil, and other seed products, its extensive peanut industry; in fact, everything or nearly everything which is distinctly Southern the tariff either affects unfavorably or not at all. It is difficult to see why the South would not prosper in a high degree under as close an approximation to free trade as the necessities of National finance permit. The fact remains, however, that the tariff sentiment in the South is gaining strength, and since in New England it is as steadily weakening, a natural but probably incorrect explanation of the phenomenon is that offered by a Southern man a few days ago, to the effect that, as the South and New England had always thought differently on every subject of common interest, it was bound to do so in this instance, even though New England was right and the South mistaken.

The increasing export interests of the South are very clearly shown by recent figures prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, and the conclusion to be drawn from them is that the South is showing a disposition to neglect the substance while grasping at the shadow. During the fiscal year 1900 New Orleans so increased its export trade that it attained second place in the list of cities in volume of foreign exports. For the year they attained the substantial figure of $115,858,764, an increase of $28,000,000 over those for the fiscal year 1899. During the first nine months of the fiscal year 1901 the exports from New Orleans were valued at $122,234,669. This displaces Boston from the second place in the list, after New York, and gives it to New Orleans. During the nine months of the current fiscal year Boston's exports fell more than $40,000,000 below those of New Orleans. Baltimore is another city which is forging ahead at the expense of the ports further north. The same is true of Norfolk and Newport News. The most conspicuous gains, however, appear to be in the Gulf ports. Even Galveston, notwithstanding the serious setback it had in the destruction of its waterfront, shows a gain in exports of some $7,000,000, as compared with last year. Imports increase with exports, as is natural, and the fact that without one the other is impossible should, we think, make it evident to the people of the South that their interests lie in encouraging foreign trade rather than in placing barriers in the way of international exchanges on a basis of mutual advantage.

The transfer of important branches of the export business from Northern to Southern ports means a great deal more than may appear at first glance. Among other things, it means an increasing volume of freights for the Southern railroads, increased values in real property, employment for labor, and a thousand sources of profit which a great merchandise movement makes possible. It also means better prices for Southern products and manufactures, since the costs of getting them to market are lessened. It is much easier to understand why the Southern people should favor the Isthmian canal and generous subsidies to lines of American ships than why they should show a tendency to become eleventh-hour protectionists, and in so doing lose sight of the fact that the logical result of protection would be commercial isolation. The nearer we approach this flower and quintessence of economic absurdity the more certain would it be that the South had labored in vain to develop its resources and diversify its manufactures.

A TRIUMPHANT SABBATH-BREAKER.

Yonkers is not the only place where the Sabbath breakers have recently worsted the Sabbath defenders. The wicked Yonkers golfer has a worthy companion in no less a personage than Lord BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH. His crime consisted in that, being Secretary for Scotland, he did willfully, maliciously, and knowingly open the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art upon the Sabbath day. Lord BALFOUR happens to be a representative Elder, and for his crime he was haled before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland upon an overture from the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

Being truthful recorders of the events of our time, we can but set down the fact that, even as the golfers profaned the sacred precincts of the police court with applause for their accomplice, so did the fathers and brethren acclaim the successful defense of himself by Lord and Elder BALFOUR. He made no plea of confession and avoidance, but unblushingly justified his action as having been taken upon reflection and as being warranted by good results in the edification of those who availed themselves of the privileges he gave to the public. Then he turned upon his assailants and smote them hip and thigh—that is to say, he made them ridiculous and odious by disclosing the manner in which they defended their alleged religious principles. They wrote him anonymous letters, one threatening: "If you proceed in your evil design you will not only have to deal with an outraged GOD, but with an indignant people"; and another, "The LORD'S hand will be upon you in your family or your substance before your death." His Lordship and Eldership irreverently said it reminded him of his Oxford student days, when one of his companions, having resigned his fellowship to become a Roman Catholic, was reproved by the head of his college in the words: "You have not only imperiled your immortal soul, but have incurred my sincere displeasure." And the Synod cheered!

Even more in the United States than in Scotland we are nearing, or have reached, the stage of depravity denoted in public opinion to the effect that dourness is not virtue nor innocent amusement ungodly. On Sundays, Summer Sundays at least, the trout brook, the golf links, the seashore, the mountainside, will preach the sermons of Nature to those who will listen to no other in that season.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There are anti-vaccinationists in this country, but their number is very small and their influence on the general public amounts to practically nothing, since they are regarded as hopeless cranks to whose jabberings no attention need be paid. Yet, despite the almost universal belief in vaccination, the events of the past few months have shown that smallpox can both obtain and retain a foothold in many, if not all, American towns. This is due, not to opposition to vaccination, but to neglect of it, and the neglect arises, not from ignorance of its value, but from what is, in one sense, overconfidence in its protective powers. Every recognized and responsible medical authority has so long declared that vaccination confers a close approximation to absolute safety, and experience and statistics in every country have so strongly confirmed these declarations, that the old fear of smallpox has given place to a calm assumption that health officials can handle quickly and easily any little outbreak of the disease that occurs. Far too many people, while believing thoroughly in the Jennerian safeguard, shrink from the slight inconveniences it involves, holding, consciously or unconsciously, that nowadays the danger of infection is not great enough to make precautions against it worth while. Of course, in a community where the great majority were vaccinated, the few unvaccinated would be much safer from smallpox than any of us are from a dozen other diseases equally serious, but adoption of that view of the matter tends to change the vaccinated majority into an unvaccinated one, and then such an opportunity for the spread of the malady is presented as it has utilized in New York during the past few months. The doctors might well talk for a while a little less about the immunity which vaccination confers, and a little more about the wicked selfishness of those who, by neglecting it, render possible the creation and maintenance of such a situation as now disgraces the city.

—People who have been in China have said in many books that the inhabitants of that country express the distance between two given points in multiples of a unit which takes into account the difficulties to be overcome and the energy to be expended in passing from one of the points to the other. Hence it happens that from the village A to the village B may be ten Chinese miles, while from B to A it may be only eight, the road being up hill one way and—very naturally—down hill the other. Certain peculiarities of our postal service indicate the necessity for the adoption of some such principle in measuring distances here. Experiences, frequent and very sorrowful, show, for instance, that Jersey City is much further from New York than would be inferred from a casual glance across the river. In only the rarest instances does a letter mailed here reach its destined recipient in Jersey City in less than twenty-four hours, and almost as frequently the time consumed is longer than that. It is evident, therefore, that in postal miles it is about the same distance to Jersey City that it is to Washington or Buffalo, and that Boston and Albany are not so far away. Assuming—as, of course, we must—that there is no unnecessary delay in the collection of letters here, in their dispatch across the river, or in their distribution and delivery after arrival in Jersey City, it is evident that, so far as the mails are concerned, this distance is much greater than it looks or than it is for the ordinary traveler. The difference should be recognized and definitely stated, and, as there are doubtless many other differences of the same sort, it might be well for the postal authorities, following the Chinese plan, to publish a distance table, covering the whole country and telling just how far it is, postally speaking, between all the cities of any importance. The result would be a general understanding of many things that now seem most mysterious, with a consequent saving of temper and an increase of affection for the Post Office officials.

—Ever since the day when the portico of the Pabst Hotel was erected on land to which the owners of the building had not the shadow of a legal claim there have existed many excellent and indubitable reasons why it should be instantly removed and not one reason, good, bad, or indifferent, why it should remain—none, that is, except that the owners could make money by the use of public property for their private purposes, and our municipal officials, especially the Corporation Counsel and the Commissioner of Highways, have considered it both safe and judicious to neglect and ignore all rights and interests other than those of the hotel lessees—and of the more or less mysterious personages to whom those lessees pay rent. This is, as for a year it has been, the situation, and yet now, as so often before, the portico people have not the slightest difficulty in maintaining their ground against the inhabitants of New York City, whom they are insolently robbing, and they practically say, "We are going to keep that portico where it is till we get ready to move it—if we ever do." This week, for perhaps the twentieth time, the case came up in court, and to secure another "postponement" all that was necessary was the interposition of one of the oldest and poorest of pretenses to excuse delay. A new lawyer had been hired to represent the defendants, not because he knew more about the case than the lawyers previously employed, but because he knew nothing at all about it, and therefore could keep his face straight while he asked to have it "put over"! Our remarkable Corporation Counsel made no protest against the working of this ancient and diaphanous dodge, and—it worked. Of course, this was audacious trifling with public patience, and it should be dangerous trifling, but apparently there is no risk in it, and though some might say that it was also an assault upon the dignity of the court, the Judge, who ought to know about such things, did not view it in that light. Anyway, the case went over, nominally until October. It's a great city this in which we live, and its sworn guardians are certainly models of zeal and efficiency.

—With Surrogate FITZGERALD recovered from his illness and again at work in his court, an immediate announcement of his decision in the Brush will case is to be expected. It will be received with special interest because of the general knowledge that he has been for weeks the object of what the Eddyites call "absent treatment," the purpose of which, as announced, was to influence him to sustain the will under which Miss BRUSH'S money would go to "Christian Science," or, in other words, to certain "Christian Scientists." The situation is a queer one, though of course no one has a right, or even an inclination, to say that the Surrogate finds it embarrassing. It is the usual custom for this court to sustain wills, unless there are strong reasons for setting them aside, and to let the contestants make the appeal to a higher tribunal. But if the Surrogate does this, a great cry of triumph will go up from the greedy band who surrounded Miss BRUSH during her last illness, and they will proclaim the marvelous efficiency of their spells. On the other hand, the Surrogate may not see any particular reason for departing from the usual procedure, and in that case he would have to do that to which, as a sane man, he is naturally disinclined—give the followers of Our Lady of the Souvenir Spoons a chance to say that they had coerced him into making a decision in their favor. It may safely be assumed, however, that the Surrogate will do what he thinks is right, regardless of the joy or sorrow it may cause among the humbugging "healers."

NUGGETS.

Where Deduction Goes Wrong.

Merely because a writer lives by his pen, one need not be sure that he is therefore a pig.—Philadelphia Press.

The Kind Who "Mean Well."

It may be true that there is no such thing as luck, yet there are some folks who manage to succeed in spite of their very earnest efforts.—Philadelphia Press.

Force of Habit.

A gas man, of honesty rare, admitted,
"Though science is not my delight,
Yet it touches a spot in my heart of hearts,
When I chance on a meter right."
—Philadelphia Press.

A Fiction Devourer.

"My daughter is going away, and I bought her paper novels enough to last through the Summer."

"Well?"

"She read them all through before she left.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Case of Mere Man.

The honeymoon was over and they were keeping house. At the first breakfast she got him he sipped at his cup and then gravely turned up his trousers. "Is your coffee right, darling?" she murmured. "Yes, precious, but a little muddy."—Philadelphia Press.

BEYOND.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

Why should I mourn? The leaf unheeded falls;
The iron pillar disappears in rust;
Time lays his hand upon the castle walls—
They silent sink and crumble into dust!

Why should I grieve? Mysterious—alone—
Unknown I came—unknown I'll pass away!
And in departing for the Great Unknown,
Leave naught behind my journey to betray.

Why should I care? The ages that are past
Sent forth their best beyond the silent veil;
Why should I, then, when launching forth at last,
Draw back in fear to face the Boatman pale?

Why should I weep? Death follows after Life,
As doth the night the day! The awful Law
Has found it good to end some day the strife,
And o'er the scene Death's mystic curtain draw.

Why should I shrink? No portal bars the way;
No grisly Want frights Hope away from me;
When out among the Spheres on that great Day,
My loosened spirit leaps—I shall be free!

CLERGYMAN'S WILL UPSET

Rev. H. S. Bishop Had No Right to Dispose of Wife's Property.

Provision in Her Testament Empowering Him to Do So Declared Invalid —Sale of Property Involved.

NEWARK, N. J., June 18.—The Court of Appeals has reversed a decision rendered by Judge Swayze of this city in an ejectment suit brought by Joel W. Condit against David Reynolds. Incidentally the Court upsets the will of the Rev. Horace Smith Bishop, rector of Christ Episcopal Church at East Orange. The members of the leading families of Newark, including the Kinneys, the Parkers, the Kirkpatricks, the Clarks, and the wife of Bishop Doane of Albany, N. Y., are interested in the case.

The realty involved includes dock property along the Passaic River, a parcel of land on Broad Street, properties in East Orange, and a Summer cottage and grounds at Mantoloking, N. J., in all valued at more than $100,000.

On July 29, 1882, Mary H. Bishop made her will. She directed that all of her just debts and funeral expenses should be paid, and further provided that all of her property go to her husband, Horace S. Bishop, for his exclusive use, benefit, and enjoyment for the full term of his natural life. It continued:

> Upon the death of my said husband I give, devise, and bequeath all my hereinbefore mentioned estate in such manner as he may by his last will and testament or by an instrument in the nature of a last will and testament devise and bequeath or appoint to receive the same, trusting entirely to his discretion, as I may in life have expressed myself in regard thereto.

The will then provided in case the husband died without a will:

> I devise and bequeath all my said estate to such person or persons as by law would be entitled to receive the same had I lived until the time of the death of my said husband and at that time died intestate.

Mrs. Bishop died Jan. 29, 1896. The Rev. Mr. Bishop had been rector of Christ Church for more than twenty years, and then had been made pastor emeritus. When seized with his final illness he was removed to Mantoloking in the hope of regaining health, but died there on April 1, 1898.

On Feb. 23, 1893, the Rev. Mr. Bishop made a will disposing of his personal effects and the property left him by his wife. Among the bequests was $2,000 to maintain lights on the altar of Christ Church, to buy incense, and to keep in repair the marble work dedicated to his wife. For a monument $500 was set aside; his vestments were given to the rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of the church. Estelle Condit Kinney, his sister, received $3,000, St. Barnabas's Hospital a like amount, and a similar sum was bequeathed to the Associate Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Trenton.

William B. Kinney, a nephew of the testator, received a collection of books, paintings, etchings, and other articles for the furnishing of a library. Estelle Burnett Kinney, Mr. Bishop's niece, received certain furniture, and the rest of the personal property went to Mrs. Kinney. It was then provided that:

> All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, whether real or personal, including all the estate of any kind and nature whatever, received from my late dear wife, Mary Harrison Condit Bishop, or belonging to myself, and except as is above provided for, I give and bequeath to my nieces and nephews, to wit: To Mary Campbell Clark, wife of Williams Campbell Clark, one-fourth thereof; to Margaret Condit Kinney, one-fourth thereof; to Estelle Burrett Kinney, one-fourth thereof, and to William Burnett Kinney, one-fourth thereof, to have and to hold for them, their heirs, and assigns forever.

William B. Kinney and W. Campbell Clark, the executors, proceeded to carry out the provisions of the will and conveyed to David Reynolds a piece of property on Walnut Street, East Orange. The sale was not questioned until months after, when Joel W. Condit, a son of Harrison Condit, a deceased brother of the late Mrs. Bishop, set up a claim to an interest in the property. Condit lived at that time in Ogden, Utah.

Ejectment proceedings were instituted against Reynolds in the Circuit Court. Mr. Condit holding that Mr. Bishop had no right to dispose of the property as he did, as only a life interest in it had been given to him. It was contended that this clause in Mrs. Bishop's will giving her husband the right to use his discretion in disposing of the property was not valid under the law, as it was too indefinite and non-specific a direction for the distribution of real property.

Mr. Reynolds must now look to the executors who sold him the property for redress, it is said, and the realty instead of being divided among the son and daughters of Mrs. Kinney will be partitioned among the heirs at law of the late clergyman's wife.

KING'S DAUGHTERS WIN.

Are to be Paid for Their Services to Minna Stager.

NEWARK, N. J., June 18.—The Court of Errors and Appeals has sustained the bill of complaint in the case of Miss Effie B. Anderson and others against former Judge Augustus F. Eggers, executor of Minna Stager, deceased.

Mrs. Stager was an aged woman, living at the corner of Warren and Golden Streets. She applied to the Ever Ready Circle of the King's Daughters for aid in 1891, representing that she was entirely destitute. They aided her for nine years to the time of her death. She made a will in their favor in consideration of the services and aid they were rendering, and six months later she made another will in favor of her brothers in Germany. This fact she concealed from the circle.

On her death bank books showing deposits of nearly $5,000 were discovered. Among her effects were 2,800 spools of cotton, some of which were apparently nearly forty years old, which she had hoarded from year to year. Judge Eggers probated the second will as the executor, but the circle carried the case to Chancery and won. From the decision of the Vice Chancellor the executor appealed, and the court of last resort now renders a decision upholding the complainants' bill of complaint, but awarding to them only such moneys, articles, and properties as they gave to the woman and the value of the services rendered.

COURT TO TRY A PAYMASTER.

J. R. Martin Charged with "Scandalous Conduct," Though His Alleged Offense Was Not a Grave One.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a court-martial for the trial of Paymaster John R. Martin, United States Navy, on the charge of scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. The court will meet at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, next Thursday morning, and is composed of the following officers: Capt. James H. Sands, Capt. Charles E. Clark, Capt. Richard P. Leary, Pay Inspector L. G Boggs, Commander William P. Potter, Paymaster John N. Speel, and Paymaster Arthur Peterson, with First Lieut. L. M. Harding, United States Marine Corps, as judge advocate.

The case presents some peculiar features. The accused is charged with "scandalous conduct," yet by no turn could any scandal have figured in the case, and the charge was so drawn, only because this, according to the naval regulations, is one of the charges that must be resorted to when the offense is not otherwise specified in the regulations.

What it is alleged that Paymaster Martin actually did was to advance to himself and a brother officer certain small sums of money, due on account of his own salary. The Government lost nothing by this transaction. It is said at the Navy Department that this practice is probably very general in the service, but a statute, R. S., 1,389, expressly prohibits Paymasters from advancing money; they cannot lend even their private funds.

FRAUD IN CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Reports Show at Least Eight Mayors Won by Illegal Methods.

HAVANA, June 18.—Many frauds in the recent municipal elections have been brought to light as a result of a military investigation made at the request of citizens in districts where the elections have been contested. The reports submitted show that the election of at least eight Mayors will be reversed. The work of investigation is not yet finished.

MOVE AGAINST ITALIAN SUGAR.

Countervailing Duty Will Be Assessed —Italy Raises Duty on Certain American Plows.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Official information has reached this Government that under a recent classification plows with one wheel imported into Italy are to be regarded as instruments for art and trade, instead of agricultural machines, and that the change involves a higher rate of duty. This Government is likely to make a protest against this action.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued to customs officers the following circular imposing a countervailing duty on beet sugar imported from or produced in Italy:

> "In view of the information thus far received as to the operations of the law of Italy now in force concerning the excise on sugar, it appears highly probable that sugar produced in that country receives indirect export bounties, as follows: Sugar below No. 20, Dutch standard, 5.60f. per 100 kilograms; sugar No. 20, Dutch standard, and above, 6.13f. per 100 kilograms. Pending further investigation of the matter, the liquidation of all sugars imported from or produced in Italy shall be suspended, and the duties shall be estimated in amounts sufficient to cover additional duties equal to the above specified bounties."

It is stated at the Treasury Department that until recently Italy has produced only sufficient sugar for home consumption, but that lately there has been a surplus, and that this excess is now bounty fed, as stated. Up to this time there have been practically no sugar exports to the United States.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Convention with Nicaragua Probably Will Not Be Signed.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The time allowed by the protocols for the exchanging of ratifications of the reciprocity treaty with Nicaragua expires June 20 by limitation. Indications are that this treaty will not be extended by a supplementary article as was done in the case of most of the other reciprocity treaties. The Nacaraguan Government has been apprised of the approaching lapse of the treaty, but so far has not signified its purpose to extend it, while Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister here, is leaving Washington for Europe.

The reciprocity treaty with Ecuador is now before the Congress of that country. The Finance Committee, to which it was referred, has reported adversely upon the convention, but from reports received here it is believed that this action does not necessarily foreshadow rejection of the treaty.

CIVIL SERVICE IN MANILA.

Ex-Soldiers, Now Civil Employes, Protest Against an Order to Take Examinations.

MANILA, June 18.—One hundred and fifty former United States soldiers, a majority of them being capable employes of the civil departments, have protested to Gen. MacArthur against the alleged arbitrary exercise of discretionary authority on the part of the Civil Service Board. The law gives the board discretion to make a rule requiring the examination of old employes, and the board has not announced whether it will or will not require these examinations. All the petitioners agree to resign rather than submit to examinations, and will accept private employment unless the matter is settled quickly.

Gen. MacArthur has requested the board to transmit to him a rule covering the point for promulgation according to law.

The members of the Civil Service Board say they have taken no action on the question involved, but the board has notified Lieut. Col. Crowder, the Military Governor's secretary, to send his clerks for examination. Col. Crowder, in reply, asked for the certification of the rule under which the examination was required. He says it would be inconvenient to spare the men and that the requirement is unduly stringent at the present juncture.

Judge Taft was asked what the attitude of the United States Commission would be. He replied that officially, he was not aware that a remonstrance had been made. The board was authorized to determine the question. But, on general principles, if the men threatened to resign rather than stand a reasonable examination which was not competitive, he was in favor of letting them resign.

FILIPINOS SEEK REVENGE.

Renew Hostilities in Bohol Because Capt. Rowan Burned a Town.

MANILA, June 18.—Capt. Andrew S. Rowan of the Nineteenth Infantry is under investigation for the destruction of a town and thereby causing an active renewal of the insurrection in the Island of Bohol. A native who had assassinated a Corporal was caught and killed. Capt. Rowan then burned an adjacent town, and the people, inflamed with rage, rejoined the insurgent chief, Samson.

Cailles's Men Massing to Surrender.

MANILA, June 18.—Cailles's insurgent troops are beginning to rendezvous at Pagsanjan, Laguna Province, whence they will proceed to Santa Cruz, on Laguna de Bay, to surrender. The Americans are evacuating Pagsanjan at Cailles's request. In the meanwhile, the saloons in Laguna are closed.

Want Col. Bell to be a General.

HARRISBURG, June 18.—The Legislature to-day passed a joint resolution requesting President McKinley to appoint Col. Bell of the Twenty-seventh United States Volunteers to a Brigadier Generalship in the army. Col. Bell is a native of Pennsylvania.

PRIZE MONEY FOR WIDOWS.

Treasury Department Sends Warrants to Mrs. A. E. Brumby and Mrs. H. V. Gridley.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Treasury Department to-day issued two warrants which recall the battle of Manila Bay. One was for $517, in favor of Mrs. A. E. Brumby, administratrix of the estate of the late Thomas M. Brumby. Lieut. Brumby was Admiral Dewey's Flag Lieutenant at that battle. The warrant was mailed to Mrs. Brumby at Marietta, Ga.

The other warrant was for $4,867, in favor of Harriet V. Gridley, administratrix of the estate of the late Charles V. Gridley, who commanded the Olympia. The warrant was mailed to her at Erie, Penn. These warrants are in payment of prize money due those officers.

MINISTER LOOMIS PLEASED.

Regards His Transfer to the Legation at Lisbon as a Promotion.

PARIS, June 18.—Francis B. Loomis, until recently United States Minister to Venezuela, in an interview to-day, said he was very much pleased at his appointment to the post of Minister at Lisbon. His health had suffered by his stay in tropical Venezuela, and he considered his transfer to a European legation as being not merely an agreeable change, but a promotion. He thought he was entitled to regard the appointment as an open expression of confidence on the part of the Administration, which had unfalteringly supported him in the Venezuela trouble.

Mr. Loomis said he did not foresee ground for any renewal of the unpleasantness with Venezuela. On the contrary, he looked forward to an era of the most friendly relations between the two countries under Herbert W. Bowen, his successor.

Mr. Loomis will take a trip to Switzerland, and will probably return to America before taking up his new post.

There is much satisfaction at the United States Embassy here at the promotion of Arthur Bailly Blanchard, Third Secretary, to be Second Secretary of the Embassy. He is a perfect French scholar, and is highly valued by Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador.

Havana Rejects the Dady Bid.

HAVANA, June 18.—The Government has rejected the bid of approximately $14,000,000, made by Dady, Onderdonk & McLellan for the sewering and paving of Havana, and will readvertise the contract for three months.

HAZEN S. PINGREE IS DEAD

Ex-Governor of Michigan Expired in London Last Night.

Had Grown Steadily Worse During the Day—His Son at the Bedside When the End Came.

LONDON, June 18.—Ex-Gov. Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan died here to-night at 11:35 o'clock.

His son was the only one present at the time of his death. The attending doctor left Mr. Pingree's bedside at about 11:15, promising to return shortly. H. S. Pingree, Jr., who had been watching at his father's side for four days, and who had not removed his clothes during that time, noticed a sudden change in his father's condition. He had hardly reached the patient's bedside when Mr. Pingree died peacefully, without speaking one word.

Young Mr. Pingree has wired to his mother and his uncle in the United States not to come to London.

The diagnosis made by London specialists of the cancerous affection of the intestines from which Mr. Pingree suffered left practically no hope for the patient's recovery.

Toward the end of his illness Mr. Pingree suffered great pain, and weakened rapily. He was unable to retain nourishment. His mind, however, remained fairly clear. During the whole of the last day he was practically kept alive by injections of strychnine and drugs administered to lessen his pain. He grew steadily worse until the end. Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir William H. Broadbent, and Dr. Mills had a consultation in the early evening regarding the case.

Dr. Mills said to-day regarding Mr. Pingree's illness:

"It seems too bad that the serious nature of the ailment was not discovered earlier. Mr. Pingree ought never to have been allowed to travel on the Continent."

The body will be embalmed and taken to Mr. Pingree's home.

DETROIT, June 18.—Hazen Senter Pingree was born in Denmark, Me., in 1840. At an early age he removed to Hopkinton, Mass., and found employment in a shoe factory. In 1862 he enlisted in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and served until the end of the civil war, when he settled in Detroit and embarked in the manufacturing of shoes. He started in business in a small way, but was so successful that in the early eighties he was regarded as a very wealthy man.

In 1889 the Republican Party nominated Mr. Pingree for Mayor of Detroit, and he was elected by over 2,000 majority. He was re-elected in 1891, 1893, and 1895 by increased majorities each time. In 1896 he was elected Governor of Michigan by 83,000 plurality, running ahead of the National ticket by 20,000 votes. He was re-elected Governor in 1898 by about 100,000 plurality, and served out his term, which expired in 1900. Last March he started on the journey abroad which ended in his death in London.

While he was Mayor Mr. Pingree accomplished many municipal reforms. He forced the gas company to lower its rates, established the public lighting plant, organized the Detroit railway on a three-cent fare basis, lowered telephone rates, and broke up the sewer and paving rings that were thriving when he came into office. His potato patch scheme for the relief of the poor of the city was extensively copied, and brought him National fame. While Governor, Mr. Pingree devoted his energies toward securing the passage of a bill taxing the property of railroads and other corporations on an ad valorem basis instead of specifically on their earnings. His efforts resulted in the enactment of a law along these lines by the last Legislature, but the courts declared it unconstitutional.

Mr. Pingree is survived by a widow and two children, a son and a daughter.

MRS. PINGREE IN THIS CITY.

Her Husband's Body to be Brought Here on the Umbria.

Mrs. Hazen S. Pingree arrived in this city from Detroit yesterday morning with her daughter, Hazel H. Pingree, and her husband's brother, F. C. Pingree. They went to the Imperial Hotel.

The party had started from Detroit as soon as they learned of the seriousness of the illness of ex-Gov. Pingree in London, but received a cablegram yesterday morning to the effect that there was no use in starting, as Mr. Pingree's condition was so bad that they would arrive in London too late. They received a cablegram announcing his death last night.

No plans for the funeral have yet been made by the family. Mrs. Pingree and her daughter will go back to Detroit to-day instead of embarking on the St. Paul, as they intended. The widow and daughter will be escorted home by F. C. Pingree, who will then immediately return to this city to await the arrival of the body. It will be brought to America on the steamship Umbria, which leaves Liverpool on Saturday.

An elaborate demonstration had been arranged for the reception of Mr. Pingree when he returned to Detroit. It is believed that the reception will be replaced by a public funeral under the auspices of the City of Detroit.

DEUTSCHLAND'S ATTEMPT FAILS

Steamship Passes Scilly Islands Behind Her Old Record.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company's steamer Deutschland, in command of Capt. Albers, which sailed from New York on Thursday, June 13, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, and was reported as going to try to make a new record, passed the Scilly Islands at 5:30 o'clock this morning.

The steamer, to equal her best previous record, was due to arrive at Plymouth at 4:12 o'clock this morning. The distance from Scilly to Plymouth was covered by the Deutschland on her best trip in 4 hours and 10 minutes.

Making this time, she will be due to arrive at Plymouth at 9:30 o'clock this morning, about 5 hours and 18 minutes behind her best record of 5 days 7 hours and 38 minutes, made on the voyage ending Sept. 10, 1900, and which was the fastest time across the Atlantic.

COUNTY COURT ELEVATOR FALLS.

One of the elevators in the County Court House took a sudden notion yesterday to run itself at a higher rate of speed than is usual, and it dropped from the second to the ground floor. There were six passengers in the elevator, and beyond a slight shaking up not one of them was injured.

The two elevators in the building are of very ancient style, and it is the general custom of lawyers and litigants to walk up stairs if they are in a hurry rather than use the elevators and lose time. Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, was notified, and he will have the elevator in running order to-day.

Benefit to Major G. F. Williams.

A testimonial benefit will be given to Major George F. Williams, the veteran journalist, at the Herald Square Theatre on Sunday evening next. The Committee of Arrangements includes Gen. Howard Carroll, Chairman; Gen. Thomas L. James, Treasurer; Frank L. McBreen, Secretary; Thomas C. Platt, Henry Clews, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward King, Gen. Horatio C. King, M. C. Murphy, Amos J. Cummings, A. M. Palmer, Esq., John P. Faure, Joseph C. Hendrix, St. Clair McKelway, Col. A. B. De Frece, Jacob A. Cantor, William A. Brady, Capt. Louis Wendel, Thomas F. Gilroy, and James S. Coleman.

City Bank Rumor Denied.

An official of the National City Bank of this city said last night that there was no truth in the report from Kansas City that the City Bank was negotiating for the purchase of the National Bank of Commerce and the First National Bank of Kansas City.

The New French Submarine Boats.

PARIS, June 18.—The Petit Parisien says the new French submarine boats building will be furnished with double motors—steam and electricity—similar to the Fultings of the Holland, thus increasing their sphere of action and enabling them to plunge more quickly than the Narval. The recent experiments with the latter were unsatisfactory. The crew suffered greatly and navigation on the surface was defective.

Young Murphy Sent Home.

Richard E. Murphy, the young Munchausen who created such a stir a few days ago by his romances about untold wealth, aristocratic and wealthy acquaintances, and the ownership of several newspapers, was sent to his home in Jefferson City, Mo., yesterday by the Rev. Father Ducey. The latter caused the lad to be examined by prominent alienists, but the report of their investigations has not yet been made.

EXCLUDES SECRET SOCIETIES.

Augustana Synod Decides that Their Members Cannot Belong to the Swedish Lutheran Church.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 18.—After a stormy discussion the Augustana Synod, Swedish Lutheran Church, retained in its church constitution the clause excluding and extruding all members of secret societies from membership in the Church.

During the discussion it was charged that secret societies had no religion. This caused the Rev. Mr. Lindsom to present The Freemason's Monitor to the Chairman, who began to read it.

The Rev. C. E. Fossburg cried out after several pages had been read:

"That's a lie!"

There was great confusion after this. Finally it was moved that the ballot be taken. Then the Rev. S. G. Swensson caused another row by saying that during the excitement of taking the ballot there might be those who would cast more than one vote. The insinuation was vigorously resented, and the Chair stated that it was the blackest libel that had ever been cast on the members of the Synod.

The vote was taken, however, amid great confusion, and the Chair could with difficulty retain any kind of order. The result of the ballot was that the proposed amendment was defeated by a vote of 81 to 71, thus leaving the objectionable clause in the Church creed.

This was the last work of the Synod, which closed in the usual form directly after the vote was taken, to meet June 12, 1902.

TALKS OF LONDON'S NEEDS.

F. H. Cooper Says an American Department Store Would Make Money.

CHICAGO, June 18.—"I have notified those interested in business with me that within two years I shall retire from commercial life. I shall then be sixty years old, and ready to quit work."

On his return from a two months' European trip to-night Frank H. Cooper of Siegel, Cooper & Co., thus announced his intention of retiring from active participation in the management of the business he has helped to build up.

"There is an enormous amount of money to be made by the firm that starts a department store in London," said Mr. Cooper. "I do not care to undertake such an enterprise now. London is behind the times in business methods, and the first man to apply American methods there will reap a harvest."

ALDERMAN GIVES THE LIE.

Mr. Bridges Accuses Mr. Downing, but There Is No Return Comment.

The Board of Aldermen held a short but lively session yesterday. A resolution was introduced directing the Committee on Railroads to prepare a suitable ordinance to prevent the unreasonable overcrowding of open cross seats on street surface lines and to hold public hearings in order that all interested could be heard.

Alderman Goodman said the resolution should be passed. Alderman Bridges opposed giving the Committee on Railroads instructions.

"Aldermen Bridges and Wafer have never been known to vote for anything which was for the public good," said Alderman Downing.

"That's a lie, and the Alderman should be made to retract, the statement," yelled Alderman Bridges. "It is not right that the gentleman should be allowed to make such statements. He can't state one instance where I did not vote for the public good."

Alderman Bridges then faced Alderman Downing and yelled:

"I say that the gentleman lies and he knows he lies." There was no return comment and the incident was closed. The resolution was referred back to the Railroad Committee without instructions.

FEMININE FRILLS.

It is a poor woman who cannot have a dust coat this year. There are the most stylish ones imaginable in linen to be had at the most reasonable prices. Some of the smartest have the coachman's capes, three jaunty little capes at the top of these long coats, which are strapped across the front with linen straps fastened on either side by linen-covered buttons. They are stylish, and a very good style, too.

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Another pretty coat in linen is the same style in the general cut and finished with the capuchin hood, with plaid, which makes an individual garment of it. The little edge of plaid, contrasted with the linen as it shows on the hood, is excellent.

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The taffeta dust coats are always good, and they can be used for so many useful purposes that they will pay their cost in the end. A young woman who is called upon to sing often, here, there, and everywhere, has invested in a long silk coat, which she considers the most useful garment in her wardrobe. It will cover her light evening gowns when she is compelled to go a short distance in the cars or train, and she feels that she looks presentable outwardly, and at the same time she is keeping her good clothes underneath intact and not making herself conspicuous. A plain silk coat will cost about $20, and the cost will increase as they become more elaborate. The coachman's capes are also to be found on the silk coats, and they are as stylish as on the linen. A gray coat is beautiful, and a good taffeta in the gray has a wonderful sheen.

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Ning-poo fans cost 10 cents each. Those are the pointed fans, made apparently of plated splints and which can be bent around into different shapes for catch-alls by the industrious young woman. These catch-alls are most convenient articles to have in the rooms if one is away for the Summer, and can be tacked into shape in an instant. The fans themselves are also good, and on warm nights one sees them going to the theatre quite often in the hands of a well-dressed woman. They are not exactly beautiful, but they give a good breeze, which is the one thing necessary in good weather.

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Here is something the young woman who likes to be original has done. She invested the other day in one of those pretty little silk fans set in lacquer frames. That will be her theatre or roof garden or wherever she may go this Summer fan. But she wished it different from any other fan that could be purchased. Consequently, in pursuance of a bright idea, she confided to an amiable brother, who took it to the family lauandryman for autographs, laundry marks, or whatever might be put upon them. She designated the places for the hieroglyphics, and John Chinaman did the rest. When the fan came back to her it looked, she said, as if the marks grew on it. They look as much a part of it as the original design, and all her girl friends are wild with envy and can't imagine where the girl bought this attractive fan, when all their efforts fail to find anything like it.

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It is a sensible girl who lays in a good stock of pins for the Summer. If she has anything black or dark gray in her wardrobe, one of the best collections in her stock will be dull black-headed pins of different sizes. These are valuable. There is nothing like a pin to hold stray ends and help keep a woman trim. Then, if the girl wears anything in the nature of red or pink, there are the little so-called coral pins. These will cost something like 7 cents a card, and they are among the nicest looking of these fancy pins. The little blue-headed pins which can be found for the same price are also very good for the girl who wears blue, and most girls will wear all these colors during the Summer. There are the pearl-headed pins, which are good if good variety can be had, but, as a rule, the pearl heads have so watery a look that they are not very satisfactory. However, none of these pins is intended to show. They fasten the ribbons and frills underneath, and, as they will so nearly match the ribbon or garment in which they are used, there is little chance of their being noticed. A girl can use such a quantity of small pins in a Summer that if she undertook to use all valuable ones she would spend a patrimony.

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A woman bicycling the other day in one of the Connecticut towns that are so accessible they seem but little more than suburbs of New York, wore an attractive skirt of one of those indescribable shades of brown, fine cloth, tailor-made, and at the back of it, a little lower than a man has his hip pockets, two patch pockets of the material. They made an attractive finish to the gown. For a hat the rider wore a soft felt the shade of her skirt.

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There are people who protest against the split bamboo bags, but for Summer and when a bag must be carried, they are a delight. They are of a featherweight, while a handsome leather bag weighs nearly as much as its contents. From a tiny handbag, these bags come all the way up to the dress suit case in the split bamboo, and cost from 25 cents for the smallest handbag to somewhere around $2 for the largest sized dress suit case.

SUIT AGAINST RUSSELL SAGE.

Robert D. Vroom, Who Dealt in Puts and Calls, Brings Action.

Russell Sage has been sued in the Supreme Court as a result of transactions on the day of the panic in Wall Street on May 9. The plaintiff in the case is Robert D. Vroom, who had been dealing with Mr. Sage in "puts" and "calls." Mr. Vroom claims that he held "puts" of Mr. Sage on 500 shares of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 500 shares of Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and 100 shares of United States Steel common. At the time the dispute commenced Mr. Vroom claims the stocks were selling so low on the market that if he could buy them at the figures quoted he could sell them to Mr. Sage at the figures named in the "puts" and make a handsome profit. He handed his privileges over to Mr. Sage and asked him to buy the stocks as his broker, and then he in turn would sell them to Mr. Sage at the "put" prices. It is from this point that the dispute arises. Mr. Sage claims that he bought the stocks, but that the loss to Mr. Vroom on Rock Island, which had gone up in price, more than wiped out his profits on the other two stocks.

On behalf of Mr. Vroom, his counsel, John H. Miller, said yesterday: "The theory or cause of action which Mr. Vroom charges against Mr. Sage is that Mr. Sage, to use a legal term, converted these privileges or 'puts.' Mr. Vroom claims that if Mr. Sage could not execute his order on the Stock Exchange as given, he should have so reported. The result would have been that no transaction would have taken place, and Mr. Vroom would have been entitled to the return of his privileges and Mr. Sage would have been released from any liability for failure to execute Mr. Vroom's order. However, Mr. Sage did not do as Mr. Vroom directed, and at the same time refused to return him his privileges, so we claim that it is a case of conversion."

Mr. Sage, through his counsel, Charles A. Gardiner, has obtained until June 30 to file his answer to the complaint.

TRIED THE FAITH CURE.

William Nelson's Friend Attempted to Stop Flow of Blood by Prayer.

NEWARK, N. J., June 18.—A friend discovered William Nelson, thirty-eight years old, at the latter's boarding house, 41 Lincoln Street, last night after Nelson had attempted suicide by severing an artery, and instead of summoning a physician, he bound up the arm and then began praying for Nelson's recovery. Others in the house summoned aid, and Nelson was taken to the City Hospital in the Fourth Precinct patrol wagon. The doctors say that he will recover.

Nelson is a messenger in the Register's Office in the Court House. He had been working there some time and was quite popular. He suffers from a deformity, and for the past several months has been very sensitive over it.

Last night a friend, whose card bore the name of Charles R. Latham & Co., 209 Broadway, New York, called at Nelson's boarding house and asked to see him. He was sent to the room, but came down a moment later and said that he could not get a response to his knocks on the door. The landlady returned to the room, and opening the door found Nelson lying across the bed bleeding profusely. The visitor took out a handkerchief and bound it tightly around the arm, checking the flow of blood. The landlady then absented herself for a moment, and on her return she found the visitor kneeling on the floor beside the bed praying loudly. She interrupted by saying that a doctor's services were needed more than prayers at that juncture. The visitor paid no attention to her, and leaving him in the room, she went in pursuit of aid herself. After Nelson had been taken to the hospital his visitor disappeared.

Refuse to Indict a Christian Scientist.

A number of witnesses were summoned before the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday in connection with an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Francis Fletcher, nine years old, who died on June 5, after, as was alleged, he had received Christian Science treatment. The death certificate was signed by Dr. A. E. Morris, a woman physician, who was called in a short time before the boy's death. After a very brief consideration of the case the Grand Jury decided that nothing criminal had been done.

BREAD AND WATER FOR A BOY.

Had Run Away to Fight Indians—The Recorder's Punishment.

NEWARK, N. J., June 18.—Clifford Brown, thirteen years old, of Irvington, has run away from home several times within a year. His great ambition is to go into the land of the red man and put an end to the race. He disappeared two weeks ago and search for him failed until his older brother came upon him yesterday and after a chase ran him down. He was then turned over to the police. Recorder Mayfield, after hearing the details, decided to take a few days to think the matter over and meanwhile held the boy on a diet of bread and water in the village lockup.

The Recorder has about decided to advise the parents to dress the boy in girl's clothing for a period as a punishment.

AVALANCHE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Greatest Ever Known in the Region—One Woman Dead and Another Dying.

KEYSER, West Va., June 18.—An avalanche unparalleled in the West Virginia mountains occurred last night at Hopeville, Grant County, thirty-eight miles from here. Great sections of the mountain side along the Potomac River for two miles rushed down into the beautiful valley. Thousands of tons of forest trees, immense rocks, and earth came down, and the home of Mrs. Andrew Ours, a widow, was wrecked.

The twenty-two-year-old daughter of Mrs. Ours was instantly killed, and Mrs. Ours is in a dying condition. A little grandchild, who was spending the night with Mrs. Ours, was seized by her when the first warning came, but escape was impossible, and when found this morning the grandmother was buried to her waist in the débris, holding the child in her arms above the mud and stone, in which she was fastened so tightly that after many efforts neighbors found it necessary to literally pull the bruised body out. The child will recover. Miss Ours's body was found to-day.

All day hundreds of visitors have gone to the scene by carriage and on horseback, there being no nearer railroad point than Keyser.

SUIT AGAINST SENATOR CLARK.

Prof. Treadwell Claims that He Should Recover Copper Stock.

The trial of an action brought by Prof. George A. Treadwell against Senator William A. Clark of Montana and the United Verde Copper Company was commenced yesterday before Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court. The day was taken up with the argument of the legal points involved in the defendant's answer, who, in addition to other defenses, plead the statute of limitations.

According to the claim of Prof. Treadwell, he had a running account with E. Bennett, and in March, 1888, he gave Bennett 100 shares of stock in the United Verde Copper Company, as security for any debt he might owe. At that time the stock was worth $10 a share; since then it has gone up to $300. Bennett sold the shares, and they eventually came into the possession of Senator Clark, who paid $7 each for them. Prof. Treadwell demanded the return of the stock and it was refused. He now claims that fraud was practiced on him.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR BRYAN.

A "Third Party" Forming to Run Him for President Again.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 18.—Definite steps toward the organization of a new "third party," which is proposed to embrace Missouri, and to form the nucleus for a National growth, were taken to-day in Kansas City at a conference of the members of the Populist State Committee and a few Silver Republicans. The movement is said to have the expressed sympathy, if not the avowed support, of William J. Bryan, who, it is further hinted, is to be the new party's candidate for President in 1904.

Lee Merriwether of St. Louis and twenty-two other leaders in the Public Ownership Party of St. Louis, arrived in Kansas City during the morning, after having spent the whole of yesterday in consultation with Mr. Bryan at Lincoln. They are guarded in statements concerning Bryan, but say if the latter does not support the present movement, he is, at any rate, in sympathy with its purpose.

To-day's conference was secret. It will end with a public meeting, when the result of the gathering will be embodied in an address.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The interest of society yesterday was principally suburban. The golf contest at Glen Cove was the subject of much interest to those who are fond of the game. The Meadow Brook people are interested in practice games of polo, and there was the usual match at Bryn Mawr. There was nothing on the social calendar in town.

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Wednesday is always a busy day on account of the arrivals and departures of the European packets. There are always more people in town. They come in to bid good voyage or to greet their friends. Just now, perhaps, the tide is turned toward America, and many of the fashionables are coming home. However, the Oceanic had a good booking yesterday. Among those on her list were Mr. and Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, Mrs. Bruce Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Priestley, Thomas C. Purdy, John Steward, Col. R. H. I. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Frick, Lord Kinnaird, William Moir, and Mr. and Mrs. George R. Sheldon.

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On the St. Paul were booked, among others, Pierre Lorillard Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Carnegie of Fernandina, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Biddle, Miss Christine Biddle, Miss Harriet Biddle, Mrs. C. S. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. George Lauder of Pittsburg, E. Spencer Pratt, Mrs. John S. Ward and Miss Ward, F. H. Allen, Mrs. W. K. Andrews, Baron Castell, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

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Friday will be class day at Harvard, and there will be the spreads of the various societies, to which a number of invitations have been issued. A great many people will go from Newport. There are not as many New York graduates this year as in former classes. The Yale commencement will take place next week.

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Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin will give a small garden party at her New Rochelle residence, All View, on Friday. It will be principally a neighborhood affair. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin give an entertainment of this kind every year.

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Mrs. Frederick Billings, 279 Madison Avenue, has closed her town house, and is at Woodstock, Vt., for the Summer. Mrs. Billings's daughter, Mrs. Frederick W. Lee, and Prof. Lee, her husband, who were married at the Billings residence about two weeks ago, will soon sail for Europe.

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Dr. Alexander Clarke and Mrs. Clarke (Mrs. William F. Burden) were in town yesterday. They were married at the Waldorf early last Winter, and returned from abroad some weeks since. They have opened Mrs. Clarke's handsome villa at Newport.

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Mr. and Mrs. N. Sartel Prentice, 337 Lexington Avenue, and their daughter, Miss Mary L. Prentice, will close their city residence the latter part of this week or the first of next and go to Litchfield, Conn., for the Summer. Miss Prentice, who has just been graduated, will make her début next Winter.

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Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Minna Cromwell, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, United States Navy, to Ensign Needham Lee Jones, United States Navy, who is now attached to the Dolphin. The Cromwells are living at Newport.

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Senator Depew and Miss Paulding are booked to sail for Europe on June 26. They will not occupy a cottage at Newport this season.

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Many fashionable people have been in town the past two days. Miss Gerry was seen yesterday, and also Mrs. Alexander Clarke (Mrs. Burden) and others of the Newport contingent. On Monday Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who had just returned from the Hot Springs; Mrs. Joseph Harvey, Mrs. George Crocker, and others lunched at the Waldorf. Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson and Miss Blight were in town yesterday.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 18.—A number of cottage-hunters were in the city to-day. The demand for residences continues. Some cottages never let before have been pressed into the market by the real estate agents.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt drove to Oakland Farm to-day to inspect the new polo field there, which is about ready for use.

The West Island Club's season has begun. The election of officers has resulted as follows: President—Frederick D. Tappen; Secretary and Treasurer—Frank L. Hall; Executive Committee—Frederick D. Tappen, Frank L. Hall, Thatcher M. Adams, J. Adriance Bush, and Henry W. De Forest; Trustees—Frederick D. Tappen and J. Adriance Bush.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells entertained at dinner this evening, and several other dinners were given.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Morgan Stone is in Boston for a brief stay.

Dr. and Mrs. Horatio R. Storer will arrive at their cottage in Washington Street to-morrow.

The marriage of Miss Ida Morrell, daughter of Mrs. John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, to George Pepper Morris of the same city takes place at noon to-morrow at the home of the bride's mother, in Bellevue Court. About sixty guests will be present at the ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. E. H. Porter of Emmanuel Church, after which a wedding breakfast will be served. The bride will be given away by her brother, Col. Edward V. Morrell. She will be unattended, and there is to be no music. The house will be handsomely decorated.

Miss Redmond of New York has arrived at the Potter cottage, in Rhode Island Avenue.

The steam yacht Ladrock, with Colgate Hoyt, the owner; Lieut. Gen. Miles, and Col. Henry O. S. Heistand on board, arrived to-day, en route for Providence. The party visited Fort Adams, where they were received by Col. Hasbrouck.

Mrs. William R. Hunter, accompanied by Mrs. Shafter Howard, drove to Pomfret, Conn., to-day, where they will spend a week's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Swayne of New York have arrived at the Carry place.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore of New York will arrive at their cottage next week.

Dr. and Mrs. Russell Bellamy of New York are at Cliff Cottage No. 3 for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Gibbons of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Huntington.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott, William P. Buffum, and Hugh D. Auchincloss have returned from New York.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Met by a Big Crowd at German Lloyd Pier.

There was a terrific crush at the North German Lloyd pier at the foot of Gansevoort Street, North River, last evening, when the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived from Bremen and Cherbourg. An hour before the Kaiser arrived off the pier the crowd began to gather, and it was soon almost impossible for anybody to get through to the customs inclosure.

The pier was not divided longitudinally, and the throng was compelled to stand behind a rail fence near the street entrance. Two Customs Inspectors and a policeman stood there to keep those not holding a pass from the Collector's office from getting in. When the crowd was largest carpenters had to be called into service by the steamship company, and set to work making supports for the fence, owing to the danger it was in being pushed down.

The arrival of the Kaiser Wilhelm last evening marked the end of the last westward passage she will make with Capt. Engelbart as her commander. On his arrival at Bremen on his next outward voyage, he will transfer the command to Capt. Hogemann of the Hohenzollern. Capt. Engelbart is going to superintend the construction of the new liner, Kaiser Wilhelm II., which he will command, and which is expected to be ready for service in the Spring of 1903.

H. R. McCormick, United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, was among the passengers who arrived on the Kaiser. He comes home to get his family, and expects to return to his post the last of July. Thomas Nelson Page was another passenger. He has been abroad for eight months, touring the Continent and Egypt. He said he expects to begin soon on a novel half completed some time ago. Miss Glacia Calla of Boston, who has been studying for the Grand Opera stage under Marchesi, in Paris, comes home for the Summer. She is to make her début at the Metropolitan Opera House next Winter. Other of Vermont, Prof. M. Kovalevsky of the University of Moscow, who is going to Chicago, where he is to deliver a course of lectures at the University of Chicago on "The Social Institutions of Russia." Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Richard C. Parsons, Secretary of the American Embassy at Rome; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Prof. W. Kopta were among others who arrived on the steamship.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Clyde—Bucklin.

The wedding of Marshall Hill Clyde, son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Clyde, and Miss Margery Lanmann Bucklin, daughter of Mrs. N. Sartel Prentice, was celebrated in Grace Church Chantry at noon yesterday, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's officiating. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her brother, Sartel Prentice, wore a gown of white lace—duchesse and rose point—over chiffon, the chiffon, in turn, being over louisine. The waist had transparent sleeves of the lace. She wore a necklace of pearls, with a diamond clasp, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridal veil was a long, narrow one of exquisite point de Venise, caught with orange blossoms. The veil was draped in an original fashion, high on one side. Her bouquet was marguerites. The maid of honor, Miss Mary L. Prentice, a young half sister of the bride, wore a white silk muslin frock, a black gardan hat, and carried a bouquet of buttercups tied with black velvet ribbons. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. Sartel Prentice, at 337 Lexington Avenue. The house decorations were palms and greens, and greens were also the decoration at the church. The bride's mother, Mrs. Prentice, was in black chiffon and chantilly lace over white silk and a headdress of ostrich tips. Among the guests invited to the wedding and breakfast were Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanmann Bull, B. F. Clyde of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Clyde, the Misses Clyde, Mrs. H. D. Brookhym, Mr. and Mrs. Theron G. Strong, Mrs. Townsend-Ashmore, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lea, Mrs. Hare of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Slocum, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Willetts, Miss Willetts, Henry W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Schwab, Miss Schwab, Miss Downing, and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lanmann. After a short bridal trip, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde will spend the Summer at Ardsley, N. Y., and Litchfield, Conn., and in the Autumn will occupy the house at 124 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Johnson—Cavanagh.

The marriage of the Rev. William Everett Johnson, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, in West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and Miss Mary Alice Cavanagh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Cavanagh, took place yesterday morning in that church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Irving P. Johnson of St. Martin's Church, Omaha, Neb. The nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. Guy L. Wallis of Staten Island, and the Rev. James B. Sill, curate of the parish. The bride wore a tan-colored traveling gown and had Mrs. Hiram Wingate of Manchester, N. H., for her matron of honor. The ushers were Herbert H. Wheeler, W. H. D. Crittenton, Albert Turner, William S. Lounsbery, and Henry H. Duryea.

Portheim—Cohen.

Walter C. Portheim and Miss Ella Cohen were married at noon yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman at Sherry's. The bride wore a frock of white crêpe de chine and lace; the tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. The maid of honor and only attendant was Miss Bertha Loeser. Albert Cohen was the best man, and the ushers were Ellis Arendt, Louis Lask, Berthold Rich, Max Fringant, Harry Cohen, and Albert Seligberg.

Mason—Burns.

The wedding of George Stephen Mason and Miss Betsey Pettingill Burns of Brooklyn took place last evening at the residence of the bride's brother, George Armour Prince Burns, at 101 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Manhattan.

FIGHTING SALT TRUST'S SUIT.

Standard Oil Company's Lawyer in Opposing It Says the Right to Combine Is Unquestioned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18.—"The right to combine is to be classed among the most important and least questioned liberties of citizens," said Virgil P. Kline, attorney of the Standard Oil Company, in defense of trusts, in a brief that he filed in the Common Pleas Court to-day upon the demurrer in the suit brought by the National Salt Company of New York, better known as the Salt Trust, against its Cleveland branch, the United States Salt Company.

The National Salt Company entered into a deal with stockholders of the Cleveland concern to purchase their stock so as to acquire control of the plant, but a few weeks ago brought suit to have the contract set aside, going into court to repudiate its consolidation agreement, the trust claiming that the consolidation was in violation of the Valentine anti-trust law. As a result of the litigation the plant of the United States Salt Company was placed in the hands of receivers.

Mr. Kline, on behalf of the latter, filed a long brief and cited a large number of court decisions upholding the legality of combinations.

"To take away a man's right to sell or dispose of his property," continued Attorney Kline, "is to take away his property from him, for by restraining its alienation you destroy its chief value as property. The right to sell one's property or business carries with it the right to sell to him who will give the best price, and the most natural purchaser, the one who will necessarily give the best price, is the competitor. Take away the right to sell to a competitor and you take from a man the most valuable and usually the sole market for his property. Competition, it is said, is the life of trade, but certainly there can be no law to compel men to compete with each other if they see fit to give up the struggle."

Colts Fire Arms Company Change.

It is announced that arrangements are being made for the sale of the Colts Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., to the Colts Arms Company of New York. The proposed Directors for the new company are John H. Hall, William C. Skinner, both of Hartford; George E. Armstrong and Frank A. Schirmer of Boston, and J. F. A. Clark of New York, and the officers, John H. Hall, President; William C. Skinner, Vice President; Frank A. Schirmer, Treasurer, and Lewis C. Grover, Superintendent. This deal, it is understood, will be closed within the next ten days. The details are not made public.

Judicial Convention at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 18.—The Fourth Judicial District Republican Convention assembled to-day, and took ten fruitless ballots to nominate a candidate to succeed Supreme Court Justice Judson S. Landon, who will retire in December. The last ballot stood: John L. Gilbert of Malone, 3; Charles E. Palmer of Schenectady, 3; Edgar A. Spencer of Fulton, 2; Charles R. Paris of Sandy Hill, 2, and D. S. Potter of Glens Falls, 1. The convention will ballot again to-morrow.

A Carnegie Library for Macon, Ga.

MACON, Ga., June 18.—Mayor Smith to-day received a letter from Andrew Carnegie notifying the city of a gift of $20,000 for a free library on condition that the city appropriate $2,000 yearly for its maintenance. It is expected that the Council will accept the offer.

Catskill Accepts Mr. Carnegie's Gift.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 18.—By a vote of 180 for to 8 opposed the taxpayers of Catskill to-day accepted Andrew Carnegie's gift of $20,000 for a free library and pledged the village to expend $2,000 a year for its maintenance.

An Address Wanted.

Will J. P. Burroughs, who sent a letter to THE TIMES, please send his address to this office?

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Bureau of Elections Employes Placed in the Classified List.

The State Civil Service Commission last night decided to place the thirty-eight appointments within the gift of the new Bureau of Elections in the exempt list of the classified class. The commission was in session at four different times before this result was reached, and the delay was due to the failure of the Municipal Civil Service body to send in a report.

The latter was first promised at 10 o'clock in the morning, then at 3 P. M., next at 6 P. M., and was finally received about 9:30 o'clock.

A few days ago the Elections Board caused a report to be sent to the State Civil Service Commission, placing appointees on the exempt list of the unclassified class. This was returned without approval. Another hearing was applied for and granted, and it was supposed that everything would be in readiness.

Yesterday, Municipal Service Commissioners Mason and Dykeman were out of the city, and it was late when a majority could be got together for a conference with Mayor Van Wyck.

Samuel H. Ordway, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, at a meeting of the State Board at the Hotel Manhattan, insisted that the Commissioners should strictly observe that clause of the civil service law providing that no appointments in the public service should be made on account of political affiliations or influence.

Commissioner Pound pointed out that he did not believe the rule would apply in the case of appointees of a bi-partisan Bureau of Elections. It would be hypocrisy to profess a belief that the Election Commissioners would appoint men not identified with politics.

Commissioner Collier, Chairman of the commission, expressed similar views to the evident disappointment of Mr. Ordway.

Election Commissioners John R. Voorhis and Michael J. Dady were present during the day, and to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter Col. Dady said:

"I don't see how the State Civil Service Commission could do aught else but place the subordinates in the bureau on the exempt list, as the bureau is a non-partisan board. In my opinion, most of the old clerks who served in the Bureau of Elections will be reappointed. I don't know what will be done with regard to Gen. Roderbough, but if his name is suggested by one of the Democratic Commissioners for any office in the gift of the bureau, I will vote for him."

The State Civil Service Commission, in executive session, considered the report it will make on the investigation made of the system of promotions in the Police Department. It is said the commission will recommend such amendments to the present system of making promotions as will take away from the Police Commissioner the discretionary power he now possesses in determining the percentage marks of officers.

The commission also heard the complaint of Joseph W. Kay, that members of the Grand Army of the Republic were not accorded fair treatment by the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

HOMEOPATHISTS IN SESSION.

Will Ask that Surgeons of Their School Be Appointed to the Army.

RICHFIELD S

FAIR GOLFERS PLAY WELL

Miss Hecker Leads at Start of Metropolitan Championship.

MAKES A NEW WOMAN'S RECORD

Sixteen Local Players Qualify on the Nassau Club Links—Miss Oliver Gets Second Honors.

Miss Genevieve Hecker, the present metropolitan champion and who now represents the Essex County Club of Orange, N. J., led the field yesterday in the opening round of the second annual tournament for the championship of the Women's Golf Association. The competition began on the links of the Nassau Country Club, at Glen Cove, and it will be continued through the week. Miss Hecker did the long eighteen-hole course, 6,033 yards, in the unlooked-for low score of 95 strokes. Miss Marion Oliver of the Baltusrol Club furnished another surprise by doing 98, and Mrs. H. B. Ashmore of the same club, but who has been playing in England recently, made an even 100. All of them broke the former best women's record for the course, which was 102, held by Miss Ruth Underhill. The men's bogey is 83 strokes.

Miss Hecker's rare play demonstrated her fitness to be termed the successor on the links of Miss Beatrix Hoyt, now that the former thrice National champion has seen fit to retire from the game. She made a poor outward journey, doing 50, but played the last nine holes in 45 strokes, while the bogey is 41.

The course was in admirable condition and the club committee managed the affair in genuine championship style. Thirty-one played, but Miss Mabel Park of the Richmond County Club, Staten Island, although qualifying, had to withdraw, as she cannot compete during a week. Her withdrawal disposed of the 16 at 116 for the last place. The eligibles are, with scores:

Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex County—
Out ..... 6 6 5 5 6 5 6 3 6 7—50
In ..... 5 4 6 4 5 5 6 6 4 5—45— 95
Miss Marion Oliver, Baltusrol—
Out ..... 5 5 6 5 5 6 6 7—49
In ..... 5 5 6 6 6 7 4 5 5—49— 98
Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol—
Out ..... 6 7 5 6 5 6 4 5 6—50
In ..... 7 4 7 5 6 8 5 4 4—50—100
Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau Country—
Out ..... 6 6 6 5 6 6 5 5 6—53
In ..... 8 4 7 6 6 7 5 5 5—51—104
Miss G. M. Travers, Nassau—
Out ..... 6 5 7 6 7 7 5 6 6—57
In ..... 6 4 6 6 5 8 5 4 4—49—106
Miss Elizabeth W. Goffe, Essex County—
Out ..... 5 6 8 5 7 7 6 4 8—57
In ..... 7 6 4 5 7 6 3 4—49—106
Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau—
Out ..... 6 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 8—54
In ..... 9 4 6 5 5 6 4 6 6—53—107
Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Morris County—
Out ..... 5 6 5 7 7 6 4 6 6—55
In ..... 6 4 8 5 6 7 6 5 5—54—109
Mrs. George Collingswood, Powelton—
Out ..... 5 6 7 7 6 5 5 5 6—52
In ..... 8 5 6 6 5 5 5 5 6—57—109
Miss Gladys Robinson, Wee Burn—
Out ..... 7 6 5 7 7 7 5 5 7—56
In ..... 8 5 8 6 6 7 6 4 5—55—111
Miss Mabel Park, Richmond County—
Out ..... 5 11 6 6 6 8 4 6 7—57
In ..... 6 5 6 7 8 6 5 4 5—55—112
Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Morris County—
Out ..... 6 9 6 7 7 7 4 7 8—61
In ..... 7 5 7 6 6 7 5 3 5—51—112
Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County—
Out ..... 5 8 6 6 7 6 5 6 5—54
In ..... 6 6 9 6 8 8 5 3 4 7—59—113
Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol—
Out ..... 6 8 9 7 5 6 4 6 6—60
In ..... 6 6 9 6 5 5 5 4 7—53—113
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol—
Out ..... 6 8 7 7 8 5 4 4 5—54
In ..... 8 5 7 6 8 9 6 4 8—61—115
Miss Ruth Badgeley, Harbor Hill—
Out ..... 7 7 7 6 7 6 4 6 7—57
In ..... 8 7 4 11 6 7 5 5 5—58—116
Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County—
Out ..... 6 7 6 8 7 6 5 9 8—62
In ..... 7 6 6 6 8 5 5 4 6—54—116

The consolation cup set is:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Miss Jennie Hinman, Dyker Meadow	62	56	118
Mrs. E. M. Carnick, Essex County	58	62	118
Miss Hester Kyle, Essex County	55	64	119
Miss K. Travers, Nassau	59	62	121
Miss Frances Wallace, Nassau	62	60	122
Mrs. D. A. Fuller, Nassau	61	62	123
Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr., Baltusrol	59	64	125
Miss Pauline Ramsdell, Powelton	59	66	125
Mrs. Wm. Beard, Nassau	69	57	126
Miss Aicle L. Day, Morris Co.	62	64	126
Miss Frances Ramsdell, Powelton	63	64	127
Mrs. Walter Gibb, Nassau	63	65	128
Miss Louise Tousey, Dyker Meadow	61	67	128
Mrs. H. M. Ramsdell, Powelton	61	69	130

The draw for the final round to-day is:

Championship—Miss Gladys Robinson, Wee Burn, and Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County; Miss Ruth Badgeley, Harbor Hill, and Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol; Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol, and Miss G. M. Travers, Nassau; Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex County, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Morris County; Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, and Mrs. George L. Collingwood, Powelton; Miss E. W. Goffe, Essex County, and Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau; Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County, and Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Morris County; Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Baltusrol, and Miss Marion Oliver, Baltusrol.

Consolation Cup—Mrs. D. A. Fuller, Nassau, and Miss K. Travers, Nassau; Miss Frances Wallace, Nassau, and Miss Hester Kyle, Essex County; Miss Pauline Ramsdell, Powelton, and Mrs. Walter Gibb, Nassau; Miss Alice L. Day, Morris County, and Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr., Baltusrol, and Mrs. E. M. Carnick, Essex County; Mrs. Homer M. Ramsdell, Powelton, and Miss Jennie Hinman, Dyker Meadow; Miss Frances Ramsdell, a bye; Mrs. William Beard, Nassau, and Miss Louise Tousey, Dyker Meadow.

PENN'S CREW IN EUROPE.

Philadelphia Oarsmen Stand the Ocean Trip Well and Are All in Good Condition.

QUEENSTOWN, June 18.—The American Line steamer Waesland, from Philadelphia, June 8, for Liverpool, arrived in this port to-night, having on board among other passengers the Pennsylvania University crew, bound for Henley.

A representative of The Associated Press boarded the steamer and interviewed Mr. S. Crowther, a member of the crew.

Mr. Crowther said that with the exception of two days the weather during the trip had been favorable, and that the crew had practiced twice daily on deck with their rowing machine, which had worked in a most satisfactory manner.

The condition of the members of the crew was all that could be desired, and only one man had suffered from seasickness.

The crew missed one practice with the outrigger Thursday afternoon and two on Friday, owing to the severity of the weather. They took considerable exercise on deck, particularly on Sunday, when the outrigger was not used.

"The condition of our men is in no way impaired," said Mr. Crowther, "and the original eight will take the water."

The team will arrive at Henley Thursday and immediately start training.

Graduate Manager Reginald Hart said:

"The condition of the boys is splendid. They have had many invitations to row at different places, but the present intention is to row only at Henley and Killarney."

Upon being informed that a Dublin University crew would like to meet the Americans at the Cork City Club regatta, July 15, two days after the date of the Killarney contest, Manager Hart could not say definitely whether this meeting could be arranged or not.

The Waesland left here at 9 o'clock this evening. The Pennsylvanians should disembark at Liverpool by 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

TENNIS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Interesting Matches in the Singles for Metropolitan Honors.

The second day's play in the metropolitan championship lawn tennis tournament drew a large crowd of enthusiasts to the grounds of the West Side Tennis Club, Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West, yesterday afternoon.

The feature of the play was the Paret-Tallant match in the first round of the championship singles. Paret was a 5 to 2 favorite before the match, but he had the hardest kind of a game before he finally won by 6—8, 7—5, 7—5. Bostwick's defeat by Wyeth was a big surprise, and it puts the New York Tennis Club man in the semi-final round.

This afternoon Paret will meet the winner of the Alexander-Cragin match, and Little will meet Mollenhauer. The women's doubles will be started this morning. Yesterday's scores follow:

Championship Singles—Preliminary round—F. B. Alexander beat S. A. Westfall, 6—4, 6—4; Henry Mollenhauer beat J. D. Pell, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4; R. D. Little beat L. E. Mahan, 7—5, 6—1; Irving C. Wright beat C. L. Childs, 6—3, 6—3.

First round—J. P. Paret beat Hugh Tallant, 6—8, 7—5, 7—5; H. E. Avery beat F. L. Donohue, by default.

Second round—G. L. Wyeth beat O. M. Bostwick, 6—2, 6—3.

Handicap Singles—First round—A. B. Bowen, (owe 15,) beat Dr. Brewster, (half 30,) 6—3, 6—3; Henry Mollenhauer, (owe 15,) beat T. C. Trask, (owe half 15,) 6—2, 6—4; G. L. Wyeth, (owe 15,) beat David Sands, (owe half 15,) 6—4, 6—4; C. C. Kelly, (owe 15,) beat E. C. Moen, (15,) 8—6, 6—1; H. H. Talbot, (owe half 15,) beat A. B. Wadsworth, (owe half 15,) 6—4, 6—1; W. B. Gates, (half 15,) beat Irving C. Wright, (owe 15,) 6—1, 9—7; F. H. Sanborn, (15,) beat L. A. Warnstadt, (15,) 6—0, 6—3; H. E. Avery, (owe half 15,) beat E. S. Peck, (15,) 6—3, 6—1; C. M. Relyea, (half 15,) beat H. W. Warner, (half 15,) 6—4, 6—3; V. R. Grimwood, (15,) beat F. B. Alexander, (owe 30,) by default; L. N. Chase, (half 15,) beat F. L. Durland, (15,) 6—0, 6—4; J. P. Paret, (owe 30,) beat S. Haskell, (15,) by default.

Championship Doubles.—First round—Atkins and Johnson beat Thurber and Avery, 6—1, 6—1.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Team Loses to Brooklyn in an Erratic Contest at Washington Park.

The local baseball teams signalized their return home from the Western trip by playing together at Washington Park, the Brooklyns winning by the score of 10 to 5. Each team showed the effect of the journey eastward, and the playing in consequence was decidedly diversified. Brilliant plays were followed by glaring errors, while the pitching was of the most erratic kind. Taylor and Hughes both having to retire from the game before its conclusion. Donovan, who relieved Hughes, pitched good ball, as did Denzer, who twirled the latter half of the game for New York. The leader on the field of each team was missing from the game, and this necessitated the playing of patched-up teams. For New York Hickman was shifted from right field to third base, Bernard playing right, while Strang covered short stop instead of third base. Farrell played first base for Brooklyn in place of Kelley.

Despite two three-base hits in the first inning, New York was not able to score, a magnificent throw of Sheckard's to McGuire on a fly ball cutting Van Haltren off at the plate after he had made the first of these hits. Bernard made the other, but was held at third. For Brooklyn in this inning Keeler's foul was caught by Warner. Sheckard and Daly went to first on balls, and Dahlen's single send Sheckard over the plate. McCreery's fly out to Selbach netted another run. Farrell popped a fly to Strang. Keeler's hit in the third inning was just a trifle beyond the reach of Bernard, and before it could be fielded he was on third base. Sheckard followed with a home run, the ball bounding away from Selbach. No further scoring was done in this inning.

New York scored two runs in the fourth inning. Bernard grounded to Dahlen and was out at first. Hickman singled, and Ganzel went to first on balls. A scientific bunt by Strang filled the bases. Hughes hit Warner and forced in a run. Nelson's hit forced Warner, but a run resulted. A base on balls to Taylor again filled the bases, but Van Haltren hit to Daly, who fielded him out at first. A single to sacrifice and another single scored a run for Brooklyn in their half of this inning.

New York's final runs were scored in the fifth inning. Selbach and Bernard singled and Hickman's hit to Hughes advanced each of them a base. Dahlen muffed Ganzel's fly, and Selbach scored. Daly made a bungle of Strang's hit, and Bernard scored. Warner hit to Daly, forcing Strang, Ganzel scoring on the play. Nelson singled, and Warner on a wild third, Nelson stealing second in the excitement. Taylor struck out, leaving both of them on base.

Gatins and McGuire singled in the sixth inning for Brooklyn, and Donovan, who replaced Hughes, was sent to first on balls, filling the bases. Nelson fielded Keeler's hit to the plate before Gatins got there. Taylor could not locate the plate for Sheckard, and the batter went to first, McGuire coming home on the force. Taylor was taken out of the box and Denzer substituted. Daly sent a hot one to Strang, who made a bad error, two runs resulting. Dahlen struck out, while McCreery cleared the bases and reached third himself by hitting the canvas over the right field fence with the ball. This ended the scoring in the game, Farrell ending the inning by flying out to Selbach. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E.	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'Haltr'n,cf.	0	3	0	0	0	Keeler, rf.	2	1	2	0	0
Selbach, lf.	1	2	4	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Bernard, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	Daly, 2b.	2	1	3	2	1
Hickman, 3b.	1	2	0	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	2	2	3	2
Ganzel, 1b.	2	0	7	0	0	McCreery, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Strang, ss.	0	1	3	3	1	Farrell, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	10	0	0	Gatins, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0
Nelson, 2b.	0	1	0	3	1	McGuire, c.	1	1	9	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Hughes, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Denzer, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Donovan, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Bowerman.	0	1	0	0	0						
Total.	5	13	24	9	4	Total.	10	10	27	10	3

*Batted for Denzer in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	—	5
Brooklyn	2	0	2	1	0	5	0	0	—	—	10

Earned runs—Brooklyn 5. Home run—Sheckard. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, Bernard, Keeler, McCreery. First base on errors—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—New York, 15; Brooklyn, 8. Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Donovan, 2; by Taylor, 1; by Denzer, 4. Sacrifice hit—McGuire. Stolen bases—Warner, Nelson, Donovan. Bases on balls—By Hughes, 2; by Donovan, 2; by Taylor, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1; by Denzer, 1. Wild pitch—Denzer. Time of game—2 hours and 18 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Crollus, rf.	0	1	0	0	1	Thomas, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Tenny, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0	Hallman, 2b.	1	0	2	2	1
Dennison, 2b.	2	2	4	0	0	Delahanty, lf.	1	2	8	1	0
Long, ss.	1	1	3	3	0	Flick, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Hamil'n, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Wol'ton, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Kitt'dge, c.	1	1	4	1	0	Slagle, lf.	0	1	1	5	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	2	2	2	1	Douglas, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Lawson, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Pittinger, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Orth, p.	0	1	2	0	0
*Dineen	0	0	0	0	0						
Willis, p.	0	0	0	3	0						
Total.	5	10	27	11	2	Total.	4	6	25	7	2

*Batted for Pittinger in eighth inning.

†Hamilton out, hit by batted ball; two out when winning run was made.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Delahanty, Lowe. Sacrifice hit—Kittredge. Stolen bases—Kittredge. Double play—Hallman and Delahanty. First on balls—Off Pittinger, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Wolverton. Struck out—By Pittinger, 3; by Willis, 1; by Orth, 1. Time—1 hour and 32 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	2	3	2	0	0	Burkett, lf.	2	3	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0	Heidrick, cf.	0	0	2	0	1
Leach, 3b.	1	3	0	2	2	Ryan, 1b.	0	1	10	2	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0	Donovan, rf.	0	2	2	0	0
Wagner, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Padden, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Beaum't, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Wallace, ss.	0	0	1	4	1
Ely, ss.	0	0	1	7	1	Kruger, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
O'Connor, c.	1	1	5	0	0	Nichols, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Phillippe, p.	1	2	1	2	1	Murphy, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	10	13	27	14	4	Total.	2	9	24	16	2

Pittsburg	4	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	—9	
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2	

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Wagner, Beaumont, and Donovan. Three-base hits—Bransfield and O'Connor. Home run—Burkett. Stolen bases—Ritchey, Beaumont 2. Double plays—Ritchey and Bransfield; Wallace, Padden, and Ryan. First base on balls—Off Murphy, 4. Struck out—By Phillippe, 4; by Murphy, 2. Passed ball—Nichols. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

Pittsburg	28	18	.609	Philadelphia	22	.500
New York	21	17	.553	Cincinnati	20	21	.488
St. Louis	24	22	.522	Boston	17	20	.459
Brooklyn	22	22	.500	Chicago	17	29	.370

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 4; Chicago, 3.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 11; Milwaukee, 4.
At Washington—Detroit, 10; Washington, 6.
At Philadelphia—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 5.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 10; Syracuse, 6.
At Providence—Providence, 2; Worcester, 0.
At Montreal—Toronto, 10; Montreal, 8.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Binghamton, 4; Utica, 1.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Illion, 0.
At Rome—Rome, 6; Cortland, 3.
At Troy—Troy, 14; Schenectady, 12.

FORDHAM, 20; LEHIGH, 7.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 18.—Fordham's baseball team defeated Lehigh here in a loosely played game by the score of 20 to 7. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Fordham	3 7 0 0 0 2 4 1 3—20	18	1
Lehigh	0 2 0 0 2 0 2 1 0—7	12	6

Batteries—Foley and Butler; Taylor and Person.

Jennings Signed by Philadelphia.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 18.—The final engagement of Hugh Jennings by the Philadelphia American League baseball team was announced to-day. Jennings will play with Ban Johnson's aggregation during the Summer months and will return to Cornell late in September. He will receive a salary of $3,500 for three months' work.

QUISSETTA BEAT ELMIRA

Won Schooner Race by Five Seconds at Atlantic Y. C. Regatta.

MAXWELL FLEET DID WELL

New Humma Defeated Altair and Huguenot, While Leda Won from Akista in Smaller Sloops.

Heeling over the finish line, with her lee rail buried in flashing foam, H. F. Lippitt's seventy-five-foot schooner Quissetta defeated F. K. Brewster's new Elmira by five seconds yesterday in the Atlantic Yacht Club's annual regatta. So close were the competing boats after a twenty-five-and-a-half-mile battle with wind and wave that when they crossed the line the foremast of Elmira and the mainmast of Quissetta were about even when their time was taken. Amorita followed, 2 minutes and 19 seconds after Elmira.

Another fine contest was in the fifty-one-foot sloops, when J. Rogers Maxwell, sailing his new Herreshoff boat Humma, won from Cord Meyer's Altair by 1 minute and 40 seconds. In this race Edward Kelly's new Huguenot was badly distanced by the other two boats.

The contest of the schooners was the hottest of the season. Right to the finish line it was impossible to tell which of the leaders would cross first until the final tack was made.

A fine southeasterly breeze was blowing at the start of the race, when the three crossed the line on the port tack. Quissetta was first and to leeward, while hard on her weather quarter came Elmira, with Amorita a length behind. In the close fetch to the Southwest Spit there was little to choose between the leaders, who gradually put a dimpled expanse of blue between them and Amorita. When they passed the spit, shortly after 12 o'clock, Quissetta led Elmira by 10 seconds. In the windward peg to Scotland Light Quissetta had increased her lead to 4 minutes. Their times of rounding were: Quissetta, 1:11:30; Elmira, 1:15:30; Amorita, 1:21:10.

On the run back to Sandy Hook Point Elmira cut down Quissetta's lead steadily, and at the end of the reach to the Southwest Spit, which they jibed around, only 10 seconds separated the pair, while Amorita was well astern.

Quissetta held up her determined foe until both were dead to windward of the finish line, when she suddenly bore away before the wind and gybed her boom to starboard. Elmira swung clear astern of her, gybed, and came down lapping her weather quarter. But Quissetta had to gybe again to cross the line, and she did so with all the vim and snap of a small 30-footer, but not more quickly than Elmira, who when her boom went to port again had an unmistakable lap on Quissetta, which compelled her to give her room at the mark. This gave Quissetta a straight swing at the line to the leeward of the stakeboat, and she dashed across at 3:49:05, with Elmira on her weather shrouds at 3:49:10. Amorita finished at 3:51:20. The summary follows:

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 11:20.

Boat and Owner.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Amorita, W. C. Brokaw	3:51:20	3:51:12
Elmira, F. K. Brewster	3:49:10	3:49:10
Quissetta, H. F. Lippitt	3:49:05	3:48:05

SLOOPS—MATCH RACE.

Start, 11:20.

Isolde, F. M. Hoyt	4:06:32	4:06:32
Isolt, C. W. Nason	4:25:58	4:16:59

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Start, 11:25.

Huguenot, Edward Kelly	3:26:55	3:26:55
Humma, J. R. Maxwell	3:06:30	3:06:30
Altair, Cord Meyer	3:07:10	3:07:10

SLOOPS—CLASS K, CRUISING TRIM.

Start, 11:40.

Mariquita, H. B. Shaen	3:42:15	3:42:09
Ondawa, H. J. Robert	3:38:18	3:38:18

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 11:30.

Akista, George Hill	3:23:12	3:23:12
Leda, H. L. Maxwell	2:55:12	2:55:12

SLOOPS—SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 11:30.

Selnado, J. F. Ackerman	3:25:04	3:23:31
Siren, C. F. Wigand	3:23:23	3:23:23

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 11:35.

Cockatoo, Hendon Chubb	Second
Song and Dance, E. F. Luckenback	First
Apterix, E. E. Annett	Third

SLOOP—CLASS Q.

Start, 11:35.

Wraith, Calvin Tomkins	Walkover, not timed

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Start, 11:35.

Pebble, R. W. Speir	Won, not timed	
Peanut, Calvert Brewer	3:23:06	3:23:06

SLOOP—CLASS L.

Start, 12:00.

Bonito, John Meehan	3:40:00	3:40:00

The winners were Quissetta, Isolde, Humma, Ondawa, Leda, Siren, Song and Dance, Pebble, Sallovers—Wraith and Bonito.

INDEPENDENCE OUT AGAIN.

The Lawson Yacht Shows Good Speed in Boston Harbor.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—In a smooth sea and under a southeast breeze varying from 10 knots at the start to 18 at the finish, the Independence was given her sixth trial in Massachusetts Bay. On form she certainly seemed better than during her previous trials, and she showed fine speed, at one time fully 14 knots, when reaching the lightship to Thieves Ledge.

The Independence was given considerable windward work to-day, this being the principal point of sailing of which she was tried. There was little reaching, and nothing before the wind. In the windward work she pointed high and footed very fast. The sails set to perfection, the slight change to mast and canvas since the last spin apparently having no adverse effect. The boat did not look quite so "toppy," owing to the shortened spar, and the thicker hard pine topmast instead of the old spruce stick gave her a more substantial looking appearance aloft. The crew also dressed for the day in their new sweaters.

From the sailing her stability apparently had been improved by recent changes. The mainsail fitted perfectly, but the fore staysail was under constant criticism by Designer Crowninshield, and a little later was run down. When it was again hoisted three battens had been placed in the leach, and it set in very much better.

GOLD CUP FOR YACHT RACE.

Magazine Offers Prize for Constitution, Shamrock, and Independence.

A cablegram, of which the following is a copy, was sent Monday to Sir Thomas Lipton; a telegram in the same words was sent to Thomas W. Lawson at Boston, and a copy inclosed in a letter to W. Butler Duncan, Jr.:

New York, June 17, 1901.

Sir Thomas Lipton, London, England:

The Smart Set Magazine will provide a gold cup, value not less than $5,000, to be competed for after America's Cup race, over same course, under auspices of well-known yacht club. Entry free to all yachts of class of Independence, Constitution, Shamrock, without regard to nationality, or club membership. Two starters or no race. Cable reply prepaid.

W. D. MANN, Manager Smart Set.

Sir Thomas Lipton cabled the following reply:

London, June 17, 1901.

Mann, Manager Smart Set Magazine, New York:

Cablegram received. Have instructed Barrie, my representative, to call upon you.

LIPTON.

Mr. Lawson replied as follows:

Boston, Mass., June 18, 1901.

W. D. Mann, Manager Smart Set:

At any time previous to sailing her first race, July 3, I will be pleased to enter the Independence for any prize offered by any American yacht club, to be sailed under any conditions made by any American yacht club, at any place, and I will have her at the starting line, barring accidents. I thank you for your telegram containing generous and enterprising offer.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Cutter Astrild a Total Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 18.—The cutter Astrild, owned by Addison G. and Herbert W. Hanan, which caught fire a few days ago at Port Chester, and, after burning to the water's edge, sunk, was raised yesterday by the wrecking company and towed to the Jacob yard, where she was hauled out on the marine railway. The yacht is now a mass of twisted iron braces and bolts, and no effort will be made to rebuild her. The mast is still in place, and the rigging, topmast, and thirty tons of lead on her keel are the only things worth saving. Operations will begin at once to tear her apart.

Emperor Orders American Yacht.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Emperor of Germany has ordered a schooner yacht to be designed and built in the United States. It is to be constructed on similar lines as the American yacht Yampa, which Emperor William now owns. The yacht will be designed by A. Cary Smith and Henry G. Barbey, naval architects, of New York.

American Trapshooters Entertained.

LONDON, June 18.—The American trapshooters were entertained at a farewell banquet in the Café Royal by the Middlesex Gun Club to-night.

Poultney Bigelow presided, and was supported by Admiral Kennedy, Capt. Marshall, and Capt. Budd. The British teams and the editors of the leading sporting papers were present.

Secretary Gale of the Middlesex Gun Club paid over the one-thousand-pound purse and delivered the cups won by the various American shooters.

Admiral Kennedy, Paul North, Emil Werk, Capt. Marshall, and others responded to the toasts of the evening.

The American team leaves to-morrow for Glasgow, where it will shoot Saturday.

VOTER WON IN A CANTER.

Keene's Great Sprinter Easily Took Coney Island Handicap—Francesco's Foam Stakes.

The racing at Sheepshead Bay track yesterday was attended by conditions and results that were in the main cheerful. The weather was bright, clear, and pleasant, the track was faster than it has ever been before in its history as a race course, the programme was a singularly attractive one, with two important and valuable stakes set for decision. These things combined to keep visitors in good humor, but better than all else to the majority of the crowds in grand and field stands was the total of results, for five warm favorites romped home, while in the only race in which the first choice was beaten, the last on the card, the heavily backed "good thing," Prince Richard, romped home in front, fifteen lengths away from the second horse, and, after setting a fast pace throughout, pulled up at the end in time equal to the track record, 1:46 1-5, for a mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

In the first of the June handicaps, the Coney Island, at six furlongs, on the main track, James R. Keene's veteran sprinter, Voter, with 133 pounds up and ridden by Spencer, was opposed to a fair class field of eight horses, only nine of the fourteen named to run answering the call to the post. Even with the weight he carried Voter looked unbeatable, and the betting crowd eagerly backed him at 4 to 5. Off in front when the flag fell, Voter seemed to be only cantering, but at that he slipped away from his field, and on the turn led by so great a distance that the others in the race ceased to pay any attention to him, and jogged down the eight furlongs for second honors. Voter cantered home, winner in the easiest possible style by three lengths, pulling back to his field, in time that equaled the track record, 1:12 2-5, while Brigadier, closing from behind, got second place a length before Dublin.

Francesco, from the Fleischmann stable, was at odds on in the field of eight that ran for the Foam Stakes, five furlongs, for two-year-olds. In this event the Morris stable declared to win with the filly Hanover Queen, carrying the top weight, but neither of the Morris horses ever was dangerous. Byrne of Roscrea made the pace to the bend into the stretch, Francesco second to that point, then going on and leading for the remainder of the distance, winning easily by three parts of a length from Dixieline, who was second by a half length.

The great horse Kinley Mack, winner of the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps last year, has been retired from the turf, and to-day will be shipped to Kentucky, to be placed in the stud on J. B. Haggin's Elmendorf Farm. Richard Croker's three-year-old Beau Gallant yesterday, in company with P. J. McCarren's Alfonso, was shipped to Chicago to race for the American Derby. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s The Parader will be sent to Chicago for the same race on Thursday. The announcement was made officially that next Wednesday the entire racing stable of Charles Littlefield, Jr., will be offered for sale by auction at Sheepshead Bay. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Maiden Race No. 2, for two-year-olds, special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Julius Fleischmann's De Reszke, br. c., by Lamplighter-Serene, 115 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Z. O. Appleby's Highlander, b. c., 115, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a length from T. J. Healey's Essene, ch. g., 112, (Landry,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Emma A. Mack, Prodance, Lady Sterling, Bella, Concertina, Numerical, Balm of Gilead, Graden, and Cameron also ran. Cameron left at the post. Value to the winner $620. De Reszke the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

SECOND RACE.—For mares and fillies three years old and upward, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. William C. Whitney's Morningside, b. f., 3 years, by Meddler-Sunnyside, 95 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 11 to 5 and even, won easily by four lengths; John Daly's Glenmellie, ch. f., 3, 105, (T. Burns,) 6 to 2 and even, second by a head from J. E. McDonald's Templeton, b. f., 3, 105, (Mounce,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Ashes, Musette, Sweet Lavender, Trigger, Betsy Prig, and Queen of the Vale also ran. Ashes was left at the post. Value to winner $730. Morningside the favorite. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

THIRD RACE.—The Foam Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five furlongs. Julius Fleischmann's Francesco, b. c., by St. Blaise-Frances S., 122 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 3, won easily by three parts of a length; the Pepper Stable's Dixieline, b. or br. c., by St. Maxim-Miss Dixie, 117, (H. Cochran,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a half length from Michael Murphy's Dean Swift, ch. c., by Darebin-Yum Yum, 117, (Mitchell,) 30 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:00 1-5. Hanover Queen, Saturday, Sir Tom Tiddler, Sister Juliet, and Byrne of Roscrea also ran. Morris Stable declared to win with Hanover Queen. Value to the winner, $3,330. Francesco the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FOURTH RACE.—The Coney Island Handicap, of $2,000, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. James R. Keene's Voter, ch. h., aged, by Friar's Balsam-Mav

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 19.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 98, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings, Motions.
In re David Herschkowitz.
In re Samuel Weiss, (2.)
In re Kramer & Rappaport.
In re Max Kalter.
In re A. & J. Menke.
In re Peter Hofsess.
In re Yetta Rosenmond.
In re Feigenbaum & Son.
In re Goldbaum & Son.
In re C. F. Crosby & Co.
In re Jacob Slomka.
In re Louis Rosuck, (2.)
In re Silver & Shapiro.
In re Stephen R. Tobin.
In re Floyd Grant.
In re Samuel Langer.
In re Max Strauss.
In re William F. Doll.
In re James West.
In re J. T. Scott & Co.
In re William H. Thornton.
In re Jacob Shapiro.
In bankruptcy.
3397—C. W. Morgan.
2863—Marg. A. McMonagle.
3704—Man. Ice Co.
3882—Holzlten & Wegmann.
Discharges.
3715—William E. Coffin.
3767—George M. Welty.
3761—George A. Hardy.
3786—P. & E. J. Dattwyler.
3783—Louis Harris.
3736—Abraham Hirsh.
3768—Charles F. White.
3146—Williams vs. Williams.
3163—Martin vs. Martin.
3096—Meyer vs. Meyer.
3181—Patten vs. Ungerer.
3204—Hoffman vs. Bernstein.
3209—Monroe vs. Brown.
Divorces.
3701—Hall vs. Hall.
3710—Meier vs. Meier.
3714—Gannon vs. Gannon.
3735—Andrews vs. Andrews.
3732—Mullins vs. Mullins.
3050—Flamerfelt vs. Flamerfelt.
3742—Meisel vs. Meisel.
2853—Rauscher vs. Rauscher.
3727—Chameroy vs. Chameroy.
3741—Berger vs. Berger.
3296—Kirkman vs. Kirkman.
3687—Meyer vs. Meyer.
3688—Sousa vs. Sousa.
3697—Schoonover vs. Schoonover.
3706—Same vs. same.
3708—Walsh vs. Walsh.
3709—Lux vs. Lux.
3711—Lewis vs. Lewis.
3713—Arata vs. Arata.
3716—Uher vs. Uher.
3718—Haas vs. Haas.
3719—Schwartz vs. Schwartz.
3722—McPherson vs. McPherson.
3726—Carter vs. Carter.
3728—McCord vs. McCord.
3730—Freliger vs. Freliger.
3733—Goodall vs. Goodall.
3734—Yaffe vs. Yaffe.
3737—Perlin vs. Perlin.
3739—Shaw vs. Shaw.
3740—Samson vs. Samson.
3744—Artz vs. Artz.
3746—Wachermann vs. Wachermann.
3747—Strasser vs. Strasser.
3748—Cutter vs. Cutter.
3750—Bernhardt vs. Bernhardt.
3545—Duncan vs. Duncan.
3774—Grottey vs. Grottey.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3243.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Garvan for the People.
1—William Allen and Gens Fransen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Lerenritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
10512—Anyou vs. Tomlinson.
10831—Keister vs. Rankin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.
2423—Glaser vs. Seitz.
10751—Nowack vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2967—Connor vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
1236—Casponigri vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3160—Connor vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
3173—Gaedeke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3179—Ford vs. N. J. Steel & Iron Co.
3184—Same vs. same.
3180—Ludwig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3181—Sherman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3186—Hirsch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1276—First Nat. Bank vs. Brown.
1416—Flaumhaft vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
3195—Schaaf vs. Bachmeister.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gleserich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII., for trial.
3240—Schmitt vs. Union Ry. Co.
3206—Henchry vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3259—Selatsky vs. same.
3280—Dwyer vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
3238—Rosenfeld vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3259—Jaeger vs. Solomon
3282—Johnson vs. Carey
3283—Zimmerman vs. same.
3284—Muegge vs. same.
3371—Scott vs. Conn.
10494—People, &c., vs. Bremer.
2993—Bentz vs. Diemer.
10156—Levy vs. Kinkelin.
3267—Stamper vs. N. Y. Progress Bunching Machine Co.
3295—Niebuhr vs. London.
10636—Blate vs. Joyce.
10620—Metzger vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Association.
10621—Lowenstein vs. same.
10622—Levy vs. same.
10623—Hartmann vs. same.
2993—Bentz vs. Diemer.
3295—Niebuhr vs. London.
10636—Blate vs. Joyce.
10620—Metzger vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Association.
10621—Lowenstein vs. same.
10622—Levy vs. same.
10623—Hartmann vs. same.
3255—Rhinelander vs. Haan.
2—Conklin vs. Van Vranken.
27—Glennon vs. Whiteside.
28—Broadway Savings Inst. vs. Black.
29—In re Ball.
30—Barnes vs. Buckley.
31—Welde vs. Lauferty.
32—Jaimes vs. Corn.
33—In re Unger.
34—Taussig vs. Hoffman Bath Co.
35—Feler vs. Denker.
36—Steinhardt vs. Howe
37—Picker vs. Heyman.
38—McCutcheon vs. Scannell.
39—Bazerque vs. Bazerque.
40—Mullin vs. O'Neil.
41—Watson vs. Starbuck
42—Lincoln vs. Coudert.
43—Shiff vs. Central Trust Co.
44—Friedland vs. Pollacek.
45—Ward vs. Ward.
46—March vs. City of New York.
47—Sibley vs. Sibley.
48—In re Meade.
49—Piser vs. McLaughlin.
50—Amsick vs. Mosle.
1—William Allen and Gens Fransen.
10512—Anyou vs. Tomlinson.
10831—Keister vs. Rankin.
3163—Martin vs. Martin.
3096—Meyer vs. Meyer.
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3774—Grottey vs. Grottey.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3243.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
5120—Smilowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4186—Dilva vs. Schuster
3795—Swell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3796—Ewell vs. same.
3166—Volmar vs. same.
3167—Same vs. same.
Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Monks for the People.
1—Martin G. Bennett.
2—William Collins.
3—Harry Williams, Charles Cohen.
4—William McDonald.
5—George Rauscher.
6—Israel Brantwine.
7—Robert Molloy.
8—Charles Anderson.
9—Robert Wilson, Frank Lee.
10—Francesco Daddone.
11—Frederick Foster. Pleadings.
1—Louis S. Hayes.
2—William Anglay.
3—Herman Trimborn.
4—William Franklyn.
5—Frederick Blasl.
6—Patrick Murphy.
7—Joseph Rowan.
8—Harry Goldstein.
9—Antonio Borl.
10—Herbert M. Johnston.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Gordon, Byrne, and Skidmore and Job E. Hedges, Deputy Attorney General, for the People.
1—Frederick Jacoby.
2—William Kolorowitz.
3—Edward Farley.
4—Charles Hirsch.
5—Ida Pierce.
6—Lawrence Curtis.
7—Frank Pfeffer.
8—Nathan Hudson.
9—Sigmund Hertz.
10—Jacob Wexler.
11—Walter Tate.
12—John Fuller.
13—Julius Feigel.
14—James Boyle, John Wall.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Thomas Morrell, George Black, Charles Edwards, Robert Williams.
2—George Black, Robert Williams.
3—James Henry, Charles Baldwin, William Francis, John Beswax.
4—Thomas Farrell.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Solomon Ritt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.
1—Max Sebel.
2—Thomas Woods.
3—Patrick Kelly.
4—Thomas Farrell.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Solomon Ritt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.
1—William Dorfman.
2—Kate Kelly.
3—Jesse Brown.
4—Rocco Guiffra.
5—John Hogan.
6—Jennie Johnson.
To fix a day for trial.
1—George Bissert.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Jacob Morrison et al. vs. Isaac Epstein—Charles M. Rosenthal.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Sands vs. Purdy—William J. A. McKim. Beresford vs. Fischer—Henry B. Culver.
SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Walker vs. Delaney—Benjamin F. McAipin. Slade vs. Slade—Hal Bell. Foerster vs. Friedlander—William N. Cohen.
SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Nathan vs. Besser—C. W. Hartridge.
SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Graves Elevator Company vs. City of New York—Thomas Allison. Perigord vs. Feltner—Gerard Roberts. Brady vs. Hauptman—Wilber McBride.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated Day Calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.
3225—Paine vs. Electric Power Co.
407—Dorrman vs. Union Railway.
134, N. E.—Weyant vs. Weyant.
415—Treat vs. Vase.
318—Roystone vs. B. H. R. R.
412—Pots vs. Sicher.
3228—Radican vs. B. H. R. R.
410—Tobin vs. Workingmen's Association.
400—Harvey vs. Gregg.
419—Stephens vs. Nassau R. R.
405—Adee vs. Nassau R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Stover, J.; Part III., Betts, J.; Part IV., Herrick, J.; Part V., Rich, J. Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.
6213—Dufferin vs. B. H. R. R.
6249—Kane vs. Met. St. R. R.
5265—Mount vs. Bklyn Union Gas Co.
6964—Bertsch vs. Met. St. R. R.
4110—Green vs. B. H. R. R.
5543. 5544—Ten Broeck vs. same.
4492—Keyes vs. U. S. Projectile Co.
5992. 5993—Scholl vs. City of New York.
6139—Brand vs. Matthews.
9871—Dowling vs. Nassau R. R.
5578—Sturnwald vs. Schreiber.
1453—Smith vs. U. S. Projectile Co.
5100—Blottner vs. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
5255—Anderson vs. W. M. Watson Co.
5266—Colonial Brewery vs. Ruck.
5145—Burrell vs. Simon.
5259—Social Mutual Mercantile Agency.
5300—Karstein vs. Peck.

Surrogate's Notices.

OTTENDORFER, OSWALD.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSWALD OTTENDORFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward Harding, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1901. LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, JULIUS W. BRUNE, ANNA WOERISHOFFER, Executors. EDWARD HARDING, Attorney for Executors, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my15-lawfmW

SAZERAC, JULES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULES SAZERAC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 80 Water Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1901. JULES VATABLE, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Excursions.

Unique, Peerless, Incomparable!!!

GLEN ISLAND

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 3.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.15, 6.45 P. M. ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains will leave NEW YORK, FOOT E. 34TH ST., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race days, C. I. J. Club.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M. On Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and every half hour from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves the Beach on week days at 10:30 P. M.; on Sundays, 11:15 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after each 31 minutes.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave daily (7:00 A. M., except Sundays,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M., (and 10:20 P. M. except Sundays.)
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT and NEWBURGH.—Fast Str. "Ramsdell" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days 9:30 A. M. WEST 129TH ST. Recreation Pier, 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, leave NEWBURGH daily 6:30 P. M. arrive in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.

Fare one way, 50 cts. Round trip, 75 cts.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie.
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

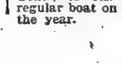

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A.M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
3:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (8:25, "Congressional Limn.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
For Atlantic City, 8:55 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. daily.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 162 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; 265 West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m. Mail & Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m. Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 a. m.
*8:00 a. m. Syracuse Local	*6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m. Empire State Express.	†10:00 p. m.
*8:46 a. m. Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m. Southwestern Limited	*6:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m. Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m. Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m. Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m. N. Y. Chicago Special	*11:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m. Albany & Troy Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m. Albany Special	2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m. Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
†5:30 p. m. The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m. St. Louis Limited	*2:05 p. m.
*6:00 p. m. Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m. Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m. Northern Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m. Pan-American Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m. Buffalo & N. W. Limited	*8:30 a. m.
9:30 p. m. Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m. Midnight Express	*7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Saturdays only, 2:45 A. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman Cars on all through trains.
Ticket offices at 115, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:—
*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
*9:40 A M—(1) Rip Van Winkle Flyer to Catskills.
†10:50 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Lake Mohonk, Minnewaska Express.
†12:45 P M—(3) Catskill Mountain Express.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
†3:45 PM—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at 9:00 A. M.; 2 at †10:45 A M; 3 at †12:10 P M; 4 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †9:45 A M; 2 at †11:20 A M; 3 at †12:50 P M; 4 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 8.00 AM.	*12.10 N. Diner
Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 8.00 AM.	*12.10 N. Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg Limited.,	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Norfolk.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	.....	1:00 p. m.
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	‡5:30 p. m.
Easton Local	‡5:45 p. m.	.....
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m.	.....
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	‡10:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	12:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:58 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	4:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R.R.	‡8:28 p. m.	.....

SANDY HOOK ROUTE,
From foot of Rector St.
Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 p. m. Sundays, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 8:00, p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
‡*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, ‡‡4:00, †4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, §†9:25 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
‡*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 26 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: o12.25, d12.45, e7.45, s7.35, t6.10, x6.15.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Easton Local	*6.25 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*1.40 AM	*7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS		†12.00 NT
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*o12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	*3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	15.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*s6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 805, 1205 and 1351 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr., June 25 Kaiserin M. Th...Aug. 13
Kaiserin M. Th., July 9 *Lahn.....Aug. 20
Kaiser Wm. Gr., July 30 Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiserin Maria, July 4, 11 AM Fr. der Gr., July 18, 11 AM
Barbarossa, July 4, 11 AM G. Kurfurst, July 25, noon
K. Luise, July 11, 1 PM †H. H. Meier, Aug. 1, 10 AM
From New Pier 4 foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen Direct.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
‡‡Fr'kf'rt, June 22, 11 AM Werra, July 20, 11 AM
Werra, June 29, 3 PM ‡‡Fr'kf'rt, Aug. 3, 10 AM
Aller, July 6, 11 AM Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM
‡(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
A. Victoria, June 20, 10 AM Deutschland, July 11, noon
Columbia, June 27, 10 AM Columbia, July 25, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, July 4, 10 AM F. Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Bulgaria, June 22, 9 AM Patricia, July 20, 8 AM
Pennsylvania, June 29, 8 P. M. Waldersee, July 27, 2 PM
Pretoria, July 6, 8 *Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM
*Phoenicia, July 13, 2:30 PM Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES

to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg July 2, July 4, (from N. Y. June 20,) July 25, and to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 11, by the new yacht PRINCESS VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long,) and S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA. All appointments strictly first class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul, June 19, 10 AM St. Louis, July 17, 10 AM
St. Louis, June 26, 10 AM St. Paul, Aug. 7, 10 AM
St. Paul, July 10, 10 AM St. Louis, Aug. 14, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Southwark, June 19, noon Kensington, July 3, noon
*Vaderland, June 26, noon *Zeeland, July 10, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.
MESABA.....June 22, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....June 29, 3:30

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27&29 Pine St., New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Investment Securities.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange} Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.

FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 66 BROADWAY,
5th floor, Manhattan Life Bldg., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Reports given on special stocks.
Book on Railway Statistics upon application.
Established 1868.

Fred'k F. Marquand
Member New York Con. Exchange.
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS and BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

Southern States Lumber Company.

Notice is hereby given that Twelve (12) First Mortgage Bonds of the SOUTHERN STATES LUMBER COMPANY, Nos. 44, 47, 113, 139, 184, 186, 204, 240, 268, 347, 388, 395 have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund and will be paid for at the rate of $1,025 per bond, with accrued interest, at the office of Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, on the first day of July, 1901, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.
By C. T. BARNEY, President.
June 18, 1901.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 142, 151, and 184 for $500 each, and Nos. 29 and 93 for $1,000 each.
The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on July 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 4, 1901.

Partner wanted, with capital, in a banking and brokerage business, and for the promotion of profitable business enterprises; business already established in New York City; fine offices and equipment; large profits are absolutely assured; best of references. Address Investment, P. O. Box 684, New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of William Allen, Esq., Trustee of estate of Wm. B. Filer, bankrupt.)
18 shs. Metropolitan Street Ry. Co.
$5,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Genl. Mtge. 50-year 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1931.
500 shs. Small Hopes Consolidated Mining Co.
$306 Note of James B. Brigham, dated Jan'y 29, 1898, due May 1, 1899.
$10,000 Policy No. 507,630 on Life Wm. B. Filer, issued July 2, 1892, by Equitable Life Ins. Co., lapsed Dec. 14, 1899, according to report of Company.
25 shs. Bank Clerk Co-operative Building & Loan Asso.
$1,250 Notes of M. Oppenheimer.
(By order of Executors.)
113 shs. Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
10 shs. Bedford Riding Academy.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Bonds and Mortgages on lots at Watsessing, Bloomfield Township, Essex Co., N. J., bearing 4½ p. c. interest, viz., Jos. and Elizabeth Slavik, on Lots 105 and 108, balance of principal, $75, due Oct. 17, 1901, and int. from April 17th, 1901; Julius Frater, on Lots 13 and 14, principal, $352.50, due Oct. 17, 1901, and int. from April 17, 1901; Louis Hetzel, on Lot 93, principal, $97, due Oct. 17, 1899, and int. from Oct. 17th, 1899; Stephen Gilson, on Lot 49, principal, $45.75, due Dec. 5th, 1901, and int. from Dec. 5th, 1899; S. Ezra Gilson, on Lots 50, 51, and 52, principal, $137.25, due Dec. 5th, 1901, and int. from Dec. 5th, 1899.
Bad and doubtful debts, constituting the suspension account of Hinrichs & Co., late of 29-33 Park Place, New York City. Books showing details and history of claims will be delivered to purchaser, and may be examined before the sale at the office of Fred. W. & Alfred E. Hinrichs, Attys., 76 William St., N. Y. City.
TO CLOSE A TRUST.
$5,000 City of New York 6 p. c. Assessment Fund Stock, 1910.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$2,000 Monongahela River R. R. 1st 5s, 1919, Guar.
15 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
20 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. American Surety.
2 shs. Union Trust Co.
100 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
58 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
89 shs. Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
52 shs. Greenwich Fire Insurance Co.
500 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
$10,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
80 shs. Adams Express Co.
1,585 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (Hypd.)
2,100 shs. Bay State Gas Co. (Hypd.)
200 shs. Markeen Copper Co. (Hypd.)
100 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (Hypd.)
5 shs. Standard Oil Co. (Hypd.)
100 shs. National Salt Co. common (Hypd.)
200 shs. United States Leather Co. common (Hypd.)
200 shs. People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chi., (Hypd.)
100 shs. Tripler Liquid Air Co.
$5,000 Chic., Brazil & Ohio River R. R. & Coal Co., 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$35,000 Miss. Cent. R. R. Inc. & Equip. 7 p. c. Bds.
$10,000 Consumers' Coal Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1907.
114 shs. American Loan & Trust Co.
400 shs. Union Coal Co. of Penn.
$6,500 Cinn., Logans. & Chic. R. R. 10 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. Little Pittsburg Cons. Mining Co.
7 shs. Toledo, Peoria & Western R. R. Co.
1 shr. Ill. & Southern Iowa R. R.
32 shs. American Finance Co.
400 shs. American Stock & News Telegraph Co.
100 shs. Electric Storage Co. of Baltimore.
100 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. pfd. B.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
35 shs. National City Bank.
15 shs. Century Bank.
$10,000 St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s, 1919.
$4,700 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
$3,000 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
39 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
6 shs. North American Trust Co.
30 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
$5,000 Pacific Coast Biscuit Co. 1st 6s, 1919.
1,000 shs. Automobile Exchange & Storage Co.
45 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
25 shs. 9th National Bank.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
100 shs. H. O. 8 p. c. Prefd.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. 9th National Bank.
25 shs. 9th National Bank.
$13,000 Boisé Dredging Co. 1st 8 p. c. Bds., (Ctfs. of Dep.)
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
11 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Century Realty Co.
$10,000 Hudson County Gas Co. 1st 5s, 1949.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	President
THOMAS F. RYAN,	Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Prest
H.M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS,	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital..... $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, 1st Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Common Stock
OF
The American Tobacco Co.
AND THE
Continental Tobacco Co.

Consolidated Tobacco Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a paid-up cash capital of $30,000,000 of common stock, for purposes which include the manufacture of tobacco, with authority to acquire the stocks of corporations engaged in such manufacture.

The Company has been organized with the following Board of Directors: Messrs. James B. Duke, Oliver H. Payne, Thomas F. Ryan, Grant B. Schley, John B. Cobb, Anthony N. Brady, W. W. Fuller, B. N. Duke, Percival S. Hill, P. A. B. Widener, Frank H. Ray, C. C. Dula, Charles E. Halliwell, Wm. R. Harris.

The company offers to acquire from the holders of the common stocks of The American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company their holdings of such stocks, in exchange for its four per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, carrying interest from August 1, 1901, upon the basis of $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $50) of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, and $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $100) of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company.

Said bonds are secured according to the terms of an indenture to be executed by the Consolidated Tobacco Company to the **MORTON TRUST COMPANY,** as Trustee, by provisions therein for securing the deposit with the Trustee of all the stocks acquired under this offer, for creating a charge upon the net earnings of the Company, for subordinating any future mortgage upon the property and business of the Company to the claim of the holders of these bonds, and for limiting the issue of the bonds so that they cannot exceed the amount at par of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company plus twice the amount at par of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, deposited with the Trustee. The form of said indenture and of said bonds is now on file with the Trust Company, and is open to inspection.

Depositors of American Tobacco Company common stock will receive from the Trust Company at the time of the deposit, in lieu of the next quarterly dividend, an amount equal thereto, viz.: 1½ per cent.

To accept this offer the stockholders of the two companies must deposit with the

Morton Trust Company, New York City

their certificates of common stock, duly endorsed in blank and stamped for transfer, and accept in lieu thereof the Trust Company's transferable and divisible receipts, upon surrender of which the bonds received by the Trust Company in exchange for the deposited stock will be delivered so soon as they are engraved and ready for delivery.

This offer will remain open till the close of business on **June 25, 1901,** and thereafter no deposits will be received, except in the discretion of the Consolidated Tobacco Company and on such terms as it may prescribe.

The Consolidated Tobacco Company reserves the right to decline to make the exchange aforesaid unless there shall have been deposited for that purpose two-thirds of all the outstanding common stock of each Company, but it may, at its option, (to be declared by notice in writing to the Trust Company at the expiration of the time for the deposit of stocks as above stated or as hereafter enlarged,) make said exchange with reference to any less amount of deposited stock. If the exchange is not made the deposited stock will be delivered to holders of Trust Company receipts upon surrender thereof, and (in the case of The American Tobacco Company stock) upon the return of the 1½ per cent. payment aforesaid.

Dated New York, June 8, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES B. DUKE, President.

REDEMPTION NOTICE No. 10
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Fifty-five (55) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

27	152	263	326	547	697	887
52	155	270	355	550	780	889
56	170	274	409	598	782	928
58	178	277	423	634	823	929
59	195	285	476	635	861	943
70	197	300	515	648	864	977
90	248	304	541	661	883	992
131	255	321	544	682	886	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due August 1st, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By G. Sherman, Vice-President.
New York May 1, 1901.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Ry. Co.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and coupons maturing August 1st, 1901, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of August, 1901, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By G. Sherman, Vice-President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
New York, April 30, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, namely:

1	189	402	664	893
36	201	404	672	898
42	214	407	676	899
64	216	467	740	946
79	244	474	767	961
82	248	545	790	978
114	296	556	796	980
115	319	578	818	984
137	359	579	828	
153	379	607	869	
177	380	608	876	

Said bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease July 1, 1901.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.

To Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates for
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport
First Mortgage Bonds and
First Mortgage Terminal Bonds:

You are hereby notified that a proposition has been made for the purchase of the above-named Bonds, the terms of which may be ascertained on application to Alvin W. Krech, Secretary, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Prompt attention to this matter is important.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
F. J. LISMAN,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
SIDELL TILGHMAN,
Bondholders' Committee.
New York, June 14, 1901.

WANTED — Greene Consolidated, large block; state quantities, lowest price. Arthur Brenton Cook, Drexel Building, New York.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of Amalgamated Copper Co.
52 Broadway, New York.
The Transfer Books of this Company, which were closed on May 7th, 1901, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting, will remain closed until June 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
By order of Board of Directors.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranteed Stocks
EXEMPT FROM TAX.

500 Fort Wayne & Jackson 5½% (Lake Shore R. R. Co.).
1000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 7% (Penn. R. R. Co.).
500 Cleveland & Pittsburgh 7% (Penn. R. R. Co.).
500 N. Y. & Harlem 14% (N. Y. Central).
300 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5% (N. Y. Central).
500 Illinois Central Leased Line 4% (Ill. Cent. R. R. Co.).
100 Rensselaer & Saratoga 8% (D. & H. Co.).
1000 Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie 3% (Carnegie Co., U. S. Steel Cor.).

Prices and special circular on application.

A. M. Kidder & Co
18 WALL STREET.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco & North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8, 1901, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,566.60.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Dividends.

United Shoe Machinery Company.
A quarterly dividend of 1½ Per Cent. (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred stock, and 2 Per Cent. (50 cents per share) on the Common stock of this Company, has been declared, payable July 15th, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th to July 1st.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

The Trust Company of America.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.
149 Broadway, New York, June 18, 1901.
The Board of Directors of The Trust Company of America have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1901, payable July 1, 1901, to stockholders of record on the 20th of June, 1901.
Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., June 20th, 1901, and reopen 10 A. M., July 2d, 1901.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

The American Smelting & Refining Co.,
No. 71 Broadway, New York, June 18th, 1901.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 8.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 9th, 1901, to stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock M., June 22, 1901.
The Books of the Company for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock M., June 22d, and reopened July 10th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 8.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, June 11th, 1901.
A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 8) of ONE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 19th, 1901.
Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

Colonial Trust Company, St. Paul Building,
New York, June 11th, 1901.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable July 1st to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th to July 2d.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, June 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1st, 1901, and will reopen July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, June 13, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 21, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1901, and will open July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1901.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on June 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 19th, 1901. The transfer books will close on June 19th at 3 P. M., and open July 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Ass't Sec'y.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, June 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1901, and will reopen July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, June 13, 1901.

The transfer books of the St. Louis Division First Mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division First Mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 21, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due July 1, 1901, and will open July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1901.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 12th, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.,
146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 18, 1901.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable June 29, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on June 21. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. July 1.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, June 11, 1901.
The regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company guaranteed by this Company, will be paid on and after July 1, 1901, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. The transfer books of this stock will be closed June 20th, and reopened July 2d, 1901.
L. P. BEECHER, Treasurer.

The Manufacturers' Trust Company,
198 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Board of Directors at its regular monthly meeting, held June 5, 1901, declared the usual quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (2%,) No. 20, payable June 29, 1901. Transfer book to close June 24, 1901, at 3 P. M., and open July 1, 1901, at 10 A. M.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

The Trenton Potteries Company.
Trenton, N. J., June 13, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 14.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable July 10th, 1901, to stockholders of record June 20th, noon, 1901.
C. E. LAWTON, Secretary.

The National Park Bank of New York.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent., free of tax, from the earnings of the past six months, payable July 1st, 1901, and the Transfer Books will be closed to that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.
June 18, 1901.

The Hall Signal Co.,
New York, June 18, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% on the common stock of this Company, payable July 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
R. K. WALLER, Secretary.

Williamsburg Trust Company.
Brooklyn, New York, June 4, 1901.
A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable June 29, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 28, 1901.
W. ADDISON FIELD, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 18	962,684
To date this year	170,531,509
Corresponding date last year	62,791,203

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 18	$4,019,200
To date this year	$611,148,470
Corresponding date last year	$279,603,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@5 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	½	Minn. & St. L. pf..	2
Am. Snuff pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Tel. & Cable.	½	M.	1½
Am. Tobacco.	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
B'klyn R. T.	¾	pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	2⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	1¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2d
Del., L. & W.	½	pf.	1½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	½	North American	3
Hocking Valley	½	Ont. Mining	2
Int. Silver	½	Pacific Coast	⅝
Int. Pump	1½	Rubber Goods	½
Knick. Ice, Chicago	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅞
Long Island	2	St. L. & S. F.	
Minn. & S. L.	1⅝	Twin City R. T.	2½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	3	Manhattan	½
Am. Ag. Chem.	¼	Met. Street Ry.	2
Am. Car & Fdy.	¾	Mexican National	⅝
Am. Beet Sugar	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Missouri Pacific	1⅞
Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	National Lead pf.	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	⅛	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¼
At., T. & S. F.	1¼	N. Y., Ont. & W.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Norfolk & West	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Northern Pac. pf.	¾
Canada Southern	1¼	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	¾	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & Alton	¾	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	4¼	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	3	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Union Tract.	1	St. L. S. W.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	4	Sloss-Sheffield	1¼
Col. Southern	½	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Southern Railway	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Consol. Gas	2½	Tenn. Coal & I.	2¼
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Texas & Pacific	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Union B. & P.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	Union B. & P. pf.	½
Erie	1	Union Pacific	2⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
General Electric	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Glucose Sugar	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½
Gt. North. pf.	¾	Wabash	1⅛
Int. Power	⅞	Wabash pf.	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	1½	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Kan. & Michigan	½	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	2⅜
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Wis. Central	⅝
		Wis. Central 1st pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	2½	Hous. & Texas 1st	1
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	Kings Co. El. L. & P. 6s	1¼
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	1½	Ore. S. L. 5s	1¼
C., C., C. & I. gen. 6s	2	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	2
Col. F. & I. 5s	1		
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Ferry 1st	1	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1⅞
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1	Wabash deb., B.	2½

MARKET MOVEMENTS.

The movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was decidedly irregular, the result largely of the conflicting elements at work in the market. Where on the day previous sentiment had been almost generally bullish yesterday the room traders from the outset assumed a bearish attitude and at not infrequent occasions during the day offered stocks down whensoever they detected or thought they detected weak spots. The rather heavy opening, prices almost without exception being below Monday's close, reflected in large measure the operations of these traders as did the weak closing, following a good rally from the early low level. In this final drive such conspicuous stocks as St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Amalgamated Copper were singled out for especial attack, undoubtedly in the expectation that weakness in such shares would tend to depress the rest of the list and induce to liquidation by weak holders. Whatever the idea, from the high prices of the day quotations in the last hour of trading under the final concerted attack went off sharply, the downward movement being accelerated by the reaching of a number of substantial stop-orders. Hence net declines were the rule, conspicuous of them being: Amalgamated Copper, 3; Atchison, 1⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 1½; St. Paul, 4½; Northwest, 3; Colorado Fuel, 4; Consolidated Gas, 2½; Erie first preferred, 1¼; Metropolitan, 2; Missouri Pacific, 1⅞; Tennessee Coal, 2¼; Union Pacific, 2⅝, and Wheeling and Lake Erie first preferred, 2⅜. On the other hand, only a few conspicuous stocks advanced a point or more, among these being Chicago Great Western preferred, which rose 1⅜ points; International Pump, with a gain of 1¼; North American, which gained 3; St. Louis and San Francisco, whose advance was 2; Twin City Rapid Transit, with a gain of 2½, and the newly listed stocks of the Distilling Company of America, which appreciated over a point each.

On the whole, chiefly because of the fact that the developments of the day were negative rather than positive, the bears had the most ammunition to hand to support them in their campaign. For instance, in some quarters there had been expectation that an official announcement would be forthcoming early in the day in respect to the St. Paul deal and the changed conditions in the Northwestern railroad situation. When no such announcement was made the pessimists in the Street forthwith proceeded to tell that the deal had fallen through and to discuss the lamentable consequences that would follow as a result.

Still another disquieting negative development was the lack of confirmation of the report that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is to be taken over by the United States Steel Corporation. Of late the Street has heard much of the probable future of this company, all the talk—not contradicted, though, it is true, not verified by insiders of the company—being to the effect that shortly the company would be taken over by the trust. On the strength of this the stock in the past few weeks has risen 30 points or more. Yesterday it

$361,401,612; balances, $18,273,223; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,081,894.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅛@2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.86½ for sixty days, and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.88; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84⅝@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95⅛@95 3-16 and 95⅜@95 11-16; guilders, 40 3-16@40¼ and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 18.—Although the payment of the loan installment caused an increased demand for money, rates were not affected materially, owing to the preparations made beforehand. The reduction of the German bank rate tended to accentuate the ease of discounts. An early reduction of the French bank rate is expected.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were steady and there were few movements of interest. Consols were fairly steady. Home rails were dull.

Americans opened at about parity, irregular, and with a dull tendency, in response to the weakness in New York. A notable exception was the strength of Atchison, St. Paul, and Illinois. The close was steady.

Consols for money, 93⅝; consols for the account, 93¾; Atchison, 80⅜; Canadian, 106; St. Paul, 186½; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville, 113; Union Pacific preferred, 93; New York Central, 161; Erie, 45; Pennsylvania, 78½; Reading, 24½; Erie first preferred, 73½; Northern Pacific preferred, 100½; Grand Trunk, 11½; Anaconda, 10¼; Rand Mines, 4⅝; United States Steel, 30⅝; United States Steel preferred, 90⅛.

Bar silver dull at 27¾d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅛@2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 9-16 per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 71½.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 133.90; Madrid, 39.35; Lisbon, 39.50. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £35,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 18.—Business was quiet on the Bourse to-day and prices were irregular. French rails and rentes were weak. Industrials were offered freely and declined. Spanish 4s and Brazilians started firm, but reacted toward the close. Rentes recovered. Otherwise, business all around was dull.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 17½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 72.60.

BERLIN, June 18.—Funds were firmer on the Boerse to-day, on the reduction of the bank rate. Banks and locals hardened temporarily. Later they declined, in consequence of liquidations due to private information from Hamburg regarding the suspension of a large shipping house having a branch office in Buenos Ayres.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 30½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

The rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany was reduced to-day from 4 to 3½ per cent. The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 14,180,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 920,000 marks, other securities increased 20,680,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 6,420,000 marks.

MADRID, June 18.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 70. Gold was quoted at 39.57.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 18.—On call money rules from 3 to 4 per cent., mostly at 3 and 3½ per cent. Time money is quiet. The choicest collateral loans will find buyers at 3½ per cent. for all dates. From this level rates range up to 4½ per cent., according to the character of the collateral. The best business paper is quoted at 3½@4 per cent.

Exchanges, $13,154,396; balances, $1,845,375.

Stocks were soft all day, but closed quite firm. Dominion Coal was the active feature. United Fruit suffered a further drop of 14 points. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,084	Atchison	89⅞	88½	89
2,730	Atchison pf	106½	105	105¼
25	Boston & Albany	254	254	254
335	Boston Elevated	179	178	178
61	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
2	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
14	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
115	C., B. & Q. certs	197	196	196
75	C., J. R. & Sy	99½	99	99⅜
13	C., J. R. & Sy. pf	131	131	131
26	Fitchburg pf	144	144	144
2	Maine Central, ex div	168½	168½	168¼
12	N. Y., N. H. & H	213	213	213
450	Pere Marquette	72	72	72
155	Pere Marquette pf	86	85	85
143	Rutland pf	108½	108	108
1,000	Southern Pacific	59⅝	59½	59¼
600	Union Pacific	113	111	111¼
130	Union Pacific pf	91¼	90⅝	90⅝
9	West End	98	95	95
100	Wisconsin Central pf	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞

TELEPHONES.

900	Am. T. & T., ex rights	153⅜	152⅜	153½
7,825	Am. Tel. & Tel., rights	1⅝	1½	1⅝
21	Erie, trust certs	54	52	54
25	New England	143	143	143

ELECTRICS.

6	Boston	230	230	230
5	General Electric	240	240	240
680	Massachusetts	39	38½	38½
436	Massachusetts pf	93⅝	93⅝	94
290	Westinghouse	68½	68½	68½
100	Westinghouse pf	77	77	77

MISCELLANEOUS.

565	Am. Ag. Chemical	33¾	32¾	32¾
677	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	91½	90	90⅜
205	Am. Pneu. Service	8½	8	8½
1,377	Am. Sugar	143⅜	142½	143½
1,201	Dom. Iron & Steel	32⅜	31	32
100	Hocking Coal & Iron	24	24	24
10	Merrimenhaler	166	166	166
70	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf	95¾	95½	95½
1,077	N. E. Gas & Coke	8	6½	7
200	Planters' Compress	18¾	18½	18¾
1	Pullman	210	210	210
31	Swift Pack. & Prov	110	109	110
30	Torrington pf., Class A	28½	28½	28½
1,839	United Fruit	116	102	102
1,390	Un. Shoe Machine	35½	35	35¼
211	Un. Shoe Machine pf	25½	25	25½
3,528	United States Steel	50	48¾	49⅜
775	United States Steel pf	99½	98½	99⅛

MINING.

165	Adventure	17½	17	17½
125	Allouez	3	2¾	3
7,581	Amalgamated	129⅛	126¾	127¾
220	American Zinc	15	14½	14⅞
332	Anaconda	51¼	50¾	51
215	Atlantic	33½	33½	33½
510	Baltic	47⅞	47¼	47½
130	Bingham	22½	22½	22½
200	Bonanza	1⅞	1½	1½
224	Boston & Montana	475	465	473
1,720	Butte & Boston	117	115	116
252	Cal. & Hecla	810	810	810
400	Catalpa	15c.	15c.	15c.
420	Centennial	30	29½	29¾
5	Central Oil	11	11	11
250	Cochiti	6	5⅞	5⅞
1,145	Copper Range	61	60	60½
10,985	Dominion Coal	40¾	38	40½
45	Franklin	17½	17½	17½
155	Isle Royale	45½	45	45
70	Mass	16¾	16½	16½
100	Mercede	5	4⅞	5
290	Michigan, ass. paid	8¼	8¼	8¼
530	Mohawk	38½	38	38½
456	Old Dominion	31	30¼	31
151	Osceola	88	87	88
225	Parrot	54¾	54	54¾
30	Quincy	173	170	170
50	Santa Fe	6¾	6⅝	6¾
1	Tamarack	332	332	332
160	Trinity	35	34½	35
50	United States tr. cts	19¼	19¼	19½
160	United States Oil	13	12½	13
270	Utah	30½	30	30
125	Victoria	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
100	Winona	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Wolverine	57	57	57
100	Wyandotte	1	1	1
	British Columbia	16 bid	18 asked	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 18.—New York exchange was at 5 cents premium to-day. Money for call and time loans unchanged at 4½@5 per cent.

American Can common had the best of the attention in the stock market to-day, nearly 5,000 shares being taken up to the noon hour. The price was run up to 25@28⅝ in the early part of the session, but reacted on liberal offerings later. The buying is prompted largely by the belief that the first preferred stock dividend, soon due, will be declared on time and that the first statements will show liberal earnings on the common stock. The preferred improved fractionally, but had comparatively little inquiry. Union Traction was taken up again by the people who have had it in hand of late, and was advanced to 20 in the morning hours. Diamond Match was in demand around 143½. Canal and Dock showed a wide spread between sales, the first being at 72½ and the next at 74. National Carbon was taken at 17. Biscuit was dull around 45¼.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,050	American Can	28¾	27¾	28
300	American Can pf	77	76⅞	76⅞
700	American Strawboard	25	25	25
300	Canal & Dock	74	72¾	74
2,200	Chicago Union Trac	20	19¾	19¾
470	Diamond Match	143½	143	143½
105	Lake Street L	35	35	35
310	National Biscuit	45¼	45⅛	45⅛
110	National Biscuit pf	102⅜	102	102
300	National Carbon	17	17	17
100	National Carbon pf	85½	85½	85½
50	Shelby Steel Tube pf	50	50	50
100	North Chicago	200	200	200
30	West Chicago	103½	103½	103½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—At the opening, Cambria Steel was extraordinarily active, but a reaction set in in sympathy with New York, and nearly everything was dropping except Electric Storage Battery, Welsbach Light, and Indianapolis Passenger Railway, which made striking gains. The Choctaws yielded to 50 for the preferred and 70 for the common. Electric Company of America was sold freely on a decline to 8½, and Union Traction came out in ample volume at 20¼. On the other hand, Philadelphia Electric was in demand around 5¾. Bethlehem Iron sold at 65.

Call money is firm at 4 per cent., and may advance on the strength of the gain in New York. On time the sale is 4½ per cent. for well-known names, and slightly higher for less prominent borrowers. There is no appreciable variation for different lengths.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
340	American Cement	7	7	7
1,690	American Tobacco	68¾	68¼	68¼
100	Bethlehem Iron	63	63	63
20	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
9,858	Cambria Steel	28½	27¼	27¾
70,738	Cambria Steel warrants	5⅝	5½	5⅝
100	Camden Land	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Choctaw t. c	70	70	70
533	Choctaw pf., t. c	56	56	56
1,500	Cons. Lake Superior	29¼	28⅞	29¼
275	Cons. Lake S. Wks. pf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,162	Diamond State Steel	4	3¾	4
295	Diamond State Steel pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,563	Elec. Co. of America	8⅞	8¼	8¼
1,600	Elec. Storage	66¼	58	60
650	Elec. Storage pf	62½	60	62½
100	Electro-Pneumatic Tran	2	2	2
130	Indianapolis St. Ry	36	35	35
15	Insurance of N. A	23	23	23
16	Investment of Phila	46	46	46
420	Lehigh Valley	38	37¾	37¾
75	Lehigh Nav	72	72	72
110	Lit. Brothers	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Marsden Co	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,200	Natl. Asphalt	6	6	6
100	Penn. Elec. Vehicle	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
325	Penn. & Northwestern	32⅝	32	32
926	Pennsylvania	76¾	76	76⅜
100	Phila. Co	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 2d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 3d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 4th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 5th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 6th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 7th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 8th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 9th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 10th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 11th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 12th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 13th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 14th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 15th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 16th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 17th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 18th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 19th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 20th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 21st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 22d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 23d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 24th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 25th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 26th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 27th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 28th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 29th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 30th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 31st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 32d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 33d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 34th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 35th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 36th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 37th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 38th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 39th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 40th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 41st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 42d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 43d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 44th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 45th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 46th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 47th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 48th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 49th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 50th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 51st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 52d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 53d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 54th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 55th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 56th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 57th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 58th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 59th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 60th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 61st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 62d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 63d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 64th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 65th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 66th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 67th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 68th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 69th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 70th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 71st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 72d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 73d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 74th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 75th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 76th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 77th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 78th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 79th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 80th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 81st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 82d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 83d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 84th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 85th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 86th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 87th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 88th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 89th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 90th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 91st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 92d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 93d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 94th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 95th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 96th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 97th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 98th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 99th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 100th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 101st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 102d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 103d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 104th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 105th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 106th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 107th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 108th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 109th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 110th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 111th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 112th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 113th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 114th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 115th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 116th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 117th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 118th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 119th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 120th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 121st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 122d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 123d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 124th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 125th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 126th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 127th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 128th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 129th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 130th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 131st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 132d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 133d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 134th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 135th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 136th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 137th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 138th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 139th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 140th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 141st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 142d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 143d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 144th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 145th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 146th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 147th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 148th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 149th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 150th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 151st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 152d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 153d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 154th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 155th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 156th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 157th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 158th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 159th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 160th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 161st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 162d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 163d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 164th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 165th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 166th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 167th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 168th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 169th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 170th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 171st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 172d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 173d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 174th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 175th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 176th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 177th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 178th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 179th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 180th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 181st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 182d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 183d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 184th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 185th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 186th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 187th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 188th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 189th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 190th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 191st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 192d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 193d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 194th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 195th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 196th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 197th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 198th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 199th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 200th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 201st	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 202d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 203d	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 204th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 205th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 206th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 207th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 208th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 209th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 210th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 211th	50⅜	50	50⅜
1,000	Phila. Co. pf. scrip, 212th	50⅜	50	50⅜
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

I. H. Clothier Buys Block Front in Upper Fifth Avenue—Sales of Dwellings—Auction Room Results.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for D. O. Mills to Isaac H. Clothier the block front in the east side of Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, together with four lots adjoining in One Hundred and Fourth Street, and one lot adjoining in One Hundred and Fifth Street. The property comprises thirteen lots, with frontages of 200 feet in Fifth Avenue, 125 feet in One Hundred and Fourth Street, and 200 feet in One Hundred and Fifth Street. It is Mr. Clothier's first purchase in the avenue north of Ninety-seventh Street.

Whitehouse & Porter have also sold for S. W. Downer to John H. McGee the four-story dwelling 13 West Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 100. It will be altered into an American basement house.

John N. Golding has sold for Mrs. Sarah M. Wood the four-story dwelling 21 West Fifty-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 100. John T. and James A. Farley are the buyers.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Benjamin A. Williams to a Mr. Breckenridge the new five-story American basement house 24 East Ninety-fourth Street, on lot 19 by 100.

W. P. Mamgam has sold for Mr. Philbrick the private house 336 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 18 by 50 by 100.

Daniel B. Freeman is reported to have sold a four-story brownstone dwelling 51 West Fifty-fourth Street, on lot 12.6 by 100. It is one of two recently built.

Mr. Freeman is also reported to have bought from George C. Haven, Jr., the fourstory brownstone dwelling 17 East Forty-fourth Street, on lot 16.8 by 100.

M. F. Kerby has sold for M. K. Weber the three-family house 2,004 Bathgate Avenue.

Lowenfeld & Seraga have sold a four-story building 2,009 Second Avenue, on lot 25 by 75. They have also sold to Frank Stock the six-story tenement 226 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, on lot 25 by 100.5. In addition to sales reported above, Whitehouse & Porter announce the following leases: A five-story American basement dwelling, 58 East Seventy-ninth Street, for Francis Burrall Hoffman to Joseph Pulitzer; also for S. W. Downer to John H. McGee, the four-story dwelling to John H. McGee, the four-story dwelling 13 West Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 98.9; also West Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 98.9; also for Mr. George P. Eustis, his place at Westbury, L. I., to W. G. Park; also for Mrs. D. C. Cushman, her Newport house to G. Herbert Leiter; also for A. C. Satartas, his place at Pocantico Hills, N. Y.; also for Frederick Bronson, his place at Greenfield Hills, Conn. The same brokers, in conjunction with Cyrus Field Judson, have leased the Adrian C. Field place at Dobbs Ferry to George S. Frazer. They have also sold a tract of land at Westbury, L. I., adjoining the property of W. C. Whitney.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of, for an Fifth Avenue, 25.8 feet south of Eighty-fourth Street, size 26.6 feet, for John W. Simpson to Benjamin A. Williams; also of 6 East Sixty-second Street for Henry Newman to William Hall's Sons; also 168, 170, and 172 East Seventieth Street, three houses, on a plot 58.9 by 100 feet, on which a private stable will be erected.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Monroe Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, four lots, each 25 by 95; executor's sale, to Thomas W. Lawrence $7,000

Monroe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, three lots, each 25 by 95; Lot 1 to Thomas Schiffelin 2,950

Townsend Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, extending to the former line of Stebbins Avenue, 6 by 144.6 by 55.9 by 152.8, vacant; to L. W. Crane 2,000

St. Mary's Avenue, southeast corner of Central Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; to Thomas Schiffelin 425

25 Beekman Street, south side, 184.2 feet east of Nassau Street, 22.11 by 102.2 by 25 by 100.6, five-story brownstone-front building; executor's sale, to Thomas J. Sheaman 59,500

150 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 255.6 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Helen M. Del Garcia 24,000

181 to 183 Beach Avenue, northwest corner of Dawson Street, 125 by 100 and irregular, five four-story brick flats, with store on the corner; foreclosure sale, to A. H. Feuchtwanger, plaintiff ..... $40,715 and interest

By William M. Ryan.

561 and 563 Tenth Avenue, west side, 43.3 feet north of Forty-first Street, each 18.6 by 100, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; public auction sale, to John B. Schaeffer 22,000

2,212 and 2,214 Second Avenue, east side, 40.10 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, each 20 by 75, two two-story brick and stone buildings, with stores; executor's sale, to Wolinsky & Bachrach 19,400

282 Seventh Avenue and 203 West Twenty-sixth Street, being the northwest corner, 24.9 by 88.9 by 24.9 by 88.9, four-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to L. Edwards and another 35,000

641 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 24.6 feet west of Melrose Avenue, 24.6 by 100.5, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to F. L. Middlebrook 13,000

By Adrian H. Muller & Son.

540 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 24.6 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; executrix-istrator's sale, to Annie Majewski 9,400

224 West End Avenue, 33 feet north of Seventieth Street, 17 by 70, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to E. A. Morrison and another 12,550

By James L. Wells.

1,113 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 75 feet west of Tiffany Street, 60 by 109.3 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling; public auction sale, to John Mayers 4,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

311 East Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 108.4 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to M. L. Lee.. 5,800

By Herbert A. Sherman.

1,070 Third Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Sixty-third Street, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to J. J. Reubell and another 37,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, trustee's sale, 171 and 173 Greene Street, west side, 140 feet south of Bleecker Street, 40 by 100, six-story brick and iron building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, southeast corner of One Hundred Seventy-fourth Street, 39.10 by 63.8 by 50 by 82.11, vacant; One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 46.11 feet east of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 100 by 143.3, vacant.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 192 Lenox Avenue, east side, 54.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18 by 85, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment $3,856.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 46 and 48 West Third Street, southwest corner of Wooster Street, 71.4 by 75.4, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $43,394; subject to another mortgage for $175,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 1,326 Franklin Avenue, east side, south of Jefferson Street, 61.3 by 145, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,122.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 224 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 283.4 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 33.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $35,553.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Boscobel Avenue, east side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, running through to the line of Doughty's Brook, 100 by 135 by 103 by 121.6, vacant; Boscobel Avenue, west side, 280.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 50.5 by 96.6, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Victor J. Dowling, referee, 201 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 50.11 by 99.10, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,663; subject to other mortgages for $110,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 604 to 608 Broadway, for a six-story brick and stone store and loft building, 56.2x96.11; Harriet G. Coogan, 599 Fifth Avenue, owner; D'Oench & Yost, architects; cost, $80,000.

Nelson Avenue, east side, 168 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 21x55; F. Thornton, 1,212 Ogden Avenue, owner; M. Garvin, 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Forty-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick factory, 21.11x92; Ludin Realty Company, 620 West Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Buchanan & Fox, 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $12,000.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, between Two Hundred and Thirty-second and Two Hundred and Thirty-third Streets, for three frame platforms; New York Foundling Asylum, owner; J. F. Meighan, architect; cost, $1,200.

Alterations.

Nos. 6 and 8 Fletcher Street, to two four-story brick warehouses; John J. White, 52 Broadway, owner; D'Oench & Yost, 289 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 121 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. Einstein, premises, owner; J. T. Martin, architect; cost, $500.

No. 840 Greenwich Street, to a four-story brick stable; Oriental Bank, owner; M. Mueller, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 300 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, to a three-story frame club; St. Mary's Literary and Dramatic Association, 633 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owners; Cunningham & Bullard, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $12,000.

Woodruff Street, north side, 115 feet east of Bryant Street, to a one-story frame dwelling; Mary J. Kay, owner; V. Bonague, 971 Home Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 886 Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story frame stable; C. Wilker, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse, 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Southern Boulevard, east side, 90 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Anna Ploger, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $500.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 121 feet north of Flower Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; Dr. W. E. Diller, owner; W. R. Crump, architect; cost, $425.

No. 153 Rivington Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Louis Bibro, 176 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $500.

Broadway, northwest corner of Twenty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick store and office building; Weber & Fields, premises, owners; Brun & Hauser, 1,135 Broadway, architects; cost, $9,000.

Maiden Lane Building Transferred.

By a deed recorded yesterday, Erasmus D. Carnsey transferred to Herbert B. Turner the building 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, 39.2 by irregular. Mortgages on the property for $400,000 at 4½ per cent. for five years to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and for $116,500 at 6 per cent. to Boehm & Coon, payable in December, 1902, were also recorded.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Tuesday, June 18.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 21.10 ft s of 178th St, 60x95.2x66.1x95; Fredericka Hack to John O. Baker, (R S $3, mtg $4,800).... $100

AUDUBON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 180th St, 25x95; Walter F. Seaman to John O. Baker, (R S $3.50) 100

AVENUE C, 86, e s, 24x64.3; Rosa Herschman to Bella Gluck, (R S $7, mtg $16,000) 100

BEEKMAN PLACE, e s, 40.5 ft s of 51st St, 20x100; John Reinhardt and another to Ernest F. Reinhardt, (R S $4.50, mtg $9,000) 1

BERGEN AV, n w s, 123.5 ft s w of new line 140th St, 25x89x24.4x89; Joseph J. Nimphius to John Entelmann, (R S $0.50) 100

BATHGATE AV, w s, 182.3 ft n of 183d St, 45.2x175; Mary Kelly to Minnie L. Secor, (R S $2, mtg $7,500) 1

BLONDELL AV, e s, 150 ft s of Evadna St, 50x100, Westchester; Emanuel G. Bach to William M. Fleischman, (R S $13) 650

BRIDGE ST, 8 and 10, s s; Bridge St, s s, 141.4 ft from Whitehall St, 27.6x136 to Pearl St; Agnes L. Kimberly and another, executors and trustees, to Laura Harrett and another, confirmation deed. 1,500

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 99th St, 25.2x100; Marie W. Braun to Charles D. Levin, (R S $23, mtg $47,000) 70,000

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 81.6 ft s of 149th St, old line, and 61.6 ft s of 149th St, runs w 100 x n 28.3 x e 100 to the avenue, x s 28.3; Theresa F. Kaiser to Joseph J. Nimphius, (R S $7, mtg $9,000) 100

FORDHAM AV, s e corner of 165th St, 17.7x45; James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, to William Jay and another, trustees, (R S $10) 10,000

HUGHES AV, e s, 288 ft n of 181st St, 16.8x95; Louis Sickwolf to Julia H. Robinson, (R S $1.50, mtg $2,500) 1

HUGHES AV, e s, 200.9 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 16.0x95; Julia H. Robinson to Louis Eickwort, (R S $1.50, mtg $8,200) 1

JEROME AV, 1,864, e s, 15.6x107.10x 18x103.5; Anthony McOwen to Adelaide Goodman, (R S $4, mtg $3,500) 1

LENOX AV, n e corner of 114th St, 75.11 x100x irregular; 114th St, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.1; Arthur A. Swany to the New York Building and Loan Banking Company, (R S $15, mtg $165,000) 1

LOCUST AV, n e corner of 134th St, runs n 297.11x e — to high water mark, East River x s — to street x w — to beginning, with land under water; the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to George Ehret, (R E $135) 135,000

LYMAN PLACE, n w s, 31.11 ft s w of Freeman St, 54.1x47.6x34.1x38.8; Edmund J. Tisdale, referee, to Otto M. Bierling, (R S $7) 7,000

LYMAN PLACE, n w s, 31.11 ft s w of Freeman St, 54.1x47.6x34.1x38.6; Arthur S. Carter to Otto M. Bierling and another, cash transfer, (R S $7) .....

LYMAN PLACE, n w s, 31.10 ft s w of Freeman St, 54.2x47.6x34x38.7; Otto M. Bierling to Arthur S. Carter, (R S $7) ..

LOT 57, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Malinda Bassett to Emma L. Graham, (mtg $5,000) .....

MADISON AV, 418, w s, 17x95; Marie H. Woodhouse to Sherwood M. Hard, all liens, (R S $2.50, secures note of $2,500).

MAIDEN LANE, 51 and 53, n e s, 59.2x irregular; Erasmus D. Garnsey to Herbert B. Turner, (R S $183, mtg $516,500)

MEIER AV, n w corner of 157th St, 101.9x24.6; Joseph T. Ryan to Walter F. Seaman, (R S $5, mtg $20,500) .....

MONROE ST, n s, 99.9 ft e of Catharine St, 25.11x101.4x27.4x101.4; Catharine F. Gerard, Julio Gonzalez, (mtg $25,000) ..

MONROE ST, n s, 99.9 ft e of Catharine St, 25.11x101.4x27.4x101.4; Thomas A. Gonzalez to Julio Gonzalez, all title. ...

MORRIS AV, e s, 170 ft s of 160th St, 75x100, irregular; Paul Brautigam, individually and as executor, to Ida Brautigam .....

OAKES AV, w s, 250 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Edenwald Land Company B of Edenwald to John R. Johnson .....

OGDEN AV, s e corner of 165th St, 150 ft n of Vermilyea Av, runs n 181.7 ft to the s s of King's Bridge Road, x w 100 x s 186.5 x e 100; Paul Halpin to J. Allen Townsend, (R S $7.50, mtg $6,000), 1 year, 4 per cent. .....

PLOT, 200 ft w of Emerson St and 150 ft n of Vermilyea Av, runs n 181.7 ft to the s s of King's Bridge Road, x w 100 x s 186.5 x e 100; John D. Crouch to Paul Halpin, (R S $5.50, mtg $6,500) .....

RANDALL AV, n s, 25 ft e of Amundson Av, 25x100; Edenwald Land Company C of Edenwald to Vincent Kresan .....

RIVINGTON ST, 176, n s, 25x100; Solomon Farian to Meier Padwe, (R S $20, mtg $20,000) .....

RUTGERS ST, 64 and 66, n w corner of Cherry St; Harris Friedman and another to Henry and Newman Sofansky, (R S $28, mtg $82,000) .....

ST. ANN'S AV, 753, w s, 25x100; Ferdinand A. Stegbardt and another to F. Eckenroth & Son, (R S $4.50, mtg $15,500)

SPRING ST, s w corner of Mott St, 25.5x 98.5x25x93.9; Edward A. Prentice to Charles A. Casazza and others, (R S $12, mtg $39,900) .....

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, corner of 6th Av or St, 80x100, Wakefield; Ignatius E. Dickert to Josephine M. O'Brien and others, all title, (R S $1) .....

3D ST, n s, 239.1 ft e of Avenue B, 41.8x 96.2x irregular; Harry Fischel to Edward A. Potter, (R S $27, mtg $43,000)

4TH ST, 317 East, 21.5x96; Louis Quenzer and wife to Max Tannenbaum, (R S $14).

7TH AV, w s, 90.11 ft n of 143d St, 25x 75; Alice H. Hoadley to Hyman Sonn and another, (R S $5) .....

9TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; 98th St, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; Jeremiah C. Lyons to F. K. Pendleton, (R S $45, mtg $37,000) .....

10TH ST, 3 East, 25x100.11; Louise F. Broomfield to Thomas B. Hidden, (R S $20, mtg $15,000) .....

10TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 50x 100.10; George Doctor to Simon Adler and others, (R S $20, mtg $40,000) 60,000

112TH ST, 139 West, 20.3x100.11; John J. Lester to Charles L. Greenhall, (R S $6, mtg $20,000) 58

112TH ST, n s, 258.6 ft w of 1st Av, 27x 100.11; Peter Di Lemma to Cosmo Lombardozzi, (R S $3, mtg $22,500) 100

114TH ST, 23 West, 25x100.11; Frederick B. Wemple to Charles F. Dohers, (R S $6.50, mtg $20,000) 100

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Ernst B. Wintersmith to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company, (R S $3, mtg $22,000) 1

122D ST, 25 East, 14x100.11; John J. Lester to John Addison, (R S $3, mtg $6,000) 1

129TH ST, n s, 308.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Benjamin B. Hoffman to Lewis F. Hoffman, (R S $15) 15,000

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 81.4x 100; Rudolph Krumm to Eugenia G. Wahlig, (R S $12.50) 100

135TH ST, n s, 181.4 ft e of Brook Av, 81.4x100; Rudolph A. Krumm to Eugenia G. Wahlig, (R S $12.50) 100

138TH ST, s s, 616.8 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; John C. Bushfield to Maria L. Schull 60

152D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Union Trust Company, executor and trustee, to Edward Nicholson, (R S $23.50) 23,500

165TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 3d Av, 25x96; Isaac C. Birch to William Rubsam and wife, (R S $1, mtg $13,500) 1

182D ST, s e corner of Audubon Av, 28x 70; Elizabeth Dunn to Daniel T. McNamara, (R S $4.50, mtg $2,500) 100

187TH ST, 859 West, 16.8x94.11; Lincoln Gray to John M. Fimian, (R S $1.50, mtg $5,400) 100

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 594, s w corner of 89th St; William C. Cook to Gustav A. Armstrong, 4 years 1 month $1,600

BROADWAY, n w corner of 46th St, store adjoining corner; Henry O. Heuer to J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 3 years from Oct 1, 1901 1,700

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 7, 9, and 11; William St, 251 and 253, second, third, and fourth floors; J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company to Isaac Goldman, Oct. 1, 1901, to May 1, 1906 6,000

107TH AV, 466; James Madden to Bernard Walsh, 5 years 1,600

108TH ST, 317 and 319 West; Elisha P. S. Wright to Nancy H. Dorr, 5 years from September, 1901 4,500

130TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x 100; 131st St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x100; Bert G. Faulhaber, agent, to Charles F. Fischer, 3 1-12 years 800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARMSTRONG, Gustav A., to P. Ballantine & Sons; Amsterdam Av, 594, store lease, demand, secures note $2,000

ARNOLD, Paula M., to Cora Strafford and another, executors; 16th St, s s, 115 ft w of 5th Av, due May 15, 1904, 4 per cent. 40,000

BAKER, John O., to Walter F. Seaman; Audubon Av, e s, 50 ft s of 180th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold. 2,500

BLOODGOOD, Frank P., to Edward M. Neill and another, executors; 25th St, s s, 210.3 ft w of Broadway, due June 17, 1902, 4½ per cent. 80,000

BROWN, Kate C., to the United Engineering and Contracting Company; 71st St, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,059

CAMPBELL, Hattie A., to Johanna Marco; 151st St, 669 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

CARDWELL, William F., and wife to Andrew F. Gault and another; 3d Av, 536; 77th St, 236 East, and 1st Av, 2,266, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 1,200

CIMINO, Vito, and wife to Giacomo Rosapepe; Mulberry St, 110 and 112, demand 2,000

CROWLEY, Hannah H., to Gustav J. Haase; 109th St, 166 East, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

DOCTOR, George, and another to Jacob Romberg; 109th St, 222 East, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

DOCTOR, George, and another to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 109th St, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

ENGELMANN, Julius, to Joseph J. Nimphius; Bergen Av, n w s, 139.11 ft s w of old line of 140th St, 3 years 4,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to Lizzie G. Caldwell; Hughes Av, e s, 288 ft n of 181st St, due June 6, 1904 2,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to Caldwell; Hughes Av, e s, 304.8 ft n of 181st St, due June 6, 1904 2,500

FIMIAN, John M., to Lincoln Gray; 187th St, 659 West, 2 years 800

FOX, Abraham, and wife to Meyer Jarmulowsky and another; 112th St, 123 and 125 East, prior mtg $56,050, demand, 6 per cent. 2,200

GARNSEY, Erasmus D., to Abraham Boehm and another; Maiden Lane, 51 and 53, prior mortgages $400,000, due Dec. 18, 1902, 6 per cent. 116,500

GARNSEY, Erasmus D., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Maiden Lane, n e s, adjoining land of Verdine Elsworth, (known as 49 Maiden Lane,) due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent., gold 400,000

GLUCK, Bella, to Anna Greifzel; Avenue C, 56, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

GOODMAN, Adelaide, to Anthony McOwen; Jerome Av, 1,864, prior mtg $2,500, installments, $300 per annum 2,800

HAAREN, John W., to the New York Savings Bank; 67th St, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due June 1, 1904, 4 per cent. 10,000

HARRIS, Enoch, to Mary J. R. N. Strang; 136th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 3 years, gold 5,000

HAYES, Mary A., to William J. Williamson and another; 163d St, s w s, 440 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 500

HEWITT, Francis C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 86th St, 108 West, 2 years, 4 per cent. 5,000

KLEIN, Joseph, to Henri Strasbourger; Pitt St, 102, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

LEVIN, Charles D., to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee; Central Park West, s w corner of 99th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 9,000

LEVIN, Charles D., to Maria W. Braun; Central Park West, s w corner of 99th St, prior mtg $47,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,000

MAIDEN LANE BUILDING, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Bridge St, s s, about 66.9 ft w of Whitehall St, due July 1, 1904 450,000

McDONALD, Clark H., to Charles W. Mawry; 140th St, 311 to 317 West, leasehold, 1 year, 4 per cent. 9,000

NICHOLSON, Edward, to Helene Fuld and another; 152d St, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due June 1, 1906 ... 20,000

PADWE, Meier, to Salomon Farian; Rivington St, 176, due Nov. 18, 1906, 6 per cent. 12,500

POST, Henry W., to Isaac Meyer and another; 139th St, 126 West, 3 years ... 20,000

POST, Henry W., to Simon Lippman; 139th St, 124 West, 3 years 20,000

PRENTICE, Edward A., to Harry Fischel; 3d St, n s, 239.1 ft e of Avenue B, due July 28, 1904, 6 per cent. 7,000

RAGETTI, Anton, to Enoch C. Bell; 145th St, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, building loan, prior mtg $10,000, demand, 6 per cent. .. 17,000

QUINN, Ellen A., to Lawyers Title Insurance Company; 46th St, n s, 115.9 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 20,000

READDING, George, and another to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 172, map of property of H. P. Rose, Section 2, St. Raymond's Park, due July 1, 1906 500

REISS, Emilie, and another to George Ehret; Bremer Av, Lot 104, Block 2,515, map of 272 lots, Kemp estate, prior mtg $3,700, 1 year 1,000

RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to the Bradley & Currier Company; Riverside Av, or Drive, n e corner of 70th St, prior mtg $48,000, 6 months, 6 per cent., gold 13,750

ROBINSON, Julia H., to Louis Eickwort; Hughes Av, e s, 288 ft n of 181st St, 5 years, 6 per cent. 700

SCHAFER, Mary, to Enoch C. Bell; 3d Av, w s, 165th St, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 1,000

SOFRANSKI, Henry, and another to Harris Friedman and another; Rutgers St, 64 and 66, n w corner of Cherry St, installments, 6 per cent. to 18,000

SONNICK, Christian, to Carrie Heidemann; 150th St, n e s, 80 ft n w of Tinton Av, due June 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 600

TANNENBAUM, Max, to Louis Quenzer and wife; 4th St, 317 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 107th St, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, due Jan. 1, 1902, gold 5,000

WALLACE, Robert, Sr., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 66th St, 239 West, due Jan. 1, 1903, gold 12,000

WATSON, Ella W., to Mabel R. Cushing; 76th St, n s, 223 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 6 per cent., gold 3,000

WEINMAN, Max, to Ada A. Emtz; Eagle Av, 675, 6 months, 6 per cent. 700

WILCKENS, Edward, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 12th St, 527 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 26,500

WILCKENS, Edward, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 12th St, 529 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 26,500

WIRTH, Henry J., to Theodore C. Uhink; Allen St, 157 and 159, prior mtg $14,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRICK, Bertina T., to Henry M. Toch and another, assigns two mortgages ... Nominal

DIBBLE, George W., and another, executors, to Eugene R. Dibble $15,329

FOUNTAIN, Elias J., to Gideon Fountain. Nom.

HAMBURGER, Max S., to John T. Gerdes and others 12,000

HIRSCH, Julia T., to Henry M. Toch and another, assigns two mortgages, recorded from June 6, 1901 ..... Nominal

KRISCH, Julius, to Caroline C. Kendall.. 3,000

OTTMANN, Charles, to Charles Lane..... 1,155

SCHWAAB, Rose, to Ida Thlefeld..... 2,400

SCOTT, Alys F., to Alfred B. Scott, assigns two mortgages ..... Nominal

SPIRO, Alexander, to Jennie O. Stephenson ..... Exchange

THOMAS, Elizabeth H., to Rose F. Gunnison, collateral 500

WHITMAN, Edmund S., and others to Frances Aronson 11,000

WICKES, Eliza H., to Albert E. Wickes.. 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 555; Thomas J. Dunn against Charles B. Rouss, owner; John Langely, contractor $665

LUDLOW ST, 185 and 187; Meyer Greenberg and others against Harris, Samuel, and Elias Goldberg, owners and contractors 675

2D AV and 98th St, s s corner, 25.8x100; Samuel Einstein against estate of Edward D. Conolly and others, owners; Hugh E. Conolly, contractor 85

4TH ST, 374 to 378 East; Jacob S. Haft against Max Hart and Henry Hertz, owners and contractors 245

10TH ST AND AVENUE A, n w corner, 70.11x100; Henry Maurer & Son against the Boys' Club, owner; E. D. Connolly's Son, sub-contractor; Sturgiss, Hill & Co., contractors 58

10TH ST AND AVENUE A, n w corner, 70.11x100; McGee & McCarthy against the Boys' Club, owner; E. D. Connolly's Son, sub-contractor; Sturgiss, Hill & Co., contractors 141

17TH ST, 19 West; Costi & Co. against Francis T. Lord, owner and contractor 26

82D ST, n s, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x23.8; Cleverdon & Putzel against Alice B. Colcord, owner and contractor 558

98TH ST, 61 to 67 East; Olansky & Parkin against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor 1,618

121ST ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Charles O. Carlson against Paul Ziegler, owner and contractor; Abram Abelman, contractor 54

123D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 100x100; Olsen & Co. against William P. Carroll and William W. Davis, owners and contractors 110

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 50x 100; Enoch C. Bell, with Anton Ragette. 17,000

Lis Pendens.

GREEN LANE or Av, e s, 120 ft s of 5th St, proposed, 10x100, Bronx; Dora L. Schreiber against Michael J. Hogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Halbheimer.

LEXINGTON AV and 39th St, s w corner, 20x 75; Lawyers' Mortgage Company against Alexander Trautman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rollin & Rivers.

WATER ST, 372, and 106, 108, and 108½ Cherry St; Edward S. Skillin and others against Central Trust Company, trustee, and others, (partition;) attorney, G. C. Holt.

257TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x98.9, and 129th St, s s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Samuel W. French against Inez French, (partition;) attorney, E. D. Bettens.

71ST ST, n s, 19 ft e of West End Av, 16x92.2; Emma E. Odell and others, executors, against Charles W. Nisbett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, V. Marsh.

82D ST, w s, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 25.8x 50; John H. Parker Company against Alice B. Colcord and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Steinhardt & Goldman.

86TH ST, 113 West; Martha M. Hall against John C. Barth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

104TH ST, s s, 48 ft w of 4th Av, 16x100.11; Henry F. Quast and others, executors, against Jacob Frank and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

148TH ST and Bergen Av, n e corner, runs e 109.10x n e 27.3x n w 100x s 72.8; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Albert Rothermel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,917.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BYRON ALGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Byron Alger of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Byron Alger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 18th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of ANDREW BROWN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

The undersigned, the Trustee of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1901, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Frederick W. Leonard, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 800 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., all his right, title, and interest in and to a claim amounting to about $271,000.00 against the receivers of the Bank of Commerce in Buffalo, N. Y., suit upon which is pending in the Supreme Court of New York, and in and to a suit against the American Exchange Bank in Buffalo, N. Y., and others, pending in the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Dated June 10th, 1901.

PIERRE F. COOK, Trustee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALONZO W. FOSTER and AUGUSTUS C. FOSTER, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Alonzo W. Foster and Augustus C. Foster, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 17th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

June 18, 1901.

RECEIVER'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court for Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EMIL HENSCHEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the above-named bankrupt that pursuant to an order of this Court, dated June 14, 1901, the entire stock in trade, consisting of woolens, suitings, overcoatings, tr

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PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

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THE HALCYON,
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

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Scenery and location unsurpassed; beautiful walks and drives. Accom. 60. Booklet. J. Hamblin, Swiftwater, Pa.

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Boating and fishing; magnificent scenery.
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Lost.—Saturday, June 8, at State Camp, Peekskill, N. Y., silver Cigarette Case, containing check. Upon return of the above finder will receive reward at 25 Broad St., the Standard Trust Company.

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GIRL GRADUATES OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL

Diplomas to 525 at the Annual Commencement Exercises.

Present Marks End of the Four-Year Courses—Address to the Class by Senator Depew.

Diplomas were delivered to 525 young girl graduates of the Normal College of the City of New York at the thirty-second annual commencement exercises of that institution, held in Carnegie Hall, last night. For the first time in over a quarter of a century the graduating exercises were held outside of the college buildings, the change being on account of the unusually large graduating class, the largest in the institution's history.

The commencement of 1901 was also marked by the passing of the "Normals," or four-year course girls. Henceforth a term of five years of academic course will be necessary to entitle to a diploma. This time will be gradually extended until seven years will be required.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew delivered the commencement address, being introduced by President Miles O'Brien of the Board of Education. Mr. Depew jestingly referred to the statements attributed to Western college professors about those who parted their hair in the middle being degenerates and about the professor who declared he had never kissed a woman. "The first was quickly denied," said he; "but the whole world took the second to account for his shortcomings, and then he reluctantly admitted that he once kissed his sister."

Referring to the decrying of higher education for women on the part of some, the Senator said:

"We hear nothing in old Grecian or Roman times or even in the Middle Ages of women having the same opportunities as man. But in our time the magnificent institutions of learning built upon the same lines as the educational institutions for men have come to stay, for they should have been here long ago."

To receive the diplomas the girls walked two and two down the centre aisle and up a steep stairs, where the coveted sheepskins were handed by President Hunter.

Those Who Got Degrees.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon the following young women of the Academic Department:

A C5.

Agnew, Maria A.
Apt, Celestine.
Barry, Loretta E.
Bernstein, Blanche R.
Bern, Clara C.
Breen, Anna F.
Candler, Catherine P.
Chalmers, Elsie.
Cohen, Charlotte.
Connolly, Bernadette M.
Corcoran, Elizabeth M.
Coughlan, Mary H.
Donovan, Elizabeth.
Donvan, Veronica A.
Earl, Gertrude M.
Ficker, Ange M.
Goodman, Hortense.
Guhl, Adelaide.
Gutterman, Eleanor.
Hadjerlis, Jeannette.
Harwood, Aline.
Hawkins, Hazel.
Hays, Florence B.
Hempel, Edith E.
Herrmann, Lillie C.
Herzog, Della.
Kahn, Rhoda S.
Marks, Anna I.
McDermott, Georgene.
McGuinness, Madge C.
McMillen, Eleanor M.
Miller, Elsie L.
Mulvihill, Helen A.
O'Ryan, May A.
Paley, Ray.
Routh, Mary M.
Ruhl, Ella A.
Selig, Bella.
Strickland, Anna F.
Wells, Edna L.
Woolley, Eloise.

B C5.

Bendini, Ida.
Dysart, Elizabeth W.
Bates, Grace M.
Bernat, Juliette M.
Cohen, Hannah K.
Coleman, Ella M.
Collins, Julia M. F. X.
Donovan, Lilian V.
Feeney, Florence G.
Flynn, Alice V.
Fox, Mary C.
Fulton, Elizabeth.
Gold, Else A.
Goldberg, Amelia.
Gurnee, Elizabeth.
Hawley, Julia M.
Howe, Mabel E.
Johnson, Bessie.
Kaufmann, Martha.
Klein, Sarah.
Kunz, Stella C.
Loesing, Helen D.
Levy, Florence D.
Loew, Esther D.
Lovis, Ethel A.
Lyons, Margaret G.
McClernan, Elizabeth.
McGrorty, Florence E.
Melius, Gertrude T.
Meyer, Anna M. D.
Murphy, Kathleen M.
Neugass, Fannie.
Pollak, Irma C.
Rhoads, Elizabeth.
Somers, Harriet.
Swalm, Irene D.
Terwilliger, Grace M.
Tiedjen, Adelheid.
Weisfeld, Rose L.
Zellers, Grace.

C C5.

Akhouse, Carrie.
Asher, Goldie.
Beattie, Emma P.
Bloom, Clarisse.
Blumenberg, Frieda.
Born, Minnie E.
Canavan, Margaret V.
Chapin, Lillian.
Clara, Henrietta.
Cockhan, Hazel M.
Condon, Eva P.
Doyle, Rhoads.
Fish, Linda.
Howell, Lucretia.
Jenson, Mary E.
Levy, Blanche V.
McClenahan, Margaret.
Meller, Jessie.
Meyer, Julia.
Moorhead, Helen Y.
Nolan, Katherine C. V.
Nosworthy, Emily.
Obermeier, Minnie.
Patterson, Ruth I.
Price, Ruth M.
Rockwell, Ethel E.
Rosenberg, Helen O.
Scarles, Florence E.
Seligman, Theresa.
Stites, Fenton R.
Taylor, Margaret S.
Young, Flora M.

D C5.

Bode, Lena A.
Bielhof, Mary A.
Caird, Martha W.
Cashman, Frances L.
Cole, Agnes M.
Colgan, Katherine E.
Dickson, Margaret M.
Doyle, Elizabeth H.
Drews, Freida M.
Flynn, Julia A.
Graham, Katharine.
Greig, Catherine H.
Hubbard, Louise L.
Jonas, Erma.
Keeting, Ray M.
King, Beatrice H.
Kirschner, Anna.
Klinker, Dora L.
Knapp, Adeline.
Knappmann, Nellie.
Koenig, Anna A.
Koenig, Emilie.
Lopers, Berthé B.
Mackver, Flora H.
McCauley, Elizabeth P.
McCready, Lucretia.
Pfluger, Clara.
Rothschild, Lena.
Schmuhls, Nettie.
Sprague, Clarabel.
Stoelitz, Hattie.
Strohmann, Ida A.
Wehrum, Jennie M.
Williams, Daisy P.
Willing, Elsie S.
Wineburgh, Claribel.
Wright, Edna.

E C5.

Betig, Anna.
Bullock, Florence M.
Burkhardt, Olga.
Bernston, Margaret E.
Fenning, Mary.
Goodwin, Nellie L.
Gresser, Florence.
Harwich, Ida.
Heilyman, Emma.
Hessels, Edith E.
Hesterhagen, Emma H.
Hinkel, Hedwig.
Hopf, Matilda A.
Knox, Edith C.
Kohn, Minna.
Kurtz, Ray E.
Lange, Florence B.
Leech, Mary H.
Lithgow, Mabel F.
Losche, Carrie L.
McFadzean, Margaret.
Morris, Felice G.
O'Connor, Alice C.
Phillips, Maude A.
Richardson, Julia E.
Sergent, Anna A.
Sattler, Bertha C.
Schroeder, Clara A.
Scully, May E.
Struss, Hilda W.
Telke, Gertrude M. E.
Thompson, Ethel H.
Werwatz, Catharine L.
Williams, Marie E.
Young, Eva C.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

A4.

April, Sarah.
Ashheim, Minnie.
Baumgarten, Gemma E.
Bluman, Bessie.
Boudy, Henrietta.
Burgess, Amy.
Colon, Ethel.
Devlin, Katharine A.
Dinkelspiel, Madeline.
Donnelly, Theresa.
Eckstein, Charlotte.
Gerson, Bessie.
Greene, Kathryne E.
Gridelly, Leontine.
Grinberg, Florence E.
Gross, Ella.
Held, Cora S.
Hickey, Margaret A.
Higgins, Frances R.
Hopkins, Cora F.
Hopp, Belle.
Hunt, Annie.
Keen, Alberta B.
Lessler, Minnie.
Levy, Mildred.
Lipich, Ethel.
London, Fannie.
Marcus, Celia.
Maretsky, Florence.
Marks, Lillie.
McCarthy, Helen D.
Mitchell, Ethel M.
Morgenstern, Carrie E.
Morris, Julia.
Morris, Rose.
Murphy, Lulu.
Nathan, Malvina.
Paley, Hattie.
Palmer, Belle.
Petit, Jeanne M.
Pinkham, Josephine.
Ritzer, Olga.
Rutherford, Ora L.
Schoen, Elsie.
Schulman, Augusta.
Shalut, Isabelle.
Stern, Blanche.
Thompson, Kathleen.
Vorisek, Rose.
Weston, Margie.
White, Urania D.
Yates, Sarah F. C.

B4.

Aguero, Anna.
Baggs, Marion A.
Benesch, Anna.
Bryan, Emma A.
Cassell, Catherine R.
Cox, Mary A.
Creed, Portia.
Delson, Rose.
Dexter, Musette.
Doran, Harriet E.
Dorsey, Florence S.
Drucker, Pearl G.
Friedenheit, Clara.
Frisby, Adelaide.
Gluck, Miriam.
Goodman, Flora.
Goodwin, Elsie L.
Gotthelf, Johanna H.
Heidgerd, Hermine A.
Honohan, Mary.
Hynes, Emma L.
Kedian, Loretto.
Klayr, Jessie.
Lauterbach, Essie.
Linke, Harriet.
Lippman, Ethel.
Lyons, Marie H.
Hanley, Katherine.
McGeehan, Mary F.
McGroggan, Sarah C.
Mallory, Della A.
Neidlinger, Florence H.
Oppenheimer, Rose.
Reed, Hazel E.
Rubenstein, Hattie.
Salem, Clara R.
Shields, Florence G.
Siegel, Rae.
Silberberg, Grace H.
Simon, Estelle V.
Simons, Bessie L.
Steffens, Anna H.
Sussman, Millie.
Toplon, Ida G.
Waldenberger, Emilie C.
Walsh, Agnes.
Wheat, Frances L.
Wittenberg, Rose.
Woolf, Rebecca.
Ziporkes, Sarah.

C4.

Ahrens, Carrie.
Aronstam, Vera.
Barbor, Daisy.
Barry, Gertrude A.
Benson, Maude E.
Brand, Dora.
Brenan, Agnes M.
Brice, Mary F.
Bruning, Ida H.
Burns, Gertrude M.
Codey, Alice E.
Cohn, Hattie.
Cooper, Edith M.
DeVall, Grace A.
Ferry, Florence J.
Finn, Mary E.
Fitzgerald, Adelaide.
Flynn, Marguerite J.
Gafney, Edna M.
Goldberg, Leah.
Hardy, Katheryn M.
Heckt, Josephine.
Hoag, May K.
Hutchinson, Mabel.
Hutchinson, Minnie E.
Isaacs, Annie.
Kelly, Emma E.
Kelly, Nannie K.
Kirschbaum, Evelyn.
McGinness, Anastasia M.
Meany, Isabel.
Meeres, Teresa V.
Mulvey, Isabel M.
Nankins, Jennie.
Nankins, Miriam.
O'Connell, Julia.
Parmelee, May A.
Raftery, Clara.
Reagan, Margaret A.
Shields, Olivia R.
Shortell, Elenor.
Smith, Jessie M.
Stern, Adele.
Sutherland, Catherine M.
Taylor, Susie M.
Thurston, Miriam.
Traub, Sadie E.
Tweedy, Cecilia M.
Warschauer, Lillie B.
Warshavsky, Ida M.
Williamson, Emma M.
Wynkoop, Gertrude.

D4.

Banse, Florence M.
Baum, Lillian D.
Bessant, Marie A.
Boothe, Faustina I.
Burns, Julia M.
Campbell, Lillie.
Cohen, Ray.
Collins, Alice M.
Craig, Agnes M.
Delmar, Constance.
Duer, Bertha.
Edelstein, Olga.
Ellicott, Isabelle.
Fletcher, Josephine.
Freedman, Eva G.
Gilligan, Margaret A.
Glass, Adelaide E.
Grady, Mabel A.
Greenberg, Sarah F.
Haggerty, Madelon C.
Harrison, Gertrude.
Hauptman, Rose.
Hill, Emily A.
Jacobs, Tillie.
Kahn, Henrietta.
King, Mary K.
Lambert, Regina.
McCann, Agnes C.
McDermott, Sarah A.
Miller, Mary J.
Monahan, Anna C.
Monahan, Josephine G.
O'Brien, Mary J.
O'Farrell, Teresa S.
Reyling, Sofia C.
Ryan, Katharine A.
Schlichter, Rita.
Smith, Julietta G.
Smith, Lulu M.
Soloman, Helen.
Stewart, Margaret M.
Wade, Catharine M.
Walsh, Nellie.
Walton, Johanna C.
Walton, Mary.
Weinberg, Hattie.
Weizenhoffer, Yetta.
Wohlstetter, Louise A.
Wurman, Ray.

E4.

Adler, Florence R.
Anderson, Charlotte T.
Baumgarten, Hermine C
Billingheimer, Ada.
Bradley, Emma F.
Cahn, Mattie.
Collins, Hessie P.
Collins, Mabel J.
Costello, Mary B.
Davidson, Elsie.
Duffy, Winifred M.
Finnegan, Mary E.
Friedman, Jennie E.
Friedrich, Helena M.
Goldenson, Tybie.
Greenberg, Sophia A.
Hathaway, Edythe.
Hawkshaw, Jane M.
Herzog, Louise.
Holohan, Jessie L.
Horgan, Margaret C.
Jacobson, Dorothy.
Jaeger, Amy.
Jones, Rose V.
Joseph, Hannah.
Keller, Estelle M.
Kilpatrick, Maude M.
Kleinmann, Minnie.
Klees, Carrie L.
Leib, Lillie.
Marrin, Jane A.
Muller, Josephine.
Murphy, Frances R.
Murphy, Lillian M.
Naftal, Rose.
Newburger, Hattie.
Fretzfelder, Lillian.
Froudman, Ella G.
Reid, Anna J.
Roberts, Minerva V.
Rosenblum, Ida.
Rosenblum, Ida R.
Rosenstein, Anette.
Salz, Estelle.
Sparkman, Adelaide H.
Spiegel, Rose.
Stoebe, Mabel R.
Thompson, Edith E.
Van Orden, Charlotte M.
Walters, Olivia S.
Ward, Mary J.
Weinberg, Rosalie.
Weinstock, Florence.
Wheelock, Elsie M.
Wilchinsky, Etta.

F4.

Berkowitz, Jeanette.
Bildersee, Adele.
Bleich, Dora.
Cahn, Myra.
Chammé, Beatrice.
Coleman, Sophie.
Conly, Christine.
Cosgrove, Roselle L.
Creed, Clara L.
Crosby, Elma La B.
Davidson, Josephine E.
Delaney, Julia M.
Delany, Mary F.
Doerflinger, Jennie.
Dudley, Charlotte.
Fayen, Mary H.
Feltner, Augusta F.
Fogliano, Antolnetta.
Gallagher, Marie.
Geyer, Leonore L.
Giery, Mary E.
Gilday, Mary A.
Grosswirth, Ida M.
Hamilton, Edna V.
Harkness, Mae I.
Harmon, Alice M.
Herskowitz, Sarah.
Hessels, Grace E.
Hoag, Olive I.
Holler, Lucca E.
Isaacs, Sadie.
Kearney, Mary A.
Krauss, Martha.
Light, Helen H.
Lunevsky, Frances D.
McCann, Sarah B.
McCubbin, Alison M.
McRoberts, Anna M.
Muhs, Henrietta.
Mulholland, Anna T.
Nessel, Mary F.
November, Jeanette.
Ohlweiler, Laura E.
Pallay, Annie.
Penney, Edith I.
Schlag, Lillie.
Shostac, Frances.
Simpson, Sarah.
Slater, Anna L.
Stewart, Sarah A.
Streit, Bertha.
Thompson, Henrietta D.
Van Veen, Jeannette.
Wackenhuth, Florence E.
Walsh, Mary A.
Wenck, Elsie.
Wilson, Bessie R.

Class Honors.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

OTTENDORFER GOLD MEDAL, for proficiency in German.—Josephine Muller. Honorable mention—Tybie Goldenson, Mary Fayen, Lillie Schlag.

OTTENDORFER SILVER MEDAL, for greatest progress in German.—Adele Bildersee. Honorable mention—Winifred M. Duffy, Antolnetta Fogliano, Mary Kearney.

KELLY SILVER MEDAL, for methods of teaching.—Adele Bildersee.

KELLY BRONZE MEDAL, for methods of teaching.—Hattie Rubenstein. Honorable mention—Cora S. Held, Annie Hunt, Winifred Duffy, Margie Weston, Clara Rastery.

KANE GOLD MEDAL, for natural science.—Rose Vorisek. Honorable mention—Adele Bildersee, Olive I. Hoag, Alice E. Codey.

WILSON G. HUNT GOLD MEDAL, for Latin.—Rose Vorisek. Honorable mention—Alice E. Codey, Tybie Goldenson.

HENRI MAILLARD PRIZE, (gold watch,) for proficiency in French.—Hattie Rubenstein. Honorable mention—Alice E. Codey, Hattie Weinberg, Annie Hunt.

WILLIAM WOOD MEMORIAL PRIZE, ($50 in gold,) for greatest progress in French.—Rose Vorisek. Honorable mention—Emily Hill, Yetta Weizenhoffer, Nannie Kelly.

RUDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER PRIZE, (gold watch,) for English literature.—Adele Bildersee. Honorable mention—Rae Siegel, Elice E. Codey, Emilie Waldenberger.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

ADOLPH KUTROFF PRIZE, (50 in gold,) for proficiency in German.—Mathilde A. Hopf. Honorable mention—Minna Kohn, Emma Heipman, and Adelheid Koenig.

ALBERT TAG PRIZE, ($50 in gold,) for greatest progress in German.—Martha W. Caird. Honorable mention—Helen Hesterhagen, Ida Harwich, and Bertha Lepers.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT PRIZE, (gold watch,) for proficiency in French.—Martha Kaufmann. Honorable mention—Stella Kunz, Julia Meyer, Minnie Obermeier, and Fannie Neugass.

NEW YORK FRENCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRIZE, ($40 in gold,) for greatest progress in French.—Theresa Seligman. Honorable mention—Lillie C. Herrman, Elizabeth A. Donovan, Elizabeth Taylor, Ramah Cohen, and Else Gold.

COMMISSIONER HENRY A. ROGERS PRIZE, ($30 in gold,) for pedagogics.—Mary Margaret Routh. Honorable mention—Anna I. Marks, Emma P. Beattie, and Nettie Samuels.

JOSEPH FETTRECH PRIZES, for mathematics.—First prize, ($25 in gold,) Theresa Seligman. Honorable mention—Clara A. Schroeder, Julia Meyer, and Nettie Samuels. Second prize, ($15 in gold,) Goldie Asher. Honorable mention—Ella A. Ruhl, Frieda Blumenberg, Catharine P. Candler, Edna L. Wells.

COMMISSIONER JOSEPH J. KITTEL PRIZE, ($40 in gold,) for proficiency in psychology.—Emma P. Beattie. Honorable mention—Ida Harwich, Goldie Asher, and Linda Flesh.

BOTH DEPARTMENTS.

LIBBIE VAN ARSDALE MEMORIAL PRIZE, ($40 in gold,) for proficiency in music.—Ida G. Topton. Honorable mention—Ethel Colon, Maida Leech, and Bertha Streit.

HERMAN RIDDER GERMAN COMPOSITION PRIZE, ($40 in gold,) Emma Helpman. Honorable mention—Martha Krauss, Bertha C. Sattler, and Lena Eode.

CHARLES C. WEHRUM PRIZE, ($25 in gold,) for best essay.—Fannie Neugass. Honorable mention—Nellie L. R. Goodwin and Harriet E. Doran.

BERNARD COHEN PRIZE, ($40 in gold,) for English composition.—Adele Bildersee. Honorable mention—Anna I. Marks and Nellie L. R. Goodwin.

Honor Students.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Neugass, Fannie, B C5.
Meyer, Julia, C C5.
Seligman, Theresa, C C5.
Caird, Martha W., D C5.
Blumenberg, Frieda, C C5.
Goodwin, Nellie L. R., E C5.
Hope, Matilda, E C5.
Ruhl, Ella Amalia, A C5.
Donovan, Elizabeth R., A C5.
Kunz, Stella, B C5.
Knapp, Adelaide, D C5.
Helpman, Emma, E C5.
Hermann, Lillie C., A C5.
Lessing, Helen, B C5.
Cochran, Hazel, C C5.
Asher, Goldie, C C5.
Beattie, Emma P., C C5.
Obermeier, Minnie, C C5.
Cole, Agnes M., D C5.
Harwich, Ida, E C5.
Candler, Catherine P., A C5.
Kaufmann, Martha, B C5.
Gold, Else, B C5.
Earl, Gertrude M., A C5.
Wells, Edna L., A C5.
Bloom, Clarisse, C C5.
Howell, Lucretia, C C5.
Nosworthy, Emily, C C5.
Patterson, Ruth I., C C5.
MacIvor, Flora H., D C5.
Sprague, Claribel, D C5.
Hubbard, Louise L., D C5.
Hesterhagen, Helen, E C5.
Guiterman, Eleanor, A C5.
Flesh, Linda, C C5.
Nolan, Katherine C. V., C C5.
Samuels, Nettie, D C5.
Schroeder, Clara A., E C5.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Rubenstein, Hattie, B4.
Bildersee, Adele, F4.
Hunt, Annie, A4.
Vorisek, Rose, A4.
Sutherland, Catharine, C4.
Duffy, Winifred, E4.
Raftery, Clara, C4.
Codey, Alice, C4.
Shostac, Frances, F4.
Steffens, Anna, B4.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Wilson, Margaret B., M.D.
Brenziger, Augusta C.
Carter, Jane Gray.
Carey, Minnie E. G.
Cronan, Frances J.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Hirsch, Blanche.

BACHELOR OF PEDAGOGY.

Mayer, Anna S., B. S., (1900.)

KINDERGARTEN CLASS.

Coles, Helen Graham.
Dithridge, Harriet.
Franke, Lydia Beatrice.
Kraus, Bessie.
Ostrander, Katharine.
Richmond, Margaret B.
Valentine, Isabel.

BISHOP COXE MEMORIAL HALL.

Dedicated at Geneva During Hobart College's Commencement Exercises.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 18.—This, the third day in the seventy-sixth commencement week of Hobart College, in this city, was signalized by the dedication of Bishop Coxe Memorial Hall, a white stone structure, erected to perpetuate the memory of the late the Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New York.

The dedication was under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Washburn, late Archdeacon of this diocese. He made the presentation, and the acceptance was made by Douglas Merritt of Rhinebeck, N. Y., Vice Chairman of the Trustees of Hobart College. The building was thronged with one of the largest audiences ever congregated on Hobart College campus. The memorial oration was delivered by the Rev. William R. Clark, S. T. D., a member of the Faculty of Trinity College, Toronto. He was for many years an intimate friend of the man to whose memory the building was erected.

In speaking of his personal friendship with Bishop Coxe, Dr. Clark said:

"The first time I ever saw him was at the Church Congress in Hamilton, and we who were there were rejoiced to find in the Bishop of Western New York the Rev. Dr. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, whose name we loved and venerated. When he later visited Toronto, great audiences listened to his sermons and lectures. Of his long, devoted and prosperous work in this diocese I cannot presume to speak in the presence of those who knew him so well, but I must refer to that splendid act of self-denial, in which he expressed the desire that the endowment of Hobart College should take precedence of the endowment of the See. His attachment to Geneva and to the college was strong and deep. Here he was consecrated, here he wished to be laid, and here he will sleep until the last trumpet shall call him to meet the Lord whom he loved and served so well.

"No more fitting memorial could be raised to him than a building calculated to be of such essential service to the college in whose welfare he was so deeply interested. May it stand here for ages to come, and bid those who see it to follow him whose name it bears as he followed Christ. God of His mercy grant that we may be like him, in his love of Christ and his church, in his affection for the motherland of our forefathers in his loyalty and devotion to the flag under which he was born."

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER TALKS.

At Decennial Celebration of University of Chicago He Gives Advice to Students.

CHICAGO, June 18.—At the University of Chicago the convocation exercises were held to-day. John D. Rockefeller, founder of the institution, which is now celebrating its decennial anniversary, addressed the large audience of students and visitors. Several other addresses were delivered. President W. R. Harper made his decennial statement and then conferred the degrees. Later there was a congregation at the Graduate Quadrangle. Mr. Rockefeller said in part:

"I am not here to discuss theological questions, nor yet the question of whether Stephen A. Douglas—all honor to his memory—or President Harper was the founder of the University of Chicago, but the university would not be in existence to-day had it not been for our honored President, William R. Harper."

Mr. Rockefeller went on to say that the friends and contributors to the university could be relied upon to continue their support. Great applause followed this statement. After it had become quiet again, the speaker said he knew several members of the Board of Trustees who were about to make large contributions, and again there was much cheering. In closing he said to the students:

"Whatever your station may be hereafter, do not fail to turn gratefully to your family and friends, who have stood by you in your struggle for an education. entreat you not to forget them, and not to fail as the years go by frequently to express to them your gratitude and regard, and return to them proof of the sincerity of your unfailing appreciation.

"We shall continue in the future as in the past to need great men and women in the commercial and professional world, but we shall also need just as much men and women who can and will fill the humblest positions uncomplainingly and acceptably."

RUSSIAN PROFESSOR'S ERROR.

M. Kovalevsky Confused New and Old Style Calendars in Starting for Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Prof. Maxime Maximovitch Kovalevsky, one of the leading members of the Faculty of the University of St. Petersburg and a historian of international reputation, is now on his way to America to keep an engagement with President Harper of the University of Chicago. He will reach the campus eleven days late in consequence of the difference between the new and old style calendars.

Prof. Kovalevsky accepted an invitation to address the students of the university at the decennial celebration, and his name appeared on the programme for to-day's ceremonies. In addition his name appears on the list of those to be honored at the exercises to-day with the degree of LL. D.

When the decennial exercises began it was ascertained that Prof. Kovalevsky had left St. Petersburg only the day before, and was traveling under the conviction that June 15 meant in reality June 26. There is a university rule that all persons on whom degrees are conferred must attend the convocation exercises, but some special dispensation is likely in this case.

SMITH COLLEGE EXERCISES.

Commencement of Largest Class Ever Graduated from the Institution—A $100,000 Gift Reported.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 18.—The commencement exercises at Smith College were held to-day, and the graduating class of 255 was the largest ever sent out by the college. The commencement address was delivered by James H. Canfield, LL. D., Librarian of Columbia University, New York.

After the graduates had marched into the chapel the college choir sang "I will lift up mine eyes." This was followed by prayer and "A song of the future." Dr. Canfield's address followed. The speaker's theme was the individual in American society, which he held to be the unit of power.

The speaker charged the young people just going out from the college to rejoice in their freedom, to develop their individuality, to insist upon the right to find and rejoice in the truth—which alone can make them free.

A gift of $100,000 from a business man whose name is to be kept secret was announced by President L. Clarke Seelye. Half of this amount is to be used for the erection of a new building, and the balance is to be for the endowment fund. This gift is conditional upon raising an equal amount to be divided in the same way. A Trustee of the college, said to be W. H. Baldwin, Jr., of Brooklyn, whose wife is an alumnus has already contributed $1,000 toward this object.

After the awarding of the diplomas and the conferring of the degrees the exercises closed with the "Royal March," from Tannhäuser.

CLASS EXERCISES AT CORNELL.

Graduates Read Essays During the Day and Dance at Night.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 18.—The Cornell graduating class held class exercises today. The attendance was large and the programme was unusually interesting.

The Rev. Charles Mellen Tyler offered prayer in the armory at 10 o'clock. The class oration was delivered then by M. M. Wyvell of Wellsville, an essay by Miss K. A. Cosad of Cosad, a poem by Miss Louise M. Puig of Brooklyn, a memorial oration by L. B. Smith of Seneca Falls, and an address by James O'Malley of Buffalo.

The Ivy orator was Don E. Smith of Buffalo. He spoke on the campus, but a heavy rain drove the class indoors, and the programme was completed in Library Hall. J. O. Dresser of Brooklyn was class historian; J. H. Massie of Buffalo class prophet, and V. D. Borst of Cobleskill pipe custodian.

The ball of the seniors, which is the first social function of the graduating class of this commencement, was held in the armory to-night. Eight hundred guests attended, the music being furnished by the Ithaca Band and an orchestra of fifty pieces. The decorations were in purple and white, and there were thirty-one fraternity boxes. The Chairman of the committee in charge was Ewell Nalle of Austin, Texas.

WOMEN SENIORS BARRED.

Wesleyan Men Object to Their Taking Part in Commencement Exercises.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 18.—As a consequence of the action of the young men of the senior class of Wesleyan University in passing a resolution debarring the female members from sitting with the class at the class day exercises, the Secretary of the Faculty said to-day that the wish of the majority of the class probably will be acceded to, and that the young ladies will not have seats on the platform for the exercises.

The action of the class is the result of similar agitation last year.

Rutgers College Commencement.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 18.—This was class day at Rutgers College, and there was a large attendance at the various exercises. The weather was perfect. Edward F. Johnson, President of the graduating class, conducted the exercises in the chapel. There were several class reunions during the afternoon and evening. The most notable of these was that of the class of 1876, which assembled all the living members to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary. Among the members present was Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey.

Lawrenceville School Commencement.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 18.—The annual commencement exercises of the Lawrenceville Preparatory School were held at Lawrenceville to-day. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of New York delivered the founder's day address to the graduating class on "The Choice of a Career." After the address Head Master Dr. Simon J. McPherson spoke to the incoming senior class. The class numbers sixty-eight.

NEW TUNNEL TO BE BUILT

Company Incorporated to Construct It Under East River.

Will Give Long Island Railroad an Entrance Into Manhattan South of Fiftieth Street.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—The Long Island Extension Railroad Company was incorporated to-day, to construct and operate an underground tunnel railroad four miles long from the property of the Long Island Railroad Company in the Borough of Queens under the East River to a point south of Fiftieth Street and west of Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan.

The capital is $1,000,000, and the Directors are: Dumont Clarke and W. H. Baldwin, Jr., of New York; Thomas De Witt Cuyler of Haverford, Penn.; C. Stuart Patterson and S. M. Provost of Philadelphia, John P. Green of Rosemont, Penn.; William A. Patton of Radnor, Penn.; Charles E. Pugh of Overbrook, Penn.; Samuel Rea of Bryn Mawr, Penn.

Samuel Rea subscribes for $78,000 of the $100,000 of the stock subscribed for.

This charter is intended to provide an entrance into Manhattan Island at its upper part for the Long Island Railroad, an entrance for the railroad in the down-town district having already been provided by the proposed tunnel from Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

The incorporators of the new company are all officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with the exception of Dumont Clarke, who is President of the American Exchange National Bank, and William H. Baldwin, Jr., who is President of the Long Island Railroad. President Baldwin gave out the following statement regarding the formation of the company yesterday:

"It means practically that the Long Island Railroad is to be extended into the City of New York, not through steam trains, but through electric service connecting its steam railroad with the heart of New York City by tunnels. The company is promoted by the Long Island Railroad Company, and its Directors are the Directors of the new company.

"With this connection from Long Island City to New York, and the new subway from the Battery connecting with the Long Island Railroad at Flatbush Avenue, thus providing for electric service to Jamaica, at which point all the through trains from Long Island City will make connection, the patrons of the Long Island Railroad and the residents of New York will be amply provided with facilities for getting to and from points on the island.

"It is the intention of the new company, as soon as practicable, to make application for the necessary rights and municipal consent to the construction of its line."

This move of the Long Island Railroad solves the problem which the present management has regarded as the most momentous that they have had to work out, and they believe that it has been more happily solved than could have been hoped for a year ago.

When President Baldwin assumed the management of the property, it was understood that the company was virtually committed to a plan to reach Manhattan Island from Long Island City, by means of the Blackwell's Island Bridge.

Mr. Baldwin, it is understood, soon after taking up the Long Island Presidency, expressed the belief that the greater movement of passenger traffic to Long Island would be from the lower part of the city, and that Long Island would be rapidly developed as a suburban residence district, by direct communication from the business district, which could be reached by building a tunnel under the East River, having a station in the vicinity of Cortlandt Street.

The incorporation of Brooklyn as part of New York City opened the way to obtain direct communication with lower New York, under the Rapid Transit act. This left the company free to devote its funds to getting an up-town entrance, which now practically it has secured.

THE ECUADORIAN CASE.

Restraining Order Continued After the Arguments Were Heard.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City yesterday heard the conclusion of the argument on the application of George B. Mumford of New York and St. George Lane Fox Pitt for an injunction to restrain the United States Mortgage Company from delivering $3,000,000 worth of bonds of the Ecuadorian Association, Limited, of Great Britain.

Ex-United States Attorney General John W. Griggs, who began his argument for the defendants on Monday, finished briefly. In addition to his claim that the complainants simply sought to tie up the operations of the Ecuadorian Association, he said the complainants had already sought relief in the United States Court in New York, and, having failed to secure it, had brought a second suit in New Jersey in the hope of further delaying the construction of the Guayquil and Quito Railroad. Mr. Wetmore, his associate, followed, his argument following the same lines.

Mr. Howell of Coult & Howell, associated with Mr. Mumford, brought the argument to a close. He reiterated the charge of fraud, and in reply to the charge of defendants that they had furnished no proof he said that they could not because defendants had control of all the papers and refused to permit access to them. As to the charge that Mr. Mumford owned only one share, that was immaterial, he said. It had been ruled in similar cases that it was only necessary to establish an interest to entitle a stockholder to the protection of the law. Whether he owned one share or a thousand, his legal rights were the same.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson took the papers and said he would endeavor to decide the matter by Monday next. In the meantime the restraining order will remain in force.

OLD TEACHER SEEKS PROMOTION.

Vice Principal William J. Goldey Thinks He Should Be Made a Principal.

William J. Goldey, who has been a public school teacher since 1847 and who is now Vice Principal of School No. 36, in East Ninth Street, has applied in the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, to place him on the list of Vice Principals eligible for appointment as Principal in the male department.

Under the Greater New York charter an eligible list for the position of Principal was established, and he supposed his name was placed on this list under the by-laws of the Board of Education. He was recently informed that he could not become a candidate for the position of Principal of School No. 36 as he was not on the eligible list.

W. B. Crowell of the Corporation Counsel's office opposed the application for the writ and argued that the writ could not be directed against the City Superintendent, but should be against the Board of Examiners. He also said that Mr. Goldey's last license to teach was dated 1875, and that the requirements were much higher now before an applicant could become a Principal.

Alumni Day at Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 18.—At the alumni luncheon at Lehigh University to-day President Drown spoke of the happenings of the past year and of the gifts the university has received, notably that of Warren A. Wilbur to found a laboratory of mechanical engineering. For the Trustees and Faculty he expressed grateful thanks for the generous contributions which the alumni were making to the university for its current expenses. At a meeting of the Alumni Association, held this morning, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—J. A. Jardine, '84, of Philadelphia; Vice Presidents—F. Freyhold, '85, of Washington; F. R. Dravo, '87, of Pittsburg; Archivist—E. W. Miller, '96, of South Bethlehem; Alumni Trustee—F. P. Howe, '78, of Philadelphia.

Mr. McKinley and the Harvard Degree.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 18.—President Eliot of Harvard University is authority for the statement that it will be necessary for President McKinley to be present at commencement, June 26, in order to receive the degree of LL. D. voted by the university. President Eliot says that formerly degrees were conferred upon an absent person, but of late years it has been required that the one who is to receive the honor present himself at commencement.

Tail ends!
Boys' low shoes.

164 pairs spring heel russet, sizes 8 to 13½, were $2 and $2.25.

212 pairs spring heel patent leather, same sizes, were $2.25 and $2.50.

134 pairs patent leather, sizes 1 to 6, were $3.

To-day, $1.25.

Boys' double-breasted jacket and sailor blouse suits; sizes 4 to 8 and 11 to 14 only.

That's why they're $3.75.

Modish Russian blouse suits, sizes 2 to 8, in the ever popular light and dark blue serges.

$5.

Tales without end of sack suits, hats, shoes and furnishings—man or boy.

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WIFE KNOCKED HIS HAT OFF.

Son Also Knocked Him Down, Then Mr. Costen Appealed to the Law.

William L. Coston, the Coston signal manufacturer, of West Brighton, S. I., applied to the courts on June 12 for a summons for his wife, Anna L. Coston, charging her with having acted in a disorderly manner, and with interfering with his business.

Coston, with his wife and family, resides on Bement Avenue, and his factory is on Cary Avenue, a short distance away. The case was called yesterday morning before Magistrate Marsh, in the First District Court. Coston, who was in court, told the Magistrate that last week he had decided to move, and that on the morning of June 12 his wife had entered the factory and had told him that she wanted some barrels to pack household goods in.

At that time he was not in the best of humor, and gave her a short answer. A quarrel followed. Mrs. Coston objected to her husband wearing his hat in her presence, and when he refused to take it off she deliberately knocked it off, repeating the act as often as he replaced it, and sometimes striking him off the face. Mr. Coston admitted that he had become angered and had struck his w

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh east to southeast winds.

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TRADE CANNOT STOP WAR, M. CAMBON SAYS

French Ambassador Declares Intellect Alone Can Make for Peace.

America's Educational Advantages Must Make Her a Great Factor in Solution of International Disputes.

CHICAGO, June 19.—"I do not believe the man who tells me that trade relations and business exigency will prevent future wars among the civilized nations. It is intellect that will stop them, and intellect alone. Education makes for peace more than all the business in the world."

Ambassador Jules Cambon of France made this statement to-night at a banquet given in his honor at the Chicago Club, at which he had listened to a eulogistic toast praising him for his services in conducting the negotiations that led up to the treaty which ended the Spanish-American war. M. Cambon discussed many interesting subjects, principal among which were his horror of war and the best means of avoiding it.

"I am not disclosing any State secret," he continued, "when I say that my experiences among the diplomats of many lands has strengthened the belief I have always held that arbitration boards, not swayed by business or sentiment, but by intellect alone, must of a surety bring about a peaceful solution of the most difficult questions. The educational advantages that America possesses and that are constantly leading her along the path of intellect must make her a great factor in the conservation of the peace of the world.

"I leave for France on a vacation next month, and will then present a report to my Government advocating the further combination of the branches of the Alliance Francaise with American universities. The time has come when the two great republics of the world should know each other better. I still find among your people the idea that Paris is France. You must get that impression out of your heads. We prefer in turn some of the tide of the American student travel to Europe away from German universities and toward our own. I do not depreciate the wonderful educational advantages of Germany, but we want Americans to realize that for the artistic, the philosophical, and the natural, they must turn to France."

M. Cambon will leave here to-morrow on a trip to Sault Ste. Marie, and from there will return to Washington.

WANTS UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Edward Everett Hale Favors a Court to Settle International Disputes.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 19.—Edward Everett Hale delivered the annual address at the Ohio State University commencement to-day. His subject was "The Duties of the New Century." Among other things, he said:

"Will the twentieth century see the American Indian, the negro, the Asiatic, and white races living as one nation between the Atlantic and Pacific? How shall the black and white races be brought in accord and harmony? As the children of God, if we choose to elect this duty, we have the power to effect this union of the races and our Anglo-Saxon blood will assert itself in a union of one people, with a love for freedom.

"The accomplishment of this ideal requires permanent peace among the nations of the world. The nations of the world must agree to submit all their disputes to one supreme court, or the follies of the last sixteen hundred years will be continued. Educated people give too little attention to the two hundred years of peace early in the Christian era, for to that we owe the civilization of to-day. It is the duty and opportunity of the young people of the country to-day to bring about universal peace."

CHICAGO'S RICH TAX DODGERS.

Board of Assessors Will Try to Compel Them to Pay Proper Amounts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The Board of Assessors is preparing to compel rich tax dodgers to pay reasonable levies on the property owned here by them. Like some of their kind in other cities, these persons claim the neighboring suburbs as their residences, and file schedules for only nominal amounts for property here. The Assessors believe that the city is annually cheated out of many hundreds of thousands of dollars in taxes by this means.

The rich men who own homes around Lake Geneva, Wis., are almost without exception heavy property holders here, but many of them claim the Summer resort as their place of residence. Others lay claim to New York, Washington, Joliet, and many other places as their homes, and repudiate Chicago except as a place in which to accumulate money. As a consequence of this, the tax lists fall far short of what they should represent, and the Board of Assessors believes that it can induce the Grand Jury to compel these men to do their duty.

The same matter has engaged the attention of assessors before, but with little result.

MEXICO'S TARIFF REFORM.

Duty on Horses and Mules to be Removed on July 1.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 19.—A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says a decree has been issued by the Government removing the duty on horses, mules, and similar beasts of burden. The new ruling goes into effect July 1. A big importation of these animals into Mexico from the United States is expected.

"LITTLEWHIRLWIND'S" PARDON

Montana Ranchman Protests Against the Action of the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., June 19.—A protest against the pardon of Little Whirlwind, now confined in the Deer Lodge Penitentiary as a convicted murderer, was filed to-day with the State Board of Pardons by Joseph T. Brown, a Custer County rancher.

He says Stanley, alias "Whirlwind," "Spotted Hak," "Little Whirlwind," and a fourth Indian had killed a steer belonging to a white man and were cutting it up when Hoover, who was a hunchback and dwarf, came up. Fearing Hoover would tell, they decided to kill him, but the fourth Indian became frightened and ran away. He testified to their conversation.

Three bullet holes were found in Hoover's body. Brown says the Indians were members of the band which has murdered several stockmen. "Little Whirlwind" was pardoned a week ago by Gov. Toole, but his action must be approved by the board before he obtains his liberty.

The New York Indian Rights Association exerted much pressure in behalf of "Little Whirlwind," and obtained the Governor's approval of the pardon, but stockmen as a rule are opposed to his release.

MINE SOLD FOR $6,000,000.

One of the Largest Placer Deals in the History of California.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—One of the largest mining deals ever made in California was announced to-day in the sale to a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists of the Sweepstake placer mine in Trinity County, near Weaverville, for $6,000,000. The purchasers are E. V. Douglass, W. P. Douglass, and F. S. Lewis, the largest shareholders in the Great Lake Superior Consolidated Company, which is capitalized at $100,000,000.

R. J. Anderson of Idaho, a mining expert, bonded the mine for six months, and the owners have cleaned up fortunes without doing any developmental work. The mine consists of a channel about four miles long and 200 feet wide, across a hill at an elevation of 2,980 feet. The ground is a bed of an old creek, and has been believed to be immensely rich, but is twenty miles from water. The land is clay deposit, mixed with black sand, and with boulders which have disintegrated. The result is over 300 feet of pay dirt, that is said to be rich in gold.

The new company has let a contract for twenty-eight miles of 36-inch pipe, which under pressure will carry 5,000 inches of water. It will cost $420,000. Besides this there will be 10,000 feet of siphon pipes. All this pipe must be hauled sixty miles from the railroad to the mine.

The Sweepstake is near the Lagrande placer mine, which is one of the largest producers in the State.

F. A. HEINZE PUTS UP CHECKS.

Through Surety Company Deposits $350,000 in Montana Court.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., June 19.—A. B. Clements, Montana agent of the Delaware Surety Company, to-day deposited with the Clerk of the Supreme Court seven certified checks for $50,000 each, as the additional bond of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, of which F. Augustus Heinze is the principal stockholder, in its controversy with the Boston and Montana company over the big Pennsylvania mine in Butte, which Mr. Heine is operating.

This is in addition to the million-dollar bond upon which Senator Clark and his son are the chief sureties. The decision as to the ownership of the Pennsylvania will not be made for some time, and whatever ore Heinze extracts must be covered by an indemnity bond for the protection of the Boston and Montana Company. The court yesterday refused to accept the bond of the Delaware Surety Company. The money probably will be deposited in local banks for safe keeping.

MASQUERADE ENDS IN DEATH.

Boy, Failing to Recognize Woman in Male Attire, in His Alarm Accidentally Shoots His Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19.—Because a young woman attired herself in men's garments, made a friendly call upon a neighbor, little eight-year-old Hattie Hincher lies dead at her home in Hilton with a bullet wound through her body shot by her own brother.

Last night Charles Mills of Rochester called upon Miss Marie Haddock of Hilton and proposed that she dress up in male attire and that they call on some of the neighbors. Miss Haddock complied, and soon came down dressed in blue flannel shirt, striped trousers, loose coat, and a rough rider's hat. A false mustache added to the disguise.

In this rig Miss Haddock, accompanied by Mills, made several calls, finally stopping at the Hincher farm. Mr. and Mrs. Hincher were away, and only the two children, Ward, aged twelve, and Hattie, aged eight, were at home. Alarmed by the strange visitors, the children not knowing Mills nor recognizing Miss Haddock, Ward hastened for a revolver and pulled the trigger, just as little Hattie ran in front of him. She received the bullet in her back and died this morning. Miss Haddock is prostrated with grief.

COINER CAUGHT IN MEXICO.

Believed in Washington He Converted Mexican Coin Into American.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Chief John E. Wilkie of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury believes that in José Frias, reported captured by Mexican detectives, the authorities have apprehended the man who has been manufacturing American silver dollars in quantities and disposing of them with such success that they have been found even in New York. The method of production was to procure Mexican dollars, which are a little heavier than American dollars, and then to trim and restrike them. As every American dollar is worth about two Mexican dollars, this transformation was very profitable. Being of good coin silver, the ring was all right, and the workmanship was good enough to deceive the careless handler of money, whose chief anxiety is to know that it is made of good metal.

The Secret Service Division sent an officer to Mexico on this business some months ago, hoping to arouse the interest of the Mexican Government and bring about a systematic search for the counterfeiters. As the counterfeiters were only making United States coin, the authorities appeared to take little interest in the suggestion that they should be hunted down. It is not understood at the Treasury that there is any penalty imposed by Mexico for reproducing coins of other countries in that Republic, but it is assumed that there must be a Mexican law to prevent the conversion of the coin of that country into American coin by unauthorized coiners.

Chicago Publisher Retires.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 19.—After forty-eight years' association with The Standard, Chicago's Baptist weekly, Edward Goodman to-day announced that he had sold his interest in the paper and retired. He was President and Treasurer of the Goodman & Dickerson Company, which published The Standard. The company will be continued under that name with J. S. Dickerson as the managing head. The Standard under the name of The Christian Times, issued its first number on Aug. 31, 1853. At that time there were only two Baptist churches in Chicago.

Mrs. McKinley Gaining Strength.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The condition of Mrs. McKinley to-night continues favorable. After his visit Dr. Rixey said that she had passed a fairly comfortable day, and that the gradual improvement in her condition was still noticeable. Mrs. McKinley is quite weak, but is gaining a little strength each day.

Lynching in North Carolina.

LA GRANGE, N. C., June 19.—D. B. Jones, a negro preacher, who, it is alleged, attacked Mrs. Noah Davis near La Grange yesterday, was taken from the guardhouse here last night and lynched.

Saratoga Limited—Season of 1901.
This famous New York Central train will leave New York on its initial trip Saturday, June 22d, at 1:50 P. M., and every Saturday thereafter during the season. On all other week days the train leaves at 3:20 P. M. All Pullman parlor cars, including an observation car.—Adv.

A STORMY PRO-BOER MEETING IN LONDON

Many "Jingoes" Succeed in Gaining Admittance.

Hundreds of "Stalwarts" as Stewards —10,000 People Listen to Imperialist Speeches Outside.

LONDON, June 20.—Thousands of people began collecting outside Queen's Hall two hours before the advertised time of the pro-Boer meeting held there last evening. When the doors were finally opened, the pressure of the surging mob was so great that many people fainted. There was considerable disturbance, and windows were broken during the attempts made by persons without tickets to gain admission. Some of these were expelled.

In spite of the vigilance of the promoters of the meeting, many "Jingoes" gained an entrance to the hall, which was crammed from floor to ceiling. Much hooting, mingled with cheers, greeted the delegates upon their arrival, and during the evening the delivery of speeches was attended with some difficulty from the same cause.

Henry Labouchère, M. P., presided at the meeting, and, besides J. W. Sauer, (ex-Commissioner of Public Works of Cape Colony,) many prominent pro-Boers, including John Dillon, M. P.; David Lloyd-George, M. P.; James Keir Hardie, M. P., and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, were present.

During the meeting fully 10,000 Jingoes who had gathered outside Queen's Hall, blocked traffic in Regent Street, and necessitated relays of policemen to keep a semblance of order in the crowd. Several men mounted the parapet of the Langham Hotel, and, waving Union Jacks, proposed resolutions against the pro-Boer agitation, which they declared had been carried when the meeting in Queen's Hall terminated.

Inside the hall the usual speeches were made and the usual resolutions were carried, amid much commotion and excitement. The resolutions included an amendment in favor of the complete independence of the Boer republics, proposed by Lord Battersea, for the Radicals, which did not meet with the approval of the Labouchere party. The meeting ended with the singing of the "Marseillaise."

J. X. Merriman, (ex-Treasurer of Cape Colony and now a representative of the Afrikander Bond in England,) wrote a letter to the promoters of the meeting apologizing for his absence.

Several collisions occurred between the crowd outside the hall and the police, and the latter had the greatest difficulty in handling the assemblage. No casualties were reported.

The Daily Mail asserts that the promoters of the meeting secured the services of six or seven hundred "stalwarts" as stewards. These "gangs of foreign ruffians" were found inside the hall, according to The Daily Mail, ready to keep order and eject the malcontents. The "stalwarts" were drawn from the low class foreign clubs in Soho. Many of them were armed with sticks, broom-handles, and knuckle-dusters, and The Daily Mail says they acted with unrestrained violence in excluding Imperialists and throwing out undesirable persons.

All the Loyalist papers publish editorials protesting against the "effrontery" of the meeting. The Standard says: "There is no excuse for these Queen's Hall rioters, clans and their kind. From the leader of the opposition downward they are as much the enemies of the country as if they were in the field against it with rifles in their hands."

The Daily Chronicle's editorial is in a milder strain, and says:

"It was undoubtedly a packed meeting. The stewards were curiously recruited, well-drilled, and suitably armed to eject dissentients. But there had been thinly veiled incitements to rowdyism on the part of the dissentients, and in view of these and previous experiences, the promoters were not to be blamed for packing the meeting, which, however, served the useful purpose of letting the cat out of the bag as to the real policy behind the Sauer-Merriman movement; namely, to restore independence to the two republics."

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, in a speech last evening at a Conservative banquet in London, made a strong protest against the action of the Campbell-Bannerman party in countenancing the pro-Boer movement, thereby prolonging the war, and adding to the already great difficulties and sufferings.

"It is a scandalous and shocking thing," said Mr Balfour, "that such men should, before the whole world, accuse their fellow-countrymen and soldiers of carrying on war by barbarous methods."

KRUEGER'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

Preparations for His Reception Being Made—Claim that Boers Have Gained Great Ground Recently.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Boer sympathizers in the United States are making preparations for Mr. Krüger's expected visit to this country in the Autumn, which was announced some time ago by Montague White, the Transvaal representative in Washington. C. W. Van der Hoogt, an active Boer sympathizer of this city, who to-day returned from New York, says a conference of leading pro-Boers was held in that city on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and that the Chairman of the Reception Committee was chosen. He will be Consul General Pierce of the Orange Free State, whose office is in New York.

Mr. Van der Hoogt says the Boer agents in this country are in possession of complete information, both by telegraph and mail, about the progress of the war, and that their cable advices show that Mrs. Botha's visit to Mr. Krüger is in no way connected with peace negotiations. Mrs. Botha took with her Europe detailed information from her husband and from Gen. Schalkburger, the Acting President.

"Cable advices of a private nature which I saw while in New York," said Mr. Van der Hoogt, "prove beyond all doubt that the Boers have gained great ground, that they are now in control of all the country in the Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Natal, and that all that the English control is the main cities and the stations along the railroad lines. The seat of Boer Government is still in the Ermelo District, which is within forty miles of Pretoria. In the Orange Free State and in the Transvaal the Boers have 15,000 regular fighting men in the field, and the force invading Cape Colony is made up of about 4,000 picked men, divided up into mobile bands, who are recruiting constantly and sending the recruits to Botha and De Wet.

"Considerable of the credit for the recent Boer victories is due to Col. Blake and his Irish-American Brigade. Blake has done some of the most daring acts in the war."

Mr. Van der Hoogt said that Gen. Botha was permitted to communicate by cable with Mr. Krüger on condition that he would try to get Krüger to agree to certain peace terms, favorable to Great Britain, and that the British authorities should see the dispatches. Botha carried out the agreement, and Krüger's reply was that independence was the first basis of any terms of peace.

PROF. RIGGS FINDS A DINOSAUR.

Chicagoan Discovers Remains of Monster Near Grand Junction, Col.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., June 19.—Prof. Riggs of the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, who has been delving in the earth ten miles below this city on the other side of the Grand River, has discovered the remains of an immense specimen of the dinosaur, the prehistoric monster that used to drink out of the vast lake that once covered the territory now known as Grand Valley. The fossilized remains of the dinosaur are nearly perfect and as complete as any yet discovered in any part of the continent. The one under discussion must have been over seventy feet in length and nearly nine feet in height.

Prof. Riggs has been at work across the Grand for the past six weeks, being assisted by skilled workmen. The skeleton will be taken to Chicago and set up in the museum. The discovery of the magnificent specimen will add fresh laurels to the fame of Dr. Riggs.

A New Train to Buffalo.
The New York Central has placed in service an entirely new train to Buffalo, leaving Grand Central Station at 9:20 A. M., arriving Buffalo 9:20 P. M. This train affords another opportunity for a daylight ride along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo.—Adv.

CARNEGIE TO HONOR BLAINE.

Irc master Said to Have Ordered a Monument to His Friend, the Statesman.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—Andrew Carnegie will erect a monument to James G. Blaine. A personal friendship of many years and a warm admiration for the great champion of American industries inspire the philanthropist in this, his latest undertaking.

A site for the monument, it is believed, will be chosen in Schenley Park, near the Carnegie Institute. It was learned from an authoritative source to-day that Mr. Carnegie has had the erection of the memorial in mind for some time, but as yet definite plans have not been formulated.

The friendship between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Blaire covered many years. During the past Winter many foreign artists have visited Pittsburg, and the presence now of Franklin Simmons, the sculptor of the John A. Logan and other statues, has given rise to much speculation.

Mr. Simmons denied that the purpose of his visit to Pittsburg was to make any contracts for the erection of statues here, but admitted that he had expected a conference with John W. Beatty, Director of Art of the Carnegie Institute. Mr. Beatty is now in Europe.

CARNEGIE'S OFFER TO SCOTLAND.

His Plan Indorsed by the Edinburgh University Union.

LONDON, June 19.—The first expression of the opinion of Scottish University students concerning Andrew Carnegie's plans for education in Scotland was given to-night, when the Edinburgh University Union debated the subject.

As a result of the debate, a motion was made to the effect that, while the Union fully appreciated Mr. Carnegie's great gift, no scheme was considered adequate which did not provide for the complete abolition of fees.

This motion was rejected by 54 to 25 votes, and an amendment was carried expressing the fullest confidence of the Edinburgh University Union in Mr. Carnegie's method of dealing with the problem, and characterizing it as right in principle and a direct step toward a higher standard of national education.

$250,000 GIFT TO CORNELL.

J. D. Rockefeller Offers the Money If the University Raises a Like Amount.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 19.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University to-day, President Schurman presented a letter from John D. Rockefeller, donating $250,000 to the university on condition that an equal amount is contributed by others. President Schurman said that before making the gift Mr. Rockefeller had sent an agent here who spent three days inspecting the university. The $500,000, when secured, will be used in providing additional accommodations for instruction and research.

SECRETARY GAGE'S FIGURES.

Receipts and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year Very Close to His Estimates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The excess of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year that will end June 30 promises to be very close to the estimates made by Secretary Gage in his annual report to Congress. Some doubt has been expressed as to whether the excess would reach the $90,000,000 anticipated, but the doubt is not entertained at the Treasury Department.

The excess reported for the month was more than $69,000,000, representing the returns of fifteen business days. The excess of receipts reported to-day was $997,215, and for several days it has been close to a million. If the average excess for the fifteen days is kept up for the remainder of the month it will be close to $78,000,000. But to-morrow there is to be a sale of a railroad—the Sioux City and Pacific—and it is believed that the amount obtained from that sale will be upward of $1,500,000. This will bring the excess up to and perhaps above the estimated $80,000,000. It is believed by Treasury officials that the figures for the year will not vary more than a million or two either way from those given out by Mr. Gage in last December.

Secretary Gage calculated that the receipts for the year would be $587,773,253, including those of the postal service. Up to-day the receipts have been $586,980,827, and if the rate of receipts for the earlier days of the month is maintained the receipts, exclusive of those from the postal service, will reach $586,600,000, and with the postal receipts added will make $694,000,000, or about $6,500,000 more than estimated. The expenditures were estimated to reach $607,773,253 with the postal outlay, and they have reached $497,786,268. With the expenditures for the remainder of the month kept at the rate for the part of it already passed the total expenditures will be a little larger than estimated.

W. E. HALL PERPLEXED.

Chicagoan Does Not Know Why His Wife Is Penniless Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 19.—W. E. Hall, President of the Chicago Automobile Repair Company, is at a loss to know how his wife came to be penniless in New York when he thought her in England starting on a European trip. She registered at the Belvedere Hotel, New York, as Mrs. F. Downey.

"I don't see why she used that name," said Mr. Hall to-day, "unless she wanted to save me embarrassment. I am sure it is she, however. Sometimes she calls me 'Downey,'" he added, as an afterthought. "She had plenty of money when she left here, May 28, and had her passage paid both ways, as I had taken tickets in advance. She expected to remain abroad until October. No, she did not go alone, but with the families of two wealthy Chicago manufacturers. I do not care to mix them up in this. It may be that she returned because she was homesick. That is the only cause I can think of."

Mrs. Hall reached Southampton on the steamer Barbarossa one week ago Monday. She and her friends left the boat there, and nothing more was seen of Mrs. Hall until she she hurried aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Tuesday night with her baggage.

Cold Weather Hurts European Crops.

LONDON, June 20.—Reports received here from the chief cities of the Continent chronicle the return of semi-Winter weather, which has a serious effect upon crops. Very cold weather and heavy rains and snow are reported from Switzerland and Hungary. The snow is a foot deep at Teplitz, in the latter country.

Four Days New York to California
by the "Overland Limited," via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

NEW JERSEY BOY REPELS MOB OF MASKED MEN

It Had Assembled to Tar and Feather His Sister's Fiance.

Young Man Later Threatened to Shoot His Prospective Father-in-Law —Is Under Arrest.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., June 19.—Twenty-five masked men assembled in the vicinity of ex-Judge B. P. Willis's house last night bent on treating Harry Allen Baxter, the fiancé of Miss Willis, to a coat of tar and feathers. Entering the large yard, they made an effort to enter the rear door. Then something happened. The Judge's ten-year-old son asked them very pointedly to retire, at the same time he leveled a shotgun at the gang, which beat a hasty retreat.

"I'll shoot the first one to enter," he said, and immediately there was a slump in tar and a reaction in the feather market, which had been decidedly bullish.

All the time young Allen was in an upstairs room armed with a revolver and a large amount of that discretion which at times outdoes any sort of valor.

Allen is not the "star boarder" of the Willis household by any manner of means. The Judge doesn't like him at all, but Mrs. Willis favors his suit, and so does the young woman. He came here from New York some time ago, and, although the Judge opposes the marriage, he permitted the youth, up to this morning, to live in the house.

This morning, hard upon the heels of the exciting events of last night, the Judge and his prospective son-in-law had a row. Baxter drew a revolver and threatened to shoot. The Judge ran at him, and, seizing the weapon, thrashed him. Baxter rushed out of the house coatless and hatless, and ran down Main Street to Grant, closely pursued by the Judge and a large and excited crowd.

Arriving at Grant Street Station he attempted to board a passing trolley car for Burlington. He was caught, and again chastised by the Judge.

Baxter once more pulled his revolver. William Jennett and Micajah Matlack, who were in the crowd that had assembled, seized Baxter, and taking his revolver away, ordered him to get out as soon as possible. Baxter ran along the trolley track toward Burlington.

Judge Willis then went before Squire Krayer and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Baxter. Giving this to Detective Ellis H. Parker, he stopped a passing team and drove rapidly off in pursuit. Miss Willis had learned of the row, and she immediately drove to the rescue, overtaking Baxter in his flight toward Burlington. She hurried off with him in the carriage. Later Baxter was found in bed at the home of Mrs. M. R. Sooy, in Mount Holly, and arrested.

CHICAGO'S ARSON PLOT.

More Arrests on the Charge of Defrauding Insurance Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The Board of Underwriters, through its attorney and the police, procured yesterday the arrest of Benjamin and Michael Ettleson on the charge of arson. To-day eight other warrants were issued and most of the persons called for were arrested. The Ettlesons were arrested on the charge of having caused a fire eleven days ago at 8 Thirty-ninth Place. The stock, which was insured for $2,000, is said to have been worth only $60.

The arrested men include gamblers, barkeepers, race track touts, and some merchants. The latter are charged with furnishing receipts out for $2,000 worth of cigars when the amount purchased only reached $60. The underwriters, police, and fire officials say that there is no doubt that many of the recent small fires were caused by persons who wished to collect the insurance.

TRIED TO KILL "BOSS" SHEPARD.

Mexican Shoots at the ex-Governor from Ambush—Is in Custody.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 19.—Word was received here to-day from Chihuahua that an attempt had been made to assassinate "Boss" A. R. Shepard, ex-Governor of Washington. The ex-Governor, after leaving Washington many years ago, went to a small Mexican settlement in the southern part of the Republic of Mexico, where he since has been engaged in the mining business.

On Saturday while Mr. Shepard was away quite a distance from his mine at Batopilas, he was shot at by a Mexican in ambush, the bullet grazing his head. Shepard beat a hasty retreat, in the direction of the settlement, the would-be assassin following and keping up a running fire. Luckily none of the bullets went true to the mark, and the intended victim finally reached the door of his hut.

Shepard has great influence among the Mexicans and is almost a King in the little town. As soon as the news of the assault became known the settlement went fairly wild. The neighborhood was searched for miles around and the following morning the assailant was captured.

MR. WANAMAKER'S REPLY.

His Views of the Rapid Transit Statement of Representative Foederer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker was asked to-day if he had any reply to the statement issued by Representative Robert H. Foederer in regard to rapid transit and the franchises. He said:

"I have not read the statement by Mr. Foederer, but I understand that it is in the nature of a personal attack on me. When Mr. Foederer gets to be as old as I am he will find that it is not easy to pull the wool over people's eyes."

CONVENTION IN A DEAD-LOCK.

Delegates at Saratoga Take Fifty Ballots Without Result.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 19.—After holding five sessions in two days, the Fourth Judicial District Republican Convention, after fifty informal ballots, found itself still in a dead-lock at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon and took a recess till 10:30 o'clock to-morrow, when balloting will be resumed.

As the eleven delegates, representing an equal number of counties, do not furnish a single indication of compromising on any one of the candidates to succeed Supreme Court Justice Judson S. Landon of Schenectady, it may be safely assumed that the beginning of the end of the dead-lock is not in sight. Up to the present time no "dark horse" has been mentioned. To-day's proceedings opened with the eleventh ballot, which stood: Palmer, 3; Gilbert, 2; Spencer, 2; Paris, 2; Potter 1; Robert J. Landon of Schenectady, son of Justice Landon, 1. The fiftieth and last ballot of this afternoon stood: Palmer, 3; Spencer, 3; Gilbert, 2; Paris, 2; Potter, 1.

The Perfection of Railway Travel
Is reached in the Pennsylvania Limited, leaving New York daily for Chicago and the West.—Adv.

The Richfield Springs parlor car by the New York Central leaves Grand Central Station at 8:45 A. M.—Adv.

WOANDSU AN IDEAL FOOD.

Cultivated by the Negroes in Tropical Africa, It Is Believed to be a Perfect Nutriment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—In a communication to the State Department, Richard Guenther, Consul General at Frankfort, Germany, says:

"German papers speak of an annual plant growing in tropical Africa, belonging to the leguminous class, which is largely cultivated by the negroes as a food article. It has also been introduced to some extent in Southern Asia and in Brazil. It is called woandsu by the African negroes; the botanical name is Glycine subterranca.

"The French expert chemist of aliments has recently analyzed the fruit of the woandsu with reference to its chemical composition and its value as food. The fruit, like the peanut, matures under ground. The eatable kernel has the shape of an egg, and is dark red, with black stripes and a white hilum, like most beans. It furnishes a very white flour, whose flavor after cooking much resembles that of chestnuts. The chemical composition is 58 per cent. of starchy substance, 19 per cent. nitrogenous, 10 per cent. water, 6 per cent. oily, 4 per cent. cellulose substance, and 3 per cent. ashes. It will be seen that two pounds of these beans would supply the daily requirements of the human system.

"M. Balland, who has had wide experience in the chemistry of nutriments, calls this fruit the first one found by him in a natural state which shows all the chemical properties of a perfect nutriment."

WEDDED AT FIANCE'S BEDSIDE.

Alfred Larwill, Ill, Miss Herring Comes to Him from Stamford, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 19.—Sudden illness prevented the wedding here to-day of Alfred J. Larwill of 172 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Ella Mae Herring of 14 Pleasant Street. The Herring dwelling had been decorated for the marriage, when George Larwill, a brother of the prospective bridegroom, arrived with the news that the latter was too ill to leave his bed. He explained that if Miss Herring would accompany him to New York his brother's condition was not so serious as to prevent the ceremony. Miss Herring consented to this arrangement, and with her parents left for the bedside of Mr. Larwill.

Alfred J. Larwill, son of a well-known contracting engineer of the National Lead Company, was married last night at his home to Miss Ella Mae Herring, daughter of a wealthy Stamford builder. Mr. Larwill holds a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He had arranged with his intimate friend, Edward Miller, to be best man at the latter's wedding, which took place yesterday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were then to accompany him to Stamford and be present at his wedding, after which both couples had planned to enjoy their honeymoons together on a prolonged bridal tour.

Last Monday Mr. Larwill was taken ill and rapidly grew worse, until the family physician, Dr. Baldwin, diagnosed his case as pneumonia, and pronounced him unable to attend either his friend's or his own wedding.

The young man declared, however, that if his fiancée would come to New York he would get married anyhow. A consultation was held, and Dr. Baldwin braced his patient up with stimulants. The Rev. J. C. Allen of 1,161 Bushwick Avenue officiated. Mrs. Larwill will now endeavor to nurse her husband back to health.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller have sent word that in view of Larwill's sickness their bridal tour would be postponed until such time as Mr. and Mrs. Larwill could take it with them.

QUAY BILLS GO THROUGH.

House Passes Finally on Supplemental Measures Regarding Rapid Transit.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 19.—The House passed finally, on special orders to-day, the two bills supplemental to the Rapid Transit acts signed by the Governor recently. These bills were introduced and passed in the Senate last week, and they now go to the Governor for his action. The one constituting the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General a board to pass on applications for rapid transit franchises was attacked by several anti-administration Republicans and Democrats. Mr. Coray of Luzerne, a Republican leader of the "Insurgent" element, said:

"Two weeks ago the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth presented a scene which will go down in history. There were a lot of hungry parasites and a lot of millionaires present in obedience to the orders they had received to raid the treasury. They carried away valuable franchises, and now it is proposed to prevent others from getting similar favors by placing the power to grant them in the hands of a board."

Mr. Coray said the people were opposed to the rapidity with which these bills were passed by the Legislature. "The time will come," he concluded, "when the people will sweep your infernal machine off the face of the earth."

Mr. Hall (Republican of Allegheny) said this legislation is a very poor climax to what has already been enacted.

Mr. Hayne (Democrat of Lehigh) criticized the legislation as infamous, and protested against its passage. He said this Legislature had become a stench and by-word to the public, and that its only chance to redeem itself was by defeating these bills.

The bill passed by a vote of 105 to 65, receiving in its favor only two more than the requisite number of votes. The counting of a member not present as voting "aye" was challenged, but the Speaker said the vote did not affect the result, and no further action was taken.

NO PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE.

After June 30 Mail Will Again Be Transported by Wagon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Post Office Department is now making arrangements to have the mail, which otherwise would have been sent through pneumatic tubes, transported by wagon after June 30. On the evening of that day the fires will be drawn from the boilers which supply the power to the pneumatic tube service in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and Philadelphia. There will not be much trouble in making the change, it is said at the department, as part of the mail is already transported by wagons over the routes covered by the pneumatic tubes.

The contractors will allow their machinery and appliances to remain in the Post Offices. This decision is made in view of the expectation that pressure can be brought to bear on Congress to secure the reinstatement of the service.

MANITOBA'S WHEAT CROP.

Canadian Pacific Railway to Build Branch Lines for Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 19.—Premier Roblin of Manitoba held a long conference to-day with T. G. Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and at its conclusion announced that he had arranged for the building by the company of about eighty miles of branch lines in Manitoba for a cash bonus of $75,000 to be paid by the province. The branches are to be built to give farmers a chance to market their grain.

"Never in the history of Manitoba has there been such an abundant promise of good crops," said Premier Roblin. "We have this year 2,000,000 acres in wheat. We expect to get between twenty and thirty bushels to the acre. This will give us a crop of between 40,000,000 and 60,000,000 bushels of wheat."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

POINT FOR THE DEFENSE IN THE BARKER TRIAL

Prosecutor Erwin Fails to Keep Out Mrs. Barker's Story.

Sensational Legal Battle Gives Advantage to the Younger Lawyers— The Day's Testimony.

The third day of the trial of Thomas G. Barker before Judge John A. Blair, in the Hudson County Court of General Sessions, in Jersey City, charged with shooting with intent to kill the Rev. John Keller in the streets of Arlington, N. J., on Sunday morning, Feb. 3 last, opened yesterday morning with the expectation on the part of the crowds that thronged the little courtroom and clamored vainly for admittance at the doors that the defendant had practically fought his fight at the bar of justice for a justification of his act in trying his best to kill the man who, he believed, had invaded and violated the sanctity of his home, and had lost.

It had been predicted on the conclusion of the proceedings on the day before that the defense, after having tried in vain to bring into the case the strange story told by Mrs. Barker, the wife of the accused man, to her husband of a wrong done her at her home by the clergyman, and which it was contended furnished the motive for the shooting, had played its last card, and that yesterday would see the close of the sensational trial with the admission of the defendant's guilt of assault with intent to kill, or with the finding of a verdict by the jury that would send him to prison with the mysteries surrounding the case still unrevealed.

It was confidently believed by many who had followed the swiftly recurring incidents of the trial since its beginning, three days ago, that with the stern interposition of the New Jersey statutes, as interpreted and applied by the presiding Justice at the trial wherever the defendant's counsel had sought an opening, that that "unwritten law" that has preserved the freedom of avenging husbands in many parts of this country would remain, in New Jersey at least, a dangerous legal fiction.

The defendant had been put upon the stand during the second day of the trial to tell his story of the motive for shooting down the clergyman, but each time he had attempted to repeat the story told him by his wife he had been promptly stopped by the application of the law that recognizes an assault simply as an assault and refuses to consider the motive.

Beaten at every turn by the rulings of the Judge, the defense had withdrawn their witness with a promise that they would produce him again. They had placed on the stand an alienist to prove that a story of wrongs such as had been recounted to Barker by his wife were sufficient to temporarily prevent a man from distinguishing between right and wrong. The testimony of this witness had in turn been rejected as having no bearing on Barker's act. The lawyer for the defense, after having struggled desperately to find an opening through which the story of Mrs. Barker—the compelling force that swept onward to the tragedy—could be introduced, found themselves at the close of the second day of the trial completely baffled.

ASPECT OF THE CASE CHANGES.

When yesterday's sessions had ended the aspects of the case had been almost completely reversed, after nearly six hours of as desperate legal fencing as is on record in the annals of the State. The two lawyers for the defense put Barker again on the stand, and this time by sheer force of persistence and dogged determination got from him in minute fragments, slipped into the records in the face of strenuous opposition from the prosec

statement were substantially true. Its circulation throughout the courtroom during the afternoon had its effect upon the crowds in attendance.

The sallies and the series of small victories gained one after another by the defense were received with evidences of approval, and on many occasions the Judge's gavel was in use to quell manifestations throughout the courtroom.

And thus, throughout the day, the miserable story that led up to the tragedy was unfolded, but so slowly and so subtly that the average spectator could not appreciate the tremendous import of the tireless legal struggle.

The defense had not finished when the third day of the trial came to an end. But, among other things, they had got upon the records Mrs. ——er's assertion that she had been "outraged" by Keller; expert testimony that the story of an "outrage" committed upon a wife and reported to her husband was sufficient to render him mentally irresponsible for his acts of revenge, and the testimony of many of Barker's friends and associates that for two weeks previous to the shooting he had been practically in a state of mental helplessness.

It is claimed that more will be added to this testimony to-day, but it is believed that little additional time will be taken up with evidence, and that the case will go to the jury to-day or to-morrow morning at the latest, and with no light thrown upon the truth or falsity of the charges made by Mrs. Barker to her husband against the minister. As to the case of assault, both sides express confidence.

MRS. BARKER ON THE STAND.

Pre-eminently the central figure in yesterday's proceedings was the wife of the accused man, who was called to the stand shortly after the noon recess, after the husband had undergone a long and tedious examination at the hands of the lawyers on both sides. Calmly and quietly she walked to the stand and seated herself with an air of one who is about to undergo a great ordeal. She was plainly dressed in a black cloth skirt, a brown linen waist, and a dark brown flower-trimmed hat, and looked even more youthful than on the day before.

She replied to questions in a low voice at first, but as she warmed up she spoke out quite plainly, and her tones were sharp and metallic. She trembled violently at first, but gradually this wore away, and she answered all questions with a directness and suddenness that was disconcerting to Prosecutor Erwin, who had to act quickly to interpose his objections to undesirable questions to prevent her giving answers the prosecution did not want introduced.

She testified that she had been married fourteen years, and had known Mr. Keller ten years. She had attended Trinity Episcopal Mission Church, of which he was rector, up to some time in June, 1899. Mr. Keller was in the habit of visiting their house frequently. He came sometimes once, sometimes four times, and as often as five times in a week. But his visits had ceased in April, 1899. He had been a warm friend of her husband, and many of his visits to their home had been to get Mr. Barker to perform various services for him, such as writing out marriage and death certificates, &c.

"You recall April, 1899?" asked Lawyer Van Winkle.

"Very well."

"Why do you recall it so distinctly?"

"Because of an occurrence that took place then."

"What was that occurrence?"

This momentous question in the trial was promptly met by a storm of objections on the part of the Prosecutor. "Objection sustained," promptly ruled the Judge, and the crowd that had pressed forward intent upon catching every syllable relaxed with a sigh of disappointment.

"Did the occurrence have to do with Keller?"

Mrs. Barker leaned forward with flushed face and flashing eyes, and was about to answer, but again the lawyer for the State interposed his objections and was sustained.

Lawyer Van Winkle returned to the attack at a new point, and created a sensation.

"During this period did you loan money to Keller?" he asked.

"I did," said the witness promptly. Then under a fire of questions and amid many objections she made the statement that during the year of 1898 she had advanced the clergyman various sums of money without the knowledge of her husband. These amounts ranged from 25 cents to $30. She had loaned him in all about $83.

"Why did you not tell your husband of these loans?"

"Because Mr. Keller told me not to tell." replied the witness simply.

She then bent over some leaves torn from an account book that she had kept, in which were recorded the loans made to the clergyman. These slips covered the year 1898, and she identified the following entries:

Jan. 29, $10; Feb. 1, $12; March 1, $30; May 7, 25 cents; April 1, $20; May 19, $5; Aug. 27, $5, and Dec. 19, $1.10.

The witness was not permitted to tell why Keller had borrowed the money from her.

BACK TO THE "OUTRAGE."

The lawyer suddenly ceased this line of questioning, and went stealthily back to his old point of attack.

"When was the last time you attended Trinity Church?" he asked.

"I think it was the last Sunday in June that I attended the Sunday school there for the last time. I might have visited the church twice between April and that last visit."

"What were your reasons for suddenly giving up your attendance at the church?"

Prosecutor Erwin was on his feet, but too late.

"Because of Mr. Keller's outrage," promptly replied the witness in a loud, clear tone, and this word that the defense had been struggling so hard to get down on the records was at last entered. The witness got no further in her story, and this line of questioning was promptly shut off by the Judge, but that word was there, and for the remainder of the examination Lawyer Van Winkle dated all occurrences from "the outrage."

The witness said Mr. Keller had not been to her home since the outrage, but she had seen him on the street several times since then. Mrs. Barker's face was flushed, but she faced her counsel courageously and at times glanced at Keller, who sat in his accustomed seat, and, although he appeared to be listening intently, did not once raise his head.

Again Lawyer Van Winkle returned to the "outrage." He asked successively when it occurred, what did she mean by "outrage," when did her husband first learn of it—all of which questions were attacked by the Prosecuting Attorney and promptly overruled by the Judge. Van Winkle fought hard for a time, and then suddenly shifted his point of attack back to the question of the loans of money to the clergyman.

"Were all the sums you loaned to Keller repaid to you?" he asked suddenly.

"Yes, Sir."

"When were the final repayments made?"

"In February, 1900, I think."

The lawyer next showed the witness three undated letters, in which she asked him for the repayment of loans made to him by her.

The first letter read: "Mr. Keller: Please send me the money you borrowed, as I need it."

The next letter read:

"Please return the money you have of mine, $33." And the last letter said: "It is absolutely necessary that you return me that money to-day, Thursday. I need it."

Mrs. Barker said that all the letters had been sent by her to Keller subsequently to the commission of the "outrage."

Mrs. Barker said that her husband was in a distressed state of mind for the two weeks elapsing between the time when she told him of the "outrage" and the time when he fired the shots at the clergyman. He never slept, she said, and had cried all the night before the day of the shooting. She had never seen him cry before. She went over the details of the Saturday night preceding the tragedy, and said that she and her husband sat in the room all night, neither of them making any attempt to sleep.

During the night, she said, she had said to her husband, "Tom, please don't do anything. Let us try to live it down, for anything you might do would only bring disgrace upon us both."

"My husband did not seem to be himself," she said. "He did not seem to be able to bring himself to speak to me. He was cold to me. He was very taciturn, and this had been his state for a whole fortnight before the day of the shooting."

Mr. Van Winkle tried in vain to have the witness tell why her husband was so changed during these two weeks, but he was beaten this time in the fencing. Then Mrs. Barker was turned over to the Prosecutor for cross-examination, without having told directly anything concerning the story that so worked on her husband.

Prosecutor Erwin was not severe in his cross-examination. He tried to bring out the admission that Mrs. Barker had left Trinity Church because of some petty row in one of the church societies, but the questions were promptly attacked by the defense and overruled. Mrs. Barker made the admission that some time in April, 1900, she had tried to secure rooms in a house almost directly across the street from Keller's home. The witness also said that she and her husband had made arrangements to go to a museum of art in New York on the day of the shooting.

BARKER TELLS OF THE SHOOTING.

Soon after this she was allowed to leave the stand and was met half way to her seat by her husband and led to her chair by him. He whispered in her ear and she smiled, as if he had whispered congratulations.

Although Mrs. Barker's testimony had attracted more attention than that of her husband, it was the examination of the man that had the greater importance in the trial for assault to kill. It was toward him that the legal talent turned its heaviest guns, and it was over his answers and admissions and denials that the struggle of words and logic was fiercest. He was the first witness called in the morning, and nearly the entire forenoon session was taken up with the hearing of his evidence. He sat comfortably back in the witness chair and answered the innumerable questions in a voice clear and distinct.

He described his movements on that fateful Sunday morning in February. He said he left home to purchase a newspaper. As he neared the corner of Beach Street and Midland Avenue he met Keller coming along Beach Street. He said that Keller, when about twelve feet away from him, stopped and said, "Good morning, Mr. Barker."

Here the witness straightened up in his chair, and, looking more determined than ever, continued his testimony.

"I replied to Keller, and said: 'You damned villain, you have outraged my wife; and I then—'

"'I object! I object! Stop! stop!' shouted Prosecutor Erwin excitedly, and the Judge promptly sustained his objection.

This part of the testimony created a sensation in the courtroom. Mrs. Barker bit her lips, and for the first time showed that she was undergoing a strain.

Mr. Keller sat motionless in his seat with bowed head, and if he felt any emotion concealed it behind the big blue goggles before his eyes. This testimony of Barker was in direct contradiction to that of the clergyman on the day before, who swore that he met no one on Beach Street that morning, and that the first knowledge he had of the assault was in feeling a sharp, stinging pain in his eyes and hearing a noise.

Continuing his testimony, Barker related his movements on Feb. 3. He said he did not remember everything distinctly, as he was in a dazed condition. He said that in addition to what his wife had told him of Keller's alleged assault he had read in a newspaper the report of a speech delivered by William H. Baldwin of the Committee of Fifteen of New York at a gathering at the Hotel St. George, in Brooklyn, at which Bishop Potter was present, in which Mr. Baldwin had said that if any one violated his (the speaker's) home he would kill that man. This being Mr. Baldwin's idea of right and wrong, Barker had his idea of right and wrong influenced thereby.

"Your justification for the act was based on what?"

"The story I heard from my wife."

All these answers were given in the face of strenuous objections on the part of the State's Attorney, and nearly all were subsequently stricken from the records, but they had their effect on the jury.

"How long had you been unfriendly with Keller?"

"I heard a year or more before that he had borrowed $83 from my wife, and this started the bad feeling."

Witness said that the money borrowed from Mrs. Barker had been paid in installments by Keller.

Barker said he and his wife and Keller often went bicycle riding together and that he had given a bicycle to Keller. Witness said he did not known until January that his wife had left Mr. Keller's church.

BARKER CROSS-EXAMINED.

At this point Mrs. Barker whispered to the counsel, and the latter, evidently at her prompting, asked the witness how much he weighed last year, and how much now. He also asked the same question regarding the wife, evidently intending to show that the worry and trouble caused them had acted upon their physical condition. The questions were not allowed to be answered, and the witness was turned over to the prosecution for cross-examination.

In response to the latter's questioning Barker said that he did not intend meeting Keller on the morning of the shooting, but had simply been going through Beach Street on his way to a newsstand. He said that Kellar stopped and spoke to him when about 12 feet away, and that then he had fired.

"After the first shot," he said, "I kept on firing. I am told that I fired four shots, but I don't know how many I fired. I was dazed. I remember hearing Keller say 'Don't, don't,' but I kept on firing. Then I went up to him, but did not touch him. I saw the blood on his face, and recoiled. Then I realized what I had done, and ran. I do not know whether or not I intended to kill the man. I shot straight at his head and did not attempt to hit him in the heart. After the first shot I took no particular aim. I did not feel sorrow for him then.

"But now," added the witness, "I regret the whole thing, and its cause."

The witness said that his wife did not know that he had the revolver in his pocket when he left home that Sunday morning. He identified the pistol with which he had done the shooting and said he had bought it last January in New York. Asked where he had bought it, he said he did not know. Asked why he had the pistol in his overcoat pocket on that Sunday morning, he said that he supposed it must have been in his overcoat pocket when he put on the coat.

Without a shudder Barker took up the hat worn by Keller when he was shot, and identified it as the one he had seen the clergyman wearing on that morning.

"Do you mean to say that at the time you fired those shots you did not realize the nature and consequences of your acts?" asked the Prosecutor.

"I was beside myself," said the witness, simply. "I felt that that man had done a terrible damage to me and my wife."

"In other words, you were angry?"

"It was not anger. It was some impelling cause. I don't know what it was."

"Didn't you know that you were violating the law; taking the law into your own hands?"

"I did not think so at the time. I know it now."

These were only some of the questions and answers asked of and given by the witness. There were hundreds of other questions put to him and objected to and fought over by opposing counsel hour after hour. Through it all Barker sat calm and unmoved. When at last he was allowed to leave the stand he seemed as fresh and unruffled as when he was called.

OTHER WITNESSES ON THE STAND.

He was followed by the Rev. John Hutchinson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Arlington, who testified that he had known Barker for six and a half years. Barker, he said, had always had an excellent reputation.

William J. Thompson said he had lived in the same house with the Barkers for a year and a half. He used to see them every day previous to the shooting. He received a story concerning Mrs. Barker in January. He told Barker part of the story, and advised him to get the rest from Mrs. Barker. Barker, witness said, was greatly disturbed over the story.

Under cross-examination, the witness said he saw Barker three times on the subject. Barker appeared not to have slept, judging from the appearance of his eyes.

John O. Stephenson, Assistant Secretary of the Commercial Cable Company, and Barker's immediate superior, followed. He commended Barker's general professional proficiency. He said that on Friday before the shooting, however, the defendant's work was so unsatisfactory and so unusual that he had to call him to account.

"I spoke to him a half-dozen times that day," said the witness, "and he did not answer me. I at last demanded that he explain himself, and he said that his head pained him terribly. Such conduct was very unusual for Barker."

John Sumner, William K. Smith, George H. Van Meter, and Edward A. Coleman, all old friends and business associates of Barker, testified one after another that the defendant had an excellent reputation for peacefulness.

The last witness of the day was Dr. Britton P. Evans, Superintendent of the Morris Plains Asylum, and a recognized professional alienist. He said that he had examined Barker at length, and had him tell him the whole story of his domestic wrongs, real or fancied.

"The man showed great nervous agitation in recounting his troubles," said the witness, "and by his sincerity convinced me as an alienist that he was absolutely convinced of the truth of the story told him by his wife."

In answer to further questions, the witness said that he recognized domestic troubles as being the most potent causes of insanity.

At this point court adjourned for the day.

WHAT MR. BALDWIN SAID.

The attention of William H. Baldwin, Jr., Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, was called to the statement made by Barker during the trial at Jersey City yesterday, as reported in the account of the day's proceedings, when Barker said that on Jan. 15 he had read in the public press a statement made by Mr. Baldwin, at the Hotel St. George, in Brooklyn, in the presence of Bishop Potter and other well-known men, to the effect that if any man injured any one dear to him he (Baldwin) would kill that man.

"The statement I made," said Mr. Baldwin yesterday, "was made at a meeting presided over by Bishop Potter, and every one there seemed to agree with it. The reference, however, is inaccurate. In speaking of the assaults upon young girls, several having occurred about that time, I said that I had no doubt that many men in the audience would feel inclined to kill any person who might assault a child dear to them, and that I certainly would feel so inclined. That statement I stand by today. There was only one paper which misinterpreted my statement."

MORRIS K. JESUP AT HOME

Expresses Himself as Pleased with His Trip Abroad.

Did Not Say While in London that Americans Were Unworthy of England's Friendship.

Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce, was among the passengers who landed in New York from the White Star liner Teutonic last night. Mr. Jesup is one of the first to return of the delegation of members of the Chamber of Commerce who went to London to attend the banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce, and who were later received by the King.

Mr. Jesup was met by friends at the pier, and, leaving his valet to attend to his trunks, went home immediately, as he was somewhat tired because of the very rough voyage. He did not care to speak at length of his trip, but in answer to a question he said:

"I believe that the visit of the New York Chamber of Commerce will be of great benefit to both countries. I am convinced that England, if she will pull herself together a little, will regain her lost ground in the trade of the world, and will rank equa to the United States in the commercial and manufacturing field."

Regarding the report that he had said at the London banquet that the American people were unworthy of the attention bestowed on them, Mr. Jesup said that it was absolutely untrue.

"I did not say that," he added; "nor did I say anything which could be inferred or construed to mean unworthy. I said that Americans appreciated most heartily what had been done for their entertainment, and we deeply felt the kindness which was extended to us. The banquet was a most magnificent one, and everything passed off pleasantly. We had certainly a glorious time abroad, and enjoyed ourselves."

Of the reception by the King of England Mr. Jesup said that it was a very pleasant and simple affair. "King Edward was very polite and received us without any display of ceremony, in a simple and unaffected manner. I was very well impressed and consider the occasion as having been a very enjoyable one." F. R. Appleton, Mr. Hepburn, and John T. Terry were in the party with Mr. Jesup.

REV. CAMPBELL MORGAN HERE.

The English Evangelist Will Reside Permanently in America.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Teutonic yesterday was the Rev. Campbell Morgan, the English Congregationalist minister, who, it has been reported, is to take up the work of the late Dwight L. Moody. On his arrival last night Mr. Morgan said that that report was incorrect, as he was not a successor of Mr. Moody, and came over by request to take up the Northfield Extension work throughout the country. He will reside in Baltimore.

On the 28th of this month Mr. Morgan will speak before the Young Men's Conference at Northfield. The meetings that will be conducted by Mr. Morgan will not be evangelistic meetings, but rather teachings of the Bible. He takes the Bible and discusses it as its teachings apply to every day life.

In relation to his evangelistic work, he said that in places where he would stay for, say, four or five days, Sundays would be set aside to that work, the other days being utilized in the expoundings of the Scripture as referred to in his earlier statement. This is the sixth year in succession that he has visited this country, but this time his visit differs from the former ones, in that it marks the beginning of his permanent residence in America.

Mrs. Morgan was very ill from seasickness on her arrival last night, and Mr. Morgan for this reason said that he was unable to go into detail as to his plans. Others who arrived on the Teutonic were Charles S. Francis, United States Minister to Greece, Major Gen. Sandham, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Appleton, and Judge and Mrs. F. H. Meyer.

Miss Maud Jeffries of Beerbohm Tree's company came over to spend a few weeks with her family in Memphis, Tenn. She left for the South last night via Atlanta. She has been asked to portray the character of Ines in "Ben Hur" in its forthcoming production in London, but is as yet undecided as to the course she will pursue.

FOURTH TRIAL FOR KENNEDY.

Depends on Result of the Investigation of Supposed New Evidence.

District Attorney Philbin is investigating the information he has received about the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds in the Grand Hotel three years ago. Upon the result of this investigation will depend Samuel J. Kennedy's continued freedom or his arrest and fourth trial. Mr. Philbin said yesterday that this information might lead to important evidence. Should it not, the indictment will be nolle prossequied in the Fall upon motion of Lawyer Moore.

Mr. Philbin, when asked if he would prosecute Harris Bottlestein for perjury, said that no complaint had been laid before him. Should the District Attorney not prosecute this witness, who swore he dined at John P. Purcell's with Actor Roberts, Miss Hanratty, and others during Kennedy's second trial, it is stated that the District Attorney will be memorialized by certain of the last trial jurors. These will say to the Public Prosecutor that they believe Bottlestein guilty of perjury and think he should be prosecuted.

SMALLPOX AT NEWPORT.

One of the Servants of Mr. James Clinch Smith Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 19.—Mr. and Mrs. James Clinch Smith of New York arrived at their cottage, the Moorings, on Harrison Avenue, about a week ago, for the season, and to-day a slight case of smallpox developed in one of the servants. The Board of Health removed the patient to the pest house, and quarantined all in the house, which is well away from the other cottages.

GRAND JURY INDICTS DR. LUSK.

Neglect of Duty in Smallpox Cases in Queens County Charged.

Dr. Obed L. Lusk, Assistant Superintendent of the Board of Health of Queens, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for neglect of duty in connection with the case of John Charlton, who died at Woodside on May 4, 1901, of malignant smallpox, and whose body lay unburied for fifty-two hours after death. Dr. Lusk will appear in court this morning and give bonds.

The Grand Jury of Queens County has made a presentment regarding the spread of smallpox in the Astoria section of Long Island City, and the lack of facilities for the handling of cases of infectious diseases. The presentment says that an alarming condition of affairs exists in the administration of the Health Department of the Borough of Queens. It is stated that no dead wagon is locally attached to the Sanitary Bureau of the Borough of Queens, and that no reception hospital exists for emergencies.

ANOTHER NORTHFIELD VICTIM.

Body Found Floating in the East River —Work on the Sunken Boat.

Divers continued the work of raising the wrecked ferryboat Northfield at Pier 10 East River yesterday. It is expected that the pontoons and lines will be in position to-day, and the attempt to float the hulk will then be made.

The son of Gen. Bartlett was at the pier during the day. He said that the family now believed that the body of the General is in the wreck. Arrangements have been made with an undertaker to take charge of the body if it is found. Inspector Thompson was at the wreck superintending police affairs.

Yesterday afternoon two unknown boatmen found the body of a man floating in the East River off Pier 3. The body was later identified as that of Charles H. Dickinson of Egbert Avenue, West Brighton, S. I. He is supposed to have been on the Northfield at the time of the collision. Mr. Dickinson was sixty years old and was a machinist employed at the navy yard.

For the Sleepless

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Just before retiring, half a teaspoon in half a glass of water soothes and rests the nerves, nourishes the body and gives refreshing sleep.

A Tonic and Nerve Food.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

TWO LYNCHED AT SHREVEPORT

"Prophet" Smith and Another Negro Victims of Mob Law in Louisiana.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 20—12:50 A. M.—Two negroes, "Prophet" Smith and F. D. McLand, have just been lynched.

"Prophet" Smith was held accountable for the race feeling which led to the killing a week ago of John Gray Foster, brother-in-law of Gov. McMillin of Tennessee.

THE WEDDING WAS DELAYED.

Clergyman Late, a Substitute Was Picked from the Gathering.

There was an anxious ten minutes on Tuesday night at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, where a fashionable gathering had assembled for the wedding of Miss Laura M. Pierson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Pierson of 19 Belmont Avenue, and Dr. Stephen G. Lee of Orange. Miss Pierson being a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, it had been arranged that while the Rev. Edward L. Stoddard, rector of that church, should officiate, the ceremony should take place in St. Paul's Church, because the organ of St. John's was undergoing repairs.

When the time arrived and the bridal procession was ready to march up the central aisle to the altar, it was discovered that Dr. Stoddard had not arrived. The impatient bride and bridegroom waited five minutes, and then a hurried search was made for Dr. Brush, rector of St. Paul's. Mr. Brush was finally found in a rear pew talking with a friend. The situation was explained, and he hurried to the vestry room, donned his clerical robes, and soon appeared in the chancel. The ceremony was performed without any further hitch.

Dr. and Mrs. Stoddard reached the church just as the last coach drove away. Dr. Stoddard explained to Dr. Brush that he had been told that a coach would be sent to his house for himself and wife, but whoever had charge of that duty neglected to perform it. After waiting a reasonable time, the doctor and his wife set out for St. Paul's Church on foot, there being no trolley line along the route. The distance is nearly a mile, and Dr. Stoddard said he thought he had made very good time under the circumstances. He and Mrs. Stoddard afterward attended the wedding reception and all ended happily.

ALFRED CLAGETT AT BELLEVUE

One-Time "Beau Brummell" of Broadway a Physical and Mental Wreck.

Alfred Clagett, who some years ago was one of the best-known and best-dressed men in the city, was hurried in an ambulance last night from the New York to Bellevue Hospital, and placed, a wreck of his former self, in the alcoholic pavilion. He was picked up in a semi-conscious condition at Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street on Tuesday evening. At Bellevue he recovered sufficiently to give as his nearest friend Frank Work, the well-known turfman of 13 East Twenty-sixth Street.

At Mr. Work's home it was said last night that Clagett was well known to Mr. Work, and that the latter had contributed largely to his support for some years. Clagett came from a good family. He was graduated from a Tennessee college, and owned a large tea business, left him by his father. He earned the name of "Broadway's Beau Brummell." He spent money recklessly, and soon dissipated his fortune.

Several years ago he was forced to sell his remaining interest in the tea business. He then became a wine agent. For a time he prospered. Then he began to drink, so that he lost his position. His friends made up a fund and sent him to a sanitarium in Westchester. E. Berry Wall had charge of the amount, which reached $2,000. After a few months there he returned much improved physically and mentally, but soon began to drink again. Mr. Work has been his chief support since.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

Charges of Misconduct Against Teacher John Eagan Sustained.

The regular meeting of the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was held last evening at the Education Building, corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The Committee on Teachers reported on the charges which had been preferred by Principal John Jasper against John Eagan, a teacher of boys in Department 46. The charges specified that Eagan had used his position as a teacher to borrow money from the parents of his scholars, and that on at least two occasions he had sent notes to the parents through their children requesting the loan of money.

It was also charged that Eagan had promised the Committee of Teachers that he would submit an explanation of a judgment which had long been outstanding against him, and also that he would report on several debts remaining unpaid. The committee held a hearing on the matter, Louis N. White appearing for Eagan. The charges were substantiated. The committee reccommended his dismissal, and at last night's meeting he was dismissed from the service "for gross misconduct and neglect of duty."

The Committee on Sites was directed to purchase the three lots 49, 51, and 53 Ridge Street, just north of School No. 92. An additional building will be put up on this site in order to relieve the crowded condition of this district. At present over 1,500 children in the district are either restricted to a half day's schooling or cannot be accommodated at all.

It was also decided to open up a new evening high school for women in Public School 147, situated at East Broadway and Gouvernour Street.

After adjournment the board visited the exhibit of the manual training schools of the city displayed in the assembly room of the building. The Committee on Manual Training Schools was delighted at the progress which had been made in this department during the past scholastic year.

THE STARRING ROBBERY CASE.

Defense Tries to Show Washington Woman Did Not Own $9,000 in Jewels.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The battle of words between Mrs. Olivia Starring, the District Attorney, and counsel for Lewis Francis Mortimer, or Monroe, charged with taking $9,000 worth of jewels from the former, was continued at the trial to-day.

The purpose of the defense apparently is to show that Mrs. Starring was not in possession of the jewels of the value of those alleged to have been stolen, or of those of any considerable value at the time of the alleged theft. Ernest Tyle, a colored man, who said he acted as cook and butler for Mrs. Starring, testified that during his five months' of service in the Starring house he never had seen any other jewelry in the possession of his mistress than that she wore in court.

Counsel for the defense to-day received from an attorney in New York a communication from one of his clients, which alleged that Mrs. Starring had intrusted to him a necklace she represented as of great value for delivery to her daughter in Baltimore, the transaction taking place on a steamer in the English Channel and in London; that the trust was accepted, and the jewels, through an accident, which caused the most intense misery and anxiety to the trustee's family later, were discovered to be paste. The letter was not admitted in evidence. Its author has been requested to come to Washington to testify in the case. Mrs. Starring said the letter was pure fiction.

STRAWS

BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.
Over 100 Styles to Select From.
Rough Braids, $1.00 to $3.00. Smooth Braids, $2.00 to $4.00.
Panamas, $4.00 to $12.00.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

199, 299, 605, 607, 609, 1,197, 1,359 Broadway.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Opposite City Hall.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Decision Against Erie Railroad Worth $450,000 to Jersey City.

Jersey City yesterday won a victory over the Erie Railroad in a decision given by the Court of Errors and Appeals. The result will be to compel the company to pay to the city about $450,000 in back taxes. For many years the company claimed that its big grain elevator near its Jersey City station was exempt from local taxation because it was used for railroad purposes and paid taxes to the State. The matter was taken to the courts, and in 1899 Justice Depue gave a decision to the effect that the company was liable to local taxation for 1896 and 1897.

As the city claimed taxes from 1884 this decision was appealed from. Justice Depue's decision has now been set aside, the Court of Errors and Appeals deciding that the city's claim is good; that a grain elevator is not used for railroad purposes, and that the company must pay taxes at local rates, minus the amount it has already paid Jersey City under the State law.

J. KENNEDY TOD RESIGNS.

Banker Is No Longer a Director of the Great Northern.

J. Kennedy Tod of the banking house of J. Kennedy Tod & Co. has resigned from the Board of Directors of the Great Northern Railway. Although the resignation was handed in some time ago it did not become publicly known until yesterday, when it was accidentally discovered. The firm of which Mr. Tod is the head has been connected with this railroad for many years. It was mainly through the friendliness of this firm that Mr. Hill was enabled to borrow the money with which he purchased the St. Paul and Pacific, which was changed into the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, and of which Mr. Hill became the President.

The time of Mr. Tod's resignation falls together with the first heavy purchases of Burlington stock for Mr. Hill in his effort to get control of that road. Whether there is any special significance in this coincidence could not be learned yesterday, as Mr. Tod, it was said at his office, was out of town.

The resignation of Mr. Tod leaves only two members on the board of the Great Northern who are not through relationship or as officials of the company connected with Mr. Hill. These two members are J. H. Schiff and H. W. Cannon.

DEFIES THE FEDERAL COURT.

Supreme Court of Nebraska Ignores Ruling in Railroad Case.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 19.—The Supreme Court of Nebraska has put itself in direct opposition to a ruling of the United States Court.

The case is that in which the State seeks to collect penalties from the Rock Island Railroad Company for alleged violation of the Nebraska maximum freight rate. The Federal Court some time ago enjoined the Attorney General from proceeding further. Attorney General Prout to-day moved to dismiss the case, and the State Supreme Court denied the motion.

The penalties against the Rock Island and other roads aggregate more than $1,000,000.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SYSTEM.

President of Union Pacific Denies Story of Absorption by His Road.

OMAHA, June 19.—President Burt of the Union Pacific Railway Company denies the story from New York to the effect that all executive and managerial powers of the Southern Pacific system are to be vested in him, in addition to those of the Union Pacific already in his control.

Mr. Burt further discredits the reports that any absorption or connection, further than that which now exists between the executive officers of the two systems, is contemplated.

The Saratoga Limited Train.

The "Saratoga Limited" vestibuled Pullman train will leave the Grand Central Station for the first time this season on Saturday of this week at 1:30 P. M., arriving in Saratoga at 5:40 P. M., stopping only at Troy at 4:50 P. M., and on each Saturday thereafter in June, July, and August. On other week days the train will leave this city at 3:20 P. M.

Mr. Stubbs to Join Harriman Syndicate.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—J. C. Stubbs, Third Vice President and Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad, arrived from the East to-night. He confirmed the report that he had accepted the position of Traffic Manager and Adviser of the Harriman syndicate of railroads. Mr. Stubbs will leave for Chicago in July. His headquarters will be in that city.

Brief Railroad Items.

Louis W. Hill, son of James J. Hill and President of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota, sailed for Europe yesterday.

A report to the effect that D. B. Martin, passenger traffic manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, would resign could not be confirmed yesterday.

President Mellen of the Northern Pacific again emphatically denied yesterday the report that he intended to resign his office. The story from St. Paul to the effect that he would be succeeded by Mr. Daniel Lamont is taken in railroad circles to be merely an evidence of the well-known unfriendliness of Mr. Hill to President Mellen. Mr. Mellen has received no intimation that his services are unsatisfactory to the Board of Directors.

Commencing with the change of time table taking effect Sunday, June 23, anthracite coal will be burned exclusively on locomotives hauling through passenger trains on the entire Erie Railroad system east of Marion Junction, Ohio.

The Boards of Directors of four Vanderbilt lines will meet in the Grand Central Station to-morrow to declare the semi-annual dividends. The Lake Shore board will meet for organization for the first time since the annual meeting. It is supposed that William H. Canniff, now President of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, will be elected to succeed President Newman in the office of President of the Lake Shore. The new General Superintendent of the New York Central, J. P. Blodgett, whose appointment was announced a few days ago, took charge of his office yesterday.

SAYS OFFICIAL MAP REPRESENTS A STEAL

District Attorney of Queens Threatens Office Holders with Jail.

Grand Jury Takes Action, Saying Map Was Prepared to Favor Corporations and Certain Individuals.

The June Grand July in Queens County yesterday sent to the court a presentment relative to the new map of the First Ward of the borough which was prepared by the city and the consideration of which is now pending in the Board of Aldermen. The Grand Jurors say there have been facts laid before them which indicate the map was prepared to favor corporations and certain individuals and appears to be a violation of the law.

The presentment directs the District Attorney to make an investigation into all the circumstances in connection with the map and to lay the result of his investigation before the next Grand Jury.

After disposing of the matter in this way the Grand Jury in the same presentment takes up the Tax Department and says:

"It appearing that the conduct of officials connected with the Department of Taxes and Assessments, in respect to the liability to taxation of certain properties in which the officials connected with the said department have property interests, has been too discriminative in favor of said property as against the taxpayers at large, and that said department has usurped the functions of other branches of government," and adds that the District Attorney is to make an investigation similar to the map question and report to the next Grand Jury.

District Attorney Merrill, when seen last night declined to speak of the Tax Department matters referred to, saying the inquiry had not gone far enough for him to do so. Relative to the map, he was less reticent. He said:

"The Grand Jury simply hints at the truth. When the exposure of the circumstances connected with the preparation of the map and with its confirmation takes place, as it will, those concerned are placed on trial, as they will be later on, it will create a sensation. The whole thing is a steal of the first magnitude. There are many ramifications to the affair. We could have obtained indictments as it stands, but the more the investigation proceeded the worse things began to appear until the scope of the steal assumed such proportions as to surprise even those who thought they knew something about it. The map has been held up in the Board of Aldermen for certain reasons. It is now ready to be passed, things have reached that stage. It would have been passed before but that the interested parties learned that the Grand Jury was investigating the matter.

"To-day a party interested in the deal was about the Court House trying to ascertain in advance what the Grand Jury was going to do. I have it from a source absolutely reliable that a combine has been formed by which the map was to be approved the moment the Grand Jury now sitting adjourns. If the map is put through the county jail will contain every one of the conspirators. I can lay my hands on, and that will include city officials. The interested parties will have to be well beyond the jurisdiction of the court within a very few hours if they get away. The affair is the worst I have ever had anything to do with."

A WESTERNER'S DREAM.

Government Ownership of Railroads Once More to the Front.

DENVER, June 19.—The Times says: "A gigantic scheme is under way to transfer the railroads of the United States to the Government. A Western financier declares that within a few years the Rockefeller, Harriman, Vanderbilt, Gould, and Morgan interests would turn over to the Government every line of railroad in the country, the Government to pay the total value of $10,000,000,000, a string of banks to be controlled by the same interests, and to finance the deal."

FATALITY IN TORNADO.

BOONEVILLE, Mo., June 19.—A disastrous storm of rain and wind visited Booneville to-night. Tobe Fisher was killed by the falling walls of a two-story brick building. The roofs were blown off several business blocks and many houses. A large brick foundry near the river front was destroyed. Hundreds of trees were uprooted. Many small craft on the river front were blown adrift.

The heaviest loser is the telephone company, whose exchange is destroyed. One death has been reported and nine persons were injured. Three inches of rain fell in less than twenty minutes.

VILLAGE BADLY WRECKED.

The village of Shadyside-on-the-Hudson was wrecked badly early yesterday morning by a series of explosions caused by a fire in the works of the Barrett Manufacturing Company. Several of the buildings owned by the company were blown to atoms, and a majority of the houses in the village were damaged by flying metal and bricks.

It is believed that the fire was due to the leaking of water from a pipe upon lime stored in the sheds on the pier. The heat caused twenty-five high-pressure ammonia tanks to burst with terrific force. The pieces of iron fell so thick and fast that the firemen for a while were driven from their work. The flames spread along the pier and threatened a number of boats which were cut from their fastenings and allowed to drift out into the stream. The General Chemical Works and Bull's Ferry Chemical Works, where are stored millions of gallons of acids, chemicals, and other explosives, are near the Barrett plant. The employes of both factories, with hundreds of feet of hose stretched in the yards, and on the roofs of the buildings extinguished sparks and prevented the fire from spreading to these works.

SAILORS DIED OF BERI-BERI.

The Nova Scotian schooner Alert, from the west coast of Africa via the West Indies for New York, arrived yesterday with her Captain ill with beri-beri. Three others of the ship's company had been ill with the disease, and two died and were buried at sea. They were John E. Thomson, the mate, who was a native of this city, and L. W. Sherry, a negro seaman.

Capt. Foote, who was still ill of the disease when the Alert reached Quarantine yesterday, has been sick twenty-five days. The schooner brings a cargo of ebony and mahogany consigned to A. D. Strauss & Co. She was disinfected at Quarantine before being allowed to proceed.

Off with your waistcoat.
On with your negligee shirts.
Here's the coat and trousers—of cool airy flannel in the fine hairline stripes on grounds of blues, greens and browns, they're very smart you know.
Here's a special striped flannel coat and trousers, $10.

Belts, straw hats, low shoes and every other thing for Summer comfort.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
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SUMMER HATS
EXCLUSIVE STYLES.
Most exquisite Panama and Straw Hats ever produced.
Light-weight Soft and Derby Hats. LOWEST PRICES.
E. WILLARD JONES
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Wedding Silver.
Our collection of Sterling Silver Ware contains many handsome pieces appropriate for wedding gifts. Although inexpensive they are models of good taste and guaranteed quality.
Sterling Silver Bon Bon Dish, with French gray border.....$3.50
Metalized Porcelain Vases, Silver applied.....6.00 to 18.50
Three-Piece Tea-Sets...36.00 to 75.00
And many others equally attractive.
A. Frankfield & Co
JEWELERS AND IMPORTERS.
52 West 14th Street.

"Hammocks."
A Superb

MOLINEUX WILL KNOW HIS FATE IN THE FALL

Argument Closed and Appeal Finally Submitted.

Ex-Senator Hill, for the People, Contends that Prosecution Established the Defendant's Guilt.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—The fate of Roland B. Molineux, convicted of murder, as the poisoner of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams at New York in December, 1898, is in the keeping of the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals, who for three days past have been listening to the arguments for and against a new trial. The appeal was finally submitted at 1:35 o'clock this afternoon, and the decision will not be announced until some months hence, when the court sits at Albany for the Fall term.

The crime, with its complicated plot and manifold mystery, retains a strong hold upon popular interest, and the crowd that sought admission to the courtroom this morning was larger and more determined than ever. Excited men fought for places near the glass doors, where they might see the actions if they missed the words of the closing scenes of the notable argument, and the bailiffs had to resort to force to restrain them.

The speaker was ex-Senator Hill, advocate of the cause of the people, who still had three hours and fifteen minutes of his allotted time left when court opened at 10 o'clock. He spoke until 1:15, and John G. Milburn, attorney for Molineux, was heard for twenty minutes in a concise reply. Mr. Hill was again forceful and eloquent, and devoted his best effort to convincing the court of the alleged guilt of the accused. He declared that the question of guilt was the main issue in the case, and warned the court not to heed a plea that dealt in technicality and urged objections to acts and rulings that had not substantially affected the rights of the accused. If the courts were to be thus swerved from the pathway of duty, he suggested that the murderers might organize a trust and all enjoy freedom.

In a dissertation on the law as to the admission of testimony as to another crime, and the use of conceded and disputed writing for the purposes of comparison, he led the court down a long line of authorities and decisions, all aimed at sustaining the use of the Barnet evidence and the policy of the lower court toward the exhibits of handwriting at the trial. In this exposition of the law he made frequent reference to the famous Tichborne case in England, tracing a similarity in the admission of certain writings to prove perjury on the part of the luckless claimant and in the policy of objection and obstruction on the part of the defense.

SAYS NO DEFENSE EXISTED.

In finally summing, he reviewed the points made by him yesterday and step by step traced out the main features of the theory of the people. He reviewed the correspondence with the patent medicine dealers and proclaimed Molineux as the author of the letters, the enemy of Harry Cornish and Henry C. Barnet, the compounder of the cyanide of mercury used in both crimes, and the man who mailed the fatal potion that killed Mrs. Adams. He dwelt at length upon the failure of the prisoner to offer a defense and reiterated his assertion that he had none to offer.

Mr. Milburn's reply was largely devoted to an answer to personal criticism, and particularly to Mr. Hill's allusion to the fact that throughout all his speech he had not once expressed his personal conviction of the innocence of the man for whom he pleaded, but its strongest feature was the indication of three points of weakness in the case of the people. He drew attention to the fact that the claim that Henry C. Barnet had received poison rested solely upon the hearsay testimony of Dr. Douglas, who swore that Barnet said the poisoned Kutnow powder had come to him by mail. That fact unestablished, or broken down, and the chain of circumstantial evidence was parted.

He also directed attention to the facts that Molineux had not bought the bottle holder, and had not been identified as the man who hired the Koch letter box, without which it was impossible to fix guilt upon him. He again asserted that seven-eighths of the record was made up of testimony that was entirely incompetent and inadmissible. A conspicuous figure during the argument was Gen. Molineux, the aged father of the prisoner, whose face told of the strain that the always spirited and at times bitter review of the case had been to him.

There was no comment at the close and as attorneys and spectators left their chairs Chief Judge Parker called the next case. Both Mr. Hill and Mr. Milburn were surrounded by admiring friends, who proffered enthusiastic congratulations for their notable efforts.

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR CRIME.

Mr. Hill in opening made a number of additions to the authorities and decisions referred to in his brief, and then resumed the discussion of the alleged guilt of the defendant. He declared that to be the most important issue in the case, and reminded the court that not once in its argument had the other side avowed the innocence of the accused. The court was, in reviewing the case, to remember that, after all, the guilt of the accused was the question, and that it must obey the wise statutory requirement to disregard technical things that did not affect the real merits of the case.

He insisted that it had been proved by overwhelming evidence that Molineux had written the letters and the address on the poison package, and his guilt was clearly established. He said it was not material who bought the bottle holder, and drew attention to the fact that Zeller, Molineux's friend and assistant, had never set foot in New York after the arrest. Mr. Hill also dwelt upon the fact that Molineux was a chemist and described his laboratory and the poisons which it contained.

"Where was the man?" he exclaimed, "who had the opportunity that he had to poison his enemies?"

Mr. Hill timed Molineux's trips to New York and tried to connect them with the mailing of the various letters at the General Post Office.

"There is something about crime that suggests the fly playing about the light," he said. "It finally darts in and is lost."

Then Mr. Hill proceeded to picture Molineux as a sufferer from a malady which made him melancholy, reviewed the trouble at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and pictured Molineux as plotting for revenge. He insisted that every circumstance in the case linked Molineux to the crime, and drew the attention of the court to the fact that he had hired a lawyer and engaged a handwriting expert before suspicion against him had shaped itself.

"The defense," he said, "went through the trial casting suspicion right and left without reason or system, merely seeking to avert it from their client. Wherever they saw a head they struck it, but they had nothing to say for themselves. Now they were seeking grievances, not vindication."

JUDGE QUESTIONS MR. HILL.

Mr. Hill related the circumstances of the writing done by Molineux for Expert Kinsley, and declared that not a single legal objection could be made to it.

"And the writing done by Molineux," he said, "at that time does not resemble his conceded handwriting. He had been with Carvalho for a month, and was taught to disguise his hand, and he did disguise it. They protest now that it was unfair, but the fact is they went there prepared for the test, and planned to throw the police off the track."

Judge Gray—Senator, if you eliminated the expert testimony, how do you connect this defendant with the crime?

"By three common-law witnesses, who testified to the handwriting," answered Mr. Hill; "and by the facts as they present themselves. They complete a chain of circumstantial evidence that left but one avenue to an honest jury. We have Molineux's acknowledged description of his malady and we have that same description in the Marsden blank. We have all the other direct and circumstantial evidence that connects the prisoner directly."

Mr. Hill claimed that Molineux could not disguise his handwriting nor hide his character, and to illustrate his idea used the members of the court as an object lesson. He gave a highly complimentary description of each, and declared that none of them could hide their splendid characteristics. He asserted that the people had proved their case.

"If the conviction is not to stand," he said, "the murderers of the State of New York might as well organize a murderers' trust, and they will go free."

Mr. Hill then discussed the admissibility of the Barnet testimony, and asserting the correctness of the rulings of the lower court, quoted a large number of cases in support of the contention. He argued that the Barnet and Adams cases were so closely interwoven that it was impossible to separate them. He cited the admission of the threat to poison in the Carlyle Harris case as authority for the use of the Barnet evidence. He also argued that forgery of the names of Barnet and Cornish and the interception of their mail were criminal and that the State had a right to show them.

SUSTAINS RECORDER GOFF.

As to comparison of writing in criminal cases Mr. Hill contended that the people had only exercised their rights at the trial. He ridiculed the claim that there had been anything involuntary in the prisoner's testimony at the inquest and pronounced objection at this time a quibble. He insisted that Recorder Goff had treated both the defense and prosecution fairly, threatening both Messrs. Weeks and Osborne with contempt. He likened the tactics of the defense to those followed in the Tichborne case, and read the comment of the Chief Justice of England at the close of that trial.

In closing Hill pleaded that the case was one of importance to the State, that the defendant had been fairly tried; that no substantial error had been committed, and that no material fact had been excluded.

"I ask for no injustice to any one, but merely justice to the people of the State of New York," was Mr. Hill's closing declaration at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Milburn, in replying to the criticism that he had not declared the innocence of the defendant, explained that he had not made a practice of obtruding his personal beliefs in an argument of a legal question. He said Mr. Hill had spoken as if to a jury and had improperly stated certain features of the case. The Cornish envelopes, he maintained, had not been found, and there were no postmarks to connect visits of Molineux to New York. The Barnet envelopes had been found, but at the time they were mailed Molineux was in Newark.

Mr. Milburn repeated that the purchaser of the bottle holder and the man who hired the Koch letter box had not been found, despite the fact that the police had excellent descriptions of them. These facts alone showed failure to fix guilt upon Molineux.

The case was formally submitted upon the close of Mr. Milburn's reply.

KILLED WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Coney Island Ice Dealer's Crime a Result of Jealousy—Wife Refused to Live with Him.

Coney Island was the scene of a double tragedy early yesterday morning, when James Ahearn, forty years old, an ice dealer, shot and immediately killed his wife and then ended his own life with the same weapon. The murder and suicide appear to have been deliberately planned, and were the result of the jealousy of Ahearn and his wife's refusal to live with him.

The shooting took place in the rear of Henry Warncke's residence, at Avenue U and St. Nicholas Street, Gravesend. Ahearn was quite well-known and generally liked among the business people of Coney Island, with whom he had done business for many years. He always appeared to be of a cheerful disposition.

The couple were married about two years ago in Jersey City, and immediately took up their residence on West First Street, Coney Island, in a home that had already been furnished by Ahearn. Everything went well for a time, when suddenly Ahearn became suspicious that his wife had not told him all concerning her past life, and that she was keeping something from him.

This preyed so upon his mind that he began to drink heavily, and when in his cups treated her cruelly. She stood the abuse as long as she could, and then left him. She took refuge with her former employer, Mrs. Haase. When Ahearn would come to his senses he would plead with her to return, which she did a number of times. The last separation occurred about two months ago, when she left him and took a position in the family of Henry Warncke. On Tuesday night Ahearn renewed his requests to her to return, but she refused. She finally consented, however, to go with him to Coney Island. They spent the evening there, and started for the Warncke home at about 1 A. M. No one saw the shooting.

LIEUT. MARTIN HELD FOR TRIAL.

Ex-Army Officer's Bail Fixed at $3,000—Admits Two Marriages.

Lieut. Edward H. Martin, who was dismissed from the regular army for a shortage in his accounts, was arraigned again yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court, and was held in $3,000 bail for trial on a charge of forgery and of passing worthless checks. The specific charge was made by the Gorham Manufacturing Company and other complainants, Tiffany, Rogers, Peet & Co., Adams & Co., and Koch and Alexander.

Emily Galton Burns of 2,142 Fifth Avenue, at whose house Martin was arrested, and to whom he admits he is married, was in court. Martin said the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Snyder of 247 Second Avenue, who, he says, also performed the ceremony when he was married to "Gussie" McKee, called the "Poolroom Queen." This ceremony, he says, was illegal, as she had a husband living from whom she had not been divorced.

"Lucky" Baldwin Very Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—E. H. Baldwin, widely known as "Lucky" Baldwin, winner of three American Derbies, is in a private hospital, a very sick man. He was taken ill in Seattle, as he was about to embark for Nome, and was compelled to return to San Francisco. Instead of improving, he has grown worse.

Florida Banker a Suicide.

MELBOURNE, Fla., June 19.—J. H. Phillips, President of the Melbourne State Bank of this city, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. He was one of the wealthiest men in this region, and the affairs of the bank are said to be in good condition. Mr. Phillips had been suffering from melancholia.

MEANT TO KILL TWO.

Jealous Girl Shoots Former Admirer and Commits Suicide.

WALPOLE, MASS., June 19.—Actuated by jealousy, Annie Veltze, a waitress twenty years old, this evening attempted to kill Harvey C. Blanchard, a blacksmith who had formerly been attentive to her, then sent a bullet into her own brain, killing herself instantly. Blanchard is suffering from two bullet wounds, one in the nose and the other through the breast, but it is believed he will recover.

Liquor Dealers in Convention.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—The sixth annual convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association was held here to-day, with nearly 200 delegates in attendance. After hearing the President's report the association elected its officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President—William E. Broderick, Baltimore, (re-elected;) First Vice President—W. N. Hobart, Cincinnati; Second Vice President—A. M. Hellman, St. Louis; Treasurer—Ephraim Brice, Philadelphia; Secretary—David Slauber, Baltimore. Pittsburg was chosen for the next annual convention, to be held on the second Wednesday of June, 1902.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh east to southeast winds.

Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh, and mostly from east to southeast. On the Gulf Coast light to fresh southeasterly winds will prevail. Over the lake region the winds will be variable. Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh winds, mostly from southeast, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	68	61	62
6 A. M.	61	60	66
9 A. M.	67	65	75
12 M.	73	70	79
3 P. M.	74	74	77
6 P. M.	67	70	75
9 P. M.	63	68	69
12 P. M.	61	66	66

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71½
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1900	68
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	71

The barometer registered 30.03 at 8 A. M. and 30.10 at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 51 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 62 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 76 degrees at 2:15 P. M. and the minimum 60 degrees at 5:50 A. M.

COMMENCEMENT DAY AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

The Rev. Dr. Dougherty Censures the National Administration.

ARCHBISHOP ON PATRIOTISM

Criticises a Recent Speaker at Yale Who Condemned the Roman Catholic Church.

The Rev. Dr. James J. Dougherty, pastor of St. Monica's Church, who delivered the address to graduates at the fifty-sixth annual commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, yesterday, referred to the administration work in the Philippines in a vein of criticism from the point of view of a Romah Catholic. Dr. Dougherty, after a few words of encouragement and advice to the graduates, paid his respects to Christian Science, which he said "is working the ruin of all faith and is filling with alarm the Protestant ministers of the country, who see their congegations being depleted by its insidious advance."

Continuing, he made a plea for more Catholic laymen. He said that too great a burden is placed upon the shoulders of priests.

"It is time that the influence of Catholic laymen is felt," he said. "If there was an army of them, it would not be possible for the Holy Father to be a subject or an Italian King; the laymen would lift up their voices and speak in tones which would not be denied and demand that the Pope should not bear allegiance to any King.

"If there were more laymen," Dr. Dougherty said, "who took an interest in the affairs of the Catholic Church, it would not have been possible for the Administration to have done what was done in the Philippine Islands, a Catholic country, to which the Government had sent a commission which did not include a single Catholic. Justice has not been done the Catholics, and it is time laymen should get together and make their strength known."

Archbishop Corrigan presided, and the exercises were begun by the reading of discourses on "Some Active Intellectual Forces of Our Country," as follows: "Positivism," Arthur M. A. Kane; "Catholicity—A Safeguard of Our Democracy," Dennis J. Haggerty, and "The Historical Novel," Robert J. McLaughlin. The valedictory was delivered by Edward F. Joyce. After the degrees were conferred and honors awarded, the Archbishop rose and was greeted most enthusiastically. He said:

"I have been very much impressed in listening to the discourses that have been made by the young gentlemen who are now starting in life. All of them reflect the greatest credit on the institution which has educated them. I commend what the young gentleman who spoke on 'Positivism' has said: 'Positivism' and similar creeds take away all the beauty and charm of life."

Speaking of the second paper, "Catholicity," Archbishop Corrigan said he was reminded of a speech made recently at Yale, where a gentleman got up and said that the Catholic Church was the greatest enemy to patriotism with which the American Nation had to contend; firstly, because it revealed the secrets of the confessional, and secondly, because the Catholics were subjects of a foreign potentate, the Pope.

The Archbishop endeavored to point out that Catholicism is the only religion which can be the Nation's safeguard. Other religions were torn by dissent, while the Catholic Church remained one and united. The Catholic religion is the enemy of Socialism, Anarchism, and all similar evils, and is the only religion able to cope with them. In conclusion, the Archbishop bade the boys godspeed.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on James Pech, Ph. D., Mus. Doc., and James J. Walsh, '84, Ph. D., M. D.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Thomas Gaffney Taafe, Charles E. Sterling, and Maurice J. McCarthy.

The following received the degree of Master of Arts: Hugh Kelly, Robert A. Sasseen, Theodore A. Madden, Thomas A. Daly, Joseph A. Farrell, Phillip Paulding Brant, and George A. Daly. The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred on William P. Curley, while the baccalaureate degree in arts was conferred upon the following:

John J. Donohue, Dennis J. Haggerty, Richard V. Harrington, James V. Harwood, Henry Heide, Jr., Edward F. Joyce, Arthur M. A. Kane, Thomas Macmanus, Jr., Charles H. McKenna, Robert J. McLaughlin, John D. Sullivan, and William J. Timmins.

The highest honors in the graduating class were won by Thomas Macmanus, Jr., and the next in merit were Richard V. Harrington and Arthur M. A. Kane. Dennis J. Haggerty received the Jouin medal for the best examination in Evidences of Religion and Thomas Macmanus, Jr., received the Hughes medal for the best examination in Moral Philosophy. A purse of $50 in gold for the best essay in English Literature was won by Arthur M. A. Kane, while the gold medal for oratory and composition was awarded to Selden B. McLaughlin. Louis C. Hartman won a silver medal for elocution, and Selden B. McLaughlin a silver medal for general proficiency. Edward T. Sheetnam received a silver medal for conduct.

Subsequently a meeting of the St. John's Alumni Association was held, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John P. Dunn, '81, President; the Rev. Dr. James Dougherty, John T. McDonough, the Rev. Michael Henry, Dr. George Edelbohls, Thomas E. Crimmins, and Louis Benziger, Vice Presidents; Richard S. Treacy, Treasurer; Robert E. McDonnell, Recording Secretary; John E. Claffy, Corresponding Secretary, and the Rev. John H. Dooley, Historian.

GRADUATES OF CITY COLLEGE.

Degrees Conferred Upon Students at the Annual Commencement.

The forty-ninth annual commencement of the College of the City of New York was held last night at Carnegie Hall, President Alexander S. Webb presiding. The valedictory address was delivered by Mario Emilio Cosenza. Other honorary orations were delivered by Benjamin Jaffe, Henry I. Norr, and Robert H. Lowie.

Edward A. Hirsch presented a dissertation, and the salutatory was delivered by William Solotaroff. The distribution of prizes, medals, and testimonials was superintended by President Webb. The following degrees were conferred:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Baron, Saul J.
Brinckerhoff, Gilbert G.
Broder, Charles.
Cohen, David.
Cosenza, Mario Emilio.
Edelman, Selig.
Farries, James T.
Fogg, Nathan.
Foley, James, Jr.
Goldman, Herman.
Goldstein, Henry.
Gordon, Harry A.
Greenberg, John.
Gross, Albert.
Hamburger, Gabriel.
Hamilton, William A.
Harris, Modle.
Helliger, Percy.
Heller, Maxwell L.
Hirsch, Edgar A.
Jaffe, Benjamin.
Jochum, Henry L.
Kahrs, John D.
Landsman, Isidore.
Langenbahn, T. W.
Lee, Joseph Walter.
Levin, Zachary.
Levine, William.
Lieb, Henry.
Loewenthan, Albert.
Lowie, Robert Harry.
Markowitz, Mark.
Merrill, George Adams.
Nachumson, David B.
Neuwelt, Louis.
Newman, Morris.
Nitenecker, Eugene A.
Oberwager, John.
Reich, Nathaniel D.
Scheel, Henry Van R.
Schwartz, Louis H.
Sulzberger, Mayer.
Thompson, Joseph N.
Tynan, Joseph L.
Unger, Henry H.
Witt, Abraham.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCES.

Allen, James H.
Asher, William.
Beisheim, William F.
Berkowitch, Louis B.
Bernstein, Aaron.
Bernstein, Luis P.
Birkhahn, Robert C.
Blan, Louis B.
Bloomfield, Howard W.
Blumenkranz, Adolph.
Buchbinder, H. Elias.
Derleth, Walter T.
Dottenheim, Harry S.
Dublin, Louis I.
Elkin, Samuel.
Felix, Louis.
Goldberg, Herman.
Goldberger, Sydney.
Goodman, Louis.
Gossett, Morris E.
Gutgsell, Adolph E.
Hagen, William C.
Harper, Charles.
Harper, John F.
Hartmann, Ingo F.
Hartmann, Jacob.
Hertz, Henry L.
Higby, Frederick W.
Hudson, Andrew J.
Kahn, Arthur C.
Katzenstein, William.
Keufman, William.
Klein, Edward.
Konheim, Jerome.
Kovarsky, Abraham.
Lane, Charles J.
Lefkowitz, Harold N.
Leibson, Jacob J.
Lesselbaum, Samuel.
Levy, C. Arthur.
Levy, Jerome.
Lieberman, Joel B.
Liebergall, Joseph.
Lipfield, Isaac M.
Lippman, Louis G.
Littman, Isidor.
Lorber, Aaron N.
Marx, Henry.
Mcintosh, Robert L.
Moore, Harold P.
Mcrgenbesser, Hyman.
Moseson, Louis A.
Muenz, Sigmund.
Norr, Henry I.
Perk van Lith, Gerard R.
Poons, Isidore N.
Price, Isaac.
Rabinowitz, Louis.
Ray, Thomas H.
Reed, Howard E.
Rosenzohn, Meyer.
Rothschild, Leo H.
Ruge, Bernard A.
Schapiro, Benjamin C.
Schapiro, Joseph.
Solotaroff, William.
Springer, Isidore.
Squier, Harold N.
Stern, Alfred J.
Wechsler, Joseph.
Wisansky, Jacob.
Wisansky, Louis.
Wolf, J. Irving.
Wolfe, David.

The following awards were made to students in the various classes:

Pell Medal.—Benjamin Jaffe, senior class.
Belden Medals.—Junior Class—Gold, David M. Oltarsh; silver, Charles Solomon and Louis Eichhorn. Sophomore Class—Gold, Morris Weisenberg; silver, Hyman Wittsbein, Otto Wortman, Isidor Glotzer, and Samuel Schwartz.
Riggs Medal.—Senior class, Selig Edelman; junior class, Gerard B. Werner.
Ward Medals.—Astronomy, William Solotaroff, senior class; natural philosophy, William Solotaroff, senior class; moral philosophy, Frederick W. Higby, senior class; Spanish, Jacob J. Liebson, senior class; natural history, Adolph E. Gutgsell, senior class; chemistry, J. Irving Wolf, senior class; Latin, Mario E. C. Menza, senior class; history, Louis Eichhorn, junior class; English, Isidore Goetz, junior class; German, Samuel A. Schwarz, junior class; composition, David Klein, junior class; oratory, Arthur A. Boylan, junior class; political science, Gerard B. Werner, junior class; Greek, Benjamin Jaffe, junior class; French, Alexander Rothenberg, sophomore class; drawing, Rudolph R. Dubor, sophomore class; logic, Justin H. Moore, sophomore class; descriptive geometry, John C. Green, freshman class; botany, E. Krehbiel, subfreshman class.
Bennett Prize.—Nathaniel D. Reich, senior class.
Cromwell Medals, Gold.—Arnold Jacobowitz, sophomore class.
Kelly Prize.—Abraham Kovarsky, senior class.
Serena Mason Carnes Prizes.—German, Jacob Hartman, senior class; French, Louis Eichhorn, junior class; Spanish, Robert H. Loure, senior class.
Ralph Weinberg Memorial Prize.—Edgar A. Hirsch, senior class.
Ketcham Prizes.—Senior Class—First, Frederick W. Higby; second, Nathaniel D. Reich. Junior Class—First, Arthur M. Lamport; second, Gerard B. Werner.
W. Devoe and C. T. Reynolds Company Prize.—Woodworking, Elliott V. Nosks, sophomore class; metal working, George Strehan, freshmen class.
Prize of the Sons of the Revolution to Harry Crobe, junior class; honorable mention, Isadore Goetz, junior class.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Diplomas and Medals of Honor Distributed Among Graduates.

The Sacred Heart Academy, Clason-on-the-Sound, which is the junior department of Manhattan College, held its commencement exercises yesterday in the American Theatre, Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street. The Rev. Father James H. McGean, pastor of St. Peter's Church, presided and awarded the diplomas to the young graduates and medals to the honor students.

Academic diplomas were awarded to George H. Ward, Daniel G. Haggerty, and Joseph A. Young, and commercial diplomas to Roger J. Connolly, Eugene F. Holland, and Stephen J. McGirr. The following medals were presented: The Keating gold medal for mathematics to George H. Ward, the Manhattan gold medal for English literature to Thomas J. McMorrow, the Nonks gold medal for physics to George H. Ward, the Keating gold medal for American history to Daniel C. Haggerty, gold medal for drawing to Henry A. Rudkin, the Academy gold medal for excellence to Edward Joyce and Henry Rudkin; the Gerstenbach gold medal for excellence to Roger J. Connolly, the Crostic gold medal for excellence to Eugene P. McCrorken, the Wood silver medal for excellence to George A. Flynn. Medals for military tactics were awarded to Capt. Daniel Haggerty and Lieuts. John J. Scales and Henry J. Lucia. Several testimonial prizes were also awarded to the students.

Stephen H. Keating, A. B., LL. D., delivered an address in the course of which he advised the young graduates to continue their studies and strive to attain to lofty heights in the occupations they intend to pursue. An extensive education, he said, combined with pluck and energy, would enable them to push on to positions of trust that will open the way to fame.

The Rev. Father McGean in a brief address told the students that in the event of their going out in the world numerous temptations would beset them, but that their Catholic training in the Sacred Heart Academy would give them an advantage over others in resisting evil.

THE REPUBLIC'S DANGER.

Congressman Boutell Says Country in Which the Poor Grow Poorer Is Drifting Toward a Revolution.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Congressman Henry S. Boutell addressed the graduating class of the Armour Institute at the commencement exercises to-night. In speaking of the advance made in the nineteenth century and the possibilities of the future, he said:

"The greatest dangers that now threaten the safety of the Republic lie in the rapid concentration of population in the large cities, the concentration of immense wealth in the hands of a few individuals and corporations and its corrupt use, and the concentration of Governmental functions in the executive branches of the Nation and States. In a rich democracy great inequalities in the distribution of wealth are a sign of weakness in the form of government or disorder in the social system. A nation in which the total wealth is constantly increasing, but where the poor are becoming poorer and increasing in numbers, is drifting toward revolution.

"War and the preparations for war increase the misery of the nation's poor, not only through economic waste, but because the familiar contemplation of the horrors of distant conflicts dulls the national perception of distress at home.

"If we can avert war in the coming centuries our country will realize the hope of the founders of the Republic. In our population there will always be the strong and the weak, but there should be no submerged tenth. There will always be a lowest stratum in the composition of all human societies; but the aim of our civilization should be to constantly diminish the size and to raise the level of this lowest stratum. We have in this country unbounded natural resources and accumulated capital, and with an enlightened sentiment, intelligently expressed through faithfully executed laws, there will be no starvation, no pauperism, no grinding poverty in our society.

"The success of any system of popular government depends upon the tireless, determined insistence of the people that the laws and those who make, execute, and interpret them shall at all times faithfully reflect and carry out the wishes of the people. Insofar as they fail to do this the Government ceases to be a Government by the people.

"The historians of the United States, writing a century hence, will note that toward the end of the nineteenth century the people began to manifest a spirit of indifference to the character of the laws and the manner of their execution; that, owing to this indifference, the National Legislature showed a disposition to deal with matters that the founders of the Republic thought it would be wiser to leave to the local Legislatures, and that the representatives of the people in the various legislative bodies showed an inclination perfunctorily to pass laws respecting the important matters of taxation and appropriations, solely on the recommendations of the executive department. It rests with us of this generation to determine how the historian shall conclude his narrative. Upon you especially, the young citizens of the Republic, will fall the responsibility of resolving that this spirit of indifference shall not prevail."

COMMENCEMENT AT BROWN.

Alumni Cheered by Announcement that the $2,000,000 Endowment Has Been Raised.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19.—The principal features of the annual commencement at Brown University to-day were the announcement that the desired two-million-dollar endowment had been raised and was increasing ever hour and the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

The commencement exercises were held in the First Baptist Church in the presence of as great a crowd as could get within the ancient edifice. The procession embraced classes from that of 1901 as far back as that of 1830, of which the only member living is Gen. Francis James Lippitt, A. M., Washington, D. C. Degrees were given to 111 members of the graduating class. Lieut. Gen. Miles was the chief guest and speaker at the commencement dinner which was held this afternoon.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Alumni Meeting Held and Gifts to Institution Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 19.—The one hundred and thirty-fifth annual Commencement of Rutgers College was concluded here to-night with the exercises of the graduating class. This afternoon a meeting of the College Alumni Association was held and John W. Herbert, '72, of New York City was elected an Alumni Trustee.

At the Alumni meeting President Austin Scott announced that the college had received a gift of $5,000 from Mrs. Garret A. Hobart of Paterson, in memory of her husband, the late Vice President Hobart, '63. Other gifts were as follows: From Judge Morris of Brooklyn, $250; from Dr. William L. Moore of New York City, $1,000; from the Alumni Association, $1,000; from the Class of '81, $315; from the Class of '91, $300, and from the Class of '93, $35.

Last night the twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Class of '76 was held here and was presided over by Foster M. Voorhees, Governor of New Jersey. Nineteen out of the fifty-two members of the class were present.

A class of thirty-two members received degrees at the exercises to-night. The honor men were as follows: First Classical Honor, Edward F. Johnson of Albany, N. Y.; Second Classical Honor, Henry S. Van Woert of New Brunswick; Third Classical Honor, Henry J. Vyverberg of Rochester, N. Y.; First Scientific Honor, Daniel F. Burnett of Newark; Second Scientific Honor, George I. Stokes of New Brunswick; Third Scientific Honor, James L. Garabrandt of East Orange, N. J.; Rhetorical Honor, Daniel F. Burnett of Newark. Orations were delivered by Conrad O. Milliken of Philadelphia and A. F. Johnson of Newark. George Todd Vaules, '98, of Rahway, delivered the Master's oration.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred to-night upon the Rev. Henry E. Cobb of the Seventy-second Street Reformed Church, New York City, and the Rev. W. H. S. Demarest of Catskill, N. Y., who was last week elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Luther Laflin Kellogg of New York City.

MINISTER CONGER HONORED.

Among the Recipients of Honorary Degrees at Tufts College.

MEDFORD, Mass., June 19.—Tufts College to-day conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister to China. Seven other men also were honored with degrees, as follows:

Doctor of Laws—Stephen M. Babcock, University of Michigan; the Rev. John S. Lee, Lawrence University. Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Edwin J. Odgers, Manchester College, Oxford; the Rev. James Franklin Powers, Pottsville, Penn. Doctor of Letters—Charles M. Skinner of The Brooklyn Eagle; Charles Rufus Skinner of Albany, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of New York. Master of Arts—Charles L. Hutchinson, Treasurer of Chicago University. The present graduating class of 150 was by far the largest in the history of the college.

Degrees Conferred by Hobart.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 19.—At the commencement day exercises of the seventy-sixth anniversary of Hobart College it was announced that Hobart had won all the prizes awarded in the competitive examinations open to church colleges. The other colleges are Kenyon, Trinity, and the University of the South. Talcott Williams, LL. D., of Philadelphia delivered the Phi Beta Kappa address on the subject of "Cuba and the Monroe Doctrine." The honorary degrees conferred were: M. A., to Henry A. Wardwell, William E. Gibbs, and the Rev. James Townsend Russell; LL. D., to William H. Watson of Utica; L. H. D., to Talcott Williams of Philadelphia; D. D., to the Rev. S. Townsend of New York and the Rev. William W. Bellinger of Utica; D. D. Adeundem, to the Right Rev. Joseph M. Francis, Bishop of Indiana.

Closing Day at Washington and Lee.

LEXINGTON, Va., June 19.—The closing exercises of Washington and Lee University took place to-day in the University Chapel before a large audience. An address was delivered before the literary societies by Prof. Crawford H. Toy of Harvard. Previous to the conferring of the degrees which concluded the exercises the bronze busts of Washington and Lee were unveiled. Washington's bust was presented to the university by Oscar S. Straus of New York, and that of Lee by Frank T. Howard of New Orleans.

Honors at Leigh University.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 19.—Diplomas and degrees were conferred on fifty-eight graduates of Lehigh University this afternoon. The principal prize, the Wilbur $200 Scholarship for General Excellence, was won by Paul Krause of Bethlehem, a sophomore.

Manhattan College Degrees.

The commencement exercises of Manhattan College will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Carnegie Music Hall. Archbishop Corrigan will preside.

Saloon Licensed Near Mr. Rockefeller.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 19.—John Mullin, who has a saloon near John D. Rockefeller's place, and whose establishment Mr. Rockefeller sought to have closed, has secured a license. The old license was revoked at one time, but Mullin has obtained a renewal from the courts, so that for a year at least Mr. Rockefeller will have to put up with a saloon near his grounds.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—L. F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister, Washington; Dr. W. E. Hopkins, San Francisco.

HOLLAND—W. B. Buckrow, Monterey, Mexico; Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Minister to Persia; R. Wahl, Berlin; M. Kovalevsky, Nice; Thomas Nelson Page, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—N. von Rebeur Paschowitz, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, Washington.

BELVEDERE—Consul A. Bulle, Mexico to England; Consul A. Hegemann, Germany to Bolivia; Graf Luxburg, Germany.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. E. H. Gregory, St. Louis; E. G. White, London; W. R. McCallum, Shanghai; I. Shearer, Hankow, China; T. Rillar, Panjab, China; Ostrom Middleton, Shanghai; J. A. Pattir, Manila.

GRAND UNION—T. P. Mills, Las Vegas.

MANHATTAN—L. C. Benton, Toronto.

NETHERLAND—T. S. Witherspoon, New Orleans; Alfred Strausser, Budapest, Hungary; J. Benjamin, Chicago; James Ross Todd, Louisville.

PLAZA—William A. Nitze, Baltimore; H. Montagew, Paris.

SAVOY—F. Ebbs Rhodin, Gothenburg; Louis Rchrheimer, Cleveland; Leo F. Wormser, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Dr. E. E. Beeman, Cleveland; Dr. J. K. Engel, Berlin; C. T. Grant, Honolulu.

GRAND—D. Hastings Canfield, San Francisco; Capt. C. A. F. Flagler, United States Army.

GILSEY—J. B. Bocarde, San Francisco; A. M. Duckett, Montreal.

HOFFMAN—C. F. Younger, London; Percy Craddock, Wakefield, England; J. J. Powers, Vicksburg; John C. Kilgo, Durham, N. C.; Emile Petry, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. W. Baxter, London; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

ASTOR—Arthur Main, Liverpool; G. Gordon Green, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, cloths; Grand Hotel.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; T. N. Stitt, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dreyfuss Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; I. Dreyfuss, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Loewenstein, B. & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Folz, dress goods, prints, and ginghams; 43 Leonard Street.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens, 721 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Pellitier Dry Goods Company, Sioux Falls, Iowa; F. M. Pellitier, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; D. Kemper, laces; Criterion Hotel.

Mackey, Nisbet Company, Evansville, Ind.; R. Davidson, white goods, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Williams, Richardson Company, New Orleans, La.; A. G. Tebo, woolens, dress goods, and cloaks; 51 Leonard Street.

Hirsch Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; I. H. Hirsch, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sach

The Wanamaker Store

Clothing The Summer Man

Vacation plans are in the air—vacation outfits are being thought of. The two are closely related; for the pleasure of one is largely dependent on the comfort of the other.

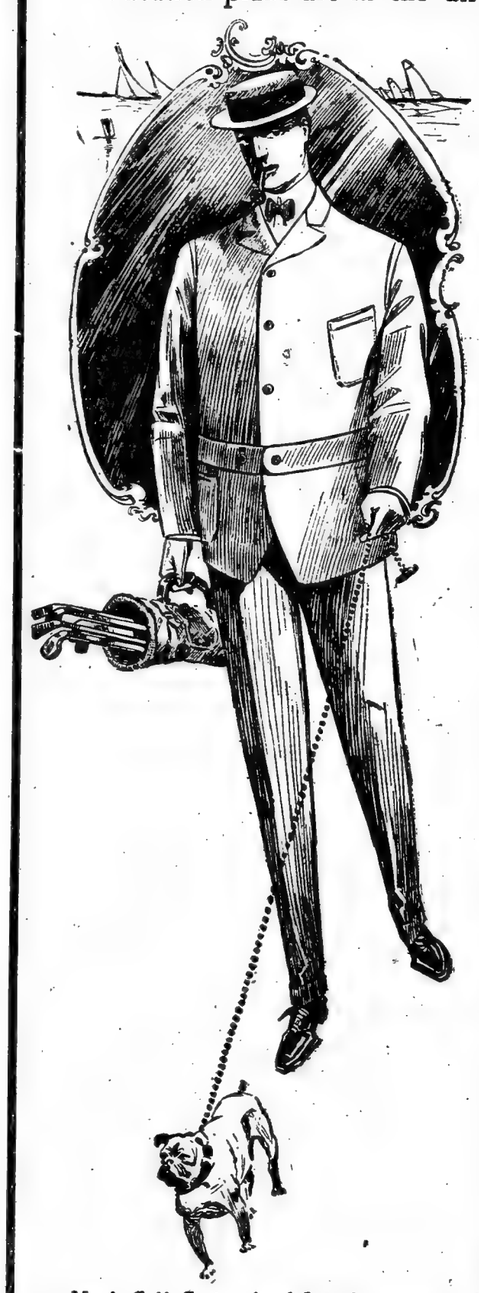

We have prepared broadly for your Summer comfort. Everything the well-dressed man needs in the way of clothing, except his hat, to make his Summer outing a success, is here—ready for the man who has carefully laid his plans in advance, or the man who has left his shopping until the last minute.

This Summer marks the return to favor of the Norfolk suit for men's outing wear. It is smart, comfortable, full of style. To possess such a suit is to be clothed in the fashion of the hour. We have just received a handsome collection of them, of striped flannels, wool crash, and blue serge. Prices range from $10 to $20.

Flannel Trousers, too, which have sounded the death knell of knickerbockers, except for bicycling. Five hundred of them are here, in the newest patterns, with ample turn-up at bottom. Low-priced at $3.50 a pair.

Men's Golf Coats, of red flannel or serge, at $5 to $8.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Summer DRAPERIES

What a marvelous difference the draperies make, in the beauty of cottage as well as city home. It is always worth while to have doors and windows prettily dressed. It need cost very little. Just now there are special concessions on prices. These suggestions from broad and comprehensive stocks:

Lace Curtains—

Ruffled Muslin Curtains; a large assortment of these in many patterns; figured centers with fluted and ruffled edges; at 85c, 95c and $1.25 pair; from $1.10, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.

Ruffled Net Curtains, at $1.85, $2.25, $2.85, $3.35 and $3.90 pair; from $2.50, $3, $3.75, $4.50 and $5.25.

Portieres—

Repp Tapestry, with plain ground, prettily figured in harmonizing colors; fringe top and bottom; at $3.75 pair; from $4.75.

Embroidered Burlap Portieres, especially used for Summer curtains, at $3.50 pair; from $6.50.

Cushions—

Fibre filled cushions, covered in grass cloth, for porches, 50c each.

Cushions for steamer chairs, covered in denim, $1.65 each.

Imported Cretonnes—

A splendid showing here of Cretonnes, and a large assortment to select from, in new styles and colorings, in floral and Oriental effects. 31 in., 30c yd., reversible; 31 in., 65c yd.; 50 in., 90c to $3 yd.; 31 in., 35c yd.; reduced from 50c and 85c.

A specially selected lot, with wall papers to match, from 35c to $1.50 yd.

Third floor.

Hot Water With a Gas Range

Many a housekeeper who longs for the delightful convenience and comfort of a gas range, clings to the coal range to keep up the supply of hot water for the bath.

The Gas Water-Heater Is Needed

It is easily attached to the regular boiler in the kitchen, without disturbing the coal range connections at all. Can be left there all year 'round, and used any time when the coal fire is slow. It will heat thirty gallons of water in about thirty minutes, and consumes very little gas. Made in two sizes, at $6.75 and $7.75. Now being demonstrated in our basement.

Those living on Manhattan Island can buy the Water-Heaters on our *Rent-Purchase Plan*, by paying $1 down and fifty cents a month. All connections being made free of charge, by the Consolidated Gas Co.

Gas ranges sold in the same territory for $2 down, and $1 a month, till paid. Connections free.

Three popular styles of the Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges, at $13, $15 and $17.

Basement.

WEDDING GIFTS

in Sterling Silver

There are still many June weddings with their expected brides whom you probably wish to please with a valuable and appropriate present. The list that follows suggests pieces in new and beautiful designs, all fairly priced:

Compotes, $9.50, $10, $15, $19 and $25.
Fruit Bowls, $12.50, $15, $18, $22.50, $25 to $90.
Bread Trays, $12.50, $15, $16.75, $18.50, $20 to $36.
Gravy Boats, $10, $12 and $17.
Gravy Boats with Trays, $16, $18, $30, $32
Butter Dishes, $4.75, $5, $9.50, $12.50, $15
Cut glass Claret Jugs, silver mounted, $7.50, $8.75, $12 to $16.

Bonbon Dishes, $3.50, $5, $6, $7.50 to $15.
Cut glass Tea Caddies, silver mounted, $3.25 and $3.50.
Cut glass Syrup Pitchers, silver mounted, $6.25, $7 and $7.50.
Also a lot of imported novelties, consisting of Dutch silver, crystal glass silver mounted, vases, cordial sets, cigar and cigarette boxes, miniatures, etc., now marked at half price.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

White SHIRT WAISTS

We offer today a fine collection of White Shirt Waists in new styles, but a little mixed up in the matter of sizes; hence the prices are

$1.50 to $3.75

instead of $2.25 to $6.

Some are plain, others are plaited, hemstitched, or trimmed with embroidery or lace. All sizes in the lot.

Other White Shirt Waists at 85c to $14.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Wanamaker Store

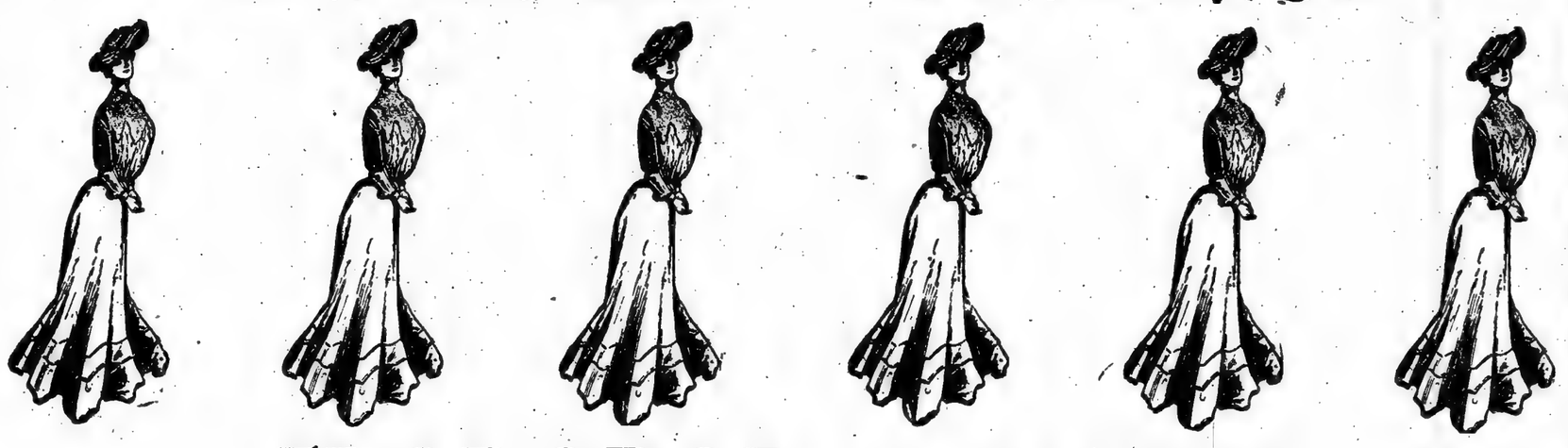

FLORODORA SUITS

The Hit of the Season

THE "pretty maidens" look charmingly smart and cool in the Florodora Shirt-Waist Suits. They are made of excellent plain Holland linen, cut in lines of rare beauty, after a superb model. Refined in style, and though wonderfully inexpensive, are in perfect keeping with the finest wardrobe.

The secret of it all is the skill with which they were designed. The linen, of course, is not expensive; and it costs no more to cut the dresses in artistic lines than otherwise, if the proper brains direct it. Hence, these simple but stylish and serviceable Florodora Suits cost only

Six Dollars and a Half

The waist is made to button down the back; the seamless front is beautifully plaited into a charming yoke effect; standing collar, with an embroidered turnover that gives the one touch of white seen on the dress.

The skirt is beautifully cut—stylish, graceful lines, handsomely tailored; finished at bottom with two ruffles of the linen, finished with neatly stitched bands.

Simple in design, but strong. Inexpensive in material, but beautifully made.

No suit of such refined character has ever been made at the price before.

Other Shirt-Waist Suits, $4.75 to $22. Wash Dress Skirts, $1 to $15. Second floor, Broadway.

Paris Novelty Dress Goods

Very Much Under-Price

The prices on many of the fine stuffs from Paris, which still remain in stock, are being stirred up today.

The distribution should be prompt; for hundreds of women will be anxious to possess these choice exclusive fabrics, when prices are as low as these are now. They include the sheer, thin goods for wear all Summer, as well as many sorts to be made up next Fall.

They make a fine collection as they are offered here to-day. These are the details:

At $1, from $1.75—Striped Voile Grenadine in designs of narrow white stripes on colored grounds.
At $1.25, from $1.75—Self-colored silk-figured striped Voile Grenadine.
At $1.50, from $2.50—Tinsel Bordered Voile Grenadine; attractive designs in tinsel and black borders on colored grounds.
At $2, from $3—Silk-and-wool Zephyr Poplin in black with embroidered forget-me-nots in bright colorings.
At $2, from $3—Silk-and-wool lace-drawn striped Grenadine in black, with narrow bayadere stripes of tinsel.
At $2.25, from $3.25—Silk-and-wool self-colored Panne Satin Striped Novelty, with small pin-dots in white.
At $2.50, from $3.50—Embroidered silk-and-wool Eolienne in tan and black, with embroidered designs in white and light blue.
At $2.50, from $3.50—Silk ribbon-drawn striped Voile Grenadine in combinations of white with colors.
At $3.50, from $7—Silk-and-wool ribbon and tinsel-drawn striped Voile Grenadine.

Rotunda.

The SHOE SALE

There are new attractions in the Under-priced Shoe Stores today. Smart Summer shoes for men, women and children at far below the prices you would rightly expect to pay. All guaranteed, of course.

These price hints:

Men's Shoes—

$1.50, instead of $2.50 to $3—Men's dark brown bicycle or out-door shoes, laced; fit well, and they don't crowd the toes.
$2.40, worth $3.50—Men's patent leather and box calf Oxford shoes; welted soles and flat lasts; neat perforation on vamp; a size missing here and there in the box calf.

Boys' Shoes—

$1.10, worth $1.75—Made of satin calfskin, lace, tipped; good solid soles; smooth inside; all have heels; sizes 12 to 5½.
$1.25—Black satin calf, full toe (little man's shoes); spring heels; strong and well made; tipped toes.

Men's and Boys' Shoes in Annex Store.
Women's and Children's Shoes in Basement.

Women's Shoes—

$1.20, worth $2.50—A brand new lot of women's black kid Oxfords; new coin toes, stock tips; easy, flexible soles; all sizes, C, D and E widths.
$1.25, worth $2—Women's black kid button and lace boots; kid tips, medium round toes; fit well, and are serviceable.
$1.40, worth $2.50—Women's tan willow calf Oxfords; extension soles, neat military heels.
$1.50, worth $3—Women's brown kid-skin lace boots; round toes with tips; flat heels; some welted soles; smooth insoles.

Children's Shoes—

95c, worth $1.25—Girls' black goat-skin shoes of fine materials, in button and lace; patent leather tips; easy and shapely; mostly in wide lasts. Smaller sizes, 85c and 75c.

Summer BED CLOTHING

Plenty of the light-weight bed-spreads and sheet-blankets such as careful housekeepers want to provide. These hints of variety and prices:

Dimity Bedspreads, not much heavier than a sheet; at 90c, $1, $1.10, and $1.25 each.
Pique Bedspreads, with satin borders; at $1.10, $1.40 and $1.75 each.
English Dimity Bedspreads, very neat and cool-looking; at $2, $2.50 and $3 each.
English Dimity Bedspreads, fringed; at $3.50, $4 and $5 each.
Summer Blankets or wool sheets made of wool and cotton or all-wool. Prices, $2.80, $3.75, $4.50, $5, $6.50, $7.50 a pair.

Third floor.

Boys' CLOTHING

Is the boy going away on a vacation? The new suit need cost little, if the proper sort and size can be found among the special lots that we are now offering. These are substantial and good-looking. The details tell the little prices:

Double-breasted Suits of blue or mixed cheviots; broken sizes from 8 to 16 years. Were $4.50 and $5; **now $3.50.**
Sailor Suits for boys of 3 to 10 years; of blue serges, some of which are handsomely trimmed. Were $5 to $8; **now $4 a suit.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Satin Taffeta RIBBONS

These brilliant ribbons are wanted for a score of different purposes—wanted by every woman. The superb qualities of these are doubly tempting when coupled with such little prices:

4 inches wide at 28c yard—
In rose, light blue, white, lettuce, violet, mais and cardinal.
4½ inches wide at 32c yard—
In rose, light blue, white, lettuce, violet, mais and cardinal.
5¼ inches wide at 38c yard—
In rose, violet, white, mais, torquoise and cardinal.
6½ inches wide at 50c yard—
In white, rose, light blue, mais and violet.
8½ inches wide at 65c yard—
In white, mais, light blue, pink and violet.

Broadway.

Remnants of SILKS

Hundreds of remnants of all sorts of silks are on a basement counter today, marked a third to a half off their former prices. There are a great many waist and even dress lengths among them. They include foulards, taffetas and plain Summer silks.

Basement.

Dainty TIES For Women

Bright, summery neck dress, of lawns, dimities, Swiss muslins, in plain white, solid colors, others with dots, some of white edged with color, and other pretty combinations; some have stocks with turn-over collar and strings attached. The variety is wide, and almost any sort of waist can be matched with an appropriate tie. Price—

25c Each

Broadway.

Clean-up Offerings of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

We've sorted out another lot of under-garments that got mussed and soiled in the hurly-burly of the White Sale. All were exceptional bargains at their former sale prices. The new prices today more than make amends for the laundering they may need.

Corset Covers—

35c—Of nainsook, 4 styles; trimmed with embroidery or lace; all ribbon trimmed, all with draw-string at waist. Regularly 50c to 75c. Not all sizes in any one style, but all sizes in the lot.

Short Petticoats—

50c—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with lace, insertion and plaits. Regular $1 value.

Long Petticoats—

50c—Of muslin or cambric, 5 styles; deep flounce of lawn or cambric, trimmed with embroidery or torchon lace; some with insertion. Regular 75c to $1 kinds.

75c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with lace, insertion and plaits. Regular $1.25 and $1.50 kinds.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Remnants of Table Linen

Several hundred short lengths of damask table linens will attract thrifty housekeepers today. They range from a piece 1½ yards long, worth 53c, at 42c; up to a very handsome 3-yard piece of double damask linen, worth $5.25, at $4.50.

Basement.

Do You Like Flowers?

Then you'll enjoy reading the delightful stories of their lives and habits, as told by *Neltje Blanchan* in the new and beautifully illustrated book

"WILD FLOWERS"

Published in parts—one each week. Part I now ready. Nine beautiful pictures in natural colors, and a number of other one-color pictures. 25c a copy. By mail, 30c.

Book store, Ninth street.

Men's Plaited SHIRTS

A Fine New Collection

Every man particular about his dress has his eyes open nowadays for handsome Summer Shirts. We are foremost in supplying new ideas and broad assortment of smart shirts.

Today we have a particularly fine collection of

Plaited Madras Shirts at $1.50

The patterns are fresh and handsome in design; the quality is superb; the shirt-making is of a high order. There are twelve different combinations of stripes, each one being in three different colorings. The fronts are in wide side-plaits, which give grace and style to the shirts.

Made in all regular sizes.

Will you have a look at them? Broadway and Ninth.

Summer Outing HATS

For Women

We are ready today in handsome style to meet the Summer wishes of women, in the matter of headwear. A bright new collection of Hats has just come from our workroom. The hats are of straw, grass linen, duck, pique and felt. Some are quite plain, but the majority are prettily trimmed with breasts and quills, in smart draperies of silk.

Prices, $2 to $6. Second floor, Tenth street.

PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF
JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris, June 4, 1901.

A great attraction of this season's outdoor amusements is the fashionable days at the Bagatelle Polo Club. The most interesting day of the past week was the "Reunion des drags," when all the best coaches in Paris were drawn up on the velvety lawn, adding a brilliant effect to the scene of pictorial beauty. Many fashionable elegantes came to look on at the playing, and dainty toilettes in linons, cambrics, mousseline and lace were galore.

Among the best dressed mondaines present were the Baronne Henri de Rothschild, in a most exquisite gown of maize crepe de Chine, with incrustations of lace and lingerie plaits entirely composing the skirt and blouse corsage; the Marquise de Mun, in a toilette entirely made of ecru lace over pale rose silk, finished off with a cravat and long echarpe of black mousseline de soie. Madame Bernadaky was attired in a most chic toilette of blue voile—red and white foulard being introduced as strappings with very original effect; while the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld was much admired in a beige linon embroidered gown, ornamented with ecru guipure. Guipure and lace, indeed, are more to the fore than ever, and are seen on all the best gowns. A particularly pretty toilette was composed of pastel gray voile, the corselet skirt, flounced round the base, ornamented with insertions of guipure lengthways down to the head of the flounces, and displaying rose satin beneath. The short guipure bolero opened over a white mousseline plaited front, and was slashed across with black ribbon velvet, which terminated in a rosette and very long ends on the left side.

The sunshades seen on the lawn were simply delicious in their frothy daintiness. Chiffon ruled supreme, laid over silk or satin, and decorated with applications of lace, and, in several cases, with cretonne. Some had trails of flowers in gauze, falling from the top to the point; others looked like one huge flower, being made of layer upon layer of chiffon cut out in petal shape, and placed one above the other till it looked like an immense rose or poppy.

The extraordinary popularity of the chiffon or tulle ruff was fully demonstrated at Bagatelle; white tulle and black tulle in combination being much in evidence. White chiffon, embroidered with black spots, was also favored, together with white tulle, bordered with black velvet ribbon.

It is a noticeable fact that basqued coats, cut like a habit bodice behind, are coming in for linen dresses, while for softer materials the coats end at the waist line in front, with a gathered or plaited basque behind and a broad black satin waistband. It is considered imperative at present that a note of black should appear somewhere on the costume; but it is generally supplied by a black velvet ribbon run through entredeux or connecting lace medallions by a series of lines or a zigzag latticework.

Batiste is the most chic wear for shirts, delicately hand embroidered and trimmed with real Valenciennes lace; but such seeming simplicity is, of course, terribly costly. For dainty petticoats it is preferred by many of the smartest women to silk, arranged with a multitude of frills, of course.

The double-brimmed hat may be voted the most distinctive novelty of the season in millinery, and many of the best modistes trim them with a small wreath of flowers between the brims, these being lightly veiled with tulle, while the hat, which turns up at the back, invariably shows loops and bows of black velvet ribbon.

Black velvet ribbon is employed positively by the mile in the confections of fashion at the moment, and with very decorative effect, especially in conjunction with flowered hats and pale muslin gowns. The latest and most chic idea is to trim the hat with the same flowers as are patterned on the muslin, and to plait a posy of the same into the waistband or fichu. This same posy is the favorite fancy of the moment of all society women, who have adopted the carnation as their favorite flower.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, 4th Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

AMERICA'S NEXT MOVE IN THE TARIFF WAR

Russia's Action Said to Have Been in Violation of the Treaty.

Treasury Officials Say There Was No Intent to Discriminate Against Russian Petroleum.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Treasury officials protest against the assumption in some quarters that the department has taken up the question of the duty on petroleum imported from Russia and decided it adversely to that country, well knowing that little or no petroleum is brought from there into the United States. Since the Dingley tariff act went into operation the officials says the department never has directly passed upon the question at issue.

The act itself makes it obligatory upon the authorities to impose a corresponding duty on petroleum or its products imported from any foreign country which imposes a duty on the American article, but Treasury officials say nothing was done as to importations from Russia until Jan. 28, 1901, when the Board of General Appraisers at New York held that petroleum produced in Russia and imported into England, there refined, and thence imported into the United States, was dutiable at a rate equal to the rate imposed by Russia on petroleum imported into that country from the United States, and, further, that the provisions of Paragraph 626 of the act of July 24, 1897, (the Dingley tariff law,) applies to the country where the oil is produced and not to the country of exportation.

This decision, it is contended at the Treasury Department, is the only one which could be made in view of the plain wording of the law.

The only other action in regard to the importation of petroleum, Treasury officials say, which has ever been taken by the department, was that of March 9, 1901, which required invoices of products of crude petroleum to be accompanied by a United States Consular certificate showing the place where the petroleum contained therein was produced. No reference whatever, it is said at the department, is made to any particular country, save calling attention to the decision of the Board of General Appraisers. As far as the department knows, not a dollar in duties has been collected on Russian petroleum imported direct, nor was the action of March 9, it is claimed, taken with any special reference to that country.

The situation as to the retaliatory tariff war between the United States and Russia is such that the next move must be made by the former, if this contest is to be pursued. Secretary Gage, in his letter, raises the question whether the Russian Government has not infringed upon the rights of the United States under treaty. Article VI. of the treaty of commerce with Russia of 1832 reads:

"No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article the produce or manufacture of Russia; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Empire of Russia of any article the produce or manufacture of the United States than are, or shall be, payable on the like article being the produce or manufacture of any foreign country."

By levying maximum duties on United States bicycles, resins, and machinery, and specially designating them as United States products, the Russian Government has, it is not doubted, made just such a discrimination as is provided against in this article of the treaty. The question is raised, however, whether by our action in levying a duty on Russian petroleum and specially describing it as such, the United States Government has not also violated this article.

There is no penalty article in the treaty, but under the common practice of international law a country may denounce the whole of a treaty where it is satisfied that one of its provisions has been purposely broken. If such extreme action is taken in this case there will be no trade treaty between Russia and the United States, and as far as Russia is concerned, the maximum tariffs, which are practically prohibitive, would apply to all imports from the United States. On the other hand, if such action by Russia is regarded as discrimination, the United States Government may by existing law exclude any or all imports from Russia.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, in discussing the latest phases of the tariff seem to-day, said that the issues do not appear to be very grave, and he is hopeful that they will be satisfactorily adjusted. That they will be satisfactorily adjusted. It is even said that the action of Russia is an economic move, pure and simple, and is quite certain that it is due to no antagonism against the United States. Count Cassini said that no political significance could attach to a matter of a purely commercial nature. He said he knew nothing of any European movement against American products. Continuing, he said:

"Each Government undoubtedly is acting according to its view of what the situation requires, and not in any general spirit of antagonism. America is recognized as a great commercial Nation, and the splendid products of its industry and invention are welcomed in Russia. On the other hand, it is desirable that this exchange shall be mutual and reciprocal, and if this view prevails there is no doubt that American goods will continue to be welcomed in Russia."

The matter, he said, should have no possible political significance, being of purely a commercial nature, and Russia's action certainly had absolutely nothing to do with any European movement against American goods.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN RUSSIA.

Birth of a Daughter Instead of a Son to the Czar Upsets Many Calculations —Czarina Doing Well.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—There is general disappointment at the fact that another daughter, instead of a son, has been added to the Czar's family. Many private and other calculations have thereby been upset. The politicians anticipated amnesties, decorations, reforms, and society fêtes, and the taxpayers were looking forward to the remission of important State taxes.

The Czar signalized the birth of his daughter by issuing a ukase commuting the punishment of the riotous students. Some of them are exempted from further military service, and others are credited with their period of punishment as part of their regular military service.

Prof. Ott's bulletin says the condition of the Czarina and her child is entirely satisfactory.

SPEECH BY THE KAISER.

He Says that the Events in China Form a Guarantee of European Peace.

CUXHAVEN, June 19.—At the conclusion of the regatta held yesterday on the lower Elbe, a dinner was given on board the Hamburg-American yacht Victoria-Luise, at which Emperor William made a speech. His Majesty, in reply to the Burgomaster's toast, said:

"I express to all of you, comrades on the water, my delight that it has been granted to me once more to view with you the races of the North German Regatta Club. The Burgomaster, in his brief, pithy speech, has just given us a picture of the progress made by our Fatherland in the domain of aquatic sport. My whole task in future will be to see that the seeds of naval progress now sown shall spring up in peace and security.

"Notwithstanding the fact that we have not as yet a navy such as we should have, we have won for ourselves a place in the sunshine, and it will now be my task to take care that this place remains in our undisputed possession, so that the sun's rays may shed fruitful influence over our trade and intercourse abroad and industry and agriculture at home, and also on the yachting on our waters, for our future lies on the water. The more Germans go on the water, whether in yacht races or on voyages across the ocean, or in the service of the German naval flag, the better it is for us, for once the German has learned to keep an eye on the far horizon the pettiness surrounding him in his daily life disappears. If a man wants to get this broad and higher view, a Hanseatic tour is surely the most suitable place for him.

"We have drawn our conclusions from what Emperor William the Great and the great man whose monument we have just unveiled left us as their creation. Those conclusions consist in this—that we start at the point at which the old Hansa had to leave off because it lacked the vivifying and protecting power of the empire. May it, therefore, now be the task of my house, in profound peace, to promote and protect trade and commerce for long years to come.

"I behold in the events of which China has been the scene, and of which the present return of the troops marks the close, a guarantee that European peace is assured for long years to come, for the services performed by the individual contingents have called forth an appreciation, based on mutual esteem and comradeship, which can only contribute to the maintenance of peace. I trust that, profiting by this peace, our Hansa towns will flourish, and that our new Hansa will mark out a path for winning and retaining new trade outlets. As the supreme head of the empire I can only rejoice over every Hanseatic man who goes forth with farseeing gaze, seeking new points where we can knock in nails on which to hang our armor."

Emperor William concluded with a eulogy of the Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, Albert Ballin, who, he said, had gone out "as a bold adventurer to make peaceful conquests, whose fruits our grandchildren will reap."

BERLIN, June 19.—Emperor William has presented his portrait to Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line. The picture bears an autograph dedication in these words: "To the farseeing and tireless pathbreaker for our German commerce and export."

AMERICAN PRAISES BOERS.

Report of Capt. Reichmann, U. S. A., to the War Department—A Reserved and Dignified People.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Division of Military Information of the War Department is preparing for publication reports of various officers who have recently had opportunities to observe military events and campaigns. One of these is Capt. Carl Reichmann, Seventeenth Infantry, who went from the Philippines to South Africa and for seven months observed the operations of the Boer Army.

On his way to the Transvaal Capt. Reichmann stopped at Madagascar. He says the French were doubling the garrison of that island, "perhaps in view of possible complications with England."

When he arrived in the Transvaal he met President Krüger, who asked him if he had come "to see the fight of one against five."

Capt. Reichmann says that the Boer soldiers consisted of men aged from eighteen to fifty, that the Transvaal Army numbered 25,411, and that the Orange Free State had 14,834. He asserts that the Boer burgher is not a soldier; he has not been trained as a soldier, and his fighting methods are the outcome of his environment and personal character.

The Boers, it is said, are a reserved and dignified people and made few comments, even when they heard of the destruction of their homes and property by the British. In the seven months he was with them Capt. Reichmann became favorably impressed with the Boer people as a whole. As to the breaches of civilized war of which they are charged, he says they were due to ignorance or accident. Much of this portion of Capt. Reichmann's report is represented by asterisks, showing that there have been eliminations in order that no offense may be given to those he criticises.

Upon the whole, Capt. Reichmann found that very good discipline was maintained in the Boer Army, and that the soldiers were equipped with good arms and plenty of ammunition. Bayonets were not used.

Capt. Reichmann says volunteers played a considerable part in the South African war. Among the foreign organizations in the Boer Army was an Italian company of seventy-five men under Capt. Riccardi, who had been with Aguinaldo in the Philippines. There was also a body of Irish-Americans from Chicago, who went as a hospital corps, but dropped their Red Cross insignia and took up rifles as soon as they were within the Boer lines. There was a small company of American scouts under Capt. Hassel. These had dwindled to a few men at the time of the capture of Pretoria. The foreigners included nearly all nationalities. The Kafirs cut considerable figure in the army and were subject to military duty for the South African republic.

GENEVA CONVENTION REVISION.

Most of the Signatories Have Accepted an Invitation to a Conference.

BERNE, June 19.—The President, Dr. Brenner, announced to-day at a meeting of the Bundesrath that most of the signatories, including the United States, had accepted an invitation to a conference on the revision of the Geneva Convention. He said he hoped the delegates would meet in 1902.

DINNER TO FREE TRADERS.

C. H. Putnam One of Those Entertained by Members of the Cobden Club, London.

LONDON, June 19.—A committee of the Cobden Club tendered a dinner to-night to Yves Guyot of France, C. H. Putnam of the United States, and Murray Smith of Victoria, Australia, as supporters of free trade in protectionist countries.

ANOTHER STORY FROM DENMARK.

LONDON, June 20.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail cables to his paper, saying that the United States has sent another note to Denmark in the matter of the sale of the Danish West Indies, to the effect that if Denmark is not willing to sell the islands, the United States must demand that Denmark fortify and garrison the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, which would command the Nicaragua Canal.

The situation is said to be regarded seriously in Copenhagen, as Denmark cannot dream of undertaking the erection of fortifications and the maintenance of garrisons, which would cost several millions.

AN ATLANTIC RECORD BEATEN.

The Deutschland Covers 3,082 Knots in 5 Days 11 Hours and 51 Minutes.

PLYMOUTH, June 19.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland arrived here at 8:15 A. M. to-day, having beaten her own speed record. She covered 3,082 knots in 5 days 11 hours and 51 minutes, at an average speed of 25.38, against 25.36, her best previous speed record. Her daily runs were 449, 540, 542, 542, 549, and 460 knots, none of which equals previous best day's runs. Her best previous day's run, made in August, 1900, was 552 knots.

Capt. Albers states that he never said his vessel would cover the distance inside of five days, but no special effort to attain high speed was made in this last voyage.

The weather, on the whole, was favorable to a fast passage. On the first day out a light southeast wind was blowing and the sea was smooth. During the second day a strong westerly wind blew. On the third day the sea was very rough. For the rest of the passage fresh winds and moderate seas prevailed.

The passengers seemed ignorant of any attempt at record breaking.

PROF. J. G. MACGREGOR HONORED.

Appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh.

LONDON, June 19.—Prof. James Gordon MacGregor of Halifax, N. S., Professor of Physics at the University of Liverpool since 1900, has been appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh University.

The Professorship of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh University is one of the most important positions of its kind in the United Kingdom, and is only conferred on a scientist of international fame. In this respect it is similar to the like position at Glasgow University, which Lord Kelvin retained, in spite of his many other activities, until last year.

Prof. MacGregor was born in Halifax, N. S., and was educated there and in Europe. He is an authority on many branches of science.

American Criminals in Jail in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 19.—A number of American criminals are now awaiting trial in Berlin jails. A man named Bowne, alias Davidson, who is charged with a series of big hotel swindles and jewelry thefts, and who is also wanted in Vienna and Paris, is one of the number, as is Richdeende, alias Johnstone, alias Herbert, who is accused of big jewelry thefts in Berlin, Copenhagen, New York, and London. Several swindling American bookmakers were caught at the German Derby.

Statement by Vicker's Sons & Maxim.

LONDON, June 19.—Vicker's, Sons & Maxim state that the increase of the firm's capital by £1,000,000 in ordinary shares has absolutely nothing to do with the American amalgamation. The measure is purely one of internal finance, and was considered necessary for the needs of the English company.

What's the difference?

GENUINE

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON Vichy to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY.

General Agent, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

ARMY STEAL, PETTY LARCENY

Gen. Shafter Says There Is No Shortage in Any of the Departments at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The War Department to-day made public two telegrams dated yesterday relating to the alleged clothing frauds at San Francisco. The first is a message from Adjt. Gen. Corbin to Major Gen. Shafter asking for information on the subject and stating that "it is desirable from every point of view that detailed facts of any importance be given the department before being exploited in the newspapers."

Major Gen. Shafter's reply is as follows:

"Reference your telegram to-day, I have refrained from making a report regarding clothing seized by Col. Maus because the quantity was very small and it all appeared to have come from the same man, a junk dealer who did business around the Presidio. The clothing had evidently been sold to this peddler by soldiers and recruits. The junkman and his son, who have sold it, have been arrested by the Federal authorities, and their case is being considered by the Federal Grand Jury to-day.

"There is no shortage in any of the departments here. This seized clothing undoubtedly represents the accumulation of articles which have been sold from time to time during the past year or two by the thousands of soldiers who have passed through San Francisco. I do not regard this matter as of any importance, though it has been widely exploited by the sensational newspapers. However, the seizure of these articles and the arrests made will have the effect, I think, of discouraging the purchase or sales of soldiers' wearing apparel in this vicinity hereafter.

"Following is an exact list of the articles seized: Blankets, eleven pairs; leggins, five pairs; blue flannel shirts, forty-eight; blouses, one; gauntlet gloves, two pairs; black calfskin shoes, seventy-seven pairs; tan and russet shoes, fifty-three pairs. All these articles are now in the hands of the proper departments."

TO PASS THROUGH HELL GATE.

Battleship Massachusetts Will Be the First of Her Class.

For the first time a battleship of the United States Navy will pass through the channel at Hell Gate to-day. Not only has no battleship gone through this dangerous passage, but none has gone through the Long Island Sound. Capt. Manney of the battleship Massachusetts is to take his ship through Hell Gate and the Sound to Newburyport, Mass., and from there he will go to join the North Atlantic Squadron. When asked yesterday the reason for this departure from the usual outside course, the officials of the yard declared that the only cause for the trip was that it had become necessary to correct the ship's compasses, and that the quiet waters of the Sound afforded them a better opportunity to take observations of the sun.

Capt. Manney, when seen by a reporter, said that he did not see anything extraordinary in the trip, and that it was not taken for experimental purposes. In speaking of the difficulty experienced in taking observations for the correction of his compasses in a rough sea, he said, "it will be necessary to manoeuvre the vessel in circles in order that we may take the observations of the sun that give us the corrections for variation in the needles of our compasses. Not only for this reason, but for the reason that we have not got very much coal aboard will this trip be taken, as the course is very much shorter. The comparatively still water will also aid us in saving coal."

TO FILL ARMY VACANCIES.

War Department Gives Out Figures as to Promotions.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Figures were prepared at the War Department to-day showing the appointments of First and Second Lieutenants in the regular army to fill vacancies caused by promotions under the army reorganization law. From the volunteer officers and others to be selected, who had served in the Spanish War, 640 were ordered on designated for examination. Of these 119 passed their examinations, and have been, or will be, commissioned. Thirty-five have declined, being men who were selected on their record and without making an application.

Many others are included in the 640 who were designated in the same manner, and may decline. Of the entire number ordered for examination, only 28 have been rejected for failing to pass a satisfactory examination.

There have been ordered for examination 312 enlisted men, and 108 have passed and will be commissioned; 101 were rejected, and 16 ordered for re-examination because they did not have an opportunity to obtain the necessary books for study.

Col. Barber to be Retired.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Col. Merritt Barber, the senior Colonel in the Adjutant General's Department, will be retired June 30, after thirty years of active and honorable service. His retirement will result in the promotion of Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner to the grade of Colonel, and Major Henry P. McCain to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel. Col. Wagner is Adjutant General of the Division of the Philippines and Lieut. Col. McCain is on duty at the War Department.

PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Question of Examinations Has Not Been Settled.

MANILA, June 19.—In the matter of the 150 civil employes in Manila who protested to Gen. MacArthur against the fact that the Civil Service Board has not as yet announced whether it will or will not require examinations of all employes before these can continue definitely in the civil service, Chief Examiner Kiggins has answered Col. Crowder, the Military Secretary, by citing the law under which he requested a list of the present civil employes and statements as to their qualifications to continue in their present employ. This action was taken preparatory to settling the question of examinations.

The Department of the Military Governor regards the action taken by Mr. Kiggins as insufficient, unless a rule in regard to examinations be promulgated. Mr. Kiggins says that the Civil Service Board is ascertaining the general character of present employes before promulgating the rule in question.

TEACHERS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Four Men and Four Women Appointed from This State.

ALBANY, June 19.—In compliance with the request of F. W. Atkinson, General Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Philippine Islands, Superintendent Skinner has appointed four men teachers at an annual salary of $1,200 each, and four women teachers at an annual salary of $1,020 each, for service as teachers in the Philippines. Following are the names of those selected:

Miss Letta B. Burns, Lawrence, Schuyler County; Miss V. Louise Herrick, Madalin, Dutchess County; Miss Fanny Groat, Seward, Schoharie County; Miss May B. Curtis, Spencerport, Monroe County; Jesse Stinard, Hermon, St. Lawrence County; William B. Burt, Hannawa Falls, St. Lawrence County; James F. Connolly, Fort Montgomery, Orange County; Ralph R. Blackney, Lancaster, Erie County.

English in the Philippine Courts.

MANILA, June 19.—The United States Philippine Commission has modified the provision of the law providing for the use of the Spanish language in the courts for five years by permitting proceedings to be conducted in English and native dialects, the same to be translated into Spanish unless the litigants stipulate otherwise. In the latter case the records are to be written in both languages.

Gen. Corbin Leaves To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin will leave here to-morrow for the Philippine Islands, where he is to make a special inspection of military conditions and needs for the personal information of the President and the Secretary of War.

CUBA'S NEW RAILWAY.

Santiago-Santa Clara Road to be Completed Within a Year.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 19.—Sir William C. Van Horne, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, who has been in Cuba for some time past supervising his railroad interests, sailed for Boston on a fruiter this morning. He said he was greatly pleased with the progress of railroad construction in Cuba. He had never seen better results, considering the conditions, and was well pleased with the Cuban and Spanish labor, which was better than anticipated.

Sir William expects to complete the road between Santiago and Santa Clara within a year, which will give connection with Havana and all other parts of the island. He is satisfied with the prospect of a safe Government and thinks the outlook is better than ever for his great enterprise.

CONSUL CAUSES ARREST.

Englishman Taken Into Custody at the Instance of Sir Percy Sanderson.

At the instance of Sir Percy Sanderson, the English Consul General, John Thompson Hall, a well-known citizen of Darlington, England, was arrested yesterday at East Orange, N. J., taken before United States Commissioner Shields, and held to await extradition papers. Hall is charged with grand larceny on several counts.

John Thompson Hall was a stock broker and a member of the City School Board of Darlington, England. He was also a lay preacher of the Church of England. It is charged against him that on July 24 he was intrusted with ten shares of the capital stock of the London and Western Bank by Mary Telford, but that he sold the stock and used the money.

The second charge is that on Nov. 16, 1900, William Eastwood of Darlington gave him £502 11s. with which to buy River Tyne Commissioners' 3½ per cent. bonds, and that he pocketed the cash. On Feb. 14, 1901, it is alleged that Thomas Aitken of Darlington commissioned Hall to purchase ten Cleveland Water Works shares with £227 11s. cash, which was furnished. This money was likewise used personally by Hall, it is alleged.

DOWN-TOWN POOLROOM RAIDED.

Four Men Arrested in a Place in Capt. Creamer's Precinct.

Superintendent McClintock of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, with five detectives and two policemen from the Court of Special Sessions, raided an alleged poolroom on the second floor of a building at Jones Lane and South Street, over the Hotel Florence, which is owned by William J. Gallagher. On warrants issued by Justice Jerome, Robert Nolan, Thomas Murray, John Wilson, and John Smith were arrested. The warrants were made out for "Dark Brown," "Light Brown," "Sandy Brown," and "Bill Brown."

When McClintock and his men got to the place they were stopped three times by sentries. They knocked them down and made their way to the alleged poolroom, where about fifty men were found. Two of those for whom there were warrants tried to escape, but were caught. Tickers, telephones, and racing cards were found in the place. The paraphernalia and the four men arrested were taken to the Old Slip Station. Superintendent McClintock said the place had been running three weeks, but Capt. Creamer said this could not be true, as no poolroom could exist that long in his precinct.

British Steamer Overdue.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 19.—The Furness-Allan Line steamer Ulunda, Capt. Chambers, which left Liverpool June 4 for St. John's and Halifax, is now fifteen days out. The Ulunda should have made the passage in eight days, and it is feared that some accident has befallen her. The rate of insurance on the Ulunda has been advanced.

New Oil Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., June 19.—The Valvoline Oil Company, to develop lands containing oil and kindred substances, was incorporated here to-day. The capital stock is $1,500,000. Incorporators: William Dixon Ellis, New York City; Pedric R. Boult, Liverpool, England; George A. Ellis, Brooklyn; William James Goulding, New York City; Elliott Greene, Jr., Jersey City.

Bridge Company May Build New Plant.

The Directors of the American Bridge Company will meet in this city to-day and will likely consider the building of a new plant in the Pittsburg district, to cost $1,000,000, which might mean the closing down of some other plants.

Elevator Companies' Combination.

It was announced in Wall Street circles yesterday that arrangements for the consolidation of the Otis Elevator Company and the Sprague Electric Company have been practically completed.

Mr. Field Sails for Europe.

Jacob Field, the Wall Street operator, sailed for Europe on the Oceanic yesterday on a five weeks' trip.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Robert Baldwin has beeen appointed Illinois special agent of the Cincinnati underwriters.

Young & Harnies have been appointed Providence agents of the Reading Fire Insurance Company.

H. J. Straight & Co. have been appointed Chicago agents of the National Union Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia.

The business of the Teutonia Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia has been reinsured in the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford.

The New Jersey Insurance Department is engaged in an examination of the affairs and condition of the Merchants' Insurance Company of New Jersey.

H. O. Tweedale has been appointed special agent of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company for Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri, with headquarters at Kansas City.

The Western Union special committee on the revision of rules, as named by President De Camp, comprises F. S. James, I. S. Blackwelder, J. H. Lenahan, Eugene Cary, and W. S. Warren.

The storage store rating schedule, which was defeated in the New York Fire Insurance Exchange by a vote of 51 to 8, when a 90 per cent. vote was necessary, is likely to come before the Exchange again to-day in a modified form.

METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO. and ACKER MERRALL & CONDIT, Distributors.

TO GO TO ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

Dr. F. L. Christian Has Been Appointed Medical Superintendent.

Dr. Frank L. Christian, formerly a house physician at Bellevue Hospital and more lately medical officer of the Eastern District Reformatory, has been appointed Medical Superintendent of Elmira Reformatory. He has resigned from Eastern District Reformatory.

While he was connected with Bellevue Dr. Christian performed a number of remarkable operations. On one occasion he cut the throat of a choking man with a penknife, thereby saving his life. At another time he used a bicycle pump as a stomach pump when one was needed in an emergency.

He came first before the public as a professional baseball player with the Rochester team. After that he studied medicine at Cornell and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Entering Bellevue as an ambulance surgeon, in three years he became its house physician. The Elmira position to which Dr. Christian has been appointed has a salary attached of $3,500, with a residence.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S FLEET.

Latest Addition Is an Ordered A. Cary Smith Designed Schooner.

Emperor William, while he cannot get all the warships he thinks he ought to have, is rapidly building up a fine private fleet. Not satisfied with holding the tiller of the ship of state, he has the Watson-designed Meteor, the Iduna, which was designed by A. Cary Smith for Richard Suydam Palmer in 1897, and named the Yampa, and another racing craft is in construction for him at Hamburg, to be called Samoa.

Yachtsmen were much interested yesterday in the new schooner which he has ordered from designs by Cary Smith. As this will make the second boat from the same designer, much curiosity was expressed as to what departure might be made from the lines of the Yampa, which was 110 feet on the water line. Mr. Smith refused to answer any questions about the new craft.

Tom Thumb's Ponies for Booth Children

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 19.—Gen. E. A. McAlpin of Ossining, N. Y., has presented to Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth the team of ponies and the carriage once used by Tom Thumb. The ponies are for the use of the Booth children, Charles and Theodore.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps are relieved from duty at their present stations; and will proceed to the stations indicated after their respective names and enter upon duty there: Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, Fort Preble, Me.; Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Fort Banks, Mass.; Lieut. Col. E. Van Arsdale Andruss, Fort Washington, Md.; Lieut. Col. Charles Morris, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Major William Ennis, Fort McHenry, Maryland; Major Anthony W. Vogdes, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Major Walter Howe, Jackson Barracks, La.; Major Peter Leary, Jr., Key West Barracks, Fla.; Major Luigi Lomia, Fort Morgan, Ala.; Major Robert H. Patterson, Fort Warren, Mass.; Capt. Edward Davis, Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory.

Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., Third Cavalry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Twenty-eighth Infantry, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Upon the completion of this duty Capt. Conrad will join his regiment.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point, June 19, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail: Major Charles B. Hall, Fourteenth Company, Coast Artillery; Capt. James K. Thompson, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. Frederick W. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. Richmond P. Davis, Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery; Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. Edmund M. Blake, Fourteenth Company, Coast Artillery; Capt. Edward Anderson, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. Frank W. Coe, Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery; First Lieut. William G. Sills, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieut. George T. Summerlin, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieut. Henry C. Smither, First Cavalry; First Lieut. Leon B. Kromer, Eleventh Cavalry; Capt. John M. Jenkins, Fifth Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

Officers of the Artillery Corps are assigned as follows: Capt. Henry H. Whitney, Coast Artillery; First Lieut. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., Eighth Battery, Field Artillery; First Lieut. Le Vert Coleman, Seventeenth Battery, Field Artillery; First Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, Eighty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery. Lieut. Coleman will join his battery.

First Lieut. Edwin O. Sarratt is transferred from the Eighth Battery, Field Artillery, and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty at his station until further orders.

Capt. John Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Torpedo Station for consultation with a board of naval officers and chemists to consider the manufacture of smokeless powder and the tests to be applied thereto.

First Lieut. George C. Burnell, Signal Officer, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the volunteer service, to take effect June 30.

Second Lieut. Kyle Rucker, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, is assigned to the Fourteenth Cavalry, and will report to the commanding General, Department of the Colorado, for duty in that department temporarily.

Capt. George S. Goodale, Quartermaster, will proceed to and take station at Astoria, Oregon, and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Stevens, Oregon, and Fort Columbia, Washington, relieving Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Deputy Quartermaster General.

Capt. David Price, Artillery Corps, in addition to his present duties as Quartermaster at Sullivan's Island, S. C., will assume charge of the construction work at that post. Capt. Paul B. Malone, Twenty-seventh Infantry, will proceed to West Point and report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for duty.

Navy.

Commander C. H. Arnold's order, directing him to report for course of instruction at the War College, is revoked; he is granted three months' sick leave.

Lieut. C. W. Dyson is ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, June 25.

Surgeon C. F. Stokes is ordered to the Solace upon her arrival in the United States.

Assistant Surgeon R. B. Williams is ordered to the Kearsarge, June 24.

Chaplain W. E. Edmonson is ordered to the Topeka, June 24.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Lancaster has arrived at Gardiner's Bay, the Solace at Yokohama, the Albany at Manila, and the Standish at Newport News.

The Scorpion has sailed from Natchez for New Orleans, and the Essex from Boston for New London.

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old aged by time not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1793.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:34	Moon sets..10:28

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:37	Gov. Isl'd..11:04	H. Gate...12:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:44	Gov. Isl'd..11:12	H. Gate....1:05

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Britannia, Naples	.....	.....
Coleridge, Brazil, Argentina, &c	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

Alene, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Britannia, Naples	.....	.....
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Hamburg	.....	9:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Cyprian Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Daggry, Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hohenzollern, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 10:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 10:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 820, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 821, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 815 and up to June 822, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. June 823. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 824, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 824, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 82, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 823 and up to July 86, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York July 86, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW LIGHT FOR SOUTHERN MINDS.

The torch of enlightenment that Senator MCLAURIN has lately waved in the faces of the astonished Democrats of South Carolina now passes to the hand of Judge EMORY SPEER of the United States Court for the Southern District of Georgia, who at the centenary of the founding of the State University at Athens has just made a speech so filled with awakening matter and sentiments new to the generality of Southern minds that it cannot fail to produce a profound impression throughout the South. The teachers who have undertaken to open the understandings of the people down there are not new; they are known and they have the confidence of the public. But the teaching is new, so new and strange for those to whom it is addressed that it must startle them.

A Georgia audience made up almost wholly of Democrats who have long been accustomed to hear from all their public and political speakers violent denunciation of trusts and who have given full faith and credit to Mr. BRYAN'S charge that our policy toward our dependent possessions is in conflict with the Constitution and a menace to the existence of the Republic, could scarcely fail to be startled when it listened to a defense of combinations of capital as a sound economic principle, and to eloquent words in praise of the work of territorial expansion accomplished by the war with Spain. Upon the subject of trusts Judge SPEER said in his Athens address:

> In view of the conclusive demonstration of the American industrial supremacy, in view of the enormous balance of trade in our favor with foreign lands, is it not wise for the American people, for all that has been said in the platforms of political parties, to consider calmly and well weigh whether the general welfare is the more retarded or promoted by the concentration of capital and the consolidated organization of great industries, which are coincident with these enormous National accomplishments? The comprehensive, perspicacious minds which have planned multitudes of industrial combinations of the greatest magnitude have apparently little leisure to speak or write on these topics, but some of them undoubtedly possess astonishing capacity. Is it not well for the American people to inquire more carefully and reflect more profoundly with regard to the effect of these mighty consolidations? Are we not too easily driven to conclusions by partisan articles at times hastily written or by the speeches of politicians made for a purpose? Indeed, are we not prejudiced, often irrevocably, by a humorous squib which a bright paragraphist has placed before a million minds at the same moment of time?

Now the open-mindedness of this is unmistakable. It shines with candor, and breathes throughout the sensible, intelligent desire to know what things are good and what things are bad before determining which things must be cast out. This has been not at all the spirit of the Democrats of the South since the whelming wave of Populism and Bryanism swept over them five years ago. They have been content to take their views ready made from the frothing lips of demagogues, they have been told and they have believed that the wickedness and rapacity of a corporation were in direct ratio to the amount of its capital stock, and some of their States have enacted laws forbidding certain corporations to do business within their borders because they had given credence to the ghost stories of the Populist orators. Judge SPEER asks them to shake their minds free of prejudice, to put behind them the teachings of shallowness and ignorance, and with open eyes seek the truth. If the trusts and combinations augment the productive power of the country and expand its trade abroad, the charge that they rob the people at home and aim to create impregnable and oppressive monopolies should be convincingly proved indeed before they are proceeded against as public enemies. What Judge SPEER asks is really the application of the scientific method to politics. He tells the men of the South to seek the truth in daylight, not in the darkness of caves.

He is no less clear and enlightening on the subject of our new problems:

> For a hundred years now blind men have been quarreling with our National destiny or with Divine Providence. They declared that JEFFERSON violated the Constitution in the purchase of Louisiana. They opposed the purchase of Florida. They were vehement in their opposition to the acquisition of Texas and California. They called Alaska "Seward's folly." They rejected Hawaii when offered as a gift, and would have had DEWEY sail away from the Philippines and leave them an apple of discord to the European Powers, or doom them to anarchy. And more, even now belated Americans are bawling anathemas at the Supreme Court of the United States, some of them denouncing it as the plague spot in our body system because that august tribunal without incorporating into our body politic millions of savages to whom our institutions are incomprehensible have seen in the Constitution the power to govern by Congress these enormous and most valuable acquisitions of territory, achieved by the wisdom of our statesmanship and the valor of our arms.

This is the talk of a man who has read with such intelligent comprehension the history of what his countrymen have done in the past that he has full confidence in their capacity to do still greater things in the future. Judge SPEER'S mind does not work in the trammels of prejudice and convention, and its outgivings are not tinged with gloom and despair. It is a healthy, enlightened, American mind.

But what is to be the effect of this new gospel of enlightenment upon the South? Unquestionably it prepares the way for a truer understanding of the social, political, and industrial interests of that part of the country. New markets abroad, the building of the Nicaragua canal, the diversification of industry, the free use of every modern method of doing business, progress in every path, and a stir of new life that will leave old fogyism no future lodgment but the rubbish heap—that is all good gospel for the South; it is the gospel of Judge SPEER'S address. With this bustle of new ideas there ought to appear soon some fissures in the "solid South." It is eminently desirable that they should appear. The unvarying allegiance of the Southern States to one idea is not healthy politics; it is not a condition to be perpetuated. It is demonstrably a bad thing for the Democratic Party that a great group of States should stand always ready to support its candidates with majorities, no matter who they are or on what platform they may stand. BRYAN would not have been nominated the second time—nor the first—if the scheming band who brought him forward had not been perfectly sure of the Electoral votes of the solid South.

In whatever way the opening of the Southern mind to the light of truth may affect parties it is full of the promise of benefit to the whole country.

JERSEY JUSTICE.

When a "celebrated" criminal case comes up for trial in New Jersey the vague and chronic suspicion of laymen that there is something serious the matter with the administration of justice in criminal cases, in the State of New York, becomes an acute conviction.

There have been two such cases of late, the Bosschieter case, in Paterson, and now the Keller case, in Jersey City. They have made quite as much noise and attracted quite as much attention on this side of the Hudson River as on the other. And New Yorkers have "assisted" at the trials with admiring wonder how much better they order this matter in New Jersey than in New York. It is speaking within bounds to say that, on an average, it takes longer to impanel a jury to try a case which has been made notorious by the newspapers on this side of the Hudson River than it does to try the case on the other. And we wonder why.

It is only fair to say that the delay in procuring juries with us is the fault of the Legislature rather than of the judiciary, although many lawyers maintain that it is much aggravated by the excessive indulgence of the trial Judges. But as nobody pretends that any injustice is wrought by the New Jersey system, and as it is manifest that the New York system works a grievous loss of time and money, a loss which is itself an injustice, it seems high time that we should model our jurisprudence in this respect upon the methods which have been proved to be so much more effective and businesslike elsewhere. That is the concern of all of us, and particularly of those whose special business it is to provide us with cheap and speedy justice. That means, of course, the judicial body. A memorial from the Judges to the Legislature, praying for an improvement in our tedious, costly, and antiquated method of procuring juries, would command the respectful attention of the Legislature and would be at least very likely to be effective. But we have not heard of any action on the part of the Judges to save that part of the waste of time and money which, without the aid of the Legislature, they cannot help. We do hear complaints of their failure to stop that part of it which they can help.

These complaints derive great force from a comparative consideration of trials which command public attention in New York and similar trials in New Jersey. The manner in which Judge DIXON and Judge BLAIR have presided over their trials do not at all remind us of the manner in which most of our own Judges, at least in this department, are accustomed to conduct like trials. They really take charge of the trials over there. They evidently regard the waste of time by the needless protraction of a trial as a wrong to the people who pay them for doing their judicial work with promptness and dispatch. They interfere to prevent such a waste by promptly stopping the bickerings of counsel and by rigidly excluding evidence which is not only incompetent or irrelevant, but evidence which is superfluous or unimportant. Yesterday Judge BLAIR prodded the delaying counsel by declaring that he desired to finish the case that day. Such an expression from the bench in such a case is almost inconceivable in the Borough of Manhattan. Our esteemed yellow contemporaries would consider that the Judge who made use of it was trying to rob them by abridging their sensations.

And nobody can pretend that the promptness of the Judges in New Jersey is less conducive to the dignity of the court than the dilatoriness of the Judges in this city. Still less can anybody pretend that it is less favorable to the doing of justice. While we were witnessing with envy the procedure in the Keller case Mr. MILBURN, before the Court of Appeals at Buffalo, was characterizing as "not a fair trial" a trial which doubtless lasted far longer and cost far more money than any criminal trial in the annals of New Jersey. While this characterization might be imputed merely to the professional zeal of an advocate, much weight is given to it by the advocate's assertion that in all his practice before the Court of Appeals this was the first occasion he had ever had to complain of a trial Judge.

It is not only Jersey justice that puts that of this part of New York in unfavorable contrast. There are other States in which the dilatoriness of our procedure excites equal wonder among lawyers. But the contrast is particularly sharp because New Jersey is our next neighbor, and the manners and customs of the two Commonwealths are, in most respects, so similar. Now that the trial Judges of this department are about to snatch a respite of three months from their judicial labors, it seems that it would not be at all a bad notion for them to devote some part of their Summer leisure to attending a Summer School of Justice in New Jersey and finding out how the trial Judges in that State attain their expedition. The laity and the lawyers are alike convinced that a judicial salary of $9,000 will procure better and cheaper and speedier justice in New Jersey than can be had for $17,500 in the First Judicial Department of New York. And if the Judges will not inquire into the reason of the difference, the time may come when the people will.

"COMMERCE IS WAR."

According to a fashionable neologism commerce is war. To make this saying a statement of fact instead of an idle proverb it will suffice to show that the securing of profits is matter of life and death, not figuratively, but in actual destruction of human flesh and blood. This is what they are saying in England about our competition in the coal markets of the world. We are able to sell cheaply because we undervalue human life, and take cents off the ton by adding decimals to the death rate. To be precise, the death rates from falls of stone in mines is: French, 0.58; English, 0.78; German, 1.22; Pennsylvania, 2.11. That is to say we kill three times as many as die in English mines because we do not regulate how the mines shall be timbered, or how much mineral must be left to support the roofs of the galleries, as they do in England. We go into trade, the English say, as they went into war, knowing that it will cost human life, and prepared to waste it.

Perhaps so, and yet we would like to hear our experts say whether they are reckless of lives in their care, and whether, perchance, it is not difference of conditions which causes the asserted difference of mortality. We do not ourselves believe there is any conscious or preventable waste of life in working collieries which are not poor enough, or deep enough, to necessitate cutting away the coal to the bone. Perhaps our practice is careless, but it is more likely to be wasteful than deliberately deadly. We doubt that English opinion will lessen its care of those who must earn their livelihood under conditions which they cannot regulate for themselves. If the idea gains headway here that the lives of our miners are unduly endangered we are sure they will be protected to any necessary degree. Commerce may be war, but it is no more murder here than anywhere.

STANDING IN THE CARS.

The question of allowing or forbidding passengers to stand in the open cars is not so simple as it would appear to be to some of the Aldermen. The closed cars are of course planned and built for the purpose of holding as many people as can stand in them in addition to all who can find seats. But a stander in an open car is a grievous nuisance. The space that is allowed between seats is the minimum of what is needed for passage. Whoever occupies it is in the way.

But what to do? Each Metropolitan open car seats fifty-five persons. They are run as close together in the "rush hours" as safety will permit. And they do not hold by any means all the persons who desire to ride. They cannot be enlarged. They cannot, on account of the elevated tracks, be double-decked. They cannot be much increased in number.

Something might be done by an arrangement of switches and "short cars," that is to say, cars stopping and starting between the termini. If the public would only insist upon walking rather than standing in cars, the ingenuity of the management would probably devise some way of gathering the harvest of their nickels. But the public, unhappily, insists, contrariwise, upon climbing into cars already crowded. If the Aldermen's Committee on Railroads can devise an acceptable solution of the problem, its members will deserve statues.

WASHINGTON MOVES WEST.

Ever since the progress of artillery made walled towns useless for defense and those which had walls leveled them, turning "boulevards" from towered defenses into broad avenues, the cities have wandered at their own sweet will into the fields and the old suburbs have been incorporated with the parent town. Has it been noticed that in this process the finer quarters of cities, not only in Europe, but North America, where Quebec is perhaps the only walled town extant, are usually on the west?

The two cities of New York which stand at the eastern and western gates of the State are examples of the general rule. New York City in its northward course up Manhattan Island tends toward the west, and, leaping across the Hudson, builds up the Oranges. Buffalo tends toward the west, almost of necessity. Chicago moves northwestward away from the lake front; Boston westward toward Cambridge and Brookline; Philadelphia follows the same course, and Baltimore builds its finer residences westward and northward toward Druid Park. The great capitals of Europe show this tendency in a very marked degree, London and Berlin with their West Ends, Paris moving along the north bank of the Seine westward, and so on almost indefinitely, a different direction being the exception to the rule. Even when, as in Berlin, attempts are made to stay this westward trend by favoring the eastern suburb and establishing parks where the wealthier classes may be induced to settle in pleasant surroundings, the effort is abortive. For some reason people follow the setting sun, as if determined to carry out in little the big generalization: "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

The capital of our country is no exception to this mysterious movement in urban populations, although the novel geometrical plan traced by Major L'ENFANT nearly a century ago might have seemed destined to interfere with it. The finer residential quarters have not moved eastward toward the Anacostia River, nor northward, but westward toward Georgetown. The Capitol and the White House are powerful magnets, but the movement is now away from them toward Rock Creek, Woodley Road, and Cleveland Heights. The movement is even recognized by the commission appointed by Congress to suggest plans for the embellishment of Washington. It is formed by Messrs. BURNHAM and C. F. MCKIM, architects; FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Jr., landscape architect, and AUGUSTUS ST. GAUDENS, sculptor.

Washington is already well equipped with parks and broad avenues, asphalted and lined with trees. One can drive for many miles through the park system and bring away pleasant memories. But it can scarcely be maintained that Washington has made the most of the opportunities she offers. Even in the neighborhood of the Capitol there are improvements which ought to be made in order to link together certain wooded spaces by drive and ride ways, so that one might approach the Capitol without leaving the parks. It is understood that the commission will recommend some radical changes in the direction of opening to carriage and saddle horse a number of precincts which are now rarely entered by the public.

Westward from the Capitol grounds stretch in a widening wedge the grounds of the Botanical Garden, the Public Grounds, the Armory, the Smithsonian, the Agricultural, and the Monument, in the order named, until one reaches the neighborhood of the White House and the flats near the Potomac designed for a park. In the Potomac at this point is Analostan Island, which might be added to the range. There seems no reason why these grounds should not be connected, so that a visitor who has "done" the Capitol and Library of Congress might drive down into the Botanical Garden and reach the Washington Monument by a broad avenue, proceeding thence in sight of the Potomac to Rock Creek, and up Rock Creek to the Zoological Park. Whether this much of the improvement of Washington has been recommended by the commission cannot be known of a certainty until its report is rendered, and that may not be ready before the coming Winter. The fact that a landscape architect and a sculptor are on the commission makes it reasonably certain that no picturesque detail will be allowed to escape their plan, and provision will be made for sites on which monuments will stand to the best advantage. Acceptance of the plan by Congress will accentuate the westward movement of Washington by improving the section of Rock Creek and beyond.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Almost every day, somewhere in the far-spreading congeries of cities called New York, somebody is run down by one of our heavy and rapidly moving street cars, and the result, to the lighter factor in the collision, is always serious and usually fatal. Such accidents have been particularly numerous of late, and yet, barring the invariable arrest of the irresponsible and often blameless motorman and an occasional damage suit, nothing is ever done about them. There is good reason, however, for believing that almost every one of these accidents is the direct consequence of the refusal or failure—it amounts to the same thing—of the street railway companies to equip their cars with power brakes, by the use of which, only, can urban transportation as now conducted be made moderately and reasonably safe. The Electrical Review, in discussing the curious conservatism which engineers, despite their general progressiveness, show in certain phases of their work, comments severely on the absurdity of expecting the motorman, who starts and keeps moving his car with the hundred horse power placed at the command of one of his hands, to control and stop its motion by the manipulation with the other hand of a brake which is a not much improved copy of those used on the one and two horse-power cars of sixty years ago. "It would not be so bad," adds the writer of the article, "if there were not power brakes in plenty of excellent reputation, well tested, thoroughly reliable, and not unreasonably expensive. The cost of a single accident, which might be prevented by power brakes in most cases, will far more than pay for the equipment of the entire rolling stock of the road. As a mere matter of insurance the management of electric roads should see the wisdom of thus equipping their cars." The writer concludes by urging legislative action as probably the only means of forcing the immediate adoption of power brakes by the street car companies.

—As evidence that such a disaster as befell the Northfield had long been anticipated, and that the necessity for preventive action was realized, our attention is called by Mr. CALVIN D. VAN NAME, its introducer, to a bill which had one reading in the last Legislature and then went to the Assembly Committee of Commerce and Navigation—whence it never emerged. The bill was entitled "An act to prohibit the operation of boats forty years old on the Staten Island ferries." Besides making the prohibition indicated in the title, it provided that repairs, or even rebuilding, past or future, should not relieve from the effect of the act, and it made each violation a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $500. Exception was made only of boats now touching at landings out of the State of New York, of boats running on ferries not operated in the three Winter months, and of boats with hulls of iron or steel. In other words, the bill was aimed directly at the Westfield, the Northfield, and the Middletown, and, obviously being legislation of the most special character, it is no wonder that the bill did not pass. The evils of which the sinking of the Northfield was the natural outcome are not to be remedied by fixing a limit, forty years or other, after which a ferryboat cannot legally be kept in use. The Northfield was not quite forty years old, we believe, so she would not yet have come within the scope of Mr. VAN NAME'S bill, even if it had been enacted, and though the chances are that any wooden vessel built forty years ago is not suitable for present use in a crowded harbor, it would hardly be judicious to make a rule to that effect, applicable only to boats running to Staten Island. Severer inspection laws of general applicability, or a severer application of those already in existence, is what is needed, and even more is there need of wiser harbor regulations than those which permitted the constant and close passing, at the slip entrance, of boats belonging to rival lines. That is a source of danger for the removal of which only a little common sense is required, and to it, rather than to the age of the Northfield, was the recent disaster due.

—Twice of late we have been served with a summons and complaint by lawyers acting for—or perhaps we should say with the permission of—clients who, according to the documents, consider themselves aggrieved by articles published in THE TIMES one day less than two years before the day of service. Now, without any particular reference to these two cases, what is one to think, as a general rule, about the gravity of an injury calmly and silently endured, by people living right here in New York City, up to the very last day when, under the law, such suits can be brought? What is one to think, again, of the lawyers who engage in such business, and what of the persons at whose instance, at least nominally, they are acting? Is there any except the remotest possibility that action could not have been taken against us within a week, or a month, or at any rate within a year or a year and a half of the time when the alleged injury was done? Is it conceivable that the delay until the last moment can serve any honest or legitimate purpose, make easier the presentation of evidence on which a just decision can be rendered, or tend to the reform of journalistic abuses and the protection of the public from them? These are all questions worthy of consideration, and we present them especially to the reputable members of the legal profession, including the members of the Bar Association. There has been much talk of late about evils of one sort and another in the administration of the law—about the lack of industry among Judges, about the faults in our methods of procedure, and about the education and competency of the average practitioner. The peculiarities of the two suits we have mentioned suggest further discussion as to whether or not there are in the profession men who view it as a means of safe and profitable annoyance to newspapers and other potential sources of "damages." If such men exist, there ought to be ways of limiting their activities and of making definite their classification otherwise than as lawyers.

—We notice with much interest that when Mr. JOHN CARROLL, a resident of this city, who holds no office, municipal, State, or Federal, and who has no title indicative of military or naval rank, sailed for Europe on the Oceanic yesterday, he was followed for some distance down the bay by the police boat Patrol, and that he was saluted repeatedly by the rapid-fire guns with which that vessel is provided. This, we say, interests us. It does so for many reasons, mostly of an interrogative nature. Why, for instance, should Mr. CARROLL have been saluted at all? Was it in his capacity as deputy leader of Tammany Hall, or as a man soon to be favored, an' the gods are good, with a close view and intimate converse with the real ruler of that great and powerful organization? Either of those suppositions would explain why he should be honored by his envious friends with salutes as many as their purses would provide, but it throws no light on the distraction of a municipal boat from its proper duties, on the use of guns destined exclusively for the affrighting of river pirates and other vagroms and losels, or on the burning of powder for the purchase of which every man, woman, and child in New York is taxed. For not quite every man, woman, and child in New York thrills with affection and reverence for Mr. CARROLL, many as are his claims to fame, and some of them are almost sure to be disquieted by the use of their boat, their paid servants, and their gunpowder to increase the éclat of his departure. The matter is not a very serious one, and if it were the worst of our troubles we should be happy indeed, but—well, it's queer, and we want light on its mysteries.

Help Wanted in Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please state that Lawrence County, Penn., is in great need of farm hands, with or without experience, and in need of girls and women for the farmers' kitchens. Help was never so scarce, especially house help for the farmers' wives. You have thousands of unfortunate workers in your city who would be better off in the country. The railroads offer them half fare, and the farmers and their wives will give them work and wages and good homes here. Women, or men with wives but without children, are especially in demand, as they can go right into the homes and live with their employers. If any worthy and sober workers, men or women, write to me, with stamp for reply, I will send them names of employers here, at once, and instructions how to apply for half fare, or I will arrange with employers for them to go to on arrival here.

Rev. J. C. M. JOHNSTON.

Newcastle, Penn., June 19, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Padding.

Tess—Mr. Newman asked May if she didn't think you had a pretty figure.

Jess—And what did May say?

Tess—She said, "No, but she makes up for it."—Philadelphia Press.

No Music.

Mrs. Nexdore—I suppose you noticed that my daughter is taking music lessons.

Mrs. Pepprey—Oh, is that what she's doing? Do you know, I thought it was a typewriter she was working.—Philadelphia Press.

The Eligible Man.

"So she rejected that handsome Mr. Longworthy."

"Yes; he's in trade, you know."

"Well, that's better than being in debt."

"She doesn't seem to think so. She has accepted Count Notacent."—Philadelphia Press.

Robbers and Robbers.

"Henry, Henry!" whispered the wife of the good citizen, "there's a robber in the house."

"Lots o' them," replied Henry, sleepily; "in the House and Senate, too, but they ain't a circumstance to those in City Councils."—Philadelphia Press.

AN OLD DENARIUS.

James Buckham in Philadelphia Sunday Times.

Here is an old denarius from Rome—
Some Caesar's head half buried in green rust—
That in this polished case hath found a home,
Secure from any tarnish more, or dust.

I call it "rust," this green and purple stain
Upon the ancient silver coin—but, nay!
'Tis but the copper driven out, as pain
And sorrow purge from us the dross away.

Pure, ah! how pure this precious disk, refined
By ages' testing!—purer than the hour
When first in the great Emperor's mint it shined,
The glistening type of all his pomp and power.

So we, all scarred and stained by life's long test,
Are we not purer than the soul untried,
Whose coarse alloy doth still abuse its best—
A coin that shines, but is unpurified?

ON THE ROOF GARDENS.

Some of the Acts Which Delight the Aerial Audiences.

If the proper study of mankind be man, as Pope says it is, then it must be instructive to note what sort of amusements delight him most when he goes to the chilly roof garden in the early Summer nights. Oscar Hammerstein, the ingenious manager of the Paradise Garden, which stretches across the roofs of the Victoria and Republic Theatres, has provided several acts which give his patrons pleasure, but that which seems to furnish the largest amount of joy is the performance of Johnson and Dean—Johnson as a tall, thin, short-haired colored gentleman, of light tint, and Dean, his colsort, is a lithe, willowy mulatto woman. She is a joy to herself, for she revels in good clothes, wears spangled stockings, and glitters with diamonds. Johnson appears first in a gray frock coat, trousers to match, a high hat, cane, and white spats. His walk is wonderful. He sings in a mildly inoffensive voice, and his partner joins him in a fierce cutting tone which permeates the atmosphere far out over Broadway.

Johnson disappears after the first song, and the woman disports herself alone. The spangled stockings are much in evidence. Presently the man returns, clad in the ordinary dress suit of commerce, but retaining the white spats. More singing, and some remarkable dancing by the man. Johnson seems now to consist chiefly of knees. He also has feet, but as these go with all gentlemen of his race, they do not strike one so forcibly as those highly pointed knees. A drop is raised, and behind it hangs a black curtain, stretching all the way across the stage. Over the boxes in the auditorium is a man with a calcium light. He operates the light in a series of rapid flashes, the woman sings in her far-reaching tones, and the man dances. Arms and legs fly wildly in the air, and there are those knees. And the blinking flashes of the calcium turn the cyclonic movements of the man, displayed against the black background, into a wonderfully clever imitation of a cinematographic picture. The illusion is extremely good. The audience likes it.

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Another act which pleases the patrons of the unique Mr. Hammerstein is that of a troupe of performing dogs. There is really nothing new in the performance of trained dogs, and to inject novelty into such an act requires much ingenuity. The cleverness of this act is in presenting the illusion of dogs playing tunes on bells. One little dog is made to stand upon his hind legs and shake "Annie Laurie" out of strings of sleigh bells suspended from a frame. Again the whole company of dogs stands in a series of stalls under a row of bells. Suddenly the animals begin to jump forward out of their stalls. As each one does so he strikes a cord attached to the bell over his head, thereby ringing it and causing it to sound one of the notes of "God Save the King."

Each animal runs quickly back to its stall, so as to be in time to jump forward when its note is required again. These acts look extremely clever, but the truth is that the trainer and owner of the dogs in each case indicates the action for the animals. In the first one he points with his cane at the string of bells to be shaken, and the obedient little dog runs to and shakes it. In the second case he touches each animal on the back as its turn to jump arrives, and the dog at once jumps. But it makes a pretty act for all that.

The dog performance concludes with the production of some inflated balls, which are thrown out into the audience. Some one, of course, throws one back. Instantly a poodle leaps to meet it, and with his little pink nose butts it out into the audience again. Two dogs are employed at this game, and their eagerness and tremendous energy are delightful to see. They do not give up till all the balls are bursted. The audience thinks this is great fun, and so it is.

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It was not quite clear what constituted the special attraction of the act which seemed to give the most pleasure at Koster & Bial's on the opening night of the roof garden. Two men appeared, one clad in ordinary costume, and the other made up to resemble Mr. David Warfield in one of his imitations of a Hebrew peddler of the lower east side. The little round Derby hat with the very low crown is an essential of this make up. This Derby always goes with a frock coat of disreputable antiquity. The gentleman at Koster & Bial's further imitated Mr. Warfield's imitation by repeating one of the fire insurance jokes, which belongs to it. Then the two men played some tunes on strings of wooden bells and on xylophones. They received that applause which is always the just reward of him who plays the xylophone in a vaudeville show.

Now the two sat down together in the centre of the stage. The ordinary looking gentleman played on a guitar, and the extraordinary looking one sang. He had spoken in a low, husky tone, but the moment he began to sing he displayed a high, clear tenor voice, which penetrated the recesses under the gallery. His songs did not seem to be of deep human interest, nor did they sparkle with even the sidewalk wit of the vaudevillest. But that high voice, proceeding out of the little man who had spoken so huskily, seemed to strike the audience with amazement, and the team was recalled again and again. It looked like an easy conquest.

CHARMION'S REAPPEARANCE.

One Crowd on Roof Garden and Another on the Street Watch Her Act.

Charmion, the aerial disrobist, made her first reappearance in New York last night, and delighted two large audiences. Those who made up one of the gatherings were on the roof of Koster & Bial's, and the other assemblage had standing room space at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, from where they got a splendid view of the act, owing to the suspension of the trapeze.

The night was anything but fitting for a roof garden disrobing act, and Charmion showed that she felt chilly. Her performance varies little from that which she gave a few years ago, at the same theatre, though in the main auditorium, and the old theatre-goers merely said, "Same old thing." She succeeded in amusing those to whom her performance was new. She will remain the chief attraction at this roof garden for the Summer.

American Roof Garden Opening.

The American Theatre Roof Garden, which will hereafter be known as the "Rose Gardens," will open for the season to-night. Natural roses and rose plants will form a conspicuous feature of the decorations. Hence the new name for the roof garden. The season will be devoted mainly to light and comic opera, beginning to-night with a production of Gilbert and Sullivan's ever popular opera, "The Mikado," with a strong cast and a large and efficient chorus. There will be a Saturday matinée in the American Theatre. On Sunday nights there will be popular concerts on the roof garden under the direction of Anton Fuerst. In case of bad weather the performances will be given in the theatre.

"Lorna Doone" To-night in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The first performance of Miss Mildred Dowling's dramatization of "Lorna Doone" will be given to-morrow night at the Grand Opera House. Lorna Doone will be impersonated by Miss Olive May, John Ridd by William Courtleigh, Carver Doone by Ralph Delmore, Counselor Doone by Frank Burbeck, Sir Ensor Doone by R. Peyton Carter, Charleworth Doone by William Harcourt, Reuben Huckaback by Bart W. Wallace, and Lizzie Ridd by Mabel Tallaferro.

"War in China" at Manhattan Beach.

The season at Manhattan Beach will open Saturday night. In addition to the opera in the theatre, "War in China and the Rescue of the Legations" will be given in Pain's open air theatre. This is said to be one of the best spectacular and fireworks displays so far presented at Manhattan Beach.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Tom" Brown, the whistler, has been engaged by Frank McKee for the Peter F. Dailey Company next season.

Ada Rehan will return to America in August. She is now in Ireland, spending the Summer at her cottage on the coast of the Isle.

The road company which will present "Janice Meredith" next season, under the management of Frank McKee, will be headed by Amy Ricard, who will play the title rôle.

"Little Tich," the comedian, who will appear next week as the chief attraction of the New York Roof Garden, arrived yesterday from England on the Teutonic. With his wife he is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The title of Peter F. Dailey's new piece, with which he will begin his second season as a star since leaving Weber & Fields's, is now definitely stated to be "Champagne Charlie." The piece was written for Mr. Dailey by Augustus Thomas, and the comedian will play the character of a wine agent.

Rich & Harris, who will manage Andrew Mack in his tour in "Tom Moore" next season, have engaged George F. Nash, Theodore Babcock, Myron Calice, Eddie Heron, Frank Mayne, R. J. Dillon, Giles Shine, H. P. Stone, Thomas Jackson, Josephine Lovett, Margaret Fielding, Jane Payton, and Susie Wilkinson as the principals of his supporting company.

Sorrentino's Italian Banda Rossa began its Summer tour at Wheeling, West Va., last evening. Amy Whaley, who recently was a decided success as soloist with the United States Marine Band, is appearing with the Banda Rossa for a limited number of concerts. Miss Whaley has been reengaged for the same position for the Marine Band's California tour next season.

Klaw & Erlanger announce they will make an elaborate production of Harry B. Smith's new musical comedy, "The Liberty Belles," which will be presented first at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, Sept. 9. Among the players already engaged are Cyril Scott, John Slavin, Etta Butler, the comedienne and mimic, and Sandal Milliken.

The Earl of Yarmouth, known to the stage as Eric Hope, is expected to arrive in London this week, when he will, in the interest of a New York management, secure the original rights to a musical comedy called "The Golden Chord," by the author of "Morocco Bound," a London success of a few years ago. It is understood the Earl will figure in a principal part. He left New York on the Majestic a week ago.

It is announced that Robert T. Haines, who during the past season was leading man with Viola Allen, will during the coming season hold a similar position in support of Mrs. Fiske at the Manhattan Theatre. Other members of the company who were announced were Robert V. Ferguson, the comedian, and Kate Pattison Selten, for several seasons a member of E. H. Sothern's company, and Frank McCormack, stage manager.

Amelia Bingham Buys a House.

Title to the property 40 East Thirty-first Street passed yesterday from Mary C. Brown to Amelia Bingham, the actress. The consideration mentioned in the deed was $42,500. A mortgage on the property for $22,000 for three years at 4 per cent. to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company was also recorded.

ART NOTES.

The revival of interest in miniature painting, which is shown by exhibitions of miniatures in Paris, London, and New York, is not accompanied by the appearance of many artists who raise the gentle art much above mediocrity. The prices in London, where miniaturists vie with water colorists in quantity and lack of talent, range from $100 to $150 for ordinary practitioners, and rise in exceptional cases to $1,000. But the latter are generally works by miniaturists who have painted some crowned head and become stamped with the approbation of fashion. There are at least a thousand miniature painters in England, who are, for the most part, in London, counting the amateurs with the professionals. At least two well-known professional miniaturists give instruction in the art. Full length portraits and minute, but elaborate landscapes are the fashion just now, a revival of the taste that led artists of considerable powers several centuries ago to spend their time "miniating" snuffboxes and other small articles of elegant life.

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Fresh attempts to recover the cargo of marble and bronze statues lost centuries ago off the rocks of the island of Cerigo, Greece, have resulted in the salvage of a recumbent marble statue without its head, one elbow resting on a vase; perhaps the image of a river god. The divers report other statues on the rocky bottom. Many of the finds already made are so badly injured by the action of water or friction from rocks that they are practically worthless.

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Messrs. Charles and Frederick Lamb are at work on one of the largest series of stained glass windows ordered in recent times. The windows as fast as finished are placed in the chapel of Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto, Cal., and comprise nearly seventy large windows with figures the size of life. The subjects are chiefly Biblical, but latitude is allowed the designers so that variations are occasionally made from the conventional themes. The glass is adapted to the architecture of the church, and as it is carried out on a definite color scheme, will present a harmonious interior.

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There is in London an association called Friends of the National Collection which has presented to the British Museum a piece of pottery alone of its kind. It is a bowl about five inches across the top, very thin and firm in make, the outside decorated in thoroughly Egyptian style with designs of different colors. When dry the interior is all white; when water is poured in the ground appears colored, with figures and Latin inscription in white. The latter shows that the period is when Christianity was accepted as the State religion for the Roman world. In the centre is a seated figure of Christ, with right arm extended. Above the shoulders are medallions with portraits of the Emperor Constantine and the Empress Fausta in profile. A bit of the rim is gone, leaving a gap in the inscription, which runs around the lip of the bowl within. What remains is as follows: "Val. Covstantivs. Pivs. Felix. Avgvstvs. Cvm. Flav. Max. Favst.—" On the piece that is missing The Athenaeum conjectures abbreviations for a pious petition that Constantine and Fausta may live in the favor of the Lord. Rarely do we find such a combination as this. The bowl is a singular example of the perfection to which pottery was carried in Egypt at a late epoch, and the portraits are very welcome documents for the artist and historian.

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Mr. J. W. Borglum has been elected among the eight artists receiving that honor from the Royal Society of British Artists, the society of which Mr. Whistler was a meteoric President.

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The critic for a London paper remarks of an equestrian portrait of Gen. Sir Charles Nairne at the Royal Academy: "The canvas is so huge that—strange paradox, yet undoubted truth—it at first escapes notice."

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The prices that are paid for old masters of painting are sometimes equaled by the sums given for works by famous goldsmiths when enhanced by art. At the recent sale of Marquis de Thuisy's collection of enameled objects at the Hôtel Drouot a gold box with miniatures by Van Blarenberghe was sold for $4,200. It brought $2,300 in the Double sale twenty years ago. Another box with a portrait, said to be Mlle. de la Vallière, went for $3,000. The total sale was for 275,000f.

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Over Ruskin's grave in the churchyard at Coniston a headstone has been erected after designs by W. G. Collingwood. It is a cross nine feet high made of a hard green stone found in the neighborhood. Symbolical figures carved on it indicate the varied energies of Ruskin's mind, notably his efforts in art, literature, sociology and ethics.

Bridegroom Ill, Guests Disappointed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 19.—A large number of persons assembled in St. Mary's Church this morning for the wedding of Miss Julia A. Griffin of this city and Edward T. O'Hanlon of Brooklyn. They were disappointed, as Mr. O'Hanlon is ill and unable to leave his bed. Last night he sent Miss Griffin word, but it was then too late to notify the friends of the family and invited guests.

Principal of State Normal School.

ALBANY, June 19.—Charles T. McFarlane of Ypsilanti, Mich., was to-day appointed Principal of the State Normal School at Brockport, in place of David Eugene Smith, who takes the Chair of Mathematics at Columbia University on Sept. 1.

Court Guards Secrecy of the Ballot.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 19.—The Supreme Court has made absolute the writs of prohibition issued against Judges of the St. Louis courts who ordered a recount in four contested election cases. In its ruling the Supreme Court declared that if the order of the Judges were complied with, the secrecy of the ballot would be violated.

Veto of Boston Subway Sustained.

BOSTON, June 19.—The House to-day sustained the Governor's veto of the Boston subway by a vote of 98 to 135.

NEW PARTY IN THE FIELD

W. J. Bryan Said to Sympathize with the Movement.

Declaration of Principles Adopted with View to Fitting the Ideas of the Nebraskan.

KANSAS CITY, June 19.—The Allied Third Party movement, which its promoters hope will result before 1904 in a National organization strong enough to name a Presidential nominee, was launched here this afternoon. It was the outcome of a conference of reformers from the ranks of the old parties and its principles are said by some to have been adopted with a view to fitting the views of William J. Bryan.

The conference was called by Lee Merriwether of St. Louis, who, with twenty-two other St. Louis leaders in the Public Ownership Party of that city, came to Kansas City yesterday from a visit to Mr. Bryan at Lincoln, where the intentions of the delegation had been laid before the Nebraska editor. Mr. Bryan, it was stated, had expressed sympathy with the movement, if he had not gone so far as to support it.

At the conference there were represented Populists of all persuasions, public ownership was advocated, and free-silver Republicans, Socialists, single taxers, and Bryan Democrats were in attendance. It was stated that it was proposed to form a third party in Missouri, which should finally be taken up by the dissatisfied in the old parties from other States. A Committee on Organization was appointed and instructed to report to-day. The committee, which represented each element present, to-day submitted a set of resolutions embodying the following as the new party's principles, and they were adopted:

Public ownership of all public utilities, as railroads, telegraphs, &c.

While awaiting the legislation necessary to secure public ownership, rigid control of freight and passenger rates, and severe penalties for rebates and other discriminations by railroads.

Taxation of railroads and other public utility corporations in the same proportion as the value of farm and other property.

Direct legislation by the initiative and referendum, to the end that the people may initiate good legislation and veto bad legislation.

A graduated income tax, to the end that wealth, which receives Government protection, shall bear its just share of the cost of the Government.

That whatever is used as money shall be full legal tender, issued by the General Government in sufficient volume for business purposes, and that volume fixed in proportion to population.

Just election laws throughout the State.

Home rule for cities, and abolition of the present system of using the police as a standing army to carry primary elections in the interest of dishonest politicians representing still more dishonest special privilege corporations.

Election of United States Senators by popular vote.

The meeting organized by electing J. H. Cook, Fusion Populist, Chairman; J. H. Hillis, Middle-of-the-Road Populist, Vice President, and F. S. Kowalski, Public Ownership member, Secretary. The committee, besides deciding on the name for the movement, decided to call a State Convention for some time next Fall. In the meantime the members will prepare an address to the people of the State. Headquarters will be established both at Carthage and St. Louis, and the committee will appoint a Chairman of each county in the State, whose duty it will be to enlist members and organize them into county clubs. The time for holding the convention will be fixed later.

Mr. Merriwether this afternoon, at the conclusion of the conference, was asked: "Will not your movement only result in turning the State over to the Republicans?"

"I do not know, but I would a little rather the Republicans would win than the present organization of Democrats. As Mr. Bryan said to me last Monday, 'I like an enemy under his own colors better than one who steals my colors.'"

ATLANTA, Ga., June 19.—The Atlanta Constitution to-night received this telegram from W. J. Bryan:

Iowa City, Iowa, June 19.

The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.:
Telegram received. No truth in report.
W. J. BRYAN.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS ACTS.

Thirty-nine Employes Are Excepted in the Civil Service Rules.

The Board of Elections met at Police Headquarters yesterday, Secretary Page being absent, and took action in the same line as the State Civil Service Board on Tuesday, excepting the thirty-nine employes from the civil service rules, so as to make the force bi-partisan.

At an open meeting held before the executive session of the board the contract for 25,000 election maps made necessary by the redistricting of the city was awarded to the Martin B. Brown Company for $800.

FOR MAYOR OF JERSEY CITY.

George T. Smith Slated for the Position by the Democratic Committee.

Jersey City politicians of all parties were greatly excited yesterday over a statement given out by the Executive Committee of the Democratic City Committee. Some time ago it was announced that the Democratic Mayoralty candidate would be Col. Robert G. Smith, a member of the present Street and Water Board. Yesterday's announcement was that the public had made a mistake, that it had merely been announced, that the Mayoralty candidate would be Smith, and that every one had jumped to the conclusion that Col. Robert G. Smith was the man because he was a close friend of Robert Davis.

The committee then went on to explain that George T. Smith would be the Mayoralty candidate, and Col. Smith was slated for renomination to the Street and Water Board, with P. Anthony Brock for Alderman at Large. This ticket, it is understood, has the indorsement of Mr. Davis.

George T. Smith is a son-in-law of E. F. C. Young, President of the North Jersey Street Railroad Company and also of the First National Bank. Mr. Smith was at one time a lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

DR. SEAMAN'S BAGGAGE.

Filipinos Captured It and It Was Recaptured and Sent to Him.

Dr. L. L. Seaman of 18 West Thirty-first Street was busy yesterday unpacking baggage which has been probably longer in reaching its destination than any yet on record. He last saw it in the Philippines two years ago this month, and it was delivered at his house in this city on Monday evening. Dr. Seaman was Major Surgeon of the First Regiment of United States Volunteers in the Spanish-American war. He received his discharge and was traveling in the Philippines, and had reached San Fernando at the time of the fighting there. There was need of Surgeons, and he joined the Seventeenth Infantry of the Regular army, and was in the fight at San Fernando, where a powder mill of Aguinaldo's was destroyed and the printing office in which the insurgent literature which was circulated over the islands was printed. During the absence of the troops from San Fernando, in the course of the fight, considerable looting was done by stray Filipinos, and among other things Dr. Seaman's baggage was taken.

It was given up for lost, and Dr. Seaman heard nothing more of it until in San Francisco last year he met one of the army officers from Manila, who informed him that two boxes marked with his name were in the Commissary Department at that place. They had been recaptured. Dr. Seaman gave instructions to have them forwarded here, and they were received with only one article, a hammock, missing.

The weapons taken from one of the boxes were badly rusted. They were some that Dr. Seaman had picked up on the battlefield himself. There were two interesting guns of a crude pattern, a sabre, and a bolo—a big knife similar to the Cuban machette. There were type from Aguinaldo's printing office and a couple of interesting pieces of embroidery, some of it in ribbons from lying so long in the dampness. The weapons will be added to a large collection Dr. Seaman has.

Resignation of Capt. Raborg.

First Sergt. Henry Saundry of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., called at THE NEW YORK TIMES office last night to deny on behalf of Company I a story recently published that Capt. Raborg had resigned because of a disagreement with the company.

Sergt. Saundry said he represented all but one of the company's non-commissioned officers. Business, he said, caused Capt. Raborg to resign.

BRULE SIOUX RECEPTION.

Visitors Entertained on the Opening Day at Glen Island.

Dressed in the best they had of blankets, feathers, war bonnets, trousers, and war paint, the band of forty-six Brule Sioux from the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota held their first reception of the season yesterday at Glen Island. It was opening day at the resort, and the Indians, who are to be the chief attraction for the season, were in the happiest of moods when boat after boat loaded with people came to inspect them and their quaint tepees in which they have established housekeeping for the Summer.

The crowd present, one of the largest in the history of the island on an opening day, was mostly made up of women and children, and their delight over the redskin squaws and their babies—a half dozen of each—was apparently beyond satisfactory expression. Women inspected those primitive housekeeping methods such as only women can appreciate, while their children found equal delight in playing with the papooses who are old enough to be off their baby boards and out of swaddling clothes and to run about in universal childish fashion.

It was the inability of the little redskins to understand their white playmates or make themselves understood that aroused the most curiosity and astonishment, although in spite of this difficulty the youngsters managed to get along very well together.

Glen Island was never more charming than it is this season, and art has well seconded nature in making the place restful and exhilarating for an afternoon's loafing. The flowers were never brighter, the grass, trees, and shrubs greener, or the whole place more picturesque than it is now. The clambake is more odoriferous and toothsome—if possible—the collection of birds, animals, and fish is more interesting, because materially larger, and little Germany's beer is as cooling and cheering as ever.

Score of new attractions of a minor sort have been added to those already made known to visitors, but were they all omitted there would still be enough to make happy the man or woman seeking rest, in the natural beauties of the island itself. There may be more charming spots somewhere than Glen Island, but they are not in New York Harbor, nor are they so easily reached by him who would get away from the noise and bustle of the city as is this beautiful resort on Long Island Sound, which is within a short but sufficiently invigorating sail of the city.

NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.

Annual Report Submitted to Stockholders by President Wetmore.

Edward Q. Keasbey, Charles A. Spofford, and J. P. de la Mar were re-elected Directors of the North American Company yesterday, and Silas W. Burt was chosen to succeed J. Hobart Herrick.

President C. W. Wetmore, in his annual report to stockholders, said that on Feb. 1 the company sold practically all of its holdings of the preferred stock of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, and now owns practically all of the common stock of that company. During the year the company has also purchased electric and gas light properties in Covington, Newport, Dayton, and Bellevue, Ky., and has united the ownership of these companies in the new corporation called the Union Light, Heat, and Power Company, a majority of whose capital stock is owned by the North American Company.

The Treasurer's report shows assets of $13,799,430, including $547,328 in cash.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The girl in the shop up town was buying earrings that can be worn without having the ears pierced. These were large pearls—rather too large in fact for the girl who was to wear them—and the rings were warranted not to come off without warning. Certainly women are wearing earrings or will wear them if there is a demand for this kind.

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A stylishly dressed woman coming in from one of the towns along the Sound the other day, one of those stylish women who wear black and white, and affect pearls, had a large pair of earrings in her ears. These were set in gold and were worn flat against the lobe of the ear.

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The baroque pearls are being set in silver. This will reduce very much the cost of these popular stones.

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The old-fashioned link sleeve buttons are coming in and certainly they are very pretty. These buttons were worn during the sixties, and any woman who has had a knowledge of the wearing apparel of the mothers, aunts, and grandmothers knows something of them. They are associated in one's minds with the pretty old undersleeves that were worn in those days. They were prettier than those worn to-day, for they were frequently the daintiest of hand work and were made by the women who wore them. The wrist bands were of the finest embroidery and the buttonholes models of fine work. These new links have the buttons small and oval, a stone of some kind set in gold, and a chain link between them. In turquoise they are charming. Some of the old-fashioned cuff links of this style were of jet set in gold with a tiny dot of gold in the centre.

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Low shoes of heavy linen are stylish, serviceable, and cool. Some are tied with a linen colored string the color of the shoe, and some with a lacing more of a tan shade. They cost $2.95.

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How are these perfumed gloves at 95 cents a pair? They are wash gloves of white, and have white clasps of pearl. They are worth buying for the clasps, but the perfumery is doubtful. There is one satisfaction about that. It will probably come out in the wash.

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The girl with the green veil on her hat was out yesterday. Now that the green veil is not worn by every other woman one meets on the street, it is attractive. Last year, the green veil year, it was atrocious. This girl had another touch of green in her costume, a green parasol of a bright shade just matching her veil. With a little gray suit and a white shirtwaist she looked well dressed. One must put an N. B. to this description. The girl was carrying her green parasol closed, which added to its attractiveness and becomingness.

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The little daughter of a woman dressed in black was well gowned the other day. There was no attempt at dressing the child in black, yet there was no color, for she was entirely in white. She wore a pretty, fine white lawn gown trimmed with simple "val" lace and a piqué coat with a collar of heavy white lace. Her hat was trimmed with soft white ribbon, and her hair was tied up on the top of her head with white ribbon of the same kind as that on her hat. She wore short white socks and white shoes. It was a pretty, childish costume, and at the same time had a certain style and distinctiveness.

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Speaking of green, a young woman traveler recently had a touch of it in her costume. Her gown was a simple one of light gray homespun, the jacket having two narrow edges, a green vest of silk showing on either side. She carried a green sun umbrella and wore a green shirt waist of a soft green shade, and the combination was very good.

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Another light gray suit which was pretty and stylish had the jacket run with black velvet ribbon perhaps an inch and a half wide. This was run through loops around the edge of the jacket and on the collar and cuffs.

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Persian ends to sashes of heavy white silk and broad satin edges are to be seen.

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Tailor-made skirts come in light gray mixed woolen goods and some with an invisible stripe which is frequently of blue. They are light weight and comfortable skirts for wear when woolen skirts are needed.

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There is an odor of moth balls in the shops.

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Now is the time for bargains of all kinds. The woman who is in town late in the season should spend her time shopping.

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It is delightful weather for shopping or anything else. No crowds in the shops and the big parlors which for several months have been filled with women taking a few minutes' rest and sitting with the absolute quietness which means exhaustion from overwork, are now cool and nearly empty.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The arrival of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse brought many of the fashionables, including Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel remained in town yesterday. They will go to Newport later. Miss Blight was in town to meet her sister, Mrs. William P. Thompson. They will be at Newport this Summer.

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The long-heralded and oft-deferred "formal announcement" of the engagement of Peter D. Martin of San Francisco and Miss Lily Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs, was made last night in Newport at the Oelrichs cottage. The engagement was first announced in this column early in May last. The wedding is set for the last week in August, and will be celebrated in St. Mary's Catholic Church, at Newport.

Miss Oelrichs made her début at Newport two seasons ago, and in her honor Mrs. John J. Wysong gave a dinner dance at her cottage, at Ochre Point. Miss Oelrichs has been popular and is noted for her beauty. She is an adept at driving and an excellent golfer and swimmer. Her mother was formerly Miss Blanche de Loosey, and is a sister of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer. Her father, Charles M. Oelrich, is a younger brother of Hermann Oelrichs, who married Miss Therese Fair.

Mr. Martin is a member of an old California family, and is a son of Mrs. Eleanor Martin. He is wealthy. His father, now dead, was President of the First National Bank of San Francisco. Mr. Martin owns a country place at Burlingame, Cal. He left Newport some days ago to attend the wedding of his brother, Walter S. Martin, and Mary Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Scott, which is to be celebrated on June 20. After the wedding Mr. Martin will go to Oregon, where he has a ranch, and after inspecting it will return East in early August, accompanied by his mother and a number of relatives, who will come on to attend the marriage. The wedding is to be a large affair, and many invitations will be issued. Mr. Martin is an excellent polo player and owns a fine string of ponies. He is also a good whip.

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To-day with the golf match at Glen Cove, the opening of the Monmouth Beach Golf Club, with match polo in Pennsylvania, and practice games at Lenox, and yachting and the usual country diversions, society, which is now nomadic, going from place to place, will have much to occupy it. To-morrow there will be the class spreads at Harvard, to which quite a number of New Yorkers have been asked. There will be the usual golf and tea and dance at the Morristown Country Club. There is much going on in the way of small entertainments this week in Tuxedo, which is seeing the last of its Spring season. The wedding of Miss Josephine Marie Martelle, the daughter of Dr. John B. Martelle, and Mr. Edmund Pendleton Kennedy will take place at Trinity Chapel this evening.

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The special feature of to-day will be the regatta of the New York Yacht Club off Sandy Hook. Any quantity of people have come down from Newport to attend it, and those who are in town and are lucky enough to have yachts or invitations to go aboard those of friends, or the Yacht Club's boat, are looking forward to a delightful day on the water.

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The wedding of Dr. William Alvah Stewart and Miss Julia Elizabeth Langworthy will take place at noon to-day in West Pittston, Penn., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Charles Henry Cool. Dr. Stewart is well known in certain circles through his connection with the Westinghouses, who summer at Lenox, and a number of people are going on from Lenox to attend the wedding.

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Mrs. Addison Cammack, who has leased her handsome Tuxedo cottage to Joseph T. Tower, has taken the John Cadwalader cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, at Newport, for the season. Addison Cammack, who was a well-known figure in New York, died last Winter, and Mrs. Cammack's mourning will therefore prevent her from taking any part in gayeties.

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Miss Barbara Sedley has gone to Buffalo with a party who are to visit the Pan-American Exposition. She will probably sail for England on July 4 with Mrs. Ballard Smith, but may possibly wait until July 10.

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Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce and the Misses Bryce are at Roslyn, where they will remain until August, and then go to Newport. Mrs. Nicholas Fish, who has been at Newport, has returned to town.

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Col. and Mrs. William Jay and Miss Jay will go abroad in July for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Allison V. Armour on their yacht, which sailed yesterday for Southampton, England, from Newport. Mr. Armour and his guests will pass the Summer in Scotland.

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The wedding of Sidney Henry Lawton, son of Robert Lawton, and Miss Harriet Lawton, daughter of the late Henry Lawton, is to be celebrated at noon on June 29 in Grace Church Chantry, and the Rev. Dr. Huntington will perform the ceremony. Mr. Lawton and his bride will live at Rye, N. Y.

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Mrs. Arthur Peabody and her daughter, Miss Helen Peabody, are to spend the Summer at Pomfret, Conn. Dr. Edward L. Keyes and Mrs. Keyes and their daughters will Summer at Water Mill, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston L. de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster of Washington have opened their country residence at Tivoli, N. Y., for the Summer.

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At Southampton, Charles Peabody, Jr., has taken The Mallows, Samuel Peabody's cottage; Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Robb have taken Bonnie Bourne, and Daniel Bacon has taken the Wigwam. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, who are to arrive from Europe about July 1, will go to the Dolphins.

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Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Miss Neilson, who are at Lenox, will go to Bar Harbor in July. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturges are at Clipton Grange, Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Warren Burden have opened Underledge. Samuel D. Babcock and daughters are at Osceola Lodge. John S. Barnes and the Misses Barnes are at Edgecombe. Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse are at Erskine Park. Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure are at Nestledown. Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare, who have leased Smith Cottage for the Summer, are now occupying it.

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The steamship Auguste Victoria has booked, among other passengers, Paul du Chaillu, who is going to Russia; Mrs. Hampton L. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the Rev. and Mrs. Archibald Campbell Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Whitehouse, Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Henry M. McCracken, and William Bartholomay.

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Society is very much concerned in the reported fate of H. Maitland Kersey, the former agent of the White Star Line, and the representative of Lord Dunraven at the time of the famous cup races. Mr. Kersey is said to have died in South Africa. For many years he was a conspicuous figure in New York and Newport society. He entertained a great deal and was reported to be engaged to Miss Virginia Fair, now Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Mr. Kersey, however, had been married and was divorced, and this was said to have formed an insurmountable obstacle to such a union, as Miss Fair was a Roman Catholic. Shortly after the engagement of Miss Fair to Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Kersey left New York. He was said at one time to have been interested with the late Marquis of Ava in some speculations in the Klondike. The Marquis of Ava died in South Africa, and now by a peculiar coincidence Mr. Kersey is said also to have perished there.

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Bar Harbor is not alone content with having William C. Whitney for a bit of the Summer, but it has been announced that J. Pierpont Morgan will be there as the guest of Mr. Whitney, who has taken Am Meer, the Bergner cottage. This cottage, which has recently undergone extensive repairs and improvements, is located on the shore between Devilstone and the Summer residence of J. Montgomery Sears of Boston. It has a beautiful view of the sea and large and well kept grounds. It is also said that the New York Yacht Club will extend its cruise to Bar Harbor. Among the recent arrivals there have been Mrs. Hoy and Miss Hoy, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia.

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The season at Saratoga is beginning. Capt. Warren C. Beach and P. F. Collier and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Disbrow have been among the week's hotel arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander are expected this week. Among the cottagers from New York are Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, who will be in Saratoga by July, Judge Horace Russell, Mrs. J. Blair Scribner, and Richard T. Wilson, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask are at Tuxedo, but will open Yeddo next week.

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William K. Vanderbilt has returned from his fishing trip in Canada. He reached Idle Hour, his new home at Oakdale, where the servants had been for a week preparing it, and his first dinner was served there on Tuesday. Mr. Vanderbilt was at Idle Hour yesterday, but was expected in town to-day.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 19.—As Henry Rogers Winthrop was returning to his home from the Golf Club in his new locomobile this afternoon, the vehicle ran against a boundary stone and turned over. Mr. Winthrop was only slightly hurt, but the locomobile was badly damaged.

The erection of a new hotel in Newport is now assured, and in a month or so building will be begun on one of the two sites already mentioned, the Ocean House property or the James Gordon Bennett and Paran Stevens estates combined. The report that the cottagers have been opposed to the erection of a first-class hotel in Bellevue Avenue is unfounded. They are not only favorable to the plan, but have subscribed liberally to the stock. The hotel will take at least a year in building, and will be a very handsome one.

The bathing season at Bailey's Beach has begun, and the demand for bathhouses is very large. The officers of the Spouting Rock Beach Association, elected for the year, are: President—I. Townsend Burden; Secretary and Treasurer—Henry A. C. Taylor; Governing Committee—I. Townsend Burden, E. L. Winthrop, G. L. Rives, Perry Belmont, Hermann Oelrichs, E. L. Wharton, H. A. C. Taylor, Lispenard Stewart, and Ogden Mills; Assistant Treasurer and General Manager—John Whipple.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have postponed their arrival until Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Jr., will arrive for the season next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick of New York have arrived at the Lyman Cottage.

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce has returned to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Rives have arrived at Swanhurst.

Ogden Codman, Jr., of New York is here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., have arrived at the Arnold Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan will arrive in the latter part of the month.

Edward S. Willing has returned from Philadelphia.

Charles A. Childs of New York and his family have arrived at the Pumpelly Cottage.

The Gooseberry Island Club will open for the season to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and family will arrive to-morrow morning on their steam yacht Sultana, which met them on the steamer arriving from Europe.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has gone to New York. A large number of Parisian hangings and furnishings have arrived at Beaulieu, the interior of which has been completely changed by Mr. Vanderbilt since last Spring.

Mrs. Robert Goelet will return here from Europe in August, and will occupy her cottage on the Cliffs.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet has written to friends here stating that she will remain abroad throughout the season.

The steam yacht Narada, with Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and a party of the cottagers, will go to New York to-morrow to meet Henry Walters, who is returning to Newport from Europe.

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll entertained at dinner this evening.

Registered at the Newport Golf Club are Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, A. L. Norrie, Pembroke Jones, George D. Ramsay, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Clarence W. Dolan, Royal Phelps Carroll, Joseph Harriman, Dr. Russell Bellamy, J. C. Malloy, and A. Cass Canfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw and their two sons have gone to visit the Pan-American Exposition. After leaving Buffalo they will go to the Thousand Islands, returning to Beach Mound about the middle of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr., have gone to Sayville, L. I., for the season.

Miss Daisy Pierson has arrived for the season.

Miss Mary Neilson has arrived at her cottage in Cottage Street.

W. A. CLARK, JR., MARRIED.

Son of Senator Clark Weds Miss M. D. Foster at Butte, Mont.

BUTTE, Mont., June 19.—In the presence of the relatives and a few intimate friends of the young couple, Miss Mable Durfield Foster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Foster, was this evening married to William Andrews Clark, Jr., son of Senator Clark. The ceremony was at the residence of the bride's parents in West Granite Street. The room in which it took place was handsomely decorated for the occasion, the prevailing colors being green and white.

The Rev. S. C. Blackstone, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. There were no attendants, and the bride's father gave her away. She wore a handsome gown of white chiffon, en train, with bridal veil. Her ornaments consisted of a valuable necklace of pearls, the present of Senator Clark, and a collar of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom.

Only forty persons witnessed the ceremony. Though the wedding was so strictly private, the reception which followed at the Foster residence was the most largely attended affair of the kind ever seen in this part of the Northwest, and also one of the most brilliant. Those who called to tender their best wishes included hundreds of young friends who had grown up with the bride and bridegroom in this country.

The presents were numerous and valuable. The father of the bridegroom presented a check for $100,000 to his son.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark started for the East late to-night. They will spend some time in New York, and then will go to Europe for several months. On their return they will reside in Butte, where Mr. Clark is a lawyer.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Norris—Morrell.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 19.—A pretty wedding—the first social function of the season—took place to-day at noon, when George Pepper Norris of Philadelphia was married to Miss Ida Morrell of the same city, at the Summer home of Miss Morrell's mother, Mrs. John G. Johnson, in Bellevue Court. About sixty relatives and friends were present at the ceremony and the bridal breakfast.

The bridegroom is the son of the late George Pepper Norris of Philadelphia. He is a nephew of Mrs. Travis Cochran and has spent a great part of his life abroad.

The wedding ceremony was performed in the library, within a bower of handsome palms and beneath a canopy of white roses and lilies of the valley, hung with broad sashes of white satin. For the altar rail a white satin prie-dieu with white orchids was used.

Large vases filled with American Beauty roses were in all the rooms of the drawing room floor, as well as many tastefully arranged groups of plants and palms, while the fireplaces were banked with foliage. Great masses of hydrangeas in full bloom lined the passageway from the carriage door to the main hall, where tree ferns formed an archway underneath which the bridal party and the guests passed to the wedding breakfast, which was served in the dining room. Hodgson had charge of the decorations.

The Rev. Dr. Emery H. Porter, rector of Emmanuel Church, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother, Col. Edward V. Morrell. There were no bridesmaids or maid of honor. The best man was Harford H. Powel of Newport, a cousin of the bride. The service was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The bride's gown was of the conventional wedding design, with a long tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms. Miss Morrell carried a beautiful shower bouquet composed of lilies of the valley and the bridegroom and best man wore boutonnières of flowers to match the bridal bouquet.

The gifts to the bride were very numerous and were shown to the guests. In the afternoon the couple started on their wedding trip, after which they will return to Newport for the rest of the season.

Those present at to-day's ceremony included John Hare Powel, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Powel, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. David King, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Andrews, Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Sands, Mayor and Mrs. Garrettson, and Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French.

Johnson—Taylor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The marriage of Miss Eugenie Taylor and Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson took place this afternoon at the home of the bride's mother in the presence of a small company. The bride was accompanied by her brother, William Clark Taylor. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., of St. Patrick's Church. The wedding gown was of white chiffon, built on white satin. The Brussels lace veil was one worn by the various brides of the Taylor family for several generations, including the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Taylor, who attended the wedding. An informal reception and collation followed the ceremony. Among the guests were Mrs. Clark and Miss Clark of Staten Island, the aunt and cousin of the bride.

Chichester—Sommer.

The marriage of Edgerton Chichester of Boston, Mass., and Miss Stella Beardsley Sommer, daughter of Frank Lewis Sommer of this city, was celebrated at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, by the Rev. Andrew Longacre of that church. The bride's frock was white satin crêpe de chine, trimmed with duchesse lace. She carried white sweet peas. The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Fanny Simpson, Helen Halsey, Julie Vietor, and Martha Havemeyer, were in white silk mull, with lace insertions. They wore large hats of white tulle, trimmed with pink roses and ferns, and their gowns had sashes of pink. They carried bouquets of pink roses.

George B. Hedges was best man, and the ushers were W. W. Rossiter, Jr., Donald Scott, Frank Danforth, J. C. Rushmore, and C. D. Blake of St. Louis. The church was handsomely decorated by Small. There was no reception. Part of the honeymoon will be spent in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Chichester will live in Boston.

Jones—Tripp.

Joseph H. Jones and Miss Susie E. Tripp, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William J. Tripp, were married at 8:30 last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 359 Lenox Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater. Miss Mabel E. Tripp, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the best man was Maurice F. Michell of New York. The house decorations were pink and green. The bride wore a white French batiste, lace trimmed, and her maid of honor wore white silk mull. A reception followed the ceremony.

Among those invited were Judges E. B. Hinsdale, William Travers Jerome, W. C. Holbrook, E. A. Jacob, John E. McKean, Mr. and Mrs. William Fuller. Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. David S. Veitch, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Mase, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kelly of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Canda, Miss Margaret Ferris, Miss May Howard, Miss Flora B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William Fonda of Cohoes, N. Y.; Miss Anna Scarlett of Newark, N. J.; William I. Roe, J. C. Mettam, John C. Theban, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Treadwell of Flushing, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Buck, Miss L. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kimpling of Brooklyn, Miss Mary Barrett, and Miss Isabel W. White of Providence, R. I.

Bridgman—Klaproth.

Robert Bridgman and Marion Elisabeth Klaproth were married in Jersey City at noon yesterday by the Rev. Dr. John Kommers, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Lafayette. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at the Holland House. The bride is a daughter of the late Henry Klaproth of Jersey City. Mr. Bridgman is the son of Herbert L. Bridgman of Brooklyn and has been for several years on the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman will live on Jersey City Heights.

Assemblyman Cadin Married.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 19.—Assemblyman Cadin of the Third District of Onondaga County and Miss Mary Mertens were married in this city this morning, and left for New York.

CASHIER FILER'S AFFAIRS.

A Lot of Securities Which He Left Behind When He Disappeared Sold.

A lot of securities belonging to William B. Filer, former cashier and bookkeeper for Kohn & Co., bankers and brokers of 46 Broadway, who disappeared in January, 1900, and has, it is said, never been heard from, were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at 111 Broadway by order of William Allen, trustee in bankruptcy of Mr. Filer. The sale brought about $10,500, the prices realized being as follows: Eighteen shares Metropolitan Street Railway Company at 173¼; $5,000 St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad general mortgage bonds, 136⅜; 500 shares Small Hopes Consolidated Mining Company, 50 cents a share; $3,061 note of James B. Brigham, $1; $1,250 notes of M. Oppenheimer, $20; $10,000 life insurance policy, said to have lapsed, $35, and twenty-five shares Bank Clerks' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, $11 a share.

The securities were found by the Sheriff after Mr. Filer disappeared, and were taken under an attachment of $12,000 obtained against Mr. Filer on Jan. 11, 1900, by Kohn & Co. and were turned over to the trustee by order of Judge Brown of the United States District Court. On May 11, 1900, a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed against Mr. Filer by S. Fleischman, and the case was referred to Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy. Mr. Fleischman said yesterday that nothing had ever been heard of Mr. Filer since he disappeared, and it was not known where he went to. When Kohn & Co. obtained their attachment against Mr. Filer the amount he was accused of taking from them was put down at $12,000, but their claim subsequently filed in the bankruptcy proceeding is for $86,248. The claim is: For money drawn out of their bank by Mr. Filer, $12,000; cash from money drawer, $3,000, and balance due on stock transactions, $70,593.

They claimed that a large amount of money had been laid out for his account in purchase and sale of stocks upon the representation that such purchase and sale had been ordered by supposed customers of the firm, but which had never been ordered by such customers, and that the receipts and outlays, so far as they were made prior to December, 1899, were entered on the books of the firm by the order or under the direction of Mr. Filer to the accounts of the various supposed customers, seven in number. The total amount laid out was $1,597,184, and amount realized from sales $1,541,574, leaving a balance due the firm of $58,101, which, with interest, foots up to $70,593.

IN MEMORY OF FATHER MALONE.

The names of the members of the committee to take charge of the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Rev. Sylvester Malone were announced yesterday. The Chairman of the committee is Silas B. Dutcher; the Secretary, Elijah R. Kennedy, and the Treasurer, Francis H. Wilson. The other members of the committee are as follows:

Abraham Abraham,
Foster L. Backus,
William C. Beecher,
William Berri,
Thomas J. Cummins,
Rev. James H. Darlington,
Horace E. Dresser,
Marshall S. Driggs,
George B. Forrester,
T. Delmar French,
Rabbi Gustav Gotthell,
Herbert F. Gunnison,
T. A. Havemeyer,
Franklin W. Hooper,
James R. Howe,
Gen. James Jourdan,
Daniel J. Leary,
James D. Leary,
Seth Low,
Gen. James McLeer,
Rev. T. McLoughlin,
John S. McKeon,
J. V. Meserole,
Thomas F. Peters,
S. R. Scottron,
Col. A. C. Smith,
Corp. James Tanner,
John A. Taylor,
F. B. Thurber,
Anson Judd Upson,
William Wainwright,
Booker T. Washington,
S. S. White,
Benjamin Wilson,
Daniel T. Wilson,
Rabbi L. Wintner,
Stewart L. Woodford,
Timothy L. Woodruff.

The Plan to Buy Fraunces's Tavern.

The Board of Public Improvements, at its meeting yesterday, fixed July 10 as the date for a public hearing on the plan to buy the historic Fraunces's Tavern, at Pearl and Broad Streets, and to make of it a museum for Revolutionary relics. The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which Andrew H. Green is President, has been active in getting city officials pledged to the plan. Engineer Risse reported that the assessed value of the property which would need to be purchased for the museum and a small park is about $185,000.

THE DEATH OF EX-GOV. PINGREE.

Body to be Brought Here on the Koenigin Luise.

LONDON, June 19.—The North German Lloyd steamer Koenigin Luise, which sails from Bremen on June 22, via Southampton, June 23, for New York, will carry the body of ex-Gov. Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan, who died here last night.

The body has been embalmed. It was removed to a private mortuary to-night, prior to the embarkation.

Mr. Pingree, Jr., is the recipient of cable messages of sympathy from all parts of the United States. The officials of the United States Embassy here have extended every courtesy and assistance to him.

MR. PINGREE'S LAST TASK.

Purposes of His Visit to Europe and South Africa—A Plan for Boer Colonization in Michigan.

DETROIT, June 19.—In an interview in New York this afternoon with a correspondent of The Detroit Journal, Col. Eli R. Sutton of this city, who was the traveling companion of ex-Gov. Pingree during his trip through South Africa and Europe, said:

"Hazen S. Pingree went to South Africa largely for the purpose of putting into practical effect three gigantic schemes for the benefit of the people of

SHAW ON FOUR WINNERS

"Pittsburg Phil's" Jockey Had One Losing Mount in Five.

KAMARA TOOK THE HANDICAP

Sackett Was First Cleverly in the Hunters' Steeplechase at Sheepshead Bay—Fall Killed Zeus.

All things centred about one undersized and very thin lad at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, that same small individual, Shaw by name and a jockey by trade, making the betting the majority of the events on the card, and also making the results in four of the five that he rode in. "Willie" Shaw, the jockey in question, is the mainstay of the professional betting man, "Pittsburg Phil," and one of the queer things in connection with racing in the East is that the same plunger, who last year had no racing stable to speak of, is permitted to control a rider so much sought for. Shaw yesterday followed up the season of success that he has been enjoying for a month or more by riding the winners of four of the five races on the flat that the card provided, and so it was that for the time being he enjoyed a fame for the moment equal to the best that Tod Sloan ever achieved.

On King Pepper and Five Nations, both favorites, Shaw won with ease, but on Fatalist and Kamara he had to ride his best. Fatalist, third choice in the betting on the maiden race, came from behind and won after a rather rough passage, in which interference caused two horses to fall, Zeus being killed by his fall, and his jockey, Lyne, being stunned, while Golden Boy, who fell a little later on, threw the light boy, Wilson, and injured him so badly that he had to be taken to St. Mary's Hospital, in Brooklyn, for treatment, the lad being unconscious when taken from the track in an ambulance. He was not dangerously hurt, however. Shaw's greatest achievement of the day was in the handicap, at one mile and a furlong, in which he rode Clarence H. Mackay's Kamara, the post favorite. Lanceman took a commanding lead, and to the turn for the run home seemed to have the race won, Kamara then closing on him, and, aided by a bad ride on the contender, First Whip, winning, all out, by a half length, from First Whip, with Rochester and Lanceman following on First Whip's shoulders. Shaw rode Vagrant in the last race, this being the only mount on which he failed to win. Otis, sent on from St. Louis for a "killing," was the favorite, but Rossignol won after Otis led to the head of the straight, and in winning gave the ring the last blow of a most disastrous day, as Rossignol was very heavily backed. In the hunters' steeplechase, the Hitchcock entry, Last Cord, was favorite, with the Smith entry the next best backed. The race was an uncommonly pretty one, in which Blgbie, George Keene, Self Protection, Hackler, and Last Cord each had a turn in front up to the last jump, Sackett, from the Smith stable, then going on and winning, hard ridden, by two lengths. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. The Pepper Stable's King Pepper, ch. c., 3 years, by Kantaka-Genevieve, 120 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, won easily by four lengths; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Unmasked, br. g., 4, 115 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 6, second by a length and a half from Green B. Morris's Vitellius, b. c., 3, 110, (Mounce,) 40 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Katherine and Bedner also ran. Value to the winner, $870. King Pepper the favorite. Winner trained by C. Davis.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile. Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Fatalist, ch. m., 4 years, by Kismet-Joiza, 107 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won cleverly by a length and a half; the Osceola Stable's Tom Kenny, b. c., 3, 112, (Miles,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by two lengths from A. Barkel's Round Up, b. c., 4, 112, (Mounce) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:41 1-5. Politician, Zeus, Dachshund, Morton, Golden Boy, Collegian, Deluge, Agramonte, Glennon, Orenburg, Blue Victor, and Magentic also ran. Zeus fell. Value to the winner, $700. Zeus the favorite at 3 to 2 and even money. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Paddock Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Frank Farrell's Five Nations, b. c., by Montana-Unadaga, 105 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won handily by two lengths; the Setauket Stable's Lady Holyrood, b. f., by Lissak-Truth, 100, (O'Connor,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second by a length and a half from O. L. Richards's Rightaway, b. c., by Getaway-Belle Blackburn, 105, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:07 1-5. April Shower, Laodice, The Dancer, Leenja, and Dead Damsel, G. Whittier, Athelglen, and Electress also ran. Value to the winner, $790. Five Nations the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bridge Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Clarence H. Mackay's Kamara, br. f., 4 years, by Candlemas-Balaklava, 107 pounds, (Shaw,) even and 2 to 5, won ridden out by a half length; James McLaughlin's First Whip, br. c., 4, by Duke of Montrose-Theora, 115, (Spencer,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a head from Mrs. R. Rochester's Rochester, ch. c., 4, by Potomac-Lavinia Belle, 92, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 2, third. Time—1:53. The Regent and Lanceman also ran. Value to the winner, $915. Kamara always the favorite. Winner trained by Charles Hill.

FIFTH RACE.—The Hempstead Steeplechase, for qualified hunters, 4 years old and upward, with penalties and allowances; full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles. Harry W. Smith's Sackett, b. g., 5 years, by Berson-Catherine C., 171 pounds, (Carson,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, coupled with George Keene, won ridden out by a half length; T. Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Last Cord, b. g., 4, 157, (C. Green,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a length and a half from George W. Beardmore's Mystic Shriner, b. g., 6, 171, (Ray,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—6:23 2-5. Higbie, George Keene, Self Protection, and Hackler also ran. Value to the winner, $915 and $100 in plate. Last Cord the favorite. Winner trained by A. Wheeler.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, with penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Rossignol, ch. c., by Rossington-Valiska, 114 pounds, (McGinn,) 7 to 1 and 12 to 5, won cleverly by a half length; John E. Madden's Peninsula, ch. c., 112, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a neck from Bernard Schreiber's Otis, br. c., 117, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:00 1-5. James P. Keating, Vagrant, Sweet Clover, Arsenal, and Merrydawn also ran. Otis the favorite. Winner trained by W. McDowell.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Godfrey, 121 pounds; Mango, 111; Military, 109; Bold Knight, Tinge, and Dr. Riddle, 108 each; Bounteous, 106; His Royal Highness, Hop Brook, Brisk, Songster, and Federalist, 105 each; Hengist, 101; Ventoro, 100; Snark, 98; Sneaky and Pleasant Sail, 94 each; Maiden, 91; Ondurilla and Restrick, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, weights nine pounds below the scale; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Trontham, Destitute, Sand Flea, Zyra, Ice Water, Santa Bonita, Silver Chimes, Step Onward, Fusurtha, Fear Minder, Ivory Belle, Legation, White Owl, and Musidora, 110 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. Ten Candles, 126 pounds; Wax Taper, 120; Maid of Harlem and Belgrade, 107 each; Latson, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—The Swift Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; seven furlongs. Bellario, 126 pounds; Demurrer, 116; Glint, Dublin, Watercolor, The Rhymer, The Puritan, Gold Heels, and Bedeck, 111 each; Templeton, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Dragoman, Far Cry, Dark Secret, and Wild Oats, 115 pounds each; Prophetic, Rossair, and James Fitz, 112 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Alsike, 118 pounds; The Musketeer and All Green, 116 each; Double Dummy, 115.

THE PARADER FOR CHICAGO.

Wilson's Colt, After a Fast Trial, to be Shipped To-day.

The Parader, favorite for the American Derby, was worked out in his final trial for the great Chicago race at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday afternoon just before the crowd began to gether for the afternoon's racing, and covered the Derby distance, one mile and a half, in 2:33½, as timed by a number of watches, and 2:34, as timed by the slowest of the spectators, the colt doing the first mile in 1:41¼. The trial was entirely satisfactory to The Parader's owner, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., and it was decided that the horse should be shipped to Chicago this morning, accompanied by Jockey Piggott, who has been engaged to ride him. Trainer T. J. Healey also will go with The Parader. The expected work-out of the Keene pair, Commando and Outlander, who were regarded as likely to be sent on for the race at the last moment, did not take place, as Trainer James Rowe was absent at Brookdale Farm, at Red Bank, N. J., a member of his family being very ill, and so there now is little chance that the Keene colors will be represented in the race. The Keenes' jockey, Henry Spencer, will go on to Chicago to-day, however, he having been promised to State Senator P. H. McCarren for Richard Croker's colt Beau Gallant, who was shipped to Chicago a few days ago.

The difficulty that Frank Farrell has had in securing a rider for the Brooklyn Derby winner, Bomnbert, who was sent to Chicago for the American Derby at the same time that Beau Gallant went, has been overcome by the return of Nash Turner from England, where he went to ride W. C. Whitney's Prince Charles in the English Derby. Farrell at once saw Mr. Whitney and secured from him the services of Turner to ride Bonnibert. Turner will go to Chicago to-day, making the trip with Spencer and Piggott. In the last betting on the American Derby The Parader was quoted at 4 to 1, though several days ago his owner was said to have taken 3 to 1 against him.

AMERICANS WIN AT ASCOT.

The Royal Hunt Cup Went to J. B. Leigh's Stealaway.

LONDON, June 19.—Bright and warmer weather to-day attracted larger and gayer crowds to Ascot Heath than yesterday. The American visitors included the Goelets and Mr. Thorne of New York, with an auto-car party; Harry Payne Whitney, Richard Croker, and Frank Gardner.

J. B. Leigh's Stealaway won the Royal Hunt Cup, seven furlongs and 166 yards. William C. Whitney's Spectrum (L. Reiff) was second, and T. H. Dewar's Forfarshire (Maher) was third. Stealaway made most of the running and won by a head. A length and a half separated second and third horses.

W. C. Whitney's Elizabeth M. (Reiff) won the Fern Hill Stakes, five furlongs. Frank Gardner's Omaha II. (C. Jenkins) was second, and Lord Melton finished third.

Record (Maher) won the Visitors' Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, distance seven furlongs and 166 yards.

Harness Races at Mineola.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 19.—The first day of the thirty-fifth exhibition of the Queens-Nassau Counties Agricultural Societies witnessed some excellent trotting and pacing on the track. Summary:

3:00 Class.—For horses bred in or owned in the county. Best three in five heats, to harness.

W. C. Floyd-Jones's b. g. Red Line, by Woodline, (Davis).....3 2 1 1 1
George Roeckel's ch. g. Tuxedo, (Hendrickson).....2 4 3 2 2
Edward Duryea's ch. g. Mometo, (Duryea).....5 3 4 4 4
August Munz's blk. m. Mary Sapho, (Munz).....1 1 2 3 *3
W. E. Thorne's br. g. Harry Wells, (Thorne).....4 5 5 5 dr
A. B. Van Houten's br. g. Arrowplane, (Van Houten).....6 dis.

Time—2:30; 2:29; 2:31; 2:33; 2:33.
*Set back for running.

2:25 Class.—Trotting.

Robert L. Davis's br. m. Maud Hollins, by Samsond, (Davis).....1 1 2 1
Howard Hayden's b. m. Tyrolese, (Hayden).....5 3 2 1
R. H. McKenzie's b. m. Gadabout, (McKenzie).....2 4 3 4
Harlem Valley Stock Farm's b. g. Ned H. Woodnutt, (Haight).....3 3 4 2
W. J. Mills's br. m. Hazel Bell, (Hendrickson).....4 5 5 dr

Time—2:28; 2:26¾; 2:25¾; 2:26½.

2:20 Class.—Pacing.

J. S. Fiske's dun. g. Snitz, (Davis).....1 1 1
W. J. Mills's b. m. Belfry Chimes, (Mills).3 2 2
Howard Hayden's b. m. Kitefoot, (Hayden).....2 3 3
C. S. Hendrickson's rn. m. Lucell, (Hendrickson).....4 4 4

Time—2:24¼; 2:22; 2:24.

2:20 Class.—Trotting.

Harlem Valley Stock Farm's b. s. Holly Woodnut, (Haight).....3 1 1 1
J. Baylis's b. s. Electroid, (Baylis).....1 2 3 3
R. L. Taylor's br. m. Del Sarto, (Davis).....4 3 2 2
Charles H. l'Hommedieu's blk. g. Monk, (Wylie).....2 4 4 4
Dr. H. D. Gill's b. m. Pearl J., (Hutchings).....5 dr

Time—2:23; 2:22½; 2:23; 2:20¾.

FOR THE CHICAGO DERBY.

Assurances that the Race Will Be Run—Horses and Weights.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Half a hundred men were at work to-day putting the Washington Park race course in condition for the American Derby, which is to be run here next Saturday.

The indications are that there will be at least a dozen starters in the derby, of whom the following, with their weights and jockeys, respectively, are counted as sure:

Terminum, 122, Coburn; His Eminence, 127, Odom; Bonnibert, 127, Turner; The Parader, 127, Piggott; Sadie S., 117, Slack; Beau Gallant, 122, Spencer; Outlander, 122; Silverdale, 127, J. Woods; Lady Schorr, 117, J. Miller; Robert Waddell, 119, Dominick; Water Color, 122, F. Littlefield; Hernando, 127, Winkfield; Sannazarro, 122, J. Boland.

The management is confident the attendance Saturday will eclipse the record of 45,000 made in 1892.

"Nothing can possibly interfere with the Derby," said Secretary James Howard. "It will be the greatest meeting ever held here, and will draw the biggest crowd. The action of the courts in suppressing gambling at Harlem can have no effect on the Derby, for the reason that the club long ago decided not to tolerate open betting.

LAST DAY OF HAGGIN SALE.

Grand Average of Five Days' Offering Was $1,163.

The last day of J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso thoroughbred sale, in the Fasig-Tipton paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, the fifth of the offering, added materially to the averages, as the prices then all were good, and the largest figure of the sale was reached. This was $13,000 for the St. Gatien-Turmoil colt, bought by Sydney Paget, after a sharp contest. The total of the sale was $233,925 for 201 head, a grand average of $1,163. Yesterday's best prices follow:

Ch. c. by imp. Goldfinch-imp. Silence, by Rosicrucian; Fred. Burlem.....$6,000
Blk. c. by Fresno-Sister Warwick, by Warwick; J. Baker.....900
Br. f. by imp. Bastus-Snowdrop, by Joe Hooker; R. A. Smith.....500
B. c. by Fitz James-Springlike, by Springbok; A. L. Aste.....1,550
Ch. c. by imp. Golden Garter-Stella, by Mortimer; G. D. Wilson.....900
B. c. by Salvator-Strathtower, by Strathmore; R. A. Smith.....550
B. or br. f. by imp. Darebin-Sweet, by Hanover; G. D. Wilson.....900
Ch. c. by imp. Star Ruby-Teatro, by Midlothian; A. H. Morris.....2,000
B. c. by imp. Star Ruby-Trolley, by Martenhurst; R. A. Smith.....900
B. c. by St. Gatien-Turmoil, by Rayon d'Or; Sydney Paget.....13,000
Ch. c. by imp. Watercress-Typhoon, by King Alfonso; A. L. Aste.....1,700
Ch. c. by imp. Star Ruby-Tyranny, by Great Tom; A. H. Morris.....2,500
Ch. c. by imp. Golden Garter-Ventura, by Virgil; R. A. Smith.....2,000
B. c. by imp. St. Gatien-Vice Versa, by Lord Lyon; C. Oxx.....2,500
B. f. by imp. Darebin-Wi-Ne-Ma, by Uncas; R. A. Smith.....1,000
B. f. by St. Andrew-Miss Woodford Filly, by Salvator; M. Dwyer.....2,500
B. f. by imp. Watercress-Zealandia, by Sir Modred; P. Wimmer.....6,500

Total for 14 head, $49,025; average per head, $1,470; total for 201 head, $233,925; grand average per head, $1,163.

CREWS AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Rough Water Still Prevails on the Hudson—Columbia's Four Boats on the Water.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 19.—The Associated Press cable from Queenstown announcing the safe arrival of the Pennsylvania Henley crew gave intense satisfaction to the Pennsylvania oarsmen assembled here.

Columbia had four crews on the river this afternoon and Hanlan tried in vain to find a smooth stretch of water along both shores. After they had paddled around a while among the white caps, the coach sent all back to the boathouse except the 'Varsity eight, which he gave a hard row through the rough water to test their new cedar shell, in which they rowed for the first time. The boat behaved splendidly, keeping a much evener keel than the old one, the bow skimming gracefully over the water and the stern sinking not so low.

There was some worry at Columbia's quarters to-night over Maxwell Stevenson, one of the heaviest men in the 'Varsity boat, who has developed a slight attack of rheumatism. He is under medical treatment, and will endeavor to keep his seat.

Buffalo's Champion Basket Ball Team.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—The German Young Men's Christian Association basket ball team of Buffalo defeated all the crack Eastern teams and won the championship in the Amateur Athletic Union contests by a clean score of seven victories. Through a misunderstanding some of the players of the German team were not on hand when time was called in their match to-day. To prevent a forfeiture they played the first half with only four men, against their opponents' five, and won.

MISS OLIVER'S GOOD GOLF

Her Score of 92 a New Woman's Record for Nassau Links.

MISS HECKER STILL WINNING

Miss Underhill, Miss Robinson, and Miss Travers Forced to Play Nineteen Holes to Win.

Miss Marion Oliver of the Baltusrol Golf Club, at Short Hills, N. J., was the star of brilliance yesterday in the second day's play of the women's metropolitan golf championship at the Nassau Country Club's links, Glen Cove, L. I. Miss Oliver, who a few years ago was the champion of Albany, put Miss Hecker's record-breaking figures of 95 on the previous day in the shade. In her match-play round with Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, and holing out on every green, Miss Oliver scored 92, and had the round been medal play she would have ended with 91.

Miss Oliver defeated Mrs. Rogers by 3 up and 2 to play. The victor was 4 up on the ninth green, but Mrs. Rogers played the remaining seven holes that constituted the match in rare form, and made a splendid game. Miss Oliver's excellence lay in putting, and she began nobly by taking the first hole, 310 yards, in the men's bogey score of 4. The cards are:

Miss Oliver—
Out .....4 6 6 6 5 5 5 3 6 6—47
In .....6 6 6 4 5 5 5 5 4 4—45—92
Mrs. Rogers—
Out .....6 7 5 5 6 6 4 6 8—53
In .....5 6 6 4 5 5 5 5 6—46—99

Miss Hecker had little difficulty in defeating the runner up for the National championship in 1898, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, by 7 up and 6 to play. Miss Wetmore began well by playing steady golf, and the first three holes were halved in 6, 7, and 6, respectively, somewhat higher scores for Miss Hecker than on the previous day. Both evinced weakness on the putting green, but Miss Hecker always had the advantage on the long game. The latter won the fourth and fifth, and on the ninth green had secured the big lead of five holes. Miss Wetmore got into trouble with the bunkers on the ninth and tenth holes, with the usual disastrous results, and missed a short put to halve the eleventh. Miss Hecker was then 7 up, and when the next was halved in 6, the match was over. The cards are:

Miss Hecker—
Out .....6 7 6 4 5 5 5 6 6—50
In .....6 4 6 —16—66
Miss Wetmore—
Out .....6 7 6 7 6 5 6 7 7—57
In .....7 5 6 —18—75

Three nineteen-hole games added to the sensations of the championship round. The victors of these hard-fought matches were Miss Ruth Underhill, Miss Gladys Robinson, and Miss G. M. Travers. They defeated respectively Miss Elizabeth W. Goffe, Mrs. William Shippen, and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan. Miss Goffe lost after being eleven four, and the victory of five in succession by Miss Underhill was a grand exhibition of nerve. Miss Robinson was dormie two, but Mrs. Shippen succeeded in tying the match on the home green, only to lose on the nineteenth by 5 strokes to 6.

In connection with the championship rounds the consolation first round was also finished. The results are:

Championship.—First match play round—Miss Gladys Robinson, Wee Burn, beat Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County, 1 up, (19 holes;) Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol, beat Miss Ruth Badgley, Harbor Hill, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss G. M. Travers, Nassau, beat Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, 1 up, (19 holes;) Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex County, beat Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Morris County, 7 up and 6 to play; Mrs. George Collingwood Fowelton, beat Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, 6 up and 4 to play; Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau Country, beat Miss E. W. Goffe, Essex County, 1 up, (19 holes;) Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Morris County, beat Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Marion Oliver, Baltusrol, beat Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol, 3 up and 2 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—Mrs. D. A. Fuller, Nassau, beat Miss K. Travers, Nassau, 5 up and 4 to play; Miss Hester Kyle, Essex County, beat Miss Frances Wallace, Nassau, 5 up and 3 to play; Miss Pauline Ramsdell, Powelton, beat Mrs. Walter Gibb, Nassau, 2 up; Miss Alice L. Day, Morris County, drew a bye; Mrs. E. M. Carmick, Essex County, beat Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr., Baltusrol, 8 up and 7 to play; Mrs. Homer F. Ramsdell, Powelton, beat Miss Jennie Hinman, Dyker Meadow, 7 up and 6 to play; Miss Frances Ramsdell, Powelton, drew a bye; Miss Louise Tousey, Dyker Meadow, beat Mrs. William Beard, Nassau, 3 up and 2 to play.

A driving competition was held in the afternoon, and Miss Hecker won with 134 yards 1 foot. Miss Ruth Badgley was second, with 132 yards. In the putting and approaching competition with 3 balls each from 60, 80, and 100 yards, respectively, Miss Pauline Ramsdell, Miss E. W. Goffe, Miss Louise Tousey, and Miss A. L. Day tied for first prize with 19. In the play off Miss Goffe won with the same figure, the others all taking 21.

TENNIS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Semi-Final Rounds Reached in Metropolitan Tournament.

The West Side Tennis Club's grounds, at Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West, was a busy spot all day yesterday, and before nightfall material progress had been made in all of the five events on the programme. The "weeding out" process began in the morning, and the weaker players fell by the wayside one after another all day.

The best tennis of the day was seen in the Paret-Alexander match, in the second round of the championship singles, and Paret's victory was unexpected by many of those who had followed the tournament.

This afternoon Paret will play Wyeth in the semi-finals, and Little will meet Talbot, the winners coming together in the finals to-morrow for the right to challenge E. P. Fischer, the metropolitan champion, on Saturday.

The scores of yesterday's matches follow:

Championship, Men's Singles.—First Round—F. B. Alexander beat Calhoun Cragin, 6—0, 6—3; R. D. Little beat Henry Mollenhauer, 6—2, 6—1; Montgomery Ogden beat Irving C. Wright, 6—3, 7—5.

Second Round—J. P. Paret beat F. B. Alexander, 6—4, 6—4; R. D. Little beat Montgomery Ogden, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1; T. H. Talbot beat H. E. Avery, 6—2, 6—0.

Championship Women's Singles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Marion Jones beat Miss Marie Matthiessen, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Helen Homans beat Miss Margaret Johnson, 6—3, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Juliette Atkinson beat Miss G. F. Jones, 6—2, 6—2.

Championship Men's Doubles. — Preliminary Round—F. H. Sanborn and S. A. Westfall beat C. M. Relyea, and partner, by default; R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander beat L. E. Mahan and C. L. Childs, 6—1, 6—3.

First Round—G. L. Wyeth and R. T. Bryan beat David Sands and L. J. Grant, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3; Dr. W. N. Frazer and J. T. McMahon beat Clarence Hobart and S. C. Millett, by default; E. P. Fischer and H. A. Taliant beat F. H. Sanborn and S. A. Westfall, 6—3, 6—2; R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander beat L. V. Ledoux and L. N. Chase, 6—2, 7—5.

Championship Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Marion Jones and R. D. Little beat Miss Margaret Johnson and Henry Mollenhauer, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3; Miss Sarah Homans and Sheppard Homans, Jr., beat Miss Marie Matthiessen and L. V. Ledoux, 6—1, 6—4.

Handicap Men's Singles.—First Round—O. M. Bostwick, (owe half 30,) beat R. T. Bryan, (owe 15,) 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round—A. B. Bowen, (owe 15,) beat Henry Mollenhauer, (owe 15,) 10—3, 3—6, 6—3; W. B. Gates, (half 15,) beat S. A. Westfall, (half 15,) 2—6, 6—4, 6—1; F. H. Sanborn, (15,) beat Montgomery Ogden, (owe half 30,) 6—1, 6—4; C. M. Relyea, (half 15,) beat V. R. Grimwood, (15,) by default; L. N. Chase, (half 15,) beat J. P. Paret, (owe 30,) 6—3, 6—0.

Sunday's Open Century Run.

The second annual open century run of the Century Road Club Association will be held next Sunday over the Century Road Club course, on Long Island. The route will be as follows: Bedford Rest, Coney Island, Jamaica, Valley Stream, Hempstead, Freeport, Lynbrook, Rockaway Beach, dinner; Lynbrook, West Hempstead Junction, Jamaica, via Queens, and the clubhouse of the association, 310 West Fifty-third Street.

The first division will start from the Bedford Rest at 6:30 A. M., and will be followed by the other divisions at half hourly intervals. Entry blanks may be obtained at the clubhouse, 310 West Fifty-third Street, or from the following members of the committee: Guy S. Rowell, Hotel Majestic; Thomas Moore, 7 Sylvan Court; H. Roemer, 146 Lenox Avenue; Samuel G. Major, 142 Christopher Street; John T. Wall, 303 West Fifty-fourth Street.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Pittsburg Open at the Polo Grounds in a Tie Game.

Darkness interfered with the playing of the baseball game between New York and Pittsburg yesterday and it had to be called at the end of the ninth inning, with the score a tie. The two runs necessary to tie were scored by Pittsburg in the ninth inning.

It was the New Yorks' first appearance on the home grounds since the Western trip and a good-sized crowd was in attendance. Mathewson was put in the box to pitch, and, while not hit hard, he was unsteady. In the third inning Leever was hit on the arm by a pitched ball and had to retire from the game. Tannehill, who succeeded him, pitched a good game and held New York down to one run for the remainder of the game.

Three runs were scored by New York in the opening inning and another in the second inning, after Nelson and Mathewson had been put out. Pittsburg was also fortunate in this inning, Bransfield scoring after receiving a base on balls. Two more runs were scored by Pittsburg in the third inning.

New York's final run was scored in the seventh inning.

In the ninth Pittsburg tied the score. Clarke singled and Ritchey went to first on balls. Beaumont bunted, filling the bases. Bransfield's hit scored two runs. Wagner sent the ball to the outfield in an effort to score another run. Van Haltren caught it and made a fine throw home, catching Beaumont at the plate. Poole struck out. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	3	0	1	1	0	Clarke, lf	2	3	1	0	0
Selbach, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Ritchey, 2b	1	0	4	5	1
Bernard, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Beaum't, cf	0	1	0	0	1
Hickm'n, 3b	0	1	3	2	1	Bransf'd, 1b	1	1	12	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	7	1	1	Poole, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Strang, ss	0	0	1	0	0	Ely, ss	0	0	3	2	2
Smith, c	0	0	4	0	0	O'Connor, c	0	0	1	0	0
Bow'man, c	0	1	9	1	0	Zimmer, c	0	1	5	1	0
Nelson, 2b	0	1	0	1	1	Leever, p	0	1	0	0	0
Math'son, p	0	0	0	4	0	Tan'hill, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	5	6	27	10	3	Total	5	10	27	15	5

New York	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Pittsburg	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5

First base on errors—New York, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburg, 3. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 3; off Leever, 1; off Tannehill, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Leever, 1; by Tannehill, 5. Stolen base—Van Haltren. Sacrifice hits—Selbach, Hickman. Double plays—Van Haltren and Bowerman; Ritchey, Ely, and Bransfield. Wild pitches—Mathewson, 2. Passed ball—Smith. Hit by pitched ball—Mathewson, 1. Time—2:10. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 10; CINCINNATI, 6.

The Brooklyns scored a victory over Cincinnati yesterday, the local team hitting Phillips almost at will. McGuire, in particular, had his eye on the ball, getting two triples, a double, and a single in four times at bat. Faultless fielding by Cincinnati, however, prevented a larger score. The work of Dahlen at short was brilliant. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	1	3	3	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	5	1	0
Harley, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Sheck'd, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	9	1	0	Daly, 2b	1	2	5	3	0
Crawf'd, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	6	1
Steinf't, 2d	0	2	2	1	0	McCr'ry, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Irwin, 3b	1	0	2	2	0	Farrell, 1b	1	1	10	1	1
Magoon, ss	0	0	0	5	0	Gatins, 3b	1	0	1	3	0
Bergen, c	1	1	4	1	0	McGuire, c	2	4	4	1	0
Phillips, p	0	3	1	1	0	McJames, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	6	10	24	11	0	Total	10	13	27	16	2

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	—6
Brooklyn	1	2	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	—10

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hit—McGuire. Three-base hits—Crawford, Keeler, McCreery, (McGuire, (2.) Stolen base—Crawford. First base on balls—By McJames, 4; by Phillips, 3. Struck out—By McJames, 3; by Phillips, 4. Wild pitch—Phillips. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Crollus, rf	0	0	0	1	0	Hartsell, rf	2	2	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	1	11	2	0	Green, cf	0	2	3	0	0
Demont, 2b	1	1	1	4	0	Dexter, 1b	0	1	11	2	1
Long, ss	1	1	1	4	1	Chance, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Childs, 2b	0	1	2	3	1
Kittridge, c	1	1	6	0	0	Raymer, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
Willis, p	0	1	2	2	0	McGinnis, ss	0	0	1	2	1
Total	6	8	27	15	3	Total	2	6	24	13	2

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 4. Two-base hit—Long. Three-base hit—Hartsell. Home run—Hamilton. Sacrifice hit—Lowe. Stolen bases—Green, (2;) Gammons. Double plays—Raymer, Dexter, and Kahoe; Lowe, Demont, and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Willis, 1; off Menefee, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Childs. Struck out—By Willis, 6; by Menefee, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Crollus, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Hartsell, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	2	10	0	0	Green, cf	2	1	4	0	0
Demont, 2b	1	1	4	6	0	Dexter, 1b	2	2	6	1	0
Long, ss	1	1	4	2	0	Chance, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Ham'ton, cf	2	1	1	0	0	Childs, 2b	1	2	1	2	1
Kittridge, c	1	2	2	1	0	Raymer, 3b	0	1	3	1	1
Lowe, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	McC'm'k, ss	0	1	1	2	1
Gam'ons, lf	1	1	4	0	1	Kling, c	0	1	5	2	0
Lawson, p	1	2	0	1	0	Eason, p	0	0	0	3	1
Total	7	10	27	16	1	Total	6	10	24	11	4

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

BUFFALO, June 19.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: 709, 654, 711, 712, 710, 290.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

4—Connor vs. Koch.
61—Hoogland vs. Diamond Mills Paper Co.
64—Gomez vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
87—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
2—People, &c., vs. Malone.
83—Taylor vs. Taylor
65—Silberstein vs. Stahl.
90—Sims vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Morris vs. Worcester.
2—Knabe vs. Press Pub. Co.
3—Earp & Speidel Iron Works vs. Dooley.
4—Buckbee vs. Isaacs.
5—Sibley vs. Sibley.
6—McCloy vs. McCloy.
7—Mendelsohn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Holmes vs. same.
9—Griffiths vs. same.
10—Boldt vs. Pratt.
11—Boldt vs. Green.
12—Grace vs. Fassett.
13—Hoopes vs. Guilfoyle
14—Treacy vs. Mayor, &c.
15—In re White.
16—Lanier vs. Reilly.
17—McLoughlin vs. Lower.
18—Valentine vs. Chapman.
19—Hamilton vs. Hatch.
20—Mohlman vs. Hamilton.
21—Goldsmith vs. Goldsmith.
22—Ressant vs. Liebmann.
23—Kral vs. Kral.
24—Aronson, vs. Greenberg.
25—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. vs. Valentine.
26—Hotter vs. Zoll.
27—Francis vs. Watkins
28—Ratholz vs. Dunham Mfg. Co.
29—Borough Realty Co. vs. Schley.
30—Cross vs. Waldron.
31—Mack vs. Burt.
60—Blady vs. Rothschild.
32—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
46—Griswold vs. Caldwell.
42—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
81—Ideal Wrench Co. vs. Garvin Machine Co.
6—Lyman vs. Harley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar. Motions.

77—In re E. 176th St.
63—In re Willis Av.
Bates.
138—In re Trinity Av.
685—Farrell vs. Farrell.
103—In re Leggett Av.
113—In re E. 169th St.
88—In re Van Cortlandt Av.
531—In re Crotona Av.
557—Finelite vs. Sonberg.
688—In re Fort George
689—Jones vs. Jones. Preferred causes.
3271—23d St. Ry. Co. vs. Feltner.
3272—Day vs. St. Ry. Co. vs. same.
3624—Aldcroft vs. Langfeld.
3579—St. Luke's Hospital vs. Buckley.
3601—Finelite vs. Sonberg. General calendar.
2546—Heine vs. Martin.
1458—Samuels vs. Raines.
1465—Israelson vs. Kaufmann.
2080—Brown vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
2136—Totten vs. Colonial Brewery.
2144—Emley vs. Hastings.
2188—McCoy vs. McCoy.
1722—Marazzoni vs. Marazzoni
1734—Spier vs. Hyde.
1740—Wilde vs. Bunner.
1798—Sands vs. De Lisle.
1790—Same vs. same.
Highest number reached in regular all on general calendar, 3243.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar. Motions.

2094—Welch vs. Daniels
1746—Volkening vs.
2400—Dodge vs. Dodge.
1851—Bushe vs. Coleman
1246—Abegg vs. People's Trust Co.
2246—Hausen vs. Hausen.
1661—Reich vs. Cochran.
1766—Same vs. same.
2575½—Boehm vs. Mass.
2766—Broming vs. Goldenberg.
2987—Opper vs. Hirsch.
3077—Droege vs. Ahrens
3769—Sander vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
2992—McKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. City of New York.
2993—Same vs. same.
2067—Keubel vs. Keubel.
2523—Kalman vs. Gottlieb.
1442—Levinstein vs. Smith.
2069—Moran vs. Lynn.
2066—Mendelsohn vs. Murphy.
2677—Same vs. same.
2618—Londheim vs. Lutjens.
3146—Williams vs. Williams.
3163—Martin vs. Martin.
3696—Meyer vs. Meyer.
3187—Patten vs. Unger-man.
3204—Hoffman vs. Berman.
3200—Monroe vs. Brown.
2994—Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald.
Gens Fransen.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3243.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

11095—Lundy vs. N. Y. News Pub. Co.
9640—Reynolds vs. L. C. Page Co.
10074—Walsh vs. Sickels

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

2422—Glaser vs. Seltz.
10751—Nowack vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1230—Casporigri vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3173—Gaedeke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3179—Ford vs. N. J. Lumber & Iron Co.
3189—Same vs. same.
3184—Hirsch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1276—First Nat. Bank of Brown.
1416—Flaumhaft vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
3195—Schaaf vs. Baumeister.
3256—Reese vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3257—Creartz vs. same.
3202—Glison vs. same.
3300—Friedberg vs. same.
3329—Callahan vs. same.
3340—Same vs. same.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII., for trial.

Inquest, 3015—Hayden vs. Dayn-s.
2240—Schmitt vs. Union Ry Co.
3259—Selatsky vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3286—Dwyer vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
3263—Jaeger vs. Solomon
3282—Johnson vs. Carey.
3283—Zimmerman vs. Yudelman.
3284—Muegge vs. same.
3043—Hein vs. Dunn.
10494—People, &c., vs. Bremer.
3301—Aronson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3302—Opitsbaum vs. same.
10156—Levy vs. Kinkelstein.
10486—Blate vs. Joyce.
10620—Metzger vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Association.
10621—Lowenstein vs. same.
2993—Bentz vs. Diemer.
3252—Gorman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3346—Isaacs vs. Dawson.
3373—Londesman vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
8057—Goldstein vs. Yudelman.
10534—Buskirk vs. Valentine.
10636—McMahon vs. Woodworth.
3313—Olpherts vs. Ryan.
3370—Knieriemer vs. Ledwith.
1499—Guttfeld vs. Einstein.
10342—Clark vs. Hoffenden.
10371—Clark vs. Storm.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerisieeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Ground floor, Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary Wheeler,
Bertrand D. Deplerris.
Louisa Arnold,
Mary E. Croker,
Elizabeth Dinkelmeyer,
Isabella Cockrane,
Jane Sullivan,
Mary Stringham.
Samuel D. Lux.
At 11 A. M.
Patrick J. Hart.
At 2 P. M.
Alfred C. Foantain.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1664—Edward C. Sheehy, Jr.
1672—John Lacy.
1685—Robert W. Master.
1690—Annie Whalen.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3444—Breen vs. L. & N. R. R. Co.
3445—Cooper vs. same.
3446—Rotchford vs. same.
3447—Nevins vs. same.
3448—Guilfoyle vs. same.
3449—Higgins vs. same.
3450—O'Hara vs. same.
3451—Ryan vs. same.
3452—O'Leary vs. same.
3453—Murphy vs. same.
3454—Phair vs. same.
3455—Carmody vs. same.
3456—Flynn vs. same.
3457—Gunning vs. same.
3458—Gaffney vs. same.
3459—Smith vs. same.
3460—O'Brien vs. same.
3461—McEvoy vs. same.
3462—Mann vs. same.
3463—Higgins vs. same.
3464—Kirby vs. same.
3465—Minnock vs. same.
3466—Hunt vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3336—Ritchie vs. City Trust Safe Dep. & S. Co.
3280—Erlanger vs. Robb, A. Osborn Co.
3359½—McDonald vs. City Trust Safe Dep. & S. Co.
2971—Cahill vs. Erriger.
3106—Murtha vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3504—Shueck vs. same.
3682—Shefflein vs. McMichael.
3559—Dallas vs. Murray.
3541—N. Y. Bkst. Bay and Loan Assn. vs. Loew.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases will be sent to the other parts for trial. Causes appearing on this calendar for the second time during this term must be tried; if on such occasion the plaintiff be not ready then his cause will be sent to the foot of the general calendar. This rule will be strictly followed during this term. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5138—Beolchi vs. Taylor Worsted Co.
5145—Burrell vs. Simon.
4690—Loftus vs. Hashim
5001—Prior vs. Fleck.
5238—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Margulious.
5272—Koehler vs. Gall.
5139—Blair vs. Birdseye.
5286—Gallatin vs. Conway.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4186—Diiva vs. Schuster
3181—Masterson vs. Coughlin.
3150—Charmack vs. Lippman.
2081—Levy vs. New.
Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for to-day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—Dernis Daly, Edward Dillon.
2—James Cougilsy.
3—George Schorb.
4—Joseph Waldo.
5—Hyman Schlesinger.
6—Robert J. Winfield, alias John Williams.
7—Harry Williams, Charles Cohen.
8—Max Pasternack.
9—Louis Kutz.
10—James Burns.
11—Minnie Koch.
12—James O'Connor.
13—Max Price.
14—Charles F. Carroll.
15—John Dugan.
16—Arthur Kaempfe.
17—Charles Blohm.
18—John Nelson Pistel.
19—Samuel Aronson.
20—Frank Monteforf.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Patrick Murphy.
2—Joseph Rowan.
3—Arthur Stovall.
4—George Gordon.
5—Norman Pollack.
6—James Stewart.
7—Ernest Wilson.
8—Jacob Wexler.
9—William Kolorowitz.
10—Walter Tate.
11—Julius Felgot.
12—George Black, Robert Williams.
13—Thomas Morell, George Black, Charles Edwards, Robert Williams.
14—Frank Pfeffer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—Samuel Newman, William Usoff, Samuel Usoff.
2—John Coogan.
3—John Pilott.
4—Thomas Woods, Antonio Refice.
5—William Volken.
6—Isidore Kesseler.
To fix a day for trial.
1—George Pendergast.
2—George G. Gill, William King.
3—Charles E. Bradshaw.
4—Charles Grand.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—Martin G. Bennett.
2—Constanzo Cugini.
3—Ignatz Miller.
4—Walter Wilson.
5—Matilda Howard.
6—William Barden, Thomas Blaker, William Burke.
7—Joseph Kanter.
8—Henry Alexander.
9—Kate Kelly.
10—John Hogan.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Herman Trimborn.
2—William Franklin.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Kate Faning vs. Joseph Adelson—Samuel Phillips.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Morris Steiner vs. Johanna Engert—George M. Boynton.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Crocheron vs. Crocheron—Edward E. McCall. Moir vs. Flood—James J. McEvilly. Broadway Savings Institution vs. Black—Norman W. Chandler.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Taintor vs. Glasecock—Jerusville, Wichita, Lamp & Lantern Co. vs. Lamp Co.—Delano C. Calvin, Germond vs. Germond—Charles Schwick. Dowling vs. Riverside Building Company—Charles H. Blair, Fletcher vs. McKeon—Samuel V. Speyer.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Tillman vs. Hart—Thomas F. Keogh.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Rochester vs. Campbell—Thomas Alexander.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Enumerated Day Calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

405—Adee vs. Nassau R. R.
411—Matter of Burdsall
240—MacEvitt vs. Massa
381—Peterson vs. B. H. R. R.
342—Drummon vs. Drummon.
413—Finley vs. B. H. R. R.
367—De Wint vs. B. U. E. R. R.
352—Kerrigan vs. B. U. E. R. R.
422—Price vs. B. H. R. R.
319—Ledwith vs. Merritt.
429—Marshall vs. Hayward.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Stover, J.; Part III., Betts, J.; Part IV., Herrick, J.; Part V., Rich, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

6249—Kane vs. Met. St. R. R.
4945—Rainey vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
6992, 5993—Scholl vs. City of New York.
9871—Dowling vs. Nassau R. R.
5578—Sturnwaid vs. Schreiber.
6272—Mone vs. Met. St. R. R.
5761—McMahon vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3835—Bullwinkle vs. same.
5569—Pawlek vs. Weidman Brewery.
4460—McGoldrick vs. Levering.
5637—Back vs. B. H. R. R.
3804—Berner vs. Prahar
5060—Boorum vs. Met. Street R. R.
6872—Cohen vs. Feldman
4706—Ellis vs. City of New York.
2902—Duryea vs. South Brooklyn R. R. and Term. Co.
5450—Field vs. White.
1595—Shirden vs. B. H. R. R.
5419—Fernelly vs. City of New York.
1415—Brahm vs. Tilyou.
6117—Marinau vs. Phillips.
4477—Nelson vs. N. Y. & C. R. R.
5491—Harrison vs. Scanlan
6170—O'Brien vs. City of New York.
4877—Hart vs. Ferris.
1453—Smith vs. U. S. Projectile Co.
5699—Rabe vs. Cowperthwaite Co.
5546—Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. vs. Gibbons.
Highest number reached on regular call, 6,317.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Maream, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1697—Cooper vs. Heatherton et al.
1610—People ex rel. Cochran vs. Amsterdam Elec. L. & P. Co.
1556—De Wint vs. De Wint.
1701—Stevens vs. Stevens.
In re Wilhelm vs. Guilfoyle.
In re Wescherth vs. same.
1694—N. W. Life Ins. Co. vs. Haslett.
1691—Pollard vs. Pollard
1580—Hyde vs. Ford and another.
1600—Hamilton Trust Co. vs. Bauer.
1573—B'klyn and Rockaway B. R. R. vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1659—Albro, J. Newton Co. vs. Hamilton and another.
1691—Flynn vs. Flynn et al.
1209—Everett vs. Everett.
1560—Neidlinger vs. Bancroft.
1646—Sander vs. Rice.
1969—Hyde vs. Maurer.
1641—Deneen vs. Deneen.
1626—Osborn vs. Cordeza.
1096—Russell vs. Russell.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions.—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Malteese. Same vs. Schmidt.
Same vs. Miller. Same vs. Kline.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Kessell. Same vs. Ratigan.
Same vs. Ascherfeld. Same vs. Mealey.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Wills of Mary E. Stewart and Alfred Gronbeck. Accounting of estates of Hannah B. Merritt, John J. Eschlimann, Andrew McKee, Hester B. Choppell, Christopher Brombach, James Gordon; (motions,) Henry Geehring and Henry Lohman. Estates of John B. Williams, Thomas Hunt, Pompeo Maresi, and Joseph McFague.
Administration of estates of Thomas Cummings and Warren Richmond.
Revocation of estates of Mulvihill infants.
Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—39—The estate of Henrietta I. Reynolds.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Miller vs. Glover—William H. Ford, to compute. Hitchcock vs. Glover—William H. Ford, to compute. Gillen vs. City of New York—Alfred E. Mudge, to hear and determine. Van Jungenfeld vs. Schnar—L. H. Finch, to sell. In re Pierus—Luke D. Stapleton, to take proof. Nye vs. Nye—Alfred T. Britton, to take proof.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Special Term.—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1—Hebel vs. Walltropp et al.
192—Hellman vs. Klosterman et al.
195—Sabine vs. Mathews.
192—Steinbach vs. Steinbach.
195—Serial B. & Loan Savings Institution vs. Washington et al.
206—Dreyer vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
215—Longworth vs. Longworth.
919—Bellmer vs. Bellmer.
191—Lewenberg vs. Shaver et al.
191—Davison vs. Fishbourn et al.
207—Breuer vs. Breuer.
220—Haight vs. Haight.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County—Smith, J.—Day calendar for Thursday:

7—Wilansky vs. Union R. R. Co.
84—Flood vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
6—O'Malley vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
28—Dalton vs. West. E. Ry. Co.
59—Connelly vs. Moynihan.
47—Schwartling vs. Van Wie N. Y. Grocery Co.
45—Ferry vs. Burnett.
61—Bradley vs. Lawrence.

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.

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THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. North 24 St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 32d St., 9.20, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 24 St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 8, 5, 8:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains will leave NEW YORK, FOOT E. 34TH ST., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race days, C. I. J. Club,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M. On Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and every half hour from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves the Beach on week days at 10:30 P. M.; on Sundays, 11:15 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave daily (7:30 A. M., except Sundays,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M., (and 10:20 P. M. except Sundays.)

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT and NEWBURGH.—Fast Str. "Ramsdell" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days 9:30 A. M. WEST 129TH ST., Recreation Pier, 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, leave NEWBURGH daily 6:30 P. M., arrive in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.

Fare one way, 50 cts. Round trip, 75 cts.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie.
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

EAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm.Gr., June 25 | Kaiserin M. Th., Aug. 13
Kaiserin M. Th., July 9 | *Lahn.....Aug. 20
Kaiser Wm. Gr., July 30 | Kaiser Wm. Gr., Aug. 27
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
G. Kurfurst, June 20, 9 AM | Fr. der Gr., July 18, 11 AM
Barbarossa, July 4, 11 AM | G. Kurfurst, July 25, noon
K. Luise, July 11, 11 AM | Prinz Heinrich, Aug. 1, 10 AM
From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen Direct.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
†Prinzessin Irene, June 22, 11 AM | Werra, July 25, 11 AM
Werra, June 29, 3 PM | Prinz Regent Luitpold, Aug. 3, 10 AM
Aller, July 6, 11 AM | Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM
†(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
A. Vict'a, June 20, 10 AM | Deutschland, July 11, noon
Columbia, June 27, 10 AM | Columbia, July 25, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, July 4, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Bulgaria, June 22, 9 AM | Patricia, July 20, 8 AM
Pennsylv'ia, June 29, 3 PM | Waldersee, July 27, 2 PM
Pretoria, July 6, 8 AM | *Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM
*Phoenicia, July 13, 3:30 PM | Pennsylv'ia, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES

to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg July 2, July 4, from N. Y. June 20, July 25, and 31. Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 15, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (6,000 tons, 450 feet long,) and S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA. All appointments strictly first class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis, June 26, 10 AM | St. Paul, Aug. 7, 10 AM
St. Paul, July 10, 10 AM | St. Louis, Aug. 14, 10 AM
St. Louis, July 17, 10 AM | Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Vaderland, June 26, noon | *Zeeland...July 10, noon
Kensington...July 3, noon | Friesland...July 17, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.
MESABA.....June 22, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....June 29, 3:30 P. M.
MARQUETTE.....July 6, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 13, 3:30 P. M.
MANITOU.....July 20, 9:00 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO 87, PANCRAS STATION, LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Ethiopia...June 22, noon | Astoria.....July 6, noon
C. of Rome, June 29, noon | Anchoria...July 13, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $35 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Umbria, June 22, 10 AM | Servia...July 9, 11 AM
Lucania...June 29, 2 PM | Campania...July 13, 2 PM
Etruria...July 6, 9 AM | Umbria...July 30, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

$13 SHORT $14
DELIGHTFUL TRIPS

of two to five days' duration, are offered by the

Old Dominion Line

to such historic points as
NORFOLK
OLD POINT COMFORT
RICHMOND
WASHINGTON
at the above prices.
For full information apply to
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.
Pier 26 North River, New York.
Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic...June 26, noon | Majestic...July 17, noon
Germanic...July 3, noon | Oceanic...July 24, noon
Cymric...July 10, noon | Teutonic...July 31, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
YOKOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
China.....June 29 | Nippon Maru....July 17
Doric.....July 5 | Persia.....July 25
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg, and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUMMER OCEAN TRIP

To Halifax, N.S., & St. John's, N. F.
Through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.

S. S. SILVIA

Sails June 26th, July 13th, 31st, and Aug. 17th, etc.
Apply to C. T. BOWRING & CO., LTD., 17 STATE ST., NEW YORK

HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN.—Steamship. Silvia, C. T. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Stes PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, at 6:00 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Saty night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.
NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service weekdays. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Landings at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

LEAVE PIER 24 N. R., FOOT FRANKLIN ST.
NEWBURGH LINE—MORNING BOAT week days, *9:30 A. M. Sundays, *9 A. M. Evening boats week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M., *11 P. M. Sundays, *3 P. M.
POUGHKEEPSIE LINE—Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. *3 P. M. Sundays, *9 A. M.
KINGSTON LINE—Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. Sundays, *9 A. M.
*Indicates land at Recreation Pier, W. 129TH ST., half hour after leaving Franklin St.

MAINE STEAMS

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK & TRUST CO. STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
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87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

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DEALERS IN
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Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

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MEMBERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE,
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.
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Telephone 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

Notice to all Depositors under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement, dated August 1, 1899.

The holders of New Orleans & Western Railroad Company First and Second Terminal Mortgage Bonds who have deposited their securities with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary of this Committee, are notified hereby, that the Committee appointed under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the New Orleans & Western Railroad Company, dated August 1, 1899, will be prepared on and after June 12, 1901, to make final distribution of the proceeds of the foreclosure sale of said New Orleans & Western Railroad Company, made March 9, 1901, among the Depositors under said Plan and Agreement, in the proportions therein specified, to wit: so that the Depositors of the First Terminal Mortgage Bonds shall receive 4-5 and Depositors of Second Terminal Mortgage Bonds 1-5 of the net proceeds in the Committee's hands, after deducting therefrom their proportionate share of the Committee's expenses as stated in the notice to Depositors dated February 1, 1901, such expenses being at the rate of $15.20 for each First Terminal Mortgage Bond, and $7.60 for each Second Terminal Mortgage Bond. The amount for distribution to the several Depositors is for each First Terminal Mortgage Bond the sum of $24.55, and for each Second Terminal Mortgage Bond the sum of $12.64.

Upon the surrender and delivery to said Colonial Trust Company of the certificates issued by and under said Plan and Agreement the holders thereof will receive for each First Terminal Mortgage Bond $24.55, and for each Second Terminal Mortgage Bond $12.64.

New York, June 12, 1901.

A. M. POOLE, Secretary.

To the Bondholders of the
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company.

At the request of a number of bondholders the undersigned have consented to act as a protective committee, and holders of bonds are asked to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.

Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Trust Company.

May 22, 1901.

GEORGE SHERMAN,
H. T. CUTTER,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,
JAS. M. EDWARDS,
Committee.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company and Affiliated Companies.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Colgate Hoyt of Colgate Hoyt & Co. has accepted a place on the Committee for the Protection of the interest of the Stockholders, and that the time for the deposit of securities with Charles E. Quincey & Co., Bankers, at 80 Broadway, N. Y., has been extended to July 1st, 1901.

(Signed) O. HEEBE.
ROBERT L. CUTTING.
COLGATE HOYT.

BLAIR & PRICE, Counsel.

COOKS CIRCULAR NOTES and CREDITS IN £ Stg.
Payable at their offices everywhere. Foreign money bought and sold at closest rates.
THOS. COOK & SON
261 Broadway, and cor. 28th St. & B'way, N. Y.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $3,245,994.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $2,500,000

Interest on Accounts Subject to Check. Letters of Credit for Foreign Travel. Transacts a General Trust Business.

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LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, Manager Foreign Department.

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C. Ledyard Blair, Robert A. Granniss, Charlton T. Lewis, James Timpson,
Dumont Clarke, C. G. Haven, Jr., Richard A. McCurdy, Eben B. Thomas,
C. C. Cuyler, Charles R. Henderson, Robert Olyphant, George W. Young.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

To Holders of Trust Certificates for First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company issued under the Voting Trust Agreement dated the 1st day of July, 1896, between Louis Fitzgerald, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, Siegmund Alsberg, James A. Blair, Benjamin P. Cheney, Samuel C. Eastman and Charles S. Gleed, a Committee under a certain Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, dated the 1st day of April, 1896, parties of the first part, and John A. Stewart, Louis Fitzgerald, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, Samuel C. Eastman, Benjamin P. Cheney and James A. Blair, Voting Trustees, parties of the second part:

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of July, 1901, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company having then paid for two consecutive years a four per cent. cash dividend on its first preferred stock, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, in accordance with the terms of said Voting Trust Agreement, in exchange for and upon surrender of any stock trust certificates then outstanding, make delivery of proper certificates for the capital stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

All holders of stock trust certificates issued under said Voting Trust Agreement are hereby required to exchange them for certificates of capital stock on said first day of July, 1901.

Stock trust certificates must be presented for exchange to CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, the agent of the Voting Trustees for such purpose, at its office, NO. 30 BROAD STREET, in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 18, 1901.

JOHN A. STEWART,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
BENJAMIN P. CHENEY,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Voting Trustees.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1901.

Referring to the foregoing notice the exchange of stock trust certificates for stock certificates may be made at any time after the 30th day of June, 1901, but not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received by the undersigned.

All stock trust certificates surrendered for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof. If stock certificates are desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the surrendered trust certificate, the endorsement by the registered holder must be acknowledged before a notary public, or be attested by some person or firm satisfactory to the undersigned.

Holders transmitting trust certificates by mail or express will please indicate whether they desire the certificates of stock to be sent by mail or by express at their expense.

In exchange for all stock trust certificates so surrendered there will be delivered receipts entitling the party therein named to receive stock certificates of the character and amount specified therein as soon as they can be prepared for delivery.

Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York
by WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

Proposals.

OFFER OF $9,000,000
PHILADELPHIA CITY LOAN
Office of the Mayor.

Philadelphia, June 1st, 1901.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Mayor, Room 202 City Hall, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock noon the 24th day of June, 1901, for nine million (9,000,000) dollars of desirable City Loan in amounts and on conditions as follows:

Nine million (9,000,000) dollars of the twelve million (12,000,000) dollars Thirty-year Water Loan authorized by ordinance of City Councils approved March 15th, 1900, entitled "An ordinance to authorize the creation of a loan or loans by the City of Philadelphia, for the sum of twelve million (12,000,000) dollars for the installation of works for the improvement and filtration of the water supply of the City of Philadelphia."

In conformity with the provision of the ordinance the principal of the loan offered above, viz.: Nine million (9,000,000) dollars will be paid thirty (30) years after the date of issue of certificates, and the rate of interest shall not exceed three (3) per centum per annum and shall be payable at the office of the fiscal agent in the City of Philadelphia half yearly on the first day of the months of January and July.

Bidders are advised that, under the ordinance authorizing the loan, certificates of loan will be issued in such amounts as the lender may require, in sums of one hundred dollars and its multiples of the registered form, and shall be made payable in the lawful money of the United States, free from all taxes.

Proposals must be made upon the prescribed form on blanks which may be obtained upon application at the office of the Mayor.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by certified check or certificate of deposit drawn to the order of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia for five per centum of the amount of the loan for which bid is made. Checks or certificates accompanying bids not accepted will be returned to bidders within forty-eight hours after the opening of bid and deposits of successful bidders will be applied in partial payment of the amount of loan awarded them. It is distinctly announced, however, that no allowance will be made for interest on deposits from the time of the opening of the bids until the time of settlement. Should there be more than one proposal at the same price, a pro rata award may be made.

Settlement in full for the loan awarded must be made with the City Treasurer on or before the 29th day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Mayor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all proposals or to award only a portion of the loan for which bids were received, as he may deem best for the interests of the City of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE, MAYOR.

Savings Banks.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
96TH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 11th, 1901.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1901, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 17TH, 1901.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders of **The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.**

To the Stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on the Twenty-sixth day of June, 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposed increase of the capital stock of said company by the amount of $30,000,000, such increase to consist of 300,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and of authorizing the issue and determining the disposition and use of such additional stock and of taking all suitable or proper action in this behalf. The transfer books of the company will be closed for the purposes of said meeting at twelve o'clock noon on the 25th day of May, 1901, and reopened at ten A. M. on the 27th day of June, 1901.

Dated April 23rd, 1901.

GEORGE J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

195 BROADWAY,
New York, June 18th, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, to take place on June 26th, 1901, for the purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock of this Company by the amount of $30,000,000.

Subject to the authorization of such increase of the capital stock the Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for increased stock at par to the extent of 15 per cent. of their respective holdings as shown upon the books of the Company at the close of business on July 5th, 1901, the right to subscribe continuing until the close of business at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 18th, 1901, at which time it will terminate.

Immediately after July 5th, 1901, warrants indicating the amount for which each stockholder is entitled to subscribe will be mailed to the stockholders, and subscriptions can be made only upon presentation of such warrants at the office of the Company on or before July 18th, 1901.

Forms will be provided on the back of the warrants, so that the stockholder can subscribe direct, or, desiring to dispose of his right, it may be assigned by him.

Payments of amount subscribed must be made at the office of the Company by draft or certified check on New York to the order of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, in installments and at dates as follows:

25% at the time of making the subscription, namely, on or before July 18th, 1901.

75% on or before August 1, 1901.

ON AUGUST 1, 1901, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, certificates of stock, or interim certificates representing the same, will be issued for all full subscription payments of $100 or multiples thereof, which stock will be entitled to share in all dividends declared after August 1, 1901. Scrip certificates will be issued for full subscription payments of less than $100 and may be exchanged for stock certificates when presented in amounts of $100 or multiples thereof. Scrip certificates and all rights thereunder will pass by delivery, but the holders of such certificates will not be entitled to dividends on the amounts thereof. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights. Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the stock subscribed for and any installments previously paid.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By GEORGE J. GOULD, President.

A. H. CALEF,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMERICAN PNEUMATIC HORSE COLLAR COMPANY
is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey; capital stock, $2,000,000.
DIRECTORS:
Geo. J. Kobusch, Pres. St. Louis Car Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Z. W. Tinker, Pres. Columbia Brewing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
James H. Gay of the John Gay Sons, carpet manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edw. H. Cloud, Capitalist and Attorney-at-Law, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
L. N. Downs, 44 Broad St., New York City.
H. D. Hays, (Pearson, McGlynn & Co.)
J. K. Tillotson, 11 Broadway, New York City.
OFFICERS:
President .....J. K. Tillotson
Vice President .....Edw. H. Cloud
Treasurer .....H. B. Hays
Secretary .....A. L. Norman
OFFICE, 11 Broadway, New York.
This company owns all the Patents, Patterns, Machinery, and Assets of the late United States Pneumatic Horse Collar Co.
The manufacture of Pneumatic Horse Collars will commence immediately. We are now prepared to receive orders, and delivery will be made in the order received. Address
AMERICAN PNEUMATIC HORSE COLLAR CO.,
11 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—GREEN CONSOLIDATED COPPER stock; state quantities, lowest price. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Bldg., New York.

Dividends.

The Trust Company of America.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.
149 Broadway, New York, June 18, 1901.
The Board of Directors of The Trust Company of America have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1901, payable July 1, 1901, to stockholders of record on the 20th of June, 1901.
Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., June 20th, 1901, and reopen July 2d, 1901.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 8, 1901
A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., June 18th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on August 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books.
The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of June next, and opened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of July next.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The Securities Company,
No. 45 Wall Street.
New York, June 13th, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½% on the capital stock of this company, payable on July 10th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on June 29th, 1901. The transfer books of the company will be closed on June 20th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on July 11th, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
ANDREW J. MILLER, Secretary.

Colonial Trust Company, St. Paul Building,
New York, June 11th, 1901.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable July 1st to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th to July 2d.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

The transfer books of the St. Louis Division First Mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division First Mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 21, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due July 1, 1901, and will open July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 21, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1901, and will open July 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1901.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on June 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 19th, 1901. The transfer books will close on June 19th at 3 P. M., and open July 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Ass't Sec'y.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., June 13, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and will reopen July 2d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 19th, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

Dividends.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, May 21st, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the surplus net earnings of the current fiscal year, after providing for 4% dividend on the preferred stock for such year, a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on its common stock, payable July 20th, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, to the common stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, June 29th, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, June 29th, 1901, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Monday, July 22d, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, May 21st, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. out of surplus net earnings has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable August 5, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th, 1901.
The Preferred Stock books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 29th, 1901, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M., on Monday, July 22d, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, June 12, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its Common Stock, payable August 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on July 12, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on July 12, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 25, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
New York, June 19th, 1901.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, July 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, June 26, 1901. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on June 26th, and will be reopened on July 16th.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.
New York, June 18, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 37.
A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of this company have been declared, payable July 10, 1901, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, Wall and William Streets, New York City, to stockholders of record of June 20, 1901. Transfer books will be closed June 20, 1901, and reopened July 11, 1901. By order of the Board of Directors.
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

The New York Air Brake Company.
66 Broadway, New York, June 10, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's office in New York on the 15th day of July, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of July.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. July 1st, and open at 10 A. M. July 16th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
No. 120 Broadway.
A regular dividend of Five Per Cent. and an extra dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Mercantile Trust Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on the first proximo.
The transfer books will be closed on June 24th and reopened on July 1st, 1901.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
New York, June 19, 1901.

103D DIVIDEND.
National Broadway Bank.
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on June 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on July 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 29th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Office of WELLS FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1901.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable July 15, 1901, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 29, 1901, and reopen July 16, 1901.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 30.
The Rio Grande Western Railway Co.
will pay the regular quarterly dividend, No. 30, of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) per share, August 1st, 1901, to PREFERRED stockholders of record July 1st. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.
New York, June 20th, 1901.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, June 12th, 1901.
The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1901, to July 2d, 1901.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad Street, New York, June 20th, 1901.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid July 1st, 1901, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. June 21st. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 2d.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 19, 1901.
NINETY-FIFTH (95th) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 19, 1901.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1901. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., (4%), free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, June 19, 1901.
The coupons due July 1, 1901, on the Bonds of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Williamsburg Trust Company,
Brooklyn, New York, June 4, 1901.
A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable June 28, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 28, 1901. W. ADDISON FIELD, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Stock trust CERTIFICATE NO. D 15036 for two shares preferred stock of Northern Pacific Railway Company. Return to Alic J. Lambert, 645 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

American Telephone Dividend.
BOSTON, June 19.—The Directors of the American Telephone Company to-day declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. and an extra dividend of ½ per cent. President pro tem Cochrane resigned at this meeting and Frank P. Fish was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Shipments of Gold.
In addition to the announced intention of the National City Bank to ship $500,000 in gold coin to Germany, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. engaged $500,000 and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. $250,000 in gold bars at the Assay Office yesterday for shipment to-day.

Late in the afternoon it was stated that the National City Bank had $1,000,000 in gold packed for export, but had not decided just how much it would send abroad.

American Cotton Company Election.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Cotton Company in Jersey City yesterday, the Board of Directors was re-elected, and subsequently James G. Cannon was re-elected Chairman of the board, and Albert C. Case President.

Treasury Bond Purchases.
WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $243,000 4 per cent. short term bonds at $113.8701.

Tidewater Steel Company President.
George McCall of Dick Brothers was elected President of the Tidewater Steel Company yesterday.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 19	729,465
To date this year	171,260,974
Corresponding date last year	63,144,985

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 19	$3,138,000
To date this year	$614,286,470
Corresponding date last year	$280,688,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	1½	Kan. & Mich.	1
Am. Linseed pf	¾	Manhattan	½
Am. Malt. pf	1	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Am. S. & R. pf	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Woolen pf	1	N. J. Central	1
Am. Tobacco	1¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Brunswick	1	Rio Grande W. pf	½
Buff., R. & P.	2½	Rubber Goods pf	½
B. R. & P. pf	½	St. L. & S. F.	⅜
Chi. Great West.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Twin City R. T.	2½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1⅝	Union B. & P. pf	½
Int. Power	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Iowa Central	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1½
Iowa Central pf	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	10	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
Amal. Copper	⅛	National Lead	1
Am. Beet Sugar	⅛	N. Y. Central	⅛
Am. Bicycle	⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	⅛	Pacific Coast	½
Am. C. O. pf	⅛	Pacific Mail	1½
Am. Snuff pf	⅛	People's Gas	⅝
Canada South	⅛	Pressed S. Car pf	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅛	Reading	⅛
Chi. & Alton	½	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf. A	½	Rep. Steel	⅛
C., M. & St. P. pf	1	Rep. Steel pf	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅛	Rubber Goods	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	15	St. Law. & Adi.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Del. & Hudson	2½	Southern Railway pf	½
Del., L. & W.	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	2⅝
Den. & Rio Gr.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Den. & R. G. pf	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	1½
Det. City Gas	½	Union Bag & P.	½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf	⅝
Glucose Sugar pf	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Int. Silver	⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Mo., K. & T.	⅛	Wis. Central pf	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O., P., J. & M. div. 3½s	1	Morgan's L. & T. 7s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	Nat. Starch 5s	2½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	2½	People's Gas, Chi., con. 6s	2
Chi. Ter. 4s	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st	4
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1	Wabash deb. B.	1
Louis. & Nash. 5s	1	West. Union coll. tr. 5s	1

Bond Declined.

Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s 1

CHICAGO TO BE FAIR.

If it be accepted by the corporation, the agreement of the Chicago City Council to quash all pending suits against the People's Gaslight and Coke Company, excepting that with regard to the validity of the acquisition of the Ogden Gas Company, is a great gain for the former. The relief is worth much to all interested in this important corporation, whose fortunes have been subjected to merciless attack, and whose property has been threatened with confiscation in many forms for years past. The price the People's Gas Company has paid to keep its head on its shoulders no one will know outside the charmed circle, as the item is one which would not look well in a balance sheet or statement of accounts. That it has been no trifling amount most people will readily believe. But if the present agreement is satisfactory to the company, whose part in it is to supply the city with gas free in lieu of taking payment and in turn handing over a percentage of its receipts for the franchise it holds, all this will be done away with.

The result should be a perceptible gain to the People's Gas Company, not alone on account of the freedom from being perpetually on the defensive in costly suits, but from the fact that its business and earnings are bound to expand, and that it will not be forced to pay an increased amount to the city, as would be the case were the percentage plan to remain in force.

Reporting for the year ending Dec. 31 last, the company stated that its sales of manufactured gas were 7,425,979,693 feet, its gross earnings $9,090,337 and net earnings $4,642,550. After allowing for depreciation, $584,175, there was a dividend balance of $2,201,075, equal to about 7.7 per cent. on the outstanding capital stock. Improvement in all items has been gradual and steady in spite of many drawbacks, as shown in the following four years' comparison:

	Gas Sales. (Feet.)	Gross Receipts.	Net. Receipts.	Dividend Balance
1897	5,795,124,208	$7,125,439	$3,436,463	$1,594,161
1898	6,114,587,390	7,265,526	3,470,225	1,627,925
1899	6,879,419,985	8,086,320	4,283,202	1,961,573
1900	7,425,979,693	9,090,337	4,642,550	2,201,075

The present company is a consolidation of the concerns which were formerly in combination and known as the Chicago Gas Trust, which existed up to August, 1897. Since the change took place there have been acquisitions made, notably by the purchase of the Mutual Fuel Company in November, 1897, while in the early part of the following year the Hyde Park Company was absorbed. People's Gas also controls the Universal Gas Company, and last year parties interested in the People's Gas Company contracted to purchase the Ogden Gas Company. An idea of the extent of the company's operations may be gained from the volume of gas sales quoted above; but a better estimate is to be obtained from the report showing gas mains laid in 1,729 miles of streets, 300,077 meters in use, and 24,980 public lamps supplied; and in addition to this the company got 25 per cent. of the gross receipts for distributing natural gas.

The stock has been pretty much of

loans, 4 per cent.; time money, 4½ and upward; commercial paper, 4½ per cent.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	American Cement	7	7	7
800	American Alkali	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,005	Cambria Steel	27⅝	27	27⅝
100	Camden Land	1½	1½	1½
12,815	Cambria Steel war	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
297	Choctaw pf. t. c	56	56	56
75	Cons. Lake Superior	29	29	29
168	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	47	47⅞	47
420	Cons. Lake Sup. war. pf.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2,907	Diamond State Steel	4	3⅞	4
546	Diamond State Steel pf.	7¾	7½	7½
5,729	Elec. of America	8½	8	8⅛
1,252	Elec. Storage	66	65	65¼
110	Elec. Storage pf	66	66	66
202	Indianapolis St. Ry	35	34	34⅝
36	Insurance of N. A	23	22⅞	22⅞
225	Investment of Phila	48	48	48
42	Lehigh Navigation	72	72	72
1,291	Lehigh Valley	37½	37	37½
50	Manufactured Rubber	⅜	⅜	⅜
10	Marsden Co	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2,650	Palmetto Co	⅞	⅞	1
513	Penn. & Northwestern	32½	32	32
300	Penn. Elec. Vehicle	1¼	1	1
100	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼
655	Pennsylvania	75 15-16	75⅝	75¾
130	Pennsylvania rcts	75¼	74⅞	75
25	Phila. & Erie	34	34	34
400	Phila. Co	51	50⅜	51
10	Phila. Nat. Bank	280	280	280
43	Phila. Trac	94¾	94½	94¾
1,580	Phila. Elec	6¼	6⅛	6⅜
5,220	Reading t. c	23¼	23 7-16	
100	Read. 1st pf. t. c	39⅞	39¾	39¾
930	Read. 2d pf. t. c	28⅞	28½	28¾
100	Southern Cotton Oil	60	60	60
1,000	Sus. Iron & Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	United Gas Imp	118	118	118
2,235	Union Trac. Co	26½	25⅜	25⅞
2,050	U. S. Steel com	49½	48⅞	49
105	U. S. Steel pf	90⅜	90	90
630	Welsbach Co	55	54	54

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 19.—On call, money rules from 3@4 per cent., mostly 3@3½ per cent. Time money ranges from 3½@4 per cent., according to the character of the collateral. In business paper the average run of names passes from 3¾@4 per cent. The very choicest names would probably pass at 3½ per cent. for four months. The highest grade of factory paper would sell quickly at 3½ per cent. for either four or six months.

Clearing House exchanges, $23,527,553; balances, $2,089,737.

Stocks were active and irregular, closing steady. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,765	Atchison	88⅝	87⅜	88⅜
471	Atchison pf.	105⅝	104½	104⅝
285	Boston Elevated	180	174	176
25	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
61	Boston & Maine	194	193½	193½
109	Chi., Bur. & Q. ctfs	197	196	196¾
126	C. J. R. & S. Y	162	159½	159½
50	Fitchburg pf	144	144	144
5	Mexican Central	29	29	29
24	N. Y., N. H. & H	215	215	215
41	Old Colony	208¼	208¼	208¼
50	Pere Marquette pf	85	85	85
75	Rutland pf	108	108	108
2,312	Union Pacific	111⅞	109	111¼
50	Union Pacific pf	91	91	91
1	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

594	Am. T. & T., ex rights	153½	153	153½
7,989	Am. T. & T., rights	15⅞	15¼	15⅝
35	Mexican	27	27	27
4	New England	143	143	143

ELECTRICS.

111	Boston	237	235	235
15	General Electric	248½	248	248½
807	Massachusetts	38⅞	38¼	38⅞
200	Massachusetts pf.	93⅜	93	93½
30	Westinghouse	68	68	68

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Am. Ag. Chem	32⅞	32½	32½
253	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	91	90	91
10	Am. Pneu. Zinc pf	30	30	30
100	Am. Smelting	56	56	56
950	Am. Sugar	143⅜	142½	143
20	Am. Sugar pf	122½	121¾	121¾
48	Am. Woolen pf	76	76	76
2,650	Dom. Iron & Steel	35¼	32	35½
50	Hocking Coal & Iron	22¼	22¼	22¼
9	Mergenthaler	195	195	195
1	N. E. Co. Yarn pf	96¾	96¾	96¾
595	N. E. Gas & Coke	7¼	7	7
555	Planters' Compress	18⅜	18½	18⅜
10	Reece Button Hole	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
5	Swift Mack. & Prov	10½	10½	10½
50	Torrington, Cl. A	28½	28½	28½
2,146	United Fruit	105	96	102
959	Union Shoe Mach	36½	35	35
427	Union Shoe Mach pf	25½	25½	25½
2,235	Union Trac.	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛
1,249	U. S. Steel	49½	48¾	49
1,430	U. S. Steel pf	99⅛	98⅜	99⅛

MINING.

125	Adventure	17¼	17	17¼
5	Allouez	3	3	3
3,350	Amalgamated	128	125	126½
55	Anaconda	51	51	51
115	Atlantic	34½	34	34½
1,325	Baltic	49	47½	49
200	Bingham	22½	22	22
200	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
782	Boston & Montana	498	470	494
11,425	Butte & Boston	123	117	123
42	Calumet & Hecla	810	810	810
1,050	Centennial	30	29½	29⅝
155	Centennial-Eureka	30½	30½	30½
90	Cochiti	5½	5½	5½
300	Cons. Mercur	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3,105	Copper Range	64	61¼	64
5,734	Dom. Coal	42½	40¾	42½
150	Elm River	4¼	4	4¼
140	Franklin	17½	17	17½
530	Isle Royale	45½	44½	44¾
550	Massachusetts	10½	10¼	10¼
100	Merced	5	5	5
200	Michigan	8¼	8¼	8¼
762	Mohawk	39	38⅝	39
610	Mont. Coal & Coke	5	4½	4½
1,532	Old Dominion	32	31	32
380	Osceola	89	88	88
125	Parrot	54¾	54¾	54¾
165	Quincy	175	172	172
50	Rhode Island	3½	3½	3½
50	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Santa Ysabel	1	1	1
30	Tamarack	337	335	337
150	Tennessee	23	23	23
100	Trimountain	49	49	49
4,685	Trinity	36½	35	36⅛
985	United States tr. ctfs	20	19½	19½
50	U. S. Oil	12½	12½	12½
50	Utah	30¼	30½	30¼
400	Victoria	5	4⅞	4⅞
61	Winona	2½	2¼	2¼

British Columbia 10½ bid, 18 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 19.—New York exchange was quoted at 15 cents discount to-day. Four and a half and five per cent. was the rate on time and call loans.

Biscuit preferred was moved up to 103 on a lively demand for the stock. The reports of the company's business continue decidedly favorable, this being its best season during the year. American Can common was the most active issue, but it showed no advance. The rest of the list was dull, and the trading without significance.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Am. Can	28¾	27¾	27¾
205	Am. Can pf	77	76¾	76¾
75	American Linseed	24	24	24
100	Am. Linseed pf	50¼	50	50
82	Am. Strawboard	26	25	26
925	Central Union Telephone	40	37½	40
183	Chicago Brewing pf	9¼	9¼	9¼
725	Chicago Union Traction	19½	19¼	19½
1,165	Diamond Match	146	144	145½
90	Lake Street Elevated	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	Metropolitan Elev. pf	92	92	92
490	National Biscuit	45¾	45	45¼
867	National Biscuit pf	103	102	102¾
60	National Carbon	17⅜	17½	17½
50	National Carbon pf	86½	86½	86½
10	Northwestern Elevated	48	48	48
10	North Chicago	201½	200½	200½
50	Shelby Steel Tube	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
103	West Chicago	103½	103½	103½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,850	Amal. Copper	128½	128¾	125	126⅜
2,340	Am. Car & F	32⅞	33	32¼	33⅛
30	Am. Cotton Oil	33½	33½	33½	33½
5,050	Am. Sugar	142⅞	143½	142⅛	142⅝
1,400	Am. Tobacco	137½	140	137½	140
80	Anaconda Copper	51	51½	50⅞	50⅞
9,520	A., T. & S. F.	85¼	85¾	85⅛	85¾
450	A., T. & S. F. pf.	103⅝	104½	103⅝	104½
30	Balt. & Ohio	109½	109⅝	109	109
9,880	Brook. Rap. Tr	82	83½	81	82
100	Ches. & Ohio	49⅜	49⅜	48⅞	49¼
10	Chi. Gt. West	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
13,080	C., M. & St. P.	177	179½	177	178
2,340	Chi., R. I. & P.	170⅜	170⅜	169¼	170⅜
2	Col. Fuel & I	118	118	118	118
300	Col. Southern	15	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
2,800	Cont. Tobacco	69⅜	69⅞	68¾	69¼
50	Del. & Hud.	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼
8,610	Erie	43¾	43¾	42⅝	43⅜
3,060	Louis. & Nash	110⅞	110¾	109¼	110
2,750	Manhattan	122½	123	121¼	122⅜
7,900	Mo. Pacific	120¼	121½	119½	121
10	N. Y. C. & St. L.	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¼
450	N. Y. O. & W.	37	37½	36¾	37¼
280	Pennsylvania	152	152	151¾	151½
1,540	People's Gas	119¼	119⅜	117⅞	118⅜
3,540	Reading	47	47¾	46¾	46⅞
820	Reading 1st pf	79¾	79⅝	78	79⅜
200	Reading 2d pf	57½	57½	57½	57½
3,450	Rep. Steel	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¾
40	St. Law. & Adir.	74⅞	74⅞	74¼	74¼
830	Southern Pacific	59⅜	59⅜	59¼	59¼
2,500	Southern Ry.	33⅜	33⅞	33⅛	33½
50	Southern Ry. pf.	88	88	88	88
50	Stand. R. & T	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
13,360	Tenn. Coal & I.	71⅞	72⅜	67¾	68⅜
750	Texas Pacific	47	47⅜	46¾	46⅞
26,560	Union Pacific	111⅞	112⅞	110⅜	111⅜
1,750	U. S. Leather	14	14⅜	13⅜	13⅞
10	U. S. Leather pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
4,560	U. S. Steel	49½	49⅝	49	49
30	U. S. Steel pf.	99⅜	99⅜	98⅞	98⅝
1,120	Wabash	22¼	22½	21¾	21¾
550	Wabash pf.	42¼	42¼	41¾	41¾
10	West. Union	95½	95½	95½	95½

141,970

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Mo., K. & T. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2,000	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	124	124	124	124
3,000	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	109	109	109	109
11,000	St. L. S. W. 1st	98½	98¾	98½	98⅝
4,000	Wabash deb. B	65⅜	65¾	65⅜	65⅝
3,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	92	92	92	92

$27,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices were very irregular in the outside market yesterday, although very few stocks showed much activity. At times during the day there was practically no business being transacted and even the stocks recently placed on the curb attracted little attention. A few stocks were decidedly strong, advancing considerably and ending the day at about the best prices recorded, while elsewhere in the list rather sharp declines showed in the final quotations.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE stocks were strong and more than usually active. The preferred stock especially was in demand, and rose sharply on fairly large transactions. The advance was steady and the highest sale of the day was made just at the close, when the stock sold at 50½. It showed a net gain of 1⅝ points. The common stock was less active, and showed a smaller net gain, closing at 28½ bid, as compared with 28¼ bid on Tuesday. The bonds were not active, and in face of the advances in the stock, closed slightly lower than they had the previous day. More general interest was taken in the Seaboard issues yesterday than these stocks have attracted in some time.

***

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE common sold at 32 and closed at 31 bid, a fractional net gain. No transactions were reported in the preferred stock, which closed at 86¼ bid, a small net gain.

***

AMERICAN CAN common was active and fairly strong. It closed at 28½ bid, a net gain of ⅝ of a point for the day. The preferred stock closed unchanged at 76⅜ bid.

***

NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE bonds declined about 3 points to 55, but subsequently rallied substantially. They closed at 56½ bid, a net loss of 1½ points. The stock also was weak. The decline in these securities during the past few days has resulted from rumors of a reorganization of the company, which are denied in published statements of officers of the company.

***

OTIS ELEVATOR common sold at 31⅜, and was in demand at that price at the close. It showed a net gain of 1¼ points. No change in the preferred stock was noted.

***

AMERICAN THREAD preferred sold to the extent of 500 shares at 4. It closed at 4 bid, with stock offered at 4¼.

***

NATIONAL ENAMELING showed strength and advanced substantially in the bid price without transactions. The common stock closed at 24½ bid, and the preferred at 88 bid. These prices represent advances of about 3 points in the common stock and about 5 points in the preferred since the beginning of the week.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 19. Bid.	Asked.	June 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	59	57	59
American Can	28¼	28⅜	27⅞	28
American Can pf	76¾	77	76¾	77
American Chicle	80	87	80	87
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10½	11	9⅜	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40½	42	41	46
Am. Locom., pf. w. i	32	33	30½	32
Am. Locom. pf., w. i	86¾	87½	86	87
American Malt 6s	93	94	92½	94
*American Thread pf	4	4½	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Anaconda Copper	23	24	22½	23
*British Columbia Copper		17	16½	16¾
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99	98¾	99
*California Copper	½	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6¾	7½	7¼	7¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	37½	38½	38½	39
Central Fireworks pf	23½	25	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Central & So. Am. Tel	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	4	4½	4	4¾
Compressed Air	16	17	16	17
Con. Refrigerating	5	8	8	9
Con. Rubber Tires	4¼	5	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	29	34	26	28
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	68⅞	70½	69	69½
Continental Tobacco deb	106½	107¼	106½	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard		87½		87½
Denver & S. W.	68	70	68	70
Denver & S. W. pf	69	71½	70	71½
Denver & S. W. 6s	95½	96	95½	96
Diamond Match	145½		143	144
Electric Boat	21	23	21	23
Electric Boat pf	50	53	50	53
Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	4	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	9	10½	9	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	18	22	18	22
†Electro-Pneumatic	2	2½	2	2½
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	3	4	3	4
General Carriage	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
General Chemical	63½	67	65	69
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99	102
German Treasury 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Hall Signal	40	44	40	44
Havana Commercial	10¾	12	10½	11½
Havana Commercial pf	49	47	45	50
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	3	4	3	3¼
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	25¾	28	25¾	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	24½	25	23	25
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf	88	89½	87	90
Nat. Sugar pf	107	110	107	110
New England Transport	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
N. Y. & Q. Ne. L. & P	22	25	22	25
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	69½	72	69½	72
N. Y. Realty Corp	155	160	155	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	12⅜	12½	12	12⅜
Old Colony	90	95	90	95
Otis Elevator	31⅜	32⅛	30½	31½
Otis Elevator pf	93	94	93	94
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	⅞	½	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. E	36	36½	36¼	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	73	76	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	97	100	97	100
Safety Car Heat. & Light	145	150	145	150
St. Louis Transit	23½	24½	23¾	25
Seaboard Air Line	84½	84¾	84¾	85
Seaboard Air Line pf	28¾	29	28¾	29¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¼	50½	48¾	49½
Singer Mfg	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	32	38	32	38
Standard Coupler pf		120		120
Standard Oil of N. J	770	780	777	780
Storage Power	8	11	8	11
Tennessee Copper	22¼	23	22¾	23½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6½	5	6
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	6¾	7	6¾	7
Union Typewriter	61	63	61	63
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf	78¼	79½	78¾	79½
U. S. Cotton Duck	34½	34¾	34	34½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	91	92	91	92
Universal Tobacco, w. i	20	21	20	21
Universal Tobacco pf, w. i	60	61	60	61
Va. Coal, I. & C	8¾		8¾	
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	50	51	50	51
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16¼	17½	16¼	17½
Worthington Pump pf	108	112	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways

Broadway & 7th Av	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101¼	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102	103	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R	210	220	210	220
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	45	42	45
Columbus Railway pf	97	100	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Con. Traction 5s	107½	108	107½	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	197	200	197	200
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	82	83	82	83
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98¼
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	30
New Orleans Traction pf	93	96	93	96
North Jersey R. R	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	25			25
Second Av. R.R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	210	212	208	212
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116	118	115	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s. 1996	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
United Traction	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	8	6½	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	72	70	72
Central Union 6s, gtd	103¾	106½	103½	106½
Col. Gas 6s	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12¼	14
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	81	83
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103		103	
Denver Gas	27		21	
Denver Gas 5s	71	73	70	
Essex & Hudson Gas	30	33	30	33
Indianapolis Gas	90	98	90	98
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	95	98	95	98
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	310	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s	103¾	109	107¼	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	8	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 6s	50½	57½	58	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	105¼	106½	105¼	106½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	88	84	87
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	95	98	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s	107¼	109	107¼	109

Ferry Companies.

	June 19. Bid.	Asked.	June 18. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	24	25	24	25
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94¼	95	94¼	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112¼	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	38¼	40	38¼	40
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 59¼c. Mexican dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.50.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .20, 500 Best and Belcher at .19, 500 Comstock at .06, 200 Consol California and Virginia at 2.20, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consol at .09 seller 10, 200 Jack Pot at .50, 500 Mollie Gibson at .44, 100 Quicksilver at 4.25, 100 Quicksilver preferred at 10.50, and 50 Standard at 3.85 seller 10.

Closing quotations for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.13	La Crosse	.06
Anaconda	.37	Leadville Con	.04
Alice	.43	Little Chief	.13
Adams Con	.15	Mexican	.12
Belcher	.02	Moulton	.30
Best & Belcher	.13	Ontario	8.75
Bruns. Con	.16	Ophir	.90
Chrysolite	.06	Occidental	.11
Challar	.03	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.13
Con. Cal. & Va	2.00	Potosi	.07
Com. T. Co. stock	.05½	Quicksilver	3.75
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03½	Quicksilver pf	9.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.10	Savage	.05
Crescent	.10	Sierra Nevada	.35
Daly	1.35	Standard	3.65
Deadwood Terra	.55	Small Hopes	.35
Eureka Con	.15	Union Con	.14
Father De Smet	.35	Yellow Jacket	.08
Golden Fleece	.35	Argentum Juanita	.17½
Gould & Curry	.03	Isabella	.54
Hale & Norcross	.20	Mollie Gibson	.90
Horn Silver	1.25	Portland	3.90
Iron Silver	.59		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$169,891,789
Gold	95,637,008
Silver	23,018,787
United States notes	13,308,588
Treasury notes of 1890	187,418
National banknotes	7,672,261
Total receipts this day	1,876,215
Total receipts this month	31,440,426
Total receipts this year	566,980,827
Total expenditures this day	879,000
Total expenditures this month	20,859,000
Total expenditures this year	497,786,266
Deposits in National banks	103,504,616
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	560,677
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	923,052
Customs	851,086
Miscellaneous	102,076

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$290,528,789
Silver dollars	435,061,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,079,446
Silver bullion of 1890	47,482,554
Total	$774,151,789

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$290,528,789
Silver certificates outstanding	435,061,000
Treasury notes outstanding	48,562,000
Total	$774,151,789

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	54,277,758
Gold certificates	41,259,250
Silver coin and bullion	18,552,416
Silver certificates	4,466,971
United States notes	13,308,588
Other assets	18,927,481
Total in Treasury	$150,791,867
Deposits in National banks	103,504,616
Total	$254,296,484
Current liabilities	84,404,694
Available cash balance	$169,891,789

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.01	.01
Andes	.05	.04
Belcher	.12	.11
Best & Belcher	.19	.18
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.34	.03
Challenge Con	.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

W. K. Astor Buys 41 and 43 Wall Street —News of Builders and Auctioneers.

Richard M. Montgomery has sold for the Merchants' National Bank and the Mechanics' National Bank to W. K. Aston 41 and 43 Wall Street, extending through to and including 45 and 47 Exchange Place. The Exchange Place property has a frontage of 50 feet 2 inches and is occupied by old five-story stone-front buildings. No. 45 Exchange Place has a depth of 93.8 feet and No. 47 a depth of 94.9 feet. The Wall Street property has a frontage of 61 feet, No. 41 having a depth of 124.10 inches and being occupied by a seven-story office building. No. 43 has a depth of 110 feet 9 inches and is occupied by a nine-story and basement office building.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Robert W. Stuart three lots on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue. This makes the second time Mr. Sherman has sold these lots in the last two months.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Henry Bennett and others to Josef Steiner 45, 47, 49 and 51 East Eleventh Street, in all 82.8 front by 39.9 by 16.6. Mr. Steiner is the buyer of the Union Court property, and now has a plot containing 17,000 square feet, with a frontage of 43.3 feet in University Place and 82.8 feet in Eleventh Street.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for A. H. Feuchtwanger his private dwelling 122 East Sixty-second Street, 18.9 by 50 by 100. Cortlandt Irving is the buyer.

Charles Gahran has sold to T. W. Russell the five-story double flat 124 West Ninety-first Street, 33 by 39 by 100.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold the three houses 162 to 172 East Seventieth Street, on plot 58.9 by 100. A private stable is to be built on the site.

David Sculley has sold for William Rosenzweig and Bernard Klingenstein the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, between Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Avenues, 97 by 50.6 by 100 by 49.11.

H. H. Cammann & Co. were the brokers in the sale of 471 Park Avenue, and in the sale of 100 and 102 East Fifty-eighth Street, previously reported.

M. S. Kauffman has sold for H. E. Distelhurst the five-story tenement 167 Allen Street, on lot 25 by 87.6.

Celia Kraus has sold the two five-story flats 2,392 and 2,394 Second Avenue, on plot 40 by 80.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

171 and 173 Greene Street, west side, 140 feet south of Bleecker Street, 40 by 100, six-story brick and iron front building, trustee's sale, to Charles A. Towne and J. J. Radley.....$85,000

By William M. Ryan.

46 and 48 West Third Street, southwest corner of No. 50 Greene Street, 41 by 75.4, eight-story brick building, foreclosure sale to A. M. Bendheim, plaintiff.....214,331

By McVickar & Co.

1,326 Franklin Avenue, east side, south of Jefferson Street, 61.3 by 145, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to G. N. & J. N. G. Reinhardt..... 10,775

By Herbert A. Sherman.

224 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 283.4 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Emanuel Goldberg..... 37,000

By James L. Wells.

Boscobel Avenue, east side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, running through to the line of Doughty's Brook, 100 by 135 by 103 by 121.6, vacant; partition sale, to Margaret Reilly, plaintiff 3,500

Boscobel Avenue, west side, 200.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 50.5 by 96.6, two-story frame dwelling; to Margaret Reilly, plaintiff.. 3,200

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

201 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 50.11 by 99.10, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to S. Rothschild, plaintiff 129,536

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 783 West End Avenue, west side, 38 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, 17 by 80, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,447.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 1,324 Franklin Avenue, east side, 41.6 by 148, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,047.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph T. Ryan, referee, 925 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 46 feet west of Concord Avenue, 50 by 180, with an "L" 50 by 40, fronting on Concord Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, with two-story brick and stone stable. Due on judgment, $10,319.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9 by 92.7 by 85.9 by 98.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 337 and 339 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 175 feet west of First Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story stone-front tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $15,825.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 157 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20.10 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20.4 by 96.10 by 25 by 80.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,210.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $664; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, Greenwich Street, northwest corner of Warren Street, 65.7 by 76 by 65.4 by 76, vacant. Due on judgment, $20,518.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 322 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, 20 by 100.11, three and four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,728.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 2,731 Eighth Avenue, west side, 94.10 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $16,840.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighteith Street, south side, 298 feet east of Avenue A, for a one and two story brick dwelling and stable, 50 by 102.2; New York Protestant Episcopal Publishing School of 68 Broad Street, owner; W. H. C. Hirmann, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 157 Cherry Street, for a five-story brick factory, 20 by 57; Arthur H. Hamann of 1,901 Lexington Avenue, owner; Stern & Gross of 280 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $17,000.

Wall Street, northwest corner of Water Street, for a twelve-story brick store and office building, 12.5 by 51; the Tontin Company of 41 Wall Street, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $425,000.

Bergen Avenue, northeast corner of Rose Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 199.1 by 94; Liubomir R. Mestaniz of 680 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $125,000.

No. 217 West Eighty-second Street, for a one-story frame shed, 75 by 16; T. Smith, owner; C. Rathbone, architect; cost, $300.

/ Alterations.

No. 39 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. S. Miller, premises, owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 3,279 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; R. J. Reily of 145 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; R. E. Kelly, architect; cost, $275.

No. 223 East One Hundred and Second Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Robert Moser of 50 Hemlock Street, Brooklyn, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 28 East Ninety-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Samuel Hoff, premises, owner; Herts & Taliant, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 24 Suffolk Street, to a six-story brick tenement; Charles Malawista, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 334 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; D. S. Hess & Co., of 421 Fifth Avenue, owner; A. Barmeyer of 422 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 100 and 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick hotel; George Ehret, owner; Julius Kastner of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1.000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Wednesday, June 19.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 184th St, 99.11x200; Hyman and Henry Sonn to John O. Baker. (R S $16, mtg $16,000).. $100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 183th St, 94.10x100; Margaret Wagner to John O. Baker. (R S $9, mtg $19,000)..... 100

AVENUE C, s w corner of 3d St, 78x99, Unionport; Helene Dubne to Henry J. Dubne. (R S $1.50)..... 1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 155 ft n of 172d St, 25x95; John H. Judge, referee, to Annie C. Cochran. (R S $11)..... 11,000

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of Union Av, runs s 17.7x e 80.1 to w s Union Av x s 30.5x w 55.7; William M. Ryan to James Neil, (R S $6.50)..... 6,500

BROOME ST, s s, 60 ft e of Orchard St, 40.4x87.6; William F. Schner to Isidor Ginsberg, quitclaim..... 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 245 ft s of 156th St, 20x115; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger to Louisa A. Morgenroth, (R S $1, mtg $6,500)..... 1

FOX AV, e s, 200.2 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to Franz Z. Kern. (R S 50 cents).. 1

GREENWICH ST, 54, and 55 Washington St, 52 Greenwich St, w s, 28.3x96.1x—x 99.2; Annie R. Rose to Kate R. Searles, (R S $7, mtg $50,000,) ¼ part..... 7,000

GREENWICH ST, 54, and 55 Washington St, 52 Greenwich St, w s, 28.3x96.3x—x 99.2; Charles S. Robinson to Kate R. Searles, (R S $3.50, part mtg $50,000,) ⅛ part..... 3,500

GREENWICH ST, 54, and 55 Washington St, 52 Greenwich St, w s, 28.3x96.3x—x 99.2; Charles S. Robinson to Mary R. Elliott, (part mtg $50,000, R S $3.50,) ¼ part..... 3,500

JACKSON ST, 5, w s, 25x100; Dore Golding to Herman Brandstein, (R S $5.50, mtg $25,000)..... 30,200

JEROME AV, e s, 211 ft s of Mount Hope Place, 20.7x111.6x20x110.3; David Thompson, referee, to Emma A. Jackson, (R S $1, mtg $5,000)..... 600

LOT 172, map of Hudson P. Rose, Section 2, St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to George Reading and wife, joint tenants, (R S $1)..... 1

LOT 203, map of village of Mount Eden; Joseph Detzer to Duncan McGibbon..... 1

MADISON ST, 109, n s, 24.9x100x24.8x 100; Rosa Dresner to Banned Friend, (R S $9.50, mtg $27,000)..... 100

MADISON ST, 283, n s, 28.7x100; Hugh Cohn to Jennie Kind, (R S $6, mtg $26,000)..... 1

MORTON ST, s s, 105 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100; John M. Gitterman, referee, to David K. Case, (R S $28)..... 28,000

PARK AV, 1,153, e s, 18x89; Andrew S. Hammersley, referee, to George A. Stimpson, (R S $16)..... 36,000

PARK AV, 1,153, e s, 18x89; George A. Stimpson to G. Willett Van Nest, (R S $3, mtg $13,000)..... 1

PARK AV, 1,153, e s, 18x89; Benjamin Gainsborg to George A. Stimpson, quitclaim..... 1

SIMPSON ST, w s, 285 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Michael C. Gross, referee, to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association, (R S $6)..... 6,000

STEBBINS AV, s s, 378.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x80; John Winton to Harris Shanker, (R S $5, mtg $1,000)..... 1

ST. RAYMOND AV, s s, Lot 122, map of Hudson P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Joseph Perillo..... 1

WATER ST, 656, n s, 26x85.6x26x88.9; Hanora J. Walsh to Catherine Jackson, (R S $12.50)..... 1

WEST ST, 420, e s, 23x71.6x23.6x71.1; John J. Buckley to Albert I. Sire, (R S $4, mtg $18,000)..... 1

8TH AV, s w corner of 145th St, 99.11x 28; Emeline C. Livingston to Mary Lynch, (R S $40, mtg $25,000)..... 1

8TH AV, s w corner of 145th St, 99.11x 28; Mary Lynch to Charlton W. Crane, (mtg $38,000)..... 1

8TH AV, 651 and 653, w s, 32.10x100; 8th Av, w s, 48.8 ft s of 42d St, 0.9x75; Julia Frankland and another, executors, to Heyman Vogel, (R S $94)..... 63,700

12TH AV, w s, at centre of block between 157th and 158th Sts, runs w to e s of land of Hudson River Railroad Company x s to centre of 157th St x e to w s of 12th Av x n to 157th St x n 99.11, with land under water, &c.; William W. Mills to Emma C. Adams, (R S $10)..... 1

12TH AV, former w s, at centre of 160th St, runs s 151.6 to Boulevard Lafayette x s e 67.5 to centre 12th Av x n 196.6 to centre 160th St x w 50 to John D. Beard to Catharine Pilkington, (R S $6, mtg $9,000)..... 15,000

12TH AV, n s, e ¼ of Lot 345, map of Wakefield, 25x114; John H. Damm to John Goergen..... 1

12TH AV, n s, part of Lot 345, map of Wakefield, 25x114; John H. Damm to Frederick Knapp and wife..... 1

3D ST, 325 East, 20x96; Samuel Pfeiffer and others to Jennie Kind, (R S $6, mtg $7,000)..... 12,750

4TH ST, n s, Lot 173, map of Hudson P. Rose, Section 2, St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Ellen McDonnell, (R S $1)..... 1

5TH ST, s s, Lot 509, map of Leander Farm, 24.9x96; David Amolsky to Louis Haims, (R S $12, mtg $29,000)..... 100

8TH ST, 364 East, 24x97.6; Jonas Weil and another to Leopold Weitzner, (R S $11, mtg $27,000)..... 1

8TH ST, s s, 108.4 ft e of Avenue B, 19.10x97.6; Leopold Weitzner and another to Jonas Weil and another, (R S $6, mtg $9,000)..... 1

13TH ST, 105 and 107 East, 49x85; Union Trust Company, executor and trustee, to Marx Ottinger and another, (R S $58.50). 58,500

13TH ST, 110 and 112 East, 44x103.3; Union Trust Company, executor and trustee, to American Felt Company, (R S $55)..... 55,000

20TH ST, s s, 132.2 ft w of 6th Av, 21.6x 123.3x21.6x122.8; William Rhinelander and others to Mary A. Chisholm, rerecorded 80,000

31ST ST, 40 East, 20x98.9; Mary C. Brown to Amelia Bingham, (R S $42.50)..... 42,500

31ST ST, s s, 496 ft e of 10th Av, 20.8x 79.8x20.8x80.7; John J. Garraty, executor and trustee, to Mary F. O'Hagan, (R S $6)..... 6,000

31ST ST, s s, 496 ft e of 10th Av, 20.8x 79.8x20.8x80.7; Edward H. Busch to John J. Garraty, executor and trustee, quitclaim 1

37TH ST, 137 East, 20x98.9; Mary N. Johnson to Margaretta C. Spedden, (R S $20, mtg $20,000)..... 31,000

44TH ST, n s, 469.10 ft e of 6th Av, 25.2x 100.5; William F. Osborn to Augustus Van H. Stuyvesant, (R S $60)..... 60,000

44TH ST, 28 West, 25x100.5; Augustus Van H. Stuyvesant to Richard H. Williams, (R S $60)..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 100.5; 134th St s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Tillie May to Selon May and others, (R S $7)..... 7,000

66TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 100.5; Kate F. Timmerman to Leopold Cohn, (R S $55)..... 55,000

76TH ST, 109 and 111 East, 40x102.2; Emanuel Levy to Arthur Hartman, (R S $4, mtg ½ part, mtg $35,000)..... 1

92D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x114.5; Edward Hirsh to John J. Egan and another, (R S $39, mtg $35,000)..... 1

93D ST, 185 East, 20.5x94.8x irregular; John A. Scmid to Mary F. Cummings, (R S $7, mtg $18,000)..... 100

109TH ST, 122 West, 25x100.11; Thomas O'Connor to Thomas F. O'Connor, (R S 50c, mtg $10,000)..... Gift

112TH ST, 214 West, 16.8x100.11x irregular 100.10; Susan Combes to August Dubois, (R S $5.50)..... 5,500

117TH ST, 272 West, 25x100.11; Louise Morgenroth to Lawrence Davis, (R S $1.50, mtg $8,500)..... 1

117TH ST, 48 West, 25x100.11; Frederick V. Haas to George M. Turner, (R S $5, mtg $21,000)..... 1

117TH ST, 48 West, 25x100.11; George M. Turner to Adolph Grabowski, (R S $5, mtg $21,000)..... 1

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; John Moody to Teachers' College..... 1

140TH ST, 844 East, 25x100; Edward E. Hargrove, referee, to Gustave Heidelberg, (R S $1)..... 1,000

145TH ST, s w corner of 8th Av, 28x 99.11; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Emeline C. Livingston, quitclaim..... 1

145TH ST, s w corner of 8th Av, 28x 99.11; Mary Lynch to Emeline C. Livingston, quitclaim..... 1

153D ST, s s, 355 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11; Union Trust Company of New York, executor and trustee, to Frank Rudd, (R S $3.25)..... 3,100

181ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 100; Diedrich W. Rhode to John O. Baker, (R S $15)..... 100

239TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Keppler Av, or 3d St, 40x100; Thomas C. Lawrence to Mary J. Lawrence, (R S $2.50)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

DELANCEY ST, 320; Morris Goldberg and another to Joseph Corcoran, 3 years.... $960

ELDRIDGE ST, 51; Adolph Schiesinger to Emma Levy, 5 years..... 912

GRAND ST, 474; Harry Cohn to Jacob Nadelson, 4 years..... 4,050

LEXINGTON AV, 1,068; Anna Lukens to Daniel E. Morse, 3 years..... 1,050

1ST AV, 2,197; John Bastone and another to Pasquale Capute, 5 years.$420 and 540

2D AV, 2,238, part basement; Nicholas Celea to Vincenzo De Benedetto, 4½ years..... 84

5TH AV, 123; William Sittenham to Samuel Goldberg and another, 4 years and 1 month..... 2,500

8TH AV, 2,511, n w corner of 134th St; Francis Blessing to George Bradley, 10 years, from July 1, 1901..... $1,500 to 1,800

10TH AV, 615, n w corner of 44th St; executors and trustees of Francis Hayck to John McCarthy, 5 years..... 1,080

43D ST, 35 West; Bernhard W. Webel to Lewis Herbold, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1901..... 1,800

92D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 62x 100.8; Edward A. Schmidt to Charles Jaimes, 15 years..... $26,000 to 36,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Simon, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 77th St, 316 East, due June 19, 1904, 5 per cent..... $12,000

ADLER, Simon, to Pauline Rapp; 77th St, 316 East, prior mtg $12,000, due June 19, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,500

APFELBAUM, Lena, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Avenue C, 58, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 8,000

BAKER, John O., to Hyman Sonn and another; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 184th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

BAKER, John O., to Diedrich W. Rhode; 181st St, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years..... 10,500

BAHLS, John McG., to Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.; 173d St, n s, 46.11 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, s e corner of 174th St, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 70

BINGHAM, Amelia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31st St, 40 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 22,000

BURGOYNE, Bella L., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Brook Av, 549, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,000

BURGOYNE, Bella L., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Brook Av, 551, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,000

CAHILL, Catharine D., to Harlem Savings Bank, Webster Av, 1,401, prior mortgage, $3,000, 1 year..... 300

CASE, David K., to Mary M. Stagg; Morton St, s s, 105 ft e of Hudson St, 3 years..... 23,000

CORESI, Leopold, to Moses S. Stern; 86th St, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

DRESSNER, Rosa, to Henrietta H. Dressner and others; Madison St, 109, prior mortgage, $20,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 5,000

DUBOIS, August, to Susan Combes; 112th St, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 7,000

EGAN, John J., and another to Edward Oppenheimer and another; 92d St, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, prior mortgage, $35,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 39,000

EGAN, John J., and another, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; 92d St, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, prior mtg $74,000, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent. 60,000

EGAN, John J., and another, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; 101st St, 253 and 255 West, prior mtg $20,000; 101st St, 245 West, prior mtg $20,000; 2d Av, 1,357 to 1,361, s w corner of 72d St, mtg $78,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000

GOODMAN, Bridget, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 181st St, s s, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent., gold..... 10,000

GRABOWSKY, Adolph, to George M. Turner; 117th St, 272 West, prior mtg $21,000, installments, semi-annually..... 1,000

HAIMS, Louis, to David Amolsky; 5th St, s s, Lot 509, map of Leanderto Farm, installments, semi-annually, 6 per cent..... 6,250

HARTMAN, Arthur, to David Mayer Brewing Company; 78th St, 109 and 111, 3 years..... 5,000

JACKSON, Catharine, to Henry A. Bogert, as trustee; Water St, 656, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,245

KIND, Jennie, to Hugo Cohn; 3d St, 325 East, prior mtg $7,000, due June 11, 1904, 6 per cent..... 3,000

KIND, Jennie, to Hugo Cohn; Madison St, 288, prior mtg $26,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,750

LYNCH, Mary, to Emeline C. Livingston; 145th St, s w corner of 8th Av, installments 40,000

LYNCH, Mary, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 145th St, s w corner of 8th Av, prior mortgage $40,000, demand, 6 per cent... 3,000

MARITIME BUILDING COMPANY to the North American Trust Company, trustee; Bridge St, 9, and 10, prior mtgs $450,000, secures bonds, 40 years, 5 per cent, gold..... 300,000

McCARTHY, John, to the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company; 10th Av, 615, stone lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,500

McLEAN, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34th St, 510 to 514 West, prior mtg $16,000, building loan, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

NEIL, James, to William M. Ryan; Boston Road, s e corner of Union Av; also, Lots 25, 26, and 28, map of estate of Henrietta Barnum, prior mtg $3,982, 2 years..... 6,000

O'HAGAN, Mary F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31st St, 420 West, due June 19, 1904, 4 per cent..... 3,000

OTTINGER, Marx, and another to Henrietta Freund; 13th St, 105 and 107 East, due July 1, 1906, 4 per cent..... 36,000

PELKINGTON, Catherine, to Carl Kinkeldey; 12th Av, former, w s, at centre of 160th St, prior mortgage, $9,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

POST, Henry W., to Eliza L. Macy; 139th St, s s, 380 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years. 20,000

PRENTICE, Edward A., to Catharine A. F. Casanova; 3d St, n s, 239.1 ft e of Avenue B; prior mtgs $50,000 and equal lien with another mtg for $9,465, 1 year. 8,230

PRENTICE, Edward A., to William A. Prentice; 3d St, n s, 239.1 ft e of Avenue B; prior mtgs $50,000 and equal lien with another mtg for $8,230, 1 year. 9,465

REMER, Samuel, and wife, Margaret E. Mitchell and another, as trustees; East Broadway, 133, due June 18, 1906, 4 per cent., gold..... 22,000

ROSENBERG, Wolf, to Herman Rosenberg; East Broadway, 205, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

SCHULTZ, Louisa, formerly Strodtman, and another to Mary G. Richardson; 143d St, s s, 175 ft e of the Boulevard, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

SPIELBERGER, Louis, and another to August Knatz; 7th St, 206 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

STERN, Franz J., to Land Company "B"; of Edenwald; Fox Av, e s, 200.2 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x114; John H. Damm to Frederick Knapp and wife..... 190

STIMPSON, George A. to L. Bayard Smith, as trustee; Park Av, 1,153, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

SHANKER, Harris, to T. C. Channon Press; Stebbins Av, e s, 378.8 ft n of Westchester Av, demand, 6 per cent.... 2,600

TIFFANY, Henry D., to Charles F. Stone; Home St, s s, 147.9 ft w of Westchester Av; Home St, n s, 390 ft w of Westchester Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

VOGEL, Heyman, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 8th Av, 653, w s, 49.5 ft s of 42d St, 32.10x100; also 8th Av, w s, 48.8 ft s of 42d St, 0.9x75, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

WEITZNER, Leopold, and another to Jonas Weil and another; 8th St, 364 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

WERTH, Louis, to German Savings Bank; Barretto St, e s, 41.10 ft n of 169th St, four mortgages, each 1 year, 6 per cent. each 5,000

WILLIAMS, Richard H., to American Mortgage Company; 44th St, s s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, due March 26, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Jonas Weil and another..... Nom.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks 15,000

BUNN, Julia A., to Walter C. Bunn..... Nom.

BUNN, Walter C., to Rose Frey..... $500

KNATZ, August, to Elkan Kahn..... 3,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 3,150

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 1,850

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 3,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, assigns 5 mortgages, aggregate. 13,850

JOHNSON, Henry B., to Richard D. Upham..... Nom.

LOBER, Albert, executor, and others to Louise M. Fulton, assigns 2 mortgages. 2,532

MACHENBACH, Ernest, to Henrietta M. Parker 4,000

PUTNAM, James, to M. Goldberg, assigns 2 mortgages..... Nom.

RHOADES, John H., and another, executors, to Cornelia A. Benjamin, assigns 3 mortgages, (rerecorded from June 10, 1901) ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ATTORNEY ST, 168½; Abraham Rochmovitz against Leopold Brand, owner and contractor..... $585

BROADWAY, 1,204, 94 Av, n e corner, 100x90; R. Newschaffer, Jr., against George C. Wilson, owner; George A. Wilson, contractor..... 2,500

DALY AV and 178th St, s e corner, 19.5x 86.6x20.10x80; Roscoe Lumber Company against Henry Burge, owner and contractor 240

SIMPSON ST, w s, 310 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; William Grier against Edward F. Boyle, owner and contractor..... 400

7TH AV, 2,079; Jacob M. Leonhardt against Martha L. Rutherfurd, owner; Elizabeth Considine, lessee and contractor; Martin Considine, contractor..... 412

99TH ST, 211 East, and 206 to 210 East 100th St; William Horton against Dora Scheer, owner and contractor..... 350

114TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 65x 100; George E. Beaudet against Morris and Harris Goldberg, owners and contractors 90

158TH ST and Westchester Av, s e corner, 13x119.7x— to Beach Av; R. Newschaffer, Jr., against Charles M. Simmonds, owner; Frank Woytisek and John Ansterb, contractors..... 225

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

92D ST, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 100x114.9x irreg; 100.1; Edward Oppenheimer and Edward Hirsh, with John J. Egan and Daniel Hallecy..... 60,000

Lis Pendens.

ATTORNEY ST, 168½; Abraham Rochmovitz against Leopold Brand and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. W. Rockmore.

CARMINE ST, s s, 149.5 ft w of Bedford St, 50.6x60x49.3x60.3, and 12 Bedford St; William J. Revel against Anna M. Revel and others, (partition;) attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus.

MARTIN'S PIER, Hudson River, Twelfth Ward; Elizabeth Horton against Maye B. Martin, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

MARTIN'S PIER, Hudson River, Twelfth Ward, and lot at high water line of Hudson River and north line of Susan B. Ward, Fort Washington; Mary F. Moorehouse against Maye B. Martin, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

1ST AV, 846; Robert H. Coleman, trustee, against Elizabeth J. Mahony and others, (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

102D ST, 246 West; Minnie S. Morris against Merrit L. Pike and others, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, Tim & Hart.

123D ST, 59 Jakosi Av; Jacob Lorillard and others against Leon A. Liebeskind and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, S. S. & R. M. Blin.

138TH ST, 611 West; Amanda M. De Witt against George F. Law and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. De Witt.

182D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100, and 152d St, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100, two actions; Robert W. Thompson against Anna Ogren and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Hazard.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GURLEY & JOHNSON.—The Sheriff has received another attachment against Gurley & Johnson, stock brokers, of Washington, D. C., for $1,151 in favor of A. E. Lloyd Leckie for balance claimed to be due on stock transactions.

TIDAL OIL COMPANY.—Judgment for $22,982 was entered yesterday against the Tidal Oil Company of 11 Broadway in favor of the North American Trust Company on two demand notes of $10,000 each made by the company on Aug. 13 and Nov. 3, 1898. W. E. Lown was President of the company, which was incorporated under West Virginia laws in 1892 with a capital stock of $5,000,000.

PLOMOSA WATER AND POWER COMPANY.—Judgment for $8,233 was entered yesterday against the Plomosa Water and Power Company, an Arizona corporation, in favor of the Alleman Law Company for money advanced for surveys of property in Yuma County, Arizona, for office rent, printing bills, services of a mining engineer, and other purposes. Wells H. Bates was President and William C. Eakins Vice President.

HARRIET ENDELBERT.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $500 against Harriet Endelbert, known as Mrs. H. S. Endelbert, of 284 West Seventieth Street, in favor of Walter E. Thompson on a claim for rent. It was stated that she had abandoned the premises; that all her household effects were sold at auction on the 17th inst., and that she was going to leave the State either for Europe or New Jersey. The Sheriff served the attachment on the auctioneer who sold the effects, and attached a horse and two carriages in a livery stable, which are said to belong to her.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

New York City.

DAVID N. CROWLEY.—David N. Crowley, residing at 18 East Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,850 and no assets. Some of the debts were contracted in Saratoga in 1889 and in New York City in 1896 and 1898.

MORRIS SCHAEN.—Morris Schaen, merchant tailor at 497 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,635 and assets $1,231, consisting of stock, $800; fixtures, $150; debts due, $276; cash, $5. Of the liabilities, $1,880 are to Emil Henschel, wholesale dealer in woolens, who is in bankruptcy.

J. W. VAN NOSTRAND, JR.—John W. Van Nostrand, Jr., florist at Burdonia, Rockland County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $1,064 and no assets. The liabilities are to the Delaware Loan and Trust Company of Delhi, N. Y., on a judgment obtained against him on July 1, 1897, in Delaware County, on notes on which he was an indorser and which debt was contracted in Brooklyn.

GEORGE C. DOBSON.—George C. Dobson of 1,276 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday as a poor person, with liabilities $1,747 and no assets. The debts are for money loaned, services rendered, and merchandise. Among the creditors are Sarah Elizabeth Dobson, $500, and Fred E. Himrod, $400, both for money loaned, and the People of the State of New York, $100 judgment on a bail bond. Mr. Dobson has been known as a banjoist for the past fifteen years.

SOLOMON FELDSTEIN.—Solomon Feldstein, dealer in leather and findings, formerly at 66 Canal and 90 Pitt Street, who failed in September last with liabilities reported at $75,000, and was petitioned into bankruptcy by Stern, Singer & Barr, attorneys for the United States Leather Company and other creditors, has been placed in Ludlow Street Jail by United States Marshal Henkel under $10,000 bonds, at the instance of Stern, Singer & Barr, in order to keep him in the jurisdiction of the court for examination before Referee in Bankruptcy Seaman Miller. Mr. Feldstein disappeared after his failure for some time. Mr. Singer said yesterday that his examination would be proceeded with at once, as it would have to be finished within ten days.

Out of Town.

CHARLES M. LINNGTON.—Charles M. Linington, wholesale dealer in notions, confessed insolvency in the United States District Court at Chicago yesterday by filing a petition in which he asks to be relieved of an indebtedness of $115,118. His assets are put at $44,053, consisting principally of stock on hand. The only large creditor is Harriet E. Davis of Brooklyn for $75,000.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.

Deputy Sheriff Murray has received two attachments against the National Mercantile Agency of 271 Broadway, one for $19,915 in favor of Helen M. Gridley of Syracuse, and the other for $3,119, in favor of John J. Ascher of this city. The claim of Mrs. Gridley is on notes of the company made by George G. Duy, the President, to the order of Willis F. Gridley, which were delivered to the Salt Springs National Bank of Syracuse and transferred to her. The claim of Mr. Ascher is for balance due on a draft of $7,500, dated Dec. 8, 1899, payable forty days after date, drawn by John B. Green to the order of James B. Gordon, which was accepted by the company and transferred by Mr. Gordon to George E. Kimball, who transferred it to Mr. Ascher.

Both were obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. The Sheriff had previously received an attachment for $1,350 in favor of Eliot Norton on a claim for legal services. Mr. F. W. Catlin, attorney for the company, said yesterday that all the matters would be satisfactorily adjusted, and that it is nothing but a family quarrel.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges in bankruptcy to

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A choice single apartment of eight rooms and bath, with elevator, steam heat, and hall boy; 73 East 54th St.; rent, $780. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

To Let—133 Waverley Place, 3 floors, 8 rooms, in good order; key at Renner Brothers, 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, real estate agent, 146 West 23d St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Four-story brownstone, beautiful order; ready to move in. Premises, 363 West 56th St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

$200 for season, long or short, for "Brownie Cottage," 7 rooms, furnished, beautiful breezy location at Clinton, Conn.; 1½ trains daily; at Sound's widest point; 400 feet from bathing beach; clear sea view on three sides; ample lawns; high-pressure water supply; telephone; sanitary plumbing; ideal for children; healthful; no dangers; excellent bathing, fishing, &c., and privilege of tennis and croquet grounds near; privacy with accessibility and without loneliness; references required; representative daily at cottage to show it; go to Clinton, 9 or noon; arrive back, New York, 7 or 10; another cottage, 10 rooms, $290; a model of comfort; booklet gives particulars. HENRY BLAKE, Box 607, New York.

Nantucket, Mass.—To rent, for the Summer, large, comfortable, completely furnished private house; 10 rooms, large attic (with two servants' rooms) and cellar; rent, $200 for the season. Call or apply to owner, Charles Edwards Woodbridge, 63 Wall St., N. Y. City. Tel. 265 Broad.

$25 per month to desirable couple only; family going away, will rent cottage furnished for couple; all improvements; piano, gas range, hair mattresses; cool, healthy location, near water; 45 minutes from New York. Address B. R., Box 170 Times Office.

To rent for two or three months, six-room furnished house, with hot and cold water, bath; near depot. For terms apply Andrew Carpenter, Monroe, N. Y. Post Office Box 107.

Elberon.—Large cottage, furnished; stabling; improvements; Lincoln, near Ocean Av.; also small cottage annexed. Address Great Bargain, Box 140 Times Office.

Catskills.—A fully furnished 14-room cottage at Woodland, near Phoenicia, $100 a month for 3 months or more. D. I. Reynolds, 10 John St.

Fine furnished cottages; every modern appointment $200 up; no malaria; no mosquitoes! W. H. McAlpine, Stamford, Catskill Mountains.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

40c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

203 WEST 81st ST.
7 OR 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS.
LOCALITY UNEXCELLED.
$50 AND $55.
WILLIAMS & HAIG, 1,910 7th Av., (116th St.)

THE CYNTHIUS,
Broadway, N. E. Cor. 125th St., elegant apartments of 6, 7, and 8 large light rooms; hall service, electric light, and elevator; steam drier, &c., moderate rents. Agent, on premises.

A three-story brick cottage to let, 133 East 104th St., near Lexington Av.; rent, $500; possession at once. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $40 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Manhattan Av., 443.—Suites of 6 rooms and bath; open plumbing; porcelain tubs, hot water supply; select neighborhood; rents $22 to $24.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath, open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

65th St., 8 West, facing Central Park.—Six outside rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $27-$33.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$26 only; absolutely the best large, light, 7-room apartment in Greater N. Y.; all modern improvements; unsurpassed neighborhood. Apply owner, 825 Park Place, corner Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. There is only one left.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

1,440 Lexington Av., between 93d and 94th Sts.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents reasonable to small family; owner on premises.

65th St., 8 West, facing Central Park.—Six outside rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $27-$33.

183d St., 2 West.—4 and 5 light rooms; corner flats; hot water supply. Blohm.

Long Island Property to Let.

Centreport, Long Island.—Do you want to buy a fine Summer and Winter home, on water front, 6½ acres. Call Benner, 132 Nassau St.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND

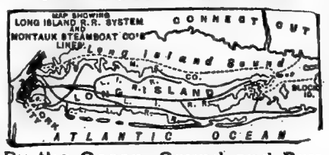

By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.

Swept by Prevailing Cool South Winds from the Ocean.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120, (852 Eagle Bureau,) (1,352 World Vacation Bureau,) (1,370 Journal Resort Bureau,) and 1,383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St., and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 383 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 5c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

SUPPER'S HOTEL AND ROAD HOUSE

Cropsey Av. and 22d St., Bath Beach.

Opening Thursday, June 20, 1901.

Grand Promenade Concert by PROF. ADAM GEYER'S BAND
Every Afternoon and Evening.
Friends and Patrons Are Cordially Invited.
Respectfully,
ROBERT F. SUPPER, Prop.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

NOW OPEN.
T. F. SILLECK, Manager,

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

Will Open Thursday, June 20.
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager,
192 Broadway, N. Y.

AMITYVILLE, L. I. 30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
THE INN. NOW OPEN.
HOTEL NEW POINT OPENS JUNE 22.
Always cool. 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Bldg., (Room 46,) New York, Wednesdays.

HOTEL CLIFFTON

BONAIRE, PATCHOGUE, L. I.
Bracing sea breezes; five hundred feet wave washed frontage by Great South Bay. Sandy beach; 200 rooms; ample stable accommodations. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

THE SEA-SIDE Bayville, L. I., on Great South Bay. Select family resort. S. S. Ackerly.

Far Rockaway.

BAYSWATER HOUSE,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
This well-known and elegant hotel will open under new management June 25th. Fishing, boating, still-water and surf bathing. Open for inspection. For particulars write L. D. BALL.

Adirondacks.

THE FRONTENAC

The Gem of the St. Lawrence River,
AND ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF SUMMER HOTELS.
OPENS JUNE 12TH. CLOSES OCT. 1ST.
Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, it has a delightful, cool, and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements, including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel.
C. G. TRUSSELL, MGR.
FRONTENAC, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.
ALSO MANAGER HOTEL BON AIR, AUGUSTA, GA.

ADIRONDACKS

Lake Placid House

Lake Placid, N. Y.
Large enough to be up-to-date
Small enough to be comfortable and homelike
G. W. CUSHMAN, Mgr.

The CHATEAUGAY,
AT CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
Moderate Rates. Booklet.
C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, New York.

Lake George.

Before arranging your outing write for
"PICTURESQUE HULETTS,"
Describing the most charming resort on Lake George. Booklet. HENRY W. BUCKELL, PROP., Hulett's Landing P. O.

KATTSKILL HOUSE, Kattskill Bay, N. Y., on Lake George. Telephone, Telegraph, Post Office in house. A. P. SCOVILLE.

CROSBYSIDE. Lake George, N. Y. Open June 20th. New management. Send for booklet.

THE WORDEN, Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y. $10 to $15. Send for Booklet. E. J. WORDEN.

Sullivan County.

KIAMESHA LAKE HOUSE
NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1901.
EVERY AMUSEMENT.
An Ideal Summer home, at moderate cost.
The healthiest locality in the East.
Positively no malaria or mosquitoes.
No humidity, always cool.
FINEST GOLF LINKS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.
Write for beautifully illustrated booklet, giving 30 photographic views.
C. M. BARTLETT, Kiamesha, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

WOODBURNE HOUSE. Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE ALGONQUIN

St. Andrews, N. B.
On Passamaquoddy Bay, near Eastport, Maine. Excellent golf links, boating, bathing, fishing. HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. 3 Park Place, New York, Mondays, 11 to 1.

Dutchess County.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem Railroad. Opens June 20th. 1,200 Feet Elevation.
GOLF LINKS AND ALL OTHER AMUSEMENTS.
N. S. HOWE, Manager,
Post Office address, Pawling, New York.
Circulars, &c., at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
90 minutes from New York. Now open. Large rooms. Fine table. Moderate rates. GOLF, Tennis, Fishing. Dry air. Write for book.
M. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager.
New York office: Fred. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL OPEN JUNE 20.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
Sulphur Bathing Establishment Now Open.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Send for Pamphlet, JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
THE BADEN BADEN OF AMERICA.

Thousand Islands.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE opens June 27th. N. Y. Office, Herald Sq. Hotel, Broadway and 34th St.
J. B. STETSON, Representative.

Port Jervis.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT, PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK.

Stamford.

THE REXMERE opens June 29th. CHURCHILL HALL.

Hotel Hamilton NOW OPEN. An All-the-Year Health Resort.
Golf links. Vestibuled trains from N. Y.
Full descriptive literature and information may be obtained of E. R. Jenkins, 3 Park Place, Mondays and Tuesdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 25 Union Square, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 1 P. M. S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D.

FARVIEW HOUSE.—Second season; modern improvements. Elevation, 1,800 feet; spacious grounds; open fireplaces and hot water heat; special inducements to June and September guests. Golf, tennis, &c. G. H. HAGER, Stamford, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

FENWICK HALL,
FENWICK, CONN.
OPENS JUNE 22.
If you wish to spend the Summer at one of the most perfectly appointed resorts on the Atlantic Coast, offering every facility for indoor and outdoor amusements, and with a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to
J. E. CHATFIELD,
Hotel Jefferson, New York.
PRIVATE GOLF LINKS.

NEW LONDON, CONN. PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 15TH.
A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY. MACADAM ROADS, BATHING, GOLF, ETC. FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET, WRITE
ALLEN & HAGER, Props.

Massachusetts.

THE IDLEWILD,
SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS!
Open May 30th. Accommodates 100. Golf, driving, tennis. For rates, &c., apply H. C. Savage, Prop.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.
Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

New Hampshire.

GREY'S INN,

Jackson, White Mts., New Hampshire. Write for circular. C. W. GREY, Prop.

PLEASANT VALLEY COTTAGE,
WHITE MOUNTAINS, GLEN, N. H.
In the most delightful region. Forest shades, brooks, and cascades. Table excellent. Appointment perfect. Terms, $6 to $14. Booklet. A. F. & A. M. HALL, Props.

Lake Sunapee, N. H. BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER. BEN MERE INN, LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

BETHLEHEM, New Hampshire. The Great Summer & Health Resort.

Vermont.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

NEW JERSEY.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.

Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey.
THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST.
Opens on June 26th under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.
Address as Above. Sea food a specialty.

PINE BLUFF INN,
POINT PLEASANT, N. J.
Seashore and country combined; situated among the pines on high bluff on Manasquan River not far from ocean. Surf and still-water bathing, boating, wheeling; country club with golf links 200 feet from inn. Electric lights and all conveniences. Special rates for June and September. Open. Send for booklet.
WALTER P. BEERS, Manager.

SOMERSET INN

and Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Inn closes in October, 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
THE SCARBORO.
ALEC. D. GOLDMAN.

Asbury Park.

THE VICTORIA,
8d and Ocean Avs., Asbury Park, N. J., now open. LAUREL HOUSE, 2d and Kingsley St. Under same management. Open June 20.
E. KEMPE.

ST. LAURENT, 408 SEVENTH AV., near ocean. 9th season. Cuisine excellent; boating, bathing; booklet. S. Flynn.

THE GUY MANSION, 2d Av., near beach; convenient to points of interest; no infants or nurses.

Belmar.

The River View and Cottages Belmar, N. J.
Opens June 1; view ocean and river; outside rooms; modern in every way; booklet. H. A. Traux.

WINDSOR HOUSE.
BELMAR, N. J.—Under new management. Best service. Popular rates. JOHN H. RISDON.

Sea Girt.

BEACH HOUSE.
Directly on the beach; beautiful situation. Coolest place on the coast. Every sea shore advantage.
JOHN H. RISDON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mt. Pocono.

THE OPENING OF MONTANESCA,
MOUNT POCONO, PA., Saturday, June 15th, 1901. A cordial invitation extended to all.
I. D. IVISON, PROP.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE, Tobyhanna, Pa.; highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. CORNISH.

Milford.

BLUFF HOUSE,
MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.
Opens June 15. 95 miles from N. Y. City, via Erie Railroad; accommodates 250; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; all modern conveniences; orchestra; golf; half-mile track; baseball, tennis; magnificent roads; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; cuisine unexcelled; send for illustrated booklet.
P. N. BOURNIQUE, Prop.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE KITTATINNY, Del. Water Gap, Pa.
Open May 1 until Nov. Favorite Spring, Summer and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractive hotel in Delaware Valley. Elevator, rooms en suite, private baths, golf links, boating, bathing, fishing. Special Spring Rates. Booklet.
JOHN D. BRODHEAD.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA.
strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Boats for pleasure, lifeboats, &c. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
PIANOS $1 PER WEEK.
Sweet toned
WILSON PIANOS
$155.00—1.00 per week.
Pianos delivered on Payment of $5.00.

Pianos Exchanged—Exchange your old piano for a beautiful Richardson or Weigner upright for 1.00 per week.

Important—Second-hand pianos are worthless. They are like any other old machinery—worn out. It is just like throwing money away to buy a second hand piano, when you can secure a high-grade, up-to-date new instrument on such liberal terms.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANO CO.
Grand and upright pianos; used pianos at greatly reduced prices. List of bargains mailed. Terms easy. Rentals from $3. Small uprights a specialty.
BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

WE WILL PLACE
a piano in your house, cartage free, upon receipt of a small cash deposit, balance payable in small monthly installments; some exceptional bargains. Write us.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Beautiful Decker upright piano, $100.00. Hardman sacrifice. Upright pianos, $50.00 upward. New uprights, $125.00 cash. Installments, $10.00 down—$5.00 monthly. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., and 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St.

Bargains.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. Christman, 21 East 14th St.

Over twenty bargains in upright and square pianos, $25 to $150; Steinways, Chickerings, Webers, among them, all in fine condition. Chandler's, 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$175.—Beautiful upright mahogany piano; slightly used; guaranteed 5 years; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Company, 94 5th Av.

$3,000 to $6,000 partner in business; 100% profit; house for sale or lease. Mfr., Box 146 Elizabeth, N. J.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

PIANO, fine, great bargain, $25; cash or installments. Keane, 1,351 3d Av.

Country Board.

KNAPP'S HOTEL, WEST NYACK, N. Y.
Few select boarders; fine, large house; ballroom. Carriage meets all trains free. $1 per day. Capt. KNAPP.

Elm Cottage, Littleton, N. H.—This pleasant country farmhouse accommodates 15 to 20 Summer boarders; good board, comfortable rooms; fine drives; central location to all points of interest in the White and Franconia Mountains. F. R. Glover, prop.

ADIRONDACKS, JAY, ESSEX CO., N. Y.
Quiet village where one can rest, eat, and sleep; mountain scenery; fishing; large rooms; good board; seventeen miles to Lake Placid and Keene Valley; $7 to $10.
(MISS) NELLIE M. DAY.

Silver Stream Farm House.—Good table; plenty shade; beautiful scenery; fine walks, drives, plenty milk, eggs, vegetables; high elevation; games, piano, piazza, near lake; $5 per week; meet boats or trains. Frances Merritt, Box 69, Newburgh, N. Y.

WIGTON HALL
SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND CO., N. Y.
Fine location; eight minutes' walk from station; first-class accommodations; excellent table; stabling; terms, $6 to $10; transients, $1.50 day. Address J. L. Wigton.

ALTA LAKE HOUSE,
So. Fallsburgh, Sull. Co., N. Y. McCormack Bros., Props. Accommodates 100. Large light rooms. Table all that could be desired. Boating and fishing on lake 300 feet from house. Terms, $6 to $9.

Colonial Mansion, Bellvale, Orange County, N. Y.; good roads; good table; large, shady lawn; free transportation; accommodates 25; terms, $8 and $8; transients accommodated; half mile from lake; foot of mountain. J. W. Benedict.

Otter Lake Hotel, Otter Lake, N. Y.; in midst of Adirondacks; best fishing and hunting; scenery unsurpassed; first-class hotel; now open. For rates and booklet address. J. H. Wilcox, Mgr.

Corn Hill.—Gov. Bradford Lodge.—Large airy rooms, with delightful outlook; good board; fine bathing; rowboats free; terms $10 to $14 per week. Send for circulars. Eben F. Paine, Truro, Mass.

Arlington House, $5; transients, $1 day, 60 miles from city, three minutes from depot; park and fountain; 15 minutes by trolley to Midway Park; boating, and golf links. Address Box 556 Goshen, N. Y.

East Orange.—36 Halsted St., near Brick Church Station; cool, airy rooms; select house; superior table; home cooking; shaded grounds; large veranda; moderate; references.

Mount Lina House, (New.)—Large rooms; excellent table; elevation, 1,400 feet on Delaware Range; booklet on application. H. L. Davis, Wurtsboro, Sull. Co., N. Y.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Elberon.—Fashionable quarter ocean; few Jewish select families accommodated; largest, finest cottage; stabling; references exchanged. Address Refined, Elberon.

At New Rochelle.—Fine rooms, with good accommodations and table service; large grounds; directly on water; boating, bathing. 42 Pelham Road, near Centre Av.

The Barlow Farm, Bruynswick, Ulster County.—Comfortable rooms; excellent board; table supplied from farm; plenty fresh eggs; boating and fishing; terms on application. A. Kniffin.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster County.—Boating, fishing, and driving; free transportation; table unsurpassed; particulars on application. A. W. Deyo.

Finely furnished large rooms, suitable for two, at reasonable rates; excellent board; good locality, near railroad. 22 North Munn Av., East Orange, N. J.

Englewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York; four minutes from station; modern house; large piazza; excellent table. Mrs. L. Herter.

Arverne, Long Island.—First-class accommodations; table unexcelled; large, airy rooms; station two minutes; references; cottage facing ocean; foot Sea View, Ocean Av. De Neuville.

Those seeking quiet, comfortable farmhouse, excellent table, high, shady grounds, address Box 189, New Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

Windlemere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—All seasons; comfort, conveniences; beautiful scenery; healthful; reasonable rates; references. Address above.

Those seeking quiet, comfortable farmhouse, excellent table, high, shady grounds, address Box 189, New Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

Locust Hill Farm, Rock City, N. Y.—Large rooms; high elevation; large shady lawn; good fishing; good board. Address above.

Rayvella Hall, Sullivan County; quiet house; sanitary plumbing; boating, bathing, bowling. Proprietor, 16 West 94th St.

Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Farm house, ¾ mile from station; delightful Summer home. Address Mrs. Elihu Hull.

Catskill Mountains.—Queen cottage, Margaretville, N. Y. Good Board. $5.00 to $7.00. Mrs. ALBAHEN, Box 98.

West Nyack, N. Y.—Few select boarders; fine, large house, strictly first-class, $5 to $7; carriage meets all trains. Mrs. Knapp.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Nattal, 746 6th Av.

Business Opportunities.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Profitable business with exclusive patent rights; thoroughly demonstrated by hundreds of sales to prominent residents of New York; complete plant without incumbrance; money to advertise; energetic manager to take full charge; equal or controlling portion to right party with cash. Sanitary Homes Company, 56 Pine St.

An experienced salesman with established trade, and now connected with large wholesale tea and coffee house, would like to meet party with $1,500; we can easily make $100 weekly. Salesman, Box 214 Times.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

INCORPORATION, not Promotion, our Work.—We organize your business in best shape for successful operation and securing outside capital. Ronald & Co., 256 Broadway.

Loans for 2, 4, and 6 months on furniture, salaries, notes, storage receipts, &c.; loans of other companies taken up. Anchor Loan Co., 116 Nassau St.; branch, 18 East 120th St.

Lawyer often has excellent business investments, desires submitting them to responsible persons. Address Opportunities P., Box 195 Times.

For Sale—Cigar store, old stand, 265 Broadway, corner Havemeyer St.; reasonable price. Address 265 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CREDIT.

Clothing for men, women, and children at lowest CASH PRICES ON CREDIT.
Easy weekly or monthly payments.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGER. GOODS BETTER. PRICES LOWER, TERMS EASIER than any credit house in the city.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.
1,114 3d Av., bet. 65th & 66th Sts. Open every day until 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

I BUY OLD METAL.
Have you any old Lead, Brass, Copper, Zinc, Pewter, Tea Lead, Old Type, Electrotype, Stereotype, Old Books, Papers? Send postal card. I will call.
BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, watches, jewelry given on liberal terms; no extra charge. Immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane, (main entrance.)

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

FURNITURE,
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

SEWING MACHINES.

Bargains, $9 to $30, guaranteed 10 years; second-hand, $3 to $7, guaranteed 2 years. Write; salesman will call. We do not keep canvassers. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 3d Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Amber and meerschaum smoking pipes; also amber strings for children; recommended by all physicians; from manufacturer to consumer; only one profit; all repairing done while you wait on pipes, cigar holders, umbrellas, walking canes. 1,079 3d Av., 63d St., double store.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamsees, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Watches, Diamonds.—Small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment. Call or write, National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainie & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

SAFES AT LOWEST FACTORY PRICES; SECOND-HAND SAFES CHEAP. J. GEYER, 2,019 5TH AV., NEAR 125TH ST.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

At great bargain, chairs for house, offices, and hotels; mahogany, oak, and black walnut. Watson & Co., 71 Bowery.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

SAFES.—Lot small and medium safes, to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Diebold, 30 Reade St.

Billiards.

BILLIARD—POOL

tables, new, $100 upward; second-hand, $75 upward; complete with outfits; instalment plan if desired. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 19th St. and 4th Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal, Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Storage.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 43RD TO 45TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

WEST END STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND SILVER VAULTS,
202-210 W. 89TH ST.
Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 5c yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court, Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, will sell on Monday, July 1st, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rotunda of the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the outstanding accounts of the estate of George A. Douglas, assignor to N. J. O'Connell, assignee, for the benefit of creditors.

By virtue of an execution, Samuel K. Ellenbogen, auctioneer, sells to-day at 9 A. M., 12 imitations of Oriental table cloths at 174 Canal Street. By order of Charles Comisky, City Marshal.

On Friday, June 28, at foreclosure, John N. Golding auctioneer, will sell at 12 o'clock noon, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, four-story brick building, 255 West 19th St.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS.
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Saturday, June 8, at State Camp, Peekskill, N. Y., silver Cigarette Case, containing check. Upon return of the above finder will receive reward at 25 Broad St., the Standard Trust Company.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning, 184th St. and Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned 3c yard; free cartage.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION
Will be held in New York, in the Lecture Room, Y. M. C. A., cor. 23d St. & 4th Ave., June 24 to 29, inclusive.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE
EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION
And the Harvard Examination for women will be held in New York, at the place and time as stated above for the Examination for admission to Harvard University.

EXPERT EDUCATION.—Backward youths, also unsuccessful for college entrance, received by expert tutor (married) of long experience, in his pleasant home, at Morristown, N. J. Success guaranteed. Number limited. Highest recommendations. For circular and terms apply to H. PENN, Morristown, N. J.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School. College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

TRINITY COLLEGE,
Hartford, Conn., May 25th, 1901.
Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at Trinity School, 139-147 West Ninety-first Street, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 20th, 21st, and 22d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MT. ST. MARY'S, NEWBURGH-ON-HUDSON.
Boarding school for young ladies. Regents' examinations held three times yearly. Terms moderate. Apply to Principal.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL,
6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Address Sister Superior.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE ST. ANDREW,
72d Street and Broadway, New York.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
The location is the most central and delightful in the city. It is a most convenient place for persons visiting the city for shopping, and has always been a home for ladies traveling alone, and affords the fullest protection.
Summer Rates during June, July and August.

EPWORTH HOTEL.

Most accessibly located for 600 of you Pan-American and Niagara Falls visitors; two short blocks north of Exposition Station, where all Belt Line steam trains arrive. High-class hotel; modern conveniences; moderate rates; convention tent, free to patrons on agreement; shower baths, free; rooms reserved on application. Address above,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

21st St., 23 West, Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Large and small rooms; superior table; parlor dining room; transients; table guests.

24th St., 17 East.—Large and small rooms; superior table; Summer rates; references.

29th St., 13 East.—Pleasant large and small rooms; good table; Summer rates; messenger call; telephone; references.

73d St., 104 East.—Elegant rooms en suite or singly; gentlemen or couple; Summer arrangements.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Large newly furnished room; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

126th St., 149 West.—Large, sunny front room, second

SECOND AUTOPSY ON BODY OF JOHN CHRISTY

Physicians Do Not Hold Hospital Employes Responsible.

Commissioner Keller and Dr. O'Hanlon Indulge in a War of Words—Ribs Fractured After Death.

John Christy's death on Tuesday at Bellevue Hospital was yesterday the subject of several investigations. None resulted in establishing that his end was due to violence, while there was no clearing up of the fact that a post-mortem examination found fractures of three ribs. There was no evidence to directly establish that superficial injuries on the body were inflicted in the hospital. A number of experts made a second autopsy, to which nearly three hours were devoted. Their opinion was that Christy's death was due to acute mania complicated with Bright's disease, and that the peritonitis which Coroner's Physician Dr. Philip O'Hanlon claimed to have discovered did not exist. It was also established that Dr. O'Hanlon only made a partial autopsy, in that his study of the corpse was limited to the calvarium and the heart.

Commissioner John W. Keller devoted the greater part of the day to inquiry into all the circumstances attending Christy's treatment in the Pavilion for the Insane from the 13th to the 18th inst. At his request Police Commissioner Murphy detailed Central Office Detective Davis to aid in getting facts outside the hospital. District Attorney Philbin instructed Assistant District Attorney F. P. Garvan to watch the case on behalf of the People, and Coroner Bausch took preliminary action and noted all the facts that were developed. The inquest may be held next week.

Commissioner Keller said last evening that no one at Bellevue Hospital was under suspension or suspicion, because so far nothing had been discovered to warrant a belief that Christy's death was due to other than natural causes. The books of the pavilion were carefully gone over and the entries appeared to have been made according to the rules and in chronological order. Nearly all of them were so entered as to carry the conviction that it would have been impossible to interpolate them or to erase original entries and put in statements to place the institution on a better footing. In regard to the condition of Christy when he was received at the pavilion last Thursday, the record of "marks and injuries" showed contusions over left eye and behind right ear, on the left varicocele, a scar on the left groin, and abrasions of both knees. The record of the patient's behavior in the pavilion was of noisy and violent conduct and resulting restraint to within a few hours of his death. On Saturday he was found under his cot, he having worked under the restraining sheet. Questioning of all who attended Christy failed to obtain an admission that he had been maltreated.

In the early afternoon, at the instance of Commissioner Keller, and exhaustive autopsy was performed by expert surgeons. Those who assisted were Dr. Louis W. Schultze, Mr. Keller's representative at the hospital; Dr. George D. Stewart, Dr. Alexander Lambert, Dr. Otto H. Schultze, Curator of Cornell University; Dr. L. T. Le Wald, Dr. W. E. Young, and Dr. George T. Stewart. At 5 o'clock they reported to Commissioner Keller that in their opinion Christy died from acute mania and acute Bright's disease.

No evidence of peritonitis was found. The fractures of three ribs were declared not to have occured during life. It was not found possible without miscroscopic examination to determine oedema of the brain or fatty degeneration of the heart. No tranmatic injury on the body contributed to death. The only injury not recorded in the books of the pavilion was a slight abrasion of the face. This was accepted as proof of the only harm that came to the man while in the institution, and was believed to have been received by contact with a radiator before he struggled with attendants who were restraining him.

After the autopsy Dr. O'Hanlon, who had been invited to be present at the second autopsy, arrived, and just outside of the Morgue entrance he had a discussion with Commissioner Keller and Dr. Otto H. Schultze, which came near to being more than a war of words. Dr. O'Hanlon would give no explanation about his failure to invite Bellevue Hospital officials to the autopsy of Tuesday, or to attend the second autopsy. When told of its results, he remarked, with a sneer, "Oh, of course you could find what you liked." He maintained that he found ample evidence of peritonitis, and that the fractures of the ribs were ante-mortem, and he ridiculed the second autopsy.

Mr. Keller sharply reminded Dr. O'Hanlon that when he was an applicant for the position of visiting physician to the pavilion for the insane he was told that the Commissioner's chief desire was to have conditions reported as they existed. Mr. Keller also took exception to Dr. O'Hanlon reflecting on the second autopsy as a "smart game." Then Dr. Otto H. Schultze took a hand, and interpolated Dr. O'Hanlon very sharply and very decisively on his insinuation that those who performed the second autopsy could find anything they wanted. Dr. O'Hanlon was prompt in retracting this remark. He added that in nothing that he had said about the Christy case had he intended to reflect on Bellevue Hospital. "I treated the hospital on the level in my talks to the newspaper men," he added. He also stated that he had never said that Christy did not have bruises when he was received at the hospital last Thursday.

Commissioner Keller will continue his investigation to-day.

Dr. Oscar Lyndon of the Roosevelt Hospital, who took Christy from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station House to Bellevue Hospital last Thursday, said last evening:

"I made no physical examination of the man. The case did not call for it. I saw no bruises on the patient's face. Had there been any, I believe I should have noticed them. If the man had broken ribs, they would, according to my opinion, have caused great pain when he breathed. Such a condition did not exist so far as my observation went. Christy did not complain of pain, and was rational, although I was informed that when he was found by a policeman he was irrational. I make no comment, however, to reflect on Bellevue Hospital management."

Police Captain Cooney, who was in the station house when Dr. Lyndon examined Christy, said that he saw no marks or injury on him. He crawled into the patrol wagon in a way that would have tortured a man with broken ribs. Like testimony as to Christy's condition when he left for Bellevue Hospital was given by Sergt. Breslin.

THE STRAUS MILK DEPOTS.

Distribution Has Already Begun at Eleven Places in the City.

The Summer distribution of sterilized and modified milk to the sick babies of the city has already begun from eleven of the Straus depots, and two more will be opened by the end of this week. The depots now opened are located as follows: 151 Avenue C, 65 Market Street, 249 East Fifty-ninth Street, 235 West Sixtieth Street, Roof Garden of Educational Alliance, corner of East Broadway and Jefferson Street; recreation pier foot of East Third Street, recreation pier foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, recreation pier foot of Barrow Street, recreation pier foot of West Sixtieth Street, Central Park, and Tompkins Park.

The booth in City Hall Park will be opened to-day, and the one in Battery Park on Saturday. Pasteurized milk and raw milk freed from all impurities by centrifugal process are supplied by the glass. To those who can afford to pay for it a nominal charge of 1 cent is made, while a bottle of milk or milk food may be obtained for the same sum.

The modified milk, especially prepared in the Straus Milk Laboratory, is after formulas of Prof. R. G. Freeman and Dr. A. Jacobi, and is intended particularly for sick children.

Girl Killed by Fall in an Airshaft.

Agnes John, an eleven-year-old schoolgirl of 161 West Sixty-sixth Street, tried to climb across an airshaft at her home yesterday afternoon to get into a room on the fourth floor, the door of which was locked. She slipped and fell to the cellar and was instantly killed. The girl had been sent up by her mother, the janitress, to shut the windows of the room, turn the water off, and lock the door. No one saw her fall, but Mrs. Schirmer, one of the tenants, heard the girl scream and saw her body in the shaft. A surgeon said she had been instantly killed by the fall.

AMALGAMATED COPPER CAPITAL INCREASED.

Butte and Boston and Boston and Montana Properties to be Absorbed.

The Amalgamated Copper interests met in Jersey City yesterday noon to perfect the plan for the absorption of the Butte and Boston and the Boston and Montana properties, and at 3 o'clock a certificate was filed at Trenton showing an increase in the Amalgamated stock from $75,000,000 to $155,000,000 for that purpose.

The certificate is signed by Anson R. Flower, President, and William G. Rockefeller, Secretary of the company. The purchase of the Butte and Boston and Boston and Montana Companies is permitted by the decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals Tuesday, refusing to continue the temporary injunction.

Dispatches received from Boston in the financial district showed that the stock of the two acquired companies was being deposited at the National Shawmut Bank so rapidly as to justify the belief that the whole transaction will be completed to-day.

BOSTON, June 19.—It was announced here this afternoon that the National Shawmut Bank had received a majority of Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston copper shares deposited for the purpose of the carrying out the transfer of these properties to the Amalgamated Copper Company. It was believed that there would be no delay in the further steps necessary to complete the transaction.

It appears that the decision of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals was bread enough to remove the last obstacle to the consolidation of Amalgamated and Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston. The National Shawmut Bank immediately began giving receipts in exchange for Kidder, Peabody & Co.'s receipts for Montana and Butte shares, and will deliver Amalgamated shares for the receipts as soon as possible.

A NEW COPPER COMPANY.

Charter Granted to a Concern Capitalized at $5,000,000.

A telegram was received yesterday morning by Henry Wollman, attorney, 20 Broad Street, from the Secretary of State of West Virginia, announcing the issuance of a charter to the Vulcan Consolidated Copper Company, with a capital of $5,000,000. The incorporators of the new company are B. J. Greenhut, John R. Butler, Benjamin Hillman, Charles S. Snead, Jr., and Robert G. McMeekin.

This company will purchase and operate the Vulcan Copper Mines in Esmeralda County, Nevada, and will from time to time acquire other mines. Henry Siegel of this city is to be President, J. A. Bamberger of Salt Lake City is to be the Vice President, and Charles T. Champion is to be the Secretary of the new company. The financial headquarters of the new company will be in this city.

EITHER $10,000 OR MURDER.

Man Writes that He Is Willing to Forego Crime for a Consideration.

The heavy expense incurred by the county in prosecuting great criminal cases has suggested to some genius a new method for the proper and efficacious prevention of crime. This plan was recently confided to District Attorney Philbin in the subjoined communication:

Manhattan, June 12, 1901.

Mister district Atturney

dear sir, the awful expense that tax payers are forced to shoulder for so called legal expenses in prosecuting criminal cases like that of Molineux and doctor Kennedy suggests to me a means whereby crime can be avoided, good feelings restroed and public money saved. i have been brooding for some time over some troubles and have finally made up my mind to act, i contemplate murdering a man pretty soon, am determined on this course & have laid out my plans so carefully that all the detectives and police of the city cant trace the guilty party.

being hard up at the present time and being a natural lover of piece i am willing for a consideration to forego my intentions respecting this party let him live and avoid expense to the public and trouble to you. the papers say that the cost of trials in cases of this kind cost about forty thousand dollars if you will pay me a quarter of this amount or ten thousand dollard in cash i will agree to drop the subjeckt otherwise the man will die and you will have another case on your hands and cant go way for the summer; I mane mean business and will stick to my promise. put a personal ad in the paper and say whare we can have a interview and we will fix things up o K

yours for peece

desperandum))

The letter was typewritten.

FIRE DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.

Grand Jury to Investigate Their Purchase Through "Agent" Marks.

Investigation into the methods of purchasing supplies by the Fire Department was begun by the June Grand Jury yesterday. Samuel H. Ordway of the law firm of Stickney, Spencer & Ordway, of 31 Nassau Street, has been retained by District Attorney Philbin as the State's special counsel in this matter. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Train has actual charge of the investigation.

The dealings of "Agent" William L. Marks with Fire Commissioner Scannell will be carefully investigated. Both Commissioner Scannell and "Agent" Marks, in the language of Mr. Philbin, "will be given the opportunity to appear before the Grand Jury. District Attorney Philbin laid this matter before the May Grand Jury near the end of its term. The jury thought it did not have time for a thorough investigation, so the matter was left for the June jury.

A number of witnesses will be summoned, among them representatives of various manufacturing companies who were unable to secure contracts. That any indictments will result from the investigation is not expected by the District Attorney's staff. District Attorney Philbin said yesterday that he saw no reason why Mayor Van Wyck should be called during the investigation.

LEGAL NOTES.

LANDLORD'S LIABILITY FOR COAL HOLE ACCIDENT.—Lena Anderson sustained injuries by falling into an open coal hole in front of premises in Brooklyn owned by John Caulfield. In her suit to recover damages from Caulfield a jury in the Supreme Court gave her a verdict for $1,500. The premises in question consisted of a large flat, or tenement house. The owner appealed to the Second Appellate Division, claiming that he was not liable for the negligence of those who were using the coal hole, they being his tenants in the occupation of a portion of the building. The judgment, however, is affirmed, it having been shown on the trial that the defendant retained control and dominion over the coal hole. Justice Hirchberg, for the court, said: "If the defendant had given up the possession and control of the entire property to tenants, it may very well be that he would be held absolved from all duty in the maintenance of a safe sidewalk for the use of public pedestrians. That is not the question presented for determination. Having retained the control of the sidewalk, and the coal hole constructed by him therein under a municipal license, which carried with it the duty of seeing that the hole was properly guarded and protected, he could not exercise the privilege without discharging the duty."

***

INJURIES RESULTING IN INSANITY.—Albert E. Stiasny, while a passenger on one of the cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway, was thrown from the car running board, receiving injuries which resulted in insanity. On the trial of his action, by committee, to recover damages, special questions were submitted to the jury, who found no negligence on the part of defendant, but answered the question as to contributory negligence in the affirmative. A question as to whether Mr. Stiasny's insanity resulted from his fall from the car was not answered. On appeal to the Appellate Division that tribunal affirmed the judgment, by a divided court. Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday denied a motion for a new trial, on the ground that Mr. Stiasny has become sane, and is now for the first time a competent witness. It was argued that the evidence was very conflicting and evenly balanced upon the question of negligence and contributory negligence, and that the testimony of Mr. Stiasny as to how the accident occurred would determine the case in his favor. Justice Giegerich bases his decision on the ground that, because the case before him did not contain the evidence as to Mr. Stiasny's mental state at the time of the trial, there is nothing to show why he was unable to then testify, and it must therefore be assumed that he was then a competent witness.

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BACK AT CAMP TOWNSEND

Seventh Regiment Marches in After Another Battle.

Gov. Odell Again Visits the Soldiers—Second Battery Expects to Capture the Flanagan Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, June 19.—The second battle of "Cemetery Ridge" has been fought, and with great glory to the Seventh, which passed through all the danger of the fray and marched into camp in the best of order and with no lives lost. It all came about in the working out of a tactical problem planned by Col. Appleton, without any of the plans being given out beforehand. And this is the story of it.

The regiment broke camp early this morning, and having taken the road, Major Conover, with his battalion, was ordered back to Camp Townsend. They came by the highway, while the other battalion, under Major Lydecker, followed the road assigned the Second Battalion of the Eighth last week, a cross road between the main highway leading from the lake to Peekskill, which joins the other road at the Van Cortlandtville Cemetery. The baggage train was sent back through the Village of Peekskill.

To Major Conover's battalion was assigned a patrol under Lieut. Towle, consisting of a platoon from Company D, and to Major Lydecker's was assigned the other platoon of the company under Lieut. Mazet, to act in a similar capacity. Capt. Willard C. Fiske of Company D supervised the movements of both patrols.

While the cross road is nearer the cemetery by a mile than the road Major Conover's battalion took, both patrols came upon the cemetery about the same time. Immediately upon detecting one another's point, they went into the best positions available, Lieut. Mazet sending back a dispatch to the commanding officer of Major Lydecker's advance guard that the main part of the enemy was in sight, that reinforcements were needed at once, and to hold the main body at the cross roads. The reinforcements were sent forward immediately, and Major Lydecker disposed his forces so as to check the enemy's advance.

Meanwhile Lieut. Towle sent back word that he had met a strong party of the enemy, and that he could maintain his position. Later, as Major Lydecker's position and force became more defined, Lieut. Towle sent for reinforcements, but stated he could still maintain his position, as he was enabled to enfilade the enemy's advance. At 9:40 he was compelled to send a message that unless reinforced immediately he would be obliged to surrender, as he was running out of ammunition, and had been unable to enfilade the enemy's advance for 300 yards, the enemy also having developed an overwhelming force. But nine minutes later he notified Major Conover that he was still maintaining the position he occupied, and that the enemy seemed unable to advance. Just then the recall sounded, and what further manoeuvring would have accomplished was left in the dark. The tactical problem, however, had been sufficiently worked out to satisfy Col. Appleton, and he decided it had been a draw.

The forces were accordingly called in, the column reformed, and the march to Camp Townsend resumed. At Annsville the regiment met its baggage train, and the entire command came into camp at 11:30.

This afternoon Gov. Odell came to camp on the 2:15 train, and was met at the Roe Hook Station by Gen. Roe and staff, with the camp ambulances, just as he was met last Thursday. The Second Battery fired the salute of nineteen guns, and the Governor again made himself at home at Gen. Roe's headquarters. After greeting the officers of the regiment and battery who called upon him, he returned the compliment by calling at Col. Appleton's and Lieut. Col. Kipp's tents, where the regimental officers were again assembled.

He took supper in the mess hall with the Seventh, and when he entered the hall rang with the Seventh's cheering. A review, evening parade, and a drill by the Second Battery were held after supper, and the Governor left on the 8:35 P. M. train. Those who accompanied him on this visit were Benjamin B. Odell, Sr., Capt. Roswell Coleman, Miss Clara Odell, Miss Durland, the Governor's brother, H. B. Odell, and the Misses Mildred and Edith Odell, the Governor's military secretary, Major H. K. Bird, and Master Bryant Odell, the Governor's son.

The Second Battery, which were conducting their artillery practice over the camp range, did not postpone their work on account of the Governor's visit, but kept right on firing shell and shrapnel up the north valley. They got the extra range this afternoon, and finding it was just 2,960 yards, did some great execution, making the shell target they were using look like the top of a pepper box. They are consequently looking forward to the capture of the Flanagan trophy.

Their drill this morning was one of the prettiest seen in camp in some time. It was under command of Capt. L. F. Sherry. First Lieutenant of the battery, and although it extended over a period of three hours, the men wanted to keep right on after recall was sounded.

On evening parade to-night orders were read making George L. Humphreys leader of the band. He has been acting leader for about a year, but just received his warrant.

BLONDIN'S TRUNK OPENED.

Two Carving Knives Among Belongings of Man Suspected of Murder.

The trunk belonging to J. Wilfred Blondin, suspected of murdering his wife in Boston, which was found at the Fall River Line pier on Tuesday, was opened by the police late Tuesday night. Two large carving knives were found in the trunk. There are stains on these knives, but the police are not prepared to say they are blood stains. A coat, vest, and bicycle trousers were also in the trunk. There is nothing on them to indicate blood stains. In addition to these articles, the police found a loaf of stale bread and the missing wearing apparel from his wife's wardrobe.

The three Boston Police Inspectors who are here looking for Blondin have taken charge of the trunk. The local police were anxious to keep the fact quiet that Blondin was believed to be in this city. This fact, however, came out by way of Boston. When the trunk was found the local authorities were again anxious for secrecy. This also was made public by the Boston route.

O'Neill's.

House Furnishing Dept. BASEMENT.

Sale of Tin Ware!

We give you an opportunity at this sale, which begins this morning, to replenish your supply of kitchen utensils at a great saving. These items tell the whole story. Read them. Tin Ware of reliable quality has never before been offered at such low prices.

Pudding Boilers, formerly 41c	34c	Gas Stove Kettles, copper bottom, formerly 46c	39c
Rice Moulds, formerly 85c	75c	Coffee Boilers, formerly 25c	21c
Croquette Moulds, formerly 12c	9c	Double Boilers, formerly 65c	53c
Scoops, formerly 9c	7c	Dairy Pails, formerly 34c	28c
Angel Cake Pans, formerly 45c	34c	Oil Cans, 1 Gal, formerly 31c	25c
Muffin Tins, formerly 38c	31c	Milk Strainer Pails, formerly 61c	51c
Ice Cream Bricks, formerly 26c	17c	Colanders, formerly 32c	28c
Deep Bread Pans, formerly 16c	14c	Graters, formerly 9c	7c
Shallow Bread Pans, formerly 15c	12c	Fruit Jar Holders, formerly 12c	10c
Sponge Cake Pans, formerly 17c	15c	Salt and Pepper Dredgers, formerly 8c	6c
Roll Pans, formerly 39c	36c	Muffin Rings, formerly 3c	2c
Biscuit Pans, formerly 21c	16c	Apple Corers, formerly 9c	6c
Dippers, formerly 12c	10c	Funnels, formerly 12c	11c
Dripking Cups, formerly 8c	6c	Fancy Cake Cutters, formerly 9c	7c
Measuring Cups, formerly 10c	8c	Sandwich Cutters, formerly 33c	29c
Cream Whips, formerly 41c	34c	Cake Boxes, formerly 75c	60c
Lemonade Shakers, formerly 12c	10c	Bread Boxes, formerly 75c	60c
Wash Boilers, formerly 1.31	1.19	Spice Boxes, formerly 95c	79c
Round Wash Boilers, formerly 49c	40c	Coffee and Tea Canisters, formerly 31c	27c
Dish Pans, formerly 39c	33c	Nursery Refrigerators, formerly 2.25	1.87
Fish Kettles, formerly 1.92	1.55	Watering Pots, formerly 41c	36c
Strainers, formerly 25c	21c	Wash Stands, formerly 1.25	1.00
Tea Kettles, formerly 67c	56c	Foot Tubs, formerly 53c	42c
Sauce Pans, formerly 27c	23c	Dust Pans, formerly 5c	4c
Buckets, 2 qts., formerly 17c	12c		
Match Safes, formerly 11c	9c		

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12 Piece Sets, white and gold, handsome shape, all large pieces.....5.98
11 Piece Sets, underglaze print, two colors to choose from.....3.85
Nine-piece sets as above, no jar....2.25

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100 Piece Dinner Sets, with Soup Tureen and large Platters, Floral decoration, worth 12.00.....9.98
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Slat Backs and Double Splint Seats, regular price, 1.50.....98c each

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REPUBLICAN DISTRICT ROW

Dissensions in the Twenty-fifth Are Nearing an Acute Stage.

Report that Leader Hawkes Objects to Having Honors Shown Charles A. Hess—Colored Men Defiant.

The dissensions among Republicans in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District of this county, to which attention was recently called, are rapidly nearing an acute stage. The Twenty-fifth is one of the six Republican districts in the county. It has a large negro population.

When Charles A. Hess was leader of the district he recognized the value of the colored vote, and made it his personal business to show his appreciation. Appreciating the kindnesses extended to them the members of the Central Republican Club, the negro club of the district, at a recent meeting decided to make the presentation of a handsome silver loving cup to Mr. Hess the feature of a "smoker" and vaudeville entertainment to occur at Murray Hill Lyceum, on Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, to-night. Senator N. A. Elsberg will make the presentation speech.

D. W. Goodall is President of the Central Club. He was not astonished when on Monday he received a notice to call at County Headquarters. When he arrived he met McDougall Hawkes, who was selected as leader by Mr. Hess when the latter declined a re-election, and George R. Manchester, Secretary of the committee, and also a member of the Madison Square Republican Club. He expected to be complimented for his efforts, but Mr. Hawkes said to him in most emphatic language:

"That entertainment must not take place on Thursday, and if you go over there I will O. K. no more bills for the rent of your club's quarters."

Mr. Goodall in reply said he proposed to take an active part in the smoker, and that he had no fears about the rent of the club's quarters, because the County Committee had pledged its payment. Mr. Goodall is a friend of Mr. Hess, but holds no office.

Mr. Hawkes then sent for George G. McKenzie and Harry Middleton, members of the Central Club. Mr. McKenzie is the representative of the colored voters on the County Committee, and is assistant janitor of the State Senate. Mr. Middleton holds a $720 position in the Public Stores.

Mr. Hawkes, so Messrs. McKenzie and Middleton allege, stormed at them and told them if they participated in the entertainment they would certainly lose their political positions. Mr. McKenzie replied:

"The presentation will be made from the stage at the Murray Hill Lyceum, and I will be there. Senator Elsberg will make the speech. So far as your chopping off my head is concerned, you can't do it. I am under no obligations to you for my position."

"You may have the power to take away my place," said Mr. Middleton to Mr. Hawkes, "and if you want the place you can have it. But I am going to take part in the entertainment and the presentation. I don't believe any one will blame me for testifying my appreciation of a loyal and active Republican."

Messrs. McKenzie and Middleton then abruptly terminated the interview.

The facts were circulated about the district, and on Tuesday night reached the ears of Mr. Hess.

"I was simply astounded when I heard the report," said Mr. Hess to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. "I could not believe that Mr. Hawkes would lend himself to such an outrageous proposition. There never were any differences between him and me. I knew nothing of the intended presentation until Saturday.

"To satisfy myself I sent for Messrs. Goodall, McKenzie, and Middleton, and they repeated to me the statements you have read. The audacity of a leader of a district in threatening to take away a man's bread and butter and his livelihood under such circumstances is outrageous. You may depend upon it that nobody will be removed."

Mr. Hess has prepared affidavits which will be signed by Messrs. Goodall, McKenzie, and Middleton, and he will submit them to the party leaders.

George R. Manchester, secretary of the Republican committee, denied yesterday that he had made any threats or that he had seen McKenzie or Middleton. He admitted seeing Mr. Goodall and of talking with him about the "smoker."

"Does your leader know about it?" Mr. Manchester asked.

"No," replied Mr. Goodall to Mr. Manchester, and the latter said:

"You had better see him before you do anything more."

Mr. Hawkes was not at his office, 45 Broadway, yesterday, when a reporter called. At his home, 42 East Twenty-sixth Street, it was said he would not be there during the evening, but could be found at 624 Madison Avenue, the headquarters of the Twenty-ninth District Republicans, at 8:15 o'clock. He was not there.

CARROLL GOES TO WANTAGE

Deputy Leader of Tammany Hall Sails on the Oceanic.

First of a Series of Pilgrimages to Moat House—Activity at the Democratic Club.

John F. Carroll sailed for Europe yesterday on the Oceanic, and his destination is Wantage. Charles W. Morse, President of the American Ice Company, was on the same steamer, going abroad to spend a honeymoon in travel on the Continent.

The departure of Mr. Carroll yesterday marked the first of a series of pilgrimages to the Moat House to see Richard Croker. A "rest" was the ostensible purpose of the planned visit of the deputy leader of Tammany Hall. Fire Commissioner John Scannell is expected to sail in a few weeks, and other Tammany leaders are talking about taking a vacation trip to Europe, which means that they have received letters from the Tammany leader to come to England to discuss the political situation in New York.

It was said last evening at the Democratic Club that the exodus of Tammany politicians would not now take place unless Mr. Croker had decided to postpone his coming to New York until September. The letters received by Lawrence Delmour and Fire Commissioner Scannell indicate that Mr. Croker has no desire to begin the active work of the Fall campaign early. Arrangements for the visit of Mr. Carroll were made some time ago. He requested that his name be kept off the list of passengers. At the pier to bid the deputy leader of Tammany Hall bon voyage were Mayor Van Wyck, and a crowd of Tammany district leaders.

During the past few weeks there has been great activity at the Democratic Club. A Tammany leader said last evening:

"This is a critical time for many of the leaders of Tammany Hall. You see there are many men who have been holding good positions and drawing salaries of $5,000 and over, and who have been living at the rate of $6,000 at least a year, who have arrived at the time of reckoning. If they don't get a promise of another job the outlook for hard times is staring them in the face."

The question of the Tammany Mayoralty nominee was talked of last evening at the Democratic Club because of the departure of Mr. Carroll. During the past two weeks there has been much activity among the prospective candidate for the Tammany nomination. A dinner was given recently at the Democratic Club at which J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, was talked of for the Tammany Hall nomination.

It was said last evening that City Clerk Joseph Scully would be named on the county ticket this Fall. Councilman John Oakley has been mentioned for the nomination for Sheriff. Before sailing yesterday Mr. Carroll refused to say that he intended to visit Richard Croker, but said "he might go to Wantage."

STUDEBAKER BROS. MAY BUILD.

Negotiating for a Site at Broadway, 48th Street, and Seventh Avenue.

Negotiations are in progress for the erection of a large building on the A. D. Juilliard property at Forty-eighth Street, Broadway and Seventh Avenue, for the Studebaker Brothers.

The proposed building will be ten stories high and will take in the greater portion of the block on Seventh Avenue and Broadway, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets.

George Studebaker confirmed the report, but said the deal had not been closed.

Should the new site be determined upon, as seems likely, the Studebakers will surrender the property now occupied by them on Marion Street and at Prince Street and Broadway.

A Bibliography of Municipal Affairs.

The current number of Municipal Affairs, a quarterly publication devoted to a bibliography of city problems and conditions, is a complete index, up to Jan. 1, 1901, of all that has been written by persons of note upon the subject of city government. It is compiled by Robert C. Brooks, and comes from the press with the indorsement of the Reform Club. The work is exhaustive, and as a book of reference is probably the most complete issued on the subject.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
June 15 to July 4, 2:30 P. M. (Rain or Shine.)

5TH DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 20.
SWIFT STAKES and Five Other Races
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry,), in connection with L. I. R. R. at 12 o'clock and every 20 minutes. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

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Trimmed Felt Hats for Mountain Wear

At Unusually Low Prices.

Closing Out Sailor Hats in Split Straw, Rough and Ready and Fancy Braids, 45c Upward.

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Women's Shirtwaists

We place on sale to-day a special purchase of over One Hundred Dozen Women's Cotton Shirtwaists. They comprise Lawns, Dimities, Fine Madras, Chambrays and Choice Shirtings, and represent values up to 2.98

Sale Price, 98c. Each.

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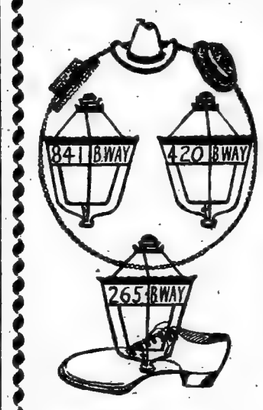

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June and July Suits of light gray mixtures, in Homespuns and Cheviots, $12 to $24.
"Neat Appearance" Blue Serges, $12 to $20.
Swell Flannels of the best running styles, $10 to $20.
The new things in Summer Shirtings, $1 to $3.50.
Turkish Toweling Bath Robes, $2.95.
A Very Stylish Straw Hat for $1.50 & $2.50.
Patent Leather Oxford Ties, $3.50.

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WHITE ENAMEL SUITES.

Decorated with Lilacs . $65.00
(2 pcs., reduced from $87.00.)
Decorated with Jonquils . $85.00
(3 pcs., reduced from $113.00.)
Decorated with Gold Lines, $195.00
(3 pcs., reduced from $260.00.)
Louis XV. . . $475.00
(2 pcs., reduced from $800.00.)
Carved powdered gold rose garlands. Bureau has onyx top.
Green Enamel Suite . $95.00
(3 pcs., reduced from $132.00.)

White bureaux, $12.00, (reduced from $17.00); Chiffoniers, with mirrors, $17.00 and $22.00, (reduced from $23.00 and $29.00,) and other odd pieces. These may be decorated with your favorite flower at factory prices, as you

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American Theatre Roof "Rose Gardens." To-night, 8:30, "The Mikado." Mat. Sat. in theatre. Sunday nights, popular concerts; prices 25, 50c.; box seats, $1; seats ready.

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5TH AV. Contin's 23D ST. Aft. & Eve. 58th St. Aft. & Eve. 125th St. Aft. & Eve. — "Lost 24 Hours" & "To Oblige Benson." Varieties. "All the Comforts of Home," Varieties. "Lost, Strayed or Stolen" & "Violin Maker." Varieties. "Caste" & An Engagement Varieties. Mats. 15 & 25c. — F. F. Proctor's Big Stock Co. 150 Artists.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. SAM S. SHUBERT INTRODUCES THE LONDON LAUGHING SUCCESS.
Mats., 2:30, Wed. & Sat Eve'gs 8:30 — The BRIXTON BURGLARY. — Nothing but Laughter! Star Company.
TO-DAY SPECIAL MATINEE CISSY LOFTUS
12 Impersonations—All Star Vaudeville.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY 3:30 SHANNON'S 23d Regt. BAND 8:30
FREE BAND CONCERTS DAILY.
ORCHESTRA IN PALM ROOM.
JUNE 22 THE CIRCUS GIRL
BY THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. AL HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors.
Opening Mon., June 24th. Seats on sale to-day.
FRANCIS & WILSON & Company. In Geo. W. Lederer's THE STROLLERS.

NEW YORK EVERY NIGHT B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed., Sat. Vaudeville & King's Carnival. CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Crystal Covered; Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Every evening, 8:15. Admission, 50 cents.
TO-NIGHT, WAGNER.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs. 8:30. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. With ETHEL BARRYMORE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. Ev'gs. 8:30. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET.

Terrace Garden. 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Av. Concert To-night at 7 and at 8:15 o'clock. THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

"PARADISE" Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. Glass Enclosure. GARDENS. Fully Protected. On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert, Republic Theatre.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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Rain and warmer; fresh southerly winds.

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CIVIL RULE FOR FILIPINOS

Military Government Will Be Superseded on July 4.

Judge Taft to be the First Governor—Other Commissioners as Heads of Departments.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Civil Government will be established in the Philippine Islands on July 4. Judge William H. Taft will be designated as Civil Governor. He will remain at the head of the Philippine Commission, which is to be continued. The order creating him Civil Governor will be issued by the President through the Secretary of War.

Further details regarding the new Government are yet to be worked out.

The Fourth of July is not selected with a view of having an extraordinary inauguration of the new Government, but simply because that is the great American holiday and is deemed by the Administration a good day upon which to locate what is believed to be an auspicious event in the history of the Philippines.

It is probable that members of the Philippine Commission will have charge of the different departments of the Government.

CUBA'S SUFFRAGE PLAN.

Conservatives Oppose Universal Extension Favored by Majority.

HAVANA, June 20.—The Conservative element in the Cuban Constitutional Convention is trying to influence the Electoral Commission to report against universal suffrage. The majority of the commission, however, is in favor of universal suffrage, arguing that it is impossible to avoid it, as the convention embodied the idea in the Constitution.

The Electoral Commission expects to finish its work by July 1.

WHO HAS CUBAN BONDS?

Futile Effort to Learn the Indebtedness of Former Revolutionary Party.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—As an incident to the consideration by the Cuban Constitutional Convention of the proposition to redeem through the government to be established the bonds which were issued by the insurrectionary party in Cuba before the intervention of the United States, the Government here has tried to ascertain just how much of this indebtedness is outstanding. It has been found impossible to learn just how many bonds were issued.

The inquiry has disclosed the undertaking by certain New York interests to supply the Cuba junta with several hundred thousand dollars at the rate of $1 in cash for about $10 in bonds to be issued by the Cuban insurrectionists.

TOWN AGAINST RAILROAD.

How Burnsville Won Its Brief Quarantine on the West Virginia and Pittsburg Line.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., June 20.—There have been several cases of smallpox among the employes of the West Virginia and Pittsburg Railroad. Afflicted persons were housed in box cars or distributed on side tracks along the road. One carload was left at Burnsville and the citizens became indignant. To-day a west-bound passenger train was seized by a posse and the wheels of the locomotive were chained.

Health Officer McKinney said that the train should not be released till the box car containing smallpox patients had been moved. Superintendent Lane telegraphed: "Release train. I will see that objectionable car is removed." Dr. McKinney refused. Negotiations by wire continued for several hours, and the trainmen and passengers fumed and threatened. After five hours' delay the car was ordered removed, and thus a country town won a signal victory over a corporation.

TARIFF AND TRUSTS ISSUES.

Representative Livingston Says These Will Be Paramount in Coming Congressional Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Representative L. F. Livingston of Georgia has come out in direct opposition to Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee in stating his opinion as to what will be the dominant issue in the next Congressional campaign.

"The leaders of the Republican Party in the East," said Mr. Livingston, "are determined if possible to prevent consideration or discussion of the tariff. The Western Republicans are aware of the fact that the success of the party in that region depends upon a modification of the tariff. This conflict will give the Democrats a fine opportunity to regain control of Congress next year, provided we do not flounder over dead issues and impractical questions in our campaign. Say what you will, in my opinion, the tariff and trusts will be the paramount issues, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee to the contrary notwithstanding.

"If the campaign on our part is thus planned and executed, we will go before the people on issues in which they are directly and immediately interested, and can be enlisted to an active participation. We must enlist the people, and to do this we must touch their interest, and not depend upon a lot of vagaries of which they know nothing and care less."

Mr. Livingston has been devoting considerable time as a member of the Industrial Commission to study of the trust question, as affecting the profits of classes of producers. He is preparing to talk on the subject, and says that if the tariff is avoided as a direct issue it can be discussed on the basis of the proposed trust legislation. He does not look for results through the Sherman anti-trust law.

"No one, in my opinion, can deny," said Mr. Livingston, "that protection in many instances promotes and creates trusts. The sale of many products abroad at lower prices than offered to home consumers has angered and aroused our people, and Congress will have to consider a remedy for this evil. A discussion of the tariff will develop this fact, and make it clear that it is the protection given that enables trusts to sell goods cheaper abroad than at home. Those in favor of the Babcock remedy to place trust-made articles on the free list are increasing in numbers daily."

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Proposed that Russia Be Invited to Arbitrate the Questions at Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 20.—A suggestion that Russia be called in to arbitrate the Alaska boundary question was brought to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attention to-day, and he was asked if he would consent to the proposal:

"No such proposal has reached me as yet," replied Sir Wilfrid. "When a proposition is made, my Government will be prepared to consider it."

"You were willing to submit the claims to arbitration when the Joint High Commission was sitting, were you not?" was asked.

"Oh, yes," was the Prime Minister's reply. "Look at the late protocol laid before the House."

Article 63 of the Joint High Commission shows that the British Commissioners represented that, the commission having been unable to agree, the question should be referred to arbitration. They therefore made a proposition as a basis to be proceeded upon in framing a treaty. The articles are very lengthy, but the proposal was that the tribunal consist of three members, one on the part of Great Britain, one on the part of the United States, and a third to be selected by these two.

Russia occupies a peculiar position in this matter. In consequence of the belief that maps, documents, &c., of great value exist in St. Petersburg, Charles Langelier was sent there by the Laurier Government last Winter to report on the evidence to be found there. The United States has always objected to the production of such evidence. The question, therefore, which now arises is, Would the selection of Russia as arbitrator handicap the British case by preventing the production of this evidence, or would such a selection tend to bring this evidence before the court?

This point Sir Wilfrid declined to discuss.

A. S. CAPEHART'S ENTERPRISE.

Government Representative at the Paris Fair Wants to Sell Report to Exhibitors at a Profit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The enterprise of a representative of the United States in undertaking to dispose of Government publications for his own profit was talked of here to-day. A. S. Capehart, an officer of the United States at the Paris Exposition, employed at a salary of $400 a month, has sent a business circular to exhibitors at the Paris Exposition offering to furnish them with sets of the six volumes of the Government report at $20 a set.

Mr. Capehart has been editing these reports, and, as he announces to those whom he has solicited, he has taken advantage of the privilege offered by the Government to order at cost 250 sets of the reports, which he has had bound in a superior manner for his purpose. In his circular he alludes to the fact that the cost of production, owing to the character of the reports, has been above the average. Investigation shows that the cost of the volumes to Mr. Capehart, per set, is $30 for printing, binding, and the half-tone illustrations. Adding $1.40 to cover the cost of advertising, packing, and shipping, it is estimated that the volumes will cost the editor not more than $3 a set, for which he asks $20.

The last session of Congress was not willing to order a large edition of the Paris Exposition report. It was decided to print the usual number, that being a number fixed by law—about 1,600—so as to provide quotas to each Senator and Representative and to give each public depository and each legation a copy, reserving other numbers to be bound upon the order of Senators or Representatives. The Senate gets 500 copies, the House 600, the Library of Congress gets a number, and 15 go to each of the libraries of the House and the Senate.

It is explained that Mr. Capehart is not doing anything illegal in undertaking this enterprise, but the suggestion is made that if a Cabinet officer should order extra copies of his annual report and sell them to the public at a generous advance on the cost it would be regarded as a very improper use of a report the public had paid him to write.

WILL PROSECUTE FAITH CURIST.

St. Louis Healer Who Certified to Woman's Death Gets Into Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—The Health Department is investigating the death of Mrs. Caterine Krite, who died Tuesday of gastro-enteritis, as was certified to by George W. Barrett, a Christian Scientist. Deputy Coroner Fitzsimmons and Assistant Health Commissioner Francis are proceeding against Barrett on the theory that he had no legal right to sign a death certificate.

The information concerning the death of the woman while under Christian Science treatment came to the Coroner's office through a telephone message from a physician who had been attending a sick person in a family living near that of Mrs. Krite, and when he learned of the circumstances of her death he called up the Coroner's office, and informed Deputy Coroner Fitzsimmons. Mr. Francis said to-day:

"I shall push the matter as far as I can. It will be very hard on the family of the woman to have her body exhumed, but it must be done, and there must be a thorough investigation as an example to others. I shall have this man Barrett up in the Police Court, which is the only court in which he can be tried. And I shall endeavor to have him heavily fined."

COUNT CASSINI SEES MR. HAY.

Tells Him Russia's Tariff Move Is of No Political Significance.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, had a conference of about half an hour with Secretary Hay to-day, during which the tariff issues which have arisen were discussed. The conference did not lead to any new development in the matter. It is understood, however, that the discussion brought forth renewed assurance from the Ambassador that Russia's action was entirely devoid of political importance, and was in no way connected with any general movement in Europe antagonistic to American products.

The Italian Chargé d'Affaires, Signor Corignani di Novoli, also had a talk with Secretary Hay, during which tariff matters were informally discussed. In connection with the differential duty now levied on Italian sugar, the Italian authorities state that their official returns show that no Italian sugar was brought into the United States last year.

Severe Storm in Wayne County.

LYONS, N. Y., June 20.—Wayne County was struck by an electrical, wind, and rain storm this afternoon. The water fell in torrents. Considerable damage is reported in all parts of the county, and telephonic communication is cut off. The storm was especially severe along Lake Ontario. The damage here is chiefly from water washing out the roads and crops and the flooding of cellars, the sewers not being able to carry off the flood.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

The train for the Thousand Islands which formerly left Grand Central Station at 9:30 P. M. now leaves at 6:25 P. M. Dinner is served in the dining car.—Adv.

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Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Anthracite Coal Only
will be used on Erie Railroad locomotives hauling through PASSENGER trains after June 22.—Adv.

Ideal Summer Climate in Vermont.
Book of A. W. Ecclestone, G. Pass'r Agt., 385 B'way.—Adv.

FIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA AGAINST MACHINE RULE

"Town Meeting" Called to Select Independent Ticket.

Stalwart Republicans Turn Down District Attorney Rothermel and Recorder of Deeds Virdin.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Republican conventions were held here to-day to nominate candidates for county offices to be filled this Fall. The ticket chosen was as follows: District Attorney—John Weaver; Judges of Court of Common Pleas, No. 5—J. Willis Martin, Robert Ralston; Controller—John M. Walton; Recorder of Deeds—W. S. Vare; Clerk of Quarter Sessions—Henry Brooks; Board of Revision of Taxes—Alexander Colville, John E. Hanifen.

The men named represent the dominant faction, the "slate" named by the administration leaders being put through without opposition. Delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg on Aug. 21 were also chosen in the twenty-eight legislative districts of the city. The delegation of eighty-six members will be made up entirely of representatives of the "stalwart" element of the party, the first time this condition has prevailed since 1895.

It was announced after the ticket had been named that a "town meeting" will be held on next Thursday night, at which an independent city ticket, headed by P. F. Rothermel, the present District Attorney, will be named. Mr. Rothermel is serving his first term in the office, and the customary renomination was denied him by the dominant faction of the Republican Party. It is also stated that John Virdin, the present Recorder of Deeds, who failed to secure a renomination to-day, will be placed on the independent ticket.

The call for the meeting was issued to-night, and is signed by fifty-two citizens, including prominent clergymen, merchants, and professional men. The administration is severely criticised and the voters are urged to support District Attorney Rothermel. The call is, in part, as follows:

"The passage by the Councils of bills making a free gift of valuable public franchises to favorite politicians, without guarding the interests of the people, has met with universal and just condemnation, while the action of Mayor Ashbridge in signing these bills, with undue and precipitate haste, has aroused a storm of indignation never equaled in the history of our city.

"Not content with constantly defying public opinion and robbing the people, with staining the fair name of our city before the world, the three men who have arrogated to themselves the power to rule us with an iron hand are now trying to lay their unclean hands upon the office of District Attorney. With this important office in their possession, all hope for better government might as well be abandoned, for it stands to-day as one of the few bulwarks between the law and the criminal, between order and misgovernment, between honesty and theft, and it should at all hazards be kept from the control of the political machine."

HANNA PLEADS FOR HARMONY.

Asks Ohio Republicans in Convention to Help Maintain the Party's Strength in the State.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—Contrary to general expectation, harmony prevailed at the Republican county convention to-day. Senator Hanna occupied a seat on the platform and made a strong speech in favor of peace between the two factions of the party.

"Seldom has there been any campaign," he said, "of such importance as last year, bearing on questions of such moment, and this year it is the same. It will have great bearing on the President's work, and we should uphold him. This year we elect a Legislature to choose a successor to my distinguished colleague, Senator Foraker, and we should be united in the demand that he be sent back. The Legislature that chooses his successor will also redistrict Ohio, and on this hangs the fate of at least five members of Ohio's Congressional delegation.

"The acts of the party in this county and State this Fall are of importance to the Administration. Its acts are to say to the Administration that the Republicans of this State uphold the hands of the President by giving him our aid to a majority in the next House of Representatives. Personal interests ought to be sacrificed for the good of the party. The Republican Party must continue to hold the respect of a majority of the people of the United States.

"It is needless to tell what the Republican Party has done for the country in the past few years. It is not necessary to place McKinley in the first rank of Presidents. He is not only President, but a fellow-citizen and friend. If anything would please him, it would be that this talk of harmony is not superficial. For myself, such a wish comes from the bottom of my heart.

"The Republican Party has honored me beyond my merits. In 1896 I felt on the turn of events hung the prosperity and the success of our country. New issues had been raised and many honest Republicans were led astray.

"No argument is so strong as an object lesson. The Republican Party promised the country, if McKinley were elected on the St. Louis platform, all promises of prosperity would be fulfilled. They were fulfilled. The renewed confidence of the people came with the fulfillment. Let us give notice to the opposition in Ohio and in the United States that the Republican ranks are filling up and preparing for the battle of 1904. Let this be the notice to the State and the United States."

The nominations subsequently made were pretty evenly divided between the two factions of the party.

BRYAN IS FOR HANNA.

Hopes the Republicans Will Nominate Him for President in 1904.

CHICAGO, June 20.—William J. Bryan, in a talk with Chicago newspaper men to-day, said:

"I am for Mark Hanna for the Republican candidate for President next time, and hope the Republicans will nominate him, but I'm not sure I can control their convention."

Who would be a good man for the Democrats to nominate?" was asked.

"It is too early to talk about any man for the Democratic nomination," said Mr. Bryan. "I have taken up a line of work, and believe I have twenty years ahead of me to carry it on."

THE NEW THIRD PARTY.

Some Democrats Fear It Will Nominate Bryan and Thus Bring About Another Republican Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The dawning of a new party in the West, within a year of the nomination of W. J. Bryan at Kansas City, is greeted by the Democratic politicians here with much less respect than a similar announcement would have received a year ago, and although the "principles" embodied in the prospectus of the party were pretty nearly all advocated at Kansas City, it is manifest that they are not to be treated with the consideration that was accorded to them a year ago.

Mr. Bryan's statement that he is not allied with the new party does not impress Democrats as significant, not nearly so important as Senator J. K. Jones's recent assertion that Bryan is not to be the candidate of the Democratic Party in 1904.

Some of the Democrats who attended the Kansas City Convention recall Merriwether, who figures so prominently in the new party organization, as having been one of the men who insisted that Bryan should be permitted to dictate the platform and the candidates to be nominated. The generally submissive spirit of the then dominant faction of the Democratic Party, made up in considerable part of the various parties represented in the new Kansas City organization, easily gave the control to men like Merriwether, in spite of the opposition made by the conservative Democrats, who saw what the renomination of Bryan was tending to and who realized that defeat might be followed by the disruption that Bryan has only within a month suggested would be preferable to an abandonment of principles.

Senator Jones has left Washington, but it is understood that he referred to the declarations of the third party as "fudge." Lesser Democrats, who no longer hesitate to declare that they have followed Bryan often enough to defeat, and have resolved to have no more to do with his whimsicalities and his dreams of success, with Populistic theories for a platform, fear that he may hang on to enough of his personal popularity to secure another nomination, and to force the conservative Democrats to nominate a man and make a platform that will command the confidence and support of Democrats who have been "in the woods" for several years.

The inevitable result of the following of such a programme, it is admitted, will be to renew to the Republicans that control of the Administration that they have enjoyed for five years, and the prolonged control of both houses of Congress that some Democrats have hoped to wrest from them before 1904.

MEN BEHIND THE MOVEMENT.

W. J. Stone Says New Party Is Made Up of Disgruntled Politicians.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 20.—William J. Stone, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and National Committeeman for Missouri, said to-day of the allied third party movement, started in Kansas City yesterday:

"I don't think it amounts to anything. For the most part, it is made up of men who have been disappointed in political ambitions, men who have a grievance, or who crave leadership."

It was suggested that Lee Merriwether of St. Louis, the leading spirit in the movement, had said that unless the Democratic Party of Missouri calls a convention to affirm the principles that his party advocates, it will lose the State. On this Mr. Stone is quoted as saying:

"It would be absurd. If the gold standard Democrats move for a convention, in the hope of gaining control, I would second the motion, for we could turn them down just as easy as before."

GOV. VOORHEES AROUSED.

Replying to Mr. Hasbrouck, He Says that Democracy Is Not Waning.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 20.—Gilbert D. Hasbrouck, ex-Assistant Attorney General of New York, aroused the ire of Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey at the annual dinner of the Rutgers College Alumni Association here last night. Mr. Hasbrouck made a speech on the subject, "Is Democracy Waning?" He launched into a criticism of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, affecting the country's new possessions, and prophesied a dismal future for the United States if the Constitution is stretched too far.

Gov. Voorhees was the next speaker. He replied warmly that democracy was not waning. The will of the people, he said, was never more apparent than it is now. He called those who believe that our institutions are toppling "croakers," and pictured how the people have recently exercised their powers with the ballot. The Governor said that the Government had acted in a wise manner on the Philippine question. John Marshall, who gave the Constitution its first breadth of meaning, he said, was criticised even more than the present Supreme Court members. The students and alumni present loudly applauded the Governor

JUMPS FROM MOVING TRAIN.

Miss Susan B. Spring of New York Makes the Leap and Sustains Serious Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., June 20.—Suffering from temporary insanity Miss Susan B. Spring of New York jumped from a Delaware Lackawanna and Western train near Henryville this afternoon and sustained serious injuries. Miss Spring, who resides at 121 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York, was on her way to the sanitarium at Dansville, N. Y., accompanied by Miss J. L. Hammon, a trained nurse. When the train approached Henryville she was passing from the coach to the dining car, with Miss Hammon preceding her. Suddenly she pulled open the vestibule door and leaped headlong from the platform. The train was ascending a steep grade on Pocono Mountain, and consequently was not moving more than thirty-five miles an hour.

She was picked up unconscious and brought here. Railroaders say it is a miracle that the woman was not instantly killed.

At the residence of Miss Susan B. Spring, 121 East Thirty-sixth Street, no details of the occurrence were known beyond the fact that Miss Spring had jumped from a train and been injured. She is a wealthy, unmarried woman, sixty years old, and of good family. A number of years ago she conducted a private school at her residence, but of late years she had given that up.

Since the death of her mother some time ago, she had been depressed. In the absence of her brothers she decided to go to the sanitarium at Dansville. One of her brothers arrived in town yesterday morning and seemed much concerned that the servants had allowed her to start on the journey. Her friends were unable to account for the accident yesterday. A trained nurse had gone with Miss Spring and consequently they had feared nothing.

WOMAN ASKS $30,000 DAMAGES.

Charges She Was Permanently Injured While Using a Telephone.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Miss May Schultz, who contends that she has been permanently injured by a telephone receiver, has filed suit in the Superior Court against the Chicago Telephone Company for $30,000 damages. While she held a receiver to her ear on April 23, 1899, an unusually strong electrical current is said to have come over the wire. The force of the shock is said to have thrown the girl from her chair to the floor. Her face became black, and now retains a red tint on the left side.

Several weeks ago an operation was performed on the injured left ear, and it is said that it showed that the bones on that side of the face were dead.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Saratoga Limited—Season of 1901.
This famous New York Central train will leave New York on its initial trip Saturday, June 22d, at 1:50 P. M., and every Saturday thereafter during the season. On all other week days the train leaves at 3:20 P. M. All Pullman parlor cars, including an observation car.—Adv.

When Westward Bound
The careful man uses the Pennsylvania Railroad because it is speedy and secure.—Adv.

Lord Coleridge said: "The Hudson is the most beautiful river in the world." The Day Line service was made to match it.—Adv.

Ideal Summer Climate in Vermont.
Book of A. W. Ecclestone, G. Pass'r Agt., 385 B'way.—Adv.

MR. JEROME ANGERED BY GAMBLERS' SENTENCE

They Only Got Ten Days and He Calls It an Outrage.

Secret of the Check in the Safe—Charge that Startling Evidence Was Removed from Cullen's Place.

"It is a damned outrage," said Justice Jerome last night when his attention was drawn to the sentence of ten days each imposed yesterday by Judge Warren W. Foster on four gamblers captured in a raid on the gambling house at 111 East Fourteenth Street last April.

"Will you allow me to quote you as saying so?" the Justice was asked.

"Yes, on the condition that you do not modify or alter my statement in any way," was the reply.

The men convicted were Thomas Morrell, 401 West Forty-seventh Street; George Black, West Shore Hotel, corner of Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; Charles Edwards, who lives in the Bronx, and Robert Williams, 228 East Thirty-eighth Street.

At the time of the raid on this gambling house Justice Jerome and the Committee of Fifteen congratulated themselves upon having made a very important capture. Justice Jerome not only lost a night's sleep over the affair, but spent two additional days in breaking open the massive safes from which, when they had yielded to the sledge hammers and powerful tools of an expert, semi-hidden trails were found leading, it is affirmed, to no les sa personage than the mysterious and elusive "John Doe," who has been the ultimate object of all the raids.

"Yes," continued Justice Jerome last night, "the raid on that particular gambling house was the most important one we ever made. Among the papers in those safes we found clues which, in connection with evidence we had previously acquired, were most important and significant."

The Justice decided to make known the secret of the check he found in the big safe. It was made out to and indorsed by Frank Farrell, he said, and the amount was $7,400.

"Do you mean to say that the place was owned by Frank Farrell?" he was asked.

"That is a fair inference," was the reply. "There is no doubt that the place was one of the headquarters of the gambling fraternity."

"Was this check for protection money?"

"It was a check made out to him, indorsed by him, and returned to the drawer after cancellation at the bank."

"What is the connection between 'John Doe' and Frank Farrell?"

"Well—they are blood relatives. In spite of the disappointing happenings of to-day this thing is not dead yet. I may have something more to say about this matter later."

Justice Jerome admitted that the clue leading from the safe in the gambling house in East Fourteenth Street to Cullen's address on West Ninth Street was a most important one. He said:

"Had we been able to get at the contents of the safe on those premises, there would probably have been no need of any further raids. The big safe in Cullen's parlor held secrets which, had they been revealed, would have caused a sensation such as New York has never seen. The contents of that safe, according to information I have since obtained, were removed the next day."

Reverting to the sentences imposed by Judge Foster on the gamblers, Justice Jerome continued:

"When the Legislature declares gambling a felony and makes it a serious offense for a public official to fail to bring gamblers to punishment, it seems passing strange that men caught red-handed at the game should be let off with a punishment not more severe than that meted out to an ordinary drunkard. It is not a very fortunate thing for a community when such a thing can occur without exciting public indignation."

Justice Jerome was asked whether the raids on the gamblers would be continued by the Committee of Fifteen.

"I cannot speak for the Committee of Fifteen," was the reply. "For my own part I will say that I shall be as ready in the future as I have been in the past to lend my aid and support to the Committee of Fifteen, any citizen of New York, or any body of citizens working for the moral betterment of the community.

"I shall perhaps be branded as a common scold and have already in a measure had that honor conferred upon me, but as long as I am following the dictates of my conscience, according to my little light, I don't care a snap for anybody's opinion. If any individual should choose to lock horns with me upon any proper issue, I will be glad to accommodate him. I am a fighter.

"I have two years more to serve. I have given my oath to support the Constitution and the law. I will go as far to do that as my physical capacity will allow. I will do it with or without the aid of others.

"The trouble is that men of influence in this city will not rally to the support of the decent thing. The lack of civic pride is most pronounced. We are confronted by the necessity of awakening them from their deadly apathy, which makes it a shame for one to be a citizen of this community.

"With this we have had to contend right along. Many have told us that we ought not to do this or that, but no one has ever come forward and told us what we ought to do. Until some one does, I shall rest upon my own individual opinion rather than upon the opinions of others. If I am found to be wrong, I will be glad to acknowledge it. I have much to learn.

"I went into this thing with a cold appreciation of facts, born by a long and bitter experience. As far as I am concerned personally, I know that they will down me and beat me, and beat me good. This thing if carried to the end will lead into camps where no one with selfish interests to serve would care to follow.

"Early in life I learned to appreciate two eternal verities which will stand when all else falls. One of those is truth. Not the truth that we tell when it suits us, or to serve some useful purpose—but eternal, abiding, absolute truth. The other is individual self-respect. I will be guided by these regardless of where it may lead me."

Judge Foster, when informed of Justice Jerome's comments on the sentence he imposed, remarked:

"I am not responsible to Justice Jerome and he is quite welcome to say anything he pleases about my action. My reasons for imposing a light sentence were given in open court. I was informed by the District Attorney that the four men were merely employes of the place, and he agreed that in view of the fact that the men had saved expense to the county by pleading guilty they ought not to be too severely punished. I have no additional reasons to give and do not consider that I am called upon to discuss the matter further."

Thirty Days for Shooting Craps.

Two negroes who pleaded guilty before Judge Cowing of participating in a crap game, were sentenced yesterday to thirty days in the City Prison. They were Harris Dennis and James A. Cross, and were caught in a police raid on a crap game at 215 East One Hundred and Third Street.

THIEVES STEAL A SAFE.

Get Away with Express Company's Strong Box and Rifle It.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 20.—This afternoon several fishermen, while strolling along the river two miles south of the city, discovered a large iron safe on which was the name of the Pacific Express Company. The door had apparently been battered in with a hammer such as is used in breaking large pieces of iron. On the inside were a number of way bills and empty money bags.

The men at once reported it to the police and the local officers of the express company were also notified. The agent, Frank G. Benedict, was out of the city, and the clerks refused to make any statement. However, they identified the safe as being the property of the company. They stated that such a safe was sent out of this city Tuesday night in a through car on the Wabash for St. Louis and Omaha, but decline to say anything as to what it contained. There were six money bags in the safe when found, and four of them were marked St. Louis, while the other two were marked Omaha. They do not indicate what their contents might have been.

It is believed, however, that the safe was stolen Wednesday night, because of the fact that near the place where the safe was found a horse and buggy which had been stolen the previous evening, was also found, and a grocery store located about a half mile distant was burglarized last night. It is believed that the men hauled the safe in this rig. There is a rumor this evening that the safe contained $6,000 in gold, but this has not as yet been confirmed.

Atlantic City.
Express trains via New Jersey Central leave Liberty Street at 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; South Ferry five minutes earlier. Due Atlantic City at 12:50 and 6:40 P. M.—Adv.

Myles Standish Ginger Ale.
Flavor most delicate; doesn't burn.—Adv.

FATAL STORM IN INDIANA.

Three Persons Killed and Several Injured by Lightning—Much Damage to Property.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 20.—Three persons were killed and several injured by lightning in the course of a severe electrical storm which passed over Indiana last night.

The dead are Bert Hathaway, Monticello; Grace Larkin, sixteen years old, daughter of Harvey Larkin; Riley, and Ira Smith, Youngstown.

Mrs. James Langdon of Kokomo was paralyzed and James Parsons and his son of Kokomo were badly injured.

The storm took on cyclonic aspects at several places. At Marion the First Presbyterian Church was struck by lightning and badly damaged. Rowan's saloon was struck and partially destroyed. Five men who were in the saloon were knocked senseless.

At Greentown, trees were uprooted and fruit and growing crops badly damaged by hail. Three hundred windows were broken. Several barns were burned. The loss in and around Greentown will probably reach $40,000.

At Roachdale the building occupied by The Roachdale News was destroyed. The machinery and fixtures are badly damaged.

At Monticello, the barn of Bert Hathaway was struck by lightning. Hathaway, who had taken refuge from the storm in the building, was instantly killed. The barn and contents, including seven valuable horses, were consumed, causing a loss of $5,000.

Hartford City was visited by a very severe hail and wind storm to-night. Fifty oil derricks were blown down and several buildings were destroyed, causing a loss of $25,000.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 20.—In the southeastern part of this (Delaware) county thousands of dollars' worth of loss followed last night in the wake of the greatest hailstorm ever known in the history of Eastern Indiana. Fields of wheat and corn are beaten down; fruit trees are stripped, and the strawberry crop is destroyed.

Many farmers are ruined financially. Names of forty farmers whose crops are ruined have been procured, and their total loss will be $75,000. The storm district is seven by one and one-half miles, and no farmers in it escaped.

Lightning Sets Oil Afire.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 20.—During a severe electrical storm this afternoon a thirty-five-thousand-barrel oil tank in the Wood County oil field, belonging to the Standard Oil Company, was struck by lightning. The oil burned for several hours, entailing a loss of $40,000.

FIND OF ARNOLD RELICS.

Diver on Lake Champlain Discovers Guns and Ammunition.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 20.—J. G. Falcon, a Chicago diver, made the greatest find of relics to-day ever known on Lake Champlain.

He visited the spot where the schooner Royal Savage, commanded by Gen. Benedict Arnold, was sunk in 1776 by the British. He secured three gun carriages and about thirty cannon balls and shot. Two of the former will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., and the other has been given to the City of Burlington.

The relics were found in about thirty feet of water and the diver spent about two hours on the spot. The carriages are made of oak and iron, the former now being petrified. Falcon intends to make further investigations and hopes to discover some of the cannon and treasure supposed to have been on the ship. The discovery is a valuable one from a historical standpoint.

At the time the schooner was sunk the private papers of Benedict Arnold were lost, and it is hoped that they may be found.

SHIRT WAISTS IN COURT.

A St. Louis Judge to the Aid of Jury, Witnesses, and Counsel.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—During the trial of John O'Brien in Judge Horatio D. Wood's Circuit Court of the Criminal Division for election fraud on Thursday afternoon, a ruling was made admitting the wearing of shirtwaists during the hot weather. The ruling was made by Judge Wood to dispel a certain amount of discomfort felt by the jury.

"The shirtwaist is the proper garment for hot weather," said Judge Wood after he had watched the futile endeavors of the jurors to keep cool, "and you gentlemen may take off your coats. This rule will hold good during the heated term."

Off came each juryman's coat, and the prisoner brightened up, feeling that comfortable men are not half so likely to convict him as those who are made restless by sweltering heat. But the attorneys and witnesses looked wistful until the Judge extended the rule to them. Suddenly there was a bright flash, and each attorney and witness blossomed forth as a twentieth century shirtwaist man.

Judge Wood did not avail himself of the rule.

Oil Gusher at Sour Lake, Texas.

SOUR LAKE, Texas, June 20.—The well recently bored by the Guffey Petroleum Company developed into a gusher unexpectedly to-day. At 5 o'clock the cap was blown from the well and the oil shot up forty feet in the air. The well is within plain view of a hotel, and the windows are crowded with people watching it. The oil is of the heavy variety, and about the same quality as that found at Beaumont.

Season's First Cotton Baled.

ALICE, Texas, June 20.—The first bale of cotton of the 1901 crop is being baled, and leaves here to-morrow by express, consigned to Houston. It is claimed this breaks the world's record for early cotton by four days.

Tennessee Bars Woman Lawyers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 20.—The State Supreme Court, sitting at Jackson to-day, decided that a woman cannot practice law in Tennessee.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Just a Day's Journey
Between New York and Chicago by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Protected by electric automatic signals and switches.—Adv.

VERACITY OF MRS. BARKER QUESTIONED

Witnesses Declare Her Reputation for Truthfulness Is Bad.

Clergyman Whom Her Husband Shot Again Emphatically Denies Her Charges—Case May Go to Jury To-day.

The trial of Thomas G. Barker, before Judge Blair, in the Hudson County Court, in Jersey City, for the shooting of the Rev. John Keller in Arlington on Sunday morning, Feb. 3 last, ended yesterday, so far as the taking of testimony is concerned. To-day the lawyers for the prosecution and defense will sum up the case in a time allotment of one hour and fifteen minutes each. The Judge who has put this limit upon the advocates for the State and for the defendant is not likely to consume many minutes in the charge to the jury, and some time during this afternoon it is expected that these twelve jurymen will have rendered their verdict as to Barker's guilt or innocence of the crime set forth in the indictment.

In this brief instrument the defendant is charged with assault with attempt to kill, atrocious assault, and assault. The maximum penalty for the highest of these counts is $1,000 fine and ten years in prison. The minimum penalty for the lowest is practically nominal. The verdict of the jury is awaited with the keenest interest, as testing once for all whether in New Jersey there is outside the stern and unyielding statutes framed by her legislators an "unwritten law," which gives a husband the right to avenge even with death the violation of his home.

Throughout the four days of the trial the defense has made no attempt to disprove the fact that the minister was shot down in the street by Barker, but has sought to bring into the proceedings a story of wrongs related to the husband by his wife implicating the clergyman, and which impelled the husband to attempt the Rev. Mr. Keller's life. The prosecution has combated this defense with every resource at its command, and its chief weapon has been the laws of the State. It is believed by lawyers who have followed the extraordinary battle that the prosecution has won.

THE CLERGYMAN'S DENIALS.

At yesterday's sessions the Rev. John Keller, who has sat a silent and motionless listener to the insinuations and charges that have been made against him in the testimony, faced the crowd in the courtroom which he could not see and for the second time during the week refuted the charges made against him by Barker and his wife. His demeanor was totally different from that during the recital of his previous testimony. His voice was strong and clear and he acted like a man who had been aroused from a lethargy. He held his head erect and at times almost shouted his answers.

"On the day of the shooting, as you went along the easterly side of Beach Street in Arlington, did you see in front of you Thomas G. Barker and recognize him, and say 'Good morning, Mr. Barker'?" he was asked.

"I did not," answered the witness.

"Did you see Mr. Barker in any other position with reference to yourself?"

"I did not."

"Did Mr. Barker say to you at the time he shot you, 'You damned villain, you have outraged my wife'?"

"I did not."

"At the time you were shot did you say to Barker, 'Don't, don't!'?"

"I did not."

"Did you ever outrage Mrs. Barker, or attempt to do so?"

This question produced a sensation. The witness threw up his head in a defiant attitude and was about to speak when the lawyers for the defense sprang to their feet and interposed with strenuous objections. There was a subdued murmur of excitement throughout the courtroom. A short, sharp legal wrangle ensued while the witness leaned forward with a scarlet face, and seemed eagerly awaiting a chance to answer.

Lawyer Van Winkle argued that the defense had been

The Judge cut him short and ordered the trial of the real defendant to proceed.

"Do you know Mrs. Barker?" asked the prosecutor.

"I do."

"What is her reputation for truth and veracity?"

"It is bad," said the witness; firmly.

This was the first impeachment of the character of the woman in the case as regards veracity, and it made a sensation. Mrs. Barker leaned over and whispered to her lawyer, and the latter arose to cross-examine.

"And she used to call at your house?" he asked.

"Yes, Sir."

"And you have known her how long?"

"Eight years."

"That's all."

TESTIMONY OF OTHER WOMEN.

Then came in turn five women and one man, all neighbors of the Barkers, having known them from five to ten years. All but one said that Mrs. Barker's reputation for truth and veracity was not good in the community in which she lived, and Barker, from his seat beside his wife, gazed upon them with a look of bewilderment. Mrs. Barker gazed back at her sisters with defiance.

Mrs. Engelstatter said she had known Mrs. Barker ten years, and when asked what her reputation for truth telling was, evidently did not understand the question and answered: "Not to my own knowledge." Charles Dunthorn, who had known the Barkers for six years, said in a positive tone that Mrs. Barker's reputation for truth and veracity was bad. Mrs. Louise Weber, who had known the Barkers for ten years, testified to the same effect. Mrs. Elizabeth Callon was even more positive in her declarations to the same effect. She admitted under cross-examination that she had volunteered to come and testify. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wilson, who had known the Barkers six years, gave Mrs. Barker the same character, and Mrs. Harriet E. Millen gave similar testimony.

It developed in the cross-examination that all the women were members of Bethany Chapter, connected with the Rev. Mr. Keller's church, and to which Mrs. Barker formerly belonged.

These character witnesses were followed by a number of experts on mental diseases, whose testimony bore upon the mental condition of Barker at the time he did the shooting.

Dr. W. R. Fisher of Hoboken said that he had visited Barker in the County Jail, in company with other physicians, on Feb. 16 last. The party informed Barker that they had come to examine him as to his mental condition, but Barker had refused to submit to the examination. The witness said that to all outward appearances the man was perfectly sane at that time. Barker, in his opinion, was of sound mind on Feb. 3, the day of the shooting, and was of sound mind now. If he had been insane at the time of the shooting he would not have been able to testify as he did at the trial.

Dr. John D. McGill of Jersey City was called. He described delusions, illusions, and hallucinations in very much the same terms as Dr. Fisher. He described an examination he had made of Barker in the county jail. Dr. McGill said he judged him only from his actions and conversation. He did not think that Barker was a man of nervous temperament. All men, the witness said, were more or less neurotic, and he believed Barker was not more so than the average man. All Barker's mental attributes were normal.

NEW YORK EXPERT'S VIEW.

Dr. J. Leonard Corning, from New York, was the next witness. He said he had studied Barker during the trial. It was almost invariably the case, the witness said, that an insane man showed evidences of insanity before committing a criminal act. An insane man gives symptoms of brain trouble or disease. A man might be insane without showing physical symptoms of his trouble. Barker had shown no symptoms of insanity. He showed no lack of memory. On the contrary, his memory was very good. He also had self-control above that of the average man. Mr. Wall tried to show that Barker might have been insane when he shot Keller and might have recovered his sanity when he saw the effects of the shots and saw the blood on Keller's face. The witness, however, would not agree to this proposition.

Lewis H. Lindbloom said he called on Barker on the day before the shooting. There was a business transaction between them, and he observed nothing peculiar about Barker.

At the conclusion of his testimony the State rested.

Dr. Evans of the Morris Plains Asylum was then recalled by the defense. Dr. Evans said that no man could tell just when an insane delusion would cease, and he repeated his opinion that when Barker did the shooting he was suffering from a temporary delusion. The witness said he had come to this conclusion from an examination made of Barker on June 7, when the latter had described his sensations on the day of the shooting.

The defense was then allowed to put on two witnesses, Mrs. Van Meter and Mrs. Gemond, both of Arlington, and old acquaintances of Mrs. Barker, who swore that so far as they knew Mrs. Barker had an excellent reputation for truth and veracity. "I never until to-day heard one word against Mrs. Barker's character," said Mrs. Gemond.

This closed the taking of evidence, and Lawyer Van Winkle for the defense made the motion that three of the counts in the indictment be withdrawn, leaving only the count naming simple assault. The motion was denied.

THE PUBLISHED CONFESSION.

A slight diversion was created in the courtroom when the morning session began, when Prosecuting Attorney Erwin and Lawyer Van Winkle for the defense were called up to the Judge's bench for a consultation. At its conclusion Prosecutor Erwin resumed his place in the inclosure and publicly addressed the Court.

"May it please the Court," he said, "I wish to call the attention of your Honor to a publication in certain newspapers purporting to be a confession made by Mrs. Barker, charging Mr. Keller with having assaulted her. I submit, inasmuch as no testimony has been taken in this trial warrants such a publication, which is extraneous to the cause and calculated to mislead those who have read it to mistake it for legal evidence, that it is a contempt of court. I make no charges against any one. I have no idea of who may be responsible for this publication, but I think the Court's attention should be called to it, so that the proper course may be pursued."

Lawyer Van Winkle followed immediately.

"Regarding this published confession of Mrs. Barker, your Honor," he said, "while I contend that Mrs. Barker is not immediately connected with this trial, she has a right to publish what she pleases with a view to making the true facts known; at the same time, personally I wish to state that I know nothing about the publication in question."

Judge Blair, in a most impressive manner, said:

"The Court had seen the publication in the newspapers before my attention was called to it by the Prosecutor. While I think there could have been but one purpose in the publication of that statement of Mrs. Barker at this time, yet I am satisfied that the persons intended to be influenced are above such influence. For the present we will let this matter rest, but at the proper time the Court will refer to it more fully. I am not certain but that the Court may feel under obligation to institute a thorough investigation into this subject in order that those who may have been guilty of contempt, if such should be the finding, may be dealt with in a proper manner."

CORPORATIONS EVADE TAX.

State Controller Knight May Proceed Against 500 Delinquents.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 20.—Controller Knight is about to take action against 500 corporations in this State which owe State corporation taxes to the aggregate of $100,000. In case of failure to collect proceedings to annul the charters of the offending companies will be taken.

The tax bureau staff of the Controller's office is preparing the 500 warrants for delivery to the Sheriffs next week.

REV. O. W. SNODGRASS MARRIED.

His Engagement Had Been the Cause of Dissension in a Bath Beach Church.

The Rev. Orrin W. Snodgrass, pastor of the Knickerbocker Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, was married yesterday to Miss Charlotte Remsen, a daughter of William Remsen, a well-known citizen of Bensonhurst. The announcement of Mr. Snodgrass's engagement to Miss Remsen some weeks ago is said to have led to dissension in his church, which was at that time the Cropsey Avenue Church, Bath Beach, as a result of which he resigned his charge.

Mr. Snodgrass then became pastor of his present charge. Miss Remsen, who was said to have been for some time the object of the attentions of a young man who was a member of the Cropsey Avenue Church, met Mr. Snodgrass, who on assuming charge of the church, boarded at her father's house.

The ceremony last night was performed at the residence of the bride's father. The Rev. William C. Snodgrass, the father of the bridegroom, officiated.

SUFFRAGE FOR NEGRO DECLARED GREAT EVIL

Virginian Would Repeal the Fifteenth Amendment.

Constitutional Convention Has Before It Resolutions Looking to a White Man's Government.

RICHMOND, Va., June 20.—The Constitutional Convention to-day decided to hold all of its sessions in Richmond, and, with the possible exception of a few days' recess from time to time, that the sessions shall be continuous. The first resolution on the suffrage question was offered to-day by Delegate T. W. Harrison, and is as follows:

"Resolved, First, that universal suffrage has been in the past safely and successfully intrusted to the white race. The honest white man, whether unlettered or without property, ought not to be deprived of the right of suffrage, which he has used for the good of the State, and which it is essential for him to have to preserve the equilibrium of society, so that there may be no favored class or caste.

"Resolved, Second, that it is not race prejudice, but actual experience and observation in this and other Southern States which declares that universal negro suffrage has been attended with great evils to the body politic, and to both races. Wherever the negro has obtained control of the government or exercised a potential influence therein intolerable misgovernment has been the result. Even where the negro vote has been no more than an inconsiderable factor, corruption and demoralization have been its invariable attendants, and education of the negro has done nothing to improve this condition.

"Resolved, Third, that the Fifteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution is wrong in that it proceeds on the theory that the two races are equally competent of free government. This theory is contradicted not only by the experience of the South, but by the history of the two races since the dawn of history. This convention, therefore, ought to inaugurate through the proper channels the proper steps to its repeal or amendment, so that each State may control its suffrage as its best interests demand.

"Resolved, Fourth, that it is not the purpose of the State to deny the negro any civil rights, nor to disfranchise any negro who has sufficient freehold estate to give him a permanent and substantial interest in the welfare of the State, nor, if any discrimination is made against him in the right of suffrage, to claim any representation in Congress or to the Electoral College based upon negro population, but ipso facto to surrender it until Congress shall declare what additional representation shall be given to the State to the extent that suffrage is given the negro."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Suffrage, to be named.

Mr. Thom of Norfolk presented a resolution that the convention present a memorial to the Congress and people of the United States in behalf of the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

NEGRO MYSTICISM EXPOSED.

"Prophet" Smith, Lynched at Shreveport, Was Head of an Anti-White Church.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—Quiet prevailed to-day at Shreveport, where "Prophet" Smith and F. D. McLand, negroes, arrested in connection with the murder of John Gray Foster, were lynched last night.

Smith confessed before he was lynched that he loaded the gun with which Foster was killed. Many letters of incendiary tenor, written by Smith and his fellows, were found. Indications of conspiracies against Chief Lake of the Shreveport police, Foster, and others, ran through the missives, and, in connection with the minutes of a meeting of the "Church of the Living God," of which Smith was the head, precipitated the lynching.

"Prophet" Smith founded the organization previously mentioned at Houston. Later he went to Shreveport and immediately set about organizing there. Chief of Police Lake declared him to be a dangerous person, and ordered him to leave, but he went no further than the Foster plantation.

After the shooting of Foster a search of Smith's rooms revealed a so-called "Ark of the covenant." It was a rudely constructed box, bearing mystic symbols. When the officials laid hold of the box the negroes were panic-stricken. Further search revealed the minutes of a meeting of the society on the Foster plantation. Its members were denominated as Princes and Smith as King. Part of the record read:

"The Royal Archive of the Kingdom of God met in supreme council. Sang 'Dark Was the Night.' Opened by reading the thirty-second chapter of Isaiah. After F. K. Smith, the King, announced the meeting he stated that he was advised of God to call the Princes together in council to decide what should be done with the Chief of Police and his force for interfering with the King of the Church of God in Shreveport.

"Prince Webb was in favor of demanding six months' affliction upon the Chief. Prince Hicks said he was in favor of the same. Also Prince McLand. Also Prince Johnson. Also Prince Edwards. All concurred in demanding six months' affliction on Chief Lake of Shreveport.

"Next case was the 'Rockers' of the building. The case was decided: 'All that rock the building must be punished with death within four days.' A complaint was taken against J. G. Foster that he should be tormented till he give consent that all saints leave the place."

HIGHWAYMEN ROB A TEACHER.

Principal of School Struck with a Club —$172 Taken from Him.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., June 20.—Palmer J. Jones, the Principal of the Port Washington School, was attacked by highwaymen while riding late last night on his bicycle to his home, at Manhasset. Two men sprang out from behind trees on the roadside and one of them struck him with a club, or some kind of a weapon, inflicting a severe cut on his head. Mr. Jones tried to defend himself, but he was beaten into a state of insensibility. When he recovered he found that the highwaymen had taken $172. He managed to make his way home unaided.

His assailants, after leaving him senseless, must have gone in the direction of this place, as papers that they had taken from Mr. Jones's pocketbook were found strewn along the road.

Mr. Jones says that the night before last, at a late hour, two men called at his house, and when he looked out of a window and asked what they wanted, they said they had a telegram for him. Mr. Jones's suspicions were aroused and he decided not to open the door. He told the men that they could shove it under the door. The men became angry at this and said if he was afraid to open the door he could do without the message. Mr. Jones believes that these were the same men.

INTERNATIONAL MINING CONGRESS

Will Agitate the Creation of a National Department of Mines.

The fourth annual session of the International Mining Congress convenes in Boisé, Idaho, July 23, and continues for two days. The object of the congress is to secure better recognition from the Government of the mining industry, and to bring about harmony and fraternity among the allied interests represented.

The members of the association are agitating just now the creation at Washington of a Department of Mines and Mining, thus securing to the interest represented a Cabinet officer. It has been determined that the delegates to the congress shall be selected in this way: The Governor of each State and Territory to name thirty delegates at large, County Commissioners and Mayors to name five, and each commercial body to name five.

Special preparations have been made in the matter of an exhibit of minerals. One of the largest buildings in Boisé has been set aside for the purpose. It has been arranged by the committee in charge to have excursions to the well-known mines of the neighborhood. Some of the places to be visited in wagons are Shoshone Falls, Swan Falls, Silver City, Weiser, Coeur d'Alene, and Seven Devils.

Oregon, California, Tennessee, and Ohio are to enter a contest for the session of 1902, and will be well represented at the congress. Not alone the mines of Idaho, but some in adjoining States will be visited by members of the congress. The Western Passenger Association has made a rate of one fare plus $2, with side trips to Yellowstone Park included.

THE MASSACHUSETTS' FEAT.

Big Battleship Said to Have Had a Narrow Escape in Passing Through Hell Gate.

The United States battleship Massachusetts, Capt. H. N. Manney commanding, left the navy yard at 11:50 A. M. yesterday on her way through Hell Gate to the smooth waters of the Sound beyond, where she is to test her compasses. An hour later the big ship passed the most dangerous point in the Channel, and according to some of the onlookers narrowly averted an accident. She ran too close, it was said, to Blackwell's Island, passing within about seventy-five feet of a dangerous ledge of rocks at that point. In her attempts to avoid these obstructions she forced herself too close to the shore, and was compelled to back water with her starboard screw in order to prevent touching the rocky bed.

The battleship was preceded through the gate by the New Hampshire. The tugs and harbor craft in the vicinity saluted both vessels. The New Hampshire replied, but the Massachusetts did not notice the courtesies until she had passed the danger point, when she replied to a few of the greetings.

There were many adverse comments at the navy yard over the determination of Capt. Manney to take the Massachusetts through the narrow entrance at Hell Gate, but the Captain was certain that the attempt was not a hazardous one, and acted accordingly.

NAVY DEPARTMENT ROUSED.

Prohibits Hell Gate Passage to Battleships Except in Emergency.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Navy Department has taken cognizance of the action of the commander of the battleship Massachusetts in going through Hell Gate to-day on his way from New York to Newburyport.

This course is regarded as extremely dangerous for a ship of the dimensions of the Massachusetts, and as a result Secretary Long issued a stringent order to-night that hereafter no battleship shall go through Hell Gate except under conditions of exceptional emergency.

$12,000 FOR HUSBAND'S DEATH.

Man Was Working in Elevator Shaft in 1897 When Killed.

A verdict for $12,000 was awarded Mrs. Julia Diehl in the Supreme Court yesterday against Andrew Robinson, a general contractor. Mr. Robinson had charge of the construction of the St. Paul Building, at Ann Street and Broadway.

George Diehl, the husband of the plaintiff, was working in the elevator shaft of the building on Feb. 16, 1897, and instructions were given the conductor of the car to warn him if the car came into use. This he failed to do and Diehl was killed.

In his defense Mr. Robinson charged contributory negligence.

PROCEEDS OF A FAIR STOLEN.

The Function Had Been Held by the Asacog Club for Charity.

The young society women who compose the Asacog Club of Brooklyn are much depressed in spirits just now. It is all because of a burglary.

The Asacog Club was organized for philanthropic purposes, and has been carrying on its work of relieving the distress of the poor and bettering the condition of working girls for several years. Recently the sixty young women forming the club held a small fair to raise money for their work. A few days ago a burglar broke into the club building at Sands and Adams Streets and walked off with $93, the proceeds of the fair.

The police have promised the dejected Asacog members to do their best to run down the thief and recover the money.

SIBLEY DIVORCE CASE.

Husband Asks that Default in Suit Brought by His Wife Be Opened.

Henry Clay Sibley, a trust promoter, applied to Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to have his default opened in the action for separation brought against him by his wife, Carlie Well Sibley. This action was tried last week before Justice Truax, and Mr. Sibley's answer was stricken out because of his failure to pay his wife $360 a month alimony, as ordered by the Court. He is now $4,600 in arrears.

Mr. Sibley's counsel, L. Laflin Kellogg, in asking that the default be opened, said that the United States Supreme Court had declared the throwing out of an answer under such circumstances unconstitutional. The answer of Mr. Sibley is in the nature of counter charges. He asks for an absolute divorce. Justice Bischoff reserved decision. Justice Truax has not yet signed the decree of separation.

PLANS FOR MR. KRUEGER'S VISIT.

Just What He Will Do in America in October Not Yet Determined.

Consul General Pierce of the Orange Free State was asked yesterday concerning the plans that had been made for the coming visit of President Krüger to the United States. It had been reported from Washington that arrangements for a gorgeous reception had been made.

"We cannot say anything about Mr. Krüger's visit yet," said Mr. Pierce, "beyond the fact that he will come to the United States late in the Fall, possibly October. Any talk about his plans while here or his entertainment would be premature, as nothing has been decided upon. We would not care to give out the statement, for instance, that he is to tour the great American cities, and then have him not do so. Beyond the fact that he is coming I do not care to talk."

Work of Enlarging a Church Begun.

Work has been commenced on the interior of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. During the Summer a part of the west wall will be taken down, the pulpit will be moved a few feet to the rear, and room made behind the pulpit for the organ and choir. These alterations will give a larger seating capacity. New exits will be placed at the west ends of the galleries.

Lost His Money and Shot Himself.

Emil Tradelius of 98 Seventh Street, a German supposed to be of good family, attempted suicide yesterday morning in Central Park by shooting himself in the head. Tradelius came from Stettin, in Prussia. He was at one time quite wealthy, but he lost all his money by speculation. One of his sons conducts a laundry at 342 Sixth Avenue, and another is the laundryman of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Tradelius was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where it was said that he could not recover.

Retired Merchant Missing.

Joseph Bruns, fifty-seven years old, a retired wool merchant, whose home is at 364 First Street, in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn, has been missing since Sunday last, and his family, consisting of his wife, daughter, and son-in-law, fear that harm may have befallen him. On the day he disappeared, Mr. Bruns started out to take a walk. He was seen in Prospect Park the following day by a friend, but since then his family have been unable to find any trace of him.

Acquitted of Attempt to Poison.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 20.—Fred Darling and his wife, proprietors of an animal show, arrested yesterday on suspicion of poisoning Thomas Samuels, were released to-day. There was no evidence against them. Samuels is out of danger, and himself exonerated the accused.

TEXAS CHASE FOR BANDITS.

Three Americans and Three Mexicans Killed Since the Outbreak of Hostilities Nine Days Ago.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 20.—Since the outbreak of hostilities in Southwest Texas between bandits and the authorities casualties have resulted as follows:

June 12—Sheriff W. T. Morris of Karnes County, in attempting to arrest Mexicans charged with horse stealing, was killed and one of his assailants wounded.

June 14.—In attempting to arrest the alleged slayers of Sheriff Morris in Gonzales County, Sheriff R. M. Glover and Constable Henry Schnabel were killed and three Mexicans wounded.

June 15—At Ottine, one Mexican was killed while resisting arrest.

June 16—A Mexican was killed at Belmont and another wounded while resisting arrest.

June 17—A party of rangers near Benevides killed one Mexican, wounded another, and captured a third.

Total dead, six—three officers and three Mexicans. Wounded, Mexicans, six. Arrests so far as known, nine.

Manuel Cortez, the alleged slayer of Sheriffs Morris and Glover, it is said, is now within four miles of Cotulla, but has not yet been captured. Bloodhounds will be sent on his trail.

PROPOSED BROOM TRUST.

Not Only the Corn, but the Manufactured Article to be Controlled.

Special to The New York Times.

URBANA, Ohio, June 20.—The organization of a Broom Trust has advanced, and it is expected that within a short time it will control not only the broom corn market but the manufactured article as well. Six million dollars are behind the project to combine the 200 manufacturers in the United States.

It is said that the Southwestern Company of Evansville, Ind., and the Chicago Broom Company of Chicago are behind the movement.

WANTS A CHARTER REVOKED.

States Attorney in Chicago Proceeds Against Builders' Association.

CHICAGO, June 20.—State's Attorney Deneen to-day signed a petition in quo warranto attacking the charter of the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association on the ground that the association retricts its members to the purchase of brick and stone from certain companies which belong to the Chicago Pressed Brick Association. The State contends that this restriction is detrimental to competitive trade.

MRS. BABCOCK AND THE CABMAN.

Widow of the Rev. Dr. Babcock Thought Driver's Fare Was Exorbitant.

Sergt. Carson of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station was called up last night to settle a dispute between a cabman and a woman. He did so, deciding that the cabdriver was in the right. The woman said she was Mrs. Maltbie D. Babcock of 14 East Thirty-seventh Street, widow of the Rev. Dr. Babcock. The cabdriver was Andrew Elliott of 352 West Forty-second Street.

Mrs. Babcock said she had tendered the cabdriver $1 as fare, and she thought it was ample. She said Elliott wanted $2, but she was not going to be robbed. When Elliott was asked for his side of the story he said:

"Well, I got the lady at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. I took her to Dr. Ferris's, on Forty-second Street, where she staid for fifteen minutes, and then she went to the Plaza Hotel, in Fifty-ninth Street. Then she told me to drive slowly down Fifth Avenue to Madison Square. I did so, and then we went back to Thirty-seventh Street. She gave me a two-dollar bill, and I put it in my pocket. She then said she wanted a dollar change. I said, 'Why, lady, I've driven you four miles, and its worth $2.' But she thought I wanted too much, so I came here."

Sergt Carson said that as Mrs. Babcock had not made any agreement with the driver he was entitled to $2. She paid the money cheerfully.

DESPERATE EFFORT TO ESCAPE.

Prisoner Plunged Into River Three Times—Deputy Rescued Him.

BELVIDERE, N. J., June 20.—After plunging three times in the swift current of the Delaware River, and being rescued each time by Deputy Sheriff Cole, Jonathan Hines, a prisoner confined in the Warren County Jail for embezzlement, was safely lodged behind the bars. Hines begged to be let out to do anything that the Sheriff might have to do about the yard, and the Sheriff set him to work whitewashing outside the jail. Somebody slipped him a bottle of liquor, and this set him wild.

Awaiting his chance, he stole away and went across the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. Deputy Sheriff Lemuel Cole pursued and caught him and started back to Belvidere with him. The fellow begged to be brought across the river in a boat, and the deputy acceded to his request.

When the river was reached Hines, who is a big man, jumped into the water and disappeared beneath the waves. The Deputy watched him come up, and jumped after him. He soon had him landed on the shore. In an unguarded moment Hines gave the officer the slip, and into the water he went the second time. After a severe struggle the Deputy Sheriff paddled to shore once more with the prisoner. While he was adjusting the irons the fellow got away for the third time, and sprang into the deep water. The Deputy once more grappled with the fellow in the water, first one being under and then the other. After a fierce fight, and when the men were almost exhausted, the Deputy managed to get good footing and landed his man on a reef of rocks, and thence to the mainland. The prisoner was securely ironed and brought back to the prison.

INDIANS LOSE LAND SUIT.

Court Holds It Cannot Prevent the Opening of Reservations.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Justice Bradley to-day denied the application of Lone Wolf and other Indians for an injunction against the Secretary of the Interior to restrain him from opening the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache lands in Oklahoma to settlement. The Court held that the question was purely a political one with which the Court had no power to deal. Counsel for the Indians immediately gave notice of a special appeal to the District Court of Appeals.

Now that the case is decided, it is believed that the President in about ten days will issue his proclamation opening to settlement the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache and Wichita lands.

Justice Bradley held that if the Act of June 6, 1900, is violative of the Treaty of 1868, the remedy rests with Congress, not the judiciary. He said that the right of the Indians to the reservation is a possessory one only; that the wrong, if any, threatened by the execution of the Act of June 6, 1900, is a wrong to the tribe, as a tribe, and that no individual member will suffer any injury which will not be shared in common by the other members. The decision declares that the suit cannot be maintained by members of the tribe as individuals.

The Justice holds that the question whether three-fourths of the adult male Indians signed the agreement, &c., was presented to Congress; that the ratification by Congress is necessarily a finding that the agreement was assented to by the requisite number of Indians, and that there was no false or fraudulent representation or interpretation, and that this decision by Congress is conclusive upon the judicial tribunals. He further holds that an act of Congress and a treaty are, under the Constitution of the United States, upon an equal footing; that the making and enforcing of treaties are under our Constitution committed to the political branch of the Government, and that the judicial tribunals of the country are without authority to enforce treaty stipulations or to grant redress for wrongs inflicted by their breach.

WIFE ACCUSES LAWYERS,

Alleges They Conspired with Husband Who She Charges Is a Bigamist.

Mrs. Kate Mand, the wife of Louis Mand, an undertaker, at Westchester and Brook Avenues, and also a foreman in the Department of Highways, is dissatisfied because she has not yet received a decree of absolute divorce from Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, her action against her husband having been tried by him on May 15 last.

Mrs. Mand alleges that her husband is a bigamist, having on Oct. 2 last gone to Boston and married a Mrs. Sheridan, the co-respondent in the case. She says she retained as her lawyers Hegeman & Darcy, who have an office at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. These lawyers, she alleges, entered into a conspiracy with her husband, as a result of which all mention of her husband's illegal marriage to "Mrs. Sheridan" was carefully eliminated from the papers. She further avers that her husband supplied the witnesses called by her attorneys.

Mrs. Mand yesterday called on Justice Giegerich and told him how matters stood. Justice Giegerich said the matter would have his attention.

DEATHS ALARM A FAMILY.

Strange Symptoms in Mother and Two Sons Prompt Father to Demand Investigation.

Frank Pullis, a well-known young man of North Bergen, Hudson County, died yesterday morning, and his father has demanded that an investigation be made. Dr. William Menger, who had been attending him, withheld the death certificate in view of the family's suspicion that death was not due to natural causes and because he admits there were unusual symptoms. The investigation will be made by Dr. Converse, the County Physician.

The death of Frank Pullis was very similar in most respects to those of his mother, Hannah Pullis, and of his brother, James. Both of these have died within a few months and all three had convulsions, and what it is claimed may have been symptoms of poisoning. Mrs. Pullis left an estate of about $15,000 to her sons, James, Frank, and Charles. Her oldest son, Edward was ignored in the distribution.

James Pullis died in March, less than three months after his mother. He left a will dividing his share of the property between Charles and Frank, again ignoring Edward. On Monday night, it is alleged, there was a quarrel between Edward and Charles because Charles had sent for a lawyer that Frank's will might be drawn. On the night previous to that Charles is said to have first given utterance to suspicions as to the nature of his brother's illness, remarking that he was acting the same as James did. On Monday night the will was not drawn, as Dr. Menger told the lawyer that Frank was not in a state which justified his signature being accepted.

On Tuesday a will is said to have been signed in which Frank left all his personal property to his young wife, and three lots to Edward, and the remainder to Charles. There is said to have been trouble between the surviving brothers and Frank's wife, and she sent for her parents, who reside in Philadelphia.

Dr. Menger and Dr. Armstrong, who were in attendance on Frank Pullis, admit there were peculiar and unusual symptoms connected with the death of Frank, although the main symptoms were those of Bright's disease. The recurrence of the symptoms in all three cases is what has aroused the family.

William Pullis, the father, was formerly a hotel keeper on the Hackensack Plank Road. Edward Pullis is a Justice of the Peace, and well known and popular. Charles is also well known and popular, and the family as a whole is highly thought of. Edward joined with his father in asking that the authorities investigate the death of his brother. Charles Pullis is completely unnerved by the death. He does not care to talk, but it is said he is as fully determined to have the affair sifted as his father and brother.

MIDNIGHT FIRE IN HARLEM.

What narrowly escaped being a most serious fire occurred at 12:10 o'clock this morning in the five-story flat house at 201 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, occupied by eight families. As it was more fright than damage resulted. Assisted by policemen and citizens the tenants of the house fled over the roofs and descended the fire escapes, while others took refuge in the rear yard. The fire was conquered in fifteen minutes, and though it ascended an airshaft did but $1,000 damage.

On the ground floor of the building there are two stores, occupied by Isaac Goldstein, a tailor, and Chin Lung, a laundryman. It was in the rear of these stores that the fire started.

SHOCKED ON A CAR TRACK.

Louis Ludwig is the plaintiff in a peculiar damage suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, now on trial before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court. He wants $20,000 damages because he was so shocked by an electric current that he is permanently injured.

According to his testimony given yesterday, Ludwig was crossing Second Avenue at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street on the night of Feb. 22, 1899. When he stepped on the slot in which the shoe runs, which connects the cars of the defendant company with the supply of electricity in the conduit below, he felt a sudden shock. He was thrown down and his right leg broken in two places. Since the accident the leg has commenced to shrivel up, and he says he is still in great pain. His contention is that the ground was partly covered with snow and that the electric current leaked and thus injured him. His complaint says that the company did not use proper appliances to detect the leakage, and therefore it was negligent.

The company in its answer charges Ludwig with contributory negligence.

LIQUOR DEALERS' CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The sixth annual convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association ended to-day after a most successful meeting.

The principal question that evoked discussion was that of reducing the bonded period to four years. This was defeated by an overwhelming vote. The following resolutions recommended by the Executive Committee were adopted:

"That Congress be asked for an extension of the outage allowance on all goods made on and after Jan. 1, 1899, so that the allowance will be the same as that on goods made prior to that date.

"That our attorney be instructed to continually guard against and oppose legislation adverse to the interests of the trade.

"That the association is unanimously opposed to the application made to the Internal Revenue Department for permission to sweeten goods in bond, and it also is opposed to any change in the law with regard to the proof at which spirits may be entered into bond.

"That we consider the reduction in the rate of tax the most important measure for the welfare of the entire trade, and urge taking advantage of every favorable opportunity for reaching the desired result."

The convention adjourned, to meet in Pittsburg the second Wednesday in June, 1902.

Ten Smallpox Cases.

The following cases of smallpox were reported to the Health Department yesterday: James Valentine and Malta Valentine, twenty-nine years and three years, respectively, of 403 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Charles Martin, thirty-three years old of 317 West Forty-first Street; Lewis Jagnet, twenty-five years old of 307 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Antonio Gallo, thirty-nine years old of 403 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Rose Apello five years old of 318 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Mildred Crossman, eight months old of 903 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; William Cavanagh, sixty years old of the Olive Tree Inn, in Twenty-third Street; Catherine Foley, twenty years old, of 210 East Fifty-third Street, and Julius Carlson, twenty-nine years of 591 St. Ann's Avenue.

To Prevent Waste of Water.

The session of the convention of the American Water Works Association yesterday morning was devoted to a discussion on the methods of preventing the waste of water by the consumers. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the adoption of meters in lieu of the flat-rate system and the use of compression faucets had been demonstrated to be the best means in this direction. Papers were read by John M. Diven, Superintendent of the Elmira Water Works; P. A. Maigren, C. E., of Philadelphia, and H. F. Porter, C. E., of this city. In the afternoon the association made a trip to Glen Island, where dinner was served.

Sale of Hickory Island.

CLAYTON, N. Y., June 20.—J. Walter Wood, Jr., of L. Von Hoffman & Co., New York, to-day purchased Hickory Island, at the head of Grindstone Island in the St. Lawrence. It contains eighty acres in Canadian waters. The consideration is said to be $15,000. Mr. Wood will erect a Summer home on the island.

B. Altman & Co.

Will offer in their MISSES' SUIT DEPARTMENT, to-day, Friday, and Saturday until Noon, when store will be closed.

The Remainder of Misses' Jackets, Tailor-made and Fancy Suits, and Children's Wool and Cotton Dresses, Reefers, etc.,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Also

Misses' Cotton Waists, 85c., $1.65, 2.25

Originally $1.45, 2.75, 3.75 and $4.50

Children's Reefers, . . . 2.90

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

QUITTING RETAIL BUSINESS. CLOTHING AT ALMOST HALF PRICE.

Said the fox to the crow: "You beautiful thing,
I've traveled miles to hear you sing."
The flattery worked, and the fox got with ease
The thing which he wanted—a nice piece of cheese.

There's pleasure in buying at stores where you're known,
For their friendly ways make a man feel at home;
But don't be deceived by words steeped in honey,
Because as a rule they'll cost you your money;
Rather buy here, where we save you expense,
And give you pleasure in dollars and cents.

The glad hand is well enough in its way, but, after all, it is money that talks, and our prices speak for themselves. Every garment here—beautiful, fashionable and reliable—is now being sold at almost ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.

300 of our finest $15, $18 and $20 suits are now reduced to $8 50 each.

Included in the lot are fine sample suits from our wholesale department and 50 suits made from short ends of costly fabrics. All are beautiful and tailored in the top-notch of fashion.

$18 Blue Serge Suits
$15 Black Thibet Suits
$20 Oxford Gray Suits

ALL NOW $8.50

$16.50 Check Worsted Suits
$18 Stripe Flannel Suits
$18 Plaid Flannel Suits

Our very best $25 and $28 suits are now marked down to $12 each.
Our finest $15 and $18 Spring Overcoats are now reduced to $6.50 each. A few silk lined.
Fashionable high-grade suits to measure at greatly reduced prices.

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT TILL 9.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY, BET. 12TH AND 13TH STS.

BOYS ROUTED WATCHMAN.

With Pistols Loaded with Blank Cartridges and Nails They Made Him Run.

Armed with pistols and many rounds of ammunition improvised from blank cartridges and wire nails, the "Cuckoo Row Kids" moved in force last night on their enemy, John McDonald of 528 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, who is employed by the New York Central Railroad to watch the yards at Sixtieth Street and North River. McDonald has incurred the enmity of the gang by objecting to the boys playing in the yard and to their stealing rides on the passing freight trains. He has backed up his objections with a stout stick.

The boys held a council of war last evening. Nearly every one possessed a pistol, cheap affairs, designed for the Fourth of July. They had plenty of 22-calibre blank cartridges, but nothing more deadly. One of the crowd suggested inserting wire nails in the barrels of the pistols. It was tried and found a success. Then the gang went to the railroad yard.

McDonald saw them coming and brandished his stick, but was met with shouts of derision and defiance. Then a shot was fired. For a moment McDonald stood his ground, but when a perfect fusilade was opened he took to his heels. He did not stop till he was in one of the railroad buildings, where there is a telephone. Soon after Police Headquarters received a message that a man was being killed at Sixtieth Street and North River. Headquarters notified the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and Detective William Day started for the scene of the conflict at all speed.

Day only saw one boy in sight and he was easily made a prisoner. At the station house he said he was William Harlem, fifteen years old, of 223 West Sixtieth Street. He had a pistol and "blanks" in his possession, but no nails. Despite his protestations of innocence, he was sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. McDonald swears a nail went through his hat.

ACCIDENT UNDERWRITERS MEET.

International Association Chooses Officers for the Year.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 20.—The International Association of Accident Underwriters elected officers to-day, Franklin J. Moore of Philadelphia being chosen President without opposition. Other officers chosen were: First Vice President—Charles H. Bunker, Chicago; Second Vice President—K. M. Kingsbury, Westfield, Mass.; Secretary—G. Leonard McNeill, Boston; Treasurer—B. F. Hughes, Philadelphia. Executive Committee—Charles H. Bunker, Chicago; William B. Smith, Hartford; F. E. Haley, Des Moines; William H. Jones, Boston, and A. E. Forest, Chicago.

To Locate Italians in the West.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The management of the Santa Fé Railroad has begun a vast colonization plan which will result in bringing many thousands of Italians to this country and in locating them on lands in Southern California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. Agents of the road have been sent to Italy with literature for distribution in the various centres of the peninsula. It is said to be the intention of the company to extend its colonization plans to other countries in Europe after the Italian agency shall become successful.

Homeopathists Elect Officers.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., June 20.—The annual election of officers in the American Institute of Homeopathy, which held its fourth day's session here to-day, resulted in the election by a majority of 60 votes for the following ticket: President—Dr. James C. Wood of Cleveland; Vice President—Dr. Edward Beecher Hooker of Hartford, Conn.; General Secretary—Dr. Charles Gatchell of Chicago. The old Treasurer and Recording Secretary were re

BRITISH LIBERALS NOW COMPLETELY DIVIDED

Asquith Says Annexation of Boer Republics Is Necessary.

Repudiates the Queen's Hall Resolutions—Conservative Press Applauds His Courage.

LONDON, June 21.—The Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, the ex-Liberal Home Secretary, speaking at a Liberal dinner last evening, protested against the pro-Boer resolutions adopted at Queen's Hall on Wednesday evening being accepted as a pronouncement of the Liberal Party. He declared that Boer independence was impossible, and said the Liberals favored a free, federated South Africa, on the lines of Canada and Australia.

Mr. Asquith further said that Liberals holding his opinions had been branded as schismatics, but they had not changed their views, had always condemned the war policy, and considered it must now be left for the judgment of history.

At the beginning of the war, Mr. Asquith said, he believed it was possible to restore the status of the two South African republics, but he was now a reluctant convert to the necessity of annexation. He looked forward hopefully to the time when these distractions would be ended.

By his trenchant speech Mr. Asquith achieved the complete severance of the two wings of the Liberal Party. This was done to the great joy of the Conservatives, whose press organs, this morning, cannot find words sufficien to applaud his courage and honesty. The press is of the opinion that the party of many leaders will now find greater difficulty than ever in discovering who is its real head.

The Daily Chronicle hails Mr. Asquith as "the true leader," and calls upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to declare with equal explicitness whether he will still follow the Right Hon. John Morley's lead.

The Daily News says that smoldering discontent of those calling themselves Liberal Imperialists has at last burst into flame, and that it is deplorable that Mr. Asquith of all men should seem to head a movement of revolt which can end in nothing but the repudiation of Liberalism. "It is the duty of the Liberals," says The Daily News, "now loyally to support Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman."

It may safely be predicted that Mr. Asquith will find a very large following, both among the Liberal members of the House of Commons and in the country generally.

TO ENJOIN COAL TRUST.

Indiana Authorities May Proceed Against Operators.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 20.—The State may try to prevent the organization of the proposed coal trust by bringing suits to enjoin the operators from disposing of their property in that way.

Deputy Attorney General Hadley said today that he intends to inquire into the plans of the trust promoters to find out if they are violating any of the provisions of the anti-trust statutes. It is not believed that the Cooper anti-trust law, enacted at the last session of the Legislature, will reach this case, but Mr. Hadley thinks that the law under which suits were brought about two years ago to prevent glass manufacturers in Madison County from selling their property to the Window Glass Trust, may apply.

If the coal suits are brought it is probable, he said, that the issue will be the same as in the glass cases.

FOR SAVING AMERICANS' LIVES.

French Corporal Decorated for an Act of Heroism in China.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Information has reached the French Embassy here to the effect that by a decision of the French Government on June 3 a French Corporal has been decorated with a gold medal of the second class for an act of heroism toward two American soldiers in the campaign in China.

The recipient of the medal is Corp. Daburon, a bugler of the Sixteenth Regiment of Colonial Infantry. While the allied forces were marching to Peking, and just after they had taken Yang-Tsun, two American soldiers fell into the Pei-Ho. At the risk of his life the Frenchman jumped into the stream and succeeded in rescuing both the Americans.

There have been reports of a clash between the Americans and the French colonial troops in China, but this action by the French Government is looked upon as a graceful tribute to the good feeling and co-operation of the allies.

NEW CHINESE INDEMNITY PLAN.

LONDON, June 21.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"A high native authority says Germany proposes that China pay the indemnity in small annual amounts for fourteen years, with increased amounts for the remaining twenty-six years, and that Great Britain will probably agree to this proposition."

To Punish Quarrelsome "Allies."

TIEN-TSIN, June 20.—Gen. Lorn Campbell says the delinquents in the recent difficulties between soldiers of the allies will be severely punished. Similar troubles are not likely to occur again. Gen. Voyron, the French commander, has heartily cooperated with the British commander, and is determined, so far as the French are concerned, that order shall be maintained.

Gen. Tung Still Plotting a Revolt.

LONDON, June 21.—A dispatch to The Standard from Shanghai announces that trustworthy reports say that Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang is organizing a large body of veteran troops with the intention of raising a rebellion in the northwestern provinces of the Middle Kingdom.

Chinese Troops Allowed in Pe-chi-Li.

TIEN-TSIN, June 20.—Chinese troops, with the permission of the allies' commanders, are occupying several small places in the neighborhood of Yang-Tsun recently vacated by the foreign soldiers.

Deschamps Praises Chicago University.

PARIS, June 21.—The Figaro prints a two-column appreciative article on the University of Chicago, by Gaston Deschamps, the French literary critic, who recently delivered a course of lectures in the United States. M. Deschamps describes a plan for the connection of the university with the "Alliance Française" and the encouragement of the study of the French language, literature, and history, and refers to the visit of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States, to the institution. M. Deschamps concludes his article with these words: "It is good that all this be known in France."

The British Mediterranean Fleet.

LONDON, June 21.—The Daily Mail publishes a letter from Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford to a correspondent, complaining of the want of proper strength and efficiency in Great Britain's Mediterranean fleet. Lord Charles says that his duty as second in command of the fleet prevents his giving his reasons publicly. He further says that he has communicated his views on the subject to the proper authorities in as strong and clear Anglo-Saxon language as he can command.

Rutgers Electrical Instructor Out.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 20.—William V. B. Van Dyck, instructor in electrical science at Rutgers College, tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees to-day. He is interested in an electrical company in New York City, and leaves Rutgers so as to be able to more fully look after his duties there. Mr. Van Dyck is a son of Prof. F. C. Van Dyck of Rutgers. On March 13 of this year he was married to Miss Fanny Johnston, who took the name part in "Florodora" at the Casino, New York.

Cardinal Gibbons's Mission to Rome.

ROME, June 20.—Cardinal Gibbons starts to-morrow for Florence, where he will remain a week. Subsequently he will go to Normandy for a month's rest, of which he feels the need. Although he refuses to discuss his mission to Rome, it is said in competent quarters that the suggestions of the Vatican in regard to the diplomatic representation of the United States here came to nothing. However, Cardinal Gibbons is understood to have accomplished a great deal toward the settlement of the Cuban and Philippines questions, and regarding Catholicism in the United States.

MONUMENT TO GREAT ELECTOR.

Kaiser Makes a Speech at the Unveiling of a Memorial to His Ancestor at Kiel.

KIEL, June 20.—A monument to the Great Elector was unveiled to-day in the Naval Academy Park here with much ceremony and in the presence of the Emperor and Empress. His Majesty made a speech, in which he again emphasized his wishes and aims in regard to the navy.

In the course of his remarks, the Emperor dwelt on the Great Elector's work in founding the Brandenburg fleet, and expressed the hope that the officers and men of the navy would derive from looking at the monument fresh ardor for their calling. The Emperor alluded to the period following the death of the Great Elector as a "grave period when the eyes of the people were diverted from the ocean."

After referring to the foundation of the power of the House of Hohenzollern on the cornerstone laid by the Great Elector, and to the necessity devolving on himself to provide for the welfare of the empire and to command respect for his flag from all adversaries, the Emperor declared that so long as the officers and men of the navy followed the precepts of the Great Elector, they would "be able to overcome without effort every difficult phase in the development of the navy of the Fatherland."

His Majesty concluded as follows:

"Let this be the path for you to travel. May this enable you to vanquish in battle and endure in adversity until the sun reperces the clouds. May the monument I herewith present to the Naval Academy be cherished and held in honor, so that some day the Academy may send forth men gifted with the qualities of the Great Elector."

The Emperor and Empress afterward conversed with some officers and men who have just returned from China.

References to the Great Elector have appeared in almost every public speech recently made by Emperor William.

The Great Elector was Frederick William, Eleventh Elector of Brandenburg, who was born in 1620 and died in 1688. Next to Frederick the Great he was the chief founder of the power of Prussia. A man of immense energy and determination, he took every opportunity of adding to the extent and influence of his country, by force of arms and by intrigue. He succeeded to the Electorate in 1640, and found it almost ruined. His country had been laid waste by the Thirty Years' War, but the Elector, by skillful management, and by his success in raising an army of 30,000 men, was able to secure the evacuation of his territory by the foreign hordes who were devastating it. In 1672 Louis XIV. of France persuaded the Swedes to invade Brandenburg, and the Elector drove them not only out of that territory, but out of Pomerania.

Emperor William is a direct descendant of the Great Elector. The latter's son was the first King of Prussia.

Kaiser Decorates Emil L. Boas.

BERLIN, June 20.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes a statement to the effect that Emperor William has decorated Emil L. Boas, the American General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line, with the Crown Order of the Third Class.

THE BRITISH SUGAR DUTY.

Only 16 Members of the Commons Vote for Preferential Treatment for the Colonies.

LONDON, June 21.—In the course of the discussion of the clauses of the Finance bill in the House of Commons yesterday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, informed the mover of an amendment providing for a preferential duty on sugar from the British colonies that he had no intention of embarking on such a policy. It would benefit neither this country nor the colonies, would deprive the Exchequer of revenue without benefiting the consumer, and might endanger trade with foreign countries.

There was, said Sir Michael, a strong feeling on this subject in Germany, and the acceptance of the amendment would mean running a most serious risk of losing the favored nation treatment Great Britain now enjoyed in Germany. If preference were extended to sugar from Canada, Australia would want special treatment for other products, and then foreign countries would offer the same concessions to the colonies and ask for similar treatment.

The Chancellor said he was not prepared to risk the loss of Great Britain's foreign trade, which was greater than the trade of the colonies. The preference granted by Canada had not greatly benefited trade between Great Britain and Canada, for the simple reason that the preference granted still left a protective duty against the British and in favor of the Canadian manufacturer. Although, happily, British trade had largely increased with Canada, the trade of the United States with Canada had also largely increased.

The amendment was negatived by a vote of 256 to 16.

The outcome of the debate proved to be somewhat amusing. Knowing the scantiness of their following, the supporters of the amendment tried to withdraw it, but the Irish members insisted upon a division, with the result that 306 members voted against it and only 16 in its favor. The mover of the amendment, Ernest Flower, (Conservative,) himself voted against it.

There was considerable laughter at the expense of Sir Charles Howard Vincent, (Conservative,) the leading spirit of the Protectionist Party.

The free traders express the greatest satisfaction at the outcome of the division and regard the incident as a great blow at Mr. Chamberlain's pet idea of a "Zollverein." Sir Charles Howard Vincent, in the course of the debate, expressed his regret that Mr. Chamberlain, who is ill, was not there to defend the "Zollverein."

Plans of the Dreyfus Family.

BERLIN, June 20.—It is learned from an authentic source that Mathieu Dreyfus, who led the campaign in favor of his brother Alfred, has returned to Mülhausen, in Alsace, where he has purchased the property of Albert Koechlin and becomes the leading partner and principal owner in the firm of Raphael Dreyfus & Co., which was founded by his father, Jacques Dreyfus. Another brother will be head of the firm of Raphael Dreyfus & Co., in Belfort, France. Léon Dreyfus retires to Paris on account of ill-health. Alfred Dreyfus remains in France.

German Steamer Ashore Near Aden.

ADEN, June 20.—The German steamer Asturia, Capt. Petermann, from Yokohama April 19, via Hongkong May 12, for New York, is ashore off Ras-Jerdaffoon, (Cape Guardafui, the most easterly point of Africa,) at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden. She will probably be a total wreck. The crew of the Asturia have been landed here. The Asturia has on board 750 tons of tin, loaded at Penang, Straits Settlements, and destined for New York.

Pauncefote Sits in House of Lords.

LONDON, June 20.—Baron Pauncefote of Preston, the British Ambassador to the United States, took the necessary oath and his seat in the House of Lords to-day for the first time in the present Parliament.

Lord Pauncefote took his seat in the House of Lords for the first time on Oct. 26, 1899, in which year he was elevated to the peerage. He has represented Great Britain at Washington since 1889.

Another Big Franco-Russian Loan?

BERLIN, June 20.—According to the Neueste Nachrichten, the Russian and French Governments are negotiating a fresh loan of 125,000,000 rubles, (about $63,750,000.) The loan, it is said, will be placed in six months. The negotiations in the matter have been direct between the two Governments interested.

Oxford Degrees Given to New Yorkers.

LONDON, June 20.—At the convocation held at Oxford University this morning the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the Rev. Dr. C. A. Briggs and the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown of the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Mr. Chamberlain Suffering from Gout.

LONDON, June 21.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is confined to his bed with gout, and is not likely to appear in Parliament for several days.

Ambassador Choate Ill.

LONDON, June 20.—United States Ambassador Choate is confined to his bed by a Summer cold, which has proved somewhat irritating. To-night his physicians report a material improvement in his condition.

6,000 CAPE COLONY REBELS?

LONDON, June 21.—Henry W. Massingham, writing in The Daily News, says that 6,000 Cape Colonists have already joined the Boers.

Punished for Ridiculing Dueling.

LONDON, June 21.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail says that Arthur Schnitzler, the playwright and novelist, has been expelled from the ranks of reservist officers in the Austrian Army and infamously degraded by a military court of honor for publishing a novel in which he throws ridicule upon the practice of dueling.

Storm Damages South Russian Crops.

ODESSA, June 21.—A violent storm burst over a large area of Southern Russia on Wednesday, flooding several towns and greatly damaging crops.

To Study Swiss Viticulture.

LONDON, June 21.—The Geneva correspondent of The Daily Mail announces that Mr. Vaughan, a large vineyard owner, of California, has arrived at Lausanne to study the Swiss system of viticulture.

The Czar to Visit Germany.

BERLIN, June 20.—The Czar has accepted Emperor William's invitation to view the grand army manoeuvres at Dantsic West Prussia.

FOR A FULL SENATE.

Senator Burrows of Michigan Would Amend the Constitution So as to Avoid Non-Representation.

Special to The New York Times.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 20.—United States Senator Julius C. Burrows, Chairman of the Committee on Elections and Privileges, says he will prepare a constitutional amendment to be introduced at the next session of Congress to remedy the evil of non-representation in the Senate when a State Legislature like that of Delaware fails to elect. He says:

"The common remedy suggested for this condition of affairs is the election of Senators by the people by a direct vote, thus avoiding the possibility of a deadlock and insuring the full membership of the Senate at all times. There is another remedy which suggests itself to my mind. The Constitution of the United States might be so amended as to provide—leaving the election of Senators primarily to the Legislatures as it exists to-day—that if the Legislature failed to elect a Senator and adjourned without performing its duty in this regard it shall then be incumbent on the Executive of the State to issue a writ of election to the whole body of the people and thus provide for the election of Senators by the people when the Legislature fails to perform its duty."

ANTI-TAMMANY REPORT.

Republican County Committee Hears of Conference—Adjourns to September.

The Republican County Committee, at its meeting in the Assembly Chamber of the Public Charities Building, in East Twenty-second Street, last night accepted the resignation of Charles L. Gompper of the Fifth Assembly District, who is said to be going into business and retiring from politics.

President Morris reviewed the action taken by the conferrees appointed by the committee to attend the anti-Tammany conferences.

He told of what had been accomplished so far by the conferences of the various Anti-Tammany organizations, and stated that so far as the Republican organization was concerned it was treated fairly, and that in fact there was a disposition on the part of all organizations represented to make all concessions for the purpose of bringing about a Tammany defeat at the coming municipal election.

The most important announcement was that made by Chairman Robert C. Morris when he told the Executive Committee that the next meeting of the conference would be on Sept. 18. This was understood by the members present as being tantamount to a statement that the anti-Tammany organizations would not meet again until that date. One of the reasons stated for this was that frequent meetings of conference during the hot months of July and August would be slimly attended owing to the absence of many of the conferrees, and, further, the two anti-Tammany conferences already held had led to some misstatements and misconceptions of the situation.

Nothing was said in regard to the recent action of the Citizens' Union in adopting a resolution declaring for the nomination of Judges of "proved ability and integrity," no matter of what party.

J. F. CARROLL'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

Mr. Croker Asserts that It Was Decided Upon Last Year.

LONDON, June 20.—Richard Croker, who to-night returned to London from Ascot, when questioned concerning the visit of John F. Carroll to England, said:

"Carroll told me last year that he was coming to England, if possible, this Summer."

Mr. Croker added:

"So far as I am concerned, I feel much improved as a result of my sojourn here. My son and I are enjoying the recreation of racing, with the least possible thought of business or politics."

THE DEAD-LOCK AT SARATOGA.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 20.—The Fourth Judicial District Republican Convention today accomplished the feat of holding two session and not taking a single vote. The time was devoted to a series of conferences between the eleven delegates and also between the delegates and politicians from all parts of the district. To-morrow's session will be called to order at 10 o'clock, but it is not certain that a result will then be reached.

It is likely that one or more of the candidates may be shelved before to-morrow's session, as a large amount of political missionary work will undoubtedly be attempted to-night. Congressman Littauer, who is a delegate, is confident that Edgar A. Spencer of Fulton will capture the convention prize, while Senator Brackett, another delegate, claims that Charles E. Palmer of Schenectady will secure the nomination. It is reported to-night that Spencer and Palmer have each assurances of five delegates, and that one vote is still undecided.

SHERRY LOST A CASE OF WINE.

Sherry, the caterer at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, lost a case of champagne Wednesday night, and W. W. Cavanagh, twenty-eight years old, a salesman of 133 West Fourteenth Street, was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station last night charged with stealing the wine.

About 8 o'clock Wednesday night Thomas Lowrie, Sherry's steward, was asked for on the telephone, and a man at the other end said he was valet for Stanford White, the architect of 121 East Twenty-first Street. He said Mr. White wanted a case of champagne, for which he, the valet, would call. Cavanagh called in half an hour and the case was given to him.

At 11 o'clok the telephone rang again, and the voice at the other end said Mr. White wanted another case of wine, and that he would send a messenger boy for it. A boy arrived soon, but could not carry the wine, so it was put on an automobile. The boy told the chauffeur the man who wanted the wine was at the Bon Ton Music Hall, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. When the boy brought out Cavanagh, the chauffeur, who said he knew Mr. White's valet, declared Cavanagh was not the man and refused to give him the wine. Cavanagh and three other men tried to get the wine away from the chauffeur, but failed. The Sherry people said they found the first case had been drunk with a lot of women in the Bon Ton.

A Sherry waiter traced Cavanagh from the music hall to 26 St. Mark's Place, and the East Fifty-first Street police were then notified. Detective Burns and a policeman went there yesterday and arrested him.

Commercial Travelers Elect Officers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 20.—The International Federation of Commercial Travelers elected the following officers today: President—Edward Trevett, Utica; Vice President—R. A. Cavenaugh, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer—Arthur L. Sheetz, Omaha; Executive Committee—F. E. Haley, Des Moines; L. A. Labeaune, St. Louis, and C. C. Daniels, Columbus, Ohio.

PLAINFIELD STRIKE RIOT

Return to Work of a Machinist Causes Trouble.

Infuriated Crowd Tries to Get at Him and Attacks Police Escort—Four Arrests Made.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 20.—There were riotous times near the Pond Tool and Machine Works here to-day. Riotous demonstrations occurred at noon, and again this evening, and on the latter occasion four arrests were made.

The machine shops have been shut down since the strike for the terms made by the National union of machinists began. The only work done was by the foremen and others who did not come within the scope of the union's demands. The strikers have been steadfast until now. This morning one man, Clayton Ackerman, deserted, and this caused all the trouble.

The leaders ordered the angry strikers to stay away from the works, except for those who were on picket duty. The majority obeyed, but many congregated about the works. The result of this was that the women and others sympathizing with the strikers gathered in force and hooted and howled about the works all morning. When Ackerman left the works for dinner he was escorted by two policemen. No violence was offered him, but he was greeted with jeering remarks and insulted in every conceivable way. He returned at 1 o'clock, under police escort. The hooting and jeering were kept up by the crowd all the way from Ackerman's home to the works.

The crowd melted away during the early afternoon, but by 5 o'clock a couple of hundred men and women had gathered, and when 6 o'clock came there was a crowd of between 500 and 600. Capt. Kiely, with almost the entire police force, was on hand. When Ackerman emerged from the works it was in company with the foremen and of two patrolmen. No attention was paid to the foremen, but a rush was made for Ackerman. The police were well in hand, and before the crowd could do any harm Ackerman was in the centre of a hollow square and protected by the clubs of the officers.

Capt. Kiely warned the crowd that he would not tolerate any infraction of the law and that it had best disperse at once. Shouts and jeers almost drowned his voice, but when he gave the order, the police began to advance, and the crowd in front gave way and let the column protecting the solitary worker pass through. The rioters fell in behind and began jeering and shouting. Some of the police say they were struck by sticks thrown from the thick of the mob over the heads of those nearest them.

At Grant and West Front Street the police halted, leaving Ackerman to continue his journey under the escort of two policemen. The rest swung about and charged the crowd, taking four prisoners, whom they accuse of disorderly conduct. The men were all strikers. Their names are James Niles, James Greenhalte, James McConnell, and John Hawley. They will be arraigned in the morning.

The Pond Company has asked the city to furnish protection for its property and for those who wish to go to work. Capt. Kiely said he would not tolerate another such demonstration as that of this evening. It is expected, however, that an attempt will be made to repeat it in the morning when Ackerman goes to work.

STRIKING MINERS SHOT.

Attempt of Union Men to Force an Entrance Into West Virginia Mines Ends in Bloodshed.

MATEWAN, West Va., June 20.—The trouble long anticipated has at last taken place, and the strained relations between the union and non-union miners have resulted in bloodshed. To-day several hundred union miners, who were on strike, marched in a body against the Maratime mines of this place, where non-union men were at work. They tried to effect an entrance, but the operators, with twenty guards, armed with rifles, behind them, blocked the entrance. The non-union miners were headed by Superintendent Lambert, and when the previously warned union men persisted in their attempt, he gave the command to fire. Fully fifty shots were fired. Boyd Martin and Riley Johnson were fatally shot and Sam Artrip was dangerously wounded.

The union men did not return the fire, but dispersed, awaiting reinforcements and swearing vengeance for the blood of their comrades. All the union miners throughout Mingo are collecting to get here to-morrow. Serious trouble is expected when they again try to effect an entrance to the Maratime mines. Sheriff Hatfield, a nephew of the notorious "Cap" Hatfield, is on the scene with fifty Deputies, and says he proposes to do his duty, and unless the union men back down it is hard to predict the result.

STOKES HOTEL STRIKE ENDS.

Men Return to Work Pending a Settlement of the Trouble.

The strikers at the Stokes Apartment Hotel, Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway, returned to work yesterday pending the carrying out of the final details of a settlement of the trouble which was reached last Tuesday. The settlement was brought about by W. E. D. Stokes, proprietor of the hotel, and A. T. A. Himmelwright, manager of the Roebling Construction Company. Frank Croker, President of the company, has been in Europe for over ten days, and had nothing to do with the settlement.

Manager Himmelwright said yesterday that the settlement of this strike puts an end to trouble which delayed work on a number of other large buildings. It arose because sheet metal workers who were represented in the Board of Walking Delegates were doing metal lathing and were ordered by the metal lathers.

PUT TURPENTINE ON A STOVE.

A Woman's Act Will Cost Her Life and that of a Child.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 20.—A peculiar accident to-day at Turtle Creek, a suburb, will result in two deaths. Mrs. William Ferguson undertook to soften a can of furniture polish on the kitchen stove. To facilitate matters she added half a pint of turpentine.

In a second the can was ablaze, and Mrs. Ferguson, in her effort to save the house, caught up the flaming can, threw it out of the window, and it struck the three-year-old son of William McWilliams, who was playing on the porch.

Seeing the result, the woman rushed to the aid of the child, who was then all ablaze, and in the fight for life both were so badly burned that they cannot live.

TO DEPORT WOMAN AND CHILD.

Husband Is a Citizen of This Country, but Is His Wife's Uncle.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Judge McPherson, in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, today ordered the deportation to Russia of the wife and child of a naturalized American citizen, because the wife was the daughter of the citizen's brother, such a union being forbidden by the laws of Pennsylvania.

On June 10 Rosa Devine and her infant child arrived at this port on the steamer Noordland, and were detained by the immigration authorities on the ground that the mother was a pauper and the child an idiot. The husband of the woman, Hyman Devine, came forward and presented his naturalization papers, which were sufficient to give citizenship to the wife and child. When proceedings were instituted to obtain their release the facts were brought out as related.

To Recommend "Frenchy's" Pardon.

District Attorney Philbin announced yesterday that he will write to Gov. Odell today, recommending the pardon of Ben Ali, known as "Frenchy," who is serving a life sentence for the murder of "Old Shakespeare." The announcement followed a conference with Ovid E. Robillard, counsel of the French Consul in this city.

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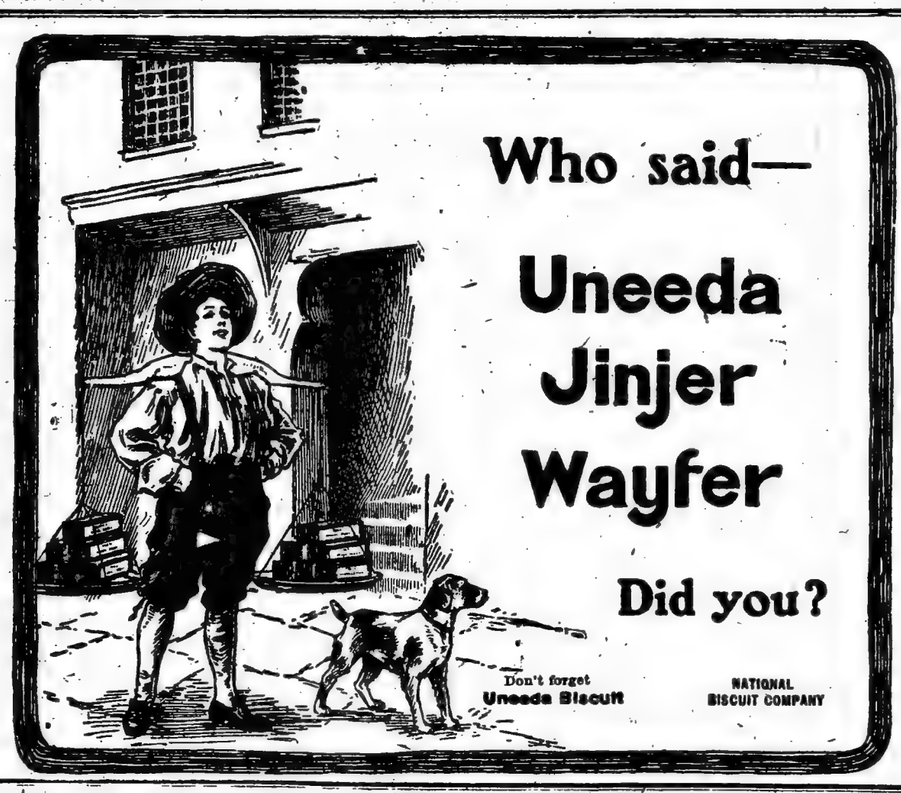

"BADGER" MOORE'S CASE.

Argument Before Court of Appeals Ended—Grounds for New Trial.

BUFFALO, June 20.—The finish of the present session of the Court of Appeals is in sight. The Judges announced to-day that they would permit no additions to the day calendar, and that every case which has not a call at present must go over the term for argument in September.

The decision in the Molineux case will be handed down at Albany, possibly in July, perhaps not till Fall.

The court to-day heard the conclusion of the argument regarding the William A. E. Moore "badger" case. Moore was sentenced to nineteen years' penal servitude for robbing Martin Mahon, a New York hotel keeper. The vital ground of the appeal is that Attorney Levy, for the prisoner, contends that the act of the convicted man in compelling Mahon to sign a promissory note for $5,000 was not the taking of personal property within the meaning of the statute.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and warmer, fresh southerly winds.

Local rains occurred yesterday in areas in the central and eastern districts, and also in the Northern Rocky Mountain region. In the Gulf States and the Southwest the weather continues fair.

The temperature was high in the Middle West and Southwest, with a maximum of 102 degrees at El Paso, Texas. At Abilene, Texas, the temperature reached 100 degrees, and the maximum reading ranged from 90 degrees to 96 degrees in Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

During to-day showers will occur in areas in the Middle and North Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Northwest. The temperature will continue high in the central valleys and will rise in the Atlantic Coast States. In southern districts east of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts fresh southerly winds will prevail. On the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts the winds will be light to fresh from southeast to south. Over the lower lakes fresh westerly winds will become variable. Over the upper lakes variable winds will shift to southeasterly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST:

New England, partly cloudy, with local rains; warmer near the coast; fresh southerly winds. Saturday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, local rains; fresh southerly winds. Saturday, fair.

The District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, partly cloudy, probably local rains. Saturday, fair and warmer; fresh southerly winds.

Virginia, fair in western, local rains in eastern portion. Saturday, fair and warmer; fresh southerly winds.

North and South Carolina, fair in western, showers in eastern portion. Saturday, fair, with warmer in eastern portion; fresh southerly winds.

West Virginia, fair in southern, local rains and cooler in extreme northern portion. Saturday, fair; variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania, local rains. Saturday, fair; variable winds.

Western New York, probably showers; fair and warmer Saturday; fresh westerly, shifting to southerly winds.

Minnesota, showers; fresh southeasterly winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, showers; cooler Saturday; southerly winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	60	62	64
6 A. M.	62	62	70
9 A. M.	66	63	70
12 M.	75	71	79
3 P. M.	80	70	79
6 P. M.	79	67	75
9 P. M.	71	64	69
12 P. M.	68	63	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72¾
Weather Bureau	67¾
Corresponding date 1900	70½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	71

The barometer registered 30.20 at 8 A. M. and 30.14 at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 94 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 75 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 73 degrees at 1:20 P. M. and the minimum 62 degrees at 6:10 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. B. Ledyard, Detroit; Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; Samuel Rea, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—John E. Woods, Pittsburg; M. A. Waldo, Leavenworth; C. E. Waron, Detroit; Hiram W. Sibley, Rochester; Cameron Currie, Detroit; W. B. Kirk, Chicago.

CADILLAC—Dr. R. T. Atkinson, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—John Connors, Sheffield, Mexico; Joseph Cadwick, Liverpool.

MURRAY HILL—Charles Pope, Chicago; the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, London; James Peebles, Portland, Oregon; William L. Cameron, Galveston, Texas.

ENDICOTT—Luis Perra, Matamoros, Mexico.

IMPERIAL—Walter W. Pellett, London; Dr. Alfred Wait, London; P. Calhoun, Atlanta; E. S. Penfrase, Havana.

GILSEY—Pietro Vaccari, Milan, Italy; A. S. Howell, Wheeling, West Va.

GRAND—George D. Scott, Chicago; Capt. G. W. Burr, United States Army; Adam Gray, Cincinnati.

VICTORIA—Livingston D. Wells, Indianapolis; Nicol Kingsmill, M. P., Toronto; M. L. Finch, M. P., Toronto; Col. Charles H. C. Greensell, Hamilton, Ontario.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. T. Parkinson, Richmond; A. Piros Verdio, Guadalajara, Mexico; W. A. Backhouse, Durham, England; Victor Gallaher, Belfast; E. J. Morris, London.

HOFFMAN—Seldon Walke, Richmond.

EMPIRE—W. D. Mathews, St. Louis; E. D. Kelly, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE—Bland Ballard, Louisville; R. B. Moorhead, Shanghai; M. Godge, Hongkong.

SAVOY—D. H. Cohen, Cleveland.

NETHERLAND—J. N. Faithorn, Chicago; W. H. Walker, St. Louis; H. S. Hawley, Chicago; Theodore M. Curley, Kansas City.

ASTOR—S. B. Tallantyre, London; Josiah Speer, Pittsburg.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2:25 P. M.—115 Trinity Avenue; Joseph Kerlich; damage, $5.

4:10 P. M.—King's Bridge Road and Jerome Avenue; John Haskin; damage, $100.

5 P. M.—47 West Forty-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

6:10 P. M.—125 East Eighty-third Street; Morris J. Sachs; damage, $1,000.

7:38 P. M.—434 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Sara; damage, $5.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP OF

MADURO BROS. & CO.

The deduction of 33 1-3% from Maduro Bros. & Co.'s former moderate prices is made for the purpose of moving stock quickly and winding up the affairs of the old concern. The remaining partner, who intends to reopen the store, desires to dispose of all goods with Maduro Bros. & Co.'s name on.

A stock of CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY as large as Maduro Bros. & Co. carried cannot be sold in a few days; therefore the assortment of sizes, colorings, and styles is still large and varied. This is not a clearance of Old Stock.

Some months ago large orders were placed for this season's goods. They included the finest and latest the market at home and abroad could produce. Of course the whole stock contracted for had to be taken and will be disposed of at a reduction of ONE-THIRD off and in some cases HALF off former prices.

Hot Weather Clothing.

BLUE SERGE SUITS.

Former prices 10.00,	Now 6.67
Former prices 12.50,	Now 8.34
Former prices 15.00,	Now 10.00
Former prices 20.00,	Now 13.34
Former prices 25.00,	Now 16.67

FLANNEL COATS & TROUSERS.

Former prices 7.50,	Now 5.00
Former prices 10.00,	Now 6.67
Former prices 12.50,	Now 8.34

Dark Color Wool Crash Coats and Trousers.

Former price 10.00,	Now 6.67

Odd Trousers and in Flannel.

Former price 3.00,	Now 2.00

Included in this sale can be found our superb line of Fancy Suits, Spring Overcoats, Bicycle Suits, Office Coats, Duck Trousers, Full Dress Suits, Tuxedos, Prince Alberts, Cutaway Coats and Vests, Rain Coats, Mackintoshes, all at a reduction of 33⅓ off original prices.

FANCY WASHABLE VESTS.

Double and single breasted, Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s make, at less than wholesale prices.

Vests, formerly 1.25 to 1.50, Now 75c.; Formerly 2.00 and 2.75, Now 1.45.

Vests, formerly 1.75 to 1.95, Now 95c.; Formerly 3.00 and 4.00, Now 1.95.

Seasonable Haberdashery.

UNDERWEAR.

Gauze Shirts,
Former price 25c., Now 17c.
Fancy Balbriggan Shirts,
Former price 95c. & 1.00, Now 67c.
French Balbriggan,
Former price 75c., Now 48c.
We carry underwear ranging from 17c. to 12.00 a garment.

NEGLIGE SHIRTS.

D. & J. Anderson's genuine Scotch Cheviots and Madras in this dept. We carry shirts from 67c. to 2.17.
Former prices 1.00 to 3.25.
Our celebrated filigree,
Former price 1.45, Now 98c.

HOSIERY.

Fast Black,
Former price 15c., Now 10c.
Fancy, Black and Lisle,
Former price 25c., Now 18c.
Fine grade Fancy Lisle,
Former price 75c. to 1.00, Now 48c.

BATHING SUITS.

Brooklyn Knitting Co.'s goods are represented in this dept. in the highest grades—
A few cotton, Former price 65c. to 95c., Now 43c.
Striped Fancy,
Former price 1.45, Now 97c.
Our suits are priced from 95c. to 6.00, and are reduced 33⅓%.
Belts, 19c. to 1.17.
Former price 25c. to $1.75.

A GREAT INDUCEMENT—Sweaters, former price 2.50, now 1.17. All colors.

Our celebrated Collars and Cuffs, Umbrellas, Canes, Gloves, Pajamas, Neglige Shirts, Jean Drawers, White Shirts, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Sweaters, Neckwear, Full Dress Protectors, Bath Robes, etc., all at reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. All included in this sale.

THE ADDRESS IS

MADURO BROS. & CO., 110 to 116

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

STOREKEEPING FOR "GO-AWAYS"

NEW YORK is probably the most comfortable of all big cities in Summertime; yet delightful Summer homes are so handy to it that June finds thousands upon thousands flitting away to be near the surf, convenient to the links, or up in the mountains where mosquitoes are too chilly to bite.

All this bustle of changing the manner of living for several months creates new demands by those who are going away and brings about specialized storekeeping during this greatest month of preparation.

Every section of this store is ready to meet your needs in the most satisfying way, whether it be in garments for men, women or children, housekeeping things of necessity, comfort or Summer decoration or amusement. And this last means everything from a piano to a fishing rod. Everything for the sportsman—for golf, tennis, baseball, fishing, boating, cycling or automobiling, photographing, camping out. Here are express wagons, swings, tents, velocipedes and games for the little folks.

Then our free deliveries reach almost every point along the coast from Sea Girt to Sag Harbor. Then we use our Philadelphia deliveries to reach South to Cape May. Adjacent parts of New Jersey and New York, including most of Long Island, are very thoroughly covered—thus bringing the conveniences of city shopping right to the door of your Summer cottage. Correspondence with our Mail Order Department makes it unnecessary in most cases to come to the city at all; your commission being placed in the hands of one of our expert shoppers who buys for you and follows your instructions just like a personal friend. The service costs you nothing. If you are in doubt as to whether our free delivery reaches you, drop us a postal card asking the question. It's a good thing to know.

PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF
JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries,
Paris, June 11, 1901.

The Avenue des Acacias presented a striking scene of picturesque beauty on the day of the Fete des Fleurs. The weather was most auspicious, which is not often the case on such occasions, and all Paris turned out, either to take part or to merely view the floral fight. The chairs on the Avenue du Bois and the Acacias were filled at an early hour and late comers had little chance of a seat.

Light-colored mousselines, linons, cambrics, batistes and foulards were the order of the day, and never were more lovely dresses to be seen. A well-known beauty, in a carriage charmingly decorated with red roses, attracted much attention in her exquisite dress of pale blue batiste, heavily embroidered with large white flowers; the bodice plaited and trimmed with insertions and barbes of lace, with its waist sash of black and white striped silk.

The artists from all the Paris theatres, large and small, were there in full force. To name them would be to mention nearly every well-known actress in the city. One of them wore a delightful toilette "tres grand genre" in embroidered linon and Irish point. The lace had a shaped flounce at the bottom of the skirt, and entirely covered the little coat; which was fur her trimmed with a large collar of the linon edged with Irish lace; the waist sash was in pale blue Pompadour silk.

The Fete des Fleurs was certainly the day of triumph of laces, for every dress, whether it was of muslin, batiste, organdie or silk, was trimmed with lace or guipure. Pale colored sashes were also much in evidence.

The Marquise and Bergere shapes in hats were very general. A chapeau that was much remarked upon for its delightful harmony of coloring was a combination of guipure straw and golden brown velvet, trimmed with a large white feather and bouillonnes of white tulle beneath the brim. Another very pretty hat was a capeline in white straw inserted with Valenciennes lace and trimmed with white roses. It was very delicate and pretty.

Fruit plays an extremely prominent part in the trimming of hats and toques just now, and many fawn or white "plateau" hats have their brims lined with very minute half-ripe cherries.

The Grand Steeple at Auteuil is the fashionable event "par excellence" of the season. It attracts much more attention in the smart world than does the Grand Prix at Longchamps, and this year's race did not belie its reputation of smartness; the tribunes were crowded to suffocation with pretty women in the loveliest of toilettes. As usual, chairs were grouped in the shaded corners and were occupied by those who had come to be seen more than to see the race itself. Amongst the gowns that attracted much attention was one composed of a charming arrangement of lace and embroidered cretonne flowers, the bodice forming a boleró over a blouse of finest muslin. The skirt had a tablier and shaped flounce of the cretonne embroidery and lace. Another most "Parisian" dress was in embroidered linen and insertions of Cluny, the bodice very graceful, with a draped soft ribbon "a la Marie Antoinette" beneath a large transparent linen and lace collar. This ribbon was in the softest of sky-blues, the ends meeting in a large chou in the centre of the bodice.

The arrangement of sleeves is still an artistic item considerably studied, and many elbow-frilled sleeves were evident on the linon and cambric gowns, with which long suede gloves were worn.

Women's Summer Dresses

Here are two interesting groups of *Imported* Shirt Waist Suits, that are marked at new prices today, to sell them out before you get away for the Summer. They were lower in price as originally marked than any suits previously brought from abroad. Today's prices should carry them away in a jiffy.

At $7.50, worth $10 and $15—Two styles of Suits, of percale, in various colorings and patterns; one style made with square yoke of embroidery and trimmed with fancy band of material; the other style has vest of lawn with bands of embroidery, edged with piping of material

At $10, worth $15 and $18—Suits of pique in stripes and dots, and of figured percale in the various colorings; in three styles; all effectively trimmed and artistic in design.

Summer Skirts for the golf girl:

At $6, from $9—Skirts of blue linen, mixed vesting and pique; colors blue, black-and-white, and red; excellently tailored, and finished around bottom with rows of stitching.

At $5, from $7.50—Skirts of white pique, well tailored, and trimmed with band of embroidery; deep hem, finished with rows of stitching.

Other Golf Skirts of white pique, at $3 75

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's WRAPPERS

A special lot of fifty Wrappers offered much under-price makes this item of news:

They are of cashmere, in solid colors of light blue, gobelin and navy blue, rose, pink, gray, red and black, trimmed with lace or ribbon; only a few of a kind, and not all sizes in any style, but all sizes in the lot, from 36 to 42 in. Prices were $3.75 to $15, now $3 to $6.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Suede Lisle GLOVES, 18c

This is another special lot, of the regular 25c quality; in gray, white and black. One of the most popular sorts of Summer gloves. 18c a pair.

Basement.

WHITE GOODS
Half Price

Plain white Pique in a variety of cordings; some figured; also an assortment of fancy white goods, all of which should sell regularly at 25c. Today at

12½c a yard

Broadway.

Boys' SUITS

Two smart styles of cool suits for Summer wear, for boys.

The new Norfolk suit, with belt; made of tan crash or white duck. Sizes for $5 to 16 yrs. Price, $1.35.

A better grade, made of tan color linen; same sizes. Price, $2.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Mull Hats
For a Dollar!

This is a remarkable offering of about a hundred handsome Shirred Hats of mull and Swiss muslin, tastefully made and trimmed. Regular prices would be $1.50 to $3. These today at

One Dollar Each

Sizes for children of one to four years. The hundred will go in a hurry.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

SHIRT WAIST SUITS
A Third Under-price and Less

Think of buying an entire Shirt Waist Suit for the usual price of a shirt waist alone! That is practically what today's sale offers—the skirt is added value. In some cases the waist alone is worth more than the cost of the suit!

We're a good customer, and the manufacturer cleaned up his season's stock—that is why.

The suits are in a wide variety of styles, many of which we have been selling at regular prices. Values range from $4.50 to $7.50. Today choose for

Three Dollars a Suit!

It's a remarkable opportunity.

The dresses are made of chambrays, in solid colors and with lappet figures, trimmed with embroidery, white pique or braid; others of lawns in fancy stripes, and a few in plain white or black, trimmed with lace. All stylishly made and nicely finished.

There are more than seven hundred suits in the offering; but they will likely sell out in a jiffy at such a ridiculous price.

Second floor, Broadway.

ALLOVER LACES
Half Price and Less

The Main aisle counters are filled with beautiful Allover Laces today which would have sold out readily at double today's prices a month or two ago. But this only emphasizes the good fortune of those who have waists and dresses still to make; or who will buy these exquisite laces now to make up next Fall.

There are beautiful patterns in imitation Russian, Cluny, Renaissance, Point Venise, Batiste, Oriental and black Chantilly laces; 18 to 45 inches wide. These hints of the prices:

50c, worth $1.50	$1.50, worth $3.25	$2.25, worth $5	$3.50, worth $7
75c, worth $1.75	$1.75, worth $3.50	$2.50, worth $5	$3.75, worth $8
$1, worth $2.25	$1.95, worth $4.25	$2.75, worth $5.75	$4, worth $8.50
$1.25, worth $2.75	$2, worth $4.50	$3, worth $6	$6, worth $12

Main aisle

Porch SCREENS

We have just received a new shipment of Bamboo Porch Screens. These are the last we shall receive this season of the less expensive inside splits. All sizes; these prices:

4 feet wide,	8 feet drop, 40c.
5 feet wide,	8 feet drop, 50c.
6 feet wide,	8 feet drop, 60c.
7 feet wide,	8 feet drop, 70c.
8 feet wide,	8 feet drop, 80c.
9 feet wide,	8 feet drop, 90c.
10 feet wide,	8 feet drop, $1.
12 feet wide,	8 feet drop, $1.20.
10 feet wide,	10 feet drop, $1.25.
12 feet wide,	10 feet drop, $1.50.
10 feet wide,	12 feet drop, $1.50.

These all ready to hang with ropes and pullies attached.

Basement.

Petticoats and Dressing Sacques

Three interesting offerings in the Basement Store today:

Long Petticoats at 35c—Of percaline, in solid colors of cerise, violet or navy blue; umbrella ruffle with small corded ruffle. Regular 75c value.

Short Petticoats at 18c—Of flannelette, in neat stripes and checks; plain hem. Regular 25c value.

Dressing Sacques at 35c—Of white lawn, trimmed with colored lawn ruffle; in light blue, pink or lavender; also in neat stripes of pink or blue, with white lawn ruffle; fitted back; full front. Regular 50c value.

Sale of Handkerchiefs

A lot of forty-five hundred Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs that the manufacturer threw aside because of thick threads in the weave. All are pure linen; none, so far as we have seen, have any holes in them. All are plain hemstitched, various sizes and widths of hems. Perfect goods in same grades sell for 25c to 50c. These at

12½c each

Aisle counter, Broadway.

Also a lot of women's unlaundered handkerchiefs with hand-worked initials, decorated with medallion and fleur de lis; sheer linen, fine quality. Unusual value at 25c; now 18c each.

Tenth street elevator counter.

Goods for GOLFERS
Men and Women

No matter where you are, it is always simple and safe to write to Wanamaker's for needed supplies. Your letter goes right to our golf expert, a practical man who will know exactly what you want.

We have complete lines of Women's Clubs and Caddy Bags, at same prices as men's, in almost every case. These suggestions:

Golf Clubs—
- Vardon Drivers and Brassies, $2.50.
- Vardon Iron Clubs, $2.
- McGregor Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50.
- McGregor Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2.
- McGregor Iron Clubs, $1.50 and $2.
- Spalding Drivers and Brassies, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.
- Spalding Iron Clubs, $1.50 and $2.
- Tice bamboo sectional shaft Drivers and Brassies, $4.
- Tice ash sectional shaft socket Drivers and Brassies, $3.
- Tice ash sectional shaft spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2.50.
- Wanamaker Special Iron Clubs, $1.50.

Golf Balls—
- Henley A and Henley B, $3.75 doz.
- O. K. Silvertown, $3.50 doz.
- Vardon Flyer and Ocobo, $3.25 doz.
- Musselburgh and Craig Park, $3.05 doz.

Golf Balls—
- Spalding Bramble, $3 doz.
- Wanamaker Remade, $2.25 doz.

Caddy Bags—
- Brown canvas, $1.50 and $2.
- White canvas, $1.75.
- Imported Tartans and plaids, $2.25, $2.50.
- Stiff sole leather, in dark brown and tan, $3, $3.75, $4 and $5.
- Grain leather, in dark brown, tan, green and black, $4.50, $5 and $6.50.
- Pigskin, $6, $7.50 and $10.

Miscellaneous—
- Golf Ball Cleaners, 50c.
- Rubber Golf Tees, 5c and 10c each.
- Golf Paint, 35c and 50c.
- Kaddy Polish, 10c.
- Leather Golf Score Cases, 50c, 75c, $1.25.
- Captive Golf Outfit, $1.
- Parachute Golf Ball, 75c.
- Game of Clock Golf, practice putting, $5.

Annex store, south of Ninth st., through subway.

Demonstration of Dekko Printing Paper

Today and tomorrow we will have a demonstration of the possibilities of this popular paper, which can be printed by gas, electric or any artificial light.

Bring your negatives and see what results are possible, and how easy it is to print with the Dekko Paper.

In Annex, 770 Broadway.

Bent Wood Chairs
$1.50, worth $2.25

We have 250 genuine imported Vienna bent wood chairs today at this special price. These chairs are suitable for dining-rooms or cafes, and are the most durable chair of the kind manufactured. They have straight back posts and legs with round seats of open cane. One pattern has a veneer seat in fancy design; highly polished and of finest finish and construction. One pattern in oak and imitation mahogany with cane seats; the other pattern in oak with veneer seats—at the low price of

$1.50, instead of $2.25

Fourth floor.

Suit Cases
at $4.75

Good, strong, well-made Suit Cases at this price. In 22 and 24 inch sizes; of dark russet leather, with steel frame, linen lined; straps inside of Case and lid. A few others at same price, leather lined.

Main floor

Men's SACK SUITS
Sixteen to Fifty Per Cent Under-price

This news is about a fine collection of probably two hundred and fifty sack suits that we want to close out quickly. They are odd lots of very excellent suits, that good storekeeping will not allow to stay, hence to-day's radical proceedings.

They are made of fancy over-plaid cheviots, in the very best shades. There is not a possible criticism of the suits in any way, except in the matter of sizes—they are not complete in any one sort, though there will be little trouble in finding your size in many patterns.

Prices have been $12 to $20. Today choose for

Ten Dollars a Suit

Then here is a companion offering of Trousers—five hundred pairs of black and blue serge and black cheviot trousers left from suits. You can choose today for $2.50. Values $3.50 to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's NIGHT SHIRTS

As the nights grow warm men find a delightful coolness in Cambric Night Shirts. We have them made full and roomy, well proportioned all over, good length, neatly made, felled seams, gathered back, yoke and pocket; with collar plain or trimmed. Price—

Fifty Cents Each

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Washable Batswing Ties
Three for 25c

We have over seven thousand of these pretty and most popular of Summer ties here to sell at this little price today. Made of imported madras, by the best maker of Wash Ties in America. Smartly made, with pointed or square ends; two lengths. 3 for 25c.

Broadway and Ninth.

More SHOE NEWS

Every sort of shoe—every kind worthy in both quality and style—every price a third to a half under value.

What wonder that thousands of pairs of shoes are selling daily?

These price hints:

Men's Shoes—

$1.60, worth $2.50—Stout black kidskin in lace and Oxford style; made on this season's lasts.

$1.90, from $3 and more—Men's patent leather shoes, button and lace; some low shoes—not every size in each kind.

$1.50, instead of $3—Men's tan calf shoes, and some kid bicycle shoes with stout soles; good for country or mountain wear.

Boys' Shoes—

$1—Satin calfskin and goatskin shoes, laced; wide roomy toes; sizes 11 to 5½ in calf.

Men's and Boys' Shoes in Annex Store.

Women's Boots—

$1—Black kidskin; button and lace; patent tips; several toe shapes; not all sizes.

$1.75, worth $2.50—Fine black kid; lace; kid tips, neat toes and heels; good lasts.

Women's Oxfords—

$1—Black kid Oxfords and Juliets; kid and patent tips; neat toes; flexible sewed. A size out here and there.

$1.20, worth $2—Many new lots added to this line in light weights; kid Oxfords with kid tips; serviceable and stylish.

$1.40, instead of $2—Black kid Oxfords; mannish shape, still not clumsy; extension soles. Also a lot of tan willow calf.

Children's Shoes—

75c—About 900 pairs of black goatskin shoes with spring heels and firm soles; sizes from 6 children's to 2 girls'.

Black kid and velour calf in lace and button; wide toes with tips. Sizes 5 to 8, 85c; 8½ to 10½, $1; 11 to 2, $1.20. Worth a half more.

$1.25—Little men's black satin calf lace shoes—plenty of toe room; McKay sewed. The sole is well fortified with steel circlets to insure against hard kicks.

Women's and Children's Shoes in Basement.

Fine COTTON GOODS
Under-Price

The list that follows hints of some of the choicest cotton dress goods of the season.

The prices speak for themselves:

At 25c, from 37½c—French corded striped Muslins, printed in attractive floral designs on white grounds.

At 37½c, from 50c—French printed lace corded striped Organdy, in pretty floral designs on white grounds.

At 35c, from 45c—Printed Mercerized Satin Sublime, a cotton fabric that closely resembles the silk Liberty satin—elaborate printing on tinted grounds; in foulard, scrolls, and ribbon designs in black and white printing.

Tenth street side.

At 37½c, from 50c—French dotted Swiss Muslins; designs in floral printing on white grounds.

At 35c, from 45c—Self-colored Mercerized Satin Sublime, in white, gray, cream, heliotrope, pink, Royal blue, navy blue and black.

Polka-dot embroidered Swiss Muslins, in the popular black polka dots on white grounds; imported direct from Switzerland; now marked at these prices:

37½c quality at 30c
45c quality at 37½c
50c quality at 45c

The IRISH DIMITIES
At 12½ Cents

Still as good variety as most stores start their season with; but the selling has been tremendous. Plenty of navy blue, black and heliotrope grounds, with smaller quantities in pink, light blue and white grounds—probably a hundred and fifty designs to choose from. New and perfect goods of the 25c quality at 12½c a yard.

Rotunda.

Women's JACKETS

This has been a remarkable June for jacket wearing. Every evening demands it; and many more such evenings will come during the Summer, and before you get back next Fall.

But we must sell all our jackets before you go, hence this sharp dealing with prices.

We have picked out about a hundred jackets of coverts, broadcloths, cheviots and taffeta silks; prices have been $10, $12 and $15—today choose for

$6.50 each

Second floor, Broadway.

Do Your Eyes Need Help?

If Glasses can aid them we can assist you in the best possible manner. If you need an oculist's help we tell you so. In our province of giving perfect-fitting lenses to aid deficient sight, no one can give you better service. The examination by a competent expert costs you nothing, and you pay only the fairest prices for your glasses.

Best lenses in nickel frames, $1.

In gold-filled frames, $1.50 and $2.

In solid gold frames, The Peerless, $3.50; others $4 to $6.

Either Eye Glasses or Spectacles at these prices.

Even if you have glasses, it is a good thing to let us take a record of what you need, so that you can order them quickly by mail if an accident happens while you are away. We can send them the next day after your telegram or letter is received.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets

The straws that show which way the wind of style blows are all here—
The narrow flat set brim—
Very rough straw—
And those not so rough.
The fine closely woven split straw—little higher crown, little wider brim.
The hat that has caught the town—the Alpine shape—they're all here.
For to-day and to-morrow—48 Dozen Split Straw and Rough Braid Men's Hats, regular value $2—special at—$1.35.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Maryland Club

Pure Rye Whiskey

It tastes old because it is old

CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 70 and 72 Broad St.

Ask for MARYLAND CLUB
And see that you get it.

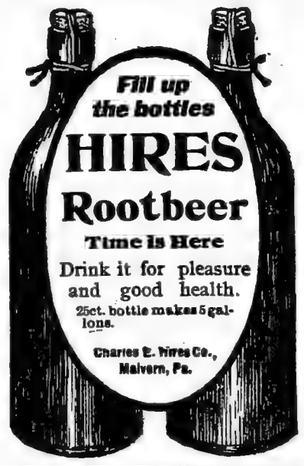

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

A Great Stock bought for spot cash, and offered at a saving of 33 per cent.

Balbriggan	35c		
Lisle	79c		
Wool	98c		
American Silk	1.19		
Linen Collars	10c	worth	20c
Linen Cuffs	11c	worth	25c
White P. K. Vests	1.49	worth	2.50

A great purchase of negligee Shirts, prices about half.
1.50 Shirts at 68c domestic Madras.
2.50 Shirts at 1.49 white cheviot.
2.00 Shirts at 98c Scotch Madras.

SUMMER HATS

EXCLUSIVE STYLES.

Most exquisite Panama and Straw Hats ever produced. Light-weight Soft and Derby Hats. LOWEST PRICES.

E. WILLARD JONES
49 Nassau Street,
(LATE BIRD & CO.)

CARPET CLEANING
353 W. 54th St. Our only place. No branches. 27 years experience Telephone 366 Columbus.
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy ORDER TO-DAY.

ENGINEER INJURED BY BURSTING ROTARY

His Right Leg Was Torn to Shreds by a Dynamo.

Life Saved by Policeman—Others Escaped—Women Fainted and Factory Girls Hysterical.

Fifty men fled for their lives when the rotary of one of the high-tension converters burst on the basement floor of the Edison Heat, Light, and Power Company, in the building extending from 53 Duane Street to 331 Pearl Street, last night.

Everybody on the floor escaped but an engineer named Henry Kraemer, thirty years old, who lives at 129 First Avenue. He was passing the dynamo when the rotary burst, and pieces of flying steel nearly tore his right leg to shreds. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital in a dying condition.

Particles of the insulation caught fire from the friction of the massive wheel and spread all over the floor, so that it seemed that the building would go up in flames. Jacob Shroebel, an oiler, employed by the company, worked his way to the street and turned in an alarm. The firemen extinguished the flames with sand, but not, however, without difficulty, as the burning insulation flew into the dynamos adjoining the demolished one.

The dynamo which was totally demolished was situated in the southwest corner of the building near the Duane Street entrance. The rotary in the dynamo was making thousands of revolutions a minute when it burst. The iron gate leading to Duane Street was locked, and a scramble ensued as the frightened men tried to escape.

There were two reports like the sound of the discharge of a big gun at three-minute intervals. Policeman John Finn of the Elizabeth Street Station was standing in the doorway of 54 Duane Street when he heard the report and then saw a bluish flash that lighted up the entrance on Duane Street. A Madison Street horse car was passing the building at the time, and Finn yelled to the conductor to stop. Five women in the car who had heard the report and had seen the flash fainted.

One woman jumped from the car directly under the hoofs of a horse that was standing in front of 54 Duane Street. She sustained a few bruises, but got on her feet and hurriedly left.

Immediately after the rotary burst, the men on the floor rushed up the steps to the Duane Street gate, and finding it locked, attempted to climb over it. One of their number, who had the key to the gate, threw it over to Policeman Finn, who unlocked it, and the men swarmed out. Two men on an upper floor jumped to the sidewalk below when they heard the report. They escaped uninjured.

There was not a man on the floor when Finn rushed down the steps, except Kraemer, who was lying unconscious in front of the burst dynamo, his right leg hanging in shreds. Finn tied his handkerchief tightly about the wounded limb, and turned in a hurry call for an ambulance. When Dr. Old responded from the Hudson Street Hospital, he said that Finn saved Kraemer from bleeding to death.

The demolished dynamo supplied power from the Battery to Eighth Street, but it was said that the electric lights did not go out, as additional power was supplied by the other dynamos a few minutes after the accident. The switches controlling the engines are at the Pearl Street side of the building, and when the danger was over the engineers went back to their posts.

Samuel Swarton of Arlington, N. J., was in charge of the floor. William Cogan of 246 Vine Street, Elizabeth, N. J., was the engineer in charge of the dynamo that was wrecked. He was at the Pearl Street gate when the accident occurred.

In the building at 54 Duane Street, directly opposite the Edison Building, there were 100 girls at work on the first floor, occupied by Buckley & Warden, bookbinders. When the first report was heard they made a mad rush for the street, screaming at the top of their voices. Michael Gannon, a porter, prevented them from rushing out, locking the door on the outside. Many of the girls became hysterical, and after the excitement subsided they were sent home.

Dion Shea, the Superintendent of the Edison Company, was telephoned for soon after the accident. When he arrived he refused to make a statement until he had talked with the General Manager. He said, however, that the accident was probably caused by a short circuit; positive and negative wires coming together and making an overloaded current. One of the oilers present when the rotary burst said that it was caused by a defective insulation or else overheated bearings. The fire damage was slight.

The dynamo that was blown to pieces weighed about fifty tons. The rotary was about 12 feet in diameter and 1½ feet in width. There was nothing but pieces of the dynamo about the floor. Large holes were rent in the ceilings and walls and the débris was piled everywhere.

SIOUX CITY ROAD SOLD.

Chicago and Northwestern Buys Government Interest for $2,112,000.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Acting under the authority of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, and a notice issued jointly by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Acting Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior, the Government's interest in the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company was sold at auction to-day to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for $2,112,000, this being the upset price fixed by the Government and including a credit of $250,000 due the company for mail transportation, &c. The amount of the Government's claim was $1,628,320 in principal and $2,556,289 in interest, making a total of $4,184,580. According to the value of the road as estimated by experts, no amount greater than the price brought to-day could be realized. The indebtedness grew out of the issuance of bonds by the United States to the railroad company under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.

Change in Baltimore Electric Control.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—It is officially announced here that Nelson Perin, President of the United Railways and Electric Company of this city, will retire at the next meeting of the Directors, and will be succeeded by George R. Webb, who is also President of the Maryland Telephone Company. It is also asserted that Mr. Perin's holdings in the company, amounting to about 25,000 shares of stock, have been sold to a syndicate headed by Alex. Brown & Co., who financed the present combination. Mr. Perin's reason for retiring is said to be a desire for rest and recreation.

Talk of Opposing Mr. Yerkes's Ruling.

A number of prominent banking houses are talking of taking steps to oppose the ruling of Commissioner Yerkes of the Internal Revenue Department that they should take out licenses under Broker Class No. 2, the so-called "bucket shop" class, embracing brokers not members of any Exchange.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The John Matthews Company of New York City; to deal in carbonated beverages; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—John H. Matthews, Abram J. Dittenhoefer, James S. Ferguson, Matthew H. Wood, and Irving M. Dittenhoefer.

American Molding Company of Yonkers; to manufacture frames; capital, $125,000. Directors—Eugene McGarrah, Westfield, N. J.; Charles A. Valentine, Yonkers; J. F. Carlton, Monroe.

Solomon-Clapper Company of New York City, to deal in clocks; capital, $5,100. Directors—Sigmund L. Solomon, L. Clapper, and Jacob Parker, New York City.

United States Paint Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. A. Simmons and F. E. Long, New York City; J. P. Powers, Elizabeth, N. J.

Nepperhan Machine Company of Yonkers; capital, $2,000. Directors—T. F. Curran, J. S. Glodhill, and D. C. Nolan, Yonkers.

Investors' Land Company of Buffalo; capital, $10,500. Directors—E. F. Hall, G. C. Pooley, and F. F. Williams, Buffalo.

Safety Hook Shield Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. T. Wheatcroft, Jersey City; Frank Backer, Newark, N. J.; Stephen O'Brien, New York City.

National Fire-Proofing Company of New York City; capital $1,000. Directors—E. H. Luxton and A. Lorzer, New York City; W. H. Raftery, Brooklyn.

Empire Fire-Proofing Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—E. H. Luxton and A. A. Lorzer, New York City; W. H. Raftery, Brooklyn.

Eastwood Manufacturing Company of Eastwood, to manufacture hardware specialties; capital, $100,000. Directors—Isaac Silvernail, Charles A. Silvernail, and Charles Long, Syracuse.

Joseph S. Kelly Company of New York City, to do a printing business; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. S. Kelly, E. W. Walker, and J. F. Conran, Brooklyn.

Foster-Richardson Company of Utica, to manufacture beds; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. B. Foster, C. J. Manning, and Adele Manning, Utica.

Snowdon Apartment House of Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. Snowdon Smith, Mary A. Jackson, and W. G. Lapham, Syracuse.

Schuyler Storage Warehouse of New York City; capital, $1,200. Directors—F. J. Kuerzi, G. W. Fairchild, and J. A. Hennessy, New York City.

Crown Hair Preserver Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Maurice Schoider, Samuel Samuels, and Israel Koenigsberger, New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Ox Beef Company, to deal in meat extracts; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Francis B. Mathys, M. A. Wilson, Charles E. Wickes, and William T. Wells.

The Hoskannini Mining Company; capital, $5,000,000. Incorporators—Robert P. Stanton, J. Wheeler Hardley, and Roswell F. Nichols.

The Bundy Lamp and Gas Company, to deal in gas generators; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—D. A. Manning, John A. MacTeak, and William S. Erdell.

The Hygienic Water Purification Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—F. H. Hansell, John A. MacTeak, and George H. P. Martin.

North American Sugar Company, capital, $100,000. Incorporators—George R. Fowler, Furman W. Lincoln, Charles D. Barry, John R. Bradley, John W. Eisenhuth, Joseph C. Davis, Frederick W. Hope, and Enrique F. Martin.

United Mercantile Company, capital stock, $200,000. Incorporators—William B. Goodwin, Albert C. Wall, and L. Hollingsworth Wood.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 20.—The following charters were issued at Dover to-day:

Smith-Watson Sign Company of Philadelphia, to make and sell illuminating, transparent, and revolving signs; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Frank E. Smith, Frank C. Watson, and William H. Brooks.

Klipfel Vinegar Company of Buffalo, to make, buy, and sell vinegar; capital, $75,000.

American Home Brewing Company of Indianapolis, Ind., to manufacture and sell malt liquors; capital, $1,000,000.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day bought $118,000 4 per cent. short-term bonds at 113.3757, and $5,000 short 5s at 109.03.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Manager Mallet of the Manchester Assurance Company of England has arrived in this city, and J. R. McCay of the Fire Association and the Phoenix of Hartford has gone to London, sailing on the Oceanic.

Many of the fire insurance companies have complied with the request of the Southeastern Tariff Association by agreeing not to reinsure the shore risks of marine companies.

The London correspondent of The Chronicle states that the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, which absorbed the Scottish Provincial and the United Kingdom Companies, is thought to be the company about to take over the Universal Assurance Company of India.

The storage store rating schedule, which failed of adoption at Tuesday's meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, came up in a modified form yesterday, and favorable action was taken, so that all of the new rates will probably be issued within three weeks. In the meantime the Exchange ordered that all rates on buildings and contents of listed non-fibre stores be advanced 50 per cent. until the new rates have been promulgated.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

O. D. Ashley Succeeded as President of the Wabash by Vice President Joseph Ramsey, Jr.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Wabash Railroad yesterday, O. D. Ashley resigned as President of the road and was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. Joseph Ramsey, Jr., who has been Vice President of the road as well as General Manager, was elected to succeed Mr. Ashley as President. The reason of Mr. Ashley's resignation is his desire to retire from the active management of the property, as he has recently passed his eightieth birthday.

The new President of the Wabash was born in 1850, in Pittsburg. He entered railway service in 1869 in the engineer corps of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. One year later he was appointed assistant engineer of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad.

In 1871 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as assistant engineer of the Lewistown Division. From 1872 to 1879 he was consecutively engineer, chief engineer, and Superintendent of the Bell's Gap Road. After holding for a few months a similar position with New Castle and Lake Erie, he became chief engineer and Superintendent of the Pittsburg Southern, from where he went in 1882 to the Pittsburg, Chartiers and Youghiogheny Railroad. In 1883 he went to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton as engineer, being advanced to the office of chief engineer of that system in 1886.

From 1890 to 1891 he was assistant to the President of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and he held the following offices for varying periods, and some of them simultaneously: 1890 to 1895, President Pekin and Peoria Railroad; 1891 to 1892, Vice President Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan; 1887 to 1893, President Findley Belt Railroad; 1891 to 1893, General Manager Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; 1893 to 1895, General Manager Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. Since 1895 he held the position of Vice President of the Wabash.

The only other action taken at the meeting yesterday was the declaration of a dividend on the Debenture B bonds.

HARRIMAN'S UNITY PLAN.

Mr. Stubbs Will Attempt to Divorce Traffic from Other Railway Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—J. C. Stubbs, Third Vice President of the Southern Pacific, whose appointment as Traffic Manager of the system of railroads controlled by the Harriman interests was announced from Chicago, has arrived in this city. In speaking of the innovation to be introduced in railroad methods by the creation of the position to which he has just been appointed, Mr. Stubbs explained the matter by saying that Mr. Harriman had been considering for some time the feasibility and practicability of divorcing the traffic of the lines he is interested in from the other affairs of the roads.

The plan is an absolutely new one in railroading. "In a word," Mr. Stubbs said, "I am to be placed in entire charge of the traffic of the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, and the Oregon Short Line, and I will report to the Boards of Directors of the several companies.

"The other Harriman roads, such as the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Alton, are not included in this arrangement. My responsibilities will be confined to the lines west of the Missouri River. This is the territory within which all the traffic troubles have existed. There have been pools and gentlemen's agreements, and they have all failed to solve the problem. Now Mr. Harriman purposes to try this experiment of handling the traffic of the lines over which he presides."

MEXICAN CENTRAL EXTENSION.

Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad to be Purchased.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mexican Central, in Boston, yesterday, an Executive Committee was elected consisting of J. J. Mitchell, H. C. Pierce, F. H. Prince, Eben Richards, W. L. Stow, and W. L. Von Blarcom. They also decided to purchase the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad.

This road runs from General Trevino to Tampico, a distance of 389 miles. General Trevino is on the Mexican International, and the road runs from there southeast to the Gulf. The road is owned at present by a syndicate of Belgian capitalists.

Burlington Directors Meet.

BOSTON, June 20.—The Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad held their regular monthly meeting here to-day, but aside from considering questions of private concern, nothing was done, according to reports made at the close of the session. It had been suggested that E. H. Harriman might attend the meeting to-day, but the Directors stated that he was not present, nor was any one else not a Director. It is learned that the Great Northern-Northern Pacific mortgage, covering the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock, probably will be formally executed within a few days.

Railroad Has a Perpetual Franchise.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 20.—Chancellor Cook has decided that the Nashville Railroad has a perpetual ownership in the streets of Nashville. Suits were instituted to obtain a revocation of the charter of the integral lines, on the ground that the consent of the city to a transfer of franchises had never been obtained as required by law. The Chancellor held that the consent of the city was not essential.

New Road in the South.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 20.—A new railroad twenty miles in length is to be built from Corinth, Miss., to Hamburg, Tenn. The road is to be the Greenville, Nashville, and Chattanooga Railroad, and will be one of the most important feeders of the Southern Railway and the Mobile and Ohio.

Western Railroad Consolidation.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Official confirmation is made by the Illinois Central respecting the Iowa Central and Minneapolis Railroad deal. The plan contemplates the taking over of the Iowa Central by the Minneapolis and St. Louis on a basis of two shares of the former for one of the latter and the guarantee of a 5 per cent. dividend by the Illinois Central for the securities of the consolidated road.

Brief Railroad Items.

The report that the Pennsylvania Railroad had purchased the Pennsylvania and Northwestern was denied yesterday by J. E. Berwind, who is interested in the latter road.

It is believed that the Long Island Railroad's new tunnel terminal will be located near Herald Square. President Baldwin declined yesterday to say where the location of the terminal will be.

It is understood that J. Lowber Welsh has been elected President pro tem. of the Reading Railroad, to hold office during the absence of President George F. Baer, who has been granted a much-needed vacation of three months.

The voting Trustees of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad announce that the voting trust of the stock of that road will be dissolved on July 1. The trust was established July 1, 1896, for the period of five years.

The report was revived yesterday that the Chicago Great Western and the Wisconsin Central were to be brought into the plan of harmony by the purchase of a controlling interest in their stock by the German combination. This report could not be confirmed, and was not generally credited.

PREPARE FOR WAR, SAYS DEWEY.

The Admiral Believes the Army Should Have a General Staff.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Admiral Dewey called at the White House to-day to pay his respects and inquire after Mrs. McKinley's health. The Admiral will leave on Monday for Newport, R. I., to attend the meeting of the General Naval Board, of which he is President. He says the work of the board in preparing plans to meet the contingencies of possible war are very interesting.

"Our work," said he, "is somewhat analogous to that performed by the General Staffs of the German and French Armies. It is preparation for war. After the declaration of war between Prussia and France one of von Moltke's visitors was greatly surprised to find him reading a French novel, and asked him why he was not preparing his plan of campaign. 'It is already prepared,' replied von Moltke. 'It is in that cabinet yonder.'

"I think we should have a General Staff in our army," said the Admiral. "I should regret to see the United States involved in another war, but if one should come I hope the work the naval board is doing may be of service in finding us prepared for it."

THE REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA.

Government Says Only a Few Scattered Bands of Rebels Are Left.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Dr. Martinez-Silva, the Minister from Colombia, has received dispatches from the capital of Colombia, which he regards as setting at rest the reports that the Colombian revolutionists are again in strong force around Panama. The Minister's dispatches state that the uprising has been entirely stamped out, with the exception of a few small and scattered bands operating in the neighborhood of Panama. The bands are said to have no strength in Panama City, but their guerrilla tactics in the neighborhood account for the alleged trouble experienced by American and other parties.

In the view of the Colombian Government, the revolution is actually at an end, and the bands around Panama are treated as a part of the guerrilla movement like that going on in the Philippines. As confirming this view of the Government, the official dispatches state that the Bank of Bogota has offered to advance the National Government all the funds it requires if the issue of paper money is discontinued. At the same time, leading banks in the interior have made like offers to the States.

It is said here that considerable of the trouble arises from the organization of filibustering parties at Jamaica and other West Indian points.

TEA STANDARD OPPOSED.

Dealers Ask a Review of the Acts of Board of Experts.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Several New York tea dealers to-day petitioned the District Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari against the Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Board of Tea Experts to require the production of the acts, proceedings, and regulations of the board in selecting, preparing, and submitting to the Secretary the standard samples of teas for the year 1901. The petition requests the reversal of these acts, &c., especially in respect to determining that any tea or kind or grade of tea, not impure or unfit for consumption, may be excluded from importation into the United States.

The Court gave the defendants until July 3 to make answer. The petitioners allege that the defendants exceeded their authority in fixing a tea standard.

The petitioners allege that the Secretary of the Treasury, in establishing a standard of method of packing teas which excludes certain teas on the ground of size merely, although they are equal in purity, quality, and fitness for consumption to the standards fixed and established by him, is acting in excess of his jurisdiction, and that the fixing of such standards of size, and regulations providing for and enforcing them, are wholly unauthorized and illegal.

It is explained that many millions of pounds of broken teas, known as "dust," are annually imported and sold on London, Canadian, and Russian markets, and are of unquestionable purity and fitness for consumption, such "dust" differing from unbroken leaf only in size. It is requested that such proceedings and pretended regulations of the board be corrected on their merits.

To Turn Rivers Into Dry Valleys.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Acting under the general directions of Chief Hydrographer Newell, geological survey parties have just begun work in the Gunnison River Valley in Western Colorado, near Montrose, which looks to diverting the river by means of a great tunnel through a mountain range into a dry and fertile valley. Another party has begun the preliminary work of diverting St. Pary's River into the Milk River Valley in Montana.

Congressmen Go to Manila July 10.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Secretary Root has decided to send the transport McClellan to Manila with the Congressional party and army officers who were to sail on the Ingalls. She will sail from New York July 10. The Ingalls will go later when she is refitted. The headquarters, officers, and band of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, now at Fort McPherson, Ga., which were to go via San Francisco, will sail on the McClellan.

Want Money for Filipino Teachers.

MANILA, June 20.—Washington has been asked for an appropriation of $10,000 to defray the expenses of fifty Filipino teachers, who are to study for a year in normal schools of America, these schools having offered them free tuition.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Albert R. Dillingham is transferred from the Twenty-sixth Infantry to the Eighteenth Infantry, and will join the latter regiment. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

The board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, to examine Lieutenants of the line with a view to their transfer to the Corps of Engineers, will meet Aug. 15, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

First Lieut. Joseph L. Knowlton, Artillery Corps, at his own request is relieved from further duty at the Military Academy.

The transfer, May 22, of Second Lieut. Lee Hagood, Twelfth Cavalry, to the Artillery Corps, with rank in that corps from Feb. 2, is announced. Lieut. Hagood is assigned to the Fifty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Hancock.

First Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, Twelfth Cavalry, is transferred to the Eighth Cavalry, and will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander.

Second Lieut. William P. Ennis, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Third Battery, Field Artillery, to the Eleventh Battery, Field Artillery, and will join the latter battery.

Capt. Frederick C. Jackson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from temporary duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Navy.

Lieut. J. H. Hetherington is ordered to the torpedo station, June 24, for instruction.

Lieut. R. Stone is detached from the torpedo station and ordered to the Kearsarge immediately.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Admiral Kempff arrived yesterday at Nagasaki aboard the Kentucky.

The collier Alexander left Valparaiso yesterday for the new coaling station at Pichilinqui Bay, Mexico.

The Indiana left Newport News this morning for New London.

The Eagle has sailed from Key West for Portsmouth.

The President's yacht, the Sylph, has been ordered into dock at Norfolk to undergo repairs.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:34	Moon sets	10:54

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:26	Gov. Isl'd	11:57	H. Gate	1:50
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:33	Gov. Isl'd		H. Gate	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

Alene, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Britannia, Naples		
British Trader, Antwerp		
Bulgaria, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull		
Cyprian Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Daggry, Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hohenzollern, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Caribbee, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at ‡1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June ‡21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June ‡15 and up to June ‡22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. June ‡23. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June ‡24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June ‡24, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July ‡2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June ‡23 and up to July ‡6, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York July ‡6, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 21.

British Prince, Antwerp, June 8.
Columbia, Cherbourg, June 14.
Gordon Castle, Greenock, June 8.
Havana, Havana, June 18.
Indralema, Glasgow, June 4.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, June 3.
Koln, Bremen, June 10.
Massapequa, Havre, June 9.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, June 11.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 20.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

Adminster, Gibraltar, June 9.
Armenia, Gibraltar, June 9.
Buffon, Barbados, June 15.
Canadian, Liverpool, June 12.
City of Augusta, Savannah, June 19.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 21.
Lucania, Liverpool, June 15.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 15.

SUNDAY, JUNE 23.

City of Rome, Glasgow, June 14.
El Rio, New Orleans, June 18.
Evelyn, San Juan, June 18.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 22.
La Bretagne, Havre, June 15.
Lady Armstrong, Stettin, June 8.
Patria, Gibraltar, June 12.
Xenia, Copenhagen, June 6.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, June 13.
Comus, New Orleans, June 19.
Heimfeld, Hamburg, June 10.
Hindoo, Queenstown, June 14.
Minnehaha, London, June 15.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, June 16.
Tauric, Liverpool, June 14.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Cataluna, Barcelona, June 11.
El Valle, New Orleans, June 20.
Evelyn, Huelva, June 11.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 24.
Kensington, Antwerp, June 15.
Nueces, Galveston, June 19.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, June 13.

Arrived.

SS El Cid, Baker, New Orleans, June 16, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Off the Highlands at 12:28 A. M., 21st.

SS Vincenzo Florio, (Ital.,) Montano, Genoa, June 3, and Naples 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Gymeric, (Br.,) Thompson, Yokohama, &c., Feb. 23, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south, southeast, moderate breeze; partly cloudy.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Hattorof, Genoa, June 5, Naples, 6th, and Gibraltar, 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 19th.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Lowe, London, June 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Chattahooches, Lewis, Savannah, June 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Buena Ventura, Williamson, Newport News, with coal.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 4, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Nordpol, (Nor.,) for Dalquirl.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Jeanne Consoll, (Fr.,) for Newport News.
SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg.
SS Orange, (Nor.,) for Puerto Cabello.
SS Galilee, (Br.,) for Newcastle, England.
SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Ydun, (Nor.,) for Manzanillo, &c.
SS Lindisfarne, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Coleridge, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Porto Rico, for Samana.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Saratoga, for Santiago, &c.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 20.—SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, from Palermo for Boston and New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) Capt. McCallum, from Liverpool for New York, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Capt. Mussans, from New York, arr. at Curacao at 6 P. M. June 17.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Blake, from New York, arr. at Marseilles June 18.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Calderon, (Br.,) Capt. Russell, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Puritan, (Br.,) Capt. Steidman, from New York for Hiogo, &c., arr. at Singapore yesterday.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Andrews, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Cherbourg and Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 11:30 A. M. to-day.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Oortgiese, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Marco Minghetti, (Ital.,) Capt. Mancini, from New York via St. Michael's and Naples, arr. at Genoa June 15.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bachmann, from New York, arr. at Naples June 16.

SS Ciudad de Cadiz, (Span.,) Capt. Oyardibe, from Vera

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

A SURRENDER TO THE SPOILSMEN.

MR. WILLIAM J. GIBSON of this city, for six years counsel of the Treasury Department before the Board of General Appraisers, has been removed from that office and Mr. A. H. WASHBURN of Boston, formerly private secretary to Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE, has been appointed in his place.

This is a removal for political reasons of the incumbent of an office within the classified service, where such removals are forbidden by law. Behind this act and leading up to it there is a story of relentless spoils hunting on the part of United States Senators and of weak yielding to their demands and of abandonment of principle and betrayal of public pledges on the part of the President and Secretary GAGE that is deeply discreditable and should cover them with shame.

Mr. GIBSON was appointed in May, 1895, under the Administration of President CLEVELAND, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress authorizing the Attorney General at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint counsel to protect the interests of the department in cases coming before the Board of General Appraisers. The annual salary is $3,500. The office is within the classified service, though not subject to competitive examination, as it was considered that the special qualification demanded of the incumbent was a sufficient reason for exempting it from that test.

Some months ago Senator LODGE of Massachusetts expressed to President MCKINLEY a desire that this office should be given to his private secretary, Mr. WASHBURN, who wished to begin the practice of law in this city. A sustaining salary is a convenience for a lawyer opening an office in a strange city. Mr. LODGE easily obtained from Senator THOMAS C. PLATT of New York a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury in support of his demand that a New York office be given to this Bostonian. Senator ALDRICH of Rhode Island and Senator PLATT of Connecticut joined in recommending the appointment.

Secretary GAGE had some little sense of shame, a trace of the sentiment called decency, but no courage. When he began to feel the pressure from the White House he caused intimations to be made to Mr. GIBSON that his resignation would be acceptable. A request for some statement of the reason why Mr. GIBSON'S resignation was wanted evoked no satisfactory response. There were no charges made. On the contrary, Secretary GAGE repeatedly said that Mr. GIBSON had performed the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the Treasury Department. Officers of the department who have his confidence and who were familiar with the facts assured him that the removal of Mr. GIBSON would be nothing less than a calamity. To this the Secretary was able to make no reply save that the "pressure" for the place was too strong to be resisted, and this "pressure" he continued to transmit to its object by further indirect requests for his resignation.

On June 19 Attorney General KNOX wrote to Mr. GIBSON informing him that at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury his appointment as counsel of the department before the Board of General Appraisers was "revoked." Yesterday Mr. WASHBURN of Boston was appointed. The use of the word "revoked" in the Attorney General's letter is plainly an act of calculation and of cowardice. An appointment may be revoked before the appointee has been installed, but it would be ludicrous, if it were not shameful, for the Attorney General to attempt the revocation of an appointment under which six years of service have been faithfully performed. There can be no pretense that Mr. GIBSON'S salary is merely a retainer, and that his services can be dispensed with at pleasure under that view of the nature of his employment. The act declares that the incumbent of this office shall be "compensated at the rate of $3,500 per annum." The word "revoked" was used because it was deemed inadvisable to use the word "removed."

The office of "Counsel before the Board of United States General Appraisers" is mentioned in the civil service rules as one of the "positions which have been classified under the Civil Service act," but is "excepted from the requirements of examination." Rule 2, Article III., declares: "No person in the executive civil service shall dismiss or cause to be dismissed or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other person therein because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations."

Let the President and the Secretary of the Treasury say what was the reason for the removal of Mr. GIBSON if it was not political. The reason once tersely given that "LODGE wants the place" tells the whole story. There was no reason connected with the good of the service, there was no charge of inefficiency, of pernicious political activity, or of personal or professional unacceptability. LODGE wanted the place. That explains all, accounts for everything, and damns the transaction as a revolting and chicken-hearted surrender to the Senatorial practitioners of the vices of the old spoils system.

In defending the executive order of May 29, 1899, changing the civil service rules, Secretary GAGE said: "If I were a politician and wished to obtain a place for a political favorite I would not, with the knowledge of these rules which close contact with their operation gives, know where to turn to find the place." But when LODGE found the place for his political favorite and brazenly demanded it, Secretary GAGE was not man enough to tell him to go to thunder. Of course not, for behind the demand of LODGE was the "pressure" from the White House, and the Secretary could not tell the President to go anywhere. But he could have resigned his office and have told the people why he resigned it. That would have been manly. It is pitiful and humiliating to see President MCKINLEY, who has in so many ways invited and won the confidence of the Nation, backsliding in this fashion into the black ooze of the spoils system where LODGE and PLATT and ALDRICH contentedly wallow. We should like to know what Senator PLATT would reply to a protest that there are many good Republican lawyers in New York City who have done faithful party service for him to whom this thirty-five-hundred-dollar office would have been a veritable boon. Why should he pay his political debts to Massachusetts Senators with New York offices?

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

So far as one can judge the work from this distance, Judge TAFT'S commission is doing it very well. It is making good the President's promise to admit the Filipinos to the largest practicable participation in their own government. The quality of Filipino that it selects must be a subject of very anxious consideration with it. Its responsibility is great; its knowledge necessarily limited. It is inconceivable that it should not have made some mistakes. But these mistakes are corrigible, and if the general tenor of the appointments is what it ought to be the good faith in which the commission is acting will at last impress the general Filipino population.

As to the Americans with whom it has found it necessary in some cases to man the bench of Luzon, the responsibility of the commission is real and not technical. They are very much to blame if they appoint any American to a Judgeship, or to any other important civil office, without assuring themselves in the very first place of his integrity. The military scandal at Manila, which did not touch the real officers of the army at all, and which has been much magnified by rumor, was nevertheless well enough grounded to show the awful results that would follow in the civil Government, as mischievous results had followed in the military Government, from bestowing places of trust upon persons who have gone to the Philippines in quest of "business opportunities." It is to be assumed that the commission has taken particular pains on this score and that it has sedulously avoided broken-down political hacks and lively "hustlers" in its appointments. It would be a terrible thing to choose specimens of either class as object lessons in American civilization.

Certainly nobody will criticise the decision of the commission to have a bilingual administration of justice. If English were not admitted it would be necessary to equip the whole bench with men who understood Spanish, and apparently there are not enough of them who are otherwise available. Moreover, it is highly desirable that some strong inducement should be offered to lead the natives to acquire the English language. Such an inducement is in part given by the fact that English is the only language of some of the Judges. When we are prepared to provide schooling for all the inhabitants of Luzon it will be quite proper to ordain that after this schooling shall have had time to leaven the whole population—say after twenty years—the judicial procedures and records shall be conducted and kept in English exclusively.

In the meantime, we have to reckon not only with the Spanish language, but with Spanish ways of looking at things, and especially at judicial procedure. Such civilization as there is in Luzon is exclusively Spanish. The native notions of justice according to law are of justice according to Spanish law. A Louisiana lawyer is the only American lawyer to whom the established procedure of Luzon would not be strange and novel. We must, for a while at least, retain this procedure. And apparently it behooves our Judges in the Philippines, and such of our agents as need a knowledge of law, to devote themselves to the study of the civil law. The common law of England, and our own law, which is a development from it, by no means "follows the flag" so as to be "understanded of the people."

MR. COLER'S "PROFESSIONAL REFORMERS."

Controller COLER'S indictment of "professional reformers" in the current number of The Independent would be more valuable if it were more specific. He says that the term applies "to those well-meaning but narrow-minded men who are constantly agitating for the correction of political or social conditions in large cities." What exactly does he mean by that? His statement admits that political and social conditions need correction. Constant agitation for their correction cannot in itself be blameworthy, nor can it be accepted as proof of narrow-mindedness. If it were the Controller would come within his own classification, for there has not been a week since he entered on his office that he has not been engaged in agitation of some sort for the correction of conditions which seemed to him to need it.

"These men," he adds, "are always against something, never for any thing." Who are "these men"? Is the Controller, again, one of them? He has been "against" a good many things in the course of his term—farming out the contracts in the Fire Department, for instance, extravagance in police supplies, the whole wretched scheme of the Ramapo rascals. In these cases it is to be supposed that he was also "for" honesty and economy and decency in the several departments. Are there, then, a lot of reformers who are against thievery and not for honesty, against the Ramapo plunder and not for the careful and skillful management of the water system? If so, the Controller ought to let us know who they are. At present their singular designs are wrapped in secrecy. They should be exposed; not that they can do much harm, but just to show that Mr. COLER knows what he is talking about, and is not making a purely gratuitous exhibition of futility.

There is another aspect of this business. Every sensible man in this city knows, and no one has better means of knowing than Mr. COLER, that the one condition precedent to any serious improvement in the management of the affairs of New York is the dislodgment of Tammany. Undoubtedly the way to dislodge Tammany is to unite all the elements of honest opposition. That can best be done by the presentation of a candidate of suitable character and ability on a platform as simple and broad as possible. In this union all will be needed, even those whom Mr. COLER regards as narrow-minded. Does he think that he promotes the necessary union by singling out this class for denunciation and passing by without comment the gross and ruinous conduct of Tammany itself? If he does so think, he is sadly mistaken. On the contrary, he runs a very grave risk of impressing the public as an apologist for Tammany. Whatever may be the errors or whims of "reformers" at the present moment, they are of no consequence whatever compared to the deliberate, aggressive, systematic, and persistent policy of corruption and plunder which Tammany constantly pursues. You cannot ostentatiously criticise the former without strengthening and appearing willing to strengthen the latter. That is not the sort of work in which Mr. COLER ought to be engaged.

THE "PRO-BOERS."

It was a just boast of the late Laureate that England is

> A land where, girt with friends or foes,
> A man may speak the thing he will.

But it seems that pretty much the whole police force of London must have been required on Wednesday evening to secure this privilege for those Englishmen who are known as the "pro-Boers." Pro-Boer is, of course, a question-begging epithet. Such men as Mr. MORLEY and Mr. HARRISON would insist that they were rather to be described as "pro-English"—that they had more solicitude for the honor and greatness of their country than the men whom they hold responsible for the situation in South Africa.

It is a situation which no Englishman can possibly regard with complacency. After the war was supposed to be over, and only the caution of Lord ROBERTS prevented the British Government from formally celebrating its victorious conclusion with a Te Deum and other appropriate exercises, it is discovered to be very nearly as active as ever, though on a smaller scale and scattered over a wider area. There are at least ten times as many armed Britons in South Africa as armed Boers. But this enormous force is "tied by the leg to a railroad." It is all needed to guard the enormous extent of the communications, by preserving which intact the invading force can alone subsist. It is in fact completely paralyzed for offensive operations by the small number of Boers which manages to keep threatening its communications.

Considering the gayety of heart with which the British Government entered upon the work of "establishing British supremacy in South Africa," and the confident predictions which British Generals and Ministers allowed themselves to make, the present situation must be galling and irritating to every Englishman of whatever party. To use the language of a deceased American statesman, that situation looks like "the bright beginning and the bitter end of a halcyon and vociferous proceeding." It is doubtless this new irritation with the situation which raises up a London jingo mob to prevent the pro-Boers from speaking "the thing they will." And there is the additional irritation that they do not profess to have much to the purpose to say. If the Liberal Party could and would produce a clear programme of its own about the treatment of the two ex-republics, it would command far more sympathy and support than it can expect by mere denunciation.

It is a very dismal business, up to date the most dismal chapter except the American war, in the annals of the British Empire. But Great Britain must work it out alone. It is certain that no Government will offer intervention or mediation. Our own is as unlikely to do either as any other. One thing we can do. The condition of the Boer women and children in the "reconcentrado" camps is in effect admitted by Mr. BALFOUR to be pitiful. We can take pity. It is not to be expected that the British should incommode themselves to make these wretched people comfortable. But if American supplies for these people were forwarded to Cape Town, we believe that a very special effort would be made to deliver them to the intended beneficiaries. This would be, on our part, a work of mere charity and humanity, and "of no political significance." It seems to be at once all we can do, and the least that we can do.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of our neighbors publishes a dispatch from Newport to the effect that the battleship Alabama, under orders to join Admiral HIGGINSON'S squadron, arrived off that harbor Wednesday afternoon, but was kept outside till yesterday morning for the very remarkable reasons that June 19 is the anniversary of the day on which the career of another Alabama came to an end off the coast of France in 1864, and the officers on the flagship, which happens to be named the Kearsarge, were engaged in celebrating another Kearsarge's achievement. "Admiral HIGGINSON," we read, "did not care for the first meeting of the two ships named after the vessels of history to occur on the anniversary day.' We will await with much interest the Admiral's protest against that explanation of whatever action it was he took in regard to the Alabama. Unless he has particularly good control over his temper, he is quite sure to use language of some vehemence in resenting the implied charge that he thinks our new battleship was named after the English steamer which RAPHAEL E. SEMMES, a Confederate officer, used for a while to inflict upon American commerce damages for which Great Britain later was kind enough to pay. Of course, the Admiral doesn't believe any such absurd thing as that, and, indeed, had it not been for the publication of this queer dispatch, we would have been inclined to say that nobody in the United States—outside of lunatic asylums and nurseries—was unaware that the warship is named after one of the great, prosperous, and loyal States of our most estimable Union. And we rack our brains in vain for any hint as to why the Alabama's entrance to Newport Harbor should have been delayed—if delayed it was. In our estimation, June 19 was in some respects a particularly suitable day for the new Kearsarge and the new Alabama to make each other's acquaintance, and in any celebration in which the officers of the former were engaged those of the latter doubtless would have joined with most eminent propriety and the heartiest of enthusiasm. Cruel memories might have been awakened in the minds of a few strayed Britishers, but the incident would have filled all Americans with delight.

—A story that is at once amusing and instructive comes from the border line between Austria and Bavaria. Fire recently broke out at Hermannsreuth, an Austrian village near the frontier. A Bavarian fire brigade, which was stationed only three miles away, hastened to the rescue, but the Austrian Custom House authorities refused to allow the fire engine to pass the frontier unless the usual tax on imported machinery were paid. The Bavarian firemen naturally turned back, and half the village was burned down before the nearest Austrian fire brigade reached the scene. There was "protection" of the strictly logical and consistent sort, and the episode illustrates with beautiful clearness just who it is whom "protection" protects and who those are for whom it does something else. Of course, the policy called protective rarely works out into consequences that can be so easily and immediately seen and estimated, but there is nothing special or abnormal in the application of the principle involved, and the story is peculiar and novel only in its superficial details. The Italian manufacturers are aiming at exactly the sort of protection for their individual interests at the expense of the general public which the Austrian manufacturers secured at the expense of the inhabitants of Hermannsreuth, and they have recently secured a new tariff classification under which foreign-made plows will enter Italy, not as agricultural machines, at a comparatively small duty, but as "instruments for art and trade," at a much higher one. This is not less an injury to the Italian peasants than was the exclusion of the Bavarian fire engine to the Austrian villagers. Possibly, just possibly, the story has a bearing on American economics and politics, but naturally it wouldn't do to say so.

—Residents of the villages along the Jersey coast, and especially those of Long Branch, complain bitterly that the engineers employed by the railways traversing the region not only do not show a considerate regard for the nerves of the Summer resort horses, but take a more or less fiendish delight in frightening the animals whenever opportunity offers. Grade crossings abound all through this stretch of country, but they are as a rule well guarded by flagmen and gates, and direct collisions with the trains are rare, but it often happens that engines have minutes or half hours of idleness, and these they seem to like to pass stationed a few yards or rods from roads where carriages are constantly passing. As the tale is told, it is the wont of these temporarily motionless engines to preserve a profound and reassuring silence until some nervous horse is at the nearest possible point, and then to indulge in sudden and startlingly noisy manifestations of its previously confined forces. The usual results are rarings and prancings, at which, it is said, engineers and firemen have been seen to shake their sides with amusement, a sure indication, to the suspicious Jerseyites, who do not enjoy the excitement of their horses at all, that the breathings and bellowings of the engines are not always the effects of accident or necessity. Not a few serious runaways have been caused in this way, with overturnings many, and no inconsiderable expense in the settlement of bills from doctors and carriage makers. Now, it is hard to believe that locomotive engineers, even in New Jersey, indulge in such dangerous sport as these charges imply, but the facts seem to be as stated, and we have indubitable authority for declaring that letters of complaint on the subject, addressed to the railway officials by reputable though angry citizens, have not only failed to bring about any diminution of the trouble, but have not even elicited the cheap courtesy of a reply.

—Mr. CHARLES L. CATLIN, an ex-member of the Wisconsin Legislature, recently developed a severe case of blood poisoning. Instead of calling in a doctor, he at once went from his home, in West Superior, to Minneapolis, and there submitted himself to the treatment of a locally famous representative of Eddyism. Mr. CATLIN'S faith in "Christian Science" was of long standing and boundless extent. There was no outside interference with the influence of the "healer." The disease took its usual course, without any regard to the spells directed against it, and Mr. CATLIN within a few days after his arrival in Minneapolis paid for his folly with his life. The Milwaukee Sentinel expresses great astonishment that a man so intelligent as it says Mr. CATLIN was should have had a fatal confidence in a delusion so gross, a fraud so apparent, as "Christian Science." The mystery is not very great. "Intelligence" has many forms and definitions, and its possessor may be destitute of knowledge on one or many subjects. Even that worst of ignorance—ignorance of ignorance—is not incompatible with intelligence. Mr. CATLIN knew enough to be a member of the Legislature to the satisfaction of his constituents, and none of the common relations of life found him wanting, but it is obvious that he knew nothing, and did not know that he knew nothing, about the rudiments of philosophy or psychology. There are many intelligent men who can elicit only the most discordant sounds from a violin, and such men usually let violins alone, but some of them who have no ear for the harmonies or discords of speculative logic yet yield to an inclination to discuss and decide upon matters for which they have not a trace of competency. Hence the success of "Christian Science" among those who pass as, and often really are, "intelligent" in the ordinary meaning of the term.

STATEN ISLAND FERRYBOATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent accident to the ferryboat Northfield, and which terminated so luckily, considering the number of passengers and the excitement which naturally prevailed, has evidently stirred the people of Staten Island as they have not been stirred for years. It is not unlikely that much sentiment will be aroused against the present ferryboat service between the two boroughs of the great metropolis and that steps will be taken, if possible, toward an improvement, if only for the sake of safety. Among the various suggestions, and for the time being at least until something better can be done, will you allow me to present the following as one way to allay considerable feeling of uneasiness and to offset any tide of public opinion which may unfortunately injure Staten Island and its interests?

Although not a railroad or steamboat man, it appears to me that there is little necessity of using at all, except as relays or in other emergencies, the ferryboats so antiquated and unsatisfactory as the Middletown, Westfield, and perhaps, later on, the repaired Northfield. Staten Islanders in all probability would prefer a less frequent service, by the use of the boats in Southfield, Castleton, and Robert Garrett, rather than travel in fear and trembling on the other three perilous, third-class, much-mended craft. But even with only three boats in service a half-hour schedule could be observed, and during the business hours possibly every twenty or twenty-five minutes.

Most business men arrange to catch a certain boat, and the question of a few minutes would not be of any particular inconvenience. If the three reliable boats were hardly sufficient, the Middletown or Westfield might be pressed into service during the busy hours, but people generally would prefer a few moments' delay rather than meet with any more disasters like that of Friday last.

It is very evident that people do not intend to use the old boats, unless business demands it, and ladies will undoubtedly arrange their shopping hours so as to travel on the Castleton, Garrett, or Southfield.

It would certainly alleviate matters, for a while at least, to put aside the funeral boats and adopt a temporary schedule, half-hourly. If it failed, something else in the meantime might be suggested, for certainly Staten Island demands a different service, and is worthy of first-class passenger boats. In a few years there ought to be about 100,000 people on the island, and their patronage ought certainly to be sufficient to maintain an up-to-date mode of conveyance to the metropolis. This late accident will undoubtedly injure Staten Island unless the public see some improvement in view, and it seems almost a disgrace that so convenient and pleasant a suburb as Richmond Borough should not be in the first ranks as an ideal residing place.

W. B. MERRITT.
New Brighton, S. I., June 19, 1901.

Ferryboats in the Harbor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems that now is the proper time to call attention to the "befo' the wa'" boats that the Erie runs on its Twenty-third Street line. Some of them are in such a condition that they have to cross the river before they can turn, and if caught in a pocket between other boats, and no accident occurs, why, it is a case of the other boat's adaptability to be turned promptly and in a short circuit that saves the Erie a boat and the passengers their lives.

It seems a case of penny wise and pound foolish that allows such boats to run. I trust that the company may follow a liberal policy in regard to boats in the very near future.

REGULAR TRAVELER.
Rutherford, N. J., June 17, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Extremes.

Teacher—Edmund, define the words refuse and refusal.

Edmund—Refusal is what a fellow finds in a Summer girl, and refuse is what he finds in the streets of Chicago.—Chicago News.

A Fund in Sight.

"Harriet, let's give each other a dime every time we grumble about the heat."

"No, Harry; you give me a dime every time you say you never grumble about the heat."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Boomerang.

Miss Pechis—Mr. Slocum called on me last evening.

Mr. Wryvell—Huh! he's slow. Didn't he make you tired? Talked and talked about something idiotic and uninteresting, I'll bet.

Miss Pechis—Well, he talked about you a great deal.—Philadelphia Press.

The New Styles.

"Henry is a brute," said Mrs. Justwed to her mother, to whom she had gone for sympathy.

"Why, what has he done, my poor child?"

"Why, he—he says that my new bonnet—the one that is trimmed with those lovely cherries, and things—boo-boo—he says—he says it looks like a boiled dinner."—Baltimore American.

Unselfish.

"So you proposed to Miss Chillers?"

"Yes," answered Willie Washington.

"You must have known she would reject you."

"Of course. But it is an old saying that women can't keep a secret, and I was afraid she would get to comparing notes. I had proposed to all the other girls and I didn't want her to feel slighted."—Washington Star.

THE MOUNTAIN BROOK.

Arthur E. Locke in Boston Globe.

It winds amid the alders and the pines
grow near at hand,
The maple casts its shadows on its white
and shining sand;
It sings each day with gladness 'neath a
bright or lowering sky,
And foams about the ragged rocks that in
its rough course lie.

Along its banks the violets bloom in spring-time's sunny days,
To deck the pathway of the one who on its border strays;
While in the deep transparent pool the trout in silence dream,
Or in the sun's resplendent rays, for one brief moment gleam.

How often have I wandered where the banks were steep and wild,
And cut the alder whistles when I was a little child!
Now I hear the thrushes singing and the old days seem so near,
I am but a sinless youngster in the spring-time of the year.

There is where I went in wading 'neath the scorching Summer sun,
There is where I went in swimming when my stunt of chores was done;
Here is where I went a-fishing with Matilda Julia Ann,
When I told her I would marry her when I became a man.

Up northward there the mountain rises with its rocky crown,
It stands like some grim sentinel, to guard the mountain town.
There's where the stream originates, up in the mountain springs,
And down the fruitful valley of the Saco River sings.

O, miracle of beauty! ever changing form and light,
Thou art now as fair to manhood as thou wert to boyhood's sight!
Once again I turn to youthtime and forget time's searing signs,
As I stroll among the alders, 'neath the maples and the pines!

WINDOWS FOR MINNEAPOLIS.

Figures by Burne-Jones Executed in American Mosaic Glass.

Two large windows of stained glass by Mr. Walter Janes are shown at the stained glass shops, 46 Washington Square South, which are destined for Minneapolis. They are to commemorate Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Snyder, two daughters of the Hon. John D. Pillsbury, formerly Governor of Minnesota.

A problem of interest to our makers of, and, indeed, our designers of stained glass is offered by these windows, for, while they are executed in the American form of window glass introduced by La Farge and Tiffany, the mosaic style, as opposed to the British painted and fired style of glass, the original designs are British. One has a figure of Hope and the other a figure of Faith originally designed by the late Burne-Jones. The figure work of this master lends itself to leaded glass in one way, because it is decided in outline and study of the masses is carried far. The female forms which represent Hope and Faith are graceful and well composed; the drapery is arranged somewhat obscurely as to its "practicability," but with large effectiveness. Burne-Jones, however, did not create these figures for the sumptuous colors we have in stained glass windows on this side of the Atlantic. His maidens with pensive features and the man-maidens with the same features broadened somewhat to suggest the other sex were calculated for another color scheme. When Burne-Jones made cartoons for leaded glass windows he thought of the rather pale and pensive coloring that suits British churches, owing to the moisture-laden atmosphere and clouded skies of the old country, while in our clear air the sombre and rich hues of cathedral glass, like some that has survived in France, can be introduced in churches with excellent effect.

"Hope" is standing by a tripod on which a fire burns and holds laurel branches in her hands. A red gown forms a foil to the blue overgarment caught about hips and legs. Her face is turned nearly full on the spectator. "Faith" droops her head in profile, while the figure fronts one. In her right hand is a brand of green leaves, which are before her, while in her left hand she carries an antique lamp, lighted and with blowing flame. At her feet is a dragon with open jaws, and flames leaping from its back. The arrangement of gown and overgown is in the main the same, except that the latter is white, the gown remaining red as in "Hope." Thus far the design, if not the coloring, is Burne-Jones. But the setting is entirely American. Each stands in a niche with a garland swung across the arched top overhead, and each stands, not in the centre, but to one side of the centre, gaining thereby a certain informality which is not displeasing. The colors are rich and beautiful; the painting of the profile in "Faith" much better than the painting of the full face in "Hope." Where the glass men have failed in the latter is the management of the branch of green leaves held in the right hand at the side of the figure; the white plating that renders the white overgown has obscured these leaves unduly, so that they seem behind the figure, and shining through, rather than in front. This is a detail which can be readily changed.

The windows, then, are handsome in color and especially in the niches are very satisfactory. But there remains the question whether the best results can be obtained in leaded windows of American glass by taking figures designed for another purpose; whether, on the contrary, the artist must not think his figures out in glass of various hues, in order that the peculiarities of this kind of art should receive their full consideration in the treatment, and, again, whether it is not necessary for the designer, when he makes his cartoon, to foresee that the color scheme is to be rich or the reverse.

ART NOTES.

Having given some favorable notices from the London press with regard to Mr. J. S. Sargent's venture into sculpture in the crucifix, it is not unfair to give one critic's view of it which is part praise, part blame:

"In sculpture, as in painting, Mr. Sargent's personality impresses us more than any other by its keenness and conviction. His 'Crucifix' discovers a fresh and unprejudiced intelligence, more vigorous than refined, bent on one of the oldest and most intently explored problems in the whole range of art. That in such a subject he has been able to discover a new and appropriate idea which gives the possibility of a fresh sculptural design is something of a surprise, when we recall the far-fetched and pedantic symbolism of his Boston decorations exhibited some years ago in the Academy. The figures of Adam and Eve are not only well fitted into the angles at the foot of the cross, but their action is expressive and just. The drooping head of the Eve and the animalism, troubled by the effort after a dimly surmised spiritual ideal, of the Adam are indications of real imaginative insight. That Mr. Sargent has no fine sense of the quality of sculpture might be supposed from his indifference even in paint to the manner of expression. His modeling is, of course, direct and vigorous, but there is no suggestion of that beautiful and easily apprehended sequence of planes, one resolving into another in a harmonious progression, which is the mark of true sculptural feeling. The treatment of the drapery which binds the figures to the cross and then falls in a flat, broad band over Christ's shoulder is an extravagant and gratuitous motive which tends to mar the design. The ornamental accessories, too, are somewhat clumsy adaptations of fourteenth century models, and are yet another indication of the uncertain and undisciplined taste of the artist. In such matters he appears to reply on the quickness and alertness of his intelligence rather than on any innate feeling for appropriate form."

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Two small oils by Sir Everett Millais, dated 1840, have been added to the Tate Gallery, in London. One is "Charles I. in the Studio of Van Dyck" and the other "Maid Offering a Basket of Fruit to a Cavalier." They are youthful efforts, but the dates they bear show the precocity of the boy. Millais was admitted to the Royal Academy at the age of ten, in 1839. If the dates on the pictures are correctly read, and not mistaken for 1840, they mean that he was a fair sort of painter at the age of eleven.

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Mrs. Craigie recently read an address at Queen's Cottage, London, on "Dante and Botticelli," in which she held that Dante was not understood, the real influence of his mind was not felt, until he met Botticelli, Savonarola, and Boccaccio. "Walter Pater and Addington Symonds failed to comprehend the Roman Catholic spirit of the Renaissance; Ruskin himself was always too evangelical; in 'The Ring and the Book' alone was an absolutely fair picture drawn by Robert Browning."

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Statues not a few are waiting for sites in New York, but what shall we say to Paris? According to Le Gaulois there are more bronze effigies ready in various studios than any one would care to count, among them statues of Garibaldi and Baudelaire, Pasteur and Gounod, Balzac and Spuller, Alfred de Musset and Boule, Jules Simon and Verlaine, Gen. Dumas and Alexander Dumas, Jr., Charles Garnier and Auguste Comte, Alphonse Daudet and Victor Hugo. The writer suggests that when all the sites are filled the places of the lampposts might be utilized and the famous man made to do duty as a dispenser of light.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING PLANS.

Well-Known Architects Are Invited to Submit Designs.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The following named well-known architects have been invited by John Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, with the authority of the Secretary, to submit competitive plans, to be approved by Congress, for the new building for the Department of Agriculture, the cost to be $2,000,000: Babb, Cook & Willard, Howells & Stokes, Carrere & Hastings, Brite & Bacon, and John Russell Pope of New York, Cope & Stewardson of Philadelphia, Peabody & Stearns and Wright & Haven of Boston, and Peter Joseph Weber of Chicago.

The jury of award is the Secretary of Agriculture, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, D. H. Burnham of Chicago; Charles F. McKim of New York, and F. Law Olmsted, Jr., of Boston.

Provisions for the erection of this building is expected to be made at the next session of Congress, the last Congress having authorized this preliminary step to be taken

BROKERAGE FIRM'S STOCK EXCHANGE CREDITORS

Referee's Report in Seymour, Johnson & Co.'s Failure.

Question of Right to Share in Proceeds of Sale of Stock Exchange Seat—The Mumford Claim.

The report of Richard M. Henry, referee in the final accounting of Alfred Hayes, Jr., as assignee of the stock brokerage firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co., was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The referee decided that members of the Stock Exchange may not be allowed to participate in the division of assets irrespective of the amounts which they may have received through the sale of the Stock Exchange seat owned by the assigned firm. He also disallowed the claim of Charles A. Mumford, who wanted to recover $38,000 which he alleged had been obtained from him by fraud on the part of the brokers.

The firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co., which made a general assignment on May 28, 1900, was composed of Frederick W. Johnson, the Stock Exchange member, and Henry A. Seymour, with Dr. David Webster as special partner. The schedule filed showed liabilities of $682,730 and actual assets of $610,266. Mr. Henry held that the copartnership Stock Exchange creditors were entitled to share in the proceeds of the sale of Johnson's seat. He also held that the creditors who have received a share of the proceeds of the sale of the seat can receive a dividend only on the difference between the amount of their claims and the sums received by them respectively from the Stock Exchange. Continuing, Mr. Henry said:

Counsel of the Stock Exchange creditors has cited many cases to show that these creditors, in the final distribution of the estate here, are entitled to receive a dividend on the amount of their respective claims as existing on May 28, 1900, regardless of the amount they have received from the Stock Exchange from the proceeds of Johnson's seat. He insists that the case is the same as that of a creditor holding as security for his debt collaterals belonging to the debtor. In this contention I differ from him. An examination of the cases will show, however, that in every instance the creditor had something tangible, something which he on the maturity of his claim could reduce to money to pay the same. In some instances the security consisted of bonds, in others of stock, in others of a mortgage on real or personal property. In all, in the event of the breach of the contract by the debtor, the creditor could sue his debtor for the full amount of his claim and also resort to the collateral as well. It rested in his power to resort to either source or both.

The Mumford claim of $38,000 grew out of the manipulations of A. R. Goslin and the assigned firm of the stock known as "New York Electric Brake and Coupler Company." A number of people bought this stock, and it proved to be worthless. They assigned their claims to Mr. Mumford, and he in presenting his claim alleged fraud and insisted that it should be paid in full. The referee says that it is not properly a liability of the firm.

Coudert Brothers and John F. Murray appear as counsel for the assignee.

The report will be presented to a Justice in the Supreme Court for confirmation next week, and the final distribution of the assets will follow.

BANKERS MEET IN BUFFALO.

State Association Holds Its Convention —President Dutcher Tells of the Organization's Work.

BUFFALO, June 20.—The eighth annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association was called to order this morning by the President, John B. Dutcher of Pawling. After prayer by Bishop Walker, the reports of the various officers were received. President Dutcher's report dealt with the welfare of the association and the principal events of the last year bearing upon the financial situation. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed that the association was in excellent condition.

Touching the question of trust company taxation in his address President Dutcher said:

"It may not be best at this time, but if not now, at some time in the near future, action should be taken to secure legislation that will require the trust companies doing banking business to be placed upon the same basis as the banks, compelling them to carry the same reserve as the banks are compelled to carry."

Continuing, he said: "Our association and kindred ones in other States and the National organization have done good work in education. The banks have with unanimity, courage, and energy fought all forms of depreciating currency. They have broken loose from party associations of a life, to fight for sound money. As students of finance, as well as practical men of business, they knew that a dishonest dollar meant National bankruptcy, ruin to individual credit, and a blow at regular and remunerative employment in every department of industry.

"The bankers opposed the politicians by meetings, pamphlets, literature, and the press, converted the people first, and then the conversion of the politicians was easy. It is due to the efforts of the banks, and the work of their associations, that at least the Government of the United States cannot be compelled by speculators to suspend specie payments, and that its gold reserve is placed beyond accident or attack."

When the nominations of officers were called for W. C. Cornwell, President of the City National Bank of Buffalo, nominated for President as the choice of the Buffalo bankers Arthur D. Bissell, President of the People's Bank. Henry C. Brewster, President of the Traders' National Bank of Rochester, seconded Mr. Bissell's nomination. At this point Mr. Bissell arose and declared he was in no sense a candidate for President. President Dutcher ruled him out of order. All the other groups of the association seconded Mr. Bissell's nomination, and the seconding speeches became so eulogistic that Mr. Bissell finally arose and hastened, blushing, from the room. Mr. Bissell's nomination was unanimous.

The other nominations were: Vice President—S. M. Griswold, Brooklyn; Treasurer—Frank E. Howe, Troy; Secretary—Charles Adsit, Hornellsville; E. O. Eldridge, Owego.

CONNECTICUT DAY AT BUFFALO.

State's Section of New England Building at Exposition Dedicated.

BUFFALO, June 20.—This was Connecticut Day at the Pan-American Exposition. Most of the day was spent by the visitors from the East in sightseeing, but they took part in the dedication of their section of the New England Building this afternoon. The exercises in connection with the dedication were very simple.

The exercises began at 3 o'clock. Benjamin H. Lee, Commissioner from Connecticut, introduced Gov. McLean, who made a short address. "We are here to show our loyalty to the Empire State," he said, "and especially to the City of Buffalo and its magnificent exposition, which so well expresses the universal desire of us all to bring closer together the peoples of the Americas."

Senator Hawley was introduced by the Chairman. He said in his speech:

"This collection of fine buildings is a wonderful thing. I never before saw and never again expect to see what I saw last night, a firmament of electricity. It was a grand display of the power which you have in the mighty river which flows so ceaselessly by your doors."

Director General Buchanan followed with a cordial address.

Gov. McLean held an informal reception for half an hour, and the crowd then dispersed.

GRATEFUL GREECE.

King George Knights a Bostonian for Eloquent Speech.

BOSTON, June 20.—Collector George W. Lyman of the Port of Boston has been honored by King George of Greece with knighthood in the Order of the Silver Cross of the Redeemer. The reason for the decoration is believed to be an eloquent speech Mr. Lyman made at Westminster Hotel on last Oct. 13, at a dinner given to the officers of the Greek man-of-war Miaoulis on its visit to Boston. In his speech Mr. Lyman eulogized Greece, its flag, language, and people, and dwelt on the esteem in which Greece is held in this country.

VISITORS' DAY IN CAMP

Seventh Regiment in Battle Movements at Peekskill Meeting.

Second Battery Firing Shell and Shrapnel for Flanagan Trophy—Six Baseball Games.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, June 20.—Visitors' day has brought to camp an old-fashioned Seventh Regiment crowd of veterans, military men, friends, and relatives of the regiment. Ex-Adjt. Gen. Thomas H. McGrath, who spent many years here as Inspector General, was the highest in rank. Then there were Col. Robert T. Emmett and Lieut. Col. Charles A. Denike of the First Regiment, which will occupy the camp next week; Col. John T. Camp, late of the Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-second New York; Col. Charles H. Luscomb, late of the Thirteenth, and Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth, who is a weekly visitor, always bringing with him some of his junior officers. To-day these were Adjt. John R. Fohley, Lieut. P. J. Maguire, and G. W. Lyons. Lieut. Stanley Hamilton, United States Artillery Corps, was also present, a guest of Lieut. O'Ryan of the Second Battery.

Among the civilian visitors was the family of Lieut. Col. Kipp, and because of their presence Col. Appleton directed the band to give a concert in front of Col. Kipp's tent. It was soon spread about camp that Col. Kipp was having another birthday, and Col. Appleton said he had them frequently, and that this was about the nine hundred and ninety-ninth.

There were also many visitors from Peekskill and the Summer resorts near by, who came to see the usual Thursday afternoon field day games, but these were disappointed.

Practical battle movements, which are calculated to teach the men much more than the ordinary drills that can be had in armories, still obtain, and every day sees something new and interesting. To-day this was in the early morning evolutions of Capt. Landon's company, I.

An imaginary enemy had seized in the night a blockhouse on the other side of the creek, and Capt. Landon awoke, determined to dislodge him. With this end in view, forming an advance guard, he proceeded down the hill to the creek road, followed this on the brush that grows along the bluffs, and reaching the outpost made a sudden foray and seized the rowboats at the ferry landing. With these he crossed the creek, one boat landing first and deploying its party into a firing line to protect the other boats that were coming ashore.

Over into the creek almost waist deep every one went as soon as the boats touched the shore, and deploying on either flank, kept up a quick fire on the enemy while the centre pressed up the hill in a line of skirmishers. But it was all to no purpose. The enemy was in too great numbers, and, retreating back to the boats, the company recrossed the creek, gaining the landing in time for the reveil. Marching into camp they donned dry clothes, breakfasted, and were soon ready for the battalion drill later in the day.

This also took on considerable interest, for Major Lydecker went up into the north valley, Major Conover expecting momentarily an attack. Acting accordingly, Major Conover placed his forces to resist the enemy, but after waiting finally drew them in after a second recall had been sounded. Meanwhile, Major Lydecker was planning out an attack to be made to-morrow, incidentally trying an emergency ration, which comes in small tins. These were cooked in the woods, but it was the consensus of opinion that State Caterer H. C. Duncan's dinners were by far preferable, although in a necessity the emergency ration might go.

The Second Battery has fired its string of ten shells and ten shrapnel for the Flanagan trophy, and must now stand back and watch the others shoot. Five shells they put through the shell target, and three shrapnel went through the shrapnel target before exploding. The shooting was done much more rapidly than in the past, for a telephone line from the guns to the target made communication as to the location of shots much more rapid than the cipher signaled by flag. The line was put up in two hours this morning by Corps. M. C. Sullivan, Edwin Carney, and R. H. Grey of the First Signal Corps, and Col. Thurston, under whose supervision the shooting is done, said it was the only method of communication to use, and that the line would be put up again for the shooting of the other batteries.

While there were no field day games for visitors, the parade ground had six baseball nines contesting for honors at the same time. They were from Companies E, B, G, H, K, and A, and each game had its throng of admiring friends about it. The game of Companies G and H was the most exciting, because it was the closest, but the runs piled up rapidly in all that, and the game ended, G, 29; H, 23. The other games could have been determined at almost any inning, B being ingloriously beaten by E, with a score of 14 to 5, and K wiping up the ground with A almost as mercilessly by a score of 16 to 6.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Inscriptions to be Placed on the Arch Approved by the Commission.

A meeting of the commission having charge of the building of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument was held yesterday in Mayor Van Wyck's office. The arch is to be placed on Riverside Drive, opposite Eighty-ninth Street.

Recorder Goff made a report as Chairman of the committee to prepare the inscriptions which are to be placed on the monument. He said it had been agreed to put on the frieze of the main cornice the following:

To the Memory of the Brave
Soldiers and Sailors Who Saved the Union.

Over the door will be placed:

In Memoriam.

The bronze tablet in the pavement will be inscribed as follows:

Erected by
The City of New York
To Commemorate the Valor
of the
Soldiers and Sailors
Who in the Civil War
Fought in Defense
of the Union.

Recorder Goff said that he tried to make the inscriptions as short as possible, and comply with the act of the Legislature authorizing the erection of the memorial. The act authorizes the building of an arch "to the soldiers and sailors of New York who died in defense of the Union."

"New York is too big and broad to build this memorial only to those who died," said Recorder Goff. "Those who fought helped to save the Union, and it seems to me that the living should be included as well as the dead, but the Legislature seems to prevent that."

"Well, that is as near as the Legislature ever gets," said Mayor Van Wyck. "I am willing to take the inscriptions as they stand, regardless of the act of the Legislature."

President Clausen of the Park Board and Col. James A. Goulden of the Grand Army of the Republic agreed to the inscriptions, and they were formally approved.

The sum of $38,000 was appropriated for approaches to the monument and the landscape gardening about the arch.

MANY PENSIONS TO ONE STATE.

New Hampshire Veterans Greatly Favored by the Last Session of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A short time ago a Republican member of the House of Representatives who has rendered conspicuous service on the Invalid Pension Committee, when the fact was mentioned that a certain officer in the Union Army from New Hampshire had applied for a pension, declared with savage emphasis: "I'll give you $10 for every veteran you'll find in New Hampshire who has not been pensioned already."

This came from a very efficient and industrious friend of the pensioners, and suggested the advisability of looking into the record of New Hampshire in the pension-getting business during the last session. An examination of the private pension bills passed at the session shows either that the New Hampshire veterans are singularly energetic or that they enjoy a great advantage in having a Senator from New Hampshire at the head of the Senate Committee on Pensions and a Representative from their State at the head of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The whole number of pensioners is 905,529. Of this number New Hampshire has 9,088. There were passed at the last session 700 special bills, such bills as the Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic has recently reprobated. Of the number passed 23 were for the benefit of New Hampshire pensioners. If the State had received only its just and equitable share of the whole number it would have obtained 6 1-3.

But there are some curious details to be ascertained by an examination of the reports and bills touching these special objects of National care. Five original cases were approved, cases that had no show under the Pension Bureau interpretation of the law. These five cases were disposed of by the "Pension Bureau at the Capitol" that discharged with "liberality" the obligations that the Pension Bureau would have assumed with regard for law. In three of these cases pensions of $12 were allowed. In one case the pension was fixed at $17. In one case $30 was granted.

Then there were a lot of advances that could not be secured from the Pension Bureau, but which the passage and approval of these special pension bills put on the rolls upon the arbitrary order of Congress. They make a very pretty and tempting list, calculated to lead the Grand Army to disregard the advice of the Grand Commander and ask for increases through Congress.

One case advanced from	$22.50 to $50.00
One case advanced from	24.00 to 50.00
One case advanced from	17.00 to 40.00
Two cases advanced from	24.00 to 30.00
Two cases advanced from	17.00 to 30.00
Five cases advanced from	12.00 to 30.00
One case advanced from	8.00 to 30.00
One case advanced from	12.00 to 24.00
One case advanced from	10.00 to 12.00
One case advanced from	10.00 to 20.00
One case advanced from	8.00 to 20.00
One case advanced from	8.00 to 12.00

It would not be difficult to make a calculation of what could have been accomplished for other States if they had been treated in a like manner. The committees would of course maintain that these cases went through Congress on "their merits," but if they had merits it would have been unnecessary to take them to Congress, as the machinery of the Pension Bureau runs almost automatically for the benefit of the valid applicant.

What the would-be pensioners of this class and their backers, the pension claims attorneys, want is a Commissioner of Pensions who will do away with the necessity of getting special bills, not, as the Grand Commander desires, by simple reliance upon the law, but by such interpretation of law as will approve an application upon its presentation. The claim agents will never have a satisfactory Commissioner until one holds the office who is ready to rule that the presentation of a claim for original pension or for increase of pension already granted shall be regarded as prima facie evidence of the right of the applicant to have his pension without medical or military examination.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE DEGREES

Graduating Exercises at Carnegie Hall —Papal Blessing Bestowed.

With the blessing of Pope Leo XIII., conferred by Archbishop Corrigan under special authority, thirty-nine young men were graduated from the various departments of Manhattan College at the commencement exercises held in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon.

Orations were delivered by Robert W. Pommerer, John J. McBride, Edward F. Roche, John J. Mitty, and Robert Walsh. The master oration was delivered by John E. Kiffin.

Brother Charles, President of the college, awarded the diplomas and prizes, and the recipients came up to receive the Papal blessing as their names were called. Justice Fitzgerald delivered the address to the graduates.

Archbishop Corrigan in the course of his remarks said: "Manhattan College is to be congratulated upon this auspicious close of the first year of a new course of education. Under a decision of the Holy Father the Christian Brothers have taken up the teaching of the sciences instead of the classics.

"Superb organization was required to make the change without impairing the usefulness of the college and similar institutions, but that organization is excellently exemplified in the great teaching order of the Christian Brothers, and what they have accomplished we witness with much pleasure to-day."

The list of graduates was as follows:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.
(Course of Architecture.)

Cotter, Garrett William,	Donovan, John Joseph.
Doyle, Thomas Joseph,	Mitty, John Joseph.
Dunney, Joseph A.	Roche, Edward Francis.
Gearon, William A.	Sinnott, Edwin Martin.
Healy, John Edward.	Slevin, William E.
Kane, J. J. G.	Sullivan, Jeremiah F.
Kilduff, John Joseph.	Talty, Francis E.
McBride, John Joseph.	Walsh, Robert J.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.
(Course in Civil Engineering.)

Brennan, Francis R.	Lavin, Desiderio.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.
(Course in Civil Engineering.)

Dollard, John E.	Pommerer, Robert W.
Lynch, Francis J.	Radford, Henry V.
McMorrow, James W.	

MASTER OF ARTS.

Kiffin, J. E., B. A., '99.	McGoldrick, T. A., B.
O'Ryan, W. F., B.A., '99.	A., '93, M. D.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

Costello, C. A., B. S., '97.	Stepath, C. U., B. S., '98.
Delaney, J. M. T., B. S., '98.	

CIVIL ENGINEER.
McNally, Simon Thomas, B. S., '97.

COMMERCIAL DIPLOMAS.

Burdett, Lester C.	Klein, Adolphe P.
Burdett, H. W. E.	McGovern, George W.
Donovan, Charles J.	O'Brien, Thomas H.
Garry, Francis S.	Quinn, William E.
Kilroy, John William.	

The following prizes and medals were awarded:

HERMAN RIDDER PURSE OF $50, for experimental physics—Won by John J. Kean; meritorious mention, J. F. Caponigri.

MILMO McGOWAN MEDAL, for religious instruction—Won by James J. Kane; meritorious mention, J. J. Mitty.

KELLY MEDAL, for philosophy—Won by J. J. Mitty; meritorious mention, J. E. Healy.

GRADY MEMORIAL MEDAL, for oratory—Won by R. J. Walsh; meritorious mention, J. J. Mitty.

DEVLIN MEDAL, for French—Won by A. J. Gearon.

MEDAL FOR PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY—Won by J. J. McBride; meritorious mention, W. A. J. Gearon, J. J. Mitty.

HOGUET MEDAL, for civil engineering—Won by J. E. Dollard; meritorious mention, R. M. Pommerer.

MANHATTAN MEDAL, for civil engineering—Won by E. F. Clayton; meritorious mention, L. C. Devery.

MEDAL FOR GERMAN—Won by J. F. Caponigri; meritorious mention, R. W. Wilkes.

MEDAL FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY, commercial department—Won by L. C. Burdett; meritorious mention, H. E. Burdett.

MEDAL FOR RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, commercial department—Won by W. P. Corcoran; meritorious mention, W. E. Quinn, L. C. Burdett.

The alumni prize of $50 for the best English essay was not awarded. No explanation was given, but it was said that the award would be made later.

At the close of the Commencement the Alumni Society of the college met at Carnegie Lyceum, and the following officers were elected: President—Assistant District Attorney James J. Walsh of New York, '77; First Vice President—J. T. Manning, '93; Second Vice President—The Rev. D. J. McMann, '76; Third Vice President—The Rev. James Fitzsimmons, '85; Treasurer—Thomas Kelly. Thomas Phelan, '91; Secretary—John B. McEvoy, '97; Historian—Cornelius M. O'Leary, M. D., LL. D.

NO GREAT MINDS HERE.

President Schurman of Cornell Says This Country Is Intellectually Weak.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 20.—The thirty-third annual commencement of Cornell University was held here to-day in the University Armory. President Jacob G. Schurman conferred 430 degrees, including 63 advanced degrees. He also delivered an address to an audience which filled Armory Hall.

President Schurman called attention to the fact that though the United States is a great commercial power, this country is intellectually weak. No really great creative minds, he said, have been produced which can claim place with England's great minds, such as Darwin or Shakespeare. Any world power influence which is to endure must have intellectual genius. The speaker expressed confidence that American universities would be able to remedy the deficiency.

Brown Honors ex-President Andrews.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—At the meeting of Brown University Corporation in annual session to-day former President E. Benjamin Andrews, now of the Nebraska State University, was elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trustees.

Dean of Brown University Resigns.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—Prof. Winslow Upton of Brown University to-day tendered his resignation to the corporation as Dean of the university. Ill-health is given as the cause. Prof. Upton is Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Ladd Observatory. Recently he collapsed from the strain caused by overwork.

Harvard Seniors Dance.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 20.—The Harvard senior dance was held to-night in Memorial Hall. Outside on the delta, around the John Harvard statue, tables were placed for refreshments, and the whole inclosure was decorated with Japanese lanterns.

HAMLET CONTEST FOR POINTS.

Representatives of The Players and the Strollers Club Act the Part on a Wager.

Representatives of The Players and The Strollers' Clubs essayed "Hamlet" last night at The Strollers' Club. It was what the programme termed "A Shakespearean contest for points." Harrison Blake Hodges of The Players and Edward Fales Coward of The Strollers, supported by a partial cast, gave two scenes from the play, that in which the Dane learns that his father's ghost has appeared, and the scene between Hamlet, the Ghost, and Queen Gertrude. Each of the Hamlets went through the scenes and then the judges decided that Coward had won the contest.

The history of this novel performance of "Hamlet" is given thus: The other day Edward Fales Coward, who is one of the best-known amateur actors in comedy roles in this town, announced to a party of friends over a billiard game that he thought of playing Hamlet. His statement was received with roars of laughter.

"But I tell you fellows I can play Hamlet with anybody for five an act," persisted the ambitious Coward.

The challenge was at once taken to The Players and Harrison Blake Hodges, who is identified with Shakespearean society and is a student of the drama, was selected to defend the honor of his club. The result was the contest of last night at which Franklin H. Sargent was referee, David Torrence judge for The Players, and Col. Franklin Bartlett judge for The Strollers.

The audience, members of both clubs, gathered in the little theatre of The Strollers, expected something in the nature of fun, although they were warned beforehand that each of the contestants was entirely in earnest. The pulling aside of the curtain, however, showed Coward in the midst of a serious soliloquy. Throughout the first scene he acted with dignity and reserve. In the scene with Gertrude he was strong and discriminating in his shading of emotion. At the close of his exhibition he received repeated curtain calls. Hodges got just as much applause as the other, but the reading and interpretation of the two men was rather different. The announcement of Coward's victory was received with loud shouts from both clubs alike.

The others of the cast supporting the two Hamlets were Horatio and the Ghost, William Duncan Preston; Marcellus, Chas. Cushing; Bernardo, Irving Dirck Benson, and Queen Gertrude, Miss Josephine Morse.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Edna Wallace Hopper was out of the cast of "Florodora" at last night's performance, her part of Lady Hollyrood being supplied by Grace Dudley, her understudy. Miss Hopper left yesterday afternoon for California, where her mother is critically ill. She will not return until her mother's condition has improved.

Miss Cissy Loftus bade farewell to vaudeville yesterday afternoon by appearing first in a lengthy variety bill at the Herald Square Theatre and later in the evening in another vaudeville performance at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall in Harlem. Among those who saw Miss Loftus were E. H. Sothern and his wife, Virginia Harned, with whom Miss Loftus will appear next season.

At the third "popular" concert to-night at the St. Nicholas Garden the soloists will be Mrs. Elizabeth Hazard, soprano, and Leopold Winkler, pianist. Mrs. Hazard will sing songs by Krouse and Hahn to a special piano and harp accompaniment. Winkler will play the Weber-Liszt "Polonaise," and the Kaltenborn orchestra will play selections from "The Singing Girl," "Florodora," a Strauss waltz, a Sousa march, the overture to "Mignon" and "The Light Cavalry," and other numbers to fit in the title, "Popular Night."

The breezes which blew strong and cool from the North River over the roof of the American Theatre, Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street, prevented the opening of the American Roof "Rose Garden" last night. The performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's popular opera, "The Mikado," was presented in the auditorium down stairs and pleased a large audience. The programme featured Miss Julia Gifford as Yum Yum, and J. Aldrich Libbey as Pooh Bah. These principals gave very creditable performances. The opening of the roof garden has been indefinitely postponed till the weather becomes warmer and settled.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The most brilliant parasols on the market are a genuine burned orange.

Pretty stocks on shirt waists have a pointed effect. The hollow under the chin is pointed and the lower part of the stock where it joins the waist is also pointed. The result is pleasing.

In Ems they have forbidden the wearing of trains by women because of the injurious dust which they circulate and which may be detrimental to the invalids of the place. How would that regulation do for Lakewood? The authorities have tried to sugar the pill which they prescribe in Ems by informing the members of the train-wearing sex that they should be consoled, for the men are not to smoke during the hours when the invalids are walking.

Any woman who sees babies' frilled carriage parasol covers for sale cheap had better invest in one. Frilled dotted muslin covers are now made separate for women's parasols and are put on over bright colored silks for gala occasions, and in ordinary days they appear in their figures, as the woman says of herself.

Those bands of white tucked mousseline which have been used with such good effect for trimming muslin and linen frocks of various kinds are now doing service in another way, and appear as a trimming for foulard gowns. A pretty gown is made with alternate bands of the mousseline and foulard. This forms the waist and the skirt to the knees.

A pretty chiffon gown, a mass of fine tucks with trimming of cluny lace on the waist, has undersleeves of mousseline set with insertions of lace and bands of silver braid. A big hat trimmed with pink roses is worn with it.

Stylish folding stocks of linen duck in crossbarred red and in green can be found at the men's haberdashers for 75 cents.

Linen gowns are trimmed with bands and strappings of silk, and one of the oddest combinations of materials is a gown of valenciennes lace strapped with bands of stitched cloth.

Chamber robes which are very pretty are in delicate colors, blues and lavender, finished with hand embroideries of white. The neck to these is cut a little low and finished with a band or narrow yoke set in with lace stitches. On either side of the opening of the gown are the embroidery, small dots of the white and a pattern in some instances in bow knots.

Other gowns of white less expensive and not in as good taste have deep frills at the wrists and neck. The edge of these is bound with silk of some delicate shade, making a half-inch edge.

A white waist which is finished with points of embroidery down the front is pretty. Every other point turns back upon the side of the waist to which it is secured and the alternate points fly loose. On the band down the centre of the waist there are three small pearl buttons set on diagonally at the base of each standing point.

The red-brown girl is always attractive. She was out on Fifth Avenue the other day wearing a red-brown suit which blended admirably with her hair and complexion. She wore a red-brown hat of a Tam shape on her head, setting up at one side, where there was a quill.

The woman who sews badly will be comforted if she examines the sewing in some of the French garments that find their way to New York. It does not take long to run tucks with French stitches, and at the same time they "make face," as the Chinese say, and are eminently satisfactory on the right side.

A needle woman who devotes herself largely to making children's Russian blouses has completed her fourth hundred, made within the last three years.

A happy woman has discovered a cleaning fluid which has no odor and does all the work of the odorous liquids. She is treating herself now to wearing white ribbons, for she feels that she can wear them economically, as they can be cleaned with so little trouble.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The golf contest at Glen Cove continued and had also a large attendance of those interested in the women's metropolitan championship. In fact, the amusements of society just now are so closely allied with sport that the names of those present at any of the daily events reads like a list of those present at some great town entertainment in Winter.

This evening will be the occasion of the weekly dance at Morristown, which is preceded at the club there by numerous dinners, and there will also be golf and tea and music in the afternoon. It is still quite gay there, and the principal amusements are card parties and other small entertainments.

Among the recent visitors to the Buffalo Exposition, who were registered on Tuesday at the various hotels in that city, were Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Miss Ethel Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Miss Hard, and Edward de Peyster Livingston. Parties are being formed all the time, and many are going from Newport before the season has begun. There have been quite a number of entertainments in Buffalo for the various visitors.

To-day is a gala occasion in Cambridge with the various college spreads, to which reference has already been made. The Beck spread is one of the most desirable. The greater number of graduates this year are from Boston. Among the matrons who will be present who are very well known in New York will be Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., whose son, Walter Hunnewell, Jr., will be graduated; Mrs. Robert C. Hooper, Mrs. Amory Lawrence, and Mrs. F. R. Sears, Jr. The first marshal will be James Lawrence, Jr., whose sister, Miss "Libbie" Lawrence, passed a great part of the Winter in New York, and who was one of the most admired young women at the series of dances given by the Seward Webbs and the Twombleys.

The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club, which for many years and before the custom of leaving town in the Spring or early Summer was one of the prominent features of the year in New York social life, took place yesterday. The changed social conditions of the city resulted in a decided falling off in the attendance on board the club steamboat, and at yesterday's regatta there was scarcely a baker's dozen of well-known men and women on board the Cepheus.

Among the new rentals reported from Bar Harbor, James B. Haggin is the latest. He has taken the Dutch cottage and will arrive at Bar Harbor with Mrs. Haggin in July. It is his first visit there. Mrs. James W. Gerard has lease of Canary cottage on Kebo Street. Canary cottage has been occupied for two seasons by Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest. This year she will make a short visit to Bar Harbor, stopping at the Malvern. Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth has taken the Arthur Biddle cottage. The Mount Desert hotels will all open by July 1, and Antonio Y. Stewart of Philadelphia says that the knockabout races will commence in about ten days. The Bar Harbor Horse Show will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Aug. 21, 22, and 23. Among the latest arrivals at Bar Harbor are the Misses Van Rensselaer, who will occupy the Stanton cottage. They reached Bar Harbor on Tuesday morning.

Several reports of people who are ill were circulated yesterday. It was stated that Percy A. Rockefeller, who recently married Miss Isabel Stillman, was quite ill at Rockwood Hall in Tarrytown, but later news stated that he was not seriously ill. It was also cabled that Ambassador Choate was taken with a chill in London, and was seriously indisposed.

Polo matches are being held every Wednesday and Saturday at Seabright. Cornelius N. Bliss was at Seabright on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin will sail for Europe next week, and will go to Baireuth for the Wagner festival. Mrs. Cowdin has been stopping at her cottage at Far Rockaway. Mr. Cowdin has been traveling with the polo teams in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin will give a small garden party at her New Rochelle residence, All View, this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin will go to Newport in August.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are due at Newport to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Childs are already there. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan will go before July 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar F. Livingston of 108 East Thirtieth Street have closed their town house and will spend much of the Summer at Hollywood, N. J.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Childs of New York, who have taken the Pumpelly cottage, are here for a short visit, to prepare the place for occupancy.

Flowers and congratulatory telegrams were to-day received in large numbers by Miss Lily Oelrichs on the announcement of her engagement to Peter D. Martin. A number of dinners have been planned in her honor by the cottagers.

Mrs. George Crocker and her daughters, the Misses Rutherford, arrived at the Osgood villa, in Bellevue Avenue, for the season to-day. Mr. Crocker is expected here shortly.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull have returned to New York.

Mayor Garrettson has appointed Paul Andrews a member of the Newport Park Commission, in place of C. L. F. Robinson, resigned.

Gordon McKay is confined to his cottage through sickness.

This afternoon Mrs. F. O. French entertained at luncheon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and this evening Mrs. Seth B. French gave a dinner in their honor.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, with their family, arrived from New York this morning on the steam yacht Sultana.

Mrs. Edward S. Willing has arrived at her cottage.

Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., of New York has arrived at the Pendleton cottage.

E. Rollins Morse is here from New York.

Mrs. S. D. Schenck of New York has arrived at the Sargent cottage for the season.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater has returned to Hopedene from Washington.

S. Horatio Whitwell and Miss Whitwell of Boston will arrive for the season to-morrow.

Mrs. P. A. Stockton and Miss Stockton have gone to Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gammell of Providence have arrived for the season.

Mrs. Burke Roche entertained at dinner this evening at Elms Court.

J. De Forest Danielson has arrived for the season.

Lieut. Col. David P. Heap, United States Army, is visiting here.

A four-in-hand coach arrived from London to-day for De Lancey Astor Kane.

Miss Josephine Johnson has arrived for the season.

Miss Dorothy Whitney is the guest of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt at The Breakers.

F. L. Clarke of New York has arrived on the schooner yacht Undercliff.

Mrs. Charles H. Berryman of New York is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers of New York arrived for the season this evening.

Mrs. James Benkard of New York is visiting Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop at The Orchard.

CHARLES A. HESS HONORED.

Colored Republicans Present a Loving Cup to the ex-District Leader.

Some 500 people last night attended the smoker and vaudeville entertainment at the Murray Hill Lyceum, on East Thirty-fourth Street, given by the Central Republican Club, the recognized colored organization of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. The feature of the meeting was the presentation of a loving cup to Charles A. Hess, ex-leader of the district.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed over reputed efforts to spoil the meeting, and it was pointed out that one afternoon paper had been induced to declare that the smoker had been postponed indefinitely.

Ex-Alderman Frederick A. Ware presented the cup, which bears the inscription:

"Presented to Charles A. Hess by the colored Republicans of the Twenty-fifth District as a token of appreciation and esteem."

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Kennedy—Martelle.

The marriage of Edmund Pendleton Kennedy of Virginia and Miss Josephine Marie Martelle of this city, daughter of Dr. John B. Martelle of Burlington, Iowa, was celebrated last evening at 8:30 o'clock in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, by the Rev. John H. Logie of Trinity Parish. The bride entered the church with her uncle, John Adrian Bowers. She wore a Venetian gown of white satin crêpe trimmed with point lace and carried a bouquet of Bride roses. The maid of honor, Miss Josephine A. Bowers, a cousin of the bride, wore a pale green organdie combined with Valenciennes lace and carried a bouquet of American Beauties. The bridesmaids were Miss Grace Van Dusen Martelle of Chicago, sister of the bride; Miss Isobel Houghton Smith, Miss Margaret Hughes Kennedy, and Miss Ethel Grey Kennedy of Virginia, sisters of the bridegroom, who wore white organdie dresses, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, with which they wore green chiffon sashes. Their flowers were daisies.

Dr. John Welzmiller attended as best man, and the ushers were Humphrey K. Ambler, John Pendleton Kennedy of London, Andrew Kennedy, and Paca Kennedy of Virginia, brothers of the bridegroom. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride, 120 Madison Avenue, for immediate members of the families. Among the guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. Gillelan and Mr. and Mrs. Gaunt of Montreal, Mrs. Julia C. Kennedy and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund R. Taylor of Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Kennedy of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Garmany, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dusen, Mrs. James Banks Reynolds and Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Elizabeth Tyree, Miss Harriett Tabor, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar John Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Vincent, Mrs. Thomas, and Mrs. Welzmiller.

Stewart—Langworthy.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSTON, Penn., June 20.—One of the most brilliant society weddings of the season was solemnized in this city to-day, when Miss Elizabeth Langworthy of Chicago and Dr. William A. Stewart of Pittsburg were married at the residence of C. H. Cool. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. De Witt Mallory of Lenox, Mass. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Ruth Langworthy, as maid of honor, and Miss Eleanor Smith was the flower girl. Dr. Ralph A. Stewart of New York, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Following the wedding a reception was held, and Dr. and Mrs. Stewart left on a honeymoon trip. They will make their home in Pittsburg, where Dr. Stewart is one of the prominent physicians. Among the guests from out of town were Mrs. George Westinghouse, George Westinghouse, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moore, Pittsburg, George Jones, Schenectady, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Kingston, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Springville, N. Y.

Shepard—Stewart.

UTICA, N. Y., June 20.—Miss Agnes Stewart of this city and William Pierce Shepard, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Philology at Hamilton College, were married here this evening. Clinton Scollard, a well-known poet, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard will sail to-morrow for Europe.

MRS. FAIRBANKS ON PATRIOTISM.

She Addresses New York Conference of Daughters of the Revolution.

SARATOGA, June 20.—The New York State Conference of the National Society, Daughters of the Revolution, began here to-day. Ninety-two Chapters were represented. The convention was opened by the singing of "America," followed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. William Durant. The address of welcome was by Miss Elizabeth W. Brown, Regent of Saratoga Chapter. The response was by Miss Blandin D. Miller, Regent of Oneida Chapter. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President of the General National Society, made an address on "Patriotism." Routine business followed.

SUNDAY BALLPLAYERS FINED.

Jury Could Not Agree—Judge Afterward Found Them Guilty.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 20.—William Russell and Joseph Crowley, the boys arrested on Monday for alleged violation of the law in playing baseball, were tried by a jury in the City Court this afternoon. The jury deliberated for an hour and then reported its inability to agree.

John P. Harrigan, counsel for the boys, then consented to a trial before Judge Kellogg, sitting without a jury, and the Judge found the accused guilty and fined them $5 each. This was paid under protest, and Mr. Harrigan took an appeal to the County Court.

CORPORATION TAX DECISION.

Court of Appeals Makes a Ruling on Stock of Foreign Companies.

ALBANY, June 20.—The Court of Appeals has handed down a very important decision in the case of the People ex rel. A. Klepstein & Co. vs. James A. Roberts, State Controller. It has decided that a foreign corporation is taxable on its capital stock under the corporation tax law of this State if it transacts business in this State, although the business is in the nature of inter-State traffic. The case will probably be ordered to the United States Supreme Court for final determination.

A. Klepstein & Co. is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $500,000, of which $200,000 has been actually issued. It carries on a general importation business, principally of chemicals and drugs. The company claimed that its capital stock was largely employed in foreign commerce, and was therefore exempt from taxation under the corporation tax laws of this State. Six-sevenths of the company's business, it was stated, consists of the importation and sale in unbroken packages of chemicals made in Europe.

Will of Actor Herne Filed.

The will of James A. Herne, the actor, who died on June 2, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. His will is dated July 23, 1895. According to the petition filed with the will, he leaves an estate worth $29,500, of which he directs that his widow, Katherine C. Herne, shall act as trustee of the sum of $15,000, which she is to hold for the benefit of the testator's four children. They are to share equally in this trust fund, the principal to be paid over to each child when that child becomes twenty-five years of age. Mr. Herne leaves his manuscripts of plays and copyrights to his widow.

Charity Bequests of Mrs. Atwill.

The will of Mrs. Cornelia A. Atwill was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. Her estate is valued at $75,000. She leaves $5,000 to the Gallaudet Home for Deaf Mutes, and $10,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Church of Poughkeepsie. On the death of a daughter of the testatrix, Mrs. Wheaton, out of her share of the estate she sum of $10,000 each is to be paid to the Home for Aged Couples, St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Sheehy Will Admitted After Contest.

The will of Edward C. Sheehy, Jr., was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Fitzgerald. The testator left the bulk of his property to his brother, Frank P. Sheehy, and cut off two sisters with $10 and $25, respectively. They contested the will on the grounds of incompetency and undue influence. The estate involved was worth about $100,000.

Civil Service Decision Affirmed.

ALBANY, June 20.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division in the civil service test case of Abraham Lodholz of New York City. The Appellate Division held that Lodholz, who was a draughtsman in the New York Department of Sewers, could have his salary increased without passing a further civil service examination, to which the Civil Service Commission of New York City took exception. The court held that there is nothing in the civil service law that authorizes the Civil Service Commissioners to consider the salary to be paid. All they are to classify is the position.

Percy Rockefeller Ill.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 20.—Percy Rockefeller, son of William Rockefeller, is staying with his wife at Rockwood Hall, his father's home. He had been suffering from a headache, and on Saturday was taken with a chill. Fearing he might become ill, Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller came here. Mr. Rockefeller is now better, and has at no time been confined to his room. Mrs. Rockefeller was formerly Miss Isabel Stillman.

BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY.

Counter Reports Issued by Borough Officials and Citizens' Committee.

Brooklynites were somewhat surprised to learn yesterday afternoon that, while all danger of a water famine was now passed, a water famine was likely to happen in the borough at any time. This puzzling bit of information was conveyed to the Brooklyn public through two reports, one presented by the joint Committee on Water Supply of the Manufacturers' Association, the Brooklyn League, and the Committee of Fifty, and the other by the engineers of the Department of Water Supply.

After discussing with much thoroughness the causes which have made the water supply of Brooklyn a matter of concern, the report of the committee continues:

"An erroneous impression exists regarding the condition of Brooklyn's water supply. According to the public press, Chief Engineer Birdsall has recently asserted that Brooklyn has an abundance of water. This is incorrect. The borough has not 75 per cent. of the water in the Ridgewood reservoirs to-day that was there at the corresponding period last year. The extraordinarily heavy rains of this Spring have also been of little avail to Brooklyn, because it has lacked facilities for storing the water. The public should understand that the danger of a water famine is imminent, and that nothing will relieve the borough from peril, but the prompt and steady prosecution to completion of the various relief measures which the Water Department in Brooklyn has been requesting for years."

On the strength of this report Brooklyn folk were just starting in to draw off a reserve supply into tubs and pans, in anticipation of a sudden closing down of the mains, when the engineers of the Water Department got out a cheerful report to the effect that there was a great plentitude of water in the reservoirs. According to this report the borough will be safe from water famines for some time to come. The Hempstead reservoir, holding about 65,000,000 gallons, was within three feet of being filled, says this report, and besides this there is an available supply in the borough of 268,000,000 gallons.

GEN. BARTLETT'S B

HARD-FOUGHT GOLF GAMES

Five Matches in the Women's Event Won by a Single Hole.

WATERLOO FOR MISS OLIVER

She Encounters an Unexpected Defeat on the Nineteenth Green — Miss Hecker and Miss Underhill Still In.

Five of the eight golf matches played yesterday on the Nassau Country Club links at Glen Cove for the women's metropolitan championship and the consolation cup were won by the slim margin of one hole. The tournament is now narrowed down to the semi-final round in each case, and the close finishes show how evenly the leaders are matched. The survivals for the local championship, now held by Miss Genevieve Hecker of Essex County, are herself and Mrs. H. B. Ashmore of Baltusrol, who will meet to-day, while the other pair will be composed of Miss Ruth Underhill of Nassau, the runner-up last year, and Miss Cornelia G. Willis of Morris County.

The absence of Miss Marion Oliver, whose record-breaking game on the previous day was the feature thus far of the tournament, has ruthlessly upset many a well-laid prophecy that she would dispute the championship with Miss Hecker. Miss Oliver was beaten on the nineteenth hole by Miss Willis of Morristown. The former lost chiefly by wretched putting, which was in marked contrast to her accuracy of the former day. Annoyance at this caused her long game to deteriorate. She kept the lead, however, for the greater part of the way, and on the sixteenth green was one up. The short pond hole was halved, but Miss Willis won the home hole and tied the game, and then took the nineteenth in a good 5 to 6.

Mrs. George Collingwood of Powelton gave Miss Ruth Underhill an unexpectedly hard game. The cards:

Miss Underhill, out	5	7	5	5	7	5	4	5	6	—49
Miss Collingwood, out	5	6	6	6	6	3	5	6	—49	
Miss Underhill, in	7	6	7	6	6	7	5	5	4	—53—102
Miss Collingwood, in	7	5	7	5	8	9	6	3	5	—55—104

Miss Gladys Robinson, the young Wee Burn golfer, was another surprise, and forced Mrs. H. B. Ashmore to do her prettiest to win by the narrow margin of one. The scores:

Mrs. Ashmore, out	5	7	5	6	6	6	5	6	7	—53
Miss Robinson, out	6	6	7	7	6	5	5	5	5	—52
Mrs. Ashmore, in	4	6	5	5	6	5	4	5	—44—	97
Miss Robinson, in	7	5	6	4	5	5	6	5	5	—46— 98

Championship.—Second Round—Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol, beat Miss Gladys Robinson, Wee Burn, 1 up; Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex County, beat Miss G. M. Travers, Nassau, 6 up and 4 to play; Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau, beat Mrs. George Collingwood, Powelton, 1 up; Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Morris County, beat Miss Marion Oliver, Baltusrol, 1 up. (nineteen holes.)

Consolation Cup.—Second Round—Mrs. D. A. Fuller, Nassau, beat Miss Hester Kyle, Essex County, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Pauline Ramsdell, Powelton, beat Miss Alice L. Day, Morris County, 1 up; Mrs. Homer M. Ramsdell, Powelton, beat Mrs. E. M. Carnrick, Essex County, 1 up; Miss Louise Tousey, Dyker Meadow, beat Miss Frances Ramsdell, 4 up and 2 to play.

A club foursome was played in the afternoon for special prizes, and the Essex County pair, represented by Miss Hecker and Miss Elizabeth W. Goffe, won by 92 strokes. Miss Maude K. Wetmore and Mrs. William Shippen of Morris County were second. The scores of the leaders were:

Miss Hecker and Miss Goffe, Essex County:

Out	5	6	4	5	6	5	3	5	5	—44
In	7	4	6	5	6	6	5	4	5	—48—92

Miss Wetmore and Mrs. Shippen, Morris County:

Out	5	7	5	7	5	5	4	4	5	—47
In	7	4	7	5	6	7	5	3	5	—49—96

	Out.	In.	Total.
Miss Oliver and Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol	50	50	100
Mrs. H. F. Whitney and Miss G. M. Travers, Nassau	52	50	102
Mrs. Collingwood and Miss Frances Ramsdell, Powelton	54	49	103

No Golf at Knollwood.

The Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, did not hold its members' tournament yesterday. Notwithstanding the offer of three fine cups, one given by John D. Archbold and the consolation by Paul G. Thebaud, there was no eager throng about the tee when it came time to start the merry golfers on their way, and the committee announced that the sport was off. The Thebaud Cup and one given by William Carroll will be played for in a members' handicap to-morrow. This is the first year since its start that the Knollwood Club has failed to give an open tournament, and the former ones have always been very popular with local players.

WATERCOLOR WAS FIRST.

Black Colt, Favorite for the Swift Stakes, Won Easily—Ten Candles Broke Record.

At the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday Shaw had an off day, and rode only three winners, of these one being at a price that left even his most enthusiastic backers at liberty to pass the race, as Ten Candles, in the third event, started at an average price of 1 to 6.

In the event of the day—the Swift Stakes, for three-year-olds, at seven furlongs—the fourth race on the programme, Shaw played his usual part, however, and a large part of the crowd seemed willing to attribute the winning of the fast black colt Watercolor, from the Littlefield stable, to the influence of the "lucky" rider. With Shaw on him, he was naturally the favorite, though Gold Heels and Demurrer both were backed heavily to beat him, the three at one time being equal favorites in a field of six.

At the start of the race Gold Heels showed in front for a furlong, and then dropped back, while Demurrer went on and made the running to the bend into the straight, where Watercolor was second and Gold Heels third. On the straight for the run home Watercolor went on, and, racing alone for the remainder of the distance, won just about as he pleased by three lengths from Gold Heels, who was second, the same distance before the third horse, The Puritan, with the remainder of the field fighting out heads apart with The Puritan. Less interesting as a spectacle, but one of the features of the day, was the third race, for which the two horses entered were withdrawn except two, Ten Candles and Maid of Harlem, with Ten Candles the favorite in the betting at odds of 6 to 1 on. At the fall of the flag Ten Candles went on in front, and, making all the running, won pulled up at the end by a big gap of daylight, the winner finishing the course in the remarkable time for the distance of 2:00 1-5, or 4 3-5 seconds better time than the former track record.

For rough riding in the fourth race the Stewards suspended H. Cochran for one day. In the evening after the races Jockeys Spencer and Wilson left for Chicago, where both have engagements to ride in the race for the American Derby. Spencer will ride Beau Gallant. With Spencer went State Senator P. H. McCarren, who has charge of the Croker horses in the absence of the owner. Jockey McCafferty also left for Chicago to ride Sadie S. in the American Derby. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs on the main track. G. Morris's Pleasant Sail, b. f., 3 years, by Ballyhoo-Trade Wind, 94 pounds, (Wanderly.) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won, ridden out, by a nose; J. A. McGarry's Malden, b. g., 3, 91, (Downing.) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a head from James Adams's Tinge, br. h., aged, 108, (Mounce.) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Military, Bold Knight, Doctor Riddle, Bounteous, Hop Brook, His Royal Highness, Songster, Federalist, Snark, Hengist, Ventoro, and Restrick also ran. Military the favorite at 2 to 1 and even. Winner trained by owner. Value to winner, $700.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. L. M. Myer's White Owl, b. f., by Ingolby-Giralda, 110 pounds, (Mounce,) 17 to 5 and 6 to 5, won easily by three lengths; Perry Belmont's Mandolin, ch. f., (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by four lengths from Peter Walden's Step Onward, b. f., 110, (Callahan,) 100 to 1 and 30 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Zyra, Legation, Ivory Bells, Pear Finder, Fagurtha, Silver Chimes, Santa Bonita, Sand Flea, Destitute, and Trentham also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Legation favorite at 8 to 5 and 7 to 10. Winner trained by W. O. Scully.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and three-sixteenths. J. E. Widener's Ten Candles, b. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Tenerife, 126 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 6 and out, won in a gallop by three lengths; The Osceola Stable's Maid of Harlem, b. m., 5, 107, (J. Black,) 22 to 5 and out, second. Time—2:00 3-5. Only two horses ran. Value to the winner $755. Winner trained by W. Lakeland.

FOURTH RACE.—The Swift Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances, seven furlongs; Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Water Color, blk. c., by Watercress-Sabrina, 111 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 11 to 20, won easily by two lengths; F. C. McLewee's Gold Heels, b. c., by The Bard-Heel and Toe, 111, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and 7 to 10, second by a length and a half from J. J. McCafferty's The Puritan, b. c., by Deceiver-Lizzie Montrose, 111, (H. Cochran,) 30 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:25 3-5. Demurrer, Dublin, and Bedeck also ran. Value of stakes to the winner $1,945. Water Color the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Frank Farrell's Dark Secret, ch. c., by St. Maxim-Favorite, 113 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; James R. Keene's Prophetic, ch. f., 112, (Spencer,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by eight lengths from H. T. Griffin's Wild Oats, br. c., 115, (H. Cochran,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Dragomon, Far Cry, Rossair, and James Fitz also ran. Value to the winner, $570. Dark Secret the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; special weights and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Charles T. Patterson's All Green, b. c., 3 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Lizzie Pickwick, 116 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 5 and out, won, ridden out, by a head; Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., 3, 116, (Shaw,) 11 to 10 and out, second by four lengths from Frank Frisbie's Double Dummy, b. g., aged, 115, (Booker,) 30 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $640. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; non-winners of $500; selling allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Reina, 107 pounds; Maria Bolton, 105; Ante Up, Award, Annu, Amite, Irene Lindsay, and Johannah Ahern, 101 each; Lady Buck, 100; Jils Greenwood and Edna T., 96 each.

SECOND RACE.—Conditions and distance same as the first race. Double Six and Princeton Girl, 107 pounds each; Nonpareil, 105; Delia Cee, Barbetto, Argonauta, Hardshell, and Lua, 101 each; Anna Darling, 98; Spry and Oyezpa, 96 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Daisy Stakes, for two-year-olds; special weights; penalties and allowances; five furlongs on the turf. Leonora Loring, 120 pounds; Gay Boy and Sombrero, 118 each; Evelyn Maud and Laodice, 115 each; Albert, Cryptogram, and Broadstreet, 113 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Speedwell Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six and a half furlongs on the main track. Red Path, 110 pounds; Sadducee and Margraviate, 105 each; Gold Lack, 103; Tatar, Glennellie, and Contend, 100 each; Himself, 99; Oread, 98; Annie Thompson and Sneaky, 94 each; Alard, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens; selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Balm of Gilead, 122 pounds; Howell W., 112; Tenagra, 107; Trump and Playlike, 106; Friar Tabor, Cassville, and Fonsoluca, 104 each; Schnalbe, 101; Merrydawn, Natilmah, Linora, Buzz, Semi Navarre, Judy Friendly, Riddance, Elizabeth Jane, and Frivol, 99 each; Friend Jack and Athelglen, 97 each; Concertina and Eva Mine, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a furlong on the turf. All Gold, 106 pounds; Decanter, 104; Belgrade, 103; Prince Richard, 102; Colchester, 100; Saint Finnan, 88.

GOLD CUP WON BY SANTOI.

Whitney's Kilmarnock II. Was Second in the Great Race at Ascot.

LONDON, June 20.—George Edwardes's bay colt Santoi, by Queen's Birthday-Merry Wife, won the Gold Cup, value 1,000 sovereigns, with 3,000 sovereigns in specie in addition, at the Ascot meeting to-day. The distance for this race is about two miles and a half. William C. Whitney's four-year-old brown colt Kilmarnock II. (bred in the United State, L. Reiff,) was second.

The Duke of Westminster won the New Stakes, for two-year-olds, five furlongs and 140 yards. Game Chick (L. Reif) was second, and the Fledgeling colt (J. H. Martin) was third.

Foxhall Keene's Olympian won the New Biennal Stakes, for two and three year olds, five furlongs and 140 yards. Milton Henry rode Olympian.

BIG PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

Elmendorf Colts Increased Average for J. B. Haggin's Sale.

Following the sale of his Rancho del Paso yearlings, from his California breeding establishment, J. B. Haggin yesterday offered at the Sheepshead Bay race track the yearlings from his Kentucky breeding farm, the Elmendorf Stud, at the same place of sale, the Fasig-Tipton paddocks, at the Sheepshead Bay race track. The offering was a rather unusual one, in that all the fillies from the farm, though catalogued for the sale, were reserved, only the colts being sold. These, however, brought uncommon prices, the Elmendorf sale following the Rancho del Paso sale, making the average for the Haggin yearlings the best for the year up to date. The details of the sale follow:

Bay colt, by Shrapnell-Amours, by Goldfinch; Thomas Welsh	$550
Chestnut colt, by Racine-Aurelia II., by Mididie; J. Rubino	1,150
Chestnut colt, by Candlemas-Bibelot, by King Ernest; J. McLaughlin	900
Chestnut colt, by Juvenal-Curfew II., by Long Taw; J. B. Wilson	800
Bay colt, by Nomad-Gargo, by Isonomy; P. Ryan	3,100
Chestnut colt, by Arkle-Kittie B. II., by Salvator; G. B. Morris	2,600
Chestnut colt, by Order-Lucy B., by Onontaga; S. J. Thomas	1,000
Bay colt, by Order-Miss Jack, by Mask; J. McAvoy	1,200
Bay colt, by Candlemas-Miss Maud, by Duke of Montrose; Thomas Welsh	2,200
Chestnut colt, by Order-Mollie B. B., by Brigadier; Matt Dwyer	1,000
Chestnut colt, by Nomad-Music, by Prince Charlie; Matt Dwyer	800
Chestnut colt, by Candlemas-Neil, by King Ernest; G. B. Morris	2,500
Bay colt, by Order-Phida, by Onondaga; G. B. Morris	2,500
Bay colt, by Order-Ricobar, by The Bard; Sidney Paget	1,000
Bay colt, by Salvator-Scotch Fir, by Scottish Chieftain; Matt Dwyer	1,500
Chestnut colt, by George Kessler-Singing Bird, by Goldfinch; R. S. Smith	500
Black colt, by Order-Valleria, by Virgil; J. J. McCafferty	1,200
Brown colt, by Order-Vivacity, by Virgil; Peter Wimmer	1,500

Harness Races at Mineola.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 20.—The harness racing was again the feature on this, the last day of the Summer fair of the Nassau-Queens Agricultural Society here. In the free-for-all class Democracy, owned in Chester, Penn., broke the track record of 2:14 by pacing the mile in 2:12¾. Summary:

2:30 class, trotting:

Andrews Brothers' b. g., Lee Cuyler, by Cuyler, (Van Houten)	1	1	1
W. Floyd-Jones's b. g., Red Line, (Davis)	2	2	2
August Munz's blk. m., Mary Sapho, (Munz)	3	3	3
Harlem Valley Stock Farm's g. m., Rosella, (Haight)	4	5	
Howard Hayden's b. g., Prince, (Hayden)	5	5	4

Time—2:31¼; 2:31¼; 2:29¾.

2:30 class, pacing:

George H. Huber's ch. s., George P. A., by Red Virgil, (Clarke)	1	1	1
George Roeckel's b. m., Maud M., (Hendrickson)	2	2	2
A. S. Rowland's ch. g., Dandy L., (Rowland)	6	3	3
William Wortendyke's b. g., Little Fred, (Wortendyke)	3	10	6
E. D. Hollenbeck's b. g., Billy Hudson, (Hollenbeck)	7	4	4
W. E. Thorne's b. g., Joe Hal, (Thorne)	4	5	9
Morris Wright's b. g., General, (Wright)	8	7	5
Howard Hayden's Nancy Roy, (Hayden)	10	6	7
Harlem Valley Stock Farm's b. g., Little Jim, (Haight)	9	8	8
A. B. Van Houten's b. m., Mollie Haroldmount, (Van Houten)	5	9	dr
August Munz's br. m., Mirrie R., (Munz)	ds		
Dr. C. H. Masters's ch. g., Harry P. Madden, (Masters)	11	ds	

Time—2:24½; 2:25½; 2:25.

2:15 class, trotting:

W. L. Rhodes's b. g. Earline, by Trump, (Rhodes)	1	1	1
Robert L. Davis's br. g., Casselton, (Davis)	2	2	2
Howard Hayden's b. g., Creosote, (Hayden)	ds		

Time—2:26¼; 2:27; 2:25¾.

Free for all, pacing:

John G. Milbourn's g. g., Democracy, by Democrat, (Tyson)	1	1	1
W. S. Dennis's b. m. Birdina, (Mills)	2	2	2
A. S. Rowland's blk. m., Rosie Wilkes, (Rowland)	4	3	3
Howard Hayden's ch. g., Easter, (Hayden)	3	4	4

Time—2:25¼; 2:22; 2:12¾.

Bryn Mawr's Polo Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The final match in the polo tournament for the Pembroke Cup was decided on the Bryn Mawr field this afternoon, the home team defeating the Philadelphia Country Club players by the score of 8½ goals to 6½. Country Club was conceded 7 goals, by handicap, and failed to score, losing a half goal on a penalty for cross riding by Rosengarten. The Bryn Mawr team was likewise penalized for a bit of cross riding by George McFadden. Line-up:

BRYN MAWR.		PHILADELPHIA C. C.	
	Hdcp.		Hdcp.
1, C. R. Snowden	5	1, R. E. Strawbridge	4
2, G. W. Kendrick	3	2, C. B. Zellin	3
3d	6	3, M. G. Rosengarten	5
3, George McFadden	8	1st, Jr.	4
Back, Chas. Wheeler	7	Back, J. F. McFadden	5
Total	23	Total	16

Bryn Mawr—Goals earned, 9; lost by penalties, ½; net score, 8½. Philadelphia Country Club—Goals earned, none; allowed by handicap, 7; lost by penalties, ½; net score, 6½. Referee, W. Hinckle Smith, Philadelphia Country Club. Timekeepers and scorers—A. H. Godfrey and William H. Rocap.

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AILSA WON FROM VIGILANT

Old Cup Defender Beaten in N. Y. Y. C. Annual Regatta.

PROTESTS IN SCHOONER CLASS

A Stiff Southeasterly Breeze Which Prevailed All Day Caused Several Accidents to the Racing Yachts.

With her big mainsail and spinnaker drawing like a team of wild horses, H. S. Redmond's British yawl Ailsa sailed home a winner over Percy Chubb's old cup defender Vigilant by five minutes in the fifty-fifth annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club yesterday.

In a smashing race of thirty-three miles from off Buoy 13 in the lower bay around the Sandy Hook Lightship, the Britisher traveled the distance in 3 hours 8 minutes and 6 seconds, and in addition to the regular club trophy probably won the coveted Bennett Regatta Cup. Vigilant led over the starting line by 1 minute and 6 seconds, well up to windward, but in the close reach to the Southwest Spit she made a tack off Swinburne Island, while Ailsa held her course and fetched the mark. The distance Vigilant lost by this manoeuvre was never regained, and the Britisher beat her around this mark by 3 minutes and 30 seconds, unofficial timing.

In his eagerness to pit the old warhorse against the foreigner, Mr. Chubb, it was said, sailed her without her centreboard, which had not been adjusted in time for the race.

The hottest contest of the day was in the 75-foot schooners, where Elmina's elapsed time over the course was 1 minute and 18 seconds less than Quissetta's. When the boats neared the finish line, the red flag of protest was seen flying on Quissetta, and Iscide, who was racing Hester, also had this signal set when she came home. Until these two protests have been settled, the winners cannot be ascertained. It is understood that both Elmina and Hester went to the westward of Buoy 9 on the west bank, when, according to the rules of the race, they should have passed to eastward of it.

ACCIDENTS TO THE YACHTS.

The stiff southeasterly breeze that held all day proved too much for some of the boats, and there were several accidents. In the close reach to Sandy Hook Light Amorita, who was ahead of Elmira, broke her fore gaff, apparently in the middle, and was forced to withdraw from the race. Altair carried away her topmast off the point of the Hook on the home journey, and Mira also got in trouble here, but was able to finish. A short distance from the finish line Quissetta lost control of her spinnaker and in a trice it was whipped out and was dragging in the water by her side.

A merry crowd thronged the decks of the club steamer, Cepheus, when she left Pier 1 North River yesterday morning, bound for the starting line. She headed out into the bay, and in a short time was the centre of a fleet of the steam craft which were also hurrying to the scene of combat. There were A. Van Santvoord's side-wheeler Clermont, J. Roger Maxwell's Kismet, Frederick G. Bourne's Colonia, Elbridge T. Gerry's Electra, Isaac Stein's Virginia, A. C. James's Aloha, Edward Kelly's Barracouta, and many others, which raced down through the Narrows to where the winged fleet awaited the signal, which was given at 11:15. The big yawls, which had been busy jockeying for position during the interval of waiting before the start, made the dart for the line with the single-stickers.

Vigilant crossed first, almost with the whistle, nicely placed in the weathered berth, with Ailsa almost a minute behind her. Then came the two crack British cutters, Isolde and Hester, Isolde leading Hester by two seconds. J. Rogers Maxwell shot the fifty-one-foot sloop Humma over the line a few seconds to windward of his rival, Altair. With the exception of Cymbra, which was handicapped, the other boats in this start finished rapidly.

Then came the schooners at 11:35, with Quissetta leading, and Amorita, Muriel, and Elmira hot on her heels.

Vigilant and Ailsa were having a hard fight of it far in front of the fleet, heeling over in the piping breeze and jump of sea until their hulls showed plainly in the flashing sunshine. At 11:36 Vigilant went on her fatal tack, and in a few minutes Ailsa had put in the work that was not to suffer afterward.

The fifty-one foot sloop Humma was sticking close to the schooners, with a handsome lead over Altair, while the cutters, Isolde and Hester, were fighting out a great struggle, with Hester gaining gradually but steadily.

When the mark at Southwest Spit on the starboard tack was turned, the timing was as follows:

Ailsa, 12:00:55; Vigilant, 12.13:25; Hester, 12:16:40; Isolde, 12:18:24; Humma, 12:22:50; Quissetta, 12:24:08; Amorita, 12:25:00; Elmina, 12:25:31; Wasp, 12:26:40; Altair, 12:27:31, and Muriel, 12:30:10.

RACE OF THE BIG YACHTS.

From the Spit the big classes had another close reach to Sandy Hook Light, where Vigilant was still keeping Ailsa from increasing her lead at the first mark, and Hester had forged a few more seconds ahead of Isolde. Amorita had lost her main gaff since the first mark was turned, and Quissetta was leading Elmina by 40 seconds.

Humma led the racers that went to Scotland Light, the times taken there being: Humma, 1:11:50; Wasp, 1:14:05, and Altair, 1:18:00.

Returning, the boats that went to Sandy Hook Light had an easy reach back to the Spit, where they jibed and set their spinnakers to starboard for the run home. The smaller boats had a run from Scotland Light to the Point of the Hook, a reach to the Spit, and a run home.

The jaunty fleet of the morning had been reduced by accidents, and protest flags were flying, but these seemed minor matters to the enthusiastic yachtsmen.

Cepheus lay at the line until the winners in the more important classes had finished, and then headed for home. George Drakeley had with him as guests Hubert von Rebeur-Paschwitz, Naval Attaché, and Baron Kap-herr, Military Attaché of the German Embassy. Summary:

CLASS G—YAWLS—RACING TRIM.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Ailsa	11:26:33	2:34:39	3:08:06	3:08:06
Vigilant	11:26:27	2:34:33	3:08:06	3:13:16

CLASS I—SLOOPS—RACING TRIM.

Hester	11:26:41	3:03:51	3:37:10	3:37:10
Isolde	11:26:39	3:09:47	3:43:08	3:33:18

CLASS J.—SLOOPS—CRUISING TRIM.

Wasp	11:27:16	3:01:39	3:34:23	3:34:23
Carmita	11:27:49	3:13:43	3:45:54	3:45:47
Mermaid	11:28:30	3:23:33	3:55:03	3:55:03
Altair	11:27:25	Did not finish.		
Humma	11:27:03	2:50:29	3:23:26	3:23:26

CLASS L—SLOOPS—RACING TRIM.

Mira	11:29:03	3:26:28	3:57:25	3:57:25
Effort	11:27:35	3:18:16	3:50:41	3:50:41

SLOOPS—CRUISING TRIM.

Cymbra	Hdkp.	Did not finish.
Vinita	.....	Did not finish.

CLASS D—SCHOONERS—RACING TRIM.

Amorita	11:30:51	Did not finish.		
Elmina	11:32:26	3:08:29	3:36:03	3:36:03
Quissetta	11:20:38	3:07:58	3:37:21	3:37:21
Muriel	11:32:03	3:19:43	3:47:40	3:47:40

CLASS A—SCHOONERS—CRUISING TRIM.

Katrina	11:31:28	3:19:34	3:47:56	3:47:56
Wayward	11:33:41	3:49:16	4:12:35	4:04:10

The winners were, subject to protest in the cases of Hester and Elmina: Ailsa, Hester, Wasp, Humma, Effort, Elmina, and Wayward.

SHAMROCK II.'S MAST STEPPED.

The Cup Challenger Will Be Ready to Sail Thursday.

GLASGOW, June 20.—The Shamrock II.'s new mast was stepped to-day.

The new spar consists of a hollow steel pole, 100 feet long, built in a single piece from step to truck. It is the first spar of its kind ever made. The advantage is claimed for the new mast that it saves top weight and also presents a smaller wind surface. It permits of dispensing with gear for the hoisting and lowering of the topmast, and it is believed that a single spar can be braced more rigidly than a spliced, telescopic mast. The chief disadvantage of the single piece pole lies in the impossibility of housing the topmast during heavy weather. In this respect, it is pointed out that this manoeuvre has been resorted to but once in the history of the cup races.

Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Watson were present when the mast was stepped. The challenger's sails are due at Gourock next Monday, and the yacht will take her first spin under the new canvas Thursday.

CONSTITUTION IN TRIM AGAIN.

The Cup Yacht at Newport Ready for Tuning Up Spins.

NEWPORT, R. I June 20.—With a new and stronger bobstay than before and a number of minor improvements in the running gear, the Constitution was towed down from Bristol at sundown, ready to begin anew her tuning-up spins in the morning. The yacht went to Bristol to change bobstays to give additional stability for to-morrow. There was no defect in the old rig, but the new bobstay of steel wire is much more powerful. It was ready to be fitted when the yacht came to anchor.

While the change of the bobstay was going on, the ends of the topmast runners were respliced with new and longer pennants and wire rope attached.

Mr. Duncan ordered the new hollow Ogdensburg club topsail spars, which have just arrived, brought here on the Mount Morris. The spinnaker pole is of solid wood and will remain at the Herreshoffs' until it is completed.

Before the Constitution left Bristol, Nat Herreshoff went on board with Mr. Duncan and examined the improved topmast runners and other new gear. Mr. Duncan came here on the Mount Morris, and to-morrow will take the Constitution outside of Newport for a spin.

OPENING OF KIEL REGATTA.

American Yachts Among Those Attending the Annual Races.

KIEL, June 20.—The Kiel regatta opened to-day with fair weather and a light wind.

Emperor William's sloop yacht Samoa II. was fourth in the contest for the City of Kiel Cup. Twenty yachts took part in the race, and among these were the French yacht Arcachon, the English yacht Cis, and the Danish yacht Navana.

Regatta week in Kiel this year will be more interesting than it was in 1900, because the Empress of Germany will also attend the racing.

Ninety-four vessels are now present at Kiel for the regatta, and twenty-two sailing clubs are represented. Vessels from Great Britain, the United States, Russia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and France, as well as from all parts of Germany, even from so far inland as Munich and Berlin, are at Kiel this week.

The arrival of Mrs. Robert Goelet and party on her yacht Nahma created a sensation, as the yacht was wholly unexpected at Kiel. Much interest was manifested when Mrs. R. Goelet's small boat, the Mishe Nahma, was entered for the Emperor William Prize Contest, notwithstanding the fact that, according to the governing rules, it was too late for such an entry.

PENN'S CREW ON THE THAMES.

American Oarsmen Take Their First Row Over the Henley Course.

HENLEY, England, June 20.—Great interest attached to the first appearance of the Americans on the water this afternoon. They took a spin to the starting point, with the stream, and back to their quarters. The average rate of their stroke was thirty to thirty-two to the minute. They covered the regular regatta course in 7½ minutes. The crew created a favorable impression.

The men were evidently a little bit out of practice after their ten days' rest, but they gripped the water well, and paddled evenly over the full course. Returning against the wind and stream, they hit up the stroke to thirty-eight, moving well, but sitting unsteadily. This was particularly noticeable on the port side.

Gardner took his men at a brisk pace past the winning post to the boathouse, doing a mile in about 4 minutes and 55 seconds. Their short boat aroused considerable curiosity. They concluded their second spin at 6:15 P. M. in a heavy rain. They alternately rowed and paddled, watched by the crowds on the river banks and bridges. The comments of the spectators were friendly and favorable to the crew, which showed improvement over the form of the morning.

The Americans were up bright and early this morning. They are all delighted with their quarters at the Five Horse Shoes Inn, a rustic hostelry situated in a picturesque spot.

Ellis Ward, the coach of the Pennsylvanians, walked the crew to the railroad station, where the boats were taken off the trucks and carried to the boathouse. A small crowd of the inhabitants and several British oarsmen watched the visitors' racing boat, which was much admired, as was also the clean-cut, athletic appearance of the crew.

The river appears a little narrow to the Americans, but they are delighted with Henley.

CREWS AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Rough Water Keeps Penn Off the River —Columbia Crews Row.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 20.—The Hudson River continued rough all the afternoon, and the Pennsylvania crews did not enter their shells at all. Instead, they took a short walk for exercise.

While Pennsylvania rested, Coach Hanlan did not permit his men to be inactive. He waited until 6 o'clock, when the wind had gone down somewhat, although it was still rough, and then sent his three crews away. He announced that he had decided on the composition of the 'Varsity four, with which he has had so much trouble in getting a man who would be able to row bow. The crew will be: Bow, Hull; No. 2, Eyr; 3, Iselin; stroke, Bradley.

The arrival of Frazer, stroke of the freshman crew, made it possible for Hanlan to arrange that eight as they will row in the race, as follows: Bow, Ynigo; No. 2, Gillies; 3, Greene; 4, Staengland; 5, Capt. Stowe; 6, Maeder; 7, Updike; stroke, Frazer; coxswain, Myers.

The Columbia 'Varsity crew gave a fine exhibition of watermanship this evening which delighted some Poughkeepsie friends of Mr. Hanlan, who were his guests on the launch. The two eights rowed up the river with the intention of making a time row over the course, but when opposite the two-mile point the wind freshened and the river became too rough for such a test; so both crossed to the east shore and headed back to the boathouse. For about two miles and a half there was a very pretty race between the 'Varsity and freshmen, the youngsters having a start of three lengths which the 'Varsity reduced to one length in the distance. When nearing the boathouse Hanlan saw that the senior shell, which had no pump, was almost full of water and in a sinking condition. He ordered Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 to jump overboard and swim to the launch, which they did, bringing in their oars with them. Although they had rowed six miles they swam forty or fifty yards and climbed into the launch quite unassisted.

Yale and Harvard Crews.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 20.—All four Yale crews were out on the river for three-quarters of an hour to-night, but the work of the 'Varsity and freshmen was light, because both crews still show the effects of the grueling four-mile row of Tuesday night.

The 'Varsity was coached for the most part on its old difficulty of allowing the boat to stop between strokes, and the freshmen received individual instruction in pair-oared shells.

Mr. Allen and Mr. Storrow of Harvard are arranging an informal four-oared race between the freshmen substitutes of the two universities, which will in all probability take place either Saturday or Monday, according to the weather conditions.

HARVARD QUARTERS, RED TOP, Conn., June 20.—The Harvard crew spent the afternoon with its Yale rivals in watching the returns from the baseball game at Cambridge, and to-night celebrated with fireworks and a monster bonfire.

A short row was taken to-night, and the men seemed still far from the standard. Their work was listless, and a marked unsteadiness was noticeable in the middle of the boat. The freshmen showed improvement to-night.

Cycling Leagues in Harmony.

Chairman A. G. Batcheider of the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association has returned from Buffalo, where he attended a three days' session of the board. The most important action of the meeting was the re-establishment of relations with the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, which will result in the inclusion of several Canadian cities in the grand circuit of the National Cycling Association.

It was decided that no part of a motor pacing machine shall be allowed to exceed eight inches in width, and the referee is authorized to order the removal of any appliance which he may consider to be used as a wind shield. H. C. Gardiner, Harry Barlow, and Emil Rudolph of Philadelphia, A. C. Moran of Washington, D. C., and Thomas L. Bird of St. Paul, Minn., were reinstated as amateur riders, and a number of other applications for reinstatement were refused.

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FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, June 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—N. Y. Phono. Co. vs. Nat. Phono. Co.
2—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Patterson Bros.
3—Von Faber vs. Faber.
4—Thomson-Houston Elec. Co. vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
5—Lapoczka vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
6—Metz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Cortelyou vs. Lowe.
8—Mayor, &c., vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.
9—Zachry vs. Everett. Cases noticed.
10—Ciniotti Unhairing Co. vs. Comstock Unhairing Co.
11—Waterman vs. Berthold.
12—Clark vs. Int. Nav. Co.
13—Nordlinger vs. United States.
14—Cure vs. same.
15—Schlienger vs. same.
16—Lawton vs. Hudson River & West Shore R. R. Co.
17—Aiken vs. Gilbert.
18—Smith vs. Man. Ry. Co.
19—Am. Steel & Wire Co. vs. Mayer & Englund Co.
20—Ernst vs. Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.
21—Raphael vs. Wasatch & Jordan Valley R. R. Co.
22—Golden Gate Mfg. Co. vs. Central Brew. Co.
23—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Spaulding.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

125—In re Compagnie Gen. Transatlantique, &c.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Court of Appeals, day calendar, for to-morrow: 73, 354.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Sullivan vs. City of New York.
2—Grey vs. Sands.
3—Jacobus vs. Am. Mineral Water Mfg. Co.
4—Ward vs. Ward.
5—In re Stapleton.
6—Stetson vs. Hopper.
7—Grady vs. Knox.
8—N. Y. Co-op. B. & L. Assn. vs. Brenner.
9—Frost vs. Pinkerton. Non-enumerated motions.
22—Wernberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
37—Am. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Feltner.
84—In re Althause.
62—Rodenbaugh vs. Voorhis.
45—Leon vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
6—In re Rogers Place, &c.
9—In re Canal Place, &c.
48—Conley vs. Constable.
49—12th Ward Bank vs. Cohen.
50—Cingale vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
51—People, &c., vs. Miller.
53—Steinau vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
57—Zollikoff vs. Feltner.
58—In re Central Realty Bond & Trust Co. vs. Rhoads.
59—In re Barkstrom & Levy.
60—Knox vs. Gleason.
61—Dickinson vs. Earle.
62—Same vs. same.
63—Same vs. same.
64—In re Spinks & Greene.
65—Stone vs. N. Y. Municipal Civil Service Commission.
66—Starke vs. Meyers.
67—Same vs. same.
68—In re Workingmen's Pub. Association.
69—Merino vs. Munoz.
70—Consol. Fruit Jar Co. vs. Wisner.
71—Roussel vs. Lux.
72—Gerken vs. Hall.
73—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Curtis.
74—Dickinson vs. Earle.
75—Veinstock vs. Veinsteck.
76—Hart vs. Bache.
77—Castles vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
78—Lowenstein vs. Am. Mineral Water M. Co.
79—Jacobus vs. same.
80—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Priest.
81—Odell vs. Bretney.
82—Erdtman vs. Erdtman.
85—Mayer vs. Rowley.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A., M. Litigated motions.

1—March vs. City of New York.
2—Cross vs. Waldron.
3—In re Walton Av.
4—Raabe vs. Cassidy.
5—Rapp & Speidel Iron Works vs. Dooley.
5½—Raabe vs. Press Pub. Co.
6—Weiher vs. Cullen.
7—People, &c., vs. Herlihy.
8—Hall vs. Blue Ridge Mining Co.
9—Cohen vs. Cohen.
10—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Morris.
11—Devery vs. Coler.
12—Horwitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—Curtin vs. same.
14—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
15—Corbett vs. Keating.
16—Ellis vs. Gallagher.
17—Landon vs. Demorest.
18—Saxl vs. Salberg.
19—In re East 194th St.
20—Slade vs. Schnugg.
21—Truman vs. Lester.
22—Rentz vs. Fox.
23—Hall vs. Fox.
24—Bergdorf vs. Hahn.
25—Rauching vs. Kramer.
26—Schreiber vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
27—McKee vs. Jessup.
28—Burns vs. Mullin.
29—Fink vs. Herter.
30—Moore vs. Reynolds.
31—Orr vs. Schaefer.
32—Crimmins vs. Houlahan.
33—Hart vs. Kramer.
34—Sherwood vs. same.
35—In re Armstrong.
36—Phillips vs. Curtis.
37—Rhinelander, vs. Haan.
38—Glennon vs. Whiteside.
39—Copeland vs. Manning.
40—Globe Realty Co. vs. Hofmann.
41—McCollough vs. Mayor, &c.
42—Am. Bridge Co. vs. Locomobile Co.
43—Freidland vs. Pollacek.
44—Kohn vs. McCracken
45—Weil vs. Weil.
46—In re Wise.
47—Man. Life Ins. Co. vs. McMullin.
48—Redfield vs. Jacquelior.
49—Hollister vs. Hollister.
50—Oliver vs. Elias.
51—Krone vs. Hosch.
52—Schultz vs. Schultz.
53—Vanderwater vs. Musler.
54—Blatt vs. Blatt.
55—Tribune Ass'n vs. Elsner & Mendelson Co.
56—In re Skillin.
57—Liarts vs. Siesel.
58—In re Welde.
59—Daly vs. Knox.
60—Steinbach & Co. vs. Schmidt.
61—John vs. Muetzler.
62—Heilbrun vs. Thomas.
63—In re W. L. Johnson Co.
64—Oakes vs. Fitch.
65—Goldsmith vs. Goldsmith.
66—Steinbach vs. Schmidt.
67—Bucons vs. Bucons.
68—Valentine vs. Chapman.
69—Boehm vs. Maas.
70—Hagan vs. Wisher.
72—Oakes vs. Walton.
73—Goode vs. Yeomans.
74—Hudson Con. Co. vs. Anderson-Murphy Co.
75—Dimock & Fink Co. vs. Dahnt.
76—Brall vs. Clausen.
77—Cunningham vs. Cunningham.
78—James Ever a rd's Breweries vs. Farrell
79—Jacobus vs. same.
80—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Priest.
81—Odell vs. Bretney.
82—Erdtman vs. Erdtman.
85—Mayer vs. Rowley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Day calendar. Motions.

103—In re Leggett Av.
78—In re Wendover Av.
79—In re Bathgate Av.
107—In re E. 194th St.
89—In re Valentine Av.
115—In re Burnside Av.
104—In re Topping St.
105—In re E. 179th St.
110—In re Lafayette Av.
81—In re Gun Hill R'd.
91—In re Morris Av.
84—In re E. 178th St.
125—In re Macy Place.
96—In re E. 168th St.
130—In re Elm St.
890—Robinson vs. Robinson.
691—Selnik vs. Selnik.
692—Berger Mfg. Co. vs. Bloch.
684—Gilbert vs. Brentkowski.
694—Veysey vs. Veysey. Preferred causes.
8494—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Feitner.
2928—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. same.
3354—Bogert vs. same.
3355—Same vs. same.
3356—Same vs. same. General calendar.
2136—Totten vs. Colonial Brewery.
2144—Emley vs. Hastings.
1722—Marazzoni vs. Marazzoni.
1734—Spier vs. Hyde.
1740—Wilde vs. Bunner.
2994—Welch vs. Daniels
1746—Volkening vs. Yates.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3243.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Garvan for the People.
To fix a day for trial.

1—George Desantes.
2—Charles Winter.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

9640—Reynolds vs. L. C. Page & Co.
10074—Walsh vs. Sickels
10085—General Electric Co. vs. Thompson.
11066—Collins vs. Forsyth.
8180—Squire vs. Parmelee.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

10751—Novack vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1236—Casponigri vs. Met. St. Ry. Co
8179—Ford vs. N. J. Steel & Iron Co.
8189—Same vs. same.
8184—Hirsch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8195—Schaaf vs. Baumeister.
8256—Reese vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3257—Creartz vs. same.
3262—Gilson vs. same.
3360—Friedberg vs. same.
3359—Callahan vs. same.
3340—Same vs. same.
10697—Maud vs. Mooney.
10698—Krantz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8291—Ganly vs. same.
10317—Reid vs. same.
8279—Selter vs. Bernheimer.
2400—Dodge vs. Dodge.
1851—Bushe vs. Coleman
1246—Abegg vs. People's Trust Co.
2246—Hausen vs. Hausen.
1661—Reich vs. Cochran.
1706—Same vs. same.
2657½—Boehm vs. Mass.
2766—Broming vs. Goldenberg.
2987—Opper vs. Hirsch.
3017—Droege vs. Brems
3760—Sander vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
2932—McKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. City of New York.
2993—Same vs. same.
2067—Keubel vs. Keubel.
2525—Kalman vs. Gottlieb.
1442—Levinstein vs. Smith.
2969—Moran vs. Lynn.
2616—Mendelsohn vs. Murphy.
2617—Same vs. same.
2618—Londheim vs. Lutjens.
3146—Williams vs. Williams.
3163—Martin vs. Martin.
3096—Meyer vs. Meyer.
3191—Patten vs. Ungerer.
3204—Hoffman vs. Berman.
3200—Monroe vs. Brown.
2094—Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII., for trial.

3228—Thomas vs. Mecox Inn Co.
2806—Becker vs. Woarms.
3235—Duffy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3259—Selatsky vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3274—Amster vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
8263—Jaeger vs. Solomon
3043—Hein vs. Dunn.
3308—Kline vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3301—Aronson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3302—Optsbaum vs. same.
10156—Levy vs. Kinkelin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Ground floor, Court House.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Anthony Gorman.
2—William M. Ricc.
3—Henry Werner.
4—James Pryor.
5—Margaret Hagerty.
6—Catharine Vought.
7—Jeremiah Trexler.
8—Margaret C. Burnett
9—Lawrence E. Brown.
10—Barbara Moltz.
11—Charles A. T. Rice.
12—Mabel Westerman.
13—Denis Shea.
14—Charles L. Ryan.
15—Arthur E. Magill.
16—Grace M. Thurber.
17—Ellen F. O'Connor.
18—Margaret E. J. O'Connor.
19—Cordelia Smith.
20—James Ryans.
21—Frank Schreiding.
22—Johann G. Mierhofer
23—John L. Williams.
24—Jacob Brauer.
25—William Clarke.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 3444—Breen vs. L. & N. R. R. Co. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3359½—McDonald vs. City Trust Safe Dep. & S. Co.
2971—Cahill vs. Erriger.
3160—Murtha vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3101—Scheer vs. same.
5037—Clark vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3804—Schuck vs. Met. St. Ry.
3559—Dallas vs. Murray.
3541—N. Y. Mut. Sav. and Loan Assn. vs. Loew.
3718—Whitman vs. Kotedsilk Underwear Co.
1689—Albro J. Newton Co. vs. Hamilton and another.
1691—Flynn vs. Flynn et al.
1209—Everett vs. Everett.
1560—Neidlinger vs. Bancroft.
1646—Sander vs. Rice.
1641—Deneen vs. Deneen.
1626—Osborn vs. Cordeza.
1096—Russell vs. Russell.
90—Budzynski vs. Hirsch and another.
1504—N. Y. Bldg.-L. Bkg. Co. vs. O'Farrell.
1674—Bringman vs. Petzold and another.
1637—Christiansen vs. Schmidt.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases will be sent to the other parts for trial. Causes appearing on this calendar for the second time during this term must be tried; if on such occasion the plaintiff be not ready then his cause will be sent to the foot of the general calendar. This rule will be strictly followed during this term. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5138—Beolchi vs. Taylor Worsted Co.
5298—Starke vs. Klinge.
5186—Melrowitz vs. Wiesz.
5231—Townsend vs. Rossiter.
5230—Agawam Nat. B'k vs. Batterson.
5287—Joffe vs. Archer.
4481—Bernstein vs. Platt.
5291—Pollard vs. Pollard
5273—Cinque vs. Bore.
5290—Dobson vs. Zeman.
5270—Hahnesand vs. Reinhardt.
5275—Heaslip vs. Hollinger.
5291—Litzky vs. Eichner
5163—Lawless vs. Sayles
Zahn Co.
5184—Madden vs. Weingart.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4186—Dilva vs. Schuster
2807—Walsh vs. N. Y. Mut. Gas Light Co.
3302—Bennett vs. Hersch.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed and brought on at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend Gray, and Monks, and Job E. Hedges, Deputy Attorney General, for the People.

1—Mock vs. Duck.
2—William Collins.
3—Frederick Foster.
4—John Fitzgerald, James Ryan.
5—George Forn.
6—Edward Maher.
7—Abraham Dennison.
8—Antonio Smith.
9—Minnie Koch.
10—Max Yeffe.
11—Rosie Wales, Alice Johnson.
12—Joseph Rowan.
13—Joseph Willinsky.
14—Edward J. Winkfield, alias John Williams.
Pleadings.
1—Samuel Litchenstein.
2—Edward Taylor.
3—Samuel Nassberg.
4—Andrew J. Tedesco.
5—Joseph Roberts.
6—Edward J. Ashton, Fred Palge.
7—Elsie Delpho.
8—Charles Stephens.
9—Julius Wobschall.
10—Vincenzo Demaro.
11—Wah Sing.
12—Auguste Delapierre.
13—Frank Natallo.
14—C. H. Trelawney.
15—Edward Hayes.
16—William Crevellier.
17—Felix Cornyn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Gordon, and Skidmore for the People.

1—Walter Tate.
2—Richard Flood.
3—John Mitchell.
4—Frank Pfeffer.
5—Edward Wilson.
6—Nathan Hudson.
7—George Gordon.
8—James Henry, Charles Baldwin, William Francis, John Beawar, Charles Grand.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Fitzpatrick.
2—Thomas Woods.
3—George Robinson.
4—Myles McSweeney.
5—James Ryan.
6—John Piloti, Antonio Refice. To fix a day for trial.
1—Henry P. Leonard, James Burke.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—Grahams Polley.
2—Matilda Howard.
3—Joseph Kantor.
4—William Barden, Thomas Blaken, William Burke.
5—David Becker.
6—Horace C. Skelly.
7—John F. Behimer.
8—William T. Stockdale.
9—Thomas Martin, John White, Bernard Williams. To fix a day for trial.
1—George Bissert.
2—Arthur Miller.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Watson vs. Starbuck—John A. Straley.
SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Toohey vs. Brady—Oswald N. Jacoby. Brookfield vs. Jaffe—Abraham H. Sarasohn.
SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Matter of Hogan—Ashbel P. Fitch.
SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—S. Liebman's Sons' Brewing Company vs. Von Erlenbell—Edward B. La Fetra.
SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of White; matter of Bergin—George H. Hart.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess next term begins Monday, Sept. 30, 1901.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Stover, J.; Part III., Betts, J.; Part IV., Herrick, J.; Part V., Rich, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.
Short cause calendar.

10290—Penelope D. Osborne, an alleged incompetent.
10462—Joseph W. Daly, an alleged incompetent.
10464—Mary Ketcham, an alleged incompetent.
10463—Patterson vs. Edison El. Co.
10002—Fifth Av. Bank vs. Heule.
10446—Brooklyn Warehouse Co. vs. McNeil.
9956—Mafera vs. Nat. Athletic Club.
10062—Mauser vs. Schneider.
10173—Blinn vs. Snyder et al.
10457—Parker vs. North German Lloyd SS. Co.
10454—Reich vs. Bristow.
10386—Sprague Nat. Bank vs. Clapp.
10371—Wiltcher vs. Wiltcher.
10327—May vs. Gillis.
10315—Foley vs. Connor
10385—Morrison vs. B. H. R. R.
10418—Rolka vs. Armstrong.
6769, 6770—People vs. Wheeler.
10209—Same vs. Ditmato
10215—Same vs. Barwick.
10261—Isner vs. Flasch.
9846—Cooper vs. Automatic Smoke Co.
10308—Smith vs. Reid.
10323—Lamardo vs. Consegra. San Michele.
10029—Lippl vs. Tregnaghi.
10133—Knight vs. Keenan.
8994—Dalton vs. Martin.
9469—Nolf vs. Crandell
10218, 10219—People vs. Schnapler.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Maren, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1697—Cooper vs. Heatherton et al.
In re Wilhelm vs. Guilfoyle.
In re Wescherth vs. same.
1690—N. W. Life Ins. Co. vs. Haslett.
1691—Pollard vs. Pollard
1580—Hyde vs. Ford and another.
1600—Hamilton Co. vs. Bauer.
1578—B'klyn and Rockaway B. R. R. vs. L. I. R. R. Co.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm.Gr., June 25 | Kaiserin M. Th..Aug. 13
Kaiserin M. Th., July 9 | *Lahn.....Aug. 20
Kaiser Wm. Gr..July 30 | Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27
Sailing at 10 A. M. Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbarossa, Jly 4,11 AM | G.Kurfurst, July 25, noon
K. Luise, July 11, 1 PM | Barbarossa, Aug. 8,11 AM
Fr. der Gr, July 18, 9 AM | K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM
From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
‡H'h'soll'n, Jne 22, 11 AM | Werra, July 20, 11 AM
Werra, June 29, 3 PM | H'z'oll'n, Aug. 3, 10 AM
Aller, July 6, 11 AM | Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM
‡(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn, Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 48 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

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TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Columbia, June 27, 10 AM | Columbia, July 25, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, July 4, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM
Deutschland, July 11, noon | D'tschland, Aug. 8, 11 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Bulgaria, June 22, 9 AM | Patricia, July 20, 8 AM
Pennsylv'ia, Jne 29, 8 PM | Waldersee, July 27, 2 PM
Pretoria, July 6, 8 AM | *Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM
*Phoenicia, July 13, 2:30 PM | Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES
to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg, July 25, to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 18, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis, June 26, 10 AM | St. Paul..Aug. 7, 10 AM
St. Paul..July 10, 10 AM | St. Louis, Aug. 14, 10 AM
St. Louis, July 17, 10 AM | Philad'la, Aug. 21, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Vaderland, Jne 26, noon | *Zeeland..July 10, noon
Kensington..July 3, noon | Friesland..July 17, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
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ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. City of Rome
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SATURDAY, JUNE 29,
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
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ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Ethiopia..June 22, noon | Anchoria.....July 6, noon
C. of Rome, June 29, noon | Anchoria....July 13, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $35 and up. 3d class, $28 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MESABA.....June 22, 5 P. M.
MINNEHAHA.....June 29, 3:30 P. M.
MARQUETTE.....July 6, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 13, 3:30 P. M.
MANITOU.....July 20, 9:00 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic..June 26, noon | Majestic..July 17, noon
Germanic..July 3, noon | Oceanic..July 24, noon
Cymric..July 10, noon | Teutonic..July 31, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"Nebraska," June 29th, to Moville and Glasgow. —A few choice berths for sale at $35 and $40 at considerable sacrifice, rather than have them go vacant at our expense. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" Cortlandt St. Pier.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

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UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
LEAVE PIER 24 N. R., FOOT FRANKLIN ST.
NEWBURGH LINE—MORNING BOAT week days, *9:30 A. M. Sundays, *9 A. M. Evening boats week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M., *3 P. M. Sundays, *9 A. M.
POUGHKEEPSIE LINE—Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M., *3 P. M. Sundays, *9 A. M.
KINGSTON LINE—Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. Sundays, *9 A. M.
*Indicates land at Recreation Pier, W. 129TH ST., half hour after leaving Franklin St.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Umbria..June 22, 10 AM | Servia..July 9, 11 AM
Lucania..June 29, 2 PM | Campania..July 13, 2 PM
Etruria..July 6, 9 AM | Umbria..July 20, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY 15 DAYS. Duch'a di Genova, July 10|Nord America, Aug. 1
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Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
China.....June 29 | Nippon Maru....July 17
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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
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EMPRESS OF CHINA.....July 8, Sept. 9
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....July 29, Oct. 7
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Imperial Lim'd, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.
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GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD ANIMALS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. North 24 St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 8.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 24 St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 4.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 5, 6, 6.30, 7, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains will leave NEW YORK, FOOT E. 34TH ST., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race days, C. I. J. Club,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M. On Sundays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:10 and every half hour from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves the Beach on week days at 10:30 P. M.; on Sundays, 11:15 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave daily (7:00 A. M., except Sundays,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M., (and 10:20 P. M. except Sundays.)
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood, 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.
LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.
On Sundays the steel steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, 9:30 A. M., touching foot East 31st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due 31st St. 7:45, and Pier 25 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.
Fare, $1.00 Round Trip. Children, 50 Cents.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON
To WEST POINT and NEWBURGH.—Fast Str. "

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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BANKERS,
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DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

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Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

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CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital, $2,050,000 Surplus, $2,050,000

Stephen H. Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
George W. Smith, John Sloane,
James Talcott, Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden, Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy, Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg, R. W. Paterson,
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Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

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Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y.
New York Produce Exchange.
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35 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS. COTTON. WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange } Est. 1885
{ New York Produce Exchange }
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

American Pneumatic Horse Collar Company

Is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey; capital stock, $2,000,000.

DIRECTORS.
Geo. J. Kobusch, Pres. St. Louis Car Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Z. W. Tinker, Pres. Columbia Brewing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
James H. Gay of the John Gay Sons, carpet manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edw. H. Cloud, Capitalist and Attorney at Law, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
L. N. Downs, 44 Broad St., New York City.
H. D. Hays, (Pearson, McGlynn & Co.)
J. K. Tillotson, 11 Broadway, New York City.

OFFICERS.
President.....J. K. Tillotson
Vice President.....Edw. H. Cloud
Treasurer.....H. B. Hays
Secretary.....A. L. Norman

OFFICE, 11 Broadway, New York.

This company owns all the Patents, Patterns, Machinery, and Assets of the late United States Pneumatic Horse Collar Co.

The manufacture of Pneumatic Horse Collars will commence immediately. We are now prepared to receive orders, and delivery will be made in the order received. Address
AMERICAN PNEUMATIC HORSE COLLAR CO.,
11 Broadway, New York.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
HOLDERS OF 2D MTGE. BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF MANHATTAN TRUST CO, ISSUED ON DEPOSIT OF 2ND MTGE. BONDS AND STOCK

are hereby offered participation **if availed of on or before July 1** in the plan of Purchase of the properties of the **DETROIT SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY** upon the terms and conditions stated in a circular which has been prepared and copies of which may be had at the office of the undersigned.

Dated, June 17, 1901.

Continental Trust Co. of New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis Southwestern R'way Company's
Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.

Notice is hereby given that on and after July 1st, 1901, interest will be paid on the above certificates of $20.00 on each $1,000 certificate upon presentation and surrender of the coupon maturing July 1st, 1901, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By HENRY C. DEMING, Vice President.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

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Payable at their offices everywhere. Foreign money bought and sold at closest rates.
THOS. COOK & SON
261 Broadway, and cor. 28th St. & B'way, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

To Holders of Trust Certificates for First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company issued under the Voting Trust Agreement dated the 1st day of July, 1896, between Louis Fitzgerald, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, Siegmund Alsberg, James A. Blair, Benjamin P. Cheney, Samuel C. Eastman and Charles S. Gleed, a Committee under a certain Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, dated the 1st day of April, 1896, parties of the first part, and John A. Stewart, Louis Fitzgerald, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, Samuel C. Eastman, Benjamin P. Cheney and James A. Blair, Voting Trustees, parties of the second part:

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of July, 1901, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company having then paid for two consecutive years a four per cent. cash dividend on its first preferred stock, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, in accordance with the terms of said Voting Trust Agreement, in exchange for and upon surrender of any stock trust certificates then outstanding, make delivery of proper certificates for the capital stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

All holders of stock trust certificates issued under said Voting Trust Agreement are hereby required to exchange them for certificates of capital stock on said first day of July, 1901.

Stock trust certificates must be presented for exchange to CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, the agent of the Voting Trustees for such purpose, at its office, NO. 30 BROAD STREET, in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 18, 1901.

JOHN A. STEWART,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
BENJAMIN P. CHENEY,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Voting Trustees.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1901.

Referring to the foregoing notice the exchange of stock trust certificates for stock certificates may be made at any time after the 30th day of June, 1901, but not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received by the undersigned.

All stock trust certificates surrendered for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof. If stock certificates are desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the surrendered trust certificate, the endorsement by the registered holder must be acknowledged before a notary public, or be attested by some person or firm satisfactory to the undersigned.

Holders transmitting trust certificates by mail or express will please indicate whether they desire the certificates of stock to be sent by mail or by express at their expense.

In exchange for all stock trust certificates so surrendered there will be delivered receipts entitling the party therein named to receive stock certificates of the character and amount specified therein as soon as they can be prepared for delivery.

Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York
by WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
195 BROADWAY,
New York, June 18th, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, to take place on June 26th, 1901, for the purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock of this Company by the amount of $30,000,000.

Subject to the authorization of such increase of the capital stock the Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for increased stock at par to the extent of 15 per cent. of their respective holdings as shown upon the books of the Company at the close of business on July 5th, 1901, the right to subscribe continuing until the close of business at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 18th, 1901, at which time it will terminate.

Immediately after July 5th, 1901, warrants indicating the amount for which each stockholder is entitled to subscribe will be mailed to the stockholders, and subscriptions can be made only upon presentation of such warrants at the office of the Company on or before July 18th, 1901.

Forms will be provided on the back of the warrants, so that the stockholder can subscribe direct, or, desiring to dispose of his right, it may be assigned by him.

Payments of amount subscribed must be made at the office of the Company by draft or certified check on New York to the order of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, in installments and at dates as follows:

25% at the time of making the subscription, namely, on or before July 18th, 1901.

75% on or before August 1, 1901.

ON AUGUST 1, 1901, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, certificates of stock, or interim certificates representing the same, will be issued for all full subscription payments of $100 or multiples thereof, which stock will be entitled to share in all dividends declared after August 1, 1901. Scrip certificates will be issued for full subscription payments of less than $100 and may be exchanged for stock certificates when presented in amounts of $100 or multiples thereof. Scrip certificates and all rights thereunder will pass by delivery, but the holders of such certificates will not be entitled to dividends on the amounts thereof. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights. Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the stock subscribed for and any installments previously paid.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By
GEORGE J. GOULD,
President.
A. H. CALEF,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL PERSONS whom it may concern are hereby notified that application has been made to The American Tobacco Co. for the issue of a duplicate certificate for fifty (50) shares of the general or common stock of said The American Tobacco Co. now standing upon its books in the name of F. M. Colston and numbered 14,845, the original of which, it is alleged, has been lost or mislaid on or about the 17th day of July, 1899. All persons interested are notified at once to show cause to the American Tobacco Co. at its office in the City of New York, 111 Fifth Ave., why a new or duplicate certificate should not be issued to the said F. M. Colston.

Dated New York, June 21, 1901.
(Signed.) F. M. COLSTON.
216 E. Baltimore Street.
Baltimore, Md.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CENTRAL FIREWORKS STOCK.
J. S. STANTON,
3 BROAD ST.

Proposals.

HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM,
Broadway and 150th Street, N. Y.

Sealed proposals for 900 gross ton (2,240 lbs.) of egg coal and 100 gross ton (2,240 lbs.) stove coal, best quality, free from clinkers, clean, well screened, and delivered in cellar in 150-ton lots, may be sent to above institution up to June 30th, at which time the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals. Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders. Option reserved to reject any and all bids.
SAMUEL D. LEVY, President.

Lost and Found.

BANK BOOK LOST!
Bank book No. 452,444 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing; the finder is requested to return it to the bank; if not restored before the 24th day of June, 1901, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

Lost.—Stock trust CERTIFICATE NO. D 15056 for two shares preferred stock of Northern Pacific Railway Company. Return to Alle J. Lambert, 645 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Common Stock
OF
The American Tobacco Co.
AND THE
Continental Tobacco Co.

Consolidated Tobacco Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a paid-up cash capital of $30,000,000 of common stock, for purposes which include the manufacture of tobacco, with authority to acquire the stocks of corporations engaged in such manufacture.

The Company has been organized with the following Board of Directors: Messrs. James B. Duke, Oliver H. Payne, Thomas F. Ryan, Grant B. Schley John B. Cobb, Anthony N. Brady, W. W. Fuller, B. N. Duke, Percival S. Hill, P. A. B. Widener, Frank H. Ray, C. C. Dula, Charles E. Halliwell, Wm. R. Harris.

The company offers to acquire from the holders of the common stocks of The American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company their holdings of such stocks, in exchange for its four per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, carrying interest from August 1, 1901, upon the basis of $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $50) of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, and $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $100) of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company.

Said bonds are secured according to the terms of an indenture to be executed by the Consolidated Tobacco Company to the **MORTON TRUST COMPANY,** as Trustee, by provisions therein for securing the deposit with the Trustee of all the stocks acquired under this offer, for creating a charge upon the net earnings of the Company, for subordinating any future mortgage upon the property and business of the Company to the claim of the holders of these bonds, and for limiting the issue of the bonds so that they cannot exceed the amount at par of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company plus twice the amount at par of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, deposited with the Trustee. The form of said indenture and of said bonds is now on file with the Trust Company, and is open to inspection.

Depositors of American Tobacco Company common stock will receive from the Trust Company at the time of the deposit, in lieu of the next quarterly dividend, an amount equal thereto, viz.: 1½ per cent.

To accept this offer the stockholders of the two companies must deposit with the

Morton Trust Company, New York City

their certificates of common stock, duly endorsed in blank and stamped for transfer, and accept in lieu thereof the Trust Company's transferable and divisible receipts, upon surrender of which the bonds received by the Trust Company in exchange for the deposited stock will be delivered so soon as they are engraved and ready for delivery.

This offer will remain open till the close of business on **June 25, 1901,** and thereafter no deposits will be received, except in the discretion of the Consolidated Tobacco Company and on such terms as it may prescribe.

The Consolidated Tobacco Company reserves the right to decline to make the exchange aforesaid unless there shall have been deposited for that purpose two-thirds of all the outstanding common stock of each Company, but it may, at its option, (to be declared by notice in writing to the Trust Company at the expiration of the time for the deposit of stocks as above stated or as hereafter enlarged,) make said exchange with reference to any less amount of deposited stock. If the exchange is not made the deposited stock will be delivered to holders of Trust Company receipts upon surrender thereof, and (in the case of The American Tobacco Company stock) upon the return of the 1½ per cent. payment aforesaid.

Dated New York, June 8, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES B. DUKE, President.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold; state quantities; best terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

Savings Banks.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 20, 1901.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $5,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1901.

Money deposited on or before July 10, 1901, will draw interest from July 1.

JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.

Dividends.

The Trust Company of America.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.
149 Broadway, New York, June 18, 1901.

The Board of Directors of The Trust Company of America have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1901, payable July 1, 1901, to stockholders of record on the 20th of June, 1901.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., June 20th, 1901, and reopen 10 A. M., July 2d, 1901.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

The American Smelting & Refining Co.,
No. 71 Broadway, New York, June 18th, 1901.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 8.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 0th, 1901, to stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock M., June 22, 1901.

The Books of the Company for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock M., June 22d, and reopened July 10th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 20, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1901.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, now outstanding, payable July 15, 1901.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 1, and reopen on the morning of July 16, 1901.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.
New York, June 6, 1901.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.,
146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 18, 1901.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable June 29, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on June 21. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. July 1.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on June 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 10th, 1901. The transfer books will close on June 10th at 3 P. M., and open July 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Ass't Sec'y.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, June 19, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 20th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Irving National Bank.
New York, June 18th, 1901.
72D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1901.

Transfer books will close June 20th, 1901, and reopen July 1st, 1901.
B. F. WERNER, Asst. Cashier.

The Trenton Potteries Company,
Trenton, N. J., June 13, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 14.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable July 10th, 1901, to stockholders of record June 29th, noon, 1901.
C. E. LAWTON, Secretary.

Dividends.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 6, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of its First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 5, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

George A. Fuller Company.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY, held on the 13th day of June, 1901, a dividend was declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable on the first day of July, at the rate of 7% per annum; said dividend being for the period beginning with the 15th day of April, 1901. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record. The transfer books of the preferred and common stock of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock noon on the 22d day of June until 10 o'clock A. M. on the first day of July.

GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY.
By Byron M. Fellows, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York.
194th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 20th, 1901.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901.

The transfer books will be closed on and after June 21st and reopened July 2d, 1901.
J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

THE COLUMBUS AND HOCKING COAL AND IRON CO.

The coupons due July 1, 1901, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after July 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York City.
THE COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.
By WM. H. ZIEGLER, President.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, June 20th, 1901.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent. (½%) were declared, payable July 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, July 12th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 12th, 1901, and reopen Tuesday, July 30th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry Co.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company will be payable July 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon July 6th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be re-opened July 22nd.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The People's Bank of the City of New York.
June 20th, 1901.

ONE HUNDREDTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, June 14th, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1st. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 2d.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN,
Cashier.

Real Estate Trust Co. of New York.
30 NASSAU STREET,
June 20th, 1901.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4%, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders on record June 22d, 1901. Transfer books close June 22d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

The Mechanics' National Bank.
33 Wall Street.
New York, June 20, 1901.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1901, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
R. U. GRAFF, Assistant Cashier.

General Chemical Company.
25 Broad Street, New York, June 20th 1901.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid July 1st, 1901, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. June 21st. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 2d.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

Continental Trust Company.
30 BROAD STREET.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable to stockholders of record on June 29th next. Transfer books will close June 25th and reopen July 1st.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, June 19, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent., free of tax, from the earnings of the past six months, payable July 1st, 1901, and the Transfer Books will be closed to that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.
June 18, 1901.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 19, 1901.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1901. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Williamsburg Trust Company.
Brooklyn, New York, June 4, 1901.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable June 29, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 28, 1901.
W. ADDISON FIELD, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY a majority of the Board of Directors of The Aseptikon Manufacturing Company, at a Special meeting of said Board, called for that purpose on the 13th day of June, 1901, at No. 102 West 71st Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of such Company will be held on the 22d day of July, 1901, 8 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 102 West 71st Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to dissolve such corporation, pursuant to Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law.

Dated June 13, 1901.

WILLET C. ELY,
HENRY C. ELY,
H. ABBOTT ELY,
Directors.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At a meeting of the Directors of the North American Trust Company a dividend of 3½ per cent. from the earnings of the company for the past six months was declared, payable July 10, to the stockholders of record on July 1 next.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. has been declared and will be credited to depositors in the Bowery Savings Bank on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next.

Dividends have been declared by the Merchants' National Bank, the Amalgamated Copper Company, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, the People's Bank of the City of New York, the German Exchange Bank, the Fourth National Bank, the Real Estate Trust Company, the Mechanics' National Bank, the General Chemical Company, and the Continental Trust Company. Coupons are payable by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company. Details in another column.

Participation is offered to holders of Ohio Southern Railroad second mortgage bonds and of certificates of the Manhattan Trust Company, representing those bonds and also the stock of the company, in a plan of purchase of the Detroit Southern Railroad Company upon terms which can be obtained at the office of the Continental Trust Company of this city. The Detroit Southern Railroad Company has been formed to take over the properties of the Ohio Southern Railroad and of the Detroit and Lima Northern Companies. The right to participate in the plan of consolidation expires on July 1.

Bethlehem Steel Directors Re-elected.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 20.—The annual meeting of the Bethlehem Steel Company was held here to-day. The report of the President and Directors was read and approved. The election for Directors resulted in the unanimous re-election of the old board. No mention was made of any sale of the property or shares of the company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 20	481,547
To date this year	171,742,521
Corresponding date last year	63,540,387

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 20	$2,908,000
To date this year	$617,284,470
Corresponding date last year	$282,009,960

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4¼ per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1	
Am. S. & R. pf	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Woolen pf	½	pf.	1¾
Buff., R. & P.	½	N. J. Central	1
Canada South.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	
Chi. Great West.	⅞		2
C. G. W. pf., A.	1	Penn. receipts	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛	Pere Marquette	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Pressed S. Car.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Pressed S. Car. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	⅞	Quicksilver pf.	1½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	½
General Electric	15	Rep. Steel pf.	1⅝
Iowa Central	3¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Iowa Cent. pf.	4½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Int. Pump pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Lake Erie & W.	½	Twin City R. T.	½
Long Island	¾	Union B. & P.	⅝
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Minn. & St. L.	3½	Wis. Central pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1½	Int. Paper pf.	⅝
Am. Ag. Chi. pf.	2	Int. Power	⅞
Am. Bicycle pf.	1⅞	Int. Silver	⅝
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	Int. Pump	½
Am. Snuff pf.	⅝	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Am. Tobacco	¾	Nat. Lead	¾
Anaconda Copper	¾	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	Nat. Salt pf.	⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	Peoria & East.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Rubber Goods	1
Chi. & N. W.	3	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
C., L. & W.	2	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1¼
Col. Southern	½	Texas Pac. tr.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	1¼	Union Pacific	½
Evans. & T. H.	3	U. S. Express	2½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	2½
Hocking Valley	½	Wis. Central	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1	Cent. of Ga. 5d pf. inc.	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1¼	C., C., C. & St. L.	
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	3	N. Y., L. E. & W. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1⅝	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	1
		Pac. Coast 1st	1¼
		Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel 5s	1	W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st	1
Wabash deb., B	1¼		

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN MEXICO.

The meeting held in Boston yesterday looking to an intelligent readjustment of the financial affairs of the Mexican Central Railway has consequence suggestive beyond the boundary lines of that one corporation. In this movement shows indication of the disposition upon the part of large capitalists to undertake properly the development of Mexico's phenomenal resources.

Our own foreign trade details for the ten months ended April 30 are instructive—impressive. Our official Government reports show that Mexico sent to the United States her products to the value of $23,350,227, a slightly larger footing than that for the same period a year ago, but $5,211,020 more than two years ago, when the total was only $18,148,207. Of American products, Mexico imported $30,607,828 in the recent ten months, $28,328,788 for the corresponding months of 1899-1900, and no more than $20,460,410 for the similar period of 1898-9. But here is a more complete and convincing exhibit of what represents the growth of the country as far as this can be gathered from records of its output for United States markets, and its purchases from us for home consumption. Silver, as a special product, may perhaps be left out of consideration. It is a large item as to Mexican exports to this country—$20,703,397 in value in the late fiscal year—and offsetting in character as to the balance against Mexico on merchandise account. The following figures show the Mexican imports from and exports to the United States for 1890, 1895, and 1900:

	1890.	1895.	1900.
Imports into Mexico	$13,285,287	$15,005,906	$34,974,061
Exports from Mexico	22,960,915	15,635,788	28,646,053
Total	$36,246,202	$30,641,794	$63,621,014

Our purchases of Mexican products fell off heavily during the late period of disaster and depression that followed the panic of 1893, as is indicated in Mexican exports to this country for 1895, but they have since fully recovered, while Mexico has expanded its demand for merchandise of our production to more than double the volume of ten years ago. The foreign trade between the two countries is thus seen to have fallen from $36,246,202 for 1890 to $30,641,794 for 1895, but to have increased to $63,621,014 last year—a total which will show further improvement for the fiscal period closing this month.

The total value of Mexican exports and imports may be shown for the years already named—of which $57,224,503, or 38.14 per cent., as to exports and $15,917,813, or 25.96 per cent., as to imports for the late year, passed through Tampico and El Paso, the two entrepots of the Mexican Central Railroad. Export values are expressed in Mexican silver, imports in gold as follows:

	1890.	1895.	1900.
Mexican exports	$62,409,389	$90,854,053	$150,056,360
Mexican imports	52,018,659	34,440,000	61,318,175

Obviously such exhibits are not without a bearing upon Mexican railroads and their progress; but the railway records reflect in a much more direct manner the general trend of commercial and industrial affairs. And thus more than ordinary interest attaches to the fact that for a period of sixteen years the Mexican Central Railroad never once failed to enlarge its gross earnings, sometimes by very considerable amounts. This statement would be robbed of importance were it a fact that additions to mileage were alone responsible for such a showing. Mileage has been added to the Mexican Central system, but in spite of that the average earnings per mile have invariably increased, and have shown national gains for all recent years. This tabulation will give a good idea of what has taken place:

	Average Miles Operated.	Gross Commercial Earnings.	Gross Earnings Per Mile.
1885	1,236	$3,532,819	$2,858
1886	1,236	3,857,705	3,121
1887	1,236	4,585,281	3,710
1888	1,316	5,302,500	4,028
1889	1,462	5,861,774	4,009
1890	1,527	6,122,674	4,009
1891	1,605	6,942,740	4,169
1892	1,825	7,565,877	4,146
1893	1,847	7,981,768	4,322
1894	1,860	8,426,025	4,530
1895	1,860	9,427,009	5,069
1896	1,870	10,007,578	5,352
1897	1,956	12,814,321	6,552
1898	1,956	13,505,423	6,904
1899	2,016	15,502,545	7,689
1900	2,054	10,953,132	8,252

From 1,236 miles in 1885 to 2,054 miles in 1900 shows an increase of 822 miles, or 66 per cent., but important as this is, it sinks into insignificance compared with the gain in gross commercial earnings per mile. The year 1885 produced an average of $2,858 and 1900 yields $8,252, showing an expansion of $5,394, or 188 per cent.—the aggregate gain having

in circulation decreased 19,300,000f; Treasury accounts current increased 26,475,000f, gold in hand decreased 75,000f, bills discounted decreased 35,025,000f, silver in hand increased 3,900,000f.

BERLIN, June 20.—Home funds were animated and hardening on the Boerse today. Internationals were quiet. Spanish fours were easier, on Paris advices. Americans were steady. Canadian Pacifics made a good recovery. Locals fluctuated, closing firm, on bear purchases.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

MADRID, June 20.—Spanish 4s closed today at 78.90. Gold was quoted at 40.15.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, June 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £369,000, circulation increased £37,000, bullion increased £606,275, other securities increased £227,000, other deposits decreased £4,689,000, public deposits increased £6,128,000, notes reserve increased £620,000, Government securities increased £649,000.

The percentage of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 51.79 per cent. Last week it was 52.15 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 20.—At the Clearing House to-day money loaned at 2 per cent. and New York funds sold at par and 5s discount. Exchanges, $22,435,437; balances, $1,616,486.

Call money is quoted at from 3 to 3½ per cent., with a few loans reported a shade under the first-named figures. Collateral loans are quoted at from 3½ to 4 per cent. A four months' loan was made to-day at 3½ per cent. In business paper rates range from 3¾ to 4 per cent. for choicest names. Factory paper is nominally quoted at 3½ per cent.

The copper specialties were active today. In the general list American Telephone advanced 5 points to 158¼, and the rights went on to 17. Dominion Coal lifted to 44, and Dominion Iron and Steel also was very strong. The closing came active, but with prices generally somewhat below the early highest figures.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
670	Atchison	88¾	88½	88½
127	Atchison pf	104⅞	104¾	104¾
50	Boston & Albany	225	225	225
18	Boston & Maine	193½	193½	193½
93	C., B. & Q. cfts	197	196	196⅞
80	C., R. I. & P.	159	159	159
8	Fitchburg pf	145	144	145
230	Mexican Central	29	28½	28½
205	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215	215	215
4	Old Colony	208¼	208¼	208¼
102	Pere Marquette	74	65	74
295	Pere Marquette pf	85	83½	85
25	Rutland pf	100	100	100
1,460	Union Pacific	112¼	111	111¼
50	Union Pacific pf	91	90¼	91
3	West End	96	95	95
27	West End pf	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

2,189	Am. T. & T., ex rights	158¼	153½	158
16,060	Am. Tel. & Tel., rights	17⅛	15⅝	16⅞
2	Erie trust cfts	55	55	55
2	New England	143	143	143

ELECTRICS.

1	Boston	235	235	235
10	Edison	250	250	250
820	General Electric	256	249	253½
1	General Electric pf	248½	248½	248½
735	Massachusetts	39	38¾	38¾
186	Massachusetts pf	93½	93	93½
1,495	Westinghouse	68¼	68	68
135	Westinghouse pf	78	77	78

MISCELLANEOUS.

302	Am. Ag. Chem	32½	31¼	31¾
111	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	90	90	90
8	Am. Pneumatic Service	9	8	8
1,150	Am. Sugar	144¼	143	143¾
259	Am. Sugar pf	123	122	122½
19	Am. Woolen	16	15¼	15¾
17	Am. Woolen pf	76½	76	76½
1,610	Dom. Iron & Steel	36½	35½	35½
505	N. E. Gas & Coke	8¾	8	8½
270	Planters' Compress	19	19	19
28	Pullman	210	208	210
30	Reece Button Hole	6½	6½	6½
6	Swift Pack. & Prov	107½	107½	107½
12	Torrington pf	28½	28½	28½
295	United Fruit	105	102	104½
150	United Shoe Mach	35	35	35½
125	United S. M. pf., ex div.	25¼	25¼	25¾
927	U. S. Steel	409¼	408¾	409
82	U. S. Steel pf	99	98¾	98⅝

MINING.

560	Adventure	17½	17	17¼
75	Allouez	2¾	2¾	2¾
9,100	Amalgamated	127	122⅜	124
100	Am. Zinc	15	15	15
185	Anaconda	51¼	50	50⅜
300	Arcadian	17	17	17
470	Atlantic	35	34½	35
1,540	Baltic	50½	48¾	49¾
135	Bingham	22½	22¼	22½
900	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
755	Boston & Mont	495	492	492
3,257	Butte & Boston	124½	122¼	122¼
35	Cal. & Hecla	810	810	810
1,310	Centennial	30	29	29
20	Centennial Eureka	30¾	30¾	30¾
300	Cochiti	5¾	5½	5½
3,880	Copper Range	65	63¾	64½
60	Daly West	41½	41	41½
3,558	Dominion Coal	44	42	43
55	Dom. Coal pf	114	114	114
50	Elm River	4	4	4
30	Franklin	17½	17½	17½
1,150	Isle Royale	45	42	42
650	Mass	16½	16¼	16⅜
695	Mohawk	39½	39	39
912	Old Dominion	32⅞	32¼	32½
105	Osceola	89	88½	88½
383	Parrott	54⅞	54	54
10	Quincy	174	174	174
100	Santa Fé	6¾	6¾	6¾
11	Tamarack	338	337	337
50	Tennessee	22	23	23
2,081	Tri-Mountain	52	49	49½
23,840	Trinity	41	37¾	38½
115	United States trust cfts.	19¾	19½	19½
80	U. S. Oil	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
275	Utah	30½	30	30
100	Victoria	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

British Columbia, 16½ bid, 18 asked.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—The Seaboard group was in heavy demand to-day; the preferred went considerably above the highest it ever before attained, while the common was carried for the first time above the best figure attained during the boom period of last Spring. Nashville Railway issues came into sudden prominence to-day, by reason of the termination of a network of litigation in favor of the company. The stock, during the litigation, had fallen to 2 and the bonds to 60; before the close to-day the stock reached 3 and the bonds 63. The bonds not long ago were selling in the neighborhood of 75. The general market was firm in sympathy with the leaders.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 18,960 shares of stock and $324,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Fidelity & Deposit Tr	171	171	171
108	Fidelity, (warrants)	51	50	51
16	International Trust	127	127	127
11	Maryland Trust	222	220	222
100	U. S. Fidelity & Guar	145	145	145
10	Consolidated Coal	64	64	64
16	Enameling common	24	24	24
5,390	United Railways com	18	17½	17½
2,170	Nashville Railway com	2¾	2	2
135	Seaboard common	23½	22¾	23⅝
5,785	Seaboard preferred	52½	50¾	52½
50	Western Maryland	23	23	23
10	Northern Central	100	100	100
10	Atlantic Coast Line	89¼	89¼	89½
$215,000	Seaboard 4s	93¼	94½	95½
18,000	Nashville Railway cfts	62½	61½	62½
2,000	Atlanta Railway 5s	105	105	105
1,000	City & Sub. (Wash.) 6s	96½	96½	96½
4,000	Lexington Railway 5s	98	98	98
27,000	United Railways 4s	90⅝	90⅛	90¼
20,000	United Railways inc	74¾	74¼	74¼
2,000	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s	97½	97½	97½
8,000	Cotton Duck incomes	66½	66½	66½
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	90¼	90½	90½
4,000	Maryland Brewing 6s	51½	51½	51½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 20.—New York exchange commanded 25 cents premium to-day. Money was held at 4½@5 per cent. for call and time loans.

Union Traction was in strong demand in the stock market. Nearly 5,000 shares of common were taken at a fractional advance; the preferred was steady at 58 and a shade better. Biscuit common was active, but showed no material improvement. American Can was soft around 28. Match eased off a trifle from the closing price yesterday in spite of the application to list the shares in New York. There was a fair inquiry for Canal and Dock up to 75.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,125	American Can	28½	27⅞	28
160	American Can preferred	77	76¾	77
1	American Linseed	22	22	22
71	American Linseed pf	50½	49	49
20	American Radiator pf	116	116	116
845	Canal & Dock	75	74½	75
256	Cent. Union Telephone	40	39	39
290	Chicago Brewing	2	2	2
560	Chicago Brewing pf	9¼	9¼	9¼
4,810	Chicago Union Traction	20	19⅝	19⅞
450	Chicago Un. Trac. pf	58½	58	58¼
270	Diamond Match	145¼	144¾	145⅛
50	Lake Street Elev	13¾	13⅜	13¾
125	Metropolitan Elevated	36	35½	36
68	Metropolitan Elev. pf	92	92	92
1,965	National Biscuit	45¾	45	45¼
87	National Biscuit pf	102⅞	102½	102½
250	National Carbon	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
650	Northwestern Elevated	49	47	47
25	North Chicago	200⅝	200⅛	200¼
40	Union Elevated	121	121	121
300	Arcadian	17	17	17
470	Atlantic	35	34½	35
1,540	Baltic	50½	48¾	49¾
135	Bingham	22½	22¼	22½
900	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
755	Boston & Mont	495	492	492
3,257	Butte & Boston	124½	122¼	122¼
35	Cal. & Hecla	810	810	810
1,310	Centennial	30	29	29
20	Centennial Eureka	30¾	30¾	30¾
300	Cochiti	5¾	5½	5½
3,880	Copper Range	65	63¾	64½
60	Daly West	41½	41	41½
3,558	Dominion Coal	44	42	43
55	Dom. Coal pf	114	114	114
50	Elm River	4	4	4
30	Franklin	17½	17½	17½
1,150	Isle Royale	45	42	42
650	Mass	16½	16¼	16⅜
695	Mohawk	39½	39	39
912	Old Dominion	32⅞	32¼	32½
105	Osceola	89	88½	88½
383	Parrott	54⅞	54	54
10	Quincy	174	174	174
100	Santa Fé	6¾	6¾	6¾
11	Tamarack	338	337	337
50	Tennessee	22	23	23
2,081	Tri-Mountain	52	49	49½
23,840	Trinity	41	37¾	38½
115	United States trust cfts.	19¾	19½	19½
80	U. S. Oil	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
275	Utah	30½	30	30
100	Victoria	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday showed some improvement, and in many instances quotations were advanced as the result of the day's transactions. The only stocks, however, in which there was any large increase in activity were the Seaboard issues, which were the feature of the market. Elsewhere in the list trading was limited, in most cases to a few hundred shares. The new stocks received very little attention and showed few changes from the prices quoted at the close of Wednesday.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE was more active than it had been in a number of weeks, and with this activity was shown exceptional strength. Wednesday's business in these stocks gave evidence of renewed interest in them, and the advances that resulted on that day were supplemented yesterday by even sharper gains in both the common and preferred. At first the preferred alone responded to the buying movement, but later the advance extended to the common, and both closed at about the best prices for the day, with net gains of more than 2 points in each issue. The common sold as high as 31, and closed at 30⅝ bid, as compared with 25½ bid on Wednesday, while the preferred advanced from 50¼ to 53, and closed at 52⅜ bid. The bonds also were in fairly good demand, but showed only a slight net gain. They closed at 85½ bid. It is said that application will soon be made to list these stocks on the Stock Exchange, and this was given as one of the causes for the strength displayed by the Seaboard issues. In futher explanation, former reports in regard to favorable alliances with other systems were renewed.

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OTIS ELEVATOR was fairly active, and closed strong, with a net advance of 1¼ points. The highest sale was made at 33, and this was bid for the stock at the end of the day. The preferred also showed strength, selling up 1 point, to 94.

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COMPRESSED AIR was stronger, but the transactions were limited to the sale of 100 shares at 17. The stock closed at 16⅝ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

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AMERICAN CAN was fairly active at the same prices which prevailed on Wednesday. The preferred stock closed unchanged, while the common was quoted an eighth of a point lower.

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BRITISH CONSOLS.—Sales of the recent issue of British consols to the extent of £20,000 were reported yesterday. The sales were made at a premium of three-sixteenths over the subscription price.

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BUFFALO GAS bonds sold at an advance of over four points over the last reported sale. A transaction in these bonds was made at 75, and they closed at 73 bid. No sales of the stock were reported.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 20. Bid.	Asked.	June 19. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	59	57	59
American Can	28	28½	28⅛	28⅝
American Can pf	76¾	77	76¾	77
American Chicle	80	87	80	87
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10½	11	10½	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40½	43	40½	42
Am. Locom., w. i	32	32½	31	33
Am. Locom. pf., w. i	87	89½	87½	87½
American Malt 6s	92½	93¾	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4¼	4	4¼
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	23¼	24¼	23	24
*British Columbia Copper	16	17	..	17
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99	98¾	99
*California Copper	½	⅝	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	7	6¾	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	37½	37¾	37½	38½
Central Fireworks	23½	26	24½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Central & So. Am. Tel	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	4	4½	4	4½
Compressed Air	16¾	17	16	17
Con. Refrigerating	8	9	8	9
Con. Rubber Tire	4¼	5	4¼	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf	34	39	34	39
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	89½	90	70½	70½
Continental Tobacco deb	100½	101¾	106½	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	..	87½	..	87½
Denver & S. W	60	70½	68	70
Denver & S. W. pf	60	71½	68	71½
Denver & S. W. 5s	95½	96¼	95½	96
Diamond Match	145	147	145½	..
Electric Boat	21	23	21	23
Electric Boat pf	50	53	50	53
Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	4	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	8	12	9	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	18	22	18	22
Fiberoid-Prentiss	2	3	2	2½
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	3	4	3	4
General Carriage	2	2½	..	1⅞
General Chemical	64½	67	64½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Hall Signal	40	44	40	44
Havana Commercial	10¼	12	10¼	12
Havana Commercial pf	46	49	46	49
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	2½	3	..	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf	25¾	28	25¾	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	25	26	24½	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	86	88	88	89½
Nat. Sugar pf	107	110	107	110
New England Transport	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
N. Y. Dock R. E. & F. pf	22	25	22	25
N. Y. & Q. E., L. & P. pf	69½	72	69½	72
N. Y. Realty Corp. 1st	150	160	155	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	12	12½	12⅜	12½
Old Colony	100	110	96	98
Otis Elevator	33	33½	31¾	32½
Otis Elevator pf	92½	..	93	94
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	¾	½	⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. E	36	38½	36	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	73	76	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	97	100	97	100
Safety Car Heat. & Light	145	150	145	150
St. Louis Transit	23½	24	23½	24½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85¼	86	84½	84⅞
Seaboard Air Line	30¾	31	28¾	28¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	52⅜	53	50½	50½
Singer Mfg	238	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac	30	42	30	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82¼	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	26	32	26	32
Standard Coupler pf	120	..	120	..
Standard Oil of N. J	770	775	770	780
Storage Power	8	11	8	11
Tennessee Copper	22	23	22½	23
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6¼	5	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8½	5	8½
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	6¾	7	6¾	7
Union Typewriter	62	64	61	63
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	80	83½	80	80
United Rys. of St. L. pf	78¼	79	78½	79¼
U. S. Cotton Duck	35¼	35½	35¼	35⅝
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	91⅝	92	91½	92
Universal Tobacco, w. i	20	21	20	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i	60	61	60	61
Va. Coal, I. & C	8¾	..	8¾	..
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	50	51	50	51
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	16¾	16¼	17½
Wyoming Development	108	112	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102	103	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E.	210	220	210	220
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	45	42	45
Columbus Railway pf	97	100	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J	69¼	70½	69¼	70¾
Con. Traction 5s	100½	110¼	108½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av	112	115	113	115
42d & 8th Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19¾	20¾	19¾	20¾
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s	82	83	82	83
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R.	25	28	25	28
Second Av. R.R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	208	212	208	212
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s	1905	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	106	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	8	6½	8
Buffalo cfts	75	76	72	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	108¼	109½	108½	109½
Col. Gas 5s	105¼	107	105¼	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13¾	12¾	14
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	81	83
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	27	..	27	..
Denver Gas 5s	71	73	71	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	30	33	30	33
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	95	98	95	98
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	310	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s	108¾	109	108¾	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	8	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	58	60	56½	57½
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	105½	106½	105½	106½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	96	98	84	87
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	15	22

	June 20. Bid.	Asked.	June 19. Bid.	Asked.
Western Gas	95	98	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	25	24	25
East River Ferry	87	90	87	90
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	51	53	51	53
Union Ferry	38½	40	38½	40
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The stock market was languid to-day, but prices held strong. The volume of sales was about one-third of that of Monday or Tuesday. Not a transaction of Union Traction was recorded until 2 o'clock, when 15 shares sold at 26. Cambria Steel got down to normal, varying less than ½ point all day. It closed, however, strong for both the stock and warrants. A movement of surprising proportions developed in Diamond Steel, but it was not productive in materially altering the price level. In Electric Company of America there was a much better tone, and the buying appeared much superior to the selling. The feature of the day in point of strength was a 3¼ rise in Indianapolis Street Railway. Pennsylvania was up ½ or so, on a report of the acquirement of the Pennsylvania and Northwestern Railroad, a seventy-seven-mile railroad, which extends from Bellwood, Penn., to Horatio. Asphalt stock was stronger on the belief that the trust will win in Venezuela.

Money rates are unchanged, and little new business is offered. Quotations are 4 per cent. on call, 4½ on time, and 4 to 4½ for commercial paper. In exceptional cases there is fractional shading of rates. New York funds are being offered here to some extent.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Alkali	1¾	1¾	1¾
85	American Cement	7	7	7
4,412	Cambria Steel	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜
6,405	Cambria Steel warrants	5⅞	5½	5⅝
131	Cambria Iron	48½	48¼	48½
100	Camden Land	1½	1½	1½
8	Catawissa 1st pf	59½	59½	59½
100	Chestaw L. & T.	69¾	69½	69½
100	Choctaw. pf. t. c.	56¾	56¾	56¾
135	Cons. Lake Superior pf	47	46¾	46¾
781	Cons. Lake S. war. pf	4½	4¾	4¾
20	Cons. Trac., N. J	68	68	68
7,521	Diamond State Steel	4¼	4	4⅛
1,168	Diamond State Steel pf	7¾	7¼	7¼
2,200	Elec. Co. of Am	8¾	8	8⅜
600	Elec. Storage	68½	66	66½
5	Green & Coates Pass	155	155	155
150	Insurance of N. A	23	23	23
1,044	Indianapolis St. Ry	33	33	33
411	Lehigh Valley	37½	37	37⅜
60	Lit. Brothers	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
61	Metropolitan Ry	173	173	173
500	National Asphalt	6¼	6¼	6¼
530	Palmetto Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞
150	Pa. Elec. Vehicle pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
3	Penna. Salt Mfg	110	110	110
290	Pennsylvania	76⅞	75⅝	75⅞
78	Penna. Rcts	75-7-16	75 7-16	75 7-16
40	Penna. Steel	51	51	51
581	Penna. Steel pf	90	89	90
808	Phila. Co.	51	50¾	50¾
12	Phila. Trac.	94½	94½	94½
825	Railways Co. gen	2½	2¾	2¾
1,657	Reading t. c.	23½	23¼	23¼
106	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	39¾	39½	39¾
970	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	28¾	28¾	28¾
163	Southern Cotton Oil	61	60	61
320	Susquehanna Iron & S.	2¼	2¼	2¼
76	Tidewater Steel	8	7½	7½
502	U. S. Steel com	49¾	49	49
15	Union Trac.	26	26	26
100	U. S. Steel pf	99	99	99
200	Warwick Iron & S.	7	7	7
25	Welsbach of Canada	1	1	1

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 20.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
384	Pittsburg Coal	31⅛	31	31
410	Pittsburg Coal pf	97⅞	97¼	97¼
170	Pittsburg Plate Glass	173	171	132
378	United States Steel	49¼	49	49
325	Crucible	23⅞	20½	23¼
605	Crucible preferred	84½	84½	84½
100	Window Glass	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
20	Window Glass pf	91	91	91
150	Switch & Signal	68¾	68¾	68¾
135	Switch & Signal pf	91	91	91
1,500	Electric 2d pf	68	67¾	68
220	River Coal	13¼	13¼	13¼
30	River Coal pf	50	49	44½
$4,000	River Coal 6s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
150	Philadelphia Company	51	50½	50½
$1,000	Philadelphia Co. 5s	116½	116¼	116¼
230	Bessemer Railroad	36	35½	36
100	Pittsburg Brewing	27	27	27
150	Pittsburg Brewing pf	45¾	45¾	45¾
$5,000	Pittsburg Brewing 5s	115	115	115
3,000	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	115½	115½	115½
20	West. Air Brake	188½	187	188½
720	Consolidated Ice	21½	21¼	21½
100	Standard	44¾	44¾	44¾
50	Steel Car pf	85¾	85¾	85¾
100	Penn. Am. Plate Glass	135	135	135
80	A. V. Ry. pf	24½	24½	24½
50	National Fire-Proof	41½	41½	41½
100	Marsden	6½	6½	6½

MINING

TRAINING YOUNG BIRDS.

How the Old Birds Instruct Their Offspring.

From The Chicago Tribune.

All who have watched birds carefully have seen them teach the young to find food, to bathe, to follow, to sing, to fear danger, and other things. Birds brought up from the nest by people never learn some of these lessons. For example, birds so reared are not afraid of the human race. I could give many authenticated instances of this. Then they do not know their native tongue or understand the calls of their own mother, and do not sing their father's song. A chewink or towhee bunting reared in a house sang the song of an ortolan confined in the next cage and refused to learn the song of his family when placed next a singing chewink. A captive young robin learned the song of a mocking bird, and a young bluejay did the same.

Not only has the fact of the training of the young been brought to light, but it has been proved that birds are creatures of habits and live regular lives. In Alaska last Summer, on the Harriman expedition, Dr. Fisher was interested to observe that although the sun did not set till 11 o'clock at night, the birds paid no attention to the vagaries of that luminary, but went to bed according to custom at 8 o'clock, in broad daylight, of course. If they were disturbed in their slumbers, they appeared half awake and bewildered, as they do in the dark.

One may sometimes see a case of discipline, like a droll one seen among the domestic inmates of a yard in Michigan last Summer. With the regular poultry was placed a small party of ducks and a little pond for their use. The head of this family was a personage of dignity, who loved quiet, and the usual emotional announcement of a fresh egg was exceedingly offensive to his sensitive ear. When an indiscreet hen became too gushing he flew at her, caught her by the neck, dragged her—protesting at the top of her lungs—into the pond and ducked her well.

One of the delights of late June is to make the acquaintance of the fledglings at home, when the mother is absent, speaking to them quietly, moving slowly, and if touching them at all only with the gentlest touch of a finger. The young usually show no fear, and will often answer one's quiet talk. I have held conversation in this way with humming birds in the nest, stroking them with my finger, and have talked with, or to, clear-eyed, mourning dove babies, fluffy little bluejays, and others. Soon after they leave the nest they are taught not to permit such familiarities.

It is most interesting to see the processes of training that are obvious to us, such as to fly compactly in a flock. The wing exercises, for example, of sandpipers, who fly as one bird, as do also the shore birds we know, showing one moment all silvery breasts flashing in the sun, and the next instant gray backs that blend with the ocean color and make them almost invisible. This wing practice may be seen over the solitary marshes or low lands of which they are fond, and one realizes that perfection of flight is a matter of much practice and not of instinct. Strange stories are told of young trained by birds of another species to adopt the habits of the foster mother, as a bird of vegetarian proclivities reared by a captive bird of prey being taught to eat meat, sorely against his inclination and against all the traditions of his race.

CANARY SINGS "YANKEE DOODLE."

Learned the Tune from a Hand Organ and Was Sold for $1,200 in Chicago.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

St Joseph, Mo., is the seat of an industry quite sui generis. It is the teaching of canary birds to sing some particular song instead of running scales from daylight until dark, as has been their wont. This genius in ornithological voice culture taught one of his pupils to sing "Yankee Doodle," and has recently sold the bird in Chicago for $1,200. Chicago is doing all sorts of things like this lately, and doesn't seem to be ashamed of taking up anything from Dowie to birds that have mastered patriotic airs. We are informed with that air of veracity that we always expect from St. Joseph, Mo., that the bird teacher is now training another canary to sing "Suwanee River," using as a means to that end a "modern phonograph." It seems the phonographs of antiquity have all gone out of date in St. Joseph, Mo., and none later than 60 B. C. will be tolerated. This is why our informant is explicit in stating that the instrument used is a "modern phonograph." The $1,200 bird was taught "Yankee Doodle" on an old hand organ, and as it was a case of death by insanity or "Yankee Doodle," the bird finally yielded. It used to be said that the sweetest voices, either of birds or of the human songsters of the stage, attained their mellowness only through the suffering of their owners, and that mocking birds in captivity, deprived of their mates and made to sorrow their lives away in lonely grief, sang with a fuller note and more exquisite melody than their free companions in the woods. One can easily see how two-pound hand organ could drive a canary bird into "Yankee Doodle." Pain brings out what is best in man, and pain to the point of torture has produced a miraculous canary bird. We haven't the slightest doubt of the phonograph and the "Suwance River." Two long years of a phonograph ought to convert a Shanghae rooster into a professional feathered baritone.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

His Religious Character Which Has Been Persistently Aspersed.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

Every now and then some question comes up as to the charges of atheism and infidelity made against Thomas Jefferson.

It may not be generally known that in the British colony of Virginia the English Church was established by law, and was a Government charge, just as it was and is to-day in England. There was also in force the English law of primogeniture, which secured the inheritance of titles and estates to the oldest heir.

This state of affairs still existed after the colonies had gained their independence and become States of the Union. Mr. Jefferson, recognizing the glaring inconsistencies and incongruities of a State church and entailed inheritance in a democratic republic, labored for years to have them expunged from among the State laws and institutions, finally accomplishing this result. So much did he congratulate himself upon his success that he placed it among the most important public acts of his life, and it is recorded in an inscription upon the granite monument erected to him at Monticello that he was the author of the Declaration of American Independence, and of the Virginia act for the establishment of religious freedom, and founder of the University of Virginia.

But the act was extremely unpopular with the clergy, who were dispossessed of the lands and livings they had held under the old law, and, as a consequence, his movement for disestablishment was resisted from the first with all the activity and with every means available. It was then that the most flagrant charges were made against the principles and morals of the father of American democracy, and he was declared to be an atheist, an infidel, and a monster of immorality.

The writer of these lines, when a student in a school that had been founded by Mr. Jefferson, had repeated conversations with the venerable William Wertenbaker, who was then the librarian of the institution, upon the reports that had been circulated concerning the great statesman's character and morality. No man then living, perhaps, had a better personal acquaintance with Mr. Jefferson than did that gentleman, who had been a student under the founder's observation in the first session of the school, and who, after finishing his studies, had been constantly associated officially with the institution and had continued to reside within its precincts. Mr. Wertenbaker was librarian and secretary to the faculty, and for forty-two years was the university postmaster. A citizen of the highest character, and revered by all who knew him, this venerable friend of Jefferson indignantly denied and denounced the scandalous reports that had been circulated concerning the great man, and declared that he was devoted to his family, was happy in his home life, was almost idolized by his neighbors and near friends, and regarded with the greatest respect, and even reverence, by all save those who were aggrieved or had suffered losses by his efforts to secure the abolishment of primogeniture and church establishment and other political foes.

These observations were suggested by an article in The Chicago Record-Herald of Sunday last from the pen of William E. Curtis, a distinguished writer for that paper, in regard to Mr. Jefferson's religious tenets and his morals. Writes Mr. Curtis, who has been making investigations:

"Mr. Jefferson was a member of the Episcopal Church at Charlottesville, which still stands, and is attended by some of his descendants. The little congregation first worshipped in the courthouse, and he was to be seen there every Sunday morning, bringing with him a folding chair of his own invention, which was more comfortable than those provided for the congregation. When the people of the parish felt rich enough to build a church he drew the plans with great care and superintended its construction. He was elected vestryman soon after he became of age, and never failed to perform the duties while he was at Monticello. He freely gave his time, money, and ability to promote the religious objects of his neighbors. He contributed liberally toward the erection of churches in other parts of Virginia, and indignantly denied that he was an atheist.

"In many letters, public addresses, and official documents he not only admits the existence of a God, but his belief in an overruling Providence, and, as his mind matured, his religion reduced itself to two articles—a belief in God as a supreme and omnipotent Being, and veneration for the character and teachings of Jesus Christ. 'An atheist I can never be,' he wrote to John Adams; 'I am a Christian, in the only sense Christ wished any one to be—sincerely attached to His doctrines in preference to all others.' While to another he wrote: 'Had the doctrines of Jesus been always preached as pure as they came from His lips, the whole civilized world would now have been christened. Had there never been a commentator there never would have been an infidel.' And, again, in a letter to Samuel Greenhow, written four years after he retired from the Presidency, he says: 'There was never a more pure and sublime system of morality delivered to man than is to be found in the four evangelists.'"

Mr. Jefferson, long before his death, realized that slanders maliciously circulated can never be successfully refuted. Those who are interested in their spread will keep them alive without regard to any facts whatever. On one occasion, during a political campaign, Mr. Jefferson appealed to official records to disprove one slanderous charge; but after that he persistently ignored all personal aspersions of his character.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Sales of Vacant Lots—T. B. Hidden's Purchase—Tarrant Site at Auction.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for the estate of G. Parker to a Mr. Buhring the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 72 Madison Avenue, on lot 24.7 by 95. The buyer will alter for business purposes. The same firm has sold for H. W. T. Mali to Mrs. J. Hood Wright the plot, with dwelling, stables, &c., on the west side of the Fort Washington Ridge Road, beginning 233 feet south of Depot Lane, 173.6 by 754 by 165 by 679. The plot adjoins Mrs. Wright's country seat to the south.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold to Charles Robinson Smith a plot of fifteen lots between Eleventh and Fort George Avenues, beginning 45 feet north of their junction at about One Hundred and Ninety-third Street. The parcel fronts 562 feet in St. George Avenue and 605.6 in Eleventh Avenue Boulevard.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Louise F. Broomfield to Thomas B. Hidden the five-story brick and stone apartment house 3 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, on lot 25 by 100. This purchase is the last of a number recently made by Mr. Hidden, who has owned for some years the plot 100 by 100 at the north corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. He recently acquired the three lots adjoining on the north from John W. Sterling. A short time ago McVickar & Co. sold for Judge Alonzo C. Monson to Mr. Hidden the lot 25 11 by 100 on the south corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street, together with two lots, each 25 by 100, adjoining on One Hundred and Sixth Street. Mr. Hidden now owns the whole Fifth Avenue block front from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Sixth Street, with a frontage of 150 feet on One Hundred and Sixth Street and 125 feet on One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Henry Russell has sold for H. & H. Sonn to a builder the plot 120 by 142 at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street. A seven-story apartment house will be erected.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Joseph W. Lichtenauer the four-story, high-stoop brick and stone dwelling 45 West Eighty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for the estate of Hermann Freund, to an investor, the five-story flats, with stores, on the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-third Street, on lot 25 by 75.5. The price was about $48,500.

Lowenfield & Prager have bought the five-story tenement at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and First Avenue, on lot 25 by 100. The same firm has bought the tenement 134 Allen Street, on lot 25 by 87.6.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for a Mr. Thomas to Mrs. L. Engir 2,101 Crotona Avenue. Private terms.

Cornelius J. Ryan is reported to have sold the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 43 West Thirty-third Street, on lot 21.2 by 98.9.

Dr. W. K. Otis is reported to have sold the four-story stone-front dwelling 108 West Thirty-fourth Street, on lot 15 by 98.9.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

1,324 Franklin Avenue, east side, 41.6 by 145, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to American Savings Bank, plaintiff $9,500

925 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 48 feet west of Concord Avenue, 50 by 150, with an "L" 60 by 46, fronting on Concord Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, with two-story brick and stone stable; foreclosure sale, to Fisk, Doer & Carroll Horse Company 13,350

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

187 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 29.10 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 29.4 by 95.10 by 25 by 80.5, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to S. A. H. Sands, plaintiffs $3,000

Greenwich Street, northwest corner of Warren Street, 65.7 by 76 by 65.4 by 76, vacant; foreclosure sale, to A. Johns, plaintiff 101,600

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Greenwich Street, northwest corner of Church Street, for a ten-story brick and stone warehouse, 73.3 by 65.5 by 73.3; H. T. Sloan of 884 Broadway, owner; J. B. Baker of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $90,000.

Audubon Avenue, east side, 83 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for a two-story brick storage house, 50 by 25; New York Juvenile Asylum, owner; W. A. Gorman, architect; cost, $2,000.

Oak Point Railroad yards, opposite Cabot Street, for a one-story frame storage house, 65 by 18; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, owner; E. E. Pratt, architect; cost, $1,500.

Monroe Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for a two-story frame stable, 20 by 17; E. Hafemenn, owner; Max Mueller, architect; cost, $500.

Woodycrest Avenue, east side, 95 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 70; James J. Spearing of 49 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $8,000.

Southern Boulevard, north side, 80 feet east of Wilkes Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 35 by 88; H. A. Geumbelton of 300 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 163 West Eighty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Mary G. Davis, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 222 East Broadway, to a five-story brick tenement; L. Friedenberg, owner; C. E. Miller, architect; cost, $100.

Van Nest Railroad yard, to a one-story frame storehouse; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, owner; E. E. Pratt, architect; cost, $500.

No. 160 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick club and kindergarten; Dr. A. E. Kittredge of 711 Park Avenue, owner; A. C. Jackson, 28 East Forty-first Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 139 West 16th Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; O. H. Schlobohm, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 538 and 540 West Twenty-first Street, to a two-story brick warerooms; Eugene Glaenzer of 330 Fifth Avenue, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, 5,000.

No. 411 East Fifty-first Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Brown & Hersch, 1 Vanderbilt Avenue, owners; C. A. Meiner of Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 461 West Fifty-first Street, to a one, two, and three story brick and frame club and dwelling; Church of the Sacred Heart, premises, owner; James W. Cole of 408 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 173 to 177 West Eighty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick stable; W. B. Dunean of 26 Cortlandt Street, owner; C. E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 1,372 to 1,378 Broadway, to a two-story brick store and office building; Hobart Estate Company of 64 Cedar Street, owner; William Hoehn, builder; cost, $400.

No. 1 East Seventy-eighth Street, to a three-and-one-half-story brick dwelling; H. H. Cook, premises, owner; W. W. Smith of 7 Wall Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Woman's Hotel Plans.

Plans were filed with the Building Department yesterday by Robert W. Gibson, architect, for the proposed hotel for women to be built by the Woman's Hotel Company of 1,123 Broadway. The building will be twelve stories in height and will occupy a plot 75 by 197½ feet at 29 East Twenty-ninth Street. It will be of fire-proof construction throughout and will have a façade of brick, Indiana limestone, and terra cotta. Small ornamental iron balconies will be placed over the entrance and on several of the upper stories. It is to cost $350,000.

Plans for Half Million Dollar Hotel.

A new hotel, costing $500,000, is to be built for Andrew J. Kerwin, owner, from plans by S. B. Ogden & Co., on the north side of Fifty-fourth Street, 54.7 feet east of Broadway. It will be eleven stories high, with a front of brick, granite, and Indiana limestone. It will cover a site 75 by 92.5.

Trinity Church Sells Property.

S. H. Stone has purchased from the rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church the property at 148 Chambers Street, on the southerly side of the street, 125 feet west of West Broadway, for about $50,000. The purchaser purposes to erect an eight-story fire-proof business structure upon the property.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Thursday, June 20.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 83.3 ft n of Bush St, 15.0x74.2x irregular; Anthony Smyth to George W. Flagg, (R S $3.50) $1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 75x100; Carrie A. Maurer and another to John O. Baker, (R S $9, mtg $5,000) 14,000

BAY, s s, 435 ft w of Main St, 50x100, City Island; Lydia A. Scofield to Louise M. Byrnes, (R S $1) 1

BEACH AV, e s, 261.11 ft n of Kelly St, or 152d St, 20x100; John McKinnon to Louis Zink, (R S $7.50) 100

BEACH AV, e s, 261.11 ft n of Kelly St, 20x125; Catherine McDonald and husband to Louis Zink and wife 1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 63d St, 25x 122.4x irregular; Broadway, e s, 25 ft s of 63d St, 24x73.2x20x85; Broadway, e s, 49 ft s of 63d St, 20x62x17x73; Edmund Guilbert and others, executors, to Sarah M. Orvis, executor and trustee, ½ part, (R S $45) 1

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 300 ft n of Columbia Av, 25x100; Henry S. Trenchard, Jr., to Charles Lake and wife, (R S $3) .. 3,000

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 349.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x115; Martin Jonas to Veronica Klarenmayer, (R S $14, mtg $24,000) 1

COURTLANDT AV, n w s, Lot 12, map of North Melrose, 143.8x95.6x184.5x—; Ellen Wilton to Martin Phelan 375

COURTLANDT AV, w s, part of Lot 12, map of Melrose, runs n 143x s w —x e 96, gore; Margaret M. Reilly to Marten Phelan, quitclaim 1

CROTONA AV, new, w s, 79.4 ft s of 182d St, 50.2x100x50.1x100; John B. Haskin to Sallie Williams, (R S $2) 1

DECATUR AV, e s, 145.3 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; George W. Flagg to Anthony Smyth, (R S $4.50, mtg $10,500) 1

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 161st St, 100x100; Frank L. Donohue, referee, to Arthur Callaghan, (R S $13, mtg $66,513) 13,000

ESSEX ST, 42, e s, 25x100x25.6x100; Mayer Hymes to Isaac Hoffman, (R S $1, mtg $26,000) 1

FORT GEORGE AV, w s, at north line of land of Thomas J. Power, runs n e 561.11x n w 147.8 to 11th Av x s 605.6x s e 23.6; Daniel B. Freedman to Charles R. Smith, (R S $56) 1

FULTON AV, 1,240, e s, 14.9x108x13.4x 105.2; Theophilus G. Smith, jr., trustee, to Theophilus G. Smith, Jr., (R S $2, mtg $2,500) 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 190 ft n of 141st St, 16x100; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Franklin A. Groff, (R S $17.50) ..... Omitted

INTERIOR LOTS, N, map of Ursuline Convent; Ursuline Convent to Moses P. Mulhall, quitclaim, all title 150

JEFFERSON AV, n w s, part of Lot 19, map of Belmont Village, 25x100; Maria A. Reilly to Wolf Surland, (R S $1) 1

KELLY ST, w s, 325 ft n of 156th St, 25x 100; Dawson St, 1,116, e s, 25x100; Katharine Goldnick to Emil Goldnick, all title, (mtg $8,500) 1

LOT 39, map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge; William B. Driscoll and wife to Charles Van Cott, Jr., (mtg $2,500) ..... Exchange

LOT 281, map of Van Nest Park; Donis A. Cooper to Louis Springhorn, (R S $3.50) 3,500

MADISON AV, n e corner of 49th St, 79.8x125x irregular; John S. White to the Berkeley School, all liens, correction deed 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 190th St, 20x100; Charles Van Cott, Jr., to William B. Driscoll and another, (R S $3, mtg $5,700) ..... Exchange

RIVERDALE AV, e s, 150 ft n of Park St, 50x100; Cyrus Cleveland to Walter Kelly 600

RYER ST, Lot 413, map of part of the farm of Charles Berrian, 25x163.4x25x 161.6; Ann White to James G. Pattison, (R S 50 cents) 1

SHERMAN AV, e s, 100 ft n of Hawthorne St, 150x160; John C. Rodgers to William Cumming, Jr., (R S $7, mtg $5,000) 12,000

TWO-ROD ROAD, at s s of Lot 17, map of Ursuline Convent, 99.6x33x30.6x33; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to Moses P. Mulhall, quitclaim 100

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 48.5 ft w of Marion St, 48.5x103.3; William H. Greenhalgh to John N. Stolzenberger and wife, (R S $2, mtg $2,000) 1

WEST END AV, w s, 84.8 ft n of 88th St, 16x100; 72d St, 316 East, 16.8x102.2; 124th St, s s, 280.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18x 100.11; 116th St, n s, 34.6 ft e of 5th Av, 54x100.11; Joseph Philbrick and others to Joseph M. Philbrick, all liens, (R S $26) 1

WEST END AV, e s, 33 ft n of 70th St, 17x70; J. Warren Lawton, referee, to Edward A. Morrison and another, trustees, (R S $13) 12,550

1ST AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 25.2x 100; Michael Naughton to Ida Hahn, all liens 100

1ST AV, n w corner of 5th St, 48.6x125x irregular; Wilson Marshall to Henry Kellers, (R S $94) 1

3D ST, w s, 100 ft s of 5th Av, 57x119x 55x120; Kate Murphy to Maria Schweickert, (R S $4) 1

4TH ST, n s, 325.10 ft w of Avenue A, 24.1x96.2x24.2x96.2; William E. Sengens to Margaret Sengens 1

6TH ST, 807 East, 24.11x90.10; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to Julius J. Kauder and another, (R S $8, mtg $4,000) 3,300

7TH AV, n w corner of 120th St, 50.11x 99.10; Victor J. Dowling, referee, to Sophie Rothschild, (R S $15, mtg $110,000) 15,000

9TH ST, 222 East, 21x75; Morris Birns to Bertha Birns, (mtg $8,000, R S 50c.) 1

10TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x½ block; Magdalena Escher to John C. Barr, (R S $13, mtg $7,000) 20,000

12TH ST, 119 West, 20.6x103.3; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Mary E. Ahern, (R S $17) 16,600

13TH ST, n s, 245.6 ft w of 6th Av, 20.6x 103.3; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Mary E. Ahern, (R S $15) 15,000

13TH ST, n s, 236 ft w of 6th Av, 20.6x 103.3x irregular; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Mary E. Ahern, (R S $13.50) 13,500

13TH ST, 125 West, 20.6x99x33.6x95; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Mary E. Ahern, (R S $13.50) 12,000

13TH ST, n s, 327.6 ft w of 6th Av, 20.6 x97.3x25.8x81.4; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Mary E. Ahern, (R S $13.50) .. 13,500

13TH ST, n s, Lot 349, map of Unionport, 100.2x16 ft n; Maria Koehler to George Herold, (R S $2) 2,000

28TH ST, 3 and 5 East, 50x98.9; Abraham Goldsmith to Edward S. Simon, (R S $1.25, mtg $25,000) 100

31ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Francis M. Bacon and another, executors and trustees, to Meta Salberg, (R S $5.50) 1

71ST ST, n s, 251.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x 102.2; Louis Harris to Judah S. Gielerun, (R S $10, mtg $8,500) 18,000

82D ST, 3 East, 25x102.2; Joseph A. Farley to Solomon Loeb, (R S $150) 1

98TH ST, 151 West, 15x33.2x irregular; Julie L. Willers to Sidney G. Bedell, (R S $1, mtg $7,500) ..... Exch.

98TH ST, 151 West, 15x33.2x irregular; Sidney G. Bedell to Alexander Spiro, (R S 50 cents, mtg $7,500) ..... Exchange

100TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 20x100; James Livingston to Herman Kertscher, (R S $40) 1

116TH ST, 243 and 245 West, 40x100.11; George W. Martin to Morris Wagner, (R S 50 cents) 1

117TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Archibald T. MacKenzie to Annie Haft, (R S $3, mtg $25,000) 3,000

117TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Emily Meyer to Archibald T. Mackenzie 1

138D ST, n s, 273 ft w of Lenox Av, 27x 99.11; Eleanor D. Bulknap and another to James R. Brown, (R S $8.50, mtg $21,500) 1

156TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Union Av, 50x 99.5x76x86.5; John C. Barr to John H. Escher, (R S $16, mtg $28,000) 44,000

157TH ST, n s, 24.6 ft w of Melrose Av, 24.6x101.9; Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, to Margaret A. Jackson, (R S $13) 13,000

177TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 100x 99.11; Sigmund Tenner to John O. Baker, (R S $3, mtg $5,267) 100

182D ST, s e corner of Belmont Av, new lines, 28x87.3x27.7x74.1; John B. Haskin to William J. Baker, (R S $1.50) 1

182D ST, s s, 28 ft e of Belmont Av, new lines, 26.4x100.9x25.6x87.3; John B. Haskin to Francis Heine, (R S $1) 1

182D ST, s s, 54.4 ft e of Belmont Av, new lines, 26.9x115.7x25.6x100.9; John B. Haskin to Harry Adams, (R S $1) 1

Recorded Leases.

COLUMBUS AV, 700, n w corner of 94th St; Harvey K. Eaton to Pasquale Martrangelo, 1 year 360

CROSBY ST, 31; Jacob Korn to A. D. Paoli, 6 10-12 years $2,900 $2,950

MAIDEN LANE, 51 and 53, cigar stand; Voorhees & Floyd, agents, to Elias Stone, 10 years, from Sept. 1, 1901 ..250 300

TRINITY PLACE, 90; Anna L. Scheither to Gesino Rodenberg, 2 years 1,500

1ST AV, 165; Frances Volkenberg and another to A. Riesner & Son, 2 10-12 years 1,080

1ST AV, 861, n w corner of 48th St; John G. Krekel, executor, to Joseph Murray, 5 years 800

1ST AV, 1,681, n w corner of 87th St; Margaret C. McGuire to C. F. W. Reiss, 4 10-12 years 1,500 1,800

2D AV, 2,349; Fred Deicke to Charles Ries, 5 years 840

8TH AV, 2,241; Alexander McDowell to Elizabeth Hanlon, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1901 1,400

8TH AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 121st St; Alexander McDowell to Adolph Voltter, 5 years 1,400

8TH AV, 2,187, n w corner of 118th St; Jane A. Hennessy, as trustee, to John Winters, 12 years 2,300 3,000

31ST ST, 125 East; Richard S. Atno, guard., to Franklin A. Chapman, 5 years 900

48TH ST, 353 and 355 West; Elizabeth L. Givernaud, by attorney, to E. C. Brown, 9 7-12 years ..... 4,500 to 5,500

110TH ST, 220 East, 25x ½ block; John Townshend to Henry McAlester, 10 years 425

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ABRUSCATO, Salvatori, to John B. Haskin; Crotona Av, new w s, 79.4 ft s of 182d St, new lines, 3 years $1,110

ADAMS, Albert J., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 2d Av, s e corner of 102d St, 5 years, 4 per cent 20,000

ADAMS, Harry, to John B. Haskin; 182d St, new line, s s, 54.4 ft e of Belmont Av, new line, due June 20, 1904 ... 534

AHERN, John V., to Union Trust Company; 13th St, 119 to 125 West, due July 1, 1906, 4 per cent 38,000

AHERN, John V., to Union Trust Company; 13th St, 129 West, due July 1, 1906, 4 per cent 9,000

AITKEN, Nellie, to August Limbert, trustee; 21st St, 328 West, 3 years 20,000

AITKEN, Nellie, to Charles H. Jewett; 21st St, 320 West, 3 years 20,000

ALTERI, Jerry, to Anna N. Rogers; 101st St, 330 East, due June 21, 1901, 6 per cent 1,000

BAKER, William J., to John B. Haskin; 182d St, new line, s e corner of Belmont Av, new line, due June 20, 1904 ... 645

BAKER, John O., to Sigmund Tenner; 177th St, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, prior mortgage $5,267, 1 year 4,257

BAKER, John O., to Carrie A. Maurer; Audubon Av, w s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 2 years 5,000

BALCOM, Irving S., to Harlem Savings Bank; High Bridge Road, n s, old line, 137.8 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, old line, 1 year 3,000

BARBOUR, William, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 53d St, 11 and 13 West, due June 30, 1904, 4 per cent 180,000

BARR, John C., to Joseph Bulova; 10th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, due June 20, 1904, sold 15,000

BAUMANN, Johannah, and another to Lizzie Shidlovsky; 6th Av, 110 and 112, s e corner of 9th St, prior mortgage $153,000, interest and time due, secures judgment for 2,323

BECKLEY SCHOOL to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; Madison Av, n e corner of 49th St, due June 12, 1904, 4 per cent 225,000

BEHAN, John J., and wife to George Hill, 2d, n s, being Lot 640, map of Wakefield; 3d St, s w s, being the n w ½ of Lot 539, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold 1,500

BERKELEY SCHOOL to United States Mortgage and Trust Company; Madison Av, n e corner of 49th St, prior mtgs, $225,000, 5 years, 6 per cent., secures gold bonds 75,000

BUCKLEY, John, to James Cotter; Grant Av, s e s, being Lot 241, map of East Tremont, West Farms, 3 years 522

COLAHAN, Margaret, to Daniel F. Kahrs; 50th St, n s, 137 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 500

CUMING, William, Jr., to the Park Mortgage Company; Sherman Av, s s, 100 ft w of Hawthorne St, 3 years 7,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to Anna C. Stephens; Hughes Av, e s, 254.7 ft n of 181st St, 3 years 2,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to Anna C. Stephens; Hughes Av, e s, 171.3 ft n of 181st St, 3 years 2,500

FLAGG, George W., and wife to Emeline A. Kemp; Anthony Av, w s, 83.3 ft n of Bush St, new lines, due June 20, 1902 1,500

GREEN, Samuel, to William R. Wilder; 113th St, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years. 22,000

GREEN, Samuel, to William R. Wilder; 113th St, s s, 206.3 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 22,000

GROFF, Franklin L., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Hamilton Terrace, w s, 190 ft n of 141st St, 3 years, 4 per cent 10,000

HEINE, Francis, to John B. Haskin; 182d St, new line, s s, 28 ft e of Belmont Av, new line, due June 20, 1904 534

HOGLUND, Alma M., and another to Frank Smith; 3d Av, w s, 100 ft n of 2d St, Glenville, 3 years, 6 per cent 500

HYMAN, Gerson, and another to Sender Jarmulowsky; 51st St, 428 and 430 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 18,000

KAUDER, Julius J., and another to Alice D. Weekes; 6th St, 807 East, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent 8,000

KEILUS, Henry, to Wilson Marshall; 1st Av, n w corner of 5th St, 5 years 25,000

KEILUS, Henry, to Wilson Marshall; 1st Av, w s, 24.6 ft n of 5th St 16,000

KEILUS, Henry, to Wilson Marshall; 5th St, n s, 63.6 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years .. 14,000

KEILUS, Henry, to Wilson Marshall; 5th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 15,800

KERTSCHER, Herman, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 100th St, n s, 288 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4 per cent .. 2,500

KUNTZ, Auguste E., to Henry G. Mandel; Washington Av, e s, subdivision 2 of Lot 49, map of the village of Morrisania, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,275

LAW, Amy C., to L. Spencer Gobbe; 187th St, 583 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

LEVIN, Charles D., to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee; 80th St, 167 West, 6 months, 6 per cent 7,000

LIGGIO, Gaetano, to Salvator Fresina Company; 13th St, 445 East, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 937

LIVINGSTON, James, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 100th St, n s, 207 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4 per cent .. 24,500

LIVINGSTON, James, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 100th St, n s, 228 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4 per cent .. 24,500

LIVINGSTON, James, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 100th St, n s, 245 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4 per cent .. 25,500

LIVINGSTON, James, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 100th St, n s, 265 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4 per cent .. 25,500

MAGAN, Margaret A., et al., Archibald M. Maclay, as guardian; 49th St, 165 West, due June 20, 1904, 4½ per cent 20,000

MANNING, William D., to Helen D. Adams, trustee; 84th St, s s, 147.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 30,000

McCORD, John C., and wife to Francis B. Chedsey; Beech Terrace, n s, 125 ft w of Beekman Av, due June 20, 1904 .. 3,500

McCREA, William G., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 71st St, n s, 207 ft e of West End Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent. gold 1,500

McGANN, Jane, to Seward Baker, executor; Arnold Av, s e s, 209.10 ft n e of Pelham Road, Throgg's Neck, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

McGANN, Jane, to Mary E. Hicks, executrix; Arnold Av, s e s, 209.10 ft n e of Pelham Road, Throgg's Neck, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

METZER, John F., and another to Maude M. Overington; Cardinal Place, e s, 74.4 ft s of 187th St, two months, 6 per cent. 500

MURRAY, Joseph, to George Ringler & Co.; 1st Av, 861, n w corner of 48th St, store lease; demand, 6 per cent 2,000

PAGE, Coralcen M., to Charles Bennett and another, as trustees; 123d St, n s, 266.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 28,000

PIERCE, Henry D., to Frank Russak; 96th St, 14 West, due June 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 25,000

REISS, Christian F. W., to George Ehret; 1st Av, 1,681, n w corner of 87th St, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

REMER, Samuel, to Reuben Grunauer; East Broadway, s s, Clinton St, e s, 68 ft n of Madison St, and also East Broadway, s s, 160 ft e of Pike St, 6 months, 6 per cent 5,000

ROBITZEK, William, to Carl Weiss; 168th St, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 6 months, 6 per cent 1,500

Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD
on-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

For the convenience of the man, for the health of the women and children, for cheerful and satisfying home life all around, Grantwood is perfectly adapted. See the place and learn how easy it is to enjoy its manifold advantages.

For Small Payment Down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house like the above at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; hardwood staircases, nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.

Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

20 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. ferries, (via Hudson Traction Co.'s R. R.) or 15 minutes from 125th St. ferry by trolley car.

Write for photographic views and free tickets to visit the property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co
1,135 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate at Auction.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 25th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE,
FREDERIC W. YATES, ESQ., REFEREE.
2 five-story and basement brick and stone tenements, with stores and lots,
Nos. 305 & 307 East 110th Street.
For maps, &c., apply to Howard C. Tracy, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 15 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

S. Goldsticker, Auctioneer.
Partition sale, by order of the Supreme Court.
PROPERTY NO. 1,614 2d Ave.,
Five-story brownstone apartment, with 2 stores;
ALSO NO. 542 EAST 86TH ST.,
A 5-STORY BROWNSTONE DOUBLE FLAT.
Will be sold at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Thursday, June 27th, at 12 noon.
For further particulars apply to ADOLPH BLOCH, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau St., the auctioneer, 111 Broadway, or inquire on premises.

On Friday, June 28, at foreclosure, John N. Golding auctioneer, will sell at 12 o'clock noon, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, four-story brick building, 255 West 19th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

40c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BUILDING LOTS AND HOUSES.
If you have any thought of buying lots or houses for home or investment, do not fail to look at Yale Park before you buy. We will give you better lots and houses for less money on better terms than can be found elsewhere.
Take Brighton Beach cars to King's Highway, or Smith St. cars to Avenue R, Yale Park, or call or write Yale Land Co., 38 Park Row, N. Y.

A Complete Home at a Bargain
Nine rooms; modern style; 29 minutes from Park Row; will sell on a monthly payment plan; write for particulars. Address owner, W. Oppenheim, 36 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Flatbush.—Five three-story-and-cellar one-family houses; stone trimmings; all improvements; furnace in cellar; 10 rooms and bath; sold on easy terms; on south side of Hawthorne St., east of Nostrand Av.; owner on premises. A. Saladino.

At Great Bargain.—Only $4,000, 2-story basement and extension brick house, 11 rooms, elegant order; newly decorated; adapted to two families; Bedford section; terms easy. Edward Groteclose, 541 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, N. Y.

$900 above mortgage; 3-story basement brick; A1 condition; mortgage, $4,500; brick two-family, 20 feet wide, $4,500. Stoeller, 267 Reid Av., Brooklyn Borough.

Fine single flat, located in South Brooklyn, rented for $1,500, subject to first mortgage of $9,000, for sale at bargain. Benner, 132 Nassau St., New York.

Bensonhurst.—25 choice restricted lots, $200 each; worth $350; $1,000 cash; bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"BEAUTIFUL BOGOTA"
AND
Hackensack's Healthy Hilltops
(Dry Inland Air, Miles North of Meadows.)
CONTAIN HUNDREDS OF REFINED HOMES. Golf Club, Boating, Bathing, and Fishing Convenient.
Thirty minutes to city; ample transportation. Houses and Building Sites at Lowest Easy Terms
North Jersey Title Co., Guarantee.
HACKENSACK LAND COMPANY,
116 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.
1298 Broadway, N. Y. City. Open Evenings.

NUTLEY, N. J.
45 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house, near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; 4 bedrooms and tiled bath room; exposed, sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good veranda; will sell for $4,500; small cash payment; balance about $27.00 per month. Lambert, owner, 99 Nassau St., N. Y., and Nutley, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
At East Orange.—12-room house; all improvements; conveniently located on very desirable street; lot, 60x175; stable in rear; all in good shape; price, $12,500; mortgage, $6,000; will exchange for desirable New York City property of about same equity. Grover & Nevius, East Orange, N. J.

At Denville, one mile from Delaware & Lackawanna station; farm 125 acres; about 60 acres woodland; cottage, 9 rooms; farmers' house, 5 rooms; barn, &c.; all about as good as new; good water, plenty of fruit, growing crops; stock consisting in part of 2 horses, 5 cows, swine and poultry, machinery, farm implements; price, $6,000. Grover & Nevius, East Orange, N. J.

Fine residence and grounds located at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; elegant location; every improvement; near trolley and steam cars; splendid fruit of all kinds; must be seen to be appreciated; price only $6,000; very easy terms; would exchange.
H. B. HOLMES CO., 7 E. 42d Street.

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, NORWOOD PARK, MONMOUTH BEACH, ALLENHURST; FURNISHED COTTAGES, ALL SIZES AND PRICES; 15 NEW COTTAGES. R. H. WOODWARD & CO., LONG BRANCH.

South Orange.—Choice Plots and Lots at low prices; easy terms; very accessible to Lackawanna station; 47 trains each way daily; beautiful mountain view from all lots; will build to suit. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO., 181 Broadway, New York.

On the Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J.—House, 14 rooms, all improvements, stables, garden, about half acre; riparian rights; good fishing. Photo, &c., 191 6th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Luxury of Health.—An $11,000 residence for $9,500; cash $3,900; balance $58 monthly in building loan association; investigate! Owner, Box 146 East Orange.

North of Englewood!—Three desirable modern houses for sale, $4,000, $4,750, $5,000.
H. WEATHERBY, Office Englewood, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

TO EXCHANGE.
3-story-and-basement brownstone dwelling, 16.8 feet front; choice location, 93d St. and Park Av., for flats or tenements; will add cash.
Duff & Brown, 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

Exchanges a Specialty.—Send particulars at once what you have to exchange; quick deals effected. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Loft building in Walker Street, near Broadway; for sale or exchange. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Company.

Beautiful four-story dwelling, modern; exchange for flat or country, Long Branch. Premises, 368 West 36th St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.
50 Cents Weekly.
Near depot; near Sound; 38 minutes from 42d St.; city improvements; no assessments; houses built on small monthly payments. Warranty Realty Company, 115 Broadway.

Country seats and all kinds of suburban houses to let furnished or unfurnished at Riverdale, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Scarborough, Ossining, Peekskill, Newburgh, Hyde Park; all along Sound, Harlem, Putnam R. Rs. ABRAM HYATT & CO., 503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

Bronxville lots at station; 28 minutes from 42d; very cheap; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; commutation, 8c.; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mount Vernon.

East Third Street, Near Columbus Avenue, Mount Vernon.—Fourteen lots, with two large barns; suitable for livery or boarding stable or contractor. Gustav Zimmermann, 10 West 23d St., N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

To Let—Store, 46 Hudson St., and ten rooms in good order; restaurant and lodging house. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Factory—Suitable for box or cigar manufacture, on 7th Av., near 34th Street. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Company.

To Let—88 Thomas St., first floor and cellar, old established carpenter shop. T. M. Rodman, real estate agent, 146 West 23d St.

A light, high basement on Beekman St., near Nassau; suitable for plumber, barber, stationery, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A three-story brick cottage to let, 133 East 104th St., near Lexington Av.; rent, $500; possession at once. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

To Let—133 Waverley Place, 3 floors, 8 rooms, in good order; key at Renner Brothers, 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, real estate agent, 146 West 23d St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $10,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Four-story brownstone, beautiful order; ready to move in. Premises, 363 West 56th St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

To rent for two or three months, six-room furnished house, with hot and cold water, bath; near depot. For terms apply Andrew Carpenter, Monroe, N. Y. Post Office Box 107.

At New Rochelle, near the Sound.—11-room cottage; electric light; telephone; furnished; for two or three months; rent, $200 per month. The Wm. S. Anderson Co., 954 Lexington Ave.

Elberon.—Large cottage, furnished; stabling; improvements; Lincoln, near Ocean Av.; also small cottage annexed. Address Great Bargain, Box 140 Times.

Fine furnished cottages; every modern appointment $200 up; no malaria! no mosquitoes! W. H. McAlpine, Stamford, Catskill Mountains.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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MASON, 6-12 EAST 58TH STR.
CLOSE TO CENTRAL PARK PLAZA.
Choice large light apartments of eight and nine rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevators run all night; rents $1,300 up; possession Oct. 1st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

THE CYNTHIUS,
Broadway, N. E. Cor. 125th St., elegant apartments of 6, 7, and 8 large light rooms; hall service, electric light, and elevator; steam drier, &c., moderate rents. Agent, on premises.

A choice single apartment of eight rooms and bath, with elevator, steam heat, and hall boy; 73 East 54th St.; rent, $780. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $40 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Manhattan Av., 443.—Suites of 6 rooms and bath; open plumbing; porcelain tubs, hot water supply; select neighborhood; rents $22 to $24.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath, open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

2,168 5th Av.—Elegant single flats; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; $24. Apply janitor.

65th St., 8 West, facing Central Park.—Six outside rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $27-$33.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.
Apartments of five to eight rooms; thoroughly up to date in every respect; rent, $65 to $135.
Apply to PAUL B. PUGH, owner and builder, on premises.

AT 8TH AVE.
Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

1,440 Lexington Av., between 93d and 94th Sts.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents reasonable to small family; owner on premises.

18th St., 341 West.—Flat, 4 rooms and bath; every room light and outside; $20. Janitor.

Long Island Property to Let.

Centreport, Long Island.—Do you want to buy a fine Summer and Winter home, on water front, 6½ acres. Call Benner, 132 Nassau St.

House to rent at Water Mill; 8 rooms; terms reasonable. W. H. Squires, Water Mill, L. I.

Summer Resorts.

Adirondacks.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD,
On Lake Massaweple, Adirondacks.
Opens June 20. Lovely Spot for Summer Outing. Fine Camp Sites and Cottages To Let.
Nine-link Golf course, boating, fishing, hunting, lawn tennis, fine casino for entertainments and dancing.
Through Wagner Palace Car from New York to Childwold. Address CHAS. E. LELAND, N. Y. Office, F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av.

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THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
A high-altitude mountain resort, with all the conveniences of city life. A beautiful spring-water lake. Elevation, 1,960 feet, affording a view of unparalleled grandeur. No malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes. Good livery, tennis, and croquet grounds, billiards, boating, fishing, &c. Good orchestra. Leon St. John, Mgr.
PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

NEW YORK.

Dutchess County.

THE HALCYON,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
High-class family resort, grandly located, elegantly furnished, modern in every detail. Assembly rooms, large library, music saloon, &c. The golf links are unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. V. Purishoff, Musical Director. Chas. St. John, Millbrook, N. Y.

Stamford.

THE REXMERE opens June 29th.
CHURCHILL HALL.
Hotel Hamilton NOW OPEN. An All-the-Year Health Resort.
Golf links. Vestibuled trains from N. Y.
Full descriptive literature and information may be obtained of E. R. Jenkins, 3 Park Place, Mondays and Tuesdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 25 Union Square, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 1 P. M. S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D.

FARVIEW HOUSE.—Second season; modern improvements. Elevation, 1,800 feet; spacious grounds; open fireplaces and hot water heat; special inducements to June and September guests. Golf, tennis, &c. G. H. HAGER, Stamford, N. Y.

Lake George.

KATTSKILL HOUSE, Kattskill Bay, N.Y., on Lake George.
Telephone, Telegraph, Post Office in house.
A. P. SCOVILLE.

CROSBYSIDE. Lake George, N. Y. Open June 20th. New management. Send for booklet.

Sullivan County.

WOODBURNE HOUSE. Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

Summer Resorts.

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Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshires and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and lists of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

Recreation and Information Bureaus

Have been established at 415 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 276 Columbus Ave., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.

For a fine map of "America's Summer Resorts" send a stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

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BUFFALO, N. Y. **Largest in the World.**
300 ft. from the Main Entrance to the Exposition.
$2 and $2.50 For lodging, breakfast, and eve. dinner. Rooms with bath extra. Send for free maps and folder, telling about our Guaranteed Accommodations.

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WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
BERKELEY INN
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Ten acres; shade; Large, airy rooms.
WALTER S. DURYEA.

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Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y.
Adirondacks, Dry Climate, No Mosquitoes, Mountain Spring Water, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Driving, Tennis, Golf.
H. P. SMITH, Manager.

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Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y. One of the finest mountain resorts in the State. Open June 1. Booklet on application. PAUL NICHOLS, Prop.

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Tottenville, S. I., Raritan Bay.
Beautiful location; convenient seashore and country; large piazza; connecting rooms; splendid cooking; bathing, fishing; at reasonable rates.

THE VILLA, HIGHLAND FALLS,
adjoining West Point; stages to and from West Point. Apply for particulars. J. H. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

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By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.
Swept by Prevailing Cool South Winds from the Ocean.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 193 (952 Eagle Building,) (1,352 World Vacation Bureau,) (1,370 Journal Resort Bureau,) and 1,383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St., and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 5c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY PARK,
Between Ocean and Bay.
THE PARK INN,
AND
The Bathing Pavilion
The Newest, Delightful Summer Resort on Rockaway Beach.
Frequent trains from E. 34th St., New York, Brooklyn Bridge B. R. T., and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, direct to Rockaway Park.

AN IDEAL SEASIDE RESORT.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
OPENS IN JUNE.
THE INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.
Golf, Bathing, Fishing, Sailing.
RAPID TRAIN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK CITY.
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New York Office, 12 West 23d St.

Bay View House, Patchogue,
8 minutes from Great South Bay; accommodations 60; $7 weekly up. Write particulars, Bay View House.

Foster and Jessup Houses, Quogue.—Ready for Summer boarders; special rates, June and October, $12 up.

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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
United States Hotel,
Gage & Perry, Proprietors,
OPEN FROM
JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 18T
New York Office, "Victoria Hotel."

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THE BADEN BADEN OF AMERICA.

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Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey.
THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST.
Opens on June 26th under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.
Address as Above. Sea food a specialty.

SOMERSET INN
and Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Inn closes in October, 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.
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"HOLLYWOOD"
WEST END, Long Branch, N. J.
NOW OPEN
Under the management of R. G. GRAHAM-WOODWARD.

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HOTEL COLUMBIA,
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DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET AND DIAGRAM ON APPLICATION.
M. LINDSAY.

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and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 72d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

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FENWICK, CONN.
OPENS JUNE 22.
If you wish to spend the Summer at one of the most perfectly appointed resorts on the Atlantic Coast, offering every facility for indoor and outdoor amusements, and with a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to
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Hotel Jefferson, New York.
PRIVATE GOLF LINKS.

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Manchester-in-the-Mountains, Vermont,
"The Center of Summer Golf."
ELECTRIC LIGHTS. OPENS JUNE 15TH.
N. Y. Office, Plaza Hotel—A. E. Martin.
Booklets, 3 Park Pl. and 1216 B'way, N. Y.
EDWARD C. ORVIS, Manager.

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High altitude, no malaria, no mosquitoes, home comforts, excellent cooking. Otis elevator, sun parlor, golfing. Booklet at Schofield's, Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

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WINTER HARBOR, MAINE.
Ideal Resort of America. Always Cool.
GOLF, BOATING, FISHING, PINE DRIVES.
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BETHLEHEM, New Hampshire. The Great Summer & Health Resort.

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DINGMAN HOUSE, DINGMAN'S FERRY, Pike Co., Pa.; delightful Summer, Autumn home; send for booklet. F. C. DINGMAN.

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MOUNT POCONO, PA., Saturday, June 15th, 1901. A cordial invitation extended to all.
I. D. IVISON, PROP.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE, Tobyhanna, Pa.; highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. CORNISH.

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ELYSÉE PALACE HOTEL
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PIANOS $1 PER WEEK.
Sweet toned
WILSON PIANOS
$155.00—1.00 per week.
Pianos delivered on Payment of $5.00.

Pianos Exchanged—Exchange your old piano for a beautiful Richardson or Weigner upright for 1.00 per week.

Important—Second-hand pianos are worthless. They are like any other old machinery—worn out. It is just like throwing money away to buy a second hand piano, when you can secure a high-grade, up-to-date new instrument on such liberal terms.

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Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANO CO.
Grand and upright pianos; used pianos at greatly reduced prices. List of bargains mailed. Terms easy. Rentals from $3. Small uprights a specialty.
BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

WE WILL PLACE
a piano in your house, cartage free, upon receipt of a small cash deposit, balance payable in small monthly installments; some exceptional bargains. Write us.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PIANOS TO RENT
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WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Beautiful Decker upright piano, $100.00. Hardman sacrifice. Upright pianos, $50.00 upward. New uprights, $125.00 cash. Installments, $10.00 down—$5.00 monthly. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., and 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St.

Over twenty bargains in upright and square pianos, $25 to $150; Steinways, Chickerings, Webers, among them, all in fine condition. Chandler's, 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

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Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

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PIANO, fine, great bargain, $32; cash or installments. Kranz, 1,361 3d Av.

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Profitable business with exclusive patent rights; thoroughly demonstrated by hundreds of sales to prominent residents of New York; complete plant without incumbrance; money to advertise; energetic manager to take full charge; equal or controlling portion to right party with cash. Sanitary Homes Company, 56 Pine St.

An experienced salesman with established trade, and now connected with large wholesale tea and coffee house, would like to meet party with $1,500; we can easily make $100 weekly. Salesman, Box 214 Times.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 233 Broadway, New York.

INCORPORATION, not Promotion, our Work.—We organize your business in best shape for successful operation and securing outside capital. Ronald & Co., 256 Broadway.

Loans for 2, 4, and 6 months on furniture, salaries, notes, storage receipts, &c.; loans of other companies taken up. Anchor Loan Co., 116 Nassau St.; branch, 18 East 120th St.

Lawyer often has excellent business investments, desires submitting them to responsible persons. Address Opportunities P., Box 195 Times.

For Sale—Cigar store, old stand, 265 Broadway, corner Havemeyer St.; reasonable price. Address 265 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$3,000 to $6,000 partner in business; 100% profit; house for sale or lease. Mfr., Box 146 Elizabeth, N. J.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CREDIT.
Clothing for men, women, and children at lowest CASH PRICES ON CREDIT.
Easy weekly or monthly payments.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGER, GOODS BETTER, PRICES LOWER, TERMS EASIER than any credit house in the city.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.
1,114 3d Av., bet. 65th & 66th Sts. Open every day until 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

I BUY OLD METAL.
Have you any old Lead, Brass, Copper, Zinc, Pewter, Tea Lead, Old Type, Electrotype, Stereotype, Old Books, Papers? Send postal card. I will call.
BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, watches, jewelry given on liberal terms; no extra charge. Immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write Sweet & Co., 29 Maiden Lane, (main entrance.)

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

FURNITURE,
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
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LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

SEWING MACHINES.
Bargains, $9 to $30; guaranteed 10 years; second-hand, $3 to $7, guaranteed 2 years. Write; salesman will call. We do not keep canvassers. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 3d Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Amber and meerschaum smoking pipes; also amber strings for children; recommended by all physicians; from manufacturer to consumer; only one profit; all repairing done while you wait on pipes, cigar holders, umbrellas, walking canes. 1,079 3d Av., 63d St., double store.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Hammonds, Williamsons, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Watches, Diamonds.—Small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment. Call or write, National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainer & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

SAFES AT LOWEST FACTORY PRICES; SECOND-HAND SAFES CHEAP. J. GEYER, 2,019 5TH AV., NEAR 125TH ST.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Second-hand doors and sashes and general building material for sale. Apply Mitchell & Perry, 117th St. and Broadway.

SAFES.—Lot small and medium safes, to make room cheap; come examine. Diebold Diebold, 30 Reade St.

Billiards.

BILLIARD—POOL
tables, new, $100 upward; second-hand, $75 upward; complete with outfits; instalment plan if desired. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 19th St. and 4th Av.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School. College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
Kindergarten, Elementary and High School.
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J. F. REIGART, Supt., 109 West 54th St.
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Boarding school for young ladies. Regents' examinations held three times yearly. Terms moderate. Apply to Principal.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
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THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
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85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Miss MacMartin, 23 W. 44th St. SWIMMING for Women & Children

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

EPWORTH HOTEL.
Most accessibly located for 600 of you Pan-American and Niagara Falls visitors; two short blocks north of Exposition Station, where all Belt Line steam trains arrive. High-class hotel; modern conveniences; moderate rates; convention tent, free to patrons on agreement; shower baths, free; rooms reserved on application. Address above,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Auction Sales.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court, Louis Levy, Auctioneer, office, No. 280 Broadway, will sell on Tuesday, July 2d, 1901, at 11 o'clock, at the Rotunda of the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the outstanding accounts of the estate of George A. Douglas, assignor, to N. J. O'Connell, assignee, for the benefit of creditors.

Auction Sale.—A sale by public auction by Messrs. Burdett & Dennis of condemned medical and hospital property, such as cots, sulphate of iron, soft soap, shirts, &c., will be held at 391 Washington Street, City, at 11 A. M. Monday, June 24th, 1901. J. Morris Brown, Col. Asst. Surgeon General, U. S. Army, in charge Medical Supply Depot.

Dentistry.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGHLY IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM.
These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Boats for pleasure, lifeboats, &c. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Boarders Wanted.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

19th St., 31-33 West. The Jerome.—Handsome, cool rooms; parlor dining; Summer rates; permanent, transient; reference.

21st St., 23 West, Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Large and small rooms; superior table; parlor dining room; transients; table guests.

29th St., 13 East.—Pleasant large and small rooms; good table; Summer rates; messenger call; telephone; references.

73d St., 104 East.—Elegant rooms en suite or singly; gentlemen or couple; Summer arrangements.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Large newly furnished room; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

126th St., 149 West.—Large, sunny front room, second floor, with board; other rooms; Summer prices; references.

127th St., 132 West.—Nicely furnished front room; refined French-American family; board optional; conveniences; reasonable.

128th St., 126 West.—Large, airy front and small room; board optional; all conveniences; transients; moderate.

Madison Av., 673, Corner 61st St.—Superior double and single rooms; excellent table; transients accommodated; Summer rates; American.

Country Board.

KNAPP'S HOTEL, WEST NYACK, N. Y.
Few select boarders; fine, large house; ballroom. Carriage meets all trains free. $1 per day. Capt. KNAPP.

Elm Cottage, Littleton, N. H.—This pleasant country farmhouse accommodates 15 to 20 Summer boarders; good board, comfortable rooms; fine drives; central location to all points of interest in the White and Franconia Mountains. F. K. Glover, prop.

ADIRONDACKS, JAY, ESSEX CO., N. Y.
Quiet village where one can rest, eat, and sleep; mountain scenery; fishing; large rooms; good board; seventeen miles to Lake Placid and Keene Valley; $7 to $10.
(MISS) NELLIE

COUNSEL FOR GENERAL APPRAISERS REMOVED

Succeeded by Senator Lodge's ex-Secretary, A. H. Washburn.

Secretary Gage Is Said to Have Objected to the Change—The Position in the Civil Service.

The commission of William J. Gibson as counsel for the Treasury Department before the Board of United States General Appraisers here was revoked yesterday by Attorney General Knox, and A. H. Washburn of Boston was appointed in his place.

Mr. Washburn was at one time the private secretary of United States Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and it is understood that the Senator was active in having Mr. Gibson removed. It is also claimed that Senators Hoar, Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut, and Platt of New York assisted him in this plan, which was at first frowned upon by the Treasury Department, as it was satisfied with Mr. Gibson. It is said that Secretary Gage was so well satisfied with Mr. Gibson that a direct appeal had to be made to President McKinley before a place could be made for Mr. Washburn.

The act creating the position of counsel before the General Appraisers was passed by Congress in March, 1895, and on the May 4 following Attorney General Olney appointed Mr. Gibson. The duties of his office were to appear before the Board of General Appraisers as counsel and protect the interests of the Government in customs cases. This board hears the appeals of importers from decisions of Collectors all over the United States and in the United States' new island possessions. There are about 20,000 of these cases a year.

The position of counsel was brought within the competitive classified Civil Service act and rules May 6, 1896. In reply to the Senate resolutions of Dec. 18, 1897, Secretary Gage wrote of this position: "It requires the services of a specially trained lawyer, and no examination that could be prescribed would be sufficient to test the fitness of an applicant." This position, with many others, was taken out of the competitive class by the order of President McKinley, May 29, 1899, but it still remained in the classified civil service. The only result of this order of the President was that an applicant for this position could be appointed without examination as to his qualifications or fitness. In all other respects the ruling of the classified service applied to the incumbent—that is, he could not be removed on account of his politics or religion.

All through the first Administration of President McKinley Mr. Gibson did his duties in a way satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury. It was not until last Winter that the fight for his removal was begun at Washington. At first an effort was made to have Secretary Gage directly recommend the dismissal of Mr. Gibson. This the Secretary declined to do. It is alleged that Senator Lodge then called for assistance on his Senatorial friends.

The Senators mentioned above joined him in approaching the President, and they demanded the position for a Republican as a personal favor. The situation became very embarrassing for all concerned. Secretary Gage soon discovered that the President wished the change made and that if he fought for the retention of Mr. Gibson he would be displeasing the President. The next question was how to get rid of Mr. Gibson. Efforts were made to get him to resign. As these failed, the order revoking his commission was issued. Just what explanation will be given for Mr. Gibson's removal is puzzling those interested, for under the civil service rules he could not be removed for political reasons.

It is said that Mr. Washburn's desire for this office was formed two years ago, when he appeared in a case before the Board of General Appraisers. When he went back to Boston it is said he announced his intentions of being appointed counsel for the Appraisers. It is claimed that from that time Senator Lodge began to work in the interest of his ex-private secretary, who was then an Assistant United States District Attorney at Boston. Mr. Gibson was seen at his home last night and asked as to the facts relating to the revocation of his commission.

"I have nothing to say," he replied, "beyond the fact that my commission has been revoked and I received the notice today. I know nothing of the reasons which caused the action. I shall at once settle down to the practice of law, and shall make a specialty of cases before the Board of General Appraisers."

PUBLIC LIBRARY CONTRACT.

Awarded by Board of Estimate to Highest Bidder Despite President Guggenheimer's Opposition.

The Board of Estimate decided yesterday to award the contract for completing the New York Public Library in Bryant Park to Norcross Brothers at their bid of $2,865,705, although it was $77,000 higher than the lowest bid put in by Eugene Lentilhon.

The matter was brought up through a report of Engineer McLean of the Finance Department. Engineer McLean referred to the appropriation of $2,850,000, of which amount $2,700,000 was to be spent for the actual work of constructing the building and the balance for extra expenses. He reported that Eugene Lentilhon's bid was for $2,788,000 for South Dover (Vt.) marble. The next bidder, P. J. Carlin, bid $2,820,951 for Dorset (Vt.) marble, and Norcross Brothers bid $2,865,705 for Dorset marble.

The report stated that after a conference with the architects it had been decided that Dorset marble should be used, as it kept its color better. He recommended that the bid of Norcross Brothers be accepted, although the bid was not the lowest, and was $15,705 higher than the appropriation.

President Guggenheimer said he could not vote on the matter until he had seen the samples of the marble and determined in his own mind which was the better. Lawyer L. Laflin Kellogg claimed that Contractor Lentilhon should get the contract, as he was the lowest bidder.

"A matter of $77,000 cannot be considered on a contract involving $3,000,000," said Mayor Van Wyck. "I move that the contract be awarded to Norcross Brothers."

President Guggenheimer voted against the resolution. Corporation Counsel Whalen, Deputy Controller Levey, and President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments voted with Mayor Van Wyck.

The issue of $1,318,332 5f corporate stock of the city to pay for park lands at Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues and Fifty-second, Fifty-third, and Fifty-fourth Streets was approved. $360,092 was appropriated for a new school on East Houston Street and $80,471 for a new school at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

Bids for Constructing Piers Opened—Contract Not Yet Awarded.

Bids for the construction of piers for the Blackwell's Island Bridge across the East River from Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, to Charles Street, Queens County, were opened yesterday in the office of the Department of Bridges. The heights of the piers will vary from 96 feet to about 125 feet above mean high water.

There were ten bids received for the work as follows: John C. Rogers, $795,000; Ryan & Parker, $745,547; Norton & Kirk, $829,797; Williams & Gersthe, $1,025,337; M. J. Dady, $877,900; United Engineering and Construction Company, $956,870; John Pierce, $999,900; E. C. Gildersleeve, $867,000; Coleman, Bornshelt & Coleman, $1,400,000, and Liebmann & Gahagan, $895,000.

The bids will be examined to see if the specifications have been complied with, and it was said that some time would elapse before the contract is awarded.

RAT ATTACKED A WOMAN.

Mrs. Mary Denhart Killed It with a Poker and Then Fainted.

Mrs. Mary Denhart of 235 Bay Street, Jersey City, was preparing dinner yesterday when the kitchen was invaded by a big gray rat that seated itself as calmly in the middle of the floor as if it had been an invited guest.

Mrs. Denhart armed herself with a broom and poker and undertook to drive the intruder out, but the rodent sprang at her throat. It failed to reach it, however, but caught on her dress. Mrs. Denhart knocked it off with the poker and killed it. Then she fainted. Her son measured the rat. Its length, from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail, was fourteen inches.

F. B. WEYANT GETS HIS CHILD.

Court of Appeals Reverses Lower Court that Decided Against the Father.

The legal fight between Frank B. Weyant, a ranch owner, living near Lincoln, Neb., and his brother, Henry S. Weyant of Brooklyn, for the possession of the former's child, has been won by the father. Yesterday the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, rendered a decision reversing Justice Maddox in the case and awarding to the father, Frank B. Weyant, the custody of his daughter, Gladys, an infant. The argument on the appeal was heard on Wednesday afternoon. No opinion was handed down with the decision yesterday.

Fifteen months ago the wife of Frank B. Weyant died here, leaving him a baby fifteen days old. The father placed the child in the care of his brother's wife, in Brooklyn. Some time ago he came here to get the child and take it back with him to Nebraska. He failed to obtain possession of the baby and brought habeas corpus proceedings. The case came before Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, who decided that the father should not then have possession of the child, on the ground that it was dangerous for so young a child to undertake a journey from Brooklyn to Lincoln, Neb.

POLICEMAN KNEW THE LAW.

Even Magistrate Brann Had to Look Up a New Ordinance Under Which He Made an Arrest.

Gus Cornish, a driver employed on the Fifth Avenue stages, who lives at 426 East Eighty-fifth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in Jefferson Market Court late yesterday afternoon on a charge of having stopped his stage ten feet from the curb. Magistrate Brann said that it was the first arrest on such a charge that he had ever heard of. Cornish was arrested on Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, by Patrolman McLaughlin of the bicycle squad. McLaughlin claimed that Cornish had stopped in the middle of the avenue, contrary to a new corporation ordinance, and that when he was told that he was doing wrong used improper language. The ordinance was looked up, and it was found that McLaughlin was right.

Cornish declared that he had been a stage driver for thirty-five years, had never had an accident, and never heard of such a law. He admitted that when the policeman spoke to him about the law he thought he was fooling and swore. Magistrate Brann said he thought Cornish had been punished enough, and as McLaughlin had proved that he knew the law better than most people that should be honor enough for him for one day. Cornish was released with a reprimand.

THE DEATH OF JOHN CHRISTY.

Case in District Attorney's Hands—Inquest Next Tuesday.

The District Attorney's office finds that it will have a very much mixed-up case to unravel in its investigation of the death of John Christy, who died at Bellevue Hospital in the insane pavilion. Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who is in charge of the investigation, said yesterday that the evidence so far showed that Christy had not died from brutal treatment received before he went to the hospital, as he had been without any injuries when he reached the pavilion. The Coroner has fixed Tuesday next for the holding of the inquest.

Commissioner Keller said that he would not be able to conclude his investigation until to-day. He examined several witnesses yesterday, and then made the attendants at the hospital go through the regular routine of receiving a body, placing it on the autopsy slab, and removing it. The attendants went through the movement very gently. Afterward Mr. Keller said that he had found no evidence of criminal negligence or ill-treatment so far.

The body of Christy was removed to the undertaking establishment of Edward Gordon, at 27 Columbus Avenue, yesterday morning, on an order signed by Charles Nichols of 563 West Thirty-sixth Street, the roommate of the dead man, and countersigned by Vincent Venin, Secretary of the Austrian Benevolent Society, which organization will defray the expenses of the funeral.

WANTS MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Woman's Church Refuses Her Membership Because She Married a Divorced Man.

Because her religion does not recognize a marriage into which she entered, and denies her its rights and sacraments, Josephine Breuer, twenty-eight years of age, of Flushing, has asked the Supreme Court, sitting in Long Island City, to annul the marriage. The defendant in the case was Charles Breuer of Great Neck. He entered no response to the petition.

The petitioner testified that she was married to Breuer, who is wealthy, in August last, at the City Hall, by an Alderman. On the cars going from the City Hall her husband informed her that his wife, who she thought was dead, was alive, but that there had been a divorce.

Mrs. Bruer said this caused her great distress, as her religion forbade the marriage of a person to one who had been divorced. She went to her home at once and had no communication with her husband. She testified she had not been admitted to communion in her church and would not be so long as the marriage stood in law, although the Church did not recognize that there had been a legal marriage.

Dean H. J. Donnelly of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church testified the plaintiff was a member of his congregation, and that her testimony as to the rules of the Church was correct. Two sisters of the first Mrs. Breuer testified she was alive and lived in Jersey City. They identified a picture which Mrs. Breuer had identified as that of the man she married.

Justice Maddox continued the case until to-day. He said he thought that as the husband lived within the jurisdiction of the court, he should be brought into court to prove beyond peradventure that he was the man referred to.

ARRESTED FOR TEA BURGLARY,

Young Nephew of B. J. Hill Suspected of Complicity.

Norman Hill, a nephew of Benjamin J. Hill, the Williamsburg tea merchant, was arrested at 207 East Twenty-fifth Street, Manhattan, yesterday in connection with the big tea burglary on last Monday, when 500 chests of tea, worth nearly $10,000, were removed from Hill's storage warehouse, in Metropolitan Avenue, near Berry Street, Brooklyn. Young Hill, who is twenty-two years old, was arrested by Capt. Short of the Bedford Avenue Station.

After the robbery was reported to the police suspicion fell upon young Hill, and the East Twenty-fifth Street place was watched. When arrested he was taken to Brooklyn and arraigned before Magistrate O'Reilly in the Lee Avenue Court. The hearing was adjourned. Two other men were under arrest in connection with the burglary. Capt. Short has succeeded in recovering all of the plunder.

COURT UPHOLDS CONTRACTORS.

Injunction Against Tunnel Apparatus on Union Square Denied.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the application for an injunction brought by Benjamin L. M. Bates, the lessee of the Everett House, at Union Square and Fourth Avenue, to restrain Frederick Holbrook and others, sub-contractors of the rapid transit tunnel from Great Jones to Twenty-third Street, from using Union Square as a place for the storing of tools and a compressed-air apparatus.

The opinion of Justice Scott giving his reason for dismissing the suit says, in part:

"There is no doubt whatever that the erection and maintenance of the structures complained of have resulted and will result in serious loss and damage to the plaintiff. The work upon which the defendants are engaged is a matter of public importance, upon which it is necessary to use power, machinery, tools, and men.

"Contractors with a municipality who are engaged upon such a work are not liable for consequential damages to a private individual unless it appears that the work has been negligently, carelessly, or unskillfully performed, so that private rights have been unreasonably encroached upon. It apepars that, considering the nature and extent of the work to be performed, the defendants are carrying on the work with as little resulting injury to private property as could reasonably be expected."

THIEVES AT WORK ON THE WEST SIDE

Repeated House-Breakings Have Alarmed the Residents.

Two Stores Near Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue Robbed—Attempt to Enter a Flat.

Residents in the neighborhood of Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue have become alarmed over a series of burglaries that have taken place in that vicinity during the last month. In no case, so far, has the damage done by the thieves amounted to much, but within the last four weeks two stores within a block of each other have each been robbed twice, while an attempt was made at some unknown time yesterday to force an entrance to the flat of Mrs. Lena Wagner, who lives with her two daughters on the second floor of 67 Columbus Avenue, near Sixty-second Street. The police so far have been unable to run down the thieves who, they say, they believe to be a gang of young roughs from Ninth and Tenth Avenues, near Fifty-ninth Street.

When the clerk of William Davis, a grocer, who keeps a store in the basement at the northeast corner of Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, opened the door of the store yesterday morning, he found that the place had been entered. The panel of a rear door had been smashed in and the door stood open. Every drawer in the place had been pulled out and lay on the floor and on the counters. The cash drawer lay upside down behind the counter. The clerk notified the policeman on post and then his employer.

An examination showed that entrance had been gained by smashing in a panel of a cellar door and a panel of the rear door to the store. Upon further investigation it was found that $15 worth of cigars had been stolen and about $3 in cash.

Exactly a month ago the place was entered in a like way, the loss then being about $2.50 in cash and some bars of perfumed soap. On Wednesday, J. Hill, who keeps a grocery store at 47 Columbus Avenue, was robbed of thirty packages of cigarettes and $4 which had been left in the cash drawer. Unlike the Davis store, this one is level with the street, and there is only one entrance, and this leads from the street. The thieves entered here in daylight, climbing on some milk cans and prying loose a transom over the door. That this robbery took place in daylight is proved by the footmarks on the milk cans which are never brought to the store until 4 o'clock A. M. Not a month ago, this place was entered in the same way, the loss being small.

The news that a gang of thieves was in the neighborhood made tenants in the vicinity nervous, so, when Mrs. Lena Wagner left her home yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, she locked carefully all her doors. When she returned she saw that an attempt had been made to enter the flat. There were chisel marks on the edge of the kitchen door and the casing. The other door, leading to her parlor, showed the same fresh chisel marks.

When a reporter saw Capt. Francis J. Kear at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, he said Detectives Dunn and Flannery were on the case, and had reported that they had an idea as to who committed the robberies.

"We round up gangs like that every once in a while," said the Captain. "From the size of finger marks left on the transom of Hill's grocery store and from the fact that cigars and cigarettes and perfumed soap seem to be the chief desire of the thieves, I infer that a gang of young fellows whom we have run up against before are the guilty ones. My detectives will stay on the job until the thieves are caught."

PLACED WIFE IN AN ASYLUM.

Husband Said to Have Had Her Confined Illegally—Woman in Court on a Writ.

Mrs. Sarah Zeff was before Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court, Long Island City, yesterday on the return of a writ of habeas corpus secured by the woman's relatives through the Legal Aid Society.

Mrs. Zeff, it is claimed, was illegally put into Dr. Combs's sanitarium by her husband, who, according to the testimony, has disappeared and cannot be found. Dr. Combs said the woman was suffering from a form of insanity, but that as her husband was not paying for her treatment he did not want her. She had been left with a certificate signed by two physicians at the asylum by the husband while the doctor was away.

The woman, who, to outward appearance, was sane, said that she had been sick since a child was born to her in January. Her husband had taken her a few weeks ago to see Dr. A. E. Isaacs at his office, at 240 East Broadway. Dr. Honworth was also there. They talked to her a few minutes, and advised her to go to the country. The next day her husband told her he would take her into the country. He took her to the sanitarium and left her. She had been there until brought into court on the writ.

Justice Maddox decided to appoint a commission to examine into the sanity of the woman, and continued the case until to-day.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

New System and Rules in Brooklyn Causes Confusion and Monetary Loss.

The paying of the salaries of the public school teachers of Brooklyn is again in a muddle. This time the trouble is due to the readjustment of the system of payment and to a new ruling which does not allow the teachers to add time spent as substitutes to their experience records. In Brooklyn it has been the custom to credit the teachers with experience gained while substituting. The Central Board, indorsing action taken by Auditor Cook under the Davis law, refused to allow experience gained while substituting. This method of rating made a material change in the salaries of some of the teachers.

The change in the payment of salaries from ten to twelve installments has also resulted in loss to the teachers. In the case of a teacher receiving an annual salary of $800, for example, she would lose as follows: From May 1, 1900, up to January, 1901, the teacher was paid on the old tenth system, and she received her monthly checks for one-tenth of her annual salary, or $60, except in July and August, the vacation season. For the six salary months she received $360. Then after Jan. 1 she received pay on the twelfth system at $40 per month, which up to May 1 was $160. This, added to the $360, makes $520, instead of the $600 to which she was entitled.

When the teachers were informed of the amounts they were to receive, and many found that deductions had been made under the new system, there was great indignation, and the office of Borough Superintendent Ward was besieged all day yesterday by teachers seeking an explanation. The explanation was made at great length, but it was so complicated that many of the teachers were more mystified than before it was made to them.

It is thought likely that this newest tangle in salaries will lead to another legal fight. It was said that the dissatisfied teachers probably would engage counsel to look after their interests.

LAWYER SEEKS MISSING WOMAN.

Brought to the City from a Sanitarium, She Has Disappeared.

Henry S. Goodwin of 62 Cedar Street and William T. Holt, the latter a member of the law firm of Holt & Gaillard of 141 Broadway, called at Police Headquarters last evening and asked the police to send out a general alarm for Alma L. Larnes, fifty years old, who is a client of the firm.

The woman had been brought to the city from Talkrik Sanitarium, Green Valley, N. Y., which is near Central Valley, in connection with mandamus proceedings. She has been staying at the Manhattan Hotel, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, and disappeared at 2 o'clock yesterday. She was in charge of Superintendent Ernest C. Wagenfuhr of 45 West Thirty-second Street.

Officially, it is summer—hot; actually? it is somebody else's guess.

What you can be sure of is that if you buy but one suit, the very thin cloths, the unlined "summery" suits are not for you—common sense and all the other good senses demand that you strike an average.

A sack suit medium weight and color is that average; $16 to $32.

Shoes, hats and furnishings. Man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

CHILD UNDER A CAR; MOTORMAN ASSAILED

Angry Crowd of Women Create a Scene in Second Avenue.

Police Reserves Called Out to Protect a Prisoner—Little One Run Over Likely to Die.

Emma Gerlandt, seven years old, who lives with her widowed mother Lizzie at 1,766 Second Avenue, was playing last evening in a pile of sand near the subway at Second Avenue and Ninety-third Street with Frieda Kaufmann and her sister Lillie, both of whom live in the rear part of the third floor in the same house as Emma, when a Second Avenue car approached.

The little ones, Frieda being but six years old, attempted to cross the street, oblivious of the car's coming. Lillie tried to hold them back, but failed. The car, No. 1,884, passed over Emma and dragged her fully ten feet before the heavy conveyance could be stopped, while Frieda was caught by the fender and fell into it.

Although badly bruised about the right arm and severely shocked, the child jumped out of the fender and ran home to tell Mrs. Gerlandt that her only daughter was lying crushed and bleeding under a car.

A crowd of men who were standing in front of a saloon at Second Avenue and Ninety-third Street heard the screams of the unfortunate Emma as she was ground under the heavy car, and they rushed forward, followed by an excited crowd of women. These dragged the motorman, Joseph Fitzgerald, of 400 West Fifty-second Street, from the platform of the car and the men proceeded to assault him with blows, while the women hurled missiles at the unfortunate man.

Meanwhile Policeman Gilligan of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station appeared on the scene and rapped for assistance. He was soon reinforced by other policemen, and it was with difficulty that the motorman was rescued from the crowd, the women being the most aggressive.

A wrecking crew of the Second Avenue line arrived, and it was not until the car had been jacked that the unconscious form of the little girl was taken from under it.

An ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital, in charge of Dr. Fressel, arrived and the child was found to have a fracture of the skull and other injuries about the body, and she will probably die.

The crowd was growing larger every minute, and cries of "Kill him!" "Lynch him!" all directed at the motorman, were heard. A patrol wagon was hurriedly driven up and Fitzgerald was hustled into it and taken to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. The crowd followed the wagon, and fully 1,000 were soon congregated around the station house, and a threatening crowd it was. The reserves were called out to disperse the gathering.

Emma Berlandt was a general favorite about the neighborhood. A pretty child, with a wealth of black curly hair, she was the idol of her mother, being the only child. The mother followed her baby, who was generally known as "Tootsie," to the hospital and was permitted to sit at her bedside. The child's death is expected at any moment. Traffic on the road was suspended for upward of half an hour.

INDICTED FOR EXTORTION.

State Factory Employes Under Charges by Grand Jury—No Names Divulged.

It was learned last night that the Kings County Grand Jury had found indictments against certain men charged with extortion while in the employ of the State Factory Department. Up to a late hour last night no arrests had been made. District Attorney Clarke, when seen, declined to discuss the matter.

Deputy Superintendent George H. Brannif of the State Factory Department came to this city from Albany last week and spent several days investigating. He had several consultations with District Attorney Clarke in Brooklyn, and the outcome of these was the placing of the matter before the Grand Jury by Mr. Clarke.

Deputy Superintendent Brannif and other witnesses gave testimony before the Grand Jury as to the facts that had come to their knowledge. Job Hedges of Manhattan has been appointed as Deputy Attorney General to prosecute the cases, in order that the prosecution of the same may not interfere with the regular work of the Criminal Courts in Brooklyn.

One of the attachés of the District Attorney's office said last night that while it could be stated positively that indictments had been found, he was not at liberty to make known the names of the indicted parties. It is expected that arrests will be made to-day.

ELECTION BOARD VACANCIES.

President Voorhees Announces that They Have All Been Filled.

The Board of Elections announced through President Voorhees yesterday that it had filled every vacancy in the bureau, in accordance with the decision of the State Civil Service Board. This decision was that the board could make the bureau bi-partisan by taking it out of the civil service list. President Voorhees said that he would not announce the new appointees till answers had been received from them accepting the places.

It was learned that a number of men have remained in the bureau for the last three months, taking a chance in the matter of salary, having received word that their places would not be given to them. Under the old board, most of the places were filled by Tammany men, and it is the Tammany men who are suffering by this action. The men who will be dismissed are residents of Assembly districts of which there are representatives in the bureau. In order to make the places go as far as possible, it is necessary that no two men come from one district.

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK.

THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair.

Slippers in numerous attractive designs for evening dress.

Boots and low shoes,—light and medium weight, for warm weather.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.

Misses' and Children's Sorosis Boots, made on similar lasts to the Ladies'.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

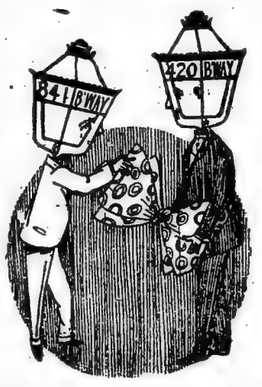

It's A Tie Between

novelty and price in our Furnishings as to which is the greater factor. Every good sort of Underwear, Neckwear and Hosiery is here.

Blue, Lavender, Red, Summer Shirtings.
White, Pink, Helio., Blue, Underwear.
Black, Tan, Vari-Colored, Hosiery.
Fancy and Solid Shades and Figures in Ties and Scarfs.
White Sateen and Figured Madras Pajamas.
Belts of suede, seal and patent leather.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

SHE WALKED ON PARK GRASS.

Policeman Arrested Miss Kruger and Devery Fined Him Thirty Days' Pay.

The truth of the old saying that it is impossible to serve two masters at the same time was proved yesterday to Policeman Meehan of the Central Park squad, who was one of the seventy-five policemen tried before Deputy Commissioner Devery. Meehan forgot that Devery was his sole master, and he pleaded in extenuation of the offense of which he stood accused that he had acted on orders of President Clausen of the Park Department, and even brought a letter from that gentleman to the effect that the accused had acted within his duty. Devery, however, was not inclined to have anybody meddle with his special field of trying his men, and he decided that Meehan had exceeded his duty no matter what the Park Commissioner might say to the contrary.

Meehan was charged with having arrested Miss Eliza A. Kruger, a governess, who with her five charges had not gotten off the grass fast enough to suit Meehan. Miss Kruger says that the policeman used insolent language, and when she took his number he arrested her, saying that he would teach her to interfere with an officer. In the Harlem Police Court she was discharged, and the Magistrate told Meehan he had better go out and arrest butterflies. Meehan told the Deputy Commissioner that he had received strict orders to keep persons off that piece of grass.

"What's the lawn there for?" demanded Devery. "What do they have a park for?"

"But this was new laid, and we got orders from President Clausen of the Park Department to keep the public off."

"President Clausen is not the public," Devery responded. "You exceeded your duty when you arrested this lady and took her to the station house. Clausen ought to let the children on the grass."

The Sergeant in charge of the sub-station told the Deputy Commissioner that Meehan was between two fires. He had positive orders to arrest persons on the grass who refused to get off, and yet he would get himself disliked if he arrested them.

"It's all right," answered Devery, "to carry out orders, but a policeman wants to use sense. The Sergeant at the desk ought to have known better than to take the complaint. I fine your thirty days' pay for locking this lady up."

MERCHANT PLAYS DETECTIVE.

Follows His Bookkeeper in Disguise and Then Has Him Arrested.

Charles Voight of 40 Lembeck Avenue, employed as bookkeeper by Emil Graef, a manufacturer of desiccated cocoanut in Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having embezzled $7,000. Graef charged that the peculations had been going on for several years, and had been concealed by false entries.

Voight is married, and has one son, who is five years old. Mrs. Voight is dying at St. Francis's Hospital from cancer. Her husband sent her to Europe a year ago at an expense of $500.

Graef's suspicions were aroused at that time, because he did not think Voight could afford such an expenditure on a salary of $30 a week. From that time he watched Voight, even disguising himself, he says, and following him at night. Still he could find nothing to confirm his suspicions. Finally he called in an expert accountant to examine his books, and the shortage was then discovered.

Voight admits that he took money in various sums, but claims that the aggregate did not exceed $300. He is held for examination.

MAN AND HORSE BURNED.

Turpentine Wagon Upset in Hospital Grounds—Patient to Rescue.

Charles Burger, driver of a delivery wagon belonging to D. H. McIlvain, dealer in oils, was badly burned with turpentine yesterday on the grounds of Bellevue Hospital, in full view of a score of attendants. Burger had just delivered some oil at the hospital, and in attempting to turn a corner in front of the insane pavilion the wagon was upset and the oil was spilled over the driver and the horse. The man cried for help and the horse plunged and snorted in pain.

The attendants near by seemed to have lost their heads completely. Finally a convalescent patient saw the trouble and ran out with some sweet oil, which he poured on Burger. The assistants brought more oil out of the drug department, which they poured over the man and the horse, who were both severely burned by the turpentine.

VERDICT SURPRISED THE COURT.

Was Assault in Third Degree Against Men Accused of Murder.

William Allen and Jens Frandsen, cashier and manager of the Mission Restaurant, at 39 Bowery, were tried before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday on indictments for murder in the first degree. It was charged that they, with two others, caused the death on March 2 of Charles E. Gale, a sailor from Providence, who was badly beaten because he had eaten a meal without having the necessary 6 cents to pay for it.

It was contended by Hugh O. Pentecost, counsel for the defense, that the man had died of heart disease. The jury, to the surprise of the Court, brought in a verdict of assault in the third degree. Justice Fursman said that to-day he will sentence both the men to the limit, one year in the penitentiary.

MRS. McGRORY OBJECTED.

Refused to Give Testimony in County Court House Because It Was Too Public.

Mrs. Anne McGrory, wife of "Billy" McGrory, objects to too much publicity. She was to have continued her examination in supplementary proceedings in the County Court House yesterday, but refused to give testimony in such a public place. A compromise was made, and she continued her testimony in the law office of Campbell & Hance.

Before going to the law office Mrs. McGrory had a few things to say in defense of her husband, who was not with her yesterday.

"I wish people would stop calling Billy an 'ex-dive keeper.' There are a lot of places in New York to-day, with all the noise about reform, that are worse dives than Billy's Armory Hall ever was. There were mighty few robberies in his place, and if he found out about one he always got the money back. Billy was always straight with his friends, and looked after them."

When asked to name some of the places referred to, Mrs. McGrory replied:

"I ain't saying a thing. Every one knows where they are, and knows of the suicides in them; of the robberies and of the beatings a man gets so they can rob him."

"Billy" McGrory, according to his wife, is now in Buffalo, where he may decide to open up for business. The matter that brought Mrs. McGrory to court was a judgment of $2,500 obtained against her by Kenneth McLeod for false arrest. Through his counsel he is seeking to find some property to levy on. The result of the inquiry as to Mrs McGrory's property yesterday was not given out.

ACCUSED OF FRAUD IN DENVER.

James T. Mulhall's Alleged Coup in the Grain Business.

James T. Mulhall, who comes from Denver, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The prisoner demanded an examination and was held in $2,500 bail.

Mulhall was arrested on the complaint of William T. Sullivan, Post Office Inspector for the District of Colorado. According to the charge made against him, he bought out the business of a reputable grain merchant in Denver and secured indorsements from Denver banks on the representation that he would carry on the business in the same way. He then secured large consignments of flour and grain from Kansas firms, and after disposing of several thousand dollars' worth of goods, pocketed the proceeds and disappeared.

Mulhall was arrested at his flat, 142 West Sixty-seventh Street, where he had been living for some months with his wife and children. His picture is said to be in the Rogues' Gallery, and he is said to have been engaged in similar schemes before.

LEGAL NOTES.

TEAM LEFT UNATTENDED.—On the trial of Mabel Sondheim's suit against the Nassau Brewing Company and another to recover for injuries sustained by her while riding in a street car, in consequence of the pole of a brewery wagon entering the car and striking her, it appeared that the driver left his horses unattended in the street in such a position that the car could not pass without striking them. It was also shown that a city ordinance provided that no person should permit horses attached to a wagon "to go without a driver in any street, avenue, or road, or to stand in any street, avenue, or road without a person in charge or without being secured to a tying post." The Second Appellate Division, in affirming a judgment for plaintiff, holds that two requests to charge, which the trial Justice said he would leave to the jury, were, in effect, the asking for a ruling that as matter of law the jury could not find the defendant negligent if the driver left his horses and attended to his duties upon the sidewalk. "Whether or not," says Justice Hirschberg, for the court, "it was negligent for the driver to leave the vehicle in such position that an accident would be likely to occur, while he was engaged in work at such a distance as would render him powerless to prevent the accident by controlling his horses in any way, would necessarily depend upon all the facts and circumstances of the case as the jury might find them to exist. The driver's absence from the wagon 'at the moment' might or might not be some evidence of negligence. His being on the sidewalk and attending to his duties there might or might not be negligence according as the jury might find the discharge of such duties to be consistent or otherwise with prompt control of the animals if rendered necessary in view of the position in which they should find he had left them and the danger threatened by passing cars."

* * *

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.—The judgment recovered by Mary Hannon in her action against the owner of a large department store in this city to recover damages for malpractice on the part of practitioners in the store's dental department has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The department in question was in fact conducted by a certain dentist individually, with assistants of his own choosing. The case came before the Court of Appeals through an exception taken by the appellant to the trial court's charge, that if the plaintiff relied on the representations of the owner of the store that it was conducting a dentist business, and because of such representations she hired the dentist, with no knowledge that the business was conducted by him individually, then a verdict might be returned holding the owner of the store responsible for the acts of the dentist, even though the latter was the real owner of the business. The court holds, by Judge Cullen, that the owner of the department store is estopped from denying the agency of the dentist and its liability for his malpractice.

O'Neill's

Women's Shirtwaists

The largest assortment of Women's Cotton Shirtwaists in the city. Every one correct in shape and perfect in finish.

Special Sale To-Day!

A special lot of Waists made from fine Shirtings, Silk and Cotton mixtures—choice effects, showing new Stock Collar.

Regular Value 3.50.

1.98 Each.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Extraordinary efforts have been made by us to find and prepare the things needful for your good appearance and comfort—the very best Suits for Men and Boys; Shirts, Hats, Shoes, Outing Flannels and Dinner Coats.

All these are worthy of your attention and consideration, being fashionable in cut and stylish in appearance.

Our THREE great stores and their service are at your command.

No orders too great for prompt attention—none too small for the strictest care.

Smith Gray & Co.,

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

Amusements.

Proctor's | Diversified Entertainments | **15, 25, 50**
Comedies, Varieties and Novelties.
5TH AV. Contin's 23D ST. Aft. & Eve. | "Lost 24 Hours" & "To Oblige Benson." Varieties. | F. F. Proctor's Big Stock Co. 150 Artists.
58th St. Aft. & Eve. | "All the Comforts of Home." Varieties.
125th St. Aft. & Eve. | "Lost, Strayed or Stolen" & "Violin Maker." Varieties | "Caste" & An Engagement. Varieties. Mats. 15 & 25c.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
3:30 SHANNON'S 23d Regt. BAND 8:30
FREE BAND CONCERTS DAILY. ORCHESTRA IN PALM ROOM.
JUNE 22 **THE CIRCUS GIRL** BY THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. SAM S. SHUBERT INTRODUCES THE LONDON LAUGHING SUCCESS,
Mats., 2:30. Wed. & Sat Eve'gs 8:30 | **The BRIXTON BURGLARY.** | Nothing but Laughter! Star Company.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors.
Opening Mon., June 24th. Seats now on sale.
FRANCIS & Company, WILSON In Geo. W. Lederer's **THE STROLLERS.**

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
With ETHEL BARRYMORE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET.

NEW YORK EVERY NIGHT | B'way, 45th St. Ev. S. 15. Mat. Wed., Sat. Vaudeville & King's Carnival. **CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.** Crystal Covered; Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. **FLORODORA**

American Theo. Roof "Rose Gardens." To-night 8:30, "The Mikado." Mat. Sat. in thea. Sunday Concerts. Prices 25, 50. Box seats $1. Clear. Roof; rain, theatre.

Terrace Garden, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Av.
Concert To-night at 7 and at 8:15 o'clock.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; fresh south to southwest winds.

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CABINET DISCUSSES RUSSIAN RETALIATION

Secretary Gage's Action as to Petroleum Tariff Approved.

RUSSIA'S COURSE A SURPRISE

The Treasury Department Said to Have Received No Protest Against "Countervailing Duties."

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Most of the time of the Cabinet to-day was spent in a discussion of the action of the Treasury Department in imposing a countervailing duty on certain Russian products. Secretary Gage explained in detail the action which the department had taken, and the Cabinet unanimously approved of what he had done. He was authorized to give a statement to clear up the misunderstandings which exist, and later did so at the Treasury Department.

As a result of the consideration of the matter by the Cabinet, Secretary Hay soon make representations to the Russian Government fully explaining the attitude of this country and pointing out that Russia has acted hastily and under a misapprehension of the facts in her position of retaliation. The statement of the Secretary of the Treasury is substantially as follows:

"Secretary Gage called attention to the tariff act of July 24, 1897, known as the Dingley act, which among other things provides that if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum or the products of crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States ,there shall in such cases be levied, paid, and collected a duty upon said crude petroleum or its products so imported equal to the duty imposed by such country.

"This provision was embodied in a circular issued to the officers of the customs, dated April 21, 1898, to which was appended a schedule of 109 countries imposing a duty on petroleum and its products. These countries included France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Spain, and practically all of the leading countries of the world. This circular was issued for the purpose of carrying into effect the petroleum provision of the Dingley Tariff bill. No protests were received from any country, nor could they be reasonably expected in view of the fact that the countries named had already in operation laws fixing a tariff duty on petroleum and its products. So far as known in the Treasury Department, no importations of petroleum had been received into the United States until June 18, 1900, when an invoice of refined petroleum was received at Rochester, N. Y., manufactured from crude petroleum produced in Russia. The Collector of Customs at Rochester held that the refined article was subject to duty as a production of Russia, and assessed duty accordingly. While the importation came from England, it was shown that the crude oil was produced in Russia. An appeal was taken from the action of the Collector to the Board of General Appraisers at New York. This board on Jan. 28, 1901, sustained the Collector, holding that petroleum produced in Russia and imported into England and there refined and thence sent to this country was dutiable at a rate equal to that imposed by Russia on petroleum imported into that country from the United States.

"No protest or objection, so far as the department knows, was received from any country against this decision, and the matter was not again brought to the attention of the Government until March 9 of this year. On that date the department, replying to inquiries from the Collector of Customs at New York as to how he should ascertain the country of origin in the liquidation of duties on petroleum or its products arriving in this country, held that invoices of products of crude petroleum must be accompanied by a United States Consular certificate showing the country where the petroleum was produced. In the absence of this certificate the liquidation was to be suspended, and, pending further information, the rate of duties must be estimated at the highest rate levied by any country on such petroleum. Further than this the department has never taken any action whatever on the subject of petroleum, and even in these instances it will be observed the rules laid down apply equally and without discrimination to 100 countries of the world.

"Upon this statement of facts, the officials are at a great loss to understand how Russia can feel aggrieved at the Government's action and inaugurate a system of discriminating duties against products of the United States in consequence. It is hoped that Secretary Hay will be able to present the facts so that Russia will rescind her action and will show that she is not seeking to be unjust to this country in tariff matters. The Cabinet feels that the Administration has a strong case, and believes that if Russia is entirely friendly she will be made to see that her action in this case has not been such as to call forth the most friendly feeling in this country."

The story put in circulation here last night to the effect that Secretary Hay was vexed because Secretary Gage had answered directly to the Russian Ambassador a letter sent by him to the State Department, and that this irregular act might lead to the retirement of one of the Cabinet officers, lasted only until to-day, when it was found that Secretary Gage sent his reply to Ambassador Cassini through the Secretary of State. It had taken two days for Mr. Gage's letter to get from the Treasury to the Department of State.

Southern Merchants Aroused.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 21.—The Board of Trade and all the naval storehouses of Savannah to-day sent urgent telegrams to Secretary of State Hay asking him to use his influence toward getting Russia to take off the retaliatory tariff on resin and other Southern products.

New Western Brewing Company.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 21.—The American Home Brewing Company of Indianapolis, chartered yesterday, with a capital of $3,000,000, promises to be one of the largest brewing concerns in the West. Its incorporators are George J. Monroe of Joliet, Ill.; Benjamin F. Nysewander, Mayne C. P. Parker, Frank M. Smalley of Indianapolis, and Gardner W. Kimball of Wilmington.

TORNADO IN NEBRASKA.

Seven Members of One Family Killed or Fatally Injured—Other Fatalities —Details Late in Arriving.

OMAHA, Neb., June 21.—Special dispatches from Naper, Neb., coming via Stuart, Neb., because of interrupted communication, tell of the frightful work of a tornado which visited that vicinity last night, the details being first obtainable this evening.

One family of seven is killed or fatally injured, and out of another family of six, two are killed and the rest, except the father, are seriously or fatally injured.

Those killed or fatally injured are: Jacob Greening, father, aged forty; Mrs. Jacob Greening, mother, still living, but not expected to survive; Grace Greening, aged fourteen, seriously injured; Margaret Greening, aged seven, killed; Maggie Greening, aged nine, killed; John Greening, aged four, killed, and Jacob Greening, aged two, killed.

Out of the August Anderson family of six, two children, Ida and Clara, aged respectively seven and eight, were killed, and the mother and her daughter, Bertha, and son Theodore, aged respectively, ten and twelve, were seriously injured.

Six hours before the storm the sun was shining. The storm cloud appeared about 5 o'clock, and traveled down the Keya Paha River. It seemed to rise up and skip some houses, and then swoop down and demolish everything. The tornado was preceded by a severe hailstorm. Several horses and cattle are reported killed by lightning.

Everything in the track of the storm was destroyed Trees were blown down, and the smaller ones were stripped of leaves. The furniture that was in the homes of the Andersons and Greenings cannot be found. A trunk and pieces of the table were picked up a half-mile away.

MORE READING MEN STRIKE.

925 Men Go Out Because of Sympathy—General Tie-Up of the Railroad Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., June 21.—Shortly before noon to-day 925 employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's car shops here, blacksmiths, boilermakers, and laborers, went on a strike. It is generally known that these men struck from sympathy with the 3,000 Reading Iron Company employes who went on strike about five weeks ago.

Including the men who went out to-day there are now on strike about 4,000 Reading Iron Company and Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company employes. How much further the strike may extend it is hard to say. From an authoritative source it was learned to-day that if the strike leaders consider such a course necessary to win the fight, the railroad hands of the entire Reading Railroad system will be called out. The leaders claim the railroad men would respond to the call at once.

It is stated here that the Reading Company's shops all over the system are interested the same as those in Reading. At a meeting held two weeks ago the delegates representing the men employed by the company drafted grievances, addressed to President Baer of the Reading company. This letter, it is claimed, was delivered to Mr. Baer's offices in the Reading Terminal Building, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 11, and a reply was requested by 10 o'clock to-day.

No copy of these grievances has been given out, but, it is said, that they asked practically that a nine-hour instead of a ten-hour day be given, that time and half time be allowed in payment for all overtime made by the men; that contract and piece work be dropped in the company's shops, that an increase of 10 per cent. in wages be given all departments, and that their organizations be recognized by the company.

EDGAR A. SPENCER NAMED.

Nominated by Republicans to Succeed Justice Judson S. Landon of the Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 21.—Fulton County this forenoon came out victorious in the Fourth Judicial District Republican Convention contest, covering four days, over a candidate to succeed Supreme Court Justice Judson S. Landon of Schenectady, who on account of ago will retire from judicial labors at the close of the present year.

The candidate is Edgar A. Spencer of Gloversville, Fulton County. The fifty-first informal ballot stood: Spencer, 7; Charles R. Paris of Sandy Hill, Washington County, 3; Delcour S. Potter of Glens Falls, Warren County, 1.

The next ballot, a formal one, gave 11 votes for Spencer, which made his nomination unanimous. Spencer's election is already assured, as the Fourth Judicial District is heavily Republican.

Mr. Spencer was born at Cherry Valley, Otsego County, fifty-four years ago, was educated at Cooperstown, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He resides at Gloversville, of which he was for an extended period city attorney. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, and was a member of the last Constitutional Convention.

MAY LAUNCH A GORMAN BOOM.

Leading Democrats of Maryland to Meet ex-Senator at Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Arthur P. Gorman's plan to have himself returned to the United States Senate will likely be given an impetus at a dinner to which Joseph Friedenwald, a prominent business man, has invited Gov. Smith and leading Democratic financiers and business men to meet Mr. Gorman next Thursday at White Hall, the Friedenwald country estate. Independent as well as regular organization Democrats have been invited from all parts of the State.

Mr. Friedenwald is one of Mr. Gorman's closest friends. While he will not admit that the entertainment has any political significance it is surmised that the Gorman boom will be launched then and there.

Pranks with a Bridal Couple.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 21.—While there was nothing in the appearance of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Armstrong of New York to indicate that they were a newly wedded couple, save their youth and a certain air of self-consciousness, the inscriptions found on their trunks when they were brought to the Auditorium Annex clearly indicated the true situation. Painted in large black letters on strips of white cotton cloth, which nearly covered the sides of the trunks, were such inscriptions as these: "Put Us Off at Buffalo." "Fred and Susie." "On Our Honeymoon." "Just Married."

In Chicago for Derby Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Visitors from all over the country are in the city to attend the American Derby at the Washington Park race track to-morrow. Mr. Clarence H. Mackay of New York will have a party of twelve. Also here from New York are Messrs. Frederick Gebhard, H. A. Buck, and R. T. Wilson, Jr.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

For Teachers and Others.
Special reduced rates to Buffalo, (Pan-American Exposition,) Detroit, through the Great Lakes, Mackinac, Duluth, Yellowstone Park, and the Pacific Coast. Apply early to M. C. Roach, General Eastern Passenger Agent, New York Central, 1,216 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

MR. WANAMAKER RAISES BID FOR FRANCHISES

Offers $500,000 Bonus to Holders of Privilege.

In Addition to $2,500,000 to the City, He Promises Cheap Fares for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Following his offer to Mayor Ashbridge last week to pay to the city $2,500,000 for the street railway franchises granted to certain capitalists by the City Council, to which letter he received no reply, John Wanamaker to-night sent a communication to Representative Robert H. Foederer, one of those to whom the franchises were granted, offering him $500,000 for the franchises, in addition to giving to the city the sum already offered. A few days ago Mr. Foederer, in a newspaper interview, is alleged to have stated that Mr. Wanamaker's offer to the Mayor was not sincere. Mr. Wanamaker, in his letter to Mr. Foederer, denies the imputation, and, continuing, says:

"I therefore renew the offer which I made to the Mayor, to pay, as therein stated, to the City of Philadelphia $2,500,000 and a bonus to yourself and your associates personally for the conveyance of the grants and corporate privileges you now possess. There is surely no string to this proposition. When you and your associates assign to me the capital stock, ownership, and control of the corporations you now possess, with the engineers' plans, I will pay to you the sum of $500,000, and I will pay to the City of Philadelphia the $2,500,000 under the conditions stated in my letter to the Mayor. One million and a half dollars of this amount, I should stipulate, should be used for the deepening of the Delaware River channel, and $1,000,000 be applied to the building of public schools and for the purposes of public education.

"In addition to this, I will agree on the surface roads covered by your charters and the ordinances that three-cent fares only shall be charged between the hours of 5 and 8 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., and not over 5 cents for the other hours; and I will further agree that any time within ten years the City of Philadelphia may resume the franchises upon the payment of the actual money expended and invested in the various enterprises covered by the charters and ordinances, with 6 per cent. interest.

"I say again, as I did in my letter to the Mayor, that it is not my desire to enter upon the business of railroading or to make any profit out of any municipal franchise. I merely desire the people to see how badly they have been wronged and the magnitude of the value of the property of which they have been despoiled. If you should accept the offer of this letter, I will cheerfully put the franchises up at auction and give the city any sum bid for them in excess of that which I shall pay under this proposition.

"If the proposition I have made to you is not acceptable, I should be glad to know what sum will tempt you and your associates to surrender the privileges you now own, and which were obtained by methods so unusual and defiant of the public will as to have aroused the indignation of the people of the entire Nation."

CLASS DAY AT HARVARD.

A Speaker Twits President Eliot—Intermittent Rains Disturb the Crowd —New Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 21.—In spite of occasional showers that now and then drove the crowds indoors, to-day's Harvard Class Day exercises were a great success. The feature of the occasion was the programme rendered by the senior class in Sanders Theatre. In these exercises a mild sensation was created by the reference in the speech of F. R. Du Bois, the Ivy orator, to the possible fate of each member of the class. According to immemorial custom, it is the duty of the ivy orator to render a humorous oration, with taunts for various members of the class, and it was in connection with this witty speech that a hit at President Eliot was brought in, the words directed at the President being:

"Whether you earn your living or become the President of a great university." President Eliot, who sat directly in front of the speaker, smiled at the pointed shaft.

Class Day lacked the slowness which generally characterizes the programme. One reason for this was that the necessary cheering was shortened on two ends. The cheers themselves, led by the never-failing Jacob Wendell, were considerably quickened in tempo. Also, there was less cheering than was formerly the case. Many of the older men at first could not get used to the quickened cheer, but they broke in in time, and it was the universal opinion that the cheer gained in strength and expressiveness by the shortening.

The customary flower rush took place, and it seemed to some of the spectators that although the seniors were in caps and gowns, the scramble for nosegays approached in roughness the scrimmages when the rushes took place with the contestants wearing football clothes. After the scrimmage only one man showed marks that he had been in the famous rush, and it was the general opinion that the ruling to wear gowns in the rush had done away with much of the objectionable roughness formerly so noticeable.

The great number of new buildings now under construction at Harvard, while they added much to the interest of this class, detracted from the harmony of the general effect by their unfinished condition. Great effort had been made to push through the sections of the new yard fence now building, but this was not possible, the non-arrival of the iron work having hindered the builders.

The great magnificent building of the Harvard Union was opened for inspection for the first time. It far excels in size and beauty of interior fittings any one of the other clubhouses.

WOULD OUST DETECTIVE CHIEF.

Attack Made on Official Standing of Luke P. Colleran, of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Luke P. Colleran's right to hold the position of Chief of Detectives in the Police Department is questioned in a petition in quo warranto filed in the Circuit Court this morning. The information in the petition is given by State's Attorney Charles Deene. Judge Neely granted leave to start the proceedings. The petition was filed by Attorney Follet W. Bull, who is the attorney for the Civil Service League.

The information sets out that since June 1 Luke P. Colleran has unlawfully held and executed without any right whatever the office of Chief of Detectives in the Police Department of the City of Chicago. The court is further informed that Chief Colleran claims to hold his office by reason of an alleged appointment under an examination for the office of Chief of Detectives held on Aug. 4, 1898.

It is contended that Colleran was not entitled by law to take the examination either at the time it was given or at the time he was certified and appointed to the office of Chief of Detectives. It is said that at the time of the examination he did not hold any lawful office in the Police Department by virtue of any examination, certification, or appointment.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

MR. GIBSON A GOOD MAN.

Secretary Gage's Kind Words Do Not Explain Removal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage was asked this afternoon whether he desired to make any statement with reference to the "revocation" of the appointment of William J. Gibson as counsel to the Board of General Appraisers. He answered at once:

"Mr. Gibson has held his place about six years and he has done very well. I have nothing to say against him in any way, shape, or manner. Although he was a good man, we hope his successor will prove to be a better."

To the question, "Was there ever any suggestion from the board that Mr. Gibson ought to be removed?" Mr. Gage replied: "There was not."

"Has it ever been intimated that Mr. Gibson's discharge of his duties was in opposition to any policy of the Administration?" was asked.

Secretary Gage answered that there was no such objection to him. He said that the President's order of May 29, 1899, took Mr. Gibson out of the class in which he was scheduled immediately after his appointment.

SENATOR LODGE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Gibson's Removal Has Been Contemplated for Some Time.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 21.—The editorial article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-day on the appointment of A. H. Washburn of Boston as counsel to the Board of General Appraisers has been read with interest in this city.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge said this evening: "A change has been contemplated for some time in the office of counsel for the Government before the Board of Appraisers. Mr. Hoar and I recommended Mr. Washburn for the position if a change was made. Senators Platt (Conn.) and Aldrich recommended Mr. Washburn also, as he was known to them both. The same may be said of Senator Platt of New York.

"Mr. Washburn is peculiarly well fitted for the place, because for four years he has had charge of all the tariff business in the United States District Attorney's office here in Boston. I understand that more than six months ago Mr. Gibson intended to resign. The precise reason which led at the last moment to his removal I do not know, as I have not been in Washington for a month.

"The place to which Mr. Washburn has been appointed is not in the civil service, but is an excepted place, as is the case in all law officers of the Government, and necessarily must be, because any law officer of the Government is likely to be called upon at any moment to sustain the policy of the Administration."

TO BUY EX-QUEEN A DRESS.

Subscription Opened in Paris to Provide Ranavalo with a Black Satin Gown.

PARIS, June 21.—A public subscription has been opened for the purpose of buying for Ranavalo, the dethroned Queen of Madagascar, a black satin gown.

Ranavalo was recently allowed to leave Algiers for a few weeks' visit to Paris. She wished to take back with her a black satin gown, but found that she could not afford to buy it, her allowance from the French Government being too small.

The anti-Ministerial newspapers, which have been attacking the Government on account of its parsimonious treatment of the ex-Queen, took the matter up. La Fresse started the subscription to-day, and 730f. have already been received. Henri Rochefort, the editor of the Intransigeant, heading the list with 50f. A number of Deputies and Municipal Councilors are among the other subscribers.

To the annoyance of the Government, Ranavalo has decided to accept the gift.

$50,000,000 FOR UNIVERSITY.

That Is the Sum President Harper Seeks for the Chicago Institution's Endowment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Fifty million dollars—that is the endowment of Chicago University aimed at by President Harper. On a recent occasion he said he never asked John D. Rockefeller for any money for the university. It may be so, but he has a way of hinting that is tantamount to a request. This hint was made during the exercises celebrating the tenth year of the university's existence, and Mr. Rockefeller was plainly told what he was expected to do for the college.

President Harper said the endowment would be $50,000,000 before the end of fifty years. The founder of the big school was apparently startled at first but smiled his acquiescence in the idea. President Harper's prediction is believed to be based on information given him by the Standard Oil magnate as to his plans concerning the university to which he has already given so many millions.

President Harper is ambitious to see branch schools of the university throughout the West, as well as in Europe, and it will take many more millions to carry out his educational plans. He is, in fact, organizing a trust of colleges, with the Chicago University as the headquarters of the whole system.

IMPELLED TO FIND BROTHER.

Successful Quest of a Woman from Tennessee for Relative She Had Never Seen.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 21.—The result of a sudden determination which she could not explain brought Mrs. Isaac Fry of Gallatin, Tenn., face to face with a brother several years older than herself, whom she had never seen.

George Goff of Bailey Avenue, McKeesport, was confronted to-day by a smiling woman, who surprised him by introducing herself as his sister. After producing proofs of identity she was accepted with an embrace that was cordial, if not brotherly.

Mrs. Fry and her brother were born at Fayette City, Penn., but George left home before his sister was born. Both parents died shortly after her birth, and she was adopted by Daniel Boardner, who went to Gallatin, Tenn. There she married Isaac Fry, who had also lived at Fayette City. A few days ago, Mrs. Fry says, she determined to see her brother, and started for their old home. No one knew him or remembered the name.

At Uniontown she met an old negro who knew the George Goff that lived almost 100 miles away, at McKeesport. Mrs. Fry took the first train to McKeesport, and found her brother on Bailey Avenue. She will stay in McKeesport long enough she says to become well acquainted with her brother.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

A New Train to Buffalo.
The New York Central has placed in service an entirely new train to Buffalo, leaving Grand Central Station at 9:20 A. M., arriving Buffalo 9:20 P. M. This train affords another opportunity for a daylight ride along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo.—Adv.

Ivers & Pond Pianos
approach perfection. On easy payment plan and for rent. At Josselyn's, 10 E. 16th St., N. Y. City.—Adv.

BARKER CONVICTED OF SHOOTING MR. KELLER

Speedily Found Guilty of Assault with Intent to Kill.

SENTENCE MAY BE SEVEN YEARS

The Clergyman, It Is Understood, Will Take Legal Action to Refute Mrs. Barker's Charges.

Thomas G. Barker, who has been on trial since Monday last before Judge Blair and a jury in the Hudson County Court of General Sessions, in Jersey City, for the shooting of the Rev. John Keller in the streets of Arlington on Sunday morning, Feb. 3 last, was found guilty yesterday afternoon of assault with intent to kill, as charged in the indictment. Those twelve Jerseymen required but eight minutes by the clock to arrive at their verdict, which brings to a close one of the most sensational and absorbing criminal trials of recent years and establishes once for all the fact that, in New Jersey at least, there is no "unwritten law" that gives a husband the right to take into his own hands the avenging of a violation of his home.

Only two ballots were taken by this jury after the case had finally been placed in their hands—one as to the guilt of the defendant and one as to the degree of the crime. Both were unanimous, and the verdict recognized the highest count in the indictment.

After nearly five days of legal warfare, fought with stubbornness and bitterness, during which a nameless crime upon the wife of the defendant by the victim of the Arlington tragedy was brought out piecemeal in a mass of testimony, the case was finally placed in the hands of the jury by the presiding Justice, stripped of every detail except those which were directly concerned with the shooting and maiming for life of John Keller by Thomas G. Barker.

The lawyer for the defense in an impassioned plea for his client appealed to the jury for a justification of the acts under that nameless moral law that has set free many an avenging husband in other States. On behalf of the nominal defendant he struck about him unmercifully with sarcasm and invective, aiming primarily at the victim of Barker's bullets, who sat near by, and at the knot of clergymen who were grouped in the courtroom awaiting the verdict. With all the eloquence at his command he called upon the jury to recognize that the honor of the home called for the vindication of any man who avenged the most grievous wrong that could be done a husband. He made a personal appeal to the jurymen, calling them by name. He singled them out and held imaginary conversations with them.

The attorney for the prosecution, on the other hand, devoted nearly the entire hour and a half allotted to him in which to sum up his case to a denunciation of the woman. He attacked her character for truth and veracity, and went out of his way to flay her as being the direct cause of the tragedy that has attracted the attention of the whole country.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Then the Judge took up the case, and in calm and dispassionate tones applied the laws of the State to the case and eliminated from it the clergyman and the wife. He brought out the fact that in the eyes of the written law there was only one defendant in the case, and that the man at the bar, who had been practically ignored in the lofty periods of the attorneys on both sides. It was a simple case of assault to be dealt with as such under the statutes of the State. It was treated as such.

The case was given to the jury at 2:34 o'clock in the afternoon, and 2:42 o'clock there was a knock on the jury room door announcing the fact that a verdict had been reached. A moment later and the verdict was announced by the foreman, and the twelve men, after having been thanked for their services to the State, took their hats down from the pegs behind the jury box and went about their business.

The defendant, who had sat alone during the afternoon session, his wife having gone to her home in Arlington at noon, heard the verdict without much as a quiver of an eyelid. There was no braggadocio in his demeanor, neither did he appear stunned, nor even cast down. When for the first time since the trial began an officer gently tapped him on the shoulder he arose, and, after shaking hands with his lawyers, who had worked so hard in his behalf, walked off to jail.

Lawyer Van Winkle had promptly asked that the Judge fix bail for his client pending an appeal, which he said he would make to the Supreme Court, and bail was fixed at $10,000, or double the amount on which Barker has been at liberty since a short time after the shooting. There were no bondsmen present. Within a few moments the crowd that had jammed the little courtroom almost suffocated had filed down the stairs and into the sparsely settled street or on to the little lawn over which the prisoner was to be led to the county jail. As the court officer and his prisoner made this short journey they were regarded by thousands of curious eyes, but there were no comments and no manifestation of approval or disapproval.

A half hour after the verdict had been announced the deserted courtroom that had been the theatre of one of the strangest and most dramatic trials ever witnessed in the country was deserted save for a short man in his shirt sleeves, who was sweeping vigorously with a big broom.

"It appears like Jersey justice was still on top," said this man by way of comment.

The Rev. Mr. Keller, who had sat in the courtroom during every hour of the trial up to the time when the last lawyer to speak had made his peroration, was not present when the verdict was announced, but waited downstairs in the Prosecuting Attorney's office, surrounded by a party of his friends of the cloth, and the news that the man who had maimed him for life had been found guilty was quickly conveyed to him. Whether or not he exulted over the verdict is not known, but that he feels that he has not yet been vindicated of the charge made against him by Mrs. Barker, and which was the impelling force sweeping on to the tragedy, was shown by a statement which he drew up and presented to the representatives of the press.

REV. MR. KELLER'S STATEMENT.

He had this statement read by the Rev. Alban Richey of the Union Theological Seminary, while he himself stood by and indorsed it by nods. The statement is in refutation of a statement printed two days ago purporting to have been made by Mrs. Barker, in which is set forth the details of an atrocious assault committed upon the woman in her own home by the minister, and which, being told by her to her husband, led to the shooting. It is as follows:

"To the Press:

"I learn of the publication in several newspapers of the statement of Mrs. Barker as to an alleged outrage by me upon her. It is false. I never outraged or ever attempted to outrage Mrs. Barker. I now understand the rules of evidence, however, would not permit my denial under oath in the trial just concluded.

"JOHN KELLER."

Mr. Keller refused to state what his future course might be with regard to the charges made by the woman, but which were rejected at this trial as waste ma-

Continued on Page 2.

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Only $50.00 to California
and return from Chicago, July 6 to 13, by the "Overland Limited," via Chicago & North-Western, Union, Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

A. P. A. LOSES A SUIT.

Supreme Court Justice Decides that Rochester Can Pay Salaries to Orphan Asylum Sisters.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 21.—Orphans in Roman Catholic asylums cannot be deprived of secular education. The effort of James Sargent, leader of the A. P. A., to gain this end, has been defeated. Supreme Court Justice Rich has handed down a decision denying the writ of injunction restraining the Board of Education of this city from paying salaries to four sisters in St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, petitioned for by Mr. Sargent. The temporary injunction granted by County Judge Sutherland is vacated.

In brief, Justice Rich holds that the city has paid salaries to teachers in the orphan asylum for forty years, thus establishing a precedent; that under rulings of the Court of Appeals such expenditures are legalized; that there is legislative authority for paying the salaries; that an orphan asylum is not a school; that Section XIV., Article 8, of the Constitution expressly provides for the secular education of orphans in no matter what kind of institution they are sheltered, and that the School Board has power to raise money for this purpose.

Mr. Sargent last month brought this action, alleging that religious education was given to orphan children in the asylums, and that the city had no right to pay salaries to the sisters for this purpose. He had the salaries of four teachers withheld by bringing the action. James M. E. O'Grady argued the case before the Supreme Court for the orphan asylum, and David N. Salisbury appeared for Mr. Sargent.

Unusual interest centred in the case, because it was a practical reopening of the bitter fight waged by the American Protective Association against Roman Catholics, which has been dormant here for several years. Although the first battle is lost Mr. Sargent does not intend to give up the campaign.

A SOUTHERN VIEW ON TARIFF.

No Interference with Protection—Re-elect Henderson as Speaker, Says Representative Brownlow of Tennessee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The talk of opposition to the re-election of David B. Henderson as Speaker of the next Congress does not find approval with Representative Walter P. Brownlow of Tennessee. Nor does that member look for tariff legislation at the coming session.

"Why not let well enough alone?" he asked. "The country is prosperous, labor is employed, and everybody seems to be contented, so why agitate the tariff and unsettle the business of the country? The Republican Party is the party of progress, and you may depend upon it that the leaders are not going to propose any legislation that will have a tendency to upset the business interests of the country. I am a protectionist because I believe in the doctrine of protection and because I know that protection has benefited the South. I want to say further that the people of the South are more in favor of protection now than ever before.

"This talk about Mr. Henderson being opposed for the Speakership because he may favor tariff legislation is idle. Mr. Henderson will be re-elected Speaker, and in my opinion he will favor no measure that will in any way disturb the business of the country or that may be considered as an attack on the doctrine of protection."

When asked what he thought of the suggestion of a Southern man for Vice President on the Republican ticket, Mr. Brownlow said:

"It is all right. The time to nominate a Southern Republican for Vice President is not only at hand, but has been here for thirty years. If the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, John W. Yerkes of Kentucky, is a candidate for Vice President I am for him. I am for him for anything he may want, as I consider him one of the really bright men in the Republican Party. He is an excellent gentleman, and is every way qualified for the high office of Vice President."

CHURCH DROPS DR. HERRON.

Grinnell (Iowa) Congregation Adopts the Recommendation of Council that Tried Him.

Special to The New York Times.

GRINNELL, Iowa, June 21.—The Congregational Church of Grinnell at a meeting last night by a unanimous vote dropped the name of George D. Herron, the former Professor of Applied Christianity, from its rolls. According to Congregational procedure, Prof. Herron is practically outside of the Church.

At Baxter the Congregational Association advised the Grinnell Church to form a council to try Prof. Herron for conduct unworthy of a Christian and a gentleman. The church called a council of Iowa churches. The council recommended to the Grinnell Church that Prof. Herron's name be dropped from the roll, and it was this recommendation that was carried out last evening. The motion was made by R. M. Haines, a Trustee of Iowa College.

CARRIERS ADOPT SHIRT-COAT.

Combination Garment Finds Adherents in One Out of Four in Washington Post Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Fifty letter carriers out of the 200 attached to the Washington Post Office will within a few days appear upon the streets wearing a new garment called a shirt-coat, which has the character and appearance of a shirt and a coat. It is cut to fill the demand in certain quarters for a shirt-waist, and is designed also to meet the objections quite generally urged against the shirt-waist.

The material of which the shirt-coat for the Washington carriers will be made is gray flannel, with rolling collar attached. From the belt up the shirt-coat is made as an outing shirt. The lower part of the front is belted inside the trousers. The sides and back are cut so that they hang outside the trousers.

In several of the large Post Offices of the United States the proposition that carriers should wear shirt-waists was submitted to a vote of the carriers, and in most places defeated by a substantial majority. The postal officials do not know of any office in which the shirt-waist has been adopted. A few days ago a representative of the manufacturers of the shirt-coat obtained permission from the Washington Postmaster to exhibit a specimen of the article to the Washington carriers, and later the Postmaster announced that all carriers desiring to wear the garment on duty could do so.

COLER WON'T RUN FOR MAYOR.

He Denies that He and Senator Hill Have Discussed the Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 21.—Controller Coler said to-night that it was not true he had changed his mind and might run for Mayor if the forces urging it were sufficiently strong.

He would not run in any circumstances, he said.

He denied that he and Senator Hill had discussed it.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
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A.— The Sickly Mother.
The ideal strengthener and sustainer for sickly and overworked women is the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. It builds up weak bodies through the food you eat—brings health and strength. Be sure to get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

EXPLODING FIREWORKS KILL MANY PERSONS

Four-Story Building in Paterson, N. J., a Complete Wreck.

THRILLING RESCUES MADE

Three Firemen Caught by Falling Debris and Seriously Hurt—Long List of Injured.

PATERSON, N. J., June 21.—Exploding fireworks wrecked the four-story frame building at 440 Main Street, this city, shortly after noon to-day, killing a number of persons, and injuring many others. It is impossible to say just how many persons lost their lives, but it is known that at least eighteen perished. Twelve bodies had been recovered at midnight.

Fortunately it was not half an hour later, or the results would have been frightful, for adjoining the wrecked building was No. 3 School, in which were hundreds of children. Not only was the school damaged, but wreckage was hurled into it. As it was, some of the school children were injured, although most of them had hurried home. A few were still in front of the school, and more were directly in front of the wrecked building.

So great was the force of the blast that a boy playing in the street half a block away was lifted from his feet and hurled against an iron fence, and had one of his legs broken. There was a trolley car directly in front of the building when the explosion took place, and the burst of flame blown out into the street by the expansion of the air scorched the sides of the car and singed the hair of those who were on the car.

Those who were on the upper floors of the building when the explosion occurred were either stunned and then burned to death, or found escape cut off and were suffocated.

The building was a tenement with stores on the ground floor. The middle store was occupied by Abraham M. Rittenburg as a candy and stationery store. He had laid in his supply of fireworks, a part of them being stored in the cellar. There were eight families on the upper floors, and Rittenburg's family lived back of the store.

There were a barber's shop, a plumber's shop, a bakery, and a fruit store also on the ground floor. The barber and the fruit dealer lived with their families in rear rooms. The building was owned by William Walker.

THE IDENTIFIED DEAD.

The identified dead are:

ADAMSON, Mrs. LUCINDA.
BAMBER, Mrs. B.
BAMBER, six months' old child.
BURNS, Mrs. ANN.
BURNS, CLARENCE, six years old; found clasped in his mother's arms.
DUFFY, Mrs. MARY.
ELVIN, Mrs. ANDREW.
ELSASSER, six weeks old. His mother kept the bakery.
RITTENBURG, HAROLD, eighteen months old; son of the man who stored the fireworks.
LANNIGAN, Mrs. ANNIE.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES, a cripple; burned in his bed.
WILLIAMS, Mrs. CHARLES; burned while trying to save her husband.

LIST OF THE MISSING.

Those missing and known to be in the ruins are:

ELVIN, JOSEPH, two weeks old.
ELSASSER, Mrs. Mary.
FENTEMAN, Mrs. ANNIE.
Two nephews of Mrs. Lannigan. Their names are not known.
ZIMMEN, Mrs., mother-in-law of Rittenburg.

THOSE WHO WERE INJURED.

The injured at St. Joseph's Hospital are:

AIRIENS, JOHN.
BAMBER, L., face burned.
HILLMAN, NICHOLAS, cut on the head.
JESSUP, Mr. and Mrs., both bruised and burned.
McGLONE, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN; leaped through flames to the street; both bruised and burned.
SODER, GEORGE, schoolboy; cut and burned.
SLIGLAND, EDWARD, fireman; seriously injured by falling walls.

In addition to the foregoing list of injured, more than a score of persons were hurt by flying debris and glass.

ORIGIN A MYSTERY.

What caused the explosion will probably never be known. There was a roar and a flash, followed almost instantly by a second and then with a series of smaller ones. It is not known and never will be whether the first explosion took place in the store or in the cellar. It is thought the first explosion was in the store, for those who were near say the whole front leaped out into the street, followed by the flame, and that the second big explosion was muffled and deadened.

Every building in the neighborhood was stripped of glass. Families seated in them at their dinners were thrown from their chairs to the floor. The explosion could be heard in distant parts of the city, but in the immediate neighborhood it caused tenants of buildings to rush to the street, lest the buildings topple about their heads. Then there was a fearful scene in the streets. Parents lost control of their children, and were soon rushing about looking for them. Rumors spread that a score of children were being carried away from the ruins by the police wagons, the ambu-

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The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Atlantic City.
Express trains, with buffet parlor cars, via New Jersey Central, leave Liberty Street at 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; South Ferry five minutes earlier. Due Atlantic City at 12:50 and 6:40 P. M.—Adv.

**TO-DAY, SIXTEEN PAGES, WITH REVIEW OF BO

lance, and grocers' wagons, which were pressed into service.

Meanwhile the flames were bursting from every part of the Walker Building. Every window seemed to be emitting flame a minute after the first explosion. Those who approached the building from the rear saw a fearful sight. A woman appeared at one of the windows. She was a mass of flames. She leaped out and fell through the flame to the yard below. At great risk she was dragged further into the yard, but it was too late. The flesh was dropping from the bones, and she was dead. She was identified as Mrs. Williams.

Daniel Dooley, who lives at 438, was in the yard when the explosion took place. He saw the two Rittenburg children in the rear room, and rushed into the flames for them. He got one of them and carried it out and tried to go back for the other, but the room was then one mass of fire and the flames were shooting in solid masses from the windows. Dooley was badly scorched in rescuing the first child.

From in front Mrs. Jessup and her husband dropped from the windows of their home to the sidewalk. They were seated at dinner, and together ran to the front window and leaped. Jessup says the explosion seemed to force the fire right through the floor under their feet.

RESCUED BY FIREMEN.

Others of the tenants were meanwhile hanging from the windows ready to drop. The firemen came within a few minutes, some of the companies starting without waiting for an alarm. Twenty persons were taken down through the fire and smoke by the firemen.

Mr. and Mrs. John McGlone lived on the top story of 440. Their escape was cut off. McGlone climbed out of the front window and hung on with one hand while he held his wife to his breast with the other. The ladders were all busy, and one of the life nets from Truck 1 was called into use. Twenty men held it, and McGlone was told to drop. With a superb show of strength he swung about so as to carry his wife away from the building and then let go of her. She dropped into the net through the flame. As soon as she could be rolled out of the net, it was placed for her husband, and he, too, landed safely in it. Both were badly burned by their flight through the flames bursting from the windows below. They were hurried to St. Joseph's Hospital.

On the floor just above the Rittenburg store lived Charles Kaheler, his mother, a small brother, and two sisters. They escaped without serious injury. They were seated at the table eating when, as they tell it, the floor rose up under them and then sagged back. They all fell to the floor, the table upset and the ceiling fell upon them. Charles jumped to his feet, as did his sisters. Their mother and small brother were buried under the débris. Charles dragged out his mother and brother, and, calling his sisters, started for the window. Principal Babcock of No. 3 school was in the act of running from the school. He saw the group, and went to their aid. Charles passed down his mother and sisters and then his brother to Mr. Babcock, and then jumped out himself. Not one of them received serious injury.

THE WALLS COLLAPSE.

While the rescues were going on the men from the steamers were fighting the flames. Capt. Allen led with a hose line in an effort to keep the fire from the upper floors, where it was said many were pinned in. The men had hardly taken their position on the sidewalk with a pile of boxes to ward off the heat and begun to throw water into the upper floor when, without any warning, the whole upper part of the building above them sagged outward and fell. It had been blown loose by the explosion, and when the water hit it it fell. The Captain and two of his men were buried under the débris, which was blazing.

Two streams were instantly turned on the wreckage. Out of it in a moment crawled Capt. Allen and Fireman Delaney. Both were bruised and burnt, but instead of seeking safety attacked the débris with their hands to rescue Edward Slingland, their companion, who was still beneath it. Others rushed in, and although another section of the building threatened to fall on the rescuers, Slingland was finally dragged out badly hurt, and hurried to St. Joseph's Hospital.

Mrs. Williams's husband was a cripple. His wife is supposed to have remained longer than she could with safety in an effort to save him. He was found burned to a crisp on his bed.

The firemen fought the flames back, and although the two buildings between the wrecked one and Slater street were somewhat damaged, they were saved. The building in which the trouble started went to the ground, practically. John Phalon, eleven years old, was hit by débris when the building blew up. He was hurried to St. Joseph's Hospital, and is seriously hurt.

After a couple of hours' work the firemen had the flames out, and began the work of cooling the ruins to get at the bodies, which it was by that time known were in the ruins. At first it was thought only three persons were lost, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and one of the Rittenburg children. Presently it became apparent that others had lost their lives. The authorities acted quickly, and it was determined to dig over the ruins at once. The entire Street Department force was ordered to go to work clearing away the rubbish. The hiring of extra men began at once, and all the wagons and carts that could be used were pressed into service. The fire engines were sent home, but from seven hydrants water was poured into the wreckage. An old steamer was put into use to pump out the water, and arrangements are under way to get other pumps.

County Physician McBride was early on the scene, and as soon as the firemen pronounced their work over, he took charge, Capt. Bimpson placing the police under the orders of the doctor when he needed them. Fire lines were established, and under the direction of the county physician, who for the moment became paramount, the work of searching for bodies began.

The doctor says he will order an inquest. He directed that the body of Mrs. Williams be taken to the Morgue, and made arrangements for the handling of the other bodies.

MAY ARREST RITTENBURG.

Rittenburg will probably be arrested pending the investigation. He, it would appear, was absent serving a wagon route when the explosion occurred.

Mrs. Zimmen, mother-in-law of Rittenburg, is known to be dead. It is said she was standing at the rear of the store talking to a commercial traveler when the explosion occurred. What became of the man is not known. He may be dead. Who he was no one seems to know.

William Walker, the owner of the building, says his loss is about $20,000. This is not fully covered by insurance. Rittenburg has been his tenant for thirteen or fourteen years, and had never before had any trouble. All of the tenants lost everything.

Directly opposite the scene of the explosion and fire nearly every pane of glass was shattered, and it was a matter of no little wonder that the buildings themselves were not leveled to the ground. The saloon of John Cusick, which is next door north of the scene of the fire, is a wreck.

The frame building contained five stores. The McGinnis brothers had a barber's shop and a plumbing establishment. The barber's place was run by Charles and the plumbing store next door was the property of David L. They lived in the rear of the stores and Layton Vreeland boarded with them. When the crash came the walls fell in and the family, who were at dinner, barely escaped with their lives.

Up stairs on the third floor, over the McGinnis family, lived Mrs. Annie Dooley and her two sons, George D. and John W., all of whom got out in safety. Mr. and Mrs. William Fom lived on the second floor. They also reached the street in safety. They were married but four weeks ago and lost everything. Next door, where the explosion occurred, the family of Abraham M. Rittenburg lived, and kept the confectionery store where the fireworks were located. Isaac Bamber lived up over the store and Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, who lost their lives, were occupants of the second floor, from which they attempted to escape. Bamber's baby perished. Next door lived the families of Daniel Fitzgibbons, Philip Nauman, Mrs. Hawley and two daughters, and at 444 the families of Mrs. Kohler and Mrs. Howley lived on the second and third floors.

FRANK EDWARDS'S EXPERIENCE.

Frank Edwards of J. R. Hurley's insurance office gives a clear account of the explosion as he saw it. He says:

"I was going home to my dinner and was at Slater Street, about 100 feet from the building when the explosion occurred, and I saw the whole thing. The first explosion was much the worse, but minor explosions for some minutes followed successively. I was not lifted from my feet, but saw the whole blast across the street, and the flame and smoke went simultaneously directly across Main Street and blew in all the glass windows.

"For a time nothing could be seen, but when it cleared a little I saw three or four men run into the curb line and pick up and carry across the street a man who was a mass of blood. They carried him insensible into a saloon opposite and laid him upon a pool table and gave him some whisky and oiled him all over.

"Then a woman had lowered herself to the sills of the second window from the third-story room, and the people were telling her to hold and not jump until they got the ladder up, but they were too slow with the ladder, and as a mass of flame and smoke came out of the window where she had her hold, she let go and fell, and they took her also into the German saloon and placed her upon another pool table and attended to her."

Principal Babcock was in the school, and a number of children were playing in the yard when the explosion came. "At first there seemed to be a slight report," he said, "followed in an instant by a noise which might be likened to the explosion of a big gun. Then there was a series of explosions that sounded like the discharge of muskets, and this was followed by tongues of flame which shot through the front part of the building.

"As the second report came I saw a small boy who had been standing on the sidewalk hurled clear across the street, and he was picked up by a bystander and carried away. Then I ran out and helped some person out of a window."

A SCENE OF WILD EXCITEMENT.

The scene about the ruins to-night is exciting. The whole neighborhood seems to have lost its head. The police lines are being assailed by men and women who demand to be allowed in to seek for relatives. From the many missing it would seem that a couple of hundred were lost, but people are so excited that they imagine persons are missing when they are in turn seeking those who think they are missing.

One woman, who set up an awful howl that her husband was missing, was making complaint to the police, when one of the crowd, attracted by her excited manner, stepped up and wanted to know what she was doing making him search the streets for her. It was her husband, and he had been on the other side of the city when the explosion occurred.

There are persons in the crowd who have maintained their positions since noon and their relatives have reported them missing. One whole family reported missing by their father when he reached home was found several blocks away. The windows in their apartment had been broken and the mother was so frightened she fled to the home of a relative, taking her five children.

There are many foreigners in the neighborhood and the explosion has worked them into a frenzy of fright. They rush about and chatter and complain because some one of their friends is missing, and the chances are he is in the crowd watching the grewsome task of pulling up the ruins to get the bodies that are known to lie in it. Until after dark a lot of children were missing. Owing to the explosion, there was no session of No. 3 School this afternoon, and the children hung about the scene of the fire while their parents reported them missing.

The Board of Health has been summoned to meet in the morning and take action relative to the storing of fireworks in buildings where there is danger of a recurrence of to-day's accident.

CONVICTS' DASH FOR FREEDOM.

Two Men from Fort Snelling Captured After a Long Chase—Used a Woman as a Shield.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 21.—Two long-term prisoners, Rooks and O'Rourke, at Fort Snelling jumped through a window yesterday afternoon and ran toward the Mississippi River bridge. The guard turned in an alarm and followed, shooting at them.

The fugitives met Mrs. Charles Johnson, seized her, and, dragging her on behind them, hurled her across the bridge. This stopped the shooting. Charles Kartak, a manufacturer, attempted to interfere. The prisoners dropped the woman, knocked Kartak down, and kicked him. Then they darted down the side of the bridge and along the river bottom.

The convicts led a long chase through swamps and marsh, with twenty men pursuing. Roy Weiner, a private in Company A, finally discovered the two men in a tree. He was alone. He ordered them to come down. They refused, but Weiner fired his gun off in the air several times, and others of the pursuing party were attracted to the spot. The two men were taken, and at the ends of a number of guns led back to the fort.

CANADIAN SEIZURE UPHELD.

American Wrecking Steamer Willamette Not Saved by Reciprocity.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 21.—The seizure of the wrecking steamer Willamette in British Columbia waters has been settled in accordance with the contentions of the Canadian Government. A convention exists between the United States and Canadian Governments for reciprocity of wrecking in waters contiguous to each other's territory. The Willamette was at work in Union Bay, eighty miles from the Canadian frontier, and the Dominion Government, taking the view that this could not be held to be contiguous waters, seized the vessel. The United States Government then took the matter up, but when the view of the Canadian Government authorities was brought out the United States officials conceded that it was a very proper one, and no further action was taken.

Electricity Kills a Student.

LYNN, Mass., June 21.—Clarence H. Rollins of Bangor, Me., a student, twenty-one years of age, was instantly killed by an electric shock at the General Electric Works in West Lynn this afternoon, where he was taking a course of instruction in electrical engineering. He was leaving a platform and came in contact with high potential wires leading to transformers. The voltage was as high as 8,000.

W. H. NEWMAN PRESIDENT OF TWO RAILROADS

Continues Head of Lake Shore as Well as of New York Central.

General Manager Brown of the Burlington Route Made Vice President and General Manager of Lake Shore.

Much to the surprise of all railroad men no new President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad was elected at the meeting of the Board of Directors of that road, which was held in the Grand Central Station yesterday. W. H. Newman, the old President and at the present time President of the New York Central, was almost as much surprised as everybody else, as only a few days ago he had expressed the opinion that he would not continue in the Lake Shore's Presidency, as the work of the two offices combined would be too much for one man.

W. K. Vanderbilt, however, who attended the meeting of the board, is understood to have expressed the opinion that with a good general manager for the Lake Shore the two Presidencies could well be united. So Mr. Newman will hereafter hold both the Presidencies.

The most onerous duties of the Lake Shore Presidency will be taken off the shoulders of Mr. Newman by W. C. Brown, late General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, who was elected Vice President and General Manager of the Lake Shore.

W. C. Brown is a native of this State, having been born in Herkimer County in 1853. He has risen to his present position from the ranks, for he commenced his railroad career in cording wood and working as a section hand on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. While so engaged he studied telegraphy, and after a year's service he became in 1870 telegraph operator at various stations of the same road. In 1872 he became train dispatcher on the Illinois Central.

During the next eight years his advancement was slow, for he held similar positions with the Rock Island and the Burlington. In 1880 he was made chief train dispatcher, and from 1881 to 1884 he was trainmaster of the Burlington on the St. Louis Division. From 1884 to 1887 he was Assistant Superintendent of the same division, and during the next three years he held the position of Superintendent of the Iowa lines of the same system.

From 1891 to 1896 he was General Manager of various subsidiary lines, and in 1896 he was appointed to the position which he has resigned to accept the one offered to him by the Vanderbilts.

The Directors of the Lake Erie and Western also met yesterday and elected Mr. Brown a Director, to succeed the late J. W. Doane, and also made him General Manager.

The other railroads whose Boards of Directors met yesterday at the Grand Central Station were the Michigan Central and the Canada Southern. All the railroads declared the usual dividends. The financial statements, which were submitted, were generally considered as very favorable. E. D. Worcester was re-elected Vice President of the Lake Shore.

W. C. BROWN'S SUCCESSOR.

Frederic A. Delano Made General Manager of the Burlington Road.

Frederic A. Delano has been appointed General Manager of the Burlington, to succeed W. C. Brown, who resigned to go with the Lake Shore.

Mr. Delano was born in Hongkong, China, in 1863. He was graduated from Harvard University and entered railway service in 1885 as a machinist apprentice at the erection of the Burlington shops at Aurora, Ill. He was put in charge of the Bureau of Steel Rail Inspection in 1887, and two years later became assistant to the Second Vice President. In 1890 he was appointed Superintendent of the freight terminals in Chicago, and in 1899 he became Superintendent of motive power of the Burlington.

His whole railroad career has, therefore, been with the Burlington, which has now appointed him to one of the most important offices of the road.

MEXICAN RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Monterey and Mexican Gulf Purchase by Mexican Central Presages Many Changes and Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTEREY, Mexico, June 21.—The action of the Mexican Central Directors at their meeting held yesterday in Boston, in authorizing the purchase by that company of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railway, is looked upon here as of great importance.

It gives the Mexican Central absolute control of the traffic situation in Mexico so far as the Port of Tampico is concerned, as the only other road leading to that port is a branch of the Mexican Central connecting with the main line at a point near Aguas Calientes. The Monterey and Mexican Gulf connects with the Mexican International main line at Trevino.

The original concession for the building of this road provided for its extension west from Trevino to a Sierra Mojado. It is reported that this concession will be revived, and that the road will be built west from Trevino to the City of Chihuahua. The road is in bay physical condition, and much of it will have to be rebuilt.

Operated in connection with the Mexican Central and as a part of the St. Louis and San Francisco system, it will form a new and direct route between northern Mexico and many industrial centres of the United States and the Port of Tampico.

DETROIT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Directors Elected and Arrangements Made for Delivering Ohio Southern and Detroit and Lima Bonds.

A meeting of the Detroit Southern Railroad was held yesterday at 30 Broad Street, at which final arrangements were made for the delivery of the bonds and stock in the Ohio Southern Railroad and the Detroit and Lima Northern Railroad.

The new company is known as the Detroit Southern Railroad and has been organized under the laws of the State of Michigan. It will operate a line of railroad from Detroit to the coal regions of Southern Ohio, via Lima and Springfield, with 345 miles of main line and 80 miles of branches.

The following have been elected Directors of the new company:

John E. Borne, President of the Colonial Trust Company; Cyrus J. Lawrence of C. J. Lawrence & Sons, Evans R. Dick of Dick Brothers & Co. and President of the Investment Company of Philadelphia, Penn.; Leopold Wallach, attorney; Simon Borg, Charles Parsons, President of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad; F. J. Lisman, Don M. Dickinson, ex-Postmaster General; William McMillan, Henry B. Joy of Detroit, Myron T. Herrick of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, Samuel Hunt, and A. B. Voorheis, Vice President of the Union Savings Bank, Cincinnati.

RETURN TICKETS TO CHICAGO.

Railroads Have Decided to Sell Them from July 1 to Oct. 20.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The railroads have decided to sell tickets from Chicago to New York and return, and from New York to this city and return, from July 1 to Oct. 20. Round-trip tickets between these cities have never been sold before.

Three grades of rates have been established. Tickets over differential lines will be sold for $31. Tickets reading over a differential line one way and returning over a standard line will be sold for $33. Tickets good over standard lines both ways will be sold for $35. These rates are based on the rates made for tickets good for ten days on account of the Buffalo Exposition, $2 being added to the rate from Chicago to Buffalo and from Buffalo to New York.

The sum of $2 is added for the purpose of making it unprofitable for scalpers to deal in the round trip tickets.

Special Train to Steamship Dock.

Arrangements have been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad for a special train for the convenience of Philadelphians who sail by steamers of the Hamburg-American Line. The special train leaves the Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at about 7 A. M. on the day of sailing and arrives at Jersey City at about 8:50 A. M. Immediately upon arrival at Jersey City a steamboat of the Hamburg-American Line transfers passengers and their baggage direct from the Pennsylvania Station to the Hamburg-American piers, at Hoboken, from which the steamers sail.

Big Capital Stock Increase.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 21.—L. F. Parker, general attorney for the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, today filed with the Secretary of State a statement of increase of capital stock from $30,000,000 to $100,000,000. This large increase will be employed in the connection of the Frisco with the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway system.

The Reading Orders More Cars.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 21.—The Pressed Steel Car Company has just received another large order for cars from the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The order is for 1,000 low side gondola cars and 100 flat cars. Both types of cars are to be built entirely of steel, and are to be of 110,000 pounds capacity.

Brief Railroad Items.

President Yoakum of the St. Louis and San Francisco is in the city.

Edwin Hawley, President of the Iowa Central and Minneapolis and St. Louis, and Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central, authorize a denial of the report that the latter road will in any way absorb the two former lines.

D. W. Cooke, the newly appointed General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, has taken charge of his new office.

CONTEMPT IN COPPER SUIT?

Delaware Surety Company Comes in for Comment in Colorado Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., June 21.—The following order was made by the Supreme Court this morning addressed to the Attorney General:

"In the matter of the justification of the Delaware Surety Company, the court being of the opinion that there is in the record of the proceedings had herein from time to time since the application was made by appellants on April 26, 1901, for an order requiring respondents to furnish additional security under the injunction order heretofore made herein, some evidence tending to show that a contempt had been committed, and that the same should not pass unnoticed, it is ordered that all of said proceedings be now referred to the Attorney General for such action as to him may seem proper."

In the controversy over the rich Pennsylvania mine at Butte, which the Montana Ore Purchasing Company is operating, the Court recently ordered that the indemnifying bond be increased $350,000 to protect the interests of the Boston and Montana Company until title to the property is determined. The Delaware Surety Company essayed to furnish this bond. The Court on Tuesday permitted the company's agent to deposit cash security, however, "in the interest of justice," as one Judge expressed it.

COLUMBIA LEAD STOCK SOLD.

Eastern Capitalists Said to Have Obtained Control of the Property.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—A deal was closed yesterday whereby 31,000 shares, or a controlling interest in the Columbia Lead Company, was purchased by Eastern capitalists at $14 a share, and there is an open bid for the remainder of the stock at the same price. The Columbia Lead Company's property was owned by St. Louis investors. The company is capitalized at $600,000, there being 60,000 shares, of a par value of $10 each, but 10,000 shares of this was "treasury" stock.

J. Cantwell, President of the company, said to-day that the treasury stock of the company had been taken by Eastern capitalists, and that he had purchased about 12,000 shares of additional stock, but he refused to give the names of the Eastern buyers.

DIED IN HOTEL MAJESTIC CAFE.

Ambulances of Two Hospitals Unable to Go to Aid of Man in Extremis.

George W. Parcell, residing at Bath Beach, on Thirty-eighth Street, between Bath and Cropsey Avenues, died in the café of the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, last night.

The man, who was about sixty years old, staggered into the café through the Central Park West entrance, dropped into a chair, and in faltering voice asked a waiter for a glass of water. It was hastily handed him, but before he could put it to his lips he was seized with convulsions.

Policeman Cleary of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, who had been called, sent for an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. The answer came back that there were no ambulances in just then, but as soon as one came it would be rushed to the hotel. So Cleary tried the Presbyterian Hospital. There he was informed that the ambulance had broken down. The Flower Hospital was then appealed to, and its ambulance was the first to reach the scene. Soon after came the one from Roosevelt. But both were too late. The man had expired.

Dr. Charles Dennison of 68 West Seventy-first Street, who in the meantime had appeared on the scene, did all he could to relieve Parcell, who was just able to give his name and address. It was the physician's opinion that the man had died of acute indigestion.

The body was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and the Brooklyn police were asked to inform his family.

GUFFEY'S WELL NOT A DUSTER.

Latest Report from Texas Oil Field Tells of a 30,000-Barrel Flow.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 21.—The big oil well belonging to the Guffey Petroleum Company, located at Sour Lake, twenty-five miles northwest of Beaumont, which broke loose yesterday, was not gotten under control until to-day. It spouted oil to a height of more than fifty feet, and its output is estimated at 30,000 barrels a day.

The well was bored about four weeks ago, and was "brought in" at night when none of the company's employes were about the place. A cap was placed on the well, and the word was given out by the employes that it was a "duster." When the oil pressure yesterday broke the cap off and it became known that it was a big "gusher" much excitement prevailed.

A NEW EDISON FACTORY.

NEWARK, N. J., June 21.—A deed was filed here to-day for the sale of the Hayden estate, on Bloomfield Avenue, Glen Ridge, to Thomas A. Edison. The price paid was $10,000. The property is 200 by 580 feet. The land is part of a plot on which is to be built the factory for the manufacture of Edison's recently invented storage battery.

It is said that the Glen Ridge residents have talked of securing an injunction to prevent the erection of the factory. Members of the Glen Ridge Park Association who own land near the proposed factory site also desired to buy the land, but Mr. Edison outbid them.

An Inman Cotton Compress Burned.

HOUSTON, Texas, June 21.—The compress owned by Inman, Helms & Co. was burned this morning with 2,300 bales of cotton. The loss is placed at $125,000, the plant being totally destroyed. Partially insured.

Robert P. Mayfield Dead.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 21.—Robert P. Mayfield, prominent in politics, died this afternoon. He was assistant auditor in the Pension Department under President Cleveland.

Anthracite Coal Only

will be used on Erie Railroad locomotives hauling through PASSENGER trains after June 22.—Adv.

BARKER CONVICTED OF SHOOTING MR. KELLER

Continued from Page 1.

terial. "Until I have consulted my counsel," he said, "I cannot answer any questions as to my future course." Even this reply was given in writing and read to the reporters by one of the clergyman's friends. It is definitely understood, however, that the man is not content to remain under the charges made against him by Mrs. Barker, and which are now known throughout the country, and will early take legal means to bring out the whole story.

Joseph Parker, his personal counsel, who sat beside him throughout the trial, would not state what form these proceedings would take, but in a few words he threw a shaft of light on one of the mysterious passages in the charge made against Keller by Mrs. Barker on the witness stand. She was allowed to testify that she had at various times made loans to the clergyman unknown to her husband, and produced her accounts as well as letters to show that he had borrowed money from her, and had repaid it only at her urgent requests. The minister was not allowed to explain these alleged loans on the stand, but his lawyer said yesterday that they represented some donations which Mrs. Barker had made to Trinity Church, and after she had ceased to attend the church through pique she had demanded that the money be returned, and the minister had returned it. And this is all that this trial has produced toward the clearing up of this still unfathomed mystery.

The clergyman remained in the prosecutor's office in the Court House for an hour after the conclusion of the trial, and then left by a back door and with a company of ministerial friends returned to his home in Arlington.

Lawyer Van Winkle, counsel for Barker, after the trial announced that he would at once take an appeal, and would file a writ of error on Monday or Tuesday. He said it would be based on the exceptions taken during the trial. He said that Barker's friends would hold a conference soon to take some action regarding the securing of bail. The Supreme Court opens in November next and the result of its decision will probably be announced in February.

PENALTY FOR THE CRIME.

Barker will be arraigned for sentence on Thursday next. The maximum penalty for the offense of which he stands convicted is seven years in State Prison and a fine of $2,000. The minimum penalty is left to the discretion of the Judge. It is the opinion of many lawyers who expressed themselves yesterday that the maximum penalty will be imposed. It is believed further that there is not the slightest hope for interference by the Supreme Court, as the charge against Barker was practically undefended at this trial at which the defendant's only hope was an acquittal under the "unwritten law."

Barker, when seen in the little County Jail, expressed himself as full of hope. "When my wife's story is once fully told, fairly and without reservation," he said, "no twelve men on the face of the earth will convict me. I did not expect such a verdict. It appeared to me that there was a reasonable doubt. I have full confidence, however, that the Supreme Court will give me a new trial. Furthermore, I believe that my wife's story will then be told in full for the first time."

As for the woman, the central figure in the remarkable trial, she was sought in vain by the eager crowd of spectators of the conclusion of the trial. She staid during the morning and listened with tears in her eyes and heard the lawyers extoll her virtues or denounce what was characterized as her crime, and during the noon recess had gone back to her home in Arlington. Her absence robbed the closing scenes of the trial of one of its most dramatic features. From her actions throughout the week, however, it is believed by observers that she would have passed the climax of the trial without making a scene of any kind.

The final day of the trial was begun with a summing up for Barker by Marshall Van Winkle. It was expected that his address to the jury would be sensational, and that in his plea for the upholding of the "unwritten law" he would include a lashing of reputations and a flaying of characters, and by far the largest crowd of the week assembled to witness the final act of the drama. The crowd inside the courtroom itself was larger than on preceding days only by the added few who squeezed in aisles or in window niches, for the room has been filled almost to suffocation since the second day, but the throngs of men and women who surged through the corridors and tried in vain to get past the guards after the last available space inside had been filled was greater by many hundreds than on any previous day. It was an orderly crowd, however, and it only required the almost superhuman exertions of two small chin-whiskered constables to stop the disappointed mobs at the doors.

Only once during the day was the Judge called upon to quiet a slight demonstration. This was during the summing up of Prosecutor Erwin, when he referred to the testimony of Keller who had given as a reason for not recognizing Barker's voice when the latter was brought before him when he lay in darkness after the shooting, that he thought he was about to die and did not purpose to accuse any man of murder whom he could not see. The Prosecutor brought these words out with fine effect, and a ripple of applause started among a group of clergymen in the body of the courtroom and was traveling back toward the gallery when it was sharply stopped by the Judge.

THE CASE OF THE DEFENSE.

Lawyer Van Winkle opened for the defense at 10 o'clock, and as he faced the twelve men who were to decide the fate of the man at the bar, the silence of the throng showed how intently they were listening. Mrs. Barker sat between her husband and Mrs. Molloy, her friend, as usual, but all three changed their seats when Mr. Van Winkle began his address, so they could face the jury. Mrs. Barker looked grave, but her husband displayed no emotion.

Only a few feet away Keller, wearing his clerical clothes and the great blue goggles hiding his most serious wounds, sat with bowed head and hands clasped before him listening attentively to the stirring invective of the young lawyer without the betrayal of the slightest emotion.

Mr. Van Winkle immediately took up that part of the case directly concerned with the charges made by Mrs. Barker to her husband against the clergyman, and which led to the shooting. As was expected, he soon showed that his real defense lay in the appeal to the feelings of the jury.

"The evidence," said he, "even in its present unsatisfactory condition, owing to the rulings of the Judge, discloses that an outrage of an unnatural character was committed by Keller upon Mrs. Barker. The public wants to know what that outrage was. Now, gentlemen, you have a right to conjure up in your minds one of the darkest pictures you can paint. The Court cannot tie the jury down in its methods of considering the case.

"We tried to get before you why this man shot this minister. Millions of persons in this broad land want to know. If Barker thought the shooting was right and it was wrong in law, he did not know right from wrong, and you can excuse him. If the story were true, as a matter of fact, and he believed it, then by the law of God and man and the verdict of every jury in the land in a case like this he must be excused. Any man would have done what Barker did under like circumstances. The crime that Keller committed was far more serious than that committed by Barker. A man who commits rape commits a higher crime than that of which this defendant stands accused. Compare the offenses."

The great crowd craned forward to see what effect the words would have on Keller. The man sat like a graven image. Not the movement of a muscle served to give an inkling of what was going on in his mind. Many persons wondered why the Court allowed the lawyer to go on talking that way.

"The Church is not in question in this case," continued the lawyer, fixing his eyes on a group of clergymen in the body of the room. "This is not the Church's way of trying a case. The Church wants the truth, and not its suppression. Christianity has been woman's best friend. Women from the time of Christ have turned toward it as their greatest solace and consolation."

Mr. Van Winkle went on to describe Barker's peaceful family life. He told how Keller had for years been a frequent and welcome visitor there. Barker's wife stood for all that was good to him. She was his life, his hope, his happiness, when Keller entered into their home. Keller was a minister of the Gospel. He came in and out of the house freely and was trusted like a brother by Barker.

"Now," continued the lawyer, "Mr. Keller is forty years old and a celibate. A man who leads a normal life does not commit bestial crimes; but a celibate, who has the passions restrained, commits crimes that others would not think of. You find the man, you find the woman, you find the opportunity."

The lawyer then described the defendant's mental sufferings following the story told him by his wife, and built up his plea of temporary irresponsibility. He scoffed at the testimony of alienists that Barker was perfectly sane at the time of the shooting. "You can buy all the medical testimony you want," he said. Then he fiercely attacked the women witnesses who had testified against Mrs. Barker's veracity, referring to them as "women who had voluntarily come forward to stone their sister." He concluded:

"You will be asked by the court to follow the hard, dry logic of the case. You cannot do it, for this is a story of passion. The angry passions of this man [pointing to Barker] and the lustful passions of this man [pointing dramatically at Keller.] There is no one who knows better than Mr. Keller whether this story is true, and he has not told it. He should be interested in disclosing before this jury who the guilty one is."

Keller's cheeks were slightly flushed, but his patient attitude never changed.

PROSECUTOR ERWIN'S ADDRESS.

Prosecutor Erwin began his summary in a hard, dry, matter-of-fact way, and stated at the outset that the defense's summary was not an argument, only an appeal for sympathy.

"The State could not go into this story of which the counsel speaks," said he. "The Court decides what the State may or may not do. Remember the State of New Jersey is on trial to-day. It is a State famed for the rapidity of its administration of justice. The whole country is waiting to see if you are going to uphold the law or open the door to anarchy or mob violence."

The prosecutor, however, plunged into a discussion of the story of Mrs. Barker, and devoted most of his time to it. "Did Mr. Barker hear this story from his wife first?" said he. "It seems to me that about the first thing a good woman would do about the awful thing this woman said had happened to her would be to rush straightway to her husband and tell him of it. Yet she keeps it from him nearly two years, and even then he hears it from a Massachusetts grass widower. This woman kept her secret until it became fishy. It was a story that demanded the most rigid investigation."

At this point Mrs. Barker, who had kept up bravely, began to cry softly and continued to do so during the remainder of the Prosecutor's address.

JUDGE BLAIR'S CHARGE.

After recess the Judge began his charge to the jury in calm, deliberate tones. This charge was the feature of absorbing interest. It was listened to in perfect silence so that not a word should be lost. The Court spoke to the twelve men in part as follows:

"There is nothing in the character of this prosecution that is unusual in this court. This case has, to be sure, acquired great publicity, and achieved a large measure of meretricious notoriety, but, after all, the charge upon which this defendant is being tried is that of an atrocious assault, or an assault with intent to kill—by no means an unusual form of crime. This matter, though important, and in more than one particular most unfortunate, is attended with no serious complications. Your simple duty is to discover whether from the evidence produced before you this defendant is guilty or not guilty. You are to act without prejudice, without passion, and without sympathy, and be guided solely by your oaths, to return a verdict according to the evidence. The crime alleged is that of an assault with intent to kill. If it is proved to your satisfaction that the accused fired the pistol as alleged in the indictment that proof alone will not justify his conviction.

The Court here went over the details of the shooting as testified to by the various witnesses, and pointed out testimony to be considered in determining whether the shooting was done with intent to kill. Coming to the question of insanity, which constituted the defense's main contention, the Court said:

"Where insanity is set up as a defense to a criminal charge, the question for the jury to consider is that of the mental incapacity of the accused. Upon that question the law adopts a standard of its own as a test of criminal responsibility, a standard not always in harmony with the views of scientists or members of the medical profession. Many of the forms and degrees of mental disorder which in the opinion of doctors of medicine are regarded as insanity are repudiated in the administration of the law. The defense must show affirmatively that the insanity existed at the very time of the commission of the crime, and that the insanity was the immediate cause of the commission of the crime, in order to relieve the prisoner from responsibility. Mere passion or frenzy resulting from the anger or jealousy or viciousness of a sane man is no defense to criminal prosecution for acts resulting from such anger or such passion.

"You will recall that reference is made in the testimony and in the argument of counsel to some outrage alleged to have been committed by Mr. Keller upon Mrs. Barker, and which she related to her husband, the defendant. There is no legal proof of what that outrage was. Mrs. Barker's story is not before you. It was admitted excluded, because if it had been admitted in evidence it would have constituted no defense to this action. It was excluded because it was irrelevant and incompetent evidence, as affording no justification for this crime.

"As a matter of justification to this prosecution you will give it no thought. The fact that Mrs. Barker told her husband that an outrage had been committed upon her was permitted to be given in evidence because it was thought that the knowledge of that fact might have had some effect upon the mind of the defendant, that that story by his wife to him might have affected his mind to such a degree as to render him irresponsible for his act of shooting. The story of the alleged outrage, or the outrage itself, if true, was no justification for the defendant's assault. You must say whether the story told to him affected his mind to a degree that excuses him from criminal responsibility.

"If you believe the defendant to have been sane at the time of doing this act, you must be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt, first, that he did the shooting, and second, that he did it with the intent to kill. If these facts be established beyond a reasonable doubt in your minds, you should find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment."

This calm and dispassionate thrusting aside of practically the entire evidence presented by the defense left little doubt in the minds of the spectators that the jury would bring in a verdict of guilty, but when the twelve jurymen filed out, it was scarcely expected that they would return as soon as they did. The foreman announced his verdict in a matter-of-fact way, and it was all over in a few moments, and the "unwritten law" was a dead letter in New Jersey.

JURORS ARE RETICENT.

Efforts were made to see the jurymen in relation to the statement published and said to be a close reproduction of Mrs. Barker's affidavit concerning the alleged assault upon her.

Juror Robert McAndrews, in discussing the matter, said:

"We followed the Court's instructions. We did not consider Mrs. Barker's statement at all. It cut no figure one way or another. I read Mrs. Barker's statement, and I guess the other eleven did. For my reasons for convicting Barker read the evidence and the charge. I consider it is no one's business whether I believe Mrs. Barker's statement or not. It had nothing to do with the trial."

Foreman John G. Gopsill said:

"That statement is to come before the court in the contempt proceedings. I don't want to mix up in it."

This was the sentiment of the others, who refused to discuss the matter in any shape.

ARLINGTON, N. J., June 21.—The verdict against Barker caused no demonstration here. Groups on the street corners to-night are discussing it. The general belief seemed to have been that the jury would compromise and make it the light degree.

The Rev. Mr. Keller would not be seen to-night, but a friend of his said the clergyman had nothing to add to his signed statement.

As to Bethany Chapter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of to-day the report of the trial in the case of Barker has a mistake which, not intentionally and not at all unnaturally, may give an entirely wrong impression to casual readers. "Testimony of other women" as to Mrs. Barker's character is as follows:

It developed in the cross-examination that all the women were members of Bethany Chapter, connected with the Rev. Mr. Keller's church, and to which Mrs. Barker formerly belonged.

Bethany Chapter is not an organization having any sort of connection with Trinity Church Mission. W. T. W.

Irvington, N. J., June 21, 1901.

INJUNCTION AGAINST MINERS.

Strikers Restrained from Interfering with Workmen in Coal Region.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., June 21.—Judge John J. Jackson of the United States Circuit Court issued a restraining order to-night enjoining Lodge No. 358 of the United Mine Workers of America and two other lodges from interfering with the miners of Flat Top coal region, at Thacker, West Va.

The injunction prohibits all persons from interfering in any way with the management of the six mines in the Matewan field, menacing, threatening, or intimidating the miners, entering upon the property of the companies or holding public assemblages there, assembling in the roads or approaches to the property of the companies, interfering in any way with persons going to their work in the mines, or in any way inciting them to cease work. Many arrests are expected to follow.

Unknown Man Jumped from Steamer.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 21.—An unknown man committed suicide this afternoon by jumping from the steamboat Montauk

HORSES HAVE THE GRIP

It Is Estimated that 10,000 Are Suffering from the Disease.

In Several Hospitals 75 Per Cent. of the Horses Have It—Work Animals the Principal Sufferers.

If you hear a horse cough or sneeze, he's one of 10,000 that have it just now—the grip. But you can call the disease several other names and not be wrong—pink eye, epizooty, epihippic fever, hepatic fever, influenza, and a lot of other names. What the horse is suffering is this: Stupefaction of the brain and nervous system, great depression of the vital forces, and frequently inflammatory complications of the important vascular organs, especially of the lungs, intestines, brain, and laminae of the feet. That is according to the foremost veterinarians in the city. They all agree, too, that the disease is contagious and infectious for horse, ass, and mule. That it is contagious is the dangerous part of it in a city like New York.

The fact that the disease is prevalent in the city was made known by Superintendent Gustavus A. Hankinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals yesterday. It has been spreading rapidly for a week or more, but isolated cases were observed some little time ago.

The peculiar Spring this year, with the extraordinary amount of rain, is said to have caused the disease. The wet days followed by a few hot ones were favorable to the propagation of the microbe of this disease, which the horses take into their systems through mouth and nose. The symptoms are about the same as those of grip.

The veterinarians agree that horses shipped from the country brought the disease into the city. The trouble, they say, is due to the cars upon which the horses are shipped here, which are not properly ventilated and cleansed. One batch of horses is shipped after another in these same cars.

Horses on the east side, the hard-working horses, are the greatest sufferers from the disease. The high steppers and blooded horses have been singularly free from the disease up to the present time, which is explained by the veterinarians in this way—that the high-priced horses are so well taken care of that their systems are not liable to the disease.

Dr. S. K. Johnson, veterinary surgeon of the Board of Health, corroborated Superintendent Hankinson regarding the prevalence of the grip. Both men agreed also that the disease is spreading rapidly. H. D. Gill, one of the faculty of the Veterinary College of the New York University, who is right in the hotbed of the disease, spoke of its prevalence and development last evening as follows:

"Yes, there certainly is an epidemic of the grip among city horses. All the veterinarians agree upon that. I have just left three hospitals in the city. No less than 75 per cent. of the patients in them are suffering from the disease. In one hospital, for example, I found twenty horses sick, fifteen of which had the disease.

"I think it is best named grip. There are many names for the disease, however. Now one of the symptoms of influenza, or the grip, in a horse is that the eyes water and the lids become inflamed. That's what laymen call the pink eye. It's merely one of the symptoms of the disease.

"The reason that the veterinarians are calling the present epidemic grip instead of pink eye, is that this year that watery condition of the eye is not so pronounced as it was during the epidemic in the seventies—I think in 1876. Then there were oxen in plenty on the streets of the city. I cannot estimate how many horses have the disease. Judging from the work I have been doing within the last few days, it must run into the thousands. Under favorable conditions the disease ought to be cured in ten days or two weeks—that is, if the horse is properly taken care of.

Horse Surgeon Mills of the New York American Veterinary College said that only four of the twenty horses there were suffering from the grip. At the stables of the New York Cab Company it was admitted that several horses were coughing, but it was denied that they had the "pink eye."

ANOTHER NORTHFIELD VICTIM.

Body of B. Stevens, Lost in the Ferry Accident, Picked Up by an Oysterman.

The body of B. Stevens of New Dorp, a contractor, who was lost in the sinking of the Staten Island ferryboat Northfield, last week, was found shortly before noon yesterday, near the National Storage Company's dock, in New York Bay, off the Greenville shore, by John Doran, an oysterman. The identification was by a bunch of keys found in a pocket and marked "B. Stevens." There were other papers, a Masonic gold badge, a gold watch, and some other articles which were recognized by Mr. Stevens's friends.

Mr. Stevens was an electrical contractor, with an office at 128 West Thirty-seventh Street. The body was taken to Speer's undertaking rooms.

Divers continued at work yesterday on the Northfield, which is now lying at the foot of Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. Three drowned horses and an express wagon, the latter the property of the Staten Island Express Company, have been taken out of the boat. There is an opening on the starboard side of the ferryboat about 40 feet long. Below this is another hole about six feet in length, which was made by the rudder of the Mauch Chunk. These openings are to be closed, the boat pumped out, and then towed to Staten Island. Whether the boat will be rebuilt or broken up has not been determined.

Commissioner Murphy of the Police Department received yesterday from Deputy Commissioner York the report of his men on the life-saving appliances on ferryboats that have terminals in Brooklyn and not in Manhattan. The report gives the number of life preservers on each boat.

"It seems to me," said the Commissioner, "that all the boats have an insufficient number of life preservers, considering the number of people they carry. There seems to be about one life preserver to every ten persons. I will not send the Brooklyn report to the District Attorney till I get the reports on the Manhattan ferryboats too."

The report says that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has three boats in commission plying between Jersey City and Brooklyn. Each of these boats carries 150 life preservers and two life boats.

The Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company has two steamboats in commission. One of these carries 75 and the other 95 life preservers.

The Fannie McKane is the only boat run by the Canarsie and Barren Island Ferry Company. She carries 13 life preservers and one life ring.

The Sunshine and the Climax of the Canarsie and Bergen Beach Line carry 30 life preservers between them.

There is a certificate suspended on each of the boats from the United States Steamboat Inspectors, stating that the boat is fully equipped with life-saving facilities.

Staten Islanders to Demand New Boats.

As a result of the sinking of the Northfield a call has been issued at New Brighton, S. I., for an indignation meeting on Monday evening next. At this meeting a formal protest against the continued use of the old ferryboats now in the service of the Staten Island line will be made. It will also be demanded that new and up-to-date vessels be placed on the line. Many prominent residents are expected to be present at the meeting.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Decision that The Law Journal Is Not a Newspaper for the Purposes of Advertising.

Chairman Ashley W. Cole of the State Railroad Commission yesterday ruled that The Law Journal is not a newspaper for the purposes of advertising.

The ruling was made on a point raised by counsel for opponents to the granting of a franchise to the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company, at the session of the commission at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The company desires to build a road through the towns of Rye, Harrison, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and along the easterly portion of the Borough of the Bronx to East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

Counselor Page, in opposing the application, made the point that the company's articles of incorporation had been improperly advertised, not having been published in a newspaper.

"They were printed in The Law Journal," replied counsel for the petitioners.

"The Law Journal," said Chairman Cole, "is not a newspaper. You might as well claim that The Medical Record is a newspaper for advertising purposes."

Further hearing on the matter was then adjourned until July 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Meantime the articles of incorporation will be printed in a newspaper.

At the afternoon session the Commissioners heard testimony on the application of the Monticello, Fallsburg, and White Lake Railroad Company. This corporation has applied under Section 59 for the right to construct a trolley line from Fallsburg, on the line of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, to Monticello, the county seat of Sullivan County, and thence to White Lake, a Summer resort, about twelve miles from Monticello. The entire length of the road is about eighteen miles, and the estimated cost of construction and equipment is about $175,000.

About eight years ago a franchise was granted for the building of such a road, but nothing was done under it. An extension of this charter was obtained from the Legislature, but still no work was done. It is the owners of the old franchise who oppose the application of the Monticello, Fallsburg and White Lake Railroad Company.

The testimony was closed, and counsel were given ten days in which to file briefs. The commission then adjourned.

GEN. MOLINEUX CONFIDENT.

Returns from Buffalo Believing that His Son Will Get a New Trial.

Gen. Edward B. Molineux returned to his home, in Brooklyn, last night from Buffalo, where he attended the hearing before the Court of Appeals on the application for a new trial for his son, Roland B. Molineux. The General appeared to be in a very cheerful frame of mind when seen last night. He expressed the belief that the Court of Appeals would grant a new trial for his son. From a close study of the case and the arguments before the court at Buffalo he said he felt perfectly confident that there would be a retrial of the case.

"From my own impressions, as well as from the views expressed by prominent lawyers who attended the hearing," continued the General, "I am led to believe that the powerful and logical presentation by Mr. Milburn of the legal objections to the manner in which my son's conviction was obtained carried great weight with the Judges of the court."

FOUR HURT IN A COLLISION.

Were Passengers on Trolley Cars That Met Head On While at Top Speed.

Four persons were injured in a collision of two trolley cars of the William's Bridge branch of the Union Railway on Bronxdale Avenue near Unionport Road not far from the main entrance of the Morris Park race track yesterday morning.

The accident was caused by the failure of Motorman Daly to stop on the switch at Bear's Swamp Road, according to directions. He was driving Car No. 446, north bound, and instead of waiting at the lower switch pushed on to make the switch at Bronx Park. About 300 feet north of the Bear's Swamp Road switch there is a sharp curve. Daly approached this at top speed. Car No. 166 was coming in the other direction, and was trying to make the lower switch so as not to keep Daly waiting. The two cars came together at a point where the motormen could not see each other two car lengths away.

The crash was terrific, yet neither of the cars left the track. There were two passengers in the south-bound car. One of these was Miss Emma Brooks of 404 Boston Road, who was thrown out of the car. Her right arm and knee were lacerated. The north-bound car was filled with passengers. They were shaken up badly and many were bruised by being thrown against the sides of the car and the seats.

The collar bone of George Citron, the motorman of the south-bound car, was broken. James Daly, the motorman of the north-bound car, had his right foot crushed. Albert Berry, a policeman of the Bronx Park Squad, had his right leg and arm lacerated.

The injured were treated by a surgeon from Fordham Hospital. There have been collisions at this point before. Never before has any one been hurt.

THE DEATH OF FRANK PULLIS.

County Physician Says that the Man Had Not Been Poisoned.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., June 21.—The sensation caused in this vicinity by the death of Frank Pullis was ended to-day by the statement of County Physician Converse, who said that despite the opinion of the attending physician, Dr. Menger, the man died of natural causes and not from strychnine poisoning, as at first supposed.

Sensational stories of family quarrels were circulated and it was said that within three months the mother and two of the sons had died in convulsions showing symptoms of strychnine poisoning. Rumors of foul play were circulated in this case even before the man was known to be in danger of death.

Charles Pullis, one of the two surviving brothers of the dead man, said that he had noticed that the symptoms of the last illness of his brother Frank, who died Thursday morning, were the same as those that occurred during the last illness of another brother, James, who died in March.

Pullis says that he mentioned this to Dr. Menger, the attending physician, who, noticing that the patient had convulsions, said that he could not be suffering from Bright's disease, the final cause of death, because no case was on the medical records where convulsions had attended that sickness. Dr. Menger therefore decided that a police investigation was necessary. He communicated with the County Physician, who in turn communicated with Prosecutor Erwin, and the latter instructed Chief of Police P. A. Brady to take charge of the body and not to allow it to be removed or touched until the County Physician had seen it.

Accordingly two policemen sat on the Pullis doorstep all day, while crowds of curious persons came in a stream to see the house and to speculate on the outcome. While the county physician has not said finally that he will not hold an autopsy on the remains, he has said that he does not believe the man died a violent death, as convulsions were frequently symptoms of Bright's disease.

Dr. Menger, on the other hand, refuses to move from his first statement that the case is one in which the Coroner should take a hand. He said to-day that under no circumstances would he sign a death certificate, even though he were ordered to do so.

Charles Pullis said to-day that the reported family quarrels were exaggerated grossly, and that no quarrel ever occurred which was more than might be expected in any family where there were differences of opinion and interests. He said that in making the remark which caused Dr. Menger to notify the authorities he meant no more than that he personally was curious to know how the two brothers happened to die with symptoms so similar. He denied that he had any suspicions at the time or now that poison was given to the dead man.

COLT'S GALLOP COSTS A LIFE.

Animal Upsets a Ladder, and a Painter Falls to His Death.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 21.—Abraham Turo, a painter, fell twenty feet from a ladder this morning, striking on his head, and was killed. A colt galloping about the farm of Alderman Frank Matty ran into the ladder, knocking it over, and Turo, who was on the top round, was precipitated to the ground.

RICH QUAKER KILLS HIMSELF.

Cut His Throat with a Razor at His Home in Mount Holly, N. J.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., June 21.—Jacob H. Leeds, a wealthy Quaker living in Rancocas, was found dead at 6 o'clock this morning by his son, Harry, in the cellar of his home. He had cut his throat with a razor. Mr. Leeds was seventy-one years of age.

When he retired last night he appeared to be in a cheerful mood. He got up at 4 o'clock this morning, and members of the family who saw him then say that he seemed to be in good spirits. Mr. Leeds was a Director of the Union National Bank of Mount Holly. He was prominent in politics in the county.

QUARREL ENDS IN MURDER

John Clarke of Long Island City Shot Down on the Street.

His Adversary, John F. Clancy, Is Under Arrest—Both Men Well Known in Queens Borough.

During a quarrel, which took place at 8:40 o'clock last night at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue, John Clarke, forty-one years old, of 160 West Avenue, Long Island City, was shot in the left side, the police allege, by John F. Clancy, thirty-four years old, a saloon keeper of 143 Fifth Street, Long Island City. Clarke, who has been prominent in Long Island City politics, was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died one hour later. Clancy was arrested by Policeman Corrigan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

Clarke came to Manhattan with his brother-in-law, John Connerty, who keeps a saloon in Long Island City. On the same boat that brought them over was Clancy. He followed them to First Avenue, where a dispute took place. According to the story told by friends of the men, Clarke won $114 on the Suburban Handicap of two years ago. Clancy, it is said, would not "make good." This caused the bad blood between the men, which culminated in the fatal quarrel. It is also said that since the Gleason fight in Long Island City there had been a feud between the men. However this may be, Clancy struck Clarke in the face, it is alleged, and Clarke struck back. During the scuffle the shot that killed was fired, and also another, which did not take effect.

The wounded man was hurried to the hospital, where Clancy, in charge of Policeman Carrigan and Capt. Delaney, was taken in time to be identified by Clarke as the man who did the shooting. Clancy was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station with the charge of murder recorded against him. He is also well known in Long Island City. The saloon of which he is the proprietor is one of the most expensively fitted-up places on Long Island.

When the news of the shooting reached Long Island City many of the dead man's friends came to Manhattan and went to Bellevue to inquire as to his condition. Two sisters of Clarke also called and viewed their brother's body.

INDIANS MENACE SETTLERS.

Danger Ahead, It Is Thought, for Pioneers of the Apache Regions in Oklahoma—Great Destitution Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., June 21.—Word was received in this city to-day to the effect that the Indians in the Kiowa-Comanche country had held a council and decided to use force if necessary to keep the whites from settling upon their lands when the President declares them open for settlement.

This action was taken as soon as the decision of the court was made known to them. The report says that the Indians are generally dissatisfied with the decision of the court to grant an injunction restraining the opening of their reservation to white settlers. It is said that they have been told that by making a demonstration the opening will at least be delayed until such a time when Congress will have had an opportunity to intervene in their behalf.

The Indians are now holding a big meeting on Cob Creek, near the Fort Sill Reservation, and reports from Anamarko are to the effect that they are arming themselves ready to make a raid on the whites who are now gathering along the border. The white people, some 5,000 in number, camped near Chickasha, are in need of food, having been for a long time on the border waiting for the opening so long that they are out of money to buy anything to eat.

These are the people the Indians are planning to attack, and the whites are greatly frightened. The Kiowa and Comanche Indians have within late years at least been of an exceedingly peaceful disposition. The report has it that the famous warrior Chieftain Geronimo is the leading spirit in the proposed uprising.

It is thought by persons well informed on the situation down there that Indians are arming, but it is for the purpose of carrying out a bluff to scare them away, and that there is really no danger.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 21.—Thousands of people, men, women, and children, camping on the border of the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache reservations in Oklahoma awaiting the opening of that land to settlement, are in destitute circumstances, according to Dr. J. J. McKenna, who has just returned from the scene. Dr. McKenna said:

"Twenty thousand men, women, and children are massed on the border, and half of them are utterly destitute. At least 5,000 of them have been there a year and a half. They went with small sums of money and have made nothing since they arrived."

STEEL TRUST TROUBLES.

Dissension Over Mr. Schwab's Partiality for the Carnegie Companies—Plans for Subordinate Concerns.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 21.—The Post to-morrow will say: "The recent decision of the officials of the United States Steel Corporation to consolidate the National Steel Company with the Carnegie Company, and thus to do away with the National Company altogether, is said now to be the first of a series of moves of this nature that will be made in the near future by the Steel Trust.

"The fate of the American Steel Hoop Company is now looked upon as practically doomed. The hoop combine at present is said to be the weakest portion of the United States Steel Corporation. Owing to the principal plants of this company being located near Pittsburg, the steel men believe that it would be but natural for the combine officials to attach the concern as a whole to the Carnegie Company, and have its management directed from the general officials in the Carnegie building.

"There is said to be another equally important move under way, which will result in the merging of the interests of the American Tin Plate Company and the American Sheet Steel Company into a single-headed subsidiary corporation. This plan is believed to be one of the most practical of all, owing to the similarity of the product of the two companies and the possibility of a general and economical direction of the business by a single set of officers.

"The central office of the two sheet companies is to be in Pittsburg. One of the officials of the companies mentioned called attention to-day to the number of resignations that have taken place in the general officers of the companies that now compose the greater combine.

"It is said these officials have taken the hint of the pending changes and have allied themselves with new independent companies. It was somewhat significantly stated that the general aim of President Schwab seemed to be to permeate all the subsidiary corporations with Carnegie men."

This statement has been made frequently of late with ill-concealed bitterness. One of the officials said that it was only a question of time when there would not even be a United States Steel Corporation, because the Carnegie Company would have that corporation swallowed up.

WHITESTONE WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Mrs. Rosenkranz Escaped from Attendant and Hanged Herself.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 21.—Mrs. Sarah Rosenkranz, of 120 Riverside Avenue, committed suicide sometime between yesterday afternoon and this morning, at Dr. Harrison's private sanitarium, on Powell Hill, at this place. She had been a patient in Dr. Harrison's sanitarium for about six months.

Mrs. Rosenkranz, accompanied by her nurse, started from the institution for a walk. She appeared to be in good spirits, and after walking a while she sat down to rest. The nurse was engaged in picking some wild flowers for Mrs. Rosenkranz, and while her back was turned Mrs. Rosenkranz disappeared. The nurse hurried back to the institution and a search was begun.

About six attendants of the institution remained out all night searching the surrounding country, and when they returned at 4 o'clock this morning George Bach, the coachman, happened to look under the front stoop and saw the body of Mrs. Rosenkranz suspended there with a rope around her neck.

Mrs. Rosenkranz, who was about forty-five years of age, had been suffering from a nervous disorder.

MAY RESCUE THIS NEGRO.

But He Is Tied to a Tree, and a Texas Mob Surrounds His Guard of Soldiers.

HOUSTON, Texas, June 21.—A special train bearing the Houston Cavalry Company and a part of the Light Guard has just left here for Trinity, Texas, where the remainder of the Light Guard are guarding a negro named Spencer, who was to-day identified as having attacked a woman last week.

From a train, which was not allowed to stop at Trinity, the negro could be seen tied to a tree, while around him were grouped the soldiers and surrounding them was a mob. No news has come out of Trinity to-night.

WHY HE WASN'T NATURALIZED.

This Italian Thought Van Wyck Was Governor of the State of Broadway.

Before Antonio Trazzetti went into the Kings County Court yesterday to seek naturalization he consulted with several fellow Italians who knew all about it. They coached him and when he faced the questions of the court he smiled as a man who is about to tackle an easy proposition.

"What State is this?" he was asked.

"Broadway," answered Antonio quickly, grinning happily.

"Who is the Governor of the State?"

"Van Wyck," responded Trazzetti, his grin broadening.

"How long has he been Governor?" inquired the Judge.

"Eight years," and Antonio looked as if he thought being made a citizen was about the easiest kind of a thing.

"How was he elected?" pursued the court.

"Elected all right," and Trazzetti nodded knowingly at the Judge.

"And you are rejected all right, too, Antonio," remarked the Court.

Down in the Italian quarter last night Antonio was busy organizing a vendetta against the fellows who coached him.

THREE INSPECTORS ARRESTED.

Were Indicted on the Charge of Omitting, for Fees, to Inspect Factories.

Three of the Deputy Factory Inspectors who were indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury on Thursday on the charge of taking unlawful fees were arrested yesterday and arraigned in the County Court before Judge Joseph Aspinall. One of the accused is Thomas D. Sherlock, a well-known Democrat of the Fourteenth Ward, Brooklyn. The other two are George Serenbetz and William D. Hudson.

The complaint against Sherlock was made by Harris Rothenberg, a clothing maker at 138 Moore Street, Brooklyn. The indictment charges that on Oct. 1, 1900, Sherlock received from Rothenberg "a certain emolument, gratuity, reward, and sum of money, to wit, five dollars," with the understanding that he would omit to perform the duties of his office in Rothenberg's case, and would see that a license was issued to him. Sherlock pleaded not guilty, and ex-Supervisor Lawrence Carroll of the Fourteenth Ward gave bail for him in the sum of $1,000.

Serenbetz was accused of accepting $10 from David Braverman, who has a clothing factory at 207 Hopkins Street, on April 13, 1900. He also pleaded not guilty and gave bail in $1,000, Naval Officer Robert Sharkey, the Republican leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District, becoming his bondsman. It is charged against Hudson that on April 15, 1900, he accepted $5 from Abraham Lambert, a clothing manufacturer at 103 Cook Street. A plea of not guilty was made by Hudson, and bail in $1,000 was given for him by Henry D. Diemer.

The finding of the indictments was the result of an investigation by Deputy Superintendent George H. Brandt of the State Factory Department. Deputy Attorney General Job Hedges has immediate charge of the prosecution of the cases. Two additional indictments have been found by the Grand Jury, but District Attorney Clarke refuses to disclose the names of the other accused men until they are arraigned in court.

FIRST BLOW BROKE HIS NECK.

Fatal Ending to a Fight Following Quarrel at a Ball.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—Walter Selph, a young drummer, son of Col. Dudley Selph, State Inspector of Rifle Practice, and former rifle champion, was killed last night in a fight at Audubon Park. He and a young man named L. L. Bailey had a quarrel at a military ball, and agreed to fight it out with bare fists. They had no seconds, and pounded each other until Selph fell from a blow which broke his neck.

FALLS FROM BALLOON; UNHURT.

Photographer, Dropping Fifty Feet, Is Saved by Telegraph Wires.

CHICAGO, June 21.—George R. Lawrence, a photographer, who attempted this afternoon to take a bird's eye view of the stock yards from a balloon, was thrown from his car after it had risen about fifty feet. The accident was caused by the breaking of a crossbar. Lawrence struck a web of telegraph wires and was not injured beyond receiving a few cuts. The balloon continued its upward flight and soon disappeared.

DROWNED BY DIZZY COMPANION.

Fourteen-Year-Old Girl Loses Life in Helping Others Across Bridge.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 21.—Ethel Schmarderer, fourteen years old, was drowned in Nine Mile Creek, near Belle Isle, this morning while on her way with five others to pick strawberries. The rains of yesterday and last night had swollen the creek. Ethel, though one of the youngest in the party, was helping other girls across a plank footbridge. She took one girl across, but the second girl, Carrie Chapman, became dizzy, and, falling in, pulled the Schmarderer girl with her.

The Chapman girl, who is twenty years old, floated into the branches of a tree and was pulled out, but the Schmarderer girl was carried away by the stream and drowned.

RING CUT FROM CHILD'S THROAT.

Seven-Year-Old Millie Wilding Swallowed It While at Play.

Millie Wilding, seven years of age, daughter of Edward and Emma Wilding of 214 Kiberty Street, Union Hill, N. J., had a diamond ring cut out of her throat yesterday afternoon. The child swallowed the ring while playing with it. Dr. Wallace White was called. When he arrived the child was choking.

He carried her to his office, where, with the aid of X rays, he located the ring. The child was put under the influence of ether and the ring was removed. The throat was found to be lascerated by the setting. A silver tube was inserted temporarily, and the child put to bed. She revived all right, and Dr. White expects no complications.

Miss Spring's Condition Critical.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., June 21.—Miss Susan B. Spring, the New York woman who jumped from the Lackawanna "Flyer" near Henryville on Thursday afternoon, is still in a critical condition. An examination of Miss Spring's injuries showed the outer table of her skull to be fractured, her right shoulder broken, and left hand broken. It is feared that she is severely injured internally also.

L. F. MONROE ACQUITTED

Was Accused of Stealing Mrs. Starring's Jewels.

New York Man Was Found Not Guilty After a Long Trial in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—After an hour's deliberation the jury in the case of Lewis Francis Mortimer Monroe of New York, accused of the theft of jewels whose value was placed at $9,000 from Mrs. Olivia C. Starring of 1455 Massachusetts Avenue, to-day returned a verdict of not guilty and the defendant was set at liberty.

Mrs. Monroe, whose devotion to her husband has attracted attention throughout the trial, burst into tears on hearing the verdict. She was the first to congratulate him on his acquittal. The two left the Court House together.

The entire day was consumed in the arguments and the charge to the jury, the latter retiring at 4:30 o'clock. Mrs. Starring, who made the accusations under which Monroe was tried, was not in attendance at the court during the day, having left the city for Old Point Comfort. The statement is made that she will not return to Washington to live, but will go to Baltimore, her fomer home, and the residence of her relatives.

Mrs. Starring this afternoon conveyed to Nannie Foster-Barham of Pau, Basse Pyrennese, France, in consideration of "love and affection and other good and valuable consideration," her house and lot at 1455 Massachusetts Avenue, this city, together with all furniture, bric-à-brac, curiosities, &c., contained in the house. Revenue stamps indicating a value of the property transferred amounting to $15,000 were attached to the deed.

Mrs. Reginald Foster-Barham of France, to whom the property was conveyed, is said to be a daughter of Mrs. Starring by her first husband, a Mr. Ellis, who is deceased. She has been living in France for a number of years. Mrs. Starring's attorney, Richard L. Lee of Baltimore, and who also is the attorney for the daughter, said that Mrs. Starring conveyed the property in this city to her daughter upon the demand of her lawyer. She had agreed to do so a year ago, he said.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED.

While Playing on a Track They Were Struck by an Express Train.

LYNBROOK, N. Y., June 21.—The Sag Harbor express, due here at 4:20, killed two children between here and Valley Stream. They were Rosie Metzler, nine years old, and John Metzler, five years old, children of Mrs. Rosie Metzler, a widow living midway between the two villages.

The children were playing upon the track and did not see the express approaching. They heard a whistle apparently, for they looked up and saw a freight train approaching them from the east. They ran across the tracks to avoid the freight and in doing so ran directly in front of the express, which is said to have been the train which whistled for them. Both were killed instantly. Mrs. Metzler was made frantic by the killing of her children, and it is feared she will become insane. Her husband died some time ago and she had been supporting the children.

ATE TOO MUCH FIRE.

Burning Tow Slipped Into "The Flame King's" Throat and Injured Him.

George Blondell, twenty-seven years old, of 212 East Eighteenth Street, a museum exhibitor who eats fire, and is styled "The Flame King," was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night with his throat burned from a piece of tow saturated with kerosene, which he had essayed to swallow in his act.

Blondell acts the part of a human salamander on a platform in a museum. While he was apparently exhaling flames from his throat for a woman assistant to use in cooking little waffles, or cookies, a bit of burning tow slid part way down his throat. He fell down, and some attendants carried him into another room. The spectators wondered what the matter was and why the act finished so suddenly.

An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, in which Blondell was taken away. The doctors said the man took too much of the burning tow in his mouth. His throat is badly burned, but his condition was said not to be serious.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Other Tenants in the House Heard Nothing of the Tragedy.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 21.—Mrs. Caroline Quackenboss, seventy years of age, was burned to death in her home last night, but the fact was not known until noon to-day.

Mrs. Quackenboss lived alone on the upper floor of 33 French Street. Dr. Van Marter was in the habit of visiting her daily. He discovered the body lying on the floor, burned to a crisp. In the front room was found a broken lamp. The carpet and the bureau were charred. From this point to the spot where Mrs. Quackenboss's body lay her course could be traced by the trail of burnt cloth.

It is supposed a lamp standing on the bureau exploded, and the woman tried to put out the flames and her clothing took fire. The tenants down stairs heard nothing of the accident.

ATLANTA POLICE EXCITED.

Murder of Debray Fourth Occurrence of the Kind in Three Years.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 21.—There is great excitement in the Police Department as the result of the murder last night of Policeman Debray, who was shot dead while on his beat by an unknown negro.

At a City Council meeting this afternoon a reward of $500 was offered for the arrest of the murderer, and Gov. Candler has also offered a reward of $200, at the request of the County Commissioners. In asking the City Council to offer a reward for the arrest of Debray's assassin Mayor Mims, in a special message, says:

"Again one of our brave officers of the peace, Patrolman Debray, has been assassinated while in the discharge of his duty. He is the fourth upon the list of patrolmen within three years to be thus murdered, and not one murder has been avenged by law. I deem the matter of bringing to justice the perpetrators of such dastardly deeds of such great importance that I hope every officer and citizen will use his best efforts to apprehend the murderer. In addition to this, I recommend that this honorable body offer a substantial reward for the arrest of the person who shot and killed Officer Debray."

Mrs. L. C. Oakes's Suit Dismissed.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the dismissal of the action brought by Mrs. Lewella C. Oakes to recover $150,000 damages from her former husband, Francis J. Oakes; his present wife, Adelaide Sullivan Oakes, and Drs. Nell O. Fitch and William J. Burnett of New York City. She claimed that they entered into a conspiracy to have her declared insane. The courts hold that the Statute of Limitations debars the suit from consideration.

Washout Derails a Train.

UTICA, N. Y., June 21.—About midnight last night there was a rainfall approaching a cloudburst near Otter Lake. Several wash-outs occurred on the Mohawk and Malone Railroad, and the Montreal express, north bound, ran into one of them about 3 o'clock. The train was moving with caution, and was stopped before serious damage was done. The engine, baggage car, and combination car toppled over, but the coaches were not disturbed.

Broom Corn Burned by Lightning.

ARCOLA, Ill., June 21.—Lightning caused the destruction last night of the Lyons Warehouse here. Over 700 tons of broom corn owned by the Union Brook Supply Company were consumed. Loss between $75,000 and $100,000, covered by insurance.

New Jersey Boys Expelled for Hazing.

TRENTON, N. J., June 21.—J. E. A. Link of Newark and James Davis of Belvidere were to-day expelled from the State School for hazing Byron Bradford, a schoolmate. Link would have been graduated yesterday, but was refused a diploma. The hazing consisted of sandpapering Bradford's body. Bradford was an unwilling witness at the investigation conducted by the Faculty.

THE THOMPSON COMPANY
SUPERBLY TAILORED, HIGH GRADE
Serge Suits at Half Price

There are no better or more fashionable serge suits in America than THOMPSON SERGE SUITS.
The cloth, the tailoring, the fit, the "tout-ensemble," are all that the most particular man could desire, and our retiring from business gives you the opportunity to buy one of these high-grade suits at
HALF PRICE!

Our former uptown store at Broadway and 13th St. is closed, and both stores are for rent and our fixtures for sale.

BOTH MAMMOTH STOCKS are on sale at the downtown store, 245 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, just below Murray St.

$12.50 THE THOMPSON CO. HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS Strong—Cool—Stylish $6.25
$15.00 THE THOMPSON CO. HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS Very Popular $7.50
$20.00 THE THOMPSON CO. HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS Beautifully Lined $10.00
$25.00 THE THOMPSON CO. HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS Superbly Tailored $12.50
$30.00 THE THOMPSON CO. HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS Luxuriously Silk-lined $15.00

TROUSERS.

$5 TROUSERS Cost you but..... $2.50
$6 TROUSERS Cost you but..... $3.00
$7 TROUSERS Cost you but..... $3.50
$8 TROUSERS Cost you but..... $4.00

There are several thousand HIGH-CLASS SUMMER SUITS in Tropical-weight Cheviots, Feather-weight Worsteds, Striped Cricketing Flannels and all the new 1901 Summer Suitings, all selling at EXACTLY HALF our well-known regular prices.

THE Thompson 245 COMPANY CLOTHIERS BROADWAY
(Opposite City Hall Park, Just Below Murray St.)
Store Open Saturday Night till 9 o'clock, Other evenings till 6:30.

SENTENCED TO BE SPANKED.

Magistrate Naumer's Method of Dealing with a Boy.

On the back-yard fence of the home of the Foote family, at 653 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, were perched a grinning and expectant group of urchins. They were the playmates of twelve-year-old "Heney" Foote, and with chuckles of glee they were waiting to hear him wail and howl from within.

"Heney" was arraigned yesterday morning in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court. He was charged with committing a slight offense, and Magistrate Naumer was puzzled as to just how to punish him. Finally the Court had an inspiration.

"I'll sentence you to be soundly spanked by your mother," decided the Magistrate, looking severely at the small prisoner. "Will you promise to carry out this sentence, Madame?" turning to the lad's mother.

Mrs. Foote promised, and led "Heney," who wore a look of utter dejection, out of court.

Whether or not the sentence had been executed could not be positively learned. One of the urchins who had been perched on the back fence observed, however, with a finger laid along his nose and a deep wink of his left eye, that there had been "somethin' doin', all right."

KILLED ESCAPING PRISONER.

Man Arrested While Digging Oysters Ran and Was Shot.

TUCKERTON, N. J., June 21.—Caleb Fithian, a clam digger, was shot and instantly killed to-day by Jacob Stiles. Fithian lived at Parkertown. He was out this afternoon digging, it is said, upon staked oyster grounds. Stiles is a special officer employed by the Oystermen's Protective Association.

It is claimed Stiles came upon Fithian while he was digging within the staked land of an oyster owner and sought to arrest him. Stiles says the man offered resistance and then tried to get away, and that the shot was fired as Fithian was escaping. Stiles will be arrested under a recent decision that even police officers have no right to shoot an escaping prisoner.

Coal Land Caves In.

PITTSTON, Penn., June 21.—Thirty acres of coal lands in this section sank several feet this morning and the surface is still going down. The cave-in occurred at the Fidler Collieries, operated by Elliott, McClure & Co. The 600 employes escaped. It is though the shaft will have to be abandoned. The cave-in was due to "robbing" pillars.

Smallpox in Elmira Reformatory.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21.—The State Board of Health has been notified of a case of smallpox at the Elmira Reformatory. The convict was received on June 8 from the Orange County Jail at Goshen. Smallpox at Goshen jail was not reported to the State Board of Health until June 15. Dr. Curtis says that this is the first case that he remembers in the history of the institution.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers; fresh south to southwest winds.

Showers and thunderstorms occurred yesterday in areas from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, and also in the Middle Rocky Mountain region and the South Atlantic States.

The temperature continued high in the Mississippi Valley, the Middle Western and Southwestern States, with a maximum of 104 degrees at Dodge, Kan.

Showers are indicated for to-day in the Middle and North Atlantic States, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the lake region. West of the Mississippi the weather will be fair and warmer. By to-morrow the eastern rain area will probably pass off the Atlantic Coast. Along the Atlantic Coast fresh southerly winds will prevail. On the Gulf Coast the winds will be probably from south to southeast. Over the lake region fresh east to southeast winds will prevail.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh south to southeast winds, showers, and fog areas to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, showers; cooler in the interior; fresh south to southwest winds.

The District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, showers; probably fair Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

North and South Carolina, showers. Sunday, fair; fresh southerly winds.

West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New York, showers. Sunday, fair and warm; fresh southeast to south winds.

Minnesota, fair; variable winds.

North and South Dakota, fair; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	66	63	66
6 A. M.	64	63	70
9 A. M.	72	66	76
12 M.	82	73	83
3 P. M.	85	77	82
6 P. M.	83	72	70
9 P. M.	75	71	75
12 P. M.	72	70	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 286 feet

The Wanamaker Store.

STILL PLENTY OF SHOES

For Many Thousands More

THE throngs of shoe buyers have been almost endless since this sale opened, on the First day of June. Saturdays have been busiest, of course, hence we have made utmost preparations for today. Stocks have been sorted up—sizes filled in from other lots; small groups have been collected and re-marked. Vast new lots have been brought forward, until here is such a showing to select from as few stores in the land could invite you to buy from at full prices. Yet today if you pick from the better bargains—

You Need Only Pay HALF THE VALUE of the Shoes

And if you are more particular for a certain sort of shoe, you may have to choose among those not quite so sharply reduced; but yet you may have all this additional choice and still save a third of what the same shoes would cost in other stores.

Then you know, or you should know, that—

We Guarantee Every Pair of Bargain Shoes Whatever the Price

just as absolutely as we do our regular stock. You save your shoe money and you take no risk. *We sell no shoddy bargains.* It is because so many thousands of people know this that our bargain shoe sales have become such tremendous successes.

Thousands upon thousands of splendid Summer Shoes ready today at these prices:

Men's Shoes—

$1—Satin oil calfskin lace shoes; neat opera toes, tipped; some wide toe Congress; sizes 6 to 8½ only.

$1.50, from $2.50—White duck Oxfords, with rubber soles; cool and shapely; either yachting or seashore.

$1.60, worth $2.50—Stout black kidskin in lace and Oxford style; made on this season's lasts.

$1.90, from $3 and more—Men's patent leather shoes, button and lace; some low shoes—not every size in each kind.

$1.50, instead of $3—Men's tan calf shoes, and some kid bicycle shoes with stout soles; good for country or mountain wear.

Men's Shoes—

$2.40, from $3.50—Russet calfskin shoes with two shapes of toes, straight and swing lasts, pliable to the foot; all welted and stitched soles.

Boys' Shoes—

$1—Satin calfskin and goatskin shoes, laced; wide roomy toes; sizes 11 to 5½ in calf.

$1.25—Little men's tan willow calf Oxfords; spring heels; neat and cool; stout soles; sizes 9 to 2.

$1.30—Boys' fine wax calf and box calf lace shoes; sizes 2½ to 5½.

Men's and Boys' Shoes in Annex Store.

Women's Boots—

$1—Black kidskin; button and lace; patent tips; several toe shapes; not all sizes.

$1.50—Black patent leather kid lace shoes with dull kid tops. Also tan kid lace shoes for country wear.

$1.75, worth $2.50—Fine black kid; lace; kid tips, neat toes and heels; good lasts.

$2, from $3 and $3.50—Fine smooth kidskin shoes in button and lace; many turn soles in the lot; patent leather tips and kid tips; nearly all sizes.

Women's and Children's Shoes in Basement.

Women's Oxfords—

$1—Black kid Oxfords and Juliets; kid and patent tips; neat toes.

$1.20, worth $2—Many new lots added to this line in light weights; kid Oxfords with kid tips; serviceable and stylish.

$1.40, instead of $2—Black kid Oxfords; mannish shape, still not clumsy; extension soles. Also a lot of tan willow calf.

Children's Shoes—

75c—About 900 pairs of black goatskin shoes with spring heels and firm soles; sizes from 6 children's to 2 girls'.

Black kid and velour calf in lace and button; wide toes with tips. Sizes 5 to 8, 85c; 8½ to 10½, $1; 11 to 2, $1.20. Worth a half more.

$1.25—Boys' black satin calf lace shoes; McKay sewed.

MEN'S SHIRTS

Collars and Ties

We have a fine collection today of the best Madras Shirts you ever saw for a Dollar. They are the sort you would expect to find in the usual store for $1.50. Made of superior madras, in a large variety of well-blended colorings; handsomely laundered; detachable cuffs; sizes 14 to 17½. $1 each.

LINEN COLLARS, 6 for 55c

The man who is going away where laundry work may not be prompt needs a good stock of collars. Here is the opportunity to obtain the latest shapes in good linen collars at little cost.

In two styles of high-band turnovers; accurately sized, and made by the best operators in their line. Sizes 14 to 16½. Linen for the price of cotton. Sold only in boxes of a half-dozen of a kind, at 55c a box.

NECKWEAR at 25c

A hundred dozen Scarfs in batswing, narrow four-in-hands and imperials; made of Foulard silks, navy blue with white figures and dots.

Broadway and Ninth.

Men's SERGE SUITS

We have won an extensive reputation for selling dependable Serge Suits. No man ever got a serge suit in this store that turned out badly, and suffered loss by it. Accidents will happen at times; but when they do, we stand the loss.

Such insurance is valuable when you are buying serges; and yet a serge suit is the most comfortable and serviceable of all Summer clothes.

We sell a first-class serge suit, in black or blue, at $8.50.

At $10 and $12—We sell suits made equal to a good many custom-made suits; hand-made collars and button-holes; coats half-lined; nicely finished throughout.

Still finer Serge Suits at $15, in blue and black; so excellent in quality and workmanship that if you are careful you can get two to three season's wear from them.

We have higher-priced serge suits, also—finer in fabric and finish, scarcely better for wear.

Men's Bicycle Suits at $6 to $10.

Men's Bicycle Trousers, in wool cash, striped flannels and fancy cheviots, at $3.50 to $5.

Khaki Bicycle Trousers, at $2 and $3.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Vacation Supplies of

HANDKERCHIEFS

It's a distracting condition of things to be a hundred miles from anywhere and find that you have too few handkerchiefs, and the laundry not coming back for a week.

Yet it's a common experience. Here is an opportunity for wise folks to avoid such a hardship and obtain fine, pure linen handkerchiefs at unusually little prices:

For Women—

At $1 a dozen—Plain hemstitched handkerchiefs of pure Irish linen; assorted hems; the very best value we know.

At $1.25 a dozen—Same style, finer quality; one inch hem.

At $1.65 a dozen—Same style, extra fine; one-half inch hem; regular $2.40 quality.

At $2 a dozen—500 dozen plain hemstitched linen handkerchiefs; assorted hems; special $3 quality; half dozen at same rate.

For Men—

At $1.50 a dozen—Plain hemstitched handkerchiefs of pure Irish linen; assorted hems; half dozen at same rate.

At $1.75 a dozen—Same style, finer grade; one inch hem.

At $2.50 a dozen—Hemstitched extra fine grade linen handkerchiefs; our special value at $3; half dozen at same rate.

Main aisle.

BICYCLES

And Sundries

This is the year of reasonable enthusiasm in wheeling. The "rage" has passed by; the "fad" has merged into the pleasure and practicability of riding a wheel.

Thousands of new wheels are being sold. Chiefest interest centers around wheels of real merit at reasonable price; and foremost among these are

The Continental at $22.50
The Continent at $25

These names have been made famous; first, by the merit of quality; second, by the guaranty of the Wanamaker name.

They have no equals at their price

The Orient Light Roadster, 1900 models, for men or women, at $35.

Eclipse, in 21-inch drop frames only, at $15.50.

Sundries—

Lot of high-grade saddles that have sold at $1.50 and more; such as the Lovekin, Lerch, Rusch, Plew, Lenox, Christy and Wanamaker.

These are slightly shop-worn, and we close them out in a jiffy

at 25c each

Trump Cyclometers, 25c; Burdick Cyclometers, 40c; Jim Dandy Lamps, 50c; Brilliant Gas Lamps, 75c; Sak's Continuous Ringing Bells, 10c; Bells, 20c to $1; Foot Pumps, 20c, 35c and 50c; Ingersoll Watches, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

June Clean-Up Sale of

Boys' Sailor and Vestee Suits

This is a rare time for parents to fix up their boys for vacation trips. We are clearing out the various odd lots now in stock, with little thought of value. Many very fine and choice suits are included; and many times the price is less than half their value. All are excellent styles and handsomely made. These three groups:

$5 to $8 Sailor Suits at $3—

Two hundred Suits of blue or brown serge, or tan-color cheviot; broken lots from our high-grade lines; in sizes for 3 to 10 years.

$1.25 and $1.50 Washable Sailor Suits at 95c—

Four hundred nicely-made Suits, of Galatea, in a variety of good patterns; in sizes for 3 to 12 years.

$5 to $8 Vestee Suits at $3—

A hundred of these handsome suits for the little fellows of 3 to 7 years, though the various styles are somewhat broken in sizes. The price is remarkable.

Then this offering for the larger boys—

Boys' Long Trouser Suits at $10—

Some very stylish fancy cheviot sack suits that were rightly priced at $12 and $15. Sizes for 15 to 19 years. All these suits are made with the new military shape coat. Small men can also be fitted in them.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Another Lot of

SHIRT-WAIST SUITS

Yesterday's good news is repeated. Not because the other lot didn't sell, for the suits were bought in a jiffy; but another manufacturer duplicated the bargain for us, with his own stock-on-hand. So to-day we have—

$4.50 to $6 Shirt-Waist Suits
At Three Dollars Each

which, as we said yesterday, is not the full value of the waist alone, in most cases.

Of good materials, prettily made in a wide variety of styles.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Here are other interesting items in women's wear:

Silk Waists—

Two lots, very much under-price:

$2.50—Of taffeta and peau de soie, in many different styles; originally $5 and $6.

$3.75—A fine new lot of silk waists in two styles, of Louisine and foulard silks, unlined; made with full front, neatly plaited; the patterns are in neat stripes or fancy figures. Regular $5 value.

Main floor, Tenth street.

Muslin Underwear—

50c—Long Petticoats of muslin; deep flounce, trimmed with fine torchon lace.

50c—Night Gowns of muslin; square neck and long sleeves; yoke of plaits and hemstitching, trimmed with lace and insertion.

50c—Short Petticoats of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and plaits.

50c—Drawers of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with lace and insertion.

50c—Chemises of cambric; skirt length; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; ruffle on skirt.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Muslin Underwear—These in Basement:

8c—Corset Covers of cambric; V neck, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

15c—Drawers of muslin or cambric; plain hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

38c—Night Gowns of muslin; low neck, trimmed with cambric ruffle and embroidery. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

Corsets—

50c—Straight-front net corsets; low bust, short hips.

50c—H. H. corsets of strong net; short and medium length.

$1—Lillian corsets of coutil; short and medium length; regularly $1.25 and $1.50.

Basement.

$1.75—Lillian Summer corsets of net; short and medium length.

$2—Summer corsets of batiste; short length.

$2.25—Summer corsets of batiste; medium long waist.

$3.75—Straight-front Lillian corsets of fine batiste.

$3.75—Straight-front Lillian corsets of strong double net; low bust, extended hips. Same in batiste, $4.50.

$3.50—Lillian corsets; straight front, medium long waists. Reduced from $6.75.

$5.50—Lillian corsets; long waist, straight front; from $11.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Trimmed HATS at $5

Handsome Summer Hats for outing wear. Butter-color and white straw sailors, trimmed with white or figured silks, and breasts or quills. Also Neapolitan hats trimmed with ribbon rosettes and flowers and foliage. A very choice collection at the price, $5.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Gloves

All the comfortable Summer sorts are here.

The Kayser and Amsterdam Silk Gloves, with double finger tips that don't wear out; in white, black and colors. 50c, 75c and $1 a pair.

Women's Suede Lisle Gloves, in gray, mode, black and white, 25c, 50c and 75c a pair.

Suede Kid Gloves, worn this Summer; Princess May, $1; Royale, $1.50.

Women's 2-clasp Lambskin Gloves, 75c pair.

Tenth street.

Molasses Cocoanut Blocks

The good old cocoanut strips brought out in new guise, and with a new touch of deliciousness. "Be it ever so humble," there's no candy so good once in a while as the old molasses cocoanut.

20c a pound

Basement.

Very Radical Price-Concessions on

Women's Tailor-made Suits

We are closing out our stock of Tailor-made Suits, and have made prices that should take them away very quickly. It is a rare opportunity, for women not fully provided, to add another of these always-necessary suits to their wardrobe. Cool evenings and cloudy days demand them all Summer, and their service continues in the Fall. This price-news:

At $18, worth up to $50—Suits of broadcloth, cheviot, mohair and homespun; jackets are in an assortment of pretty styles; correctly cut skirts; a number silk lined throughout.

At $25, worth up to $62—Of broadcloth and homespun; Eton jacket styles. Some of the skirts are princess style. All lined throughout with silk.

At $35, worth up to $70—Of etamine, broadcloth and mohair; made in Eton jacket style; prettily trimmed. Mohair suits with unlined skirts; the others silk lined throughout.

At $45, worth up to $112—Of broadcloth and canvas; the latter imported; stylish and elegant.

Second floor, Broadway.

HOSIERY and Underwear

For Men and Women

Here are broad and satisfying stocks of the best underwear and hosiery that are made. Then our prices are not matched anywhere with goods of equal quality.

These hints of sorts popular right now:

Men's Half Hose—

At 25c a pair—Imported cotton or lisle thread—fast black cotton, lisle spliced soles, unbleached feet or split soles; tan cotton, assorted shades; black or colored cotton, silk embroidered, extracted designs or striped; colored lisle thread, striped.

Women's Stockings—

At 25c a pair—Imported cotton or lisle thread—fast black cotton, all black, split feet or unbleached soles; black lisle thread, plain or Richelieu ribbed.

Children's Stockings—

At 20c and 25c a pair—Imported cotton—Narrow ribbed, fast black, regular made, double knees, heels and toes; sizes 5 to 7, 20c; 7½ to 9½, 25c a pair.

Broadway.

Men's Underwear—

At 75c a garment—English lisle thread shirts; French balbriggan, sky blue or lavender cotton shirts or drawers; nainsook or open-mesh drawers with string ties or anklets; jean drawers with elastic seams.

Women's Underwear—

At 25c each—Lisle thread vests—light-weight white ribbed; lace trimmed necks; no sleeves.

At 50c each—Shaped lisle thread vests; low neck; short or no sleeves; high neck, long or short sleeves; drawers or tights to match; knee lengths.

At $1 each—Fine lisle thread union suits, perfect fitting; silk trimmed and finished; low neck, short or no sleeves; nigh neck, long or short sleeves.

Girls' Summer Dresses

Choose from the pretty dresses offered today and you need only pay half-price, or near it. The variety is broad; the styles are handsome, and prices speak for themselves.

Dresses of white lawn or pique with trimmings of lace or embroidery. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Values up to $8 at $4 Values up to $10 at $5.

Dresses of piqué, lawn and organdy variously made and trimmed.

Values up to $15 at $7.50. Values up to $20 at $10.

Also a little lot of gingham and percale dresses in sailor and high neck styles; worth $1.50, at $1 each. Sizes for 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

FRAMED PICTURES

for a Dollar

Another brilliant opportunity to brighten the Summer home at little cost. This is a handsome collection, including genuine platinum and carbon photographs, matted and framed in black and brown wood frames, size 20x24 inches, worth $3.50 to $4.50. Also etchings in pleasing landscape subjects, in gilt frames, sizes 19x29 and 17x31 inches; artotypes in gilt frames, 21x25 inches, figure and landscape subjects; would be splendid value at $2. Today choose for

$1 each

Fifth floor, Ninth street.

UMBRELLAS Under-priced

Another of these exceptionally interesting offerings of splendid Umbrellas for Men and Women, for which this Umbrella Store has gained an enviable reputation:

At $1.50—24-inch All-silk Umbrellas, in black, navy blue, green and brown; with natural wood handles, steel rods and cases. Regular $2 value.

At $1.75—Women's 26-inch All-silk Umbrellas; same quality as above. Regular $2.25 value.

At $1.75—Men's 28-inch All-silk Umbrellas; same quality as above; with steel rods and natural wood handles. Regular $2.25 value.

And these Parasols—

At $1.50—The "Florodora" pongee parasols, with hemstitched border. A $2 value.

At $3.25—Pongee parasols, embroidered, and lined with colored silk. Worth $4.

Broadway.

DINING CHAIRS

At Half Price

A few more than a hundred golden oak and mahogany dining chairs at half price. They are the last of several large lots and will not be re-ordered. Mostly one or two of a sort, though of one pattern we have twenty-one, of another sixteen, and so on. Every chair is of the newest pattern and made by the best makers in the country; finish and construction of the very best. A word of prices:

At $2, from $4—Nine golden oak dining chairs, red leather seat.

At $3, from $6—Ten golden oak dining chairs, Spanish leather seat.

At $3.25, from $6.50—Sixteen mahogany dining chairs, green leather seat.

At $3.50, from $7—Ten golden oak dining chairs, Spanish leather seat.

At $4, from $8—Twenty-one mahogany dining chairs, Spanish leather seat.

At $5, from $10—Three mahogany arm chairs, Spanish leather seat.

At $10, from $20—Two mahogany dining chairs, leather seat and back.

At $14, from $28—Five mahogany arm chairs, leather seat and back.

Three sets of dining chairs not at half price, but very much reduced. Choice goods and sold only in sets.

At $52, from $78—One set of oak dining chairs; Colonial pattern, with rush seats; six side and two arm chairs; dull finish.

At $125, from $192—One set of handsomely carved, Flemish oak dining chairs, with illuminated leather seats; six side and two arm chairs.

At $125, from $176—One set of mahogany dining chairs of fine design and finish; handsomely carved; six side and two arm chairs with green leather seats.

Fourth floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets

JAPANESE STATESMAN AN ASSASSIN'S VICTIM

Hoshi Toru, ex-Minister at Washington, Slain.

Was a Leader of the Reform Party—Resigned from Ito Cabinet on Account of Attacks on His Honesty.

YOKOHAMA, June 21.—Hoshi Toru, who was Minister of Communications in the last Ito Cabinet, was stabbed to-day at a meeting of the City Assembly, and died shortly afterward. He was formerly Japanese Minister at Washington and President of the House.

The assassin is a man about fifty years of age, occupying a good social and public position. He declares that the blow was struck in the interests of the country.

Hoshi Toru, or, following the Occidental form, Toru Hoshi, as he preferred to be called when in this country, was Japanese Minister at Washington from July, 1896, to the end of 1897. He and his wife, both of whom spoke English, were very popular in Washington society and entertained frequently.

Mr. Hoshi was recently subjected to venomous attacks on the part of opponents of the Ito Ministry. It was even charged that he had been guilty of malfeasance, and rather than compromise his associates by the controversy he resigned and began libel suits. His assassination may have been due to these attacks, feeling over which ran very high.

Born forty-eight years ago, Mr. Hoshi, when a very young man, became prominent as a leader of the extreme Progressive Party in Japan. He attacked abuses of government so savagely in a series of addresses he delivered all over the empire that he was twice imprisoned, and once temporarily banished from the capital. However, he saw the triumph of the principles of his party when the Constitution of 1889 was adopted, and in that year he was pardoned by the Mikado. Immediately afterward he went to Europe to study the systems of government there. Some years previously he had gone to London to study international law, of which subject he was one of the first masters in Japan, and had become a barrister of the Middle Temple.

During the first sessions of Japan's national Diet Mr. Hoshi was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and dealt firmly with a most turbulent body of legislators, his knowledge of parliamentary law, unrivaled in Japan at that time, proving of the greatest value. Later he was Chairman of the Budget Committee which provided funds for the war with China, and he presided over the Committee on Codification of the Laws of Japan. He was largely instrumental in framing the treaties now in force between Japan and the Western powers. For a short time he was Minister to Korea.

Mr. Hoshi is survived by a widow and one child. The latter, Hiharu Hoshi, born in 1892, was a familiar little figure in Washington when his father was Minister there.

EXPECTS NEW BOXER RISING.

But a Missionary's Views Are Not Shared by Berlin Officials—Another Massacre Reported.

BERLIN, June 21.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung, the leading Centrist organ, contains a dispatch from a German missionary in Shan-Tung, asserting that the Boxer trouble is by no means over, that the rebels are quietly enjoying their plunder from the missions, and that the pro-foreign edicts are only a blind. The sender of the dispatch also asserts that another and a worse rising is expected soon.

At the Foreign Office it was stated today, on Count von Bülow's authority, that this report is in nowise corroborated by official news from China. On the contrary, every piece of news from there for months has shown that nothing like general trouble is expected. This is especially true of Shan-Tung, where everything remains quiet, and order is maintained with the active aid of Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Governor. There is said to be absolutely nothing to substantiate this alarmist news.

Regarding Prince Tuan, the latest official reports indicate that he is not at Court or anywhere where he can communicate easily with the Court, and that he certainly now has no influence upon the Court.

PEKING, June 21.—The Belgian Minister, Maurice Joostens, to-day dispatched a messenger to Siam-Kiai with instructions to verify a report of the massacre there of four Belgian missionaries.

The mission is strongly fortified, but it is reported that some of Tung-Fu-Siang's marauders surprised and killed the native convert garrison some time in April.

FURTHER BURDENS FOR CHINA.

It Is Now Said that She Ought to Pay for Legation Guards' Maintenance —German Claim Increased.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Pending the settlement of the Chinese indemnity, another question has arisen—that as to who shall pay for the maintenance of the legation guards after the several countries have withdrawn their main forces.

The legation guards are to be stationed at Peking for the protection of the foreign establishments there, and their presence has been insisted upon against the protest of China. It has been supposed that each Government would pay for its own guard, but the point is now made that these guards are to be maintained owing to the inability of China to insure adequate protection, and that China should, therefore, bear the expense.

Besides this question, one of the European powers expects to increase its indemnity claim in July, and others will make similar increases if the general subject of indemnity is not disposed of by that time.

BERLIN, June 21.—It is officially admitted that Germany desires to increase her claim for indemnity against China from £12,000,000 to £14,000,000, because the first figure does not include expenses borne by Germany in China from May to July.

This added demand about tallies with Germany's actual outlay during the two months in question.

It is understood here that Great Britain supports Germany in this increased claim.

CHINESE MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Anti-Foreigner Appointed—Japan May Refuse to Accept Him.

PEKING, June 21.—The Emperor has appointed Na-Tung to be Chinese Minister to Japan.

The appointee is a Manchu, and was formerly Vice President of the Tsung-li-Ya-men. He is reputed to be a Boxer, and narrowly escaped being included in the list of Chinese officials who were beheaded on the demand of the powers.

It is doubtful if Japan will accept Na-Tung as Minister from China.

Prince Chun's Mission to Berlin.

PEKING, June 21.—Prince Chun, who has been selected to formally apologize at Berlin for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, is making elaborate preparations to start for Germany about the middle of July. His suite will consist of twenty officials and fifty servants. Educated Chinese are anxious to participate in the trip, and are volunteering for menial positions in order to accompany the mission.

The Ulunda Towed to Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—The Furness-Allan Line steamer Ulunda, Capt. Chambers, which left Liverpool on June 4 for St. John's and Halifax, and which was reported on June 19 from St. John's as fifteen days out, has been safely towed to an anchorage here. When the Ulunda was seven days out from Liverpool her machinery collapsed, and she drifted helplessly until she was met on June 15, 800 miles from Ireland, by the British steamer Inishowenhead, Capt. Suffern, from Quebec, June 7, for Dublin. The Inishowenhead towed the Ulunda uninterruptedly from June 16 until to-day. The Inishowenhead proceeds immediately for Dublin.

£5,000 Donation by W. W. Astor.

LONDON, June 22.—William Waldorf Astor has contributed £5,000 to the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nurses' Fund.

PRAISES THE BRITISH TROOPS.

Capt. Slocum, American Attache with Roberts, Says They Are Literally "Brave to a Fault."

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum, Eighth Cavalry, who was Military Attaché with the British Army during the early part of the Boer war, has made his report to the War Department. He says that at the time of the British defeat at Colonso he considered the situation of the British most critical. They had been defeated all along the line, and had the Boers assumed offensive operations the British Army, with long and thinly guarded lines, would have been placed in great jeopardy.

Capt. Slocum was also with Lord Roberts, and describes in detail the movement toward Kimberley. He says that Lord Roberts was confronted with a crisis which would have staggered and been the undoing of many a Commander in Chief. However, his advance to Kimberley and beyond was successfully carried out, and the surrender of Gen. Cronje changed the situation and relieved the critical position of the British Army.

Speaking of the Boers, Capt. Slocum says they were splendid on the defensive, but did not consider offensive movements as part of their proper tactics.

Capt. Slocum speaks of the British as a nation exemplifying the words "brave to a fault," and adds:

"If they were less brave there would have been many less faults and more victories in this war. Caution they have not, but just bunt ahead and take the consequences. Lord Roberts is a shining and glaring example. All in all, I consider him to be a remarkable man and General."

Capt. Slocum says the British artillery had tremendous preponderance over that of the Boers, who rarely ever used their artillery. He adds that smokeless powder enables an army to conceal itself, although artillery may be located by the flash. Balloons and powerful telescopes must be used to locate an enemy.

Speaking of the march of the British Army from Bloemfontein to Pretoria, Capt. Slocum dwells on the indifference of the officers to enforcing orders for safety, and the reluctance of the soldiers to intrench themselves.

The infantry, says the attaché, never rushed in their attack, but marched calmly forward. He saw mounted men waiting for orders to advance sit erect, making a perfect target for the rifle at short range. He adds:

"They have not the individuality and resources of our men, but for indomitable courage, uncomplaining fortitude, and implicit obedience, they are beyond criticism."

DE BEERS POLITICAL FUND.

Assertion that Pretoria Correspondent of German Paper Was Bribed Made at Trial of Libel Suit.

BERLIN, June 21.—The libel action brought by Dr. Liman of the Leipsic Neueste Nachrichten, against Dr. Schmits, Dr. Loock, and the Cologne Gazette, arising from Dr. Liman's assertion that the De Beers Company sent 1,200,000 marks to Cologne for political purposes, has resulted as follows: Dr. Schmits is sentenced to pay a fine of 100 marks, or undergo ten days' imprisonment, and Dr. Loock is sentenced to pay a fine of 200 marks, or be imprisoned for twenty days. The court decided that while the Cologne Gazette was naturally irritated by the assertion made, the manner in which it was repudiated was offensive.

In the course of the trial to-day Herr Jansen, attorney for Dr. Liman, offered to prove the assertions of his client, and named witnesses who, he said, would give evidence that a syndicate composed of the De Beers and other South African companies has a large fund in the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, at Salisbury, Rhodesia, for political purposes; that this fund is held without direct accountability to the members of the syndicate; that the syndicate paid Herr Gehl, the Pretoria correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, 4,000 marks a month; that Gehl admitted having been bribed by the syndicate; that Gehl was court-martialed and sentenced to death as a traitor to the Boers, and that a check from the syndicate for 200,000 marks was found among Gehl's effects.

The court declined to hear Herr Jansen's witnesses, because, it said, Herr Gehl was not on trial.

The Cologne Gazette announces that Dr. Schmits and Dr. Loock have lodged an appeal against the sentences of the court.

BOTHA HAS NOT SURRENDERED.

LONDON, June 22.—The Sun yesterday afternoon again printed the sensational announcement, which it made on June 18, that Gen. Botha, the Boer commander, after the receipt of Mr. Krüger's decision not to concede anything, decided to ignore the ex-President of the Transvaal and surrender.

The paper also said it was believed at the British Foreign Office that the formal act of surrender had already taken place.

However, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's secretary declares that the rumors of the surrender of Gen. Botha are unfounded.

THE GOLD SEIZED BY BOERS.

British Appeal Court Holds Lloyd's Responsible for It.

LONDON, June 22.—Considerable interest has been aroused by the success of the Dreifontein case in the Appeal Court, which holds Lloyd's responsible for the £300,000 (£500,000?) which the Transvaal Government commandeered from a train.

Lloyd's published a report on Oct. 3, 1899, to the effect that gold to the amount of £500,000 in transit had been seized by the Transvaal authorities. This was before the South African war had broken out, for the Boers did not enter Natal until Oct. 11, 1899, though the Orange Free State, on Oct. 6 of the same year, had seized 900 tons of coal in transit belonging to the Government of Cape Colony.

The report of the seizure of the gold was reiterated on Oct. 4, 1899, and it was further said that the amount was commandeered while on its way from Johannesburg to Cape Town, being the week's shipment of gold from the Rand. It had been insured at Lloyd's. The gold was subsequently taken to Pretoria.

British Officer's Costly Error.

LONDON, June 22.—In the course of the discussion in the House of Commons yesterday on the necessity for appointing only qualified veterinary surgeons as officers in the Remount Department, it transpired that when the steamer Cervona was on the way from New Orleans to Cape Town a remount officer, contrary to the advice of the veterinary surgeon, caused 270 horses, valued at £6,750, to be thrown overboard, under the belief that they were suffering from glanders. It was afterward proved that the horses were only suffering from ordinary colds. This probably is the origin of the story, circulated by Boer agents, of the shipping of glandered horses to South Africa.

More Horses for the British Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—The British steamer Montezuma cleared from this port to-day for Cape Town, with 1,050 horses for the use of the British troops in South Africa.

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S PLANS.

He Again Denies the Report that He Is to Resign.

BERLIN, June 21.—Replying to an inquiry regarding a report published in the United States that he is to resign in December, United States Ambassador White wrote as follows:

"I am leaving my present house simply because it has been sold to the Government of Baden, and I am looking for another house. I have no intention of resigning, as has been announced."

Mr. White's family will go on July 1 to Sassnitz, Island of Rügen, where a villa has been hired by the Ambassador until the Autumn. Mr. White has rented apartments in a Berlin hotel, whence he will make weekly excursions to Sassnitz. Mr. White's furniture is being placed in storage until the Autumn.

A representative of the Foreign Office, upon learning that Mr. White had denied the story that he contemplated resigning, said this was very gratifying news. Mr. White was persona gratissima not only with the Emperor, the Court officials, and the diplomatic world, but also with the whole of German "savantdom," and he had exerted an amount of influence here far greater than that of a number of his predecessors.

THE LIBERALS AND THE BOERS.

Many Rumors as the Result of the Split in the Party—Lord Ripon Denounces the Refugee Camps.

LONDON, June 22.—The principal topic discussed by the papers is the split in the Liberal Party.

The air is thick with rumors of expulsions and resignations. The Imperialists declare that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, must find his position untenable. The pro-Boers advocate the ostracism of Herbert H. Asquith, the ex-Home Secretary, who made a speech at a Liberal dinner on Thursday evening declaring Boer independence impossible.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman attempts to pour oil on the troubled waters by a letter explaining that he never thought of blaming the soldiers, but condemned those responsible for instituting the concentration camps, as every hardship inflicted on the women and children can only prove an impediment to the settlement of the long struggle.

The Marquis of Ripon, ex-Secretary of State for War, writes:

"I am filled with shame at the descriptions of the so-called refugee camps. The fair fame of the country and the reputation for manliness of our people are at stake. No condemnation of the system is too strong."

The Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, informed a questioner in the House of Commons yesterday that, out of 68,000 persons in the concentration camps of South Africa, 34,000 were children.

PLEA FOR THE ERSE LANGUAGE.

Motion in House of Commons that It Be Taught in Ireland Lost.

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Commons yesterday, J. O'Donnell, (Irish Nationalist,) moved a resolution to the effect that the Irish Education Board include the Irish language as a subject of instruction in Ireland. In his speech proposing the motion, Mr. O'Donnell declared that the Irish members of the House meant to make Irish a living language.

John Dillon, ex-leader of the Nationalist Party, seconded the motion in a strong speech, in which he resented the attempt of the Board of Education to banish the Irish language, and declared that if the demand now presented were refused, the Irish people would have the board swept away.

George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, complained of the manner in which the Irish members treated the question. He explained that the plans were provisional, and said it was a matter which ought to be delegated to the board.

Mr. O'Donnell's motion was rejected by a vote of 107 to 56.

DR. KOCH'S CONSUMPTION CURE

Discoverer of Tuberculin Says It Has Been Used Successfully for Ten Years in One Hospital.

BERLIN, June 21.—Prof. Robert Koch publishes in the German Medical Weekly a declaration that Dr. Goetsch of the Slawentzitz Hospital has used tuberculin against pure tuberculosis with unvarying success for the last ten years.

MR. PINGREE'S LIFE INSURED.

Amount a Heavy One—The Zeeland to Bring the Body Here.

LONDON, June 21.—The son of the late Hazen S. Pingree to-day secured from Somerset House the death certificates necessary to obtain his father's life insurance. Ex-Gov. Pingree and Gen. Russell A. Alger carried the heaviest insurance of any persons in Michigan.

The North German Lloyd steamer Koenigin Luise will not sail this week, so the body of Mr. Pingree will be taken to the United States on the Red Star Line steamer Zeeland, sailing on Sunday at noon from Southampton for New York. There will be no religious service here.

THE RECENT TROUBLES IN ITALY.

Minister of the Interior Says Conditions Have Improved.

ROME, June 21.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded to-day in anticipation of a review of the recent agricultural crisis by Signor Giolitti, the Minister of the Interior.

Signor Giolitti declared that the critical period was past, and congratulated the Government upon its moderate course, in which it sided with neither the employers nor the strikers. As a result of this attitude, 511 strikes, involving 600,000 workmen, had been settled by mutual concessions. Wages had declined in some districts, but the total wage disbursement for the year had increased by 48,000,000 lire. Signor Giolitti said that general conditions had improved and the workmen had learned that the Italian Government had no intention of preventing the peaceful organization of labor.

BOLIVIA IS WITH PERU.

Will Favor Broad Lines of Arbitration by Pan-American Congress.

LIMA, Peru, June 21, (via Galveston, Texas.)—Information from a reliable source is at hand to the effect that the Bolivian Minister to Peru, acting with the authorization of his Government, has informed the Peruvian Foreign Office that Bolivia will proceed in accord with Peru, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay, if the Executive Council of American Republics in Washington maintains its restrictions as to what questions are to be submitted for arbitration to the next Pan-American Congress in Mexico City.

Chile is unwilling to attend the coming congress unless arbitration is restricted to future questions. Peru has announced that she will not attend unless the discussion of arbitration is allowed to proceed on the broadest lines, and it has been said that the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil will take the same stand.

Ambassador Porter Gives a Reception.

PARIS, June 21.—Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, to-night gave the grand reception which had previously been postponed on account of the illness of Mrs. McKinley. Paul Loubet, son of President Loubet, a number of Cabinet Ministers, diplomats, and military officials, Charlemagne Tower, United States Ambassador to Russia; Francis B. Loomis, United States Minister to Portugal; the Governor of Paris, and a majority of the members of the American colony, amounting altogether to about 2,000 persons, were present.

The Arrests of "Spies" in Warsaw.

BERLIN, June 21.—The National Zeitung gives details of the wholesale arrests in Warsaw last March of a large number of persons charged with being spies of the German War Office. The paper says that all those arrested belonged to the educated classes, and included a number of professors of the Polytechnical High School and several well-known attorneys. The men in question were arrested for participation in the work of the so-called Oswiata Ludowa Society, whose purpose is to enlighten the masses.

Praises Mr. Carnegie in the Commons.

LONDON, June 22.—In the course of the discussion on the Scotch Educational Estimates in the House of Commons yesterday the Right Hon. James Bryce paid a high tribute to Andrew Carnegie's "magnificent generosity," which Mr. Bryce said he hoped would be regarded by others as an example to be followed.

DECREASE IN BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, June 22.—A Blue Book just issued, giving a return of the navigation of the United Kingdom, shows that British inward shipping decreased in 1900 by 2,619,242 tons and outward shipping by 2,003,600 tons, while foreign inward shipping increased by 2,482,113 tons and outward shipping by 2,470,576 tons.

The New Swiss Customs Tariff.

BERNE, June 21.—At to-day's sitting of the National Council the Minister of Commerce announced that the new customs tariff would be submitted to the chambers probably next December, but certainly not later than the Spring of 1902.

Bismarck Memorial Again Condemned.

BERLIN, June 21.—Prof. Reinhold Begas, the sculptor, has received 500,000 marks for his work upon the Bismarck Memorial. The monument is now condemned in a sharp article by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

Cardinal Gibbons Goes to Florence.

ROME, June 21.—Cardinal Gibbons started this morning for Florence, for a stay of a week. At the railway station he bade farewell to the Procurator General and to the brothers of St. Sulpice, whose guest he was while here.

ENFORCE THE RAINES LAW.

The Rev. J. J. Munro Says It Can Be Done If the Churches Will Make the Fight.

The Rev. J. J. Munro, the Chaplain of the Tombs Prison, spoke last night at the Olivet Memorial Church, 63 Second Street, on the subject "Modern Fallacies on the Liquor Question." The speaker gave some of his experiences among the prisoners of the Tombs, and advised all young people to avoid the saloons.

"Public sentiment, it is said," remarked the speaker, "is against the enforcement of the liquor law. I do not believe that, but it is a fact that the police do not seem to be able to enforce it. If we want the Raines law enforced, we must take a hand in it ourselves. If we do, I believe it can be enforced. Years ago children were beaten by their brutal parents, but a gentleman organized a society, and now the children have ample protection from drunken parents or guardians who ill-treat them. There was a time in this city when it seemed almost impossible to stop the sale of improper pictures. Now there is a society which has done much good in this line, and since its organization has burned tons of that kind of literature.

"There is a law to protect people against crime. The Parkhurst society has done things which it seems the police could never do. The police, as constituted to-day will not carry out the law, but these societies can carry out these laws, it seems. The Raines law is openly violated, but we can have the gin mill closed as tight as a drum every Sunday if we want it. The very source of crime in the city is the gin mill. It is a fallacy to say that this law cannot be enforced. It can be enforced. How?

"If the churches will constitute themselves into a society, have headquarters in the Charities Building, with offices in every ward in the city, it can be done as well as these societies to which I have referred have done what they were organized for."

INCORRIGIBLE BOY PICKPOCKET.

Robbed a Fellow-Prisoner While En Route to Jail in a Prison Van.

Jails evidently have no terrors for twelve-year-old Abraham Markowitz of 25 Orchard Street. Markowitz is the lad who on Sunday last was caught in the act of picking the pockets of Mrs. William Skilman of Summerville, N. J., at Coney Island. When the complainant failed to appear against him yesterday morning, he was held on a charge of having stolen a diamond stud from the bosom of John McCauley of 55 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, while McCauley and he were occupants of the prison van en route to the jail.

It appears that McCauley was arrested and fined $5 for being intoxicated. In default of the fine he was sent to the jail. Late Monday afternoon a friend paid the fine and secured his release. McCauley then demanded of Keeper Wilson the return of a diamond stud which he said he had when brought to the jail. Wilson knew nothing about the stud, and the prison books showed no record of any article of value having been taken from McCauley.

It was decided to have young Markowitz searched. The boy protested and cried and said that he knew nothing of the missing property, but the stud was found in one of his undergarments.

DOG SHARED CELL WITH MASTER.

Police Wanted to Separate Them, but the Canine Wouldn't Have It.

John Kane, who refused his address and occupation, was arrested last night by Policeman Meyer of the West Twentieth Street Station at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, and a charge of intoxication booked against him.

Kane was standing at the corner and around him was a crowd. The man had a fine collie dog, which he was putting through many antics, to the delight of the gathering.

"Move on," said Policeman Meyer, as he came upon the scene.

"Oh, I don't know," replied Kane. "I don't think I care to."

"Then you'll have to come with me," said Meyer, and with that made Kane a prisoner.

At the station Sergt. Gilmartin called to the turnkey: "Take that dog in the back room and lock the man up." When the policeman attempted to carry out the Sergeant's instructions the collie showed his teeth, growled, and gave every one to understand that if he or his master was molested there would be candidates for the Pasteur Institute.

So the prisoner was appealed to, and after some coaxing he persuaded his faithful servant to quiet down, and unattended, save by the collie, marched to a cell. The policeman followed and locked them in.

TO HAVE CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

Selection Will Be Made by Social Democrats at a Meeting To-day.

There has been great activity for the last two weeks among the leaders of the New York section of the Social Democratic Party, which seeks to get a candidate for Mayor in the field before its rival, the Socialist Labor Party. A candidate will be nominated this afternoon at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth Street. It was said yesterday that the choice lies between Job Harriman, ex-candidate of the party for President of the United States, and L. D. Mayes. Other candidate mentioned were Adolph Jabionowsky, Alexander Jonas, and Herman Schleuter.

The Social Democratic Party in this city is stronger among the unions of tailors in the east side, especially the Cloakmakers' Union. This fact is said to be due to Eugene V. Debs, the founder of the Social Democratic Party, reciting Burns's poem, "A Man's a Man for A' That," at a meeting of east side tailors some time ago. It took the fancy of the audience and it was wildly applauded. Debs always recites the poem at meetings now.

The Social Democrats say that while they do not expect to elect a Mayor this Fall, they will show that they are making great gains.

Hurt in Escaping from Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—June 21.—Leander Whitlock and Ebenezer Brown escaped from the Middlesex County Jail here last night, climbing over the jail yard wall. Whitlock, whose time would have been up to-morrow, sprained his ankle when he went over and fell down on the sidewalk, where he was found later by Policeman Campbell. Brown, who was just beginning a ninety days' sentence, made his escape. Both men were in jail for petty offenses.

For the Nerves

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

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Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.

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BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES S. HIBBARD.—Deficiency judgment for $6,296 was docketed yesterday against Charles S. Hibbard in favor of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 105 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

DAVID HERSHKOWITZ.—Schedules in bankruptcy of David Hershkowitz, manufacturer of furs at 55 East Ninth Street, show liabilities $7,414 and assets $2,608, consisting of stock, $1,250; fixtures, $400; money invested with Jacob Honig, $600; accounts, $357, and cash in bank, $1.

MAX BIRNHAK.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has taken charge of the store of Max Birnhak, dealer in paints and painters' supplies at 130 Cannon Street, on two executions in favor of Hyman Wallach, $532, and Samuel Witt, $329, and has set down the sale of the stock for June 26. Mr. Birnhak has been in business eight years.

THE UNION GRANITE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received two attachments aggregating $1,341 against the Union Granite Company, a New Jersey corporation, one for $803 in favor of Samuel A. Bennet, on a note, and the other for $448 in favor of Christopher B. Hillenbrand on a note and for commissions as salesman. Both attachments were obtained on the ground that it is a foreign corporation. It was incorporated in 1890 with a capital stock of $6,000, which was afterward increased to $40,000.

OTTENHEIMER BROTHERS.—A meeting of the creditors of Ottenheimer Brothers, manufacturers of corsets, at 33 Greene Street, and at New Haven, Conn., was held yesterday at the Astor House. It was attended by thirty-five creditors. Both debtors were present and were represented by Edward Lauterbach and Louis Adler, as attorneys. Mr. Lauterbach gave an approximate statement of the firm's condition. The total liabilities are $337,422, of which $106,314 are secured in full to C. A. Auffworth & Co., who acted as their commission merchants, and where there will probably be an equity of $10,000 over the advances for the creditors; $35,000 to Louis Stern, secured by a life insurance policy valued at $8,000, leaving about $17,000 unsecured and about $200,000 unsecured for merchandise and borrowed money. The nominal assets are $313,000, and actual assets estimated at $66,000, consisting of stock at New Haven, $40,000; due from the H. & S. Corset Company, $16,000; equity on goods in hands of commission merchant, $10,000. The assets may be increased to $91,000 by putting an equity on the factory property at New Haven at $25,000 as a going concern. The land and buildings are nominally valued at $51,670, mortgaged for $25,000; machinery book value, $17,348; fixtures, $1,000, and trade marks, $20,000. These are all to be eliminated in making up the actual value of the assets. Louis Stern was elected Chairman of the meeting and Paul Herzog Secretary. On motion of Leo Frank, a committee of creditors was elected to investigate the firm's statement and report a basis of settlement. The committee consists of Louis Stern, Chairman; Max Adler, George Quackenbush, S. M. Copeland of Converse, Stanton & Co., and Gen. Greeley of the Yale National Bank of New Haven.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FRANK H. GRAY.—Frank H. Gray, lawyer, of 271 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,700 and nominal assets, $1,292 in debts due him. The debts were contracted from 1881 to 1900. There are twenty-nine judgments against him mentioned in the schedules, six of which, it is stated, have been paid, but he has no satisfaction piece.

LEOPOLD J. AUMANN.—Leopold J. Aumann, a buyer, residing at 115 West Ninetieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,878 and no assets. The debts were contracted ten years ago, when he was in the meat business.

ACTION AGAINST A BANK.

Accounting Wanted from the Mercantile Co-operative of New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., June 21.—A bill was filed in Chancery to-day praying that the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New Jersey be compelled to render an accounting in connection with several mortgages held by the bank, and that the mortgages be refunded and a proper and equitable amount of the petitioners' indebtedness be ascertained by the court.

The petitioners are Vitantonia and Pietro Cerrato and Emelia and Pietro Latora. They allege that their property is incumbered by mortgages aggregating $14,100, whereas they have received only $6,500 in cash, and have really paid into the bank nearly $3,000 in less than three years, without the mortgages being lessened. It is claimed that the money paid in is for dues and assessments as members of the Bank Association.

The Banking and Insurance Department will be asked to look into the matter also.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 188 failures in the United States during the week, against 188 for the previous week, and 167, 199, 220, and 219 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 57, New England 30, Southern 22, Western 47, Northwestern 13, Pacific 18, and Territories 1. Canada had 26, against 17 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

Judgments filed yesterday were as follows, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAMS, Henry M.—Joseph L. Gottlieb, costs $71

55 77 99

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A Gumpel Sale is "Religiously" legitimate. No half way methods and hanging on to profits. We've overstocked with the best clothing we ever had in our life, and the quickest way out of it is to slash prices.

$7.50 to $10.00 Suits	$12.00 to $15.00 Suits	$15.00 to $18.00 Suits
Fancy and Black Cheviots, Cassimeres, New Mixtures, &c.; Extra line of Serges. 5.55	Blue and Black Serges, Swagger Cassimeres, Cheviots, Mixtures, plenty of Blacks. 7.77	Finest Tailored Blue and Black Serges, Dressy Worsteds, Cheviots, &c. The best you'd expect at $18. 9.99

$3 and $3.50 Trousers, Summer Trousers fashioned after new style, a superb $3.00 and $3.50-line, $1.90

$4 and $5.00 Trousers, The pick of the season's best. Nothing to equal 'em at $4.00 and $5.00, $2.90

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216 Sixth Ave., near 14th Street.
385 Sixth Ave., near 23d Street.
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There never was but one James Crow.
There never was but one James Crow formula.
Only the

OLD CROW RYE

Distillery can use it.
Hand made, Sour Mash Distilleries are scarce.
They are far more expensive to operate.
No Sweet Mash can compare with it.
Facts are stubborn things.
Gold Medal awarded at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

ALLAIRE, Anthony J.—C. H. Knox and others, Commissioners, costs	62
A. B. WOODRUFF COMPANY—R. Cable	354
A. B. WOODRUFF COMPANY—J. Raynor	99
BARRY, Maria T.—W. U. Simpson	1,609
BRUGHER, Emily—H. Buchtenkirch, costs	439
BUCK, John—The John Eichler Brewing Company	1,475
BREITENBACH, Fritz and Leopolitna—C. Leipold	77
BURKE, Coleman J.—J. W. Rapp	83
BIRNHAK, Max—S. Witt	329
BOLLES, Frank—B. J. York and others, Commissioners, costs	63
BETZ, John F.; John F., Jr., and John D. Snelling—A. Lilienthal	97
CONOLLY, Henry A.—F. C. Chase	93
CLEMENT, George J.—Groscup & Sterling Company	46
CONWAY, Benjamin F.—A. G. Gallatin	402
CUNNINGHAM, Sym. F.—C. W. Dreyer and others	628
COMMERCIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY—S. C. Beckwith, costs	849
CLEMENTS, Patrick K.—H. Koehler Company	200
CORNING, John D.—C. B. C. B. Lowrey	736
DANSON, Mayer—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
D'ELISI, Vincenzo—M. O. D'Elisi, costs	47
DUY, George G.—W. H. Tisdale	183
DOLAN, Ona V.—W. Crawford	1,020
ELIAS, Joseph—M. Silver	27
FANGEL, John P. and Eleanor F.—The New Amsterdam National Bank of New York	333
FANGEL, John P. and Eleanor F.—The New Amsterdam National Bank of New York	418
FRANK, Simon D.—John Reynders & Co.	12
FLOYD, George W.—S. A. Engle, executrix	7,657
FOX, Walter—M. L. Hall and others	2,371
FOX, Walter—Mary A. Bennet	1,655
GALL, Charles F.—H. Koehler Company	1,600
GREACEN, Robert A.—A. Hoffheimer and others	173
GOODWIN, J. Cheever—C. M. Edwards	151
GUNKEL, Gustav, and Louis Tolle—J. S. Black	70
GUERINEAU, William S., and William H. Drake—J. H. Pettit and others	2,407
GOODYEAR SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY of Portland, Me.—C. Daucel and others	504
GORDON, Samuel I.—V. A. Freystadt	167
HART, Ebenezer—Citizens' Savings and Loan Association of New York City	570
HIBBARD, Charles S.—Metropolitan Savings Bank	6,296
HIRSCH, Alfred—M. Cuker	17
HAUSSMANN, Frank—J. Wolf	140
JACKSON, David—M. J. Dowd	50
KANE, Peter F., and Robert J. Wright—A. Pospisil, administrator	2,514
KENNY, Arthur—M. Lindley and others	163
KIMBALL, Frederick—O. Schubkegel	774
LIGHT, Ellen—Metropolitan Insurance Company, costs	114
LUDWIG, Bernard J. and Isidor—M. T. Bates, costs	114
McGUIRE, Charles J.—J. Sloane	221
McCARTHY, Catherine—W. S. Jones	327
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. B. Mosso, costs	27
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—D. Marcieri, costs	27
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Brodsky	25
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Sosofsky, costs	27
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—G. Caldiero	145
METROPOLITAN

COL. HASTINGS MAKES SENSATIONAL CHARGES

Says Lawyer Henry Aplington Diverted Funds of Thurber Estate.

Dramatic Scene in the Surrogates' Court When the Accused Attorney Denied He Had Done Wrong.

The Surrogates' Court was the scene yesterday of a bitter tilt between two well-known lawyers. One of these lawyers claimed that he had practically been accused of stealing $97,000, and in a most dramatic manner he demanded that Surrogate Thomas give him an opportunity to vindicate himself. This scene took place between Col. George S. Hastings of the firm of Hastings & Gleason and Henry Aplington.

Col. Hastings appeared in court as counsel for the National Bank of the Republic, which is trying to collect a claim against the estate of Henry K. Thurber. Col. Hastings had applied to the Surrogate for a writ of discovery in order that they could locate $97,000 worth of Texas and Pacific Coal Company stock, which they claimed belonged to the Thurber estate. The counsel for the bank in his argument said that Mr. Thurber had bought the stock in the name of George B. Howard, and subsequently the stock was transferred directly to Mr. Aplington. Col. Hastings then read an affidavit. In this affidavit he stated that he had asked Mr. Aplington about the stock, and Mr. Aplington became greatly confused and embarrassed. Col. Hastings then charged Mr. Aplington with having taken the stock in derogation of the rights of the administrator, and that he had diverted the stock from its proper custodian and had converted it to his own use.

It was on these grounds that Col Hastings wanted the Surrogate to order Mr. Aplington to submit to an examination concerning the whereabouts of the stock. During the argument and reading of the affidavit, Mr. Aplington sat quietly in court with his young son. When it came his turn to speak, he arose, and with trembling voice said to the Court:

"I am charged by this person with having converted, yes, stolen, $97,000 worth of property. The wording of the affidavit is plain, and I demand the right to answer while the opportunity presents itself. This attack upon me is an outrage, and in the presence of my boy, who sits over there, I want to be heard. I want a chance to vindicate myself of these terrible charges. All that any practicing lawyer in this city has is his good name and reputation for integrity. The last man to attack that good name without foundation should be a brother lawyer.

"In performing the act which my opponent has here, he does that thing by the side of which stabbing a man in the back is a gentlemanly act. The charges made against me are now a matter of court record and cannot be wiped out. So long as these courts stand, so long will the record stand.

"In a city like this, one man's word is as good as another's. There are shysters who come into court and make scurrilous charges. They are accepted by the Court simply because they are unknown to the Court. I have practiced in these courts since 1880. In that time I have never curried favor with any Judge. I believe it is a lawyer's place to refrain from being too friendly with Judges. But the attack that has been made against me is outrageous and vile, and I wish to be heard in the matter while I have a chance.

"First, to justify myself, I wish to say that I was Mr. Thurber's attorney for fifteen years before his death, in 1889. The stock in question belongs to Mrs. Thurber, was bought by her and paid for in full. When this man came to me and began questioning me about the stock I refused to give him more information than this, and I acted perfectly right. The stock did not belong to the estate of Mr. Thurber and I had no right to disclose the business of Mrs. Thurber. The stock or its equivalent is held by Mrs. Thurber at the present time.

"After Mr. Thurber's death, letters of administration were asked for in this court. Mr. Thurber was not a resident of this State. He lived and died in his own house in Idaho. Mrs. Thurber lives there now. Mr. Thurber died owing much money. He disposed of over $1,000,000 worth of property and paid the proceeds to his creditors."

Mr. Aplington also said that Mrs. Thurber was an invalid and that he held the stock for her under a power of attorney. He asked that the motion made by Col. Hastings be dismissed. At various points in his argument Mr. Aplington leaned over toward Col. Hastings, who was sitting near him at the counsel table. Col. Hastings made no reply to Mr. Aplington's attack. Surrogate Thomas took the papers on the motion and reserved his decision.

FILLING ARMY VACANCIES.

President Has Appointed to Lieutenancies All Qualified Enlisted Men.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President to-day appointed sixty-eight enlisted men of the army to be Second Lieutenants, thus providing for all the enlisted men, regulars, and volunteers found qualified for appointment at the recent examination. Those who attained a percentage of 84 or over, numbering 108, were recently appointed to the army as there was immediate need of their services.

BIG INCREASE IN POSTAL RECEIPTS

An Improvement This Year of 33 Per Cent. Over the Business for 1896.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden to-day gave out a comparative statement of the issue of postage stamps, stamp books, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards from 1896 to 1901.

Including an estimate for the last fifteen days of this month the total number of these postal articles issued by the Post Office Department to the Post Offices of the country during the present fiscal year is 5,711,764,688, an increase of 1,516,000,166, or 36 per cent. over the total issued in 1896. Their total value is reported at $105,150,338, an increase of $25,972,237, or 33 per cent. over 1896.

NO REFLECTION ON CAPT. MANNEY

Hell Gate Order Not a Rebuke to the Massachusetts's Commander.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Secretary Long said to-day that the order of the Navy Department prohibiting commanding officers of large warships from taking them through Hell Gate was in no way open to the construction of being a reflection upon Capt. Manney of the battleship Massachusetts, as the nerve and daring of that officer were recognized as among those characteristics most to be desired in the naval service.

At the same time, without detracting from the daring of the performance, it was deemed inexpedient to risk ships costing the Government millions of dollars to the hazard of a serious accident. A special order was issued from the department to-day giving the terms of the prohibition and specifying that it apply to first-class warships.

Letters also were sent to Admiral Higginson of the North Atlantic squadron and Admiral Barker of the New York Navy Yard informing them of the prohibition.

CUBA'S COMMERCIAL PROBLEM.

Gen. Wood Points Out the Necessity for Better Markets.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Secretary Root has received a report from Governor General Wood concerning affairs in Cuba in which he says that the action of the Constitutional Convention in accepting the Platt amendment, as passed by Congress, is received with general satisfaction throughout the island. The great difficulty which is now contended with in Cuba is, says Gen. Wood, that relating to commercial affairs, and the necessity of better markets for Cuban products without the tariff restrictions in the United States. Nothing, Gen. Wood says, can be done until the Cuban Government is formed, when a reciprocity arrangement may be made, but this will necessitate ratification by the Senate.

An order of Gen. Wood relating to debts and mortgages, it is understood, will tide over the difficulties which were feared a short time ago.

FOR TUBULAR POSTAL SERVICE.

Merchants' Association Will Renew Its Advocacy at the Next Session of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Mr. S. C. Mead, Assistant Secretary of the Merchants' Association of New York, called to-day upon President McKinley, Postmaster General Smith, and Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger, in reference to the discontinuance of the pneumatic tubular service in the Post Office Department, which service will be discontinued on June 30, owing to the failure on the part of Congress at the last session to make an appropriation for its maintenance. In talking about his mission here, Mr. Mead said:

"The failure of Congress to provide for continuance of the tubular service in the cities in which it is already installed—New York, (and Brooklyn,) Boston, and Philadelphia—is a serious blow at the commercial interests of the country. The pneumatic tubular service has proved itself to be an important element in bringing the producer in close touch with the markets. The Post Office Department, in its reports and recommendations, has repeatedly approved of this service as a proper and necessary development in postal matters. An impartial commission of experts appointed under authority of an act of Congress to investigate all matters pertaining to the use of the penumatic tubes in the Postal Service has unanimously recommended not only the continuance of the service as at present installed, but its extension into other cities where the conditions, in their judgment, warrant it.

"More than this, a majority of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, both at the last session of Congress and the preceding session, recommended the tubular service. Moreover, the commercial organizations in the cities where these tubes have been installed are, so far as I know, in favor of pneumatic tubes as a result of their actual experience in the use of this service. No appropriation was made for the maintenance, and the failure to make such appropriation seems to us to be based on grounds other than the merits of the question. We feel that the commercial interests and citizens of the country have the right to demand that the highest degree of efficiency shall be maintained in all Post Office matters, because the Government has taken upon itself, and very properly, the exclusive privilege of handling mail.

"I is immaterial to us by what method the Government accomplishes the result, whether by that of Governmental ownership or by that of contract with private parties. The additional cost of this service over that of wagon service is far more than offset by the benefit which it confers, not only upon those in the cities where the tubes are located, but upon everybody either at home or abroad, who has correspondence with the residents of the city in which the tube is located, or whose correspondence passes through that city en route to its destination.

"It is the purpose of the Merchants' Association to gather information regarding the delivery of mails, both prior to and after the discontinuance of the postal tubular service, in order to obtain data upon which to make an application to Congress at the next session for an appropriation at least for the maintenance of the systems already installed, and probably for the extensions recommended by the commission appointed under authority of Congress which examined this whole question."

TO ABANDON MAIL TUBES.

Pneumatic Service Will Cease June 30 for Lack of Funds.

No mail packages will be sent through the pneumatic tubes connecting the General Post Office with Station P, in the Produce Exchange; the Brooklyn office, and Station F, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, after midnight on June 30 next. That day is the close of the fiscal year, and because of the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation for carrying on this service, it will have to be discontinued. No contract has been made for the carrying of mail to Brooklyn or to Station H, adjoining the Grand Central Station, with any of the local railways, and it will be necessary to fall back upon the old wagon service.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday: "I am more sorry than I can express to see this system abandoned. I have done everything in my power, not only to have it continued, but to have it extended. There is no question that it has been a great benefit in the dispatch of mail matter, especially between the General Post Office and Station H. It has also been a means of much quicker dispatch of business between this office and Brooklyn. The wagon service will be cheaper; we now have a considerable part of the mails carried by wagon, especially to the steamships, and it will be necessary to put more wagons in service next month, but this, in my opinion, is false economy.

"The tube service has proved to be much quicker, and if I had my way it would be extended rather than curtailed or discontinued. No, I do not believe the pneumatic tubes now laid from this office to the Produce Exchange, and up Park Row and Third Avenue, with branches over the Brooklyn Bridge and to intermediary stations along the line between this office and Station H, will be removed, for I hope to see this system re-established next year, with possibly extensions to other parts of the city, notably the piers along the North River front and the upper west side."

GERMAN LEATHER INFERIOR.

The United States Has Outstripped Germany in All Branches of Tanning —The Explanation for It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Walter Schumann, United States Consul at Mainz, Germany, has sent a special report to the State Department on the German leather industry. He says: "From year to year the German leather industry becomes less profitable. This is due almost entirely to American competition. Probably no other industry in Germany has suffered more severely from this cause, and vigorous efforts are being made to have American leather excluded from German markets by tariff legislation. The leather manufacturers of Germany will not admit the true reason why American leather is crowding them from their home markets.

"They claim that it is due solely to the low German import tariff on the foreign product, and that even the new tariff, now under consideration, will not give sufficient protection against American competition. But low tariff rates are not responsible for the ready sale of American leather in Germany. The real reason is the vast superiority of the American tanned and finished leather. Every fine boot and shoe maker scorns to use German leather and will use only the American product at almost any price. My bootmaker recently showed me the difference between American and German finished leather. The distinction was at once apparent; the American skins were soft and pliable, while the German leather was harsh and thick. Also in patent leather only the American make is used by the best bootmakers, both for ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

"The question naturally arises: Cannot the German leather manufacturers copy our methods? Yes, but unsuccessfully. German leather manufacturers have sent skilled workmen to the United States to study our methods, have built factories entirely on the American plan, but in spite of all do not turn out an article that can compare with ours.

"At present there are no direct representatives of American leather houses in Mainz, although the local leather industry is very important, and bootmakers are compelled to draw their supplies from Hamburg and Strasburg. In my opinion, a paying agency could be established in Mainz to supply the demand of this section of the country, especially as the transportation facilities are exceptionally good and cheap."

CATERED TO THE LABOR VOTE.

Chicago Police and Politicians Said to Have Favored the Strikers Last Year.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Industrial Commission has issued the eighth volume of its reports of testimony. This volume comprises 612 pages and deals exclusively with the labor disputes in Chicago in 1900. The commission makes no recommendation, but prints a summary of the testimony, in the course of which it says:

"It was claimed also by several of the witnesses not only that policemen themselves were prejudiced in favor of the strikers, but that the higher city authorities leaned the same way. They asserted that the police had their instructions not to interfere except in case of absolute necessity, and several specific instances were cited to show that this was the case. It was claimed that this attitude of the city authorities, which showed itself also in the actions of the Police Justices and other inferior courts, was due to political influence, especially to the desire of the party in power to cater to the large vote of the laboring classes at the coming election. Those witnesses held that strikes in Chicago have often been especially numerous just before elections, and that both parties have been disposed to make political capital out of labor difficulties."

CIVIL RULE IN PHILIPPINES.

Order by Secretary Root Establishing It—Not to Apply to Districts Still in Revolt.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Secretary Root to-day issued the order of the President establishing civil government in the Philippines. The order is as follows:

"On and after the 4th day of July, 1901, until it shall be otherwise ordered, the President of the Philippines Commission will exercise the executive authority in all civil affairs in the government of the Philippine Islands heretofore exercised in such affairs by the Military Governor of the Philippines, and to that end the Hon. William H. Taft, President of the said commission, is hereby appointed Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands. Such executive authority will be exercised under and in conformity to the instructions to the Philippines Commissioners dated April 7, 1900, and subject to the approval and control of the Secretary of War of the United States. The municipal and provincial civil governments which have been or shall hereafter be established in said islands, and all persons performing duties appertaining to the offices of civil government in said islands, will, in respect of such duties, report to the said Civil Governor.

"The power to appoint civil officers, heretofore vested in the Philippines Commission or in the Military Governor, will be exercised by the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the commission.

"The Military Governor of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the performance, on and after the said 4th day of July, of the civil duties hereinbefore described, but his authority will continue to be exercised as heretofore in those districts in which insurrection against the authority of the United States continues to exist, or in which public order is not sufficiently restored to enable provincial civil Governments to be established under the instructions to the commission dated April 7, 1900.

"By the President.

"ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War."

MANILA, June 21.—The announcement made in Washington yesterday, and cabled here, that civil government will be established in the Philippine Islands on July 4, that Judge Taft will be designated Civil Governor, that he will remain head of the Philippines Commission, and that the commission will continue, meaning the establishment of a combination of civil and military government, is satisfactory to the members of the commission.

Under the circumstances, they believe it is politcally wise to fulfill the expectations and aspirations of the natives on the date promised, providing this is done without causing liability or a sacrifice of the customs revenues.

Gen. Cailles to Surrender on Monday.

MANILA, June 21.—Gen. Cailles, the insurgent Commander in Laguna Province, with 700 riflemen and some bolomen, is now in the vicinity of Pagsanjan, about a day's march from Santa Cruz, on Laguna de Bay. Cailles will surrender on Monday, after which he is expected to assist in bringing in Malvar, who, in reality, is his superior officer.

Agoncillo Said to be Returning Home.

PARIS, June 21.—Agoncillo, the European representative of Aguinaldo, has given up his apartments here and started a week ago for Marseilles. It is said that he is returning to his own country.

Porto Rico Postal Fraud.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Chief Post Office Inspector Cochran to-day received a cablegram announcing that Thomas C. Vera, Assistant Postmaster at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, was arrested yesterday for making use of canceled postage stamps in violation of the Revised Statutes and the postal regulations. No details are given. Mayaguez is the third largest Post Office in Porto Rico.

ARMY AND NAVY COMMISSIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President to-day signed commissions of army and navy officers as follows:

Army.

Judge Advocate, rank of Major—Lewis E. Goodier.

Quartermasters, rank of Captain—Noble H. Creager, Harry C. Pettus, Alvin A. Barker.

Paymasters, rank of Captain—William R. Graham, Seymour Howell.

Captains Signal Corps—Edgar Russel, George O. Squier.

First Lieutenants of Cavalry—Julien E. Gaujot, Samuel E. McIntyre, H. B. Myers, George J. Cden, Henry E. Richmond, George T. Bowman.

Second Lieutenants of Cavalry—Rodman Butler, Joseph H. Barnard, Myron B. Bowdish, Matt C. Bristol, Edwin L. Cox, Thomas H. Cunningham, Arthur M. Graham, Peter J. Hennessey, John P. Hasson, Frederick Mears, Sidney D. Maize, Ralph Miller, Clifton R. Norton, Marr O'Connor, William R. Pope, Anton H. Schroeter, Clarence A. Stott, Frederick G. Turner.

First Lieutenant Artillery Corps—Fred H. Gallup, Frank C. Jewell, Michael J. McDonough, Jesse C. Nicholls, Herman W. Schull, Albert E. Waldron.

Second Lieutenants Artillery Corps—Charles G. Burt, Francis J. Behr, Marion S. Battle, James M. Bevan, William S. Bowen, Clarence M. Condon, Wesley M. K. Hamilton, Thomas A. Jones, John S. Johnston, Arthur L. Keesling, Harrison S. Kerrick, Jesse O. Lowenberg, Howard S. Miller, William L. Meyer, William N. Michel, John E. Murphy, Graham Parker, Byrd Alston Page, Stanley S. Ross, Thomas L. Sherburne, Charles L. Silcox, Alden Trotter, William R. Taylor, Ernest S. Wheeler.

First Lieutenants Infantry—Alvin K. Baskette, Robert T. Crawford, Rufus B. Clark, William C. Doane, Thomas W. Gunn, Henry M. Morrow, Perrin L. Smith, Robert H. Silliman.

Second Lieutenants Infantry—Deas Archer, Sheldon W. Bolling, Arthur L. Bump, Robert P. Binford, Guy Eugene Bucker, Tallmadge H. Brereton, Eugene P. Crowne, Otis R. Cole, Beverly C. Daly, Charles C. Finch, William E. Goolsby, George S. Gillis, Charles F. Herr, John E. Hemphill, Wm. Krueger, Horatio L. Lawrence, Francis H. Lomax, Gilbert A. McElroy, John S. McCleery, John P. McAdams, Samuel D. McAllister, James W. B. Mannion, Harry S. Malone, Willis E. Mills, William G. Murchison, Ode C. Nininger, Asa L. Singleton, Daniel E. Shean, Henry G. Stahl, William R. Standiford, George A. Wieczorek, Richard Wetherill, Elvin H. Wagner.

Assistant Surgeons Volunteers, rank of Captain—Robert E. Caldwell, Paul Mazzuri.

First Lieutenant Fortieth Volunteer Infantry—Joseph C. Righter, Jr.

Second Lieutenant Fortieth Volunteer Infantry—George C. Clegg.

Navy.

Lieutenant—Christopher C. Fewel.

Lieutenant, (junior grade)—Edward T. Fitzgerald.

Naval Constructors, rank of Lieutenant—Horatio G. Gillmor, Henry G. Smith, Richard M. Watt.

Passed Assistant Paymaster, rank of Lieutenant—Theodore J. Arms.

Boatswains—Henry C. Jarrett, Louis W. Sopp.

Warrant Machinist—Harold I. Lutken.

To Utilize Captured Spanish Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Spanish gunboats captured during the war are to be utilized by the navy for coast survey work. Two of them, the Alvarado and Sandoval, are now in commission, and one has been at Annapolis for some time. The last vessel has been ordered to Norfolk for docking, after which she will begin survey work alone the shore of North Carolina.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. William A. Dinwiddie is relieved from duty at the Iowa State Normal School.

Major Jeraild A. Olmsted, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Iowa State Normal School.

Col. William F. Spurgin, Fourth Infantry, recruiting officer at Omaha, will proceed to the Yellowstone National Park for the purpose of assisting Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, Corps of Engineers, in locating and marking the route across the park followed by the Nez Perces Indians and the United States troops in pursuit of them during the Summer of 1877. First Lieut. Daniel G. Berry, First Infantry, will perform the duties of recruiting officer at Omaha during the absence of Col. Spurgin.

Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, Second Cavalry, will be relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, by the commanding officer of that department, upon the receipt by him of this order, and will join his troop.

First Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, Seventh Cavalry, is transferred to the Eighth Cavalry, Troop B.

Contract Dental Surgeon John H. Hess will proceed to West Point for duty.

Capt. Samuel W. Miller, Fifth Infantry, now at Huntingdon, Penn., will proceed to Wheeling, West Va., and relieve Capt. Carl Reichmann, Seventeenth Infantry, from recruiting duty in that city. Capt. Reichmann, upon being relieved, will join his regiment.

Capt. Thomas Franklin, Commissary, is honorably discharged by the Secretary of War as Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers only, to take effect June 20.

Navy.

Naval cadets are assigned as follows:

To the Massachusetts—L. S. Cox, W. W. Galbraith, and H. C. Richardson, June 27.

To the Alabama—G. F. Blair, R. S. Zogbaum, T. A. Kittinger, E. E. Spafford, and W. H. Steinhagen, June 27; W. N. Vernou, July 1.

To the Kearsarge—J. M. Caffery, A. P. Fairfield, C. F. Neal, O. H. Oakley, and B. B. Wygant, June 27.

To the Philadelphia—C. W. Forman and R. Morris, detached from the Iowa; J. G. Church and H. T. Winston, detached from the Wisconsin.

To the Independence—G. W. S. Castle, J. V. Babcock, W. H. Allen, J. H. Furse, and J. Downes, Jr., June 29.

To the Wisconsin—J. H. Walsh, N. K. Perry, Jr., J. B. Gay, J. T. Burwell, and I. E. Bass, June 29.

To the Pensacola—T. R. Kurtz, J. L. Hileman, F. McCommon, F. R. McCrary, and J. F. Green, June 29.

Naval Cadet J. C. Frémont, Jr.'s, order to the Wisconsin is revoked; he is ordered to the Pensacola, June 29.

Lieut. J. P. Morton is ordered to the Independence, July 1.

Lieut. Commander Burns T. Walling is detached from Cavite station and ordered to the Albany.

Lieut. Commander George F. W. Holman is detached from the Albany and ordered to the Cavite station.

Lieut. Commander Charles W. Bartlett is detached from the command of the Piscataqua and ordered to the Cavite station.

Lieut. Chester Wells is transferred from the New Orleans to the Solace.

Lieut. Harry A. Field is transferred from the Zafiro to the Piscataqua.

Lieut. John L. Purcell is transferred from the Culgoa to the Zafiro.

Lieut. Arthur P. Niblack is transferred from the Manila to the Culgoa.

Lieut. Eugene L. Bisset is transferred from the Panay to Cavite Hospital.

Lieut. Frederick C. Bowers's orders to the Manila are revoked; he is transferred from Guam to Cavite Station.

Lieut. James E. Palmer is transferred from the Culgoa to the Vicksburg.

Lieut. John B. Patton is transferred from the Vicksburg to the Culgoa.

Lieut. Roscoe C. Moody is transferred from the Albany to the Castine.

Ensign Oscar D. Duncan is transferred from the Culgoa to the Panay.

Ensign William D. Leahy is detached from command of the Mariveles and ordered to the Culgoa.

Ensign William T. Tarrant is detached from command of the Gardoqui and ordered to the Mariveles.

Ensign Henry L. Collins is detached from Guam and ordered home via the Solace.

Ensign Walter M. Falconer is transferred from the Culgoa to the Albany.

Ensign Henry C. Dinger is transferred from the Yorktown to the Castine.

Naval Cadet Charles T. Wade is transferred from the Wompatuck to the Culgoa.

Naval Cadet Farmer Morrison is transferred from the Castine to the Gardoqui.

Naval Cadet Joseph K. Taussig is transferred from the Culgoa to the Yorktown.

Assistant Surgeon Francis M. Furlong is detached from Guam and ordered home via the Solace to wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon Rice K. McClanahan is transferred from the Culgoa to the Vicksburg.

Assistant Surgeon David B. Kerr is transferred from the Vicksburg to the Culgoa, (wait orders en route.)

Passed Assistant Paymaster Robert H. Orr is transferred from the Helena to the Solace.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The South Atlantic Squadron sailed yesterday from Montevideo for Rio de Janeiro.

The Petrel, which is on the way to the United States, arrived at Yokohama to-day.

The Celtic has arrived at Sydney, N. S. W.

The Glacier has left Sydney for Brisbane.

The Vixen has sailed from Sagua de Tanamo for Gibara.

The Scorpion has left New Orleans for Key West.

The training ship Hartford has arrived at Christiania.

Rear Admiral Rodgers has informed the Navy Department of the following distribution of vessels in the waters of the Philippines: Frolic, at Samboanga; Zafiro, at Pollok Station; General Alava, inspecting lighthouses; Mindoro, repairing at Cebu. He also informs the department that the following vessels are co-operating with the army against the insurrents in the island of Samar: Princeton, Don Juan de Austria, Villalobos, Arayat, Leyte, Basco, Pampanga, and Pompey.

The Standish has arrived at Annapolis.

The Marietta has sailed from Fabang for Colombo.

Ask Pardon to Escape Being Disbarred.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—George W. Rogers, a Philadelphia newspaper writer, arrived in Washington this afternoon with a petition for the pardon of Ellery P. Ingham and Harvey K. Newitt, formerly District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney, respectively, who are serving sentences of two and a half years each in Moyamensing Prison for bribery in connection with the Lancaster counterfeiting case. This petition was filed late this afternoon with the pardon clerk in the Department of Justice. The only names signed to it are those of Ingham and Newitt. The prayer for pardon appears to rest upon the fact that if Ingham and Newitt are not set free before their terms expire in January, next they will be disbarred and unable to practice law or vote in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. McKinley Still Improves.

WASHINGTON, June 21. — Reports regarding Mrs. McKinley's condition continue of a favorable nature. Confidence is expressed that she will be able to be removed to Canton early in July.

HOMEOPATHY AND "EDDYISM."

Doctors Discuss the Relation of Christian Science to Public Health.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., June 21.—Dr. H. R. Stout of Jacksonville, Fla., read a paper before the American Institute of Homeopathy this afternoon on "Christian Science a Menace to Public Health." In the discussion which followed, Dr. T. C. Duncan of Chicago led the debate. Dr. M. Belle Brown of the Women's Medical College of New York made a statement denying that Christian Science is spreading among women who believe in homeopathy.

An earnest attempt is making to secure united vigorous action by the institute against the doctrines of Mrs. Eddy, who recently characterized homeopathy as a stepping stone from allopathy to "Eddyism."

The next place of meeting of the American Institute will probably be Cleveland, Ohio, as a compliment to Dr. James C. Wood of that city, the incoming President.

KAVANAGH HELD IN BAIL.

Man Who Gave Bogus Order for Wine Says He Acted for Another.

W. H. Kavanagh, who was arrested Thursday night charged with getting a case of champagne from Sherry's on a bogus telephone message, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning. A number of other complainants appeared, who declared that he had swindled them in the same manner.

According to one of these—a detective of the Fifth Avenue Hotel—Kavanagh had obtained wine from the hotel in a similar manner. Knox, the hatter, had a representative present, who said that the firm had lost two expensive umbrellas on a bogus message. The jewelry firm of Marcus & Co. had lost five ladies' watches valued at $500. In each case the name under which the goods had been ordered was that of Stanwood White, the architect.

Harry Link, the secretary of Mr. White, who was in court, said that he did not know Kavanagh, but that he thought Fitzgerald and McQuaide, two of the men who were with him when he was arrested, were former employes of the architect, who knew of the latter's habit of ordering goods by telephone.

Kavanagh took his arrest cheerfully. He claimed that he was simply asked by McQuade, whom he believed to be a valet in the employ of Mr. White, to order the wine. But he admitted that he had had a share of it to drink. He was held in $1,500 bail.

Frank McQuaide and John McDermott, two men who were with Kavanagh, were arraigned in the afternoon. They gave their addresses as 31 West Eleventh Street and 26 St. Mark's Place, respectively. Three of the watches lost by Marcus & Co. were found on McQuaide, who was in White's employ for six years. The men were held in $1,500 bail each.

Suit Against Senator Clark Dismissed.

Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the suit of Prof. George A. Treadwell against Senator William A. Clark of Montana and the United Verde Copper Company. Prof. Treadwell had sued to recover 100 shares of stock in the copper company, which he claimed had been sold to Senator Clark without his authority. After he had put in his side of the case the defense asked for a dismissal of the complaint, and Justice MacLean granted the application.

Child Run Over by Car Is Dead.

Emma Gerlandt, the child who was run over at Ninety-third Street and Second Avenue Thursday by a Second Avenue car, died yesterday afternoon at the Presbyterian Hospital.

MR. WU TALKS TO BANKERS.

Absence of American Business Men and the American Banker from China a Surprise to the Chinese Minister.

BUFFALO, June 21.—The principal feature of to-day's session of the New York State Bankers' convention was an address by Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister. He described the monetary system of the Chinese Empire, told his hearers that the first metallic coin is said to have been made in the reign of Hwang Ti, about twenty-seven centuries before the Christian era, that exchange brokerage does not exist there as a distinct branch of business, and that savings banks are unknown to the Chinese, mutual loan and savings associations taking their place.

Mr. Wu further said: "The banking business of the foreign merchants and other foreign residents in China is almost entirely carried on by foreign banks. The British have several banks or banking agencies in China. The French, Germans, and Russians have each a large bank. The Japanese for a number of years have had a banking agency in China, and I understand the establishment of a banking house with gigantic capitalization for business in China and elsewhere has been in contemplation for some time.

"The American banker is conspicuous by his absence, which is all the more remarkable when the large share of China's foreign trade, enjoyed by Americans, as compared with that participated in by other nations, is taken into consideration. Its astonishing increase has attracted the attention of your great European rivals and has opened their eyes to the growing importance of the United States as a factor to be reckoned with in the commerce of the world, especially in the Far East.

"Although the volume of China's trade with the United States is of considerable magnitude, and China draws largely upon the United States for railway and other supplies, most of the business is transacted not with Americans directly, but through the agency of European or other merchants. One would think that in a great international trade centre like Hongkong, where the merchants and other people of nearly all nationalities congregate, some Americans would have established themselves in business there, but, according to the report of your late Consul General Wildman for 1900 there was 'not a single American firm' in that colony. This cannot be considered a satisfactory state of things from an American point of view, and is certainly not in keeping with the spirit of commercial enterprise which characterizes the American people. I hope that at your next annual convention you will be able to report not only the existence of some American mercantile house in that colony, but, through your influence and support, the establishment of an American bank also in China."

CHICAGO LAKE FRONT DISPUTE.

Decision that Property Owners Must Have Unobstructed View Holds Up Improvements.

CHICAGO, June 21.—An unobstructed view of Lake Michigan was held to be within the inherent rights of every property owner on Michigan Avenue, between Randolph Street and Park Row. Judge Clifford, sitting in the Circuit Court, made this decision in refusing to dissolve an injunction restraining the Chicago Yacht Club from erecting its clubhouse on the breakwater at the foot of Monroe Street. His ruling is regarded as a radical departure from the generally accepted status of the lake-front question.

Notice of an appeal was given by the club's attorneys, but it scarcely can be heard before Fall. In the meanwhile the Crerar Library Building, planned for the lake front, will be held up, as will the lake-front armory and other proposed structures, and it is believed that the lake-front park may be abolished.

RUNAWAY HORSE HURTS MANY.

Frightened by an Elevated Train, It Dashes Into a Crowd on the Sidewalk on Church Street.

A runaway horse dashed up on the sidewalk of Church Street, between Fulton and Vesey Streets, yesterday afternoon, and knocked down many persons, three of whom were badly injured. The horse was being led by a hailer by Patrick Walsh through Church Street when the whistle of an elevated train frightened the animal. It broke away from Walsh and dashed upon the sidewalk, which was crowded with people. There was a mad scramble to escape, in which many were knocked down.

William McCormack was thrown ten feet and landed on a lot of barrels, receiving a scalp wound. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. Gertrude Wortman of Newark, N. J., who was crossing the street at the time, was severely cut and bruised. Her wounds were dressed in the Church Street Station. Miss K. S. Walsh of Staten Island suffered from shock and was sent home, after having been treated by an ambulance surgeon. The horse was finally caught.

ASK FOR A RECEIVER.

Concern with $1,550,000 Capital Has $4,500 Liabilities and $7,500 Assets.

BOSTON, June 21.—Action has been brought before Chief Justice Mason, in the equity session of the Suffolk Superior Court, by Charles F. Bruce and others against the Liquid Air Power and Automobile Company, a West Virginia corporation, with a factory in Cambridge, asking for the appointment of a receiver.

The capital stock of the concern is $1,650,000. Its assets, it is alleged, will amount to about $7,500, and its liabilities about $4,500. All parties represented in court were in harmony for the appointment of a receiver. Decision will be announced later.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S PURCHASE.

The General Electric Company has purchased the German and French share holdings in the British Thomson-Houston Company, Limited, of London, England, thereby giving the General Electric Company the controlling interests. President C. A. Coffin, First Vice President Eugene Griffin, and General Manager of the Foreign Department W. J. Clark of the General Electric Company, are members of the British Thomson-Houston board, and it is announced that the closest co-operation will exist between the General Electric and British Thomson-Houston Companies.

The British Thomson-Houston Company was originally a licensee of the Thomson-Houston Company of America. The latter some years ago was merged in the General Electric Company. The British Thomson-Houston Company has been operating under patents of the General Electric Company, but as an independent concern. General Electric interests have, however, for some time held stock in the British Company.

BOY KILLED WHILE AT PLAY.

Frank Yello, aged six years, residing at 3,961 Third Avenue, was killed last evening by falling from a cliff at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, between Third and Fulton Avenues.

Little Frank, in company with other children, was playing a game of "catch 'er." Just below where the children were racing was a declivity of fully forty feet. Chased by his playmates, Frank raced as fast as his little legs could carry him. He forgot the edge of the cliff, and to the horror of his pursuers, disappeared over it.

Dr. Walsh of Fordham Hospital, who arrived with an ambulance, saw that the boy was beyond human aid and took him home, where the child died shortly after his arrival.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:35	Moon sets..11:23

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....	Gov. Isl'd..12:00	H. Gate....1:33
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:17	Gov. Isl'd..12:48	H. Gate....2:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Britannia, Naples	.....	.....
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Hamburg	.....	9:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Cyprian Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Daggry, Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hohenzollern, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

Bogonia, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Caribbee, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Fluminense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

YOUNG PRIESTS ASSIGNED.

Class Ordained Two Weeks Ago Will Say Their First Masses To-morrow.

The twenty-two deacons who were advanced to the priesthood by Archbishop Corrigan two weeks ago, will return from their vacations to-day. Two of them, the Rev. C. M. Casserly and the Rev. W. T. Johnson, belong to the Society of St. Paul; three of them, the Rev. Messrs. McCool, Mullen, and Delany, are from the Archdiocese of Boston, and the Rev. Edward Clarke of New York is unassigned. The remaining sixteen receive their assignments to-day, and most of them will say their first masses to-morrow. Their assignments follow:

The Rev. John J. Crossey to St. Mary's, Poughkeepsie; the Rev. John J. Dermody to St. Joseph's, Kingston; the Rev. John J. Dyer to St. Peter's, Poughkeepsie; the Rev. John M. Flynn to Highland Falls, the Rev. Robert P. Green to Rosendale, the Rev. John J. Lane to Mount Loretto, the Rev. Joseph G. Murray to Haverstraw, the Rev. Joseph B. Nixon to Saugerties, the Rev. John B. Prout to Congers, the Rev. William C. Rourke to White Plains, the Rev. T. G. Tierney to Matteawan, the Rev. Patrick G. Gilmartin to St. Raymond's, Westchester; the Rev. J. V. Lewis and the Rev. Richard O. Hughes to St. Gabriel's, East Thirty-seventh Street; the Rev. Samuel A. Ludlow to Epiphany, Second Avenue, and the Rev. Patrick P. McAleer to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

New Parochial School Building.

When Holy Name Roman Catholic parish purchased its site some years ago at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street it bought the best side of an entire block. The new rector, the Rev. John J. Kean, will now undertake to complete the foundation. This will be a parochial school, to cover the northeast corner of the plot, and to cost $100,000. The front will be upon Amsterdam Avenue. The style is the same as that of the church, and the material the same. There will be four stories, thirty class rooms, and a large auditorium.

Mrs. Morgan Very Ill.

Through the alarming illness of Mrs. Morgan the plans of the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan have been made wholly uncertain. Mr. Morgan arrived from London on Wednesday, and will take up the work of the Northfield extension, his appointment covering every date until the Autumn. During the voyage Mrs. Morgan was taken ill. Yesterday morning she was removed to a hospital for better treatment.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for June 30, 1901.

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SUBJECT—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—God hath both raised up the Lord, and will also raise up us by His own power.—1 Cor., 6:14.

The redemption of man, in itself, is simply, and altogether, a legal transaction. It is God's way of meeting and satisfying the demands of His Law. Its application in like manner is His way of meeting and satisfying the demands of His love. These two conditions, law and love, however, are inseparable, for it was because "God so loved the world" that He sent His Son "to redeem them that were under the Law." As the Creator of all men He stands related to all, both as a Judge and as a Father. As a Judge, He must condemn sin. As a Father, He must love the offending child. Hence when He redeems the sinner, it must be in some way by which His law, which knows no love, and his love, which knows no law, are both perfectly satisfied. How His law was satisfied by the life and by the death of Jesus of Nazareth, was emphasized in our last review. How His love is satisfied is emphasized in this.

The great facts now to be reviewed as brought before us in the lessons of the last three months are briefly these:

The resurrection of Jesus.
The ascension of Jesus.
The descent of the Holy Ghost.
The giving of the great commission.
The vision of the heavenly inheritance.

THE RESURRECTION.

When Jesus of Nazareth died upon the cross, the work of redemption was completed. He, Himself, said with His expiring breath, "It is finished." But if God's grace had ended there, the penitent sinner would have had no assurance that Jesus was anything more than a wonderful Teacher and a Model Man; and he would have no guarantee that either His work or His person would be accepted by God on his behalf. But when He rose from the dead all of this was settled. For by it God set His Seal and signature to all that Jesus of Nazareth had done, thus declaring in the most emphatic manner:

That His work was that of a Substitute or Redeemer.

That it was perfectly completed when He died upon the Cross.

That He, Himself, was none other than the very Son of God.

All this, however, was not necessary to meet any demand of the law for the redemption of the sinner, but it was necessary for the comfort and conscious security of the believer.

Not only, however, was the Grace of God thus manifested by the fact of "The Resurrection," but it was manifested by its every accompanying feature. It was, for instance, a very remarkable thing, but nevertheless a very blessed thing that no human eye saw Jesus arise. Every other event in His ministry, excepting His temptation in the wilderness and His seasons of private prayer, were seen by men. The evidence that they had occurred rested very largely upon human testimony. But not so with "The Resurrection." For strong as such testimony is, it is never in itself convincing. When Mary Magdalene and her companions, and Peter and the two men of Emmaus, came to the other disciples with the glad news, He is risen! we have seen Him and talked with Him—not one of them believed the report. They looked upon what they heard simply as "idle tales." When the whole company afterward united in telling the same thing to Thomas, he could not believe it any more than they.

The number of witnesses, therefore, did not make the testimony any more convincing. Neither did time. For when the report had been confirmed by the outpouring of the Holy Ghost, and by the preaching of the Apostles for nearly a year, Saul of Tarsus did not believe it, but thought he was verily doing God service by treating as heretics all who did.

Thus it was not permitted that this most necessary evidence of a complete redemption should in any way depend upon human testimony. But every one that has ever known in any satisfactory and effective way that Jesus rose from the dead has learned it by a personal revelation of Jesus to himself or herself. It has thus, from the very beginning, rested not on human testimony, but upon a personal and spiritual experience. Such testimony is not only believed, but it always has a constraining power.

Moreover, when Jesus thus revealed Himself to Mary Magdalene, to Peter, and to all the others, it was not in any new and strange form, but as exactly the same Jesus that they had known, and with whom they had walked and talked and eaten for nearly three years. He, Himself, appealed to this fact to strengthen their faith, even bidding them to examine His hands and feet and side for the wounds which proved it. Thus when He revealed Himself to them as their risen Saviour, it was also as their crucified Redeemer.

And so it has been ever since. The personal revelation of Christ to any believer always carries with it the assurance of forgiveness and acceptance—that He who "was delivered for," or because of, "our sins, was raised again for," or because of, "our justification"—because everything had been done that was necessary to enable God to "be just, and the Justifier of him which believeth in Jesus."

It also carries with it the assurance of our personal resurrection from the dead, "for if we believe that Jesus died, and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus, will God bring with Him." (First Thessalonians, iv., 14.)

It is also worthy of our careful attention that these personal revelations of Jesus to His Disciples were not continuous. Before the Crucifixion, He was not only seen by His Disciples every day, but also by every one else. After his Resurrection, however, no one ever saw Him but His Disciples, and to them the privilege was given only on special occasions. But they were just as sure that He was alive when they did not see Him as they were when they did. Before the Crucifixion they walked by sight, but afterwards by faith, and that is a higher plane of spiritual life.

So it has been with all believers since then. For they no more have a conscious sense at all times of the presence of their risen Saviour than did these early Disciples, but every one can gladly say "Amen" to the words of the Apostle—"Whom having not seen, ye love; in whom, though now ye see Him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory." (First Peter i., 8.)

THE ASCENSION.

After each of the revelations of Himself to His Disciples, Jesus suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, with no promise—excepting in one instance—that He would ever return. And yet there is no indication that they were ever cast down on this account. Not knowing when He would return, they lived every day in the expectation of it—always ready and glad to receive Him. And when he left them for the last time, it was in all essential respects after exactly the same manner as on each previous occasion. In contradistinction to the others, however, we call it "The Ascension," because when He disappeared from their view they actually saw Him in midair until "a cloud received Him out of their sight."

Probably, however, in every other disappearance something of the same kind had taken place preparatory to this. For at the very first revelation of Himself to Mary Magdelene He intimated to her that He was no longer to be looked upon as before—as simply the human Friend at whose feet she and the other Disciples had sat so often—but as her risen and ascended Redeemer—one to be "worshipped" as her companions were permitted to do a little later. (Matthew xxviii., 9.) So He instructed her to tell His brethren—"I ascend unto My Father, and your Father—and to My God and your God." (John xx., 17.) Then He disappeared from her view, but whither He had ascended—or gone—she knew not.

So the early disciples learned by experience not only to believe that He was alive when they could not see Him, but to believe that He would come again to them when they had no promise of His coming. But when He left them for the last time, at "the Ascension," there was a definite promise given to them, "This same Jesus, which is taken up from you into Heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into Heaven." (Acts, i., 11.) This promise not only filled them "with great joy," (Luke xxiv., 52,) but it has been the comfort of all disciples in every age since then.

But "the Ascension" did more for the disciples than simply to assure them that their Master would come again to them. For when He ascended into the heavens, He went up in the same body that He had worn for a whole generation of men, and then in the high court of heaven He presented that body marked with "wound prints," and recorded the great fact of man's completed redemption. It was not necessary to make that redemption more complete, but it added immensely to the believer's comfort and assurance. For who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died, yea, rather that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us." (Romans viii., 34.)

But even this is not all that "the Ascension" did for the believer. On the night of His crucifixion, Jesus said to His disciples, "It is expedient for you that I go away; for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come to you; but if I depart, I will send Him unto you." (John xvi., 7.) Thus the descent of the Holy Ghost depended upon the ascent of Jesus Christ. "The Ascension" was thus the promise and the guarantee,

That Jesus will come again.

That His work has been recorded in heaven.

That the Holy Ghost will abide with us forever.

THE DESCENT OF THE HOLY GHOST.

This gift of the Holy Ghost is the most marvelous of testimonies to the grace of God. For when God, the Father, loved the world and devised the plan of redemption; and God, the Son, wrought it out in His life and by His death, then God, the Holy Ghost, actually came down from heaven to abide with men to instruct them and to even plead with them to accept the redemption provided for them. Nothing could be more gracious than this. So we find that fifty days after "the ascension," "when the day of Pentecost was fully come," the Holy Ghost came upon all of the disciples with mighty power. At once their minds were enlightened to understand the work of Jesus Christ, and with power they preached "Jesus and the Resurrection" to the multitude.

And not only had they power to declare, but the people were endued with power to hear and understand. At once there was a great awakening. The apostles themselves became new men, and from the people on every side was heard the anxious inquiry, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" (Acts ii., 37.) So it has been ever since, and there is no spiritual danger so great as that of resisting the influences of the Holy Spirit.

Gracious as is the gift of the Holy Ghost to abide with men, its graciousness is increased by the fact that He works in and through men with whom He abides. So we find that where our Lord ascended into heaven He committed to all who should be enlightened by the Holy Ghost His great commission and command that each one should be a witness for Him. For almost the last words He said to His disciples were: "Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses unto Me unto the uttermost part of the earth." (Acts i., 8.) They were to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." (Mark xvi., 15.)

Thus, to carry out the purposes of His grace, God actually uses sinful men, who have themselves been enlightened, to make the truth known to others by their lives and by their works, that in every dark place living lights may be set up. For "it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." (First Corinthians i., 21.) Now, the one great blessing offered by this Gospel thus committed to men is remission of sins. The one demand which it makes upon the sinner is a true repentance. The one way of securing the blessing is by a living faith.

THE HEAVENLY INHERITANCE.

All of these provisions of Divine grace are intended to bring all who accept them back into fellowship with God. This, however, is no merely temporary benefit. Its blessedness cannot even be measured by eternity. For "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him." (First Corinthians ii., 9.) And they are all based upon the enduring work of Him who is both our sacrifice for sins and our Divine High Priest who has made atonement for us.

A glimpse into this blessedness was given to us in the "new heavens and new earth" seen by St. John. This vision opened to our view a city "wherein dwelleth righteousness," (Second Peter, iii., 13;) whose walls rested on precious stones, whose gates were single pearls, whose streets were paved with gold, whose light was the glory of God. And out from "the throne of God and the Lamb" there flowed the river of life, on the banks of which grew the tree of life, whose leaves "were for the healing of the nations." (Revelation, xxii., 1-2.) In this city there was no pain, no hunger, no thirst, no tears, no sickness, no death, because in it there was no sin, and no tempter to sin. The inhabitants of the city were "a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues"; and they "stood before the throne and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes and palms in their hands; and cried with a loud voice, saying, 'Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb.'" (Revelation, vii., 9, 10.) For their names were all "written in the Lamb's Book of Life." (Revelation, xxi., 27.) None others were permitted to enter there.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of redemption and of its application, and what are the great facts brought before us in this review?

What did "The Resurrection" prove?

What is said of the evidences of Jesus' resurrection?

In what form did Jesus appear after His resurrection, and what assurances does it give?

What difference was there between Jesus's appearances before "The Crucifixion" and after it, and what is said of the effect?

What is said of "The Ascension," and what did it guarantee?

How does the descent of the Holy Ghost testify to God's grace, and what was its effect?

What commission was given to the Disciples, and what is said of it?

How is the eternal blessedness of redemption set forth?

Largest Oil Ship Afloat in Port.

The new British four-masted ship Brilliant, Capt. Cowlishaw, of the Standard Oil Company's fleet, arrived in port from Greenock yesterday. She is said to be the largest vessel of her class afloat, registering 3,609 tons. The Brilliant was built at Port Glasgow by Russell & Co., and has a carrying capacity of 175,000 cases of oil. She carries a crew of forty-one men, and will load for Japan and China.

LONG ISLAND CITY TUNNEL

Company Organized with Samuel Rea as President.

Central Station in Manhattan to be Located on Thirty-third Street Near Broadway.

The Long Island Extension Railroad Company, which was incorporated at Albany last Monday to construct and operate an underground tunnel from the Long Island Railroad property in the Borough of Queens under the East River to Manhattan, was formally organized yesterday afternoon.

Samuel Rea, Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad and a Director of the American Exchange National Bank, was elected President, and F. E. Haff was chosen Secretary and Treasurer.

The maps and profiles of the route were approved and will be filed in the County Clerk's Office this morning.

A statement was issued from the offices of the Long Island Railroad Company after the meeting, saying that "the map shows the route beginning on the right-of-way and property of the Long Island Railroad at Long Island City, and extending by way of the tunnel under the East River and through East and West Thirty-third Street to Seventh Avenue."

Property for a central station has been purchased at a point near Broadway. President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad declined to give the exact location of this station, beyond repeating that it would be situated "near Broadway."

All of the incorporators of the company, with the exceptions of Mr. Baldwin and President Dumont Clarke of the American Exchange National Bank, are officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The organization of this company is regarded as the solution of the problem of getting an up-town entrance into Manhattan, which has been considered by the present management of the Long Island Railroad to be the most momentous question they had to work out.

The plan for the extension of the Long Island Railroad into Manhattan, not through steam trains, but through electric service connecting its steam railroad with the central portion of Manhattan by tunnel, has thus been definitely selected, an entrance for the railroad in the down-town district having already been provided by the proposed tunnel from Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

MUTUAL PROVIDENT'S SCHEME.

President of Concern Debarred from Using the Mails Explains Its System of Business.

The officers of the Mutual Provident Company of Jersey City, which was debarred from using the mails by an order issued at Washington on Thursday, yesterday gave out a statement. John J. W. Reynolds, President, said the company was doing a legitimate endowment business and that persons who bought certificates were allowed a share in the profits. He said:

"You have, say, $15 a month that you can lay by. On this you want to make as much as you can. You don't want to wait six months, a year, a term of years, least of all, until you die, to realize on your savings. You want to put it where it will bring you results; good results quickly.

"The Mutual Provident Company offers you a plan whereby the small investor has a chance equal to the man with a large bank account.

"You take five of our certificates, on which you pay $15 per month. After the third month, under our plan of redemption, you receive $5 from us, and your next payment is but $13.50. You then receive $6.80 and your next payment is but $12. Right here is the time to take another contract of two certificates, ($6 per month,) as your receipts on the first certificate and consequent reduction of payment thereon will allow you to carry the new certificates and thus continue taking new certificates from time to time. This accomplishes two things: (1) You continue to invest your $15 set apart from your income as originally intended, and (2) you reinvest your continuously increasing monthly income. By this plan your payments decrease and your receipts increase.

"With your profits you make take out new certificates, and thus be in line for large additions to your income at no increase of the sum you originally decided to outlay each month."

J. Bromley Adams, Secretary, said the company had an invested capital of $100,000, and was doing a legitimate business. He said the complaint to the authorities was made by a man in Washington to whom he had refused to pay $200. He would not give the man's name.

DR. WALSER'S APPOINTMENT.

He Succeeds Dr. Feeny as Head of Staten Island Health Department.

Dr. Theodore Walser of New Brighton, the oldest physician on Staten Island, was appointed by the Board of Health yesterday Assistant Sanitary Superintendent in the Borough of Richmond, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. John L. Feeny, who died three weeks ago. The salary is $3,500.

The appointment of Dr. Walser as head of the Health Department in the Borough of Richmond caused surprise among local physicians of both parties, as Dr. Walser has never been identified with politics. Representative Nicholas Müller said that in presenting the name of Dr. Walser he had considered the health of the people of Staten Island first, which is of far more importance than politics.

Dr. Walser is eighty-three years of age, and has been a practicing physician on Staten Island for more than half a century. He was for many years the Health Officer of New Brighton, and during the cholera scare several years ago volunteered his services, and was detailed on Swinburne Island. During the recent smallpox outbreak in Manhattan Dr. Walser also volunteered his services.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches at 11 and 8. Evening subject, "Christianity and Its Competitors," in series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "If Christ Should Come"; 8 P. M., "A Man Without a Home." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St.

Rev. R. P. Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the pastor.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. J. A. Chambliss will preach.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square, —Dr. Judson, 10:45 and 7:30. Evening subject, "The Gospel of Patchwork," fourth in a series on "Commonplace Things." Also in the evening special musical service, Gade's cantata, "Zion," by a large chorus choir.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,

7th Av. and 14th St.

Rev. F. M. Davenport, 11 and 8; council night Monday; "South Land Music," Tuesday, by Mr. Burleigh and choir; prayer meeting Wednesday; questions, Thursday; evangelistic service, Friday.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT. Misses Seabrook, Powell, Beach, and Mr. Edwards.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 24th St.

Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., will preach; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

Collegiate Church,
9d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister,
will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister,
will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "A Great Secret Disclosed."
Evening: "He Plants His Footsteps in the Sea."

Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Andrew Hageman will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "The Efficiency of God's Word."
Evening: "The Rewards of Service for Love's Sake."

Collegiate Church,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Religious Notices.

FILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST. AND MADISON Av., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—11 A. M., communion service; 8 P. M., preaching by the pastor.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. R. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—June Sundays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Holy communion, 9 A. M.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., rector.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 o'clock—Morning service; sermon by the rector.
8 o'clock—Evening service; sermon by the rector.

HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCH, EAST 74TH St., Dr. Hughes, Rector.—Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M.; musical service, 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, PARISH House, 211 and 213 East 42d St., Rev. Leslie E. Learned, Pastor.—Morning service at 9:45; evening service at 8 P. M. All seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.—Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EIGHTEENTH ST. AND 8TH AV. METHODist Episcopal Church.—Dr. Darwood will preach; evening lecture, "Domestic Infelicity."

HEDDING CHURCH, EAST 17TH ST., REV. J. H. Fairchilds, Pastor, 11; Rev. G. W. Osmun, 8.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av.
Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.
Services, 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., at 11 A. M.; preaching by the assistant pastor, Rev. Archey D. Bull, at 8 P. M. Midweek devotional service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Dr. James Oliver Wilson, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M'TH'DIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.,
Rev. GEORGE H. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by Pastor.
Morning subject: "Jesus Christ's Slave."
Evening subject: "A Conversation with Christ."
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS METHODIST Church, Amsterdam Av. and West 153d St.—Preaching by pastor, Rev. Frank Simpson Cookman, 11 A. M.; evening, 7:45, subject, "A Visit to the River Jordan; Baptism—Its Meaning," second series of Sunday evening sermons on places of interest visited in the Holy Land.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, 310 East 42d St., 8 P. M.,
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., late pastor.
Service Sunday, June 23, at 11 A. M.
Rev. George S. Webster,
pastor of the Church of the Covenant,
will preach.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JEFferson and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church,
5th Ave. and 55th St.
Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., Pastor. The Rev E. F. Hall will conduct services on June 23d at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The public is cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 91st St.—Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. H. Roswell Bates at 8 P. M.

FOURTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Individual and Society"; 8 P. M., "Proposed Changes in the Creed."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D.; Rev. George A. Hilton, Superintendent of the Madison Square Church House, will preach in the morning, and Rev. William W. Coe in the evening.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th Av. and 31st St., Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Lord's Side"; 8 P. M., "Jesus Before the Judgment Seat."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. William L. McEwan, D. D., of Pittsburg, Penn.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, by the pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates. Evening, 7:45, by the Rev. Earnest Wood, assistant pastor.

The "Old First" Church,
5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D.,
11 A. M.—"The Church Glorious."
4:30 P. M.—"The Spirit's Mission."
WELCOME!

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.
Preaching by the pastor, 10:30 and 7:45.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN, 6th, 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30. Y. P. Society C. E., 6:55.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH Av. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "How Can Religion Be Taught?" The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Thought of Theodore Parker." Closing services.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Chas. H. Eaton, D. D., pastor. Service 11 A. M. Subject, "The Religion Uses of Summer."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 51st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M., "The Conservation of Force."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M.; Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach; subject, "A Plea for a Restful Life." All cordially invited.

CHRIST'S MEETINGS.—THE SECOND ADvent of Christ Jesus, Chimney Hall, 25th St., 6th Av., Sunday evenings, 8; wonderful tests, (truths,) given to all from Christ through His personal instrument, MANNA STRAFFORD.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public cordially invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Evangelistic services, 7:30 P. M. Week-night services, 8 P. M.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdson, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., Prof. J. Taylor Hamilton occupying the pulpit.

SPIRITUALISM TUXEDO, MADISON AV., 59th St.—Sunday, 3 and 8. Closing services of season. Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality.

Excursions.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.

LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

On Sundays the steel steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, 9:30 A. M., touching foot East 31st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due 31st St. 7:45, and Pier 25 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.

Fare, $1.00 Round Trip. Children, 50 Cents.

MIDLAND BEACH
STATEN ISLAND.
The Clean Resort.
Storie lv. Power House Dock, Newark, dly., 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland Trolley Cars to Beach.

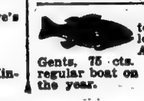

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled mosaic and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 8.15 P. M. North 23d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. East 35d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 8.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 33d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
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JERSEY JUSTICE.

The admirable conduct of the trial of BARKER has reached the conclusion which all reasonable readers expected and desired. The Jersey jury was as singly bent as the Jersey Judge upon doing justice according to law. The complete failure of the attempts of the defense to obfuscate their minds was shown in the promptitude with which the verdict was rendered. Their deliberation had all been done during the trial. When they formally retired, it is evident that the twelve men had separately reached the same conclusion.

"Emotional insanity" has never, we believe, been accepted as a defense in New Jersey, not even when it was most fashionable and epidemic in other Commonwealths. And in this case the plea was particularly flimsy. BARKER had known his wife's story for weeks before he tried to murder the clergyman. That he believed it there can be no dispute. His belief in it is the one thing that entitles him to some sympathy. But the jury's verdict means that no man has the right to be such a fool as to believe such a story, and that his belief in it shall not save him when he undertakes to commit murder in reliance upon it. And whatever sympathy his credulity may entitle him to must be offset by the cowardice that characterized the assault. The weight of evidence is that he shot the clergyman in ambush and from behind, and the medical testimony would make it difficult to credit his own testimony that he confronted and accosted his victim before trying to kill him and succeeding in maiming and blinding him. If he had taken his revenge when he first heard the story much less blame would attach to him. That during the weeks that elapsed between his hearing it and his crime he took no steps to investigate it, nor gave his victim any chance to deny it, before making a murderous assault upon him, should deprive him again of the pity which his gullibility might otherwise induce. Such a man is unfit to be allowed to go at large and carry firearms.

For what an incredible story it was. The impulse of a woman wronged by her own and her husband's trusted friend would be to tell her husband at once and to tell him only. If thereupon he is maddened to the point of murder, the law will take account of his provocation in the mitigation of the penalty. But this woman, whose character for veracity has been impeached and not defended, seems to have told the tale to pretty much all her acquaintances as an interesting and agreeable topic of conversation before she told her husband. It does not appear that, anxious as she undoubtedly was to be revenged upon Mr. KELLER, for what reason is not yet disclosed, she would have told it to her husband at all, but for the officiousness of a fellow-boarder, who had had the advantage of hearing it from the lady's own lips and thought it might interest BARKER. And it was after meditating for weeks upon a tale of wrong which the victim had kept from him, and only from him, almost for years, that he acted. If he had killed Mr. KELLER, as he tried to do, evidence of his provocation might have been admissible to mitigate his offense. But, considering what the tale was, it is gratifying to know that his counsel took nothing by the success of their efforts to get it before the jury surreptitiously after the Court had prevented them from doing so directly.

The result of the trial illustrates anew the excellence and the promptness of Jersey justice. In fact, promptness is an element of justice, though the trial Judges in this part of the State of New York refuse so to regard it. Justice is not attempted to be done outside of the law in New Jersey because justice is done there according to law. The appeal to the jury in this case by the Prosecutor to keep up the reputation of the State for justice was entirely legitimate. It is the delay and uncertainty of obtaining justice under the forms of law that incite men to take the law into their own hands. In New Jersey that course is shown to be unsafe for an individual, and it would be as unsafe for a lynching mob. But lynching mobs do not arise in communities in which the legal administration of justice is prompt and certain. Such a community, to its own honor, is the State of New Jersey.

NEW HOPE FOR DEMOCRATS.

Strangely enough, Democrats in Washington are reported as expressing the fear that BRYAN will retain his personal popularity to a degree sufficient to enable him to secure a third nomination from the new party in the West or from some other organization of his admirers, and so defeat the candidate of the Democratic Party in 1904.

Why should this prospect move any Democrat to fear? The nomination of BRYAN by a third party made up of Populists and silver men would mark the dawn of the new day for the Democratic Party. Its deliverance out of the alien hands that seized and mastered it in 1896 would be accomplished and its rebuilding under faithful and competent leaders would begin. The occasion is one for encouragement and rejoicing, not for fear.

BRYAN and his followers will very likely defeat the Democratic nominee in 1904. The party is not in condition for so speedy a reconstruction under leaders and in support of principles that will command the confidence of a majority of the voters. BRYAN and his apostles of revolution are unchangeable. He must keep himself before the public, for he makes his living in that way. On the other hand, there are the great mass of Democrats who have voted for him twice, but are tired of following him to unvarying defeat, and the sound-money Democrats who have always rejected him. The candidate of these two classes of Democrats will doubtless be safe, sound, and acceptable. But in the present state of public opinion, when the country feels very well content with the conduct of affairs by a Republican Administration, the Democrats will need all their voting strength to win the fight, and they will not command it all, for the Bryanite party will poll a considerable vote in the West and South—enough, probably, to give the election to the Republicans.

But the Democratic Party will be on the road to salvation, under the old banner and devoted to the old principles That is better than a continuing league with death and covenant with Bryanism.

All that an ambitious Democrat needs is perennial hope, unflagging patience, and a long life. His party may come together and win victories even before the end of the first quarter of the new century. The penalty of thirty years' exclusion from power is perhaps not too severe for a party certainly old enough to know better that has not once, but twice, nominated such a person as W. J. BRYAN for President of the United States.

This view of the party's future will seem gloomy to Democrats already in middle life, for it cuts them off from the distinctions and pleasures of power. But whence will come the ray to brighten the outlook? The sudden and complete effacement of BRYAN and the extinction of Populism would hasten the day of triumph, but these things must be voluntary, and neither he nor his converts seem inclined to shut up. A revolt against Dingleyism, to which the political leaders of the party in power will be pretty sure to adhere blindly, would give the Democrats an opportunity. Senator JAMES K. JONES's prediction of an issue in the Supreme Court's decisions in the insular cases is stupid. The Republican Party will gain, not lose, strength and popular support from the National policy in the new possessions. BRYAN tried that issue and made a mess of it. It will be hard, in the present state of prosperity throughout the country, to make anything out of the trusts. The truth is that while the Democracy has been playing the fool the other party has successfully taken to itself the winning issues. Repentance and regeneration are the great objects of Democratic policy for the present. The withdrawal of BRYAN into a party of his own faith would powerfully promote both purposes.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MERIT SYSTEM.

There is probably no law of the United States that has been as long on the statute book, and is of equal importance, that is so much misunderstood and so much misrepresented in its nature and operation as the act of Jan. 16, 1883, entitled "An Act to Regulate and Improve the Civil Service of the United States." It was by this act that the system of appointment and promotion for merit in the civil service was provided for. From the time of its enactment under the Presidency of Mr. ARTHUR to the middle of the first term of Mr. MCKINLEY, the system was fairly well enforced and gradually extended. At that time for the first since the passage of the law an important and extensive "backward step" was taken, and the operation of the system was considerably restricted. The removal of Mr. GIBSON for political reasons, in defiance of the law, is the latest instance of this reaction. It is now a proper time for the Administration, as well as for the public, to examine with some care the real character of the system, the effect that it has produced, and the question whether it should be further restricted or restored to its original force and again extended.

The merit system is an attempt to apply to public employment the principles of selection and promotion that prevail in successful private business. The object certainly is practical. The means adopted, considering all the conditions, are equally so. The essential requirements of public and of private employment are the same, using the word public employment as applying to that large part of the service in which men and women are engaged in subordinate and regular duties, and not to the part of the service performed by elected agents or by appointed agents with original discretion in shaping the policy of the Government. In the Federal Government the latter are broadly either elected or appointed by the President and Senate. They are an important but not a numerous class. In public as in private employment the general requirements call for energy, industry, suitable intelligence, and fidelity in the lower grades, and for experience and greater intelligence, with fidelity, in the higher grades.

The private employer seeks to secure these qualities first by his knowledge of applicants and then by trial in actual work. In large corporations, especially those organized on the most thorough system, and with most success, as the great railroads, the applicants are first sifted by such tests as are practicable, and then are sifted much more thoroughly by the plan of gradual promotion, so that the entire administrative force is ultimately formed largely or wholly from men who have entered at low grades and proved their ability in each successive one to the very highest. In the best roads it is the rule rather than the exception that the men who have the most important and difficult tasks have learned their calling by steady practice from the simplest position to those they hold. It is no longer a matter for special remark to find a President or active manager of a great corporation who has been a train hand at the start or a mechanic in the shops. The general rule is to get the best men possible for all the places without reference to anything but their ability and character. Where there are exceptions and favoritism, the business suffers.

These are the commonplaces of ordinary business. No one thinks of denying or disputing them. It is only public business that is supposed to require departure from the rules of experience and common sense. The law of 1883 was intended to correct this departure, and to apply those rules to the great body of public service. Its main objects were two: First, to secure the best service for the public; second, to throw public employment open to the competition on equal terms to all who cared to seek it, without regard to political or other favoritism. The first object was pursued by competitive examinations and by probation. Those most likely to be the best employés were secured by the competition, and the probation tested the qualities which the examination could not sufficiently test. In practice it has been found that few are rejected on probation, because the competition really picks out the best of the applicants.

The second object has been the one that has excited the most opposition, because it tends to abolish party spoils. But it is plain that the practice of treating public employment as the spoils of party is not in the interest of the public and ought to be abolished. It makes, or tends to make, our parties, not organizations to carry out certain ideas of public policy, but organizations to seek office for the private interest of the leaders and workers. The man who gets an office from his party leader naturally uses it to promote the schemes of that leader, while the man who gets a place because he is fitted to do the work tries to do his best in it and to earn honor and promotion only in that way. Not merely the public service, but the party service also, is demoralized by the spoils system.

We believe that President MCKINLEY made a serious mistake in restricting the scope of the merit system and re-establishing in the same ratio the spoils system. We do not wish to be unfair to him. We assume that he thought his policy was necessary to carry out important ends to which aid of the party leaders was important. But we are sure that he exaggerated the importance of that aid, and that he might have refused their terms, depended on the public confidence in him, and won out. We are persuaded that he can retrace his steps now with perfect political safety, and with great advantage to the country and to his own reputation. It has fallen to his lot to preside over a great expansion of the power and responsibility of the Republic. The work that lies before us is too large, too difficult, and too important for the old, outworn, petty, provincial methods of the system of party spoils. It demands the best men that can be got in open and fair competition. If Mr. MCKINLEY can—and will—put the public service firmly on the basis of merit he will add greatly to his claims on the confidence and esteem of his countrymen. If he yields to the intriguers who influenced him in the Gibson case he will impair those claims.

THE BRITISH LIBERALS.

The British Liberals seem to be in the unpleasant position which the Democrats of this country occupied for many years, and which, after the lucid interval of Mr. CLEVELAND'S second term, they have reoccupied for the last two campaigns.

The trouble seems to be the same in each case. It is want of sense and judgment, of which want of harmony and discipline is a consequence. A sensible British Conservative or American Republican would admit that such a state of affairs is to be deplored, and from a party as well as from a public point of view. It is not good for the party in power that the opposition should be so weak and negligible as to be unable to take advantage of the blunders of the majority. It is good for the party in power to act under the consciousness that there is a vigorous, vigilant, and critical minority looking out for its mistakes.

The present split in the Liberal Party, like all other living political issues in Great Britain, comes from the situation in South Africa. The Boer war comprises, in fact, all that there is of "live politics," and Englishmen must be classified according to the view they take of it. It seems even absurd for Mr. ASQUITH to maintain that he is an "enthusiastic Liberal" when he defends the course of the Government from the beginning of the war, maintains that the war was forced upon Great Britain, and goes out of his way to praise Lord MILNER, the representative of the South African policy of Messrs. RHODES and BEIT. How can he be an "enthusiastic Liberal," except upon historical questions, and hold these views about the one question of the day?

As we have suggested before, the "pro-Boer" Liberals are practically as helpless as the "imperialistic" Liberals. No party can live and thrive by crying over spilt milk. We are unable to discern the least hint of constructive statesmanship on the part of any of the leaders of the Opposition. All England is disgusted and irritated enough over the South African situation. There is no statesmanship in trying to aggravate these sentiments. There would be true statesmanship in the indication of a way out, in the formation of a clear and practical programme for the treatment of the ex-republics which would appeal to the intelligence and justice and humanity of Great Britain, and stand a chance of being adopted. But of such a programme we do not hear.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—England will have in South Africa—if she ever gets that country under her control—exactly the same language problem with which we, controlling the Philippines already, are confronted in those islands. The question is whether a subject, or rather a subjugated, race should, to the somewhat serious inconvenience of its rulers, be allowed to continue to use its own language for public as well as for private purposes, or whether the employment of a new speech in the transaction of all judicial, legislative, and administrative business should be imposed, with the expectation that this new speech will in time entirely supplant the old one. Mr. SIDNEY BROOKS, in an article recently contributed to The National Review, argued that British supremacy would not be assured until English was the only language permitted in the schools, law courts, Legislature, and Government offices of the Transvaal, Orange River, and Cape Colonies. In contending that acceptance of his advice would promote loyalty and sympathy, he admitted that England's experience with Ireland presented an apparent refutation of his theory, but he met the difficulty by asserting that the partial failure would have been, if not complete, at least a worse one, if the Irish had been allowed to retain Gaelic as their national tongue. A writer in The Spectator points out that this is at best an undemonstrable assumption, and he declares that Mr. BROOKS was no more convincing when he came to deal with the cases presented by Switzerland, where the use of three official languages has not prevented the development of national unity, and of Austria, where, with two in use, dissension remains bitter and dangerous. Mr. BROOKS, admitting that Switzerland had done more than fairly well, had to insist that she would have done better had she imposed a single speech upon all her people, while in Austria he treated as a cause what his critic with some force holds to be an effect. Russia in Finland and the United States in the Philippines have adopted contrary policies, and perhaps England, before she has to make a decision, will have the outcome of these two experiments to help her.

—Only by ascribing to Mr. BRYAN an amount of self-confidence and hopefulness so great as to make his very sanity questionable can one see in his expressed desire to have Senator HANNA get the Republican nomination for the Presidency anything except a willingness for the country to be ruined if he cannot rule it. For Mr. BRYAN to believe that the United States, by electing himself President and carrying into execution all his political and economic ideas, would reach the limits of possible goodness and greatness is all well enough; at any rate, it is not incompatible with the theory that his intentions are excellent and his patriotism sound—as an emotion. But he has long used Senator HANNA as the type of all that is bad and dangerous, and, entirely apart from the question whether Senator HANNA really is bad and dangerous or not, for Mr. BRYAN to wish him the nomination of the party that has twice proved its ability to conquer Bryanism and is only too eager to contend with it again, is simply to contemplate, as the sweetest consolation for defeat, the reduction of the country to the most terrible of conditions. Of course, Mr. BRYAN can say that he feels sure of his ability to beat Senator HANNA, while he would not be so confident of success against a less advanced exponent of "commercialism" and "imperialism," but this excuse is valid only on the assumption that he is sure, and who can believe it? The good citizen wants the best President that can be found, but he does not demand as an alternative the worst that can be found.

—Mr. KIPLING and several less eminent writers have endeavored with no little success to make known the sort of people that make up the population of Gloucester, Mass., and the sort of life that is lived in that interesting little town. It seems to us, however, that a clearer and more intimate appreciation of the place as it is than any of the writing folk have conveyed can be obtained from three modest paragraphs that appear under the head of "Police Notes" in The Gloucester Daily News. Here they are:

> Officer O'MALEY was called to Moore's Wharf at 7:30 P. M. to drive off a crowd of boys who were throwing rocks.
>
> Officer O'MALEY investigated a report of a fight on Hancock Street at 8 P. M., but it was all over when he arrived.
>
> Officer O'MALEY investigated a report that a noisy crowd on the steps of the High School were disturbing people in that vicinity.

Except for a fourth paragraph, which says that "Officer SILVA reported finding the store door of 58 Washington Street open at 11:30 P. M. and made it secure," there the record of a day in Gloucester, as seen by the police, comes to an end. Perhaps it reveals more about "Officer O'MALEY" than about those who pay his salary, but it hints, at least, at the things that interest them and at the amusements in which some of them indulge in the intervals when they are not drawing fish out of the sea or getting drowned in it. There is a language lesson, too, in the statement that the boys on Moore's Wharf were "throwing rocks." That is New Englandese of the purest, and nowadays, so have things been changed by foreign immigration and the railways, even in New England many of the boys are content, like boys everywhere else in the world, with throwing stones—a vastly tamer delight.

—That policeman who, acting under the explicit orders of the President of the Park Board, arrested a woman for remaining on a newly seeded lawn in Central Park after he had requested her to return to the footpath, must have been much confused in his mind when the Deputy Police Commissioner fined him thirty days' pay for doing what he had been told to do. We, too, humbly confess our inability to see wherein the policeman erred. According to the reports of the trial, Mr. DEVERY objected to the arrest of women on general principles, and, after asking "What's the lawn there for?" he asserted that "CLAUSEN ought to let the children on the grass"—a proposition at least debatable, and of no obvious relevancy to the case under consideration. It is much to be regretted, of course, that grass will not grow when it is trampled upon by large numbers of people, big or little, men or women, but as a park without grass in good condition is a pitiable spectacle, it seems to be necessary to restrain the natural but destructive desire of the New York public to walk occasionally on something softer than stone or asphalt. This restraint the policeman, acting under constituted authority, was exercising when he arrested the governess or nurse or whatever she may be. Apparently he lacked tact, and perhaps he was unduly severe, but if the woman really refused to obey a reasonable request, her right to complain, and Mr. DEVERY'S right to fine, are not at all clear. But there—it's not much use arguing about police matters as they are at present conducted. The less one understands about them the more contented is one likely to be.

A SUGGESTION FROM THE NORTHFIELD DISASTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Friday's collision between the ferryboats Mauch Chunk and Northfield at South Ferry calls attention to the condition of affairs that exists there. There are five ferry lines running from that point, and the five ferry slips are adjoining. Beginning on the west, or Battery, side, they are the Staten Island, the New Jersey Central, the Hamilton Avenue, the Atlantic Avenue, and the Thirty-ninth Street lines. Not a boat from any one of these lines can approach or leave its South Ferry slip without crossing the path of at least one of the other lines, and thus jeopardize its safety. Taking them in the order I have given, 1 must cross the path of 2, 2 of 1, 3 and 4 must cross the path of 5, and 5 in turn must cross the paths of 3 and 4.

There is a remedy for all this. If the Thirty-ninth Street boats used the Hamilton Avenue line's slip, the Hamilton Avenue boats used the Atlantic Avenue line's slip, and the Atlantic Avenue line's boats used the Thirty-ninth Street line's slip, and if the Staten Island and New Jersey Central lines would exchange slips, the boats of no one of the five lines would be obliged to cross the paths of those of another in order to go into or out of their slips. There would be absolutely no occasion for imperiling the lives of people in the way that 1,200 were imperiled by the Mauch Chunk-Northfield collision. Captains who have grudges against each other, as it is alleged those Captains had, would not have such opportune moments for their exhibition.

The tide at that point flows more swiftly and treacherously than at any other point in the harbor, and, when another vessel is in his way, a Captain who is obliged to hold his boat back until it is washed past its slip does not have all that he might have to keep him in sweet temper. He is censured by his passengers if he does not make his trips on time, and if he tries to accommodate them, errs in his judgment, wrecks his boat, and imperils their lives, he is censured by the courts, the press, the public, and his employers.

These boats have enough to do to dodge other craft without having to dodge each other in a swift tide. If the ferry companies would get together and make an exchange of property, as here suggested, they would save their employes from annoyance, save some people from death, many from peril, and possibly also save a boat once in a while, besides avoiding damage suits for negligence. The companies and the public are interested in such a deal. If the ferry companies cannot effect the interchange then the people ought to appeal to the proper authorities to compel them by condemning the property. If one railroad can be compelled to elevate its tracks so as not to cross another on the same level, there is a remedy to be applied here so that the tens of thousands who pass South Ferry going to and from business may do so with greater safety.

R. L. WEAVER.

New York, June 17, 1901.

HOW TO SECURE PURE MILK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The existence and work of the Milk Commission of the Medical Society of the County of New York would seem to be of sufficient public interest to call for a brief account of this movement.

Over a year ago an evening was given to a discussion of the milk problem, especially as it affected large cities; various experts from different parts of the country were present, including the Chief of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and so much interest was aroused that the society determined to form a commission that should study the best methods of improving the milk supply of New York. In pursuance of this plan, the commission held a conference with the milk dealers, invitations having been extended to all the principal dealers in Manhattan and the Bronx. The friendly co-operation of the best dealers was thus earnestly sought, as it was recognized that the subject was beset with difficulties that must be solved, if at all, by the increased attention and labor of those actually concerned in the production and handling of milk as a business.

The milk that is put into a large city must be gathered from diverse and distant sources, transported many miles, and finally distributed after many vicissitudes and changes to the customer, who himself keeps it a certain length of time before its use. When we consider that all this happens to a vital fluid that is unstable in its composition, that is sensitive to many unavoidable factors, such as temperature, atmospheric effects, shaking, and, above all, to dirt and dirty utensils, we must wonder that the milk of our city is as good as it is. The milk that is daily delivered in New York comes from five States, including thirty-four counties, and comprises more than 1,250,000 quarts.

Milk is an exceedingly good culture medium for the growth of bacteria of all kinds, and modern studies show that the presence and numbers of bacteria form a good gauge of the general condition of the milk and the care with which it has been handled. The Milk Commission decided to form a bacterial standard for the purity of the milk submitted to it, as a step in advance for the milkmen. This has been done in several cases with private companies through the country, and it was decided to extend its benefits to any dealer desiring such oversight. The Board of Health looks after chemical composition, and has lately required that milk be not too largely contaminated with bacteria. A circular was drawn up for distribution among milkmen containing the best methods to be employed in producing and handling milk, especially when it has to be transported for a long distance. The rapid deterioration of milk can be much hindered by early preventing its contamination by bacteria present in the dirt of stables, barnyards, upon the cow, and the persons of the men milking and handling the milk. Utensils that are not strictly clean also harbor and produce these minute germs. It is not maintained that many bacteria getting into the milk are always directly harmful in themselves, although infants and invalids may suffer from a contamination that will not especially affect healthy adults.

During 1900 over 6,000 children under five years died in New York City from diarrheal diseases, largely due to drinking old and contaminated milk. Milk swarming with bacteria soon turns sour, and the bacterial test shows which patrons take good care of their milk and those who do not wash their cans carefully, or their hands, and have dirty ways generally in milking and caring for the milk.

The commission has determined upon a standard of clean milk, and will certify the milk of any dealer coming up to such standard. The work of several competent bacteriologists who have labored for the commission during the past six months, not only examining many specimens of milk, but visiting and carefully inspecting the dairy farms that produce the milk, has shown that milk up to its advanced standard can be sold in this city by observing three precautions:

First—Strict cleanliness, which includes the barns, yards, cows, milkers, and all utensils. Bacteria which get into milk by means of dirt are thus largely excluded.

Second—Rapid and sufficient cooling of the milk. The few bacteria that do get in are thus prevented from growing.

Third—Thorough icing around the milk until it reaches the consumer. The production of toxines from the growth of bacteria is thus retarded.

It is observed that an elaborate and expensive plant is not required to fulfill these conditions, but much more care than is usually observed. The commission believes that many milkmen need advice on these matters, and it is willing and able to extend such advice. Several experts have been placed at the disposal of the commission in the pursuit of this important work, an expert thus stands ready to visit any farm or dairy and recommend such changes as are required to perfect the handling of the milk. A number of such visits have lately been made, and resulted in a very great improvement in the output. The good results of this work are apparent, even when the milk has not yet reached the standard of the commission. Greater care and cleanliness are observed and changes made that are in the right direction. These dealers can now produce part of their milk up to the standard, while others are working to attain it. The milk that reaches the required standard will be certified, as shown by a label. These labels have not yet been given out, as it has seemed best to wait a short interval to see if the standard can be maintained. A dealer may thus have this extra milk for sale, and should get an extra price above his average for it, as his farmer naturally requires more for its production.

If the public is prepared to sustain this movement they must pay a little more for what is worth much more to them. The milk dealer cannot be philanthropic at some one else's expense. The further test of this important experiment will thus rest with the public. If there is a suitable demand for the improved article, the commission will continue its work. It is believed that the public health will thus be conserved, and the death rate among little children markedly lessened. The Board of Health is doing excellent work on the milk question, but in the nature of the case, from the limitations of the law, and the lack of public sentiment sustaining them, they cannot demand that all milk sold in the city shall have the standard of purity required by the commission.

HENRY DWIGHT CHAPIN, M. D., Chairman Milk Commission.
GEORGE B. FOWLER, M. D., President Medical Society of the County of New York.

New York, June 20, 1901.

STANDING IN CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to submit that your editorial "Standing in the Cars" in to-day's issue is hardly what I expected from a journal of your standing. It places the blame for the deplorable and most obnoxious system of allowing passengers to crowd in front of those seated in Summer cars, a system disgusting to self-respecting persons, on the public; for your argument is that "if the public would only insist on walking rather than standing in cars the ingenuity of the management would devise some way of gathering the harvest of their nickels."

Would not the same effect be produced if the companies were prohibited, under penalty of say $10 fine for each offense, from allowing a car to start while a passenger is standing in a car? The reform must come, and will come now if the public will properly support the Aldermanic committee considering the question. Why is it practicable in Boston to prohibit standing in Summer cars? President Vreeland says such a rule could not be enforced here. He knows better. If the public were really so difficult to control and contemptuous of rules, why is it that passengers do not attempt to occupy the front seat before crowding in front of others in the other seats? Surely only because the motorman or conductor would be punished if he started his car with any one in that seat.

By the way, why not run cars without seats and plenty of straps during rush hours and charge a three-cent fare on those cars? The capacity of the car would be greatly increased, the company would receive as much in fares as from a five-cent fare car with seats, and thousands of clerks who have been on their seats the whole day long would be benefited physically.

The crusade against spitting in cars was successful because the public would endure the nuisance no longer. Now for the next reform, which is hardly less needed.

New York, June 20, 1901. O. K.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been noticing with a great deal of regret that it seems to be a recognized thing in this country that the Sabbath day should be considered as a great holiday. People say that the idea of rest does not prohibit innocent enjoyment. But, on the other hand, the word "holy," which is found in the words "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy" conveys the idea of sacredness or consecration, which certainly prohibits all manner of things that would tend to draw men away from the service of God.

Methinks that if the forefathers of this great country, who built it up on the foundations of all that is good, true, and holy, could return again, they would be shocked beyond measure at the condition of utter indifference which almost universally prevails with regard to the keeping of the Sabbath day holy.

Our statesmen, our Judges, and, sad to relate, a few of our ministers, sanction by their example the non-observance of the Sabbath. Why is not that lofty motto "In God we trust" banished entirely away from the American people. It is merely a mockery and makes the sin even more heinous. How can a people trust in God who openly violate His sacred laws?

It seems to me that if this country is going to stand firm and secure against all the difficulties and dangers which will beset it, it will have to turn its back upon a great many of those things which are displeasing to the God of all, Who caused its existence, and Who has so bountifully bestowed upon it the greatest of blessings, such as the highest civilization, and has made it to abound in all those things which tend to make a nation rich, prosperous, and powerful.

Where much is given, much is expected, and if the Nation does not come up to the standard which God has set for it, He will assuredly break its power, as He did in the case of nations of old. A. S. P.

New York, June 17, 1901.

THE BIBLE AND ABSTINENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES there appears a letter under the heading "Temperance Union's Merits," in which the writer made an assertion that "the Old Testament plainly teaches total abstinence, and Jesus came not to destroy its teaching," &c. The writer was obviously wrongly informed of the Old Testament's teaching regarding the use of wine and manufactured strong drinks. The following Biblical passage is a safe guide, and an unmistakable expression of its teachings:

> Numbers vi., 2.—When either man or woman shall separate themselves to vow a vow of a Nazarite, * * * he shall separate himself from wine and strong drink, and shall drink no vinegar of wine or vinegar of strong drink, neither * * * any liquor of grapes, all the days of his separation, shall he eat nothing that is made of vine tree from the kernels even to the husk.

This is very plain reading that only a man or woman who took the vow of a Nazarite by reason, perhaps, of penance, or driven to it by an extreme religious feeling, is commanded to abstain from wine and strong drink, and this restriction is removed with the expiration of the period of the time the vow was made to last. Hence others not burdened with a pledge, or a vow, are by inference allowed to enjoy wine and strong drink, or "liquor from the kernel and husk," which is by certain process manufactured with alcoholic spirit.

Now, it is to be assumed the writer of your letter I have quoted above will, after reading the cited quotation from the Old Testament, reverse his conclusion, and will admit that drinking wine and liquor in moderation is distinctly and unmistakably permitted by the teaching of the Bible, and by the teaching of Jesus, "who," as the writer quoted above, "came not to destroy the teaching of the Old Testament."

New York, June 17, 1901. S. BLACK.

THE BORROWING POWER OF CITIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That old, acidulous compound, John Randolph of Roanoke, rising in his seat in Congress when some measure for the creation of a public debt was under discussion, said, "Mr. Speaker, I have discovered the philosopher's stone; it is, 'Pay as you go.'" But governments have gone on since the time of John Randolph acting upon the policy that the very worst thing you can do is to pay as you go.

No phase of the general subject of public debts is more curious than the indifference of all classes of social reformers to this gigantic evil. Adam Smith conjectured that the time would come when peoples, groaning under the burdens of national, State, and municipal indebtedness, would seek refuge in general repudiation, but that prediction seems as far away as ever from probable fulfillment, for all kinds of public debts continue to increase.

Municipalities are the chief sufferers from the system. Public works have sometimes ceased to exist, or need to be wholly reconstructed, before the maturing of the debt incurred for their payment. Where municipal debt is limited by the law of the State to a certain percentage of the city's taxable property, debts have almost always arbitrarily accumulated to the amount limited, or the law itself has been evaded by increased and unreal valuations to meet the demands of wanton extravagance.

One of the profoundest problems of municipal government has been the means to prevent the accumulation of debt. Municipal debts have always been more burdensome than national debts. The citizens of a municipality must, of course, pay interest upon the national, State, county, and city debt. They are "liable," in commercial phrase, for all these four debts. But the tendency is to regard the municipal indebtedness alone—to look upon each of these four incumbrances separately and singly without regard to the others. It is forgotten that all four fall upon the individual and are paid out of the same fund; and thus the amount of the State or county debt is rarely taken into consideration when it is proposed to assume additional municipal burdens.

I do not know what the proportion of interest to principal that has been paid by the City of New York actually is, but it is enough to have planted parks in every ward, to have given her streets like those of Berlin and boulevards like those of Paris; to have endowed libraries equal to the British Museum; to have lighted and heated every dwelling house in the great city, and to have made her the very garden spot of the Western world.

It is hard to see how constitutional limitation to the creation of debts by municipalities is a mitigation of the evil, since, as I have said, cities almost always approach the limit thus arbitrarily set, showing that in most instances they do so in defiance of any question of real public policy. The general practice has been to fix such limitation; some States also, notably Massachusetts, have thrown other restraints around the power of cities to bond themselves. It seems, however, not to have been perceived that the real solution lies in an entirely different direction, viz., in giving to cities absolute freedom in the matter, putting no limit whatever upon the amount of indebtedness they may assume. The result would be a finer sense of municipal responsibility, and in the discussion that would arise in the city chambers the impolicy of all debt creation would the sooner be made obvious.

Another advantage would be the absence of any power on the part of the State Legislature to direct a city to issue bonds in defiance of times of its real desires. That some cities would run in debt—that here and there cities would become bankrupt—is probably true, but they would stand as a warning ever afterward, and at least no greater evils of such kind could result than result to-day. And the fact that a city would then be absolutely at the mercy of those possessing the power to ruin it by assuming obligations that could not be met, would, I think, make its citizens extremely cautious, and have a tendency at least to bring into general discussion the whole subject, now so curiously ignored, of bonding a city rather than paying for what is needed out of the general tax levy.

Cities are impelled to borrow recklessly of the future because of the power to do so; thus the inferior quality of public improvements must be largely attributed to the bonding system. While there is a justification for the individual's borrowing which does not exist in the case of a community, the effect on such community of the borrowing habit is analogous to the effect upon the individual, viz., the destruction of self-reliance and the loss of moral stability.

See how to-day the thing is done. The offer of bonds is published in some obscure corner of The City Record, and read only by those who are interested in lending the city money. It rarely becomes a matter of public discussion. But give to the city unlimited powers to bond itself, and it would become a matter of debate in the city councils; public interest would awaken, and it is scarcely too much to hope that it might sound the death knell of the municipal bonding system, or at least result in determining its absolute limitation.

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

New York, June 18, 1901.

MR. PHILLIPS'S CORN PROPOSAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

George H. Phillips of Chicago, who has become quite prominent recently as the manager of a corn combination which has had some success in advancing the price of that cereal, is reported to have expressed himself as being in favor of Federal interference with the corn crop, and suggests an assessment of 1 cent per bushel on each producer and the use of such money for the building of enormous storage elevators and other accessories which will create enormous reservoirs, which may be drawn from in a steady and unvarying stream to meet a fixed price, which he puts at 40 cents per bushel. That is a beautiful theory, but corn can be raised at a large profit at that price, and producers of wheat, barley, rye, oats, and other cereals, which are subject to the fluctuations of supply and demand, would naturally turn their attention to raising corn, and the Government would soon have corn enough on hand to swamp the world.

There was some legislation some years ago on a commodity called silver, and the result is that we have some hundreds of millions of silver bullion in the Treasury vaults which has decreased in value about 50 per cent. If corn, why not everything else that can be produced from farms, mines, factories, arts? I have some artist friends who would gladly yield up 1 per cent. to buy galleries to exhibit their pictures in and have a fixed price for their production.

Mr. Phillips has had some measure of success in his corn deal, under exceptionably favorable circumstances, but the average corn crop is about 2,500,000,000 bushels, which at 40 cents per bushel would amount to $1,000,000,000, which really isn't so much, except for the rats. I have known a large corncrib to be emptied by rats, and I suppose rats would increase pari passu. Mr. Phillips has valuable authority for his scheme, as one Joseph went down into Egypt for corn, which provident action made him King—a rank case of imperialism, and hence this latter-day corn scheme would not meet the approval of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts et al.

CHARLES CARROLL MORTON.

New York, June 18, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Strong in Death.

"If you die first," said Mrs. Drear,
"You'll wait for me, I know."
"O, yes; I've always had to, dear,
'Most everywhere we go."
—Philadelphia Press.

In Doubt.

Stubb—Did you notice how that man's fingers were swollen at the tips?

Penn—Yes, and I can't tell whether he is a professional pianist or just a married man who has been tacking down matting.—Chicago News.

Hard to Name Him.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—What do you call the man who is supposed to tell what the weather is going to be?

Mr. Crimsonbeak—I suppose I'll have to say prevaricator, but that isn't the word some people use.—Yonkers Statesman.

To be Humbled.

"Bliggins is one of those people who thinks he knows it all."

"Never mind," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "Pride goes before a fall. He has a daughter who will be through school. He will sit and listen to her graduation essay and feel like an ignoramus."—Washington Star.

A Jewel.

Mr. Gooph—I tell you, Blithersby's wife is a jewel.

Mr. Wooph—Is that so?

Mr. Gooph—I should say so. Why, he went fishing yesterday and came home with an empty jug, a can of salmon, and two salt mackerel, and she complimented him on his luck.—Baltimore American.

THE HOOSIER STREAMS.

From The Indianapolis News.

I sat beside the placid stream
Within the willow's cooling shade;
I dreamed again the old-time dreams
And watched cloud-shadows on parade;
I saw the sunlight glitter on
The ripples where the rapids glide—
Also saw fish float wrong-side up;
They'd drunk the strawboard juice and died.

I wandered once again at morn
Beside that stream, or one just like;
I saw a world of prism tints
Where'er the rising sun did strike.
I marveled much at nature's hues
And stopped to wonder and admire—
An oil well had been shot close by;
You could have set that creek on fire.

SEVENTH'S CLOSING FIGHT

Major Lydecker Captures Camp Townsend Before Leaving for Home.

Regiment Starts for New York To-day, and the First Will Take Its Place at Peekskill.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, June 21.—Camp Townsend is likely to be a very quiet place after the Seventh is gone, for it is hardly probable the First Regiment, which comes to-morrow, will be engaged in as many battles. Throughout the week just closing these hills of the Highlands have rung with rifle shots and artillery fire, until mother birds have been driven almost frantic. Not a day has passed without a great consumption of gunpowder.

The very last of these battles was to-day, when Major Lydecker, with the Second Battalion, marched up the McCoy Road, after half an hour's drill with the other battalion in regimental formation, to attack camp. THE TIMES reporter jogged along in the rear of the column, until it halted some distance from camp to be disposed for the attack that was to follow. Then Major Lydecker was issuing orders to this company and that to take up certain positions, when his eye fell upon the reporter, the only civilian in sight, taking notes.

"Can you explain your presence in this section of the country?" asked Major Lydecker.

"No, Sir; I cannot. I am inclined to think the heat has affected my mind, or I would be sitting in some cool spot about camp, Sir."

"Very good, Sir! Provost Marshal, arrest that man, and seize his notes and anything else he has about him," commanded Major Lydecker. Sergt. Major Coy came forward, saluted, and placed the reporter under arrest.

"See that he does not get away from the column, Sir," said Major Lydecker, and rode away.

Then "personally conducted," the reporter was escorted to a kopje, where a masked battery, under command of Capt. Sherry, occupied a commanding view of camp. The guns were on a small incline, hidden in front by brush, while in the rear were the horses, some distance removed. On crags here and there, and all along the road leading to the crest of the hill, were members of a detachment from Major Lydecker's command on the lookout for an enemy, and no one but a wearer of the gray and of the Second Battalion or regimental staff could ever have reached that pinnacle of observation. He would have been captured long before the ascent was won. For it was a steep climb at best, and eight hours were needed to each gun to get it in position. Col. Appleton and his orderly, Willie Allen, had ridden up it on horseback, and from the outlook each watched the battle in the valley below, or listened to it, for nothing could be seen, except the smoke from Major Conover's battery near Battery Hill when it went into action.

Before the Provost Marshal and his prisoner reached this high pinnacle, the firing had already commenced in the valley. Major Lydecker had sent his scouts forward, and finding Major Conover's command intrenched some distance from camp, had sent back word to the advance guard, and it was the firing of the latter that was first heard at the battery station.

After a great deal of firing and manoeuvring, camp was reached. The fighting was all over, and Major Lydecker's battalion was found in possession.

In the afternoon there were ball games, the battery defeating the regimental field music 11 to 7, the First Battalion wiping out the military defeat of the morning by beating the Second Battalion by a score of 10 to 8, while Company K did up Company I by the narrow margin of 11 to 10.

To-night is the night of glorification, and to-morrow the Seventh will go home, being relieved by the First Regiment, consisting of the following separate companies: The Third of Oneonta, the Fourth of Yonkers, the Eleventh of Mount Vernon, the Fourteenth of Kingston, the Sixteenth of Catskill, the Fifteenth of Poughkeepsie, the Twenty-third of Hudson, the Fifth and Tenth of Newburg, the Twentieth of Binghamton, the Twenty-fourth of Middletown, and the Thirty-third of Walton. With the regiment will also be quartered the Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing and the Sixth Battery of Binghamton. This necessitates another street of tents, and these Major John M. Smith put up to-day.

Col. Thurston and Capt. Sherry of the Second Battery to-day counted up the score the battery made in the Flanagan Trophy contest yesterday. The results were, out of ten shell and ten shrapnel: Shell target, total, 195, or 2 bull's eyes, 3 inner shots and 2 outer; shrapnel, 157, a total score of 352. The battery's score last year was 197.

The battery will leave to-morrow about noon, and will be loaded on a train for New York at Peekskill. They expect to reach the city about 5 o'clock.

REGISTER HOWE'S WINDFALL.

Swamp Land He Bought to Aid a Friend Proves to be Valuable Property.

Bread cast upon the waters years ago by Register James R. Howe of Brooklyn has now returned to him, thickly buttered. That is to say, for a small act of kindness which he once showed to a friend in distress Mr. Howe now finds himself the possessor of a most valuable property.

It seems that a few years ago an old friend of the Register, who had met with financial reverses and was stranded in Florida, sought assistance from Mr. Howe. The latter aided him to get back to New York. The man had about 400 acres of swamp land around a lake in Florida. The property, which included part of the lake, was thought to be of little or no value, but Mr. Howe bought it that he might further assist his friend.

The Register had never seen the property and gave no thought to it until a short time ago, when two men visited him and offered to purchase the land. So eager were they to get possession of the property that Mr. Howe suspected that the land had a value higher than he had supposed. He declined to sell and at the first opportunity went to Florida and looked over the property. While there he learned that a company seeking to secure kaolin had been prospecting in the region. Mr. Howe then discovered that the bottom of the lake on his property was a deposit several feet in depth of the valuable clay, which is used in the manufacture of porcelain ware.

Instead of selling the property, Mr. Howe took shares in the company, and a plant is being built on the land. Mr. Howe has been made Vice President of the company, which intends to build a factory on the Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn.

REUNITED AFTER MANY YEARS.

The Rev. J. Francis Morgan's Long Absent Brother Surprises Him.

The Rev. J. Francis Morgan, pastor of the Park Reformed Church, Jersey City, and his brother George were reunited in strange fashion a few days ago after a separation of seventeen years. Mr. Morgan's congregation had gone on an excursion to Greenwood Lake. He had not been able to accompany them on account of his wife's illness, but he went to the Erie Railroad station to meet them on their return. As he was walking up and down the platform a man tapped him on the shoulder, extended his hand, and said:

"Don't you know me, Frank?"

"Can't say that I do," replied the pastor, "though your face seems familiar."

"Well, it ought," said the other, "though you haven't seen me for seventeen years. I am your brother George."

Then there was a hearty handshaking, which was interrupted by the arrival of the excursion train. After looking to the welfare of his flock and seeing its members embarked in trolley cars, Mr. Morgan escorted his brother to his home, at 281 Pavonia Avenue. There the pastor received another surprise.

"How strange it was, George," said he, thoughtfully; "that you should have recognized me after all these years, while I should have passed you as a stranger."

"Well, yes, it is a little strange; but there is a reasonable explanation. You see, when I left our old home at Green Bay, Mich., I went to Buffalo to see the Exposition. When we met in the station I had just come from Buffalo. As I reached the platform I asked a policeman to direct me to the residence of the Rev. J. Francis Morgan. 'No need of doing that,' said he, 'there is Mr. Morgan on the next platform waiting for an excursion train.'"

TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL.

Graduating Exercises in the Board of Education Hall—Recipients of Diplomas.

The graduating exercises of the January and June classes of the New York Training School for Teachers were held last night in the hall of the Board of Education, at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. Father Lavelle pronounced the invocation, and then Ignus O. Hornstein, Alberta Thompson, Milo F. McDonald, and Gladys M. Rose read essays. Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, addressed the graduates, as did also Henry W. Jacobs.

The following received diplomas:

CLASS OF JANUARY, 1901.

Anderson, Margaret A.	Kelly, Winifred A.
Cashman, Joseph F.	King, Josephine M.
Cassidy, Mary.	Lacey, Matilda.
Donnelly, Margaret T.	Manning, Elizabeth A.
Donovan, Margaret.	McCarthy, Alice R.
Dougherty, Anna C.	Neary, Julia F.
Duffy, Katharine.	Scannell, Mary T.
Duncan, Katherine.	Shaughnessy, Jane V.
Hall, George R.	Strickland, Emma F.
Harrington, Eleanor B.	Sullivan, Jane T.
Hornstein, Ignus O.	Thompson, Alberta.
Hollrock, Adeline L.	Touhey, Margaret L.
Hughes, Margaret D. V.	Willis, Adelaide E.

CLASS OF JUNE, 1901.

Anderson, Lorentious O.	Potts, Adele.
Arnot, Jean S.	Reilly, Katharine A.
Clarkin, Mary R.	Regan, Ellen T.
Donovan, Helen V.	Rigby, Pansy I.
Foy, Rose L.	Roche, Margaret.
Kane, Rhoda F.	Rose, Gladys M.
Landy, Nora V.	Scanlan, Margaret F.
Locke, Charles H.	Shea, Elizabeth M.
Martin, Marian.	Silliman, Sherwood D.
McCann, Alice C.	Sullivan, Mary A.
McDonald, Milo F.	Walker, Helen A.
Moffett, John D.	Waters, Catharine R.
Molloy, Marie T. V.	Wheeler, Lillian M.
Munro, Elizabeth.	Wood, James M., Jr.
O'Brien, Katharine A.	

Yale Prize Winner.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 21.—The De Forrest oratorical contest at Yale University took place this afternoon, and the Faculty, as judges, to-night announce that Walter Bruce Howe, 1901, of Washington, D. C., has been awarded the gold medal. His subject was "Louisiana Before 1850."

This prize, founded in 1823 by David De Forrest, is one of the most important of the university.

TAMMANY CONVENTION DATES.

The Executive and General Committees Complete Arrangements for Primaries.

The Executive Committee and the General Committee of Tammany Hall met last evening and completed all arrangements for the primaries and conventions to be held this Fall. The date of the City Convention was fixed at a meeting of the Conference Committee, composed of Democratic representatives from all the boroughs, held last week at the Democratic Club. It was decided by the Executive Committee to ratify the date fixed, Oct. 3, at the Grand Central Palace, at 7:30 P. M., as the time and place where the Democratic candidates for Mayor and Controller shall be chosen.

The Executive Committee then fixed the following dates for Tammany Hall conventions:

County Convention, Oct. 10, at 7:30 P. M., in Tammany Hall.

Borough Convention to name a Borough President of Manhattan, Oct. 10, at 9:30 P. M., in Tammany Hall.

Borough Convention in the Bronx, Oct. 9, at 9 P. M., in Morrisania Hall.

Assembly District Conventions, Oct. 9, at 8 P. M., in all districts.

It was also decided that the Assembly District conventions to be held to elect delegates to the Tammany Hall General Committee must be held next Winter between Dec. 16 and 23, and the meeting to organize the General Committee is to be held in Tammany Hall on Dec. 27.

The resolutions passed at the Executive Committee meeting were offered by Corporation Counsel Whalen and they were ratified by the General Committee at a subsequent meeting.

Senator Thomas F. Grady appeared at Tammany Hall last evening and was warmly welcomed by many of the politicians. He will make a "short talk" at the Tammany Fourth of July celebration. Congressman Joseph W. Bailey of Texas is scheduled to make a "long talk" at the celebration.

WANTS LARGER DELEGATION.

German-American Republican League Not Satisfied with Its Showing in Anti-Tammany Conferences.

The German-American Republican League at a meeting of its Executive Committee at the headquarters, 114 East Fourteenth Street, last night adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the main object of all bona fide independent organizations must be, not so much to oppose particular candidates as to work for the destruction of Tammany Hall and the system of corruption and protection to vice and crime, for which that body stands.

Resolved, That this league insists that it be given adequate representation in all future conferences, and that no organization be admitted which has no actual bona fide existence or which is organized solely in the interest of a particular candidate.

Resolved, That this league does not consider itself bound by any platform in the adoption of which it had no voice.

Benno Loewy presided, and there was much discussion, during which some of the members favored the rejection of the invitation issued by the joint anti-Tammany Conference Committee on the ground that the league, with its membership of nearly 20,000, was entitled to more than two representatives, the number allowed in the invitation signed by Willis L. Ogden.

But the resolutions were adopted, and Mr. Ogden will be notified of their adoption. It was also decided that L. F. Thoma, President of the league, and Benno Loewy, Chairman of the Executive Committee, shall represent the organization at the conferences until such time as the league orders otherwise.

TO USE COMPRESSED AIR.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit to Try This Method of Propelling Cars.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is preparing to use compressed air to some extent in the operation of several of its lines. A compressed air plant is to be established by the company in the neighborhood of the Brooklyn terminal of the big bridge, and compressed air is to be supplied to some of the cars on the Brooklyn elevated and surface roads by the Compressed Air Company of Manhattan. The system to be used is said to be an improvement on that tried in Manhattan, and if it proves a success it will be used permanently on some of the Brooklyn roads.

President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that since he was made the head of the road, on March 20 last, $3,200,000 had been laid out by the company for new cars, generators, sub-power stations, and other improvements, all of which were now in the hands of the contractors.

LARGE DELAWARE CORPORATION.

United Railway Light and Charter Company Has $5,000,000 Capital.

DOVER, Del., June 21.—The United Railway Light and Charter Company, with a capitalization of $5,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company is authorized to purchase and acquire land and buildings for operating railways and heat, light, and power plants.

A Certified Check Missing.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 21.—Col. E. J. Mitchell, Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, at Oxford, N. Y., was notified to-day that the usual certified check for $1,600, which he sends each month to defray expenses of the institution, had not reached that place. Mr. Mitchell lives in Yonkers. About ten days ago he sent the check as usual. The postal authorities were notified, and the inspectors have tried to trace it. The bank on which the check was drawn has been notified and payment is stopped.

Teacher of Cooking Loses Her Suit.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the lower courts in denying the application of Marion McA. Christie for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the New York City Board of Education to reinstate her as a teacher of cooking in the public schools of that city.

RULE APPLYING TO SIPHONS.

Action to Recover Damages for Injuries Received by an Explosion Dismissed.

In dismissing a complaint in the Supreme Court yesterday Justice McAdam laid down the rules as to people handling siphons of seltzer. Recently there have been a number of actions for damages brought by people who have been injured by exploding siphons. In the case before Justice McAdam a boy named Glaser had sued a firm that manufactured seltzer water because a siphon had exploded in his hand when he was delivering it to a customer. The defendant asked that the case be dismissed, and in granting the request the Justice said:

"Siphons of seltzer water, like the one that exploded, are in common use, and have been manufactured and sold in this city and elsewhere for many years. They are certainly in as common use as steam boilers and gas, and an explosion of a steam boiler or of gas does not necessarily create an inference of negligence sufficient to fix liability on the defendant. The plaintiff, even in such cases, must go further, and prove affirmatively the existence of some defect in construction or condition of the thing which contains the gas or steam of which the defendant was cognizant, or which he ought to have known by the exercise of proper care in the premises. There are cases in the books where articles have been sold as apparently harmless, and have turned out to be dangerous and inflicted damage, and the vendor has in consequence been held liable. For example, where naphtha, which is of an explosive character, was sold for oil, and injury resulted. There the defendant was held liable for the deceit. There is no pretense in this case that the siphon of seltzer water sold was misnamed, or that any deceit was practiced on the plaintiff. Indeed, it was an ordinary well-known article of merchandise, sold in large quantities every day.

FREE BATHHOUSES OPENED.

Thirty Persons Bathed at the Battery Before 10 o'Clock—Hours for Children.

The thirtieth annual season of free baths in New York was opened yesterday. The bathhouses that opened their doors were as follows: Battery, Corlears Slip, East Third Street, East Eighth Street, East Twenty-fourth Street, East Fifty-first Street, East Ninety-first Street, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and West Fifty-first Street. The remaining baths, at Pike Street, Duane Street, West Thirty-fifth Street, West Eighty-second Street, and West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, will be opened next Monday. The baths open every morning at 5 o'clock and remain open until 9 P. M.

The Board of Education will continue its custom of giving free swimming instruction to children, the instruction being given each morning from 9 to 12. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays are for the girls, and Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays for the boys. Last year 9,000,000 people took advantage of the baths, and it is expected that with a warm Summer, this number will be increased this year. Before 10 o'clock yesterday thirty persons had bathed at the Battery.

During the day more than 500 women and children visited this bath. All day long it was crowded, and until 9 o'clock, when the bath was closed, there was a swarm of small girls rollicking in the water.

WEDDING TRIP DELAYED.

Bridal Couple Kept Prisoners by New Brunswick Serenaders.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 21.—Charles Voorhees and Miss Evelyn McGinnis of this city were married here last evening, and after the ceremony took a carriage for the Pennsylvania Railroad station, where they expected to take the 11:24 train for their honeymoon trip.

A party of serenaders followed the carriage, and to outwit them Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees drove to the home of Mr. Voorhees's father, John Voorhees. There they stopped. The serenaders surrounded the house and Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees were kept prisoners until after their train had gone. They were obliged to postpone their start until this morning.

MISS EMILY DELAFIELD MARRIED.

Becomes the Wife of Dr. Rolfe Floyd at Her Mother's Home.

A quiet wedding took place yesterday at the home of Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Fieldston, Riverdale-on-Hudson, when Miss Emily Delafield, only daughter of Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, was married to Dr. Rolfe Floyd. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lyman Abbott.

The marriage of the couple came in the nature of a surprise to the acquaintances of the two families, as the engagement had been made known to only a few intimate friends.

Miss Emily Delafield is the daughter of the late Lewis Livingston Delafield. Her mother was, before her marriage, Miss Charlotte H. Wyeth. Dr. Rolfe Floyd was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1895.

JUDGE WILLS'S DAUGHTER WEDS.

She Marries the Young Man Her Father Assailed on Wednesday.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Harrie Allen Baxter of Great Neck, L. I., who was assaulted on Wednesday at Mount Holly, N. J., by former Judge B. P. Wills, father of Miss Mabel Wills, to whom Baxter was paying attention, was released to-day from the Mount Holly jail, where he had been committed on the charge of attempting to shoot Judge Wills, and was quietly married to-night to Miss Wills in Camden, across the Delaware River from this city.

Baxter had been a guest at the Wills house. The father at first did not object to his visits, but differences in the family arose, which culminated in Baxter threatening to shoot the Judge, followed by the latter thrashing the young man. Mrs. Wills and the daughter took sides with Baxter, and vainly tried to secure his release from prison.

To-day Baxter succeeded in securing his freedom upon the payment of $1,000 cash security, and to-night came to Camden. He was there met by Miss Wills, and, together with her mother, her eleven-year-old brother, and Miss Wills's two attorneys, they went to the home of the Rev. William H. Van Horn, a Methodist, and were united in marriage. The couple immediately left for New York, and will make their home at Great Neck.

MRS. LARNES STILL MISSING.

Was to Go Back to Sanitarium, but Escaped from Her Nurse.

As far as can be learned, Mrs. Alma L. Larnes, who disappeared on Thursday while in the custody of a nurse, had not been found up to a late hour last night. At the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, where Mrs. Larnes had been stopping, it was said she had not returned. William C. Beecher, her counsel, was not at his home when a reporter called, and it could not be learned when he would return.

Mrs. Larnes, who has an estate of $300,000, and an income of $12,000, was taken to Brooklyn from a sanitarium in Central Valley, N. Y., on habeas corpus proceedings with a view to her liberation from confinement. Justice Gaynor decided on Wednesday that she must return to the sanitarium. Pending her return to the sanitarium, she was stopping at the Margaret. Cecilia Cameron, a nurse, had charge of her. Miss Cameron says that when Justice Gaynor rendered his decision Mrs. Larnes became very much excited, and the nurse had to remain up with her all night. Miss Cameron says that at other times Mrs. Larnes talked rationally, and had expressed regret for her former dissipated habits, and spoke of returning to her family and getting her children around her again.

On Thursday morning the two started for the office of Mr. Beecher, in Manhattan. Instead of going there Mrs. Larnes said that she had a friend to visit at the Hotel Metropole. When she arrived there Mrs. Larnes slipped away from her companion while going through one of the hallways. She has not been heard of since.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday it was incorrectly stated that Mrs. Larnes had disappeared while in the care of an agent of the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency. The fact of the matter was that the agency had been called in to hunt for Mrs. Larnes after she had eluded her nurse.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week end is unusually dull. Everything of interest is taking place at Newport, the country, and the suburbs. Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin gave her garden party yesterday at New Rochelle, the Morristown colony dined and danced at the Golf Club, and the golfers were much interested in the women's contest at Glen Cove. To-day there will be the usual rush out of town. The dinner season is already beginning at Newport. The opening of several of the seaside suburban hotels will attract many who have not yet settled on their Summer plans.

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The exercises at Harvard yesterday were well attended by New Yorkers. James Lawrence, Jr., the Marshal, is a son of James Lawrence, who is a member of several New York clubs and a nephew of Prescott Lawrence. There are plans for a great many house parties over Sunday, but the supply this week of dancing men is rather limited as the Seventh Regiment camp has taken so many of them from town. The camp has been the Mecca of many of the younger set, who have enjoyed the games and drills.

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Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould will be at Georgian Court over Sunday. Mr. Gould will attend some of the polo games this coming week at Philadelphia. The matches will not begin at Cedarhurst until July 1.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Harmon (Mrs. Julia L. Riker) are passing their honeymoon at Seabright. They will remain there all Summer, and next Winter will occupy an apartment at Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dewar Simons, Jr., (Miss Jessie Vanderbilt McNamee,) have taken a place at Greenwich, Conn., for the Summer.

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Gen. Francis Vinton Greene and Mrs. Greene and the Misses Gertrude and Edith Greene will sail for Europe on Saturday of next week, and Mrs. E. Z. Leiter will sail on the same day. The Misses Leiter are to summer at the Leiter house at Geneva Lake. The Count and Countess Laugier-Villars (Miss Livingston) are still in town, owing to the indisposition of the Countess. The cottage taken by Johnston Livingston at Bar Harbor is being put in readiness, and the Count and Countess will be the guests of Mr. Livingston.

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Miss Louise Ward McAllister had a dinner given in her honor at the Iroquois in Buffalo on Monday evening by Mrs. Mott Pierce. The dinner was preceded by a coaching trip from the Falls on the Red Jacket, and after it was over the guests went to visit the Exposition. Among those at the dinner were Miss Landis, Miss Beatrice Jones, Louis Keller, and Heyward H. McAllister. Miss McAllister and her mother returned from Buffalo on Wednesday. One or two of the party chaperoned by Mrs. McAllister last week returned on Tuesday.

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Miss Evelyn Blight lunched at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday, and again on Wednesday. Her sister, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, who returned on the Kaiser Wilhelm on Tuesday, was also lunching in the palm garden on Wednesday. Mrs. John Jacob Astor was in town Thursday, and she, too, lunched at the Waldorf on Thursday.

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The Kebo Valley Club at Bar Harbor is improving its golf links, which already were good. Two hundred and forty yards in length have been added so that 18 holes are obtained in going twice over the links. A nine-hole putting green has also been laid out, and can be used at any time. Last year the nine-hole putting green was on the regular putting green, and could not, therefore, be used at all times. The clubhouse, as well as the grounds, is being improved.

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Mrs. J. S. Ellis of this city arrived at Bar Harbor this week and is at Green Island, near Indian Point. Mrs. Pruyn will spend the Summer with her. Miss Morris Longstreth of Philadelphia is now at that resort, and Mrs. Charles H. Dorr of Boston is at her cottage on Schooner Head Road.

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Mrs. Howard Munnikhuysen and the Misses Grace and Bessie Munnikhuysen of Baltimore arrived at Bar Harbor last week and are occupying the Newman cottage on Holland Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll S. Tyson and Miss Elizabeth C. Tyson of Philadelphia are at Birchcroft, their Asticou cottage. Mrs. John Hone and Miss Hone are at the Bandbox on Cottage Street.

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The Pot and Kettle Club, organized last season, and which has an attractive clubhouse at Hull's Cove, will open its doors on Aug. 1.

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Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and Miss Beatrix Jones arrived at Bar Harbor on Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri arrived the middle of last week and are settled in their cottage at Hull's Cove. Among other arrivals at Bar Harbor are Mrs. Le Roy King and Miss Gorgas of Newport and Mrs. Carrie B. Wright, (Miss Carrie May.)

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The George Vanderbilt house has been repainted and the grounds arranged. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are expected at the Maine resort in July.

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The American liner St. Louis is due here this morning from Southampton. Among her passengers are J. W. Beekman, Gerard Beekman, and Miss Beekman, Miss Sturtevant and Mrs. Sturtevant, John H. Stevens, Charles T. Mailton, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Pell, and Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Rotch.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry White gave a large house party at Wilton Park, in England, for the Ascot, which was run yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney were among the spectators who saw the triumph of William C. Whitney's horse Kilmarnock II.

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On the Mesaba, sailing to-day, there are booked, among others, Miss de Peyster and Miss Justine de Peyster, Miss Frances Hoppin, Staff Surgeon J. Rogers, Royal Navy, and Mrs. Rogers, Miss Mary Sterrett, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Talbot, Miss Mary B. Thwing, Miss S. J. Worcester, and Roger Tappan.

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On the Ethiopia, sailing to-day for Glasgow, via Moville, there are booked Capt. R. Chubb and Mrs. Chubb of Philadelphia, Miss Mary Eccles, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Inman of Providence, R. I.; Prof. W. B. Owen and Mrs. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Price, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Pollard of Boston.

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Booked on the Rotterdam, sailing to-day for Rotterdam, there are, among others, the Misses Frances B. and Mary W. Atwater, Miss Witherspoon, Miss Margaret T. Winthrop, and Miss Frances E. Brown.

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Booked on the Hohenzollern, sailing to-day for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples, there are booked, among others, Gen. A. H. Byington, United States Consul at Naples; R. M. Crosby, John P. Dabney, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dunman of Boston, Miss Eastman of Baltimore, Miss Julia A. Eastman and Miss Sarah P. Eastman of Wellesley. Mr. and Mrs. George H. Jewett of Boston, Mrs. John Leonard and Barton and Clarkson Leonard of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Charles Linthicum of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Miller, Mrs. Hugh Norman of Newport, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Potts of Philadelphia, Prof. N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., and Mrs. Shaw, Prof. E. L. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Sill and the Misses Josephine D. and Marguerite Sill of Philadelphia.

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The Reginald Ward, who arrived last week on an incoming steamer, was not the "Copper King." The latter is still in London, where he recently gave an elaborate dinner.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Alexandre are giving a house party at their beautiful residence, Shore Acres, at Rosebank, S. I.

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Among others booked to sail to-day, on the Umbria are the Rev. David Gregg, Mrs. Gregg, and Miss Catharine W. Gregg; R. A. Hunt, Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of Boston, Hamilton Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. White, William Wood, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Whitin, and the Misses Bertha K., Elsa, Catherine, and Louise Whitin; W. N. Walmsley and the Misses Walmsley of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Victor L. Mason, E. P. Eastwick and the Misses Eastwick of Washington, Mrs. E. B. Cottrell, H. Coleman, the Misses Marie, Louise, and Laura Hopper of Philadelphia; Prof. J. A. Allen and Mrs. Allen, Ward Barron, Mrs. Edward Barron, and the Misses Margaret and Eva Barron of Washington, and Mrs. S. A. Bryce and Master Kirk Bryce of Pittsburg.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 21.—Lieut. and Mrs. John F. Hubbard gave a tea on board the training ship Newport this afternoon.

Noon on Saturday, June 29, is the hour set for the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the new Emmanuel Church, which Mrs. John Nicholas Brown is to build in memory of her husband. There will be a procession to the church, led by Bishops Clarke and McVickar of Rhode Island, with the clergy and choir. Addresses will be made by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Emery H. Porter, and Bishop McVickar.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock will return from Europe about July 15, and will take possession of the reconstructed Chanler villa on the Cliffs.

Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt and Mr. and Mrs. William Gammell of Providence arrived for the season to-day.

Heber R. Bishop is expected next week on a visit to Lispenard Stewart.

Prof. and Mrs. Ames, who have been the guests of Prof. Alexander Agassiz, have returned to their home. Prof. Agassiz and Max Agassiz are visiting in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea have gone to Westbury. They will return to their cottage here for the season next week.

De Blois & Eldridge have let for Mrs. J. A. De Blois her cottage in Gibbs Avenue to Ogden Codman, Jr., of New York, for the season.

Mrs. C. H. Childs, who has been the guest of Mrs. John La Farge, has gone to Gloucester, but will soon return for the season.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Neilson, will arrive at the Tiffany cottage to-morrow.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas have gone to Maine for the Summer.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell gave a dinner, her first social function of the season, this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia are expected here to-morrow on the steam yacht Josephine. Mr. Widener is almost wholly recovered from the effects of his recent coaching accident in Philadelphia.

Eldridge T. Gerry and Miss Gerry have returned from New York on the Electra.

Edward N. Tailer of New York is here for a short visit.

Edwin S. Cramp has returned from Philadelphia.

E. S. V. Hoppin of New York is the guest of Mrs. Burke Roche.

S. Horatio Whitwell and Miss Whitwell of Boston have arrived here.

J. H. Hanshaw and family of New York have arrived at their cottage.

Capt. and Mrs. Eugene Ellicott and the Misses May and Margaret Ellicott arrived for the season to-day.

Edward A. Wickes has joined his family at Pinard cottage No. 4.

Mrs. C. Smith of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott.

George W. Weld of Boston has arrived for the season.

Dr. and Mrs. George McClellan of Philadelphia have arrived for the season at their Jamestown cottage.

Gen. James A. Williamson of New York has rented the Anthony cottage at Jamestown for the season.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Some of the most stylish of light leather belts are narrow, but keep their place, for there is a strong hook at the back to hold them to the skirt. The belt is made in two pieces with a brass slide at the back to match the variations of harness buckles used in the front, and the hook is a part of this. These belts are very smart for certain uses.

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One of the coolest looking women driving on Fifth Avenue yesterday wore a pongee frock and a brown veil dotted with white, which was drawn loosely around her hat.

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A stout woman was wearing a linen gown with incrustations of linen lace in perpendicular bands showing brown beneath.

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A prettier gown was one of linen with dots of black, trimmed with black lace.

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One woman in a wool gown wore for a waist a pretty affair of the thinnest white muslin and lace. It was too thin for general wear, and care must be taken with the underwaist worn with a garment of that kind.

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A pretty blue foulard gown is simply made and simple in design. The pattern is a small white dot on a blue ground. The bodice is made with a yoke and puffs at the wrists of some thin white material. Over the yoke the bodice is gathered full in front, the fullness held in place in the centre of the front by two broad straps of the material. The skirt was long and well shaped, and finished simply with a narrow plaiting at the lower edge.

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"See these perforated gloves," said the woman. "I thought they would be so cool, and I have put my fingers through the ends the first thing."

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This is the time to have furniture re-covered. The upholsterers are not busy and in some shops they will take furniture, upholster it, and store it through the Summer.

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Japanese negligées are the simplest and coolest of gowns, inexpensive to buy and simple to make. The most sensible style for the average woman is cut down but little at the neck and has the sleeve a full bishop, gathered into a band at the wrist. This is more serviceable than the genuine flying Japanese sleeve. The garment is shirred on each shoulder in front and in the centre of the back. It has usually a band of some plain material around the neck and down the front.

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It is evident that they have circuses in China. It is a fact they have more, much more, wonderful shows there than here, though it is not always that any one outside of the royal family sees them. But from some of the work they do, it looks as if they had the real circus with wonderful performing elephants. An ornament in a collection of fine ivory is carved in a design of elephants, several standing, each on the back of the other, one facing one way and the others another. The monkey is the favorite model of the ivory carver, and the pink-tinted faces of the simians appear upon all kinds of toilet articles, umbrella handles, and other pretty and useful things.

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A pretty gown is of gray taffeta, the skirt and bodice made of alternate tucks and strappings of cloth. There is a girdle of turquois blue silk and the hat is trimmed with pink roses and a soft blue silk.

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A stylish three-quarter coat of English make has the sleeves carried up over the shoulder to the collar. The seams on each side are strapped down to where they run under the arm, and a strap, gradually widening until it finishes in a point, is carried down the centre of the sleeve from the collar well over the shoulder. It is a smart coat.

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A pretty waist is of cream batiste over cream batiste, the upper cut out in elaborate designs. Upon this cut work are smaller applications in colors stitched to the waist with white. Most of the colors are delicate, blue and heliotrope and green, with here and there a touch of pink.

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Bungalow stools are about the height of a chair, stand on four legs, and have a large square seat made of soft, woven threads. The effect of these stools is very good, particularly when the seat is in the solid colors. They cost $2.50.

J. T. MASON DIES SUDDENLY.

He Was One of the Leaders of the Maryland Bar and a Prominent Churchman.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 21.—John Thomson Mason, a leading member of the Maryland bar, died to-day of heart disease. He was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1844. His father was Capt. Isaac S. Rowland, officer in the United States Army during the war with Mexico.

He entered the Confederate naval service as a Midshipman in 1861, and in 1863 was attached to the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah. He cruised in this vessel for thirteen months, going over 50,000 miles, and capturing many prizes. Mr. Mason, after the war, was graduated in law from the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in this city.

He began practice in the offices of Mason & Rowland, his uncle and brother. Upon the death of his brother he became a member of the firm, and succeeded to the practice of the firm upon the death of his uncle, Judge Mason, in 1874.

Mr. Mason married a Miss Helen Jackson, daughter of Alonzo C. Jackson, of the United States Navy. Mr. Mason was a charter member of the University Club, and was prominent in Episcopal Church circles, one of the founders of Ascension Church, a delegate many years successively to the Diocesan Convention of Maryland, and this year an alternate to the General Convention.

ADMIRAL HOSKINS, R. N., DEAD.

He Saw a Great Deal of Active Service —Was Born in 1828.

LONDON, June 21.—Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins is dead.

Although Admiral Sir Anthony Hiley Hoskins, K. C. B., never reached the highest rank in the British naval service, that of Admiral of the Fleet, his career was a most distinguished one, and he saw an immense amount of active service. He was born in 1828, being the son of a clergyman. In 1842, after an education at Winchester, he entered the navy, and even as a midshipman saw a good deal of severe fighting. In 1845 and 1847 he was present at the operations off Madagascar and in the Mozambique Channel.

In 1851-52, when Admiral Hoskins was a Lieutenant on the Castor, he acted as naval aide de camp to Sir Harry Smith in the Kaffir war, and was mentioned for gallantry in several dispatches. He went to China in 1857 as commander of the Slaney, and took part in the capture of Canton and the Taku forts. He was made a Captain in 1863. From 1875 to 1878 he was Commodore commanding the Australian Station. Afterward he was aide de camp to Queen Victoria for three years, being promoted to flag rank in 1879. For his services in the Egyptian war of 1882 a knighthood was conferred upon him, and both Houses of Parliament tendered special thanks to him. Later he was Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, and in 1893 he retired.

Sir Anthony was three times a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, and served on many Admiralty committees.

Obituary Notes.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR HARRIS of Saugerties, Vice President of the Hudson River Bluestone Company, died yesterday of apoplexy, aged for

MISS HECKER BARELY WINS

Saved by a Grand Twenty-Foot Put on the Home Hole.

WILL MEET MISS UNDERHILL

Semi-Final Rounds for the Metropolitan Golf Championship Marked by Exciting Features.

Miss Genevieve Hecker, the woman's metropolitan golf championship holder, and Miss Ruth Underhill, the National champion two years ago, will meet to-day on the Nassau Country Club links, at Glen Cove, to determine who shall hold the metropolitan championship for the coming year.

Miss Underhill won her match in the semi-final round yesterday without difficulty, beating Miss Cornelia G. Willis by 5 up and 4 to play. With Miss Hecker it was totally different. She had the closest escape from defeat since she was put out of the National championship last Summer at Shinnecock. She did not have her victory safe until she holed out on the home hole in a sensational twenty-foot put from the inclined edge of the green. That gave her the hole in three, and it furnished the enthusiastic gallery with interesting golf comment for the rest of the day. Miss Hecker defeated Mrs. H. B. Ashmore of Baltusrol. At the fourteenth hole Mrs. Ashmore had a lead of two holes, having won three in succession from the champion holder, and the latter's friends looked sadly troubled.

She could not clinch the success, however, that seemed so near. She lost the fifteenth from poor work on the green, Miss Hecker winning in a rare 5, 460 yards.

The short pond hole was driven perfectly by each, Mrs. Ashmore a little nearer the green. She failed to run up dead and a half in 4 was the result. Intense excitement prevailed as the opponents drove off to the last hole. All the other matches had finished, and the entire force of players and visitors was grouped around the green to watch the result. They saw two excellent drives of 150 yards and perfect approaches, each reaching the edge of the green, Miss Hecker beyond the hole, 20 feet away at the base of the little incline bounding the green. Mrs. Ashmore played the odd and came up, dead to the hole and a half in four was looked for. Taking every chance, Miss Hecker made a hard put, and the ball dropped in amid the wildest enthusiasm. The hole is 280 yards long, and it is the first time in the tournament that it has been made in 3.

Regarding the earlier part of the match, it is only necessary to say that it was played with the utmost evenness. Despite an eleven for Mrs. Ashmore on the second hole, where she got badly caught in the bunker, she finished the round in 90. Miss Hecker made the good score of 94, the cards being:

Miss Hecker, out..4 6 5 5 6 6 4 6 6—48
Mrs. Ashmore, out.4 11 4 6 5 6 4 6 6—52
Miss Hecker, in..7 3 6 6 7 5 5 4 3—46—94
Mrs. Ashmore, in..7 4 5 5 6 6 6 4 4—47—99

Miss Underhill was not pushed for her victory, and won by steady play, completing the bye holes and registering 103 for the round.

The cards are:

Miss Underhill, out...5 7 5 7 6 6 4 6 6—52
Miss Willis, out.....5 5 6 7 6 4 7 6—55
Miss Underhill, in.....7 5 6 5 5 7 7 4 5—51—103
Miss Willis, in.....7 6 7 5 6 7 7 3 7—55—110

Mrs. D. A. Fuller and Mrs. Homer S. Ramsdell will meet in the final for the Consolation Cup. The match play summaries are:

Championship, Semi-Final Round—Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex County, beat Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol, 1 up; Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau, beat Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Morris County, 5 up and 4 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Semi-Final Round—Mrs. D. A. Fuller, Nassau, beat Miss Pauline Ramsdell, Powelton, 4 up and 3 to play; Mrs. Homer S. Ramsdell, Powelton, beat Miss Louise Tousey, Dyker Meadow, 1 up.

A handicap for special prizes was held during the day, and the result was a tie at 93 net between Mrs. Ashmore and Mrs. George Collingwood of Powelton. Each had 6 handicap and played the course in 99 strokes, scratch. The tie will be played off to-day. The players who turned in scores are:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Mrs. George Collingwood, Powelton—			
Out .....5 7 6 6 5 6 4 6 6—51			
In .....7 4 7 5 5 6 6 4 4—48			
Total	99	6	93
Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol—			
Out .....4 11 4 6 5 6 4 6 6—52			
In .....7 4 5 5 6 6 6 4 4—47			
Total	99	6	93
Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex Co.	94	0	94
Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Morris County	102	6	96
Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau	103	6	97
Mrs. William Shippen, Morris Co.	108	10	98
Miss G. Willis, Morris County	110	10	100
Miss Hetty Kyle, Essex County	113	10	103
Mrs. D. A. Fuller, Nassau	116	10	106
Miss Pauline Ramsdell, Powelton	133	18	115

Jersey City Golf Championship.

Mrs. D. E. Craig won the women's championship of the Jersey City Golf Club yesterday, beating in the final round Miss Bertha Dixon by 5 up and 3 to play. The bye-holes were played out, Mrs. Craig finishing in 92 to 103 for Miss Dixon. The cards were:

Mrs. D. E. Craig—
Out .....5 6 4 4 5 6 6 5 7—48
In .....4 4 4 5 5 4 6 5 7—44—92
Miss Bertha Dixon—
Out .....5 7 5 4 5 6 6 5 8—49
In .....4 7 5 5 6 7 6 5 9—54—103

CHAMPIONS BY DEFAULT.

Disappointing Finish in Men's Local Tennis Championships.

There were two disappointments for the lawn tennis enthusiasts who gathered yesterday at the West Side Tennis Club's courts to see the metropolitan championship tournament. After Little had beaten Paret in the final round of the championship singles, Champion E. P. Fischer announced that he would not defend his title, and it accordingly passed to Little by default.

Similarly in the championship doubles, after two exciting matches, Little and Alexander and Atkins and Johnson reached the finals, and an exciting finish was anticipated; but this, too, resulted in a disappointment, going by default to the Princeton team. As a result, the only matches left for to-day are the final in the women's singles, between Miss Jones and Miss Atkinson, and the semi-finals and final of the handicap singles. The day's scores follow:

Men's Championship Singles.—Final round—R. D. Little beat J. P. Paret, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

Challenge Round.—R. D. Little, (challenger,) won from E. P. Fischer, (holder,) by default.

Men's Championship Doubles.—Second round—G. L. Wyeth and R. T. Bryan beat Dr. W. N. Frazer and J. T. McMahon, 7—5, 6—8, 6—4; R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander beat O. M. Bostwick and Calhoun Cragin, 6—8, 6—2, 6—1; I. C. Wright and Montgomery Ogden beat Henry Mollenhauer and T. H. Talbot, 6—2, 8—6.

Semi-final round—C. Atkins and B. Johnson beat G. L. Wyeth and R. T. Bryan, 6—4, 5—7, 12—10; R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander beat I. C. Wright and Montgomery Ogden, 6—2, 6—2.

Final round—R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander won from C. Atkins and B. Johnson by default.

Championship Mixed Doubles.—Final round—R. D. Little and Miss Marion Jones beat J. P. Paret and Miss Juliette Atkinson, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5.

Men's Handicap Singles.—Third round—A. B. Bowen (owe 15) beat G. L. Wyeth, (owe 15,) 9—7, 6—4; O. M. Bostwick (owe half 30) beat W. B. Gates, (half 15,) 6—2, 6—2; F. H. Sanborn (15) beat Calhoun Cragin, (owe half 30,) 5—7, 7—5, 10—8.

Tennis on Staten Island Courts.

A handicap tennis tournament was begun yesterday on the courts of the Staten Island Ladies' Club, at Livingston, with twenty-seven entries, including many of the best local players. Play was advanced well into the first round yesterday, and will be completed to-day, when there will also be a mixed doubles competition. The scores of yesterday follow:

Handicap Singles—Preliminary round—Miss E. Caesar beat Miss R. Eden, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Sarah Coffin beat Roff, 6—0, 6—3; Miss M. E. Edwards beat Miss Delehanty, 6—0, 6—2; Miss M. Heincken beat Miss R. Heincken, 6—1, 6—0; Miss F. Bush beat Mrs. Corse, 6—2, 6—4; Mrs. B. Taylor beat Miss M. Osborne, 9—7, 6—1; Miss E. Donald beat Mrs. Bryan, 6—2, 6—3.

First Round—Miss Connor beat Miss Lentilehon, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Sarah Coffin beat Miss Caesar, 6—0, 6—0; Miss C. Edwards beat Miss M. Heincken, 6—2, 1—6, 8—6.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Won from Pittsburg by Scant Margin — Brooklyn's Large Score.

The New Yorks played much better baseball yesterday than they have been playing for some time. Taylor also pitched a fine game of ball, and, in consequence, the New Yorks broke even with Pittsburg on the series, winning yesterday's contest at the Polo Grounds by the score of 3 to 2. Pittsburg, however, came dangerously near tying the score in the ninth inning. Hickman, who played shortstop yesterday, in this inning threw Bransfield's hit low to first, and the batter reached second. Wagner beat out a hit to the infield, and Bransfield made third base. Wagner then stole second, and Bransfield started for home. Hickman made a fine return to the plate, and Bransfield was caught. Richey and Ely failed to tally Wagner, by going out on infield hits.

Both teams failed to score in the opening inning. In the second inning Wagner made a home run. Pittsburg scored another run in the next inning, which concluded the scoring as far as Pittsburg was concerned. Taylor fielded Zimmer out at first, and Wiltse struck out. Clarke was sent to first on balls. A pretty single to right by Beaumont advanced him to third, and a pop fly, which fell safe back of Nelson, enabled him to reach home. Bransfield struck out.

New York did not score until the fifth inning, when two men reached home. Van Haltren singled to right and Selbach singled to left. A base on balls to Bernard filled the bases. With no one out Hickman sent a long foul to Clarke, and Van Haltren crossed the plate before the ball could be returned. Ganzel also singled and Selbach scored. Bernard also tried to score, but was thrown out at the plate by Clarke. The New Yorks protested, claiming that Leach interfered with Bernard when he was turning third base, but the umpire refused to consider the protest. A base on balls sent Strang to first. Bowerman ended the scoring in this inning by sending a fly to Wagner.

New York's final tally was made in the sixth inning, and it was due to the wildness of Wiltse, who forced in a run by hitting a man after he had sent another to first for the same reason. Nelson was the first man hit as well as the first man up in this inning. He was forced at second on Taylor's hit to Wiltse. Van Haltren failed to connect with the ball, but Selbach singled. Bernard received another base on balls. With the bases full Hickman was hit by Wiltse and Taylor walked home. Ganzel filed out to Beaumont. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	0	1	1	0	V. Halt'n, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Selbach, lf	1	3	1	0	0
Leach, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Bernard, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	8	0	2	Hickman, ss	0	0	2	5	1
Wagner, rf	1	2	6	0	0	Ganzel, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	1	2	0	Strang, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Ely, ss	0	0	1	1	0	Bowerman, c	0	2	7	1	0
Zimmer, c	0	0	6	1	0	Nelson, 2b	0	1	0	4	0
Wiltse, p	0	0	0	5	0	Taylor, p	1	0	0	2	0
Phillips, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Total	2	5	24	11	2	Total	3	9	27	15	1

Pittsburg	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 1. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—New York, 12; Pittsburg, 5. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Wiltse, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 5; by Wiltse, 2. Stolen base—Wagner. Home run—Wagner. Three-base hit—Bowerman. Hit by pitched balls—By Wiltse, 2. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

BROOKLYN, 21; CINCINNATI, 3.

The Brooklyn baseball team continued its winning gait yesterday. As Philadelphia also won from St. Louis, the Brooklyns are now in third place, but 18 points behind New York. The Brooklyns did some of the heaviest batting of the season, while the Cincinnatis, on the contrary, were held well in hand by Kennedy, who was in good form. In the course of the game the Brooklyns made twenty-six hits for a total of thirty-four bases. Keeler went to the bat five times, and made a hit each time, a home run and a double being among the number. He also scored five runs. Sheckard did some fine playing in left field, having nine put-outs to his credit. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	5	5	0	0	0
Harley, lf	1	3	2	1	0	Dolan, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	9	1	0	Sheckard, lf	3	3	9	0	0
Crawford, rf	1	0	3	0	0	Daly, 2b	2	2	5	2	0
Magoon, ss	0	1	2	5	3	Dahlen, ss	3	4	2	2	0
Steinf't, 2b	1	0	3	7	2	McCr'y, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Irwin, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	Farrell, 1b	3	3	4	1	1
Peitz, c	0	0	3	0	0	Gatins, 3b	1	1	0	0	0
Parker, p	0	0	1	1	0	McGuire, c	2	3	4	0	1
						Kennedy, p	2	3	1	1	0
Total	3	7	24	16	5	Total	21	26	27	6	2

Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Brooklyn	1	1	4	1	7	1	6	0	0	—21

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 12. Two-base hits—Keeler, Sheckard, Dahlen, (2,) McGuire. Home run—Keeler. Stolen bases—Harley, Crawford, Keeler, Sheckard, Daly, Farrell, McGuire. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 7. Double plays—Parker, Steinfeldt, and Beckley; Steinfeldt and Beckley; Daly and Farrell. Sacrifice hits—McCreery, Gatins. First base on balls—By Kennedy, 3; by Parker 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3. Wild pitch—Parker. Time of game—1 hour and 48 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Croll'us, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Hartzell, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	Green, cf	0	0	1	0	1
Dement, 2b	1	1	3	3	0	Dexter, 1b	0	1	8	1	0
Long, ss	1	1	2	2	0	Menefee, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Hamil'n, cf	0	1	2	0	1	Childs, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Kittrid'e, c	0	1	3	0	0	Raymer, 3b	1	1	1	4	0
Lowe, 3b	0	0	1	4	0	McCor'k, ss	1	1	1	3	0
Gammons, lf	1	1	1	0	1	Kling, c	0	0	5	4	1
Lawson, p	0	0	1	2	0	Hughes, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	7	27	10	3	Total	3	6	24	13	2

Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Chicago, 1. Three-base hits—Menefee, McCormick. Stolen bases—Hartwell, Hamilton. Double plays—Dement and Tenney, (2;) Lowe, Dement, and Tenney. First base on balls—By Lawson, 2; by Hughes, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Menefee, Gammons. Struck out—By Lawson, 5; by Hughes, 3. Passed balls—Kling, (3,) Kittridge. Wild pitch—Lawson. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Thomas, cf	1	4	0	0	0
Heidrick, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Barry, 2b	2	2	2	5	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	Delehanty, 1b	1	3	7	0	0
Donovan, rf	1	2	2	1	0	Flick, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	Wolv'on, 3b	0	2	2	1	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Slagle, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Kruger, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	McFar'd, c	0	0	5	2	0
Nichols, c	0	0	4	1	0	Cross, ss	0	0	4	2	1
Harper, p	0	0	0	0	0	Orth, p	0	0	2	0	2
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	1	7	24	10	0	Total	4	12	27	12	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Delehanty, McGann, Wallace. Three-base hit—Donovan. Home run—Delehanty. Sacrifice hit—Slagle. Stolen base—Barry. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 7. Double plays—Donovan and McGann. First base on balls—Off Harper, 1; off Jones, 1; off Orth, 1. Struck out—By Orth, 5. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	29	19	.604	St. Louis	26	24	.520
New York	22	18	.550	Philadelphia	24	24	.500
Brooklyn	25	22	.532	Cincinnati	20	24	.455
Boston	22	20	.524	Chicago	17	34	.333

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 4; Detroit, 3.
At Boston—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 3.
At Philadelphia—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 0.
At Washington—Milwaukee, 10; Washington, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Buffalo—Hartford, 6; Buffalo, 1.
At Montreal—Montreal, 12; Providence, 7, (first game.) Providence, 5; Montreal, 3, (second game.)
At Rochester—Worcester, 6; Rochester, 3, (first game.) Rochester, 3; Worcester, 0, (second game.)
At Toronto—Toronto, 2; Syracuse, 1.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 7; Rome, 4.
At Albany—Albany, 8; Troy, 1.
At Binghamton—Cortland, 5; Binghamton, 1.

A. A. U. All Around Championships.

The all-around championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., on July 4, and will comprise the following events: One hundred yards' run, putting sixteen-pound shot, running high jump, 880 yards' walk, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, pole vault, 120 yards' hurdle, throwing fifty-six pound weight, running broad jump, one mile run. The following handicap events will also be decided: One hundred yards' run, one mile run, 220 yards' run, 880 yards' run, 440 yards' run, and 50 yards' run.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES

Favorites' Run of Luck Checked with Yesterday's Results.

LEONORA LORING'S STAKES

Sadducee, Heavily Played, Was Beaten in the Selling Stake Fixture—Glennellie at Long Odds.

Threatening weather with about the cheapest programme of races of a consolation character had no effect toward keeping down the attendance at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday. Both grand and field stands were comfortably filled, the public seemingly having determined to have as large a share as possible of the remarkable success that has fallen to the lot of the favorites since the meeting opened.

The run of luck for the choices was slightly checked, however, as long-chance horses slipped in often enough to give the layers of odds an occasional breathing spell. Aside from the results for the betting element, the racing was immensely more spirited and spectacular than the card promised, the finish for the fourth race, the Speedwell Stakes, as one instance, being about as pretty and exciting as any seen this season. Seven horses ran in this race, six and a half furlongs in the main track, with Sadducee the favorite at even money, and Margraviate the next choice. Glennellie broke in front and went straight on, making the running with Sadducee at her heels from the first jump, while the others ran in a close bunch behind. Himself, who was rather slow to begin and had a half dozen lengths the worst of the send off, gradually closing, and at the turn into the stretch, taking a place well up in the crowd, while Sadducee at that point showed his head before Glennellie. Through the straight it was anybody's race, all fighting out with whips and spurs hard at work, Glennellie, to the surprise of her backers, responding to punishment and hanging on with the lot in front. Himself closed with a splendid rush on the outside, and, getting up to Glennellie, Sadducee, and Gold Lack in the last strides, the four horses passed the winning post so close together that only the judges could decide which of the four had won. The official decision placed Glennellie first by a head, with Sadducee second, and Himself third, all heads apart. The time of the race, 1:19 1-5, established a new track record, beating the former best record, made by Irish Reel in 1895, by a fifth of a second.

Another good race was the third, the Daisy Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs on the turf, in which the smart filly, Leonora Loring took up the top weight, 120 pounds, and starting an odds-on favorite, made all the running and won by two lengths from Pittsburg. Lee kept her to a drive on the stretch, but the mare answered gamely and at the finish was drawing away again. Gay Boy, ridden by Burns, ran out on the last turn and lost a possible chance to win.

Kinley Mack and the filly Kasherina were shipped to the Elmendorf Stud yesterday morning to go into the stud. At the same time Stanislaus was sent to the Melbourne Stud. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, three years old, non-winners of $500, selling allowances; six furlongs on the main track. A. Featherstone's Reina, ch. f., by Esther-Reflection, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Monahan & Huhna's Ante Up, blk. f., 101, (Shaw,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by eight lengths from Hayman & Frank's Irene Lindsay, br. f., 101, (J. Slack,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Maria Bolton, Award, Annu, Johannah Ahearn, Lady Buck, and Jils Greenwood also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Reina and Ante Up equal favorites. Winner trained by Julius Bauer.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies, three years old, non-winners of $500, selling allowances; six furlongs on the main track. J. G. Follansbee's Double Six, b. f., by Domino-Gloaming, 107 pounds, (Taylor,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, won handily by a length; F. P. Keene's Spry, b. f., by 96, (Waugh,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a head from H. J. Morris's Princeton Girl, b. f., 107, (McQuade,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:15. Nonpareil, Hardshell, Arganauta, Lua, Barbetto, Della Cee, Anna Darling, and Oyezpa also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Spry, the favorite. Winner trained by H. M. Mason.

THIRD RACE.—The Daisy Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five furlongs, on the turf. L. M. Myer's Leonora Loring, b. f., by Doctor McBride-Heyden, 120 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won, ridden out, by two lengths; Green B. Morris's Sombrero, ch. c., by Star Ruby-La Coquette, 115, (Monroe,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by four lengths from John E. Madden's Laodice, b. f., by Henry Young-Laurel, 115, (J. Slack,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Gay Boy and Albert also ran. Value to the winner, $580. Leonora Loring always favorite. Winner trained by W. O. Scully.

FOURTH RACE.—The Speedwell Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six and a half furlongs on the main track. John Daly's Glennellie, ch. f., 3 years, by His Highness-Nell Glen, 100 pounds, (L. Smith,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; L. Lee's Sadducee, 107, (Jack Lee,) Bathampton-Sadie, 105, (H. Michaels,) even and 2 to 5, second by a head from W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 3, by Himyar-Felicitie, 99, (Miles,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:19 2-5. Red Path, Margraviate, Contend, and Gold Lack also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Sadducee always the favorite. Winner trained by W. O. Scully.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. W. H. Sands's Playlike, br. c., by Kingmike-Pantomime, 107 pounds, (Landry,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won handily by a length; T. F. Mulry's Fonsoluca, ch. g., 104, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three parts of a length from James Galway's Linora, b. f., (Wonderly,) 50 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Salim or Gilead, Tenaera, Trump, Cassville, Friar Tabor, Schwalbe, Nottimah, Fhivoi, Semi Navarre, Judy Friendly, Elizabeth Jane, Friend Jack, Etheigien, and Concertina also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Friar Tabor the favorite at 6 to 5 and 2 to 5. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the turf. F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, b. h., by Deceiver-Maudlin, 104 pounds, (Burns,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won easily by three lengths; L. Stuart's Prince Richard, b. c., 102, (Brennan,) 13 to 5 and even, second by a head; W. L. Oliver's All Gold, ch. c., 106, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:53 2-5. St. Finnan, Colchester, and Belgrade also ran. Value to the winner, $775. All Gold favorite at 7 to 5. Winner trained by W. P. Burch.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Evelyn Maud, 109 pounds; Lady Hollyrood, Carroll D., and Friar Tabor, 107 each; Neither One and Red Damsel, 106 each; Cameron, 105; Step Onward and Meditation, 104 each; Woodmonster, 102; Quexads, 101; Ascension and Man o' War, 99 each; Juvenile, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the main track. Wax Taper, 129 pounds; Mesmerist, 114; Musette, 112; Belle of Lexington, 110; May W., 106; Godfrey, 107; Tower of Candles, 105; Protus, 104; Oread, 100; Cervera, 98; St. Finnan, Lady of the Valley, and Ezera, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Surf Stakes for two-year-olds; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Hanover Queen, 124 pounds; Smart Set, 122; Sweet Clover, 119; Leonid, Dean Swift, and Dixie Line, 117 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sheepshead Bay Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Star Bright, 114 pounds; Brigadier, 112; Carbuncle, 106; Unmasked, 104; All Gold and Decanter, 100 each; Belgrade, 98; Belle of Troy, 96; Lady Uncas, 90; Alsike, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—The Grand National Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; the full course, about two and a half miles. Ronkonkoma, 168 pounds; Passe Partout, 165; Doctor Rickey, 150; Jack Casey, 148; Perion, 147, George Keene, 146; King T., and Klondyke, 145 each; Magic Light, 142; Ochiltree, 140; Sackett and Choirmaster, 137 each; Eophone, 135; Self-Protection, 134; Marylander, 133; Zinsibar, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Round Up, 121 pounds; Ben Viking and Lafaon, 118 each; Double Dummy, Dolando, and Big Gun, 115 each; Nones and Fairy Tale, 108 each; Anecdote and Nitrate, 101 each; Androclus, 100; Collegian, 98; Ginki, 97; Inshot, 96.

ALL READY FOR THE DERBY.

Indications Promise a Fine Contest for Chicago's Great Turf Event.

CHICAGO, June 21.—All is in readiness for the fourteenth running of the American Derby at the Washington Park track tomorrow afternoon. Fourteen candidates are announced to go to the post, and while one or two of these are likely to be scratched to-morrow, there is also the possibility of an added starter, so that the field may be the second largest in the history of the classic, fifteen having run for the $60,000 World's Fair prize in 1893. The promise to-night is for a fairly good track. The track is fast at present, but there is every indication of a thunder shower before morning. Whether this will be heavy enough to make the track slow is problematical, but doubtful, and the chances are the going will be much as it has been in the last two years, when it has rained each night previous to the Derby.

The field that promises to go to the post, together with the betting and the jockeys, is as follows:

Betting.	Horse and Weight.	Jockey.
5 to 2	Bonnibert, 127	N. Turner
5 to 2	The Parader, 127	Piggott
5 to 2	His Eminence, 127	Odom
6 to 1	Beau Gallant, 122	Spencer
8 to 1	Silverdale, 127	J. Woods
8 to 1	Lady Schorr, 117	Winkfield
8 to 1	Terminus, 122	Coburn
10 to 1	Robert Waddell, 119	Vandusen
10 to 1	Sadie S., 117	McGinn
12 to 1	Sannazarro, 122	Boland
25 to 1	Six Shooter, 115	Bullman
30 to 1	Brutal, 122	
75 to 1	Lady Strathmore, 117	
100 to 1	Jiminez, 122	H. Michael

The Parader arrived from the East late this afternoon, and he made the trip most successfully, looking good and fresh after his long journey. As a result the opinions of the betting have shifted toward him as the most probable winner. It has been believed the effort to send him out here only the day before the race was a mistaken policy, but he looked so well when he was led from the cars at Washington Park this evening that everybody who saw him was impressed by his good appearance. Trainer Healy and Jockey Piggott, who will ride him, came in the same car, and his owner, R. T. Wilson, was on the same train.

The indications are that nearly 50,000 people will see the race. Mayor Harrison and Chief of Police O'Neill have both declared there will be no open betting. It is believed, however, the New York system of betting will be followed.

WHITNEY'S HORSES WIN AT ASCOT

Lester Reiff Rode Four Winners—Kilmarnock II.'s Great Victory.

LONDON, June 21.—William C. Whitney's horses won three races at Ascot to-day, including the Alexandra Plate, which went to his American bred Kilmarnock II., with Lester Reiff up. His Mount Vernon filly, with L. Reiff up, won the Windsor Castle Stakes for two-year-olds, distance five furlongs one hundred and forty yards, and his chestnut filly Elizabeth M., Watercress-Hana, also ridden by L. Reiff, won the King's Stand Stakes, distance, five furlongs one hundred and forty-four yards. Zanoni (Maher) was second and the Twincaster filly was third.

Lester Reiff rode four winners, as another of his mounts, Merry Gal, won the Hardwicke Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, distance, one mile and a half, with Rougemont second and Pierre Lorillard's Tantalus (Maher) third.

Another American jockey came to the fore in the Triennial Stakes, for three-year-olds, seven furlongs and one hundred and sixty-six yards, won by Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Veles (J. H. Martin). An objection was made to Veles on the ground of "boring," but it was overruled.

E. B. Corrigan's bay filly Rosetree, by Donavista-Fannie Relph, won the Wokingham Stakes, (handicap,) for three-year-olds and upward, distance, the last three-quarters of the New Mile.

J. D. Wardell's Newtown, bay colt, by St. Florian-Chance, was second, and W. C. Whitney's bay filly Spectrum, (L. Reiff,) by Orvieto-False Sight, was third.

Twenty horses ran.

Jockey McIntyre Won in France.

PARIS, June 21.—McIntyre, the American jockey, made his first public appearance in France to-day and won his only race, the Prix de Pepinvast, at Maisons Laffitte, on Damysus, at 9 to 2 against, beating the favorite, Ismene, at 5 to 2 against, by three lengths.

Cresceus to Trot at Elkwood Park.

The Gentlemen's Driving and Field Club of Monmouth County has practically closed negotiations with George Ketchum for an exhibition mile to speed wagon of Cresceus, on the Elkwood Park track, just before his race with The Abbot. Mr. Ketchum will drive Cresceus. On the same day Joe Patchen, Searchlight, Anaconda, and possibly Connor and Dariel will all be driven to wagon to try for a world's record.

The Elkwood Park track is now very fast. Secretary Keating announces that the purses and special events for the 4th, 5th, and 6th of July have filled well. Will Dickerson with Joe Patchen and eleven others are expected at the track to-day. Dr. David Randall has entered Moth Miller in the open "free for all," and will try to establish a track record.

Parkway Driving Club Entries.

The third matinee of the Parkway Driving Club will be held on the club's track on the Ocean Boulevard this afternoon, beginning at 2:30 P. M. The entries are as follows:

Gentlemen's Race, trot or pace, mile heats, best two in three, to harness.—Charles A. Moore's General Brayton, b. g., 2:24¼, Sprague Golddust-Lady Bailey; N. Ryan, Frank W., b. g., 2:25, Red Prince; Mr. Bedford's General Shafter, g. g., 2:39¼, Haw Patch; W. J. Belford's Ernest H., r. g., 2:27¼, Lord Harold-Legal Tender; Frank Nicobus's Lord

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.70⅜
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.55
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.08¼
Lard, prime	9.85
Butter, Western creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, June 21.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; No. 2 Spring wheat, 68@70c; No. 3, 64½@66c; No. 2 red, 66⅝@68⅝c; No. 2 corn, 41@c; No. 2 yellow, 42½@42¾c; No. 2 oats, 28½@28⅝c; No. 2 white, 30@30¼c; No. 3 white, 27¾@28c; No. 2 rye, 47¾@47¾c; good feeding barley, 30@32c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.85; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.86; prime timothy seed, $4; mess pork, per barrel, $14.62½@$14.65; lard, per 100 lb, $8.35@$8.40; short ribs, sides, (loose), $7.90@$8.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7@7¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.35@$8.40; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.27.

COTTON.—While successful at the start, the bull forces in cotton met with something of a setback later, and at times showed many evidences of nervousness owing to the lack of response by the market to legitimate influences. The opening was steady, with prices unchanged to 3 points higher, and during the first few minutes indications pointed to still further gains. Liverpool was fully 1 point higher than expected, and news from spinning centres proved to be radically bullish. But a turn in the character of foreign news and the appearance of July selling orders turned the scale against the market, and prices eased off slowly with the July position leading the decline. A statement to the effect that two new crop cotton bales had been received, some four days ahead of the record time, led to hints that the crop was being forced to premature development in Texas by drought and excessively high temperature. The close was quiet and steady, with prices net 1 point higher to 4 points lower. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations 1-16c lower on the basis of 8 9-16c for middling upland and 8 13-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 650 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged at 8 3-16c; Mobile steady, unchanged, at 7⅝c; Savannah firm, unchanged, at 7 15-16c; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 7⅞c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Norfolk firm, unchanged, at 8⅛c; Baltimore nominal, ⅛c higher, at 8 7-16c; Augusta firm, 1-32c higher, at 8⅜c; St. Louis steady, 1-16c higher, at 8 1-16c.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	...	...	...	8.28@8.30
July	8.37	8.41	8.25	8.33@8.34
August	7.83	7.83	7.75	7.80@7.81
September	7.54	7.54	7.45	7.48@7.49
October	7.44	7.44	7.37	7.40@7.41
November	7.41	7.41	7.36	7.37@7.38
December	7.43	7.43	7.38	7.39@7.40
January	7.45	7.46	7.39	7.42@7.43
February	...	...	...	7.42@7.44
March	7.49	7.49	7.42	7.45@7.47

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Spot cotton in fair demand; prices 1-16d higher; American middling fair, 5 3-16d; good middling, 4 13-16d; middling, 4 11-16d; low middling, 4 15-32d; good ordinary, 4 7-32d; ordinary, 3 31-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,300 American. Receipts, none. Futures opened quiet and closed steady: American middling, low middling clause, June, 4 37-64d buyers; June and July, 4 36-64d sellers; July and August, 4 34-64@4 35-64d buyers; August and September, 4 29-64d sellers; September, 4 28-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 13-64@4 14-64d buyers; October and November, 4 10-64@4 11-64d sellers; November and December, 4 8-64d value; December and January, 4 8-64d value; January and February, 4 8-64@4 9-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Liquidation of July wheat on a big scale in all markets of the country marked operations yesterday. Duluth and Minneapolis led the break with a 2¢@3¢ loss on that option, and New York declined 1¾c with Sept. 1¾c off. News from all quarters was of a decidedly bearish character, both as home and foreign. French markets declined 10@20 points. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 75½c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, 76c, prompt; No. 2 Northern, Chicago, 70c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 76¼c, prompt, and No. 2 hard, New York, 75½c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 21.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 64¼c; July, 62¾c; September, 63⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62¾c. Flour—Lower; first patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clears, $2.60@$2.70; second clears, $2. Bran—In bulk, $10.75@$11.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 66¾c; July, 64⅝@64¾c; September, 64¼c; No. 2 hard, 66¾@67½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 42c; July, 41⅞c; September, 42½@42¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 29c; July, 27¼c; September, 26¼@26⅜c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c.

DULUTH, June 21.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 69⅞; No. 1 Northern, 68c; July, 66¾c; September, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 61c; July, 66¼c; September, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 61c. Corn—None. Oats—26@27½c.

MILWAUKEE, June 21.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 67@68¼c; September, 66¾@68¼c. Rye—Easy; No. 1, 49c; No. 2, 48c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 55c; sample, 42@53½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted $3.80@$4; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.40@$19, spot and to arrive. Rye flour easy; fair to good, $2.83@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal quiet; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand: Bagmeal easy; fine white and yellow, $1.10@$1.15; coarse, 92@93c. Feed weak; Spring bran, spot, $18@$18; sacks, to arrive, $15.50@$15.75; Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19; city bran, $16; cornmeal, $28; linseed oil cake, $27.25; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	75¾	75¾	74½	74½
September	75½	75 9-16	72¾	72¾
October	74	74	73¼	73½
December	75	75¼	73¾	74¼
Corn—				
July	47	47½	46¾	46¾
September	48⅝	48⅝	47⅛	48
October	...	...	...	47⅞
Lard—				
June	...	...	...	8.85

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	68¾	68¾	66⅝	66⅝
July	68⅝	68¾	67	67
September	68	68	66¾	66¾
Corn—				
June	...	...	...	42¼
July	43½	43 5-16	42¾	42¾
September	44½	44½	43 13-16	43¾
Oats—				
June	...	...	...	27¼
July	28¾	28½	27⅝	27⅝
September	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼
Lard—				
July	$8.70	$8.70	$8.55	$8.60
September	8.77½	8.77½	8.62½	8.65
Ribs—				
July	8.10	8.10	8.00	8.02½
September	8.17½	8.17½	8.10	8.10
Pork—				
July	14.82½	14.65	14.82½	14.65
September	15.00	15.00	14.80	14.85

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Easy; mess, $15.75@$16.75; family, $15.50@$16; short clear, $16@$17. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11@$12.50; packet, $10.50@$11; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¾c; 160-lb. to 180-lb. 8¼c; 140-lb. 8¾c; 120-lb. 8¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 10½@11c; 10-lb. 9¾@10c; 12-lb. 9½@9¾c; 14-lb. 9@9¼c; pickled shoulders firm, 7¼@7½c; pickled hams firm, 9¾@10¼c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4¾c; country, 5@5¼c. LARD—Easier, $8.85; city lard easier, $8.35; refined lard weak; South America, $8.75; Continent, $9; Brazil, kegs, $10.85; compound firm, 6¾@7c. STEARINE—Weak; oleo, 9¼c bid; city lard stearine, 10¾@10¾c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	...	...	...	5.05@5.15
July	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10@5.15
August	...	...	...	5.15@5.20
September	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25@5.30
October	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.30@5.35
November	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
December	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55
January	...	...	...	5.55@5.60
February	...	...	...	5.60@5.65
March	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.70
April	...	...	...	5.65@5.70
May	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.80

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 4$500; receipts, 16,000 bags; stock, 465,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net 1-16¾ pfennig higher; sales, 6,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady, unchanged to ¼f up; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., irregular, unchanged to ¼f lower; at 5:30 P. M., ¼f lower; total sales, 14,000 bags. January, 37.75; February, 37.25; March, 37.50; April, 37.50; May, 37.75; June, 38.50; July, 38; August, 38; September, 38.25; October, 36.50; November, 36.50; December, 36.75. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 4$775; exchange, 11½d; receipts, 5,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 4,000 bags; stock, 239,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $6.90, and in bulk, $4.35; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.85, and in bulk, $4.30; refined, cases, New York, $7.90. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 38c; off Summer yellow, 36½c; prime white, 41@42c; prime Winter yellow, 42c; linseed, American, raw, 70c; linseed, American, boiled, 72c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; Western linseed, quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 68@69c.

SUGAR.—The undertone was easy, and prices were on the basis of 4 7-32c, 3 9-16c, and 3 5-16c for the three standard grades at the close.

METALS.—The market for tin in local circles was an irregular one. The opening was weak at a loss of about 40 points as the result of depressing information from abroad, where values declined 15s, closing easy at £129 5s for spot and £128 for futures. Later in the day, however, buying orders became liberal, with a resultant rise of about 25 points, closing the local market quite firm and bringing the net loss back to a matter of only 15 points, thus spot closed at $28.50@$28.60, and still tending upward. A good business transpired during the day. Spelter experienced a decline of 2½ points under a lack of support and in sympathy with a lower ruling of values in London. The close here was easy at $3.92½@$3.97½, and in London £17 5s. Domestic iron markets were quiet and unchanged at $9.50@$10 for pig iron warrants; Northern foundry, $14.25@$15.50; Southern foundry, $13.75@$15.25; soft Southern, $12.75@$15.25. Glasgow warrants closed at 63s 5d and Middlesboro at 44s 4½d. Copper locally was nominally unchanged, while in London a net loss of 2s 6d was noted, spot closing at £68 6d and futures at £69 2s 6d. Lead was without change.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.10; do, oil, bbls, $4; spirits of turpentine, 37½@38c; resin, common to good strained, $1.45; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $2.20; M, $2.60; N, $3; W G, $3.30; W W, $3.45.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 21.—Spirits of Turpentine—Quiet and steady; receipts, 1,538 casks; sales, 442 casks; exports, 216 casks. Resin—Firm; A, B, C, $1.10; D, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.30; H, $1.45; I, $1.60; K, $1.85; M, $2.35; N, $2.65; W G, $2.95; W W, $3.30; receipts, 3,324 bbls; sales, 1,585 bbls; exports, 3,229 bbls.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 21.—Spirits of Turpentine—Nothing doing; receipts, 71 casks. Resin—Firm, 95c@$1; receipts, 343 bbls. Crude Turpentine—Firm, $1.25 to $2.20; receipts, 152 casks. Tar—Firm, $1.50; receipts, 35 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 21.—Turpentine—Firm, 34½c; sales, 50 casks. Resin—Firm; sales, 200 bbls; B, $1; D, $1.05; E, $1.10; F, $1.15; G, $1.20; H, $1.35; I, $1.50; K, $1.70; M, $2.20; N, $2.50; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.15.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Slow, but steady; steers, $4.60@$5.90; extra, $6; bulls, $3@$3.90; cows, $2.25@$4.10; extra fat do, $4.40; dressed beef, 7½@9c per lb. CALVES—Higher; veals, $5 @$6.62½; tail ends, $4.50; buttermilks nominal; city-dressed veals, 7½@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep steady; lambs opened weak to 10c off; closed 15@25c lower; sheep, $3@$4; culls, $2.25; lambs, $5.75@$6.90; yearlings nominal; dressed mutton, 5½@7¼c per lb; choice do, 8c; dressed lambs, 9¾@11½c; dressed yearlings, 7½ @9c. HOGS—Firm; quotations, $6.10@$6.45.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

BUFFALO, June 21.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

People ex rel. Burr, appellant, vs. Feitner et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Shermin-Williams Company, appellant, vs. Feitner et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Burnham vs. Denike, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Oakes, appellant, vs. Oakes and another.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Christia, appellant, vs. the Board of Education of the City of New York.—Order affirmed, with costs.

In re application of the City of Rochester, appellant, to acquire the right, &c., of the water of Honey's Creek.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Town of North Salem vs. the City of New York, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

In re judicial settlement of account of Wotton, executor.—Order affirmed, with costs.

In re application of Garder and another, appellants, vs. Board of Supervisors of Rockland County.—Order affirmed, upon the opinion in the case of McCue vs. Supervisors of Monroe County. (162 N. Y. ex. 35.) and in so far as this case may appear to be in conflict with certain expressions of opinion in the Adams case, (154 N. Y. 619,) the latter is overruled.

In re voluntary dissolution of the Lenox Corporation.—Order affirmed, with costs, and questions 1 and 2 answered by stating that the Court might find as a fact that the corporation was insolvent, and that hence it had jurisdiction to appoint a temporary receiver and grant an injunction. Questions 3 and 4 are now answered, the answer to the previous questions rendering them immaterial or academic. No opinion.

In re application of the City of New York to acquire title, &c., (Clinton Avenue.)—Order affirmed, with costs. First question certified and answered in the negative and the second question in the affirmative.

In re application of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York to acquire title, &c., (Riverside Park.)—Order affirmed, with costs, and questions certified answered in the affirmative.

Adjourned to meet in Albany, July 10.

Decisions.

Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department.

Anna Siegel, respondent, vs. New York and Harlem River Railroad Company and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by O'Brien and McLaughlin, JJ. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Anna C. Larney, respondent, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and another, appellants.—Judgment modified, as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed without costs to either party. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

People ex rel. David Dumpyansky, appellant, vs. James P. Keating, Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by Hatch and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

Matter of the application of John P. O'Brien, as testamentary administrator, &c., respondent, vs. James A. Baker, appellant. Reargument ordered.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Henry Seidner et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

People ex rel. Ambrose W. Hussey, relator, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Lawrence C. Hafner and another, as executors, &c., respondents, vs. Rosana C. Hafner et al., appellants.—Judgment modified, as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Schuyler C. Carlton vs. Thomas M. Waller.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Caspar Becker vs. Rosa Becker.—Motion denied.

Louis Sachs, respondent vs. American Surety Company and another, appellants.—Order reversed so far as it allows an amendment to the complaint on payment of $10 costs, and the motion granted to amend upon payment of all the costs after notice of trial, $10 costs of the motion and $10 costs and disbursements of appeal. No opinion.

Holland Trust Company vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company et al., (in re George N. Morgan, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham and O'Brien, JJ. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Thomas P. Campbell et al., respondents, vs. Hannah R. Henderson, now Rockwell, and another, defendants, in re McLeod & Eickhoff, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Patterson and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Patrick McKenna, impleaded, with George Clark, appellant. —Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Patrick McKenna, impleaded, with William Baker, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J., (Ingraham and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

Clarence D. Chauvet and another, respondents, vs. Margaret Seaman Ives, appellant.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to the defendant, appellant. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Clarence M. Fleming vs. Minnie Seligman.—Motion denied.

Matter of R. H. Arkenburgh, deceased.—Motion denied.

The People, &c., vs. Henry C. Henderson.—Motion denied.

Edward J. H. Tamsen vs. Frank J. Butler.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Matter of Julius Brill, deceased.—The renunciation must be filed with the Surrogate and accepted before trustee can be relieved.

In the matter of Department of Public Parks in re Tpplitz.—Referred back to referee. Memorandum per curiam.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Ellen A. Griffin.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—George A. Ohl vs. The Firm Printing Press Company—Thomas G. Barry.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Arthur W. Jaffray—William McCloskey.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Herman Drucker vs. Charles Heidenheimer—Samuel I. Frankenstein. William Sorem vs. Sander Kolatch—Philip Waldheimer. Charles Hensie vs. Joseph Haslin—Philip Waldheimer. Paul Steffen vs. John K. Landon—James E. Duross.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Matter of W. L. Johnson Company—William J. A. McKim. Slade vs. Schnugg—Campbell E. Locke. Auerbach vs. Coghlan—John M. Harrington. Kohn vs. McCracken—Michael J. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Lembeck vs. Metropolitan Building Company—Ernest Hall.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—In re Boreel —Alexander T. Mason. Arnold vs. Turner—C. C. Burlingham. Wilson vs. Dreyer—John H. Hazleton. Le Boutillier vs. Paris—William Lloyd Kitchel. In re Kress—William R. Keese. Schultz vs. Schultz—Job E. Hedges.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—De Fina vs. Woods—John Delahunty.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Katz vs. Selig—George J. O'Keefe, to take account. Fowler vs. Wright—James T. Williamson, to compute. In re Howard—A. N. Weller, to inquire. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Judge—Sanders Shanks, to compute. Stryker vs. Cole—Alfred E. Sanders, to compute. Wardwell vs. Taylor—Albert C. Aubrey, to sell.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Day calendar for Monday, June 24.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County—Smith, J.

165—Reeves vs. Union Ry. Co.
182—Jones vs. Union Ry. Co.
6—O'Malley vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
28—Dalton vs. West. E. Ry. Co.
59—Connelly vs. Moynihan.
47—Schwarling vs. Van Wie N. Y. Grocery Co.
61—Bradley vs. Lawrence.
45—Ferry vs. Burnett.
37—Richards vs. Ironclad Mfg. Co.
55—Smith vs. Cook.

Surrogate Notices.

KING, VIRGINIA EVANS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Virginia Evans King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Robert C. Taylor, her Attorney, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1901. Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1901.

GERTRUDE EVANS KING, Administratrix.
ROBERT C. TAYLOR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 55 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 83 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of June, 1901. MARY HELEN SMITH, Executrix, ELIAS D. SMITH, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je22-1aw6mS.

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.

JOHN C. CLARK, Executor.
CARRIE I. JESSUP, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOHN V. VAN WOERT.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. VAN WOERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Cephas Brainerd, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, February 16th, 1901. JAMES B. VAN WOERT, Administrator. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for Administrator, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f16-1aw6mS.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH STEINDLER and CHARLES H. ALBRIGHT, individually, and as co-partners of the firm of ALBRIGHT & STEINDLER, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Steindler and Charles H. Albright, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 12th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 3d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 21, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HEIMAN BERSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Heiman Berson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 11th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 3d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRY BOLNICK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Bolnick, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 11th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 3d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL CUTTER, Bankrupt.—No. 3,771.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Cutter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 19, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 3d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH WEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Weinstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 15, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 3d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RICHARD C. GARHART, bankrupt. No. 3,688.

Notice is hereby given that Richard C. Garhart, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 18, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 3, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 21, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HEYMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Jerome H. Koebler, Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, at No. 22 Lispenard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: One feather-crushing machine, (subject to duty of about $280; said machine is now the the Custom House at the City of New York;) one patent on cork-filled mattresses and cushions for marine service.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1901.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.
HEARING, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Trustee's Attorneys, 309 Broadway, New York City.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,905.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KATE SHEPPARD EDWARDS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Kate Sheppard Edwards of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Kate Sheppard Edwards was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 21, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM JACOBY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Jacoby, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 6th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 3d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 21, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE J. GIATRAS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George J. Giatras, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 17th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on July 3d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRY BOLNICK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Bolnick, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 11th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 3d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HERBERT J. SPYR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herbert J. Spyr, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 17th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the meeting upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 3rd, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH WEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Weinstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 15, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 3d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 21, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BENJAMIN T. WHITMORE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin T. Whitmore, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 3rd, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 21, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT CO

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL BLD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27&29 Pine St., New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK & TRUST CO. STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.
New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK,
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Notice of Meeting of Stock Trust Certificate Holders.

To the Registered Holders of the Stock Trust Certificates of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, under Voting Trust Agreement dated March 1, 1900, between Marshall Field, John J. Mitchell, and James A. Blair, as Voting Trustees, and the Stockholders of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as depositary:
Please take notice that a meeting of the registered holders of the aforesaid Stock Trust Certificates will be held at the office of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on the **1st day of July, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.** thereof, for the purpose of considering and passing upon and instructing the Voting Trustees concerning the proposed arrangement for the acquisition of the properties, rights, privileges, and franchises of the Union Elevated Railroad Company by the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company; also concerning the proposed issue of the certain Fifteen Million Dollars ($15,000,000) of the "First Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds" of the Company to be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, with provision for issue of additional bonds thereunder, not to exceed Ten Million Dollars.
The Transfer and Register Books of said Stock Trust Certificates will be closed on the **20th day of June, 1901,** and will remain closed until the 2d day of July, 1901.
MARSHALL FIELD,
JOHN J. MITCHELL,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Voting Trustees.
Dated Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1901.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt, Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon, Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre, William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger, George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr., Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng, Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace, Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly, Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse, Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 142, 151, and 184 for $500 each, and Nos. 20 and 93 for $1,000 each.
The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on July 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 4, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CENTRAL FIREWORKS STOCK.
J. S. STANTON,
3 BROAD ST.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold; state quantities; best terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned for the Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society until the 15th of July, 1901, for 500 tons of white ash coal, to be delivered in ½ and tons from City Hall to Harlem Bridge, Manhattan, from Dec. 2, 1901, until April 1, 1902. BENJAMIN GARFUNKEL, Secretary, 545 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000
The Rio Grande Western Railway Co.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4% 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE APRIL 1ST, 1949.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON APRIL 1ST AND OCTOBER 1ST, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin of the present standard, free of all taxes.
Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000 each, with provision for registration.
Registered certificates in denomination of $1,000, or multiple thereof.
THIS ENTIRE SERIES (BUT NOT ANY PART OF THE SAME) IS SUBJECT TO REDEMPTION AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON ANY COUPON DATE, UPON SIX MONTHS' PREVIOUS NOTICE.
A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE ABOVE BONDS HAVING BEEN PLACED, THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE BALANCE AT 96% AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY, AT WHICH PRICE THE BONDS NET 4.19% UPON THE INVESTMENT.
THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. ON TUESDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1901, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., OR EARLIER, ON THE SAME DATE, THE RIGHT BEING RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATIONS AND TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR. BONDS AWARDED ON SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE PAID FOR ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1901.
The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company has recently acquired the Common capital stock of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, and has arranged for a conversion of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company's Preferred Stock into its own Preferred Stock. THE LATTER COMPANY HAS THUS BECOME AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SYSTEM.
Copies of the mortgage relating to these bonds may be obtained at the office of either of the undersigned.

Following are some of the salient points of a letter addressed to us under date of May 22, 1901, by Gen. William J. Palmer, President of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, copies of which may be obtained at the office of either of the undersigned:
"These bonds are secured by a first mortgage, either directly on railway branches or on all of their securities, on 173 miles of railroad in operation, and further by a mortgage on 438 miles of its main line and other road and all other existing property of the Railway Company, subject as regards the latter to a prior lien of $15,200,000. First mortgage 4% Bonds, for the retirement of which an equal amount of these Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are reserved.
"These bonds are also secured by a First Lien on $10,000,000 of Stock of the Utah Fuel Company, being the entire capital stock of that Company, and they will also be secured by a First Lien on over $1,350,000 of new equipment ordered and mostly delivered.
"The mortgage provides that it shall become a First Lien upon all new railroad, equipment, &c., acquired with the proceeds of any of these bonds.
"THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY HAS BEEN BROUGHT UP TO A HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. THE EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN AT THE RATE OF $2,221 PER MILE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1900.
"THE NET EARNINGS OF THE RAILWAY COMPANY (AFTER PAYMENT OF ALL TAXES, RENTALS, ETC.) FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1900, WERE..... $1,645,613
"THE INCOME FOR THE SAME YEAR OVER AND ABOVE INTEREST, TAXES, AND $16,958 SINKING FUND, OF THE PROPERTIES NOW OWNED BY THE UTAH FUEL CO. (NOT INCLUDING THE SUNNYSIDE MINE AND PLANT, WHICH WERE COMPLETED FOR OPERATION AND TURNED OVER TO THE FUEL COMPANY ON MARCH 1ST OF THE PRESENT YEAR) WAS..... 184,744
TOTAL..... $1,830,357
"DEDUCT ANNUAL INTEREST ON FIRST TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS. 608,000
$1,222,357
"DEDUCT ANNUAL INTEREST ON FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, INCLUDING THE PRESENT ISSUE OF $6,000,000.. 400,000
SURPLUS OVER ALL FIXED CHARGES..... $822,357"
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Spencer Trask & Co.,
27 & 29 Pine Street,
New York, June 15, 1901.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.
The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the **LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,** extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000.),** due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,** by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	398	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

American Pneumatic Horse Collar Company
Is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey; capital stock, $2,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. J. Kobusch, Pres. St. Louis Car Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Z. W. Tinker, Pres. Columbia Brewing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
James H. Gay of the John Gay Sons, carpet manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edw. H. Cloud, Capitalist and Attorney at Law, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
L. N. Downs, 44 Broad St., New York City.
H. D. Hays, (Pearson, McGlynn & Co.)
J. K. Tillotson, 11 Broadway, New York City.
OFFICERS.
President..... J. K. Tillotson
Vice President..... Edw. H. Cloud
Treasurer..... H. B. Hays
Secretary..... A. L. Norman
OFFICE, 11 Broadway, New York.
This company owns all the Patents, Patterns, Machinery, and Assets of the late United States Pneumatic Horse Collar Co.
The manufacture of Pneumatic Horse Collars will commence immediately. We are now prepared to receive orders, and delivery will be made in the order received. Address
AMERICAN PNEUMATIC HORSE COLLAR CO., 11 Broadway, New York.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
HOLDERS OF 2D MTGE. BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF MANHATTAN TRUST CO, ISSUED ON DEPOSIT OF 2ND MTGE. BONDS AND STOCK
are hereby offered participation **if availed of on or before July 1** in the plan of Purchase of the properties of the **DETROIT SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY** upon the terms and conditions stated in a circular which has been prepared and copies of which may be had at the office of the undersigned.
Dated, June 17, 1901.
Continental Trust Co. of New York.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco & North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8, 1901, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,566.60.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, June 26th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
113 shs. Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
$8,666.60 N. Y. & Rockaway Beach 2d Mtge. Inc. Bds.
20 shs. N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R.
$60,000 Glenwood & Polytechnic College St. R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1929.
600 shs. Glenwood & Polytechnic College St. R'way Co.
$1,400 Brunswick & Chillicothe R. R. 1st 8s, 1903.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 2d Pfd.
10 shs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
$500 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consls Reg.
$1,000 Old Dominion Steamship Co. 1st 5s, 1913, Reg.
20 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
25 shs. Fidelity Bank of N. Y.
25 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
10 shs. Fidelity Bank of N. Y.
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Mercantile Nat'l Bank.
80 shs. Merchants' Natl Bank.
1 sh. Jekyl Island Club.
$900 Security Co. 4 p. c. Consol. Series C.
$30,000 Ohio Central R. R. Const. 4 p. c. Bds., (Manhattan Trust Co. Certfs.)
20 shs. Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
15 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
46 shs. Natl Bank of Commerce.
140 shs. Natl Broadway Bank.
40 shs. Adams Express Co.
75 shs. American Exchange Natl Bank.
25 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl Bank.
48 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Natl Bank of Commerce.
4 shs. Market & Fulton Natl Bank.
$24,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey 5 p. c. Reg. Ctfs.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
8 shs. Irving Natl Bank.
13 shs. German-American Bank.
10 shs. Natl Shoe & Leather Bank.
15 shs. Nat'l Citizens' Bank.
5 shs. Merchants' Natl Bank.
80 shs. American Exchange Natl Bank.
461 shs. Northern Pacific R. R. common, (Trust Receipts,) assessments unpaid.
3,860 shs. Northern Pacific R. R. common Reorganization Ctfs. of Deposit, (assessments unpaid.)
$40,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$25,000 Ohio Central R. R. Consld. 4 p. c. Bds., (Manhattan Trust Co. Certfs.)
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
100 shs. Welles Manufacturing Co., (Hypd.)
$2,000 Standard Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$166.67 Standard Milling Co. 1st Mtge. Bd. Scrip.
64 shs. Standard Milling Co. common and $16.66 Scrip.
4 shs. do. do. pfd. and $16.66 Scrip.
4,900 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. Pref'd. B.
1,500 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. common.
844 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. common.
20 shs. Natl Bank of Commerce.

The Machinery of Wall Street
By S. A. Nelson.
James R. Keene, Manipulator
By Edwin Le Feure.
A. J. Cassatt
By F. N. Barksdale.
A Broker's Day's Work
By Arthur Goodrich.
These are some of the subjects in
The World's Work
A LIVE MAGAZINE FOR MEN IN WALL STREET WHOSE TIME IS VALUABLE.
PRICE 25 CENTS. $3.00 A YEAR.
Doubleday, Page & Co., Publishers.

Detroit Southern
Common and Preferred
(When Issued)
DEALT IN.
Williamson & Squire,
Members of New York Stock Exchange
30 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.
The holders of more than **NINETY-SIX PER CENT.** of the entire Capital Stock of this Company have accepted the proposition submitted in our circular of April 29th, 1901, and have deposited their shares thereunder.
Inasmuch as there are stockholders who desire to deposit their shares, but who have been unable to do so, the **TIME FOR DEPOSITING** stock is hereby extended to the close of business on **JULY 15TH, 1901,** but any stock so deposited will be paid for **WHOLLY IN BONDS** and no part in cash.
Holders of 5% **CONVERTIBLE BONDS,** due Sept. 1st, 1903, desiring to take advantage of the proposition should convert them into stock at once and deposit their stock.
FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,
Boston, June 6th, 1901. Chairman.

Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw R'way Co.
CINCINNATI NORTHERN R. R. CO.,
DETROIT, TOLEDO AND MILWAUKEE.
To the Holders of Committee Certificates:
A majority of certificates of interest in the hands of the public, having united under the agreement of June 6th, 1901, the time for deposits is hereby extended to Wednesday, June 26th.
It should be understood that the Court has refused to grant relief to certificate-holders who are not represented.
WM. R. H. MARTIN,
HENRY F. DAWES,
ALBERT R. GALLATIN, } Committee.
Blair & Price, Counsel.

Dividends.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, June 7th, 1901.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable July 15, 1901, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on June 29th, 1901.
The transfer books for the First Preferred Stock will close June 29th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen July 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 7th, 1901.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on July 15, 1901, to the holders of record at the close of business on June 29th, 1901, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Co.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close June 29th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen July 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 6, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of its First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 5, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The 18th semi-annual payment of $2 per share interest on the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be made, according to the contract pertaining to said stock, on the 15th day of July, 1901, to the holders of record on the last day of June, 1901.
The transfer books of the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock will be closed from the close of business June 22d to the 2d day of July, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., June 7, 1901.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company have declared the semi-annual dividend of $2.50 per share on the Preferred A Stock for the half year ending with June, 1901, payable on the 31st day of July, 1901, to the holders of record on the last day of June, 1901.
The transfer books of the Preferred A Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 26th day of June to the 2d day of July, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., June 7, 1901.

The Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York.
194th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 20th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed on and after June 21st and reopened July 2d, 1901.
J. W HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 12th, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The People's Bank of the City of New York,
June 20th, 1901.
ONE HUNDREDTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, June 14th, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1st. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 2d.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1901.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on June 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 19th, 1901. The transfer books will close on June 19th at 3 P. M., and open July 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Ass't Sec'y.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and 4th Av.
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 29th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on Sat., June 22, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on Monday, July 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on July 1st, 1901.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, June 12, 1901.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 19, 1901.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1901. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Williamsburg Trust Company,
Brooklyn, New York, June 4, 1901.
A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable June 29, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 28, 1901.
W. ADDISON FIELD, Secretary.

Dividends.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND No. 8.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.
[2]

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office,
Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of July next, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 29th instant.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
June 21, 1901.
DIVIDEND.
A Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1901.
Transfer books will be closed Friday, June 21, 1901, at close of business, and reopened Tuesday, July 2, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

The United States Projectile Co.,
1st Av. & 53d Street,
Boro. Brooklyn, N. Y., June 19th, 1901.
The Board of Trustees has this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) also an Extra Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1901, to all Stockholders of record.
Transfer Books will be closed from June 26th to July 2d, 1901. CHARLES E. PORTER, Secretary.

THE EXPLORATION CO. OF NEW YORK
Mills Building, 15 Broad St., New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 13.
The Board of Directors of this Corporation have this day, June 21, declared a semi-annual dividend of $5.00 per share, payable July 15th.
Transfer Books close June 29th, and reopen July 16th.
Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.
C. VAN RENSSELAER COGSWELL, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., June 18th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on August 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books.
The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of June next, and opened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of July next.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 5th, 1901. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 5th, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 22nd, 1901.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.,
By A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.
6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Coupons No. 44, due July 1st, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, **heretofore paid** by the New York Security & Trust Company, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., **120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.**
THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Lake Erie and Western Railroad Co.,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st of July next to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 29th of June. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHAS. F. COX, Treasurer.

Canada Southern Railway Co.,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st of August next to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 29th of June. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHAS. F. COX, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 29th of July next, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 29th of June. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHAS. F. COX, Treasurer.

103D DIVIDEND.
National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on June 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on July 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

American Chicle Company.
A dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of 2% on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable on July 1st next to all stockholders of record at 12 noon on Monday, June 24th.
The transfer books will close at 12 noon, the 24th, reopening on July 2d next, at 10 A. M.
HENRY ROWLEY, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

The Central National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 21, 1901.
SEVENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, June 11, 1901.
The regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company guaranteed by this Company, will be paid on and after July 1, 1901, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. The transfer books of this stock will be closed June 20th, and reopened July 2d, 1901.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Real Estate Trust Co. of New York.
30 NASSAU STREET.
June 20th, 1901.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4%, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders on record June 22d, 1901. Transfer books close June 22d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

The Mechanics' National Bank.
33 Wall Street.
New York, June 20, 1901.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1901, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
R. U. GRAFF, Assistant Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, June 21st, 1901.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1901. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Ry. Co.
Coupons due July 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking offices of Messrs. Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway.
EDWIN M. POST, Secy.

Savings Banks.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
96TH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 11th, 1901.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1901, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 17TH, 1901.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 21	632,835
To date this year	172,375,356
Corresponding date last year	63,929,840

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 21	$4,107,500
To date this year	$621,389,970
Corresponding date last year	$283,376,960

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	1	Kan. & Mich.	1¾
Am. Bicycle	½	Lake Erie & W.	½
Am. Linseed	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Linseed pf.	4

at this season. Crop prospects are bright and collections fair to good. Toronto reports wholesale trade active, groceries selling freely, and a good movement is seen in hardware and leather. At Hamilton manufacturers and jobbers report business good, though retail trade is retarded by wet and cool weather. Trade and payments are excellent for the season at Winnipeg, and crop conditions have improved. Victoria reports trade quiet and collections slow, with foreign business fairly active.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.

The American Locomotive Company has been organized by the election of the following Board of Directors: Pliny Fisk, George R. Sheldon, S. R. Callaway, W. Seward Webb, A. J. Pitkin, Joseph Bryan, F. H. Stevens, Charles Miller, J. E. French, George W. Hoadley, and S. L. Schoonmaker.

The officers of the company, the remainder of whom were elected yesterday, comprise: President—S. R. Callaway. Vice President—A. J. Pitkin of Schenectady; Second Vice President—R. J. Gross of the Brooks Locomotive Works; Secretary—Leigh Best, who was Mr. Callaway's assistant at the Grand Central Station; Treasurer—C. B. Denny, who was formerly connected with the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, and Controller—C. E. Patterson of the New York Central Railroad.

The Executive Committee consists of Pliny Fisk, George R. Sheldon, S. R. Callaway, A. J. Pitkin, and J. E. French. Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum have been named as counsel of the company.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Incorporation in West Virginia of the Hecla Portland Cement and Coal Company, with a capital of $5,000,000.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company to issue $2,577,000 of new stock.

According to Philadelphia dispatches the American District Telegraph Company of that city proposes to reduce its capital stock from $400,000 to $50,000.

Dividend of 2 per cent. declared on American Chicle Company's common stock, an increase of ½ per cent., as compared with the last previous payment.

Shipments of 400,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Increase of $113,977 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $40,550 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Rumors current in Chicago that the offices of the American Linseed Company will be removed from that city to this before the end of the year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 4 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $201,625,749; balances, $13,846,924; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $426,658.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2⅝@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.86½ for sixty days, and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅓; demand, $4.88; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84⅜@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95⅛ and 95⅝ @95 11-16; guilders, 40¼ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 21.—Although the supply of money was fairly large to-day the demand was more active and will probably be more pronounced on the approach of the half-year end. Discounts were inclined to be harder and there was not much business done. The allotments of the Treasury bills checked the downwardness.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and irregular, and there was an entire absence of public support under the belief that little will be done before next week's settlement. Consols were dull, on issues of gilt-edged securities. The expected nervousness regarding home rails and the half-year end increased.

American generally declined, but the declines were mostly fractional. Afterward they had a better tone. Some were above parity, notably St. Paul. At the close they were steady. Kaffirs were lifeless.

Consols for money, 93 9-16; consols for the account, 93 9-16; Atchison, 90⅝; Canadian, 105⅜; St. Paul, 183; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville, 112½; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; New York Central, 160; Erie, 44⅜; Pennsylvania, 77⅜. Reading, 25⅜; Erie first preferred, 72⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 100; Grand Trunk, 11¼; Anaconda, 10⅛; Rand Mines, 4⅝; United States Steel, 50¼; preferred, 101⅞.

Bar silver steady at 27 7-16d. per ounce.

Money, 1⅛@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½@2 9-16 per cent.

Spanish 4s, 71¼.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £48,000.

Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 133.70; Madrid, 40.32; Lisbon, 39.50; Rome, 4.85.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 21.—Business was quiet and prices were firm on the Bourse to-day. Rentes had an excellent tendency, owing to the proposed income tax not being incorporated in the budget. Spanish fours and Spanish rails were particularly favored, on the improvement in exchange. Industrials were irregular. Rio Tintos were offered on satisfactory reports regarding similar securities in New York.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 25c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks. Spanish fours, 72.27½.

BERLIN, June 21.—For the settlement, money was quoted at 4¼ per cent. on the Boerse to-day. Home funds were firm. Internationals were irregular. Canadian Pacifics were in good demand on London advices. Transvaal rails improved. Banks and industrials were harder, but transactions were limited.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

MADRID, June 21.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 78.80. Gold was quoted at 39.52.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Twenty-five cents' premium was charged on New York exchange to-day. Money for call and time loans ruled at 4½@5 per cent.

Chicago stocks showed no activity. Trading was narrow and limited in amount. Canal and Dock had some call around 75 and a fraction, but the usual leaders of the line were out of demand.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
580	Am. Can	28⅛	28	28
400	Am. Can pf	77	77	77
100	Am. Linseed	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
50	Am. Strawboard	25½	25½	25½
420	Canal & Dock	75½	75	75
100	Central Union Telephone	38½	38	38
30	Chicago Brewing pf	9½	9½	9½
4	Chicago Edison	176	176	176
300	Chicago Union Traction	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
30	Chi. Union Trac. pf	58	58	58
339	Diamond Match	146	145	146
260	Metropolitan L	36	35½	36
300	National Biscuit	45½	45	45⅝
218	National Biscuit pf	102½	102½	102½
200	National Carbon	18	17⅞	18
23	Northwestern L	48	47½	47½
28	Northwestern L pf	94	93	93
50	Street's Stable Car	22	22	22
2	Union L	121	121	121
15	West Chicago	104	104	104

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The Reading issues saved the Philadelphia market from dullness, most of the buying being in the common stock. There was some demand for the independent steel issues. Indianapolis Passenger Railway was the strongest stock, going from 38 to 41, while the bonds got up to 82, against 79½ a few days ago. Officials of the company were in town and let fall hints that important developments were pending. Pennsylvania and Northwestern rallied 3 points, and Philadelphia and Erie 1, both getting up to 35. Pennsylvania Railroad rose to 76 5-16. The street railway group was dragging. Union Traction was hard to move from 25¾@26. The Electric Storage Battery issues were stronger. The general list, while very dull, was firm.

In the money market call loans are made at 4 per cent., the rate being very firm. Time money is at 4½ per cent., and commercial paper at 4 to 4½. Time money and commercial paper are easier.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	American Cement	7	7	7
3	Bethlehem Iron	63	63	63
100	Bethlehem Steel	23	23	23
220	Cambria Iron	48½	48½	48½
1,780	Cambria Steel	27¾	27½	27½
1,500	Camden Land	2	1⅞	1⅞
450	Choctaw pf. t. c.	56¼	56	56½
150	Choctaw L. c.	69½	69½	69½
5,596	Cambria Steel warrants	5⅝	5½	5⅝
20	Con. Lake Superior pf	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
1,170	Con. Lake S. pf. war's	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
150	Con. Trac., Pittsburg	22½	22½	22½
17	Con. Trac., Phila., pf	90¼	90¼	90¼
3,854	Diamond State Steel	4½	4	4
205	Diamond State Steel pf	7½	7⅜	7⅜
5	Easton Con. Elec	19¾	19¾	19¾
450	Elec. Co. of America	8⅞	8¼	8¼
350	Elec. Storage pf	67	66¼	67
200	Elec. Storage pf	68	68	68
1	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	236	236	236
897	Indianapolis St. Ry	41	37⅜	40
100	Investment of Phila	48	48	48
4	Lehigh Navigation	72	72	72
227	Lehigh Valley	37½	36⅞	37½
3	Minehill Co	62½	62½	62½
750	Palmetto Co	⅞	⅞	⅞
375	Penn. & Northwestern	35	33	35
1,125	Penn. Elec. Vehicle	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
3	Penn. Salt Mfg	115	115	115
817	Pennsylvania	76⅝	75⅜	76¼
547	Pennsylvania rcts	76	75½	76
149	Penn. Steel	51	50	51
300	Penn. Steel pf	89½	89½	89½
900	Philadelphia Elec	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Philadelphia Co	50½	50½	50½
100	Philadelphia & Erie	35	35	35
131	Philadelphia Trac	94½	94½	94¼
9,810	Reading t. c.	25¾	25¼	25⅝
500	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	39½	39½	39½
2,300	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	29	28⅝	28⅞
300	Southern Cotton Oil	61	61	61
827	Union Traction	26	25⅝	25⅞
300	U. S. Steel	40	40	40
250	U. S. Steel pf	99½	99	99½
100	Wabash pf	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
875	Warwick Iron & Steel	7¼	7	7⅛

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 21.—At the Clearing House to-day money between the banks was in good supply at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $27,395,876; balances, $3,621,518.

On call money is easy at 3@3½ per cent., with exceptions at a shade under 3 per cent. In business paper the best average names are quoted at 4@4¼ per cent. The choicest names would find a limited market under 4 per cent.

The copper combine fever has struck the stock market. All sorts of amalgamations were talked of to-day, and the talk furnished much of the inspiration for the buying. The big Amalgamated victory for the moment was lost sight of in the steadily broadening activity that characterized all the rest of the list. Indeed, Amalgamated and its allied securities made the smallest gains of the whole group, although they did not by any means fare badly. A sharp advance in American Telephone to 161 was a conspicuous feature of the general list. The closing was buoyant at top figures.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
378	Atchison	89	88⅝	88⅞
230	Atchison pf.	105¼	104⅞	105¼
9	Boston & Albany	255	255	255
29	Boston & Maine	194	194	194
55	Chi., Bur & Q. ctfs	197	196¾	197
100	Chi. Gt. Western	26½	26⅛	26⅜
120	C. J. R. & S. Y.	150½	150½	150½
250	Mexican Central	29	29	29
$40	Mexican Cent. old scrip	40	40	40
70	N. Y. N. H. & H.	215	215	215
1,338	Pere Marquette	75	73	74
15	Rutland pf.	108½	108½	108½
1,000	Southern Pacific	60¾	60	60¾
2,404	Union Pacific	114	111⅝	113⅞
20	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	90¼	90½
10	Wabash pf.	45	45	45
12	West End	95	95	95
33	West End pf	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

1,184	Am. T. & T., ex rights	161⅜	158	161
10,404	Am. T. & T., rights	18	16⅞	17⅜
145	Erie tr. ctfs.	54½	53	54½
53	New England	143	142½	142½

ELECTRICS.

2	Edison	250	250	250
59	General Electric	262	250½	260
150	Massachusetts	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
348	Massachusetts pf.	93½	93	93½
20	Westinghouse pf.	78	78	78

MISCELLANEOUS.

550	Am. Ag. Chem.	31¼	31	31
240	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90	90	90
500	Am. Sugar	144	142⅝	144
50	Am. Woolen	16	16	16
105	Am. Woolen pf.	76	76	76
540	Dom. Iron & Steel	36	34	34
50	N. E. C. Y. pf., ex div.	91½	91½	91½
400	N. E. Gas & Coke	9	8⅝	9
550	Planters' Compress	19	18½	19
31	Pullman Palace Car	210	210	210
80	Reece Button Hole	6¾	6¾	6¾
140	Torrington	28½	27½	28½
25	United Fruit	104	102½	103
877	United Shoe Mach.	36	35	35½
75	United Shoe Mach. pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	U. S. Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
100	U. S. Rubber	21¾	21½	21¾
1,264	U. S. Steel	49¼	48¾	49⅛
250	U. S. Steel pf.	99¼	98½	99

MINING.

502	Adventure	18	17	17¾
264	Allouez	3	2½	3
4,284	Amalgamated	125	123⅝	125
100	Am. Gold Dredging	5	5	5
100	Am. Zinc	14½	14½	14½
187	Anaconda	50¾	50	50
2,500	Arcadian	18½	17	18¼
650	Atlantic	38	35	38
6,750	Baltic	53¼	50	53
1,510	Bingham	23¼	22½	23¼
106	Boston & Montana	402	400	401
2,235	Butte & Boston	124	122	124
50	Cal. & Hecla	810	810	810
5,855	Centennial	31	28¾	30¾
420	Centennial Eureka	31½	30	30½
580	Cochiti	5¼	5¼	5¼
268	Cons. Mercur	3¾	3	3⅛
6,438	Copper Range	77½	63	72½
3,475	Dom. Coal	43	41¼	41¼
37	Dom. Coal pf	114	114	114
250	Elm River	4¼	4	4¼
1,251	Franklin	18	17¼	17¼
2,041	Isle Royale	46¾	45	45¾
1,440	Mass.	10¼	16	16¼
300	Mayflower	1⅞	1½	1⅞
5,850	Mohawk	42¾	38¾	42
1,035	Old Dominion	33⅛	32½	33⅛
1,355	Osceola	90	87	90
1,475	Parrott	56	50⅞	53½
10	Quincy	174	172	174
1,201	Santa Fe	7½	6	6
2	Tamarack	337	337	337
2,705	Trimountain	55	49¾	53
14,751	Union	40	38½	40
2,370	U. S. tr. ctfs.	21	20	20½
50	U. S. Oil	52½	52½	52½
1,395	Utah	31	29½	31
145	Victoria	4½	4½	4½
245	Wolverine	50½	50½	50½

British Columbia, 16½ bid, 18 asked.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The market today was absorbed chiefly in Seaboards. The preferred reached 54 and the common 31½. At those points the market turned downward under the influence of profit taking. The stocks closed below the highest for the day, but each secured a net gain. Nashville Railway issues, which leaped into prominence yesterday, were very strong to-day; the 5 per cent. bonds, which closed at 62¼ yesterday, were 64½ bid and 66½ asked during the greater part of the day. The holders forced the intending buyers to yield before the close, thus lifting the value to a better level. United Railways issues were active and slightly better. Cotton Duck issues were a shade off. The general market continued fairly firm.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 16,768 shares of stock and $135,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
85	Fidelity, warrants	50	50	50
1	Maryland Trust	220	220	220
20	International Trust	126¾	126¾	126¾
50	Cotton Duck, regular	21½	21½	21½
50	Cotton Duck, voting tr.	21	21	21
50	Maryland Brewing com.	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Maryland Brewing pf.	8¼	8¼	8¼
450	Nashville Rway com.	3¼	3¼	3¼
6,514	United Rways com.	17⅝	17	17⅝
333	Consolidated Gas	65	65	65
39	Ga. South. & Fla. 1st pf.	98½	98½	98½
4,389	Seaboard common	31½	30	30⅝
4,220	Seaboard pf	54	52½	53⅜
2,800	Seaboard 4s	85	84⅜	85
1,000	Atlanta & Char. 1st	114½	114¼	114½
7,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	111½	111⅛	111⅛
10,000	Ga. & Ala. pf. 5s	107½	107½	107½
6,000	Lexington Rway 5s	98	98	98
2,000	Norf. Ry. & Light 5s	98	98	98
2,000	Newport News 5s	105	105	105
13,000	United Rways Inc.	74¼	74	74
40,000	United Rways 4s	96¼	96⅛	96¼
26,000	Cotton Duck incomes	66¼	66	66¼

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .14½, 1,500 Argentum Juanita at .20@.19½, 500 Comstock at .06, 300 Creede and Cripple Creek at .09, 100 Elkton at 1.70, 100 Mexican at .25, 800 Mollie Gibson at .39@.38, 300 Phoenix at .13, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .22.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions in the outside market yesterday were more favorable than any that have shown recently. The market was broader and more active, and, although there were declines in a few important stocks, most of the list closed above the previous day's figures. Sharp advances occurred in several issues which of late have been somewhat depressed, and the accompanying transactions were larger than those recorded on any recent day. Another element of interest was the introduction of one or two new securities, notably the stocks of the Detroit Southern Railroad Company.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were again the most active stocks of the day. From the opening considerable attention was given to the trading in both the common and preferred, and both issues rose sharply in response to fairly large buying, in which traders took an active part. Later in the day, under the pressure of realizing sales, the quotation of each issue dropped back substantially, and a sharp decline just at the end of the day carried the stocks slightly below the figures at which they closed on Thursday. Apart from the general statement that the earnings of the road are good and the expectation that the stock will soon be placed on the Stock Exchange list, there was nothing to account for the sharp advances in all the Seaboard issues which have occurred during the past few days.

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DETROIT SOUTHERN securities were quoted for the first time. The common closed at 13 bid, and the preferred at 40 bid. Sales of the latter were made at 40.

***

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE, after declining for several days, became active and strong. The common stock sold up to 34 and closed there with a net gain of 2 points. The same advance showed in the preferred, which closed at 89 bid. The day's transactions in the stock were between 3,000 and 4,000 shares, about equally divided between common and preferred.

***

OTIS ELEVATOR common was another stock to show decided strength. It sold up to 35 and closed there, with a net gain of 2 points for the day and an advance of 4 points within the last three days. Earnings of the company are said to be large, and insiders are reported to have been large buyers of the stock during the present week.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION became suddenly active and after dealings in several thousand shares closed at the top price of the day with a net gain of 2½ points. The closing bid was 14½.

***

DENVER GAS sold at 30, an advance of about 10 points since last week. The bonds also were strong, being quoted at 75 bid.

***

DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN common, on the purchase of a few hundred shares, sold up to 70.

***

HAVERSTRAW GAS AND ELECTRIC bonds were reported to have sold at 954 and interest.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 21. Bid.	Asked.	June 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	59	57	59
American Can	28	28¼	28	28⅛
American Can pf	77	77¼	76¾	77
American Chicle	80	87	80	87
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10½	11	10½	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40½	43	40½	43
Am. Locom., w. i.	34	35	32	32½
Am. Locom. pf., w. i.	89	90	87	87¼
American Malt 6s	93½	94	93½	93⅝
*American Thread pf	4	4¼	4	4¼
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	23½	24½	23¼	24¼
*British Columbia Copper	16	17	16	17
British Exchequer 3s	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
*California Copper	⅝	⅞	½	⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	7	6½	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Central & So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	4½	...	4½	...
Compressed Air	17	19	16¾	17
Con. Refrigerating	8¼	9	8	9
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4½	4¼	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf	29	34	29	34
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	69	69¾	68⅞	70½
Continental Tobacco deb.	106½	107¼	106½	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	87½	...	87½	87⅞
Denver & S. W.	68⅝	71	69	70½
Denver & S. W. pf.	69	71½	69	71½
Denver & S. W. 5s	95½	96½	95½	96½
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13	...	...	...
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	41	...	...
Diamond Match	145	147	145	147
Electric Boat	21	23	21	23
Electric Boat pf.	50	53	50	53
Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	4	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	12	18	8	12
Electric Vehicle pf.	18	22	18	22
†Electro-Pneumatic	2	2½	2	2½
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf.	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	3	4	3	4
General Carriage	2	2½	2	2½
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	40	44	40	44
Havana Commercial	10¼	12	10¼	12
Havana Commercial pf.	46	49	46	49
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	2½	3	2½	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	25⅜	28	25¾	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	25	30	25	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	92	96½	92	96½
Nat. Sugar pf.	107	110	107	110
New England Transport.	3¼	3¼	3½	3¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	22	25	22	25
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	69½	72	69½	72
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	155	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	14½	15	14¼	12½
Old Colony	100	110	100	110
Otis Elevator	35	35⅝	33	33½
Otis Elevator pf.	94	95	93½	...
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅞	...	⅞	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35½	38	36	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	73	76	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98	100	97	100
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	145	150	145	150
St. Louis Transit	23½	24	23½	24
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84⅜	85½	85½	86
Seaboard Air Line	30	30½	30⅜	31
Seaboard Air Line pf.	52½	53	52⅞	53
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81¼	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	120	...	120	...
Standard Oil of N. J.	770	775	770	775
Storage Power	8	11	8	11
Tennessee Copper	22	22½	22	23
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6½	5	6
Trenton Potteries	6	6½	6	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	6¾	7	6¾	7
Union Typewriter	62	64	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	80	80½	80	80½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	78½	79	78¼	78⅝
U. S. Cotton Duck	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	91½	92⅜	91⅝	92
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	20	21	20	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	60	61	60	61
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9½	10	8¾	...
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	48	51	48	51
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
Worthington Pump pf.	108	112	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102	103	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Chic. N. & E.R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	45	42	45
Columbus Railway pf.	97	100	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70½	69½	70½
Con. Traction 5s	100½	102	100½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81¼	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	197	200	197	200
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	82	83	82	83
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	26	28	26	28
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81¼	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	208	212	208	212
Steinway R. R. 1st 6s	116	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6¾	8	6¼	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	73	76	72	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	103½	106½	105½	109½
Col. Gas 5s	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	85	88	85	88
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12½	14
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82¼	81	83
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	...	103	...
Denver Gas	27	...	27	73
Denver Gas 5s	75	...	71	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	30	33	30	33
Indianapolis Gas	60	66	60	66

	June 21. Bid.	Asked.	June 20. Bid.	Asked.
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	95	98	95	98
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	310	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	109	108¾	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	8	10	6	8
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	59½	60¼	58	60
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	105½	106½	106½	106½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Hotel for Long Acre Section—Sales of Apartment Houses—News of Builders.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for the Long Acre Realty Company the two houses on the south side of Forty-seventh Street, 475 feet east of Seventh Avenue, covering a plot 37.6 by 100.5. The buyer is a builder, who will improve the site with a nine-story apartment hotel.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for the Central Realty Company, to an investor the two seven-story apartment houses occupying the block front in the east side of Morningside Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets. The plot fronts 100 feet in each street and 201.10 feet in the avenue. It was sold to the Central Realty Company in May, 1900. The present price is about $650,000.

It is reported that Fenelon C. Cattus has bought, at nearly $200,000, the four-story building at the southwest corner of Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, on lot 28 by 36.7. Mr. Cattus owns 312 Madison Avenue adjoining. John J. Roberts, the owner of record of the corner building, acquired it in December, 1898.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Egan & Hallecy, to a client for occupancy, the four-story American basement house 253 West One Hundred and First Street. This is the third of the row sold by this firm for the builders within a few weeks. There now remains but one house of the row of six.

Innes & Center have sold for Henry C. Tinker to Anna M. Gailbraith the four-story basement and sub-basement house 115 East Fifty-sixth Street. Private terms.

William M. Ryan and Julius Bloch have sold for James Staus the five-story flat 111 East Eighty-third Street, 25.80 by 100; also, for Charles Henry, the four lots at the corner of Sheil and Fifth Streets, Laconia Park.

Joseph A. Farley has bought the plot on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 75.6 by 110. Mr. Farley will build two six-story fire-proof dwellings on the site.

Mrs. Sarah F. Sanford is reported to have sold the four-story and basement dwelling 812 Fifth Avenue, on plot 28 by 108.

John H. Berry has sold for Robert Wallace the four-story American basement dwelling 33 Bradhurst Avenue, 18 by 50 by 75, for about $12,000. The same broker has sold for R. M. Jaun a tract of 112 acres in the town of Bedford, Westchester. The land is included in the proposed reservoir site for Manhattan and the Bronx.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for J. C. Rodgers six lots in the east side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet south of Hawthorne Street, 150 by 160; also, for B. Goodwin, to a Mr. Rullman, the southwest and southeast corners of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, each 25 by 100.

I. L. Prager has sold the five-story tenement 141 Essex Street, on lot 25 by 90.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 13 and 15 East Forty-eighth Street, for a ten-story brick hotel, 50 by 90.4; Central Realty Trust and Bond Company of 115 Broadway, owner; Lehman & Nash of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $150,000.

Twelfth Street, north side, 205 feet east of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 60; John H. Damm of 301 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; F. R. Lennon of 133 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,600.

Alterations.

No. 39 West Sixty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Eugene Smith of 31 Nassau Street, owner; W. H. Conored of 116 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $175.

No. 31 Division Street, to a brick tenement; Israel Spingarn, premises, owner; M. Muller of 5 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $600.

Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Fiftieth Street, to a four-story brick storehouse; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 340 and 342 Front Street, to a three-story brick factory; J. C. R. Stanley, owner; the Rushing Company, architect; cost, $500.

No. 144 West Seventy-first Street, to a three-story and basement brick clubhouse; the Rev. M. A. Williams, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 239 West One Hundredth Street, to a one-story and attic brick stable; Peter Doelger, premises, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 1,246 and 1,248 Third Avenue, to two four-story brick flats and stores; Jacob Bookman of 9 East Sixty-second Street, owner; Thom & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $12,800.

No. 152 Stanton Street, to a five-story brick tenement; John Frohlick of 50 Canal Street, owner; C. E. Reid of 1105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $900.

No. 307 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; William F. Newkirk of 307 Seventh Avenue, owner; Elward, Smith & Co. of 43 Ann Street, architects; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Friday, June 21.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 25x100; Henry E. Kingsley to Morris A. Eiseman, (R S $8.50, mtg $24,500)....$33,000

BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, w s, about 182.1 ft n of 182d st, —x155.1x200x183.4; Nelson D. Stillwell to James M. Horton, (mtg $31,000, R S $19)..... 100

ESSEX ST, 119, w s, 21.6x08; Elise Grosse and others to Richard Grunewald, 2-7 part..... 1

ESSEX ST, 119, w s, 21.6x08; Frederick Passow, by guardian, to Richard Grunewald, 2-7 part..... 1

ESSEX ST, 119, w s, 20.10x67.5x20.10x67.1; Richard Grunewald to Shaff & Silberman, (R S $19.50)..... 19,400

JACKSON AV, w s, 315 ft s of 156th St, 25x77.11; Bridget O'Hare to John A. Kaiser, (R S $2, mtg $4,000)..... 100

LENOX AV, s e corner of 140th St, 99.11x120; Hyman Sonn and others to David Pollack, (R S $53, mtg $22,000).. 100

LOTS 1, 2, and 12, map of the Park Riverdale, No. 313, Westchester County, contains 7 9-10 acres; Kate B. Spaulding, executrix, and others to Margaret T. Schley and another, rerecorded..... 75,000

LOTS 1, 2, and 12, map of the Park Riverdale, No. 313, Westchester County, contains 7 9-10 acres; Margaret E. Schley and others to George W. Perkins, (R S $50)..... 50,000

MADISON ST, n s, 23.10 ft e of Jefferson St, 23.10x80; Jacob Margovitz to Morris Levy, (R S $2.50, mtg $27,500). 20,000

NORTH ½ of Lot 3, map of Woodstock; Adelbert Kullmann to Henry D. Cox, (R S $8.50)..... 8,500

PARK AV, 815 and 817, e s, 50x75; David Jacobs, executor, to Frank H. Keeler, (R S $17.50, mtg $36,000)..... 53,200

POST AV, n w corner of Academy St, runs w 200 x n 150 x e 100 x s 50 x e 100 to Academy St x s 100; Daniel E. Seybel to D. B. Holmes, (R S $15)..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 153, s s, 19x52x18.9x52; Louis Bibro to Bertha Swartz, (R S $1, mtg $10,500)..... 1

SHERMAN AV, s w corner of Academy St, 350x160; Daniel E. Seybel to Nelson D. Stillwell, (R S $35)..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 475 ft n of 187th St, runs w 59.11x n 22.10x n e 102.4 to s, E, x s 117.6; Mary A. Campbell to William K. Lanckart, (R S $3)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.10 ft n of 119th St, 29.4x80.6x95.9; A. H. Larkin, referee, to Sarah A. Sands and another, trustees, (R S $23)..... 23,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 148th St, 60x100; Gustav A. Brackley to Carrie M. Butler, (R S $8, mtg $7,000)..... 1

WHITE PLAINS AV, s s, 50 ft e of 6th Av or St, 25x105, Wakefield; Josephine M. O'Brien and others to Ignatius E. Dickert, (R S $1)..... Exch.

5TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 133d St, 50x110; Clara Blumenthal to James O'Connell, (R S $10, mtg $50,000)..... 1

8TH AV, s w corner of 17th St, 46x100x45.7x100, with all title to strip on south; Bernhard Mayer to Leopold Kaufmann, quitclaim, (mtg $125,000, R S $1)..... 1

8TH AV, 138 and 141, s w corner of 17th St, 46x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Bernhard Mayer, (R S $1, mtg $125,000)..... 1

8TH AV, w s, extends from 137th to 138th St, 199.10x100; Henrietta M. Montrose, executrix, to Henrietta M. Montrose and another..... 1

10TH AV, n e corner of 213th St, 25x100; Angeline M. Knapp, widow, and another to Nelson D. Stillwell, (R S $4)..... 100

11TH AV, e s, 75 ft s fo 187th St, 25x100; Patrick Considine to Isma Schreyer, (R S $7)..... 1

11TH AV, e s, 75 ft s of 187th St, 25x100; Isma Schreyer to Thomas Alexander, (R S $3, mtg $4,000)..... 100

82D ST, 318 East, 26.2x75irregular; Hyman Wynehouse to Louis C. Balsam, ½ part, (R S $2, mtg $46,000)..... 1

87TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue C, 50x108; Martin Quain to Charles E. Nanse, (R S $2)..... 1,100

87TH ST, s s, 125.10 ft e of 1st Av, 25.10x97.6; Herman Joseph to Carrie H. McCarthy, (mtg $30,500)..... 1

12TH ST, 28 West, 20x87.9; Arthur M. Mitchell, executor, to John Laun, (R S $15)..... 18,000

28TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 22x74x irregular; John Fennell to Barbara J. Bonn, (R S $12.50, mtg $15,000)..... 100

28TH ST, 3 and 5 East, 50x98; Edward S. Simon to Abraham Goldsmith and others, (R S $75, mtg $75,000)..... 100

31ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Francis M. Bacon and another, executors, to Meta Salberg, rerecorded, (R S $25.50)..... 1

32D ST, s s, 188 ft w of 1st Av, 16x98.9; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Benjamin Tick, (R S $4.50)..... 4,100

38TH ST, 220 West, 16.8x98.9; Charles P. Fries to John E. McArthur, (R S $11.50). 1

40TH ST, 150 West, 16x100.4; George M. Beebe to John McDonald, (R S $25)..... 1

48TH ST, 252 East, 19.2x100.5; Ferdinand Brameyer to Samuel Green, (R S $1, mtg $8,500)..... 100

95TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; Frederick C. Dexter to Stephen G. Thomas and another, joint tenants..... 1

75TH ST, 47 West, 20x102.2; Hoyt H. Green and another, executors, to Frederick W. Burnside, (R S $40)..... 41,000

80TH ST, 167 West, 30x102.2; Joseph Cerrito to Domenica Serra, all liens, (R S $10)..... 100

87TH ST, s s, 102.2 ft e of 5th Av, 02-3x75.2; Lewis A. Phillips to Moritz Falkenau, quitclaim..... 1

100TH ST, 315 West, 19x100.11; James Livingston to Peter Fogarty, (R S $18.50, mtg $24,500)..... 1

112TH ST, s s, 412.6 ft w of 1st Av, 62.6x100.11; Samuel Green to Lilly Herb, (R S $16, mtg $44,000)..... 100

124TH ST, 422 East, 25x100.11; Aksel Kristman to Julie L. Killeen, (mtg $13,500)..... 1

130TH ST, n s, 164.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 56.4x37.8x irregular; William H. Murphy to Anna Dreyer, (mtg $6,500, R S $7.50,) exchange and..... 1,000

134TH ST, 203 West, 16.6x99.11; Hester B. Pollion to James J. Heffernan, (R S $5, mtg $10,000)..... 100

142D ST, s s, 460 ft e of Broadway, 16x99; Morris A. Eiseman to Henry E. Kingsley, (R S $5.50, mtg $12,500)..... 18,000

182D ST, new, s s, 81.1 ft e of Belmont Av, 27.2x146x25.11½; John B. Haskin to Adeline Grossmann, (R S $1)..... 1

182D ST, s s, 160.6 ft e of Belmont Av, 50.5x102.2x50.6x102.11; also Crotona Av, w s, 129.6 ft s of 182d St, 72.4x100.1x73.7x100; John B. Haskin to E. B. Levy, (R S $4.50)..... 100

182D ST, new, s s, 210.11 ft e of Belmont Av, 20.1x102.2x irregular; John B. Haskin to Jennie C. Ryan, (R S $4.50)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,730, n e corner of 140th St; James Walsh to Michael C. O'Neill, 10 years..... 1,800

BROADWAY, n w corner of 45th St; Thomas J. Backus to Henry Carstens, 5 years..... $1,500, 1,800

FULTON ST, 416; Joseph Shardlow and others to Codington Luncheon Company, 5 years..... 3,000

HENRY ST, 280; Effie Lawrence to Jacob Sweetman, 5 9-12 years..... 850

MADISON ST, 402; Nathan Drafkin to Louis Morrison, 3 years..... 2,200

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Dawson St; Catharine Sheridan to John A. O'Brien, 3 years..... 420

STANTON ST, 93; Morris Sikowitz to Hirsch Rothkopf, 2 years..... 300

WEST ST, 216; Carsten H. Meyer to Herman Tietjen and another, 3 10-12 years. 1,500

WILLIS AV, 518; Patrick J. Carney to George Priore, 4 years..... 240

2D AV, 916; Julia Wehsbach to Mayer Zalka, 5 years..... 2,200

2D AV, 1,475; Samuel I. Davis to Solomon G. Proops, 5 years..... 900

6TH AV, 232; Andrew Phillips to Julius Blauner and others, 4 9-12 years..... 5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALTIERI, Rosa, to Washington Bank; Trinity Av, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, due Dec. 15, 1901, secures notes..... $1,500

ALEXANDER, Thomas, to Max Marx; 11th Av, e s, 75 ft s of 187th St, prior mortgage, $4,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

BAKER, John G., Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 122d St, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, due April 1, 1904..... 25,000

BARR, John, to Mary M. Stagg; 163d St, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

BEDELL, Edwin, and another, executors and trustees, to Harlem Savings Bank; 175th St, n s, 100 ft w of Fordham, or 3d, Av, prior mortgage $3,500, 1 year.. 4,000

BELAIR, Henry, and another to Union Trust Company; Monroe St, 251, due June 1, 1906, 4 per cent..... 18,000

BELAIS, Henry, to Samuel Weil; Monroe St, 251, prior mortgage, $18,000, instalments, 6 per cent..... 2,600

BERKELEY SCHOOL to William Ziegler; Madison Av, n e corner of 49th St, prior mortgage $300,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

BORST, Henry R., to Louisa J. Bruen and others, executors and trustees; 2d Av, 176, 6 years, 4½ per cent..... 21,000

BORST, Henry R., to David Lippmann; 2d Av, 176, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BRAMEYER, Ferdinand, to George Joseph, 48th St, 252 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 800

BURNSIDE, Frederick W., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 75th St, 47 West, due June 19, 1902, 4 per cent..... 10,000

BUTLER, Carrie M., to Seth M. Milliken; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 148th St, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 6,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Donald B. Toucey; 111th St, n s, 92 ft e of 8th Av, prior mortgage $38,000, due Oct. 17, 1901, 6 per cent..... 7,500

CASSIDY, James H., to Distillers' Commission Company; 111th St, 253 West, installments, $413.75 monthly, 6 per cent., 23 notes..... 9,517

CORNISH, John W., to Mount Morris Bank; Fordham Av, w s, 106.2 ft n of Fitch St, secures notes, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

DI LORENZO, Gregorio, to Susan B. Hutchison; Lyman Place, w s, 142.8 ft n of 169th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,900

DI LORENZO, Gregorio, to Susan B. Hutchison; Barretto St, e s, 250 ft n of Home St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,350

DICKES, Ignatius E. and wife to John W. Bolton; White Plains Av, w s, 88 ft s of 6th St, or Avenue, Wakefield, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 800

DRAKE, Lawrence, to Mary M. Stagg; 217th St, West, corner of Park Terrace East; 215th St, s w s, at point where n e s of Park Terrace West if extended in straight line across street would strike said s w s of 215th St, 3 years.... 30,000

FLEISCHMAN, Julia, and another to Albert E. Foster; Lenox Av, n w corner of 119th St, due Oct. 1, 1901..... 8,000

FOX, John, to Peter Ludemann; 169th St, s s, 125 ft w of Washington Av, old line, now 115.7 ft w of Washington Av, new line, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 12,000

FOX, John, to Richard Webber, 169th St, s s, 125 ft w of Washington Av, old line, now 115.7 ft w of Washington Av, new line, demand, 6 per cent., collateral..... 2,500

GAFFNEY, John S., to Manhattan Company; Vanderbilt Av, widened, n s corner of 182d St, 1 year..... 2,000

GEISENHEIMER, Joseph, to Samuel Riker; Park Av, e s, 27.2 ft s of 75th St, prior mortgage $34,000, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 7,000

HAPPY, Thirza E., to Mary C. Chedsey; 199th St, n e s, 150 ft s s of Orchard St, being 27 s e of Decatur Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

HOLMES, Dyer B., to the Park Mortgage Company; Post Avenue, northwest corner of Academy St, 3 years..... 8,000

JOYCE, Edward, to Annie R. Bauserdorf; 37th St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year, 5 per cent..... 12,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 8th Av, s w corner of 17th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 85,000

KINGSLEY, Henry E., to Globe Realty Company; 142d St, s s, 460 ft e of Broadway, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,600

KRAETZER, Henry, and others to Antoinette B. De Witt, ½ part; Concord Av, w s, 77.6 ft s of Crane St, 3 years.. 800

LAUX, John, to Mary A. Edward and another, as trustees; 123d St, 38 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

LEADER, Isaac, and wife and others to the State Bank; Sullivan St, 217, due June 20, 1902, 5 per cent..... 12,000

LEVY, Ephraim B., to John B. Haskin; 182d St, new s s, 160.6 ft e of Belmont Av, new line; Crotona Av, as legally opened, new w s, 129.6 ft s of 182d St, new line, 3 years..... 2,800

MARTIN, Sarah, and another to John S. Mott; Bainbridge Av, w s, 175 ft s of 201st St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,100

McARTHUR, John E., to Charles P. Ferris; 38th St, 250 West, defeasance..... 8,000

McDONALD, John, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 46th St, 130 West, due June 21, 1902..... 14,500

MONTROSS, Henrietta M., to John N. Luning; 130th St, s s, 266.6 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, mortgage $10,000, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 4,500

MONTROSS, Henrietta M., individually and as executrix, and another to John N. Luning; 8th Av, w s, extends from 157th St to 158th St, prior mortgage $230,000, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent.... 15,000

O'CONNELL, James, to Harry B. Davis; 5th Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 133d St, secures assessment on West Farms Road..... 3,500

OSTERNDORF, Henry, and another to Beadleston & Woerz; West St, 216, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

POLLACK, David, to Hyman Sonn and others; Lenox Av, n w corner of 140th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 51,000

RUTHSCHILD, Siegfried, and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Lenox Av, e s, 50.11 ft n of 116th St, due July 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

RUTH, Samuel J., and another to Globe Realty Company; 142d St, s s, corner of Park Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SALBERG, Meta, to Eliza J. Thompson and another; Lexington Av, e s, 86.6 ft n of 122d St, 3 years..... 6,000

SALBERG, Meta, to Theresa Weil; 31st St, s s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, prior mortgage $20,000; Lexington Av, e s, 86.6 ft n of 122d St, prior mortgage $6,000, due June 15, 1904, 6 per cent..... 5,250

SANFORD, Robert, to Charles C. Suydam, trustee; Washington St, n w corner of Morton St, interest and time due as per tripartite agreement..... 60,000

SCHEYER, Isma, to Patrick Considine; 11th Av, e s, 75 ft s of 187th St, 3 years..... 4,000

SPEARS, Clarkson C., and others to Patrick F. Griffen; Public Road, s w s, being Lots 15, 16, and 17, map of Clason's Point, due Dec. 21, 1901, 6 per cent..... 3,500

SHAFF, David, and another, firm Shaff & Silberman, to Richard Grunewald; Essex St, 119, due Dec. 21, 1902, 4 per cent.... 8,000

SIEGEL, Abraham, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 20th St, 329 to 333 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 25,000

SINGHI, Carrie, and another to Mary S. Hynes; Davidson Av, s e corner of 184th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

STILWELL, Nelson D., to the Park Mortgage Company; Sherman Av, s s, 225 ft w of Academy St, 5 years..... 5,500

STILWELL, Nelson D., to the Park Mortgage Company; Sherman Av, s w corner of Academy St, 3 years..... 8,500

STILWELL, Nelson D., to the Park Mortgage Company; Sherman Av, s s, 100 ft w of Academy St, 3 years..... 5,500

STILWELL, Nelson D., to Angeline M. Knapp and another; 10th Av, n e corner of 213th St, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 1,875

STIRBY, Michael, to Mary Whalen; 24th St, 41 West, 6 per cent..... 40,000

STONE, David, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 122d St, n s, 164 ft w of 7th Av, due Jan. 1, 1904..... 8,000

TICK, Benjamin, to Edmund Hendricks, executor and trustee; 32d St, s s, 186 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 4,500

WALL, Joseph, to Firm of J. & M. Haffen; 9th Av, n s, Lot 211, map of Wakefield, 1 year..... 1,200

WEHRENBERG, Dietrich W., to Guaranty Trust Company, guardian; 5th Av, 1,420, due June 5, 1906, 4 per cent..... 38,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, guardian, to John J. Cahill..... $4,000

CAHILL, John J., to Atlantic Trust Company..... 4,000

CHURCHILL, Lily W., executor, executors, to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees..... Nominal

COHN, Hugo, to John A. Baumann..... 3,000

GODWIN, Joseph H., to the Park Mortgage Company..... 35,583

LARKIN, John, guardian, and another to Richard W. Underhill, guardian..... Omitted

LARKIN, John, guardian, and another to Richard W. Underhill, guardian..... Omitted

O'CONOR, Daniel J., executor and trustee, to the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New York..... 6,042

SCHUCHMAN, John P., to New York Central Spar Verein..... Nominal

SWANTY, Edward, to Frank A. Koch..... Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Maria B. Nicholas, as guardian. 15,000

WEIL, Jonas and another to Samuel Weil..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 55 and 57; Speishandler & Reichman against Lena Gurgel, owner; Louis Sroka, contractor..... $300

7TH AV and 140th St, n w corner, 100x100; William Markuske against S. Adler, owner; John M. Hauch, contractor. 38

47TH ST, s s, 490 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100; Thomas, Roberts, Stevenson Company against Albert L. French, owner and contractor..... 200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

LENOX AV and 140th St, n w corner, 99.11x120; Hyman Sonn, Henry Sonn, and Solomon Rothfeld with David Pollack..... $107,000

20TH ST, 329 to 333 East; Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern with Abraham Siegel and Isaac Silberman..... 25,860

71ST ST, s s, 482 ft w of West End Av; New York Investment and Improvement Company with Kate C. Brown..... 10,000

Lis Pendens.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x70.11; German Savings Bank against Ella Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Mods.

GRAND ST, s s, 50 ft w of Clinton St, 25x100; David B. Levy against Leopold Kaufmann, (action to establish easement, &c.;) attorneys, Mayer & Gilbert.

LUDLOW ST, 60; Victoria A. Romaine against William J. Gilmartin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Redfield, Redfield & Lydon.

THOMPSON ST, 79; Department of Buildings against Sylvester Pope and others, executors, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. D. Quincy.

5TH AV and 16th St, s e corner, 38.6x128.4; Henry Parish, individually and as executor, against Susan D. Parish and others, (partition;) attorney, E. C. Parish.

14TH ST, 454 and 456 West, two actions; Department of Buildings against Robert E. Roosevelt and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. D. Quincy.

30TH ST, 445 and 447 West; Department of Buildings against Louis Runkel and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. D. Quincy.

33RD ST, s s, 75 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Isaac H. Platt and others, trustees, against Annie G. Wilson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Glover.

104TH ST, 109 to 115 East; Nathan Hirschbein against Adolph Cohn and others, (action to declare trust and accounting, &c.;) attorney, D. C. Myers.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Cuban Plantations Company, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this twelfth day of June 1901, papers for a voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the stock corporation law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany, this twelfth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and one. JOHN T. McDONOUGH,

[Seal.] (10c. U. S. Rev. Stamp, canceled.) Secretary of State.

After the cares of business you may be a little out of sorts. Try the bracing effects of your favorite drink, charged in a **Sparklets** bottle. Price cuts no figure. The cost is nominal. A good thing for your office.

Pure water and pure carbonic acid gas make the only kind of charged water that is fit to drink. At our store, 1127 Broadway, you can see how it is done and how you can do it yourself, at home or anywhere you please.

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Branch Store at 28 Broad Street

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

LOTS $400 LOTS $5. MONTHLY $10.

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All First Class Improvements.

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Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Surrogate's Notices.

GSELL, CHARLES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To the person, whose name is unknown and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, and whose place of residence, if living, is unknown and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, who, if living, is the brother of Charles Gsell, late of the County of New York, deceased; and to

The person, whose name is unknown and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, and whose place of residence, if living, is unknown and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, who, if living, is the mother of the said Charles Gsell, deceased; and to

Emil Gsell, whose place of residence, if living, is unknown and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, who, if living, is a brother of the said Charles Gsell, deceased, or if the said Emil Gsell be dead, to such person or persons, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, who are the lawful issue and descendants of the said Emil Gsell; and to

Such person or persons, whose names and places of residence, if living, are unknown and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, and who, if living, are other brothers and the sisters of the said Charles Gsell, deceased, or if such persons last mentioned or designated as the other brothers and the sisters of the said Charles Gsell, deceased, be dead, to such person or persons, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, who, if living, are the lawful issue and descendants of the said other brothers and sisters of the said Charles Gsell, deceased; and to

Any and all other persons, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, who, if living and in being, are, with any of the before mentioned persons, all the heirs and next of kin of the said Charles Gsell, deceased; and to

Hon. John C. Davies, the Attorney General of the State of New York; and to

Hon. William M. Hoes, the Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

Whereas Charles S. Gsell, formerly of the City of New York, but now of Turin, in the County of Lewis, State of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have you appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, to attend the probate of a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixth day of August, 1864, signed by the said Charles Gsell, at the end thereof, and duly witnessed, relating to both real and personal estate, and which was decided, ordered, adjudged, and decreed, by our said Surrogates' Court to be the last will and testament of the said Charles Gsell, deceased, and valid as a will of real and personal estate, and admitted to probate, as such, by our said Surrogates' Court, by its decree bearing date and entered the 3d day of April, 1876, and which as so admitted to probate was thereafter recorded in our said Surrogates' office, and the original of which said last will and testament was deposited with our said Surrogates' Court on the 24th day of March, 1876, and there remains so deposited; and to show cause, if any be, why the evidence taken by the depositions of the subscribing witnesses thereto and all the proceedings heretofore instituted by the said petition of the said Elizabeth Gsell, bearing verification of March 24, 1876, to prove the said last will and testament, should not stand; and why the said decree of our said Surrogates' Court, which was so made and entered on the 3d day of April, 1876, admitting the said last will and testament to probate, should not stand; and why a further decree, confirmatory of the said proceedings, probate and decree of probate, and adjudging the said last will and testament as valid will, to pass real and personal estate, should not be made; and why you and each of you should not be bound by the said evidence, proceedings, decree, and confirmatory decree, with the same force and effect as if you and each of you had previously been cited to attend the aforesaid original probate of the said last will and testament; and why, also, such further or other relief in the premises, including the granting of letters of administration, with the said will annexed, if necessary, as should to the Court seem just and proper, should not be granted the said petitioner.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 3 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

my11-law7wS.

Legal Notices.

C. K. FREER & COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Whereas, Charles K. Freer of Port Clinton of State of Ohio and Aaron Radin and Herman Cohen, both of the City and State of New York, have heretofore been copartners together under the firm name and style of C. K. Freer & Company, and having an office in the City of New York; and,

Whereas, The term of said partnership expired upon the 7th day of June, 1901, under and by reason of the Articles of Copartnership existing between said individuals,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that said partnership has not been renewed or continued, that same has been dissolved, and that the undersigned has withdrawn therefrom.

Dated New York City, June 12th, 1901.

C. K. FREER.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 12th day of June, 1901, before me personally appeared Charles K. Freer, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same. FREDERICK W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York.

je15-1aw4wS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James A. O'Gorman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of May, 1901, and entered on that day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SLACK, lately doing business under the name of the Anchor Color Manufacturing Company of 466 Cherry Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, Alfred T. Carroll, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said William Slack for the benefit of his creditors, at his place for transacting business, No. 58 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1901.

ALFRED T. CARROLL, Assignee.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Assignee, 58 Pine Street, N. Y. City.

my25-1aw7w-S

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The holders of all bonds and coupons of Port Royal Company are required by an order of the Court of Common Pleas for Beaufort County, South Carolina, to present and prove said bonds before me at Beaufort, S. C., on or before July 1st, 1901. THOMAS MARTIN,

Master for Beaufort County, S. C.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE to close estate of Maria Barbara Galuschka, deceased, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, NOON, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom.

1,302 and 1,304 Washington av., Bronx Borough, just west of 169th St., "L" station; two three-story frame tenements and two-story frame tenement in rear; lots 25 and 23x102 feet, commencing about 48 feet north of 169th St.

Maps and particulars with WILLIAM T. MATTHIES, Attorney for Executor, 741 East 177th St.; J. C. LANGBEIN, Attorney, 302 Broadway; JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

S. Goldsticker, Auctioneer.

Partition sale, by order of the Supreme Court.

PROPERTY NO. 1,614 2d Ave.,

Five-story brownstone apartment, with 2 stores; ALSO NO. 542 EAST 86TH ST.,

A 5-STORY BROWNSTONE DOUBLE FLAT.

Will be sold at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Thursday, June 27th, at 12 noon.

For further particulars apply to ADOLPH BLOCH, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 90 Nassau St., the auctioneer, 111 Broadway, or inquire on premises.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FIVE-STORY TENEMENT.
EAST SIDE. NEAR 23D ST.
PAYS 17% ON EQUITY.
BARGAIN.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

WELL RENTED TRIPLE FLAT,
WITH BAKERY.
EAST 116TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.
EASY TERMS. $2,000 CASH.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

One-Family House—Five minutes from trolley; full lot; $2,600; easy terms.

Two-Family House—Five minutes from trolley car; 4 rooms and bath and 5 rooms and bath; price, $2,

Summer Resorts.

HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK.

ONLY ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK CITY.
MOUNTAIN AND SEASIDE TOGETHER.

Tappan Zee House

SOUTH NYACK-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
TWENTY MILES OF UNSURPASSED VIEW.
Easy of access by rail or steamer. Outdoor sports and games. Safe salt water bathing. Spacious shaded grounds. No mosquitoes. No malaria. Choice music. Tennis, golf, boating, fishing. Fine roads for driving and bicycling. Special arrangements for transients Saturday to Monday. Sunday dinner, 1 P. M. Erie R. R. depot two blocks from house.
HENRY F. GILLIG, PROP'R.

A— THE

VICTORIA,

LARCHMONT ON SOUND.
Large and single connecting rooms, with baths, elevator. Address M. C. WILCOX, Larchmont, N. Y.

STATLER'S HOTEL

BUFFALO, N. Y. **Largest in the World.** 300 ft. from the Main Entrance to the Exposition. **$2 and $2.50** For lodging, breakfast, and eve. dinner. Rooms with bath extra. Send for free maps and folder, telling about our Guaranteed Accommodations.

HILLCREST HALL, Highland Mills, Orange Co., N.Y.
This house has been much enlarged and improved. Situated in the Hudson Highlands, 48 miles from New York via Erie Road. Fine golf course, casino, and other attractions. Write for Booklet. W. J. READ.

Grand View House and Cottages.
Fishing, Boating, Driving. Large verandas. Beautiful scenery. Cottages to rent or sell furnished. Farm in connection with Hotel. Send for Booklet. G. W. TEN EYCK.
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

DILL HOUSE, FLORIDA, N. Y., ORANGE COUNTY.
55 miles from city, pleasantly situated, free transportation, comfortable rooms, good table, excellent drives; terms moderate; transients accommodated; particulars on application. WM. E. ROSENBAUM, Prop.

VALLEY HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
A Summer house for refined families; spacious, well-shaded grounds extend to the lake; excellent fishing, boating, bowling, and driving; one hour from New York. C. H. TEN EYCK, Prop.

WINDSOR LAKE HOUSE

Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y. One of the finest mountain resorts in the State. Open June 1. Booklet on application. PAUL NICHOLS, Prop.

Otsego Hall, Cooperstown, N. Y.
Small hotel near the lake; good boating and fishing; choice table; prices from $10 to $15 per week; two golf links. Write for circulars and full particulars. K. M. PRICE.

THE VILLA, HIGHLAND FALLS,
adjoining West Point; stages to and from West Point. Apply for particulars. J. H. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

THE MANOR HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
Select family house, newly furnished throughout; finest fishing, boating, and drives. For terms address A. GODDWIN.

THE INN ON STORM KING AND COTTAGES,
(Formerly Storm King Club House.) Golf, Tennis. NOW OPEN. For terms address
JOHN HALL, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

THE LAKE HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.
50 miles Erie. NOW OPEN. Delightfully located. Every convenience. Send for circulars. O. CROMWELL.

DAY LINE SUMMER EXC. BOOK. Catskills, etc. Before selecting vacation trip send 6c postage to HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE, Desbrosses St., N. Y.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

Saratoga Springs.

CONGRESS HALL

ACCOMMODATING 1,000.
Saratoga,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
OCCUPYING ENTIRE BLOCK ON BROADWAY,
Now Open for Inspection.
Will Open for Reception of Guests June 29.
SPECIAL RATES FOR JULY.
Further information from Messrs. PROSKEY BROS., 70 Wall St., or 5th Av. Hotel, 10-12 A.M.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

United States Hotel,

Gage & Perry, Proprietors,
OPEN FROM
JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST
New York Office, "Victoria Hotel."

Saratoga,
The Grand Union
Now Open.
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
Saratoga Springs, New York.

Adirondacks.

THE FRONTENAC

The Gem of the St. Lawrence River,
AND ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF SUMMER HOTELS.
OPENS JUNE 12TH. CLOSES OCT. 1ST.
Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, it has a delightful, cool, and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements, including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel.
C. G. TRUSSELL, MGR.
FRONTENAC, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.
ALSO MANAGER HOTEL BON AIR, AUGUSTA, GA.

THE TAHAWUS HOUSE,
KEENE VALLEY, N. Y. ADIRONDACKS.
W. B. EGGLEFIELD, representative, will be at Room 59, Times Building, Saturday and Monday, June 22 and 24, with room plans and circulars, and will be pleased to meet parties who wish to visit the Adirondacks this season.

The CHATEAUGAY,

AT CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
Moderate Rates. Booklet.
C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, New York.

Port Jervis.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
A high-altitude mountain resort, with all the conveniences of city life. A beautiful spring-water lake. Elevation, 1,960 feet, affording a view of unparalleled grandeur. No malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes. Good livery, tennis, and croquet grounds, billiards, boating, fishing, &c. Good orchestra. Leon St. John, Mgr.
PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

Dutchess County.

THE HALCYON,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
High-class family resort, grandly located, elegantly furnished, modern in every detail. Assembly rooms, large library, music saloon, &c. The golf links are unsurpassed; beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. V. P. [illegible] Musical Director. Chas. St. John, Mgr. Y.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND

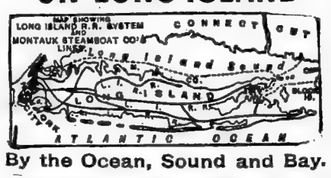

By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.

Swept by Prevailing Cool South Winds from the Ocean.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120, (952 Eagle Bureau,) (1,852 World Vacation Bureau,) (1,370 Journal Resort Bureau,) and 1,383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St., and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 5c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

EDGEMERE HOTEL,

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.
35 minutes from New York City.
Newly decorated and refurnished throughout.
HOTEL NOW OPEN.
200 rooms; 50 private baths.
Golf, Tennis, Croquet.
Surf and still water bathing; sailing, driving, fishing. Rooms in Club House for single men. Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.
WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager,
EDGEMERE, L. I.

ROCKAWAY PARK,

Between Ocean and Bay.
THE PARK INN,
AND
The Bathing Pavilion
The Newest, Delightful Summer Resort on Rockaway Beach.
Frequent trains from E. 34th St., New York, Brooklyn Bridge B. R. T. and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, direct to Rockaway Park.

Manhattan Beach

HOTEL
and
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

REMINGTON COTTAGES,
Remington Av.; second house from ocean. High-grade Family Hotel; capacity, 100. Large, ocean view rooms. E. C. McBRIDE.

WOODCLEFT INN, FREEPORT, L. I.
Delightful location in Woodcleft Park; 100 feet from water; every modern appointment; cuisine unsurpassed; booklet, terms, apply. W. TAETEROW.

LAKEVIEW HOTEL, FREEPORT, L. I.
Delightful location overlooking beautiful lake; high-grade table; airy rooms; fishing, bathing; transients accommodated. L. MARTIN.

THE SEA-SIDE Sayville, L. I., on Great South Bay. Select family resort. S. S. Ackerly.

Far Rockaway.

BAYSWATER HOUSE,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
This well-known and elegant hotel will open under new management June 25th. Fishing, boating, still-water and surf bathing. Open for inspection. For particulars write L. D. BALL.

THE EUREKA. FAR ROCKAWAY. (Select Family Hotel.) Delightful location, (always cool;) every modern appointment. Large airy rooms. High-class cuisine, sanitary plumbing; boating, bathing, fishing; electric lights. Reasonable. N. GRAF.

HOTEL WINDSOR, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. Delightful location. Large shady lawn, (always cool.) Cheerful rooms. Superior cuisine. Modern improvements. First-class café, a la carte rates $10.00 up. Mrs. Pearse. A. LEVY, Manager.

SEA VIEW TERRACE. Far Rockaway, L. I.; 1st house from beach; (always cool;) cheerful rooms; first-class table; delightful location; pleasant and homelike; terms reasonable. M. J. Dickenson.

NATIONAL HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY.—(ALWAYS COOL.) Few minutes from beach; airy rooms; generous table. M. A. CASLIN.

Lake Mahopac.

Dean House Lake Mahopac, N. Y.
Fine resort, within easy distance of New York; hotel westerly side of lake; lawn and shade trees; tennis, croquet, and playground; billiards and bowling; bathing houses and boats; driving and cycling; golf links; lake famous for bass, pickerel, and perch; capacity, 200; adults, $15, $20; half price for children and servants; transients, $3.50 per day; telephone; booklet sent on application.
A. H. DEAN, Proprietor.

BALDWIN HOUSE.
Charming location; near lake; pleasant rooms; excellent table; boating and fishing; good livery attached; moderate rates. Write for full particulars. L. S. WRIGHT, LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

COLE HOUSE LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
Beautiful location on lake, boating and fishing, golf links in vicinity; moderate rates. William Findlay, Prop.

Sullivan County.

KIAMESHA LAKE HOUSE
NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1901.
EVERY AMUSEMENT.
An ideal summer home, at moderate cost.
The healthiest locality in the East.
Positively no malaria or mosquitoes.
No humidity, always cool.
FINEST GOLF LINKS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.
Write for beautifully illustrated booklet, giving 30 photographic views.
C. M. BARTLETT, Kiamesha, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

THE KNOLL. WOODBURNE, SULL. CO., N. Y.
Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

"OLD JUDGE," Phillipsport, Sull. Co., N. Y., with annex. Thoroughly renovated. All kinds fishing. Terms, CHAS. McCUNE, Prop.

WOODBURNE HOUSE. Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

THE CAMPBELL INN.
Roscoe, N. Y. JEFFERSON CAMPBELL, Prop.

The Arlington, Livingston Manor, N. Y.—Accommodates 50. Terms and particulars of Bush Bros., Props.

Terrace Home, Livingston Manor, N. Y.—Capacity, 50. Send for booklet. M. H. Wright, Prop.

Liberty.

Hotel Monitor, Liberty, Sull. Co., N. Y.
The finest mountain resort in the State. All improvements. Accommodates 150. Elevation 2,000 feet. Booklets on application. Pulmonary patients not entertained. City office, 96 Vesey St. Cohen & Feltman, Props.

HOTEL PINNEY Liberty, Sull. Co., N. Y.
E. R. PINNEY, Prop.
One mile east of Liberty; accommodates 175; elevation, 2,000 feet; every city convenience; well-appointed rooms, all light, some with private bath. Send for booklet.

THE BUCKLEY Liberty, Sull. Co., N. Y.
Dr. A. P. Buckley, Prop.
Send for Booklet.

POELLMAN HOUSE Liberty, New York.
Geo. W. Murphy, Prop.

Monticello.

THE FRANK LESLIE,
MONTICELLO, N. Y. OPEN MAY 1ST.
For terms and Booklet address FRANK L. EMHOUT.

White Lake.

PROSPECT HOUSE, White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y.
Amusement Hall. 1½ miles Lake Shore. 50 acres forest.

CENTRAL HOUSE, WHITE LAKE, N. Y.
Accommodates 40; large, airy rooms; 200 feet from lake; good table. Booklets on application.
J. B. Low.

West Shore House, White Lake, N. Y.
Accommodates 85; on high ground, 300 ft. from lake. For booklet address John J. Van Orden, Prop.

THE KENSINGTON, White Lake, N. Y.
J. B. Racine, Prop.

BALSAM HOUSE White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. E. G. Newkirk, Prop.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Catskills.

KROEBEL'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
In the Heart of Catskills, accommodates 150; Amusements, Bowling, Billiards, Tennis, Golf; good cycling and driving; peerless cuisine; booklet. AUG. F. KROEBEL, TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.

THE LAUREL HOUSE. Haines Falls, N. Y.; finest location in the heart of the Catskills; elevation 2,500 ft.; accommodates 300; direct train from New York; circular. A. Christian.

HOBART MANSION HOUSE,
HOBART, N. Y. Entirely new; modern appointments. High-class cuisine. Handsomely furnished. Terms and Illustrated Booklet. S. A. McMORRIS.

SUNSIDE FARM. SUNSIDE, Green County. Home Comforts. Delightfully situated. Peerless cuisine. Refined surroundings. Scenery, fruit. $6.00 to $7.00. M. J. RICHTMYER.

SUMMIT HILL HOUSE, Catskill, N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Rates, $6.00 to $8.00. Write for circular. F. BECKER, Prop.

THE BECKWITH Beautifully situated amidst a Large Pine Grove. Spring water. First-class appointments. Bath. Toilet Rooms. Peerless Cuisine, 7.00-9.00. Z. BECKWITH, Furling, N. Y.

THE CHIEFTON, Catskill Mountains. Big Indian, N. Y. Large Rooms. Good Table. Ample shade. Livery. 1 mile, Station U. & D. R. R. References exchanged. D. A. HAWKINS.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL. Capacity 125; beautiful; large dining room; modern improvements; cuisine unequaled; 2,100 ft.; booklet. S. Lowy, Tannersville.

ROUND TOP RAVINE HOUSE.
CAIRO, N. Y.—Delightfully located; Catskill Mountains; elevation 1,500 ft.; superior cuisine; large grounds; moderate. BOOKLET. LEVI B. MOORE, Prop.

HILL CREST Cairo, N. Y. Beautiful location. Delightful Mountain Scenery; Pleasant Rooms; Fresh vegetables; fruit; livery; 6.00 to 8.00. A. MILLETT.

MALAESKA HOUSE SOUTH CAIRO, N. Y. Beautiful Location. ACCOMMODATES 100; large rooms. Good Table. Mountain Views. $6. G. B. HOLCOMB.

Sunset Hill, Cairo, N. Y. Delightfully situated. Elevation 1,200 ft. Mountain scenery. Shady grounds. Homelike. Cuisine unsurpassed. $6.00 to $7.00. J. A. NEALIS.

HUNTER HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Hunter, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft.; capacity, 200; location unsurpassed; (Hebrew cuisine;) gas, sanitary plumbing, café, billiards, bowling; booklet. M. Sparks.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL. Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Accommodates 200. Modern improvements, delightful location, pure spring water. Terms apply S. EPSTEIN.

MAPLE GROVE, Margaretville, N. Y. Delightful location; beautiful mountain rambles; generous table; $7 to $10. W. A. Boyes.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE, Beautifully situated on Lake. Boating, Fishing. Large Rooms. First-class table. Reasonable. J. M. DAY, Box 200, Leeds, N. Y.

Locust Grove House, Arkville, N. Y. The Favorite German Resort. Delightfully situated on large, shady grove. Terms and Booklet. Apply.

Meadowbrook Farm, Margaretville, N. Y. Grand Location. Refined and Homelike. Modern appointments; good table. $8.00 to $10.00. E. A. KEENEY.

LAUREN VILLA, Roxbury, N. Y. Delightful location, airy rooms, spacious, shady grounds. Refined and Homelike. Terms apply G. W. LAUREN.

Hoffman House, Delightful location in beautiful, shady grove. Modern appointments. Generous table. $8.00 to $12.00. P. F. HOFFMAN.

Windham.

HIDECKER HOUSE WINDHAM, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft. Ventilated Rooms. First-class Table. Fruit, Milk, and Vegetables from our own farm. Amusement Halls. Piano. Grand Scenery. Reasonable. C. HIDECKER.

SOPER HOUSE, WINDHAM, N. Y. Capacity, 100. Delightful location. Spacious grounds; high-class service; first-class appointments; superior cuisine; boating; refined, homelike; $7.00 to $15.00. Booklet. W. J. SOPER.

Stamford.

THE REXMERE opens June 29th.
CHURCHILL HALL.
Hotel Hamilton NOW OPEN. An all-the-Year Health Resort.
Golf links. Vestibuled trains from N. Y.
Full descriptive literature and information may be obtained of E. R. Jenkins, 3 Park Place, Mondays and Tuesdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 25 Union Square, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 1 P. M. S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D.

FARVIEW HOUSE.—Second season; modern improvements. Elevation, 1,800 feet; spacious grounds; open fireplaces and hot water heat; special inducements to June and September guests. Golf, tennis, &c. G. H. HAGER, Stamford, N. Y.

ATCHINSON HOUSE, STAMFORD, N. Y. CAPACITY, 40.
Beautifully located, with refined surroundings; spacious grounds, golf, &c.; every modern appointment; booklet; references. A. B. ATCHINSON, Mgr.

NEW GRANT HOUSE.
Stamford, New York. Capacity 125. Special Rates June, September. Booklet. Rates on application. Cottage to rent. E. C. HANFORD.

UTSANTHIA LAKE HOUSE, STAMFORD, N. Y. Delightful location. Peerless cuisine. Fishing; $9.00 to $8.00. Large grounds. DANIEL CRAFT.

THE WESTHOLM, STAMFORD, N. Y. MRS. H. F. PRESTON.

Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE.
ROGERS' ROCK HOTEL.
Open, under new management, June 3 to Oct. 1. Write for booklet. D. W. EASTON, Owner and Prop., Rogers' Rock, Essex County, New York.

KATTSKILL HOUSE, Kattskill Bay, N. Y., on Lake George. Telephone, Telegraph, Post Office in house. A. P. SCOVILLE.

CROSBYSIDE. Lake George, N. Y. Open June 20th. New management. Send for booklet.

KENESAW, Shelving Rock, N. Y., on Lake George. Open June 15th. Amusement grounds. Booklet. F. F. SHORE.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL. OPEN JUNE 20.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
Sulphur Bath ng Establishment Now Open.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Send for Pamphlet, JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
THE BADEN BADEN OF AMERICA.

Thousand Islands.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE opens June 27th. N. Y. Office, Herald Sq. Hotel, Broadway and 34th St.
J. B. STETSON, Representative.

NEW JERSEY.

Sea Girt.

PARKER HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J.
Twenty-second season. Now open; fine ocean view; new sanitary arrangements; special rates for June.
MRS. THOS. DEVLIN.

BEACH HOUSE.
Directly on the beach; beautiful situation. Coolest place on the coast. Every sea shore advantage.
JOHN H. RISDON.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J. On ocean front. Every room has full ocean view. Excellent cuisine. Booklet. I. S. HINKSON.

Ocean Grove.

THE CHALFONTE
Ocean Grove, N. J.
Directly on Ocean front. Open all year. Newly furnished; best sanitation; finest cuisine.
S. W. EHLERS.

HOTEL SPRAY VIEW
The leading hotel on the ocean front. Thoroughly modern; 2,824 square feet veranda. Booklet. JOS. WHITE.

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BY THE SEA,
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MICHAEL MAHER DREW CHECK TAKEN IN A RAID

Was on the Garfield National Bank, and Dated in 1900.

Justice Jerome Again Criticises the Light Sentences Given to Four Prisoners.

The seventy-four-hundred-dollar check, payable to and indorsed by Frank Farrell, found by Justice Jerome in the safe in the raided gambling house at 111 East Fourteenth Street, according to Superintendent John McCullagh, who now has the check, was drawn in 1900 by Michael Maher, a well-known gambler, on the Garfield National Bank.

The Garfield National Bank is the depository of many prominent Tammany politicians. W. H. Gelshenen, the President, is a strong friend of John F. Carroll. Mr. Gelshenen advanced to Mayor Van Wyck the $50,000 with which to buy the Mayor's Ice Trust stock. The Mayor, according to his own statement, gave his note for this amount.

Maher is well known in certain sporting circles. According to the statement of a gentleman high in the confidence of the Committee of Fifteen, Maher in 1900, during the latter part of which the check was drawn, was with John T. Ryan, another well-known sporting man, running a gambling house at 111 East Fourteenth Street. Ryan is the reputed owner of the raided establishment now. For some reason, says THE NEW YORK TIMES's informant, the house was moved across the street to 104. Shortly after that Ryan and Maher dissolved partnership and the gambling house was moved back to 111. The safe, afterward broken open by Justice Jerome, was moved along with the other effects. In this safe Justice Jerome found the seventy-four-hundred-dollar check, which, in the ordinary course of business, had been returned to the drawer. Frank Farrell's indorsement and the Garfield National Bank's cancellation stamp show that the money was paid. This check is held by the Committee of Fifteen to clearly establish the partnership of Maher with Ryan in the conduct of the business at 104. Maher is not thought to have been a partner, nor in fact to have been in favor with the owners of the place when it was moved back to 111.

Justice Jerome yesterday repeated his remark that it was an outrage to let the four prisoners taken in the raid on this gambling house, one of whom was a cripple and the other a consumptive, go with such light sentences as ten days in the city prison. He also intimated that the failure to follow up the clues laid open by the finding of the seventy-four-hundred-dollar check were due to the inactivity of the Committee of Fifteen and the District Attorney.

"Why didn't you use the check to begin criminal proceedings against Farrell right after you found it?" Justice Jerome was asked.

"I'm not the police force, Grand Jury, District Attorney, and trial Judge," said he testily. "I can't perform the functions of all these and the duties of a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions at the same time."

"Is Farrell John Doe?"

"There is no single John Doe, I think though that Farrell's genealogy might show a direct lineage from the Doe family."

"Will you use the check to prosecute Farrell?"

"Betsy and I are out," replied the Justice with a significant wink. By Betsy he referred to the Committee of Fifteen. He was asked if the check could form the basis of a legal action and also if Farrell was the real proprietor of the gambling house and if the check represented money paid for protection or the proceeds of the games. He said he could not say, and when asked why, repeated:

"Betsy and I are out, but we may not stay out. We may come together again at any time, and I cannot tell you anything that might interfere with the administration of justice."

The Justice admitted that the check had not been turned over to Mr. Philbin. He said that George Black, one of the men sentenced to ten days' imprisonment by Judge Foster, was more than an employe of the gambling house, and that he was much higher in the gambling world. Black gave his occupation as a "collector." Justice Jerome said this was significant.

Mr. Philbin stated that Justice Jerome had not shown him the check and had furnished him with no information which, if followed up, might result in evidence which could be used in a criminal prosecution against any law breaker. Whenever he did, said he, the District Attorney would act. Mr. Philbin declared the relations between himself and the Justice to be most harmonious, and declined to be drawn into any newspaper controversy with him. Judge Foster declared that it was beneath his dignity to comment upon the remarks attributed to the Justice.

LEGAL NOTES.

BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGE AND ALIMONY.—The Appellate Division yesterday unanimously affirmed a decision of the Special Term of the Supreme Court that Emil Maisner was not relieved by his discharge in bankruptcy from paying alimony to his wife, Ray Maisner, under a decree of limited divorce awarded to her about three years ago. Justice Patterson, who gives the opinion, says that alimony is an admeasurement by the court of the marital obligation of support, which obligation is made specific, and the allowance becomes a debt only in the sense that the general duty over which the husband previously had a discretionary control had been changed into a specific duty. When it is awarded, the court takes into its own hands the regulation of the duty of the husband to support his wife, and it may provide in its decree for a modification of its terms, if it so chooses. It has the power to compel obedience to the decree by other methods than those ordinarily resorted to to enforce a judgment. It may require the husband to give security for the payment from time to time of the alimony awarded, or it may cause his personal property and the rents and profits of his real property to be sequestrated and may appoint a receiver thereof, or, upon default in the payment of alimony, under certain circumstances, it may enforce payments by proceedings for contempt, as in the case now before us."

***

ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.—On the trial of a suit brought by a child named Minnie Hubener for damages for injuries she received in consequence of the falling of a freight elevator on the 4th of May last year, in the candy manufacturing establishment of Henry Heide, 84 to 89 Van Dam Street, the Court assumed that Mr. Heide, the defendant, was guilty of negligence, and submitted to the jury only the question of damages. A large number of men and women who worked in this building had customarily, with the knowledge and apparent acquiescence of the Superintendent, used the freight elevator mornings to convey them from the third floor, where their dressing room was located, to the respective floors on which they were employed. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, on defendant's appeal, yesterday directed a reversal of a judgment given in favor of the plaintiff. Justice Laughlin, giving the unanimous opinion, holds that negligence was not conclusively established; that Mr. Heide was not an insurer of the safety of those using the elevator, nor was he obliged to use the greatest degree of care that human foresight and ingenuity could devise to provide against accident.

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NEWSSTANDS ON SIDEWALKS.—A stand or booth under the elevated stairway at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, for the sale of newspapers and periodicals, was yesterday declared by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to be an unlawful street obstruction, the Municipal Assembly having no authority to grant such a license for the use of the public highways of the city. Mr. Keating, the Commissioner of the Department of Highways, having refused to cause the stand to be removed, David Pumpyansky applied to the Supreme Court at Special Term for a writ of peremptory mandamus directing him to do so. The application being refused, an appeal was taken to the Appellate Division. Justice Hatch, who gives the prevailing opinion, which is concurred in by Justices Patterson and McLaughlin, holds that no authority exists in the Legislature to authorize an encroachment upon a public street which interferes with its use by the general public, for the benefit of a private citizen. It is conceded, however, that the stand does not really obstruct public travel or traffic. Justice Laughlin, in a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice O'Brien, holds that, while technically an obstruction, the stand is no obstruction at all, and the Court is not obliged to send forth this extraordinary writ for the removal of a very trifling obstruction, which does not, in fact, obstruct travel or traffic. Justice Laughlin says it is very doubtful whether the former ordinance has been repealed by the Greater New York charter.

***

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—A suit brought by James Mitchell against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for damages for injuries he received from being run over nearly three years ago at One Hundred and Eighth Street was dismissed on the trial. The Appellate Division yesterday directed a reversal, holding, by a divided court, that the evidence constituted a prima facie case for submission to the jury. Mitchell, while passing over the northerly crosswalk of Third Avenue, was struck by a car coming from the north. He testified that he looked up and down the avenue before stepping from the curbstone, on the crosswalk, and again as he stepped on the easterly track, and that he saw no headlight or other indication of the approach of a car, and heard no gong or bell. A passenger on the car testified that the motorman, who was then looking to the rear, did not ring the bell. Justice Laughlin, giving the opinion of the Court, which is concurred in by Justices Patterson and Hatch, says the evidence clearly warranted the finding of negligence on the part of the defendant: "It tended to show that the car was propelled at a very rapid rate of speed over an intersecting street, without any signal, and, at least, without a bright headlight, and the motorman instead of having his car under control and keeping an outlook for those lawfully traveling the street had his face turned toward the rear of the car." Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin dissented.

***

SURETIES' RIGHTS.—When George Clark and William Baker were arrested on the 27th of February, under a warrant issued by Magistrate Jerome, the hearing was adjourned until the 7th of March, and Patrick McKenna became surety in $2,500 for the appearance of the accused. Subsequently, on the application of counsel, a further postponement of two weeks was granted. No notice was given to either Clark or Baker of this postponement, or to their surety. They appeared on the 7th, but were not produced on the 24th, the result being that their bonds were forfeited and execution was issued on the judgments. The Court, at Special Term, refused to vacate the judgments or set aside the executions, but the Appellate Division yesterday, on appeal, directed a reversal of the decision below. The opinion, which is by Justice McLaughlin, is concurred in by Justices Patterson and Laughlin. The Court held that the surety, by producing Clark and Baker on the 7th of March ready to proceed with the examination, complied with the obligation of his bond. "The surety had complied," Justice McLaughlin said, "both in spirit and letter with his undertaking, and having done this, a liability on his part could not be created by any act taken by the Magistrate, except with his consent, either express or implied. * * * Therefore I am of the opinion that when McKenna produced Clark at that time, he complied with the conditions of the undertaking and satisfied the obligation which he had given, and he could not therefore be subjected to a liability because the defendant did not appear at some other time or place. The Magistrate had not authority, at least so far as the surety on the undertaking was concerned, to adjourn the examination without his knowledge or consent to any other time or place than that contemplated at the time and for which the undertaking was given." Justices Ingraham and Hatch dissented.

***

THE BOY'S OWN FAULT.—Clarence J. Thompson, a boy, was employed by the Cary Manufacturing Company to superintend the operation of three machines for cutting out pail clasps from strips or ribbons of steel, which, when placed in the machines, were passed automatically through them. These machines, the power to which was communicated by a belt, were so constructed that it was necessary to stop them to put in a new steel ribbon. An employe who was in the habit of putting on the belts having refused the boy's request to do so, the latter undertook to do it himself. His wrist was caught, his arm was torn off, and he fell upon the machine, fracturing both his legs. He has thereby become maimed and crippled for life. His suit against the company was dismissed on the trial, and that decision is now affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice Patterson, who gives the opinion, says the plaintiff, while cognizant of peril to which he might be exposed, performed an act which he was under no obligation to do, which was not within his duty to perform, and which he was not directed or in any sense compelled to perform.

***

THE BLOODGOOD-SLAYBACK CASE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision upon an order in the Special Term, in the case of Harry L. Bloodgood, as administrator, against John D. Slayback. In the order appealed from, Justice Freedman granted a motion to vacate an order made by Justice Andrews for the examination of the defendant, and also for the examination of the books of the late firm of John Bloodgood & Co. The defendant was in partnership with John Bloodgood from 1867 to his death in 1896. Mr. Slayback, in opposing the order, maintained that it was not sought in good faith by the plaintiff, but for the purpose of obtaining the information for his mother, which the Appellate Division has heretofore held she was not entitled to. At the time of his death the plaintiff was indebted to the firm for upward of a million dollars. Mr. Slayback also stated. The Appellate Division simply affirmed the order, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the opinion of the court below. In this opinion, Justice Freedman held that an order for the examination of the defendant was a distinct proceeding from an order for the inspection of books, and the two could not be united in one order.

***

PIER 39 EAST RIVER.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an order of the lower court, confirming the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of the application of the city to acquire Pier 39 East River. The appeal was by certain tenants of a portion of the property to be taken. The Commissioners had made nominal awards of $1 to each of these tenants, but they claimed a substantial award for the interruption of their leases and for improvements. Justice Patterson writes the opinion of the court. He reviews the history of the case, and states that the sum of $291,680 was awarded to the Screw Dock Company for the fee. The sum of one dollar was awarded to the Maine Steamship Company as lessee and to the Bridgeport Steamboat Company as sub-lessee. These two companies contended that they should have had an aggregate award of $14,684, as the value of their unexpired terms. The city, however, claimed that the award should be confined to the fee value, and insisted that if the tenants were entitled to any award it must come out of the award for the fee. This contention, Justice Patterson says, was proper. The Maine Steamship Company, on May 26, 1894, leased the pier from the Screw Dock Company for $12,000 a year, for five years, with the privilege of renewal for the same period. Two days later the Maine Steamship Company sublet a part of the pier to the Bridgeport Steamship Company for $9,000 a year. The former lease expired while the condemnation proceedings were pending, and Justice Patterson says that there is no evidence whatever to show that the lessees exercised their option of giving notice for a renewal of the lease. It is, therefore, a reasonable presumption that they remained in possession at sufferance. Under these circumstances, the Court feels obliged to decide the case upon the evidence taken before the Commissioners, and to determine it upon the merits both as to matters of law and of fact. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices McLaughlin and Hatch concur with Justice Patterson. Justice Laughlin writes a dissenting opinion. He says that the rights of the respective parties should be determined as of the date of the beginning of the eminent domain proceeding, which was more than five years before the expiration of the leasehold by the Maine Steamship Company. He also says that the city having begun the proceeding, the company could not have exercised the right to renew the lease. The owner ought to have shared with the tenant a just proportion of the award made.

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N. G. Green Gave It to G. C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Was for Goods in Storage, but They Were Stored Jointly by Mr. and Mrs. Green, So Mr. Boldt Can't Get Them.

George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria is in a peculiar legal position as to the collection of a board bill for $4,000 incurred by Nelson G. Green, the promoter. Mr. Green, after a lawsuit over the bill, gave Mr. Boldt a bill of sale for $6,000 worth of wine and considerable furniture in storage warehouses. When Mr. Boldt tried to get this property he failed, as it was in storage in the joint names of Mr. Green and his wife. Mrs. Green refused to join in the bill of sale or release her claim on the goods in storage. As a result Mr. Boldt, through his counsel, has brought suit against Mrs. Green and her son by her first husband. In the Supreme Court, before Justice Bischoff, yesterday there was a motion made in behalf of Mr. Boldt for an order for the examination of Mrs. Green and her son, Charles Winfield Pratt, so that a proper complaint can be drawn. The argument on this motion will be heard on Wednesday next.

Mr. Green gained some prominence in Philadelphia about three years ago over his plan to control the water supply of that city. He organized the "Schuylkill Valley Water Company," which claimed the control of the Schuylkill Canal. An ordinance was passed by the City Council of Philadelphia giving the company the right to supply filtered water to the city for a period of fifty years at the rate of $1,000,000 a year. Charges of bribery were made at once, and Mr. Green with several others was arrested, but the Grand Jury ignored the complaints. The history in the present litigation, as outlined by counsel for Mrs. Green, is as follows:

For a number of years Mr. Green was attorney for a Mrs. Pratt, who was the widow of a wealthy Virginian. Some six years ago he proposed marriage to her. She was a Catholic and hesitated about marrying a person not of her religion. A week before the wedding Mr. Green entered the Catholic Church. Mrs. Green is about sixty years old, while her husband is much younger. She had one son, Charles Winfield Pratt, who is thirty-six years old. He is in the real estate business in this city. After Mr. and Mrs. Green were married they went to live at 630 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Green's son, who is unmarried, lived with them.

About a year ago Mrs. Green and her son went abroad, leaving Mr. Green in New York. For some reason Mrs. Green returned home unexpectedly, and then it was decided to break up housekeeping. Apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria were obtained for Mr. and Mrs. Green, while Mr. Pratt decided to rent a house on lower Madison Avenue for himself. Mrs. Green allowed him to have some of the furniture from her home to use in his new apartments. The remainder of the furniture was placed in storage. Mr. and Mrs. Green had made large purchases of valuable wines at the sale of the Manhattan Club, and all this wine was placed also in storage. Its value is said to be $6,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Green lived at the Waldorf-Astoria until October, when they separated by mutual agreement. As Mr. Green had failed to pay the hotel bill of $4,000, he was sued and at once confessed judgment. It was then as he was about to be examined in supplementary proceedings that he executed the bill of sale on the things in storage. The things loaned to Mr. Pratt had been placed in another storage warehouse in his name, and these could not be touched.

T. C. Vanderveer, who represents Mrs. Green, proposes to fight the claim, as he says that of $300,000 worth of property Mrs. Green had when she married the promoter, all she has left is represented by the articles in the storage warehouses.

Mr. Green now has offices at 52 Broadway, but he could not be seen there yesterday. Mrs. Green is living with friends in the city, and is quite ill.

SILENT ANTI-NOISE "HEARING."

Not a Member of the Municipal Council Law Committee Appeared.

There was to have been another public hearing on the anti-noise ordinance before the Law Committee of the Municipal Council yesterday. As the hour approached for holding the hearing the Council Chamber was deserted. Dr. John H. Girdner, President of the Anti-Noise Society, appeared and was surprised that the members of the committee did not appear, as they had officially fixed the time for the second hearing.

"This is the most silent anti-noise hearing I ever saw," said a Tammany politician.

Dr. Girdner waited for half an hour, and as not a single member of the Law Committee appeared, he said:

"I guess I will go and hold silent commune with myself over the peculiar actions of the officials. I would like now to discuss the matter of silent noises."

The ordinance which Dr. Girdner favors prohibits the hawking of merchandise in the streets before 9 in the morning and after 5 o'clock in the evening.

MRS. MAND'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Story that She Called on Justice Giegerich About It Is False.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday a story was printed, which was furnished by the New York City News Bureau, in which it was stated that Mrs. Kate Mand, wife of Louis Mand, called on Supreme Court Justice Giegerich on Thursday and consulted him concerning her suit against her husband. In the story it was stated that Mrs. Mand charged her attorneys, Hegeman & Darcy, with conspiring with her husband to eliminate from her papers the more serious charge which she made against Mr. Mand.

Careful investigation of the story, made yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES, proves it to be false. Mrs. Mand did not call on Justice Giegerich, as stated. Justice Giegerich did hear the case and has practically decided it by announcing that unless the allegations of the plaintiff are better fortified he will dismiss the case.

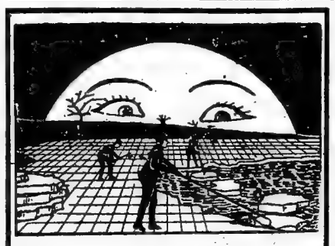

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No outfitting establishments are better prepared to serve you quickly with new and up-to-date stylish Suits for men and the particular younger generation.

Just as stylish Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, Shoes; served out while you're hot and in a hurry, by the most obliging salesmen.

Locations convenient, if not they are worth a car-fare to get to them, so satisfactory is their service.

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$4 BLUE SERGE COAT & VEST. FAST COLOR, WORTH $6. Benson, 60 E. 14th, next to Keith's.

BISSERT TRIAL DELAYED.

"Wardman's" Lawyer Says There Are 200 Defects in the Indictment.

Wardman Bissert of Capt. Diamond's precinct, who is under indictment for levying blackmail on Lena Schmitt, a disorderly house keeper, will not be tried next week, as the District Attorney had arranged.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Unger demurred to the indictment against Bissert before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday. He declared that there were 200 faults to be found with it, and that it violated all the rules of criminal law and was offensive to common sense. Mr. Unger was for some years in charge of the Indictment Bureau of the District Attorney's office. He declared that the bill did not aver the time of the commission of the offense charged, save to say "within ten years prior to finding the indictment," and that the section of the Penal Code violation of which was charged related to the bribery of judicial officers, and not to policemen.

"In view of the fact that the District Attorney is employing special counsel to argue cases before the Court of Appeals and to prosecute matters before the Grand Jury, I must infer," said Mr. Unger, "that some of them drew this unique bill. In your Honor's long experience on this bench I warrant you never before saw such an indictment."

Judge Cowing looked at the indictment, and said it differed from anything he had ever seen. He said also that he didn't have time to hear the 200 objections Mr. Unger had to the indictment. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans then said he drew the indictment, and declared that the section of the code violation of which was charged referred to any public officer not specifically designated in another section. He also declared that the precise time of the offense need not be specified, according to a section of the code, and offered to submit a brief in support of his contention.

"Some time must be designated," said the Court, "but I will hear your authorities." Briefs will be submitted Wednesday, the day the District Attorney expected to place Bissert on trial.

HERLIHY IS INDICTED.

Police Captain Will Plead on Monday to Charge of Neglect of Duty.

Police Capt. John D. Herlihy, who was in charge of the Eldridge Street Station during the vice crusade, was indicted yesterday for neglect of duty. He will plead on Monday.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans, who has had charge of the case against Capt. Herlihy, interrupted the investigation being conducted by the Grand Jury in the Fire Department affairs long enough to permit him to present his witnesses and to secure the indictment.

WILD ANIMALS SOLD.

Ant-Eaters, Agoutis, and Porcupine Brought Small Prices.

A number of dealers in wild animals gathered at the Stoddart stable, 600 Greenwich Street, yesterday, to attend a sale of wild animals which had been shipped to this port and were never claimed. Ordinary, inanimate merchandise that is not claimed is kept for a year before it is sold. Live animals, however, are sold after a brief period, for otherwise the prices obtained would not pay for their keep during the period of detention. The sale to-day was held under the direction of Jesse C. Grant, chief clerk in charge of the seizure room at the Public Stores, and was conducted by the Government auctioneer, Charles Berrian.

The prices received did not indicate a very brisk demand. An ant-eater sold for $2, and three agoutis for $1 each. A porcupine brought $2; a pair of peccaries $5, and a deer $10.50. The briskest bidding at the sale was for a lot including five pheasants and a quail. These brought $32.

To Store Asphalt on Staten Island.

A new business recently has been established at Stapleton, S. I. A Manhattan storage firm has leased and laid out a large tract of land on the Stapleton flats, which has been made into a storage place for asphalt, which is to be brought in large quantities from the West Indies. The first cargo, consisting of 1,000 tons, arrived yesterday morning on the schooner Elm City from Trinidad, West Indies. This is the first cargo of many that will be brought here. Three vessels loaded with the material are said to be on their way here now from the West Indies.

Mrs. MARGARET WOLGAMOT, Terre Haute, Putnam Co., Mo., writes:
For years I suffered with DYSPEPSIA, complicated with LIVER COMPLAINT—tried many things without getting relief. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, the Blood Purifier, and JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cured me.
Incipient Consumption can be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advertisement.

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The breeze of public favor fanned by our Moderate Prices for Everything in Hot Weather Wear is blowing steadily.

A Suit of Genuine Summer Cheviot—light gray—has overplaids—is half lined.
Coats and Trousers of Fox's English Flannels, has fine silk stripes.
Coats and Trousers of Striped Flannels—no linings—in all the smart shades worn.
White Soft Shirts—cool comfort, fashionable bosoms.
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Sanitary Gauze Wool Underwear for men who must wear wool.

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$10 FLANNEL SUIT, COAT & PANTS. VALUE $15. MISFIT PARLOR. Benson, 60 E. 14th, next to Keith's.

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MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. SHANNON'S 23d Regt. BAND AT 3:30
FREE BAND CONCERTS
—TO-NIGHT—
PAIN'S WAR IN CHINA
AT THE 9 CIRCUS GIRL
THE BRIGHTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES
By the Augustin Daly Musical Company.

Proctor's Diversified Entertainments 15,25,50
Comedies, Varieties and Novelties.
5TH Av. Contin's 23D ST. Aft. & Eve. | "Lost 24 Hours" & "Oblige Benson," Varieties. "All the Comforts of Home," Varieties. | To F. F. Proctor's Big Stock Artists.
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Opening Mon., June 24th. Seats now on sale.
FRANCIS WILSON & Company, In Geo. W. Lederer's THE STROLLERS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
With ETHEL BARRYMORE.

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To-night, Popular Selections.

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Crystal Covered; Performance Rain or Shine.
AMERICAN & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

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WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET.

Terrace Garden, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Av.
Concert To-night at 7 and at 8:15 o'clock.
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"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. | On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's.

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American Thea. Roof "Rose Gardens." To-night 8:30, "The Mikado." Mat. to-day in thea. Sunday Concerts. Prices 25, 50. Box seats $1. Rain, theatre.

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The Turf.

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Leave East 34th St. E. R., via L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 12 o'clock and every 20 minutes. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

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READ IN THE
MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
OF THE
NEW YORK TIMES
OF
SUNDAY, JUNE 23,

The interesting collection of special articles on timely topics of interest. Here are a few of the subjects:

Columbia's Crew at Poughkeepsie.
Gowns of Fashionable Women.
Newport's Summer Colony.
How to Prevent Sharp Practice at Bridge.
Manual Training in City Schools.
Proper Summer Dress for Men.
The New Jerome Park Reservoir.
"Cranks" Who Visit the Mayor.
Popular Description of Sails on a Cup Racer.
What the Man in the Street Sees and Hears.
Interesting Stories of City Life.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."
Price 3 Cents.

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WASHABLE RUSSIAN SUITS
This season's leading fabrics and colors—
One lot……worth 2.98…… 1.49
One lot……worth 1.98…… .98
Ages 2½ to 8 years.

WASHABLE SAILOR SUITS
Tan, Crash, Stripes, Galateas and Plain and Fancy Ginghams—also all white—3 to 10 years—Great assortments at all prices.. .49.. .69.. .98.. to 2.98

WASHABLE DOUBLE BREAST SUITS
Linen, Crash, Khaki and Cotton Coverts—7 to 16 years. .98 to 1.49
As well tailored as the finest cloth.

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Stock revision shows too many large sizes—quickest way to sell them is to reduce the price—therefore Double Breast Suits—13 to 16 yrs.,
were 3.98……clearing price……1.98
were 4.98……clearing price……2.98
All Wool Cheviot.
Excellent styles—excellent make—only reduced because of a surplus in these sizes.

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Wide and medium brims; Milan, Rough and Fancy Straws; White or combined with colors; Bands and streamers of White or Colored Silks—2 to 8 years—
A wonderful variety
.49…….69…….98……1.49……1.69……1.98
Among them are Novelties with patent leather crowns and other out-of-ordinary effects.

BOYS' STRAW HATS
Narrow brim Yachts and the new Alpines; Canton, Rough, Split, Shingee, Milan and Fancy Braid.
Double and Triple Brims, with Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Cornell bands; also Fancy Silk Emb'd Bands; also Polka dot and wide stripe bands. All the up-to-date effects.
All sizes, 8 to 16 yrs……49……69……98

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Collars and Cuffs attached—excellent styles—9 to 16 years…… .29
Fine Madras and Percale—collar and cuffs attached or two separate collars—elsewhere 75 cents.. .49

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Fancy Percale—separate Cuffs…… .29
Extra quality—12 to 14½ neckband.. .49

BOYS' BLOUSES
Made with Sailor Collar
Percale in new patterns—3 to 10 years—value .50…… .29
Madras, Percale and Crash—with and without shield—sizes to 10 years—value .69…… .49

BOYS' BLOUSES
With Turnover Shirt Collar
Strong Percale—large assortment of styles—Collar and Cuffs laundered—5 to 14 years…… .39
Madras—with laundered or unlaundered collars and Cuffs—best styles 4 to 15 yrs—elsewhere .75…… .49

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Percale and Cheviot—patent bands—collars and cuffs attached, or made with neckband for separate collar—4 to 13 years—value 50 cents…… .29
"Mother's Friend" Laundered Percale, collar and cuffs attached or two separate collars—5 to 14 years—elsewhere .69 and .79…… .49
Well-known "Star" Shirt Waists—Laundered in best manner—best quality—5 to 14 years—most houses sell them at a dollar…… .69

Misses' and Girls' Summer Dresses at Saturday Prices

Mothers may as well buy the Summer vacation supply, for these are not every day values.

GIRLS' PERCALE DRESSES
Also fancy Lawn—Pink, Blue and other combinations—Stripes and figures—Yoke effect or Vandyke ruffle, wide emb'y—trim'd sleeves—4 to 14 years—value 1.39…… .69

GIRLS' WHITE DRESSES
India Linen, Victoria and Persian Lawns—High and Low neck—waists trim'd with ruffles or revers—set off with lace, emb'y or satin ribbon—skirts with deep hems, double ruffles or straight flounce—simple and elaborate styles—4 to 14 years—
THEE SPECIAL LOTS:
Dresses worth 2.98…… 1.98
Dresses worth 3.98…… 2.98
Dresses worth 5.98…… 3.98

SAILOR BLOUSE DRESSES
Also one piece fancy Dresses—Percale, Pique and Lawn—light fancy stripes and plain rose and cadet—worth 1.69 to 1.98…… .98

MISSES' FANCY LAWN DRESSES
French styles—14 to 18 years…… 3.98
Dresden figures and dainty stripes—extra fine—extra well made and neatly finished—skirts with double ruffle and emby inserting—French gathered waists, with crossover insertings and deep round collar—finished with ruffle and emby insertings.
Prettier dresses for young girls' Summer wear could not be asked for—they are not the common styles elsewhere known, but made by a high-class manufacturer whose work is noted for simplicity, good taste and good workmanship.

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There is no question about the supremacy of our stock of the popular Shirt Waist, Outing, Cycling and Travelling Hats for Ladies—in assortments and values it leads any in New York.

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Stitched Linen—
soft crown—Persian silk folds…… .69
White Pique and Tan Linen—stitched brims—silk folds—white breasts…… .98
White Pique Outing—fancy bands—stitched brims…… .39
Fancy Crash—wide stitched brims—fancy bands…… .49
White Pique "Porto Ricos"—pieced crush crown—fancy scarf…… .69
The above are very desirable for Cycling, Golf, Traveling and Outing—light and cool—as good styles as exclusive Hatters sell at three and four times the price.

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Sailors and Knockabouts—Tan Crash and White Piques—light and cool—just the thing for play and outing trips…… .39.. .49

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Special values in trimmed Tuscans and Combination Mulls—with flower, soft silk, chiffon or ribbon garnitures……2.98

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Satin Straw Pan-Americans—also Tuscan and fancy Straw Sailors—short backs and wide rolling brims—grenadine or satin folds—Polka dot, stripe and Persian…… .98

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In great variety of newest shapes, straws and trimmings; with and without Breasts, Quills or fancy buckles—black, white and fancy—1.49…1.98…2.98 to 5.00

PORTO RICAN ALPINES
light weight braid, similar to Panama—newest for travelling, etc..1.69

NATTY SAILORS
always popular, and as fashionable as ever for Summer—complete, with ribbon band and inside leathers—Satin braid Sailors—double brim……1.49
Rough Straws and Milans—white, black and colors…… .79
Rough Straw Sailors—first class shapes—value .59…… .39

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In that great Department, so favorably known for quantities, assortments, and certainty of finding just the style you want, there are always particular values for Saturday.

TO-DAY'S SPECIALS ARE IN THE COOL, LIGHT WEIGHT KINDS FOR SUMMER.

1,000 PAIR SUMMER NET CORSETS
Medium and Long Length—well boned and stayed—all sizes…… .39

LACE CHECK CORSETS
Empire and Medium—also light weight Coutille—six styles…… .59

PLAIN AND FANCY NET CORSETS
also fancy Coutille—Long, medium and Short French shapes—for slender and stout figures—sizes up to 30-inch waist—Standard Dollar Corsets…… .79

FINE BATISTE CORSETS
Pink and Blue—deep lace top and bottom, also fancy Net, with elastic hips—fine for cycling, as they give to the movements of the body—also three other excellent styles—worth 1.25 to 1.69…… .98

MISSES' SUMMER NET WAISTS
Button front—lace back—value .50.. .35

LADIES' SUMMER NET WAISTS
Clasp front—well stayed—all sizes—regularly 1.00…… .69

Summer Neckwear
As Saturday Specials we offer:
White tucked

JUNE

1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

SOME time ago it was intimated in these columns that possibly in time Dr. Conan Doyle might find himself unable to withstand the never-ceasing and persistent demands for further memoirs of Sherlock Holmes. Apparently the doctor has now made a compromise. He still refuses to bring the dead detective to life, but he has consented to revive the character in a novel of over 50,000 words—a setting which Holmes never had in life. No reference is made to the tragedy in the Alps, in which the detective met his death, and so the reader may assume that the forthcoming volume treats of his earlier experiences. Now we think of it, Dr. Doyle has on more than one occasion remarked that the chance of discovering some hitherto unpublished memoirs of his hero was very good, although he had not the slightest doubt that the man was dead. The novel will first make its appearance in The Strand, beginning with the September number. What makes Dr. Doyle's work more than usually hazardous is the fact that the late Mr. Holmes and his inductive system have been so long caricatured that the revival, unless the author looks well to himself, will inevitably have the appearance of a burlesque.

It is a fact not generally known that before Ernest Seton-Thompson became famous through his biographies of wild animals, accompanied with pictures which displayed an acquaintance with animal life, which no naturalist had hitherto been able to express, he was not only the official naturalist of the Government of Manitoba, but had won in Paris the curious sobriquet of "Wolf Thompson," because of his masterly way of reproducing on large canvases the great gray wolf of the North. We now learn that his new book, "The Lives of the Hunted," will be brought out under his own name, which is quite unfamiliar, Ernest Thompson Seton. It will be a collection of published and unpublished stories of animal life, forming a companion volume to "Wild Animals I Have Known." One or two stories written in the early eighties will be included, offering an interesting example of the results of formative influences which opened an entirely new field to the artist-author.

W. Carew Hazlitt has just restored the tomb of his grandfather in the churchyard of St. Anne's, Soho, England, and has placed there a tablet bearing the following inscription:

On the northern side of this ground lie the remains of William Hazlitt, painter, critic, essayist. Born at Maidstone, April 10, 1778, died in Soho, Sept. 18, 1830. Restored by his grandson, February, 1901.

Apropos of the announcement of a complete set of Hazlitt's works, recently made in these columns, and the signs of a long-awaited Hazlitt revival, it may be recalled that the late R. L. Stevenson in 1881 tried hard to get a London publisher to give him a commission for a monograph on Hazlitt. Stevenson wrote: "I am in treaty with Bentley for a life of Hazlitt. I hope it will not fall through, as I love the subject, and appear to have found a publisher who loves it also. That, I think, makes things more pleasant. You know I am a fervant Hazlittite; I mean regarding him as THE English writer who has had the scantiest justice." Stevenson spoke truly—at that time the editor of the Great Writers Series had so far ignored Hazlitt, while John Morley has never allowed him entrance into the English Men of Letters Series. Doubtless Stevenson could have written an ideal biography of Hazlitt, and it is a great pity that circumstances did not permit him to do so.

As this is undoubtedly the age of statistics in literature, as is shown not only by the weekly and monthly lists of books "most in demand," and figures revealing the quantity of paper, ink, &c., used in making the book "most in demand," we suggest a new field hitherto, we believe, unexplored. We know now what books are being read, why not go a step further and learn by whom they are read; that is, as far as the reader's occupation or profession is concerned? Of course it would hardly do for a bookseller to inquire of a purchaser his or her calling, but the trick might be adequately performed by librarians, who, in most cases, could probably rely upon the cordial co-operation of the public. A simple request might be made upon the book slip for the borrower to state his calling, just as now he is asked to give his name and address. Thus some interesting statistics might be compiled.

It has often been said of the Boer war that it was hardly a subject in which a fine inspiration could be found for either art or literature. It is probably true that Mr. Kipling's recent poem of sixteen stanzas in praise of the "details" who guard the lines of communication in South Africa, which was recently published in The London Times, lacks the ring which marks all great patriotic verse. But the question may be asked, Did Kipling intend to write a great patriotic poem? His theme does not show that he did. We rather think that he simply wished to give a picture of one phase of military life in South Africa. Merely this and nothing more. And we believe that he has done it in his usually direct and suggestive style. Take, for example, the following quatrains:

(Few, forgotten and lonely
Where the white ear windows shine—
No, not combatants—only
Details guarding the line.)

Quick, ere the gift escape us,
Out of the darkness we reach
For a handful of week-old papers
And a mouthful of human speech!

In view of the recent article in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by Mr. Moncure D. Conway on the uncollected tales by Hawthorne published in The Boston Token, it is worth noticing that in the new edition of Hawthorne's Complete Works recently issued in Boston, four of the eight sketches described by Mr. Conway were included. All the material in the various volumes of The Token, which could be suspected of being Hawthorne's work, was carefully examined at the time of the preparation of that edition, and it is interesting to find that Mr. Conway indorses with one exception the stories that were selected as being in all probability the work of Hawthorne. In the introduction to that edition it is said: "It must be premised that neither Hawthorne's name nor one of his noms de plume is attached to any one of these pieces. But this is true also of others which are indubitably his, since he included them in his collections. The reader is quite at liberty, therefore, to reject any or all of the five. The editor can simply say that after carefully reading a considerable number of stories supposed to be Hawthorne's, he is disposed to accept these as having strong internal evidence of authenticity." The fact that only five of these new tales were sanctioned by the editor speaks well for the care and conservatism with which the new edition was prepared.

WHITE OF SELBORNE.

His Life and Letters, Written and Edited by His Great-grandnephew.*

PROBABLY the history of the White family, as to whether derived, as far as a name goes, from the Jutae or Viti, interests us no more than would similar studies relating to the Browns or Greens. Suffice it to say that Gilbert White sprang from a fairly well-to-do and educated stock. But means and education do not make a man a naturalist. The quality Gilbert White possessed is not easy to specify. As Lowell writes of him, White was "the true lover of birds and trees." That was a silly critic who wrote that the author of "The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne" was "more concerned with the course of events in a martin's nest than with the crash of empires." Perhaps it is Gilbert White's quiet manner which charms us most. We gape to-day in utter amazement when we read concerning that purple giraffe of fabulous build and hue just found in Africa, but we follow with sweeter contentment the circlings of the swifts as Gilbert White saw them skimming over the Hampshire village. What a prophet was Dr. Scrope Bardmore, Warden of Merton College, Oxford, who, when he first read the famous book, said, "the time will come when very few who buy books will be without it," a prediction which, after an interval of over a century, is literally true.

Mr. Rashleigh Holt-White, the great-grandnephew of Gilbert White, declares that he makes no pretensions to posing as a naturalist, but has written the work because of many erroneous statements concerning the philosopher of Selborne. There have been mistakes made about his relatives and his habits. Gilbert White has even been taxed with pluralism. This charge the author completely refutes. The life of the man has been made perfectly clear. He was honesty personified. Mr. Holt-White writes: "I believe that the admirers of his graceful writings will be glad to have an authoritative account of the Selborne naturalist—a man whose character need fear no scrutiny."

Gilbert White was born at the Selborne vicarage July 18, 1720, and was the eldest son of John White. "The village of Selborne lies almost equidistant about five miles from the Southampton and Portsmouth coach roads, respectively, and in the naturalist's time and for many years afterward it could only be reached through one of three lanes, as regards which the traveler would probably have been puzzled to say which he considered the worst. * * * When the village was reached through one of the difficult and winding lanes a person who had any eyes for natural beauty must have been hard to please if he were not charmed with its appearance."

Of Gilbert White's early years there is indeed little on record. It is probable that "he went to a dame's school." Then he was sent to Basingstoke Grammar School. He must have been in the habit of noting down what he saw early in life, for there is extant a diary in which there appears the following: "1738, March 31. A flock of wild geese flew N. G.W. April 6. A cuckop heard. G. W." When he was eleven he planted an oak and an ash tree in his father's grounds at Selborne. He always was methodical, and so we learn what were the books he owned when he was a lad, as the titles were all written down by him.

In 1739 Gilbert White was admitted a commoner of Oriel College, Oxford. He entered in a notebook his outlays for books, and there are purchases of gun flints, a shot charger and powder horn, a pair of spurs, and his contributions to a music club. There need be no surprise when in the course of reading this volume it is seen that Gilbert White was fond of music. His young life was not by any means an ascetic one. Much of the correspondence in the volume was written by Gilbert White's best friend, the Rev. John Mulso; and so Mulso, recalling former times, writes:

I do not remember your ever shooting snipe at Oxford in Summer, where there used to be plenty in Winter; at that time you used to practice with your gun in Summer to steady your hand for Winter, and inhospitably fetch down our visitants, the birds of passage. What you was then is my son John now. I see him with his rod and line at the canal, and his gun lodged against a tree, a complicated murderer.

Mulso did not care for snipe, that is on the wing, but as he was a constant guest at Selborne it is possible that he enjoyed game when it was on the table. White was a fair horseman, but Mulso was not. The lanes around Selborne were difficult, so the clergyman writes:

We are expensive, and we are troublesome guests. We both cry out "Non sum qualis eram." We are greasy, sedentary, potatious inmates. Take us, therefore, if you dare, but let there be some agreeable female companion to sit with Mrs. Mulso in the Bottom, while I once more wheese and sweat to arrive at the top of the charming Hanger. My Jenny will be an

*THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF GILBERT WHITE OF SELBORNE. Written and edited by his great-grandnephew, Rashleigh Holt-White. With pedigree, portraits, and illustrations. Cloth. In two volumes. Vol. I., Pp. 338. Vol. II., Pp. 360. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

almost indefatigable companion, and an assiduous scholar in your botanic researches.

When Gilbert White became Vicar, he had among the visitors at his house the Misses Battie. One of these young ladies, Miss Catharine, kept a journal, and so we have an account of the uncommonly nice times as carried out at the vicarage. Gilbert White had built a Summer house on a little hill, which he called the Hermitage. The young lady writes:

The 4th of June, 1768, dined in the Hermitage, the company being Mr. White, Mr. and Mrs. Mulso, Mr. Bobbie Richard, Miss Jenny White, Miss and Mrs. Etty, my sisters, and myself.

22nd of June.—Went to bed between 12 and 1. Was very merry after supper. The next day being Mr. and Mrs. Etty's wedding day, we kept it with mirth and jollity. The morn came quick at the harpsichord. A ball at night. Began minuets at half an hour after 7; then danced country dances till near 11; went to supper. After supper sat some time; sung, laugh't, talked, and then went to dancing again; danced till 2 in the morn. At half an hour after 4 the company all went away. We danced 39. never had I such a dance in my life before, nor ever shall I have such a one again, I believe.

"Other days, other ways," for the dancing was of a Saturday night, and sometimes it was Sunday before the fandango closed:

Thursday, the 14th, drank tea and spent the evening at Mr. White's. After tea singing, playing, and dancing. After supper the two Mr. Mulsos and Mr. Harry White sang catches. Never laught so much in my life.

Friday, the 29th, after breakfast the gentlemen came over here. Musick all the morn. Dined and supt at Mr. White's. After dinner singing and playing, and shadows taken. After supper catches and songs. At 1 in the night we changed caps and wigs with the gentlemen, and danced minuets. Spent a very agreeable day.

We get an insight into the manners and the ways of the country people of the time:

We have had a strange wedding lately. A young mad-headed farmer out of Berks came to marry Farmer Bridger's daughter, and brought with him four drunken companions. He gave two guineas and a crown to the ringers, and came and drank with them, and set all the village for two days in uproar. Poor Dame Butler, hearing that her son was fighting, fell into fits, and continued delirious two days. These heroes, after they had drank all the second day at the Compasses, while a dinner dressing at the Great Farm at Newton was spoiled, went up at last, and ranted and raved, so that they drove the two Mrs. Hamblebs up into their chambers through fear. The common people all agree that the bridegroom was the most of a gentleman of any they ever saw.

Here is a reminiscence having to do with our own struggle for independence:

As I was visiting last Tuesday, at Bramshot, I saw on the Portsmouth Road Burgoyne's light horse marching down to embark to North America. The horses were fine, and the men were fine young fellows, but they all looked very grave, and did not seem much to admire their destination. The Atlantic is no small girth for cavalry to be transported over. The expence will be enormous!

The work shows how Gilbert White was always intent on the discovery of nature's secrets. Sometimes his experiments have an amusing side. Timothy is a tortoise, and the observer watches his movements closely. Gilbert White writes: "When we call loudly through the speaking trumpet to Timothy he does not seem to regard the noise." One of Mulso's sisters became Mrs. Chapone. It may be remembered that Thackeray rather made fun of Mrs. Chapone. The lady wrote a pleasant letter about the tortoise Timothy. There was some story that "the Admirable Mrs. Chapone" was to have married Gilbert White, but there seems to have been no foundation for the gossip. Gilbert loved his birds alone. Here is a criticism of White's on Dryden's "Hind and Panther": "The poet does not compare martins to Dutchmen, but swifts to Swiss, on account of their bulk. What a strange, long-winded allegory has the Laureate made of the three species of Hirundaies!" Gilbert White's fondness for music has been mentioned. He writes in 1783:

My nieces, Barkers, especially the eldest of the two, who is twenty-two years of age, have (I speak as a fooliah uncle) very fine fingers, and play elegantly on the harpsichord. These maidens entertained me day after day with very lovely lessons from Nicolai, Giordani, and several other modern masters, in a very agreeable manner. When I hear music I am haunted with passages therefrom night and day, and especially at first waking, which by their importunity give me more uneasiness than pleasure, still seising my imagination, and recurring irresistibly to my memory at seasons, and even when I am desirous of thinking of other things.

In the volumes are the names of Daines, Barrington, Pennant, and last and not least of Banks. In the second volume there is a fac simile of "The Naturalist's Journal," just as Gilbert White kept it. The page shown may have been the last he ever wrote. On June 9, 1793, his first entry is "Early orange lilies blow. Few chafers." On the 10th, "Cut five cucumbers." On the 11th, "A man brought a large plate of strawberries which were crude & not near ripe." He mentions "Provence roses * * * Dames violets very fine. * * * Stocks still in full beauty. Many Swifts. The windup is: "The weather cold and louring. Men wash their sheep. Mr. J. Mulso left us." On the 17th Gilbert White was very ill. His last days were spent in the old family parlor on the first floor at the back of the house, and the last scene the naturalist's dying eyes must have looked upon was his garden and fields, with the trees, many of which he had himself planted, and beyond them the beautiful beech-crowned Hanger. Gilbert White died on the 26th of June, 1793.

Arthur M. Winfield, a name well known to boy readers, has a new story almost ready for publication by the Saalfield Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio. It will be entitled "A Young Inventor's Pluck" and is said to be an interesting tale of fine, robust Americanism.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR

Further Letters as to His Fur Trade in the Mohawk Valley —A Loan to a Friend in Need.

BELOW will be found a second series of letters from John Jacob Astor relating to his trade in furs in the Mohawk Valley in 1791 and 1792, a first series having appeared in these columns on May 25. They are addressed to Peter Smith. At the time of writing them Mr. Astor had been in this country only a few years, which will explain the imperfect English in which they are written. His partnership in furs with Mr. Smith and the life these two remarkable men led in pursuit of their fortunes laid the foundation of a friendship which was handed down to the next generation. Starting out in life as two poor young men endowed with tremendous pluck and energy, they became well known through the country of the Six Nations to the hunters and trappers of Central and Western New York. Coming up the Hudson in a sloop and following the Mohawk in smaller boats, the young traders followed on foot the Indian trails into the country westward, where formerly dwelt the Mohawks, Oneidas, Senecas, &c., exchanging articles of little value for the furs which were to make them rich.

In 1789 Peter Smith had become one of the pioneers of old Fort Schuyler, now Utica. He put up a log store at the lower end of the Genesee Road, near the river. This Fort Schuyler is not to be confounded with the Fort Schuyler of the Revolution, which stood on the site of Rome, west of Utica, and which formerly had been called Fort Stanwix. A large and quite handsome house was built by Mr. Smith in 1792 on Main Street. It was the most attractive private house the little village contained at that time.

The trading post of this frontier settlement was the depot for furs, which were taken in exchange for blankets, duffel rum, powder shot, and whatsoever was needed for the comfort and pleasure of pioneer settlers at that date. Packages of store orders on Peter Smith, merchant at old Fort Schuyler, (or Skilop, as it was often spelled,) signed by the original settlers, are now in the possession of the Oneida Historical Society in Utica.

The partnership was ere long extended into a partnership in lands, Mr. Astor buying tracts which the City of New York has since covered over with streets and thoroughfares. Peter Smith bought in the interior of the State many thousands of acres, and was doubtless one of the largest, if not the very largest, of the landed proprietors of the State. When the partnership ended the friendship remained, and perhaps one of the most remarkable acts of Mr. Astor's life was his generous loaning $250,000 to Gerrit Smith, the son of his old friend, who in the crisis of 1837 became heavily embarrassed and looked ruin in the face. When the loan was made no security was given, and, although mortgages were in time given on the Oswego property and forwarded to Mr. Astor, the integrity of Gerrit Smith was the only security owned by the great New York trader at the time. This confidence was fully justified, and the enormous debt was paid in after years to the uttermost farthing. In Mr. Smith's journal, under date of Aug. 10, 1837, is the following entry:

I this week received a letter from my friend and my father's friend, John Jacob Astor, in which he consents to loan me for a long period the large sum of money which I had applied to him for. This money will enable me to rid myself of pecuniary embarrassments, and to extend important aid to others, and especially to extend indulgence to those who owe me.

The letters from Mr. Astor are given below. We are assured that they have never been published before:

You may buy all you can get, with a prospect of getting the last prices, but beg you'll not buy any indifferent Bear skins. Muskrat I believe will hold their price and are I believe the only articles I shall make a penny by on what I had from you.
Your well wisher,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

P. S.—Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Herring present their compliments to you.

To
PETER SMITH, Merchant,
Canajoharie, or Old Fort Schuyler.

Acc't of Peits per Mr. Kipp—

67 Otter skins	£134
1 do of very little value	
101 Bear skins	£202
39 Cub Ditto	£10
117 Marten skins	£29
27 bad Ditto	2.7
42 good Mink	£18
22 bad Ditto	2.4
1 Gray Fox	.9
1 Red Fox	3.10
2197 Muskrat	£200.00
206 Raccoon	£61
7 Wolf	£2.2
9 Wild Cats	£2.14
257 Beaver	£142.4
9 very bad bears	£2.5

The two preceding letters were written for Mr. Astor by Cornelius Herring, who was related to the family of Peter Smith, but the following one, in August, 1791, is in his own handwriting:

New York, 18 August, 1791.

Mr. Smith.
Dear Sir:
I have complyed with your Request as fare as is in my power at present with Respect to the Advanceing you some Cash, this is at present so scarce and valuable that Littel can begot at anny Discount, and I can assure you it is very scarce with me. I had it not in my Power to pay Mr. Kelp (Kipp) £200, but have given my notes at 30 days for £200, for which I hope you will be abel to remit me soon in furrs.

For good otter skins I shall pay you something more than have Done heretofore. If you cannot get me furrs I would be glad if you could Remit me so as that I might be in cash in course of 2 months, which I think I should not ask if I were not in great want of it and expect will be so thill January next, when shall en Deavor to furnish you with as much cash as will enabel you to get the greater part of the furrs about your country.

New York 8th Jan., 1791.

Mr. Peter Smith:
Sir: This day your draft on me in favor of Mr. Abrm Herring for £120 was presented and duly honored, and since have rec'd your favor of 13th ultimo.

Am sorry to find you are so much disappointed in getting your produce to N. Y. However, I hope it may answer as well at the opening of the river. You may depend I shall do all in my power to serve you.

I expect to set out for Albany in 3 or 4 days hence, and expect to have the pleasure of seeing you in 10 or 12 days, so have to request you'll endeavour to purchase all the good Furrs in your quarter. The prices I last mentioned for Martin and Mink I intend to add something more to. Let not the want of cash debar you from purchasing or contracting, as I mean to supply you with any sum you may want on that occasion.

Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Herring request their compliments of the season.

I remain your humble serv't,
CORNELIUS HERRING, for
JACOB ASTOR.

Mr. Peter Smith,
Merchant, Canajoharie.

New York, 23 July, 1791.

Mr. Peter Smith:
Dear Sir: Your favor of 9th instant, with the Furrs sent by Mr. Kipp, duly came to hand, and in general turned out pretty good. Yet I must say the Bear were not of the right sort, there being too many of the large Dark Pelted kind among them. You'll see by the acc't I have taken a large number of them at the highest price, so that, on the whole I don't think I shall make much by them, if any.

Your great exertions in collecting them chiefly induced me to give so high a price to satisfie you for your trouble. I hope you are pleased with the acc't annexed.

I shall endeavour to furnish you with cash, tho it will be very inconvenient at this time. I beg you'll not let the Kanes know anything about my advancing cash. I find they are very jealous of you, and told me they were sure I paid you more than them.

The price of Stocks is falling much lately on account of the scarceness of Money. Yet if you could buy Bankers' Notes of N. Loan at 10% for principal and interest, I think at these prices you may be safe to buy. If Dr. Matthews is with you Please to present my Compliments to him and inform him that Capt. Wheathan is going to Bristol and when he Returns will go to Canton. I am with Esteem your most ob't humble Servant,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Peter Smith Merchant
Old Fort Schuyler.
Favor of Isaac Kip Esq.

New York, 23d Feby., 1792.

Peter Smith
Dr Sir I wrote you, which make no doubt you have received.

I would just in form you that there is a ship to sale about the 10 or 12 of next month for Canton by which I shall send some things for an adventure and if you could send me some good otter skins so I could have them on the 10 of next month I would give six dollars for skins.

John Kane tells me that the New England popal pay 5/6 to 5/9 for mink. If so I would advise you to sell them yours for I think it more than they are worth. I hope you will get me a fine parcel of Bear Skins for which I hope to be abel to give you a handsome price.

Mrs. Astor requests her Respects. I remain with esteem your friend & Humbel Serv't
JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Mr
Peter Smith
Merchi.
Old Fort Schuyler
per favor of
Mr. Titus.

Robert Barr Has Things to Say.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

Some years ago I met Rudyard Kipling on the Strand, in London, and an angry man was he, for an American publishing house had taken one of his stories without permission, and had further insulted him by sending $50 in compensation. Now literary men, like Pooh Bah and myself, prefer insults to take the form of cash down, so I anxiously inquired of R. K. what he had done with the money. He confessed that he had just posted it back to New York. I pointed out the extreme folly of this action, (he was new to London at this time, and did not understand its ways,) for there were any amount of places on each side of the Strand where such a sum carefully expended would bring prosperity to the man behind the bar and hilarity to those before it. I said it was the literary custom in this old-established town to hang on to whatever we got into our clutches, and postpone any fuss with the publisher until after the loot was blown in.

Early last month I was overjoyed to receive from a journal named Success, which I had never seen or heard of, a check for $15. Success announced to me in curt, businesslike fashion that its title had fallen like a mantle on my shoulders; that I had taken the fifth prize in its recent contest, and here was the $15. Would I kindly acknowledge the same and sign inclosed receipt?

I did nothing of the sort. I forwarded the check to a nice girl in America, told her to keep quiet about it, sit on the doorstep of the bank till the doors opened and she got the coin, then expend the proceeds on candy. To-day I have received a neat little packet from the States containing part of the swag, and I hereby give my unsolicited testimonial that American candy is the best in the world.

And now that there proves to have been actual money behind that check, (I had my suspicions all along that it was some new kind of practical joke,) I crave the hospitality of your columns to let loose my burning indignation.

Fifteen dollars, and to me! If the unknown philanthropist who wrote that story (God bless him!) will supply me with my own yarns for $15 each, I'll take all he can produce, give him half the profits, and make him rich in two years. Why should he waste his talents on Success when I can get him from $300 to $500 every time a fare is rung up?

The sting, however, is in the fifth prize. I can bear up under fifteen-dollar checks, though they come in thousands, but such a low rating in the literary Bradstreet I will not stand. The inference is that there are four men in existance who write better than I can, which is palpably absurd. There are only two—W. L. Alden and Mark Twain: I should have got third prise at least, and perhaps another $5.

Meanwhile, I would like to state to intended customers and the general public that I do not enter into competitions, because (as the little boy said of lightning never striking twice in the same place) I don't have to. I follow the business methods of my distinguished literary co-laborer Andrew Carnegie; neither of us submit tenders; if you want bar-iron or Barr-fiction, you must come to the factory and pay union rates.

ROBERT BARR.

Devonshire Club, London, June 8, 1901.

A Lost Portrait of Theodosia Burr.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

I fear the C. M. Clark Publishing Company—referred to under "Notes and News," page 406, in your Saturday Review of the 15th inst., will not find an original portrait of Theodosia Burr. As I understand it, but one was ever known to exist; and that was presented by Miss Burr to Isaac Hall Tiffany, then a student at law in her father's office. Mr. Tiffany afterward was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Schoharie County, this State, and Demosthenes Lawyer was a student at law in his office at Cobleskill, in that county.

After Judge Tiffany's death Mr. Lawyer, who was a relative of Mr. Tiffany—came into possession of this portrait, and his brother, Mr. Tiffany Lawyer—also deceased—told me he saw it but once, and that it was then between the leaves of one of his brother's law books.

About 1873 Mr. Jephtha R. Simms, the historian of Schoharie County, then residing at Fort Plain, Montgomery County, this State, came to Cobleskill in quest of this portrait, having traced it on the lines I have detailed; and, together with Mr. Tiffany Lawyer and myself, we occupied a full half day in thoroughly examining every book in that large library; but the portrait was not to be found.

It is undoubtedly lost; and the true features of this admittedly beautiful and intellectual woman are as much a matter of mystery as is her supposed tragic death.

JOHN M. TOWNSEND.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 17, 1901.

Sir Walter Scott's First Love.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 15th contained a very interesting article by William Wallace Whitelock on the early life of Scott. I beg leave, however, to call attention to a few slight mistakes made by Mr. Whitelock in telling the story of Scott's early love affair.

The young lady's name was Williamina Belches Stuart, not Jane Stuart Belches, as given by Mr. Whitelock. The romance of his life began for Walter Scott when, as a youth still in his teens, he sheltered the beautiful Miss Stuart under his umbrella one rainy Sunday in the old Greyfriars Churchyard, and talked with her of all the stirring memories recalled by the scenes around them. A long courtship of seven years followed, but Scott was finally jilted for a more fortunate suitor, a friend of his own, Sir William Forbes, to whom his generous rival afterward dedicated one of the cantos of "Marmion." Thirty years afterward Lady Jane, mother of Miss Stuart, wrote to Sir Walter: "Were I to lay open my heart (of which you knew little indeed) you would find how it is and ever shall be warm toward you. My age encourages me, and I have now to tell you that the mother who bore you followed you not more anxiously (though secretly) with her blessing than I." They had not met for thirty years, but Scott now went to see the mother of his first love, fully softened himself, and afterward wrote in his diary: "What a romance to tell—and told I fear it will one day be. And then my three years of dreaming and my two years of wakening will be caricatured doubtless. But the dead will feel no pain."

The impress left upon Scott's character by this unhappy love affair was so deep that we can trace its effects again and again in his novels, casting a tinge of sadness and disappointment over many of his sweetest love stories and his noblest characters.

SALLIE McGAVOCK LACY.

Fredericksburg, Va., June 18, 1901.

"Antonia."*

It is the day of the faint-hearted lover. One could count up a whole platoon of him in the late novels through which he wanders lamenting full sore that his lady loves another, while every spectator, including the reader, knows that she has eyes, ears, and heart for him alone. Here is Johannes Van Bierckom Frieslander, sighing and grieving from page to page of Mrs. James M. Belden's "Antonia," seeing love for his lady in the eyes of men who care nothing for her, and sure that she loves men to whom she is indifferent, and all the while she cares for him, and for him only. Fortunately for Antonia, and for the reader also, his sighing does not blind his sharp eyes, or befog his clear mind for affairs, and he protects her from the Indians and guards the colony also, and is as useful and valiant as any man in New Amsterdam, in the years immediately preceding Stuyvesant's accession. This period, as is stated in the Publisher's Note was the most troublous in the history of the colony as far as Indians were concerned, for Kieft had contrived to irritate them, and they were disposed to retaliate his murder of some of their braves, and Van Bierckom does not lack opportunity to display the diplomacy which is his strong point. The description of the manners and customs of the time occupies but small space in the tale, but here and there one is reminded of the tulip craze or hears something of the fashion of apparel, and one sees it in Miss Amy M. Sacker's pictures. The book is bound in gray boards, printed in colors, and illuminated, with a back in illuminated cloth, and its pages are bordered and printed with spaces so very thin that each line looks almost like a single word, but the eye soon becomes accustomed to this and forgives it for the sake of the good headings and tail-pieces and initials. It is a pretty book, besides being an extremely pleasant Colonial story.

*ANTONIA. By Mrs. James M. Belden. Illustrated by Amy M. Sacker. 12mo. Pp. xi.-258. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

1901

DRYDEN.

Revival of Interest in the Great Poet, in a Bibliographical Sense at Least.

THE bibliographical interest in John Dryden shown in a marked manner at the Foote sale here in January, 1805, and emphasized later in the same year at the sale of the choice Adee collection, partly led to the remarkable exhibition of the works of "Glorious John," held by the Grolier Club in March, 1900. Two months later came the sale of the fine eighteenth century library of the late Col. Francis Grant, when many of Dryden's works fetched record prices, and now this Spring three sales—the French in April, the Arnold in May, and a miscellaneous London sale, also in May—have proved that one whom many judges rank as the third greatest English poet is at last coming into his own, in a bibliographical sense at least.

The extraordinary rarity of the majority of Dryden's works has been underestimated until a few years ago, and it is not properly understood now by many collectors. It was partially appreciated at the Foote sale, when four of his poetical works and one of his plays were sold for prices that then seemed high. His first publication, included in "Lacrymae Musarum," 1650; was among the number and fetched $6. It would now bring four or five times that sum—not on account alone of the book's rarity, (though Grant's sold for £25 10s. last year)—but because the copy had once belonged to Lucie, Countess of Huntingdon, the mother of Lord Hastings, to whose memory the book is a tribute, and because she had written on the fly leaves some pathetic verses in commemoration of her son. This is Dryden's first poem, written in 1649, when he was seventeen, and at Westminster School. The death of Lord Hastings, who was his schoolfellow, produced a large number of elegies from youths still at Westminster, from many who had left, and from others, Herrick among the number. These elegies were collected by Richard Brome under the title of "Lacrymae Musarum," ("The Tears of the Muses,") and were published at the close of 1649. We know of no copy of this early issue in this country, the Foote copy, (which brought $60,) Adee's, ($80,) Sewall's ($70,) and Grant's, (£25 10s.,) all being of the second issue, 1650. Dryden's poem, of course, makes "Lacrymae Musarum" important. It is a creditable performance, being inferior to few of its companions, as Christie said, and better than many of them.

Dryden's second published writing was also a part of the Foote collection. This is a short poem, "To John Hoddesdon, on His Divine Epigrams," which was addressed to the author, and published in 1650 under the title of "Sion and Parnassus." Hoddesdon was Dryden's fellow-collegian at Cambridge, and the poet's few lines of praise are signed "J. Dryden of Trin. C." The Foote copy, one of the few sold anywhere in late years, brought $32.50, and was resold at the French sale for $100, the record price.

About the middle of 1657 Dryden left Cambridge and took up his residence in London. The Protector was then in the height of power, and all of the poet's relations were Cromwellites. On Cromwell's death, Sept. 3, 1658, Dryden wrote his third poem and his first important poetical work, "Heroique Stanzas, Consecrated to the Glorious Memory of Oliver, Late Lord Protector." It was published about the beginning of 1659 in two forms, both issued by the same publisher. One of these, which Christie thought the earlier, has this title: "Three Poems Upon the Death of Oliver, Lord Protector, Written by Edm. Waller, Jo. Dryden, Mr. Sprat." Mr. Foote did not have this edition, which is of exceeding rarity, nor did he possess the other edition of the poem, in separate form, with the following title: "A Poem Upon the Death of Oliver, Lord Protector, Written by Mr. Dryden." Christie considered this a later edition than the other, and believed that Dryden revised it. David Adee's copy sold for $65 in 1895, and Col. Grant's for £21 last year.

"Astraea Redux," 1660, written by Dryden immediately after the Restoration, is Dryden's second publication in book form. The Foote copy, which fetched $40, is one of a few copies in existence. The poem was not in the Adee or Grant collection. To the same year belong the complimentary verses, addressed to Sir Robert Howard, (later his co-author and brother-in-law,) and published in Howard's "Poems." Two other products of the first two years of the Restoration should be grouped here with "Astraea Redux": "To His Sacred Majesty, A Panegyrick On His Coronation," 1661, and "To My Lord Chancellor," 1662. The only copy of the "Panegyrick" sold recently brought £12 5s. at Sotheby's May 6, 1901. It was a fine, sewed copy. The complimentary poem addressed to Clarendon, the Lord Chancellor, is practically unprocurable, no copy being in this country when the Dryden exhibition was given at the Grolier Club.

The year 1666 of Dutch war, plague, and fire, inspired Dryden's long poem of "Annus Mirabilis," first published in 1667. This production, which added considerably to his fame, contains some fine poetry. Grant's copy, rebound, fetched £5 15s. 6d., and Arnold's, in the original sheep, sold for $32.50. In 1668 came his essay on "Dramatic Poesy," a fine copy of which brought £15 May 6 in London. He was now devoting himself to the stage, and from 1663 to 1680 wrote with varying success twenty-seven plays, most of them in rhymed verse. The prefaces, prologues, and epilogues of these tragedies and comedies contain much of his best work. Then came, in 1681-2, his great political satire, "Absalom and Achitophel"; in 1682 "Religio Laici," the exposition of a layman's creed, and in 1687 "The Hind and the Panther," the most brilliant and perhaps the greatest of his poems. Foote's copy of the latter sold for $50, and Arnold's for $74; but neither was in any way remarkable, and a really fine copy would sell very high.

In 1689 appeared "The Address of John Dryden to the Prince of Orange," (which sold for £14 15s. May 6;) in 1692 his "Eleonora," (written to order,) in 1694 his last play, "Love Triumphant"; in 1697 his second and greatest ode in honor of St. Cecilia's Day, "Alexander's Feast," (Grant sale, £15 15s.,) and earlier in the same year his notable translation of Virgil. The latter was very popular, but the reception of his "Fables," (from the tales of Chaucer and Boccaccio,) was even more cordial. The "Fables," which have always been among the best liked of his writings, were published in March, 1700. The closing scene was now coming, and on April 30 a London paper announced that "John Dryden, the famous poet, lies a-dying." At 3 the next morning, May 1, he expired, and twelve days later they carried to Westminster Abbey in splendid state the remains of one who, at the close of his life, was not only the greatest living British poet, but one who had for thirty years "wielded a wide intellectual sway, wider in its scope than that which after him, Addison, Pope, or Johnson exercised in literature, poetry, or criticism, and embracing, with the drama, all their several dominions."

Dryden's plays appeared first in folio the year after his death, and in 1718 came Congreve's pretty edition in six volumes, which possesses much personal interest, on account of the great poet's friendship for his young rival, and the beautiful lines addressed to the latter in "The Double Dealer," charging him to guard his fame. Dryden's prose writings were collected and edited in 1800 by Edmond Malone, with an invaluable "Life," and in 1808 Scott's great edition, in eighteen volumes, of the works was published. In 1870 William Dougal Christie, (1816-74,) Dryden's best editor, gathered together the poetical works in a volume that has been reprinted seven times. It can be truthfully said that few poets were ever edited so well. George Saintsbury reissued in 1882-93 Scott's edition of the works, but the latter, however, is unsatisfactory in many respects. The increasing interest in "Glorious John" demands that he should have a new editor.

"The Grapes of Wrath."*

Is the Spanish war or Mr. Crane's "The Red Badge of Courage" responsible for the new group of civil war novels written by authors whose knowledge of the contest is derived from books and from tradition? Their number increases daily, and despite a few anachronisms, they are as sympathetic and as enthusiastic as all but the very best of those written during the war and the period of reconstruction. For instance, Miss Mary Harriott Norris's "The Grapes of Wrath" talks of "wiring" in 1864 when the vice was unknown, "telegram" was barely tolerated, and "dispatch" was spelled in accordance with its etymology. It puts stocks on its young men North and South, although the stock could not be bought in the shops of 1860, and was privately made for conservative men who refused to wear very narrow ties of red and black and dark blue. A story in The Atlantic Monthly of the first half of 1863 especially mentions the red tie of the previous Summer. The ladies are described as wearing low-necked and short-sleeved frocks at all hours, but in truth the fashion of low-necked frocks disappeared by 1860, and in 1864 even schoolgirls wore the Garibaldi waist in flannel, cambric, linen, or muslin, or else bodices with moderately wide sleeves and white cambric undersleeves. Even in the North gold and silver were not carried in the pocket in 1864; nobody said "he has malaria," and very few were the disinfectants in the hospitals, "blood poisoning" being regarded as something like an unavoidable epidemic, and whitewash and burning sulphur as the nearest approach to prophylactics.

Little errors like these, trifling in themselves, emphasize the excellence of the essential parts of the story, which describes the effect produced by the war upon a large family having branches in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Virginia, sons and grandsons being divided between the two armies. In 1864 two of the Virginian girls visit their New Jersey cousins, but they return before the fall of Richmond, which is admirably set forth. The delicate distinction of feeling prevalent in the two sections of the country is indicated without an error or a moment of forgetfulness, military movements are treated in a fashion that would have been impossible before the great Generals wrote their memoirs and the military critics collated the work of the journalists and the annals of the War Department. It is free from exaggeration of any sort and its many love affairs are managed with as much attention to historical probability as the details of its battles, and it is far beyond its author's first novel. It is a pleasant indication of the tendency of fiction that after writing a novel of heredity she should turn to the historical novel, for the novel of heredity has endless capacity for being ugly and sordid.

An illustrated volume of "Taxidermy" has just been added by the Cassell Company to its series of Work Hand Books.

*THE GRAPES OF WRATH: A TALE OF NORTH AND SOUTH. By Mary Harriott Norris. 8vo. Pp. 345. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

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THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Principal Ones Now Forthcoming.

READERS will find printed below lists of the contents of the principal American magazines for July. The lists are restricted to periodicals which appear once a month, and, while they are not absolutely complete, the omissions relate mainly to the regular and familiar departments and to some of the minor contributions. Our purpose has been to make readers acquainted with everything important or that for other reasons may have special interest for them. One or two of the magazines may possibly get on the market before this issue appears, but with these exceptions the matter printed below will come to all our readers as news.

SCRIBNERS' MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1901.

A TOUR IN SICILY.....Rufus B. Richardson
PARKMAN AT LAKE GEORGE.....Francis Parkman
A MEMORY.....Marguerite Merington
UNCLE DAVID.....Leroy Milton Yale
KRAG, THE KOOTENAY RAM—Part II.....ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON
WHEN GITCHIGAMME WARNED THE MUSCOVITE.....Sewell Ford
SOME FAMOUS ORATORS I HAVE HEARD.....George F. Hoar
PASSAGES FROM A DIARY IN THE PACIFIC—TAHITI.....John La Farge
THE DELTA COUNTRY OF ALASKA.....G. R. Putnam
HOMESICK. Poem.....Julia C. R. Dorr
THE DIARY OF A GOOSE GIRL.....Kate Douglas Wiggin
MATTHEW ARNOLD.....W. C. Brownell
DAWN AT VENICE.....Martha C. Dickinson

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1901.

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A LION IN THE WAY.....George Hibbard
THE PORTION OF LABOR.....Mary E. Wilkins
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MUNICIPAL ART IN PARIS.....Charles Mulford Robinson
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McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1901.

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THE STRIKER'S STORY..Frank H. Spearman
HARE AND TORTOISE..George Madden Martin

THE BOOKMAN.

JULY, 1901.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT.....
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LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

JULY, 1901.

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THE COUNTRY OF SHERIDAN'S RIDE. Photographed by Frances Benjamin Johnston.
THE WATER LILY—SONG. Words by William Ordway Partridge. Music by Arthur Nevin.
THREE LITTLE CABINS IN THE WOODS.....W. L. Coulter

FRANK LESLIE'S.

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JULY, 1901.

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THE NEWEST BOOKS.....Laura R. Starr
THE HOME AND HOUSEKEEPING OF TO-DAY.....Ellen H. Richards
THE SUMMER INTERESTS...Margaret Hall
POSSIBILITIES OF CUCUMBERS.....Jane E. Clemmons

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1901.

PHOTOGRAPHY AS A FINE ART.....Charles H. Caffin
SANE HIKE?.....Oscar King Davis
LEGS.....Maximilian Foster
THE REAL ABDUL HAMID.....Rogers P. Lyle, Jr.
OLE MISS AN' DE YANKEE.....Mrs. W. A. Leland
WHAT TO EAT TO LIVE LONG..H. W. Wiley
THE TRUTH ABOUT "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE".....Thomson J. Hudson
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IS THE TRUTH.....W. D. McCrackan
THE MAKING OF A COUNTRY HOME.....J. P. Mowbray
A MARQUIS IN THE BAD LANDS.....G. W. Ogden
AT THE INNER GATE OF TIEN-TSIN.....Adachi Kinnosuke
AN EVENING NEAR ATHENS. Sonnet.....Lloyd Mifflin
FROM THE CHOPS OF THE LION.....William MacLeod Raine
WHERE EARTHQUAKES WRITE THEIR AUTOGRAPHS.....Ludlow Brownell
THE OLD GRAY EAGLE.....Booth Tarkington
IS THERE A DRAMATIC PROFESSION?.....Franklin Fyles
UNINVENTED INVENTIONS.....Francis F. Coleman

THE FORUM.

JULY, 1901.

A PLEA FOR THE INTEGRITY OF CHINA.....W. C. Jameson Reid
THE SALE OF TEXAS TO SPAIN.....Henry S. Boutell
MEDICAL PRACTICE AND THE LAW.....Champe S. Andrews
THE SHORTENED COLLEGE COURSE.....Charles F. Thwing
THE CORRUPTING POWER OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE.....Oscar W. Underwood
HIGHER TECHNICAL TRAINING.....Jacob Schoenhof
THE MOVEMENT FOR A SHORTER WORKING DAY.....W. MacArthur
THE ETHICS OF LOOT.....Gilbert Reid
THE LIBERAL PARTY AND ENGLISH DEMOCRACY.....Hattie E. Mahood
IS THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM ELECTIVE?.....John Corbin
RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.....H. W. Morwill
CERTAIN FAILURES IN SCHOOL HYGIENE.....R. Clark
A PLEA FOR ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES.....Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin

CRITIC.

JULY, 1901.

PROF. HARPER'S ESSAYS AND MR. COLLIN'S "EPHEMERA CRITICA".....Lewis E. Gates
A DRAMA OF THE SEA.....Sarah Bernhardt
TWO NEW STUDIES OF SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS.....W. J. Rolfe
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS A PAINTER.....C. A. Albert, Jr.
VERSES WRITTEN BY THE "INTELLECTUALS".....Mrs. E. Nash Morgan
EDWARD EVERETT HALE.....Gerald S. Lee
MAXIME GORKY.....Christian Brinton
REAL CONVERSATIONS.....William Archer
A LATTER DAY ODYSSEUS...Joseph B. Gilder
STAGE NOTES.....Clara Morris
THE LOVE LETTERS OF BISMARCK AND HUGO.....Elizabeth K. Tompkins
DO READERS READ?.....Arthur E. Bostwick
"A STUDY OF FEMININISM".....Emily S. Whiteley
THE USUAL WAY.....Katharine H. Brown
MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AND THE EPIC NOVEL.....Cornelia A. Pratt
NOTES ON NEW NOVELS...R. Norman Gask
THE JEW IN ENGLISH FICTION.....Maude Frank
BOOKS OF TO-DAY AND BOOKS OF TO-MORROW.....Arthur Pendenys"

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

JULY, 1901.

COUNT TOLSTOI IN THOUGHT AND ACTION.....By R. E. C. Long
PRESERVING THE HUDSON PALISADES. (Illustrated.)
THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL INSTITUTION.....By Nicholas Murray Butler
THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM IN MANCHURIA.....By G. Frederick Wright
NEW PHASES OF POLAR RESEARCH.....By Cyrus C. Adams
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB OF BOSTON.....By Howard A. Bridgman

THE WORLD'S WORK.

JULY, 1901.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS, AN ILLUSTRATED EDITORIAL INTERPRETATION.
A BUSINESSLIKE EXECUTIVE.
A "TRUST" FOR SOCIAL BETTERMENT.....W. H. Tolman
PHOTOGRAPHING TROPICAL FISHES.....A. Radclyffe Dugmore
OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.....J. D. Whelpley
THE REVOLUTION IN FARMING.....L. H. Bailey
WHY THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IS STRONG.....Sydney Brooks
THE GOOD ROADS TRAIN.....Earl Mayo
THE SALVATION OF THE NEGRO.....Booker T. Washington
ALEXANDER JOHNSON CARMATT.....Francis Maison Barnsdale
THE MACHINERY OF WALL STREET.....S. A. Nelson
BREAKING UP THE SOLID SOUTH.....The Hon. John L. McLaurin
TREES AND CIVILIZATION....Gifford Pinchot
JAMES R. KEENE, MANIPULATOR.....Edwin LeFevre
A DAY'S WORK OF A STOCK BROKER.....Arthur Goodrich

THE BOOK BUYER.

JULY, 1901.

THE LOVE MOTIVE IN CURRENT FICTION.....Brander Matthews
ELEANOR AND ROSSETTI.....Keith Clark
CHINA AND THE ALLIES.....Gen. James H. Wilson
THE ARNOLDS. The second part of Miss Anna Blanche McGill's article on the famous "literary clan."
BOOKS OF REMEMBRANCE. I., Mrs. Gillespie's "Reminiscences" reviewed by Miss E. J. Herbert. II. Mrs. Gilbert's "Stage Memories" reviewed by Mr. Henry D. Gray.
A BEAUTIFUL SELBORNE. A Review of the large two-volume edition of Gilbert White's "Selborne" and "Garden Kalendar."
THE LITERARY NEWS IN ENGLAND.....J. M. Bullock
NOTES OF RARE BOOKS.....E. D. North
CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE RAMBLER.

THE LITERARY QUERIST.....Brander Johnson

The Rambler has many portraits, new and old, and other illustrations. One interesting group is a photograph of the seven younger children of the Rose Secretary of State, Reitz, who were photographed at The Hague, where they are staying with their mother, while the father and the four older sons are fighting in South Africa.

A Study in Black and White.*

The old-fashioned Abolitionists, Phillips, Hovey, Garrison, and their peers were accustomed to assert that the solitary argument of the pro-slavery man was "Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger?" and the pro-slavery man's retort was that the Abolitionist never dared to say that he desired any such result from his efforts to reform his Southern brethren, but neither Abolitionist, nor pro-slavery man, nor yet the slave owner, ever seriously looked forward to the time when a novel advocating such a marriage would be written by an American woman. The time has come, the novel is exceedingly clever, and is written in perfectly good taste, and ought to gratify those who have been protesting against the historical novel in the intervals of condemning the problem novel, for its time is "the seventies," according to its second title, its problem is put with absolute decorum, and yet the discussion thereof gives scope for the deepest and widest political and scientific knowledge. Prophecy is dangerous, but it would not be surprising if the story marked a turning point in the subject of American fiction.

The title "When the Gates Lift up Their Heads" tells nothing until one arrives at the last chapter, and will seem amazing irony even then to most readers. The author's name, Miss Payne Erskine, or Miss Emma Payne Erskine as it was printed in the early announcements of the book, is equally non-committal, but she writes of the negro, the men and women of mixed blood, and the Southerner with ease apparently born of intimate knowledge of many types. She shows no more partiality in her judgment of the negro's acts than is to be found in all novels written by Northern authors, and she does not make her black men and women either faultless or very clever. It is only in regard to the crucial question that she is unique. The heroine declares that "The great Caucasian race must stoop to these [Indians, Chinese, and negroes] before it can rise higher. They have reached the boundary line past which they cannot move toward God's likeness until they have learned to place God's estimate of value upon a human soul of whatever race or condition."

It is an odd coincidence by which the publication of this lofty sentiment is almost simultaneous with the appearance of Mr. William Hannibal Thomas's Critic article, in which he says that it is a self-evident truth that the pure negro type of mankind is not only a physical monstrosity, but of such mental and moral perversion as renders it incapable of self-regeneration, or of any substantial uplift, otherwise than through physical amalgamation and the assimilation of exotic mental and moral ideas. It is not often that two writers holding opinions diametrically opposed and supporting them by entirely different arguments agree upon the policy to be observed, and it is to be noted that the colored man whom Miss Erskine's white heroine marries is the result of four or five amalgamations, has been reared and educated as a white man, and has the mental and moral ideas of the best class of white Americans. Miss Dickinson and Mr. Howells and other authors less well known have described heroes desiring to marry girls of mixed blood for purely personal reasons, and Miss Dickinson described a happy marriage between a black man and white woman; but the heroine with a theory showing that it is really her duty to marry some one not of her own race is Miss Erskine's own discovery. It must be understood that the theory is not one of those diaphanous excuses which all women can produce as a reason for pleasing themselves; it is in perfect accordance with all the heroine's views of the dark races and with her treatment of all individuals belonging to the races whom she encounters. It is a real achievement to have written a pretty double love story and to bring it to such a termination, making it seem the only suitable and happy end. Now, "Do you want your daughter to marry a handsome mestiso?" is the next question.

*WHEN THE GATES LIFT UP THEIR HEADS. By Payne Erskine. 8vo. Pp. vi-445. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

JUNE

1901

PAUL REVERE.

His Work as an Engraver—$800 for His "Boston Massacre."

PAUL REVERE is so conspicuously known in American history as the man who made that famous midnight ride on the eve of the battle of Lexington, for which he is deeply indebted to Longfellow's celebrated poem, that it is almost the exception to associate him with any other act in life. To many fairly intelligent students of American history, therefore, it was probably a surprise to learn a few weeks ago that Paul Revere was an engraver of considerable ability, and that one of his prints, a view of the Boston massacre in 1770, was considered worth $800 by a collector at the sale of the French library in Boston. That is several hundred dollars higher than a Revere engraving ever sold for before.

While the patriotic associations clustering around Revere's name may exert some influence upon the value of his engravings, a far greater influence lies in their excessive rarity, and the historical nature of the subjects which most of them portray. Practically all of his engraving was done upon copper, and in that respect he was one of the first in America. Amos Doolittle, whose four large prints of the battles of Concord and Lexington have become famous as well as rare, was a contemporary. It is interesting to note that, although Revere did earlier work than Doolittle, the Revolutionary fame of the former has so dwarfed all of his other deeds that Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, in a brief reference to Doolittle and his engraving of the battle of Lexington, says: "This is believed to have been the first historical engraving made in America."

The Revere print, which sold for $800 antedates that by five years, and it was by no means his first, for as early as 1765 he made an allegorical engraving of the Stamp Act troubles, which was followed in 1768 by a series of four prints illustrative of the Repeal. So little of Revere's work has survived that his position among the foremost American engravers has almost been forgotten.

In the library collections of this city only two samples of his larger works are known. The Lenox Library has one, and the New York Historical Society the other. That in the Lenox Library is the largest of Revere's three copper-plate engravings of Boston. It is a fraction less than 16 by 10 inches, and is colored. It is among the Emmet collection of prints, and is bound in an illustrated volume of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. In one margin is the statement, "Engraved, printed, and sold by Paul Revere, Boston, 1770," and the title of the print reads, "A view of part of the Town of Boston in New England, and British ships of war landing their troops! 1768."

The engraving in the New York Historical Society is a variety of the one that sold for the record price last week. That one was a large engraving, colored, in a contemporary frame, showing the British troops firing upon a number of Boston citizens on March 5, 1770, five being killed and several wounded. The event has ever since been known in American history as the Boston massacre. The one sold in Boston had this inscription on the back: "It came into my possession from my father, Thomas Jones Lee, who died in 1830, and previously belonged to his father, the Rev. Joseph Lee of Royalston, Mass., who died in 1820. Thos. J. Lee, June, 1872." The Boston society possesses a similar copy.

The copy in the Historical Society is exactly similar, only it is printed on a newspaper sheet, with a full description of the massacre. Above the print is this inscription:

An account of the late Massacre at Boston; or, the Consequences of Quartering Troops in a populous, well-regulated Town, taken from the Boston Gazette of March 12, 1770. The bloody Massacre perpetrated in King Street, Boston, on March 5, 1770, by a party of the 29th Regiment. Engraved, printed, and sold by Paul Revere, Boston.

This variety may be unique, as a copy has never been offered for sale. It has been in possession of the Historical Society for many years. Librarian Robert Kelby says it was there before he came, but there is nothing to indicate how it was obtained. The newspaper sheet contains five columns of descriptive matter, the print occupying a three-column space. Toward the end of the final column are four black representations of coffins, each with the skull and crossbones, with the initials of the four men who were killed outright. They were Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, and Crispus Attucks, the latter a mulatto. Below these is an addition, dated Boston, March 19, showing a fifth coffin with the initials of Patrick Carr, who died later of his wounds.

The result of this outbreak was that a committee, headed by Samuel Adams and John Hancock, peremptorily demanded of Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson the removal of the two regiments from the town. He consented to remove one. "Both regiments or none," was the ultimatum returned by Adams, and the demand was voiced by 3,000 citizens in front of the State House.

"I observed his knees to tremble," said Adams afterward. "I saw his face grow pale, and I enjoyed the sight."

In commenting upon this incident John Fiske in his "History of the American Revolution," says:

The fact that so profound an impression was made in Boston and throughout the country, while at the same time the guilty parties were left to be dealt with in the ordinary course of law, is a striking commentary upon the general peacefulness and decorum of American life, and it shows how high and severe was the standard by which our forefathers judged all lawless proceedings.

This engraving attracted so much attention that it was reproduced in London.

The popularity of Revere's engravings lay in his ability to depict the depth of meaning in some important event in a clear and entertaining manner. His early engraving of the Stamp act, entitled a "View of the Year 1765," is thus described by him:

The odious Stamp act is represented by the Dragon confronted by Boston with drawn sword. The Colonies of New York and Rhode Island support Hampden. New Hampshire and Virginia, with the other colonies, are also represented, while from the Liberty Tree hangs the officer of the Crown.

When the act was repealed an obelisk was erected on Boston Common, and emblematic devices designed by Revere decorated its four sides. He afterward engraved them with descriptions, and the only copy known is in Boston. The original plate was discovered a few years ago, and on the opposite side Revere had engraved a fancy certificate of membership to a Masonic lodge. His famous copper-plate of Harvard College was not only used on both sides, but was cut in two, and only one-half has ever been found, and that is in the Boston State House. On the opposite side are the engravings of three denominations of the provincial money issued by Massachusetts in 1775, Revere having been engaged to do all the engraving. Only one complete print of his Harvard College is known, and that is owned by the Essex Institute of Salem.

A number of Revere's engravings are found in the Royal American Magazine, the last magazine established in the Colonies previous to the Revolution. It only lasted a few months, the first number appearing in January, 1774. In that number is Revere's third view of the town of Boston, with British ships in the harbor. In the April number is a portrait of Samuel Adams, believed to be the earliest portrait of him ever engraved, and among the cartoons is a famous one, which has often been reproduced, entitled "The Able Doctor, or America Swallowing the Bitter Draught." He engraved a caricature on the Boston tea party, and made the well-known portrait of the Indian Chief, King Philip. He also engraved the plates for a two-volume edition of Capt. James Cook's "Voyage Around the World," which was printed by James Rivington in New York in 1774.

Still another famous caricature was directed against the seventeen members of the House of Representatives who voted to rescind an act of the Assembly to send a circular letter to the other Colonies in 1768. "A Warm Place—Hell," is the title of this cartoon, and it represents Satan driving the seventeen members into the fiery jaws of some huge animal.

A large silver punch bowl, which attests Revere's early trade of a silversmith, is in the family of Charles Caldwell Mackay of Boston. It was made in honor of the ninety-two members who voted not to rescind. The bowl weighs forty-four ounces, is six inches deep, eleven inches in circumference, and holds one gallon. It is entirely hammered work, with a few simple designs and inscriptions.

After the Revolution Revere engaged in the copper-rolling business and was a pioneer in that field. In 1802 he supplied the copper for the dome on the new State House in Boston and in 1803 he recoppered the famous battle frigate Constitution. He engraved an artistic business card with devices of the American eagle surrounded by stars, a bell, cannon, and other suggestions of the foundry. The inscription reads:

Paul Revere and Son, at their bell and cannon Foundry at the Northern Part of Boston, cast bells and brass cannon of all sizes and all kinds of composition work, manufacture sheets, bolts, spikes, nails, &c., from malleable copper and cold rolled. N. B.—Cash for old Brass and copper.

Thus, after a long and useful career, in which he himself probably regarded his midnight ride simply as an incident, Paul Revere died in Boston, where he was born, on May 10, 1818, in his eighty-third year.

Miss Hay's Tale of the South Sea.*

Here we have the South Sea islanders with us again in a very pretty idyl of love and jealousy, written in blank verse, and extremely well written. Taka, a maiden of the island of Kamiara, betrothed to the brave Uhila, is making preparations for her marriage to him when a youth named Malua is borne by the waves of chance to the island, loves the maiden Taka, and is loved by her, and the tragedy culminates in the death of the infuriated Uhila at the hands of Malua, whom he has tried to kill. The author has fallen easily into the richly poetic strain natural to those who write of the South Seas, and has achieved some charming descriptive passages, the following, for example:

> Taka was born. Thro' sixteen years of moon
> And tropic sun she blossomed in the air,
> Chilled by no frost, the world unconsciously
> Mirrored her sweetness back to her. The sun
> Had kissed her skin to a warm topaz; rare
> As dusky wealth of Astrum; her sweet breast,
> Gleaming and bare was hung with ropes of flowers,
> Yellow and white, and in her curling hair
> Glimmered the pure gardenia. All the braves
> Wished her for wife.

Into the narrative, also, she has woven many allusions to the customs of the country, and has maintained the attitude of respectful comprehending sympathy so seldom sought by the traveler among uncivilized nations, and so attractive in the few—the Stevensons and the La Farges—who seem to be to this manner born. Perhaps nothing better can be said for the little book under our notice than that it harmonizes pleasantly with the exquisite drawings which Mr. La Farge has given for its frontispiece. None of his drawings are lovelier or more filled with subtle intangible suggestions of a beauty beyond the expression of any brush or pencil, than those made in the South Seas, and this one challenges comparison with almost any of them, save always the incomparable Siva of Tutuila.

*THE ROSE OF DAWN. A Tale of the South Sea. By Helen Hay. Small 8vo. Board covers. Pp. 57. With a drawing by John La Farge. 1901. New York: R. H. Russell.

Published To-Day.

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Georgia Loyalists in the Revolution.*

In his preface to "The Recollections of a Georgia Loyalist" the Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaton shows what were the conditions of the Loyalists of the Revolution. He writes: "It is commonly estimated that when the North American colonies had finally become the United States the population of the country was less by a hundred thousand than before the war. To England Upper Canada, the West India Islands, and last, but by no means least, the fertile Province of Nova Scotia, the proud, unflinching, sorrowing Tories fled." Now that some 125 years have elapsed since the time when English Loyalists left our country, there is barely a vestige of angry feeling left among us. We have of late only learned how much these Loyalists suffered, and how for a principle they sacrificed their fortunes.

In the volume under notice is given the life history of a woman, Elizabeth Lichtenstein Johnston, and her story as she tells it is full of touching details. Unquestionably she was a Royalist, but she rarely indulges in vehement expressions such as might indicate her devotion to King George. It is the love she bears for her husband that makes her as a wife fellow his fortunes. The lady begins as follows: "I was born May 28, 1764, in the reign of George III. at a place called Little Ogeechee, about ten miles from Savannah, the capital of Georgia. My father, John Lightenstone, was born at Cronstadt, in Russia." On her mother's side she was French, her grandfather having been attached to Gen. Oglethorpe. When Elizabeth was a child her father moved to Yamacraw, a suburb then of Savannah. Afterward her father bought a plantation on Skidaway Island. Early in life Elizabeth went to Philadelphia.

In 1774 the Revolutionary War commenced at Boston, and began to spread southward. In 1776 the people in Georgia were inflamed against the Government of Great Britain, and were raising a ragged corps of all sorts. * * * If a Tory refused to join the people he was imprisoned and tarred and feathered. * * * Our teachers became officers in the rebel army, and everywhere the scum rose to the surface.

But for the devotion of a colored man, her father would have been taken prisoner. Then Lightenstone hurried to Tybee, and, embarking on the British man-of-war Scarborough, sailed for Halifax, Nova Scotia. Somewhat later Lightenstone joined the English Quartermaster's Department in New York. In 1779 Count D'Estang with his fleet was off Tybee, and soon a landing was made at Buhlah. Then Savannah was under the fire of "the French and the Americans." The bombardment is thus described:

The streets being sandy and not paved, the shells fell and made great holes in the sand, which often put out the fuse and prevented explosion. Indeed the colored children got so used to the shells that they would run and cover them with sand, and as we were rather scarce of ammunition, they would often pick up the spent balls and get for them seven pence apiece.

The lady's marriage is thus simply told: "I was married in Savannah Nov. 21, 1779, then fifteen and a half old, my husband, William Martin Johnston, being twenty-five and a half." Her courtship is most happily described. Heavy military duty had broken down her husband's health. The young wife accompanied him to New York. Now began a long series of journeys. Mrs. Johnston went to Florida; to Scotland, to Jamaica. In 1806 the family were in Halifax, for the young wife was the mother of a numerous progeny. Mrs. Johnston died at Halifax in 1848. In the correspondence between the wife and her husband there are many charming passages, showing the great love of the wife. There are many names mentioned of people of the last quarter of the eighteenth century whose descendants are still to be found in Savannah. To the notables who have occupied important civic positions in the British Provinces who are of the direct line of those Georgia loyalists the author devotes many pages. The volume is of decided historical interest.

*RECOLLECTIONS OF A GEORGIA LOYALIST. By Elizabeth Lichtenstein Johnston. Edited by the Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaton. Illustrated. Pp. 234. New York: The Bookside Press. M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.50.

"Another Woman's Territory," by "Allen," published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., has just gone into its second edition. The tale deals with trials and often unseen tragedies of every-day life.

BOOKS AND MEN.

The Caradoc Press.

Recent English catalogues have been predicting a future for the issues of the Caradoc Press, which was established by H. D. and H. G. Webb at Bedford Park, Chiswick, England, in the Autumn of 1899. Its first issue was a small calendar for 1900, containing verses by Heavs D. Webb, which went out of print in a week. At Easter, 1900, "The Boy that Bell the Mantle," a reprint from the Percy Ballads, appeared, No. 2 of the Caradoc tall[illegible] being issued last Christmas. The press's most ambitious work, a Book of Carols, containing over a hundred pages, is now in course of preparation. All the borders and initial letters for the Caradoc issues are designed and engraved on wood; the type set, and the book printed, bound, and published by the two Webbs, entirely without outside assistance. Their printing is done on an old hand press; initials and borders being printed directly from the wood. The fine hand-made paper used in their issues comes from the Bachellors of Little Chart, while a few copies of each book are printed on vellum.

Rembrandt Drawings.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have imported a small number of copies of the Supplement to the four volumes of Original Drawings issued from 1888 to 1802, under the editorship of F. Lippman, the four folio volumes containing reproductions of 200 original drawings. The present supplement, which will be issued in two parts, to consist of fifty plates each, will be published under the editorship of C. Hofstede De Groot, and is published at The Hague by Martinus Nijhoff, the edition being limited to 150 copies of each part. Part first is now ready; the concluding portion to be issued in the Autumn. These reproductions of drawings are in brown tones, and printed on thin paper, mounted on card board, and inclosed in a cloth portfolio 16 by 20 inches in size. The contents of Part I., fifty plates in all, include reproductions of portraits, animals, landscapes, studies, and historical and other compositions; the price being $50 net per part. The plates, all reproductions after the rare original drawings, are made by a phototype process at the Imperial Press in Berlin and by Emrik & Binger at Haarlem. The first four volumes of such reproductions are now very rare, and it is thought the present series will also increase in value.

The Ashendene Press.

Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby, Shelley House, Chelsea, London, the owner of the Ashendene Press, is about issuing a small edition of Tyndale's translation of "The Revelacion of Sanct Jhon the Devine," which he is printing from an old font of black letter, in double columns; the pages to be done in black and red. The volume is to be a small quarto, its pages measuring about 6⅝ by 6¾ inches, the price of which will be £2 2s. The edition will be limited to fifty-four copies, not more than thirty of which will be for sale. Mr. Hornby's issues are usually limited to about fifty copies, and become extremely scarce. All the work of preparation, including composition and presswork, being done by Mr. Hornby in his leisure moments, he is never able to promise a book by a fixed date, but the present issue will probably be ready in October, payment not being required before the receipt of the volume.

Mr. Hornby also expects to shortly begin printing "The Inferno of Dante Alighieri," (the Italian text,) for which he is having a new font of type cut, closely modeled upon a noble fifteenth century font. He hopes to make this a worthy edition of Dante, in a convenient sized volume, 7⅛ by 5¼ inches, to contain about 240 pages. The opening initials of each canto will probably be hand-illumined, while several wood-cut illustrations, after the old manner, will be scattered through the text. Not more than 100 copies on paper and 8 on vellum will be for sale, the entire amount received for subscriptions to be spent on the book. The volume will probably be issued at £3 3s. for paper copies and £10 10s. for those on full vellum, the issue price to be definitely settled later, after the cost of type, paper, initials, illustrations, and other details have been fully ascertained.

Mme. Marchesi.

A volume from the pen of the famous vocal teacher, Mathilde Marchesi, which Harper & Brothers are publishing to-day under the title of "Ten Singing Lessons," will doubtless suggest more than it actually teaches. Its suggestions, however, are admirably interpreted by Mr. W. J. Henderson, who has prepared a valuable introduction, which in itself gives a complete exposition of the paradox of genuine voice culture. In it the false gods of "Wagner singing" (which is not singing, but screaming and shouting) are unveiled and their anatomy held up to derision. Writes Mr. Henderson:

> The casual observer will naturally ask why, if to sing rightly is to sing naturally, it is necessary to give so much study to the mastery of the technics. The answer is stereotyped, but true, that few of us use our organs of tone and enunciation in our daily conversation according to the laws of nature, and when we attempt to sing we wander still further from the path; for in singing we are called upon to employ a much wider range of tone than we use in ordinary speech, and we are forced to enunciate words throughout this range. Added to that is the essential requirement of making the tone beautiful instead of permitting it to become a shout or a scream. It is very much easier to sing than it is to shout or scream, if you only know how. * * * The song recital is the highest test of ability in singing. There one must display not only temperament and dramatic intelligence, but voice of the finest timbre, tones of the purest and roundest quality, perfect attack, perfect management of the breath, and, in short, a technic upon which no demand either of majestic breath or delicate refinement can be made without the certainty of a complete and satisfactory response.

This is well put, and there is a great deal more just like it. Mme. Melba, as a pupil of Mme. Marchesi, presents a brief personal memoir.

Frederic Harrison.

The publication in book form of Mr. Frederic Harrison's address on "The Writings of King Alfred," originally delivered before the students of Harvard University, places at easy access not only a resourceful critique of one of the chief formative influences of English literature, but also a piece of writing which is well worth reading for its own sake. Here is the closing eloquent passage:

> We all know the often quoted, often misquoted phrase of Buffon—le style est l'homme même. Of no one could this be said more truly—I venture to say so truly—as of Alfred. * * * And by virtue of his noble simplicity of nature, this warrior, this ruler, this hero achieved a literary feat; for he created a prose style five centuries before Chaucer, seven centuries before Shakespeare or Bacon, eight centuries before Addison or Defoe, and the full mastery of simple English prose. This in itself is a fact peculiarly rare in the history of any literature, where prose comes so much later than poetry. It can only be explained by remembering that the language which Alfred spoke and wrote was not exactly early English, nor middle English, much less the highly composite and tesselated mosaic we call the latest and contemporary English. It was but the bony skeleton of our English, what the Palatine mount of Romulus was to imperial Rome, what Wessex was to the present empire of the Queen. But it was the bones of our common tongue; it was the bones with the marrow in them, ready to be clothed in flesh and equipped with sinews and nerves. But this simple and unsophisticated tongue the genius of our Saxon hero so used and molded that he founded a prose style, and taught the English race to trust to their own mother tongue from the first; to be proud of it, to cultivate it, to record in it the deeds of their ancestors, and to hand it on as a national possession to their children.

London vs. New York.

Some interesting data have been collected by The London Bookman to show what would ensue should the international copyright law be abrogated. From the fact that about forty British authors can live on the profits of their books alone and that eighty-five can live upon these profits supplemented by the revenue from serial rights, it is concluded that British writers in general gain more by having their serial as well as book rights protected than they can possibly lose through American competition, while trade competition would affect very few. Only about fifteen or twenty English authors gain an important part of their income from America, while only three or four count on getting more from this country than from England. In the meantime, young and comparatively unknown authors say that they find it more and more difficult to dispose of their rights to American houses. There are said to be about eighty novelists who receive from the United States between £50 and £300 for their book rights. The few authors, estimated at thirteen, who receive valuable returns from this side of the Atlantic, do so principally through being able to dispose of their serial rights. The writer in The Bookman concludes as follows:

> One comfort the English novelist may take is that there is no sign that he will be rivaled in his own land by American writers. Winston Churchill, the American, has had great popularity here, but mainly on account of the inability of the British public to believe there can be two Winston Churchills. As for the American pirate, he may take heart. He has been much discouraged of late. There are few firms that have not been pirates in their time. Some years ago I visited one New York pirate in his den. He was a Scotsman, and had been revisiting his native country. Surrounded by pirated publications, he deplored the decline of Scotch religion, which he attributed entirely to the neglect of the shorter catechism.

"The Son of Amram."

G. Monroe Royce, the author of "The Son of Amram," which is quietly pushing its way into public favor, is an Episcopal clergyman stationed at Munich, Germany, being a kind of acting chaplain to the English-speaking residents in that famous town. His story has as central figures the Great Rameses of Egypt and Moses the lawgiver, who is the "Prime Minister." It illustrates the beginnings of Israel and the founding of the Hebrew race, and, like many tales of Biblical times, its first appearance in book form, three months ago, was somewhat of a "frost." Now, however, it has apparently released itself from the eddy of forgotten books and is merrily floating down the stream of popularity. "The Son of Amram" is not Mr. Royce's maiden effort. He acknowledges the authorship of a book which made something of a sensation some years ago. Many of our readers will remember "Americans in Paris by One of Them." His name was later on in the nineties mentioned by some wise ones, bent on unveiling the authorship of "America and the Americans from a French Point of View," but we believe the real author of that keen book was discovered in another person.

Brief Personals.

The news comes from London that Mr. Jerome K. Jerome is progressing favorably after the serious accident that befell him a few weeks ago. He was driving with a fellow-novelist, Miss Lorimer, behind a tandem, in the neighborhood of his Wallingford house, and, losing his eyeglasses, ran into a bank. Mr. Jerome broke his ankle and Miss Lorimer's foot was seriously injured. In spite of his one helpless foot, he rode several miles on his bicycle for the nearest doctor.

***In the July Century, in his concluding paper on the Venezuelan boundary controversy, ex-President Cleveland will say of the arbitration treaty which ended the dispute: "The fact must not be overlooked that, notwithstanding this treaty was promoted and negotiated by the officers of our Government, the parties to it were Great Britain and Venezuela. This was a fortunate circumstance, as the work accomplished was thus saved from customary disfigurement at the hands of the United States Senate."

***"Joscelyn Cheshire" has gone into a fourth edition and bids fair to go into several more before it is many months old. Sara Beaumont Kennedy, the author, has written two other successful novels and short stories which have appeared in Harper's Monthly, The Ladies' Home Journal, McClure's, and other periodicals. She was for a time literary editor of The Memphis Appeal, on which paper her husband, Mr. Walker Kennedy, now does distinctive work.

***The Rev. Dr. Marcus Dods of Edinburgh, whose visit to this country has awakened new interest in a very celebrated scholar and theologian, has delivered a course of lectures of much interest before the Bible College of Montclair, N. J. His works have for years been circulated on this side by the house of Thomas Whittaker. Some of the more popular titles are "How to Become Like Christ," "An Introduction to the Study of the New Testament," "The Parables of Our Lord," and "The Prayer That Teaches to Pray."

***Arthur Lumley has been selected by the G. W. Dillingham Company to illustrate Sir Edwin Arnold's new epic, "The Voyage of Ithobel," a description of which was given in these columns last week. Mr. Lumley came first into prominence as the illustrator of Rodman Drake's "Culprit Fay." Later he opened a studio in London, near the British Museum, where he did good work for nearly ten years on The Illustrated London News and other British illustrated journals. In Sir Edwin's new book, which will be presented in the Autumn, he will have ample play for fancy as well as for his very considerable knowledge of archaeology.

***The subscription list for the Blackmore Memorial Fund has been opened, and appeals for donations are being made by the Treasurer, Mr. R. B. Marston, of 150 Denmark Hill, S. E., London, who is also the Honorary Secretary. The memorial will be in the form of a marble tablet, with a medallion portrait and a suitable inscription, and will be placed in the Exeter Cathedral, London. The artist will be Mr. Harry Hems of Exeter.

***The commencement exercises of Atlanta University, which took place the last week in May, afforded abundant food for reflection to the thoughtful student of sociologic problems. The address was given by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary, of this city. Dr. Hall touched a responsive chord in his hearers' hearts by his tribute to the President of the institution, the Rev. Dr. Horace Bumstead, who is giving his life to make it possible for the exceptional ones of the negro race to become mentally and morally equipped for leadership. The graduates at Atlanta University almost inevitably become, whether from consecrated effort or otherwise, missionaries to the less favored of their race. Many of the older ones have a remarkable record for useful work in the world as the fruit of the advantages received at this missionary institution.

***The inauguration of a woman's branch of the New Jersey Historical Society calls attention to what this valuable body has accomplished and what it hopes to accomplish in the future. The society lately moved into the large and handsome library building in Newark recently occupied by the Newark Free Public Library. The building and other property belong to the Newark Library Association. The majority of the stock is owned by the New Jersey Historical Society, with a very promising prospect that the balance will soon become theirs also by gift or purchase. There are in the library about 70,000 books, pamphlets, newspapers, and manuscripts—many of which are of great scarcity and value. Among them are a number of books on genealogy, and many valuable items relating to the early Colonial and Revolutionary history of the State. Although New Jersey has occupied a place of importance in the history of the country, there is still a field for the historian, and the society offers unlimited opportunities to those who desire to go to the original sources for information—old deeds, letters, journals, and maps and much material never published. With the co-operation of the woman's branch a future of useful accomplishment is anticipated. Some of the duties of the women members will be to collect books, manuscripts, and all material relating to the general and local history of every village, town, township, city, and county of the State.

***The catalogue of the Morse collection of Japanese pottery issued by the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston is ready for delivery. The term catalogue may convey an inadequate impression. Besides being a complete descriptive list of the collection as it is installed in the Museum in Boston, it is also an extended work on Japanese pottery, describing the customs associated with its use, the various purposes for which the pieces are intended, and explaining the various designs and symbols used as motives of decoration. It also contains a description of the ovens and their products, and the names of the potters, their signatures and dates of fabrication, and other details of interest to the student and collector. There is no other way of procuring the book than by subscription, as it has not been placed with the trade or in the hands of agents. Charles Holme, in The London Studio, says of the work: "The task which Prof. Morse has set himself has been executed with consummate ability. No other living man could have done it so well. It is a monument of scientifically conducted research, joined to a delicately adjusted appreciation of Japanese characteristics and knowledge of the Japanese themselves."

***A new and revised edition of the life records and experiences of James Chalmers, whose horrible death by the cannibals has just been announced, will be published shortly by the Fleming Revell Company. Chalmers has been called the "Livingstone of New Guinea."

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VERBECK.

His Work in Laying Foundations in Japan.*

DR. WILLIAM E. GRIFFIS'S present biographical sketch of Guido Fridolin Verbeck, a missionary, and, above all, a pioneer of the higher education in Japan, will be found a worthy complement to the same author's life stories of Commodore Perry and of Townsend Harris. To the successful efforts of these three men, sailor, diplomat, and educator, is largely due the political status and present prosperity of modern Japan. Dr. Verbeck, in many ways, exercised a greater influence upon the country in which nearly forty years of hard work were spent, in that his was the hand and brain which trained for future usefulness the young Japanese who were to guide their country through a dangerous transition period.

In his preface Dr. Griffis states his aim has been faithfully to portray Guido Verbeck for those who knew him not. "I have told in outline the story of one of the 'nursing fathers' of a nation, even of Christian Japan." He had spent four years in Japan in close intimacy with Verbeck; has twice visited the latter's birthplace, Zeist, in Holland, to study his early life, and has had full access to letters written home to the Board of Missions of the Reformed Church in America, from 1860 to 1898, as well as to letters to relatives, and diaries, notebooks, and documents in the possession of Verbeck's daughter. He has also striven to keep out of his record his own opinions and views as to ecclesiastical matters, letting Dr. Verbeck tell his own story, which is that of a man of deeds rather than of words:

> The bulk of the book treats of what God gave Guido Verbeck to do, as quietly and unseen as if he were leaven hid. Verbeck's work belongs less to the phenomenal than to the potent. " " " His was the life of one willing as bridge builder to toil in the caissons, unseen, as well as on the cables in view of all; to fight as a sailor in the turrets, not knowing how the battle went, as well as on deck or in the conning tower.

Dr. Griffis's first chapter is a summary of Verbeck's character and influence; a perfect understanding of which should lead to a better comprehension of Japan's wonderful new birth and receptivity to Anglo-Saxon influences, and at the same time shew "why Verbeck of Japan, a man without a country, while receiving citizenship of none, was honored in three lands, and by one uniquely."

The second chapter briefly reviews Dr. Verbeck's ancestry and early environment. His name, properly called Verbeek, being a contraction of Van der Beek, means from the brook or rivulet. Zeist, in Holland, the birthplace of Guido Verbeck, is a pretty little town of 6,000 inhabitants, in the Province of Utrecht, near the university city of that name. The family were either Moravians or Lutherans, the Moravian community houses being still the most prominent features of the place. Dr. Griffis traces the family lineage, both German and Dutch; Carl Verbeck, Guido's father, marrying Anna Kellerman in 1818. They had eight children, of whom Guido was the sixth; the family life being a most attractive one. They were all well-educated, cultivated people; most of the household work being done by its inmates. Guido played well on the violin and guitar and often accompanied his sister on the harp. He was able, as are most Dutch boys in well-to-do families, to speak and write, fluently and exactly, Dutch, English, French, and German. "In after life it was a puzzle to Guido Verbeck that some people with very little culture could put on great airs, because, perchance, they might have a little money or employ servants."

Guido Verbeck was born in 1830, the year the first railway was constructed in Europe, and when later on, a profession was being chosen for the boy, it was agreed that engineering was the "coming profession." After graduating from the Moravian School, the boy was sent to the Polytechnic Institute of Utrecht. After final graduation, and a short experience in a foundry at Zeist, Verbeck decided to come to America, arriving in New York in the Autumn of 1852. He settled in Green Bay, Wis., being employed in a foundry where steamboat machinery was made. From there he went to Helena, Ark., as an engineer, but after some months was attacked by congestive fever and was very ill for weeks. His sickness was a turning point in his career, Verbeck determining if he got well to consecrate his life to work in the missionary field.

Verbeck prepared for his future work at a theological seminary at Auburn, even while studying, preaching in German to people from the Fatherland who met in the seminary chapel. At this time he became engaged to Miss Maria Manion, whom he afterward married. His future colleague, the Rev. Samuel R. Brown, was then pastor of a Reformed Church at Owasco Outlet, near Auburn, who had been at Canton from 1838 to 1847.

It would be pleasant to follow Guido Verbeck through all his American experiences, but it is only possible to add that on May 7, 1859, Guido Verbeck and his wife formed two of a party of missionaries who sailed for Shanghai. The party also included Dr. Brown, who became celebrated as missionary, translator, and teacher; and Dr. Duane Simmons, who left an imperishable mark upon the medical annals of Japan.

After a journey of 187 days, the party reached Nagasaki Harbor on the 7th of November, 1859. From this time on the book will be found to have a double value. It follows most interestingly the life story of Guido Verbeck himself, who succeeded through hard work in establishing a college for the study of Western languages and sciences. He also translated into Japanese the leading text books of civilized nations; also suggesting and bringing about the first Japanese Embassy to England and America in 1872. The book follows also the whole course of public events which transformed the old Japan—whose political situation is briefly sketched in a separate chapter—through its many changes down to its condition at the present day.

For all these details and the gradual bringing about of the altered conditions which in the eighties allowed Dr. Verbeck and the missionaries of the various evangelical societies in Japan to co-operate in the translation and publication of a Japanese version of the Bible, the reader must be referred to the book itself. It must be remembered that for years Dr. Verbeck was employed by and on behalf of the Japanese Government itself, thus costing the American Board of Missions nothing, and that in recognition of his services to Japan, he was decorated by the Emperor with the Order of the Rising Sun—a most unusual honor. It would be impossible to indicate in the compass of a short review the many services rendered to the world at large, and especially to Japan, by this man without a country, who by his emigration to America renounced his rights to the protection of Holland; who did not remain long enough in our country to become legally one of its citizens, and who, after nearly forty years of hard service in Japan was forced to place himself and family under the legal protection of his adopted country.

Dr. Verbeck had gradually worn himself out in his many labors, and on the 10th of March, 1898, died suddenly at Yokohama. His funeral services in Japanese and English were very impressive; the Emperor honoring Verbeck in every way, and the City Government of Tokio sending the family a perpetual lease of the plot in its cemetery in which he was buried. The Japanese have since erected there a monument to his memory. "Claimed by three nations, but a citizen of none, he has found for his weary body a final resting place in Japan; and Japan has not failed to show due appreciation of the honor."

*VERBECK OF JAPAN: A CITIZEN OF NO COUNTRY. A Life Story of Foundation Work Inaugurated by Guido Fridolin Verbeck. By William Elliot Griffis, author of "The Mikado's Empire," "The Religions of Japan," and "The Americans in Holland." Portraits and illustrations. Pp. 378. New York, Chicago, and Toronto: The Fleming H. Revell Company, Publishers of Evangelical Literature. $1.50.

A Tale of the Great Uprising.*

This is a romance of the latter part of the fourteenth century and of the peasants' revolt in England. The hero, as the title indicates, is one of the itinerant preachers sent forth by John Wycliffe to "preach pure doctrine" throughout the country, teaching the people to read the Bible which master and pupils at Balliol had translated into the common language. Like many of the russet priests, as they were popularly called, he is an Oxford man and an ardent student with many tastes at variance with his chosen life. The conflict between these tastes tempting him toward the luxurious and ornate life of the Church of Rome, and the ascetic spirit developed under his teacher, form the dramatic element in the story. The author obviously knows her ground, and has read both widely and well. The style is too much that of the historian to satisfy the trained novel reader, but it is none the less a very straightforward and appropriate style, with singularly few of the modern-mediæval trimmings usually considered necessary to the proper effect in stories of this period.

The figure of the great John Ball is introduced for the especial purpose, apparently, of spreading the light of Morris's conception of him, as the author avows having taken the personal description of Ball and parts of his sermon outright from Morris's "A Dream of John Ball." "It seemed to me," she says in explanation, "that certain bits of Morris's imaginative work were too fine and too true to be spared in any attempt to set the blunt old priest before the modern reader. I have no fear," she adds, "of bearing off undeserved palms, for just as a few of the sayings of John Ball bear the marks of authenticity too clearly upon them to be mistaken for mine, so such as are taken from Morris are as clearly distinguished by the marks of supreme beauty and genius." This, undoubtedly is as true as it is modest, for though we have not at hand the "Dream of John Ball," it is easy to recognise the Morris note in the address to men "satisfied with homes of wattled reeds and mud." Certain passages (not borrowed) in the course of the story are of genuine and more than usual merit, notably the attack upon the Barons. Unfortunately the love story is the weakest element, lacking, despite its picturesque setting, the intangible quality essential to the true romance.

*ROBERT ANTE; POOR PRIEST. A Tale of the Great Uprising. By Annie Nathan Meyer. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. v.-307. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1901.

"The Sentimentalists."*

Exceeding amplitude is there in Mr. Arthur Stanwood Pier's "The Sentimentalists." It is the life study of the entire Kent family, the mother, two sons, and a daughter. The reader must take it for granted that Boston alone is the empyreum. The author does not, of course, insist on that, but to comprehend the drift of the story, that lofty position must be ceded to Boston. It is in drawing the character of the mother of the Kents that Mr. Pier shows remarkable ability. That woman has been the making of her husband's fortune. Just when he might have risen in fame as a politician he died. Whether Mrs. Kent's councils were always wise or not you cannot precisely determine. What Mrs. Kent had was social ambition. She exercised her talents at Gage City, some typical town in the Far West. Her son Vernon she had educated in New England, and he was a college graduate. Rather of a swell was he. He had written a volume of verse which had been fairly well received. Somehow his gentlemanly manners made him numerous friends. He had, too, his ambitions. In the meanwhile the position of a clerk in a manufacturing concern sufficed him.

Then the mother and sister moved to Boston. On their arrival there came disturbing rumors as to the status of the Kent family. There was Mrs. Buskirk, who found out that Kent senior had kept an apothecary's shop, and was the originator of "Complecura," possibly a freckle eradicator. How could, of course, anybody expect to mingle with Boston society whose status was due to a nostrum? In Gage City there was a Mr. Helmett, a politician of the worst type. Bad as he was, Mrs. Helmett surpassed her husband in vindictiveness. The Helmetts wrote to people in Boston letters relating to the Kents which were of the most defamatory kind. Mrs. Kent was accused of blackmailing Mr. Helmett.

Vernon falls in love with a proud girl, Frances Rowan. Frances is supposed to be an heiress. Being a sentimentalist, Vernon is afraid that the world will think he is in love with Frances for her money. Mrs. Kent has some small means left her by her husband, but she is rather careless as to her expenditures. Vernon, because he is not made for a clerk, loses his place. Then he dabbles in stocks. There is the Gage City Consolidated, engineered by the promoter Witherell. Vernon places all his mother's money, with her consent, in the enterprise. The author is at home in the matter of stockjobbing, and the tortuous methods of the promoter are shown at length. Mrs. Kent has entered into the speculation with her eyes wide open. She knows all about Gage City and its resources. There is a bear movement, and the stock falls.

The promoter and his backers, the bankers, are afraid of a total collapse. The business of lobbying at Gage City has been bungled. It is now that Mrs. Kent, that able woman, steps to the front. She hurries to Corona, the capital of Olympia, where the Legislature is in session. It is her business to manipulate the members of that Legislature. She has money and stock whereby she can bribe those opposed to the company, because in the stockjobbing interests there is another concern started which is trying to obtain a charter which must kill the Consolidated. Mrs. Kent is certainly unscrupulous. If she fails that means ruin to her and her children. Sometimes her conscience upbraids her. Helmett faces her and repeats the wicked stories about her. The exertions Mrs. Kent makes are too much for her. Helmett angers her to the last degree. She is suffering from heart trouble. Any exertion, the doctor tells her, will be fatal. Nevertheless, she takes a quirt and leaves on Helmett's face the mark of the lash. But the task of flaying a rascal has been too much for her, and just as soon as he has received his punishment Mrs. Kent dies. Such is but the vague outline of this romance. Those bad political methods, as the author describes them, we have every reason to suppose are taken from actual facts. As belonging to the series of American novels, the topic selected may hurt our pride, but it ought to be presented. And to think that the tragedy in the story arose in large part from the fact that there was a corrective for pimples, called "Complecura." The ability shown by Mr. Pier is conspicuous. If it be a rather long study of human frailties it is a true one.

*"The Sentimentalists." By Arthur Stanwood Pier. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 488. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

*** "The Last Lady of Mulberry," published last year by D. Appleton & Co., is attracting renewed attention owing to the recent publication of the fact that the romance is founded upon a true episode of the Italian Quarter, in which the name of Mrs. Grover Cleveland played a conspicuous part. A sculptor in Italy who was very unfamiliar with American notabilities was tricked into making a bust which he thought was that of Mrs. Cleveland, but which was in reality the likeness, taken from a photograph, of a New York concert-hall singer. The fraud was not detected until the marble reached America. A Mulberry "banker" had been induced to pay the duty on what he thought would bring him quite a handsome profit. After parting with his last sou he opened the case to find the marble effigy of a peasant woman bearing no resemblance to the then First Lady of the Land. The author, Mr. Henry Wollen Thomas, has added much to the narrative, which is entertaining, although not always convincing.

In the Dodd, Mead & Co. Series of Modern English Writers two new volumes will appear in the early Autumn, "Thackeray," by Charles Whibley, and "George Eliot," by Sidney Lee, while a little later in the year will be added "Dickens," by W. E. Henley; "Froude," by John Oliver Hobbes; "Browning," by Augustine Birrell, and "Huxley," by Edward Clodd. These volumes, which are to appear in America in conjunction with Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, form a new and important series of literary monographs. They are critical as well as biographical.

"Harper's Magazine" for July is now ready. Eight pages in colors, six short stories.

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Mr. Moore has much of the quality displayed by James Lane Allen in the earlier work: "A Kentucky Cardinal." The scene of his story is laid in the blue-grass region of Tennessee, and his pages are rich with tender sentiment, shrewd philosophy, poetic feeling, and an exquisite humor. Those who have read his charming and pathetic short story, "Ole Mistis," will welcome his first novel, and new readers are sure to be delighted. "Old Wash," the negro character who figures in some of Mr. Moore's short stories, reappears in this book. Mr. Moore has the happy faculty of expressing thought epigrammatically, as when he puts into the mouth of one of his characters, "A truth fits every other truth in the world, but a lie fits nothing but some other lie made especially for it," a saying that surely deserves to live.

"For delicacy and pathos they can hardly be matched. 'Ole Mistis,' which perhaps has the widest reputation, is the dearest old horse that ever won a race; and the pathetic ending of little Jack, as Octave Thanet has truly said, 'brought a sob from the heart of the world.'"—The Saturday Review, (referring to Mr. Moore's short stories.)

HENRY T. COATES & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 22, 1901.—16 PAGES.

JUNE

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

Elsewhere will be found a table of the contents of the July magazines. A perusal of it will show that the editors of the various monthlies which appeal to the fancy of the Summer reader are not possessed entirely by the idea that the topics treated should be of the period. The average magazine offers a large variety of reading matter, and most of it might be published in the Spring or the Autumn as well as in the Summer. That fiction plays an important part goes without saying, for fiction is naturally the favorite material for Summer reading. But the list of substantial articles is on the whole quite as large as it would be in the middle of the Winter. Two magazines offer articles which are not fiction, but which may be said to appeal especially to the Summer reader.

One of these is entitled "Newport in Summer." This article will interest every one, for Newport is the centre of representative Summer life. The doings of its Summer residents are duly chronicled in the daily papers, and their comings and goings are noted with great detail. A magazine article on the peculiarities of the colony of social lights who inhabit the city by the sea must claim the attention of many. The Fourth of July does not pass entirely without the consideration of the mysterious powers that rule the destinies of magazines. One periodical publishes an article on "The Story of the Declaration of Independence" and another on "The Men Who Signed the Declaration of Independence." There are, however, other articles on patriotic subjects, one on Barbara Frietchie and several on incidents in the history of the army or the navy. There are also some patriotic poems.

The Summer man is not forgotten in the list, for there is an article on "What Women Like in Men," which ought to prove a serviceable guide to the man of the watering place in his pursuit of conquest and pleasure. On the whole, magazines ought to flourish in the Summer months, for the laziness of the time is inimical to sustained reading, and the monthly periodical provides just the sort of fragmentary matter that the Summer reader naturally desires. The high order of the reading offered by the magazines continues to be a cause for general congratulation.

LITERARY PRODUCTION.

When we read that four novels of this season have already passed "the hundred-thousand mark" we ought to stand amazed at the extent and voracity of the reading public of the United States. That is the fact which the showing proves. We do not know that there is any other. It is, we suppose, safe to assume that there is nothing in any of these books contrary to good morals or public order. But certainly nothing is proved as to the literary status of any. The people who foresee and fix literary status are likely not to have read any of them. These people are likely to have followed Samuel Rogers's example: "When a new book comes out, I read an old one." Perhaps one of these books may be bought and read five years from now, possibly ten, just conceivably twenty. But nobody who has watched the rise, decline, and fall of immediately successful books will assign to any a long date. He will rather entertain the presumption, founded on experience, that an immediate success is ephemeral, that it is a matter which concerns bookselling more than literature, that these prodigious successes are really commonplace and insipid and transitory as works of art.

Mr. Frederic Harrison gives us some good cautions in his "Impressions of America." He almost begins with this very striking impression:

> I noticed no radical difference between Americans and Englishmen. Physically, they are the same race, with the same strength, energy, and beauty; except for superficial things, they live the same lives, have the same interests, aims, and standards of opinion; and in literature, science, art, and philosophy, the Atlantic is less of a barrier between our two peoples than is St. George's Channel or the Tyned in the British Isles. The citizen of the United States seems to me very much what the citizen of the United Kingdom is—only rather more so.

That is to say, an Englishman is more like an American than he is like an Irishman or a Scotchman. This is startling. If it be true, here is an "English public" more than twice as large by the census, and very much larger still by its reading habits, voracious of reading matter. Why, we keep asking ourselves, does it not supply its own unprecedented demand? why does it not raise up literary artists in proportion to the bigness of the market, artists who can produce things comparable with the acknowledged masterpieces of Europe?

Mr. Harrison says, with as much friendliness as frankness, that we distinctly do not do this. "No one pretends that American literature rivals that of France in its finer forms—or indeed that of England." And he ventures an answer to his own question, which is also ours:

> The reason for this is not obscure, and it is hardly covered by the ordinary suggestion that the American people are absorbed in the pursuit of gain and material improvement. However much this may react on the intellectual world, the numbers of the American people are so great that numerically, if not proportionately, those who are devoted to science, art, and literature are at least as many as they are in England. The vast development of material interests is rather a stimulus to the pursuit of science than a hindrance, as the vast multiplication of books is a stimulus to authorship. But why suppose that a general interest in practical science conduces to high scientific culture, or that millions of readers tend to foster a pure taste in letters? The contrary result would be natural. Practical mechanics is not the same thing as scientific genius. And the wider the reading public becomes the lower is the average of literary culture.

We are not prepared to say that this is a complete explanation. But, if it cannot be entirely accepted, it is at least worth thinking over. And it emphasizes the point with which we began, that these great bookselling successes are not necessarily literary successes, that they have not necessarily anything at all to do with literature, in the proper sense of the term.

IMPORTS OF BOOKS.

That a population of more than 76,000,000, many of whom are of foreign birth or origin, should supply a large market for foreign books is not a surprising fact. The extent of the demand is not very well ascertained, and the trade figures throw only an indirect light on the situation. In 1890 the total value of imported books, music, maps, &c., was $3,994,070, of which $1,115,353 was free of duty. Eleven years later, in 1900, the imports were valued at $3,571,656, of which $2,019,660 were free of duty. There has thus been a decreased movement in the total, although the non-dutiable books show an increased importation. To arrive at any definite conclusion on the cause we would be obliged to consider the effect of the international copyright agreements, the changes in tariff rates, and the general economic condition of the country. There is undoubtedly a larger number of books of American manufacture which tend to decrease the demand for English books, and the reading of works in foreign languages is undoubtedly more widespread than at any previous time.

It does not follow, however, that the number of foreign books imported is increasing. The time was when few men of means and education were not collectors of a modest library, of which foreign-made books formed a good part. The circulating and public library of today gives to such men opportunities greater than they could obtain for themselves, and at almost no cost. For the general tax on property would be about the same without the public library. This gradual elimination of a large number of individual buyers of books has affected the sale of foreign works, while, it is very well known, the market for domestic publications has greatly expanded. In support of this contention we need only point to the phenomenal sales of certain novels of the day, and to the growth of magazine literature—if it deserves that name. In foreign books the drift of sales has been in the other direction, and the trade returns show a decreased import, even in directions where translations cannot account for the narrowing market.

For example, the imports from Germany in 1890 were valued at $1,338,767; in 1900 they had fallen to $932,512. France sent to this country books, &c., to the value of $316,466 in 1890, and in 1900 only $285,778. Some part of the decrease may be accounted for by indirect shipments through Belgium and the Netherlands; but even with every allowance possible on that score, there has been a notable falling off in the movement from those countries. Even the English trade has suffered a small loss, for it was $2,761,817 in 1890 and $2,118,775 for 1900. No one will assert that English, French, or German works are less read now than they were eleven years ago; yet the condition of the trade shows a change all the more remarkable because it has so little reflected the increase in wealth and taste during the last decade. At no time has so keen an interest been shown in foreign politics and relations, and at no time has there been so general a comparative study of economics and history.

Another interesting fact developed by these trade figures is the increased import from certain countries hitherto of little importance. This may be explained in part by better and more direct communications, and a more intelligent wish to know of their condition, but especially by the large emigration of peoples to the United States. Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Sweden, and Norway show large gains, which are unquestionably due to the presence of natives of those countries in the United States. Outside of Europe, China and Japan alone indicate a steady growth, but here the fact of immigration would not be so important an element, especially as respects China. The contrast presented between these ancient countries and those described as the Spanish-American group is most striking. Mexico alone gives any sign of activity, and the imports of books from all South and Central America are not much larger than those from all Africa. The striking fact of the foreign trade of the United States in books is that while the exports are largely confined to English-speaking countries, the imports are derived from every part of the world. Scholarship, immigration, and a love of the curious are the responsible factors.

YOUNG AMERICA.

We think of America as very young, and if at any time we are in danger of losing the feeling we are constantly reminded of it by our foreign visitors, mostly critical. They forgive us for much that they do not like on the score of our youth and our natural deficiency in the wisdom and grace that come with years. At times they excuse their own people for certain defeats at our hands on the ground also of our youth and the unexhausted strength of youth, which tends to vanish with the years. All of which we take with the complacency bred of engrossing occupation, being too busy to care very much for the praise or blame of those who are not in our particularly hurried procession. But we are likely better to understand how young we really are as a Nation when some chance record falls under our eyes of the boyhood of some strong man whom we have known and have seen taking his ample part in the full life of the recent past, almost of the present.

Such a record is the little volume of "The Letters of George William Curtis to John S. Dwight," edited, with an excellent biographic sketch, by George Willis Cooke. Curtis's friendship with Dwight dated from his first year at Brook Farm, where he and his brother Burrill spent the years 1842 and 1843 as boarders and as students. Curtis was at the time only eighteen, and most of the letters were written within the next four years. The latest of any importance were written from Italy in 1846. The Summers of the two years 1844 and 1845 were spent in the village of Concord, where the boys worked half the day on a farm, cultivated a little field of their own, and supported themselves by the fruits of their labor. At Brook Farm and at Concord Curtis was thrown into intimate association with some of the leading minds in what was known as the Transcendental movement, as well as with some of the most highly cultured men and women of the New England of that day. At Brook Farm were George Ripley and his wife; Charles A. Dana, who, curiously enough, was among the most "advanced" of the pioneers; Dwight, who for many years was the highest authority in music in this country; Margaret Fuller, and Isaac Hecker, who afterward became a powerful influence in the life of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. Here, or later at Concord, he met in the society of Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott, Theodore Parker, Hawthorne, and Ellery Channing.

Of this society and its life Curtis was an interested and sympathetic, but a singularly detached and independent, observer. He was a welcome member of it, and his relations to some of its most strongly marked characters were cordial and even intimate. But the dream of "associated" life and effort took little hold on him, and he seems always to have maintained a certain reserve and aloofness, which was recognized, but not overcome, by his closest friends. His correspondence, therefore, is admirably adapted to give a vivid and distinct and a fairly impartial picture of his surroundings. It was a time when questioning and experiment were in the air. The tone of the society, including as it did, the most original and the most cultivated minds of the time and of the country, was one of skepticism in some directions, of boundless faith and hope in others, a tone of youth, certainly, but of youth vigorous, aspiring, eager for the best, impatient with what did not seem the best. The curious credulities that prevailed with some were a reflex of the high aims they believed attainable. The skepticism as to accepted dogma was the measure of scornful disbelief in a narrow, or low destiny for the race. Of the little group whose names are frequent in the letters of Curtis, Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, were or were to become important in the literature of their own country and acknowledged forces in the literature of the world of their time and for at least another generation. Even as a boy Curtis's heart went out most to Hawthorne, who, like himself, was the least outré, the most in harmony with the deeper and more permanent and older standards. But he was far from indifferent to the charm, the power, the inspiration of the others.

In more than the mere sense of time Curtis bore to this remarkable company the relation of a representative of the next generation. He felt in his extreme youth, it would seem, the impulse of the kind of work he was to do later, and was faithfully and laboriously preparing himself for it. With strong predilections toward letters, and with gifts of no common order; with the habit and the capacity for hard, continuous, systematic study; with keen and catholic tastes in literature and in art, and with the dream of literary fame always on the horizon of his hopes, he was never really bookish, never really wholly at home among books. He read them widely and intently, but the strength they fed was to be used beyond the library and for the creation of other things than added volumes. The complex and full life of his Nation stirred the deepest impulses and awakened the most efficient energies of his nature. The calm and searching judgment he formed of his associates, which appears in his youthful letters and his attitude toward the restless experimentation of the time, seems the expression of the riper mind of a later, less strenuous, but more effective, period of the National life. To those who care to trace the earlier stages of that life and the influences that largely shaped it, this little volume will richly repay perusal.

***Advices from Christiania are that inquiries concerning Dr. Ibsen's condition are pouring in from all parts of the world. His physician asserts that he is improving. He was recently stricken with paralysis, as announced by our London correspondent; for several years he has felt this illness coming on and has been obliged to interrupt his work and take thorough rest. His calmness and patience during this siege of illness have been remarkable; he realizes that his life is in danger, and daily feels his strength diminishing. Still with the greatest strength of will he daily hears the bulletins of his doctor and he gives all orders as to how inquiries are to be answered.

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, June 21.—John Murray returned to London this week greatly pleased with the result of the fourth International Publishers' Congress at Leipsic. The social side of the meetings, he says, was delightful—the concert in the Gewandhaus, the Elbing trip to Berlin, and last, but not least, the classical Bierabend were incidents to be remembered. Each year, he says, the congress gets a little nearer the mark in its work. The formation of a permanent bureau at Berne was the most important result this year, and the congress was most fortunate in securing as head of this permanent bureau Henri Morel, who is so closely associated with the international copyright movement.

Mr. Murray, together with M. Hachette of Paris and M. Bruylant of Brussels, was elected honorary foreign President of the congress. Herr Borckhaus, in his opening speech, referred to the results of former meetings and advocated the constitution of a permanent bureau for future congresses, a suggestion which was ultimately carried out.

Sentimentalists here have a new cause for regret by the removal of a quaint old grocery shop in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, where the Carlyles used to buy their green vegetables and cheese. Whistler once made an etching of the place. It is being torn down to make room for a modern dwelling; the site is exactly opposite the historic No. 5, where Carlyle lived for many years until his death, in 1881.

Publishers here profess to be highly amused by the circulars announcing the proposed direct alliance of authors and booksellers, with the abolition of all "middlemen." Presumably the literary agents are to go, too. The alliance is already hard at work at its offices in the Strand. Of course, there are shares to sell.

Archibald Colquhoun, who has long been out of sight and hearing, as far as the Western World is concerned, returns to London July 15. He has been on a mission to the Philippines and neighborhood for the Harpers, the results of which are soon to appear in Harper's Monthly. Some newspaper articles are already appearing, and an important new book has been planned. Mr. Colquhoun, it will be recalled, intimated the possibility of a Boxer movement in his "China in Transformation," published two years before the actual revolt. Since then his "Overland to China" and "Russia Against India" have thrown much light upon the present situation in the Far East and the influences which combine to make this situation possible.

The serious illness of the widow of Matthew Arnold is announced.

Messrs. Longmans are soon to publish "The Catholic Church from Within," by Lady Lovat, and "The Road to Rome," the latter being a series of letters from Roman Catholic convents, all by distinguished men and women.

Besides his completed novels and unfinished book on North London, Sir Walter Besant left a completed autobiography in manuscript in the hands of A. P. Watt, the well-known London literary agent. Sir Walter's brother-in-law, Mr. Foster-Barham, is his literary executor.

The statue of Heine, which has so long adorned the Winter residence of the late Empress of Austria, in Corfu, has been purchased by some French admirers of the German poet, and will be placed on his tomb, in Montmartre Cemetery, Paris, where Heine was buried forty-five years ago.

The library of Edward James Stanley, M. P., was sold at Sotheby's this week. It contained a large number of antique and curious books and many rare first editions. One of its treasures was a volume of Samuel Ireland's Shakespeare forgeries, including the deed by which Shakespeare was said to have bequeathed his books to a fictitious ancestor, one William Henrye Irelaunde; "Vortigern," the forged historical drama, together with the forger's confessions in his own handwriting, made originally in 1796 and published in augmented form nine years later.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, the well-known Boston poetess and patroness of literature, arrives in London tomorrow. She has never missed her annual visit for twenty years except once, three years ago. She is held in high favor in literary circles here, and is the literary executrix of the late Philip Bourke Marston, the blind poet, who is chiefly remembered through his one fine sonnet on the sacrifice of his own endeavor.

Lucas Malet, otherwise Mary St. Leger Harrison, and Sarah Grand were the chief speakers this week at a dining club of women writers. Among others present were the Countess of Malmesbury, Miss Beatrice Harraden, and Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler.

Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) has just been elected a member of the Council of the Authors' Society. She is the fifth woman thus honored, the others being the late Charlotte Yonge, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Flora Shaw, and Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod. The last named, who is a well-known writer on entomology, agriculture, and botany, besides being a member of several scientific bodies here and on the Continent, is, by the way, now dangerously ill.

Some consternation has been caused by a book-trade circular issued to booksellers by Messrs. Methuen, offering twenty-five six-shilling novels for 27s. The usual trade price of the six-shilling novel is 3s. 3d. The Methuens have on several occasions recently tried experiments in issuing copyrighted books in cheap popular editions, and have been more or less successful.

Great interest is manifested in next Monday night's dinner of the Authors' Club to the new Bishop of London, Dr. Ingram. He is esteemed as a writer as well as a churchman. Anthony Hope Hawkins will preside. It will be an occasion for a representative gathering of English men of letters. E. A. D.

ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. J. Fischer Williams's recent book on "Harrow," reviewed in these columns a few weeks ago, contains a long and particularly interesting introduction in the form of an essay upon the "Public Schools" of England, their work and peculiarities. The author refers to the fact that the exact meaning of the term "public school" in England has never been precisely defined, although most people in that country and her colonies have a clear idea that certain schools are "public" and others not. In America the English public school system, an educational institution peculiar to British life, is even less clearly understood; hence the importance of this portion of Mr. Williams's book.

An existing act of Parliament would seem to imply that Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, Rugby, Harrow, and Shrewsbury are public schools, but this is far from being a full list. The adjective "public" is most misleading. The schools are not open to all; admission being gained by means of an entrance examination and the payment of fees far from small. Again, the passing of such examination and the payment of the fees are not sufficient. Unless the boy happens to live in the neighborhood he must be able to gain admission into one of the houses, whose capacity is limited; while the headmaster has the power, seldom exercised, it is true, of refusing all boys whose antecedents may be thought objectionable.

The "public schools" are not under perpetual public control. Parliament may pass laws affecting them, but no Government department has control of their management. Even the Education Department, whose powers are constantly growing, can only suggest optional submission to inspection. The public schools spend no public money and are controlled by no public body; being a public power only through the important part they have played and will continue to play in England's national life. In the widest sense of the term they are national institutions, and so entitled to much prominence in all accounts of modern England. Mr. Williams sums up some of the leading characteristics of such schools as follows:

They are schools for boys only; girls' schools or those where co-education is carried on could not properly conform to the foundation principles of a public school. The boys' ages now range from twelve or thirteen to eighteen or nineteen; the class of education given at public schools being "secondary." A modern public school must number at least eighty boys; although both Harrow and Westminster for some time during the present century would have failed to pass this test.

A public school cannot be the property of a private individual or individuals, but has usually been established either by a founder—be he, King, peer, Bishop, or Commoner—or by a charitable trust, each being under the supervision of a corporate body, "which in the eyes of the law is immortal and possesses a personality distinct from that of its individual members."

Above all, the boys of a great public school possess more liberty; even a sort of autonomy. They pass many hours of the day away both from classrooms and masters; organize and manage their own games; possessing a system of discipline of their own, carrying with it both rewards and penalties. So that a school where the boys are constantly under the control of masters, no matter how celebrated, could never be called a "public school." The boys at public schools naturally belong to the wealthy or professional classes, so that they are aristocratic institutions; being also democratic in the sense that wealth or birth gives a boy little or no advantages.

A large proportion of public school boys go up either to Oxford or Cambridge, close relationships existing between these universities and the schools; the university being a natural sequence to a public school career, and the latter's curriculum formed with a view to university examinations. Another feature of the public schools is that the training and formation of individual character, rather than actual learning, is the first aim; while Mr. Williams thinks the claim the school makes to the loyalty and love of its boys a most important feature:

The school is a permanent body, not merely in the lawyer's meaning, but in the sense that it has gathered a body of tradition and a character of its own from its own local conditions and the personal association of its members. This tradition and character are perhaps most clearly marked in the case of schools with the historical records of centuries, but they have formed themselves also with astonishing rapidity in the case of more modern schools. . . . They set a great school in some measure beyond the reach of human accidents and follies and the failures and mistakes of individual men.

A Thousand To detools.*

Toadstools and mushrooms, with all their ilk of molds and ferments, are highly important and interesting, no doubt, from various points of view, but to have a "ponderous tome" of 760 quarto pages about them thrust at one in hot weather is somewhat staggering. The list of plates (and very excellent colored lithographs and photographs they are) alone mounts up to CLXXXII.—however many that may be; and there are 40 pages of glossary "lest we forget." Who would not be discouraged at such a task! And yet we are told that the time for making a complete manual of American mycology had not yet come—that this is only an "introduction," and that "illustrated sheets publishing new edible species and current information upon fungi will be from time to time issued." Moreover, the author tries to comfort us by assuring us that he does not mean to smash us by dropping the whole spatter upon our pates; he tells us that if we will learn only one species a day it will satisfy him. And comforts and encourages us by the reflection that thus we shall acquire 365 species in a year. As though we hadn't enough to do now—and not even an occasional Sunday off!

But if it has got to be done we ought to be thankful we have so scientific and painstaking a guide, and so judicious a one, for, you must know, acquaintance with fungi is not made until they have been eaten; and to eat a new toadstool every day for two years (for the author says there are more than 600 edible species in the country) is a task needing a judicious guide, not to say a herculean digestion. In addition to this, every day of the year you must know what to avoid, for 'many a fair pileus, capping an apparently innocent hymenium and shading annulars and valva (see Glossary) of unexceptionable form, will give you a stomachache that may last you to the grave—and not last long either. So there are two things all of us must hereafter add to our daily stent—eat a new wholesome fungus, and not eat a poisonous one.

This really is what the big book is made for, with all its machinery of classification and botanical particulars such as no other book contains, (and which have been a sore lack in the world to the minds of the elect,) and with its wealth of illustration—to tell us that a vast amount of nutritious and more or less palatable food is going to waste everywhere about us, costing nothing but the trouble of knowing and gathering.

The author and his friends, who stand in the front rank of scientific knowledge here, have been nosing about the woods and fields and shady places where these fleshy plants spring up, for years and years, tasting and testing them, until they have found more than 600 kinds which may be eaten without harm, and are nourishing, and when properly prepared (they tell you how to cook them) delicious—if you like it!

If that is so—and it certainly is—this is not too big a book or too hard a one to make the thing known and practiced, for by its help a man can vary his dinner or provide the whole of it, during half the year, at little or no expense; and that is something worth considering seriously. Coleridge's oft-quoted virtuous man who made one blade of grass grow where two grew before, pales into microscopic insignificance beside Mr. McIlvaine, who has made 600 mushrooms grow for us where only one was supposed to be. Epicures and philanthropists as well as the botanical world should rise up and call him blessed.

*ONE THOUSAND AMERICAN FUNGI. How to Select and Cook the Edible; How to Distinguish and Avoid the Poisonous. &c. By Charles McIlvaine, President Philadelphia Mycological Centre, &c. 4to. Pp. 752. Colored plates and text illustrations. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

American Library Association

The twenty-third conference of the American Library Association will be held in Waukesha, Wis., from July 3 to July 10. Time will be allowed to those visitors wishing to visit local libraries, the final adjournment being July 10. On Monday, July 8, an excursion to Madison has been planned, the city being of unusual interest to librarians owing to the recent completion of the State Historical Society's Building, one of the most notable yet constructed for library use.

The Fountain Spring House, situated at some distance from the busy and populated part of the city, has been chosen as headquarters, and special facilities will be made for regular members of the association. The trains will leave Boston and New York on the afternoon of July 2, and will make brief stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica, arriving in Detroit on the morning of July 3, and going thence to Waukesha by the way of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. As every one wants to see the Pan-American Exposition and visit Niagara Falls, the party plan calls for a stop at Buffalo for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, (longer if desired.)

Although essentially a Western meeting, a large delegation from the East is desired, that the views of the whole country may be expressed, as much good is sure to result to both sections by an interchange of ideas and experiences. Persons not now members and desiring to attend the conference may secure the reduced rates granted by hotels and railroads by the payment of the annual dues to the Treasurer, Gardner M. Jones, public library, Salem, Mass., either before or at the meeting. No general post-conference has been arranged for this year. It is expected that many will attend the session of the Library Department of the National Educational Association at Detroit on July 12, and that the special trip planned for the Eastern parties will serve for them as a "post-conference." Further information concerning the conference may be gained by addressing Frederick W. Faxon, 136 Gleneway Street, Dorchester, Mass.

AFTER THE HISTORICAL NOVEL, WHAT?

The fashions in fiction seem to run to well defined fads. We venture the prophecy that there is a growing interest, which will become more and more distinct for novels which deal with present-day subjects, most people having become weary of "old books." The success of Frank Norris's book, "The Octopus," indicates this, and within a week has possessed an extraordinary coincidence along the same lines:

A NOVEL ABOUT RAILWAY FRANCHISES

Several months ago we received a manuscript from Mr. Charles K. Lush, whose book, "The Federal Judge," was good, entitled "The Autocrats." We published it about the first of June. This novel describes the shameless steal of franchises in a Western city, and is founded on fact. Within two weeks of its publication precisely what is described in this book occurred in Philadelphia, even to many unimportant details. This led the Philadelphia *Ledger* to say:

"The reader gets from this book ideas of how these things are done; the immensity of the machinery employed that no amount of essays or speech-making at indignation meetings could give him; of what part a certain kind of newspaper plays in such conspiracies and how and where the respectable editor and his ordinarily disreputable workers come together; how the innocent onlooker is made to indorse the steal when necessary; and how even the public (whom the large conspirators hate and fear) are hoodwinked into working on the wrong side."

IF THIS BOOK SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY CITIZEN, THE FURTHER STEALING OF VALUABLE FRANCHISES WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE. A flattering tribute to the power of the novel has been paid to it by the chief paper of a great Western city, which refused to print an advertisement of "The Autocrats" for reasons of its own.

It would give us pleasure to send this book to anyone, to be paid for after being read, or returned if it is not satisfactory.

THIS WEEK'S BOOKS.

ELDER BOISE. By Everett Tomlinson. A novel of country character and life. $1.50.

NATURE BIOGRAPHIES. By Clarence Moores Weed. The story of the making of a butterfly, and other things which nature lovers are glad to know about. $1.50 net. Further particulars about these books later.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square, New York.

P. S.—The July number of THE WORLD'S WORK is ready to-day. As you pass the news-stand look at the remarkable instantaneous photographs of live fishes.

LITERATURE.

Prof. Dowden's Puritan and Anglican Studies.*

ONLY the first of the ten chapters in this volume has been published heretofore. This is a kind of thread on which all the others are strung. Called "Puritanism and English Literature," it sets forth the differences of the Puritan and Anglican types, not forgetting that until Laud forced the issue, many of the Anglicans were Puritans in a more or less pronounced degree. The fundamental distinction between the two types is found in a passage which occurs in Dr. Martineau's review of the younger Newman's "Phases of Faith." It is interesting to find Prof. Dowden, so ardent an admirer of the unpuritan Shakespeare, dealing so sympathetically as he does with the Puritan mind. He is quite dissatisfied with Matthew Arnold's depreciation of that mind. He finds its cardinal idea in the immediateness of the relation between man's invisible spirit and the invisible spirit of God; its cardinal error in a narrow conception of God as the God of righteousness alone and not as also the God of joy and beauty and intellectual light. Yet Milton, one of the greatest of the Puritans certainly, was not chargeable with this error, and while we are told that Puritanism, because of its indifference to any body for the spirit, was incapable of producing a great art, it is interesting to observe that two Puritans, Milton and Bunyan, furnished the two great literary products of the century. Of Milton it may be said that he had a double character; that he was as much Renaissant as Puritan. But Bunyan was Puritan and nothing else. Moreover, had Puritanism been power on the side of art, it would still have been rich in men, William the Silent, Knox, Melville, the Regent Murray, Coligny, Cromwell, Milton, and a great host besides. As against the claim of the Tractarians and Pre-Raphaelites that they have brought back wonder into poetry and religion, Prof. Dowden insists that the Puritans had objects of wonder far more impressive, and that the Puritan Wordsworth's awe and wonder inhered in realities where Rossetti's inhered in what was but a meretricious show. Prof. Dowden's book does not aim at a complete survey of his subject. He writes of m with whom he has dwelt long and intimately, and in whose work he has some personal interest. Hence some astonishing omissions. That of Chillingworth is the more remarkable because we should have had him as a pendant for Hooker; and, certainly only lack of acquaintance with Ralph Cudworth could prevent Prof. Dowden's hearty interest in him.

The chapter on Sir Thomas Browne is less of an exposition, more of an appreciation, that some of the other chapters. We should imagine in advance that Prof. Dowden would write of him delightfully, and we are in no wise disappointed. His quaintness, his strange mingling of scientific and mystical traits, the felicities of his expression—all these things get their due admiration, but most his sensibility, his attitude of wonder in the presence of the various pageantry of life. "His gift has been one for the emotions and the imagination; he felt the wonder of the world; he widened the bounds of charity; his divinity is composed of two elements—wonder and love."

Prof. Dowden's treatment of Hooker is as sympathetic as to be convincing that where this kind of treasure is, there is his heart also. We had hardly supposed him to be so well versed in theological and ecclesiastical matters, and his writing on them has those accents of freshness and sincerity which we associate with lay intelligence of a high order discoursing upon sacred themes. Probably the several provinces of Bible, Church, and Reason have never been set forth with more discretion than by "the judicious Hooker," and it is interesting to imagine how different the history of England would have been if Laud, more of a rationalist than Hooker, had been less of a bigot for a ceremonial State religion. Laud's "thorough" policy is more hateful than ever seen against the background of his rationalistic mind. It is easy to understand how men could persecute in the name of beliefs supposed to be fundamental, but ear-clipping, nose-slitting, and the like because of failure to observe a ceremonial system not seriously entertained make the Archbishop's name one of the strangest of all accidental ironies.

A chapter upon the Anglican poets Herbert and Vaughan is hardly more than a canto of quotations (this confessedly) from those poets, strung together without the inverted commas that would only make a friction for the eye and mind. Beautiful as are the pieces that go into this mosaic, the complete effect is less engaging than Prof. Dowden writing with his own right hand. It is interesting that he denies himself Vaughan's best-known line,

Bright shoots of everlastingness.

The estimate of Vaughan is much more favorable than the somehow current one, that in Vaughan we have a relation similar to Keble's with Wordsworth—"Wordsworth and water" there; Herbert and water here. That is, we are assured, "far more 'vital gos.' in Vaughan than in his master and model. But Herbert was better skilled in coining his metal in the mint, and so he gave it more extended currency."

Next come two chapters on Milton. The former of these is a study of Milton's views of civil liberty. There is much emphasis on his four publications on the subject of divorce. There was little of the Puritan distrust of culture and intellectual things in his scheme of education, and in his "Ready and Easy Way of Establishing a Free Commonwealth" there were prophetic intimations of some of the wiser tendencies of our own time. The second chapter upon Milton deals with his opinions concerning ecclesiastical and theological liberty, and, in a postscript as it were, with the poems. Pleading for theological liberty, as when pleading for freedom of divorce, Milton was pleading his own cause. It would be interesting to know how much of the qualified admiration for "Paradise Lost" which has obtained of late has been the subtle infusion of widening apprehension of the completeness of his Unitarian theology. It is certainly remarkable that the Calvinistic doctrines of the fall, the atonement, and future punishment should have got a great impetus from a non-trinitarian and a believer in the free human will.

Jeremy Taylor and Richard Baxter are the personal centres of an ellipse called "An Anglican and Puritan Eirenicon." Taylor is credited with a depth of mind which the ornaments of his style have considerably obscured. It should be an interesting fact for those endeavoring to introduce into this country the pious cult of Charles I. of England, Royal Saint and martyr, that Taylor's second wife was this saint's natural daughter. Baxter's autobiography was his eirenicon. Prof. Dowden cannot too much admire Baxter's tribute to his wife, Margaret Charlton, his "impatience with her impatience" being his only remembrance to regret when he was left to go his painful way alone. An incipient rationalism in Baxter's thought is made prominent, but not unduly so. In Bunyan we come upon a Puritan of unmixed simplicity. Prof. Dowden finds him at his best in "Grace Abounding" and "Pilgrim's Progress," and quite below his proper height in the "Holy War" and "Mr. Badman." We hate to scant our exhibition of this part of Prof. Dowden's book, but must do so. The chapter on Samuel Butler, author of "Hudibras," is less engaging, both in subject and treatment, than the others. Another and concluding one treats of the "Transition to the Eighteenth Century." Locke, South, Tillotson are the personal illustrations. From Tillotson, through the Rev. John Hunt's "Religious Thought in England," he takes the story of the woman who would burn heaven and quench hell with her two vessels of fire and water, "that men might love God and virtue for their own sakes without hope of reward or fear of punishment." In a foot-note he tells us that he has "some recollection of hearing the story elsewhere—possibly in Joinville." It is there, sure enough, and it is not a little strange that a writer of Prof. Dowden's scope should be in doubt about a literary incident so widely known.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

*PURITAN AND ANGLICAN STUDIES IN LITERATURE. By Edward Dowden, LL. D., Professor of English Literature in the University of Dublin. 12mo. Pp. 341. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1901.

Icelandic Love Stories.*

The field of Icelandic literature is one in which the fancy may roam with great delight. Messrs. Eirikr Magnusson and William Morris have conferred lasting pleasure upon English readers by their translations of the works of the remote Northern isle. Their English rendering of the Volsunga Saga is well known to all students of mythology and elementary legends, as well as to lovers of epic poetry. A people who could produce such works as the Poetic Edda of Saemund the Wise and the prose version of Snorre Sturleson is not to be neglected by students of literature. The first edition of the three stories now reprinted was issued in 1875, but the revival of interest in the Scandinavian writers, largely due to the study of the original sources of the Wagnerian dramas, has caused the preparation of this new edition.

The three principal stories in this volume date from the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. The translators tell us that the earliest of them has even been attributed to Ari, the father of Icelandic history. Certain it is that the tale is historical, though no doubt legend was mingled with it, as was almost invariably the case with early chronicles. In the present volume the story of Gunnlaug is followed by the famous Frithiof Saga, a story of which the fundamental ideas must have dated from a much earlier period than the version found now in existence. The translators' note as tending to show this that certain typical parts of the story are in verse. The story of Hogni and Hedinn, given in this book, is an amplified version of the tale originally found in the second part of the Prose Edda. Hogni, it will be remembered, is the Scandinavian who corresponds to the Hagen of the Nibelungen Lied and Wagner's "Götterdämmerung."

This volume is well worth close study. There is something remarkably effective in the austere style of these Scandinavian writers, a style which the translators have succeeded astonishingly well in reproducing. It will be found by readers of these stories that the young imagination of six centuries ago was able to invent deeds which would make the fortune of some of our contemporaneous writers of romance.

A volume of essays by Almer Maude, called "Tolstoi and His Problems," is being published in America by the A. Wessels Company. The author is well acquainted with the Russian novelist, and his work will appeal to many as offering a faithful exposition of Tolstoi's views. The chapters include "How Tolstoi Wrote 'Resurrection,'" "After the Czar's Coronation," and "Doukhobors: A Russian Exodus."

*THREE NORTHERN LOVE STORIES. Translated from the Icelandic by Eirikr Magnusson and William Morris. New edition. Pp 278. 12mo. London: Longmans, Green & Co.

SIR WALTER BESANT.

Incidents in His Life which His Death Recalls.

BY the death of Sir Walter Besant have been brought to light many interesting incidents in his life. At one of the dinners of a well-known London literary association, with which Sir Walter was closely connected, given to Mark Twain, Sir Walter, in proposing the health of their guest, said they would all agree that in him they had a man who stood in the very front of English writing humorists. When they considered the long line of humorists who had contributed to the honor and glory of our literature, they were quite sure that Mark Twain would be reckoned among the first. They had a very long line of American humorists, with whom English humorists did not compare favorably, although England had such splendid men, and they must not forget them, as Tom Hood and Lamb, and others he would not mention because they were living. He regarded "Huckleberry Finn" as Twain's magnum opus, and, in regard to his "Joan of Arc," said he did not think anybody had succeeded in presenting the world a portrait of that figure so well as Mark Twain. He could assure their guest that their welcome of him was not a conventional one. It was a delightful thing to have him with them—to shake hands with a man who had increased the gaiety, mirthfulness, and joy of two worlds.

Mark Twain, who was greeted with much enthusiasm on rising to reply, began by humorously saying it did not embarrass him to hear these works of his so praised. It only pleased and delighted him. He had not gone past the age when embarrassment was possible, it was true enough, but he had reached the age when he knew how to conceal it. It was a satisfaction to him to hear Sir Walter Besant, who was much more competent than himself to judge of his work, deliver a judgment which was such a contentment to his spirit. It was at this dinner that he made the following pun: "Since England and America have been joined together in Kipling, may they not be severed in Twain."

No man knew Sir Walter better than Mr. Chatto, the London publisher. His firm had business relations with the novelist for a quarter of a century, and out of those business relations grew a friendship as sincere as it was lasting. Mr. Chatto recently gave to a London Chronicle representative many interesting sidelights on the character of the late writer.

"I, first met him," said Mr. Chatto, "when he was Secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and it was then, in 1877, that we commenced doing business together. We took over a number of books that had been published elsewhere, among them the Besant-Rice novel, 'The Golden Butterfly.' A little later we published for the first time 'The Chaplain of the Fleet.' The Besant-Rice partnership puzzled many people, myself among them. No one knew Rice's share in the literary part, but it was Rice who looked after the business arrangements. He superintended the printing of 'The Chaplain of the Fleet,' and the binding, and we simply acted as distributors. Since then, however, we have seen everything through ourselves. Over this book we had a little fun. The story relates to the river Fleet and to the old Fleet marriages. Judge of the surprise of both Besant and Rice when they discovered that the binder's design for the covers consisted of an array of anchors and ropes."

"I suppose 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men' has had the biggest circulation. Of it we have sold over 200,000 copies in Great Britain alone. I cannot give you the American sale, as I do not know the figures. Next to this comes 'Children of Gibeon.' He had a big following, that is to say, there were thousands who read every book he wrote. I can recall a line from a speech delivered by Huxley, I believe at the Mansion House, in which he said, 'I never fail to read any novel on which I see the name of Walter Besant.' There are thousands who adopt Huxley's practice. But he never had a good 'boom,' if I may use the expression. His books sold steadily, and are always readable, because he took so much care over them."

"'Dorothy Forster' was his favorite. This is a story of Lord Derwentwater and the Northumbrian rising in 1715. 'But I think his best is 'For Faith and Freedom.'"

"He had completed a historical novel of the eighteenth century, but there may be other works, for he was a very industrious writer. 'The Lady of Lynn,' which is now appearing serially, is about to be published by us, but the proofs of this have been gone through by his friend, Dr. Squire Sprigge, to whom 'The Ivory Gate' is dedicated. Then, besides all this, he had in hand the 'Survey of London,' which has made some progress."

A writer in another London paper remarks that Sir Walter, though he belonged to the Athenæum, the Savile, and other clubs, was not what is generally known as a clubman. He was too hard and continuous a worker to be ever really at play, and he lacked that flexibility of temperament, that genius of abandon—of letting himself go—which is the essence of holiday making. He was therefore always at work, and wore always a somewhat official expression, contracted in the old days when he was a professor in Mauritius, and expected to be challenged and questioned by all who approached him. His most free club hours were those he spent at the Savile, where, at one time, he was a frequent luncher in the pleasant bow window that commands Piccadilly. Those were days when Stevenson, velvet-coated, sat on the arms of chairs to ease his long legs, and when Mr. Henley added to the gayety of a group of friends long since dispersed.

In the Savile Club smoking room Sir Walter Besant did what under all the circumstances was an act of generosity—wrote to his publishers, Messrs. Chatto & Windus, a letter of introduction for the young novelist, who, more than any one, was to change the vogues and fashions on which Sir Walter flourished. Until then Stevenson had done badly, from a financial standpoint, with his works. The talk turned upon publishers, of whom one after another was named. Bulwer's delightful Saunders & Otley dilemma was recalled: "If you are Otley, damn Saunders; if you are Saunders, damn Otley." Stevenson improved the occasion, mentioning the Christian name of a publisher as that of "a right good fellow," and then citing his surname as that of a rascal. Some one who was present on the occasion says he has always regarded this fanciful duality of the publisher as the germ of the Hyde-Jekyll creation of later years.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

(Up to and including Thursday afternoon.)

History and Biography.

THE WESTMINSTER BIOGRAPHIES. George Eliot. By Clara Thomson. 18mo. Pp. xii.-192. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

FREDERIC MISTRAL. Poet and Leader in Provence. By Charles Alfred Downer. 12mo. Pp. vii.-367. New York: The Columbia University Press.

THE ROMANCE OF ROBERT BURNS. A Pastoral of the Present and Drama of Days Lang Syne. 12mo. Pp. 226. New York: The Isaac H. Blanchard Company.

TEN NEW ENGLAND LEADERS. By Williston Walker. 12mo. Pp. v.-471. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.

THE CHARACTER OF QUEEN VICTORIA. Reprint from The Quarterly Review for April, 1901. 24mo. Pp. 78. New York: The Leonard Scott Publication Company.

THE MILITARY LIFE OF FIELD MARSHAL GEORGE, FIRST MARQUESS TOWNSHEND, 1724-1807. Who Took Part in the Battles of Dettingen, 1743; Fontenoy, 1745; Culloden, 1746, &c. By Lieut. Col. C. V. F. Townshend. With plans and illustrations. 12mo. Pp. x.-340. London: John Murray.

THE FRANCIS LETTERS. By Sir Philip Francis and Other Members of the Family. Edited by Beata Francis and Eliza Keary. With a Note on the Junius Controversy. By C. F. Keary. With portrait. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. about xl.-340 per volume. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.50 net.

NIETZSCHE: As Critic, Philosopher, Poet, and Prophet. Choice Selections from his Works Compiled by Thomas Common. 8vo. Pp. lxl.-391. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

McMASTER'S PRIMARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By John Bach McMaster. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 264. New York: The American Book Company. 60 cents.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE OLD NORTHWEST. By James Baldwin. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 322. New York: The American Book Company. 60 cents.

STORIES OF ANCIENT PEOPLES. By Emma J. Arnold. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 322. New York: The American Book Company. 60 cents.

Travel and Out of Doors.

CONTENT IN A GARDEN. By Candace Wheeler. With Decorations by Dora Wheeler Keith. 12mo. Pp. 220. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

NATURE BIOGRAPHIES. The Lives of Some Bird, Bee, Beetle, Moths, Grasshoppers, and Flies. By Clarence Moores Weed. Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 194. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

BY-WAY OF WAR. The Story of the Filipinos. By James Jeffrey Roche. 12mo. Pp. xi.-324. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

THE GREAT WAR TREK. With the British Army on the Veld. By James Barnes. 12mo. Pp. xii.-408. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

Fiction.

SERA CADYE. By Florence Morse Kingsley. 12mo. Pp. 142. Chicago: H. S. Stone & Co.

THE HEROINE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA. (A Romance.) Or, What Befell the Sinking of the Merrimac. By Antonette Gregory. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: The Abbey Press.

THE WILD FLOWERS, AND OTHER TALES. By Mary De Morgan. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 255. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

SEVEN MAIDS. By L. T. Meade. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 296. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A DAUGHTER OF THE PROPHETS. By Curtis Van Dyke. 12mo. Pp. vi.-322. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE WAY OF THE GODS. By Aquila Kempster. 12mo. Pp. 324. New York: Cassell & Warner. $1.

WHAT WAS HIS DUTY? By George Hyde Lee. 12mo. Pp. vii.-321. Washington: The Neale Company.

THE MODERNS. A Tale of New York. By George Tyndall Davidson. 12mo. Pp. 304. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

ELDER BORNE. A Novel. By Everett Tomlinson. 12mo. Pp. vii.-408. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

FROM THE UNBOUNDED SEA. A Romance. By Nellie H. Bennett. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE TOWER OF WYE. A Romance. By William Henry Babcock. 12mo. Pp. ix.-350. Philadelphia: The Henry T. Coates Company. $1.50.

IN SEARCH OF MADEMOISELLE. By George Gibbs. 12mo. Pp. 378. Philadelphia: The Henry T. Coates Company. $1.50.

CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST. A Novel. Twelfth edition. By I. K. Hillis. 12mo. Pp. vi.-307. New York: The Isaac H. Blanchard Company.

A CONSPIRACY OF YESTERDAY. By Micaiah Nash. 12mo. Pp. viii.-78. New York: The Abbey Press.

DOLINDA AND THE TWINS. (With "Dorgie" in the Rear.) Being the Memoir of a Naughty Girl. By Dora Harvey Mennyn. 12mo. Pp. 168. New York: The Abbey Press. 75 cents.

HALF HOUR STORIES. By Dora Harvey Mennyn. 12mo. Pp. 152. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

A FRENCH OF THE HAUT. A Romance. By James W. Martine, Jr. 12mo. Pp. 332. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE STORY OF A CHILD. Translated from the French of Pierre Loti. By Caroline F. Smith. 12mo. Pp. xl.-304. Boston: C. C. Birchard & Co.

A PRAIRIE FLOWER. By Alice Pierson. 12mo. Pp. 88. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

THE GRAPES OF WRATH. A Tale of North and South. By Mary Harriott Norris. 12mo. Pp. 302. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

KING ROLLETT. A Story of Old Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay. By F. J. Stimson. (J. S. of Dale.) 12mo. Pp. 327. New York: A. Wessels Company. 50 cents.

THE CHIEF'S DAUGHTER. A Legend of Niagara. By Paul Carus. With Illustrations by E. Hader. 12mo. Pp. 94. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

SUPERSTITION AND HER "GOLDEN BOOK." By Meyrath Lawson. 12mo. Pp. 141. Chicago: H. S. Stone & Co.

Miscellaneous.

THE FIRST STEPS IN GEOMETRY. By G. A. Wentworth and G. A. Hill. 12mo. Pp. vi.-126. Boston: Ginn & Co.

HOW SAILORS FIGHT. An Account of the Organization of the British Fleet in Peace and War. By John Leyland. Introduction by Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

A SEARCH FOR AN INFIDEL. Bits of Wayside Gospel. Second Series. By Jenkin Lloyd Jones. 12mo. Pp. x.-316. New York: The Macmillan Company.

MAIL BAG HINTS.

A Premature "Wake" for Albert Pike.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Pray permit me to correct an error in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 15. The scarce book about Albert Pike, issued for private circulation in Washington in 1859, was entitled "The Life Wake of the Fine Arkansas Gentleman Who Died Before His Time," not "The Life Work," etc., as you had it. A copy is in my possession. Rumor said that Pike had died out in Arkansas or elsewhere remote and a party of his old friends in Washington planned a "wake," a supper at which each should speak or read something in tribute to the dead. A vacant chair was to be at the table for Pike. Pike, knowing not that he was supposed to be dead and gone, landed unannounced in Washington on the very day of the "wake" and the first man he met was John P. Coyle, the editor. Coyle promptly seized upon Pike, pushed him into a cab, and made him prisoner for the day at his (Coyle's) house. Then, when the company assembled at night for the "wake," Coyle produced a sensation by leading in the supposed dead man and placing him in the vacant chair. Pike had the unusual privilege of hearing all the nice things that had been inspired by his rumored departure. The book is an account of the incident and a record of the speeches and readings. I never heard that Pike wrote "Dixie," as you imply. I believe that Dan Emmett, the minstrel, is the accredited author of this song.

GEORGE TAGGART.

New York, June 19, 1901.

Mrs. Barr's Forthcoming Book.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It was my good fortune not long since to see a letter from Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, written to her eldest daughter, Mrs. Kirk Munroe, whose home is in Florida, concerning Mrs. Barr's forthcoming book, "The Lion's Whelp," and seeing a mention of the title in THE SATURDAY REVIEW for June 8, I venture to send the following, which I feel sure will interest Mrs. Barr's readers:

Mrs. Munroe, whose husband's books every boy and girl in the country knows, looks so like her famous mother that she has had on several occasions perfect strangers to ask her if it could be possible that she was any relative of the authoress.

When I asked Mrs. Munroe if she knew what suggested the title of her mother's book, for I had been greatly taken with it, she answered:

"Stop a bit and I will read you what Mrs. Barr said about it herself when she was busy writing the first few chapters:

I am getting on very slowly, but it is * * * a book that can only be done slowly. I have called it "The Lion's Whelp," from the passage in Genesis, "Judah is a lion's whelp. From the prey, my son, thou art gone up, and unto him shall the gathering of the people be." Cromwell is "the lion's whelp," and while the English lion breeds such whelps, her name shall roll on tides of glory from pole to pole.

There was more of the letter that I wish I could have copied, but I should like to add this account of one of the illustrations in the book. Mrs. Barr writes:

Mr. Zeigler, who is doing the work, is as enthused as I am about Cromwell, and the picture he has finished that I have seed is very fine. It is taken from the scene in the book after the battle of Worcester, where I make Cromwell drop his sword into its sheath with a clang and say, "Thou hast had thy last bloody supper. Take thy rest now—forever." Cromwell is in an old-fashioned English cottage. It is near midnight. One candle is burning, he has lifted a royalist flag and wiped the sword with it, while Dr. John Verity, the Independent minister, sits watching the inspired conqueror drop the sword into its sheath forever, for Cromwell never fought another battle.

E. H. FLORIDA.

Cocoanut Grove, Fla., June 16, 1901.

John Paul and Dr. Creighton.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I don't see why John Paul, licensed humorist though he is, should be upheld in "prigging" another man's joke and passing it off as his. Surely his own lack of invention does not compel him to take such a course!

I refer, Mr. Editor, to his reference to the rain at the beginning of his article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 8. The "bon mot" was original with that very clever prelate, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Wendell Creighton, D. D., Bishop of London, whose recent death the English Church still mourns. It appears that, on the occasion of some Episcopal function held at Lambeth Palace, "the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew" to such an extent that many of the reverend clergy reached the palace drenched to the skin, whereupon the good Bishop, who was present, made this impromptu verse:

The rain it raineth every day
Upon the just and unjust feller;
But chiefly on the just,
Because the unjust takes the just's umbreller!

J. HENRY HAGER.

West New Brighton, S. I., June 16, 1901.

Authors' Troubles.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with much interest and a little skepticism in recent numbers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW the experiences with publishers of your correspondents who write from Rochester, N. Y., and Roaring Spring, Penn. My skepticism, if it can be so termed, is due to the fact that both "Author" and "Friend" so carefully avoid mentioning the names of the publishers of whose conduct they complain. Why should they shield them and allow others as inexperienced to be deceived and victimized by them if not so fortunate as to be cautioned by a "wise woman at their elbow"?

I know of three publishing houses that bring out the works of unknown authors on the share-expense-and-profit principle, viz., The Abbey Press, the Isaac M. Blanchard Company, and the Tennyson F. Neely Company, and would like to know for the protection of friends if these treat authors who trust them as dishonorably as your correspondents were? They know "An Authors' Trust" as suggested may not be possible, but there should be enough esprit de corps among authors to protect those of the guild by warning them against the publishers whom they have tested and found unreliable.

WHY NOT.

Ithaca, N. Y., June 16, 1901.

The Shadow of Poe's Raven.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In recent issues some correspondents mooted the impracticability of a raven, perched above the chamber door, casting its shadow on the floor. In this connection I transcribe a note from Maynard & Co.'s edition of "The Raven," &c., (annotated English Classic Series, 1891:) "In answer to the criticism on this line, that the lamp would not throw the shadow of the bird on the floor, Poe says: 'My conception was that of the bracket candelabrum affixed against the wall, high up above the door and bust, as is often seen in the English palaces, and even in some of the better houses of New York.'" The passage quoted is not from Poe's essay, "The Philosophy of Composition," which purports to give the genesis of the poem.

M. A. LESSER.

New York, June 10, 1901.

An Error Concerning Col. Hinton.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A few words, please, in correction of a personal error made in the very kindly reference to myself in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 8 anent the recent Whitman Fellowship meeting and dinner in this city. My correction relates to the statement that Gov. Henry A. Wise of Virginia offered in 1859-60—that is, the period of the John Brown Harper's Ferry raid—a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the undersigned.

Gov. Wise offered rewards of $1,000 each for the capture of certain members of the John Brown party, actually engaged in the raid, but escaping from Harper's Ferry. He did pay $1,000 each for the arrest, in Pennsylvania, of John E. Cook and Albert Hazlitt, both subsequently executed at Charlestown, (now in West Virginia.) Hazlitt was unlawfully held, wrongfully sent to Virginia, and illegally executed, as his identity was never properly established. He was tried as executed as "William Harrison, alias Albert Hazlitt."

"William Harrison" was a signature used by me in letters sent to John Henri Kagi, Capt. Brown's adjutant and the "Secretary of War" in his paper provisional government. A reward of $1,000 was offered for the capture of "William Harrison." In 1867, at the Spotteswoode Hotel, Gen. Wise said to me in the presence of a prominent Washington correspondent who had introduced me, revealing also my identity as the real "William Harrison," that he (Wise) "would gladly have given $5,000 for my capture." I have told this incident to friends in years past, hence the confusion of the statement.

RICHARD J. HINTON.

Brooklyn, June 10, 1901.

John Uri Lloyd as a Pharmaceutist.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of May 25 interested me greatly. It is not strange that you are under the impression that John Uri Lloyd is a young writer. Pharmaceutical science has owned Prof. Lloyd for thirty years, and his work on the "American Dispensatory," "The Chemistry of Medicines," "A Study in Pharmacy," and many scientific articles had won for him fame as an author, while a successful business career as a manufacturing pharmacist and chemist in Cincinnati shows his remarkable versatility.

Those of us who have known him intimately were not surprised when he sought the thorny paths of literature to learn that he had met with instant success. Your literary diagnosis that his style is "beautifully free from the egotism which is either natural with or assumed by many young writers" is marvelously correct, for his modesty equals his versatility. In the larger field of general literature we feel sure that John Uri Lloyd will win as many laurels as Prof. Lloyd has been crowned with in pharmaceutical science.

JOSEPH P. REMINGTON.

Philadelphia, Penn., June 13, 1901.

The Boomings of Worthless Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Does it occur to your correspondents that most of the so-called popularity of current fiction is manufactured, and, like patent medicines, will not exist any longer than they are boomed by the publishers? Instead of calling the thing "popularity," it should be called notoriety, for it is seldom anything more.

The booming of worthless books is nothing new. In The Edinburgh Review of April 1830, Macaulay, in the most caustic of all his criticisms, (that on Montgomery's poems,) thus deals with the evil of book booming:

At present, however contemptible a poem or a novel may be, there is not the least difficulty in procuring favorable notices of it from all sorts of publications, daily, weekly, and monthly. In the meantime, little or nothing is said on the other side. The author and the publisher cry up the book. Nobody has any strong interest in crying it down. Those who are best fitted to guide the public opinion think it beneath them to expose such nonsense and comfort themselves by reflecting that such popularity cannot last. * * * It is perfectly true that reputations have been forced into an unnatural bloom, fade almost as soon as expanded; nor have we any apprehension that puffing will raise any scribbler to the rank of a classic. * * * But, though we have no apprehension that puffing will ever confer permanent reputation on the undeserving, we still think its influence most pernicious. It is no small evil that the avenues to fame should be blocked up by a swarm of noisy, pushing, elbowing pretenders, who, though they will not be able to make good their own entrance, hinder in the meantime those who have a right to enter. * * * Those who will not stoop to the baseness of the modern fashion are too often discouraged. Those who stoop to it are always degraded.

Macaulay correctly considers true literary taste to be as rare as artistic taste. In painting, he says, when assured that a particular work is beautiful, the spectator takes it for granted it must be so.

"If he can work himself up into something like admiration he exults in his own proficiency." "Just such is the manner in which nine readers out of ten judge a book." "They are ashamed to dislike what others declare to be good."

Macaulay's criticism of puffing seems to fit the year of our Lord 1901 even better than 1830, and America better than England!

A. B. C.

Grass Valley, Cal., June 20, 1901.

Mr. Baildon's Life of Stevenson.

Mr. H. Bellyse Baildon of Edinburgh, author of the recently published "Robert Louis Stevenson: A Life Study in Criticism," has taken exception to one or two criticisms which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW'S notice of his book, which was published in these columns on May 18, and has written us a long letter, from which the following is an extract:

In his article on R. L. S. in the Dictionary of National Biography Mr. Sidney Colvin says in so many words that Mrs. Osbourne left France for America in the beginning of 1879 and was followed by S. in June of the same year. Now I presume Mr. Colvin knows the facts, if any one does, and your critic is quite mistaken when he says "it is a well-known fact," &c. * * * When I wrote the passage originally Mr. Colvin's article was not yet published, and I had (through his kindness) seen a rough proof that I could only keep for a few days. Further I do not think I would have written "either accompanied by" unless I had some grounds for doing so, and so far as I can now recollect, it was the assertion of some one I met who professed to know, and I believe did know, a good deal about the subject, that on one occasion, at any rate, they crossed the Atlantic on the same steamer. Moreover, your critic is in error in describing my work as a biography, which, as expressly stated in the preface, it makes no pretense to be. * * * I confess I rather resent the tendency of your reviewer and others on this side to discredit the book by dragging into prominence minor inaccuracies, which do not affect the main purpose of the book, which is "A life study in criticism," and nothing more. * * * That I did not know his wife is a matter easily explained, if worth explaining. The Stevensons after their marriage were really very little in Edinburgh, (where I reside,) the climate of which place was specially prejudicial to S.'s health. On the occasion on which I did see her I happened to call for S. and found the whole family except S. himself were already packed into a carriage ready to start for a drive or possibly for some excursion out of Edinburgh. S. came along the street to meet me, and we strolled along for a few minutes in the direction I came from. But of course under the circumstances I could not think of detaining him more than a few minutes, and so we parted, never to meet again. Had I been the assuming person some of my critics seem to think me, nothing would have been easier for me than to have secured an introduction to Mrs. S., but never dreaming that the opportunity would never recur I was chiefly anxious not to delay the party in the carriage, and so took a hurried leave. As a matter of fact, also, I, in common with a good many of his old friends, had got the idea at that time that his marriage to one so much older was a mistake, and I had no great desire then to make his wife's acquaintance. I of course regret this now.

If your critic or any one else has any doubts whether my relations to S. were intimate and confidential, I think a perusal of the three letters to me in the second volume of his letters will effectually remove them. It is a little hard to be put on the defensive on a point like this, and it seems to me that my very anxiety to avoid overstating my claims in this direction has been somewhat ungenerously turned against me by some of my critics. * * * I think it would only be fair to me to let your readers know in some form that I am not so far wrong as he would make me out in the matter of the American journeys.

After a careful reading of Mr. Baildon's letter we can only say we must adhere to the original opinion. Renewed reading of the Stevenson letters and "The Amateur Emigrant" has failed to change our impressions. In his introduction to the fourth section of the first volume of the Stevenson Letters, Mr. Sidney Colvin, who in all Stevenson matters may be said to be the court of final appeal, says:

In France, as has been already indicated, Stevenson had met the American lady who was afterward to become his wife. Almost from their first meeting, soon after the canoe voyage of 1876, Stevenson had conceived for her a devotion which never swerved nor faltered. Her domestic circumstances had not been fortunate, and on her return to America with her children, in the Autumn of 1878, she determined to seek a divorce from her husband. Hearing of her intention, together with very disquieting news of her health, Stevenson suddenly started for California at the beginning of August, 1879.

Mr. Colvin then tells us, as substantially stated in the review, that Stevenson, knowing his plans would not be approved at home, relinquished all family aid, and, "risking his whole future on the issue," determined to use his powers to support not only himself but others. In order to save as much as possible, as well as to learn "for himself the touch of life as it is felt by the unprivileged and poor," and partly to turn his experiences to literary account, Stevenson made his journey in the steerage and emigrant train. In his future journeyings across the Atlantic he was accompanied by Mrs. Stevenson, to whom he was married in May, 1880. If further proof is necessary, Volume I. of the Stevenson Letters contains a letter to Gosse, "Swanston, Lothianburn, Edinburgh, 24th July, 1879," and one to Mr. Colvin and another to Gosse from 17 Herriot Row, Edinburgh, dated respectively July 28 and July 29, 1879, proof positive he could not have been in America.

As to Mr. Baildon's objection to his book's being called a biography, we can only say that as nearly a quarter of its contents are biographical details his objection seems trivial.

In regard to the criticism on Mr. Baildon's failure to meet Mrs. Stevenson, this little statement was founded upon the verdict of the large number of friends who did meet her, best expressed perhaps in Mr. Colvin's words:

Parents and friends, if it is permissible to one of the latter to say so much, rejoiced to recognise in Stevenson's wife a character as strong, interesting, and romantic almost as his own; an inseparable sharer of all his thoughts, and stanch companion of all his adventures; the most open-hearted of friends to all who loved him; the most shrewd and stimulating critic of his work; and in sickness, despite her own precarious health, the most devoted and most efficient of nurses. But there must be limits to the praise of the living; and what his wife was to him Stevenson has himself expressed in words which are the fittest and than which none ever came more truly from the heart.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

THE animated discussion caused by the abolishment of the United States Army canteen makes very timely certain chapters in Capt. Archibald's "Blue Shirt and Khaki," just published by Silver, Burdett & Co., in which the liquor question in the American Army is not only discussed, but is compared with that prevailing in the British.

There is a situation in Charles K. Lush's book, "The Autocrats," recently published by Doubleday, Page & Co., which will be recalled by many who have been interested in a recent occurrence in Philadelphia, where the free granting of franchises for the street railway and the attempt of Mr. Wanamaker to prevent the city giving away valuable rights for nothing have aroused universal comment. In the story the railway company wins by every sort of bribery and corruption, the details of which are fully explained.

D. Appleton & Co. have secured probably the last work to come from the pen of Sir Walter Besant, "The Story of King Alfred," which will be published shortly in this house's Library of Useful Stories.

Lora S. La Manca, a new story writer, who contributes to the July Lippincott's a seasonable paper on the men who signed the Declaration of Independence, is descended from Mayflower ancestry, although among her ancestors have been French Scotch-Irish, and German, as well as English.

The two next volumes in The Temple Cyclopaedic Primer Series, published by D. Appleton & Co., will be "Primitive Man," by Dr. Hornes, Curator of the Natural History Museum of Vienna, and "Tennyson," by Morton Luce, author of "A Handbook to the Works of Tennyson." "Tennyson" is said to be a very exhaustive handbook to the works and life of the poet, while Dr. Hornes's book gives within small compass practically the latest data about human life in prehistoric times.

The July number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly contains a reprint of the Rev. John Jasper's famous "Sun-do-Move" sermon, together with an account of the author who had reached a very high position in pure African eloquence. In the same number a well-known Russian-American, I. A. Hourwich, now in Government service in Washington, tells of the methods employed by the Russian police to suppress the recent ebullitions among students. Mr. Hourwich was himself found guilty of treason under the code which declares the crime proved unless the victim can exonerate himself.

Harper & Brothers are publishing this week "Westervelt," a new novel in their American Novel Series, by W. N. Harben; "Sir John and the American Girl," by Lillian Bell, being the second volume in The Portrait Collection of Short Stories; "The Land of Cockayne," by Matilde Serao, and "Heart and Soul," by Henrietta Dana Skinner.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing this week "The Spanish Settlements Within the Present Limits of the United States, 1513-61," by Woodbury Lowery; No. 3 in the International Handbook to the New Testament, being "Epistles to the Hebrews, Colossians, Ephesians, and Philemon, the Pastoral Epistles, the Epistles of James, Peter, and Jude," by Orello Cone; "Katherine Day," by Anna Fuller, being a story of Boston life; "Quality Corner," by C. L. Antrobus, and No. 52 in the Hudson Library, being "The Play Actress," by S. R. Crockett, and "The Upper Berth," by F. Marion Crawford.

"The Greater New York Charter of 1901," with notes by John C. Thomson, has just been issued in convenient law-book form by The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company. The volume also includes The Tenement House Law, The Building Code, and The Colonial Charters.

"Louis of the North," which was included in our list of 100 best books for Summer reading last week, is published by J. F. Taylor & Co., instead of Baker & Taylor Co., as erroneously announced.

D. Appleton & Co. are celebrating the passage of the 300-mark in their well-known Town and Country Library with a cover in colors. The familiar reddish-brown appears at top and bottom, as before, but a finely designed conventionalized landscape has the centre of the cover. The first number of the Town and Country Library was printed in 1889, and its career has been one of uniform success, due to the excellence of the books which it has offered. Among the authors who have been introduced to the American public through its volumes are Hall Caine, Egerton Castle, F. Anstey, Ada Cambridge, Gilbert Parker, J. A. Altsheler, Bernard Capes, T. Gallon, Helen Thornycroft Fowler. Among others whose work has appeared in the library may be mentioned W. Clark Russell, George MacDonald, Juan Valera, Thomas A. Janvier, Justin McCarthy, S. Baring-Gould, D. Christie Murray, George Gissing, and the late Grant Allen.

The World's Work, notwithstanding it is the newest of the serious monthlies, seems to be making a record in sales that increases almost in the same ratio with those of books "most in demand" in popular fiction. For the week ended June 15 the publishers, Doubleday, Page & Co., received 3,217 subscriptions for the periodical—this at a time of year which is not usually characterized by activity in the magazine market.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will have ready for publication in about a fortnight two interesting books on sport—"The Eighth Duke of Beaufort and the Badminton Hunt" and "Sport in Europe." The latter is edited by F. G. Affalo and profusely illustrated from drawings by Archibald Thorburne and from over 100 photographs supplied by contributors. The text is written by specialists from the various countries of Europe. It gives for the first time a collective account of shooting, fishing, hunting, and allied sports on the Continent.

"The Crisis" has this week reached its 180,000 mark. Since the first edition of 100,000, published three weeks ago, there have been two of 40,000 apiece.

An enlightening discussion of Christian Science can be found in the Report of the Twentieth Meeting of the Church Congress, held in Providence, R. I., and published by Thomas Whittaker. Among those whose papers figure in the report are the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, William M. Polk, M. D.; the Rev. Dr. E. W. Donald, W. A. Purrington, and the Rev. Arthur Rogers.

Fleming H. Revell Company has just published a new work by William Campbell Scofield, entitled "An Highway There," being a seven-fold treatment of the plan of salvation, especially from the point of view of the plainness of the "way." The work is also issued in divided form, as follows: "The Ransom," "The Consolation," "The Testing," "Growth," "Seven Phases of Prayer," and "Seven Lost Things."

"War Impressions," being a record in color of the Boer war by Mortimer Menpes, transcribed by Dorothy Menpes, is published by The Macmillan Company this week. The illustrations are exact reproductions of the author's water-colors of military portraits and South African scenery. The pictures are made by a new process of half-tone work. Another important book to come from the Macmillans this week is "Life in Poetry: Law in Taste," being two series of lectures delivered in Oxford, 1895-1900, by William John Courthope.

D. Appleton & Co. have just added to their handsome series of nature books in color, "Familiar Trees and Their Leaves," by F. Schuyler Mathews, and "Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden," by the same author, which formerly were presented with pictures in black and white.

"Nature Biographies," by Clarence Moores Weeds, is published this week by Doubleday, Page & Co. The author, who is a well-known entomologist, has attempted to convey to the reader the impressions of a sort of personal acquaintance which he has maintained with the lives of the more common butterflies, moths, grasshoppers, flies, &c. It may be said that the acquaintance is developed with the seasons, for, beginning with the early Spring, the author follows the insects through all their transformations until Winter. The book is fully illustrated.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish early in the Fall a new volume by the author of "The Life and Adventures of Peg Woffington," Fitzgerald Molloy, which will bear the title "The Queen's Comrade: The Life and Times of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough." It will be recalled that at one time, as the intimate friend of Princess Anne, the influence of Lady Sarah was almost boundless.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just published "Sketches of Booksellers of Other Days," in which E. Marston says in his preface: "Since the death of the late Mr. George Murray Smith, who was a few months my senior, I am told that I am the oldest London publisher." The book will interest book lovers as well as authors, treating as it does of such famous booksellers as Jacob Tonson, Thomas Guy, John Dunton, Samuel Richardson, Thomas Gent, Alice Guy, William Hutton, and James Lackington. The volume is appropriately illustrated.

An estimate of King Alfred the Great will be presented by Louis Dyer in the July Atlantic. In the same number will also appear "Aspects of the Pan-American Exposition," by Eugene Richard White, while P. A. Sillard writes of the secret of James Boswell's success as a biographer. A number of outdoor poems are also contributed by John Burroughs, Duncan Campbell Scott, Meredith Nicholson, L. S. Porter, Richard Burton, Arthur Ketchum, Wilfred Campbell, and Joseph Russell Taylor.

The Isaac H. Blanchard Company is publishing a useful book with the title "Ask Me for Everything," by Mme. Sara de Damseaux. The volume is practically a woman's encyclopedia and contains information on nearly every subject involving woman's particular sphere.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, June 20.—Easy-going souls disinclined to much anniversarizing the occasion of discomfort, will find Mr. Louis Dyer's Atlantic paper on King Alfred an excellent substitute for any study of the monarch's reign, for in easy, casual phrase it distinguishes between the actual achievements of the King and the achievements thrust upon him by enthusiastic legends; suggests the propriety of not giving him the epithet "great," which must be shared with Napoleon, and quotes Sir John Fortescue's admirable definition of the office of a King, "to fight the battles of his people and also rightly to judge them."

Mr. Ambrose Paul Winston's "Sixteenth Century Trusts" begins by offering the consolation that these trusts died, but swiftly snatches it away by showing that their death was simply the result of the substitution of sea carriage for land carriage. As carriage both by land and sea is now controlled by trusts, and as any new mode of locomotion would certainly be appropriated as soon as invented, the opponent of trusts can hardly find encouragement in this, but he may derive bitter pleasure from President Hyde's "The Cardinal Virtues," which classes no small number of modern financial operations under the head of stealing. Miss Kate Stephens's "The New England Woman" ascribes nearly all the defects of the species known to humorists as the Boston woman to early Calvinism, but is not otherwise remarkable.

The Contributors' Club ends with a sprightly conversation on the great American novel. Said Augustine:

The trouble is, there are too many of us that know how to read. * * * We are the victims of compulsory and indiscriminate education. We know how to read, but the majority of us would rather lie down and die than think. So we follow the crowd. The crowd is only the old mob with a cleaner face and more buttons to its wearing apparel. The crowd, in its youth, happened to fall upon the twenty-six letters of the alphabet, and by this means wrestled through a primer and six or seven graded school readers, and then it provided itself with a ticket to some public library. And now it has delivered itself into the hands of the enterprising publisher. * * *

The publisher has just sent out from his press a naturally told, wholesome, mediocre novel, which some good-natured critic reads, and commends in words far too high for its deserts. The critic smells in each page of the book the vanished pine trees of his youth. So he says, and the crowd, believing him, buys the book, and goes sniffing through it, in the hope of getting its olfactory nerves treated as pleasantly as those of the good-natured critic. Now, to speak the truth, said Augustine, the crowd cannot tell the difference between a plain New England pine and a cedar of Lebanon.

And the crowd passes the book around and helps to swell the chorus started by the publisher and the good-natured critic; and at last even those people who do know and love literature begin to have doubts in regard to the matter. And yet Mr. So-and-So's work is not art and not literature, and I protest against the false position it holds in the estimation of the public. So, I repeat, there are too many of us that know how to read.

Is that the voice of Mr. Arlo Bates or of Miss Agnes Repplier? One suspects Mr. Bates.

The Cornhill Booklet ends its very successful first year with the June number, which is composed of three "Suffolk Tales," said, in an introduction written by Mr. Oscar Fay Adams, to be the work of Lady Camilla Gurdon, who was married to W. B. Gurdon, Esq., member of Parliament for North Norfolk, "about" 1868, and died in 1894. Now Mr. Gurdon became Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1882, six years earlier than the time of his marriage, and his wife, whose style was Lady Gurdon, was named Evelyne, but Camilla may have been counted among the names which she was given in baptism, for she was daughter of the fifth Earl of Portsmouth. Mr. Adams calls her the "daughter of a hundred Earls"—may Tennyson forgive him!—but when one has entitled an introduction a "Foreword," one need not be trammeled by peerages and such earthly things. It is rather unkind of him to compare her to Miss Wilkins, for she treats the quaint rustics whom she found in an odd corner of Suffolk with perfect gentleness, although without any of Miss Jewett's tenderness. Mr. Adams modifies his comparison by saying that her "realism" is qualified by such poetry of expression as Miss Wilkins has never reached. But why drag in Miss Wilkins? Mr. Adams deserves thanks for presenting Lady Gurdon's work to American readers, but he might have given higher praise to his discovery.

The July number of The Booklet will be "A Letter to Mr. Stevenson's Friends," by Mr. Lloyd Osbourne. In order to reach its address the edition of this number should climb into the hundreds of thousands, for who was not the friend of the keen and clever invalid who laid him down with a will, after gladly living and gladly dying! Even the man whom he sacrificed for attacking Father Damien must have come near to loving the hand that wielded the knife so steadily and cut so deeply.

"Every moment one is born" might be sung of the new little magazines, but one of the latest, The Sage Leaf, edited by Miss Anna S. Prout, and published at her home, in Boston, deserves a word for a brief paper on industrial co-operation contained in its fourth number, dated June. This article describes a little guild intended to provide work at decent wages for sewing women, and to give women too proud and too honest to buy things sold at starvation prices an opportunity to obtain clothing which nobody has starved or suffered to make. The profits are divided equally between the stockholders and the workwomen and saleswomen employed, and this feature distinguishes it from the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, which collects 10 per cent. of the selling price as its fee.

The Sage Leaf is an uncut post-octavo of one signature, bound in two shades of sage green, with narrow margins, and running head between two thin lines. Its paper and typography are good but commonplace. Its criticism is perverse, but simply expressed. For instance, its editor manages to twist Mr. Yeats's "Land of Heart's Desire" into a symbolic presentation of a soul sighing for freedom, and obtaining it from the fairy, "typical of liberty," when the last trace of religious superstition is removed. One would like to hear the first canto of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" interpreted in this way. The cover says that The Sage Leaf is a magazine of criticism and commendation, which sounds as if the editor thought that criticism could not be commendatory.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—"With 'Bobs' and Krüger," by Frederick W. Unger, is a rather unusual book. When the author approached Mr. Coates with his manuscript, Mr. Coates very wisely specified that the matter could be closed satisfactorily to Mr. Unger on two conditions only: That he had something to say which no one else had said on a subject which surely seems to have been worn threadbare, and that every one of his statements should be absolutely true. It is probable that Mr. Coates was inspired to make this latter condition, judging all journalists by those from Chicago, but at any rate his conditions have been fulfilled, and it will be a matter of great surprise to all who have seen either Mr. Unger's copy or the advance sheets of his book if it does not prove not only a financial success, but something of a literary sensation.

The Transvaal did not begin Mr. Unger's adventures. He had been to the Klondike, had cleaned up $1,200, after having served as a waiter in a cheap restaurant as well as a miner in the gold country, but an accident to the ship on which he was returning stranded him at Seattle without a cent. If he had not had a good and generous father here in Philadelphia to send him funds, Mr. Pearson's Daily Express would never have had a mighty good correspondent. When he went out to South Africa he carried with him no formal credentials, and before he actually started for the front the seven guineas with which he landed had dwindled to something less than a shilling.

He tells a remarkably good story of how he at last got his papers and overcame the thousand and one objections of the thousand and one authorities who felt it necessary to make him trouble. His last attempt had failed, when one day in the streets of Cape Town he saw pass Sir Alfred Milner's carriage, recognized by the livery of its footman, and saw in it a gentleman and lady. "The man wore heavy spectacles and had very dark eyebrows. He seemed to see everything on both sides of the street at a glance. Though I had never seen him before, I recognized Rudyard Kipling."

Then Mr. Unger went and called. He said he had read "The Light That Failed," and that he wanted to do just what the hero of that good book had done and get his appointment after he had begun to do his work. He added that Mr. Kipling's hero must have met with a very different set of press censors from those that had balked him at Cape Town. Then he offered to go with the novelist as his secretary or servant or driver or anything else so long as he might go up to the scene of actual trouble.

Mr. Kipling thereupon launched out into the most exhaustive of examinations. Could Mr. Unger cook, pack a horse, beg, borrow, or steal forage, tell the truth or lie as might be necessary, and so on. When at last he heard that his petitioner had been over the Chilcoot Pass, he broke off with, "Oh, if that's so, you're all right." Then he hastened to dash Mr. Unger's growing expectations by saying: "But I could never take you with me. I could never have a man along in the same line as myself. You would be using my material, and if you wouldn't, you should—I would in your place; in fact, I'd do anything to secure a beat on any one else."

"But, Mr. Kipling," said Mr. Unger, "I'm not so foolish as to think myself in the same class with you."

"That's just where you make a mistake," snapped out the other energetically. "You should think yourself every bit as good as I am, and make it your object to beat me at my own game. You are a newspaper man, and out here to write what you see, and that's all I'm doing. Keep yourself thinking that you can do better than I'm doing, and don't let yourself think anything else." Then Mr. Kipling made it his business to get for Mr. Unger a position as assistant to the correspondent of The London Times, and after that it was all plain sailing.

There are any number of things in "With 'Bobs' and Krüger" not only as entertaining as this, but better—but, as Mr. Kipling himself has said, "that is another story."

Miss Edith Stowe, whose little novel "The Promise of the Years" received some favorable mention not long ago, has been visiting in Philadelphia lately. She says that she is now at work upon a second story, dealing with the life of the natives in the Adirondacks near her home, at Clyde, N. Y. No one can talk with her and not realize that she stands not only close to nature, but also in close sympathy with the silent, but very real, little tragedies of the lives of the people of whom she is now writing. Taking into consideration these facts, as well as her power of description, which in her first story was probably the most noteworthy feature, one may reasonably expect this longer novel to be worth waiting for.

Speaking of "futures," Mr. George W. Jacobs announces two of some little interest. John Habberton of "Helen's Babies" fame is to issue through this house "Some Boys' Doings." It may be readable, but it is to be regretted that Mr. Habberton should have anything to do with any literary characters over five years of age. "Pussy-Meow" is the second book referred to, and is by Miss Louise Patterson of Cleveland, Ohio. It comes with an introduction by Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton and with the high recommendation of Hezekiah Butterworth. The publisher promises us that Miss Patterson's book is going to do as much for the cat clan as "Black Beauty" ever did for the horses.

The Lippincott Company announces that it will at once bring out George Moore's new novel, "Sister Teresa." This is the long-expected sequel to "Evelyn Innes," the title being derived from the name which that Wagnerian prima donna assumes on entering the convent. Though music enters into the texture of the story, there is no such minute musical criticism as in the earlier book; the criticism here is infinitely searching, but it has to do wholly with the heroine's laudable struggle to conquer in herself the world, the flesh, and the devil.

The Lippincotts say that Col. McClure's "To the Pacific and Mexico" is doing excellently. This is the Colonel's fifth work, and is made up of letters written during his recent ten-thousand-mile journey into the far Southwest. Not the least interesting chapters are those which treat of the municipal conditions in Mexico, very enlightening comparisons being drawn with the state of affairs in the Eastern cities. Col. McClure's long-continued intimacy with American politics renders him peculiarly fit for such work as this, and at the Clover Club banquet given in his honor not long ago the hope was expressed by several of the speakers that at least a part of his literary leisure might be given to such writing.

Cyrus Townsend Brady is still, however, the "best seller" on the Lippincott lists. "When Blades Are Out and Love's Afield" is going even better than at the time of its first appearance. The historical novel is evidently as popular in June as in December, and evidently, too, Philadelphians are taking kindly to what Henry Cabot Lodge has called "the best account of Gen. Nathaniel Greene in fiction."

Dr. A. Donaldson Smith of this city, who has recently returned here from London, whither he had gone to receive from the Royal Geographical Society a gold medal for his recent African explorations, is reported to be at work on an account of his travels. Dr. Herman V. Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania, who has already achieved fame for his discoveries at Nippur, has sailed for Constantinople, the Sultan having granted him permission to continue his excavations.

1901

PRINTING.

Mr. Plomer's History of the Art in England.*

FOR the second issue of the English Bookman's Library, "A Short History of English Printing," comes the most comprehensive and at the same time concise work on the subject thus far published. In a compass of rather less than 330 pages Mr. Henry R. Plomer traces the rise, development, and present condition of English printing, from Caxton's first issue—and the first book printed in England, "Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," issued in November, 1477, down to the year 1898.

Mr. A. W. Pollard of the British Museum, and a prominent member of the Bibliographical Society, who is the editor of the present series, contributes a well-written introduction to this as to the previous issue. In it we find that Mr. Plomer's book, undertaken at Mr. Pollard's request, has several unusual features, which will render it more than usually important.

In England, as in other countries, the oldest presses are the best-known to us. Caxton's Press and its issues have been very fully made known to us through Mr. Blade's investigations; his work having been ably supplemented by Henry Bradshaw, Gordon Duff, and Mr. E. J. L. Scott. Mr. Duff has written very fully on the other fifteenth century printers, so that for this period Mr. Plomer's task has been simply that of selection. Of the work of the printers of the first half of the sixteenth century much less is known. Mr. Plomer, through his investigations in old documents found at the Record Office and Somerset House, has been able to throw much fresh light upon this period. While after the year 1556, in which the Stationers' Company was incorporated, Mr. Arber's "Transcripts" from that company's registers have been fully drawn upon. After 1603, when these transcripts end, accurately known data as to the printers of the time are very slight, while after 1640 there is no continuous history, except Mr. Talbot Reed's "History of the Old English Letter Foundries." This Mr. Plomer has been able largely to supplement through continued researches at the Record Office.

For a still later period Mr. Plomer's indebtedness is acknowledged to well-known authorities; while for the numerous illustrations and fac similes accompanying the history of nineteenth century printing due acknowledgment is also made, and especially to the Trustees of the late William Morris, for the peculiar privilege enjoyed, aided by Mr. Emery Walker, of making fac similes of two pages from books printed at the Kelmscott Press.

The typography of the present volume, and especially as shown in the large paper edition on Japanese vellum, which is limited to fifty copies bound in full vellum, gold lettered, is unusually fine. It is the work of the Constables, its press work being very good, and the illustrations ample and well made.

The volume's frontispiece is one of the finest photogravure portraits of William Morris we have ever seen. The plate is so finely made, and so carefully printed that all its values are unusually well preserved. The title page is very good, being slightly rubricated and set in a wide woodcut border designed by Lawrence Houseman.

The book is very fully illustrated with printers' marks, fac simile pages, titles, and dedications, colophons, fac similes of rare type, old Chiswick Press initial letters, and many other rare and interesting things pertaining to printing and printers.

The art of printing had flourished on the Continent for more than twenty years, when William Caxton, a mercer and citizen of London, first introduced it into England. Comparatively little is known as to the latter. He was born in the Weald of Kent, and was probably educated in his native village, being afterward apprenticed to a London mercer, Robert Large, in 1438, then in business in the Old Jewry. In 1441 the latter died, leaving a legacy of twenty marks to Caxton. It is not known whether Caxton finished his apprenticeship under another master, but he shortly after left England for the Low Countries. In the prologue to the "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," Caxton tells us he has been living on the Continent for thirty years, in Brabant, Flanders, Holland, and Zealand, the City of Bruges being his headquarters. He occupied several positions, later entering the service of Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, sister of Edward IV. of England, as secretary or steward, the Duchess encouraging him to continue his literary labors. Some claim Caxton learned the art of printing at Cologne, but it is probable it was acquired at Bruges in connection with Colard Mansion. At all events, toward the end of the year 1476 Caxton left Bruges and settled in Westminster, within the precincts of the abbey, at the sign of the Red Pale, and thence the next year issued the first of a long line of printed books.

Mr. Plomer follows in a concise but interesting fashion, Caxton's career, and that of his successor and chief workman, Wynkyn de Worde, who before naturalization, was a native of Lorraine. Next follow brief histories of the other early printers, including Theodoric Rood, William de Machlinia, Richard Pynson, Henry Pepwell, Robert Copeland, William Faques, John Rastell, Richard Bankes, Robert Wyer, Thomas Berthelet, and John Day.

An important portion of the book is the chapter devoted to the English provincial presses of the sixteenth century. These presses were established during the first half of the sixteenth century in York, Oxford, Abingdon, Cambridge, Tavistock in Devon, St. Albans, Ipswich, Canterbury, Norwich, and East Ham. Mr. Plomer also follows the history of printing in Scotland and Ireland during the sixteenth century, as well as that of England during the Stuart period, from 1608 to 1640. From this period down to that of the nineteenth century Mr. Plomer's work has been largely based upon original research; while his history of nineteenth century printing, which traces both the important early changes and its present condition, consequent upon the recent great revival of printing, is unusually good.

Up to the year 1800 no important changes had been made in printing presses since the invention of the art. The old presses and methods, however, were unable to keep up with the increased demand for books and newspapers, and in that year Charles Mahon, third Earl Stanhope, invented the Stanhope press, which substituted an iron framework for the wooden body of the old press, its platen being twice the size of that originally used, while a system of levers took the place of the handle bar and screw found in the wooden press. Further improvements were made during the next twenty years, but at the end of that time only from 250 to 300 impressions per hour could be obtained, while the daily output of the most important papers only averaged 3,000 or 4,000 copies.

The marvelous improvements later in presses, stereotyping, and all other machinery are touched upon; the important influence exerted by the Whittinghams, Pickerings, and other printers of the first half of the century being duly acknowledged. Full honor is also done to the later masters of printing, and especially to William Morris, whose merits are ably set forth, the entire book being one no lover of fine printing can afford to ignore.

*THE ENGLISH BOOKMAN'S LIBRARY. A Short History of English Printing—1476-1898. By Henry R. Plomer. Illustrated. Pp. xv.-330. London: Kegan Paul, Trubner & Co., Ltd. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., Importers. 1900.

QUERIES.

GEORGE S. FORD, Charlottesville, Va.: "Who wrote 'An American Baron,' and where is it likely a copy could be procured? Is it possible to get an English translation of Abbé Prevost's 'Manon Lescaut' in this country, and where?"

"An American Baron" was written by Prof. James De Mille, and is not in print. It could probably be obtained through an advertisement. There are several translations of "Manon Lescaut" on the market. L. C. Page & Co. of Boston publish one version in two volumes at $1; George Routledge & Sons, New York, issue another at 75 cents, and H. Altemus, Philadelphia, a third at 50 cents.

MRS. R. KAVANAGH, 25 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, New York City: "In answer to a request in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of May 18, I will say that the poem in question is called 'Three Little Graves,' and begins with 'Twas Autumn and the leaves were dry.' It can be found in Kavanagh's 'Original Dramas,' published by John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky. I do not know the author's name."

ERNEST ALAN VAN VLECK, 121 West Twenty-second Street, New York City: "Will you kindly publish a list of old book dealers in London from whom back numbers of the English magazines and reviews might be obtained?"

B. F. Stevens & Brown, the well-known agents in London for American libraries, book collectors, &c., could probably assist in the matter. While we might name many dealers in London who handle second-hand books, we know of none who deals in old periodicals in a large way. Most of the English book dealers, however, would undoubtedly be glad to undertake a commission of this kind.

"G. S. V.," Jersey City, N. J.: "Is there any English club similar to the Grolier Club?"

The Burlington Fine Arts Club, founded in 1866, is somewhat similar, and exhibitions of the same nature are often given. The object of the Grolier Club, however, is the literary study and promotion of the arts pertaining to the production of books, while the object of the other is to bring together amateurs, collectors, and others interested in art.

IDA C. VON CODMAN, Apollo Station, W. Y.: "Thomas A. Wilson, who asked about the lines beginning 'A little more sleep,' &c., will also find them in Martin Farquhar Tupper's 'Proverbial Philosophy,' under the title of 'Sloth.'"

E. R. ROBBINS, 240 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City: "Who are engaged in the press cutting business in London, and what is the usual charge? Who are engaged in a similar line in Paris?"

We are unable to give the names of French press cutting agents, but suppose that any London agent could attend to the supplying of extracts from French as well as from any Continental papers. Those engaged in this line in London are T. B. Browne, 168 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.; Durrant's Press Cutting Agency, St. Andrew's House, Holborn Circus, E. C.; General Press Cutting Association, 23 Cockspur Street, S. W.; Romeike & Curtice, 359 Strand, W. C., and Woolgar & Roberts, 109 Fleet Street, E. C. The usual charge for extracts is about £1 1s. for 125 clippings.

L. E. SALMON, 160 Broadway, New York City: "Kindly print a list of Pinero's best plays and those of his contemporaries, as suggested recently in your reply to a correspondent."

Most of Pinero's plays, including "The Profligate," "The Cabinet Minister," "The Magistrate," "Sweet Lavender," "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," and "The Gay Lord Quex," are published in London by William Heinneman at 1s. 6d. in paper and 2s. 6d. in cloth, and can be had here through Brentano's. "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" is issued by Heinneman at 5s., and his "Trelawney of the Wells," is published here by R. H. Russell at $1.50. A few of the plays of Henry Arthur Jones, such as "Judah," "The Crusaders," &c., can be had from the Macmillan Company for 75 cents. Of special interest are Augustus Thomas's "Alabama," (R. H. Russell, $1.) and "Arizona," (Russell, $1.25,) and Clyde Fitch's "Nathan Hale," (Russell, $1.25,) and "Barbara Frietchie," (Life Publishing Company, 50 cents.) George Bernard Shaw's "Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant," in two volumes, are published by H. S. Stone at $2.50, and his "Three Plays for Puritans," (same publisher, $1.50.) The brilliantly written comedies by the author of "Lady Windermere's Fan" are in print in London, but only in expensive form.

E. H. H., Brooklyn: "Will THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW kindly print the full address of Andrew Carnegie in Scotland?"

Andrew Carnegie's address is Skibo Castle, Sutherland, N. B., Great Britain.

M. WORTH, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Several weeks ago 'S. C. A.' asked a question about the author of some verses upon the Galena tragedy. I find these verses in an old scrapbook which belonged to my mother. Written below is Harper's Weekly, but there is no date. It seems to me that you must be wrong in thinking that this is the John Paul who is writing the critical and humorous articles that I occasionally see in your excellent paper. For though critical, the articles are humorous, and there is no suspicion of humor in the verses which my mother thought very beautiful."

JUDGE NOT.

Bridle your censure,
Tether your tongue,
Pity the fair vine
Blighted so young;
Dead—yet no tomb,
Wreck of a life;
Think of her doom,
Widow—yet wife.

Tears, like sad rivers,
Roll through all time;
Owe his heart's torment
Poured for his crime.
Billows of sand
Swell o'er the breast,
Pleading with God
There let him rest.

Still to another
Life is as death,
House and its idol
Come with a breath.
Blood on the hands,
Stain on his bed—
Pity them all,
Living and dead.

Those whose life's current
Calm flows and quiet,
Whose love—or whose passion—
Never ran riot,
Judge not too harshly,
Few fall by design;
Pray for the erring—
Their doom may be thine.

Bridle your censure,
Tether your tongue,
Charity's garlands
Ever are young.
He knows the temptation
Who measures the sin;
May his mantle of mercy
Shield all our kin.

C. H. WEBB.

"L. B.," Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Where can I get Mrs. Sangster's works?"

Harper & Brothers publish the following books by Mrs. Sangster: "Easter Bells," $1.25; "Home Fairies and Heart Flowers," $6; "Little Knights and Ladies," $1.25; "On the Road Home," $1.25, and "With My Neighbors," $1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish her poems of the Household" at $1.50. The American Tract Society publish "Five Happy Weeks," 20 cents; "Hours With Girls," 75 cents; "May Stanhope and Her Friends," $1, and "Splendid Times," 25 cents. Among her other books are "Life on High Levels," (Methodist Book Concern, 90 cents;) "Maddie's Problem," (Methodist Book Concern, 75 cents,) and "Miss Dewberry's Scholars," (Whittaker, $1.)

JOHN A. McCALLUM, 1,101 Fourteenth Avenue, Washington, D. C.: "I have a number of copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, mostly of 1899 and 1900, which I do not intend to keep for binding. I will be pleased to send them to any one who will pay the express charges."

The Autocrats.*

Mr. Charles K. Lush, the author of "The Federal Judge," has put forth another novel dealing with phases of politics in this country. The foundation of "The Autocrats" is the influence of money in municipal politics. In an imaginary Western city a rich man, unscrupulous, ambitious, eager to enlarge his already great possessions, schemes to get through the Board of Aldermen an ordinance fixing the rates of fare for the surface lines of the town at 5 cents, with a proviso that six tickets are to be sold for a quarter. The worst feature of the ordinance is the clause stating the term of years during which the fare is to be fixed. This commits the city to a five-cent fare for a long period, and it insures a profit of about ten millions to the schemers.

The author sets forth with great detail the methods of the rich man in manipulating the wires. He uses all sorts of holds on other men to commit them to the support of a measure which they know to be bad, and which they do not at heart favor. But they are under Bidwell's thumb. One of the needs of the schemers is the control of the stock of a certain newspaper, which will otherwise combat the nefarious plan with all of its unquestioned power. The hero of the novel is a young man without means and holding a small position in a bank. He is assisted in his good works by a wealthy widow, who afterward turns out to be his aunt, and by a mysterious physician, who is a clairvoyant or mind reader of the first order. It is the physician who provides the $20,000 needed to buy the stock at the critical moment, and the hero rides to the distant town, where the stock is to be secured, on the modern steed, the bicycle.

The author, however, shows that he has firm faith in the active power of practical politics, for the ordinance is passed in spite of all efforts to prevent it, and when the hero's friend, a lawyer, argues the validity of the thing before the Supreme Court of the State, he is defeated and the schemers are victorious. But the hero comes out personally very well, for it turns out that he is the son of the rich man by an early marriage, and so when the old man dies he acknowledges the young man. The heroine is only a sketch. The real heroine of the story is the widow, who is a very brave and lovable woman. The author writes in a very plain, matter-of-fact style, but his story is well constructed and interesting.

*THE AUTOCRATS. A Novel. By Charles K. Lush. Pp. 334. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

What the Astronomers Are hoping for.

The Youth's Companion

Issue of June 27th.

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TIDS

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The Baltimore Sun: He has written a powerful story which will maintain the interest of the reader to absorption. The book has unquestionable merit.

The Times: There is a powerful love story in this book that makes the reader unwilling to stop reading until the last page has been reached.

The Spectator: A book to be read and heartily enjoyed.

The Saturday Review: Mr. Hayes' book is essentially a novel of adventure by land and sea, and a good one.

Minneapolis Times: Well worth reading.

Liverpool Mercury: Not a dull page in the book.

The World: This fascinating romance.

Pall Mall Gazette: Throughout the narrative is pleasantly clever.

London Pictorial: As fascinating in its way as Conan Doyle's stories.

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POE.

His First and Last Funeral—The Monument That Has Not Been Erected.

ON that gloomy afternoon, Oct. 9, 1849, when all that was mortal of Edgar A. Poe was laid to rest among his ancestors, in Westminster Churchyard, Baltimore, only eight persons attended the funeral. These persons were the officiating clergyman, the Rev. W. T. D. Clemm, a cousin of the poet; the Hon. Z. Collins Lee, a classmate of Poe at the University of Virginia; Henry Herring, Neilson Poe, Edmund Smith and his wife, all relatives of the poet; Dr. John E. Snodgrass, editor of The Baltimore Saturday Visitor at the time that Poe won the prize of $100 for the best story, and George W. Spence, the sexton of Westminster Church.

Poe had died under a cloud on the 7th of October in the charity ward of a public hospital. He was only forty years old, struck down by a sudden blow when the dawn of a brighter day seemed opening before the unhappy author of "The Raven."

From his birth Edgar A. Poe was the victim of adverse circumstances. Born in poverty, and losing his parents before he was three years old, he was reared in luxury and taught to expect a fortune from his adopted father, and then, without warning, he was turned adrift on the world without a dollar, just as he reached manhood. His only resource was his pen, and with it he waged a desperate battle against a pitiless fate, and fell in the midst of the unequal struggle, defeated and destroyed, but winning a name among the immortal few that are not born to die.

Edgar Poe lived and died a mystery to the world, and, although more than half a century has passed since his death, he remains, in some respects, a mystery still. For many years the time and place of his birth and the place of his burial were unknown. It was not until twenty-eight years after his death that it was definitely known that he was born on Jan. 19, 1809. After his tragical death and mean funeral his grave was neglected for twenty-six years, neither a footstone nor a headstone marking the spot where America's greatest genius lay buried.

When the distinguished Southern poet, Paul H. Hayne, visited Baltimore in the Summer of 1873 he made a pilgrimage to Poe's grave, and experienced much difficulty in locating the obscure spot, and, when at last the grave was found, he said:

"I examined the wretched mound with a bewildered and melancholy feeling, as it seemed to mark the last resting place of some obscure pauper, forsaken by God and man." And, in a few passionate sentences, the living poet drew attention to the last home of the dead, saying that it "was a fact disgraceful alike to the South and the North that a great and original genius should be allowed to rest in an obscure cemetery, so neglected and alone that, fifty years hence, it may be a matter of difficulty to determine whether or not he be buried there. In the name of art, of patriotism, of common gratitude, and the benefactions of genius, let us determine that the cold neglect of these years shall be atoned for. Let a monument be erected over the poet's 'first couch of rest' worthy in all respects of his country and himself."

Two years after this eloquent appeal, Poe's last funeral took place, when a handsome marble monument was unveiled. This ceremonial took place on the 17th of November, 1875. Very different were the first and last burial of the author of "The Raven." The first was the funeral of a man, poor and friendless—the ceremony was scant, the attendance was small. The last was a magnificent demonstration—a great outpouring of people—a splendid tribute to recognised genius. I was present on the occasion, and can testify that it was in every respect worthy of the poet who was so grandly honored.

Two o'clock was the time appointed for the ceremonial of the dedication of the monument, and before that hour the large hall of the Western Female High School, adjoining Westminster Church, was crowded with the audience representing the intellectual culture of Baltimore. Among those on the platform were the venerable poet, Walt Whitman; Mr. Nathan Covington Brooks, in whose Baltimore magazine, The American Museum, many of Poe's early writings were published; Prof. Joseph Clarke, Poe's first teacher in Richmond; Neilson Poe, a cousin of the poet; the Rev. Dr. John G. Morris, Vice President and afterward President of the Maryland Historical Society; John T. Ford, proprietor and manager of Ford's Grand Opera House; Prof. William Elliot, Jr., President of the Baltimore City College; Henry E. Shepherd, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Baltimore; Nathaniel H. Morison, Provost of the Peabody Institute; John H. B. Latrobe, and other local celebrities. It will be observed that Walt Whitman was the only poet who accepted the invitation to be present; the other American poets contented themselves with sending letters of "regret."

After President Elliot had opened the exercises by giving a history of the movement for the erection of the monument, Miss Sara Sigourney Rice, Professor of Elocution in the Western Female High School of Baltimore, read the letters received from the American and English poets, most of which contained beautiful tributes to the genius of Poe. Tennyson said: "I have long been acquainted with Poe's works, and am an admirer of them." Swinburne wrote: "It is not for me to offer any tribute here to the fame of your great countryman, or dilate, with superfluous and intrusive admiration, on the special qualities of his strong and delicate genius—so sure of aim and faultless of touch, in all the better and finer part of work he has left for us. I would only . . . take leave to express my firm conviction that, widely as the fame of Poe has already spread, and deeply as it is already rooted in Europe, it is even now growing wider and striking deeper as time advances; the surest presage that time, the eternal enemy of small and shallow reputations, will prove, in this case, also, the constant and trusty friend and keeper of a true poet's full-grown fame."

John G. Whittier said: "The extraordinary genius of Edgar A. Poe is now acknowledged the world over, and the proposed tribute to his memory indicates a full appreciation of his own intellectual gifts on the part of the city of his birth." Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote: "The hearts of all who revere the inspiration of genius will sympathize with you as you gather around the resting place of all that was mortal of Edgar A. Poe and raise a stone inscribed with one of the few names which will outlive the graven record meant to perpetuate its remembrance." Thomas Bailey Aldrich said: "Your desire to honor the genius of Poe is in the heart of every man of letters, though perhaps no American author stands in so little need of a monument to perpetuate his memory as the author of 'The Raven.' His immortal fame is in all lands." Letters were also read from James Russell Lowell, John G. Saxe, George W. Childs, Sarah Helen Whitman, Margaret J. Preston, and others. William Winter, the distinguished poet and dramatic critic, sent an original poem, which was read by Miss Rice. Two stanzas from this exquisitely sympathetic poem, which is called "At Poe's Grave," will give a good idea of the tender grace of charity that inspires the poet in writing it:

Through many a year his fame has grown,
Like midnight, vast, like starlight, sweet,
Till now his genius fills a throne,
And nations marvel at his feet.

One meed of justice long delayed,
One crowning grace his virtues crave;
Ah, take, thou great and injured shade,
The love that sanctifies the grave.

Prof. Henry E. Shepherd, who was selected as the orator on the occasion of the unveiling of the Poe monument, delivered a beautiful and scholarly address on the "Genius and Literary Character of the Poet." I have been a diligent student of Poe literature for many years, and do not hesitate to say that Dr. Shepherd's address on this occasion is the best tribute that has been written or spoken of the author of "The Raven." He alluded to the fact that in Poe, literary culture and artistic taste were combined with poetical genius, producing the richest results that any poet in this century has attained. The greatest critics of England and France have pronounced Poe the most consummate literary artist of the nineteenth century, the greatest critic of his age, and one of the most remarkable geniuses of all time. Swinburne, the master-spirit of the new school of English poetry, places Poe first among the American poets. Tennyson's admiration of the poet who first recognised his own youthful genius, has been given to the world. The impression made upon Mrs. Browning by "The Raven" is well known to all readers.

At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Shepherd congratulated his audience that

The Poets' Corner of our Westminster is at last rescued from the ungrateful neglect which for a quarter of a century had constituted the just reproaches of our State and city. In the dedication of this monument to the memory of our poet, I recognise an omen of the highest and noblest import, reaching far beyond the mere preservation of his fame by the dull, cold marble which marks his long-neglected grave.

Mr. John H. B. Latrobe, the last survivor of the committee of three gentlemen who awarded the prize to Poe for the best short story, then gave some personal reminiscences of the poet, after which the audience proceeded to Westminster Churchyard, where the unveiling of the monument took place. During this ceremony the Philharmonic Society chanted the dirge "Sleep and Rest," which was adapted from Tennyson's "Sweet and Low" by Mrs. Eleanor Fullerton.

When Mrs. Clemm died, her last request was that she might be buried by the side of her "darling Eddie." Her wish was granted, and when Poe's remains were exhumed, and removed to their last resting place under the monument, Mrs. Clemm's body was laid by his side. It is only a matter of justice to record that this monument was erected mainly through the untiring efforts of the public school teachers of Baltimore.

In the Winter of 1880 a movement was started having for its object the erection of another monument to Poe in a more prominent place, and more imposing than the one in Westminster Churchyard. A Poe Monument Association was formed. President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University was made President; Secretary, Treasurer, and other officers were elected, together with a board of twelve Directors; speeches were made, resolutions were passed, and that is the last that has been heard of the proposed Poe Monument, although five years have come and gone.

EUGENE L. DIDIER.

What lends a certain interest to "Captain Ravenshaw," a new novel by Robert Neilson Stephens, which will shortly appear from the press of L. C. Page & Co., is the fact that the author began his literary career by writing for the stage. His first novel, published four years ago, was inspired by his play, "An Enemy to the King"; this was closely followed by "The Road to Paris," "The Continental Dragoon," "A Gentleman Player," and "Philip Winwood," which, published a year ago, is now selling in its seventieth thousand. "Captain Ravenshaw" will be illustrated by Howard Pyle and other artists.

BOOKS IN DEMAND.

Reports from the Shops and Libraries as to Those which Lead.

FOLLOWING are reports of books which have sold best in the cities named, and which have been most called for at the public libraries during June down to the 20th of the month. They have been received from regular correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who have made personal inquiries for the information they give:

NEW YORK.

Libraries.

ACTUAL FREE LIBRARY SOCIETY.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Alice of Old Vincennes.
4. Eben Holden.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, (Reference Department.)
1. Under a Lucky Star.
2. Zola's "Labor."
3. The Love Letters of Victor Hugo.
4. El Archipiélago Filipino.

Book Stores.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.
1. The Crisis.
2. A Sailor's Log.
3. The Tribulations of a Princess.
4. The Abandoned Farmer.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Jack Raymond.
4. Litchenstein.

DODD, MEAD & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. A Sailor's Log.
3. Every Inch a King.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

BRENTANO'S.
1. The Crisis.
2. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
3. The Story of Sarah.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

LEGGAT BROTHERS.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. The Story of Sarah.
4. The Money Spinner.

ROHDE & HASKINS.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Landmark History of New York.
4. In Search of Mademoiselle.

JOHN WANAMAKER. (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
3. The Octopus.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

SIEGEL-COOPER COMPANY, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Truth Dexter.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. Tarry Thou Till I Come.

EHRICH BROTHERS, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
3. The Visits of Elizabeth.
4. Lords of the North.

R. H. MACY & CO., (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. The Story of Sarah.

BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS, (Department Store.)
1. The Octopus.
2. The Crisis.
3. The Visits of Elizabeth.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

CHICAGO.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1. The Helmet of Navarre.
2. The Crisis.
3. Like Another Helen.
4. L'Aiglon.

Book Stores.

BRENTANO'S.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Story of Sarah.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. Dreyfus's "Five Years of My Life."

THE FAIR.
1. The Crisis
2. Graustark.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. The Puppet Crown.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. The House of De Mailly.
4. Truth Dexter.

BALTIMORE.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY. (Subscription Library.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Visits of Elizabeth.
3. The Aristocrats.
4. In Search of Mademoiselle, The Helmet of Navarre, Sir Christopher, and The Tower of Wye, (about even.)

Book Stores.

CUSHING & CO. (Booksellers and Publishers.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Helmet of Navarre.
3. The Visits of Elizabeth.
4. Sir Christopher.

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS.
1. The Crisis.
2. Jack Raymond.
3. A Carolina Cavalier.
4. Tarry Thou Till I Come.

DEPARTMENT STORES.
1. The Crisis.
2. Sir Christopher.
3. Every Inch a King.
4. Tarry Thou Till I Come and The Tower of Wye, (about even.)

CINCINNATI.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1. The Crisis.
2. Alice of Old Vincennes.
3. A Dream of Empire. (Cincinnati author.)
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

Book Stores.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO.
1. They that Took the Sword. (By Nathaniel Stephenson of Cincinnati.)
2. A Dream of Empire.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. Quincy Adams Sawyer.

U. P. JAMES.
1. The Crisis.
2. Alice of Old Vincennes.
3. A Dream of Empire.
4. They that Took the Sword.

THE JOHN SHILLITO COMPANY. (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. A Dream of Empire.
3. Alice of Old Vincennes.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

THE GEORGE W. McALPIN COMPANY. (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Truth Dexter.
4. Quincy Adams Sawyer.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—"This season," said a leading Washington bookseller, "is not only interesting for the activity of buyers at the dullest time of the year with us, when many persons given over to book-buying are away on Summer vacations, but for the reason that buying is directed to a greater number of authors. I have noticed from year to year, hitherto, that there would be one leading book, or perhaps two books, for which there would be good sales for a long time and comparative neglect of other books. This season it has been different. We have had 'runs' on a series of good stories, the same stories not leading in sales for months at a time, but giving way after their first successes to other attractive volumes. I account for it in two ways: There is a larger number of readable stories on the market, and there are more people who feel able to indulge the taste for owning the books they read. I think the reports by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of the 'best sellers' will support my unimportant comments."

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Alice of Old Vincennes.
4. Eben Holden.

BRENTANO'S.
1. The Crisis.
2. In Search of Mademoiselle.
3. By the Waters of Babylon.
4. The Story of Sarah.

C. C. PURELL.
1. In Search of Mademoiselle.
2. A Sailor's Log.
3. Eben Holden.
4. The Crisis.

WILLIAM BALLANTYNE & SONS.
1. The Crisis.
2. Truth Dexter.
3. Jack Raymond.
4. In Search of Mademoiselle.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Tower of Wye.
3. In Search of Mademoiselle.
4. A Sailor's Log.

PALAIS ROYAL, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. In Search of Mademoiselle.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. A Maryland Manor.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 21.—The buying of books in Boston has this month been very promiscuous. Eight of the leading booksellers when asked for the best half dozen sellers name no less than thirty books. The only report approaching unanimity is in the case of "The Crisis," which seven stores place first. The exception names "Truth Dexter."

Three books are named five times: "Miss Prichard's Wedding Trip," "The Helmet of Navarre," "A Sailor's Log." One other book is mentioned three times—"Sir Christopher"—and two dealers mention "Graustark," "The Successors of Mary L.," and "Jack Raymond."

However, it may safely be said that the four best-selling books in Boston this month are:
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Miss Prichard's Wedding Trip.
4. A Sailor's Log.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—"The Crisis" is by far the most popular book of the month in St. Louis. The peculiar interest which attaches to the book in St. Louis by virtue of its local atmosphere and historical value has made it one of the most popular books of the year. Dealers have been obliged to renew their supplies not once but many times, and the public library has been unable to meet the demands of its patrons for Mr. Churchill's latest success, albeit an unusually large number of copies are on its shelves.

Next to "The Crisis" "The Helmet of Navarre" ranks in public favor. Though a long way behind "The Crisis" in point of sales, it is just as far ahead of the other new books of the month. Every book dealer in the city, when asked to name the four most popular books of the month names "The Crisis" first and "The Helmet of Navarre" second. "Like Another Helen" has had a good sale. "The Visits of Elizabeth" is very popular with the department stores, while at the Public Mercantile Libraries "Alice of Old Vincennes" and "The Cardinal's Snuff Box" still hold a large number of readers. "The Master Christian" is not forgotten yet.

The prominent libraries and book stores of St. Louis name, however, the four most popular books as follows:

Libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1. "The Crisis."
2. "The Helmet of Navarre."
3. "Alice of Old Vincennes."
4. "The Cardinal's Snuff Box."

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
1. "The Crisis."
2. "The Helmet of Navarre."
3. "Tarry Thou Till I Come."
4. "The King's Pawn."

Book Stores.

JETT'S.
1. "The Crisis."
2. "The Helmet of Navarre."
3. "Like Another Helen."
4. "Old Bowen's Legacy."

BARR'S.
1. "The Crisis."
2. "The Helmet of Navarre."
3. "The Visits of Elizabeth."

NUGENT'S.
1. "The Crisis."
2. "The Helmet of Navarre."
3. "The Tribulations of a Princess."
4. "Like Another Helen."

PHILIP ROEDER.
1. "The Crisis."
2. "The Helmet of Navarre."
3. Briagtown on the Pike."
4. "Tarry Thou Till I Come."

MINNEAPOLIS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1. "The Crisis."
2. "Quincy Adams Sawyer."
3. "Uncle Terry."
4. "Helmet of Navarre."

McCARTHY'S.
1. "The Crisis."
2. "Tarry Thou Till I Come."
3. "Quincy Adams Sawyer."
4. "Every Inch a King."

WILLIAMS'S.
1. "The Crisis."
2. "Tarry Thou Till I Come."
3. "Ralph Marlowe."
4. "Like Another Helen."

DONALDSON'S (Department Store.)
1. "The Crisis."
2. "Quincy Adams Sawyer."
3. "Josephlen Sherair."
4. "Ralph Marlowe."

OLSON'S (Department Store.)
1. "The Crisis."
2. "Every Inch a King."
3. "Tarry Thou Till I Come."
4. "Quincy Adams Sawyer."

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JAPAN.

A Movement to Change Writing and Printing—Tremendous Effect on the Language Probable.

JAPAN was awakened to the demands of progress and Western civilization by a voice from America, and it is probable that the next great movement that will further the transformation of the Island Empire will have its beginning in this country. There will soon be launched in this city an enterprise which has for its immediate object a complete revolution in Japanese writing and printing, and whose ultimate result may perhaps be the recognition of English as a sister speech of the present national language of Nippon. Such are, at least, the hopes and expectations of some of the ardent patriots who are taking part in the movement, and it seems probable that the inauguration of the enterprise will become famous as marking the beginning of one of the most important eras in the history of intellectual development. The first step in the undertaking will be the introduction of the Roman, or English, character for the writing and printing of Japanese—to displace the homely and intricate system of Chinese and Kana writing—and for the more liberal use of English words. For this purpose a newspaper will be published here, one-half of which will be in English and the other half in Japanese, the latter to be printed entirely in the Roman type, known to the Japanese as the "Romaji."

The Japanese, as no other people in the world, have suffered under the burdens that barbarism and savagery have left as a legacy to civilization. No other people have more frankly acknowledged the existence of these burdens, or more bravely tried to get rid of them. When the national and literary consciousness of the people of ancient Japan awoke, the energetic Japanese found themselves without the arts of civilization and without a written language. They at once began, unhesitatingly to get whatever they needed wherever it could be had. They soon became, what they still are, the most extensive and yet the most intelligent and provident of borrowers.

They sent an army into Korea. Observant men with it saw that the Koreans possessed the secrets of many industrial arts unknown in Japan. All these arts were borrowed and nationalized. They found that China had a system of writing that would serve the temporary needs of Japanese speech. They borrowed it. Later they simplified it, and improved it by modifying the complex signs or ideographs into different Kana-Katakana, or Hiragana, or Manyogana. Then they realized that Shintoism was old-fashioned, and that they, like the Athenians, were too superstitious. A more progressive cult was to be had in India, and they borrowed Buddhism. They have also borrowed Confucianism and Christianity, and are negotiating for agnosticism and absolute freedom of thought and belief. Western civilization they borrowed from America, Holland, Germany, France, and England as soon as they learned that such a thing existed, and they are rapidly applying its principles to every department of life.

In all things save language the Japanese have made the most remarkable advance since the date of their original borrowings. In the development of their borrowed system of writing they seem to have reached a point centuries ago, beyond which progress was so difficult as to be well-nigh impossible. The chief obstruction in the way of development was the nature of the system they had adopted, and the next most difficult barrier was that spirit of national conservatism which prevents even so scientifically minded a people as the Germans from abandoning their sight-destroying black-letter type. The system of writing that was borrowed from China, and the modifications of it known as the various kana, are so inelastic that the present method of writing Japanese is practically the same as it was centuries ago, and this in the face of a development in material and artistic life that has been the admiration of the world.

Hajime Hoshi, a young Japanese who was recently graduated from Columbia University, and who has long been a zealous advocate of the reform of Japanese writing, is the projector of the movement to be inaugurated in New York for the adoption by his countrymen of the Roman or English system. Mr. Hoshi is connected with men of large influence in the Japanese Government and in public and official life, and most of these favor the adoption of Romaji as a political educational or commercial expedient. He has adopted and carried to a further point of progress the principles that were fought for bravely but in vain by the Romaji-Kwai, or Roman Letter Society. For some time he has been conducting the Japanese American Weekly News of this city, which is lithographed from a pen or brush written copy in Hiragana and Chinese ideographs.

Mr. Hoshi recognizes the difficulty that Japanese writing presents to the foreigner and also to native children in the schools, and feels that the only way to solve the problem is the adoption of the English letter. Years are wasted in the Japanese schools in teaching children the thousands of complex Chinese signs that must be learned before they can make any real progress in the simplest studies. This hardship may be better appreciated if it is remembered that each of these Chinese signs must be learned in several forms before it is thoroughly mastered. There is, first, the customary type or printed form; then the usual written form preferred by the teacher; then the special "so-sho," or grass (cursive) form, for correspondence. Then the Chinese "on," or sound of the ideograph, must be learned, and also the Japanese sound or "kun"; and, to crown all, the signification of the ideograph must be written in at least two forms of Kana-Katakana and Hiragana, while it is more than probable that the teacher may prefer several of the four or five Manyogana forms.

It is easily conceivable that such a complex system is the despair of every student of the language. Prof. Whitney declared it "the most disgusting writing," and a German professor has called it "a device of the devil"—Teufelserfindung. It is practically a combination of a half dozen methods, each one of which is hideous, cumbersome, and difficult. A page of printed Japanese, even in the simplest books and periodicals, presents a confused medley of strange characters. Many of these are partly hieroglyphic, suggestive of a dim antiquity, and are mysterious and unmeaning symbols to all except specially trained scholars. The page is sometimes made more hideous in appearance, though clearer to the average intelligence, by a liberal sprinkling of Kana signs to the right of the Chinese ideographs. This gloss is often the only means by which the ordinary reader of the newspaper, magazine, or book may decipher the writing of the erudite author.

Mr. Hoshi hopes that, by the use of the Romaji, he may be able to sweep all this hieroglyphic confusion into the limbo that now holds the Koptic and Cuneiform, and to substitute for it a clear, neat type that is easy to learn and easy to read. Such a reform would shorten the school years of Japanese children and give them an opportunity to study the sciences and the useful arts. It would establish a uniform system of writing and printing that will be intelligible to every class of the Japanese. Even in the extremely modern and up-to-date empire of Japan the educated classes still speak and write a language that is unintelligible to the lower classes, and the women cling, like flower-tendrils, to the soft and musical dialect of four centuries ago.

To the foreign student of Japanese, whose numbers are increasing by thousands every year, the change in the Romaji would be an inestimable boon. The mastery of Japanese, which now demands tireless application for from three to ten years, could be acquired in one or two years.

But there is another and more utilitarian view that Mr. Hoshi keeps always before him. This is the tremendous impetus that a uniform and simple method of writing and printing Japanese would give to a profitable commercial intercourse with other nations.

The Romaji and English newspaper that Mr. Hoshi will found in the next few weeks will be called Japan and America. It will ultimately be a weekly periodical, but its first appearances will be semi-monthly. It will take for its special field, the news of Japan that is of most interest to foreigners and to Japanese living abroad, and the news of this country that is of most interest to the people of Nippon. It is more than probable that the enterprise will have the indorsement and the substantial encouragement of the Imperial Government, which looks with favoring eye upon every project for the improvement of the Japanese language and writings, and for the betterment of all foreign relations.

Hajime Hoshi is well known in Japan and in Europe and America as a liberal thinker and as a zealot for the highest principles of reform. He represented the Japanese press in the seventh International Press Congress, which met in Paris during the exposition last year, and made before that body a memorable address upon the conditions of journalism in Japan. He is also on the editorial staff of the influential Tokio paper, the Chuwo Shimbun, and is its representative in this country. His paper will be the only existing Japanese journal using the Romaji or English letter, and the first paper to make use of this character in the printing of Japanese outside the borders of the empire. In this view Mr. Hoshi's enterprise becomes an interesting and significant departure in the rapid march of Japanese development.

STANHOPE SAMS.

Australia and New Zealand.*

The momentous confederation of the colonies dividing between them the vast island continent of Australia, whose space is as great as all Europe, makes timely this thoughtful book about that continent and its neighbor, New Zealand. To these and their adjacent islands is now given the comprehensive name Australasia, and although New Zealand still remains independent, her interests coincide so largely with those of Australia and Tasmania that the term forms a social as well as a geographical expression of definite value.

The author is a journalist who has lived all his life there, yet has broadened his view by extensive travel in Europe and America. While, therefore, he avoids the errors and superficiality of the tourist-authors who have told us most that we know of these southern British colonies, he also escapes the provincial narrowness likely to belong to an untraveled chronicler of local conditions. His object, indeed, has been to present the outside world "with a clear narrative of Australian affairs, in order that they may become familiar with a part of the world which is destined to attract greater attention." In support of this he gives figures to show how steady and rapid has been the increase of population, industry, and wealth, since the blight and incubus of the convict system was got rid of half a century ago, and quotes statistical calculations to show the tremendous multiplication of the present 5,000,000 inhabitants to be expected during the next fifty years.

The growth of Australasia is traced in a philosophical rather than a historical manner, through a series of chapters which deal with the early convict settlements and the efforts made by the struggling minority of free settlers to rid themselves of this system, whose awful cruelties bred a spirit of hatred and vindictiveness in the minds of the men and women transported, which wholly defeated the hope of the Government that they would turn into reformed and steady-going colonists. The period of organized outlawry, called "bushranging," which came toward the last, was a time of retardation and terror through which no other developing country has ever been called to pass; and almost the only thing that can be said in its favor is that it has furnished the scenery and characters for such stirring romances as those of "Boldrewood" and other Australian novels.

Such were the unfortunate beginnings of this far-away young scion of Great Britain, but they were long ago overcome, and Mr. Grey resents strongly the careless implication often made that the Australians of the present day are descendants of that convict horde. This is no more true than that modern Virginians trace back to bond servants—less so, in fact—for marriage between felon and free in Australia was usually impracticable and always rare, and the present inhabitants of the commonwealth are of as good, clean blood and ancestry as are those of Canada or any other British colony.

Through farming and stock raising (especially of wool sheep) were slowly advancing the various colonies, modern Australia really dates from the discovery of gold there in the fifties, which not only induced a tremendous inrush of immigrants from all over the world, but furnished the wealth which enabled the people to improve their circumstances in every way. More than $2,000,000 of gold were mined between 1851 and 1895, and most of the immigrants became settlers.

The present federation is regarded by this author as an extremely gratifying and important event. He believes it to be only a step toward ultimate independence, as a matter of destiny. For though the time is still far distant, yet he asserts that its realization will not be prevented by any success of the present efforts of a few "dreamers" to form and perpetuate "imperial federation," or anything of the sort. The book argues strongly that national independence is inevitable in due time, and that it will come about naturally and without the opposition of any authority.

Australia is pictured as the Commonwealth is to-day—her extent, resources, industries, commerce, cities, and people. Social, educational, religious, literary, artistic, and political conditions are portrayed in the straightforward manner of a conscientious and well-informed reporter, and the same care is exercised toward New Zealand. Positive opinions and forecasts are given, but reasons for the faith are stated, and the reader may judge of their value.

The book then is one for reference—an up-to-date compendium of facts about Australia—rather than for reading; and yet it is a book that the thoughtful student of affairs will find very interesting.

One immense deficiency, however, must be deplored—two, in fact: There is no index and no map. The full table of contents in some degree supplies the lack of an index, but the failure to provide even a small outline map of the region is inexcusable.

*"AUSTRALASIA OLD AND NEW. By J. Grattan Grey. 8vo. Pp. 366. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 1901.

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It is true that Rachel Minturn was an original girl. Although a child of ten she had the composure and self-possession of a woman of thirty, all of which the poor child needed to bear the unhappy life that had been thrust upon her. Think of spending your life with a woman who only felt it her duty to feed and clothe you and gave you no love or companionship whatsoever! It takes exactly 767 pages for the author of "An Original Girl" to confide to the interested reader that Rachel is Miss Burram's niece, a by no means enviable relationship considering that lady's unpleasant disposition. There are, however, several other mysteries unraveled throughout the book, with the final redemption of the haughty Miss Burram, which altogether ought to make intensely interesting reading for little girls with unlimited time and nothing to do.

"The Personal Recollections of Gen. John M. Palmer" will shortly come from the press of the Robert Clarke Company. Gen. Palmer was principally identified with Illinois and bore a great part in building up that State. He was the friend and associate of all the great men whom the people of Illinois have honored.

*"AN ORIGINAL GIRL. By Christine Faber. 12mo. Pp. 767. Illustrated. New York: P. J. Kennedy.

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JUNE

1901

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, June 12.—The decision in the action which Pearsons' have brought against Mr. Hall Caine will be awaited with much interest. As every one knows, the Pearson firm bought Mr. Caine's new serial for the sum of £5,000 and published several installments of it in The Lady's Magazine. Finding that the chapters which should have constituted the July installment of the story were not fit, in the estimation of the publishers, to form part of a magazine designed for women, and furthermore, finding it impossible to cut out the objectionable portions of the story, Pearsons' felt compelled to withdraw it from the magazine, and have thereupon sued Mr. Caine for the return of the purchase money. Precisely such an action has never before been brought, and it remains to be seen whether the law will side with the Pearson firm or with Mr. Caine.

It would be obviously improper to express any opinion, while the case is still undecided, as to the character of the chapters which the publishers refused to print. It will be the province of the jury to decide as a matter of fact whether those chapters are unfit for publication in a magazine of the character of The Lady's Magazine, or whether Mr. Caine was justified in incorporating them with his story. But every one who has read the story as far as it has gone, and has any knowledge of Italy, is fully justified in expressing an opinion as to the literary character of the book, and of the truth of its local color. I had great hopes of the book, for it was understood that Mr. Caine had spent two Winters in Rome in gathering material, and I assumed that, being an intelligent man, he would not undertake to write an Italian story without mastering his subject. But it now appears that his knowledge of Italy and Italian affairs is of the sort which the foreigner gains by stopping for a few months in a Roman hotel kept by a Swiss, and crowded with English and American visitors, and conversing with some rather clever priest, who teaches Italian, or tries to teach it, to foreigners. Mr. Caine's knowledge of Italian is evidently of the very slightest character, for he misspells the simplest Italian words, and without a knowledge of the language the foreigner in Rome who tries to comprehend either the Italian character or Italian politics is hopelessly handicapped. Mr. Caine seems to have derived his so-called knowledge of Italian affairs from either Socialistic or Clerical sources, and for the moment there is nothing to choose between the two, since both Socialists and Clericals are united in hatred of the Government. The result has been that Mr. Caine has been filled with misinformation, which he solemnly sets before his readers as the results of his careful study of Italian politics. In the very last installment of the story Mr. Caine writes of the "timid" King, meaning Victor Emmanuel III., and gives an account of the reception of the King's speech on the opening of Parliament, which is obviously what the Socialists wished that it should be, rather than the enthusiastic reception that it really was. It so happens that the present "timid" King is one of the most utterly fearless Princes of his house, and it was never before suggested that the House of Savoy bred timid men. Not very much is as yet known of the King's character, but the one thing that is universally known—that he is fearless and strong-willed—is contradicted by Mr. Caine's Socialist informant, and the King is represented as a weak and timid youth. This is only one specimen of Mr. Caine's profound knowledge of the subject of which he writes, but it is enough to indicate the value of his book as a picture of modern Italy.

As for Mr. Caine's Italians they are either Anglo-Saxons with alleged Italian names, or they are as impossible as the heroes and heroines of the Italian opera. Mr. Caine has no more knowledge of the Italian heart and brain than he has of Chinese. The Italian is not a difficult person to comprehend, but not much can be learned as to him in the drawing room of the Continental Hotel, Rome. Mr. Caine calls his dramatis personæ Italians, and he lays the scene of his story in Rome, but if he had called his people by Hungarian names and laid the scene of his story in the Hungarian capital, it would have been just as true to life as it is at present.

Mr. Crockett recently wrote an Italian story—"The Silver Skull"—of which I have doubtless spoken in a former letter. Mr. Crockett's people were Italians of the operatic stage, but they were not Englishmen masquerading in Italian names, and occasionally Mr. Crockett showed that he had really met genuine Italians, and knew something about them. Moreover, it was evident that Mr. Crockett knew Italian, and he therefore did not fall into the pit that Mr. Caine has digged for himself by his rash use of words and expressions in a language of which he knows next to nothing.

I admit that I feel strongly in this matter. It is, to my mind, grossly unfair that writers who know nothing of Italy should caricature the Italians in novels that profess to be accurate pictures of Italian life. Nobody treats Frenchmen or Germans in this way. Mr. Caine himself probably lacks the confidence which would permit him to write a novel of French life, while knowing no more of the French than he knows of the Tibetans. And he would probably hesitate to write a novel of German life based upon a study of the first five lessons of the German Ollendorff, and a stay of a few months at the hotel in Berlin, where he would be sure to meet nobody except English tourists. But he, and many other writers, do not hesitate to write Italian stories. I should like to see a society for the prevention of cruelty to Italians and the Italian language. Such a society, if it existed at the present time, would have brought an action long ago against Mr. Hall Caine. For, of all the novels written by Anglo-Saxons concerning Italians, Mr. Caine's novel seems to me to be the most conspicuously objectionable on the score of its treatment of an innocent people and an unoffending language.

Mr. Savage Landor's book on the Peking expedition will naturally call forth contradictions and angry replies. Mr. Landor apparently speaks the truth without fear or favor, and some people will not like what he says. I have not yet read the book carefully from cover to cover, but I have noticed that while the writer testifies to the good conduct of the American troops in some respects, he does not hesitate to charge them with looting. As that has been hitherto represented by American correspondents as a brutal outrage of which American soldiers were never guilty, it is probable that we shall before long hear something more of the matter. From what I had read in the newspapers I had supposed that the only looting which had been done in China by Americans was the work of violent and brutal missionaries, who were unrestrained even by the example of the saintly American soldiers. After all, we shall probably in time arrive at the conviction that looting is not the worst feature of a war with Chinese, and that a soldier may loot a Chinese enemy's house without being altogether unfit to live. Mr. Landor's book is illustrated with photographs, and very unsatisfactory they are, as a rule. They seem to be mostly of the snap-shot variety, and though I had supposed that the snap-shots of the Boer war published in the London illustrated papers were the worst pictures that were ever printed, the palm for superior vileness of execution must be given to Mr. Landor's camera.

The Smart Set, an American magazine, has made its appearance here on the newsstands and from the number of copies that each dealer piles up on his stand I should suppose that the magazine must be in demand. Now, while I express no opinion as to the literary value of its contents, the fact is obvious that it is written almost exclusively for the American public. Why, then, is it sold so largely here? I fancy that the answer will be found in the fact that the magazine contains a very unusual number of stories and short articles, though very possibly in the number of its pages it is not larger than are two or three of the London magazines. But the man who picks up the magazine on the book stall and sees that the table of contents offers at least twice as many articles as he can find in any other magazine, buys it and thinks that he is getting an unusually good bargain for his money. I have long wondered that some enterprising magazine publisher did not take a hint from the success of the snippet weekly papers, and publish a magazine consisting of a multitude of short articles. The success of The Smart Set on this side seems to have justified this theory of the surest way to make a magazine attractive.

Mrs. Robertson's new book, "The Hidden Model," ought to have been better than it is, for the author had a new and distinctly clever idea. In spite of the faults of workmanship, it is readable and deserves success. Probably it will achieve it, for it is well spoken of by the best of the literary weeklies.

In the last number of Macmillan's Magazine is an article in which the ingenious methods of advertising, which had so much to do with the success of "The Columbs," are dwelt upon. Very possibly the book would have attracted attention even if it had not had the benefit of Mr. Lane's peculiar style of advertising, for it contains a great deal of the sort of word juggling which most people mistake for style, and confound with original thought. Still it is undeniable that the way in which the book was advertised brought it into notice from the first, and the author has every reason to congratulate himself upon the skill of his publisher. But is it a good sign when advertising can push a book into success, irrespective of its merits?

If publishing is hereafter to be conducted upon the theory that he is the best publisher who devises the most original and striking methods of advertising, it will be useless for authors to trouble themselves about the merits of their books. All they need to do will be to cover a certain number of sheets of paper with typewritten manuscript and then to apply to the leading book advertisers to provide their works with at least ten consecutive editions. The publisher, or perhaps the author, who has the most money to spend in advertising will provide us with our successful novels, and Kipling and Meredith, provided they do not avail themselves to the utmost of the resources of advertising genius, will find that they and their books are forgotten by the public.

W. L. ALDEN.

A new and revised edition of James Jeffrey Roche's "Story of the Filibusters," printed from new plates, has just been brought out by Small, Maynard & Co. under the new title "Byways of War." Mr. Richard Harding Davis once wrote the author concerning the book: "The description of the Sonora expedition, and the skeletons and revolvers marking its retreat, is as wonderful as any story of Stevenson's. . . . It filled me with awe and envy. It is romance, poetry, and history combined as I do not find it in any other book."

They That Took The SWORD.

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$1.50.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES:

"Has the double distinction of style and thought. Its art is of that perfect form which, if it does not conceal itself, is nevertheless non-assertive, and its thought simply illuminative. The story flows on swiftly, sometimes torrentially, but always with the simplicity and purity of a brook. It is a refreshing flow."

Read and Enjoy

The Aristocrats

The neatest and cleverest of good-natured satire.

John Lane, 251 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Published This Day

Katherine Day

By ANNA FULLER, author of "Pratt Portraits," "A Venetian June," "A Literary Courtship," etc., 12°. $1.50.

The sterling merit and great popularity of Miss Fuller's former work make the appearance of "Katherine Day" a literary event. A SECOND EDITION was made necessary a week before publication.

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A Study of Remorse. By C. L. ANTROBUS, author of "Wildersmoor." 12°. $1.50.

A novel of very nearly the highest rank, by an author who has drawn most unusual tributes from the conservative English reviews.

"From beginning to end one realizes that a novelist of no small power is giving us of her best. We can recommend this book with an unusual certainty of pleasing our readers."—*Literature (London)*.

The Play Actress
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The Journal to Stella

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PUTNAM'S LIBRARY OF STANDARD LITERATURE. An edition of this masterpiece which is in every way satisfying to the scholar and general reader. Complete and accurate text.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 & 29 West 23d St., NEW YORK.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; brisk southwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,055. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1901.—Twenty Pages and Magazine Supplement. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SEVENTEEN DEAD IN THE PATERSON DISASTER

All the Bodies Recovered from the Walker Building Ruins.

City Officials Take Steps to Prevent Similar Tragedies—Mr. Rittenberg's Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 22.—The fatalities due to the explosion yesterday in A. M. Rittenberg's candy store in the Walker Building, 440 Main Street, number seventeen, nine women, six children, and two men. The last of the bodies, that of a child, was taken from the wreck at 3 P. M. to-day, and as all the missing had been accounted for, the Street Department employes and volunteers who had done the work of excavating were sent away. Paterson did not realize until late last night the character of the disaster, and when its appalling features became known there was much confusion. This resulted in errors in the list of identified dead. The official list, according to the person who gave it out, varied from ten to twelve. Up to 3 A. M. to-day the only known dead numbered but nine, including Mrs. Sarah L. Williams, who died after a vain, but supremely heroic effort to save her crippled husband. Between 5 A. M. and 8 P. M. to-day eight bodies were taken from the ruins, and Mrs. Mary Elsaesser, who was reported as missing, was found to have been saved.

The wreck was easy to overhaul, as there was little masonry or iron to move. The first of the eight bodies recovered to-day was taken out at 5 A. M. It was that of Mrs. Ann Duffy. Near her was found Annie Rittenberg, eight years old, daughter of the keeper of the candy store; Mrs. Annie Fenteman, Mrs. Andrew Elvin, daughter of Mrs. Fenteman, and her baby son, Joseph. The body of Nathan Schulman, a commercial traveler of 141 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, and 11 Wooster Street, New York, who was soliciting orders in Rittenberg's store when the explosion occurred, was recovered at 11:45 A. M., and that of Mrs. Pearl Simon, (reported last night as Mrs. Zimmer,) Rittenberg's mother-in-law, was found at 2 P. M. Bertram Bamber, six weeks old, was found in the wreck that crushed out his mother's life at 3:30 o'clock. This child's body was reported as found last night. All the bodies were claimed for burial. The people of Paterson are ready to come to the aid of any of the burned who may need financial help in their distress. The latest reports in regard to the injured do not indicate that the death list will be augmented.

AUTHORITIES ARE AROUSED.

The disaster has stirred up the municipality and the local authorities because a search of the ordinances of this city finds no prohibition against the storing of fireworks, and the keepers of such dangerous places as Rittenberg's are not required to take out a permit and pay no fees, as is the case in New York City. There appears to be no surveillance over this dangerous traffic. In a case like the Walker Building explosion with vast quantities of explosive and combustible materials stored in a tenement house, which is almost against Public School No. 3, attended by 1,800 children, the risk taken is regarded as almost criminal. Prosecutor Eugene Emley will watch the course of the investigation closely, and Mayor Hinchcliffe and Chief of Graul are much exercised over the tragedy. County Physician A. F. McBride has already taken action to secure a thorough investigation of the disaster. He has instructed Coroner John Yates to issue a precept for the summoning of a jury of inquisition, and has directed him to be very careful in the selection of jurors so that men of more than average intelligence may hear the testimony to be presented. The inquest will be held next Thursday or Friday.

Dr. McBride took no action to-day, although it was rumored that Rittenberg and William Walker, the owner of the building which was wrecked, were to be held for future action. He had Rittenberg before him, and questioned him closely in regard to the fireworks and explosives stored in his place. Rittenberg said that he was positive that he had no dynamite, and sought to place the blame for the disaster on Pollaro Mariano, who kept the store at 444 Main Street. Dr. McBride scouted this suggestion, as it was plain that the explosion occurred in Rittenberg's store. Rittenberg then claimed that instead of having $3,500 worth of fireworks, as was reported, his stock of them cost but $400, and he gave a list of the places where he purchased it. He insisted that none of the stock was dangerous, and that he had no heavy torpedoes. He kept none in his cellar because he feared that boys would get at them. All were in the store. He had no high explosive, but he admitted that he had "a pound or so" of sporting gunpowder. He denied that he had solicited orders from other dealers for a very dangerous kind of cannon cracker and cannon torpedoes. He concluded by saying that it was to his best interest to be very careful.

"I began," he added, "to build up my little business thirteen years ago, and now I am as poor as I was then, and two of my children are gone."

Michael Tatelbaum, aged sixteen, of 438 Main Street, who worked in Rittenberg's store, and was there when it was blown up, escaped without injury, and in a manner that he cannot explain. "All I know," he said, "is, that I heard a a funny noise that I can't describe, and the ceiling came down, and everything was broken, and my brother caught me as I rolled out in the street."

MAYOR HINCHLIFFE ACTS.

At the instance of Mayor Hinchcliffe Chief Graul to-day issued an order to the police detectives and Capt. Bimson to have a census made of every place where fireworks are sold in this city, and an accurate inventory of the stock carried in each case, with full particulars of violations of the ordinance which limits the amount of high explosives that may be carried in stock.

There appears to be neither law nor ordinance here to prevent any one from storing and dealing in fireworks. Section 2; of the ordinance against nuisances provides:

That no person shall, without permission from the Board of Aldermen, store or keep or permit to be stored or kept any gunpowder or other explosive or spontaneously combustible material or compound in any greater quantity than twenty-five pounds, or any quantity of gunpowder or other explosive or spontaneously combustible material or compound in any vessel which is not wholly of stone or metal, or stone and metal.

The only municipal regulation in regard to fireworks is in Section 69 of this ordinance, which provides that they can be discharged in the streets only on July 4. But last Monday an ordinance to prohibit the use of certain fireworks was passed by the Aldermen and signed by President Johnson and Mayor Hinchcliffe. It reads:

Section 1. That no person shall in any street, avenue, alley, or public place in the City of Paterson, fire or discharge, or place in such position as would be discharged by any passing car or vehicle, any nitroglycerine or dynamite firecrackers, or fireworks of any description of which nitroglycerine or dynamite is a component part thereof.

Section 2. That each and every person violating any part of the above section or said ordinance, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of $50 or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, or both.

Section 3. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Property owners went in a delegation to the Mayor to-day and called his attention to the disaster of yesterday and the immense stocks of fireworks in many stores in the city. City Counsel Dunn will look over the law and it is likely that some of the most dangerous accumulations of pyrotechnics will be removed to where no harm can come of their igniting. One of the heaviest of such stocks is directly opposite the alley that leads to Capt. Bimson's station house.

The official revised list of fatalities by the explosion, issued to-night, is as follows:

REVISED LIST OF DEAD.

ADAMSON, Mrs. Lucinda, aged sixty-four.
BAMBER, Bertram, aged six months.
BAMBER, Jennie, his mother, daughter of Mrs. Duffy, aged twenty-three.
BURNS, Hugh P., aged six.
BURNS, Ann, his mother, daughter of Mrs. Duffy, aged thirty.
DUFFY, Annie, aged fifty-three.
ELSAESSER, William, aged seven months.
ELVIN, Mrs. Andrew, daughter of Mrs. Fenteman, aged eighteen.
ELVIN, Joseph, her son, aged four months.
FENTEMAN, Ann, aged fifty-five.
LANNIGAN, Annie, her niece, aged nineteen.
RITTENBERG, Annie, aged eight.
RITTENBERG, Harold, aged fourteen.
SCHULMAN, Nathan, aged thirty-four.
SIMON, Pearl; aged seventy.
WILLIAMS, Charles A., aged seventy.
WILLIAMS, Sarah L., aged sixty-five.

Nearly all Paterson looked at the wreck caused by the explosion to-day. The crowd tried the temper and the patience of the police greatly, and could hardly be kept from invading the ruins by wire and rope barricades.

A man representing the firm which sold Rittenberg most of his wares came here from New York this morning. He told the authorities there was little chance of the explosion having started in Rittenberg's place. He said there was nothing in the stock which would explode of itself. Pichrate of potash torpedoes in any bulk, he said, would explode, and were never manufactured by regular firms. It was a favorite with small manufacturers, who wished to procure a loud noise. He said that even had fire set off the fireworks in the store and cellar, there would have been a series of small explosions, none of which would have caused the great wreck caused by the big explosion yesterday.

There would have been fire in plenty, and the explosions would have lasted probably five minutes or perhaps longer. The crackers, rockets, candles, and batteries, he said, would make a great display, but all could not have gone off at once. He was positive from the damage done to surrounding property that the explosion was not caused by fireworks of the ordinary kind, but by some explosive in bulk or in the shape of the dynamite torpedoes. He said he could not say that Rittenberg did not have such a stock, but he wanted it understood that it was not such stock as big fireworks companies handle. He said they would not risk their expensive stocks within a block of such stuff.

He was also particular to call attention to the wave of intensely white smoke which rolled away from the building after the explosion. This, he said, was characteristic of dynamite. He showed the firemen and Dr. McBride the burned fireworks from the stock in Rittenberg's store which was being shoveled out of the cellar, and set up the claim that the biggest part of them were unexploded. He said that the second explosion and the rattle that was heard was from the fireworks exploding after the flame reached them. He promised to aid the authorities in every way in obtaining a solution of the explosion.

BIG NIAGARA FALLS DEAL.

All Gas, Electric Light, Power, and Street Railway Companies to be Combined.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 22.—A deal having for its object the combining of all gas, electric light, street railway, and power concerns within 100 miles of Niagara Falls is said to be nearly closed.

The deal was engineered by New York, Toronto, and Montreal capitalists, and will be a Canadian copy of the International Traction Company of Buffalo, Tonawanda, and Niagara Falls, and will likely be controlled by the same interests. Power lines will be built from Niagara Falls, and the entire system operated from that point.

A NOVEL ANTI-VICE PLAN.

Chicago Policemen to Take Names of All Persons Who Enter Disorderly Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Disorderly places in the heart of the city are again opening their doors. The Chief of Police says several of them are within a short distance of the City Hall, and that within twelve hours he will have stationed at the outer entrance of each a policeman in uniform, provided with a book and pencil. The policeman will make a record of the names of all who enter. If the names are unknown to him, he will ascertain them.

Chief O'Neill thinks that this method will be much more effective than to make raids. "There is nothing in the law to prevent my stationing policemen with notebooks at the entrances of these resorts," he said to-day. "They are being opened again of late, and this is the way I intend to close them. There are about six resorts that are flourishing in the very heart of the city, north of the levee district. Within twelve hours the booking process will be in operation, and the information will begin to come in as to who patronize the resorts."

INOCULATED WITH GRUBS.

Bug's Bite on Woman's Hand Produces Two Wounds.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, June 22.—Mrs. Harvey Drake of Putnam Avenue, Plainfield, has apparently been inoculated with grubs by the bite of a bug. The bug lighted on her hand about a month ago. The only sensation she felt at the time was a sharp sting in the left forefinger.

She paid no attention to it until the member began to swell alarmingly, when she called in Dr. J. Hervey Buchanan. The finger was poulticed and the blister which formed was picked.

From the sore there were taken two grubs, each about an eighth of an inch long. The finger is still in a bad condition, and it is feared that the bone has been injured.

A TRUST COMPANY TRUST.

Three Large Concerns in Chicago About to Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—The controlling interest in the Title Guarantee and Trust Company passed to the hands of Ira M. Cobe and John W. McKinnon to-day for the sum of $557,000. The company controlled all the realty transfer business in Cook County, and when complete the trust will embrace the following companies, with an aggregate capitalization of $4,800,000.

The Chicago Title and Trust Company, with a capitalization of $1,600,000; the Security Title and Trust Company, with a capitalization of $1,600,000; the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with a capital and surplus amounting to $1,700,000.

Chicago Property Valuations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 22.—County Assessor Weber estimates the probable local valuation that will be placed by the Board of Assessment on Chicago property, real and personal, this year at about $300,000,000. The biggest increase is looked for in the personal property valuation, which, it is expected, will be raised from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000. The increase on the real estate will be about $10,000,000, principally from buildings which have been erected in Chicago during the year. Against this $10,000,000 increase in real estate valuations will have to offset the losses from fire between April 1, 1900, and April 1, 1901.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

A.— Thin Blooded People.
The genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT takes hold of thin blooded people and builds them up. It does it through the food they eat. JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT helps the stomach digest food and sends the nutriment through the blood. Insist upon JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

MR. EVANS'S REMOVAL PLEDGED TO THE G. A. R.

"Corporal" Tanner Says Such a Promise Is in Existence.

MADE BEFORE LAST ELECTION

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles Says President McKinley Agreed to Remove Pension Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—"Corporal" James Tanner, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, and now a pension attorney, has joined in the attempt to constrain the President to remove Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans, and backs up his demand by the declaration that a pledge of the Republican National Committee to bring about that result is in existence. Mr. Tanner was at the White House to-day, and after seeing the President, he talked about Mr. Evans.

"The old soldiers have by no means ceased their fight on Mr. Evans," said Mr. Tanner, "and will not until he retires from the office. I do not know whether it is known to the public, but it is true, nevertheless, that the National Republican Committee, prior to the last election, promised faithfully that Mr. Evans would be retired from the office of Pension Commissioner upon the beginning of President McKinley's second Administration in case of his re-election. We have that promise in black and white. It is in the form of a letter, written by the National Committee to Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and he still has that communication.

"That is why I believe that Mr. Evans's successor will soon be appointed. I do not, of course, know who the man may be, but we hope he will be more friendly to the old soldiers than the present Commissioner has been. At any rate, the National Committee made that definite promise, and I believe it will be kept."

Mr. Tanner intimated, although he did not say so definitely, that it was because of this promise that many of the old soldiers were kept in line for the Republican National ticket.

Representative Cyrus A. Sulloway of New Hampshire is not known to be anxious to have Commissioner Evans removed, but if a change is to be made in the office, he desires that Deputy Commissioner James L. Davenport shall succeed Mr. Evans. Mr. Davenport is a New Hampshire man. Should the President select him, the business of the Pension Bureau would be almost entirely under New Hampshire direction. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions, and Representative Sulloway is Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The foes of Pension Commissioner Evans are directing attention to the fact that encampments of Grand Army men have been adopting resolutions asking the President to remove him, and are sending them to Washington. Friends of Commissioner Evans say that time and postage could have been saved by sending these resolutions directly by hand from the offices of the pension agents in this city, where they originated, instead of adopting the more expensive and circuitous course of mailing them to the encampments and then by hook or by crook getting them adopted. It is insisted by Mr. Evans's friends that the resolutions are mostly procured in this way, and are not entitled to consideration by the President. Mr. Evans's supporters also assert that two or three conspicuous professional "comrades" from Washington have been known to make special trips to meetings of Grand Army posts to procure the adoption of denunciatory resolutions, sometimes in skeleton or packed meetings.

When seen at his home, 23 Fifth Avenue, last night, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles said:

"I have no such letter as that to which Corp. Tanner refers, but I have written a letter to President McKinley urging the immediate appointment of some one for Commissioner of Pensions in place of H. Clay Evans. The latter is not fit for the place and the position should have been filled when he resigned last March. Evans was to get another place, Minister to Portugal, I believe, but that has gone to F. B. Loomis.

"Evans has been telling through the papers the great amount of good he has done by fighting the pension agents. That sounds well enough, but he has also pictured the Grand Army of the Republic as thieves and mendicants. I am authorized to speak for the Grand Army of the Republic and I can say for them that they will not tolerate the retention of Evans in office.

"If he is not immediately superseded the Republicans will lose the next Congressional elections, and I have so advised Mr. McKinley.

"I have some fighting left in me yet and I am ready to fight for the members of the Grand Army to the last. President McKinley owes much to the Grand Army of the Republic, whose members voted for him, but would not have done so had he not promised to get rid of Evans. He should have appointed his successor last March.

"I know who is to be appointed to succeed Mr. Evans. I was told confidentially, so I am not at liberty to disclose the name."

MANUEL CORTEZ CAPTURED.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 22.—A dispatch from Laredo says:

"City Marshal Brennen of this city and a posse of eight Laredo police left last Wednesday for the coal mines about thirty miles above here on the strength of information that Manuel Cortez, the alleged murderer of Sheriffs Morris and Glover, was in that vicinity. Marshal Brennen returned this afternoon, but left an assistant Marshal in charge of the posse, to remain a few days longer."

This evening a telegram was received saying:

"Man supposed to be Cortez captured; now in charge of Capt. Rogers of State Rangers. Can you send special train to mines?"

A special train has been chartered by Sheriff Ortiz to bring in the prisoner and posse.

Manuel Cortez is the alleged slayer of Sheriffs W. T. Morris of Karnes County and R. M. Glover of Gonzales County, Tex. Sheriff Morris was attempting to arrest several Mexicans charged with horse stealing when he was slain. Glover was killed together with Constable Henry Schnabel of Gonzales County in attempting to arrest the alleged slayers of Morris. During the feud between the authorities and the bandits in Southwest Texas six persons have been killed, three of whom were Texas officers of Justice, the other three being Mexicans.

Leaves Mayor's Chair to Cut Shirts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 22.—The Town of Jamesburg, near here, has lost its Mayor, and another incumbent is occupying his office. The Record, the weekly publication of the place, in explaining His Honor's absence, says: "Mayor Richard Lewis will begin shirt cutting in New York City after July 1, which will prevent him from exercising his authority as our Chief Magistrate. During his absence, President of Council C. E. Paxton will be Acting Mayor. Mr. Lewis makes an excellent Mayor, and our people will see him go with a regret, even though it may be only for a short time."

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Pain's Fireworks for the 4th.
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A Magazine Supplement

24 PAGES,

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BROAD STRIKE INJUNCTION.

Prevents All Action by Strikers, and Though Issued in Milwaukee May Be National in Effect.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 22.—An injunction of widespread scope and importance was issued to-day to the Vilter Manufacturing Company. The order prevents the strikers from in any way interfering with the workmen employed at the Vilter Works; from gathering about the works, from posting pickets, from combining for the purpose of preventing tradesmen selling to workmen who have refused to quit, and from doing anything that will in any way operate to result in damage to the Vilter Company.

The injunction equals in its effect the combined strike order issued by Judge Jenkins in Northern Pacific circles, without embracing many of the defects of that order, which led to its revocation in the Court of Appeals. There is not a reference to the strike in the injunction; the men are not restrained from striking, as they were in the Northern Pacific strike order, but they are simply restrained from taking any action or doing anything which will in any way tend to cause damage to the Vilter Company.

The suit is without a parallel, and is the first of the kind ever issued. If it proves successful it will play a most important part in labor disturbances of the future. While the action is brought in the name of the Vilter Company, it is really the National Metal Trades Association that is the plaintiff, the Vilter Company having been selected to serve as plaintiff because, it is said, the equities existing were greatest in its favor and Milwaukee was considered as the best place in the country in which to fight the battle in the courts.

The injunction is directed against each and every member of the International Association of Machinists and all persons in any way connected therewith. The injunction is returnable in the Circuit Court at Milwaukee, over which Judge Eugene S. Elliott presides. No date has been set for the hearing.

THE STRIKE IN READING SHOPS.

President Baer Gives Men Until Tuesday to Return to Work—No Interference from Unions.

READING, Penn., June 22.—The strike of employes of the Reading Railway shops, which was begun yesterday noon, has not spread to any other departments in this city, which are working as usual to-day. Many persons gathered about the car and machine shops last evening to count the men who had not gone out. At the car shops there were in the crowd many men who had quit work yesterday. At the machine shops some of the 1,000 machinists frankly told their friends that they were going out in a day or two. They are waiting for the order to come from President Cornell of the International Machinists' Union.

About 350 of these are union men, but the leaders say all the men but a few laborers will go out when they are asked, and that the request probably will be made on Monday. The molders, who are 200 strong, went to work as usual to-day, but the men said they were waiting for the call from their National organization.

The number on strike in the company's shops now is nearly 1,000. Early next week 1,500 men may go out in addition to 2,600 Reading Iron Company workers who went on strike several weeks ago and are now locked out.

President G. F. Baer of the Reading Railroad Company this afternoon addressed a circular letter to the employes, in which he says their demands are unreasonable. He gives them until next Tuesday morning to return to work, when he declares those who do not return will be paid off and discharged and their places filled.

He refuses to allow any dictation and asks the men to consider well the step they are about to take. If undecided, he advises them to consult men in whom they have the utmost faith. He strongly intimates that the company will allow no interference from unions.

The letter was not well received by the strikers, who have redoubled their efforts to spread the strike. It is stated that if it is necessary for the men to win, the railroad hands of the Reading Company will be called out. The trainmen asked for an increase of wages some time ago, and are said to be more than willing to strike. Chairman A. H. Bechor of the joint committee, which is directing the strike, said to-night:

"We have word that the men employed at the shops at Palo Alto and Wayne Junction have gone out and that others will follow in a short time. The machinists at the Seventh and Chestnut Streets shops may go out at any time, as they are simply waiting for word from their National organization."

Some employes of the Oley Street mills were stopped by the picket while on their way to work to-day. Nearly all were induced to remain away.

$3,000,000 FROM DAWSON CITY.

Gold to Pour Into San Francisco for Supplies for Alaska Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The Northern Commercial Company's steamer Leon left Dawson on June 5 for St. Michael, with nearly $3,000,000 in gold dust, destined for this city. Like shipments will follow by other river boats leaving the Upper Yukon at short intervals during the open season. The bulk of these shipments will be expended for merchandise purchased in this market.

FROGS CAME FROM THE CLOUDS.

Knowlesville Reports that Thousands Fell During a Thunderstorm.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 22.—A dispatch from Knowlesville says the village was treated to a rain of frogs last evening, the reptiles descending in great quantities during the fierce thunderstorm that prevailed at that time. This morning a space about forty rods long by twenty rods wide was found to be covered to a depth of several inches with small, but perfectly formed, frogs. Not only was the ground covered, but cisterns and rain barrels were well supplied, showing conclusively that they descended with the rain.

Religious fanatics predict a repetition of the plagues mentioned in the Bible. Every one is greatly mystified, and many theories have been advanced. In the meantime, the frogs are vainly trying to find hiding places from the domestic fowls, which regard this as a special banquet for their benefit and are gorging themselves accordingly.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Atlantic City.
Express trains, with buffet parlor cars, via New Jersey Central, leave Liberty Street at 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; South Ferry five minutes earlier. Due Atlantic City at 12:50 and 6:40 P. M.—Adv.

PHILADELPHIA FIGHT FOR MUNICIPAL REFORM

Street Franchise Scandal a Menace to Machine.

THE OPPOSITION IS UNITED

Independents Concentrating to Give Battle to Mayor Ashbridge's Forces in November.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The recent hasty grant of rapid transit franchises by the city administration, followed by ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker's attack upon the grants and the methods employed in rushing them through, has given impetus to a movement to gather in one organization those elements opposed to the success of Mayor Ashbridge and his fellow-officials at the coming November elections. This has become a well organized movement, led by men educated in the school of practical politics, backed by men of large means, and determined to keep the fight up until those who now control the destinies of the city shall be ousted from power.

All indications point to a concentration of all the independent forces—Republicans and Democrats—and that the "Citizens' League," the "Allied Organizations," the "Municipal League," and the re-organized Democracy will act in conjunction in supporting a ticket for the Fall election that will represent in its personnel many of the best interests and elements of the city.

The movement is aimed not only at the City Administration; it is the intention also to drive from the political field Democratic City Chairman Charles P. Donnelly and Democratic City Commissioner Thomas J. Ryan. It is charged that these two men have regularly and systematically turned the city Democracy over to the Republicans. With the independent movement they will have nothing to do, but it is expected that the great majority of the Democratic voters of the city will join it.

The town meeting, called for next Thursday night to protest against the gift of the railway franchises and to tender to Peter F. Rothermel a renomination for the office of District Attorney; the hasty calling together yesterday of the members of the Citizens' Union for Good Government, to protest along similar lines against the policy of the present city administration; the meeting last night to reorganize the disorganized Democratic Party, and lastly, though not of least importance at such a period, the public sentiment which would make possible the success of such a movement, are all indications of the earnestness and opportunity of the opposition.

The regular Republican workers will be fought along the same lines by which they have themselves been successful. Organizations will be perfected in each division and ward of the city. Headquarters will be established, Assessors' lists carefully scrutinized, the names of illegal voters expurgated, and every precaution taken at the polls to prevent the "inside" officers indulging in fraud in the count or making false returns.

Among those who signed the call for the town meeting was Col. A. K. McClure. It is said he will take an active part in the fight. The selection of Mr. Rothermel to head the ticket is conceded. The nomination for Recorder of Deeds of Mr. Virdin, who was repudiated by the machine, needs only his sanction to become a certainty.

Representative Robert H. Foederer will on Monday make public a declination of Mr. Wanamaker's offer of $500,000 bonus for the street railway franchises, in addition to his offer of $2,500,000 to the city. Mr. Foederer was in consultation with several of his associates in the new rapid transit projects this afternoon, and later one of these said that they had concluded that Mr. Wanamaker's offers are not worth considering.

Another reason given by the owners of the franchises for not accepting the offer is that they have information that Mr. Wanamaker and Albert L. Johnson are working in concert and that by holding out the grantees can obtain a still higher offer. The owners of the new franchises, it is asserted by their intimate business associates, will not let the grants go to the Johnson interests unless they get a very large price.

$1,000,000 FOR PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

Western Benefactor Donates This Sum to Liberal Movement on Lines of Chicago Society.

CHICAGO, June 22.—A Western benefactor, whose name is not given, has placed in escrow in a Denver bank $1,000,000 in securities for the purpose of establishing people's churches throughout the country, following the lines laid down by Dr. H. W. Thomas of this city. The administration of this fund has been confided to Dr. Thomas and men active in promoting the liberal church movement. The legal formalities incident to the assumption of trust were completed yesterday, and the organization of the People's Church of America was made by the election of a Board of Directors as follows: President—Dr. H. W. Thomas; Vice President and Treasurer—Prof. John F. L. Eberhart; Secretary—Percival Hunter; Directors—John P. Altgeld, George W. Bowman, W. W. Ormsbee, and Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

Over the signature of Secretary Hunter the following statement was given out last night: Work will commence actively in September in establishing People's Churches throughout the country, a benefactor having made this possible by depositing with the Miners' Aid and Trust Company of Denver securities amounting to $1,000,000 to be drawn by the People's Church for that purpose. The plan is to double the amount of money any community may raise toward establishing a People's Church.

CHARLES LILLY WHITE FREE.

Case Against Man Accused of Murder in England Eight Years Ago Dropped.

LONDON, June 22.—A nolle prosequi was to-day entered in the case of Charles Lilly White, a naturalized American citizen, who was arrested in Wellington, New Zealand, in November last on a charge of being Arthur Blatch, the murderer of a tailor at Colchester, England, in 1898.

The breakdown of the case against Charles Lilly White was expected when the prisoner recently proved that he had relatives living in Leeds. The case is regarded as a most remarkable one. Arthur Blatch, in 1898, robbed and murdered Arthur Welch at Colchester and set fire to his victim's shop in order to hide the traces of his crime. He escaped, and nothing further was heard of the case till last November, when White, who answered Blatch's description, was arrested in New Zealand as the result of information given by a woman.

Two ex-residents of London positively identified the arrested man as Blatch. The prisoner asserted that it was a case of mistaken identity, and that he was living in the State of Washington at the time the murder was committed. He had some documentary evidence to prove that what he said was true, but was taken to England, and would have been tried had not further evidence to show that he was not Blatch been discovered.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Spend all Sunday on beautiful L. I. Sound. Str. Chester W. Chapin from Peck Slip and foot E. 31st St. See adv.—Adv.

TORNADO IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Lives Lost, Houses Struck by Lightning, Bridges Swept Away, and Railroad Cars Overturned.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—Pittsburg and vicinity was visited to-day by one of the fiercest storms known since the United States Weather Bureau has been established. Within forty-eight minutes 1.19 inches of rain fell, and during that time the lightning and thunder were almost continuous. The wind accompanying the storm was not high except in a contracted path a few hundred feet wide.

Three lives are said to have been lost during the storm, but up to midnight only one victim's name has been learned. He was Charles Marcus, an Italian, who was working in a sewer at Centre and Euclid Avenues. When the rain came the sewer was a raging torrent in a moment, and Marcus was torn away from his fellow-workmen and probably carried through to the river.

Great damage was done in the two cities and in the suburbs east, but nothing like accurate figures can be given to-night. Conservative estimates place the loss at $200,000. The tornado, when it reached Allegheny, struck the grand stand of the ball park and carried away 150 feet of that structure and moved from its foundation the entire stand.

Great beams with portions of the roof of the stand were carried from 100 to 300 feet to the park, lodging on the roofs of houses. In one instance, two of the beams plowed through the roof of a house on Robinson Street, going from the garret to the first floor, and carrying away a portion of the bed in which James Williamson was asleep.

In Pittsburg, as is usual during heavy rains, Fifth Avenue and Forbes Street, in the Soho District, were completely blocked with great masses of dirt and stones washed from the hill, and all street car service was suspended for about two hours. The Point Breeze Presbyterian Church was struck by lightning and the steeple, together with a portion of the roof of the edifice, was wrecked. The Presbyterian Church at Wilkinsburg was also struck by lightning.

At East Pittsburg Turtle Creek was higher than ever known before, but the inhabitants along its banks were warned by a Bessemer engine going over the route whistling and ringing its bell, letting the people know of the danger. The entire business portion of the town of Turtle Creek is under water to-night.

Eight refrigerator cars were blown from the Pennsylvania Railroad track at Stewart station, turning them completely over and blocking three of the four tracks for several hours. At East McKeesport four frame houses and a barn belonging to J. L. Devenney were overturned. Along the Allegheny River the damage was not so great, but at Millvale the two main streets are under water. Gurty's Run is out of its banks, and three bridges have been washed away.

SAILORS AT GUAM ANGRY.

Bitterly Resent a Recent Order of Gov. Schroeder Punishing All of Them for the Fault of a Few.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—There seems to be something about the climate of Guam which makes men autocratic. It was said that Capt. Leary was recalled for playing the Czar, and now Commander Schroeder, the present Governor, has stirred up a tempest in this far-away island by an order that is bitterly resented by the 150 sailors and marines there.

It seems that the last barrel of whisky in the hospital stores was stolen recently. Commander Schroeder made great efforts to discover the thieves, but failed. He decided that as the men would not inform on the thieves all should suffer. He had them lined up on the plaza, publicly censured them in a sharp speech, and punished them by confining them to barracks and forbidding all liberty after taps. He also declared that there had been numerous thefts from sailors and marines of money and clothing, and ended by expressing the hope that the rogues might be exposed, so that the command would cease to be "a source of shame to their officers and a disgrace to their country and their uniform."

The enlisted men are greatly wroth over this order, as they say there is no justice in punishing 150 men for the sins of a few. They also object to an additional order, which bars out spirits, beer, and any other beverages containing alcohol without a permit from the Governor. Officers can get these permits, but they are denied to the common sailors.

The sailors posted a protest upon the walls of the barracks, declaring the order high-handed and one which "no Governor of a State at home would dare to publish." They declare also that the Governor's arbitrary rule is resented by the people of Guam, who find it more harsh than the corrupt administration of the Spanish.

KENTUCKY ASPHALT LANDS.

Representatives of Andrew Carnegie and W. C. Whitney May Close a Deal for Them To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—An Eastern syndicate may soon obtain control of the vast asphalt deposits of Kentucky and become an active rival of the Barber Asphalt Company. For over a week T. A. Cassatt, nephew of the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and representing Andrew Carnegie, and J. C. Sydney of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, representing W. C. Whitney of New York, have been investigating the condition of the mines owned by the American Standard Asphalt Company in Logan County, and the mines of the Green River Asphalt Company, at Yongers Ferry, and vicinity.

These mines are owned by Louisville people, who have competed successfully with the Barber Asphalt Company, in Louisville and elsewhere. The close proximity of the Kentucky mines to the leading cities of the country gives them a big advantage over the Barber Asphalt Company, who have to bring the raw material from foreign ports at great expense. Messrs. Cassatt and Sydney will return to Louisville to-morrow, and it is believed the deal for the possession of the mines will be closed on Monday.

There is enough asphalt in Logan County and in the Green River country in the vicinity of Yongers Ferry, to have all the streets in the country asphalted.

THE ST. LOUIS ELECTION CASE.

Contest Will Be Abandoned Because of Supreme Court Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The Parker-Wells Mayoralty election contest will be abandoned. This statement was made to-day by the attorneys in the case. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Lloyd-Funkhouser case makes it impossible to establish the alleged frauds committed at the April election, by denying an inspection of the ballots.

Without a recount of the ballots, their comparison with the pollbooks, and a further comparison of the pollbooks with the registration lists, it is considered absurd to continue the case.

Ex-Congressman William Kinsy, attorney for Mr. Parker, said to-day that he was preparing a statement covering all the points involved in the case, and how they were affected by the Supreme Court's decision. "On account of the Supreme Court decision I am free to say that the principal features of the Parker-Wells contest will have to be abandoned," said Mr. Kinsy. "The question has arisen whether there are not some other features of the case which could be prosecuted, but the attorneys have not agreed just what shall be done with reference to these points. Another meeting of the attorneys will be necessary before it is definitely decided what will be done."

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The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

LOCOMOTIVES USED AS ENGINES OF WARFARE

Two Wrecked in Battle of Rival Corporations.

Attempt at Track Laying in St. Louis Results in Crash of Work Train and Switch Engine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—Locomotives were used as engines of war in a battle between two corporations early this morning. The Iron Mountain Railway Company attempted to lay rails on four blocks of Wharf Street, South St. Louis. Success would mean the cutting off of the Wiggins's Ferry Company, whose tracks lie between the new tracks of the Iron Mountain Road and the Mississippi River.

In order to lay the rails the Iron Mountain officials sent a construction train with 475 laborers from Desoto, Mo. At midnight the train was run with as little noise as possible from the Iron Mountain yards at Carroll Street on to the Wiggins Ferry tracks between Wharf Street and the river. In the train were nine box cars filled with ties, two flat cars containing rails, spikes, big headlights and torches, and two passenger cars for the workmen. The train was drawn by two locomotives, while a third brought up the rear.

The ties and rails were thrown upon the granite blocks with which Wharf Street is paved, and almost as quickly as they reached the ground men were at work building the track. No attempt was made at excavation, the rails being simply fastened to the ties. The Wiggins Ferry Company had a few men working in the yards, and a small switch engine with two box cars attached was immediately run to the scene.

In twenty minutes the industrious army of the Iron Mountain Road had put down the ties and rails from Carroll Street to Convent Street, a distance of four blocks, and was headed for Chouteau Avenue, two blocks further north. The Wiggins men managed to switch their little engine in front of the work train at Miller Street, and then came a tug-of-war, but in a few minutes the superiority of the Iron Mountain motive power and heavy train began to tell. Slowly the little switch engine was forced back.

Suddenly there was a jolt and a crash, the little engine, catching a wheel of its tender on a switch point, had been forced out of the race. The big locomotives still moved on, not with a crash, but simply pushing the disabled one along the ties until the track for a distance of thirty feet was torn up. Then they backed up. The Iron Mountain track layers were discomfited on learning that the wreck blocked their passage.

There were but thirty employes of the ferry company against nearly 500 of the opposing corporation, and only two engines as against five. When the police interf

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' CHOICE FOR CITY OFFICES

Benjamin Hanford Selected as Candidate for Mayor.

Platform Denounces the Party in Power as Hostile to Labor—Prof. Herron Attacks Capitalists.

For Mayor—Benjamin Hanford of Manhattan.

For Controller—Morris Brown of Kings.

For President of the Council—Henry Stahl of the Bronx.

That was the municipal ticket nominated last night after an all-day session of the Greater New York section of the Social Democratic Party, in convention at 64 East Fourth Street.

Morris Hillquit of the Thirty-first Manhattan District, presided, with Leonard D. Abbott as Secretary. There were 137 delegates present from twenty-nine districts in Manhattan, fourteen in Brooklyn, and the balance from Richmond and Queens.

The platform adopted calls upon laboring men to combine and turn out of office those who have always administered City Government for the benefit of the capitalist classes, giving away valuable franchises without proper return, and encouraging the ill-treatment of employes.

The residential portion of New York is beautiful, says the platform, but the workingman's portion is filthy and hideous. While vast sums of money are spent on beautifying the surroundings of the rich, no serious attempt is made to introduce public parks, baths, playgrounds, &c., for the workingman. No adequate provision, either, is made for the education of poor children.

"The Democratic Party, now in power in this city, has time and again been convicted of flagrant corruption and maladministration, and has frequently proved its hostility to labor." The Republican Party is at one with the Democratic in its servility to the capitalistic class.

Existing social and political evils in New York will not be remedied by so-called reformers. These men "force workingwomen into prostitution, and in their wellfed morality amuse themselves by hounding the unfortunate victims of their own greed."

The city should acquire and operate all industries which require a franchise for their operation. All public work should be done without the intervention of middlemen. Eight hours should constitute a maximum day's work. A minimum wage should be fixed for city employes, women to be paid equally with men. There should be a free employment bureau conducted by the city. A municipal fund should pension aged or disabled workingmen. The city should undertake public works in times of depression, to give men employment.

The city should provide for the education of all children, establishing day nurseries, kindergartens, ample schools, free meals and clothing, when needed, improving the free library system. The city should supply the people at cost with pure food, medicines, fuel, and ice, should conduct restaurants, and should extend the park, playground, and bath system.

Tenement laws should be improved, the city itself to erect fire-proof tenement houses, with all needed provisions. Police laws should be administered with a view to the interests of the working classes. The convention was addressed by Prof. George D. Herron, whose wife was present. Prof. Herron made an attack on capitalists. He declared that capitalism was a devastating curse and a destructive force which was indirectly slaying hundreds of thousands of people every year by raising the prices of commodities and forcing people out of employment. The public schools, he said, had been regarded as the bulwark of the Republic, but they had been converted to training children in the interests of capital. They were controlled by a mammoth monopoly, whose textbooks were destroying manhood, the sense of truth, and the moral vitality of the Nation. The time had come for the Socialist Party to become the champion of organized labor here and elsewhere. In it lay the sole hope of the liberty for which the toilers sought, and there never was a more opportune time than now for the promotion of Socialism.

When the nomination of candidates was taken up, those mentioned for the Mayoralty were Benjamin Hanford, Job Harriman, and Algernon Lee.

Gustav Theimer of Richmond, in nominating Mr. Harriman, said he was the Job to do the job, and that the working people were tired of the chestnuts annually handed out to organized labor by the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Mr. Harriman declined to be a candidate, and declared the imperative needs of the party of the present demanded the nomination of Mr. Hanford.

Mr. Lee made remarks along the same lines, and then the Chairman shouted:

"Comrade Hanford to the bar." [Laughter.]

"I never felt so cheap in all my life," remarked Mr. Hanford. "I have told many persons who spoke with me concerning this nomination that I positively would not be a candidate. I had hoped that some of the young blood that has come into the movement from the trades unions would take the nomination. I will not positively decline, I won't say I will accept, but will do, not what this convention asks, but what it directs."

Mr. Hanford's nomination was then made by acclamation.

Gustav Theimer named Morris Brown for Controller, and the nomination was seconded by Algernon Lee. Herman Reich presented the name of William Koenig of Brooklyn. Henry Slabodin urged the selection of a German and selected Alexander Jonas of the Twelfth Manhattan District. Messrs. Jonas and Koenig declined, and Mr. Brown was nominated.

For President of the Council, Joseph Dooley of Kings, L. D. Mayes of the Fifth Manhattan District, Dr. C. L. Furman of Kings, and Henry Stahl of the Bronx, were named. Messrs. Mayes and Furman declined, and on a standing vote Mr. Stahl received 31 votes to 29 for Mr. Dooley, and Mr. Stahl was declared the nominee of the convention.

Mr. Hanford is a member of Typographical Union No. 6, and has been a candidate on the State ticket on several occasions. Mr. Brown is a member of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, and has been active in Socialist matters. Mr. Stahl is Financial Secretary of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society.

PREDICTS TAMMANY'S DEFEAT.

Ex-Senator Gibbs Says the Citizens' Union Will Name Opposition Candidate.

In the opinion of ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs, one of the most active and influential organization Republicans, the Citizens' Union will suggest the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor and Tammany Hall will be beaten in the coming election because the people of New York will not tolerate protected vice.

"The Republican Party in Greater New York," Mr. Gibbs said yesterday, "has no candidate for Mayor, nor will it have one.

"I have attended only two sessions of the Conference Committees at which the Citizens' Union was represented. I am satisfied that its representatives are no novices in politics, and that at the right time they will suggest for Mayor a man who will be acceptable to all the anti-Tammany bodies. And you can depend upon it that he will be no nonentity, but a citizen who has the entire confidence of the people.

"The Republicans have no candidate, nor do they want one. They will be satisfied to support any one who can dethrone Tammany Hall. The men thus far talked of, John D. Crimmins and Edward M. Shepard, are not possibilities. I don't believe Mr. Crimmins has been a candidate in any sense at any time. Mr. Shepard weakened himself by supporting Bryan last year.

"I have no idea at this time who the anti-Tammany candidate will be, but I do believe that the coming campaign will mark the passing of the Crokers, the Carrolls, the Scannells, the Deverys, and men of that kind.

"The people of New York will not stand for protected vice. The talk has been among men that so-called reformers drive votes away. Yet it is not many years ago that the Fire Department was the only haven the Tammany men had. The reformers within the Democratic Party held about all the other positions, being placed there by voters who were tired of the domination of Tammany Hall.

"The man who can be elected Mayor on an anti-Tammany ticket must come from the element which the Citizens' Union distinctly represents, and I am satisfied they will present the right man at the right time.

"The talk that Senator Platt seeks to control the action of the anti-Tammany bodies is wildly absurd. All he cares is that some one shall be selected for Mayor who can beat the Tammany nominee. He has no candidate.

"Now, I have seen reports that the actions of the Committee of Fifteen and Justice Jerome have strengthened Tammany. I don't believe it. In my opinion every step taken by them was well considered, and at the proper time the facts will be made public in such a way that indignation against Tammany methods will be so aroused that the downfall of Mr. Croker and his friends is certain.

"The complaints alleged to be made that this anti-Tammany body and that anti-Tammany body has not a sufficient representation on the Conference Committees are all ill-advised. In the present stage it makes no difference whether one man or seventy men represent their respective organizations. Anything that the Conference Committees do is informal. The conventions will do the real work, and I believe there will be harmony all along the line and a ticket that will sweep Greater New York."

GEN. CARR'S CHANCES.

Predicted that He Will Become the McLaurin of North Carolina.

The interview with Gen. Julian S. Carr of Durham, N. C., printed in THE TIMES a week ago, in which he pronounced for expansion, against Bryanism and peanut politics, has been widely copied, and papers in the South are proclaiming him the McLaurin of North Carolina. Gen. Carr was in the city yesterday, and expressed satisfaction because his views had been well received.

A leading North Carolina politician said yesterday:

"Gen. Carr will become the McLaurin of North Carolina politics, and will lead a fight against the machine and the Bryanite element of the party. Gen. Carr is not an anti-corporation man, and has no fight against them; he is a commercial Democrat, and his sympathies and politics are nearer those championed by Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina than those which carried Montague through and defeated Swanson in Virginia."

Gen. Carr is one of the most popular men in North Carolina. He is immensely wealthy. He has given away in charity and to educational and religious institutions hundreds of thousands of dollars. People from North Carolina, now in the city, believe he has an even chance to make a successful fight for the new Democracy of the South.

Ex-Senator Marion Butler, elected as a Populist Senator, recently expressed to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter views very similar to those voiced by Gen. Carr.

PREDICTS PLATT'S RE-ELECTION.

Will Be Sent Back to the Senate Despite Himself, G. W. Dunn Says.

"I see the papers say I am a possible successor of Thomas C. Platt in the United States Senate," remarked Chairman George W. Dunn of the Republican State Committee to a TIMES reporter yesterday.

"Nothing in it," he added. "I am not a candidate, but I can tell you one thing. If Thomas C. Platt is alive when his present term expires, as I hope and believe he will be, he will be re-elected to the Senate, regardless of his wishes in the matter."

MR. UNGER FOR JUDGE.

He May Succeed Mr. Jacob on the Special Sessions Bench.

It was said yesterday in political circles that before John F. Carroll went to Europe, it had been settled between Mayor Van Wyck and him that Henry W. Unger, former Assistant District Attorney would be the next Justice in the Court of Special Sessions. It was stated that he will be appointed to succeed Justice Ephraim Jacob, whose term will expire on July 1, and will therefore have a term of nine years at a salary of $9,000 a year. The only other man who can be seriously considered as a candidate for this office is Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Steinert, who has been assigned to the Health Department, and whose friends are still fighting to have him appointed.

They need another man besides Unger to make a Tammany majority. The other Justices are Jerome, Hinsdale, and Holbrook, and the Tammany people are waiting as patiently as they can until Justice Jerome's term expires, two years from now, in order that they may fill his place.

The Divver-Foley Fight.

The adherents of Councilman Thomas F. Foley and the followers of Patrick Divver, the rivals for the Tammany leadership in the Second Assembly District, organized their respective forces strongly yesterday, for this week, which is expected to be the busiest week they will have before the campaign really opens. Only men who are enrolled before June 30 can vote at the primaries fo the leaders, and yesterday both factions appointed agents to whip the voters into line and get them to enroll. Men with a good knowledge of human nature have been selected for the purpose, and will start a canvass at once.

White Plains Republican Convention.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 22.—The Republican County Committee has decided on July 24 as the date for holding the County Convention. For the office of County Judge there seems to be no particular choice, and the sentiment is that Judge Lent and District Attorney Andrews should fight it out between them. For County Clerk the committeemen seem to be in favor of Mayor Leslie Sutherland. For District Attorney Justus A. B. Cowles of Rye has been selected, with Frederick E. Weeks a second choice. For Coroner P. H. Mason will be renominated, and for Register William T. Barret of Bedford.

CONTRACTS FOR STEEL PLANT.

Colonial Company Awards Those for Its New Buildings.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 22.—Contracts have been awarded by the Colonial Steel Company for the buildings and a portion of the big crucible steel plant to be erected by James W. Brown, George A. Howe, and other former stockholders of the Crucible Steel Company of America, at Colonia, a new town on the Ohio River adjoining Monaca.

The plant is expected to cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. It is to make the finest kinds of crucible steel, and will employ 700 men. It is expected that the plant will be ready for operation within six to eight months.

MILTON E. AILES IN TOWN.

Assistant Secretary Tells What the Treasury Department Is Doing.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Milton E. Ailes was in town yesterday, and called on Assistant Treasurer Jordan at the Sub-Treasury. He met ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, who arrived on the St. Louis.

After discussing the success achieved by the Treasury Department in assisting finance and commerce by the disbursement of funds through bond purchases, Mr. Ailes said:

"The policy of reducing the public debt will probably be continued by the Secretary of the Treasury as long as he can buy bonds at satisfactory prices and within the limits of course of the department's ability to pay for them without straining the resources of the Treasury.

"In July and August, when expenditures are heavy, there are likely to be monthly deficits, and this to some extent will prevent the accumulation of funds during the crop-moving season. The Treasury is making ample preparations to supply the banks with small currency with the object in view of facilitating the movement of crops. It is also engaged in accumulating a reserved stock of notes and certificates in order to increase the life of paper money by allowing longer periods during which it may season in the vaults."

Wagon and Trolley Car in Collision.

An Echardt & Co. brewery wagon, drawn by two horses, and an Eighth Avenue electric car were in collision on Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-third Street, last night. The horses were knocked down, and their driver, John Path, forty years old, of 201 West Forty-sixth Street, thrown to the street. He was not seriously injured. Some women in the crowded car jumped to the street when they saw a collision was imminent, and two or three of them fell down but were not hurt.

CENTRAL PARK VISITORS CHARGED FOR SEATS

Oscar F. Spate Lets Green Rockers at Five Cents Each.

Sets Up His Private Business in a Public Recreation Ground by Permission of Commissioner Clausen.

Visitors to Central Park yesterday who selected the locality about the Casino and the East Drive to enjoy their outing discovered an innovation in the way of long rows of green-painted rocking chairs. A little different from the usual improvements in the Park was this innovation, inasmuch as they had heard nothing about it in the way of the legal formalities which usually obtain in such cases of advertising for bids and so on.

Inquiry elicited the information that President George C. Clausen of the Park Commission had given permission to a private individual, Oscar F. Spate, to place chairs in all the parks of Manhattan, for the sum of $500 a year. The surprise increased a little when those who sat down in them were informed that they must pay 3 or 5 cents for the privilege of sitting in them, or get out.

There were persons in abundance who recognized the scheme as one imported from Paris. There was this difference only, that over there elderly women guard and protect the private chairs, and in Central Park two gray-uniformed men hove into view occasionally.

For some time past there has been much talk about the necessity for more seats in the Park. But nothing was said about the desirability of paying for them. President Clausen could not be reached yesterday afternoon for an explanation of the matter, but he has explained nevertheless that new seats are to be added to those which are already there—free seats—regardless of the pay rocking chairs.

The number of benches which are now in the Park of the kind that rich and poor can sit on is 4,012. It is said that 650 have been added since January of this year.

Public officials familiar with the management of city parks who were in town yesterday afternoon were few and far between. Randolph Guggenheimer was, however. He has an opinion on the subject of placing pay chairs in the Park. This is it:

"It is ridiculus," he said, "for the Park Commission to grant such a permit. The parks belong to the people, and should be free to all. If there are not sufficient seats the city should provide more.

"There is no propriety in providing elegant seats for those who can pay for them, and allow those who cannot pay to put up with poorer seats or no seats at all.

"I shall look into the matter, and if the Council has any jurisdiction, I will see to it that seats are provided for all."

Mr. Spate sees the other side of the question. His idea is that under the pay system lazy loungers, none too clean, who have heretofore monopolized the benches, will hereafter have all the room they want, and that others can group together by moving their chairs to places which suit them—that is, by paying for the privilege.

But the attendants, who have now for two days been taking care of the green-painted pay rockers, as well as the public which has been using them, have views upon the subject, too, as was very obvious yesterday from a few minutes' occupancy of one of these pay chairs. The attendants are already tired of their jobs. They are getting $1 a day for the worst sort of abuse that mortal man ever endured, they say.

The thing, they contend, will never work—that the public regards it as un-American.

The system, too, is not yet in working order. In fact it seems radically wrong somehow to the attendants, who merely walk up and down before the chairs and collect, but more frequently merely try to collect—for there are many who insist on remaining where they are as a constitutional prerogative.

The proportion of persons who pay is one in fifty. No less than forty-nine out of that number arise and walk, but not without some argument. The seats are convenient for any one to drop into. Having taken the seat they have a rest which is free until the attendant arrives. He broaches the delicate subject like this:

"It will cost you 5 cents to sit in that seat, Sir."

"How so?"

"Well, that is a pay chair you are sitting in."

"Pay chair? How so?"

"This is a new scheme."

Then follows some talk not fit for publication in every instance, in which the words Tammany Hall and Croker can be frequently heard.

If the person approached is the one out of the fifty who pays, he gets this sort of a check:

RECEIPT FOR RENTAL OF UNOCCUPIED ARMCHAIR.
NOT TRANSFERABLE.
Show ticket when required by employes.
No injury or marking of chairs allowed.
Attendants only permitted to move chairs.
22 GOOD THIS DAY ONLY. 5 CTS.

This check the seatholder is asked to keep for display in case the attendant should not recognize him as a man who has paid.

The attendants, however, have the heart to chase men only—men who seem capable of being mastered. They have not yet learned to chase old women, or women with babies in their arms, out of the rockers.

"A man who is a fair sample of those who object replied to the attendant in this wise:

"Pay? Permit? You fellers will ask a poor man for a permit merely to live soon."

RAILROAD LOSES SUIT.

St. Paul and Chicago, Russell Sage, and Others Must Turn Over Certain Lands to V. L. Lamprey.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 22.—Judge Bunn, in the District Court, has filed his memorandum finding for the plaintiff in the case of Uri L. Lamprey against the St. Paul and Chicago Railway Company, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and Russell Sage.

In 1887 Mr. Lamprey had several land contracts with the railway company for 100,000 acres of land in Otter Tail and other counties. These contracts were allowed to run on years after their terms. Finally the railroad company sought to terminate them.

A new agreement was made with Mr. Lamprey July 13, 1899, under which he was to pay the old indebtedness of some $60,000 to the vendor within a year, but it was not until after the lapse of the year that he was in position to make payment. Judge Bunn in his memorandum holds that the writing of July 13, 1899, was a contract for the sale of the land, and that no notice of forfeiture was ever given. The Court says:

"I think plaintiff is entitled to a deed of the lands in controversy upon paying the defendant the amount due upon the contracts on the day the tenders were made. If the defendant refuses to accept such amount and to deliver the necessary deed, then the plaintiff may pay into court, and the payment to be entered will stand in lieu of such deed."

Judge Bunn finds the plaintiff is not entitled to damages.

MANHATTAN BEACH OPENING.

Ideal Seaside Weather for the Event—The Amusements.

With a burst of rockets, a blare of trumpets, and amid the plaudits of a crowd that numbered into the thousands, the amusement season of Manhattan Beach was successfully opened last night. The heat and humidity, which had lain heavily on the city all day, was a propitious sign for a successful season at the beach, where a cool breeze from the ocean brought the temperature down to a point where it was cool and pleasant even in the theatre.

The weather is a matter of the greatest importance at seaside resorts, and yesterday it was ideal. During the afternoon threatening clouds gathered on the horizon, and in the evening the sky was almost entirely overcast, but the rain, which would have marred the enjoyment of the crowds, held off, and not even a sprinkle fell to spoil the gowns of the women or the straw hats of the men.

The afternoon's programme was started with a concert by the Twenty-third Regiment Band, but the big crowds did not begin to arrive until late in the evening. At 8 o'clock a shower of rockets and the glare of red fire announced the opening of the initial performance of the spectacular entertainment provided at Pain's Fireworks Pavilion, and entitled "The War in China."

On the other side of the lagoon there was displayed a view of the Great Wall and gate of Peking, with the city stretching away on either side. All the incidents of the late war were vividly portrayed—the murder of the missionaries, the secret councils of the Boxers, the distress of the legations, the advance of the relief corps, and, finally, the taking and burning of the city.

From the war in China the crowds walked over to the theatre, where they were treated to a sight of the boulevards of Paris, as they appear when they are painted on canvass by English scenic artists. These and other pretty scenes furnished the setting for an excellent revival of the musical comedy which made such a hit at Daly's Theatre a few seasons ago, and which is entitled "The Circus Girl." Following was the cast:

Biggs	Samuel Collins
Sir Titus Wemyss	Joseph Fay
Dick Capel	Melville Stewart
Drivelli	George K. Fortescue
Hon. Reginald Gower	Clayton Greene
Auguste	Maurice Abbey
Adolph	Frank Regis
Albertoni	Henry Norman
Vicomte Gaston	Joseph Gooderowe
Toothpick Pasha	Mr. Roberts
Rudolph	Archie Gillis
Proprietor Café de la Regence	Sarony Lambert
"La Favorita," (the Circus Girl)	Grace Belmont
Lucille, (a Slack-Wire Walker)	Paula Edwardes
Dora	Elsie Bowen
Mrs. Drivelli	Catherine Lewis
Lady Diana Wemyss	Minnie De Rue

New Chicago Theatre Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Schiller Company was incorporated to-day in Springfield with a capital of $300,000, for the purpose of operating a theatre. The management of the Schiller Building, in which the Dearborn Theatre is situated, denies all knowledge of the new concern. The incorporators are Henry G. Miller, Frederick W. Raymond, and D. S. Trumbull, attorneys, at 185 Dearborn Street. They assert that they are merely acting in a professional capacity, and decline to give out any information concerning the new corporation or its purposes.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Otis Harlan, it is said, will head a company next season, playing Hoyt's "A Black Sheep."

Digby Bell, the comedian, has signed with Frank Perly to appear in "The Chaperone" the coming season.

William Faversham, in "A Royal Rival," will probably follow Julia Marlowe at the Criterion next season.

Julia Marlowe will this week go to Virginia, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Major, the author of "When Knighthood was in Flower."

Andrew Mack will make his first appearance in "Tom Moore" at the Herald Square Theatre on Aug. 31 instead of Sept. 2, as was his plan.

Frank McKee will next season present Mary Mannering as the heroine in a dramatization of "Graustark," George Barr McCutcheon's romantic novel. The date of the first production has not yet been determined.

Some of the well-known actors who, it is said, will be starring next season are Leo Ditriechstein, Clara Bloodgood, J. E. Doses, and Paul Gilmore. Other older members of the profession, it is announced, will return to stardom are Rose Coghlan, Richard Golden, Kate Claxton, and Kathryn Kidder.

A. H. Chamberlyn, the theatrical manager, announces two new plays for next season which will have their initial production in New York. They are "Morocco Bound" and "As a Man Sows," both English plays by English authors. The first was a London success, and played for one year and a half at the Shaftesbury Theatre. It is a musical comedy. The theatre at which it will be presented will be announced this week. "As a Man Sows" is a society drama by Alecia Ramsey and Rudolph Cordova. It has been given one copyright performance in London, and was accounted a success.

ACCUSES HUSBAND OF ASSAULT

Mrs. Abbott Calls Him a "High Roller," and Says She'll Marry a Man of the World Next Time.

Mrs. Abbott, wife of W. M. Abbott, who said that her husband was a Trustee of the "Twelfth Street Presbyterian Church," manager of the New Jersey Baggage and Transfer Company, and an agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad, appeared yesterday morning before Magistrate Brann in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where she made a charge of assault against her husband.

From the statement made by both Mr. Abbott and his wife, it appears that the woman followed him to his office, which is at 122 River Street, Hoboken, where she expected he was about to keep an appointment with another woman. Mr. Abbott, seeing that his wife had come to the office, left and boarded a ferryboat for New York. Mrs. Abbott, in close pursuit, succeeded in catching the same boat. What happened then is told by Mr. and Mrs. Abbott in widely differing stories, but when the boat touched the New York shore a deckhand summoned the policeman on post and on the compiaint of Mrs. Abbott the officer arrested the man.

To the Magistrate Mrs. Abbott said that before she was married she had many admirers, but chose Abbott, because, being a middle-aged man, she thought he would be a steady husband, and also because she had great faith in him owing to his religious connections. Shortly after her marriage, however, he began to treat her cruelly, and showed a predilection for the company of other women.

"In short, your Honor," concluded Mrs. Abbott, "he is what is known as a 'high roller.'"

"From your statement I judge your husband is death on ladies," said the Magistrate.

"That is just it," the complainant said.

Mrs. Abbott then said that on the ferryboat, when her husband saw she had followed him, he became very angry and struck her twice in the face and once on her hand, driving one of her rings into her flesh so as to cut it. Abbott denied the charge of assault and said that, after abusing him, his wife struck him several time with an umbrella, so that in self-defense he had to take it from her and throw it overboard.

Magistrate Brann adjourned the case to to-morrow afternoon and the prisoner was paroled on his own recognizance.

"My!" commented Mrs. Abbott as she went away, "I will never marry another church member. A man of the world is good enough for me after this."

BRITISH BARK WRECKED.

Founders Off Scilly Isles—Part of Her Crew Probably Drowned.

LONDON, June 23.—A dispatch from Lloyd's agent at the Scilly Islands last evening reported that a large four-masted bark capsized and disappeared off Bishop's Rock at 8 o'clock.

The wrecked vessel proves to be the British bark Falkland, Capt. Gracie, from Tacoma Jan. 30 for Falmouth, with a cargo of grain.

The St. Agnes lifeboat at midnight took ashore twenty men, the Captain's wife and child, and the Second Mate. The last-named says he fears that no others of the ship's company were saved. According to the mate's story, a heavy wind early in the evening drove the Falkland among the reefs. In endeavoring to clear them she struck on Bishop's Rock, her main yard actually striking the lighthouse, and she overturned, sinking in a few minutes.

REGIMENT FOR VENEZUELA.

One Being Organized in Colorado for Service at Asphalt Beds.

DENVER, Col., June 22.—A movement is on foot to organize a regiment of Colorado men, who saw service in the Philippines, into a guard for service in the development of the great asphalt beds of Venezuela. Several members of the First Colorado, headed by Lieut. Col. Cassius M. Moses, formerly of Pueblo, will be in the company it is said. Gen. Francis V. Greene of New York will be in command.

Among the members of the party will be five undergraduate West Point cadets, who were recently expelled for hazing.

The Haymarket Dance Hall Closed.

The Haymarket dance hall, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, was not opened for business last night. It is the first Saturday night in many months that the resort has not been open. Edward Corey, the proprietor, could not be found, and no explanation of the darkness in the Haymarket could be secured.

RELIEF EXPEDITION OF PEARY ARCTIC CLUB

Herbert L. Bridgman Will Have Charge of the Erik.

Steamship Will Sail from Sydney, C. B., About July 15—Plan of the Cruise.

The Peary Arctic Club, of which President Morris K. Jesup of the Chamber of Commerce is President, and President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank is Treasurer, has intrusted to its Secretary, Herbert L. Bridgman, the command of its expedition of 1901, the fourth of the series since Mr. Peary's departure on his attempt to attain the pole. This will be Mr. Bridgman's third cruise to the Arctic, the first having been as a member of the Falcon auxiliary expedition of 1894, and the second in command of the Diana expedition of 1899. Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn, surgeon of the first Peary expedition, in 1891, and of the Belgian antarctic expedition, has accepted the position of surgeon.

The club's chartered steamer Erik is now on her way from London to St. John's, N. F., where the Captain and crew will be shipped, whence she will proceed to Sydney, C. B., for coal and supplies, taking her departure from that port direct for the north about the middle of next month. The Erik will take stores for one year to guard against any possible detention, and will, with authority from the Royal Greenland Trading Company to land, call at Godhavn and Upernavik, the most northern stations, for any possible information of Peary.

The provisional project of the cruise, so far as arranged, is as follows:

Leave Sydney, C. B., July 15, or as soon after as practicable, and proceed as rapidly as possible to Etah, North Greenland, mailing home letters from Domino Run or other convenient Labrador port and Godhavn, and calling at Cape York, Saunders Island, and other native settlements for news from Peary.

Effect junction at earliest possible moment with Windward, deliver mail, and, if necessary, transfer coal and stores.

Peary's verbal or written instructions will supersede the foregoing, and are, as far as possible, to be fully and faithfully performed.

Relieve Stein's Fort Magnesia, Fayer Harbor, Bedford Pim Island, unless earlier meeting with Stein and Warmbath should render this unnecessary.

Deliver mail for the Fram at most convenient point without interfering with the general duties of the expedition.

Furnishing directly or indirectly written or photographic matter for publication; trading with natives, scientific or sporting excursions, except by express permission by representatives of Peary Arctic Club, are forbidden.

Leave Etah for northern port Aug. 27 or 28, and return to reach Sydney not later than Sept. 15.

Subject to the discipline of the ship and the conditions of navigation, the authority of the representative of the Peary Arctic Club is paramount, and in the event of his disability and in the absence of other directions from Peary it shall devolve upon the surgeon and then upon the Captain and officers in order of rank.

The Summer of 1901 is likely to mark the culmination of the work of the Peary Club, though its members, confident as they have been from the outset in Mr. Peary's success, are pledged to stand by him unfalteringly to the end. Three years have elapsed since Mr. Peary left America, and two full seasons' work is to be learned upon the return of the Erik. More interesting, in a personal and dramatic way, than the geographic work of Mr. Peary is the fate of his wife and daughter and of the steamer Windward, from which nothing has been heard since her departure from Godhavn, Greenland, Aug. 20, 1900. Expectations and instructions then were that the Windward, with Mrs. Peary and Miss Peary, would return in the Autumn, and the hope now is that their detention was due to Mr. Peary's orders and for reasons which were satisfactory to him. The Erik will take to Mr. Peary for the first time news of the death of his mother in Portland, Me., last November, of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition, and many other facts of personal and general interest. Prof. Stone of the Polytechnic Institute and Herbert Berri of Brooklyn will be guests of the Peary Arctic Club on the cruise.

DANGEROUS FIRE IN NEWARK.

Factory and Grain Elevator Burned—Other Buildings Saved with Difficulty.

NEWARK, N. J., June 22.—Fire engines were summoned this afternoon to extinguish a blaze in the brush factory of J. M. Martin & Sons, at 420 and 422 Ogden Street. The firemen worked awhile on the blaze, and, thinking it was all out, returned to their engine houses. In a few minutes another alarm brought them back, and they could do nothing except allow the building to burn to the ground.

The original fire was in the cellar of the building, a quantity of shavings having been ignited in some unexplained manner. When the firemen had all gone away, flames leaped with resistless fierceness from the rear windows of the factory. The total destruction of the building means the loss of $60,000.

Across the alley from the Martin establishment was the grain elevator of the J. C. Smith and Wallace Company. Flames jumped over the 200 feet that intervened, and about $100,000 damage was done to the elevator.

Opposite the brush factory was the sash and blind mill of W. J. Sedden. Upon its roof great pieces of burning wood fell and the firemen had great difficulty in preventing the destruction of this building, too. Quantities of water were necessary to prevent the flames from taking possession of the near-by Hewes and Phillips Machine Works, the E. P. Backus Lumber Company's plant, and other smaller buildings.

The fire burned the approaches to the Morris and Essex bridge, and the road may be tied up for several days as a consequence. The front wall of the Martin Building fell across Ogden Street, breaking electric and trolley wires. The firemen were playing water on the front of the building when the crash came, but no one was hurt. Several firemen had to be removed from the scene because of the intense heat.

The Rev. Dr. Franklin H. Kerfoot Dead.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 22.—The Rev. Dr. Franklin H. Kerfoot, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Board, died to-night at 8 o'clock of acute rheumatism and uremic poisoning. Dr. Kerfoot had been ill for several months. He went to the Baptist Convention at New Orleans against the wishes of his physicians. The duties attendant upon his position and the additional work incident to the convention told heavily upon his strength and he returned from New Orleans in an exhausted condition, taking to his bed almost immediately.

Dr. Kerfoot has lived in Atlanta two years. He came here from Louisville, Ky., where he was for a number of years Secretary of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Prior to his connection with the Louisville Seminary, he was pastor of Strong Place Baptist Church of Brooklyn, and later of Eutaw Place Baptist Church, Baltimore. He was in his fifty-fourth year.

Winners of Yale Prizes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 22.—The C. Wyllys Betts Sophomore English Prize at Yale University has been awarded to Robert Lounsbury Black of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Lucius F. Robinson first Latin prize in the Class of 1903, to Harry B. Van Deventer of Elizabeth, N. J.

Cousins Can't Marry in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 22.—Gov. Stone has allowed the bill making it unlawful for first cousins to marry, to become a law, by not acting upon it within ten days after its passage as required by the Constitution.

Oswego Man Convicted of Bigamy.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 22.—Alpheus Wildon was convicted of bigamy in the County Court here to-day. He was first married in Holmesville, this county, thirty years ago. He left his wife, and last year married again in Orwell. The first wife not hearing from her husband for eighteen years, married again, believing him dead.

The Apollo: $225

The First PERFECT Piano Player, has FOURTEEN POINTS OF SUPERIORITY over all instruments of its kind.

No. 12

Capacity for "Coloratura" Work.

No other mechanical piano-player equals the Apollo in its capacity for bringing out sharp contrasts and delicate shades of expression. Its operator may be a PERFORMER,—not merely a motive power.

See It, Hear It, Try It, or Write for Description.

THE MELVILLE CLARK APOLLO CO.

101 Fifth Ave., between 17th and 18th Sts

TEXAN SOLDIERS FIRE ON MOB.

Houston Light Guard, Reinforced, Rescues a Negro from His Would-Be Lynchers.

HOUSTON, Texas, June 22.—Reinforcements rushed to Trinity, Texas, by special train raised the siege of the Houston Light Guard, that had under arrest Levy Spencer, a negro charged with assault. A detachment of the Guard had been sent to Trinity yesterday to bring Spencer here. They had started with him to the railway station when a mob of Trinity citizens, with lynching in view, formed a cordon and surrounded the detachment, which they vastly outnumbered.

As soon as news of the soldiers' plight reached here the remainder of the Guard was hurried to Trinity. They arrived this morning, drove back the mob, and escorted their comrades and Spencer to the station.

As the special train pulled out for Houston the mob fired. Many of the cars were riddled with bullets, but none of the soldiers was hit. The Guard replied to the fire, and declare they saw three of the mob fall.

Spencer has been taken to the penitentiary at Huntsville for safekeeping.

HARVARD ALUMNI AND MR. HAY.

Some Opposition to the Conferring of an Honorary Degree Upon the Secretary of State.

BOSTON, June 22.—The announcement that Secretary of State John Hay is coming to Harvard University to receive a degree has stirred up the alumni of Harvard, who opposed the action of the college in voting a degree of Doctor of Laws to President McKinley. These graduates express much the same sentiment concerning the step in granting the degree to the Secretary of State as they did in the case of the President, when their opposition was expressed in a protest to the Overseers.

The leaders in the movement adverse to Mr. McKinley are divided in their estimate of the Secretary of State, some holding that he is not of sufficient distinction to merit a degree from Harvard. Others hold that he is entitled to it as a man of culture and for his literary work, but all the opponents agree in the belief that to grant the degree would savor of a recognition of political achievement rather than merit as a scholar, and therefore that the step should not be taken.

Among those who oppose the conferring of the degree on the ground that it is prompted by politics are H. W. Putnam, Frederick Tudor, H. W. Abbott, and Archibald Howe. Mr. Tudor says that Secretary Hay may deserve the degree on literary merit, and Fisher Ames, an alumnus who favored the degree for President McKinley, says that whatever honor may be conferred on the Secretary would be for his literary achievements.

BANKERS' CONVENTION ENDED.

Delegates Hear New York Clearing House Praised for Its Efforts Toward Sound Banking.

BUFFALO, June 22.—Before the convention of the New York State Bankers' Association was called to order to-day William Sherer, manager of the New York Clearing House, delivered an address, part of which follows:

"When the Clearing House was deemed a necessity in 1859, the exchanges amounted to $5,750,455,087, or a daily average of $19,104,504. The total cash balances were $297,411,493, or a daily average of $988,078. The year 1901 will exceed all others in the volume of exchanges, as it has exceeded all previous years in general business. The largest transactions for any one day since the organization of the Clearing House took place May 10, 1901, when they reached the prodigious sum of $622,410,525.56.

"The men who organized the Clearing House system for bank work, in 1854, builded wisely; they not only guarded against the danger of loss by robbery or accident during the conveyance of vouchers and money through the streets, reduced the time and cost of daily transactions, rendering it possible to finish up on the same day the business of that day, even in the large territory of Greater New York, but an important, if not greater, result has followed their creation and adoption of the system. The Clearing House, as one writer puts it, has become the 'conservator of sound banking.' The requirement of weekly statements from member and non-member banks gives all business interests an opportunity to judge of each bank's condition."

Dr. D. F. Altschul of the Cabinet of Honduras and Pan-American Commissioner from that State, addressed the convention. His subject was "How Can American Banks Help American Trade Relations with Central America?" He advised the bankers, at least as a beginning, not to establish banks there of their own, but to create here a great banking association, with agencies in every commercial centre of South and Central America.

The officers unanimously nominated on Monday were elected without opposition. The new President, Arthur D. Bissell, President of the People's Bank of Buffalo, made a few remarks. The convention then adjourned.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., June 22.—The Peters Lumber and Shingle Company's entire plant was wiped out by fire this morning. It consisted of a planing mill and drying establishment, and the buildings were filled with expensive machinery. The loss on the plant is estimated at $100,000, with $30,000 insurance. Fifteen cars loaded with lumber on the Big Four and Pere Marquette tracks were also destroyed, the estimated loss being $13,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

3:10 A. M.—21 West Thirty-fourth Street; Francis Leggett; damage, $300.

5:20 A. M.—Washington and Railroad Avenues; owner unknown; damage, $25.

6:50 A. M.—215 East Twenty-second Street; Lemler & Swatz; damage,

HEAT AND HUMIDITY DRIVE MANY FROM CITY

Mercury Reaches 84 and the Air Is Full of Moisture.

Most Oppressive Day of the Season—Three Prostrations Reported—Dense Fog on the Bay.

A dense fog which settled over the harbor yesterday, humidity which settled over the mainland, and temperature of real Summery character, made the day an exceptionally disagreeable one in New York. It was the first real warm day of the year, and the fact that it was Saturday, and a half holiday, made it possible for vast throngs to seek the seaside and the country.

Mr. Emery, who supervises the weather for this city and neighborhood, sat in his office on the top floor of 100 Broadway yesterday afternoon, perspiring just like all the rest of New York. He said he hated to say it, but that the day was but the precursor of a series of hot days which have been arranged for the next week or so. In order that the city may get used to it gradually, a few thunder showers are promised for to-day to let the world know that the clouds hold cooling apparatus in reserve ready for necessary use.

Just what New York is going to have in the way of temperature this week, Mr. Emery refused to disclose. He said that it would be "considerably warmer than it has been." The insufferable woes latent in that possibility will drive many a New Yorker from his happy brownstone front this week.

The trouble yesterday was with the humidity. You might look at the thermometer and swear at it, but it wouldn't give any reason why a man should swelter and buy more mint juleps than he was accustomed to buy. This humidity was 95 per cent. at 8 A. M., but the thermometer registered only 69 degrees above zero. Ninety-five per cent. of humidity means, in plain English, that the air was so thick with moisture that it was within 5 per cent. of the critical point where moisture is ready to become rain. Instead of being away up in the sky, clouds were right down among men.

The thermometer did some climbing in the course of the day, and, that a nice balance might be maintained, the humidity decreased somewhat as the hours crept by. The Fahrenheit instrument said at 4 P. M. that the temperature was 84 degrees above zero, which is so close to "blood heat" that it made men's blood boil to think of it.

The street car companies found that travelers avoided their numerous closed cars and would ride only in the open ones. On elevated trains all the windows and doors were kept open, and cinders filled the ears and eyes of the passengers, just as they have done for so many Summers in the past.

On the streets, men walked with their hats in their hands, and now and then a real shirt-waist man would appear. But he is timorous as yet, even more timorous than he was last Summer. Tailors make too much money from sewing coats to allow long-suffering man the privilege of being stylish and coatless simultaneously.

The effect of the heat was particularly noticeable upon horses. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals did a rush day's work caring for the unfortunate beasts that had become overheated. Horses dropped in their tracks in many parts of the city, the humidity wreaking its effect relentlessly in this particular.

Last night was the first real Summer night for the tenement districts. Every man, woman, and child in those sections of this big city who could do so slept outdoors. Mothers could be seen by hundreds nursing infants on the sidewalk, while others with parched throats tried to sleep on pavements where policemen would not interfere. Only three prostrations were reported: Horace Rosenberg, twenty-two years old, of 72 Goerck Street, was overcome at 335 Second Street and taken to Bellevue Hospital. Thomas Robinson, thirty-six years old, of Mills Hotel No. 2, was overcome at 51 Jackson Street, and had to be attended by a hospital physician.

An unidentified man was overcome late in the afternoon by the heat at the corner of Christopher and West Streets. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. The man is about forty years old, has dark hair and mustache, and is 4 feet 9 inches in height. He wore light trousers, black vest and coat, colored shirt, and lace shoes.

The humidity of the day manifested itself in the harbor by one of the densest fogs skippers had to contend with in many a day. Ferryboats crept along at a snail's pace, and all craft in the harbor had to blow their fog horns constantly. Steamships arriving in port were very much delayed. The Cunard liner Lucania passed Sandy Hook at 7:35 A. M., but owing to the dense fog it took her four hours to reach her dock, although she usually does it in two hours. The American liner St. Paul was also delayed.

The Weather Bureau reported that a dense fog hung over the entire Upper Atlantic Coast, the trouble off the New England shores being particularly crippling to the running of vessels.

Chicago Swelters at Ninety Degrees.

CHICAGO, June 22.—One person fatally hurt and five prostrations is the record of a sweltering day in Chicago. The mercury touched 90 degrees, but the humidity was so great that the record of the thermometer only faintly shows the discomfort caused. John Hall fell from a third story window while trying to get fresh air and will die.

LIGHTNING'S DEADLY WORK.

Family of Six the Victims; Two Killed, Two Others Severely Burned.

WEBSTER, Mass., June 22.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Rusean, in East Woodstock, Conn., five miles from here, was struck by lightning during a thunderstorm this afternoon, instantly killing Ralph, two and a half years old; burning Clarence Rusean, five years old, so severely that he will probably die, and burning the father and another son, Egald, seven years old, although there are hopes that the last two will recover.

All of the victims, together with Mrs. Rusean and a baby four months old, were in the sitting room, waiting for the storm to pass over, when lightning struck a large pine tree near the house, shivering it into splinters. The bolt glanced into the house. Mrs. Rusean and the baby sustained no injuries except by shock. The lightning demolished furniture and partitions, causing a money damage of $500 or $900.

COLLISIONS IN THE HARBOR.

Three Narrow Escapes for Which Fog Was Held Partly Responsible.

Three collisions between ferryboats in the harbor, none of which, however, was serious, occurred during yesterday. The first happened off Governors Island about 9 A. M., and the Southfield of the Staten Island line and the South Brooklyn of the Thirty-ninth Street line were the vessels concerned.

The collision was a mere scraping of sides and no damage to either resulted. The recent collision between the Northfield and the Mauch Chunk was brought vividly back to many of the passengers on both boats, and for a time there was quite an amount of excitement. The fog was responsible for the collision, its denseness making it almost impossible for the pilots to see for any distance ahead.

Another of the collisions occurred at 7:15 A. M. The Orange was on her way to Barclay Street from Hoboken. Just as she cleared her slip she ran into the Hopatcong, coming in from Christopher Street. The Hopatcong was struck on the port side, a little forward of amidships. There was no panic and neither boat was damaged.

The last accident concerned the ferryboat Erie of the Erie Railroad, plying between Chambers Street and Jersey City, and the seattle ferryboat Burlington of the Central Stock Yards and Transit Company. The collision occurred just as the Erie was about to enter her slip on the Jersey side, about 3:30 P. M.

There was much excitement among the Erie's passengers, but they soon cooled down when they found that nothing serious had transpired. The port rail of the Erie was slightly damaged and her rudder injured. She re-entered the service later on in the afternoon.

To Take the Northfield's Place.

The Staten Island Rapid Transit Company at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning put into commission in place of the wrecked ferryboat Northfield the new ferryboat John Englis. This boat will take the place of the Northfield in her trips to Staten Island, and will ran on the regular schedule of the Northfield.

Lightning Strikes House at Islip.

ISLIP, L. I., June 22.—During a thunder storm which passed over this place early this morning, the large house of John Curran, a contractor of this place, was struck by lightning and set on fire. The lightning struck the roof, shattering the chimneys and walls of the building. The building then took fire in two places and was nearly gutted before the local firemen arrived. The plaster from the walls in falling struck a boy of Mr. Curran's, injuring him seriously.

Station Destroyed by Lightning.

EASTPORT, L. I., June 22.—During a heavy thunderstorm last night the station at Speonk, near here, was struck by lightning and set afire. Jacob Raynor, a farmer, saw the flames and aroused some of the neighborhood, but the fire spread so rapidly that nothing could be done to save the building, which was completely destroyed.

Hailstorm Up the State.

BATH, N. Y., June 22.—A heavy rain and hail storm swept over this section at 6 o'clock to-night, lasting fifteen minutes and doing considerable damage to crops and breaking many window lights. The headlight on an engine of the Bath and Hammondsport Railroad was smashed by the hail, and windows in the coaches were broken.

POLICEMAN SAVES A WOMAN.

She Had Leaped Into the Harlem to Avoid Serving a Workhouse Sentence.

To avoid serving a six months' term in the workhouse, Kittie Crampton, fifty years old, of 245 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, attempted suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the Harlem River from the charities steamer. As the Brennan left the dock at the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street yesterday morning and was headed down the stream the woman suddenly leaped from the cabin window into the river.

Policeman John J. O'Connor of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who is detailed on Randell's Island, happened to be on the pier and saw the woman jump. Throwing off his hat and coat he leaped overboard and reached the woman just as she was about to sink. The woman made a violent attempt to fight her rescuer off, and several boats put out to save them. Both were almost exhausted when picked up, and were taken to the island, where they were attended by Dr. Bluamenthal. Kittie was arrested on Thursday last on the complaint of Harry Davis, a bartender, of 1,801 Lexington Avenue, and Mrs. Davis, who charged her with constantly annoying them. After being arrested, Kittie shouted:

"I will never go to jail. I'll kill myself." Suiting her actions to her words, she attempted to stab herself with a hat pin, but was prevented by Court Officer Levy.

LUCANIA SENDS MESSAGES WITHOUT WIRES.

Cunarder Makes Successful Experiments with the Marconi System.

The Cunarder Lucania, the first of the transatlantic liners belonging to the Cunard Steamship Company to be fitted with the Marconi wireless telegraphic apparatus, arrived in port yesterday morning. The instrument on the Lucania was in charge of John Pletts, who said that there had been no difficulty in establishing communication with the shore, and that the experiment had been otherwise very successful.

The Lucania sailed from Liverpool yesterday a week ago, and communicated with the training ship Conway, which was anchored in the Mersey, and the stations at Hollyhead, Rosslare, County Wexford, and Crookhaven, in County Kerry, Ireland. Mr. Pletts was kept busy during all the time that communication was possible sending messages for passengers to friends and relatives on shore and in getting reports to newspapers from a number of correspondents who accompanied the liner as far as Queenstown.

The first message transmitted was from Major Flood Pare of the Marconi Company to the Cunard Company, congraulating it upon the success attending the introduction of the system on its liners, and wishing it good luck. Among the messages received from the shore to persons on board was one from Lord Inverclyde of the Cunard Company to Capt. Horatio McKay of the Lucania. The apparatus on the Lucania is in a house about 7 by 5 feet that is built forward just behind the big bridge and the officers' quarters.

From the instrument in the house the wire runs up the foremast to a yard about 7 feet long. The wire is insulated from above, there being a piece of ebonite to keep the current from running down the mast. After the Lucania got well away from the coast the wire was taken down.

Off New York yesterday morning the Lucania tried to open up communication with the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which has an apparatus on board. The operator on the Kaiser was absent, however, and the attempt was unsuccessful.

PRAYS FOR HIS MISSING SON.

Father Says the Boy Is "as Beautiful as the Angels Are."

Two weeks ago Sebastiano, the six-year-old son of an Italian carpenter, Dominick Pollio, by name, living at 484 Greenwich Street, walked out into the street and never returned. Since then an extra candle has burned continually in front of the picture of the Madonna, which adorns the quiet home, and mother and father have wept and inquired until they have become hopeless.

The father says his son is "as beautiful as the angels are." There are five children, but according to the father, the lost child has all the good points of each of the others. "I am sure he was stolen for his beauty," explained the father.

Dominick Pollio says he will give $100 for the return of his child. That sum of money means a great deal to the little family. Pollio says he has called at Police Headquarters every day since his son disappeared, but that those in charge there treat him indifferently, and seem to take no interest in his all-engrossing quest.

BLOCKADE ON THE BRIDGE.

Many Persons Walk to Brooklyn in the Hot Sun.

While the half-holiday crowd was rushing across the bridge to Brooklyn early yesterday afternoon, the trolley traffic was suddenly blocked by the breaking of a wire on the south roadway. The actual block lasted about twenty minutes, when the break in the trolley wire was repaired, but it was fully an hour before the cars were running across the bridge again under the usual headway.

The delay caused a great deal of annoyance not only to the workers hurrying to their homes, but also to the crowd bound for Coney Island, and the other shore resorts of Brooklyn. Many persons, after waiting a while for the block to be raised, took to the promenade and walked across to Brooklyn in the broiling hot sun.

Presentation to James T. Woodward.

A gold and silver loving cup was presented to President Woodward yesterday morning by the Directors and officers of the Hanover National Bank, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election as President. The Directors are Vernon H. Brown, William Barbour, Sigourney W. Fay, M. S. Fechheimer, Hudson Hoagland, Edward King, William Rockefeller, James Stillman, Elijah P. Smith, James Henry Smith, Isidor Straus, James M. Donald, and William Halls, Jr. William Logan is cashier.

To Remove Gen. Thomas's Monument.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., June 22.—A number of prominent members of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Grand Army of the Republic met in this village yesterday and discussed the propriety of the removal of the monument and the remains of Major Gen. Thomas Thomas, who commanded the Westchester County battalions in the Revolution, from their present location, on the Hilton estate, on Lincoln Avenue, to a more appropriate site in the village. The plot of ground where the remains now lie and the granite shaft are in a dilapidated condition. It is proposed that the body and the shaft shall be moved to the square opposite the new Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church. Already $75 has been subscribed toward the cost of removal.

BARKER MAY NOT APPEAL

His Counsel Says No Decision to Do So Has Been Reached.

Bail Not Yet Secured—How the Rev. Mr. Keller Can Secure Trial of Charges Against Him.

Despite the declaration that he would appeal, made by Lawyer Van Winkle at the conclusion of the trial of Thomas G. Barker, who was found guilty on Friday of attempting to kill the Rev. John Keller, no definite decision on the matter has yet been reached. Mr. Van Winkle yesterday made the following statement:

"It has not been decided whether an appeal will be taken. It depends upon Mr. Barker's friends. Of course an appeal involves considerable expense. His friends are considering the matter, and they will decide by Monday or Tuesday next. Nothing will be done in appeal proceedings until after sentence is pronounced, which we expect will be next Thursday, unless the Judge chooses to delay it. Then, if Mr. Barker's friends decide that an appeal should be made, his counsel are ready to proceed

"We took numerous exceptions, and we think some of them are good ground for an appeal. We think, for one thing, that the struck jury process has not been specifically ruled upon by the United States courts, and if we appeal we will carry the case, if necessary, from the State Supreme Court to the Court of Errors and Appeals, and if we fail in getting a new trial there will go before the courts of the country."

Mr. Van Winkle did not know what Mr. Barker's friends had done in getting bail. It was doubted in Jersey City that Barker would be able to secure $10,000 bail. It is believed that if the sentence is moderate no efforts will be made to secure the money for an appeal.

Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon Barker had not received any caller since his incarceration in the Hudson County Jail. He declined to see newspaper men. Warden Terence Sullivan said Barker appeared more cheerful yesterday than he did Friday afternoon and evening.

It is thought possible that the Rev. John Keller may obtain a trial of the allegations made gainst him without recourse to the civil courts. He can apply to Bishop Starkey for a trial of the charges for the purpose of clearing up the mystery of his alleged relations with the Barkers and all his alleged money transactions with Mrs. Barker.

The canons of the diocese provide that "when a minister is accused by public rumor of an offense for which he may be tried or punished," he "may for himself request of the Bishop, or if there be no Bishop of the clerical members of the standing committee, the inquiry provided for in this canon, in which case it shall be instituted, and shall proceed according to its provisions."

Mr. Keller's clerical adviser through the trial has been Archdeacon Mann of the Newark Archdeaconry, in which his parish, Trinity, Arlington, is located. Mr. Mann refused to discuss the case.

Bishop Starkey, when asked if charges had been brought against Mr. Keller, for the purpose of having him cleared by an ecclesiastical court, or if Mr. Keller had asked for a trial by an ecclesiastical court, replied: "No; most decidedly, no."

AN EXCITING BURGLAR CHASE.

Surprised Robbing a House, Two Brooklyn Youths Set Police a Lively Pace.

Joseph Behling, twenty years old, of 309 Keap Street, Brooklyn, and David Hyams, nineteen years old, of 416 Hooper Street, were arrested late yesterday afternoon after a most exciting chase, charged with burglary. They were locked up in the Clymer Street Police Station. A number of children, who were playing near 193 Rodney Street, which is an unoccupied brownstone house, saw the youths enter the house through a cellar grating. The children at once notified Roundsman McGlynn and Policeman Mahoney of what they had seen, and the two policemen went through an adjoining house to the yard of the house in which the burglars were at work.

Meantime the burglars, after gaining the cellar, had forced open a door leading from the cellar to the basement and were at work detaching brass chandeliers, copper, and brass knobs, when they saw the policemen, and ran out through the front door of the building. McGlynn and Mahoney broke in a rear door to enter the dwelling and started in pursuit of the burglars. They ran along Rodney Street to Division Avenue, where Hyams disappeared. Behling was kept in sight by the policemen. At Broadway and Rodney Street Behling, in an effort to cross Broadway, was struck by a trolley car and thrown to the street. He quickly regained his feet and started along Rodney street toward South Fifth Street, followed by the policemen. When he reached South Fifth Street Behling jumped on board of a trolley car, but the speed of the car was not fast enough so he jumped off again and continued his run on foot. When he reached 385 South Fifth Street, Behling saw the front door of the house open, and darted into the hallway, slamming the door after him. He ran to the top floor, frightening the occupants of the house almost to death. McGlynn followed him into the dwelling and found him hiding on the top floor. He was taken into custody. In the meantime Hyams had run along Division Avenue to Broadway. Detectives Maxwell and Duffy saw him running like a deer, and, suspecting that something was wrong, started in pursuit and arrested him after an exciting chase of several blocks in his own house.

CAILLES READY TO YIELD.

Filipino General Sends Detachment in Pursuit of Fleeing Insurgents.

SANTA CRUZ, Province of Laguna, Luzon, June 22.—Gen. Cailles, the insurgent commander whose surrender is promised for Monday, is now established in the former American headquarters at Pasanjan. The town is full of armed and uniformed insurgents. Col. Caballes, with 120 of Gen. Cailles's command, fled to the mountains this morning, being frightened by a rumor that Geronimo and others were to be hanged. Gen. Cailles sent a detachment in pursuit of them.

Frank Mekin of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, who deserted and has since been with the insurgents acting as Lieutenant, and Carl Guenther, formerly a canteen keeper at Paete, are with Gen. Cailles's command.

FRANK SIEGEL INDICTED.

Charged with Embezzling from Frank Rockefeller's Company.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 22.—Frank Siegel, ex-President of the Siegel-Sanders Commission Company, of which Frank Rockefeller is the principal shareholder, was indicted by the Grand Jury to-day, charged with embezzlement of the company's money.

The indictment is in four counts and charges Siegel with a total embezzlement of $23,000. The indictment was procured on the evidence of Frank Rockefeller and others. Siegel is out on bonds, but will be arrested under the new indictments and required to furnish new bond.

Yarmouth Line Transferred.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—The purchase of the Yarmouth Steamship Line by the Dominion Atlantic Railway was completed today in Boston. The deal had been in progress for some time. The first payment was made and the property of the Yarmouth company formally transferred.

Made Insane from Electric Shock.

While at work last night in the rapid transit tunnel at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, Tony Sebato, twenty-one years old, of 167 Mulberry Street, accidentally fell against a wire used to furnish power to a small pump, and received a current of electricity besides a severe laceration of the right shoulder. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his condition was found to be critical. The man acted as one insane, and it required the efforts of several attendants to hold him in bed.

JAMES E. TAYLOR DEAD.

He Was a Famous Artist and War Correspondent of the Rebellion.

James E. Taylor, a war correspondent and artist of the rebellion, whose pictures of the Indian, negro, and soldier became famous throughout the United States, died yesterday at his home, 1,460 Lexington Avenue, after a brief illness. Death was due to a complication of diseases.

Mr. Taylor was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and early showed remarkable skill with his pencil and brush. He was educated at Notre Dame du Lac University, at South Bend, Ind., and upon graduating from there painted a panorama of the American Revolution. At this time he was only eighteen years of age, and his work and perseverance attracted the attention of the late Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., of All Souls' Church, New York. Dr. Bellows advised the young man to go to New York and study art, and offered to assist him during his first year's course. The offer was accepted, and the young artist arrived at the great metropolis in 1860, determined to make a reputation for himself, but the war fever seized him, and he enlisted with the Tenth New York Volunteers of National Zouaves and went to the front with them. He made good use of his spare time, and prepared a number of sketches of camp life and the stirring incidents of the opening of the rebellion.

After serving two years and reaching the rank of Sergeant, Taylor decided to enlist again, but was advised to apply for a position as war correspondent. The very first man he went to—Frank Leslie—engaged him, and published the sketches he had made and assigned him to follow Sheridan's army. He remained with Gen. Sheridan during his entire campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, witnessing all the principal engagements and "Little Phil's" famous ride. With the close of the campaign in the valley, in December, 1864, when the main body of Sheridan's army departed to reinforce Grant at Petersburg, Taylor was ordered to Gen. Butler's front on the James River, and remained there, to capture his dusky friends and bluecoats, until after the blowing out of the bulkhead of the Dutch Gap Canal, which incident he constructed from a sketch he made of the canal under fire when it was being dug. After the explosion he went to Matanzas by steamer, and thence to Port Royal, to again join Sheridan's army, then about to leave Savannah on its march through the Carolinas to menace Richmond and aid Gen. Grant in its capture. He made the journey of 1,000 miles on horseback with the Seventeenth Corps, and finally arrived at Richmond, after many exciting incidents.

At the close of the rebellion he went South to portray the negro and the Indian for Leslie's, and continued with that magazine till 1883. He was the detailed artist to the Peace Commission with the Indians held in council at Medicine Lodge Creek in 1867, and was sent to Santo Domingo with the Annexation Commission in 1870, during Gen. Grant's Administration, on board the frigate Tennessee, which vessel was reported lost, as it was missing for a week.

Among his most famous paintings was "The Last Grand Review," painted for Gen. Sherman, depicting the victorious Union troops wheeling into Fifteenth Street from Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., on May 21, 1865. The plates of this picture were stolen, and it was widely sold throughout the United States and Europe. Four of his pictures are now in the public library at Washington. About five years ago he retired, and spent much of his time in travel. He was sixty-one years old and a bachelor. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Monday at 10 o'clock.

MAN ON STREET HAD SMALLPOX

The Discovery Caused Some Excitement —A Case at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Some excitement was caused at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street yesterday by the discovery by Dr. Clinton Stephenson, an Inspector for the Board of Health, of a man on the street suffering from smallpox. The man was hustled into an ambulance and taken to the Willard Parker Hospital. He said he was Charles Malloy of 259 Third Avenue.

Another case of smallpox reported yesterday was that of a prisoner who had been confined in the Harlem prison awaiting examination upon a charge of disorderly conduct and non-support of his wife. He was Ernest Harlsen, thirty-nine years old, of 491 Courtlandt Avenue. He was removed to North Brother Island.

In an isolated building in the Brooklyn Navy Yard there is a sailor who has been suffering from smallpox since June 8. The local health authorities have no authority to enter the yard, a Government reservation, and remove the man to North Brother Island. Neither have the officials of the yard the power to remove the man without special instructions from Washington. The patient is very carefully guarded, however, and every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The sailor, Jeremiah Dardell, came here from San José, Cal., in May. He enlisted in the navy and was placed on the receiving ship Vermont on May 31. A week later he became ill. He is now recovering.

The Board of Health reported three new cases in the city yesterday.

SMALLPOX ALARMS YONKERS.

Disease Said to be Spreading, and the Closing of All Churches Is Discussed.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 22.—The rapid spread of smallpox in this city is alarming the authorities. Last night there was a long conference between the physicians of the city and the Health authorities.

There have been thirty-seven cases here within a short time. The first case was about two months ago, and since then there has been a steady increase until the average for the last week is almost four a day. One death has occurred.

The hospital, which is five miles out from the city, is not complete, and the local militia company has put up a big tent near it for the use of those now taken down.

During the last four days the Health authorities have been busy vaccinating. On Thursday over 1,200 persons were inoculated, and to-day 1,107 submitted to the lancet.

Should the outbreak run through next week it is said that the ministers will be asked to close the churches. The step of closing the churches was determined upon last night, but will not be carried into effect unless the outbreak continues. It was even suggested that should there be a large increase the running of all but open trolley cars will be stopped. The law, it is said, is ample to do this. The doctors seem to think the disease was brought here from the Bronx, where it was prevalent a week or so ago.

Dr. Lusk Demurs to Indictment.

Dr. Obed L. Lusk, Assistant Sanitary Inspector for Queens, who was indicted for alleged neglect of duty in connection with the handling of a smallpox case in Newtown a month ago, and who last week entered a plea of not guilty, yesterday entered a demurrer to the indictment. The case will come up for argument on Wednesday next. Judge Moore will hear the argument.

No Smallpox in Mr. Horton's Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please correct the statement made in your issue of the 17th that a woman suffering from smallpox was removed from my apartment to North Brother Island? The case was in the family of another Mr. Horton, who lives around the corner from me.

As your error has caused us a great deal of annoyance and trouble, I hope you will give this denial the same prominence as the original notice.

HARDING S. HORTON.

838 West End Avenue, New York, June 21, 1901.

Educational Alliance Roof Garden.

The Educational Alliance, corner of East Broadway and Jefferson Street, will open its roof garden for children to-morrow at 3 P. M., and the one for adults at 7 P. M. After next Friday the roof garden will be open for children from 9:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M. and from 1:30 P. M. to 5:30 P. M. The evening hours for adults will be from 7 to 11 P. M.

Killed by a Buzz Saw.

CORTLAND, N. Y., June 22.—Alden Martin of East Freetown, this county, died this afternoon from the effects of cuts made by a buzz saw. He was sawing just before noon, and thought the saw was heating. He leaned over to feel of it and was caught by the left hand between the saw and the guard. He was pulled down upon the saw, which cut off his left arm and cut a deep gash above the left hip.

SEVENTH BACK FROM CAMP

Succeeded at Peekskill by the First and Thirteen Other Companies.

Men Were Cheered on Their Arrival in the City—Say They Had a Good Time and Lots of Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, June 22.—Saturday has brought about the usual change in the personnel of Camp Townsend. The Seventh has given place to the First, and thirteen companies, from as many different cities and towns of the State, have been concentrated here for a week's tour of duty.

For the First is a scattered regiment seldom brought together, being wholly composed of what were formerly designated separate companies. They are still known as such, parenthetically, but there is only one separate company now in the State's military establishment, properly speaking. That is the Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing, and it is here now, attached to the Third Battalion of the First Regiment, that it may have its week's tour of duty.

Coming from so many different towns, the regiment was over an hour late in relieving the Seventh. The companies from the lower part of the State were at the Red Hook station by noon, but they were held there to await the companies from the north, which did not arrive until 1:30.

So it was almost 2 o'clock when the Seventh got away. The meal was prolonged as much as possible, and ended in a brief concert, in which the "Soldier's Farewell" had a prominent place. Then they reformed, cheered the Second Battery, and received cheers from the artillerymen in return as the latter rode out of camp, shortly before 1. Then again they settled down to waiting for the separate companies.

There was the usual display of hospitality last night. Major Wilson entertained Col. Appleton and the Seventh's officers, and the battery held open house for the regiment. The regiment in turn entertained the battery, and friendships of the week were firmly cemented in the usual way. There was one presentation in the earlier evening, when Capt. John A. Davidson of Company E was given a framed picture of Col. Appleton by the "non-coms" of his company, and Lieut. Col. Gilford Hurry, commissary on Gen. Roe's staff, was made happy by receiving a commission of Brevet-Colonel for long and meritorious service in the Guard.

The Seventh marched from the Grand Central Station to the armory at Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street upon its return home from the State camp at Peekskill at 3:55 yesterday afternoon. Hundreds of people crowded the sidewalks along the line of march and cheered lustily. The regiment was 1,050 strong, including the regimental band and the field music, and every member was in campaign uniform. They wore the regular grey fatigue uniform, with campaign hat, leggings, packs, and canteens.

The men were all in splendid condition, tanned by a week's hard work under a hot sun. They said it was the hardest but pleasantest week they ever had in camp. The armory was prettily decorated in honor of their return. From the galleries were suspended the colors of the regiment and a large American flag. The regiment marched into the armory through the Sixty-sixth Street entrance and formed in company order. The Captain of each company then complimented the men on their efficient showing at camp. The galleries were crowded with the friends of the soldiers and for some time the cheering was loud.

On the march up Fifth Avenue the regimental band played the "Old Seventh Regiment" march, "Florodora Military Man," and Sousa's "Invincible Eagle." Capt. D. C. Fails, Regimental Adjutant, said that it cost the regiment $4,000 for music for the week at camp.

Not a man was taken sick during the week and no accident occurred to mar the pleasure or work of the National Guardsmen.

SAID TO HAVE THREE WIVES.

Frederick Tomlinson Arrested on Charge Made by One of Them.

Frederick Tomlinson, twenty-nine years old, a driver, living at 216 West Twenty-seventh Street, was locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station last night on a charge of abandonment and bigamy preferred by Mrs. Sarah Tomlinson, thirty-five years old, of 364 Third Avenue. She told the police that Tomlinson was her husband. She has learned, she told the police, that Timlinson has two other wives.

When Tomlinson was arrested, by Policeman Mills of the West Twentieth Street Police Station, he and two women were having a spirited argument at Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. Both women were claiming to be Tomlinson's only true and lawful wife. Both said they had given him considerable sums of money after marriage. The women compared notes on the way to the station, and came to the conclusion that Tomlinson had married still another woman.

Sarah Tomlinson told Capt. Moynihan that Tomlinson married her because she had $9,000 and a boarding house at Twenty-third Street and Ninth Avenue.

The prisoner will be arraigned this morning in the Jeferson Market Court, and the Captain said the three alleged wives would be on hand.

W. J. BRYAN AT BUFFALO.

Visiting the Exposition with Mrs. Bryan and His Children.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 22.—William Jennings Bryan, with Mrs. Bryan and their three children, arrived here this morning, and are the guests of Norman E. Mack.

At 11 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Mack, the Bryan party, and Mr. and Mrs. Bird S. Coler went to the Exposition grounds with the intention of remaining there all day.

E. H. Conger, United States Minister to China, also arrived here this morning, and is the guest of Director General Buchanan. C. Arthur Pearson, publisher of The London Daily Express, is also here.

Fell from a Tree and Broke His Neck.

Joseph Partington, who lived at 558 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and was employed as a hostler in the stable of the High Bridge Police Station, fell from a cherry tree in the rear of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and fractured his neck. He died as he was being carried from an amblance into the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Civil Employes' Outing.

The second annual outing of the Association of Civil Employes in the State of New York will be held at Wissel's Ridgewood Park, Borough of Queens, on the afternoon and evening of June 29. There will be athletic games and dancing, as well as other plans for entertaining the visitors.

The Seashore Cottage.

Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley will again conduct the Sea Shore Cottage established by Mrs. Fletcher Harper, Jr., at Long Branch, this Summer, for the particular uses of the young working women of New York. The charge for board will be $5 a week, $9 for two weeks, and applications for accommodations may be made at 156 Fifth Avenue.

Mad Dogs Bite Chicagoans.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Four dogs said to have been suffering from rabies ran riot in different sections of the city yesterday, and at different hours, causing consternation by their attacks. Each was killed finally.

Several children and adults were bitten. In the last two days about twenty persons have been bitten in this city by dogs with hydrophobia.

No Proof Against William Burkhardt.

William Burkhardt, sixteen years old, of 535 Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon, charged with having attempted to assault Minnie Reynolds, sister of "Dolly" Reynolds, who was murdered at the Grand Hotel, was discharged by Magistrate Mayo in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning because no criminal motive had been proved.

Floral Tributes to Chief Croker.

In honor of the seventeenth anniversary of his connection with the Fire Department, Chief Croker received a quantity of floral pieces and other remembrances from firemen and other friends yesterday.

A. Simonson

933 Broadway, 21—22 Streets.

I have most carefully studied how to obtain a beautiful coiffure easy to arrange, and I now invite you to call and inspect my

Grecian Knot

which is designed for the low dress of the back hair. Women who find difficulty in arranging their coiffure, will find it most satisfactory in every respect. I make it to match any shade from the raven black to the softest blonde. I frankly confess that it was a very difficult coiffure to bring to the state of perfection in which I now offer it, and I therefore feel it my duty to warn all those interested from allowing themselves to be deceived by cheap imitations.

Ladies' Hair Goods

of the best quality and workmanship. I have a full line of models, so that my clients may at all times view the prevailing fashionable modes. A full assortment of **Hair Ornaments.** I keep

EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

No Branch Stores. No Agents.

CAPT. COONEY MAKES A RAID.

Captures Seven Men in an Alleged Gambling House on West Thirty-first Street.

Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station raided an alleged gambling house at 239 West Thirty-first Street late last night and captured Charles Roberts, alias Edward Stein, the alleged proprietor, and who, the police say, is a professional gambler, who gave his address as 339 Lexington Avenue; Leonard Strong, a salesman in a Broadway department store, 311 East Eleventh Street; John Williams, 126 West Thirty-eigth Street; John Clark, an actor, 5 West Sixty-fifth Street; Henry Foster, machinist, 105 Greenwich Street; Joseph King, clerk, 238 West Twenty-fifth Street, and Charles Taylor, machinist, 255 West Thirty-third Street.

The house is a five-story flathouse, and Roberts occupied four rooms on the third floor. The police say they captured a roulette wheel, red and black layout, faro layout, opium layout, six packs of cards, 4,000 chips, an opium layout, and $166, over $100 of which was secured from the alleged proprietor. All of the prisoners were locked up.

POLICEMAN'S PLUCKY ACT.

He Plunges Into the River and Saves a Would-Be Suicide.

At the risk of his own life Policeman Cassidy of the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station, Williamsburg, last night rescued John Legwitz, thirty-eight years old, of 53 Java Street, from drowning in the East River.

The man had attempted suicide. Legwitz had been drinking and children who were watching his drunken antics from the pier at the foot of Noble Street saw him jump into the river. Their screams attracted Cassidy, who ran to the end of the pier, and after removing his coat plunged into the water. Upon reaching the would-be suicide Cassidy held Legwitz's head above water and swam to the edge of the dock amid cheers from the spectators. Then he held on to a spike until the two men were drawn to safety by several men who threw ropes to Cassidy.

Legwitz was unconscious, and a call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Delaney managed to revive him, and the man was locked up on a charge of attempted suicide.

BUGGY UPSET, DRIVER KILLED.

William Maguire Thrown from Vehicle on to Trolley Car Track.

William Maguire, a well-known resident of the Ninth Ward, in Brooklyn, was run over and killed by Nostrand Avenue Trolley Car No. 874, at the corner of East Forty ninth Street and Avenue N, Brooklyn, at about 11 o'clock last night.

Maguire was driving in a runabout with Barry Thompson of 52 Willow Street. Close behind them was a trolley car. At the scene of the accident the buggy struck a pile of brick, which overturned the vehicle and threw Maguire on the car track. The wheels of the car passed over Maguire's body, killing him instantly. His driving companion was scarcely injured. The motorman was arrested.

Mr. Maguire lived with his sister at 432 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. He was thirty years old. Not long ago a large sum of money was bequeathed to him.

DEER PLENTIFUL IN CATSKILLS.

They Are Disturbing the Farmers and Causing Considerable Trouble—They Can't Be Killed Until 1902.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 22.—Deer have become so plentiful in some sections of the Catskills that they are a nuisance to the farmers. They enter barnyards and devour the food placed there for poultry and farm animals, and the farmers are afraid that their crops this year will be half ruined.

Several years ago, when the State established a deer park in the Catskill Mountains, the Legislature passed a law prohibiting persons from shooting deer until five years after they were released from the park. The five years' limit does not expire until August, 1902.

While in the deer park the deer multiplied rapidly. They had received good treatment and were so familiar with their keepers that they regarded every one as their friend after they were released. They had become so tame that the children of many families kept them for playmates, the same as they would keep a pet goat. Other families became rid of dogs, cats, squirrels, and rabbits in order to keep deer about the farmyard, and within a short time the deer had become almost human in their liking to be fed and cared for at the expense of kind-hearted men and women.

The members of metropolitan fishing and hunting clubs thought it great fun for the first couple of years to have deer stand at their elbows at meal time and devour the bits of food tossed to them. It was an innovation which became deservedly popular. Last year the sport wearied the men, and in one club at least, the famous Peekomoose Club, deer were tabooed after Lawyer Thomas G. Evans of New York City found a large buck quietly reposing on his bed as he was about to retire for the night.

Similar action followed in other Catskill Mountain clubs as the story became generally known, the members arguing that "one could not tell where it would all end." Now the farmers are creating a sentiment against him, and the deer will lead a hard life for the next thirteen months, after which he may be hunted and kill

NEW HOPE FOR BRITISH LIBERALS

Possibility that Asquith May Be Able to Lead the Party.

STAND AGAINST PRO-BOERISM

An Extra Session of Parliament Likely Futile and Troublesome Debates—Overrepresentation of Ireland to be Dealt With.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 22.—Whatever the political outcome of this week's incidents may be, Herbert Asquith is the man of the hour among the Liberals. His attitude toward the disturbing elements allied with his party and the radical views of some of its leaders differs not at all from that of many other prominent Liberals, including Sir Edward Grey, Sir Henry Fowler, and Lord Rosebery himself, but this week he has seized an opportunity in a masterful way and his political stature for the moment seems measurably larger than it was a few days ago.

Whether or not this ranging of Mr. Asquith and his friends definitely against the Pro-Boer policy of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his followers is to be accounted a Liberal split remains to be seen; Asquith, Grey, and the rest still belong to an Opposition which had thus far proved itself but an impotent and "piffling" Opposition, and has, though these particular members of it disclaim responsibility in that direction, done much to encourage the Boers in their continued resistance of the British arms, which must ultimately prevail in South Africa. The idea that the present Government is soon to fall and its place taken by a Ministry friendly to them has been firmly fixed in the Boer mind.

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LOST LIBERAL CHANCES.

Meanwhile, the whole work of the Opposition has amounted to unproductive talk. One way or another they have opposed every Government measure, but have suggested no intelligible alternatives, even in the schemes of finance and army reform, and have deliberately failed to seize such good opportunities as that, for instance, offered to them by a Conservative, Thomas Gibson Bowles, when he moved the adjournment of the House in the Gibraltar matter.

If Mr. Asquith intends to take the spirit that animated him in his widely reported speech to the South Essex Liberals in Liverpool Street to his place on the front Opposition bench in the House there may presently be another story to tell of potent and intelligent Liberal politics; meanwhile, though he has not been at Westminster since the night of his speech, he is a much-talked-of man, and the idea that he is getting his second breath in public life and is about to enter on a new career is freely expressed.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, having descended from the fence, in the opinion of the Asquith contingent, on the wrong side, there is a chance for a practical reorganization of the party.

So serious an authority as The Spectator to-day gravely discusses the fitness of Asquith to be leader. High character and courage he is credited with, but it is not so certain that he possesses "the originality of the mind, the personal magnetism, and the belief in a mission to rule which leadership also demands." The Spectator is sure, however, that all the Liberal Party needs in the present hour is a leader.

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MR. ASQUITH'S STATUS.

Asquith has long been in the public eye; he has been in Parliament since 1886, and was a member of the last Gladstone Ministry. He has never been what is called popular, and, without a big fortune, he has fought his way against heavy odds socially and politically; in these later years he has owed much to the social influence of his second wife, who was "Margot" Tennant, daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, and the more or less remote model of E. F. Benson's "Dodo," and, withal, a woman of wit and large social distinction.

The belief grows that an extra session will be required to finish the necessary Parliamentary business. As it is, Parliament must surely sit this session a week later than usual in order to carry out Mr. Balfour's modest programme. It is seen now that the debates are all to be protracted; much time was lost this week on the Finance bill without result, while the usual squabble occurred when the Civil List came up for its third reading, Mr. Labouchère rising with his usual fund of mistaken history and drawing Sir William Harcourt into a needless debate on the title to the Crown lands. Keir Hardie, the Welsh Socialist, also put in his word to the effect that the King of England receives much larger wages than the President of the United States, which is clearly wrong when "hundreds of thousands of his Majesty's subjects are living in the direst poverty."

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DEBATES DAY BY DAY.

The debate on the refuge camps in South Africa brought forth nothing except new proof of the old-established fact that war is war, and may be occasionally what Gen. Sherman said it was. Agitation for the Deceased Wife's Sister bill continues. William Holman-Hunt, the artist, is out this week with protests against the treatment which this measure always receives, demanding a release from bigoted tyranny.

The Irish continue to occupy a large portion of the public notice and consume much public time in Parliament; the constitution of the Royal Commission for Irish University Education, out of whose deliberations may grow the establishment of that Catholic university for which there is a crying need, seems capable, impartial, and representative, but the professional malcontents are undoubtedly "again it," while the Protestants in the North of Ireland call it a "packed" body.

John Redmond, the leader of the Irish in the House, has sent out a whip to have all his followers on hand next week.

Meanwhile, the large over-representation of Ireland in Parliament presents itself as a subject requiring prompt, statesmanlike treatment. Ireland has thirty members too many; England thirty too few. The Government is called upon by both parties to right this wrong.

E. A. DITHMAR.

CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

The German Navy "in the Sun"—Legislative Revolutions in Holland and Denmark.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 22.—The Kaiser's glowing remarks about the German Navy being in the sun led the ironical Briton to remark that the sun which illuminates the German warships is that of Asia, where sunstroke is too prevalent.

While the Radicals and Liberals seem sure of succeeding the Conservatives in power in Denmark and forming a Cabinet of their own before the Summer is over, the Liberals have been completely overwhelmed in the recent elections in Holland, where politics is still in its theological stage and the women Catholics will have a large majority in the Ministry and the new Legislature. In Denmark the trouble turns on a tax question touching the pockets of the people, while in Holland the Liberal Party, which established the present Constitution five years ago, is swept out of power because of the too radical tendencies of its leaders.

Europe is not visibly affected in either case, but the foreign politics of the week offers no other noteworthy incident, except a further example of the tendency to multiplication of royal girls, whose advent seems always a trifle disappointing.

LONDON FULL OF AMERICANS.

They Can Buy Some of Edward VII.'s Superfluous Sherry at Auction This Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 22.—In the corridors and lobbies of the big hotels, in the shops, parks, museums, and galleries the American in London seems to encounter only his fellow-countrymen and countrywomen, so great is the throng of visitors from the United States. Meanwhile the talk in print of American competition and invasion seems to take on the tone of subtle flattery. Not only tradesmen, many of whom, following Peter Robinson's long-established custom, offer their goods for prices expressed in American money, are bidding for American dollars. Very wealthy Americans, for instance, for the trifling sum of $250, may sit up stairs at the fête in Stafford House and take supper in the same room with its mistress, the Duchess of Sutherland, on the occasion of the benefit for the Life-Boat Fund; and ordinary tickets for the lower floor of the house and grounds, where a Shakespearean comedy will be acted under the trees, are $15, while seats at the regular supper tables will be sold for the paltry sum of $125.

It is needless to say that Americans will largely avail themselves of this costly opportunity to get inside the big house on Green Park, so rarely opened to public inspection, and get a glimpse of its treasures. Another great opportunity for Americans to swell the wealth of England is offered next week, when the King's superfluous sherry, amounting to 60,000 bottles, is to be disposed of at auction. Enormous prices are expected.

LONDON ART AND ACTORS.

The Coming and Going of Painters and Theatre People—Paderewski's Enthusiastic Reception.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 22.—John S. Sargent, though entirely cured of a Spring attack of influenza, will suffer from overwork unless he runs away from town. He is completely overrun with applications for portraits and began three new ones last Thursday. The same day found him hard at work on his mural design for the Boston Public Library, to face the panel and frieze now in place and representing "The Redemption of Man."

Constant Coquelin devotes much of the leisure time in his London engagement in the Kensington and Chelsea studios. He is an enthusiastic student of painting and a collector of pictures.

Carle Joan Blenner, who has just arrived from New York, has opened a studio in South Kensington and is already at work on new portraits as well as his likeness of Edna May, to be one of his show pictures next season.

Edwin Abbey finds time for cricket, and was Captain of an eleven which on Friday met and defeated a literary eleven led by J. M. Barrie.

Walter Crane, the latest protestant against the gradual demolition of Old London, urges the County Council to preserve the quaint old buildings on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields and save the town from being "planed down to the level of a colonial or American city."

Paderewski was received with tremendous acclaim at his recital this week, and his advent gives a touch of new life to the musical season. There were the same wild scenes after the recital as those invariably acted in New York by emotional women and others.

Mme. Réjane is acting this week to crowds in a suburban theatre at Notting Hill, and is often seen in the daytime at the Hotel Cecil. On and off the stage she represents the very essence of Paris and acts now with all her accustomed audacity of charm and hint of demoniac humor.

John Drew sails for home to-day after a short visit and flying trip to Paris. He will rest at his house in East Hampton until the time for the rehearsals of "The Second in Command." He has also ready for him a new comedy of the Georgian era, written by Clyde Fitch, of which the famous Count d'Orsay is the central personage and Lady Blessington is his vis-a-vis.

Nat Goodwin and his wife have been in town this week, but are soon to take up their residence at Jacood, in Kent, for the Summer. Meanwhile the Comedy Theatre is to be transformed into a modern playhouse for their engagement of one year, which begins in September.

Clyde Fitch, who has been taking the treatment at Carlsbad with good results, comes to London next week for a fortnight's stay. He has been at work on two new plays, both of which are now finished.

Lena Ashwell, who made a notable hit in the title character of "Mrs. Dane's Defence," will appear again at Wyndham's Theatre in the Autumn as the heroine of a new play by Henry Arthur Jones, and later as the principal character in another new piece which Jones is now writing to fit her.

E. A. DITHMAR.

ASEPTIC SYSTEM IN LONDON.

The Discoverer of Listerism Makes a Notable Address.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 22.—Lord Lister delivered a notable address this week at the opening of two new operating theatres in St. Thomas's Hospital, on the progress of surgery since his discovery of antiseptic treatment and the practice of Listerism.

In the new rooms the aseptic system will be used instead of the antiseptic, and, though admitting the good thus accomplished, Lord Lister continues to practice Listerism in the old way and to advocate carbolic immersion of instruments and the use of sprays.

LONDON ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS.

Their Attempt to Prevent Contributions to Hospitals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 22.—Some sort of scandal has been caused by the overzeal of anti-vivisectionists, who had boys posted in front of many churches last Sunday, when the annual collection for hospitals was taken up, distributing circulars protesting against the collections, as they gave aid to vivisection.

The President of the Anti-Vivisection Society, Lord Llangattock, has seen fit to defend this action in the press. The collections, however, were as large as ever, and the Lord Mayor has tactfully calmed the indignant protestants.

RECENT AFRICAN DISCOVERY.

Sir Harry Johnston Comes Across the Ape-Like People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 22.—Some of Sir Harry Johnston's recently received revelations of things in Central Africa seem, at this late day, almost as wonderful as the discoveries of Sir John Mandeville. He has re-discovered a race of apelike men, first mentioned by Grogan and Sharpe, and unearthed hitherto unknown animals, including the five-horned giraffe, and one of the giraffe species without horns.

He will return to England with large collections for the British Museum and the Kew Botanical Gardens, and asks the Government to sanction the reservation of a tract in the Uganda region as a park and game preserve, and this idea is taken seriously.

TO RESTORE THE PARTHENON.

The Recovery of the Elgin Marbles Also Said to be an Object of the Coming Congress in Athens.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 22.—It seems that the object of the forthcoming international archaeological congress at Athens, convoked by the King of Greece, is to take steps toward the restoration of the Parthenon and other ruined edifices. The effort will be made, it is said, to recover the Elgin marbles from the British Museum.

Delegates are expected from all the States of Europe and from the United States.

Unofficial attempts have been made from time to time to recover for Greece the sculptures which Lord Elgin stripped from the metopes, the entablature and the pediment of the Parthenon at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Distinguished archaeologists have declared, however, that these treasures of Greek art are much safer in the British Museum than they would be in Athens, for no one can foresee at what moment political troubles might hazard their existence if they were removed to Greece. It is further stated that in their place in the British Museum they are much more accessible to students and sight-seers than they would be in modern Hellas.

On the other hand, it is pointed out by equally high authorities that the London atmosphere is bad for the marbles, which, in spite of the utmost care taken to preserve them from climatic changes, show, in several cases, signs of crumbling.

MAD MULLAH DEFEATED.

Accidentally Encounters the Main British Force and Narrowly Escapes Capture.

ADEN, June 22.—The Mad Mullah, after the recent repulse by Capt. MacNeill of his attack upon the British Zareba, accidentally encountered the main British force of camelry and mounted infantry, which immediately attacked and routed him. The pursuit was continued throughout the night.

A hundred of the enemy were killed, and the Mullah and the Sultan of Nur narrowly escaped capture. The British force lost seven killed and wounded.

The expedition against the Mad Mullah, which, it was supposed at first, would have a long and difficult task before it, has developed into a race between the British and Abyssinian forces to reach the leader of the revolt first. A short time ago it was announced that the Mullah's base of supplies had been captured, while he was attacking the British Zareba, and it is now supposed that he will not be able to give much more serious trouble.

The Abyssinian expedition, which has been operating in conjunction with the British force under Col. Swayne, was the first to discover and to attack the Mad Mullah, at Walwal. He retreated inland, leaving thousands of cattle, ponies, and sheep, and was later reported at Lassidar with 40,000 men, including 8,000 horsemen. After that the Abyssinians watched him, and the two expeditions began an advance upon him from opposite directions. His ultimate escape is regarded as impossible on account of the careful arrangements made, it being realized that his capture is quite as important as the crushing of his present army.

Col. Swayne's force includes 1,000 native troops, a battalion of mounted infantry, and a camel corps, in all amounting to nearly 2,000 men. The Abyssinian force consists for the greater part of horsemen, all armed with modern rifles.

BUELOW'S ADDRESS ON BISMARCK.

His View of the Chancellor's Work Differs from the Kaiser's.

BERLIN, June 22.—This has been a week of speeches and regattas, favored during the last half by fine, sunny weather. It began with the unveiling of the Bismarck memorial in front of the Reichstag Building on Sunday, which drew to Berlin scores of thousands of people, from every part of Germany, and several thousands of foreigners, including many American tourists.

Count von Bülow's oration on this occasion greatly surprised the Emperor, because its whole tone differed from his Majesty's conception of Bismarck's achievements, in which the Emperor only sees a servant's doings at his master's direction. This view his Majesty again emphasized by the inscription on the wreath deposited at the foot of the statue on his behalf. It read:

"To the Great Emperor's Great Servant."

BONN, June 22.—The students here held a torchlight procession this evening in honor of the memory of Prince Bismarck. Crown Prince Frederick William participated.

Prince Herbert Bismarck, yesterday, in addressing university students' delegations, answered certain passages of Count von Bülow's oration at the unveiling of the memorial in Berlin in honor of his father. He warned his hearers to continue their belief in Bismarck's teachings, by which the empire was welded together and the Fatherland made great.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The King to Officiate at the Ceremony in Person.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 22.—It is expected that the King will prorogue Parliament in person, in August, to officially express his approval of the Civil List. This stately function is not, after all, it appears, to be held in Westminster Hall, but in the upper chamber of the Lords, with provision made for the Commons, and others—except the peers and peeresses—excluded.

Afterward the King goes to Denmark and then to Scotland; he will not take up his residence in Buckingham Palace until October.

Mourning in Ascot Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 22.—Ascot week had the worst weather since early in April—wet and cold, with gray skies, but the races were well attended, though there was no brilliant display of fashion in the dress of women. The note of mourning drapery at the vacant royal box was observed in all the costumes.

MORE BRITISH CAPTURED.

Eight Killed and Sixty-six Made Prisoners in an Engagement at Waterkloof.

CRADOCK, Cape Colony, June 22.—In an engagement at Waterkloof on June 20 the British lost eight men killed, two mortally wounded, and four seriously wounded.

In addition, sixty-six men of the Cape (Colonial) Mounted Rifles were captured.

The Captain of a Boer squadron is reported to have been wounded and one Boer was killed.

Capt. Slocum's Report on the Boer War.

LONDON, June 22.—The comments of the newspapers on the report of Capt. Slocum, who was United States Military Attaché with Lord Roberts in South Africa, are unimportant. However, they give evidence of gratitude at the fact that an unbiased critic has come forward to testify to the mercifulness of the British in South Africa. The St. James's Gazette wishes that the asterisks in the report had been omitted, and that the "medicine bottles of criticism" had been exhibited.

Germans Praise British Pro-Boers.

BERLIN, June 22.—After yesterday's large Bismarck demonstration at Friedrichsruh, those who took part in it wired to Henry Labouchere: "God bless all honest Englishmen who champion the justice and truth of the Boer cause."

KAISER'S CUXHAVEN SPEECH.

Cologne Volks-Zeitung Says It Shows the Failure of the China Expedition.

BERLIN, June 22.—Whereas, at the unveiling of the Bismarck Statue, the Emperior did not open his lips, his Majesty made noteworthy addresses this week at Cuxhaven and at Kiel, the former being the more important. In it the Emperor used Count von Bülow's happy metaphor, saying Germany had "won for herself a place in the sunshine," and he dwelt so emphatically on the need of Germany's commercial and naval expansion that the Liberal press has concluded therefrom that it is impossible to grant the Agrarian demands, which means that the renewal of the commercial treaties will be rendered most difficult.

The Cologne Volks-Zeitung to-day critically reviews his Majesty's speech at Cuxhaven, saying:

"The Emperor has thereby corroborated what is claimed by the Centre, namely, that the China expedition has been a total failure, for if the Chinese war is really ended, what has Germany achieved by it? Not even the reimbursement of her actual outlay, and certainly not the enlargement of her Chinese possessions. Nor has it brought about harmony among the powers in China. It is notorious that there have been almost constant wrangling and jealousies among them.

"It would have been better if Germany had, alone, punished China for Baron von Ketteler's murder. No power could have objected, and the punishment would then have been adequate to the enormity of the crime."

CHINA NEGOTIATIONS ENDING.

British Officials Expect an Early Settlement—America to Oppose Fresh Demands.

LONDON, June 22.—It is learned that Lord Lansdowne does not take such a pessimistic view of the Chinese negotiations as do a majority of the British newspapers. The Foreign Office by no means coincides in the view of the Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail, who cables that the negotiations are drifting into a hopeless muddle.

It is now the opinion of competent officials in Downing Street that there is a good prospect of a settlement. It is denied that Germany has increased her demand for indemnity. From the British point of view, Germany has now adopted a fair and rational basis, though, of course, the United States and Great Britain would have liked the indemnity to be smaller.

It is admitted that Great Britain is partly responsible for the delay in deciding the method of payment, but it is maintained that she, as the largest trader with China, is more vitally concerned than any other power in keeping down the duty on imports.

"This question," said an official, "is about the only one which now prevents a successful conclusion of the negotiations, and no doubt it will be solved shortly. In any case, our trade is bound to suffer, and we want to minimize the loss by the substitution to some extent of concessions in lieu of increased taxation. We are not adopting an aggressive attitude, and we believe that before July 1 the powers will see that our suggestions will be for the mutual good."

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The United States Government will take no part in the fresh demands on China, and is disposed to do everything possible to discourage them. It will not for a moment countenance the claim that the maintenance of the legation guards in Peking is properly chargeable to the Chinese Government, and the United States will present no bill on that score.

COURT TO RETURN IN OCTOBER.

PARIS, June 22.—A dispatch received here from Peking says an official proclamation has been issued there announcing that the Emperor will return to Peking in October, arriving at the capital by railroad from Pao-ting-Foo.

FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS BILL.

Senate Hurrying its Debate, as the Lur-Saluces Trial Begins To-morrow.

PARIS, June 23.—The Senate yesterday made rapid progress in its consideration of the Associations bill. Article XVII. was adopted last evening. It was decided to continue in night session in an endeavor to dispose of the bill, in order to enable the Senate to proceed as the High Court of Justice with the trial of the Marquis de Lur-Saluces to-morrow without interruption. The trial will open at 2 P. M. with the examination of the prisoner.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday accepted the amendment to the bill granting life pensions to members of dissolved congregations who are not possessed of adequate means; and the bill was adopted by a vote of 173 to 99.

LORD RUSSELL COMMITTED.

He Will Be Tried by the House of Lords—His Divorce Said to be Invalid Even in Nevada.

LONDON, June 22.—Earl Russell reappeared in the Bow Street Police Court today to answer the charge of bigamy, and was committed for trial.

The court was crowded. Among those present was Mrs. Somerville, to whom the Earl was married in Reno, Nev., in 1900, after having obtained a Nevada divorce from his first wife.

The register of the first marriage was produced. Mr. Brown, Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions, then testified that the present proceedings were taken by the Public Prosecutor, independently of any other person, thus confirming the first Countess's statement that she is not a party to the suit.

Mr. Brown gave details of his investigation at Reno, and B. F. Curler, County Clerk of Washoe County, Nev., testified to marrying Lord Russell and Mrs. Somerville at the Riverside Hotel, Reno. The defendant called himself Mr. Russell, and the witness was not aware of his rank.

After detailing the Nevada law on divorce, Mr. Curler said that in Lord Russell's divorce the law was not complied with in two respects, and, therefore, the decree annulling the marriage was not valid, even in Nevada.

Counsel for Lord Russell protested that his client had not had adequate time to prepare his defense, but the Earl was committed for trial at the next session of the Central Criminal Court, the same bail (£2,000) being fixed.

It appears that the Earl must be tried as a peer, in the House of Lords. The usual course is that, after the committal, application is made to remove the case to the House of Lords by a writ of certiorari.

Such trials have been very rare. The last was the case of Lord Cardigan in 1841. Altogether there have only been four trials of peers in the House of Lords since the end of the reign of George II.

The trial of Lord Cardigan in the House of Lords is still quoted as a cause célèbre, and as showing the invariable reluctance of the peers to convict a member of their order. James Thomas Brudenell, seventh Earl of Cardigan, was the famous Crimean General, the leader of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, and the first man to reach the Russian guns there.

In the thirties, Lord Cardigan, as Colonel of the Eleventh Hussars, spent £10,000 a year on the regiment, and made it the smarest in the British cavalry. Nevertheless, he was a terrible martinet, and was greatly disliked by officers and men. An article criticising him, signed "H. T." appeared in a paper, and the writer was identified as a Capt. Harvey J. Tuckett. Cardigan immediately challenged Tuckett, and in a duel on Wimbledon Common wounded him.

The duel created immense excitement, and Lord Cardigan, against whom public opinion ran high, was arrested. He was committed for trial, and on Feb. 16, 1841, the case was heard by the House of Lords, Lord Denman, as Lord Steward, presided. The trial lasted only one day. It was found that the prosecution had omitted to prove the identity of "Capt. Tuckett" with Capt. Harvey James Tuckett, and Cardigan was declared by all the peers present "not guilty upon my honor," except the Duke of Cleveland, who said "not guilty legally upon my honor."

THE CANAL TREATY PROBLEM.

British Cabinet Again Considering It—Pauncefote to Stay in Washington as Long as He Wishes.

LONDON, June 22.—In a tentative, easy-going sort of way the Cabinet has begun to consider the Nicaragua treaty matter. Lord Pauncefote has explained many things to Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, and the latter is once more grappling with the problem. It is needless to say that the Foreign Office has no intention of hurrying, and in the course of a month or so it may come to a decision. This will take the form of instructions to Lord Pauncefote, who will return to the United States. These instructions will probably not be officially communicated to the State Department until Congress shall reconvene or the attitude of the Senate in the matter shall be definitely known.

Lord Pauncefote will probably be permitted to interpret his instructions pretty broadly, and they show signs of being elastic enough to provide for any contingency except a direct refusal on the part of the Senate to recognize the validity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Lord Lansdowne is as persistent as ever on this point, and, however willing he may be to abrogate it, he will vigorously maintain the potentiality of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty until such time as both signatories shall have agreed to its abrogation.

A high official, in the course of conversation, said:

"Americans seem to think that we are trying to delay the construction of the canal, but this is entirely wrong. We are just as anxious as are they to see it completed, and are willing to do almost anything to further that end; but we do not want to see a treaty we made in good faith torn up like a piece of waste paper, and we still consider that we are entitled to some quid pro quo for the relinquishment of our treaty rights."

A recent cable dispatch announcing that the Nicaragua matter had been practically settled and that Lord Pauncefote, in consequence, would not return to the United States, caused much amusement. It is utterly unfounded. On the highest authority it can be stated that Lord Pauncefote will remain Ambassador to the United States for the rest of his days or as long as he cares to retain the position.

PRINCE EDWARD OF CORNWALL.

King Edward's Grandson Will Be Seven Years Old To-day.

LONDON, June 22.—The British public is only just beginning to look upon little Prince Edward, the seventh anniversary of whose birth occurs to-morrow, in the light of the future King. The importance of his place in the machine of State is now somewhat magnified by the absence of his father.

According to present plans, Prince Edward will be a sailor, going upon the training ship Britannia in a few years. His present education consists of short daily lessons given by Mlle. Briel, who was for many years companion to the late Duchess of Teck. The King is said to be strongly opposed to "stuffing children with too much knowledge." His recollection of how unpleasant it was to be a "walking dictionary" at twenty is keen.

A story of young Prince Edward's precociousness is going the rounds. At a juvenile party, in the presence of the Duke of Cornwall, he solemnly thanked his playmates for some toys, whereupon the Duke of Cornwall exclaimed: "The little wretch! He speaks better than I do." This is not far wrong, for the Duke of Cornwall is notoriously nervous and unfitted for public speaking.

Spain Buying Powerful Artillery.

LONDON, June 22.—Spain appears to be making vigorous efforts to repair the depletion of her armament, caused by the Spanish-American war. A special naval commission from Madrid, now in London, has placed a large order for guns with the Vickers-Maxim concern. The guns are to include some of the new 7½-inch guns, which, in tests this week, made the remarkable record of firing five aimed rounds in 37 seconds, maintaining an average, with a projectile weighing 200 pounds, of over eight rounds a minute. The striking muzzle energy was nearly six times greater than in the case of the guns now used on board Great Britain's best battleships.

German Cruiser Launched.

KIEL, June 22.—Princess Henry of Prussia named a cruiser which was launched here to-day. The vessel was named Prinz-Adalbert, after the first Prussian Admiral. Prince Henry, in a speech, referred to the prophetic words of Prince Adalbert, when the first foundations of the German Navy were laid, that no prosperity was possible for a growing people without expansion, and that no expansion was possible without a transoceanic policy, which, in turn, was impossible without a fleet.

Newfoundland Lumber Village Burned.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 22.—Glenwood, a lumber village, was destroyed by a forest fire last evening. Two mills, offices, stores, and twenty dwellings, together with the stocks of lumber and logs and other property, were burned, causing a loss of $100,000. The property was not insured.

B. Altman & Co.

OUTING REQUISITES.

The following Departments are particularly well stocked with assortments of Summer Articles, suitable for Travelers and General Outing use.

MENS' FURNISHINGS.—Negligee Shirts of Madras, Cheviot, Silk Mixtures, etc.; Golf Jerseys and Sweaters, Bathing Suits, Neckwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Leather Belts, also Steamer and Traveling Rugs.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.—Gloves for Outing and Driving, of Kid, Chamois, Silk, Lisle and Taffeta, also White and Black Lace Mits.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR.—Novelties in Lawn and Lace Blouses, Fronts, Collars, Stocks, Fichus and Revers; Hemstitched French Batiste Neckwear, in Turn-over Collars, Stocks, Fichus and Sailor Collars; Pique Stocks, Chemisettes, Vests, Ties, etc.

LEATHER GOODS.—Traveling Bags with or without fittings; Dress Suit Cases, Chatelaine Bags, Wrist Bags with fittings; Flasks, Drinking Cups and Glasses, Medicine and Dressing Cases, Shawl and Trunk Straps, Carry-Alls, Writing Cases and Portfolios, Golf Fobs, etc.

STATIONERY.—Writing Pads, Fountain Pens, Note and Trip-Abroad Books, Golf Scores, Playing Card Cases, Cribbage Boards, Bridge Sets, Writing Paper and Envelopes in Boxes, etc.

Special, Monday, June 24th:

Women's Two-Clasp White Chamois Gloves, pair, 62c.
Patent Leather, Seal, Grey and Tan Suede Belts, each, 45c.
Decorated Japanese Fans, " 25c.

HANDKERCHIEF DEP'T.

Women's and Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, embroidered, and plain and fancy borders.

For MONDAY, JUNE 24th:

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs,

Initialed, Dozen, $1.38. Each, 12½c.
Embroidered and Lace effects, Each, 15c. & 45c.
Initialed, Box of half dozen, 95c.
Plain Hemstitched, Each, 9c., 12c., 18c. Doz., $1.00, 1.35, 2.00

Men's Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, $2.00 Dozen.. 18c. Each.

On Monday, June 24th, several styles of Imported

GRECIA CORSETS,

of White Batiste, Coutil, and Black Sateen; sizes 18 to 26 inches, will be offered (to close out these styles), at

Original Prices $2.85 to $4.75 $1.50 Each.

Sixth Avenue, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, New York.

No Sweet Mash Whiskey

is as good, or costs as much to make, as HAND MADE SOUR MASH. Neither are there any blended or compounded Whiskeys as wholesome as *Straight*.

Old Crow Rye

is built that way, and won the GOLD MEDAL at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

Mr. Pingree's Body at Southampton.

LONDON, June 22.—The body of Hazen S. Pingree, ex-Governor of Michigan, was taken to Southampton this afternoon, and will be conveyed to the United States on the Red Star Line steamer Zeeland, sailing at noon to-morrow.

Demarchi Well Received in London.

LONDON, June 22.—The Italian tenor Demarchi made his début at Covent Garden to-night in the rôle of Mario Cavaradossi in "La Tosca." He was received with enthusiastic approval by his first British audience. His voice was excellent and well controlled, and his acting good.

Ambassador Choate Well Again.

LONDON, June 22.—United States Ambassador Choate, who had been suffering from a Summer cold, returned to his office this morning in perfect health.

The New German Tariff Bill.

BERLIN, June 22.—An official draft of the new Customs Tariff bill, with the schedule of rates appended, has been submitted to the Bundesrath.

Man's Body Found at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 22.—The body of a man was found floating in the bay at the foot of the bluff to-day. It had evidently floated in from the Sound. The man had a heavy mustache of rather a dark-red color. He was bald on the top of his head. He was about 5 feet 5 inches in height, 185 pounds in weight, and forty or forty-five years of age. He wore a dark coat and vest and striped trousers. Death was attributed to drowning by Justice Franklin, who held an inquest.

Incendiaries Burn a Creamery.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 22.—Fire destroyed the Farmers' Dairy Dispatch Company's creamery at Three Bridges last night. The building is believed to have been fired by incendiaries. Two years ago incendiaries attempted to burn the same building by placing a large quantity of oil waste under it. The villagers fear that the fire bugs, who, during the last few months have been operating in the vicinity of Whitehouse and at High Bridge, may come here.

Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay School.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 22.—This was graduating day at Cove Public School here to-day. This is the school which Vice President Roosevelt's children attend. He was present to-day, and made an address, and also presented the diploma to Miss Helen Rung, the only graduate this year. Addresses were made by William J. Youngs, the Rev. W. H. Washington, and the Rev. Alexander G. Russell.

Killed by a Barrel of Whisky.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., June 22.—A barrel of whisky in a freight car caught fire to-day in the yards here, exploded, and caused the death of Lawrence Beeson, who was repairing the car. William Eskins was fatally injured. John Moore and Calvin Neff were seriously hurt.

Denison B. Smith Dead.

Denison B. Smith, Secretary of the Toledo (Ohio) Produce Exchange, died yesterday, aged eighty-four. He went to Toledo in 1844, and entered the grain and commission business. He was elected Secretary of the Produce Exchange in 1877, which place he had held ever since, actively fulfilling its duties, and was one of the best-known Winter-wheat authorities in America.

MR. DEPEW DISCUSSES THIRD-TERM PRINCIPLE

"I Stand Pat and Justify," He Writes to Mr. Grosvenor.

Tells Ohio Congressman that "to Explain Is to be Damned"—Cheerfully Accepts the Responsibility.

United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew has sent the following letter to Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, member of Congress from Ohio:

New York, June 22, 1901.

My Dear General:

Your Washington interview on the third term has been brought to my attention. I cannot understand your anxiety to get out from under this awful suggestion and leave, as you say, "the whole of the terrible responsibility upon Senator Depew." I felt happy in being in the company of so wise and able a statesman and part from you in sorrow, but not in anger. Rochefoucauld says to explain is to be damned, and the press is vigorously doing that for you since your corrected interview, and being now abandoned, as it were, I stand pat and justify. My statement was not made, like yours, to a reporter at the mouth of a coal mine, and then left for that ingenuous youth to give the substance and omit the qualifying phrases, but a deliberate opinion expressed at a private dinner in Washington while President McKinley was receiving such remarkable ovations and welcoming speeches in the South on the lines of the interest of the Southern States in expansion and our new possessions, and the open door to the East for their development and enrichment; in other words, the general indorsement of the President's policy.

I was surprised to see the conversation substantially correctly reported some time afterward in a Washington dispatch. The universal discussion which followed was not due to your utterance or mine, but because the question is a live one. Judging from the returns of the Clipping Bureau no subject has received such universal attention. It has been the occasion of a statement to the American people by the President which will live among the ablest and best-expressed contributions in our political literature. Mr. McKinley has definitely disposed of the suggestion for himself, and for the present the subject is academic. We must go through Mr. McKinley's second term and a possible two terms for his successor before a third term is practicable. By that time neither you nor I will be eligible.

The evolution of the discussion is interesting. At first many of the opposition press, with defeat for them predestined, took fright and shouted Caesarism and imperialism and presented ghast pictures of a free people under the iron heel of despotism. They did not see that the people had to create the Caesar, manufacture the steel, and then crawl under it. No other power could do this for them. It was treated by others tentatively and philosophically with a sort of weather-eye discretion. There is no Constitutional prohibition and no law, written or unwritten, on the subject. Ours is not a Government by tradition.

It is the most adjustable machinery ever devised to meet the varying needs and condition of different periods and crises. From the acquisition of Louisiana by Jefferson, against his opinion of its Constitutionality and on his judgment that the necessity of the territory to the safety of the Republic made a different interpretation patriotic, down to the cession of Porto Rico and the Philippines by the treaty of Paris and their government by the President and Congress we have done what the majority believed the Constitution meant and the Supreme Court has just conspicuously sustained that view. The effort to nominate Gen. Grant for the third term is not a precedent or decision. The convention was a battle ground of the Blaine and anti-Blaine forces. The question of a third term was an argument in the contest, but had little weight on the result. The faction fight in New York settled the defeat of Grant and the nomination of Garfield.

During his eight years as President, Gen. Grant had given the vast Federal patronage for this State to Senator Conkling. With civil service in its infancy and the immense office holding which remained from the civil war, patronage controlled the party, and Senator Conkling used it with fatal effect against the friends of Blaine. During the four succeeding years of Hayes, with Evarts as the New York representative in his Cabinet, Federal office holders were prohibited taking part in party management, and the friends of Blaine captured many of the rural counties and secured a strong representation in the State Legislature, especially in the Senate. It was understood that the success of the third term was to end the public life of Mr. Blaine's friends in New York and postpone, if not destroy, the Presidential chances of that statesman, and that issue determined the result. The third term bogy was only one of the weapons.

Cleveland ran three times and was elected twice. If it had been three terms, instead of three times, as conditions were then, he would have been elected just the same. The people were so prosperous they had determined to try the economic theory of free trade, and believed Cleveland the safest and most conservative statesman in the country with whom they could make the experiment.

A President so great, so pre-eminently equipped to serve the country in an emergency would not want a third term. The demand would have to be so imperative that he could not decline. All the possible honors of the Chief Magistracy are in two terms. The third could add nothing to one who had deserved this exceptional compliment, and his prestige would be in peril. It can be taken for granted that any President, therefore, for whom there was any likelihood of a third term would not seek it, but do all in his power to escape it.

Our President has great power, but he is at the mercy of a House of Representatives, elected every two years, and a Senate always in session. He cannot control elections, as is done in foreign countries, for that machinery is with the States and jealously guarded. The people through their representatives can tie his hands or impeach him. They made Johnson, very summarily, an impotent figurehead, occupying a chair which they would not permit him to fill.

We have been severely criticised or roundly abused for saying that there is nothing illegal or immoral in the people of this country electing a citizen for twelve years instead of eight, and that if present conditions were unchanged in 1904 they would certainly request McKinley to again assume the Presidency. But it is the most serious charge ever made against the intelligence of the American electors and their capacity for self-government to treat, as so many have, the third term as if it was information which might prove a temptation, and if received with popular favor we would at once, voluntarily and with reckless hilarity, sacrifice our liberties and our institutions.

When the time comes, as it may, that in a great crisis, an Abraham Lincoln, after eight years of the Presidency, will in the highest judgment of the people of this country best serve the highest interests of the Republic by another four years, he will receive such a call as no patriot can resist. Faithfully yours,

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

The Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor.

SOME NEW CENSUS FIGURES.

Population by Sex, Color, and General Nativity by Groups of States and Territories.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Census Bureau to-day gave out the first of a series of eleven bulletins giving the population by sex, general nativity, and color, by groups, of States and Territories. The group announced to-day comprises Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, and Connecticut.

In all these males constitute the larger percentage of the total population. In Alaska, which shows the largest disproportion of the sexes, the males are nearly three-quarters, or 72.1 per cent., of the population; Arizona, 58.4; California, 55.3, and Colorado, 54.7. There is only a slight excess of males in Alabama and Arkansas, while in Connecticut the population is about evenly divided, the difference in favor of the males being only 168 in a total population in 1900 of 908,420.

The foreign-born element constitutes about one-fourth of the population of California and Connecticut; not quite one-fifth of Alaska and Arizona, and a little more than one-sixth of Colorado's population. They constitute, however, less than 1 per cent. in Alabama and a little over 1 per cent. in Arkansas.

In Colorado and Connecticut 98 per cent. of the population is white; California, almost 95 per cent., the remainder being mostly Chinese; in Arizona the colored, who are principally Indians, constitute not quite one-fourth of the total population, while the colored element in Arkansas, being almost wholly persons of negro descent, constitute 28 per cent. of the population. In Alabama the colored population is 45 per cent., and is practically made up of persons of negro descent. Of the population enumerated in Alaska 48 per cent. is white, the large colored element comprising chiefly native Indian tribes and a few thousand Chinese.

Of the total population of Connecticut in 1900, foreign white persons constitute 26.1 per cent., and native white persons of foreign parentage 31.1 per cent., these two elements combined representing very nearly three-fifths of the entire population of the State. These same two elements of the white population constitute more than one-half the total population of California in 1900, about two-fifths of that of Colorado and Arizona, and one-fifth of that of Alaska.

The white population of Alabama and Arkansas is composed principally of native white persons of native parentage, and this element in 1900 constitutes 68.4 per cent. of the total population of Arkansas and 52.8 per cent. of that of Alabama.

VETERANS HONOR SCHLEY.

Gloucester Command Elects the Admiral an Honorary Member and Tells Him Why.

Nearly two hundred old shipmates of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, most of whom were with him at Santiago, attended a meeting of the Gloucester Naval Command, Spanish War Veterans, at Central Hall, 217 Court Street, Brooklyn, last night, and amid much enthusiasm the Admiral was unanimously elected an honorary member of the command.

Efforts had been made by Capt. John F. Dwyer and State Corps Inspector Col. James S. Long, to have the Admiral become an active member of the command, but they were not successful, as the following letter will explain:

65 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York, June 21, 1901.

Col. James S. Long, Gloucester Naval Command, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

My Dear Colonel: I thank you very much for the kindly greeting you extend to me on behalf of the Gloucester Naval Command, Spanish War Veterans, and the high honor you do me in wishing me to become an active member; but, to be frank, I am a member of so many organizations I find myself unable to attend one-half of their meetings, and for that reason I have been forced to deny myself the privilege of connecting myself with several other organizations having in view the perpetuation of memories of the war with Spain.

I appreciate highly the wishes expressed in your letter, and nothing would give me greater gratification than to greet your comrades occasionally had I the time to spare. Very truly yours,

W. S. SCHLEY.

Replying to the above, at the request of Gloucester Command, Col. Long last night wrote, in part, as follows:

As many of our members served in your fleet during the Santiago campaign, and as our command is the only naval veteran organization affiliated with the National Army of Spanish War Veterans, we consider that we have the first claim upon you in cementing the ties of comradeship, in perpetuating and keeping alive the memories of the late war, and, deeply as we regret our inability to have you as an active member, we have unanimously elected you an honorary member, and in so doing we proudly proclaim that it is the greatest honor we can confer upon our brave and beloved Admiral, who at a critical time in the history of our country by his gallant acts and undisputed bravery, demonstrated before the world the matchless manner and skill in which he did his duty to his country, the people, and the flag.

But what has endeared you most to the hearts of the people is your unselfish and patriotic statement to share with your gallant shipmates the glory of that memorable day.

And, although no medals may ever adorn the breasts of your gallant shipmates, commemorative of that great fight, giving credit to the commander of that noble fleet—who was there on the spot—and personally directed the movements which ended in such a blaze of glory, your image is indelibly engraved in the hearts underneath which no act of Congress can ever efface or destroy.

PRUSSIA'S HARVEST FAILURE.

Disastrous Deficit in Cereal Crops Expected—Relief Measures Already Asked For.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—It is now recognized as inevitable that the cereal harvests of 1901 in Prussia will show the largest and most disastrous deficit that has been recorded in recent years, and the requirements of the German empire in respect to foreign-grown foodstuffs will far exceed those of any recent year.

These statements are included in a long report upon the deficit in German breadstuffs received at the State Department from Consul General Frank Mason, at Berlin. In view of the serious state of affairs, a memorial has been addressed to Count von Bülow, calling attention to the threatened calamity which overhangs the agricultural population, and urging that the Government conform to certain prescribed measures of relief.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S NEW DUTIES.

Appointed Military Governor of the Philippines—New Headquarters Provided For.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Following the order issued yesterday making Judge William H. Taft Civil Governor of the Philippines, an order has been issued naming Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee as Military Governor of the Archipelago. The military has been ordered to vacate the Ayuntamiento, the large public building which was erected out of the municipal funds of Manila for Government purposes. This will be occupied by the civil officers. The palace of Malacanan, heretofore occupied as headquarters for Gens. Otis and MacArthur, also has been ordered vacated by the military authorities, and will be occupied by Gov. Taft.

Malacanan was the headquarters of the Spanish Captains General when in command in the Philippines, and the natives of the islands have come to regard it as the headquarters or seat of Government. The Estada Mayo, another large public building, is to be the military headquarters, and will be occupied by Gen. Chaffee when he assumes command.

TO REAPPOINT MR. VAN COTT.

Senator Platt Indorses the Postmasters at New York and Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Senator Platt of New York saw the President to-day about the appointment of the Postmasters at New York and Buffalo. Mr. Platt indorsed Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, the present incumbent at New York, for reappointment and indorsed the selection of the local Republicans at Buffalo for the office there, Mr. Fred Greiner. Both appointments, it is understood, will be made.

DIPLOMATIC NOTE TO RUSSIA.

Special Attention Paid to the Controversy as to Sugar Duties.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The State Department has addressed to the Russian Government, through Count Cassini, its Ambassador, such representations respecting the sugar and petroleum tariff controversy as are deemed necessary to meet the Russian action. The facts, set out by the Treasury statement made yesterday as to the provisions of the countervailing duty section of the Dingley law, are recited, together with the circulars and instructions of the Treasury Department issued thereunder.

As the Russian Government has been especially irritated over the proceeding as to Russian sugar imports into the United States, particular attention is given to that subject, and reasons are adduced to bring the Russian Government to believe it should remit the increased duties on American goods.

The Russian Ambassador received Secretary Hay's note during the afternoon and took steps to communicate it to the imperial Government. Count Cassini will leave Washington on Monday afternoon, and will sail from New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Tuesday. Mr. Rogestvensky, the Ambassador's confidential secretary, will accompany him. The trip had been arranged two months ago, and the departure would have been made last month had it not been for the pending negotiations on China. As these indicate that the troublesome indemnity question will be settled by July 1, the Ambassador is now at liberty to leave.

Naval Paymaster's "Technical" Guild.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Navy Department has been informed that in the court-martial of Paymaster John R. Martin of the Navy, which has been in progress on the receiving ship Richmond, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the accused pleaded guilty of the technical charge preferred and was found guilty by the court, which recommends a reprimand. The offense does not involve any question of moral turpitude, but relates to a technical violation of the statute prohibiting disbursing officers from advancing funds to themselves or others.

Mrs. McKinley Orders Concerts Resumed.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Mrs. McKinley's condition continues favorable. The Marine Band concerts in the White House grounds, which are usually a weekly occurrence in the Summer season, but which were suspended on account of her illness, were resumed to-day. The resumption was in obedience to Mrs. McKinley's request.

Mortgage on Childs's Restaurants.

NEWARK, N. J., June 22.—A mortgage for $175,000, given by Ellsworth Childs to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, was recorded to-day. The mortgage covers two restaurants here and six in New York which are controlled by the mortgagor. The mortgage is given to secure an issue of $175,000 bonds, guaranteed by the trust company.

LITTLE YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA

So Few Cases that Surgeon Glennan at Havana Recommends Removal of Quarantine Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Surgeon General Wyman has under advisement the question of raising the quarantine on passengers from Cuba destined for points north of the Southern Maryland boundary line. A recommendation that the quarantine be raised is made in an official cablegram received to-day from Surgeon James D. Glennan, in charge at Havana. The reports from throughout the island are satisfactory, and show a general absence of yellow fever.

Non-immune passengers from Cuba are held at quarantine at New York a sufficient period to make a total of five days from Cuba, which is the period of incubation of yellow fever. Surgeon Glennan recommends the discontinuance of this detention, which is usually a day and a half in quarantine.

Health Officer Doty, when seen at Quarantine this noon in regard to Surgeon Glennan's dispatch, said:

"I have had this very matter under consideration for some time and will be able to make a statement on Monday. I have always been favorable to just such an arrangement, as the detention of ships and passengers under such circumstances is a hindrance to commerce."

Increase in Cuban Customs Receipts.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—An increase of $6,867 in the customs receipts of Cuba for the first four months of this year, as compared with the same period of 1900, is shown in a statement issued to-day by the division of insular affairs, War Department. The statement shows the total receipts from customs sources for the first four months of 1899, 1900, and 1901, to have been $4,417,221, $5,394,593, and $5,401,460, respectively.

Artillery Returning from Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The War Department to-day received the following cablegram from Gen. MacArthur, at Manila:

"Transport Indiana sailed June 20 with Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-second Companies Coast Artillery; First and Eighth Field Batteries, and 145 general prisoners."

Cornell Men to Teach Filipinos.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 22.—A dispatch from the War Department received by President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, offers twelve positions to young men as teachers in the Philippines, at salaries of $1,200 yearly. The teachers are to leave the United States in July.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The President to-day signed the following commissions:

STATE.

Horace N. Allen, Ohio, Minister to Korea.

JUSTICE.

Addison D. James, United States Marshal, Western District of Kentucky.

Walter H. Johnson, United States Marshal, Northern District of Georgia.

John M. Barnes, United States Marshal, Southern District of Georgia.

Nathan W. Harlan, United States Attorney, District of Nebraska, Division No. 3.

All of the above are reappointments except that of Mr. Harlan.

PORTO RICO ASSEMBLY CALL.

Gov. Allen Announces Date of Meeting as July 4.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 22.—Gov. Allen to-day issued a call for a meeting of the Assembly, July 4, when the question of free trade will be taken up.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22.—Dr. José Gomez Brioso and José C. Barosa, members of the Executive Council of Porto Rico, arrived here to-day and held a conference with Senator M. A. Hanna. After a brief sojourn here they departed for Buffalo to visit the Exposition. They will return to Ohio next week and attend the Republican State Convention at Columbus.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry, will proceed to Denver and report to Major Richard H. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty in that city, to relieve Capt. Francis C. Marshall, Fifteenth Cavalry, who will join his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. Lutz Wahl, Twenty-first Infantry, is detailed for recruiting duty in New Orleans.

The transfer, May 7, of the following-named Second Lieutenants to the Artillery Corps is announced: Hugh K. Taylor, from the Sixth Infantry; Edwin L. Davis, from the Fifth Infantry; Henry C. Merriam, from the Eighteenth Infantry.

Lieut. Taylor is assigned to the Thirty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company.

Lieut. Davis is attached to the Sixty-first Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company.

Lieut. Merriam is assigned to the Sixty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company.

Second Lieut. William R. Bettison, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Sixty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Eighth Battery, Field Artillery, and will join that battery.

Capt. Charles L. Phillips, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Troy, N. Y., for the purpose of inspecting a universal difference chart of his invention, now in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. O. L. Pruden, Paymaster, is honorably discharged as Major, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers only, to take effect June 30.

The following-named Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect June 30: Capts. Harlow L. Street, Thomas F. Ryan, and Ralph Ingalls.

Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Quartermaster, will transfer his accountability to Capt. Carroll A. Deval, Quartermaster, and report to the Quartermaster General for further instructions.

Navy.

Lieut. G. C. Davison is detached from the torpedo station and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance, June 26.

Naval Cadet M. G. Cook's order of June 20 directing him to report to the Massachusetts is revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The cruiser Philadelphia has left San Francisco for Samoa with a crew of enlisted men to relieve the crew of the station ship Abarenda at Tutuila.

The Nashville has arrived at Manila.

The Glacier is at Brisbane.

The battleship Alabama has arrived at Newport.

SAVED FROM MOB VIOLENCE.

Policeman with Club Dispersed Crowd Who Wanted to Lynch a Negro.

The prompt arrival of Policeman Kelly of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station saved King Connor, a negro man living at 269 West Forty-sixth Street, from being harmed late Friday night by a mob that was chasing him with cries of "Lynch him! Kill him!"

An Italian, who said that he was Salvator Demain, was walking along Thirty-eighth Street, near Tenth Avenue. He says he was confronted by a negro, who leveled a revolver at him, declaring that he was going to shoot. A crowd gathered, and the colored man ran. The throng rapidly increased in size, until the street was completely blocked.

The negro finally took refuge in a Chinese laundry, and at this juncture the policeman appeared and, brandishing his club, drove the mob away. He arrested the negro on suspicion, but the badly scared man was released yesterday morning.

PLANS OF THE TUNNEL TO LONG ISLAND CITY

Manhattan Terminal to be on Long Acre Square.

Will Connect with the Rapid Transit Subway—Work to Begin as Soon as Possible.

The plans of the Long Island Extension Railroad for the tunnel which it intends to build from Long Island City to Manhattan Island were filed yesterday morning in the offices of the County Clerks for New York and Queens Counties. The plans show that the terminal of the tunnel line will be at the juncture of Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and Forty-fifth Street, which is known as Long Acre Square.

This location of the terminal was considered as the most advantageous for several reasons.

First, there will be little difficulty in connecting the tunnel with the rapid transit subway at this point, as the Long Island can there come up to the level of the rapid transit tunnel, while at every other point where the two tunnels meet the Long Island will have to go underneath the rapid transit tunnel. From Long Acre Square the passengers can be transferred without trouble for the Grand Central Station, as well as for other points in the various parts of the island.

Secondly, the location at Long Acre Square will be easily connected with the proposed bridge or tunnel which the Pennsylvania contemplates building in order to gain an entrance into Manhattan Island without the use of ferries, which, with the growing traffic on the North River, are considered as getting to be more dangerous every year.

A third reason for selecting this point for the terminal is that Long Acre Square is as yet no so crowded as any other available point, and that it was easier and cheaper to obtain the necessary property in that neighborhood such as would provide a terminal station sufficiently large to accommodate a much larger traffic than the Long Island Railroad handles at the present time, one of the chief reasons for the building of the tunnel being the desire to divert as much of the suburban travel as possible to the suburban villages and as yet unused territory in Queens County and other parts of Long Island.

The plans as filed yesterday give only the proposed route for the tunnel, and a profile view showing the grades and the depth to which the tunnel will descend at various points. The stations which will be along the line are not marked, nor is any information volunteered as to the manner in which the tunnel will be built. At the company's offices no further information was obtainable, but it is understood that the tunnel will have two tracks and that stations will be arranged at the more important street crossings along the line of the tunnel.

The greatest depth to which the tunnel will descend will be underneath the East River, where the roof will be about 80 feet beneath the high water mark. The water at this point ranges in depth from 57 feet near the centre to a few feet near the shore line, so that the roof of the tunnel will be at least 20 to 75 feet beneath the bottom of the river.

The tunnel will start at the right of way of the Long Island Railroad at Thompson Avenue, and will gradually descend on a grade of 1.25 per cent. to just beyond Vernon Avenue. Between Van Alst Street and Vernon Avenue the tunnel will make a curve to the southwest, and from there will continue on a level grade as far as Front Street. By the time it reaches Vernon Avenue the tunnel is about forty feet below the level of the ground where it starts, and almost this entire distance will be under the terminal property of the Long Island Railroad.

Running between Borden and Flushing Avenues, the tunnel will still further descend on a grade of 1.5 per cent. to the pier head line. From here the grade will be 0.47 per cent., and the line of the tunnel will go as straight as an arrow to the ferryhouse at Thirty-fourth Street, under which the tunnel will make a curve westward. From here on the tunnel will rise gradually, the grade to Lexington Avenue being 2.5 per cent., the steepest of the entire line. Crossing underneath the rapid transit tunnel, the rise will continue on a grade of 1.5 per cent. to Sixth Avenue, and from there on it will continue almost on a level to the terminal at Forty-fifth Street, which is reached through Seventh Avenue. The curve at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street will be the sharpest of the whole line.

Work on the tunnel will be commenced as soon as the necessary permits can be obtained, and it will be pushed as fast as possible. All the plans have been prepared, and so far as the company is concerned, the work could be started to-morrow.

HIS BRAVERY NEARLY FATAL.

Man Who Sought to Rescue Another from Sinking Tug Stuck in a Window.

The tug Gilbert M. Edgett, which tied up at the Hamburg-American steamship docks, Hoboken, on Friday night sunk at her moorings. H. G. Townsend, the engineer; Henry Miller, the fireman, and Frank Harms, the cook, were asleep on the boat. All escaped by jumping overboard, but Townsend, who thought Harms was still in the pilot house, where he had gone to sleep, turned back to help him.

He climbed into the pilot house and discovered that Harms was then swimming to the opposite pier. He then attempted to crawl out of the window, but it was too small and he stuck fast in the aperture. His cries recalled Miller, who succeeded in pulling him through the window, but he was unconscious and would have drowned had not several men who were working near by gone to Miller's aid and helped him drag Townsend to the pier.

Why the boat sunk cannot be explained until she is raised and pumped. Townsend, who speedily recovered, said she was in good condition when tied up at the dock. The boat is owned by the Hudson Towing Company.

"BUNKOED" THE BRAZILIANS.

Young Man Collected Money for Orphans and Disappeared with It.

A well-dressed young man went on board the Brazilian cruiser Benjamin Constant at the navy yard yesterday and represented himself as a solicitor of contributions for the "Orphans' Home of New York." The officer of the deck gave him permission to go about the vessel to collect funds.

The young man was a voluble talker, and he soon had a hatful of silver. When he got to First Lieut. D. Perry, the latter was willing to contribute to the "orphans' home," but had no loose change nor did he care to take so much small change as had been collected in return for a ten-dollar bill. But the polite young man kindly volunteered to get it for him.

He intrusted him with the note and that was the last seen of either the collector or the money. The officers, when they realized that they had been bunkoed, dropped their acquired English, and gave vent to their indignation in Portuguese, in which tongue they were more adept.

$7,500 Damages for Husband's Death.

Damages for the loss of the life of a husband were assessed at $7,500 by the jury in the Supreme Court, before Justice Russell, which heard yesterday the case of Mrs. Anna Griffin, widow of Alfred H. Griffin, who was Secretary of the United States Fire Insurance Company, against William De Forest Manice, owner of the Manice Building, in which Griffin was killed by an elevator. On a former trial Mrs. Griffin obtained a verdict for $22,500, but the defendant appealed, and a new trial was ordered.

Mrs. Harris Gets $2,500 a Year Alimony.

Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted Blanche Hutchison Harris, in her suit against her husband, Charles Taylor Harris, for an absolute divorce, $2,500 a year for the support of herself and her children and $250 counsel fee. Mr. Harris is President of the Celadon Terra Cotta Company, and it was represented on the motion for alimony that he had an income of $12,000 a year.

Everything For Gentlemen

in custom tailoring; that is of high grade quality. In the thousands of brilliant designs and rich weavings, you'll find almost any idea that fancy can conceive; yet not one has missed being marked for an early departure.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

CLANCY SENT TO THE TOMBS.

Long Island City Politician Says He Shot Clark in Self-Defense.

John F. Clancy, the Long Island City politicity who shot and killed John Clark at First Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street last night, was yesterday committed to the Tombs by Coroner Bausch.

Both Clancy and Clark were well known in Long Island City politics. Clancy is a hotel and saloon keeper at 143 Fifth Street, Long Island City. Clark lived at 160 West Avenue. Since the Gleason fight in Long Island City the two men have not been on good terms. Friday night they came over to New York on the same ferryboat, and when at First Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street engaged in an altercation which soon led to blows. During the scuffle two shots were fired. One took effect in Clark's body, and he died later in Bellevue Hospital.

At the Yorkville Court yesterday Clancy declared that he shot in self-defense. "It was his life or mine," he said.

He showed traces of the fight on his person. Several bruises were visible on his face and his nose was out of shape. Magistrate Mayo remanded him to the custody of the Coroner.

The prisoner was represented by ex-Assistant District Attorney Unger, Abraham Levy, and Surrogate Noble of Queens County. Many Long Island City politicians were present in the police court, and warmly shook Clancy's hand as he was taken away.

Mr. Unger stated that he thought the plea of self-defense would prove acceptable in this case. "Clark was known as a bully in Queens County," he said, "and about three weeks ago he whipped a man named McMahon, causing the latter to remain in bed for some days. At that time he is credited with the remark that Clancy would be the next. Mr. Clancy then got a permit to carry a revolver, though he tried to keep out of Clark's way as much as possible. The meeting on the ferryboat was accidental. When Clancy saw Clark he went into the ladies' cabin. After he had gone ashore they met and Clark punched Clancy in the nose, putting it out of joint."

Clancy is then said to have fired at Clark and missed, while Clark beat him over the head with his cane. The second shot proved fatal. Clancy's counsel declared that the dead man was the aggressor.

JOSEPH NAUL'S WILL BROKEN.

For the Second Time Contestants Win Suit in the Supreme Court.

For the second time the will of Joseph Naul, a wealthy resident of Brooklyn, was broken yesterday by a jury in the Supreme Court, that borough. Naul, at his death, left an estate worth about $80,000. He was in business as a silk manufacturer. The greater part of the property was left to his son, Henry S. Naul. Another son, Joseph, Jr., was left only $5 a week by the will, and even this was to be cut off if his conduct did not please the executors. The father did not approve of some of the habits of Joseph.

Joseph, however, died before his father, and after the execution of the will. The seven children of Joseph contested the probate of the will before the Surrogate, on the ground of undue influence. The Surrogate admitted the will to probate. The will was then contested in the Supreme Court, before Justice Gaynor, and a jury found for the contestants. Justice Gaynor set aside the finding, and an appeal was taken to the Appellate Division, which justified Justice Gaynor, but ordered a new trial. This was had this week, and the jury has again found for the contestants.

SAYS HE LOST TWO RINGS.

Pollard is Arrested by the Jeweler from Whom He Got Them with a View to Buying.

William Pollard of 70 Greene Street, Greenpoint, was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, on complaint of Joseph Maier, a jeweler of 981 Manhattan Avenue, who charged the prisoner with retaining two diamond rings valued at $108. Pollard is an ex-fireman and was dismissed April 1 by Fire Commissioner Scannell. He was before Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court, on Wednesday last on a suit for separation brought by his wife on the grounds of ill-treatment. Mrs. Pollard also asked for the custody of their child.

Justice Marean tried to bring about a reconciliation of the couple, but Mrs. Pollard refused, and the case was dismissed on Friday by the Justice. In the meantime jeweler Maier had brought a civil action against Pollard to recover $108.

When Pollard returned to his home on Friday night he was arrested on a warrant charging him with larceny. The prisoner denied the charge, and said that he had secured the two rings to make a selection from, intending to buy one of them. He said he had lost the rings and $58 besides. Magistrate O'Reilly held the accused in $500 bail for examination.

BUGS ROUT A GARDEN PARTY.

Lights Attract Myriads of Insects to a Jersey City Church's Grounds.

St. Aloysius's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, gave a garden party on the church grounds, at West Side and Lexington Avenues, on Friday night. A feature of the affair was a display of electric lights. This proved the undoing of the party. The lights attracted a myriad of black bugs. Exactly what they were no one who saw them can tell, but they settled down on every one in the party, the white dresses of a number of girls seeming to have a special attraction for them.

Efforts to drive them off were vain, and after combating the winged nuisances for half an hour the party was adjourned. When morning dawned the bugs were gone. They had returned to their usual haunts on the adjacent meadows.

CHRISTY'S DEATH IN BELLEVUE.

District Attorney's Office Unlikely to Further Investigate the Matter.

It is quite unlikely that there will be any further official investigation into the death of John Christy, the Bellevue Hospital insane patient, who died last Tuesday as the result of violence, according to the autopsy of Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan was designated by District Attorney Philbin to make an investigation of the matter. One of the persons alleged to have seen Christy beaten was Samuel Cuchar, an inmate of the pavilion when Christy was there. Cuchar visited Mr. Garvan's office yesterday and denied that he had seen Christy ill-treated. He said he had seen him fall to the floor often and seen attendants pick him up, but no violence was used.

After this interview Mr. Garvan said:

"The statements regarding this case are so conflicting that I am afraid we will never get to the bottom of it all. The police did not strip Christy before he was imprisoned and do not know whether he had any bruises at that time. We therefore cannot positively say that he was injured in Bellevue."

Commissioner John W. Keller of the Charities Department was still at work yesterday trying to solve whether Christy died from violence in the hospital. The Commissioner says he is determined to have of Bellevue a model institution. The detectives are still at work, but no arrest has been made. The inquest will be held on Tuesday.

Amalgamated Copper Dividend.

Official announcement is made that so much of the new issue of Amalgamated Copper shares as is on record on or before 3 o'clock on July 12 will receive the dividend declared last Thursday. The reason for this action is said to be that the Amalgamated will receive from the Boston and Montana and the Butte and Boston properties a considerable amount of cash accrued since the payment of the last dividend by those two companies.

James Boyd's Seventieth Birthday.

There was a celebration around the Western Union trading post on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The occasion was the seventieth birthday of James Boyd, who is said to have been a specialist longer than any other man on the floor. Floral offerings and congratulations were the order.

$35,000,000 Packing Combination.

Representatives of eight Alaska packing firms met in this city yesterday and agreed to the plans for a thirty-five-million-dollar salmon combine prepared by R. Onffroy, who has been promoting the venture.

Rumored Twine Combination.

Reports were current in Wall Street yesterday that a combination of about thirty twine factories is under consideration, and that the offices of the American Linseed Company may be moved from Chicago to this city.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Decided Price Reductions

In Desirable Silks.

19-inch All Silk Black Taffetas, reduced from 50c. a yd. to	39
22-inch fine Grade Black Swiss Taffetas, reduced from 69c. a yd. to	48
27-inch All Silk Guaranteed Black Taffetas, reduced from $1.00 a yd. to	75
36-inch All Silk Guaranteed Black Taffetas, reduced from $1.40 a yd. to	98
24-inch Black Crepe de Chines, worth 85c. a yard, 24-inch White Habutai Silks, worth 59c, a yard. 21-inch Black Japanese Waterproof Silks, 45-inch Black Imported Grenadines, worth 75c. a yard, 24-inch Printed Foulards, in light grounds, worth 75c. a yard,	All reduced for Monday to 39c a yard.

PRINTED FOULARDS AND SATIN LIBERTIES.

75c. goods, reduced to, per yard,	49
85c. goods, reduced to, per yard,	59
$1.25 and $1.50 goods, reduced to, per yard,	85

(Main Floor, Front.)

Seasonable Dress Fabrics

specially priced for Monday's selling:

BLACK MOHAIRS.

75 pieces, 36-inch Black Mohair Brilliantine, bright finish, close mesh, just the thing for bathing suits; specially priced for to-morrow at, per yard, 25

50 pieces of Black Mohair Brilliantine, of a very fine grade, silk finish; positively worth $1.00 a yard; specially priced for to-morrow at 59

DRESS CANVAS.

100 pieces of all-wool Dress Canvas, in blacks, creams and other good, desirable colors; specially priced for to-morrow, at per yard, 39

EOLIENNES.

About 1,000 yards of 48-inch Pure Silk and Wool Fancy Border Eoliennes, in good, seasonable colors; the regular $3.50 per yard quality, we will offer Monday at the amazingly low price of, per yard, 98

(Main Floor, Front.)

Linen Color

Mercerized Silk Batiste

at 25c. a yd.

The actual import price of this Batiste was 37½c. a yard. We bought it cheap from a waist maker who had too much of it on hand—hence the bargain.

(Main Floor, Centre.)

Fine Imported Batiste

Worth $1.00 a yard, on sale Monday for 29

Here again we benefit by another's misfortune. An overstocked importer, fearful of getting stuck with too many of these goods on his hands, sacrificed them to us at a big loss. These stylish goods are very popular at present—everybody wants them. They are 40 inches wide, embroidered on linen color, with white, blue or pink dots. You won't get anything like them again this season at the low price we ask for this lot.

(Main Floor, Centre.)

Reduced Prices on

1901 Model Refrigerators.

The cool and unseasonable weather of the past few weeks has left us with a larger stock of Refrigerators on hand than we should have at this time. To reduce it promptly and effectively we have decided to cut the prices on some of the most popular sizes. These "Model" Refrigerators are made of hardwood, with charcoal walls that admit of a perfect circulation of air. They are easy to clean and are great savers of ice. Just note the great saving these stock reduction price cuts mean to you:

Our No. 432, 29 in. wide, 17 3-4 in. deep, 42 1-2 in. high. Regular price $10.50; reduced to	9.00
Our No. 436, 29 in. wide, 19 in. deep, and 46 in-high. Regular price $16.00; reduced to	13.75
Our No. 438, 32 in. wide, 28 in. deep, and 48 inches high. Regular price $18.00; reduced to	15.50
Our No. 450, 37 in. wide, 22 in. deep, 51 in. high, with double doors; reduced to	22.00
Our No. 458, 25 in. wide, 19 in. deep, 50 in. high; reduced to	12.00
Our No. 461, 28 1-2 in. wide, 20 in. deep, 62 in. high; reduced to	15.50

(Basement.)

In the Grocery Dep't.

A Great Special Sale of Prunes.

Ever since we announced our special arrangements for the distribution of the famous Santa Clara Prunes at popular prices we sold enormous quantities of this wholesome and nutritious fruit. Carload after carload arrives, but the orders seem to come in faster yet, and we are only just beginning to realize the possibilities of this Great Prune Sale. To-morrow, Monday, we'll open a fresh carload of Fancy

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWENTY PAGES

WITH 24-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

THE DESTRUCTIVE MR. WANAMAKER

Mr. FOEDERER, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania and head of the gang to which was given the franchises for railways in Philadelphia, is a master of only two of the time-honored principles of Pennsylvania politics and plunder. "Addition and division" he understands and practices; "silence" he has not attained to, and he undoubtedly wishes that he had.

In a moment of misguided self-confidence it occurred to him to meet the terrible assault of Mr. WANAMAKER on the gang by declaring that that gentleman's offer of $2,500,000 for the franchises given to Mr. FOEDERER and his accomplices was not made in good faith, and that it had "a string to it." By this it was understood that the Congressman meant that Mr. WANAMAKER'S offer was for what the Councils could not have granted him, since he had no charters. Now comes Mr. WANAMAKER and says to Mr. FOEDERER and to his accomplices, in substance: You have all the necessary muniments of title in these franchises requisite either to enjoy them or to transfer them. I will give you $500,000 in cash for your interest in them, and will give the City of Philadelphia $2,500,000 besides on the sole condition that it shall be used in deepening the channel to the sea and in building new schoolhouses. In addition, I will promise three-cent fares in the busy hours on the roads covered by these franchises, and at any time within ten years the city may resume the franchises on the repayment of the money actually expended and invested.

Now, it is plain to every one that this offer, whether it is accepted or not, proves that the franchises given to the gang were worth much more than $2,500,000 and much more than $3,000,000, since here is a responsible and capable business man who is ready to give the larger sum for them and to promise lower fares. Not only that, but he is so entirely confident that the franchises at the lower fares will be profitable that he will be satisfied to take what he can make out of them for ten years or less, and turn them over to the city at cost. What the gang has had given to it, what, in plain English, the gang has swindled the city out of, is clearly "a thing of value." The charge of swindling is not a vague one. A definite money estimate on the injury to the city is made and backed up.

This, as we have said, is true whether the offer is accepted or not. But if it is not accepted, it is further shown that the gang intends to make from its corrupt job a good deal more than the half million which it can have from Mr. WANAMAKER. This is the demonstration that Mr. FOEDERER incautiously challenged when he made his comment on the proposition of Mr. WANAMAKER. We repeat that he must wish that he had never made it. His distress is not likely to be assuaged by the following passage in the truly remarkable letter of Mr. WANAMAKER, in which the writer treats with great discrimination the only objection that can be raised to his offer:

> If the proposition I have made to you is not acceptable, I should be glad to know what sum will tempt you and your associates to surrender the privileges you now own, and which were obtained by methods so unusual and defiant of the public will as to have aroused the indignation of the people of the entire Nation. There may be those who will raise an ethical objection to the payment of any sum of money to persons obtaining valuable property by such methods. As a question of casuistry there may be some force in such objection; but I am advised that the payment proposed in this letter, of $500,000 to you and your associates, would not be indictable as the compounding of a felony, but would be defensible as a bonus merely paid for the restitution of public property wrongfully obtained.

A POSSIBLE ADVANCE IN CRIMINAL TRIALS.

While the search for justice in the criminal courts must often be conducted under perplexing conditions, and the final outcome of many cases be unsatisfactory to society, a long advance step would be taken if the element of untempered partisanship could be eliminated from the practice of the District Attorney's office. Theoretically, the District Attorney represents the whole people, including the defendant, and if this theory respecting the proper conduct of his office be sound, he should be as ready as the prisoner's personal counsel to bring out evidence that promotes the ends of justice, even if it be favorable to the defense, meanwhile guarding faithfully the public interests. In every-day practice, however, he represents only that portion of the people who believe that the prisoner is guilty and demand that he be punished.

The objection that the method suggested would give the accused two sets of counsel, leaving the State unprotected, can have no force until we have overturned the principle that one charged with crime shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty. The costly machinery of the criminal courts should not be put in motion for the primary purpose of sending an accused person to the penitentiary or the death chamber, but to determine what is right and just under the law. An atmosphere charged with partisanship is not favorable to the free movement of the delicately balanced scales of Justice. While it is the plain duty of the District Attorney to see that no guilty man escapes through his negligence, it must be clear to those who have watched the course of sharply contested criminal trials that savage partisanship in the prosecuting officer may awaken in behalf of the accused a degree of sympathy which is a menace to society in precisely the degree that it is unwarranted by the actual merits of the defense.

The "under dog" has always appealed powerfully to average human nature, and there is no surer way to transform a man who may have committed a capital crime into an object of undeserving, but none the less effective, sympathy, than to force upon a jury the belief that the representative of the State is more interested in securing a conviction than in safeguarding the interests of the whole people by making every effort to see that the jurors are put in possession of all material facts touching the merits of the case. And with the power of the State in the hands of a partisan prosecutor there is not only an appearance of unfairness, but there is danger that substantial injustice may be done.

Since the disagreement of the jury in the last trial of Dr. KENNEDY, and while another trial is still a possibility, the representative of the District Attorney's office who prosecuted the case has been quoted as saying that he did not merely believe in the guilt of the accused, but that he knew he killed the woman. Until there is a change in our law respecting the presumption of innocence, officers of the court should not "know" anything of the kind so long as there is the slightest chance that the question of guilt or innocence may yet be submitted to the twelve men, who, as judges of all the facts, will alone be authorized to answer it.

HARMFUL TO BOTH SIDES.

The Statist regrets the tone of one of the English speakers at the dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce to the members of the New York Chamber and deplores his attempt to belittle the complaint that our tariff stands in the way of our buying as much as for mutual advantage we ought to buy of the foreign countries that buy so much of us:

> Artificial restriction imposed to prevent a great people like the Americans from buying what they would wish to have of foreign commodities is not merely a restriction upon our own trade, but is a very material injury to the United States. The smallest part of that injury is that it prevents the free citizens of a free Republic from buying in the best market they can find. What is a much more important matter is that to the extent that protectionism abroad hampers, restricts, and reduces the trade of this country, and consequently the prosperity of its people, to that same extent at least protectionism prevents the people of this country from being as good customers of the United States as they otherwise would be. We are not sure, then, that the English speakers at the dinner took either a very wise line or one calculated to promote as much as possible the good relations between the two countries. On an occasion of the kind it would, of course, have been exceedingly bad taste to bring up anything that might seem like a reproach to the United States. But, on the other hand, there was surely no occasion to make out that the present commercial relations between the two countries are all that they ought to be. We venture to think they are very far indeed from being so.

This view is sound, undoubtedly. It cannot be otherwise than sound, for it is simply an argument for the reign of a just and natural economic law. But it must be remembered that our own power to produce is now so vast and varied that we supply a much greater part of our own wants than was the case twenty-five years ago. Even under conditions of entire freedom of trade our buying in foreign markets would very likely disappoint the expectations of the good customers who would like us to buy as largely of them as they buy of us.

Internationally the disquieting aspect of the Dingley tariff at present is the irritation it causes and the provocation it gives for retaliatory measures. In its effect at home, the chief evil is the burden it puts upon manufacturers by imposing high duties on their raw materials. It does annoy us, especially by the infamous forays upon the personal baggage of returning tourists. It taxes us outrageously upon what merchandise we have to import, and it fosters some of the conscienceless and hoggish monopolies that have come into being under its protection. In a considerable degree, also, it hampers our efforts to extend trade, for it cannot be contended that we encourage foreigners to buy of us by refusing to buy of them. But Senator ALDRICH and the other loyal defenders of the beneficiaries of tariff favors are moved not at all by these considerations. They will stand by the Dingley tariff.

IS THERE TO BE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA?

From the beginning of the recent disturbances in Russia we have cautioned our readers against forming opinions based on the reports of non-Russian observers, since the whole framework of Russian political and social life is so complex and so alien to our Western ideas that such reports were likely to be defective and misleading. But we find in The Independent of this week an article by one of the Russians themselves which is of extreme interest and peculiar authority. The writer is J. W. BIENSTOCK, a member of the St. Petersburg bar, legal adviser to the Russian Embassy at Paris, and correspondent of journals in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The statements of a trained observer and a member of the official class, especially when they are so plain and emphatic as those of M. BIENSTOCK, clearly deserve attention such as those of no foreigner could claim.

M. BIENSTOCK describes two sorts of disturbances, those among the students due to the application of the edict which punishes them for disorder by sending them to serve in the army, and those due to the discontent of the workingmen in the industrial establishments. He notes as very significant that, contrary to all previous experience, the workmen have sympathized with the students, in the recent troubles, and have shared with them the brutality of the police and the Cossacks. He points out that the edict as to the students and the army was strongly opposed by the Grand Dukes VLADIMIR and ALEXIS, the brothers of the Emperor, and the Grand Dukes MICHAEL and NICHOLAS, his uncles; by several of the Ministers, and denounced as "cruel and unjust" by M. WITTE, the Minister of Finance. It originated with the Procureur General of the Holy Synod, POBIEDONOSTZEV, and his "creature," BOGOLIEPOV, the Minister of Public Instruction. The worst features of the policy are that it visits the same penalty on all students without regard to their offense, that it degrades the army by making service penal, and, most significant of all, that it tends to the spread of revolutionary ideas through the propaganda of the condemned students. In connection with this latter fact M. BIENSTOCK refers to the part taken by the students in the revolutionary movements in Italy, Spain, Germany, and Austria from 1848 on. The resistance of the students to the authorities has led to violence in Moscow, Kiev, Kharkov, Odessa, Kazan, Ivanoff, and in Vosniezinsk, the "Manchester of Russia." In all these places the workingmen have fraternized with the students.

Of the temper of the workingmen M. BIENSTOCK cites evidence in the occurrence of some 3,000 strikes in two years, although strikes are absolutely illegal, and no organization of workingmen is permitted under Russian law. And he adds:

> Educated to revolutionary ideas, which the Russian Nihilists have brought them during the past twenty years, "going among the people," as they say in Russia, disguising themselves in order to enter the shops as workmen, this discontented mass are nearly ready to come out in the street and rally themselves to any revolutionary movement. That is precisely what took place in February and March of this year. For the first time intellect and labor, oppressed by the same yoke, found themselves side by side, united for one object.

Nor is the menace confined to the students and the workingmen. The army is affected. In spite of formal orders, in the recent troubles officers have refused to fire on the people.

> If the present manifestations cannot be called revolution, because the people still lack chiefs capable of directing their movements, it is, in any case, a great awakening of public opinion in Russia. It is the manifestation of a state of mind full of menace, the sowing of seed which will find a soil everywhere ready, at the top and bottom of the social scale, especially at the bottom. The Russian people are illiterate, it is true, but good sense is well developed among them; they are well prepared by their history and social organization to adopt ideas of liberty.

The latter statement is explained by the peculiar organization of the Russian people in the vast rural regions, in which the village community, the Mir, represents the real authority of justice and government to the peasant mind, while "official Russia, represented by the functionaries of the Czar, (Tchinovnik,) his Magistrates, his police, his administrators, personifies in the course of centuries of Rusisan history venality, rapacity, and violence." "Beneath the people are essentially republican and democratic, above is despotism, and the whole administrative organization is dominated by the principle of strict bureaucratic control."

In these conditions M. BIENSTOCK finds justification for the conclusion: "The present troubles have incontestably shown that the civic sentiment has increased among the Russian people. It is not yet formed, the shape of the revolution is not yet determined, but the ground seems ready." He believes that there is yet time for "the autocracy to ward off this revolution by introducing the liberal and necessary reforms which Count TOLSTOI has pointed out. But he also believes that, unless this is done, revolution is extremely probable. Such a view from a Russian of his official standing and connection is certainly very significant.

THE BRAZILIAN WAY.

Brazilian newspapers bring us a novel proposal of taxation. The coffee growers, it seems, are accustomed to sell everything they raise, to the overstocking of the market and the prejudice of the Brazilian brands, by selling stuff fit only to be burned, but not for grinding. The proposal is to levy a tax upon and destroy 20 per cent. of the crop.

We should think the proposal would seem to the Brazilians repugnant to the principles of economics and morality. All waste is wicked. Are there no poor in Brazil who might be comforted by gifts of even poor coffee? Or are there no markets which might be stimulated by the proceeds of the tax in the hands of a good advertiser? We taught benighted Europe how to eat our maize. We did not send them the worst of our crop as samples, to be sure, nor need the Brazilians. Nor do we see how such a tax can be equitably apportioned among the producers of so many grades, and where the very complaint is that the product is not graded, but the good is prejudiced by the bad—everything being coffee apparently. Would it not be simpler to legalize grades of coffee—just as we have our grades of grain—and to let the planters do their own destroying, if they produced unmarketable coffee? We have heard it argued that our own customs should be made collectible in kind at the Custom Houses, but that was by way of derision and with the idea of making our tariff law unpopular. We think the Brazilian who should see his property taken away for the purpose of destruction would find scant comfort in the improvement in value of what was left to him, and would be "ag'in the Government" no matter what were his or its politics. This law, and one more like it, might almost suffice to restore the empire.

"THE LAW'S DELAYS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is doubtless superfluous to assure you that your editorials and correspondence upon "The Law's Delay" are appreciated by the community at large as well as by the members of the bar. It is true that no more Judges are needed, but rather more industrious Judges. Many facts demonstrate the truth of this statement.

Compare, for example, the calendars and the disposition of causes in the neighboring counties where the Judges receive about one-half the salary of ours. In Queens, Richmond, Westchester, and Rockland, the courts open at 10 o'clock, and sometimes at 9, and adjourn at 5, and sometimes at 6, instead of the prevailing hours here of 10:30—more often 11—and 4. In those counties but one Justice is assigned for the trial term. As a rule, he will dispose of a calendar of 100 or 200 causes during the month, trying from forty to sixty cases, and sometimes more. In brief, he works and disposes of the business before him, and there is no complaint by the bar or by the community.

Here we have twelve parts and twelve Judges for the trial of causes with juries, besides eight parts and eight Judges for the hearing of causes and proceedings without juries. Here these twenty parts and twenty Judges are open and purport to be doing business each month of the year except during the preposterous Summer vacation of three months—certainly preposterous when the calendar is two years behind!

Here, it is said, we have some $17,500 Judges who try fewer than twenty cases in a term—one month. Here, it is claimed, we have at least one Judge who will not have assigned to his part more than one cause, "ready" for trial, per day. Here we have our Judges "through business for the day" at 12 M. or at 2 P. M., not occasionally, but very frequently, and at 4 sharp all are adjourned.

It seems to be a very clear proposition for the taxpayers to consider, and the remedy is just as clear. It is not only silly, but false, to allege that the bar is to blame for the congested calendar. The very existence of lawyers with litigated business depends upon the trials of their cases. There is no prevailing tendency to delay trials by plaintiffs' attorneys at all events. There are no more "dilatory tactics" by lawyers here than in the counties above named. Business moves in those counties. It will here when some pressure is brought to bear by reason of the laudable agitation of the subject instituted by THE TIMES.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
New York, June 19, 1901.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND THE BIBLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter published under date of June 15, Mr. John Froschl censures "your worthy paper" for giving place in your columns occasionally to "some stuff that is not fit to print." What he evidently refers to is a letter printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago, in which the writer, Mr. Alexander Brownlie, contended that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is an organization that is neither Christian nor according to the teachings of the Bible.

I am not at all in sympathy with Mr. Froschl's arguments and objections he has raised against THE NEW YORK TIMES publishing the letter of Mr. Brownlie, and I am persuaded that the sentiments he expresses therein are his own, and not those of the majority of its readers. THE NEW YORK TIMES thoroughly believes in "hearing the other side," and this is precisely what it has done in publishing Mr. Brownlie's "not-fit-to-print" letter.

As for Mr. Froschl's statement that "the Old Testament plainly teaches total abstinence," I would like to ask him whether he is an authority on the teachings of the Old Testament. In my opinion, the best authority on questions pertaining to the Old Testament are the Jews, a people to whom it was originally given by Moses and the Prophets. At the time of Christ the Old Testament was venerable with age to the Jews. According to their interpretation of the "Word," to drink wine and liquor of any kind is perfectly Jewish, and not prohibited. There is hardly a festival, on the Jewish calendar upon which it is not the duty of every true Hebrew to "eat, drink, and be merry." As corroborative of this evidence, I quote the following verses from the Old and New Testaments:

"Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy heart. Let him drink and forget his poverty and remember his misery no more."—Proverbs, xxxi., 6-7.

"Drink ye, drink abundantly, O beloved."—Song of Solomon, v., 1.

"The Son of Man came eating and drinking."—Matthew, xi., 10.

"Wine which cheereth God and man."—Judges, ix., 13.

"Drink thy wine with a merry heart."—Ecclesiastes, ix., 7.

In the face of the above facts and Scriptural passages quoted to sustain these facts, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union cannot lay claim to being Christian in the true sense of the word, if to be Christian means to believe in the inspiration of the Old as well as the New Testament, hence Mr. Brownlie has the better of the argument. LOUIS BERGER.
New York, June 21, 1901.

BERI-BERI ON SHIPBOARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to observe regarding your notice of beri-beri on the schooner Alert that I have analyzed the situation of several beri-beri ships, in respect to the cause, and I have always found some source where the poison of carbonic acid gas came from plentifully. I maintain; even against the Dutch East Indian doctor, (beri-beri specialist of Java,) that in all these outbreaks on ships it is some emanation of carbonic poisons which lies at the bottom of the trouble. The food has nothing to do with it. Beri-beri means "goat's gait" or "sheep's run," and it has reference to the symptoms of paresis of the nerves of the legs, always symmetrical; the dropping of the toes, or pes equinus, and the labored lifting of the leg and thrusting it forward, due, in my opinion, to carbonic poisoning of red blood corpuscles and peripheral nerves. The quick recovery of all crews as soon as they are removed from the ships to a purer atmosphere is the same effect which the Japanese obtain by removing their sick from the low-situated wards of Tokio to higher ground. They thus obtain for them an increased supply of oxygen. Carbonic acid gas being heavier than air, sinks to the lowest levels, where, in Japan and the East, are always found the worst type of the disease.

In my special inquiry into diet as a cause, the Captains of ships have told me that the food throughout the voyage, of those who escaped and those attacked, was identical. I found, too, that worm-eaten rice of ships could not have produced beri-beri, otherwise all the negroes of the Savannah delta, upon whom the damaged rice is usually bestowed, would be permanent prey to beri-beri.

Beri-beri is not contagious, so that there is no need of disinfection. If the deficiency of hemoglobin of the blood (there is never deficiency of red blood corpuscles in beri-beri) was due to a micro-organism, as some beri-beri specialists claim, why is not the spleen enlarged? And why are children and women in Japan so seldom affected? Nearly always men, and very robust ones, are affected with beri-beri.

Dr. Takaki's Japanese theory that rice produces beri-beri does not hold water. All that rice may have to do with it is that it represents insufficiency of alimentation. You might as well incriminate the oatmeal when, as it so often happens, beri-beri breaks out in a Scotch crew.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M. D.
New York, June 20, 1901.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading the letter of Mr. Patrick McGuiness in your issue of June 3, I waited patiently to see if any one else was interested in the Washington Market having at least part of the grand trade it once enjoyed restored to it, which was driven from it, mainly by the chicanery and fraud which were permitted to be practiced on the stands outside of the market proper, with the knowledge and connivance of the department in the Controller's office which has it in charge.

If Mr. McGuiness has any idea that putting a coat of paint on the outside and putting in a few panes of glass where they are broken will restore to Washington Market any of the trade which has been driven away from it, he and I will not agree on the need of what is to be done. He says the market is a city institution. Of course it is, else it would not be in the condition which he describes it to be: "A ramshackle, weatherbeaten, and disreputable shed, a disgrace to the municipality and a damage to all surrounding property." That is a very good description of it.

There is no question that his description of the building is right. Whose fault is it that it is so? Unquestionably the Bureau of Markets, under whose control it is. This bureau is in the Controller's department, and I reiterate the charge that it is because it is run in the interest of a political machine that it has been reduced to its present disgraceful position.

A little history of the market, "as it was and as it can be made," will not be out of place here.

For many years after the Washington Market was established it was noted as the one place where everything that the housekeeper needed in meats, poultry, game, butter, cheese, fruits, and vegetables in the greatest variety and of the best quality could be purchased. Here the best people of the city were to be found morning after morning, with their servants carrying their baskets, picking out the choicest meats, poultry, game, fruits, and vegetables.

The name of the Washington Market became famous; the best trade was attracted to it; orders poured in from all over the country. The name was earned for it by men who were proud of their vocations, who built up a business of which they had reason to be proud, by selling the best goods that could be found in the country, never misrepresenting their goods or permitting their customers to be cheated—their stands were valuable. At that time the market was a credit to the city. The enormous business transacted in it attracted hordes of peddlers, who were given permits to occupy the stoop all around it, who bought and sold only the poorest quality of goods and cheated in every conceivable way, every effort to stop them being thwarted by political influence.

When trade was at its best the building of the new market was undertaken. It was a mistake. It is utterly unfit for a market. Its ventilation is imperfect. Permitting huge ice boxes to be built on the floor, and the pipes for supplying cold air to the refrigerators being put overhead instead of providing a cellar for them was a mistake, permitting the people to whom the city rented the stoop all around the market, entirely inclosing the market proper, to build ice boxes against the wall, leaving only five or six doors to enter the market, without any view from the outside, was a very grave mistake. Pass up or down the sidewalk surrounding it to-day, and you would not know there was a large market hidde unless you inquired for it.

If the management of the market could be taken out of the hands of the politicians, the floor raised five or six feet, all the ice boxes and lumber rooms put in the cellar, the shed taken down from the sidewalk, all the stands on the outside cleared off, and show windows put in all around the market, a great part of the trade which is now attracted to other places could be regained, as even now there is no other place in this city where you can get such a variety of goods under one roof.

I cannot conceive how the removal of the shed around the market can be styled vandalism, or how it could destroy the architectural beauty of the building. It certainly disfigures as well as disgraces it now. I do not see how a few thousand dollars spent to improve the city's property and make it a paying asset could throw the city into bankruptcy or interfere with paying the salaries of the 40,000 employes of the city.

It matters not under whose control the changes that are necessary to be made are to be, they ought to be made in order to make what Mr. McGuiness justly styles "a ramshackle, disreputable, weatherbeaten shed, which is a disgrace to the municipality," a pride and source of revenue to the city. L. J. CALLANAN.
New York, June 21, 1901.

TO IMPROVE CROWDED STREET CAR CONDITIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discomforts and inconveniences of street-car travel in this city are certainly apparent to everybody; but just how to remove them is a problem not easily solved. The suggestions offered by some of your recent correspondents seem to the present writer to lack adaptation to American conditions. It is suggested that the European plan be adopted, according to which no more persons are allowed to board a car than can find seats.

This is all very well in cities where people are willing to wait; but it would not appeal to the majority here. To an American in Paris, there is nothing so disagreeable as to stand waiting in a crowd for ten, twenty thirty minutes, or even on special occasions for an hour or more—as has happened to the writer—letting cars pass from time to time simply because they had no seating room. If one must stand for half an hour—so the American feels—one may as well stand in a car, and at least be making progress. And how long would one have to wait—let some advocate of the foreign plan answer—in order to find a vacant seat on a Broadway or Madison Avenue car during rush hours.

This difficulty is not to be met by adding more cars, at least not during rush hours, since the crowding together of the cars makes it necessary to run them at a snail's pace, and the effect is to make fewer cars pass in a given time. One critic suggests the use of double-deckers, forgetting that nearly every line in Manhattan and Brooklyn must pass at some point beneath an elevated road or through a tunnel. For local traffic on Broadway, up to Fifty-third Street, double-deckers might be of service, but the stairs to the top would need to be much safer than those in London or Paris, on account of the greater speed and jerkiness of our cars.

Another easy cause of complaint is the open cars. Some critics even wish to see the present absurd open car abolished. Here again the majority of us would quite fail to agree with the critic. The open car, on a warm day, appeals to us as the pleasantest of all known forms of street cars. The great development of riding for pleasure in the cars depends directly on the use of the open car. You will often see people let a closed car pass and wait for an open car. And if you observe the half-and-half cars used in Manhattan, you will find the open half more popular than the closed. The foreign system which some hastily prefer to ours, provides inclosed seats for only about half of the passengers, whatever the weather may be. Those on top have often not even a cover over their heads.

All things considered, most Americans who have used foreign trams will agree that our accommodations are far superior. Before we can expect the entire removal of our present discomforts, we must either multiply our lines of track, and it is doubtful if this can be done sufficiently to keep pace with the growing traffic, or we must wait for some inventive genius to devise a new plan for street travel. For the present, we ought to content ourselves with bringing pressure to bear on the companies for certain practicable though minor reforms.

The following are evidently practicable:

1. Enough cars should be provided to allow every one a seat during the duller hours of the day and night. During rush hours this is probably impossible.

2. Open cars should be promptly substituted for closed, or closed for open, according to changes in the weather. Such substitutions are made in Boston at an hour's notice.

3. Decent standing room, not between the seats, should be provided in open cars for those who must stand.

4. Transfers should be given from all cross-town lines to Third Avenue, which is now less crowded than most of the other lines, and also makes better time.

These suggestions make no claim to go to the root of the difficulty; but if we stick to them and others equally practicable, we shall accomplish more than if we merely howl with rage, or demand sweeping reforms that cannot be carried out.

New York June 17, 1901. R. S. W.

DOUBLE-DECKED STREET CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial in to-day's issue, entitled "Standing in the Cars," speaking of the seating capacity of the trolley cars of the Metropolitan Railroad, you say, "They cannot, on account of the elevated tracks, be double-decked."

When the Sixth Avenue Elevated Road was building it was opposed from alpha to omega by the Sixth Avenue horse-car people. Among the omega things done by them, for shortly after they gave up the struggle, was to put on double-deck cars, under the hope, seemingly, that the transverse beams or girders of the elevated road would sweep off any passenger bold enouh to try to ride on the upper deck. Passengers did ride on this upper deck, and with safety, too.

The surface road, having thus failed in its attack upon the elevated, shortly after withdrew its double-deckers, these special cars evidently not having been primarily intended for the comfort and convenience of the traveling public. UTAH.
New York City, June 20, 1901.

To Abolish Standing in Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To do away with standing in cars, fine the passengers and the company both. Make every public vehicle licensed to carry so many and no more. Decency demands it. Health demands it. The payment of a service not performed demands it.

Women who ride two blocks can walk. Many others can walk to the great benefit of their health. As a matter of fact, people ride too much and walk too little for the good of their health.

When it becomes a question of dividends you can trust the companies to be equal to the occasion. WILLIAM SAUL.
Jersey City, June 20, 1901.

Suggestion to the Metropolitan Company

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a solution of the very properly much-to-be desired suppression of the present indecent practice of passengers standing in open cars I would suggest the adoption of such arrangement of the seats as that in use in some of the cars running on the roads of Washington City.

The cars referred to have end platforms for entrance and exit, connected by an aisle through the centre of the car, having upon either side seats accommodating two persons. As is well known the space between the seats of the open cars of the New York roads is considerably more than is necessary, having evidently been made thus wide to accommodate standers. It is quite certain that the difference between this space and that absolutely necessary would permit of the addition of at least two rows of seats to the eleven now in each open car, thus giving seating capacity to fifty-two passengers, being but three less than the fifty-five now accommodated upon the eleven seats of the present arrangement.

The sides of the Washington cars are open, but protected to the height of the backs of the seats by a wire netting. The advantages to passengers in this proposed arrangement of the open cars of the Metropolitan Railway Company are too obvious to require mention, and the discontinuance of the present dangerous method of the collection of fares by the conductors would also be obtained, as well as the abolition of the use of passengers as assistant collectors of fares from those occupying inside seats.

Of one thing the public is well convinced, and that is the fact that if closed cars could be made to carry more persons than open ones there would be none of the latter in use. ANTI-TAMMANY.
New York, June 20, 1901.

The High Step Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow one woman to express in your columns the gratitude which doubtless many felt in reading Mr. Guggenheim's appeal for the rights of the traveling public of this city? At last we have a champion, and perhaps we may, with altered conditions, forget all the misery, anxiety, and apprehension which the effort to enter and leave one of the high-stepped open cars has cost us.

For an agile, athletic girl this might be an easy task; but not wishing to overstate the case, I will refrain from describing the suffering it has caused other women.

New York, June 20, 1901. E. F. V. R.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRYBOATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The unfortunate accident to the ferryboat Northfield has doubtless caused many persons to become alarmed. This seems to be the case with W. B. Merritt, your correspondent in yesterday morning's TIMES.

His suggestion of only running the Castleton, Robert Garrett, and Southfield at a half-hour schedule time, and of pressing into service during the "busy hours" the Middletown and Westfield, does not, in my opinion, offer any relief to the already frightened passengers.

Does not the Staten Island Ferry Company run the old boats during the "busy hours"? Did not the Northfield go down during the "busy hours"?

Mr. Merritt might have paused to consider that danger attends all travelers alike on land and water. Are there no railroad disasters? No trolleys carrying their passengers to death? No ocean liners in collision or striking on deadly hidden roacks, to end forever their passengers' journeys?

There is danger no matter what means of travel one may resort to.

The Staten Island Ferry has a very good record for safety and the boats are manned by the best crews running out of New York Harbor.

These facts should allay the public's fears. I feel safer in crossing the bay than I do when crossing Broadway or Church Street. The old ferryboats are safe, but should be condemned on account of their miserable accommodations and unsanitary arrangements. If the Garrett or Castleton had been struck like the Northfield was I believe the result would have been the same. The city should at once give the ferry company an extension of their franchise and see that it contains certain restrictions and requirements which the old franchise evidently did not contain, more the blame to those who granted it.

We want faster boats with up-to-date arrangements, and if possible a commutation arranged with ferry and railroad companies. The ferry should also carry more lifeboats. Certain newspapers are responsible for much of the uneasiness that now exists in the public's mind. No. The ferry boats are at least safe.

ALBERT E. MEDWAY.
Fort Wadsworth, S. I., June 21, 1901.

THE MILK COMMISSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This seems to be the age of "commissions." We incessantly hear of reform and probing committees until the public becomes thoroughly disgusted with them, and now a new committee—a "milking" commission—has sprung up, which intends to say much and do nothing. Just think of the supposed wide scope of usefulness of this new commission! It intends to occasionally inspect dairies and milk stores, create new offices and jobs, distribute labels with the signature of the milk commission, in full, and compel the public to pay for this advertisement. Let me ask: "What will the Health Department do with the milk inspection laws in vogue?" According to the Sanitary Code, Section 221: "No milk shall be received, held, kept, offered for sale, or delivered in the City of New York without a permit in writing from the Board of Health, and subject to the conditions thereof." "In making application for the same he must furnish, on blanks provided for the purpose, full information as to the amount of daily sales, from whom the milk is purchased, time when delivered, and how it is kept during sale, special attention being paid to the condition of the ice-box, if the milk is kept in such a receptacle. * * * He must furnish information regarding the method of its shipment, the location of the farm, creamery, &c., and the breed, condition, food, housing, and water supply of the cows." Furthermore, the health Inspectors are supposed to pay special attention to the conditions of the iceboxes in which the milk is kept, to the cleanliness of the utensils, and the store in general, and to the condition of the glasses in which the milk is served. Careful and extended investigation is supposed to be made with reference to the use of antiseptics as preservatives of cream and condensed milk.

These steps are supposed to be supplemented by a systematic examination of all milch cattle kept within the city limits, with special reference to the detection of animals suffering from tuberculosis.

It may thus be seen that the Health Department is supposed to be doing all the new milk commission intends to do. Why, then, organize new self-admiration associations to infringe upon the rights of the public? Why not rather see that the Health Department rigidly enforces the laws inaugurated? Get a health officer who can be held accountable for his acts of omission and you will have no need or use for a commission.

I am certain that the new "milking" commission will serve but the following purposes: It will advertise its members; it will enrich the wholesale milk dealer; it will either deprive the poor workingman of his hard-earned money, or his poor children of the little milk they received. I may also add that the high death rate among the children under five years of age is due chiefly to overfeeding with decayed fruit and vegetables, with poisoned candies and cold drinks, and not to the alleged bad milk supply. H. B. S.
New York, June 22, 1901.

The Production of Wealth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your leading editorial of June 18 I see the remark "The production of wealth involves its exchange and the exchange breeds commerce." Why not continue and include the further involution, that the production of wealth involves its use and consumption, and the use and consumption of wealth begets progress?

Wealth gives up its benefits only to those who use and consume it. It gives none of its benefits to those who merely own it, nor to those who only deal in it while it is on its way to the consumer. If the Chinese, when they awake to the new possibilities, are to benefit by the new wealth they create they must consume more of it, and then they will cease to be a menace to the labor systems of the commercial and industrial world. The fear of Chinese competition arises from the assumption that the Chinaman will learn to produce more and remain content with his present consumption of wealth. A baseless assumption. ROBERT W. SMITH.
Brooklyn, June 18, 1901.

The Franchise in the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent number of your paper you quote the approval of a Southern newspaper regarding your editorial of the 13th inst. on "Franchise Restrictions in Alabama," in which you say:

> They realize, as those in the North cannot, that the best interests of the negro will be served by taking from him the prematurely conferred rights which he misused, and so extinguishing all cause for race conflict.

But these rights were conferred by the Federal Constitution, and I cannot see how a State can legally deprive any of its citizens of rights thus conferred. How a State Convention can—to use your language—"so frame the new law as in effect to discriminate against the negro, at least during the life of the present generation of white illiterates, but to do this in a way which will not violate the letter or spirit of the Federal Constitution," when the Fifteenth Amendment expressly forbids race discrimination in the suffrage, is something I cannot understand. C. P. BUTLER.
Brooklyn, June 19, 1901.

The Circle Around the Sun.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In corroboration of the mariner's story published in your paper of to-day, I wish to state that I also saw the phenomenon of yesterday. I was walking in Central Park between 12 and 1 o'clock, and in raising my parasol was attracted by the unusual appearance of the sky.

It was nowhere "dark and threatening," but slight clouds to the south reflected a beautiful rainbow light, faint in color, and growing more so toward the north, forming a perfect circle around the sun. By holding my parasol so as to hide the latter, I was able to see and enjoy the unusual spectacle, and I regret now that I did not call the attention of others to it. A. CROSS.
New York, June 17, 1901.

For the Protection of Animals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see in to-day's TIMES the criticisms of the management of the New York Society for the Protection of Animals. I hope they will be kept up until the efficiency of the society is restored. In Mr. Bergh's time it was really a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," but to-day it seems to be kept up for the benefit of a corps of officials, whose last thought is to bestir themselves in behalf of our dumb friends. Like "M. G. H.," I have appealed to them in vain. G. P. M.
Pittsburg, Penn., June 15, 1901.

The Pabst Hotel Portico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the Pabst Hotel portico, I beg to suggest that were the same in front of a church it would have been downed long ago. But it isn't in front of a church.

BATTERY.
New York, June 19, 1901.

NUGGETS.

A Suggestion.

"Don't you think that the wires all ought to be put under ground?" asked Cawker.

"Yes, and the wirepullers, too," replied Cumso.—Detroit Free Press.

A Libel.

Ascum—He said he saw you in a store the other day looking at trousers.

Cholly—Twousers! The idea! Why I never look at anything but twouserings. Twousers are all ready-made, ye know.—Philadelphia Press.

Georgia in June.

Gray doves fieldward winging;
Vales of rich perfumes;
Mockingbirds a-singing
Breast-deep in the blooms.
—Atlanta Constitution.

The Candidate's Blunder.

"Never, while on a jury," said the candidate for the rural office, "have I convicted a white man, an' never yet did I lynch a nigger fer stealin' a watermelon."

But when next morning every melon had disappeared from his patch, he went around looking for rope, and muttering, "Darn 'em! I never told 'em to steal 'em all!"—Atlanta Constitution.

FROM BOSTON, U. S. A.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

A youth of pallid features lay dying in a tent,
His eyes were growing glassy, his strength was nearly spent.
A comrade saw his breathworks had almost ceased to play
And rubbered gently o'er him to hear what he might say.
"Go tell my aged mother her spoiled and petted child

ISIDOR STRAUS TELLS OF HIS TRIP TO ENGLAND

Why Britons Have Lost Their Commercial Supremacy.

Chamber of Commerce Delegation's Reception by the King—Andrew Carnegie in His Scotch Castle.

Isidor Straus, one of the delegation sent by the local Chamber of Commerce to the banquet tendered by the London Chamber of Commerce, arrived here yesterday on the Lucania. Concerning his entertainment and that of his fellow-committeemen by Englishmen, Mr. Straus was enthusiastic. From the King down, he says, every one was most friendly.

"It was something more than a mere formal and ceremonial expression of goodfellowship between men of like occupation and affinity," he said.

"The English commercial public of late has come to fear us. Particularly is this true of the iron and steel industries. They are beginning to see their old-time supremacy passing to the other side of the Atlantic. Why, I heard over there of a single American match company that had come into the English market and easily distanced all English competitors. The most prominent similar concern over there has just amalgamated with the American company, giving the latter the controlling interest.

"English business men do not compare with those of American birth. They lack the enterprise and ideas. They are old-fashioned in their ways. Competition is the life of trade. Over there the lack of competition has been its death. So long have they held the first place that they have grown into grooves. They have kept on in the methods of former generations with the result that they have lost their old-time prestige. But I think I see among them a disposition to put their shoulder to the wheel and win back something of that which was theirs.

"Yet, in spite of all this, which I mention for the purposes of passing illustration, in spite of the fact that they have begun to fear us, there was only the most friendly spirit there for America. The general sentiment was that the two kindred nations could take care of themselves, and if any difficulty arose that the ordinary agencies of diplomacy could not handle, it need only be handed over to the two Chambers of Commerce to be arranged very satisfactorily. We had receptions tendered us everywhere in London at the houses of the great and famous, but the most remarkable spectacle, I think, was the banquet itself, when there were present not only men famous in commerce, but the great scientists of the country.

"Our reception by the King at Windsor was not, as has been supposed, due to the action of the London Chamber of Commerce in bringing it about as a crowning courtesy. On the contrary, the initiative came from the King himself. At first there seemed to be considerable difficulty about it to the advisers in etiquette of the King. The Court was in mourning, and had given up all functions. It was thought that there might be a great deal of criticism from home people if the King, disregarding these facts, were to receive us. So he disposed of it in a happy manner. We were invited to go down to Windsor and visit the castle. We were being shown over the grounds when the King met us in the garden. We formed into a semi-circle, and stood uncovered while the King approached us.

"'Gentlemen,' he said, 'it is out of doors, and I beg that you put your hats on.'

"Then he went about among us doffing his hat, and shaking hands with each gentleman just as a President of the United States on the eve of re-election might do. There were no frills or fancies. With him was the Queen, who might have been a simple countrywoman so plainly was she dressed. The Princesses and some of their sons were there, too. After a luncheon we were allowed to do something that I believe none outside of the royal family had ever done. We were admitted to the Mausoleum. It is a beautiful place, full of an infinity of marble. Steps had been built up for us so that we could see the images of Victoria and Albert on top. That of the Queen, I believe, was made at the time of her consort's death, so that she lies there by his side, the same age as he. She is slightly turned, or rather her image is, so that she seems to look at him.

"We returned to London in the special train that had brought us, being driven to the station, as we had been met there, by the royal carriages. Shortly after that the members of the party scattered variously. We had received an invitation from the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and from several other European bodies, but it was thought best not to accept them, as, being a committee appointed for a specific purpose, we had not the power of doing so, that is, not as a body, though of course we might do as we chose as individuals.

"For my part I went on a visit of several days to Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle. It is a magnificent estate, with its shooting and fishing preserves. The old Scotch customs are adhered to throughout. In the morning at 7 o'clock the piper plays to wake you up, and, of course, there's no sleeping after that. Then the organist begins to play. The piper pipes you into each meal, and walks solemnly around the table seven times. Each day there is a printed order of the day telling what is to be done and the hours of meals.

"While I was at Skibo I saw a side to the character of my host that only the visitor to the castle can see. I had thought of him as one who having made a great success as a business man and organizer, was blind, deaf, and dumb to everything outside of that. But on the contrary I found him a most complete man. Why, that man understands art and nature. He is full of poetry, appreciates the best that there is in art, and reads the message of literature. He knows the country around him like a map. We would drive about and he would point out some spot made famous by Scott. He would tell us that there Scott had laid the scene of some work, and then he would repeat to us pages of the poetry having to do with that locality. Pointing out some other situation he would say:

"'There was where Shakespeare laid such and such a scene.'

"Then he would recite the scene from Shakespeare.

"He is thus a most remarkable man, not only to win the business success he has, but to appreciate as well the whole of culture."

FRANK A. VANDERLIP RETURNS.

Denies He Is to be Head of Lincoln National Bank—Britain's Trade Position—Prof. Johnson's Views.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip, who has been abroad since March 8 last studying the financial conditions and systems of Europe, returned on the American liner St. Louis last evening. Accompanying Mr. Vanderlip on his tour was Prof. J. F. Johnson, late of the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been elected to fill the newly founded Chair of Commerce in the University of New York. Concerning his observations and the reports that have been in circulation in this city regarding his future business affairs, Mr. Vanderlip, when seen at the pier, said:

"I went abroad immediately after the inauguration, partly for pleasure and partly in order to study the financial conditions and systems of the European nations. I visited all the most prominent countries and in each met and had lengthy talks with their Ministers of Finance. The story that I am to accept the Presidency of the Lincoln National Bank and that I went abroad to prepare myself for that position is not true. As to what my plans are for the future I do not care to say at this time.

"I was in London in time to attend the dinner given by Ambassador Choate on the eve of the banquet tendered to the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce by the London Chamber of Commerce. I saw J. Pierpont Morgan, but did not speak to him, as I do not know him. Any reports that may have been current connecting my name with his affairs are untrue. That is about all I care to say at this time. I will add, however, that we seem to have gotten a pretty firm grip on a great deal of the foreign trade heretofore held by England. She will have to hustle if she ever expects to get it back."

Mr. Vanderlip left for Washington last night. He desires to see Secretary Gage. He said before he left that he would not accept any official position connected with the Government.

Prof. Johnson, who accompanied Mr. Vanderlip during his travels, agreed with him concerning the commercial advantage this country was getting over England, and indeed the other European countries.

"There is no likelihood of England getting that trade back, either," said Prof. Johnson. "Italy appreciates the fact that the balance of trade is in our favor and is trying to get the other European nations to combine with her to check us. There is no chance, though, of this commercial combination going through. Concerning my observations I will say that I consider Berlin the busiest city in all Europe. Moscow is also a good hustling city, but London is too slow. In Italy Milan impressed me as being much like Chicago, but there was no city there like New York.

"All of the Continental countries have much to learn and they seem to have no idea of the machinery of credit. I believe that in the future the rates of interest and the prices of bonds will be fixed right here in New York, which will soon be the financial centre of the world."

THE WEEK AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., June 22.—The week has been an active one socially. There have been coaching parties, lawn parties, and many dinners at the clubhouse and the cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, who are at the club, are entertaining extensively, as also are Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Worden.

On Wednesday the coach Defiance, owned by C. Ledyard Blair of Far Hills, paid Tuxedo a visit. It was driven by E. T. H. Talmage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman will give a large reception next Wednesday at "The Breezes" before going to Newport for the Summer.

James Brown Potter is at the club, having just arrived from Newport.

The Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill will sail for Europe soon to join Mrs. John Nicholas Brown in Paris for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander entertained at dinner on Wednesday. Covers were laid for twelve. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Archibald Mackey, Mrs. Henry Alexander, and the Misses McCook.

Mr. and Mrs. John Greenough, who have been stopping at the club, have opened their cottage at Gloucester, where they will pass the Summer while their Tuxedo cottage is being rebuilt.

Several members of the Tuxedo colony spent the week at the Pan-American Exposition. These included Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. George R. Preston, Miss Preston, and Mr. and Mrs. William Lord Sexton.

Among the arrivals this week at the cottages were Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Mathews, at George L. Rives's cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, at the Graham cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Delafield, Jr., at the Tennis Club.

Post Albert Mitchell closed his Tuxedo cottage this week, and will spend the Summer in Maine.

Miss Elsie Porter, daughter of Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, is visiting Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. Gibson gave a dinner to about thirty young people, followed by a dance. The house and grounds were beautifully illuminated and decorated. A dancing pavilion was erected outside the library to accommodate the overflow. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Garrison, T. Rossiter Betts, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Delafield, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price, Miss Preston, George R. Preston, Louis B. Preston, Cecil Landale, Miss Violet Cruger, Miss Edith Poor, Miss Helen Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Forsyth, H. Cruger Oakley, Miss Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Miss Candler, Miss Page, Miss Sands, H. A. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Pooler, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, Victor Loew, Jr. and Miss Marie Louise Gibson.

Gov. Odell, who is the guest of E. H. Harriman, spent this afternoon at the Tuxedo Club. He and his host drove from Mr. Harriman's Summer home at Arden, returning by train.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 22.—James T. Woodward of New York has arrived at The Cloisters for the season. Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., is a guest there.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will arrive from Washington on Monday. They will go to Hill Top cottage.

Viscount Deerhurst is at the Muenchinger-King cottage. He intends to make a stay of some length in Newport. Other arrivals at the Muenchinger-King cottage include Edward N. Tailer, E. C. Leeds, Edward Gray, Forbes Morgan, and Mrs. Livingston Beekman.

Miss Jane Whiting is here for the season.

Mrs. Robert M. Cushing entertained at luncheon to-day. Dinners were given this evening by Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Edwin Parsons, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

Mrs. George B. De Forest entertained at luncheon at the Gooseberry Island Club this afternoon.

Robertson Honey of New York is the guest of his father, Col. Samuel R. Honey.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French are the guests of Mrs. F. D. French.

McDougall Hawkes of New York is the guest of Frederick Sheldon.

Major and Mrs. Ennis and Miss Ennis are here for the season.

Thomas L. Dennett of New York has rented a cottage for the season.

Mrs. William R. Hunter and Mrs. Shafter Howard have returned from Pomfret, Conn.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is slightly ill. Her husband has returned here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman of New York will arrive for the season on Monday.

Mrs. C. H. Colt of Hartford is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson.

WAGON LOADS OF WEDDING GIFTS.

Presents for Miss Truesdale Being Watched by Detectives.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 22.—The wedding of Miss Marie Melville Truesdale to Richard Bissell of Chicago, which will take place here at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Truesdale, next Tuesday afternoon will be the leading social affair of the Summer. Express loads of gifts have been received from the 1,500 invited guests, and two detectives are watching them day and night. Their value is said to run up into the hundred thousands.

Mr. Bissell has arrived fron Chicago, and is staying at the Holland House in New York City. He was elected recently President of the University Club of Chicago and resides at Lake Forest. Miss Truesdale is a Chicagoan whose parents removed to New York four years ago. Two private cars will carry the Chicago guests to the wedding. Among them will be Marshall Field, Mrs. C. H. Richardson, Mrs. Henry F. Hoyt, Miss Bertha Dibble, Mrs. Preston Gibson, Mrs. Cobb, Miss Lucy Sprague, Miss Edith Hoyt, and Mrs. Garfield King.

MORE PARK AVENUE CLAIMS.

Residents Ask $84,985 Damages Caused by Raising of Railway Tracks.

ALBANY, June 22.—Fifteen additional claims, aggregating $84,985, for property on Park Avenue, New York City, damaged by the elevation of the Central-Hudson Railroad tracks, were filed to-day with the State Court of Claims. They are as follows:

Catharine M. Bremer, $4,050; Joseph Ramón and Rhoda J. Salazar, $4,200; Mary A. Baxter, as executrix of the will of Thomas Baxter, $4,450; Ernst Keil and Anna Keil, $2,650; Anna M. Hull, $1,460; William S. Anderson and William L. Dowling, $1,200; William L. Dowling, $1,800; Helene Schwab, $2,975; Auguste Sterlcks, $6,000; Jacob Ruppert, $10,200; August Funk, $2,100; William Cuneham, $6,300; Nora Dolan, $5,000; Patrick O'Neill, $11,000; Mount Morris Bank, $21,500.

Charles M. Decker Ill.

CONVENT STATION, N. J., June 22.—Charles M. Decker, President of the Orange National Bank, is seriously ill at his home here. He suffered an attack of nervous prostration a few days ago, and is still very sick. Mr. Decker is also head of the firm of grocers of C. M. Decker & Brothers. The firm has stores in Orange, East Orange, South Orange, and Montclair. He is a Director of the United Electric Company of New Jersey and is reputed to be a millionaire.

Gen. Butterfield's Condition.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., June 22.—Dr. Murdock, the physician attending Gen. Daniel Butterfield, said to-night there was no immediate danger in the case of the patient. "The General is a very sick man, but I look for no serious results," he said. "He is still suffering from the effects of the stroke of apoplexy sustained in New York two months ago. He is attended constantly by his wife. The General is seventy years old and of course quite feeble. He keeps his bed constantly."

EDUCATION IN ALABAMA

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 10.—An interesting indication of the spirit in which the Constitutional Convention now in session in this city has approached its work is furnished by the unanimous refusal of its Committee on Education to consider the proposition to embody in the new Constitution a provision to divide the school fund between the whites and the negroes in the proportion in which each contributes to it. This would have meant the practical deprivation of the black children of any educational advantages.

The proportion of the school fund raised by direct taxation which the blacks contribute is necessarily very small, since they own only a very small proportion of the taxable property of the State. It was intended to do this, under the theory that in connection with an educational condition in the provisions of the new Constitution relative to the franchise, the restriction of the educational facilities of the negroes to such as they would themselves furnish and support would operate to permanently extinguish the black vote. It is now assured that the revised Constitution will secure to the negroes the provision of schools which they are entitled to on a per capita apportionment of the school fund. This is as it should be. To deprive the negroes of better school facilities than they are now able to provide for themselves would not only have been a great wrong to them, but it would have indefinitely perpetuated the conditions which entail the greatest danger to the material interests of the State.

In explanation of the number of documents filed with the convention and referred to the Committee on Education which were directed to the accomplishment of what the committee have refused to recommend, it is but just to say that many white men of good intelligence think that instead of being benefited by such education as he can get in a graded school, the negro is distinctly injured by it. Many of those who are well disposed to the negro and wish him well are perfectly sincere in holding that he has no capacity to acquire education enough to do him any good, and that the ability to read and write does the average negro child vastly more harm than good by implanting false notions and making him feel that he has no occasion to work in the occupations open to him. There is much in experience to sustain this idea of the results of such education as the average negro child has the opportunity and the capacity for acquiring. Most of them want to become either teachers or preachers.

HOW NEGROES AVOID WORK.

I had opportunity a few days ago to go through the examination papers of a large number of applicants for positions as teachers in the negro schools. It was an instructive experience, and showed how little it needs in the way of a smattering of education to give a young negro the idea that he is fitted for something better than learning a trade or working the land. It is undoubtedly true that there is a large and steadily increasing number of negroes of both sexes in the South who have been unfitted by education for any useful industry, and who, without possessing qualifications for the employments they seek, are clever enough to impose upon the more ignorant negroes and, in one way or another, get their livings without useful work. Some of them are supported by the churches as perennial "students." Others are more or less clever in devising schemes to get money from the charitable and philanthropic. Many having no inducement to simulate virtue become in a small way leaders of the criminal classes and give the police great trouble without themselves often coming within reach of the law. A great many thousand "bad niggers" have education enough to pose as intellectual phenomena among their more ignorant fellows, and are worse than useless because they set an example which is at all times dangerous and destructive of the peace and good order of the communities in which they live.

William Hannibal Thomas, in his "American Negro," depicts this class of so-called educated negroes who constitute the average preachers and teachers of the race in a way calculated to startle the reader. I do not think the picture as he presents it overdrawn. Those most kindly disposed toward the negro and best acquainted with his character, habits, and race tendencies, hold the belief that a very large part of the money spent for the education of the negro has been wasted, because misapplied. The statistics of the technical schools and colleges are very imposing, and it gratifies the philanthropically disposed to read of the number of negroes who have become engineers, machinists, scientific farmers, lawyers, physicians, preachers, teachers, and semi-professionals in one way or another; but when those figures are analyzed, and one comes in contact with the graduates of such schools and realizes how little fitted they are by nature, temperament, education, or opportunity to render useful service to their own people or any other, the conviction is irresistible that there is too much encouragement offered to those of the negro race who are ambitious to live by their wits, and who have learned the unfortunate lesson that it is much easier to beg a dollar than to earn it.

The problem of the education and improvement of the negro is in no essential respect different from that which confronted the cleverest of Americans, Benjamin Thompson, better remembered as Count Rumford, in Bavaria, more than a century ago. I am of the opinion that what that remarkable man did in Munich and neighboring cities meets the requirements of the Southern negro better than anything which has been suggested by modern students of social problems, and that if we could forget all we think we know about sociology and start afresh we could learn from Rumford's writings not only all we should need to know, but find in them a solution of every problem which now disturbs the social reformers of the "black belt."

STATISTICS ARE UNFAIR.

The statistics which accredit Alabama with the highest percentage of illiteracy of any State in the Union are not quite fair to the white population. They make the showing they do because of the preponderance of the negro, numerically, and in a less degree because the white inhabitants of the sparcely settled mountain districts cannot have the school facilities which are possible in districts where the difficulties in the way of school attendance are less.

The State is as liberal in the provision of educational facilities as could be expected. Before the war it had a very good public school system, created under the law of 1854. This was practically wiped out during the reconstruction period. Not until that era of disorganization was over was it possible to recast the educational system of the State and provide schools suited to the needs of both classes of the population. Since 1867 the appropriations for school purposes in Alabama have increased from about $100,000 to more than $1,000,000, and the principle of free education has been fully established in the confidence and favor of all classes of the community. The dominant political party in Alabama thus declares its position on this subject:

"We pledge the people that, in the matter of education, no backward step will be taken, but that every effort possible will be made to establish and maintain within reach of every child, both rich and poor, the means of obtaining, absolutely free of tuition fees, such instruction as will qualify him for an intelligent performance of the responsible duties of citizenship."

For the school year beginning with October, 1900, the available school fund amounts to about $1,100,000, exclusive of the amount given to nine agricultural schools, the Girls' Industrial School at Montevallo, the Polytechnic Institute for Boys at Auburn, and the State University at Tuscaloosa. It is also exclusive of local appropriations made for schools by towns and cities in the State, amounting to something over $150,000. Everything considered, Alabama is doing about all that can reasonably be expected for the education of her children. Under the law, every public school must be kept open five months in the year, and in many instances a much longer school year is provided for.

The buildings going up for school purposes all over the State are steadily improving in character and appearance. The people demand a higher grade of teachers and the examinations are made every year more thorough. At the present time the school accommodations are adequate for the elementary education of about 90 per cent. of the children of school age in the State. Not over about 60 per cent. are enrolled, and the average attendance is not much over 50 per cent. of the children who should be taught.

NEGRO IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Alabama is doing very well for the negro in the matter of free schools. Nearly one-half of the school fund of the State is now devoted to the maintenance of negro schools, but the amount contributed by the negroes to this fund is not over 5 per cent. The last schcol census showed that there were in the State 282,789 negro children of school age entitled to claim facilities for education. The Township Trustees, who are all white men, look after the negro schools very carefully, and administer the fund with judgment and discretion. In all respects the negro children are as well off in the matter of school facilities as the white children. The one exception to this is perhaps found in the fact that the negro teachers are morally and intellectually on a lower plane than the white teachers, and are incapable of exercising as good an influence.

The State sustains seven normal schools for the education of teachers. Four of these are for white teachers and three for negroes. The white normal schools are as good as any of their kind in other States, and are admirable institutions. Their graduates are well qualified for their chosen work. The negro normal school at this city—Montgomery—is under the direction of Mr. W. B. Patterson, a white man, who has a high reputation as an educator. It receives $7,500 annually from the State school fund, and $1,000 annually from the agricultural fund. It also receives from the Peabody Fund about $1,600 annually. It has about 800 enrolled pupils. It has an industrial department.

The normal school at Huntsville is under the direction of a negro, W. H. Councill, who is a very clever man, but for some reason is not held in as high personal esteem as he might have been had he manifested fewer of what are considered the characteristics of his race. This school receives from the State educational fund about $4,000, and from the Morrill Fund about $12,000 annually. It has about 600 enrolled pupils. The Tuskeegee Normal School is under the direction of Booker T. Washington, the most distinguished negro in the United States. This is the show school of its class in the South, and is probably doing the best work. Prof. Washington is a very discreet man, and is highly respected wherever he is known. It is considered that his views on the subject of negro education are sound and conservative, and it is not too much to say that he is exerting a National influence for good.

Tuskeegee receives $3,000 from the State educational fund, $1,500 from the agricultural fund, $11,000 from the Slater Fund, and $1,500 from the Peabody Fund. These are its fixed sources of dependence. In addition, it receives liberal donations from friends in the North, and is not cramped for money to carry on its work. It has 1,000 enrolled pupils, who are trained in various lines of industry and handicraft.

Each of the nine Congressional districts of Alabama has an agricultural school and experiment station. These are maintained at State expense. The experimental stations are farms worked on scientific methods, and are designed to furnish object lessons to the farmers, as well as to educate competent farm and plantation managers.

In addition to the institutions enumerated, Alabama has a large number of private and denominational schools and colleges, which are well sustained and are doing good work. From this hasty summary it will be seen that Alabama is not so far behind as has been generally supposed, and that in proportion to her wealth and taxable valuations she is doing as much for education as any State in the Union.

J. C. B.

THE NEWS OF LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, June 22.—Mr. Charles Lanier, who has been abroad, is expected to return and come up to Allen Winden next week. His place is looking beautifully this Summer, and it is really one of the "show" places of Lenox, where people drive through.

Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., have arrived at Elm Court.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Miss Lila Sloane, who have been spending some months in Europe, arrived here last week. Miss Lila Sloane has a new pair of black horses, which she drives nearly every day. Miss Crocker, who has been her guest for a few days, has returned to New York.

Mrs. J. C. R. Peabody has been at the hotel for a few days. She is visiting her friends among the cottagers. She came up from Newport, and will return there next week.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven and Miss Marion Haven have been spending a week at the Buffalo Exposition. They returned to Sunnycroft this week. Miss Marion Haven is entertaining many of her young friends this season.

The Misses Parsons, daughters of John E. Parsons, who are now in Europe, are expected to arrive at Stonover Sept. 6. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons are now at Stonover.

D. M. Hare, who has just returned from a trip around the world, will be in Lenox the rest of the season. His parents are in New York this week. They have the Smith cottage this season. Mr. Hare used his locomobile in traveling through Europe. He made a trip of 437 miles from Paris through the country in four days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare will return from New York to Lenox next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are now in London. They will return to this country in about four weeks, and after spending some time in Newport will come up to Lenox for the shooting season.

David W. Bishop, who is now in Paris, will return to this country within a month and come directly to Interlaken. It is reported here that he will bring on with him a fifty-six-horse-power Dion, which is capable of running seventy-five miles an hour.

S. Howland Robbins is now at Kaiserhof, in Germany. He is not expected in Lenox until October.

The young women are doing a good deal of fishing on Mahkeenac Lake these days. Miss Lila Sloane had a good catch of black bass on Wednesday, one of them weighing over two pounds.

Miss Evelyn Sloane, who has been on a fishing trip to Restigouche, has had great luck at salmon fishing. She caught one of the largest salmon ever sent to Lenox. It came packed in ice, and tipped the scales at twenty-seven pounds, and a number of the cottagers called at Mr. John Sloane's to see it.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson, her daughter Kathleen, and Mrs. Kortright went to Sharon Springs this week. They will go from there to Newport, where Mrs. Neilson has a house.

Edward Buckley of Newport has been spending several days in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane have been spending part of the week at Groton, where their son, Malcolm, has been graduated.

Miss Rosamond Street will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare next week, coming on Monday to remain several days.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Crocker and Miss Crocker, who have been spending a couple of weeks in Lenox, have returned to New York. They will come up in the Autumn for a short visit.

Miss Kate Carey was out with her four-in-hand cross-matched team on Wednesday with her new brake. It was observed that only women were on the brake. Miss Carey drove herself.

Isaac Iselin is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster. Thursday night they gave a dinner for him. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Carlos De Heridia, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden.

Miss Barnes was out with her tandem on Thursday. She has two new bays. This was the first appearance of her tandem this season. She will have these horses in the Horse Show next Fall.

SEASON AT ASBURY PARK.

Bathing, Fishing, and Other Amusements in Full Swing—Plans for the Festival Chorus.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, June 22.—A goodly number of tourists arrived this week, and the beach hotels to-night are accommodating more guests than ever before at this early stage of the season. Hundreds of cottagers also arrived, and the Summer season is now in full swing. This evening the board walk and pavilions were alive with jolly promenaders, and the amusement resorts adjacent to the beach were well filled with those on pleasure bent.

The initial concert of Conterno's band on the beach was given to-night, and thousands enjoyed the music. The beach band is employed by the city, and two concerts are to be given daily until the middle of September. Later in the season a second band will be employed.

Sea bathing started in with a vim this week. The hot and cold bathing establishments are now open, and the Asbury Avenue group of bathhouses opened up Monday. Next week the popular Fourth Avenue bathing grounds will open.

Visiting anglers are jubilant over the record-breaking catches of striped bass recorded this week. Every day a dozen or more heavy fish have been landed at the Deal Lake flume. The prize fish was landed by William Brummaker, a veteran angler from Trenton. It weighed 46½ pounds, and is the heaviest bass captured this Summer. Several bass weighing over 30 pounds were pulled in during the week, and news of the phenomenal luck has caused anglers from all parts of the country to hie them Asbury Parkward. Angling from the fishing pier has also been unusually good this week, hundreds of small striped bass having been hooked. This popular rendezvous for fishermen has been extended seaward nearly 100 feet, so now there is ample room for all who enjoy the sport.

United States Senator Mark Hanna is expected to spend a portion of the Summer here. Senator Frederick S. Gibbs occupies a Summer home on Eighth Avenue, and has invited the Ohio leader to be his guest during August, and Senator Hanna has promised to come providing his business interests will permit.

The Summer season in Ocean Grove was formally opened this evening, when a concert was given in the monster auditorium by Musical Director Tali Esen Morgan and his choir and orchestra, assisted by the Bradford Quartet and Park sisters, instrumentalists.

The Summer religious season will begin to-morrow, when the auditorium will be thrown open for divine worship. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Louis Banks of New York City, and in the evening a song service will be held, with Bishop James N. FitzGerald, President of the Camp-Meeting Association, presiding. There will be four or five Sunday evenings devoted entirely to song services during the season.

Evangelist Charles H. Yatman's young people's meetings will also begin to-morrow morning in the temple, as will the holiness meetings in the tabernacle, led by Mrs. Lizzie Smith. These meetings will continue daily during the Summer.

Musical Director Morgan has organized and drilled a choir of 300 voices for the auditorium services. These singers will be assisted by an orchestra of thirty-five players and the Bradford Quartet and the Park sisters, and the high standard of musical excellence that was maintained last year will be fully carried out this season.

The oratorios to be given this year by the Festival Chorus will be "The Holy City," "Stabat Mater," "Last Judgment," and "Elijah," with Firangcon Davies as the prophet. Mr. Davies will come over from London especially to sing his part. The children's chorus will be recruited up to a full thousand voices, and will be divided into military companies.

The most prominent arrivals during the week include Gustave Frohman, New York City; Col. Quincy O'M. Gillmore, Trenton; Dr. Valentine Wildman, New York City; ex-Mayor Edwin S. Stuart, Philadelphia; Congressman Charles B. Hainer, Kinderhook, N. Y.; ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs of New York; Dr. Charles F. Meeker, Newark; the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, New York City; Judge J. Franklin Fort, Newark; Mayor James M. Seymour, Newark; ex-Congressman Miles Ross, New Brunswick; Gen. Richard A. Donnelly, Trenton; Bishop James N. FitzGerald, St. Louis; ex-Mayor William G. Sickel, Trenton; ex-Congressman James Belden, Albany; George M. Pullman, Jr., Chicago; Mayor John Hinchliffe, Paterson, and Postmaster Alexander C. Yard, Trenton.

GOSSIP OF LONG BRANCH.

Summer Season Schedules to be Issued on June 30—Latest Arrivals of Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, June 22.—One week more and the final opening of the Summer season at this place will begin. The railroad schedule will be issued on June 30, and the boat lines will all be running about the same time.

The hotels and boarding houses are open and ready to receive guests. The owners of the large Howland Hotel at West End, who expected to keep the doors of that hostlery closed during the Summer, have at last secured a tenant for it. Mrs. Hannah L. Crossley, the new lessee, at one time was in charge of the United States Hotel at this place, and also the Virginia Hotel, Fifty-ninth Street and Central Park West, New York City.

Many of the cottagers are already getting themselves in readiness for the different events that are to take place at Elkwood Park next month. Dr. H. H. Kane, who has charge of affairs at Elkwood Park, is summering at the Hollywood Hotel. He says the display of horses at the meeting will be the best ever witnessed in this section of the country. Richard Carman of New York was at Hollywood this week, looking after his interest in connection with the Horse Show, which takes place the latter part of July.

On Thursday the new golf clubhouse at Monmouth Beach was completed on the grounds where the old clubhouse was destroyed by fire last Winter. The structure is up to date in every way.

Major Henry Rawlins and family of New York took possession of their cottage at Seabright this week.

Lawrence Green of Newark arrived at Seabright for the season on Wednesday.

Mrs. Andrew Gilsey of New York is occupying her North Long Branch cottage.

Major and Mrs. H. G. Catlin of New York, who recently had a handsome Summer residence erected at Monmouth Beach, took possession of it this week.

Bishop James A. McFaul of Trenton spent Thursday at Long Branch attending the school commencement of the Star of the Sea Academy at that place.

Ludwig Baumann and family of New York were among the cottage arrivals at Hollywood on Wednesday. Mr. Baumann owns a Summer residence on Cedar Avenue.

Col. Gillespie and family of New York arrived at Seabright on Friday and are occupying the Hall cottage.

W. W. Hopping and family of New York were among Thursday's arrivals at Seabright and are spending the Summer in the De Mott cottage on the Rumson Road.

The Rev. Robert Blackburn of the First Presbyterian Church on Third Avenue, at Long Branch, has received a call from the Presbyterian Church of Reading, Penn., but his acceptance has not been made known to his present congregation as yet.

W. Dietz of New York, who recently purchased the Otterson cottage on Norwood Avenue, arrived at his cottage for the Summer on Wednesday.

Mrs. E. Coster of New York is domiciled in one of the Meyer cottages on Ocean Avenue.

E. F. C. Young of New York, who recently leased Lyddy Cottage No. 5, at Elberon, took possession of it on Tuesday.

J. Goodman and family of New York are spending the Summer in the Street cottage on Franklin Avenue.

Mrs. Charles R. Eldered of Cedarhurst is the guest of her father, Recorder D. W. Bedford, at his Seabright cottage.

S. S. Hollingshead and family of New York took possession of their cottage at North Beach, Seabright, Thursday.

William H. Lewis of New York has recently leased the Vanderveer cottage on Cooper Avenue for the Summer.

Nate Saulsbury has leased one of his new cottages to Robert Deeley of New York.

The Rev. Joseph F. Shaw of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church will leave Long Branch in July for a trip abroad.

James H. Mulligan, Captain of the life saving station, and his wife have been spending the week at the Exposition at Buffalo.

J. M. Corneil and family left their Seabright cottage this week, and Thomas N. McIntyre and family of New York, who rented it for the Summer, took possession of it.

Hugh Hartshorne and family of New York arrived at their cottage at Belknap Park on Thursday.

William R. Robbins and family of New York arrived this week at North Long Branch.

Walter Watson and family took possession of one of the Clubhouse Circle cottages at Monmouth Beach on Wednesday.

Raymond Lester of New York was among the arrivals at North Long Branch this week.

A. B. Frank and family took possession of the McWood cottage at Gallilee this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Ullman have left their Monmouth Beach cottage for a six weeks' trip to Europe.

M. Schwartz and family of New York took possession of one of the Lawndale cottages at Elberon on Monday.

Col. William Barbour of Paterson, N. J., is President again of the Monmouth Beach Golf Club. Ever since the club first organized Mr. Barbour has been one of its most earnest workers.

Mr. Samuel Riker, Sr., and family of New York arrived at their Seabright cottage on Wednesday for the Summer.

P. P. Coleman and family of New York took possession of their Ocean Avenue cottage at Monmouth Beach on Wednesday.

John B. Doerr of New York, who owns one of the handsomest residences along the Shrewsbury River, arrived with his family this week.

A. Brisbane and family of New York took possession of one of the Sternberger cottages on Ocean Avenue, West End, this week.

Miss Grace Sanger has been a guest at the Pullman cottage this week. Miss Sanger expects to take her departure for Chicago in Mrs. Pullman's private parlor car on Monday.

Benjamin F. Goodspeed of New York, who was formerly in charge of all the Norwood Park cottages, arrived at Hollywood Station Tuesday, and is now occupying the California cottage at Norwood Park.

J. W. P. McAdee and family of New York are occupying the cottage of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald at Seabright this season.

H. Reimer and family of New York are domiciled in the Tuck cottage at Seabright.

H. Rescinger and family are occupying the Brent Good cottage at Monmouth Beach for the Summer.

The Wright Memorial Home, near Oceanport, which is supported by New Yorkers, opened on Monday for the Summer. Mrs. Washington Wilson of New York, who summers at Elberon, is interested in the maintenance of the home.

Miss Olivia Leventritt of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Oppenheim at their Elberon cottage.

ISAAC ROMAINE DEAD.

United States Commissioner Stricken with Apoplexy at His Home.

United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine died at his home, 270 Academy Street, Jersey City, yesterday, from apoplexy. He had been in his usual health up to the time of retiring, which was at 2 A. M., he and Mrs. Romaine having attended a gathering at a friend's house the previous evening. Shortly after retiring Mrs. Romaine noticed that he was breathing strangely, and then found that he was unconscious. Physicians were hurriedly summoned, but he was dead when they arrived.

Mr. Romaine was born in Bergen Township, now a part of Jersey City, on May 4, 1840. His ancestors were among the old Dutch settlers of Bergen in 1760. Mr. Romaine was graduated from Rutgers College in 1859, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. He was a member of the Assembly in 1864 and 1865. He was appointed a Commissioner by President Grant in 1870, and had held the office ever since. He was a member of the Union League, Bergen Republican, Carteret, and Jersey City Clubs. He was twice married, but he leaves no children.

Funeral of Gen. Nugent.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Robert Nugent, who died at his home, 332 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Friday night, will be buried with military honors in the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills to-morrow morning. The funeral services will be held at 5 o'clock this afternoon. To-morrow morning the body will be escorted to the cemetery by Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and a company from the S

MORE HORSES HAVE GRIP

Veterinary Surgeons Say 15,000 Are Now Afflicted in This City.

Disease Said to be Assuming a New and More Serious Form—Not Confined to New York.

The epidemic of "grip" from which probably 15,000 horses in this city are now suffering is, according to the local veterinary surgeons, increasing to alarming proportions. The disease has taken on a new form, and is causing abscesses in the intermaxillary space, which is considered serious. A number of the sick animals have also been attacked with pneumonia, which, in a horse, is a very dangerous complication.

Dr. F. J. McCaffrey of the New York Veterinary Hospital, who has charge of the lower east and west sides for the hospital, stated yesterday that the disease is undoubtedly contagious, and is spreading with a rapidity that is remarkable. He says he has never seen a like disease in his twelve years' experience as a veterinary in this city.

Dr. McCaffrey also told of the new form of the ailment, the abscesses, and said that it complicated the treatment very much. The only way, he said, to treat the intermaxillary abscesses was to poultice and lance them, a dangerous operation in the hands of a man unskilled in the treatment of horses. Dr. McCaffrey has been busy night and day since the disease started, and has hardly had time to go to his meals. No sooner is he done with one case than he receives a telephone message to go to some other.

A horse, he says, may feel all right in the morning and eat well, and in an hour or two may be very sick from the disease. The first symptoms is a bad cough. From his observations and experience, the doctor concludes the disease is unquestionably contagious, and is caused by a germ.

In most cases, when the veterinary reaches the sick horse, it has a temperature ranging from 105 to 106 degrees. The first remedy is sulphate of quinine, in one-dram doses, every four hours until the fever abates to 100, and then tonics are given and stimulants.

A remarkable thing is that horses all over the country are afflicted by the disease, according to the Veterinary Hospital authorities. Only yesterday the veterinary men here received letters from a farm in Indiana upon which no less than forty animals were afflicted.

Dr. T. M. Watkinson, who is the house surgeon at the New York Veterinary Hospital, treated 500 cases yesterday. He stated that the disease was decidedly on the increase and was contagious. He also said that it was due to a germ and that unless watched it would likely terminate in pneumonia in many cases.

Superintendent Hankinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said yesterday that according to the reports he had received the disease was spreading rapidly. All of his men are out in different parts of the city looking for animals with symptoms and watching all horses with which they come in contact.

GRIP ATTACKS NEWARK HORSES.

Disease Said to be in an Aggravated Form and Spreading.

NEWARK, N. J., June 22.—The epidemic of grip, or influenza, which has attacked several thousand horses in the neighborhood, has reached this city, and firms that use a number of animals have their stables full of horses on the hospital list. The disease is in a most aggravated form at present.

Cases of horses with the grip were noticed a week ago. The disease appeared to be contagious. It is noticeable that highly bred horses have so far been free from the epidemic, which is most prevalent among work horses.

The recent cold, wet weather is said by veterinary surgeons here to be responsible for the disease. The horses were wet through by the rain and chilled by the cold winds, and the necessity for using the work horses every day precluded their getting a warm, dry period of rest. The disease has not terminated in any cases so far.

A YOUNG ITALIAN "DEWEY."

Mott Street Candidate Heads List for Appointment to Annapolis.

As a result of a competitive examination held for candidates to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the following were yesterday declared eligible to enter the academy, where they will undergo another examination before qualified to study for grades in the United States Navy: Angelo Fasano of 219 Mott Street, and alternate France G. Blasdel of 15 Gramercy Park. These were respectively first and second in the examination. The judges were Joseph H. Wade, Principal of Public School No. 23; Patrick F. Shea, Instructor of the same school; Brother Alban of St. Patrick's School, and Albert E. Henschel, Attorney at Law.

There is an interesting story in the success of Angelo Fasano, who headed the list of applicants at the examination. Fasano lives in an humble neighborhood, and is of humble parents, his father, Vincent Fasano, being only a hotel clerk in a downtown hotel.

Angelo, when a child was sent to the district school. Out of school hours, instead of playing with other children, he climbed up to the top floor of the tenement house and studied. The child grew to boyhood, and soon came the ambition to be something more than a mere member of the Mott Street colony.

An opportunity was offered when Congressman Creamer, who has the appointing of a candidate for the Naval Academy, announced that preference would be shown and that the best one should win. Hope rose in young Fasano's heart. He applied himself and worked night and day, poring over his text books until his parents feared that he would impair his health. His success was the result.

Last night, in the humble flat of the Fasanos it was all rejoicing. The little brothers and sisters of the "future Admiral" clustered about him, and friends and relatives came and went, congratulating the proud parents on having such a great son.

"I am sorry," said Angelo, "that the others failed, but I worked, oh, so hard for this. It has been my ambition to achieve something, and I pray that some day the opportunity will come when I can do something as brave and as patriotic as Admiral Dewey did."

TRUANTS ON SHORT RATIONS.

Inmates of a Brooklyn Institution Subsist Two Weeks on Bread and Molasses.

It came to light yesterday that because of red tape in the matter of obtaining supplies the 160 boys confined in the Home for Truants, on Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, were recently obliged to live for two weeks on no other food than bread and molasses. On May 20, Principal French, who is in charge of the school, made a requisition, as he does each month, for a replenishing of the Truant Home larder.

He says that he sent this requisition to the local committee of the Borough School Board having supervision over the institution. Before these supplies could be obtained a lot of red tape, it is claimed, had to be unwound. It was sixteen days before the supplies were delivered at the home. Two days after the requisition was made the supply of food at the home ran out, and from June 1 to June 14 there was nothing to feed to the boys but molasses and bread.

President Robertson of the local School Board was much exercised yesterday when informed of the situation which had prevailed at the home. He said that he would make an investigation to determine who was responsible in the matter. The committee of the board in charge of the school, he said, was a most efficient and painstaking body of men, and he did not believe that the delay in receiving the supplies was due to any inattention on their part. Mr. Robertson added that he would see to it that such a thing did not happen again.

A WAR OF SIGNS.

Nightly Changes of an Excursion Date Bewilder People of Hoboken.

During the past week people traveling back and forth from West Hoboken to Hoboken have been witnessing a daily transformation, which completely bewildered them. Painted in large white letters on the side of the cliff the passengers in the cars one day saw "St. John's Excursion August 8." The next day the same signs would read "St. John's Excursion July 17," and the day following "St. John's Excursion August 8," again appeared, and so the dates have been dancing back and forth.

The whole thing is the outcome of rivalry between St. John's Episcopal Church and St. John's Athletic and Dramatic Union of West Hoboken. The union, which is composed of well-known young men of the town, was formerly connected with the church. About two years ago trouble broke out between it and the pastor, Mr. Lambert, and the result was that the union separated from the church.

The union has arranged to give an excursion Aug. 8, while the St. John's Church excursion will take place July 17. Recently the club decorated the side of the cliff along the Hillside trolley line with large white painted signs, announcing "St. John's Excursion August 8." Members of the church noticed the signs and some young fellows secured a pot of white paint and changed the date to July 17. Members of the club changed the date back to Aug. 8, and since then the changing process has been kept up nightly.

Yesterday the club had some of its members constantly on guard. The young men connected with the church who changed the signs are on the outlook for an opportunity to steal a march on them, and make the signs once more read, "St. John's Excursion July 17."

LOCOMOTIVE FELL ON ENGINEER

He Was Thrown Beneath It as It Toppled Over in Jersey City.

James T. Power, fifty years old, of Roselle, engineer in charge of the Roselle local train due at the Communipaw station, Jersey City, at 5:25 o'clock, was crushed to death beneath his engine last evening.

The engine was crossing the network of switches opposite Signal Tower No. 1, which is about 800 feet from the station, and had not yet slackened, when it struck a split switch. The engine jumped the rails, bumped along the ties for a hundred feet, and then toppled over. Power was thrown from the cab window and directly beneath the falling mass of iron. The tender held to the rails. The fireman, Martin Daly, escaped by jumping.

Power leaves a widow and family. His body was taken to Speer's Morgue, where it was viewed by County Physician Converse, and was later sent to his home, at Roselle.

The engine tore up the rails, and incoming trains were blocked for an hour, the time consumed in clearing the wreckage.

A DUCK THAT DRINKS BEER.

It Lives in New Jersey, and Belongs to a Policeman.

A duck about three months old with a fondness for beer is a creature of much interest in the poultry collection of Roundsman Frank McMahon of the Montgomery Street Police Station, in Jersey City.

The Roundsman has a poultry yard on his place, at Bergen and Virginia Avenues, Jersey City, and next door to his place is a beer bottling establishment. Stale beer is frequently left in pans in the rear yard, but none of the other fowls in McMahon's flocks will drink it a second time except the duck, which he had christened Dewey.

Dewey "gets full" every time the beer is left where he can get it, and after a satisfying drink he has the unsteady walk and heavy eyes which suggest the human toper. He follows the indulgence by a nap, from which he occasionally arouses to get a drink of water at the duck pond.

Golf Officers for Deal.

Golf on the popular Deal links on the Jersey shore has shown marked activity within the past two weeks and by the first of July the club tournament season will be in full swing. A big competition is being arranged for the Fourth of July, and several team matches will be played with neighboring north shore clubs during the Summer. The club held its annual meeting last week and elected a new Board of Directors and officers for the year. The officers are: President—George W. Young; Vice President—Daniel O'Day; Secretary and Treasurer—Joseph M. Byrne. The new Directors elected are Daniel O'Day, James C. Young, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Frank H. Croker, and John Larkin. The other Directors who hold over are Col. George B. M. Harvey, George B. Hurd, George F. Kroehl, Chauncey H. Murphy, John P. O'Brien, Joseph M. Byrne, J. Kendrick Bangs, Albert G. Twining, James A. Deering, and A. S. White. The Executive Committee for the year consists of the President, Daniel O'Day, Col. G. B. M. Harvey, James A. Deering, and John Larkin. Several changes have been made during the year to the links and clubhouse surroundings, and the tennis courts which were laid out last year are proving very popular, and a number of members' competitions are being arranged for the season.

New Brunswick Golfers Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 22.—The Trenton Country Club defeated the New Brunswick Golf Club team by a score of 26 to 11, on the Ross Hall links this afternoon. The scores:

TRENTON.	Holes.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	Holes.
Hunt	7	L. Runyon	0
Scammell	3	Sicovich	0
Freeman	6	Kirkpatrick	0
Van Syckel	3	Morgan	0
Wood	2	Crunyon	0
Tobin	0	T. Smith	0
Anderson	2	Williamson	0
Kent	3	Wilson	0
Buckmann	0	Carpenter	2
Kuser	3	Street	0
Total	26	Total	11

The scores of the weekly handicap were: Class A, T. Smith, 87, 11—91; Class B, G. Parker, 115, 28—87; L. G. Meeks, 124, 36—88; J. P. Street, 99, 11—88; I. Howell, 109, 15—94; C. Deshler, 114, 18—96; A. Atkinson, 108, 11—97; D. Williamson, 119, 18—101; Miss Kirkpatrick, 115, 6—115; Miss Williamson, 118, 0—118; Mrs. Street, 146, 25—121; Miss R. Johnson, 139, 17—122.

Two Handicaps at Ardsley.

Two handicaps were played yesterday by the Ardsley golfers on their links, near Dobbs Ferry. In the Class A event the result was a tie at 86 net between H. B. Galey and R. H. Syms. G. E. Tarbell won in Class B.

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. B. Gayley	96	10	86
R. H. Syms	96	10	86
A. P. Cochrane	87	0	87
F. L. Eldridge	96	8	88
J. W. Middlebrook	105	15	90
E. B. Coakley	103	10	93

CLASS B.

G. E. Tarbell	99	17	82
C. H. Hilliard	103	20	83
D. H. Harned	109	17	92
H. Melleville	122	21	101

A team match had been arranged with the Tuxedo players, but the latter were unable to come on, and it was postponed. A women's putting match was won by Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane.

Mixed Foursomes at Wee Burn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 22.—The mixed foursome handicap for House Committee prizes at Wee Burn to-day had the following results:

Miss Eva Hoyt and W. L. Baldwin, 114, 20—94; Mrs. W. D. Barkley and C. H. Seeley, 105, 10—95; Mrs. F. M. Jones and Dr. J. Hutchings White, 119, 21—98; Mrs. A. H. Smith and W. N. Capen, 123, 17—98; Miss Jackson and J. R. Swan, 124, 24—100; Mrs. George Sherrill and Dr. Sherrill, 124, 24—100; Miss J. E. Capen and W. M. McCord, 113, 10—103; Mrs. McCord and W. A. Comender, 135, 28—103; Mrs. F. M. Tiffany and Dr. Tiffany 133, 27—106; Miss Katherine Merritt and S. W. Merritt, 138, 24—114; Miss S. Hurlbutt and E. E. Bruggerhof, 155, 38—117; Miss Woodbury and D. T. Woodbury, 151, 31—120; Mrs. W. V. Collender and A. Floyd Delafield, 155, 35—120.

Tie on Baltusrol Links.

Only a few scores were turned in yesterday in the handicap at the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J. A good field of competitors was out on the links, however. The result was a tie at 87 net between R. W. Candler and Grier Campbell, the latter making the lowest gross score of the day, 90 strokes. The leaders were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
R. W. Candler	91	4	87
Grier Campbell	90	3	87
Hugh K. Toler	91	2	89
A. S. Morrow	95	5	90

MISS HECKER IS CHAMPION

She Defeats Miss Underhill by Two Up and One to Play.

GOLF TITLE TWICE EARNED

Interesting Finish of the Metropolitan Tournament at Nassau—Consolation Cup for Mrs. Ramsdell.

Miss Genevieve Hecker of the Essex County Club will retain her metropolitan championship honors for another year. She won the honor for the second time yesterday, beating the same opponent, Miss Ruth Underhill, whom she relegated to the runner-up position last year. It was a harder-tought victory, for Miss Hecker only won by the narrow margin of 2 up and 1 to play, while last year, at Morristown, she won by the high score of 9 up and 7 to play.

The final round of the women's five-day tournament, which began on the Nassau Country Club links, at Glen Cove, Tuesday morning, was played amid almost insufferable heat, but a fair-sized gallery turned out, chiefly of Nassau Club members, who gave encouragement to their representative, Miss Underhill. It was a hot tramp, beneath a scorching sun, over the long expanse of meadows, but men and women alike plodded after the two young women who battled stubbornly for metropolitan honors. Walter J. Travis, who is soon to go to Europe, was in the throng.

Miss Hecker led off from the tee, and drove her usual long ball. Miss Underhill was less fortunate, and put her ball into high grass. Two shots were lost in getting it out, and Miss Hecker had no difficulty in winning in 5 to 7. Miss Underhill favored her short game by driving short of the bunker for the second tee, while Miss Hecker sailed gracefully over, carrying fully 150 yards. Each reached the green in 4, but Miss Hecker had the best of the putting, and won in 6. Miss Hecker topped her drive to the third, but Miss Underhill soon after threw away a possible winning chance by going into the bunker, and took 2 to get out. She gave up the hole, and Miss Hecker won her third in succession.

This was disheartening for the Nassau fraternity, but Miss Underhill came to the mark on the next two, winning by careful work on the green. The sixth was halved. A perfect 3 by Miss Hecker on the short circus hole, Miss Underhill falling short of the bunker on her drive, gave the champion a lead of 2, but Miss Underhill took the eighth by perfect golf. Miss Hecker topped a drive and missed a three-foot put to halve, losing by 6 to 5. The ninth was halved, so the champion stood 1 up at the turn.

Beginning the homeward journey, she furnished a surprise to the gallery by taking four in succession, standing 5 up on the thirteenth green, with 5 to play. Poor putting by Miss Underhill cost her the tenth, Miss Hecker winning in an ordinary 7. The latter made a star drive to the eleventh—191 yards—reaching the green, and won in 4. After leaving the thirteenth hole, Miss Underhill gave a delightful exhibition of that nervy play which has often saved her from defeat, and won three in succession. To the surprise of the gallery, Miss Hecker lifted on the fourteenth green without trying a put to halve in 5, a most unusual thing for her to do. A twenty-foot put gave Miss Underhill the fifteenth hole in 5 to 6, and she won the next in the same figures. Miss Hecker making a poor drive and then going into the sand pit guarding the green. It was then a case of 2 up and 2 to play for the champion, and the 160 pond hole came next. Each was over safely, and the hole was halved in a par 3, finishing the match and the metropolitan championship for 1901. Miss Underhill was warmly congratulated by her clubmates for making a closer finish than had been expected early in the game. The scores were:

Miss Hecker, out	5	6	6	7	6	5	3	6	5—49
Miss Underhill, out	7	8	9	6	5	5	4	5	5—54
Miss Hecker, in	7	4	5	5	6	6	6	3	—42—91
Miss Underhill, in	5	5	8	6	5	5	5	3	—45—99

Bye hole not played.

The reputation of the tournament for nerve-breaking finishes, which has characterized the play ever since the first day, was brought to a climax by the twenty-hole game in the Consolation Cup final between Mrs. Homer S. Ramsdell of the Powelton Club, Newburg, and Mrs. D. A. Fuller of the home club. It fell to the lot of Nassau to lose this match also, for Mrs. Ramsdell, after being behind for the greater part of the match, tied the game on the home hole, and then won on the twentieth green, making it the longest match of the week. The cards are:

Mrs. Ramsdell, out.	7	10	6	8	8	6	5	6	6	—62
Mrs. Fuller, out.	6	8	7	6	7	6	5	6	7	—58
Mrs. Ramsdell, in.	7	4	8	6	6	7	7	3	5	—53—115
Mrs. Fuller, in.	6	5	8	6	7	8	6	3	6	—55—113

Extra holes—Mrs. Ramsdell, 5, 6; Mrs. Fuller, 5, 8.

HANDICAPS AT KNOLLWOOD.

Robert Carroll Wins One Cup—Tie for the Thebaud Trophy.

Two handicap competitions were played yesterday by the members of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, for two of the three trophies which were offered for the three days' members' tournament, which was postponed for lack of entries. Separate eighteen-hole rounds were played for each prize, and, notwithstanding the extreme heat, there was a good turnout of players. The cup given by William Carroll was won by Robert Carroll, in the net score of 78 strokes from 5 handicap; His gross score of 83 was the best of the day. In the competition for the cup given by Paul G. Thebaud, there was a tie between J. F. Todd and Austin P. Kelley, at 79 net. The play off will occur this week. The competitors with scores are, the Carroll Cup players coming first:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Ralph Carroll	83	5	78
J. F. Todd	91	11	80
L. N. Dicadia	88	7	81
G. F. Warren, Jr.	100	14	86
Paul G. Thebaud	99	18	81
A. W. Hoyt	94	10	84
Austin P. Kelley	93	9	84
A. F. Willis	104	20	84
John E. Carpenter	115	25	90

THEBAUD CUP.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
J. F. Todd	90	11	79
Austin P. Kelley	89	7	79
Robert Carroll	85	2	83
A. W. Hoyt	95	11	84
L. N. Dicadia	91	5	86
G. F. Warren, Jr.	105	18	87
A. F. Willis	107	20	87
H. W. Hayden	103	15	88
W. C. Robertson	105	15	90
H. F. King	108	15	93
John E. Carpenter	120	25	95

Senator Reed Leads in Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 22.—As a result of this afternoon's play for the President's Cup on the links of the Park Golf Club State Senator Charles A. Reed is now in the lead for that trophy with 6½ points. Charles W. McCutchen and Morgan T. Townsend are tied for second with five points. First honors for the afternoon were divided among Senator Reed, William A. Townsend, and Lester W. Hallock, who scored 75 net each. The scores below 100 turned in during the afternoon were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Charles A. Reed	108	33	75
William A. Townsend	109	34	75
Lester W. Hallock	115	40	75
W. J. Buttfield	118	40	78
Arthur H. Serrell	116	34	82
Charles B. Morse	109	26	83
S. St. John-McCutchen	118	34	84
Henry Studdiford	125	40	85
Samuel Townsend	125	39	86
Morgan T. Townsend	95	8	87
Joseph L. Myers	129	40	89
H. D. Hobbard	123	25	98
C. W. McCutchen	121	22	99

Jersey City Golf Championships.

No handicap was played on the links of the Jersey City Golf Club yesterday, the day being devoted to the final round in the men's championship. George H. Bowly won the club championship for the coming year by defeating B. H. Pelzer, Jr., by 12 up and 11 to play, in a 36-hole match. The consolation final was also 36 holes, and resulted in a closer finish. Eugene W. Leake beat Marmaduke Tilden, Jr., by 3 up and 2 to play. The consolation final in the women's championship series was completed, Miss Edith McBurney won the cup, beating Mrs. Daniel Bowly by 5 up and 3 to play in an 18-hole match. Mrs. D. T. Craig won the women's championship on Friday.

NEW ROCHELLE REGATTA

Fifty-two Yachts Crossed Starting Line in Annual Race.

WIND LIGHT AND EVERYWHERE

Nevertheless There Was Good Sport and Close Finishes in Many Classes—New House Open.

Fifty-two yachts crossed the starting line in the sixteenth annual regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday, and after a hard struggle with a light breeze trying its best to box the compass, forty-six of them reached home. The number of entries was the largest of the season so far, and though weather conditions were trying on the yachtsmen there were many close finishes.

J. Rogers Maxwell's new Herreshoff boat, Humma, defeated Cord Meyer's Altair by 23 seconds. Getting away with the gun at the start, she began to draw out from her competitor in fine style, and at the first mark off Gangway Buoy, led her around by three minutes. Altair had clipped off 45 seconds of this when the home mark was reached on the first round, and in the second trip over the course, pressed her sister boat hard for first honors. Douvina, W. L. Ward's new 43-foot sloop, was easily bested by Charles Love Poor's Mira, and in the 21-foot raceabout Badger suffered defeat for the first time in six races, by the Merrywing.

The wind was light from the southeast when the preparatory signal was given at 1:30 o'clock. Five minutes later Humma and Altair were sent away, and crossed on the port tack, carrying balloon forestaysails. They tried to break out their balloon jib topsails as they went over, but they stuck in the stops, and were not set for some minutes. The other classes were sent away at five-minute intervals, and it was 2:30 o'clock before the last class had crossed.

In the light southeast breeze it was a broad reach from the starting line off Echo Bay, to Gangway Buoy for the larger classes, and with the shift of the breeze to southwest after this mark was passed, they had another reach to Old Hen Buoy. When this mark was passed they did the best they could with the constantly shifting breeze, finally finishing in a westerly zephyr with spinnakers set to starboard.

In addition to holding their large race, the club members formally opened their handsome new quarters on Harrison's Island. A band was in attendance during the day and evening, and as the yachts were finishing, the illumination of the grounds, and fleet was begun. The summary of the racing follows:

SLOOPS—FIFTY-ONE-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:35.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. Time. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Altair, Cord Meyer, Jr.	4:42:48	3:07:48
Humma, J. R. Maxwell	4:42:25	3:07:25

SLOOPS—FORTY-THREE-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:40.

Mira, C. Lane Poor	4:51:52	3:11:52
Effort, F. M. Smith	5:14:11	3:34:11
Dorwina, W. L. Ward	5:00:46	3:25:46
Cymbra, F. C. Henderson	5:14:30	3:34:30

YAWLS—FORTY-THREE-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:40.

Fleetwing, C. M. Fletcher	5:54:16	4:14:16
Scapha, J. Fallert	5:17:58	3:37:58

SLOOPS—THIRTY-SIX-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:45.

Leda, H. L. Maxwell	5:07:44	3:22:44
Oshima San, J. T. Pratt	Lost her bobstay.	

YAWLS—THIRTY-SIX-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:45.

Memory, R. N. Ravlet	5:20:15	4:05:15
Sakana, A. B. McCreery	5:22:24	4:07:24

SLOOPS—SPECIAL THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:50.

Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5:16:34	3:26:34
Veda, Robert Bacon	5:15:03	3:25:03

SLOOPS—TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:55.

Enpronzi, Alfred Peats	5:14:03	3:19:03
Alerion, A. H. Alker	5:18:41	3:23:41
Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell	5:11:30	3:16:30
Marion, F. M. Smith	5:15:06	3:20:06

CATBOATS—THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:55.

Dot, C. T. Pierce	5:14:21	3:19:21
Windora, John Greene	5:10:09	3:24:09

RACEABOUTS—TWENTY-ONE-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:05.

Badger, Thorsen & Jones	5:11:12	3:06:12
Merrywing, H. M. Crane	5:07:53	3:02:53
Rogue, F. T. Bedford, Jr.	5:10:28	3:11:28
Snapper, A. B. Alley	5:18:37	3:13:37
Viper, W. D. Hennen	5:23:24	3:18:24

SLOOPS—TWENTY-ONE TO TWENTY-FIVE FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:10.

Ruby, G. E. Edwards	5:48:49	3:38:49
Rochelle, Edward Kelly	6:14:42	4:04:42
Ojibway, D. P. Morse	6:13:50	4:03:50

CATBOATS—TWENTY-ONE TO TWENTY-FIVE FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:10.

Grace, J. F. Lambden	5:53:35	3:43:35
Dade, F. M. Carpenter	5:46:41	3:36:41

SLOOPS—EIGHTEEN TO TWENTY-ONE FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:15.

Rod, R. G. Sand	4:45:04	2:30:04
Ox, R. N. Bavier	5:24:38	3:09:38
Gazabo, H. Vulte	5:33:56	3:18:56

CATBOATS—EIGHTEEN TO TWENTY-ONE FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:15.

Vera, Robert Smart	4:46:16	2:31:16
Arline, A. E. Rendt	4:53:57	2:38:57

CATBOATS—CLASS W.

Start, 2:20.

Kazaza, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	6:01:30	3:41:30
Hobo	Not timed.	

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Start, 2:20.

Moya, Anderson Dana	5:06:22	2:46:22
Neola, C. D. Mallory	4:52:30	2:32:30
Nike, Guy Forbes	5:22:36	3:02:36
Opossum, H. M. Raborg	5:43:00	3:23:00
Cricket, H. Fryer	5:33:02	3:13:02
Mystral, A. C. Bostwick	4:57:48	2:37:48

PELHAM COUNTRY CLUB LARKS.

Start, 2:25.

Skidoo, M. G. St. K. Davis	Not timed.	
Yellow Jacket, George Robinson	Did not finish.	
Gloria, Charles Allen	5:41:55	3:16:55
Echo, Paul Allen	6:03:25	3:38:25
Halo, James Smith	Did not finish.	
Streak, E. Cunningham	Did not finish.	
Tom Boy, F. Halpin	Did not finish.	
San Toy, A. M. Davidson	Did not finish.	
Chop Suey, Paul Downing	6:19:31	3:54:31

The winners were Humma, Mira, Scapha, Leda, Memory, Veda, Oiseau, Dot, Merrywing, Ruby, Dade, Rod, Vera, Kazaza, Opossum, and Gloria.

NO TRIAL FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Heavy Fog Prevented Commissioning of the Boston Yacht.

BOSTON, June 22.—The heavy fog which hung persistently over the lower harbor to-day after several morning showers prevented a sail trial of the Independence and also postponed Mr. Lawson's plans of putting the big racer in commission.

Every preparation had been made for this last ceremony, which would formally make the Independence one of the recognized vessels of the world. The members of the crew were togged out in new uniforms, and Mr. Lawson himself came down the bay in his steam yacht Dreamer, but the fog was unyielding. The yacht was towed as far as Boston Light, but the trial and ceremony were put over until to-morrow.

During the morning a little tinkering was done by some of the riggers. Before the yacht meets the Constitution almost the entire bulk of inner fittings will be cleaned out. No change has been made in the future plans of the Independence, and it is expected that she will arrive in Newport Wednesday night.

Herreshoff's Nevada Beaten Again.

KIRN, Firth of Clyde, June 22.—At the Royal Clyde regatta to-day a prize was offered for a race between the Shamrock I. and the Nariad, but the former had not completed her repairs, which prevented the race from taking place.

Young Herreshoff's Nevada started against the Tutty, and was again badly beaten, the Tutty leading the Nevada by 33 minutes at the end of the first 20 miles. A fair breeze was blowing during this period of the contest, but later both were becalmed.

Yacht Judges Decide Against Kaiser.

BERLIN, June 22.—The so-called Kiel week, which began Thursday, has thus far been interesting. But the wind has been unsatisfactory. Yesterday at the great yacht race all of the seventy-four yachts contesting were becalmed when but a few hundred yards from the goal after three hours' splendid sailing. The Emperor, who had personally steered the Empress's yacht, the Iduna, came in fourth, losing a prize. His Majesty entered a protest against the winner, the Comet, but the judges decided against the Emperor. The fact is that the best boats have been unable to show their good points because of the unfavorable wind conditions. Another French steam yacht, the Freya, has entered for the races. Among the foreign ships which have arrived in Kiel Harbor for the occasion is the Russian armored cruiser Svietlana, commanded by the Grand Duke Alexis, to whom the Emperor showed special attentions.

Marine and Field Club Regatta.

The regatta of the Marine and Field Club was sailed yesterday over the usual course under the auspices of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay. A nice sailing breeze from the southeast sent the competing boats over the course in good time, and they finished well together. The summary follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS K, 43 TO 51 FEET.

Start, 3:20.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. Time. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Susie, Cornelius Ferguson	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS M, 30 TO 36 FEET.

Start, 3:20.

Akista, George Hill	5:20:00	2:00:00
Bonita, Haviland Brothers	5:26:00	2:06:00

SLOOPS—CLASS N, 25 TO 30 FEET.

Start, 3:20.

Squaw, H. J. Heath	5:29:30	2:09:30

SLOOPS—CLASS P, 21 TO 25 FEET.

Start, 3:23.

Cockatoo, Hendon Chubb	4:48:30	1:23:30
Song and Dance, E. E. Luckenback	4:53:30	1:28:00
Elsie, C. P. Rosemon	Did not finish	

SLOOPS—CLASS Q, 18 TO 21 FEET.

Start, 3:25.

Wraith, Calvin Tomkins	4:52:00	1:27:00
Wink, C. B. Vaux	4:53:00	1:28:00
Corodo, A. Peters	5:02:00	1:37:00
Spots, F. H. Henry	Did not finish	
Broncho, F. C. Moore	Did not finish	

SLOOPS—CLASS R, UNDER 18 FEET.

Start, 3:30.

Pebble, W. R. Speir	5:08:05	1:38:05
Peanut, Calvin Brewer	5:09:11	1:39:11

CATBOATS—CLASS V, UNDER 18 FEET.

Start, 3:25.

Martha, M. R. Moore	4:45:30	1:20:30

KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 3:30.

Kelpie, W. K. Brown	5:06:40	1:36:40
Quinque, L. H. Smith	5:07:00	1:37:00
Flying Fox, Buckman & Cone	5:08:00	1:38:00
Jigajag, W. Hutchinson	5:08:10	1:38:10
Vixen, Baylor & Mahoney	5:09:10	1:39:10
Stinger, A. P. Clapp	5:10:06	1:40:06

The winners were Akista, Squaw, Cockatoo, Wraith, Pebble, Martha M., and Kelpie.

Raceabout Bab Won at Manhasset.

Bab was first home yesterday in the series race held by Manhasset Yacht Club members for their one design raceabouts over the course off Port Washington, L. I. The distance covered was fifteen miles, and a southeasterly breeze that just fitted their needs sent the little fellows around in a hurry. Bab, Mist, and Arizona made a warm fight of it all the way, and the excitement of the contest was well sustained until the finish was neared.

In addition to the event for the raceabouts, Dr. Wallace's Lassie and Commodore Hazen L. Hoyt's Scintilla had a special race for the two fast knockabouts. Lassie had worked out a good lead over Scintilla, when she was compelled to withdraw on account of parting her thwart halyards. The summary follows:

MANHASSET RACEABOUTS.

Start, 4:00.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Bab, Phillips and Morgan	6:30:05	2:30:05
Arizona, G. A. Corry	6:31:07	2:31:07
Mist, J. W. Alker	6:32:20	2:32:20
Lambkin, S. W. Roach	6:41:10	2:41:10
Firefly, Guy Standing	6:50:01	2:50:01

Yacht Vagrant Won at Oyster Bay.

In a hard-fought race over the inside course yesterday at Oyster Bay, Vagrant was first home in the second of the series races for the Centre Island Cup. A good southerly breeze held throughout the race, giving the yachts a broad reach to the first mark, a free run to the second, and a beat home.

Mistral and Nakodo led the fleet around in the first trip, but finally Vagrant splendidly sailed past the leaders on the last leg, and won by a good margin. On account of the number of starters, Mistral has a good lead for the cup. The summary follows:

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 3:05.

Boat and Owner.	Finish Time. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
*Vagrant, W. G. Low and E. M. Brown	5:19:08	2:14:08
Mistral, E. Low, Jr.	5:21:17	2:16:17
Nakodo, J. T. Shorman	5:22:28	2:19:28
Marcia, Dresser and Jacquelin	5:24:47	2:19:47
Lucille, H. H. Landon	5:27:38	2:22:38

ROBERT WADDELL'S DERBY

Chicago's Great Classic Won in Record Time for the Race.

WINNER WAS 12 TO 1 IN BETTING

Eastern Horses Were Generally Out of the Race, Though The Parader Finished Third—Large Crowd at Track.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Thirty thousand people saw "Virginia" Bradley's Aloha gelding, Robert Waddell, at 12 to 1, in the betting, win the fourteenth American Derby at Washington Park track to-day by one length in 2:03 4-5, record time for the race. Few in the surging, cheering throng had backed the comparatively friendless horse to capture the rich stake from the entries of the Eastern and Western millionaires, yet never since the day that the grand filly Modesty took the first American Derby, has the tumultuous cheering—the genuine ovation given to horse and rider, been equaled in this stake.

Jockey Bullman, to whom fell the honor of taking two Derbies in succession, was swept into a human maelstrom after he had dismounted and verified his weight.

Terminus, the W. T. Shafter-Blazes colt, was a good second, while the favorite, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, grand looking Longstreet colt, The Parader, was a tired third. Frank Farrell's Bonnibert, that shared with the Parader at one time the honors of favorite, failed to run his race, and was fourth. His Eminence purchased for $20,000 by Clarence H. Mackay, and groomed for a victory in the classic, had a bad start, but under Jockey Odom's terrific riding at the end, landed in fifth position. Sannazarro, Six Shooter, Beau Gallant, Silverdale, and Sadie S. finished in the order named behind His Eminence.

That it was a truly run race was the opinion of every unprejudiced spectator. The Parader, fast as the wind in the Derby work-out that induced his owner to ship him from New York to the Washington Park track at the eleventh hour, was seventh away at the drop of Starter Dwyer's red flag, after the field had made one false break. Piggott had orders to make a killing pace. He at once took the favorite to the front, and there The Parader remained until the stretch was reached. Piggott is a strong rider, and is credited with considerable judgment, but he did not figure upon all of the problems that were known to Jockey John Bullman, who rated his mount into second place, and kept Robert Waddell within striking distance until the head of the stretch.

BOOKMAKERS' BIG BUSINESS.

There were fifty-seven bookmakers at the big track, and they did a large volume of business on all of the races without interference by the authorities. Bullman's presence on Bradley's gelding caused considerable "picking" on the 12 to 1 shot, but the bulk of the public speculation was on the more "fashionable" animals. The Parader held firm at 3 to 1; Bonnibert opened at 3½ to 1, and receded a half point; Beau Gallant was backed at 6 to 1; His Eminence opened at 4 to 1 and closed at 9 to 2. Considerable play on Sannazarro, the W. M. Hayes colt that would have been an excellent "mudder" had the track been heavy, sent his odds down from 20 to 15 to 1 at post time. The withdrawal of Lady Schorr left the Schorr entry, Silverdale, with a strong and loyal following, which pounded the odds from 8 to 6 to 1.

Robert Waddell's time will give the future starters in the classic much to strive for to reduce it. The fractional time by eights in the Derby was: 13; 25 2-5; 38 1-5; 49 2-5; 1:02 3-5; 1:15 2-5; 1:28; 1:41; 1:54; 2:06 2-5; 2:19, and 2:33 4-5.

It was 3:50 when the horses came out of the paddock to parade before the stand. In two minutes they were at the post. They got away eleven minutes later, after one false break. Sannazarro showed first, a neck ahead of Six Shooter. Bonnibert was third, Beau Gallant fourth, The Parader fifth, Terminus sixth, Robert Waddell seventh, Silverdale eighth, Sadie S. ninth, and His Eminence was last. The jockeys did not send out their mounts for a killing pace. Rounding the turn the positions were not altered much, except that Piggott took The Parader in to the lead to set the pace that may have been this colt's undoing.

Passing the stand for the first time, the field was well in hand, with The Parader a length ahead of Robert Waddell, who had dropped into second position without any jostling or crowding. Waddell was two lengths ahead of Sadie S., the filly that the riders permitted to make whatever running McGinn chose to cut out for her. Bonnibert was fourth and running lazily. Terminus was fifth, two lengths ahead of Silverdale. Six Shooter was a neck in front of Sannazarro, who was a half length ahead of Beau Gallant. His Eminence was still last.

Turning into the back stretch, The Parader had increased his lead to three lengths, while Waddell hung on nicely two lengths ahead of Bonnibert. Sadie S. and the others behind appeared to be rated according to orders. At the half-mile pole the relative positions of the leaders were not materially changed. The Parader still had his lead of two lengths and Waddell was still in second place, running kindly, while Terminus had moved up into third place.

The pace began to tell at the far turn, and The Parader's lead was cut down by the true running Waddell, who, answering to Bullman's call, increased the daylight between himself and Terminus to four lengths. Straightened out for the drive in the stretch, the horses gave an inkling to the final result of the race. "Parader is beaten" came from the throats of thousands. "Bullman is going after him." Then Waddell passed the crack Eastern colt and Bullman never had any doubt of his victory.

The Parader was two lengths before Terminus, with the tired or sulky Bonnibert fourth, three lengths ahead of His Eminence, on whom Odom was making one of his whirlwind finishes. The remainder of the field was beaten off. Down to the wire and under it flashed the winner, Waddell, still full of running, a length ahead of Terminus, who just snatched second place from The Parader by a neck. The Parader was five lengths ahead of Bonnibert, and the remainder of the field straggled under the wire just ahead of the surging crowd that broke from the infield and over the fences to greet the equine hero and his popular jockey, Bullman. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Mile. Caviar, 122 pounds, (Caywood,) 9 to 5, won; Advance Guard, 132, (Piggott,) 6 to 1, second; Jiminez, 107, (Coburn, 15 to 1, third. Time—1:40 1-5. Lady Badden, Henry Burt, Maud Gonne, Wild Pirate, Operator, W. J. DeBoe, and Eddie Jones also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Isla, 111 pounds, (McGinn,) 10 to 1, won; George Arnold, 117, (Vandusen,) 8 to 1, second; Sevoy, 123, (Robertson,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:16 4-5. The Rush, Sharp Bird, Yellow Tail, Theory, Tayon, Hattie June, Likeness, Headwater, Moneymuss, and Gold d'Or also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a half; American Derby. Robert Waddell, 119 pounds, (Bullman,) 12 to 1, won; Terminus, 122, (Coburn,) 15 to 1, second; The Parader, 127, (Piggott,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:33 4-5. Bonnibert, His Eminence, Sannazzaro, Six Shooter, Beau Gallant, Silverdale, and Sadie S. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and one-half furlongs. Federal, 112 pounds, (Matthews,) 5 to 1, won; Flaunt, 107, (J. Woods,) 3 to 1, second; Anthracite, 110, (Bullman,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:35. Maggie Davis, Bowman, Loiking, Rollick, Walkenshaw, John Drake, and Moses also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Endurance by Right, 102 pounds, (J. Woods,) 6 to 5, won; Magic, 115, (Matthews, 6 to 1, second; Pentecost, 113, (Bullman,) 11 to 5, third. Time—0:54 2-5. Red Hook, Bridge, Bragg, William H., Runnels, The Boston, Frank M. C., Blue Mantle, Saint Sever, Corrinne, Unland, and The Four Hundred also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Barrack, 107 pounds, (Nutt,) 15 to 1, won; Possart, 108, (Coburn,) 4 to 1, second; Sam McKeever, 108, (Knight,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:34. Pirates' Queen, Precurser, Knight Banneret, Chorus Boy, Malay, Hy Lee, and The Rogue also ran.

"HUGE PRICE FOR RACE HORSE."

Millionaires W. C. Whitney and J. B. Haggin Partners in $50,000 Colt.

The most remarkable horse sale of recent years, and one in which about the largest price that was ever paid in a private transaction, was completed yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay race track when the colt Nasturtium was transferred from the stable of A. L. Aste to the training establishment of the millionaire turfman William C. Whitney for a price that while the figures were not stated positively, was said to be in excess of $50,000.

Nasturtium has been talked of since early in the season as the champion two-year-old of 1901, and it added to rather than detracted from his fame that in the first important stake that he ran for he was beaten by John E. Madden's fast filly Blue Girl, after a race in which a foul was commonly believed to have caused the defeat of Nasturtium. In his next start Nasturtium easily won the first part of the double event at the Sheepshead Bay track. The colt was exercised at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday by his trainer, James J. McLaughlin, and covered three-quarters of a mile in 1:18½, a short time before Mr. Whitney appeared at the track to see his own horses worked. It was stated later that J. B. Haggin, another millionaire turfman, had a half interest in the purchase, the colt to be Mr. Whitney's property for racing purposes, and then to go to Mr. Haggin, who will send him to one of his great breeding farms in Kentucky or California. Then, too, it was stated that an offer of $30,000 had been declined for Nasturtium, but that Mr. Whitney and his associate in the purchase had increased the bid until the former owner asesrted that it would be very poor business policy for him to hold out longer. The last price talked of was $75,000. Nasturtium was bred by Mr. Haggin, who repurchased a half interest in the colt, and was sold as a yearling to Follansbee & Chandler, who later dissolved their partnership and sold Nasturtium at auction for $4,300. Mr. Whitney is supposed to have bought the colt with the special purpose of winning the Futurity, in which the colt is the most formidable opponent of the filly Blue Girl, owned jointly by Mr. Whitney and John E. Madden. Nasturtium, who is engaged in all the great stakes of this and succeeding seasons, has about $200,000 in stakes ahead of him, all of which he looks able to win if he races up to the form he has shown. The colt is by Watercress-Margerique, a previously untried mare, and one that never raced, she being by Order-Margerine, dam of The Commoner, by Algerine, second dam Sweet Songstress by Doncaster.

Harness Races at Parkway Track.

The postponed trotting and pacing matinée of the Parkway Driving Club was held yesterday on the club's track at Parkville, Brooklyn. Amateur reinsmen held sway and delighted their friends with a fine exhibition of their prowess. Three events were carded, and they all went in straight heats. Summary:

Trotting or pacing; mile heats; best two in three.

Charles A. Moore's b. g. General Brayton, (Owner)	1 1
N. Ryan's b. g. Frank W., (Owner)	2 2
John Cadoos's b. m. Nancy Burns, (Owner)	3 3
E. T. Bedford's g. g. General Shafter, (C. Bedford)	4 4

Time—2:23¼; 2:23¼.

Gentlemen's race; best two in three.

Col. E. A. Buffington's b. g. Impatience, (Owner)	1 1
E. T. Bedford's blk. m. Bessy, (Owner)	2 2
D. J. Runyon's b. m. Kera, (Owner)	3 3
John H. Powers's g. m. Annette, (Powers)	4 4

Time—2:23¾; 2:22¼.

Exhibition one-mile heats against time. Frank W. Jacobus, driving Lord Belgrave and Fred, to beat 2:30.

Mr. Jacobus and team	1 2
Time	2 1

Time—2:20½; 2:30⅝.

Trotting or pacing; best two in three.

Harry F. Mollenhauer's ch. m. Miss Hibbard, (Owner)	1 1
Dr. M. T. Lewis's b. g. Canarsie Lou, (Owner)	2 3
D. J. Lynch's b. m. Honey, (Owner)	3 2

Time—2:32¾; 2:44.

CHESS NEWS AND NOTES.

Buffalo the Mecca for Members of the State Association—A Big Match by Mail.

The New York State Chess Association's Board of Managers having decided upon Buffalo as the place for the next annual midsummer meeting, to be held early in August, devotees of chess are now in a position to perfect their vacation plans, and most of those who intend to go up the State for their holiday will make the Exposition City their Mecca. The programme for the week's events has yet to be made up, however, and its completion awaits, to a certain extent, the action of the Pennsylvania Chess Association, which may cooperate on this occasion to the extent of arranging a team tournament with about half a dozen prominent players on each side.

With regard to the character and number of the events to be held, it was thought best to consult the committee of the Buffalo Whist and Chess Club, at whose rooms the congress is to take place. To this end Secretary Broughton of the New York association will go to Buffalo the latter part of this week, and upon his return and the receipt of Pennsylvania's decision, the official programme can at once be issued. The headquarters of the Buffalo Whist and Chess Club are at 750 Ellicott Square.

The big team match by correspondence between the States of New York and Pennsylvania, in which it is proposed to have about three or four hundred players participate, promises to be a distinct success. The work of getting together the team will progress as soon as the Pennsylvania Association has officially indorsed the undertaking. In the meantime the committee appointed by President Rice of the New York Association will receive applications for places on the team from players in any part of the State, irrespective of whether they are connected with any club or association.

Dr. Macdonald of Foyers, Scotland, succeeded in wresting the Scotch Chess championship from D. Y. Mills by winning the deciding game arranged to break the tie between these two players in the regular tournament held at Glasgow, both having emerged with totals of six victories and but a single defeat.

A match on a hundred boards carried on by correspondence between the North and South of England has reached a conclusion. H. E. Atkins, the English amateur champion, having handed in his decisions on a few unfinished games submitted to him for adjudication. The result was in favor of the South by a margin of 14 points, the final total being 57 to 43.

St. Bartholomew's A. C. Games.

The games of the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club at Celtic Park, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, were remarkable for the large number of competitors, about 500, who almost outnumbered the spectators. Fifteen trials were necessary in the 100-yard run and fourteen in the 75-yard run, and a scratch man or short-handicap man had absolutely no chance to get through the crowd in most of the events.

Henry Arnold of the Union Settlement Athletic Club, the champion 220-yard hurdler of the Amateur Athletic Union, won the half-mile run in 1:55 3-5 from the 30-yard mark, and Harrison Steeves of Columbia University won the 75-yard novice race easily in 0:08 2-5. The summaries follow:

75-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by H. Steeves, Columbia University; H. L. Tabel, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, second; J. Meiners, Germania Athletic Club, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

100-Yard Run.—Won by J. P. Cooke, West Side Y. M. C. A., (7½ yards;) M. S. Benford, Union Settlement Athletic Club, (8 yards,) second; O. Sauer, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:09 4-5.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by C. A. Wagan, (30 yards,) Fourth Regiment, Jersey City; George Bischoff, Pastime Athletic Club, (24 yards,) second; W. Kaufman, National Athletic Club, (30 yards,) third. Time—0:49 3-5.

Half-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by D. Graham, unattached; J. Lockwood, Mohawk Athletic Club, second; H. Francis, Pastime Athletic Club, third. Time—2:07 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by H. Arnold, Union Settlement Athletic Club, (30 yards;) I. H. Wright, unattached, (50 yards,) second; J. J. Farrell, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (50 yards,) third. Time—1:55 2-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Closed.—Won by H. Goldberg, (scratch;) J. Wallace, (20 yards,) second; A. Bradley, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:16 3-5.

One-and-One-Half Mile Run.—Won by A. MacKenzie, Mohawk Athletic Club, (100 yards;) A. MacKenzie, Pastime Athletic Club, (65 yards,) second; C. L. Brady, Xavier Athletic Association, (90 yards,) third. Time—7:07 4-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by A. Sauer, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, (5 inches,) with 5 feet 8 inches; R. H. Hatfield, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (6 inches,) second, with 5 feet 7 inches; J. W. Price, St. George's Athletic Club, (5 inches,) third, with 5 feet 7 inches.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot.—Won by J. A. Ruddy, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (13 feet 6 inches,) with 42 feet 4½ inches; W. J. Dugan, Village Athletic Club, (15 feet,) second, with 40 feet 9¾ inches; F. A. Sullivan, Institute Athletic Club, (11 feet,) third, with 38 feet 9¾ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by J. T. Mahoney, Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn, (15 inches,) with 11 feet 3 inches; L. M. Holschuh, St. George's Athletic Club, (18 inches,) second, with 10 feet 3 inches; D. Reuss, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (scratch,) third, with 10 feet 6 inches.

American Trap Shooters Win.

GLASGOW, June 22.—The international clay pigeon match here to-day for a prize of £200 resulted as follows: America, 973; Scotland, 852. Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, and R. M'rrill of Milwaukee, Wis., both scored the highest possible.

At the request of the guests, both teams had the option of using double barrels today. The targets were discharged at known angles from three traps. Merrill, Crosby, and Gilbert broke fifty straight targets, Crosby using his second barrel once. Gilbert using his twice, and Merrill his six times.

When 500 targets had been broken, the Americans had scored 479, and the Scottish team 431, and the Americans increased their lead gradually to the finish. Crosby scored 99, and Tripp, Heikes, and Fanning 97 each. The highest individual Scotch score was 96.

BRIGADIER'S NEW RECORD

Belmont Horse Eclipsed World's Best Time for One Mile.

RAN ON ROUND TRACK IN 1:37 4-5

Fourteen Horses in $8,800 Steeplechase Made a Pretty Race for a Great Crowd at Sheepshead Bay.

There was much to delight the great crowd in attendance at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, and though the attractions of the racing in itself probably had less to do with drawing the crowd to the course than the warm weather, the holiday makers had good cause to congratulate themselves on their choice when all was over. First in importance among the happenings of the afternoon was the remarkable achievement of the fast four-year-old gelding from August Belmont's stable, Brigadier, in the fourth race, when that horse ran a mile over the Sheepshead Bay round course in the unprecedented time of 1:37 4-5, thus wiping out the old world's record for a mile, made only last year, and held by two of the fastest horses that the country has ever seen—Voter and Orimar.

Brigadier, ridden by the stable jockey Mounce, carried 112 pounds yesterday in the Sheepshead Bay Handicap, at one mile, and starting favorite among a field of seven good horses, including two added starters, was well up all the way, and after Unmasked had made the running to the turn into the stretch, with Cyrano second to that point, where Brigadier went on, and in the half dozen jumps that were required to take him to the front had the race won. From the head of the stretch to the winning post Brigadier had to be kept going, but that was about all, as he was actually eased up at the finish, and at that passed the line in the new world's record time, the fractional time of the race being: The quarter in 0:23 3-5, the half mile in 0:47 4-5, the three-quarters in 1:12 flat, and the seven furlongs in 1:25. Cyrano, from the stable of the Philadelphia turfman, Michael Murphy, finished second.

Next to the race for the Sheepshead Bay Handicap, the most attractive event to the crowd was the struggle for the Grand National Steeplechase Handicap, over the full course, about two and a half miles, with the largest field of cross-country horses that the season has brought out in a race of that character, fourteen well-schooled timber-toppers answering the call to the post, with Harry W. Smith's trio, Sackett, King T., and George Keene, conspicuous as the Smith Stable, and J. H. McCormick's Dr. Eichberg equal favorites, at the big price of 4 to 1 each, while every other horse in the race was backed consistently. The race was as pretty as the promise it made, the field streaming over the course in beautiful style, with Dr. Eichberg and Eophone alternating in the lead for a half mile, after which Dr. Eichberg fell, Magic Light next showing in front, and lasting there around the circle of the field, after which he made a bad turn going over the Liverpool, this letting up King T., Sackett, and Passe Partout, who alternated in the lead for the remainder of the distance. King T. held the first place to the last bend, where Sackett and Passe Partout went up and made the race to the last jump, where Passe Partout stopped, and Sackett, hard ridden to get away from the others, won by three lengths, King T. lasting just long enough to get second place by a head from Perion, the Smith stable thus filling both first and second places at the finish. As the race was one of the most valuable of the jumping events of the season, the gross value being $8,800, the triumph for Mr. Smith, himself one of the most daring of the amateur riders, was a very popular one among the riding and hunting set.

For the Surf Stakes, five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, only six horses ran, with the Fleischmann entry, Smart Set, the favorite at odds on. Smart Set was always well up to the front, and going away from his horses on the straight he won very easily by two lengths from the Belmont colt Leonid.

There was a tiresome delay at the post for the closing event, in which old Dolando was the favorite, the field being sent away after about half an hour had been wasted by the antics of the ten very ordinary animals that ran. Inshot made the running to the last turn, where Ben Viking passed her, and, ridden out, won by a half length from Dolando. The winner was an exhibit in the Horse Show last Winter as a stallion, and later was given away by Frank Clark, as it was thought he would never stand training. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Follansbee & Davis's Cameron, b. c., by Meddler-Annot Lyle, 105 pounds, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won cleverly by three parts of a length; J. E. McDonald's Evelyn Maud, ch. f., 106, (Mounce,) 3 and 3 to 1, second by a half length from the Setauket Stable's Lady Holyrood, b. f., 107, (G. Thompson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Neither One, Step Onward, Meditation, Woodmansten, Quixdin, Cheviot, Ascension, Man o' War, Dean and Juvenile also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Meditation the favorite at 5 to 2 and even. Winner trained by H. M. Mason.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. R. R. Rice's War Paper, b. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Utility, 129 pounds, (Coombs,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length; A. Featherstone's Mesmerist, ch. c., 4, 114, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from Cameron's May Day, b. m., aged, 108, (Walsh,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:13 2-5. Musette, Belle of Lexington, Godfrey, Tower of Candles, Protus, Cervera, Lady of the Valley, and Ezera also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Musette the favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by E. Borroughs.

THIRD RACE.—The Surf Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Julius Fleischmann's Smart Set, br. c., by Hastings-Fashionable, 122 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 10 and out, won easily by two lengths; August Belmont's Leonid, ch. c., by Hastings-Leopodina, 117, (Mounce,) 4 to 1 and even, second by five lengths from Michael Murphy's Dean Swift, ch. c., by Goldfinch-Yum Yum, 117, (Mitchell,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Hanover Queen, Dixieline, and Byrne of Rascrea also ran. Value to the winner, $3,108. Smart Set always favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sheepshead Bay Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. August Belmont's Brigadier, b. g., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-St. Bridget, 112 pounds, (Mounce,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won handily by a length; Michael Murphy's Cyrano, ch. c., 4, by Pessara-Brancusi, 95, (Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by five lengths from W. C. Whitney's Star Bright, br. c., 4, by Alntree-Spaldie, 114, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:37 4-5. Carbuncle, Unmasked, and All Green also ran. Value to the winner, $1,500. Brigadier always the favorite. Winner trained by John J. Hyland.

FIFTH RACE.—The Grand National Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half. Harry W. Smith's Sackett, b. g., 6 years, by Berson-Catherine C., 137 pounds, (Carson,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, (coupled with King T. and George Keene as Smith's entry,) won ridden out by three lengths; Harry W. Smith's King T., b. g., aged, by Kinglike-Revolt, 145, (Mara,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, (in Smith entry,) second by a head from F. Gebhard's Perion, ch. g., 6, by The Sailor King-Perception, 147, (Heider,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—5:13. Ronkonkoma, Passe Partout, Doctor Eichberg, Jack Carey, George Keene, Klondyke, Magic Light, Zinzibar, Eophone, Self Protection, and Marylander also ran. Doctor Eichberg, Zinzibar, Eophone, and Klondyke fell. Value to winner, $7,000. Doctor Eichberg and Smith entry equal favorites. Winner trained by A. Wheeler.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. W. I. Kilpatrick's Ben Viking, b. h., 5 years, by Long Tom or Viking-Sorceress, 105 pounds, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out by a length; F. Farrell's Dolando, b. g., aged, 115, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a length and a half from John E. Madden's Nitrate, b. c., 3, 101, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:48. Round Up, Big Gun, Double Dummy, Anecdote, Inshot, Fairy Tale, and Ginki also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Dolando the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Green.

Arranging for Olympian Games.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Plans for the organization of the local Olympian Games Association have been perfected. All that remains is the formal meeting and adoption of those plans by the sub-committees appointed by the men who secured the games for this city. As the first step, the stockholders will appoint a Board of Directors of fifteen. This body will supervise the work of all sub-committees appointed, to insure the success of the sports. In all, it is expected that twenty-two sub-committees will be appointed. Not only Chicagoans, but residents of foreign countries, will be appointed to these committees. Many will be members of the International Olympian Game Committee. The two leading bodies will be those on athletics and construction.

Members of the Committee on Athletics will have the power of deciding the eligibility and qualification of athletes who desire to compete in the championship events. The Committee on Construction will superintend the building of the stadium.

COLUMBIA'S RECORD ROW

New York Oarsmen Make New Figures for Four Miles.

TIME MADE IN A TRIAL PULL

Francis S. Bangs Stopped the Watch on Blue and White Eight at 19:07—Prospects for the Race.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 22.—If the Columbia crew had been rowing a race today the names of the 'Varsity men would be heralded by oarsmen throughout the world as the fastest eight that ever rowed four miles in the history of rowing. In a trial this afternoon the 'Varsity men covered the four miles in the remarkable time of 19:07, timed by Francis S. Bangs, Columbia's representative in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association. Coxswain Comstock also took the time and varied but a fifth of a second. Coach Hanlan was jubilant over the achievement, but he added that he was not wholly unprepared for it, as the crew, he said, rowed four miles on the Hudson near their boathouse two weeks ago under almost similar conditions as prevailed to-day in 18:36. If hard pressed, he added, he believed his collegians could do better than 19 minutes in a race.

Had the time made by the Columbia men to-day been done in a race it would stand as the world's record. It is 22 seconds faster than the present record, held by Cornell, made over the same course in 1896, and it is 37 3-5 seconds faster than the winning time of the Pennsylvania crew last year at Poughkeepsie. The trial was made up stream, in perfectly smooth water, toward the end of the flood tide, and with a light breeze from the south. The men rowed under the second span of the bridge, about 700 feet from the west shore, being the same as for the race, except that it was up stream instead of down.

Previous to the start Dean Howard Van Amringe visited the oarsmen in their house and christened the shell which they will use in the race. As the lads stood about the float in their rowing togs the shell was carefully deposited in the water, and, standing near the bow, the Dean said: "In recognition of one who has done so much for Columbia's rowing, and in appreciation of his personality, I christen thee Francis S. Bangs, believing that under such a name you cannot help but conquer."

The traditional bottle of champagne was then broken over the bow, and the 'Varsity men quickly took their places and pushed off for what proved to be a most sensational trial. The freshman crew started out at the same time to act as pacemakers for two miles, picking up the 'Varsity at the mile line and going with them for two miles. Coach Hanlan and several Columbia men followed in the launch. As the shell reached the finishing mark of the regular race it waited a minute for Hanlan to give the word. At the word "Go!" every man shot forward in unison, making a magnificent start, the oars going at a stroke of 36 to the minute. The boat sped through the water, leaving the launch behind. The stroke was soon lowered to 34 and maintained at that to the end of the mile.

"Your time is 4:40," shouted Hanlan through his big megaphone. This was encouraging, and as the freshmen were on hand to carry the 'Varsity along for two miles, the excitement of a race quickened the stroke, and it shot up to 38 a minute. The freshmen started off about two lengths in the lead, and it was pretty to watch the 'Varsity men spurt to cut it down. On they went with remarkable speed, and before the second mile was reached the freshmen were overtaken. It was nerve-breaking work, but the men were in good condition, and brightened up wonderfully as Hanlan called out: "Good, good, 4:25, the fastest mile I ever heard of."

The freshmen stuck to their work pluckily and rowed the mile in a 38 clip nearly all the way. The 'Varsity pace was chiefly done with 36.

At the end of the third mile the men began to show signs of weariness. They made the third mile in good time, 4:55, keeping up to 36 during the greater part of the journey, leaving the freshmen nearly a length behind, when, at the completion of the third mile, the latter dropped out.

Now came the hard fourth mile. The oarsmen were panting hard and their faces drawn as if under a heavy strain. They kept nobly on, holding to 36, but no attempt was made to spurt at the end of the line, as the coxswain considered they were too tired to respond. As the fourth mile ended the oarsmen dropped forward a bit, but no one fainted, and although clearly worn out, they soon recovered their animation on the homeward trip in the launch. The news of their record-breaking time, even if done in a trial, had a wonderfully buoyant effect upon them. Another half mile, they admitted, would have done them up, but they believed twenty seconds could have been clipped from the time had it been a race. There was great cheering at the house as the launch came back with the announcement of the time, and it was decidedly a gala day in Columbia's rowing circles.

The time of the first two miles was 9:05, which is 14½ seconds faster than the world's record for that distance, held by the Yale freshman crew of 1897, made over the same course. The crew lost twenty-eight pounds during the four-mile row. The weights of the men before and after the trial were:

	Before.	After.
Bow, R. Jackson	144½	142
2, H. C. Townsend	145	141½
3, A. D. Weeks	160	155
4, F. B. Irvine	167	162
5, S. P. Nash	171	167
6, M. Stevenson	170½	166½
7, R. B. Bartholomew	165	162
and stroke, C. M. Niezer	171	169

The three Pennsylvania crews took their usual practice this afternoon without any incident of special note, each crew rowing the distance for which it is training to race. Coach Ward went to his home in Cornwall to-night to spend Sunday, taking Millard and Cathcort of the freshman crew with him. There will be no rowing to-morrow.

Cornell will arrive here to-morrow and the other crews early in the week.

CREWS OF YALE AND HARVARD.

Oarsmen Enter on Last Week of Training in Good Physical Condition.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22.—Five miles up the beautiful Thames to-night, within the limits of the quaint old Eastern Connecticut village of Gales Ferry, the oarsmen of old Yale and fair Harvard are quartered for the last Sunday on the river before the eventful moments of next Thursday, when the annual regatta of the two institutions of learning is to be held.

When the young athletes retired to their cots to-night it was not without satisfaction in the thought that the drudgery of the long months of trying and often irksome training had been finished and that light work alone remained before race day itself. Under the sheltering roof of Red Top, opposite the starting flag, rested thirty young men who will within five days do or die in their efforts to uphold the crimson of Harvard on the water. Half a mile further up the river, at Broadview, a score and ten or more sturdy sons of Yale reposed, confident of at least dividing honors, hopeful of capturing all.

With the oarsmen in and mating stars who have sacrificed time and patience and money in efforts to impart rowing knowledge, and who will remain with their respective favorites until the great races have been won and lost. Out on the waters of the Thames the white flags of the official course flapped between the red and blue flags which indicate the racing lanes.

During the early evening hours the atmosphere in and about the quarters began to take on the unmistakable excitement always to be noted during race week.

The members of the crews, lighthearted and in the glow of perfect health, discussed with more seriousness the prospects. The 'Varsity men—those who will row in the eight-oared race—were all rounded up to-night for a physical examination. At Harvard's quarters it was found that to a man the crew had not suffered from the exhausting training of the preliminary period. At Broadview, one man alone occasioned anxiety. Hooker was found to be a trifle too near the training edge. However, there is confidence that the easy work of the last days will furnish him an opportunity to regain such form as to make the Yale eight formidable so far as conditions of health are concerned. As to physique the two crews are beautifully matched, with the advantage on Harvard's side if anywhere. As to the stroke they are alike, except to the eye of the expert. As to skill in the rowing of the strokes there is a question that seems to require the race itself to answer. Harvard appears to be the more powerful. Her oarsmen execute the catch in magnificent style and are beautifully together. Yale's shell glides through the water in superb style, and the crew is now rowing like a machine. It seems possible to predict with safety that the big race will depend almost entirely on the ability of the men to stay out the four miles. Harvard, apparently, has the strength. Yale seems to be particularly gritty.

With the fours it looks like Harvard with some ease. The Yale quartet has recently displayed a raggedness rarely seen on the river.

The freshmen contest has thus far been conceded to Yale, and judging from the performances of the last week as viewed by the coachers, there is reason to believe that the Yale youngsters have it in them to clip something from the record.

To-night, with race day but five days away, unbiased authorities predict a Yale freshmen victory, a win for the Harvard four, and one of the finest 'Varsity races imaginable.

The three Yale crews went out at 7 o'clock this evening and rowed up the river about a mile and a half, where they practised racing starts. Coffin was back at 3 in the freshman boat; the line-up in the two 'Varsity boats remaining unchanged. The rowing of all three crews was smooth, and, on a whole, satisfactory. The freshmen rowed in the new shell which arrived for the 'Varsity eight a few days ago.

On the racing starts the '04 crew repeatedly got the jump on the 'Varsity. The latter retaliated in a mile race down stream, however, in that they led the freshmen by about four lengths.

FRANCIS MAY NOT ROW.

Cornell Crewmen Protest Against His Representing That University.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 22.—The Rowing Committee of the Cornell University Athletic Council has as yet made no statement as to whether John M. Francis will be allowed to represent Cornell on the Hudson, though his father, Charles Francis, has seemed very positive that his son will row for the red and white. The members of the crews, however, have taken up the matter and have decided that if John Francis is allowed to compete they will not row in either the 'Varsity or freshman races. The Rowing Committee will give its decision on Monday, and the crewmen, at least, are positive that the pupil of Ten Eyck will not be entered at Poughkeepsie.

The Cornell 'Varsity and freshman crews left here at 5:30 P. M. to-day, and will arrive at Poughkeepsie to-morrow morning. The new cedar shell to be used by the 'Varsity, "the 1900" boat, which the freshmen will use, and the new four-oared shell were securely packed in a special baggage car, which was taken over the Auburn branch of the Lehigh, and will be picked up by the Central to-night at Auburn.

Thirty men made up the party to leave here to-day, the number including the 'Varsity and the freshman eights, the 'Varsity four, two coxswains, Coach Courtney, Assistant Coach Cobbon, John Hoyle, and Manager Jackson. The 'Varsity eight will be made up as follows: Bow, Hazlewood; 2, Merrill; 3, Kuschke; 4, Van Alstyne; 5, Lueder; 6, Vanderhoef; 7, Petty; stroke, Robbins; coxswain, Smith. The substitutes will be Sebring and Smith. The 'Varsity four will row with Toohill bow, Ballinger 2, Edmonston 3, and Frenzel stroke.

The freshman eight will be: Bow, Schade; No. 2, Wadsworth; No. 3, Whittlesey; No. 4, Nutting; No. 5, Torney; No. 6, Thompson; No. 7, Borden; stroke, Coffin; coxswain, Atkin. Walker and Lyford will be the substitutes.

The Cornell headquarters will this year be at The Oaks, opposite Poughkeepsie, the place offering better facilities than Crum Elbow. To-morrow the men will rest and on Monday they will take their initial spin on the Hudson.

PENN'S OARSMEN AT HENLEY.

Americans Will Compete Against Five Crews in Their Race.

HENLEY, England, June 22.—The warm weather drew great crowds to the Henley course this afternoon. The Pennsylvanians were below Regatta Island again, but they rowed over the course at a slow stroke.

The Leander and New College crews each rowed over the full course in 7 minutes 30 seconds.

The Americans were the first on the river this morning and posed for numerous photographers. They paddled to Temple Island and thence to Hambledon Lock, where they disembarked and watched their New College rivals in the contest for the Grand Challenge Cup row past. Soon after them came the Dublin crew, out for its first spin. The Dublin men will not meet the Pennsylvanians until they compete on Lake Killarney. Judging from this morning's exhibition they are not very dangerous rivals, though they have got Goldie, the famous Cambridge oar, who is rowing with Leander this year, as coach. Later Lehman will take them in charge.

On re-embarking the Pennsylvania men rowed wonderfully well, putting great drive power into the stroke, which was hit up to 38. An English expert who was watching the rowing said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"As types of Ward's stroke they could hardly be better, and I have no doubt they will still further improve."

The entries for the Grand

THREE-PLATOON SYSTEM FOR THE POLICE FORCE

Its Adoption Decided Upon by Commissioner Murphy.

Deputy Devery and Inspectors Brooks and Kane Appointed to Arrange the Details—Present Hours of Duty.

The Police Department is to have the three platoon system, an order of things that the men of the rank and file have long desired and fought for. Commissioner Murphy made the announcement yesterday afternoon that the system of three eight-hour shifts was to be put in operation as soon as possible. At the same time he appointed Deputy Commissioner Devery and Inspectors Brooks and Kane a committee on detail. The preparatory working out of a practicable scheme embodying three platoons is to be left to them. The Commissioner is of the opinion that the thing can be done without added expense in the way of extra policemen to the city.

"The three platoon system," said he, "is to be put in as a permanent thing, not merely as an experiment. I have been studying the question for some time and have gotten all the data on it that I could. I think that it will result at once in an increased efficiency of the force. The men of the force, who have all along practically as a unit desired the change, have given me assurances that they will work in harmony with me in establishing and making successful the new system. The members of the committee I have named are all thorough policemen and the forms and rules that they will devise for the change will be well conceived.

"At present I am unable to say just when the orders making the change will be sent out. Certainly it will take some time to perfect the plans. I have great confidence in the new coming order of things, believing that it will result in making the work better for the men and increase the efficiency of the force without adding anything to the cost."

Under the system now in force in all of the police precincts of the city no two successive days of a policeman's life are the same. The hours of duty and consequently the hours for sleeping are different each day, so that the new member of the force must spend a wakeful period before he becomes accustomed to the order of things. In every police station, the headquarters of the particular precinct, are two platoons of policemen. Each platoon is divided into two sections. At the head of each section is a Roundsman. The unit of alternation in the hours of duty is the section. Every section and consequently every policeman has what is called his long day, his short day, and his day off. The alternation is long day, day off, short day, and day off.

There is a tour of duty from 6 in the morning to 8, called the dog watch. The next period is from 8 to 1 in the afternoon. Then follow successively the tours of 1 in the afternoon to 6 at night, 6 to midnight, and midnight to 6 in the morning.

A given policeman (or section) has what is called his long day. At 6 o'clock in the morning he goes on duty, remaining until 8. Then after breakfast he sleeps until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when he goes on post until 6 P. M. Then at 6:30 he goes to his supper, returning at 7:30, going to bed in the station house, and being what is known as on reserve. That is to say, he may be called on at any moment to go to the aid of his brother officers who have relieved him and his section in case of a serious fire, a riot, or any sudden emergency calling for the use of more policemen than are on duty at the time. At midnight, if he has not already been disturbed, he is turned out with his section to go on post from that hour until 6 A. M. When this tour is ended he goes home for his day off.

He has not now to appear at the station house until just in time to go on post at 6 P. M., where he remains until midnight. Then he goes home until an early hour in the morning, for he is obliged to do patrol duty from 8 A. M. until 1 P. M., when he eats his luncheon. Back at the station house at 2:30 P. M., he may be called on to do extra service between the hours of 3 and 6. He may be sent to a meeting or detailed to do some particular service. If he is not sent out during these hours he does the extra service at night between the hours of 7 and 9, when he is sent to assist the policeman regularly detailed to some theatre, or he may be put to any other use his superior officers desire. His next tour of regular duty on post is from midnight until 6 A. M., when he goes home. He has now gone through the variety of his changing hours, and his section with him. He has had long day, day off, short day, day off. The whole routine is then repeated. Thus it comes about that every fourth day he has the same tour.

The Roundsmen, whose duty it is to go about the sections patrolled by their respective sergeants and keep an eye upon the men, follow these same changes in hours and tours. In general charge of the station house in the absence of the Captain, and the visible representative of police authority, is the Sergeant. He is also the recording clerk of the station, entering the names and data concerning prisoners, men on duty, special and regular. As there are four sections and four Roundsmen there are also four Sergeants who follow the same schedule of hours. The number of men in a platoon varies with the size of the precinct. In the Tenderloin there are seventy men to a platoon; in the smaller and less important precincts a lesser number. The sections in the Tenderloin are thus thirty-five men each.

An old police officer high in the department in discussing the new system yesterday said he thought the change couldn't be made without increasing the force.

"But, of course," he continued, "there are a great many useless details in the city. A number of homes and asylums have policemen detailed there. That is all wrong. Those institutions, even if they are city property, should have their own special officers. Then, of course, there are a number of details that are absolutely necessary. Traffic conditions in New York are entirely different from those in other cities, and thus special details are made necessary. Here everybody travels down the island in the morning and up it at night. This makes many special details necessary during these hours.

OLD INSPECTORS BACK AGAIN.

Ante-Reform Regime Restored in Four City Police Districts.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday transferred the Inspectors who had been disturbed since the raids by the Committee of Fifteen back into the old districts presided over by them before the reform movement.

Inspector Cross, who has been Acting Deputy Chief, goes back to the First Inspection District, which includes the "red light" precincts. Inspector Thompson is transferred from the First to the Third, Inspector Kane from the Third to the Fifth, and Inspector Grant is placed in charge of the Sixth District, instead of the Fifth and Sixth combined.

The reason given for the transfers is that they were made necessary owing to the new charter. About two months ago Commissioner Murphy appointed Inspector Cross an Acting Deputy Chief of Police, and announced that he would make him a Deputy Chief this time. When the new charter was passed the office of Deputy Chief was abolished, and the Deputy Chiefs were made Inspectors.

FUNERAL OF GEN. BARTLETT.

Military Honors Paid to Victim of the Northfield Disaster.

Military honors were paid to the memory of Gen. Charles G. Bartlett, one of the victims of the Northfield disaster, at the funeral services held yesterday afternoon at Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street.

The civil funeral, which was followed by a military one, was according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church. The Rev. George E. Quaile, rector of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, West Brighton, S. I., officiated. The military funeral consisted of the service of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and was conducted by the Chaplain of the post, the Rev. Wilbur Fiske Wood, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Stapleton, S. I. The pall bearers were Gen. Hiram Duryea, Gen. Jacob A. Duryea, Col. Henry L. Pierson, Col. Noel A. Blakeman, Col. Allen C. Bakewell, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Capt. Frank M. Gibson, ex-Assistant District Attorney James D. McClelland, and Col. James W. Powell.

The remains were carried into the chapel by a detail from Lafayette Post. It will remain in the chapel until this morning, when it will be taken to West Point, a train leaving Grand Central Station at 9:45. At West Point the body will be received by a contingent of cadets under the command of Superintendent Mills, and will be buried with military honors in the West Point Cemetery, where the father of the deceased, the late Prof. Bartlett, was buried.

Horner's Furniture.

Lines specially adapted for Seaside and Country Cottages.

Enamelled Suits, comprising Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Chairs, &c.

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Brass Bedsteads, over 100 patterns, from $15.00 to $350.00.

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Full line of Furniture in Antique styles, dull finish, specially designed for country houses, including Settees, Sofas, Arm Chairs and Rockers.

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(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

DENIALS BY FERRY OFFICIALS.

Declare Their Boats Are Amply Provided with Life Preservers.

Officials of the Annex Ferry, which is operated between the foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot in Jersey City, denied yesterday that their boats were insufficiently provided with life preservers, as was reported to Commissioner of Police Murphy on Friday. General Agent E. Barker of the ferry company said:

"There is a life preserver on our boats for every passenger who crosses on them. We have from 150 to 180 life preservers aboard each vessel, as well as two life boats. We never carry that many passengers at any one time. Our heaviest traffic is not more than 100 passengers a trip. In the middle of the day we generally have forty, fifty, or sixty passengers aboard a boat, which leaves three life preservers to each passenger. The number of passengers aboard a boat never exceeds the number of life preservers."

The officials of the Canarsie, Bergen Beach, and Barren Island Ferries also denied the report of the police that life-saving facilities on their boats are inadequate.

FRANCIS WILSON'S NEW PLAY.

It is Called "The Strollers," and Gives the Comedian Many Chances to be Funny.

The coming week in theatricals will open to-morrow night with one new and important indoor production. This will be Francis Wilson and his company in "The Strollers," a musical comedy, adapted from the German, "Der Landstreicher," by the prolific librettist, Harry B. Smith. The adapter has found much in the original, in the way of plot and humorous dramatic situations, which lends itself to the talent and physical eccentricities of Mr. Wilson and others prominent in the cast. Mr. Smith in localizing and bringing the dialogue up to date has completely overhauled it, and Mr. Englander, it is announced, has composed an entirely new score. With the introductory features, choruses, and other auxiliaries, the company will number about one hundred. A girly group, which is called the American Octette, will be one of the novelties. It will be composed of eight young women well known in the comic opera world. Katie Seymour, the London dancer, has been secured as a special feature.

The original "Der Landstreicher" is by L. Kremm and C. Lindau, the author and composer of the original "Circus Girl," Mr. Wilson will play the part of Lump, a lazy peripatetic, a character in the original resembling the American tramp, except that Lump travels with his wife Bertha, (Irene Bentley.)

The nucleus of the plot is based on the arrest of Lump and his wife by an innkeeper, whom they had tendered a note for 1,000 marks in payment of a small bill. They are regarded as suspicious characters and thrown into jail, from which place they manage to get out of by forcing two innocents to take their places. The two innocents prove to be a Prince and his young fiancée, whom the itinerants are afterward taken for.

Much is promised by way of scenic embellishment to the piece. The scene in the second act will show the fête gardens of an Austrian spa. The piece is made up of a prologue and two acts. The complete cast of the principals is as follows:

August Lump, a stroller	Francis Wilson
Don Juan del Tobasco	D. L. Don
Kamfer, a jailor	Eddie Foy
Prince de Boomsky	Harry Gilfoil
Roland, a Magistrate	Benjamin Howard
Bratwurst, Innkeeper	James Darling
Stober, a board leader	Fred Urban
Rollo, a village loafer	James Furey
Murki, military officer	Wilmer Bentley
Rudi, military officer	Harry Stuart
Mimi, a ballet dancer	Marie George
Bertha, Lump's wife	Irene Bentley
Anna, Roland's fiancée	Louise Lawton
Frau Bach, Bratwurst's wife	Lizzie McCall

LEGAL NOTES.

CONVICTION REVERSED.—The Appellate Division has reversed a judgment of the Court of General Sessions, convicting Henry Seldner, a lawyer, of grand larceny. The charge against the defendant was that he aided and abetted Alexander Muller and Herman Cohen in obtaining from a man named Engisch a deed of valuable property in this city on false representations that Muller was a man of wealth and the owner of certain lots on Staten Island. The court holds that while the indictment was sufficient to warrant the conviction of Seldner as a principal, a new trial must be granted because of errors committed prejudicial to defendant. The latter testified in his own behalf that the only representation made by him was that the abstract of title made by the County Clerk of Richmond County appeared to give Muller a good title. This abstract of title, offered in evidence by him, was excluded, and this the court holds to have been an error. "It was competent evidence," says Justice Laughlin, "as it tended, in connection with his testimony, to show absence of criminal intent. If the testimony of the defendant had been believed by the jury, they would be justified in acquitting him of the crime." Other serious reversible errors were committed in the exclusion of evidence offered by Mr. Seldner to show previous good character and reputation for honesty and integrity.

***

NOT CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE AS MATTER OF LAW.—Henry Weingarten, an ironworker, while engaged by means of rollers and derricks in taking iron beams from the street to a house in process of erection on Twenty-eighth Street, was injured through a beam being struck by a horse car. A judgment for damages recovered by Weingarten against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. It appeared that plaintiff and his fellow-workmen, after succeeding in clearing the beam of the track, signaled for a waiting car to pass, which it did. A second car started to pass, but Weingarten raised his hand as a signal to stop, so that they could get the beam into the house. After seeing a movement on the part of the driver as if to obey his signal, he turned to his work. The driver, however, instead of stopping, attempted to pass rapidly, and in so doing the car struck the beam, knocking it around on the plaintiff. The railway company urged that Weingarten was guilty of contributory negligence as a matter of law. The Court says, by Justice Laughlin: "According to the testimony of the plaintiff, which was supported by other evidence, he was justified in believing that the driver of the car understood his signal and was proceeding to stop in accordance therewith. It cannot be said as matter of law that ordinary care and prudence on his part required that he should further neglect his work and wait to see that the car actually stopped. We agree with the learned trial Justice that this was a question of fact for the jury, and their verdict, supported as it is by competent evidence, is conclusive upon the question."

Mrs. NANCY K. CLINE, Inwood, Marshall Co., Ind., writes:

For two years I suffered with DROPSY—was unable to lie down. Doctors could do nothing for me. I had almost given up hope when I began using Jayne's Alterative, the Blood Purifier, and Jayne's Sanative Pills. These two cured me.

Catarrhal Fevers almost invariably yield to JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

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Mahogany Empire (covered with mohair plush)	$135.00	$100.00
Mahogany Colonial (covered with tapestry)	$156.00	$120.00
Circassian Walnut (covered with mohair plush)	$120.00	$90.00

Armchairs, 2 and 3 piece suites, corner chairs, tables, bookcases, desks, etc., equally reduced.

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ABUSES FOR WHICH THE PROPERTY OWNER PAYS

Controller Coler Writes of Some of Them to Mayor Van Wyck.

Unnecessary Work to Provide Jobs for Tammany Place Holders—Great Injustice Said to be Done.

In a letter to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, Controller Bird S. Coler called attention to abuses countenanced by some of the city departments in the interest of contractors and place holders, and for which the property owner has to pay.

These charges refer to the present system of local improvements that are paid for by assessment on the property benefited. In order to give work to contractors and to enable an army of Inspectors, surveyors, and other city employes to be kept on the public pay rolls, it is asserted that sewers are frequently ordered before any outlet has been provided, and at places where the work can be of no immediate benefit to the property owners who have to foot the bills. Work, also, on many improvements is unnecessarily suspended and on slight pretexts, but the Inspectors continue to draw their pay at the expense of the taxpayer.

Mr. Coler says many instances of great injustice to property owners have come under his personal notice, and, in his opinion, existing abuses deter persons of moderate means from investing in homes.

The Mayor, as is his custom, gave no intimation of the course he will pursue in the matter.

The full text of Mr. Coler's letter is as follows:

June 19, 1901.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor:

Sir: As Chairman of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments I have learned, through hearings given to property owners by that board, of certain abuses that exist in connection with the initiation and prosecution of public improvements for which assessments are to be levied.

You are aware that local improvements are paid for out of the proceeds of bonds issued on the credit of the city, and that the property benefited is subsequently assessed to reimburse the city for its outlay. These assessments are based upon two certificates—one from the department having the work in charge; the other from the Controller, certifying the amount of interest accrued upon payments made to the contractor as work progressed. The departmental certificate is made up of three items, viz.:

1. The sum paid to the contractor.
2. Surveyor's fees, and
3. Inspector's fees.

The amount of the interest certificate will be affected by the length of time that may elapse between the first payment to contractor and the filing of the assessment list with the Controller for the interest certificate.

The amount of "Inspector's fees" in any particular assessment will also depend upon the length of time between the beginning of work under the contract and its final completion, one man being employed during the whole period, at $3.50 per day, whether work is in progress or suspended.

The amount added to an assessment list for "surveyor's fees" represents the value of the time spent by engineers, draughtsmen, &c., upon that particular improvement, in making preliminary surveys and in preparing maps, plans, specifications, assessment lists, &c. In other words, the city advances money with which to pay the salaries of these men, and then collects, through assessments upon property (in addition to the cost of the improvement) sufficient to reimburse itself

From this outline of the system it will be seen that to have work in progress is a condition precedent to the official existence of these men, and judging from results as developed before the Board of Revision, in their anxiety to find something to do, and to create an argument against which salary charges may be set off, they recommend, and their departments authorize, improvements for which no immediate necessity exists, and which in many instances are palpably premature. The result is that property owners are forced to pay for improvements which they do not desire, and of which they can make no immediate use.

For example, many local sewers are constructed before an outlet sewer has been built, and owners within the district must pay for something which the Sewer Department will not, and can not, permit them to use, and in many cases they must wait two or three years for the construction of an outlet sewer before the sewer for which they pay is of any value to them whatever. At the last meeting of the Board of Revision, on the 13th inst., several assessments of this kind were before us, and we felt obliged, as a matter of justice, to send them back to the Board of Assessors, to be held until outlet sewers are built.

In another direction also there are abuses to which I shall take the liberty of directing your Honor's attention:

When contracts are to be let for these assessable improvements, bids are advertised for and the contract goes to the lowest bidder, who must include in his bid a statement as to the number of days within which he proposes to finish the work. The successful bidder is then compelled to give a bond for the faithful performance of his contract, of which this stipulated time becomes an essential part.

In actual practice it rarely happens that the work is completed within the specified time, and still more rarely is the contractor held to the provisions of his agreement in that respect and penalties exacted under his bond. Various excuses are given in support of requests for extensions of time, and there can be no doubt of the fact that the departments are entirely too complacent in granting such requests and appear to be more afraid of causing the contractor inconvenience than of increasing the burden of expense imposed upon owners of property. Often, through these extensions of time, the period for the completion of the work is more than doubled.

The effect is to increase the cost of the improvement very materially, for the Inspector's fees go on during the whole period, and interest accumulates, until the added expense frequently amounts to 20 per cent. or more of the contract price. These things give property holders substantial grounds for objections to the assessments, and many such objections are filed with the Board of Assessors. They are sent to the different departments for reports and eventually come before the Board of Revision. The departmental reports invariably sustain the original certificates, but in a manner that is not always convincing to me.

It is my experience that the objections of property owners to assessments invariably go to one of these points, and that otherwise there is a very general satisfaction with the methods employed and the results obtained by the Board of Assessors.

These objectionable features of the system, however, tend to make taxpayers dissatisfied, and to discourage persons of moderate means from investing in homes for fear that they may not be able to meet the requirements of the city in the matter of assessments. Property holders feel that they are not properly treated by the public authorities, maintaining (with forcible evidence to support the contention) that they are compelled to pay much more for the work

Stern Brothers

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Tan Linen Suits, trimmed with self color lace insertion,	at $11.75
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A large collection of well made and very desirable

Ladies' Undergarments

of Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin,

consisting of Night Robes,	at 65c, 98, $1.25
Chemises,	at 50c, 63, 87
Corset Covers,	" 50c, 65, 98
Drawers,	at 63c, 89, $1.23
Petticoats,	" 65c, 98, $1.19
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Latest Styles in Colored Mercerized Zephyrs, Grass Cloths, Madras, Batistes and Irish Linen.

White Cheviots, Dotted Swisses, Linens and Persian Lawns, tucked, hemstitched and trimmed with lace and embroidery.

And in addition will make to-morrow, the following

Exceptional Offerings

Imported Colored Batiste Waists, embroidered fronts, collars and sleeve bands,	Value $2.50	$1.45
Entire Waist and sleeves of fine white hemstitched tucked lawn,	Value $2.95	$1.58

Misses' & Girls' Waists

Cotton Shirt Waists, white and colors, 10 to 18 years,	73c, 95
Albatross Waists, unlined for Summer wear, silk trimmed, sizes 14 to 18 years,	$1.45
China and Taffeta Silk Waists, sizes 14 to 18 years,	$2.95, 3.75
Girls' Russian Blouse Suits of Imported Piques, 3 to 12 yrs.,	Heretofore $5.75 to $7.50 $2.90
Misses' Washable Skirts 12 to 18 yrs.,	Value $2.95 to $4.75 $1.59, 1.98, 2.95

Boys' Summer Clothing

Washable Sailor Suits sizes 3 to 12 years,	Value $1.75 to $2.95 95c, $1.38
Sailor Suits of English striped Flannels and navy blue Serges, 3 to 12 yrs.,	Heretofore $4.95 to $6.50 $3.75
Single Breasted Suits of English Serges and Flannels, 7 to 16 yrs.,	Value $7.50 $5.00
Clearing Sale of Boys' Straw Hats	Heretofore $1.23 to $2.50 45c, 98

West Twenty-third Street

ing of streets and the building of sewers than they would pay if the work were done by private contract. On account of the seemingly excessive charges for expenses the Board of Revision on the 13th inst. ordered reductions in the assessment lists considered by it on that day aggregating $50,000.

It is true that many of the assessments now in process of apportionment are for work done under contracts let prior to consolidation, and that in some of these cases delay has been caused by the holding up of public work because of the constitutional provision with reference to the debt limit, but that unusual condition does not affect the general situation, and it is within the power of the city authorities to remedy these evils.

The question of assessments is of vital importance to property holders, particularly in those newer sections of the city where extensive improvements are and will be required. Great judgment is needed in the planning and execution of such improvements, so that a happy balance may be maintained between a proper development of the city, on the one hand, and the interests of the citizens on the other.

In this view of the matter I have felt called upon to place these facts before your Honor for such action as may seem to you best suited to the situation.

BIRD S. COLER, Controller.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

Proctor's combination houses will revive three old successes the coming week. "The Nominee," Nat Goodwin's play and success of a few years ago, will be the attraction at the Twenty-third Street house. William Beckwith will be cast for Jack Bedford, the principal character. The comedietta, "To Oblige Benson," will precede "The Nominee." Next week "Lend Me Your Wife" will be the programme. To-day there will be a continuous concert from 12 M to 10:30 P. M.

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre "The Man from Mexico" will be played, Charles S. Abbe playing the part in the piece made popular by Willie Collier. The "Cape Mail" will serve as a curtain raiser. The regular concert will be on to-day.

At the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre Gillett's comedy, "All the Comforts of Home," will be played, and will be followed next week by "Lost, 24 Hours."

Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house will have for its attraction another of Gillett's past successes, "The Private Secretary." E. Lovatt Fraser will play the principal rôle. Next week "All the Comforts of Home" will move up town to Harlem.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre Monroe, Mack & Lawrence will present a novelty in the sketch line entitled "How to Get Rid of Your Mother-in-Law." Other artists billed to appear are the Four Emperors of Music, Hal Stephens, impersonator; the Rice brothers, ring performers; Mlle. Ringgold, vocalist; Lost River Quartet, which head a long bill. New biograph pictures will be shown. The headliner at this theatre for the coming week will be Josie Sadler, who makes her first début in vaudeville, in a sketch called "Rosy." She will be assisted by Miss Flora Finch.

New features in wax are being shown this week at the Eden Musée, and the orchestra, the members of which are attired in shirt waists, continue to entertain. There will also be vocal selections.

Many new ways to make cool the place have been instituted in Huber's Museum. During the coming week the sensational drama, "Daughters of Cuba," will be presented with special scenic effects. A strong vaudeville performance is also promised. There remain the larger numbers of freaks in the museum.

Hurtig & Seamon will close their Harlem Music Hall to-night. Colombino, the impersonator and change artist, will be the chief attraction on the closing bill. A long list of artists are also featured on the programme.

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

The cool, strong "ill winds" which have swept across the uncovered roof gardens in strong currents have blown much good to the indoor amusement places. Owing to the fitness of the atmosphere for theatregoing, it has been decided to continue the run of "On the Quiet" at the Madison Square Theatre, which Willie Collier, the comedian, has been so successful in for the past few months in New York. The management announces the house will become dark on next Saturday night, but this decision, if the weather remains cool, is undoubtedly subject to change.

The same excuse for the continued success of "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" at the Garrick Theatre, is given by the management, and this house will not close as long as the theatre is filled nightly and the audience and principals are not made uncomfortable by the Summer heat. Miss Ethel Barrymore will give the two hundredth performance on next Saturday night, and will be the youngest star actress on the American stage to achieve such a distinction. The piece after the conclusion of the two hundredth performance will have had the longest run of any dramatic or comedy success this season.

Thirty-one weeks of success is the record up to date for the merry and tuneful "Florodora" at the Casino, and it is still filling the theatre nightly. One need not fear the heat by a visit to "Florodora," as the Casino management has not spared expense to make this theatre one of the coolest indoor amusement places in town and a rival of the roof gardens.

"The Brixton Burglary," at the Herald Square Theatre, is another of the later season's successes to brave the heat of Summer. There have been a number of changes in the cast during the last week, which have in no way weakened the performance, and its closing date has not yet been announced.

The "King's Carnival" still remains an excellent warm weather entertainment at the New York Theatre. The burlesque enters upon its seventh week to-morrow. New features and humorous sayings are being added nightly, and much fun is supplied by Messrs. Harrison, Doane, McAvoy, and the Misses Marie Dressler, Adele Ritchie, Amelia Summerville, and the "Fifth Avenue Girls." There will be a concert to-night.

The "Chimes of Normandy," which the Parry opera company is presenting creditably to large audiences at the Terrace Garden Opera House, will be the attraction for the first three nights of the week, after which it will be succeeded by Millocker's "Beggar Student," with the same cast of principals, including Hubert Wilke, Villa Knox, Mme. Cottrelly, and Mamie Gilroy. The regular Sunday night instrumental concerts will continue.

ROOF GARDEN PROGRAMMES.

Several additions will be made to the bill next week at Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens. The same programme which has entertained large audiences during last week is still retained and includes Gillett's wonderful dogs, the Gainsborough octette, Eleanor Falk and chorus, and the popular colored team, Johnson and Dean. There will be the regular vaudeville concert to-night.

"Cherry Blossom Grove" Roof Garden will present as its latest vaudeville attraction to-morrow night Little Tich, who comes here from London, after an absence of twenty years. He will remain here for an unlimited time, and he is said to demand a salary of $1,500 per week from the Messrs. Sire Brothers. Little Tich is a dwarf, and his specialty is monologue and dancing, wearing shoes twice the size of his stature. He also sings coster songs. Besides the new-comer as the main attraction, the usual entertaining bill will be continued. There will be a concert in the "Grove" to-night.

Charmion, the aerial disrobist, remains the chief attraction at the Koster & Bial Music Hall. A new bill will be presented this week, and will include the Howard brothers, banjoists; Deronda and Breen, European club jugglers; Caswell and Arnold, comedy jugglers, and many others. There will be a Sunday night concert on the roof this evening.

Gilbert & Sullivan's "Mikado," as rendered by the very capable company Mr. Blumenthal has secured, will continue the attraction at the American Theatre till the weather becomes warmer, when it will move up stairs to the roof garden. Miss Julia Gifford made her first New York appearance on Thursday night, and in the character of Yum Yum is pleasing large audiences.

As there has been an increasing demand for popular music at St. Nicholas Garden, Conductor Kaltenborn has decided to omit the symphony for this coming Tuesday night, and instead present a programme of light selections. Lovers of the classical and more serious will be considered in the programme for the other evenings.

The Testimonial to Major Williams.

The testimonial performance to be given to-night at the Herald Square Theatre, for the benefit of Major George F. Williams, the veteran editor and war correspondent, promises to be largely attended. Among the contributors to the programme already listed are Miss Elita Procter Otis, Miss Marie Dressler, Marshall P. Wilder, George Fuller Golden, Miss Eleanor Falk, Toney Haskell, Miss Belle Stewart, La Belle Blanche, Earnest Hogan, Messrs. Williams and Walker, Joseph Hart and Miss Carrie De Mar, Miss Edna Aug, Alfred E. Pearsall, Miss Sybil Sasson, George Evans, Miss Emma Carus, William Clifford, the Princess Koonzayame, and "Mickey Finn."

John Daniell Sons & Sons

WILL MAKE

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS

On all lines of SUMMER GOODS in the following departments, commencing MONDAY, June 24:

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS,
(IN THE NEW MILLINERY PARLORS OF OUR NEW 8-STORY FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.)
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS, Etc.

BARGAINS IN THE SHIRT WAIST DEPARTMENT FOR THIS WEEK:

A White Shirt Waist, special bargain for this week, *65c.*, reduced from $1.25.

White Shirt Waists, insertions of Lace and Embroidery back and front, special bargain for this week, *$2.25.*

Walking Skirts, double-faced material, tailor-made, a special bargain at *$4.95, $6.75* and *$9.75.*

Dress Skirts of Linen and White Pique, flounce and flare, a bargain price at *98c, $1.50, $1.98, $2.25, $2.98, $5.98.*

Brilliantine and cloth unlined special at *$6.75.*

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Amusements. Amusements.

15 25 50 Cts — PROCTOR'S — 15 25 50 Cts

Seven Beautiful Play Houses. Devoted to High Class Continuous Entertainment—A policy Established in 1887 By Mr. F. F. Proctor, Sole Prop. & Mgr. J. Austin Fynes, General Manager.

15–25–50c. THE F. F. PROCTOR BIG STOCK CO. 15–25–50c.
150 Sterling Artists.
CONCERTS TO-DAY. General Stage Director, MR. FREDERIC BOND. CONCERTS TO-DAY.

23d Street.	5th Avenue.	58th Street.	125th Street.
1:30 to 5 P. M. 7:30 to 10:45 P. M. N. C. Goodwin's big hit, "THE NOMINEE" and "To Oblige Benson." Varieties. Next Week, "Lend Me Your Wife"	Broadway & 28th St. Continuous, 1 to 10:30 P. M. WillieCollier's roaring hit "THE MAN FROM MEXICO." & "The Cape Mail." Varieties, 25 and 50c. NextWeek, "Turned Up."	2 to 5:30 P. M. 7:30 to 10:30 P. M. Gillette's 4-act comedy, "ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME." Varieties. Mats. 15 & 25c Next Week, "Lost, 24 Hours."	2 to 5:30 P. M. 7:30 to 10:30 P. M. Gillette's funny comedy, "THE PRIVATE SECRETARY" & the "Old Musician" Varieties. Mats. 15 & 25c Next Week, All the Comforts of Home

KEITH'S

Broadway & 14th St. Continuous Performance. E. F. ALBEE, General Manager
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.

JOSIE SADLER, 4 EMPERORS OF MUSIC. MONROE, MACK & LAWRENCE. HAL STEVENS. LOST RIVER QUARTETTE 3 RIO BROS. MLLE. RINGGOLD. 20 STAR ACTS. BIOGRAPH. DELIGHTFULLY COOL.

CASINO — Broadway and 39th Street. SIRE BROS. ..... Mgrs. Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
ON FOR ALL SUMMER
THE MERRIEST PLAY. AT THE COOLEST THEATRE.
FLORODORA
ALL-STAR CAST. FAMOUS DOUBLE SEXTETTE. CHORUS OF 75.
SEATS ON SALE FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE. SPECIAL MATINEE JULY 4TH.

"Coolest and Jolliest Spot in Town."
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 6TH LAUGHING WEEK.
Sam S. Shubert's International Comedy Success, THE BRIXTON BURGLARY
"Heartily Recommended for the Blues."
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

THE NEW YORK To-night at 8:15.
IMMENSE CONCERT ALL SEATS (NO HIGHER) 50C.
SUNDAY —BIG ALL-STAR BILL!!—
Beg. to-morrow ngt. and Mats. Wed. & Sat., Grand VAUDEVILLE BILL, followed by
THE KING'S CARNIVAL — Written by SYDNEY ROSENFELD. Music by A. M. SLOANE.
Great cast of popular favorites.
Also CARL MARWIG'S new and brilliant Ballet THE DREAM OF VENUS.
And NIGHTLY ATOP OF THE NEW YORK CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE ROOF GARDEN.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY 3:30 AND 8:30.
SHANNON'S 23D REGIMENT BAND.
FREE BAND CONCERTS.
Every Evening, (Except Sunday)
PAIN'S WAR IN CHINA.
EVENINGS AT 9
A MERRY MUSICAL COMEDY.
THE DALY THEATRE SUCCESS,
THE CIRCUS GIRL
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE ESTATE OF AUGUSTUS DALY
Matinee Sat. at 4. XTRA Matinee July 4.
COMMENCING JULY 7 SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
THE GEISHA, . . . JULY 8.

HUBER'S 14th St. MUSEUM
COOLEST PLACE IN NEW YORK.
Special request, re-engagement of the Champion Featherweight Wrestler of America, Young Muldoon; Lew Roberts, Bantam weight Champion of America.
Open to all comers.
Double co. in Theatre, Vaudeville; Late songs; The Walshes, Sketch; Lady Juggler; Character comedy sketch; Sensation, John Burke Co., Daughter of Cuba.
Curio Hall: Van Gofre, Balancing Equilibrist; Needling, Human Skeleton; Prof. Schneider, Harry Mouldon, H. H. Hall, Needle King; Kitty Gray.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES
This Afternoon and Evening
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA And Vocal Soloists.

Terrace Garden, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Ave.
LEXINGTON OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT AT 7 O'CLOCK,
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, POPULAR PRICES,
THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
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KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL AND OPEN AIR ROOF GARDEN
DAILY MATS., 25c. EVENINGS, 50c.
Immense Success of the Beautiful CHARMION
Supported by European & American Vaud. Stars
To-day, 2, 25c. Sun. concerts. To-night at 8, 50c.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Av.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Every Evening, 8:15. Admission, 50 cents.
Sacred Programme To-night.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
TO-MORROW NIGHT, FIRST TIME in GEO. W. LEDERER'S FRANCIS WILSON
"THE STROLLERS," Direction Nixon & Zimmerman.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30 Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
With ETHEL BARRYMORE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way.
POSITIVELY LAST 6 NIGHTS.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET.

AMERICAN ROSE-ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. & 8th Av.—"THE MIKADO." TO-NIGH

Sunday
June 23, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

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LADIES' SUITS—*High-class Tailor-made Fancy Suits, light-weight broadcloth and cheviot, blacks, tans, castors and greys, handsome trimming and revers—many entirely lined with silk,*

$17.50

Were $30.00 to $45.00

ETON COATS—*(guaranteed Taffeta) fine quality silk, handsome lace collars; white lining,*

$11.95

Were $19.00 to $25.00

GOLF SKIRTS—*White Pique and Tan Linen,*

$3.25

Value $5,00

Also of all-wool summer weight Melton Cloth—light grey, Oxford, and blue,

$3.98

Value $6.00

DRESS WAISTS—*All our $7.50 and $10.00 Crepe de Chine and Peau de Soie Waists, handsomely tucked, corded and hemstitched, black and colors, reduced to*

$4.95

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

The sign of the season is, "Keep Cool"—our Panama and imported Serge suits will help you.

The Panamas are like the Panama hat—indestructible. We have them in four colorings: Oxford, two greys and tan. Blue serges in three different shades. Suit to order, $20. Trousers, $5.

A Special Sale of Suitings at $16, made of high-grade blue and black Serges, fancy Worsteds and Cheviots, including new styles of striped Flannels. We make them featherweight, and guarantee our coats not to break in front. Very few tailors can do this on lightweight materials.

Samples, Rules of Self-Measurement and Book of Information mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,
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Bon Ami

Is unexcelled for keeping bathtubs clean and bright. Whether marble, porcelain or tin, perfect results are obtained with little trouble.

DR. DECKER'S SHAKE NO MORE
CURES MALARIA

CARPET CLEANING
353 W. 54th St. | Our only place. No branches. 27 years experience Telephone 366 Columbus.
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FOR $2.00 PER MONTH
A light, spacious, and well-ventilated room can be had at our warehouses.
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SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

The Greatest Sale of
STORE SOILED SILK WAISTS
Ever Inaugurated.

One of the banes of rebuilding is dust. It respects nothing. The finest waists are equally exposed to its ravages with the less expensive sorts.

This Is the State of Affairs We Face in the Stocks of Silk Waists Still Left.

Some soils are trivial—a speck or two. Some have suffered more. But whatever the soil, whatever the value, we begin

A Thorough-paced Price Reduction That Exempts Nothing, No Matter How Choice, Upon Which Dust Has Fallen.

We cannot begin to name all the extraordinary special features. Five lots are quoted—here and there sizes are broken, but, as a whole, every size is present.

Lot 1, **1.98** Lot 2, **2.75** Lot 5, **12.50**
Lot 3, **5.00** Lot 4, **7.50**

Include Imported Models and the fine productions of our own workrooms. No such bargains have appeared in print previously.

White Waists.

White Waists, with front of 5 rows of embroidery insertion between tucks (button back), also button back empire, tucked all over **98c**

White Waists, large sailor collar, trimmed with embroidery; also with Plauen Lace **1.25**

White Button Back Waists, Grecian front of embroidery and tucks—also (open front) with front and back of embroidery insertion and tucks **1.98**

White Waists, button back, entire front of lace and embroidery **2.50**

Imported model White Waists (Swiss and Organdie); in their ranks are all the elected favorites of Paris London and New York **12.50, 4.98, 3.50**

Colored Waists.

In Chambrays—latest cut and designs **75c**
In Zephyrs and Madras, newest and prettiest **98c**
And to finally close—Black and White Percale Waists, 32 to 36 only (note it)—Monday **25c**

Embroideries—Very Choice—Very Cheap.

10c. Yard. (Main Floor.)

In reckoning up our Embroidery possessions we found a surplus in Cambric and Nainsook Insertions that figure (at retail) from 15c. to 20c. yard.

10,000 yards are too many on hand at this time of year.
The surest selling method is 10 cents a yard.
Every design openwork and very effective.

"Gibson's" Art sheds new beauty on Pillow Tops. It is a striking departure. On canvas or in the pages of "Life" the disdainful American Beauty won hosts of admirers the world over. Now her charms are perpetuated and spread broadcast. The dozen or thirteen subjects that decorate these Pillow Tops will be lasting memorials of a national cult, once you emboroider their well defined outlines **50c**

Picture Pillows must be up to date to have any particular value. The newspapers of England and America resurrected an almost forgotten painting—Gainsborough's Duchess of Devonshire has filled the public prints, revived an obsolete hat style and incidentally found its way into our Pillow Top Collection. A faithful literal reproduction is here (ready to embroider) at **50c**
(Fourth Floor.)

Chamois Glove Sale.

6-Button Length—French Washable Chamois—95c. Gloves —**Monday 69c.**

Made from finest selected sun-bleached chamois skin. No such opportunity has been published in this paper before.

For Men—To Wear Away, or Around Town.

Blue and Black Serge Coats—Feather light **2.95**
White Duck Trousers, severe military cut **98c**
White and Fancy Duck Vests; reduced to **98c**
Jersey Bathing or Swimming Suits (two piece) . . . . . **89c up**
(Second Floor.)

The "Coatless" Negligee Shirt—very neat, very smart, very comfortable—designed, made and sold only by us. Ordinary pleated front shirts ruck up at the waist line. The ridge is obvious and uncomfortable. In these shirts the pleating is continued right down. There is no stiffness, and effective pleating, front and back, takes away the plain shirt look, giving a very dressy appearance. In woven Madras—to be worn without a coat if desired. **1.25**
(Shirt Dept.)

The Sort of Underwear Men are Changing to Now.

A List of New Attractive Prices.

35c—100 dozen Men's superfine White Gauze Shirts, thinnest and coolest summer fabric, in long and short sleeves; sizes 34 to 46.

39c—200 dozen fine Summer Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—long and short sleeves, regular and short leg drawers, with double gussets or double bicycle seats. Thoroughly made and durable.

50c—Fine imported French Balbriggan Summer weight Shirts and Drawers—long and short sleeves; regular and short legs, gusseted or double bicycle seated.

75c—Extra fine Summer weight French balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, long and short sleeves, regular and short leg drawers; thoroughly stayed with double gussets.

95c—High grade imported French Lisle Thread Unbleached Shirt and Drawers—long and short sleeves, with double-seated drawers; nearly all sizes.

1.00—Fine imported Sanitary Natural Wool Summer-weight Shirt and Drawers—made in France—long sleeves and regular length drawers.

Hats, Toques and Bonnets, 5.00 Sale.

This most serious price reduction places a Hundred Handsome Trimmed Hats at the lowest figure ever named for such productions. Few words are needed—the value can hardly be measured by ordinary selling standards.
(Second Floor.)

Untrimmed Hats.

Black Bourrelet Braid Hats—50 dozen of the regular $1.50 sorts, to go Monday at **75c**
Natural Tuscan untrimmed Hats, sold in numbers at 75c.—final reductions **39c**

Trimmed Outing Hats.

Half way between the formality of elaborate trimming and the unadorned shapes are these (so-called) Stiff Trimmed Hats. The clever conjunction of a plume, a rosette, a bow of velvet ribbon, a pretty silk twist, gives them dash and individuality.

Our Workrooms Send for Monday

125 Trimmed Black Hats, the popular side flare, trimmed with breasts and bows of back satin-black velvet ribbon **3.95**
100 fine Tuscan Braid sailor effects, with breasts and velvet trimmings **3.95**

The Makers of Style Have Passed Most Favorably Upon This **Summer Dress** We Name Here.

Linen Etamine Gowns (copy of an imported model), natural color—sheer, light weight, waist and skirt beautifully tucked and trimmed with lace and ribbon; a very chic, smart Summer Dress for **$15.00**

Tailored Linen Suits of the best quality blue linen, high class tailor finish, waist and skirt strapped with same; a $15.00 value for **$10.75**

Taffeta Silk Dress Skirts of fine quality material, finely tucked, full flare; a regular $18.00 value for **$12.00**

Dress Skirts of brilliantine in black and blue, also of light weight wool material, hair line stripe in black or blue (unlined), perfect hanging and nicely tailored; choice at **$7.50**

Pedestrienne Skirts of check back or two-toned wool material, also in brilliantine, flare flounce—well tailored; choice at **$5.00**

Bathing Suits.

June 21st was the pivotal point. All bathing resorts seemed to unite in choosing it for the opening day. The pleasure of one's "dip" is vastly added to by a pretty, comfortable sea dress. Ours meet all requirements—looks, wear and cost.

(In Silk, Mohair, Flannel, 1.95 Up.)

Golf Capes in Oxford, blue and black, of fine all wool plaid back materials; $7.75 value for **5.00**

"Heptonette" Rain and Dust Cloaks keep out rain and dust, are not stuffy have no rubber.

$12.75 $14.50 $19.50

White Neckwear Has the Call.

Arbitrary Fashion says "white." We obey, but show many charming variations on the white theme, to give a pleasing variety with every form of light Summer dress.

White Pique Stocks and Cambric Ties **15c**
White Ties—mull, lawn and dimity, with lace . **25c., 39c**
White Kasheen Ties, lace stock and ends **65c**
White Sailor Collars, tucked and lace trimmed . **35c., 65c**

Laces—Popular and Pretty.

The tendency in trimming Crepe de Chine and Foulard Dresses is toward Black Chantilly. Both regular and serpentine effects claim a following. Monday—these material reductions from original prices. Per yard . . . . . **15c and 22c**
Lace All-Overs—Cluny, Renaissance and Duchesse **25c**

Chiffons—Remarkable Selling.

Black and white all Silk Chiffons to close **25c**
44 inch Lyons weave all Silk Chiffons, black and colors . **39c**

One After Another All
Summer Furnishings
Are Subjected to a Decisive MARK DOWN.

Mattings are reduced to very attractive figures. Cotton Rugs fall to much lower rates. Hammocks (in the height of season) show great reductions. Mosquito Canopies offer extraordinary inducements.

Good Grade China Mattings, usually sold for 25c. per yard **15c**
Newassa Grade Japanese Mattings, per roll of 40 yards, value $11.50; reduced to **7.95**
Japanese Blue and White Cotton Rugs, 9 ft. by 12 ft., value $16.50; reduced to **9.95**
Hammocks—Strong, serviceable, fancy colorings, full size, at **98c**
Peerless Hammocks, extra large, beautiful colorings, extension bar head and foot, usually sold for $3.25, at **2.18**
Bamboo Porch Screens, best grade outside bark, 8 ft. by 8 ft. (including fixtures) **64c**
Other sizes at equally low prices.
Mosquito Canopies, with fixtures **95c**
Estimates furnished on Shades, Awnings and Slip Covers. Samples submitted.

Little Things Whose Absence May Mar the Summer Vacation.

Patent Clasp Belts that obviate the fumbling and slipping of the usual kind. In patent leather, black and white grain. Have been 50c. consistently. Our price **39c**

Empire Neck Combs—Enriched with the popular rough natural turquoise or its polished form. These are and ought to be $1.25 values **85c**

German Silver Side Bags—Fish Scale and Chain Mesh, closely allied in appearance to $18.50 Sterling Bags. A particularly strong item at **4.95**

There Are Still About 11,000 Yards of
Wash Goods on the Fourth Floor at 6¼c. and 9c.

More than half of the 6¼c. Lawns and 9c. Dimities have been sold. The styles ran so evenly desirable that buying was impartial, and for all purposes

The Sale Is on Its First Footing.

Dimities at 9c. that match the best American 15c. fabrics, and can hardly be told from 22c. importations, are surely extraordinary values. They are barely a month from the looms.

Lawns (plain and lace striped) that appear in advertisement after advertisement at 12½c. ought to attract every reader at 6¼c.

In Both, the patterns are newest of all colors most looked for, and the cloth fine, sheer and reliable.

POSTSCRIPT.—Delivery was delayed on a lot of imported Venise Lace Collars. Their prices should be $1.25 to $1.68. Their prices are, Monday, 48c., 69c., 75c. MAIN FLOOR.

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

AMERICAN SALE

Seventh Year

IN THIS OFFERING
WE SELL AMERICAN GOODS
AT PRICES
SPECIALLY LOW

as the best way to encourage interest in excellence of our country's products.

America is pushing foreign countries forcibly.
In most instances, our products equal theirs.
Nowadays, foreign labels usually mean more profit to the seller than quality to the buyer.

Wash Dress Fabrics
ALL HAIL AMERICA.

Let American products be sold as American, and successful manufacturers get their just due.

American Plumetis—An Emb'd dotted Muslin with printed black dots or lace inserting stripes—also a printed effect that has never before been shown in a cotton fabric—the French Goods sell at 35 to 75 cents and scarcely show a difference—American sale price 11

American Satin Stripe Muslins—also extra fine Batistes—Black Polka dots, figures, or inserting effects on white—value .18 11

Cadet Blue Ducks—the latest shade—linen finish—make stylish skirts and costumes; worth .12½ 5¾

Grenadine Stripe Mulls—also Stik Emb'd Dots—all the delicate evening shades—value .50 33

American Mercerized Zephyrs—32-inch—woven figures and dots, with and without dividing cords—brilliant shades—high silk lustre—value .35 24

Batiste Parisienne—Lovely sheer fabrics—French in name only—made in the heart of Yankeeland—earlier .29—now . . . . . .

American Foulard Sateens—beautiful patterns—best colors—the same quality if imported could not be sold under 17 cents 9¾

Fancy Summer Flannelettes—neat styles for outing shirts, blouses and children's wear—will not shrink—colors fast 9¾

Duplicates of Scotch Flannels that cost four times the price.

Mercerized Chambrays—the scarce and much demanded Oxblood tint—value .25 17

American Dress Goods

The United States can duplicate the finest foreign dyes and weaves—an expert cannot tell difference.

AMERICAN SALE SPECIALS.

All Wool Fancy Challies—Polka dots, stripes, rings, figures and all overs—this season's best colors and styles—real value 49 cents 29

The above are products of the Atlantic and Pacific Mills, and are almost universally sold as "French," because of their fine texture and finish—even an expert cannot always tell which is the "French" and which the "American."

All Wool Vigoreaux—from the famous "Botany Mills," whose goods are the equal of the foreign that cost double 49

All Wool Black Etamines—nothing more desirable—value .49—for American sale 29

American Silks

Perhaps you know that America leads the world in production of Copper, Cotton, and Wheat, but did you know that it is also first in manufacture of Silks?....We use more raw silk than France, which has always been considered headquarters—

For American Sale we offer:

Blue and White Foulards—24 inch—all silk—woven, dyed, and printed in America—will give better wear than many Foreign Silks at double the price 39

Lustrous Fig'd India Silks—finished and printed here—23 inch—full line of the fashionable colors 39

It takes an expert to tell the difference between these and the Foreign at more than double the price.

American Shirt Waists

The popularity of the American shirt waist abroad has become so great that one London shop alone last year sold more than $300,000 worth.

We also export to Europe, Asia, and Africa.

AMERICAN SALE SPECIALS.

COLORED SHIRT WAISTS

Dimity, Gingham and Chambray—polka dot, stripes and plain colors—tucked front and back—some with white shield and stock or surplice front—value 1.25 79

Lawn, Dimity, Lace and Corded Gingham—trimmed with lace or emb'y insertion—cluster or all over tucks. .1.25

Chambray, Silk, Gingham and Mercerized Batiste—tucked in fancy effects—tucked surplice—value 2.75 . . . . . 1.98

All-over tucked Sailor Collar 2.69
Novelties in Finer Waists to 6.98

WHITE SHIRT WAISTS

Front of hemstitch tucks, four insertings of emb'y and fine tucks—value 1.25 . . .95

Fine White Lawn—pointed yoke—back and front formed of tucks and emb'y inserting and revers—or four insertings down front—full tucked back—value 1.98 . . . . . 1.49

Fine Lawn—Button back—all over hemstitch tucks—also 10 other styles lace and emb'y trim'd—value 2.50 to 2.75. 1.95

Fine White Lawn, Silk, Linen and Silk Mull—beautiful styles—dainty laces, emb'y insertings, straight and bias tucks and hemstitchings—newest styles—value 3.69 to 4.39 . . . . . 2.98

All Finer Waists at One-Third and One-Half less than elsewhere—while assortments are so large that it is almost impossible not to get suited.

Some American Differences

1801	versus	1901.
Chicago did not exist.		1,698,575 pop.
New York, 60,000 population.		Greater New York pop., 3,437,202.
No Gas—No Kerosene.		Electric Wonders.
No Matches.		125,000,000,000 yearly.
Two days to Philadelphia.		Two hours.
Not one railroad.		185,000 miles.
Two months to cross Atlantic.		Six days.
No cable.		150,000 miles of wire.
No telegraph.		904,633 miles of wire.
No telephones.		Four million calls per day in U. S.

The hardships of Eighteen Hundred have led to TWENTIETH CENTURY COMFORTS.

Dwight Anchor Sheets and Pillow Cases

The pride production of the DWIGHT MFG. CO., Chicopee, Mass.

A company that dates back to the beginning of the last Century, and whose policy it has always been to guard with zealous care reputation established for successful Cotton spinning and weaving....Result is that "Dwight Anchor" brands today are at the top for merit and popularity.

Here are our prices for the American sale:

DWIGHT ANCHOR SHEETS

54x90 . . . . . 32 | 81x90 45
63x90 . . . . . 37 | 90x90 49
72x90 42

DWIGHT ANCHOR PILLOW CASES

42x36 . . . . . 10 | 50x36 . . . . . 12½
45x36 . . . . . 11 | 54x36 14

All the above are full bleached. Superiority of Dwight Anchor Bleached Cottons is due not alone to their heavy, firm quality, but also to the improved weaving and bleaching, ensuring a permanent pure white color, instead of turning yellow, as do inferior Cottons.

We Will Also Offer

"American Eagle" Muslins—yd. wide—pure bleach—wholesale value 6½ 4¾

For reasons that don't change the value of the Muslin, we have made this purchase without labels, calling it "American Eagle" and selling at this price to demonstrate our earnestness in this sale.

Unbleached wholesale price 6 . . . . . .3¾

Yankee Tickings—fancy stripes value 11 cents 6¾

Red, White, and Blue Buntings—also other colors 2¼

The American Woman,

as all the world knows, is the best dressed woman in the world.... American enterprise and adaptability, together with Hearn-American prices, make it possible to present an up-to-date appearance at a cost that no other nation can equal.

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES

Linen Batiste—flare flounce—double row cat stitching—tucked waist—lace trim'd collar—special 5.98

FINE WASHABLE DRESSES

Pure Linen and Mercerized Chambray—from a leading Manufacturer noted for the superior cut and quality of his products....These suits are beautifully tailored and stitched, with rich lace or appliqued collars—colors are Oxblood, Violet, Blue and Linen—

THOSE WORTH	WE OFFER AT
$12.00	6.98
$15.00	8.98
$20.00	10.98

SPECIAL LOT DRESSES

White Organdy and Fancy Lawn—full tucked and trim'd with lace; yokes of allover lace or tucks and insertings 7.98

DRESS SKIRTS, JACKETS, etc.

Skirts—Cheviot and Mohair—unlined—graduated or flare flounce—Taffeta or tailor stitched—Black, White and colors. 4.98

Skirts—All-over Tucked Crash, Polka Dot and White Pique Skirts—Emb'y insertings and stitched band trim . . . 1.98

Skirts—All-over Tucked Pique and Linen—Embroidery insertings 2.98

Skirts—Fine Taffeta Silk—net and ribbon circular flounce effect—made over accordion finish drop 7.98

Jackets—Light weight wool Cheviot—fly front—satin lined—value $7 . . . . . 3.98

Full size Honeycomb Shawls—black and colors—fancy border—natural fringe. .69

Black or White Wool Cashmere Shawls—knotted natural fringe 1.98

Dainty Fashions in American Made Underwear

Great demands in this particular line and keen competition have spurred manufacturers to best efforts, so that to-day American made Underwear is equal in every way to the French—materials are just as sheer and fine, laces are just as dainty, styles and workmanship equal, if not superior.

A few American Sale Specials—

Empire Night Dresses—Nainsook and Cambric—four Val. lace insertings across front—three instgs in rever with wide lace trim'd ruffle—value .98 67

Cambric Night Dresses—Empire V or high neck—short or long sleeves—handsomely trim'd with fancy laces or emb'y 98

A large variety—our values at this price are unequalled anywhere.

Fine lot of Night Dresses—odd sizes—many styles—were 2.69 and 2.98 . . . . . 1.98

White Skirts—elaborately trim'd—deep flounce with two and three instgs and ruffles of fancy lace or wide, showy emb'y—value 1.39 98

Cambric and Muslin Skirts—18 inch flounce of handsome emb'y and six other styles with lace and tucks 1.65

Cambric and Muslin Drawers—wide Lawn or Cambric hemstitched ruffle. .29

Special Values in finer Drawers . . . .39 to 3.98

Cambric Corset Covers—round neck—Val. lace edge—pearl buttons—value .35 19

Corset Covers—French and fitted styles—insertings of Point de Paris or Val. lace or fine emb'y—value .65 49

"American ladies living in England frequently write home for underwear. Sometimes they have articles made there with their old garments as models, but even then are seldom satisfied with either the fit or workmanship."

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Investment Securities.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. cor. Waldorf | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
387 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 66 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK & TRUST CO. STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
35 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and Investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request, A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS. Monthly Fluctuation Sheets, Daily and Weekly Reports.
Commission 1-16. Moderate Margins.
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BROKER,
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Direct Wire to Exchange.
Telephone call 3030 and 3031 Broad.

FRED. H. SMITH,
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5th floor, Manhattan Life Bldg., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
bough and sold for cash or on margin.
Reports given on special stocks.
Book on Railway Statistics upon application.
Established 1868.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone, 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

DON'T BE A LAMB

We will furnish you with reliable information concerning the movements of CERTAIN STOCKS, TELLING WHEN TO BUY and when to sell. Why invest in a stock that you know nothing about, when you can get INFORMATION FROM US WITHOUT ANY COST? All we ask is the profit of five shares. WE POSITIVELY KNOW that if you will follow OUR ADVICE we will get a share of your profit; therefore we make this proposition.

Eureka Information Bureau,
ROOM. 1207, DOWNING BLDG., 108 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

STUDY YOUR INVESTMENTS NOW.
Don't be led by flaming advertisements to invest in doubtful enterprises. First get access to the expert knowledge of Dow, Jones & Co., 44 Broad St., New York. For 19 years they have been studying the character of investments. They publish daily in "THE WALL STREET JOURNAL" facts you ought to know about securities, and answer reasonable inquiries. "THE WALL STREET JOURNAL" is cheap insurance on investments; $8.00 a year; 3 cents the copy at news stands. Personal answers also by mail.
"Lock the door before the horse is stolen."

C. A. Missing & Co.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
40 & 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
National Enameling and Stamping Co.
PREFERRED AND COMMON.

CALIFORNIA OIL WELLS
and fortunes made with small investments in the WONDERFUL OIL FIELDS of CALIFORNIA explained in a pamphlet which will be sent to you on application. Apply to EDGAR A. WALZ, No. 7 East 42d St., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Copper Activities

Important to Conservative Investors.

Copper Glance Mining Co., Bisbee, Arizona.

The rapidly increasing demand for Copper, due to present vast and ever enlarging area of consumption, especially in the electrical field and kindred sciences, as well as the arts, industrial, mechanical and domestic, allied to the relatively low productive cost of the metal, resulting from improved and economical processes of smelting, has properly directed the attention of shrewd capitalists, all the world over, to the lucrative returns which are being obtained from judicious investment in legitimate copper properties, notably such as are held and operated by experienced, practical and reliable men.

The Copper Glance Mining Company, Bisbee, Arizona, consists of following claims: Bald Mountain, Tip Top, Nevada City, Bazaar, Idaho, Defender, Boulder, Republican, Eureka, Grass Valley, Copper Float, Connelly, Silica, Wyoming, Utah, Warren, Montana and New York, in all **about 360 acres of ore fields, situated in Warren Mining District, Cochise County, Arizona, 7 miles from Bisbee,** the largest mining camp in Arizona, with a growing population of 7,000 inhabitants, and home of the celebrated **Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company,** which employs 1,600 men in its mines and smelters.

The ores found are Carbonates of Copper, Malachite, Azurite and Copper Glance, a sulphide of Copper containing **NO ZINC, ARSENIC or ANTIMONY, self-fluxing, easily and cheaply smelted.** The outcroppings alone on all claims yield a generous percentage of Copper Ore.

On the Grass Valley claim is a shaft 65 feet in depth; on the Utah claim, a shaft 35 feet; on the Bazaar, a shaft 25 feet, each showing rich grades of Malachite and Azurite ores, increasing with deeper penetration. The main shaft, double compartment, will be sunk in the "Basin," or "Depression," which occurs in the centre of the claims, usually indicating existence of large ore bodies. **The property is located within 400 feet of the new Arizona and Southwestern Railroad,** now in operation, which places the activities in touch with the markets of the world upon the most favored basis of economical and expeditious transportation.

The Copper Glance Mining Company is capitalized for two and one-half million dollars, divided into 2,500,000 shares of par value $1.00 each, non-assessable, and fully paid up.

As provided in the Articles of Incorporation, the Stockholders, under the laws of Arizona, are not personally liable for indebtedness contracted by the Company.

S. W. CLAWSON, President, Bisbee, Arizona.
C. C. WARNER, Vice-President and Superintendent, Bisbee, Arizona.
G. E. TOMLINSON, Secretary, Bisbee, Arizona.
JAMES WOOD, Treasurer and Metallurgist, Bisbee, Arizona.
C. L. BECKWITH, Manager, Bisbee, Arizona.

The officers are at present, and during a long period of years have been, actively associated with successful mining operations in Arizona, conspicuously as DEPARTMENT HEADS with the **Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company at Bisbee.**

The Copper Glance Mining Company invites public subscription for its first issue of Treasury Stock consisting of 250,000 Shares, which are offered at 25 cents per share, proceeds to be devoted to immediate development in Machinery, Mining and General Merchandising. Subscriptions will close positively July 9th, 1901. Allotment in order of application. No stock certificates for less than 100 shares ($25.00) written.

Detailed descriptive Prospectus, with copies of sworn tests, showing assay of samples from outcroppings and shafts, having average purity in Copper, Silver and Gold with any Copper ore produced in Arizona, may be obtained on application to **Mr. John J. O'Rorke, 61 Hudson Street, New York City,** to whom all subscriptions, engagements or inquiries should be addressed.

REFERENCE: **BANK OF BISBEE. BISBEE, ARIZONA. W. H. BROPHY, ESQ., PRES.,**

MR. J. L. MERRILL, SUPERINTENDENT CALUMET AND ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY, WRITES: "I KNOW THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE COPPER GLANCE MINING COMPANY TO BE FIRST-CLASS MINING MEN AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN."

NOTE: My identification with this enterprise is in the relation of a large Stockholder by purchase. I am neither Broker nor Promoter. I have undertaken first issue of Treasury Stock for our Company, solely to secure to it gross proceeds of sale. I vouch alike for the bona-fides of officers, and the property as represented, and welcome exhaustive investigation of both.

My personal references are:
F. S. Hyatt, Esq., Vice-Pres. New York National Exchange Bank, New York
James E. Nichols, Esq., of Austin, Nichols & Co., New York,
or my Counsel, **Messrs. Cantor, Adams & McIntyre,** Broad-Exchange Building, New York.
(Signed) JOHN J. O'RORKE.

10% to 20% Dividends Assured, With Safety of Principal.
1000% Profit on Investment Within a Reasonable Time.

The foregoing has reference to one of the most desirable mining propositions ever opened to the investors of this country.
See larger advertisement in "New York Herald" of Sunday, June 23, 1901.
For full particulars address
THE EXPLORATION CO. OF NEW YORK.
"A legitimate channel through which conservative investors may safely enter properly managed and remunerative mining enterprises."
Examination of Mines. Auditing of Mining Enterprises.
Critically Selected Properties Financed.
FRED'K G. CORNING, M. E., President. THOS. J. HURLEY, Vice-President.
C. VAN RENSSELAER COGSWELL, Sec'y and Treas.
MILLS BLDG., 15-17 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Common Stock
OF
The American Tobacco Co.
AND THE
Continental Tobacco Co.

Consolidated Tobacco Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a paid-up cash capital of $30,000,000 of common stock, for purposes which include the manufacture of tobacco, with authority to acquire the stocks of corporations engaged in such manufacture.

The Company has been organized with the following Board of Directors: Messrs. James B. Duke, Oliver H. Payne, Thomas F. Ryan, Grant B. Schley, John B. Cobb, Anthony N. Brady, W. W. Fuller, B. N. Duke, Percival S. Hill, P. A. B. Widener, Frank H. Ray, C. C. Dula, Charles E. Hallwell, Wm. R. Harris.

The company offers to acquire from the holders of the common stocks of The American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company their holdings of such stocks, in exchange for its four per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, carrying interest from August 1, 1901, upon the basis of $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $50) of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, and $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $100) of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company.

Said bonds are secured according to the terms of an indenture to be executed by the Consolidated Tobacco Company to the **MORTON TRUST COMPANY,** as Trustee, by provisions therein for securing the deposit with the Trustee of all the stocks acquired under this offer, for creating a charge upon the net earnings of the Company, for subordinating any future mortgage upon the property and business of the Company to the claim of the holders of these bonds, and for limiting the issue of the bonds so that they cannot exceed the amount at par of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company plus twice the amount at par of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, deposited with the Trustee. The form of said indenture and of said bonds is now on file with the Trust Company, and is open to inspection.

Depositors of American Tobacco Company common stock will receive from the Trust Company at the time of the deposit, in lieu of the next quarterly dividend, an amount equal thereto, viz.: 1½ per cent.

To accept this offer the stockholders of the two companies must deposit with the

Morton Trust Company, New York City

their certificates of common stock, duly endorsed in blank and stamped for transfer, and accept in lieu thereof the Trust Company's transferable and divisible receipts, upon surrender of which the bonds received by the Trust Company in exchange for the deposited stock will be delivered so soon as they are engraved and ready for delivery.

This offer will remain open till the close of business on **June 25, 1901,** and thereafter no deposits will be received, except in the discretion of the Consolidated Tobacco Company and on such terms as it may prescribe.

The Consolidated Tobacco Company reserves the right to decline to make the exchange aforesaid unless there shall have been deposited for that purpose two-thirds of all the outstanding common stock of each Company, but it may, at its option, (to be declared by notice in writing to the Trust Company at the expiration of the time for the deposit of stocks as above stated or as hereafter enlarged,) make said exchange with reference to any less amount of deposited stock. If the exchange is not made the deposited stock will be delivered to holders of Trust Company receipts upon surrender thereof, and (in the case of The American Tobacco Company stock) upon the return of the 1½ per cent. payment aforesaid.

Dated New York, June 8, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES B. DUKE, President.

Detroit Southern
Common and Preferred
(When Issued)
DEALT IN.
Williamson & Squire,
Members of New York Stock Exchange
30 Broad St.

BUY
READING COMMON
FOR THE
GREAT ANTHRACITE DEAL
We will carry the above stock on 5 per cent. margin if bought around present prices. DON'T DELAY.
Our SPECIAL LETTER on the above will be sent free upon request.
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of
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MAIN OFFICES:
Exchange Court Bldg., Rooms 205, 209, 210, 211, 212,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
UPTOWN OFFICES { 30 West 23d Street. 1274 B'way, bet. 32d & 33d Sts. Criterion Hotel, 41st St. & B'way. (Ladies' entrance on 41st St.)
BROOKLYN OFFICE: Temple Bar Building, cor. Court & Joralemon.
BOSTON OFFICE: 46 Congress St.
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.: 346 & 348 Pine St.
STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON, AND HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT BONDS.
Orders solicited for cash or on margins of 5 to 10%. Accounts of $100 or upward accepted. Four per cent. interest allowed on all deposits subject to draft. Interest charges never exceed 6% in any money market.
OUT-OF-TOWN ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY.
DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Telephone, 4380 & 4381 Broad.
Send for OUR DAILY HINTS—mailed at 4 P. M.
Bond and Investment Dept., Room 205.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 35 Congress st., Boston.
1,116-19 Broad Ex. Bldg., 25 Broad St.
Uptown office,
640 Madison Av.,
NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin. Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

To Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates for
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport
First Mortgage Bonds and First Mortgage Terminal Bonds:
You are hereby notified that a proposition has been made for the purchase of the above-named Bonds, the terms of which may be ascertained on application to Alvin W. Krech, Secretary, 120 Broadway, New York City.
Prompt attention to this matter is important.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
F. J. LISMAN,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
SIDELL TILGHMAN,
} Bondholders' Committee.
New York, June 14, 1901.

To the Bondholders of the
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company.
At the request of a number of bondholders the undersigned have consented to act as a protective committee, and holders of bonds are asked to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.
Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Trust Company.
May 22, 1901.
GEORGE SHERMAN,
H. T. CUTTER,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,
JAS. M. EDWARDS,
Committee.

Stock Exchange Seat Transfers.
The Stock Exchange memberships of John T. Denny and the late Frank G. Hedge were posted for transfer yesterday to J. De W. Cutting and J. W. Gutman, respectively. The price paid in each case was reported to be in the neighborhood of $60,000.

Savings Banks.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
82D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 15th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1901, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 15, 1901.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINTLAN, Treasurer.
EGBERT OGDEN CHISHOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1901, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1901.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
71st SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1901, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $5,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 18th or any time later.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Dividends.

The New York Air Brake Company.
66 Broadway, New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's office in New York on the 15th day of July, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of July.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. July 1st, and open at 10 A. M. July 16th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

The People's Bank of the City of New York,
June 20th, 1901.
ONE HUNDREDTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, June 14th, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1st. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 2d.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1901.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on June 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 19th, 1901. The transfer books will close on June 19th at 3 P. M., and open July 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Ass't Sec'y.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 29th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

Real Estate Trust Co. of New York.
30 NASSAU STREET.
June 20th, 1901.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4%, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders on record June 22d, 1901. Transfer books close June 22d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE STATE BANK.
New York, June 13th, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared from the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Ten (10%) Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st proximo, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.
A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank.
33 Wall Street.
New York, June 20, 1901.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1901, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
R. U. GRAFF, Assistant Cashier.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., June 13, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and will reopen July 2d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
June 19th, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The Washington Trust Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Broadway, New York, June 19, 1901.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1901. Transfer books close on June 25, and reopen July 2d, 1901. FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, June 21st, 1901.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1901. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

INTEREST ON MOBILE'S CITY BONDS.
The July, 1901, coupons of Mobile City bonds, issue 1881, will be paid on and after July 1st, 1901, in New York by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile. Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 19, 1901.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1901. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Williamsburg Trust Company,
Brooklyn, New York, June 4, 1901.
A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable June 20, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 28, 1901. W. ADDISON FIELD, Secretary.

DENIED BY RUSSELL SAGE.
A story in circulation on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday had it that arrangements were practically complete for a lease of the Manhattan Railway Company by Metropolitan interests on a 6 per cent. basis. Russell Sage said:
"There is nothing of the kind before the board and the story is not true. I do not propose to lend my name to stock jobbery. It looks to me as if the report had been started solely to affect the stock market."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The stock market is uneven. It moves by fits and starts; toward the end of the week it showed activity with strength, but earlier transactions were less gratifying, and at times the tape stood almost still. It is not that any new disquieting elements have developed, not that there are now, more than at any time recently, "two sides" to the market; but there are two factions now, and they who are adverse have more courage and more confidence than hitherto. This has led to the extension of a short interest in conspicuous quarters, and seems effective to the extent of discouraging operations by some interests that have till now been working aggressively upon the bull side. But such influences are chiefly technical and not lasting.

Actual investment demand for American securities continues active, in marked contrast to the lethargic condition of foreign markets; New York, indeed, being the only financial centre attracting investment and speculative attention. Nor is this the result of boom methods or artificial conditions; American securities find favor for valid reasons. The properties they represent are maintaining constant and healthy development—all signs pointing to continuance of prosperity and consequent enhancement of value. Measured by earnings, the standard is steadily rising, weekly returns and monthly statements creating new high records.

The conditions back of value are of the most encouraging character in every sphere of National activity. Weather conditions since June 1 have bettered the growing crops, assuring Winter wheat, now in process of harvest, and improving Spring wheat, corn, and cotton; while a ready and profitable market for all of them is practically assured. In trade circles there is good, seasonable expansion without disturbing factors in sight. Exports continue to break all previous records both in volume and value, piling up American credit abroad at a prodigious rate. Money keeps plentiful and easy, despite the temporary locking up of large sums in the negotiation of railroad and industrial combinations, involving heavy loan expansion—this known phase of current finance depriving the consequent reduction in bank reserves of any threatening influence.

Such brief survey of basic conditions explains sufficiently why American securities are sought for and why market values continue to improve. No other country enjoys the happy combination of circumstances prevailing in the United States; and the surplus money of the civilized world turns naturally—inevitably—to the most promising field. Foreign investment and speculative purchases of our securities have been renewed on a large scale and are bound to grow until conditions culminate or change.

Speculation last week was dampened by persistent predictions of tight money which proved groundless, interest rates remaining easy both for call and time loans. On July 1—barely a week hence—disbursements by the Government and corporations for interest and dividends will reach an enormous sum, estimated as high as $150,000,000, which vast amount—or most of it—will be seeking early profitable reinvestment, and which must certainly act as a deterrent to dearer money after this week.

One minor factor tending to ease of money this Summer is the reduced disbursement by American travelers in Europe. The Paris Exposition last year attracted an unusual number of tourists from the United States, letters of credit reaching the highest point of issue ever known. This year such travel is reduced to normal limits, probably to below normal, as the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will doubtless keep many Americans at home who would otherwise be spending money abroad. This means no inconsiderable addition to the credit side of the balance in our foreign accounts—some Wall Street estimates even putting the difference at $100,000,000.

From every point of view 1901 compared with previous years presents favorable contrast, not only in the prosaic facts of railroad earnings, crop yields, and prospects and industrial growth, but also in the more abstruse sphere of creative influence. It is the first year within the memory of living man without political agitation to threaten business interests, without a powerful party assailing the money standard, without a Senate dangerously close to the silver heresy. The importance of this can scarcely be overestimated. Business plans can be safely formulated and undertakings can be entered upon, involving future contingencies, with reasonable safety. In no previous year would it have been possible to put through the vast railroad and industrial combinations which distinguish 1901 and which will render it memorable as the opening of a new era in American business life and history.

All this finds just and logical expression in the securities market, which through all the minor fluctuations of speculation keeps true and steady to the influences which govern it, as they govern other phases of social existence. Bear manipulation in such times can scarcely count upon lasting success.

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

The movement of prices in yesterday's stock market was altogether uncertain and irregular, some issues showing heaviness and others strength. The early trading reflected the uncertainty felt as to the probable showing to be made by the bank statement, the professionals—and these are at present the controlling interests in the market—hesitating further to extend their commitments pending the exhibit to be made by the bank figures. Even after the statement was published, further uncertainty manifested itself, this because the figures were not as unfavorable as the bears had hoped, and yet was not so favorable as some of the bulls had expected. Hence it was that the trading continued dull up to the market's close, and that prices saw-sawed without any definite trend. As for news developments, there was none of consequence either favorable or unfavorable. London at the opening here sent over prices generally lower than Friday's close, but did little or no trading in the market.

The strongest stock on the list was Long Island, which advanced 8 points on buying ascribed to Pennsylvania interests, in the belief that the proposed extension of the system would make it the most important branch of the Pennsylvania Road. The local railway shares were strong on consolidation talk such as that which was heard some time ago. So far as can be learned, there is no foundation for this talk. The announcement that several millions of dollars had been expended for improvements by Brooklyn Rapid Transit since President Greatsinger assumed control was a surprise to the Street and was generally regarded as indicating that the report of an early dividend declaration on the stock is not founded on substantial basis. St. Paul and Union Pacific were both heavy, this because best information is that no further exchange of securities is contemplated, this signifying that no more stock need be bought in the open market. Atchison shares were well bought on earnings; People's Gas advanced on Chicago buying; banking interests identified with the property bought St. Louis and San Francisco, while Minneapolis and St. Louis and Iowa Central shares were inclined to heaviness on lack of verification of the report that an important deal is on—affecting the properties.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 22	241,540
To date this year	172,617,345
Corresponding date last year	64,171,088

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 22	$1,461,500
To date this year	$622,854,470
Corresponding date last year	$290,665,660

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	1½	Manhattan	¾
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. S. & R. pf	½	M. pf	2
Chi. Great West	⅝	Nat. Salt pf	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf	1	N. Y. Central	⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Pacific Mail	1½
General Electric	3	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Glucose Sugar pf	¾	Standard R. & T.	½
Int. Silver	⅞	Union Bag & P. pf	½
Int. Silver pf	7	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Long Island	6¾		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Lake Erie & West	¾
Am. Ag. Chem.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Ice	⅞	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Snuff	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Am. Sugar Ref	⅞	North. American	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Reading	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	½	Reading 1st pf	½
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Reading 2d pf	½
Canada Southern	1⅝	Rep. Steel pf	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Southern Pacific	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Third Avenue	1
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Union Pacific	1⅜
Del. & Hudson	½	U. S. Leather pf	½
Erie 1st pf	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Int. Paper	½	Wabash	½
Iowa Cent. pf	½	Wabash pf	⅝
Knickerb. Ice, Chi.	4½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. W. & W. 5s, tr. r. 1½ | Pacific Coast 1st | 1

Bond Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc. 3

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was, as expert testimony had declared would be the case, by no means the unfavorable exhibit that generally had been expected. Notwithstanding the gold exports of over $4,000,000, as well as the fact that the statement was made up on falling averages and therefore did not fully reflect late favorable developments, the decrease in surplus reserves was only $2,170,775. Loans increased $1,811,400, specie decreased $3,356,500, legal tenders increased $1,348,200, and deposits decreased $1,350,100. The increase in loans was rather a surprise, in view of the fact that during the week the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had paid off some of its large time loans, but inasmuch as this payment was not made till the latter part of the week its effect on the position of the banks was not felt.

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Preceding the publication of the statement the stock market had been very dull and inclined to heaviness. Following it improvement showed throughout the list for a short while, only to be succeeded by much irregularity, some stocks declining and others advancing.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$902,755,300	$810,026,800	$778,868,400
Deposits	982,843,200	890,982,600	900,004,800
Circulation	30,988,500	28,033,100	13,388,600
Specie	173,296,900	166,224,200	194,003,400
Legal tenders	79,025,500	72,048,300	58,945,600
Total res.	$252,322,400	$238,272,500	$252,949,000
Res. req'd	245,711,150	222,745,650	227,251,200
Surplus res	$6,611,250	$15,526,850	$25,697,800

***

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	June 15.	June 22.	Increase.
Loans	$900,043,900	$902,755,300	$1,811,400
Deposits	984,194,300	982,844,200	*1,350,100
Circulation	30,904,400	30,887,500	*16,900
Legal tenders	77,677,300	79,025,500	1,348,200
Specie	177,153,400	173,296,900	*3,856,500
Reserve	254,830,700	252,322,400	*2,508,300
Res. required	246,048,575	245,711,050	*337,525
Surplus	8,782,125	6,611,350	*2,170,775

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,283,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,603,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,338,825	30,871,275	37,462,875
Feb. 9	20,382,625	37,087,575	35,517,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,586,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,572,425	5,817,200	18,357,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,830,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,004,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,038,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,022,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,750,775	21,225,075	25,354,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,290,925	16,555,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,075	18,812,325	43,933

Bank of England on balance to-day was £16,002.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 133.90; Madrid, 39.52; Lisbon, 39.5 Rome, 4.92.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, June 22.—There was an all-round firmness on the Boerse to-day, owing to favorable advices from the other Boerses and encouraging purchases. Investment securities were in good demand, especially Imperial Threes. Foreigners improved moderately. Banks were supported. Coal shares were irregular and iron shares improved on better reports of the state of the American iron trade. Transvaal rails and Canadian Pacifics were maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

PARIS, June 22.—Although business was quiet on the Bourse to-day the tendency was good. Governments were firm. Italians were in good demand and Spanish fours were better, on the improvement in exchange. Rio Tintos were weaker. The close was generally steady, though some departments were easier.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 30 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 21 centimes for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 72.37½.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 22.—Money closes the week nothing more than firm. With the early prospects of immense semi-annual disbursements, there is little reason to look for a financial stringency. Call money rules at 3 per cent. in Boston. Time money can be had at 3½ per cent. Boston Clearing House exchanges to-day were $25,564,494; balances, $1,842,110; exchanges for the week aggregate $131,905,440, against $104,664,840 last year; balances, $12,528,503, against $9,828,284.

State Street had a lively time for those Coppers eligible to participate in the next consolidation, but did little trading outside of these, except in Trinity, which sold by the thousander 40 to 41. Montana sold at 405; Copper Range, 75; Tri-Mountain, 55, and Tamarack 338. Butte was neglected. Amalgamated sold at 125 to 124 in a small way. Isle Royale was noticeably weak. American Telephone settled from 161 to 159, and rights sold 17 to 18. Dominion Iron softened a bit, but as a whole the Whitney stocks were firm, New England Gas and Coke again selling at 9. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atchison	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
150	Atchison pf	105½	105½	105½
11	Boston & Albany	255	255	255
56	Boston & Maine	194	194	194
5	C., B. & Q.	196¾	196¾	196¾
50	C. J. R. & S. Y.	159	159	159
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	128	128	128
126	Fitchburg pf	147	145	147
5	Mexican Central	28¾	28¾	28¾
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215	215	215
5	Pere Marquette	75	75	75
40	Union Pacific	114	113½	113½

TELEPHONES.

576	Am. Tel. & Tel.	161	159¾	159½
7,129	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	18	17⅞	17¾
66	Erie	55½	54	54
400	Mexican	2½	2½	2½

ELECTRICS.

150	Boston	240	240	240
802	Massachusetts	39	38⅝	38⅝
431	Mass. pf	94	93¾	93¾
45	Westinghouse pf	78	78	78

MISCELLANEOUS.

825	Am. Ag. Chem	32	31¾	31½
6	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	90	90	90
100	Am. Smelting	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
310	Am. Sugar	144	143	144
15	Am. Sugar pf	122	122	122
5	Am. Woolen pf	76½	76½	76½
175	N. E. Cotton Yarn	9½	9	9
882	N. E. Gas & Coke	9	8½	9
5	Reece Button Hole	7	7	7
304	United Fruit	102	102	102
60	United Shoe Mach	36	36	36
205	United Shoe Machine pf	26	25¼	26
515	U. S. Steel	49¼	48½	49¼
246	U. S. Steel pf	99½	99	99

MINING.

700	Adventure	18½	18	18¼
23	Allouez	3	3	3
1,877	Amalgamated	125	124	125
350	Anaconda	50¼	49¾	50
2,920	Arcadian	19	17¾	18
310	Atlantic	38½	38	38
685	Baltic	51½	51	51½
280	Bingham	23¾	23½	23½
85	Boston & Mon	405	402	405
460	Butte & Boston	124	123	124
1	Cal. & Hecla	795	795	795
3,185	Centennial	31¼	31¼	31¼
100	Centennial Eureka	32	32	32
50	Cochiti	7	7	7
4,925	Copper Range	75	72	73
1,350	Dominion Coal	41¾	41	41¾
270	Dom. Iron & Steel	33½	33	33½
425	Franklin	18	17½	17½
200	Mass	16½	16½	16½
2,240	Mohawk	43¾	43	43
870	Isle Royale	43¾	43	43½
450	Old Dominion	35	35	35
192	Osceola	90	89¾	90
30	Parrot	54	53½	53¾
450	Santa Fé	7⅞	7½	7½
42	Tamarack	338	337	337
9,576	Trinity	41	40	40½
265	Trimountain	55	54	54
200	United States	21	21	21
600	Utah	30¾	29½	29½
135	Victoria	4⅞	4¾	4¾
5	Winona	2½	2½	2½
275	Wolverine	60	59	59½

British Columbia, 16½ bid, 18 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The local stock market was dull and heavy at the opening, and suffered from absenteeism, but in the final trading there was some activity. The strength of Pennsylvania was a sustaining feature. It rose 5-16 in keeping with the Wall Street movement, and at the same time Pennsylvania and Northwestern rose from 35 to 37 on continued buying by parties who believe that the road will be taken by the Pennsylvania. At the close there was a three-point rally in Choctaw common and at the same time a reappearance of strength in the heretofore idle stocks, such as Electric Storage Battery common and Southern Cotton Oil. Ten days ago the latter stock was neglected around 50. To-day it was in demand at 65 on reported consolidation negotiations. Reading common dropped ¼ and the preferred 5-16, while Lehigh Valley closed firm at 37½. Cambria Steel stock was a little higher, while the warrants sold off ¼. Electric Company of America was very active and on free offerings sold off ½.

In the local money market there is inactivity and a large accumulation of funds. Bankers are very reluctant to let the rate drop from 4 per cent., but a number of loans have been made at 3½ per cent. by some of the institutions, and a general softening of rates would not be surprising. There is better business in time money at 4½ per cent to 5 per cent., the variation being solely upon the prominence of the name of the borrower, no perceptible difference being made in this matter of length of time. There is a good demand and scant supply in commercial paper, the rate being steady at 4 to 4½ per cent. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	American Railways	42	42	42
1,100	Cambria Steel	27¾	27¼	27¾
300	Camden Land	2	1⅞	1⅞
470	Choctaw t. c.	72½	69½	72½
18	Cons. Lake Sup. pf	47	46¾	47
125	Cons. Lake Sup. war. pf.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
2,952	Cambria Steel warrants	5⅝	5½	5½
100	De Long Hook & Eye	10	10	10
250	Diamond State Steel	4	4	4
231	Diamond State Steel pf	7⅝	7½	7½
4,380	Electric Co. of America	8½	7⅞	7⅞
200	Electric Storage	68¾	67	68¾
100	Electric Storage pf	68	68	68
200	Indianapolis Street Ry.	41	41	41
200	Lehigh Navigation	72½	72½	72½
230	Lehigh Valley	37½	37	37½
250	Lit. Brothers	10¾	10¾	10¾
10	Marsden Co.	6⅞	6½	6½
545	Palmetto Co.	¾	⅝	¾
310	Penn. & Northwestern	37	36	36½
305	Pennsylvania	76 5-16	76 3-16	76 5-16
29	Penn. Salt Mfg.	115	115	115
40	Penn. Salt Mfg. rects	60	60	60
2,800	Reading t. c.	23½	23¼	23¼
250	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	39⅝	39¾	39⅝
2,775	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	28¾	28⅝	28 9-16
575	Southern Cotton Oil	65	62	65
200	Susque. Iron & Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Tidewater Steel	7	7	7
150	Union Traction	26	25⅞	25⅞
12	United Gas Imp.	118½	118	118½
100	U. S. Steel com	48¾	48¾	48¾
110	U. S. Steel pf	100	99	99

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Fifteen cents premium was the New York Exchange rate to-day. Call and time loans brought 4½ to 5 per cent. Free selling of Shelby Steel Tube was one of the features of a slow session on the Stock Exchange. The price dipped to 11, which would indicate that negotiations looking to the absorption of this company by United States Steel also had met with a hitch. Match was firm under a small demand, an insignificant lot being taken at 140%. Biscuit common was easy at 45, and the offering of a small lot of the preferred broke the price to 102¾. City Railway sold ex-dividend and ex-rights on the new stock issue at 207. Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	28	28	28
100	American Can pf	77¼	77¼	77¼
40	American Linseed pf	54	53½	54
200	Chicago Union Traction	19½	19⅜	19⅜
122	Chicago City Railway	207½	206½	206½
75	Diamond Match	146½	146	146½
100	Lake Street Elev.	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
50	Metropolitan Elevated	36	36	36
588	National Biscuit	45½	45	45
168	National Biscuit pf	102½	102½	102½
120	National Carbon	18½	18½	18½
100	Street's Stable Car	22¼	22¼	22½
941	Shelby Steel Tube	12	11	11

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—The market today was less active and totally without feature, and yet it remained quite steady. After three days of exceptional buoyancy in the Seaboard group, the trading underwent a natural slowing down, caused principally by the wish to move cautiously until after the tenor of the New York bank statement was ascertained. The prices held very closely to the level of Friday, there being only a fractional recession in the Seaboards, and that was attributable to the waiting attitude of buyers. The tone strengthened perceptibly after the bank statement was known, resulting in a number of issues scoring prices above the low level of the day. The closing and opening of Seaboard common were the high figures, while Cotton Duck incomes, Consolidated Gas, and Maryland Trust all secured net gains. Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 5,460 shares of stock and $85,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
9	Fidelity, warrants	50	50	50
50	Maryland Casualty	53	53	53
92	Maryland Trust	225	225	225
70	Atlantic Transportation	280	280	280
15	Maryland Brewing com.	4½	4½	4½
184	Nashville Ry. com.	3½	3½	3½
2,270	United Ry. com.	17¾	17½	17¾
130	Consolidated Gas	65⅝	65	65⅝
20	Northern Central	100	100	100
900	Seaboard com.	30¼	30	30¼
1,470	Seaboard pf.	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝
5,000	Seaboard 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾
2,000	Caro. Cen. 4s, (s. 30 F.)	98	98	98
2,000	Balt. & Harris extend. 5s	105	105	105
2,000	Knoxville Ry. 5s	87	87	87
4,000	United Rys. Inc.	74½	74	74
51,000	United Rys. 4s	96⅛	96	96⅛
4,000	Cotton Duck 5s	90	90	90
7,000	Cotton Duck Inc.	66½	66⅜	66½
2,000	Maryland Brewing 6s	53	53	53

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Window Glass	51½	51½	51¼
138	Window Glass pf.	94½	93¾	94½
500	Crucible	23	23	23
220	Crucible pf.	85¼	85⅛	85½
740	Elec. 2d pf.	70	70	70
50	Consolidated Traction	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
90	U. S. Glass	40	40	40
100	Switch & Signal	69	69	69
$7,000	Philadelphia Co. 5s	114½	..	..
1,795	Pittsburg Coal	32½	32	32¾
1,025	Pittsburg Coal pf.	98¼	97¾	98¼
50	U. S. Steel pf.	49	49	49
100	U. S. Steel pf.	99	99	99
900	Pittsburg Plate Glass	170	170	170
350	Pittsburg Brewing	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
100	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	45½	45½	45½
$5,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	115¼	..	..
20	Westinghouse Air Br.	187½	187½	187½
130	Consolidated Ice	21½	21¼	21¼
20	Cons. Ice pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
200	Steel Car	45½	45½	45½
250	River Coal	13½	13½	13½
$7,000	River Coal 6s	110⅞	..	..

74,410

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
1,000	Southern Ry. 5s	120	120	120	120
5,000	U. P. new 4s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

$11,000

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Cabates Press of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. A. Bates, Frank Byers, and J. G. Kitchell of New York City.

The Richelieu Knitting Mills of Utica; capital, $6,500. Directors—William J. McQuade, Joseph Firsching, and H. W. Niermeyer of Utica.

The Alert Realty Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—William Harris, F. A. Wright, and A. E. Richardson of Brooklyn.

The Bates Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. A. Bates, Frank Byers, and J. G. Kitchell of New York City.

The Carbo-Mangan Company of Nyack; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. L. Campbell of New York City, J. H. Smith of Nyack, and Bion H. Drake of Nanuet.

The Maltby Automobile and Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—I. S. Corner, F. E. Phillips, and C. C. Protheroe of New York City.

The Mephisto Petroleum Burner Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. J. Wilson, C. S. Fitch of New York City, and J. A. Mason of Philadelphia.

The Melrose Sanitation Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—John Kenny, Jr., Bernard Rolf of New York City, and J. D. Toomey, Jr., of Bridgeport, Conn.

Triumph Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture ladies' waists; capital, $500,000. Directors—John Krusi, Max Hirsch of New York City, and T. F. Bernard of Brooklyn.

The Adirondack Land and Lumber Company of Westport, Essex County; capital, $700,000. Directors—Orlando Beede, Ralph O. Beede, Thomas W. Muirhead, and Ralph J. Sherman of Wadham's Mills, and Herbert W. Grindal of New York City.

The Alder Gulch Mining and Milling Company of New York City, to develop mines in Montana; capital, $500,000. Directors—Morse B. Davis, Virginia City, Mont.; Frederick Gertanner, Kimble W. Robbins, Edward K. Hoyt, Frank S. Weller, Fred L. Bunton, and Lillian H. Andrews, of New York City.

The New York Mail Company, to contract for and carry the United States mails in New York City, and to do trucking work; capital, $60,000. Directors—William M. Weigel of New York City, Wesley E. Travis of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Samuel C. Ramage of Washington.

Incorporated in Westchester.

The Hudson River Gas and Electric Company of Tarrytown. Directors—A. M. Young, H. G. Runkle, B. W. Stillwell, W. W. Sorugham, F. A. Stratton, G. W. Curran, C. H. Werner, R. A. C. Smith, W. F. Sheehan, Walter Clark, and Lewis Lillie.

The American Molding Company; capital $125,000. Directors—Eugene McGarra, Charles A. Valentine, and John F. Charleton.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Tappen & Reideburg have been appointed Milwaukee agents of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company.

The sub-committee named by the special committee appointed by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange last week to draw up rates on storage warehouses met yesterday and will make a preliminary report to the special committee to-morrow.

Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania has approved the measure providing that accident insurance companies shall maintain a reserve fund equal to 50 per cent. of the amount of their annual premium receipts. Beneficial, fraternal, and relief associations and orders working under a ritualistic or lodge system are exempted from the provisions of the act.

Exchanges Want Holiday Extended.

Petitions are in circulation among the members of the Stock, Cotton, and Coffee Exchanges for the closing of those boards on Friday and Saturday, July 5 and 6.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,500	Amal. Copper	124⅞	125	123¾	123¾
120	Am. Car & F.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	32¾
20	Am. C. & F. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
10	Am. Smelting	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
840	Am. Sugar	144¾	144¾	143¾	143¾
4,010	A., T. & S. F.	89⅛	89⅝	88⅛	89⅛
30	A., T. & S. F. pf.	105¾	105¾	104¾	105
8,950	Brooklyn R. T.	83½	83¾	82⅝	82⅝
80	Ches. & Ohio	49⅝	49⅝	49½	49½
120	Chi. Gt. West.	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼
4,440	C., M. & St. P.	179¾	179⅞	177¾	178
40	C., R. I. & P.	169½	169½	169	169
50	Col. Southern	15	15	15	15
90	Cons. Tobacco	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¾
900	Commercial Cable	43⅞	44	43½	43½
10	Erie 1st pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
200	Louis. & Nash.	110½	110½	110	110
12,490	Manhattan	124½	125¾	124½	125¾
10	M., K. & T. pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
3,730	Mo. Pac.	121¾	122⅛	120¾	121¾
120	N. Y., O. & W.	38	38	37½	37½
3,900	People's Gas	120¾	120¾	119¾	120
280	Pennsylvania	152⅞	152⅞	152¼	152¾
920	Reading	47	47	46¾	46¾
280	Reading 1st pf.	73⅞	73⅞	73½	73½
80	Reading 2d pf.	57⅜	57⅜	57	57
40	Rep. Iron & S.	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼
20	St. Law. & A.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
1,910	Southern Pac.	60⅝	60¾	59⅝	59⅝
270	Southern Ry.	34	34	33¾	33¾
40	Stand. R. & T.	7	7	7	7
5,830	Tenn. C. & I.	71½	71¾	70¾	70¾
10	Texas Pacific	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
14,070	Union Pacific	114	114⅜	113½	113½
730	U. S. Leather	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	79	79	79	79
320	U. S. Rubber	22¼	22¼	22	22
2,100	U. S. Steel	49	49	48¾	48¾
40	U. S. Steel pf.	98⅞	99	98¾	99
30	Wabash	23½	23½	23½	23½
690	Wabash pf.	45¾	45¾	44¾	45¾
20	West. Union	94½	94½	94½	94½

74,410

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
1,000	Southern Ry. 5s	120	120	120	120
5,000	U. P. new 4s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

$11,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday gave further evidence of the revival of general interest in that market. Transactions were not on quite as large a scale as on Thursday and Friday, but they considerably exceeded the average for recent Saturdays. Prices, too, were quite well maintained, notwithstanding some profit taking, and in a number of instances quotations showed substantial advances for the day. The new issues have shared in the improvement started a few days ago, and some of them were quite active. Among them American Locomotive was extensively traded in, and Detroit Southern showed decided strength.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE was still active, although it did not occupy a place quite as prominent as was accorded it during the past few days. The common stock closed unchanged at 30 bid, and the preferred similarly at 52½ bid. The bonds were not as strong as on Friday.

***

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE common was one of the most active stocks of the day. Several thousand shares sold on a decline in price of about half a point. The preferred, on sales of about 2,000 shares, advanced fractionally. The common closed at 33½ bid and the preferred at 89 bid.

***

AMERICAN CAN was under some selling pressure, which forced both the common and preferred stocks slightly below Friday's closing prices.

***

OTIS ELEVATOR again showed strength, and closed at the top price of the day. Insiders are reported to be buying the common stock, the earnings on which are said to be sufficiently large to warrant a dividend in the near future. It ended the day at 35⅝ bid, as compared with 35 bid at the close of the previous day.

***

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, after Friday's sharp advance, was active, but slightly lower. About 2,000 shares changed hands between 14½ and 13⅝. It closed with a net loss of three-quarters of a point, at 13¾ bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 22. Bid.	Asked.	June 21. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	59	57	59
American Can	27⅜	28	28	28⅛
American Can pf	76¾	77	77	77¼
American Chicle	80	87	80	87
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	10½	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40	41	40½	43
Am. Locom., w. i.	33½	34	34	35
Am. Locom. pf., w. i.	89	89½	89	90
American Malt 6s	93½	94	93½	94
*American Thread pf	¾	4¼	4	4¼
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	23⅝	24½	23¼	24½
*British Columbia Copper	15⅞	16⅜	16	17
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99	98¾	99
*California Copper	⅝	¾	½	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½	6½	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	36¾	37	37½	37¾
Central Fireworks	23½	26	21½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Central & So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	4	4½	4	4½
Compressed Air	17	25	17	19
Con. Refrigerating	8¼	9	8	9
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4½	3	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	29	34	29	34
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	66	68	66	68
Continental Tobacco deb.	106½	107¼	106½	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	..	87½	..	87½
Denver & S. W.	69½	71	68¾	71
Denver & S. W. pf.	69½	71	69	71½
Denver & S. W. 5s	95½	96½	95½	96½
Detroit Southern	14	..	13	..
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	41	40	41
Diamond Match	145	147	145	147
Electric Boat	21	23	21	23
Electric Boat pf	50	53	50	53
Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	4	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	8	12	8	12
Electric Vehicle pf	18	22	18	22
†Electro-Pneumatic	2	2½	2	2½
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	3	4	3	4
General Carriage	1⅞	2½	2	2⅝
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	90½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	40	44	40	44
Havana Commercial	10¼	12	10¼	12
Havana Commercial pf	46	49	46	49
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	122
International Umbrella	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	2½	3	2½	3
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	26	28	26	30
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	87	89	87	89
Nat. Sugar pf.	107	110	107	110
New England Transport.	2¾	3¼	3⅛	3¾
N. Y. & Q. Ns E., L. & P.	22	25	22	25
N. Y. & Q. E., L. & P. pf.	69½	72	69½	72
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	155	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	13¾	14	14½	14⅝
Old Colony	110	114	110	114
Otis Elevator	35⅜	35⅝	35	35⅝
Otis Elevator pf.	94	95	94	95
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	¾	½	⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35⅞	36½	35½	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	73	76	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	145	150	145	150
St. Louis Transit	23¼	24	23½	24
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84½	85	85	85¼
Seaboard Air Line	30	30½	30	30½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	52½	52¾	52½	53
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	120	..	120	..
Standard Oil of N. J.	770	775	770	775
Storage Power	8	11	8	11
Tennessee Copper	22½	22¾	22	22½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6½	5	6
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	6¾	7	6¾	7
Union Typewriter	62	64	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	120	129	120	129
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	88	89	89½	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	78½	79	78¼	79
U. S. Cotton Duck	25	35½	35½	35⅝
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	91½	92⅜	91½	92⅜
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	21	23	21	23
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	60	61	60	61
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9½	10	9½	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	48	51	48	51
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	6¾	16¾	16	16¾
Worthington Pump pf.	108	112	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways

Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105	103	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	45	42	45
Columbus Railway pf.	97	100	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70½	69½	70¾
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	29	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19⅞	20¾	19⅞	20¾
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	82	83	82	83
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98¾
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	90	93	90	93
Ninth Ave. R. R.	190	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	206	212	206	212
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	116	118	116	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	63	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s	1995	110	112	110
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	117	115	117
United Traction	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	⅞	⅝	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6½	8	6½	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st pf.	73	76	73

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Activity Apparent in Various Sections of the City.

Down-Town Properties Figure—Latest Sales by Brokers—Many Parcels at Auction—List of Offerings.

Enough business has been reported during the week to relieve the market from the character of absolute commonplace usual to midsummer. The transactions reported by brokers include several that have been interesting as indicating the presence of the speculative buyer even at this late season.

Of purely investment purchasing, however, there has been no evidence. In that respect the market continues as it has been for a considerable period, and there seems to be no marked indication that any change may be looked for until the Fall season sets in.

Professional trading, as usual, made up a large bulk of the business of the week, although there was some buying of dwellings for occupancy. Of the larger sales reported some of the significance is lost by the fact that they were entirely speculative in character.

In the down town section the sales of the Jewelers' Court Building, 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, and of the nine-story office structure known as the Beard Building, 120 and 122 Liberty Street, which was reported sold yesterday to the Robinson estate by Henry M. Denton, are conspicuous items. The sale by the Mechanics' National Bank and the Merchants' National Bank to W. K. Aston of the property 41 and 43 Wall Street, with 45 and 47 Exchange Place, was another interesting item.

The sale to I. H. Clothier of the block front in the east side of Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, denotes an interest in the upper section not hitherto exhibited by that buyer. Another interesting sale was that of the five-story apartment house 5 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, to Thomas E. Hidden, who thus becomes the owner of the entire block front from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Of other apartment houses figuring in the news of the week there were sold the two occupying the block front in the east side of Morningside Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets, which is reported as an investment purchase, the price being given as $650,000.

The Long Acre district was again prominent in the announcement of the sale of two houses in the south side of Forty-seventh Street, 475 feet east of Seventh Avenue, the site of which is to be improved with a nine-story apartment hotel.

Several good transactions were reported from Washington Heights. Daniel B. Freedman having sold to Charles Robinson Smith a plot of fifteen lots between Eleventh and Fort George Avenues, while Mrs. J. Hood Wright became the owner of a large parcel adjoining her property on Fort Washington Ridge Road.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

J. C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Charles R. Young to an investor the dwellings 219 and 266 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, each on lot 16 by 100. The price reported is $33,000.

The Twelfth Ward Bank is reported to have sold the five-story flat, with store, 2,000 Third Avenue, on lot 25.8 by 110.

Austen G. Fox is the buyer of 43 West Thirty-third Street. He also owns 45 and 47, adjoining, and 38 West Thirty-fourth Street.

D. G. Reid is the buyer of the property 168 to 172 East Seventieth Street, sold recently by Henry D. Winans & May.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for William C. Smith, for about $30,000, the five-story single flat 204 West Eighty-second Street.

The five-story flat, with store, 745 Third Avenue, on lot 25 by 95, has been sold by a Mr. Pettigrew.

F. G. Staff is reported to have bought the two five-story tenements 173 Mulberry Street, extending through to 8 Centre Market Place, plot 25 by 141.

W. C. Clarke has sold to Mrs. G. F. Mulvaney the three-story and basement dwelling 115 East Eighty-first Street, on lot 20 by 102.2.

I. Lilienthal has sold the four-story flat 120 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on lot 20 by 100.11.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Egan & Hallecy, to a client for occupancy, the four-story American basement house 253 West One Hundred and First Street.

Joseph A. Farley has bought the plot on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 75.6 by 110. Mr. Farley will build two six-story fire-proof dwellings on the site.

Innes & Center have sold for Henry C. Tinker to Anna M. Galbraith the four-story basement and sub-basement house 115 East Fifty-sixth Street. Private terms.

William M. Ryan and Julius Bloch have sold for James Staus the five-story flat 111 East Eighty-third Street, 25.80 by 100; also, for Charles Henry, the four lots at the corner of Shell and Fifth Streets, Laconia Park.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for J. C. Rodgers six lots in the east side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet south of Hawthorne Street, 150 by 160; also, for B. Goodwin, to a Mr. Rullman, the southwest and southeast corners of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, each 25 by 100.

Douglas Robinson, Charles R. Brown & Co. have sold to David H. Hyman the four story dwelling 57 East Seventy-third Street, on a lot 17 by 102.2.

Henry Russell has sold for H. & H. Sonn to a builder the plot 120 by 142 at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street. A seven-story apartment house will be erected.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for the estate of G. Parker to a Mr. Buhring the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 72 Madison Avenue, on lot 24.7 by 95. The buyer will alter for business purposes.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for S. W. Downer to John H. McGee the four-story dwelling 13 West Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 100. It will be altered into an American basement house.

John N. Golding has sold for Mrs. Sarah M. Wood the four-story dwelling 21 West Fifty-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 100. John T. and James A. Farley are the buyers.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the five-story tenement at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and First Avenue, on lot 53 by 100. The same firm has bought the tenement 134 Allen Street, on lot 25 by 87.8.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for the estate of Hermann Freund, to an investor, the five-story flats, with stores, on the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 75.5. The price was about $48,500.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Joseph W. Lichtenauer the four-story high-stoop brick and stone dwelling 45 West Eighty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 100.8.

W. P. Mangam has sold for Mr. Philbrick the private house 336 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 18 by 50 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The auction room will attract attention this week by reason of the number and character of the offerings. Several of the parcels scheduled are exceptionally attractive, and the long lists of the auctioneers present a varied assortment of desirable properties. Sales are scheduled for every day except Saturday.

On Monday only two parcels are scheduled, but on Tuesday some attractive parcels will be offered by L. J. Phillips & Co., William M. Ryan, Bryan L. Kennelly, D. Phoenix Ingraham, Peter F. Meyer & Co., and McVickar & Co. On Wednesday Philip A. Smyth will sell the four-story brick dwelling 192 Lenox Avenue, and S. De Walltearss will offer 934 Third Avenue, in assignee's sale. William M. Ryan will offer on Thursday the brick store and flat 3,254 Broadway, and Samuel Goldsticker has scheduled the five-story stone-front tenement 542 East Eighty-sixth Street. For Friday there is a short list of good properties.

There were recorded last week 322 mortgages, for $7,190,493, of which 100, for $2,292,286, were at 5 per cent.; 134, for $1,106,276, were at more, and 88, for $3,801,800, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 309 mortgages, for $4,770,001, of which 94, for $1,208,125, were at 5 per cent.; 134, for $1,765,647, were at more, and 82, for $1,737,229, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, David A. Sullivan, referee, Hill Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Jefferson Avenue, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $3,651.43.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. M. Tully, referee, 28 West Sixty-first Street, 18.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,322.57.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—By James L. Wells, 1,302 Washington Avenue, 25 by 102, three-story frame building, on rear of lot; 1,304, east side, 73.44 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 23 by 102, three-story frame building.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, H. Vanderpoel, referee, 140 West Twenty-ninth Street, 470 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 30 by 989, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $31,884.10.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., 138 West Twenty-ninth Street, 20 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $31,883.85; 136 West Twenty-ninth Street, 20 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,380.85; 134 West Twenty-ninth Street, 20 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,883.85.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 101 East One Hundred and Second Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, 37 by 100.11, five-story brick store and flat, with one-story brick extension. Due on judgment, $21,321.75.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, voluntary sale, Elliott Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Juliano Street, plot 50 by 125, with two-story frame dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, East Orange, N. J., voluntary sale, 172 Prospect Street, plot containing 7½ acres, with three-story and basement brick dwelling and two-story brick stable.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Frank B. Arthur, referee, 145 to 149 Centre Street, southwest corner of Walker Street, 75 by 69.4 by 75 by 70.5, seven-story brick stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $133,285.11.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Edward C. Perkins, referee, 164 Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 392.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 17.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,514.12.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, William H. Hirsch, referee, 697 One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 107.8 feet west of Washington Avenue, as widened, 16.8x100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,215.49.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, E. L. Parris, referee, 306 to 310 One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 90 by 100.11; 306 and 310, two four-story stone-front flats; 308, two-story brick building.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred B. Truax, referee, 158 East Sixty-fourth Street, 36 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 17 by 80.3, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,337.77.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., voluntary sale, northwest corner proposed Avenue A and Fifty-second Street, plot 94 by 156, with factory building; also interest in Avenue A and land under water.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, F. W. Yates, referee, 395 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, six-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $21,184.51; 397 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 by 100.11, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,183.77.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abram Kling, referee, 759 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 63.6 feet east of Brook Avenue, 27 by 100, five-story brick flat and store. Due on judgment, $17,169.70.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph I. Green, referee, 300 Morris Avenue, east side, 180.6 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, runs south 29.7 by east 87.3 by north 25 by west 5 by north 1 by west 96.6, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,565.28.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 108.3 by 124.3 by 106.6 by 143.3. Due on judgment, $13,253.12.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, M. H. Dahlberg, referee, 153 Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat and store. Due on judgment, $3,164.19; subject to mortgage, $10,250.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, P. H. Whalen, referee, 192 Lenox Avenue, east side, 54.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18 by 85, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,655.15.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Leopold W. Harburger, referee, 6 West Eighty-fourth Street, 21 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,661.68; subject to mortgage, $23,000.

By S. De Walltearss, assignee's sale, 934 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 77.5, four-story brick flat, with store, and two-story brick extension; 165 East Fifty-sixth Street, 22.6 by 75.5, four-story brick flat; 163 East Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5, three-story and basement dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 3 and 5 One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Morris Park West, 50 by 100.11, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $43,868.11.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa B. Gardiner, referee, 589 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 55x100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $13,301.64.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, J. F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 215 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 50 by 100.11, three-story frame dwelling, with two one-story frame buildings and three-story frame buildings on the rear. Due on judgment, $8,781.13; subject to mortgage, $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 48 Edgecombe Avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 68, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,822.70.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, W. L. Turner, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 92.8 by 85.8 to St. Nicholas Place by 90.7 by 65.9. Due on judgment, $40,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, G. H. Hart, referee, 783 West End Avenue, 17 by 80, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,477.35.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John B. Gleason, referee, 2,406 Amsterdam Avenue, on map 2,460, northwest of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 29.10 by 100, five-story brick store and flat. Due on judgment, $8,558.90; subject to mortgage, $8,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, 3,254 Broadway, east side, 25 feet south of 131st St, 25x100, five-story brick store and flat. Due on judgment, $23,407.23.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 57 Forty-sixth Street, on map 57½, north side, 220 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 40x100.5, stone-front church. Due on judgment, $38,128.38.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, L. L. Van Alen, referee, 1,405 to 1,411 Amsterdam Avenue, on map 1,403 to 1,409, northeast corner of 129th Street, runs east 99.11 by east 64 to centre line of former Phineas Street, 49.9± s 73.0 to centre line of former Phineas Street, 49.9± s 8.1 to 129th Street, x w 96.3, four five-story brick stores and flats; also, all title to gore lot, begins 65.4 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue and 99.0 north of 129th St, runs east 17.7± x 18.4± n w 89.3. Due on judgment, $42,884.70; subject to mortgage $70,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, partition sale, James H. Tuttle, referee, 542 Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 148 feet west of Avenue B, 25x102.2, five-story stone-front tenement and parcel of land subject to mortgage $12,500; 1,614 Second Avenue, east side, 20 feet south of Eighty-first Street, 25x100, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 2,731 Eighth Avenue, west side, 94.10 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25x75, five-story brick store and flat.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Meyer Greenberg, referee, 820 Southern Boulevard, north side, 100 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 25x100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,885.87.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Oppenheimer, referee, Seventy-second Street, north side, 98 feet east of Avenue A, 17.8 by 102.2, frame building, and vacant. Due on judgment, $47,044.37.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.—By William M. Ryan & Co., foreclosure sale, J. J. Gleason, referee, Teller (Fleetwood Avenue, 971) Avenue, west side, 140.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 24 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,363.67.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 720 Union Avenue, east side, 154.9 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 83.6 by 18.9 by 93.8, two-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $4,815.45.

By John L. Golding, foreclosure sale, William J. Harding, referee, 255 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 198.4 feet east of, Eighth Avenue, 22.6 by 75.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,575.84.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Anderson Avenue, east side, 274.7 feet north of Jerome Avenue, for ten three-story brick dwellings, 20 by 50; L. Lowenstein of 163 Eighth Avenue, owner; J. B. Mooney, architect; cost, $55,000.

Willis Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, for a one-story brick store, 25 by 85; Isaac Levy of 308 Alexander Avenue, owner; T. W. Ringrose, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Locust Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, for a one-story brick factory, 46.11 by 390; John H. Shipway and others of 308 East Ninety-third Street, owners; J. B. McElpatrick & Son, 1,408 Broadway, architects; cost not given.

Alterations.

No. 132 West Seventy-second Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; K. L. Gilbert of 256 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Boring & Tilton, 32 Broadway, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 38 West Eleventh Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; A. W. Stevenson and others, owners; Faust & Schroeder, architects; cost, $4,000.

Fourth Avenue, 2503, to a four-story brick store and tenement; John Boumke, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Jerome Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Ellen F. Gannon, premises owner; W. A. O'Hara, architect; cost, $800.

Norfolk Street, 56 and 58, to two five-story brick tenements and stores; David Abraham, 170 Canal Street, owner; Max Muller, 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Forty-fifth Street, 107 West, to a three-story brick dwelling; A. J. Adams, Hotel Netherland, owner; Charles C. Thain, 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $7,500.

Fifty-sixth Street, 317 West, to a four-story brick tenement; P. J. Becker, 331 West Eighteenth Street, owner; P. Kissinger, 182 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Eighty-second Street, 13 West, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Warren Curtis, premises, owner; W. H. Whitsit, 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 345 East Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement; Excelsior Realty Company, premises, owner; Jordan, Kent & Jordan, 1,397 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 170 feet east of First Avenue, to a one-story frame office; F. P. Mitchell and another, owners; J. S. Mitchell, architect; cost, $250.

No. 167 William Street, to a three-story brick store and loft building; L. M. Lantelme, premises, owner; F. Ebling, 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $250.

Broadway, east side, from One Hundred and Twentieth to One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, to a five-story brick school; Teachers College, owner; Joselyn, Howells & Stokes, 36 East Twenty-second Street, architects; cost not given.

No. 8 One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; L. Tannenbaum, premises, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, 192 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 175 feet east of Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; P. Donald, 99 Franklin Street, owner; J. Munckwitz, 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,800.

Barclay Street, south side, 200 feet east of Broadway, to a five-story brick loft building; St. Michael's Episcopal Church, owners; A. P. O'Brien, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 228 to 238 East Forty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick storage house; W. & E. Baumgarten, owners; the Bushing Company, 26 Cortlandt Street, architects; cost, $300.

Fulton Street, northwest corner of William Street, to a five-story brick loft building; F. W. Devoe, owner; Watson & Egan, architects; cost, $30.

No. 62 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. A. Reardon, 184 West Twenty-second Street, owner; C. E. Reid, 165 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 50 West Forty-third Street, to a one-story brick storehouse; E. T. J. Gerry, owner; Rathbone & Herrity, architects; cost, $30.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, June 22.

103D ST, 103 West, 25x100.11; Michael Tanner to Alexander Spiro, (R S $1, mtg $28,000) 1

45TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 17x100.5; 149th St, n s, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 24 ft 6 in by irreg; St. Nicholas Av, x102.2x18.8x99.11, 71st St, s s, 145 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; St. Nicholas Place, e s, 174.1 ft s of 153d St, 25x100; Frederick S. Howard, executor and trustee, to James W. Howard, ½ part 1

141ST St, 247 West, 25x99.11; Charles J. King to John H. Loscarin, (mtg $20,000) 1

110TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.10; Johanna Lalor and others to Louis Lese, (R S $17.) 1

110TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.10; Dennis W. Moran to Louis Lese, quitclaim 1

110TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.10; Dennis Lodine and another, by guardian, to Louis Lese, (R S $1) 1

BROOME ST, n s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 25x33.8; Leonard F. Hepburn to Georgeanna M. Rodman, all title $15,000

147TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 25x85; Isidro Pendas to Thomas E. Fitzgerald 1

131ST ST, 39 West, 16.6x99.11; United States Mortgage and Trust Company, trustee, to Ida Henley, (R S $2, mtg $5,000) 7,000

2D AV, 382 to 390, n e corner of 22d St, 98.9x199.4; Simon Ottenberg to Elphalet W. Bliss, (R S $90, mtg $160,000) ..... Exch.

JACKSON AV, w s, 351.1 ft n of 163d St, 28.6x75; Maly Malanitzski to George Besser, (R S $3,) all liens 1

63D ST, 14 East, 25x100.5; William S. Wyckoff to William W. Hall, (R S $110) 100

WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 159.1 ft n of Jennings St, 150x126.4x151.9x140.1; James O'Connell and another to Harry B. Davis, (R S $10, mtg $4,000) 1

3D ST, 124 West, 25.3x —; Minetta Lane, 22, n e s, 21.6x70x22.7x70; Victor L. Malson to John E. McArthur, (R S $5, mtg $12,600) 1

23D ST, 318 to 326 East, 100x98.9; Simon Ottenberg to E. W. Bliss, (R S $55, mtg $120,000) ..... Exch.

175TH ST, s e corner of Wadsworth Av, 90x184.8± irregular; J. J. Cornickl to John O. Baker, (R S $31) 100

8TH AV, s w corner of 17th St, 46x100x45.8x100, with a triangular strip; Leopold Kaufmann to Bernhard Mayer, (R S $40, mtg $85,000) 1

2D AV, 382 to 390, northeast corner of 22d St, 98.9x199.4; Herman Ottenberg to Simon Ottenberg, (R S $35, mtg $160,000,) ½ part 1

2D AV, 382 to 390, northeast corner of 22d St, 98.9x199.4; Marcus Oppenheimer to Simon Ottenberg, (R S $40,) 2-3 part.. 1

23D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 100x98.9; Marcus Oppenheimer to Simon Ottenberg, (R S $15,) 2-3 part 1

74TH ST, 248 West, 20x102.2; Arthur S. Luria to Michael H. Donovan, (R S $9, mtg $10,000) 1

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 90x100.11; Abraham Ruth to Louis Cohen, (R S $17, mtg $25,200) 204

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 60x100.11; Abraham Ruth to E. C. George, (R S $11.50, mtg $16,900) 1

183D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 4th Av, 20x99.11; Annie B. Jackson and another, executors and trustees, to Caroline C. Rehmke, (R S $1.50, mtg $5,000) 6,100

23D ST, 318 to 326 East, 100x98.9; Herman Ottenberg to Simon Ottenberg, 1-3 part, (R S $15, mtg $120,000) 1

LAWRENCE ST, s w s, 186.10 ft n w of Amsterdam Av, 24.6x100x23.10x100; Gustavus W. Gerlach to Teachers College, (R S $2,) rerecorded 1

190TH ST, 123 West, 24.8x99.11; Sarah M. Disbrow to George A. Disbrow, trust deed 1

FULTON AV, e s, 82 ft n of 168th St, 18x111.11x17.6x113.4; Anna C. Dowling to Mary E. Barry, (R S $1, mtg $13,000) .. 1

Recorded Leases.

1ST AV, 315; Samuel Lachman to Joseph Gluck; 315 1st Av, 5 years 780

TREMONT AV, s e corner of Southern Boulevard, 147.4 x 190.11 x 60.10 x 209.8; Adolph L. Kerker and others to Philip Froehlich, 4 years and months 1,710

LUDLOW ST, 151; Sarah Erstrowsky to Klara Farb, 3 years 2,325

125TH ST, 307 West; John Brady to Thomas J. Nolan, 5 10-12 years 900

COLUMBUS AV, 624; John Bosch to Albert Bultner, 5 10-12 years ..... $1,400 to 1,500

COLUMBUS AV, 691; Henry Rieper and another to Frederick Hellwinkel and another, 6½ years ..... $8,200 to 8,500

109TH ST, 69 East; Charles Garfiel to Joseph Rafalowitz, 5 years 2,200

127TH ST, 219 East; Mary Schafer to Joseph Satz, 3 years 1,800

COLUMBUS AV, 472; Samuel Bloch to George Schmitt, 5 years 5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

WEISBURGER, Anson, to Fannie Weisburger; 9th Av, 566, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 10,000

NOLAN, Thomas J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 125th St, 207 West, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. 2,000

COHEN, Louis, to Abraham Ruth; 111th St, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 16,800

COHEN, Louis, to Abraham Ruth; 111th St, n s, 190 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 11,200

HELLWINKEL, Frederick, and another to Henry Kroger & Co.; Columbus Av, 691, lease, installments, $200 each, 6 per cent., 30 notes 6,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Michael J. Sullivan; 149th St, s s, part of Lots 21 and 22, map of east ward of village of Melrose; 149th St, s s, part of Lot 23, same map; Retreat Av, s s, 100 ft e of Henry St, demand, 6 per cent. 1,493

HARTY, Thirza E., to United States Savings Bank; Decatur Av, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, which corner is sometimes called the n w corner, 3 years, 6 per cent. 7,000

BAKER, John O., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 175th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. $21,700

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 110th St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 14,000

SCHARMANN, John, to Louis Lese; 110th St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, prior mortgage $14,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

BLISS, Elphalet W., to Simon Ottenberg; 23d St, 318 to 326 East, due June 21, 1903 15,000

BLISS, Elphalet W., to Simon Ottenberg; 2d Av, 382 to 390, 22d St, 305 to 311, n e corner, due June 21, 1903 25,000

LEHMANN, Henrietta L., and another to John Kiely; Trinity Av, e s, 196.2 ft n of 165th St, (mtg $6,250,) 1 year, 6 per cent., collateral 1,000

MERZBACH, Leopold, to Otto Huber Brewery; Chambers St, 121, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent., note 3,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Mary S. Robinson; Clay Av, w s, 789.1 ft n of 169th St, 3 mtgs, each 3 years, each 2,500

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Mary S. Robinson; 3 lots as above, building loan, 3 mtgs, each $2,500, 3 payments 7,500

BROWN, Kate C., to George C. Frederick; 71st St, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

GIELLERUP, Ludwig H., to Joseph L. R. Wood; 71st St, n s, 251.8 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 11,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRAUN, Elizabetha, to Mary Hoffmann. Nominal

HART, Frieda, to Marianna Rosenweig ..... Nominal

LESE, Louis, to Samuel E. Jacobs ..... Nominal

SCHOENFELD, Aaron, to Carrie Klein. Nominal

OTTENBERG, Simon, to John B. Dodd $15,000

OTTENBERG, Simon, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 25,000

TOWNSEND, Pauline G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

17TH ST, 5 East, and 6 East 18th St; John J. Holloran against George A. Heisler, owner; Jay S. Heisler, contractor. 2,650

17TH ST, 5 East, and 6 East 18th St; Joseph O. Clement against George A. Heisler, owner; Jay S. Heisler, contractor 3,779

HENRY ST, 326; Rosario Ballante against Tessy Greenberg, owner and contractor. $175

52D ST, 00 West; David Shuldiner against John T. Erdman and others, owners; Assurance Contracting Company, contractor; J. Hooper, sub-contractor. 264

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 28, LAWS OF 1900.

SULLIVAN ST, 217; the State Bank with Isaac Leader, Jacob Bloom, and John J. McSweeney 12,000

Lis Pendens.

6TH AV, s w corner of 23d St, 28.9x60; William B. Riker & Son Company against Josephine G. Robinson, (specific performance;) attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell.

52D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100.5x irregular; Clark W. Dunlop against Joseph P. O'Connor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

52D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5x irregular; Silas F. Overton and others against Joseph P. O'Connor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

BRADHURST AV, 28, and Vyse Av, e s, Lot 480, Section A, Vyse estate; Mary A. McCormick against Thomas B. Carpenter, (specific performance;) attorney, J. F. Coffin.

LEXINGTON AV, 106; Eugene Schuiz against Stephen H. Jackson and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Olney & Comstock.

174TH ST and Fulton Av, s w corner, runs west 88.3x s 126.10x e — x n 126.10; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Antonio Scebo and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE F. JEMPSON & CO.—The committee of creditors of George F. Jempson & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods at 320 Church Street, have recommended a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar, 33 cents cash and the balance in secured notes.

ADOLPH HEYMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received a writ of replevin against Adolph Heyman, manufacturer of furs at 59 East Eleventh Street, from Davis & Kaufman for $1,273 worth of furs sold to him by Abraham M. Eisenberg, and the Sheriff recovered a portion of the goods called for in the writ. Mr. Heyman has been in business since April, 1899. Ludvigh & Ryttenberg, his attorneys, said yesterday that Mr. Heyman was short of ready money, and they intended calling a creditors' meeting. When the replevin came in and precipitated matters, they were preparing schedules in bankruptcy ready to be filed in case any more replevins should come in to the Sheriff, and if creditors desired it. A creditors' meeting will be called to determine what shall be done. The liabilities are about $19,000 and assets probably $8,000.

LEOPOLD S. SIMONS.—Leopold S. Simons, woolen commission merchant at 56 Leonard Street, has made an assignment to Abraham L. Goldstone without preference. He was formerly employed in this line and began business for himself in 1898. He sold goods on commission, doing the financial part of the business through another firm. Mr. Goldstone, who took charge of the business yesterday, said that the liabilities are about $10,000, that Mr. Simons was short of money, and had made the assignment to protect all his creditors equally. The assets consist of stock of goods, $800; fixtures, $400, and an attachment suit against an out-of-town manufacturing company for $7,800, which, if decided in Mr. Simons's favor, would enable him to pay a large percentage of his liabilities. There are about twenty-five creditors.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM COWEN.—William Cowen of 573 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,544, to seven creditors contracted in 1887 and 1888, and no assets.

SARAH W. CARPENTER.—Sarah W. Carpenter of Oneida, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Debts are placed at $15,515 and assets at $3,500.

CHARLES M. MAXWELL.—Charles M. Maxwell, clerk, residing at 2,493 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $34,077, and no assets. The schedules include forty-two judgments obtained against him at various times from 1888 to 1901, among them being the following: Caroline Metcalfe, $7,047; Eugene A. Hoffman, $5,583; trustees of the estate of Benjamin H. Halton, $4,166, and Isabella Byers, $3,880. Mr. Maxwell was formerly in the storage warehouse business at various places in this city, which business he commenced twenty ago.

DAVID WEIL ASKS DISCHARGE.

David Weil, a shirt-waist manufacturer, who did business under the style of the Brooklyn Shirt Waist Manufacturing Company at 708 Broadway, this borough, who made an assignment on Sept. 14, 1900, and was afterward put into bankruptcy by creditors, has applied for his discharge in bankruptcy, and creditors have been notified that the application will come up in the United States District Court on the 26th inst.

His liabilities were over $100,000, and Benjamin Barker, the trustee, realized about $15,000 from the sale of the stock and collection of accounts. Mr. Weil disappeared after his failure, but returned a few months ago and submitted to an examination by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for some of the creditors. Mr. Weil is over seventy years of age and in poor health. Mr. Goldsmith said yesterday that Mr. Weil's life was insured for $20,000, payable to his wife; that he could not keep up the payments, and he offered to deliver the policy to the creditors if they would pay him the surrender value, about $4,000, but the offer was not accepted.

Mr. Weil's failure was attributed to guaranteeing $43,000 for Simon Smith, a silk manufacturer, of Paterson, N. J.

Monticello Land Company Dissolved.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 22.—A certificate was filed to-day of the voluntary dissolution of the Monticello Land and Improvement Company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. B. WOODRUFF COMPANY—J. Sutphin, Jr. $134

BERGMAN, John—C. Schilo 70

BLUMSTEIN, Louis, and Samuel Talesky —G. P. Smith and others 60

CARTREVAS, Thrasyvoulos M., and Milidder M. Constantinevassey—J. W. Barwell 248

GALLAIN, James N.—F. V. Strauss & Co. 213

DRY AIR REFRIGERATOR COMPANY—D. C. Smith 390

FAULK

STABBED WITH POCKETKNIFE.

Edward Campbell Probably Fatally Injured in a Street Row.

Edward Campbell, twenty-nine years old, a mason, living at 305 West Seventeenth Street, was stabbed in the abdomen yesterday afternoon in front of 139 West Twenty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, by Michael Hughes, sixty-eight years old, a cook, who gives 55 West Thirty-fifth Street as his address. Campbell is in the New York Hospital and probably will die. Hughes was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Hughes told the police that just before the stabbing he was approached by Campbell, who asked for money. When it was refused, Hughes says he was assaulted. He was knocked down three times, he declares, and then he pulled a pocketknife from his pocket and gashed Campbell.

In the crowd that gathered around the men was Ellen Jones, alias Campbell, twenty-seven years old, of 306 West Twenty-seventh Street. She was arrested as a suspicious person for the purpose of detaining her as a witness.

Shortly after Campbell had been taken to the New York Hospital Coroner Hart was telephoned for to take an ante-mortem statement. Campbell talked to the Coroner, saying:

"I was walking through West Twenty-seventh Street, when a man came out of the side door of a saloon at Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. He was chasing a man and wanted to cut him, but by mistake he cut me."

Detectives Hawkins and Churchill were assigned to the case. They said they believed a woman was at the bottom of the trouble, and they would try to find and arrest her.

No. 55 West Thirty-fifth Street, where Hughes said he lived, is Plavano's restaurant, and there it was said that no one named Hughes ever worked or lived there.

Later the police arrested Sarah Kelly, fifty-three years old, who said she had no occupation or home. She was locked up charged with being a suspicious person.

TO ORGANIZE STREET CAR MEN.

Work Begun in Brooklyn Will Be Extended to Manhattan.

A union of surface railroad men, under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, has been started in Brooklyn. So far it has made little or no headway in Manhattan Borough. A number of the men on the Broadway and Seventh Avenue line said that the motormen and conductors, at least on that branch of the Metropolitan Street Railway system, did not see the necessity of joining a labor union at present.

It is said that the organizers for the American Federation of Labor will organize the surface railroad men thoroughly in Brooklyn and try New York again. They say that a union is not antagonistic to employers.

MOLDERS THREATEN A STRIKE.

National President Takes Hasty Action to Head Off Trouble.

A hurry call has been sent out by President Martin Fox of the Iron Molders' Union of North America for a conference of representatives of the Executive Committees of all the local branches in order to head off a strike of iron molders which may affect several Western cities. The representatives from the New York District Executive Committee left this city for Cincinnati last week, but would not talk on the subject further than to say that there will be no iron molders' strike in New York.

The centre of the trouble is in Chicago, where 2,500 iron molders are involved. In all 5,000 iron molders want to strike for $3 a day, an advance of 25 cents.

It was said here yesterday that the general officers of the union are very much averse to sanctioning a strike, as, in case of a strike, the fever is likely to hit other cities and strikes may break out all over the United States.

Eight Hundred Will Return to Work.

A strike which was in progress for some weeks in the shops of the James Reilly Repair and Supply Company against the employment of non-union men has been declared off, and the strikers, 800 in number, will return to work to-morrow. They include boiler makers, steamfitters, electrical workers, plumbers, and sheet metal workers. The trouble was settled by the firm agreeing to employ none but union men.

USED DYNAMITE ON A CHURCH.

Its Pastor Is Mayor and Has Incurred Enmity of "Joint" Keepers.

MANHATTAN, Kan., June 22.—An attempt was made early to-day to blow up the First Methodist Church with dynamite. A number of stained-glass windows were destroyed, a large hole was torn in the door, near which the explosives had been placed, and the steps were badly shattered. The parsonage, adjoining, was not damaged.

The Rev. J. M. Miller, pastor of the church, was recently elected Mayor, and has waged a bitter war on the keepers of "joints." Recently six of them were fined $200 and given sixty days in jail. No arrests have been made.

Killed While at Work on the Tunnel.

Frank Gerrity, forty years old, of 35 Eastern Boulevard, a pipelayer employed on the Rapid Transit Tunnel at Prince and Elm Streets, was asisting in moving some pipes yesterday afternoon which were loaded on a heavy truck, when he fell and the wheel of the truck passed over his back. Gerrity was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	5.55
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08½
Lard, prime	8.90
Butter, Western creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, June 22.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull, weak; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; straights, $3.40; Spring patents, $3.25@$3.55; straights, $2.70@$3; bakers', $1.80@$2.50; No. 2 Spring wheat, 67@68c; No. 3, 61@64¼c; No. 2 red, 66@68c; No. 2 corn, 42½@42¾c; No. 2 yellow, 42½c; No. 2 oats, 25¼@25⅝c; No. 2 white, 29¼@29½c; No. 3 white, 28¼@28½c; No. 2 rye, 47¼c; good feeding barley, 50@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.85; prime timothy seed, $3.95; mess pork, per bbl, $14.70@$14.75; lard, per 100 lb, $8.65@$8.70; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.90@$8.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7@7½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.45@$8.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $9.50.

COTTON.—Saturday was another trying day for the shorts and the bear faction in general. The market seemed entirely oblivious to anything but bull news, which exerted surprisingly strong influence. The weekly weather-crop review by The Chronicle was bearish, but met with an indifferent reception at the hands of the room trade. The opening was quite uninteresting and unchanged to 2 points higher. But not many minutes after the call the shorts became aware of persistent buying for Southern account and of quiet demand for outside investment interests. The local spot cotton market was quiet, but 1-16c higher, to 8⅜c for middling upland and 8¾c for middling Gulf. Total sales were 1,346 bales. Crop reports from the South Atlantic States noted abandonment of fields owing to grass and weeds, while parts of the Western belt complained of damage by drought.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	8.38@8.40
July	8.35	8.43	8.35	8.42@8.43
August	7.80	7.89	7.80	7.88@7.89
September	7.50	7.59	7.49	7.56@7.57
October	7.42	7.49	7.41	7.49@..
November	7.42	7.46	7.42	7.46@7.48
December	7.40	7.50	7.40	7.49@7.50
January	7.42	7.52	7.42	7.51@7.52
February	7.42	7.52	7.42	7.51@7.53
March	7.48	7.50	7.48	7.54@7.56

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Cotton—Spot quiet; prices 1-32d higher; American middling, fair, 5 7-32d; good middling, 4 31-32d; middling, 4 23-32d; low middling, 4½d; good ordinary, 4¼d; ordinary, 4d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 6,000 bales American; receipts, 3,000 bales; no American. Futures opened and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, June 4 37-64d, sellers; June and July, 4 35-64@4 36-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 34-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 13-64@4 14-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 10-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 7-64@4 8-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 7-64@4 8-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 8-64d, value.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Further active liquidation of July wheat on Saturday, and a sharp early break in the market was followed before the close by a partial recovery and general improvement in tone. Last official prices were ½@¾c net lower, the latter on July. Shorts covered quite freely on this bulge, which was attributed to a strong upturn in corn and to widely circulated rumors of a big export business late Friday at outports. Investigation disclosed a large amount of Spring wheat sold, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, which may or may not have been for export account. Saturday's business consisted of 50 loads in all positions. Northwest markets again led the opening raid on July, but were also prompt to respond to subsequent strength in the market. Foreign houses did little either way. Liverpool sold down ⅝@1¼d in sympathy with our decline. Paris opened with a break in prices, but subsequently rallied and closed firm at 10@20 points net decline. Berlin was 1¼@2 marks lower, Budapest 12 points down, and Antwerp ½@¾c lower. On the curb our market was firm, but quiet, with September at 1 o'clock quoted at 72½c; No. 2 red closed 75½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, 73⅝c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 74½c, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81¼c, both free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 22.—Wheat—Cash, 64½c; July, 63⅝@63¾c; September, 64½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 66⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c. Flour—Market shows the effect of a firmer turn in wheat, and good sales were reported this morning. First patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clears, $2.60@$2.70; second clears, $2. Bran in bulk, $10.75@$11.

DULUTH, June 22.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 69¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¼c; to arrive, 66⅜c; July, 66⅜c; September, 66⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 61¼c. Oats, 27¾@28c.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 65⅞c; July, 63¾@63⅝c; September, 63⅞c; No. 2 hard, 66@67c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 42c; July, 42¼c; September, 43¼@43¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 29c; July, 27⅝@27¾c; September, 26½c; No. 2 white, 31c.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—Wheat irregular; No. 1 Northern, 68@69c; No. 2 Northern, 66@66½c; July, 65¾@66¾c. Rye steady; No. 1, 49c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 55c; sample, 37@53c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted $3.80@$4; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; rye grade, $18.40@$19, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Dull; fair to good, $2.80@$3.13; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Quiet; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Dull; fine white and yellow, $1.10@$1.15; coarse, 92@93c. FEED—Easy; Spring bran, spot, $15@$16; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.30@$15.70; Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19; city bran, $16; cornmeal, $28; linseed oilcake, $27.25; corn oilcake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oilmeal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	73⅛	73⅛	73½	73⅝
September	72¼	72 7-16	72 1-16	72⅜
October	72⅜	72¼	72⅜	72¼
December	73⅛	74 1-16	73⅜	74
Corn—				
July	46⅜	47	46⅜	47
September	47½	48⅜	47½	48¼
October	..	..	..	48¼
Lard—				
June	..	..	..	8.80

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
June	..	..	..	66¼
July	66⅝	67	66	66⅝
September	66⅝	67	66 3-16	66⅜
Corn—				
June	..	..	..	42¾
July	42⅝	43⅜	42⅝	43⅜
September	43⅜	44⅛	43¼	44⅜
Oats—				
June	..	..	..	27⅜
July	27⅜	27 11-16	27¼	27⅜
September	20½	26⅝	26⅛	26½
Lard—				
July	8.60	8.72½	8.60	8.70
September	8.62½	8.75	8.62½	8.75
Ribs—				
July	8.07½	8.07½	8.07½	8.07½
September	8.12½	8.17½	8.10	8.17½
Pork—				
July	14.65	14.72½	14.65	14.72½
September	14.87½	14.92½	14.87½	14.92½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $15.75@$16.75; family, $15.50@$16; short clear, $15@$17. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11@$12.50; packet, $10.50@$11; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 8¼c; 140 lb, 8¼c; pigs, 8¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 10¼@10¼c; 10 lb, 9¾@10c; 12 lb, 9¾@9¾c; 14 lb, 9@9¼c; pickled shoulders firm, 7¼@7½c; pickled hams firm, 9¾@10¼c. TALLOW—Easy; city, 4⅞c; country, 5@5¼c. LARD—Steady, $8.90; city lard steady, $8.35@$8.40; refined lard steady; South America, $9.75; Continent, $9; Brazil kegs, $10.85; compound firm, 6⅞@7c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 9¼c; city lard stearine, 10¼@10¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	5.05@5.10
July	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05@5.10
August	..	..	..	5.10@5.20
September	..	..	..	5.20@5.25
October	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30
November	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
December	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
January	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
February	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
March	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
April	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
May	..	..	..	5.70@5.75

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 4$500; receipts, 15,000 bags; stock, 450,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., was net ¼ pfg lower; sales, 16,000 bags. Havre—No cable received. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 4$775; exchange, 11 15-32d; receipts, 8,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 4,000 bags; stock, 236,000 bags.

OILS.—PETROLEUM—Barrels, $6.90, and in bulk, $4.35; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.85, and in bulk, $4.30; refined, cases, New York, $7.90. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 38c; off-Summer yellow, 36½c; prime white, 41@42c; prime Winter yellow, 42c. LINSEED—American, raw, 70c; American, boiled, 72c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. LARD OIL, 68@69c.

SUGAR.—Cable advices came somewhat better than expected, as they reported a steady and unchanged market for beet sugar in view of the decline here yesterday. Prices at the close were quoted at 9s 3d for the June and July positions. Locally it was a quiet affair and no business transpired to speak of. The undertone, however, was barely steady at yesterday's prices—that is, 4 7-32c, 3 9-16c, and 3 5-16c for the three standard grades.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.10; tar oil, bbls, $4. Spirits of turpentine, 37½@38c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.45; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $2.20; M, $2.60; N, $3; W G, $3.30, and W W, $3.45.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 22.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing; receipts, 60 casks. Resin firm, 95c@$1; receipts, 162 bbls. Crude turpentine firm, $1.25@$2.20; receipts, 79 casks. Tar firm, $1.50; receipts, 9 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 22.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 34½c; receipts, 746 casks; sales, 2,297 casks; exports, 1,061 casks. Resin firm; receipts, 1,834 bbls; sales, 3,942 bbls; exports, 3,399 bbls. Quote: A, B, and C, $1.05; D, $1.10; E, $1.15; F, $1.20; G, $1.25; H, $1.40; I, $1.55; K, $1.80; M, $2.30; N, $2.60; W G, $2.70; W W, $2.95.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 22.—Turpentine firm, 34½c. Resin firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Nominally steady; dressed beef slow at 7½@9c per lb. CALVES—Nominal, and none offered for sale; city-dressed veals quiet at 7½@10c per lb. SHEEP—Steady and in light supply; lambs, 1@2½c lower; 12 cars to arrive; sheep, $3@$4; lambs, $6@$6.65; one car, $6.70; yearlings, nominal; dressed mutton steady at 5½@7½c per lb; dressed lambs weak at 9½@11½c; extra stock, 12c; dressed yearlings nearly nominal. HOGS—Nominal; would sell higher if here.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:35
Moon sets	11:51		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	12:22	Gov. Isl'd	12:48	H. Gate	2:41
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	1:07	Gov. Isl'd	1:44	H. Gate	3:37

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	..	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JUNE 25.		
Caribbee, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	..	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	..	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Fluminense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	..	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.		
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	..	3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Inagua, and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	..	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston	..	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Vaderland, Antwerp	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vincenzo Florio, Azores and Naples	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 27.		
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 10:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 15 and up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. June 23. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 24, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 23 and up to July 16, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York July 16, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 23.

Administer, Gibraltar, June 9.
Buffon, Barbados, June 15.
City of Rome, Glasgow, June 14.
El Rio, New Orleans, June 18.
Evelyn, San Juan, June 18.
Gordon Castle, Greenock, June 8.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 22.
Kansas City, Savannah, June 21.
Koln, Bremen, June 10.
La Bretagne, Havre, June 15.
Lady Armstrong, Stettin, June 8.
Niagara, Havana, June 19.
Patria, Gibraltar, June 12.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, June 12.
Xenia, Copenhagen, June 6.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, June 13.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga., June 21.
Comus, New Orleans, June 19.
Helmfeld, Hamburg, June 10.
Hindoo, Queenstown, June 14.
Minnehaha, London, June 15.
Nacoochee, Savannah, June 21.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, June 16.
Tauric, Liverpool, June 14.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Cataluna, Barcelona, June 11.
City of Washington, Colon, June 18.
El Valle, New Orleans, June 20.
Evelyn, Huelva, June 11.
Hogarth, Barbados, June 19.
Indralema, London, June 12.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 24.
Kensington, Antwerp, June 15.
Nueces, Galveston, June 19.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, June 18.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

Barbarossa, Cherbourg, June 17.
Devon, Shields, June 12.
Panama, Bordeaux, June 18.
Sanna, Shields, June 11.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

El Mar, New Orleans, June 22.
Germanic, Liverpool, June 19.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, June 18.

Arrived.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Hill, Liverpool, June 12, with mdse. to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:04 A. M., 23d.

SS Hyades, (Br.,) Grindad, Cape Town, &c., May 27, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg, June 15, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 P. M.

SS Masapequa, (Br.,) Wilkins, Havre, June 9, with mdse. to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, June 15, and Queenstown, 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 A. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, June 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp, June 8, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Thidemann, St. Petersburg, &c., May 27, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS City of Everett, Laverge, Carteret, N. J., to the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

SS Hamilton, Boas, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Jackman, Santos, May 31, with mdse. and one passenger to John C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Armenia, (Br.,) Shanklin, Marseilles, &c., May 23, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south, moderate breeze; hazy.

Sailed.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Mesaba, (Br.,) for London.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Calabria, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Havana, for Philadelphia.
SS Daphne, (Nor.,) for Cardenas, &c.
SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Catania, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Finnland, (Ger.,) for Savannah.
SS Proteus, for New Orleans.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Umbria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS San Juan, for Ponce, &c.
SS Daggry, (Nor.,) for Curacao, &c.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS British Trader, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS Alene, (Ger.,) for Savanilla, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 22.—SS Friederich der Grosse, (Ger., Capt. Eichel, from New York for Bremen, passed Hurst Castle at 11:50 P. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Broomhead, for New York via Southampton, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Verlynde, for New York, sld. from Havre at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vander Zee, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York for Christiansand, &c., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Knight of St. George, (Br.,) Capt. Billett, from Algoa Bay for New York, passed St. Vincent, C. V., to-day.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Everest, from New York, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

SS Huelva, (Br.,) Capt. Tweedie, from Huelva for New York, sld. from St. Michael's yesterday.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown to-day.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) Capt. Gladstone, for New York, sld. from Dundee to-day.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, for New York, sld. from St. Kitt's to-day.

SS Asia, (Ger.,) Capt. Segelken, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Adelaide June 19.

SS Citta di Torino, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavarello, from New York via Las Palmas, arr. at Naples June 19.

SS Eileric, (Br.,) Capt. Niven, from Port Natal for New York, arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., June 19.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Messina for New York, arr. at Palermo June 20.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, from New York via Havre, arr. at Dunkirk yesterday.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Mosart, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Palermo June 20.

SS George Pyman, (Br.,) Capt. Woods, for New York, sld. from East London May 29.

SS Duchessa di Genova, (Ital.,) Capt. Schiaffino, for New York, sld. from Naples June 18.

SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) Capt. Michelsen, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen June 19.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Ikbal, (Br.,) Capt. Jennings, from New York for Deptford and Antwerp, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Olinhant, from New York for Para and Manaos, sld. from Barbados June 20.

SS St. Ruzo, (Br.,) Capt. Stabb, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY. Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 11 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

Bargain.—Naphtha mahogany cabin launch, cedar hull, 50 feet, toilet, equipped, cruiser. Rodgers, 670 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER. McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn. A. J. McINTOSH, Yacht Broker, 32 Broadway.

Boats for pleasure, lifeboats, &c. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Sterling Piano Co.

Announce a general clearance sale of new and used pianos which we desire to dispose of at greatly reduced prices before July the first.

Many of the pianos offered at this time are Beautiful Sterlings made especially for the New York trade, and include original designs, handsomely inlaid, and several art designs in cases of rare woods.

Several little used uprights of our own and other makes, that will sell quickly at the small prices asked for them.

Sterling Baby Grands.

Some are new, others concert used, but all are offered at a generous reduction, as we do not intend to carry them in stock but a very few days. The prices are low enough to sell them quickly.

15 Second Hand Uprights

taken in exchange and perfectly repaired and newly finished.

Prices $125 to $175. Cash or monthly payments.

2 small Uprights in good order, one for $80. One for $95.

3 new Uprights. Will sell this week for $160 instead of $225. Better see them.

30 Square Pianos Newly Finished.

Prices, $50 Pianos for $35. $75 Pianos for $50. $100 Pianos for $70.

Parlor Organs, some for $15, $20, $25.

Don't wait. We will reserve Pianos till wanted.

The Sterling Piano Co.

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms

(Entire Building, four floors),

536 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Opposite Montauk Theatre. Look for the Name STERLING.

HBatterman

Prices That Echo Throughout the City.

Our determination to maintain superiority in giving the best merchandise for the least money is the strongest argument we present to increase our universal patronage. We spare neither time nor expense in making this the store of great popularity. Ready Monday with a new display of Summer needs.

Clearance Sale of Ladies' Tailored Jackets

One-Half Original Cost

Silk and Satin lined, fly front and double breasted, also Cloth and Silk Etons. Many reduced from $10 and $12. The greatest bargain offered this year. Must be closed out MONDAY and TUESDAY. **4.50**

Ladies' Oxford Ties.

3.50 and 4.00 Quality, $2.69

Welted Soles, Kid and Patent Leather. This reduction to close out.

Agency for La Grecque Corsets

The lattice Corset, suitable for slight figures, and the belt Corset for stout figures. Both made in a variety of models. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Muslin Underwear.

The inducements offered in special sales in this department are worthy of careful inspection Monday we place on sale

MUSLIN GOWNS, with inserting, V-shaped neck, with cambric ruffle,	39c
MUSLIN DRAWERS, with hemstitched tucked ruffle,	38c
MUSLIN PETTICOATS, with deep flounce, edged with embroidery,	39c
MUSLIN PETTICOATS, with deep flounce, embroidery ruffle and insertion,	68c
CAMBRIC PETTICOATS, with deep flounce of two lace insertings and edge,	98c
FRENCH CORSET COVERS OF CAMBRIC, two lace insertings and edge,	48c
ODD LOT OF FINE CORSET COVERS, trimmed with fine embroideries, also with lace and ribbon, value 60c. to $1.50,	39c. to 98c

Trimmed Millinery.

Entire stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Trimmed Hats, Formerly $5, $10 and $15, Monday and Tuesday, 2.50, 5.00 and 7.50

Tailored Suits, One-Half.

On Monday occurs a sale of much importance to those who appreciate a Ladies' Tailored Suit of light weight cloth. In 20 Styles, Formerly $10, $12 and $15. 5.00, 6.00 and 7.50

Summer Furnishings.

EFFECTIVE AND LOW PRICED NEEDS.

SLIP COVERS, in Irish stripes, best wool binding, made complete for 5-piece suites,	6.98
AWNINGS, adjusted to any window from 2 ft. 6 to 4 ft. wide, best awning stripes, for a few days only,	2.00
Art Denims and Cretonnes, per yard,	8½c
Colored Swisses, 36 inches wide, per yard,	7½c
Snowflake Drapery, 40 inches wide, soft colorings and washable, per yard,	16½c
Ruffled Swiss Curtains, per pair,	49c
Ruffled

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

7½ Acres of Land,
Late residence of Mrs. Jas. M. Seymour,

No. 172 Prospect Street,
East Orange, N. J.

3-story basement and cellar brick dwelling, containing 26 rooms and 3 baths; also two-story brick stable, containing 12 stalls, outhouses, &c.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St., N. Y. City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
CHOICE PLOT,
'EAST SIDE ELLIOTT AVE.,
250 feet south of Juliana St.
Williamsburg, Borough of Bronx, N. Y. City.
Two-story frame dwelling; size of plot 50x125.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 25th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.
FREDERICK W. YATES, ESQ., REFEREE.
2 five-story and basement brick and stone tenements, with stores and lots,
Nos. 305 & 307 East 110th Street.
For maps, &c., apply to Howard C. Tracy, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 15 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
THURSDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1901,
EXECUTRIX'S SALE,
Estate of Theodosius Strang, deceased, and others,
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD,
7 BARCLAY ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY,
Five-story cellar and sub-cellar brick and stone front building; size of lot, 25x75; has 13 years to run with renewals. Ground rent, $1,850 and taxes.
WILLIAM C. FINDLAY, Esq., Atty., 10 Liberty St
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

S. Goldsticker, Auctioneer.
Partition sale, by order of the Supreme Court.
PROPERTY NO. 1,614 2d Ave.,
Five-story brownstone apartment, with 2 stores;
ALSO NO. 542 EAST 86TH ST.,
A 5-STORY BROWNSTONE DOUBLE FLAT.
Will be sold at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Thursday, June 27th, at 12 noon.
For further particulars apply to ADOLPH BLOCH, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau St., the auctioneer, 111 Broadway, or inquire on premises.

George W. Bard, Auctioneer.—52 Choice Lots at Auction, SATURDAY, June 29, 3:30 P. M., on premises, 5th Av. and 6th St., NORTH PELHAM, 2 minutes north of N. Y. & New Haven R. R. Station. The 5th Av. trolley line passes the property. 8-cents fare to all parts of Greater New York. Commutation, $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from 42d St. Depot. These desirable lots are the ones that were bought by one of the interested parties at Partition Sale two years ago, and have increased considerably in value, and will now be sold regardless of cost on EASY PAYMENT PLAN; $25 down and an Auctioneer's fee of $5 on each lot; balance, $10 monthly. Diagrams and full particulars of George W. Bard, Auctioneer, 3 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, or Joel M. Marx, Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
By order of James M. Varnum and Robert T. Varnum, as Trustees of Mary Falkland, William Kenneth will sell, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, all the undivided one-half part of premises, No. 12 West End Avenue, (formerly 806 Eleventh Avenue,) 25x100, with four-story store and tenement thereon, and all the right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, of Robert L. Reade, therein. Particulars of Glover, Sweezy & Glover, attorneys, 62 William Street, or at office of auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE.
To close estates, the Du Bois property in Town of Fishkill, will be sold Saturday, June 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises: 47 acres of tillable land and 10 acres of wood land; buildings consist of two-story brick house, barn, woodhouse, and small farmhouse; fruit; good water; fine river view; sale positive. Inquire of James G. Meyer, Matteawan, N. Y.; Brown & Cassedy, Newburgh, N. Y., or Edward D. Parris, 261 Broadway, New York City.

On Friday, June 28, at foreclosure, John N. Golding auctioneer, will sell at 12 o'clock noon, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, four-story brick building, 255 West 19th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE—THREE COLONIAL HOUSES AT MORRIS HEIGHTS, on the N. Y. Central; 17 minutes from Grand Central Depot, and on the New York and Putnam. 45 minutes from Rector St., via 6th or 9th Av. "L"; houses situate on TREMONT AV., just west of JEROME AV.; 10 rooms, all improvements, streets sewered; ground 50x150; price, $8,000 each; terms to suit. Apply ESTATE OF HUGH N. CAMP, 55 Liberty St.

Woodbine Cottage, Bethlehem, N. H., in the White Mountains, near the Presidential Range—Furnished or otherwise; with hardwood floors; 7 rooms; hot and cold water, furnace, laundry, bathroom, electric light, shady verandas back and front, stable; in the most delightful section of Bethlehem; in perfect order; with spacious grounds; will be sold cheap. Address Mrs. Lizzie M. Hewitson, Box 83, Bethlehem, N. H.

For sale, $8,000, only $2,000 cash required; a delightful country home at a bargain, 38 miles from N. Y., on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; house 10 rooms; perfect plumbing; barn; 3 acres, with fruit, shade trees, vines, hedges, &c. Also frontage on river. Room 38, 45 William St., N. Y. C.

A Beautiful Summer Home.—All conveniences; among the mountains, near Mauch Chunk, Switchback R. R., and Glen-O-No-Ko; for rent, all furnished, or sale at half cost. Write for particulars. A. F. Snyder, Weissport, Carbon Co., Penn.

NEW QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE.
Will sell for small weekly or monthly payments; beautifully located in city, 20 minutes out; all city improvements; work guaranteed; price, $550. Owner, 358 West 42d St., parlor floor; open evenings.

Pawling, N. Y.—100 acres: 13-room house; cottage; outbuildings; fine shade trees; fruit; spring water; 2 miles from station. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

4 miles frontage on Atlantic Ocean and harbor; suitable for yachtsman, Summer hotel, or plots for Summer cottages; $15,600. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—60 acres; magnificent views; pure spring water; shade; pond; fine place for country home. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

SACRIFICE.—Handsome house; 24 rooms; spacious grounds; plenty fruit; part cash; investigate. E. Jakeway, Riseleys P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

Two-story basement house, suitable for physician; cash required, $1,800; residential neighborhood. Neubeck-Busher, Willis Av., 149th.

For Sale in Nassau County.—Fifty acres land suitable for cemetery; can get charter. Address, Box 302, Hempstead, N. Y.

Delaware Farm specialist; catalogue of valuable property free; general business. Thomas R. Wilson, broker, Milton, Delaware.

Island for Sale.—20 acres; woodland; meadow; splendid sandy beach; deep water; Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Five lots, near millionaire's new Summer resort, Dobbs Ferry; A1 investment. Graeb, 305 East 87th St.

Greenwich, Conn.—Water front; 20 acres; fine site for country seat. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Finest three-family house in Bronx, 695-705 Jackson Av.; terms easy. Owner, 3,194 3d Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

To Rent—For one or more years, private house, about 23 feet wide, between 42d and 58th Sts., 6th and Madison Avs. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

Wanted for Western investors, properties showing 6 per cent. on prominent thoroughfares.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Four-story houses on 5th Av., above 26th, suitable for alteration.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—For quick purchaser, Business Property showing good income; one tenant preferred.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Want at once for special clients—Factory, downtown stores, dwellings; lease or sale. Schnelle, 60 Liberty St.

Wanted for Customers—Improved property; also vacant; owners only. E. F. S. Hicks, 76 William St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

20-acre farm in Rahway, N. J.; part of the farm is in the heart of the city; price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000; will trade for a plot or tenement. Inquire 99 Nassau St., Room 702.

Exchanges a Specialty.—Send particulars at once what you have to exchange; quick deals effected. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Farm at Port Jervis, 93 acres, to exchange for income. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

10% PROFIT GUARANTEED.

The great improvement in Brooklyn real estate justifies our prophecy of 100 per cent. increase in value in the next five years.

We have 1,284 lots, the balance of 4,000, to sell in the next 60 days.

Buyers will be guaranteed purchase price and 10 per cent. profit.

The only property in New York City where the owners guarantee the price. You take no risk, but must buy at once.

BOROUGH PARK CO.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Pres.,
49th St. and New Utrecht Ave.
Fifth Avenue Elevated from Manhattan end of Bridge, through cars, five-cent fare.
CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS, $600,000.

BUILDING LOTS AND HOUSES.
If you have any thought of buying lots or houses for home or investment, do not fail to look at Yale Park before you buy. We will give you better lots and houses for less money on better terms than can be found elsewhere.
Take Brighton Beach cars to King's Highway, or Smith St. cars to Avenue R, Yale Park, or call or write Yale Land Co., 38 Park Row, N. Y.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD
on-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

For the convenience of the man, for the health of the women and children, for cheerful and satisfying home life all around, Grantwood is perfectly adapted. See the place and learn how easy it is to enjoy its manifold advantages.

For Small Payment Down and
$35.00 a Month
(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house like the above at Grantwood.
Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; hardwood staircases, nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.
Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.
20 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. ferries, (via Hudson Traction Co.'s R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th St. ferry by trolley car.
Write for photographic pictures and free tickets to visit the property.
Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co
1,135 Broadway, New York.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

OPPORTUNITY.
New house, modern, artistic, honestly built; half granite, half frame; completely detached; beautiful lawn and terraces.
Hardwood trimmings; combination fixtures; wainscoted; richly papered throughout.
View of Speedway and Harlem River; close to New York University and Washington Bridge.
Two minutes' walk from station; 19 minutes from Grand Central Station, (42d St.) Take train for Morris Heights. Can also be reached by 6th or 9th Av. elevated, connecting with New York and Harlem R. R., (six minutes from 155th St.)
Terms agreeable. Open all day for inspection.
Apply premises, Undercliff and Sedgwick Avs., Morris Heights, or to Utard, Owner, 3 Union Square.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE
104 WEST 86TH ST.
20x100; in perfect order; to close an estate.
C. A. DU VIVIER, Ex.
22 Warren St.
Apply through your own broker.

FOUR-STORY DWELLING
in the 60s, between Park and Lexington Avs., can be bought very cheap.
ODGEN & CLARKSON,
69 Liberty St. 127 5th Av.

An owner of 1,250 building lots will pay $50.00 weekly and expenses to man or woman selling one lot weekly; lots sell from $200 up; easy terms; 25 minutes from 42d St.; Bronx Borough; no experience necessary; excellent opportunity for salesman or foreman employed. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

FIVE-STORY TENEMENT.
EAST SIDE, NEAR 23D ST.
PAYS 17% ON EQUITY.
BARGAIN.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

WELL RENTED TRIPLE FLAT,
WITH BAKERY.
EAST 116TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.
EASY TERMS. $2,000 CASH.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Only $3,800; will buy beautiful corner house near Westchester Av.; trolley; small amount of cash; owner needs money. Woolsey & Campbell, 2,003 Boston Road.

Elegant new cottage, 174th St.; 7 rooms; bath, heater, all improvements; full lot; $3,500; $500 cash; balance on terms to suit. Baechler, 1,341 Fremont Av.

Great opportunity to purchase in the new section of fashion and wealth; elegant, full-size marble mansion, adjoining 5th Av., at less than value of lot; easily altered into American basement; must be sold. Apply to Schnugg, 78 East 96th St.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 90TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

Attention! Only $1,000 cash; elegant new 5-story 20-family flat; all improvements; price $17,500; rental $2,400; colored tenants. Rex Realty Co., 156 Broadway.

Tract acreage in 24th Ward, near trolley line; all improvements; gas, water, and river frontage. Geo. Tubbs, 14 East 42d St.

Have several apartmeht hotels showing over 10 per cent. guaranteed income.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

HAVE SEVERAL PRIVATE HOUSES near 5th Av., above 34th St., at tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE.—Four-story English basement house, 34th St., near Madison; asking $45,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Five-story double tenement, East 28th St., asking $24,500; rents, $2,954.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Two triple flats, 135th St., near 3d; $16,500 each; rents, $1,920.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Actual Bargain.—Modern double tenement, West 51st St.; price, $21,000; rent, $2,624.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Four-story flat, full lot, East 12th St., near 5th; $40,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SACRIFICE. — Modern double tenement, East 73d, near 3d; $18,000; rents, $2,115.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

William's Bridge.—Four full lots, excellent location; will sell for $2,100; worth $2,700. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Allendale.—Hour out, (main line Erie; $260 yearly; attractive country home, 40 acres; stone dwelling, 12 rooms; large outbuildings; perfect order; fruit; lake, stream; beautiful, high, healthy location; 10 minutes' drive to depot; macadamized roads. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Highlands of Navesink, N. J.—To rent for season, furnished cottage on Shrewsbury River overlooking ocean; five minutes from railroad, steamboat landing; fine drives on coast and inland. Samuel Dorning, 66 Broadway.

To Rent—Small, well-furnished cottage, for the season. Mrs. T. H. Smith, Wyoming, N. J.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED
Prospect Park Neighborhood—Midwood St., Near Flatbush Av.
2 AND 3 STORY
New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row. Superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city. For particulars regarding terms, &c., apply to W. A. A. Brown, owner, Brooklyn—Cor. Midwood St. and Flatbush Av. New York—149 Broadway. Illustrated Booklet, showing floor plans, mailed on application.

2 OR 4 CHOICE LOTS
AT A BARGAIN.
In Brooklyn's Prettiest Section.
Thirty minutes from Park Row. Address owner, H. P. WHEELER, 34 Wall St., New York City.

A Complete Home at a Bargain.
Nine rooms; modern style; 29 minutes from Park Row; will sell on a monthly payment plan; write for particulars. Address owner, WM. OPPENHEIM, 36 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Flatbush.—Five three-story-and-cellar one-family houses; stone trimmings; all improvements; furnace in cellar; 10 rooms and bath; sold on easy terms; on south side of Hawthorne St., east of Nostrand Av.; owner on premises. A. Saladino.

674 Jefferson Av.—2-story bas. stone; new open plumbing; new and expensive decorations; $6,700. Lexington Av.—Modern 2-story bas. brick 2-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths; $4,900. Wm. H. H. Pinckney, 342 Sumner Av.

$600 above mortgage; 3-story basement brick; A1 condition; mortgage, $4,500; brick two-family, 20 feet wide, $4,500. Stoeller, 267 Reid Av., Brooklyn Borough.

Snap.—Detached dwelling, elegant, Flatbush, 2 lots, improvements; $500 down, $14 monthly. Rodgers, 670 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

Fine dwelling; handsomely decorated; LOW PRICE; Brooklyn. Apply H. B. Elkins, 9 and 15 Murray St., New York.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Hackensack,
N. J.
I have been authorized to offer for sale
50 LOTS ON ELM AVE.,
one of the finest streets in the town, having sewer, water, gas, electric light, flagged walks, postal and telephone service, and with superb trees,
At
Only $350 Each.
Title guaranteed by North Jersey Title Guarantee Co. Free of charge to buyer.
Terms, $50 Cash and $10 Per Month.
Fullest information given at my offices, 150 Broadway, N Y., or Poplar Ave. and Main St., Hackensack, N. J.
Fares paid to visit property. Correspondence invited. **F. B. ROSS.**

"BEAUTIFUL BOGOTA"
AND
Hackensack's Healthy Hilltops
(Dry Inland Air, Miles North of Meadows.)
CONTAIN HUNDREDS OF REFINED HOMES. Golf Club, Boating, Bathing, and Fishing Convenient.
Thirty minutes to city; ample transportation.
Houses and Building Sites at Lowest Easy Terms
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HACKENSACK LAND COMPANY,
116 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.
1298 Broadway, N. Y. City. Open Evenings.

Closter, on Erie Railroad, 50 minutes out; 14 rooms; grounds, 78x200; cost $6,500; sell for $4,200.

Fanwood, on Jersey Central, 45 minutes out; 12 rooms and bath; all improvements; 8 city lots; worth $6,500; sell $4,250.

Hasbrouck Heights, on Erie, 30 minutes out; modern improvements; grounds 110x148; lawn, garden, fruit, stable; $4,000.
G. A. PETERSON & CO., Suburban Property, 187 Broadway, New York City.

Fine residence and grounds located at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., elegant location; every improvement; near trolley and steam cars; splendid fruit of all kinds; must be seen to be appreciated; price only $6,000; very easy terms; would exchange.
H. B. HOLMES CO., 7 E. 42d Street.

South Orange.—Choice Plots and Lots at low prices; easy terms; very accessible to Lackawanna station; 47 trains each way daily; beautiful mountain view from all lots; will build to suit. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO., 181 Broadway, New York.

$200 Cash; $15 monthly; price $1,700; cozy home, 8 rooms, attic, cellar; close station, school, churches, stores; 94 trains; commutation, $5.50; trolley, gas, electric lights. Grimshaw, Woodbridge, N. J.

Half Value.—$4,250; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau St.

$10 PAYS FOR BUILDING LOT.
9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments, 50 cents weekly; boating, bathing, fishing. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Farm at Pompton Plains, one mile from station; twenty acres level land, all under cultivation; all kinds of fruit; good house and barns; suitable for Summer home. John F. Lee, Paterson, N. J.

Arlington, N. J.—Sacrifice; two-story, attic, cellar; 8 rooms; all improvements; furnished or unfurnished; fine location; near depot; overlooking the Orange Mountains; terms to suit. E. D. Cordts, 235 Broadway, N. Y.

The Luxury of Health.—An $11,000 residence for $9,500; cash $3,000; balance $58 monthly, in building loan association; investigate! Owner, Box 146 East Orange.

Woodridge.—Sale or exchange, two-story, Brooklyn, new 6-room house; 8 lots; young fruit, berries; low taxes; commutation, 9c. Particulars, Box 94, Carlstadt.

I have several finely furnished houses to rent at reduced prices in the Oranges and at Morristown. Edgar A. Pember, 220 Broadway, New York.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Comfortable homestead, 12 rooms, large porch; lot 175x200; forest grove; on main thoroughfare; price $5,000; easy terms. Apply to GEORGE WILKEN, 501 Broadway.

A.—If you want to buy a country or seaside property in New Jersey I can get you what you want. Edgar A. Pember, 220 Broadway, New York.

Long Island Property to Let.

Flushing, Long Island, 45 minutes to Wall St.—To let, fully furnished, desirable family residence, Colonial style, (owner in Europe,) containing 13 rooms; open plumbing; stabling for five horses; excellent garden; grounds contain five acres; adjoining Flushing Golf Club; ¾ mile from railroad depot; can be leased, furnished, for one year, or unfurnished for a term; price $150 a month. R. H. E. Elliott, Real Estate, 52 William St.

Highlands of Navesink, N. J.—To rent for season, furnished cottage on Shrewsbury River overlooking ocean; five minutes from railroad, steamboat landing; fine drives on coast and inland. Samuel Dorning, 66 Broadway.

To Rent—Small, well-furnished cottage, for the season. Mrs. T. H. Smith, Wyoming, N. J.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

LOTS $400 LOTS
$5 MONTHLY $10.
RICHMOND HILL TERRACE
THE CENTRE OF GREATER NEW YORK
Adjoining the New 550 acre Forest Park.
BROADWAY & JAMAICA CARS DIRECT PROPERTY
All First Class Improvements.
L. I. REAL ESTATE EX. & INV. CO.
1155 MYRTLE AV. & BROADWAY B'W.
S. H. CARR, Secy. } TEL. 47 BUSHWICK. } MARTIN, Pres.

Have 3 different estates to settle up, the properties on Long Island; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; one estate is left; 7 lots, 25x100 each; one lot 17x86; also have 4 lots fronting on trolley direct to New York, 5c. carfare; 1% lots with building loan, or, can be paid off. All of these properties will sell less than 50 per cent. actual price, and as low as $5 or $10 down to a reliable party with good intention. For further information, write A., Box 189 Times.

ON DIRECT LINE OF TUNNEL.
I have 4 lots which I will sell at a sacrifice, say anything above $125 each; terms can be arranged to pay in 3 or 4 years. For further information call on Proprietor, 93 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

Hartsdale, 40 minutes out; 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; open plumbing, hardwood trim, decorated; grounds, 125x115; lawn, garden, fruit, stable, hennery; rents for $60 month; sacrifice for $6,500.
East Rye, 50 minutes to Grand Central Station; 8 rooms, bath; 3 acres land, stable, hennery, large lawn, garden, plenty fruit, shade, shrubbery; near depot and trolley; only $5,000.
G. A. PETERSON & CO., Suburban Property, 187 Broadway, New York City.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100,
50 CTS. WEEKLY.
Fronting Boulevard, near depot, harbor, Orienta Point, Larchmont Manor, and 38 minutes from 42d St. No interest or assessments. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Hundreds who read this are looking for such a home; has all improvements; trolley 300 feet distant; country and surroundings unsurpassed; 30 minutes from Grand Central; at beautiful Scarsdale; shown any afternoon. H. B. Angell, 289 4th Av.

Let or Sale—28-room handsome villa, furnished, overlooking mountain lake, unequaled for beauty of location; 900 feet altitude; no mosquitoes. Also, 4 room (partly furnished) cottage, $75. Box 82, Mahopac, N. Y.

Bargain!—Business lot opposite station; druggist preferred; choice residential lots cheap; Bronxville, on Harlem Railroad; city improvements; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Yonkers.

At Fairview, Yonkers.—Well-built house, nine rooms and bath; hardwood trim; polished oak floors; electric lighting; furnace; nickel plumbing; decorated to suit; fine view; plot 50x100, (more land if desired;) 3 minutes from station; 50 minutes Rector St., 37 minutes Grand Central Station; commutation cheap; high ground; delightful location; neighborhood restricted; price, $5,500; terms easy; send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d St.

Yonkers.—Two choice corner lots for sale at Yonkers Park; will be sold cheap to a quick buyer. Address Ira Caldwell, 58 Ann St., Newburg, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

At New Rochelle, near the Sound.—Eleven-room cottage; electric light; telephone; furnished; for two or three months; rent, $200 per month. The Wm. S. Anderson Co., 954 Lexington Ave.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Rockville Centre.—One hour out; Colonial residence; good section; 12 rooms and bath; all improvements; hardwood throughout; 30 city lots in lawn, garden, fruit; stable, hennery; price $8,000, half cash.
Rockville Centre.—8 rooms and bath; all improvements; electric lights; grounds, 140x200, in lawn, garden, fruit; choice location; price, $6,000; only $2,000 cash.
South Jamaica.—2-story house; nearly one acre; barn, large hennery, 70 fruit trees; good garden; fine for raising poultry; small stream through property; $2,500; easy terms; ground alone worth more.
G. A. PETERSON & CO., Suburban Property, 187 Broadway, New York City.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside, $1,500; $800 cash, easy terms. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Centreport, Long Island.—Do you want to buy a fine Summer and Winter home, on water front, 6½ acres? Call Benner, 132 Nassau St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Let—Store, 46 Hudson St., and ten rooms; in good order; restaurant and lodging house. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.
Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Large loft, windows on all sides, suitable for any business; good location; rent, $20; 359 to 363 9th Av. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

Have syndicate with $3,000,000 who will erect mercantile buildings for flesirable tenants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Elegant store and basement; 55 Rose St., near Chambers St.; good business locality. Apply to Walker's Sons, 209½ Broadway.

To Let—88 Thomas St., first floor and cellar, old established carpenter shop. T. M. Rodman, real estate agent, 146 West 23d St.

At $1,200 rent, 5-story and cellar; strong building; 242 South St. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Lofts to let, large and small, with and without power. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Buildings.—A large number in nearly all downtown streets. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

West Park on the Hudson, 78 miles from New York, on W. S. R. R. Co., to rent for season; Colonial house, furnished; river front; 10 rooms, bath; spring water; stable, carriage house, &c.; $900. H. de Vallecri, 19 William St., New York.

Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.—Twelve-room cottage, modern; fine bath, electric lights; 7 sleeping rooms; elevated situation; suburbs village; to let July 1 to Oct. 1, or later. Address G. F. K., Warwick, N. Y.

To rent for two or three months, six-room furnished house, with hot and cold water, bath; near depot. For terms apply Andrew Carpenter, Monroe, N. Y. Post Office Box 107.

Furnished Rooms.—To let for Summer months, several pleasant rooms in a desirable part of the village. Apply to Miss Cowdrey, Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.

Fine furnished cottages; every modern appointment $200 up; no malaria! no mosquitoes! W. H. McAlpine, Stamford, Catskill Mountains.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages, to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

Gentleman's residence, beautifully situated on high hill, looking on the Passaic River; 12 rooms; three acres of land; mostly in fruit; plenty of shade; also barn; rent to April, 1902, $200, or $30 per month. William Scheuerman, Millington, N. J.

To Let at Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, L. I.—A beautiful, large home, with all modern improvements and large barn adjacent. Address P. O. Box 255, Far Rockaway, L. I., or Andrew McTigue's Agency.

To Let at Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, L. I.—A beautiful, large home, with all modern improvements and large barn adjacent. Address P. O. Box 255, Far Rockaway, L. I., or Andrew McTigue's Agency.

At New Rochelle, near the Sound.—11-room cottage; electric light; telephone; furnished; for two or three months; rent, $200 per month. The Wm. S. Anderson Co., 954 Lexington Ave.

New Paltz, N. Y.—Nine-room farmhouse; five acres fruit; well water; fine mountain view; $50 for season. Address H. E. Prindle, 3 West 39th St.

Shore cottage, seven rooms and bath; $25 month. A. H. Morrison, 8th Av., Whitestone, L. I.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Let—153 Waverley Place, 3 floors, 8 rooms, in good order; key at Renner Brothers, 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, real estate agent, 146 West 23d St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Helen Court and Douglas,
Overlooking Morningside Park,
N. E. CORNER MORNINGSIDE AV. AND 115TH ST.
Just Completed and Now Open for Inspection.
This house has been built to insure light and air in every room. Every known improvement has been installed. Large inside court surrounds the apartments. Rooms are of exceptional size, some 20 feet square.

Columbia Arms,
AMSTERDAM AV., S. E. COR. 118TH ST.
Just Completed and Now Open for Inspection.
This house is between Morningside and Riverside Parks, overlooking the Cathedral Parkway, Hudson River and the Palisades, with an unhindered view for miles over the surrounding country. It can rightly be said that this is the finest apartment house in this exclusive section, and contains unique room arrangements and every known improvement.

Victor Hugo,
7TH AV. DRIVE, S. W. CORNER 114TH ST.
Four, five, six, eight and ten large rooms. Every improvement. New gas ranges, electric elevators, marble baths, telephone, mail chute. Rentals, $35 upwa d.
Superintendents on premises at all houses week days and Sundays.

"THE BERKSHIRE,"
500 MADISON AV., COR. 52D STREET.
An elegant unfurnished apartment; reduction of rental; Aug. 1 to May 1, 1902, or on lease for a term of years thereafter. Apply on premises to J. H. MORAN, Superintendent.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
Madison Avenue & 59th Street, 2 to 15 room apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Private kitchen or restaurant. Will alter and decorate to suit.

THE CYNTHIUS,
Broadway, N. E. Cor. 125th St., elegant apartments, 6, 7, and 8 large light rooms; hall service, electric light, and elevator; steam drier, &c.; rents, $45 up. Agent, on premises.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Mott Av., 820, near Madison Avenue Bridge, a floor through, six light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; only $18. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Columbus Av., 584, near 88th St., apartment 4 handsome rooms, with bath, all conveniences, only $18. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

Bachelor Apartment to Let.—Two rooms and bathroom. Apply, Monday, before noon. The Royalton, 47 West 43d St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $40 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath, open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

143-145 West 4th St., near Washington Square.—3 and 4 rooms, with and without bath; references required.

Morningside Heights.—Cool Summer apartment; elevator, electric light, telephone; $38 to $15. 509 West 112th St.

2,168 5th Av.—Elegant single flats; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; $24. Apply janitor.

65th St., 8 West, facing Central Park.—Six outside rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $27-$33.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

There are a couple of unrented apartments in
THE CORNER BUILDINGS
61 WEST 86TH AND 72 WEST 87TH ST.
7 all-light rooms, open plumbing. To desirable tenants will be rented reasonably. Apply to hallboys.

HALF MONTH FREE.
27th St., 225 West.—New house for colored tenants; four rooms and bath; hot water supply, ranges, &c.; handsomely decorated; rent $18 and upward. Mrs. Reggars, janitor.

An elegant corner apartment, seven rooms, bath; every modern improvement; finest location on Washington Heights; rent, $42. Apply 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

AT 8TH AVE.,
Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

FREE—ONE-HALF MONTH—FREE.
An extra fine apartment of four large, light rooms, all conveniences, only $11.50, 644 West 46th St. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

1,440 Lexington Av., between 93d and 94th Sts.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents reasonable to small family; owner on premises.

A chance for small family adults; 5 beautifully decorated large, light rooms; bathroom; hot water supply; $19; kept strictly first-class. 72 West 134th St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—Five rooms, with bath; handsomely decorated; hot water supply; rent $13 to $16. Mrs. O'Brien, No. 19.

Special Inducements.—5 large, light rooms and bath; steam and hot water. 127 West 137th St. Janitor.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, coal ranges; decorated; $13.50 and $14.

7 Jones St., near West 4th St., 6th Av., four-room apartments, decorated, $9-$14.

60th St., 244 West.—3 rooms, tubs, and gas; house entirely renovated; $7 to $9.50.

124th St., 312 East.—Large apartment; six rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $27.

18th St., 341 West.—4 rooms and bath; all light, newly decorated; select families; $20. Janitor.

68th St., 157 West.—Large, airy, five-room apartments; newly decorated; $14-$16.

138d St., 2 West.—4 and 5 light rooms; corner flats; hot water supply. Blohm.

In private house with owner; second floor; 5 rooms; improvements; adults. 126 East 105th St.

121 East 90th St.—6 rooms and tiled bath room; every improvement; third floor, $28; top, $27.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unf

Boarders Wanted.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1, 2, 3 room suites, elegantly furnished; private baths; $3 weekly up; breakfast if desired. 35 West 32d, near Waldorf-Astoria, all theatres. Transients.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th St.)—Handsomely furnished double rooms, singly or en suite; moderate; table board.

10th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large room, with superior board; table boarders; references.

21st St., 5 West, Near 5th Av.—Handsome rooms, private bath; board optional; transients; Summer rates.

21st St., 23 West, Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Large and small rooms; superior table; parlor dining room; transients; table guests.

25th St., 51 East.—Cool, attractive floor; private bath; board optional; other rooms.

29th St., 13 East.—Pleasant large and small rooms; good table; Summer rates; messenger call; telephone; references.

67 West 97th St.—Large rooms, piano, conveniences; board optional; reference; moderate; gentleman; private house.

60th St., 110 West.—Handsomely furnished second floor, private bath; other rooms; superior table board; Summer rates.

93d St., 122 West, Near Park and "L" Station.—Handsome, desirable rooms; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small room; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

98th St., 134 West.—Large room, suitable for two; dressing room; excellent table; table boarders accommodated.

126th St., 149 West.—Large, sunny front room, second floor, with board; other rooms; Summer prices; references.

127th St., 132 West.—Nicely furnished front room; refined French-American family; board optional; conveniences; reasonable.

130th St., 214 West.—Two pleasant rooms; excellent board; private family; convenient to L.

329 West 51st St.—Large and small rooms; cool and pleasant; hot and cold water; moderate.

Brooklyn.

Bensonhurst.—Furnished rooms; stationary washstands; gentlemen preferred; board optional. 2,235 84th St., near 22d Av.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsome, newly furnished rooms; singly, en suite, $3 upward; select neighborhood; private family; references.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsomely furnished back parlor, suitable for physician, dentist; also large front basement; references.

18th St., 121 East.—Very pleasant rooms, without board; good neighborhood; central location; references.

19th St., 303 W.—Large rooms, furnished or light housekeeping; also hall room; all conveniences; desirable location.

52 E. 31ST.—LARGE SQUARE AND SUIT. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; SECOND FLOOR; ALSO DAINTILY FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM; HOT AND COLD WATER; HALL BOY; TELEPHONE; SUMMER RATES; REFERENCES.

55th St., 331 West.—Beautiful room for one or two gentlemen; bath; telephone; private house.

83d St., 158 West.—Large and small room; private house; bath on same floor.

90th St., 14 West.—Large room, suitable for two; bath, kitchen privilege; reasonable. Davies.

113th St., 320 West.—Nicely furnished, beautifully decorated; terms very reasonable; desirable location.

118th St., 360 West.—Well furnished rooms; large rooms in quiet neighborhood at reasonable prices; Southerners accommodated.

123d St., 220 West.—Large and small furnished rooms; quiet location; near cars; board optional.

128th St., 17 West.—Large front, $3, with dressing room; refined, quiet, sociable; references.

128th St., 123 East.—Newly furnished rooms; every convenience; from $2 up.

130th St., 3 East.—Two light connecting rooms; modern improvements; private house; moderate price; gentlemen only.

130th St., 61 West.—Large and small rooms; home comforts; cars convenient.

136th St., 203 West.—Nicely furnished room; strictly private; gentlemen only.

139th St., 674 East.—Furnished rooms, with board; private house; all conveniences.

$3 each for two, $3 for one weekly, well furnished, cool back parlor for bedroom, with bath; gentlemen. 714 East 134th, near "L" station.

Unfurnished Rooms.

131st St., 31 W.—Unfurnished front room, closets, conveniences; reasonable; permanent parties preferred; private house.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dressmaker.—By widow owning Singer machine to do plain sewing and fit by day. Mrs. Ellen Breen, 210 East 63d St., ground floor.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

EXPERIENCED COLORED MAID for Ladies' Parlor.

HEARN & SON, 20 West 14th St.

Wanted.—Demonstrator; bright, neat; good talker; slary, commission; city stores; age, references. Address Bavier, 49 7th Av.

Wanted—A competent cook for small, select, family boarding house; reference required. Mrs. Thyll, Elberon, N. J.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Agents can start an independent business by selling teas and coffees; $2 starts you. Address Burns & Reed, importers, 209 Hudson St., N. Y.

I am prepared to privately teach by mail the practical part of advertisement writing, based upon my present successful method; only a few students taught at a time; write for large 48-page prospectus. Page-Davis Advertising School, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Salesmen Wanted—To sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

Wanted—Trustworthy persons in each State to manage business of wealthy corporation; salary $18 cash each Wednesday direct from headquarters; expense money advanced. Manager, 335 Caxton Building, Chicago.

Cattlemen, experienced and inexperienced, wanted on steamers to Europe. Apply 95 1st St., 209 2d St.

Situations Wanted—Female.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Housekeepers.

Housekeeper, (Working.)—For small family, widower, bachelor in apartment; excellent references; industrious, painstaking. Refined, 1,620 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

Housemaid.—As housemaid; first-class; highly recommended. Present employer's, 168 West 72d St.

Lady's Maids.

Maid.—By North German young woman; lady or grown child; good traveler; references. Benty, 258 West 55th St.

Laundresses.

Laundress.—By competent laundress; can be highly recommended by present employer. Call Monday, 20 West 39th St.

Laundress.—By first-class laundress; highly recommended. Present employer's, 168 West 72d St.

Laundress.—By first-class laundress, by the day, washing, ironing, or cleaning. Flaherty, 1,510 2d Av.

Nurses.

Nurse.—By first-class colored nurse to take charge of infant; good reference. Alice Johnson, 220 West 27th St.

Nurse.—To care for sick or an invalid lady; excellent references. Quigley, 1,620 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress.—Hand, machine, mending; $1.25 daily; neat, quick, painstaking, handy; unexceptionable recommendations. Margaretha, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Seamstress, &c.—By excellent seamstress; in private family; willing to help with light house duties. M. L., 990 6th Av.

Waitresses.

Waitress and Chambermaid.—Lady closing house desires situation for competent waitress and chambermaid; city or country; disengaged June 29. 34 West 76th St.

Washing.

Washing, office or house cleaning; $1.25 daily; sober, industrious, respectable widow; excellent references. Anxious, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Gentlemen's washing and mending neatly done; work called for. Mrs. Davies, 14 West 99th St.

Miscellaneous.

Addresser desires work home; 75 cents per 1,000. Miss G., 162 East 23d St., office.

Addressing wanted home, 60 cents 1,000; wrappers or envelopes. Miss A., 650 3d Av.

Mother's Assistant.—By a refined American lady as mother's assistant in housekeeping, care of children; companionable nurse; competent, reliable; unexceptionable references. Emory, 609 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Plain sewing, by a widow woman who has her own Singer machine. Mrs. Ellen Breen, 210 East 63d St.

Young married couple; wife as chambermaid or waitress, man generally useful, gardening, handy with tools; country; references. T. T., 203 East 48th St.

Professional Situations Wanted.

Governess.—By English visiting governess; experienced; New York or vicinity; thorough English; fluent French, Latin, music; backward pupils coached; city references. Teacher, 233 West 23d St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent penman; mathematician; quick, accurate, painstaking, trustworthy; unquestionable recommendations. Mabel, 1,620 Broadway.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—An unusually good beginner; willing, obliging. Miss Potter, Room 43, 70 5th Av.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—An unusually good beginner; willing, obliging. Miss Potter, Room 43, 70 5th Av.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—An unusually good beginner; willing, obliging. Miss Potter, Room 43, 70 5th Av.

Stenographer.—Beginner; rapid and accurate; good references; moderate salary. Lavine, 256 West 55th St.

Typewriter.—Work home; very reasonable. Miss Mc., 554 3d Av., office.

Typewriting of all kinds done at 650 3d Av., near 42d St., Advertising office.

Situations Wanted—Male.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Bookkeepers.

Bookkeeper.—Expert accountant, office manager; rapid, accurate, trustworthy; temporary or permanent; excellent references. Painstaking, 1,620 Broadway.

Butlers.

Butler.—Where one or two other men or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent, well-trained English servant; best personal city and Newport references. Can be seen at 19 West 42d St. Mrs. Stevens.

Butler.—Experienced; steady, trustworthy young man; private family; several years in last place; best references; country preferred. C. G., care of Schwab, 385 Park Av.

Butler.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable recommendations prominent families; smart appearance; quick, painstaking, courteous; $50. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachmen.

Coachman.—Single; thoroughly understands proper care horses, harness, carriages; careful driver; city or country; temperate, reliable, willing, obliging; first-class references. D., Box 267, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; temperate, trustworthy, industrious, painstaking. Englishman, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 2155 Columbus.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; unsurpassed testimonials; careful driver; smart appearance; teetotaler; industrious, respectful; $40. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—By first-class city driver; best of written and personal recommendations from New York and Boston families. C. P., Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachman.—Expert driver tandem, four; hornblower; unquestionable testimonials; stylish appearance; temperate, trustworthy; $50. Scotchman, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Married; thoroughly experienced handling, breaking saddlers, coachers, trotters; $45 including rooms; anywhere. Horseman, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Married; thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed personal testimonials; skilful driver; smart appearance; temperate. Weber, 508 Amsterdam Av.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understanding duties; unsurpassed testimonials; dexterous driver; sober, honest, willing, respectful. Hamilton, 547 West 47th St.

Coachman.—Single; thoroughly experienced; best personal reference; careful, stylish driver; city or country. Graham, 226 East 80th St.

Coachman.—Partly engaged; will exercise horses during owners' absence; expectations nominal. Reliable, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Coachman.—Disengaged account family traveling abroad; $40, with rooms; temperate, willing, reliable; anywhere. Colored, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Single, forties; thoroughly competent; sober, handy, obliging, industrious, steady; excellent references; $25. Useful, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Several years' thorough metropolitan experience; unquestionable recommendations; stylish driver; state wages paid. Temperate, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced caretaker; horses, carriages, harness, garden, cows, poultry; energetic; $35. Irishman, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—(Wife excellent cook and laundress;) thoroughly competent; highest references; active, respectful, temperate. Steady, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Nine years' references last employer; experienced caretaker expensive horses, carriages, harness. Markillup, 844 7th Av.

Coachman.—Useful; single; Irishman; thoroughly understands duties; personal references; steady. Duffy, 727 7th Av., second floor.

Coachman.—Single; settled; useful, handy man on country place; excellent references. Thornton, 7 West 65th St.

Coachman.—Single; understands all duties perfectly; willing worker; first-class references; anywhere. Ellis, 1,664 Broadway.

Coachman.—By German coachman; 27; thoroughly understands care of fine turnouts and lawn. Schmidt, 725 3d Av., top floor.

Coachman or Second Man.—Country preferred; thoroughly competent; moderate expectations; excellent references. William, 141 West 55th.

Coachman.—By young man as coachman; best city references. Kenney, 414 West 50th St.

Second Men.

Second Man.—Thorough city experience; highest personal references; smart appearance; careful driver; temperate; $50. Groom, 1,620 Broadway.

Second Man.—By young man as second man or groom; best references. Cooper, 414 West 50th St.

Miscellaneous.

Agency for meritorious specialties; salary or commission basis; control canvassers; use Broadway office. Hustler, 1,620 Broadway.

Agency in the West or Southwest by a thoroughly competent man for some good reliable line, either on commission or salary. R. A. Provan, Boulevard Station, Brookline, Mass.

Barkeeper.—25; excellent bottler, waiter, caretaker houses; permanency preferred. H. B., 755 7th Av., restaurant.

Boy, colored, 15, bellboy; willing worker at anything; city experience; excellent references. Sturgis, 1,618 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Male.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Miscellaneous.

Cement mason wishes to work for builders, real estate, and landlords, to concrete cellars, yards, and sidewalks. A. Schriever, 431 East 74th St.

Clerk.—Nineteen; expert mathematician; excellent penman; experienced with books, office work; references; $6.50. Advancement, 1,620 Broadway.

Collector desires charge houses, collecting rentals, superintending repairs, securing tenants; references; bond furnished. Experienced, 1,620 Broadway.

Driver.—Accompany doctor; smart young colored; excellent references; willing, industrious, sober, reliable. Wooby, 261 West 47th St.

Engineer.—Marine, stationary; licensed; all-around mechanic; ice machines, dynamos; references. Engineer, 322 West Houston St.

Escort.—Intelligent, companionable gentleman will accompany exclusive, liberal ladies or gentlemen; theatre, anywhere. Tact, 1,620 Broadway.

Gentleman would appreciate opportunity exercising horses during owner's absence, insuring proper condition. Lover Horses, 1,620 Broadway.

Manager restaurant, lunchroom, or small hotel; thoroughly competent; superior cook; capable manager help. Courteous, 1,620 Broadway.

Painter, Paperhanger, and Decorator.—Has many years' experience; reference; with boss or owner. Painter, 280 3d Av., drug store.

Private Secretary.—Confidential representative; qualifications, executive ability, superior correspondent, economical manager, resourcefulness, teetotaler. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway.

Wanted—A responsible position in Wall Street office or would buy an interest in the business; have had ten years' experience. T., Box 172 Times.

Young man wishes position; packing preferred. M. Sullivan, 207 East 25th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES BRANCH OFFICES:

Advertisements may be left at any of the following, where they will be accepted at the same rates as at the main office:

Main Office, 41 Park Row.

BATTERY TO 14TH ST.

246 Grand St., J. Blumberg.
328 Bleecker St., N. Y., Jewell's Advt. Ag'cy.
26 2d Av., near 2d St., Max Marcus.
36 Avenue A, near 3d St., A. Stahl, Jr.
52 Avenue A, near 4th St., E. J. Tamsen.
62 Avenue A, near 5th St., J. Heinrichs.
120 1st Av., near 7th St., R. Pathenheimer.
524 West Broadway, Paul Exzenave.
29 E. 9th St., Kahrs' Internat. Advt. Bureau.
81 Fourth Av., Kahrs' (Branch Office.)
333 East 10th St., N. Reis.
153 6th Av., near 11th St., F. B. Lozier & Co.
226 1st Av., near 14th St., F. Zorn.

ABOVE 14TH ST.—EAST SIDE.

25 East 14th St., J. McGinnis.
82 East 14th St., L. J. Finch Advt. Agency.
329 3d Av., near 24th St., M. Nussbaum.
162 East 23d St., nr. 3d Av., Murray Hill Advt. Agency.
554 2d Av., nr. 37th St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
718 2d Av., nr. 38th St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
950 3d Av., nr. 42d St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
303 East 48th St., L. A. Reynold.
957 2d Av., near 51st St.
198 East 58th St., J. Getzler.
340 East 58th St., M. P. Joachim.
756 Lexington Av., nr. 60th St., Milton Leavy.
1,026 3d Av., nr. 61st St., L. J. Finch Adv. Ag.
1,122 3d Av., nr. 67th St., A. Miller.
1,318 2d Av., nr. 69th St., Speyer Advt. Ag'cy.
1,360 3d Av., near 77th St., C. Apt.
1,517 2d Av., near 79th St., G. Deffas.
1,551 Avenue A, near 82d St., M. Maurer.
1,616 3d Av., bet. 85th and 86th Sts., Kahn Advt. Agency.
1,563 3d Av., near 89th St., E. Ganz.
1,794 3d Av., near 100th St.
1,993 Lexington Av., near 106th St.
200 E. 110th St., near 3d Av.
2,110 3d Av., near 116th St., J. A. Hagmayer & Son.
2,271 2d Av., near 117th St.
1,878 Lexington Av., between 116th and 117th Sts., B. Laguna.

ABOVE 14TH ST.—WEST SIDE.

90 8th Av., near 14th St., H. Jansen.
143 8th Av., near 17th St., F. Losse.
224 West 21st St., Mrs. E. Shaw.
254 8th Av., cor. 23d St., L. J. Finch Adv. Ag.
419½ 6th Av., near 26th St., W. F. Blume.
385 8th Av., nr. 30th St., Batavia Advt. Ag'cy.
1,242 B'way, nr. 31st St., L. J. Finch Adv. Ag.
361 9th Av., near 31st St.
488 8th Av., nr. 34th St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
473 9th Av., near 36th St.
70 West 36th St., nr. 5th Av., Wm. Edgar.
688 6th Av., near 39th St.
652 Eighth Av., near 41st St.
763 6th Av., near 42d St., N. A. Heckman.
257 West 42d St., N. A. Heckman.
649 9th Av., near 45th St., Kelly Advt. Ag'cy.
760 8th Av., near 47th St., Jones Advt. Ag'cy.
802 9th Av., nr. 49th St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
1,620 Broadway, above 49th, Commercial Co.
904 8th Av., nr. 53d St., M. Levitz.
950 6th Av., nr. 54th St., Murray Hill Adv. Ag.
859 9th Av., near 56th St., J. F. Gleason.
877 Tenth Av., near 57th St.
986 Ninth Av., near 58th St.
49 Columbus Av., near 61st St.
95 Amsterdam Av., near 64th St., Haberstroh Advt. Agency.
140 Columbus Av., near 66th St., W. H. Allen.
350 Columbus Av., West Side Agency.
492 Columbus Av., near 83d St., Murray Hill Advt. Agency.
608 Columbus Av., near 90th St., B. Levits.
643 Amsterdam Av., near 91st St.
708 Columbus Av., nr. 95th St., J. S. McGlynn.
852 Columbus Av., nr. 102d St., A. Newmark.
2,180 8th Av., nr. 118th St., Jankon's Adv. Ag.
244 West 124th St., P. A. Carrington.
2,209 Seventh Av., Crancler.

ABOVE 125TH ST.

157 East 125th St., L. J. Finch Advt. Agency.
263 West 125th St., L. J. Finch Advt. Agency.
2,263 7th Av., nr. 133d St., Wagner's Adv. Ag.
2,662 3d Av., near 143d St., A. Ragette.
2,964 3d Av., near 153d St., L. Berringer.
707 Tremont Av., M. D. Shipman.

Excursions.

GOING TO BUFFALO?

Hotel accommodation from $1.00 to $10.00 per night, tickets by all best routes and sleeping car reservations, all at lowest rates at our two New York Offices: Downtown, Corner Warren & Broadway. Uptown, Corner 28th & Broadway. For those who wish to avoid all trouble and anxiety we have a series of tours including all expenses from $19.00 to $350.00, all spending several days in doing the Pan-American Show. Be sure you are right by making all your arrangements through Cook before you start.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc.

Amusement and Education Combined.

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THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Bostng, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.50 P. M. East 33d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 33d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 6.30, 6, 7, 7.45 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A.M. Battery, 8:05 A.M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, at 6:00 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Sats. night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.

NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.

NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service weekdays. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Concerts Morning and Afternoon.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

LEAVE PIER 24 N. R., FOOT FRANKLIN ST.

NEWBURGH LINE—MORNING BOAT week days, *9:30 A. M. Sundays, *9 A. M. Evening boats week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M., 2 P. M.

POUGHKEEPSIE LINE—Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M., *3 P. M. Sundays, *9 A. M.

KINGSTON LINE—Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. Sundays, *9 A. M.

*Indicates land at Recreation Pier, W. 129TH ST., half hour after leaving Franklin St.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star." (new, ready for business July 1st.) Leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32. Horatio Hall, General Manager.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display.

Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50. Send for booklet excursion tours.

JOY $2.00 TO BOSTON LINE PROVIDENCE AND RETURN, $1.50.

Every Week Day at 5 P. M.

$3.00 via Direct Seamer.

Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

From Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine St.

Rooms reserved in advance. Phone 2827 Franklin.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.

Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.

FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.

Descriptive Folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN, RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: a12.35, d12.45, e7.45, s1.25, t6.10, x6.15.

	Lv. N. Y. A	Lv. R. R. B
Easton Local	*6.25 AM	*6.00 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*7.40 AM	*7.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.35 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 NOON
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*2.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

*Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 900, 943, 1,205 and 1,351 Broadway, 182 8th Ave., 28 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

Coney Island.

LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later

LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave FOOT E. 34TH ST., NEW YORK, week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race days, C. I. J. Club,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and every half hour from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves the Beach week days at 12:00 night; Sundays, 11:45 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave daily (7:00 A. M., except Sundays,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M., (and 10:20 P. M., except Sundays.) Additional trains on race days C. I. J. Club, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

EVERY SUNDAY UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9:30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 5.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.

LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

On Sundays the steel steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, 9:30 A. M., touching foot East 31st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due 31st St. 7:45, and Pier 25 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.

Fare $1.00 Round-Trip. Children, 50 Cents.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays: 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:40, 9:30 P. M.

Last train from Rockaway Beach, 10:40 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

to WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH, fast Str. RAMSDELL. LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER 9:00 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., Recreation Pier, 9:30 A. M. Returning leave NEWBURGH 6:30 P. M. Arrive in New York 10:30 P. M.

Fare one way, 50 CTS. Round trip, 75 CTS.

NORTH BEACH

Large double-decked boats leave East 99th St. Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly. Week days, hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.

MIDLAND BEACH

Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite lv. Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:20 noon; 2:40, 4:45, 7:15 P. M. Str. Wm. Storts lv. Power House Dock, Newark, dly, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach.

STATEN ISLAND. THE CLEAN RESORT.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:53 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

3:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:28 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20.) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 9:55 P. M. week days, Sundays 7:55 A. M. through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlors Cars and Standard Coaches, on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:53 A. M., 12:40, 2:25, 3:28, 4:10, and 4:35 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:58 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55

Summer Resorts.

HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 72d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK.

ONLY ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK CITY. MOUNTAIN AND SEASIDE TOGETHER.

Tappan Zee House

SOUTH NYACK-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

TWENTY MILES OF UNSURPASSED VIEW. Easy of access by rail or steamer. Outdoor sports and games. Safe salt water bathing. Spacious shaded grounds. No mosquitoes. No malaria. Choice music. Tennis, golf, boating, fishing. Fine roads for driving and bicycling. Special arrangements for transients Saturday to Monday. Sunday dinner, 1 P. M. Erie R. R. depot two blocks from house.
HENRY F. GILLIG, PROP'R.

A— THE

VICTORIA,

LARCHMONT ON SOUND.

Large and single connecting rooms, with baths, elevator. Address M. C. WILCOX, Larchmont, N. Y.

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BUFFALO, N. Y. **Largest in the World.** 300 ft. from the Main Entrance to the Exposition. **$2 and $2.50** For lodging, breakfast, and eve. dinner. Rooms with bath extra. Send for free maps and folder, telling about our Guaranteed Accommodations.

POCANTICO HILLS,
WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
BERKELEY INN
AND COTTAGES, NOW OPEN.
Ten acres; shade;
Large, airy rooms.
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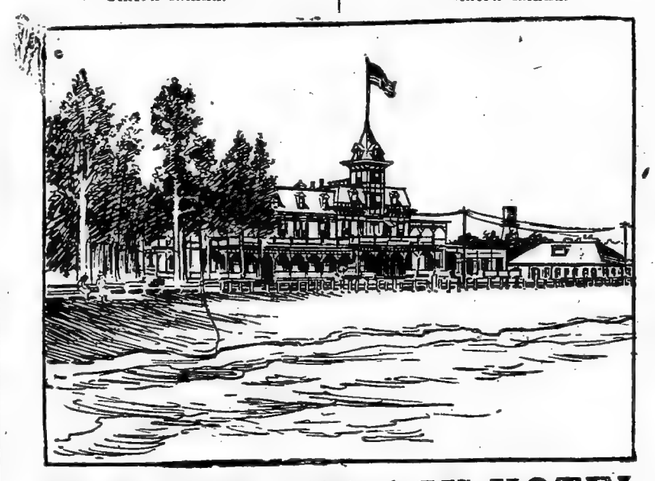

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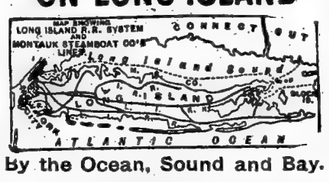

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THE KITTATINNY, Del. Water Gap, Pa. Open May 1 until Nov. Favorite Spring, Summer and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractive hotel in Delaware Valley. Elevator, rooms en suite, private baths, golf links, boating, bathing, fishing. Special Spring Rates. Booklet. JOHN D. BRODHEAD.

DELAWARE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING river and mountains; newly built; large, airy rooms; steam heat; hot and cold water; bath on each floor; pure spring water; fishing and boating. Booklet. JNO. YARRICK, Dela. Water Gap, Pa.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA. strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

FOREST HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA. Fine location. High Elevation. Blue Mountains, overlooking Delaware River. Table Unsurpassed. A. L. MARSH.

BRANCH COTTAGE 25th season. Purest spring water. Farm attached. Finest scenery. Homelike and cheerful. $6.00 to $10.00 ELIAS COMPTON, Water Gap, Penn.

THE CENTRAL DEL. WATER GAP. High ELEVATION. In Blue Mountains, Peerless cuisine. High-class service. Beautiful scenery. S. D. OVERFIELD.

BRODHEAD COTTAGE, Del. Water Gap, in Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania. Delightful views. Pure air. Fresh water. Moderate. ABRAM BUSH.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA. Beautiful location. Fine view of Water Gap. Cheerful and Homelike. Good table. $7.00 up. M. M. ACE.

BLUE MT. SANITARIUM. on the Heights at Del. Water Gap; model all-year health resort. Dr. H. L. TOWNER.

Milford.

BLUFF HOUSE, MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA. Opens June 15. 95 miles from N. Y. City, via Erie Railroad; accommodates 350; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; all modern conveniences; orchestra; golf; half-mile track; baseball, tennis; magnificent roads; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; cuisine unexcelled; send for illustrated booklet. P. N. BOURNIQUE, Prop.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE. MILFORD, Pa.; near driving park; capacity, 200; high-class cuisine; spacious grounds; sanitary plumbing. Booklet. WM. METZ.

THE JARDON. MILFORD, PIKE CO. PA.; delightfully situated on highest elevation; high-class service and cuisine; recently chef Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va. FRANCIS X. JARDON.

HOTEL SEITZ. MILFORD, PA.; capacity, 80; excellent German table; steam heat; baths; modern appointments; delightful location. F. S. SEITZ.

THE HOMESTEAD, MILFORD, Penn. Capacity 100. Entirely renovated. Superior cuisine. Baths. Golf. Tennis. Boating. Fishing. Booklet. A. D. BROWN.

HOTEL FAUCHERE, MILFORD, Penn. Capacity 70. Cheerful rooms. Spacious grounds. High-class cuisine. First-class service. $8 daily. M. TISSOT.

BROOKSIDE VILLA, MILFORD, Pike Co., Penn. Plenty shade. Pleasant rooms. Good table. Modern conveniences. Home comforts. TOBIAS NELSON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Milford.

BECK'S HOTEL, MILFORD, Penn. Capacity 50. Good fishing and game. Preserves connecting with house. $1 daily. J. C. BECK.

Vandermark Hotel Open all year. Terms moderate. F. A. Beck, Prop., Milford, Pa.

Stroudsburg.

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL, STROUDSBURG'S LEADING HOTEL. Modern, all appointments; electric lights, tiled bathrooms, steam heat, telephone, cheerful rooms; entirely renovated. High-class service. Superior cuisine. Fine location. Moderate rates. W. S. SHAFER.

HIGHLAND INN, Situated on Blue Ridge Mountains, 1½ miles from and 700 feet above STROUDSBURG; electric lights; steam heat; artesian water; telephone; telegrams received and sent from house. C. B. PALMER, OWNER and PROP.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, Blue Ridge Mountains, Stroudsburg, Pa. Capacity, 150. Delightfully situated; enlarged, refitted, refurnished, modern conveniences; electric lights; cuisine and service first-class. Booklets, rates. Apply J. F. FOULKE.

PASADENA COTTAGE, On Blue Ridge Mountains, near Water Gap. Service first class. Peerless cuisine and water. Booklet. MRS. ELLEN TURNER.

AVON HOUSE, 3 miles from Water Gap; 1 mile from Stroudsburg, overlooking two beautiful valleys. Large rooms. Circulars. T. PALMER.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

FENWICK HALL, FENWICK, CONN. OPENS JUNE 22. If you wish to spend the Summer at one of the most perfectly appointed resorts on the Atlantic Coast, offering every facility for indoor and outdoor amusements, and with a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to J. E. CHATFIELD, Hotel Jefferson, New York. PRIVATE GOLF LINKS.

NEW LONDON, CONN. PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES. OPEN JUNE 15TH. A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY. MACADAM ROADS. BATHING, GOLF, ETC. FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET, WRITE ALLEN & HAGER, Props.

GLENVILLE COTTAGE, ROCK RIDGE, GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT. Handsome house, newly built, neatly decorated, finely furnished; steam heat; electric light; 15 rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; 2½ acres ground; good stable; fine views; select neighborhood. Address J. A. Shedd, 635 Park Av., N. Y., or Greenwich, Conn.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN. High altitude, no malaria, no mosquitoes, home comforts, excellent cooking, Otis elevator, sun parlor, golfing. Booklet at Schofield's, Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

Maine.

GRINDSTONE INN, WINTER HARBOR, MAINE. Ideal Resort of America. Always Cool. GOLF, BOATING, FISHING, FINE DRIVES. OPENS JULY 1ST. ERNEST G. GROB, Manager, Winter Harbor, Maine.

KIRKWOOD INN. Scarborough Beach, Maine, reopens last week in June; in order to avoid disappointment rooms should be engaged now and for a definite period; splendid beach, surf bathing; woods, drives, golf. Send for book and mention this paper.

Massachusetts.

TURK'S HEAD INN On the seashore. Thirty-six miles north of Boston. Complete in modern appointments. Address C. B. MARTIN, Rockport, Mass.

THE IDLEWILD. SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS. IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS. Open May 30th. Accommodates 100. Golf, driving, tennis. For rates, &c., apply H. C. Savage, Prop.

A family or party of 8 can find board at one of the most delightful homes in the Berkshire Hills; only ¼ mile from depot and Post Office; select location; fine drives and wheeling. Terms and particulars H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St., New York City.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet. Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

Vermont.

EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester-in-the-Mountains, Vermont, "The Center of Summer Golf." ELECTRIC LIGHTS. OPENS JUNE 15TH. N. Y. Office, Plaza Hotel—A. E. Martin. Booklets, 3 Park Pl. and 1216 B'way, N. Y. EDWARD C. ORVIS, Manager.

In the Heart of Green Mountains.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE AND COTTAGES. LAKE DUNMORE, VT. A Popular and Charming Summer Resort. OPENS IN JUNE. For Booklet, rates, &c., All outdoor amusements. Tennis, boating, Fishing, &c. Address, Chas. A. Dunn, Salisbury, Vt.

ELM PARK HOUSE.—Pleasant location, Green Mountains, Adirondack range; good table; good fishing; spring lake 20 rods from house; large lawn, well shaded; $6 to $8; send for booklet. C. O. Benson, Prop., Fairhaven, Vt.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

European Hotels and Springs.

HOTEL 'RUSSELL' THE LATEST OF THE SUMPTUOUS HOTEL PALACES OF MODERN LONDON
THE FREDERICK HOTELS Ltd

Summer Resorts. NEW ENGLAND. New Hampshire.

JACKSON
White Mountains, New Hampshire.

Fairest and most alluring resort for health and pleasure to be found in the emerald-hued valleys of the Wild Cat and Glen Ellis. Bewitchingly intrenched among the foothills of Spruce, Iron, Thorn and Tin Mountains, where the air is ever cool and the days seem short. Profusely interlaced with entrancing drives through the wildwood, where the senses are regaled with verdure and the forest streams and rivulets dash riotously on to the sea. Situated in an environment famous for its invigorating properties and noted for its absolute exemption from hay fever, asthma, and kindred ills. A picturesque and fascinating country where the fatigued and debilitated are awakened to a new sphere of felicity and peace. A rendezvous that is known the world over for its physical beauty and splendid hotels. Located within easy access of Mount Washington, which is reached after an inspiring trip through a wonderland rich in variegated foliage and the haunts of Izaak Walton.

Peculiarly adapted for the reception of the tourist, sportsman, and horsemah. Thoroughly equipped for the entertainment of the golf, tennis, and croquet enthusiast, and, in fact, every way imaginable the most superbly appointed health and pleasure depot in New England.

WENTWORTH HALL AND COTTAGES Accommodates 250 guests. All comforts and conveniences known to modern life. Excellent cuisine. Wentworth Hall golf links among the finest in the country. Western Union Telegraph. Long Distance Telephone. 11 hours from New York; 5 hours from Boston. Winter resort—The New Raymond Hotel, Pasadena, Cal. For full information, time table, pamphlet, &c., address M. C. WENTWORTH, Manager. JAMES N. BERRY, Ass't Mgr.

EAGLE MOUNTAIN HOUSE Accommodates 125. Three hundred feet above Jackson Village on side of Eagle Mountain. High and dry. No mist. Always a breeze. Finest springs in the mountains, running in the hottest weather at 46 degrees. Fine fresh water bathing, with bath houses for ladies and gentlemen. Music, golf, tennis, croquet. C. E. GALE, Prop.

JACKSON FALLS HOUSE Occupies a superior location, commanding fine views of the country. All modern appointments. Hardwood floors. Electric lights, bells; telephone and telegraph communication. Write for circular. TRICKEY BROS., Props.

HAWTHORNE COTTAGE Open June 1. Rates reasonable. Circular. J. E. MESERVE, Prop.

WILSON COTTAGE—Most popular of the smaller houses. Many prefer this house to larger hotels. Accommodates 35. Standing 500 feet above Jackson. Rates $6 to $10 per week. Circular. FRANK H. WILSON.

C. H. HURLIN. GENERAL MERCHANDISE. TOURIST SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

PERKINS COTTAGES.—Charming sites for cottages in heart of Wild Cat Valley. Forest, pasture and agricultural land, with Jackson mineral spring, analyzed by State Chemist as superior in medicinal properties, will be sold in whole or in part on easy terms. Also first-class country boarding house, accommodating 30, with outbuildings, &c. C. B. PERKINS.

PLINY RANGE HOUSE White Mountains, Jefferson Highlands, N. H. Offers more charms than any other resort in historic New Hampshire. Elevation, 1,650; dry air; cool nights; pure supply spring water; enchanting drives; magnificent scenery. Telephone and telegraphic connections in house. Address GEO. W. CRAWFORD & SON, JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS, N. H.

E. A. Crawford's and Cottages, WHITE MOUNTAINS, JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS, N. H. House situated on side of Boy Mountain, 1,650 feet above sea level, with Presidential Range in full view. Also two new cottages, well located, with hot and cold water and open fires. Lawn tennis, billiards, bowling. Address E. A. CRAWFORD & SONS, JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS, N. H.

The Forest Hill HOTEL and COTTAGES. Franconia, New Hampshire. UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. Opens June 1st. Finest golf course in the White Mountains, (9 holes, 3,310 feet.) A handsome booklet mailed upon application. H. F. HUNT, Prop.

PLEASANT VALLEY COTTAGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, GLEN, N. H. In the most delightful region. Forest shades, brooks, and cascades. Table excellent. Appointment perfect. Terms, $6 to $14. Booklet. A. F. & A. M. HALL, Props.

SUNSET HILL HOUSE, Delightfully situated in the heart of the White Mountains. Beautiful drives. Electric lights. Steam heat. Golf links. Terms, $8 to $12 per week. Excellent sanitary appointments. Send for circular. C. H. SPRAGUE, Prop., Campton Village, N. H.

MOUNT ADAMS HOUSE, White Mountains, Jefferson Highlands, N. H. Located in the heart of the Presidential Range. Elevation, 1,700 feet. Positive exemption from hay fever. Pure water and fresh vegetables; terms, $8 to $14 per week. John W. Crawshaw, Prop.

COLD SPRING HOUSE, White Mountains, Jefferson, N. H. Situated at the base of Mount Starr King; pure, dry, and cool air on account of wind currents around this famous mountain; equipment perfect. Address H. C. WHEELER, Proprietor, Starr King, N. H.

THE FAIRVIEW HOUSE, FAIRVIEW, N. H. Beautifully situated in the White Mountains. Rates $7 to $12 per week. Address A. W. SAWYER, Prop.

MOUNT LIBERTY HOUSE, At northern part of beautiful Pemigewasset Valley and gateway to Franconia Notch, and within sound of the rushing Pemigewasset River. Terms $6 to $12 per week. C. A. Hunt, Prop., North Woodstock, N. H.

Lake Sunapee, BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER. BEN MERE INN, LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

CAVE MT. HOUSE, BARLETT, N. H., Located at entrance of the famous Crawford Notch; rates reasonable; HAY FEVER unknown here. E. A. STEVENS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, White Mountains, Jefferson Highlands, N. H. Open June to Oct. 15. Send for booklet. Address J. L. POTTLE, PROP.

White Mountains. THE SUNSET, NORTH CONWAY, N. H. NOW OPEN. ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET. M. L. MASON.

THE NORTHERN, WHITE MOUNTAINS. The most modern and up-to-date hotel in Northern New Hampshire. Open all year. W. S. DUNHAM, Prop., Littleton, N. H.

**MOU

MIDSUMMER GOSSIP IN NATION'S CAPITAL

Democrats, Divided, Overlook Their Opportunity.

CHANCE OF REPUBLICAN SPLIT

Western Demand for Modified Tariff—Statue of the Late Treasurer Spinner Has No Pedestal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—If the Democrats were traveling together along a path recognized without explanation as being the way that ought to lead to success in the next general election, they would derive much encouragement from close study of the conditions threatening the Republican Party. The "organs" of the high protection wing of the Republican organization persist in asserting that there shall be no "emasculation" of the Dingley law by the Fifty-seventh Congress; that prosperity and political control depend upon the maintenance of all the rates of that law, and that Republicans, "so called," who venture to assail it in any of its parts shall be read out of the party. But this does not dispose of the fact that there is a strong demand, principally from the West, for the withdrawal from some of the protected interests of advantages that enable them to sell their products abroad at lower prices than they are willing to dispose of them at home, after they have been able to bring this about by insisting that they shall be protected against the "pauper labor" of the countries in which they are seeking markets.

Reference has been made in telegraphic dispatches to the grave concern felt by leading Republicans in the growth of this demand for a modified tariff, and the admitted chance that it may bring on a division of the party, first on Congressional candidates and later on broader National issues. At the time that would seem opportune for Democratic reunion on sound and conservative grounds comes the news of the formation of a new party. If leading Democrats had acquired a new quality of leadership, or had even resumed some of the old fashions of political direction, it is admitted by some of the more serious of them that the Kansas City proposals would not summon a great host of voters. Lacking that accession of courage for which many Democrats pray daily, the prospect of the organization of those political elements that naturally were for Bryan in 1896 and in 1900, and very unnaturally would be against him in 1904, fills with gloom the hearts of those Democrats who hoped the era of spurious Democracy was over. There are many Democrats here from time to time who admit that they look for the acceptance by Bryan of a nomination that he will take to show his devotion to principle, and for which he will make orations with the assertion that he "would rather be right than be President."

***

Talk about candidates for the next Presidential election led a veteran newspaper man to suggest, a day or two ago, that when the next meetings of the National Committees are held to consider offers of place and buildings for the conventions, the newspapers of the country should take care to be represented before the National Committees in such a way as to secure for the representatives of the press in 1904 better treatment than has been accorded by any of the conventions for several years. In the matter of provision of seats the parties have been generous, and no suggestion is likely to be made looking to an increase in the size of the newspaper reservations. What is needed is to take care of the press after its rights have been recognized by assigning to its members such places as they are admitted to require for the proper transaction of their business. At Philadelphia to a very provoking degree, and at Kansas City to a scandalous extent, the press reservations were treated as if they were open to all who could by hook or crook get past the doorkeepers and force their way to the press seats. All the useless hangers-on, superfluous assistant doorkeepers, and marshals, who could not hold a footing where really efficient Assistant Sergeants at Arms were posted, swarmed in upon the press reservation, gabbling, to the annoyance of men who had work to attend to, and even going to the length of running their women friends into seats assigned to correspondents. In the absence of officers directed to protect the correspondents in the use of their places, this became a very serious evil, and led to some unpleasant scenes between the valid claimants and the squatters. At Kansas City, too much space was given to the press, and this aggravated the trouble complained of by affording much space for the interlopers, whose numbers finally exceeded those of the correspondents. The annoyance can be prevented. The suggestion is made by the correspondent who brought this matter up that the convention officers be admonished in advance that when the press is provided for a proper force is to be assigned to see that the reservation is not invaded by spectators, and if the conventions will not afford the needed protection to allow the newspaper men to employ, at their own expense, officers who will not wink at the tribe of intruders.

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There has been visiting in Washington an officer of the United States Army who has had an eventful career, and of whom Gen. Bates said only yesterday that he was "a true cavalryman—one of the best in the army." The officer he referred to was Col. "Jack" (Edward M.) Hayes, recently promoted and assigned to command the new Thirteenth Cavalry. Hayes began his army career as a musician, in 1855, and did not get his commission in the regular establishment, as Second Lieutenant, until 1866, but during the rebellion he was an officer in the Ohio volunteers, coming out in 1865 with the brevet rank of Major. Away back in the early days of his service he interfered at an important moment to protect Fitzhugh Lee, then an officer of the United States fighting the Indians, in a personal conflict with a savage, and after the war was over, in which Lee was on the side that Hayes was fighting, the intimacy that had been established in the old days was renewed. There is scarcely a trail in the West that Hayes has not followed with the most enterprising and fearless of leaders, and he has always been one of the Captains seeking the front. When Gen. Lawton was pushing the occupation of Northern Luzon Hayes was comanding the Fourth Cavalry. There was no stopping him when he had been assigned to a perilous duty. He was at the extreme front, twenty-seven miles beyond the base, when Gen. Lawton came up with his staff, in a place that Lawton ought not to have been in if he had considered his personal safety for a moment, and it is related that Gen. Lawton, supposed to be one of the least sentimental of officers, took Hayes aside in a nipa hut that was his headquarters and with wet eyes thanked him for the admirable manner in which he had performed the duty to which he had been assigned. Hayes would not tell it himself, but it is learned from an officer who knew that Hayes never dismounted while in active service in Luzon, although at one time he was exposed to a fire hotter than anything he had ever felt in the war of the rebellion. "No," he is reported as saying to an officer who pleaded with him to get down and save himself; "no; I am a cavalryman; the way for a cavalryman to get killed, if he must be killed, is on his horse."

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On the counter of one of the largest book shops in this city there were recently a lot of old illustrated newspapers, principally of the period of the assassination of President Lincoln, well-preserved copies of Harper's Weekly and of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. One of them had on a front page a large copy of a photograph of Lincoln and "Tad," the little son, who was so much loved by the President. When would-be purchasers asked the price of these papers it was found that the papers were not sold as papers. Some one with a taste for the work was cutting out the pictures to paste them in little albums of different sizes, with broad pages having rubricated borders, the albums each containing sets of illustrations of one important incident or a group of allied incidents. The pages were then bound in black flexible covers and sold at a price amounting to about 25 cents for each of the pictures. The attractiveness of the result was shown in the fact that the albums were taken up about as fast as they could be finished. Sometimes enough of the text accompanying the pictures was pasted in to explain the illustrations and sometimes articles of special interest and of little length were incorporated out of old magazines.

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In the vaults of the Treasury, it is supposed, there is a statue of the late F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States during the war times of forty years ago. It was intended that it should be erected in some prominent place in the city, and Congress was asked to provide a pedestal for it. The statue had been provided largely through the efforts and by the contributions of women who thus intended to perpetuate the memory of the man who first introduced women clerks into the Government service. The project was going along very well until a question arose as to the propriety of raising a statue to a mere subordinate officer of a department of the Government, when it had not been considered necessary to erect one to any Secretary of the Treasury, or any other Cabinet officer. From some stories of Spinner that are heard in the Treasury Department, it is safe to conclude that he would not have approved of the judgment that has controlled the erection of this statue. In his will Mr. Spinner showed that he was intensely proud of his signature, that queer scroll which for many years appeared on the paper money. He directed that it be reproduced upon his monument. That injunction was regarded. There is a portrait of Mr. Spinner in the Bache. of the Treasurer, and those who knew him when he held office say that it exaggerates his roughness of appearance, making him look a bit more bluff and much too florid. Underneath the portrait, painted on the frame, is the queer signature as it appeared on the money. When the monument with the portrait statue is erected, it is expected that the signature will be upon the pedestal, reproduced in raised letters. When Mr. Spinner was Treasurer, and visitors desired to carry away some characteristic souvenir of their call at his office, he would give his autograph, writing it in the centre of a broad sheet of thick paper, suggesting the preservation of it in a frame.

E. G. D.

CHICAGO NEWS AND VIEWS.

College and Church Property to be Taxed by Assessors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—Universities, churches, and theological seminaries holding real estate simply as a source of revenue will be taxed on such property, if a new rule passed by the Board of Assessors is upheld by the courts. Heretofore all church and school property has been left off the lists by the assessors, but this year it was decided to include all property not used for church and school work.

It is expected that this action will add $25,000,000 to the total assessed valuation of Cook County realty. All property whose right to exemption is doubtful will be listed for taxation, and it is expected that a court decision will set a precedent for future boards. The first test case will probably be brought by the Trustees of Northwestern University to secure an abatement of the taxes assessed on the Tremont House, which the university recently acquired, but which is not used for any of the work of the university.

The property is assessed at $140,000, and if the university succeeds in having it exempted the tax receipts will be reduced by about $10,000. Much of the income-producing property of the Chicago University is in down-town property, and some of it very valuable. A decision that it is taxable will probably cause John D. Rockefeller's millions to be invested in some other kind of security for the uses of the college.

Garrett Biblical Institute also has property worth millions that heretofore has escaped taxation. Some of the leading business concerns here occupy property of the institute, which will make a fight to avoid taxation.

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Chicago bankers express the opinion that the gold export movement to Europe will not assume large proportions, and reiterate the belief that the money market this Summer will remain easy. They say the present shipments are in the nature of loans. While these alter the position of the New York banks for the time being, the money will be returned to this country.

New York exchange is rising to a higher premium in Chicago, which is attributed to a demand to meet July interest and dividend disbursements payable in New York. Chicago corporations will make large payments, and many of these are sent out from the New York offices to stock and bond holders all over the country.

***

The famous Cook County Democracy Marching Club is apparently doomed. Capt. James H. Farrell, who has been the life of the organization ever since it was started, and who has led the marchers in their political pilgrimages to various cities, has deserted the club, and will join the Carter H. Harrison League Marching Club.

This is a new organization, and it is expected to boom the candidacy of Mayor Harrison for the Democratic nomination for President in 1904. The Cook County Democracy Marching Club was not particularly enthusiastic for the Mayor, and in fact a great many of the Mayor's aristocratic Democratic friends would not march with the organization.

The head of the organization is a saloon keeper, who runs a gambling house, and many of the members are considered "tough." As one of the City Hall men put it, "the Cook County Democracy contains too many rough necks to suit the good Democrats." The league will be composed of a different class, but it will include the best of the old club.

***

Miss Sophie Becker has started on the work of organizing a union of the servant girls. She began canvassing first in the aristocratic Ashland Avenue district. The first place she visited was the house of the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, where she was surprised at her cordial reception, not only by the servants, but by Dr. Thomas, who invited her into his parlor, where she held a conference with the servants, explaining the object of her call.

In some of the best-known families of the West Side Miss Becker met with rebuffs, and in many places the door was slammed in her face as soon as she had stated the object of her visit. In one place she was given an order for a union servant girl. Miss Becker would not be discouraged. Where the front door of houses did not look encouraging, she went down dark alleys and knocked at rear doors.

***

Campbell Park, a five-acre subdivision on the West Side, has a "spite house." When the property was plotted and added to the city a provision in the deeds required purchasers to build their houses fifteen feet back from the street line.

A wealthy woman planned a house with a bay window which extended four feet over the line. It was twelve feet wide, and the neighbors who had observed the conditions of the grants declared it could not be erected. They went to law and obtained an order enjoining the construction of the bay window.

The residence which had been planned was to have been a costly affair, but the opposition of the neighbors caused a change of plans. In place of the fine residence there is now going up a cheap affair of glaring yellow brick, which is about as ugly looking as a house could be made. The neighbors declare it is being done to spite them, and take comfort in the probability that no one will rent the place.

***

Ever since Hyde Park was annexed to the city the liquor interests have made a fight to open saloons in that district, which was made a prohibition district while still a separate municipality. The fight finally reached the Illinois Supreme Court, which has just rendered a decision which settles the case in favor of those who fought the saloons.

The Court decides that all of the liquor laws and ordinances in force in Hyde Park at the time of its annexation to Chicago are still effective, and will always remain so until repealed by a vote of the residents of the district. This ruling will prevent the sale of liquor either at wholesale or retail in the district, which is one of the best residence districts on the South Side.

RECEIVER FOR STREET RAILWAY.

Nashville Concern Capitalized at $13,000,000 Defaults on its Interest.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 22.—A receiver was appointed to-day for the Nashville Street Railway, capitalized at $13,000,000. Application was made in the United States District Court by the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, which, as holders of $2,060,000 of the company's bonds, alleged that interest payment was defaulted last February.

The complainants prayed for foreclosure, and on their petition Judge Clarke appointed E. F. C. Lewis and Percy Warner receivers, pending a sale by foreclosure. Joint bond of $30,000 was given by the receivers, who at once assumed control of the property. The company's capitalization is half in bonds and half in stock.

$3,000,000 Russian Bonds Offered.

Farson, Leach & Co. of New York and Chicago offer at par and interest $3,000,000 Russian Government guaranteed 4 per cent. bonds, maturing 1957, the option being reserved by the Government to redeem the same in 1916. Interest is payable semi-annually in New York in United States gold coin. The bonds are made free from taxes by imperial decree. A sinking fund to retire the bonds at maturity has been created.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars Monday, June 24.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 10 A. M. Non-enumerated motions.

76—Hart vs. Bache.
77—Castlos vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
78—Lowenstein vs. Am. Mineral Water M. Co.
79—Jacobus vs. same.
80—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Priest.
81—Odell vs. Bretney.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Raabe vs. Press P. Co.
2—Babcock vs. Rusher.
3—Raabe vs. Cassidy.
4—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Hoffman House.
5—Everards vs. Farrell.
6—Luttig vs. Conway.
7—Doyle vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Chapman vs. same.
9—Sibberns vs. Union Railway Co.
10—Cong. Beth Hamedrosh, &c., vs. Bierenbaum.
11—Buckbee vs. Isaacs.
12—Daniel vs. Birdseye.
13—Frank vs. Anderson.
14—Lytle vs. Crawford.
15—Jones vs. Mitchell.
16—Winslow vs. Schmerck.
17—Gordon vs. Wanmaker.
18—Ruh vs. same.
19—Hart vs. Hart.
20—Muruin vs. Gannon.
21—Hart vs. Levy.
22—Petsy vs. Gannon.
23—Woodbury vs. Bullis.
24—Peabody vs. Weber.
25—Bazerque vs. Bazerque.
26—Costello vs. C. M. Church Sons.
27—In re Mayor, &c., (in re E. 157th St.)
28—Perry vs. Waltmann.
29—Caswell vs. Kaufman.
30—Laddon vs. Lyons.
31—Compton vs. Compton.
32—In re Rice.
33—Hal vs. Blue Ridge Coal & Iron Co.
34—Dodge vs. Hartwell.
35—Kunzenmann vs. Kunzenmann.
36—Schkolnik vs. Fey.
37—Schwarze vs. Waas.
38—Newborg vs. Ebling.
39—Smith vs. Mills.
40—In re Mather.
41—In re Thorsen.
42—Varnum vs. Bernard
43—People ex rel. Masonic Hall vs. Keating.
44—Bressant vs. Liebman.
45—Greenberg vs. Chebra Talmud Thora, &c.
46—McNulty vs. Mt. Morris Elec. Light Co.
47—In re Singer.
48—Schlosser vs. Equit. Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
49—Gray vs. Chapter Gen. of Am. K. of St. John.
50—De Rivas vs. De Rivas.
51—Henderson vs. Newberger.
52—Marcus vs. Weber.
53—Cohen vs. Cohen.
54—Goldsmith vs. Goldsmith.
55—Steiner vs. East R. Savings Institution.
56—Kingsland vs. Jones.
57—Oppenheim vs. Faber.
58—Rhinelander vs. Haan.
59—Lees vs. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
60—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Burmester.
61—Talcott vs. Harder.
62—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Coyne.
63—Monjo vs. Widmayer.
64—Weber vs. Trinity Church Corp.
65—Sparry vs. Hilton.
66—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. vs. Valentine.
67—Schulte vs. Schulte.
68—In re Ind. C. B. & L. Assn.
69—Friedland vs. Pollacek.
70—Marino vs. Marino.
71—Meyer vs. Young.
72—Gould vs. Sullivan.
73—In re Concord Av.
74—Picker vs. Heyman.
75—Stevane vs. Sroka.
76—Heimlich vs. Heimlich.
77—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Assoc. Mfrs. M. Ins. Corp.
78—Hollister vs. Hollister.
79—Cunningham vs. Cunningham.
80—Morris vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
81—Sturla vs. Sturla.
82—Fisher vs. Yeadle.
83—Thurber vs. Connell.
84—Cohn vs. Muetzler.
85—Cohen vs. Fargo.
86—In re Cedarhurst Stable Co.
87—Thompson vs. Thompson.
88—Rohe vs. Harneschfeger.
89—Tucker vs. Hanley.
90—Myers vs. Moses.
91—In re Crosby.
92—Seering vs. Reilly.
93—Fisher vs. Conhaim.
94—In re Cohen.
95—Daly vs. Knox.
96—Cohen vs. Gross.
97—Picker vs. Heyman.
98—Jacobus vs. Am. Mineral Water M. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar. Motions.

130—In re Elm St.
695—In re W. 110th St.
696—Graves vs. Graves.
697—Levine vs. Goldsmith.
698—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Claushe.
699—Same vs. Bishop.
700—Monjo vs. Widmayer.
701—Same vs. same.
702—Sternbach vs. Friedman.
706—Wickes vs. Wickes. Demurrers.
1610—Moore vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
1656—Rausching vs. Kramer. Preferred causes.
3720—Dearstyne vs. Hatch.
3591—Benedict vs. Polta.
3383—O'Brien vs. Cavanagh.
3601—Finelite vs. Sonberg. General calendar.
2136—Totten vs. Colonial Brewery.
2144—Emley vs. Hastings.
1722—Marazzoni vs. Marazzoni
1734—Spier vs. Hyde.
1749—Wilde vs. Bunner.
2094—Welch vs. Daniels
1746—Volkening vs. Yates.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3243.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Garvan for the People.

1—Myles B. McDonnell. To fix a day for trial.
1—Abraham Packer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

10833—General Electric Co. vs. Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

3179—Ford vs. N. J. Steel & Iron Co.
3189—Same vs. same.
3195—Schaaf vs. Baumeister.
3300—Friedberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10397—Maud vs. Mooney.
10533—Krantz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3291—Ganly vs. same.
10317—Reid vs. same.
3279—Selter vs. Bernheimer.
10775—In re Kate L. Laudy, deceased.
10615—Schemel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10683—Geary vs. same.
9705—Fischbein vs. Nussbaum.
10168—Ritter vs. Van Orden.
3246—Lumley vs. Torsiello.
3304½—Crow vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10157—Sullivan vs. Leichtman.
3315—Warner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3372—Kahn vs. same.
3314—Blendermann vs. same.
3344—McNamara vs. same.
10359—Betsch vs. City of New York.
10360—Barry vs. same.
3181—Sherman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3172—M. Groh's Sons vs. Groh.
10453—Gaughan vs. Riley.
10458—Coan vs. Hannan
10485—Williams vs. Johnstone.
10559—Graham vs. Savoy.
10580—Noonan vs. Fuller.
10589—Cassidy vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
10659—Raabe vs. Press Pub. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII., for trial.

1648—Schleumacher vs. Klingenstein.
3228—Thomas vs. Mecox Inn Co.
3235—Duffy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3280—Dwyer vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
3373—Landsman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
10584—Buskirk vs. Valentine.
10636—McMahon vs. Wood.
3313—Oliperts vs. Ryan.
3370—Knierien vs. Ledwith.
1499—Guttfeld vs. Einstein.
2902—Riverside Bank vs. Jones.
2393—Winner vs. Baumann.
1256—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1886—Brick vs. same.
2330—Nickerson vs. Corning.
4813—Urgard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3243—Solomon. vs. Wilkonski.
3243—Heim vs. Dunn.
10494—People, &c., vs. Bremer.
3301—Aronson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3304—Schuck vs. Met. St. Ry.
3735—Bowdish vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3631—Bettger vs. same.
3001—Duparquet, Huot & Monense Co. vs. Dwyer.
3554—Weil vs. Geriach.
3587—Gen. Chemical Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases will be sent to the other parts for trial. Causes appearing on this calendar for the second time during this term must be tried; if on such occasion the plaintiff be not ready then his cause will be sent to the foot of the general calendar. This rule will be strictly followed during this term. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5291—Litzky vs. Eichner.
4818—Walker vs. Arnold.
5254—Hannon vs. Coniglio.
5300—Karstein vs. Peck
5282—Albertson vs. Oeters.
5325—Engel Heller Co. vs. Hy. Elias Brew. Co.
5181—Washburne vs. Granger.
5359—Littman vs. Ferguson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3023—Sturm vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2807—Walsh vs. N. Y. Mut. Gas Light Co.
5306½—Falkenburgh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2874—Kantol vs. same.
2810—Frambach vs. Consol. Gas Co.
2811—McNally vs. same.
2812—Hengst vs. same.
2813—Fischer vs. same.
2814—Gossweiller vs. same.
2815—Heilshorn vs. same.
2800—Phillips vs. same.
2808—White vs. same.
3467—Same vs. N. Y. Gas & Elec. Light & Power Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—William Angley.
2—Antonio Bori.
3—Harry Goldstein.
4—Herbert M. Johnson.
5—James O'Connor.
6—Malcolm Dickerson.
7—Louis Kutz.
8—Max Pasternack.
9—Morton L. Mortimer.
10—Stout Baker.
11—Max Vetter, Rosie Wales.
12—Alice Johnson.
13—Charles Stevens.
14—Frank Natallo.
15—Edward Taylor. Pleadings.
1—Stephen J. Bogert, Henry Strang.
2—Mamie Miller, May Bennett.
3—John T. Silver.
4—William O'Connor.
5—Frank Smith.
6—John Smith.
7—John D. Herlihy.
8—William Crevellier.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—Thomas Farrell.
2—William Volken.
3—Isadore Kressler.
4—George Ropp. John Williams, Henry Raub, William Flood.
5—Harriet Smith.
6—Ida Pierce.
7—Robert A. Warrenberg. To fix a day for trial.
1—George Pendergast.
2—Joseph Roberts.
3—Julius Webershal.
4—Vincenzo Demaro.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Blake, and Herrman for the People.

1—Grahams Polly.
2—Calvin W. Weddle.
3—Henry Alexander.
4—Constanzo Cugini.
5—Thomas Martin. John White. Bernard Williams.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Celeste Moll vs. John McKeon and others—John G. Montgomery. George Young vs. Abram Abelman—Edward J. West.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Greene vs. Standard Silk Company—Hamilton Odell. Matter of Weitz—Edward E. Sprague.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Day calendar for Monday, June 24.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County—Smith, J.

165—Reeves vs. Union Ry. Co.
182—Jones vs. Union Ry. Co.
6—O'Malley vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
28—Dalton vs. West. E. Ry. Co.
59—Connelly vs. Moynihan.
47—Schwarling vs. Van Wie N. Y. Grocery Co.
61—Bradley vs. Lawrence.
48—Ferry vs. Burnett.
37—Richards vs. Ironclad Mfg. Co.
55—Smith vs. Cook.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

For Monday, June 24.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department — Recess — Term begins Monday, Sept. 20, 1901.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Betts, J.; Part IV., Herrick, J.; Part V., Rich, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

10173—Blinn vs. Snyder et al.
5578—Sturnwald vs. Schreiber.
6084—Then vs. Anglo-Swiss Milk Co.
6085—Oehl vs. City of New York.
6086—Bennington vs. same.
5978—Cleveland vs. Cromwell.
5479—Daus vs. Hoye.
4110—Green vs. B. H. R. R.
4945—Rainey vs. same.
4944—Jacobson vs. same.
5751—McMahon vs. same.
3835—Bullwinkle vs. same.
5569—Pawlek vs. Weidman Brewery.
4460—McGoldrick vs. Levering.
2255—Devlin vs. Hinman.
3804—Berner vs. Prahar & Q. C. R. R.
4706—Ellis vs. City of New York.
5450—Field vs. White.
1595—Shirden vs. B. H. R. R.
1415—Brahm vs. Tilyou.
6117—Mirmau vs. Phillips.
4477—Nelson vs. N. Y. & Q. C. R. R.
6170—O'Brien vs. City of New York.
4877—Hart vs. Ferris.
1294—McCoy vs. Cowen.
5096—Simkowitch vs. B. H. R. R.
5027—Abrahamowitch vs. same.
6284—Mascheri vs. Prince Line.
1579—Colyer vs. Kings Co. Electric Light Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

6288—Schierenbeck vs. B. H. R. R.
6290—Muller vs. same.
6291—Collins vs. same.
6292—Spira vs. same.
6293—Judge vs. same.
6294—Stern vs. same.
6297—Below vs. Royal Baking Powder Co.
6298, (299)—O'Callaghan vs. Met. St. Ry. R.
6300—Vacaro vs. Prince Line.
6302—Matthias vs. B. H. R. R.
6305—Bauman vs. Met. Street R. R.
6310—Gundberg vs. B. H. R. R.
6312—Read vs. Willard.
6315—Deighan vs. B. H. R. R.
6003, 6004—Forrest vs. same.
3395—Buehl vs. Hellwig.
1431—Moscarella vs. Hart.
4970—Melvin vs. Waters.
5411—Otis vs. Howard.
5616—Gallagher vs. Candee & Krekeler Co.
6104—Spira vs. same.
6318—McGrath vs. B. H. R. R.
6323—Aaneusen vs. Crane.
6324—Hamilton vs. Rae.
6325—Keane vs. Cronin.
6326, 6327—Milliken vs. City of New York.
6328—McCabe vs. Met. Street R. R.
6330, 6331—Corson vs. City of New York.
6332—Lane vs. same.
6333—Connie vs. same.
6334—Smith vs. Wrigley.
6337—Kohart vs. Betts.
6338—Rosenfeld vs. Heineman.
5505—Gallagher vs. Schmidt.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6339.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1697—Cooper vs. Heatherton et al.
1639—N. W. Life Ins. Co. vs. Haslett.
1573—B'klyn and Rockaway B. R. R. vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1659—Albro J. Newton and Co. vs. Hamilton and another.
1209—Everett vs. Everett.
1560—Neidlinger vs. Bancroft.
1646—Sander vs. Rice.
1641—Deneen vs. Deneen.
1626—Osborn vs. Cordeza.
1096—Russell vs. Russell.
1660—Hyde vs. Maurer.
1418—Morgenthaler vs. Freund et al.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions.—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs. O'Connor.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs. Prast.
Same vs. Cullen.
Same vs. Cozine.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The wills of Sarah A. Cowenhoven, Alexander H. Ebbs, and William Leary. The accounting in the estates of Michael Hines, executor; Michael Hines, trustee, and Caroline Broistedt. The guardianship of Mulvihill, infants. The administrations of James Miller, Owen O'Brien, (adjourned to June 27,) and Frederick Coffee. The estates of William and John J. White. The transfer tax of Bernard Peters.
Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 22—The accounting of Andrew O'Dwyer.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Bogert vs. Glason—J. Gratton McMahon, to compute. Franzreb vs. Bowe—Edward A. Ransom, to sell.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Immense Muslin Underwear Triumph.

All Midsummer Sales Overshadowed.

Quantities, Qualities, Prices Never Equalled.

Our Midsummer Sale of Muslin and Cambric Underwear is one of the most important annual events known to merchandising, and this year will surpass both in magnitude and economic advantages anything which was ever attempted before. Equal stocks, either in the character of the garments or the quality of the materia', were never shown in Brooklyn. The reasons are obvious. Progress is the very order of this store. Even in a year great advances have been made in improvements of manufacture, in methods of gathering and distributing. Every weak spot has been strengthened—the cheapest garments are more daintily made, more sensibly finished than ever before, so that really price, quality and prettiness unite in outdoing anything ever done in the past. Garments made with that touch of genuine honesty that makes home sewing, however good, a useless drudgery.

As has always been our custom in the past this is one of those events where

Profit is sacrificed; in fact, many garments are sold away below cost.

The 5c. Corset Covers that were Muslin last year are Cambric this year, and so on up through the whole assortment. Where prices are the same quality is better—where quality is the same, prices are lower. Not a garment "made to sell;" every one is of real practical human interest, "made for use." All that is best which really keeps the merchandise beyond the reach of competition.

Others make efforts to withdraw from the magnitude of our sale by forcing previous sales. We have always kept so close in touch with your wants as to know when such an offering will be of most value to you. We have seen no reason to change the time of this year's sale. Those who have waited this season will be better rewarded than ever, and we have yet to know one who ever regretted waiting in the past. The most practical collection ever gathered together. Fashionable, exclusive, chaste undergarments, of Cambrics, Nainsooks, Muslins. The best needlework of the day, touched with delicate laces and embroideries. Shirt Waists, Corsets, Wrappers and Infants' Wear. More merchandise, more space, more help, better system and every known convenience to make your shopping pleasant, comfortable and profitable.

Corset Covers.

AT 5c.—3,000 cambric corset covers, V shape, perfect fitting.

AT 19c.—2,500 fine cambric covers in six styles, V shape, low neck and square neck, embroidered and hemstitched effects.

AT 25c. AND 29c.—Fine cambric covers, low and V shape, including the French body, embroidery and lace trimmed.

AT 39c AND 49c.—A choice lot of nainsook and cambric covers, including French body, shaped to the waist lines and dainty V shape and low neck effects.

AT 59c., 79c. AND 98c.—More elaborately trimmed with embroidery and laces.

Aprons.

AT 5c.—1,200 white lawn aprons, hem and tucked.

AT 9c.—1,000 gingham kitchen aprons, fancy border.

Chemises.

AT 25c.—Good muslin chemises, corded band, pearl buttons.

AT 49c. AND 59c.—Good muslin and cambric chemises, prettily trimmed with embroidery.

AT 79c., 98c. AND $1.19.—Finer cambric and nainsook chemises, elaborately trimmed with laces; also long skirt effects.

Seersucker Skirts.

AT 29c., REGULAR 49c.—In blue and brown, plain colors and stripes, made umbrella ruffle, with 4-inch ruffle on edge and underpiece.

Makers' Samples.

An unusually good collection of makers' samples and also some pieces from our own stock which have become slightly soiled from handling. They are gowns, petticoats, chemises, drawers and corset covers, elaborately trimmed with dainty laces and embroideries; all at prices that even don't pay for the making.

Drawers.

AT 12c. A PAIR—Good muslin drawers, hemmed and tucked yoke bands.

AT 19c.—Good muslin drawers, hemmed and tucked yoke bands, better goods.

AT 25c AND 29c.—Good muslin drawers, embroidered ruffle and hemstitched effects.

AT 39c. AND 49c.—Good muslin drawers, with finer embroidered ruffle; some umbrella shape.

AT 59c. AND 79c.—Cambric drawers in 3 styles, lace and embroidery trimmed.

AT 98c.—A choice lot of cambric and nainsook drawers, some with 5-inch ruffle of embroidery, others elaborately trimmed with lace.

White Petticoats.

AT 29c.—Muslin petticoats with cambric ruffles.

AT 39c.—Muslin petticoats in 3 styles, one with embroidered ruffle, one with lace edge and the other hemstitched flounce.

AT 79c.—Excellent petticoats made of cambric, in several styles, umbrella shape, with deep embroidered flounce; also with lace inserting and edging on flounce.

AT 98c.—A splendid lot of petticoats in 7 styles, all umbrella shape, very deep ruffle of embroidery, Val. and Torchon trimmed; also excellent values in hemstitched ruffles.

AT $1.39, $1.59, $1.98, $2.98—Still finer lots; ruffles of lace insertings and edges; also fine embroidered flounces.

Flannelette Under Petticoats

AT 19c.—Good flannelette under petticoats, in neat stripes,

JUNE 1901

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, JUNE 23, 1901. 24 PAGES.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

THOMAS H. WHEELER of the Standard Oil Company is one of the most democratic of men. A veteran of the civil war, he was for a long time confined in one of the Confederate prisons. Among his fellow-prisoners was a certain "Jack" Mason from Rome, N. Y. When returning from a trip into Northern New York Mr. Wheeler was delayed for a few hours at Rome. Remembering that his old friend Mason lived there, he strolled into the baggage room, asked the men lounging there if "Jack" Mason was still alive, and they told him he was.

"I was in jail once with Mason," said Mr. Wheeler, thinking the announcement would rather startle his auditors.

One of them quietly remarked: "Well, you must have gotten a shorter sentence or have had better luck, for 'Jack' is there yet."

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Marcellus Hartley, the multi-millionaire manufacturer and founder of that useful and beneficent charity, Hartley House, was asked what quality he prized most highly in young men employed in his various business enterprises. "The faculty of finding their recreation in their work," was his reply. "I am now supposed to be taking my vacation and am living out of town, but my real pleasure is in coming to the city and reading the reports from my factories."

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"Nearly every person is an unconscious liar when it comes to a question of computing time," said Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court the other day while discussing statements made by witnesses as to the time taken for events to happen. "I don't believe the average person knows what can happen in a minute. People testify to about five or ten minutes having elapsed between events when in truth the time elapsed was only as many seconds. Now, I can walk a whole block inside of one minute, and that without any effort. Yet I have had witnesses tell me that it took an electric car three minutes to cover the same distance."

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When it comes to wearing the silken gown of a Supreme Court Justice, considerable practice is required in order that the long skirts may not get in the way and interfere with the progress of its wearer. Even now some of the Justices only put on their gowns after ascending the bench in their courtrooms. Two who follow this rule are Justices Lawrence and McAdam. The gown of Justice Lawrence is always borne to the bench by an attendant, who precedes him in passing from chambers to courtroom. The gown of Justice McAdam is carried behind him. Justice Giegerich is one of those who have thoroughly mastered the long skirts of their gowns. He never gets his feet entangled in its folds, and he always wears it as he walks rapidly from his chambers to his courtroom. The same is true of Justice Russell.

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D. A. Bonta, just retired from theatrical management for a humdrum commercial life, says he did so because he was "tired of catching trains." As he explains it: "For many years I have never slept without a railway schedule under my pillow, and my dreams have been of one-night stands, junction eating houses, and mad chases after speeding trains. Just watch the actors and actresses on New York's Rialto after a busy season. Not one will take the first trolley car in sight. No, Siree! They call it restful to let three or four go by. So different from life on the road."

◆ ◆ ◆

Thomas Nelson Page, the author of "In Old Virginia," and many other stories of the South, is home again after an eight months' sojourn in Europe and Egypt. "The greatest sight I saw during all the months I was away," said Mr. Page, "was the shore line of New York as I was coming up the bay. We Americans don't appreciate what a grand country ours is. It's the greatest on the face of the earth, and it is inhabited by the finest and smartest set of people. I could not help noticing while away what good manners Americans have as a rule. They are the gentlest, kindest, best-mannered folk in the world, no matter what any Frenchman may say. And they are the greatest hustlers as well. Throughout Europe they now see what a great force we are, and whenever they think of our commercial hustling, they can't well help trembling, for they know we are masters of the situation. In other words, they are scared, and don't know what to do."

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On the same transatlantic steamer that [illegible], to Miss Tyree approached the great man with many graceful compliments and begged him very prettily to do his part. But all her sweetness was wasted, for Mr. Zangwill declined curtly to have anything to do with her scheme. Yet the entertainment was given. Toward its close Miss Tyree came forward, bowed to the audience in general, and to the apparently bored Mr. Zangwill, who sat in the front row, particularly. Then she said she would take great pleasure in reading a poem by Mr. Israel Zangwill, owing to the indisposition of the author. The audience immediately took in the whole situation and applauded Miss Tyree so enthusiastically that she read an encore, but not before Mr. Zangwill had escaped to his stateroom. And this is why Miss Tyree particularly cherishes an autograph letter from Mr. Zangwill, in which the author congratulates her on the success of her entertainment and her delicate revenge upon himself.

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"Do you know whose coach and pair that is standing in front of that dilapidated tenement?" asked an Avenue A policeman, pointing to an unlovely tenement in Ninth Street, near Avenue A. "That belongs to Mrs. Dr. Culver, the daughter of W. A. Clark, the Senator from Montana, better known as 'the Copper King.' She is a frequent visitor down here, personally administering to the wants of the poor. The team and the woman are both pretty well known throughout this section of the town, by sight at least. She never refuses to help a worthy person, and it would surprise you to see how quickly she can tell the difference between those who are deserving and those who are trying to impose on her."

◆ ◆ ◆

Col. Sanders D. Bruce, founder of "The American Stud Book," and who selected and advised James R. Keene to buy the great American running horse Foxhall, winner of the Grand Prix in 1881, is still one of the most consistent followers of racing, in spite of his near approach to four score years. Asked at Sheepshead Bay to what he attributed his perfectly apparent mental and physical vigor, he said: "I'm seventy-six years old, and I've never chewed tobacco or smoked a cigar."

◆ ◆ ◆

Richard Croker's valet will soon get to work at the "crushed strawberry" bedroom of the Tammany leader at the Democratic Club to put it in shape for the reception of the master, who is soon expected here. Dainty silk cushions must be arranged, and as much attention given to the details of ornamentation as to a lady's boudoir. Mr. Croker's suite of rooms in one of the towers of the Park Row Building is still unoccupied. He had a kitchen, bathroom, and office rooms arranged above the offices occupied by the Tammany Commissioners of several of the city departments. Mr. Croker has never occupied the suite, although he paid a high rent for them and their furnishing.

◆ ◆ ◆

A reopening of the almost healed breach between Deputy Commissioner of Police William S. Devery and former Deputy Chief, now Inspector, Patrick H. McLaughlin of Brooklyn has been averted only by the earnest efforts of the friends of Mr. McLaughlin. Bitterness arose between the two when Mr. Devery took occasion to remark that all Mr. McLaughlin did was to "strut around with a plug hat on the back of his head." Something like a reconciliation was effected over the "plug hat" unpleasantness, and a thoroughly amicable understanding was fast being arrived at, when Mr. McLaughlin, a few days ago, expressed the intention of buying a Fedora Panama to wear during the Summer. His friends, aghast at the probable effect upon Mr. Devery, were driven almost to tears in their efforts to wean Inspector McLaughlin from his purpose.

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It is related of Maxfield Parrish, the young artist whose quaint old-fashioned drawings are familiar to magazine readers, that when he was a boy his father, Stephen Parrish, a well-known Philadelphia artist, used to arrange an armful of [illegible]s in a confused pile and require the lad to sketch them in outline from various points of view. Thus the characteristic style, in which angular outline is such a distinguishing feature of this artist's work, was acquired. Even at the Quaker boarding school at Swarthmore, Penn., to which young "Fred" (who had not then discarded his given name of Frederick) was sent, his caricatures of unpopular instructors and his artistic commentaries of current happenings at the school presented all the distinguishing characteristics of his mature those schoolboy drawings of the "Prex," the "Sergeant," "Baldy," and other worthies whom no Swarthmore lad of the early eighties will ever forget.

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From a Quaker literary and debating society to the centre of a metropolitan stage is a long step. But it has been taken by Emily Wakeman, who made a hit as the schoolma'am in "Lovers' Lane" last Winter. Miss Wakeman's earliest experience was obtained in the dramatic productions of the literary society connected with the Friends' Seminary, in East Sixteenth Street, and her first dramatic triumphs were gained upon an improvised stage in the library of that institution before an audience of the young Friends who composed the association. The plays produced there were simple and innocuous little dramas of the "Box and Cox" order, and Miss Wakeman was the star of the little company for several years. Most of the young women preferred attractive parts, but Miss Wakeman chose "old woman" parts whenever they were to be had, and in them she excelled.

◆ ◆ ◆

Senator Stewart appeared one cold day last Winter walking to the Capitol at Washington wearing a straw hat. A friend who met and smiled at him for using such an unseasonable hat admitted that he would scarcely dare to do it. "No," responded Senator Stewart, "for everybody would say, 'Poor Jones, can't afford to get a Winter hat.' When they see me with this hat on they only say, 'Just one of Stewart's eccentricities.'"

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It is when fashion has about deserted Fifth Avenue, or is about to do so for its dinner, that Archbishop Corrigan regularly makes his appearance there. Quite alone, with his hat pulled well down over his forehead, with eyes downcast and rarely noticing any one, the Catholic prelate strolls down as far as Thirty-fourth Street, turns, and walks back to his residence at Fiftieth Street and Madison Avenue. Occasionally a hat is doffed as he passes, and this infrequent mark of recognition always meets with a prompt response, no matter whether the party recognizing him be merchant prince or beggar. The Archbishop never stops to talk with any one, however, and as he strolls along is the type of the thoughtful student.

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When the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse completes her next eastward voyage Capt. Englebart, one of the very popular of transatlantic Captains, relinquishes his command to take that of the new boat named for the present German Kaiser, which is counted on as being a record-breaker. "There may be better boats than the Kaiser Wilhelm," remarked the Captain, as he gazed proudly over her, "and it may be an honor to be selected to command a new one, but between you and me I would much prefer sticking to the old craft. Land folk cannot appreciate how much a seaman becomes attached to a boat. It is like leaving an old homestead to get away from a craft you have commanded and to which you have become attached as I have to the Kaiser Wilhelm."

◆ ◆ ◆

They were talking of the many changes at Police Headquarters. "Commissioners have come and gone, Chiefs and Superintendents have sprung up and disappeared, but George Hopcroft seems destined to go on as a part of the department so long as life shall last. It was more than forty years ago that he went there as private secretary to Superintendent Kennedy. Though his hair is white, his heart is young, his head is crammed with police lore and law, and there is not a man on the force but will say that there is no man connected with the department so willing and ready as he to help a lame dog over a stile."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Tell the boys that here is the place to come for rest and to renew their youth," said ex-Police Captain Steinkamp to a friend who met him in the wilds of Liberty, up in Sullivan County. With health fully restored, located in a comfortable home, the owner of a spanking team of trotters, and drawing a comfortable pension, the former Police Captain has become quite a man in the village. Of course he dabbles in politics, and that he has made himself "solid" is shown by the fact that he has been chosen Chief of the Fire Department, a position that carries with it much honor in a town where there are only volunteer firemen.

◆ ◆ ◆

Sir William Van Horne, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is not an easy man to interview. But when he does consent to speak he takes his interviewer to his room in the Waldorf-Astoria and carefully writes out every word he is willing to have quoted as coming from his lips. Yet, on at least one occasion, the Canadian man of affairs denied an interview given out in this very fashion. It had an effect he had not anticipated, and by the paper that contained the original interview, Sir William having convinced the editor that there was very good reason why the denial should be made. He exonerated the interviewer and escaped on the plea that even the most careful of men might make a mistake, as he had done.

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Col George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, weighs 225 pounds in robust health. Yet during the civil war he was at one time so reduced that he tipped the scales at 84 pounds.

"I was a First Sergeant at the first battle of Bull Run," he said, when talking about how he came to lose so much weight, "and I was made a prisoner. But it was no fault of mine. I did the very best I could to get away. I was running at top speed when my hat fell off. The next moment a bullet grazed the top of my head, stunning me momentarily. But that was a valuable minute I lost. I was trying to recover my gun with one hand and my hat with the other when one of Ashby's Black Horse Cavalry rode me down and pushed the barrel of one of those old pepper-box pistols almost down my throat. I shall never forget the muzzle of that pistol. It seemed as big around as an orange. I surrendered, and after the first night myself and my equally unlucky comrades were treated very cruelly. Eighteen hundred of us were placed in a bull pen on a Monday, and not until the next Thursday did we get anything to eat. Then we got some pork, but no bread. How we did have to fight to get to the single barrel of pork sent in. Often during the year I was a prisoner I turned my face to the wall and expected to die. Then I made up my mind I wouldn't. It was only my will power that kept me up. When I was paroled I weighed just eighty-four pounds. I went home, soon recuperated, and in a few months was again in the field."

◆ ◆ ◆

Lord Kinnaird, who arrived here recently to attend the Young Men's Christian Association celebration, is a representative of a type of British nobleman seldom seen in this country. His repugnance to notoriety is extreme, evidence of which is found in the fact that his name has hardly been mentioned in connection with the exercises in Boston. In spite of this, he does an immense amount of work in connection with all kinds of benevolent schemes, and he and his sister, the Hon. Gertrude Kinnaird, are familiar figures at meetings of philanthropic and religious associations all over the United Kingdom. Lord Kinnaird can seldom be prevailed upon to speak, but when he does so, makes his remarks in a jerky manner, which shows the nervousness under which he labors.

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That argument made last week before the Court of Appeals in behalf of a new trial for Roland B. Molineux by John G. Milburn has caused many inquiries as to the man among laymen. Mr. Milburn is not one of those attorneys popularly described as a "criminal lawyer." He has been for years a member of the firm of Rogers, Locke & Milburn of Buffalo, whose business has been largely corporation work. Milburn was the junior member, and has had much to do with cases involving the rights of capitalists, the administration of estates, and other civil matters. He is an able counselor in matters pertaining to dollars and cents, but rarely, if ever before, has he been called upon to intercede in an affair of life or death. Mr. Milburn grew up with the firm of which he is now a member. He was formerly its managing clerk, and he established a remarkable record for prolonged, consecutive, and exhaustive study of intricate cases, and preparation for trial. For years the firm's office was on a little oblique street, back from Buffalo's main thoroughfare, with a queer entrance marked by a rusty old tin sign bearing the legend, nearly effaced by weather, "Bowen & Rogers." Bowen had long been dead, and Rogers had taken in new partners, but not the old sign. Rogers is now dead, and there are other and younger members than Milburn in the firm, but the name of Rogers, Locke & Milburn bids fair to last as long as its predecessor. Mr. Milburn is fifty years old, fully 6 feet in height, strongly built, and of commanding presence. In politics he is a Democrat—a Gold Democrat, like Wilson S. Bissell of the same city. He lives on Delaware Avenue, and belongs to the swell Buffalo Club, the Ellicott Club, and many other social and civic organizations. He is President of the Pan-American Exposition Association. They think a good deal of Milburn in Buffalo.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. Astor, so long known as the leading lady in the comedy of New York fashionable life, is a wonder to those who know her age and her social activity, because of the preservation of her youth and health. Mrs. Astor undoubtedly looks to be at least fifteen years younger than she actually is. To the regularity of her habits and her activity of body are probably due [illegible]

minute from the appointed hour in her appearance at the table. She is careful in her diet, eats little, and is rarely seated—save when entertaining—over a half hour at a meal. She relegates to no one the opening of her mail, nor does she dictate letters or allow them to be written for her. Each letter is examined, and if requiring a reply is answered in her own handwriting.

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Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau was annoyed by a tough-looking fellow, who was begging from women, at the transfer point, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. The fellow had asked the Captain for money, and when refused turned his attention again to the women passengers. Finally, the Captain, disgusted with the fellow's actions, grabbed him by the arm and roughly told him to make himself scarce. As the Captain released his hold on his arm the fellow turned and looked the Captain, who was in dress clothes, up and down, from the top of his crush hat to the tips of his patent leathers, then shrugging his shoulders, and rubbing his arm, said: "Say, young fellow, I may be pretty tough, but, honest to goodness, I don't think I'm as tough as you are."

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Peter Finley Dunne, the author of the Dooley stories, strolled into the Waldorf-Astoria café one afternoon last week, and as he entered the door a page boy who was making a tour of the rooms with cards called out: "Mr. Shaughnessy," meaning that some one had sent a card to a Mr. Shaughnessy. That is also the name of a character in the Dooley stories, and Dunne smiled. Almost at the same instant an old acquaintance came up with a friend, whom he smilingly introduced to Mr. Dunne as Mr. Hennessy. It was G. F. Hennessy of St. Louis. Hennessy is the name of another character created by Dunne. As the newly met men stood talking a man near them introduced a couple of acquaintances, and the name of one of them was Dunne.

Those with Dunne laughed at the coincidence. Dunne looked at his watch, and begged to be excused from sitting down with the party. "For," he said, "I have an engagement, and, besides, I have met 'Shaughnessy,' 'Hennessy,' and another Dunne, and I am afraid some one will spring 'Dooley' on me in a minute, and I don't know whether I would have the nerve to meet him."

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, a short time ago, incognita, did a slight act of charity for a poor ignorant woman, who, on meeting Mrs. Fish the second time, bluntly asked her name. Mrs. Fish told her, whereupon the woman opened her eyes wide in astonishment and exclaimed: "What, Mrs. Fish, the lady!"

"I hope so," replied Mrs. Fish, with a smile.

"Dear me," said the perplexed woman, whose lot in life had made her sadly pessimistic, "how strange some ladies do act nowadays!"

"Which we must admit is very true," remarked Mrs. Fish, when afterward relating the incident.

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Alexander C. Eustace, an Elmira attorney, while visiting in the city recently, was approached in the lobby of a Broadway hotel by a very wise-appearing young man, who sidled up to the lawyer and mysteriously remarked: "I will sell you a sure thing in the second race at Sheepshead Bay to-day, for a dollar." The man of law looked steadily into the eyes of the younger man for a moment, and then, in an impressive manner, began to read slowly, as though citing authority to a Judge, something like the following: "Any person or persons who shall aid and abet, cause to aid or abet, any violation of Article VI. of Section 9, of the laws of the State of New York, pertaining to—"

As the lawyer thus ran on the young fellow's face took on a look of amazement, and he backed away, out of hearing of Eustace, with a queer frightened look.

As the attorney passed out of the door the young fellow remarked to a friend, at the same time pointing to Eustace, "I'll bet you that's Judge Jerome. I tried to tout him to a good thing, and he started to try me on the spot, and I'll lay you another bet, that I'll be in jail before night."

◆ ◆ ◆

Col. G. B. M. Harvey, the publisher, was recently introduced to a young man who is the pet and pride of a very old Knickerbocker family. The young man told Col. Harvey he was glad to meet him, as he had about decided to write a book, and wanted to talk it over with a publisher. After some slight conversation on the subject, Col. Harvey asked the young man what kind of a book he intended to write.

"Oh, something on the line of 'Les Misérables,' only a little more lively," replied the pride of his house.

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R. E. L. Brown, well known in South Africa as "Marc Anthony" Brown, formerly better known in the Coeur d'Alene mining country as "Barbarian" Brown, was discussing the progress of advertising in the Hoffman House corridor the other evening. During the conversation he said, "I believe I received the greatest sum for a three-line advertisement that was ever received for a like space in a newspaper. It was when I ran a newspaper in the Northwest mining country. One day a big fellow with a sack of camp supplies on his shoulder came into the office and said he wanted to put an advertisement in the paper. It was a three-line 'ad' for a burro. He had no money with him and wanted to know if I would take dynamite in lieu of the cash. Dynamite was good collateral in that part of the country, so I took it. I sent the dynamite to a friend who was prospecting up the gulch. He opened up a vein of ore with it that made a rich mine of his prospect. He presented me with a share of the mine, that eventually brought me $4,700, and it all came from that want 'ad.'"

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On a recent trip in France, Jean de Reszke was forced to wait at a little railroad junction town for his train. He was not in the best of humor and was therefore not particularly pleased when the old station master recognized him as the great artist and opened up a conversation.

"Good evening, Mr. de Reszke," he began in a confidential tone. "I recognized you from the pictures in the papers."

"Indeed," grumbled the singer.

"Yes," continued the old man, "and I thought I would ask you if it was true that you earned such piles of money. Perhaps you earn twice as much as I do."

"How much do you earn?" asked de Reszke.

"Eighteen francs a week, all the year round," replied the old man.

De Reszke swelled out his chest and sang, "Do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do," letting out the high C with the usual vigor. Then turning to the agent who had been listening intently he said: "There, my friend, are your whole year's wages."

◆ ◆ ◆

Sir Arthur Sullivan's possessions are being given away and sold at a rapid rate. Among the latest of these to be disposed of is his collection of violins, including the celebrated "Strad" on which he set such great store. The correct signature is "Antonio Stradivari, Cremona, 1692." The auctioneer who sold the precious instrument proceeded in rather unusual fashion, however. This functionary candidly announced that in order to set all doubts at rest he might as well announce that, while the late owner was positive that it was a "Strad," another eminent expert was equally positive that it was not. Therefore he offered it to the public merely as a "violin, pure and simple." At the same time he said he would accept nothing less than $250 as a starter. In about a minute the price had run up to $3,000, at which figure the instrument was sold.

◆ ◆ ◆

Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas is the last man to be picked out by anybody that knows him to be put to use in an advertising way. He enjoys prominence gained in public service, when he has protected the Constitution from the assaults of the irreverent and utilitarian political degenerates who sometimes seem to him to delight to trail it in the dust; but he does not like to be used to sustain the pretensions of medicine makers or the dispensers of hair promoters. "A short time ago," said Senator Bailey, with feeling in his voice, "two lady friends in Chicago whom I esteem very highly sent me a newspaper in which, to my surprise and disgust, my portrait was printed along with those of 'Jo' Cannon and some other equally respectable members of the Congress as guarantors of the excellence of some stuff used by the barbers of the House of Representatives. I just sat down and wrote to the advertisers to drop my portrait, and intimated that worse might follow. And, do you know, I got a reply in which the advertisers fished for another recommendation by suggesting that I was really not acquainted with the merits of their nostrum. They got out of it, however, by saying that our barber told him he had tried the stuff on Cannon and me and that we had not objected. I never knew that he had."

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Just before Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson left the office of Chief of Engineers, and while he was spending most of his time listening to the compliments of friends who knew that he was soon to be retired, he was called upon by a former Senator of the United States from a neighboring State. Gen. Wilson was always a very punctilious man in his bearing and manners. His visitor entered the office, and with a cheerful good morning, stood with his hat on as if he were still in the hall. Gen. Wilson rang his office bell and his messenger came in. "George," said the General, "bring me my hat." The hat was brought in, Gen. Wilson clapped it on, and continued conversation with the visitor, who remained totally unconscious of the hint that had been pointed at him. When the visitor left, Gen. Wilson called his messenger and directed him to return his hat to the closet.

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Lieut. Col. H. K. Bailey, until recently on the staff of Gen. Miles, and now about to go to Manila as an Inspector General, after reading the story of the Luzon journey of the Misses Evans in a recent number of THE TIMES Magazine Supplement, said it reminded him of something that happened out in Sitting Bull's country as far back as 1876. The letter of Miss Evans told of the Filipino children at Nueva Caceres boring holes in their cheeks with their fingers in order to produce dimples like those of the strange young white lady. "I went with an officer to Sitting Bull's tepee, some distance away from our camp. The old chief was accompanied by two wives. One of them had never, we were told, seen a white man before. My companion was extremely fair, and when he got off his horse and went up to shake hands with Sitting Bull, one of his squaws stared at my associate, then came boldly forward, and, wetting her fingers with her lips, passed them slowly down his cheek two or three times and examined the finger tips as if looking for color. She thought the man was painted, and that as he was a 'friendly' she might take the liberty of ascertaining what paint it was that would produce so wonderful and flattering a result."

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Commissioner John M. Allen, formerly known as "Private" John Allen, member of the House from Tupelo, Miss., was in Washington a few days ago to recover from the arduous duties imposed upon him as a member of the St. Louis Exposition. At the War Department he greeted Col. Cassells, a well-known attorney, and laughed that faint little John Allen laugh that is always just ahead of a story.

"You see, it was this-a-way. Cassells took me over to the Scots-Irish dinner at Philadelphia, and I was asked to make a speech. What I said ran about like this: 'My apology for being here is that Cassells brought me. If you do not already know it, Cassells spends most of his time loafing about Washington stirring up prejudice against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. You see how it works. Mr. Bartholdt, a very earnest, industrious, and devoted German member of the House from Missouri, made a convincing speech in behalf of a bill to reduce the tax on beer. When it came to a vote he had not sufficient support to get that very righteous b through. Next day a bill came up to give about a fourth of the City of Washington to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with a couple of millions to induce them to take the property. In spite of Cassells's efforts it went through a-humming. Mr. Bartholdt stood at the door of the House after the bill had passed, with the perspiration streaming off his hair.

"'Mein Gott, Allen,' he said, 'if the brewers could only issue passes.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Hugh McLaughlin delights once a year to trip the light fantastic toe. The occasion is usually the celebration of his wedding, and the guests, young and old, at the Summer place on Long Island where the veteran leader generally stops have a gala time. Mr. McLaughlin provides the young people with sailboats. Then there is an outdoor luncheon, and in the evening fireworks and a dance. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin lead the last dance of the evening, always a Virginia reel. Mr. McLaughlin is nearly eighty years of age, but he dances with his wife of nearly the same age like a young lover.

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A friend of Evan P. Howell went to him recently and asked if he knew a good remedy for insomnia, saying that he was suffering severely from it.

"Yes," said Mr. Howell. "I know an excellent remedy. Just before you retire take a good, stiff drink of whisky. If that does not produce an immediate effect, get up and take another, being particular that it shall be a good, stiff one. Then you might take a third, and if the desired effect is still wanting, you should take a fourth."

"And will that cure insomnia?" queried his friend, doubtingly.

"No," said Mr. Howell, "but after you have taken the fourth drink you won't care whether you have insomnia or not."

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One of the stories told by old employes in the Treasury Department at Washington is of the time when Gen. Rosecrans was Register. The General never smoked and knew nothing about cigars. He determined, however, to have a box of good cigars handy for the benefit of friends who might drop into the Register's office. The General accordingly purchased a box of expensive cigars, put them in a drawer, and forgot all about them for some time. Then, one day, when a friend was calling, the General remembered the cigars and brought them out.

"I know nothing about cigars," said Rosecrans, "but I am told that these are very fine."

His friend lighted a cigar, and a look of pain and horror instantly overspread his face. He tried to conceal his feelings and puffed manfully at the cigar for several seconds. Then Rosecrans, noticing that he was growing pale, asked what was the trouble.

"General," said the visitor, "I don't want to be ungrateful, but I'm afraid it's this cigar."

"Impossible!" exclaimed Rosecrans. "Why, when I bought them, I was told that they were the finest cigars on the market."

"Well, General, you were deceived. The cigar tastes and smells exactly as if it were made of camphor."

"Camphor!" stammered Rosecrans, looking chapfallen. "Why, I never thought—but perhaps camphor does injure a cigar." And reaching into the drawer, he brought to view several garments filled with camphor balls. "Do you suppose that can be the trouble?" he inquired.

◆ ◆ ◆

Assistant Secretary of State Adee is very deaf. He is also a somewhat hot-tempered man. It is his custom to take a cup of tea, a chop, and a piece of pie during the afternoon while working at his desk in the department at Washington.

One day his colored messenger brought the "snack" on a tray and placed it at Mr. Adee's elbow. The Assistant Secretary was writing busily and gave no sign that he was aware of the fact. The messenger knew that it was useless to say anything, for Mr. Adee could not hear him. Still, he wished to apprise his chief that the tray was there, and to do it as unobtrusively as possible, for he knew that Mr. Adee was sometimes irritable. So he moved the tray a little nearer the official elbow.

Mr. Adee still wrote on. The messenger coughed, but Adee could not hear him. He gently moved the tray nearer. Still Adee gave no sign. At last the messenger got the tray so near that in the last movement he planted it on the edge of the paper on which Mr. Adee was writing. Mr. Adee seized the tray and hurled it back over his head, far across the room.

Then he rose to upbraid the messenger, but stopped transfixed with dismay. The chop, the tea, the pie, and the tray had gone plumb into the centre of a valuable picture, and it was ruined. The messenger fled in terror, and it was some time before the Assistant Secretary of State felt like resuming work on the State paper on which he had been engaged.

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"I expect soon to be a millionaire," said "Abe" Gruber at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Friday night. "I have just been offered the Presidency of a copper mining company, and the mine is only five miles from the Anaconda."

"Oh, that's nothing," remarked Charles Steckler. "I live in a flat, and it's less than half a mile from the Vanderbilt mansions."

◆ ◆ ◆

Representative Bingham of Pennsylvania was recently the victim of one of those curious delusions of which everybody has had experience at one time or another, in which the person affected mixes up two men and constantly thinks of one as the other. The man who had the delusion in this case was not Bingham, but the Washington correspondent of a Pennsylvania paper. He somehow got it into his head that Representative Meyer of Louisiana was Bingham and that Bingham was Meyer, although when he stopped to think he could get the facts straight.

Meeting Meyer one day, he greeted the Louisianian affably, and after a few bright remarks about the weather, began to talk about Pennsylvania politics. To his astonishment Meyer, whom he was perversely regarding as Bingham, displayed no interest in the subject. The Pennsylvania man began to get annoyed with Bingham's inexplicable indifference to the interests of his own State, and led the conversation to some public improvements of importance in Pennsylvania. He was dumfounded to find that Bingham knew nothing about them and cared less. He persisted, and finally Meyer, becoming annoyed at his questioner's pertinacity, exclaimed, "What do you suppose I care about Pennsylvania? I have troubles of my own."

Righteously indignant, the Pennsylvanian went to his office and wrote a blistering article scoring Representative Bingham for callous indifference to the interests of his constituents. It was not until he saw the article in print that it flashed across his mind that the man was Meyer. He went around to see Bingham and tried to explain, but it is said that Bingham has not been able to see it yet.

His Ideal Home.

For a man of his thought and tastes, the home which the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, successor of Beecher and Abbott in famous old Plymouth Church, has found in Brooklyn is an ideal one. It is in Grace Court and its situation is a delight to the poetic mind of Dr. Hillis. In all New York there is perhaps no other street in all respects like Grace Court. Certainly there is none richer in charm. On Brooklyn Heights, within sight of the great business heart of the metropolis, it is a place of absolute quiet and repose, a spot to rest in and to dream in. Being open at but one end, there is no vehicular traffic to disturb the quiet of the court. There are green gardens all about, and from the windows of Dr. Hillis's home there is a picturesque view through the trees of the ever-busy harbor and the Jersey shore beyond.

The Husband Of "Dodo."

When, seven years ago, the Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith married the original of "Dodo," Miss Margaret Tennant, Sir Charles Tennant's daughter, his friends declared that his future as a leading politician was assured. They argued that with such an ambitious wife a statesman of half Mr. Asquith's ability would be bound to come to the front. Until very recently it seemed as if this prophecy would prove to have as little ground as most political forecasts, but now, after a lustrum and a half, it looks as though it may be fulfilled. Mr. Asquith has suddenly, by taking the lead in the Liberal schism, become the most talked-of public man in the United Kingdom, and it will not be his wife's fault if he does not use the opportunity to advantage.

Against Woman Suffrage.

Mrs. Edwin Knowles of Brooklyn, the new President of the Professional Woman's League, does not believe in woman suffrage. Discussing the subject the other day, she said that to her mind the woman suffragist appeared as a ridiculous being. Mrs. Knowles, who enjoys the reputation of knowing what she is talking about, expressed the opinion that nothing was to be gained by enfranchising women. "There are as many ignorant women as men," she says, "and giving woman the right to vote would merely increase the number of voters, while their division on the issues of the day would be about as it is now. The only thing that would be gained would be more trouble for the women." But Mrs. Knowles has a strong belief in club life for her sex. It "broadens" a woman, she says.

Col. Austen's Pride.

Perhaps the proudest man in the National Guard just now is Col. David E. Austen, commander of the Thirteenth Regiment of Heavy Artillery, Brooklyn. Col. Austen's pride is in his command. For the first time in the history of the Guard, Brooklyn possesses in the Thirteenth a regiment which in numerical strength leads all other commands in the State. Its membership is now 1,005. The Seventh stands next, with 970 officers and enlisted men. The particular reason why Col. Austen is proud of his regiment's standing is that when it was disbanded by Gov. Black during the Spanish war, its reorganization was effected [illegible]

Newport's Summer Colony

1901

NEWPORT, R. I., June 22.—How lively this social capital will be this Summer is well indicated by this complete list of cottage owners or lessees, which has been carefully compiled by the publishers of the Cottage Directory of the Summer city:

A

AGASSIZ, Professor A., Castle Hill.
AGASSIZ, Max, Castle Hill.
ALMON, A. B., Red Cross Avenue.
ANDREWS, F. W., Sunset Lawn, Maple Avenue.
ANDREWS, Mrs. A. L., Reef Point, Ocean Avenue.
ANDREWS, Paul, Rockry Hall, Bellevue Avenue.
ANGELL, Edwin G., Washington Street.
ARNOLD, Dr. E. S. F., Hawthorne Villa, Carroll Avenue.
ARNOLD, Olney, 2d, Washington Street.
ARNOLD, Mrs. S. G., Lazy Lawn, East Shore, Middletown.
ASTOR, Mrs. William, Beechwood, Bellevue Avenue.
ASTOR, John Jacob, Beechwood, Bellevue Avenue.
Avenue.
AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. John, Washington Street.
AUCHINCLOSS, H. D., Hammersmith Farm, Harrison Avenue.

B

BALDWIN, Mrs. C. H., Snug Harbor, Bellevue Avenue.
BANCROFT, Mrs. J. C., Easton's Point.
BARGER, S. F., Bellevue Avenue, corner Perry Street.
BARSTOW, Miss R. R., East Shore, Middletown.
BECKWITH, Truman, of Providence, Renfrew Park, cottage No. 12.
BEEKMAN, James H., Catherine Street, Mrs. Foster's cottage.
BELL, Dr. C. M., Bellevue Avenue and Cliffs.
BELMONT, O. H. P., Bellcourt, Bellevue Avenue.
BELL, F. A., Stitt cottage, Bellevue Avenue.
BELMONT, Perry, Bythesea, Bellevue Avenue.
BERRYMAN, Mrs. C. H., Hone cottage, Beach Street.
BERWIND, E. J., The Elms, Bellevue Avenue, corner Dixon Street.
BEST, Mrs. C. L., Bellevue Avenue and Perry Street.
BETTON, Miss E., 138 Gibbs Avenue.
BINNEY, William, Windecke, Catherine Street.
BLATCHFORD, Miss S. E., Catherine Street.
BLANDING, William O., Lawnfield, Harrison Avenue.
BLIGHT, Atherton, Bellevue Avenue.
BOOKSTAVER, Judge H. W., Wynne, Purgatory Road.
BORDEN, J. C., Goose Neck, Ocean Avenue.
BORDEN, T. W., Goose Neck, Ocean Avenue.
BOWEN, Mrs. H. W., Betton cottage, Redwood Avenue.
BROOKS, H. M., Rockhurst, Bellevue Avenue.
BROWN, Mrs. Harold, Bellevue Avenue, corner Hazard Avenue.
BROWN, Mrs. John Carter, Bellevue Avenue.
BROWNELL, Mrs. Seth, Indian Avenue, near Sachuest Beach.
BRYCE, Gen. Lloyd, 403 Bellevue Avenue.
BULL, C. M., Karlsruhe, Dudley Avenue.
BULL, Dr. W. T., Dudley House, Mile Corner.
BURDEN, I. T., Fairlawn, Bellevue Avenue.
BURKE-ROCHE, Mrs., Elmcourt, Bellevue Avenue, corner Bowery Street.
BRUGUIERE, L. S., Hawthorne, Carroll Avenue.
BUCKLEY, Edward H., Rigg's, Catherine Street.
BURT, Dr. S. S., 14 Catherine Street.
BUSK, Mrs. J. R., Indian Spring, Ocean Avenue.

C

CADWALADER, J., Bellevue Avenue.
CANFIELD, A. Cass, Pinard Cottage, No. 5, Narragansett Avenue.
CARROLL, Royal P., Clay Street.
CAREY'S, Narragansett Avenue, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Swayne and Mrs. Edwin Parsons.
CARY, Hamilton W., Reed's, Bellevue Avenue.
CASWELL, John R., Eglantine, Bull Street.
CHADWICK, J. A., of Fall River, Renfrew Park Cottage, No. 4.
CHAMBERLAIN, Miss R., Gull Rock Cottage, Hawthorne Street.
CHURCHILL, Capt. C. C., 62 Ayrault Street.
CLARK, Bishop T. M., Purgatory Road.
CLARK, Alexander S., Beach Mount, Harrison Avenue.
CLEWS, Henry, The Rocks, Ocean Avenue.
CODMAN, Mrs. J. Amory, Berkeley Villa, Bellevue and Berkeley Avenues.
CROCKER, George, Osgood's, Bellevue Avenue.
CODMAN, Miss, Berkeley Villa, Bellevue and Berkeley Avenues.
CODMAN, Ogden, Jr., Gibbs Avenue and Champlin Street.
COLE, George E., Case's, Kay Street.
COLEMAN, Samuel, Boxcroft, Red Cross Avenue.)
COLLINS, Mrs. George, Cottage Street.
CORNELL, the Rev. John M., Cornell Farm, West Road, Portsmouth.
CRAMP, E. S., Chickering House, Bellevue Avenue.
CARROLL, John Lee, Lieber Cottage, Rhode Island Avenue.
CAMPBELL, Mrs. Moses Taylor, Malcolm's, Kay Street.
CARTER, William E., Satterlee's, Clay Street.
CASS, Mrs. E. E., Annex, Washington Street.
CUTTING, J. De Wolfe, Boothden, Middletown.
CASSARD, W. G., Pell Cottage, Greenough Place.
CHILDS, Charles A., Pumpelly Cottage, Gibbs Avenue.
CURTISS, Mrs. F. T., Waring's Hypothenuse, Catherine Street.
CUSHING, T. F., New Lodge, Bellevue Avenue.
CUSHING, R. M., The Ledges, Ocean Avenue.
CUTTING, Mrs. F. B., Wee Bush, Bellevue Avenue.

D

DANIELSON, J. De Forest, Swift Cottage, Bellevue Avenue.
DAVIES, J. T., Pinecroft, Purgatory Road.
DAVIS, T. M., The Reefs, Ocean Avenue.
DAVIS, John, Howland's, Rhode Island Avenue.
DE BLOIS, Mrs. J. Amory, 111 Gibbs Avenue.
DE FORREST, George B., Train Villa, Bellevue Avenue, near Spouting Rock Beach.
DE RHAM, H. Casimir, D'Hauteville Cottage.
DOLAN, John R., Ruggles Avenue.
DOLAN, Clarence W., Davis Chalet, Bellevue Avenue.
DREXEL, John R., Ruggles Avenue.
DULLES, Mrs. Andrew C., Ochre Point Avenue.
DUNCAN, W. Butler, Cleveland Villa, Catherine Street.
DURYEA, H. B., Edge Hill, Beacon Hill Road.
DURYEE, Mrs. Guidet, with Mrs. J. D. Guidet, Case Cottage, Catherine Street.
DYER, Elisha, Jr., Wayside, Bellevue Avenue.
DE KOVEN, Reginald, Thomas cottage, Rhode Island Avenue.

E

EDGAR, Mrs. William, Old Beach Road.
ELLIS, J. W., Stonecrc, Bellevue Avenue.
ELLIS, Ralph N., Stoneacre, Bellevue Avenue.
ELLIOTT, Mrs. S. H., Miller Place, Bellevue Avenue.
EMMONS, A. B., 130 Gibbs Avenue.
ERVING, Mrs. Shipley, Tirrell cottage, Kay Street
EUSTIS, George P., Wheeler's, Eustis Avenue.

F

FAHNESTOCK, Gibson, Harrison Avenue.
FAIRCHILD, Charles, Washington Street.
FISH, Stuyvesant, Crossways, Ocean Avenue.
FISKE, Mrs. J. M., Masonics, Ruggles Avenue.
FLINT, Dr. Austin, Jr., Berkeley cottage, Bellevue Avenue.
FOSTER, Miss, Le Roy Avenue.
FRANKLIN, William Morris, Franklin cottage, Sea View Avenue.
FRENCH, Mrs. F. O., Harbor View, Chastellux Avenue.
FRENCH, Seth B., Edgerston, Harrison Avenue.

G

GAMBRILL, Mrs. Richard, Eldridge's, Ochre Point.
GAW, William H., Quarterfoil, Narragansett Avenue.
GAMMELL, William, North House, Narragansett Avenue.
GARRETT, Mrs. R., Narragansett Avenue.
GARRETTSON, F. P., Mill Street.
GERRY, Elbridge T., Gerrycroft, Bellevue Ave.
GIBBS, Major T. K., Bethshan, Gibbs Avenue.
GIBBS, Dr. Walcott, Gibbs Avenue and Catherine Street.
GLYN, W. E., Mayfield, Bellevue Avenue.
GOSHORN, Gen. A. T., Williams Cottage, Washington Street.
GOELET, Mrs. Ogden, Ochre Point Avenue, between Webster Street and the Cliffs.
GOELET, Mrs. Robert, Narragansett Avenue.
GREEN, William Brenton, Malbone Road.
GRAY, Judge J. C., Kay Street.
GRISWOLD, J. N. A., Bellevue Avenue.
GROSVENOR, William, Roslyn, Beacon Hill Road.
GROSVENOR, Miss, Wyndham, Beacon Hill Road.
GROSVENOR, J. B. M., Wyndham, Beacon Hill Road.
GUIDET, Mrs. J. D., Case Cottage, Catherine Street.

H

HAGUE, Mrs. Arnold, Beacon Hill Road.
HALL, Robert, Washington Street.
HARRIMAN, Joseph, Dresser Cottage, Bellevue Court.
HAVEMEYER, H. O., Jr., Arnold Cottage, Rhode Island Avenue.
HAVEMEYER, Mrs. T. A., Stone Leigh, Narragansett Avenue.
HATCH, W. D., Le Chalet, Bellevue Avenue.
HAVEN, G. G., Narragansett Avenue.
HAYDEN, Dr., Red Cross Avenue.
HAYS, Mrs. John S., Rosevale, Narragansett Avenue.
HAYS, Miss Stella D., Rosevale, Narragansett Avenue.
HITCHCOCK, Thomas, Cliff Lawn, Chanler's, Cliff Avenue.
HOFFMAN, Charles F., Jr., Pendleton estate, on the Cliffs.
HARRIMAN, James, Warren Cottage, Gibbs Avenue.
HILLHOUSE, Charles B., Dellmain, Narragansett Avenue.
HOSTETTER, D. Herbert, Cushman Villa, Catherine Street.
HOPKINS, James, McCagg Cottage, Bellevue Avenue.
HOPKINS, Dr. W. B., Brentlodge, Gibbs Avenue.
HORNING, Miss M. M., Washington Street.
HOWARD, Mrs. E. W., Kay Street, corner of Bull.
HOWARD, Thomas H., Baldwin Cottage, Bellevue Avenue.
HOWE, Mrs. Julia Ward, Union Road, Portsmouth.
HOYT, Mrs. H. S., Old Beach Road.
HUHN, George A., Lyndenhurst, Bellevue Avenue.
HUME, Mrs. Sophie, Oldmixon, 53 Everett Street.
HUNNEWELL, H. H., Jr., Tyler's, Bellevue Court.
HUNTER, Mrs. Thomas R., Rhode Island Avenue.
HUNTER, W. R., Sunnyfield Farm, Middletown.
HUNTINGTON, S. E., Broadlawns, Ridge Road.
HUTTON, G. M., Shamrock Cliff, Ridge Road.

J

JANNEY, Thomas, Herrick Cottage, Clay Street.
JOHNSON, Mrs. J. G., Bellevue Court.
JOHNSON, Mrs. H. A., Gibbs Avenue.
JOHNSON, the Misses, Gibbs Avenue.
JONES, Miss C. O., Midcliff, Ruggles Avenue.
JONES, Pembroke, Friedheim, Bellevue Avenue.
JENNINGS, Oliver G., Hoffman Cottage, Bellevue Avenue.
JOSEPHS, Lyman C., Purgatory Road.

K

KEMP, A. T., Parker Cottage, Parker Avenue.
KERNOCHAN, Mrs. J. P., Sea View, Marine Avenue.
KETTELTAS, Miss, Webster Street.
KING, Mrs. David, Kingscote, Bellevue Avenue.
KANE, De Lancey A., King Cottage, Narragansett Avenue.
KING, G. G., Shields Cottage, Ochre Point.
KING, Roland, Tirrell Cottage, Kay Street.
KINGSLAND, W. M., Pinard Cottage, No. 3, Narragansett Avenue.
KNOWLTON, E. J., Idle Hour, West Main Road.

L

LADENBURG, Mrs. A., Hodgson's Willow Bank, Spring Street.
LA FARGE, John, Sunnyside Place.
LAWRENCE, Prescott, Bellevue Avenue.
LEARY, Miss Annie, Mill Street.
LEDYARD, Lewis C., L. Q. Jones cottage, Halidon Hill.
LEHR, Harry Symes, Arleigh, Bellevue Avenue, (after Aug. 1, 1901.)
LEROY, Mrs. S., Red Cross Avenue.
LIPPITT, Charles Warren, Breakwater, Ledge Road.
LIVERMORE, John R., at H. M. Brooks's, Bellevue Avenue.
LORILLARD, L. L., Whitehall, Catherine Street.
LUDLOW, E. L., Harrison Avenue.
LUCE, Admiral S. B., Rhode Island Avenue.
LYMAN, Miss Florence, Webster Street.
LYNCH, Mrs. Mabel, Little Cottage, Everett Place.

M

MAHONY, J. H., Bellevue and Lakeview Avenues.
MARQUAND, H. G., Linden Gate, Old Beach Road.
MASON, Dr. J. J., Wabun, Catherine Street and Gibbs Avenue.
McKAY, Gordon, Marine Avenue.
MILLER, W. Starr, Ocean Avenue.
MILLS, D. Ogden, Ocean View, Bellevue Avenue.
McKEAN, Thomas, Pinard Cottage, No. 1.
MAYER, Lloyd M., Land Trust Cottage.
MALLERY, J. C., Woolsey Cottage, Rhode Island Avenue.
MATHER, W. P., Land Trust Cottage.
MARVIN, Miss Florence, Leslie Cottage, Francis Street.
MORGAN, W. Rogers, Travers Cottage, Rhode Island Avenue.
MONSTIERS-MERINVILLE, Marquis de, Caldwell Cottage, Kay Street.
MILLER, H. Ray, Weaver Cottage, Berkeley Avenue.
MORGAN, E. D., Beacon Rock, Harrison Avenue.
MORRELL, Col. Edward De V., Ochre Point Avenue.
MORSE, E. Rollins, at Arleigh, Bellevue Avenue, until Aug. 1; at Rhua House, Bellevue Avenue, after Aug. 1.
MURRAY, William, Price's Neck, Ocean Avenue.
MORTIMER, Richard, Lorillard Cottage, Ochre Point.

N

NEILL, E. M., Longacre, Old Beach Road.
NEILSON, Mrs. Fred, Gravel Court, Narragansett Avenue.
NEILSON, Mrs. W. S., Price's Neck.
NORMAN, Bradford, Brook Farm, Portsmouth.
NORMAN, Mrs. G. H., Belair, Old Beach Road.
NORMAN, Maxwell, Belair, Old Beach Road.
NORMAN, Reginald, Barrett Cottage, Catherine Street.
NORRIE, A. Lanfear, Warren Place, Narragansett Avenue.
NOYES, Mrs. R., Rhode Island Avenue and Francis Street.

O

O'BRIEN, Mrs. John, Inchiquin, Bellevue Avenue.
OELRICHS, C. M., Kay Street.
OELRICHS, Hermann, Rosecliff, Bellevue Avenue.
OGDEN, Mrs. W. B., Pinard Cottage, No. 2, Narragansett Avenue.
OLDMIXON, Mrs. George Scott, 53 Everett Street.
OTIS, Francis J., Needwood Cottage, Parker Avenue.

P

PARKER, James V., Merton Road.
PARSONS, Mrs. Edwin, Carey's, Narragansett Avenue.
PAUL, Mrs. W. W., Washington Street.
PEARSON, Mrs. Fred, Ochre Point and Ruggles Avenue.
POST, Edwin C., Lieber Cottage, Rhode Island Avenue.
PENNIGER, Charles H., Renfrew Park Cottage, No. 2.
PERKINS, Mrs. C. C., Bruen Villa, Bellevue Avenue.
PERRY, Mrs. Gardiner-Blanchard, Montpelier, Miantonomi Avenue.
PIERSON, Gen. J. F., Rose Lawn, Bellevue Avenue.
POPE, Mrs. William, at Rough Point, Bellevue
POTTER, Mrs. Charles, Sunnyside Place.
POWEL, John Hare, Bowery Street.
POWEL, P. H., Blatchford Cottage, Greenough Place.
POWEL, Mrs. S., Bowery Street.
POWEL, S., Gibbs Avenue.
POWEL, Dr. S. C., Old Beach Road.

R

RICE, Mrs. Henry, Washington Street.
RICHARDS, W. T., Arnold Avenue.
RIVES, G. L., Swanhurst, Bellevue Avenue.
ROOK, Mrs. E. F., Chanler Villa, Cliff Avenue.
REDMOND, Gould H., Potter Cottage, Rhode Island Avenue.
REDMOND, Henry, White Cottage, Red Cross Avenue.
ROELKER, William G., Fearing Cottage, Annadale Road.
ROBINSON, C. L. F., Heartsease, Kay Street.
ROGERS, Mrs. W. B., Morningside, Gibbs Avenue.

S

SANDS, Mrs. A. L., Catherine Street.
SANDS, F. P., Catherine Street.
SCHERMERHORN, W. C., Narragansett Avenue.
SCHOTT, Mrs. Ellen, Cranston Avenue.
SCOTT, George S., Bellevue and Ruggles Avenues.
SEDGWICK, Robert, Poplars, Leroy Avenue.
SHAW, Robert Newton, Wheeler's Carey Cottage, Eustis Avenue.
SHELDON, Frederick, Narragansett Avenue.
SHERMAN, W. Watts, Shepard Avenue.
SHOVE, Frank, of Fall River; Renfrew Park, Cottage No. 7.
SLATER, Mrs. E. H. G., Annandale Road.
SORCHAN, Victor, Yznaga Avenue.
SPENCER, J. T., Althorpe, Ochre Point.
STEWART, Lispenard, White Lodge, Bellevue Avenue.
STILLMAN, James, Oak Lawn, Narragansett Avenue.
SANDS, William H., Tower Top, Bellevue Avenue.
SCHENCK, Mrs. S. D., Sargent cottage, Kay Street.
STEVENS, Joseph G., Hunt cottage, Church Street.
SMITH, J. Clinch, The Moorings, Harrison Avenue.
SWAN, J. A., Gibbs Avenue.
SWAYNE, F. B., Carey Villa, Narragansett Avenue.
SWEET, E. C., near Easton's Pond.

T

TAYLOR, H. A. C., Annandale Road.
TERRY, the Rev. Roderick, Hilltop, Ruggles Avenue.
THAW, Benjamin, Beach Mound, Bellevue Avenue.
THAYER, Nathaniel, Bellevue Avenue.
THOMPSON, W. P., Bruen Villino, Bellevue Avenue.
TILLINGHAST, Miss Mary E., Masten cottage, Everett Street.
TIFFANY, Mrs. Perry, Yardley cottage, Rhode Island Avenue.
TOMPKINS, H. B., Redwood Street.
TOMPKINS, William W., Bellevue Avenue and Old Beach Road.
TRAVERS, Mrs. Susan, Coleman cottage, Red Cross Avenue.
TWEEDY, Edmund, Bellevue Court.
TWOMBLY, H. McK., Vinland, Ochre Point.

V

VAN ALEN, J. J., Wakehurst, Shepard Avenue and Ochre Point.
VANDERBILT, Alfred G., Chastellux cottage, Halidon Hill.
VANDERBILT, Mrs. Cornelius, The Breakers, Ochre Point.
VANDERBILT, Cornelius, Jr., Beaulieu, Bellevue Avenue.
VANDERBILT, F. W., Rough Point, Bellevue Avenue.
VANDERBILT, W. K., Jr., Coats Villa, Beacon Hill.
VAN ALEN, James L., Post Villa, Bellevue Avenue.

W

WALES, Mrs. G. W., Yznaga Avenue.
WARD, H. H., Burke cottage, Cliffs.
WALLACH, Mrs. Barger, Bellevue Avenue and Perry Street.
WARREN, Mrs. George Henry, Narragansett Avenue.
WARREN, G. H., Seafield, Ocean Avenue.
WARREN, Whitney, Clay Street and Parker Avenue.
WATSON, Dr. Argyle, Spring and John Streets.
WEBSTER, Hamilton Fish, Pen Craig, Harrison Avenue.
WEBSTER, Sidney, Pen Craig, Harrison Avenue.
WELD, W. F., Weld Lodge, Narragansett Avenue.
WELD, Mrs. W. G., Bellevue and Parker Avenues.
WELLS, W. S., Land's End, Ledge Road.
WETMORE, G. P., Chateau sur Mer, Bellevue Avenue.
WHIPPLE, John, Perry's, Greenough Place.
WHITEHOUSE, W. F., Eastbourne, Rhode Island Avenue.
WHITNEY, Harry Payne, Bellevue Avenue.
WHITRIDGE, J. C., Sandy Point, Portsmouth, R. I.
WHITWELL, S. H., Berkeley Avenue.
WICKES, Edward C., Pinard Cottage, No. 4.
WILLING, E. S., Webster Street.
WILLING, R. L., Red Cross Avenue.
WILLOUGHBY, Hugh L., The Chalet, Halidon Avenue.
WILSON, Miss H., Newport and New York, Renfrew Park Cottage, No. 5.
WINTHROP, Mrs. Buchanan, The Orchard, Narragansett Avenue.
WILSON, J. Hazard, Coddington Point.
WILSON, R. T., Narragansett Avenue.
WINANS, Ross R., Bleak House, Castle Hill.
WINTHROP, Egerton L., Bellevue Avenue.
WINTHROP, Egerton L., Jr., Bellevue Avenue.
WOODWARD, James T., The Cloisters, Ochre Point.
WOODWARD, Mrs. William, Jr., The Cloisters, Ochre Point.
WOODWARD, William, The Cloisters, Ochre Point.
WORK, Frank, Elmcourt, Bellevue Avenue.
WYSONG, J. J., Greystone, Ochre Point.
WILSON, Mrs. Emily S., Renfrew Park Cottage
WHEELRIGHT, Mrs., Mason Villa, Champlin Street.

Z

ZABRISKIE, Mrs., Rhode Island Avenue.

THE PRIDE OF BATTERY 52.

"ATTENTION, Skiggety," commanded the Corporal of the Guard on Governors Island yesterday. Skiggety at once assumed the proper position, and the onlookers commented on his soldierly bearing and the precision with which he had executed the command.

Skiggety did not move a muscle, and was rigid and silent as the sphinx until the Corporal, walking up to him, rubbed his soft white hair and said, in a gentle voice, "At Ease." Skiggety immediately obeyed the welcome order, and the onlookers once more applauded.

Skiggety is the mascot of the Fifty-second Battery of Artillery, United States Army, and only recently arrived in America from Porto Rico, where the Fifty-second until a few weeks ago was stationed. He is as white as snow, and, though unaccustomed to hearing the English language spoken, is naturally so bright that he has mastered that problem to a considerable extent. Skiggety is a handsome Porto Rican dog. Happening to be on the wharf when the transport bearing the artillerymen sailed for home, he was enticed aboard and brought to New York.

When kidnapped all the commands he could be made to understand were those spoken in the broken Spanish of the soldiers. The transport was still several days from port when he began to catch on to the meaning of such canine lingo as "Come" and "Sic 'em." When he landed at the Battery [illegible] little difficulty in making him understand when it was time to stop or to begin any of the tricks such as dogs acquire. To-day his company believes him to be the smartest dog in the Government service, and in it there are many smart dogs, so they say.

Jumping through hoops, over outstretched arms, and over hurdles, such as dogs who have had a circus training are adept in, are to him simple accomplishments. When told to stand at attention, which is one of his most effective tricks, he immediately stands on his hind legs, backs up against the wall, a barrel, or whatsoever happens to be near for support, throws back his head, folds his forelegs, and stands in the position until the command to resume his natural position is given.

Told to walk his post, Skiggety begins a tour of return trips that to the initiated strongly suggest the trials and tribulations of guard duty. The meal hours are as well known to him as to the Sergeant who has spent the best years of his life in the service of his country. He sleeps in the guardhouse and never thinks of taking a nap anywhere except on a cot. Unlike other dogs, he never gets his shaggy white hair soiled, and is always as clean in appearance as the most petted poodle on Fifth Avenue.

To hear the soldiers talk of Skiggety one would think they cared little for veracity. To see "Skiggety" one would know that the Fifty-second possesses a dog that in point of intellectuality has few superiors.

HUNT'S POINT AND ITS RELICS

HUNT'S POINT, in the Borough of the Bronx, possesses a wealth of interest for the lover of old New York as well as for the daily excursionists who crowd the trolley cars for Summer outings in that locality. It is one of the most famous of the many points near New York that jut out into the Sound, and for many years has been a favorite resort for Sunday school picnics, sharing this repute with its neighbors, Barretto's Point and Classon's Point. Barretto's Point is now the Summer athletic headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Hunt's Point, however, has the advantage of them all, in possessing ancient landmarks reminding one of its age and founders. The old stone house, considerably dilapidated in appearance, is still standing, and is well worth a visit. Few buildings in Greater New York can claim a greater age, and with the steady demolition of landmarks it would be problematical to prophesy how much longer the historic grange may stand. The house was erected in 1687 by Thomas Hunt, the founder of the family, who remained in possession of the property for more than a hundred years. Thomas Hunt was one of the original settlers of that wild, outlying district, and a short time before he erected his home—in 1643—there was an Indian massacre on the adjoining Classon's Point, then known as Cornell's Neck. At that time the house built by Thomas Cornell, the early ancestor of the founder of Cornell University as well as of former Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, was burned to the ground.

Thomas Hunt married a daughter of Edward Jessup, and he and John Richardson were the joint owners of the vast West Farms tract, purchased from the Indians in 1663 and confirmed by Gov. Nicholls in 1666. At the death of his wife Thomas Hunt received a large share of the estate and when he died, in 1694, it went to his grandson, Josiah Hunt. The latter died in 1729 and the property went to his son, Thomas Hunt. The latter is also known in history as Capt. Hunt, and in the family burying ground, about a mile back from the point, on the main road, one will find a weather-beaten slate tombstone bearing the date 1729, and with the name of Elizabeth Hunt, wife of Capt. Thomas Hunt, upon it. This is the oldest legible tombstone in this quaint little plot, although there are a few others which may be older but whose inscriptions have been totally effaced.

Were it not for the fact that this almost forgotten section of the Bronx is the resting place of one of New York's most famous poets, Joseph Rodman Drake, it is probable that modern improvements would have razed it long ago. The young poet was a frequent visitor of the Hunt family, and many of the beauties of the Bronx formed the theme of his early poems. As the author of the "Culprit Fay" and "The American Flag" he is chiefly known to fame. He died at the age of twenty-five years, and two lines of Fitz Greene Halleck's poetical tribute to his memory are inscribed upon his tomb:

None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise.

Joseph Rodman Drake died Sept. 21, 1820, and his resting place is near the entrance of the little cemetery, marked by a plain pyramid shaft, which would have fallen to complete destruction a few years ago had not a society of the young poet's admirers, known as the Brownson Literary Union, renovated the monument in 1891. The ancient iron railing surrounds the simple monument.

The visitor to this place, however, should not go away satisfied with a sight of the Drake Monument. The other stones in the immediate vicinity will repay scrutiny, and on them one will find the names of such old Westchester families as the Willetts, Leggetts, Bartows, besides the numerous descendants of the Hunt family. The majority are over a hundred years old and surprisingly well preserved. One odd stone, without any date, records the fact that it is erected to the memory of "Sarah, Margaret, and Eliza, aged seventy, eighty, and ninety, daughters of the late Thomas Hunt." Interments were made here as late as 1851. The [illegible]

SHARP PRACTICES AT BRIDGE

HOW TO PREVENT THEM

IN all of the short card games, like poker, the Greek can play alone. For his success he depends upon the dexterous manipulation of the deck. To stack cards, to shift the cut, to deal seconds or from the bottom of the pack—these are his stock in trade and no confederate is needed. But the games which employ fifty-two cards in each deal offer little attraction for the solitary sharper. The chances for gain are materially less, since the action is slower and the stakes usually smaller; the risk of discovery is appreciably increased, because the deal is so much longer.

As a consequence, other methods have been devised by unscrupulous players who affect games of the whist group, and these schemes for illicit profit require co-operation. So it occurs that private conventions between partners have been perfected. The play of certain cards at the whist table may be the means of giving precise information to the player's partner, and yet tell nothing to the adversaries. This peculiar form of fraud is very dangerous to use against first-class opponents, as it is extremely unlikely to pass undiscovered. High grade whisters analyze each play that is made and are quick to perceive any irregularity of system. A repetition of an outré lead or follow would evoke a call for an explanation, and the interpretation would have to be incontestable or it would be rejected.

Bridge, however, affords a much broader field for collusive chicanery than does whist. In the latter game there is only one department—the play; in the former there is also the make; and it is in the declaration of the trump that the danger lies.

Time was when the dealer would use his prerogative very freely. A weak heart or diamond make was not unusual, and at one period the best players discussed the advisability of naming clubs, rather than passing, when that suit was strong. This condition no longer obtains. Unless "no trump" or hearts can be declared, the dealer will pass almost invariably. He will not make diamonds if he is not hopeful of going game, and clubs, if there is no score or a small one, is absolutely out of the question.

This change in the scheme of handling the trump declaration has imposed a far greater obligation on the dummy, and the chief opportunity for collusion lies in passing the make.

If the dealer's hand is not sufficiently strong to justify a trump declaration he is supposed to say: "You make it, partner." If these words are spoken without any marked accent or pause, nothing need be said against the form, but variations of inflection or delivery will permit this short command to convey any meaning which the speaker desires.

As an example, suppose the dealer's partner has such a hand as this:

Hearts—Queen, jack, ten, and six;
Diamonds—Ace, jack, six, and trey;
Clubs—Jack and five;
Spades—Queen, five, and deuce,

a slight change in modulation or the briefest pause between words, which the dealer may use when he gives the order to make is sufficient to enable a confederate who holds such a hand to declare any one of four distinct trumps, and the hand in itself might justify any one of the declarations. The hand is in itself a hazardous "no trump," a weak heart or diamond, or a conservative spade.

"You-make-it-partner," the dealer says quickly, without a pause between the words, and the dummy makes "no trump." He knows that his partner is comparatively strong in suits generally; that, while his hand would not warrant an original declaration of "no trump," he would welcome such a make by dummy. There is very little risk, consequently, in playing without a trump, and the dummy is taking no chances with this make.

"You make it—, —partner," and the extended pause before "partner" reverses diametrically the former meaning. Now the dummy knows that the dealer's hand is very weak and the make must be for safety. The trump will be spades.

"You make it, partner," which, translated means, "I am not quite strong enough to declare hearts, but I hope you are"; and naturally the dummy, with such information to guide him, will declare that suit.

"You MAKE it, partner," and the dummy knows that he is expected to declare diamonds, if possible. Now, the dealer would not make hearts with five or six hearts to the nine, nor would he make diamonds with an equal number headed by a single honor, even if he had some extraneous strength in either case; but his partner, with such a holding as the example shows, could fearlessly declare the suit in which he has intimated strength with a certainty of scoring.

"You make it, PARTNER"—"My only suit is clubs." Naturally, dummy, who has only the jack and five of clubs, cannot make it that suit; but he can do far better—he can declare "no trump." The club is the only suit to fear, and the dealer has it—nothing could be easier.

"Make-it-partner" may mean "I am strong in red, while "Make it-, -partner"—"I am strong in black." In case the former expression is used, dummy would declare hearts; for the latter, "No trump."

All this presupposes that dummy has not looked at his hand before the dealer has passed. If dummy is allowed to view his cards before the dealer has decided there are many ways by which a trickster could intimate that he wanted the make left to him. Almost all players now leave the dummy hand untouched until the make is declared or passed; therefore, comment on how a pass can be influenced is unnecessary.

To a less extent the same conditions obtain in respect of "going over." The usual form of interrogation adopted by the major hand is: "Shall I play?" Now, "Shall I play?" without any accent on a specific word may be meant to indicate indifference on the part of the inquirer as to whether his partner "goes over" or not.

"SHALL I play?" could well convey the information that the leader is very weak and does not want his partner to increase the value of the tricks; while "Shall I PLAY?" might reverse the meaning and denote a hand which is quite strong.

An example will show how this may affect a game. The dealer has passed the make and dummy has declared hearts. The third hand holds: Hearts—King, ten, five, and trey; Spades—ace, jack, six, and five; Diamonds—Queen and five; Clubs—Queen, jack, and six.

Playing after the declarer, this hand seems to be good for four sure tricks, and possibly five; but if he "goes over," the value of each trick becomes sixteen, and third hand and leader must take six tricks or lose the game. And there is the additional risk that the maker or his partner may also double, thus making the game depend upon the odd trick.

Now it is evident that with such cards third hand would be guided entirely by such information as his partner could give. If the leader should say, "Shall I play?" the temptation to "go over" is very strong. Should he say, "Shall I PLAY?" third hand would undoubtedly double, while "SHALL I play?" would evoke the answer "play," and doubling would not be considered for a moment. It is not, however, in the valuable makes, such as hearts or diamonds, that the convention is worth most; it is most potent in the case of the despised and humble spade.

Each trick, spades trumps, is worth two; doubled four. Although the spade is usually declared as a measure of safety, yet it sometimes happens that this is really a strong suit in the maker's hand. General suit strength is deemed sufficient to warrant an "over" in spades, but if the trump suit is massed in the maker's hand, a second "over" results, and the original value of two is increased to eight—equaling a heart. Third hand would not go over a spade unless exceptionally strong if his partner warned him, while he would do so, with fair strength, if his partner encouraged him.

The value of such collusive partnerships is almost inestimable. More really depends upon the make than upon the play, and as shown in the example hand a variation of inflection may not only raise the value of a trick from two to twelve, but it may be able to guarantee a winning, and used against a declared trump it may enable a player to double each trick value with safety.

With such initial odds to overcome, there is no pair in the world strong enough to cope with ordinary players.

There is no doubt that there are players who used such or kindred stratagems. They are here in New York, they are in many other places, and they are not few in number. Social ostracism is the penalty for discovery, yet that has not prevented clubmen from using these tactics, and there have been expulsions here and elsewhere for this cause.

So far as private conventions regarding play are concerned, they are practically useless at bridge. Bizarre or inexplicable plays are not made in games where there is the dummy feature.

To guard against the card sharp, who deals dishonestly, is very difficult. The flim-flam workers proceed on the theory that "the hand is quicker than the eye." If this be so, and the uniform success of the shady gentry would indicate that it is, one can understand readily the virtual helplessness of the tyro whose adversary is an expert manipulator of the deck. But this species of Greek eschews bridge.

Therefore the only form of cheating against which one needs to guard is the one described here at length. It is a practicable form of chicanery, comparatively simple, and it is used. Naturally if one is on the qui vive—anticipating fraud—a well trained ear would enable him to detect variety of modulation, but the same inflection might occur several times successively, and in no case might the partner have a hand which would allow him to profit by the information; and, again, no matter what pause or accent was used by the dealer, the information might warrant dummy in declaring "no trump" because the order to play might convey an intimation of strength in the dummy's weak suit.

It is unpleasant to make a charge of dishonesty against a clubmate even if satisfied of its existence. It might be extremely hard to convince a governing committee of the truth of the charge, and a failure to convince would place the complainant in a most uncomfortable position. Better than cure is prevention. Remove any possibility of giving illegal information.

If the dealer does not desire to make the trump, let him say "Pass" or "Left"—some single word would suffice to convey all the meaning necessary. If the leader does not desire to double, let him inquire—"Play?"—that is all. If these were the only words spoken, the veriest neophyte would quickly note any strained or artificial enunciation and the form of cheating would cease to exist.

C. R. KEILEY.

HOME FOR RAILROAD MEN.

WORK is progressing rapidly on the "John M. Toucey Memorial" Building, which is erecting at Spencer Place and East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, between Mott Avenue and the railroad cut, for the Melrose Junction Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The exterior walls are completed, the floor beams are all laid, and the inner wooden shell for the slate roof is almost finished. Those in charge of the erection of the building are in hopes that early in the Autumn the structure will be ready for the interior furnishings.

The new building, which will be an ornament to the neighborhood as well as a great pleasure to the railroad men for whose use it is being constructed, is intended to replace the temporary home of the Melrose Junction Railroad Branch, which now consists of four old railroad cars, sidetracked near the roundhouse, at the Melrose Junction. It is the combined gift of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, which has contributed $17,000; Mrs. Toucey, the widow of John M. Toucey, for many years General Superintendent of the road, who gave $21,000, and President Dodge of the Young Men's Christian Association, who gave $2,000.

In honor of the memory of John M. Toucey, the building has been named the "John M. Toucey Memorial." It is expected that the members of the Melrose Junction Railroad Branch, who have naturally taken great interest in the project, will supply the necessary furniture.

The building has a frontage of 54 feet on East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and a depth of 64 feet. It will be three stories above the street level, and as the building stands on a steep hill, with its rear toward the open railroad cut, there will be a deep basement, which, from the conformation of the ground, will have an abundance of light and air on both sides and in the rear. The walls of the building are of red brick, laid in white mortar, with bluestone trimmings. The front will be quite ornamental and will have handsome bay windows and a deep veranda. The sloping will be covered with green slate.

In the basement there will be a dining room, kitchen, bathrooms, a locker room with fifty lockers, a heater, and coal cellar. The ground floor will contain the office, Secretary's room, a coat room, an emergency room, where cases of sudden illness or accident can be treated, a reading room and library, and a lounging room. The latter will open upon a wide porch in the rear, which can be utilized as a smoking room.

The greater part of the second floor will be taken up by a hall for meetings, which will accommodate 200 persons, and seats for 50 more can be obtained by opening folding doors between the main hall and the classrooms adjoining.

On the third floor there will be nineteen sleeping rooms, each to contain a single bed, and each having an outside window. The entire building will be heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Family Prayers at the Jenkinses.

A Harlem woman recently decided that family prayers were really necessary to the proper bringing up of her young son Johnnie. Mr. Jenkins, nominal head of the family, didn't exactly see the necessity, but, of course, yielded to his wife. The next morning after breakfast the Jenkinses assembled in the sitting room with a feeling of suppressed excitement at the novel proceedings. After the Scriptural reading they knelt beside a long sofa, Mr. Jenkins at one end, Mrs. Jenkins at the other, and Johnnie in the middle. Then Mr. Jenkins offered up a prayer invoking the divine presence.

Jenkins's prayer was long and fervent. After it had continued for five minutes Johnnie got restless, decided it was too monotonous, and interrupted in his thin toyish voice with:

"Yes, Dod, come and stay to dinner."

Mr. Jenkins concluded his invocation with an abrupt "Amen." Johnnie safely out of the way, he strangely remarked to his wife: "That's the limit!"

Family prayers have been abandoned at the Jenkinses.

Dorothy and Jack

With an Interlude in Which Harry Plays a Leading Part . .

THIS is the true story of Dorothy and Jack. Dorothy is her stage name, but that doesn't matter. She was an Ohio girl, and before she was out of her teens she eloped with Jack, who owned a café in Memphis, and was fond of "following the horses" on the Southern circuit. They quarreled, and in an evil hour somebody told Dorothy that she had real dramatic talent, and that she was hiding it under a bushel or a bonnet or something of that sort. This turned her head and also turned her heart away from Jack. Then they quarreled some more. As a result, Dorothy bought a through ticket to New York and after her arrival here interviewed a manager; in fact several of them.

She met with surprises. To her astonishment New York managers did not have traps set along Broadway for the purpose of capturing every sweet young creature who strayed across that thoroughfare. After living in furnished rooms for a while, breaking the monotony by occasional trips to the pawnbrokers, where most of Jack's ante-nuptial presents were exchanged for small slips of cardboard and sundry sums of money, Dorothy received her second surprise. It came to her "marked" in one of the Memphis papers, and it notified her that her husband had begun an action for divorce on the ground of desertion. She switched her head bravely and said she didn't care, "that there were as good fish in the sea as ever was caught," and in fact, almost convinced herself that she never had cared for Jack anyway.

"The Man from Ecuador" came along, and his advent made her conviction that "Jack was not worth worrying over" a certainty. For "The Man from Ecuador" was a play and the manager of it was attracted by Dorothy's pretty face and what he considered its adaptability for a certain part, in which a young girl wears a sombrero and shoots on sight.

Dorothy went "on the road," and she thought her troubles were over. But they were not, for just about then Harry loomed up large and handsome. Harry was a very different type of man from Jack. More than six feet tall, broad-shouldered, and self-confident, he besieged the heart of the novitiate, and the first thing she knew she was married to him, for the divorce had been granted meantime.

Harry became an expensive luxury. He had a fist like a sledge-hammer, and more than once Dorothy felt its force. Still she clung to him, and the more he abused her the better she seemed to like him, for was he not an actor? From girlhood it had been her dream to marry a stage hero. But "The Man from Ecuador" was something of an iconoclast. It helped to disillusionize Dorothy and to teach her that all is not gold that glitters on a sombrero. But she was conscientious and was also something of a success at the one-night stands during the season of 1900-1901. Her success was not brilliant enough to turn her head, but her experience was instructive enough to level it somewhat. She began to wonder, "What about Harry?" and then to think seriously "Who is Harry?" When a woman begins to realise that the earth would continue to revolve if some particular male person should fall off it, that particular male person might as well steel his heart to some sort of separation.

One day during a lucid moment Dorothy shipped Harry. She was a little bit hysterical that night, and awoke the next morning with a headache, but feeling that she had done the proper thing, she recovered quickly, without telling her troubles to anybody—except the leading lady and the leading man, and the first heavy, and the walking gentleman and the soubrette, and the reticent old gentleman who had spent more years than she had lived playing "juveniles."

The company was at Pine Bluff, which is not far from Memphis, and Dorothy made a hit. That is, she hit the one reporter of that river town for "a write up," and he agreed to give it to her if she would pay for having her picture made. Reluctantly separating herself from the greater part of a week's salary, Dorothy had the pleasure of seeing her photograph in the morning paper. She sighed once or twice over the expense. Being naturally light-hearted, she hummed a little tune and bought fifty extra copies. Funny. But she never thought of sending one of these to Jack. The one she sent to Harry was probably mailed for the purpose of showing him how she looked without a black eye.

But Memphis is not far from Pine Bluff, and somehow a copy of the paper found its way into Jack's café on the afternoon of the day of publication. Jack had never heard of Dorothy under the name that she had determined to immortalize, but he knew the picture just the same, and before "going on" that night, Dorothy received a shock that almost raised her sombrero from her head. It came in the shape of a telegram, which read:

"Saw your picture in the to-day Eagle. Will be there on the 10:30. JACK."

And he came. The next stand was Memphis, and shortly after that the season closed. Meantime Harry had returned to New York, and Dorothy sent a "tracer" after him. It is believed that the "tracer" earned his salary, for Dorothy was in the city last week, and to a close friend, who lives just off Longacre Square, she confided the fact that she and Jack would be married again just as soon as a firm of lawyers could arrange for a divorce, as Harry is not going to contest her suit.

"And will you quit the stage?" she was asked.

"Well, yes. You see, a café isn't half bad, when you come to look it over. It's such a satisfaction to know that you can eat regularly. Of course Jack isn't as big and handsome as Harry, but there is a satisfaction in that also; if we ever have a fight he can't hit half so hard."

Summer Garb for Men

SUMMER is here, and the man who pays any attention to his dress becomes for the time a human butterfly. This year, however, owing to the influences which prevail in England and which have prevailed for the past year, the attire of a well-dressed man is more or less sombre. At first it was the Boer war and the many families thrown into mourning, and following upon this the death of Queen Victoria and the general tabooing of all colors. These have been both potent factors in the styles of the Summer, and, try as you will, you cannot deny that London is to the fashions for men what Paris is for women. The American tailor and the American haberdasher modify and suggest variations, but the foundation is absolutely British.

One of the marked characteristics of the Summer is the turning of fashion from flannels to homespuns, serge, and light tweeds. Last Summer the striped flannel was rampant everywhere. But let a suggestion of this kind be made, and at once all New York buys, the cheapest concerns copy, and before a month all the hand-me-downs have the fashionable patterns, and the doom of the style itself is sealed.

It is a pity about the striped flannel. Flannels are very comfortable Summer wearing and are extremely becoming to most men. The dark blues with lighter stripe, the grays with stripe of white, and any of the many patterns which had stripes running up and down, were most suitable to short and fat men. The checks, on the contrary, were very becoming to tall men, and hence it was not very difficult to suit everybody. But the flannels had too much of a vogue. There is one pattern in particular which seems to have caught the fancy of every young man who has his hair pompadour, or who brushes it in a thick mass over one eye, and who is seen dancing at the picnics and on excursion boats, and who swarms in the Bowery at Coney Island. It is black, and it has a little white stripe. This materal does very well for trousers, but it is depressing when seen in waistcoats and coats. The blue with stripes and the gray are also to be avoided. In fact, it would seem that the marine blue, the very dark blue, the black serge or flannel sack suit—an old, old friend—will hold its own this Summer. There is a great deal of black worn, and next to that comes gray. This is made in light materials, and much of it has a small, almost invisible check. One of the odd suits seen on Fifth Avenue recently—and the wearer was an Englishman—was of gray mixture, with an exaggerated cutaway coat, with tails as long as the frock, and with two great pockets with flaps. The man who wore it was tall and angular, but even that did not prevent his being absurd. One must be very conservative this Summer, and the choice lies between grays and blacks and blues, with an avoiding of all bizarre effects, and especially of stripes. The tailors are feeling this change in the public taste very keenly. When the first rage for flannels presented itself they became absolutely overstocked, and the ready and custom-made houses had large quantities of flannel suits made. It was all very well until the very cheap houses took up the craze, and in a few weeks the flannel suits were all discarded.

There is but little difference in the cut of clothes from last season to this. The double breasted sack and the double breasted waistcoat, however, are doomed, and with them those waistcoats in which the double breasted effect was made by buttons being placed in two rows at right angles. One of the leading haberdashers in New York has a few buff linen waistcoats of this style which may survive. The linen waistcoat looks cool and is admirable with a frock or a cutaway coat. All other waistcoats are cut single breasted, even the white linen and duck ones, and are high in the neck. There are several new waistcoats, such as the white, with narrow black stripes, single breasted. All waistcoats with evening dress must be double breasted and cut quite low in a very round U shape. The double breasted sack coat, although doomed for general wear, is the correct thing for yachting. It must be made of serge. In fact, no fashions change so little as those which must prevail on the water. The rules in the yacht club books prescribe these costumes, but there is nothing so funny as to see a man who never gets nearer the sea than a ferryboat promenading with yachting togs, whether these be the regulation blue serge or flannel or the single breasted coat of blue or black and the white duck trousers and yachting cap.

Evening dress is very little worn in Summer, except for some very large and formal entertainment at such places as Newport, Bar Harbor, or at country houses. There are men who always wear evening dress every night of their lives, and who would not dream of sitting down to dinner without the regulation costume. It is as much a part of the menu as the soup, or the wines properly served and properly iced. The coming into existence years ago of the dinner jacket has been a boon to many of this class. It is worn at home informally, at the club and the play, or on roof gardens or at Summer resorts, and at a great many evening entertainments in the country. I have even seen men who make dress a study wear dinner jackets at dances at Newport in August. However, the line might be drawn here.

There is also much discussion as to whether a black or white waistcoat should be worn with the dinner jacket, and what is the proper tie and what the proper collar. To be absolutely correct, one should wear a plain white shirt, black tie of satin or figured soft silk, straight all around turndown collar, single-breasted black waistcoat, cut U-shaped, same material as coat, and trousers of same material again, cut rather wide, and straight from the hips, black hose, and either dancing pumps or Oxford patent leather ties. But there are limitations and exceptions, and of recent years much latitude has been given. To-day you may wear a white waistcoat, double-breasted, with evening or dinner jacket, but you cannot under any circumstances wear a white tie with it. You may also wear a white plaited shirt, soft-bosomed.

These have also been seen quite frequently at roof gardens and other resorts. While all this is not absolutely according to rule, yet the exigencies of the climate allow certain exceptions.

As to the straw hat, it can be worn with dinner or semi-informal evening dress, such as I have just described. In fact, there is no other headgear in Summer. An overcoat is not necessary with semi-evening dress unless the weather is cold, and the sight of a man in an overcoat and a straw hat is one which is decidedly outré. The best-dressed men don their evening jackets and their straw hats in the beginning of June, and walk about in semi-evening attire at and after the conventional dinner hour.

Whatever you do, please do not refer to the dinner jacket as a Tuxedo. There is no such garment, and the man who wears a Tuxedo wears "pants" also and indulges in other sartorial atrocities.

Now for a few variations on morning dress. White duck trousers will be very popular this Summer, and you may wear them with a black or blue serge jacket, not nautically cut. The Norfolk jacket is also coming into renewed favor, and I have seen some very pretty effects with these for country wear or for traveling. But if you are short and stout avoid them. They are apt to hump in the back, even when made by the best tailors. They are excellent, however, for the steamer. In sports for tennis, white duck or flannel trousers are worn. I have heard and read of a garment which is half shirt and half drawers, which is highly recommended by tennis players. It is a combination, and the authority advocating it states that its great advantage is that it cannot possibly work up and bulge over the top of the belt. The drawers are made like short running pantaloons and at the waist there is a band connecting them with the shirt, which is the ordinary negligée worn always in tennis.

The golfer who goes in for the game seldom wears knickerbockers. He never puts on a golfing stock, and he dresses generally in negligé flannels. The white striped are the best. The trousers are turned up at the bottom, and the coat is an ordinary single-breasted flannel jacket. Either a sweater or a madras shirt is proper. Knickerbockers are not absolutely tabooed, but they have been, so to speak, run into the ground, and the knickerbockered golf player is more or less an object of ridicule for those who love the game for the game's sake. However, you may suit your own ideas. Knickerbockers are excellent for riding and for mountain climbing, although in colder climates they are probably more suitable for the links than in the neighborhood of New York, where every man who has a bicycle sports them. The little touches which haberdashers show continually in their windows as auxiliaries to golf should be avoided. Dress as you would when you are going to the country, unless you have to wear at a match your club uniform. That is a different affair.

There are three subjects of paramount importance which must be treated in an article on Summer wear. The first one is that of hats. If you are very wealthy and have pinned your faith on a $20 to $50 Panama, get it and wear it for seasons and seasons, no matter how the fashions change. I would even say that a $12 one is not a bad investment, but stop there. Every man in New York, it would seem, is wearing a Panama hat. The style is too funny on the head of a short and fat person, and there are some whose noses and whose facial lineaments are in fighting condition with the shape of these new headgear. The ashmen, the garbage men, the truckmen, the tough on the Bowery—well, every one who gets a Summer hat—has invested in a Panama. It means "Good-bye," because the imitation ones are selling at absurdly low prices, and until they get their first washing or until they lose their first bloom you cannot tell whether they have cost $1 or $50, unless you examine them carefully. The best straw hat is one which the good hatter sells—flat, with a brim of about two inches and a half in width. In fact, your hat of last Summer will not be out of fashion.

There are other abominations in the market, including a thick straw hat with a narrow, dinky brim, which looks like a button perched on the top of the head, and some very wide-brimmed grass affairs, with brilliant-colored bands. The colored hatband, however, is no more, and even those gray affairs, which resembled but were not of the sombrero pattern, and which were wound round with brilliant-hued scarfs, are not even seen in the cheapest shops. This year the fashion in hats is conservative, and even the Panamas, real and bogus, have narrow, black ribbons.

I have already referred to soft-bosom shirts. Personally I do not care for them. They are not smart, and the white pleated affairs may be comfortable, but the very best shirt for evening is the stiff-bosomed, plain, uncompromising white linen.

Haberdashers are showing many of these pleated-bosomed shirts in very attractive colored patterns, the stripes running up and down. Blues and lavenders are more popular and are more fashionable than pinks this year, and the black-striped shirts are very smart, indeed. As a rule, the stripes are narrower. The hair-line stripe on a white ground is always in good taste. In madras shirts, white is in vogue, or if colored the stripes are in the hair lines. The best materials for outing shirts are of madras of cheviot. Silk shirts are not in fashion, and flannel is seldom seen.

There will be little variation in ties. The small bow, almost butterfly shape of foulard in the old designs, dark blue, or green or black or red, as a background for white figures, plain blacks in light silks are the most fashionable. The black derby, as it is called, will hold its own all Summer. It is a narrow four-in-hand. White four-in-hands or derbies are very chic, and, in fact, white is an excellent color for Summer. It is always cool. There are many novelties in the shop windows of the fashionable haberdashers, but it is doubtful whether the well-dressed man will purchase them. The club ties and four-in-hands of striped materials are not smart, and the blacks and the grays have a cheap, dingy look. Linen and percale and madras and cheviot ties will not be worn on any extensive scale. They are not fashionable.

The black leather shoe, Oxford tie, low quarter, is the very best for Summer. This will gradually supplant the russet and tan shoes. The latter, however, are excellent for yachting. Each sport has its individual footgear, and white canvas shoes are very popular for tennis and field games of all kinds.

W. G. R.

AS TO RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—Rumors still circulate in official circles that the Czar is about to grant a Constitution to his people. This sensational report can hardly be taken seriously, for similar reports have been circulated from time to time in the Russian capital since the accession of Nicholas II. In nearly every case their authorship has been traced to the Russian correspondents of French and German newspapers, who, in want of copy, have had recourse to this threadbare, yet always effective, yarn. The fact that the Czar is known to have liberal tendencies gives color to the story that he intends to carry out the great reform elaborated by his grandfather, Alexander II., twenty-one years ago. There can be but little doubt that the young Czar, strongly influenced in this matter by the Czarina, favors a radical change in the political and social organization of the empire. But Nicholas II., in this matter, as in others, has met with the stubborn resistance of the reactionary party, backed by the great army of civil functionaries, who, in reality, rule the nation.

Although this report is certainly premature, since such a reform, under existing conditions, is impracticable, there is a strong probability that a radical reform will be effected, and that before long, in Russia's social organization. This is no longer in keeping with the spirit of the times, even from the Russian point of view. The present system, according to which the Czar's subjects are divided into four great classes, (which are themselves subdivided into a number of corporations,) no longer has any raison d'être. This is particularly the case with the nobility. The financial situation of the Russian nobles has gone from bad to worse of late years, and, notwithstanding the efforts of Alexander III., who created the "Nobles' Bank of Mortgages" as a last resort, the fate of the Russian nobility is sealed. Of late years many of the great landed estates belonging to noble families have passed completely out of their hands, and have been acquired by the bourgeoisie, or peasantry. The decline and downfall of the Russian aristocracy is the result of the ruthless extravagance of this privileged class. This applies as well to the upper as to the lower grades of the nobility. As a natural result, the members of Russian princely families are compelled to engage in commercial and industrial pursuits to earn a livelihood, while, in the petite noblesse, they have entered the Government service, in many cases as mere clerks and employes.

It is therefore but natural that the special privileges of a class which has already practically ceased to exist should be abolished. At present the privileged classes—nobles and honorary citizens—enjoy, among other rights, that of changing their residence and of moving about from place to place, as they please. For this purpose they have a permanent passport, available throughout the empire. But, now that the Russian nobles have become engaged in industrial and commercial pursuits, and have become practically assimilated with the bourgeoisie, there is no valid reason why they should continue to enjoy this privilege.

At present the Czar's subjects are divided into four general classes, the nobility, the clergy, the inhabitants of the towns and those of the country. The nobility is itself of two kinds, hereditary and personal. An officer acquires life nobility on attaining a certain rank in the army or navy. Those who attain the rank of Colonel in the army and of Captain in the navy become hereditary nobles. It is most probable that when the proposed reform of the Russian system of class organisation takes place, the nobility will cease to exist as a separate class in the nation.

The rapprochement between France and Germany which has lately taken place is a serious subject of comment here. As was to be expected, one result has been to heighten the prevailing anti-German sentiment. Notwithstanding the recent exchange of courtesies between Emperor William and the Czar, the animosity of Russians for the German people is as intense as ever. A significant instance of this is to be seen in the movement against German commercial and industrial enterprises in Russia. There has lately been a strong feeling of opposition to all foreign industrial companies in the empire, but this movement has been more particularly directed against German concerns. The amount of capital invested in these German industrial and commercial enterprises is, according to recent estimates, $90,000,000, as against $65,000,000 for English companies, $110,000,000 for French companies, and $160,000,000 for Belgian concerns. It is now stated that an Imperial ukase will shortly be issued for the purpose of limiting the action of these foreign enterprises, as a first step to their final suppression.

The pending reform in Russia's penal system is one which it will take considerable time to put into force. In any case it will not be practicable to completely abolish the Siberian exile system at first. This result can only be achieved when sufficient penal stations have been established in European Russia for all classes of convicts, whether political offenders or others. This question of penal reform has been under examination by an imperial commission for some time past and will probably continue to be "under examination" for some time to come. Imperial commissions in Russia are very numerous, not less than 250 being at work just now. As a rule, they meet and deliberate for several years without reaching any very definite conclusion. There are exceptions to this rule, as in the case of the special commission appointed for the purpose of revising the laws of civil procedure. After five years' labor this one sent in an exhaustive report to the Government in which a radical reform of Russian common law was strongly advised.

Russia is aggressively reinforcing the military posts established three years ago in the Pamirs. The most important of these posts are Karokh, Rang-Koul, Istik, Kilai, Goultcha, Mourghab, and Langar. The garrison at Karokh, from which station the Russians command the valleys of the Goum and of Chah Daris, practically the entire Province of Chougnan, is to be doubled. From Karokh they are able to keep a close watch over the Afghan province of Budakhchan. Another important military station, the effective strength of which will be doubled is Langar, near Kilabari Pandj, in the Province of Duakhan, whence the Russians keep guard over the buffer territory given to Afghanistan. The military road between Goultcha and Fort Mourghab has recently been rebuilt. This road, which is of leading strategical importance, has been built across the Kisil-Son Valley and the Trans-Alai chain of mountains to the summit of Ak Baital, (at a height of 14,210 feet,) and thence on to Fort Mourghab. It is a broad road and well paved in the marshy districts of the Gourchab and Kisil-Son Valleys.

It is believed, too, that as a result of the recent visit of the special Ambassador sent by the Dalai Lama of Thibet to the Czar, Thibet will shortly be proclaimed a Russian protectorate. There is certainly nothing improbable in this rumor, which, if it proves correct, means that, in ten or fifteen years, Thibet will be in much the same position as regards Russia as are Boukhara and Khiva at the present.

B. C. DE WOLF.

Had Been There Before.

Price—I asked you to loan me $10, and you sent me only $9.

Brown—I know; I kept the other dollar to pay postage on the letters I'll have to write to get my money back.

THE BIG JEROME PARK RESERVOIR

A BASIN for an inland lake three miles in circumference is being dug at Jerome Park. When the work is completed the little valley over the greensward of which New York's fashionables looked at polo players hurrying their swift-moving ponies or watched the struggle of thoroughbreds around the Jerome Park racetrack will be under twenty-six feet of water. The high hills of solid rock will be leveled and millions of yards of earth will be gouged out by the giant steam shovels to make a place to store 2,000,000,000 gallons of water.

A peculiar coincidence of figures is that it will take ten years to complete the reservoir from the date of the beginning of the work, and when the reservoir is completed it will hold a ten-day supply for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and will cost the city $10,000,000, or an equivalent of $1,000,000 for simply providing a storage place for the water used by the people of New York in one day.

Figures give no idea of the magnitude of this work. For seventy months between 800 and 1,200 men have been laboring. Like ants they now swarm the rocks. Large derricks are swung quickly around carrying at one time a rock weighing several tons and again an Italian laborer dangling at the end of the chain, depositing him without a jar on some ledge to continue his work.

"This is more like the work on the pyramids of Egypt," said Division Engineer Daniel Ulrich, "than anything I know of in modern times. Look at that cliff over there. If that does not look like a gigantic pyramid I don't know what does. The only difference is that we are tearing down pyramids while the ancient workers were building them up. From a picturesque standpoint at the present time the work is the same. You can see the ledges of rock extending fifty to sixty feet in the air the same as the pyramids must have looked when they were being piled up. There is the same noise. But you will easily see that there are not as many men at work now as must have surrounded the pyramids during their construction. Modern machinery and modern labor-saving contrivances now do the work of many men."

Then Engineer Ulrich pointed over to a shabby wooden structure which once was the mansion of some wealthy New Yorker. A large smokestack towered high above the mansard roof, and masses of black smoke showed that soft coal was being used in the furnaces.

"That's the compressed air plaint," said Engineer Ulrich. "The pipes run from that house in all directions. The huge derricks, the rock drills, and hundreds of labor-saving contrivances all get power from that place. The derricks swinging stones weighing tons are operated in the same manner as the rock drills pounding away at small holes in the gneiss. There is one of the large steam shovels burrowing into that hill of earth and taking rocks and all in its maw—that's run by compressed air, too. It is interesting to watch that steam shovel and then think of how the same work must have been done ages ago. Ten men are at work near that steam shovel, and they don't have much to do. They just haul the big machine nearer the hill once in a while so that bigger shovelfuls can be gouged out. Before that steam shovel was invented sixty men would have had to be employed to do the same work. The steam shovel swings about and lands rocks, earth, and all on a flat car. Sometimes two cubic yards of earth are taken up at a time, and it would take thirty men several hours to move a stone which is pulled out of the ground and swung on a flat car in two seconds.

"It takes from three to five minutes to fill a flat car with rocks and earth. The train consists of about twenty cars, and is run from Jerome Parkway over to Pelham Bay, a distance of nearly five miles. There Contractor John McDonald has purchased many acres of marsh land, which he is filling in. At Pelham Bay there is a plow which is let down on the first flat car, and the engine starts forward. In a few minutes rocks and earth are swept clean off the cars and the train starts back for another load."

Standing at one end of the reservoir as planned, it is difficult to see the masonry wall at the other end of the valley. The distance is one and a quarter miles, and the intervening space is broken up in many places. The masonry wall, thirty-six feet high, on the Sedgwick Avenue side of the reservoir, is nearly completed, and the necessary excavations have been made so that twenty-six feet of water can be let in from the aqueduct. Down the centre of the reservoir there is a snakelike wall of masonry and in the centre is the large gatehouse.

"We had to build the centre wall in curves so that the large conduits we are putting in the wall will rest on the rock foundation. You see, the wall will divide the reservoir in two sections, measuring about one and a quarter miles in length and three-eighths of a mile in breadth," explained the engineer. "The idea of the Jerome Park reservoir is to provide an additional storage capacity of ten days' supply for Manhattan and the Bronx. We are placing all sorts of combinations of gatehouses and making connections so that if there is any break in the water system we will be able to shift the connections and allow the water to run through other mains.

"The new aqueduct is 100 feet below the bottom level of the Jerome Park reservoir, and we shall sink a shaft in the centre of the place. The old aqueduct, which now runs through the centre of the reservoir, will be removed and the water from that aqueduct will run through one of the mains in the centre wall. There are three large conduits in the centre wall and five gatehouses, and we can run the water to any section of the city through the mains. If there is a big rainstorm on the Croton watershed, and the supply seems muddy, it will be possible to fill the Jerome Park reservoir and allow it to settle for a few days. After we complete our work I don't think the people of New York will have to complain of muddy water again."

To show how it worked, Engineer Ulrich ordered the foreman of one of the steam shovels to make a quick test on loading a flat car. Half a dozen Italians were leaning on their shovels about the giant piece of machinery.

"All right, boss," said the engineer, yelling out from where a mass of large chains were rattling through grooves. The steam shovel was swung to the base of a hill twenty feet high. In a second the scoop was imbedded in the hill and was tearing away earth and rock. In two minutes this was repeated five times and a flat car was loaded.

"That's pretty good work," said Engineer Ulrich. "An Irishman at work near one of the steam shovels said to me one day, 'That fellow there is a pretty good worker. He is a steady hand, and he always keeps up the steam. He is a fine worker, but, boss, there is one day in the year that fellow can't work. That's on Election Day. That is the day I get ahead of him.' The Irishman was right. The steam shovel can't do any work on Election Day at the polls," said Engineer Ulrich.

The Jerome Park reservoir covers all the area between Sedgwick Avenue, Jerome Avenue, King's Bridge Road, and Mosholu Parkway. The area is over 300 acres, and the cost of the land was about $2,000,000. There will be about 10,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock removed, and the 50,000,000 square feet of surface inside the reservoir walls will be laid with from three to six inches of concrete. Contractors McDonald & Onderdonk had to purchase 250 acres of land on Long Island Sound where they could deposit the excavated earth and rock, and five miles of railway had to be built in order to carry it there. When the reservoir is finished the retaining walls will not be conspicuous from the outside, although in places they will be more than thirty-six feet deep on their inner slopes. In some few places the walls will stand from eight to ten feet above the surrounding country.

The Boarder's "Sure Thing."

"I'll never do it again," indignantly chirped the natural blonde who had been to the races at Gravesend. The other boarders and the landlady's meek and lowly husband looked at "Teddy."

Of course the fluffy little woman's name is not Teddy. The stout invalid in the third floor front dubbed her that because, so the invalid cruelly said—after having played duplicate whist until 2 A. M. for her nerves—"you look and act just like the literary boarder's cat. You're yellow, the men like to hear you purr, and you always doze after eating, so I'll call you 'Teddy.'" However, as to the races.

"Yes, you know we had a lovely box at the clubhouse and went to the track in a drag," said "Teddy." "I wore all my jewelry and meant to act like what George calls 'a dead game sport.' My friends know all the horses and the trainers, and Lulu's husband—Lulu invited me—bets money like a prince, she says. Well, when they called a messenger boy to the box Lulu's husband asked me if I had picked the winner and didn't I want to put down a bet—"

The woman's club woman, who owns some of the furniture and therefore bosses the landlady and the Saturday night whist games, broke in with:

"If you're going to tell about the tip I gave you you're real mean. At any rate, my husband sells goods to a livery stable keeper and he ought to know all about race horses."

"Teddy" would not be checked. "Yes," she continued, "I had in mind the dollar you gave me to place on Margie S. You said she was a 'sure thing.' So I told Lulu's husband that I liked Margie S. and that I'd back her to win for a dollar. Why, they laughed at me until I nearly cried. Lulu told me not to disgrace her, that no real sport ever did such a cheap thing as to bet only a dollar. Then Lulu's husband and the others told me that Margie S. wouldn't be one, two, twelve in a field of ten.

"George once told me how he took a friend's money to bet on a certain horse and at the track decided not to waste that friend's money, so he didn't bet and the horse won. That came to me like a flash. I knew how you'd bluster if your 'sure thing' won and I hadn't bet on it for you, so I plucked up my courage, and, putting four dollars with your one, said bravely: 'I'll plunge five dollars just the same on Margie S.' Even the messenger laughed, but at least I'd shown that I knew how to act at the races. Well, Margie S. didn't start until the other horses were away ahead and she came in the very last. Lulu's husband crowned my misery by asking me if I had any more sure things 'like that street car horse.'"

The invalid called for a second helping of ham and eggs, the landlady laughed, and the clubwoman left the table, after remarking: "When I get any more tips I'll keep them to myself."

The blonde "Teddy" purringly said: "I hope she will."

The Quakeress, Mule and Flies.

PREVENTION of all unnecessary animal suffering is one of the principal aims in life of four sweet-faced old Quaker sisters, who live in the house in which they were born, in the heart of a flourishing New Jersey city not fifty miles from New York. So it happened that when about a dozen years ago they bought Melchoir, an aged and crippled horse, for their own slight needs, they were much pained to see how he suffered in fly time. He soon had a net, but that didn't protect his legs, and one day he appeared in two pairs of white duck trousers of most generous proportions on his fore and hind quarters, while the net and a gingham sunbonnet of quaint design and home manufacture completed his Summer attire.

Of course when the horse went abroad in the town which has grown up about the old house and its gardens in the last century, his appearance attracted considerable public comment. To this the old folks were blissfully oblivious, and their Irish factotum who drives them in their jaunts didn't care. In time the general interest began to wane.

In fact, it would have made little difference to Melchoir's mistresses if they had heard all that the people said, for their English is of the pure type of the old Orthodox Friends, which never lent itself to plays upon words, levity, or repartee. To them all speech comes as plain statements—perhaps understood, perhaps not.

Among the few visitors to the old home are two nephews, who have lived for many years among the world's people of the great city, and who have drifted far away from the precepts of George Fox. One afternoon last Winter these men were sitting together in the front parlor when a pair of young mules attached to a light sleigh and driven by a young farmer trotted by at a tremendous pace. They seemed to be going at a 3-minutes gait or better.

"Great Scott!" said James. "Say, I never knew mules could trot like that. Just see 'em go."

John replied in the speech of the day to the effect that really some mules were capable of meeting all requirements likely to be made of them. That wasn't his exact language.

A few days ago the men were in the same room when Melchoir ambled up with the ancient carry-all and stopped before the door. But he was uneasy, for it was one of those hot, sticky days when flies crawl, but do not fly. Some had climbed up through the flaring trouser bottoms, and the poor beast stamped his hoofs and thrashed his tail about, but got no relief.

"We have been thinking," then said Aunt Sophronia, "that when Melchoir dies we will get us a mule to take his place."

"Why a mule?" said James.

"Because flies don't trouble mules."

"Why, who ever told you that flies don't trouble mules?" asked John.

"Thee did. Thee said last Winter when Nehemiah Buckbee came by with his team—I made a note of it at the time—that 'there were no flies on a good team of trotting mules.'"

In the Wilds of Brooklyn.

After clambering in and out of three different cars at the New York end of the bridge, the New York woman finally got settled in a car that would take her to Ryerson Street, Brooklyn. As that city was strange ground to her, she asked the conductor to notify her when she came to Ryerson Street, and. "Be sure and don't forget it."

"All right," he replied, "you remoind me of it when we get there, and I'll tell you."

THEFT OF A HUMAN LEG.

SAID the old-time detective: "About the strangest theft I ever came across was that of a human leg. Stranger still, the theft was in a good cause—for the purpose of defeating a swindle—though it was based on the stretchable maxim that all is fair in love, war, and law. I was put on the case to run down the thief. Yet, just as I had my man, the fellow who engaged me could not make me let go of him quick enough to suit. In the end he thanked his stars that he himself was not sent up for a number of years.

"The case was one of those swindling schemes so often attempted against accident insurance companies. The man who stole the leg—he wished it only for temporary use—was one of the bright young fellows used by these insurance companies to investigate shady cases before they are settled.

"It seems that a Chicago pork packer, owing to blood poisoning, was about to lose one of his legs, the cause having been a very simple one. In some way he had received a mere scratch on one foot, and as brine and foreign animal matter got into the wound it caused inflamation, and, owing to neglect, blood poisoning. For two weeks before the operation was performed the patient knew that he was in danger of losing his leg. As soon as he learned of this he bought for himself, through a friend, a number of insurance policies in different accident insurance companies. In that way his leg became worth more to him off than on, and he waited complacently for developments, feeling secure of a mighty serene future.

"When the leg was off the gentleman promptly notified the different companies and waited to acknowledge the receipt of their checks.

"All that might have worked beautifully were it not that the companies, meeting with all sorts of frauds and swindles, take precautions accordingly. Especially in cases where claims are made in a suspiciously short time after the dating of the policy is this so. One of the company's young men was sent from New York to Chicago to investigate.

"The young man began operations by getting the exact dates of various happenings in the case, and in a short time learned that there had been an attempt at fraud. First he had the date of the policy. This he learned had been bought through a friend, which raised the suspicion that the man himself was at the time either unable to buy one for himself, or else knew that in his condition no broker would sell him a policy. Inquiry at the packing house showed that the man was lame before the date the policy was issued, and that he had not been at work since that time. That really was all that was necessary. The only thing remained to prove was the facts in the case. Thereafter the company could refuse to pay, and advised the man to bring suit.

"The claimant's private physician was seen, and then it developed that the doctor was a rogue. He said he was willing to swear that the patient came to him the day after the policy was issued, and that at that time the man was suffering from a slight, fresh, but painful wound. The doctor during the conversation left the impression that he could be bought to testify the other way. Otherwise, he finally said openly, that he would get up and swear for his patient. The investigator tried to look up the doctor's record, but the fellow was new in the city, and little could be learned of him. With the character of the witness left unblemished it was likely that his testimony would go far and that the whole case would be lost.

"The investigator continued his work. He looked up the hospital people, but nothing was to be had there, except the date of the operation and the fact that the leg was at the hospital and was being kept in alcohol at the request of the former owner. There was the key to the situation. Upon consultation with medical authorities the investigator learned that if the leg were submitted to experts an examination would show, in connection with the alleged date of injury and the date of the amputation, just how long blood poisoning must have progressed before amputation, thus proving the patient's story true or untrue.

"For the investigator, therefore, the case resolved itself into getting that leg by fair means or foul.

"Upon request the patient refused to permit an examination of the leg. The doctor in the case repeated his offer to testify for the company, but was told where he could go to. The young fellow doing the job had a better scheme, he thought. He managed to get one of the doctor's letterheads, wrote out an order for the leg, gave it to a cabby, and jumped into the cab with the leg and made for the first train for New York.

"The trick was played late at night, and not until next day was the theft discovered. Circumstances pointed to the thief. I was then put on the case. I arrived in New York, had my man all located, and was talking to him, when I was called off by telegraphic orders from Chicago. The rogue was satisfied he had been beaten.

"But I saw the young fellow, and he showed me the photographs of the leg, a model of it in plaster of Paris, and, to make the situation striking to the end, even as I talked to him in came the leg by special messenger from the experts who had examined it and reached satisfactory conclusions.

"'You can take it home with you now, and I hope you will have as much trouble with the baggage masters on the way back as I had coming down with the confounded thing,' said the young man. 'I feel as if I would like to have you arrest me, so that the whole plot might be publicly exposed, and show how idiotic it is to try so simple a fool game with an up-to-date insurance company.'"

LITTLE STORIES OF THE STREETS

THE GREAT CHALK MYSTERY.

DR. EZRA SAMPSON, who has charge of an annex to the mixed high school in the Bronx, in which the classes are composed of boys and girls, is noted for his detective ability in searching out delinquent pupils and making them confess their misdoings. When, the other day, one of his teachers complained that pieces of chalk had been thrown across her classroom during her temporary absence and that she had been unable to discover the offenders, the doctor began an investigation, and met with success up to a certain point. The lad who appeared to know most about the incident was before him for examination, and a dialogue something like this was carried on:

"Now, about this throwing of chalk; did you throw any?"

"No, Sir."

"Chalk was thrown, was it not?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And you know who threw it?"

"Yes, Sir."

"More than one was throwing chalk?"

"Yes, Sir."

"As many as a dozen?"

"Oh, no, Sir; not near so many."

"Perhaps five?"

"No, not five."

"Possibly four?"

"No, not so many as four."

"There were three, then."

"Yes, Sir, three."

"You say that chalk was thrown from in front of you?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Without using any name, will you please tell that pupil to come to the office."

"I would much rather not, if you please."

"What is your objection?"

"To tell the truth, I am not on speaking terms with that pupil."

"Had a falling out?"

"No, not exactly that."

"No quarrel?"

"No, none at all."

"Never have spoken with each other?"

"No, Sir."

"Both of you entered school at the same time?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Have not spoken with each other since then?"

"No, Sir."

In succession the other boys were questioned, but their examinations were barren of results. But they did show that there was no one among them with whom the first lad questioned was not on speaking terms. In great perplexity the kindly Principal gazed at the honest faces of the lads before him, struggling for some solution of the mystery. Suddenly an inspiration came. He rose from his seat, faced the youngsters, and exclaimed. "Boys, it was the girls who threw the chalk."

"Yes, Sir. Yes, Sir," the lads chorused. And so the great chalk mystery was solved. The boys were not on speaking terms with the girls because it was so early in the term that they had not been introduced.

One Child's Mission In Life.

"Won't you buy a bottle, Sir? Only 8 cents for the small size. Twenty-five for one four times as large. I'm sure you'll like it, Sir."

A pair of wistful brown eyes looked appealingly at the man behind the counter in a little butter and egg shop on the upper west side. He was busy checking off some bad debts coincident with moving day among tenement dwellers, and was not in the cheeriest mood.

Still, he was human. Those brown eyes and that brave voice belonged to a wee girl with straw-colored hair, neatly combed, and surmounted by a cap, perhaps her brother's. She was poorly but trimly clad, wore a faded brown jacket, evidently "cut down at home." That was as much as the butter man could make out from behind the counter.

"What have you to sell, little girl?" he asked. "Pretty young to peddle goods, ain't you?"

"I'm not peddling, Sir. I'm introducing papa's 'Condensed Perfumes,' ten times as strong as liquid perfumes. As soon as the people buy them they'll want more, and then, papa says, the stores will have to keep his goods."

And one more story of the many-sided life in New York came out. The shopkeeper closed his book, bought an eight-cent vial of "papa's condensed perfume," which the youngster carried in a tiny handbag along with her diminutive pocketbook, account book, and pencil.

"Oh, no, Sir, I'm not afraid to be alone. Sister, she's thirteen, comes with me most of the time, but she's home cleaning up the rooms. You see, papa's been sick ever so long, and never goes out. Mamma's dead. Me? Oh, I'm eight years old. Brother, he's ten. He's introducing it, too. I do hope I sell as much as he does to-day, but I'm afraid I won't. He's gone below Ninety-third Street, where he knows people, and has sold before. But I think I've made 65 cents to-day, and I've got five bottles left."

Out of the poor handbag came pencil, book and purse. Little fingers "tested" up the day's sales, and after laboriously counting out dimes, nickels, and pennies, she smilingly said:

"Yes, Sir, 65 cents."

The brave canvasser of eight years couldn't tell where papa's goods came from. Just knew that he filled the bottles at home.

"Sometimes at night we help stick the pretty papers on. You see," she insisted, "we're only introducing it. All I know to say is, 'It's ten times stronger than liquid perfume.' Sister can say a lot more, and brother, too. Sometimes sister and I go down town, but not often, for we live in One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and the carfare eats up the money, sister says. I've walked down to Ninety-third Street, and now I'm going up on this side. I hope I can sell these five bottles. Thank you kindly, Sir. Good-bye."

A Little Umbrella Story.

On one of the recent rainy evenings when traffic on the elevated road was dull, a guard on the Sixth Avenue line found a comparatively new silk umbrella in one of the cars. When a lone passenger entered the car at Park Place the guard proudly showed his find.

"It comes in great for me to-night," he said. "This is my last trip, and I have a long way to walk. I had no umbrella."

The lone passenger, who was also without a rain protector, congratulated the guard.

The two carried on a pleasant conversation, only interrupted by stops at stations. In time the train reached the Eighty-first Street station, where the passenger was to get out. The guard had carefully deposited his umbrella in a corner of the front platform of the car. While he was busy opening the gates the passenger quietly lifted it from its resting place and left the car. As the guard closed the gates and gave the bell cord a vigorous pull he saw his former passenger walking along the platform carrying the umbrella.

"Hey, there! Stop it! Bring that back!" shouted the guard.

"I need it myself," replied the recent passenger.

"Come back. I say, you are a thief!" cried the guard as the train slowly pulled out.

The new proprietor of the umbrella only smiled as he walked down the steps. He now shows the umbrella to his legal friends and quotes the old adage, "Possession is nine points of the law."

Collects Rents With a Whistle.

One of the large owners of real estate in this city has the customary experience of not being able to retain the services of a rent collector for any length of time. Most of his property is in the western end of the Tenderloin, and the occupants of his tenements are of the toughest character. On more than one occasion his collectors have been put to rout by the Amazonian residents when daring to make a demand for the money that in many cases has been long overdue. Now he thinks he has found a genius at the game.

His collector is a bright young chap, whose occupation as a section boss on a railroad had taught him how to deal with rough people. His broad shoulders and expansive chest tell tenants he knows no fear of them. His plan is a simple one and as effective as is its simplicity. When collecting rents he carries a whistle of a peculiar shrillness. On reaching the tenements a blast with it while he stands in the vestibule on the first floor is sufficient to bring out the delinquents with their rent, which as a rule is paid in bills of the smallest denomination, dimes, nickels, and other small change. Thoroughly willing as he is to stand the harmless jibes of the tenants, because of his previous association with their class, visibly able to take care of himself if necessity arises, he is also able to turn into his employer the money that formerly was so hard to get. Experience has taught him to collect the rents weekly instead of monthly from the occupants of these human hives. They are in the main so thoroughly improvident that a weekly payment seems less of a burden that the payment of a lump sum once a month. So they like the new collector's plan and grudgingly acquiesce in it. And the landlord is happy.

City Course For Horses.

Passengers on elevated trains who look down, and passengers on surface lines who look to either the right or left in the vicinity of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on Eighth Avenue frequently see desperate men clinging to the leading halters of prancing, circling, frightened horses. But in spite of the difficulty and the danger the men in charge of the horses do not leave the much traveled avenue for some quieter parallel thoroughfare.

"How foolish they are," commented an observing woman, "when it's ever so much quieter over on St. Nicholas Avenue."

"People often wonder at us," said a hostler, while all his strength was being exerted in holding back his whirling steed. The words were spouted out in spurts periods, while overhead the trains thundered and the surface cars scraped along below; "but it's all explained by the fact that right here there is about as much noise made by city agencies as at any one point in Greater New York. Most of the horses you see struggling up and down the avenue have been sent up here by their owners, just for a purpose. All the stables about here hold out as a special inducement to their patrons the fact that they are near the "L," and many of them make a special business of accustoming horses to the city cars. A young horse from the country, even if he is used to regular railroad trains, can't stand these overhead noises. So the first thing some of the rich folks do when they buy a horse for city driving is to send him up here for a course. The regular course lasts generally several weeks. At the end of that time the horse is guaranteed city noise proof, and he is—"

The interview was cut short at this point by the determined cut for a cross street on the part of the horse taking a course under the talker.

Mysterious Tammany Diners.

Ask any one of a dozen well-known Tammany Hall men about a series of dinners now in progress and the stereotyped answer will be:

"The bet has not been decided yet. We may give another dinner. I hope we do. No, I can't tell what the bet is about. It would be breaking faith with the other diners. We are all pledged to secrecy."

John B. McDonald, the tunnel contractor; ex-Sheriff Thomas Dunn, Councilman John Oakley, John F. Carroll, Health Commissioner John Sexton, Dock Commissioner Murphy; and six other leading lights of Tammany gathered in a high-priced restaurant to have a dinner on a wager. There was a rollicking time after dinner, and ex-Sheriff Dunn and Contractor McDonald vied with each other in story telling. The diners dispersed about 3 A. M.

"I wish I could tell you what it is all about," said Sheriff Dunn. "All I know is that the bet has not been decided. See Commissioner Murphy, he knows."

"I don't know. Dunn knows, and he won't tell," said Commissioner Murphy.

Thomas Smith, Richard Croker's secretary, said: "I don't know what the bet is. There were only forty-two bottles of wine drunk at the last dinner. I hope there are some more coming."

"Councilman Oakley gave the last dinner. They may pounce on me this time," said Commissioner Murphy. "They just make a man give a dinner to all hands. No, the bet has not been decided. I guess when all the dinners are over the bet will be settled."

One of the Tammany diners last week let out a part of the secret. He said: "I won't tell what the bet is about, but you can lay odds that there will be a corner in the champagne market before the bet is won There are some men in that crowd who will 'stand the gaff' a long while before they will stop. I expect to see fifty quarts of champagne drunk at the next dinner of the 'Tammany diners.'"

"Sammy" Barber, Messenger.

He was such a pitiful object that the women in the car on its way through the heart of the financial district had turned to stare regretfully at him.

"Poor fellow," exclaimed the girl in the pink shirt waist; "such an occupation at such an age."

At first sight it seemed there was reason for her sympathy. The face was that of a man of forty, the hair was gray, and the garb was that of an ordinary messenger boy. Everybody down town has seen him and everybody knows him.

"What a pity," the girl continued.

"Oh, I'm not so sure of that," responded her mother. "Why, even though he has aged, he has ever remained a boy."

With the girl and the woman was that insufferable young masculine adjunct who knows everybody and everything about town. For the girl and her mother he destroyed the illusion.

"You pity that boy, or, rather, man," he said, with his drawl. "Why, my dear people, you don't know what you are talking about. That's 'Sammy' Barber, the best-known and oldest boy in the service of the messenger company. You know, there are a certain number of commissions down here that must be intrusted to somebody with a moral sense. You read frequently of messenger boys who have been given money by bankers or brokers to carry to a bank or elsewhere who suddenly decide to go West and kill Indians and who are just as suddenly arrested. Well, that's just where 'Sammy' comes in. He is old, he is without ambition, he is safe. There isn't a big banking firm down here that doesn't call for the services of 'Sammy' when they want a boy to carry money or do anything else that calls for a moral sense and the years of wisdom. So 'Sammy,' though he has remained a boy, is still employed all the time. And I hate to confess it, but truth compels. 'Sammy' has a larger income than I, who am many times a club member. The bosses that regularly employ 'Sammy' give him a handsome commission for himself. Besides, he gets many a timely tip on what to buy in the market. He has a snug sum invested. Why, even Russell Sage once gave him a tip to buy a certain stock."

Handling Undesirable Guests.

A number of well-known men and women were lunching in the palm garden at the Waldorf the other day when an incident occurred that revealed the methods employed to preserve the social atmosphere of this resort of the modish world. At the far end of the aisle leading from the Thirty-third Street entrance to the glass partition dividing the northern and less fashionable palm garden from the southern there was one unoccupied table. Habitués of the garden know that to obtain a table they must either give their names in advance or apply to the head waiter for an unoccupied table, and then remain in the corridors outside or in the adjacent parlors until notified that their table is ready for them. On this day, however, two large and overdressed women appeared in the doorway, and, catching sight of the unoccupied table, started rapidly toward it. One of them, although it was barely 2 o'clock, was in a demi-toilette. She also wore a large picture hat and a rope of artificial pearls that was literally a rope, and which extended from her throat below her knees. The head waiter happened to be absent at the moment, and without hindrance and with a sort of dancing gait they reached their goal, and were about to seat themselves. Suddenly Oscar, the maître d'hôtel, appeared at the entrance to the upper garden, and gliding quietly but rapidly to the table, remarked to them in a very polite but firm tone: "Ladies, this table is reserved." The women looked at him a moment, and then, without a word, turned and retraced their steps. They were evidently strangers to Waldorf customs, but something in Oscar's expression, though his manner was quiet and far from discourteous, showed them that argument would be useless.

Fun on Wall Street.

A group of young chaps, looking and acting like college sophomores, took a stroll through Wall Street Saturday afternoon satisfied with the world and looking for fun. Of a sudden one of them shouted:

"There one goes! Catch it!"

Instantly three of the youths made a dive for the gutter, and taking their straw hats off tried to clap them over something on the asphalt.

"Have you got it?"

"No. There he goes."

Another hat would flap down on the walk as its owner shouted, "I've got him."

"Now, look out. Get him under my felt hat and we can hold him."

Hurrying business men stopped and watched. Staid brokers hesitated and were lost. Crowds blocked the sidewalk about the hunters. Curiosity routed business. Every one wanted to know what it was all about. Finally the curiosity of a sweetly innocent youth overcame his reticence.

"What have you caught?" he asked.

"Rubber! Rubber! Rubber!" answered the hunters, and the crowd either laughed or looked sheepish; about half and half.

For an hour on different blocks on different streets the funmakers kept up their joke. And on each block financiers and merchants, messengers and mere sightseers stopped and wondered, discovered the "sell," and looked more than they said.

A Rather Bad Spell.

Stepping on the upturned teeth of a rake, whose handle follows natural laws, is hardly more nerve-wrenching than to stumble on the results of careless or 'prentice sign painting. Weird orthography abounds on signboards as well as in print. It is found in pretentious feats of lettering, even on enameled signs. An odd conceit of this kind of blundering is to be found over a lumber yard in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Manhattan Street. In letters a foot high and painted with great care on a signboard one reads:

SCAFFOLDS
ERECTED FOR
FRESCOE PAINTERS.

An impression that this is to deter "frescoe" painters who thus sin is pardonable but incorrect. The diphthong is therefore assumed to be a "fancy touch" by the artist. The proprietor of the place is satisfied with the spelling, as the sign serves its purpose.

To Help Light the Hudson.

To the already brilliant illumination of the Hudson has just been added another beacon by the Erie Railroad people. On the river front of the Jersey City Station there blazes in sharp white lights the word "Erie" in huge letters of fire. A circle of red surrounds it, and this is in turn in the centre of a huge diamond of yellow globes which, from the New York shore, looks like a huge rope of gold. The combination is gay, brilliant, and effective, and so lends another charm to the handsome harbor in the night.

JUNE

THE MAJOR'S STORY.

Of the half dozen men seated about one of the tables of the café at least five were natives of the great Middle West. In early youth and manhood they had had experiences that smacked of the Indian when the Indian was really a savage and of the outlaw when the outlaw did picturesque things that were worth remembering and telling about later in life.

The world rushes on so fast nowadays that it is not often that men who really have something exciting to relate can be got to draw on their reminiscences of the past. But on this occasion, under the gentle glow produced by the bottle of "Scotch," the siphon of seltzer, and the aroma of the perfectos, three or four of the party had "let themselves out," and the result was a string of thrilling stories the scenes of which were laid in the chaparral, but which had somehow escaped being immortalized in print.

It finally came the turn of Major L. The Major was a West Pointer and had passed some twenty-five years as an army officer in one or the other of that chain of posts that dotted the New Mexico and Arizona frontiers, and around which some of the most sanguinary experiences of the whole bloody history of the Apaches centred. He was finally condemned and retired from the service as a result of an Apache's bullet, that plowed its way through one of his lungs and partially paralyzed his shooting arm. He carried five or six other bright red scars on as many different parts of his anatomy, each made at one time or another by the entry of a leaden pellet, and each received under circumstances calculated to raise the hair on a man's head.

Now the Major was, and is, a man of exceeding taciturnity, and as a result of this virtue, or infirmity, his life experiences, such as had been told at all, were related largely by other parties. Consequently when he filled another glass from the two bottles, lighted a fresh cigar, and leaned back in his chair, the circle drew a little closer, prepared to enjoy an entirely new Western story.

"I don't suppose any of you gentlemen will believe this little story," said he modestly, "and at times I am almost forced to disbelieve it myself, but I'll tell it and let you draw your own conclusions.

"It was back in the seventies, and I was stationed with my regiment at a little camp down in the foothills of the Sierra Madres on the banks of the Rio Grande, in about as wild and dangerous and miserable a locality as could be found on the whole frontier. It was on one of those gusty, dusty days of early Autumn, following a tiresome Summer of skirmishing with a dozen detached bands of mad Apaches, when a settler with a bloody head tied up with an old stocking came riding into camp and reported that a band of Apache bucks had raided a settlement over in Arica Pass, and had murdered six men and four women, being all the members of the settlement except himself.

"I was only a Lieutenant then, and I was rather elated than otherwise at being intrusted with the command of a small detachment of men which was to ride hard over the mountains to the scene of the settlement seventy-five miles away and cut off the band, which the surviving settler said numbered only about forty bucks, before it could double back and get into the fastnesses beyond the Mexican border.

"It did not take us long to get ready for the start, and before nightfall my little command of forty picked regulars, four scouts, and the settler as guide, rode out of camp with food and ammunition for eight days and cut across the foothills, riding hard.

"Any one who has tried to pick his way on horseback through the Sierra Madres of the Southwest knows what a devilish undertaking it is, and will know how hard we rode when I say that by late afternoon of the second day we got into the country where there was prospect of getting wind of our quarry at any time.

"We did not have much longer to search. We had just crossed over one ridge and were taking a path up a deep cañon along the bank of a clear mountain brook when one of the men came running up from the rear in a state of excitement and reported that the whole Apache tribe was at our heels. I rode back to the rear, and after one look my heart sank within me. Coming down the side of the mountain at a full gallop and not a mile away were the Indians, not the skulking band of a half-hundred renegades that we had expected, but a great army of hundreds, all apparently well mounted and armed. They made no pretense of concealment, but conscious of their overwhelming numbers came right at us. We were caught in a cul de sac. Hemmed in as we were on either side by almost perpendicular cliffs and fallen trees, there was absolutely no opportunity for us to form into any sort of fighting line. The only hope left was to run for it with the chance of eventually finding a spot where we could ride for higher ground and make a stand.

"I gave the order to ride fast, and with the savage whoops of the redskins already ringing out in our rear, we dashed off up the defile as fast as our already weary horses would carry us. We had to ride almost in single file, so steep were the mountains on either side. It was quickly apparent that the Indians were gaining on us. I rode on ahead, tearing over and under boughs and fallen trees and searching in vain for a trail or an opening at either side by which we could reach higher ground. To my dismay, the mountain sides seemed to grow steeper as we progressed, and I also noted that we were coming upon more rocks. Up through what was now become a veritable cañon we could hear the mingled yells of the triumphant savages as they drew closer.

"Presently I saw a huge stone crash down from the mountain side above, and I knew that some of the Indians had ridden ahead far above us, and were loosening boulders with the hope of crushing us. Now and then a rifle bullet clipped through the foliage, fired blindly by our foes above us. But worst of all was the increasing din of the main body in our rear. Already there were intermittent showers of bullets spitting and popping against the rocks around us.

"As we rode on the mountains on either side of us became almost solid walls of rock, up which it would have been practically impossible for a man to climb, much less a horse. We had to ride so hard that the men in the rear had no time to turn and fire on our pursuers. All we could do was to ride madly on in the vain hope that somewhere ahead there would be an opening through which we could make for higher ground and deploy.

"On came our pursuers in hundreds behind us, and in unknown numbers far above us on the mountain sides. As we progressed we were finally dashing along at the foot of a cañon with solid walls of rock rising for hundreds of feet on either side of us. The Apaches knew they had us completely at their mercy, and did not try to kill many men from the rear, evidently desiring to get us penned up like a lot of hogs and butcher us at their leisure.

"I could hear the din of their yells behind us growing ever closer, while our horses were becoming absolutely exhausted. I knew that the animals must fall pretty soon, and I was revolving in my mind the practically hopeless expedient of ordering the men to jump from their mounts and fight and die in a sort of hollow square such as we might make after trying to choke up the cañon with dead horses. I still had a faint hope that just ahead might be an opening. On rounding a bend I saw to my horror the solid cliff rising sheer above us, and out of the rock gushed a little stream, the bed of which we had been following. We were now surrounded on three sides by walls of rock as smooth as the side of a tombstone, and rising hundreds of feet in the air. Behind us were what seemed like a thousand Indians armed with rifles and scalping knives, while above us were a hundred more bloodthirsty savages."

The Major stopped, took a long, deep draught from his glass and puffed on his cigar, amid the profoundest silence. He was so long about it that his overwrought hearers became impatient.

"Well, Major, what did you do then?" asked one breathless listener. "What happened?"

"What happened?' 'thundered the Major. "What did we do? Why, what in Heaven's name could we do? They butchered every mother's son of us, of course. What could you expect? But I feared from the beginning that you would not believe this tale. I always have that trouble with it."

And the glasses were filled again, but not at the Major's expense.

HIS ALIBI DIARY.

Ever since I began reading the newspaper reports of the Kennedy trial I have been keeping a diary. With our brilliant police force, our keen detectives, and our aggressive Assistant District Attorneys one can never know into what kind of a disagreeable position one may be brought.

"Where were you two years ago at 11 o'clock on Friday?"

"What were you doing on the second Sunday in June, 1896, at two minutes after 4 o'clock in the afternoon?"

"Can you swear that you were asleep in bed at 3 o'clock in the morning of Sept. 18?"

"Are you willing to take an oath that you bought your last year's straw hat at five minutes after 6 on Thursday, and not at six minutes after 5 on Wednesday?"

That is the sort of inquisition most any man is liable to meet with at any time nowadays.

I am afraid my memory is not as good as the average, or at least not so good as a District Attorney's, for I would not be able to testify intelligently and convincingly to such matters. Hereafter I am going to keep careful tab on everything I may do, night or day. In addition I shall collect all things that could in any way serve as proof of an alibi.

* * * * * * *

My Alibi Diary is getting along splendidly. I carry it with me as a talisman. My collection of alibi-proving objects has already assumed such dimensions that I have had to hire extra space at the Safe Deposit Company's storehouse, which is fireproof. With these treasures well cared for I feel like a man with a bank account.

* * * * * * *

I had an awful fright to-day. Maria, our servant girl, was taken with nose bleeding. The girl in the third story saw it. Pray God that nothing serious may happen to Maria and to us.

* * * * * * *

Something terrible happened to me to-day and my nerves are still quite upset. I went home on an Eighth Avenue car and as usual I took a transfer, not because I need one—I live close to the Park—but they are such splendid things wherewith to prove an alibi, with the day and hour punched in it. Unfortunately I dropped my transfer as I was trying to wiggle my way out of the car. I did not notice my loss until the car was gone. I tried to take the car's number, but it was too dark, and so I will not even be able to claim the transfer at the lost property room. Fearful lest something might have happened at home at a time at which I could not prove my absence, I rushed up the stairs to my apartment.

"Where is Maria," I cried.

"In the kitchen," said my wife.

Ah, yes, there she was safe and sound and alive! I was so delighted that I kissed and hugged her and gave her a dollar. Although she is not at all pretty, I am glad that my wife did not see this.

* * * * * * *

I should not have touched that third bottle at dinner last night. It has caused a lapse in my alibi, which may prove fatal five years from now. I really do not know how I got home or what time it was when I managed to climb in through the fire escape, because the keyhole would not fit my key. I know that I climbed in, because the boy down stairs found my tie on the fire escape. I paid him to keep this secret, but I am afraid I made a mistake because it might indicate a motive. I spent the whole day hunting up friends with whom I might have spent some of the time for which I can not account, but I have not found one who remembers anything about last night. I am afraid this little indiscretion will some day send me to the gallows. Oh, my poor wife! Oh, my poor children, forgive me that I have brought this possible disgrace on you! But I will not give up hope! I will continue the search to-morrow and the day after, and perhaps three years from now I may find some one who saw me drink that third bottle.

FERRY BOATS AS RACE TRACKS

COMMUTERS' constitutionals are gaining in popularity among the ferry-boat patrons who live in the suburbs and run for the morning boat each day.

When it isn't raining, in the very early morning, about the time that the Rialto is just going to bed, the upper decks of the Staten Island, Brooklyn, and Jersey ferry-boats are converted by these enthusiastic walking enthusiasts into go-as-you-please race tracks. Entries are not restricted to men. Women, children, and dogs qualify and take a trial spin or two around the outside of the cabins. Baby carriages are barred.

From the starting point, generally conceded to be the bow, the course lies straightaway around the starboard camp-stools, over the paddlewheel, past the flagpole at the half, and down the port home stretch. Luggage handicaps are disallowed, and all comers must start in at "catch weights." Ten laps are estimated as a mile. The policemen on duty on the boats are the referees, and keep a wary eye out for fouls by inexperienced commuters who try to dart through the after doors and gain on the golf-trousered veterans. After 9 o'clock the "constitutionals" are barred, and the upper deck is turned over to the shoppers.

Staten Island ferryboat officials are said to be contemplating offering a pair of spiked walking shoes to that commuter scoring the largest number of laps during the Summer season. During these trials no commuter will have the right to occupy a seat on a campstool in the path of the pedestrians, as the more experienced hurdle-takers go right over such obstacles. The inexperienced, endeavoring to emulate them, too often take along with them portions of headgear, newspapers, and good temper, which exasperates non-contestants.

Mystery of the Wild Pigeons.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

In a recent article on "Birds and Their Habits" we incidentally alluded to the wild pigeons which formerly flocked by thousands to Virginia, and ventured the assertion that their disappearance in late years is "one of the dozens of mysteries which ornithology presents." Several of our contemporaries say that there is no mystery at all about the non-appearance of the wild pigeons, and unhesitatingly attribute the absence of these birds to pot-hunters and sportsmen, who formerly slaughtered them in great numbers. For our part, we are more than willing for the shotgun to receive its share of odium—the more the better, we say, in fact—but we are not prepared to stand corrected in this matter.

The same fallacious reasoning which attempts to explain the absence of the pigeons overlooks the annual visitations of millions of sora which flock to our marshes at certain seasons. These strange little birds are killed by the ton with guns, sticks, and what not; yet there is no apparent diminution in their numbers. Year by year and decade by decade they mysteriously appear in certain months, and despite the pitiless war waged against them, tarry with us until the voice of Nature, speaking through their instinct, summons them to other climes. Their movements and the reasons which prompt their migrations leave man entirely out of the question.

So, too, our mottled little friend, the partridge, lingers constantly with us, despite the cruel treatment accorded him at times by sportsmen. In the Summer, when nesting, he is almost confidential, and comes quite near our rural habitations to whistle the story of his domestic felicity. When Autumn sears the meadow lands and the forests blush—possibly at the rapacity and selfishness of man—he grows shy, and the instinct of self-preservation makes him cautious. But through all his vicissitudes he is with us the year round, and even the hosts of his enemies cannot quite exterminate him.

Now, why, we ask, do the partridges and the sora—two most toothsome birds—still survive when the wild pigeon has practically disappeared from our woodlands? The arguments which apply to one should apply to the others—indeed, the wonder is that poor little "Bob White" can live to whistle a single note when he is so beset by his pursuers.

Our critical contemporaries should bear in mind, too, that we quoted the Rev. Gilbert White, the eminent English ornithologist, who wrote of British birds about the time of the Revolutionary war, or shortly thereafter. At that period the shotgun must have existed in a very imperfect state, yet Mr. White, in some of his letters, expresses wonder that the "wooddoves," which a few years before had appeared in vast flocks in England, were rapidly becoming scarce. He couldn't account for it, though he had devoted a lifetime to the study of birds.

FEW WANT LEMONS.

LEMONS and the cool weather have not mixed well. Thereby hangs a tale which is sad—sad for the lemonade woman and the lemonade man who sits at street corners under big umbrellas, which have been practically unnecessary; and sadder still for the big dealers who sit in well-appointed offices.

The lemon season begins for those who import that article of fruit on the first of September and ends in the latter part of August. Up to the present time, with two months more to hear from, 1,300,000 boxes have been received from Italy, mostly from Sicily. There are all the way from 300 to 360 lemons in a box. From 300,000 to 400,000 boxes more will come before they can be stopped, according to the best authorities. The question uppermost in the minds of both big and little dealers in lemons is, who will eat or drink them.

The little dealers have little hopes, and the bigger dealers have big hopes—for hot weather. Everything else has proved unavailing with the retail dealers at least, big signs, lemons cut in half to tempt a palate craving for acids, and the most artistic mounds of the fruit which can be built. Passers-by simply spurn them.

Although few purchases have been made the signs bearing the startling information for the month of June that twenty-five lemons can be bought for 25 cents have not escaped notice. The fruit vendors hold lengthy conversations upon the subject with pedestrians every day—conversations that end in nothing but argument. As days pass by the fruit dealers have become more and more tired of sympathy and condolence, and more and more caustic. Here's a sample argument which took place on West Street yesterday:

"Lemons are not selling well this year, are they, my good woman?"

"You can improve the sales—want any?"

"Well—no—I don't care for any lemons to-day."

"There's nothing in you—they all say that."

"Why don't you sell apples, peaches, or pears?"

"Have you heard me kick? You mind your own business. I'm not suffering. I can afford to wait."

The bigger dealers are not quite so content. They have misgivings, certain uncertainties which render them dubious about their ability to wait. A man who has grown old in the wholesale lemon business, and who has made the importation of lemons, as well as the sale of them, a study, described the situation in this way:

"The lemon business is a gambling business—nothing more or less. To be sure, it is an honest sort of speculation, but speculation it is, nevertheless. We take so many chances—chances on the weather, chances on the condition of the fruit when it reaches us, and chances on the crops, particularly in California now.

"The bulk of the lemons still come to us from Italy. California is getting in on the market, however. This is particularly true of the Eastern market. The Californians sell their fruit as near the groves as possible, and consequently we do not send quite as much of the fruit out West as we used to. There is, of course, a difference in the quality of the fruit. Many still prefer, and may always prefer, the lemons which come from abroad. The Californians, however, have come to the front with their navel oranges. That's a wrinkle which the foreigners don't seem to have caught on to yet. So far this year we have received in the East from California 500,000 boxes of lemons, as against 1,300,300 boxes from Italy.

"The prices this year to the retail dealers range upward from $1.50 per box. Last year good fruit sold as high as $3 per box. It is certain that the uniform price is from 50 cents to 75 cents less on the same goods this year than it was last year at this time.

"Last year from the 1st of September to the 31st of August we received 2,200,000 boxes of lemons, and disposed of them, too. In the previous year, 1899, we imported 2,600,000 boxes. That tells its own tale.

"Oh, I think hot weather will come, and with it a demand for lemons. It must come!"

A DAY WITH

COLUMBIA'S OARSMEN

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 21.—Nestled away at the end of a vista of arching trees, amid flowering bushes of sweet growing things, tall pine trees, smooth, grassy lawns, and soft, balmy breezes, stands a great rambling house of gables and eaves and wide halls, and big, lonely rooms that stretch hither and thither among the winding wings. Here sprawled out on the porticos and benches and beneath the shade of the trees one finds a group of thirty sturdy young men, whose tanned faces and muscular outlines bespeak the athlete. They are the members of the Columbia University crews, and here at this picturesque old building they have their living quarters, from which morning and afternoon they go down to the Hudson to their practice in preparation for the boat races of July 2.

The stamp of the collegian is all over them. So different are they from the young men of the town that whenever one takes a walk through the city streets the crowd separates to let them pass. It eyes them with admiration and a certain amount of awe. The schoolboys look upon them with reverence and the schoolgirls giggle shyly and make bashful sheep's eyes. But the athlete is quite impervious to all this, for he realizes better than any one else how proud he is and what a lot of time and faithful work and skill his place in the boat represents.

The Columbia crew man is good looking largely because of his physique and his strong face, and not because of any adventitious aid from clothing or outward accessories. Indeed, the garb of the Blue and White oarsmen is a strange and wonderful thing. When they wear hats at all they are little round piqué affairs, mashed and pulled in a dozen shapes and shrunk from frequent baths in the river. Collars are unknown, and white shirts tabooed except for Sunday church-going. The regulation garb is a blue flannel shirt, and a bandanna handkerchief serves as a cravat. The shirt sleeves are chopped off at the elbow for comfort. Some few men vary the monotony of the "fire brigade," as the blue-shirters call themselves, by wearing dingy jerseys. Duck trousers that once were white or yellow crash trousers protect the legs from bugs. To remove from them the grass stains and dust and evidences of wear and tear that come in the course of the day's work is a badge of heresy and of ostracism from the clan. White tennis shoes, decorated with an assortment of stains, complete the costume that is after all not quite so hideous or outlandish as it sounds, but has a certain element of fetching picturesqueness.

For the early part of the morning the men sprawl about the grounds, spending most of the time in pitching quoits, reading, and chatting. At 10 o'clock they troop down the hills to the boathouse, fully two miles away. The house is a very crude affair of pine boards, quite different from the delightful Columbia quarters in New York. After this good tramp the men get into their rowing garb, which is very brief, consisting of thick stockings and short trunks. To the lover of muscle and manly strength these young athletes present a striking picture. Tanned and brown as Indians, their backs and shoulders and faces make one think of the Sioux bucks now at Glen Island. Muscles strong but supple stand out all over them, but not in conspicuous bunches as do those of "the strong man" or the weight thrower.

The eight men lift up their shell from its cradle and go down the gangplank to the float, where with a splash the long, slender, quivering boat goes into the water. A couple of the "subs" hold the boat while the oarsmen weigh in. The oars are brought, fitted into the locks, and then with a "Ready, in!" from the Captain the eight men and the coxswain step into the shell, and, adjusting themselves to their slides and shoes, push off. Perhaps a superfluous jersey or so is discarded, and then, "Ready, two," sings the coxswain—"Row." Two's oar dips into the water, and the shell eases off from the float.

"Ready, bow four, row!" and this time four oars send the boat shooting away. "Way oars!" says coxie, and the men sit motionless, floating with the tide, awaiting the freshmen and the presence of Coach Edward Hanlan in the launch Columbia. Very frail, indeed, looks their craft as they lie off shore, and very delicate it is. Only eighteen inches wide, though sixty-three feet long, it tapers off to a toothpick point at each end. But a quarter of an inch of light cedar wood is between the oarsmen and the water. Little wonder, then, that a passing wave from a ferryboat can crumple a shell like this as you would break a toothpick or that much uncertain motion from any of the oarsmen will send it careening to its side, and give the crew an unexpected ducking.

Then out comes the freshman crew. "Ned" Hanlan steps on to the launch Columbia and starts off with the crews for a morning's work. Generally the water is very smooth, and the boats glide along evenly beside a picturesque panorama of irregular hills, in whose slopes there is a dark background of green, changing in the lights and shadows of the sun. Occasionally a whizzing train flies by from which the passengers crane to watch the oarsmen.

And a pretty sight it is to watch the oarsmen. Eight brown bodies, with cord-like muscles, swing back and forth in unison, the men's long oars catching the water as one and coming out again in rhythmic movement with the motion of the stroke oar. Soon the brown bodies are perspiring and glisten like polished burned ivory in the glinting rays of the sun.

Up in the bow of the launch stands Hanlan in a typical posture, with a great megaphone at his mouth. A bit grayer and more rubicund than when he was champion he stands there, shouting directions to the crew, upon whom he has set his heart to win. He keeps up a running fire of technical coaching, that is now sarcastic and now pleading. At length the crews have reached the start, and they put about, ready for the race to come. The freshmen are given three lengths' lead to make things exciting.

"Ready all!" sing the coxswains, and the sixteen brown bodies lean forward on the full reach.

"Row!" and the race is on.

To-day stroke "Charley" Niezer of the 'Varsity is out for a fast row, and with a long, sweeping motion and a mighty shove of his muscular legs he is cutting out a pace of thirty-six strokes. The shell leaps forward, her bow skimming the water, scarce touching it.

"You can't catch 'em to-day; the freshmen have got too much start," says Hanlan.

But the 'Varsity boys only smile, and Niezer sends the stroke to thirty-eight. A mile has passed, and the dull gleam of red from pumping arteries shows through the men's covering of tan. The freshmen are exerting themselves, too, and are still a quarter of a length ahead.

"Let her out a bit," says Hanlan.

"Let her out a bit," repeats the coxswain, and those eight young men of brawn follow like a single man the stroke's faster pace of forty.

Forty strokes to the minute, each sending that quivering, almost living shell half a hundred feet, is no light task. There are no smiles on the men's faces now. Each man's eyes are fixed on the brown back in front of him, and each man swings back with the man ahead of him as a model. The 'Varsity is on even terms with the freshmen. The sharp nose of their shell cuts ahead. Each stroke sends her further to the fore. Niezer, taking a glance to the side, sees his advantage, and eases the stroke to thirty-six.

At the end of the third mile the 'Varsity is a length of open water to the good, but they are making a trial race, and want to show the stuff that's in them for that last mile. Forty to the minute, and long and powerful strokes. "Way all," says coxie, and the fourth mile is over. Four minutes and fifty seconds for the hardest mile of the four say the stop watches. That speed is at the rate of 10:20 for the course, and nine seconds better than the record.

Hanlan grins contentedly. "Very good work, boys," he says, happily, and the crew rows cheerfully back to the boathouse.

Quite au naturel they now plunge into the river, for lack of a shower bath, and disport a few minutes before they weigh again. The long, hard pull has taken down their weight from two to six pounds. Dressed, they pile into the launch and are taken to the dock, where a special car transports them to quarters. Then comes a dinner that restores the lost weight, and then a loaf on the lawn, a game of quoits, a trolley ride till 4 o'clock, and down they go to the boathouse for a repetition of the morning's work. Only this time the practice has a more picturesque setting in the gathering twilight. Long rays of light fall across the water in sloping, rippling shadows, and behind the green-covered hills the western sun tips the oars with gleams of red.

After supper the men scatter about the lawn, under the beckoning stars and the crescent moon. Sentimental and beautiful is the setting of the scene, and from under the tall trees the deep voices of the men send up a song of loyalty and Alma Mater:

To stand by thee, Columbia,
We pledge ourselves in song.
Our hearts, our hands, Columbia,
Shall e'er to thee belong;
In triumph or in overthrow
We all shall praise thy name,
And glorify Columbia,
Fair Alma Mater's fame.
Columbia! Columbia!

—R. C. M.

WESTERN COLONGE HABIT.

AN officer of one of New York's National banks who is somewhat of a martinet in business matters and very persistent in following up an idea, had occasion last week to look up a Western financier. That the man existed he was certain, but in some way or another he had become mysterious because his actual personality and financial dealings had never been completely established. The bank officer summoned half a dozen employes of the bank to clear up the affair, and ascertained that a "yellow ticket"—a request to a bankers' agency to do detective work in the case—had been sent out. The reply established the mysterious financier as solvent and of good habits. This did not satisfy the bank officer. Calling to him a clerk who had seen the man, he questioned him about the minutest details of his appearance. Finally he asked: "Did you smell him?"

"Smell him," exclaimed the clerk. "No, Sir."

"Didn't detect any odor of cologne about him?"

"Cologne! No, Sir."

"You can go."

Then turning to a visitor whose face betrayed amazement at the last inquiry, the bank officer said: "That's a new one to you. It's just this: I know the man exists, but I'm not sure yet if he's a Western banking hustler, and I was fishing after one general characteristic of that lot. You can test it yourself. Go to the Waldorf and get in with a lot of Western financiers and promoters who are a little verdant as to Occidental ways. The first one that takes out his handkerchief will make the air reek of cologne in nine cases out of ten. In the other case it will be patchouli or musk. They don't use women's perfumes. It's just cologne or the ranker odors I have named. They don't know that the business men of the East don't use perfumes, but they are conscious that—how shall I put it? well, that the Great West lags in the matter of toilet advancement, and self-consciousness and a desire to be 'in the swim' impels them to resort to perfumes. They need two or three visits to the metropolis to learn that they are violating good taste. Some of them get manicured. But that's another story, and I haven't time to-day to tell it. Southerners don't make such mistakes unless they come from the jungles."

Dramatic Art.

The Feather Duster, which "appears to advantage" in Act I., spoke first. "This tendency toward novelizing the drama by dramatizing the novel, I decry," said she.

The Soda Siphon, who "brings down the house" in Act II., agreed with her. "It futilizes our most strenuous efforts to uplift the Stage," said he.

Both turned to the Slap-Stick who "receives an ovation" in Act III. "The trouble is," he said, "that nowadays the authors do not consult our idiosyncrasies and temperaments in writing their plays, but expect us to merge our splendid identities in their feeble characterizations."

The Folding Stairs was shut up.

Gratified Her Fondness.

"Any one in your house play the piano?"

"No, but I have it tuned every once in a while—my wife is so fond of music."

Gold Brick Men in North Carolina

GREENSBOUROUGH, N. C., June 13.—For some days the good people of this vicinity have been watching with interest the trial of three gold-brick dealers, known as Messrs. Daley, Hawley, and Howard, each of whom has his photograph in the Rogues' Gallery in various cities. The story of how the trio were captured is unusually interesting as well as very humorous, and even now that the "crooks" have been convicted, their achievements are still recounted on the street corners. The police of Greensborough—better known as the constables—are in high feather over having trapped three criminals for whom the bluecoats of New York and Chicago were supposed to be on the sharp lookout.

Daley, that one of the prisoners who appears to have aroused most interest, passed in this town and neighborhood as a red Indian, with his face stained and a huge bunch of feathers protruding from the top of his head. Hawley, who took up lodgings at the leading hotel, said he was an assayist of metals, licensed by the Government because of his superior abilities. Howard posed as an ignorant miner, wore a long beard, talked in dialect, chewed tobacco, and wore a pistol belt. Until the three were arrested they had never been seen together here. That they were finally trapped was due both to good luck and to some really clever work by the officials and the intended victim of the gold-brick sale.

Howard, the miner, appeared not many weeks ago in the little town of Weldon, N. C., and called on a wealthy citizen of that place, Paul Garrett by name. To Mr. Garrett he told a remarkable yarn. Long years ago he had gone West to seek fortune, accompanied by a chum named Andy Garrett, and he had made a pact with Andy whereby the first one of the two who should strike luck should forthwith rejoin the other and "divvy." This luck, the would-be miner told his intended victim, had come, and now, alas, he could not find Andy anywhere.

"They scz as how you're his brother," explained the fakir; "and that's how I happened down hyar."

He proceeded to say that he had traced Andy to Washington, only to learn there that the object of his search was dead, but that a brother, Peter Garrett, survived. He had looked for this Peter. At last he heard of a P. Garrett in Weldon and came thither, thinking this might perchance be Peter.

Mr. Garrett of Weldon hastened to explain that he was neither Peter nor any other relative of the lost Andy. Whereupon the miner, stroking his long gray beard, proposed that they go into a partnership anyway.

"You see," he said, "I jes' can't figger fur nuthin'. I've got gold mines all over, but folks cheat me scand'lous. See? Now, you jes' come in, and we'll make things hum."

Mr. Garrett began to have his suspicions, for he had heard of the gold brick game, though no operators in that line had yet crossed him. So he agreed to go into the partnership in order to trap the miner. The latter then said that the mines were owned conjointly by him and a fierce Indian chief from Arizona; that this chief was lodged in the woods near Greensborough, being too suspicious of civilized folks to live inside the town. Furthermore, the chief was the keeper of some great bars of gold from the mines. The proper thing to do, of course, was for Mr. Garrett to come straight to Greensborough, there to meet the chief. This latter, the miner said, would be a very "ticklish" thing, seeing that the chief, whose name was Gonez Bono, would be extremely distrustful. Mr. Garrett agreed to the trip, and a start for Greensborough was made—after the intended victim had stolen enough time from his new acquaintance to wire a detailed account of the whole affair to the Mayor of this city.

So it happened that the constables shadowed Chief Gonez Bono, while Paul Garrett and Howard, the miner, rode toward Greensborough. Meanwhile Hawley, the assayist, strolled about the hotel, elegantly appareled, gaudily bejeweled, and looking altogether like a rich capitalist from the North.

Howard and Mr. Garrett arrived. Together they walked through town and into the country beyond. After an hour's rambling they came to a lonely dell, where, at their approach, a red Indian was seen doing a war dance over a pile of burning fagots. It was Gonez Bono, alias Daley. He stopped the dance at the sound of footsteps, looked wildly toward Howard and Mr. Garrett, and then ran behind a tree.

"Goobie—gooble—gooble!" he shrieked in a loud voice.

"That's the Indian lingo," said Howard to Mr. Garrett. "I'll speak to him."

"Go ahead," replied the citizen of Weldon. Whereupon Howard put his hand to his mouth, whistled three times, and cried:

"Wobble—wobble—wobble!"

Gonez Bono fell on his knees and crawled out from behind the tree until he was in view of the newcomers. "Gooble—gooble—gooble!" he cried again. Then he and Howard exchanged a few more meaningless words, while Mr. Garrett stood in silence.

"Poor Chief," said Howard, "he's much frightened."

There were more sounds—"Indian lingo." At last Howard said:

"Now he's solid. I've put him on. He understands as how you're O. K."

Gonez Bono, alias Daley, crawled forward. On reaching the two "pale faces," he reached under a long robe he wore and pulled out a gold brick. It was a shining gilt bar, weighing nearly seventy pounds. With a reluctant motion he handed it to Mr. Garrett.

It was at this point that two constables, accompanied by two deputies, ran out of some bushes near by and cried: "Hands up!" Gonez Bono tried to run at first, but soon gave up, hearing the hiss of a bullet near his head. Howard took his arrest complacently. Back to town the group walked, and within an hour, both miner and red Indian were lodged in the county jail. After that the constables went to the hotel and arrested Hawley, the assayist, upon whose person was found a letter purporting to congratulate the recipient on his appointment by the Government.

During the trial the courtroom was packed. Never before had three "reglar crooks from up North" come down to Greensborough to conduct their operations. The "crooks" themselves seemed to realize their importance. Well groomed and tastily dressed, they seemed more like gentlemen forgers than common thieves. They ridiculed the lawyers, smiled sarcastically at the Court, and assumed an air of general indifference. One of them said to the Chief of Police:

"What a disgrace to be arrested down in this jay town!"

While confined in the jail, Howard, the miner, secured a razor somehow and cut off a large part of his massive beard. Now it is against the law here in Greensborough to allow a prisoner to change his appearance in any way. So the Sheriff, when he learned of what had happened, was in a towering rage. Rushing to Howard's cell he cried:

"Where did you get that razor?"

"Oh, I've had it all the time," was the reply. "You fellers don't know a little bit."

"What for did you cut that beard?" yelled the Sheriff.

"Just to make a fool of you," answered Howard.

The prosecuting lawyers had a hard time proving any connection between the assayist and the other two, but finally incriminating papers were brought to light. Now all three have been convicted, but an appeal has been taken. All of the prisoners have many "aliases," and have been arrested in various places both in Europe and America. Howard is sometimes known as F. Thompson; also as "Fancy Trail," he having played the Indian as well as Daley.

CRANKS FIND ADVICE AND SOLACE AT THE CITY HALL.

WITH the advent of warm weather come to the City Hall cranks of high and low degree. They are all treated courteously, and Roundsman Kennell, who guards the entrance to the Mayor's office, never has to use force in getting rid of even the dangerous specimens. The most persistent crank to be found of late is of the Rapid Transit species. He has plans for the building of other Rapid Transit tunnels, has imperative orders that all work must be stopped because his peace of mind is destroyed, or he declares that New York City is being loosened from its foundations by the continuous blasting, and will, if the work is not stopped, drift out to sea and be lost in the ocean. Cranks with these ideas visited the Mayor's office last week. They were all told that Contractor John B. McDonald has an office at the Jerome Park Reservoir—where he can't be found—and all receive specific directions how to reach him.

Religious cranks were once steady callers, but their numbers are diminishing. One day last week a woman rushed into the Mayor's office. Her eyes looked like those of a hunted animal, and her hair was dishevelled. She demanded to see the Mayor.

"I am the victim of a conspiracy, and the Mayor alone can help me," said the woman. "My two children have been tortured and killed, and now they are after me. You policemen must protect me. That is what you are paid for."

Roundsman Kennell patted the woman on the shoulder and threaten to club any man who troubled her in the future. After a short stay the woman was sent away apparently rational.

The men with patents have appeared in force of late. Several have been present at public hearings. They come early and secure places near Mayor Van Wyck's desk. The Mayor is skilled in detecting them.

"You have a patent, my man," the Mayor always says. "Come around some day when there is not a public hearing and I will attend to your wants." When the patent man next appears and there is no public hearing he is proud to show his plans to Roundsman Kennell, who always sends the visitor away with the consoling words:

"There's millions in it, my friend. Work it out. Get some one with money. If I had money I would go into that. It's a good thing."

One of the most picturesque callers at the City Hall recently is Peter Nolan, an inventor, who wanted to submit to Mayor Van Wyck a plan to raise the City Hall and put it on stilts. Nolan is the father of many schemes. He usually has a new one every two weeks. His City-Hall-on-stilts plan was drawn on a diagram and Nolan said:

"Won't it be nice when we have the City Hall up there in the fresh air and the sunshine. We will have flowers underneath and the birds can fly in and out. Oh, it will be grand."

Nolan always leaves his plans and diagrams, and they are returned on his next visit with the information that they have been submitted to all the city officials, who pronounced them worthy of the city's acceptance when it had the money to spend. Mr. Nolan has a new plan for the hot air propulsion of trolley cars. He has also drawn plans for forts on top of all the office buildings in New York, to be used in case of war. He wanted a searchlight placed on the City Hall, so that the Mayor could see what his Commissioners were doing in the Park Row building. Nolan also had a plan for the propulsion of all street cars by power obtained from persons walking on the sidewalk. The sidewalks were to be movable, and wires were to connect with the car tracks, thus carrying the power. Nolan also had a plan for elevated bicycle tracks attached to telegraph poles.

Another personage known as "Queen Victoria" has been calling at the City Hall once a month for over five years. She is a gentle, gracious soul. She dresses in mourning and her face bears some of the characteristics of Great Britain's dead sovereign.

"I've come for the rent again," is her salutation as she goes straight into the Mayor's office. "I do hope you have got it ready, for I need it very much this month. It seems that nearly all my tenants are hard up and need time, but I am sure my tenants in this building will pay: Is there anything to be fixed around the building?"

The answer always comes back in a kindly tone from Roundsman Kennell:

"I am sorry, but I don't think there is any rent due this month. The lease says that we shall pay all that we don't spend for repairs to you. I think we have spent all of this month's rent for repairs. I'll look it up." Then a large account book is produced.

"Now, you see, the roof had to be fixed. We had to get some door mats for the Mayor's office, and also put in $14 worth of glass in the windows. The rent you charge is $40 a month, but you see by the account we have spent over $50 for repairs."

"It seems to me you tenants are awfully extravagant. Try to spend less next month, or I will have to change the tenants of this building."

"I have been doing this for five years," said Roundsman Kennell. "The poor soul is patient. She never gets a cent, and she is always in debt to us for repairs, but she is always happy."

The "lady statesman" is a woman who appears regularly on the meeting days of the Municipal Assembly and personally requests as many members as she can buttonhole to repeal the Emancipation Proclamation.

"Niggers are no good, and you are not men if you let them stay free. I say repeal the Emancipation Proclamation, and do it right away."

Then the "lady statesman" proceeds to find another Alderman or Councilman to whom to give orders.

A woman from Hoboken, known as the "Queen of Heaven," calls about once a month to have her husband released. She is very abrupt. She says:

"Now, young man, I am here again to see the Mayor to get my husband. I wouldn't care if I did not need him. You could keep him locked up, but for a bread-winner to have to get along without a husband is more than I can stand. The Mayor has some grudge against me. My husband is either alive or dead, and if he is dead, you people here have murdered him. I shall have my revenge."

"Why, he was let out," says Roundsman Kennell. "Don't get excited. You'll get your husband all right to-day." Then there is a loud jingle on the telephone. "Yes, your husband started home. I guess you must have passed him on the boat coming over. Just you hurry home and he will be waiting for you."

"I hope some day that woman will find her long lost husband. It's a hard job to satisfy her suspicious nature each month, and you have got to have new excuses," said the Mayor's guardian.

A crank entered the City Hall yesterday and shouted in the main office:

"I want to know if I can wear a dog collar in Brooklyn?"

He received permission without seeing Mayor Van Wyck, and he went away happy.

The "Man with a Plot" is one of the regular callers at the City Hall. The meekest and mildest-looking men tell the most blood-curdling tales about plots to blow up the City Hall and the jail and to assassinate the Mayor. One crank heard of a plot to blow up the City Hall concocted at a dance in Dr. Parkhurst's church, at which Senator Thomas C. Platt was in attendance in disguise.

"I am a good Tammany Hall man, and I wanted to warn Mayor Van Wyck in time," he said.

Some of the informers frequently ask for small rewards from the city for saving the lives of people. Roundsman Kennell usually ushers them out with a request to send in a bill, which he says may be audited and paid.

An average of 100 cranks visit the City Hall every month. Roundsman Kennell is paid $1,500 a year for satisfying these queer callers.

TOM SEES THE ANIMALS.

TOM arrived in New York a week ago. He is just seven, and it is his first visit to the city. His doting aunt met him at the train. She had been looking forward to Tom's coming ever since he was of the age when his chief interest in life was centred in his little pink toes and the best means of getting them into his mouth. Of course she expected a reciprocal interest and expression of affection from him.

"Tom, dear," she said, "what have you been thinking about all the way to New York?"

"Animals," said Tom.

"And what else?" queried Auntie, not doubting that some consideration to her would be accorded.

"More animals," was Tom's unhesitating reply.

"But Tom, dear, I thought perhaps you might be thinking a little of Auntie. Foolish of me, wasn't it?"

"Yes," averred the boy, and that line of questioning was changed.

That is how it happened that Tom and Auntie started for the Bronx on Monday afternoon. The morning had been devoted to the menagerie in Central Park. Auntie supposed that the rest of the day could be devoted to quietly talking it all over. But then she did not happen to know how many animals it takes to satisfy a boy like Tom.

Each cage awakened enthusiasm. Only the elephant was a disappointment.

"I saw bigger ones at home," was the protest.

The monkeys made up for the elephant's deficiency.

"Get into that swing, you," shouted the boy, and sure enough, the biggest one in the cage jumped to the crossbar and swung as far as the ropes would permit.

"Huh! He knows how to mind," said Tom. "I always get along well with monks. I'm going to be an animal trainer when I'm big."

The many signs in the Bronx Zoo roused Tom's resentment.

"Don't climb the fences," he repeated, after Auntie had read the sign. "Now, who wants to do that, anyhow? Those buffaloes wouldn't do a thing to you."

It was suggested that somebody might want to steal a buffalo. Tom shrieked with laughter. "How can you steal a buffalo?" he queried. "Carry him away in your coat pocket?"

At the monkey cages he was discomfited by more signs, telling of fines for feeding the animals. Tom tugged at his coat and pulled forth a couple of crushed cookies and a bag of peanuts.

"What's the use of monks if you can't feed 'em?" he asked. Then he urged the red-capped keeper to hand the goodies between the bars. The man refused, saying it was against the rules.

"Pshaw!" said the boy, "what's the good of rules?"

The man opened the cage and the big orangoutang stretched out his arms and embraced the keeper affectionately. Then the keeper gave the monkey a blanket, and the boy wanted to know if the monkey was cold. The keeper explained that the big monkey never slept without a cover, and the monkey, as if to prove it, immediately wrapped himself up in the blanket. There he sat like a little old woman in a tenement house window blinking at the people in front of his cage.

The baby bears insisted on putting their feet in the pan of milk before they would touch their supper.

"Guess they like it that way," said Tom, "but I prefer bread in mine."

He had bread with his at the hotel an hour later, while telling his mother what an "elegant" time he had at the Zoo. Then, as the nurse tucked him away for the night, she whispered softly, "I wonder what there is left for my boy to see in New York to-morrow?"

And as the tired little eyes closed in sleep the answer came back emphatic and precise: "More animals."

GAUBER'S BOOMERANG.

WHEN Harris went over to Brooklyn to represent one of the New York morning newspapers there, some of the reporters took a liking to him and others didn't. Among the latter were the men who "covered" Brooklyn for the German dailies. The Germans were particularly "sore" on Harris, but for what reason was never clearly explained. It was not long before the hatred of Harris by the Germans was equaled only in intensity by the hatred of the Germans by Harris. The leader of the German contingent was one Lehman, whose chief purpose in life became to "beat" Harris on a story.

Now it happened that a few months after Harris went to Brooklyn a very popular German priest fell seriously ill. The German papers were deeply interested in his condition and published daily bulletins about it. Harris, of course, was also keeping an eye on the sick priest in the interest of his paper. The priest was ill a long time and the German reporters finally wearied of watching nightly for news of him. They called up his physician less and less frequently as the days wore on. Harris had written a long obituary of the priest, which was ready to be used when the news of his death should be received.

Very late one night Harris met one of the German reporters. He knew that it pained them to have him talk to them. He enjoyed causing them pain.

"Say, Gauber, how's Father ——?" asked Harris, jocularly, and without any expectation of getting any news out of his enemy.

Gauber saw a grand opportunity and promptly grasped it. "He's dead," he replied solemnly and tersely.

Harris was deeply interested at once. "What time did he die?" he asked.

"At 9 o'clock," answered Gauber.

"Well, Gauber," said Harris, seriously, "I never expected one of you fellows to help me out like this, and I want to thank you."

"Oh, it's nothing," returned Gauber, moving away with a peculiar smile on his face.

Harris was not altogether satisfied. He thought it possible that Gauber might be trying to make him the victim of a vicious trick, and hustled around to his telephone. He called up the physician who was attending Father —— and asked him how the priest was.

"He's dead," came back over the wire; "died at 9 o'clock."

Harris thanked the doctor and rang off. He felt grateful to Gauber, whom he had always regarded as an enemy, for "tipping" him off on "a story" that it was important he should get.

"Gauber's all right," was the sentiment he expressed when giving the story to the "English" reporters later.

The following day Harris came around as usual and went in where the German reporters were wont to meet. He wanted to thank Gauber again for his kindness. Lehman rushed at him.

"Say, you, Harris," he cried, excitedly, "where did you get the story about the death of Father ——?"

"Why I got it from Gauber," returned Harris, in surprise.

"Mein Gott! Gauber!" and Lehman tore about in a perfect fury. "Gauber, is dot so?"

Gauber had just come in. He laughed uproariously and jabbed Lehman in the ribs when he learned what the latter's excitement was about.

"Sure, I gave it to him," he said, controlling his mirth with an effort; "but it was a fake, and he made a fool of himself putting it in his paper."

"A fake?" howled Lehman, beside himself with rage. "It is not a fake. Father —— died at 9 o'clock last night, and our paper was the only one that got left on it. We had it that his condition was unchanged."

Gauber went over to "explain it" at the office. He did not come back.

American Shoes for Germans.

American enterprise is about to invade the markets of Europe in another form. The particular markets are those of the large cities of Germany, and the particular commodity is shoes. Julius Barthman of Newark sails on July 4 to arrange the final details of an enterprise which will have for its object the opening of retail stores for the sale of American-made shoes in nine of the largest cities in Germany—Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Stuttgart, Frankfort, Dresden, Leipsic, Hanover, and Strasburg. There will also be similar establishments in Vienna and Brussels.

In reply to an inquiry as to what is the matter with present German shoe stores, Mr. Barthman said: "The shoes are all wrong, and the methods of selling them are all wrong—in short, there is everything to make the field attractive for a newcomer. The enterprise calls for the investment of $250,000, and I expect that the volume of business for the entire circuit of stores will ampunt to over $1,000,000 annually. The Berlin store has been in operation for some time, and the results have surpassed my expectations.

"The stores will be known as American Shoe Parlors, and in their equipment will be as fine if not finer than any similar establishments in this country. They will be made to look as much like one another as is possible, thus gaining the patronage of people who may be going from one city to another.

"The fronts of the stores will be unique and attractive—aluminum bronze replacing all the usual woodwork—while within, electric lights and mirrors will be used to their best advantage. The cost of fitting up the establishments varies, of course, but will average about $15,000 each."

A Naval Haven Of Rest.

Lieut. Commander William H. Scheutze, United States Navy, the officer who traversed the desolate delta of the Lena River with the party that went to Siberia to bring back the bodies of De Long and his unfortunate companions of the Jeannette expedition, has recently returned to Washington after a tour of sea duty extending over the Santiago campaign, in which he participated, and later taking him to the Asiatic Station. He is one of the most robust officers in the service, and comes back from Asia bronzed and vigorous and full of admiration of the climate and the attractions of the station. "It is the ideal station," he says, "with no hard blows and just enough occupation to keep up an appreciation of a naval haven of rest. Good fortune sent me to Samoa, and the island over which the Government of the United States has been extended. While Apia, on the German island of Upolu, continues to be the port of call, and Tutuila, the American island, has fewer people on it than Upolu, the popularity of our management is drawing the inhabitants to Tutuila, and if it was big enough it would probably get them all in time. Pago Pago, which the natives call Pango Pango, will become more important when the Spreckels steamers begin to stop there instead of at Apia. We have only about 55 square miles of territory there, while there are 550 square miles in Upolu."

Subway Diseases.

"Tunnelitis" and "Seweritis" are complaints so prevalent just now as to exasperate real estate agents generally. The severest cases are found in boarding houses and furnished-room establishments in front of which the work of blasting and excavating has torn up the streets. Trekking from Broadway and Forty-second Street to Forty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue is a task that might baffle a Boer commando. Leaseholders are suffering, for lodgers and boarders refuse to climb the kopjes which must be ascended before they can reach home. The rent collector's task this Summer will not be made lighter by the new twin epidemics.

Shakespeare on Staten Island.

A Staten Islander with a handsome home near the guns of Fort Wadsworth is a Shakesperean scholar. But he has recently abandoned his custom, while walking the lonely road from the ferry to his home, of reciting long passages from the works of his favorite author. This is how it happened. The sun had just set on a recent evening and the student was reciting dramatically the scene from King John in which Hubert calls forth the executioners from an inner chamber to murder the young Princes. He waved his hand and shouted:

"Come forth, and do as I bid you."

A half-drunken negro who was concealed in the hedge came forth and pleaded:

"Say, Boss, I ain't done nothing. I was just sleeping 'cause I was drunk."

The Shakesperean scholar explained that he had not called the negro.

"I dunno, Boss; if you say you didn't call me you must be drunker than I am."

Helpless.

During a noonday rush at one of the department stores, an overworked and tired-looking saleswoman remarked to the equally weary appearing floorwalker:

"Mr. Jones, there ain't but one cash girl on the floor, and she's gone to lunch."

Ambiguous.

First Student—Do you think you're going to pass the examination?

Second Student—Without a question—that's sure.

In FOREIGN LANDS.

German Citizenship. The Berlin press is manifesting a good deal of feeling in regard to the question of compensation for alleged German citizens in South Africa who have suffered loss at the hands of the British. The matter has already been ventilated in the Reichstag, and is now in the hands of a commission which is to adjust the damages. The one important question for the commission to decide is what constitutes German citizenship, for with few exceptions, the claimants for damages have been proved to be citizens of either the Orange Free State or the Transvaal.

In the meantime the German Government has semi-officially raised the old Bismarckian contention of "sujets mixtes," or, in other words, that the Germans who became Boers did not resign their German citizenship. So far the Government has not officially pressed this point in the present case, but papers like the Post and the Berliner Nachrichten assume the existence of "sujets mixtes," and at the same time print stories of how quickly the German Government made an equitable settlement with those British subjects who lost property through the Prussian invasion of France in 1870.

It seems that the German law on the acquisition and loss of citizenship of the German Empire or of a German State does not recognize, as British law has recognized since 1870, the acquisition of the citizenship of another State as a ground for losing the citizenship of the German Empire or of a German State. The German view of the law on this subject does not go so far as the English view of a century ago, which denied the right of British subjects to acquire citizenship of any State whatever, but the German conception, admitting as it does the possibility of double citizenship, ignores the acquisition of a new citizenship to the extent that it regards the individual concerned as still having, with reference to the German Empire, rights and duties derived from his continued imperial citizenship. According to this theory the Berlin papers say that the Government may deduce the right, in accordance with international law, to protect citizens of the empire, at least in so far as their relations to the State of which they may have become subjects by voluntarily acquiring its citizenship are not involved. Hence against a third State, which in this instance is Great Britain, the German Empire is in a position to advance an unlimited claim to protectorial rights.

The German organs, however, which make the foregoing interpretation of German citizenship admit that those citizens of the German Empire who have acquired the rights of burghers in one of the Boer States, and who in that capacity have taken up arms against Great Britain as burghers of the republics, cannot plead their citizenship of the German Empire.

It is believed in London that both the commission and the British Government will proceed with great caution, but that they will insist upon a formal and official definition of German imperial citizenship.

The Albanian Trouble Again. A week ago an attempt was made in these columns to show the tendency of affairs in Albania in the light of possible Italian intervention; the apprehension of Austria in regard to the supposed attitude of Italy was also noted. Since then Signor Prinetti, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has denied in the most positive and categorical manner possible that either Italy or Austria desired to make any attempt to secure the upper hand in Albania.

In the meantime advices from Scutari, Albania, by way of Rome, not only show that unrest is augmenting in the Turkish dependency in question, but that actual armed revolt is imminent. The Albanians have refused to pay their taxes, and the local Turkish garrisons are said to be so near mutiny on account of arrears in pay that the authorities in Constantinople dare not resort to coercion. Besides, the Albanians are said to be well prepared, as they have been secretly well drilled, and possess abundant armaments in reserve. What gives the Turkish authorities particular concern is the fact that their officials have kept their eyes closed to large imports of rifles, which are constantly arriving in small consignments from the other side of the Strait of Otranto.

In proof of the statement that Italy has no designs upon Albania, La Tribuna di Roma points out that, although the Albanians demand their political and fiscal autonomy of the Porte, they themselves oppress and persecute the Christians living among them.

In diplomatic circles in Constantinople the Albanian question is believed to have assumed a dangerous aspect, and it is generally thought that the Porte finds itself unable to act in the matter, unless it is encouraged to do so, as it recently was in Macedonia, by either Austria or Russia. At the same time the Turkish Government is taking every possible step to quell dissension in Turkish territory proper. Having gained little by confiscating the foreign mails, it has now prohibited foreign lawyers the right to practice in Ottoman courts unless they possess certificates from the Turkish Academy of Jurisprudence. This proceeding has revived an unpleasant controversy with the representatives of the powers, who regard it as an imprudent and clumsy attempt to prevent an adequate defense of alleged members of the Young Turkey Party, who are being daily arrested on the evidence of the letters recently confiscated at the Foreign Post Office.

Russian Oil Trade. Following closely upon the establishment of a regular steamship line between Odessa and the ports on the Persian Gulf, and the augmentation by new and swift sailing steamers of the line between the Levant and the ports of the Far East, the Russian Steam Navigation Company has entered the field as an oil carrier on a large scale from Batoum to Vladivostok and other Far East ports.

The latest accession to the company's fleet is an English-built tank vessel called the Meteor, which has just arrived in Odessa Harbor, where it is attracting considerable attention on account of the peculiar feature she possessed of being at once a tank vessel for oil in bulk and an ordinary cargo vessel. The ship will thus be able to take oil to the Far East, where, being so constructed that the tank partitions are easily removable, she will be able to take on a general cargo and return to Odessa. The vesssel's carrying capacity is over 5,000 tons of oil in bulk, and she is able to make sixteen knots. Three vessels similar to the Meteor, but containing further improvements, which will facilitate their particular duties, are now being constructed in England for the Russian Steam Navigation Company.

Financial Crisis in Roumania. An attempt is being made by Vienna capitalists to have the Austro-Hungarian Government come to some sort of an agreement with Roumania by which Austrian capital may come to the relief of the Balkan State. The burden of debt there is excessively heavy, owing particularly to the enormous rate of interest borne by landed property. In January of the present year these mortgages amounted to 431,000,000f., or about $86,200,000. The annual interest, which averages 10 per cent., and in some cases even reaches 36 per cent., amounts to about 26,000,000f. For ordinary loans even large landed proprietors are accustomed to pay 24 per cent to their bankers, while peasants frequently pay 60 per cent.

From time to time several remedies have been suggested for this deplorable condition, one of which, advocated and encouraged by the Government, is to increase the product of the land; but this has availed little, owing to the improvidence of the landed proprietors and to the backwardness of agriculture. The scheme of the Austrian capitalists includes the right of foreigners to acquire land for cultivation by modern methods; this, it is pointed out in Vienna, would soon introduce into Roumania a number of capable men of business and give the country the funds it so sorely needs. It is believed, however, that the Roumanians will not accept this plan for their economic rehabilitation, not only from the fact of their extreme Chauvinist prejudices, but also because most of their mortgages, although negotiated through the banks of Bucharest, are actually held in Vienna. They have an idea that the Austrians, not satisfied with the exorbitant rates of interest they exact, wish to rob them of their land as well. It is also felt in Bucharest that if the Austrian capitalists actually had the good of Roumania at heart they could easily convert the mortgages into a single loan, establish an equitable rate of interest, together with a fund from which further loans might be made for the purchase of modern agricultural implements, which might, with the consent of the landowners, be manipulated by Austrian overseers. In this way the Roumanians would still keep their land, while the Austrian owners of the mortgages could see through their agricultural agents that the property was being properly developed.

British Navy Ration. It is possibly not generally known that the present ration in use in the British Navy was established by the Lords of the Admiralty half a century ago. Of late years the complaints about it have been so constant that last year the Admiralty Office appointed a Departmental Committee, with Vice Admiral Ernest Rice as Chairman, to inquire into the matter and to report upon the advisability of a change. The committee made a very thorough inquiry, examining naval officers of experience, naval medical experts, warrant and petty officers, as well as seamen and marines. The result was a sweeping condemnation of the old ration and of its time of distribution, with the recommendations that modern duties of man-of-war's-men and the scientific development in prepared food called for a new ration, served in better time.

In due time the matter was laid before the Lords of the Admiralty, where; after six months, it is still under consideration. As it is known that the Admiralty Office approves the report, it is inferred that a difficulty with the Treasury is the cause of the delay. The number of men and officers who at present are drawing the old navy ration is 118,682, and the new ration would entail an addition of £90,732 to the naval estimates.

According to the rule and ration now in force a breakfast of biscuit and ship's chocolate is served at 6 o'clock; at noon there is a dinner of salt beef and suet raisin pudding, or salt pork and pea soup, or preserved boiled beef and preserved potatoes; a tea of biscuit and boiled tea is issued between 4 and 5 P. M. The same diet is issued to both men and officers, but, of course, the latter supply themselves from their private stores, while in the recent years of steam navigation the men have found the ration utterly inadequate to their natural needs, and have been obliged to supplement their official diet with extra food at their own expense from the canteens established in most ships or from sea stock taken on board. The evidence before Vice Admiral Rice's committee showed that the necessary "extras" cost more than the men actually received for their services, and that many looked to make up the deficit through contributions from friends or relatives at home.

A Parisian Tragedy. The Parisian journals are printing graphic stories concerning a tragedy which occurred the other day in a small house near Père la Chaise, where for some time have dwelt a middle-aged couple by name of Perrichet. It seems that the master of the house had been drinking freely of late, each time returning home in an increasingly ugly frame of mind. On the occasion in question, after a particularly stormy scene with his wife, he retired to rest while she remained up and vowed vengeance. He slept directly under a trap door, and in the loft above Mme. Perrichet rigged up a gallows with the intention of hanging her erring spouse.

When she was convinced that he was asleep she opened the trap door, and let one end of the rope down through the opening, fastening the other to a beam; then she descended to the bedroom and tied a noose around the man's neck, and returned to the garret to pull him up.

In the meantime he awoke, and, being in a fairly sober frame of mind, he took in the situation. He disengaged the rope from his neck and tied it around a stove that stood in the room and lifted it on to the bed just as his wife from above began to pull with all her might. Mme. Perrichet, fancying that she had her drunken husband at the end of the rope, tugged away until she had, as she thought, his body swinging in the void. She then made her end of the rope fast to a beam, and, going to the window, shouted to her neighbors to come quick, that her "good man" had hanged himself.

When, after a few moments, the neighbors and the police arrived, they beheld a strange spectacle. The stove was dangling from the ceiling, while the supposed suicide was beating his wife in a corner of the bedroom. Mme. Perrichet was so severely mauled that she had to be taken to the hospital. Her husband was locked up.

Foreign Residence in Spain. An order has been issued by the Civil Governor of the Province of Barcelona, Division of Catalonia, in Spain, making compulsory the registration of all foreigners in that province. All foreigners must present themselves at the Consulate of their respective countries, and obtain from the Consul certificates to the effect that they have attended personally before him, and have satisfied him that they are citizens of his country, which certificate they should then present in Barcelona at the office of the Civil Governor, and in other towns and villages at the bureau of the Mayor, in order that names, descriptions, occupations, birthplaces, domiciles, and last places of residence may be duly registered.

Foreigners arriving in Barcelona will be required to carry out the formalities mentioned in the order within twenty-four hours after their arrival. Any contravention of the order will be punished by a fine of 500 pesetas, and, if thought desirable, by expulsion from the province. Much trouble may therefore be avoided by persons who desire to visit the Province of Barcelona this Summer if they provide themselves with passports at home which may be presented to the Consuls of their respective countries upon their arrival in the province in question.

French Rule in Tunis. Ever since the Moroccan question has been agitating European Chanceleries the Austro-Hungarian Government has kept agents busy collecting data in regard to the condition of the Mediterranean States situated along the northern shore of Africa. It was recognized that the acquisition of Morocco by France would seriously disturb the naval equilibrium in the Mediterranean, and make necessary an augmentation of the Italian fleet in order to maintain the prestige of the Triple Alliance there. This it was not certain that Italy would consent to do, and the duty would fall upon Austria. For this reason it became prudent to make a minute examination of the condition of the North African States, and to ascertain the exact status of French influence there.

Of course, that portion of the reports dealing with matters which would only be of importance to Austria in the event of her augmenting her Mediterranean fleet for the benefit of the Triple Alliance is carefully preserved in the State archives in Vienna, but from time to time those parts of the reports which have a general interest have been published by the organs of the Austrian Government. Recently interesting data were furnished concerning the condition of Tunis, which appears to have thrived much more under indirect French rule than Algeria has as an actual French colony.

The Austro-Hungarian official declares that of all the acquisitions made by France during the second half of the nineteenth century the Protectorate of Tunis is the most prosperous. Nowhere, we learn, have the French had such success in their work of civilization, which has there proved an abundant source of wealth and prosperity. The financial situation, too, is said to be highly satisfactory. With the exception of 1888 and 1899, which showed slight deficits in consequence of bad harvests, the budget has during the last fifteen years yielded a surplus which amounts in all to nearly 30,000,000 francs. Within the last ten years the length of roads has increased from 500 to 2,000 kilometers, and that of railways from 200 to 1,200 kilometers. The towns of Tunis, Sfaks, Susa, and Bizerta, which were formerly poor villages, have been developed into extensive and safe ports by private enterprise, and without costing the French Republic a single centime. Similar progress and improvement is evident in the post, telegraph, and telephone systems and in education. Eighteen hundred children, mostly of Mohammedan and Jewish parentage, now attend the French schools. The report closes with the statement that the naval improvements and fortifications at Bizerta, now in progress, are likely to be both elaborate and formidable.

Paris-Berlin Automobile Race. For several weeks past the great French automobile factories at Puteaux and Suresnes have been busy night and day preparing for the automobile race from Paris to Berlin, the first contingent of which should have started yesterday. The hours of daylight have been devoted to manufacturing, amid the greatest secrecy, machines for the contest. In the night the trials have been held, for fear of the prying eyes of rival makers. It is said that the new kind of vehicle to which the public favor will probably go more generally than to the huge racers is the "Voiture légère," which will be prominent in the contest, the Darraco pattern being entered in eight or more instances.

The speed contest begins June 27, while the fifty-nine "tourists" who were expecting to depart yesterday will, it is calculated, arrive in Berlin on the same day as the fliers. The entries for the fliers close next Wednesday, and it is expected that about 200 machines will be in line on the following day when the "express" race begins.

Official and final figures for the results of the Paris to Bordeaux race have just been published by the Automobile Club of Paris. They are as follows:

1. Fournier, 28-horse-power Mors car, left at 4:25 A. M., arrived at 1:09:44 P. M. Time, minus allowances for reduced speed in towns, 6 hours 10 minutes 43 seconds. Average speed, 52 miles 1,400 yards an hour.

2. Maurice Farman, 28-horse-power Panhard-Levassor. Time—6 hours 41 minutes 15 seconds. Average speed, a small fraction under 49 miles an hour.

3. Voigt, same car as second. Time—7 hours 15 minutes 11 seconds. Average speed, a small fraction over 45 miles an hour.

Canadian Products for France. An attempt is being made by Canadian agents in Paris to have the French Government subsidize a direct line of steamers trading between Canada and French ports. The Canadian Government, it is said, has already promised its support to the enterprise; indeed, it has already subsidized a line which ran direct for a few months last year, but was finally suspended. It is believed that if the French Government can be induced to co-operate with the Canadian in maintaining permanently such a line, the initial financial obstacles will be overcome and the result will be as advantageous to France as it will be to Canada. Should Canadian commodities be taken direct to France, the treaty of Feb. 6, 1893, could be invoked to advantage; it would be of particular benefit to dairy products, certain kinds of fish, fresh, dried, or preserved fruits, and timber, either in the rough or manufactured into plain furniture or building material, and boots and shoes.

As it is at present, these Canadian commodities intended for France pass either by the United States, and in that case pay the maximum duty, or through a European port, where, if the port belongs to a country enjoying most-favored-nation treatment applied to such produce, there is still the surtaxe d'entrepôt.

For a New Calendar. At a recent meeting of the French Astronomical Society in Paris M. Camille Flammarion, the well-known astronomer and popular writer upon the romance of his science, submitted a scheme for reforming the calendar. He argued that the year should begin on March 21; that the months should be named after the cardinal virtues, and that New Year's Day, and, in leap years, the day after it, also, should not be considered part of a week, but should be universal holidays. The year being thus one of 364 days, the dates of the days of the week would not alter from year to year, but would be invariable. M. Flammarion, with the experience of the Jacobin calendar before him, did not profess to be sanguine of success, but one of the members seemed hopeful that Russia, as an offering to the French alliance, would renounce the old style and the rule fixing Easter. But the fact was later pointed out that the calendar of Russia is common to other countries of the Orthodox Church, and that the Czar's empire would for cogent political reasons abstain from weakening her relations with them.

TRAINING OF EYE AND HAND

Arts and Crafts in the Public Schools of New York.

THE fine new buildings for schools which are being erected in Manhattan and the Bronx have special facilities for manual training in the shape of workbenches for the boys' division in rooms apart from the class rooms, as well as arrangements for drawing and work in water colors. The latter can be introduced, and are in use in the old schools for girls as well as boys, but so far not one-half the entire number of schools has the manual training classes owing to lack of room. There are thirty-two schools provided, but over fifty unprovided with such accommodations. Lately there has been a protest against this part of public education on the part of School Commissioners who are of a conservative nature. An answer was given last week in the Assembly Hall at the headquarters of the School Board, in the building at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. It is the first separate exhibit of construction held by our public schools.

Although manual classes in New York schools date from 1887, and a new spirit entered five years ago, yet training in the arts and crafts has been hampered by lack of teachers, as well as lack of room. Dr. James Parton Haney has only twenty assistants for all the schools of Manhattan and the Bronx. These go from school to school giving suggestions to and assisting the grade teachers in a certain uniformity of instruction. So far it is only the boys who get once a week a chance to work with their hands at some problem of mechanical skill; the girls are taught drawing and sewing, but not the handicrafts. Naturally enough the teachers in the graded grammar schools are often much in need of guidance, and the personal equation enters here as it does elsewhere; some teachers have the teaching quality in a marked degree, and are able almost at once to rouse the interest of pupils in manual training; others are less gifted, and find it hard. Hence arose a certain amount of friction, which is gradually being overcome as the grade teachers perceive the usefulness of such a training of the eye and hand.

Unanimity in effort on the part of the teachers of manual work has been attained through conferences and the holding of classes for teaching the teachers, several thousand of whom have availed themselves of the occasions presented to learn the system as it is carried out in New York. Most of the young men who teach in Dr. Haney's department are college bred; one is a graduate of Columbia University's Teachers College, three come from the State Normal School at Oswego, N. Y.; others are graduates of the City College, where attention is given to shop and bench work; another is a graduate of Stevens. Among the women who teach drawing there are several graduates of Pratt Institute. The department of manual work in the schools of Manhattan and the Bronx already gives instruction to 11,000 boys, and as the new buildings are brought into use the number will increase rapidly.

Children of six and seven are given simple outline patterns on cardboard, representing a definite object like a cylinder, a bucket, a vegetable, or a leaf, to copy and cut out. The children of the next grade have the same problems, but then they are asked to do it their own way, as they see the object, or as they would like to alter it. Older children draw an object and its sides, cut the drawing out, and form the object by bending and adapting the cardboard. They make an envelope of paper, a box for matches of board, a picture frame, or a catch-all, and are then told to make another of a different shape, with finer lines perhaps, or a slightly different arrangement. Thus in the earliest grades care is taken to call on their self-dependence and awaken their inventive skill. Flowers are formed out of paper, the process of drawing, cutting out, and adapting the parts becoming more complicated in the higher grades. While exercises are given in color drawing on the flat, taking a flower apart, for instance, and making conventional arrangements involving symmetry and proportion, the use of the common tools in woodworking is begun. Simple prisms and cylinders are made, then some useful article which involves little skill, but trains the hand and eye. They are taught to make and set a mortise joint and encouraged to vary on some given theme, like a bracket to hang on the wall, a bootjack, a square box with lid, or a penrack—usually something that can be utilized in the schoolroom or at home—a book rack, tray or workbox, a footstool or an umbrella stand. In the higher grades they fashion boxes with glass or wire sides for the keeping of plants and insects, such as moths and butterflies, for instance. And when the cocoons are ripe and the insect emerges, they fashion spreading boards and little glass-covered cases for the dried butterflies. In the highest grades the boys make articles of some elaboration, inlaid chessboards, models of yachts, sleds, and stools. But ironwork is not forgotten, and they fashion iron lanterns and candlesticks, photograph rests, and things of that sort which appeal to their tastes as boys or are admired at home when given as presents. Teachers suggest to the boys home work of the same kind in addition to the school work. The show at the Board of Education contains many specimens of the same article in order to prove the variations introduced by individual minds, as an earnest of the principle adhered to throughout, that the boy should be encouraged to use his own wits, not necessarily follow the model before him exactly if it seems to him better to change the pattern a bit.

It has been observed that boys who had to be put apart in a class of their own because of their dullness or indifference in the ordinary studies, become attentive and diligent when asked to make something with their hands. It has also been noted that such an awakening of interest in manual work led to brighter wits in study. This coincides with Dr. Seguin's observations of the beneficial effect on half-witted children of teaching them to use their hands in some manual work, putting their fingers to some simple labor, and gradually giving them tools and urging them to fashion something. The training of the hands reacts on the brain. Another observation by a New York teacher of music is this: The pupils of a school where manual training exists grasp music better than those of a school without this training. So that, while it would be absurd to suppose that manual training is a panacea in education or will make geniuses, there can be no doubt that it aids the faculties to develop and forms a slight but very important factor in a thorough education—and the earlier the better.

For children who are destined to make their living by the use of their hands, it is obviously of advantage to get some training in first principles at as early an age as possible. But there are many professions in which a general knowledge of such things is of great importance, although there will be no use of the hands in actuality. It will not harm architects or sculptors or painters to have trained eye and hand in these primitive ways, nor will civil or mechanical engineers fail to reap some benefit from an early handling of tools and some knowledge of the rudiments of drawing and water colors.

Mechanical drawing is part of the course as well as shop work, but here again the pupils are encouraged, after making copies of the prescribed drawing, to make an original design which can be worked out at the bench. The purpose of the constructive work in the primary grades is to give manual dexterity, precision, and delicacy of handling. In the higher grades more effort is made to foster originality and allow the boy's individuality to appear, the ages of the boys running between thirteen and fifteen. In order to interest the pupils and the families of pupils, a good many objects made in the workshops can be taken away, if they are not needed for actual use in the schools or go to swell the collection of pupils' work.

Schools in the more densely populated parts of the city where the children live in conditions far from ideal exercise a great influence for good on the families round about. Parents show great pride in such visible, tangible exhibits of the handicraft of their children and encourage their neighbors to keep their offspring to their lessons. A special department is the Truant School, to which the incorrigible runaways are sent. Oddly enough, these children are apt to turn out the brightest work. It is as if the superabundant energy which makes them rebel against regular hours, or perhaps the sharpening of wits that such vagrant spirits learn in their raids for freedom, made them more capable when action is needed. In the workshop they are doing something, and all their faculties are bent on achievement as they are when at games that demand rivalry with others.

The need of some general guide for the teachers themselves has been felt, and in order to meet it a series of designs is issued, with the distinct understanding, however, that a slavish adherence to prescribed forms is not desired. What is sought is simplicity and attention to refinement of line and surface in the objects fashioned. The supplementary forms are planned by the pupils themselves as far as possible. They embody the principles of construction with which they are already familiar and offer an opportunity to bring out the inventive talents of the boys in each grade. Efforts are made to make the children understand that many other things besides the objects fashioned can be made by applying the same simple principles, so that they will not execute by rote, but intelligently, thus preparing them to be artist-artisans when they are older. Simplicity, variety, and beauty are sought to be inculcated—how effectively cannot be foretold, since the results depend on so many conditions of after life that it would be impossible to prophesy. As in all other forms of education, the only thing that can be done is to start the child mind in the direction that seems best calculated to interest it, encourage it to industry and pride in perfect achievement and give it confidence in its own workings.

A review of what has been done in the public schools of New York toward stimulating the minds of children by manual work results in the conviction that this feature of the schools needs widening and strengthening by the inclusion of those schools where no provision exists for shopwork and a doubling of the force of instructors. The cost of new schoolhouses is not grudged, but there are always people ready to object to an increase of the teaching staff. We see the same phenomenon in our universities, where endowments for dormitories and other buildings are liberally supplied by individual benefactors, but the staff of instructors cannot keep pace with the increase of other accommodations for scholars. No wonder, then, that the public schools suffer from the same trouble. Buildings are concrete actualities that appeal to the public, or, let us say, the "average lay" mind; salaries of teachers leave the benefactors cold. Yet a moment's reflection is enough to make any one realize that fine school buildings and comforts are the secondary things; fine instructors the primary. The exhibition at the Board of Education shows that with the limitations imposed upon it by economy great good is being done. What our New York schools need is more teachers of manual work, more workshops, and more time allowed the pupils to sharpen their wits by the training of eye and hand.

CHARLES DE KAY.

ARTISTS AND THEIR WORK.

THE colossal figure of "The Driller," by Charles Niehaus, for the E. L. Drake monument at Titusville, Penn., is in process of casting in plaster. It is an allegorical figure and is represented in the nude. The figure rests on one knee, holding in his left hand the drill and with the hammer in his right hand is in the act of striking the drill. The monument is designed in the form of an exedra with "The Driller" under a canopy in the centre. On the end of each wing is a draped female figure in relief; one symbolizing "Grief" and the other "Memory." The monument is to be erected to Col. E. L. Drake, through whose efforts the first oil wells were drilled in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Niehaus has modeled a strong figure of a "Roman Boxer," represented in the act of tying on the cestus. The "Boxer" stands in an upright attitude, and with one fist doubled up is carefully fastening the thongs of the cestus with the other hand.

The statue of Lincoln, by Mr. Niehaus, will soon be placed in bronze in front of the Historical Society Building in Buffalo.

Mr. R. Weiman, Mr. Niehaus's assistant, has modeled a small figure, in the nude, of a man in the attitude of a golf player. He is about to strike the ball, and the vigorous movement portrayed brings out a fine play of muscles down the back and legs.

H. Thurston Lee has nearly completed the portrait of Sir Thomas Lipton, for which he made a number of studies when Sir Thomas was here, two years ago, at the time of the international yacht races. The portrait has been seen by David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative, and he considers it a very strong likeness. The famous yachtsman is portrayed in a yachting costume, standing by the rail of a boat, with the sea and sky for a background.

The portrait of Gen. Francis V. Greene was recently finished and now hangs in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment. Mr. Lee has also painted a number of miniatures this year. Among them is that of Mrs. Cox of Pleasant Valley and also that of the daughter of Senator Warner Miller.

Percival De Luce is at work on the portrait of a child of his fellow-artist, Mr. Lee. The portrait of Mr. Bolmar is still in his studio and also that of Mrs. George King of Staten Island. Mr. De Luce has returned to the painting of the costumes of the Colonial period. This time the subject is a small decorative panel. It is painted in a high key, as it is to be placed in a hall which is both dimly lighted and low ceilinged.

Henry Stanley Todd has recently finished the portrait of James McKeen, the President of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. The portrait was hung at the club a few days ago. Another portrait of a Brooklynite is that of Miss Josephine Barr, the daughter of Edward Barr, who is President of the Lake George Country Club and was formerly the Treasurer and Auditor of the Brooklyn Bridge.

The portrait of Malcolm Graham, Jr., is on exhibition at Buffalo, and Mr. Todd has recently painted the portrait of Mr. Malcolm Graham, Sr., which has also been sent to Buffalo.

Mr. Todd expects to leave about Monday to go to his house at the Lake George Country Club, at Hague, N. Y.

Charles Ayer Whipple is at work on a portrait of Col. Albert A. Pope. The portrait of Mrs. Mabel McKinley Baer, the daughter of Abner McKinley, is still in the studio. A portrait of Abner McKinley has been begun.

Mr. Whipple's portrait of President McKinley is on exhibition in the State Department exhibit in the Government Building at Buffalo. The portraits of Gen. and Mrs. Miles are also at Buffalo in the War Department exhibit. In this portrait Gen. Miles is represented in the uniform of Lieutenant General.

Mr. Whipple has recently finished the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Jacocks of New York.

Albert Sterner is now occupying the studio of Louis Loeb, but will soon go abroad to remain two or three years. He is at present engaged on some important drawings for Harper Brothers. Mr. Sterner recently made a drawing in red chalk of Julia Marlowe.

The Sherwood studios are pretty well deserted. Robert Van Boskerck and Edward McDowell, the landscape painters, have gone to London, as have C. J. Blenner and A. Miller Ury, the portrait painters. Louis Loeb, the illustrator, has also gone to London. Arthur de Ferrari, the Austrian portrait painter, is at Saratoga Springs. F. V. du Mond is at East Marion, L. I., and William Verplanck Birney is at Nantucket, Mass. Robert F. Bloodgood has gone to Wainscott, L. I., where he will spend the Summer. Robert C. Minor, the landscape artist, is at Waterford, Conn. Miss Eugenie Heller is at East Gloucester, Mass., and Helen Phelps, the portrait painter, is at Providence, R. I.

Mr. William A. Coffin, who has his studio in the Sherwood, is still at Buffalo as Director of the Fine Arts Department, as is also Mr. C. C. Cirran, who is Assistant Art Director.

About sixty paintings were hung in the gallery of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on Wednesday. Of these twenty were loaned by Mr. A. A. Healy, eighteen by Mr. Robert B. Woodward, ten by Mr. Charles Howard Remington, and five by Mr. John Sylvester James. Among them are several of the old masters; a Titian, loaned by Mr. Frank Squier, "is without any question," says Prof. Goodyear, "the most important in this country." A Bartholommeo Veneto and a painting by Bernadino de Conti, besides a good example of Cranach, are among those loaned by Mr. Healy. Mr. Benedict has loaned a Wyant, which took a prize at the Paris Exposition, and also a painting by J. F. Millet. Among the paintings loaned by Mr. Healy are two Daubignys, a Rousseau, a Millet, and a very good Harpigny. Among others loaned by Mr. Woodward are two Boudins, a Harpigny, and a painting by Bolton Jones. Mr. Remington's include one by A. F. Bunner and one by Volk. Mr. Chapman's loan includes a Corot, which has not been exhibited at the institute before, and three paintings by Dias, which have been there for some time. A small water color by Whistler has also been loaned by Mr. Benedict.

Prof. Goodyear will leave on Thursday to make another trip of research in Italy and France. It is through the aid of Mrs. August Louis that the Brooklyn Institute has been able to carry on these expeditions, the first of which, in 1895, proved so successful.

ROMANCE OF A JAIL.

PADDY sat in his chair on the bridge and watched the visitors narrowly. Thirty years of service as keeper in the city prison, seven days in the week, and twelve hours every day, had not tended to soften the lines of his face, nor to increase his confidence in human nature. He had to see that no visitor handed anything to the prisoners. Although the utmost vigilance was exercised, many things that had no right in the prison were found in the cells. Only the day before a man confined on his tier had been found under the influence of narcotics, and the "roasting" he had received at the hands of the Warden made Paddy more careful on this particular day.

A wee little woman had toiled up the narrow winding stairs to Paddy's tier every day for the past three weeks to see one of his charges. Her husband had been arrested on a charge of larceny from his employers, and she had been left to shift for herself. Paddy learned that she had no friends in the great city, and was too proud to tell her people in the country town where she and her husband formerly lived of their shame. Day after day she had come, and day after day she looked more pale and wan. Paddy saw this, but he saw a great deal of misery every day, and when she had passed from him on her way to the door of her husband's cell Paddy promptly forgot her troubles for those of his own.

But this day, as she arrived at the top of the stairs, she staggered and would have fallen but for Paddy, who ran and caught her. She steadied herself, and murmuring something about "anxiety and worry," she passed on. A few minutes later Paddy was aroused by seeing her place her handkerchief against the bars of her husband's cell in a way that he had become familiar with. He arose from his chair and crept up behind her noiselessly. What he saw explained the woman's faintness. Her husband was breaking off pieces of the prison bread and handing it to her, while she ate it under cover of her handkerchief.

The keeper went up and touched her on the shoulder. Confronted, she told her pitiful story. The little money she had was exhausted a few days after her husband was arrested, and little by little she had pawned everything she had. Finally there was nothing left except the clothes she wore, and she had had nothing to eat save the prison bread for a whole week. Going down into his pocket, this big-hearted, grim-faced man gave her money, and insisted on her going immediately to a nearby restaurant and "filling up." Thereafter he saw to her daily wants, and not only called in the prison "angel," but visited the Judge and District Attorney himself, and finally obtained the release of the husband.

As the man passed out to freedom, Paddy said: "If I see yer back here ag'in, I'll break yer face. Now go home and take th' best care ye know how of the little woman that kept ye from goin' up th' river."

During the Honeymoon.

Mrs. Youngwife (anxiously holding her husband's hat as the automobile dashes along)—George, dear, had you not better risk losing it? Won't you catch cold?

George Dear (who has heard the same suggestion about a hundred times that day)—I don't know, dear; I'll tell you better in the morning.

SAILS of A CUP RACER

THE time when Constitution, Columbia, and Independence are to race together off Newport is now almost at hand, and it will not be amiss to offer some points of information which may be of value to those who intend to keep track of their doings. In a Cup year, when so many persons who are not yachtsmen themselves, or even amateur sailors, become interested in the competitions of the huge single-stickers, built for the contest for the championship of the seas, the newspapers are hard put to it for methods of presenting the results to the general reader. This difficulty extends to the average youth and maiden of the Atlantic seaboard, who has some notion of sailing a catboat. In my own experience, I have found many youngsters who could tend the helm of a small catboat pretty well, but who could not tell which tack they were on, nor name the parts of the mainsail. The number of sailors of this sort scattered along the Eastern Coast of these United States is very large. Then there is the next class above, which is fairly well up in the terminology of the cat, but is lost as soon as a topsail and a couple of headsails heave in sight. It is with a hope of helping some of these that this article is written.

I take it for granted that every one who reads this knows that the cup racers are

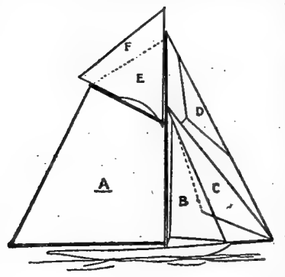

A—Mainsail. D—Jib topsail.
B—Staysail. E—Gaff topsail, (dotted line.)
C—Jib, (overlap indicated by dotted line.) F—Working topsail.

single-masted vessels, fore and aft rigged, and that the principal sail is a mainsail, set on a boom and a gaff, projecting from the mast. Above this mainsail, of course, goes the topsail. Forward of the mast are what are called headsails. A modern yacht carries three of these, staysail, jib, and jib topsail, naming them in order from the mast forward. Five sails then are the ordinary equipment of a sloop or cutter yacht. When running directly, or nearly directly before the wind, racing yachts, either sloops or schooners, set a sail called a spinnaker. This is a large triangular piece of canvas, set on the side opposite to the mainsail. Its foot is extended by means of a boom, called the spinnaker boom, while its head is hoisted to the top of the topmast by halyards.

The setting of a spinnaker is one of the prettiest sights in a yacht race. Its boom is made fast to the mast by an iron joint called a gooseneck. The outer end of the spar is then hauled up alongside of the mast by means of a tackle known as the spinnaker-boom lift. The boom now stands up and down beside the mast. As the yacht rounds the mark beyond which she is to run down the wind, the spinnaker boom is lowered away by the lift, till it is in a horizontal position, projecting over the side of the yacht opposite to that over which the main boom projects. The spinnaker has meanwhile been got up from below and hoisted to the topmast head. The sail, when put below, is rolled up lengthwise, and tied at short intervals with light twine. This is called putting the

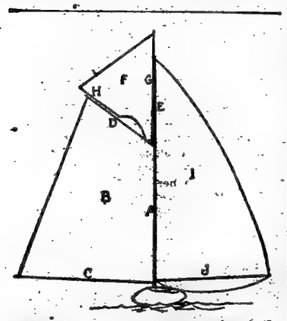

A—Mast. F—Club topsail.
B—Mainsail. G—Sprit.
C—Main Boom. H—Club.
D—Gaff. I—Spinnaker.
E—Topmast. J—Spinnaker boom.

sail in stops, and as it is hoisted it looks like a great string of white sausage going aloft. The spinnaker, as well as other light racing canvas, is kept in a bag when it is below, and as the head of the sail is stenciled with a proper mark, all that

into the head while the sail is still below, and hoist it right up out of the fore hatch.

When the foot comes up the outhaul is hooked into the eye made for it. The outhaul is the line by which the outer corner of the sail is drawn out to the further end of the boom and held there. The head of the sail being up and the tack hauled out, the next move is to "break out" the sail. Attached to the lower inner corner is a line called the sheet. A smart pull on this will part one or two of the stops, and then the rest go of themselves as the wind gets into the sail. The sheet is hauled in and made fast, and the spinnaker is set. All this takes much longer to describe than it does to do. A spinnaker is always up and doing its work in from five to seven minutes after rounding a mark, and it is often set much more quickly than this.

Of topsails, which set above the mainsail, there are three kinds in ordinary use. These are the gaff topsail—called by the British a jib header—the sprit topsail, and the club topsail. The gaff topsail is also called a working topsail, and the British call the club topsail a jackyard topsail. A working topsail is three cornered, and has no spars attached to it. It fills the space outlined by the gaff and the topmast, and when not in use is furled against the mast. A sprit topsail has a long, light spar attached to the edge next to the mast. The purpose of this spar is to make it possible to have a sail large enough to project some distance above the top of the mast, thus increasing the ordinary amount of canvas.

A club topsail has still another spar, attached to the lower outer corner, thus extending the foot of the sail a considerable distance beyond the end of the gaff. This makes a still larger sail. It is this lower spar which the British call a jack yard; hence their name for the sail. Americans call it a club, and so get their name for the sail. Club topsails on the cup racers are of different sizes. Each of these yachts has two, and some of them have three. The largest size is used in very light airs. Sprit and club topsails are hoisted from the deck by means of halyards fastened to the sprit. When the sail has reached its place aloft, the sprit is lashed to the topmast. The outer lower corner of the sprit sail (the clew) is sheeted down to the end of the gaff by means of the topsail sheet. In the case of a club topsail the sheet is made fast to the club, and the outermost end of this spar is steadied by a guy, which passes down through a cheek block near

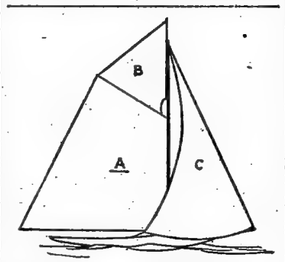

A—Mainsail. C—Balloon jib topsail.
B—Sprit topsail.

the end of the boom. Americans always call the forward spar a sprit; the British call it a topsail yard.

Jib topsails are in several sizes. It was stated a few days ago that Independence had on one of her runs in Massachusetts Bay tried five sizes. This probably meant a "baby," Nos. 1, 2, and 3, reaching jib topsails, and a balloon jib topsail. A baby jib topsail is the smallest sized one, and is carried only when the yacht is beating to windward, for then a larger sail would do more harm than good. When the yacht is sailing not quite close-hauled, the No. 1 may be used, and as she gets the wind more and more on the beam (which is at right angles to her line of progress) she increases the size until she sets the No. 3. When the wind is abaft the beam, the balloon jib topsail may be used. This is a huge sheet of canvas, like a spinnaker—in fact the British used to call it a bowsprit spinnaker—and it fills the entire space forward of the mast, from the end of the bowsprit to the top of the topmast. It is sent up in stops and broken out just as a spinnaker is. But stops are now used on all headsails. It is regarded as risky to set them loose, as they are thus liable to catch on something and be torn.

Balloon jibs are now seldom used, but balloon staysails are employed sometimes with a beam wind. They differ from working staysails only in being made of lighter canvas and being much longer on the foot, so that they come away around the outside of the rigging when they are set. Battens are often used to make the outer edges of sails set flat. Battens are long, light pieces of wood, which are pushed into pockets made for the purpose in a sail. These battens thus act as stiffeners for the canvas.

The mainsail of a cup racer is attached to the mast, the boom, and the gaff. The gaff is at its top, and the boom at its foot. Its forward edge, called the luff, is made fast by means of small ropes, called rope bands, to hoops which go around the mast. The after edge, called the leech, is kept taut by means of a line called the outhaul. This is rove through a block at the outer end of the boom and then brought back to the gaff, where it is made fast. The foot of the sail is laced to the boom. In earlier days the lacing ran around the spar itself. Now what is called a jackstay is provided. This is an iron rail of T shape, to which the sail is held by means of clips. These clips can slide along the jackstay, so that the sail can be hauled out and made to set flat. Any one at a yacht race can see at the outer end of the boom a block and line, by which the foot of the sail is hauled out.

W. J. HENDERSON.

THE WAY THE STORIES END.

James Flynn in San Francisco Bulletin.

"Well?" I asked, as she laid down the gayly covered magazine. I was sorry for the ending of the tale, when the gray eyes ceased to flash and the kind lips to quiver.

"It is a pretty story, Mr. Norton," she said. "Oh, no; you needn't shake your head. I'm not saying so just because it's yours. I cannot imagine how you could write it."

"Pen and ink, whisky and soda, tailor's bill as a stimulus!"

"Please don't make fun. I want to be serious." When she looks at me in her earnest way I am helpless.

"Does that mean criticism?" I inquired, leaning a little toward her.

"Criticism and inquiry—if I may."

"Inquiry by all means. I'm rather afraid of your criticism, do you know." She is very bright, and her remarks often help me, as a matter of fact.

She opened and shut the magazine absently.

"What I was wondering," she said, "was why you wrote so seriously and talked so frivolously; whether one mood was the real you, and the other a sham; and which was which!"

"I think," I protested, "I would rather have the criticism, if you don't mind."

She laughed softly. I like her laugh. "It is rather an obtrusive question. But I should very much like to know. You do mean this."—she touched the book—"a little, don't you?"

"Y—es," I said, "I suppose I do. I did when I wrote it, anyhow."

"And afterward?"

"I keep my seriousness for serious occasions."

"Which is a rebuke to my inquisitiveness, I suppose?" She flushed a little. She is rather pale generally. Some people wouldn't call her good looking. I do.

"I didn't mean it to be," I apologized. "I ought to be flattered at your interest—"

"In your tales," she corrected.

"In my tales, of course. I suppose the real answer is that I do not carry my heart upon my sleeve."

"But you have one all the same?" A touch of wistfulness makes her voice perfect.

"Try!" I caught her eyes for a moment and stopped. I had made up my mind to keep heart-whole before I met her.

"Now for the criticism," she continued hastily.

"Or as large an installment as I can stand."

"The criticism must not be misunderstood. You will remember, please, that I like the tale—like it very much, in fact." I bowed.

"The criticism is —?"

"That it is a repetition of your other tales," I gasped.

"Why, I thought it was quite different." She shook her head. "Fresh characters, fresh scenery, new plot, original phrases—"

"The machinery is different, but the story is really the same."

"In what way? In being about a man and a woman?"

"Yes." I laughed.

"If you can invent a third kind of person," I said, "I'll utilize it with pleasure. At present I haven't made the discovery."

"Don't be absurd. What I mean is that your men and women always do the same thing."

"Fall in love?"

"Exactly."

"There are lots of ways of doing it," I suggested.

"At the present rate you will soon exhaust them. Whatever will you do then?"

I lit a cigarette, with her permission, to aid reflection.

"I'm hanged if I know. I've often wondered myself. Make them fall out of love, I suppose."

"And when you've exhausted that?"

"Make them fall in again!" She stamped her foot impatiently.

"Do you absolutely refuse to be original? I cannot think you do yourself justice in keeping to such a backneyed theme—though I admit you do it very nicely."

"I might do it better if I had more practical experience," I suggested. There is something about her big eyes and the little droop at the corners of her mouth which makes a fellow say that sort of thing, you know.

"Now, remember our compact," she warned me. We were pledged to a purely platonic friendship. I've had that sort of thing in my tales, but it always broke down.

"The breaking of a platonic compact," said I, "would be a novel theme, don't you think?"

"Would it be interesting enough?" she asked, doubtfully.

"There! What stronger defense could I have? I propose to leave out the love-making, and you say that the interest would be gone." She drummed upon the table with her fingers.

"Surely there is some other theme?" I knocked the ash deliberately off my cigarette.

"Upon my word," I confessed, "I'm not sure that there is. But I'll think over it."

"Then how soon can I go, and is part of the compact that she shall see me out of the door. I insisted upon it.

"When shall I communicate the result of my deliberations?" I asked in the hall.

"To-morrow?"

"I'm going to Vereker's."

"And Wednesday I'm due at a smoker. Thursday?"

"If you like."

"Thursday, then. Good night, Mary."

It is in the compact that I am not to call her Mary, but I do. Sometimes she objects, sometimes she doesn't. On this occasion she only tossed her head, and half turned away from me. She is aware that she looks well in profile. I suddenly bent over her, and—

"How dare you!" she cried hotly.

"I couldn't help it, Mary; you looked so tempting." But she ran upstairs, with her face scarlet.

"I shall not be in on Thursday," she called, as she turned the corner, "or any other day."

So I went out, feeling triumphantly foolish.

Next Thursday I called, and she wasn't out; but she received me coolly, and kept the table between us.

"Look here, Mary," I began.

"Miss Montague, if you please!"

"I don't please. It is quite natural to call a friend by her Christian name."

"Ye-es; but people might misunderstand, we agreed; and so—"

"I'm not going to pander to other people's stupidity," I said, indignantly; "and I don't consider that friendship should have to be weighed and measured in exact words." I had prepared this remark beforehand.

"No—o; perhaps not." I knew it would score. "Still, there are bounds to friendship." She shut her little mouth decisively.

"If you mean last Tuesday—"

"I don't want to talk about it," she interrupted. "Have you considered about the stories?"

"Yes; I have reasoned out my position most carefully—Mary." She frowned, but passed the familiarity.

"And your conclusion?"

"Is in verse."

"Oh, how nice!" Women always like a fellow to run to verse. I suppose it because he is sure to give himself away!

"Let me see it."

"On condition that you read it aloud." She looked objections. "I want to hear if I have got the swing."

So she declaimed softly: I think I said that she had a pretty voice.

TO MARY.

I made me a tale of the tempest at sea,
Full of thunder and lightning above,
And the terrors that be when the storm-winds are free—
But the end of the story was love.

I sang me a song of a raid in the glen,
With a lilt of the pipers who played,
Strike again, strike again, and die fighting like men!
And the struggle was over a maid!

I planned me a play of a monarch of fame,
And his courtiers in silken attire,
And his statesmen, who came like a moth to the flame—
For a pair of bright eyes were the fire!

I pasaned the praise of a hero so calm,
And so strong in the tumult to stand,
When I found me the charm that had strengthened his arm—
It was only the touch of a hand!

And I? If my heart for a moment be strong,
If my tale for a page ring sincere,
Or if merits belong to the play or the song—
They are only your echoes, my dear!

When she came to the last line her voice was very soft, and just a little tearful. I put my hand on her shoulder, and we stood looking silently at the paper for a minute. Then I drew her gently to me—the way the stories end!

A CLEVER POST OFFICE HORSE

There is a clever Post Office horse in Brooklyn which for some time past has been getting double rations, and will probably continue to do so until the Post Office men discover his trick. From the substation at the corner of Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue are sent out a number of mail collecting carts through the surrounding district. When the horses drawing these carts come in they are driven up in front of the station to stand until it is time for another collection. While thus standing they are fed. On the curb in front of each horse is placed a bag of oats. None of the horses are tied, for standing is a part of their business.

This is when the horse with a double appetite has his opportunity to perform a skilful manoeuvre at each meal. He waits until all the rations are distributed, then, paying no attention to his own allotment, he begins slowly to back. Slowly but surely he backs into the horse below him, which in turn pushes back further and further still; in a few moments the clever horse in front who started the backward procession is standing in the place of his neighbor in the rear with his head in that animal's feedbag. Then he begins to eat ravenously, finishes his neighbor's oats as soon as possible, and steps nimbly back to his own place, eats his own oats, and settles contentedly for a stand-up nap with a well-fed air of placid innocence. But the horse at the end of the line suffers. That is no affair of the clever inventor of the scheme, however.

Settling Day in Sight.

"Mamma, since when is our name Know-all?"

"How do you come to ask that, my dear?"

"Papa said yesterday that you were a regular Mrs. Knowall."

"He did, did he? Well, I'll explain that to your papa to his entire satisfaction. He may tell you afterward, but I think not."

Hit the Nail on the Head.

Husband—Tell me, did you look at the dress and bonnet I sent you last day? Wife—

SOCIETY

At Home and Abroad

THE Summer season has now commenced, and this week will see the opening of all the resorts. For over a fortnight the town has had the regular Summer look, and as July approaches will settle down to a state of social dullness which will not be broken until the first frosts and cold winds of Autumn warn the pleasure seekers by sea and mountain that it is time to come home. New York is, however, situated in a way like London, and there is not a day during the entire Summer but that quite a number of well-known people are passing through, going from one resort to the other, or coming in town for a little shopping and a little relief from the monotony of a watering place life. At present Mondays are selected as the days to visit New York, and one can always find at the Waldorf, at Sherry's, or at Delmonico's many of the fashionable women just in for the day. At one time there was even some prospect of a Summer season, if the cup races had taken place when first scheduled.

There is very little change in the regular programme of people who live in the whirl. In fact, their plans are made out year after year from the same pattern and their movements here and there are arranged with the regularity of clock work. In the beginning of the Spring it is the European visit, each year, by the way, growing shorter. Then there is a return to town and a visit to some suburban place or to Saratoga or to the mountains, before the regular season at Newport or Bar Harbor or any one of the very fashionable places. The Newport season grows longer, and this year June found many already settled there for the Summer. Bar Harbor, on the contrary, is just beginning to show signs of an awakening from its long Winter sleep. The hotels open there this week, and one or two have already been in running order since the beginning of June. Narragansett Pier commences its season within a fortnight. The burning of the Casino does not seem to have affected its prospects, and many of the cottages are taken and the booking at the hotels is extremely promising.

There is no doubt that the al fresco entertainment will be greatly in vogue this Summer. It has been always the fashion abroad, but Americans could never exactly see why French and German people, and even the English, took so kindly to picnics and excursions and dancing on the green and dining out of doors. A picnic at Newport hardly means anything in the open air. It is generally a luncheon served at a farmhouse or a barn arranged for the occasion, after which there is a dance, and sometimes a feint at playing old-fashioned games and holding contests of strength. Abroad, however, this Summer especially, there have been many entertainments in the open air. Amos Tuck French has introduced this style of amusement with much success at Tuxedo, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have given in Paris recently a ball on the lawn of the pavilion in the Bois, and they will no doubt have something of the kind this year at Newport. They also gave very delightful afternoon dances on the Sultana. Perhaps the old Southern custom, once a favorite diversion at the White Sulphur Springs, of holding "Germans" in the morning and early afternoon, will be revived. It would look as if dancing, which last year seemed to have been retired for dining, will again have a vogue to the delight of the young people.

The week in the suburbs—although there seems to be an objection, for some occult reason, to thus defining them—has been very gay. Already at Newport—which is, of course, out of the suburban circle—there has been some dinner giving. At Morristown, the season closes within the next two weeks, as it does also at Tuxedo. Morristown was always a favorite resort in Spring and Autumn, but it has suddenly again leaped into fashionable favor, and it has led this year in the number of large entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are factors in this, as they have been a great deal at their country seat near Convent Station, and, having a young daughter to bring out, have been more than usually hospitable. The Country Club has had its Friday dances and its afternoons of golf and music, and besides a series of weekly musicales which have been most successful and which closed last Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly are to go to Newport the first week in July, and many of the other residents around Morristown will close the houses about the same time. In the colony are Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers, Mrs. Alfred Rutgers Whitney and the Misses Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. William Letchford, Mr. and Mrs. Allston Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Kip, Mr. and Mrs. Keasbey, Mr. and Mrs. Abner W. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Ballantine, Mrs. John O. H. Pitney, Mrs. Frelinghuysen, Judge and Mrs. Garretson, and Mr. and Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden.

There is not very much that is new going on along the Sound or the south coast of Long Island. The woman's metropolitan golf tournament has made Glen Cove quite an important place during the week, and there is now to be held a tennis tournament, and the boat races off the shore will attract many to this lovely spot. Near by is Roslyn, where the Clarence Mackays have just built their splendid country home, and where there is a large colony of fashionable people, many of whom are allied with the Meadow Brook set. In this part of Long Island there has been much attention given to polo and golf, and at the end of the week many drove over to Mineola, where an old-fashioned country fair was in progress. At Cedarhurst there is also much polo "in the air." The matches will commence there next week. The opening of the Edgemere Hotel at the end of the week and the season beginning at the Oriental yesterday have made quite a difference in the Long Island resorts near New York. Many before going to Newport or more northern places for the Summer stop for a few days at the Oriental.

The season at the more distant resorts has not yet begun. Southampton this Summer will have a horse show and a number of attractions. Among the new cottages completed for occupancy this Summer is Red Croft, which is on Shinnecock Bay. This is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn. J. Bowers Lee has rented his cottage, Holme Lea, for the Summer to Mrs. G. N. Curtis, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Miller and Miss Lee are spending the Summer at Far Rockaway. Mr. and Mrs. William Allen will be at Southampton this Summer. They have taken the Fordham house. Mrs. Allen will be engaged in literary work a part of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Phelps Dodge will be at Southampton also. Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner Atterbury have rented the Hornblower cottage, and among others who will pass the season at the "Little Newport" are Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Secretary Root and Mrs. Root, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Judge A. C. Monson, Russell H. Headley, Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Gulliver, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Soley and the Misses Soley will be at their place on the Shinnecock Hills. They left town this week. Mr. and Mrs. George G. De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mr. and Mrs. I. Chauncey McKeever, Mrs. J. G. K. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. C. Van Rensselaer Cogswell, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Betts, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Betts will be also among those who will summer at Southampton. There will be the usual dinners and dances each week at the Meadow Brook Club, and as during last year, arranged for Fridays, and as much golf for the athletic and bridge for the quieter sets as any one could wish. Southampton has changed very much in a few years, and it has now developed into a place where all the little conventionalities of an extreme fashionable resort are observed.

The other Hamptons are more old fashioned, and Easthampton is becoming rapidly a resort for those who like quiet in Summer, and who are also inclined to be literary and musical. There is quite a colony of writers and musicians there, and the place has something of what is known of a "century" atmosphere. Mrs. William B. Draper and Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Rice are the centres of little coteries. On the north shore there is Oyster Bay, which is facetiously called the American Sandringham, at which there will be much gayety this Summer, and where not only do Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt reside, but also a large contingent of the Roosevelt family. The dances at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and the numerous regattas will help to make the Summer pass away most charmingly in this picturesque spot.

While people are rapidly getting settled for the Summer, many have taken this time to go to Buffalo for the Pan-American Exposition, and each day the Buffalo hotel registers show a long list of well-known New Yorkers. A day is passed at Niagara, which is perfectly beautiful at this time. Canada will, of course, attract some of the Summer sojourners and the little colonies at Coburg and other places on the St. Lawrence will meet very shortly. Mrs. Arthur Turnure will be near Niagara City, just at the mouth of the river, where Mr. Turnure has taken a cottage for the Summer.

A great many from the Sound shore towns, such as New Rochelle and Rye and thereabout, and also the majority in the Meadow Brook colony, will be at least one month in Newport, but not before the month of August, when that place is in its full. Then possibly the combination of all the fads will make a very brilliant showing. There is no doubt that the Long Islanders have taken up polo first and golf plays second; the Tuxedo colony is strong in tennis, and as a sequence squash; the Sound colony goes in for yachting. Lenox just now is divided between bridge and "motoring," which is the latest term for that species of amusement.

The Summer plans of some of the Californians known in New York will be interesting. Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Scott, whose daughter will marry this week Walter Martin, will remain at their country place at Burlingame, where the wedding will take place. Mr. and Mrs. Flood are at Aiua, just the other side of Los Gatos, in the Santa Cruz Mountains. Miss Jennie Flood is their guest. Mrs. Genevieve Goad Martin, with Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Murphy and Miss Murphy, will pass the Summer abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crocker will be at Glocerdale Ranch and Mrs. Hattie Crocker Alexander will pass the Summer at Del Monte. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carolan will be at Burlingame and Mrs. Will Tevis, Miss Lena Blanding, and Miss Florence Breckenridge will be the guests of Mrs. Fred Sharon in Paris.

Class day at Harvard fell on Friday, and as already reported, there were a number of New Yorkers at the different spreads. James Lawrence, Jr., who was chief marshal, is a nephew of Prescott Lawrence. His father is a member of the Knickerbocker Club in this city, but the family live in Boston. This week will take place the exercises at Yale, and as there are many New Yorkers there it will be an occasion of more than ordinary interest for society. There will be much interesting golf at Baltusrol, at Nassau, at Ardsley, and at Apawamis. There will be a match at Baltusrol on Friday. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will have its three days' open race beginning on Thursday, and there will be the Yale-Harvard regatta the same day, and the polo matches will be played at the Country Club at Philadelphia.

This week will bring several country weddings of interest to New Yorkers. Miss Edith Congreve and Shirley Onderdonk are to be married to-morrow at Durham, Mass., and will sail for England, where they have many relatives and friends. Miss Congreve's mother married Hamilton Smith, elder brother of the late Ballard Smith. Mrs. Hamilton Smith has been quite ill at the Waldorf, where two nurses attended her. She has never fully recovered from the death of her husband. The wedding of Miss Congreve and Mr. Onderdonk will be an extremely quiet affair.

On Tuesday, June 25, Richard M. Bissell of Chicago and Miss Marie Melville Truesdale are to be married at the residence of the bride's parents, Indian Field, near Greenwich, Conn. Miss Truesdale's father is William H. Truesdale of this city and Greenwich. A special train will be run to and from Greenwich for the convenience of the New York guests. The floral decorations are to surpass, it is said, those of the Hastings-Benedict wedding of last year at Greenwich, and immediately after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Bissell will go aboard Felicia, W. E. Bliss's yacht, and will come to New York, the following day to sail on the Teutonic for Europe. The attendants are to be Miss Amy Jessup of Scranton, Penn.; Miss Grace Hubbell of Greenwich; Miss Mina Wilson of Minneapolis, and Miss Hazel Martin of Chicago. The ushers selected are Frank Hamlin, Victor Elling, Calvin Truesdale, and Messrs. Halsey, Kernan, and Hammell. The best man will be Arthur Bissell, and the Rev. Thaddeus A. Sniveley will perform the ceremony.

Wednesday will bring the marriage at Burlingame, Cal., of Walter S. Martin, brother of Peter D. Martin, and Miss Mary Scott. Miss Scott was a bridesmaid last June at the wedding of Miss Mary Crocker of California and Francis Burton Harrison of this city. Her attendants will include the Misses Susanne Green, Jennie Crocker, Caro Crockett, and the Misses Frances and Grace Hopkins. Miss and Mr. Martin selected many fine palms and other plants in this city for their California home while Miss Scott was visiting here in the Spring.

Formal announcement was made at Newport on Wednesday of the engagement of Peter D. Martin and Miss Lily Oelrichs of this city. The engagement was first announced in THE TIMES of April 23. Mr. Martin, as previously stated, is the son of Mrs. Eleanor Martin, and is an extremely wealthy man. His father was President of the First National Bank of San Francisco, and his mother was Miss Downey, a daughter of the late Gov. Downey of California. Her first husband was a Mr. D. Harvey. Mr. Martin's brother, Walter S. Martin, is to be married to Miss Scott next week, and another brother, Arthur Martin, who married Miss Genevieve Goad, died. Miss Oelrichs is well known in New York and Newport. She is a beauty and a favorite. Her father is a younger brother of Hermann Oelrichs, and her mother, who was Miss Blanche De Loosey, is a sister of Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer and Mrs. William Jay.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen (Miss Daisy Post) arrrived yesterday on the Lucania. They have been absent about six months, having gone abroad for their honeymoon trip. They are stopping at the Waldorf. They will go to Newport, where they intend to pass the Summer. Mrs. Van Alen's sister, Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, is already settled at Newport, and Mrs. Post, their mother, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are to be there this coming week.

The Lucania brought in a very good passenger list yesterday. Among others who were on board were the Hon. Arthur Brabason, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph de Bary, and the Misses de Bary, Miss Hamilton, Commander Hunter Blair, Mr. L. Trowbridge Martin and Mrs. Martin, Gordon Lee and Mrs. Lee, T. Murray Swinyard and Mrs. Swinyard, (Miss Gilbert of Gilbertsville,) the Hon. Isidor Straus and Miss Straus, and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Untermyer.

On the Columbia, which came in yesterday, were two Princesses—the Princess Elizabeth von Hohenlohe and the Princess Elizabeth von Ratibor. The Princess von Hohenlohe and the Princess von Ratibor are cousins and belong to the ducal house of Ratibor and de Corvey. The brother of the Princess Elizabeth, who is middle-aged, is the Duke of Ratibor and Prince de Corvey. The house is an old one, and very distinguished in Prussia.

Visitors to the Meadow Club at Southampton during the past week have been Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson and the Misses Henderson, Mrs. H. A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey, Miss Wilmerding, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, who have the Warner house, Osborne Terrace, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, for the Summer, gave a dance on Friday evening. The grounds were decorated with Japanese lanterns and the dancing began shortly before midnight. A number of the guests were from Ardsley.

Mr. and Mrs. William Davidge (Miss Fanny Duer Robinson) have taken a cottage at Amityville, L. I., for the Summer.

The Hotel Ampersand, at Saranac, opens its doors to-day, and St. Hubert's Inn also opens to-day. Paul Smith's and the Hotel Childwold are already open. The Saranac Inn, on the upper Saranac, will remain open until Nov. 1.

The marriage of Miss Emily Delafield, daughter of Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield of this city, and Dr. Rolfe Floyd, which was celebrated on Friday at Fieldston, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, Mrs. Delafield's country place, and announced in THE TIMES of yesterday, came in the nature of a surprise to all but the relatives and immediate friends of the bride and bridegroom. The engagement of Dr. Floyd and Miss Delafield was announced about two years ago, but no advance notice of the date of the wedding had been published. Dr. Floyd is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Floyd, (Miss Emma R. Cooper,) and a graduate of Harvard. The bride's mother, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, is one of the best known women in the old Knickerbocker set. Before her marriage she was Miss Emily Prime, daughter of Frederick F. Prime, and granddaughter of Dr. Robert Hare of Philadelphia. The late Lewis Livingston Delafield was a son of Major Joseph Delafield, who married Miss Julia Livingston. Mrs. Floyd is a niece of Maturin Delafield and Miss Julia Livingston Delafield, a sister of Lewis L. Delafield, who married Miss Charlotte H. Wyeth, and a cousin of Edward and John Delafield, Miss Harriet Delafield, and Mrs. Frederick W. Longfellow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Lane and the Misses Lane have closed their town house, 131 East Twenty-first Street, and have taken a cottage near Seabright for the Summer. They will not return to town until late in the Autumn.

Much sympathy has been expressed for Mr. and Mrs. James Edward Davis, who lost their only son, a young child, last week. Mrs. Davis was Miss Elizabeth Tompkins King and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Alsop King. Mr. and Mrs. King have been at Ridgefield, Conn., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have opened Ophir Hall for the season. They have been delayed in town by the illness of D. O. Mills, who is now convalescing. They will be at Ophir Hall until July, when they go to the Adirondacks for the rest of the season.

Mrs. Marion McKay Le Roy and Mr. and Mrs. McKay of Chicago are in town, and lunched yesterday in the palm garden at the Waldorf. Mrs. Le Roy will sail for Europe this week.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish did not leave for Newport until last night. She lunched yesterday at the Waldorf with Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson and others were there.

Mrs. Clarence Cary has taken one of the cottages at Southampton owned by Mrs. James F. Ruggles. Albert Barnes Boardman has the lease of the new Ruggles cottage, but owing to the absence this Summer of the Boardmans in Europe they have sublet the cottage.

At the Golf Club dance on Friday night at Morristown Mrs. Rudolph Kissel received the guests. Two large dinners were given. One of these was for Miss March by Mrs. Grinnell Willis. Other entertainments, besides those already mentioned, in the vicinity of Morristown last week were the musicale at Mrs. Edward Jay's residence, the regular musical morning at the club, and dinners by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Henry E. Fanshawe, and Mrs. Abram Quick Garretson.

In the vicinity of Millbrook the Spring season has been quiet, but the hotels have been well patronized and the residents have been entertaining parties from town.

ENJOY JUNE

1901

Among those who have places there are Mr. and Mrs. George Davison and Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne. Mrs. Thorne has gone abroad for a short visit with Miss Clarisse Coudert.

Mrs. William Perry is at her Summer place, near Bay Ridge. Her daughter, Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, is at Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. Ronalds will be at Newport late in the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding are at Orange. Miss Wilmerding has been visiting in New York for a few days. She has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Eben Wright, who have just returned from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White closed their town house, in Gramercy Park, last week. Mr. White is fishing in Canada and Mrs. White is at her Long Island villa. Mr. and Mrs. Abram Hewitt and the Misses Hewitt have friends for the week end at Ringwood this Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Miss Ethel Harriman will be absent all Summer in Europe, and possibly longer. Mrs. Bayard Clarkson and Miss Emily de Peyster are to remain in Buffalo during the entire Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Townsend, who are at Dobbs Ferry for the season, have Mrs. Eugene M. Cole (Miss Townsend) as their guest.

Notwithstanding Court mourning, it has not been such a dull season in London after all, and a great deal of the gayety has been due to the Americans, who have been giving dinners and musicales and supper parties. Cora, Countess of Strafford, gave a large musicale on the 12th. She is bringing out her daughter, Miss Colgate, and she has taken off her mourning. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, while not giving any very large entertainments, are constantly having dinners and supper parties. Gen. and Mrs. Herbert Eaton are among those who have taken very much to entertaining this Summer. Some of the largest house parties have been arranged by William Waldorf Astor, who is in much favor again and who expects the King to pay him a visit at Cliveden before the end of the Summer season. The King has now arranged to go to Marienbad and thence to Homburg. The account of the dinner given by Reginald Ward at Walsingham House has already been cabled. The guests were seated at three tables, decorated differently. One was in crimson roses, another in lilies of the valley, and a third in yellow orchids. There were a number of titled people, and the Americans and Londoners known here were Mrs. Parkinson Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy Haig, Miss Van Wart, Lady William Phipps, Col. Cuthbert Larking, and Eugene Kelly.

Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck has been holding what is known as a series of "hugh" dinners. She has returned with her daughters from Paris. The Dowager Duchess of Manchester has also come back to London, and Mrs. Arthur Paget and her daughter arrived there on the 17th. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet have also come back from Paris, and London likewise is the present abode of Mr. Thaw, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Thorne. Mr. and Mrs. Henry White are at Wilton Park and have been giving house parties there. Mrs. White is not going out on account of the recent death of her brother, Louis Rutherfurd, but Miss White, with her father, has been at several of the smaller dances.

All the English newspapers are teeming with complimentary allusions to J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney, and Foxhall Keene. One of them, The Onlooker, says: "Our congratulations to the winner of the Oaks. As a sportsman, a fine rider, and polo player, Mr. Foxhall Keene is well known, but there is one part of his sporting education that Scotland can lay claim to. It was at Balmacaen, two Winters ago, that he made his first essay at rocketing pheasants, and a very creditable start as well. Long tails, never the easiest birds for the novice, are none the less difficult at Balmacaen, where Mr. Bradley Martin loves to bring them over as high as he can get them to fly. Mr. Keene is a pleasant, cheery fellow—active, fit, and hard as nails, goes without saying—and very proud of bearing the same name as the great horse, Foxhall, a designation which certainly appears to be fortunate."

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are in London. Mrs. Aimeric Paget has gone to Nauheim to undergo a course of baths for the heart cure. J. Pierpont Morgan is stopping with his son and daughter-in-law at Prince's Gate. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton are at Virginia Water, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackey have taken a house in town. Among the Americans at the races were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Almeric Paget, Mrs. Dudley Leigh, who was with Mme. de Domingues; Lady Essex, and Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene.

Paris is beginning to be deserted by her fashionable set, who are going to the different "bains" and "eaux" in the country. Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and Mrs. Tower were in London, having been in Paris for a few days. Bradley Martin, Jr., was one of the players at the polo contest for the Prix des Novices at Bagatelle. The season has opened at Aix les Bains, and among the New Yorkers there are Frederick Diodati Thompson, Mrs. Rhinelander Jones, and Miss Mabel Jones. Albert R. Shattuck and J. Dunbar Wright are at the Hotel Bristol, in Paris. They are to rest [illegible]

Philippine Religious Work

ILOILO, Panay, P. I., May 1.—Among the delusions to be cleared away in the near future is that relating to the religion of the Philippine people. Roman Catholic faith got early foothold and prevailed for 300 years, because it was the religion of the State. Any other sect allied to Spain might have won lip allegiance as thoroughly. Had another sect enjoyed the powers which Spain conferred on the Catholics and had it used those powers as did the friars, for the oppression of the people, revolt would have occurred as it did, with abuses by religious teachers at the bottom of it. There would have been the same record to present in respect to any Government here in which Church and State were merged into one sovereignty.

When the assertion is made that these are a Catholic people, bound by loyalty or conviction to that faith, new evidence must be brought out to sustain it. They liked the glitter and show of Romish ceremony, as they had liked before the pageantry of Buddhism. To that extent mainly did the faith sincerely interest them as a people. A substitute involving song, color, and gaudy processions would appeal to their interests now more strongly than any other, because of these accessories, but religious practices the most sedate would be widely adopted were there an American Church conducted along those lines. With freedom of worship assured, there will doubtless be room for all creeds in the religious future of the Islands.

Protestant mission work has not become widespread, but where introduced it is progressive. A Presbyterian missionary has enrolled many converts in the district of Tondo, Manila. It happens that Insurrecto feeling ran high there, a circumstance worth remembering in estimating the quality of this result. How far it may have been impelled by hatred of the friars, by a desire to advertise popular defiance to Catholic authority and in gratification of personal spites, may be better judged after its endurance shall be tested.

Reaction against the Catholic Church because of friar abuses is active, if not general. It has driven out many who content themselves with the mere declaration that they have become churchless. Others, less peaceable in thought or speech, urge rebellion, or general departure from the faith. To this sort of agitation may doubtless be attributed the burning of churches and the destruction of parish property in various quarters. The bulk of the people look passively on while troops occupy the conventos for barracks. Friars remain away, services rarely occur, and feast days pass unheeded. Spiritual homes in which communities were reared have lost their divine office through profane use. Respect for them has faltered and they inspire no awe. Traditions that endeared and sanctified them through the worship of generations linger mainly for scoffing. If the spirit of iconoclasm is not abroad, a sullen mood rests upon the people. There may be little danger of a lapse into idolatry, as has been apprehended. Time for that or for anything similar has not come, if threatened at all. The people are simply content without spiritual guidance, in the immensity of their relief at being rid of the grievous rule of the friars.

Thus the field may not be ripe for new harvesters in place of those no longer wanted. Perhaps it has been so hard worked that it needs rest. The masses know what they would avoid, but only to that extent has fixity of purpose asserted itself among them. Wholesale agitation at this time by mission effort might inflame conditions which it were better for the present, in the interest of public order, to keep fallow. Catholic inactivity may be explained by this view, for it seems inconceivable that the authorities of that Church can fail to appreciate that if their faith is to recover its standing as a spiritual agency new apostles must be sent to uphold it. An experience of 300 years in dealing with these islands must count for something in estimating how the present situation should be handled. The conclusion may thus be too swift that in its failure to fill the field with a priesthood in sympathy with republican government or trained to respect it, the Church is throwing away its opportunity here and is opening the door for Protestantism to enter. There may be work enough for all, and the Catholic Church, so convinced and conscious of the obstacles that must oppose its own progress, may prefer to save what it can by resuming activity in company rather than incur risk of failure by flying in the face of animosities possibly perilous.

A cautious policy must now find that church in the lead whenever religious work may be opportunely pushed. If the prelates think it will be politic to await that time, there will at least be defensible reason for so doing. A liberalized system, adapted to new conditions of government, may be as profitably undertaken later on as now. Fine physical equipment for workers in that faith is already provided and ready for use. The people know no other faith, and when they may feel assured that its priests can never become invested with civil authority, and will be powerless to affect the material fortunes or the liberties of the individual, wise guidance ought to do it good service.

Advantage also may as well be recognized and emphasized which comes from the [illegible] appeals to the sight and hearing. The imagery of the Roman service and the rich musical variation which it affords are well calculated to attract and impress them. It is said that the early missionaries made the greatest headway when they had adapted the Bible to native song. Advances accompanying Roman headway supremacy here changed but little the common passion for glittering sights and sensuous melodies. A new experience awaits the people when spiritual guides shall seek to lead them into other paths without attractions devised to captivate the eye and ear.

It has been said many times by those having opportunity to observe the temper of the masses, and it may be regarded as the common belief among Americans, that the Catholic Church has acquired a hold so strong as to make it the best medium for the spiritual instruction of the people. This judgment is cursory rather than studied. Military inquiry confirmed testimony gathered from other sources that the friars were almost universally hated, because of behavior and practices quite apart from their sacred functions. Since this testimony did not berate the Church or its agents in respect to affairs spiritual, but confined itself to an arraignment of the friars for the meddlesome tyrannies in which they indulged in the political, civil, and domestic affairs of the parishioners, the inference was drawn that the people loved the Church while despising its agents. Had inquiry probed deeper, the judgment might not have prevailed to which common assent is now given. Disclosures and conditions brought to the surface in the various islands indicate that the Church and its agents have not been everywhere dissociated, and that in many places church influence has so far waned that the Catholics have much to regain, and that they must build anew to secure themselves in public affection.

How the Catholic Church may go about this task or how its efforts will be met or counterbalanced by opposing creeds the churchmen must decide. Results having permament value are not in any case likely to be hurriedly reached. It has been suggested by many that when the reactionary spirit shall subside the inclination of the masses will favor the faith in which they were trained, and that better services can be done through an American priesthood than through any other agency. Obvious as are the reasons for this view, the Catholice authorities show no sign of concurrence in it. Their policy is a waiting one, perhaps for reasons already indicated. It is hardly probable that they mean to persist in their declared purpose to return the friars to the parishes, for such a course could only incite disorder, riot, and assassination. Nor are they likely to mistake the opinions regarding their superior opportunities for special sympathy with the faith which they support. Such opinion is based on material rather than on spiritual grounds, in the belief that the Filipinos as a people need the restraining influence of such power as the Church exercises over its adherents to guide the common impulse aright and to hold in proper check its vagaries. If the Church is waiting merely in order that it may enter the field in company with sects against which no clamor or prejudice has been roused, willing to stand and work in peaceful rivalry, discretion may be said to have supplanted zeal in its counsels.

There are other reasons than those dictated by prudence or fear that argue against the return of the friars. Their fall from political estate is one of them. When an increase of the troops in these colonies was proposed in Spain, Don Marcelino Orza, then Governor General, wrote to the King: "Send me forty friars; they will serve better than forty battalions." A friar was worth an army in his power over the people. Every parish composed a political district, under the priest's direction. Had government through the priests been wisely directed, Spain might have had in these islands resources in men capable not only of resisting invasion, but of defending or pushing in this part of the world any enterprises in which that nation might see fit to engage. Such may become the reward of good government here by the United States.

The scandal that attached to the personal lives of the friars was a flagrant but by no means the most important or most repugnant manifestation of the folly of relegating civil interests to their control. When their encroachments had made them the landlord class of the islands; had placed entire communities under tribute, always exacting and of burdensome growth; had subjected all civil and political administration, even the home Government yielding to this dictation; had forced deportations to satisfy personal revenges or the cravings of lust, perpetrating these offenses by the authority of holy office, the wonder is, not at the animosity of the people, but at their patience with their oppressors. Revolt signalized the failure of friar rule, but it also did more to impede a return to power, in that it left the friars no better disposed toward the people than were the people toward them. One of their number recently voiced this contemptuous feeling by characterizing the people as of unstable character and small capacity for improvement; a race of mimics, apt in memory and in imitation, but with no [illegible] or creative power; affectionate and ferocious in turn toward their offspring; without sincerity in their friendships or pity toward their kind. Whatever the merit of this denunciation, it stands as a self-drawn certificate of the results of ministrations toward an entire people for a period of 300 years. The attitude of people and friars toward each other as thus outlined shows how impossible future relations are between them.

These are the conditions upon which Protestantism has built. The multitude of grievances that underlie them are not likely to be so soon forgotten as to make haste in this work either necessary or desirable. If results are to be sought with a view to permanency, the best opinion here is that they will not be helped by inflaming passions and prejudices already distorted; that unyielding counsels should hold the religious reaction in its proper place and not permit it to influence the new political environment of the Islands, a task far from light in view of the habit of the people for generations to view Church and State as one, and a task likely to be increased by efforts so directed as to excite rather than to convince the people and thus retard the normal development which all sober interests must desire in this field.

It may be said that Protestant effort so far has been on the whole temperate and judicious. The activity displayed in its behalf in Manila has had warrant in the general agitation, embracing all subjects, to which the people there have become accustomed. Elsewhere generally it has taken mild forms of ingratiation. There is a school here, and a missionary at Dumaguete, in Negros, has started a school for the purpose of making friends with the people before he will undertake church work of any kind. At both of these stations the missionaries are eager and zealous. They believe that more will be gained if the reactionary spirit of the day be permitted to cool and to settle into deliberate conviction than by inflaming it and possibly inducing worse confusion than already exists. That seems to be the disposition prevailing among other missionaries who have gone out from Manila. They are agreed that the people among themselves are doing as good work as can now be done for the Protestant cause, and that missionary activity may well be restrained until it can be exercised without fear of misinterpretation and may be tendered for free and unprejudiced consideration.

School work promises to be a powerful lever for furthering missionary effort. The Filipinos say that many of their weaknesses are to be laid to lack of opportunity for education and they profess great eagerness for schools, in some instances perhaps more than they feel. Apparently there cannot be too many mission teachers to satisfy this demand. The operation of the rule in relation to religious instruction in the schools is interesting as illustrative of the light hold that the Church now has on the common heart. Since the Civil Commission could not authorize religious instruction at public expense it yielded to importunity and inserted in the School bill a provision that instruction might be furnished without cost before or after school hours, in the schoolhouses, to children whose parents requested it. The adverse comment provoked by this provision was perhaps quite as strong as would have been adverse comment the other way had the commission refused to touch the matter. But not a request has been made by a parent for such instruction to a child in any school. Should it be made by a Catholic parent, the missionaries might easily find a way to have similar requests made on their behalf. Both sides are now pleased, the one that the law is there and the other that its operation has not been invoked.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

Most Tattooed Man in France.

Languishing in a prison cell in Paris, to which he was relegated the other day for assault and battery, is one Auguste Formin, an ex-soldier, who claims to be the most tattooed man in France. His body presents an illustrated version of the Dreyfus case, in which the most dramatic episodes in that world-famous drama are reproduced with great skill.

His right arm bears the portraits of the officers who testified at the Zola trial, together with a picture of the novelist. On his left arm is the portrait of the late President of the republic, Félix Faure, and other celebrities who figured in connection with the case of the prisoner of Devil's Island. Then, beginning with the tragical incident of Dreyfus's degradation in the presence of the troops, scene after scene is unrolled. The spaces between are filled in with flags and allegorical devices, such as a bleeding heart pierced by a dagger, and a boa constrictor crushing a man. In all there are 120 scenes, portraits, and devices.

This remarkable example of tattooing was performed while Formin was serving in a disciplinary battalion at Biribi, in Tunis. He claims that the surgeon of his regiment offered him 400 francs for the illustrations on his back, promising to remove the skin without pain, and guaranteeing that he would speedily recover and suffer no ill-effects from the operation. Formin, however, preferred to keep his pictures.

All But Four.

"I haven't seen any evidence of this prosperity they talk about so much," said the Alphabet.

The Numerals, which had often been [illegible] as proof, were amazed at [illegible]

"Well, anyway," returned the Alphabet, "I know of twenty-four letters that are

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

THE oldest women are the newest these days. There are three nice women who live not far from New York who are going to make a trip to California this Summer, taking advantage of the cheap rates. They will go alone. But they anticipate no trouble, for they are accustomed to traveling alone. In fact every Summer they take a trip to some interesting place, a World's Fair if there is one, or to any other point which attracts their attention. The youngest of the travelers who will go to California, is seventy-four and the oldest eighty-four. They are three sisters who live the quiet lives of orthodox Friends during the greater part of the year.

Did any one know that those lovely old Quaker bonnets, which in the soft grays and browns, the Friends' colors, seem to stand for peace and quietness and everything that is of good report, are venomous things, and have a distinctly bad effect upon their wearers? They act as sounding boards, which are particularly bad for the ears of the wearers, and the dear old Quaker ladies who have worn them the greater part of their lives are frequently deaf from that cause alone. But even orthodox Friends are giving them up now, and the three California travelers will not wear them for traveling bonnets.

The heart of one of New York's most estimable residents has been in a state of severe sprain nearly approaching a fracture regently. The cause has been an accident which occurred to a handsome cat which is making the family a Summer visit, and which is highly esteemed. The cat's name is Noah, a large and handsome animal, who is either subject to attacks of vertigo or he is not accustomed to great heights. Whichever it was, he was sitting in a window on the third floor of the house by the side of his hostess one day, when all of a sudden and without apparent cause he fell to the ground. There was terrible apprehension, and the family rushed en masse to the rescue. Noah was brought tenderly in, bathed with witch hazel, and put to bed. Apparently he was not seriously injured, but there was great fear that the shock might be too much for him. He was tenderly nursed, and fish and soft-shell crabs were taken to his bedside to tempt his appetite. It was not certain that he had entirely recovered until the other night, when the family was awakened by a great racket in the parlor. It was found to be Noah, who is as large as a small pony, and it was at first thought that the climax of his illness had been reached. This was a mistake, however, for he was merely pursuing his normal vocation of catching mice. It settled the question of his illness, the family came to the conclusion that he was convalescent, and he now takes his meals in conventional fashion.

A Flatbush family has not been so fortunate and its members are deeply mourning the loss of Oliver Twist. Oliver Twist was the largest and handsomest cat in Brooklyn. It will be noticed that the pet cat of each story is the largest and handsomest in the city. This is always the case, for it is vouched for by the family owning the cat. Oliver Twist being the largest and handsomest cat in Brooklyn, as before stated, was tenderly loved by the family with which he made his home. It would seem that quiet Flatbush should be the paradise of cats, but it is enough of a country place to have an occasional dog loose, and it was a very large dog which worked Oliver Twist's undoing. He bounded into the yard which the cat considered his domain one day and sprang at poor Oliver, who fled to the house physically unharmed, but with his nerves in a terrible state of shock. He fell into convulsions immediately, and after that ran into a decline, which the family physician, who was called, pronounced nervous prostration. The doctor labored faithfully to restore Oliver to health, but without success, and there is now a little grave in the yard, about which the family gathers mournfully at times to tell of all Oliver's cunning little tricks.

The business woman had a private rummage party all by herself the other day. There was no sale following to benefit the poor, but the business woman gained an easy conscience. It is just possible, too, that there are twenty-four poor Italian barrel pickers who are wearing as many pairs of stockings which are brand new to them. They were not so for the woman, for it was for old stockings that she was rummaging, and she found just twenty-four pairs that she had put away at different times to mend. She will wear fresh stockings, and she will not wear a stocking with a hole in it. As she never finds time for darning, the consequence is that—it being easier to wash than to mend—every night she washes a pair of stockings, and follows this course until holes make their appearance. Then more stockings are purchased, the others put away to be mended, and a repitition of washing and wearing follows. When, on the occasion of the rummage, the woman "rounded up"—to use a Western term—twenty-four pairs of stockings she was disgusted. She saw no prospect of getting at such a mountain of work, and the whole lot went into the ash barrel for the benefit of whoever might need them, have more time to mend, or less scruples about holes. Of all the stockings brought to light there was only one pair that escaped the ash barrel. This was a pair of brown silk stockings about which hovered tender memories. They were saved and put aside again for mending. But that time is not yet.

The woman who is putting away her Winter clothes should haunt Central Park. It seems that the posts to the arbors in the Park are—some of them, at least—of cedar. At Seventy-second Street and Eighth Avenue they were making alterations on one of the arbors one day last week and pieces of these cedar posts were lying around. The hearts were of that deep rich cedar red and the chips as fragrant as they could have been when the cedar was first put in place. Those chips are among the best of protections against moths. The little children of the rich can emulate the little children of the poor and gather their mammas' supplies for the Winter flannel chest. The papas will appreciate this another Fall in carrying around with them the odor of cedar in place of the overpowering smell of moth balls as they start out to business on the first cold day clothed in a resurrected overcoat.

A daughter of Eve who is visiting in New York learned a valuable lesson the other day, but whether she profits by it remains to be seen. She is visiting at the house of a friend, and with her hat on was about to go out one afternoon. But first she went to a big set bowl in the dressing room to wash her hands. The house is a large one, and the bowl sets in a big slab of marble, with a formidable array of faucets above it. There was one strange feature about two of these faucets. They were those at the extreme ends on either side of the bowl, and they were tied with strings as if to warn the unwary against touching them. But of course there could be no reason, when there was a faucet over a set bowl, for not using it, so the young woman, with her curiosity well aroused, turned on the water from the extreme right-hand faucet. Probably Eve herself had not her curiosity so quickly rewarded. As the young woman reached for the faucet she leaned well over the bowl, when whist! from the centre of the bowl there came straight up in her face, in her eyes, her nose, her mouth, over her hat, and over her collar a strong, fine spray which soaked everything it touched. It did not take long to get out of, but it was a very wet young woman who sat down to gasp and rose up again to recurl her hair, dry her bedraggled feathers, and put on a fresh collar. Those are delightful sprays and do the complexion no end of good, but they must be taken in homeopathic doses and without hat or collar.

Trials of a Dressmaker.

THE woman who goes into business in New York does not find that her path leads her along a bed of roses. This is particularly true when her business is that of making gowns for her fellow-women.

"You never know a woman until you make a gown for her," says an erstwhile society woman, whose financial reverses have taken her into business. "You may know a woman socially for years and find her everything that is kind and lovable and charming; but the minute she starts to get a new gown she is a different woman. A woman's dress touches her in a tender spot, and any one who can exactly suit her with one is fortunate.

"American women are notably difficult to please in matters of dress. This is generally understood abroad, where they have a reputation as trying customers. A Frenchwoman is easy to please. She wishes to look pretty, she wishes a certain effect, and if she gets it she does not care about the making, and she does not care much about the material. She only wishes to look her best when she puts on a gown. She does not care really whether a gown fits or not; that is to say, she does not expect to look in her gowns as if she had been melted and poured in from a mold. A certain fit is insured when she goes to a smart place to have her gowns made, and that is all she asks.

"But an American woman wishes not only the effect, but her gown must be cut just so, and there must not be a wrinkle in it. If she discovers an infinitesimal pucker beneath a fold, something that will not show, but will necessitate pulling the whole gown to pieces if it is removed, she never feels quite pleased unless it is done.

"There are women, of course, who are always charming, and always easy to please. Young girls are not as particular about their frocks, and it is no trouble to make gowns for them unless their mothers find the same trouble with them that they do with their own. Once in a while it is the daughter who criticises the mother's gown, but that is not usual.

"How does a woman get on with this work when she goes in without previous knowledge? Simply by hard work, working along and feeling her way until she has experience. Experience is necessary, and there is no way of getting it but by working for it. I began absolutely without capital. I started in business with [illegible] man, and made the lighter part of a woman's wardrobe negligées and matinées. It was hard work, and of course I could not compete in prices with the shops where the work is done on a larger scale. But I was very successful, and from that the work has grown.

"When my first customers for gowns began to come I had only one crinoline model and a paper flower. I always say I had to use all of my resources and all my work depended upon my own individuality. If a customer came in in those days I had nothing to show her, and I would rush into the work room and pick up the first thing that came to hand. Then I began going to Europe, once a year only at first, and so the work has developed. But it is the hardest kind of work, and it takes all a woman's energy, her nerve force, and all the talent and good temper she possesses."

Women and French Gowns.

"IT IS absolutely necessary to go abroad and bring home the French styles and the French gowns if one is going to cater to the women of America," says the woman importer. "The trouble is that women are like a flock of sheep. What one woman has the other must have, and so they follow each other's fashions, have everything made along the same lines, and are happy. The best-dressed women wear French clothes to a great extent, and other women who are endeavoring to follow in their train copy the French styles when they can do nothing more, and as soon as they are able get the genuine French gowns for themselves.

"That is not because we cannot do the best of work in America, for we can. The actual work done here is much superior to that of the French coutourriers and modistes. As for the sewing in most of the French gowns, it is nothing but basting, and the frocks are cut with but little regard for exactness. You take a French gown and pull it apart, and you will very likely find that the one side is several inches longer than the other. Still a good effect has been attained, and that is all that is asked by the Frenchwomen.

"Americans need more confidence in themselves. If they would only think that they could do what the French are sure they can do they would have no trouble. I have a clever little artist who makes original designs for me, and I am willing to pay her big prices for them, for they are always good. I showed her some material that I have had in the house for some time the other day, and told her that I wished a design for it. She brought me a charming one. There is nothing startlingly original about it, but the bands of trimming are used to the best advantage, there is a touch of color that is smart, and the lines are good.

"No, I would not be willing as yet to give up my French models for those of home design, but I would be glad to be one of the first to take a step in that direction. It is a change that could not be made in a day or in years, but we can do something to prepare the road for another generation. As far as I am personally concerned, from a business point of view, it would be impossible for me to give up French models and French styles now. If I should give up my semi-annual trips abroad, my clientele of customers would think that I was degenerating. I would lose caste, and altogether it would be impossible.

"Then France is the centre of the fashionable world, the whole world of fashion. With conditions as they are at present, it is a necessary part of an education in dress to go abroad; it widens one's horizon. One advantage that the French have is in the materials at hand. For the most beautiful silks and ribbons and everything that is needed or can be imagined, they have only to take a dozen steps to find it. It is in the effect that the French excel, and the little touches which they give to their work which make them chefs d'oeuvre.

"There are many women who are never quite happy unless they can obtain the real French model gowns. It will make no difference if others are made exactly like them on this side of the water, with the only exception that they will be better made, better cut, better sewed, and perhaps made with better materials. If it is not the original French gown, with the name of the French maker in the inside, they do not appreciate it. Some women are willing to pay fabulous sums for imported gowns, much more than they are worth.

"There is no money made, however, as a rule, on imported models. One gown that I bought over on the other side cost me $185, not counting the customs duties, which add 60 per cent. to the cost. I had to sell that gown for $150. The average woman knows practically the cost of a gown, and she is not willing to pay $150 or $200 for a simple foulard. A gown for which I pay $200 in Paris, will cost me $320 to get it over here, and in importing it there is no certainty that it will be sold. There would be no possibility of getting the money back on imported models if they were not reproduced. Sometimes they are exact reproductions of the French model, or again we improve upon them. As a rule women prefer to copy the French gown exactly. Many women are not quite sure of themselves, they cannot quite trust any one over here, but they feel that anything that comes from Paris must surely be correct.

"American women are acknowledged to be the smartest dressed women in the world. They not only have beautiful clothes, but they know how to put them on—those women who really dress well. They have the chic of the Frenchwoman. They may put on a simple shirt waist, but they know how to wear it and how to carry themselves. But the average woman needs more individuality. She needs to assert herself.

"I believe in making clothes to suit the woman always rather than to slavishly follow the styles. If big sleeves are fashionable and small ones are more becoming, I believe in the small sleeve or vice versa. Many women are perfectly willing to dress along individual lines. Take it all together, there is a growing tendency to individuality. There is more of it than when I was a child, I know. At that time, if bangs were fashionable, every child wore a bang, whether it was becoming to her or whether she looked better with her hair drawn back from her face. As a rule, when a woman is having her gowns made, if she feels that every effort is being made to give her the best results possible, she is willing to abide by the advice of the woman who is making the gowns.

"There are two types of women who aim to be well dressed. One of these is the woman who is not quite sure of herself or of the woman who is making her gowns. She does not entirely trust in advice, and is never fully satisfied with her clothes unless they bear a well-known French hall mark of some kind. As a rule, a woman of this kind will have no improvements upon the French models. If she cannot have the model for which she is willing to pay much more than for the reproduction, she wishes to follow it in every particular. It may be necessary to give them better materials and handsomer than the French models, but they are not quite pleased with them. As in other things, it is the woman who is sure of herself and her position, and who has been wearing handsome gowns for many years, who is not afraid of originality.

"While the well-dressed women in America are exceedingly smart, there is not one in one hundred of the average women who has good taste. If they go to be dressed to some one who has good taste, they look passably well, but unless they do they are unfortunate.

"In the way of materials for gowns, this has been a great year for linens, the sheer grass linen gowns and the coarse linen gowns, tailor made and trimmed with Russian lace. One of the odd things in Paris was that I saw so few foulard gowns. Everything there was of the volle or veiling. There is nothing, in my opinion, however, that will take the place of the foulard. Made up simply, it is a pretty gown for general use, and made up more elaborately, it is a handsome gown for other occasions."

An Unselfish Little Mother.

SHE was a bright little slip of a country girl, not yet in her teens, sunburned, blonde, and handsome, and carried her heart's treasure, a big doll. With her were a man and woman, evidently her father and mother, wholesome-looking folk. The man wore store clothes and the woman's garb, like that of the child, was neat and becoming. It would have been safe to guess that they were of one of the many excursion parties in New York last week, and that they hailed from an agricultural district in Pennsylvania.

The girl was interesting because of her frank ways and her beaming demonstrations of admiration as wonder after wonder of the metropolis was revealed in kaleidoscopic fashion. The doll was little less attractive. It had a chubby, vacuous face, with checks as red as peonies, Irish-blue eyes and heart-shaped carmine lips. Its toilette was composite. On its flaxen curls was a tiny lace cap fastened under its chin with blue satin ribbon, a scarlet waist covered its bust and arms, and the gown was after the Mother Hubbard style and of chintz with a rose pattern that dwarfed the "poupée."

When the party turned into Park Row from Broadway the child had torn herself away from the fascinations of a troop of automata which a toy vendor was displaying on the pavement, and Dolly was carried face down. Its guardian at Ann Street was for a moment overwhelmed with amazement at the towering Park Row skyscraper and craned her neck to take in its vast height.

Suddenly she remembered that she was selfish and had forgotten her pet. Bending over the doll, she turned its face skyward so that it, too, might enjoy the spectacle. Just then a woman who had been smitten by the charm of the incident voiced her appreciation in "So sweet!"

The little girl turned, blushed through her tan, parted her lips in a shy smile so as to display beautiful teeth, and as she turned to go away, bent over the doll and arranged its dainty cap with a feminine poke of her forefinger.

Roof Garden Visitors.

For the first fortnight after the opening of those aerial resorts, the roof gardens, especially that of the Waldorf, it is a remarkable fact that most of their patrons are New Yorkers, and those mostly men and women of means who have been kept in town late from one reason or another. It is no novelty to them, and yet they repair to them eagerly and appear to enjoy them as much as though they were entirely new, and one overhears expressions of pleasure and often even of amazement at the appointments, decorations, lights, &c. A few nights, however, seem to satisfy the appetite of the New Yorkers, and their numbers gradually lessen. Then they are succeeded by the early Summer visitors from the Southern, Western, and Southwestern cities, who are apt to linger in town until August. These in turn are succeeded by the country visitors pure and simple, whose annual custom it is to visit the metropolis in August and who would no more miss this annual trip than the Gothamite would his or her trip to London, Paris, or Newport.

Gowns Seen at Fashionable Restaurants.

MRS. FREDERICK VANDERBILT, when lunching recently at Sherry's, wore a deep nun's veiling frock, the skirt fitted from the waist nearly to the knees in fine tucks. The bodice had the customary blousing in front, and the cream chiffon vest was trimmed with lace. The sleeves and back of the corsage were tucked. With this costume Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a large, light crinoline hat, that flared more than is usual in the case of her chapeaus, and a boa of black chiffon.

Mrs. George Crocker wore at luncheon at the Waldorf on Monday a remarkably beautiful frock of dark blue point d'esprit over white silk. The lace was nearly all covered with leaves and large flowers outlined on the net on white silk applique, the leaves, pear-shaped, filled in with plain blue. These began at the foot of the bottom of the skirt and ran toward the waist line, higher on the sides than elsewhere. The bodice was the same, save that the flowers and leaves were smaller, and the front had boleros of the flowered lace and a soft accordion-plaited blouse front of white chiffon, which, instead of blousing to a deep point below the waist line, stopped an inch or two above the belt. The sleeves were flowered to the elbow, where a full puff of plaited chiffon was inserted. Below the elbow there were alternate bands of the blue point d'esprit and white silk, the white silk also covered with the lace. The long point over the hand was of the flowered work. The hat matched.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was seen on Monday in a nun's veiling of deep blue over taffeta. The skirt was fitted like a sheath, with tiny tucks not over six inches long from the waist to the hips. It closed in the back with invisible plaits, and was perfectly plain, save that three clusters of three-quarter-inch tucks ran around the skirt, the first some six inches from the bottom and the upper cluster above the knees. The bodice had a yoke of blue taffeta, and also a band above the waist line. The veiling was applied in clusters of tiny tucks an inch and a half wide, with an equal space of plain material between. These tucks formed points on the yoke at the top, and were stitched flat. The front, while fastened to the belt, was loose at the sides and showed a full blouse of soft white silk. The stock was white silk, embroidered in French knots, and two rows of very narrow pale blue ribbon followed its irregular edge. The same combination finished the bodice at the waist line, and the sleeves, which were in clusters of lengthwise tucks that matched the bodice, were gathered into a cuff of the white, pale blue, and French knots, were slashed at the back midway from the elbow to the wrist, and filled in with tucked white silk. A large black hat trimmed with full black plumes was worn off the face. Mrs. Fish carried a scarlet parasol.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney was seen the first of the week in a black broadcloth gown. The skirt fitted without fold or tuck, and trailed slightly in the back. The coat, an Eton jacket, was short enough in the back to show the folded belt of cream satin caught with a diamond buckle. It had a long, pointed front. The blouse worn was cream china silk, blousing at the pointed waist line. A yoke was outlined in lace stitch and was embroidered. A large hat of rough black straw was worn well over the face. Its white underbrim had knots of white ribbons in the back, where it turned up slightly, and the rather flat crown was adorned with stiff black feathers.

An exquisitely simple and chic frock of pale blue linen embroidered in white silk floss was seen on Fifth Avenue Monday. The skirt barely escaped the ground. It was fastened in the back under invisible plaits. There was no flounce, but straps of the linen nearly two inches wide were stitched over the seams of the front and side gores. At the bottom of the straps a vine with star-shaped white flowers was embroidered with white silk, the flowers growing smaller at the top and ending about twenty inches from the waist. The blouse waist was tight fitting in the back, ending in a plain band of the linen. A yoke was outlined in a fine vine of silk floss. The front bloused into the customary deep point and was covered with the white flowers and vine. The collar was a simple straight one of the linen, the vine design running around it, and there was a turn-over of white. It was fastened with a diamond horseshoe. The sleeves were a modified bishop and the wristbands showed the white embroidered flowers. White gloves were worn. The hat was of dead white straw, sailor in shape, the brim rolling up slightly. White feathers with dashes of black formed by an occasional and regular insertion of a tiny black feather were placed flat on the brim, and directly in front there were several quill-shaped tabs and a knot of white satin polka-dotted in black.

Mrs. Henry Sedley was seen walking on Fifth Avenue the other day in a satin foulard frock. The background was black and the figures were white polka dots and large white flowers. The skirt fitted tightly and without tucks about the hips, and fell full at the bottom, where it was finished with three deep "nun's" tucks. The bodice bloused in front and had a deep yoke of the white satin, which was covered with a fine lace. The yoke was outlined with a band of the white satin, and the bodice was finished at the waist line with a band of the satin. The sleeves were of the white satin, and were finished at the elbow with a band of the satin. Below the elbow there were deep ruffles of the lace. The hat worn was of medium size, a modified boat shape, in black English straw. The brim had two box-plaited ruches of inch-wide black velvet ribbon. At the left of the crown was a cluster of short black ostrich tips with a black aigrette rising from the centre.

Miss Webb one day during the week wore a beautiful frock of the palest possible blue linen, with a long, perfectly plain skirt and an Eton jacket, the front having the long ends. A white blouse, a large pale-blue hat, and a pale-blue chiffon veil completed the costume.

Mrs. Ballard Smith wears a charming gown of white china crepe. The plain skirt is fitted tightly at the waist line and about the hips, but falls full at the feet. The bodice blouses slightly in front, and has a plastron of white "widow's crepe" exquisitely embroidered in white silk. The sleeves from the elbow down are of the same crepe embroidered.

An original linen frock was seen at the Astoria. It was of deep brown loose-meshed linen. Both skirt and jacket were box-plaited. The skirt was formed of tapering box plaits stitched flat, and there was no fullness whatever. The flared skirt swept gracefully out at the bottom. About a foot from the floor in front and eighteen inches behind the plaits seemed to be pressed down instead of stitched. The front breadth alone showed no plaits. Just before the pressed plaits began they were left loose from the skirt a sufficient width to allow the running through of black taffeta ribbon about four inches wide, and where this emerged on either side the front breadth there was a soft bow, with ends that fell to the edge of the frock. The jacket was an Eton, close-fitting in the back, edged with heavy ecru lace, and short enough to show a six-inch belt of the black taffeta. The front opened over a blouse of the linen and lace. The stock was of taffeta, linen, and lace. The wearer had on a black hat, small, trimmed with black tips, and black suede gloves.

Miss Barbara Sedley wore at a Sunday evening dinner at Sherry's white dotted Swiss over taffeta. The skirt had one deep flounce, trimmed with three narrow ruffles having "criss-cross" insertions of fine lace. The waist bloused slightly both front and back, and the yoke and sleeves had a profusion of the lace criss-crossing entre-deux. The sleeves extended well over the knuckles, and had slits in the cuffs for the thumbs. A girdle of light blue satin and a boa formed of large chous of pale blue chiffon and satin ribbons were worn with the gown. The stole ends of chiffon had chous of the ribbon half way to the ends. The hat worn exactly matched the boa and girdle. It was a large one of crinoline, with threads of silver. At the left of the front, where it rose off the face, was a large chou of the satin ribbon, and from this a fold of the ribbon ran around on the right side to the back. Blue tulle faced the brim.

Miss Edna Loew at a recent wedding was seen in a simple but chic gown of black and white silk in tiny checks. It fitted smoothly, without fluff or break, and was severely plain. A very little black velvet was combined with it. The hat was an ecru straw set straight on the head. The brim projected all around and was trimmed with black velvet ribbon.

Mrs. William Payne Thompson the day after her arrival from abroad lunched at the Waldorf in a gown of a mixed red and white, the effect at a little distance being that of plain red in a soft "crushed strawberry" hue. The skirt did not train. It was fitted in the back and over the hips by tucks set close together, extending perhaps a foot below the waist line. In front there were two groups of tucks, say two inches wide, extending down about two feet, two-thirds of the way to the knees. The coat was tight fitting and single breasted, extending three inches below the waist line. The bishop sleeves were gathered into bands of white cloth, with numerous rows of black velvet ribbon at the top of the band and appliques of black velvet. Six black and white buttons were sewed on the fullness at the back. There was a collar of white cloth with black velvet figures and ribbon appliqued on, and this ran down on either side the front. Mrs. Thompson wore a large hat of light-brown rough straw. There was a decided but low crown. A wreath of red and white currants and white flowers covered the brim, and under the left side, where the hat was lifted, were red and white flowers.

Miss Atherton Blight wore at her luncheon on two different days equally charming and simple frocks. One was a light-brown linen gown of heavy but fine quality. The skirt was long, sweeping out eight or more inches in back, and just clearing the floor in front. It was fitted without a tuck or fold. In the back the skirt was perfectly flat. Three narrow box plaits stitched at the edges and widening a little at the bottom, and some eight inches deep, were the sole relief. The Eton jacket reached almost to the belt in the back, was cut to close in front, and was fitted with darts. Several large spotted bone buttons were applied on one side only. The fronts stopped at the waist line. The sleeves were a modified bishop, and set straight on the head. It had four V-shaped pieces that turned back on the crown and met in its centre, thus forming four sharp points, like those on the tricorner hat, and there was one directly in front. The hat was of coarse light tan straw, with a white braid outlining the points. No trimming was used.

Miss Blight's second costume was of a tiny black and white shepherd's plaid in fine wool, the skirt identical in cut to the linen frock, but trailing rather more. The Eton jacket, a trifle shorter, showed two narrow stitched bias bands of the goods that formed the belt attached to the skirt. It was cut to close in front by loops, and the buttons, covered with the dress material, were small and set in groups of three. The fronts had darts, were turned back, and faced with the material, and piped with white. A white linen blouse was worn. The hat, also worn straight on the head, was cream-colored rough straw, turned up slightly in front and trimmed with white wings.

Mrs. George Crocker wore at a recent wedding a beautiful pure white lace gown. Midway between the neck and waist line varying widths and lengths of black velvet ribbon were appliqued in cuirass effect, and the same ornamentation was applied to the skirt midway from the waist to the bottom of the frock. A flat tocque of black and white completed the costume.

In Central Park.

THERE are not many people in the Park to enjoy the days or think of the poet compared to the crowds that could be seen when by chance there was a pleasant morning a month ago.

Then the bridle paths were crowded with riders and the drive, as the morning wore on, showed many smart turnouts. Everything is in a reminiscent condition just now.

Many of the handsome rigs that are to be seen are driven by the coachmen, who are exercising the horses. All the good horses are not out of town, for a handsome chestnut of Perry Belmont's, with a colored man on his back, is one of the travelers down the bridle path.

There are some pretty girls there, too, and some in smart, trig riding habits. One of these is wearing one of those stylish Russian crash suits in the natural color of the linen. The coat is made tight fitting, the skirt coming well down over the hips. It would button snugly up the front if she was not leaving it open for coolness. The general style can be seen, the front cutting away sharply from the waist line in true cutaway-coat fashion. Probably the girl is wearing a white shirt waist under the coat, but it is not to be seen, for the big white scarf fastened with fancy pins, fills in the whole front of the coat. The hat worn with the suit is a small sailor with a black band.

So is the hat of another trigly habited young woman who wears a tight-fitting, mixed gray coat, with a black velvet collar. She is a good rider, and sits her horse as if she were in a rocking chair.

That is more than a man, who is out with two small boys, his sons, undoubtedly, is doing. He is sawing at the bit, while his mount seems to be trying a two-step. "All his fault," says the horseman who is looking on. "If he would let the animal alone, it would be all right. He saws at the lines and thinks he has a bad horse."

All kinds of coats go by, and the girl with the light box coat is the next woman to make her appearance on the bridle path.

The young man who follows her is one of the reminiscences of early Spring. He is riding without a hat, as so many of the men have been doing lately in the Park.

Why should not a grocer know how to ride a horse, and why may not a grocer's wife be an expert equestrienne? That middle-aged man and woman on horseback, the horseman says, is a grocer, and his plump wife a groceress. There is no reason for this, except that the nice, motherly-looking rider who is wearing a white shirt waist with her black habit skirt is sitting on her horse as she might be sitting in her easy chair at home knitting, her back well rounded over in a way which does not make for effective lines on horseback.

She is a great contrast to the girl with the "Fifth Avenue line," the straight front, who has just whisked breezily by on foot. There is no curve to her shoulders, and she is straight as a die from the tip of her chin to the lower edge of her skirt.

It won't last long, though. There is another girl who represents a fad that came before the straight front girl made her appearance. That was at the time when every other woman left off her corsets and encircled her waist, no matter what size, with a pretty little ribbon girdle. That was when the woman had come to the conclusion that she must not restrict the curves of her body and must give her muscles free play. Dear! but she did, too, for a time. It was such a change to feel supple if one could not be willowy. It was a delight to sway the body above the waist line in one direction and the body below it in another. That is what the girl who is a relic of a passed fad is doing now. She has a serpentine walk, and it looks some-

The willowy fad suggested too much the theories of Darwin to last. It did good in bringing in the short corset, which is becoming, but the woman left the rest of it and her free muscles behind when she went in for the straight front, and now, poor dear, she never was in such a harness in all her life.

"That is all very well," says the doctor, who catches a glimpse of her just before she whisks out of sight, "but some of those straight-front girls are going to extremes. It is all very well to stand straight naturally, but notice—there is one now—what do you think of a girl who stands like that? She is actually curving out her backbone in her endeavor to stand straight, and if she keeps it up she is going to have curvature of the spine. Wait until you see that girl in a bathing suit and you will see that she has a strange figure. We are developing a race of girls who will be on a par with their mothers or grandmothers who practiced the Grecian bend some years ago."

There are any number of runabouts and road wagons out. In some there are girls driving alone, and they look pretty and cool in their light frocks. A couple of men in light suits are among the smartest people to be seen. The man-in-a-Panama-hat is in one of the road wagons.

The man-in-a-high-straw-hat is out in a motor carriage, one of the handsomest, with two seats upholstered in red leather, the body of the carriage white. It is too bad to be out alone on such a fine day.

The woman-with-a-red-parasol is driving in an open motor carriage, with the driver in the back. That is a thoroughly comfortable turnout, and there is nothing more attractive in the way of dress than a red parasol in the setting of green trees.

The women who hire carriages are out in cabs, and what bad luck most of them have had with their turnouts! There are two pretty girls driving behind the poorest old rackbones of a horse. It is enough to spoil the pleasure of even a drive through one of the most beautiful of parks in the most beautiful of June days. And there is no need of it either. Girls, if you have good judgment you will select your cab horse and driver with as much care as you do your gowns. Get a good, plump horse every time, a smartly dressed driver who sits straight, and in Winter the man with the handsomest fur cape. There may be some style even in a public carriage.

That is a smart looking girl driving tandem in a smart tandem cart with her coachman beside her. She is wearing one of those serviceable and always nice-looking dark blue suits, a little blue jacket, with broad white lapels, and the white of her bodice shows below it. Her hat is a simple one of black, and she handles the lines as if she understood them.

She is not having half the fun, however, of a nice little lady behind her. She is driving, too, with the coachman beside her. Hers is a more conventional rig, that would have been called a plain every-day buggy at one time. There is a round, plump horse who gets over the ground at a good pace, but with no signs of running away. The little girl is having such a good time! Her pink frock flutters in the breeze, her light hair flies out behind her, and she leans forward as far as possible to get a good grip on the lines, while she jabbers as fast as her small tongue can go, and the colored man beside her shows all his white teeth in appreciation of the fun. "Whoa, Charlie," cries the small girl to the plump horse as she goes around a curve, and Charlie hears and jogs on as before, neither faster nor slower.

Another small driver is a boy of twelve or thirteen, perhaps a little older than the girl. He is on the front seat of an open surrey, driving a team, with the coachman beside him, while a couple of other boys of his own age occupy the back seat. The two boys in the rear take off their hats and reach forward and take off that of the young driver. The morning is the time when the children enjoy themselves. Every other surrey is full of them, the coachman driving, and usually mamma along, too.

Three pretty young girls are driving alone in a dogcart and three tiny girls are driving in a little basket cart drawn by a shaggy buff pony. There is the coachman in the rear to see that they come to no harm, but the children are driving, little tots not more than seven or eight.

All of the "everybodies" have not gone away, for occasionally there is to be seen a child out with a German nurse and again another with a French maid. Those French maids are pretty and attractive with their trig waists, white aprons, and flying cap strings? Not a bit of it, not this maid in the Park. She might be a Bridget from the kitchen for any beauty she has. She is middle-aged and matronly and plain, but certainly French. "Oui, comme ca," she says to the small boy with her as he puts something in place as she requests him.

"Ya, wirklich," says a pretty, slender young woman, a little further along a pretty shady walk. She is the German governess out walking with a nice, rosy, healthy little chap in blue flannels, a boy of eight or ten. Oh, no, every one has not gone yet, though the Park has lost its fashionable air and seems to have begun its Summer holiday.

The Park motor carriages are a great improvement upon the horse carriages, and

Challenge to the Anti-Canteenists

Silas Larrabee Asks Them How They Know the Lord Is On Their Side . .

"YOU surprise us, Mr. Larrabee; we thought you would be on the Lord's side of this question."

They were talking about the army canteen. Mr. Larrabee said it had been an excellent institution; the trio of women—Woman's Christian Temperance Union women from Kennebunk—held that Congress did right in abolishing it, "obedient to the Christian sentiment of the country." The women were getting decidedly the worse of the argument, so they "called up the reserves." If they couldn't reason the enemy into surrender, they would overwhelm him with pious billingsgate.

Many a man has hoisted the white flag when confronted with the proposition that in holding to his position on the canteen question he has been defying the will of God. But Mr. Larrabee did not hoist the white flag. He gazed for a moment somewhat scornfully at the women. Then he made his reply.

"You remind me," said he, "of that ere piece about the Prooshun Emperor that Capt. Coghlan reeled off when he got back from Manily, 'Meinself und Gott! Hoch der Kaiser!' I dunno where you git your license for sayin' God's agin the canteen. I dunno what right you have to say: 'Us and God's on the right side and Silas Larrabee's on t'other.'

"I knowed it was comin', though. I ain't lived in a prohybition State fifty year without gittin' a pootty good idee of the argyments the prohybitionists use. If you want to know what I think of sech talk I'll tell ye. It comes nigh bein' the profanest kind of profanity. I'd a good deal rather hear a pirate cussin' the legs of his own grandmother than to listen to sech talk as you've been givin' me.

"'Us and God!' It takes two to make a bargain. How do you know God wants to be yoked up with you in this 'ere canteen business?

"That's jest the way you folks went for the President and the members of Congress. They was a law on the statoots that everybody that knowed anything about it knowed was doin' no end of good in the army. Everybody that had investigated it knowed it would be a bad thing for the army to have it repealed. They ain't no question that if Congress had tuk a secret ballot—voted accordin' to what they call the Australian system—that 'ere canteen wouldn't have been abolished.

"The officers of the army wanted it to stay in the army, and they said so. They's one pootty good thing about the American army officer. He ain't afeared of nothin'. You can't scare him with swords and bullets and b'jocks, you can't scare him with yawp. All through this 'ere canteen business he hasn't had but jest one idee—the good of the army. 'The army needs the canteen,' he said when the trouble begun; 'we want that 'ere canteen back, and we want it awful bad,' he's sayin' now.

"The President wanted the canteen to stay. He knowed it was a good thing. Jerusalem! But didn't you folks abuse him? I dunno's he could have lipped back very well, bein' the President, but if I had been in his shoes; I'd have let you have a few strickly parli'mentary remarks when you come at me with them 'Us and God' letters, speeches, newspaper pieces, and resolutions.

"Some of you wanted to fire the President out of the Methodist Church because he was the head of an Administration that allowed what one of your female spouters called 'branch hells' to flourish as Government institutions.

"'Branch hells!' Well, I'll tell you one thing, ladies; it takes something stronger than lager beer, sour wine, and sassyparilly to make anything that comes anywhere nigh bein' related to the place you think I'm goin' to because I ain't agin the canteen.

"If you folks is lookin' for 'branch hells' I'll tell you where to find some of 'em. Jest foller the soldiers that goes outside the army posts to wet their whistles now that the canteens has been closed up. Instead of nice, cool, comfortin', innocent stuff, they git what I call prohybition whisky, because they mostly gits their drinks in places where they don't sell nothin' that wouldn't eat the stomick out of a cook stove.

"They run up agin the wust devils that's doin' business on the face of the earth—devils in petticoats that makes beasts of 'em, gits their money away from 'em, and sends 'em back to camp the miserablest lookin' critters you ever see.

"You ought to go along with some of them critters when they go reelin' home and speak to the Colonel about 'em—just say to him:

"'We done that. It was us that druv them soldiers out of a quiet, comfortable, decent place, where a man couldn't get drunk in a thousand years, no matter if he had a thirst on him like Sahary and a tonnage in him like a gas tank. It was us that showed them soldiers how to forgit they was human bein's and git down to pootty nigh the lowest depths of degrydation. It was us that done all this noble work—Us and God.'

"Knowin' jest what work you was doin', I sca'cely see how the President held himself back when you was treatin' him so nasty. I sorter think if he had jest got his dander up and guv you folks a good rakin' over, he'd had the country behind him solid's the Rocky Mountains, and the canteen wouldn't never have left the army.

"I dunno's I blame the President for keepin' his mouth shet. Perhaps he thought it was Congress's business to wrastle it out with you folks. He was right if he did think so, but he made a mistake if he thought they was ginger enough in Congress to do it. Congressmen was afeard to stand up for what they knowed was right—afeared they'd lose their jobs. Pootty nigh every one of 'em heard from you folks. 'Us and God' wants you to vote agin the canteen, and we ain't to be trifled with'—that's the way you went at 'em. They daresn't stand up agin such talk.

"I think a good many of 'em was scat, though, when they wasn't no sense in their bein' scat. They was plenty of Congressmen that could have stood out agin you without runnin' no resks, 'specially if they'd come out and said, 'You can't force me into votin' agin my jedgment and conscience. If the people of my deestrick wants a man that's goin' to turn tail every time a mob of howlin' dervishes comes after him they can elect him, but while I'm settin' in Congress reason's goin' to guide me—you can't scare me wuth a cent.'

"They's a old sayin' that the Lord hates a coward; so does the American people. A good many folks that thought they was goin' to be in the statesmanship business for life has lost their jobs jest because they was cowards. As a general thing, a member of Congress makes ten friends in his deestrick by bein' honest and manly to one he makes by cringin' and crawlin'.

"You church folks is consid'able given to dogmytisin'. When I was a young man, courtin' her that arterwards become Mrs. Larrabee, they was folks in Ogunquit that used to say Si Larrabee was doin' something terrible wicked when he hitched up his hoss Sunday afternoon and druv out Bald Head Cliff way to see the gal he'd promised to marry.

"Dancin' was another thing that r'iled up the church folks. When my darter was sixteen year old, a man come here from Portland and started a dancin' class, and Annie j'ined. One day the Deacons comes to me and says:

"'Brother Larrabee, we don't see how a member of the church can jestify himself in sendin' his darter to a dancin' school.'

"'Why not?' says I.

"'Because,' says they, 'it's a sinful amusement.'

"'Well,' says I, 'if Annie Larrabee never does nothin' sinfuller than dancin' I reckon she'll stand about as well at the jedgment seat as any gal in Ogunquit; anyhow, I ain't afeared to take the resk.'

"So it's been ever since I was a boy. The church folks is all the time sayin' things is sinful that ain't no more sinful than pickin' huckleberries or winkin' at a harvest moon.

"This dogmy of yours about the canteen is jest like the rest. They ain't nothin' behind it; it ain't nothin' but dogmy.

"Here's a regiment of soldiers. It ain't made up of Miss Nancies, college Presidents, Jedges of the United States Supreme Court, and ministers of the Gospel. Except in war times, when paytriotism fills the army, it's a collection that ain't got no more moral principles than a circus has. Well, what be you goin' to do with them soldiers? There they be.

"Goin' to treat 'em jest as though they was as innocent as the little tin soldiers you give your young ones to play with? Well, if you be, I ain't. I'm goin' to look at things jest as they be. I ain't goin' to treat the regiment as if it was a Sunday school class. There's fellers in that ere regiment that's as bad as heathen is, and they's some that's wusser'n heathen is because they's had consid'ble more experience. I'm goin' to make the regiment as moral as I can, but I don't nuss the idee that it is ever goin' to be the moralist body of men on the face of the earth, not by a long chalk.

"Now, both your way and my way has been tried. They ain't no question in the jedgment of them that knows that my way worked good; on the other hand, your way is raisin' the Old Harry with the regiment.

"What's your authority for sayin' God likes your way better'n He likes mine? How did you find out that I was offendin' agin God by advocatin' a raytional way of dealin' with a public problem? Whe was it told you God was pleased when Congress was scared into abolishin' the canteens?

"I don't want to say nothin' to rile the feelin's of you ladies, but I think I'm jestified in protestin' agin the way you take the name of the Lord in vain. It may be jest my way of lookin' at it, but true's my name's Silas Larrabee I like the pirate's cussin' better'n I do yours."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, June 18.

VAN CORTLANDT PARK TREASURES.

PROBABLY the least known of the public museums in the City of New York is that in the old Van Cortlandt mansion in Van Cortlandt Park. The house itself was erected in 1748, and is now in the custody of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, who have recently expended a considerable amount in restoring the interior of the old dwelling to its original condition.

Architecturally the house is essentially Dutch. Standing as it does on the eastern slope of the river chain of hills, it commands an extensive and charming view. The Albany Post Road runs to the east of the house and the Mosholu Tavern near by was once the stopping place of all travelers. Fenimore Cooper has immortalized the section of the country surrounding the mansion in his tale of Revolutionary times, "The Spy." The whole region teems with memories and landmarks of bygone times. The history of the house is full of romance, and it stands to-day one of the most interesting relics of the Colonial period. Not less quaint and individual than the exterior is the interior. It is very like stepping backward a century and a half when one crosses the door sill, sees the curious furnishings, and thinks of the makers of history that the old halls have sheltered. An air of olden times still pervades the whole building, and the Society of Colonial Dames has endeavored so far as is possible to restore it to its original condition.

To the lover of antiques the house is a treasure mine, for it contains relics that are almost priceless, which have been loaned by individuals or old Colonial families throughout the country. In the main hall are a pair of antlers taken from a deer shot on the grounds, which it is said these animals frequented as late as 1782. To the east of the main entrance is the drawing room, filled with quaint old furniture, while the west room, known as the Washington room, is filled with glass cases containing relics that are guarded constantly.

This room is unchanged since the time when the Hessian Commandant of the Green Yagers occupied it, and Gen. Washington made it his headquarters just before his triumphal entry into New York on Evacuation Day, 1783. In olden times it was a guest chamber, and later a library, but is now used as the museum. It was in this room that Capt. Rowe of the Pruschbank Yagers expired in the arms of his bride-elect, Miss Elizabeth Fowler of Harlem, and his ghost is said still to haunt it on the anniversary of his death.

Among the relics here is a piece of Martha Washington's wedding gown, a coat worn by Gen. Putnam, pieces of jewelry once owned by individuals famous in history, and many family portraits.

In the dining room, where Gen. Washington and Rochambeau dined on July 23, 1781, after having reconnoitred the woods in the northern part of Manhattan Island, are dishes, china, and old pewterware set out on a heavy mahogany table, as if awaiting the arrival of guests. These are almost 200 years old. William Henry, Duke of Clarence, afterward King William IV., also dined in this room with Rear Admiral Robert Digby of the British Navy, and so pleased were they with their entertainment that on their return to New York they sent to their host, Augustus Van Cortlandt, the huge teak wood vultures that for many years surmounted the posts of the old gateway, but that are now on exhibition in the west parlor of the mansion.

These vultures, of grotesque form and heraldic design, have a history. They were part of the spoils taken from a Spanish privateer during the Revolutionary War, and were considered even then as curiosities. How old they are or where they were originally taken from is not known.

Up stairs are three large bedrooms furnished with beds so high above the floor that it is necessary to mount four mahogany steps to clamber into them. The chairs are cumbersome, and the draperies and linen are remarkably fine pieces of embroidery.

The kitchen which has recently been furnished is appreciably interesting. Its huge fireplace and brick oven shows how well our ancestors provided for creature comforts. Hanging about the fireplace are ancient waffle irons, ladles, and other cooking utensils, and from the rafters are suspended numerous brass kettles. On the floor is a rag carpet, and in one corner a stool and spinning wheel.

One relic that attracts much attention is an old cannon that was dug up by William Ogden Giles on the site of the American Fort Independence, and loaned by him to the Society of Colonial Dames. The gun is one of the twenty-one nine-pounders carried off from the Battery by the Sons of Liberty Aug. 23, 1775, and hauled to King's Bridge and left in charge of the Minute Men. On the night of Jan. 17, 1776, these guns were loaded and stopped with stones and rubbish, and later had to be unspiked by the British. They were afterward mounted in the works erected by the American troops on the hills about King's Bridge, among which was Fort Independence. After the evacuation of Fort Washington Col. Lasher, then in command of the fort, was ordered to evacuate the fort, burn the barracks, and remove the guns. On Oct. 28, 1776, he carried out the order given him, but being unable to procure horses to move the cannon, he hid them in a trench. This was uncovered when the foundation of William Ogden Giles's house was laid in 1853. Mr. Giles then dug up fourteen of these cannon. He gave twelve away to different organizations and kept two, one of which he has now loaned to the Society of Colonial Dames.

The museum is open to the public daily, free of charge, except on Saturday when a fee of 25 cents is charged to aid in defraying the expenses of maintenance.

Clothes for Whitney's Stable Boys.

SPRING suit season has arrived for half a hundred men and boys scattered between Westbury, L. I., and the Sheepshead Bay race track, and they are impatiently awaiting the arrival of other members of their immediate organization in the employ of William C. Whitney to realize their dreams of splendor for the season of fresh and new things. The absence of hardly more than a dozen of their number has so far delayed the customary breaking out of all the Whitney stable hands in the customary new clothing that twice a year the employer presents to his race track employes. Those who are waiting in New York for the coming of those that are in Kentucky are beginning to grow impatient.

Mr. Whitney established the custom the first year that he engaged in racing, and the stablemen now look on the gifts of clothing as a matter of course. Twice a year it is the custom of their employer to see that every man and boy in his stable has a new suit of clothes, and in the Fall of each year he also provides an overcoat. The clothing is not contract made or of the "hand me down" variety, either. The best sporting tailor in Broadway makes the garments to the measure of each individual, Mr. Whitney stipulating only when the orders are made that the men are to have the best, and paying the bill without question. He also provides hats and shoes.

So it is that twice each season the Whitney stable hands are the best dressed of all the hundreds of employes about the local race track. For the past three years the employer has paid on an average about $7,000 a year for the gifts of clothing to his race track employes. The seasons for the presents have been Spring and Fall in the past, and so it is that the "swipes" and exercise boys are impatient for the return of those of their number who were sent to Kentucky. The sooner they get back to New York the sooner the Westbury contingent of the local race track population will blossom out in the latest of Spring styles and fabrics.

A "Tip" as to Hotel Life.

An experienced traveling man who makes his home when in New York at the Astor House gave his young friend a pointer yesterday. "When I come here," he said, "I do not rush up to the desk and tell the room clerk that I shall be with him a month or so. Nay! I merely register, get a low-priced room, and then stay as long as I want to. You cannot go to the Astor and engage a room at $1 a day for longer than one night. Try it."

The younger man made the effort and was promptly turned down.

Said the room clerk: "There are fifteen ahead of you on the waiting list. This is the silly season, when wives run away and husbands seek the comforts of city hotel life."

Why the Congregation Smiled.

One young theological student is wondering if he will ever become a successful minister. He has his doubts, for his sermons are often rendered ludicrous by an unfortunate lisp. He was called to fill a temporary vacancy in a village church last Sunday and gave out as his text:

"He that perverteth a shinner from the error of his ways, shall shave his shoul to life and cover a multitude of shins."

Yet he wondered why his congregation smiled.

She Learned Quickly.

Bridget was just over, and didn't understand the uses of the call bell, so her mistress explained that she was to come to her when she rang it. The next day milady missed the bell. She called Bridget to inquire about it, and Bridget replied:

"Sure, mum, I have it, and when I want you I'll ring it."

Determined.

He—What do you think of him?

She—He has such a square jaw! I think he must be a very determined chap.

He—Well, I should say so! His matches always light the very first time.

Yachtsmen and Yachtsmen.

"Is Jones much of a yachtsman?"

"Bet your life he is; he's the kind you read about."

"Where, in the comic papers?"

Musical Coney Island.

In the world of music the worst has come. "Grand opera" is being "produced" on the Bowery at Coney Island, and as a "continuous" affair, at that. They even attempt "Siegfried!"

FISHING, SHOOTING, CANOEING.

FOR the benefit of the salt water fisherman who delights in extracting the weakfish, bluefish, and other gamy salt water inhabitants from their moist abode, a new rod has been devised this season.

It is a three-piece affair, consisting of a butt 19 inches in length, with a double celluloid wound hand grasp, and a middle joint and tip, each 38 inches long. The guides, of which there are five, are of the large trumpet pattern, and the end of the rod is mounted with an extra large double tip, through which the line runs freely. The reel seat of the rod is sufficiently large to accommodate a 150-yard reel. The rod is a much smaller calibre than a wooden rod of equal stiffness and strength, but, being made of tempered steel, it has an amount of spring to it which will make casting, with a moderately heavy sinker, far more pleasant than with the ordinary wooden salt-water rod. When it comes to playing a fish, one gets the benefit of all the excitement there is in the sport, instead of feeling as if he were hoisting up an anchor with a derrick. The rod being hollow, is very light, and the length of 38 inches in which it will pack is much less than that required by a two-joint wood rod of equal length. Being metal, it will not warp or set, and the guides, being bound to it by wire instead of silk windings, obviate the general Spring overhauling and rewrapping which wooden rods require. In spite of its obvious advantages, this rod is not an expensive one, as it can be purchased in most sporting goods store for a trifle less than $7.

Of course, if one is going to fish from a dock or from a steamer at the Fishing Banks, it is not the sort of an implement with which one would care to lift a large fish out of the water, but for boat fishing, with a landing net or gaff at hand, it seems to pretty thoroughly fill the bill for men who do not care to invest in an expensive bamboo rod.

Those who attended the Harlem River regatta on Memorial Day noticed with surprise the number of canoes gathered along the course. At the previous year's regatta one or two of these craft might have been observed by any one who was particularly on the lookout for them, but this season they seem to be very popular. There are good reasons for the favor which these type of small craft have found in our open waters, the causes of which are the ease with which one may learn to navigate them as compared with the amount of time and effort required in becoming a moderately expert oarsman. Their lightness—a seventeen-foot open canoe, weighing about seventy-five pounds—enables one to transfer his boat to and from the boathouse rack without assistance, and allows their being kept under cover when not in actual use. This, by prolonging the life of the craft for many years, makes the cost price extremely moderate, when it is calculated on the basis of an investment for a number of seasons' enjoyment. I do not know of any better proposition for a man who is fond of boating than a seventeen-foot open paddling canoe, built of cedar and covered on the outside with water-proof canvas, which makes her always water-tight. She is always ready for use when required, without any preparatory soaking to swell up her seams, as if often necessary with the ordinary wood-built craft if stored away for any length of time during the hot Summer. I have specified a seventeen-foot length, because, contrary to the belief of most novices, a 17 foot by 31½ inch beam canoe will paddle much more easily with one man aboard than a 15 by 30, and, when it comes to carrying a crew of two or three, the difference in favor of the seventeen-footer, both in speed and ease of paddling, will be greatly appreciated. They are just as easily managed as the smaller boat, and the two feet additional length give them a storage capacity which is totally out of proportion to the few dollars' difference in price between the two sizes.

There is a pretty bit of water connecting with Spuyten Duyvil Creek, although it is but little known even to the habitual oarsman who rows on the Upper Harlem.

If, after passing Fordham Heights Station, instead of turning to the left through the large drawbridge that spans the entrance to the ship canal, one continues to the north, there is reached a long causeway pierced by two arches. This is the old Farmers' Bridge, deriving its name from the fact that in the old days, when the northern part of what is now New York City was an agricultural region, surrounding farmers used to cart their grain over this bridge to an old grist mill. Passing through the arches of the bridge, one strikes a still bit of water, whose beauty has been more or less spoiled by the filling in incident to the raising of the level of Broadway and the erection of the new iron and stone bridge. This occupies the site of the old foot bridge that a few years ago lent such charm to the spot. Passing through this, one goes down a narrow stream underneath the old and historic King's Bridge, which at one time was the only connecting link between Manhattan Island and the mainland. Beyond this lies a lumber yard on one side and an old wharf to the left hand, at which a semi-occasional coal barge lies anchored.

Passing the lumber yard, on the right hand side there is a trestle bridge, across which runs the Hudson River Railroad, which here comes close to the water. It does not look particularly inviting underneath this structure, and for this reason no doubt the majority of rowing parties have failed to explore the stream of which it is the mouth. Just a few yards beyond the railroad bridge is a wooden structure on which the King's Bridge Road crosses. As soon as this is passed the scenery becomes more attractive, and what apparently looked like an outlet of a sewer proves to be a winding stream, which appears to have tried to form as many figure eights as possible in a given distance.

For the first half mile or so of this course one passes private floats and docks with rowboats moored to them. After that one swings through the curves of the stream, going alternately through open meadow land or under the shade of trees on its western bank. For a space of a couple of hundred yards the stream itself runs parallel with Broadway, and from the boat one can watch the trolley cars speeding up and down and cyclists pushing themselves through the dust. Then it swings back again westward and skirts a wooded bank, which offers several inviting shady spots where one may land for luncheon.

A couple of miles from the mouth are two old sluice gates, which are evidently relics of some dilapidated mill. A canoeist will have no trouble in getting through these at half tide. A man with a rowboat will probably have more difficulty. Just above these the stream turns sharply eastward and goes through the tunnel underneath Broadway. It is well to negotiate this tunnel at about half tide, as a pipe runs across the arch from side to side, and if the tide is high it will be necessary to get down pretty low in one's boat to pass under. Once across Broadway, however, the stream swings northward through rushes and sedge which grow to a height of five or six feet.

It is almost impossible here to realize that one is so near the heart of New York City. The rippling of the water caused by the passage of the boat startles the muskrat, who crosses the stream in sudden panic. Mud hens arising from the reeds fly a short distance ahead, settling just out of reach, only to rise again and once more repeat their short journey. The stream is navigable at half tide as far north as the little bridge over which the road from Broadway to Van Cortland Station passes, and there are some little bits of scenery along the stream which, if caught at the right time of the day, would make pretty pictures for the amateur photographer.

A few years ago, Ira Paine demonstrated that the revolver, which until then had been considered a weapon more adapted to rough-and-ready work at close quarters than to accurate shooting, was, on the contrary, capable of producing wonderfully accurate targets. Since that time, revolver shots have sprung up all over the land, and to-day it is doubtful if any other country in the world can make as good a showing as the United States in regard to the number of from fair to excellent marksmen with this weapon. It looks, however, as if we have reached its highest stage of perfection, and that the revolver is soon to become a thing of the past.

During the last few years expert gunsmiths, seeking to overcome the revolver's one vital defect, i. e., the escape of gas between barrel and cylinder, have produced a series of repeating pistols, in which the cartridges are fed one by one into the barrel. The first of these weapons was something calculated to raise in the shooter's heart a mixed feeling of awe and disgust. Although accurate and hard shooting, they were undeniably clumsy looking, and bore extremely little resemblance to the conventional idea of how a pistol or revolver should be shaped. Of late, however, there has been a marked improvement in the model of repeating pistols.

The United States Government has just adopted for use in the army the same model of small arm as is used in the Swiss service. This weapon, which is about 30 calibre, weighs a trifle over one and a half pounds. It is fitted with a five-inch barrel, and the cartridges, instead of being carried in the cylinder as in a revolver, are contained in the stock. It is operated by alternately pressing and releasing the trigger, the same as with a double-action or self-cocking revolver, and an automatic catch in the back of the stock, somewhat similar to that of some hammerless revolvers, prevents the discharge of the weapon unless in actual use.

A much smaller weapon, and one adapted for pocket use, may be seen in the window of a popular Broadway sporting goods house at the present time. It has a small, checkered rubber stock, no larger than that of an ordinary pocket revolver, and for ordinary purposes is operated in a similar manner to the weapon just described. It allows one to carry it in the pocket, and it will shoot more quickly and with greater force and accuracy than a revolver of similar size.

"There is a good point about the Panama hats, which seem to be all the rage at present," said a sportsman the other day, "and that is that their owners will, for some years to come, have the best hat that has ever been made for outdoor use, where a combination of lightness and shadiness is required. Their broad brim gives an amount of shade equal to the so-called Rough Rider felt hat. They are much lighter and cooler, being made without a lining, and any one who has ever used a light color felt hat for outdoor sports is painfully aware of the fact that just about the time at which it becomes thoroughly comfortable, it is so distressingly dirty that it is time as often seen or cleaned it. Cleaning does not particularly improve a felt hat. The fine straw Panama, however, is easily renovated, and can be crushed into as many shapes as head gear made of felt, while a heavy rain, which will raise the very mischief with the latter, is absolutely unable to hurt the Panama in any way. As regards durability, one can get four or five years' pretty hard wear out of the Panama straw affair, at the end of which time it will look better than a felt hat at the end of its first season. Of course," he continued, "you can get a felt hat for about $1, and a Panama will cost you about $15, but if you divide the total cost by the years of service you can get out of it, it is not such a high-priced investment after all, and it certainly is the coolest and cleanest head gear that a fisherman, canoeist, or pedestrian can wear."

People are beginning to realize the advantages which the Jersey shore of the Hudson offers as a near-by Summer resort to those who have spare time during the camping season, ranging from over Saturday and Sunday to a week at a time, but do not care to go so far from town as to be out of touch with their business, or who do not care to incur the expense and discomforts of boarding-house life during the Summer.

Early as it is in the season, almost every spot which offers good beaching facilities for a small boat or canoe, within convenient distance of a spring, may be found occupied by tents during Saturday or Sunday. To the veteran campers and canoeists of the early half of the nineties the number of these short-time campers' settlements are particularly noticeable. It was not so long ago that, save for the inhabitants of the little fishing villages scattered along the Jersey shore and the colonies of laborers around the rock-crushing establishments, this territory was almost deserted. The semi-occasional canoeist, away for Saturday or Sunday, usually had his choice of locations and all the wood that he needed for either cooking or illuminating purposes at night. At the present day, however, it is a case of first come first served, and it must be an early bird indeed who can be sure of pre-empting his favorite camp site. The driftwood, which in former days was so plentiful, is now extremely scarce, and the camping canoeist nowadays usually brings along his kerosene stove. In the old days the few men who cruised along the river seldom included tents in their equipment, generally using the huts of the shad fishermen, which were deserted after the close of the season. Any one was free to use these, and being tolerably waterproof, they were a godsend to a man who did not care to go to the trouble of pitching a tent for a two days' stay.

The popularity of the 22 short rim fire cartridge is demonstrated by the fact that millions of them are turned out every year by the cartridge factories. But tiny as is the charge of powder and ball of this miniature ammunition, it is rather more powerful than many desire for indoor use, where ranges are often much shorter than 75 feet, up to which the short 22, loaded with smokeless powder, is accurate.

To meet the demands of shooters who desire a cartridge of less power than the short, the cartridges known as "B. B.'s" and "C. B.'s" have been made for years. But, although practically noiseless, and with a very short range, many shooters have hesitated to use them, on account of fearing to ruin the rifling of their barrels with the fulminate with which the B. B.'s and C. B.'s are often loaded, one of the ingredients of fulminate being powdered glass. It was not a particularly wise proposition to take any chances of ruining the shooting qualities of a rifle which cost all the way from $8 to $35, just for the sake of doing a little indoor shooting.

Since last season, however, a little rifle has been manufactured, which sells at retail for about $3. This arm, which is plainly but moderately well finished, is bored to take the 22 short rim fire cartridges, but will, of course, accommodate either the B. B. or the more accurate C. B. cartridge. The action of this rifle is almost identical with that of the old Maynard rifle, one of the first, if not the first, of the breechloading rifles made in this country. By dropping the lever, which also acts as a trigger guard, the barrel is allowed to tip up far enough to clear the breech-block. The extractor at the same time is pushed back, extracting the cartridge. These little arms are cheap enough to allow one to use them without any compunction as to possible damage to their rifling, and light enough to carry around the country in one's gripsack, or attached to a wheel, and their extreme accuracy allows one to get solid enjoyment from shooting with them. There is nothing so apt to discourage an effort to make a good target or to spoil one's pleasure in handling firearms as a doubt as to whether it is the arm or one's holding which is at fault when a poor target is made.

E. T. KEYSER.

JERRY, THE COWBIRD

JERRY'S parents were of a lazy, selfish disposition. He inherited their bad qualities and it was his selfishness that brought him to an untimely end.

Jerry was a cowbird, or cow blackbird. His full scientific name was Molothrus ater. Luckily he never knew this name. His self-importance as plain Jerry was sufficient. He was one of the first of his family to be raised as a cage bird and made a pet of. As he never knew the charms of the free life of a wild bird he was content in captivity.

Jerry was born in Western Pennsylvania, and it was not until several years had darkened his plumage before he came to New York to live.

Like the English cuckoo, cowbirds are lazy and dislike to raise their own young, always making other birds look after their children. In the case of Jerry his mother decided that a couple of tiny chipping sparrows should look after him. So she placed a large egg in their small nest along with the four tiny light green eggs of the sparrow.

When the eggs were hatched there was great consternation on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Chipping Sparrow. They did not know what to make of the changeling. Jerry was so much larger than their four little birds that he almost crowded them out of their home. He had an enormous appetite and wanted all the food brought to the nest for himself. As he generally got it he grew fat and strong, while the baby sparrows remained small and weak. One day he decided that he needed more room in the nest. So he threw one of his little foster brothers out. Papa and Mamma Sparrow made so much fuss over this that it proved Jerry's undoing.

Attracted by the commotion made by the sparrows, an amateur ornithologist climbed the tree where they lived. Jerry was found trying to dispossess the three other sparrows. Caught in the act, he was himself ousted, made captive, and brought up by hand. But he didn't complain. He had bread and milk and hard-boiled egg in profusion. His was "a soft snap" in life. Fed as he was, he became a glutton and thrived, though his plumage was rusty as the clothes of others of the tramp family to which he belonged. It was his unusually liberal treatment that finally brought him to the size of a robin and plumage of brilliant, lustrous black. So tame did he become that he at length had the freedom of his master's house.

Bathing was a fad of Jerry's. Unlike ordinary birds, he refused to bathe in his cage. But when a large dish filled with water was placed on a table in the centre of the room Jerry would make a dive for the dish and thoroughly enjoy himself as he splashed about.

In the same room with Jerry lived a canary who sang very sweetly. Now cowbirds do not sing. But Jerry would sit by the hour studying the canary and then would try in most comical fashion to imitate his actions and sing. Jerry's attempt at singing was simply painful. He would move his head from side to side as did the canary. His throat would swell up and he would flutter his wings. But all the sound he could utter was something like a cross between the gobble of a turkey and the cluck of a hen.

When Jerry came to live in a New York flat the change was not displeasing to him, although for a time he missed the companionship of the birds that had been with him in his country home.

So one day his New York owner found a companion for him in a young English sparrow with a broken wing. Jerry, who had the freedom of the flat, took considerable interest in the nursing of the injured sparrow, which occupied the best part of two weeks. When the sparrow had fully recovered he was given quarters in Jerry's cage. Whether to accept him as a companion or drive him out was then Jerry's problem. At last he went into one corner of the cage and studied the matter over. Then he flew very deliberately to a perch just above where the sparrow was standing. He reached down and grabbed the surprised sparrow by the tail. Then he had lots of fun, as he swung the sparrow back and forward like a pendulum. As the sparrow did not know exactly what to make of this performance, it scolded as loud as it could. When Jerry was tired he dropped the sparrow to the bottom of the cage.

After a few days of similar treatment the sparrow became accustomed to it, for regularly two or three times a day Jerry would catch the sparrow by the tail and swing it back and forth. This sport he continued as long as the pair lived together. And the sparrow rather got to like it.

Another pet trick of Jerry's was to fly out of his cage, alight on the head of some person in the room, and begin tearing out the hair of his victim at a lively rate. Only forcible removal would induce him to desist from this sport.

Jerry had no fear of a cat. It was this lack of fear coupled with his selfishness as to food that caused his untimely end. Bread and milk was a favorite dish of his all through life. One day when he saw a strange cat who had entered through a rear window begin to investigate a dish of bread and milk that Jerry knew had been prepared for himself he became angry. As his cage door was always left open, there was no trouble in his reaching and attacking the presumptuous cat. Not being acquainted with Jerry, the cat did not like his ways. Instead of running away and allowing Jerry to have his bread and milk unmolested, Tabby stood her ground and resisted Jerry's attacks. Tabby was so successful that all that remained to tell the story of Jerry's fight for his food were a few tell feathers.

OYSTER SPAWNING SEASON.

ON the broad expanse of Newark Bay, seeming in the distance like a stringer of driftwood on the tide, hundreds of skiffs are anchored, and over the mirrored surface of the bay there comes through the squall-laden stillness the oystermen's yell. The season for marketing oysters has long since passed. But the catch in Newark Bay is ever a profitable one, for, as the months with the "R's" in them pass the oystermen come here to dig seed oysters to sell to oyster growers. All Summer long they rake and drag the bottom of the bay, bringing to the surface the little oysters that are to be transplanted in beds until they have gained in flavor and in weight and are ready for the market.

Oyster fisheries have grown in recent years to an extent that makes them a most important industry, upon which thousands depend. Fisheries exist in nearly every coastwise State from Texas to Massachusetts and in the maritime provinces. Even to the western coast of North America the industry has penetrated, thanks to the United States Fish Commission, for Atlantic Ocean-grown oysters have been taken there, and are still being transplanted, from the east across the Continent to California, Oregon, and Washington. It is from the seed oysters caught in Newark Bay that come the oysters which later tickle the palate of the old Forty-niner.

The oyster spawning season differs with the locality of the beds and depends upon so many conditions that the process may be said to be going on continuously. As a rule, the parent oyster "ripens" to the spawning point much earlier in the South than in the North, and it matures quicker in shallow than in deeper water. So, too, the age at which an oyster may ripen so as to reproduce its species varies with the locality. In regions where the oyster is subject to conditions of rapid growth, they spawn within one year, the number of eggs depending upon its size. According to one authority, the oyster produces from 16,000,000 to 60,000,000 eggs in a year.

Notwithstanding the enormous fecundity of the individual oyster, the productive power of the beds is not so vast as might be supposed. So low is the oyster in the scale of life that it is impossible to tell the difference in the ripe oysters between those that give forth spawn and those that produce milt. The only way of distinguishing is a trial of the spawn or the milt. This is done by tests in pure water. The matter to be examined is dropped into water, and if it breaks up into a uniformly distributed cloud, it is spawn. Milt, as it strikes the water, forms an irregular, stringy cloud, showing a tendency to drift in streaks if the water be agitated. It is through the contact of this spawn and the milt that the seed oyster is first formed.

If at the time of spawning the oysters are widely scattered, or if the number of oysters spawning at the same time is limited, most of the eggs will remain unfertilized and will float away to be lost. The eggs do not live long after they have been discharged, and if the fertilization by contact—the chances of which are already reduced—does not come within a very short time, fertilization is impossible. Nature must therefore supply a vast number of germ cells to insure the survival of but a few.

The fertilized spawn, now known as spat, as it sinks attaches itself at once to whatever it can get hold of at the bottom of the water, be it a stick, a rock, an old shoe, or any other object with a clean surface so that the young animal can retain its hold. As soon as the spat has attached itself it becomes known as fry.

At the time this attachment takes place the fry measures about one-ninetieth of an inch in diameter. Even at this early age the little oysters have inclosed themselves in a shell, though these are of a horny material quite different in composition from the shell of the adult. The rate of growth now depends upon the quantity of food, the temperature of the water, and the time of the year. In the warm climate of South Carolina oysters have attained the remarkably quick growth of 2½ inches in seven months. In our own latitudes, on the south shore of Long Island oysters measuring 1¾ inches in May have been known to attain the remarkable size of 3 inches by November of the same year.

The shape of an oyster is one of the things that determines its market value. Single oysters of regular shape, with deep shells indicating plump bodies, will bring a better price than the irregular or double oysters. The shape of oysters depends largely upon how they are crowded during their growth. The double or duplicate oyster is another cause of the overcrowding of the young oysters. The lie so close together that they grow into each other. When numerous spat become attached to a single piece of cultch, such as an oyster shell, there is not enough room for the development of all. Many will be crowded out and suffocated, while the survivors will be distorted through the necessity of conforming to the irregular spaces between the valves of their fellows. Sometimes the pressure exerted between the rapidly growing shells is sufficient to break up the more fragile forms of cultch, and the separated oysters usually then improve somewhat in shape.

The crowding of oysters usually reaches its climax upon the "raccoon" oyster beds. Raccoon oysters are usually found where the bottom is soft and where the only attachment for the spat is on the shells of its ancestors. Frequently the parent oysters are smothered in this way while the oysters growing in the overcrowded place are small, thin, and ill-flavored. Oysters found growing in this excessively thick manner are broken apart and planted, when they rapidly improve in quality and appearance. A bottom composed of soft mud into which the young oyster would sink and smother is unfavorable to the culture or to the development of the natural beds. So in these districts hard objects are distributed over the bottom, and there become collectors of the spat.

Oysters will grow on muddy bottoms quicker than elsewhere, as such places are more productive of food materials. This food is in the form of suspended or swimming organic particles. The most desirable water is that which contains an abundance of minute living particles with a minimum of suspended organic matter. In many places in Chesapeake Bay and in the bays on the New Jersey Coast the sediment, as well as the bottom mud, is composed of finely comminuted fragments of vegetable matter, seaweed, &c.; making perfect feeding grounds.

Large oysters are not as susceptible as small ones to the effects of mud, but even these full-grown oysters are easily smothered by burial in the rapid deposits of mud or sediment. Freshets and heavy seas often cause great damage by the amount of mud, sand, and débris which they carry upon the beds.

Gales rarely have an influence upon adult oysters in deep water, but in shallow water they often wreak considerable damage to the beds. Heavy surf occasionally carries away the oysters and throws them upon the beach or buries them in sand. Sometimes, before the oysters are killed in this way the eroding effects of the currents again uncover the beds, but in most cases they are practically destroyed, both old and young being smothered by the overlying deposit.

In Winter, ice grounding upon the beds in heavy weather does much damage. The oysters also become temporarily affected by the mere freezing of the water and in some localities become dark and slimy and worthless for the market, and ten days or more must elapse until they become fit for use again.

The fry are more affected by weather than the adults, and it has been found that in the swimming stage they were killed by thunderstorms, by cold rains, and by sudden falls in temperature.

The mature oyster feeds upon both vegetable and animal food, the particles of which are in microscopic dimensions. The fry and young spat consume relatively large quantities of bacteria and monads, among the most minute organisms known to the miscroscopist. The parent oyster will also eat its own fry, and the quantity of young oysters lost in this way is doubtless enormous, 200 fry having been found in the stomach of a single individual.

In feeding, the oyster simply opens its shell and admits the influx of water with its contained organisms. The feeding time is always at high tide, and from experiments made upon oysters caught in the morning and others taken at night, it has been found from an examination of the stomachs that the bivalves feed only by daylight. The exact manner in which the oyster eats is a simple one. The water drawn into the mantle cavity by the action of the cilia is filtered through the rectangular openings in the gills into a chamber or tube lying above the gills, whence it passes backward and out of the shell in a current dorsal to the entering stream. The particles of food in the inflowing stream become entrapped in a sticky mucus covering the gills, and, together with this mucus in part, are carried in a steady stream toward the mouth, the motion being imparted to the mass by the rhythmic action of the cilia. The palp and mouth are also ciliated, which insures the continuance of this current into the stomach where the food particles undergo digestion.

Despite the thick armorlike shell of the oyster, it is preyed upon by many enemies. In the young state, as already said, the spat is often destroyed by the parent oyster, and not only by it, but by other mollusca, lingulas, worms, sponges, and hydroids. Probably also the menhaden, the alewife, and other fish equipped with delicate sifting apparatus find the oyster fry in their dietary. The conditions of life upon an oyster bed are favorable to the rapid growth of sponges, barnacles, mussels, &c., which establish themselves on the young growth and frequently smother it.

The adult oyster has enemies which injure it by direct attack. In these waters the drumfish is the most destructive to oyster beds, the oysters being consumed by the fish as food. Whole beds of oysters are often cleaned out by this fish, which often comes in schools of considerable number. Some of the skates and rays of the Eastern coast have similar habits. The oysters in the Cheasapeake and adjoining regions suffer most from the effects of drills. This is the tiny snaillike mollusk which, by means of a rasping tongue, drills a hole into the shell of the oyster, through which it extracts the soft parts. In local waters the starfish is the most dreaded enemy of the oysterman. This fish travels in schools, and sometimes before the owner is at all aware of what is going on his beds have been cleaned out.

The number of enemies of the oyster in various localities is far too great to be enumerated, but, among the complex and varied life which seeks the oyster beds, there are friends of the oyster, and of these the crab is one. The law of the oyster bed is give and take, and in this arrangement of the social system that obtains far under the surface away from the strange world above, the crab plays the humble part of scavenger. It is he that moves from place to place gathering up the refuse and the destructive dead matter which might otherwise injure his friend the oyster, and in this manner each inhabitant of the oyster bed gives and takes a large number of the organisms, giving something for the general welfare and taking something for its own well being.

LUCKY TRAMP CATS.

"Talking about prevention of cruelty to animals," said the Brooklyn druggist, "we will not have it until a few people are punished for dropping cats they are too tender-hearted (?) to kill when they go away in the Summer. I suppose in the last ten years I have taken in at least thirty cats. Some of them have been mere skeletons from starvation, others wandering shadows because of fleas, and some have been ill. I have brought them all around; made plump, healthy, handsome cats of them, and then found them good homes. I suppose during this time I have spent at least $10 in milk at the dairy across the street for my feline patients. The starved cats I have only to feed; those with fleas I rub with insect powder, and the sick ones I doctor. There is no medicine in my place too good for a sick animal, if it will do it any good. But I can't keep the cats myself. When they grow they are a nuisance. I had a number of bottles broken in the window the other day where one of my cats was playing with some boys on the outside. The boys drew their hands across the window and the cat followed regardless of anything that happened to be in the way. Almost any one is willing to take a pretty, plump little kitten if it is offered them, and I have given away a good many dogs as well. I find sick ones wandering about near the shop and doctor them up. Fond as I am of animals, I can't see them suffer. If some one will only get after a few people who drop their pets and prosecute them, there won't be as much of that sort of thing as there is now."

TOPICS OF THE LONDON STAGE.

LONDON, June 15.—Among the illustrious stars of the London theatrical stage America has not yet seen, but soon may see, is Arthur Roberts. I place he is as notable as Mrs. Patrick Campbell in hers, while he has a more firmly established reputation and a larger following than that gifted lady. Indeed, in this hour, Roberts is pre-eminently the funny fellow of the London stage.

I should not, perhaps, go so far as to call him a dramatic artist, but he has the gift of invention and that of melody, his denotement of comic woe and joy is irresistible, his facial expression is graphic, and he would have been an entirely competent actor of the "first low comedy" rôles in the old plays. Billy Lackaday, Jacky Goosegreen, Major Wellington de Boots, or Mark Meddle could have no abler representative. But nowadays a comic performer fitted to such tasks is apt to forego them to become a star in "musical comedy" or acrobatic farce, and give the whole show himself.

Roberts has nothing to do with the "legitimate." He is, I believe, a graduate of the 'alls, and he possesses all the traits of a Lion Comique in addition to the good accomplishments already enumerated. He is reckless and quite irresponsible from an artistic point of view, his buffoonery cannot be called refined, his jokes are frequently antique and occasionally a trifle vulgar.

In the present medium of his antics at the Strand Theatre, a burletta called "H. M. S. Irresponsible," he reminds me of some of the comic actors of my youth, principally because so much of the fun is derived from the famous old afterpiece called "The Spitfire." He has a complex and bewildering personality. Once in a while, in his quieter moments, he brings to mind vividly the manner of speech and gesture of that most fastidious of comedians, John Hare. In grotesquer moments, when his feet will not remain on a level, and he fairly soars in his buoyancy of spirit, one is strongly reminded of Francis Wilson. But these are only occasional and fleeting manifestations of that bewildering personality. The sum of one's impression of Roberts, after sitting through an evening at the Strand, is a lively and droll cockney, with the gift of gab, a vast amount of cunning, a keen sense of humor, and untiring energy.

"H. M. S. Irresponsible," I fancy, exhibits the whole range of the comedian's talents. It enables him to display his entire bag of tricks. This, though the piece contains some sentimental music and a stirring war song called "The Boys of Edward's Empire," and has some pictorial pretensions, is the chief merit of "H. M. S. Irresponsible." Many of Roberts's tricks have been copied by performers now popular in America, particularly his bits of characteristic pantomime and mimicry. That is the misfortune of every popular and inventive performer. But his fund of personal humor cannot be copied. Much of his talent is bestowed on utterly trivial stuff. The matter in a scene in which he burlesques a Parliamentary debate is silly. Most of the puns in the text are beneath contempt. The quality of the humor is ancient and worn. A travesty of seasickness is only safe from censure because of age. It belongs to "The Spitfire." But the agility and humor of Roberts triumph.

One derives enjoyment in a visit to the Strand Theatre from the behavior of the audience. There are thousands of playgoers who frequent the pit and gallery to whom Roberts is veritably an idol. Screams of laughter punctuate the performance. The performer deftly plays with his audience. If they like the joke he makes it last as long as possible. For his promised American tour, however, he needs a smarter piece than his present burletta.

Some oversensitive Americans in London object to "A Lady from Texas," Mrs. T. P. O'Connor's slender piece at the Great Queen Street Theatre, because it has for a central personage an American woman who talks slang and smokes cigarettes. Mrs. O'Connor is an American, and these sensitive fellow-countrymen of hers declare she has libeled her native land. That is going too far. "A Lady from Texas" lacks the strength and potency to libel anything. It is a harmless caricature. The wonder is that it has lasted so long. It contains some smart and some prettily sentimental dialogue, and one or two good scenes, but its story is very slight and its construction awkward and feeble.

Mrs. O'Connor has created a very small "sensation" by declaring that her portrait of a lady-killer is drawn directly from life. The original, she insists, was a distinguished American journalist who made love to every good-looking woman he met. She avers that passages from his letters and bits of his remembered talk are incorporated in the part of Colonel Henry Vernon. But, though one may shrewdly guess at the identity of the American journalist, Colonel Vernon is not lifelike. He is essentially of the stage stagy. Mrs. O'Connor objects to having him likened to Bob Sackett in "Saratoga" and Cheviot Hill in "Engaged," but so might Bronson Howard and W. S. Gilbert fairly object. Colonel Vernon is by no means in that delightful category.

The most interesting incident in the production of this play is the striking success made in the part of the slangy, impossible, yet not wholly depressing American woman who weds a duke, by Miss Kitty Cheatham, who had been off the stage five years or so. Miss Cheatham is apparently as young and pretty as ever, and acts with greater freedom and a surer sense of effect than she used to. In Daly's company her few triumphs were in fantastic rôles like Bizarre in "The Inconstant," Jacquinetta in "Love's Labor's Lost," and Kate in "The Foresters." Her present rôle is not of that sort, though it calls for no expression of strong feeling. She carries it with so much ease and vivacity that she has been talked of for an important rôle in one of the new plays of the Autumn.

The dramatic season in London bids fair to close before the gay social season is finished. Already the doors of the Garrick, the Comedy, and Terry's Theatre are shut, while the revival of "Wheels Within Wheels" at the Criterion gives place in a few days to the Japanese troupe headed by Sada Yacco. The throngs of Americans in town are making some of the current plays very profitable, and the managers who did not do their best to make their houses attractive this Spring and Summer now see their mistake.

Ben Greet, one of the enthusiasts, has begun this week a series of outdoor performances in the Regent's Park Botanical Gardens. "Twelfth Night" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" are the plays. But the weather, which for a full month has been clear and balmy, has played the enthusiast a sorry trick, and suddenly become Autumnal.

Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, who, as already announced in the cable dispatches, will play the opposite rôles to her uncle, Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, in his Summer and early Autumn tour of the cities of Great Britain and Ireland, is the only daughter of Ian Robertson, well known in America as an actor and stage manager, and a grand-daughter of Joseph Knight, the veteran critic and reviewer of the Athenaeum. Miss Forbes-Robertson is only nineteen years old, and her appearance in such arduous rôles as Ophelia and Desdemona, in the temporary absence from the stage of Mrs. Johnstone Forbes-Robertson (Gertrude Elliott) will be purely experimental. But the young woman assuredly has good gifts and will be in her day a worthy representative of her gifted family. She has beauty and presence and a good voice, and inherits artistic feeling and taste.

Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry are saying their farewell for a season in revivals of old plays. "Charles I.," which has not been done here as lately as in America, will be brought forward next week, and "The Merchant of Venice" briefly later. Both of the famous artists retain their hold on the popular affection, and no sensible American visitor in London misses seeing them in the spacious and splendid theatre so long their artistic home. Their acting is, this very moment, of the best the contemporary stage affords; and it is treasured in the mind, too, for what it has been. One of this era who has not seen Irving as Mathias, Lesurques, and Dubosc, Louis XI., Shylock, and the aged veteran of Waterloo has missed some part of his inheritance. To have seen Ellen Terry as Beatrice, Ophelia, and Portia is to have been poetically uplifted and to have had one's loveliest ideals realized. The memory of that very first bantering dialogue of Portia with Nerissa, touched at the end with the glow of sentiment, is alone priceless. There has been no Portia to rival her in our day.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

Changes of Lower Broadway

The Native New Yorker Tells of Them in Interesting Fashion

"HOW many people in this city remember the old Loew Bridge that crossed Broadway at Fulton Street in the old days?" asked the old New Yorker, tapping his cane against the stump of an iron pillar cut flush with the sidewalk within a few feet of the curb on the northeast corner of the intersection of Broadway and Fulton Street. "Millions of people have walked over that same spot and you have likely done so yourself, yet have never noticed the old stump, much less inquired what had been its purpose," the old gentleman continued. "In those days this point was the most important corner in New York. It was what Twenty-third Street and Broadway is to-day in point of traffic, with the exception that numerous accidents happened here because of the trucks and wagons, which included then a regiment of omnibuses that in itself made the crossing of the street worth almost as much as a man's life. In time, owing to the number of people hurt at this point, a scheme was devised to bridge Broadway, and a man named Loew put through the idea, and the bridge was erected. It did not stand long. Knox, the nearest merchant to that corner, objected that his air and light were shut out by the bridge, and he secured an injunction and it was removed. All of the pillars were taken up with the exception of the one at this one corner which, for some reason, was sawed off level with the sidewalk and left for people to walk on with or without ever noticing it.

"Now, there is a curious thing about St. Paul's Chapel, across the way. Did you ever notice that the building stands facing away from Broadway? It does. Observe the steeple. It is on the end of the chapel toward Church Street, though in those days, as now, steeples were built on churches to decorate their fronts and not their rears. As you surmise, the entrance of the chapel in the early days was from Church Street, and it was only later, when that street was built up, and when Broadway became the unalterable and undisputed thoroughfare, that the end of the church was transformed into the front by building up the wooden pillars you now see and by making the present entrance.

"The corner is a historic one. Right across from the chapel, corner of Park Row and Broadway, where the St. Paul sky-scraper now stands, is the site where the noted old Barnum Museum was, one of the few old features in this city still so often referred to that even the young folks must have heard of it. In 1865 the museum burned up, and a curious mistake happened during the fire which gave the rumor that many persons had been saved. It was in the days of the volunteer firemen, and on this occasion, I believe, it was the first time that the old hand fire pump was discarded and the first steam fire engine was introduced to the work in the city. The firemen had a hard time of it, and many of them entered the building and brought out with them the wax figures, of considerable value. It was this which gave rise to the rumor that many persons had been saved by the firemen and had been carried bodily down the ladders. The fire was so hot that it reached clean across Broadway and scorched St. Paul's Chapel with scars that can be seen to this day upon close inspection.

"The Barnum Museum was never rebuilt, but the site was acquired by the elder Bennett of The New York Herald. Mr. Bennett tried to get the whole tract clean down to Fulton Street, but failed. The National Park Bank people, alongside, had bought their property and refused to sell. As a result, bad blood came between the neighbors. Bennett was the first to put up his building. The building alongside followed a short time afterward, and then came an incident that made things interesting. It seemed that the bank people had built beyond the limit and house line of The Herald Building, and not a word had been said until the entire building was up. Then Mr. Bennett began to make trouble and brought proceedings that resulted in the tearing down and altering of the entire new entrance of the building, the complaint being that air and light were being cut off.

"City Hall Park in those days was a beautiful spot, unbroken by the present monstrosity called the Post Office Building. The park extended from its present limit at Chambers Street and Park Row and Broadway to a point coming directly in front of the Astor House in the midst of the maze of tracks of the Third and Fourth Avenue trolley loops. A monstrous howl, even for those days, went up when it was learned that the plot had been sold to the Government for a Post Office site. The park was as dear to the people as our Central Park is to-day, and they refused to become reconciled to its loss. The price paid was $500,000.

"On the northwest corner of Barclay Street and Broadway stood a hotel which I think every one has forgotten. It was the American Hotel. A quiet, respectable hotel it was, and next door to a place, now 231 Broadway, then kept by a tailor named Jennings. There a bad accident happened, and there came a scandal which for the first time reflected seriously on the volunteer firemen. A fire started in Jennings's place one evening, and the firemen were at work, when the walls collapsed. Many were taken out dead—and many were taken on. It was the latter fact that started the scandal.

"You must remember that the volunteers were not of your common, ordinary citizen type. Many of them were gentlemen of standing, and it was a sort of fashionable thing to belong to the fire companies. Often in the middle of the performance a gentleman would leave a lady sitting in a theatre as the fire bells rang out, and there were few men of prominence who were not in one way or another identified with the department. In time, however, there came hangers-on and 'rounders,' and the men taken with the stolen trousers were undoubtedly most of this type, for there had crept men into the service who at a pinch might not have been above helping themselves. But this incident started scandal, and many of the better men decided that they could not afford to be connected longer with the department.

"If you guessed for a month standing here at the Post Office you would never suspect the spot where Columbia College first stood. The main entrance of the first Columbia College, which, as is known, was called King's College before we licked our friends, was exactly in the middle of the street, Park Place. No one even thought of Park Place in those days. But there was the main entrance of the college, surrounded by a campus and flanked on each side by splendid elms old as the hills.

"In the middle of the block between Chambers and Warren Streets stood Peal's Museum, the rival of Barnum's. It was a smaller affair than the Barnum Museum, and I remember it was here one Fourth of July that I went with my father when the Washington Hall fire—of which I will tell later in connection with the saving of an American flag—happened.

"At the corner of Chambers Street and Broadway, where the present Shoe and Leather Bank is doing business, were the predecessors of the present Tiffany Company. The firm then was called Tiffany Young & Ellis, and their only big rivals were Ball, Black & Co. and Marquand & Co.

"The site of the present Broadway-Chambers Building is a memorable one. The first building to stand on that ground was an artists' boarding house, and it was here where a remarkable murder was committed. A brother of Col. Colt, the inventor of the revolver, killed a man named Adams and shipped his body by freight to New Orleans. It seems that Colt owed Adams money, and in a dispute which followed he killed the man. The murder was traced to the door of Colt, and he was tried and convicted, and was in the Tombs awaiting sentence when something happened that has ever made it a question whether he really paid the death penalty or whether he escaped. As the day for the execution drew near the Tombs was set afire one morning and there was a lively time among the men imprisoned. After the fire was out, a body was found, and in its heart stuck a dagger. The body was burned to a crisp almost, but it was said that the dagger had belonged to Colt, and that he had concealed the same in his cell and had committed suicide to save himself from a worse death. People were never satisfied with the explanation. They said, and there seemed reason so to believe, that Colt had escaped and that a cadaver brought to the spot had really been substituted. The fire, it was thought, had been especially started to free Colt, and the whole plan, it was supposed, was the work of Colt, the inventor, who was a man of remarkable influence in his time.

"When the artists' house was torn down finally, the Irwin House was built on the same spot, and it was here that Jenny Lind stopped in 1850. The Irwin House was succeeded by the present building.

"As would be supposed, there is a bit of a story connected with the A. T. Stewart building opposite the Broadway-Chambers. Old man Stewart wanted the whole property to build on, but there were two old maids in Chambers Street, and there was nothing that could induce them to sell the place and to move. Money to the extent of several times the value of the property was offered them, but they decided to stay, and stay they did until they died, when the property was bought in and the Stewart Building, which had been built around them on all sides, was finished.

"At the corner of Broadway and Reade Street was Washington Hall, where many of the fashionable dances and balls, including the social event of the season, the Firemen's Ball, were held. It was strictly a resort of the 'bloods' of the time. The building was of three stories, and when it burned up—the steam engine had not been introduced at that date—a man whose name I have forgotten climbed up a ladder through flames and amid the cheers of the crowd below—for it seemed as if he was doomed—saved an American flag. He ran over to the staff and, grasping the halyards, lowered the flag, wrapped it up on his arm, threw it into the street, and, straddling a ladder, slid down on the guides through the flames, to the street.

"I had an old uncle who was quite a dandy, and he had a funny experience with that fire. He was a fireman, of course, and had been addicted to the habit of wearing tight shoes so that he had nothing but corns on his feet. On the night of the fire the pretty pained toes and one of the The old man got his feet wet, and his shoes shriveled so that when he got home they had to cut the shoes from his feet. The peculiar part of it all was that the bad feet were as good as new.

"What is now Thomas Street was once the entrance of the New York Hospital. Like Columbia College, it was surrounded by old elms, and its grounds extended clear down the block from Broadway to Church Street. In the rear of the hospital was a high wall, and this was the boundary line of a mighty tough neighborhood, known as the resort for negro criminals.

"In the same buildings now standing at 321 and 323 Broadway a pair of young men started once to run opposition to A. T. Stewart. He was a hard man, paying good salaries to good men, but ever the enemy of any man who would leave his employ. He never gave a recommendation to any man that left him. A pair of young men, named Seaman and Muir, who had been employed by Stewart, left him to start for themselves with what money they had saved. They put up in the buildings already named, and in less than eighteen months Stewart had them ruined. He simply undersold them, losing money himself rather than allow them to continue. Later, Stewart tried to break H. B. Claflin, and he would have done so but the mills would not have it. They declined to allow the business to be in the hands of one man, and with Claflin backed by the mills Stewart could do nothing.

"There is a peculiarity about 333 Broadway in that the number does not exist. It was torn down when Worth Street was widened, and the numbers have never been revised. Worth Street used to be Anthony Street, and was named after Gen. Anthony Wayne, 'Mad Anthony.' Worth Street, the present name, was to honor Gen. Worth.

"The original Broadway Theatre was at 338 Broadway, now occupied by Tefft, Weller & Co. The place was run by George Barrett, called 'Gentleman George,' and it was here that Edwin Forrest played often.

"Where the New York Life Building now stands, at Catharine Lane and Broadway, No. 346, was where formerly the Society Library had its building. It was a handsome structure, with pillars reaching clear up to the second story. Appleton's book store took the building. When the Appletons got out, Simeon B. Chittenden went into the store. He was a noted Abolitionist, and also a member of Congress. Catharine Lane, the absurd little street running into Broadway, was always part of the New York Life property, and therefore was never widened by the city.

"A fashionable and ultra-respectable hotel stood at Leonard Street and Broadway, and was known as the Carlton House. At Walker Street and Broadway stood Apollo Hall, a rival of Washington Hall for dances and balls and public festivities.

"Calhoun, Robbins & Co.'s store at 408 Broadway, near Canal Street, used to be the entrance to the New York and New Haven Railroad. The cars were drawn from Twenty-seventh Street, the real terminus of the railroad, by horses. At Twenty-seventh Street the train would be broken up, and four horses hitched to each car would move it to the station near Canal Street. I remember how proud people felt and how conscious of their inventive ability and how they spoke of 'modern improvements.'

"Gothic Hall, one of the big buildings in the city at the time, stood on Broadway and extended from Grand to Howard Street. It was built by the Masonic society, and I remember an exhibition of 'diaramas' which I saw there with my father. The exhibit was no less than the battle of Bunker Hill. It showed in trifling small groups of wooden dressed puppets how the battle was won and lost. Whole platoons of British were chased up the hill, and while they were mowed down in platoons—there was no pretense to make an occasional soldier fall by himself—more platoons would be sent up the hill until a mighty imagination would have made one sick at heart of the slaughter.

"At 463 Broadway is the place where Grover, Baker & Co., the sewing machine men, had their place. Later Lord & Taylor moved into the building.

"The noted St. Nicholas Hotel, of which you so often hear old New Yorkers speak, extended from 513 Broadway to Spring Street, and the Prescott House, now called simply the Prescott Building, was at Spring and Broadway. This was a great sporting resort in its day, and the 'blood' who wanted any standing had to frequent the Prescott House or forfeit caste.

"A noted corner was at Broome Street and Broadway, the present site of another skyscraper. On the southwest corner was a boarding house kept by a Mrs. Constantine, and this was torn down and John Brougham's Lyceum was built on the spot. Brougham brought out Pocahontas, Columbus, and a number of other burlesques, but for some reason or other he could not make the thing go. It then became the first Wallack's Theatre, and under the new management was a success.

"Another old-time relic, in memory at least, is Niblo's Garden. This was at Prince Street and Broadway, northeast corner, extending up town, and was, in fact, as well as in name, a 'garden.' It was surrounded by a wall 10 feet in height and outside of this, on the sidewalk, was a brand-new pavement, the first of its kind in the city—asphalt. The theatre stood in the middle of the garden, and two houses, in one of which Niblo himself lived, were on the ground. In Winter the theatre was inclosed with glass. In Summer the windows were opened or removed. The Ravelle family played much at the Garden, but in 1846 it was burned, and that ended the show building of the Racquet Club, once one of the most fashionable clubs in the city. Racquet in those days was the lawn tennis of to-day. When the club moved away to up-town quarters a concert hall was started in the place and it proved for years one of the vilest places on the face of the city map.

"The district around Houston Street was always a hard one. On the corner stood a hotel known as a notorious gambling resort, and down the street, east of Broadway, was what was called 'Murderers' Row'—the hottest, vilest, and toughest neighborhood in the town. Opposite this, on the northwest corner, was St. Thomas's Church. It was a handsome building of rough hewn granite and had a pair of fine steeples. But it was burned, as most big houses were in those days, and the two high steeples, acting as flues, threw the flames in the most spectacular way possible. The church was once rebuilt, the walls having withstood the heat sufficiently, but it was torn down presently to be moved up town in the wake of the congregation.

"They had a rector there at St. Thomas's and they used to tell a funny story about him. His name was Francis L. Hawkes—the name is a point in the story. It seems he wanted a raise in salary and applied to the vestry, but, being a jovial man, the vestrymen intended for a joke to 'try him out.' They answered him, quoting Scripture, that the Lord would provide, &c., and finally, when things got too hot, the rector said:

"'Gentlemen, I am glad you are so familiar with the Scripture; but I never came across a passage where it said the Lord would provide for little Hawkes.'

"The first wooden pavement ever laid in the city was tried out in the two blocks from Bleecker to Great Jones Street. It consisted of octagonal-shaped wooden blocks set on end, and much was expected of it; but it wore down into cup or bowl surfaces and was useless.

"The old Trippler Hall was where the Broadway Central now is, and a number of fine singers appeared there in their time. Later it was called the La Farge House, and then they made a Winter garden out of it, and finally the present hotel.

"What just before the war was the great Southern headquarters was a hotel that stood on Broadway from Washington to Waverley Place. When the war broke out every Southerner in the hotel left in a hurry, and the whole place was deserted. Opposite this stood Hope Chapel. Later the chapel was used for a theatre, and Kelly & Leon's Minstrels performed there. Leon was the great female impersonator in his day.

"The place where the Wanamaker store stands at present, the old A. T. Stewart up-town place, is owned by Sailors' Snug Harbor, and was part of the Randall Farm.

"At Tenth Street and Broadway, northwest corner, is the original house which was once the Jacob Lorillard mansion.

"Wallack's Theatre, lately torn down, was the first in the city to give matinée performances. Women did not go into the street alone then at night, as they do now, and the afternoon performances were only to accommodate women. Not a man would have thought then of going to a matinée. He would have been disgraced to show that he had nothing better to do. Opposite Wallack's, between Thirteen and Fourteenth Streets, was the stable of the first Broadway omnibuses. It was kept by a man named Browers. The grandfather of Teddy Roosevelt lived in that same block, on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Union Square.

"And there is enough for you for one day," the old gentleman concluded. "Some other time I will continue up Broadway and tell you how things have changed up there."

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Writing from this city, a correspondent of The London Sun thus describes the transportation situation in this city:

"We hear a great deal over here just now of what some enterprising gentlemen on this side are going to do for you Londoners in the way of relieving congested traffic. It is the old story of the mote and the beam. New York is at present racked by the torture of its own methods of transportation, the comforts of which are about equal to those of the Middle Passage. The street cars and the elevated railroad are a disgrace to a backwoods community. A street car that will hold thirty persons is chokeful of men and women, who contrive to hang on to straps suspended from the roof; the front and rear platforms are packed, and with this load of perspiring, angry, asphyxiating humanity the car flies along, when it can, at a murderous speed, round corners, up gradients, down declines, and every time a man or woman wants to get out there is squeezing, corn crushing, clothes tearing, teeth gnashing, swearing, and objurgation by the passengers, the conductor, and the driver.

"On the elevated railroad things are somewhat worse. Imagine scaling a series of filthy stairways, befouled with the dirt of the streets and the expectorations of catarrhal patients and tobacco chewers. Climb to a height level with a four or even five storied house, and find yourself on a platform exposed to the winds of heaven, rain, snow, and sleet, or the intense sun of Summer. The train reaches the platform crammed. There is not even standing room, but you must squeeze in and add your unit to the waving, struggling, stertorous mass of fuming flesh. It is the scene on the street car repeated. Men are too dazed and too sick to attend to the ladies, who are compelled to stand and sway and lurch while many of the sterner sex seek oblivlousness of their existence behind newspapers.

"It is very fine to boast of American progress, but let us put our own house in order first before we refer to that of our

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES

GOOD NEWS FOR THE GOURMET.

From London Truth.

Sir Harry Johnston has discovered in Uganda an oxlike animal, called the helladotherium, whose flesh is said to be excellent eating. Hopes of its domestication in this country are freely expressed.—Daily Paper.

However the world has advanced,
Most folks will admit there is still room
For increasing the length of the list
Of the dishes in vogue in the grillroom;
And so to the mutton and beef,
Which tend by their sameness to weary 'em,
They will only too gratefully add
The flesh of the helladotherium!

These animals share, we are told,
A cow's and camelopard's features,
Whilst a flavor much better than beef
Belongs to these succulent creatures;
A fact we no doubt shall soon test,
If forthwith, in a ship's refrigerium,
They bring us a few sample joints
Of this newly found helladotherium!

Oh, proud will that lunch-eater be,
And his feelings on rapture will border,
When "A Helladotherium Steak!"
He with emphasis, gives as his order.
Lamb, beef, pork, and mutton and veal
Will have lost, so to speak, their "imperium,"
When the chef heads the carte of the day
With the up-to-date helladotherium!

One fear, though, we're bound to admit,
Clouds this roseate view that we take of it—
A fear as to what sort of hash
The waiter will vocally make of it.
Ah! how t'wards the close of the day,
When his voice has become a mere beery hum,
How think you the waiter will then
Pronounce "Harlcot helladotherium"?

The English Are Unmilitary.

From The Monthly Review.

Partly from historical and partly, perhaps, from racial causes, the English are essentially unmilitary. They resent the control of soldiers. They distrust military ideals. No Government that ever existed in this country was more unpopular than that of Oliver Cromwell and his Major Generals. Its unpopularity left an indelible mark on English institutions. For many years it made it impossible to have a standing army. Even when the course of events made it necessary to concede that much to the military necessities of the time, it still remained a maxim for centuries with all politicians that as little power as possible must be granted to the soldiers—that their business was to fight our wars, and this being done, that there was little or no place for them in the body politic. We do not think it necessary to defend this attitude of mind. Like most popular feelings, it is largely unjust, but also, like many popular feelings, it is based to some extent on a true conception. Politically, using the word in its largest sense, the domination of the military idea in a State is calamitous. It tends, we believe, to destroy individuality, and is a serious menace to individual liberty.

The Religious Dance, Seville.

From The Spectator.

Seville is the one place in the world where dancing is a part of religion. The dancing of the Seises before the high altar, as I saw it at the feast of the Immaculate Conception, to me, was not simply a curious thing, but a thing perfectly dignified, perfectly religious, without a suspicion of levity or indecorum. This consecration of the dance, this turning of a possible vice into a means of devotion, this bringing of the people's art, the people's passion, into the church, finding it a place there, is precisely one of those acts of divine worldly wisdom which the Catholic Church has so often practiced in her conquest of the world. And it is a quite logical development of that very elaborate pantomime, using the word in all seriousness, which the ceremonies of the Church really are, since all have their symbolical meaning, which they express by their gestures. Already we find in them every art but one: Poetry, (the very substance of the liturgy,) oratory, music, both of voices and of instruments, sculpture, painting, all the decorative arts, costume, perfume, every art lending its service; and now at last dancing finds its natural place there, in the one city of the world where its presence is most perfectly in keeping.

The Russian Temperament.

J. Novicow in The International Monthly.

Russia has but a faint conception of law and justice. In this she is the exact opposite of the Roman people. It is this main defect which renders Russian domination so odious and insupportable to the people who must submit to it. A thousand circumstances concur to produce this unfortunate result. * * * The Russian is usually open hearted and very generous. Rapacity, sordid avarice, dull and vindictive cruelty, enter but slightly into his character. He is hospitable, not supercilious, much given to sympathy, and very courteous in his social relations. Because of all this, he coalesces easily with the foreign populations coming under his rule. It is because of these qualities, for example, that the Russians have better understood how to keep their supremacy over their Mussulman subjects in Turkestan than the English over theirs of India. But the Russian character is very uneven. And, further, his political conceptions are, as yet, indefinite, mystical, impregnated with paternalism. If under certain circumstances a conflict of interests arises between him and the people under his domination, he breaks out in sudden passion, and indulges in measures of extreme brutality. These measures are, then, all the more surprising to the populations, because they are so accustomed to indulgence and good nature. Then, when the moment of anger has passed, the Russian unbends, comes to himself again, and without always repealing his unrighteous acts, he allows them quietly to fall into desuetude. A régime of this kind is of all orders the most precarious for those governed, and consequently most intolerable. The populations under Russian subjection, being never able to foresee from what quarter, in the minds of their masters, the wind may blow, live in continual anxiety and constant apprehension. Besides the fact that this is in the highest degree disagreeable for the governed, it is also in the highest degree contrary to the true interests of the governors. In fact, with no feeling of security for the morrow, no one dare undertake those business enterprises of a more extended character which are the base of the material prosperity of a country.

Liturgical Languages.

From The Conservative Quarterly.

The earliest language of Christian worship was probably the Aramaic, but it is certain that within the lifetime of the Apostles the Greek and Latin were much more generally used. The first language of the Roman Church, and of most of the other Churches that existed in Europe and Asia Minor in the first century, was Greek; but this was very soon replaced at Rome and throughout the West by Latin, which was the Church language of Africa, (not including Egypt or any of the region east of the Nile, which the ancients considered as part of Asia,) from the very outset.

Whatever divergences of usage may have existed at the beginning, as soon as the ecclesiastical organization and the forms of worship had crystalized into a definite and permanent form we find the Church divided according to language into three great parts. The Latin Church had its capital at Rome, the Greek Church at Alexandria, and the Syrian Church at Antioch. After the foundation of Constantinople in the fourth century, and its promotion, under the imperial influence, to patriarchal dignity, it gradually displaced Alexandria as the centre of Hellenic influence and extended its jurisdiction over most of the Greek provinces of the Church.

While in the Roman Patriarchate the liturgical use of Latin became almost universal, (though not quite, for there always remained some churches of the Greek rite within its limits,) in the Antiochian Patriarchate the Greek and Syrian were both extensively used. Syrian (Aramaic-Syriac-Chaldaic) was the general language of the Patriarchate, but the Greek was employed in many of the churches of the capital and in other large cities.

Drink and Death.

He made this gracious earth a hell
With love and drink. I cannot tell
Of which he died. But death was well.

Will I die of drink?
Why not?
Won't I pause and think?
—What?
Why in seeming wise
Waste your breath?
Everybody dies—
Dies of death!

Youth—if you find it's youth
Too late?
Truth—and the back of truth?
Straight,
Be it love or liquor,
What's the odds,
So it slide you quicker
To the gods?

—W. E. HENLEY in The North American Review.

The Baluch.

From The Geographical Journal.

There were Arabs in the West of India long before then—they were there long before Alexander's time, and they have left the mark of their colonies in Southern Baluchistan as imperishably as any that may be found in Rhodesia. But the modern Baluch usually traces back his pedigree with great confidence to the tribe of the prophet, and cares to go no further. In appearance, in manners, and in disposition many of the finest of the Baluch representatives are almost typical Arabs of the town-bred class, such as one may meet in any of the coast towns of Arabia, and always be glad to meet again. As a professional robber and raider, the Baluch is in no way inferior to the Pathan, but his methods differ and his standard of ethics is undoubtedly higher. The quality of chivalry is not forgotten by these descendants of a people who claimed affinity with the Saracen, and loyalty to the chief of their clan is traditional; loyalty to his chief with the Baluch takes the place of the Pathan's blind confidence in his mulla. It is sometimes asserted that the Baluch tribesman is a much easier man to deal with politically than the Pathan. This is certainly true to some extent, for he is far more faithful to his engagements when made, and far more open minded in the making of them. But it is due to no lack of the quality of courage or independence. The success of the Baluchistan administration, which for so many years has differed in many important respects from that of the Punjab, must be attributed largely to the wisdom of its conception in the first instance. Baluchistan, indeed, of late years has been in the position of that happy land which has no history. Not a single important tribal rising has occurred since the first occupation of Quetta.

The Water for Birmingham.

From Cassell's Magazine.

A scheme is now in progress for conveying water from the Elan Valley, in Wales, to Birmingham. The watershed is some seventy-three miles distant from the service reservoirs at Frankley, near King's Norton, a popular suburb of the city, and this means the construction of a long aqueduct. The latter starts at a place named Careg-ddu, on the north bank of the Caban Coch Lake, and the route taken is a little south of Rhayader, passing Dolau Station, Bleddfa, and Knighton to Ludlow and Cleobury Mortimer, through the Wyre Forest, and by Kidderminster, Stourbridge, and Hagley on to the Frankley reservoirs and filter beds to Birmingham. The total length of the aqueduct is 73⅝ miles, of which, roughly speaking, one-half is in "cut and cover" and tunnel, and the other in syphon or pipes. The tunnels are seventeen in number, and of a total length of 12 miles, the longest being the Dolau tunnel, 4¼ miles long; the Knighton tunnel, 2½ miles long, and the Foel tunnel, 1¼ miles long. The length of syphon work amounts to 37½ miles, and the pipes measure 44 inches in diameter. The idea is to first of all lay two such pipes, which will meet requirements until the year 1914 or 1918; then a third pipe will be added, a fourth laid down in 1925, and the last two, completing the six, in or about the year 1950.

Wheeler and Howard Interviewed.

From The Independent.

Gen. Joe Wheeler is good to the interviewer. He talks out without reserve, as if speaking to a friend. He is modest in his manner, even meek looking, and certainly no one at first sight would imagine that this gentle, genial, kindly man was a hero of some of the bloodiest, grimmest battles of modern times.

Gen. O. O. Howard, who commanded one of the wings of Sherman's army on the famous march to the sea, and who bore Lee's first shock at Gettysburg, is another of precisely the same type. No one could be simpler, kinder, or gentler. In fact, it seems to be the rule with men as with steel that the hardest knocks produce the best temper. Old army officers and old physicians are apt to have a broad-minded charity and a hopeful, sunny love of their kind which is rare elsewhere. They reverse the rule of the witty French cynic: "The more I know about men the better I like dogs."

The last time I interviewed Gen. Howard it was on the subject of answers to prayer, and I thought I had him. In his famous fight with Stonewall Jackson the Union forces were defeated, so I inquired of Gen. Howard:

"You prayed before that battle?"

"Yes," he answered.

"And Jackson was a praying man. He prayed also?"

"Yes," he assented.

"Then how was it he gained the victory? Did that mean that the Union cause was wrong?"

Very gently the good old General replied: "Both our prayers were answered. Jackson prayed for immediate victory and I for the ultimate triumph of our cause. We both got what we prayed for."

London's Greatest Danger.

From The Century.

In London there are at present 800,000 young men. It is demonstrated by the most careful and systematic census effort that fully 600,000 of this number do not associate themselves in religious work. It is among these 600,000 young men that the work of the London association is most pressed. I asked Mr. Putterill what was the greatest obstacle he had to overcome in reaching these young men. He told me that it was not the liquor drinking habit, terrible as is its hold upon the young men of this vast mass, but the appalling prevalence of vice. If half is true that was told me in London about the prevalence of the most degrading habits among the young men of that city, there is little wonder that those in positions to know look with the keenest apprehensions to the future—a future which promises to make the young manhood of London within three generations a physical wreck, if not reinforced by fresher blood from the provinces. Indeed, there will not long be waiting such another wave of apprehension as that which has recently swept over France concerning the social situation in Paris, if some check is not found against the advance of immorality in London.

What Is Good Tobacco?

From Harper's Weekly.

Color, burn, and texture are the three things which the grower has chiefly to consider. At present the trade calls for a very light, cinnamon-brown shade, which must be uniform, not mottled. The leaf when rolled on a cigar and smoked must leave a white or light gray hard ash, which does not flake off and fall into one's bosom or over his waistcoat, and it must not "coal"—i. e., have a black, charred ring just behind the ash on the burning cigar. This is sure to give a bad flavor and taste. The leaf must also burn freely, and when lighted hold firm for a reasonable time. It must have a soft, silvery texture, glossy surface, and the elasticity of a piece of kid, so that it may be drawn smoothly and closely about the cigar. Flavor is not wanted in Connecticut tobacco, for if there be much of it it is sure to be bad. Perfect burn, color, and texture can be gotten in the Northern climate, but a delicate and agreeable flavor has not yet been obtained. Flavor is conditioned largely by climate, the other qualities by soil and fertilizers. It is desirable, therefore, that the leaf be neutral, without taste, as far as may be. We get the flavor wholly in the Cuban filler. To obtain these qualities of leaf is the problem of the grower—a much more complicated one than meets the ordinary farmer.

Irishmen in France.

From Donahoe's.

The Irish soldiers at Fontenoy bequeathed to their beloved France names which became so many synonyms for honor and worth and fidelity. The Lallys and the Dillons have ever since figured with the highest nobility of the nation. We find more than one Dillon raised to the dignity of an Archbishop; another Dillon, who was married to a cousin of the future Empress Josephine, fought in America with Lafayette, and later, during the Reign of Terror in 1794, when he was Commander in Chief of the French Army of the North, perished on the guillotine. Again we find another Irish descendant, Clarke, selected by Napoleon as his Minister of War and given the title of Duke of Feltre. We find a Guillaume Meagher occupying one of the most prominent posts in the East Indian troubles; later still, in the early days of the now spent century, we find an Abbé Maccarthy, famous as a courted preacher of such extraordinary merit that an eminent authority, M. Icard, for many years the taciturn Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, declared him to be head and shoulders above Lacordaire; we find a Macdonald, of Highland ancestry, but of Irish Brigade schooling, "the type of French honor," as Bourrienne calls him, created a Marshal of France by the great Emperor upon the battlefield at Wagram. "The general opinion was," continued the secretary of Napoleon, "that the elevation of Macdonald added less to the Marshal's military reputation than it redounded to the honor of the Emperor." Just half a century after Wagram we find a MacMahon winning the battle of Magenta, receiving in recompense the honor of a dukedom, and destined later on to fill the highest magistracy in the gift of the French Republic.

Spring Sleeps.

Spring sleeps and stirs and trembles with desire
Pure as a babe's that nestles toward the breast.
The world, as yet an all unstricken lyre,
Withall its chords alive and all at rest,
Feels not the sun's hand yet, but feels his breath
And yearns for love made perfect. Man and bird,
Thrilled through with hope of life that casts out death,
Wait with a rapturous patience till his word
Speak heaven, and flower by flower and tree by tree
Give back the silent strenuous utterance. Earth,
Alive awhile and joyful as the sea,
Laughs not aloud in joy too deep for mirth,
Presageful of perfection of delight,
Till all the unborn green buds be born in white.

—A. C. SWINBURNE in The Saturday Review.

Hungary.

From The National Review.

Although there are several races under the Hungarian Crown, the Magyars, in consequence of the strength which a great historical tradition always gives, have maintained themselves in power. They have arranged the electoral districts in such a manner as to secure their political predominance. They have used their educational system for the purpose of infusing into the minds of the children of other nationalities their Magyar traditions. A Hungarian statistician; Körösi, has stated that at Budapest 62 per cent. of Slavak children and 36 per cent. of German children leave school entirely Magyar in feeling. The opposition of the Jews is rapidly fading away. One serious difficulty, however, in the future will be the opposition of the Roumanians. These seem irreconcilable. There is another element of danger in Croatia. It must also be noted that considerable discontent exists among agricultural laborers and the lower classes of peasants. This has found expression in Agrarian Socialism, a movement which, if merely met by force, or allowed to drift without guidance, may become very dangerous, indeed. It is, however, in Cisleithania that the peril to the very existence of the dual monarchy and to the peace of Europe lies. In Cisleithania an agglomeration of large and small countries, different as regards race, history, and culture, has been created. The official designation of this group of countries is "the kingdoms and lands represented in the Parliament, (in Vienna)." When the dominion of the House of Austria was divided, the German Liberals favored this arrangement. They aspired to govern the group of countries represented in Vienna. On the other hand, other races, and notably the Czechs of Bohemia, have never accepted the settlement. I feel quite convinced the Czechs will never do so, and they are becoming a more powerful factor in Austrian politics with every year that passes. During the last half of the century which has just closed the growth of their race and the spread of their language has been most remarkable. Pilsen in the year 1850 was almost entirely German; at present it is Czech. In the year 1856 60 per cent. of the population of Prague was German; in the year 1890 only 16 per cent. belonged to that nationality, and the same story may be told of many other towns in Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia.

The Boers. Their Fixity of Spirit.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Their fixity of spirit, among the Boer prisoners at St. Helena, shows itself also in their religious conviction. "We have a sure hope, God will see us righted," so they would say. The rumor had gone among the people that they must be tried and sifted till the evil had fallen out from among them, and that the English must first overrun the whole land before the Boers would be allowed to drive them out. "The little company of Gideon is still left—it is fighting now," the prisoners would say to the friends who met the trains of captives. As a Russian said to me: "We understand the Boers, for we, like them, think that every verse in the Bible is as true as a German would think a treaty with the Chancellor's seal on it." The matter struck them very simply. "England is mighty, but God is Almighty." They would go on fighting till His will was clear. "If we fail it is not His will we should be a nation now." All day long the sound was to be heard of a group somewhere in the camp raising their psalm of faith. I spoke of the decree of annexation. "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip," one answered. "We think that." Every morning at dawn there is a prayer in the whole camp. Every man sings and prays at the door of his tent. Then again at 7 in the evening. "We trust in God. A. [an Englishman] tells us it would be horrible to him to think the great Creator would interfere in a cause like ours." I once asked what would happen if the young men lost hope. "Then there would be many, many sick in the camp."

White's Club.

From Longman's Magazine.

The celebrated White's Club was in the beginning principally a gambling house. Professional players, provided they were free from the imputation of cheating, easily procured admission. The celebrated beetle-browed, high-shouldered Earl of Chester-

field lived there, gaming and pronouncing witticisms, yet warning his son that a member of a gaming club should be a cheat or he would soon be a beggar! The gambling that went on there in the early years of George III. was frightful. The kindly, high-bred extravagant Earl of Carlisle lost £10,000 there in one night. Sir John Bland, who shot himself in 1755, flung away his whole fortune there. Lord Mountford was another who came to a tragic end through his losses at White's. Having gambled away large sums, and fearing to be reduced to distress, he asked for a Government appointment, determining to throw the die of life or death on the answer. The answer was unfavorable. He sent for a lawyer and executed his will, inquiring whether it would hold good though a man were to shoot himself. Being assured that it would, he said: "Pray stay while I step into the next room," went into the next room and shot himself. John Damier and his two brothers contracted at White's a debt of £70,000. Lord Foley's two sons borrowed so extravagantly that the interest they had to pay amounted to £18,000 a year.

In Hogarth's gambling scene at White's we see the highwayman, with the pistols peeping out of his pocket, waiting by the fireside until the heaviest winner takes his departure, in order to recoup himself for his own losses.

The Pope and the Lady.

From The Minorah Monthly.

The wife of the Hungarian Deputy, Prof. Dr. Armin Neuman, was recently received in private audience by the Pope. The lady is highly educated, and it was Dr. Lapponi, the physician of the Pope, who procured this audience for her. It is not often that such a favor is bestowed. Dukes and Duchesses, Counts and Countesses, crave in vain the favor shown to this lady. When the lady entered, the Pope, kindly smiling, said to her: "You have had a long journey and you must be tired." "A thousandfold greater trouble would be well rewarded by the moment in which the happiness is vouchsafed to me to behold the face of the benevolent head of the Christian Church," she replied, in faultless Italian. "Where have you acquired this language so masterfully?" inquired the Pope. "At home, in Hungary, your Holiness." "I understand you are not a member of my Church?" "I am not a Catholic," she replied, "but I acknowledge the doctrine of brotherly love and that we are all children of one Father." The Pope remained silent and the lady withdrew.

Wu's Predecessors.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

There have been Chinese Ministers before—all of them men of good ability; all of them men of high standing at home, and all of them so little in touch with the affairs of the country to which they were accredited that they were regarded popularly as objects of curiosity—it is to be feared, sometimes as objects of derision by the unthinking.

The first of the list, Chen-Lan-Pin, was accredited to the United States in the Administration of President Hayes, and then followed, in succession Cheng-Tsao-Ju, Chang-Yen-hoon, Tsui-Kwo-yin, and Yangyu. So far as the public was concerned, one of these gentlemen was the same as another. Few, except the clerks in the State Department, could remember one of them without consulting the record. It was known in a general way that there was a Chinese Legation in Washington; that there was a Minister, presumably a heathen; that he had attendants patterned after himself; that their ways were not our ways, and that their god was not our God. One of the earlier in the list—which one does not matter now—rashly thought to enter into the social life of the capital, and gave a reception. Invitations were issued, all in due form. Preparations were made on a generous and hospitable scale, and when the night came the we..-bred Christians of Washington poured down on the old Stewart Castle, which was then occupied as the legation, and swarmed over it like an untamed horde of Boxers. Some came by invitation, more without. They crushed and crowded through the rooms; they battered the furniture; they assaulted the supper tables in columns and squares, seized the champagne bottles from the hands of the helpless waiters, smashed the necks of the bottles to get at the wine more quickly, and altogether showed as little consideration for their host as if he had been a freak in a museum. They did not mean to be rude, and many of them were heartily ashamed of themselves afterward, but for years it never occurred to most people that the Minister from China should be treated with as distinguished consideration as the representative of any other power.

Former Duels.

From The Spectator.

The duel, which we associate especially with France or Italy, was probably derived from the barbarous North. Nor did it at the outset touch the point of honor. It was rather an appeal from the judgment of a man to the judgment of an all-wise Providence. The ordeal by duel, in fact, was a rough-and-ready kind of justice with divine sanction. If a man had been wronged by his neighbor he challenged him to mortal combat, he accepted the result without question, and if death did not accompany defeat the gallows awaited the miscreant who was worsted in the fray. And as became an affair of justice, the duel was solemnly arranged and solemnly attended. The King, who permitted it, commonly witnessed it with all his Court, so that it was often a stately pageant. Such a duel took place in 1549 between the Baron d'Aguerre and the Lord of Fendilles. Henri II. of France forbade it, but the Duc de Bouillon granted the lists in his own country, and the battle took place at Sedan. The cause of quarrel is immaterial, and the duel is chiefly remarkable for the truculence which inspired the Lord of Fendilles to prepare a gibbet and a fire for his adversary when he should have vanquished him. But pride had its fall, the Baron d'Aguerre was victorious, the gibbet was never used, and we are left with a strange comment upon the manners of the fifteenth century. More remarkable still, because it lies outside the rules of chivalry, was the fight between two tailors. These persons, two common journeymen, were not permitted any other weapons than wooden clubs and triangular shields, and were compelled by strict ordinance to fight to the death. As they entered the lists they cut an odd figure. They were barefoot and upon them. Before they began to fight they demanded grease, wood ashes, and sugar—grease for the besmearing of their garments, wood ashes that their hands might be better able to hold their clubs, and sugar to allay their thirst. The fight, of course, was a piece of crude brutality; the victor tore out the eyes of his victim, and flung him over the stockade for the hangman to finish on his gibbet.

The Fan.

Of fresh, new silk, all snowy white,
And round as harvest moon;
A pledge of purity and love,
A small but welcome boon.

While Summer lasts, borne in the hand,
Or folded on the breast,
'Twill gently soothe thy burning brow,
And charm thee to thy rest.

But, ah! When Autumn frosts descend,
And Winter's winds blow cold,
No longer sought, no longer loved,
'Twill lie in dust and mold.

This silken fan, then, deign accept,
Sad emblem of my lot—
Caressed and fondled for an hour,
Then speedily forgot.

—By PAN TSI YU, B. C. 18. Translated by Dr. W. A. P. Martin in The North American Review.

Signaling Mars Impossible.

Sir Robert S. Ball in The Independent.

The very largest city that this earth has ever known would be altogether too small to be visible to a being dwelling on the planet Mars, even if that being were endeavoring to see it with a telescope as powerful as the greatest and most perfect instrument in any observatory on this globe.

If the whole extent of Lake Superior was covered with petroleum, and if that petroleum was set on fire, then I think we may admit that an inhabitant of Mars who was furnished with a telescope as good as that which Mr. Percival Lowell uses at Flagstaff might be able to see that something had happened. But we must not suppose that the mighty conflagration would appear to the Martian as a very conspicuous object. It would rather be a very small feature, but still I think it would not be beyond the reach of a practiced observer in that planet. On the other hand, if an area the size of Lake Superior on Mars was to be flooded with petroleum and that petroleum was to be kindled, we should expect to witness the event from here not as a great and striking conflagration, but as a tiny little point of just discernible light. The disk of Mars is not a large object, and the conflagration would not extend over the three-hundredth part of that disk.

It is sufficient to state these facts to show that the possibility of signaling to Mars is entirely beyond the power of human resources.

Chinese Barbers.

From The Quiver.

The barber's calling is supported by Government. What if his little squat razor only covers an inch or two at the time and makes the operation unnecessarily tedious; he has the advantage of knowing that he represents lawful authority, somewhat as a public vaccinator does at home. He ought never to suffer from being out of work. Then his perquisite, the combings, makes up for natural deficiency. He can sell at clear profits tails of his own collecting and making. Perhaps the fact that Chinese hair offers little variety in color simplifies this article of commerce. The more sable the better; children's heads are shaved in order that it may be, as black and thick as possible. Black is much more cheerful; a Chinaman plaits white silk into his hair when he goes into mourning. Tales of a tail might be multiplied. The Chinaman's is more expressive than any that has not the power to wag with satisfaction or droop with dismay. For convenience in work, it is fastened up in a coil; but for a man to speak to his superior without letting it down is an insult. No Christian would enter church in this dishabille; a stranger might possibly do so, and in such a case, before beginning the service, the officiating minister would fix him with a glance and politely—for the natives expect politeness under all circumstances—address him: "Sir, will you kindly let down your tail?"

Is Punishment Beneficial?

From Everybody's Magazine.

This question was asked of a large number of persons: What punishments or rewards have you ever had that did you good or harm?

The majority claimed to be benefited by punishment. The boys thought the effects of a good plain talk were salutary, and none had a complaint to make against a good "dressing down." Many were grateful for having had punishment in due season. There is a time in many a boy's life when he thinks he is lord of everything, and it would seem that a good whipping is often the best way to cure this defect. Tenderness is excellent for most children, but there are certain natures on whom it is wasted, because they simply abuse it.

Conscience does not seem to be very powerful in children before the age of nine. Preaching or advice unsought for does not seem to do much good, while suggestion does. As to the influence of companions, it was greatest between the ages of ten and fifteen. This influence is next to that of home.

Vanilla.

From Chambers's Journal.

The vanilla is an orchidaceous, climbing vine, which often reaches over thirty feet in height, and is usually about the thickness of one's little finger. The vine is round, knotted at intervals, and covered with dark-green spear-shaped leaves. It throws out a number of thin arms or aerial roots as it rises, which, attaching themselves to neighboring trees, appear to derive therefrom such nutriment that the vines are little dependent on the soil—in fact, often when all other modes of supply are cut off, these boldfasts will entirely nourish the plant. Occasionally the wild vines completely cover the branches of the tree, and, running from it into adjacent ones, they will hang in huge festoons and arches so thick that they seriously impede one's progress in the bush.

The vines blossom profusely—usually in the [illegible] where the leaves branch off. After a few days' existence, the flowers wither and fall, and as their chance of fertilization through any of the outside agencies on which they depend is a brief one, and precarious at best, it is not surprising to find that very few of them are succeeded by fruit. This takes the form of a large pod, and, strange to say, although the pods attain their full growth within fifty days from the fall of the petals, they take fully seven months more to ripen.

The pods vary from 5 to 12 inches in length and are about 1 inch across. In shape they are something like a banana, but are better described as resembling a knife sheath; hence the name vanilla, which is a corruption of the Spanish word vainilla—a small scabbard. Each pod contains a quantity of small black granules, surrounded by a balsamic pulp whose peculiar combination of oil and acid is supposed to impart to the pods that delicious flavor and powerful aroma for which they are justly esteemed.

The Philippines.

Gen. F. D. Grant in Leslie's Weekly.

The archipelago is of first importance from a military standpoint, because it gives us a station at a comparatively short distance from the great future field of commerce—the Chinese Empire, with 400,000,000 inhabitants, in the southeastern part of Asia. As these nations produce more they will become more capable of buying, and the chance of controlling their trade is enhanced by having a strong outpost at Manila, at the very gates of the Orient. It may not be that we shall ever have to fight to hold or control this trade, but we shall be much more apt to have our share of it if we are prepared for strong measures to defend our rights, just as a man makes secure against burglars by having a watchman in the house and putting locks on his front door.

It is for the corps of engineers of the army, of course, to consider the fortification and defense of the Philippines, and some surveys have probably been made already with that end in view. I am especially hopeful of the Filipino as a soldier. The natives are stubborn and courageous fighters, and an army, officered by Americans, could be raised among them sufficient for the defense of the archipelago. So far we have not taken many natives into the army, but we have used them to police the cities with excellent results. The few that have served with me have shown courage and dash on the field when led by white officers.

I feel that the Americans, in taking the Philippines, are performing a great humanitarian act, which will redound to the material interest of the Filipinos as well as to their intellectual development, and will enable them in time to enjoy the same freedom that the Americans do.

Shark Skins and Shark Fins.

From Chambers's Journal.

In all the equatorial islands of the North and South Pacific shark fishing is a very profitable industry to the natives, and every trading steamer and sailing vessel coming into the ports of Sydney or Auckland from the islands of the mid-Pacific brings some tons of fins, tails, and skins of sharks. The principal markets for the former are Hongkong and Singapore, but the Chinese merchants of the Australasian colonies will always buy sharks' fins and tails at from sixpence to elevenpence per pound, the fins bringing the best price on account of the larger amount of glutinous matter they contain, for which they are highly relished by the richer classes of Chinese as a delicacy. The tails are also appreciated as an article of food in China, and, apart from their edible qualities, they have a further value as a base for clear varnishes, &c. It is stated, on the authority of a Chinese tea merchant, that the glaze on the paper coverings of tea chests is due to a preparation composed principally of the refuse of sharks' fins, tails, and skins. All the natives of the Gilbert, Kingsmill, and other equatorial Pacific islands are expert shark fishermen, the wild people of Ocean Island (Paanopa) and Pleasant Island, (Naura,) two isolated spots just under the equator, being facile principes in the art.

Why She Was Mad.

From Motherhood.

One morning, in kindergarten, a wee mite of womanhood had been trying to attract the teacher by every resource of which she was capable, without directly saying she had something to tell. Finally, the young girl went over and sat beside her, whereupon little Rachel flounced her skirts, puckered up her forehead, and, clinching her hand, exclaimed: "Oh, dear, but I'm mad." The teacher was surprised, for Rachel had seemed to be laboring under a delightful secret. "And why is little Miss Sunshine angry?" asked the instructor.

"Well, everybody was mad at our house this morning. Mamma scolded Sister Jane, and aunt scolded mamma, and papa said, 'O darn,' and left the table, so I guess I can be cross, too."

The Dikes of Holland.

From The National Geographic Magazine.

Compared with similar structures elsewhere, the Holland dikes are noteworthy for their great width; the river dikes are built with a crown, usually of from 15 to 20 feet wide, while the common type of the Mississippi levees has only a crown width of 8 feet, the height being about the same. The slopes are gentle, a common grade on the water side being three and a half to one, and on the land side two to one. A characteristic feature of the Dutch river dikes is what is technically known as the "banquetta," a sudden widening of the dike near its base, which serves to reinforce the dike, and is specially designed to insure imperviousness where the hydrostatic pressure is greatest. The banquettes are built on either side of the dike, and vary in width from 10 to 30 feet. The larger river dikes range in height between 10 and 16 feet above the adjacent land, while the level of their banquettes is 8 feet below the top of the dike.

The materials used in their construction are sand and clay, and in the case of the ordinary dikes the water side is rendered impervious by means of a heavy layer of stiff clay. As a rule, no special preparations are made for the foundations, except where the soil is of a very treacherous [illegible] riprap or stone revetments are required, as, for instance, on the sea dikes, where the erosive action of the surf is considerable, basalt blocks brought from Germany are laid on heavy layers of brush. In many places piles are driven at the base of the sea dikes in order to break the violence of the breakers.

The Keepers of the Seal.

I sing the song of labor, of the lowly smelling soil,
The whirling of the spindle and the whirring of the wheel;
The hand that guides the plowshare and the rugged son of toil—
The sinews of the country and its weal.

For the pulses of the Nation beat within the sturdy arms
That are bared before the anvil, or they wear an humble guise;
And the sentinels of liberty, the shields from war's alarms,
Are wholesome hearts and honest seeing eyes;

Those who feel the sweat of labor ere they break the wage of bread,
Nor covet goods beyond the pale that bounds an honest reach;
But give to God the glory, and the thanks that they are fed,
And rather live a principle, than preach.

Ah! God of Heaven, pity for the chilling drops that creep
In tortuous threads, where living strength should swell the Nation's veins;
The sloth that cumbers progress, and the useless drones who steep
The curse that follows idle hands and brains.

I sing the song of labor, for the keepers of the seal,
For a new day broke in radiance on the warders of the land;
Clearer thought to those who ask it, heaping store to those who kneel;
To the sons of stalwart heart and horny hand.

—Virginia Frazer Boyle in The Youth's Companion.

The English Starlings.

From The Spectator.

The good done by the starlings throughout the Spring, Summer, and Autumn is incalculable. The young are fed entirely on insect food, and as the birds always seek this as close to home as possible they act as police to our gardens and meadows. They do a little mischief when nesting and in the fruit season, partly because they have ideas. It was alleged this Spring that they picked off the cherry blossoms and carried them off to decorate their nests with. Later they are among the most inveterate robbers of cherry orchards and peckers of figs, which they always attack on the ripest side. But they have never developed a taste for devouring corn, like the rice birds and starlings of the United States. They have a good deal in common with those bright, clever, and famous mimics, the Indian mynahs, which they much resemble physically. This was the bird which Bontius considered "went one better" than Ovid's famous parrot:

Psittacus, Eois quamvis tibi missus ab oris
Jussa loquar; vincit me sturnus garrulus India.

The mynahs have also the starling's habit of building in houses, and especially in temples. There is a finish about the mynah's and the starling's mimicry which certainly beats that of the parrot.

In their attendance on sheep and cattle the starlings have another creditable affinity. They are very like the famous rhinoceros birds of Africa, to which also they are nearly related. The rhinoceros birds always keep in small flocks, every member of which sits on the back of the animal, whether antelope, buffalo, or rhinoceros, on which it is catching insects. The starlings do not keep so closely to the animal's body, though they frequently alight on the back of a sheep or cow and run all over it. But when seeking insect food among cattle the little groups of starlings generally keep in a pack and attend to a single animal. Mr. J. G. Millais, watching deer in a park with his glasses, saw a starling remove a fly from the corner of a deer's eye. When they have run round it, and over it, and caught all the flies they can there, they rise with a little unanimous exclamation, and fly on to the next beast. Their Winter movements are also interesting. By day they associate with other birds, mainly with rooks. Gilbert White thought they did this because the rooks had extra nerves in their beaks, and were able to act as guides to the smaller birds searching for invisible food. Probably it is only due to the sociable instinct.

Cast Steel.

From The International Monthly.

From the earliest times up to the middle of the eighteenth century, the only method by which steel was made was by heating wrought iron in close contact with charcoal, or some carbonaceous material. In 1741, Daniel Huntsman, a clockmaker of Handsworth, near Sheffield, England, made practicable a process of making cast steel in small crucibles. At first the contents of the different crucibles were not sufficiently uniform in composition to allow of mixing; and the size of steel castings or forgings was limited to the amount of steel contained in one crucible. Later, however, as skill in refining became more expert, the contents of many crucibles were poured into a ladle and the resultant mixture cast into molds of suitable shape for use in the trades. The most successful pioneer in developing the crucible steel industry was Alfred Krupp of Essen, Germany, who, with his descendants, have always led their competitors in the size and excellence of castings and forgings of this metal. At the International Exhibition in London, in 1851, this intrepid manufacturer exhibited a cast-steel ingot weighing two and one-fourth tons; this being by far the largest steel casting made up to that time. He progressed rapidly after this, and at successive world's expositions—at Paris in 1855, at London in 1862, at Paris, again, in 1867, and at Vienna in 1873—exhibited ingots weighing respectively ten, twenty, forty, and fifty-two and one-half tons. Since, then the weights of ingots at these works have nearly doubled the amount last mentioned. When it is borne in mind that the contents of over 4,000 crucibles are necessary to furnish the metal for these [illegible]

FIVE'S ENGAGEMENT

THE STORY OF AN INTER-VARSITY BOAT RACE.

ARCHIE ARMSTRONG IN THE PALL MALL GAZETTE.

"D—N!" said the President of the C. U. B. C. Four members of the crew spoke at greater length but to the same effect, and after the rest of the crew except Five had grunted assent the President looked disappointed at the want of originality of suggestion exhibited, and remarked that it was all very well, but something must be done.

Five was not present. He had gone up to his bedrobm, and his conduct was under discussion. Five had rowed well in the "trials," had improved in practice after Christmas, and been really uncommonly good during the early part of training; on London water he had gone to pieces as rapidly as he had come on, his rowing had lost life, his time was execrable, and the hard work, which had compensated in early days for an admitted roughness of form, was conspicuously absent. Matters had come to a crisis during that day's practice, and it was no joke for the President to be told, as he had been, by the coach that unless he could find another Five at once he might regard the race as lost, or rather given away. The men in the middle of the boat had all seemed so safe that there was no one in training who could replace Five in anything like a satisfactory manner; indeed, there was no one who could be named, trained or not, who was fit to occupy his thwart.

"I suppose you know why he is so rotten," said Seven, in a thick, tentative voice. He was a nervous young man, very big and strong, but new to the boat, and from an obscure college of no social standing.

"Know?" exclaimed the President. "Of course I don't; if I only knew I might do something." He had considerable confidence in his own powers, as befitted a man who had rowed in two inter-university races already.

"But I know," growled Seven; he seemed surprised and abashed to find himself endowed with more knowledge than his fellows, but as every one was silent he had to go on.

"He's in love, you see," he began, not quite sure whether he should have mentioned such a distracting topic to a crew in training.

"We know that," said Cox. "He's engaged to be married; fancy a chap of his age going to marry!" Cox had recently taken his B. A. degree, and was to steer for the last time; he was more than twenty-three, and sometimes looked quite wrinkled round the eyes at breakfast time, while Five was known to be barely twenty-one.

"But he ain't," said Seven quite roughly—he came, you observe, from a college of no social standing; "the girl has chucked him; written to say she'd like him as a brother. But I fancy she wouldn't take him on as a brother for long; she likes presents and so on, and Five's beastly hard up. He had to take his watch to his uncle last time he stood her and her mother supper after a theatre; she's not particular where she goes, Carlton, Savoy, anywhere, but she likes to be well done; and the watch was a sort of keepsake from his ancestors."

"So he took it to his uncle?" put in the President.

"He means he pawned it," said Cox, thoughtfully; he rarely spoke to people like Five and Seven, except to call attention to the time on the bow side, but he had listened attentively. "The beggar ought to row all the better for being out of a mess," he added, after a pause. "I suppose he thinks he's got a broken heart and all that kind of thing; that's the way with a calf-love."

Cox was believed to have had a very desperate love affair with the daughter of the tutor under whose care he had sought to bridge the gulf that is filled between a studiously neglected education at Eton and matriculation at Trinity. His companions did not allude to it; they turned to him for advice as to one whom experience had rendered wise and whose cynicism awed them. He had learned, or at all events believed, that his first love had been blighted owing to a bribe offered by a relative to the tutor's daughter, and while he professed to be contented to remain a bachelor, he had views on the mercenary nature of the feminine heart which he used to express in scandalous language at bump suppers.

The President repeated that "something must be done," and looked to Cox as if hoping that he would suggest the form that "something" should take.

"Can't somebody make the girl take Five on again?" suggested Seven, who was getting quite brilliant on the strength of the interest which his information had aroused.

"You could get away and go and see her," said the President, turning to Cox. "A waterman's boy can steer us to-morrow."

"My dear Sir!" said Cox in a tone of expostulation; but the President was a familiar friend of vast personal strength; he lifted Cox in his arms and took him to another part of the room, where they talked earnestly. At the end of their conversation Cox was heard to say that he did not like the job, but he would have a few words with Five to see how the land lay; to which the President answered that as long as Cambridge won the race, it could not possibly matter who was inconvenienced afterward. He was a young man whose soul was in his work, and he believed in his mission.

Ten minutes later Cox returned to the room, and, addressing his remark to the assembled crew, said sternly: "I'm going to town to-morrow; of course no one will let Five know that my going has anything to do with him. I'll make it all right if I can. I wouldn't do as much for any other man." He walked out of the room with an air of determination that made him look two stone heavier than Seven.

Bow, who had gone up stairs, as the lightest-footed member of the crew, and had only returned just before Cox, was then questioned as to what had taken place in Five's room.

"I could not hear it all," he said, "but Cox tried to talk to him about love being all rot, and how he would soon get over it, and Five got rusty, and said Cox knew no more about love than the Senior Proctor, and did not like it because when he tried to kiss that girl of his he always had to stand on a chair, and of course that tired him. Cox was very wroth; he banged out of the room so sharp that he nearly came on top of me."

So, apparently, Cox was exercising Christian forgiveness when he said that he would try to make things smooth for Five in his love affair.

* * * * * * * * *

The next day Cox went to London, drank half a bottle of champagne at his club for luncheon, cut an obituary notice with his penknife from a back number of The Times, and put it in his cigarette case. Then he hailed a hansom, and drove to an address in Kensington written out in the stalwart handwriting of Seven of the Cambridge eight.

"Is Miss Angelina Delaney at home?" he asked. The parlormaid said that Mrs. Delaney was out, but that Miss Delaney was at home, and he smiled as a Roman General must have smiled when the augur informed him that the omens were favorable.

When the Cox of the Cambridge eight found himself confronted in a diminutive drawing room by a young lady a head and shoulders taller than himself, with a small waist, large dark eyes, and hair of a curious red-brown tinge, he eyed her with admiration as a connoisseur in such matters, and decided to go straight to the point. It would be impossible to repeat all that he said. He was a member of the Cambridge A. D. C., and his familiarity with the works of popular English dramatists supplied him with matter, while his manner was that in which he would have played lovers' parts had not the club stage manager consistently declined to assign them to him in either sex.

At the end of a quarter of an hour he had made perceptible though hardly sufficient progress. Miss Delaney reiterated her high regard for Mr. Smith, (that was Five's name,) as she coldly called him, but refused to admit any return of her former affection, however highly his praises might be sung. Cox rose, and paced the drawing-room, producing his cigarette case as he did so. Probably she thought he was going to soothe himself with tobacco, after the vivid pictures he had drawn of Five's suicidal condition, caused by her fickleness, for she held out a matchbox. He waved it away. He was playing trumps, rather with the air of a man who is not quite sure whether his particular card is the thirteenth of its suit or not.

"It seems a pity, too," he said in a tone of resignation, "just as his uncle's dead, and it's all right about money."

"I did not know that he had an uncle, but of course money makes no difference," said Miss Delaney.

"Of course not," said Cox, producing a newspaper cutting from his cigarette case. "You did not notice this in the paper; that's his uncle, who, as you see, was a bachelor."

Now, the newspaper cutting produced referred beyond question to the death of a Mr. Jonathan Smith, who after being three times Mayor of a Midland town, had died with the reputation of being one of its wealthiest citizens, and beyond the fact of his never having married, the obituary notice gave no further information about him. What it did say, however, was clearly to the point.

"Why did he never mention him?" asked Miss Delaney, sitting up in the low easy-chair she occupied.

"He was too proud, I fancy," said Cox. "Of course the Smiths are a very old family, and his—and—I suppose he wanted to be loved for himself, not for his prospects."

"But he is loved for himself," she exclaimed. "I told you I love him very much." She had not said anything of the kind before, but she was reading the newspaper slip for the second time as she added, "Of course, while he had no money I should have only been a burden to him."

Cox caught his own eye in a mirror that tilted down toward him above the mantelpiece, and, having caught it, winked at it, and it returned the wink.

"Of course I have been rather hard on him," she said in a gentle tone.

"And, of course, to come into—seven thousand a year and not have you to—to give it all to—makes it so much the worse for him," continued Cox, still studying his reflection with apparent satisfaction. It will be noted that the obituary notice of Mr. Jonathan Smith had named no figure in referring to his fortune.

"Suppose I change my mind and tell him we will be engaged again?" she said, after another pause.

"You have changed your mind," he exclaimed with conviction.

"Suppose I think it over and write next week?" she suggested.

"Suppose you telegraph this afternoon," said Cox. The state of the tide necessitated the course being rowed late that day.

She looked a little surprised and vexed at his impatience, but, as he laid a form before her and handed her a pencil, succumbed to the masculine will contained in a seven-stone-six frame.

"You can write to-night," he said as a last instruction, "and say nice things, you know; but perhaps you had better not mention my coming or his uncle's money. Five—Mr. Smith, I mean—is so proud, you know."

"Poor fellow!" she said, handing him the telegram.

"Poor devil!" murmured Cox to himself as he ran down stairs with it in his hand.

Five minutes later it was dispatched, short but expressive, to the person to whom it was addressed: "Have reconsidered my decision; cheer up; will write. Angy." Three hours later Cox met the President.

"Well," he said, "how did you go to-day?"

"Worse than ever," said the President. "Five had a telegram just before we started and he nearly upset the boat twice. He's strained his rowlock badly."

"Never mind," said Cox. "It's all right. He'll steady down to-morrow and we shall win the race."

And win they did, after five days of rapid improvement and a hard struggle, by the length of the boat's canvas and no more.

After the race, while the steamer bearing the crews was puffing and pounding its way back to Putney through a crowd of boats and amid a din of cheers, whistles, and groans from foghorns, Smith of the Cambridge crew came up to the coxswain of his boat and shook him warmly by the hand. Cox, whose previous communications with Mr. Smith, except during one conversation already referred to, had been limited to such remarks as "Five, you're late"; "Five, you're too soon," looked a little nervous and became still more embarrassed later on as he listened to what Five had to say.

"Good gracious!" he exclaimed. "She vowed she would not say a word about my having been to see her. Does no woman ever—"

"Stop that," said Five. "Angelina is not a woman—she is not like other girls."

"Of course not," ejaculated Cox.

"You don't understand her," continued Mr. Smith. "I do—I always know what she means before she says it. There's something, though, in her last letter about an uncle of mine that puzzles me. Perhaps you can explain."

"What does she say?" said Cox, "doggedly setting his teeth. "Can't a woman ever—" he murmured.

Five held out the postscript of a letter, folding the upper portion of the sheet.

"P. S.—So sorry about your uncle, dear, but of course it's all right if it makes us happier."

"I have only two uncles, both in India," said Smith. "Can't you tell me what she means?"

Cox cleared his throat, and having no looking glass in which to confide, winked one eye, the one not visible to Mr. Smith, at the light blue flag flying above the Oxford one.

"I know, of course," he said, at last, quite blandly. "It's about your watch you pawned to take her and her mother out to supper—at the Savoy, or was it at the Carlton? She's a bit slangy—some girls are, but her heart is in the right place, you see."

"You told her that," said Five, turning crimson.

"I did," said Cox, firmly. "It melted her heart; that's what she means by it making you both happier."

Mr. Smith heaved a sigh and then smiled. "It will be all right now, eh?" he ecstatically said. "She and her mother are at Brighton. I am going down there to-morrow. We shall talk a lot about you."

"I expect you will," said Cox, with his eyes on the light blue flag, and a tendency to wink still affecting his right eyelid. "I am off to Paris to-night, and then—my guardian is always worrying me to go round the world and improve my mind; I think, for once in a way, I shall have to gratify the old boy."

ART OF ROWING STROKE.

From The Saturday Review, London.

IT is not easy to discuss the merits of the "stroke" of a crew in any race without appearing to speak of the rest of the crew as if they were mere puppets in his hands.

There are certain qualifications apart altogether from whether a man rows in good or bad form which stamp him as a good or a bad stroke. It has also often been said, and said truly, that a good stroke mascitur non fit; but many experienced oarsmen and coaches who have convinced themselves of the truth of this last statement are quite unable to define the particular merits which go to make a man "a born stroke." If a coach wishes to make up his mind whether a man is or is not a good stroke, he is influenced more by watching the performances of the men behind him than by studying the form of the man himself. In recent years there have been some good strokes who have had so faulty a style of rowing that at first sight one would have thought that they were by no means desirable exponents of the art of rowing to set the work for a crew, but yet the crews behind them always shook together in practice and were at their very best on the day of the race. There have been others who appeared to row in fairly correct form, but behind whom a crew never seemed comfortable, and failed when hard pressed to do justice to the reputation they had acquired in practice. The capabilities of a stroke cannot be judged solely from his racing record, and it is not a fair criticism of a man to say that he had not shown himself to be a good stroke because he has never won any sensational race after a stern chase, or because he has won most of his races easily, for it may have been in a large measure due to his qualifications as a stroke during practice that his crew has so often been superior to his rivals. During practice a good stroke is one who is regular in his rowing, and easy to follow; he must give the big men plenty of time to finish the stroke out; he must keep them swinging steadily, and in a trial over the whole or any portion of the course he must get every possible ounce of work out of them, so that they are completely rowed out without having got short or flurried on the way. In a race he must know the capabilities of his crew and must be able to feel how they are going, when they want easing off, and when they are capable of higher pressure, while above all he must have that degree of generalship which will enable him to decide in a well-contested race when to put the pressure on in order to take the advantage of station at a certain point of the course, when to ease off if he is holding his opponent at a slower rate of stroke, how far it is necessary for him to save himself for an effort at the end, and especially in a really close contest the exact moment at which he should make what was described by the Belgian crew at Henley last year as the "grande attaque."

It would be impossible to find two better examples of the art of rowing "stroke" in a race than the respective performances of Mr. Culme Seymour and Mr. Maitland in last Saturday's boat race. In order to appreciate the tactics of the race, it is necessary to consider for a moment the geography of the course and the state of the weather. Cambridge, it will be remembered, won the toss and rowed from the Surrey Station. For the first mile there is a bend in favor of the Middlesex boat, but this advantage was practically neutralized by the wind, (a gale from south-southwest, which, although favorable at first, was blowing rather off the Surrey shore. Below Hammersmith Bridge begins the long bend in favor of the Surrey boat; and the advantage to that station was increased by the shelter from a cross-wind which was afforded by the bank as far as Chiswick Eyot, and by the fact that from that point nearly to the old Lyric Club at Barnes there was only a narrow strip of water in which a racing boat could live, and that close under the Surrey shore. From Barnes to the finish, (about 3½ minutes' rowing,) there is a bend in favor of the Middlesex station, and the water was comparatively calm. After the boats had gone half a mile Oxford was half a length ahead, and it was obvious that it would have to go at highest pressure if it were to have a chance of taking its opponent's water at Hammersmith. It was not going quite at its best for the rowing was rather "scratchy," and Mr. Culme Seymour apparently made up his mind that the cutting down tactics involved too much risk in the circumstances. He accordingly slowed down a little, and lengthened out a great deal, knowing that his chance would come later on. Then the Surrey corner began to tell in favor of Cambridge, who continued to work at top pressure, regained its position and was level at Hammersmith.

Below Chiswick Eyot the crews met the full force of the wind and clouds of spray were seen coming from the riggers of the Oxford boat, while Cambridge, under the shelter of the bank, at once shot ahead. It was from this point on that Mr. Culme Seymour excelled himself. He slowed right down, and they were cleverly steered by Mr. Maclagan right behind Cambridge and out of the roughest water. Both crews kept under the Surrey bank for a considerable distance above the usual crossing place. Mr. Culme Seymour's calm and unflurried rowing in this long chase was worthy of the greatest admiration, and his effort from Barnes to the finish was superb. The very moment that the worst water was passed Mr. Maclagan began to cross over and steer out from behind Cambridge, and as soon as he did so Mr. Culme Seymour began very gradually to work his crew up to top pressure, foot by foot, then yard by yard they rushed up until they had their opponents beaten about a hundred yards before the winning post. It was perfectly judged and perfectly carried out, and of course it goes without saying stroke was splendidly backed up by every single man behind him. The Cambridge stroke, Mr. Maitland, also rowed an extremely good race. He knew that Oxford were probably a faster crew than his own, he knew the advantage the toss had given him, and he knew what would happen if Oxford drew clear before Hammersmith. He accordingly drove his crew for all they were worth for the first mile and a half. He set them a long, swinging stroke against the wind, and he made heroic efforts to stave off defeat, and in one spurt in particular they appeared to regain a few feet of their lost lead. We may see better crews, and we may see more finished oarsmen wielding the stroke oar from Putney to Mortlake, but it will be a long time before we see a better example of judgment and pluck than the respective performances of the two university strokes of 1901.

Most Perfect Block Signals on THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh westerly winds.

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SECRETARY HAY OVERCOME WITH GRIEF FOR HIS SON

Collapses When He Looks Upon the Face of the Dead.

It Is Believed the Young Man Was Dozing at the New Haven Hotel Window, Lost His Balance, and Fell to Death.

NEW HAVEN, June 23.—Worn by a hurried trip from Washington, racked by grief over the tragic death of his son, Adelbert S. Hay, ex-Consul at Pretoria, who, at 2:30 o'clock this morning fell from the window of his room on the third floor of the New Haven House, and met with instant death on the stone flagging below, Secretary of State John Hay lies under a physician's care in the house of Seth Mosely. In another room but a few feet away lies the body of the son. Out in the streets, alumni and undergraduates of Yale, gathered for a joyous commencement, discuss in undertones the tragic death of one they knew, one who until the awful occurrence of the early morning promised to appear as one of the prominent figures of the exercises of 1901.

The manner of young Hay's death, and the fact that the tragedy occurred on the very eve of Yale's commencement, in which the young man by virtue of his class office was to have been a leader, have cast an unmistakable gloom over the gladdest of Yale seasons.

Mr. Hay went to a death, the full details of which will never be known. Shortly before 2:30 o'clock this morning he fell from a window in the third story of the New Haven House, where he had rooms for commencement week, to the Chapel Street pavement, fully 60 feet below. The frightful fall resulted in instant death, and within fifteen minutes the body had been identified. How it all happened immediately became a matter of speculation on the part of the throng of curious spectators who gathered, and a subject of mournful inquiry for the classmates and friends of the promising young man.

Half a dozen physicians who were hastily summoned were unable to restore the life which had apparently instantly flown, and the warm body awaited its disposition at the orders of the Coroner's deputy, Medical Examiner Bartlett. That official promptly pronounced it a case of accidental death and speedily reported to his superior, Coroner Mix. The body was removed as soon as possible to the rooms of a near-by undertaker, where it awaited instructions from the afflicted family. Repeated efforts to locate Secretary Hay by wire were futile until the early hours, when a request from the father reached Seth Mosely, the proprietor of the hotel, to care for the body until the members of the family could reach town.

Meanwhile the sensation occasioned by the tragedy continued. Every movement of young Hay was traced in an effort to penetrate the uncertainties of the awful affair. It was learned that the young man on May 20 left Washington with his mother and two sisters for Newburn, N. H., the Summer home of Secretary Hay. Last week he left New Hampshire for New York, where he spent some days. He arrived in New Haven last evening in time for dinner, and went immediately to the New Haven House, where he was assigned to Room 47, third floor, front, directly over the Chapel Street entrance to the hotel office.

Young Hay was one of the vanguard of the academic class of Yale, '98. He had come to his old college home as a member of his class Triennial Committee, and came early to assist his colleagues on the committee in preparing for the festivities of commencement week in general and for the class supper in particular. He took dinner with some of his classmates, and at 8 o'clock hurried to the Hyperion Theatre, where he witnessed the evening performance. After the performance he spent a quiet hour in the hotel corridor and smoking room, and shortly after midnight retired to his room, remarking to the hotel clerk that he was sleepy, and leaving a call for 9 o'clock this morning. He was not seen again until his body came whirling through the air to its destruction.

The hotel where the unfortunate young man was quartered faces on Chapel Street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, and is almost under the eaves of the university which he proudly claimed as his Alma Mater.

There was a solitary spectator to the terrible tragedy, a laborer on the city streets. At the hour mentioned the workman saw the form of a man falling through space. An instant later there was a thud, and the form lay prostrate directly in front of the main hotel entrance. The horrified laborer rushed to the spot, and his shouts brought others. The usual crowd gathered. In it were several belated Yale graduates. They bent over the body. One of them, Julian Mason, a son of the late Edward G. Mason of Chicago, and a classmate of young Hay, drew back, and, horror-stricken, cried, "My God, it's Del Hay!"

By this time the hotel clerk had reached the scene and made the identification complete. The body was clad in pajamas. On the window sill of the room occupied by young Hay was found a partly consumed cigarette. On the floor near the window was a ring worn by the victim. His clothing had been neatly arranged, and the bedclothes were drawn back. The bed, however, had not been occupied. Here the mystery becomes intangible.

The popular theory seems to have it that the young man, having prepared for bed, thought to indulge in a "good night smoke"; that he chose the cool of the window, possibly dozed, lost his balance, and fell from the window. The presence of the ring on the floor, however, gave rise to the fancy that possibly, while toying with the ring, it dropped, and that in an effort to recover it the fall resulted.

However it happened the known facts seem to make it conclusive that it was all a frightful accident. Young Hay, it was remarked, was in particularly good spirits and had planned with unusual enthusiasm to participate in many engagements this week. In the harbor lies a yacht floating a party of the young man's friends, whom he had promised to join in a trip on Wednesday to New London for the Yale-Harvard boat races on Thursday. This morning a messenger carried to the yacht the news of the tragic end of the unfortunate young man.

Sunrise of commencement week Sunday found the body in the rooms of an undertaker. An examination disclosed a discoloration on the right side of the forehead, a contusion on the right arm, and an abrasion on the right leg. A plain ring worn on the right hand was bent and cut. No bones were broken, and there was no external fracture of the skull. There were no symptoms which would seem to confirm the theory that a sudden dizziness had occasioned the fall, nor were there any signs of alcohol present. In the sixty-foot flight downward the body escaped striking a balcony one story below, and crashed upon the pavement with all the force of a momentum gained by the weight of a man who enjoyed such stout proportions as young Hay.

Those members of the class of '98 who are in town were aghast at the black cloud thus ushering in their first reunion. It obliterated all prospects of the real enjoyment of the prospective ceremonies and celebrations. Meanwhile, it became their sad duty to escort the body from the undertaking establishment to the private residence of Mr. Mosely of the New Haven House. Here it awaited the arrival of the stricken parents, sisters, brother, and close friends.

In the college chapel at the morning service President Hadley addressed the members of the graduating class. He referred to the death of young Hay as follows:

"The truths of the Scriptural text and the value of high ideals of manhood are borne out by the untimely death of him whom we mourn to-day. His life was not long, but he understood Christian honor, and he helped those about him to maintain it. If he had lived longer he would have helped many more. Three years ago he was one of those who sat where you now sit. The deaths of several members of the present class and of him of whom we now think in mourning make this day, always impressive, the more solemn, the more sacred. They understood and manfully lived up to the ideals of Christian manhood and honor."

Later Dr. Hadley said:

"I knew Mr. Hay well while he was in college. I valued him as a friend; I have been proud of his career."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—While the death of Adelbert S. Hay is a severe shock to his friends here, those who knew him intimately from his college days were quite able to comprehend the circumstances of the fatal accident. It is said to have been not at all unusual for him to stand an hour or so at his bedroom window at night, smoking, while engaged in meditation. In fact, this is said to have been almost a habit with him, and this, in connection with the further fact that he had suffered at more or less frequent intervals from attacks of vertigo, makes the manner of his taking off easy for his intimate friends to understand.

SECRETARY HAY PROSTRATED.

Overwhelmed with Grief Over the Death of His Son.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23. — John Hay, Secretary of State, after a trip of nearly nine hours from Washington to New Haven, and nearly prostrated by grief at the untimely end of his son, here this morning, reached this city at 5:45 o'clock this evening. He was accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Whitney, and was met at the station by R. L. McDuffy of New York City and Charles Wade of Cleveland. Col. Hay gave evidences of extreme fatigue, and the mental agony incident upon his great affliction was unmistakably written on his features.

The Secretary immediately entered a carriage, and with his luggage, consisting of two large bags, was driven in great haste to the residence of Seth Moseley, 36 Wall Street. In the drawing room of the house reposed the body of the son. In the presence of the beloved dead Col. Hay utterly collapsed, and, prostrated by his great grief, took to his bed. Dr. Samuel D. Gilbert was summoned and administered to the patient.

Scarcely more than an hour passed before Miss Helen Hay, a daughter, well-nigh prostrated by the shock of the sad news, was at her father's bedside. The meeting was heartrending in the fullness of its dignified suffering. Meanwhile there gathered at the Mosely residence other mourners for the dead. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wade of Cleveland, who are in the harbor on the yacht Wadena, were the first of the more distant relatives to arrive. R. L. McDuffy of New York City, another relative, received the news in Cambridge, where he had been in attendance upon the Harvard commencement exercises of last week. He hastened to New Haven, arriving in time to meet Col. Hay early this evening.

This evening dispatches were received containing the intelligence that Mrs. Hay, the bereaved mother and a daughter, Miss Alice Hay, are en route from Newbury, N. H., and will reach New Haven to-morrow morning. Clarence Hay, the younger son, is expected late to-night or to-morrow morning from Simsbury, Conn., where he has been at school. Samuel Mather of Cleveland, a brother-in-law of Secretary Hay, with his wife, will also reach New Haven to-morrow. At the Mosely residence to-night it was formally announced that no arrangements covering the removal of the body and the funeral services will be made until after the arrival of Mrs. Hay and Mr. Mather.

Late to-night Dr. Gilbert, who is at the bedside of the Secretary, announced that the indisposition of Col. Hay is not serious, adding that he is simply overwhelmed with grief, and that the prostration will disappear after a sufficient rest.

The class of '98, of which Adelbert Hay was a member, has gone into mourning. New arrivals of the class, many of whom heard the news for the first time on reaching the college town, are shocked, and so great is their consternation that it has been practically decided to make no formal arrangements for a class recognition of its loss until a fuller contingent has presented itself. There is a disposition on the part of many of the class to abandon entirely the elaborate features of the triennial reunion, and wait entirely upon the pleasure of Secretary Hay and the members of the bereaved family.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Hay learned of the death of his son within an hour and a half of the tragedy through Secretary Cortelyou. The latter had been called up on the long-distance telephone at his residence about 3 o'clock in the night by Proprietor Mosely of the New Haven House, the scene of the tragedy. Mr. Mosely briefly told Secretary Cortelyou of the finding of the body on the sidewalk and of the other details of the accident. Secretary Cortelyou hastened at once to the residence of Secretary Hay and communicated the sad news.

Secretary Hay appeared for the moment to be completely crushed, but rallied, and set calmly about preparations for departure for New Haven at the earliest moment. Save the servants, Secretary Hay was alone in his house, as all of his family have been absent from Washington since the Secretary's visit to Buffalo. Mrs. Hay, with Adelbert and her two daughters, had been spending a few days in Cleveland, and from that place went by way of Buffalo to Newburn, N. H., on the shores of Lake Sunapec, where the family had just settled down for the Summer, with the expectation that the Secretary would join them next month.

There was no one of his own people about him, therefore, to give aid and support when the sad news came to the Secretary of State in the early Sabbath morning. Secretary Cortelyou, however, was sympathetically helpful, and, realizing the feverish desire of Mr. Hay to reach New Haven, he looked up the railway time tables and arranged for an early departure, so that by 9 o'clock Secretary Hay was on a railroad train speeding toward New Haven, be-

Continued on Page 2.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

A New Train to Buffalo.

The New York Central has placed in service an entirely new train to Buffalo, leaving Grand Central Station at 9:20 A. M., arriving Buffalo 9:20 P. M. This train affords another opportunity for a daylight ride along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo.—Adv.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

MAJOR SLOAN OF THE OLD GUARD DROWNED

Met Death on a Yacht Which Was Overturned in a Squall.

HIS DAUGHTER IN DANGER

But She, with Others of the Party Who Were Trapped in the Cabin, Was Rescued.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 23.—Col. Thomas E. Sloan of New York City, the Major of the Old Guard, was drowned in a yachting accident off Keyser's Island, South Norwalk Harbor, this afternoon. Mr. Sloan and his daughter went out in a thirty-foot sloop belonging to William Edwards of this city, and when rounding the island noticed the approach of a squall. The sails were lowered, the little craft anchored in the lee of the land, and the party had just taken refuge in the cabin when a sudden gust of wind fairly lifted the yacht out of the water and dropped it back again broadside uppermost.

The Captain of the boat, Rowland Haviland, was the first to extricate himself, and he speedily set about the rescue of the others. The young woman was first reached and brought to the surface, and then William Johnson, the mate. Capt. Haviland, on his fourth trip into the submerged cabin, managed to drag out the inanimate body of Col. Sloan, and holding it above water, the party clung to the gunwale and called for help. Fortunately Dr. Joseph Himmell and Dr. Alfred Peters had set out from the island after seeing the predicament of the yacht and its occupants, and after some difficulty they brought them to land. Medical aid was summoned for Mr. Sloan, but life had been extinct for some time.

Col. Sloan came to South Norwalk last night and staid at the Mahackemo Hotel. Early this afternoon he set out on the fatal trip. The body was brought back here to-night and prepared for shipment to New York, whence it will be sent to-morrow.

Col. Sloan was an habitué of the Rossmore Hotel, although he made his home at the Metropole. He was born in Boston in 1842, and from his early school days had a predilection for the army and warfare. He was ever organizing bands of defenders against imaginary foes among his schoolmates, and when the Civil War broke out young Sloan was one of the first to come forward and volunteer. His enthusiasm and zeal were rewarded, and he was made Captain of a battery, and in this capacity he served with distinction to himself and credit to the service.

In 1869 Col. Sloan secured employment with the National Express Company in this city, and gradually, by dint of application and careful attention to business, he rose to the position of Treasurer, which berth he held until a year ago, when he retired. He was also identified with the Metropolitan Steam Laundry Company.

In 1878 Col. Sloan joined the Old Guard. He was placed upon the staff of the late Major McLean, and in 1888 was chosen senfor Captain, with the rank of Major. He retired from the command some time ago, but retained his membership in the organization.

The title of Colonel, by which the deceased was known in later years, he derived from an appointment to that grade by the late ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, on his official staff.

Col. Sloan had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who flocked to the hotels last night to learn what they could of his untimely demise. He leaves two daughters, and it was said at the Rossmore that his wife was living, but that he had been separated from her many years.

The Colonel was a member of the Manhattan, Colonial, Lawyers', and Democratic Clubs of this city and of the Brooklyn and Algonquin Clubs of Brooklyn.

STRIKING MACHINISTS SHOT.

Guard Fired Into Mob of Rioters Who Were Bent on Attacking Non-Union Men.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 23.—The striking machinists and their sympathizers attacked the Southern Railway's shops in this city about an hour before daylight this morning and caused the first bloodshed in a strike in South Carolina. The rioters were all masked. Between 100 and 150 men marched silently through the streets and broke into the wooden fence surrounding the shops. They did not attempt to destroy property, but made for the sleeping cars of the non-union men. In two cars forty-two men were asleep, but one car had been moved during the night to another section of the yard. The strikers therefore attacked the remaining car.

One man named Andrew Myers was on guard. He halted the men and demanded their business. They kept advancing. Myers fired both barrels of a shotgun at their heads, and he in turn was shot in the right temple. The strikers then poured a hot fire into the car, which has to-day some 200 holes through it. That the non-unionists escaped is due to their lying on the floor while the shooting was in progress. The strikers then ran in and dragged out the men, beating them with clubs and pistols. Twenty men were formed in line, and with strikers on either side, were marched out of town and beaten along the way.

An engine and tender were gotten out by the railroad men as soon as possible, and followed the men. All the workmen were picked up along the railroad, and all but one agreed to return to the shops, which are to-night guarded by police.

Later in the day it was ascertained that a number of strikers were seriously wounded. Two physicians report attending four men who were shot. They do not know their names, and the strikers are shielding the wounded in the closest manner.

NEEDLE IN BABY'S STOMACH.

Physician Discovered It with X Ray, Then Worked It Through the Body.

NEWARK, N. J., June 23.—Fifteen-months-old Mary Lang of 123 Adams Street had a needle removed from her stomach yesterday by Dr. Frank Devlin. Ever since the child was born it had suffered from a trouble believed to be colic. Temporary relief was afforded at times, but the ailment stubbornly resisted the efforts of doctors who had prescribed for her.

Mrs. Lang yesterday took the child to St. James's Hospital. The house surgeon suggested an examination by means of Dr. Devlin's X-ray machine. The machine exposed the needle in the child's stomach. It was extracted without cutting, the doctor working the body with his hands until the point of the needle came through the skin. It was then drawn out with forceps.

The doctor is sure the child could not have swallowed the needle, and he is wondering how it got where it was found.

Mallory Liner Comal Ashore.

MIAMI, Fla., June 23.—The steamer Comal, of the Mallory Line, went ashore last night, four miles south of Jupiter Inlet.

The Steamer Comal sailed from this port on Wednesday, June 19 for Galveston direct. Steamers of the Mallory Line carry both passengers and merchandise.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

A.— When Strength Fails.
JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT builds up the system. It is a perfect aid to nature in the process of getting the nutrition from food converted into blood and flesh. Be sure to get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

GEN. CAILLES SURRENDERS.

Filipino Leader and 650 of His Men Take the Oath of Allegiance—Malvar Will Yield.

SANTA CRUZ, Province of Laguna, Luzon Island, June 24.—Gen. Cailles surrendered here to-day with 650 men and 500 rifles. Oaths of allegiance to the United States were administered to the former insurgents.

Col. Caballes, who fled to the mountains with a portion of his command, likewise surrendered.

Cailles did not sufficiently control the populace to bring in all the insurgents in his district. The proceedings of surrender were orderly.

In consequence of the surrender of Gen. Cailles, all the insurgent prisoners on Luzon Island will be released.

Information from native sources confirms previous reports that Gen. Malvar will soon surrender.

NEW PLAN FOR HAWAII.

Suggestion that It Be Made a Congressional District Attached to California.

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, June 16.—According to The Volcano, a weekly newspaper here, President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, has suggested a novel plan for solving the political difficulties of the islands. Mr. Jordan favors annexation of Hawaii to California as a Congressional district.

The Volcano says: "Dr. Jordan's idea is to have Hawaii constitute five counties and a Congressional district of California. All the legislation necessary would be the passage of an act by Congress and an act by the California Legislature. The bulk of Hawaiian trade is with California, and the territory properly belongs to that State. California would get more revenue from Hawaii than the expenses of government, and in return Hawaii would get the benefit of California's two Senators and eight Congressmen. In becoming a part of California we should see the end of the most expensive Territorial government ever known in America, a Government whose expenditures far exceed its income and an end of petty political quarrels."

Judge Humphreys and many other prominent Hawaiians also favor annexation of Hawaii to California. During the last few days the project has become the chief subject of talk in the islands.

H. CLAY EVANS ASTONISHED.

Pension Commissioner Cannot Understand Gen. D. E. Sickles's Changed Attitude Toward Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Pension Commissioner Evans was not surprised to-day to read the denial by Gen. D. E. Sickles of the assertion made here yesterday by "Corporal" Tanner, that Gen. Sickles has in his possession a promise made in writing by the Republican National Committee, that Commissioner Evans was to be removed immediately after the election.

While willing to accept without question so much of Gen. Sickles's interview as disposes of Tanner's unequivocal declaration, Commissioner Evans and his friends, including persons at the White House, wonder whether Gen. Sickles was not misquoted in the interview in which he is made to denounce Mr. Evans as not fit for the place, and of using language villifying the soldiers of the Union.

Gen. Sickles, it is asserted, must have changed his mind very decidedly if the remarks attributed to him were really made. He has been regarded by the Pension Commissioner as a friend, and as one who approved of the course of the present Commissioner on many occasions, some of them when friendship meant something to the Pension Commissioner. Commissioner Evans manifested great astonishment when the interview with Gen. Sickles was brought to his attention.

"That is certainly very remarkable," he said as he read it through. "As to the part of the story referring to 'Corporal' Tanner's revelation, I have nothing to say, for I know nothing about it. With reference to the comment upon me and my administration of the Pension Bureau, of course, Gen. Sickles has been misquoted. He is one of my warmest supporters. He has repeatedly visited the Pension Bureau, and his attention has been directed to action taken in individual cases considered out of the regular order, and the individual action of the Commissioner was certainly approved. His commendation could not have been warmer.

"The statement attributed to him that he had written to the President asking for my removal must certainly have been misapprehended by the reporter. You will find, I fancy, that what he said was intended to give the impression that he is still one of my most sincere supporters."

HARVESTING ON SUNDAY.

Western Farmers Take No Chances in Gathering In Big Wheat Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—To-day closed the first week of the wheat harvest in the American Bottom. It was an ideal week for gathering the grain, and the rattle of the reaper was heard to-day notwithstanding the fact that it was Sunday, because the crop is enormous, and the farmers fear that the weather may change before the grain can be cut.

From all information the yield this year will far surpass those of recent ones, although they were very fair. In the upland regions, where too much sun and too little moisture generally thin out the wheat, the crop is 100 per cent. better than usual. In the bottom lands the quality is improved and the acreage is far greater, much of the land generally devoted to potato culture being seeded to Winter wheat last Fall.

The crop did not ripen by degrees, but under unsurpassed climatic conditions was ripe all at once in all sections, and this fact caused the scarcity of labor to be felt. In some parts of Madison County the binders have been driven from 3 o'clock in the morning until 8 at night.

Rise in St. Louis Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—St. Louis investors and capitalists are over $1,650,000 richer to-day than they were a week ago, by reason of the extraordinary advances in values of local banking and trust company issues in the St. Louis security market. Largely owing to the knowledge that the World's Fair will bring great profits to local financial institutions, prices for nearly all of the banking and trust company shares have been steadily climbing, with a few temporary halts, since the 1st of the year. But last week was the greatest bull week thus far experienced. Most of the buying is said to come from the investing public, who are looking for dividends.

New Haven Woman's Body Found.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 23.—The body of Miss Frances Wheeler of New Haven was found on the shore here this morning. Miss Wheeler had been missing from the Hopeworth Sanitarium since last Monday. She had been an inmate of the sanitarium for five months, suffering from a nervous disease, as a result of too close application to her work as a school teacher. She leaves a mother in New Haven and a brother in Kansas. She was forty-four years old.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Vermont's Rivers, Mountains, Lakes.
Book of A. W. Ecclestone, S. Pass'r Agent, 385 B'way.—Adv.

200 LIVES LOST IN CLOUDBURST

West Virginia Mining Towns Devastated by Storm.

ELKHORN VALLEY IN RUINS

Property Loss Will Probably Be Several Millions.

Bridges Gone and Miles of Track on the Norfolk and Western Railroad Under Water — Heavy Damage to Collieries — Reports of Severest Disaster in History of the Pocahontas Coal Fields.

Loss of life variously estimated at from 200 to 600, though the lesser number is nearer correct; entire or partial destruction of several mining towns, and the wiping out of bridges and tracks for thirty miles or more on the Norfolk and Western Railroad is the disaster reported in dispatches from the Pocahontas coal region of West Virgina, which was swept by storm and devastated by a cloudburst on Saturday night.

Officials of the railway, with meagre information thus far received, place the loss of life at 200, but as the miners usually flock to the towns on Saturday evening, it is possible that this estimate may be increased by later reports.

Passengers on one train had to be transferred by ropes to the mountain side, while the tracks were submerged in the flood which followed the cloudburst.

The town of Keystone, in the prosperous Elkhorn Valley, appears to have been wrecked, only one building remaining.

The storm-swept region embraces two counties in West Virginia and one in Virginia.

DEATH IN CLOUDBURST.

Pocahontas Coal Basin Devastated with Heavy Loss of Life.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., June 23.—This entire region has just been visited by a flood the extent of which, in point of loss of life and damage to property can only be roughly estimated. Shortly after midnight yesterday morning a heavy downpour of rain began, accompanied by a severe electrical storm, and steadily increased in violence until 10 o'clock A. M., then ceasing for several hours, and again starting up with renewed violence. This continued throughout the entire day and night, and at 10 o'clock this morning, while the storm has abated, the lowering clouds would indicate another terrific downpour at any moment.

Many miles of the Norfolk and Western Railway tracks and bridges are destroyed, and communication is entirely cut off west of Elkhorn, so that it is impossible to learn the full extent of the loss of life and property, but officials of the Pocahontas coal operations, located in the stricken district, have sent out messengers to Elkhorn, the terminus of both telegraphic and railroad communication, and have received a report that a conservative estimate as to the loss of life will easily reach 200. Some of the drowned are among the most prominent citizens of the coalfields.

The Pocahontas coalfield is located in a basin, with high mountain ranges on either side, Elkhorn River flowing through the centre of the basin, which ranges from one-fourth to one mile in width. From Ennis, West Va., to Vivian Yard, West Va., a distance of about ten miles, miners' cabins, coal company commissaries, and coke plants line this basin. Elkhorn River, being fed by numerous small streams coming from the mountain sides, rises very rapidly, and this storm came so suddenly that the entire basin between the two mountain ranges was flooded, and before the terror-stricken people realized what was upon them they were carried down by the flood, which swept everything in its path.

KEYSTONE WIPED OUT.

The town of Keystone, with a population of about 2,000, seems the greatest sufferer, practically the entire town being washed away. This town is the principal one in the Pocahontas coal fields, and is situated near its centre. It was to a great extent headquarters from which the mining population purchased supplies, and was also the only place in the field where liquor could be purchased. It had twelve to fifteen saloons, all of which were washed away. The report comes that the mining population is now occupying the banks of the streams below, catching the merchandise and barrels of liquor and beer as they float down.

At Keystone the water began to rise at 9 o'clock Sunday morning, and by 11 o'clock the flood had spent its fury, and at least two-thirds of the little city had been washed away or demolished. It is known that sixteen residents of the north side of the stream lost their lives, and at least fifty of those living on the south, or town side, were drowned. At Burke, a suburb of Keystone, several are missing and eight are reported dead.

A pathetic story is told of a Hungarian family at Keystone. The father was at work in the mines, and when the alarm was given did not reach the drift mouth until the town was partly inundated. He made his way to the cabin where his wife and newborn babe were lying helpless. He tried to rescue both, and after a battle with the waters, logs, and débris, reached a place of safety with them, only to discover that both were dead.

It is almost certain that the loss of life from one end of the Elkhorn Valley to the other will reach 200. A full list of the names of the victims cannot be ascertained. Hundreds are missing, having taken refuge in the mountains to escape the fury of the flood.

Three daughters of Coal Inspector Dinsmore are reported drowned.

At least 300 mine mules were drowned, but little damage is done to the mines proper, as the drift mouths were high up the mountain sides. Several mines, however, are reported flooded, but it is impossible to ascertain the extent of the damage. On the North Fork branch of the Norfolk and Western, which is five and a half miles long, there was no loss of life, so far as known, but hundreds were rendered homeless, and to-night are camped in the mountains.

The damage to property on this branch is very heavy. Only one of the ten collieries situated on this branch escaped—the Ashland, which is situated at the head of the stream. The McDowell Coal Company lost twelve residences. The Roanoke Company lost its boiler house, and the 100-horse power boilers were swept four miles down the stream. The Louisville Company's storehouse is a wreck and the stock of goods a total loss.

At Rolfe many miners' houses were swept away as well as the residence of the company's physician. Twenty-five houses are jammed together in one large mass of broken timbers and débris.

At the Gilliam Company's colliery the powder house and fourteen houses are demolished.

At Indian Ridge the company store was considerably damaged and the stock lost. The residence of Capt. C. Botsford, the manager, is wrecked also.

At Landgraf, the home of General Manager Ord of the Pocahontas Coal Company is reported gone, but his family is said to be safe. Passenger Train No. 4 of the Norfolk and Western Railway reached Vivian about 8:30 A. M., met the flood, and was unable to proceed further. The waters reached such a depth that the cars had to be abandoned, the passengers being rescued by means of ropes strung from the windows to the tops of the remaining coke ovens some distance away.

The North Folk track is nearly all washed away, all the trestles being gone except one. In the Elkhorn Valley it is estimated that the loss to the railroad and coal interests will exceed $2,000,000. Out of twelve miles of main-line double track only one mile remains, and all the bridges are gone. Some of the bridges were of the heaviest masonry and iron, but they could not resist the force of the flood.

The Crozier Company, one of the largest operators, lost a thousand-horse-power electric plant and many buildings and coke ovens. Their loss is said to be $50,000. The Houston Company is damaged about $20,000. The Tierney interest, consisting of four collieries, will lose $75,000. There are over twenty collieries whose damage is great. Many miles of their tracks leading to coke ovens and mines are gone.

In some instances mine locomotives and cars have been swept for miles down the stream. Fifteen hundred laborers have been rushed to the scene to work on repairs and it is expected that telegraphic communication will be established by to-morrow afternoon.

A family named Hook, living near the river, close to Pounding Mill station, on the Clinch Valley Division, were all drowned, six perishing. There is no damage on this division west of Sword's Creek, fifty miles out, and practically no rainfall. It is expected that the division will be opened for traffic to-morrow.

SUFFERING INEVITABLE.

Between Elkhorn and Vivian Yard, a distance of ten miles, 100 cars are said to be washed from the tracks, and many of them were carried down the streams. A rough estimate places the number of bridges washed away between Bluefield and Vivian Yard, a distance of twenty-eight miles, at from fifteen to twenty, and from present indications it will be impossible to get trains through to Vivian and points west of there under a week or ten days. This will render it impossible to get relief into the stricken district, and with those who escaped with their lives, homeless and without food, much suffering is inevitable.

On the Clinch Valley branch of the Norfolk and Western Railway, between this city and Norton, Va., communication is entirely severed west of Tazewell, Va. Reports come from that point of great loss of life and property throughout that entire section. In Shakerag, a negro settlement on the outskirts of Tazewell, the water is six to eight feet deep in the street and houses, all of the occupants having been removed safely by means of a boat.

Three miles west of Tazewell, on the Higginbotham farm, the home of Paris Vandyke, a farmhand, was swept away, carrying with it Mrs. Vandyke and four children, two of the Vandyke children—John, seventeen, and Charles, five—being drowned. Mrs. Vandyke, with the two remaining children, Edgar and Laura, were found at 9 o'clock this morning in a dying condition one mile from where the home stood by Mr. Vandyke, who was absent from home at the time of the cloudburst. While the rescuing party was searching for the Vandyke family they found the body of a white woman well clad floating down Plum Creek. No one thus far has been able to identify her, and it is supposed the body had washed down from some distance.

A report from Witten's Mill, a small station between Bluefield and Tazewell, says that three children of Raleigh Brush were drowned early yesterday morning. There is no telegraph station at Witten's Mill, and it is impossible to ascertain particulars.

Nothing whatever has been heard from the region between Vivian and Williamson other than that the Tug River is reported as being entirely over its banks and higher than ever known by the oldest inhabitants. The town of Welch, county seat of McDowell County, must necessarily have suffered seriously, and a number of the large lumber plants situated along the banks of Tug River, it is feared, have been entirely washed away.

Bodies are being recovered many miles down the river, where they were washed ashore. When it is considered that the Elkhorn River, in its normal condition barely furnishes enough water to flush the coke ovens, some idea of the extent of the downpour of rain can be formed.

The railroad company now estimates the damage to its tracks between this city and Vivian at over a half million dollars. Communication has been established as far west as Ennis, this being through about one-fourth of the stricken district. Latest reports say that the lower end of the coalfields between Vivian and Gray suffered severely. Fully a million dollars damage has been done to coal and lumber interests.

The Pocahontas Company lost $30,000 worth of coke in cars and coke yards. At least 100 freight cars, standing on sidings, collapsed, rolled into the flood, and are destroyed. Freight trains in transit were overtaken by the flood, and some cars washed from the tracks.

Relief committees will leave here at daybreak for the stricken region.

ANXIETY AT ROANOKE.

Unconfirmed Reports of Appalling Loss of Life and Property.

ROANOKE, Va., June 23.—Much anxiety was felt here to-day on receipt of the report that a cloudburst and flood had swept over the Elkhorn coal region in West Virginia. This territory is near the Virginia line, and is about 125 miles west of Ronaoke and 25 miles west of Bluefield, West Va. The region visited by the flood is said to be devastated, and the Pocahontas coal fields are reported in ruins.

Saturday night is pay night in the coal fields, and it is supposed that the coal miners had flocked into the towns in the district to do their trading, and there is no telling how many of them were caught in the flood and drowned. It is stated that the greatest damage so far as known is at Keystone, West Va., which is only one mile distant from North Fork and about thirty miles west of Bluefield.

There is no telegraphic communication west of Bluefield, the telegraph lines were swept away along with the railroad tracks. It is said by the officials that the lines are useless between Kenova, West Va., and Bluefield, 200 miles distant. It may be several days before the telegraph lines will be restored sufficiently between these two points to obtain a full report of damage done in that territory. It is stated, however, that every building in the town of Keystone was demolished or carried away by the water save one, and that a barroom which stands on a high hill. The normal population of Keystone is about 2,000 souls, and, as last night was Saturday night, there is no telling how many miners had gone into the town to swell its population. It is estimated that 200 lives alone were lost at Keystone.

VAST AREA FLOODED.

The flood apparently extended over a vast area of mountain territory and the hundreds of mountain streams, becoming swollen, only served to swell the Elkhorn River until it assumed large proportions and carried destruction in its wake. Railroad ties, small buildings, telegraph poles, and huge boulders went down the mountainous district in a mass of débris. Dead bodies could be seen floating along the valley by those who had gained a place of safety on the high hills.

All of Saturday the rain fell, but it was not until darkness had enveloped the coal regions that the storm and flood swept the valley. As the telegraph lines had been prostrated by the storm, the Norfolk and Western officials detailed messengers by foot to cover the territory as best they could, they returning in a short time with reports of the destruction which had been done in their respective territory. One of these messengers, after walking over the devastated district came back and reported having seen 38 dead bodies. There are supposed to be many who will never be accounted for. The loss of life will probably reach 500 or 600, and possibly this number will be swelled when fuller details are obtainable.

Many persons in this city have relatives in the coal regions which have been struck by the flood, but not a word can be heard from them as there is positively no way of communicating with them. The telegraph offices, railroad offices and officials and telephone offices are visited by many eager people, all awaiting some message as to the fate of their relatives or friends. The Norfolk and Western Railroad general officers in this city admit that at least 200 lives have been lost, the town of Keystone destroyed, and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed. The flood has not only damaged the Elkhorn Valley, but it is stated that every one of the thirty-three Flat Top coal operations or plants has suffered to some extent.

DISASTER AT COALDALE.

A dispatch received to-night from Coaldale, West Va., fifteen miles west of Bluefield, says that there has been an immense loss of property and some loss of life at that place. There is one wire working through from Bluefields to Ennis, eighteen miles west, but this wire is monopolized by the railroad officials to-night.

A private message from Bramwell, West Va., on Simmons Creek, says there has been great damage done there, but no loss of life had been reported. The little town of Vivian, at which place the railroad yards were swept away and a passenger train flooded, is the shipping point of all west-bound coal and coke, and there is a succession of prosperous mining towns extending all the way to Pocahontas, Va. Nearly every mile post along this portion of the road marks a mining operation.

At North Fork Junction, seven miles from Vivian, there is a branch road extending five and one-half miles up the north fork of Elkhorn, to several prosperous mining plants. From Cooper, eleven miles further, a branch road extends through the bluestone district of the coal field to Goodwill, and another to Bramwell, a town of about 600 inhabitants.

Bramwell is the headquarters of the Flat Top Coal Land Association. The town is reputed to be the richest town per capita in West Virginia.

SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., June 23.—The region suffering from the storm of Saturday and to-day lies in the northeastern part of the great coal-producing county of McDowell, extending into Mercer County, West Va., on the east and into Tazewell County, Va., on the south. It is a wild and mountainous country, heavily timbered, and having many mountain streams. On the north of this region is the Misajas Ridge, a range of mountains whose peaks run up to 2,500 feet in height, separating McDowell from the equally wild Wyoming County.

The Big Sandy River flows along the southern side of this range, dividing at Welch into the north and south forks, and the north fork was the scene of the disaster, it being paralleled by the Norfolk and Western Railroad, which line has many short branches running to the mines.

Going east along the railroad and river from Welch the first town is Norwood, and then proceeding eastward in regular order are Vivian, Eckman, Keystone, Pocahontas, Elkhorn, Enn

handsome residences of railroad men and mining officials scattered throughout the valley, and some of these have been destroyed.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL'S VIEW.

President Fink Believes Report of Loss of Life Exaggerated.

Henry Fink, President of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, was seen in his apartments at the Plaza Hotel last evening in reference to the West Virginia disaster. Mr. Fink was in receipt of a dispatch from General Manager L. E. Johnson of the system. Mr. Johnson's headquarters are in Roanoke, Va., from which place he telegraphed. He said that the loss of life was reported to be very large and that it was estimated that about 200 persons had perished. The damage to Norfolk and Western property, he stated, was to rails and bridges on the Bluestone and North Fork branches. Mr. Johnson said that he was about to depart for the scene of the disaster and that on his arrival there he would again report, giving actual conditions.

Commenting on the intelligence that he had received from Mr. Johnson and through the press, Mr. Fink said that he was of the opinion that the loss of life had been exaggerated.

"The loss of life is, of course, the most appalling part of the disaster," he said. "The rails and bridges will be replaced, and their washing away is an ordinary occurrence. This is all there is to that part of it. The amount of money loss cannot at present be estimated. As to the loss of life, the country is not very thickly settled around there, and I cannot but believe that it has been exaggerated. It is in the coal regions, and the people are principally miners. The flood must have been due to a cloudburst, as the dispatch from Mr. Johnson states that the damage to our property is on the Bluestone and North Fork branches, one of which is east and the other west of the Flat Top Mountains."

Mr. Fink, when asked if he would go to West Virginia, replied that he would not.

KANAWHA RIVER RISING.

Storm and Landslide Ties Up Trains and Flood Is Feared.

CHARLESTON, West Va., June 23.—The severest storm in years struck the Great Kanawha Valley last night. There was a high wind, and a rainfall of 3.25 inches. The Kanawha River is 30 feet at 8 o'clock to-night, and is rising. Wires are down above here, and towns are preparing for a flood. The Kanawha and Michigan Railroad lost three bridges north of here, and is tied up. A landslide on the Chesapeake and Ohio tied up that road, leaving three through trains laid up between here and Hinton. Great damage has been done on many tributaries to the Kanawha.

TRAINS EAST ARE ABANDONED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 23.—The Norfolk and Western Railroad officials here have no information regarding the disaster in West Virginia, beyond the fact that great damage has been done to the road in the Pocahontas district, a number of bridges having been washed away. Orders have been issued to accept no perishable freight for shipment to points on the eastern end of the line. No attempt is being made to run trains east of Kenova.

THREE FORMER DISASTERS.

Johnstown, Penn., Sea Island, S. C., and the Galveston Horror.

Since the Johnstown catastrophe, just twelve years ago, there have been two disasters by storm and water which have been particularly conspicuous owing to the great loss of life and property entailed as well as for the remarkable efforts that were made to relieve the destitute.

The Johnstown flood was, at the time of its occurrence in May, 1889, called one of the great catastrophes of the century, not because of the amount of property destroyed—although that was valued at more than $10,000,000—but because nearly 3,000 persons were swept out of existence.

Johnstown is located on the Pennsylvania Railroad, thirty-nine miles west southwest of Altoona and seventy-eight miles east by south from Pittsburg, and was a city of about 28,000 inhabitants. It was the seat of the Cambria Iron Works.

The larger part of the town lay between two creeks, but the Cambria Iron Works, the heart of the business of the whole section, were on the north side of the Conemaugh Creek, and above the railroad, which crosses the river made by the confluence of the creeks on an arched bridge of stone.

The cause of the disaster was the breaking of the dam of Conemaugh Lake, eighteen miles up Conemaugh River. A Flood Relief Commission was at once formed, which handled nearly $2,500,000 in cash and $500,000 worth of food and clothing. New York and Philadelphia each contributed $500,000.

On Aug. 24, 1893, and for three days following, a terrific hurricane swept the Atlantic Coast south of New York. Much loss of property and lives was sustained along the Georgia and South Carolina coasts, where the waves swept many islands and other tracts of low-lying shore, and at least 1,000 lives were sacrificed on the sea front of South Carolina alone.

The Sea Islands, the richest part of the State, well known for their cotton and rice, were destroyed, with heavy loss of life. One hundred were killed at Port Royal, 40 at Savannah, and 15 at Charleston, where immense damage was also done to property. Fifty per cent. of the crops in the interior were also lost. On Sept. 7 Gov. Tillman issued an appeal to the country for aid.

On Sept. 8, 1900, dispatches from Dallas and Houston, Texas, announced that Galveston, on Galveston Island, had been wiped out by a storm which had caused the waves of the gulf to break in and submerge the town and island.

Other towns were more or less wrecked—Alvin, Hitchcock, Smithville, and Temple. The loss to property amounted to nearly $20,000,000. The actual number of lives lost was never ascertained but 4,200 bodies were recovered and buried, while 5,000 families were left destitute. Vandalism added to the horrors of the catastrophe until armed guards were stationed around the ruins.

Relief trains were hastened to Texas from several cities, and the contributions were most liberal from all sources, New York City alone sending over $500,000 collected through public subscriptions. The United States transport McPherson was loaned by the Government to convey relief to the sufferers. Many contributions came from abroad. In Paris the American Chamber of Commerce collected $10,000 in about fifteen minutes.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

Windstorm with a Path 1½ Miles Wide Does Damage to the Extent of $100,000.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 23.—This city and vicinity was visited last night by a destructive tornado, which did $100,000 damage. The storm came from the southwest, and its path was a mile and a half wide by twelve miles long. The Lincoln Mattress Factory was almost totally destroyed, while severe damage was done to the Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Illinois Odd Fellows' Orphan Home, Lincoln College, the roller flour mills, and the County Poor Farm.

Houses were wrecked, stores unroofed, and thousands of trees torn up. An elevator at Middletown was destroyed, and several stores damaged. Reports of damage by the storm came from rural districts. At Elkhart freight cars were blown from the track. Great damage was done to wheat, corn, and oats.

WIND AND RAIN IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 23.—A terrific storm prevailed in Columbus and vicinity about 1 o'clock this morning. The chief damage was from water which flooded the basements of many business houses. The losses amount to many thousand dollars. Considerable damage was done by the wind on the west side, a long stretch of telephone poles carrying long distance wires being cut down. Several buildings were unroofed.

A tornado, the path of which was about thirty yards wide and four or five miles long, cut through the Southern part of Mount Sterling at 2 o'clock this morning. Everything in the path of the storm was leveled. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars.

More Floods Around Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 23.—The Turtle Creek district was again visited by a heavy rainstorm to-day, and the conditions of yesterday were duplicated, with even more destruction. The town and valley have suffered thousands of dollars' worth of damage. At East Pittsburg the Westinghouse plant, which extends for nearly a mile parallel with the hill, was submerged again to-day with six feet of water on the lower floor, which left three feet of mud when it receded. More than 400 street-car motors are apparently destroyed, and the loss to Westinghouse it is believed will reach $500,000.

Thunderstorm in Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 23.—A terrific thunderstorm prevailed in Oswego and the surrounding country last night. The West Baptist Church here was struck by lightning and slightly damaged, and barns and farm buildings suffered. Rain and hail caused damage to the crops. Of a party of fishermen caught in the storm near Minetto, one man was injured by hailstones.

Lightning Kills Man, Horse, and Dog.

WHITTIER, Fla., June 23.—After searching for four days the bodies of Abner Thompson, son of a well-to-do stockman, his horse, and his dog were found to-day in the woods on the Thompson Ranch near here, the young man and his horse having been killed instantly by lightning on Wednesday afternoon. Several horses had strayed on the ranch and young Thompson went out to find them Wednesday. The storm came up while he was out.

FLOOD AT "IDLE HOUR."

W. K. Vanderbilt Mansion Deluged in the Basement by Rain.

SAYVILLE, L. I., June 23.—William K. Vanderbilt's mansion Idle Hour, which was only recently completed, to replace the one destroyed by fire a couple of years ago, had its basement flooded last night. There was a heavy and continued rainstorm during the night.

The inside servants closed all the windows when the storm came up, but through the oversight of some of the outside help the chute leading to the coalpit was left uncovered. The opening is in such a position that owing to the unfinished state of the pipes for carrying off the storm water from the roof all of the water falling on one-half of the immense roof surface poured into the opening.

Several carloads of coal had been placed in the coalpit, and through this the water rushed into the boiler room, and thence through the entire basement. This morning there were twelve inches of water in the basement floor, and below it everything was blackened by the coaldust washing in and settling. Pumps cleaned out the water this morning.

80,000 VISITORS AT CONEY ISLE

Bather Has a Narrow Escape from Drowning—"Sacred" Concerts Hold the Boards Once More.

Coney Island was somewhat circumspect yesterday. It was evident that Second Deputy Police Commissioner York had issued orders that the laws, excise and otherwise, were to be more closely observed than they were on the previous Sunday. It was rumored that he was at the beach, but a close search failed to find him. It was said later that he had simply driven through the resort and then gone on to Bath Beach.

While an attempt was made to live up to the excise laws, there was little or no trouble in getting what one wanted to drink. The so-called sacred concerts were given with the "performers" in street dress, and hymns were sung in place of the ragtime tunes of Sundays past.

The only excitement, excepting that occasioned by the arrest of several men for intoxication, was caused by Dennis Bressall, forty years old, of 2,476 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan. He went in swimming and got beyond his depth. He was sinking for the third time when Thomas Clarke and H. John Cronin, life guards, put out in a rowboat to the rescue. They got Bressall ashore, where they worked over him, with the assistance of Dr. J. W. Pierce of West Eighth Street, for more than an hour before he regained consciousness. He was removed to the police station in the patrol wagon, where he was attended by a surgeon of the Kings County Hospital. Finally he was taken home by friends.

Inspector Campbell and a squad of Headquarters men were at the island all day. The rain of the afternoon caused a slight scurry among the 80,000 visitors, but few of them left the beach, evidently preferring the resort even in a rainstorm to the heat of the city.

HOT SUNDAY IN THE CITY.

Winds Up with a Thunderstorm—Lightning Strikes a Church, Also Tears Down a Railing.

The temperature in New York was of the torrid order again yesterday. At one time the mercury reached the 85 degree point, one degree hotter than was recorded at the Weather Bureau on Saturday. The parks, especially Central and Battery Park, were filled all day with a sweltering crowd of men, women, and children in search of relief from the oppressive heat. The cars and boats trafficking between the city and near-by seaside resorts were crowded all day, and it seemed from appearances that every person who had the fare took advantage of the opportunity to get an hour or so rest in the cooler atmosphere of the suburbs.

In the afternoon rain fell intermittently in portions of the city. At night there was a thunderstorm which brought a cool breeze with it and which was attended by a startling incident in Harlem. Lightning struck the iron railing in front of a storage warehouse at 301 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. About twenty feet of the railing, which borders the sidewalk, was demolished. There is a cab stand in front of the building and alarm was caused among both men and horses. John Egan, Dennis Driscoll, and "Kid" Crowley, cab drivers who gave their address as 31 Manhattan Street, were shocked by the lightning, but not seriously.

Lightning also struck the roof of the Calvary Episcopal Church at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. The damage amounted to $25. No one was hurt.

Only one prostration from the heat was reported. John McCaffrey, a laborer living at 412 East Sixtieth Street, was found unconscious in front of 127 East Twenty-third Street. He was taken to Bellevue.

LEFT AT ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Fully four thousand men and women pushed and struggled to get the last cars from Rockaway Beach at 10 o'clock last night. The train for Long Island City, the Flushing Avenue cars for Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn elevated cars were quickly filled, and a hundred or more people were left behind.

Among them was David Delix, a ten-year-old boy, of 152 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. He had been separated from his parents in the crowd, when they boarded the car for the city. He was taken to the police station to spend the night.

STEAMER SINKS A NAPHTHA LAUNCH

The City of Bangor Runs Down the Estelle Off Deer Island.

Five Men in the Launch Were Thrown Into the Water and Two of Them Drowned.

BOSTON, June 23.—While coming into the harbor this forenoon on her regular trip from Maine ports, the steamer City of Bangor of the Bangor Steamship Company's line during a dense fog ran down and sunk the naphtha launch Estelle, which had anchored off Deer Island Beacon directly in the steamer's path. Five men on the launch were thrown into the water, two of whom were drowned, the others being rescued with considerable difficulty. The drowned are L. H. Dickey of Roxbury and Charles Robinson of Dorchester. The rescued are H. M. Southwick of Roxbury and Charles Nye and George C. Poole of Dorchester.

The five young men left this morning for a day's outing in the Estelle, which was owned by Dickey. When off Deer Island the fog became so dense it was decided to anchor until the fog lifted, not realizing that they were in the main ship channel. The City of Bangor came slowly up the channel, Capt. Arey being about to order the anchor dropped, owing to the difficulty experienced in feeling his way through the thick mist.

The steamer's fog horn was constantly blowing. Suddenly Officer Burmingham heard the cries of the men in the launch below, but could see none of them. The steamer was stopped, and within three minutes Officer Burmingham and his crew of five men were lowered in the port aft boat, and Southwick, Poole, and Nye were dragged aboard. Soon after the bodies of Dickey and Robinson were discovered floating close to the boat. The passengers on board the steamer, as well as the rescued men themselves, exonerate the steamer's officers from blame. The rescued men were considerably bruised.

RUN INTO BY MOTOR VEHICLE.

H. C. Thorne Thrown from His Trap by the Collision.

BABYLON, L. I., June 23.—H. C. Thorne of Brooklyn, who is living here for the Summer, was thrown from his trap this afternoon by the trap being run into by a motor vehicle. Mr. Thorne was driving along the road going east and the motor approached him going west. He says he gave it all the room it could possibly want and all he could spare without driving on to the sidewalk, but the motor crashed into his vehicle. Mr. Thorne was thrown into the air and landed on his back, but fortunately on soft earth, so he escaped with a shaking up. The horse he was driving was cut by the machine and the trap broken.

When his vehicle struck Mr. Thorne's trap the driver of the motor had his machine reversed, and when it backed away, as it did instantly after the crash, it turned part way round. The power was then turned to go ahead, and before the driver could use his steering lever the machine shot ahead at full speed diagonally across the street and rammed one of the stone gate posts at the entrance of Mr. L. Schroeder's place. The stone post broke with the impact.

Again the operator backed away, and this time getting straightened out on the road, vanished at a twenty-mile pace. Word was telephoned to various points west of here to stop and arrest him, but he was not picked up, and it is supposed he turned north at some of the cross roads.

SUSPICIOUS FIRES IN HOTEL.

Four of Them Found in Different Rooms of the Building.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning a fire which was characterized by the police as being extremely suspicious was discovered in the four-story brownstone building on the southeast corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street occupied as a Raines law hotel by Joseph Rizzo.

Citizens discovered the fire and turned in an alarm. The department reported promptly, and discovered not less than four fires in various parts of the building. One was in a room on the second floor, and the other three were in separate rooms on the third flood. Al ithe fires were in beds, the mattresses having been set afire.

Th flames were confined to the beds, and the damage is estimated at $300. No arrests were made, but the Fire Marshal reports the fire as "very suspicious."

KILLED BY TUBE IN HER THROAT

Little Girl Suffocated While Doctor Was Trying to Remove It.

Amaly Vietig, seven years old, of 18 Stanton Street, died from suffocation last evening in the office of Dr. Martin J. Schuh, at 25 Eldridge Street, while the physician was performing the operation of tracheotomy upon her. A tube which had been placed in her throat to provide relief from diphtheria had become dislodged, and the physician was trying to remove it.

The child had been a sufferer from chronic diphtheria for the last nine months. For eight months she was in the Willard Parker Hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, but three weeks ago she was transferred to Gouverneur Hospital. Last Friday Dr. Rodgers of the Gouverneur Hospital inserted the tube in the child's throat. Yesterday she was allowed to be taken from the hospital to visit her home.

After supper James Klick, the girl's stepfather, noticed that something was wrong with Amaly. The little girl, after a violent paroxym of coughing, seemed to choke. He took her in his arms and rushed with her to Dr. Shuh's office.

Dr. Schuh sent a note by messenger to the Coroner's office explaining the circumstances of the child's death.

SWALLOWED A NAIL.

McHugh Will Be Examined by the X Rays at Bellevue.

Michael McHugh, forty-three years old, an engineer living at 320 West Forty-seventh Street, will have the X-ray apparatus turned on him at Bellevue Hospital to-day to locate a six-penny nail that is lodged in his throat.

McHugh was doing some carpentering work about his home yesterday. He was putting up a shelf considerably above his head. He placed a number of small six-penny nails, about two inches in length, in his mouth. One of them he swallowed, and it stuck fast in his throat.

He called in a doctor living near by who advised that he go to Bellevue Hospital. There efforts were made to locate the nail in his throat, but the exact location could not be ascertained.

THE STRIKE IN PLAINFIELD.

Employers Say that They Will Open Their Works.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 23.—The strike situation in this city remains the same. The employers at the Pong Machine and Tool Works say they will now force an issue. They will within a few days, they say, open the works with a full number of men. Some of the old men will be taken back if they apply, but this will have to be done very soon. They have engaged a number of out-of-town men to take the places of the strikers.

The strikers at the Potter Printing Press still remain firm. Neither the men nor the bosses will give in. The bosses say they did not discharge the men, but they left of their own accord, and that when they are ready to come back their places are open to them.

At the aluminium works the non-union machinists are still at work and no trouble of any kind exists. A committee of the Machinists' Association sent word to the city officials that hereafter there would be no disorder at the works, and that they would do all in their power to preserve order. The committee says it is positive that the trouble between the strikers and the non-union employers that took place some days ago was caused by sympathizers, but not by any of the strikers.

Policeman Succumbs to Paralysis.

Policeman Valoreous Kinsman died at his home, 23 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, yesterday, as the result of a stroke of paralysis. He was detailed to duty at the Morrisania Police Station.

DOG WAS NOT TO BLAME.

But with Exploding Fireworks and Rattling Cans It Broke Up a Prayer Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., June 23.—The first complaint of abuse of the Fourth of July privileges has been filed by a delegation from St. Andrew's African Mission Chapel. The church officials remonstrated to the Chief of Police because their regular prayer meeting had been disturbed by the intrusion of a large, gaunt, yellow dog, trailing behind it a bunch of exploding cannon crackers and an assortment of tin cans. Outside the church a crowd of boys yelled with glee.

"The dog came charging into the church while Brother Amos Hardcastle was leading in prayer," said the spokesman of the delegation, "and took refuge under one of the pews. The firecrackers were shooting off and the cans were rattling and making a terrible rumpus."

From the standpoint of young America the dog's overture was literally a howling success, but the prayer meeting was sadly interrupted. An officer has been posted at the mission to prevent a recurrence of the disturbance.

WOMAN JUMPS INTO THE RIVER.

When Rescued, She Refuses to Give Her Name and Address.

PATERSON, N. J., June 23.—A woman supposed to be a Mrs. Drehler attempted suicide late last night by jumping into the Passaic River 100 yards south of the Sixth Avenue Bridge. Whether Drehler is her proper name, or where she lives is not known, as she refuses to reveal her identity.

Mrs. Drehler was first seen at about 9 o'clock, standing on the west end of the Sixth Avenue bridge where it joins the Goffle Road. After occupying a motionless position there for fully a half hour, she began to pace restlessly back and forth over the structure. She kept this up for fully an hour, and several men who had noticed her actions approached her to learn if she was in any trouble. When they got within a few feet of her she turned on her heel and walked rapidly off the bridge and continued her walk back and forth from one side of the river to the other.

About half an hour later Clarence Green and John Kingsman were crossing the bridge when they heard some one floundering in the stream about one hundred yards south of it. Having seen the woman earlier in the evening they concluded at once that it was she who was in the water and lost no time in hurrying to Mrs. Huber's home where they secured a boat and pulled for the object which was floating down the current.

The police hurried the unconscious woman to the hospital. She revived after being treated there a short while, but when consciousness came to her she absolutely refused to talk about herself, and would not say how she came to get into the water.

A card bearing the inscription "Mrs. Drehler" was found in the pocket of her dress, but she would not say whether it was her card. Mrs. Drehler, if it is her name, is about forty-five years of age, and her dress would indicate that she was in comfortable circumstances.

TWO ACTS IN A TRAGEDY.

Discovery of a Suicide Leads to the Finding of a Murdered Woman's Body.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—The death of H. S. Church at an early hour this morning was the second act of a bloody tragedy that began here three days ago with the murder of Emily Stuart.

The sound of pistol shots about daylight to-day brought the police to the building occupied by Church as a grocery, with living rooms back of the store. Forcing an entrance, they found Church bleeding from a pistol wound in his left breast and from a razor slash across his left wrist. He died later at a hospital without uttering a word or giving any reason for his act of self-destruction.

In a closet adjoining the room where Church was found, the police discovered the body of Mrs. Emily Stuart, who had been dead at least forty-eight hours. A deep wound was on the right side of the face, and an apron had been tied tight round the throat. Mrs. Stuart had not been seen by her neighbors since last Thursday, and Church said she had gone to Frankfort. It is said she was the widow of a Louisville man and that she had relatives here. She was about fifty years old. Church came here from Frankfort, Ky., four months ago.

GET-RICH-QUICKLY SCHEME.

Two Men Held for Examination on a Charge of Swindling.

Michael J. Muldoon, alias James Monroe, whose picture is said to be No. 4,856 in the Rogues' Gallery, and who says he lives at 141 West Forty-second Street, and Thomas Kerr, who gives the Hotel Vendome as his residence, were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday and held in $1,000 bail each for examination on a charge of carrying on a scheme to swindle.

It is alleged that the prisoners advertised in many papers, especially in a certain Sunday morning paper, that any one with $2,000 or $3,000 to invest could make $30,000 in a month. Muldoon, who claims to be an experienced telegraph operator, with offices in the Western Union Telegraph Building, said that he had wires connecting with every pool room in the city, and that he also was able to "tap" the wires from all race tracks.

The prisoners had bondsmen present, and were released. They had nothing to say about their arrest.

CHILD FELL FOUR STORIES.

Cord Holding Shutters Against Which He Was Leaning Gave Way.

Two-year-old Samuel Feld, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Feld of 687 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, was almost instantly killed last night by falling out of a fourth story window of the flat where the family lives.

The boy's mother was dressing him to take him out to the park for an airing. She left him in the front room for a minute while she went to the rear of the flat. When she returned she found he had climbed into a chair standing by an open window, and was standing leaning against the shutters, which were partly closed and tied together with a slight piece of cord. The boy was leaning with his back against the shutters.

When his mother ran forward to take him from his dangerous position he jerked backward, the string snapped, and the lad tumbled out.

ATTACKS HIS WIFE IN THE STREET

Woman's Condition Critical as Result of Her Husband's Assault.

Mrs. Bertha Ross, eighteen years old, of 411 Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, was removed to the Eastern District Hospital yesterday suffering from a fracture of the skull and probable internal injuries as a result of an assault committed by her husband, who made his escape.

The couple quarreled in their apartment, an Mrs. Ross ran to the street, followed by her husband. At Walton Street and Harrison Avenue Ross attacked his wife, knocking her down, and, it is alleged, jumping upon her until she became insensible. Ross then ran away. Neighbors carried the woman back to her apartments, and Dr. Delaney of the Eastern District Hospital was called, and found Mrs. Ross's condition critical.

Four Cases of Smallpox.

The following cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday: Thomas Curran, forty-three years old, removed from the Presbyterian Hospital; address not known by the Board of Health; Mary McKeever, thirty-eight years old, of 243 East Eightieth Street; Kate Hughes, twenty-one years old, of 146 East Seventeenth Street; Thomas Izeard, thirty-seven years old, of 109 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Girl Falls to Death Off Fire Escape.

Seven-year-old Mary Werkheiser of 220 Lynch Street, Williamsburg, died yesterday in the Eastern District Hospital from a fracture of the skull, received by falling from a fourth story fire escape. The child was watching a number of children playing "jacks" in the yard, when she leaned too far over the iron railing and fell.

SECRETARY HAY OVERCOME BY GRIEF FOR HIS SON

Continued from Page 1.

fore many of his friends in Washington knew of the calamity that had befallen him.

As soon as the President learned the news, however, he dispatched a telegram to the chief of his Cabinet to overtake him in his journey northward, expressing in the kindly and sympathetic language which characterizes the President's communications on such occasions the depths of the sorrow he felt for the bereaved family. Secretary Hay's colleagues in the Cabinet followed this example, and Secretary Long also sent a personal letter of sympathy and condolence. The Cabinet officers will attend the funeral of Adelbert Hay, if it is feasible for them to do so.

After the Secretary's departure, and when the news had spread through the city, officials and friends of the Hay family began to call at the Sixteenth Street home to leave their cards. Assistant Secretary Hill was first among the official callers, and later there were many others. During the day nearly all official Washington had left its tribute of sympathy at the house.

THE LONDON TIMES'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, June 24.—The Times, in an editorial recalls the time when the interests of British prisoners with the Boers were confided to Adelbert S. Hay, then American Consul at Pretoria, and says he discharged his delicate and difficult duty with a kindness and zeal that will not likely be forgotten by the British people.

"Sorrow for his terrible and premature death," the article says, "and sympathy with his father, who has done so much to strengthen the friendly feeling between the United States and Great Britain, will be general and sincere among all classes of Englishmen, and particularly among those officers and men whose sufferings Mr. Hay did so much to alleviate.

"Not much friendship has been shown or justice done us during the war. We owe a readier recognition on that account to those who deserved well of us in our day of trial, and among them Adelbert Hay held a high place."

ADELBERT S. HAY'S CAREER.

Cut Short Just as He Was About to Become Assistant Private Secretary to the President.

Adelbert S. Hay was the eldest son of the Secretary of State, and was born while the latter was living in Cleveland, about twenty-five years ago. His second name is Stone, which he bears in memory of the late Amasa Stone, his maternal grandsire. He was educated in the private schools of Cleveland and prepared at St. Paul's Academy, in Concord, N. H., for Yale. At the university he was a popular scholar, for though outwardly reserved in manner, he was capable of warm and steadfast friendships and was of charming manners.

At Yale Adelbert gave much time to athletics, and this splendidly developed his naturally robust frame, so that he stood, at twenty-one, fully 6 feet in height, with chest and limbs of corresponding proportions. The stalwart figure of young Hay, with the look of reserve power in his face, undoubtedly went far toward securing for him the respect and consideration which is not always exhibited to one of his years. With this physique went a degree of personal bravery that, though never recklessly or boastingly evidenced, was still manifested on more than one occasion.

An instance of this was shown at Gibraltar. Young Hay was on his way out to the Philippines, a civilian passenger on an army transport carrying a volunteer regiment to Manila. At Gibraltar the men had shore leave, and when the hour for sailing arrived half of the volunteers were not aboard. The company officers rounded up those in Gibraltar proper, but they could not go in uniform in chase of roysterers who had found a welcome hiding place among the Spanish drinking house keepers across the border. Adelbert Hay volunteered to act as Provost Marshal, and he soon emptied the dives, dragged out the skulkers, and drove them down to their ship.

An extended public career was scarcely possible for one of his years, yet in the short time that elapsed between his graduation from Yale and his death he had achieved a reputation worthy of emulation. Upon his return from the Philippines trip he cast about for something to do. The situation in South Africa had attracted his attention, and it was his own impulse that led him to volunteer to go to Pretoria to replace Consul Macrum.

It was realized in Washington that Pretoria would be besieged, and that an official station would be little protection against this phase of war. Then, the expense of livelihood in Pretoria were far in excess of the salary of the Consulate, so that he who took the place served his country at a personal loss. These considerations did not deter young Hay, and he went forward to his post, and there succeeded in discharging as a simple Consul diplomatic duties requiring the exercise of the greatest tact and good judgment.

The Boers received him with suspicion, knowing of his sometime residence in England, when his father was Ambassador at London. But this he soon dispelled, and in the end the Boers learned to trust him, and they showed their gratitude for the many kindly offices young Hay performed for their sick and wounded comrades on the other side of the lines. On the other hand, the British prisoners who filled the Boer places of detention in the early stages of the war owed many necessities and many little luxuries to the American Consul.

When Richard Harding Davis returned from the Transvaal he told an amusing story of the young Consul that had been current in the British lines. It seems that the Boers were in the habit of coating the ends of their bullets with a kind of grease to keep them from splitting in the gun barrels. After a time the grease took on an emerald hue. Some British soldiers found a number of the projectiles, and immediately the story went abroad that the Boers used poisoned bullets. Consul Hay happened to go into a British tent where some of the bullets were being examined. He asked to see one of them. When it was handed to him he smelled of it.

"Why, these must have fallen into a pudding by mistake," he said, "they're flavored with wintergreen." Saying which, he licked off the green coating with apparent relish. And that ended the story of Boer barbarism.

Not until the wave of war had passed over Pretoria and the city was again safe and quiet did Mr. Hay feel that he could leave his post. Long before he actually started away from Pretoria he had received permission from the State Department to return to the United States on leave of absence. He left South Africa last November and returned to the United States by way of London.

Soon after reaching Washington, he tendered his resignation as Consul at Pretoria. It had been for him an expensive employment. In a year he had spent his father's salary and his own. Of course, much of this disbursement was in the way of private charity, the calls of which in the siege and afterward were irresistible. Since his resignation, Mr. Hay had entered into no regular employment, though he had devoted himself in part to assisting in the conduct of his father's personal business.

However, by the irony of fate, there had just come to him one of those golden opportunities that he had seized upon gratefully, and he was about to apply himself to it when his untoward end came. It has been the proudest recollection of John Hay's life that he had served Abraham Lincoln as his assistant private secretary. So it was to be the lot of Adelbert Hay to serve William McKinley in a like capacity. He had been offered and had accepted the position of assistant secretary to the President, a place now held by Major Pruden. The latter, after many years' service at the White House, has been made a Paymaster in the United States Army. He was under orders to report to the Paymaster General for service July 1, when Mr. Hay was to have succeeded him.

FELL IN FRONT OF A TRAIN.

Boy Pushed Off an Embankment Struck and Badly Injured.

Charles Schmidt, aged sixteen years, of 712 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, was struck by a Harlem Road train yesterday afternoon at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, and thrown against the retaining wall. He received a compound fracture of the skull, and was taken to the Fordham Hospital by Ambulance Surgeon Chetford, who says the boy has an even chance for life.

Schmidt, in company with a number of friends, was sitting on a bank just overlooking the track, when during a little skylarking, he was pushed over. He fell on the track just as a train approached.

EXPLOSION OF BENZINE.

Drug Store in Babylon Threatened by the Flames.

BABYLON, L. I., June 23.—There was a serious fire threatened this afternoon when a lot of benzine exploded in the basement of the drug store of Charles C. Heffly. A colored boy, employed in the store, was sent into the basement to draw some benzine. The flame in the lantern set fire to the benzine in some manner, and the can exploded. The fire cut off the boy's escape by the steps, but he crawled out through a window grating.

The firemen were called and managed to check the flames and held them to the corner where they started. This was largely effected by the use of sand and dirt thrown upon the benzine to keep it from spreading over the floor. The fire, however, managed to burn a hole through the ceiling up into the store. About $400 damage was done. The cellar was full of chemicals and had the fire reached them there would have been a series of explosions. These would have wrecked the building and endangered the entire business section.

Log Sawyer Killed by Saw.

UTICA, N. Y., June 23.—Word has reached here of the death at Clockville, Madison County, of Claude Gleason, the eighteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Gleason. He was cutting logs in a sawmill, and in attempting to cross the carriage which moves the logs under the saw he stumbled and fell. He was carried on to the saw and fatally injured. He died in a few hours.

Dog Bit Two Boys.

A little mongrel dog, alleged to be mad, ran through East Tenth Street last evening, bit two persons, caused a big crowd to gather, and the cry of "mad dog" to be raised, and was then clubbed to death by Policeman Whitbeck of the Fifth Street Station. The two injured persons are Henry Creamer, thirteen years old, of 228 East Tenth Street, and Abraham Latowitz, three years old, of 224 East Tenth Street.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, June 23.—The pork packing establishment of Klinck Bros., on Howard Street, was destroyed by fire this evening. According to the estimates of one of the members of the firm, which is composed of Charles and Christian Klinck, the value of stock and machinery in the building was nearly $100,000. About all of the building the firemen were able to save was the refrigerator house in which were about $4,000 worth of dressed meat. The damage to the buildings, office furniture, apart from the stock, is about $40,000. The plant is well covered by insurance.

"HUMAN DOCUMENTS."

Reflections Apropos of a Tattooed Record of the Dreyfus Case.

From The London News.

Another historic sight is added to those which draw the traveler to the French capital. It may be described with accuracy as a human document. A coachman who appeared before one of the courts in Paris on Thursday was found to have his person decorated with a complete record of the Dreyfus affair, tattooed in blue, red, green, and black. This fine piece of work was eighteen months in the doing, and came from the needle of a soldier in one of the African regiments. Unfortunately we have few details given us in Dalziel's telegram. We hear that the chief picture is a piece representing the degradation ceremony, tattooed upon the back of the subject. We presume that a fac simile of the "Bordereau" and another of the "Petit Bleu," with the plans of the hydraulic brake and a view of Rennes by moonlight, are parts of the work. And we should like to know whether any blank space is left for "faits nouveaux" which may arise. Maître Labori sitting beside Lord Alverstone in the Lord Chief Justice's Court, as he sat yesterday morning, ought to be included. And a good place should have been reserved for "la verité," which has been "en marche" so long. It must arrive sooner or later, and it would be a thousand pities if the coachman were full when it appeared. We hope that he will live to see it, and make himself a valid document; until that day he is merely a sort of secret, as the lawyers say. Besides, he is now an object of European and American interest. As Victor Hugo said of France, "l'univers a besoin que tu vives." The reader who visits Paris this year should take particular notice of the driver whenever he takes a carriage. If he observes an Esterhazy peeping over the back of the coachman's collar, or finds a little Gallifet in the palm stretched forth for the fare, he will know with whom he has to deal.

Such a plan of decoration might be adopted with advantage, it occurs to us, by public men in France and elsewhere. An indelible record of past words and deeds printed on a statesman's person should have a great effect in keeping him to his principles, and steadying him in his career. The red and green reminder of what he said in 1873 would stand, a mute accuser, before the eyse of the renegade; each time he took a bath he must say in his heart: "Non sum qualis eram." Such a prospect would deter many a man from the contemplated desertion. Moreover, the idea of having to submit to a painful operation would make a statesman deliberate well before committing himself to any doubtful course of action. If the people is happy that has no annals, the politician who had no tattoo marks would certainly not be less so.

ENGLISH CHILDREN'S WIT AND WISDOM.

From The London Globe.

A small child was asked the other day who were the survivors from the flood. "Noah, Shem, and Ham," she said. "Yes," replied her mother, "and who else?" The child paused for a moment in thought. Then a brilliant idea struck her, "and," she added, "Joan of Arc."

A delightful children's jest has been told by a provincial paper. Two children in a hospital ward were acting doctor and nurse. "Is the patient very ill?" said the doctor. "She has swallowed a whole bottle of ink," replied the nurse. "What have you done for her?" asked the doctor; and the nurse, with professional satisfaction, answered: "I gave her two pads of blotting paper."

A correspondent sends an amusing story of a school inspection in Wiltshire half a century ago, suggested by the interpretation of the "lot falling upon Matthias," quoted in our yesterday's issue. The Inspector asked a class what the shepherds were doing when the angel appeared to them by night. No theories were propounded, till at last a lad answered with an air of conviction, "Poaching, Sir." The vicar of the parish was present and seemed particularly to enjoy the answer given. Later he explained. "That boy's father is a shepherd," he said. Some strange answers have recently been given by boys at the Queen's College, at Hongkong. One, for instance, was asked what he knew about Sir Joshua Reynolds, and replied that he led the Jews after Moses's death. Another was asked what a kangaroo was, and replied: "A small animal like a cat. It likes death." While yet another stated that the feminine of peacock was weathercock. On the principle of mutabile semper femina, no doubt a weathercock is undeniably the most feminine of all things.

HILL'S MAMMOTH PHOTOGRAPH.

Picture of Redwood Trees Said to be the Largest Ever Printed.

From The San Jose Mercury.

Andrew P. Hill, artist and photographer, has just finished a photograph which is probably the largest ever printed. It is a picture taken by him in the depths of the California Redwood Park, located in Big Basin, Santa Cruz County. The big picture will be shipped Monday by express to Buffalo, New York, where it will be placed in the exhibit of the Southern Pacific at the Pan-American Exposition.

This marvel of photography is 18 feet 9 inches long, and 22 inches wide. It was printed on one sheet of platino paper from fourteen 18x22 negatives, which are so perfectly blended together that the whole photograph presents the appearance of having been printed from one negative.

It shows a landscape of the redwood grove about 200 yards long. In this there are about forty giants of the forest, which have diameters from 15 to 22 feet.

In order to get an unobstructed view of these redwood giants it was necessary to clear away a very heavy growth of underbrush, which work kept two men, whom Mr. Hill had taken with him, busy for more than a week. A great many other obstacles had to be overcome, and great credit is due to Mr. Hill for persevering until he

CHURCHGOERS AROUSED OVER MORMONS' WORK

Christian Endeavorers Have Sent Out Warnings to Others.

Pastor of the Church Where the Two Women Were Won Over to Mormonism Talks.

There can be little doubt that the publicity which has attended the conversion of Mrs. Thomas H. Blair and Miss Lizzie Dickinson to the Mormon faith has considerably interfered with the further success of the missionaries in obtaining converts to that faith in the Bronx.

A careful canvass above the Harlem River reveals the fact that the entire churchgoing population, irrespective of denomination, is up in arms against the advance of Mormonism, and any attempt to gain converts through the church societies, as in the case of Mrs. Blair and Miss Dickinson, will meet with a stern repulse.

The Christian Endeavor Society, at a meeting of which Mrs. Blair and Miss Dickinson publicly announced their conversion, is organized in New York City in six districts, over each of which there is a President. The district above the Harlem River is known as the Sixth District, and it comprises in its membership about twenty societies attached to as many different churches. To each of these societies a letter has been addressed detailing the attempt of the Mormon Elders to gain proselytes at the meetings of the Endeavorers, and offering a word of warning against these missionaries.

The headquarters of the Mormons in Harlem are situated on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and there meetings are held on alternate Sundays which are attended by quite a numerous congregation.

The pastor of the Port Morris Congregational Church, in East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, the church at which the elders made the two converts which first attracted attention to the work of the Mormon missionaries, is the Rev. Claude M. Severance. Mr. Severance has only been pastor of the church since February. Previously he was for five years a missionary in Japan, and is well known all over the United States by his lectures on Japan.

Mr. Severance was seen at his home at 2 Beekman Avenue yesterday, and his attention directed to various tatements accredited to him. For the purpose of placing himself on record Mr. Severance made the following statement:

"The pastor of the Port Morris Congregational Church welcomes everybody. He would not hesitate to shake hands with any person entering the house of God. He believes a church should be a place of resort for all who come with a desire to hear God's word and its application to daily living. He does not, however, throw open the pulpit to unevangelical preaching. He does not permit Mormon invasion to go unnoticed. He does believe in protecting himself and the members from subtle attacks of religious enemies.

"There are certain individuals who do their own thinking where their environment is not wholly congenial. They move on to some other environment and defy all protest. It is best not to argue with such individuals. It will not do any good, when they have resolved upon a new line of action. It is best to let them alone and permit them to go unannoyed. When the President of the Christian Endeavor Society and the Secretary announced themselves publicly as converts to the Mormon faith, the pastor, having been in the vicinity so short a time, felt it unwise to enter any protest whatever to their action, allowing them to leave peacefully and follow their own inclinations. Ordinary courtesy demanded that he should learn the exact facts of conversion, and express genuine regret at the change of fellowship. Knowing that the President was fully committed to the Mormon faith, the pastor, in calling at her home, made no attempt to win her back, simply expressing regret at her not continuing to worship where her services had been appreciated.

"However, when he was asked point-blank for his views of Mormonism, in the presence of another visitor, he gave them candidly. As a native of Vermont, he stated that the State had been so ashamed of Joseph Smith that she had raised up Senator Edmunds to overthrow his work.

"The intelligence of the United States and the religious consciousness of the Nation have long since branded Mormonism as an octopus, an enemy to the public welfare. Assuming that the President of the society, before receiving baptism, would be made aware of public opinion on the subject, the pastor prayed in her home that she might be guided into the true pathway eventually that leads to heavenly felicity. Whatever was said could not be construed as insulting to the President; rather as courteous good-will as God knows.

"When he read in The New York Sun, as coming from the President's lips, 'Our object in going to this church was to give our testimony that we were believers in Christ and in the Bible,' the pastor finds an avowed attempt to prove the right of Mormons to fellowship with evangelical Christians, and this he denies emphatically. The pastor would like to declare that he considers Mormons outside the pale of Christendom and unworthy a place in any nation—because of their false doctrines and blinding practices. It was only fitting that in the pastor's prayer the twelve visiting brothers and sisters from Bethany Presbyterian Church and all present should be made aware of the presence of five avowed Mormons, whom, by God's permission, the Church must meet and pray for.

"The Port Morris Congregational Church will admit the entire missionary corps of 1,400 members, if they come to hear the Gospel of Jesus Christ, but they will not be allowed to take up time which belongs to orthodox believers. Only three visits have ever been made; twice they came to entertainments which could not have been without a purpose—and the last occasion was when five came to the Christian Endeavor meeting, June 9, and one Elder was forbidden the permission he craved of speaking to those assembled. The pastor cannot but pray that all these misguided gentlemen—for as such they carry themselves in the ordinary conventionalities of life—and ladies may learn of our National legislators a clearer conception of Mormons—of themselves; and may understand that the morals of the times of Abraham and Solomon are not on a level with those of the Christ of Palestine."

At 698 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, where Elder Samuel Neff and his brother missionaries are staying, it was said that the Elders had gone out early yesterday morning, and it was not known when they would return.

OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING.

Opening Exercises of the Season Attended by Large Audiences.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, June 23.—The Summer religious season in this Methodist resort began to-day, and the several meetings held on the camp grounds were attended by thousands of worshippers from all parts of the country.

The young people's meeting, held in the Temple at 9 A. M., was led by Evangelist Charles H. Yatman. At the same hour, in the Tabernacle, Mrs. Lizzie Smith conducted a service for adults. Both meetings were largely attended.

There were nearly 4,000 persons at the morning preaching service in the Auditorium. Prior to the sermon Prof. Tali Esen Morgan conducted a song service. There were 200 singers in the choir, and the orchestra numbered twenty-five. Special numbers were rendered by the Park sisters, cornetists, and the Bradford Instrumental Quartet. The sermon, which was an appeal for earnest Christian work, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Louis Alfred Banks of New York City.

There were 2,000 scholars at the initial session of the Summer Sabbath school, and 10,000 attended the beach meeting by the sea at 6 P. M. This evening there was a song service held in the Auditorium, led by Bishop James N. Fitz Gerald of St. Louis, President of the Camp Meeting Association.

Barker Writes Letters in Jail.

Thomas G. Barker, who has been locked up in the Hudson County Jail, at Jersey City, passed his first Sunday in writing letters and reading. He had no callers, visitors not being admitted to the jail on Sundays. He told Warden Sullivan that he did not wish to see any reporters. As to when his lawyers will endeavor to secure his release on bail could not be learned, as Marshall Van Winkle and Albert C. Wall were both out of town.

EXPLOSION VICTIMS BURIED.

Great Crowds Attend the Funerals and View the Scene of the Disaster at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., June 23. — Great crowds flocked to-day around the scene of Friday's explosion, in which seventeen persons lost their lives, nine were seriously hurt, and a dozen received minor injuries. Trolley parties from distant points came to get a view of the ruins. There was not much to see, simply the gaping hole where 440 Main Street had been, and the wrecked and blackened frames of the adjoining buildings which together formed Walker's Building. Fourteen of the bodies were buried during the day. The first funeral was that of Mrs. Pearl Simon, mother-in-law of Rittenberg, and that of his two children. The body of Mrs. Simon was in a bleack hearse. A white earse followed, in which were the bodies of the children. An immense crowd accompanied the procession out to Mount Nebo Cemetery. Next came the funeral of Mrs. Patrick Burns. She was buried with her child in her arms, just as the bodies were recovered from the ruins. The interment was in the cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre. The largest funeral was that of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams, the aged cripple, and his wife. Williams was a member of several societies, and they all turned out and took part in the procession to the grave. The others buried were Mrs. Annie Duffy, Mrs. Bamber and the latter's baby, Mrs. Elvin and her child, Willie Eisaesser, and Mrs. Fenteman. The body of Nathan Schulman was shipped to Brooklyn.

Mrs. Lannigan's body will be made the subject of the inquest, and for this reason her funeral was not held to-day. The jury, which, with the Coroner, will investigate the case, will view the body in the morning. The inquest may begin the latter part of the week.

PULLIS FUNERAL PREVENTED.

At Request of the Wife Prosecutor Erwin Orders an Autopsy.

Prosecutor Erwin of Hudson County has directed that there be an autopsy on the body of Frank Pullis, who died at his home in North Bergen supposedly from Bright's disease.

The mother and a brother of Pullis died in convulsions and he had convulsions before his death. The physicians who attended Frank Pullis granted no death certificate, partly because his father and brothers remarked the similarity of the cases and talked vaguely of poison. County Physician Converse said he did not think an autopsy needful, as the facts indicated Bright's disease. Arrangements were therefore made to hold the funeral yesterday afternoon, and the friends of the family and the members of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, of which the deceased was a member, arrived at the house for the service, but they found Chief of Police Brady in charge, with orders not to allow the funeral to take place.

Mrs. Frank Pullis and her mother had conferred with Prosecutor Erwin, who on Saturday night decided that, in view of the many stories circulated and the demand of the young wife for an investigation, there should be an autopsy, and if needful an inquest. The Prosecutor directed Chief of Police Brady to take possession of the body. The Chief obeyed and either he or one of his men has sat in the death chamber ever since, and will continue to do so until Dr. Converse takes charge of the body this morning.

Mrs. Pullis declines to talk beyond saying she made the demand for the investigation upon the advice of her mother. She said she took no action earlier because she understood there was to be an autopsy upon the demand of her father-in-law.

DYING FROM THIEF'S ATTACK.

Watchman Struck Down in an Engine House at West Durham.

William Dubeldies of 615 Union Place, Union Hill, is dying, with his breast bone crushed in and his skull fractured, the result of an assault upon him early yesterday morning by one of two thieves whose work he sought to prevent.

Dubeldies was employed as night watchman at the West Shore round house at New Durham. At 2 o'clock he and two wipers were the only ones in the round house. The watchman was making his rounds and the wipers were working upon an engine. Two men, both of them young, appeared at the door which had been left open for air, and asked permission to get a drink. They then engaged Dubeldies in conversation and one of them led him a little distance away from the door on pretense of looking at an engine. The second approached the box where the brass journals are kept and started to take a couple and make for the door. Dubeldies saw the action and drew his revolver. As he did so the man who had been talking to him hit him on the head with what the wipers think was a baseball bat sawed off. As Dubeldies staggered the man hit him a second crashing blow across the chest.

Both the men fled before the wipers could get around the ash pits to stop them. One of the wipers took Dubeldies's revolver and fired after the pair but without hitting them. Word was then sent for Dr. Wallace White in West Hoboken, but it was three hours before he was able to reach the roundhouse. Dubeldies has not regained consciousness.

INDIAN BORN AT GLEN ISLAND.

Brule Sioux Papoose Receives the Name of "Glen-Island-Goes-to-the-Dance."

A lusty ten-pound papoose was added to the band of Brule Sioux now at Glen Island on Saturday afternoon, when the squaw of Lone Dog, one of the younger bucks of the tribe, gave birth to a daughter. With Col. W. H. Root, who has charge of the band as Government agent, and Miss Pauline Adams, known to the Indians by the equivalent of "The Prairie Waif," standing as sponsors, the new-comer was formally christened yesterday morning by "Rattlesnake Pete" as Glen-Island-Goes-to-the-Dance.

This altogether unusual ceremony was performed because Lone Dog, the proud father, has learned since his arrival here that it is the custom of the white folks to have their youngsters christened as early in life as possible. Females among the Indians are not generally considered worth a christening until they have done something in life by which to earn a name, unless they be born to the squaws of warriors. As nearly all of the band at Glen Island are Roman Catholics, the youngster will be formally christened later on with the rites of the Church at the little church in New Rochelle, at which they are faithful attendants.

The new arrival gets her peculiar name from the fact that the mother insisted upon attending the usual afternoon dance of the bucks and braves at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

After preparing a meal for her husband as usual last evening, Mrs. Lone Dog held a reception at her tepee, and the newly arrived member of the tribe was formally introduced and approved of with a series of weird performances that were carefully guarded even from the party of three white people who are with the band.

The squaws first had the little one to themselves for a time, and after the birth song had been sung, the bucks in full regalia danced about the tepee and made the neighborhood re-echo with their shouts. All this part of the performance was visible to those who staid on the island after sundown. What happened after that, when the braves and bucks, led by Blue-Haired Horse and Four Feathers, disappeared in the tepee and closed its flap only the members of the tribe know, and they would not talk about it, even through their interpreter. That it was some sort of religious rite common to the religion of their forefathers John Hollow Horn Bear admitted. But further than this he remained silent, suddenly forgetting the English he ordinarily speaks so very fluently.

Gen. Bartlett, Northfield Victim, Buried.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 23.—The funeral of Gen. Charles G. Bartlett, retired, a victim of the Northfield disaster in New York Harbor, occurred here to-day, with full military honors, in which the Academy Board, officers of the post, and the battalion of cadets participated. A delegation from Lafayette Post, G. A. R., New York City, accompanied the body to West Point. The body was buried in the plot of the decedent's father, the late Prof. Bartlett.

LABOR MEN INTERVIEW CHARLES W. HASKINS

Question Him as a Possible Nominee for Controller.

His Views on the Financial Management of the City and on the Letting of Contracts.

Labor men yesterday sounded the expert accountant, Charles W. Haskins, who has been mentioned in connection with the Controllership, on his views on labor, particularly his views regarding the letting of public contracts. If the present Controller's ears did not burn during the interview there is nothing in the popular superstition, for the labor men iterated and reiterated that if the coming Controller would only follow out the tactics of Mr. Coler they would be with him heart and soul.

Mr. Haskins received the labor men at his home, 317 West Fourteenth Street. He admitted that he had heard only a vague rumor that he had been mentioned for the office of Controller, and that vague rumor he said had cropped out behind his back—when he was in Chicago, in fact. John F. Mahar hastened to assure Mr. Haskins that he was being spoken of as a splendid man for the place by many substantial New Yorkers, among them Ashbel P. Fitch, ex-Judge John M. Dillon, and ex-Judge Howland.

The labor men seemed loath to be quoted as representatives of the labor organizations with which they are connected, and yet it was for these organizations that they were obviously asking the questions. It was Mr. Mahar who acted as spokesman of the party, and he began in this way:

"Mr. Haskins, we have come to ask you some questions regarding your views on labor. We are of the opinion that the office of Controller during the next four years will be the most important office in the city—more important than that of the Mayor, in fact—especially from the standpoint of labor. We have been very much pleased with the attitude of Mr. Coler during the present administration, and we would be very well satisfied if the next Controller would follow in his course. Mr. Coler has shown no partiality. He has not been able to prevent some of our labor law enactments from being repealed, but he has seen to it that the contractors obeyed the law of living up to their contracts; holding up their pay if they didn't."

Mr. Haskins admitted that he, too, thought that Mr. Coler had made a good Controller. He said that he did not know exactly what was meant in the suggestion that the new Controller should follow in the footsteps of the present one, but that he had his own views regarding the financial management of the city's affairs.

"What is your idea about letting contracts to outside contractors?" one of the labor men wished to know.

"I have been opposed to the middle man," Mr. Haskins replied promptly. "I do not see why the city cannot deal with the contractors direct. It is my observation, and I think it must be yours, that when a man builds a house himself it is built just a little bit better than when he lets it out to a contractor. The contractor's only object, as a rule, is to make as much and spend as little as possible."

The labor men fell in with that idea by a chorus of yeas. They cited a number of instances to prove that Mr. Haskins was right, and that many of the smaller contractors suffer because of the low rate of wages and the poor material which foreign contractors use in their work. There was considerable more talk along this line, and at the conclusion the labor men expressed themselves as satisfied with the views of Mr. Haskins. They did not pledge themselves in any way, however, either as individuals or as members of any labor organization.

Among the other labor men who were present only one was willing to have his name mentioned. He was Martin O'Donnell of the House Shorers and Movers' Association.

Mr. Haskins, who is forty-eight years old, is a member of the firm of Haskins & Sells, accountants, the office of which is at 30 Broad Street. He has remodeled and revised the accounts, not only for several municipalities, but for the Federal Government as well.

EX-GOV. STONE'S VIEWS.

He Attaches No Importance to the Third Party Movement in Kansas City.

Ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri, who is at the Hoffman House, does not think the third party movement recently inaugurated in Kansas City by Dee Merriwether and others amounts to much.

"Bryan was said to be back of it," he said yesterday, "but I understand he has publicly repudiated it. My name was also used in connection with it, but I know nothing about the matter. Mr. Merriwether was a candidate for Mayor of St. Louis last April, and received some 35,000 votes. He was the nominee of the Municipal Ownership League, a body of men who believe that public utilities should be owned by the cities or towns in which they are operated.

"Some twelve or fifteen men got together in Kansas City. They comprised Populists, Socialists, Silver Republicans, municipal ownership believers, and others. They discussed the formation of a new party, and considered the question of a name and the planks for a platform. They reached no agreement, but appointed a committee to formulate resolutions and provide a name. The conferees are to meet again, and if the report of the committee is accepted, a call will be issued for a national convention. It is only a self-constituted committee, and I don't see anything in the movement. Mr. Bryan has repudiated all sympathy with it."

"Do you believe Mr. Bryan will seek the Democratic nomination for President in 1904?" Mr. Stone was asked.

"I do not," he replied. "Mr. Bryan has said that he will not be a candidate. He is a sincere man, and means what he says."

"How about the Tillman-McLaurin struggle in South Carolina?"

"That's all over, isn't it?" Mr. Stone asked in reply. "I thought McLaurin had backed out."

"Have you noticed any sentiment in favor of the nomination of David B. Hill by the Democrats in 1904?"

"No, nor for any one else. It is too soon to talk about possible candidates on either side. All we do know at this time is that neither Bryan nor McKinley will be in the field. Each has said so, and I am glad that Mr. McKinley has lived up to the tradition against a third term President. It is one thing he can be commended for. But I guess there will be no difficulty in finding some one willing to run on each ticket."

"What do you think of Congressman J. D. Richardson's assertion that tariff revision will be the main issue in the next Presidential campaign?"

"Entirely too early to discuss issues," replied Mr. Stone. "In my opinion the next Congress will practically make the issues."

"Will the National Committee meet shortly?"

"Not that I am aware of."

"Will Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas retire from the chairmanship?"

"Not that I know of, but it is about time the report that he intends to do so was revived."

"How does the State police law work in Missouri?"

"As well as might be expected of such a system, but in my opinion the police in the cities should be under the control of the municipalities. There would be better results."

CONSIDER FUSION A FAILURE.

Kansas Democrats Refuse to Join in a New Party Movement.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 23.—The Democratic State Central Committee of Kansas has refused an invitation from the Populists to join in the formation of a new fusion party under a distinct name. This action was taken last night at a meeting here of the Democratic committeee, presided over by J. Mack Love, State Chairman. Twenty-three members of the committee were present, and ten others were represented by proxy.

J. G. Johnson, National Committeeman, counseled caution. "We do not want," he said, "to appear arbitrary as a committee. It must not appear that we turned down this proposition, and denied our rank and file a chance to have a say who shall constitute the party."

A letter to W. J. Babb, Chairman pro tem of the Populist State Central Committee, declining the offer to merge into a new party was finally adopted. After the session Love said:

"The committee was unanimous in declaring that the Democratic Party should take an independent stand. The past two elections have satisfied us that fusion, as it has been practiced in Kansas, is a failure. We believe the Democratic platform embodies all the cardinal reform movements, and feel that the Populists of the State, who are earnest in wanting to see reform movements succeed, can reasonably enter the Democratic camp.

"The action taken simply means that the Democratic Party will go it alone in the future, and that those who take part in Democratic primaries and conventions must do so as Democrats. I believe that in the next State campaign a large percentage of the Populists of Kansas will be found fighting under the Democratic banner."

SENATOR PLATT RETURNS.

Washington Trip Said to Have Been to Secure Mr. Wakeman's Removal.

Senator Platt, who is alleged to have been in Washington seeking the official scalp of Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port, returned to the city last night. He declined to see reporters on the plea that he was tired and about to retire.

Mr. Wakeman is at Seabright, N. J. He has been Appraiser for several years, and has the backing of Cornelius N. Bliss and many leading merchants and others, who have been active in everything tending to strengthen the protective policy of the Government. He has long been regarded as an anti-Platt Republican, and charges have been repeatedly brought against him in the hope of securing his removal.

The office of Appraiser has no fixed term, the incumbent serving during the pleasure of the appointing power.

Senator Platt goes to Manhattan Beach to-morrow for the Summer.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE IN ILLINOIS.

Gov. Gates, Lieut. Gov. Northcott, and William Lorimer in a Political Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Gov. Yates has made William Lorimer and Lieut. Gov. Northcott his partners in politics. The deal was completed yesterday.

By its terms the three men agree to work together to control their party organization in Illinois, to make future State ticket "slates," and to name Senator Mason's successor. All this was admitted freely by all concerned before Gov. Yates left on his vacation. Previous to his going the three met here and went over the situation in detail. Lorimer and Northcott were left to begin active operations.

The new firm's first work in detail, aside from placing the undistributed patronage, of which there is a goodly supply on hand, will be to reach out after the hold-over State Senators, many of whom already are committed to Charles G. Dawes or to Senator Mason, and to save them for the Yates-Lorimer-Northcott candidate for United Senator.

The Senatorial candidate for the "Triple Alliance" will not be Senator Mason and it will not be Mr. Dawes—and there is not much chance that it will be Martin B. Madden.

Gov. Yates may want to run when the time comes. Lieut. Gov. Northcott has been proposed by some of Gov. Yates' closest friends, but he has not yet considered the matter seriously.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

State Convention to Open To-day—No Contests Except for Judge and Clerk of the Supreme Court.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 23.—The Republican State Convention, which will convene in this city to-morrow, will renominate for second terms Gov. George K. Nash, Lieut. Gov. John A. Caldwell, Attorney General John M. Sheets, State Treasurer Isaac B. Cameron. G. W. Johnson, member of the State Board of Public Works, also will be renominated. The contests are limited to the nominations for Judge and Clerk of the Supreme Court.

In addition to a full State ticket, a Legislature is to be elected this year, which will chose the successor to United States Senator Foraker. The next Legislature also will make the apportionment of the State under the last census for legislative and other State districts and for Congressional districts, and also will consider the important issue of "local option."

The contest between the parties for control of the Legislature this year will be the most animated one in the history of the State, as the partisan advantages to be gained in the formation of the districts will last until the next census in 1910 under the Ohio laws.

Senator Foraker, as the star campaigner in this contest, has been selected as the temporary Chairman of the State Convention, and it is understood that Senator Hanna will be selected as the permanent Chairman of the convention. The speeches of Senator Foraker to-morrow afternoon and of Senator Hanna, on Tuesday, are expected to be the features of the week.

It is understood that Congressman Grosvenor will be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and that this committee will be composed of Congressmen and ex-Congressmen, and that the platform will deal almost entirely with National issues.

Newspaper Man Dies of Smallpox.

PATERSON, N. J., June 23.—H. Borden, twenty-two years old, a well-known newspaper man in this city, died to-day of smallpox. His body was buried at once. He had the disease in the worst form. It is supposed he became infected while in the discharge of his duties a couple of weeks ago.

B. Altman & Co.

SHIRT WAISTS of White or Colored Linen, Dimity, Madras, and Batiste, and Tailor-made Waists of Wash Flannel, assorted colors.

Pongee and Wash Silk Shirt Waists.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 24th:

White Waists, . $1.00, 1.45, 2.25

Colored Waists, . 1.10, 1.35, 2.25

AN ANGRY HUSBAND'S ACT.

He Knocks Down a Man Who Had Insulted His Wife.

Jersey City had a case early yesterday morning that looked for a few moments as though it might be in a measure a repetition of the Barker drama. Mrs. Augusta Edwards, thirty years old, of 76 Grand Street, went to New York on Saturday to visit a relative who is ill. She was detained until after midnight, and she reached the Cortlandt Street Ferry in time to catch the 2 o'clock A. M. boat.

As she passed through the ferry gate she was accosted by a man who was a passenger on the same boat. She made no reply and hurried on her way. The man followed her to her home, and as she was ascending the stoop he seized her and dragged her to the sidewalk. Her cries attracted Patrolman Daly, who placed the man under arrest. At the Gregory Street Police Station he described himself as Bernard Johnson, a steamboat cook, twenty-four years old, living at 94 East Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

While Mrs. Edwards was telling her story her husband, Henry Edwards, who had been roused by the disturbance in front of his home, entered the police station. As his wife finished speaking he walked up to Johnson and dealt him a blow between the eyes that sent him reeling across the room where he fell.

"Stop that!" shouted Sergt. Howell, as he leaned over the railing and caught Edwards by the collar. "We want no Barker business here. Unless you keep quiet I shall have to lock you up." He added in an undertone: "I sympathize with you."

The room was then cleared and Johnson was locked up. He will be arraigned before Police Justice Hoos to-day.

INSECTS AND INFECTION.

Surgeon General Wyman Says the Mosquito, Flea, and Fly Transmit Plague and Fever.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Surgeon General Wyman has issued a general circular to medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service calling special attention to the importance of insects as factors in conveying diseases. The circular says there is no longer doubt as to the relation of the mosquito to malarial diseases and to filariasis. "According to Simond," it says, "plague is transmitted from the rat to man by the flea. The infection of typhoid fever and to a certain extent cholera may be conveyed by flies. Medical officers are directed to place mosquito nettings over the beds of communicable diseased patients."

Hospitals are to be thoroughly protected by fly screens at all openings, particular attention being paid to the kitchen, dining room, and protection of the food. Sulphur fumigation is recommended as the best method of killing insects in a large room.

FIRE ON LISPENARD STREET.

It Did $4,000 Damage Before It Was Extinguished.

Fire was discovered on the fifth floor of the five-story brick building at 18 and 20 Lispenard Street last night, and did $4,000 damage before it was extinguished. The fire was discovered by the watchman of the building, Charles Robbins, who was making his rounds at the time. He ran from the building and turned in an alarm from Church and Walker Streets.

The floor to which the fire was confined was occupied by Margollin & Hoppenfeld, clothing manufacturers. Their stock was damaged to the extent of $3,000, while the damage to the building was estimated at $1,000.

Drourr & Dretzin, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, who occupied the fourth floor, had their stock damaged by water, but the amount was not fixed.

The cause of the fire is not known, but the police think that defective electric wiring started the blaze.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fresh westerly winds.

In the Atlantic States showers have been followed by generally fair weather. In the extreme Upper Ohio Valley showers and thunderstorms have continued. Local rains and thunderstorms are reported in the Upper Missouri and extreme Upper Mississippi Valleys, and local rains have occurred on the North Pacific Coast and in the Northern Rocky Mountain region; elsewhere fair weather has prevailed.

The temperature continues high in the central valleys; the West, and Southwest, and has fallen in the Northeast. At St. Louis a maximum of 100 degrees was reported yesterday.

Showers are likely to occur to-day in New England and New York, and possibly at points on the immediate Middle Atlantic Coast.

A notable feature of the weather of the last thirty-six hours has been excessive rainfalls in the States of the Upper Ohio Valley, where destructive freshets have occurred in localities in the mountain districts. There are no present indications of further rains in that section.

Thunderstorms will occur to-day in the States of the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley and the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. By to-morrow thunderstorms are likely to occur in the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley. East of the Mississippi, except in the New England States, the temperature will be high.

Along the New England coast fresh westerly winds will prevail. On the Middle Atlantic Coast westerly winds will become light and variable. On the South Atlantic Coast light southwest to south winds will prevail. Over the lake region the winds will shift to east and southeast and increase in force over the upper lakes. On the Gulf coast fresh southeasterly winds will continue.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh southwest to west winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, showers on the coast, fair and cooler in the interior. Tuesday fair and warmer, fresh westerly winds.

The District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair and warm, fresh westerly winds.

North Carolina, fair, with warmer in eastern portion. Tuesday fair, fresh southwesterly winds.

South Carolina, fair; fresh southeasterly winds.

West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New York, fair; fair and warmer Tuesday; fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, increasing cloudiness, with warmer in eastern portion. Tuesday, rain, with cooler in western portion; increasing east to southeast winds.

North and South Dakota, showers and thunderstorms, with cooler in central and western portions; showers and cooler Tuesday; southeasterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	69	76	76
6 A. M.	68	72	80
9 A. M.	73	77	86
12 M.	71	83	91
4 P. M.	71	81	91
6 P. M.	68	74	80
9 P. M.	64	73	76
12 P. M.	64	72	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82¼
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date, 1900	69
Corresponding date for last 25 years	76

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.76 inches and the humidity at that hour was 66 per cent. At 8 P. M. the barometer marked 29.74 and the humidity was 68 per cent. The maximum temperature was 85 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 71 degrees at 6:30 A. M.

RAISING THE TRANSPORT INGALLS

Work Begun in Erie Basin—No More Bodies Recovered.

The Merritt-Chapman Company began yesterday the actual work of raising the army transport Ingalls, which careened in dry dock in Erie Basin, and which had been partially submerged. The huge derricks Century and Monarch were employed in the work of raising the ship.

Admission to the Robins yard could not be obtained, and it could not be learned just what progress was made in the work of floating the transport.

A policeman was sent to the yard from the Hamilton Avenue Station last night to inquire whether any more bodies had been found in the hold of the ship. He was told at the gate that none had been discovered on the vessel.

Long Branch Pastor Resigns.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 23.—The Rev. Robert Blackburn of the First Presbyterian Church of this place this morning tendered his resignation. He leaves to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading, Penn. Mr. Blackburn came here about three years ago, and succeeded the Rev. Maitland Alexander, who had just left to take a church at Pittsburg, Penn. Mr. Blackburn is a graduate of Princeton. His resignation will take effect about Aug. 1.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Sir Claude MacDonald, English Minister to Japan; W. G. Elliott, Wilmington, N. C.; Louis F. Corea, Nicaragua Minister, Washington; Judge W. A. Vincent, Chicago.

HOLLAND—Sebastian B. Schlesinger, Paris; Charles Y. Hayward, Hull, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Percy S. Craddock, Wakefield, England; ex-Gov. William J. Stone, Missouri.

NETHERLAND—Capt. Charles Nelson, San Francisco.

MANHATTAN—Dr. P. J. Kerr, Pittsburg.

ASTOR—C. S. Yerkes, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Kleeman, J. & W. L., Springfield, Ohio; J. Kleeman, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Walker, domestics, 258 Church Street; Hotel Netherland.

Dickieson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickieson, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, housefurnishing goods and silverware, 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Brown & Co., Pittston, Penn.; E. W. Brown, notions, laces, and jewelry; A. Brown, dry goods, 478 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear, 450 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Barry, upholstery goods and rugs; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. M. Pfaelzer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. C. Warden, furnishing and white goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. S. Kaufman, dry goods; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; P. F. Slade, white goods, cloaks, notions, and jewelry, 320 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Robinson, J. M. Norton, Company, Louisville, Ky.; D. Barclay, prints and ginghams, 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; W. B. Mansfield, dress goods, silks, notions, art novelties, and jewelry; J. J. Walsh, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Meldrum, M. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. F. Sweeney, furnishing goods, 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, waists, muslin underwear, and ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Johnson & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. F. Johnston, notions, fancy goods, white goods, hosiery, and laces, 258 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, linings, notions, fancy goods, housefurnishing goods, and furniture; A. Leith, cloaks, suits, waists, and boys' clothing, 57 White Street.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. C. Smith, domestics, 320 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Shaw & Sassaman Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. L. Sassaman, white goods, hosiery, and notions; Westminster Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

11:30 A. M.—2,023 Eighth Avenue; Thomas Engerson, owner; damage, $50.

11:55 A. M.—1,327 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

2 P. M.—315 Rivington Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

3 P. M.—1,738 Madison Avenue; Brotter Brothers, owners; damage, $300.

6:15 P. M.—323 East Twenty-eighth Street; Louis Rosenbauff, owner; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—142 West Nineteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

7:35 P. M.—718 Cortlandt Avenue; C. Schofer, owner; damage, $500.

7:30 P. M.—104 West One Hundred and Second Street; G. B. Murphy, owner; damage, $200.

8:45 P. M.—20 Lispenard Street; Spero & Kroker; damage, $4,000.

9:45 P. M.—401 East Seventy-sixth Street; William Carberrey; damage, $10.

Fashion's prophecy for the

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

More Outfittings for Summer Homes

WANAMAKER'S is most satisfying to housekeepers who have many supplies still to provide and little time to worry with the selecting. First, because everything is here—Furniture, Rugs, Housefurnishings, China and Glass, Upholsteries, Porch and Lawn Comforts, Outdoor Toys for the Children, all sorts of Sporting Goods for grown-ups—practically everything you want, all under one roof, in broadest varieties to be found anywhere, and, in nine cases out of ten just now, *very much under-price.*

The page holds important news about many kinds of Summer needs for both go-aways and stay-at-homes. Read on:

Silver-Plated Tableware

Mostly at Half Price

No need for the Summer cottage table to be less brilliant than the one at home. Let your solid plate remain in safety and choose from these artistic pieces of quadruple-plated ware, which we have obtained at such little prices. They are made by factories of the first class. There is no higher grade of silver-plated ware to be found. But these are discontinued patterns that come to us for distribution at half the price of newer designs of perhaps no greater beauty—certainly no higher quality.

The forks and spoons are of the genuine Rogers ware and need no recommendation from us.

A fine display on our Main aisle today. These are some of the prices:

Genuine Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons at Half Price—

Tea Spoons, $1 and $1.10 dozen.
Dessert Forks, $2 dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.50 dozen.
Butter Spreaders, $2 dozen.
Preserve Spoons, 50c each.
Child's Spoons, 10c each.
Salt Spoons, 10c each.
Soup Ladles, $1 each.
Fish Forks, 85c and $1 each.
Cheese Scoops, 50c each.
Crumb Scrapers, $1 and $1.25 each.
Dessert Spoons, $2 dozen.
Orange Spoons, $1.35 dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen.
Berry Spoons, 65c each.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Mustard Spoons, 10c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Oyster Ladles, 75c each.
Pie Knives, 65c each.
Sugar Tongs, 35c each.
Child's Forks, 25c each.
Triple Plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.
Three-piece Child's Sets, 50c a set.

Quadruple-Plated Table Ware—One Quarter to a Third Off—

Five-piece Tea Sets, $7.50, $10.50, $11.25 and $12.
Baking Dishes, $4 and $5.
Water Pitchers, $3.
Claret or Lemonade Pitchers, $1.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75.
Syrup Pitchers, $2.
Bonbon Dishes, 85c.
Wine Coolers, $4.
Children's Cups, 50c and 75c.
Ice Pitchers, $5.
Soup Tureens, $5.
Waiters, 65c to $2.50.
Butter Dishes, $2.
4-bottle Castors, $2.
Pickle Jars, $1.
Salad Castors, $2.50.

Main aisle.

5,000 APRONS

Under-price

New lots of excellent lawn aprons, of very desirable sorts, and quite a variety of styles.

At 12½c, worth 25c—Ten styles; some with pockets, some with open work or lace insertion. Also some of plain gingham.

At 25c, worth 40c—Twelve styles of lawn with bretelles, plain hem or hemstitched; also with embroidery ruffle or insertion; others of plain gingham, or of gingham with ruffle of gingham, in dress shape.

Broadway.

Candy Holders and Table Favors for the "Glorious Fourth"

Our Candy Store is all ready to help housekeepers with their quiet but effective celebrating. Things for the cottage or picnic table. Lots of appropriate sentiment at little cost.

Paper Flags on pins, 12c doz.
Drums, 10c and 15c.
Shield Boxes, 10c, 15c, and 35c.
Square Boxes, with flag and ribbon, 8c and 10c.
Figures of "Columbia" and "Uncle Sam," 10c, 15c, 25c, and 40c.
Fire Crackers, to fill with candy, 3c, 5c, 8c, and 10c.
Silk Flag Box, 25c each.
Chocolate Fire Crackers, Rockets and Roman Candles, 5c, 10c, 15c, and 20c.

Basement.

CHINA, CUT GLASS and Lamps, Under-Price

We have picked out of our regular stock about a hundred Dinner Sets that we want to close out quickly. They are all from our own selected designs, handsome and perfect, and unmatched in quality and beauty, at their regular prices. Our determination to reduce the stocks promptly is the only reason for this action.

They are the choicest bargains recently offered in the China store.

DINNER SETS—

Sixty Dinner Sets of English and American porcelain, in seven fine decorations; four shapes; most of these sets sold up to today for $14, $15 and $17.75. **Today at $10 a set.**

Eighteen Dinner Sets in French china—Chas. Field Haviland—a pretty border decoration and all handles gilt; 100 pieces, complete with soup tureen and three large meat platters; until today these sets sold for $27.50. **Now at $20 a set.**

Twenty-four Dinner Sets in American porcelain; two good decorations; complete for 12 persons; worth $8, though previously sold for $6.50. **Now at $5.50 a set.**

An open-stock pattern we are closing out; decoration is after the Worcester effects, and the quality the finest English porcelain made. **Now at half prices:**

Dinner Plates, $1.15, from $2.35 dozen.
Breakfast Plates, $1, from $2 dozen.
Tea Plates, 85c, from $1.75 dozen.
Tea Cups and Saucers, $1.25, from $2.50 dozen.

Also Meat Dishes, Covered Dishes, Coffees, Jugs (all sizes), Soup Plates, Egg Cups, etc.

CUT GLASS, Under-Price—

A beautiful cutting; all artistic shapes.
Water Jugs, 2 pints, $5.75, from $8.50 each; 4 pints, $8.25, from $12.50 each.
Fancy Dishes, 9 inches, $6, from $9 each.
Low Bowls, 7 inches, $2.75, from $4 each.
Bonbon Dishes, $2.75, worth $4 each.
Handled Olives, $1.75, worth $3 each.
Bowls, 6 inches, $3.50, worth $5 each.

CUT GLASS, Under-Price—

Celery Trays, $3, from $4.50 each; $4.50, from $6 each.
Water Tumblers, $3, worth $5 dozen; $9, from $14 dozen.
Water Caraffes, $2.25, from $3 each; $3.50, from $5 each.

LAMPS at Half Price—

Handsomely decorated lamps, complete with globes to match; now priced like this;

$22.50, from $45 — $6, from $12
$17.50, from $35 — $4, from $8
$15, from $30 — $2.50, from $5
$7.50, from $15 — $1.50, from $3

Fine Metal Lamps:

$12.50, from $25 — $8.25, from $16.50
$10.25, from $20.50 — $6.75, from $13.50

Japanese Bronze and Pottery Vases we had mounted as lamps:

$5, from $10 and $12 — $15, from $30
$10, from $20 and $25 — $22.50, from $45

ONYX TABLES at Half Price—

Brass frames, gold-plated, beautifully colored onyx tops:

$40 Tables, now $20—Top onyx, 14x20 in., lower shelf, 12x18 in.; has round or square onyx columns for legs.

$25 Tables, now $12.50—Pedestal shape, 40 in. high, 14x14 in. onyx top, 12x12 in. lower shelf.

$15 Tables, now $7.50—Top onyx, 13x13 in., 6-in. onyx piece on lower shelf.

$10.50 Tables, now $5.25—Top onyx, 9x9 in., lower shelf, 5x5 in.

$85 Onyx Cabinet, now $42.50—Two shelves, 8x11 in., four shelves, 11x11 in.

Basement.

Men's SERGE SUITS

Made to Order

A good serge is almost as light as a feather. Then if it's made up right you'll scarcely know it's touching you.

We have the best serges in the world for this kind of suits; and we know just how to make them up to make a man feel well dressed, cool and easy in them.

Two particularly popular grades, black or blue, at $20 and $25; made to your measure.

Also a line of very attractive wool crashes—the kind you can see daylight through, at the same time very serviceable.

$20 and $25

Stripe worsted Trousers—many patterns and good ones, made to order, **at $6.50**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Navajo BLANKETS

They're *rugs*—of course, you know that; and the best floor covering imaginable for the Summer cottage, or for boat houses or canoes. These are made by hand, of wool that is spun, dyed and woven by the Navajo Indians, and the rugs are practically indestructible.

Then they have that artistic and aboriginal effect which is so desirable in the Summer home as well as the city den.

We have just received a new lot of these superb blankets, or rugs, from the Hyde Exploring Expedition, who vouch for their authenticity.

Blankets suitable for canoes, $2 to $10.

Blankets for cottages, boat houses or yachts, $5 to $40.

Third floor.

The SILKS that You Want

The Japanese Silks are most in demand now; and they are really scarce at most sources of supply. We have been fortunate in obtaining plenty, and being able to quote unusually low prices as well. Then these are just fresh from Japan:

White Corded Wash Silks, 45c—

A very large variety in neat stripes and checks; many styles, all white; the most suitable of all silks for Summer waists.

Black Habutai Silks—

Pre-eminently the black Summer silks, light in weight, but very strong and serviceable. Woven in Japan and dyed and finished in France; good black and evenly woven. These prices:

21 in., 40c — 27 in., 50c — 27 in., 65c — 27 in., 85c — 27 in., $1.25
21 in., 45c — 27 in., 60c — 27 in., 75c — 27 in., $1 — 27 in., $1.50

And at 55c, a bargain in Black Foulards; worth $1.

GAS RANGES, $1 a Month

The housekeeper who stays in the city certainly deserves every help possible to make her work easier and her home more comfortable.

The coal range makes work, is hard to care for, is dirty, heats up the house as well as the housekeeper; is never ready when you want it—*and costs more than gas after all!*

If you live on Manhattan Island, you can buy any range we have for $2 down and $1 a month; and the connections will be made by the gas company without charge.

We have a good variety of ranges to choose from—the Wanamaker, Clark Jewel and Detroit Jewel, ranging in price from $10.75 to $17.

Basement.

Women's WEAR

Several attractive groups of garments will appeal to women today. Notably the White Dressing Sacques, so cool, dainty and inexpensive. There are also quite unusual values in Muslin Underwear.

Long Petticoats—

$1.50—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn; hemstitched hem with plaits above.
$1.75—Of muslin; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with small ruffle, edged with torchon lace and four rows of insertion above.
$2.25—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with deep embroidery and clusters of fine plaits above, on bias.
$2.75—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with fine embroidery and two rows of insertion.
$3.50—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with point de Paris lace, insertion and plaits.
$4.25—Of lawn; trimmed with ruffle of point de Paris lace and two rows of insertion above.
$5—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with fine embroidery, insertion and plaits.
Others, from 50c to $24.

Night Gowns—

$1.25—Of nainsook; square neck, short sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, Swiss embroidery and ribbon.
$1.50—Of nainsook; low neck, short sleeves, trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and ribbon.
$1.75—Of nainsook; round neck, short sleeves, trimmed with point de Paris lace, insertion and ribbon.
$2.25—Of nainsook; round neck, short sleeves; front of fine plaits, trimmed with hemstitching and ribbon.
$2.50—Of nainsook; V neck, short sleeves; yoke of Swiss insertion, trimmed with fine embroidery; ribbon bow at neck.
$2.75—Of Persian lawn; square neck, short sleeves, trimmed with colored silk and ribbon.
Others, from 38c to $14.

Kimono Wrappers—

$1—Of lawn, in pretty colored stripes, with white border.

Dressing Sacques—

$1.25 to $2.75, regularly $1.75 to $4.50—Of white lawn, trimmed with lace, insertion or neat embroidery; high and low necks; some trimmed with ribbon.

Silk Petticoats—

$6 to $15, regularly $10.50 to $22—Of taffeta; all good Spring shades; all new ruffles in many different styles. Not many in all.

Second floor.

Eddy Refrigerators

Little need be said beyond the mention of the name when writing about refrigerators so long and favorably known as the "Eddy." Year after year they get better and better. The principle of dry air circulation for which they are famous is the best that science has evolved. The slate shelves are clean and pure, and retain the cold even after the ice has melted away.

They are splendidly constructed throughout. The purchasers of Eddy Refrigerators never find that they "might have done better"—for there is no better.

Eddy Upright Refrigerators, $13 to $64.

Eddy Ice Chests, $7.25 to $26.

Basement.

Going FISHING?

Here is news of necessary tackle to help you do justice to your reputation; and a chance to save enough money on your purchase to buy fish with which to make a new record.

Interesting alike to expert or amateur.

Three-piece medium-weight rods; stained butt, varnished natural color tip and silk-lashed ring guides, 15c; formerly 25c.
Three-piece medium-weight salt water rods; stained butt, varnished natural color maple tip, 25c; formerly 50c.
Three-piece heavy salt water rods, with extra tip; stained ash butt, heavy brass standing guides, 50c; formerly 85c.
Four-piece heavy salt water rods, with extra tip in butt; both tips lancewood; heavy brass ferrules and guides. $1.
Three-piece heavy salt water rods, with extra tip in butt; ash butt lancewood tip; solid metal reel seat, cork grip. $3.
Two and three-piece Calcutta bamboo rods, 15 ft. long; heavy brass ferrules and guides. Good rods, but they've been here too long. Now at 25c; formerly $1.25.
Three-piece split bamboo bait rods, with extra tip; cork grip, spiral guide; put up on cloth-covered wood form. $2.
Three-piece split bamboo fly or bait rods, with extra tip; stained grip, solid metal reel seats, silk-lashed spiral and ring guides; put up on stained wood form. $1.
Three-piece split bamboo fly or bait rods, with extra tip; hard rubber grips, solid metal reel seats, welt ferrules; put up on covered wood form. $4.50.
Hand-made split bamboo fly or bait rods, with solid cork grips and metal reel seats. The fly rods have German silver rings and single ring tip. The bait rods have bell guides and three-ring tip; put up on covered wood form with canvas cover. $10.
Silk Lines, 15c to $1.75 each.
Cotton Lines, 84 feet long, 7c and 8c each.
Linen Lines, 20c to $1. Swivels, 4c each.
Snelled Hooks, 20c, 25c and 30c doz.
Leaders, 10c, 16c and 20c each.
Reels, 60c to $12.50. Split Shot, 3c box.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

NAPKINS for Summer Tables

Here is a list of excellent Napkins, of pure linen at every price—just the sorts wanted by housekeepers and hotel-keepers wherever Summer tables are spread. All marked at exceptionally low prices:

75c a dozen—Silver bleached, Bohemian; dice patterns; 16 in. square; all hemmed.
85c a dozen—Bleached, Scotch; damask patterns; 17 in. square; our $1 quality.
95c a dozen—Silver bleached, Bohemian; dice patterns; 22 in. square; $1.10 quality.
$1 a dozen—Bleached, Scotch; choice patterns; 19 in. square; our $1.25 quality.
$1.25 a dozen—Grass bleached, German; drill patterns; extra heavy; our $1.50 quality.
$1.45 a dozen—Same quality as above; 22 in. square; regularly $1.75.
$1.60 a dozen—Same quality as above; 24 in. square; regularly $2.
$2 a dozen—Bleached, Scotch; 21 in. square; splendidly assorted patterns.
$2.50 a dozen—Bleached, Scotch; 22 in. square; double damask; one special new design; our $3 quality.
$3 a dozen—Same quality and pattern; 24 in. square; regularly $3.50.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Cotton DRESS GOODS

Attractively Priced

Pineapple Grenadines were first made by a Frenchman, and while the fabric was one of the daintiest of cottons, it would not hold in the seams. It was sold then at a dollar a yard. A Scotchman thought he could do better for less money, and he practically duplicated the effect in a good, substantial fabric. This we sold at 60c. Then others made the same fabric with Mercerized cotton, giving a still more silk-like effect. We sold it, however, at the same price until Saturday.

Today we put them on sale at these new prices:

Of plain cotton, at 37½c a yard
Of Mercerized cotton, at 50c a yard.

There are twenty-five designs to select from, in attractive stripes of white on colored grounds, and colored stripes on white grounds; and these plain colors—Navy blue, black, heliotrope, cardinal, light blue, tan.

Rotunda.

Then here are other tempting offerings for those who have Summer dresses still to make:

At 6¼c, regularly 25c—Soft finished Printed Percales in well-covered grounds, mostly in heliotrope grounds with colored and white stripes; splendid for shirt-waists.

At 8c, regularly 18c—Printed Cluster Corded Dimities in colored grounds of blue, pink and heliotrope, in monogram designs.

At 7c, regularly 12½c—Fine Printed Batiste in a great variety of pretty designs, in stripes and figures in white grounds, colored, navy blue and black.

At 9c, regularly 12½c—Printed Figured Swiss Muslins, in attractive figures and stripes in blue and black on white, and white figures and stripes on navy blue grounds.

At 12½c, regularly 25c—Printed Piques in a variety of colored stripes on white grounds, and white on navy blue.

At 12½c, regularly 25c—Printed Irish Dimities in quite a good variety of choice patterns. But the entire lot will be gone in a day or two.

At 31c, regularly 50c—Silk-Embroidered Striped Mousseline, in pretty self-colorings of light blue, pink, primrose, navy blue, royal blue and black.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

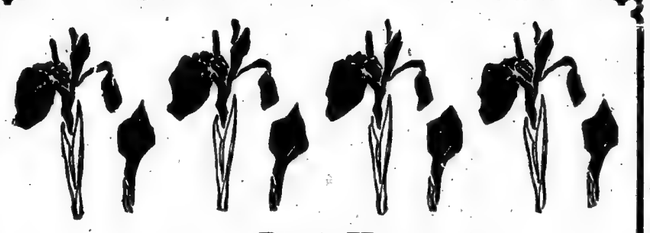

Part II "WILD FLOWERS" Ready Today

Hundreds were delighted with the new flower book last week. It is just as much better than any other flower book you ever saw before, as the crisp, fresh, brilliant, perfumed flowers are better than a dried-up bunch pressed into a scrap-book.

It is as fascinating as a story—easy to read, and leaves an impression that makes one permanently familiar with the traits and habits of all the flowers of garden, field and woods.

Those of us who have gone botanizing, or gathering wild flowers, and thought we were enjoying it, have a new revelation in store when we go to the woods again with this key to flower-lore in our possession. We shall then know that we have been like one who has all his life thought the orange a delightful fruit because of its gorgeous color and its rotundity—knowing nothing of its inward delights. For truly until this knowledge is ours, we have not broken the skin of the pleasure that Nature's Garden holds for us.

The work has been made up in eight parts, and will be published one part each week, for eight weeks; and the price of the parts is only

25 Cents a Copy

A decided departure from the usual cost of books published in this beautiful style; illuminated with such charming colored plates.

PARTS I and II—Now Ready

Each one illustrated profusely—most of the plates being in the natural colors of the flowers, reproduced from life.

Those ordering by mail can have their copy sent postpaid for 30c a part. This is all it costs to learn whether you want the entire set or not. Buying one part does not obligate you to take the rest unless you feel the fascination and want the whole delightful series.

TEAR OFF Coupon below and mail today to JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York:

I inclose { 30 cents / 60 cents } in stamps; please send me { Part II / Parts I and II } of

"WILD FLOWERS,"

advertised in the Times of today.

Name _____

Address _____

SHOES for Particular People

And the Economically Inclined

This Shoe Store won its first prestige by selling *better* shoes than were to be found in the usual stores, and the fine shoes of the high-priced stores at reasonable prices. The business quickly grew to enormous proportions; and our vast distributing power brought about the great movements in Under-priced Shoes that are now famous.

This is the month of the great bargains from the clearing up of manufacturers' stocks of Summer Shoes; but many prefer to select more particularly from our regular lines of shoes because prices there, too, are much below usual costs of such superb shoes.

We give suggestions from both collections:

These in the Under-priced Shoe Stores:

Shoes for a Dollar—

Women's shoes, slippers and Oxfords that have sold at $2 and $3, and more—sizes are not complete in each lot, but women with narrow feet can get shod for the Summer for a third of what they expected to pay.

Tan Shoes at $1.50—

Lace shoes with Louis XV. heels; also with the military and Cuban heels; nut brown kidskin, with flexible and welted soles. Regular $3 qualities.

Women's $1.50 Oxfords at $1—

Black kid; firm extension soles; kid tip; military heels.

Women's $2 Oxfords at $1.20—

Black kidskin, with kid tips; broad toes and medium heels. Also with patent leather tips, with narrower toes.

Women's $2 Oxfords at $1.40—

Black kid and tan Russia calf Oxfords, with full round toes; extension soles, and all the points that make up fine shoe quality.

Basement.

Men's Tan Calf Shoes at $2.40—

The $3.50 sort; several swell toe shapes to choose from, and the best value yet shown.

Men's Tan Kid Oxfords at $1.50—

Very comfortable low heel, round toe, flexible sewed Oxfords and lace shoes.

Men's White Canvas Shoes at $2—

With rubber soles; heavy and durable; for boating or outings of all sorts; regular $3 grade.

Rubber Soled Oxfords at 35c—

White, brown and black canvas with granite rubber soles; the good sort that don't crack; all sizes, for men, women and boys, same price.

Annex Shoe Store.

These in the Main Shoe Store:

Women's Oxfords—

Kidskin, with turned soles, at $1.50, $2, $3 and $4.
Kidskin, with welted and stitched extension soles, at $2, $3, $4 and $5.
Calfskin, with heavy soles, at $3, $4 and $5.
Patent leather, with thin or heavy soles, at $3, $4 and $5.
Girls' and children's Oxfords, with spring heels, at $1.50 to $2.50, depending on size; made from kidskin, patent leather, tan kid and calf.
Men's Oxfords in calf, kid and patent leather, $3, $3.90 and $5.

Boys' SUITS

More good news today for parents with boys to fit out. Good and good-looking clothes at little cost.

Boys' Russian blouse suits of striped chambray; sizes for 2½ to 8 years.
Good washable suits at 65c and 80c suit.

Main floor, Ninth street.

Boys' double-breasted suits with knee trousers, in broken sizes, in plain blue and mixed cheviots; sizes for 8 to 16 years. Values $4.50 and $5; at $3.50 a suit.
About one hundred blue cheviot sailor suits; sizes for 3 to 8 years, a few 12-year sizes in the lot; value $3.50; at $2.50 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Embroideries and White Goods

A lot of five-yard strips of embroidery insertion, at 12c a strip; worth 25c.

Three hundred yards of allover or cluster plaitings, at 28c; worth 40c.

White pique, in assorted cords and fancy welts, at 12½c; worth 25c.

Handkerchiefs, for men and women, slightly imperfect, at 12½c; worth 25c, or more.

In the Under-Price Store, Basement.

Keeping the Mosquitoes Off at Night

Too bad some philanthropist does not make a donation for the extermination of mosquitoes, now that science says it is possible, and comparatively inexpensive to do it.

But in the meantime individual self-defense is necessary, and very effectual aids for the protection of sleepers are these canopies.

The Dixie Canopy protects you completely. It attaches to the head-board of a bed, and can be adjusted with the turn of a hand, and can instantly be swung out of the way when not in use. Price, complete, $2.85 each.

The Palmer Canopy is an umbrella frame which is adjustable by pulley from the ceiling or floor standard. Made in three sizes; at $1.35, $2 and $2.25 each.

Mosquito Netting by the piece, two yards wide and eight yards long; at 45c, 50c, 65c and 75c a piece.

Upholstery Store, Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

MORRISANIA Y. C. REGATTA

Fifty-nine Boats Started and All Beat the Squall Home.

PRETTY RACES ON L. I. SOUND

Competing Crafts Sailed in Three Divisions and Driven by a Brisk Breeze—Crews Were Busy.

The sixth annual open regatta of the Morrisania Yacht Club was sailed yesterday in Long Island Sound in a stiff southwest breeze that gave the crews of the open boats plenty of work with pump and bucket to keep their craft from swamping. There were over seventy entries, and fifty-nine boats started, ranging in size from thirty-five down to fifteen feet, in three divisions that sailed over three different courses, starting from a point off the club anchorage at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. Classes A, B, and F, composed of the large boats, covered the Gangway Buoy course of twenty miles; Classes C, D, G, and H went around Stepping Stones Light, a distance of fifteen miles, and the small cats sailed a triangular course of ten miles.

At 11:11 H. J. Barto, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, gave the signal that started the first division, and the fleet headed away for Barretto's Point, with the wind almost directly astern. Both the second and third divisions were got away without a hitch or a foul, each craft being cheered enthusiastically by the club members and friends aboard the steamer Fulton Market, that followed the boats. As the fleet neared Fort Schuyler the wind shifted to the west and freshened, causing the crews to lower their spinnakers and haul their booms inboard.

About the only accident of the day occurred aboard the cabin catboat Susie J., owned by H. J. Barto. She was leading her class when a sudden squall struck her, and before she could be brought up in the wind her throat halyards parted and her mainsail fell limp. Before the damage could be repaired the Ripple passed her and held her lead to the finish. Nearing Gangway Buoy the wind shifted again, and the boats, after rounding the mark, stood across the Sound into Pelham Bay, and then made a long reach down to the forts. Interest centred in the race between the Coquette of the Harlem Yacht Club and the Yankee of the Stuyvesant Yacht Club. It looked very much like the Yankee's race until after the forts were passed, when the wind shifted again and necessitated a dead beat home, which brought out the sailing qualities of the craft and the ability of their crews. The Coquette finally worked into the lead and won by a quarter of a mile. The smaller boats had finished before the larger ones began to appear around Barretto's Point headed for the finish line, but all were snugly at anchor before the squall broke at 4:30 o'clock. The winners in the various classes follow: Class A, Coquette; Class B, Pinochle; Class C, Edna; Class D, Maybe; Class E, Dottie Dean; Class F, Dorothy; Class G, Ripple; Class H, Bertha, and Class I, Echo. Following are the summaries, computed by the judges, J. Schroeder, C. Odgen, and G. Charlton:

CLASS A—CABIN SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS, 30 FEET AND OVER.

Start, 11:11.

Yacht and Owner.	Club.	Finish. H.M.S.
Coquette, F. Delanaw, H. Y. C.		3:33:10
Yankee, A. W. Strong, S. Y. C.		3:41:10
Florence, L. Engbert, M. Y. C.		3:55:30
Restless, J. O. Thurston, M. Y. C.		Did not finish
Vela, J. W. Steffans, M. Y. C.		4:11:20

CLASS B—SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS, 25 FEET AND UNDER.

Start, 11:11.

Pinochle, J. Babst, S. Y. C.	3:17:00
Forgie, J. B. Henry, K. Y. C.	Did not finish
Courier, G. Ollweiler, M. Y. C.	3:44:30
Guananicke, R. Sands, K. Y. C.	3:42:10
Puzzle, W. S. Coultas, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Effie, J. Sinclair, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Peerless, C. Heindricks, M. Y. C.	3:50:20
Bertha K., F. Kaiser, M. Y. C.	3:36:00
Zayda, Hayward & Underhill, K. Y. C.	Did not finish
Water Lily, T. Kiernan, B. Y. C.	3:51:00
Bona Fide, A. Grassley, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Cygnet, A. Clements, M. Y. C.	Did not finish

CLASS C—CABIN SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS, 25 FEET AND UNDER.

Start, 11:16.

Edna, C. J. Stelz, M. Y. C.	2:45:30
Niagara, Fischent and Schaffort, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Isis, A. Butler, M. Y. C.	3:09:30
Psyche, D. Mackerwith, M. Y. C.	3:14:30
Howard, J. Berrian, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Tip Top, W. Elsale, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Lily Bud, A. White, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Gertrude, Curtis and Morstadt, M. Y. C.	2:50:30
Anita, C. Zoocke, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Dolores, J. Granberry, M. Y. C.	3:19:00
Iolanthe, A. E. Powell, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Jack Rabbit, A. M. Vestdt, H. Y. C.	Did not finish
Dawn, F. Daum, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Twinkle, E. Dautreville, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Marguerite, T. Deckert, M. Y. C.	2:49:30

CLASS D—OPEN SLOOPS, 20 FEET AND OVER.

Start, 11:16.

Maybe, J. L. Smith, M. Y. C.	2:47:10
Annie C., J. Custance, M. Y. C.	3:18:28
Question, J. Heeb, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Josie S., O. Craighead, M. Y. C.	3:14:11
Poll, W. S. Holme, W. Y. C.	2:56:30
Martha W. B., W. S. Hotine, W. Y. C.	Did not finish

CLASS G—CABIN CATS UNDER 25 AND OVER 20 FEET.

Start, 11:16.

Ripple, E. A. Nelson, M. Y. C.	2:55:02
Susie J., H. J. Barrto, M. Y. C.	3:20:30
Rose L. Jackson, M. Y. C.	3:10:30
Mascot, G. Bodtman, S. Y. C.	
Pride, C. Mindt, M. Y. C.	3:32:30
Torment, R. L. Denton, E. Y. C.	3:00:22

CLASS H—CABIN CATS 20 FEET AND UNDER.

Start, 11:16.

Bertha, J. Schmidt, M. Y. C.	3:41:30
Runaway Girl, J. Toole, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Sybil, Smith, M. Y. C.	Did not finish

CLASS E—OPEN SLOOPS UNDER 20 FEET.

Start, 11:21.

Dottie Dean, C. Lansing, M. Y. C.	2:30:20
Imp, A. Crosbie, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Osiris, H. Hassall, M. Y. C.	Did not finish

CLASS F—CABIN CATS 25 FEET AND OVER.

Start, 11:11.

Dorothy, A. Williams, S. Y. C.	3:01:12
Katrina, F. Ruehe, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Aller, R. Nafis, M. Y. C.	3:40:30
Mabel M., Hummann Bros., W. Y. C.	Did not finish
Flyaway, Berrian & Krainer, K. Y. C.	3:58:12
Lou, G. J. Oakes, M. Y. C.	3:16:28

CLASS I—OPEN CATS 23 FEET AND UNDER.

Start, 11:21.

Echo, C. M. Dillon, W. Y. C.	2:16:00
Acorn, F. J. Oakes, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Ka Za Za, T. J. McCahill, H. H. Y. C.	Did not finish
Venus, W. Jacoby, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Madeline, H. Greinert, H. Y. C.	Did not finish
Pastime, A. W. Haire, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Sport, W. Velson, M. Y. C.	Did not finish
Edda, G. W. Frank, M. Y. C.	2:30:00
H. C. Miner, L. Petrie, C. Y. C.	Did not finish
Little Deane, E. Roe, S. Y. C.	Did not finish
Mary E., S. M. Vines, B. Y. C.	Did not finish
Pilot, J. McKenna, S. Y. C.	2:23:00
Mascot, H. Crasswell, S. Y. C.	2:37:30

A reception and supper followed the regatta at the clubhouse.

RULES FOR BIG YACHTS' RACE.

Regulations to Govern Newport Trials of Ninety-Footers Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 23.—The Newport Yacht Racing Association has completed all arrangements for the four races for the ninety-footers to be sailed off Newport July 6, July 8, July 10, and July 12. A cup will be presented to the winner of each race provided two or more yachts start. The races will be sailed under the racing rules of the New York Yacht Club, except for the following modifications:

Entries must be made in writing to Herman B. Duryea, Chairman, Newport, before July 1. Unless the winner completes the course in six hours from the time of the starting signal, the race will be declared off and must be resailed on the following day. Yachts must display their racing numbers on both sides of mainsail. The owner or his representative must be on board of each yacht in every race. Each yacht must file her racing measurement with the Chairman of the Race Committee before the start and must be measured with full racing crew aboard; the measurer to state in the certificate the number of persons on board at the time of the measurement. No yacht shall carry in a race more persons than are stated in her certificate, but nothing herein shall be held to modify Rule 8, New York Yacht Club racing rules. All measurements must be made by Mr. John Hyslop of New York.

The instructions for sailing and the starting signals are to be as follows:

At 11 A. M. the warning signal, a gun, is to be fired, or a fifteen-second blast of warning on whistle blown, while a rectangular flag is hoisted. At 11:05 A. M. the preparatory signal, a gun fired, or a five-second whistle blown, and the blue peter hoisted. At 11:10 A. M. starting signal, a gun fired or a five-second whistle blown, and a red rectangular flag hoisted. At 11:12 A. M. handicap signal, a gun fired, or five-second whistle blown, and the red flag hauled down, which will be taken as the time of all yachts not having crossed.

In case of postponement or a resailed race the course will be selected and signaled as for a new race. The New York Yacht Club burgee over code flag will indicate the use of the club code. Supplementary sailing directions giving the course to be sailed will be issued as early as possible. The Race Committee consists of H. B. Duryea, Chairman; W. Kane, and R. N. Ellis.

To-morrow morning John Hyslop, the official measurer of the New York Yacht Club, will measure the yacht Constitution for her races on July 1 and 2. Mr. Duncan expects to keep the Constitution moving with tuning-up trials till he leaves for the New York Yacht Club races.

Navahoe Tried in New Rig.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 23.—The yawl-rigged yacht Navahoe, with the mast formerly used by the sloop yacht Defender, was tried for the first time this afternoon with a run up the bay for a rigging test. Everything worked well, and the boat showed a considerable gain in speed under her new spar, which she used with her old set of sails. These will be replaced soon by the new set that is being finished in Boston. Royal P. Carroll was aboard with a few friends while the boat was tested. The schooner yacht Fortuna and the steam yacht Gerilda have arrived.

An attempt was made to-day to take the Constitution out for a spin. When her sails were hoisted fog came in, and although it cleared away later the yacht did not go out.

Old Mill Yacht Club's Races.

The annual regatta of the Old Mill Yacht Club was sailed yesterday on Jamaica Bay. The wind blew from the southwesterly, and freshened up almost into a squall before the race was over. The course extended from the Breakwater off Canarsie, to the Red Can Buoy, and thence to the Barrel, or starting point off Old Mill Creek. Several hundred members and guests of the organization witnessed the races from the new clubhouse. The summaries:

CABIN CAT BOATS, 20 TO 25 FEET.

Start, 2:19 P. M.

Boat and Owner.	Finished.	Elapsed Time.
Diana, A. H. Noyes	2:23:00	2:09:00
Mignonette, G. A. Cooper	4:37:00	2:18:00

OPEN CAT BOATS, 20 TO 25 FEET.

Start, 2:12 P. M.

Halcyon, G. H. Jenkins	4:08:30	1:56:30
Pauline B., J. O. Rogers	Disabled. Did not finish	

OPEN CAT BOATS UNDER 20 FEET.

Start, 2:20 P. M.

Free, G. H. Smith	3:35:30	1:09:30
Lester, F. E. Bossa	3:32:20	1:06:20
Bill Nye, C. Karpff	3:33:15	1:07:15
Viola, J. Hayden	Did not finish	
Alert, W. H. Myers	3:31:45	1:05:45
Diver, H. Walker	Did not finish	

Yacht Race for One-Design Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

CCLLEGE POINT, L. I., June 23.—There was some interesting sport here to-day in the first of a series of ten races among the Knickerbocker Yacht Club's one-design fleet known as the Hampden class. The starters, four in number, covered a triangular course off the clubhouse here. It was a close race between Secretary J. O. Sinkinson's boat and that of Commodore Barnes. The former won by 20 seconds. The summaries:

KNICKERBOCKER HAMPDEN CLASS.

Start 4:20 P. M.

Boat and Owner.	Finished. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
No. 3, J. O. Sinkinson	5:10:00	0:50:00
No. 5, F. E. Barnes, Com.	5:10:20	0:50:20
No. 4, Rodman Sands	5:11:50	0:51:50
No. 1, P. G. Wilson	5:18:15	0:58:15

COLLEGE CREWS IN FINE TRIM.

Close Contest Promised in the Yale-Harvard Race.

Special to The New York Times.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 23.—With but two days left of actual practice on the Thames, both Yale and Harvard coachers feel that the crews are in excellent condition for the big race next Thursday. Every expert who has come here to look over the crews has expressed his opinion that the eights are this year remarkably evenly matched, and that almost anything may be expected as the result of the race on Thursday evening. Neither side is claiming superiority, and unless something intervenes to change conditions the race should be a toss up to the last minute.

Yale, on the whole, has not so strong a crew as she had last year, while Harvard has a slightly better one. The 1901 Yale crew, however, is better than most of its predecessors, and can be relied upon to handle itself well on Thursday. The faults in the Yale boat are rather those of over-eagerness than inability to hit a stroke, while Harvard seems to have other difficulties. Both coachers in private show that they are satisfied that their respective boats are rowing as well as could be expected of them, and Coach Storrow's public statement depreciating the Harvard boat is discounted here to a large extent.

The two 'Varsity crews will row next Thursday in the following order; Yale—Stroke, Cameron; No. 7, Blagden; No. 6, Kunzig; No. 5, Mitchell; No. 4, Hooker; No. 3, Johnson, No. 2, Bogue; bow, Waterman; coxswain, Chittenden. Harvard—Stroke, Bancroft; No. 7, Lawrence; No. 6, Bullard; No. 5, Ayre; No. 4, Shuebruck; No. 3, Blake; No. 2, McGrew; bow, Goodell.

Of the 'Varsity men Yale has veterans in Cameron, Blagden, and Kunzig, while the Harvard veterans are Bancroft, Lawrence, Bullard, and Shuebruck. The 'Varsity four race this year will be unusually interesting, as at both Gale's Ferry and Red Top it is believed that very fast boats have been developed. Yale's four-oared boat will row as follows: Stroke, Strong; No. 3, Rumsey; No. 2, Hewitt; bow, Thomas. Harvard will row as follows: Stroke, Brownell; No. 3, Francis; No. 2, Colby; bow, James.

The freshman crews this year are less evenly matched than usual, according to the belief at Yale's headquarters. Yale will row in the following order: Stroke, Adams; No. 7, Stubbs; No. 6, Scott; No. 5, Weymouth; No. 4, Judson; No. 3, Coffin; No. 2, Cross; bow, Verrill. Harvard will send her freshman crew to the start as follows: Stroke, Phillips; No. 7, Lindsay; No. 6, Thanisch; No. 5, Meyer; No. 4, Sanger; No. 3, Parmelee; No. 2, Minturn; bow, Dillingham.

BOAT CLUBS WILL MOVE.

Rowing Organizations Will Make Way for City Work.

Most of the boat clubs in "Scullers' Row," on the south bank of the Harlem River, between the Third and the Fourth Avenue Bridge, which have been notified by the city authorities to vacate by the first of the coming month, already have arranged to move further up the river. The Harlem Rowing Club has secured a site adjoining the house of the Nassau Boat Club, in front of Macomb's Dam Park, on the east side of the river, between the Central and the Northern railway bridges. The Metropolitan Rowing Club will locate next to the Harlems, and the Wyanokes will either join the colony there or obtain a place on the west side of the river, between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets.

These three clubs have their houses on floats and can move without much trouble or expense, but the Crescent Rowing Club, whose house in the "Row" is built upon piles, is in a serious predicament, and it was said yesterday on the river that the expense of putting its house upon a scow and moving it would be so great that the club might be unable to meet it and might have to dispose of the house where it is and either amalgamate with some other club or go out of existence.

The First Bohemian Boat Club, whose house is upon a scow, will also have to move, but as yet has not arranged for a new location.

There was the usual amount of rowing yesterday, all the crews now in training for the regattas of next month being upon the water, and a number of pleasure craft as well.

Cornell Crews at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23.—The colony of college oarsmen training for the races on July 2 was augmented to-day by the arrival of Cornell University's delegation, comprising a 'Varsity eight-oared crew, a 'Varsity four, and a freshman eight. The Ithacans brought the eight-oared cedar shell in which the 'Varsity rowed last year, and which is now being used by the freshmen, and also a new cedar shell for the 'Varsity. The Cornell men have their quarters in the residence of the late Ira Shafer, a villa standing close to the river about four minutes' walk from the boathouse.

No one at Cornell's quarters would say anything about the trouble reported from Ithaca over the desire of Charles Francis, Jr., to represent the college in the single-scull race. Francis did not come with the crews, and it could not be learned whether he was likely to come. The Cornell launch will not get here until to-morrow night, and the men may not row to-morrow.

The Pennsylvania and Columbia oarsmen spent a quiet day. Most of the Pennsylvanians went to church, and this evening they called in a body at Cornell's headquarters.

Plans for International Rifle Shoot.

Lieut. Jones, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, yesterday announced that communications had been received by the association from officials of two additional States, Pennsylvania and Texas, who have decided to send teams to represent those States at the international rifle shooting tournament to be held on the Sea Girt range late in the Summer. A change in the original arrangements for the shoot, by which the number of shots to be allowed to each individual in a number of the matches has been decided upon by the management of the Sea Girt range, in view of the expected crowd and the great number of competitions to be completed, and notice of the change has been sent to the National Rifle Association. Officials of the association still are considering the question of what style of rifle shall be used in the match between the Irish and American teams, and a series of tests will be made before the matter is settled. At a trial held Saturday at Sea Girt, the United States Army magazine rifle, mounted with globe sight and spirit level, gave very satisfactory results, one score of 48 out of a possible 50 being made with this arm at 800 yards.

TROTTERS ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Heat Did Not Prevent Fast Trials by Road Drivers.

A fair gathering of horsemen and their fast steppers on the Speedway yesterday morning, despite the heat, furnished a series of lively brushes, to the delight of a small but appreciative crowd. One horse, Dan L., driven by W. C. Clark of Yonkers, after pacing several heats, dropped exhausted with the heat, near the finish post, but was revived. Dr. David Randall's new roadster Coast Boy, with a mark of 2:10½, did some fast work, and defeated Tippo, 2:26½, driven by George Coleman, the latter showing remarkable speed, and being only half a length behind at the finish. Coast Boy, however, was finally obliged to lower his colors to Chance, driven by J. Irving, who was never headed, and won out easy.

Fairview, 2:09¾, driven by J. P. Baiter, after being worked out several times, was turned with Tippo, who got the best of the start, and had half a length to the good as the post was passed. Bicycle Girl, 2:20 driven by J. Meyer, had a neck and neck go with Coast Boy, honors being about even at the finish. Cobwebs, driven by Nathan Straus, came down the stretch several lengths in front of Freddie, also owned by Mr. Straus, and handled by a trainer. George Huber had his green mare on the road, and brushed them several times with Mr. Grisman's roan mare, the latter winning easily.

AMERICAN RIDERS LEAVE FRANCE.

Sims Back in New York and McJoynt on the Way.

William Sims, the American jockey, who went to France with Jockey Cassius Sloan last Spring, and who later rode races in France, Austria, and Hungary, has returned to New York. At the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday he talked of his experience abroad and stated that, while fairly successful in his riding, he had been dissatisfied all the time that he was abroad, as he could not get along with the English trainers, who manage most of the permanent stables racing in Continental Europe. Sloan, he said, had left France to ride in Russia, but Sims preferred to come home.

Another American Jockey "Eddie" McJoynt, who went to France under contract to ride the horses of the New York millionaire, William K. Vanderbilt, who maintains a great breeding and racing establishment in France, also is on his way back to the United States. Mr. McJoynt's release from R. W. Walden was bought by Mr. Vanderbilt last Fall, and it was believed that the boy had a splendid prospect in France, but he experienced the same trouble that Sims did and could not agree with the trainers there. In letters to friends, McJoynt wrote enthusiastically of the liberality of Mr. Vanderbilt and of the manner in which French racing is conducted, but he complained bitter ' of injustice at the hands of racing officials. It was because of this that McJoynt asked for and secured his release from Mr. Vanderbilt. He will reach New York late this week.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Cassville Brixton, Masterman, Man-o'-War, Gold Cure, Hyphen, and G. Whittier, 115 pounds each; Pearfinder, Rassair, Knight of Harlem, Essene, Lady Sterling, Byrne of Roscrea, Fair Knight, Fair Vivian, The Clipper, Legation, and Emma A. M., 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; penalties and allowances; one mile. Andronicus, 118 pounds; Dolando, 110; Speedmas, 108; Bombshell and The Amazon, 106 each; Mizpah, 105; Monmouth Boy, Mango, Lord Ogelby, and Borough, 103 each; Totar, 98; Hengist and Contend, 90 each; Punctual and The Golden Prince, 83 each; Pleasant Sail, Ginki, and Seminole, 91 each; Scurry and Collegian, 88 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds; special weights; penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Leonora Loring, 110 pounds; Disadvantage, 114; April Shower and Chilton, 112 each; Laodice, Bonner, and Lady Sterling, 109 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bay Ridge Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. First Whip, 118 pounds; Kamara, 111; Decanter, 108; All Gold, 103; Maid of Harlem, 102; Nones and Lancaman, 100 each. The Regent, 96; Rochester, 93; Ben Viking, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights; one mile. Politician, Phosphor, Twilighter, Ethics, Black Dick, Tom Kenny, and Advocator, 116 pounds each; Magentic, Cervera, Androclus, Barretto, and Choir Master, 113 each; Anna Darling, Princeton Girl, and Award, 111 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights with allowances; six furlongs on the turf. The Rhymer and Malster, 117 pounds each; Isidor, 115; Double Six, Fabius, The Black Scot, and Maximo Gomez, 112 each; Prince of Melrose and Bistrick, 107 each; Cervera, 104; Balloon and Templeton, 102 each.

Brighton Beach Stake Programme.

The programme for the Brighton Beach Racing Association's Summer meeting, to open on Saturday, July 6, and continue for twenty-five days, has been issued. The schedule for the running of the stake fixtures is as follows:

July 6, the Brighton Handicap, three-year-olds and upward, $5,000 added, mile and a quarter; the Auteuil Hurdle, $800 added, mile and three-quarters. July 9, the Venus, fillies, two-year-olds, $3,000; five furlongs. July 11, the Iroquois, three-year-olds, $5,000; mile and a quarter. July 12, the Test Handicap, three-year-olds and upward, $1,500 added; six furlongs. July 13, the Brighton Junior, $10,000, six furlongs; the Punchestown Steeple, $1,000 added, full course, about two and one-half miles. July 16, the Jamaica, three-year-olds and upward, $1,500 added; one and one-sixteenth miles. July 17, the Winged-Foot Handicap, two-year-olds, $1,500 added; five and one-half furlongs. July 18, the Brighton Oaks, fillies, three years old, $3,500; one and one-eighth miles. July 19, the Islip Handicap, three-year-olds and upward, $1,500 added; one and one-eighth miles. July 20, the Foxhall Stakes, $15,000, two-year-olds, six furlongs; the Chantilly Hurdle, $800 added, one and one-half miles. July 22, the Glen Cove Handicap, three-year-olds, $1,500 added; six furlongs. July 23, the Atlantic, two-year-olds, $1,500 added; five furlongs. July 25, the Seagate, three-year-olds, $2,000 added; one and one-eighth miles. July 27, the Brighton Cup, three-year-olds and upward, $5,000 added, two and a quarter miles; the Leopardstown Steeple, $1,000 added, short course, about two miles. July 30, the Montauk, two-year-olds, $1,500 added; five and one-half furlongs. Aug. 1, the Brighton Derby, three-year-olds, $10,000; one and one-half miles. Aug. 3, the Neptune, two-year-olds, $5,000; six furlongs.

Derby Horses Due Home To-day.

A telegram from T. J. Healey, trainer of the racing stable of R. T. Wilson, Jr., who went to Chicago with the three-year-old The Parader, third in the American Derby on Saturday, was received at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday stating that The Parader was shipped to New York yesterday morning and would arrive at Sheepshead Bay this morning. Richard Croker's Beau Gallant and Frank Farrell's Bonibert, who ran in the same race, are due at the same time. From reports none of the horses has suffered any ill-effects from the trip to Chicago, and all are expected to train on steadily for the Lawrence Realization Stakes, to be run July 4. That race until a few days ago was regarded as practically at the mercy of J. R. Keene's Commando, but Commando pulled up lame after a gallop at Brighton Beach Saturday, and as the lameness is the second he has suffered from since he failed to run for the Brooklyn Derby, there is some doubt about his getting to the post, though he is to be shod with bar plates for his Realization preparation. As Conroy, in the same stable, is lame, too, the Realization has begun to take on the appearance of a very open race.

NAVAL MILITIA'S SPORTS.

Second Division Won Honors in First Battalion's Boat Races.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 23.—The Second Division of the First Naval Battalion, Naval Militia, State of New York, carried off the honors in the rowing and swimming races in connection with the reunion of the battalion at Point View Park, near this place, to-day, winning first place in the two cutter races and the first four places in the swimming race.

The reunion was in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the organization of the battalion, and was attended by a number of former members of the organization, as well as a large proportion of the active membership. A clambake and speechmaking filled out the day's amusements.

The first race was for cutters, with crews of twelve men and a coxswain each. There were four entries, representing the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions, respectively. The distance was about half a mile. In the first trial the Second Division crew finished first, but the First Division crew fouled the Fourth Division crew and was disqualified in consequence, and the race was rowed again, with the Second, Third and Fourth Division crews only. The Second Division crew won by a length and a half, with the Fourth Division second, and the Third Division third.

A race between the victorious Second Division crew and one composed of veteran members of that division was rowed later in the day and resulted in a second victory for the active members. The summaries follow:

Swimming Race, 50 Yards.—Won by L. Mortimer, Second Division; E. L. Weeks, Second Division, second; C. Hayward, Second Division, third; E. Hunter, Second Division, fourth.

Cutter Race, One-half Mile, Divisional Crews.—Won by Second Division Crew: Bow, Mitchell and Meigs; 2, E. Stockwell and Ayres; 3, De Witt and W. Weed; 4, R. Weed and L. P. Stockwell; 5, Bruce and Brandt; stroke, Guion and Crawford; coxswain, De Kay; Fourth Division Crew: Bow, Taylor and Von Musitz; 2, Langford and Crowell; 3, Sturgis and Scrymser; 4, C. Diercks and Affelt; 5, J. Diercks and Sutton; stroke, Slazenger and Crawford; coxswain, D. Sturgis, second; Third Division Crew: Bow, Devlin and Folsom; 2, Cahill and Clark; 3, Kenny and Steinert; 4, Duncan and Mack; 5, Raff and Neal; stroke, Rice and Case; coxswain, Vernon, third. Time—4:25.

Cutter Race, One-half Mile, Active and Veteran Crews of Second Division.—Won by Active Crew: Bow, Mitchell and Meigs; 2, E. Stockwell and Ayres; 3, De Witt and W. Weed; 4, R. Weed and L. Stockwell; 5, Bruce and Brandt; stroke, Guion and Crawford; coxswain, De Kay; Veteran Crew: Bow, W. Ward and Waldron; 2, Hayward and R. Mead; 3, Pain and Spooner; 4, Riggs and Maguire; 5, H. M[illegible]y and Dimock; stroke, J. Murray and L[illegible]; coxswain, Lozier, second.

BALL PLAYERS' MEETING.

Zimmer, Vindicated by Election, Resigns, and T. Daly Succeeds Him.

The Protective Association of Professional Baseball Players met yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Stuyvesant, and after an exceedingly lively meeting elected two Presidents, first Charles Zimmer, for purposes of "vindication," and next "Tom" Daly, for business. Zimmer, satisfied with the vindication his election gave him, resigning and causing the second selection of a President.

The meeting was a rather stormy one, though afterward the players smiled and denied that there was any unpleasantness. One member from each club in the National League and one from each club in the American League was privileged to vote, and as the National League representatives all supported Zimmer, while the American League men opposed him, because of his action in suspending the players who violated the option or reserve clause in the fight for players last Spring between the National and American Leagues, it was a very close contest as to whether or not Zimmer would secure the vindication he wanted.

At the last moment word came that the voting representative of one American League club—the Detroit nine—could not be present, and so Zimmer won by a vote of 8 to 7 over Dole Gear of the Washington club, who was nominated by the American League men.

Promptly upon being elected, Zimmer declared that the vote was all that he wished, as it justified the course he had taken when to stop the "jumping" of contracts he had signed an agreement with the National League that players who were held under the reserve clause by National League clubs should be suspended if they signed with American League clubs. Zimmer then resigned, and without further trouble Daly was elected to the vacancy.

One other cause for fierce argument was a proposition to bar from the meeting players who had been suspended under the agreement signed by Zimmer. After heated discussion the difficulty was smoothed over by the statement from Zimmer that the men in question had been suspended temporarily only, and, consequently, the term of suspension had ended.

Professional Baseball. Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	30	20	.600	Brooklyn	25	24	.510
New York	22	19	.537	Philadelphia	24	25	.490
St. Louis	27	24	.529	Cincinnati	21	24	.467
Boston	23	21	.523	Chicago	19	34	.358

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 8; Worcester, 5.
At Montreal—Montreal, 8; Providence, 4.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 8; Hartford, 11.

New York State League.

At Albany—Albany, 7; Troy, 9.
At Utica—Utica, 6; Ilion, 2.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 2; Binghamton, 4.

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

West New York, 8; Murray Hill, 2.

At Weehawken yesterday the West New York nine defeated the team of the Murray Hill Baseball Club of New York by a score of 8 to 2.

WEST NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bassford, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Jordon, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0
Murphy, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Diedrick, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Smith, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0
Kinney, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
O'Neil, c.	1	1	5	1	0
Leonard, 3b.	1	1	1	3	1
McMann, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total	8	11	27	13	1

MURRAY HILL.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Roberts, ss.	0	0	5	1	1
Adair, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Coffey, 3b.	1	3	1	2	0
Meyers, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
O'Gor'n, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
McIvey, rf.	0	2	1	0	1
McGrath, 2b.	0	0	3	4	1
Farmer, c.	0	1	5	3	2
Hartman, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	9	24	12	5

West New York	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	..	8
Murray Hill	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

First base on balls—Off McMann, 5; off Hartman, 2. Struck out—By McMann, 2; by Hartman, 4. Two-base hits—Bassford, (2,) Diedrick, (2,) Adair, O'Gorman. Three-base hits—Murphy, Meyers. First base on errors—West New York, 3; Murray Hill, 1. Sacrifice hit—Leonard. Double play—Meyers and McGrath. Umpire—Mr. Clarke.

Games at New West Side A. C.

Members of the New West Side Athletic Club and the Xavier Athletic Association competed in a set of games on the grounds of the former club, on West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday. Four of the six events were open only to Xavier members and the other two were open only to the New West Side athletes. The summaries follow:

100-Yard Run, Handicap, (Open only to New West Side Athletic Club members.)—Won by D. Barker, (15 feet;) J. Breslin, (13 feet,) second; J. Dover, (14 feet,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Novice, (Open only to New West Side Athletic Club members.)—Won by J. Hoffman; T. O'Connell, second; C. Kerr, third. Time—0:26 2-5.

50-Yard Run, Handicap, (Open only to Xavier Athletic Association members.)—Won by J. Kenny, (6 feet;) W. McDonald, (12 feet,) second; J. Brennan, (scratch,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice, (Open to Xavier Athletic Association members only.)—Won by J. Blauvelt; G. Lewis, second; J. Ledwith, third. Time—2:22 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap, (Open only to Xavier Athletic Association members.)—Won by F. J. Foran, (30 yards;) J. J. Joyce, (scratch,) second; J. Donovan, (90 yards,) third. Time—4:48 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, (Open only to Xavier Athletic Association members.)—Won by W. McDonald, (20 yards;) R. Campiglio, (scratch,) second; F. J. McCormack, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:57 1-5.

CYCLING CLUB'S SUNDAY RUN.

More Than Four Hundred Wheelmen in an Outing to Coney Island.

Over 400 cyclists, representing thirteen local clubs, and including a large number of women, participated in the united run of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York to Coney Island yesterday. The honor of having the largest club delegation was divided between the Century Wheelmen and the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen with about sixty members each and as many more women, and the Madison Wheelmen with fifty men and twenty-two women were third in point of numbers.

The other clubs represented were the Prospect Wheelmen of North New York, Good Roads Club, St. George's Wheelmen, Knickerbocker Athletic Club Wheelmen, Chelsea Wheelmen, North Shore Wheelmen, Metropolitan Wheelmen, Calumet Cyclers, Ianthia Wheelmen, and Richmond County Wheelmen of Staten Island.

Two members of the Madison Wheelmen, Arthur Sandberg and Saul Jackson, had a lively experience on the down trip, being arrested for fast riding in Brooklyn. They declined to leave their wheels at the station house, but put up $20 cash bail apiece for their appearance in court this morning.

After dinner had been eaten at Brighton Beach, a baseball game was played between the nine of the Calumet Cyclers and a mixed nine composed of five members of the

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WAS THE LAW VIOLATED?

We have asserted, upon what we believe to be good and unassailable grounds, that if the removal of Mr. W. J. GIBSON from the office of counsel before the United States General Appraisers was made for political reasons it was in violation of law. In a statement that is full of evasions and exhibits throughout the suggestion if not the perpetration of falsehood, Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE, whose private secretary has been appointed to Mr. GIBSON'S place, makes this affirmation:

> The place to which Mr. WASHBURN has been appointed is not in the civil service, but is an excepted place, as is the case in all law offices of the Government, and necessarily must be, because any law officer of the Government is likely to be called upon at any moment to sustain the policy of the Administration.

What is an "excepted place"? It is, by the language of the law, "any position within the provisions of the Civil Service act, but excepted from the requirement of competitive examination or registration for appointment thereto." Will Mr. LODGE have the hardihood to assert that the office held by Mr. GIBSON, whom he has caused to be removed in order that his private secretary, a resident of Boston, might get the place and the salary, is not within the provisions of the Civil Service act? Let us proceed to an examination of the law. We shall quote from that part of the fifteenth report of the United States Civil Service Commission, beginning on Page 50, which gives the "civil service rules amended to July 1, 1899," in which the amendments made by the President's "backward step" order of May 29, 1899, are in the original printed in italics:

> Rule 1, Section 1, Subdivision B: The term "classified service" refers to all that part of the executive service of the United States included within the provisions of the Civil Service act and these rules. Subdivision E: The term "excepted position" refers to any position within the provisions of the Civil Service act, but excepted from the requirement of competitive examination or registration for appointment thereto.
> Rule 5, Section 7: All officers and employes who have heretofore been classified under the Civil Service act shall be considered as still classified and subject to the provisions of these rules.
> Rule 6: The following mentioned employes or positions which have been classified under the Civil Service act shall be excepted from the requirement of examination or registration, unless as herein specifically stated: * * * Treasury Department: * * * Not exceeding one counsel before the Board of United States General Appraisers.

Here is the office in question placed by the President's order of May 29 in the list of "excepted positions." It is not removed from the classified service, it is still subject to the provisions of the Civil Service act. Rule 1, Section 1, Subdivisions B and E, and Rule 3, Section 7, all quoted above, settle that. Being within the classified service and the provisions of the act, the office from which Mr. GIBSON has been dismissed is subject to Rule 2, Section 3: "No person in the executive service shall dismiss, or cause to be dismissed, or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other person therein because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations." But upon so important a matter as the construction of the civil service law we do not ask Senator LODGE to take our judgment. In the record of "Decisions of the Commission," under the heading "Excepted Places," on Page 230 of the fifteenth report of the commission, appears this entry:

> 6. Removal from such places for political reasons forbidden.—Section 3 of Rule 2 provides that no person in the executive civil service shall dismiss or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other person therein because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations. All excepted positions are within the classified service, and, under Section 2 of the Civil Service act, and Rule 2, no removal may be made from such positions for political reasons. While under Section 2 of the Civil Service act positions within the classified service may be excepted from the requirements of examination, they are not excepted from the separate prohibition of removal for political reasons. The President, in the civil service rules, has recognized this construction of the act and carried out its provisions by forbidding changes in the classified service, including the excepted places, for political reasons. (Minutes, June 10, 1896, and letter to Postmaster General, April 1, 1896, File 478.)

The removal of Mr. GIBSON was made at the request of Senator LODGE, who "wanted the place" for his private secretary, Mr. WASHBURN of Boston. Mr. GIBSON was appointed by President CLEVELAND. We presume he is a Democrat, but have no other information on that point save that he was appointed by a Democratic President. Mr. WASHBURN is presumably a Republican. His appointment was requested not only by Senator LODGE, but by Senators HOAR, PLATT of New York, and PLATT of Connecticut. There were no charges against Mr. GIBSON. Secretary GAGE has repeatedly said that he performed the duties of his office well and to the satisfaction of the department.

If this is not a political removal, what is in the name of the seven deadly sins is it? Every intelligent man knows that it is political. Honest men will say so. But to admit that it is political would convict the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General of a violation of law, and the President and Senator LODGE of aiding and abetting the same.

Our judgment is that this is a pretty bad case.

SENATOR DEPEW "JUSTIFIES."

Senator DEPEW, in reply to Mr. GROSVENOR'S recent statement as to the third-term doctrine, says that he "stands pat and justifies." By which he means, as we understand his interesting letter, that there is no law, written or unwritten, against the election of a President for a third time, that the American people ought to be, and in fact will be, entirely free to elect one whenever the exigency of the time seems to them to justify. In this context he cites two events in our recent history as apposite. One is the use of the argument as to the third term to defeat the renomination of Gen. GRANT in 1880. This he declares to have been only incidental, and he is plainly of the opinion that it would not have succeeded had the re-election of Gen. GRANT really been strongly desired by the people of the United States. The second is the peculiar combination of circumstances by which Mr. CLEVELAND was nominated three times in succession and elected twice. He clearly inclines to the view that, if Mr. CLEVELAND had been elected on the second nomination, there would have been as little trouble in electing him for the third term as there was in electing him on the third nomination.

The historical argument is not at all conclusive. At best it is the estimate of one active politician of the probable consequences of what never happened. Nor is the general argument much more convincing. It may be conceded that if the time ever comes when the American people want a man for a third term as earnestly as they wanted LINCOLN for a second term, they will take him. The real question for the moment is whether there is the slightest reason to suppose that they would want Mr. MCKINLEY as badly as that in 1904, and that question Mr. MCKINLEY has very properly and decisively answered for himself. But when we take up the question whether an election of any President a third time would establish a precedent dangerous to American liberty, tending toward the establishment of a tenure of office permanent enough to involve despotism, we confess that we are entirely at one with the Senator. The American people cannot be made to accept a despotism unless they really wish it, and wish it with tremendous intensity. If they ever do get in this highly improbable and ridiculous frame of mind, no precedents will save them.

PORTO RICO.

The announcement that Porto Rico can pay its own expenses and will no longer need the customs revenue derived from 15 per cent. of Dingleyism puts an urgent question before the President at once. It is a question which will confront Congress at an early stage of its session. The Supreme Court seems to have decided in the insular cases that Congress may frame for the island any tariff it pleases, and may erect, between the Porto Ricans and the people of the United States, a wall as high or as low as it may see fit. But, to use those words of BURKE which were so freely quoted when the subject was up before, "The question is not what a lawyer tells me I may do, but what reason, humanity, and justice tell me I ought to do." And what their dictates in this case are there can be no question at all. The Porto Ricans welcomed us with open arms. Not a shot was fired by a Porto Rican against an American soldier or the American flag. Our representative assured them, and his assurance has never been disclaimed by his superiors, that they should be treated as Americans. Of course, Gen. MILES did not go into details, and of course there are good reasons why these enthusiastically loyal and friendly people cannot be treated like American citizens in all respects. But what we can do for their commercial prosperity no patriotic American can be found to stand up and say, without shame, that we ought not to do. And we ought to do, so far as we can do, what will please them. To quote again from the same speech of BURKE'S from which we have quoted already: "If you mean to please any people, you must give them the boon which they ask, not what you may think better for them but of a kind totally different."

And what they ask and long for is free trade with the United States. The exigency which gave a certain plausibility to the proposition to raise revenue from customs has passed away. By the nature of the case the Porto Ricans are themselves the best judges of this, and they say so. They say also that the removal of the duties will do more for the prosperity of the island than the revenue to be derived from retaining them. And of this also they are the best and only judges.

We do not see how the President can do less than to return to his original view of what honor and duty demand of us with reference to Porto Rico and use the power vested in him by the Foraker resolution. The argument that the revenue was needed has been withdrawn. The argument of "the entering wedge" never existed, for 85 per cent. of the "wedge" has already been admitted. The Connecticut tobacco grower, and for aught we know the California fruit grower, may object to a letting down of the bars. But the population of Porto Rico is so small and its industries so diversified that it is highly unlikely that its competition would be really felt in any native industry. With respect to tobacco, we have the highest expert authority that it would not be. The President has an opportunity, by a stroke of the pen, to repair what the Porto Ricans regard as an injustice, and what he himself has proclaimed to be one. If he takes advantage of it, Congress, when it meets, will have to deal with an accomplished fact. It would be very surprising if it could be prevailed upon to undo the good work.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

There is something confusing and apparently investigable about the award of the contract for the masonry of the new Public Library. At the meeting of the board the Mayor insisted upon the acceptance of a bid which was not the lowest. The reason he assigned was that the bid he preferred specified the marble which the architects preferred, and that he deferred to their judgment. All the members of the board but one followed his lead.

But now, according to Saturday's Post, appears a representative of the architects, and declares, as by authority, that they would have been entirely satisfied with the kind of marble specified by the lowest bidder. The lowest bidder, it is said, purposes to test in the courts the validity of the award.

It is to be hoped that he will be able to do this. And of course it is to be hoped that the Mayor will be able to clear himself of the suspicion of partiality and favoritism which seems now to cloud his official action in this case. But at the same time it is to be borne in mind that he is in this matter entitled to no presumption whatever in his favor. The presumption is all the other way. He has been the willing instrument of the combination to Horganize and Slatterify the municipal architecture of New York. This is really one of the most disreputable performances of the present administration. If it is not generally regarded as scandalous that is because the subject appeals to a limited number of persons. Very likely the Mayor himself has not paid enough attention to these matters to be aware of the nature of the transaction to which he lent himself. But he must at least know that it was outrageous to take part in the conspiracy to oust a reputable architect, who had been intrusted with an important work on his merits, in favor of a pair of insolvent incompetents. That is the scheme to which the Mayor lent himself when he endeavored to substitute these absurd persons for the late Mr. WITHERS, the experienced and perfectly competent architect of the new Tombs, and for Mr. THOMAS, who had won on his merits the right to design and superintend the new Hall of Records. Unduly to favor one contractor for the new Public Library over another is at least no more serious a public offense than the Mayor had already committed with reference to the municipal architecture. By all means it is to be hoped that the lowest bidder will take measures for the illumination of this obscure transaction.

MR. BRYAN AND THE THIRD PARTY.

In disclaiming knowledge of, participation in, and sympathy with the third party movement started at Kansas City Mr. BRYAN should not be taken too seriously. It may very well be that there is "not a word of truth" in the premature report that it is organized to maintain his perennial candidacy for the office of President, or that he is the author of its declaration of principles. This, however, proves nothing as regards Mr. BRYAN'S future identification with this movement, should it become sufficiently important to warrant him in assuming its leadership.

What Mr. BRYAN may find it to his political interest to do now or at some future time in the matter of party affiliations is of much more interest to the people of the South than to those of the North. The present disorganization of the Democratic Party in the South is due almost wholly to his insistence upon the financial and economic heresies which he introduced, and which, under his disastrous leadership, became for the time being Democratic doctrine. It cannot have escaped the knowledge of Mr. BRYAN that so far as the South is concerned his continuance in Democratic leadership, even to the extent of being permitted to exercise a strong personal influence in shaping the party policy or in the selection of candidates, would render it impossible for the Democratic Party to carry more than two or three Southern States on a fair count of ballots cast. Certainly one-third, and perhaps one-half of the ballots cast for him in the South in the last Presidential election were unwilling votes, which he would not have received if those who cast them had not felt sure that his election was impossible in any event, and that for reasons wholly independent of his candidacy it was expedient to cast Democratic ballots. This condition precludes the idea of his again becoming a candidate of the Democratic Party, or of retaining the measure of influence as a leader which would satisfy his ambition or give the scope for his restless energies which these must have. He is used to defeat, and probably at no time really expected to be elected, but he has wholly lost the habit of retirement within the sphere of private citizenship, and we imagine he had rather lead a forlorn hope and so keep in the public eye than disappear from notice and content himself with a commonplace life of modest obscurity.

If the wealth and intelligence of the South have any voice in the matter, Mr. BRYAN can have no further recognition as leader of the Democratic Party. It should not be forgotten, however, that he still has a following in the South which is numerically strong, and which is allied with the Democracy only because such alliance seemed to promise it an advantage which it has not realized and from which Democracy has gained no benefit. That each should desire separation is only natural. Should they drift apart, Mr. BRYAN could gain no advantage from remaining with the Democratic Party. His friends and followers, in whose loyalty resides all the political strength he ever had, would have left the party and swarmed by themselves. Constituted as he is, it is scarcely possible that he could remain a Democrat without influence or following, when the Populists and Socialists had taken up the discarded standard emblazoned with the shibboleths of his two unsuccessful campaigns, and formed a party to teach and preach them and fight for them.

It is not to be expected that so shrewd a politician as Mr. BRYAN would be found ostensibly identified with the Kansas City movement in its incipiency. Common prudence would suggest to him the wisdom of waiting until the movement has taken shape and effected an organization of some sort. But it is inconceivable that he is not with them in spirit. A company of Populists, Socialists, Communists, public ownership advocates, single taxers, silver Republicans, cranks, malcontents, and Bryan Democrats could not very well unite on any other leader than Mr. BRYAN, and if he is not with them he will be, should the movement survive the pangs of birth, for the excellent reason that by that time he will have no other place to go to, politically. So far as the South is concerned, the Democrats are fully reconciled to the loss of their Populistic allies. They brought the party very little strength, and to hold them the South must continue to oppose the policies which are in the highest degree essential to its industrial and commercial development. It has done this as long as it is willing to. Safer and more useful alliances are open to the Southern Democrats, and they are wise enough to see that Mr. BRYAN and his friends are much better fitted to organize a third party than to remain as a millstone around the neck of the Democracy. We recommend to the members of the Kansas City Convention BRYAN and TILLMAN as an ideal ticket with which to go before the country in 1904.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If New York's Corporation Counsel and Commissioner of Highways have any interest at all—which we have more than a little reason to doubt—in authoritative interpretations of the law as applicable for the protection and enforcement of public rights in this city, we commend to their careful consideration the pronouncement just made by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in reference to a newsstand under the elevated railway stairway at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. In granting a peremptory mandamus on the Commissioner of Highways for the removal of the stand, the Court declared that the law of 1896, under which the Municipal Assembly could and did issue permits for such structures when so placed as not to interfere with traffic, was repealed by the new charter, and that no power exists, even in the Legislature, to authorize, for the benefit of a private citizen, an encroachment upon a public street which interferes with its use by the general public. This has a direct bearing on a structure to the unlawful existence of which we have once of twice—perhaps oftener—called attention. The portico of the Pabst Hotel occupies public property for the conduct of a private business. Everybody knows that and nobody denies it, yet month after month the portico remains, in insolent and cynical defiance of the law and the people. Official attacks have been made on it now and then, but always with the utmost care to prevent them from being effectual, and with delicate regard for the feelings—and profits—of the lessees and their politically influential backers. Apparently the newsstand will have to go, though it causes no particular trouble and occupies a part of the sidewalk which the elevated stairway makes useless anyway. It must go because the proper measures to insure its removal have been taken by a private citizen, who, for reasons of his own, is opposed to its perpetuation. The portico has had no such enemy, official patience concerning it is limitless, and the interests of the city have no defender.

—Not a few outcries, not a little fierce, can confidently be expected as a result of the action of the Park Commission in permitting a private individual to place chairs in the parks, and charge the public a fee for the use of them. At first thought this does seem to be a somewhat obnoxious system, and beyond question the more nearly complete the exclusion from the parks of "commercialism" in any form can be, the more close will be the approximation to ideal conditions, but it has been found impracticable, partly from the nature of things in general, and partly from the nature of our municipal officials in particular, to banish all private money-making from the city pleasure grounds. Restaurants seem to be a necessity, boats and swings meet a popular demand, and against goat carriages, merry-go-rounds, and the like, when properly managed, there is no important objection. As for chairs, it may easily be said that the city ought to supply them in adequate numbers, and to charge nothing for their use, but certainly it never has, and probably it never will, there being many and nearly insuperable obstacles in the way of doing so. The renting of chairs in parks is a very common, if not universal, practice in European cities, and so far as known the plan works to the satisfaction of all. A fee of a few cents often means the difference between the use and the abuse of a privilege, and unless the innovation leads, as it will inevitably, if public-spirited citizens do not guard against it, to the gradual disappearance of the free benches or to their relegation to places where nobody wants to sit, we incline to believe that the public as a whole will benefit from the change. Certainly the opportunity for groups of congenial people to sit together will be gratefully received by rich and poor alike, and if the fees for the chairs are strictly regulated and kept within modest bounds the establishment of the new chairs will be far from a misfortune and the reverse of an infringement of public rights.

—French soldiers of the present day are not noted for their personal beauty, either of face or figure, and it is therefore distinctly surprising to learn that the board whose duty it was to revise the conscription lists, sitting at Nimes, felt compelled recently to bar a young man from the army on the ground that he was too ugly. The accounts at hand do not disclose the exact nature of this ugliness, but the trouble must have been with the young man's features alone, as he is described as well built, strong, and healthy. It is said, however, that he "was positively hideous," that the Council of Revision "found his personal appearance so appalling that its members could not withhold a cry of stupefaction," and that after mature deliberation they decided that "his face would cause so much emotion in the ranks as to injure discipline." One of the London papers, in commenting on the affair, calls attention to the fact that Nimes is near Tarascon, and intimates that the famous club which that town once possessed has been revived. There may be something in that idea, but such a rejection could have been no laughing matter for the young conscript. If he is wise he will betake himself to China and there enter upon a military career that could hardly fail to be eminently successful. The Chinese put a high value upon ugliness as a means of terrorizing the enemy, and so making possible the avoidance of real fighting. With this end in view, if travelers' tales can be trusted, they subject their features to alarming distortions when in sight of the foe, and when they feel that this will not accomplish the desired object they wear frightful masks, at the sight of which none but Occidental barbarians—who have a sense of humor—can stand firm. The rejected conscript would not have to "make up faces" or wear a mask, and he ought to be a General within a year after landing on the Celestial coast.

—The relaxation of wise laws in regard to the storing and use of explosives for which Fourth of July is the excuse all over the country was probably the direct cause of the terrible disaster in Paterson. It is not to be supposed that at any other season of the year than this the placing of a large quantity of fireworks in a wooden tenement house would have been permitted. Intentional preparation for the blowing up and burning of many people would have been on just about the lines that were followed in this instance, and the results that ensued could have been safely prophesied by anybody anxious to establish a reputation for foresight. The store and cellar of a man who presumably knew next to nothing about the handling of explosives were stored with large quantities of them. The opportunities for accident were numerous enough to render an accident almost certain—and the explosion came. The wooden building flew in pieces, and fire completed the work of death. Fourth of July is a great day, well worth celebrating, but an improved method of marking our appreciation of its significance could easily be devised.

REST DAYS AND SUNDAY LAWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton objects to Sunday laws based on religious grounds, but favors Sunday laws based on economic grounds. He says: "The man who works six days a week should by law be assured of rest on the seventh. This should be a National law." I think Dr. Eaton has failed to examine this problem as closely as he should have done before delivering an opinion. Is a law assuring one day's rest a week necessarily a Sunday law? It is not. Should it be a Sunday law? No. In many vocations now the number of hours' work a week are specified without making it an offense against the law to do part of this work on Sunday. It is indisputable that if the people are to have a weekly holiday, some persons must work on Sunday. But this fact is far from implying that those who work on Sunday must work also on all the other days of the week. In truth, they do not, as a rule, and need not unless they prefer so to do.

It was long ago demonstrated in the offices of seven-day papers, among street car workmen, and elsewhere that it is perfectly practicable to work in relays, thus securing to the public the conveniences that are necessities and to the workmen their day for rest and recreation. The problem is so simple that men so thoughtful as Dr. Eaton would never have dreamed of calling it a problem had it not been for the confusion produced by the arguments and denunciations of the gentlemen who esteem it a sin to work or play on one day of the week. Honorable work and harmless recreation should never be branded with the stigma of hostile laws. What rightly may be done on one day rightly may be done on any day. This is the verdict of common sense and equity.

Bigotry and prejudice should firmly be put to one side in considering this important matter. Intelligent wage workers can get their weekly rest without laws making Sunday labor a crime or misdemeanor, and the men and women who are their own employers are rulers of the situation for themselves.

I wish to call Dr. Eaton's attention to the fact, overlooked by all who favor any kind of Sunday legislation, that the great mass of the people get their day of rest on a secular holiday without making labor and amusement crimes on that day. The Fourth of July, Decoration Day, and the Autumn and Winter holidays are recognized by the law, to be sure, but labor and play thereon are not made offenses. Goods may be sold, and are sold; journeys may be taken, and are taken; games may be played, and are played, and no arrests are made or fines inflicted. Not even the clerical gentlemen, who have lately become so anxious concerning the "poor workingman," protest that he is being cheated out of his "day of rest." They know that the great majority of working people cannot get their rest on those days unless some men and women work.

The conditions are the same as regards Sunday. Why the difference in the treatment of the Fourth of July question and the Sunday question? Is it not self-evident that the demand for Sunday legislation is made on religious grounds, and that there would be no Sunday question if men realized that one day of the week is just as good as another? E. C. WALKER.

New York, June 19, 1901.

SUGGESTS DOUBLE-DECK CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me timely to utter a word of warning at the headlong way in which the public and the Board of Aldermen are rushing at the open car problem. The idea of open cars in which every one has a seat is unquestionably an attractive one, but if it is thought that this can be accomplished by the proposed ordinance there is a very great disappointment in store for some one. In the first place, why is this agitation directed to the open cars alone? With all its discomforts of people standing, the closed car is far more comfortable than the closed one, with its perspiring crowds, even in Winter. Why, then, should people be allowed to stand in the latter any more than in the former?

But the fact is that the scheme is impracticable under present conditions in this city during the so-called rush hours. At other hours the company can unquestionably furnish cars enough to provide seats for all, and should be made to do it at once, and if the Board of Aldermen wish to insure that result all they have to do is to provide by law for the number of cars and the headway thereof during the slack hours of the day. I am of the opinion that this can be done at all hours except from, say, 4:30 to 7 P. M. During those hours the proposed ordinance will simply compel a large number of people to walk home through inability to find seats. It is no answer at all to this to say that it has been enforced in Boston and other cities. There are no other cities geographically circumscribed as this, in which everybody goes down town in the morning and the cars return empty, and the reverse in the evening. In Boston adequate service can be provided because people go north, south, east, and west to their homes, and the going cars are as full as the coming ones.

Any one watching the main lines of cars going north in the evening will be quickly convinced that the limit of the number of cars it is possible to run is very nearly reached, and that the crowds cannot be provided with seats by law. The surplus of passengers can, however, be taken care of in several ways, and some of them or all of them should be put in operation by the company at once, if not in obedience to law, in deference to public opinion, and to its own ultimate interests. One of these ways is to add upper decks to the cars. Their capacity can be very nearly doubled in this way. Another is to add trailer cars to each of the present ones, as is done in every other large city.

The writer's opinion is that the upper deck with a reduced fare for the seats thereon would be the best way, for trailers would add so much more to the street space occupied by these cars as to embarrass all traffic, but there is little room to doubt that the time is rapidly approaching when both of these methods will scarcely be adequate to care for the increasing crowds.

Even with its present discomforts, I venture to say that nine out of ten of the objections to standers in the open cars will be found to proceed from those who are able to board the cars near the terminals and thus obtain seats, for whatever can be said of the New York public, no one can deny the hoggishness of the majority, who are perfectly willing that all others may stand or walk, provided they can have an uninterrupted view of the scenery from a comfortable seat. If you think the term hoggishness too severe, just note the proportionate number of times any effort is made to make room for you to sit in a car, no matter what may be the available space.

ALEX. DOYLE.

New York, June 22, 1901.

The Open-Car Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding standing in open cars and Mr. Vreeland's statement that they cannot be run closer together, I can refute this in regard to the Eighth Avenue line, at least. There seems to me no reason but penuriousness and a desire to crowd as many people as possible into each, why three cars where they now run one should not be run over this line as far as the Canal Street terminus at least. Taking this line at Ninety-second Street of a morning I find the cars running from two to four blocks apart, and often at that point with people standing between the seats. I have frequently allowed from one to three cars to pass before obtaining a seat at this point. W. O. B.

New York, June 22, 1901.

CRITICISES THE S. P. C. A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having had some experience with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was painful to me and not exactly understood, I venture to hope you will give me a small space in your paper, and let me ask a question, which I should like very much to have answered. One day last Summer I asked the society to take away a sick dog, the owner having been cruel enough to cast it off. It had taken refuge in my cellar. I received very promptly a printed card informing me that the society was so very busy it could not at present do what I requested, and if it had stopped at that and expressed regret at not being able to comply, perhaps no fault could have been found with it, but the card also said that it was not among the duties of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to respond to such calls, but that the owners of such animals ought to take them to the shelter provided for them.

In my case that was impossible, and of couse it must be so generally.

What are the duties of the society? Under the circumstances, there is another question which many would be asking, and that is, What is a kind-hearted person to do with a sick and suffering animal, which cannot be cured? I suppose he must put it out of the way himself with chloroform or by some other painless means, and that I know has been done in a great many cases.

I am afraid the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been led away from its duties through an extravagant love of display and parade. A. B.

New York, June 22, 1901.

"Mr. Coler's Professional Reformers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial entitled "Mr. Coler's Professional Reformers" is decidedly to the point and cannot but be heartily appreciated by our citizens, excepting, of course, those who disapprove of any and all means that are being used for the suppression of vice and crime. Mr. Coler, despite his indefiniteness, has, by the article referred to, rendered aid and comfort to the class alluded to, who, with much gratification, will place the Controller in the category of those who belittle and obstruct all reformatory measures.

His attitude will lessen the respect heretofore entertained for him by the community at large, who believe in a betterment of existing conditions, which can only be accomplished by lending a helping hand or a word of encouragement to every agency that may be at work for the consummation of this desirable end.

CONSISTENCY.

New York, June 22, 1901.

Peter Cooper's Statue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be a delight to some student of hieroglyphics to take a trip down to the Cooper Institute some day and try to decipher the inscription on the front of the Peter Cooper Statue. Supposed to represent a dedication of the monument, it looks like anything but that, with half of the letters of the inscription missing. A stranger coming to New York might wonder why the city spends its money on powder and shell for departing live "greatnesses" instead of to repair at a slight cost a monument to one of its foremost sons. But that is another story.

"CRANK."

New York, June 23, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The March of Progress.

Time was when only one man bore the earth, and his name was Atlas. Nowadays their name is legion who bore the earth.—Philadelphia Press.

A Knowing Auto.

Bill—His automobile seems to have almost human intelligence.

Jil—How so?

"Why, it broke down in front of a saloon."—Yonkers Statesman.

Lured to His Fate.

"I'm encouraging Edgar to buy an automobile."

"They cost a lot."

"That's it; if he pays $1,800 for the kind he wants he can't say economy to me for quite a while."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Light on a Great Question.

"It is my opinion," said one sage, "that a man who has a college degree is very likely to be succesful in life."

"Yes," answered the other; "and it is a rule that works both ways. A man who is successful in life is very likely to get a college degree."—Washington Star.

Realism.

"I took the manuscript of my 'Old Oak Tree' down to that irritable editor."

"What did he say?"

"Advised me to cut it down. I thought he was making jokes at my expense and told him he didn't know his business."

"What happened then?"

"There was a storm, and you could see the leaves of my 'Old Oak Tree' strewn from the sanctum to the street."—Chicago News.

DOES IT PAY?

Ines May Felt in Somerville Journal.

Does it pay, I wonder, to toil for gold
Till the back is bowed and bent,
Till the heart is old and the hair is white,
And life's best days are spent;
Till the eyes are blind with the yellow dust
That we strive for day by day,
Till all we hear is the coin's dull clink,
I wonder, does it pay?

Does it pay, I wonder, to strive for naught
But the pleasures life will give,
To dance all night and to dream all day,
To be merry while we live:
To work and worry and fume and fret
Over what we shall wear to-day,
What we shall eat and what we shall drink,
I wonder, does it pay?

Does it pay, I wonder, to give our strength,
The treasures of heart and brain,
The gift of the gods and the skill of hand,
For that which brings no gain;
To labor for that which is bread alone,
And the things that pass away,
Till the heart is full of an aching void,
I wonder, does it pay?

Does it pay, I wonder, to never stop
In the ceaseless rush and care,
And list to the songs of bird and brook,
Or wander through woodlands fair;
To never think of what lies beyond
The narrow sphere of to-day,
Till the new life dawns on our untried souls,
I wonder, does it pay?

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

RUSSIA, PERSIA, AND GREAT BRITAIN.—Ever since the middle of last Spring certain Russian journals have been urging their Government to display greater activity in Central Asia, and particularly in Afghanistan and Persia, while Great Britain was still occupied with the Boers. What is considered to be the most significant reproach of the Government is a recent article in the Bourse Gazette of St. Petersburg, which boldly points out that, owing to Russia's interminable procrastination in regard to the Persian railways, there is an ever-increasing probability that Persia will become more and more a field for exploitation by Great Britain, Germany, and France, who are said to be sending enormous quantities of merchandise into the country, while Russia's transactions are so far trifling. The article continues:

"The realization of Russia's railway schemes in Persia would be of immense advantage for Russia, not only in the economic, but still more in the political domain, since the struggle for predominance in Asia between Russia and Great Britain must be finally decided on the plateau of Persia and Afghanistan. The menacing importance of Britannique sea power for all Europe will only wane when Britain's position in Egypt and India shall depend on Russia, and that will only become possible provided that Russia gains a firm footing in the Persian Gulf by connecting it with the Transcaucasian and Transcaspian railways by lines crossing Persia from west to east."

Neither this article nor those which preceded it in a similar tone have attracted much attention in England, but the appearance of an evidently inspired article in the Novoe Vremya is likely to provoke considerable comment there, at least, that is the opinion of certain Parisian papers which follow Russian affairs and feeling very closely. The Vremya's article, which is taken as a semi-official reply to that in the Bourse Gazette, points out that recent "scientific expeditions" which Russia has been sending into Persia, "will not only greatly benefit that country by teaching the people how better to protect themselves against local disease, but also give them the opportunity to learn something from Russian civilization." Nor have Russian commercial interests been lost sight of. Fearing that the black plague might be introduced into Russia through Persia, an expedition of scientists accompanied by Cossacks recently "marched as far as the Afghan frontier, and turned back many caravans coming from India," where bubonic plague existed, (the plague region was hundreds of miles away in the Bombay district,) and besides this, in three years when the Persian loan matures, Persia having in the meantime tasted the blessings of some branches of Russian civilization, will be quite ready to take advantage of others.

This is interpreted as meaning that Russia, without breaking a single treaty, is gradually forcing Persia into the position of a dependency, that by discouraging trade with India on sanitary grounds she has merely had in view the advantage to be derived by her new lines of steamers established between Odessa and the ports of the Persian Gulf, and between Odessa and the Far East, and that, at no distant day, should she desire to invade India she not only counts upon the neutrality of Persia, but even at the latter's connivance.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF BISCAY.—The large quantities of iron ore which have recently been imported into England from Bilbao, Spain, has caused the British Foreign Office to inquire into its source, not because the ore was of superior quality, but because the imports during the last year have steadily increased, no less than 4,500,000 tons being entered, in 1900, through Middlesborough, Cardiff, Newport, Newcastle, Barrow-in-Furness, Liverpool, and Hartlepool. Moreover, the ore containing 50 per cent. of dirt showed it had not been mined and prepared for export under the most modern and improved auspices.

According to an elaborate report that has just reached Downing Street from the British Consul in Bilbao, the mineral resources of Biscay, although well-known for centuries, have only been actively worked for the last quarter of a century. The chief zone of deposit lies on a line about fifteen miles long, drawn in a northwest to southeast direction from Santander to a point west of Bilbao, with its focus at Somonostro, and has a mean breadth of about 6 kiloms. The ores are generally divided into four classes, the vena, campanil, (inferior,) limonite, and siderite. The first is the purest of all, and was the only one worked when production was limited to domestic demands

The Consul estimates that the mines now being worked can give 57,000,000 tons before they are exhausted, while the new mines that are opened from time to time make the actual supply practically inexhaustible. In 1899 12,000 hands were employed at the mines, and the production of ore amounted to 6,200,000 tons, which, it is believed, could have been doubled by the employment of modern machinery, while if it had been smelted upon the spot its value could have been increased nearly 75 per cent. With proper furnaces and modern mining machinery it is believed that Biscay would soon become one of the greatest iron regions in the world; it is, even now, the wealthiest province in Spain, although one of the smallest.

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THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF BILL.—According to the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, the proposal to make the new German Tariff bill include a maximum and a minimum scale of duties has lost favor with the Government since the resignation of Dr. von Miquel. This statement has created considerable discussion in Berlin, for the Nachrichten goes on to say that the Government and its supporters are now in favor of a single scale, and that the Governments of the more important Federal States will take the same view. It is, however, considered not impossible that the Government may declare in some way or other that it will not, in concluding commercial treaties, consent to reduce the duties on agricultural produce below a fixed amount.

The foregoing statement, which is generally believed to be inspired, is said to have given great satisfaction to the opponents of an excessive increase in the grain duties. The Agrarians have loudly insisted upon the necessity of a double tariff fixing the maximum and the minimum scale of duties. The refusal of the Government to concede this demand would, it is believed, be welcomed as an indication that Count von Bülow has resolved to stiffen his back against the Agrarians. In the meantime, the Agrarian papers are silent on the alleged change of front of the Government.

Ministers of Finance of the more important Federal States are now in Berlin, having come there to take part in the conference on the Tariff bill held under Count von Bülow. It is generally believed that the break of the Conservative Party with the Government is final as far as the latter is concerned.

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LEGALITY OF THE BOER WAR.—Le Journal des Débats of Paris has just published the views of Prof. Merignhac, on the conduct of Great Britain in the Transvaal war. M. Merignhac is Professor of International Law at Toulouse, and the author of "Les Pratiques Anglaises dans la Guerre Terrestre." He admits that, legally speaking, Great Britain was not bound to observe the prescriptions laid down at The Hague Conference, since the Boer States did not sign these conventions, but it is, he believes, discouraging to see how these principles have been violated in a war between civilized peoples, especially considering the purely political reasons for the exclusion of the Boer republics from the conferences.

England, M. Merignhac continues, has often treated the Boers as if they were a barbarous people. It was an infraction of international law, in his opinion, to declare the war ended when the interests of the Conservative Government appeared to require the dissemination of this idea among the public, for the two republics had still a regularly constituted Government, the Boers continued to be regular combatants, and their resistance had in it nothing contrary to the decisions of The Hague Conference on a levée en masse. But as officially the war was concluded by the annexation of the republics, it was necessary to regard the Boers as rebels, and then ensued all those attacks upon private property and other abuses which have been chronicled by Englishmen "not blinded by bias."

In conclusion M. Merignhac says that he believes that if England had to carry on war more often against civilized powers she would not have committed these infractions of international law, which are the result of her colonial wars with barbarous or semi-barbarous tribes.

A HOT SUNDAY IN THE STATE CAMP

Religious Services Held Near Gen. Roe's Headquarters.

The First Regiment to Go to Lake Mohegan To-day—Qualification for Gunners.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, June 23.—Until to-day the First Regiment has not come wholly under the eye of Col. Robert P. Emmet, since it was in Honolulu, during the Spanish-American war, if the Admiral Dewey parade can be excepted, for the Thirty-third Company of Walton did not arrive last night until darkness had fallen. During this long interval the personnel of the regiment has changed considerably, but the number of veterans still continuing in the service should be sufficient to leaven the mass of recruits and bring the command speedily to the high place it had in the opinion of military men at the time it left Camp Black. In numbers it is the second largest regiment of the State, and although it has not had an opportunity of drilling together since its war service, Col. Emmet is expecting more satisfactory results from its week's tour of duty here.

To-morrow morning the regiment will go to Lake Mohegan over the same road its predecessors have taken during the season, but there will be no West Point cadets to attack them on the way. They expect no obstacles, and anticipate an early arrival at the lake. This for two reasons: an early start, which is planned for 8:30, and the sending of the baggage train by another and easier route. By the latter, it is believed, considerable time will be saved, as the long hill near the lake, where teams have had to be doubled up the past two weeeks to get the wagons up, will be avoided.

Most of the day it has seemed as though the march would be a trying one, on account of the heat and humidity, both having combined to make life miserable this morning. How high the temperature went is not known, as the camp cannot boast of a single thermometer, and the one the State furnished some years ago can no longer be found. Some say it melted one hot day, and others that the mercury wore the glass out one changeable season not very long ago. Anyway, it is gone, and the State has not purchased another. This did not matter while Squadron A was in camp, the first week in June. Then Quartermaster O'Donohue had a horseshoe in his tent which answered the purpose, if the shoe shone a dull cherry red it was just as hot outside as you felt; if it only steamed when water was sprinkled upon it, then it wasn't. But the horseshoe went home with the squadron, and now temperature is all guesswork.

The morning itself, in spite of its oppressiveness, was quite pleasant as long as one did not have much to do. The sky was clear, and the Rev. A. R. Tenney of Christ Church, Pelham Manor, regimental Chaplain, held the morning services on the bluff in the rear of Gen. Roe's headquarters. Three drums, draped with an American flag, formed the pulpit, and the service was the Episcopalian. Mr. Tenney's theme was "Courage—Moral and Physical," and the sermon was particularly adapted to the conditions surrounding camp life. The music was furnished by the regiment's own band.

The qualification for gunners in the Sixth Battery was held during the afternoon before Col. N. B. Thurston, Capt. William H. Palmer, Seventh Regiment; Capt. L. F. Sherry, Second Battery, and First Lieut. A. S. Hathaway, First Battery. There were eleven candidates, and of these six qualified—five as first-class gunners and one as second class. They were Corps. F. R. Brown, A. E. Seymour, A. S. Douglass, B. C. Allen, D. D. Douglass, and Lance Corporal J. J. Harper. The battery will begin its target practice to-morrow, and upon the departure of the regiment will take charge of camp, mounting a garrison guard. The regiment, however, will leave a detail of men behind in Camp Townsend to look after regimental baggage.

The battery has one man on the injured list, in Cannoneer Otto Abel, who was hurt as the battery came in yesterday. While walking by a caisson in going up one of the hills between here and Peekskill the wheel slewed over and passed over his foot, making a bad contusion. He goes around on rustic crutches cut in the woods, but will probably discard them in a few days.

Major Greer of Gen. Roe's staff leaves camp to-morrow. On Wednesday he will sail for Europe.

CHANGES IN THE CREED.

The Rev. Dr. H. A. Johnston Preaches Upon the Subject.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church last evening, preached on "Proposed Changes in the Creed."

Dr. Johnston said that in the history of American Presbyterianism there had always been two tendencies—one a spirit of liberalism and the other of conservatism. The liberal sentiment was not so anxious to preserve the distinctive ideas of Presbyterianism, but was ready to allow distinctive Presbyterianism to give way before the larger ideas of Church brotherhood.

As a consequence, there was a division in 1837, and the old school and the new school organizations were formed. In 1870, however, these two divisions united, a spirit of larger liberty having grown up, and men having learned to trust each other more. This sentiment has been steadily growing as the faith of the century developed, and new appreciations of the teachings of Scripture concerning the salvation of the whole world. This expression of a more adequate view of the modern life of Christianity gave rise in 1889 to the revision movement, which began with very encouraging prospects.

The result of the Briggs and Smith trials, however, gave the movement a setback, but it could not be permanently ignored, and the movement is again under way, with a committee instructed to make certain supplementary statements at certain points in the Confession of Faith, to revise the phraseology of the Confession of Faith at certain points, and to prepare a condensed statement which would be practically a new shorter creed. Personally, Dr. Johnston said that he was more in favor of the two last ideas than the first.

"I do not think it necessary," he said, "to say we do not believe a thing by explaining it away or seeking to do so; it would be much better to revise the original statement, so that a supplementary statement will not be necessary. I greatly desire to see a new shorter creed for popular use. My own conviction is that we should be Christians first and Presbyterians second, emphasizing the things in which we agree as Christians, and leaving to individuals to emphasize in the distinctive points of our historic faith."

The Rev. Dr. Adams's Farewell.

The Rev. Dr. J. Coleman Adams, pastor of All Souls' Universalist Church, on South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, who has accepted a call from the Church of the Redeemer, in Hartford, Conn., yesterday preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation. Dr. Adams will enter upon his new field of duty in September.

MRS. McKINLEY GAINING.

She May Take Carriage Rides This Week and Go to Canton Next.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Dr. Johnson was called to the White House this morning by Dr. Rixey, and the two physicians spent half an hour in a careful study of Mrs. McKinley's case. Dr. Johnson had not been at the White House before for several days, and Dr. Rixey believed that he would be better able to note any change that may have taken place in Mrs. McKinley's condition than one who, like himself, had been almost constantly with her. The result of the examination was gratifying, for a distinct gain in condition was noted.

The physicians now hope to be able to permit the patient to take a few short carriage rides this week if the weather is favorable. Dr. Rixey also is satisfied that nothing will prevent the execution of the plans already formed for the removal of Mrs. McKinley from Washington to Canton next week.

Mrs. McKinley's strength has increased to the extent that she is now able to walk around her bedroom for some time each day. Her general condition continues satisfactory, and Dr. Rixey said to-night that she had passed a comfortable day.

WOMEN CIGARETTE SMOKERS.

Story from Chicago that 100,000 Women in New York Are Habitual Users of Tobacco.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 23.—According to Zeal, the organ of the Federation of Young People's Societies, cigarette smoking among women is growing to be a menace in this country. The paper quotes a manufacturer as saying:

"In New York City, for instance, I have 10,000 ladies of the highest class of society as my regular patrons.

"When a banquet or luncheon is to be given, it has lately been the custom with several of my patrons to have a bunch of five or ten cigarettes made up for each guest, with the name of the guest at whose plate they are laid engraved on the wrapper. Several of my regular customers buy regularly from 500 to 1,00 cigarettes a month to sell to ladies. In San Francisco ten women smoke to one in Chicago, and it is the same in New York City."

Another manufacturer is quoted as saying:

"There are 100,000 women in New York City who smoke. In Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo—in fact, in all the Eastern cities, with the exception of Washington—it is the rule rather than the exception for society women to indulge in the use of tobacco in this form."

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Corporation Counsel Whalen Replies to the Central Federated Union.

A letter was received yesterday by the Central Federated Union from Corporation Counsel Whalen in reply to a request from the central body to hire an expert lawyer to assist the city in defending the eight-hour law in a test case before the Court of Appeals. Mr. Whalen said that the case had been argued before the request was received, and it was therefore impossible to grant it.

"The experience of this department in the employment of eminent counsel to assist it in the argument of important cases," he continued, "has not been a satisfactory one, and better results have been obtained as a rule by the employment of the force of the office itself rather than obtaining outside help."

PEEKSKILL CHURCH'S EVENT.

First Presbyterian's Seventy-fifth Anniversary Celebrated.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 23.—The First Presbyterian Church of this village celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its existence to-day. The anniversary sermon this morning was preached by the Rev. J. Ritchie Smith of Harrisburg, Penn., who was pastor of the church here for twenty-two years. The historical narrative was read by Francis R. Knapp. A letter from the Rev. John O. Freeman of Cleveland was read. He was pastor for eight years, but was unable to come on for the anniversary.

The Sunday school anniversary was held in the afternoon. The historical narrative was read by Dudley C. Hasbrouck. Addresses were made by Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who was formerly a scholar and later Assistant Superintendent of the school; Thomas Nelson of Brooklyn, Francis Briggs of Brooklyn, Dr. J. M. Tilden, and E. M. Stewart.

At the evening services addresses were made by the Rev. W. J. Cumming of Yorktown, the Rev. Joseph Robinson of Pelham Manor, the Rev. Arthur Requa of Connecticut, the Rev. Daniel Foster of Trenton, and the Rev. D. S. Gregory of New York.

IN THE SHOPS.

Now is the time to prepare for traveling. There are any number of improvements in the small traveling accessories. For instance, if there is a party of two traveling each may have a glass or cup to him or herself, and all carried in the same cover. These twin cups, which set one inside the other in a pretty leather case, may be in aluminium, and will cost in the neighborhood of $1.50, or they may be of glass, which makes them more satisfactory to drink from, some people think, but a little heavier to carry. There are the regulation old-fashioned drinking cups, which shut up into a small compass, but with a traveling bag the difference in the size will not be noticed, and there is an advantage in having a cup which will stand without collapsing.

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There are the smallest things in the way of medicine glasses in little leather cases, some with one flat side, which make them more convenient to carry either in the pocket of the clothes or the pocket of a hand or traveling bag.

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In small hand bags, which come in all colors of leather, and all kinds, there are pockets at the side which contain one small bottle, a notebook, purse, needle case, and pin ball.

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There are other small handbags which have packed into them all the toilet articles with the various boxes to carry soap, tooth and nail brushes, with the hair brush and all in a space not much greater than that of the ordinary small hand bag which a woman carries shopping to hold her various belongings, purse, handkerchief, &c.

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In various colors and kinds of leather come chatelaines which carry a number of useful things. There is a small purse, a leather-covered mirror, notebook, pencil, and bottle which will contain eau de cologne, salts, or anything of that nature the individual woman requires.

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Some women are particular about the color of their golf club bags, and they can be varied to quite an extent. There are the all-leather bags and the leather and canvas bags, and if a woman wears a golf suit of the old-fashioned brown holland, which is a new fashion for this year, she can have a bag to match it almost exactly.

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For the woman who likes her short under-petticoats of some thin clinging material, made of something pretty as well, she can find them made of wash silks in all shades, sizes, and colors. They are fitted with darts, and many have lace ruffles set on above the edge, giving a pretty effect with the silk, if it is in color, showing through.

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There is some beautiful work done by the makers of the Consumer's League underwear. The finest, which is made entirely by hand, is beautiful in material and workmanship. The styles are to some extent original, also very pretty and simple. A fine underwaist in one of these will cost from $6.50 to $10.

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There are many charming things to be seen in mid-Summer hats. These are broader in the brim, and have a softer and more fluffy effect than many of those to be seen early in the season. A white leghorn, which is charming, has the whole top covered with a big branch of pink roses. There is a wide binding of black velvet around the edge of the brim, and black velvet at the back, where the brim is folded, the velvet knotting on the hair.

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The Gainsborough hat is to be seen, big, black hats, with high crowns and a big tuft of ostrich plumes at one side. These hats are always good style, or they seem to be, perhaps because of the familiarity of the picture hat, which has become a millinery classic.

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A pretty hat, which is of white horse hair, has lines of black at the edge of each braid running around the hat, dots of black on the braids, and a row of tiny pink roses on the edge.

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A big lavender straw hat has only a big bunch of crushed pansies at one side. Other big, black hats, with Gainsborough crowns, are trimmed with black plumes lying flat at one side.

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There are many hats of chiffon, with big plumes, or chiffon and straw, having long ostrich plumes encircling the edge of the brim. Ostrich feathers are to be seen on many of the handsomest hats, and remarkably handsome plumes are used.

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Pretty and reasonable headcovering can be found in the way of simple outing hats. One large flat in a light straw has the top covered with a network of black velvet bands, and bows fastened in the front with a buckle of gold.

CENSUS SYSTEM ABUSES

National Civil Service Reform League's Investigation.

A Case of Fraudulent Returns in Maryland—Incorporation of the Service in the Classified System Advised.

In a report to the National Civil Service Reform League the committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Federal civil service calls attention to an example of the recurrence of evils which existed in connection with the census ten years ago, and which are attributed to the system of patronage appointment and partisan control.

The report exonerates W. R. Merriam, the Director of the Census, from responsibility for the abuses, saying that he has succeeded in avoiding many of the evils which infected the administration of the bureau under his predecessor. He is also credited with commendable earnestness in urging the prosecution of the offenders and securing the punishment of the guilty.

The committee reports, however, that the essential vice of the system still remains. It continues:

The law provides that the enumeration of inhabitants shall be made by enumerators selected by the Supervisors of the various census districts, and these Supervisors themselves are appointed by the President, without any requirement of competitive examination or promotion, or any method of securing non-partisan appointments. The result is that these Supervisors are appointed, and the enumerators under them are selected, almost entirely, from the party in power, (often through its local organization.) These appointments being political, it followed inevitably that they were made by the President upon the recommendation of Congressmen, and that inevitable that the appointees should use the power given to them for the benefit not merely of the Republican Party, but sometimes, also, of the particular Congressman who secured their appointment.

A conspicuous illustration is cited in the enumeration made in the Congressional district in Maryland represented by Sydney E. Mudd, a Republican. Mr. Mudd secured the appointment of William T. S. Rollins as Supervisor of the Third Maryland District, which includes the Counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Anne Arundel, and others, all within Mr. Mudd's Congressional district. The report says:

The three counties, St. Mary's, Charles, and Anne Arundel, offered an opportunity for a gain in the number of delegates. The first two are Republican counties, and in Anne Arundel there is a reasonable probability of Republican success. After the population in these counties was announced, about the middle of last December, it was found that the enumeration in St. Mary's County was 12,320 inhabitants, in Charles County 18,316 inhabitants, and in Anne Arundel County 40,018. There was a gain of one member in the representation of each of the three counties in the House of Delegates. Suspicion was naturally aroused, especially by the fact that in other counties in the district of Mr. Mudd, such as Calvert County, which contained a population of 9,800 and was thus hopelessly within the 18,000 limit, there was no great growth in the population.

In the early part of February Gov. Smith of Maryland called for an extra session of the Legislature (which was Democratic) to amend the ballot law and to provide for a State census on account of the belief that there were frauds or errors in the Federal enumeration. The Director of the Census was also asked by prominent Maryland Republicans to make an investigation, as they believed the charge of fraud to be without foundation. On Feb. 27 the investigation was begun at Leonardstown.

Continuing, the report says that Congressman Mudd requested that Mr. Guernsey the officer in charge of the inquiry, should be instructed to confer with Joseph H. Ching of Leonardstown. Mr. Guernsey went over the schedules of population returned by Stephen A. Abell, one of the enumerators.

Five hundred and twenty-eight could not be accounted for. As a result, an indictment was returned by the Federal Grand Jury against Joseph H. Ching and Enumerators Stephen A. Abell, Daniel J. Bowles, Charles H. Guyther, and Philip T. Graves for conspiracy in making fictitious returns of population.

Guyther, who pleaded guilty and who testified for the Government, swore that Ching told him to act on a letter from Mr. Rollins, who, after complaint by Mr. Ching, wrote to each enumerator in charge in St. Mary's County that perhaps they had made omissions, and that, if so, they should enumerate the omitted names and return the blank to him. Ching added that he (the witness) ought to get from 150 to 200 additional names. Guyther answered that he did not know where to get them. Ching replied that if he could not get them anywhere else he could go to the Summer hotels in the district and enumerate their guests, adding the significant inquiry; "Are there no graveyards in the district?" Guyther then put on his additional schedules the names of 30 or 40 people who had once lived in the district, but who had removed from it, and made up the balance of his 198 either out of his imagination or by obtaining the names of Summer boarders and nurse girls at the hotels, filling up the ages, occupations, &c., at will.

Enumerator Graves added 100 names. None of these was fictitious. The Government in his case consented to a verdict of not guilty.

Of 528 names returned by Abell, on his supplementary list, 73 were in Ching's handwriting. Among these 528 are some 20 dead people who had been dead any length of time. He took the witness stand in his own behalf, and, in one case, admitted that he knew these people were dead, explaining his returning a dead man by saying: "Well, he had not been dead very long, anyhow." Of the 528, more than 127 had never lived in the district at all.

Bowles returned 312 additional names. Of these 55 were those of dead people and the balance were those of people who had never lived in the district, or had left it, or were entirely fictitious.

Abell, or rather Ching, (for those particular entries, the report says, are in Ching's handwriting,) not only enumerated a dead woman, but also the Washington undertaker who had come down to Leonardtown to bury her.

The jury in the recent trial in the United States Court acquitted Bowles and Abell of the charge of conspiracy, but convicted Ching of conspiring with Guyther, who had pleaded guilty. Other indictments for making false returns are pending against Abell and Bowles.

The Director of the Census estimates the difference in Charles County between the true enumeration and that actually made as between five and six hundred. In Anne Arundel County between 3,000 and 4,000 berry pickers who were in the county temporarily for a few weeks were included.

The committee quotes the presentment of the Federal Grand Jury which examined the cases, and concludes its report as follows:

It is evident that the true remedy for the monstrous abuses that occur in the taking of the census is to remove the appointment of Supervisors (and, consequently, of the enumerators selected by them) from the field of partisan politics, by including this branch of the service within the classified system and by making appointments thereto depend solely upon the ground of fitness, as ascertained by competitive examination.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 23.—Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at dinner this evening, as did Mrs. Frederick Sheldon.

William T. Woodward entertained at dinner at The Cloisters this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel went to New York to-night on the Sultana.

Lispenard Stewart has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Miller and Miss Miller of Philadelphia are visiting here.

Mrs. T. Harrison and Miss Harrison of New York are the guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Roderick Terry.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., to-day entertained on board the cup yacht Constitution Amos T. French, Miss French, R. N. Ellis, and Newberry Thorn. The party also visited the flagship Kearsarge as the guests of Flag Lieut. Winslow.

CASH FOR PRINCESS HATZFELDT.

Adopted Daughter Will Get $1,000,000 More of Huntington Fortune.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Concerning the reports of a contemplated contest of the will of C. P. Huntington, The Examiner publishes the following statement:

"It transpires that the Princess Hatzfeldt, adopted daughter of the late Collis P. Huntington, is to receive approximately a million dollars of the Huntington fortune, in addition to the million bequeathed her by the terms of her adopted father's will. This additional million will come to her, not as any result of threatened litigation, for the Princess has never contemplated beginning a will contest, but as a result of the voluntary fairness of Henry E. Huntington, in view of the remarkable recent increase in the value of securities left by the great railway king."

Sermon to Royal Arcanumites.

The Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, last evening preached his annual sermon to members of the Royal Arcanum. The services were largely attended.

FEAR FOR CHINESE TREASURE.

Gold from the Forbidden City May Have Been Stolen—Eunuchs Are Selling Valuables.

PEKING, June 23.—There has been no meeting of the Ministers of the foreign powers at Peking since last Tuesday, but the Ministers themselves all profess satisfaction with the present course of events.

The Chinese forts have not yet been destroyed. It has been determined that each nation shall destroy those forts now occupied by its troops, but the Ministers find that the respective military commanders object to destroying Chinese forts not occupied by their troops. Consequently, the Ministers will probably have to employ Chinese labor to effect the destruction of the unoccupied forts, and at the joint expense of the different powers.

Many Chinese eunuchs have been selling valuables, which without question came from the Forbidden City. The valuables thus sold were probably passed over the walls of the city to the eunuchs' confederates outside. One beautifully carved table which was seen in the Forbidden City only two weeks ago has been sold by a eunuch for 600 taels. No valuables of any kind have been taken out of the city through its gates; these are guarded by American and Japanese troops.

It is estimated that the cost of repairing the palace, independent of the valuable works of art which are missing, will reach 250,000 taels.

Members of the staff of Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching say that great anxiety is felt regarding the whereabouts and safety of a large quantity of gold that was buried in the Forbidden City. Certain eunuchs, who knew the secret of the location of this treasure, have disappeared. These staff members further say that Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching have held a long consultation on this subject. Both Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching deny officially that they have any fear or anxiety concerning this treasure, and say they are certain that the foreign troops guarding it insures its safety.

But to European friends of long standing Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching have expressed themselves freely and in a different strain on this matter.

CELEBRATION IN TIEN-TSIN.

To-day Is the Anniversary of the Relief of the City.

TIEN-TSIN, June 23.—The first anniversary of the relief of Tien-Tsin will be celebrated to-morrow.

The Russian and British authorities have publicly thanked the ladies who, June 17, the anniversary of the beginning of the siege of Tien-Tsin, decorated the graves of the soldiers of all nationalities.

The Chinese insurgent leader, Gen. Ma, is here in consultation with the foreign commanders concerning the pacification and reconstruction of the country.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch to The Times from Peking, dated June 23, says that M. De Giers, the Russian Minister, has notified Li-Hung-Chang that immediately the indemnity agreement is signed, Russia will require China to resume negotiations concerning the conditions of Russia's withdrawal from Manchuria.

M. De Giers says that the reason alleged by the powers for opposing the signature of the Manchurian Convention—that China should not negotiate separately with one power while negotiating jointly with all the powers—will then have ceased to exist.

More Trouble in Manchuria.

LONDON, June 24.—The Daily Mail publishes a dispatch concerning further disturbances at Kharbin, in Manchuria. There are large bodies of Chinese troops in the neighborhood, and the railroad has been destroyed in several places.

INVASION OF CAPE COLONY.

Boers Swarming Over Eastern and Midland Districts and Getting Recruits and Horses.

LONDON, June 24.—Lord Kitchener has as yet sent no report of the Waterkloof mishap.

Recent events in Cape Colony seem to prove the Boer invasion of that country to be serious.

A letter to The Daily Mail, dated Cape Town, June 5, confirms the pro-Boer report and says the invaders number anything from 7,000 to 10,000, that they are swarming all over the eastern and midland districts, and getting recruits and horses.

The Daily Mail remarks that confirmation of these assertions is needed, but if this information is correct, the paper says, the country has been entirely misled regarding the extent of the invasion.

AMERICANS IN THE RAND.

Are Furnishing Almost All Mining Machinery and Buying Shares.

LONDON, June 24.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Mail contributes a long letter to his paper, in which he describes the American trade invasion of the Rand, aided, he alleges, by British apathy.

The correspondent asserts that Americans are quietly buying up Kafir shares, and pushing their efforts in every direction. He says that practically all mining machinery is already American, and refers to a rumor to the effect that there is an American movement to capture and effect a pool of all the poorer Rand mines.

The Kaiser Visits an American.

BERLIN, June 23.—Emperor William yesterday paid a long visit on board Mrs. Robert Goelet's steam yacht Nahma. After the close of the regatta the Emperor, who has somewhat changed his programme for the Summer, will witness the entrance of Prince Eitel-Frederick, his second son, into the First Guards at Potsdam, July 7. He will not return from his northern trip before the first part of August.

Troops Suppress Russian Rioters.

LONDON, June 24.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail cables that renewed labor riots in the iron works and cloth factories of St. Petersburg have been suppressed by the military authorities.

Gen. Grant Passes Through Berlin.

BERLIN, June 23.—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, accompanied by his wife and his son, Ulysses, passed through Berlin to-day bound for St. Petersburg.

MISS LEE TO WED TO-MORROW.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Daughter to Become Lieut. Rhea's Bride.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and his family arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. Among them was Miss Ellen Lee, who is to be married to First Lieut. James Rhea of the Seventh Cavalry, United States Army, to-morrow, at the Church of the Transfiguration, on Twenty-ninth Street.

Miss Lee and Lieut. Rhea met while the Seventh Cavalry was stationed at Havana. The party came to New York for the purpose of having the wedding here.

YOUNGEST RAILWAY NEWSBOY.

When Five Years Old Harry Vest Built a Bicycle of His Own Design.

From The Cincinnati Times-Star.

Harry Vest of Point Pleasant, W. Va., is the youngest railroad newsboy in the world. He is but nine years old, three feet eleven inches in height, and weighs sixty pounds, and is now running as newsboy on the Point Pleasant and Gauley accommodation on the Kansas and Missouri Railroad, and is employed by the National News Company of Ohio. At the age of five years he invented and built a bicycle for himself, thus making him the youngest inventor and bicycle rider in the United States. He is a bright, intelligent, manly, and mannerly little fellow, whom everybody likes. He is the son of Conductor and Mrs. Joseph Vest of Point Pleasant.

Knights Celebrate St. John's Day.

Yesterday being St. John's Day, the order of the Knights of St. John and Malta in Brooklyn attended special services in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, on the Heights. An appropriate sermon was preached by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess.

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE.

President Hadley's Baccalaureate Address Devoted to "Success and Fellowship."

NEW HAVEN, June 23.—Yale's programme for commencement week opened to-day when President Hadley delivered his Baccalaureate address on "Success and Fellowship."

In the course of his address President Hadley said:

Three hundred years ago the man who left college to go out into active life found a wide range of careers open before him. No social barriers or conventional restraints restricted his choice between good and evil. He took his choice between selfishness without penalty and unselfishness without reward. This choice, if it did not irrevocably fix his character as a man, at any rate went far toward determining it.

To-day the case is far different. The college graduate now enters a life where the choice between selfish and unselfish ambitious, between good and evil careers, is not thus sharply marked. We live in a world where the man who would be successful in serving himself must at the same time be occupied in serving others. Even in those careers where the temptations of selfishness are greatest the necessity of this public service still remains manifest.

The fact that we have been able to secure this degree of coincidence between selfishness and unselfishness is the most important characteristic of modern civilization.

This civilized public sentiment is a safeguard against all unbridled license. It takes away from every one of us the temptation to pursue those careers which a few centuries ago were regarded as the most natural occupations of a gentleman. But in thus protecting us against the grosser forms of temptation, it exposes us to new and more subtle dangers. The very fact that the successful man must so much for others leads many of our younger men to think that they can trust to selfish ambition as an underlying principle of all their activity, and in their professional relations allows them to blunt those finer principles of honor which are the consummate flower not only of chivalry but of Christian civilization as a whole.

In the days when civil order was upheld by a few men who could fight, it was inevitable that personal courage and other qualities essential to a ruling class in a lawless society should be unduly emphasized in the moral standards of that class; that the man who possessed these qualities should be regarded as a gentleman, even though he failed to possess other things which were equally important in the community as a whole. In these rude days the Church, working for a people who were unable to fight, laid relatively greater emphasis on the more passive virtues of obedience, of forbearance, and, of peaceful love.

But with the coming of democracy in the political as well as the spiritual world the historic reason for this distinction is done away. Where political power falls into the hands of all men we can no longer let the possession of one group of qualities condone the absence of others. No man is henceforth high enough to allow the practice of political virtue to excuse the habitual violation of personal morals, nor is any henceforth low enough to allow a traditional creed of personal morals, inherited from social conditions of the past, to justify his non-acceptance of political obligations.

The people as a body cannot rest content with the practice of those personal virtues of older times which did well enough when they were but the subjects of a ruling class. They must learn to accept trusts as the extension of industrial and political power gives them wider discretion in their conduct they must charge themselves with self-imposed obligations to a commensurate degree. The Christian must be in the best sense of the word a gentleman.

Wesleyan Seniors Reconsider.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 23.— President Raymond of Wesleyan University, at a meeting of the senior class this afternoon, requested that the class rescind its vote of last week that the young lady members should not sit on the platform during the Class Day exercises. The class later voted to do as requested and in extending the invitation to the young ladies characterized their former action as "unjust, unfair, and ungentlemanly."

Amherst's Commencement.

AMHERST, Mass., June 23.—The eightieth annual commencement exercises of Amherst College began this morning in the college church, when President George Harris preached the baccalaureate sermon to the senior class. A large audience of alumni and friends of the college were present.

Public School Graduating Exercises.

The twelfth graduating exercises of the girls' department of Public School No. 87, Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, will occur to-morrow at 2 P. M. Diplomas will be awarded to fifty-three women, and Miss Blanche Crossman will deliver the valedictory. During the exercises George Washington Post, G. A. R., will present a flag to the school.

Baccalaureate at Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 23.—President Franklin Carter preached the baccalaureate sermon to-day to the class of 1901 of Williams College. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall assisted Dr. Carter in the service.

MR. KELLER GOES TO CHURCH.

Mrs. Barker Remains Quietly at the Home of Friends.

ARLINGTON, N. J., June 23.—There was no larger attendance than usual at Trinity Mission this morning. The Rev. John Keller went to the church and heard the services, but took no part in them. He spent the rest of the day quietly at the home of his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Sands.

Mrs. Barker remained quietly at the Germond house all day. Several of her friends called, but she declined to see outsiders. Interest in the Barker case has largely died out here, and there is very little chance now that money will be raised to enable Barker to take an appeal from his conviction. Conservative opinion is that he was given a fair trial and that Judge Blair's rulings would not be upset.

PARLOR CARS ON TROLLEY LINE.

Run from Park Row to Brighton Beach and Are Well Patronized.

Something of an innovation in street car travel was introduced yesterday by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, when it began the operation of a through parlor car service between Park Row and Brighton Beach. The trolley parlor cars Montauk and Columbia were used in the new service. A fare of twenty-five cents was charged for the trip either way.

The cars are roomy and very comfortably equipped with large armchairs and lounging seats. Many persons bound for the seaside who could afford the twenty-five-cent fare welcomed the chance to escape the crowding on the regular trolley cars and ride in ease and comfort in the parlor cars. The cars were well patronized all day, both going to and returning from Brighton Beach. They ran hourly.

MRS. EDDY'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Read in the "Mother Church" of the Christian Scientists in Boston.

BOSTON, June 23.—Followers of Mrs. Eddy, founder of Christian Science, besieged the mother church in this city today to hear the annual message of the "Mother" to her communicants.

The reading of Mrs. Eddy's message was by John W. Reeder of Boston. It was in substance a reply to attacks on the church. She defended the belief which she has founded strenuously, and prophesied that the growth of Christian Science would continue on a scale fully commensurate with its growth during the past thirty years. She said the church now had 21,631 communicants, and that since last November 2,496 had been added to the number.

She said Christian Scientists believed in the personality of God, but as mind, not matter. Christian Science had nothing in common with hypnotism, mesmerism, Spiritualtism, and other beliefs. Christian Science was the result entirely of her own observation and discovery, and was founded entirely on the Bible. She deplored church controversies, and said Christian Scientists did not wish to be judged from the platform, but asked the right of conscience and to be judged by their works.

A message was framed by a committee representing Mrs. Eddy's followers, which was adopted unanimously by the meeting.

The message says, in part: "We are impelled by your words to the manifestation of a higher, more genuine, more consistent, more loving life, and we thank you for holding us thus steadfastly and firmly to the spiritual significance and purpose of our high calling."

ALLEGED ELOPERS ARRESTED.

Lotz Said that It Was a Mistake and His Accuser Was Mentally Affected.

Mrs. Annie Holley and George Lotz, alleged elopers, were arrested in Guttenberg late Saturday afternoon by Constable John Rancier and brought to Jersey City that night. The couple, it is claimed, eloped from the home of Theodore J. Holley at 19 Straight Street, Jersey City, one week ago.

Holley is a blacksmith, and for several years has been employed at the Carlton shop on Paterson Street. Two years ago while walking along Washington Street in the early evening Holley said he met a young woman in distress. She said that she had lost her pocketbook and needed money to get to Ridgewood. The acquaintance thus begun resulted in a marriage one week later, Justice Potter performing the ceremony. Holley rented apartments on Straight Street, where they took up housekeeping.

When Holley returned from work on Friday a week ago he found his house dismantled and his wife and her clothing missing. Neighbors told him that Mrs. Holley had bid them good bye and said that she meant to be happier with a handsomer man. Lotz had driven up with a wagon and Mrs. Holley had driven off with him. Holley quit work and began a search for the pair. He soon learned that Lotz was at Guttenberg.

Constable Rancier went to Guttenberg and arrested Lotz and Mrs. Holley at the house of Moses Peacock. The warrant issued by Justice Coughlin was indorsed by Justice Bruchtel, and the pair brought for examination before the City Magistrate. Lotz insisted that Holley was mentally affected and that it was all a mistake. Holley frequently quarreled with his wife, he said, and she had decided to leave as soon as she could find a place.

Lotz said that Mrs. Peacock needed a housekeeper and he had notified Mrs. Holley because he knew she was a good cook, and that was his only interest in the matter. Mrs. Holley corroborated Lotz and argued with Holley, who remained obdurate. Commitments had been made out for the couple when surety was found in the sum of $500 and they were released.

HARLEM DENTIST MISSING.

Dr. H. C. Griffith's Wife Thinks He Has Gone to Europe with a Widow.

Dr. Henry C. Griffith, a Harlem dentist, who had offices at 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, is missing. His wife, who lives in the Victor Hugo apartment house at 1,878 Seventh Avenue, said last night that she believed her husband had sailed for Antwerp last Wednesday on the Friesland. Mrs. Griffith also alleges that her husband was accompanied by a young widow to whom he had been attentive. For several years Dr. Griffith, who is thirty years old, was a dentist on Randall's Island, and it was while visiting a friend there, according to Mrs. Griffith, that he met the widow in the case. The widow, she says, has a five-year-old child.

Mrs. Griffith said that her husband deserted her last December after she had taken him to task for spending so much of his time in the company of the widow. He continued to provide for her, however, and she therefore took no legal steps against him. Mrs. Griffith said the widow had been one only four months, and that she left her husband eighteen months ago. Dr. Griffith was a member of the Harlem Club. He married Mrs. Griffith four years ago.

June 11th was the last day that Dr. Griffith was seen in Harlem. He turned his business over to a Dr. Suydam, who says that he is to continue the business and be responsible for the bills, including that for the rent of the offices.

Mrs. Griffith said last night that she would begin proceedings to establish her right to the dental business and also to set herself "right in the eyes of the world."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Aspinwall Hodge.

The Rev. John Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Professor of Bible Study at Lincoln University of Chester County, Pennsylvania, died there suddenly yesterday. He had been ill for several months, but it was thought that he was improving. Death was due to heart disease.

Dr. Hodge was born in Philadelphia seventy years ago. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and at Princeton. His first charge was at Mauch Chunk, where he remained but a short time. He then accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Hartford, Conn., where he remained for twenty-five years. Resigning in 1882, he rested for a year, then accepted the call to the chair in Lincoln University, where he remained up to the time of his death.

A widow and four sons survive him. The eldest son is James Aspinwall Hodge, a lawyer, of 30 Broad Street. Other sons are the Rev. Samuel C. Hodge of Tunkhannock, Penn.; the Rev. Hugh M. Hodge of Erie, Penn., and the Rev. Richard M. Hodge of Nashville, Tenn., who is at the head of the Bible Institute there, and who will have the Chair of Bible Instruction for Lay Workers in Union Seminary, this city, in the Fall.

Dr. Hodge was a Trustee of the Presbyterian College of Brazil. He was the author of a number of books, among them being "What Is Presbyterian Law?" He was much interested in the welfare and education of the negroes in the South and made many trips to investigate their condition. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

John Slater.

John Slater of the shoe firm of J. & J. Slater, 1,121 Broadway, died at his home, 47 West Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday morning of heart disease. He was found dead in bed by his daughter, Miss Cecelia Slater, about 4 A. M. Mr. Slater had been at his business during Saturday and was apparently in the best of health.

John Slater came to this country fifty-one years ago and secured employment as a shoe fitter. About forty-four years ago he embarked in the shoe business on Cortlandt Street. Since then his firm has been situated at different addresses on Broadway. His wife and two children, J. J. Slater and Cecelia Slater, survive him. The funeral will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral to-morrow at 10 A. M., the interment following in Calvary Cemetery. Mr. Slater was seventy-two years old, and was born in Liverpool, England.

Obituary Notes.

ADAM SMITH, aged seventy-five years

RACING SUPERSTITIONS

Why One Newspaper Could Not Get Pictures of Derby Entries.

CAMERA CASTS FATAL SPELL

Evil Influences of Wooden Limbs, Cross-Eyed Men, and Unlucky Numbers Only Cured by Time.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Gentlemen," said Tomlinson, the official photographer, "I struck a curious phenomenon to-day, a strange reminiscence of the past, a relic of barbarism so absurd, so ridiculous—"

"What was it?" asked Mosher, whose chief business in life was handicapping. Mosher winked at the rest of the crowd, for the photographers' boots bore a suggestive coating of dust, and in the third buttonhole of his vest was a pink string that told the story of his day's occupation.

"Well, to come to the point," began Tomlinson, "I was sent out to the races to photograph some of the fast animals out there, American Derby candidates, you know. The paper wants them for Sunday, and I didn't imagine there would be any trouble about it. I went out and found the owner and asked permission to take a few shots at the beasts.

"'No, Sir,' said he, 'you can't.' I asked him why, but he wouldn't say a word, but just turned away.

"I hunted up the trainer after that, and he was as positive about the matter as the owner. So I asked him why not.

"'As a matter of fact, young man,' said he, 'it's none of your business why not. But I'll tell you privately that it is not good for the horses.'

"I tried to explain, but he was busy. After a while, when both the owner and trainer were out of sight, I approached a stable boy and tried to bribe him.

"'What's dat? Photygraph a Dehby candidate? Ya! ya! Well, I guess not,' and the little black idiot laughed until I thought he would burst. By and by he got better and I asked for an explanation.

"'Wy, boss, doan you know? Doan know why you cain't photygraph no race hoss? Wy, de camera is de wust kind of a hoodoo. Dey jus' couldn't win no race if you was to take their pitchers.'

"And I guess that was it. That outlandish hoodoo superstition had saturated all intellects from coon stable boy to owner, who at least should have known better."

At this point the photographer relapsed into forgetfulness of his surroundings and thought of the ten-dollar bill that had separated itself from him at the track. Mosher, the handicapper, who was posted on such matters, took up the tale.

"In all probability he did, too, but that doesn't cut any ice. The big man is about as superstitious as the little fellow at the track."

"How about yourself?" asked some one. "You're a man of intelligence. Do you believe that taking a horse's photograph will hoodoo him?"

"Well, in one way I know well enough that it can't make any actual difference in a horse's speed, and yet way down in my insides I feel that I would like to have a horse of mine photographed. It does seem to hoodoo somehow. That's straight. I've known of lots of cases.

"And I'm like all the rest of 'em. Most of the gang are ashamed to confess it, though. But we're superstitious just the same. Why? That's more than I can answer. It's in the dust of the track, perhaps, but probably it's a matter of education and association. However it comes, it is there just the same.

"You laugh? You needn't. It's a fact. There are 2,000 habitual race track men right here in Chicago, and we are all built the same way when it comes to these things.

"The number 13 gag is one of the oldest of the lot, as well as one of the strongest. There's nothing like the hold it has. A few weeks ago I was out in Hot Springs, and the blame fool clerk put me in Room 13. Did I stay there? Not much, not in Room 13, anyway, seeing I came away from that town a winner.

"My hotel was crowded, and so were all the rest, and I thought I was surely up against it when I first saw that number on the door. But, pshaw! That didn't bother long. As soon as the bellboy was gone I went outside and reversed the numbers. And, say, I found old 31 very comfortable quarters, whereas 13 had been just the other way.

"There are other things, too, that count. A one-legged man is one of the most common. We are all afraid of him. For my part, whenever I see a timber-foot, I just know it's all up for that day. Any bets I make will go wrong, no matter whether it's on a sure thing or not.

"And the cross-eyed man is of the same breed. After you have gazed at one of the squint-eyed guys your choice is bound to be left at the post or to fall and break a leg on the homestretch. Can't help it. Don't talk to me. I know it. And the combination of the two—they're enough to give you a bad streak for a week.

"Let me tell you that when you get a streak of losing you may as well quit first as last. You can't walk around the block and chase down all of the alleys or do anything you can think of to lose your hoodoo. But it's no good. You can't do it. Just wait until it wears itself out. It will do that after a while. The hoodoo will get tired of his job and go off to bother some one else. But while it's on everything goes wrong. You go up to a stand with the long green in your fingers to put it on a good thing at 20 to 1. And just as the bookmaker is ready to attend to your case some one asks you what you are betting on. You tell him and drop your hand at the same time. Before you can catch the blue pencil boy's eye again the gong has sounded and it's all off. In such cases your 20-to-1 shot always comes in ahead by two lengths.

"But if your luck is running the other way you can't lose. Maybe you are leery of the whole bunch, but think you'll put just a little on the favorite at 1 to 2. You come to the stand as before, and all of a sudden it strikes you that you'd better play some skate of a selling plater at 50 to 1. You change your mind at the last second. The favorite gets lost in the shuffle and your 'skate' comes sailing in ahead.

"That's just the way everything is at the track. It's simply impossible to figure out by calculus or algebraic equation and the laws of chance what horse is golong to win the five furlongs on a muddy track, and so we trust to luck and the bookmakers take the difference. Some men had rather pin their faith to the magic of a hunchback's spinal column than to all the 'dope books' ever printed. And I guess they are as near correct as any one."

PAUL R. WRIGHT.

In Darkest Paris.

From The London News's Paris Telegram.

Comte Henri de la Vaulx, the champion French balloonist, famous for his trip in the air from Paris to a place in Russia beyond Kieff, had a remarkable experience recently. His balloon landed him in Paris, and he says he wishes he may never land here again. In his balloon trips over the whole of Europe he found people polite and helpful. The behavior of the crowd that witnessed his descent at Belleville was rather worse, he thinks, than that of savages. Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, the Count, with two friends, soared aloft from Clichy, a suburb. For fifteen hours they were becalmed, and unable to get clear of the suburbs. At nightfall it was decided to come down. The Count would not, he said, land in a street on account of the lamps, and the risk of explosion, so he cast anchor at the nearest building site. A few hundred people came running up, and in a few minutes the number rose to a few thousand. They began hustling one another. The Count asked them vainly to keep at a distance. In the crush somebody was pushed under the balloon, and fainted from the smell of gas. The crowd then hooted Comte de la Vaulx and his friends, who were struck on the face. Several ruffians struck matches and threw them at the balloon, a piece of suicidal wickedness which absinthe alone can explain. The smaller part of the crowd, however, sided with the Count, and a general struggle followed, which was put an end to only by the arrival of a strong force of police. The Count says he believes that Central African savages would have behaved with more decency.

Scotch Sermon Story.

From The London Globe.

A Scotch minister, equipped with the full capacity of his class for prolonged exhortation, is said to have been asked how long it took him to prepare a sermon. "If I am to speak," he said, "for a quarter of an hour, I want a week; if for half an hour, three days will do; if I am to go on as long as I like, I am ready now." His immediate readiness was, no doubt, not put to the test.

BIG FIND OF WAR RELICS.

Many Articles Taken from Wreck of the Royal Savage Sunk in 1776.

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

The greatest find of relics ever known on Lake Champlain was made Wednesday afternoon by J. G. Falcon of Evanston, Ill., and a force of men who have been employed for some time by the city water works. Mr. Falcon is a diver of much experience, and has devoted some time to searching for relics and doing all sorts of work under water. He completed his work for the city several days ago, but upon being informed of the location of the schooner Royal Savage, which was sunk south of Valcour Island in 1776, he determined to investigate the wreck, and, if possible, secure some relics.

With a force of men, a barge with derricks, and all equipments for the work he went to the island Wednesday afternoon. When he reached the bottom of the lake in about 20 feet of water he discovered the well-defined outlines of the schooner. He found three gun carriages, a quantity of cannon balls, and some smaller articles. With the aid of the derrick the relics were hoisted to the barge and brought to this city. The three gun carriages are the most interesting parts of the find. Although much eaten by rust and damaged by action of the water, they still retain their original form and appearance. They are constructed of wood and iron, and in many places the wood is eaten away until there is hardly enough left to hold the structure together. The wood is now partially petrified and is almost as solid as rock. The iron bars and bolts of the carriage are corroded and covered with large bunches of rust, some of them being nearly as large as a man's fist. The carriages are two feet high, three feet wide, and four feet long. They weigh in the vicinity of 200 pounds each. One of the carriages has been given to the city of Burlington by Mr. Falcon, but the other two were boxed yesterday and shipped to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Falcon spent about two hours in search of the relics, and aside from the carriages, secured about thirty cannon balls and shot. Among them were chain shot, bar shot, grape shot, and solid shot. He also secured a rib of the boat and some rigging. It is his intention to make another visit to the spot where the boat was sunk, and find, if possible, some more interesting relics.

A large number of people gathered at the dock yesterday to see the relics. Although several previous attempts have been made to get portions of the wreck, they have been unsuccesstul with one or two exceptions, when small articles, such as a few shot and small pieces of wood from the boat were taken. From a historical standpoint the find is a most valuable one, and further developments may lead to the discovery of the papers of Gen. Arnold, which were lost at the time of the battle.

The schooner Royal Savage was destroyed in the campaign of 1776. During that Summer the British were busily engaged in preparing a fleet for lake service. Three boats were launched at St. Johns. The Americans were also actively employed at the other extremity of the lake in preparation to oppose the threatened invasion. The superintendence of the construction of the fleet was confided to Gen. Arnold. By the middle of August Arnold was prepared to take the lake with a naval force carrying 55 guns, 68 swivels, and manned by 395 men. His fleet consisted of the sloop Enterprise, the schooner Royal Savage, schooner Revenge, schooner Liberty, and gondolas New Haven, Providence, Boston, Spitfire, and Philadelphia. After several small engagements between the Americans and Canadians and Indians, the fleet was anchored on Sept. 23 in the channel between Valcour Island and the main shore. His fleet had been increased and numbered 15 vessels, mounting 84 guns. The British force was 29 vessels, mounting 89 guns.

At 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Oct. 11, the English were discovered passing Cumberland Head with a strong north or northwest wind and bearing in the direction of Crown Point, toward which it was supposed Arnold had retired. As the English appeared in sight off Cumberland Head, Gen. Waterbury went on board the Congress galley and urged that they should immediately set sail and fight the enemy in retreat on the broad lake; but Arnold declined at that late hour to change his line of defense.

Capt. Pringle was some distance ahead of Valcour when he first discovered the Americans. He immediately changed his course toward the island with a view to engaging them, but found great difficulty in bringing any of his vessels into action. About 11 o'clock, however, the gunboats were enabled to sweep to windward and take a position to the south of the American fleet, when they opened a fire upon the Royal Savage, which with the galleys had advanced a short distance in front of the line. The British schooner Carleton soon afterward came to the assistance of the gunboats.

The Royal Savage sustained the fire of the British vessels for some time and until her masts were crippled and much of her rigging shot away. She then attempted to return to the line, but running too far to leeward, grounded near the southwest point of the island and was abandoned by her men, who succeeded in reaching the other boats in safety. At night the British boarded the schooner and set fire to her.

The battle resulted in a victory for the English and almost total destruction to the American fleet. The hull of the schooner Royal Savage lies on the spot where she was sunk. The upper timbers can yet be seen during low water in the lake. Arnold's papers were on board the schooner and were lost.

"The Least-Known Continent" Our Own.

From The London Express.

Is there any quarter of the globe left to explore, apart from the Polar regions? The answer is yes, despite the diverse wanderings of intrepid travelers.

South America is now the least known of all the continents. It has much larger areas than Africa which have never been visited by white men.

Most of the cities along the coast of South America were settled in the Columbian era. Civilization is in fact much older there than in North America.

Yet for nearly 300 years there has been not much organized attempt to explore the interior.

The first expedition sent out by a South American Government was in 1895. Many of these countries are without exact maps of their own territory. Most of the maps in use have been made by explorers from Europe or North America.

The greater part of the immense tract of land in the middle of the continent from Venezuela to Chile has not yet reached the roughest pioneer state of settlement. A considerable part of Colombia is still wholly unknown.

The several Atlantic States, even as far north as Uruguay, have many blank sections on their maps. The Guianas, except for a strip along the coast, are practically unknown.

The condition of affairs in Brazil is scarcely better. There are large tracts in the northern part of Brazil which have never been crossed, as far as is known, by any white man.

These, then, are the fields which travelers have yet to explore.

Ladies' Riding Habits.

From The London News.

Now that the "sailor" hat is an established thing for a lady's costume when riding, it is of interest to look back upon the history of the riding habit. Time was when women rode in a costume little different from that they wore on ordinary occasions, with none of those points of resemblance to men's garments that are universal now. The wearing of a man's hat and coat for riding dates back to the reign of the merry monarch, and is one of the customs—happily few—of the upper-class women of that time which have come down to us. Like most of their customs, it was regarded by the Mrs. Grundy of the period as of the most doubtful propriety; and, though that good lady's voice was but little heard under the régime of the last Stuarts, it grew more powerful later on. But female pertinacity somehow centred itself on the riding habit, and it survived the Revolution.

In the reign of Anne we find Addison writing in The Spectator as follows: "Among the several female extravagances I have already taken notice of there is one that still keeps its ground—I mean that of the ladies who dress themselves in a hat and feather, a riding-coat and a periwig. * * * In imitation of the smart part of the opposite sex." And in "Rob Roy" Scott makes his hero say in describing his first meeting with Di Vernon: "She wore, what was then somewhat unusual, a coat, vest, and hat, resembling those of a man, which fashion has since called a riding habit. The mode had been introduced while I was in France, and was perfectly new to me." When the late Queen used to set the fashion, the riding habit disappeared for a time. A well-known portrait of her late Majesty shows her on horseback in a costume without a touch of resemblance to the male riding kit of the period. But later on things changed once more, and now the lady on horseback is as much of a man, down to the saddle, as circumstances permit.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Allegheny & Western (semi-annual).	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 25
Atch., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual).	2½	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Baltimore & Annapolis Short Line..	3	July 1	June 28	July 1
Belt Railway, Chicago, (quarter)....	2	July 1	.....	.....
Boston & Albany (quarter).....	$2.50	June 29	Holders of record	June 8
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual).....	4	July 2	Holders of record	June 1
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)....	1¾	July 1	June 1	June 7
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn (semi-annual).....	16c	July 1	Holders of record	June 1
Canada Southern (semi-annual).....	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 29
Chicago & Alton pf.....	2	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (semi-annual).	2	July 1	June 12	June 17
Chicago & E. Ill. com. (extra).....	1	July 1	June 12	June 17
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)..	1½	July 1	June 12	June 17
Chi., Gt. W. pf., A. (semi-annual)..	2½	July 31	June 26	July 2
Chi., Gt. W. deb. (semi-annual).....	2	July 15	June 22	July 2
Chi. & N. W. com. (semi-annual)...	3	July 8	June 17	June 24
Chi. & N. W. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	July 8	June 17	June 24
Chicago, R. I. & Pac. (quarter).....	1¼	Aug. 1	June 26	July 8
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual).....	3½	Aug. 20	Aug. 5	.....
Chi. & West Indiana (quarter).....	1½	July 1	.....	.....
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)..	1¼	July 20	July 6	July 22
Delaware	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 4
Den. & R. G. pf. (semi-annual).....	2½	July 15	July 1	July 16
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf (annual)...	7	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 1
Georgia R. R. & Banking Co. (quarter)	2¾	July 15	July 1	July 15
Granite.....	$2	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Hocking Valley com.....	1½	July 20	June 29	July 22
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual)...	2	July 20	June 29	July 22
Lake Erie & W. pf. (semi-annual)...	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
Lake Shore (semi-annual).....	3½	July 29	Holders of record	June 29
Little Schuylkill Nav., R. R. & C...	$1.25	July 9	June 17	July 9
Manhattan (quarter).....	1	July 1	June 14	June 26
Michigan Central (semi-annual).....	2	July 29	Holders of record	June 29
Minn. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)...	2	July 15	June 29	July 16
Minn. & St. L. pf. (semi-annual)...	2½	July 15	June 29	July 16
Missouri Pac. (semi-annual).....	2½	July 20	July 5	July 22
New York Central (quarter).....	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
New York & Harlem.....	5	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)..	2	June 28	Holders of record	June 15
Norfolk & Southern (quarter).....	1	July 10	June 29	July 11
Norfolk & Southern (extra).....	1	July 10	June 29	July 11
Northen Central (semi-annual).....	4	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
Northern Pacific com. (quarter)...	1	Aug. 5	July 12	July 25
Northern R. R. of N. H. (quarter)..	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Norwich & Worcester pf. (quarter)..	2	July 1	June 15	July 1
Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf. (semi-annual).....	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
Pennsylvania & Northwestern.....	2	July 10	.....	.....
Phil., Wil. & Balt. (semi-annual)....	3	July 1	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago special stock (special).....	$2	July 1	June 15	July 2
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago original stock (special).....	$2	July 2	June 8	July 3
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter).....	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 1
Rutland pf.....	2	July 1	June 20	July 1
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf. (semi-annual).	2½	July 15	June 29	July 16
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. (semi-annual).	2	July 1	June 16	June 18

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago City (quarter).....	3	June 29	June 15	July 1
Cincinnati Street Ry. (quarter).....	1½	July 1	June 15	July 1
City Railway, Dayton, Ohio, com. & pf. (quarter).....	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Frankford & Southwark, Phila.....	$4	July 1	.....	.....
Hestonville, Mantua & Fair (Phila.) com.....	2	July 1	June 20	July 1
Hestonville, Mantua & Fair pf.....	3	July 1	June 20	July 1
Manchester (N. H.) Tr. Light & P..	3	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Massachusetts Elec. Co.'s pf.....	$2	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Metropolitan St. Ry., N. Y., (quarter).....	1¾	July 15	June 26	July 16
Northampton (Mass.) St.....	8	July 1	June 28	July 1
Washington Water Power Co. (quarter).....	1	July 1	June 20	July 1
Nashua (N. H.) Street Ry.....	$2	July 1	Holders of record	June 25
Sacramento (Cal.) El., Gas & Ry. (month).....	15c	July 1	June 26	July 1
Twin City Rapid Tran. pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 1	June 27	July 1
Union Passenger (Phila.).....	$4.75	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
United Trac. & Elec. Co. (Prov.)....	1	July 1	June 18	July 2
West End pf. (Boston).....	2	July 1	June 17	July 2
West Philadelphia Pass. (Phila.)...	$5	July 1	Holders of record	June 15

BANK STOCKS.

America	8	July 1	.....	.....
Central National (semi-annual).....	4	July 1	June 21	July 1
Chase National.....	6	July 1	June 27	July 2
Chatham National (quarter).....	4	July 1	June 21	July 1
Columbia (semi-annual).....	4	July 1	June 20	July 2
East River National.....	4	July 1	June 19	July 1
Fifth Avenue (N. Y.).....	20	July 1	June 24	July 1
Fifth Avenue, N. Y., (extra).....	5	July 1	June 24	July 1
First National (Brooklyn) (quarter)	4	June 29	.....	.....
Fourth National (semi-annual).....	3½	July 1	June 20	July 1
Garfield National (quarter).....	3	June 20	June 19	July 1
German Exchange.....	6	July 1	June 21	July 2
Hanover National.....	5	July 1	June 21	July 1
Irving National (semi-annual).....	4	July 1	June 20	July 1
Market & Fulton.....	5	July 1	June 18	July 1
Mechanics' National.....	4	July 1	.....	.....
Mercantile National.....	3	June 20	July 1	July 1
Merchants' Exchange Nat. (semi-annual).....	3	July 1	June 19	July 2
Merchants' National.....	3½	July 1	June 21	July 2
Nassau National (Brooklyn).....	6	July 1	May 31	July 2
Nassau National (Brooklyn) (extra)	2	July 1	May 31	July 2
National Broadway (semi-annual)..	6	July 1	June 19	July 1
National Commerce (semi-annual)..	4	July 1	June 21	July 1
National Park (semi-annual).....	7½	July 1	June 19	July 1
National Republic.....	4	July 1	June 19	July 1
Nat. Shoe & Leather (quarter).....	1	July 1	June 19	July 1
Oriental	5	July 1	June 20	July 1
People's, N. Y., (semi-annual).....	5	July 1	June 25	July 1
State (semi-annual).....	10	July 1	June 13	July 1
Twenty-sixth Ward (Brooklyn).....	3	July 1	June 21	July 1
Union (Brooklyn).....	2½	June 29	June 20	July 2
Wallabout (Brooklyn).....	2½	July 1	June 20	July 2
West Side (semi-annual).....	6	July 1	June 21	July 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Brooklyn (quarter).....	4	June 20	June 22	July 1
Colonial (semi-annual).....	5	July 1	June 20	July 2
Continental Tr. (quarter).....	1½	June 29	June 25	July 1
Fifth Avenue.....	6	June 30	Holders of record	June 20
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter).....	3	July 1	June 21	July 2
Girard (Philadelphia).....	10	July 1	.....	.....
Guaranty (quarter).....	4	July 1	.....	.....
Knickerbocker Trust (semi-annual).	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Long Island Loan & Trust, Brooklyn, (quarter).....	2½	July 1	Holders of record	June 22
Mercantile	5	July 1	June 24	July 1
Mercantile (extra).....	5	July 1	June 24	July 1
North American.....	3½	July 10	July 1	July 11
Real Estate (semi-annual).....	4	July 1	June 22	July 1
Standard (semi-annual).....	3	July 2	June 25	July 3
Title Guarantee & Trust Co. (quarter).....	3	June 29	June 21	July 1
Trust Company of America (semi-annual).....	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
United States.....	25	July 1	June 20	July 1
Washington	5	July 1	June 25	July 2
Williamsburg Tr.....	3	June 29	Holders of record	June 28

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama Steel & Shipbuilding Co. (semi-annual).....	..	July 1	June 20	July 2
Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter).	1½	July 29	July 12	July 30
Amalgamated Copper (extra).....	½	July 29	July 12	July 30
American Bank Note (quarter).....	$1	July 1	June 15	July 2
American Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)..	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 19
American Caramel pf.	2	July 1	June 10	July 1
Am. Cement Co. (semi-annual).....	3	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Am. Cement Co. pf. (extra).....	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Am. Chicle Co. com.....	2	July 1	June 24	July 2
Am. Chicle Co. pf. (quarter).....	1½	July 1	June 24	July 2
Am. Express Co. (semi-annual).....	3	June 1	Holders of record	May 3
Am. Express Co. (extra).....	1	July 1	Holders of record	May 31
Am. Iron & Steel Co. pf.....	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 24
American Screw (quarter).....	1¼	June 29	Holders of record	June 9
Am. Smelting & Refining Co. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	July 9	June 22	July 10
American Snuff Co. pf.....	1½	July 1	.....	.....
American Steel Casting pf.....	3½	June 20	June 19	July 1
Am. Stoker Co. pf. (quarter).....	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
Am. Sugar Ref. Co. com. (quarter).	1¾	July 22	June 8	July 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	July 2	June 8	July 3
Am. Telephone & Telegraph (quarter).....	1½	July 15	June 29	July 16
Am. Tel. & Tel. (extra).....	¾	July 15	June 29	July 16
Am. Thread Co. pf. (semi-annual)...	2½	July 1	May 29	July 2
Androscoggin Mills, Mass., (semi-annual).....	4	July 1	.....	.....
Bates Mills, Mass., (semi-annual)...	4	July 1	Holders of record	June 25
Binghamton Gas Works.....	1	July 20	July 8	July 22
Bliss (E. W.) com. (quarter).....	2½	July 1	June 26	July 1
Bliss (E. W.) pf. (quarter).....	2	July 1	June 26	July 1
Boston Belting Co. (quarter).....	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Boston Electric Light (quarter).....	$2	Aug. 1	June 20	July 15
Boston Electric Light (extra).....	$1	Aug. 1	June 20	July 15
Boston Towboat Co. (quarter).....	1¼	July 1	Holders of record	June 12
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. pf. (semi-annual).....	$3	July 15	Holders of record	June 10
Calumet & Hecla Co.....	$15	July 3	Holders of record	June 22
Cambria Steel.....	$1.50	June 25	Holders of record	June 15
Canton Co.....	$1	July 15	July 3	July 16
Celluloid Co. (quarter).....	1½	July 1	June 14	July 2
Central & South American Tel. (quarter).....	1½	July 9	June 29	July 10
Chi. J. R. & U. S. Y. com. (quarter).	2	July 1	June 14	July 2
Chi. J. R. & U. S. Y. pf. (quarter)..	1½	July 1	June 14	July 2
Chicago Telephone (quarter).....	3	July 1	June 20	July 1
Cin. Gas & Electric (quarter).....	1	July 1	June 19	July 2
Colorado Fuel & Iron com.....	1¾	July 15	June 22	July 16
Columbus Edison Co. pf.....	3	June 29	June 19	July 1
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)....	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 2
Commercial Towboat Co. (quarter)..	1½	July 2	June 22	.....
Consol. Car Heating.....	1½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Consol. Car Heating (extra).....	1½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Continental Cotton Oil com.....	4	July 1	.....	.....
Continental Tob. Co. pf. (quarter)..	1¾	July 2	June 15	July 3
Corporation Liquidating Co. pf. (semi-annual).....	3½	July 1	June 24	July 2
Crucible Steel pf. (quarter).....	1¾	July 1	June 18	July 2
Dominion C. Co. pf. (semi-annual)..	4	July 1	June 17	July 2
Electric Storage Battery (quarter)..	1¼	July 1	June 26	July 2
Elec. Storage Battery pf. (quarter).	1¼	July 1	June 26	July 2
Empire Steel & Iron Co. pf.....	1¼	July 2	June 22	July 3
Equitable Ill. Gas Co., Philadelphia, pf. (semi-annual).....	3	June 24	Holders of record	June 20
Exploration Co. of N. Y. (semi-annual).....	$5	July 15	June 29	July 16
Federal Steel pf. (quarter).....	1¼	July 20	July 10	July 21
Finance Co. of Penn. 1st pf.....	$1.50	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
General Chemical Co. pf. (quarter)..	1½	July 1	June 21	July 2
General Electric Co. com. (quarter).	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 14
Gen. Electric Co. pf. (semi-annual)..	$3.50	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 15
George A. Fuller Co. pf.....	*	July 1	June 22	July 1
Hall Signal Co. (quarter).....	1	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
Homestake Mining (month).....	25c	June 25	June 20	.....
Homestake Mining (extra).....	25c	June 25	June 20	.....
Idria Quicksilver Mining.....	20c	July 1	Holders of record	June 24
Jackson Gas Co.....	2	July 1	June 20	July 2
International Paper pf. (quarter)...	1½	July 1	June 14	July 1
Inter. Steam Pump com. (quarter)...	1	July 1	June 20	July 2
Knickerbocker Ice Co., Chicago, pf. (semi-annual).....	3	July 1	June 19	July 2
Madison Gas & Electric.....	2½	July 20	July 10	July 22
Maryland Coal Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 1	June 19	July 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)....	2½	June 29	June 15	July 1
Mexican Tel. Co. (quarter).....	2½	July 16	June 29	July 17
Monongahela R. Con. Coal & C. pf.	3½	July 10	June 30	July 11
Napa Consol. Quicksilver Mining (quarter).....	10c	July 1	Holders of record	June 24
New England Cotton Yarn pf. (semi-annual).....	$3.50	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
National Biscuit Co. com.....	1	July 15	July 5	July 16
National Enameling & Stamping pf. (quarter).....	1¾	June 30	June 20	July 1
National Steel pf. (quarter).....	1¾	June 29	June 19	July 1
National Sugar Refining Co. pf.....	1½	July 2	June 18	July 3
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 1
New Orleans Gaslight.....	3	July 1	June 23	July 2
N. O. Gaslight trust certs.....	3	July 1	June 1	July 2
New York Air Brake Co. (quarter)..	2	July 15	July 1	July 16
Old Dominion Steamship Co. (semi-annual).....	3	July 1	June 15	July 2
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter).....	1½	July 15	June 25	July 16
People's Guaranty & Indemnity Co. (semi-annual).....	3	July 1	Holders of record	July 1
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter).....	2	July 1	June 22	July 1
Pitts. Plate Glass com. (quarter)....	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Company and Period.	**Amount.**	**Payable.**	**B'ks Close.**	**B'ks Open.**
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter).....	2	July 15	June 29	July 16
Quincy Railroad Bridge.....	$5	July 1	June 22	July 1
Republic Iron & S. Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 1	June 15	July 2
Retsof Mining Co.....	1	July 1	June 22	July 2
Revere Rubber Co. (semi-annual)..	$3	July 1	Holders of record	June 22
Rhode Is. Perkins Horseshoe pf. (quarter).....	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter).	1½	June 29	Holders of record	June 15
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. com.....	1	July 15	July 3	July 15
Securities Co. (semi-annual).....	2½	July 10	June 20	July 11
Singer Mfg. Co. (quarter).....	1¾	June 29	June 19	July 1
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf. (quarter).....	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 2
Standard Coupler Co. pf. (semi-annual).....	4	July 1	June 20	July 2
Standard Gas Light Co. com.....	2	June 29	June 22	July 1
Standard Gas Light Co. pf.....	3	June 29	June 22	July 1
Street's Western Stable Car Line pf. (semi-annual).....	$3.50	July 1	June 17	July 2
Susquehanna Iron & Steel Co. (semi-annual).....	3	July 2	Holders of record	June 21
Swift & Co. (quarter).....	1¾	July 1	June 10	July 15
Tamarack Mining Co.....	$10	June 28	June 4	June 15
Trenton Potteries pf. (quarter).....	2	July 10	Holders of record	June 28
Torrington Co., pf. (semi-annual)....	3½	July 1	June 18	July 1
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)...	1¾	July 1	June 15	July 1
Union Ferry Co. (quarter).....	½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Union S. & Signal com. (quarter)....	1	July 10	June 30	July 11
Union Switch & S. pf. (quarter).....	2	July 10	June 30	July 11
United Fruit Co. (quarter).....	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
United Gas Improvement Co. (quarter).....	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
U. S. Brewing Co. com.....	3	July 1	.....	.....
U. S. Brewing pf.....	4	July 1	.....	.....
U. S. Leather Co. pf.....	1½	July 1	June 15	July 2
U. S. Printing (quarter).....	1¼	July 15	July 5	July 16
U. S. Projectile Co. (quarter).....	2	July 1	June 26	July 2
U. S. Projectile Co. (extra).....	2	July 1	June 26	July 2
U. S. Shoe Machinery Co. com. (quarter).....	50c	July 15	June 20	July 2
U. S. Shoe Machinery pf. (quarter).	37½c	July 15	June 20	July 2
Wells-Fargo Express Co. (semi-annual).....	8	July 15	June 20	July 16
Welsbach Co.....	2	June 28	Holders of record	June 26
Western Gas Co. (semi-annual).....	3	July 20	July 10	July 22

FINANCIAL.

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Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
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1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
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Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Reports given on special stocks.
Book on Railway Statistics upon application.
Established 1868.

FINANCIAL.

Notice to all Depositors under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement, dated August 1, 1899.
The holders of New Orleans & Western Railroad Company First and Second Terminal Mortgage Bonds who have deposited their securities with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary of this Committee, are notified hereby, that the Committee appointed under the Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the New Orleans & Western Railroad Company, dated August 1, 1899, will be prepared on and after June 12, 1901, to make final distribution of the proceeds of the foreclosure sale of said New Orleans & Western Railroad Company, made March 9, 1901, among the Depositors under said Plan and Agreement, in the proportions therein specified, to wit: so that the Depositors of the First Terminal Mortgage Bonds shall receive 4-5 and Depositors of Second Terminal Mortgage Bonds 1-5 of the net proceeds in the Committee's hands, after deducting therefrom their proportionate share of the Committee's expenses as stated in the notice to Depositors dated February 1, 1901, such expenses being at the rate of $15.20 for each First Terminal Mortgage Bond, and $7.60 for each Second Terminal Mortgage Bond. The amount for distribution to the several Depositors is for each First Terminal Mortgage Bond the sum of $24.55, and for each Second Terminal Mortgage Bond the sum of $12.64.
Upon the surrender and delivery to said Colonial Trust Company of the certificates issued by and under said Plan and Agreement the holders thereof will receive for each First Terminal Mortgage Bond $24.55, and for each Second Terminal Mortgage Bond $12.64.
New York, June 12, 1901.
A. M. POOLE, Secretary.

Detroit Southern
Common and Preferred
(When Issued)
DEALT IN.
Williamson & Squire,
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
30 Broad St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis Southwestern R'way Company's
Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.
Notice is hereby given that on and after July 1st, 1901, interest will be paid on the above certificates of $20.00 on each $1,000 certificate upon presentation and surrender of the coupon maturing July 1st, 1901, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 120 Broadway, New York City.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By HENRY C. DEMING, Vice President.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer.

LOST.
Central Trust Co. Certificate No. 438 for the deposit of $3,000 Ohio Southern R. R. 1st mortgage bonds. The finder will please return to CYRUS J. LAWRENCE & SONS, 15 Wall Street, and receive a suitable reward.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. Refunding

To Holders of the following Underlying Bonds:

As Syndicate Managers of a Syndicate formed under an agreement dated April 4, 1901, we have arranged with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to purchase for refunding purposes $30,000,000, face value, of its proposed Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, to bear interest at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM**, and hereby offer to exchange such Refunding Bonds (to the extent to which they may be so issued and acquired by the Syndicate) for underlying bonds of the Railroad Company's system, on the following basis:

For each $1,000, Face Value, of the Following Outstanding Bonds.	In Refunding Bonds Face Value.
6% SECOND MORTGAGE A. B. AND C BONDS	$1,166.66
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	1,282.05
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	1,282.05
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,369.23
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,194.87
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	1,179.49
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,179.49
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,128.20
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,025.64
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051.28
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,000.00
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	876.93
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051.28
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	974.35
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	1,025.64

At the time of deposit, holders of underlying bonds will receive payment in cash of the unmatured interest accrued and accruing upon their deposited bonds to July 1, 1901, from which date the Refunding Bonds are to bear interest.

In order to avail themselves of the foregoing privilege of exchange, holders of underlying bonds must deposit, for our account as Syndicate Managers, their bonds, in negotiable form, with all unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, **on or before July 6, 1901,** with

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 38 Nassau St., New York:

or with any of the following depositaries:

Old Colony Trust Co., Boston; Union Trust Co. of St. Louis, St. Louis;
Seligman Brothers, London; Seligman & Stettheimer, Frankfort;
Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, Berlin; Seligman Freres & Cie., Paris;
Alsberg, Goldberg & Co., Amsterdam.

Depositing bondholders will receive negotiable receipts or certificates of the Morton Trust Company entitling the holders thereof to new Refunding bonds of the Railroad Company (or to interim bonds) in exchange for the deposited bonds, upon the aforesaid basis, when said bonds shall have been issued and delivered to the Morton Trust Company for such exchange, or to a return of the deposited bonds if said Trust Company shall not have received the bonds for such exchange on or prior to January 1, 1902. As the new bonds will be issued only in amounts of $1,000, fractional amounts must be adjusted, at the option of certificate holders, by purchase or sale, for which suitable provision will be made.

As Syndicate Managers we are also prepared to purchase for cash, at the prices set opposite thereto, all or any of the following underlying bonds which may be presented and surrendered to us on or before July 6, 1901, with all unmatured coupons attached, viz.:

6% SECOND MORTGAGE A. B, AND C BONDS	113¾ AND INTEREST.
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	125 AND INTEREST.
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	125 AND INTEREST.
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	133½ AND INTEREST.
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	116½ AND INTEREST.
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	115 AND INTEREST.
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	115 AND INTEREST.
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	110 AND INTEREST.
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	100 AND INTEREST.
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	102¼ AND INTEREST.
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	97½ AND INTEREST.
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	85½ AND INTEREST.
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	102½ AND INTEREST.
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	95 AND INTEREST.
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	100 AND INTEREST.

We reserve the right, at any time, without notice, to alter the basis of exchange or the purchase price of any of the foregoing bonds, or to withdraw, wholly or partly, our offers to exchange or to purchase.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., Syndicate Managers.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1901.

CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.
32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
JOHN P. JONES, President.
CAPITAL, 1,000,000 SHARES—PAR VALUE, $5.00 EACH. FULL PAID—NON-ASSESSABLE.
DIRECTORS:
HON. JOHN P. JONES, Gold Hill, Nevada, U. S. Senator and Mine Owner.
HON. JAMES B. GRANT, DENVER, Colo. Ex-Gov. of Colorado. Of Grant & Omaha Smelting Co.
HON. ASHLEY W. COLE, Brooklyn, N. Y. Chairman Board of State Railroad Commissioners.
WM. C. KEAN, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate and Insurance.
HON. WILLIAM TELLER, Denver, Colo. Attorney at Law.
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, Jr., Binghamton, N. Y. Director Binghamton Trust Co. Secretary and Treasurer.
HON. SILAS B. DUTCHER, Brooklyn, N. Y. President Hamilton Trust Co.
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, Denver, Colo. President Montgomery Investment Co.
STILSON HUTCHINS, Washington, D. C. Publisher and Mine Owner.
HON. R. F. PETTIGREW, Sioux Falls, S. D. U. S. Senator.
HON. STEPHEN W. DORSEY, New York. Ex-U. S. Senator and Mine Owner.
BANKERS: WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK, 63 Broadway, New York.

Offer 200,000 Shares Treasury Stock at $3.00 Per Share.
In this proposition is offered a splendid opportunity to make a safe and very profitable investment in a clean, sound, and legitimate mining enterprise. The California King property is not an undeveloped prospect, but a group of fully developed mines, with the quantity and quality of ore and cost of working accurately determined by the best engineers, and in the hands of men of long and successful mining experience and of the highest standing.
Prospectus and pamphlet on the cyanide process and the mining and milling of ores mailed on application.
THE CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO., 32 Broadway, N. Y.

$3,000,000
Russian Government Guaranteed 4% Bonds
Maturing 1957. Optional 1916. Interest Semi-Annually, in New York.
In United States Gold Coin
NON-TAXABLE.
Bonds are specifically made free from tax by Imperial decree.
International Market.
Sinking Fund to Retire Bonds at Maturity.
A Sinking Fund of ½ of 1% annually is raised for protection of this loan.
Price 100 and Interest.
Farson, Leach & Co., 35 Nassau St., New York. 140 Dearborn St., Chicago.

NOTICE TO REDEEM.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
OF THE
Memphis Light & Power Co.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Memphis Light and Power Company that in pursuance of the rights of redemption reserved in said bonds and in the mortgage or deed of trust securing the same, the said Memphis Light and Power Company has determined to and will on the first day of July, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, at Atlantic Building, corner of Wall and William Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, redeem each and all of said bonds. All holders of any of the said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time or cause the same to be so presented for redemption accordingly, and upon deposit with the said Atlantic Trust Company of the funds necessary to make such redemption at such time and place by payment of the interest of each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal thereof and four per cent. premium thereon; and in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage or deed of trust interest will cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.
This call for redemption is made by the said Memphis Light and Power Company through the undersigned,
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, June 1st, 1901.

NOTICE TO REDEEM
Second Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds
OF THE
Memphis Light & Power Co.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Second Mortgage six per cent. gold bonds of the Memphis Light and Power Company that in pursuance of the rights of redemption reserved in said bonds and in the mortgage or deed of trust securing the same, the said Memphis Light and Power Company has determined to and will on the first day of July, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, at Atlantic Building, corner of Wall and William Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, redeem each and all of said bonds. All holders of any of the said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time or cause the same to be so presented for redemption accordingly, and upon deposit with the said Atlantic Trust Company of the funds necessary to make such redemption at such time and place by payment of the interest of each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal thereof and four per cent. premium thereon; and in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage or deed of trust, interest will cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.
This call for redemption is made by the said Memphis Light and Power Company through the undersigned,
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, June 1st, 1901.

CENTRAL FIREWORKS STOCK.
J. S. STANTON,
3 BROAD ST.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold; state quantities; best terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,000,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield, Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day, L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne, Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss, John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown, James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits $1,700,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott, Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe, Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer, Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas, Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons, J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry, Norman B. Ream,
Brayton Ives, Albert C. Case,
Henry C. Perkins.

Proposals.
HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM,
Broadway and 150th Street, N. Y.
Sealed proposals for 900 gross ton (2,240 lbs.) of egg coal and 100 gross ton (2,240 lbs.) stove coal, best quality, free from clinkers, clean, well screened, and delivered in cellar in 150-ton lots, may be sent to above institution up to June 30th, at which time the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals. Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders. Option reserved to reject any and all bids.
SAMUEL D. LEVY, President.

Lost and Found.
Lost.—Stock trust CERTIFICATE NO. D 15056 for two shares preferred stock of Northern Pacific Railway Company. Return to Alic J. Lambert, 646 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

Dividends.
The Securities Company,
No. 45 Wall Street.
New York, June 13th, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½%, on the capital stock of this company, payable on July 10th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on June 29th, 1901. The transfer books of the company will be closed on June 29th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on July 11th, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
ANDREW J. MILLER, Secretary.

The Washington Water Power Company.
Spokane, Wash., June 4th, 1901.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. was declared, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders, and to holders of Franklin Trust Company's Trust Certificates for the stock of this Company, of record June 20th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M. Transfer books close June 20th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. L. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, June 22d, 1901.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SYRACUSE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing July 1st, 1901, together with the coupon due on that date, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1901.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Old Dominion Steamship Co.
New York, June 13th, 1901.
The 51st semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., (3%) on the Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable July 1st, 1901, to the Stockholders of Record at the close of business June 25th, 1901.
Transfer books will be closed from 1 o'clock P. M. June 15th, to 10 A. M. July 2d, 1901.
J. B. SAMMIS, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 160 Broadway, New York, June 17, 1901.
The coupons due July 1, 1901, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Dividends.
The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 6, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of its First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 5, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office,
Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of July next, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 29th instant.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York.
194th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 20th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed on and after June 21st and reopened July 2d, 1901.
J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., June 18th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on August 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books.
The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of June next, and opened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of July next.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The Trust Company of America.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.
149 Broadway, New York, June 18, 1901.
The Board of Directors of The Trust Company of America have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1901, payable July 1, 1901, to stockholders of record on the 20th of June, 1901.
Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., June 20th, 1901, and reopen 10 A. M., July 2d, 1901.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

103D DIVIDEND.
National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on June 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on July 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 18th, 1901.
72D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1901.
Transfer books will close June 20th, 1901, and reopen July 1st, 1901.
B. F. WERNER, Asst. Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, June 14th, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1st. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 2d.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1901.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on June 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 19th, 1901. The transfer books will close on June 19th at 3 P. M., and open July 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Ass't Sec'y.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 29th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

Office of WELLS FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1901.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable July 15, 1901, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 29, 1901, and reopen July 16, 1901.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

The Washington Trust Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Broadway, New York, June 19, 1901.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1901. Transfer books close on June 25, and reopen July 2d, 1901.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, June 21st, 1901.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 23, 1901.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NO. 30.
The Rio Grande Western Railway Co. will pay the regular quarterly dividend, No. 30, of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) per share, August 1st, 1901, to PREFERRED stockholders of record July 1st. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.
New York, June 20th, 1901.

The National Park Bank of New York.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent., free of tax, from the earnings of the past six months, payable July 1st, 1901, and the Transfer Books will be closed to that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.
June 18, 1901.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 19, 1901.
NINETY-FIFTH (95th) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%,) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 19, 1901.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1901. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Williamsburg Trust Company,
Brooklyn, New York, June 4, 1901.
A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable June 29, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 22, 1901.
W. ADDISON FIELD, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Notwithstanding the fact that surplus reserves were further decreased by Saturday's bank statement and are now down below the seven-million mark—the lowest figure in any week but one of the present year—Wall Street in no wise is affrighted; is not in the least concerned over the money market outlook. It faces the future not, as the professionals in the Street desire it, with apprehension and alarm, but rather with equanimity and confidence. Reasons for this are not hard to find. Representative opinion such as that published in these columns yesterday from such men as Vice President Fahnestock of the First National Bank, President Van Norden of the National Bank of North America, and President Carter of the National Bank of the Republic, is to the effect, nor is there any dissent, that there will be no tight money, but that instead rates will be inclined to grow easier. Operators short of the stock market profess not to share in these views. But here the wish is father to the thought. These gentlemen, having sold stocks which they do not own, are anxious by various means to depress market values. And one of these means is to parade in every possible way the tight-money bugaboo.

One reason, the chief reason, in fact, for the confidence of the banking element that there will be no tight money is in a full realization of the significance, money marketwise, of the enormous dividend disbursements to be made on the first of next month, a week hence. These will mount up not only to the millions, but to beyond the hundred millions. They will be the greatest in the history of the country; and, what is more, they reflect the prosperity of the country, representing as they do, in not a few cases, new or increased dividends.

What these payments will mean to the stock market goes without saying. All this money will seek reinvestment, and, opinion is, this new demand must necessarily be followed by higher market prices.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, June 23.—A slight improvement set in last week on the Boerse, beginning Thursday, which was the first day in some time that no failures or more important financial difficulties were reported. The general tone of the market improved slightly, and a quite bullish movement followed, on London advices, in Canadian Pacifics. There was considerable trading in industrials and bank shares. This improvement continued through the week. It was encouraged somewhat by Emperor William's speech at Cuxhaven and the news from London of the Queen's Hall pro-Boer mass meeting, which has been interpreted here as a sign of the approaching settlement of the South African difficulty.

A large portion of the public still persists in investing in low-interest Government loans, especially the imperial three-and-a-halfs, which Thursday reached par for the first time since their emission in 1897. Prussian Consols advanced, as did also Spanish and Argentine Government securities. Mining stock showed a rise in Laura and Donnersmarck shares. Transvaal Railroad shares, rising upon rumors that the German stockholders would be treated fairly by Great Britain.

More buying was done upon the Boerse yesterday, although cautiously, than had occurred in a long time. The favorites were the North German Lloyd Line and the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin. The shares of the electrical companies also were active. Notable among these were the Schuckert Electrical Company of Nuremberg, the Hagen Electric Accumulator Company, the Boerse Electric Accumulator Company, the shares of which rose 11½ points; the Allgemeine Elektricitaets-Gesellschaft of Berlin, and the Frankfurt Electrical Company. The increased activity in these securities is all the more remarkable because the first part of the week brought the bad news of the failure of the Kummer Electric Company, the announcement of which led to the collapse of the Saxon Accumulators System, and the branches of the concern at Teplitz and Leitmeritz.

The Allgemeine Deutsche Kleinbahn Gesellschaft lost 30 per cent. in the Boerse quotation, and 80 per cent. against the quotation of 1900. It also was ascertained that the Differdingen Steel Plant and the Dortenbaum Colliery have lost, altogether, 12,750,000 marks capital. The Nauheim Chemical Company has lost 5,000,000 marks.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, on the strength of the poor crops in the Eastern Prussian provinces, predicts a general decline in the industrial line, a bad Winter, and disastrous effect upon the Boerse this year, as well as in 1902. The Frankfurter Zeitung, in its issue of to-day, takes a similar, though more moderate view regarding the momentary improvement on the Boerse, which it considers to be unwarranted by facts. This latter paper says that the liquidation at the end of the month probably will be quietly effected.

The ease of money continued. Money on call was at 2½ to 3 per cent. The private rate of discount was from 3¼ to 3½ per cent. Foreign exchange was dull. Further gold imports are expected from the United States.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:35	Moon sets...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:16	Gov. Isl'd...1:41	H. Gate...3:34
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:00	Gov. Isl'd...2:38	H. Gate...4:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bogota, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JUNE 25.		
Caribbee, Bermuda	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.		
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vincenzo Florio, Azores and Naples	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 27.		
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office da

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. ROMAINE BROWN, Plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 22d day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. P. Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz.: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Twelfth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; running thence easterly along the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with the east side of Twelfth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block and parallel with the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street fifty feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the east side of Twelfth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the point or place of beginning; the premises so described being situate within the present Borough of Manhattan of the present City of New York.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1901.

J. ASPINWALL HODGE, Referee.

THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 4 Warren Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

W. 132d Street.

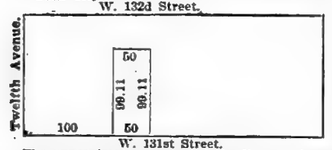

W. 131st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,359.04-100, with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $260.82-100, with interest from May 23d, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,096.61-100 and interest.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1901.

J. ASPINWALL HODGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SAMUEL H. STONE and others, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Cathedral Parkway, distant two hundred (200) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said Cathedral Parkway and Amsterdam Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue seventy (70) feet eleven (11) inches, thence westerly parallel with said Cathedral Parkway one hundred (100) feet, thence northerly and again parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue seventy (70) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of said Cathedral Parkway, and thence easterly along the said southerly side of said Cathedral Parkway one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 14th, 1901.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold and is known by the street numbers 214, 216, 218 and 220 Cathedral Parkway:

Cathedral Parkway.

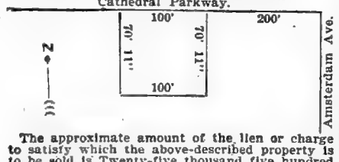

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Twenty-five thousand five hundred 42-100 dollars ($25,500.42) with interest from the 7th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three hundred and twelve 10-100 dollars, ($312.10) with interest from the 14th day of June, 1901, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is the sum of Twenty dollars ($20) and interest.

Dated, New York, June 14th, 1901.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against ROBERT AULD and AGNES PERRY, individually and as executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of Robert Auld, deceased, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street distant three hundred and ninety-one feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-seventh (47th) Street and Tenth (10th) Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Tenth (10th) Avenue, part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-sixth (46th) and Forty-seventh (47th) Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Forty-seventh (47th) Street, twenty-seven (27) feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth (10th) Avenue, part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of said Forty-seventh (47th) Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, twenty-seven (27) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1901.

A. WELLES STUMP, Referee.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 434 West Forty-seventh Street, N. Y. City:

47th Street.

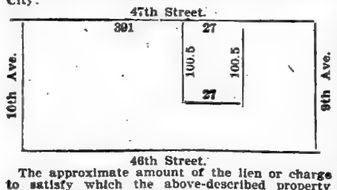

46th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,935.00 with interest thereon from May 11th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $437.07, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1901. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,068, and interest.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1901.

A. WELLES STUMP, Referee.

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Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—REGINA GREEN, plaintiff, against MORRIS GREEN, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., March 9th, 1901.

JULIAN MANDEL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Morris Green: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George P. Andrews, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 19th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JULIAN MANDEL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

my20-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—GIUSEPPINA SCARPA, an infant, by LUIGI GUIDA, her guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against VINCENZO SCARPA, also known as VINCENT SCARPA, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action to Annul Marriage.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 29th, 1901.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Vincenzo Scarpa, also known as Vincent Scarpa:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of May, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 1st, 1901.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. City of Rome

SAILS FROM NEW YORK
SATURDAY, JUNE 29,
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
A few very choice Cabins can be secured by promptly applying to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
C. of Rome..June 29, noon | Anchoria...July 13, noon
Astoria.....July 6, noon | Furnessia..July 20, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $35 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Lucania...June 29, 2 PM | Campania..July 13, 2 PM
Etruria...July 6, 9 AM | Umbria...July 20, 9 AM
Servia...July 9, 11 AM | Lucania...July 27, 1 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO, Gen. Agents,
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE F. BUTTERFIELD and EDWARD A. PRICE as surviving executrix and executor, &c., plaintiffs, against FRED C. BLISS, WINONA C. EDSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 21st day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. P. Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of West Sixty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-two (392) feet six (6) inches, more or less, westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Ninth Avenue with the northerly line of West Sixty-fourth Street; thence running northwardly, but parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block, thence running westwardly but along said centre line of the block seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches, more or less; thence running southwardly, but again parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of another party wall one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to said northerly line of West Sixty-fourth Street, and thence running eastwardly, but along said northerly line of West Sixty-fourth Street seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning. Said property now lies in Section 4 in Block 1136 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1901.

EDWARD C. PERKINS, Referee.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 155 and 157 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 143 West 64th Street.

65th Street.

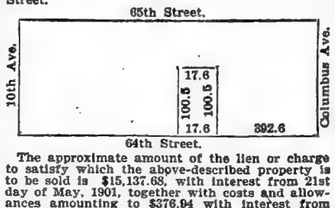

64th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,137.68, with interest from 21st day of May, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $376.94 with interest from 24th day of May, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $313.40 and interest.

Dated New York, May 31, 1901.

EDWARD C. PERKINS, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES M. VARNUM and ROBERT T. VARNUM, as trustees, plaintiffs, against ELEANOR C. HUNTINGTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in and by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, and all the gas and other fixtures therein, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West End Avenue, distant 38 (thirty-eight) feet northwardly from the northwesterly corner of said avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, and running thence westwardly, but parallel with said street, and part of the distance through a party wall 80 (eighty) feet; thence northwardly, but parallel with said avenue 17 (seventeen) feet; thence eastwardly, but parallel with said street and part of the distance through another party wall 80 (eighty) feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence southwardly along the westerly side of West End Avenue 17 (seventeen) feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being now known as Number 783 West End Avenue.

Dated New York, May 28th, 1901.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

VARNUM & HARISON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Street Number 783
West End Avenue.

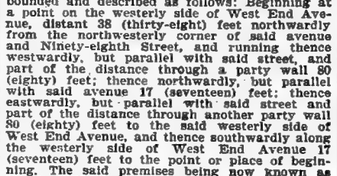

98th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is sixteen thousand one hundred and sixty-four (16,164) dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of May, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirteen and 35-100 (313 35-100) dollars, with interest thereon from the 24th day of May, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

There are taxes and water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money paid by the referee, and of which the approximate amount with interest to the date of sale is three hundred and twenty-eight and 78-100 dollars. ($328.78.)

Dated New York, May 28th, 1901.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, June 27th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 20, 1901.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

FREEMAN, MARGARET A. S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Peter Sloane, John Sloane, Thomas Sloane, Michael Sloane, James Sloane, Theresa A. Sloane, Matthew Sloane, Mary E. Sloane, Patrick J. McEvoy, Mary E. McEvoy, Thomas J. McEvoy, Michael J. McEvoy, the only heirs and next of kin of MARGARET A. S. FREEMAN, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Arthur J. O'Leary of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret A. S. Freeman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOSEPH P. HENNESSY, Atty. for Petitioner, 35 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

my20-1aw7wM

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901. FRANK McKEE, THOMAS B. CLARKE, Executors.

HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm.Gr., June 25 | Kaiserin M. Th..Aug. 13
Kaiserin M. Th., July 9 | *Lahn.....Aug. 20
Kaiser Wm. Gr., July 30 | Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbarossa, Jly 4, 11 AM | G. Kurfurst, July 25, noon
K. Luise, July 11, 1 PM | Barbarossa, Aug. 8, 11 AM
Fr. der Gr, July 18, 11 AM | K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM
From New Pier four of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Werra, June 29, 3 PM | †Hohenzollern, Aug. 3, 10 AM
Aller, July 6, 11 AM | Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM
Werra, July 20, 11 AM | Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM
†(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Columbia, June 27, 10 AM | Columbia, July 25, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, July 4, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM
Deutschland, July 11, noon | Deutschland, Aug. 8, 11 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
FLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pennsylv'ia, Jne 29, 3 PM | Waldersee, July 27, 2 PM
Pretoria, July 4, 8 AM | Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM
*Phoenicia, July 13, 2:30 PM | Penn's, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM
Patricia, July 20, 8 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES

to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg, July 25, to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 8, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis, June 26, 10 AM | St. Paul, Aug. 7, 10 AM
St. Paul, July 10, 10 AM | St. Louis, Aug. 14, 10 AM
St. Louis, July 17, 10 AM | St. Paul, Aug. 28, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Vaderland, Jne 26, noon | *Zeeland...July 10, noon
Kensington...July 3, noon | Friesland...July 17, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.
MINNEHAHA.....June 29, 3:30 P. M.
MARQUETTE.....July 6, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 13, 3:30 P. M.
MANITOU.....July 20, 9:00 A. M.
MESABA.....July 27, 9:00 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE, ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

SUMMER OCEAN TRIP
To Halifax, N.S., & St. John's, N.F.

Through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.

S. S. SILVIA

Sails June 29th, July 17th, and Aug. 3rd, 21st, etc.
Apply to C. T. BOWRING & CO., LTD., 17 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

"Nebraska," June 29th, to Moville and Glasgow. —A few choice berths for sale at $35 and $40 at considerable sacrifice, rather than have them go vacant at our expense. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic...June 26, noon | Majestic...July 17, noon
Germanic...July 3, noon | Oceanic...July 24, noon
Cymric...July 10, noon | Teutonic...July 31, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOKOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
China.....June 29 | Nippon Maru....July 17
Doric.....July 9 | Pru.....July 23
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
Concerts Morning and Afternoon.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

LEAVE PIER 24 N. R., FOOT FRANKLIN ST.
NEWBURGH LINE—MORNING BOAT week days, *0:30 A. M. Sundays, *9 A. M. Evening boats week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 2 P. M. *3 P. M.
POUGHKEEPSIE LINE—Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M., *3 P. M. Sundays, *9 A. M.
KINGSTON LINE—Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. Sundays, *9 A. M.
*Indicates land at Recreation Pier, W. 129TH ST., half hour after leaving Franklin St.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE.
connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st.) Leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32. Horatio Hall, General Manager.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.
Descriptive Folder mailed free.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT and NEWBURGH.—Fast Str. "Ramsdell" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days 9:30 A. M. WEST 129TH ST., Recreation Pier, 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, leave NEWBURGH daily 6:30 P. M., arrive in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.
Fare one way, 50 cts. Round trip, 75 cts.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:25 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

3:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20.) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:26 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 3:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, Sundays 9:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlors Cars and Standard Coaches, on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

ALL FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:56, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.....Mail & Paper Train....	*7:00 a. m.
17:50 a. m.....Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	*8:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.....Syracuse Local....	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.....Empire State Express....	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.....Fast Mail.....	*10:00 a. m.
*9:30 a. m.....Exposition Express....	*9:30 a. m.
19:40 a. m.....Saratoga Special.....	†6:00 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.....Day Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
††11:30 a. m.....Rutland Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.....Southwestern Limited..	*6:00 p. m.
††1:50 p. m.....Saratoga Limited.....	†10:40 a. m.
*2:00 p. m.....N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
§3:20 p. m.....Saratoga Limited.....	†10:40 a. m.
†3:30 p. m.....Albany Flier.....	††11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.....Albany Special.....	2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.....Detroit Special.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.....The Lake Shore Limited.	*2:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.....St. Louis Limited.....	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.....Western Express.....	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.....Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.....Northern Express.....	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.....Pan-American Express..	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.....Buffalo & S. W. Special..	*8:00 a. m.
9:30 p. m.....Pacific Express.....	*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.....Midnight Express....	*7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. §Saturdays only. ‖Daily except Saturday and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Plattsfield. Saturdays only, 2:45 A. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D.,

Country Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For sale, $8,000, only $2,000 cash required; a delightful country home at a bargain, 38 miles from N. Y., on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; house 10 rooms; perfect plumbing; barn; 3 acres, with fruit, shade trees, vines, hedges, &c. Also frontage on river. Room 38, 45 William St., N. Y. C.

A Beautiful Summer Home.—All conveniences; among the mountains, near Mauch Chunk, Switchback R. R., and Glen-O-No-Ko; for rent, all furnished, or sale at half cost. Write for particulars. A. F. Snyder, Welssport, Carbon Co., Penn.

NEW QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE.
Will sell for small weekly or monthly payments; beautifully located in city, 20 minutes out; all city improvements; work guaranteed; price, $55n. Owner, 353 West 42d St., parlor floor; open evenings.

Pawling, N. Y.—100 acres; 13-room house; cottage; outbuildings; fine shade trees; fruit; spring water; 2 miles from station. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

4 miles frontage on Atlantic Ocean and harbor; suitable for yachtsman, Summer hotel, or plots for Summer cottages; $15,000. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—60 acres; magnificent views; pure spring water; shade; pond; fine place for country home. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

SACRIFICE.—Handsome house; 24 rooms; spacious grounds; plenty fruit; part cash; investigate. E. Jakeway, Riseleys P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

For Sale in Nassau County—Fifty acres land suitable for cemetery; can get charter. Address, Box 302, Hempstead, N. Y.

Delaware Farm specialist; catalogue of valuable property free; general business. Thomas R. Wilson, broker, Milton, Delaware.

Island for Sale.—20 acres; woodland; meadow; splendid sandy beach; deep water; Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Five lots, near millionaire's new Summer resort, Dobbs Ferry; A1 investment. Graeb, 305 East 87th St.

Greenwich, Conn.—Water front; 20 acres; fine site for country seat. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

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To Rent—For one or more years, private house, about 23 feet wide, between 42d and 58th Sts., 6th and Madison Avs. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St.

Want at once for special clients—Factory, downtown stores, dwellings; lease or sale. Schnelle, 60 Liberty St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Let—Store, 46 Hudson St., and ten rooms; in good order; restaurant and lodging house. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 138TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list; this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let—88 Thomas St., first floor and cellar, old established carpenter shop. T. M. Rodman, real estate agent, 146 West 23d St.

At $1,200 rent, 5-story and cellar; strong building; 242 South St. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Lofts to let, large and small, with and without power. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Buildings.—A large number in nearly all downtown streets. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Let—133 Waverley Place, 3 floors, 8 rooms, in good order; key at Renner Brothers, 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, real estate agent, 146 West 23d St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Wanted—A furnished house in first-class neighborhood, where owner would board, with privilege of other boarders. Address "Best References," 1,269 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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203 WEST 81st ST.
7 OR 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS.
LOCALITY UNEXCELLED.
$50 AND $55.
WILLIAMS & HAIG, 1,910 7th Av., (116th St.)

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $40 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath, open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

Morningside Heights.—Cool Summer apartment; elevator, electric light, telephone; $38 to $45. 509 West 112th St.

65th St., 8 West, facing Central Park.—Six outside rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $27-$33.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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HALF MONTH FREE.
27th St., 225 West.—New house for colored tenants; four rooms and bath; hot water supply, ranges, &c.; handsomely decorated; rent $18 and upward. Mrs. Reggars, janitor.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

1,440 Lexington Av., between 93d and 94th Sts.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents reasonable to small family; owner on premises.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—Five rooms, with bath; handsomely decorated; hot water supply; rent $13 to $16. Mrs. O'Brien, No. 19.

Special Inducements.—5 large, light rooms and bath; steam and hot water. 127 West 137th St. Janitor.

60th St., 244 West.—3 rooms, tubs, and gas; house entirely renovated; $7 to $9.50.

121 East 90th St.—6 rooms and tiled bath room; every improvement; third floor, $28; top, $27.

Long Island Property to Let.

Fully furnished cottage, 8 rooms, large, airy; bath; shade; rent two months, $160, or three months $200. Owner, Box 77, Freeport, L. I.

Lawrence Beach, Long Island, Seaside.—One hour; 13 rooms, furnished; rent very low. Dawson, Lawrence, L. I.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

GLENVILLE COTTAGE,

ROCK RIDGE, GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT. Handsome house, newly built, neatly decorated, finely furnished; steam heat; electric light; 15 rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; 2½ acres ground; good stable; fine views; select neighborhood. Address J. Sheld, 635 Park Av., N. Y., or Greenwich, Conn.

West Park on the Hudson, 78 miles from New York, on W. S. R. R. Co., to rent for season: Colonial house, furnished; river front; 10 rooms, bath; spring water; stable, carriage house, &c.; $800. H. de Vallecri, 19 William St., New York.

Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.—Twelve-room cottage, modern; fine bath, electric lights; 7 sleeping rooms; elevated situation; suburbs village; to let July 1 to Oct. 1, or later. Address G. F. K., Warwick, N. Y.

Furnished Rooms.—To let for Summer months, several pleasant rooms in a desirable part of the village. Apply to Miss Cowdrey, Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.

Scarsdale.—Twelve-room house, all improvements; large porch; two months or season. Box 59, Scarsdale.

Fine furnished cottages; every modern appointment $200 up; no malaria! no mosquitoes! W. H. McAlpine, Stamford, Catskill Mountains.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Gentleman's residence, beautifully situated on high hill, looking on the Passaic River; 12 rooms; three acres of land; mostly in fruit; plenty of shade; also barn; rent to April, 1902, $200, or $30 per month. William Scheuerman, Millington, N. J.

To Let at Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, L. I.—A beautiful, large home, with all modern improvements and large barn adjacent. Address P. O. Box 255, Far Rockaway, L. I., or Andrew McTigue's Agency.

New Paltz, N. Y.—Nine-room farmhouse; five acres fruit; well water; fine mountain view; $50 for season. Address H. E. Prindle, 3 West 29th St.

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Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal, Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av. -

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Summer Resorts. NEW JERSEY.

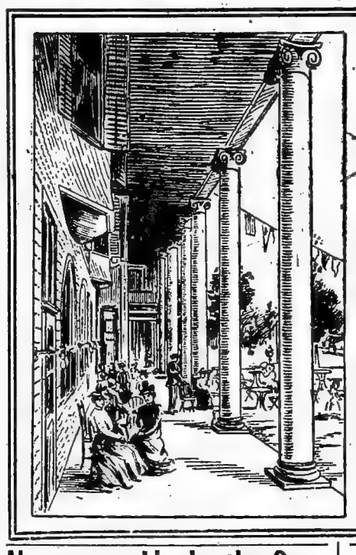

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THE HOLLYWOOD ministers to the real comfort and enjoyment of a select clientele. Its guests are domiciled in light, cheerful, perfectly appointed rooms and suites, and have at command the best service that intelligent and liberal management can supply. The structure overlooks a wide and beautiful expanse of lawn and foliage.

A private bathing pavilion for the exclusive use of the Hollywood guests, who are carried to and from the beach by the Hotel 'bus.

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Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey.
THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST.
Opens on June 26th under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.
Address as Above. Sea food a specialty.

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Inn closes in October, 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

Atlantic Highlands.

THE BRANDON HOUSE.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electric lights, bathing, boating, fishing; terms reasonable. Mrs. S. HOOPER.

Atlantic City.

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Sullivan County.

THE KNOLL. WOODBURNE. SULL. CO., N. Y.
Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

WOODBURNE HOUSE. Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

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Roscoe, N. Y. JEFFERSON CAMPBELL, Prop.

The Arlington, Livingston Manor, N. Y.—Accommodates 50. Terms and particulars of Bush Bros., Props.

Terrace Home, Livingston Manor, N. Y.—Capacity, 50. Send for booklet. M. H. Wright, Prop.

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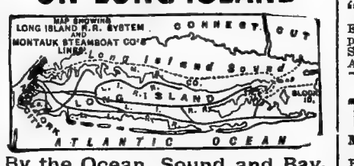

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Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Loans.—Household or office furniture; quick; confidential. Room 19, 35 Warren St.

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Easy weekly or monthly payments.
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OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGER,
GOODS BETTER, PRICES LOWER,
TERMS EASIER than any credit house in the city.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.
1,114 3d Av., bet. 65th & 66th Sts.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION INDIGNANT

Adopts Sarcastic Resolutions About the New Park Chairs.

Will Be Sent to Park Board — Three-Platoon System for Police Also Comes in for Criticism.

The Central Federated Union was wrought up into a state of white-hot indignation yesterday over the granting by the Park Commissioners to a speculator of the privilege of supplying chairs in Central Park to be let out for a small sum to parties who want to keep together.

The meeting was half way through, and the delegates had talked over the grievances of pavers, rammers, rock drillers, plumbers, and others, when Paul Reichenbacher, delegate of the Bartenders' Union, got up and said he had something important to bring before the meeting. He then submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Board of Park Commissioners in the fine conception of their duties which distinguishes every official act of theirs and appreciating the crying need to afford the only desirable class of citizens here appropriate facilities for keeping themselves separated from the touch of the common "plebs," have licensed the putting up in the park of armchairs for those who are willing to pay the small sum of 5 cents for the privilege of having seats for themselves; therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily indorse such thoughtful action of the Commissioners and that in keeping with such commendable ideas we further recommend for the consideration of the Park Board that since the game of golf has taken such a fascinating hold on the hearts of our best citizens, they use the place now foolishly given the children of the common people for the establishing of golf links, and in order that the sons and daughters of our prominent citizens who enjoy the royal sport be not inconvenienced by the gaze of common people, they build a high fence around the same.

Further, we would suggest that, inasmuch as the pleasure of elegantly dressed people in finely appointed carriages is oftentimes marred by the appearance in the prominent walks of some poorly clad individual, the use of such walks be restricted only to those who are able and willing to pay for such privilege.

Reichenbacher, who had the preamble and resolutions written down, was so excited when he read them that no one could understand what he said, and Secretary Bohm, an unemotional official, was directed to read them over again. When Bohm was through some of the delegates looked bewildered.

"What is to be done with these resolutions?" asked a delegate.

Matthew Barr of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers said that they ought to be adopted.

"Of course," he continued, "the whole thing is a piece of sarcasm, but it will be all the better for that."

Some discussion took place as to whether it would be dignified to carry such resolutions.

"They might be taken seriously if they were found spread on the minutes," said a delegate at the back of the hall.

Barr contended that satire was a good weapon if used properly.

"The resolutions should certainly go on our records," said Delegate O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union. "I feel in the same spirit as the writer of them."

It was finally decided to adopt the preamble and resolutions and send a copy of them to the Park Board, with a serious protest against the granting of the privilege to rent chairs in the public parks to any individual.

Then Delegate Daly of the Dock Builders' Union got up and made a protest against Police Commissioner Murphy granting the three-platoon system to the members of the force.

"I don't believe in shortening the hours of the police force," he said. "I believe in giving workers a shorter workday, but the police have never been our friends. I move that we protest against shorter workdays for the police."

Delegate Barr thought the protest would not be appropriate for a labor body to take up. The police were against the working people, but, all the same, the Central Federated Union ought not to object to them having fewer hours of labor.

Daly insisted on a resolution being passed indorsing the protest.

"I don't believe in that," said Barr. "The policemen have acted like brutes and savages to the working people, but this meeting ought not to go on record as objecting to the shortening of a workday."

"The resolution would not be dignified," said a delegate.

"The police have clubbed the working people when they struck for a shorter workday," said Morris Brown, the candidate of the Social Democratic Party for Controller. "Let them strike, as our men did, for the eight-hour day—"

"Hooray!" broke in a Socialist, and applause followed.

"I say," continued Brown, "let them strike like us, and see what we will do. They're the only people I have no regard for."

The Socialists generally wanted to have the resolution carried with a whoop, but other delegates spoke against it. After a hot discussion, Daly's protest and resolution were tabled.

FEW PATRONS FOR PARK CHAIRS.

Strollers Prefer Seats for Which They Do Not Have to Pay.

The throngs who went to Central Park yesterday to get a whiff of fresh air did not patronize the new green reed bottom chairs that watch over the walks near the East Seventy-second Street entrance to the Park. Now and then an unwary traveler would seat himself in one of these comfortable places, but he would not stay long after the collector came along to collect the 5 cents fare.

Oscar F. Spate who paid the Park Department $500 for the privilege of placing these chairs in position, and got the privilege without any competition, has arranged about 200 chairs so far. Perhaps twenty of them were occupied at the hour when the Park was most populous yesterday afternoon.

The Park police say they have had no difficulty with the seats, that there are benches enough for nearly everybody who goes to the Park, and most people prefer to sit on the benches.

DARING HOLD-UP DOWN TOWN.

One of Three Highwaymen Fires at Intended Victim—Two Captured After a Chase.

Policemen Fargo and Kennifer of the Elizabeth Street Police Station were on duty in the neighborhood of City Hall Place and Duane Street at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when they heard a pistol shot fired. As they hurried toward City Hall Place they saw three men running in the direction of Centre Street, and started in pursuit, capturing two of them at the corner of Worth and Centre Streets.

The prisoners were taken back to the corner of City Hall Place and Duane Street, where the officers found Patrick Helsion of 200 East Sixty-first Street, who said that the men had waylaid and tried to rob him. He boarded a Third Avenue car bound down-town, and when he got off at Duane Street the three men, who had boarded the car at the same time, followed him. He walked through Duane Street to City Hall Place, where they attacked him, demanding his money. One man, he said, had drawn a revolver and fired a shot at him.

He identified the man, who at the station house gave his name as Jacob Hild, twenty-five years old, of 119 Mangin Street, Brooklyn. In his possession was found a revolver. Two of the six chambers of the revolver contained empty shells, and the barrel of the weapon was clogged with a bullet. The other prisoner gave his name as Michael Ahearn, twenty-four years old, of 185 Hester Street. He was recognized as an old-time offender, whose picture is 2,275 in the Rogues' Gallery, and who has just completed a term of one year in Sing Sing prison for robbery.

In the Centre Street Police Court yesterday Magistrate Cornell held both men in $2,000 each for examination to-morrow.

Died While on a Trolley Car.

A man supposed to be William D. Coddington of Manhattan died suddenly yesterday afternoon while riding in a car of the New York and Queens County Railroad when it was near Zehden's Casino, near College Point. The man was about five feet in height and had dark hair mixed with gray. He had on a mixed goods gray coat and vest and striped trousers. He carried a gold watch case without works. The body is now at the Morgue in College Point.

POLICE SAY ROBERT HARPER WAS MURDERED.

Five Men Arrested on Suspicion and Locked Up.

Six detectives are at work investigating the circumstances of the death yesterday morning of Robert Harper, thirty-nine years old, of 401 East Forty-eighth Street, as the result of a fractured skull, and five men are under arrest in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station on suspicion of knowing something of what the police declare to be a case of homicide.

Harper was a stableman employed at Second Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning he was in a saloon at 877 Second Avenue. He had been drinking. A row ensued, in which Harper is said to have been a participant. His face was badly cut with a razor or knife, he had several scalp wounds, and a fractured skull. In this condition he staggered home about 8 o'clock.

His wife sent for Dr. W. J. Brady of 222 East Forty-eighth Street, who advised that the police be notified. Mrs. Harper went to the East Fifty-first Street Station House and told Capt. Lantry. When she returned a few minutes later Harper was dead. Dr. Doremus of the Flower Hospital, whom Dr. Brady had summoned, said death resulted from the fracture of the skull.

The detectives arrested these men as being implicated in the case: Charles Gaffney, 170 East Seventy-eighth Street, that bartender in the saloon, who is also charged with violating the excise laws; Patrick O'Connell of 408 East Eighty-eighth Street, Richard Fincheon, 325 East Forty-eighth Street, and Thomas McCormick of 311 East Forty-eighth Street.

Detectives Burns and McLaughlin, at 9:45 o'clock, arrested at his home Tony Trafalli, nineteen years old, of 220 East Sixty-third Street. After Trafalli had been interrogated by Capt. Lantry, he was charged with murder and locked up. Trafalli is an Italian of prepossessing appearance and speaks English fluently.

When he reached the station house Trafalli was taken into Capt. Lantry's room and there told his story. He said he was in the saloon at 877 Second Avenue, where Harper was injured. He had a difference with John Stafford of 245 East Forty-seventh Street, that led to a fight. Trafalli says he struck out blindly with his fists, and in so doing struck Harper, who had attempted to play the part of peace-maker. Harper fell to the floor, his head striking the brass footrail at the bottom of the bar.

Dr. O'Hanlon performed an autopsy last night. He said death had been caused by the fracture of the skull and hemorrhage of the brain.

CLUE IN MURDER MYSTERY.

Policeman Schlamp, Who Was Under Suspicion, Investigating the Killing of Undertaker Knauss.

According to a report given out by the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station a clue has been discovered that may eventually lead to a solution of the mystery surrounding the murder in February, 1899, of Undertaker Knauss, who lived at Lawrence Street and Old Broadway, and in which Policeman Schlamp of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was suspected of being implicated.

Knauss's death was caused by an alleged burglar, it was said, at the time. Schlamp was suspended pending investigation, but after several months succeeded in establishing an alibi that resulted in his being placed back on the force. He is now doing patrol duty in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Precinct.

A report recently reached Sergt. Sahl of that station that a man who had lived in the neighborhood in which Knauss resided at the time of his death, had died of consumption up in Sullivan County. He had, according to rumor, made a confession on his death bed that he was the undertaker's murderer. This confession is said to have been made to his physician and to a priest.

Policeman Schlamp was informed of this report and furnished with the name of the person who gave the information to the Sergeant. Schlamp went to this man, whose name is refused, and was told the information had come from a second person. This second person declared he had the statement third hand, and this third person could not tell Schlamp where he got his knowledge, but declared it was common report among those who had known both Undertaker Knauss and the man said to have made the incriminating confession.

Unsuccessful efforts were made last night to ascertain the names of the persons who had in a roundabout manner conveyed the information to Sergt. Sahl. Policeman Schlamp declares he will trace the matter to a definite end and that he will learn the names of the physician and priest said to have listened to the alleged confession.

The man said to have made the confession lived near Knauss. He is said to have declared in his confession that Knauss owed him a bill, which he was unable to collect. It is declared that the man had been heard to threaten Knauss, and tell him that unless the bill were paid he would thrash him. Knauss died as the result of being assaulted and beaten.

HAD SILVER FROM WALDORF.

French Boarding House Keeper Served His Clients in Sumptuous Style.

Henri De Bragne, twenty-four years old, a Frenchman, living at 133 West Houston Street, was a prisoner in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, charged with having stolen a large amount of silverware from the Waldorf-Astoria.

De Bragne has worked at the hotel several times, once as a waiter, and again as a helper in the silver closet. While there, silver was missed in large quantities, and House Detective Smith and Detective Kennedy of the Central Office, worked on the case.

Smith received information that De Bragne might have some of the silver. De Bragne had left the employ of the Waldorf-Astoria, and had started a boarding house at 135 West Houston Street. Smith went there yesterday for luncheon, and was served in sumptuous style, the silver being of the best, and bearing the stamp of the Waldorf-Astoria. Smith then arrested De Bragne on a charge of grand larceny.

In Jefferson Market Police Court the case was adjourned by Magistrate Flammer until this afternoon.

POLICE CHIEF'S TERRIBLE FALL

John McAuly Slips Over Palisades at West Hoboken While Hurrying to Arrest a Woman.

Chief of Police John McAuly of West Hoboken is at his home on Courtland Street, that place, so seriously injured that Dr. Wallace White does not think he will survive.

McAuly and Detective Vetter were walking along Palisade Avenue at 8:30 o'clock last night when they heard a woman screaming at the foot of the Palisades, over a hundred feet below. Vetter started on a run to descend by way of the steps at Fourteenth Street, a considerable distance away. Chief McAuly, less prudent, scrambled down a path on the face of the bluff, which is dangerous even in the day time to those who know it well and use it daily.

Vetter reached the base of the cliffs and failed to see any one or to obtain any trace of the woman. After searching in every direction he heard a groan amid the bushes near the foot of the cliff, but twenty-five feet above him. He climbed up and found his Chief lying there unconscious. Blood was flowing from his ears, mouth, and nose. Vetter obtained aid, and McAuly was carried to the avenue and taken to his home. Dr. Wallace White was called, and found that four ribs had been broken and that one of them had pierced the lung. The head is badly cut and bruised.

Vetter says that from the position where he found the body the Chief must have lost his footing almost at the start of his perilous path.

MOTHER DIES AFTER CHILDREN.

Mary Ferutzo, who on May 22 last was removed with her two children, Francis, four years, and Margaret, one year, from 217 Bowery, died yesterday morning in the hospital. The woman, as well as her two children, were suffering from exhaustion induced by starvation. She had been deserted by her husband and had been unable to support herself and little family.

The younger child died two or three days after their admission to the hospital, and the other one about a week later.

Let Himself Bleed to Death.

Henry Doppe, thirty-four years old, who boarded with his brother at 301 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, was found dead in bed yesterday. He had gashed his left wrist with a razor, cutting all the arteries, and had bled to death. He had been suffering from consumption and had become despondent, his physician having told him that his case was hopeless.

In June there's many a slip 'twixt the choice and the fit. "Just out." "Can't fit you." "Sorry your size isn't here." Haven't you found it so?

A fresh supply of sack suits in quiet mixtures has just come from the workrooms. That means: every size, your size—rarer than a June day in June.

Everything man or boy wears.

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REDUCED ENAMELED REED, ORIENTAL COLORINGS.

Original designs in finest shades of red, blue, green, violet, gold, mingled with the natural. The reed is enameled in Switzerland by children rubbing the color in with their fingers.

	Were.	Now.
3 pce. Suites (red and natural)	$72.00	$50.00
3 pce. Suite (green and natural)	$81.00	$60.00
2 pce. Suite (red and natural)	$73.00	$55.00
Settees (all colors)	$48.00	$35.00
Armchairs (all colors)	$19.50 to $30.00	$15.00 to $20.00
Corner Chairs	$10.00	$6.00
Stools	$3.25	$2.00

Graceful in form and restfully cool in appearance—all the fashionable novelties of the season—now below factory prices if you

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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

RAID PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

Elaborate Gambling Outfit Was Seized, but Magistrate Thought Evidence Insufficient.

The seven prisoners captured by Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station in rooms at 239 West Thirty-first Street on Saturday night were discharged in the West Side Court yesterday morning.

It appears that the police stumbled upon the gambling place while searching the house for a woman against whom a complaint had been made. They heard the click of chips and other sounds which impelled them to investigate. Their presence in the house, however, was known in time to give the players a chance to clear the tables, and when the police got inside they found about fifty men sitting around and looking at each other as though they were simply attending a meeting of a mutual admiration society.

Under a crap table, though, they found chips galore, a faro layout, dice, a roulette wheel, a black-and-white game, chuck-a-luck dice and boxes, stud poker tables and innumerable packs of playing cards. These were confiscated, and completely filled up Capt. Cooney's room at the police station.

When the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel Capt. Cooney was not present. The complaint was issued at the instance of Detective Michaels.

"There were a lot of men in the room where we made the raid," said the officer to the Magistrate, "but they were just sitting around. There was no playing going on."

"Was there any gambling paraphernalia in sight?" asked the Court.

"No," replied the detective; "just a pack of cards on the table at which three men were sitting, but nobody was playing. The gambling outfit that we captured was lying under a table in a heap."

Magistrate Deuel told the officer that he could not hold anybody on such evidence as that which the police had presented, and discharged the prisoners.

POLICE ARREST A GANG.

Six Men Captured on the East Side—Alleged Leader's Exploit.

"Shan" McCarty, alias Murphy, twenty-two years old, of 241 East Fifty-fifth Street, the alleged leader of a dangerous gang, and five of his companions, Thomas Riley, John Finley, James McCall, Thomas Finn, and Frederick Spooler, were prisoners in the Yorkville Court yesterday. The gang has its headquarters in First Avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, and rarely a night passes, according to the neighbors, that some complaint of robbery is not reported. Frequent arrests have been made by Capt. Lantry's officers.

On Saturday night the gang was surrounded by the police and all but "Shan" McCarty were captured and locked up. At 4 o'clock in the morning on Thirty-sixth Street. "Shan" McCarty, it is said, knocked down and robbed of $9 Hugh Reilly, a middle-aged man, who lives at 106 East Thirty-second Street, and was on his way home. McCarty was captured after a chase of eight blocks by Detective O'Neill of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station. In the Yorkville Court yesterday Magistrate Mayo remanded McCarty to Police Headquarters until to-day. Thomas Riley and John Finley were fined $5 each, and the three other prisoners were committed to the island for three months.

FELL FROM AN ELECTRIC CAR.

Sanders Fractured His Skull and Was Taken to the Hospital.

Charles D. Sanders, thirty years old, a dentist of Maidensville, West Va., who recently came to this city on business, is in the Flower Hospital with a fractured skull, and will, the physicians say, probably die. Yesterday morning Sanders attempted to board a rapidly moving trolley car going down Third Avenue. He had come down Fifty-first Street, and, the police state, did not signal the car to stop, but tried to swing on while it was moving.

His grasp on the hand rail of the car slipped, and he fell heavily to the pavement, striking the back of his head. He was taken to the hospital. Hans Bolsen of 321 East Ninetieth Street, the motorman, was arrested and locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Fell from Mother's Lap and Died.

As Mrs. Smokan of 421 East Seventy-third Street sat rocking her child Rose about 8 o'clock on Saturday night, she fell asleep. The infant fell from her lap to the floor and fractured its skull. Dr. Lacina was called in and attended the child. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the child died, and the doctor notified the Coroner's Office. No blame attached to the mother.

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Our Mail Service.
If you have left town for the Summer and don't care to come in to do your shopping, write us,—your wishes will be carried out just as promptly and accurately as if you were present in person.

Special Sale of Shirtwaists!
To-Day—Women's Cotton Shirtwaists, in linen colored and white lawns, dimities, chambrays and choice madras, all this season's make, correct in shape, neatly finished.
Values in the lot up to $2.00,
98c. each.

Shirtwaist Suits
of chambray in the popular shades, waist neatly tucked and finished with braid, new flounce skirt also finished with braid, exceptional value at
3.98

Linen Blouse Suits!
Collar and front of lace; new flounce skirt finished with ribbon belt.
9.98

Women's Bathing Suits.
A large stock of the newest shapes and materials at prices ranging from $2.98 to $22.50.
Special To-day.
Mohair Bathing Suits, in black and navy, well and generously made; deep sailor collar; front, sleeves and skirt trimmed with rows of narrow white braid,
2.98

Special Values To-day in the Misses' and Children's Dept.
Children's Percale Dresses.
Neat patterns, square yoke, trimmed with fancy braid, ruffle over shoulder, 6 to 14 year sizes,
69c Each.

Girls' Percale Shirtwaists.
In stripes and plaids, laundered collars and cuffs, 8 to 14 year sizes; value 50c. to 69c.,
25c Each.

White Pique Skirts.
Made with flounce and trimmed with bias bands,
98c Each.

Boys' Clothing
For Vacation Wear.
Vacation days are almost here, and the boy will need a good, strong, serviceable suit to knock about in. Here are some splendid chances:
Boys' Two-Piece Suits, in fancy mixed cheviots, stripes and checks, 8 to 16 year sizes, value $3.50,
1.98
Boys' All-Wool Pants, 3 to 16 year sizes, well made, good patterns, and actually worth $1.00,
49c
Boys' Washable Sailor Suits, in striped galatea, all colors; strong and serviceable; 3 to 10 year sizes. Value $1.50, closing out at
89c
Boys' Worsted Sweaters in all the new colors and stripes, values up to $2.50,
98c and 1.50
Large Assortment of Boys' Bathing Suits at Specially Attractive Prices.

Croquet Sets, Golf Goods, Etc.
A large assortment at exceedingly attractive prices.
Croquet Sets, 4 and 8 mallet sets, all high-grade goods,
75c to 7.98 Set.

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Free Delivery of Purchases.
We deliver all cash purchases (except Sewing Machines and Bicycles) free of charges to the railroad station nearest you if you are within 100 miles of New York City.

Sale of Trimmed Outing Hats To-day.
We have ready for Special Sale to-day a superb stock of newly trimmed Hats, comprising styles to suit every purpose—for Golfing, Yachting, Driving, Travelling, etc.; all handsomely trimmed with new imported birds' breasts, wings, etc.—positively worth from $8.00 to $10.00 each. They are marked for this sale
3.98 and 4.48 each.
We also offer in connection with this sale an extensive line of handsomely
Trimmed Felt Hats,
specially adapted for mountain wear, at equally attractive prices.

Closing Out Sailor Hats.

Split straw, rough and ready and fancy braids, all in the correct shape,
45c. upward.

Also Children's Trimmed Hats
Comprising the latest shapes in plain and fancy mixed straws, worth $1.00 to $1.50,
25c. each.

To-day's Attractions in the Furniture Dept.
Special Bargains in
Porch Rockers!
Maple frame Porch Rockers, high backs, broad arms, reed seats and backs, value 2.75
1.88.
Maple Rockers with slat backs and double splint seats, worth 1.50, closing out at
98c.
Equally attractive values in Reed, Willow and Prairie Grass Furniture.
Couches.
Couches covered in Belgian Velour; biscuit tufting, spring edges, all hair filling; value 15.00,
9.75.
Chiffoniers.
Solid Golden Oak Chiffoniers with five deep drawers, carved gallery; value 8.00,
5.75.
Clothes Trees.
Solid Oak or Mahogany finish Clothes Trees, value 1.00, marked for this sale
45c. each.

Clearing Sale of
Laces and Embroideries.
We want to close out at once about 1,800 pieces of Trimming Laces, Edgings and Insertions. They comprise Chantilly, Guipure, Valenciennes, Torchon, Oriental, Venise, Point de Paris, etc., in black, white, cream, ecru, butter and Arabian shades,
Worth from 15c. to 60c. yd.
5c and 10c yard.
Also white Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries, Edgings and Insertions, worth up to 20c. yard, at the same price.

Sale of Umbrellas and Parasols.
All Silk Umbrellas of very fine quality, "Paragon" frames, steel rods, handles of fine pearl, ivory, Congo boxwood, Cape Horn, Welc sel and Dresdon china, plain and sterling silver trimmed, black, brown, green, blue and other colors, 26 and 24 inch. For Rain or Sunshine.
Worth $3.50.
2.19 each.
Closing Out Our Entire Stock of Parasols at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Sale of Trunks and Suit Cases!

If you need a Trunk or Suit Case to take away with you on your vacation, here's your opportunity to secure a great bargain.
Travelling Trunks,
made of best basswood and covered with canvas protected by hardwood slats and brass plated clamps, solid brass "Excelsior" lock, iron bottom, deep "Set Up" Tray, with Hat Box and Packing Compartment. Extra Dress Tray and letter case; linen lined throughout; three sizes, 32, 34 and 36 inch;
Regular value 11.00;
SALE PRICE, 7.39
Great Bargain in Suit Cases!
Solid sole leather Suit Cases, with Steel frames, linen lined, brass lock, sole leather handle, stitched around entire case; two sizes, 22 and 24 inch . . 3.98
Regular price elsewhere 6.50.
Complete stock of Steamer Trunks, Steamer Chairs, Hampers and travellers' requisites of every description.

Hammocks!
A special sale that gives you an opportunity to secure an unusual bargain.
Good woven Hammocks, with spreader and pillow, light colors, worth 75c. 48c
Mexican Grass Hammocks, very strong, each 75c
Full size Hammocks, with pillow, spreader and valance, assorted colors, value $1.50 98c
Fine fancy Hammocks in new designs, with pillows, spreaders and valance, worth from $2.00 to $3.50, marked for this sale,
1.25, 1.75 and 1.98.

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No country home where there are children is complete without a lawn swing. We have a fine line built very strong and handsomely painted.
Single 4.75
Double 5.98
Out Door Goods.
Lawn Mowers, very strong, fully warranted, 12-inch size 2.48
Garden Hose guaranteed for 1901.
25-foot lengths 2.00
50-foot lengths 4.00
Hose Reels 65c
Nozzles, "Fairy" or "Gem" 25c
Lawn Sprinklers, 3 arms 98c
Garden Rakes, hardwood 48c

Clearing Sale of
Brass and White Enamelled Beds!
An Opportunity to Secure a Great Bargain.
We place on sale to-day a special lot of Brass and White Enamelled Beds—beds that we have used as samples. In order to close them out quickly we will sell them while they last at
A Reduction of 25% to 50% from Regular Prices.
In addition we will offer
A Great Bargain in A Complete Bed Outfit.
It consists of one white enamelled bed (any size), one woven wire spring, one good fibre combination soft top mattress, and two 3¼-lb. feather pillows, all complete, for the remarkable price of
9.98.
Also a number of unusual values in Pillows and Mattresses.

Sale of Porch Screens
Not the common, cheap kind, but the best grade. They are dyed green, and are cool looking and restful to the eyes. Note the prices. They are unusually cheap:
4 x 8 . . . . . 1.50
6 x 8 . . . . . 2.00
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Also Exceptional Values in
Cotton Rugs.
Specially adapted for country houses: blue and white, and green and white. Here are the prices:
6 x 9 ft. 6.00
7½ x 10½ ft. 9.00
9 x 12 ft. 12.00
Formerly $9.00 to $18.00.
Exceptional values this week in China and Japan Mattings.

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Grand Clearing-up Sale.
Odd pieces, patterns we do not intend duplicating, AT REMNANT PRICES.
Rugs! Rugs! Rugs!
New Hartfords (Odd Carpet Sizes), AT ABOUT 1-2 PRICE.
We call attention to our new
American Grass Matting.
Suitable for hotels, cottages and Summer residences, CHINA MATTING from $4.00 per roll, (40 yds.) JAPANESE (cotton warp) from $7.00 per roll.
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Complete assortment of American Grass, Reed, Rattan and Willow Furniture.
SPECIAL! A number of Manufacturers' Samples in
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At About 1/3 off Regular Prices.
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"RELIABLE" CARPETS
SUMMER CLEARING SALE.
China Matting (reduced from $10.00.) $6.50
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LINEN FIBRE RUGS.

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6 x 9 ft.	$7.50	$5.00
7.6 x 10.6 ft.	$11.50	$7.50
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Light grounding with Oriental figures and coloring. The coolest, most artistic and easily cleaned summer floor coverings.
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Every Evening, (Except Sunday)
PAIN'S WAR IN CHINA.
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THE MERRIEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES.
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THE SOLE SURVIVOR
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CLYDE FITCH'S FANTASTIC COMEDY,
CAPTAIN JENKS OF THE HORSE MARINES
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"Another Beau Brummell. Go and see it. Take my word for it, you won't be sorry."—Alan Dale.
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POSITIVELY LAST 6 NIGHTS.
WILLIAM COLLIER
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ON THE QUIET.
"Not since the merry 'Trip to Chinatown' has an audience laughed so heartily."—World.
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To-night, First Time in Geo. W. Lederer's FRANCIS WILSON
"The Strollers," Direc'n Nixon & Zimmerman.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Special Attractions To-day.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall and Roof Garden. Daily Mats. 25c. Evgs., 50c. CHARMION, & Best Vaudeville Bill in Town.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St JOSIE SADLER, MONROE, MACK & LAWRENCE.

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS, TO-DAY, 4 P. M. ST. LOUIS vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

Amusements.

Proctor's Diversified Entertainments 15,25,50
Comedies, Varieties and Novelties.
5TH Av. { "The Man from Mexico" & F. F. Cont'n's { "The Cape Mail." Varieties. Proctor's
23D ST. { "The Nominee" & "To Big
Aft. & Eve. { Oblige Benson." Varieties. Stock
58th St. { "All the Comforts of Co.
Aft. & Eve. { Home," Varieties. Mt. 15,25. 150
125th St. { "The Private Secretary" Artists.
Aft. & Eve. { "The Old Musician" Mt. 15,25.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. SAM S. SHUBERT INTRODUCES THE LONDON LAUGHING SUCCESS,
Mats., 2:30. Wed. & SAT. Eve'gs 8:30
The BRIXTON BURGLARY. 50th Laughing Performance Tuesday.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Every Evening, 8:15. Admission, 50 cents.
Request Programme To-night.

NEW YORK EVERY NIGHT B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Vaudeville & King's Carnival.
CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.
Crystal Covered; Performance Rain or Shine.
AMERICAN & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

Terrace Garden, 58th & 59th Sts. near Lex. Av.
Concert To-night at 7 and at 8:15 o'clock.
THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FLORODORA

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. On the Combined Glass Enclosure. Roofs of the Fully Protected. Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. Republic Thea's.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
June 15 to July 4, 2:30 P. M., (Rain or Shine.) 5TH DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 24. Zephyr, Bay Ridge Handicap, & 4 Other Races. Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 12 o'clock and every 20 minutes. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

Took His Life in a Brooklyn Park.

John P. Durr, fifty-eight years old, of 1,227 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by drinking acid. The poison was taken in Bushwick Park, at Irving Avenue and Suydam Street. After swallowing it the suicide sat upon a bench, where he was found by Policeman Hever of the Hamburg Avenue Station. An ambulance was called, but he died before its arrival. At the suicide's home it was said that he had been despondent for several days on account of his failure to find employment.

BICYCLIST KILLED BY A CAR.

Boy's Skull Fractured by Coming Into Contact with It.

Vincenzo Gimmerman, a schoolboy sixteen years old, of 211 Mott Street, was instantly killed while riding a bicycle yesterday afternoon by coming in collision with a south-bound Eighth Avenue car at Seventy-first Street.

The police could find no one who had been a witness of the accident, but it is believed that the boy's head came in contact with the side of the car. His skull was fractured. The car did not pass over him. The boy was dead when an ambulance surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital arrived.

The body was taken to the police station in the arsenal at Central Park. McDonald, the motorman of the car, was arrested on a charge of homicide.

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

JUNE

1901

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Manhattan	1⅞
Am. Linseed	3½	Minn. & St. L.	11
Am. Linseed pf.	5⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1½
Am. Malting	2⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	4½
Am. Smelt. & Ref pf.	5½	M., St.P. & S.S. M. pf.	5½
Am. Snuff	1	N. J. Central	1
Am. Woolen pf.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¼
Brooklyn Rap. Trans.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	5	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Buff., R. & P. pf.	4½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3½
Canadian Pacific	2	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	1¼
Chicago & East. Ill.	2⅜	North American	1⅞
Chicago Gt. West.	2⅛	Ontario Mining	2
Chicago Gt. West. pf.	6½	Pacific Coast	2
Chicago & N. W. pf.	2⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅜
Chicago Term. Tr. pf.	1	Pere Marquette	5
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Pere Marquette pf.	7
Des M. & Ft. D.	4½	Rep. Iron & Steel	2
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	1⅝	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1
Ft. W. & D. City	1	St. L. & San Fran.	5½
General Electric	12	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Illinois Central	2⅝	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	1⅜
Int. Silver	1⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Int. Silver pf.	7	Twin City R. T.	3⅞
Iowa Central	4⅝	Wabash pf.	1⅜
Iowa Central pf.	8½	Wisconsin Central	1
Knickerb. Ice, Chi.	1	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	1⅞
Long Island	9½		

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	10	Den. & R. G. pf.	1½
Am. Ag. Chemical	2½	D. & R. G. pf., ctfs.	1
Am. Beet Sugar	1	Evans. & T. H.	3
Am. Bicycle pf.	1½	Glucose Sugar	2
Am. Car & Foundry	1½	Knick. Ice, Chic., pf.	4½
Am. Ice	1½	Met. Street	1
Am. Ice pf.	1	Mo., K. & T.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	2½	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Pacific Coast 2d	1
Can. Southern	1⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
C., M. & St. P.	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Chi. & Northwest.	2	St. L. Southwest.	1½
Chic., R. I. & P.	1½	St. L. Southw. pf.	1½
Clev., Lor. & W.	2	St. Law. & Adi.	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron.	15½	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	1⅜
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	1
Consol. Gas	1½	Third Avenue	1
Cont. Tobacco	1	Union Pacific	1½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	U. S. Express	2½
Del. & Hudson	2	Va. Car Chem.	4

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. gen. reg.	1½	Green Bay deb., A	1⅞
B'klyn W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	4	Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s.	1
B. C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s.	1	Kings Co. El. L., H. & P. 6s.	1¼
Cent. of Ga. con 6s.	1½	Louis. & Nash. g. 5s.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	7	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1⅝
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	5	Morgan's L. & T. 7s.	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	4	Nat. Starch 5s.	4
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	1½
C., I. & A. ref. 6s.	1½	Ore. S. L. 5s.	2
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s.	1	Pac. Coast 5s.	2½
C., C., C. & I. gen. 6s	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	4
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1	So. Pac. of N. M. 1st.	2½
C., I. & A. ref. 6s.	1½	Southern Railway 5s.	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1½
C., C., C. & I. gen. 6s	2	Tenn. C. & I., B. 6s.	1
Col. & 9th Av. 5s.	1	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	3
Col. F. & I. 5s.	2	Third Avenue 5s.	1½
Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s.	1	Wabash 1st	1½
Gal., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. 5s.	1	Wabash 2d	2½
		W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1½
		West. Union coll. tr. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	1	Int. & G. N. 2d	1
B'klyn City R. R. 5s.	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼
Can. South. 2d	1½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
Det. M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	People's Gas, Chic., con. 6s.	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1½	W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	2

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, June 23.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 6,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 2,118,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 8,365,000 pesetas.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 22	4,125,008
Same week last year	2,204,363
To date this year	172,617,345
Corresponding date last year	64,171,088
Bonds for the week	$19,159,200
Same week last year	$13,954,300
To date this year	$622,854,470
Corresponding date last year	$290,665,060

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@5; at three months, 3½; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE

NO PRESSURE FOR MONEY

How the Consols Installment Was Managed—The Bank, However, Likely to Lend Considerable Money This Week—Danger of Selling Foreign Securities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 23.—Most people were surprised that there was no pressure for money on the consols installment one day last week. Had the market not told so much about it, the occurrence would have slipped by unnoticed. Why was this? Because the market was like a cistern which had been filled with water drawn from many sources. One day it was emptied by the transfer of its contents to the Government reservoir, and the next the contents of that reservoir were poured back again into the cistern.

Banking credit had been attracted to the London money market from all over the kingdom and from the Continent, though the borrowing operations of the Government and Treasury payments were so enormous just before the installment fell due that the money was available for use over again. The feat, however, has left us rather hard up, and credit dealers were asking yesterday with some anxiety whether the Bank of England was likely to charge them more than 3 per cent. if they went to it for advances at the end of the month.

In all probability a considerable amount will be lent by the Bank between now and Saturday, because it is improbable that the Government can pay away all the balances now in its hands until July dividend day. Nothing approaching stringency, however, is to be expected, for business of all kinds has already fallen into more than a holiday torpor.

Bankers complain about the scarcity of good commercial bills, and speculation on the Stock Exchange, usually a most fertile source of employment for credit, is at lower ebb now than even at any time since 1891, and discount hangs around 2½ per cent.

Because no interest is exhibited in any class of public securities we have the unusual spectacle of declining prices in stocks alongside of money at 1½ to 2 per cent. Borrowers were able last week to supply their money wants on consols at 2 per cent., and yet consols, after a little show of strength, ended the week flat, with the scrip of the new loan back to a one-eighth premium.

There is no encouragement to speculate for a rise, least of all in our home securities. The restarting of sundry mines on the Witwatersrand has not given the slightest impulse to trading in Kafir shares, and the dividend estimates current about our home railways common stocks encourage the speculative seller more than buyers. There will probably be no railway in the three kingdoms able to pay a better dividend for this half year than for the corresponding half of 1900, and most of them will pay from one-half of 1 to 1 per cent. per annum less. No wonder, therefore, that the money market is stagnated, and, short of the unforeseeable, I cannot fix the term of the present dead calm.

As I told you, British speculators had been frightened completely away from your railway securities, and arbitrage transactions have shrunk to quite insignificant proportions. It will be many a day before the multitude is attracted again, except to sell what it still possesses for cash.

We have already sold far too many of our American railroad bonds and shares, I was told last week by a financial luminary; and I fear that underlying the remark was that loss of income resulting therefrom. These sales must by and by interfere with out free importing power, our power to pay for foreign food, upon which we more and more depend. We cannot half feed our population of 42,000,000 with home products, and if at one and the same time we reduce our hold upon countries like the United States by selling their interest-bearing securities hitherto owned here, and have to submit to an increased competition in our ocean-carrying business, a day might arrive when we should be hard driven to keep the wolf from the door.

Until lately one has never heard this view put forward by the average business man, but it now begins to find acceptance and to create discussion. I mention the fact, but do not dwell upon it. What is patent enough is a slackness of business in all branches unstimulated by Government orders and a consequent feeling of uneasiness and depression.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 24.

American Chicle Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Iron & Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Equitable Gas Company of Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank of New York—Books close.
Mercantile Trust Company—Books close.

Tuesday, June 25.

Bates Mills—Books close.
Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad—Special meeting.
Compria Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Nashua, New Hampshire, Street Railway—Books close.
National Starch Company—Adjourned annual meeting.
Otis Elevator Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
People's Bank of New York—Books close.
Standard Trust Company—Books close.
Washington Trust Company—Books close.

Wednesday, June 26.

Bliss (E. W.) Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred, "A."
Chicago Telephone Company—Books close.
Electric Storage Battery Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close.
Missouri Pacific Railway—Special meeting.
Sacramento (Cal.) Electric Railway—Books close.
United States Cast-Iron Pipe and Foundry Company—Annual meeting.
United States Projectile Company—Books close.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Welsbach Light Company—Books close.

Thursday, June 27.

Chase National Bank—Books close.
National Steel Company—Special meeting.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Friday, June 28.

Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line—Books close.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway—Books close.
Northamton (Mass.) Street Railway—Books close.
Tamarack Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, June 29.

American Screw Company—Dividend payable.
American Steel Casting Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Stoker Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Books close.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Electric Light Company—Books close.
Brooklyn Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railway—Dividend payable Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.
Central and South American Telegraph Company—Books close.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.

Continued on Page 7.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 22, 1901

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 22. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended June 22, 4,125,008.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended June 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 22, '01.
140	114	185	May 29.	147	Jan. 19.	175	185	–10	**Adams Express Co.**	$100	$12,000,000	June 1, '01.	14	SA	175	175	175	175	...	140
90½	89¾	130	June 17.	83¾	Jan. 21.	124	124½	+ 1¾	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	75,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	12	Q	124½	130	122¾	124	...	150,650
...	...	35	June 13.	26¼	May 21.	31½	31½	– 2¼	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	16,533,000				33¾	34	31½	31½	...	1,935
...	...	91	June 18.	81	May 20.	88½	90	..	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,044,800	Apr. 1, '01.	3	SA	90	91	88¾	90	...	1,193
223	23	30	June 11.	24½	May 10.	...	...	– 1	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000				29½	29½	29	29	...	200
...	...	8¼	Apr. 23.	4½	June 19.	4	5½	..	American Bicycle Co.	100	20,000,000				4½	5	4½	5	...	500
...	...	35	Apr. 22.	24½	June 20.	...	25¼	– 1⅞	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	10,000,000				24½	24½	24½	24½	...	100
25½	12½	33	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	32¾	33	– 1¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '01.	¼	Q	34	34	32	32⅝	13½	50,107
72	57⅜	88½	June 17.	67	Jan. 18.	87¾	88	– ¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¾	Q	88	88¼	87	87⅜	59½	7,564
37⅜	30	35½	June 17.	24	Mar. 8.	32½	32¾	+ 1⅞	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '00.	3½		32	35½	32	32¾	30¼	24,830
100	88¾	91½	Jan. 8.	85	Apr. 10.	89	91	– ¾	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '01.	3	SA	90½	90½	89¾	89¾	90	200
191	145	203	Apr. 19.	170	Jan. 12.	198	201	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '01.	3	SA	196	199	196	199	155	20
49¼	27½	41⅝	Mar. 15.	30	May 19.	34½	35¼	– 1¼	American Ice Co.	100	22,339,100	May 15, '01.	1	Q	35¾	36	33¾	34½	30¾	6,070
78¼	60½	77⅝	Mar. 22.	67¼	Mar. 4.	71	72	– 1	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,440,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	71	71	71	71	64	250
16¼	6	28	June 11.	5⅝	Jan. 24.	24½	24⅝	+ 3½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				21½	24⅝	21¼	24½	9⅝	3,070
60	34½	55½	May 21.	31	Jan. 24.	56	56	+ 6⅜	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾		50½	55⅝	49½	55⅜	50⅞	2,900
7⅜	3	8	June 20.	4¼	Feb. 4.	7¼	8	+ ⅝	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				7¼	8	7¼	7⅝	3	6,100
31½	18⅞	29⅝	June 20.	22⅞	May 3.	28½	29¼	+ 2⅝	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15 '00.	1¾		27¼	29⅝	27¼	29½	19	3,600
56½	34½	60	Apr. 20.	39¾	May 9.	58½	58¾	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000				58	58½	55⅛	58½	35½	24,960
99	85	104½	June 20.	88	Feb. 26.	104½	105	+ 5¼	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 9, '01.	1¾	Q	102	104½	102	104½	86	9,912
...	...	49½	June 8.	28	Mar. 18.	40	47	+ 1	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700				47	47½	46	46	...	600
...	...	90	June 14.	73	Apr. 17.	85½	87	– ½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '01.	3	SA	87½	89	87½	87⅝	...	1,085
149	95½	153	June 3.	131½	Jan. 18.	142⅝	143	– 1⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	36,968,000	Apr. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	144⅝	145⅝	142⅝	142⅞	112⅜	39,700
118	107	124	Mar. 7.	117½	Jan. 3.	...	...	– ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,968,000	Apr. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	122¼	122¼	121½	121½	114	500
98¼	89	100	Apr. 13.	95	Mar. 9.	97	101	+ ½	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	100	100	100	100	91⅜	300
114⅝	84½	144	June 8.	99	May 9.	138	138½	– ½	American Tobacco Co.	50	54,505,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	139⅝	140	136¼	138	85⅝	56,360
140	128	149⅜	June 10.	137	Jan. 2.	...	...	– 2⅝	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	May 1, '01.	2	Q	147	147	147	147	...	170
22½	21¼	21½	Jan. 2.	13¼	Mar. 15.	16	16¾	+ ⅜	American Woolen Co.	100	25,501,000				16	16½	16	16⅝	...	810
7	76	76½	Jan. 2.	70	Mar. 22.	74	77	+ 1½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	76	76½	76	76½	...	310
54⅞	37⅞	54¼	Apr. 16.	37	May 9.	49¼	49¾	..	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	51,000,000	Apr. 20, '01.	1¼	SA	50	51½	49½	49¾	38½	33,090
48¾	18½	91	June 5.	42¼	Jan. 21.	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	100	102,000,000	June 18, '01.	1½		88¼	89⅞	87⅞	88½	24	174,355
89⅝	58¼	108	May 3.	70	May 9.	105	105½	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '01.	2½	SA	103	106⅝	104⅝	105	69¼	102,710
80¼	55¼	114½	May 3.	81¾	Jan. 4.	108½	109	– 1¼	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	45,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	110⅜	111	108	109	73½	13,920
90	72⅝	97	June 5.	83¾	Feb. 28.	94⅝	95	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	95½	95¼	94⅝	95	70½	6,600
88⅝	47⅞	88⅞	Apr. 22.	68½	May 9.	82⅝	82¾	+ 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	45,000,000				82½	83¾	80⅝	82½	51⅝	115,785
16⅝	6¼	14⅝	Mar. 19.	8¾	Jan. 10.	11¾	12	+ ⅜	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				11½	11½	10½	11½	7	600
85	52	85	June 20.	77	Mar. 19.	94½	96	+ 5	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '01.	2		91	95	91	95	90	725
125	95⅜	128	June 21.	116	Mar. 1.	127½	129	+ 4½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '01.	3	SA	125	128	125	128	108½	750
61¼	47⅝	78¼	Apr. 19.	54⅛	Jan. 4.	70	71¼	– 1⅞	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '01.	1	SA	72	72⅝	70¾	70¾	48¼	2,400
109¾	84¾	117½	May 7.	87	May 9.	108¾	109⅝	+ 2	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	SA	104½	107	103	106⅝	86⅝	12,310
150½	115	164	May 13.	145⅝	Jan. 4.	160	162½	+ 1	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,251,800	May 1, '01.	1¼	Q	160	162	160	162	123½	510
42⅝	24	52⅜	May 8.	29	May 9.	49¼	49½	– ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,533,400	Nov. 28, '00.	1	..	50¼	50½	48⅝	49½	24⅝	9,650
42	31	50½	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	49⅝	49½	– ⅜	Chicago & Alton.	100	10,542,900				47¼	47¾	45⅞	46½	...	3,650
78½	68½	82½	Apr. 30.	72½	Jan. 4.	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 10, '01.	2½	SA	82	82	79	79¾	...	2,945
200	88	197	June 11.	189¾	May 15.	196½	196⅞	+ ⅞	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy tr. ctfs.	...	105,208,700	June 15, '01.	2	**	196½	196⅞	196½	196⅝	121¾	13500
78	97½	135¾	Apr. 29.	91	Jan. 2.	130	132¾	+ 2⅜	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,197,800	Jan. 2, '01.	2½	SA	128½	133½	128½	132⅝	...	1,550
82	68½	28½	Apr. 30.	18	Jan. 3.	...	...	+ 2⅞	Chicago Great Western.	100	21,315,500				26¼	26½	23¾	23¾	10¼	54,720
45	30	80½	June 22.	75	May 10.	...	...	+ 6¼	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,371,800	Jan. 31, '01.	2½	SA	85	89½	85	89¼	75¾	8,145
84¼	81	56	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 3.	...	...	– ½	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	7,480,100				53¾	54	53	53¼	60	2,670
24	14	94¾	Mar. 15.	91¾	Jan. 17.	...	...	– ½	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	21,826,500	Jan. 15, '01.	2	SA	94	94	94	94	82	100
84	45¼	40½	June 4.	23	Jan. 21.	38¾	39	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000	...	...	...	39¾	39¾	38½	39	19¾	8,600
		75¾	Apr. 2.	58¾	Jan. 21.	73	73½	– ¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 20, '01.	4	SA	74	74½	73	73½	51½	820

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 22, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 22. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change Per Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital. Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Dates.	Per Cent.	Per Year.	Range For Week Ended June 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Outstanding 2 Years Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 22, '01.
148¼	108½	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	177¾	178	— 2⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	61,355,200	Apr. 25, '01.	3	SA	181¼	185⅛	178⅝	178	109⅜	68,310
188	148¾	200	May 3.	175	May 9.	190¼	192¾	— ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	44,653,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	194	195	190⅜	192¾	171	3,710
172⅜	139⅝	215	May 1.	168¾	Jan. 21.	202	205	— 2	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	Jan. 7, '01.	3	SA	206	208	202	202	132½	1,600
220	190½	248	Apr. 11.	207	Mar. 1.	...	...	+ 2⅜	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,300,000	Apr. 5, '01.	3½	Q	226	...	...	...	220	110
132½	102	175¼	June 5.	116¾	Jan. 4.	168	169	— 1½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	50,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¾	Q	171¼	173½	167½	169	103½	27,580
14⅞	8½	31	Apr. 18.	10½	Jan. 19.	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	13,909,650	.....	..	..	23⅝	25	22½	23¼	9	3,900
39⅝	26½	67½	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	44	45	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	43	46½	43	44	31¼	6,250
...	...	20⅝	May 28.	12	Jan. 19.	19⅝	20	— ⅝	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	39,000,000	.....	..	..	22¼	22⅞	19⅝	20	...	975
76	55	90	Apr. 19.	72½	May 15.	86	87	— ¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	85⅞	86⅞	85½	86	58	6,200
118	108¼	221	Apr. 20.	115¾	Jan. 12.	115	120	+ 1	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 20, '01.	1½	Q	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	...	100
30	14½	37	Mar. 6.	27⅜	Jan. 7.	...	...	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	3,000,000	.....	..	..	33	33	33	33	...	200
56¾	29¾	136½	June 17.	41⅜	Jan. 21.	114	113½	—15½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	114	136½	108	114	38	29,610
8¾	5	18	Apr. 29.	6¾	Jan. 21.	15	15¾	— ½	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	.....	..	..	16½	15¾	14⅝	15	6¾	8,150
47⅞	26	58½	Apr. 29.	40	Jan. 31.	51	52	— 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	51¾	52¾	50⅜	50⅜	41¾	1,200
20¼	14	29⅞	Apr. 29.	16¾	Jan. 29.	23½	23½	⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	23¾	24	22⅝	22⅝	15¾	1,500
21	11½	24⅜	June 11.	14	Jan. 18.	23¼	24	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,888,400	.....	..	..	23¾	25¼	22¼	24	11¼	17,650
261	194	238	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	222	222¼	+ 1½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,581,600	June 15, '01.	2	Q	223½	224⅝	220¾	222	132	2,500
40⅝	21⅛	71¼	June 6.	38⅜	Jan. 4.	67⅜	68	— 1	Continental Tobacco Co.	100	48,846,500	.....	..	..	69	69	67⅜	68	22¼	17,400
95	70	124	June 10.	93¼	Jan. 2.	118½	119	— 1	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Apr. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	120	120	118½	119	76	4,495
134½	106½	185¼	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	166	168	— 2	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	169	170	165	166	111	3,840
194⅝	171½	244	May 29.	188¾	Jan. 3.	237½	239	— ½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Apr. 20, '01.	1½	Q	238¾	238¾	236½	238	175¾	2,360
34½	16½	53½	May 6.	29½	Jan. 21.	52	52¼	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	52⅞	53	51½	52	16½	1,900
87½	64½	103¾	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	100	101	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	SA	102	103	98¾	101	65¾	7,120
...	...	98⅜	June 14.	92	May 23.	...	...	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf., ctfs.	..	.....	.....	..	..	96	96½	96	96	...	230
21⅜	12	45	June 5.	18	Jan. 30.	42¼	42½	+ 4½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,288,100	.....	..	..	38	42⅞	38	42½	12	3,800
98½	80	92	May 1.	86⅜	Mar. 29.	...	...	+ ¼	Detroit City Gas Co.	50	4,825,000	May 15, '01.	2½	SA	89½	89½	89	89½	94⅜	1,100
...	...	10¼	June 19.	9½	June 19.	10	10¼	..	Distilling Co. of America.	100	44,459,265	.....	..	..	9¾	10¼	9¼	10¼	...	29,445
...	...	33½	June 19.	30¼	June 19.	32½	33	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,418,515	.....	..	..	30½	33⅞	30½	33	...	7,980
6¼	4	12¾	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	11⅜	12	+ ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	11½	12⅞	11⅛	12⅝	4	5,280
17⅜	12	22	June 6.	13⅜	Jan. 8.	21	21¼	+ 1⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	20½	21½	19	21¼	13	5,650
27⅛	10½	45½	June 4.	24½	May 9.	43½	43⅝	— ⅝	**Erie.**	100	112,347,400	.....	..	..	44¾	45	42⅜	43⅛	11	92,115
63½	30⅝	72⅞	June 18.	59⅝	Jan. 21.	71½	71¾	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	27,382,800	.....	..	..	71½	73⅝	70⅜	71	33	22,320
43½	15	61	Mar. 21.	39½	Jan. 4.	57	57½	— ¼	Erie 2d pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	58⅝	58⅝	57⅛	57½	...	3,500
54⅝	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	55½	57	— 3	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	55	55	55	55	...	200
30	14½	36	Apr. 20.	17	Jan. 18.	...	...	+ 1	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	29	30	29	30	...	910
81	64	101¾	June 19.	72	Jan. 2.	100	101½	+ ¼	**Gas & Electric** of Bergen County.	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	101	101¾	100¼	101¼	70¾	6,900
200	120	265	June 21.	153¼	Jan. 10.	258½	261	+12	General Electric Co.	100	22,240,500	Apr. 15, '01.	2	Q	258	265	247	260	125⅝	5,469
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	60¼	60⅝	— 2	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,300	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	61⅝	62¼	60¼	61	46	5,175
103	92	106	May 2.	93⅜	Mar. 4.	101	103	— ½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,638,300	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	103	108	101¾	162½	98	755
191½	144½	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	185½	186¼	+ ½	Great Northern pf.	100	98,431,625	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	186	186⅝	186	186¼	146	757
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40¼	May 9.	54½	55	...	**Hocking Valley.**	100	10,383,600	.....	..	..	55¼	55⅝	55	55	34½	1,200
74⅝	58	80	May 2.	69⅝	Jan. 21.	78¾	78⅝	+ ½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,991,700	Jan. 15, '01.	2	SA	78½	79	78½	78½	64	1,390
133	110	149⅜	June 17.	124	May 9.	147¼	148	+ 2⅜	**Illinois Central.**	100	66,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	3	SA	145	149⅜	145	147⅜	111	49,570
26½	14½	28	Mar. 2.	18½	May 10.	23	23½	..	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	23½	24	23	23½	21¼	2,650
75	58	81	Mar. 25.	69	Jan. 21.	77½	78	..	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,589,700	Apr. 1, '01.	1½	Q	78	78⅜	77¼	77½	64	1,200
55⅜	24	100½	May 31.	54⅞	Jan. 2.	97⅞	98	+ ⅜	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	.....	..	..	96⅞	98¼	96½	97½	28¼	5,350
10⅝	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5¼	Feb. 7.	9⅝	9¼	+ 1⅝	International Silver Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	9	9⅞	9	9⅞	4	5,935
...	...	39¾	Mar. 29.	32½	June 15.	39	40	+ 7	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,111,500	Apr. 2, '00.	1¾	..	35¼	39½	35¼	38¼	...	1,400
29⅝	28	42	Apr. 16.	24½	Jan. 22.	39½	40	+ ⅝	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,265,500	.....	..	..	38¾	41¾	38¾	39¾	...	5,300
77½	76	84	Mar. 26.	74	Jan. 25.	82¾	83	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	82	83	82	83	...	820
47⅞	11⅞	43⅝	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	41½	42	+ 4½	Iowa Central.	100	36,012,906	.....	..	..	37	43⅝	36	41¼	18	37,700
58	39	73	June 21.	48	Jan. 21.	72	72½	+ 8½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	65	73	64	72⅞	43	19,020
25	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	37	38	+ ⅞	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	37	38	35¼	37¾	...	1,340
17½	17	25	Apr. 30.	13¾	Jan. 4.	20½	21½	— ⅛	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,985,500	.....	..	..	21	21	21	21	...	200
6	3½	10½	Feb. 13.	5½	Jan. 3.	8½	9½	..	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	.....	..	..	9	9	9	9	...	100
40	10	29	June 18.	12	Jan. 8.	25	29	+ 1	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '00.	1	..	29	29	29	29	...	200
66	50	62½	June 14.	50½	Apr. 20.	55	57	— 4½	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '01.	3	SA	55	55	55	55	...	100
100	96	100	Feb. 28.	93	Jan. 21.	98	101	— ½	**Laclede Gas Co.** pf.	100	2,500,000	June 15, '01.	2½	SA	99	99	99	99	97	100
62	20½	68½	Mar. 29.	39⅜	Jan. 21.	60⅝	61½	+ ¼	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	61¼	61½	59¾	60½	23½	1,430
80	47½	82½	June 22.	67	Jan. 3.	80½	81	+ 0½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	72	82½	72	80½	...	5,530
89½	68¾	111⅜	June 17.	76	May 9.	110¼	110½	..	Louisville & Nashville.	100	55,000,000	Feb. 11, '01.	2½	SA	111¼	111⅜	109⅝	110¼	73⅜	37,612
117	84	131⅜	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	125¼	125¼	+ 1⅞	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	48,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	Q	123¼	125⅝	121⅝	125¼	84⅜	84,385
182	142⅜	176½	Apr. 22.	150	May 9.	174¼	175	— 1	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	62,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	176	176¾	172¼	174¼	146⅜	24,620
37½	24½	37	June 6.	27	Jan. 9.	36	36½	+ ½	Met. West Side El. of Chicago.	100	7,496,700	.....	..	..	36	36	36	36	...	250
17⅜	10½	30	May 2.	12⅜	Jan. 21.	28⅜	28⅞	— ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	29½	29⅝	28⅜	29	11⅜	15,900
5	2⅜	15	Apr. 16.	3⅜	Jan. 18.	11¼	11½	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates.	100	33,350,000	.....	..	..	11⅜	11⅞	10⅜	11¼	3	4,960
71½	45½	109⅞	June 21.	67⅜	Jan. 19.	108½	108⅝	+13	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2	SA	98	109⅞	98	108¼	46½	16,960
104¼	87½	115	June 18.	101⅜	Jan. 21.	114	115	+ 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	SA	113	115	114½	114½	80	2,460
27	14	25⅜	May 7.	15	May 9.	25	25⅜	+ 4½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	23	25½	22⅝	25⅜	20	11,850
69	47	68⅝	June 22.	49	Apr. 9.	65	66½	+ 5½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	61	66⅝	60	66	61¼	3,800
17⅜	9	35½	Apr. 20.	15	Jan. 21.	31	31½	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	85,280,300	.....	..	..	32¼	32¾	30¾	31⅝	10	4,700
67½	25⅞	68⅝	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	63¾	64½	— 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	65	66	63¼	64	29	15,520
72½	38⅝	124⅛	June 14.	69	Jan. 4.	121¾	122	— ⅛	Missouri Pacific.	100	50,432,150	July 1, '01.	1	..	124	124¼	119¼	122	40⅜	97,450
49	35	83	Apr. 13.	78	May 9.	82	83	— ¼	Mobile & Ohio.	100	5,820,600	.....	..	..	82	82	82	82	...	100
50	43	*75	June 19.	*70	June 11.	75	100	...	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	75	75	75	75	...	84
40¼	27⅝	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	45	45¼	— ½	National Biscuit Co.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1	Q	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45¼	29¼	3,010
96	70¼	103	June 17.	92	Jan. 2.	100⅜	102½	+ ¼	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,000,000	May 31 '01.	1¾	Q	103	103	103	103	81	200
28¼	13⅞	25¼	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	23¾	24⅜	+ ⅞	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	A	24	23	23	24	18⅜	7,100
106½	83	93½	June 13.	81	May 16.	90	93½	— 1	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,400	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	93¾	93¼	92	92	66¼	980
46	32¼	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	43¾	44	— ⅝	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	45	45	43⅝	43⅝	...	1,351
76¼	69	84	Mar. 21.	72½	Jan. 3.	77½	78	...	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¾	Q	78	78½	77½	78	...	520
175	112	175	Apr. 26.	135	May 15.	141	144	— ½	New York Air Brake.	100	6,250,000	Apr. 15, '01.	2	Q	143	144¼	142½	144¼	127	590
145⅝	125⅞	170	May 2.	139⅛	Jan. 21.	158	158½	+ ⅛	New York Central.	100	115,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¼	Q	157⅞	159	155¼	158½	126¼	17,900
24½	11	39	Apr. 19.	16	May 9.	...	...	+ 1¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	34	35⅞	34	34½	11	6,200
110	75	115	Mar. 22.	97	Mar. 1.	...	...	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	5	A	112	112	112	112	...	100
58¼	20	79	Apr. 19.	47	Mar. 1.	...	...	+ 2½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	69	71⅜	69	71	29½	800
134	130	139	Feb. 21.	136	Mar. 29.	135	138	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	135¼	135½	135¼	135¼	...	90
215¼	210	215¼	June 20.	210	Feb. 14.	214½	217	+ 1½	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	53,707,100	Mar. 20, '01.	2	Q	213	215½	213	215¼	210¼	700
32⅛	18⅛	49½	May 1.	24	May 9.	37⅝	37½	— ½	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	.....	..	..	38	38½	36⅝	37⅜	18¼	35,950
45⅜	22⅜	57¾	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	53⅜	54½	— ½	Norfolk & Western.	100	66,000,000	June 20, '01.	1	..	54½	54⅝	53	54	31	3,900
83	67	90¼	June 13.	82	Feb. 15.	89½	90	..	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '01.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	76	410
22¾	13⅜	100	June 13.	73¼	Feb. 15.	104	105	+ 7⅞	North American.	100	11,326,700	.....	..	..	97	109	97	104¼	...	16,050
91⅛	67	113½	May 7.	84½	Jan. 21.	97	97⅝	— ¾	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	June 5, '01.	1	Q	96⅝	98¼	97⅜	97⅜	70½	600
9	6	10½	Mar. 21.	6¾	Jan. 4.	8½	9⅝	+ 2	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, '00.	30c	..	9¾	10	9⅜	10	...	300
82	46	73	June 19.	52	Feb. 1.	70½	72	+ 2	**Pacific Coast.**	100	8,309,600	May 1, '01.	1	Q	71	73	71	72	45	600
69½	57	75	June 13.	63	Jan. 8.	71	74½	— 1	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	May 1, '01.	1	Q	74	74	74	74	58½	200
57	25⅝	47¼	Jan. 29.	30¼	May 9.	42	42⅝	..	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	43¼	43⅝	41	42⅜	26½	3,300
140¼	124⅞	161½	Apr. 22.	137¼	May 9.	153	153¼	— ⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	151,700,000	May 31 '01.	2½	SA	154	154⅞	151¼	153	126⅝	116,342
...	...	152	June 22.	150½	June 19.	...	...	..	Pennsylvania tr. rects.	..	.....	.....	..	..	151½	152	150¼	152	...	13,647
111¼	81⅝	120½	June 21.	95⅜	Jan. 21.	119¼	119⅜	+ 1⅜	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,668,800	May 25, '01.	1½	Q	118¼	120½	117⅜	119⅜	94½	79,100
18	5	35	Mar. 22.	14⅞	Jan. 22.	28	30	— ⅞	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	30	30	29¼	29½	5	300
85	20	75	June 18.	33⅜	Jan. 4.	67	70	+ 5	Père Marquette.	100	14,145,500	.....	..	..	70	75	70	75	21¾	1,977
73½	54½	86½	June 19.	72	Jan. 2.	77	86	+ 7	Père Marquette pf.	100	10,512,200	Feb. 1, '01.	4	..	86	86	86	86	56	100
80¼	49¾	80	June 7.	57	Jan. 30.	...	...	— ⅛	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	24,347,000	.....	..	..	79	79	79	79	63½	100
188	186	*190	June 21.	*183½	June 8.	188	...	...	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago.	100	19,714,200	Apr. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	190	190	190	190	...	20
58¾	32¼	52	Jan. 2.	30	Mar.	44½	45	+ ¾	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 29, '01.	1	Q	45	46	44¼	45½	43¾	4,190
89½	70¾	89	Apr. 29.	72½	Mar. 5.	86¼	87	..	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 22, '01.	1¾	Q	87	87	85⅞	86	72	1,495
204	176	217	Apr. 1.	195½	Jan. 21.	208	211	..	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	May 15, '01.	2	Q	210	210	210	210	178	50
2½	1½	5¼	May 31.	1¼	Apr. 22.	4¼	4½	+ ¼	**Quicksilver.**	100	5,706,700	.....	..	..	4½	4⅞	4	4½	...	1,510
10⅛	7¾	12⅜	May 28.	7	Mar. 20.	10½	10⅝	+ ¼	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 10, '01.	½	..	10½	11⅜	10½	10⅝	8¾	800
26	15	48¼	June 3.	24¼	Jan. 4.	46⅜	46⅝	— ⅜	**Reading.**	50	69,900,000	.....	..	..	48¼	48¼	46¼	46⅝	16¾	42,660
71⅞	49	80¾	June 17.	65	May 9.	79½	79½	— ⅝	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, '01.	2	SA	80¾	80⅝	78⅝	79½	57	43,544
39½	23⅝	59¼	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	57⅜	57⅝	— ¼	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	58½	58⅝	57½	57⅝	28½	31,150
27½	8¾	24	June 17.	12⅞	Jan. 22.	22½	22½	+ 2	Republic Iron & Steel.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	20¾	24	20¾	22½	9¼	79,510
70¾	40	82	Apr. 1.	55¼	Jan. 21.	76½	76½	+ 1	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,308,900	Apr. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	75	78	74½	76	50	13,700
95	80	108	June 19.	95	Feb. 16.	105¾	110	+ ½	Rio Grande Western pf.	100	7,500,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	108	108	107¼	107¾	...	400
138½	131¾	140	Apr. 24.	135	Jan. 5.	136	141	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '01.	1¼	Q	140	140	140	140	...	10
...	...	38¼	May 2.	28	May 9.	31½	32	..	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	15,140,800	Apr. 15, '01.	1	Q	31	31½	29	31	...	5,396
...	...	80	May 2.	78	June 19.	78½	79	+ ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	7,624,400	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	79	79½	78	79	...	1,700
8⅝	5	15¼	June 8.	7¾	Jan. 21.	14¼	14½	— ½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	100	4,600,000	.....	..	..	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	5	200
64½	38½	78	June 8.	58	Jan. 29.	75	76	— 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	SA	76⅜	76⅝	74½	76	35	1,000
21½	11⅞	36	June 5.	20	Jan. 4.	32½	33½	+ ⅞	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	32¾	33	32⅜	33	11¼	400
...	...	17	May 7.	7	Jan. 21.	15	74	+ 2⅛	St. Lawrence & Adirondack.	100	1,300,000	.....	..	..	13¾	13	13¾	13¾	...	400
24½	8⅝	54⅞	June 20.	21½	Jan. 4.	52⅜	53	+ 5½	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,408,700	.....	..	..	47⅞	54¼	47⅜	52⅞	9¼	62,975
78¼	64	88	Mar. 12.	78½	Jan. 2.	85	87	— 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 2 '01.	2	SA	86½	86½	86¼	86¼	68	200
55	31⅛	76¼	June 19.	53¼	Jan. 4.	75	75½	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,235,700	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	74⅝	76¼	74½	75	32	20,420
19½	8¾	39½	Apr. 30.	16	Mar. 29.	33⅜	34	— 1½	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	35	35½	32½	32½	9¼	1,650
45½	21⅞	71	June 10.	41¼	Jan. 3.	67¼	68	— 1½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	69⅜	70	67¼	67⅝	21⅞	6,240
26	17½	41½	Apr. 2.	19¼	Feb. 5.	35½	36	— 1⅝	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	38½	39	36	36⅜	22½	1,200
71	50½	84	Apr. 2.	65¼	Jan. 22.	81	83	+ 1⅜	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	83	83	82¾	82¾	59½	200
45¾	30¾	63⅜	June 5.	29	May 9.	59⅞	60	— 1	Southern Pacific.	100	197,832,100	.....	..	..	61¼	61⅜	59⅝	60⅛	31⅛	137,775
23⅜	10

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 22, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended June 22, $19,159,200

	Week Ended June 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	10
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	20
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
American Hide & Leather 6s	95	96	95	96	54
American Tobacco scrip	100	101	100	101	5
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	79	79	79	79	5
Ann Arbor 4s	97½	98	97⅝	98	11
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	104½	104½	104⅛	104⅜	442½
Atchison, T. & S. F. general 4s, reg	104	104	104	104	8
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	99	99	98	90	102
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	96½	96½	96	96½	154
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	110	110⅝	110	110⅝	78
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96⅛	97¼	96⅛	97¼	181
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	103⅝	104	103⅝	103⅝	3151½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	91½	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	467
B. & O., Pitts. Jun. & Middle Div. 3½s	88½	89½	88½	88⅝	63
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1911, 4th in. pd.	109	109	108⅜	108½	245
Broadway & 7th Avenue consol. 5s	118¼	119	118¼	119	14
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	90	89	89	17
Brooklyn & Montauk 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	8
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108½	103½	108¼	108½	17
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	102⅝	102½	101¾	102	134
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118¼	118¼	116¾	118¼	7
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. cts.	71½	74½	71½	74½	9
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1½
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	124	124	124	124	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108½	13
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109	109	100	1
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	93	93	93	93	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106½	108	106¼	108	343
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	73½	83	73½	80	351
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	29	35	29	34	606
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	18	21	17¼	20½	173
Central of New Jersey general 5s	132⅜	132⅝	132⅜	132⅜	30
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	130½	131	130½	131	11
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	100⅞	101½	100⅞	101	62
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87½	87½	87½	87½	5
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102½	102⅝	102⅝	102½	120
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	108	108⅝	108	108½	26
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	106½	107	106⅜	107	18
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 6s	120	120½	120	120½	22
Chicago & Alton 3½s	87½	88⅜	86⅝	87½	95
Chi., Bur & Quincy 4s, when issued	99⅛	99½	99	99½	658
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110½	111½	110½	110½	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝	22
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	139½	139⅝	139½	139⅝	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	126½	126½	126½	126½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112½	112½	112½	112½	21
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	120	120	119½	119½	4
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Chicago & Northwestern debenture 5s, 1921	117	117	117	117	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108⅜	79
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, reg	105½	106½	105½	106½	70
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	127½	127½	127½	127½	5
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	139	139	139	139	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅜	118
Cleve., Col., Cin., & Ind. general 6s	138½	138½	138½	138½	5
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis general 4s	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¼	4
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	104	104	104	104	10
Colorado Coal & Iron ext. 6s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	3
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	107	108	107	107	46
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	84	84	84	84	35
Colorado Midland 3-4s	84	85	84	84½	121
Colorado & Southern 4s	89½	89¾	89¼	89⅝	57
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	3
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 5s	107½	108	107½	108	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛	91
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Detroit City Gas 6s	101⅝	102½	101⅝	102½	129
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 4½s	32	32	32	32	11
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	10
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s, reg	115	115	115	115	2
East Tennessee reor. lien 5s	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¾	25
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. conv. 5s	108	108	107¾	107¾	11
Erie 1st consol. 7s	141⅝	142	141⅝	142	4
Erie general 4s	90½	90⅝	90¼	90¼	597
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100¼	100½	100	100½	137½
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	96	96	96	96	60
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	109½	109½	106½	109	52
Evansville & Terre Haute consol. 6s	125½	126	125½	126	6
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	107	107½	107	107½	38
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	90	90	90	90	18
Gal., Har. & San A., Mex. & P. Div. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co. con. 5s	101	101	101	101	5
Green Bay debenture, A	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	1
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	121	121	121	121	16
Hocking Valley 4½s	107½	107½	107⅜	107⅜	23
Houston & Texas consol. 6s	111¾	111¾	111½	111½	140
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	30
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100	100	100	100	1
International Paper 6s	110	110	109½	109½	6
Iowa Central 1st 5s, 8s	116	116	116	116	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	69⅜	70	69⅜	70	64
Kings County Elevated 4s	92⅜	93½	92⅜	93¼	60
Kings Co. El. Light & Power pur. money 6s	126½	126½	126½	126½	1
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	128	128	127½	127½	8
Laclede Gas 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	5
Lake Shore 3½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	102½	102½	102	102½	11
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	2
Long Island unified 4s	99	99	99	99	16
Long Island general 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	104	104¼	104	104¼	52
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Louisville & Nashville 5s	113	113	113	113	3
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	10
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	2
Mahoning Coal 5s	128	128	128	128	1
Manhattan Elevated 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	60
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	2
Metropolitan Street Ry. (N. Y.) gen. 5s	120¾	120	120	120	62
Mexican Central consol. 4s	88⅝	89¾	88⅝	89¼	179
Mexican Central 1st income	37⅞	38½	35⅞	36⅞	1,620
Mexican Central 2d income	26⅜	27	26⅜	25⅞	571
Mexican International consol. 4s	90½	91	90½	91	83
Michigan Central 6s	119	119	119	119	6
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	131	131	131	131	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	104	104½	104	104½	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	89¼	89¼	88⅝	88⅝	2554
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	87	87	86	86	109
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105	105	104½	105	12
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	103¼	103¾	103¼	103½	11
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123¾	123¾	123¼	123¼	55
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	109¼	109¼	109	109	114
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	129	129	129	129	16
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas 1st 7s	137	137	137	137	15
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	130	130	130	130	1
National Starch 5s	94½	96	94½	96	50
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	97¼	98	97¼	98	52
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	96¼	96½	96¼	96½	2
New York Central general 3½s	110	110	110	110	3
New York Central deb. 5s, 1934	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	12
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107	107¼	107	107⅞	23
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s, reg	103	108	103	103	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼	15
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 5s	96¾	96¾	96	96	64
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certs. 4s	202	202	202	202	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104¼	104¼	103	104¼	19
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	103⅞	103	102⅜	103	45
Northern Pacific general 3s	72⅜	72⅞	72¼	72⅜	274
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	103⅜	103	103¼	103⅜	88
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	118	119	118	119	9
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 5s	103	104	103	104	62
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	128½	128½	126½	128¼	5
Oregon Short Line consol. 6s	120¾	121	120¾	122	15
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110	111	110	111	4
Pennsylvania 4½s, registered	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	1
People's Gas of Chicago 1st gtd. 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	125½	126⅞	127½	126⅞	22
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	90¾	90¾	87	87	30
Peoria & Eastern income	65	65	65	65	40
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	114½	114½	114½	114½	7
Reading general 4s	93⅛	93	93¼	93⅝	373
Rio Grande Western coll. trust 4s	93	93	93	93	23
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	103	103½	103	103½	97

BONDS.

	Week Ended June 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	126	126½	126	126½	2
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4s	98	98	98	98	23
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	117	117½	117	117	11
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	95½	95⅞	95	95	242
St. L. & San Fran., Northwestern Div. 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	119	119	119	119	4
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98¼	99	98¼	98⅜	415
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	82	82	81½	82	342
St. P., Minn. & Man., East Minn. Div. 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	10
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	91½	91⅞	90¼	90¼	65
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102	102	102	102	13
Southern Pacific 4s	93⅜	93⅞	93¼	93½	443
Southern Pacific 4½s	98	99⅜	99	99⅜	83
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	112	112¼	112	112¼	20
Southern Railway 5s	118⅜	120	118⅜	120	83
Southern Railway 5s, registered	119	119	119	119	2
Standard Rope & Twine income	11	11	9¼	10¼	78
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	63	64⅜	63	64⅜	72
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	110	112	110	112	30
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s	103	104	103	104	17
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	110¼	110⅞	110¼	110⅝	116
Texas & Pacific, Louisiana Div. 4s	110⅞	111	110⅞	111	33
Third Avenue 4s	101	101	101	101	10
Third Avenue 1st 5s	125½	125½	125½	125½	3
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	91½	91½	91½	91½	3
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	85½	85½	85	85	71
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 5s	99	99	99	99	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅜	195½
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	115	115	111¾	114	2,615
Utah & Northern 7s	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
Wabash 1st 5s	118½	119¼	118⅛	119¼	43
Wabash 2d 5s	111½	114	111½	114	59
Wabash debenture, Series B	67½	69	64¼	67½	1,745
West Shore guaranteed 4s	115½	115½	115	115½	14
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	98⅜	100¼	98⅜	100¼	63
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Western Union, coll. trust 5s	114	115	114	115	25
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92½	93	92½	93	209
Wisconsin Central general 4s	91⅝	92¼	91½	92¼	447
Total sales					$19,142,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 22, 1901.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	112½	112½	112½	112¾	*12
United States 3s, coupon	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4½
United States 3s, registered	109	100	109	100	10
Total sales					$15,700

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 22, 1901.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	98	98	98	98	1
Grand total					$19,159,200

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	Q. Jan.	105⅝ June 6	Q. Jan.	105½ Jan. 21	105⅝	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1903, coupon	Q. Jan.	106¼ Apr. 12	Q. Jan.	105¼ Jan. 17	106⅛	June 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan.	112¾ Jan. 10	Q. Jan.	112¾ June 4	112¾	June 18
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	115⅞ Mar. 30	Q. Jan.	113⅜ Feb. 14	113⅜	June 3
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F.	138¼ May 29	Q. F.	137½ Jan. 7	138¼	May 28
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	139¼ Apr. 23	Q. F.	137⅝ Mar. 8	138⅜	June 3
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg	Q. F.	111½ Mar. 4	Q. F.	110 May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F.	113½ Jan. 4	Q. F.	110 May 4	110	May 4
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	112 Mar. 22	Q. F.	109½ May 6	108⅝	June 21
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	Q. F.	112 Mar. 29	Q. F.	108½ June 6	108⅝	June 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	Q. F.	111⅜ Mar. 27	Q. F.	109 May 15	109	June 20
District of Columbia 3-65s	F. A.	125 Apr. 26	F. A.	125 Apr. 26	125	Apr. 26
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. Jan.	97¼ Mar. 2	Q. Jan.	96 Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108½	Jan. 14	109¼	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906	J. J.					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	103½	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	103¼	Mar. 30
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	109	Apr. 17	108	May 13	108	May 13
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	106	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 14	105	Feb. 13
North Carolina 6s, 1919	A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136¼	Mar. 14
South Carolina 4½s, 1933	J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	99¾	May 2	98	Jan. 17	98	June 20
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs		10⅝	Mar. 30	7¼	Feb. 15	10	May 24
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	96⅝	Jan. 17	95	May 17	95	May 21

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,797,350	23,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,000	24,185,675	24,693,675
Jan. 26	30,780,450	29,277,975	29,233,025
Feb. 2	34,625,825	30,871,275	37,422,675
Feb. 9	30,393,625	27,697,975	30,511,825
Feb. 16	12,952,450	24,015,675	24,578,525
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,078,550	20,334,900
March 2	14,981,100	13,641,550	24,526,125
March 9	10,717,375	12,676,275	22,302,025
March 16	10,002,600	2,695,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,270,425	5,817,900	18,557,425
March 30	7,875,525	5,625,150	15,484,350
April 6	5,817,075	7,904,900	15,018,825
April 13	7,923,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	16,894,350	20,176,900
April 27	16,726,775	17,074,375	20,594,675
May 4	10,890,100	15,978,675	19,357,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	22,137,625
May 18	12,390,025	14,655,225	24,631,225
May 25	21,268,975	18,512,525	25,932,175
June 1	21,253,050	20,122,375	42,710,600
June 8	12,541,600	15,274,250	39,523,100
June 15	9,782,125	17,486,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,617,350	15,236,850	25,097,600

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
June 29	$15,626,850	$25,027,600	$26,205,350
July 6	14,698,175	14,574,850	22,018,550
July 13	12,099,200	5,668,475	18,548,300
July 20	13,981,125	19,008,750	19,288,225
July 27	14,681,200	12,885,700	19,913,025
Aug. 3	10,527,050	10,623,250	18,537,850
Aug. 10	10,144,875	8,120,600	16,288,600
Aug. 17	8,125,900	14,966,975	13,111,250
Aug. 24	10,527,050	16,685,350	12,980,200
Aug. 31	12,826,025	12,878,525	11,548,300
Sept. 7	17,078,675	8,191,200	14,991,050
Sept. 14	14,695,800	4,628,075	7,070,775
Sept. 21	20,626,175	976,450	5,240,400
Sept. 28	16,922,625	4,962,700	6,288,825
Oct. 5	12,943,600	1,134,450	10,537,850
Oct. 12	8,241,900	653,300	13,748,600
Oct. 19	4,468,925	1,477,250	12,961,150
Oct. 26	2,847,725	1,441,075	23,412,225
Nov. 2	3,031,825	3,258,225	24,091,850
Nov. 9	3,950,450	4,988,250	18,288,650
Nov. 16	4,624,025	4,788,225	14,011,800
Nov. 23	7,088,775	6,881,350	12,497,775
Nov. 30	12,773,375	8,988,300	13,287,575
Dec. 7	13,885,625	8,884,750	17,987,950
Dec. 14	11,071,125	6,289,150	24,745,300
Dec. 21	6,238,675	7,795,825	24,975,575
Dec. 28	9,227,025	10,254,975	27,619,650
Jan. 4	11,695,950	11,566,975	28,128,975

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 23.—In spite of easy money and a cheerful American outlook, there has been another dull week on the London Stock Exchange. Last week's stagnation nominally was attributed to the Ascot races, as previous stagnation had been attributed to the Derby and the Oaks. It is true many influential persons were absent, bent on holiday making at the race course, but the dullness on the Stock Exchange was the cause rather than the effect of their absence.

During the last week business was almost nil; consequently, the market was very sensitive to selling, which is the form taken by most of the transactions nowadays. Despondency has come to be regarded as the normal tone of the market. Consols went down from ⅝ to 7-16 last week, and the expected issue of local loans was delayed on account of the unfavorable outlook. Home rails were "tobogganing," gently, it is true, but steadily, the fall averaging 1¼ all around.

Attention, which was not altogether mournful, also was directed to the difficulties threatening the eight German engineering, railway, and electrical companies through the failure last week of the Kummer Electric Company. It is not believed a disaster involving all these eight German enterprises cannot be averted, but the occurrence is pointed to as an indication that the German manufacturers have been overstimulated under the intoxication of that race for commercial supremacy, in which the German Empire has not had the sound basis and natural resources which have made the United States so formidable a competitor to the United Kingdom.

The increase of the capital of Vickers' Sons & Maxim by £1,000,000 in ordinary shares has been a subject of considerable speculation, as well as rather adverse comment. Experts have difficulty in seeing enough war clouds on the horizon to continue the down pour of 20 per cent. dividends and 5 per cent dividend deals. They hold it would be undesirable to have 30 per cent. more stock over which to spread these.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended June 22, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages *is* printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	101	Mar 15	95	Jan 7	96	June 22		
At., Top. & S. F. gen. 4s, 1995..A O*	104¾	Mar 13	101¾	May 14	104¾	June 22		
Do registered..A O*	104	Jun 17	102	Feb 18	104	June 17		
Do scourt. g. 4s, July, 1995..Nov.	90	Jan 14	85¾	Jan 4	90	June 22	98¾	99
Do do registered..Nov.	95	May 17	95	May 14	95	May 17	..	..
Do stamped	96¾	Jun 17	90	Jan 22	96¾	June 17	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946..J	106	May 18	103	May 18	106	May 18	106	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925..J J*	97¾	Mar 20	95	Jan 8	97¼	June 22	96¾	97¼
Do do registered	95¾	Mar 19	95¼	Mar 18	95¾	Mar 19	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948..A O	105	Mar 13	99	May 9	103¾	June 22	103¾	103¾
Do do registered..A O	104	Mar 8	102	Jan 19	104	Mar 8	100	102½
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911, 4th installment paid	110	May 3	100½	May 15	108¾	June 21	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..J J	91¾	Jun 22	88¾	Jan 21	91¾	June 22	91¼	91¾
Do do registered	91	Jun 4	90¼	Jun 4	90¼	June 4	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 4½s, 1925..M N*	91¼	Mar 18	87½	May 23	85¾	June 22	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O					105½	Oct. 05	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A					111	My 22, 00	112	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M N					111	Jne 5, 99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	118¾	Jun 12	115	Jan 3	118¾	June 12	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921..*F A	131	Jun 8	130	Jan 3	131	June 3	128¾	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922..J D*	130	Feb 7	129	May 23	129	May 23	128	129½
Cleaf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943..*J J					103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913..A O*					100	No 18, 99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906..*J D	106¾	Apr 15	104½	Jun 19	104¾	June 19	104½	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934..*A O	127¾	Mar 10	119¾	Jan 15	121	June 20	123¾	..
Do do registered..*A O					117	No 20, 00	..	..
Do do registered..Q J					140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D					113½	De 6, 00	113	..
C.R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1921..A O*								
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908..*J J	109¾	Jan 18	106¾	Jan 5	108¾	June 18	108	..
Do 2d 3s, 1913..*M S	111	Jan 23	107¾	May 10	108	June 21	109	111
Do do registered..*M S	108	Mar 22	106¾	Apr 17	106¾	Apr 17	..	..
Cen. Br. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948..*J D	86	Mar 27	82	Jan 8	93	June 18	92½	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937..*M N	103½	Apr 26	96	Jan 31	101	June 22	101	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945..F A	120½	Mar 25	119	Feb 7	120½	Mar 25	119	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945..M N*	108	Apr 30	97½	Jan 18	108	June 22	107¾	108
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000..M N*					96	Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 4s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	83	Jun 21	60	Jan 9	80	June 22	81¾	82¼
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	39¾	Mar 8	20	Jan 2	34	June 22	34½	35
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	21	Jun 21	8	Jan 18	20½	June 22	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 6s, 1946..J J*					96	De 27, 99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947..*J J					102	Jne 29, 99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J J					106	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902..M N*	108	Mar 30	106¾	Mar 8	108	Apr 9	103½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987..J J*	137¼	Mar 2	127	Jan 22	132¾	June 21	132¾	133½
Do do registered..Q J	137	Mar 2	127	Jan 17	131	June 18	131	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912..Q M	106	Mar 15	100	Mar 15	106	Mar 15	..	..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910..Q March	104	Feb	7	102	Jun	21	102¼	June 22	102	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921..J J*	110¾	Jun	4	113	Jan	7	116	June 7	115	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s. Ser. A, July, 1908..A O	117	Apr	10	113¾	Jun	8	113¾	June 8	113¾	116
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911..A O	119	Feb	19	115¾	May	15	117	June 3	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939..*M N	122	Feb	7	119¾	May	8	120¾	June 21	120¼	121½
Do do registered..*M N	120¾	Apr	15	116	Apr	20	116	Apr 20	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992..*M S	108¾	Jun	18	104	Jan	4	108¾	June 19	108½	108¾
Do do registered..*M S	103	Apr	18	103	Apr	18	103	Apr 18	..	..
Do 1st & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	107½	Apr	30	104¾	Jan	8	107	June 21	106¾	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989..*J J	103	Jan	11	100	Jan	7	102¾	June 4	101	104
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940..J J*							102	No 28, 00	104¾	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M S							101¼	Ap 29, 99	104¾	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902..*M S	102¾	Jan	14	100¾	Mar	1	101½	June 15	101½	102
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903..*M N	106¼	Jan	9	103½	Jun	4	103¾	June 4	103½	..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912..A O*							105¼	Oct. 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949..A O*	94	Jan	12	90	Apr	4	92¾	June 4	..	93¼
Do certificates of interest..J J	93¾	Jun	21	85¾	Jan	7	92¾	June 4	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950..J J*	87¾	Jun	21	85¾	Jan	14	87¾	June 22	87	87½
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903..J J*	109¾	Jun	13	108¾	Jan	2	109¾	June 17	109¾	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901..A O*	102¾	Mar	1	100¼	Apr	9	100¼	Apr 23	100½	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913..*M N	112¾	Apr	10	109	May	21	110¾	June 19	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903..M S*	106¼	Apr	25	141¾	Feb	11	104	May 16	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919..A O*	114	Apr	12	114	Apr	12	114	Apr 12	115¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919..A O*	102	Mar	27	101¾	Jan	7	105	June 10	102¾	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922..*F A	102¾	Jan	7	101¾	Jun	12	101¾	June 12	101¾	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921..M S*	100¾	Jun	4	100¾	Jun	4	100¾	June 4	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A					104¾	Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949..J J*	104¼	Jan	28	103	May	28	103¾	June 14	103¾	104
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927..*M N	113	Apr	2	110¾	May	17	110¾	June 22	110½	..
Do do registered..*M N	112¾	Apr	17	112¾	Apr	17	112¾	Apr 17	..	..
Do new 4s, when issued..J J*	101	Apr	30	98¾	May	24	99¼	June 21	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911..*M S	123¾	Feb	25	121	Mar	13	121	June 10	119	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907..J D*	115	May	10	113	Feb	13	115	May 10	112¾	113½
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1934..A O*	140	Mar	29	135¾	Jan	11	138½	Apr 18	137	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937..M N*	127	Apr	26	115	Jan	2	122¾	June 19	123½	124½
Do do registered..M N*							119	May 11, 00	131½	..
Chi. Ind. Nor. R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	125	Mar	19	112¾	Jan	23	125	Apr 27	122	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—										
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	117	Apr	15	113	Jan	21	117	Apr 28	..	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947..J J*	114¾	Jun	6	106¾	Jan	31	114¼	June 6	113¾	115
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947..J J*	126½	Jun	18	115	Jan	15	126½	June 18	124	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—										
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold, R.D., 1902..J J*	102¾	Apr	23	180	May	31	180	May 31	..	..
Do 7s, £, 1902..J J*							172¾	Ap 10, 00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903..*J J	190	Jan	28	188½	Jan	28	190	Jan 28	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1903..*J J	194	Apr	29	182¾	Jan	2	183	June 1	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908..J J*	188	Apr	9	185¾	Jan	14	188	Apr 9	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909..J J*	117¾	May	22	117	Jan	4	117¾	May 22	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. Div. 6s, 1910..J J*	119	Apr	4	117¾	Jan	2	118	June 14	117½	119½
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910..*J J	119¾	Mar	11	117¾	May	13	118	May 28	117¾	120
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910..*J J	126½	Apr	12	125¼	Jan	23	126¾	Apr 18	125	127
Do 1st P. & D. Div. 6s, 1910..*J J	120½	May	24	119¾	Jan	15	119½	May 24	119¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910..*J J	119	Feb	7	118	Jan	9	118¾	May 28	118	120
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 1. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	122	Mar	5	119¾	Jan	3	119½	June 22	120	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1920..J J*	123¾	Apr	9	121¾	Apr	9	121¾	Apr 9	120¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910..J J*	110¾	Jan	9	110½	Apr	4	110¾	May 15	110¾	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	121	Apr	13	119¼	Jan	3	121	Apr 13	118¾	..
Do Wis. Min. Div. 5s, 1921..J J*	120	Feb	27	119	May	17	119	May 28	119	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914..J J*	115¾	May	2	114½	Apr	2	115¼	June 11	115	116¼
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924..*J J							137½	Jul 18, 99	134½	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916..J J*	116¾	Mar	2	115	May	27	115	May 27	115	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989..J J*	114½	Mar	1	111¾	Jun	6	111¾	June 19	112½	113¾
Do do registered..Q J							105½	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910..*J D	116¾	Feb	11	116¼	May	6	116¾	May 13	115¼	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913..*J D	122	Mar	11	121¾	Feb	7	122¾	Mar 12	..	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915..Q F	142¾	Apr	17	139¾	Jan	15	142	May 29	142½	..
Do gold 7s, 1902..J D*	108	Mar	19	104¾	Jun	20	104¾	June 20	104½	..
Do registered..J D*	108	Mar	19	104¾	Jun	20	104	June 20	104	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929..A O*	116¾	Mar	8	113¾	May	13	114¾	May 22	115	117
Do do registered..A O*							117	Oc 18, 00	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929..A O*	110¼	Mar	12	108¼	Jan	24	108¾	June 12	108¾	..
Do do registered..A O*	107¾	May	24	107¾	May	24	107¾	May 24	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933..*M N	125¼	Jan	8	121½	May	7	122	June 13	122	..
Do do registered..*M N	123	May	22	123	Jan	11	123	May 28	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909..M N*	110¾	Apr	17	108	Jan	7	109	May 29	..	..
Do do registered..M N*	108¾	Apr	17	108¾	Apr	17	108¾	Apr 17	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921..A O 15	117	Mar	7	116	Jan	18	117	June 18	113	117
Do do registered..A O 15							117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926..F A 15	112	Mar	20	103½	Jun	12	109½	June 12	..	..
Do do registered..F A 15							107	Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987..M N*	110¼	Mar	20	100¼	Mar	18	110	Apr 26	..	..
Do do registered..Q F							103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901..J J*							103¾	Fe 26, 00	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907..M N*							120¾	No 10, 00	119	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905..M S*	113	Jan	23	113	Jan	23	113	Jan 23	110	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 3s, 1900..*M S							111¼	Ap 24, 00	110¼	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910..*M S	111	Mar	20	111	Mar	20	111	June 4	110¾	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921..*M N	141¼	Apr	19	135½	May	29	135¾	May 29	134¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907..*F A	107¾	Feb	21	107¼	Feb	21	107¾	Feb 21	108	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929..*F A	127¾	Jan	17	123¾	Feb	4	127	May 23	127¼	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924..J J*	143	Apr	12	138½	Jan	2	142¼	May 23	140¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	143¾	Apr	8	143¾	Apr	8	143¾	Apr 8	139¾	..
Do incomes, 1911..*M N	125	Mar	25	113	Apr	25	113	Apr 25	111	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917..J J*	131½	May	1	130¾	Jan	23	131	May 23	130¼	131½
Do registered..J J*	132½	Mar	27	132¼	Mar	27	132¼	May 27	126	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988..*J J	110	Jan	25	107¾	Jan	3	108¾	June 19	108¾	108¾
Do do registered..*J J	108	Mar	5	100¾	Jan	8	108	June 22	106	106½
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905..*J J	99¾	Feb	20	99¾	Feb	20	99¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905..*J J							83¼	Au 25, 00	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905..*J J							97	De 19, 00	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923..A O*	112½	Mar	21	110¼	Apr	3	110¾	May 31	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923..A O*							100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J J	142	May	7	134¼	Jan	16	139	June 21	135½	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918..*M N	140½	Mar	11	134	Feb	8	138¾	May 23	138	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	132	Jun	3	130	Jan	5	132	June 19	132	..
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930..*J J	140	Mar	22	140	Mar	22	140	Mar 22	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947..J J*	98	Mar	15	92	Jan	8	96¾	June 21	96	96¼
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919..M N*							106	Oc 4, 99	107	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932..Q M	110¾	Jan	28	110	Mar	13	110	Mar 13	110	115¼
Chi. & V. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off..J D*							100	Oc 28, 99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919..J J							103	Ja 17, 00	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905..A O*							116	De 14, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941..*M N	115	Mar	15	113	May	22	113	May 22	114	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993..*J D	103¼	Mar	27	101	Jan	4	103¼	June 19	102	103
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939..J J	99	Jan	10	91	Jan	10	99	Jan 10	102	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990..M N*	105¾	Apr	9	102	May	16	104	June 20	..	103½
Do do registered..M N*							99	May 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940..M S*	100	Apr	2	100	Apr	2	100	June 14	100½	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940..J J*							83	No 22, 99	101½	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	104½	Apr	8	98¼	Jan	15	102	Apr 30	102	..
C., I. S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936..Q F	105	Jun	6	101	May	7	106	June 6	104	..
Do con. 6s, 1930..*M N							100	Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928..*J J	115½	Feb	16	113¾	Jan	18	115¾	May 13	116¼	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940..*A O	100	Mar	18	95	Apr	8	97	June 19	96	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990..A	73	Mar	23	67¼	Jan	2	66	June 21	65	67
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914..*J D	138	Jun	10	130	May	10	138	June 10	130	131½
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934..*J J	138¼	Jun	18	134	Jan	28	138¾	June 18	..	140
Cin. Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901..M S*							105¾	No 24, 99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901..*A O							101¾	De 7, 00	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933..A O*							111	Se 5, 00	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938..*J J	130½	Mar	8	129¼	May	29	129¼	May 29	129½	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947..J J*	87¾	Mar	1	78	Jan	24	84¾	June 22	84¼	85
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947..J J*	87	Mar	30	77	Jan	23	84	June 20	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929..*F A	83¾	Apr	20	83	Jan	4	88¾	June 22	85½	89¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943..*A O							102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	123½	Jan	8	120¾	Apr	10	120¾	Apr 10	120½	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906..A O*	117¾	May	6	117¾	May	6	117¾	May 6	116¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914..*M N	140	Feb	19	139¾	Jan	29	139¾	Apr 16	136	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901..A O*	104½	Feb	4	101¼	Apr	4	101¾	May 22	101¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915..*J D	140½	Apr	9	140	May	23	140	May 23	136½	..
Do do registered..J D							140	Oc 26, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921..*J J	136½	May	23	136	Feb	5	136½	June 4	136¼	..
Do registered							135¾	Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923..F A*	119	Feb	26	118½	Mar	5	118½	May 20	117¾	119½
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923..*M S							103½	Dc 15, 00	..	..
Del., & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917..M S*	147¾	May	2	145½	Mar	19	147½	May 2	147	..
Do registered..*M S*	150	Feb	15	150	Feb	18	150	Feb 15	..	..
Ald. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906..*A O	117	Feb	7	117	Feb	7	117	Feb 7	115¾	..
Do registered..*A O							127	Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906..*A O	111¾	Jun	18	111¾	Jun	6	111½	June 18	111¾	112¾
Do do registered..*A O	112¾	Feb	15	112¾	Feb	15	112¾	Feb 15	..	112¾
Rens. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921..M N*	155½	Mar	1	150½	May	3	150½	May 3	152¾	..
Do registered..M N*	151	Jan	17	151	Jan	17	151	Jan 17	150	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936..*J	104¼	Jun	21	100	Jan	23	104¾	June 21	104	104½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936..*J J	111	May	20	108	Jan	10	111	June 11	111¼	111¾
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928..J J	119	May	6	107	Jan	10	119	June 19	110¾	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917..M N*	111	Feb	28	106¾	Jan	19	111	Feb 28	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*J D							98½	No 20, 00	97	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995..J D	94¾	Mar	28	85	Jan	23	91	June 10	90	92½
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937..A O*	115	Feb	25	110½	Jan	16	114¾	June 20	..	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928..*J J							92¾	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	116	Mar	18	112	Jan	11	113¾	May 17	115	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	112¾	Apr	18	112¾	Apr	18	112¾	Apr 18	112	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947..*M N	119¾	Jan	7	116¾	Jan	28	118¾	Jan 28	..	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919..*M S	121	Jan	7	120¾	Apr	13	120¾	Apr 13	..	122
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923..*M S	118	Jan	26	116	Apr	23	116	Apr 23	..	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920..A O*	124	Feb	11	123¾	Mar	6	123¾	Mar 6	..	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928..*J D							108¾	Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920..M S*	143¾	Feb	20	140	Apr	4	142	June 22	142	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920..M S*	135¾	Mar	30	135¼	May	17	135¼	May 17	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935..A O*	140	Feb	28	138	Jan	17	138	June 12	138	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	136¾	Apr	3	135¾	Apr	3	135¾	Apr 3	132	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1900..A O	108	Jan	3	105	Apr	10	108	June 5	106¼	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	123	Apr	11	120	Jan	8	121	May 31	123¾	..
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & E. 1st c. 6s, 1913..J J	124¾	May	22	121	May	22	121	May 22	118	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946..*M N							100	Oc 27, 98	115	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996..*J J	100¼	Jun	20	96¾	Jan	21	100¼	June 20	100¼	100¾
Do registered..*J J							93½	My 26, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996..*J J	90¾	Jun	18	82¾	Jan	21	90¾	June 22	90¼	91
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951..*F A	96¾	Jun	13	95¾	Jun	15	96	June 22	96¾	96½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937..J J	118¾	Mar	9	111	Jan	18	117	May 2	113¾	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937..*F A	94	Feb	11	94	Feb	11	94	Feb 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940..F A*	106¾	Jun	12	100	Mar	6	106¾	June 20	106¾	107½
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943..*M N	115¾	Jun	8	111¾	Jun	8	115¾	June 8	114	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942..*J D	111¾	May	8	107¾	Jan	11	111¾	May 22	108	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910..*A O	118½	Mar	18	115¾	May	10	115¾	May 16	115¾	117¾
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933..*F A							98	No 10, 97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921..J J	124	Jun. 6	123¼	Mar 26	123	June 22	124	..	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942..*A O	111	Mar 19	107	May 28	109	June 21	108	..	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923..*A O					110	May, 93	109	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930..*A O					110	Sep. 91	100¾	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926..*J J	108½	Feb	20	106	Feb	21	108	Feb 21	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	..	....	..	....	100	Se 6, 00	105	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943..*J J	..	....	..	....	90¾	May, 90	..	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941..J J	..	....	..	....	103	Mr 11, 98	104	106	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921..J D*	111	May 20	76½	Jan 4	107¾	June 22	107	107¾	..
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5-4s, 1928..J J*	92	Jun 6	67	Jan 21	90	June 21	90	91	..
Gal., H. & H. pf 1882 1st 5s, 1913..*A O	103	Jan 2	101	May 31	101	May 31	..	..	..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945..A O*	..	....	..	....	108	De 12, 98	..	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct.

BOND LIST.

a list of bonds which do
r proper alphabetical or-
ate Bond Quotation List,"
ranged. Opposite each is
the system under which
the table referred to:

OAD BONDS.

	System.
	Southern Railway.
	Sav., Fla. & West.
	Delaware & Hud.
	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Buff., R. & Pitts.
	Central of N. J.
	Southern Railway.
	Southern Railway.
	Southern Pacific.
	Michigan Central.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Illinois Central.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
	Long Island.
	Sav., Fla. & West.
	Erie.
	Erie.
	Illinois Central.
	Seaboard & Roan.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Bur., C. R. & N.
	Baltimore & Ohio.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Erie.
	At., Top. & S. Fe.
	Illinois Central.
	Pennsylvania Co.
	C., C. C. & St. L.
	C., C. C. & St. L.
	Buff., R. & Pitts.
	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Pennsylvania Co.
	Southern Railway.
	Hocking Val. Ry.
	Norfolk & West.
	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
	Chi. & Northwest
	Lake Sh. & M. S.
	St. Paul, M. & M.
	Southern Railway.
	Chesa. & Ohio.
	Lehigh Valley.
	Pennsylvania Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
	Pere Marquette.
	St. L. & San F.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Southern Railway.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	N. W. C.
	Pennsylvania Co.
	St. Louis South.
	Chi., Bur. & Q.
	N. Y., N. H. & H.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Erie.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
	Bur., C. R. & N.
	St. Paul, M. & M.
	Chicago & Alton.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Baltimore & Ohio.
	St. Paul & Man.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Del., Lack. & W.
	Louis. & Nash.
	N. Y., N. H. & H.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Pennsylvania Co.
	Long Island.
	Erie.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Del., Lack. & W.
	Erie.
	N. Y., N. H. & H.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Long Island.
	Erie.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Lake Erie & West.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	C., Ft. P., M. & O.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	C., C. C. & St. L.
	Union Pacific.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Union Pacific.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Missouri Pacific.
	Louis. & Nash.
	C., C. C. & St. L.
	Pennsylvania Co.
	Pennsylvania Co.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Del. & Hudson.
	Southern Railway.
	Southern Railway.
	Buff., R. & Pitts.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Mobile & Ohio.
	Missouri Pacific.
	Wabash.
	Ter. R.R. of St. L.
	Illinois Central.
	Northern Pacific.
	Northern Pacific.
	C., St. P., M. & O.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Norfolk & West.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
	Sav., Fla. & West.
	Southern Railway.
	Louis. & Nash.
	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Del., Lack. & W.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Rio Grande West.
	Union Pacific.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Missouri Pacific.
	Southern Railway.
	Del., Lack. & W.
	Southern Railway.
	Northern Pacific.
	Southern Railway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Baltimore & Ohio.
	Erie.
	St. Paul, M. & M.
	Chi. & Northwest.
NEOUS BONDS.	
	Tenn. C., I. & R.
	Pea. R. & C. Co.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Pea. Co. & Gas.
	Tenn. Coal & Iron.
	N. Y. Gas & Elec.
	Southern Railway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Central of N. J.
	Central of N. J.
	Missouri Valley.
	Erie.
	Chicago & Alton.
	Chi., Ind. & Louis.
	Lake Sh. & M. S.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Manhattan Rway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Erie.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
	Bur., C. R. & N.
	St. Paul, M. & M.
	Chicago & Alton.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Baltimore & Ohio.
	St. Paul & Man.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Del., Lack. & W.
	Louis. & Nash.
	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
	Southern Railway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Central of N. J.
	Central of N. J.
	Missouri Valley.
	Erie.
	Chicago & Alton.
	Chi., Ind. & Louis.
	Lake Sh. & M. S.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.

1901

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S*	106½ Jan 16	104¾ Mar 13	104¾ June 21	104¾ ..
Do do registered M S*	106¾ Feb 21	105 Apr 30	105½ May 20	104¾ ..
Do deb. g. 4s. 1890-1905 *J D	102¾ Apr 30	102¼ Jan 16	103¼ Apr 30	104¾ ..
Do do registered *J D	102½ Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	100¾ ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905 *M N	103¾ Apr 30	101¾ Jun 4	101¾ June 4	101 ..
Do do registered *M N	.. ..	....	103¾ Au 1, 99	101 ..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997 J J*	110¾ Apr 24	109 Jan 18	110 June 19	109¼ 110
Do do registered J J*	109¼ May 20	109¼ May 20	109¼ May 20	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998. *F A	97¼ Jan 15	94 Apr 26	95¼ June 21	95¾ 96¼
Do do registered *F A	97 Jan 11	96 Mar 27	96 Mar 27	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998. *F A	99 Jan 25	95 May 16	98 June 22	97½ 97¾
Do do registered M N	97½ Jan 10	94½ May 1	96½ June 21	.. 97
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	116¼ Mar 5	113 May 28	115¼ June 20	.. ..
Do registered *J J	115¼ Mar 28	112½ Jan 17	114¼ June 19	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J*	112¼ Jan 30	111 Mar 1	111 Mar 1	.. ..
Do registered J J*	.. ..	....	106 Jne 17,98	.. ..
Clear. B.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s, S.A., 1940. J J	.. ..	....	95 Jul 28,98	.. ..
Do do registered	.. ..	....	104 Jul 24,97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000 *M N	.. ..	....	115¾ May 2, 00	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986. *F A	.. ..	....	102 Fe 3, 00	105 ..
R.W. & O.c.n.1st ext.5s, July, 1922. A O	128¾ Mar 18	125½ May 20	128¾ June 19	125½ 127½
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1915 *M N	.. ..	....	109 Jan., 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915. *F A	.. ..	....	113 Ap 13,99	112 ..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922. J J*	.. ..	....	110 Oc 15, 00	110 ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991. M S*	.. ..	....	107½ Jul 6, 00	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O*	122½ May 8	121 Jan 18	122½ May 8	120 124½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—				
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 F A*	117¾ May 15	117 Feb 13	117¾ May 15	116½ ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D*	110¾ Feb 21	108½ Jun 11	108½ June 12	108½ ..
Do do registered, 1903 J D*	110¼ Jan 2	110¼ Jan 8	111 May 2	109¼ ..
Do. g. 3½s, 1997 *J D	111¼ May 17	108½ Jun 11	108¾ June 17	108¾ ..
Do do registered *J D	.. ..	....	110½ Mr 17,00	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L.S. & M.S., 1901. *A O	.. ..	....	108¾ De 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J*	128 Jun 19	128 Jun 19	128 June 19	128 ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s, 1932. J J*	146¾ Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	143 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902. *M N	106¾ Mar 4	102½ May 20	103 May 20	103½ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902 *M N	103¼ Mar 11	102½ Jan 30	103¼ Mar 11	101½ ..
Do 6s, 1909 *M S*	119 Jan 3	118½ Apr 10	119 June 20	118½ ..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S	131 Jun 20	127¾ Jan 9	131 June 20	130 ..
Do do registered, March, 1931. Q M	.. ..	....	126 Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940 *J J	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	109½ ..
Do registered	.. ..	....	100¾ No 28,00	.. ..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937. A O*	106¼ Mar 14	106 Apr 12	107¼ June 19	106¾ 107½
Do registered A O*	107 Apr 8	106 Jun 19	106 June 19	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903. *J D	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 A O*	202 Jun 8	190 Apr 11	202 June 19	190 ..
Do registered	.. ..	....	187 No 17,99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100	197 Jan 17	195 Feb 21	195 Feb 21	.. ..
Housatonic R. con g. 5s, 1937 M N*	136 Mar 12	134 Mar 8	134½ May 25	132 ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N	.. ..	....	125¾ Fe 5, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J*	.. ..	....	114 Ja 5, 00	.. ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J	110 Apr 12	110 Apr 12	110 Apr 12	.. ..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992. M S	108 Jan 9	104 May 14	104¼ June 21	104¼ 104½
Do do registered, $5,000 only M S	.. ..	....	101¾ No 20,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M N	112½ Mar 28	110½ May 14	110½ May 15	112¼ ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931. *M N	136 Apr 2	132 May 21	132 May 21	132¾ 134½
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932. *A O	133¼ Mar 4	131 Apr 4	131¾ Apr 20	130¾ ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 *F A	133 Feb 20	133¼ Apr 23	133¼ Apr 23	132 133
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922. *J J	107½ Jun 3	107 Jun 3	107½ June 3	108 112
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1080. M N*	103¾ Mar 14	101½ May 27	102 June 19	101½ ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996. A O*	104 Mar 9	99½ Jan 21	103 June 20	102¾ ..
Do registered	.. ..	....	97½ Jul 16,00	98 ..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997. Q J	106 Mar 7	104¼ Jan 8	105¾ June 20	105½ 106
Do registered Q J	107¾ Mar 26	104½ Mar 22	105 June 14	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	78¾ Apr 30	69¾ Jan 21	72½ June 22	72½ 73¾
Do do registered Q F	72¾ Jun 5	72¾ Jun 5	72¾ June 5	.. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996 J D*	102 May 28	102 May 28	102 May 28	.. 100
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 *F A	131½ Feb 18	131½ Feb 18	131½ Feb 18	131 ..
Do registered certificates Q F	.. ..	....	132 Jul 28,99	.. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948 Q M	.. ..	....	88¾ May 31,00	85½ ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931 F A*	122¾ Feb 13	122½ Feb 13	122½ Feb 13	121½ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O*	117 Jan 9	111½ Apr 10	112 June 10	112 ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 *J D	103 Jan 8	102 Feb 13	102 Feb 16	104 ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933. J J*	119 Jun 20	115½ Apr 18	119 June 20	117½ ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936. *J D	112½ Jun 3	112 Feb 27	112½ June 3	110 112
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	.. ..	....	95 De 12,00	100 ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901 J J*	.. ..	....	73 Ap 4, 00	.. 70
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946. *J D	111 May 22	108 Jan 9	111 June 22	110 ..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910. M N*	.. ..	....	101 De 15,00	.. ..
Do do 4½s, 1917 *A O	105 Jan 31	102 May 17	102 May 17	102 106¼
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J*	115¼ Mar 12	114¼ Jan 16	115¼ May 27	114½ ..
Do registered, 1921 J J*	114½ Mar 8	110¾ Jun 20	110¾ June 20	110 ..
Do gtd. 3½s.col.tr.reg.cts., 1937. M S*	.. ..	....	102 No 11,98	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932. A O*	126¾ Mar 22	122¾ Apr 15	122½ Apr 15	123 126
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942 *J J	.. ..	....	121 Oc 22, 00	122½ ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J*	.. ..	....	102 No 7, 00	.. ..
P., C. C. & St. L. Cn. g. g. t. 4½s, A. 1940. A O*	118 Mar 28	114¼ Jun 12	114½ June 18	114½ ..
Do Series B, gtd. 1942 *A O	117¾ Feb 13	118 Jun 6	118 June 6	114¾ ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N*	116½ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N*	.. ..	....	100 Ap 12,00	106¼ ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949 F A*	96¾ Apr 18	97 May 16	97 May 16	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*	136¾ Apr 29	136¼ Apr 29	136¾ Apr 29	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*	136¼ Apr 12	135 Apr 1	136¼ Apr 12	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O*	136¾ Jan 28	128¾ Apr 11	130 Apr 11	.. ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923. *M N	.. ..	....	108 May 12,97	.. ..
Un. N. J. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944. *M N	.. ..	....	117 May 1, 00	.. ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935. *M N	.. ..	....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941. J J*	112½ Jan 25	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	.. ..
Atlc. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 *M S	.. ..	....	102 No 10,97	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921. Q F	133¼ Jan 26	133¼ Jan 22	133½ Jan 26	.. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	.. ..	....	101 Oc 31, 00	.. ..
Pere Marquette—				
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920 A O*	127 Feb 4	126 Jan 10	127 Feb 4	122 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 *M N	114½ Mar 5	108 Jan 10	112 June 11	112 114¾
Do Pt.Huron Div.1st g.5s,1939. *A O	116½ Mar 28	109 Jan 19	114 May 20	114½ ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*	.. ..	....	137 No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 A O*	.. ..	....	107¾ Oc 28, 98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	.. ..	....	121 No 26,98	122¾ ..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928. A O	.. ..	....	114 Mar., 93	.. ..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916 J J*	.. ..	....	90 Jne 24,99	95 ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 6s, 1940 A O*	118 Feb 16	113¾ Mar 8	117¾ June 6	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	.. ..	....	96 Jul 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	100¾ Apr 4	100 Feb 14	100¾ Apr 4	.. ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	100¾ Apr 29	98 Jan 21	100¾ May 21	101 ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927. M N*	121½ Mar 12	121 Feb 15	121¼ Mar 12	.. ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	99 Jun 21	92¼ Jan 3	96¾ June 22	98¼ 98¾
Do registered *J J	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J*	103¾ Jun 21	98¼ Jan 4	103¾ June 22	103 104
Do mtg.& col.tr.g.4s.Se.A,1949. *A O	96¾ Jun 12	93¼ Apr 8	96 June 21	95 96
Utah C.1st gtd.g.l.g.4s,Jan.1.1918. A O	.. ..	....	88¾ Se 27, 00	92 ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939. J D*	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	104 ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	84 May 25	82½ Jun 3	83 Jun 3	83 84
Do guaranteed J J*	94¼ May 23	92½ Jan 3	94¼ May 23	.. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947 *J J	98 Jun 19	89½ Jan 11	98 June 20	.. ..
St. L. & S.F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906. M N*	112¾ Feb 14	112 May 6	112 May 6	114½ ..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906 M N*	114¼ May 31	111¾ Jan 22	114¼ June 6	114½ ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N*	113¾ Apr 25	111¾ Jan 8	114¼ May 23	114½ ..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919. F A*	.. ..	....	113¾ July, 98	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	130¾ Jun 12	127¾ Jan 8	130¾ June 12	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 J J*	119 May 31	112½ Jan 3	119 June 19	118 124
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987 A O*	.. ..	....	102¾ Oc 17, 00	.. ..
Ft. S. & V. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	.. ..	....	105 Oc 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J*	101¼ Apr 23	91¼ Jan 2	100 May 24	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947. A O*	.. ..	....	100 Jne 18,00	.. ..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929 *A O	100 Apr 29	96 Feb 8	100 Apr 29	.. ..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930 *A O	102¾ Jun 22	97 Apr 9	102¾ June 22	.. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s.bd.cts.,1989. M N*	100¾ Mar 14	95¾ Jan 28	98¾ June 21	98¾ 98¾
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989. J J	82¼ Jun 8	71 Jan 18	82 June 22	81½ 82
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O*	118¾ Feb 20	118¼ Jan 22	118¾ Feb 20	115¾ ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	120½ Feb 25	116 May 17	116 May 17	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	142 Feb 11	140¾ Apr 19	140¾ June 6	141 ..
Do do registered J J*	.. ..	....	137½ Fe 22,99	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J*	116¾ Jun 13	114¾ Jan 3	116¾ June 18	116¾ ..
Do do do registered J J*	116¾ Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	.. ..
Do do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 J D	107¾ May 6	103 May 13	103¾ June 13	.. ..
Do do registered *J D	100 May 6	106 May 6	106 May 6	.. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	.. ..	....	123 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	140 May 24	132 Jan 21	140 May 24	139 ..
Do registered J J*	.. ..	....	115 Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	122 Mar 6	121 Apr 22	121¼ May 20	125½ ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908. *A O	110 Feb 14	106½ Jun 7	106¾ June 7	.. ..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938 *J D	.. ..	....	120 Ap 11,99	121¼ ..
Do registered *J D	.. ..	....	115 Ap 24,98	.. ..
St. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942 M S*	104 Jan 9	104 Jan 9	104 Jan 9	.. ..
St. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J	.. ..	....	112 Jne 9, 00	.. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g.6s,1934. J J*	.. ..	....	126¾ Ja. 13, 00	127¾ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 A O	.. ..	....	112 Mr 17,99	.. ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934 J J*	94¾ Feb 15	94 Feb 6	94¾ Feb 15	.. ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 M N*	109¾ Feb 13	106¾ Feb 25	106¾ Feb 25	.. ..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *J J	87 Jan 12	87 Jan 12	87 Jan 12	84 86
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918 J J*	91¾ Jun 3	91¼ Jun 3	91¾ June 3	89 86
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J*	.. ..	....	104¾ Fe 5, 97	.. ..
Southern Pacific Company—				
Do 2-6 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905. J D*	101¼ May 31	98¾ Jan 24	99¾ June 20	99¼ 100
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949. J D	95¾ Feb 19	88 Jan 3	93¾ June 22	93½ 95¼
Do do registered J D	.. ..	....	86 No 6, 99	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 F A*	102¾ Jan 31	100 Feb 14	102¾ June 20	102 102¼
Do do registered	.. ..	....	99¾ Jne 1, 00	.. ..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug. 1929. J D	89¾ Apr 11	83¼ Jan 18	87¼ June 20	87½ 87¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 F A*	113 May 28	108¾ Mar 22	113 May 28	113 114¾
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905 *J D	107¾ Feb 25	107¼ Feb 25	107¼ Feb 25	104 ..
Do M. & F. Div. 1st 6s, 1931 *M N	106 Apr 26	100 Jan 3	106 June 21	.. ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937 J J*	113 Mar 25	110 Jan 2	112¼ June 22	113 ..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912 A O*	111¼ Apr 20	110¼ Apr 8	111¼ June 21	112 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921 *A O	95 Mar 21	86¾ Jan 22	92¾ June 15	91 ..
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933 *M N	109¾ Feb 26	109¾ Feb 26	109¾ Feb 26	.. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 J J*	125 Feb 26	125 Feb 26	125 Feb 26	125 ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	137¼ Jan 29	136 Apr 29	137 June 19	135 ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	107¾ Mar 23	105½ Mar 16	107¾ Mar 23	.. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943 *J J	91¾ Jun 17	77¾ Jan 8	90¾ June 20	90¼ 91
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A*	110¾ Feb 8	110 Apr 11	110 Apr 11	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 M S*	.. ..	....	106¾ No 17,99	108 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	110¾ Jun 12	108¾ Jan 3	110¾ June 12	.. ..
S.P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar. 1900-10. J J	114¾ Jun 8	110¾ Apr 1	114¾ June 10	113 114¾

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905. *A O	111½ Jan 30	108¼ Jan 21	111½ Jan 30	108 ..
Do do Series B	106¾ Apr 22	106¾ Apr 22	106¾ Apr 22	108 ..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	108 Jun 4	108 Jun 4	108 June 4	108 ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912. A O	120 Feb 15	119 Jan 19	120 Feb 15	117 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	.. ..	....	107 No 27,00	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	109¾ Mar 28	106½ May 3	107¾ June 14	107¾ ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941. J J*	110¾ Jun 22	96 Jan 8	110¾ June 22	110 ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911. *J J	112¾ Jun 21	110 Mar 12	112¾ June 21	.. ..
Gila V.,G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924. M N*	107 Mar 2	105 Jan 9	105 June 7	107 110
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907. *J J	.. ..	....	98 Au 6, 97	104 ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O*	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	.. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J	120 Jun 22	111¾ Jan 4	120 June 22	120 121
Do registered J J	119 Jun 22	110 Jan 4	119 June 22	.. ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996. J J	110½ Apr 1	109 Jan 21	109 Apr 24	111 ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938. *M S	116½ Feb 5	113¾ Jan 13	114¾ June 20	114 ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 *J J	130 Mar 25	130 Mar 25	130 Mar 25	.. ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J*	95¼ Apr 25	93¼ Jan 25	94¾ May 6	.. 95
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	121 Jun 12	119¾ Mar 21	121 June 12	121¼ ..
E. T. Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930. J J*	120¾ Apr 25	117½ Jan 23	120 Apr 26	.. ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	121 Apr 10	117 May 28	119 June 21	119 120
Do do registered	115 Jun 21	115 Jun 21	115 June 21	.. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *J J	128 Jun 1	124½ Feb 7	128 June 12	128 ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J*	129 Apr 8	124½ Jan 24	128 June 17	127½ 128
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 *J J	124½ Jun 22	122 Jan 7	124½ June 22	124½ 125¾
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 M S*	.. ..	....	101¼ Jul 20,00	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *A O	109¼ Feb 15	109 Apr 10	109 Apr 10	.. ..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948. M N*	.. ..	....	83 De 10,00	.. ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 *M N	116 Jun 14	113 May 15	116 June 14	115 ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 *M N	115 Jun 10	115 Jun 10	115 June 10	115 ..
Do serial, Series D A O*	.. ..	....	102 Oc 13, 00	.. ..
Do serial, Series E A O*	.. ..	....	100 Ja 12, 99	.. ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924. *F A	.. ..	....	91½ Se 14, 00	.. ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 J J*	120¾ Jun 8	110 Apr 29	120¾ June 8	120¼ ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *M N	100 May 27	106 Jan 4	108 June 13	108 ..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939. J J	.. ..	....	117 Jul 25,00	.. ..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939. A O*	116 Mar 18	116 Mar 18	116 Mar 18	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A*	116½ May 23	115¼ Mar 12	116½ May 23	115½ ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 A O	115 Mar 6	115 Mar 6	115 Mar 6	112½ 116½
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905. *M S	104 Feb

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—August.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	7	S	Jan., 1901	530	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	265	275
Astor National	250,000	..	..	.....	600	670
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	325	335
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	118	..
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	155	192½
Chase National	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	705	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 01	325	335
Chemical Nat	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4020	4070
Citizens' (Nat.) ($20)	600,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	100	..
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	700	705
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	305	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	400	412
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	405	420
Domestic Exch. National	300,000	..	..	.....	101	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	142½	150
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	Apr. 1, 01	3150	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	500,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	4400	..
Fourteenth St	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	100	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	250	270
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	28	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	145	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30, 01	405	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	128	158
German Exch	200,000	6	S	Nov., 1900	305	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	158	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	680	700
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan., 1901	580	..
Irving Nat ($50)	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	195	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	800,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	255	275
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	405	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	305	320
Mar & Ful. Nat	000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	265	..
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	260	..
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	112	..
Mercantile Nat	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	275	285
Merch. Nat ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	105	..
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($30)	600,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	140	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	185	195
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1395	..
New York Nat	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	336	..
N. Y. County Nat	200,000	100	..	Mar 21, 01	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	175	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	173	..
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	106	115
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	218	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 01	190	200
Park (National)	2,000,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	575	615
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	345	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	111	..
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Republic (Nat.)	1,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	275	295
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	465	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	355	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	200	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 01	107	115
State	100,000	8	S	Jan., 1901	475	..
State of N. Y	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	236	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	110	125
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	300	..
Western Nat	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	595	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	*505	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	240	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	280	295
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	200	210
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Apr. 1, 01	1930	1975
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	545	570
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	410	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	405	..
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 10, 01	410	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	1490	1510
Fifth Avenue	500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	975	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	310	330
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 01	715	..
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 01	310	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1901	420	430
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	695	720
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	252½	..
Manhattan ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	450	510
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	335	345
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1901	900	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	315	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1050	1250
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1900	1325	1365
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 01	900	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	285	295
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	May 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	..	..	.....	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 01	515	535
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	275	280
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan., 1901	1380	1415
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	455	470
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	1675	1720
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	340	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	200	205

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N.Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	68	70
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	2,000,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	31	33½
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	94	96
10th & 23d St	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1900	65	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	580,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	38½	40
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	97

GAS COMPANIES.

Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Binghamton Gas	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	23	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6¼	8
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	73	76
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	106	107½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,808,825	5	..	1900	67¼	69
Do preferred	3,085,800	5	S	Jan 15, 01	94	97
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	89	89½
Cost Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103½	..
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	32
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	75	..
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	2,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	99	..
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	98	99
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
JacksonGas ($50)	250,000	2	..	Jan., 1901	70	75
Do 1st 5s, 1937	280,000	2½	..	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107	108½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108¼	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	59½	60½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	93½	95
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Q	May 15, 01	50	55
Do gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86	87½
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	133
Do preferred	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,332,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee) Do col. tr. 1st 6s, 1933	4,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	97	100
	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	92	95
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,600,000	60c	Q	Mar 20, 01	*57	59
American Chicle	6,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr. 1, 01	90	97
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	80	82
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	10½
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	40	41
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,990,475	2½	S	Jan., 1901	4	4½
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 10, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	50½	52
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	92	93
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	10	12½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	67½	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*15⅝	16¾
Brit. Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1901	98⅝	99
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	¾
Carnegie Steel coll. trust s. f. 5s, 2300	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	101	104
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	107	110
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	23½	26
Chesebrough Mfg.	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	69	72
Compressed Air	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 01	410	430
Con. Car Heating	6,158,400	..	..	.....	17	25
Con. Refrig'sting	1,130,400	2½	S	Feb., 1901	50	60
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	8½	9½
Do preferred	540,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	15	20
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	65	75
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	3	4½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1⅝	Q	Jun 15, 01	29	34
Denver & S. W.	3,000,000	1½	Q	May 8, 01	69½	71
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	May 8, 01	69½	71
Do gen. 5s, 1920	4,759,000	2½	S	June 1, 01	95½	96¼
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	21	23
Do preferred	1,630,300	..	..	.....	50	53
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	6	..	1899	8	12
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	18	22
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1¾	2¼
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Gen'l Carriage	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	2⅛
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	98	101
Havana Com'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	10¼	12
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	46	49
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,630,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	900,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	1
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	50	60
J'sey & B'rham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	120	125
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*2½	3
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 30, 01	164	167
Mex. Nat. con. pf.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	25⅝	28
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	26	28
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 01	87	89
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 2, 01	107	110
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*2⅜	3¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	13⅝	14
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	35⅜	35⅝
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 01	94	95
Peo., Dec. & Evv.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,400,000	..	..	.....	*35¼	36½
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	17	25
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 01	325	325
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 01	204	210
Royal B. Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	98	100
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	145	150

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Seaboard Air L.	39,107,600	..	..	.....	30	30¼
Do preferred	18,035,100	..	..	.....	53½	53¾
Do 1st 4s, 1950	12,035,000	2	S	Apr., 1901	39½	40
Singer Mfg.	25,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 30, 01	228	230
South. Lt. & Trac.	1,980,000	2½	S	May 15, 01	89½	92
Do col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	..	Mar., 1901	91½	92½
Standard Coupler	1,265,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred	800,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	..
Standard Oil	97,500,000	12	Q	Jun 15, 01	730	735
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*10	18
Swift & Co.	29,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	103	..
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A. $15 paid ($50)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	6¼
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*23¾	23½
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	940,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	3	..	1883	5	6½
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 10, 01	68	70
Union Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*3⅝	¼
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	85	94
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 01	118	120
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 01	116	118
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	7	7½
Do preferred	12,500,000	1½	..	June, 1900	36⅝	37
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Do preferred	3,750,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	91	94
Va. Iron, C. & C.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	10
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	48	51
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	18	Q	Apr., 1901	*188	192
Werth'n Pump pf	2,060,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	108	112

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1901	600	..
Eagle ($40)	800,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City	200,000	4	S	July, 1900	80	90
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	290	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	190
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	125	140
Home	3,000,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	295	305
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	..
New York	200,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	..	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	..	95
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	135	150
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb., 1901	320	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	752,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	229,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	⅝	S	Jan., 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	246	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100	101¼
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	240	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	116	118
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown Do 1st 6s, 1922	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	165	180
Can. P., N. & E. R.	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1901	210	220
Chris'r 10th St.	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	104	105
Columbus Ry.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	178	..
Do preferred	3,500,000	..	..	.....	36½	38
Coney Island & B.	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1901	97	100
Do 1st 5s, 1903	1,988,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	330	350
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	900,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100½	102
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. stock	1,236,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1908	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	67	69
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	106½	110¼
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St Do 1st 6s, 1909	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	226	..
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s, 1910	236,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	110	..
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	113	115
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	99	101
Nassau Electric, B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	600,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	112	113
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1901	97½	98⅜
New Or. City R.R.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	93	96
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1901	198	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	30	32
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	38	41
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	24
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	Mar., 1901	213	215
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	118	119
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,800,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1901	208	215
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	105	108
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	116	118
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	60	63
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1896	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St. De 1st ext. 6s, 1909	660,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	395	410

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Columbus Edison Company—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Exploration Company of New York—Books close.
Fifth Avenue Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Hocking Valley Railroad—Boows close for dividend on common and preferred.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred July 15 to holders of record this date.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Dividend payable July 29 to holders of record this date.
Merchants' Company—Special meeting.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Books close.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable July 29 to holders of record this date.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Books close on common and preferred.
Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Enameling and Stamping Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
New York, New Haven and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Books close.
Northern Central Railroad—Books close.
Procter & Gamble Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Securities Company—Books close.
Singer Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Gas Light Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Trenton Potteries Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
United Fruit Company—Books close.
United Gas Improvement Company—Books close.
Wells-Fargo Express Company—Books close.
Williamsburg Trust Company—Dividend payable.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, June 22, total transactions included 4,125,008 shares of stock, $19,159,300 bonds, including $15,700 Government bonds and $1,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.	June 23, 1900.	June 22, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	2,204,363	4,125,008	1,920,645
Mining	2,200	700	*1,500

BONDS.	June 23, 1900.	June 22, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$7,325,500	$18,142,500	$11,880,000
State	1,000	1,000	
Government	29,100	15,700	*13,400

*Decrease.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 22	$1,617,362,355	$74,683,762
June 15	1,537,329,895	92,939,195
June 8	1,849,324,383	87,835,000
*June 1	1,177,422,195	61,910,345
May 25	1,461,315,091	67,625,439
May 18	2,189,426,350	82,379,150
May 11	2,853,082,385	103,949,709
May 4	2,464,025,683	77,825,422
April 27	2,187,473,597	84,306,731
April 20	2,104,502,892	76,114,754
April 13	2,148,247,469	70,964,467
April 6	1,687,724,457	60,988,377
March 30	1,610,119,805	58,423,432
March 23	1,796,810,777	68,282,000
March 16	1,444,714,961	61,678,437
March 9	1,837,907,806	63,601,024
March 2	1,892,316,767	64,354,502
*Feb. 23	1,230,760,794	65,585,706
*Feb. 16	1,330,023,688	58,117,892
Feb. 9	1,630,987,850	65,729,982
Feb. 2	1,490,027,395	58,365,982
Jan. 26	1,434,272,223	67,276,620
Jan. 19	1,735,045,424	80,361,196
Jan. 12	1,889,927,717	87,066,209
*Jan. 5	1,596,515,292	66,506,538
*Dec. 29	1,383,043,089	54,913,731
Dec. 22	1,574,168,219	61,293,359
Dec. 15	1,309,727,482	58,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,290	61,414,358
*Dec. 1	1,168,956,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,585,539,179	56,619,100
Nov. 17	1,546,382,775	54,359,891
*Nov. 10	1,270,094,387	45,296,841
Nov. 3	1,922,949,669	53,390,019
Oct. 27	1,141,997,899	53,273,728
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,796,356
Oct. 13	926,220,553	52,582,350
Oct. 6	989,961,787	54,228,111
Sept. 29	896,264,300	43,948,535
Sept. 22	813,882,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,859,336	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	699,742,333	47,959,459
Sept. 1	859,777,454	48,471,976
Aug. 25	851,325,491	45,422,304
Aug. 18	794,126,205	49,580,774
Aug. 11	867,786,104	41,729,097
Aug. 4	782,081,203	55,285,289
July 28	753,719,500	42,241,762
July 21	765,578,094	46,704,063
July 14	985,920,961	51,152,188
*July 7	933,139,447	52,344,104
June 30	880,870,057	60,514,426
June 23	848,062,369	49,580,394
June 16	873,370,498	48,458,278

*Five days.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing June 22. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.
205	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1901 3½					*205 Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	April 1, 1901 1½	77½	Jan. 7	77	Jan. 7	77½ Jan. 7, 1901
190	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901 5	190	Apr. 26	180	Apr. 8	190 May 15, 1901
34	39	Am. District Tel.	3,845,000	May 15, 1901 1	40	May 3	34	Jan. 30	40 May 7, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	.. ..	2¼	Mar. 21	2	Jan. 10	2½ Mar. 29, 1901
28	30	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. ..	30	Apr. 22	26	Feb. 20	28¾ June 5, 1901
55	60	Ann. Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.. ..	64	Apr. 22	52½	May 15	57¼ June 6, 1901
..	..	**At. & Charlotte Air Line**	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901 3	..	..	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1900
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,685,000	April, 1901 1	..	..	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1899
103	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1901 2	..	..	..	..	106¾ Nov. 14, 1899
215	220	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1901 4	223	Apr. 16	175	Jan. 18	218 June 5, 1901
132	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	135¼	May 21	120	Feb. 25	135¼ May 21, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	April 1, 1901 1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	29¾ Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	30 Apr. 28, 1900
130	134	Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	6,830,700	Apr. 1, 1901 1½	136	Apr. 22	120¼	Jan. 3	130 May 17, 1901
125	145	Chic., St. P., Minn. & Om.	6,500,000	April 1, 1901 2	145	Apr. 11	125	Mar. 2	140 June 5, 1901
184	187	Chic., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	11,648,900	Feb. 20, 1901 3½	201	Apr. 11	180	Mar. 29	200 Apr. 19, 1901
..	..	**Chicago Stock Yards**	6,500,000	April 1, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	102¾ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1901 5	..	..	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Un. Trac. pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	60	May 28	54¾	Feb. 11	60 June 7, 1901
..	74	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 1½	70¾	Mar. 6	69	Jan. 16	74¾ May 8, 1901
188	..	**Cleveland & Pitts.**	11,242,700	June 1, 1901 1½	*195	May 4	*184½	June 7	*189½ June 7, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	1¾ Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	7 Oct. 31, 1900
..	137	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 4	142½	Apr. 29	116	Mar. 19	138 May 25, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,429,200	.. ..	..	..	..	..	11½ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	.. ..	..	..	..	..	29 June 12, 1900
184	187	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Apr. 1, 1901 1¾	189	May 7	168¼	Feb. 16	184¾ May 15, 1901
57	63	Consol. Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901 2	60	Mar. 11	56½	Jan. 30	60 Mar. 11, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.. ..	27⅞	Feb. 15	24½	May 10	24¼ May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Mar. 30, 1901 1¾	84	Mar. 15	81¼	Feb. 28	82 Mar. 27, 1901
..	..	**Des M. & Ft. D. pf.**	703,500	Aug. 1, 1900 7	120	Apr. 1	123	Feb. 13	120 Apr. 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	June 1, 1901 1	77¾	Apr. 11	75¼	Apr. 2	77¾ Apr. 11, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Apr., 1901 3%	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1¼	..	..	..	..	*100 Dec. 20, 1900
58	94	Evans. & T. H. pf.	1,254,000	Apr. 16, 1901 2½	95	Apr. 11	81	Jan. 4	94¾ Apr. 23, 1901
..	..	**Fort W. & Rio Grande**	3,198,100	.. ..	29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 29	29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	April, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*108¾ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	59½	Apr. 9	50	Feb. 18	59½ Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Apr. 15, 1901 2	112	Jan. 11	110	Jan. 10	110 Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	May 1, 1901 1¼	..	..	..	..	*102¾ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,000	May 1, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*106 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	May 25, 1901 50c	..	..	..	..	*105 May 20, 1899
95	105	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	May 25, 1901 50c	100	Apr. 16	75	Jan. 8	95 June 11, 1901
102	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1901 2	106	Mar. 30	105	Jan. 22	106 Mar. 30, 1901
43½	44½	**Kan. City Southern pf.**	21,000,000	.. ..	49	Apr. 30	35	Jan. 4	44 June 14, 1901
35	40	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	1,524,000	July 2, 1900 50c	36	Apr. 4	24	Jan. 2	35 May 7, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	9	Kingston & Pembroke	2,200,000	.. ..	10	May 7	8	Mar. 6	10 May 7, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf.	1,000,000	April 2, 1901 1	50	Mar. 13	45	Mar. 8	50 Mar. 13, 1901
84	85	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1901 2	87	Apr. 11	70	Jan. 18	85¼ June 15, 1901
120	125	Lake Erie & West. pf.	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1901 2	130	Mar. 29	108½	Jan. 21	124 June 14, 1901
..	240	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1901 3½	*235	Feb. 18	*230	Apr. 11	*235 June 14, 1901
16	18	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.. ..	22	Apr. 16	8¾	Jan. 28	15 May 27, 1901
70	78	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Dec. 31, 1900 3	75	June 6	70	May 16	75 June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 30, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*152 May 31, 1899
91½	95	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	900,000	Feb. 28, 1901 1½	92	June 5	79½	Jan. 15	92 June 12, 1901
..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1901 2	107¼	Mar. 4	107	Mar. 4	107¼ Mar. 4, 1901
..	118	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	May 1, 1901 1½	118	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18	118 Apr. 18, 1901
192	197	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 3½	197¼	Apr. 9	192	Jan. 12	194½ June 7, 1901
..	..	**National Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	3½ June 9, 1899
28	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900 2	37	Jan. 8	27½	May 23	27½ May 23, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,050	Apr. 1, 1901 2	430	Apr. 3	420	Apr. 1	430 Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	295	Jan. 12	294	Feb. 4	294 Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Apr. 15, 1901 1½	*173	June 5	*173	June 5	*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,002,000	Apr. 10, 1901 1					88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	May 6, 1901 1	1700	May 9	77¼	Jan. 21	150 June 3, 1901
28	33	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1901 1	..	..	..	..	*24 Dec. 13, 1899
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	7 Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. & Navigation	16,341,980	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*45 Nov. 12, 1898
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,124,900	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
97	100	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	98	Apr. 26	89	Feb. 25	98 Apr. 26, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 1, 1901 1%	..	..	..	..	*110 June 28, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	14,712,950	Apr. 20, 1901 1½	100	May 27	90½	Mar. 22	100 June 1, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	April 1, 1901 2					*117 May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., C. C. & St. L. pf.	22,540,200	Jan. 15, 1901 2	105	May 7	88	Jan. 4	99¾ June 11, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1901 3	..	..	..	..	*127 Mar. 3, 1899
204	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 4	..	..	..	..	200 Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande West	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 5	85	Mar. 23	65	Feb. 16	80 May 31, 1901
..	..	**Silver Bullion certfs.**	..	.. ..	95½	Jan. 3	59¾	Mar. 28	69 Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2%	..	..	..	..	200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	.. ..	..	..	..	..	*14 Apr. 11, 1899
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,836,500	Jan. 15, 1901 5	..	..	..	..	*20 Apr. 9, 1900
5½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,000	.. ..	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10 Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1¾	147¾	Mar. 19	147½	Jan. 30	147¾ Mar. 19, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	April 1, 1901 ½	..	..	..	..	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*236¾ Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,080	Mar. 30, 1901 3%	..	..	..	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,000,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	..	..	..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
150	170	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 31, 1901 3	155	June 5	135	Jan. 14	155 June 5, 1901
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,199,100	May 15, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 21, 1901 5	..	..	..	..	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash" 1,000. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Morris and Essex, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Philadelphia Company, and Warren Railroad, the par-value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

U. S. TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 22d day of June, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$290,018,789	Gold certificates outstanding	$290,018,789
Silver dollars	424,873,000	Silver certificates outstanding	424,873,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,290,504	Treasury notes outstanding	46,854,009
Silver bullion of 1890	47,123,496		
Total	$773,305,789	Total	$773,305,798

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$35,125,545.10	
Gold certificates	49,623,980	
Standard silver dollars	17,651,519.00	
Silver certificates	3,774,201.00	
Silver bullion	1,675,652.00	
United States notes	13,750,000.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	2,295,540.00	
National bank notes	8,487,788.00	
Subsidiary silver coin	10,509,090.10	
Fractional currency	252.16	
Minor coin	814,369.63	
		$166,164,777.15
In National Bank Depositaries—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$2,000,000.00	
To credit of Disbursing officers	5,000,000.77	
Total	$169,000,000.92	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	41,542.72	
		169,041,542.92
Total		$335,206,320.07

Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,999,081.72	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,444,497.50	
Disbursing officers' balances	52,442,067.15	
Post Office Department account	3,313,063.40	
Miscellaneous items	5,512,881.67	
		$80,413,110.44
Available cash balance		$170,886,821.75

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$477,061.62	$14,970,570.35	$234,747,982.87
Internal revenue	1,128,224.64	12,329,096.87	290,412,305.72
Miscellaneous	2,155,217.53	5,147,778.58	40,202,208.87
Total receipts	$3,238,703.79	$32,848,045.80	$574,362,447.96
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	855,000.00	6,386,000.00	120,658,098.98
War	530,000.00	4,915,000.00	139,985,912.25
Navy	60,000.00	5,755,000.00	59,678,705.60
Indians	95,000.00	845,000.00	10,780,975.06
Pensions	300,000.00	8,005,000.00	138,271,980.25
Interest	.....	304,080.00	32,071,654.71
Total expenditures	$1,240,000.00	$24,109,000.00	$501,027,326.85
Excess of receipts over expenditures	2,570,703.79	14,745,045.80	73,335,180.11
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	722,111.32	15,566,216.28	227,907,434.41
Internal revenue	1,011,282.26	12,235,217.64	295,940,492.13
Receipts from all sources last year	1,859,952.65	34,259,782.32	557,882,579.28
Expenditures last year	1,125,000.00	23,250,000.00	486,726,486.19

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	$5,000.00	1,047,345.00	12,541,088.88
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	27,495.00	1,005,220.00	12,524,510.00
Notes received for carriers' redemption	4,000.00	14,477,180.00	148,573,180.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes (Issue 1878.)	Treasury Notes (Issue 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,681,016.00	$103,199,984.00	$449,881,000.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.

Redemption in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$41,326,023.00	$5,821,025.00	$47,147,048.00
This fiscal year	34,021,875.00	260,125.00	34,282,000.00
This month	427,375.00	11,625.00	439,000.00
This day	50,000.00	500.00	50,500.00
Redemption for Gold—			
To date	41,326,023.00	5,821,025.00	47,147,048.00
This fiscal year	34,021,875.00	260,125.00	34,282,000.00
This month	427,375.00	11,625.00	439,000.00
This day	50,000.00	500.00	50,500.00

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,152,346

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.*
JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Marshall Field.	

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Homer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly
James D. Laying,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.	

Municipal Railroad and Corporation BONDS,

To Net from 4 to 6 Per Cent.
Correspondence Solicited.

C. H. WHITE & CO.
BANKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Agents for the Anglo-American Bank, Limited, Charing Cross, London.

ALEXANDER McELWEE,

Commission Stock Broker,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
Bought & sold for cash or carried on margin.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the averages of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year, as cabled to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 20, 1901	£37,781,758	.....
June 21, 1900	33,745,101	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 20, 1901	98,587,359	£44,866,558
June 21, 1900	83,871,678	45,916,943
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 20, 1901	32,704,000	16,848,000
June 21, 1900	29,309,000	15,008,000
RUSSIA.		
June 20, 1901	70,894,000	7,374,000
June 21, 1900	83,188,000	7,896,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 20, 1901	38,707,000	11,113,000
June 21, 1900	37,602,000	9,567,000
SPAIN.		
June 20, 1901	14,003,000	16,944,000
June 21, 1900	13,089,000	16,329,000
ITALY.		
June 20, 1901	15,103,000	1,063,400
June 21, 1900	15,436,000	1,665,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 20, 1901	5,781,700	5,751,300
June 21, 1900	4,873,000	6,020,000
BELGIUM.		
June 20, 1901	2,971,000	1,485,000
June 21, 1900	2,843,000	1,421,000
Total for week	£316,022,817	£106,345,258
Total preceding week	315,383,798	105,910,341
Corresp. date last year	304,556,770	104,412,943

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, June 23.—Prices were firm last week, with a tendency to harden, though business was rather quieter, and weakened after the active cloth market in the early part of the week.

A fair amount of business has been booked from China in the last ten days, and the immediate demand is largely satisfied. Last week saw considerable inquiry for Indian standards, in which Bombay was the principal purchaser. Lancashire manufacturers were engaged more actively in consequence of the continued inquiry from the leading outlets. The volume of transactions in some cases exceeded the current production. The news concerning the monsoon in India causes little anxiety. The principal trade with the Levant and South America has been executed.

Yarns have been firm. Sellers have not been making satisfactory progress, although a better demand for some descriptions for shipping has resulted in fair business.

Fidelity Trust Co.

OF NEWARK, N. J.

Safe Deposit Department moved to new vault in Prudential Building. Boxes to rent at $5 per year and upwards, according to size. The securities of residents of **New Jersey** which are kept in **New York Safe Deposit Vaults** in the event of death are subject to the **Five Per Cent. Collateral Inheritance Tax** imposed by the laws of the State of New York, and **which must be paid before the goods can be removed from the vaults.**

You avoid this tax by renting a box from us.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits.
$1,000,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	John Downey,
Horace S. Ely,	Charles S. Brown,
Lispenard Stewart,	George G. De Witt,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Percy Chubb,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
James I. Haymond,	Lansdale Boardman,
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JUNE 1901

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, with light variable winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,057. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

TO CONCILIATE FILIPINOS

None of the Principal Leaders Will Be Severely Punished.

Disposition to Look Upon All Insurgents as Outlaws and Bandits Has Disappeared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Indications are numerous that the Administration is adopting a more complete and thorough-going policy of conciliation toward the Filipinos than would have been believed possible a short time ago. Though the officials are indisposed to admit it, there is a feeling that a more conciliatory policy at the beginning of the American sway in the Philippines might have been adopted with good results, and the Administration does not intend to have anything to reproach itself with in this respect now that peace has been restored.

Judge Taft's investigations have resulted in considerable information of value about the best policy to pursue and about the character and disposition of the people of our new colonies. Gen. MacArthur is a strong advocate of conciliation, and has done much to persuade the Administration to take his view of the case.

It is only a few months since people were speculating about the probability of Aguinaldo being hanged if he were captured. Not only does that sort of thing seem archaic now, but there is good reason for believing that none of the principal leaders of the Filipinos will suffer severe penalties, and this applies even to those charged with serious offenses.

Many of the Filipino Generals who were charged with violations of the laws of war are now in the hands of the Americans, but none of them has been even tried for his alleged offenses. Among the leaders is Teodoro Sandico, who is said to have been the author of the proclamation calling for the massacre of the foreigners in Manila, the responsibility for which was wrongly placed upon Aguinaldo.

Gen. Cailles, styled "the head hunter," a short time ago regarded as a practical outlaw, and whose fate was to be certain death if he were captured, has surrendered, and he is now rendering every assistance to Gen. MacArthur. There seems to be an agreement between them, in pursuance of which the guerrilla leader is aiding the Americans in every way to establish their sovereignty.

Gen. Cailles had difficulty at first in getting some of his men to surrender, because of the lavish threats that had been made to the effect that Cailles and his men were outside the pale of the law and must expect short shrift. Cailles then had a consultation with the American officers, and then assured the men that the reports were false, and that they would be fairly treated by the Americans. Thereupon they surrendered. There is little expectation that Cailles will ever be tried.

It is not so long ago that there was a disposition to regard all the insurgents as bandits and outlaws. That disposition has now disappeared, and it is recognized that the majority of the Filipino leaders have conducted war upon a civilized plane. None of them will be molested, and many of them are now rendering powerful aid to the Americans. But the evident indisposition to proceed to extremities with guerrillas like Cailles, against whom the army was lately so bitter, indicates a wider and more generous amnesty than had been expected.

The War Department officials say, when asked for an explanation of this leniency to the leading guerrillas, that these matters are all in the hands of the division commander. They account for the willingness of Cailles and others to surrender by saying that these guerrillas evidently believe they will get a fair trial. But if the charges which have been freely made against Cailles are true, a fair trial is the last thing he might be expected to desire.

The truth is that there are two things in the way of wholesale and summary punishment of guerrillas. One is that most of the charges of inhuman conduct are hard to prove, and generally turn out, when proved, to be the work of irresponsible subordinates and not of the accused Generals. The other is that these Generals are men whose influence with the people is so great that their summary punishment will greatly retard the work of pacification. The latter reason would not weigh in the end if it were not supported by the first.

Charges of inhuman conduct have been made against all the leading Filipino Generals, even including Aguinaldo, and have turned out to be false, exaggerated, or difficult to prove in a majority of instances. The probability is that punishment will be suspended in the case of the leading Filipinos who are under suspicion of uncivilized conduct, and that their future treatment will depend upon their good behavior.

An order received at the War Department to-day shows that Gen. MacArthur a month ago liberated 500 prisoners to signalize the surrender of Gen. Mascardo, commanding the insurgent forces in the Province of Bataan and Zambales, and Gen. Lacuna, commanding in the Provinces of Bulacan and Nueva Ecija. This is the second batch of prisoners turned loose by Gen. MacArthur, the first having been liberated shortly after the capture of Aguinaldo.

BOY KILLS A PROWLER.

Fires Double Barrel Load of Shot to Frighten Away Intruder.

MONROE, Mich., June 24.—Footsteps on the roof of a porch early yesterday morning awakened the family of J. W. Foster. Jay Foster, eighteen years old, picked up a shotgun, and, going to the front door, fired both barrels into a tree that overhung the porch to frighten away the supposed burglars. He was horrified when the body of William Breckenridge came crashing through the branches. Breckenridge was instantly killed by the heavy charge of shot. He bore a bad reputation.

Mrs. McKinley Able to Leave Her Room

WASHINGTON, June 24.—For the first time since she was brought home from California, Mrs. McKinley to-day was able to go down stairs and join the President while the latter was at luncheon. She remained at the table for some time, and then returned to her room, having enjoyed the break in the daily routine of her life for the past month. Apparently she was not fatigued by the extra exertion. Mrs. McKinley's general condition continues favorable, and Dr. Rixey said to-night that she was improving steadily.

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Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT insures perfect digestion. Avoid substitutes.—Adv.

CONSTITUTION MEASURED.

Figures Show Her to be Very Close to Designed Water Line—Had a Trial Spin Afterward.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24.—This morning, John Hyslop, the official measurer of the New York Yacht Club, went on board the Constitution and measured her in full racing trim with all conditions, as if she were to enter in races immediately. The water line measurement is 89.96. The official racing measurement as given out by Mr. Hyslop is 104.765 feet.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, with Ralph N. Ellis, Newberry Thorn, John Hyslop, and Capt. Brownson of the battleship Alabama on board, Mr. Duncan gave orders to Capt. Rhodes to slip the moorings, and with the wind light from the southwest the Constitution got under way for the first time in four days, having been delayed in her tuning-up trials by fog. She had all her working sails set, with staysail, No. 2 topsail, and No. 4 jib.

She beat out of the channel and stood out toward the lightship, where the wind was blowing lighter all the time, and Mr. Duncan, evidently fearing he would have trouble in returning to his moorings before dark, the yacht was jibed and she came about. Her No. 1 spinnaker was used for the first time, but there was not enough wind to fill it, and the sail was taken in.

Up the bay as far as the north end of Rose Island, the yacht stood, and then came about, and headed for her moorings, which she reached about 3:30 o'clock. The trial was a good one for the crew, and for the tests of both rigging and sails. These were highly satisfactory. The sea was flat.

The lighthouse tender Cactus this afternoon laid the moorings in Brenton's Cove close to those of the Columbia for the sloop yacht Independence, which is expected from Boston here for further tuning-up trials during the week.

A PRIEST EXCOMMUNICATED.

Father Murphy of Seward, Neb., Punished by His Bishop—Trouble Due to His Sympathy with Ireland.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 24.—Bishop Bonacum of this diocese of the Roman Catholic Church has excommunicated Father Murphy of Seward. His edict reads:

"By virtue of the authority divinely given to us, we likewise do excommunicate the said Rev. William Murphy from the society of all Christian people, and we exclude him from the threshold of the Holy Church in Heaven and upon earth."

The trouble of which the excommunication of the priest is the culmination began fourteen years ago, when an edict was issued in Rome forbidding the collection of Land League dues at the church doors of Ireland. Several of the Roman Catholics of this city rebelled, saying that they might take their religion from Rome, but not their politics.

Father Murphy was one of the recalcitrants. The result has been that he has ever since been in trouble with the Bishop, who is a strict disciplinarian.

Many of his parishioners side with Father Murphy, and a new church, independent of Rome, may be founded.

NEGROES SHOT ON A TRAIN.

Trouble Arose Because One of Them Would Not Give Seat to White Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—Three negroes were shot and badly wounded, one of them fatally, in a Gulf and Ship Island Railroad train last night at Florence, Miss., because one of the negroes refused to give up his seat to a white woman who had just entered the car.

The train was crowded with negroes, there being but few whites on it. The white men were standing, the negroes occupying all the seats. When the white woman entered a farmer ordered a negro to give up his seat to her. The black refused, and the trouble started.

When the firing ceased the whites had an entire coach to themselves.

INDIANA AND THE TRUSTS.

Foreign Corporation Law May Have Nullified the Law Against Combinations of Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.—A law passed by the last General Assembly of Indiana, known as the foreign corporation law, has, it is now believed, practically nullified the Cooper anti-trust law, enacted by the same Legislature.

The foreign corporation law requires all corporations organized outside of the State and doing business in Indiana to file articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, naming the amount of capital invested in Indiana, and to pay a fee on that amount. The law says that when this affidavit is filed, the Secretary of State shall issue a license to do business in Indiana.

Many large corporations have already complied with the law, and have received licenses, and the Steel Trust is expected to file its affidavit within a few days, as the Secretary of State has ordered it to do so. Secretary U. B. Hunt says he will issue the license to this corporation as soon as it files its affidavit.

It is held by local corporation attorneys that the issuing of a license bars a prosecution under the anti-trust law, and the Attorney General's department contends that it gives to foreign corporations rights in Indiana, whereas they had none before this law was passed.

JUDGE DENOUNCES A WOMAN.

Latter Committed Bigamy, and Tried to Keep Second Husband's Property.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Probably a more severe denunciation of a woman in an opinion from the bench was never heard than that by Judge Dennis of the Circuit Court to-day in the case of Margaretta E. Soelky against Christian E. Soelky.

Soelky was married to Mrs. Soelky while she had another husband living. Believing her to be legally his wife, he transferred to her a house which he owned. She then left him, and, as a married woman, filed a petition in court asking the appointment of a trustee for this, her property. Soelky afterward asked for the annulment of his marriage, and that the property be declared his own, on the ground of fraud and bigamy. Judge Dennis granted his prayer of relief, and in the course of his opinion scathingly arraigned Mrs. Soelky for her conduct in general, concluding as follows:

"Altogether a combination and a form, indeed, at whose approach a court of equity instinctively holds its nose."

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

HANNA MEN WIN IN OHIO

Victorious in First Battle of the State Convention.

Their Choices Selected as State Committeemen—Hanna to be Chairman and Speak To-day.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 24.—The Republican State Convention convened here this afternoon with a large attendance. At the conferences during the forenoon, interest centred in the control of the new State Committee, the construction of the platform, and the fight that the State Anti-Saloon League was making against the renomination of Lieut. Gov. Caldwell. The issues on Caldwell and the resolutions are still being agitated to-night, but the contest for State Committeemen resulted in what is called a victory for the Hanna men, which include the friends of Gov. Nash and others. The result assures the re-election of Congressman Dick as Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

Charles Foster, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, ex-Governor, ex-Congressman, and for many years a delegate at large to National Conventions, was defeated for member of the State Central Committee because of his opposition to Senator Hanna. Ex-Gov. Bushnell had been elected as a delegate, and had been made Chairman of the Clark County delegation, but at the meeting of the delegates of his district it was informally announced that he would not attend the convention. His friends gave some very pointed reasons for his absence. After his defeat, Charles Foster vehemently addressed the delegates of his district on cliques and intrigues, and on the dangers of "local imperialism."

While the Hanna men captured all the committees, they gave special attention to the Committee on Credentials as well as to the State Committee, so that none of the Daugherty contesting delegates could be seated.

The large auditorium was crowded at 4 o'clock, when the Glee Club entertained the sweltering delegates. Senators Foraker and Hanna were loudly cheered as they came upon the stage together. Nearly all the Ohio Republican Congressmen and members of the Legislature and other leaders were seated upon the large platform, over which were displayed the portraits of Gov. Nash and Senators Foraker and Hanna. Among those occupying seats upon the stage were Dr. José C. Barbosa and Dr. José Tomes Brioso, members of the Executive Council of Porto Rico, who are on a tour of Governmental inspection.

Senator Foraker was introduced as the temporary Chairman of the convention. He was most enthusiastically received. In opening, he declared that while this was merely a State election, it was most important, in that it would, on account of the coming redistricting of the State, have its effect on National questions. The importance of this election, he said, is accentuated by the shifting and vacillating course of the Democratic Party in abandoning old issues and creating new issues at each succeeding election.

Mr. Foraker then referred to the attitude of leading Democrats toward the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Porto Rican cases, and said:

"That decision will never be reversed. Men may denounce it and rave about it, but as the years go by its wisdom, beneficence, and sound judgment will stand out more and more conspicuously.

"When men talk about overthrowing the Supreme Court decisions in the Porto Rican cases, they are striking also at the Philippines and are raising issues that not only affect the vital character of our Government, but also affect the wages of every man in the United States who eats his bread in the sweat of his face.

"It seems surprising that any party could take such a position, and yet it is just like the Democratic Party to do so, for during the last fifty years it has never conceded to the General Government any disputed power, nor struck one lick for labor. It was the enemy of labor when it upheld slavery, by which all labor was disgraced and degraded. It was the enemy of labor through all the years of its opposition to a protective tariff by which we saved the labor of this country from competition with the underpaid labor of Europe. It is the enemy of labor now in its contention that we have no power to protect the wage workers of America from cheap labor of our possessions in the tropics. It is the enemy of labor as we hear, year after year, Democratic appeals for the electoral support of the wage workers of our State and country, based on the assumption that the Democratic Party is the special friend and guardian of all who toil.

"The laboring men of this country are men of brains, of intelligence, of judgment, of keen memory, and of good associations, and, therefore, they have denied these appeals; they will deny them again, for they know that if Democratic ideas prevail, prosperity will vanish and the pride and glory of the hour will turn to shame and humiliation.

"Whatever else we may be," said Mr. Foraker in conclusion, "let us be Americans, and be worthy of the events with which we are associated. This is a great history-making epoch. Except only Washington and Lincoln, no President has had such opportunities as have fallen to McKinley. Not one has escaped him. All have been improved to the honor and glory of the Republic. All his achievements are the Nation's. His fame is ours. It fills the earth. All races honor and applaud him. The single note of discord is here, at home, among ourselves, under our own flag. It misrepresents the American people. It misrepresents the people of Ohio. Their verdict in November will so declare."

The convention adopted rules submitted by Congressman Dick, and then the Vice Presidents, Assistant Secretary, and members of the various committees from the twenty-one Congressional districts were announced and the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Committee on Permanent Organization to-night selected Senator Hanna for permanent Chairman and continued the rest of the temporary organization. Senator Hanna will address the convention on taking the chair to-morrow. The new State Committee organized with P. W. Durr as Chairman and Martin Slater as Secretary.

The Committee on Credentials to-night approved of the action of the State Central Committee to-day and seated the Marchant delegation, instead of the Daugherty delegates from Fayette County. Harry M. Daugherty, known as the anti-Hanna leader, and who was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination two years ago, made a strong appeal and afterward entered a vigorous protest against the proceedings of both the State Central Committee and the Committee on Credentials.

Lieut. Gov. Caldwell caused a stir to-night by announcing that he would not be a candidate for renomination. This ended the conferences that have been in almost continuous sessions the past two days. When Caldwell declined renomination George B. Cox, Chairman of the Hamilton County delegation, suggested State Senator Carl Nippert of Cincinnati, and there is now no doubt that Senator Nippert will be nominated for Lieutenant Governor. He is referred to as one of the new Orleans who declined a Federal appointment. President McKinley offered him a Consulate, which he declined. A forecast of the ticket indicates the following:

Governor—GEORGE K. NASH.
Lieutenant Governor—CARL L. NIPPERT.
Supreme Judge—W. B. CREW.
Clerk of Supreme Court—A. C. CRITCHFIELD.
Attorney General—J. H. SHEETS.
State Treasurer—J. B. CAMERON.
Member of Board of Public Works—W. G. JOHNSON.

If the Committee on Resolutions can get ready to report on the reassembling of the convention, the session to-morrow will conclude early.

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The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

New Fast Train to Colorado Via Missouri Pacific Railway.
The Missouri Pacific Railway is now operating double daily service from St. Louis and Kansas City to points in Colorado, Utah and the Pacific Coast. Trains leave St. Louis 9:00 A. M. and 10:10 P. M., Kansas City 6:00 P. M. and 10:00 A. M., carrying through sleeping cars between St. Louis and San Francisco without change. Excursion tickets now on sale. For further information, address, Wm. E. Hoyt, G. E. P. Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

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THE BOY AND THE PARACHUTE.

Rescued from a Low Roof with an Umbrella, He Tried a Higher Roof and Came to Grief.

MONTVALE, N. J., June 24.—Charles Houston, a young graduate of Columbia College, has just closed his first year as Principal of the public school in this place. Mr. Houston has had an interesting experience with some of the youth of this locality, and will remember especially one of his pupils, little Paddy Hayes. Paddy is a character in Montvale, and his mother sent him to school to let him get in mischief there instead of at home. Paddy did what she expected, and did even more, for he led his class into trouble of all kinds.

Paddy finally came to grief. The schoolmaster missed Paddy and found him finally on the roof of the schoolhouse. Now, Paddy was scared. He did not know how to get down, nor did the teacher know how to help him. Finally Mr. Houston got a big cotton umbrella. This was thrown up to Paddy and he was told to use it as a parachute and jump. What a parachute was was beyond Paddy, who never had heard of such a thing. When it was explained to him he thought it was great fun. He reached the ground in safety.

All would have been well if it had ended there, but the parachute idea took a strong hold on Paddy. When he reached home he looked up an old umbrella. Now, that strength was a chief requisite of a parachute was unknown to Paddy. He climbed to the garret window and with a whoop leaped into space. All went well until half way down. Then the umbrella turned inside out and Paddy ended his sail and tumbled. He landed on the ground a much shocked and much bruised boy. Luckily no bones were broken. Paddy says that parachutes are not what he thought they were.

MEXICO COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

Bankruptcy Suit Against the Sonora and Sinaloa Irrigation Company—Composed of New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 24.—A dispatch from Hermosilla, Mexico, says that the Sonora and Sinaloa Irrigation Company, which is composed of New York City men, has been made defendant in proceedings in bankruptcy. The suit has been instituted in the First District Court at Guaymas, and the court has appointed nine receivers, who have taken charge of the company's affairs in Mexico.

The company has invested a large amount of money in a big irrigation enterprise in the Yaqui River Valley.

The Sonora and Sinaloa Irrigation Company was incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of $300,000. Its offices are at 27 William Street, this city. According to the Trow Corporation Directory, Walter S. Logan is the President of the company and Marx E. Harby Secretary. The Directors are Walter S. Logan, Charles H. Nettleton, Marx E. Harby, A. R. Buffington, Charles E. Phelps, Stephen W. Reynolds, William H. Corbin, and George S. Robbins.

None of the officials of the company could be seen last night.

PASSING OF THE STAGE COACH.

Western Owners Will Use Automobiles on Several Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., June 24.—The days of that picturesque figure in Western life, the gallant, if profane, stage-coach driver, are drawing to a close. Much of the brilliancy of that gentleman was diminished with the advent of the great trunk lines across the Rockies, but still he has flourished in a humble way in places difficult of access, where long stage trips are still required.

But last week saw the death blow administered to this remnant of gallant men. A contract was let to F. W. Bacon of Omaha for the construction of an automobile, the first of a number to be built, which will be run between Sheridan and Buffalo, Wyoming. The buyers, Messrs. Shetler & Gaston, are the operators of a number of stage lines in the mountains. Realizing that they were too slow for modern travel, they decided upon the automobile. The horseless coach will weigh 1,500 pounds, be operated by a ten-horse-power gasoline engine, and travel a hundred miles a day. It will be built exactly like the regular covered stage coach of the mountains, and will carry nine passengers and their baggage. It will be in operation in six weeks.

A NEW CHICAGO BUNKO GAME.

Confidence Man Sold the Auditorium Hotel to a Farmer for $100.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Fred Austorf, a farmer, would have bought the Auditorium Hotel this morning if he had had $100 instead of only $50 in his old wallet. When he arrived in the city he induced Thomas Hughes to show him the sights. After they had visited a number of places, Hughes took him to the Auditorium, which he offered to sell for $100. Austorf was very sorry that he had brought only $50 with him, but Hughes offered to take that amount on account.

Austorf was very indignant when he learned that Hughes had no authority to conduct the sale. Hughes was arrested, but the money was not found.

CAR AFIRE ON BROADWAY.

Flames Extinguished by a Volunteer Bucket Brigade.

Car 794 of the Lexington Avenue branch of the Broadway line was coming down Broadway above Bleecker Street yesterday afternoon when a fuse burned out and some of the oily insulation under the car began to burn, and filled the car with smoke. The car was stopped and the passengers wildly rushed into the street and stood watching with hundreds of other people.

The motorman started the car again to get to the old powerhouse at Houston Street, but Policeman Murray at Bleecker Street shouted to the motorman to stop, at the same time sending in a fire alarm from the box at that corner. The motorman kept on, however, and by that time the inside of the car was ablaze. The motorman let the car run down to the switch, where Murray and some employes of the road and men from near-by stores formed a bucket brigade and put the flames out, just as the fire engines came dashing up.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

The evening train for the Adirondack Mountains and Montreal now leaves Grand Central Station at 6:25 (instead of 7:30 as formerly. There is a dining car on this train.—Adv.

The BLOCK ISLAND service of the Montauk Steamboat Co. will be resumed on June 27th. Steamers will leave N. Y. at 5.30 p. m., Saturdays and July 3d at 1.00 P. M.—Adv.

MRS. NEWBERRY RENEWS SUIT.

Daughter of Ambassador White in Amended Petition Makes Grave Charge Against Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 24.—Attention was again drawn to-night to the domestic relations of Spencer S. Newberry of this city and his wife, Mrs. Clara Newberry, a daughter of Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany.

Mrs. Newberry to-night filed an amended petition asking for absolute divorce on the ground of infidelity. In the original petition no such accusation was made. It had been believed that when the first petition was withdrawn a reconciliation had been effected.

STRIKING MINERS FIRE ON DEPUTY MARSHALS

Open Resistance to "Government by Injunction."

DEPUTIES PUT TO FLIGHT

Mob in West Virginia Coal Field Defies Judge Jackson—Armed Strikers in Mountain Passes.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., June 24.—To-day a posse of Deputy United States Marshals, led by A. C. Hufford of Bluefield, were fired on by the striking miners and forced to flee from the coal fields at Matewan. Yesterday afternoon the deputies, under the leadership of A. C. Hufford, set out from Bluefield to reach the scene of the miners' riots.

When they arrived within twenty miles of Thacker they found that they could proceed no further by rail on account of the flood. They struck out across the mountains, and late Sunday afternoon reached their destination. They began serving notices of the injunction which had been issued by Judge Jackson, and which forbids the strikers from interfering with work at the collieries or trespassing on the companies' grounds.

A mob of armed strikers followed. On all sides could be heard the cry "Down with government by injunction!" Men threatened them with their weapons, women called down the vengeance of heaven upon them, and children hurled stones. When nightfall came notice had been served on the strikers of all the coal companies but one, and that was to be served at the Lick Fork Coal and Coke Company at Thacker. Fearing an ambush, they waited until morning, and early to-day set out for Thacker.

Shortly before noon they attempted to serve the injunction papers at the colliery. A mob followed, enraged to desperation at the sweeping character of the injunction. One reckless man fired the first shot and the mountain sides echoed with resounding reports that followed the crack of twenty or thirty rifles. The deputies were forced to take refuge in flight and then barely escaped with their lives.

The strike situation is assuming a critical stage. Sheriff Hatfield has withdrawn all his deputies, because it is said he does not believe in the policy being used to put down the strike. The United States Marshals have been left alone, and, after being chased from the fields to-day, it is believed that they will be strongly reinforced and ready to fight when they again appear to enforce the injunction.

Tug River divides West Virginia from Kentucky. On each side the mountains are almost perpendicular, and the entire distance from bank to bank is not more than 500 yards. On the mountainside of West Virginia the collieries are located. On the Kentucky side there are only mountain paths. Strikers almost a thousand strong have crossed over into Kentucky and are occupying the mountain passes, where they are out of reach of the deputies and command the entrances to the collieries.

The strikers express hatred and contempt for the Marshals, and it is said that at the mass-meeting at Thacker on Saturday night they decided to ignore the injunction.

PLAINFIELD STRIKERS QUIET.

They Find a New Workman and Pay His Fare Back to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 24.—This afternoon the strikers learned of one man who had come to seek employment in the Ponds Tool Works. They had heard one of the foremen of the shop engage the new-comer. Upon looking him up they found a German who pretended that he could neither speak nor understand English.

Finally, enough money was raised to pay the man's fare back to New York, and he was sent from town with no disorder. For the first time since the strike began the big gate near the foundry was opened for the thirteen men at work to leave the shop.

ALABAMA MINE CONVENTION.

Coal Operators and Men Meet to Arrange Wage Scale for One Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 24.—The Alabama coal operators and miners met in joint convention this morning, and each side submitted scales for the year beginning July 1. That of the operators contained the following propositions: A minimum of 40 cents with pig iron at $8 a ton, and a maximum of 50 cents with pig iron at $11 a ton; no distinction between union and non-union labor.

The scale proposed by the miners is a minimum of 45 cents with iron at $8, and regular increases according to rise of price of iron without limit. They also want an eight-hour day for day workmen except machinists, a semi-monthly pay day, advance in price for thin coal, and other concessions.

The two scales are now before a joint scale committee, consisting of eight from each side. All decisions arrived at are to be unanimous. This committee will sit to-morrow, and the joint convention will meet again on Wednesday. The chances for an amicable settlement seem good, but some time will probably be consumed in argument.

OBJECTED TO BEING RESCUED.

Demented Swimmer in North River Told Tug's Crew He Was Traveling to the South Pole.

The crew of a tugboat that was steaming up the North River last night discerned an object floating down the river on the ebb tide that looked like a log. It was quite dark, but when the tug neared the object it was discovered that the supposed log was a man, who was swimming vigorously. Two of the deck hands grabbed boathooks, and, when within a few feet of the swimmer, caught him by the coat, for he was fully dressed. He was very much exhausted when fished out, but startled the Captain and crew by asking them what right they had to haul him aboard the tug.

"Where were you going?" the Captain asked him.

"It's none of your business," the man answered, "but if you are very anxious to know, I was going to the South Pole. I left the North Pole last night, and was getting under good steam when you had to run me down. I thought I could reach the South Pole by to-morrow, but these delays keep me back."

The astonished tugboat Captain immediately put into Pier 22 North River with his queer passenger. Evidently the Captain was in a great hurry to get away, for he called to several longshoremen who were standing at the end of the pier, handed the man to them, explained the circumstances of the rescue, and told them to send for an ambulance. The tug then cast off and proceeded up the river.

There was no policeman in sight, and one of the longshoremen went to a telephone and called an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital. Meantime the demented man was telling his troubles to those who crowded around him, and of the obstacles that he met on his way down from the north pole. He told them weird tales of his voyage, and several times during the narration tried to walk to the string piece, expressing a desire to continue on his journey to the south pole. The men who had him in charge, however, restrained him until the arrival of Ambulance Surgeon Johnson from the Hudson Street Hospital.

When the man saw the gold braid on Dr. Johnson's cap he smiled and said:

"I'm so glad you've come, Admiral. A man-o'-war hove in sight just off the island and after running me down towed me in here."

"All right," answered Dr. Johnson. "I'll give you a tow to the dry dock, as your wheelhouse is damaged and your ballast needs to be shifted."

The man was then bundled into the ambulance and taken to the hospital, where he was detained for transference to Bellevue this morning. He said he was August Pell, thirty years old, and gave his address as 46 Hudson Street.

MISS SARTORIS'S ENGAGEMENT.

Her Mother Knows Nothing of the Report that It Is Broken Off.

Special to The New York Times.

COBURG, Ontario, June 24.—Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of Gen. U. S. Grant and mother of Miss Vivian Sartoris, who is sojourning here, says she knows nothing about the breaking of her daughter's engagement with Archibald Balfour.

A day or two ago word came from London that the engagement was broken off. The news was not received with any surprise by Miss Sartoris's friends. She has been reported four times engaged before, though the reports of all but one of these engagements were strenuously denied by her mother.

Mrs. Sartoris, who will remain in Cobourg during the Summer, said all she knew about the matter was from a cablegram she received from her daughter, announcing the postponement of the marriage. She added that she was desirous of giving the affair as little publicity as possible, and could say nothing about the facts until she received a letter from her daughter.

Mrs. Sartoris is accompanied here by her mother. Algernon Sartoris, brother of Miss Vivian Sartoris, has already sailed for England to give his sister away in marriage.

A. S. HEWITT'S DISCLAIMER.

Ex-Mayor Not in a Company to Lend Money to Jacksonville Sufferers.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 24.—Some time ago the statement was made in Jacksonville that a number of New York capitalists were engaged in organizing a company with the view to lending money to citizens of Jacksonville at a rate of 4 per cent., to be used by them in rebuilding their burned homes.

A resolution commending the scheme was presented and passed at a meeting of the Board of Trade and the Secretary of the board was instructed by the resolution to send copies of it to the New York men whose names were used in connection with it. One of these was Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor of New York. A letter from Mr. Hewitt acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the resolution, was received to-day by Secretary Smith of the board as follows:

"I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., covering certain resolutions adopted by your Board of Trade, for the purpose of correcting a statement in the recital that I have in any way agreed to assist the Hon. Wilkinson Call in the formation of a trust company to loan money in Florida. I received a letter from Mr. Call, to which I replied that I could not take part in his proposed company, but that I would be glad if he should find others who would be willing to co-operate with him."

FORGETFUL CHURCH COUNCIL.

Nebraska Body Did Not Legalize Appointment of Bishop Coadjutor.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., June 24.—When the Rev. A. L. Williams of Chicago was elected Bishop Coadjutor of this diocese, it was necessary to amend the canons of the Church, inserting the words "Bishop-Coadjutor" and prescribing his duties and powers. The preliminary steps were taken last year, but canons must lie over for one year before final action can be taken.

On May 15 the Council met, but no one thought of this amendment, and the Council adjourned without reference to it. This is the reason why a special Council of the Church in Nebraska has been called to meet in Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, on July 10.

ANTS DESTROY PAVEMENTS.

Burrow Under Brick Blocks in the Streets of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., June 24.—A curious menace to brick street paving has come to light in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Numerous ants began burrowing into the sand beneath the bricks and removed so much of it to other and unknown quarters that the city engineer was called in to repair damages. One street was made unfit for travel for several blocks.

While investigating what was going on, the officials witnessed a battle between an army of red and black ants. The latter were intrenched in their home, when the former made a raid upon them, routing and driving them out. The reds swarmed across the street and moved in solid array some fifty feet down the avenue, there attacked the enemy, broke into their home, and carried off a large number of eggs. The battle was sanguinary, and lasted fully half an hour.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA.

Man Engaged in Painting Bridge Over Gorge Dashed to Death.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 24.—A ladder on which were three men engaged in painting the iron work of the steel arch bridge over the Niagara gorge slipped from its fastenings this afternoon.

One of the men was dashed to death on the bridge abutments, his body falling into the rushing waters of the rapids; another was caught by the legs in the lattice work of the bridge and escaped with a broken leg, and the third escaped uninjured by clinging to a rope for what seemed to the spectators to be hours, but which in reality was only a few minutes.

The dead man is Edwin Clark, twenty-three years old. His body has not been recovered.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

What Are You Going to Take for a Vacation this Summer, Phil? About half a dozen bottles of Pond's Extract, Jack. I use it every day, and wouldn't dare go into the country without it.—Adv.

Check Your Baggage to Pan-American Exposition by WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY. The quickest and most direct route.—Adv.

Yale-Harvard Boat Race, New London, June 27th.
Excursion tickets, including parlor car seat, 11:00 A. M. train from Grand Central Station, $7.00. Excursion tickets, good only in coaches, $4.75. Tickets for Observation Train, to be run on East bank of the River, finish to be seen from the Bridge, $2.50. All on sale at Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye,
The aristocratic whiskey.—Adv.

FLOODED VALLEY STILL ISOLATED

Loss of Life in the West Virginia Disaster Unknown.

ESTIMATED FROM 50 TO 200

Officials of Norfolk and Western Railway Expect to Reopen Line in a Few Days—Rushing Work of Repair and Relief.

ROANOKE, Va., June 24.—Such reports as have reached this place from the storm-swept coal regions in West Virginia leave the loss of life by the flood a matter of conjecture. The most conservative estimates of the number of dead range from 50 to 200. One of the officials of the Norfolk and Western Road places the number drowned at seventy-five, and the property loss at $500,000. Others say the damage to property will amount to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Miles of railroad track have been washed out, and great gulches have been created.

Trains on the Norfolk and Western Railway are running from Bluefield and Ennis, West Va., which places are just outside the territory visited by the cloudburst. One train reached here this afternoon. Persons having friends or relatives in the coal fields and the coal operators here who have large financial interests in the devastated strip had been anxiously awaiting the arrival of the belated train. These persons making inquiries concerning relatives and property have been besieging the railroad and commercial telegraph offices since early this morning. The wires all being down west of Bluefield, save one wire which goes through to Ennis, but is being used by the railroad, prevented the public from getting any additional particulars as to the extent of the flood.

The devastated section covers an area of about twenty miles west of Bluefield. It is a very narrow valley, not much wider than a broad street in some places. Coal mines are located all along the road. Keystone, the town reported to have been so greatly damaged, and at first believed to have been wiped out of existence, is a village of between 2,000 and 3,000 people, and is built along the narrow valley and on the sides of the bluffs. There is a creek which runs through the town, over which most of the houses are built on piles and rockwork. This creek runs in a zigzag way through the narrow village, and has a gradual fall. The mountains on either side loom up for hundreds of feet, and the town is so narrow in places that one is obliged to go into the middle of it to see the sky.

KEYSTONE A DEATHTRAP.

Persons familiar with the situation of the town said it would be a deathtrap if the flood was as heavy as reported. Yet they reason that, occurring in the daytime, there was no reason why many people should have been caught in the onrush of the maddened waters. All reports agree that between 200 and 300 houses were swept away in the Elkhorn Valley, but of course not all the occupants were drowned.

J. W. Grotty, a fireman on the Norfolk and Western Road, who lives in this city, received a message yesterday from Bluefield that his father, mother, one sister, two brothers, and sister-in-law, with her two children, were lost in the floods Saturday at Keystone. They lived in the centre of the town. A neighbor who escaped the flood informed Mr. Crotty at Bluefields on Saturday that he saw the Crotty house move off in the waters.

Mr. E. H. Stewart, a well-known furniture dealer in this city, witnessed the storm and traveled on foot nearly the

all the work trains on the road have been sent to the Elkhorn. One official says it is expected the line will be open within twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

FIFTY BODIES FOUND.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., June 24.—Details of the flood in the Pocahontas Flat Top coal region are slowly drifting into this town, which is twenty-five miles south of the scene of the disaster. Fifty bodies have been found.

Thousands of persons are homeless and, it is feared, are without food, or at the best with only food enough to last at most several days. Relief trains are running between this city and the stricken district, and everything possible is being done to relieve the suffering and destitution.

TUG RIVER'S GREAT RISE.

Fear of Heavy Damage to Lumber Plants and Collieries.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., June 24.—The high water in the Tug River caused by the storm along its headwaters on Saturday is unprecedented in the history of that region, and the damage to property along the Elkhorn and Dry Fork and down the Tug River to its mouth is believed to be very heavy.

The cloudburst occurred near the headwaters of the Elkhorn and Dry Fork Rivers, whose confluence near Welch forms the main Tug River. Though both of these streams were swollen far beyond any proportions which they were ever before known to assume, the former one, which is traversed by the Norfolk and Western Railway for about twenty miles, was by far the highest. Along the coal regions of the Elkhorn and the numerous big lumber plants lower down box cars were swept away and are lodged against the mountain sides, and in a few instances were carried down the Tug River and below the falls. Many of these cars were loaded ready to be moved, and with their cargo they are practically a total loss. All the lumber plants, and there are many of them, are losers.

At Jaeger Station the river rose to the height of 31 feet inside of three hours, deluging every house in the little town and washing away many buildings. Ritter's sawmills at Panther are reported to have been destroyed.

The Twelve Pole River is rising, and no trains of any kind have been able to go further east than Dingess, and no wire is in working order beyond that point. Much live stock has been drowned. Among the drift and débris which fill the rivers are numbers of horses, cattle, and hogs. Several horses with saddles and bridles were seen to float by.

It is reported that many box cars floated out at the mouth of the Big Sandy, which had come from the line of the Norfolk and Western. It is almost certain, instead, that these came from the Big Sandy branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio, as Greffy's Creek, twenty miles above Louisa, is said to have been higher than it was ever known before.

GOV. WHITE APPEALS FOR AID.

Not Directly to Outside Sources, but to Citizens of West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., June 24.—After a consultation late to-night with Secretary of State Dawson and Adjt. Gen. Baker, Gov. White issued the following appeal to West Virginians only:

"Executive Department, June 24.

"To the Citizens of West Virginia—An appalling disaster by flood has overtaken the people of the Flat Top coal region. The loss of life and property is very great. While I am as yet without definite information, undoubtedly great destitution and suffering will follow. Aid is required to care for the sick and the destitute and bury the dead. Generous gifts of money are urgently needed with which necessary supplies can be purchased. Contributions may be sent by wire or otherwise to the Adjutant General at Charleston, or any bank at Bluefield. He gives twice who gives quickly."

The Governor also sent the following reply to the telegram received to-day from Gov. Nash of Ohio:

"Your telegram of this date gratefully received. There is no question that an appalling disaster has overtaken the Flat Top coal fields. I have been unable as yet to open up wire communication with the field and cannot give you authentic information until messengers dispatched reach there. I hope to hear to-morrow. The suffering undoubtedly will be great. Aid must be sent via Bluefield, which requires a round-about circuit through Virginia. I will issue an appeal to West Virginia for aid. Any outside aid had best be in money, and can be sent to Adjt. Gen. Baker, Charleston, West Va., or to any bank cashier of Bluefield. Thousands of miners are homeless."

The State House officials contributed to the relief through Adjt. Gen. Baker, and many citizens handed substantial contributions to Cashier Williamson of the Citizens' National Bank.

This evening E. L. Boggs, private secretary to the Governor, left for the Pocohontas district to examine into conditions. Adjt. Gen. A. S. Hutson, who has practical charge of the Adjutant General's office, also left this evening for the seat of the trouble.

MANAGER JOHNSON HOPEFUL.

Railway Official Says the Main Line Will Soon Be Open.

President Henry Fink of the Norfolk and Western Railroad received a telegraphic report from General Manager Johnson yesterday afternoon. Mr. Johnson at the time the message was sent was out on the line of the road on a tour of inspection, and Mr. Fink could not say just what the extent of his investigation had been, as he had communicated with the New York office through the Roanoke office. The substance of the report was that the first reports from the scene of the disaster were exaggerated so far as the loss of life was concerned.

"So far as I am able to judge," said Mr. Johnson, "not more than sixty persons were drowned on the North Fork of the Elkhorn. It is impossible to give the exact number. The water came in waves so that people had no chance to escape, and there was a rise in the Elkhorn of six feet in thirty minutes. The railroad is washed out in spots, but we expect to get the main line open as far as Vivian by to-morrow (Tuesday.) Within a few days the entire main line will be open to traffic.

"The coal mines have not been flooded to the extent at first reported, and in fact some of them will be ready to resume shipments by the middle of the week.

"On the North Fork Branch the outlook is not so encouraging. There the greatest damage was done. Long stretches of roadbed were washed away, and many trestles were destroyed. The work of repairing has already begun."

"I attribute the comparatively light loss of life," said President Fink to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, "to the fact that the country is essentially devoted to mining. There are few farms, and therefore the people did not live down in the valleys through which the flood swept. For this same reason the loss will fall heaviest upon the railroad and upon the mines. No crops were destroyed to speak of. I suppose, though I have received no specific information, that further down there was considerable timber lost."

THERE WAS NO ALIMONY THERE

Deputy Sheriff Opened Box Supposed to Contain Bonds, and Found Nothing.

Deputy Sheriff McDonnell of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon started out armed with a search warrant and accompanied by a locksmith. His destination was the Franklin Safe Deposit Vaults, and his object the collection of alimony. A strong box there was supposed to contain property representing a value of $500,000.

The first wife of Charles W. Lynde had secured a judgment against him for $7,520. Mr. Lynde is a wealthy resident of Patchogue, L. I., and as he has contracted another matrimonial alliance since he and the former Mrs. Lynde separated, in 1887, he does not like paying the $80 a week which a New Jersey court awarded. Hence the search warrant.

The place was entered and the particular box supposed to contain Mr. Lynde's securities was pointed out. The rest was easy to the locksmith. He performed his duty quickly and pulled the drawer from its place of fancied security. It contained—nothing, and the Deputy Sheriff withdrew.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL TRUST FORMING

It Will Supply Nearly the Whole World with Salt.

Probably Will Be Capitalized at $50,000,000—Yearly Output Will Be About 6,000,000 Tons.

The plans for the first international trust to be actually launched are almost ready for announcement. An official of the National Salt Company said yesterday:

"A plan for an international salt company has been under advisement for some months, and has practically come to a head. The company will include the Salt Union of England, the Canadian Salt Company, and the National Salt Company.

"When formed it will supply Japan and China, as well as the United States, South America, Great Britain and her colonies and Continental Europe with salt, practically the entire world, excepting Russia and barbarian peoples.

"Its production will range from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons of salt a year, of which the National will furnish about one-third.

"The Salt Union of England owns wells in the Cheshire district in England. The National Salt Company owns wells and mines of salt in the States of New York, Michigan, Ohio, Kansas, Texas, and Louisiana. The Canadian Salt Company owns wells in the Province of Ontario.

"The company will be the first international trust ever formed, and will probably be capitalized at not less than $50,000,000. Mr. McDowell in England and President Archibald S. White of the National Salt Company have had to do chiefly with the plans."

The Standard Oil interests are understood to be behind the whole plan. One of the schemes is said to be the manufacture of sea salt in Porto Rico, this salt, of a coarse grade, being good for curing fish.

The National Salt Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in March, 1899, and acquired the business of the National Salt Company of West Virginia, which company was the distributer of the products of thirteen companies in New York State. These companies produced at the time of the consolidation over 90 per cent. of the evaporated salt from brine by artificial heat manufactured in this State.

All of the companies which were acquired transferred to the new corporation their good-will, patents, trade marks, and all other property, taking in payment therefor not less than 55 per cent. in the stock of the new company and the balance in cash.

In October, 1899, the National Salt Company acquired the leading salt concerns in Ohio and Michigan and obtained by contract the salt produced at other plants in this State, thus acquiring control of about 94 per cent. of the evaporated salt output of this country east of the Rocky Mountains, and increasing its annual output from 6,300,000 barrels to about 10,000,000 barrels.

On April 4, 1900, the Spanish-American Salt Company was incorporated under New Jersey laws, with a capital of $3,500,000 and in the interests of the National Salt Company. Through the formation of this company the business of the Salinera-Espanola Company, which controlled practically the entire evaporated salt output of Spain and Italy, was acquired. The output of the Salinera-Espanola Company had previously been sold in large quantity in Newfoundland, and controlled the salt trade of British Columbia and Buenos Ayres, where the salmon industry is among the chief pursuits.

The capital stock of the National Salt Company consists of $5,000,000 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock and $7,000,000 common stock, all of which is outstanding.

KILLED BY TWO TRAINS.

Were Going in Opposite Directions, and Painter on Elevated Road Was Thrown Back and Forth Between Them.

John J. Peggin, a painter, forty years old, employed by the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, was killed instantly yesterday morning by one of the company's trains at Ninety-fourth Street and Third Avenue.

Peggin, together with other painters, was painting the elevated structure at this point when he had occasion to go to the top of the structure for a pot of red lead. He saw an express train coming south on the centre track at full speed, so hurriedly stepped over on the north-bound track in front of a local train. The locomotive of the north-bound train struck him, throwing him against the express train. He was thrown back and forth until his body had been mangled horribly.

A hurry call was sent for ambulances, but they were not needed. The company sent down a flat car, and on it the body was taken to the Ninety-ninth Street yard, and thence to the Eighty-eighth Street Police Station. William S. Gordon, the engineer of the locomotive of the north-bound train, was arrested and taken before Coroner Zucca, who paroled him in the custody of counsel to await the inquest.

KILLED SISTER AND HIMSELF.

Boston Photographer, Apparently Deranged, Attempted to Take Three Lives.

BOSTON, June 24.—Richard Freedman, a photographer, this afternoon shot and killed his sister Rosa, twenty-one years old, attempted to kill his sister Helen, seventeen, and then killed himself. Freedman's sisters left him recently because of outbreaks of temper on his part after an attack of illness.

While on the street to-day they saw Freedman in a doorway. They ran, and he did the same, loading a revolver. When within a few yards of the elder sister, Rosa, he fired a shot, killing her instantly. He then fired at the younger sister, but missed. She dropped to the pavement, having fainted. Apparently thinking he had killed both, Freedman fired a shot into his chest, which did not kill. A second bullet reached the heart and caused death.

The doctor who had been treating him says that Freedman was insane.

CARS GO OVER EMBANKMENT.

Two Persons Killed and Forty Hurt in a Wreck in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, June 24.—Train No. 23, on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, was wrecked at Monaca, about thirty miles west of here, this evening, and two persons are dead and fully forty hurt. From passengers it is learned that the train, while going at a very high speed, ran into an open switch at Monaca and the entire train went over an embankment some twenty-five feet high. Every car was turned over, two of them going over twice. The coaches were well filled with passengers, and the wonder is that there were not more fatalities.

As soon as the news of the wreck reached the city Superintendent Yohe summoned a corps of physicians and took them to the scene on a special relief train. This train returned here with the dead and a number of the injured, when another train was at once dispatched to Monaca, which gives currency to the report that many more are hurt than as yet made known.

ELEVATOR SINKS; MAN DROWNED.

The Clark No. 2, Struck by Gust of Wind, Suddenly Turns Turtle.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 24.—One person was drowned and several had narrow escapes by the turning turtle of the big coal elevator known as "Clark No. 2," in the Staten Island Sound yesterday. The drowned man was a colored steward, whose name is not known.

The elevator was under her own steam, bound for New York. When she had proceeded a short distance from the dock here a gust of wind struck her and she turned over and soon sank. All the crew succeeded in escaping with the exception of the steward, who was caught in some way, and carried down. The body was recovered and taken to Staten Island.

The Clark No. 2 was designed to unload coal from vessels with an endless chain and buckets. The elevator was built by the Nixon Shipbuilding Company at Elizabethport. Her superstructure was over ninety feet from the water line. She was the first barge of her kind ever built, and her construction was intended as an experiment looking to the coaling of vessels at sea.

ALABAMA AND LYNCHINGS.

Constitutional Convention Amends Section as to Trial and Punishment of Sheriffs.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 24.—The section relating to a Sheriff's tenure of office and suspension from office and impeachment when he permits a prisoner to be taken from him and lynched was reconsidered by the Constitutional Convention today and one of its features stricken out. It now reads as follows:

A Sheriff shall be elected in each county by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for a term of four years, unless sooner removed, and shall be ineligible to such office as his own successor. Whenever any prisoner is taken from jail or from the custody of a Sheriff or deputy and put to death, or suffers grievous bodily harm owing to neglect, connivance, cowardice, or other grave fault of a Sheriff, such Sheriff may be impeached under Section 2 of Article VII. of the Constitution, and the Governor, when satisfied, after hearing the Sheriff, that he should be impeached, may suspend him from office for such time as he may think proper until the impeachment proceedings are finally disposed of, and such Sheriff, when impeached, shall not hold any other office during the time for which he has been elected.

GOVERNMENT SUES W. A. CLARK.

Disputes Senator's Title to 10,000 Acres of Land in Montana.

HELENA, Montana, June 24.—United States District Attorney Rodgers to-day began an action in the Federal Court against United States Senator William A. Clark, in which the Government seeks to have set aside patents for about 10,000 acres of valuable timber land, now under control of the Senator.

The Government claims that the lands were taken up within the last three years under the timber and stone act by persons who, contrary to law, filed on them for speculative purposes, knowing that they expected to dispose of them to Senator Clark or his agents.

CHILDREN LEFT IN EMPTY FLAT.

Police Take Care of Three Little Ones and Search for Father.

Three small children, accompanied by a policeman, entered Police Headquarters late last night. The children were described as Adam Schultz, twelve years old; his sister, Mary, ten years, and their brother, Louis, four years old.

According to the policeman, the father of the children is Otto Schultz, a boilermaker. Their mother died on May 8. The Schultzes lived on the second floor of 529 East Eleventh Street. Yesterday Schultz sold his furniture and then left the house, leaving the children there alone, it is said. During the day the furniture was taken away and the children were allowed to remain in the flat. Neighbors discovered the children's plight and notified the police.

The children were given over to the care of Matron Travers, and an alarm was sent out.

FIRST REGIMENT MARCHES OUT.

Officers Said to Have Difficulty Teaching Battalion Formations.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 24.—The First Regiment marched out of camp this morning at 9:30, an hour later than was planned. The officers find it somewhat difficult to get things working smoothly owing to the men being unaccustomed to moving in large bodies, in battalion and regimental formations.

It is said that Gen. Roe will advise that the separate companies be grouped into battalions, and that at least three or four drills in battalion formation be given them during the Winter and one battalion field day each year.

On the march out to Lake Mohegan twenty men dropped out, but the surgeon said this was from drinking too much water. The Twentieth Separate formed the advance guard; and the Seventeenth of Flushing the rear guard. Two rests were had on the way out.

The Sixth Battery drilled this morning and practiced at the targets this afternoon. The battery will shoot for the Flanagan trophy on Thursday afternoon.

Prostrations from the Heat.

Three persons were overcome by the heat yesterday. They are: Sophia Stern, thirty years old, of 42 East Eighty-sixth Street, overcome at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue, and taken home; Richard Diward, thirty-five, of 346 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, overcome at Pelham Bridge, the Bronx, and taken to Fordham Hospital, and Edward Fitzpatrick, twenty-nine years old, of 339 East Eighty-fourth Street, overcome at 334 East Seventy-eighth Street, and taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Motorman Asks $100,000 Damages.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 24.—The suit of John B. Flood against the Yonkers Railroad Company for $100,000 damages was begun in the Supreme Court, Justice Wilmot M. Smith presiding, to-day. On Dec. 16, 1899, the plaintiff was a motorman on Car 41 on the Mount St. Vincent line. On that day Car No. 41 and Car No. 13, going in opposite directions, attempted to pass each other near Ashburton Avenue, but got into a collision. Flood had his right leg cut off and received internal injuries which have made him a cripple for life.

Designing the Cruiser for Turkey.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Final arrangements have been made by the Turkish Government for having a swift cruiser built at the Cramp yards, in Philadelphia, and designs are under way, the expectation being that a start on the vessel will be made within the next two months. The ship will be of the protected cruiser type, of 3,500 tons displacement, and with a speed of twenty-two knots an hour. This speed will make the craft one of the fastest of that type afloat.

Will Be Generals for a Week.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Commissions as Brigadier General have been issued to Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General's department; James Allen, Signal Corps, and Robert L. Howze, cavalry. They will hold these places until June 30. The appointments are in recognition of the services of these men in the Spanish war and the Philippine campaign.

To be Chaplain to Bishop Potter.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 24.—The Rev. P. E. Cleveling, rector of the Church at Liberty, has been appointed Chaplain to Bishp Potter of New York, and will enter upon his duties at the opening of the general Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at San Francisco, Oct. 4.

Not Interested in Joy Line.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24. — Freight Traffic Manager Joyce of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day emphatically denied the report that his company is interested in the Joy Line Steamship Company.

General Superintendent Lake Shore R.R.

The Lake Shore Railroad yesterday officially announced the appointment of A. H. Smith as General Superintendent to succeed P. S. Blodgett, recently appointed General Superintendent of the New York Central.

$100,000 Fire in Illinois.

CAIRO, Ill., June 24.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the National Pump Company's factory and the Big Four station at Mound City, Ill. Loss, $100,000.

Springfield Concern Assigns.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 24.—The E. Stebbins Manufacturing Company, makers of plumbers' brass supplies and castings, made a voluntary assignment to-day, and Allen E. Warren and C. C. Spellman were appointed receivers. It is believed the assets will cover the liabilities. No list of either has been prepared. Working on borrowed capital and the ill-health of Major Henry M. Brewster, the President of the company, caused the failure.

DE LUR-SALUCES ON TRIAL

He Is Charged with Treason Before the French Senate.

No Public Excitement—The Marquis Refuses to Reply to President Fallieres's Questions.

PARIS, June 25.—The Senate assembled yesterday afternoon in its capacity as a High Court of Justice to try the Marquis de Lur-Saluces, the well-known Royalist and ex-member of the Chamber of Deputies, who returned unexpectedly to Paris last month, after having been condemned in January, 1900, in default of appearance, to ten years' banishment from France for treason. The President of the Senate, M. Fallières, presided. The Marquis, escorted by two Guards, appeared at the bar of the House to answer the charge of complicity in the crimes of high treason and attempts against the safety of the State, for which MM. Déroulède, Buffet, Marcel-Habert, and Guérin were condemned.

Although there was no crowd around the Palace of the Senate, and it was evident that the trial was not arousing the excitement the Marquis anticipated when he returned to Paris, great precautions were taken. Two companies of Republican Guards and large detachments of police were stationed in the vicinity of the palace.

There were a number of smartly-dressed women in the audience, including the "white lady" who appeared at the Dreyfus trial.

After rejecting the plea made by counsel for M. de Lur-Saluces to the effect that the Senate Court was illegal, because it was not composed of all the members of the Senate, the names of witnesses were called. Among those who answered were M. Lépine, the Prefect of the Paris police; Gen. Zurlinden, M. Trarieux, Senator from Gironde; Gen. Chamoin, and Major Cuignet, while M. de Freycinet, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and others who were summoned by the defense sent their excuses.

The remainder of the session was occupied by two monologues, one by the Marquis de Lur-Saluces, and the other by President Fallières.

The Marquis began by reading a long statement in the nature of a political indictment of the Government, in which he spoke of the Fashoda incident, the financial bankruptcy of France, the Dreyfus trial, and the campaign against the army.

M. Fallières requested the speaker to keep within the limits of the present trial.

M. de Lur-Saluces concluded his address with these words:

"I see in this High Court of Justice not Judges, but political adversaries. You can punish me by force, but not by right."

M. Fallières then began his monologue, in which he reviewed the charges against M. de Lur-Saluces in a series of questions, to which the Marquis vouchsafed no word in reply. Finally M. Fallières asked the Marquis why he fled across the frontier. The defendant remained silent. The trial was then adjourned until to-day, and it is said that the proceedings will be concluded to-morrow.

The Courrier du Soir in its issue of last evening predicted the acquittal of the Marquis, saying that the High Court persisted in its determination to punish only the leading actors in the treasonable action against the State, and to extend its disdainful indulgence to the supernumeraries.

PARK BEAR CLAWS BOY.

Youngster Was Inside the Guard Rail and Bruin Was After His Peanuts.

William Schwitzer of 195 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, went to the menagerie at Central Park yesterday with his five-year-old son, John, to see the animals. The younger Schwitzer took more interest in the grizzly bears than in any other animals and became possessed of an intense desire to feed them something. He had a bag of peanuts all ready for just such an emergency, but there is a screen fence about four feet high running around the bears' cage, and he could not reach over this obstruction. The fence was put there for the express purpose of preventing just about this size of boy making close acquaintance with the bears.

Little John Schwitzer had a most obliging father, however, who promptly lifted him over this fence. The boy threw one peanut through the bars of the cage, and one big grizzly, devoured it with relish. The animal at the same time sighted young Schwitzer's reserve store of peanuts clutched tightly in his fist, and reaching a huge paw through the bars clawed the boy's hand to get at them. The child screamed with pain. The father lifted him back, and he was taken to the Arsenal and an ambulance summoned from the Presbyterian Hospital.

The boy's right hand is badly lacerated, but if blood poisoning does not set in the physician say the wounds will soon heal. Superintendent Smith of the Menagerie questioned the boy's father and the latter admitted that he had lifted his son over the guard fence. Superintendent Smith severely lectured the parent for his carelessness. The Superintendent said the bears were tame, and that the injury was inflicted by the bear in his effort to get at the peanuts which the boy held in his hand.

DEFENDANT WAS DEAD.

So the Indictment Against Albert S. Cozine Was Dismissed.

When the case of Albert S. Cozine, charged with illegal registration, was called in the Kings County Court before Judge Aspinall, yesterday, Lawyer George Gru, for the defendant, told the court that Cozine was unable to appear for the reason that he was dead and buried.

Judge Aspinall then dismissed the indictment. Cozine's case was one of several such which have been pending since the election in 1898. Cozine, it was said yesterday, died last Winter.

A HUDSON ANNIVERSARY.

Proposed Celebration of the Tri-Centenary of the River's Discovery.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Holland Society of New York, held at Delmonico's, the following preamble and resolution introduced by the Secretary, Theodore M. Banta, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by a Dutch ship under the command of Capt. Hendrik Hudson, will occur in September, 1909, and it is eminently fitting that the centennial of that momentous event in our history should be celebrated in a fitting manner,

Therefore, Resolved, that the President of this society be requested to appoint a committee to take into consideration and report as to the best mode of enlisting the sympathy and securing the co-operation of all citizens of this State and of the country in a suitable commemoration of the tri-centenary of the discovery of the Hudson River.

THE REV. J. J. O'CONNOR A BISHOP.

Papal Bull Appointing Him to Diocese of Newark Received.

NEWARK, N. J., June 24.—The Papal bull appointing the Rev. John J. O'Connor Bishop of the Diocese of Newark to succeed the late Bishop Wigger, was received in this city to-day from Rome by way of Washington. It was accompanied by a letter of congratulation from Cardinal Martinelli.

The Bishop-elect at once went into retreat at Seton Hall College. The consecration will take place in about three months in the cathedral in this city. Archbishop Corrigan will officiate.

Prince, Poet, and Playwright.

From The London Mail.

ATHENS, June 4.—Prince Nicolas, the third son of King George of Greece, has already shown his talent as an artist, and on the recent visit of Lord Wolseley he gave him a drawing of a group of Evazone soldiers wearing the peculiar head-dress known as the Fustanelia. Recently the Prince won a dramatic and poetic competition at the Athens University with a comedy entitled, "The Reformers." The work was crowned by the authorities without their knowing who the author might be, and when this was divulged it became a matter of very hearty congratulation.

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Panamas, $4.00 to $12.00.

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Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Opposite City Hall.

RUSSIA'S TARIFF ACTION

Reason for the Further Reprisals Against This Country.

M. de Witte Regards Mr. Gage's Interpretation of the United States Law as Unjustified.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 24.—On competent authority it can be stated that the Russian Ministry of Finance regards Secretary Gage's explanation of the petroleum question to be beside the point.

Russia has adopted reprisals in the form of increasing duties on American goods for the second time, not because a certain shipment of petroleum was taxed at an unduly high rate because it was not accompanied with a certificate as to its origin, but because Russia does not admit the correctness of Secretary Gage's interpretation of the tariff laws of the United States. Section 626 of these laws places naphtha and the products of naphtha on the free list unless the country whence they are exported charges duty on similar articles from the United States. Russia does not admit that these laws authorize the collection of a tariff on paraffine made in Great Britain from Russian naphtha, as decreed by Secretary Gage in his circular of March.

According to the Russian press, this circular is generally regarded as the answer of the United States in the matter of the Russian reprisals, and this opinion has never been corrected.

The impression has been conveyed that the hope of Secretary Gage that Secretary of State Hay will succeed in explaining these matters to the satisfaction of M. de Witte will be vain. If further action against Russian trade is taken by the United States, Russia's answer will follow in due season.

In speaking of these matters an official said:

"The entire trade of the United States with Russia can be lost while awaiting the decision of the courts and unless the matter is hastened. I understand that the case comes before the lower court next November. The Americans are apparently not in a hurry to resume a business which is now falling into the hands of the Germans."

When asked if there was danger of Russia imposing further reprisals on American goods as a hint to the Government of the United States to hasten the settlement of the matter, the official said:

"Up to the present time your agricultural machinery has not been affected."

The official expressed his opinion that action in the matter was needed and that a revival of the subject would cost American commerce far more than the discriminating duties, which are scarcely noticeable in the selling prices of light hardware, fine-grade machinery, and tools. The majority of the consumers of such articles have but faintly heard of these discriminating duties.

Americans in St. Petersburg are of the opinion that the affair will never be ended to the satisfaction of American exporters through Russian initiative or concessions.

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg purports to quote M. de Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, as saying that the statement issued by Secretary Gage in explanation of the United States Treasury Department's action in imposing countervailing duties on certain Russian products shows that the question is not fully understood by that statesman. M. de Witte says he cannot imagine that Mr. Gage would intentionally mislead the people of the United States, and therefore he can only conclude that Mr. Gage is not possessed of all the facts in the case.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER'S DEBTS

Mr. Zimmerman Makes It Possible for His Son-in-Law to Offer 12s. 6d. in the Pound.

LONDON, June 24.—Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati has put his son-in-law, the Duke of Manchester, in a position to make an offer to the Duke's creditors of 12s. 6d. in the pound.

A meeting will be held on Thursday to consider the proposal.

The bankruptcy of the Duke of Manchester was announced last September. The Duke had come of age in 1898, but found the estates so heavily incumbered that they paid him nothing. The estates are entailed, or they would doubtless have been sold before the present holder of the title was born.

At the time that the Duke announced his bankruptcy he said that the estates just sufficed to pay the interest on the loans. After he became of age his relatives allowed him £70 a month, but he had been spending £1,500 to £2,000 a year.

Considerable difficulty was found in getting together a statement of all the Duke's liabilities. When he first appeared before the Registrar he said that he could only remember £15,000 that he owed, although he admitted that his debts might amount to much more. On Nov. 23 the liabilities were put at £37,000 and the assets at £7,545.

After the Duke married Miss Zimmerman his creditors agreed to various adjournments of the bankruptcy proceedings, being encouraged to take this course by the announcement that Mr. Zimmerman, the Duke's father-in-law, would investigate the claims. No definite assurance was, however, given that Mr. Zimmerman would pay the Duke's debts.

After the Duke secures his discharge in bankruptcy he will be allowed to take his seat in the House of Lords.

BRITISH-MOROCCAN TREATY.

Report that the Sultan Consents to Open His Country to European Commerce.

LONDON, June 25.—The Daily Mail hears that the Sultan of Morocco has authorized his envoy now in London, Kaid El Mehedi El Menebhi, to negotiate a commercial treaty with Great Britain which will open Morocco to European commerce.

Plot Against Princes in Italy.

ROME, June 24.—An unexploded bomb has been found in a railroad carriage in which two Princes of the House of Montenegro have been traveling in Italy. The Italian authorities have refused to impart the details of the discovery.

SAYS A WAR IS NOW USELESS.

Russian State Councilor's Conclusions from a Study of the South African Campaign.

LONDON, June 25.—An interesting paper by Jean de Bloch (a Russian Councilor of State) on the lessons of the Transvaal war was read at the United Service Institution yesterday afternoon.

M. de Bloch asserted that the South African war had proved that military service, as practiced to-day, was absurd, and that the sacrifice made on the Continent to support conscription was unnecessary. The war showed that the theatrical spectacles called manoeuvres were in no way related to real warfare. One of its most remarkable features was the constant impossibility of determining the enemy's position. This was not attributable to British defective reconnaissance, but to the new conditions of war.

It was not, said M. de Bloch, mistakes made by the British or the qualities of the Boers, who had shown an entire lack of rational strategy and tactics, which produced the results seen, but smokeless powder and long-range, quick-firing rifles, which involved dispersion and invisibility to a degree unheard of formerly, and to the possibility of providing riflemen with a larger number of cartridges. The action of artillery in South Africa had been generally absolutely contemptible against an intrenched enemy.

The main lesson, continued M. de Bloch, was that a successful outcome of a war of aggression could not be hoped for against any great power, still less against allied powers. No results could be obtained in a great European war. Consequently it had become impossible to wage war decisively.

The British Defeat at Waterkloof.

CRADOCK, Cape Colony, June 24.—The detachment of the Colonial Mounted Rifles, which was attacked by the Boers at Waterkloof on June 20, when the British lost fourteen men killed and wounded, and sixty-six men were captured by the Boers, was pursuing Commandant Malan, when Gen. Kritzinger surprised the Rifles' camp at Waterkloof while the colonial troopers were saddling up. The fight lasted two and a half hours.

English Athlete Dies from Wounds.

LONDON, June 24.—Lieut. G. L. Greenshields of the Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry has died from wounds received in the war in South Africa. He was one of the Oxford-Cambridge team which defeated the Harvard-Yale team in the international athletic games in July, 1899.

CHINESE IMPORT DUTIES.

British Minister at Peking the Only Foreign Representative Opposing Proposal to Raise Them.

LONDON, June 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Peking, dated June 24, says that all the Ministers of the foreign powers, with the exception of Sir Ernest M. Satow, the British Minister, have agreed to the Russian proposal to increase the Chinese tariff on imports to 10 per cent. in the event of a deficiency in the means of payment of the indemnity. Sir Ernest declares that Great Britain will only consent to such an increase in return for the total abolition of the likin tax on internal commerce and other conditions tending to the improvement of trade.

The correspondent points out that the indemnity demanded by the powers from China does not represent the real amount of the money penalty inflicted on China, as no allowance has been made for the rich hauls of treasure in Manchurian cities, the contents of the Tien-Tsin arsenals secured by Russia, and the large sums which Germany has secured by systematic raiding of Pe-chi-Li and other provinces.

CHINA TO SUPPLY WORLD'S COAL.

Gen. Julius F. Stahl Says that Will Be the Case in the Future.

Gen. Julius F. Stahl, who rendered service in the civil war, has just returned from an extended tour of China and Japan and was at the Hoffman House yesterday. He thinks there is a great field for capital in China, and that in years to come it will be the source of the world's supply of coal.

Gen. Stahl strongly commends the course of the American and Japanese troops in China, and declares that the policy of the United States officers there will prove of great value to this country in its commercial intercourse with the Orient. The General left for Washington last night.

Chamberlain Repeats Election Dictum.

LONDON, June 25.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, has signalized his recovery from an attack of gout and his resumption of his duties by telegraphing to the Unionist candidate for Stratford: "I hope the electors will remember that a seat lost to the Government is still a seat gained by the Boers." Mr. Chamberlain thus repeats the dictum which earned unlimited abuse for him at the time of the last election.

No New Franco-Russian Loan.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 24.—The Russian Ministry of Finance denies the existence of negotiations for an additional French loan, as well as the report that M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, promised an ultimate French loan to Russia of 1,000,000,000 francs.

The Proceedings Against Earl Russell.

LONDON, June 24.—The charge of bigamy preferred against Earl Russell (on which he was committed for trial on Saturday and admitted to bail in £2,000) was brought up in the Old Bailey Court to-day, the defense asking that the depositions should not be presented to the Grand Jury at the present session of the court, on account of the brief interval since the committal. The Public Prosecutor opposed the request. He said he understood that Lord Russell intended to apply for a trial by his peers. The Recorder decided to charge the Grand Jury to-morrow, and said application could then be made to the House of Lords to postpone the trial.

King of Portugal Visiting Madeira.

FUNCHAL, Madeira, June 24.—The King and Queen of Portugal arrived here to-day. This is the first time any Portuguese monarch has visited Madeira. The town is gayly decorated, and their Majesties met with a hearty reception.

Overtaxed.

The Benedict—Do you think bachelors should be taxed?

The Bachelor—No. They are taxed enough in having to listen to the tales of woe from their married friends."—Chicago News.

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At 1/3 off Reg. Prices.

Never before were such remarkable values available as we now offer.

Golden Oak Side Boards, $10.00 to $50.00; value $15 to $75
Golden Oak Ext. Tables, $3.50 to $30; value $5.50 to $50
Cane and Leather Diners, 89c. to $8.50; value $1.25 to $12.75
Enam. and Brass Beds, $2.69 to $40; value $4.00 to $60
Couches, $3.98 to $40.00; value $5.50 to $60
Parlor Suits, $15.00 to $100.00; value $20.00 to $150
China Closets, $10.00 to $60.00; value $15 to $90
Smith's Tap. Carpets, 45c. to 75c.; value 60c. to $1.10
9x12 Axminster Rugs, $19.75; value $30.00
9x12 All Wool Smyrna, $18.00; value $27.00
Other sizes in same proportion.

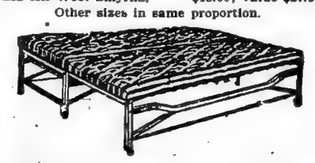

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ASK YOUR GROCER.

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J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

DOG DIES FROM APPENDICITIS.

Autopsy Showed that as the Cause, Induced by Splintered Bones.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

And now the dog is subject to appendicitis. At least Dr. William Cooper Eldenmuller of this city claims to have made a discovery to that effect while performing an autopsy on the remains of a favorite pet.

"When the animal died," said the physician, "I was not satisfied with the cause of his taking off and made a careful autopsy. I was assisted by a veterinary surgeon, and we had not been long at our task when it became evident that death had resulted from acute appendicitis.

"The animal had been ill for a year, and in reviewing his symptoms I can see that they were identical with those of humans who suffer from recurrent attacks of this disease. Of course I did not at first think of a dog suffering from anything of this sort. There was no record of such a disease among animals.

ADELBERT S. HAY TO BE BURIED IN CLEVELAND

The Funeral Party Passed Through This City Last Night.

On Its Arrival in Cleveland the Body Will Be Taken to Lakeview Cemetery Without Delay.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—At 7:10 o'clock this evening the body of Adelbert S. Hay, who was killed by a fall from a third story window of the New Haven House early Sunday morning, was started on the journey to Cleveland, Ohio, where the funeral and interment are to take place. In the party accompanying the body were Secretary of State Hay, Mrs. Hay, mother of the dead man, the Misses Hay, his sisters, and Clarence Hay, a younger brother.

Arrangements for the departure from New Haven had been perfected during the day while the members of the family who came here yesterday were awaiting the arrival of the mother and of Miss Alice Hay, the youngest daughter, from Newburn, N. H. Mrs. and Miss Hay reached the city at 5:30 o'clock, and entering a carriage were driven directly to the Mosely residence in Wall Street.

There the mother and father met. After the sad greeting Col. and Mrs. Hay, with their daughters and son, entered the quiet room where the dead lay. For a few minutes only they remained, and then the casket was closed, to be opened no more. All the members of the family went through the trying ordeal calmly. Secretary Hay had apparently recovered in large measure from the prostration of the preceding day, and Mrs. Hay and her daughters, although showing evident traces of their sufferings when they came out of the house an hour later, bore up well.

Immediately after the closing of the casket the body was taken to the railroad station and remained there in the baggage room in the care of Harry Payne Whitney and Robert R. Hitt, classmates of the deceased, until the two special cars for the party were run onto the siding near by. About 7 o'clock the family, with Mr. and Mrs. Wade of Cleveland, arrived from the Mosely home. The casket, inclosed in a massive box of polished mahogany, had already been taken from the baggage room to a combination mail and express car, where it rested on the floor, nearly hidden by a profusion of palms and potted plants.

None of the mass of flowers had been brought from the house, and nowhere in all of the doings of the two days was the desire for simplicity on the part of the distinguished party more manifest than here, at the beginning of the last journey. When the family arrived, Secretary and Mrs. Hay at once sought seclusion in the drawing room car attached to the one in which the body lay, but the younger members of the party, with Mr. and Mrs. Wade, walked up and down the platform until it should be time for the train to leave. As the express pulled into the depot on the main track, they entered the car, which soon after was speeding toward New York.

At that city a close connection will be made, so that the party will reach Cleveland to-morrow shortly after noon. On arriving they will go at once to the Lakeview Cemetery, and in the chapel there will be held the last rites.

The general feeling of sadness so noticeable this morning still pervades throngs of graduates in New Haven to-night, and especially is this true of the '98 men, with whom young Hay spent the four years of undergraduate life. Henry B. Wright, Secretary of the class of 1898, received the following message from the triennial class at Harvard to-night:

SECRETARY OF YALE, '98—In the midst of our triennial celebration our hearts are made extremely sad by the deplorable death of your classmate, Adelbert S. Hay. Our deepest and most sincere sympathy is yours.

Upon the arrival of the train carrying the body of Adelbert S. Hay in the New York Central Station, the two cars containing the Hay party were detached and run up to Forty-ninth Street, where they were attached to the limited mail train, which left for the West at 9:15 o'clock. None of the party left the cars, even for a moment. Several florists were at the depot when the train arrived and conveyed to the special coaches several floral tributes of friends of the young man. The party will reach Cleveland at 12:25 o'clock this afternoon. It is only by special privilege that passenger coaches can be attached to the limited mail.

MR. HAY NOT TO RESIGN.

He Will Remain in the Cabinet and Complete Nicaragua Canal Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The State Department this afternoon received from Mr. Babcock, confidential secretary of Secretary Hay, who was with him in New Haven, a telegram stating that the funeral of Adelbert S. Hay will be held at Cleveland, and will be strictly private. No official representatives will be expected. The time of the funeral is not given. In view of this expressed request from the Secretary, the State Department will designate no official to attend the funeral.

Very naturally, following the terrible bereavement of Secretary Hay, rumors sprang up and circulated here to-day that he would quit the Cabinet in consequence. It may be stated, however, that from the President down, every official acquainted with the Secretary and his methods of thought, is satisfied that he will not give way to this loss, but rather will seek to find forgetfulness from his affliction in renewed application to work.

The Secretary has in hand several matters of negotiations that are very near to his heart. For instance, he has, after the most exhaustive investigation and sounding of Senators, satisfied himself that he has been able to find a firm foundation on which to erect another canal treaty to replace the Hay-Pauncefote treaty that failed, and one that will be almost certain to command the approval of the Senate. It is his ambition to remove absolutely as a source of possible conflict in the future, the misunderstandings resulting from the efforts to apply the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to the conditions of to-day. This object is almost within reach, he feels, and his friends and intimates here are satisfied that he will allow no private affliction to interfere with the consummation of this plan.

It is entirely possible for Secretary Hay to secure a full opportunity to rest and recuperate from the blow of his son's death without sacrificing the chance of completing the negotiations for this treaty in season for its submission to Congress at the next regular session. Indeed, he already had begun to plan for an absence from Washington from early in July until about the middle of next Fall, and he might have planned to go away at an even earlier date had he not desired to remain at the President's right hand until Mrs. McKinley's condition permitted her removal to Canton.

Therefore, it is said at the State Department, there is good reason why the Secretary should return to Washington before next Fall, by which time, it is confidently expected, he will be able to undertake, without sacrifice, all of the duties of his office. In this state of affairs the officials feel warranted in denying that there is any foundation for the rumors of the intended resignation.

The Treasury Department, on Saturday, had completed the settlement of the accounts of Adelbert S. Hay as United States Consul at Pretoria, and warrants were drawn for $2,788, due him upon settlement by the Auditor for the State and other departments. The warrants will be forwarded to the State Department and will become part of Mr. Hay's estate.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The deepest sympathy for the Secretary of State and his family in their affliction is expressed at the White House. The President had a high estimate of Adelbert S. Hay's talent and capacity, and desired him to accept the position of assistant secretary, to which he was about to appoint him. Young Mr. Hay, after deciding to accept this position close to the President, had already begun to examine into the duties which would be required of him. He had a conference with Secretary Cortelyou at which much had been explained to him, and late last week Mr. Cortelyou had written about some other features of his work which he had omitted to mention at their interview.

The following are among the great number of cablegrams and telegrams addressed to Secretary Hay: From Sandringham Palace, Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to His Majesty the King of England, says:

The King shares your grief in your terrible loss. He had the pleasure of knowing your son in London.

From the Elysée Palace at Paris the President of France sends the following message:

Sincerest sympathy. LOUBET.

Lord Roberts telegraphs from London:

I deeply sympathize with you in the tragic death of your son. His kindness and courtesy to our prisoners in Pretoria will ever be most gratefully remembered.

THE EARL OF ROSSLYN—The Earl of Rosslyn expresses his deepest sympathy in memory of many kindnesses and strong friendship.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE—Our hearts go out to you in deep sympathy and sorrow.

SIR HENRY IRVING—My deep and most profound sympathy with you and Mrs. Hay and your family in the terrible affliction which has come upon you.

WHITELAW REID—We are grieved at the sad news as from a personal calamity and send our most earnest and affectionate sympathy. His promise was so fine and his performance so ample for his years that this untimely fate seems doubly cruel.

PRESIDENT HADLEY of Yale—Pray accept heartfelt sympathy from a friend of your son who was proud of what he was doing. He lived long enough to leave his mark upon the world and to help every one who knew him.

AMBASSADOR PORTER, Paris—A personal bereavement could not afflict us more than the sorrow which has come to you. Heartfelt sympathies and condolences from Mrs. Porter and myself and all the members of the Embassy.

Telegrams from all the members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, the representatives of the United States abroad, and scores of purely private telegrams from personal friends in different parts of the country and from foreign countries are filled with tenderest sympathy and the highest appreciation of the life and character of young Mr. Hay.

BROOKLYN POLICE "SHAKE-UP"

Transpontine "Red Light" District's Commander Among Four Captains Transferred.

There was a small "shake-up" late yesterday afternoon in the Police Department in Brooklyn, four Captains being transferred. Capt. Thomas Cullen was sent from the Hamilton Avenue Station to the Fourth Avenue Station, Capt. Charles H. Bedell from the Fourth Avenue to the Fifth Avenue Station, Capt. Michael Devanney from the Fifth Avenue to the Butler Street Station, and Capt. Miles O'Reilly from the Butler Street to the Hamilton Avenue Station.

Deputy Commissioner York explained that the transfers were made for the "good of the service." Another police official, however, said last night:

"It is usually difficult to shift one Captain without having to extend the change to say three or more precincts, and on this basis all the transfers are specially due to the decision to have a change in the Hamilton Avenue district."

The Hamilton Avenue precinct is known as the local "Red Light" district. Capt. O'Reilly, who has been sent there and allowed to take his own precinct detectives with him, is known as the Capt. Chapman of Brooklyn.

Capt. Herlihy's Pleading Adjourned.

Capt. John D. Herlihy, who was indicted last week for willful neglect of duty in failing to suppress disorderly houses when he was in command of the Eldridge Street Station, was arraigned for pleading before Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. He was represented by Attorneys Elkus and Fred House, who asked that the pleading go over for a time, as they had no opportunity to inspect the indictment. Judge Cowing set the pleading for Thursday. He fixed the bail at $1,000, which was furnished at once by Lyons, the Bowery restaurant man.

W. E. MELODY WINS A POINT.

Justice Gaynor Grants Him a Stay of the Order to Turn Over Books to Jacob Brenner.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted the appeal of William E. Melody for a stay of the order of Justice Maddox. This order requires Mr. Melody to surrender the books and papers of the office of Commissioner of Jurors in Kings County to Jacob Brenner, who was appointed to succeed him by the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Mr. Melody, it is now believed, will remain in possession of the office until the end of the year or until the Court of Appeals passes upon the case.

Robert H. Elder, counsel for Mr. Melody, contended that the office of Commissioner of Jurors was a county office, and could not be filled by appointment by the Justices of the Appellate Court, who are State officers. The act passed by the last Legislature, providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Jurors by the Justices of the Appellate Division, he contended, is unconstitutional.

Justice Gaynor sustains these contentions. In granting the stay he cited, in his opinion, numerous authorities to show that the Constitution of 1894 did not create a new office out of the office of Commissioner of Jurors, which has existed since 1858. Also, that the extension of the duties of the Commissioner to the filling of juries for the Supreme Court did not change the character of the office as a county office, in the constitutional meaning of the term.

STRIKERS ATTACK FOREWOMAN.

Two Girls Pull Her Hair in Presence of a Crowd on Broadway.

Emma Ginsberg and Nora Schriner, both of 177 Madison Street, wefe locked up in the Macdougal Street Station last evening charged with assault by Jena Fiedman of 67 Hartford Street, East New York, and Benjamin Rosenberg of 150 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, both employed by the National Shirtwaist Company of 309 Canal Street, which is near Mercer Street. Miss Fiedman is the forewoman.

About 100 hands are employed in the factory, nearly all women. About three weeks ago the two prisoners, with a number of the other employes in the place, went out on strike for more wages. Many of the women returned to work after a few days' idleness, but the Ginsberg and Schriner women were not re-engaged.

Last evening, when the factory closed for the day, the prisoners at Canal Street and Broadway attacked the forewoman, pulling her hat from her head and also pulling her hair in presence of a big crowd. Rosenberg, who was near by, interfered, and he was struck several times by the woman. Policeman Klomberg of the Broadway Squad arrested Miss Fiedman's assailants.

JERSEY CENTRAL'S ULTIMATUM.

Wilkesbarre Strikers Must Return To-day If at All.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 24.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey to-day notified the 900 strikers at the Ashley shops that all those who do not return to work to-morrow morning will consider themselves discharged and their places will be filled with other men.

This is interpreted to mean that the company will bring non-union men to the shops. The strikers have expected this move, for during the last three days the company has had a number of special policemen sworn in. The strikers say there will be trouble if non-union men come here.

No $1,000,000 Plant for Reading.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., June 24.—At the Reading Railroad Company's blacksmith shops but one of the men who struck last Friday returned to work this morning. All the machinists at Seventh and Chestnut Streets shops are at work and the situation at the car shops remains unchanged. It has been learned from an official source that President Baer will not locate the Dansville works, recently destroyed by fire, in this city, and the contemplated million-dollar steel mill will not be built at Reading.

"Rubbish!" Says Gen. Greene.

"Ridiculous rubbish. Utter nonsense. Not worthy of notice." That was the comment made yesterday by Gen. Francis V. Greene on a dispatch from Denver stating that a movement was on foot to organize a regiment of Colorado men who saw service in the Philippines, into a guard for service in the development of the great asphalt beds in Venezuela. Gen. Greene, the dispatch said, was to be in command.

GOV. ODELL CALLS ON PLATT.

Conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Lasted Several Hours.

Gov. Odell was in conference with Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for several hours yesterday.

"Just a social call," remarked the Governor, when asked what had transpired.

"Anything done about a successor to Adjt. Gen. Hoffman? No, nor will there be for some time. Gen. Phisterer seems to be getting along very satisfactorily."

Gov. Odell left for Newburg at 6:30 o'clock.

Senator Platt did not discuss what occurred at the conference. He will go to the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, to-day for the Summer.

The talk about the corridors at the hotels among the politicians was to the effect that the Senator and Governor discussed the case of Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, whom the organization has long desired to oust from his position. Another matter said to have been considered was the policy to be pursued by the Republican organization in the fight against Tammany Hill.

KESSEL BATTERY AT DINNER.

Struggle On for Republican Leadership in the Fifth Assembly District.

John Kessel was the guest of honor at a dinner given last evening by the John Kessel Republican Battery in Teutonia Hall, Harrison Avenue, Williamsburg. There were about 600 followers of Mr. Kessel present to indorse his candidature for the Republican leadership in the Fifth Assembly District, now presided over by Alfred Hobley and Judge William Kramer.

Jacob Worth was expected to deliver an address, but he was not able to be present. Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, however, was at the dinner, and declared himself as opposed to Kramer's leadership, and said that the Twenty-third Ward was with him in this opposition. Addresses were also delivered by Judge Reiss and others, and the general sentiment was expressed that the contest would be an exciting one.

MRS. WHITEHEAD NOW SUES.

Asks for a Separation from Her Husband, Lydell Whitehead, Whose Suit for Divorce Was Dismissed.

The matrimonial troubles of Lydell Whitehead, President of the Whitehead Construction Company, and his wife, Elizabeth S. Whitehead, have been carried from the courts of New York County to the courts of Kings County. An action brought in Manhattan by Mr. Whitehead against his wife for a divorce resulted in a verdict in her favor. Mrs. Whitehead has now begun suit for a separation from her husband. The matter came up before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on a motion for alimony and counsel fee.

Howe & Hummel, for Mr. Whitehead, opposed the motion. Mr. Whitehead, in an affidavit, says that after the verdict in the suit against his wife he sent her a registered letter informing her that in consequence of the verdict he wished her to come to his residence in Camelot, N. where she would receive all the comforts of life that he could give her. She did not reply to the letter. Mr. Whitehead said that he was ready and willing to have his wife come to his home, but added:

"Of course the Court can realize that, convinced as I was of my wife's infidelity I cannot entertain for her the same sentimental feelings as I did; but I desire to impress upon this court that I am ready and always have been since the verdict in my divorce case, that Mrs. Whitehead shall have every right she had as my wife."

Justice Gaynor reserved his decision.

MAN SHOT DOWN MAY DIE.

Business Rival Opened Fire on Him from the Door of a Saloon.

Business rivalry is said to have been the reason why George Smith, forty-one years old, of 1,543 Avenue A, attempted to kill Joseph Haas, forty-five years old, of 1,586 Avenue A, last night at Eightieth Street and Second Avenue. Both men are saw filers, and Smith accuses Haas of getting business away from him by unfair means.

Haas, at 6 o'clock, was going east on Eightieth Street toward his home. He had nearly reached Second Avenue when Smith, it is charged, stepped from the side door of a corner saloon and opened fire at him with a revolver. The first shot entered his abdomen and the second the right side of his head. Two other shots went wild.

After the shooting, Smith started away, but the crowd that gathered from all directions hemmed him in. Detectives Higgins and Callahan of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station arrested him. Haas had been carried to a drug store. The detectives took Smith before him, and Haas identified him as the man who did the shooting. Then Smith was locked up on the charge of felonious assault.

Haas was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

BOY KILLED UNDER A WAGON.

Ambulance, Responding to the Call, Wrecked in Collision with a Trolley Car.

Frederick Flick, seven years old, of 200 West Sixty-seventh Street was run over by a heavily loaded beer wagon at Sixty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue yesterday afternoon, and died of his injuries before the arrival of an ambulance.

The Flick boy and a number of other children were returning home from a kindergarten school in West Sixty-seventh Street, and were playing in the street as they passed along. Flick was running, and did not see the wagon approaching. He was knocked down and the front wheel passed over him. The unconscious boy was picked up and carried into a neighboring drug store and an ambulance summoned from the Flower Hospital. Before its arrival, however, the boy died without regaining consciousness.

Jacob Oberhoffer, the driver of the truck which is owned by the Lion Brewery, was arrested, and later in the day committed to the Tombs by Coroner Zucca. The driver said that young Flick and some other boys were stealing rides on an Amsterdam Avenue car, when they were driven away by the conductor and the Flick boy ran under his truck before he could stop his horses.

The hospital ambulance was delayed in its response to the call by an accident at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, where it collided with a south-bound surface car loaded with women and children. The car struck the horse, knocking it down, and the shafts of the ambulance snapped. Dr. E. B. Jenks was hurled several feet, and landed on the pavement. He was somewhat scratched, and his uniform was torn. Dr. Jenks seized his instrument case, and, hailing a passing hansom, was driven to where the Flick boy lay.

When the car ran the horse down the motorman put on the brakes, and the sudden stopping of the car threw many of the women and children to the floor. There was great excitement, and two women fainted.

Bicyclist Hurt by Electric Car.

While riding a bicycle north on Central Park West last evening Harry Brown, eighteen years old, of 306 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, collided with a south-bound electric car at Ninety-second Street. He was thrown to the ground, landing on his face. Charles McEckerson of 511 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, the motorman, stopped his car, and with some citizens carried Brown to the sidewalk. Brown was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, suffering from bruises and lacerations of the face and head. No arrests were made.

PULLMAN CLAIMANT ARRESTED.

This Time Behring Demanded Money from Mrs. Pullman's Son-in-Law.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Gustave A. Behring, who has often been arrested for demanding money of the family of the late George M. Pullman, whose natural son he asserts he is, to-day entered the law office of Frank O. Lowden, son-in-law of Mrs. Pullman, and demanded $5,000 in cash and $10,000 a month for six months. Mr. Lowden refused to give the money to him, and Behring repeated his demand. Judge Davis, Mr. Lowden's partner, held Behring at bay with a revolver until detectives arrived and placed him under arrest.

CREWS AT POUGHKEEPSIE

Cornell Crewmen Object to Charles Francis, Jr., Rowing.

COLUMBIA OARSMEN GO STALE

Coach Hanlan Keeps 'Varsity Eight Out of the Boat—Penn Rows in Slow Time.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 24.—Diplomacy was the order of the day at Cornell's quarters. It had to do with the controversy as to whether Charles Francis, Jr., son of the Minister to Greece, should represent Cornell in the single-scull race on July 2. Many of the crew men are opposed to his being allowed to row because he has employed James Ten Eyck to train him, which, it is said, is contrary to the rules of the university, and some of them have threatened to refuse to row if he is allowed to enter, although Coach Courtney is understood to be in favor of his rowing if a way can be found by which the rules will not be violated.

The Ithacans did not get into their shells until 6 o'clock this evening, as the coach wished them to avoid the hot sun. In fact, he said that some of the men cannot stand the sun, and he was inclined to think he would have them row only once a day and that in the evening.

"I have done all I can for them," he said. "I consider the two eights ready to race. I am not so certain, though, about the four. They were only got together last Friday, and I have no idea what they can do. The 'Varsity and freshmen are both good crews, and the boat that beats them will have to go fast, though I expect Columbia and Wisconsin to be Cornell's keenest competitors in the 'Varsity race."

Columbia men said to-night that there was some danger of members of their crew going stale. Stroke Nieser, Townsend, and Weekes are several pounds below weight, the last named having lost five pounds while rowing to-day. The crew did not go out this afternoon, and it is said that they may not row to-morrow morning. They sailed around on the launch this afternoon and watched the other crews in their boats. Frazer, stroke, and Updike, 7, of the Columbia freshmen, were laid off this evening because of symptoms of fineness in their condition.

Coach Hanlan shook up the 'Varsity four again this afternoon, and the boat was manned by Bradley, stroke; Brinckerhoff, 3; Eyer, 2, and La Roche, bow. The combination did not work any better than the old one, and there will probably be a new arrangement to-morrow. Coach Hanlan says he is not at all afraid that either crew will go stale, although he intends to be cautious, and he says the 'Varsity will do as well if not better in the race than they did in their time row of 19:07 on Saturday. Coach Courtney, on the other hand, says he will bet a suit of clothes that the 'Varsity race will not be under 19:30.

The three Pennsylvania crews were out for their usual practice this afternoon, each one going over its respective course, while Coach Ward instructed the men from the Ben Franklin. Mr. Ward was better pleased with the 'Varsity crew since the change he made in the morning. He said that he expects to make one more change in the boat, but refused to tell what it would be. The time of the afternoon trial as given out was very slow, but it was explained that no effort was made to row fast. It was: Freshmen, two miles in 10:52; 'Varsity, four miles in 21:57.

YALE AND HARVARD CREWS.

Last Hard Rows of the Oarsmen Before the Race.

YALE QUARTERS, GALES FERRY, Conn., June 24.—The Yale 'Varsity crew went out at 6:30 o'clock to-night with the intention of going over the four-miles course. They were not able to carry out their plans, however, as an excursion steamer came down the river just as the oarsmen were starting and kicked up such a wash as to make any kind of rowing impossible. The crew waited a short time, therefore, and were joined by the freshmen. Together the veterans and youngsters paddled down the course to a point about a mile from the finish for a two-mile brush back. The freshmen got the jump of the 'Varsity on the start, but their lead was only temporary, and the university eight won out by some four lengths.

The coaches were hardly satisfied with the performance, however, for the time was poor, it is said, and the boat during the whole two miles showed the same tendency to halt between the strokes that has given the blue so much trouble during the season.

The row to-night was the last hard one before the race, and from this time on all attention will be turned toward bringing the men who are to defend the honor of Yale into the best physical condition for the supreme test on Thursday afternoon.

HARVARD QUARTERS, RED TOP, Conn., June 24.—The Harvard 'Varsity and freshman eights had an extended practice with racing starts and half-mile stretches to-night, and now will probably be given lighter work until the day of the races. The freshman crew had some difficulty in getting the racing start, and when both boats were lined up together the 'Varsity fairly jumped away from the youngsters.

Later a number of stretches were tried with a lead of a couple of lengths conceded to the freshmen, and they did better, succeeding once in keeping the 'Varsity from quite overhauling them in a half mile. Both crews were nervous, however, when racing against one another, and their general form suffered accordingly.

When the eights came in, the two fours came out together and repeated the performance that the others had gone through. Both were slow, and the 'Varsity four were particularly listless.

To-night H. F. Brownell was elected Captain of the 'Varsity four. He comes from New Bedford, Mass., and is an incoming senior.

FATHER KIDNAPPED DAUGHTER.

Had Assistants in Rowboat and Seized Child Going to School.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., June 24.—Rose Schultzer, eight years old, was kidnapped this morning by her father and two other men. The child lived with her mother near the Delaware River shore, opposite Raubsville.

This morning her father and the other two men crossed the river in a rowboat and landed not far from the home of the child's mother. The father and one of the men landed, while the other rowed slowly along close to the shore. After waiting some time the father came upon the child on her way to school. He seized her and ran for the shore, his assistant following.

The alarm was given a few minutes after the child was stolen, but the abductors were then half way across the river. Pursuit was made, but on landing on the Pennsylvania shore the three men with the child entered a coach which was in waiting and were driven away. The coach was traced to Easton, and the authorities there notified. They have searched all day without result.

Schultzer lives in Easton, and is employed in the Ingersoll-Sergeant works there. Three years ago he left his wife, and a year later the child was stolen. After a long search the child was located by the mother at the almshouse in Philadelphia. Since then the child has lived with her mother.

PLAGUE ON A BRITISH SHIP.

Steamer Carlisle City Held in Quarantine at San Diego.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service to-day was informed by Dr. McKay, quarantine officer at San Diego, Cal., of the arrival at that port of a plague-infected ship. The vessel is the British steamer Carlisle City, which sailed from Hongkong on May 16, and, coming via Yokohama and Honolulu, reached San Diego late last Saturday.

Dr. McKay reports that there were six deaths en route, five of which were certainly caused by plague and the sixth is supposed to have been. All the deaths but one were among members of the crew, the exception being a Chinese steerage passenger. The vessel is being thoroughly disinfected and kept well away from the wharf, so as to prevent the escape of rats, as well as of persons. Dr. McKay says that dead rats were found on the ship before the disease made its appearance.

PRISONER WAS DISCHARGED.

He Saw Some Poor Races and Got Drunk—Judge Saw Them, Too, and Thought Drunkenness Excusable.

Police Justice James J. Murphy, who presides in the Second Criminal Court, Jersey City, visited the West Side Driving Park on Saturday to witness a series of private trotting matches. He afterward denounced both the races and the management. When he opened court yesterday the first prisoner arraigned was Joseph Smith. He was charged with drunkenness.

"Well, Joseph," said the Judge, "what excuse have you to offer?"

"Well, your Honor," said Smith, "I was at the West Side races Saturday, and you see—"

"Yes," interrupted the Judge. "I see. I saw those races, and I felt that way myself. You are discharged."

SMALLPOX AT ROCKAWAY.

Eleven-Year-Old Boy Thought to Have It, So Hotel Was Quarantined and Boarders Vaccinated.

Walter Deaves, a pantomime performer, and his wife appeared in the office of the Department of Health in Brooklyn yesterday with their eleven-year-old son, Edwin, and asked that the physicians of the office examine the boy. Deaves and his wife, up to a week ago, were stopping at Coney Island. While there their sixteen-year-old daughter Loretta fell ill with smallpox and was removed to North Brother Island. Soon afterward Deaves and his wife went to Rockaway Beach with their little son. They put up at a small hotel on Seaside Avenue.

Yesterday Deaves and his wife came to Brooklyn to find out when their daughter would be discharged from the hospital on North Brother Island. The boy, Edwin, had been complaining of feeling ill, and they brought him with them to have the doctors of the Health Department examine him. The physicians found that the boy showed what they thought were symptoms of smallpox, but of so mild a character that they could not determine positively that it was smallpox. The boy was sent to a hospital for purposes of observation.

Police Capt. Louis Kreusher of Rockaway Beach was informed of the case and he sent policemen to the hotel where the Deaveses were stopping and placed it under quarantine. Health Officer Lusk of Queens went to the hotel later with his assistants and vaccinated the eleven persons who were found there.

RULES FOR CHILDREN'S COURT.

Magistrates Meet and Appoint a Committee to Consider Them.

At the regular monthly meeting of the City Magistrates, which was held in the West Side Police Court last evening, a committee was appointed to consider the best methods of procedure for the Children's Court, which is soon to be established. The committee appointed for the purpose was Magistrates Hogan, Cornell, and Deuel.

It was decided also to shift from court to court every six months the chief clerks in the various police courts. Heretofore they have been permanently located. W. J. Harvey was appointed court stenographer, to succeed Martin J. Tracy, resigned.

The Magistrates decided also not to allow warrants to be issued at the Centre Street Court at the request of the District Attorney's Office for other crimes than felonies.

ATTEMPT TO RAISE THE INGALLS.

Transport's Deck Above Water When Vessel Slipped and Sank Again.

The wreckers at work on the army transport Ingalls, which careened in dry dock in the Erie Basin on June 14, had partially succeeded in raising the ship yesterday when she slipped off the keel blocks and sank again. No one was injured and little or no damage was done to the ship, it was said.

The Merritt-Chapman Company had been preparing to raise the vessel ever since the accident on June 14, and the actual work of floating the ship was begun on Sunday. Three heavy steel cables were placed about it, forming a sling in which the transport rested. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning the big steam derricks began slowly to raise the ship, and had got the deck above the water when she suddenly slipped and sank back again.

Divers who were sent down to ascertain the cause of the trouble reported that the keel of the boat had slipped off the blocks on which it rested. Preparations were at once begun for a second attempt to raise the transport, which will be made to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—S. F. Parrott, Atlanta; W. L. McGill, Atlanta; W. F. Thompson, Newport.

HOLLAND—George M. Millard, Chicago; William Bacon Schiller, Pittsburg; L. C. Phipps, Pittsburg; John Logan, Wishaw, Scotland.

IMPERIAL—J. O. Steger, United States Army; M. E. Roche, United States Army; ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira.

GRAND—Capt. W. B. Simonds, United States Army; B. Bragg, Mantanzas, Cuba.

GILSEY—R. C. Loomis, El Paso; W. S. Hunnewell, Montana.

MURRAY HILL—U. S. Grant, Jr., San Diego, Cal.; Douglas MacArthur, United States Army.

BELVEDERE—Lieut. Wolfram, German Navy; Capt. Otto, German Army.

MANHATTAN—H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg; Horne Payne, London; Sir Fonsonby Ogle, London.

NETHERLAND—Sherman R. Miller, Detroit; John E. Gunn, Georgia.

SAVOY—E. M. Bigsby, Detroit; Henry Renss, London; F. H. Hathorn, Saratoga.

PLAZA—J. Burnett Collins, Fort Worth; B. L. Gomperts, Amsterdam, Holland.

FIFTH AVENUE—T. H. Barron, Mexico; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

VICTORIA—Richard Kearney, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—Wilhelm Schreier, Caracas; Col. A. M. Dickinson, Waterbury.

ALBEMARLE—Coleman Wrentham, Richmond; W. J. Cunningham, Newport.

ASTOR—The Rev. P. King, London; G. S. Galbraith, Jamaica.

EMPIRE—E. S. Tresidan, Boston; Gustave Speth, Augusta, Ga.; Henry Bowen, Buffalo.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Peall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; dress goods, silks, and furnishing goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Crocker, A., & Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; A. H. Crocker, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 560 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. L. Roebuah, wash goods; 2 Walker Street, Hotel Albert.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; I. Zwilling, cloaks, suits, boys' clothing, millinery and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Post, domestics; W. J. Gorling, silks; E. W. Cheritree, linens and white goods; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Evans, Munzer, Pickering & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. F. Evans, domestics, silks, dress goods, and linens; 486 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; 837 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Filene & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, hats and caps; Hotel Vendome.

Cohen, M., Son, & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, notions; 89 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; F. Brown, flannels and blankets; Hotel Navarre.

Saal, M., Petersburg, Va.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Helman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery, ribbons, and laces; J. C. Helman, millinery; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Straus, B. J., & Samish, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Strauss, millinery and furnishing goods; A. Samish, notions and fancy goods; 637 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; J. Lauer, dress goods and silks; 406 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. G. Congdon, prints, 104 Worth Street.

Feis, S., & Brother, Paducah, Ky.; S. Feis, notions; Continental Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Parke, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Frankla, C., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Frankla, notions, 57 White Street.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dress goods and cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Crook-Record Company, Paris, Texas; J. T. Record, carpets and clothing, 258 Church Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Bell, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. C. Nugent, dry goods, 106 Grand Street.

Abercrombie, Daniel & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; C. H. Abercrombie, millinery; Broadway, Central Hotel.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. Havens, domestics, 258 Church Street.

The Best "High Ball"
Is made from an unflavored whiskey.

Try WILSON.

That's All!

Music on the Veranda.

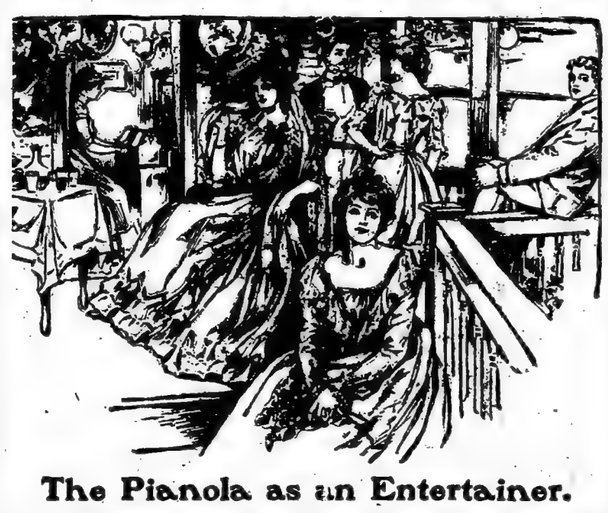

The Pianola as an Entertainer.

IN THE evening, when family and guests gather on the veranda, the Pianola becomes the most delightful of entertainers.

A Pianist Always Available

Such a gathering is fortunate if one in their number possesses the ability to furnish the simplest forms of music, but with the Pianola it is possible for all to hear any of the grandest masterpieces of the world.

Song or Dance Music

Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata, the beautiful serenade of Schubert's, Chopin's Nocturne in A flat, or "in lighter vein," the Moon, from the opera of San Toy; Tell Me, Pretty Maiden, from Florodora, or catchy bits from Webar & Fields's productions, while the entire party join in the chorus. An impromptu dance is often the occasion of greater enjoyment than one which is the result of much planning; it certainly will enliven many an evening which promised to be slow.

Pleasure Beyond Computation

The value of the Pianola in the Summer Home is beyond computation. It makes music of all kinds available at any time. With its aid, any one, irrespective of musical training, can play the piano.

Repays Many Times Its Cost

Stamped with the approval of thousands of the most cultured, and indorsed by the greatest living musicians, the Pianola will repay many times its cost in the enjoyment realized in one summer.

Even should you fail to add such an important item as the Pianola to the list of attractions of your summer residence, a visit to our exhibition rooms will be well worth the time involved.

Pianolas, $250.

Aeolians, $75 to $750. Orchestrelles, $1,000 to $2,500.

May be purchased by moderate monthly payments.

The Aeolian Co., 18 West 23d St., New York. 500 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 657 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Awarded $2,500 for Broken Leg.

A verdict for $2,500 was awarded to Louis Ludwig by a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Mr. Ludwig was on his way home one night in the Winter of 1899 when he had to cross the railway company's tracks at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. He received an electric shock which caused him to fall down and break his leg. He sued for $20,000 damages. The railway company contended that such an accident was impossible, and that the electric current did not escape in the way alleged by the plaintiff. Joseph G. Williamson, Jr., appeared for the plaintiff and John M. Scribner for the railway company.

Two New Cases of Smallpox.

The following cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday: George McCue, forty-eight years old, address not given, removed from the Roosevelt Hospital Dispensary, in West Fifty-ninth Street; Louis Schulhofer, four years old, of 414 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.

1:10 A. M.—465 Fourth Avenue; A. Massa; damage slight.

10:05 A. M.—346 East Nineteenth Street; Bernard McGuire; damage,

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Clean-up Sale of Summer Furniture

USE-TIME has just begun; but selling-time should be over soon, and we have other furniture making large demands on ware-room space, hence the radical action that brings these sweeping concessions in price today.

The pieces offered are among the latest and best designs brought out for this season's business, and one line of green ash in particular is from our own original designs, the finish and color being done to our directions. The offering includes sofas, arm chairs and rockers in ash, finished in moss green; patterns of Dutch Colonial effects, strong, heavy, well-built pieces of quaint design, upholstered with grass cloth for seats and backs; some backs of paneled woodwork. Bungalow chairs, sofas and rockers in pale moss green ash, fitted with loose seat cushions of gray ground tapestry, fancy figured. Summer parlor chairs, rockers and sofas in pale moss green oak, highly finished and of artistic design, upholstered in woven cotton fabrics of Art Nouveau and other designs. Other parlor pieces of birch finished light mahogany; spring seats upholstered in grass cloth; birch frame sofas, chairs and rockers finished in light cream color, and upholstered with grass cloth. Wicker arm chairs and sofas in natural shellac finish.

This is a splendid offer, that must be taken advantage of at once, if at all. The total is several hundred pieces, but not many of any one sort, and no more when these are sold—and that should be quickly. A word of prices:

Dutch Colonial Ash Pieces—
At $4.50, from $6.50—Arm chair, panel back.
At $5, from $7.50—Side chair, grass cloth seat and back.
At $5, from $7.50—Arm chair, panel back.
At $6, from $9—Arm chair, grass cloth seat and back.
At $6.50, from $10—Rocker, grass cloth seat and back.
At $7, from $10.50—Arm chair, grass cloth seat and back.
At $8, from $12—Rocker, grass cloth seat and back.
At $8, from $12—Arm chair, grass cloth seat and back.
At $9.50, from $14—Sofa, grass cloth seat and back.
At $10, from $15—Sofa, grass cloth seat and back.
At $12, from $17—Sofa, grass cloth seat and back.
Fourth floor.

Green Ash Bungalow Pieces—
At $10, from $14—Rocker, loose seat cushion.
At $10.50, from $14—Arm chair, loose seat cushion.
At $12, from $16—Arm chair, loose seat cushion.
At $18, from $24—Sofa, loose seat cushion.

Green Oak Dutch Colonial—
At $4, from $6—Arm chair, panel back.
At $5, from $7.50—Arm chair, panel back.
At $5.50, from $8—Arm chair, panel back.
At $6, from $9—Arm chair, panel back.
At $6.75—from $10—Rocker, panel back.
At $8, from $12—Arm chair, grass cloth seat and back.
At $10, from $15—Arm chair, grass cloth seat and back.

Natural Birch Pieces—
At $4, from $5.50—Rocker, upholstered in grass cloth.
At $4, from $5.50—Arm chair, upholstered in grass cloth.
At $4.50, from $6—Rocker, upholstered in grass cloth.
At $4.50, from $6—Arm chair, upholstered in grass cloth
At $7.50, from $10—Sofa, upholstered in grass cloth.

Parlor Pieces—
At $5.50, from $8—Green oak arm chair, Art Nouveau cover.
At $10, from $15—Green oak arm chair, Art Nouveau cover.
At $10.50, from $16—Green oak rocker, Art Nouveau cover.

Parlor Pieces—
At $13.50, from $20—Light mahogany colored sofa in grass cloth.
At $16, from $24—Green oak sofa, Art Nouveau cover.

Wicker Pieces in Natural Finish—
At $6.50, from $10—Arm chair.
At $10, from $15—All-reed seat.
At $10, from $20—Arm chair.
At $13, from $19.50—All-plain divan.
At $15, from $23—Sofa in brown.
At $15, from $30—Fancy sofa.

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Summer Sorts Under-Price

This is just the time when hundreds of women are hurrying to get out of the city, and anxious to fill in their wardrobes with dresses all ready to wear. Here are just such dresses, in wide variety of excellent styles, at very gratifying concessions in price.

At $13.50, worth up to $22.50—Dresses of duck, Mercerized chambray and linen. A number of pretty outing styles. All trimmed.

At $18, worth up to $29—Dresses of excellent linens, in gray, tan, violet, blue and pink, in shirt-waist styles; some with sailor collar. All prettily trimmed.

At $27.50—Suits of handsome linens and piques, in an assortment of colors; artistic in style. Nearly all reduced from $45.

Some other imported Summer dresses of embroidered duck. Marked from $85 to $42.50.
Second floor, Broadway.

Cotton DRESS GOODS

Unusually Little Prices

Choose from a score of different sorts of dainty fabrics, and save a quarter to three-quarters of the regular value. This means broad opportunity for selecting Summer gowns at insignificant cost. These kinds and prices:

At 6¼c, regularly 25c—Soft finish, fine printed Percales, mostly in heliotrope grounds with colored and white stripes.
At 7c, regularly 12½c—Printed Batiste, in a variety of choice designs, in figures and stripes on dark and light colored grounds.
At 8c, regularly 18c—Printed cluster striped Dimity, in colored grounds with monogram printing.
At 9c, regularly 12½c—Printed figured Swiss Muslins, in black-and-blue figures on white and white figures and stripes on navy blue grounds.
12½c, regularly 25c—Printed Irish Dimities, in dark and light colored grounds with designs in figures and stripes.
12½c, regularly 35c—Linen Suiting, in gray and white mixtures.
At 20c, regularly 25c—Fancy checked and striped cotton Grenadine.
At 20c, regularly 35c—Mercerized satin Foulards, in a variety of attractive designs on colored grounds.
At 25c, regularly 37½c and 40c—Fancy striped and Plaid Scotch Ginghams.
At 30c, regularly 45c—Fancy Mercerized striped Ginghams.
At 30c, regularly 45c—Striped and checked Linen Madras; 32 in. wide.
At 31c, regularly 50c—Silk-embroidered striped Mousseline, in self-colors.
At 35c, regularly 45c—Fancy tamboured Lace Ginghams.
At 35c, regularly 45c—Fancy Mercerized Striped Ginghams.
At 35c, regularly 45c—Printed Mercerized Satin Sublime, in attractive black-and-white printings on colored grounds.
At 37½c, regularly 45c—Fancy figured Scotch Madras; designs in white-and-black on colors.
At 37½c, regularly 45c—Lace striped silk Ginghams.
At 37½c, regularly 50c—Printed dotted Swiss Muslins, in floral designs on white grounds.
At 37½c, regularly 50c—Printed corded lace striped Organdies, in floral printings on white grounds.
At 50c, regularly 65c—Silk-and-linen Batiste, in natural linen colors.
At 37½c, regularly 50c and 60c—Pineapple Grenadines, in self-colors and stripes
Fourth avenue, Tenth street, Rotunda.

WOMEN'S WEAR

Here are garments wanted by women who are going away, as well as those staying at home. There is interesting price-news with every item.

Night Gowns—
50c—Of muslin; square neck and long sleeves; yoke of plaits and hemstitching, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.
85c—Of muslin; low neck and long sleeves, trimmed with hemstitched plaits and embroidery.
$1—Of cambric; square neck and short sleeves, trimmed with ruffle of lawn, edged with Valenciennes lace.

Long Petticoats—
50c—Of muslin; deep ruffle of cambric, trimmed with torchon lace.
75c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
$1.25—Of muslin; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with embroidery and plaits above.
Second floor.

Dressing Sacques—
85c—Of flannelette, Persian effect; tight-fitting back, full front; collar trimmed with ruffle of satin ribbon, and jacket finished off with crochet silk.

Pillow Shams—
50c—Of cambric and lawn; slightly soiled; some braided, with plain hems, others with plaits and ruffles. Values 75c to $1.50.

Maids' and Waitresses' Caps—
10c—Of Swiss, slightly soiled; in 5 different styles; some with strings, others without; trimmed with ruching of same material and Valenciennes lace. Values 15c to 25c.

Lillian Summer Corsets and GIRDLES

The utmost comfort, with the highest grace and beauty of form. This is what the Lillian Summer models offer to women.

Made by the best corsetier in Europe. Made only for Wanamaker's

At $1.50—Girdle of coutil; light weight.
At $2.50—Girdle of coutil; whalebone.
At $3—Petite girdle of tape; pink, blue and lilac.
At $5.50—Ribbon girdle of satin ribbon; fancy colors.
At $1.75—Lillian Summer corsets; short and long waists.
At $2—Lillian short corsets of batiste.
At $2.25—Lillian corsets of batiste; medium waist.
At $3.75—Lillian corsets of batiste; straight front.
At $3.75—Lillian corsets; straight front; low bust of net; extended hips.
Same in batiste, $4.50.
Domestic Summer corsets, of strong net, low bust, at $1.
Second floor.

These special lots in the Basement:
Lillian corsets, in discontinued models, at $1, worth $1.25 and $1.50; of coutil, low bust, short length.
Summer corsets, straight front, short hips, at 50c, worth 75c.

Boys' CLOTHING

Under-Price

Three lots that have been brought out by stock-righting, all good suits of highly desirable sorts, but broken in sizes; hence these bargain prices:

Washable Sailor Suits, for boys of 3 to 12 years; in best grade Galatea cloth; well made; worth $1.25, now at **95c a suit.**
Sailor Suits, in broken sizes for 3 to 10 years; of red, brown, blue and tan serge and cheviot; nicely trimmed; worth $5 to $9; about 100 suits; at **$3 a suit.**
Seventy-five Double-breasted Suits, of mixed cheviots, with knee trousers. They were priced $5; in 15 and 16-year sizes only; now at **$2 a suit.** Second floor, Ninth street.

1,500 MADRAS SHIRTS

$1 and $1.50 Kinds at 60c

Here is one of the best hot-weather offerings for men that we have made this season. A fortunate purchase brings us fifteen hundred cool, handsome well-made shirts in a big variety of new and desirable patterns; sold regularly in other stores at $1 and $1.50—here today at

Sixty Cents Each

There are over two hundred patterns and color combinations, in checks, stripes and figures, including the most desirable shades of pinks, blues, and lavenders; all have detachable cuffs. They are made in the superb manner that the makers are noted for, and are handsomely laundered.

All sizes from 14 to 17 1-2.

Two counters on the Ninth street aisle provide ample selling space.

Best to be prompt, for they will likely sell by half-dozens at this remarkable price. 60c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Lawn Mowers

Perhaps you have a Summer cottage that has a lawn that you want to care for during the Summer months, and you don't want to invest much in a lawn mower.

The *Brighton* meets your wishes exactly. It is thoroughly reliable; cuts the grass evenly; is self-sharpening; and these are the little prices:

Three Sizes—12-inch, $1.75; 14-inch, $1.95; 16 inch, $2.10.
Basement.

Applique LACES

Half Price and Less

That lucky lace purchase held quite a variety of beautiful applique laces that will make the most charming trimming for Summer dresses of foulards, batistes, grenadines and the like. They are mostly cream and white. A splendid investment to buy them now for next Fall's dresses, too.

Prices, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 45c and 50c.
Worth 15c, 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1 and $1.25.
Basement.

Children's Hats and Caps

We are making a clean-up of our children's shirred lawn and mull hats, and bonnets trimmed with lace and ribbon; for children of 6 months to 4 years. Values range up to $3. Choose today for

One Dollar Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Shirt Waist Suits for Girls

An attractive group of these practical dresses for girls of 12 to 16 years. They are variously made, of linen suiting and chambray, and trimmed with embroidery or braid. Now marked at these new prices:

$3.50, from $5.50
$4.50, from $8
$7.50, from $11

Second floor, Ninth street.

THE SILVERWARE SALE

Knives, Forks, Spoons and Other Plated Ware---HALF PRICE

This seems like particularly good fortune for the furnishers of Summer cottages; and yet hundreds of housekeepers will quickly appreciate such an extraordinary opportunity as this to enrich the table appointments of their city homes.

The fact that the patterns are discontinued does not affect the value of Silverware which was selling last year at full prices—patterns which today are selling in good stores all over the country at double our prices—because you buy silver for a dozen or a score of years, and slight changes in patterns which are essential to a progressive factory have no real value to the individual purchaser.

The patterns now offered are beautiful, and will need no recommendation from us when you see them. All are from the best factories in the country. *There is no higher quality of silver-plated ware.*

These price-hints:

Genuine Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons at Half Price—
Tea Spoons, $1 and $1.10 dozen.
Dessert Forks, $2 dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.35 dozen.
Butter Spreaders, $2 dozen.
Preserve Spoons, 50c each.
Child's Spoons, 10c each.
Salt Spoons, 10c each.
Soup Ladles, $1 each.
Fish Forks, 85c and $1 each.
Cheese Scoops, 50c each.
Crumb Scrapers, $1 and $1.25 each.
Dessert Spoons, $2 dozen
Orange Spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen.
Berry Spoons, 65c each.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Mustard Spoons, 10c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Oyster Ladles, 75c each.
Pie Knives, 65c each.
Sugar Tongs, 35c each.
Child's Forks, 25c each.
Triple Plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.
Three-piece Child's Sets, 50c a set.

Quadruple-Plated Table Ware—One Quarter to a Third Off—
Five-piece Tea Sets, $7.50, $10.50, $11.25 and $12.
Baking Dishes, $4 and $5.
Water Pitchers, $3.
Claret or Lemonade Pitchers, $1.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75.
Syrup Pitchers, $2.
Bonbon Dishes, 85c.
Wine Coolers, $4.
Children's Cups, 50c and 75c.
Ice Pitchers, $5.
Soup Tureens, $5.
Waiters, 65c to $2.50.
Butter Dishes, $2.
4-bottle Castors, $2.
Pickle Jars, $1.
Salad Castors, $2.50.
Main aisle.

PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF
JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries,
Paris, June 7, 1901.

To those who love gaiety Paris is the most delightful of places at the present moment. The weather is simply perfect, not too hot, the races, the Salon, the Dog Show are all on, and it is as much as a society woman can do to crowd in all the functions she has to attend in the day.

Most pleasurable of all the social gatherings of the past week was the race meeting at Chantilly. French "femmes du monde" are never happier than when in the paddock or on the grand stand at their favorite race-course, and the Chantilly meeting was specially brilliant, as it was not only the opening day of racing there, but "ladies' day" as well, and there was an unusually large attendance of the mondaine of Paris society. There were plenty of pretty dresses to be seen, though no very new changes in fashion. The smartest gowns were to be seen upon the lawns. The prettiest and most dainty and seasonable of them were of white muslin or plumetis with trimmings of lace insertion. Several pale pink, pale blue and pale mauve batiste gowns very simply made had an effect of extreme elegantes. A much-remarked foulard gown had a large floral design in orange on a white ground. The skirt had a shaped flounce ornamented with incrustations of string-colored guipure. The bodice had a bolero with similar incrustations and was worn over a draped front of muslin and a light draped belt of black taffetas.

Very gorgeous also was a gown of pale mauve mousseline de soie, heavily trimmed with applications of pale pink muslin roses. This gown was made with a bolero, and the skirt was much plaited about the hips in narrow plaits and fell very loose below. The deep Swiss belt was of bronze taffetas, and bronze shoes and stockings were worn with the costume.

In the case of hats there were several things that were worth noting. Beige and castor hats in loosly woven supple straw were all the go. In combination with tulle, velvet or taffetas, and trimmed with flowers, as, for instance, honeysuckle or fruit, those looked charming. One hat with a profusion of turquoise blue taffetas mingled with bunches of cherries took everybody's fancy.

One of the prettiest hats, which was worn with an absolutely simple dress of ecru linon, was of natural colored fanciful straw, and was of the fashionable flat, and yet turned up at the side, shape. All over the flat crown and nodding over the brim was a shower of wheat-ears, black and natural colored, and resting on the hair were a couple of large black velvet poppies. A very neat little chapeau of the Marquis shape, which is so becoming to the saucy little Parisian face, was of pervenche crinoline with trimmings on the crown of hydrangea blossoms; the brim being cut up on either side and laced across with a lacing of black velvet ribbon—a very favorite mode.

Next to pure white, flowered lawns of tender faint colorings are pre-eminently first favorites; also some lovely all-plain lawns which are used for shirt waists, and which are the perfection of good taste and daintiness.

A very favorite shirt blouse with the Parisienne is one that, with the silk evenly plaited all over its surface, is draped perfectly plain from the neck to the waist line, slightly blouse over the belt, and, of course, daintily finished by a collar or small cravat. But the genius of this simple sort of shirt blouse rests in its setting forth of the beautiful lines of a fine form. A shop in the Rue de la Paix was showing a lot of such shirt blouses in the window the other day, and the fastening seemed to be concealed under one of the plaits in front. By the way, the small bishop sleeve is very prominent just now; this, perhaps, because of the popularity of the blouse coat which it invariably adorns.

Art Nouveau embroideries for collar facings is one of the noticeably new and pretty features just now, and was much seen at the Chantilly race meeting.

Copyrighted FICTION

At 45c a Copy

This is a list of quite recent fiction—all in titles already popular; now published in a new edition at this little price. All nicely bound in cloth. These titles:

The Continental Dragoon. Robert Neilson Stephens
The Manxman. Hall Caine
Saracinesca. Marion Crawford
Dross. Henry Seton Merriman
Soldier Stories. Rudyard Kipling
Agatha Webb. Anna K. Green
A Gentleman of France. Stanley J. Weyman
Prisoner of Zenda. Anthony Hope.
By Right of Sword. A. W. Marchmont.
Damnation of Theron Ware. Harold Frederic
Young April. Egerton Castle
The Landlord at Lion's Head. William Dean Howells.
Choir Invisible. James Lane Allen.
The Road to Paris. Robert N. Stephens
Sentimental Tommy. J. M. Barrie
Caleb West. F. Hopkinson Smith
The Market Place. Harold Frederic
The Celebrity. Winston Churchill
Mistress Nancy Molesworth. Joseph Hocking
In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim. Mrs. Hodgson Burnett
An Enemy to the King. Robert N. Stephens
Philip Windwood. Robert N. Stephens
St. Ives. Robert Louis Stevenson
With Edged Tools. Henry Seton Merriman
Active Service. Stephen Crane
The Sowers. Henry Seton Merriman
Soldiers of Fortune. Richard Harding Davis
A Singular Life. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps
A Gentleman Player. Robert N. Stephens
A War Time Wooing. Capt. King
Ziska. Marie Corelli
Barabbas. Marie Corelli
Trilby. George Du Maurier
The Maid of Maiden Lane. Amelia E. Barr
Phroso. Anthony Hope
King Washington. Adelaide Skeel and William H. Brearley
A Lady of Quality. Mrs. Hodgson Burnett
For the Freedom of the Sea. Cyrus Townsend Brady
The Black Douglas. S. R. Crockett
A Set of Rogues. Frank Barrett
The Pride of Jennico. Egerton Castle
The Gadfly. E. L. Voynich
The Jessamy Bride. Frankfort-Moore
Under the Red Robe. Stanley Weyman
Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. A. Conan Doyle
The Leavenworth Case. Anna Katherine Green
Equality. Edward Bellamy
McTeague. Frank Norris

Book Store, Ninth street.

Recreation SHOES

For Men and Women

This is the store in which to find the things that usual stores do not keep. No specialty store is more careful about supplying special wants than we; and few stores have the outlet that enables them to carry such a variety.

In the matter of Shoes for special out-door uses note the variety told of here:

Men's smoked buck shooting Creedmoor boots, with buckle, heavy rawhide soles; 14 inches high. $9.
Men's tan rawhide shooting boots; blucher cut, hob nailed; 10 in. high. $7.
Men's rawhide prospecting boots; square tops, rawhide outer sole, hob nailed; 16 in. high. $8.
Men's kangaroo calf indoor running shoes; rubber tap, Oxford style. $2.50.
Men's kangaroo calf bicycle racing Oxfords; corrugated rawhide soles. The Jimmy Michael shoe. $2.50.
Men's kangaroo calf sprinting Oxfords; spiked soles. $3.
Men's Russia calf Oxfords; plain rubber soles. $3.50.
Men's French russet calf golf bals. and Oxfords; rubber discs. $5.
Women's rawhide hunting boots; 11 inches high. $8.
Women's tan and black calf golf bals.; rubber discs. $5.
Women's tan Russia calf tennis. $3.
Women's white canvas tennis Oxfords; red rubber soles. $3.
Women's Coolie cloth Oxfords; leather soles and heels; real nobby for crash dresses. $2.50.
Women's white canvas Oxfords; leather soles and heels. Smart in appearance, yet cool and easy for Summer wear. $2.50.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Solid Round SLICES

Served from a Twentieth Century Ice Cream Freezer

One of the most satisfying things about this no-work Ice Cream Freezer is that the particular housekeeper can serve the home-made cream in such crisp, primp shape. You don't have to dig it out of the can with a spoon. The can is lifted out of the freezer (there is no dasher—none needed); you wrap a warm cloth around the outside for a moment, to loosen the cream from the inside of the can; then it slides out on the platter, ready to serve in solid, round slices of fine, hard cream that will delight your guests and gratify the housekeeper who likes to have home-made things possess all the merits of good-form which the public caterer usually monopolizes.

Then it's made without work. No churning. It stands still and freezes solid! That's hard to understand. It's all in the freezer; and yet the freezer is less expensive than many of the hard-work kinds.

In five sizes; these prices: $1.50, $1.75, $2, $3, $4.

Demonstration in Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets

GEN. SICKLES ANSWERS COMMISSIONER EVANS

Repeats that He Ought to be Removed from Office.

Disclaims Responsibility for the Failure to Keep Ante-Election Promises Made to Veterans.

"The veterans demand that Pension Commissioner Evans shall not be retained in office, and I say 'Amen,'" Gen. Daniel E. Sickles remarked to a TIMES reporter yesterday.

The term of Commissioner Evans expired last March, but his successor has not been appointed. The fact has caused much indignation among veterans, and a statement by "Corporal" James Tanner that Gen. Sickles had a written pledge that Mr. Evans would be retired was doubted by the Commissioner and his friends and awakened interest in the matter all over the country.

Last Saturday a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES saw Gen. Sickles at his residence, 23 Fifth Avenue, and asked him about the document. The General understanding his visitor to inquire whether he had a letter from Mr. Evans stating his intention to resign, answered that he had no such letter. Then Gen. Sickles, as stated in THE TIMES on Sunday, declared Commissioner Exans unfit to fill the position he holds and made other statements. These remarks were discredited by Commissioner Evans, who pronounced Gen. Sickles one of his warmest friends, and declared he must have experienced a great change of heart if he had made the remarks attributed to him. Commissioner Evans telegraphed Gen. Sickles concerning the interview, to which Gen. Sickles yesterday replied:

I am correctly reported, with one exception, which I have rectified in an interview given to a TIMES reporter this afternoon.

During the last Presidential campaign Gen. Sickles was requested by the Republican National Committee to take the stump in the interest of McKinley and Roosevelt. Replying to the invitation, Gen. Sickles wrote to Senator W. B. Scott, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Committee, that it would be useless for him to accept unless he received assurances that Commissioner Evans would not be retained in office and that there would be certain legislation beneficial to the veterans. The pledges asked for were made in a letter from Senator Scott to Gen. Sickles on Sept. 29, 1900, and on the strength of them Gen. Sickles made certain promises on his campaigning tour. That letter Gen. Sickles produced yesterday.

After reviewing the matter and relating what he considered outrageous acts on the part of the Pension Office, Gen. Sickles dictated the following statement:

"The attention of Gen. Sickles was called to the statement made in THE TIMES about the understanding between him and the National Committee before the late Presidential election in regard to the retention in office of Commissioner Evans.

"Gen. Sickles informed the reporter that he had received such assurances from the National Committee in September last as authorized him to state that Commissioner Evans would not be retained in office after the expiration of his term in March, 1901.

"THE TIMES's report of a conversation with Gen. Sickles published on Sunday was written under a misapprehension. Gen. Sickles understood the reporter to inquire whether or not he had received a letter from Commissioner Evans announcing his intended resignation. To this inquiry Gen. Sickles replied that he had not received any such letter. The remainder of the statement of Gen. Sickles's views as published on Sunday Gen. Sickles reaffirms as accurate.

"Referring to what was published on Sunday as coming from Gen. Sickles with reference to the retention in office of Commissioner Evans, Gen. Sickles said yesterday that he had always entertained a high personal regard for Commissioner Evans; that he had attended the National Encampments in 1899 and 1900 at Philadelphia and Chicago, and had opposed any declaration by those encampments hostile to Commissioner Evans; that he had never doubted for a moment the desire of Commissioner Evans to discharge the duties of his office conscientiously; that while he differed with Commissioner Evans in his construction of certain pension laws, and did not coincide in the severity with which pension applications were treated in the Pension Office, he believed that as remedial statutes they were entitled to the most liberal construction tending to carry out the beneficent purpose of their enactment. This was, after all, only a difference of judgment and never lessened the respect Gen. Sickles felt for the rectitude of the Commissioner.

"Nevertheless the fact is, unhappily, that the veterans of the country with almost unanimity regard Commissioner Evans as an unfit man to fill the office of Pension Commissioner. He has a brigade of Inspectors who travel all over the country with the main object of defeating pension applications for one technicality or another. He never sends an Inspector anywhere to assist a worthy soldier or a soldier's widow to collect evidence to obtain a pension. His disposition is rather to defeat applications than to facilitate their success. He does not appear to believe that the pension laws were enacted to fulfill the pledges made by Lincoln that the soldier and his widow and orphans would be cared for by the Government."

Commenting further on this phase of the question, Gen. Sickles said:

"This pledge of Lincoln's, accepted by the veterans and ratified by public sentiment all through the war, is the north star of every Commissioner of Pensions, and unless he believes it and acts upon it he is not fit for his office. Commissioner Evans has narrated to me in his office a hundred cases, instances in which his perspicacity and skill have baffled and defeated pension applications. I never once heard him express any pleasure he had found in facilitating the application of a worthy soldier or soldier's widow.

"It is a grave misapprehension to suppose, as many people do, that the demand for the retirement of Commissioner Evans comes mainly from the pension agents. I am not much acquainted with these gentlemen, as I only know two or three of them personally. My information comes to me in letters received every day from veterans all over the country. The truth is that my typewriter is occupied more than an hour every day in answering such letters.

"My belief is that, with perhaps a dozen exceptions, Commissioner Evans could not obtain the signatures of five veterans in any Grand Army post in the country favoring his retention in office.

"The veterans gave the decisive vote that elected President McKinley in 1896 and 1900. They feel, and I know their sentiments from personal intercourse with them and by correspondence, that he should respect their wishes in at least one of his appointments, and that is in the selection of an honest, upright, capable successor to Commissioner Evans.

"My reason for speaking so plainly about this matter is that I am now receiving letters from Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio, and Illinois, States I visited in October last, asking me whether I am to be classed hereafter with the political frauds who make promises before election to be forgotten afterward. I am tenacious of my word, and cannot suffer in silence any just impeachment of it.

"The veterans to whom I promised relief from injustice are entitled at least to know that it is not my fault if promises made before the election are forgotten in the hour of triumph. All I can do is to remind those in authority of what I was authorized to say in their name and for their benefit and leave to them the responsibility of disregarding assurances apparently made in good faith and upon which I acted in good faith."

Gen. Sickles a few weeks ago was approached and asked whether he would run for the office of Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The General expressed his willingness to do so.

Gen. Sickles sent a letter to a Missouri member of the Grand Army of the Republic, who had asked permission to advocate the General's election as Commander in Chief, in the course of which, after declaring that he would accept the honor if it came to him without strife, said:

"I would, however, be quite unable to visit all the departments, as has been the custom in recent years. I might perhaps do something in that direction, but not much. If I can be useful at all it will be in Washington, looking after the administration of the pension laws, and endeavoring to obtain such further legislation as may be deemed wise by the National Encampment. This would indeed be a labor of love to me, and I could devote myself to it earnestly and heartily."

The General's correspondent sent the letter broadcast and called upon his fellow-members to go to work earnestly and heartily for the ex-Commander of the Third Army Corps.

EVANS MAY REMAIN IN OFFICE.

His Friends Say the President Will Not Be Bound by the So-Called "Pledge."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Republicans here who have been opposed to any change in the Pension Bureau that will let down the bars and bring on a repetition of the scandalous conditions that compelled the removal of Commissioner Tanner, say that the production of the so-called "pledge" must inevitably defeat the very purpose in view in producing it. The National Committee, it is maintained, has no authority to usurp the power of the President in advance of his election, or to make bargains for him, with or without his approval, to do either a good thing or a bad thing, and the publication of what is asserted to be a promise by the National Committee, that a bad thing shall be done, cannot bind the President for an instant.

It is asserted by the friends of Commissioner Evans that the production of proof that any members of the National Committee promised Gen. Sickles that, at the command of the Grand Army of the Republic, a public officer would be removed by the President, after his conduct of the office had been cordially approved and sustained by the President, may compel the President to refuse to remove him at all, or even to permit him to leave the office he holds, lest his departure from it may be construed to be a compliance by the President with a bargain that he would not have made and cannot possibly sanction.

Even Corporal Tanner sees that the publication of the so-called "pledge" to the Grand Army by the National Committee must arrest any programme of change that the Kansas men hoped to force upon the President. It is understood that Senator Burton has reached that conclusion, and while he cherishes the expectation that Kansas will get the office when Commissioner Evans is ready to leave it, he knows that overanxiety to get Evans out has brought on such conditions as to bar the President or Commissioner Evans from moving in the direction indicated by the friends of ex-Representatives Peters and Blue.

The President, it is ascertained, knows only through the press of the existence of the so-called bargain for the displacement of Commissioner Evans. If anybody who has known of it has any idea that the President ought to honor the obligation made for him by the National Committee, or any members of it, and will present it to him for redemption, it may be set down as certain, from the moment of its submission to President McKinley, that Commissioner Evans will be commanded upon his honor as an officer and a gentleman, not to make any arrangements to leave his office until the expiration of the term of office of Mr. McKinley in 1905.

GEN. WOOD'S ILLNESS.

Governor of Cuba Compelled by Grip and Malarial Fever to Take to His Bed.

HAVANA, June 24.—The condition of Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood, who for several days has been suffering from an attack of grip and malarial fever, which, however, did not interrupt his official duties, is today worse. His fever is considerably higher this afternoon and he has been forced to take to his bed.

Surgeon Major Havard, Gen. Wood's attending physician, has advised absolute rest until the fever subsides.

CAILLES KEEPS HIS SWORD.

Gen. Sumner Returns the Weapon to the Filipino General—Incidents of the Surrender.

SANTA CRUZ, Province of Laguna, P. I., June 24.—When Gen. Cailles surrendered here to-day, with 650 men and 500 rifles, he entered Santa Cruz to the music of native bands, which were drawn up in six lines in the churchyard. Cailles and his staff entered the church, where mass was celebrated by Chaplain Hart of the Eighth United States Infantry.

The column passed in review before the United States Army headquarters, with arms at port, returned to the convent inclosure, there surrendered their rifles, and received receipts entitling them to thirty pesos each. All the receipts were deposited in the hats of Cailles and his officers, Cailles insisting that the arms were not being sold, but belonged to the revolutionary Government, and that the proceeds must go to the widows and orphans. During the surrender of the arms Cailles and his staff, who were outside the inclosure, wept.

The Filipino officers afterward walked to headquarters, where Cailles tendered his sword to Gen. Sumner, who gallantly handed it back. Gen. Sumner also handed back the revolutionist flag, which Cailles will personally present to Gen. MacArthur. Gen. Sumner congratulated Cailles on his surrender, and the latter responded that it was a happy day for Laguna Province. The President of the Federalists in Laguna made a patriotic address to the Filipino officers, and then the latter and the rank and file of the Filipinos took the oath of allegiance publicly on the plaza.

Frank Mekin, the deserter of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, who had been acting as a Lieutenant with the insurgents under Cailles, and who surrendered to-day, was placed in irons.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Gen. MacArthur has cabled the War Department announcing the surrender of Gen. Cailles in Northern Luzon, with 388 rifles, 4,000 rounds of ammunition, and 600 officers and men. Gen. MacArthur also announces the arrival of the Lawton at Manila with Companies K and L of the Eleventh Infantry.

CUBANS STILL WRANGLING.

Notwithstanding Approval of Platt Amendment the Nationalists Will Work for Repeal.

HAVANA, June 24.—The Republican and National Parties have signified their approval of the Platt amendment. The National Party takes this action with the understanding that it will later use all possible legal means to effect the repeal of the amendment.

Since the amendment was accepted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention strife has reigned within both parties over a movement to indorse the action of the delegates. Juan Gualberto Gomez bitterly opposed this movement, and as a result of its approval has resigned from the party and given up the editorship of La Patria, the party organ.

The vote of the Nationalists is a compromise. The party explains that it is in favor of the maintenance of order, and that it respects the amendment, which, owing to the action of the Constitutional Convention, is now Cuban law. The National Party will also co-operate toward the establishment of the Cuban Republic, but, faithful to its programme and revolutionary ideals, and understanding that the Platt amendment, as declared by the party on solemn occasions, curtails Cuban independence and limits Cuban sovereignty, the party will employ all legal means in its power to obtain its repeal. And further, until this repeal is obtained, the National Party will oppose any interpretation of the amendment tending to pervert the purpose set forth in the amendment by its actual wording, namely, the maintenance of Cuban independence.

Chinese Scheme to Enter America.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Surgeon Glennan, in charge of the Marine Hospital Service in Cuba, reports to Surgeon General Wyman the recent arrival in Cuba of a number of Chinese, the majority of whom, he says, have come in bond from San Francisco, via New Orleans. Dr. Glennan says it is believed that most of them have come to Cuba in order to gain entrance to the United States.

27,000 Chinese in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, June 16.—The registration of Chinese in Hawaii has been finished. The number registered is about 27,000. This is about 1,000 in excess of the number shown by the last census to be in Hawaii, but the difference is accounted for by the fact that many persons whose blood was partly Chinese took the precaution of registering to insure their right to live in the country, while such were not put down as Chinese in the census. The Treasury Department has been asked for a ruling as to the standing of Chinese who are absent from the Territory on certificates allowing them to return after visiting China.

NAVAL MEDAL DESIGNS AT LAST APPROVED

"Battle" Trophy Not Confined to Santiago Victory.

SAMPSON'S PROFILE ON FACE

"Meritorious Service" Medal for Officers, Sailors, and Marines Who Were Blockaders or Fighters.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Acting upon the unanimous recommendation of the naval board of awards, Secretary Long to-day approved the designs for the two medals provided for by Congress to commemorate the achievements of the United States Navy in the campaign in the West Indies during the Spanish-American war. Of these two medals the first is known as the battle medal and the second as the meritorious service medal.

In its report to Secretary Long the board points out that the battle medal is not conferred for services rendered in any one engagement, but is intended for all of the men who participated in the West Indian campaign. The board states that it has placed Rear Admiral Sampson's profile upon the medal because he was Commander in Chief of the West Indian Squadron as Admiral Dewey's was placed on the Manila Medal. The medal will bear upon the reverse the name, rank, and ship of the initial battle in which the recipient participated and will not be distinctively a Santiago reward. The additional battles will be represented by separate bars above the suspending ribbon of red, white, and blue, one bar for each battle. Thus in the case of an officer with a record like that of Commander Richard Wainwright, the bars will be almost as conspicuous as the medal. The Sampson profile is taken from a likeness made just before the outbreak of the Spanish war. On the face of the medal the inscription reads:

UNITED STATES NAVAL CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST INDIES. 1898.
WILLIAM THOMAS SAMPSON, Commander in Chief.

The suspending bar bears the American eagle above a design in oak leaves.

The reverse of the medal portrays a scene on the gun deck of an American man-of-war in full action. Over the bulwarks and in the distance is the outline of a warship in full play. This is conventionalized—it may be anything from a battleship to a torpedo boat. Surrounding the picture and on the rim of the medal is a laurel wreath.

The Meritorious Service Medal is for those who have rendered distinguished service otherwise than in battle. The design is a five-pointed star in open work encircled by a laurel wreath and supported by a bar, the whole backed by a red, white, and blue ribbon. On the face the five points of the star bear this inscription:

United States Navy in the war with Spain, 1898.

A fouled anchor fills in the centre of the star. The name of the recipient will be engraved on the back.

The board has decided and the Secretary of the Navy has approved the decision that the sailors and marines who were engaged in blockade duty shall have the meritorious service medal as well as the men who actually participated in the fighting. Every man in the navy who was in the West Indian campaign at all, as either blockader or fighter, will get a medal of one kind or the other. Capt. R. P. Hobson and his men will get meritorious service medals, according to Secretary Long, for the Merrimac incident, and in addition they may receive battle medals when they can show that they were on vessels actually engaged in fighting.

The act of Congress required the Secretary of the Navy to designate the actions in West Indian waters participation in which would entitle a sailor to a battle medal. This matter being referred to the board, they reported that the actions of that character were: Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Santiago, the cable cutting at Guantanamo, the engagements of the Newark under Capt. Goodrich, and of the St. Louis off Santiago. It also is held that officers of the American fleet who assisted in saving the lives of those on the Spanish wrecks should receive meritorious service medals.

NAVAL OFFICER REPRIMANDED.

Secretary Long Carries Out the Sentence of the Court-Martial in Paymaster Martin's Case.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary Long to-day administered a reprimand to Paymaster John R. Martin of the navy, who recently was convicted by court-martial at the Philadelphia Navy Yard of a violation of the statute in regard to the use of Government funds for private purposes. Mr. Long's letter makes some general statements as to the need of scrupulous care in handling Government funds. It says:

The sentence does not appear to be adequate to the nature of the offense, which is a plain and flagrant violation of a very salutary provision of law with which every officer is assumed to be familiar. The Court has, in disregard of a regulation (Article 1,840, Paragraph 4) made in pursuance of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Navy by statute, stricken from the charge the words that characterize your offense, although you had already pleaded guilty of "scandalous conduct."

You are, however, guilty of a serious offense, committed in violation of law and regulation. The acts charged were, in fact, an appropriation to your own use of public money held by you in trust. It was not even the case of money due you, but not yet payable. Had you died or otherwise left the service, there would have been a shortage. That you had resources or funds elsewhere at your command to make it good is of no consequence.

You refer to certain of the advances as "trivial." A breach of financial trust or a misuse of public funds is never trivial. You also state that "overpayments to officers have been the rule rather than the exception throughout the service." If so—and the department is advised that it is not so—you are hereby notified that such practice must stop at once. Nothing can be more demoralizing and conducive to fraud and defalcation than to open the door, ever so slightly, to such misuse of funds.

Your previous good character and reputation cannot for a moment be regarded as a justification of your misconduct. It may be, and is, considered by the department in judging of your motive, but not in its condemnation of your offense.

The accused officer is released from arrest and restored to duty, the court having recommended only a reprimand.

CONTROLLER CLOSES A BANK.

The Pynchon National of Springfield, Mass., Is Insolvent.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Pynchon National Bank of Springfield, Mass., has to-day been closed by direction of the Controller of the Currency, upon a report from Bank Examiner John B. Cunningham, showing the bank to be insolvent. Ellis B. Pepper has been appointed temporary receiver, and Examiner Cunningham will remain in charge of the bank pending the arrival of the receiver.

The following is a statement of the resources and liabilities of the bank, as shown by a special report on its condition at the close of business June 10, 1901: Capital stock, $200,000; surplus and undivided profits, $163,913; circulation, $106,500; due to trust companies and savings banks, $852,073; due to National banks, $40,674; due to reserve agents, $7,311; dividends unpaid, $12; deposits, $696,948; borrowed money, $333,533. Total liabilities, $1,842,988. Total resources, $1,842,988.

The failure of the bank is due to depreciation of securities and excessive loans to companies and individuals beyond their financial responsibility. It is not believed that the losses to depositors will be large.

Tax on Brokers' Transactions.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has held that brokers who are members of a Stock Exchange outside of New York and who do business with the New York Exchange, do not have to pay a tax of $2 on each transaction, as the tax is paid by the brokers on the Exchange.

Mr. Vanderlip May Be Bank Official.

A widely circulated report in Wall Street yesterday had it that F. A. Vanderlip would soon become an officer of the National City Bank, perhaps one of its Vice Presidents. At that institution no statement in regard to the report was forthcoming, in the absence of President Stillman.

BOOM IN OCTOBER COTTON

On Reports of Dry Weather in Texas It Gains 21 Points.

Bull Interests Predict that It Will Go to 8 Cents—August Makes Gains Also.

The predictions made last week by bullish cotton interests that the new crop cotton would sell at 8 cents before the termination of the July deal was realized nearly yesterday on the strength of Texas weather reports, which showed a continued absence of rain in that section. August cotton opened at 7.92, and went to 8.02, closing at 7.99 bid.

The October options reached 7.70, a net rise of 21 points, and closed at 7.65 bid, a net gain of 16 points.

The dry weather in Texas was said to be the one cause of anxiety on the part of the shorts in October deliveries. An officer of the Exchange after the close of the market said:

"The activity to-day, which was greater than for some months, was due to the absence of rain in Texas. A dry June is generally said to make a crop, but now it seems to be reversed, it being feared that a dry June will kill the crop. The last three weeks in Texas have been dry, and if one could forecast the weather for the next three weeks he could tell what the cotton market would be. The merchants here seem to be convinced that it is dangerous to be short, because of the chance that two short crop years may be followed by a third. However, nothing is certain, as it generally rains in Texas between June 25 and July 5."

About the only cotton for sale consisted of holdings on which there was a recently accrued profit. The market closed steady with prices from 15 to 18 points higher.

The anxiety of many of the Exchange members as to the likely condition of the market two weeks hence was shown yesterday, when the proposition to close the Exchange on Friday and Saturday, July 5 and 6, was defeated by a vote of 45 to 65.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	8.43	8.55	8.43	8.56@8.58
July	8.47	8.60	8.46	8.58@8.59
August	7.92	8.02	7.90	7.99@8.00
September	7.60	7.80	7.60	7.73@7.74
October	7.55	7.70	7.54	7.65@7.66
November	7.54	7.67	7.54	7.63@7.64
December	7.56	7.69	7.54	7.64@7.65
January	7.57	7.72	7.56	7.68@7.69
February	7.59	7.59	7.58	7.68@7.70
March	7.60	7.72	7.58	7.71@7.73

Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations 3-16c higher on the basis of 8 13-16c for moddling uplands and 9 1-16c for middling Gulf; sales, 1,300 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm, 1-16c higher, at 8¼c; Mobile nominal, unchanged, at 7⅞c; Savannah steady, ⅛c higher, at 8c; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 7⅞c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7⅞c; Norfolk firm, 1-16c higher, at 8 5-16c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8½c; Augusta firm, ⅛c higher, at 8 9-16c; St. Louis firm, ⅛c higher, at 8 3-16c.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot—Moderate business; prices 1-32d higher; American middling fair, 5¼d; good middling, 5d; middling, 4¾d; low middling, 4 17-32d; good ordinary, 4 9-32d; ordinary, 4 1-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,500 American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, June, 4 41-64d. buyers; June and July, 4 40-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 38-64@4 39-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 33-64d, value; September, 4 33-64d buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 18-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 12-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 12-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 12-64@4 13-64d, sellers.

THE PATERSON EXPLOSION.

Investigation Begun and Authorities Believe Home Made Torpedoes the Cause.

PATERSON, N. J., June 24.—The investigation of the explosion in the Rittenberg store last Friday, which caused the death of seventeen persons and injury to many others, began this morning. Coroner John S. Yates, impanelled the following jury: Alderman Joseph S. Lang, foreman; Joseph Mosley, John D. S. Goodridge, Adam Jeffrey, Fred E. Beggs, James M. Denton.

The jurors met at 10:30 in the office of Charles B. Hindle on Ellison Street, and from there went to the wreck. Then they viewed the body of Miss Annie Lannigan, one of the victims.

Some excitement was caused by a story that got out yesterday to the effect that a young man named White, who had been sick in the house at 440, was lost in the ruins, and that the body had not been recovered. Later in the day the man was found alive at the home of a friend. He was out walking when the explosion took place.

The authorities say they have learned positively that the explosion was caused by the home-made torpedoes, of which they say Rittenberg carried a large quantity in stock. He denies this. There is nothing else carried in stock of fireworks which could have caused such fearful havoc.

These torpedoes, which have been made and sold in this city by Italians and others for several years past, are made from a combination of picric acid, a form of saltpetre known as picrate of potash, sand, and clay. They are more sensitive to concussion than dynamite, and their explosive force is nearly as great.

SALMON PACKING COMBINATION.

The salmon combination, which was practically formed by R. Onffroy last week, and which, it is expected, will have a capital of $32,000,000, will probably include forty canneries, comprising twenty-two in Alaska, seven on the Columbia River, and eleven on Puget Sound. It is stated that the Union Packing Company of Alaska, the Port Townsend Packing Company, and the J. W. & V. Cook Packing Company are included. A dispatch from Seattle denies that the Alaska Packers' Association is going into the combine.

The agreement, forming the basis of the combination, is said to provide for the nomination of the subscribers by R. Onffroy and Thomas B. McGovern. Each accepted subscription for $10,000 is said to entitle the subscriber to $10,000 in par value of 6 per cent. seven-year sinking fund gold debenture bonds of the company, and also $5,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $5,000 of common stock.

Merger of Locomotive Works Completed

ALBANY, June 24.—A certificate of merger of the Schenectady Locomotive Works with the American Locomotive Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000,000, was filed today with the Secretary of State. The certificate is signed by S. R. Callaway, President, and Leigh Best, Secretary, of the American Locomotive Company.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is convened to meet at Fort Preble, Maine, July 1, to determine the equipment required, arrange the details for, and conduct the firing and the test of the mortar batteries in the District of Portland, under supervision of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. Detail: Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick and Capts. Frank S. Harlow and Charles J. Bailey, Artillery Corps.

Capt. Putnam B. Strong, Quartermaster, will proceed to San Francisco and take the transport Logan to sail from that city July 16 for the Philippine Islands.

Major Francis B. Jones, Quartermaster, will proceed to San Francisco for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport Buford, to relieve Major Noble H. Creager, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, who will proceed on the transport Buford to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Murray Baldwin, Twenty-sixth Infantry, will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Mayflower, which is cruising along the northern coast of Venezuela, arrived at Porto Cabello Saturday.

The Yorktown left Cavite yesterday for Kobe, Japan, where she probably will take part in the exercises attending the unveiling of the Perry Monument July 14.

The Iowa has left San Francisco for Port Angeles.

The training ship Dixie has left Santa Lucia for San Juan.

The hospital ship Solace has left Yokohama for Taku.

The New Orleans has arrived at Taku.

The Government yacht Sylph has arrived at Norfolk from Washington.

The Scorpion reached Key West to-day.

The Dolphin has left Washington for New London.

The collier Nero left Baltimore to-day for Santa Lucia. She has a cargo of coal aboard for the new naval coaling station at Pichilingue, Mexico.

The captured Spanish gunboat Alvarado left Annapolis for Norfolk to-day, where she will dock for repairs.

The Castine left Cavite yesterday for the United States, by way of the Suez. The Castine's departure leaves only two vessels—the gunboats Bennington and Culgoa—which are to return to the United States in conformity with the present plan for the reduction of the fleet in Asiatic waters.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

CHANDLER HALE, Maine, Secretary of Legation at Vienna, Austria.

JAMES J. BAILEY, Kentucky, Secretary of Legation at Guatemala and Honduras.

WILLIAM L. GERRISH, Collector of Customs, District of Saco, Maine.

CHARLES F. NESLER, New Jersey, Indian Inspector, (reappointment.)

CHARLES M. WEBSTER, Collector of Customs, District of Montana and Idaho.

EUGENE COFFIN and GEORGE E. PICKETT, Paymasters, rank of Captain.

WILLIAM D. WRIGHT, United States Attorney, Eastern District of Tennessee, (reappointment.)

F. M. MULLIN, Nebraska, Register of the Land Office at Rampart City, Alaska.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:30	Sun sets	7:34
Moon sets			

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	2:13	Gov. Isl'd	2:35	H. Gate	4:20
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	2:50	Gov. Isl'd	3:27	H. Gate	5:20

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caribbee, Bermuda	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Begonia, Paraguay		1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vincenzo Florio, Azores and Naples	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

Trinidad, Bermuda	*1:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 8:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 15 and up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. June 23. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 23 and up to July 26, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York July 26, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 25.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, June 13.
Catalina, Barcelona, June 11.
El Valle, New Orleans, June 20.
Evelyn, San Juan, June 18.
Helmfelo, Hamburg, June 10.
Hindoo, Queenstown, June 14.
Hogarth, Barbados, June 19.
Indralema, London, June 12.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 24.
Kansas City, Savannah, June 24.
Kensington, Antwerp, June 15.
Lady Armstrong, Stettin, June 8.
Nueces, Galveston, June 19.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, June 12.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, June 13.
Xenia, Copenhagen, June 6.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

Apache, Jacksonville, June 23.
Barbarossa, Cherbourg, June 17.
Devon, Shields, June 12.
Panama, Bordeaux, June 13.
Sanna, Shields, June 11.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

El Mar, New Orleans, June 22.
Fontabelle, St. Kitt's, June 22.
Germanic, Liverpool, June 19.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, June 12.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, June 20.
Jersey City, Swansea, June 14.
Pretoria, Plymouth, June 18.
Ventnor, Hamburg, June 14.

Arrived.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Lund, Cape Haiti, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1 A. M., 25th.

SS (supposed) Evelyn, Parse, Mayaguez, &c., ——ne 8, with mdse. to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Anchored in Quarantine at 12:30 A. M., 25th.

SS Cherokee, Garvin, Azua, &c., June 15, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Gordon Castle, (Br., new, 4,750 tons,) Nutman, Glasgow, June 19, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Pavy, Marseilles, June 2, and Naples, 8th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Atkins, Liverpool, June 14, with mdse. and one passenger to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:16 A. M.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port au Prince, &c., June 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Cameron Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS City of Washington, Knight, Colon, June 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:25 A. M.

United States transport Sedgwick, Byrne, Havana, &c., June 12, with mdse., passengers, soldiers, and civil employes. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam, June 13, and Boulogne, 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Stone Frode, (Nor.,) Gundersen, Banes, June 19, with fruit and one passenger to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS Adler, (Br.,) Skelton, Kingston, &c., June 14, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Richmond, Catharine, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Colorado,

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THE MILWAUKEE INJUNCTION.

The injunction issued in Milwaukee, Wis., against the general organization of the machinists will, when it comes up for hearing, afford a better opportunity than has yet been had to get an authoritative declaration of the courts as to the rights and duties of trades unions and their members. It is understood that the organization of the employers in the metal trades is back of the proceeding and that everything possible will be done to secure a definite and permanent basis for their relations with their men.

According to the press reports, the temporary injunction forbids all the members of the Machinists' Union, as well as others, from any attempt to injure the business of the complaining firm by picketing, by boycotting, or by any other means. By inference, the right of the employés to strike and afterward to abstain from work for the complainants for any reason whatever is fully recognized; but their right to try to prevent the complainants from obtaining men in the places of the strikers is denied and the attempt forbidden. Apparently the Court goes on the broad general principle that citizens within its jurisdiction shall be protected in the prosecution of their own occupations in all freedom, but shall not be permitted to interfere with the occupations of others. As a general principle this is perfectly sound. Whether the enforcement of it by injunction is an expedient and desirable process is another matter as to which there is much difference of opinion among both lawyers and laymen. The only practical sanction for the enforcement of this principle, so far as it is not embodied in statute, lies necessarily in punishment for violation of the decrees of the Court as for contempt. This power of enforcement is very valuable, and at times very necessary. It is questionable whether it is wise that it should be extended to secure the application of judicial interpretations of principles which are usually embodied in statutes with definite penalties for violation of them. All men are charged with a knowledge of the law as written in the statutes; it is not clear that they are charged with knowledge of the law as defined solely by the interpretation of the courts in matters not yet made the subject of precise legislation.

Apart from the question of the method of applying the principle on which this injunction seems based—and as to this the courts can undoubtedly be trusted to arrive at a proper conclusion before it is finally determined—it would be extremely well if both employers and employed would of their own discretion respect the principle of the injunction and carry it out to a logical result. For this principle of entire freedom for each party to the employment and of mutual respect for that freedom ought to be the basis of a relation much more satisfactory than the present practice. It includes necessarily the right of organization on either side, but it excludes the right of either side thus organized to seek to injure the other within its legitimate field. The next logical step would be to seek to make organization on both sides mutually helpful. We are convinced that ultimately this will be the solution of the difficulties in which employers and employed have so long been involved. When organization is made the means for avoiding misunderstanding, for promoting on each part a thorough and candid consideration of the needs and wishes of the other, through early regular and systematic conference between the representatives of each part, we are confident that the rights and interests of both can be in great measure safeguarded.

It is not an easy task. It presents many difficulties in the temper and the lack of intelligence of both sides. Probably the knowledge of how they can help each other will have to be acquired through further experience of hurting each other. That has been the story of such advance as has been already made. But we are convinced that in the long run it will come about. A good beginning will have been made when the inevitable nature of organization is recognized on either side, and each tries to see how it can be used instead of how it can be destroyed or weakened. That is something which is steadily progressing among the employers, with whom its progress was most needed. The recognition will continue because the development of organization will continue. There is no stopping it. The problem is and will more and more be how the process can be utilized, not for conflict, but for co-operation.

A RESPITE FOR THE GAMBLERS.

Tammany opinion of Justice JEROME'S raids on the gambling houses was made known by the rage of DEVERY. It was difficult for even that voluble official to find words of abuse fit to express his detestation of this violent interference with a business from which there is much reason to believe that men prominent and powerful in Tammany—some of them perhaps holding places in the Police Department—derive a comfortable revenue.

Since Justice JEROME, in consequence apparently of a change of purpose on the part of the Committee of Fifteen, was compelled to discontinue his search for evidence of police corruption in the gambling houses, things have looked brighter for Tammany. Judge FOSTER was easy with the arrested gamblers, pronouncing ten-day sentences on some rather hardened members of the craft, and deciding, in direct opposition to the view adopted by Judges BEEKMAN, GOFF, and COWING, that violators of the excise law should have jury trials, which is just what they want. District Attorney PHILBIN continues to keep quiet, giving the impression by the uneventful day-to-day story of proceedings in his office that the reformers' yarns about the prevalence of vice and corruption in the city must be partisan inventions. Moreover, he has contrived to let it appear that he, too, is not in sympathy with Justice JEROME'S attempts to find evidence of police corruption in the places where it is most likely to be accessible.

Tammany was beginning to pluck up courage. But now the rumor is heard that a new committee may be formed to support with funds and influence the policy of raiding the gambling houses so energetically and successfully carried on by Justice JEROME. This makes the outlook dark again. Gamblers who are not doing business cannot very well make the monthly payments to the collector of the Gambling Commission. It is hard for the chiefs of Tammany to have their income cut down in the glad Summer time, when there are so many ways of spending money pleasantly. Moreover, the raiders may at any moment find more checks to John Doe, carelessly left in safes.

But we should say that decent people would hear with satisfaction that a committee had been formed to back up Justice JEROME in his practical and vigorous anti-Tammany work.

STILL AT IT.

There is nothing new in the latest attack of the pension attorneys on Commissioner EVANS except that they seem to have won over the venerable DANIEL E. SICKLES, and to have induced him to take the thankless post of leader in their wholly disreputable movement.

Exactly how far they can rely on this gentleman's aid it is not easy to say. They were evidently a little precipitate when they counted on his indorsing their false statement that he had a promise "in black and white" from the National Committee that Mr. EVANS should be removed at the beginning of Mr. MCKINLEY'S term. He declares that he has no such promise. But he also is reported to have declared his personal opinion that Mr. EVANS ought to be removed, and his intention to "fight" for that end. If that is really his opinion, it is contrary to previous statements of his, and we sincerely trust that he has been in some way misled. Despite many eccentricities in his career, Gen. SICKLES has a reputation that would suffer from his consorting with the pension sharks who are now trying to use him.

Meanwhile we can only repeat our conviction, often expressed, that the President will not yield to the ignoble pressure brought to bear on him in such an offensive manner. No one knows better than he what the right administration of the Pension Bureau demands, what are the true interests of the veterans in it, and how completely these have been guarded and respected under Commissioner EVANS. The Commissioner has done all that the law and a decent conception of official duty would allow him to do for the pensioners and the applicants for pensions. What he has refused to do is to make himself a party to the conspiracy of the pension agents at once to rob the Treasury and to cheat the veterans. We have too much confidence in the sense and honor of the President to think that he can be dragooned into disavowing and condemning an honest and capable public servant in order to advance the schemes of a lot of unscrupulous fee-hunters.

MUTUAL AID IN SPOILS-HUNTING.

We have heard a dreadful story about the Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, senior Senator from the State of Massachusetts, which nothing but a stern and cold-blooded sense of public duty could extort from us. It will be remembered that Senator HOAR joined with Senator PLATT of New York and Senator PLATT of Connecticut in requesting the appointment of Senator LODGE'S private secretary, Mr. A. H. WASHBURN, as counsel before the Board of General Appraisers. In order to make room for Mr. WASHBURN it was necessary to dismiss Mr. GIBSON, who had for six years done faithful service in the office. As the place is in the classified service, and the removal was plainly for political reasons, it was a violation of law, and an altogether shameless and dirty piece of business. Knowing the extreme goodness and rare piety of Senator HOAR, we at once assumed that he was quite ignorant of the illegality and the dirtiness and the shamelessness of the transaction and had merely written his letter to oblige LODGE.

But it is now asserted that he helped the thing along because he wanted for his own private secretary the office of Assistant United States District Attorney in Boston, then held by WASHBURN, LODGE'S private secretary.

Since the incident of the drunken doorkeeper, nothing so distressing as this has transpired about Senator HOAR. Mr. CONKLING used to tell that story. It chanced that a doorkeeper of the Senate became addicted to liquor and was frequently seen at his post in a condition of loquacious and disrespectful inebriety, to the great scandal of the Senate. A caucus of the Republican Senators was called to consider the painful affair. Senator HOAR arose and said that while as a general proposition of morals drunkenness in a Senate doorkeeper was unpardonable, the drunkenness of this particular doorkeeper was a cause of inexpressible personal chagrin to him, since he had asked for and secured his appointment. "Shocked by this disclosure," Mr. CONKLING used to say, in telling the story, "I bowed my head upon my desk and groaned three times. Senator HOAR, in a tone of great severity, inquired by what authority I groaned. I replied that I groaned to relieve a burdened spirit, and I felt that I should have to groan again, and I groaned again."

Although Senator HOAR'S participation in the scandalous affair of the removal of Mr. GIBSON in violation of law cannot be denied, we devoutly hope that some one in his behalf will deny the motive. He might without deep discredit, actuated by the pure and disinterested desire to help Senator LODGE, write a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury. But the allegation that he was interested in getting LODGE'S secretary packed off to New York in order that his own private secretary might get the Boston job is wicked if it is an invention, and deplorable if it is true.

We can believe anything of LODGE and T. C. PLATT, but when GEORGE F. HOAR fails and falls, who is safe?

WHITE AND NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

The Northern visitor to the South, if curious as to local conditions, and especially as to the status and probable future of the negro, is likely to acquire a great deal of information which he finds it difficult to accept as true. Every Southern man who talks with him on this subject will endeavor to impress him with the idea that the only danger of an unsatisfactory solution of the race problem in the South lies in the possibility of outside interference. The usual deliverance on this subject may be paraphrased as follows: "We Southerners understand the negro much better than you in the North can possibly do. We know his good points and his weaknesses, we know how to develop his capacities and to hold in restraint his vicious tendencies. We even have an affection for him which has survived the institution of slavery. If the adjustment of the race relation is left to us without interference, either from the mistaken notion that we are oppressing him or that his interests require that the mischievous provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution shall be literally interpreted and injudiciously enforced, the negro will take his proper place, industrially, politically, and socially, and will accomplish all he is capable of. Anywhere in the South he is better off than he is anywhere in the North, and any ill-advised interference with him or with us will do infinite harm. We are his best friends," &c.

All of this may seem true from the Southern point of view, but the intelligent visitor to the South who approaches the study of the race problem without Southern prejudice finds it difficult to reconcile it with the obvious facts of the case wherever the conditions are typical. If old enough to remember the discussion of the institution of slavery which preceded the civil war, he will be reminded of the demand of the South at that time to be "let alone." Sensitiveness to outside criticism appears to be a Southern characteristic; equally so is the confidence that whatever a consensus of Southern opinion is agreed upon is infallibly right. There is no present disposition on the part of the North or West to interfere with the South or to embarrass it in the solution of this grave and anxious problem; but how long it will be before such a disposition is manifested, as the outgrowth of a high sense of duty and obligation to the freedman, depends very much upon how the opportunity is availed of to show the world that the negro is understood in the South and that his interests are safer in the hands of the Southern whites than they would be if defended by outside influences.

That the representative Southern white man does, or ever did, understand the negro is doubtful. A study of the literature which the South has contributed to the solution of the race problem, from the days of KNOTT and GLYDDON to the present time, shows that in the light of modern anthropological research it is valueless. The hundreds of books printed to establish such theses as that the negro is not a human being, that his Hamitic ancestry established for him the condition of perpetual slavery as part of the Divine economy, that in freedom he would wither and disappear in the competition of the superior white race, and all that sort of thing, furnished the basis for the Southern concept of the negro. That it was wholly mistaken is the least severe of the criticisms it invites. Of how little value this was as a basis for the practical consideration of the matter which is forced by the exigent conditions now existing may be judged from the fact that at the moment the widest diversity of opinion exists as to everything connected with the negro, past, present, and future. The intelligent Southern white man is not even well advised as to what the negro has attempted or accomplished for the betterment of his own condition; he does not know how cruelly unjust to a large and increasing proportion of the freedmen are his generalizations as to the negro character and habits; he is usually ignorant of the objects, tendency, and results of movements which are taking shape among the negroes intelligently ambitious for themselves and desirous of helping their fellows. In such movements the representative Southern white man takes no part. He is not consulted, probably because the observant and self-reliant negro has learned from experience that he can more safely depend upon his own judgment than on that of the white man, who would be likely to discourage as impracticable, and perhaps as subversive of the established social order, any attempt on the part of the "nigger" to elevate himself above the plane to which he was born. The idea that he must be "kept in his place" dominates Southern thought on every subject connected with the negro. What his place is appears to be somewhat indeterminate, but in the judgment of a majority of Southern white men it is that of a servant or unskilled laborer, respectful under abuse, patient under injustice, and with no higher ambition than to remain where slavery put and left him. If he keeps himself clean and well dressed he is regarded with supercilious criticism as an imitator of his betters. If he saves money and becomes a property owner and taxpayer he is tolerated, but not quite approved. The greater his progress the more completely is he ignored by those who should find it a duty and a pleasure to offer substantial encouragement to such as show by example what a thrifty and industrious negro may accomplish by his own efforts. Very little of this would seem to indicate that the white man of the South understands the negro any better than the white man of the North. The only reason the negro has a better chance to make a living by useful industry in the South than in the North is that his labor is necessary to Southern industrial prosperity. At present there is no one to take his place.

As a petty offender against the peace ordinances, the negro is not understood and does not usually receive such treatment as is calculated to teach him respect for the law or for those charged with the administration of justice. The minor Magistrates are usually arbitrary, and often brutal. A visit to the police courts of any Southern city or town would be for the intelligent white citizen extremely instructive, and if they would go oftener it would make for good. The present system of administering justice in the police courts explains a great many facts in negro criminology which it is otherwise difficult to understand. It shows how criminals are made out of material capable of better employment; also, why so little social disadvantage attaches to the negro in his own class as the result of incurring legal penalties.

The rights of the negro are safe in the hands of the Southern white man in proportion to his ability to enforce a respect for them. In the cities and towns this is comparatively easy; in the farming districts it is not. Throughout a large part of the South the negro works under conditions very little more favorable to his advancement than those of slavery. Indeed, his lot as a slave was a good deal better, since he was more intelligently looked after. He is tied to the soil he tills by a floating indebtedness which is never liquidated, and cannot be. The factor who supplies his rations gets all of his crop which does not go for rent, and commonly has a fictitious claim against him which is a perpetual mortgage upon his future industry. An analysis of accounts would usually show that the negro is being swindled in the charges for what is supplied him and the allowance for his product, but this analysis he is not able to make, and no one makes it for him. It in no sense palliates the evils of this system to be told that the victim of it is as well off as he would be if paid in money what he honestly earns, since he would lavish it in useless purchases, and at the end of a week be as poor as he is now. This may be true in some instances, but perhaps not in all. In any case, the negro is entitled to the chance, now denied him under this vicious system, of becoming thrifty. Whatever encourages dishonesty on the part of the white man and discourages providence and economy on the part of the negro is evil from every point of view.

In everything which pertains to the negro the representative Southern man is an opportunist. His claim to a monopoly of wisdom in the comprehension of the negro is a fiction too transparent to deceive any one but himself. Not only does he not understand him, but he views him through the lenses of an inherited prejudice which distort him into grotesque misproportions. He has much yet to learn about the negro, and it is to be hoped that the lesson he is so slow to learn will not be taught him too rudely.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of our correspondents "ventures" the assertion that "nine out of ten of the objections to standers in the open cars will be found to proceed from those who are able to board the cars near the terminals and thus obtain seats." It would be interesting if the exact amount of truth in this declaration could be determined, but doubtless there is some, for there is no appreciable or visible difference in dress, manners, or general appearance between the people who sit and the people who stand in the open cars, and it would be far from safe to prophesy of any individual occupant of a seat that he or she would have refused, or even hesitated, to enter the car if all its seats had already been taken. Speculation on this matter, however, does not touch the real point of the discussion, and whatever may be said against the consistency of the complainants, the fact remains that all they say about the discomforts and indecencies incidental to the present system of loading the open cars is literally true. A most unfortunate feature of the situation is that its maintenance is profitable to the street car companies, and their officials find consolation for the denunciation poured upon them in the thought that, angry or not, people must get up and down town somehow, and will endure a vast amount of annoyance rather than walk. As long as the public, or a considerable fraction of it, inclines to the belief that there is no remedy for the existing evils, so long will the companies treat as beyond solution the problem of giving everybody a seat at the crowded hours. The conditions are difficult, no doubt, and more difficult than they are in other cities, but it is absurd to say that money and ingenuity cannot conquer them. The obstacles in the way of double-decked cars are not insuperable, and more might be done in the way of starting back the empty cars before they reach the down town terminals at night and the up town terminals in the morning. The companies will do what they have to do and they will do little or nothing more; that much is certain.

—Mormon missionaries have been steadily at work for years in this vicinity, and as the Mormons are a very practical people it is safe to assume that the two converts recently made in the Borough of the Bronx are by no means the first, else would the missionaries long ago have been withdrawn to fields where their arguments were more productive. The present excitement across the Harlem seems to be due to the fact that the converts, or perverts, had been somewhat prominent in societies closely connected with orthodox churches, and there was a special impertinence in the way they were secured. How anybody living in this day and place can retrograde into Mormonism is, of course, an intensely irritating mystery, but it must be remembered that the leaders of the Mormon Church are at least as shrewd as they are pious, that they adapt their teachings adroitly to fit differing conditions, and that their follies of belief are never allowed to interfere with the business interests of themselves or of their followers. In Utah the sect has accomplished some very remarkable, and even admirable, results in the way of making a desert support a large and fairly prosperous population. Co-operative schemes that have proved failures almost everywhere else have succeeded under Mormon management, and the science of irrigation, as applied to the arid portions of the West with such marvelous results, owes its existence in great part to them. But they are teaching nothing now that is not a matter of common knowledge, and what they can do for any except, possibly, the most ignorant of European peasants it is hard to see. As between Mormonism and "Christian Science," however, the advantages and attractions are all on the side of the former, and communities that can supply adherents for Mrs. MARY BAKER GLOVER PATTERSON, &c., EDDY will, of course, provide them for the successors of BRIGHAM YOUNG. He was really a great man—in his way—and not only could he use "suggestion" fully as well as the Eddyites, but he accomplished other results with which they have nothing to show at all comparable.

—It is the opinion of The New York Medical Journal that the United States Immigration Bureau, if it has really determined upon the exclusion of foreign-born consumptives, has been ill-advised. To keep out the consumptive who is without money or friends is justifiable on the ground that he is sure to become a public burden, but when everything promises eventual mastery over tuberculous disease, The Medical Journal says, there is no other good reason for refusing the consumptive permission to land. "What the people need to be taught," it declares—and it thinks they have already learned the lesson in part—"is not that pulmonary consumption is a monster to be fled from, but that it is a danger that can be effectively overcome. Even if this were not true," the writer adds, "it remains a fact that the policy of selfishness and inhumanity, pursued to the end, rarely, if ever, proves to be for the general welfare of those who follow it. We of the East should protest loudly if Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and California forbade our consumptives to enter their limits; let us as a Nation, then, pause to contemplate the matter of exclusion from the foreign consumptive's point of view, and throw our sanitary resources open to the world as we long ago made our lands and our industrial facilities free to all worthy comers." The policy of exclusion might lead to European retaliation, that this the writer of the article would welcome, "for then the American money that is annually spent in European resorts for the tuberculous would go toward enabling our own people to perfect their appliances for supplementing climatic influences in the treatment of consumptives." This, on the face of it, looks like a hasty conclusion from inadequate data. It is distinctly surprising to hear on professional authority that the consumptive immigrant is not a public danger, almost of necessity, but indiscriminate exclusion does seem to be a cruel measure.

NUGGETS.

Not a Good Doctor.

Askit—What kind of a doctor is Pillsem?
Tellit—He's the sort that blames his poor practice on the Christian Scientists.—Baltimore American.

At the Church Picnic.

Afar from tiresome business haunts of man
We think to revel idly in the shade;
But, lo, we run athwart the grasping plan
Of sisters bound to sell us lemonade.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Reason for It.

He—It's strange you members of the Vassar Alumnæ don't hold class reunions.
She—Not at all. You may as well ask a woman her age as to ask her to acknowledge what year she graduated in.—Philadelphia Press.

Remunerative.

"Do you think that unselfishness ever pays in politics?"
"Of course it pays," answered Senator Sorghum. "The unselfish man is the one who doesn't want any of your money. And he goes down as clear profit."—Washington Star.

By Telephone.

Gotham—Did you hear about my wife?
Church—No; what now?
Gotham—Why, she was ordering tickets for the performance of "Götterdämmerung" at the Opera House, and the telephone company threatened to take out the telephone if she didn't stop her profanity over the wire!—Yonkers Statesman.

TO A GOLDFISH.

Frneman Tilden in Boston Transcript.

What a wee world is yours, indeed, O fish
Of burnished-metal hue imprisoned there!
How small the sea of your transparent dish!
Yet would you have it larger at your wish?
Or don't you care?

See! I can raise a tempest with my pen!
Thus, when you're rocked amid your sandy lair
By two small fingers of my lady's ten,
The thought comes over me to ask again,
Fish, do you care?

I don't suppose you do, there with your lass—
As rare to you as is my lady rare—
Your Lilliputian mermaid of the glass;
Why, I could live in joy with Maud the fair,
And in a smaller world the seasons pass
Nor would I care.

$52,204 FOR A FOUNTAIN

Mrs. Crane Willed It to the City, and Her Daughter Protests.

Latter Was Disinherited with $5, and Says She Needs More—City Will Decide.

Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, and the "Commonalty of the City of New York" will have to decide in a short time whether a new drinking fountain will be erected in this city or whether the petition of a young widow of Yankton, S. D., that the money it would cost be given to her instead, be granted.

There was received in Controller Coler's office yesterday a check for $52,204.26 from the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company drawn on the National City Bank. This sum was paid to the city by virtue of an order from the Surrogates' office dated June 7, 1901, to settle the last will and testament of Angelica Crane, who died on Dec. 19, 1894. In her will Mrs. Crane bequeathed $5,000 each to the following institutions: The Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, the Home for Incurables, and the St. Luke's Hospital, and also $5,000 to the Fresh Air Fund of The New York Tribune.

The residue of the estate was bequeathed to the City of New York for the establishment of a drinking fountain.

The only daughter and the only heir of Mrs. Crane was given $5, and the reason for this disinheritance stated in the will was "unfilial conduct." The daughter, Edith, who married a young doctor by the name of Simmons, contested the will on the ground that Mrs. Crane did not have the legal right to make such an indefinite bequest of nearly all her wealth to the c. The case was tried before the Surrogate, and it was held that as no contention was set up that Mrs. Crane was not of sound mind she had a right to dispose of her property as she saw fit.

In the disinheritance of her daughter Mrs. Crane went so far as to bequeath to the City of New York all her personal effects, including jewelry, clothes, and copies of "famous paintings" made by Mrs. Crane, which, incidentally, the appraisers declare to be practically worthless. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, acting as executors under the will, have turned over the cash bequest to the city, and will turn over all the personal effects if the city so wishes or will convert them into money if so ordered.

Accompanying the check from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is a petition from the daughter, Edith, who is now a widow, living in Yankton. Mrs. Simmons, through her lawyer, David McClure, asks that the city give to her a portion of the $52,204 for the support and education of her daughter. The petition makes a plea that Mrs. Simmons would not request the City of New York to give her any of the money out of which she has been unlawfully and unfairly disinherited except that she was in need and that she was dependent on her own efforts for the support of herself and her daughter. Mrs. Simmons states that she is aware of the deplorable condition her case is in from a legal standpoint and asks that the City of New York, if it so desires, erect a drinking fountain according to the provision of the will and give her the balance of the estate for the support of herself and child.

It was said yesterday that Mrs. Crane had cut her daughter off with $5 because she married Dr. Simmons, a young man, against the wish and order of the mother. At the law offices of David McClure the lawyers could tell no facts about the life of Mrs. Crane.

WHEAT OUTLOOK IN EUROPE.

Rain Needed in the United Kingdom—French Crop Smaller than Last Year.

LONDON, June 24.—The Mark Lane Express to-day, in its weekly crop review, noting the necessity for rain in the United Kingdom, says:

"The wheat has come into ear on remarkably short stems, and the ears will not fill without more moisture.

"In France the Spring corn is less promising.

"Wheat-cutting has begun in Southern Spain. The Provinces of Andalusia and Murcia expect fine yields, and the promise in Central and Northern Spain is excellent.

"The wheat crop in Central Europe is very promising on the confines of the Adriatic, and very bad indeed on the confines of the Baltic, indicating that Croatia and Hungary will have a good crop, while Prussia and Prussian Poland will have a serious deficiency. Mediocre results may be expected in Bavaria and Austria."

PARIS, June 24.—Mr. Green, Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce here, has investigated the wheat outlook in France. He says the present conditions point to a yield not exceeding 304,000,000 bushels, against 309,000,000 bushels in 1900. Fine weather may increase the yield somewhat, but the stocks on hand are much less than in 1900. With a crop of 309,000,000 bushels, France needed to purchase nearly 40,000,000 bushels.

ROGERS WORKS LITIGATION.

Decision Against the International Power Company—Filing of Another Petition Sanctioned.

NEWARK, N. J., June 24.—Vice Chancellor Emery announced his decision this morning not to allow the filing of a petition by the International Power Company, seeking to have the recent sale of the Rogers Locomotive Works in Paterson to Elliott G. Smith and Francis H. Holran for $602,000 reopened.

Robert H. McCarter, who appeared as resident counsel for the International Power Company, later submitted to the Vice Chancellor a new petition, in the name of George H. Longbottom, a stockholder of the defunct Rogers Locomotive Works Company, and its last President. The Vice Chancellor sanctioned the filing of this second petition, and on it signed a rule to show cause why the sale should not be reopened. The rule is directed against Smith and Holran and the two receivers of the Rogers Works, Col. William Barbour and John C. Pennington. It is made returnable in Chancery Chambers in this city on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

In refusing the International Power Company permission to file its petition, Vice Chancellor Emery held that the company, being neither a stockholder in nor a creditor of the insolvent Rogers Company, had not a legal status which would permit it to intervene, and it could not show it had any grievance.

The intervention on the part of Mr. Longbottom will bring the conflict over the disposition of the Rogers plant before the court on its merits.

The petition now filed by Mr. Longbottom is fortified by several affidavits made by parties interested on the side of the International Company. Mr. Longbottom in his affidavit says he knew that what had been called a tentative sale had been made to the Smith and Holran syndicate, but that any higher offer than that of the syndicate would be accepted, provided it were bona fide and submitted by May 14, the date on which the report of the receivers recommending a sale was to come before Vice Chancellor Emery for confirmation.

Another affidavit attached to the new bill, signed by Jacob S. Rogers, said that he had been in court on May 14; that he knew and approved of the desire of the International people to offer $655,000, as against the Smith and Holran bid of $53,-000 less. He went on to aver that because of his deafness he did not know more than vaguely what was going on, and that had it not been for his enfeebled condition he would have voiced a personal protest against the acceptance of the lower bid.

President Hoadley of the International Power Company, talking of the adverse decision of the New Jersey court yesterday, said:

"The decision reported to be rendered against our company in connection with the suit brought to set aside the sale of the Rogers Locomotive Works, upon the basis that the International Power Company's bid was the highest offered, was expected by us. The quick action taken by the Vice Chancellor aids us materially in the furtherance of our plans, as we can now carry the matter to a successful conclusion without delay."

ALLIANCE ROOF GARDEN.

Hundreds of Children Took Advantage of Its Opening—Its Educational Features.

Several hundred east side children were clustered in the street at East Broadway and Jefferson Street for at least two hours yesterday afternoon, waiting with impatience for the Educational Alliance roof garden to be opened. The opening had been set for 3 o'clock, but long before that time boys and girls in all sorts of attire and of all ages and colors began to congregate in front of the building.

When the word to let the children in was given finally, they surged forward with expressions of delight. Some of the older ones piled into the elevator pell-mell, but the rest dashed up stairs as fast as their little legs would carry them.

The opening of the garden marked the closing of the classes and clubs for the Summer. The work, however, will be taken up on the garden, and the same children will be reached, but in a slightly different way. There will be excursions to the parks and places of historical interest, while at the garden there will be music by the orchestra and band of the institution. The latest periodicals, newspapers, and instructive books can also be found there. A feature of the Summer work is the annual camp which will be opened at Huntington, L. I., on Saturday, June 29. Parties of boys are taken there for from ten days to two weeks each.

The regular Summer hours for the garden are from 9:30 in the morning till 11 o'clock at night. The day is given up almost altogether to children, but the evenings are more for adults, the parents of the children, who, after a hard day's toil, find a few hours in the fresh air on the roof beneficial and pleasant. During the Summer of 1899 the attendance on the roof garden was 275,647. The largest attendance upon any single day was 11,000 men, women, and children. The same rules and same standard of behavior insisted upon in previous years on the roof garden will apply this year.

WHAT A PUBLISHER BUYS.

Jury Decides that in "Book Rights" of a Novel He Only Gets Right to Publish in Book Form.

A jury in the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a verdict which is of interest to book publishers, as it involved the meaning of the term "book rights" in a contract. The case was that of a Mr. Reynolds, an agent of Doubleday, Page & Co., against L. C. Page & Co. of Boston.

Mr. Reynolds, as agent, sold to the Boston firm the "book rights" of W. Clark Russell's novel "A Ship's Adventures." When the contract and assignment of copyright were forwarded to Boston L. C. Page & Co. declined to sign the contract and substituted one of their own drafting which included the serial and dramatic rights to the novel as well as the right to publish it in book form. They contended that this was what they understood by the term "book rights."

In the trial yesterday before Justice Leventritt a number of publishers were on the witness stand. Arthur H. Scribner, Frank W. Lovell, and a representative of E. P. Dutton & Co. testified that they understood that the term "book rights" covered all rights of publication. F. A. Stokes, F. N. Doubleday, and T. C. McClure testified that the term now meant only the right to publish in book form. They said that up to two years ago the broader acceptation might have been taken, as then publishers considered it against their interests to publish a book in serial form before it had been published in book form, but that since then they had discovered that the serial publication often stimulated the sale of the book. The jury after some deliberation brought in a verdict for $800 in favor of the plaintiff.

It is understood that the case will be appealed and may eventually reach the United States Supreme Court, as it involves a number of points of importance to publishers. Kellogg & Beckwith appeared for the plaintiff and Samuel H. Wandell for the defendant.

AGAINST COUNT FESTETICS.

On Petition of the Countess, He Is Ordered to Produce Their Son in Court.

Miss Rosalie Loew, representing the Legal Aid Society, obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court yesterday. This writ is directed against Count Gyula de Festetics, and orders him to produce in court his four-year-old son Dwight. The writ was issued on the petition of the Countess de Festetics, who, before her marriage, was Elsie Haven, daughter of Charles Haven.

According to the Countess she and the Count separated about a year ago, and under the articles of separation she was to have their son Dwight. The father was to be allowed to see the child at certain times. The Count called for the boy on June 15 and took him away on the promise to return him the next morning. This he failed to do.

Before applying for the writ of habeas corpus, Miss Loew went to District Attorney Philbin and placed the facts before him. He decided that there was nothing to warrant the Count's indictment for kidnapping.

It is supposed that the Count is now in New Jersey with the boy. He came to the United States in 1871, and for a time was an instructor in a school at Sing Sing. After his marriage to Miss Haven he is charged by her with having gone through her fortune. In recent years he has been perfecting several inventions, and it is claimed that he has made some money. He is a cousin of Count Rudolph Festetics de Tolna, who married the daughter of Louis T. Haggin. Count Rudolph was recently the defendant in an action for divorce.

ASSAY OFFICE INSPECTION.

Officials from Washington Examining Bullion and Coin.

H. C. Stier of the Auditor's office of the Treasury Department and I. A. Hourwich and W. F. Bowen of the Bureau of the Mint arrived at the Assay Office yesterday and began an examination of the bullion, coin, and other moneys. This work will require about ten days' time.

It is the first inspection since C. F. Gere was arrested on a charge of stealing a small amount of cake gold. Gere was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury last week and released on $1,500 bail.

His is the second case of supposed theft in the history of the Assay Office, which was established in 1854 and handles about $50,000,000 in bullion a year, or a total of $2,350,000,000 during the period of its existence. The other case of supposed theft occurred twenty-five years ago, and the accused man was not convicted.

LAW AGAINST MOTOR VEHICLES.

Allandale Limits Their Speed and Is Waiting for W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

ALLANDALE, N. J., June 24.—The residents of this place have been angered lately at the way in which the owners of motor vehicles drive them through the streets of the town. The town authorities have decided that six miles an hour is the limit of speed at which automobiles shall be allowed to travel. Any person who violates this rule will be arrested promptly and punished.

Among those who have been noted for the great speed at which they have driven their "autos" through the town is William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who owns property in this vicinity. His machine, which is known as the "White Ghost," has been a terror to the owners of horses of the town. On his next visit, if he exceeds the legal rate of speed, he will be arrested.

PHILADELPHIA LOAN FAILS.

The City Asks for $9,000,000 and Gets One Bid for $5,000.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—For the first time in the history of Philadelphia a loan offered by the city has failed. The municipality recently offered 3 per cent. for a nine-million-dollar loan, to be used in improving the city's water supply, and today, the time having expired, one bid for $5,000 was received. This was offered by George H. Hill of Drexel & Co.

The reason assigned for the failure of the loan was the low rate of interest fixed by the city. Money is now bringing 4 per cent., and it is said financial men were opposed to investing at 3 per cent.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S GRADUATING EXERCISES

Students Received Diplomas and Medals at Carnegie Hall.

Archbishop Corrigan Warned Graduates to be on Their Guard Against Christian Science.

In Carnegie Music Hall last night a large audience heard the commencement exercises of St. Francis Xavier College. On the stage were many church and college dignitaries. Archbishop Corrigan had the seat of honor and led the procession of graduates, Faculty, and alumni that filed into the building and occupied the stage. As each candidate received his degree, prize, or medal, he knelt before the Archbishop, taking it from his hand. On the stage with the Archbishop were:

The Rev. D. W. Hearn, President of the college; the Rev. George A. Pettit, President of St. John's college; the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, the Right Rev. Mgr. Mooney, the Right Rev. Mgr. Edwards, and the Rt. Rev. John M. Farley.

The bachelor's oration from the graduating class was given by William J. Gough. His subject was "The Fanaticism of Science." Nelson Hume of the class of 1900 discussed "A Phase of Occultism" for the master's oration. Edwin J. Ryan was valedictorian. William J. Carr of the class of '82, Corporation Counsel of the Borough of Brooklyn, made an address to the graduates.

"We have always worshipped," he said, "wealth and power generally in the abstract, but now the worship has become concrete and fills the soul of the average man. Wealth is its own apology, and gold ennobles its possessor. Men trained as you have been can never accept such a philosophy of life. There can be no true success at the expense of character. No wealth or power can compensate for lost ideals. As you are true Catholic gentlemen you will be true Americanists."

Archbishop Corrigan referred with approval to the addresses of the students. Speaking of Mr. Gough's oration on "The Fanaticism of Science," he said that the terms science and religion meant the same things to the believer. They were in harmony, and there was no need of agnosticism. Taking up a reference made by Mr. Hume to Christian Science, the Archbishop alluded to the increase in the number of such churches. There were over 500 in New York. This strange and false faith was making rapid progress. Many of their churches were beautiful. Catholics must be upon their guard against them.

Those who received degrees and prizes follow:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Barthel, George A.	Marr, Arthur J.
Boylan, John N.	Mauborgne, Joseph O.
Britt, John B.	McIntyre, Charles.
Conway, John T	McLaughlin, Thomas H.
Cosgrove, Peter P.	Meehan, John B.
Coughlan, Jeremiah J.	O'Connor, Paul S.
Dollard, John V.	O'Donnell, Francis X.
Donohoe, John A.	Reardon, Bernard P.
Dwyer, Martin J.	Rowan, Edmond A.
Farley, Edward V.	Russell, Joseph P.
Fuller, Frederick J.	Ryan, Edwin J.
Gillen, Charles J.	Scanlon, Martin A.
Gough, William J.	Strenski, Arthur B.
Halpin, John J.	Walsh, John J.
Herchenroder, C. W.	

MASTER OF ARTS.

Culhane, R. J., A. B., 1900.	Lalanne, T., A. B., 1900.
Hume, Nelson, A. B., 1900.	Prial, J. P., A. B., '96.
	Rush, T. E., A. B., '86.
	Sullivan, J. J., A. B., '98.

HONORARY DEGREE DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Haaren, J. H., A. M., '92. | Reiner, J. M., Ph. D.

The award of honors and medals was as follows:

Honors of the Class—Frederick J. Fuller.

Gold Medal for Mental Philosophy—Frederick J. Fuller.

Gold Medal for Natural Sciences and Applied Mathematics—Frederick J. Fuller.

Gold Medal for Pedagogy—Charles J. Gillen.

Gold Medal for the best debate in the Senior Debating Society—Edwin J. Ryan.

Gold Medal for the best debate in the Junior Society—John J. Murphy.

Gold Medal in the oratorical contest—William J. Gough.

Prize of $50 for success in post graduate work—Dr. Edwin H. Fiske, '97.

Gold Medal for paper on Evidences of Religion—Frederick J. Fuller.

Prize of $50 for essay on Lowell as a Poet—Frederick J. Fuller.

Prize of $25 for paper on ethical subject—William J. Gough.

EXAMINATIONS TO COLLEGES.

Nine Hundred Candidates for Admission Appeared Before the New Entrance Board.

The first series of uniform college entrance examinations, held by authority of the College Entrance Examination Board of the Middle States and Maryland, came to an end on Saturday last. The examinations proceeded exactly as planned, without friction or other difficulty.

Examinations were held at sixty-one different points in the United States, and at London, England, and Dresden, Saxony. Of the sixty-one places of examinations in the United States, fifteen were in New England, twenty-three in the Middle States and Maryland, ten in the Southern States, ten in the north central States, and three in the Pacific Coast States.

In all nearly 900 candidates for admission to college were examined by the board. Of this number 472 made application to the board direct. The remainder, about 400 in number, made their applications either through Columbia College or Barnard College, and, by arrangements with those institutions, were examined by the board. Concerning the 400 students who made applications to Columbia and Barnard detailed statistics are not yet available.

Of the 472 who made application direct to the board 347 were men and 125 women. One hundred and eighteen of the candidates were seventeen years of age and 124 were eighteen years of age. Fourteen were only fifteen years of age, and sixty-three sixteen years.

Fifty-three of the candidates examined did not state what college or scientific school they propose to enter. For Columbia, 152 declared themselves, for Cornell 57, for Princeton 34, for Barnard 31, for Vassar 25, for Wellesley 22, for Yale 17, for Mount Holyoke 14, for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 14, for Bryn Mawr 11, for the University of Pennsylvania 6, and for Williams 5. There were single applications for a large number of institutions. The unusually large number choosing Columbia is due to the fact that separate Columbia examinations were abandoned in favor of those by the board.

The largest number examined outside of New York and Brooklyn were those at Concord, N. H., 32; Newark, N. J., 29; Philadelphia, 22; Paterson, N. J., 13; Washington, D. C., 12; Lawrenceville, N. J., Rochester, N. Y., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 8 each.

Of the 472 candidates applying to the board, 153 were prepared in public high schools, 147 in academies and endowed schools, 150 in private schools and classes. Seventeen candidates received an irregular preparation.

HIGH SCHOOLS' EXERCISES.

Classes from De Witt Clinton and Peter Cooper Graduated with Usual Ceremonies.

The second annual graduating exercises of the De Witt Clinton and Peter Cooper High Schools were held yesterday afternoon in the assembly hall of the Board of Education Building, at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The hall was beautifully decorated with palms and ferns. Music was furnished by an orchestra composed of pupils from the two schools.

Superintendent John Jasper presided and delivered an address to the graduates. He spoke mainly of the rapid growth of the two high schools since they were established four years ago, and congratulated the graduates on the showing they made in their examinations. He said in part:

"Every official of the Board of Education is aware of the disadvantages you graduates had to labor under during your courses of study. In the first place, you did not have a school building of your own, the Peter Cooper High School being scattered in three different buildings, and the De Witt Clinton in four. However, the two high-school buildings that are nearing completion will be ready for occupancy next September. The pupils will then be brought into closer social relations, but as it has been in the past four years, many of you did not know your own schoolmates.

"Each year the Peter Cooper and De Witt Clinton High Schools have raised their standard of proficiency in all studies. Educational progress would have been retarded seriously but for those two schools. The number of applications received right along for admission to those schools has been so great that, with our inadequate accommodations, we were compelled to turn many away. This, however, will be remedied next Fall."

Henry W. Jameson, Chairman of the High School Committee of the Board of Education, made a brief address. In the course of which he prophesied brilliant futures for the graduates. He spoke of their work and compared it with that of pupils of other schools. He said the graduates made better showings in their examinations than those of any pupils of schools of equal standing.

Miles M. O'Brien, President of the Board of Education, was unable to be present at the exercises, and Charles C. Burlingham, Chairman of the Committee on Special and High Schools, made an address and presented the diplomas. Addresses were also made by Dr. John Buchanan, Principal of the De Witt Clinton High School, and by Edward J. Goodwin, Principal of the Peter Cooper.

To Henry Blumenthal, a graduate of the four-year general course of the De Witt Clinton, and to Fred Kunkel of the Peter Cooper were presented gold medals for proficiency in French. The presentation was made by Adolphe Cohn, Professor of French in Columbia University, on behalf of the French Alliance Society.

CLASS DAY AT YALE.

Historical Exercises Held on the College Campus—Law School Alumni Meet.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—Yale's class day morning dawned beautifully and the hearts of all seniors and their hosts of visitors were filled with happiest anticipations for the successful carrying out of the various features of the programme.

Chiefly the day's exercises were for the class of 1901 in the academical department, opening with the annual presentation exercises in Battell Chapel. Here the class oration was delivered by Richard Henry Evans of Lisle, N. Y., and the class poem was read by Paul Titus Gilbert of Cincinnati.

Early in the afternoon the class historical exercises, the main function of the day, began in a temporary amphitheatre erected on the college campus. On the banked seats was the usual brilliant assemblage of women in fashionable gowns, guests of members of the graduating class. Before them on long benches arranged in "the pit" sat the seniors in the regulation gowns and mortar boards, smoking the traditional clay pipes.

During the reading of the histories, which dealt with each member of the class individually, the large and gayly decorated class pipe was passed from one senior to another in general circulation, while each man, as his college career was humorously narrated, was lifted on high above the shoulders of his classmates that he might be the more conveniently scrutinized by the assemblage. Following the reading of the histories, the class, headed by a band, marched around the campus and planted the class ivy.

The Yale Law School held exercises in the afternoon, the meeting of the alumni of that department being first in order. This was held at 1 o'clock in Hendrie Hall, where brief addresses were made by representatives of classes extending back many years.

The anniversary exercises of the law school began at 3 o'clock in the Auditorium of Hendrie Hall. Marcus Knowlton, Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, delivered the address on "Legislation and Judicial Decisions in Their Relation to Each Other and to the Law." The Townsend prize speaking by members of the senior class followed.

This evening the commencement concert of the Glee Club was held and the senior german promenade followed.

THE YALE BI-CENTENARY FUND.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 24.—It is understood on the highest authority that on Wednesday the important announcement will be made that Yale University has now collected the $1,700,000 necessary for the bi-centennial fund, and will begin at once the erection of the new University Auditorium and the vestibule building in College Street, which will complete the present plans for the university campus.

The announcement will also be made that the money due to the University from the Lampson bequest will be almost immediately distributed among the various departments which it will cover. A new recitation hall will be built with part of the Lampson money, and work will begin immediately after college closes.

A year ago, when work on the new dining hall was started, it was stated that the University would not proceed with the erection of the bi-centennial buildings until the necessary money was on hand.

COMMENCEMENT AT OYSTER BAY.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 24.—The combination commencement and dedicatory exercises of the new High School here took place this afternoon and evening. Both were held in the assembly room of the school. The Rev. Walter J. Powers gave the benediction and the Rev. W. R. Bowman the prayer in the afternoon. The prayer this evening was by the Rev. Charles F. Wightman and the benediction by the Rev. Alexander G. Russell.

Addresses were made by Vice President Roosevelt, the Rev. J. L. Belfort, District Attorney James P. Niemann, Dr. McLaughlin of the Jamaica Normal School, and Sylvester R. Shear, Superintendent of Schools at White Plains.

The graduates at this evening's exercises were Miss Edna N. Ludlum, Miss Florence M. Stoddardt, Grover C. Baylis, and Miss Florence Talmadge. The diplomas were presented by President James M. McQueen of the Board of Education.

Class Day at Trinity.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24.—The class day exercises of Trinity College seniors were held on the campus this afternoon. An address by the class President, Hugh Dempster Wilson, Jr., of New York, opened the programme. The presentations were by James M. Hudson of Syracuse, N. Y.

Vice President to Go to Harvard.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 24.—Vice President Roosevelt leaves in the morning for Boston to attend the commencement exercises at Harvard University.

STEEL TRUST ACQUISITIONS.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Plants to Operate in Harmony with the Big Combination.

The acquisition of the Shelby Tube Company by the Steel Trust, with a probable view to merging it with the National Tube Company, was followed yesterday by a report that the United States Steel Corporation has completed negotiations for the purchase of the Pittsburg Coal Company.

One of the members of the underwriting syndicate of the Steel Trust would not confirm or deny the report, and intimated that the time had not arrived for discussion of this matter. The coal company has paid 7 per cent. dividends on its preferred shares since the time of its organization.

Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation said yesterday:

"President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company voluntarily stated to me a few days since that his people had purchased both the Cambria Steel Company and the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and at the same time assured me that it would be the disposition of these companies to operate in entire harmony with the United States Steel Corporation. Basing my statement on previous business transactions with Mr. Cassatt, I am pleased to say his assurances are received with perfect confidence and entire satisfaction. None of the interests of any of the steel companies will be prejudiced by reason of these purchases."

AFTER MORE COAL FIELDS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The Press to-morrow will say:

"The United States Steel Corporation is negotiating for the purchase of the Flat Top Coal Land Association properties, and it is believed the deal will be consummated within a few days, the price of the land being fixed at $10,000,000. A short time ago negotiations were opened by parties said to be unknown to the officers of the Flat Top Coal Association for the purchase of the stock, and a $50,000 forfeit was put up.

The Flat Top Coal Association was formed under the laws of West Virginia in 1887. The company owns a large bituminous coal property in Virginia and West Virginia, comprising 238,000 acres. The celebrated Pocahontas coal field is in this territory. Persons close to the management of the United States Steel Corporation say the deal has been completed.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Mr. Francis Wilson and His Company at the Knickerbooker.

Production of a New Farce with Music —A Large Audience Applauds the Piece.

A Summer season was begun at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, when what the programme described as a musical comedy, entitled "The Strollers," was produced. This piece would be more fitly called a farce with music interspersed. It is taken from the German of L. Krenn and C. Lindau, and in many of its scenes and incidents it shows the nature of its birth. The programme failed to reveal to an expectant public the name of the person who made the adaptation, but it has been stated on several occasions that the librettist-in-ordinary to the United States, Harry B. Smith, was to be the author of the book, and so some comfort may be drawn from that. At any rate, the book had many of the peculiarities of that gentleman, and if it was not his work, it was at least worthy of him.

The farce has a plot of the usual musical farce order, though this one is kept before the audience with rather unusual persistence. It is an absurd plot, of course, for no one thinks of asking in these days for really ingenious nonsense in a play of this sort. To be quite frank, the attitude of the managers who produce such works, as well as that of the men who make them, is one of amused superiority to the public. There is no mistaking the fact that these gentlemen believe that the audiences which attend their productions would regard themselves as affronted if they were required to hear new jokes, see new situations, or listen to new tunes. The whole object seems to be to shuffle old cards for a new deal. The pack remains the same.

As long as the public likes this sort of thing, the managers cannot be blamed for offering it to them, and it ought to be said in all fairness that "The Strollers" is as good as anything of its kind lately presented in New York, and in many respects much better. It needs a lot of cutting, but that is always the case with these things when they are first performed. But it has all the elements of popularity according to the taste of the time. The comedy is simple. There is no subtlety in the wit or the humor, and there is nothing that the most dull mind cannot absorb. The jokes are all of honorable age, and they are hurled at the hearer in a way that leaves nothing to his imagination. The story is neither inordinately impure nor so primly clean as to shock this community. There is an aged Prince who spends his money on a ballet girl, like a real nobleman, and there is another man who shows her a pocketbook well filled, and so wins her. That the young lady shows much of her stockings on the slightest provocation is natural. Else why is she a ballet girl?

As for the strollers themselves, they are two happy-go-lucky tramps, good humored, ready for barefaced rascality as disinterested as possible. Their adventures with a diamond necklace which they have found form the main story of the play. The music is rhythmic, tuneful, and pleasing. That it is not original goes without saying. If it had been, the audience would not have liked it so well. People are very fond of tunes that they know, and at writing these Mr. Ludwig Englander is an expert.

The performance was good. When the dull moments have been cut out of the libretto, it will be still better. The players were not to blame for the slow movement of the entertainment at times last night. Mr. Wilson was very happy as the male stroller, and he had an admirable companion in Irene Bentley, who was graceful and piquant, and who won the hearty applause of the audience. Marie George was vivacious and danced well in the role of the ballet girl, and Edwin Foy's peculiar drolleries fitted well into the part of the jailer. The chorus was large and active. The costuming of the play was generous in color and variety, and the scenery was suitable. In short, "The Strollers," while it cannot receive praise as a clever or ingenious piece of work, is an entertainment of the kind that is popular here in the Summer, and as such it will have its measure of success.

August Lump	Francis Wilson
Kamfer	Edwin Foy
Don Juan del Tabasco	D. L. Don
Prince Adolar de Bomsky	Harry Gilfoil
Roland	Benjamin Howard
Rudi von Rodenstein	Wilmer Bentley
Muki von Muggenheim	Harry Stuart
Bratwurst	James Darling
Sprat	Fred. Urban
Rollo	James Furey
Mimi	Marie George
Bertha	Irene Bentley
Anna	Louise Lawton
Frau Bratwurst	Lizzie McCall
Elsa	Mona Sydney
Ortrude	Maud Thomas
Senta	Lou Middleton
Sieglinde	Bernice Norcross
Isolde	Edna Hunter
Wilhelmina	Maud Furniss
Ermina	Katheryn Pearl

RETURN OF "LITTLE TICH."

Again Seen by a New York Audience After Fifteen Years' Absence.

"Little Tich," the dwarf comedian, and a favorite with the music hall goers of London, made his appearance at Cherry Blossom Grove last night, after a fifteen-year absence from New York. He was given a most enthusiastic reception by the large audience, whom he had in roars of laughter from his first appearance upon the stage.

His act consists of different impersonations, which included a Spanish señora, which he costumes in a burlesque of Carmen. The dancing with wooden-soled shoes as long as his stature, and which he performed the last time he was in New York, is still his most grotesque and funniest act. There were demands for a speech, but "Little Tich" refused to express his thanks otherwise than by repeated bowing.

Third Avenue Theatre Changes Hands.

The Third Avenue Theatre has been leased by Martin J. Dixon for a term of years. Mr. Dixon intends to present the better class of popular road attractions, with an occasional production of his own. The theatre will be renovated and ready to open early in August.

Robert Tabor to Star in "Ben Hur."

Klaw & Erlanger announce that they will star Robert Tabor in the title rôle of an elaborate production of "Ben Hur" to be presented at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, in April, 1902.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new wax groups and figures continually being added are attracting large audiences, which are further repaid by the vocal selections and the shirtwaist orchestra.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET THEATRE.—William Gillette's "All the Comforts of Home" was played by a capable cast. The usual good variety bill was also given between the acts. Next Monday "Lost Twenty-four Hours" will be the attraction.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The Kaltenborn Symphony Orchestra performed last night to a large and appreciative audience a programme of light and popular selections. This will be a feature of the weekly programme hereafter. The lovers of the more serious and classical will be considered during the remaining nights.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The humorous farce "The Man from Mexico" was the regular revival at this house yesterday. It proved as convulsing to the large audience as when Willie Collier played it a few years ago. The curtain raiser was "The Cape Mail." Another humorous comedy, "Turned Up," is billed for next week.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The merry burlesque review "The King's Carnival" entered upon its seventh week of prosperity last night, and was witnessed by the usual large audience. Much new business is being introduced by Miss Dressler, Miss Burt, and Miss Summerville and the Messrs. Deane, Harrison, and McAvoy. An entertaining olio preceded the burlesque.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—"The Nominee" was the new attraction at this house. Nat Goodwin's success of a few years ago in this piece was repeated by the company which Mr. Proctor engaged to present it. The audience was, as usual, large. Varieties were presented between the acts. Next week the three-act comedy "Lend Me Your Wife" will be played.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN.—Charmion has been satisfied that New York can furnish good disrobing weather, even when performed high up in the air. She is amusing large audiences nightly, and the managers can lay claim to the possession of one of the coolest spots in town of a Summer evening. The Howard brothers, banjoists, and Deronda and Green, European club jugglers, are the other features of a long bill.

AMERICAN ROOF ROSE GARDENS.—While the North River breezes refreshingly blow on the top of this theatre, a capable company meanwhile sings the "Mikado." Beginning Thursday night next "The Beggar Student" will be the attraction, with Julia Gifford in the principal female rôle. A professional matinée of "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Miss Gifford as Santuzza, will be given in the main theatre on July 2.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The proprietor of this place of amusement has aimed at ventillation and has further taken care that the air which comes in from the large windows shall be freely distributed by scores of large electric fans. The Burke Company presented the melodrama "A Daughter of Cuba" to a large audience yesterday. There is also, besides the large number of freak attractions in the museum, an excellent vaudeville bill.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Private Secretary," another of William Gillette's past successes, was presented, and proved that it has lost none of its potency as a laugh producer. The character of the Rev. Daniel Spaulding was humorously portrayed by E. Lovatt Fraser, and the other members of the company shared the honors. Next Monday "All the Comforts of Home" will come to this theatre.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE GARDENS.—Several new features were added to the vaudeville bill at this roof garden last night and strengthened the good bill of last week. Eleanor Falk and chorus, the Gainsborough Octette, and Johnson & Dean, the colored team, still continue to amuse. The first taste of real good roof-garden weather has not disappointed Mr. Hammerstein's patrons' anticipations that his Paradise Gardens is a good place to go to keep cool.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE TEATRE.—Jessie Sadler made her first appearance in vaudeville yesterday, in a sketch called "Rosy," and was successful in drawing much appreciation from the large audience for her work. The sketch is funny, and gives the actress liberal scope for the displaying of her powers of humor. Another sketch entitled "How to Get Rid of Your Mother-in-law" was presented by two comedians, Mack & Lawrence. Other well performed acts were "The Four Emperors of Music," Hal Stephens, impersonator; Mlle. Ringgold, vocalist, and the Lost River Quartette.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The heat of yesterday deterred many from coming to the city for their regular Monday rendezvous at the different restaurants. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel are in town for a short time. The Sultana dropped anchor at the harborage near Twenty-sixth Street, East River, in the morning. This afternoon there will be quite a number going out to Greenwich, where, at Indian Field, Miss Marie Melville Truesdale and Richard Bissell will be married. Tuxedo is slowly closing a very short but gay Spring season, and Newport is beginning to put on quite a festive appearance.

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Polo and golf continue to be the open-air recreations in the country and suburbs. The long promised race between polo ponies will take place, or has been arranged to do so, to-morrow afternoon on the private race track of William C. Whitney, in the Wheatley Hills. There are three entries—Clarence Mackay, Stanley Mortimer, and Harry Bull, who will ride their ponies. This affair has excited considerable interest in the Meadow Brook colony. These races are not infrequent, and there was quite an exciting one held last week at Georgian Court on the private field of George J. Gould. Once or twice a week at Meadow Brook there are practice games which attract large gatherings. There has been a great deal of tennis and golf at Meadow Brook, tennis, however, having superseded the Scotch game in fashionable favor. Among those who are playing at their courts in the afternoons are Miss May Bird, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Miss Anna Sands, who has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock; Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. H. V. R. Kennedy, and Mrs. Robert Stevens. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay had a house party over Sunday.

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At the other Long Island resorts there has been nothing of very much social importance. It is a little too early. At Islip there are dinners and card parties. Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer have arrived this week, and among the yachts in the harbor are Bradish Johnson's Marie, Henry O. Havemeyer's Pleasure, Samuel T. Cushing's Lotos, and Horace Havemeyer's Adeline. Frank Sturgis is cruising in the Sound, and his yacht was at Whitestone this week. Cortlandt D. Morse has given up his cottage at Islip, which he and his family occupied for many years, and it will be turned into a private hotel for the season. Among the recent arrivals at Lawrence have been Mr. and Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bright, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Babcock and Miss Alice Babcock, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott Browning. At Cedarhurst there is active preparation for the polo games which begin there next week.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have planned to go to the Buffalo Exposition, and will possibly start to-day. On their return they will go to Newport and open their house there for the season. The dances at the Country Club at Morristown will come to an end next Friday, although there will be something of a Fourth of July celebration. The season, however, is over.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who are in town for a short stay, lunched in the Palm Garden of the Waldorf yesterday. William Hude Neilson, Mr. Drexel's secretary, was with them.

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Mr. and Mrs. L. Laurens Van Alen are still at the Waldorf. A number of people were in town shopping yesterday, and many lunched in the Palm Garden. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Allen Appleton Robbins, (Miss Edith Knowlton,) Miss Madeleine Knowlton, and Mrs. Van R. Kennedy were seen. Mrs. Joseph Stickney was also at the Waldorf.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman (Miss Gertrude O. Barclay) will go to Southampton on Thursday to their cottage, Sandhurst.

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The commencement week at Yale began yesterday, and is fully described in another column. To-morrow will be the commencement day, and this afternoon there is the annual meeting of the alumni. Among the New Yorkers already at New Haven are Mr. and Mrs. L. Bayard Smith, Miss Mary Day Barnes, Calvin L. Harrison, and S. M. Kneval. Reginald Vanderbilt and a party are expected from Newport. Mr. and Mrs. William Hoppin are the guests of Prof. and Mrs. James Hoppin of Hillhouse Avenue. Payne Whitney, Cyril Hatch, and others are also there.

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Mrs. George Ingraham, wife of Judge Ingraham of this city, has been entertaining in Paris with amateur theatricals in her apartment in the Avenue des Champs Elysées. Miss Natalie Ingraham took the leading part in two little French plays, and was much applauded. Among the New Yorkers present were Mrs. Griswold Grey, Miss Irvin, Miss Delmonte, Miss Lawrence, Miss Harriman, and Mr. and Mrs. Payne.

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Johnston Livingston and his daughter and son-in-law, the Count and Countess de Laugier-Villars, arrived at Bar Harbor on Thursday evening. Mrs. De Grasse Fox and Miss Sylvia Fox of Philadelphia also arrived there on Thursday evening. A. Howard Hinkle's yacht Senta reached Bar Harbor on Friday. The Hinkles visit that resort every year. The knockabout Iroquois, owned by H. H. Thorndike of Boston, reached the harbor the same afternoon.

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There sailed on the St. Louis on Saturday, in addition to those already mentioned, J. W. Beekman, Gerard Beekman, Miss Beekman, Mrs. Graham Bell, Miss Marion H. G. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Borden, W. M. Chatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bathurst, Cornelius D. Du Bois, Capt. Cutlar Fergusson, Mr. and Mrs. J. McD. Gardiner, and the three Misses Hardin Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Gillespie, Miss A. M. E. P. Hanna, N. A. Higgins, Prof. J. F. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Thornton, Miss Eileen Redmond, Mrs. J. W. Stotesbury, and Herbert Stotesbury.

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On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sailing to-day for Bremen, there are booked, among others, Edward R. Bacon, Miss Elizabeth Belden, B. Lord Buckley, Miss E. T. Beard, Miss M. B. Crommelin, I. Gordon Colt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Cox and Miss Ruth Cox, Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador; Mrs. J. Carstensen, Miss Carstensen, Miss Grace Chandler of Boston; Dr. Louis F. Corea, Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua at Washington; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Carton and Leo De S. Carton of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dudley of Philadelphia, Mrs. Catherine Dudley, Capt. R. Jose de Teresa Miranda, Mexican Minister at Vienna; M. and Mlle. de Teresa, J. Howard Duer, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Goddard, Mrs. Kingsland and the Misses Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot S. Haskell of Chicago, Mrs. Marian McKay Le Roy of Chicago, and her mother, Mrs. J. R. McKay; Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to Japan, and Lady Macdonald, C. L. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stout and Arthur Stout, Gustav H. Schwab, Gustav Schwab, Jr., and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud.

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Mr. and Mrs. William V. B. Kip (Miss Elisa Strong) are at Saratoga with Mr. Kip's parents, Dr. Isaac L. Kip and Mrs. Kip. Mrs. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander (Miss Adelaide Kip) are also established in their Saratoga cottage.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 24.—Members of the Newport Casino and Newport Golf Club are said to be in favor of consolidating the two organizations. The Golf Club has been run at a loss every year, although the loss was less last year than before.

John S. Tooker entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club to-day. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mallery, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Reginald Brooks, Miss Potter, and Harry Gray.

Others entertaining at the Golf Club to-day were Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

Some changes in the personnel of the Park Commission have become necessary in order to bring that body into harmony with the City Council. At the last meeting of the Council an appropriation was made for band concerts in the public parks, but the Council deemed it expedient to arrange matters in this regard so as to confine the Park Commission to a definite programme. C. L. F. Robinson and S. R. Honey have now handed in their resignations as members of the commission.

Mrs. William P. Northfield is seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have gone to New York, Mrs. Vanderbilt having recovered from her recent slight indisposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener traveled as far as New London on the steam yacht Josephine, intending to come here, but the heavy fog prevented them from doing so, and they returned to New York.

Mrs. Maynard of New York, who has been the guest of Mrs. John La Farge, has returned to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., of New York will arrive at the Pendleton Cottage on Saturday for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kent Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs have delayed their departure from Europe until June 29.

George Crocker has joined his family at the Osgood Villa.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn of New York are at their cottage in Narragansett Avenue.

Edward H. Bulkley has arrived for the season at the Riggs Cottage in Catherine Street.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard of New York is the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers.

Mrs. W. Earle Dodge of New York is the guest of Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

Mrs. S. Warton French and her daughter, Mrs. Walker Fearn, have gone to the Pan-American Exposition.

Henry Clews made a flying visit to Newport to-day. His cottage, The Rocks, has been let for the season.

Harrison Drummond and his family with a party of guests arrived to-day on the new steam yacht White Heather.

Allard de Chatenauff of Paris, Secretary to the French Embassy in Madrid; G. Mallet of Paris, and Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Gompertz of Amsterdam, Holland, are among the late arrivals.

B. H. Wales of New York is the guest of John C. Whiteridge.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Francis J. Higginson and Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers are at The Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Wickes entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Capt. Brownson of the battleship Alabama.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield have gone to New Haven to attend the Yale commencement exercises.

SOMETHING IN GOWNS.

It has not been possible to get away from the plain backs on gowns. They went out apparently for a time, but they sprang up again, without making a fuss about it, and most of the prettiest and most stylish gowns have the plain backs.

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Another thing to be noticed about gowns is that there is a diminution of the number of gowns with shaped flounces, and many of the skirts are plain or, with a simple band of some kind around the lower edge.

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One of these simple little gowns, which is exceedingly good, is of some red and white striped material, a twilled flannel, possibly. The red is but little more than a hair line, and between these lines there is perhaps a quarter of an inch of white. The back of the gown is plain, but with a seam up the centre, the material cut on the bias and put together to make the stripes form a continuation of points looking up to the waist. There are stitched plaits on the back of the bodice of the gown, but from the pattern of the material they are not noticeable, and do not affect its appearance. The front is as simple as the back, the waist and skirt opening a little at one side to the left and having a stitched band running the length of the skirt and waist. The trimming to the skirt is a narrow band of the material set exactly on the lower edge and about an inch and a half wide, the stripes running around. There are other bands of the material, the stripes running in the same way at the waist, forming the stock and the cuffs to the sleeves. There are little turnovers of solid red embroidered with white to the collar and cuffs. A double row of gilt buttons fastens the waist. This is attractive or not, as one likes a touch of gold in a frock. The effect of the little gown is simple and stylish.

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These simple woolens with line stripes are very good. Another of dark blue has groups of line stripes in white. This gown is trimmed with strappings of white cloth put on perpendicularly, set on the edge of the skirt at wide intervals, running up for eight or ten inches and finishing in a point. The belt to the gown is of dark blue, with a line of white on either side, and the collar of white edged with blue, and with pointed strappings of blue running up onto it for an inch or so from the edge.

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A blue and blue-striped white gown, having the preponderance of the gown of white, has an attractive flounce around the lower edge. This is not very wide, perhaps eight or ten inches, and is formed of box plaits stitched almost half the width of the flounce, which flares only at the lower edge. This frock has the bias effect in the front, with a seam in the centre, the stripes meeting in points as in the red gown they meet in the back. The front breadth, or breadths, form a wide front panel, and the flounce is only on the back and sides of the skirt.

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A white twilled flannel gown is also simply made and simply trimmed. The trimming is of a wide, coarse, white braid, white silk stitched with red and a bit of a solid red. The skirt is plain with the exception of one band of the inch-and-a-half-wide braid set exactly on the lower edge of the skirt. More of the braid forms the belt and outlines the lower edge of the sleeve of the material which falls over an undersleeve of the white silk, which has coarsely stitched lines of red. There is a vest made also of this stitched silk, and white-embroidered red turnovers are turned back at the hand and over the white stock formed of the white braid.

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A pretty gown of blue linen of a soft shade has the skirt trimmed with three shaped flounces of the material put on as plainly a sposible, graduating a little, being a trifle wider in the back than in the front. The waist is simply made, having a vest of white, and there are lapels and cuffs to the sleeves of colored embroidery upon a tan ground, a color combination which is very good.

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A pretty and simple little bathing suit is of dark blue alpaca with a round waist, has a white vest in the front and a white sailor collar edged with the blue. The belt is of the white, edged with the blue. The sleeves are full, coming just below the elbow, where they are gathered in with an elastic band. There is a little blue bathing cap of rubber to wear with this, having a white bow in the front. That is as pretty and serviceable a bathing suit as any one could desire. Elaboration in bathing suits is not to be desired. Pretty bathing caps can be found at very reasonable prices. There are bandana-shaped caps in bright red, and very pretty caps of India silk in reds or blues and different colors, finished with a silk pompon on the top.

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Here is a pretty way in which a deep-shaped flounce is put on to a blue gown. It is of a fine, dark blue cloth, stitched with white, and the flounce is set on to the main part of the skirt in shallow battlements stitched around with three rows of stitching in white. The skirt to this gown has a plain back, but with a placket hole, which relieves the plainness somewhat. There is a narrow-shaped belt of black silk worn with this gown; the jacket is of blue made plainly and worn with a vest and waistcoat. The vest, which only shows at the upper part, is of white, as is the stock. The revers of the coat are finished with white piquet. The waistcoat is interesting. It is of a soft, light shade of blue, with embroidered dots in white. It is held together with straps underneath, fastened on either side with large square mother-of-pearl buttons, four on each side. The waistcoat has stole ends, which fall a number of inches below the waist. There are plain sleeves under the sleeves of the material falling well over the hands, of the white dotted blue. It is a smart little suit.

WEDDED A

RACING CYCLIST INJURED

Californian Fell on Madison Square Garden's Steep Track.

MOTOR CYCLE CAUSED TROUBLE

Unfortunate Result of Fifteen-Mile Race Between Floyd McFarland and John Nelson.

Floyd A. McFarland of San José, Cal., was badly injured in his fifteen-mile motor-paced race with John Nelson of Chicago at the opening of the Madison Square Garden cycle track last night. In the fourth lap of the thirteenth mile McFarland's pace-making tandem slipped on the steep banking of the lower turn and fell over, rolling down to the bottom of the incline. McFarland, who was closely following, of course crashed into the machine, striking his face against some part of it, crushing his left cheekbone and cutting a deep gash in his upper lip. He was rendered unconscious by the shock and remained so for some time.

Nelson, whose pace had given out, and who was following McFarland closely, also went into the wreck and had his face badly cut and bruised. He struggled to his feet, mounted another wheel, and holding a handkerchief to his bleeding face, rode around the track for three more laps before the referee, recovered his wits sufficiently to stop him. The race was awarded to Nelson, who was several laps ahead of McFarland at the time the accident occurred on account of McFarland's having fallen earlier in the race.

McFarland's pacemakers, Joseph Judge and John Ruel, were also severely bruised by the tumble, but escaped serious injury. It is probable that McFarland will be unable to ride for some days to come on account of the accident and may be unable to start in the Grand Circuit of the National Cycling Association, which begins next week.

SPILLS IN OTHER RACES.

There was also a half dozen spills in the amateur events, none of which resulted seriously, but which served to emphasize the danger of high speed on a track of ten laps to the mile.

The race which was expected to be the principal event of the evening was a disappointment from the very start. On account of a delay in starting the evening programme and the time required in running off the numerous heats of the three minor events which preceded it, it was not until 11:30 that the motor-paced event was begun.

McFarland appeared with bandages on both arms and his right leg, and patches on his left cheek, chin, and right knee, which he said covered wounds received at Vailsburg last Saturday in a collision with a motor tandem. He seemed in good condition, however, and displayed superior speed in the race, as far as it was run, and probably would have won it, but for the minor accidents during the early part of the event.

The first start resulted in no race, as McFarland's saddle became loose during the first mile and the race was stopped by the referee. Another wheel was brought, and after considerable delay the race was started again.

Both riders caught their pace in the second lap, and for the first mile it was a good race. McFarland's pace was better than Nelson's, and McFarland himself displayed more speed from the start. The two riders had been started on opposite sides of the track, a lap apart, and McFarland at once began closing up this gap.

At the end of the first mile McFarland had caught up with Nelson, and consequently had half a length the advantage. His time for the first mile was 1:46 4-5, and Nelson's was 2:00. As the record is 1:34 1-5, McFarland's time was excellent for such a short track.

McFarland made several efforts to pass Nelson during the next two miles, and finally in the second lap of the third mile he essayed to pass on the inside just at the same turn where the accident occurred. He had no right to attempt this, as it is a dangerous feat under any circumstances, and the result was that he fell and Nelson gained two laps. McFarland mounted again, and started on a stern chase after his flying adversary. At the fifth mile he had made up half a lap and was up with Nelson and attempting to pass him.

At twelve miles McFarland passed Nelson, and the latter left his pacemakers, who could not keep up the pace, and followed closely after McFarland. The accident came when they were proceeding in that manner a few minutes later.

Besides the fifteen-mile motor-paced race between McFarland and Nelson was the international match, best two in three one-mile heats, between "Tom" Cooper of Detroit and Sydney Jenkins, the quarter-mile champion of England. The rest of the programme was made up of a half-mile open and a one-mile handicap for amateur riders.

In the international event Cooper made it two straight from the Englishman Jenkins. He won the first heat by two lengths, and in the second heat he allowed the Britisher to lead in the third, fourth, and fifth laps, but after that Cooper jumped to the front and won in the easiest manner by ten yards.

Walter Bardgett and Warren Zurbrick, both of Buffalo, finished as named half a wheel apart in the final heat of the half-mile amateur race. Summary:

One-half-Mile Open Amateur.—First Trial Heat—Won by W. A. Medelland, New York. Time—1:14 3-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, N. Y. Time—1:05 3-5. Third Trial Heat—Won by Warren Zubrick, Buffalo, N. Y. Time—1:04 4-5. Fourth Trial Heat—Won by August Welsing, Harlem Wheelmen, New York. Time—1:09 3-5. Fifth Trial Heat—Won by M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York. Time—1:03 1-5. Sixth Trial Heat—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York City. Time—1:05. Seventh Trial Heat—Won by A. La Due, Kings County Wheelmen, Cold Spring, N. Y. Time—1:03 1-5. Eighth Trial Heat—Won by Edwin Billington, Vailsburg, N. J. Time—1:02. First Semi-Final Heat—Won by Zurbrick, Bardgett second. Time—1:03 4-5. Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by Billington, La Due second. Time—1:04 4-5. Race won by Bardgett, Zurbrick second, La Due third, Billington fourth. Time—1:04.3-5.

One Mile, Handicap, Amateur.—First trial heat won by Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, N. Y., (15 yards;) H. Y. Bedell, Harlem Wheelmen, Hackensack, N. J., (45 yards,) second. Time—2:05 3-5. Second trial heat a dead heat between W. A. La Due, Kings County Wheelmen, Cold Spring, N. Y., (15 yards,) and C. L. Lindley, Bridgeport, Conn., (90 yards.) Time—2:06 3-5. Third trial heat won by Walter Smith, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (15 yards;) M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York, (30 yards,) second. Time—2:09 1-5. Third trial heat won by Charles Rastendieck, Brooklyn, N. Y., (60 yards;) M. L. Hurley, New York City, (scratch,) second. Time—2:09 1-5. Fifth trial heat won by Warren Zurbrick, Buffalo, N. Y., (30 yards;) E. C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York, (scratch,) second. Time—2:07 3-5. Sixth trial heat won by August Welsing, Harlem Wheelmen, New York, (scratch;) W. H. Losee, Brooklyn, N. Y., (30 yards,) second. Time—2:11 3-5. Seventh trial heat won by D. W. Haggerty, Bridgeport, Conn., (75 yards;) Ralph De Palma, Greater New York Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (105 yards,) second. Time—2:07 2-5. Eighth trial heat won by Harry Welsing, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City. Time—2:08 2-5. First semi-final heat won by Lindley, La Due second, Bardgett third, Dove fourth. Time—2:05 2-5. Second semi-final heat won by Zurbrick, Haggerty second, Losee third, Schrieber fourth. Time—2:06. Race won by Haggerty, Lindley second, Schrieber third, Bardgett fourth. Time—2:04 3-5.

International Match Race Between "Tom" Cooper, Detroit, Mich., and Sydney Jenkins, England; Mile Heats; Best Two of Three.—First heat—Won by Cooper. Time—2:21 1-5. Second heat—Won by Cooper. Time—2:15 1-5.

15-Mile Motor-Paced Race Between Floyd McFarland, San Jose, Cal., and John Nelson, Chicago, Ill.—Won by Nelson. Time for 13 miles 7 laps—27:42.

Thoroughbred St. Andrew Dead.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 24.—St. Andrew, the valuable thoroughbred stallion and sire of some of the best horses on the turf, is dead at Rancho del Paso from rupture. St. Andrew was valued at $25,000.

Polo for Philadelphia C. C. Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The final polo match for the Philadelphia Country Club cups was played this afternoon at Bala and resulted in victory for the club's first team, consisting of Robert E. Strawbridge, M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., C. B. Zeilin, and J. Frank McFadden, by the score of 7 goals to 6¾. Dougherty, Hinckle Smith, Capt. Groome, and Bodine comprised the second team, and were allowed five goals by handicap, earning two, and losing a quarter goal on a safety play by Smith. To-morrow Rockaway and Country Club Freebooters meet in a special match.

American Trapshooters Coming Home.

LONDON, June 24.—The American trap shooters who have been competing in international matches in this country have abandoned their plans for shooting on the Continent, and will sail for home June 30.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Aided by Mathewson's Pitching Beat St. Louis—Brooklyn Won.

The hard luck streak which seems to have been following Mathewson of late was broken yesterday, and the New Yorks, with the aid of his pitching, were able to win the baseball game with St. Louis. Davis was also in the game for the first time in some days, and his return immeasurably strengthened the team play of the home men. He did not play his position at short-stop, but covered third base, a position in which he excelled years ago. Hickman, who has been doing good work at short, played there yesterday, and while he made one error he covered plenty of ground and figured in one fast double play, besides making a one-hand stop of a grounder by Ryan on which he retired the runner at first.

The game was a pitchers' battle and Mathewson had the better of it. His support was not of the best, Bernard especially playing poorly, dropping two fly balls and misjudging another. This ball bounded through the ropes, giving the batsman, Sudhoff, a home run, and sending Wallace, who had made a hit, over the plate ahead of him. In all but two innings Sudhoff was invincible, the New Yorks making but six hits from his delivery, three of which were bunched in the fourth inning and two in the ninth inning. The support given him was excellent, Wallace and Padden playing finely in the infield, while Heidrick and Burkett in the outfield each made splendid catches of apparently safe hits.

Few of the players escaped without bruises of some kind or other. A foul tip caught Warner on the fingers and he had to retire from the game. Strang received a resounding crack on the arm with a pitched ball, Wallace was struck with a batted ball while running to second, and time was called for a minute or two while the umpire recovered from the effects of a blow in the chest, a foul ball striking him while judging balls and strikes behind the catcher.

Wallace threw Selbach out at first in the fourth inning, and then Bernard made the first safe hit of the game. Hickman followed with a two-base hit, and both reached home on Ganzel's single to Burkett. Ganzel's effort to steal was futile and Strang struck out. With the exception of the two runs tallied by St. Louis in the fifth inning no further scoring was done by either side until the ninth inning, and the New York rooters heaved a sigh of relief when the last St. Louis player was retired in this inning.

In the ninth inning for St. Louis, Donovan, the first man up, bunted, and Bowerman fell all over the ball in his effort to retire the runner at first. Padden worked a scratch single and things looked gloomy for New York. Mathewson struck Wallace out and Bowerman threw to Hickman to catch Donovan off second. Donovan ran into Hickman and the latter dropped the ball. Another throw, however, was more successful, Hickman and Davis running him down between the base lines. Kruger then hit to Mathewson and the ball glanced off to Davis, who threw the runner out at first. In New York's half of this inning Hickman singled and Ganzel sacrificed him along to second, and he scored the winning run on Strang's single to right, a slow return of the ball by Donovan making it possible. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Heidrick, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Bernard, rf.	1	1	1	0	2	McGann, 1b.	0	0	11	1	1
Hick'an, ss.	2	2	3	4	1	Donvan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0	Padden, 2b.	0	1	5	4	0
Strang, 2b.	0	1	0	1	1	Wallace, ss.	1	1	1	4	0
Warner, c.	0	0	3	0	1	Kruger, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Davis, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0	Ryan, c.	0	0	4	3	0
Mat'w'n, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Sudhoff, p.	1	1	1	4	1
Bower'an, c.	0	1	4	2	1						
Total	3	6*26	12	5		Total	2	4	25	17	2

*Wallace hit by batted ball.
†One out when winning run was scored.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—New York, 3; St. Louis, 2. First base by errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 5. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 4. Home run—Sudhoff. Two-base hit—Hickman. Sacrifice hits—Ganzel, Strang, Mathewson. Struck out—By Mathewson, 7; by Sudhoff, 4. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Sudhoff, 2. Stolen base—Selbach. Double play—Hickman and Ganzel. Hit by pitched ball—Strang. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 2; CHICAGO, 1.

The throwing of Catcher McGuire of the Brooklyns won yesterday's baseball game with Chicago. He caught five men off the bases, two of them in the sixth inning, when Chicago had the bases full and only one out. Farrell was accidentally spiked in one of the Cincinnati games last week, and is now suffering from blood poisoning. Capt. Kelley, therefore, had to play first base, although his sprained ankle is still weak.

Brooklyn scored the first run in the third inning. Gatins singled to centre. McCormack and Green caught flies sent up by McGuire and Hughes. Kelley's single placed Gatins on third, and Keeler sent him home with another single to left field. Sheckard also singled, a pretty throw in by Chance catching Kelley at the plate. What proved to be the winning run was scored in the sixth inning, Keeler leading off with a single. Sheckard's bunt could not be fielded in time to retire either runner, and Daly advanced them both with a pretty sacrifice. Dahlen flied to Green and Keeler scored. Green also caught McCreery's fly. Chicago's run was scored in the seventh inning, an error by Kelley being responsible for it. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	2	6	0	1
Green, cf.	0	1	1	5	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Dexter, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Chance, rf.	0	1	1	1	1	Daly, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Childs, 2b.	0	3	1	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	5	4	0
Raymer, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0	McCreery, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
M'Corm'k, ss	0	1	2	3	0	Gatins, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Kahoe, c.	0	0	6	0	0	McGuire, c.	0	1	6	5	0
Waddell, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Hughes, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	1	9	24	9	1	Total	2	8	*26	14	1

*Chance out, hit by batted ball.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Green, McGuirs. Stolen bases—Hartzel, Childs. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Sacrifice hits—Kahoe, Daly. First base on balls—By Hughes, 2; by Waddell, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 6; by Waddell, 4. Passed ball—McGuire. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Crollus, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Clarke, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	0	13	0	1	B'mont, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Demont, 2b.	0	1	5	3	1	Leach, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0
Long, ss.	1	2	2	5	1	Brans'd, 1b.	2	4	10	0	0
Hamilton, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Wagner, rf.	3	2	1	0	0
Moran, c.	0	0	3	2	0	Ritchie, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0	Ely, ss.	0	0	2	6	1
Gammons, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Zimmer c.	0	2	8	1	0
Dineen, p.	0	0	1	0	3	Philippi, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total	2	6	27	16	4	Total	8	13	27	13	1

Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2
Pittsburg	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	0—8

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Lowe, Bransfield, (2,) Ritchie, Long. Three-base hit—Long. Home run—Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Ritchie. Bases on balls—Off Dineen, 2; off Philippi, 2. Struck out—By Philippi, 7; by Dineen, 3. Wild pitch—Dineen. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Philadelphia.

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Thomas, cf.	1	2	4	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Hall'an, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	3	9	0	0	Deleh'ty, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Flick, rf.	1	1	4	1	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	1	5	0	Wolv'on, 3b.	1	2	1	2	1
Steinf't, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0	Jenn'gs, 1b.	1	1	6	1	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	McFarl'd, c.	1	1	6	2	0
Peitz, c.	0	0	2	6	3	Cross, ss.	0	0	0	4	0
Hahn, p.	0	0	1	1	1	Duggleby, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	10	24	13	1	Total	8	11	27	11	1

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	*—8

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6. Two-base hit—Beckley. Three-base hit—Thomas. Home run—Delehanty. Sacrifice hit—Hallman. Stolen base—Irwin. Double play—Magoon, Steinfeldt, and Beckley. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 11; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 3; off Duggleby, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Thomas. Struck out—By Hahn, 3; by Duggleby, 6. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Thomas, cf.	2	3	3	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Hall'an, 2b.	3	2	2	4	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	9	1	1	Deleh'ty, lf.	2	3	0	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Flick, rf.	3	3	2	0	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	3	4	1	Wolv'on, 3b.	1	2	2	2	0
Steinf't, 2b.	0	0	1	3	2	Jenn'gs, 1b.	1	0	10	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	1	2	2	4	0	Douglass, c.	2	2	8	1	0
Bergen, c.	0	1	5	0	0	Cross, ss.	3	2	1	2	0
Phillips, p.	0	1	1	2	2	White, p.	3	4	1	4	0
Total	1	5	24	14	7	Total	19	22	27	13	0

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Philadelphia	3	2	0	6	3	0	5	0	*—19

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 7. Two-base hits—Hallman, Douglass, Flick, Wolverton. Three-base hit—Flick. Home run—White. Sacrifice hits—Hallman, Thomas. Stolen bases—Cross, Douglass, Berran, Irwin. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 11. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 4; off White, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Irwin. Struck out—By Phillips, 4; by White, 17. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	31	20	.608	Boston	23	22	.511
New York	23	19	.548	Philadelphia	26	23	.510
Brooklyn	28	24	.520	Cincinnati	21	28	.447
St. Louis	27	25	.519	Chicago	19	35	.352

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.

American League Games.

At Boston—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 1.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 17; Detroit, 8.
At Philadelphia—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 5, (14 innings.)
At Washington—Milwaukee, 9; Washington, 8.

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 5; Hartford, 3.
At Buffalo—Worcester, 8; Buffalo, 7, (13 innings.)
At Philadelphia—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 5, (14 innings.)
At Washington—Milwaukee, 9; Washington, 8.

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 5; Hartford, 3.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 17; Detroit, 8.
At Philadelphia—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 5, (14 innings.)
At Washington—Milwaukee, 9; Washington, 8.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 8; Utica, 6.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 5; Binghamton, 4, (10 innings.)
At Troy—Rome, 13; Troy, 1.

YACHT CHRISTABEL HERE.

Mr. Iselin's Chartered Boat Fell in with Bad Weather on Her Trip from Cowes.

After a twenty-three-day trip from Cowes, part of which time she lay helpless, the plaything of wild winds and annihilatory seas, Christabel, the English auxiliary schooner-rigged yacht, chartered by Adrian Iselin, Jr., arrived at this port on Sunday night at 11 o'clock and dropped anchor at Quarantine.

"Not so much as a rope yarn parted," said Capt. Thomas Langmaid yesterday at Morse's Yacht Basin, South Brooklyn, where the stanch craft is now fitting out for Mr. Iselin's use. "There is many a bigger boat in our waters, but none more able or seaworthy, as my crew of seventeen men can testify," he added, proudly, glancing at the group of bluejackets dozing on the wave-swept deck. Christabel has the reputation of being the finest sea boat with Cowes as a hailing port and it did not suffer in her last trip.

"We left Cowes at 6 o'clock Saturday morning on June 1, and in fine weather and a following wind we reached Ponta Delgada, St. Michaels, in the Azores, on June 8. We coaled there and left early the next morning. From Ponta Delgada for about four days we carried the same good weather and were enjoying our Summer cruise.

"But on June 12 all we got into the Gulf Stream, say about the fortieth parallel, where the charts are marked 'stormy region,' we began to do a little extra work. The glass fell rapidly, and before long we were in the middle of an old-fashioned 'West Indian' snorter, black as night, and the wind backing and hauling all around the card with almost cyclonic intensity.

"We had to heave-to for seven nights and two days, during which time a mountainous sea was running, while the wind skipped around the old box until I never expected to see it come from any fixed point again. I never saw a more brilliant electric display than the one we witnessed during this time. We could have newspaper if I had had the time and had been able to keep it dry, the flashes were so continuous.

"We didn't ship so much water, though, but we did a lot of tall riding. Christabel would get on top of a big sea and slide down on the other side, and keep going down, down, down, until I thought if we reached any port, it would be Hongkong, and not New York. But she always shook herself and climbed out of the big black holes somehow. Of course I gave her all the help I could, but a man is mighty little when the elements decide its their game.

"Finally, however, by last Friday we got through with it, and the rest of the way to New York was easy, the weather being as fine as that we had leaving home. She is a good ship," concluded the Captain, as he patted her stout bulwark, "and good enough for any man to go to sea in."

Capt. Langmaid will be in charge during her fitting out, and will then proceed with her to Newport. Christabel, which was chartered to Mr. Iselin through Tams, Lemoine & Crane, was built under special supervision by the Hendersons at Glasgow in 1893 from the designs of George L. Watson, and has a rating of 100-A1 at Lloyds. She is equipped with an electric light plant and all other modern conveniences. Her principal dimensions are: 150 feet between perpendiculars, 22 feet beam, and 12.5 feet draught of water.

COLUMBIA TO RACE THE YAWLS

Old Cup Champion Meets Ailsa and Vigilant To-day in Regatta for Glen Cove Cups.

Sloops, cutters, schooners, and yawls will race for the Glen Cove Cups to-day on Long Island Sound, under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club.

Columbia will sail against the old defender Vigilant, now a yawl, and Henry S. Redmond's Ailsa, also a yawl, and which in the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club last week beat the old cup champion over the course by five minutes.

Ailsa and Vigilant have a special race together, and in the race with Columbia they will probably receive an allowance of about forty-three seconds to the mile over the thirty-mile course from the big sloop. This will give them an advantage of 21 minutes and 5 seconds over Columbia.

The four well-matched racing schooners meet again, and a close finish between them has already been discounted.

S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, said last night that they are experimenting with marks to be used in the international race, and that several of them would be tried in the race to-day. The start will be at 11:30 o'clock. The course is from Matinicock Point buoy, around a mark-off Loyd's Point, thence to Great Captain's Island light, and home, a distance of fifteen miles. The larger boats will go over it twice, and the small classes will sail once over the same course reversed. The entries are as follows:

CLASS G—SLOOPS AND YAWLS.

Boat.	Owner.
Columbia—J. P. Morgan and C. Oliver Iselin.	
Ailsa—Henry S. Redmond.	
Vigilant—Percy Chubb.	

CLASS D—SCHOONERS.

Amorita—W. Gould Brokaw.
Elmina—Frederick Brewster.
Muriel—Charles F. Smithers.
Quissetta—H. F. Lippitt.

CLASS J—SLOOPS.

Altair—Cord Meyer, Jr.
Humma—J. Rogers Maxwell.

CLASS L—SLOOPS.

Cymbra—F. C. Henderson.
Effort—F. N. Smith.
Mira—Charles Lane Poor.
Vinita—George D. Provost.

CLASS M—SLOOPS.

Leda—H. L. Maxwell.

CLASS G—SPECIAL CLASS.

Ailsa—Henry S. Redmond.
Vigilant—Percy Chubb.

SCHOONERS AND SLOOPS—SPECIAL CLASS.

Hester—C. L. F. Robinson.
Katrina—Charles Smithers.
Shamrock—Willard P. Ward.

SLOOPS—NEWPORT SPECIAL CLASS.

Hera—Ralph N. Ellis.
Esperanza—H. O. Havemeyer.

YACHT IBIS WAS AGROUND.

Gen. Lawrence Steam Craft Ran on Nigger Reef, but Floated Off Safely.

The auxiliary brigantine-rigged yacht Ibis, belonging to Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence of Boston, Mass., ran on Nigger Reef, on the south side of Ward's Island, opposite Astoria, at 8:25 o'clock yesterday morning. A lot of tugs offered their aid, but the Captain refused it, saying she would float off with the flood tide, which she did at 2:35 o'clock in the afternoon and proceeded to the eastward apparently undisturbed.

At the time she struck a strong ebb tide was running, and she kept over toward the New York side in passing through Hell Gate. When she neared Ward's Island she hugged the shore to get the benefit of eddies that run when the flood tide in the channel is rushing the opposite way. She was going slowly when she struck, and the Captain, who refused to give his name, said he was taking soundings at the time.

The Ibis was built in 1873, and her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 136 feet; water line, 112.10 feet; beam, 23.6 feet, and draught of water, 9 feet. She is enrolled with the fleets of the New York, Eastern, and Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Clubs.

INDEPENDENCE IN A RACE.

The Boston Yacht Easily Left Athene in a Short Trial.

BOSTON, June 24.—The sail trial of the Independence to-day, though short, was profitable, as it showed the yacht's ability on the wind as compared with another but smaller yacht, and the result was much in favor of the Lawson boat. The smaller boat was the Herreshoff seventy-footer Athene, owned by W. B. Gay of this city, and only two years old.

The two yachts stood along on the starboard tack for about four miles, with scarcely a breath of wind. The Independence ran under the stern of the Athene until well under the smaller boat, and then began to work through her lee. Within ten minutes the Independence was well to the windward and an eighth of a mile ahead. The two yachts were then sent off the wind with light headsails set, and on this leg the Lawson yacht seemed to sail two miles to the Athene's one.

The Independence about this time broke out her balloon jibtopsail, a beautiful setting piece of canvas, although somewhat smaller than is usually spread on ninety-footers. The wind died out completely, however, so that the spinnaker could not be tried.

Mr. Crowninshield said after the trial that he was much pleased with the pointing ability of the boat. The Independence will have a new Oregon pine bowsprit put in to-morrow morning and a new bobstay. A delay in topsail spars has put off the trip to Newport until Thursday.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 24.—Edward Kelly's fifty-one-footer Huguenot has been hauled out at the Jacob yard to be overhauled and repainted preparatory to racing.

The special thirty-footers will leave here to-morrow for Newport. The usual series of races for that class will begin Saturday, June 29, and continue every day for a number of weeks.

Ex-Congressman Ward's new sloop The Dorwina has been hauled out at the Woods yard to have a few minor details attended to.

The sloop yacht Eleanor, owned by a New York yachtsman, arrived in tow and tied up in the marine basin at the Jacob yard to be overhauled and prepared for commission.

E. H. Weatherbee's new steam yacht Twinkle, recently constructed and launched from the Jacob yard, left here for Mr. Weatherbee's Summer residence at Mamaroneck.

Changes to Shamrock II.

GLASGOW, June 24.—The opportunity has been taken in resparring the Shamrock II. to make several changes, notably in her main boom, which will be an extremely light spar 101½ feet long and 22 inches at its greatest diameter. Yet the steel plates with which it is built are only one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The spar is fitted inside with struts, while the main sheet strops and blocks are arranged in a novel fashion, designed to distribute the strain over a considerable length of the spar.

United States Represented at Kiel.

BERLIN, June 24.—Commander W. H. Beehler, the United States Naval Attaché here, is, at Emperor William's special invitation, participating in the Kiel regatta.

AMERICANS' FAST TIME PULL.

Penn's Crew Covered the Henley Course in Nearly Seven Minutes.

HENLEY, England, June 24.—Some fast trials were accomplished on the Thames here this afternoon by the crews who are training for the annual regatta. The Pennsylvania University crew covered the full course in seven minutes three and one-fifth seconds, and half the course in three minutes twenty-five seconds. Starting at forty to the minute, the Americans never fell below thirty-seven, and sometimes spurted to forty-two.

A number of British oarsmen accompanied the Americans. The former considered the trial to be a remarkable one. The Pennsylvanians were by no means rowed out. They proceeded to their boathouse, half a mile further on, before stopping. The conditions of wind and water were not favorable to the oarsmen. The Leanders did the course in seven minutes thirty-five seconds, so the Americans' chances are regarded as good.

ACTIVE WEEK FOR GOLFERS.

New Jersey Championship Will Be the Chief Attraction.

Another busy week is in store for the golfers of the metropolitan district, but the fair exponents of the game will not have everything their own way this week. They will be prominent in team matches, however, for six team competitions in the metropolitan championship series are scheduled, among them being the first event of the year at Shinnecock. The big tournament of the week will be held on the links of the Englewood Golf Club, being the second annual championship contest of the State of New Jersey. The event will will open on Thursday morning with the qualifying round at eighteen holes, from which sixteen will be picked to continue for the championship, while the second sixteen will play for a Consolation Cup. The final rounds for the big honors will come on Saturday, and there will be an eighteen-hole handicap for special prizes. The entries close this evening with Secretary B. F. Reinmund, at the Englewood Club. Competitors in this event must be residents of the State of New Jersey, mere club membership not being sufficient.

The women's team matches will be played to-day and Friday, three on each day. Chief interest is centred in the Baltusrol game with Shinnecock to-day on the latter links. Miss Beatrix Hoyt will play on the Shinnecock team, being opposed to Miss Oliver. The programme of events for the week is:

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Essex County—Women's Class A team match with Ardsley.
Shinnecock—Women's Class A team match with Baltusrol.
Apawamis—Women's Class B team match with Englewood.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

Englewood—Women's putting and approaching match.
Morris County—Women's third competition for the long course cup.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

Englewood—New Jersey State championship.
Montclair—Women's competition for Governor's cup.
Apawamis—Final round for women's championship.
Bayswater—Women's handicap.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

Englewood—New Jersey State championship.
Baltusrol—Women's Class A team match with Essex County.
Nassau—Women's Class A team match with Morris County.
Harbor Hill—Women's Class B team match with Apawamis.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

Englewood—New Jersey State championship, final rounds.
Jersey City—Scotch foursomes.
Apawamis—Team match with Wee Burn and club handicap.
Rockaway—Club handicap.
Elisabeth—Team match with East Orange.
Newark Athletic—First round for championship.
Flushing—Men's qualifying championship round.
Montclair—Women's putting match.
Van Cortlandt—Club handicap.
Richmond County—Club handicap.
Harbor Hill—Monthly handicap, Classes A and B.
Oakland—Team match with Innis Arden and women's handicap.
Bayswater—Men's handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Club handicap.
Crescent Athletic—Members' handicap.
Morris County—Final for Thebaud cup and handicap.
Bay Shore—Semi-final for Belman and club cups.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Raabe vs. Press P. Co.
2—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Burmeister.
3—Carty vs. Carty.
4—Cohen vs. Cohen.
5—Gabay vs. Doane.
6—Dambmann vs. Dambmann.
7—Am. Mort. Co. vs. Noble.
8—Katz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Cotter vs. same.
10—Bittner vs. same.
11—People, &c., vs. Morris.
12—Jones vs. Newman.
13—Mullin vs. O'Neill.
14—Wilson vs. Greil.
15—In re Wilde.
16—Richardson vs. Searles.
17—Vernon vs. Vernon.
18—Fletcher vs. Schnugg.
19—In re White Plains Road.
20—Tully vs. Robertson.
21—In re Woodlawn R'd
22—Walsh vs. Rodrigues
23—In re Arnold.
24—In re Willett & Co.
25—In re East 180th St.
26—Foster vs. Sinclair.
27—Murthing vs. Wagner.
28—Lyon vs. Halloran.
29—Columbia Bank vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
30—In re Shortt.
31—Strelitz vs. Holbrook
32—Bergdorff vs. Hahn.
33—Schmidt vs. Gibbs.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Day Calendar. Motions.

71—In re Mount Hope Place.
106—re Vyse St.
93—In re Tiffany St.
94—In re E. 181st St.
122—In re Walton Av.
124—In re E. 175th St.
128—In re Lind Av.
103—In re Leggett Av.
96—In re E. 168th St.
97—O'Brien vs. Burke.
107—Yarrow vs. Yarrow.
108—In re Manning.
109—In re Briggs Av.
110—In re E. 184th St.
111—In re E. 203d St.
112—In re Sherman Av.
113—In re Harrison Av.
114—In re Oak Tree Pl.
115—In re Bassford Av.
116—In re E. 167th St.
117—In re E. 170th St.
118—Schulte vs. Schulte. Demurrer.
1656—Rausching vs. Kramer. Preferred cause.
3631—Galewski vs. Goldstein. General calendar.
2144—Emley vs. Hastings.
1749—Wilde vs. Bunner.
2094—Welch vs. Daniels
1746—Volkening vs. Yates.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3243.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Garvan for the People.

1—Myles B. McDonnell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

16074—Walsh vs. Sickles

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

3179—Ford vs. N. J. Steel & Iron Co.
3188—Same vs. same.
3291—Gately vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10377—Reid vs. same.
10775—In re Kate L. Laudy, deceased.
10696—Gray vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9795—Fischbein vs. Nussbaum.
10168—Ritter vs. Van Orden.
8246—Tumley vs. Torsiello.
32044—Crow vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10157—Sullivan vs. Leichtman.
8315—Warner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8372—Kahn vs. same.
8314—McNamara vs. same.
10359—Petsch vs. City of New York.
10386—Barry vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII., for trial.

3306—Hine vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8301—Aronson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8302—Optsbaum vs. same.
3292—Gorman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8373—Landsman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Ground floor, Court House—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Caroline E. Hall.
2—Lettie Lederer.
3—Catherine Coffe.
4—William A. Copp.
5—James Crinnion.
6—Jane T. Dillon.
7—Ann Tierney.
8—James D. Ford.
9—Arby G. Field.
10—Matthew Byrnes.
11—Maria Eichler.
12—Elizabeth Schaffer.
13—Mary B. Brown.
14—Harriet H. White.
15—Thomas Scanlon.
16—Frederick W. Meyer
17—James Power.
18—Diego Fernando de Agreda.
19—George W. Winston.
20—Edmond Walsh.
21—Mary F. Pinkney.
22—Josephine Ulrich.
23—James Haughy.
24—Marie E. Eckert.
25—Lizette Aberlein.
26—Joe Friedman.
27—Vincente Martinez Ybor.
28—John J. Coleman.
29—Matthew H. Tully.
30—Robert Bonner.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1672—John Lacy.
1683—John S. Law.
1686—Erastus E. Marcy.
1689—Robert W. Mc-Master.
1691—Patrick Gorman.
1696—Thomas McGrath.
1699—Annie Whalen.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned until Thursday, June 27.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

8100—Murtha vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8101—Scheer vs. same.
8437—Clark vs. same.
8363—Winner vs. Baumann.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases will be sent to the other parts for trial. Causes appearing on this calendar for the second time during this term must be tried; if on such occasion the plaintiff be not ready then his cause will be sent to the foot of the general calendar. This rule will be strictly followed during this term. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5163—Lawless vs. Sayles-Zahn Co.
5325—Engel-Heller Co. vs. Hy. Elias Brew. Co.
5093—Rawitzer vs. Dorr.
5290—Shannon vs. Steger.
5290—Dobson vs. Zeman
5270—Hahnesand vs. Reinhardt.
5245—Denniger vs. Hulett.
5244—Nason Mfg. Co. vs. Lynn.
3634—Mut. Loan Assn. vs. Brandt.
4682—Elias vs. Palmer.
5185—Cox vs. Muir.
2734—Champuess vs. Plympton.
2753—Shapiro vs. Wolf.
3590—East River Mill & Lumber Co. vs. Sabbetti.
2815—Heilshorn vs. Plumbing Supply Co.
2805—Phillips vs. same.
2806—White vs. same.
3467—Same vs. N. Y. Gas & Elec. Light & Power Co.
2877—Shuldiner vs. Galbraith.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—Patrick Murphy.
2—Max Rice.
3—Joseph Willinsky.
4—Dominick Lewis.
5—Joseph Rowan.
6—Walter Tate.
7—John Mitchell.
8—John Nelson Pistel.
9—Antonio Bori.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—Patrick Kelly.
2—Joseph Roberts.
3—Henry P. Leonard, James Burke.
4—George G. Gill, William King.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—William Barden, Thomas Blaken, William Burke.
2—Joseph Kanter.
3—Antonio Canzana.
4—Paul Sasso.
5—Samuel Brown.
6—Matilda Howard.
7—Herman Klarsfeld.
8—Samuel Berkowitz. To fix a day for trial.
1—Abraham Zucker.
2—John Smith.
3—Mamie Miller, May Bennett.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—David Steele vs. Le Grand Cholwell—Samuel I. Frankenstein.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Myers vs. Nathan—Ernest Hall, Power vs. Shirley—Hugh R. Garden.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Dunlop vs. James—Gilbert M. Speir.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Brady vs. Kennedy—James R. Ely.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

For Tuesday, June 25.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I.—Dickey, J.; Part II., Stover, J.; Part III., Betts, J.; Part IV., Herrick, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

19386—Sprague Nat. B'k vs. Clapp.
8904—Dickson vs. Martin.
10023—Lazzardo vs. Congrega. San Michele.
6084—Then vs. Anglo-Swiss Milk Co.
4944—Jacobson vs. same.
3835—Bullwinkle vs. B. H. R. R.
5569—Pawlek vs. Weidman Brewery.
4460—McGoldrick vs. Levering.
2255—Devlin vs. Hinman.
3804—Berner vs. Prahar
5872—Cohen vs. Feldman
4706—Ellis vs. City of New York.
5450—Field vs. White.
1595—Shirden vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6339.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1697—Cooper vs. Heath-erton et al.
1560—Neidlinger vs. Bancroft.
1026—Osborn vs. Cordeza.
1561—Zimmermann vs. Seib et al.
1681—Corrao vs. Corrao.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions.—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Cowan. Same vs. Wilson.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Smythe. Same vs. Schlemka.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The wills of Mary J. Husted, Allen Orr, William H. Burdick, George W. Carman, Patrick McCann, Adolph Neef, Mary E. Weeks, and Thomas E. Wheeler. The estates of Fritz Steingraeber, Daniel S. Keegan, and John Dunleavy. The administration in the estates of John H. Phillips and Martha Moll.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 18—The will of Clara G. Abel. No. 40—The will of Richard Kelly.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Cowperthwait vs. Matthews—S. S. Marshall, to sell. Webster vs. Jennings—W. H. Ingersoll, to compute.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County—Smith, J.—Day calendar for Tuesday.

165—Reeves vs. Union Ry. Co.
182—Jones vs. same.
34—Pierce vs. Birch.
35—Same vs. Magness.
6—O'Malley vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
28—Dalton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
69—Connolly vs. Maynihan.
47—Schwarting vs. N. Y. Van Wie N. Y. Grocery Co.
55—Smith vs. Cook.
63—Sherman vs. Weir.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ONA V. DOLAN.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Ona V. Dolan, dealer in millinery at 28 West Twenty-second Street, for $1,020, in favor of William Crawford for goods sold to her, and a keeper was put in charge of the place.

LE GRAND CHOLWELL.—An order was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, made by Judge Schuchman of the City Court, appointing Samuel I. Frankenstein receiver in supplementary proceedings in the case of Holwell, stock broker, of 60 Broadway, on the application of David Steele, who obtained a judgment for $1,190 in November, 1899. The order directs Mr. Cholwell to do whatever may be needful to transfer his seat in the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, under the rules of the Exchange, to whatever party may be named by the receiver.

ISAAC M. WITKOSKI.—Deputy Sheriff Radley received an execution yesterday against Isaac M. Witkoski of 204 Bowery for $10,546, in favor of Augusta U. Von Klenck, Nina A. de la Toumelle, Mary L. Meinell, and Georges, Vicomte d'Avenel, of France, for rent of the store at 204 Bowery from May 11, 1894, to June, 1897. Mr. Witkoski has been in the tailoring line for many years and is said to be the manager of the store at 204 Bowery. Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, his attorneys, said that Mr. Witkoski had not been in business for himself for a long time, and that the business at 204 Bowery belongs to a Mr. Witt.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LACOR & HENKIN.—Nathan Lacor and Morris Henkin, composing the firm of Lacor & Henkin, dealers in dry goods at 114 Ridge Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,731 and assets of $471, consisting of stock, $150, and accounts, $321. They began business ten months ago.

SURPRISE FOR ITS CREDITORS.

Claims on Paterson Dime Loan Association to be Paid in Part.

Otto Crouse, receiver for the Dime Mutual Savings and Loan Association of Paterson, which failed about a year ago, yesterday reported to Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City that the claims against the bank aggregated $10,000. He had approved $7,000 of these claims and was prepared to pay the approved creditors 37 per cent. of their claims.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson approved the receiver's action and allowed him a fee of $300. He also gave the receiver's counsel $300.

Judge Scott, who represented the creditors, said he would make no objection to the allowances. His clients, he added, would be pleased to know that they would receive 37 per cent. They had not expected anything.

Attachment Against a Piano Company.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss received an attachment yesterday which was granted by Judge Nisbet of Montgomery County, N. Y., against the American Piano Manufacturing Company, whose salesrooms are at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, for $18,365 in favor of Roth & Engelhardt, manufacturers of piano actions. Their claim is for balance due on goods delivered, and for alleged breach of contract for non-acceptance of a quantity of "harmonists," manufactured under a contract made on May 9, 1900. The attachment was granted on the ground that the company is a New Jersey corporation. It is said to be a disputed matter.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRUNN, Lincoln—J. Reimhardt.	$113
BIANQUI, Joseph and Pauline—W. R. Paige	202
COOPER, Henry G.—P. Caponigri	3,642
CUSHMAN, John H., Tra P., John, and Richard—A. B. McMaster	562
CUSHMAN, Victor N.—V. G. Hall, costs.	75
CROWLEY, Timothy—H. H. Lyman, Commissioner, costs	67
CROWLEY, Timothy—H. H. Lyman, Commissioner, costs	359
CONWELL, Michael C.—John Dickinson & Co., Limited	159
DE LORENZO, Domenico—M. Stiner	154
DIDRICHSON, William G.—J. S. Carney.	321
EWEST, Catherine—J. W. Keller, Commissioner	91
FISCHER, William A.—M. Aaron	108
FORSYTH, James—W. F. Collins and others	211
GAIGL, Anna Huber et al.—Standard Radiator Manufacturing Company, costs	439
GRANGER, Henry F.—A. L. Washburne.	1,170
GUGGENHEIMER, Adelaide E.—J. M. Murphy and others	114
HADDOCK, John W.—H. Haddock, costs.	908
HERN, Mollie, and Joseph Prudence—The People of the State of New York	2,000
HORTON, John Alfred—J. B. Harrison	93
HAMILTON HOTEL COMPANY—A. Buchsbaum	291
HOYT, Charles Roth	50
JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY of Troy—C. D. Hehn	515
JOHNSTON, Colburn H.—W. Leeming, costs	111
KARNER, Louis, and Owen Costello—R. Furrer	127
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, executor—The Atlantic Trust Company, costs	166
KUGELMAN, Theodore—S. Manges and others	77
LEVY, George W. and Bernard S.—A. Moil	27
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—W. C. Lissert	1,539
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—W. D. Clarke, individually and as executor	2,007
MARINI, Peter—J. F. Betz	1,808
MARTIN, David—J. H. Taylor	48
MERINGTON, Mary E.—R. C. Dorsett	669
MOCK, Ung Le, and Joseph Price—The People of the State of New York	2,000
McGOVERN, Frank, and Isaac M. Sutton—J. R. Townsend and others	368
McMANUS, Ellen—C. Warden	751
McNEILL, Arthur—C. H. Pepper	172
NEW YORK INSPECTING, MANUFACTURING and Construction Company, Limited—Star Company	94
OLTARSH, Wolf—Abell Brothers	782
PECK, Edmund C.—G. Karstein	524
RANKIN, William—G. Keister	886
SIRR, Henry, and Joseph Dorr—The People of the State of New York	2,000
SCHWARZWALD, Abe C.—New York Telephone Company	31
SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE LOYAL Additional Benefit Association—M. W. Jennings	2,918
SILLEN, Henry R.—L. F. Sellers, costs	50
STERCKX, Alphonse—E. Spindler	185
SPINNETTA, Mamie B.—F. Spinnetta, costs	37
SCANNELL, John F.—J. F. Steeves and others	39
SCHUCHERT, Henrietta—R. Frank	20
SLAZENGER, Frank L.—M. M. Singer and others, costs	39
SCOVIL, Stephen J.—H. Lorge	72
THE BROADLEIGH ELECTRIC COMPANY—A. Buchanan	291
TINGUE, Edward W.—S. A. Church	1,605
TRAVIS, Charles E., and Henry F. Granger—J. N. Stearns	575
THE COLUMBUS AMUSEMENT COMPANY—S. Manger and others	512
WATSON, Willie—J. Joseph	121
WICKES, Thomas H.—C. A. Wickes	125
WITKOSKI, Isaac M.—A. U. Von Klenck and others	10,546

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the application of NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY for authority to change its name to MANHATTAN ISLAND CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the New York Realty Company, a domestic corporation having its principal office in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held at the County Court House in and for the County of New York, on the 3d day of July, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Manhattan Island Corporation.

Dated New York, May 20th, 1901.

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY, by ALBERT FLAKE, President.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Petitioner. my21-1aw7wTu

On June 6, 1901, Judge Giegerich of the New York Supreme Court granted a divorce to James H. Donohue from Cornelia O. Donohue, widow of Prof. D. L. Dowd.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,849.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN DEAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Dean, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 22, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 24, 1901.

NO. 3,850.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS GOODMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Goodman, (otherwise known as Lewis Goodman,) bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 22nd, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 24th, 1901.

NO. 3,931.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE J. HARTMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of George J. Hartman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said George J. Hartman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 24th, 1901.

NO. 3,655.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS GROSS, ABRAHAM MILLMAN, and ISAAC KUSSNER, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Elias Gross, Abraham Millman, and Isaac Kussner, individually and as members of the firm of Gross, Millman, and Company, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1901, the said Elias Gross, Abraham Millman, and Isaac Kussner, individually and as copartners composing the firm of Gross, Millman, and Company, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 24th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THOMAS CLINCHY, ANTHONY CLINCHY, Jr., and WILLIAM LORD, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Clinchy, Anthony Clinchy, Jr., and William Lord, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, as partners and individually, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 24th, 1901.

NO. 3,942.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES M. MAXWELL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles M. Maxwell of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Charles M. Maxwell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 24th, 1901.

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island cannot be beat. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 8.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave FOOT E. 34TH ST., NEW YORK, week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race days, C. I. J. Club,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and every half hour from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves the Beach week days at 12:00 night; Sundays, 11:45 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave daily (7:00 A. M., except Sundays,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M., (and 10:20 P. M., except Sundays.) Additional trains on race days C. I. J. Club, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT and NEWBURGH.—Fast Str. "Ramsdell" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days 9:30 A. M. WEST 129TH ST., Recreation Pier, 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, leave NEWBURGH daily 6:30 P. M., arrive in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.

Fare one way, 50 cts. Round trip, 75 cts.

MIDLAND BEACH

Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite lv. Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon; 2:35, 4:45, 7:15 P. M. Str. Wm. Storis

STATEN ISLAND, " THE CLEAN RESORT. lv. Power House Dock, Newark, dly, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. Annex 9:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
Concerts Morning and Afternoon.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.
LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.

PATTEN LINE.

WEEK DAYS.
Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & *11 A. M. (Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. (Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 8:20, 9:00 & 10:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, & 10:30 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

LEAVE PIER 24 N. R., FOOT FRANKLIN ST.
NEWBURGH LINE—MORNING BOAT week days, *9:30 A. M. Sundays, *9 A. M. Evening boats week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M.; 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; *3 P. M.
POUGHKEEPSIE LINE—Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M.; 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; *3 P. M. Sundays, *9 A. M.
KINGSTON LINE—Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. Sundays, *9 A. M.
*Indicates land at Recreation Pier, W. 129TH St., half hour after leaving Franklin St.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st.) Leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32. Horatio Hall, General Manager.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

JOY $2.00 TO BOSTON LINE PROVIDENCE AND RETURN, $1.50.

Every Week Day at 5 P. M.
$3.00 via Direct Seamer,
Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.
From Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine St.
Rooms reserved in advance. Phone 2827 Franklin.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.
Descriptive Folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Travel

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
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FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

J. G. Zachry, BONDS.
46 Wall St., New York.
Deals in Railroad, Traction, and Industrial Investment Securities, Bank and Trust Company Stock, and Negotiates Loans. Telephone 3454 John.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE,
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and Investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request, A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS. Monthly Fluctuation Sheets, Daily and Weekly Reports.
Commission 1-16. Moderate Margins.
Send for letter on
ERIE.

FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw R'way Co.
CINCINNATI NORTHERN R. R. CO.,
DETROIT, TOLEDO AND MILWAUKEE.

To the Holders of Committee Certificates:

A majority of certificates of interest in the hands of the public, having united under the agreement of June 6th, 1901, the time for deposits is hereby extended to Wednesday, June 26th.

It should be understood that the Court has refused to grant relief to certificate-holders who are not represented.

WM. R. H. MARTIN,
HENRY F. DAWES,
ALBERT R. GALLATIN, } Committee.

Blair & Price, Counsel.

Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1, 1901.

Bonds for the Sinking Fund.

Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company four and one-half per cent. bonds to the amount of Fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000) will be purchased July 1st, 1901, at the Agency of the Company, the Farmers Loan & Trust Company, New York City, under the following provisions of the mortgage. "Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Bridge Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

Proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers Loan & Trust Company, New York, before noon on Saturday, June 29, 1901.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
HOLDERS OF 2D MTGE. BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF MANHATTAN TRUST CO. ISSUED ON DEPOSIT OF 2ND MTGE. BONDS AND STOCK

are hereby offered participation **if availed of on or before July 1** in the plan of Purchase of the properties of the **DETROIT SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY** upon the terms and conditions stated in a circular which has been prepared and copies of which may be had at the office of the undersigned.

Dated, June 17, 1901.

Continental Trust Co. of New York.

Detroit Southern
Common and Preferred
(When Issued)
DEALT IN.
Williamson & Squire,
Members of New York Stock Exchange
30 Broad St.

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.
WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits,
$2,000,000.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Sec. W. NORTH DUANE, Treas.

To the Bondholders of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company.

At the request of a number of bondholders the undersigned have consented to act as a protective committee, and holders of bonds are asked to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.

Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Trust Company.

May 22, 1901.

GEORGE SHERMAN,
H. T. CUTTER,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,
JAS. M. EDWARDS,
Committee.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 142, 151, and 184 for $500 each, and Nos. 29 and 93 for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on July 1, 1901.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

New York, June 4, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CENTRAL FIREWORKS STOCK.
J. S. STANTON,
3 BROAD ST.

Proposals.

HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM,
Broadway and 150th Street, N. Y.

Sealed proposals for 900 gross ton (2,240 lbs.) of egg coal and 100 gross ton (2,240 lbs.) stove coal, best quality, free from clinkers, clean, well screened, and delivered in cellar in 150-ton lots, may be sent to above institution up to June 30th, at which time the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals. Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders. Option reserved to reject any and all bids.

SAMUEL D. LEVY, President.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

The Rio Grande Western Railway Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4% 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE APRIL 1ST, 1949.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON APRIL 1ST AND OCTOBER 1ST, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin of the present standard, free of all taxes.

Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000 each, with provision for registration.

Registered certificates in denomination of $1,000, or multiple thereof.

THIS ENTIRE SERIES (BUT NOT ANY PART OF THE SAME) IS SUBJECT TO REDEMPTION AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON ANY COUPON DATE, UPON SIX MONTHS' PREVIOUS NOTICE.

A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE ABOVE BONDS HAVING BEEN PLACED, THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE BALANCE AT 96% AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY, AT WHICH PRICE THE BONDS NET 4.19% UPON THE INVESTMENT.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. ON TUESDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1901, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., OR EARLIER, ON THE SAME DATE, THE RIGHT BEING RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATIONS AND TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

BONDS AWARDED ON SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE PAID FOR ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1901.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company has recently acquired the Common capital stock of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, and has arranged for a conversion of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company's Preferred Stock into its own Preferred Stock. THE LATTER COMPANY HAS THUS BECOME AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SYSTEM.

Copies of the mortgage relating to these bonds may be obtained at the office of either of the undersigned.

Following are some of the salient points of a letter addressed to us under date of May 22, 1901, by Gen. William J. Palmer, President of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, copies of which may be obtained at the office of either of the undersigned:

"These bonds are secured by a first mortgage, either directly on railway branches or on all of their securities, on 173 miles of railroad in operation, and further by a mortgage on 438 miles of its main line and other road and all other existing property of the Railway Company, subject as regards the latter to a prior lien of $15,200,000. First mortgage 4% Bonds, for the retirement of which an equal amount of these Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are reserved.

"These bonds are also secured by a First Lien on $10,000,000 of Stock of the Utah Fuel Company, being the entire capital stock of that Company, and they will also be secured by a First Lien on over $1,350,000 of new equipment ordered and mostly delivered.

"The mortgage provides that it shall become a First Lien upon all new railroad, equipment, &c., acquired with the proceeds of any of these bonds.

"THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY HAS BEEN BROUGHT UP TO A HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. THE EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN AT THE RATE OF $2,221 PER MILE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1900.

"THE NET EARNINGS OF THE RAILWAY COMPANY (AFTER PAYMENT OF ALL TAXES, RENTALS, ETC.) FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1900, WERE..... $1,645,613

"THE INCOME FOR THE SAME YEAR OVER AND ABOVE INTEREST, TAXES, AND $16,958 SINKING FUND, OF THE PROPERTIES NOW OWNED BY THE UTAH FUEL CO. (NOT INCLUDING THE SUNNYSIDE MINE AND PLANT, WHICH WERE COMPLETED FOR OPERATION AND TURNED OVER TO THE FUEL COMPANY ON MARCH 1ST OF THE PRESENT YEAR) WAS..... 184,744

TOTAL $1,830,357

"DEDUCT ANNUAL INTEREST ON FIRST TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS. 608,000

$1,222,357

"DEDUCT ANNUAL INTEREST ON FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, INCLUDING THE PRESENT ISSUE OF $6,000,000.. 400,000

SURPLUS OVER ALL FIXED CHARGES ..... $822,357"

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Spencer Trask & Co.,
27 & 29 Pine Street,

New York, June 15, 1901.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
195 BROADWAY,
New York, June 18th, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, to take place on June 26th, 1901, for the purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock of this Company by the amount of $30,000,000.

Subject to the authorization of such increase of the capital stock the Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for increased stock at par to the extent of 15 per cent. of their respective holdings as shown upon the books of the Company at the close of business on July 5th, 1901, the right to subscribe continuing until the close of business at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 18th, 1901, at which time it will terminate.

Immediately after July 5th, 1901, warrants indicating the amount for which each stockholder is entitled to subscribe will be mailed to the stockholders, and subscriptions can be made only upon presentation of such warrants at the office of the Company on or before July 18th, 1901.

Forms will be provided on the back of the warrants, so that the stockholder can subscribe direct, or, desiring to dispose of his right, it may be assigned by him.

Payments of amount subscribed must be made at the office of the Company by draft or certified check on New York to the order of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, in installments and at dates as follows:

25% at the time of making the subscription, namely, on or before July 18th, 1901.

75% on or before August 1, 1901.

ON AUGUST 1, 1901, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, certificates of stock, or interim certificates representing the same, will be issued for all full subscription payments of $100 or multiples thereof, which stock will be entitled to share in all dividends declared after August 1, 1901. Scrip certificates will be issued for full subscription payments of less than $100 and may be exchanged for stock certificates when presented in amounts of $100 or multiples thereof. Scrip certificates and all rights thereunder will pass by delivery, but the holders of such certificates will not be entitled to dividends on the amounts thereof. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights. Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the stock subscribed for and any installments previously paid.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By
GEORGE J. GOULD,
President.

A. H. CALEF,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)

Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,745,894.13

Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:

Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. **Wm. Barbour,** V.-Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. **H. S. Manning,** V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. **T. C. Clarke, Jr.,** A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. **W. Hunt Hall,** A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	George Crocker,	C. I. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour,	Edw. C. Schaefer,	Willard Brown,
H. S. Manning,	S. C. T. Dodd,	Philip Lehman,
Samuel A. Maxwell,	Joel F. Freeman,	Edwd. F. Cragin,
Myron T. Herrick	William E. Spier,	Geo. Blumenthal,
Chas. F. Cutler,	Anson R. Flower,	Frank Jay Gould,
Emers. McMillin,	H. S. Redmond,	Wm. A. Clark,
Jas. M. Donald,	Jno. B. Hegeman,	John W. Griggs.

COOK'S CIRCULAR NOTES and CREDITS IN £ Stg.

Payable at their offices everywhere. Foreign money bought and sold at closest rates.
THOS. COOK & SON
261 Broadway, and cor. 28th St. & B'way, N. Y.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold; state quantities, best terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Common Stock
OF
The American Tobacco Co.
AND THE
Continental Tobacco Co.

Consolidated Tobacco Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a paid-up cash capital of $30,000,000 of common stock, for purposes which include the manufacture of tobacco, with authority to acquire the stocks of corporations engaged in such manufacture.

The Company has been organized with the following Board of Directors: Messrs. James B. Duke, Oliver H. Payne, Thomas F. Ryan, Grant B. Schley John B. Cobb, Anthony N. Brady, W. W. Fuller, B. N. Duke, Percival S. Hill, P. A. B. Widener, Frank H. Ray, C. C. Dula, Charles E. Hallwell, Wm. R. Harris.

The company offers to acquire from the holders of the common stocks of The American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company their holdings of such stocks, in exchange for its four per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, carrying interest from August 1, 1901, upon the basis of $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $50) of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, and $100 par value of said bonds for each share (par value $100) of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company.

Said bonds are secured according to the terms of an indenture to be executed by the Consolidated Tobacco Company to the **MORTON TRUST COMPANY,** as Trustee, by provisions therein for securing the deposit with the Trustee of all the stocks acquired under this offer, for creating a charge upon the net earnings of the Company, for subordinating any future mortgage upon the property and business of the Company to the claim of the holders of these bonds, and for limiting the issue of the bonds so that they cannot exceed the amount at par of the common stock of the Continental Tobacco Company plus twice the amount at par of the common stock of The American Tobacco Company, deposited with the Trustee. The form of said indenture and of said bonds is now on file with the Trust Company, and is open to inspection.

Depositors of American Tobacco Company common stock will receive from the Trust Company at the time of the deposit, in lieu of the next quarterly dividend, an amount equal thereto, viz.: 1½ per cent.

To accept this offer the stockholders of the two companies must deposit with the

Morton Trust Company, New York City

their certificates of common stock, duly endorsed in blank and stamped for transfer, and accept in lieu thereof the Trust Company's transferable and divisible receipts, upon surrender of which the bonds received by the Trust Company in exchange for the deposited stock will be delivered so soon as they are engraved and ready for delivery.

This offer will remain open till the close of business on **June 25, 1901,** and thereafter no deposits will be received, except in the discretion of the Consolidated Tobacco Company and on such terms as it may prescribe.

The Consolidated Tobacco Company reserves the right to decline to make the exchange aforesaid unless there shall have been deposited for that purpose two-thirds of all the outstanding common stock of each Company, but it may, at its option, (to be declared by notice in writing to the Trust Company at the expiration of the time for the deposit of stocks as above stated or as hereafter enlarged,) make said exchange with reference to any less amount of deposited stock. If the exchange is not made the deposited stock will be delivered to holders of Trust Company receipts upon surrender thereof, and (in the case of The American Tobacco Company stock) upon the return of the 1½ per cent. payment aforesaid.

Dated New York, June 8, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES B. DUKE, President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company and Affiliated Companies.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Colgate Hoyt of Colgate Hoyt & Co. has accepted a place on the Committee for the Protection of the Interest of the Stockholders, and that the time for the deposit of securities with Charles E. Quincey & Co., Bankers, at 80 Broadway, N. Y., has been extended to July 1st, 1901.

(Signed) A. O. BEEBEE.
ROBERT L. CUTTING.
COLGATE HOYT.
BLAIR & PRICE, Counsel.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'rs.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, June 25, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shares American Grocery Co. 2d preferred, $100 each.
10 shares New Jersey Oil Co., $100 each.
500 shares Neptune Mining Co., $35 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Savings Banks.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.,
Private Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on July 1, 1901, for the three, four, five and six months ending June 30, 1901, on all deposits from $5.00 and not over $3,000.
Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
All deposits payable on demand without notice.
Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
96TH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 11th, 1901.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH 1901, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 17TH, 1901.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Seamen's Bank for Savings.
74 and 76 Wall Street.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30th, 1901, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollers at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1901.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 24, 1901.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
71st SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1901, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK.

2,279 AND 2,281 THIRD AVE.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4% per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30th, on all sums entitled thereto from $3 to $1,000, and 3% per annum from $1,000 to $3,000, payable on and after July 15th. Money deposited on and after July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CHARLES B. TOOKER, Pres.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
June 11th, 1901.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1901, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 22, 1901. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 18th or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Stock trust CERTIFICATE NO. D 15056 for two shares preferred stock of Northern Pacific Railway Company. Return to Alic J. Lambert, 645 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

Lost.—BANK BOOK NO. 158,221, issued by Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of same has been stopped.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, June 26th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
113 shs. Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.
43 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
$8,666.66 N. Y. & Rockaway Beach 2d Inc. Bds.
20 shs. N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R.
$60,000 Glenwood & Polytechnic College St R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1929.
600 shs. Glenwood & Polytechnic College St R'way Co.
$1,400 Brunswick & Chillicothe R. R. 1st 8s 1903.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 2d Pfd.
$700 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols Reg.
$1,000 Old Dominion Steamship Co. 1st 5s, 1913 Reg.
20 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
25 shs. Fidelity Bank of N. Y.
25 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
10 shs. Fidelity Bank of N. Y.
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Mercantile Nat'l Bank.
80 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
1 sh. Jekyl Island Club.
$900 Security Co. 4 p. c. Consol. Series C.
$30,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Genl. Consld. 4 p. c. Bds., (Manhattan Trust Co. Certfs.,) Hypd.
20 shs. Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
15 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
46 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
140 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
40 shs. Adams Express Co.
75 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank.
48 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
4 shs. Market & Fulton Nat'l Bank.
$24,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey 5 p. c. Reg. Ctfs.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
8 shs. Irving Nat'l Bank.
13 shs. German-American Bank.
10 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.
15 shs. Nat'l Citizens' Bank.
5 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
80 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
461 shs. Northern Pacific R. R. common, (Trust Receipts.) assessments unpaid.
3,860 shs. Northern Pacific R. R. common Reorganization Ctfs. of Deposit, (assessments unpaid.)
$40,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$25,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Genl. Consld. 4 p. c. Bds., (Manhattan Trust Co. Certfs.,) Hypd.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
100 shs. Welles Manufacturing Co., (Hypd.)
$2,000 Standard Milling Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$166.67 Standard Milling Co. 1st Rd. Scrip.
64 shs. Standard Milling Co. common and $16.66 Scrip.
4 shs. do. do. pfd. and $16.66 Scrip.
4,900 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. Pref. B.
1,500 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. common.
844 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. common.
20 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. North American Trust Co.
1 Membership share Adirondack League Club.
100 shs. Colonial Assurance Co.
1 sh. N. Y. Society Library.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
95 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
$1,500 Louisiana State 4 p. c. Bds., 1914.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
2 shs. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Harlem Railroad Co.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins.
$5,000 Empire State Sugar 1st 6s
20 shs. Singer Mfg. Co.
10 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
40 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
35 shs. N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.
48 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
37 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin 1st pfd. and $30 scrip.
8 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin 2d pfd. and $60 scrip.
$2,000 United States Carbonate Co. of N. J. 5 p. c. Bds., 1905; also promissory note of same company dated N. Y., Mar. 11, 1901, payable 30 days after date.
100 shs. Cleveland & Pitts. R. R. Co.
33 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
10 shs. 23d Ward Bank.

Dividends.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 6, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of its First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 5, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

Coupons No. 8, due July 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24, 1901.

All prior coupons are now payable by The Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.

The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at 12 noon on Saturday, June 22, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND No. 8.

A quarterly dividend of, one and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29, 1901.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer. [2]

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office,
Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 21, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of July next, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 20th instant.

There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York.
194th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 20th, 1901.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901.

The transfer books will be closed on and after June 21st and reopened July 2d, 1901.

J. W HARRIMAN, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, June 14th, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1st. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 2d.

CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, June 20th, 1901.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent. (½%) were declared, payable July 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, July 12th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 12th, 1901, and reopen Tuesday, July 30th, 1901.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry Co.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company will be payable July 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon July 6th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be re-opened July 22nd.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.,
New York, June 12, 1901.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock and a semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable July 15, 1901, at the Central Trust Company to stockholders of record on the 29th day of June, 1901. Transfer Books will be closed June 29, and reopened July 16, 1901.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Old Dominion Steamship Co.
New York, June 13th, 1901.

The 51st semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) on the Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable July 1st, 1901, to the Stockholders of Record at the close of business June 15th, 1901.

Transfer books will be closed from 1 o'clock P. M. June 15th, to 10 A. M. July 2d, 1901.

J. S. SAMMIS, Treasurer.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Co. 1st Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds.

Coupons No. 2, due July 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24, 1901

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1901.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on June 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 19th, 1901. The transfer books will close on June 19th at 3 P. M., and open July 1st at 10 A. M.

T. E. HARDENBERGH, Ass't Sec'y.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, June 19, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 25, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

The Washington Trust Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Broadway, New York, June 19, 1901.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1901. Transfer books close on June 25, and reopen July 2d, 1901.

FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1901.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 21, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

General Chemical Company,
25 Broad Street, New York, June 20th 1901.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid July 1st, 1901, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. June 21st. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 2d.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, June 19, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 19, 1901.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1901. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Dividends.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due July 1st, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24, 1901.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The People's Bank of the City of New York.
June 20th, 1901.

ONE HUNDREDTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Direct

contract—it is here presented with the proportion of gold to merchandise figured out to make the showing more complete:

	Merchandise and Silver.	Gold.	Percentage of Gold to Mdse. and Silver.
1881	$1,560,821,782	$84,307,421	5.4
1891	1,770,014,874	104,595,221	5.9
1892	1,910,436,253	99,894,781	5.2
1893	1,767,906,687	129,855,225	7.3
1894	1,610,873,011	149,427,180	9.3
1895	1,607,014,595	102,853,241	6.4
1896	1,751,850,468	145,955,012	8.3
1897	1,908,201,825	125,376,360	6.6
1898	1,933,585,084	135,789,065	7.0
1899	2,011,165,902	126,476,689	6.3
1900	2,336,392,843	92,839,943	4.0
1901	*2,234,202,883	110,630,777	5.0

*Eleven months.

Back in 1881, it is seen that gold figured 5.4 per cent. of the merchandise and silver total. In other words, it took 5.4 cents gold to carry on each dollar's worth of our foreign trade. The highest point reached in the past decade was 9.3 cents per dollar in 1894, a somewhat striking indication of the larger use of gold in bad times, and a fact which would seem to be further emphasized by the rise again to 8.3 cents per dollar in 1896, another bad year, after the partial recovery of the previous one. For 1898 the average of 7 cents, a slight increase over the 6.6-cent average for 1897, is not explicable on these grounds; nor does the rise to 5 cents for the current year after 4 cents last year lend itself to solution in this way. The point which seems clearly established is that the use of gold does not show expanding tendency with the great advance made in the country's foreign trade relations, but that, on the other hand, an actually smaller amount is called into activity.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was characterized by a further display of listlessness and irregular price movement. Total transactions again fell below the half-million mark, while prices moved up and down and down and up without any apparent regard to news or other developments. It was, in short, purely a professional market held in check by the fear, notwithstanding official assurances to the contrary, that money rates might suddenly advance because of preparations making for the July disbursements and hold for some time at the higher figures. As the expert testimony published in these columns on Sunday showed, there does not seem to be any substantial basis for this alarm, it being agreed that should any flurry in rates occur—and none is anticipated—it would be but temporary; but despite this there is hesitancy on the part of many market operators further to extend their commitments until all danger of any money tightness is past—until, in other words, the July disbursements actually begin. In the meantime, however, two things are very clear; one, that the larger financial interests are quietly accumulating stocks at present prices; the other that there is no pressure to sell. Such selling as is in evidence is attributed in part to liquidation by tired holders, in part to profit taking and in part to sales for the short account.

Hence it was that yesterday the market showed more irregularity than for some time past. While strength was appearing in certain shares, such, for instance, as the local railway stocks, Illinois Central, American Sugar, General Electric, Iowa Central preferred, and Sault Ste. Marie, weakness was coincidently developing in such shares as American Tobacco, American Snuff, Nickel Plate second preferred, Minneapolis and St. Louis, Union Pacific, and St. Paul. Prices tended in no certain direction, moving largely according to the whims of the professional traders, though in some measure affected by the persistent investment demand.

There was not much news affecting the market, and such as there was received little attention. For example, the only market effect of the damage to Norfolk and Western by the destructive cloudburst in West Virginia was a drop of a point in the common stock on dealings in little more than 3,000 shares, while not a share of the preferred was traded in. In some quarters there had been expectation that the stocks would open "away down," and traders undertook to sell the common short. This selling, however, disclosed an investment demand at about ruling prices, and hence the stoppage of the decline. Similarly, in the face of the Reading strike the common stock of that company actually advanced, while the preferred shares declined only fractionally. As for Jersey Central, where a strike also is threatened, that stock rose a full point.

During the day a number of excellent statements of railway earnings were put out, but these also the Street ignored. They included Northwest, whose net gain in May was $204,970; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, with a net gain for the same month of $66,700; Pan Handle, whose net increase was $60,700, and Northern Pacific, which in the second week in June showed an increase in gross of $80,600.

Comparing particular stocks, the local railway shares advanced on continued consolidation talk not generally credited. There was also a revival of the gossip of a probable lease of Manhattan to either Metropolitan or New York Central. Russell Sage, who at one time was responsible for a report that Manhattan might be leased to the Central, now says there is nothing in any lease story. Louisville and Nashville eased off when it was stated on what seemed to be good authority that there is little expectation of an increase in the dividend at the next dividend meeting, to be held in a few days. Illinois Central showed decided strength on the report that arrangements had been made for a connection at New Orleans for an ocean line of travel, while there was buying, also, on the belief that as a 6 per cent. stock the issue is selling relatively too low. Sugar's advance was in the face of the reduction in the price of refined sugars made by the Trust, and followed by the independent companies. Colorado Fuel gave another of its pyrotechnical displays, at one time selling down to 109½, and closing at 115, a net gain of a point. There was talk of "rights" on New York Central, but it could not be verified. Union Pacific and St. Paul were sold by traders, while the tobacco stocks declined under the pressure of selling by interests who did not desire to deposit their stocks under the consolidation plan, yesterday being the last day for deposit.

London's dealings in the market were the smallest for any one day in weeks, aggregating less than 3,000 shares, almost all sales. The cables reported a very dull London market.

Call money ruled between 3½ and 4½ per cent., with most of the day's loans made at 4 per cent. Some little calling of loans was reported, but it was not of sufficient consequence to disturb.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

One of the stories heard in the financial district yesterday, and generally credited because of the sources whence the report came, was to the effect that one reason for the delay in announcing the completion of the Greater Missouri Pacific system is that the Gould interests are endeavoring to obtain control of St. Louis & San Francisco, this road having formerly been a Gould property. At the office of the Missouri Pacific neither denial nor confirmation of the report could be obtained.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL CONTROL.

It was stated in Wall Street yesterday that conferences are to be held this week by Wisconsin Central interests to consider a proposition submitted to the management, looking to a change in the control of the system. Last week, it will be recalled, it was reported that an offer had been made to purchase the road at $66 for the preferred stock and $33 for the common. While no confirmation of the report can be had, it is believed in some quarters of the Street that this week's conferences will have to deal with the proposition.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Wall Street read with much interest yesterday the published report of the May earnings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which showed a decrease in gross of $11,260 and in net of $68,320, this latter because of an increase in operating expenses of $57,060. In explanation of the falling off in the gross figures, a director of the company says:

"The matter is a very simple one to explain. May, as you will recall, was one of the rainiest months in years and naturally the unfavorable weather interfered with our travel to Coney Island and other pleasure resorts. Our present business, however, is enormous and we will make a splendid showing this month."

CUT IN SUGAR PRICES.

The Sugar Trust yesterday morning announced a cut of 10 points in refined sugars, making the net price for graulated 5.45. The National followed the cut at once, and later in the day the Arbuckles made a similar reduction. The cut was attributed in the trade to the cut of one-thirty-second in centrifugal and one-sixteenth in molasses in the raw sugar market.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Iron ore shipments through the St. Mary's Canal for this season up to June 1 1,172,532 tons, as compared with 2,733,525 tons for the same period last year, and 1,619,394 for the same period two years ago.

According to Houghton (Mich.) dispatches, it is believed there that the Baltic, Tri-Mountain, and Champion copper mines will be consolidated.

Reports from the West that the consolidation of oilcloth manufacturers, with $10,000,000 capital, is practically completed.

Shipments of 264,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston mining stocks stricken from the list of the Boston Stock Exchange.

Reserve of outside banks $83,250 above the legal requirement, a decrease of $136,325, as compared with the previous week.

Consolidation of the Boston Electric Light Company with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company approved by the stockholders of the first named corporation.

Cuban Steel Ore Company said to be about to issue $750,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, payable in ten years and redeemable on thirty days' notice at par and interest.

Southern Cotton Oil stockholders notified that an offer of $80 a share has been made for the stock, and that 50 per cent. of the outstanding stock has been deposited in acceptance of the proposition.

Shipments of iron ore during last week over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad stated to have been the largest in the road's history, aggregating 106,000 tons.

Admission to dealings by the Committee on Unlisted Securities of the Stock Exchange such of the $80,000,000 additional Amalgamated Copper Company stock as has been issued and the remainder as it is issued from time to time.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week consisted of 68,935 barrels of flour, a loss of 2,247 barrels compared with the week previous, but a gain of 32,161 barrels over the corresponding week a year ago; 1,859,000 bushels of grain, against 2,134,000 bushels in the week previous and 1,228,000 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago, and 32,637,420 pounds of provisions, compared with 48,248,084 in the previous week and 57,273,226 pounds in the corresponding week of last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 4 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $129,025,382; balances, $8,004,219; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,062,827.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½@2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.86¼ for sixty days, and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85½; demand, $4.87⅝@$4.88; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.85⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95 1-16@95⅛ and 95⅝; guilders, 40¼ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 24.—Money was in fair demand to-day, but was not abundant. Discounts were firm and quiet.

On the Stock Exchange business was irregular. First-class securities became dull after a firm opening. Brazilians were easier. Americans were quiet, and mostly relapsed to below parity. The close was dull, especially in St. Paul and Union Pacific, in the absence of confirmation of the rise in Canadian Pacific.

Consols for money, 93⅜; consols for the account, 93¼; Atchison, 90⅝; Canadian, 108; St. Paul, 182¼; Illinois Central, 151; Louisville, 112½; Union Pacific preferred, 93; New York Central, 161½; Erie, 44½; Pennsylvania, 78½; Reading, 23⅝; Erie first preferred, 72½; Northern Pacific preferred, 90; Grand Trunk, 11¼; Anaconda, 10; Rand Mines, 4⅞; United States Steel, 50⅛; United States Steel preferred, 101⅛.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2½@2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 71½.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.30; Madrid, 39.45; Lisbon, 39.50; Rome, 4.60. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 24.—Rio Tintos and Kafirs were weak on the Bourse to-day, depressing the whole list. Industrials and tractions were affected materially. Thomson-Houston was offered freely. Rentes, Spanish 4s, and Brazilians declined slightly. Italians were firm. De Beers were offered on London account.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 27½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 20¼ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 72.27½.

BERLIN, June 24.—Business was generally dull on the Boerse to-day, in consequence of realizations. Funds were maintained. Canadian Pacifics and Transvaal rails relapsed. Locals were affected unfavorably by the unsatisfactory May return of the Hibernia Company. Banks were considerably easier.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The stock market was dull, with the exception of Electric Storage Battery and Reading common. The former was the topic of the day. This stock, which gradually has been aspiring to a higher level, moved in earnest to-day, advancing 5¼ to 74 for the common and 7 for the preferred, the former yielding in the final trading. The Street had a story that the General Electric was after the company. In the Steel stocks extreme dullness reigned, despite the announcement that Pennsylvania Railroad interests had acquired control of Cambria Steel.

Money on call is still firmly held at 4 per cent.; on time the rate is 4½ per cent. and upward. Commercial paper is quoted at 4 to 4½ per cent., with more business apparent than has been the case for some time.

Complete transactions in stocks for the day, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,700	American Alkali pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	American Alkali	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4	American Cement	7	7	7
100	American Railways	43	43	43
15	Cambria Iron	48½	48½	48½
1,456	Cambria Steel	27¾	27½	27½
4,741	Cambria Steel warrants	5⅝	5½	5½
100	Cam. S., Drexel & Co. rts.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
600	Camden Land	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Catawissa 1st pf	53½	53½	53½
290	Choctaw T. C.	72	72	72
300	Con. Lake Superior	29¼	29	29¼
85	Con. Lake Superior pf	47	46½	46½
1,125	Con. L. Sup. wts. pf	4½	4⅝	4½
75	Diamond State Steel	4	4	4
110	Diamond State Steel pf	7½	7½	7½
900	Elec Co. of America	7¾	7¾	7⅞
2,495	Electric Storage	74	69	73½
530	Electric Storage pf	75	70	75
5	Insurance of North Am.	23	23	23
100	Investment of Phila	49	49	49
35	Indianapolis St. Ry	41	30	41
90	Lehigh Nav	72½	72½	72½
130	Manufactured Rubber	⅞	⅞	⅞
530	National Asphalt	6½	6	6¼
125	Northern Pac. pf T. C.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
300	Palmetto Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞
295	Penn. & Northwestern	37½	36½	36½
400	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	1	1	1
1,500	Philadelphia Co.	51	50⅝	50⅞
713	Pennsylvania	77⅝	76 3-16	76½
1	Pennsylvania rcts	75	75	75
200	Philadelphia Traction	94½	94¼	94½
1,000	Pennsylvania Steel pf	89⅝	89½	89½
336	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5½	5⅝
6,325	Reading T. C.	28 5-16	28 5-16	28 5-16
620	Reading 1st pf T. C.	39 9-16	39½	39 9-16
1,600	Reading 2d pf T. C.	28½	28 5-16	28 7-16
386	Southern Cotton Oil	70	65	65
20	Southern Railway pf	88¼	88¼	88¼
60	Tidewater Steel	7½	7	7½
453	Union Traction	26	25⅜	25⅞
2,260	United States Steel com.	49⅝	49	49⅝
234	United States Steel pf.	99⅝	99	99⅝
10	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7
50	Wm. Cramp & Sons	82	82	82

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 24.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2 per cent. and New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $16,433,317; balances, $1,889,498.

On call, money ranges from 3 to 4 per cent. Time money is held a little firmer. It is more difficult to find 3½ per cent. money; banks generally are asking 4 per cent., and even private lenders think they ought to get 3¾ per cent. In business paper the best names sell at from 3¾ to 4½ per cent., but mostly at 4 per cent. The weekly statement of the associated banks shows a decrease of $545,428 in the local excess reserve, and a loss in the New York excess of $2,849,428. Loans were expanded $1,244,000, and deposits fell off $3,038,000.

The stock market was erratic to-day, with good buying on the decline. American Telephone fell to 159½. The closing came quiet and generally weak.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
172	Atchison	88¾	88	88
41	Atchison pf	105	104¾	105
9	Boston & Albany	255	255	255
2	Boston & Maine	196	196	196
40	Boston Elevated	179	179	179
18	C., B. & Q.	197	196	197
5	Mexican Central	20½	20¼	20¼
125	N. Y., N. H. & H.	216	210½	216
25	Northern Pacific pf	92	92	92
10	Pere Marquette	73½	73½	73½
62	Pere Marquette pf	85	84	84
50	Providence & Worcester	300	300	300
85	Union Pacific	112	111¾	111¾
3	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

1,345	Am. Tel. & Tel.	160	159	159
6,277	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	18	17½	17⅝
115	Erie	55	55	55
135	Mexican	2¾	2½	2½
10	New England	141	141	141

ELECTRICS.

435	Massachusetts	39	38¾	38¾
193	Massachusetts pf	94	93¾	93⅞
25	Westinghouse	78	78	78
120	Westinghouse pf	69½	69½	69½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chemical	31½	31½	31½
171	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	90	89½	90
3,701	American Sugar	145⅝	142⅝	144⅝
560	Dominion Iron & Steel	32¾	32½	32½
55	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf	91	90½	90½
445	N. E. Gas & Coke	8½	7¾	7¾
97	Pullman	210	210	210
30	Torrington pf	28½	28½	28½
1,436	United Fruit	100	98	98
50	United States Rubber	22	22	22
10	United States Rubber pf	60½	60½	60½
210	United Shoe Machine	35½	35	35
240	United Shoe Machine pf	25¾	25¼	25¼
5,115	United States Steel	49⅞	49	49⅝
115	United States Steel pf	99¾	98¾	99½

MINING.

3,147	Adventure	20⅝	18½	20⅜
75	Allouez	3	3	3
3,605	Amalgamated	124½	123¼	124
22	Anaconda	50½	49	49½
160	Arcadian	19½	17⅝	19½
355	Atlantic	38	37	37
1,775	Baltic	53	51⅝	51⅝
350	Bingham	23⅝	23	23
15	Calumet & Hecla	795	795	795
1,945	Centennial	31⅝	30½	31
25	Cochiti	5½	5½	5½
1,000	Cons. Mercur	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
2,850	Copper Range	72⅛	70	71½
100	Daly West	41	41	41
370	Dominion Coal	41⅜	41	41⅜
750	Elm River	5	4½	4⅝
50	Franklin	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
270	Isle Royale	42	41½	41½
1,110	Mass.	16⅛	16	16
100	Mayflower	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Merced	5	5	5
100	Michigan	8½	8½	8½
737	Mohawk	43	42	42
455	Old Dominion	33½	32¾	32¾
791	Osceola	89½	89	89½
439	Parrot	53½	52	52½
9	Quincy	174	172	172
625	Rhode Island	4	3½	4
200	Santa Fé	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Tamarack	338	338	338
110	Trimountain	53¼	53	53¼
4,995	Trinity	41	39¾	39¾
450	United States	20⅜	19¾	19¾
50	United States Oil	12	12	12
490	Utah	30½	30	30¼
120	Victoria	4⅞	4¾	4¾
50	Winona	2½	2½	2½
246	Wolverine	59¾	59	59¼
20	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

British Columbia, 16½ bid, 18 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 24.—New York Exchange commanded 25 cents premium to-day. Money for call and time loans was unchanged at 4½@5 per cent.

Business on the Stock Exchange was light, but prices generally were well held. There appeared to be a good demand for Tin Can, at the opening, at 28 for the common and 76⅝@76¾ for the preferred. Diamond Match, Biscuit and the Traction stocks were steady around Saturday's closing prices. There was no new feature to the trading. The bond list was dull. Union Loop 5s sold at 114¼.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	American Can	28	27⅝	27⅝
450	American Can pf	76⅞	76⅝	76⅝
150	American Linseed	24⅝	24	24⅜
70	American Linseed pf	64	63¾	64¼
100	American Strawboard	25⅝	25¼	25¼
1,540	Chicago Union Traction	20	19½	20
105	Chicago Union Trac. pf	58	58	58
767	Diamond Match	148	147	147
190	Lake Street Elev.	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
10	Metropolitan Elev.	35	35	35
200	Metropolitan Elev. pf	92	92	92
233	National Biscuit	45¼	45	45¼
40	National Biscuit pf	103	102¾	102¾
18	Northwestern Elev.	47	47	47
18	Northwestern Elev. pf	92	92	92
250	Shelby Steel Tube	12	11½	12
40	Street's Stable Car	22¾	22¾	22¾
15	West Chicago	103½	103½	103½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 24.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Window Glass	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
10	Crucible Steel	23	23	23
455	Crucible Steel pf	55½	55	55½
330	Consolidated Ice	21½	21	21½
5	Consolidated Ice pf	40	40	40
50	Consolidated Traction	22½	22½	22½
10	Citizens' Nat. Bank	80	80	80
100	Erie & Pitts. R. R.	82	82	82
40	Guarantee T. & T.	136	133	136
$1,000	Junctional Term. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
50	Mercantile Trust	220	220	220
$2,000	Monong. L. & P. 5s	115	115	115
3,032	Pittsburg Coal	33½	32¾	32¾
912	Pittsburg Coal pf	98¾	95	95
200	Pittsburg Brew	27¼	27¼	27¼
52	Pittsburg Brew. pf	45	45	45
$5,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	115	115	115
180	Pittsburg Plate Glass	170¼	170	170½
50	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	194	194	194
140	Pressed Steel Car	45½	45½	45½
100	Philadelphia Company	51	51	51
1,800	U. S. Steel	49⅝	48⅝	49½
885	U. S. Steel pf	99¼	99	99
20	U. S. Glass pf	141	141	141
50	Underground Cable	215	215	215
413	Real Estate Trust	255	255	255
600	River Coal	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
50	River Coal pf	49	49	49
$3,000	River Coal 6s	119	119	119
25	Switch & Signal	70¼	70¼	70¼
60	Third Nat. Bk. of Pitts.	185	185	185
1,670	Window Glass	53	51⅞	53
375	Window Glass pf	95	94½	95
629	West. Elec. 2d pf	70	69¾	69¾

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $43,000 5 per cent. short-term bonds at 109.0506, $63,400 threes at 108.8898, and $2,450 fours at 113.8973.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Considerable activity showed in the outside market yesterday, but prices were more irregular than they were at the close of the week. Some of the more active issues advanced and closed with net gains, while others were under selling pressure and closed below Saturday's final quotations. There was little in the way of news to affect prices, and price movements were in few cases assignable to special causes. In a general way the market was similar to that of the Stock Exchange, where there was considerable irregularity.

⁂

DETROIT SOUTHERN was active for the first time. Some few transactions were made in the stock last week, but only yesterday did the market in these shares broaden out. As a result of the day's transactions, the common stock showed a net gain of 2 points and the preferred a net gain of 1 point. The latter sold as high as 41¼, and was traded in to the extent of 500 shares or more. The common, of which there was very little offered at the opening, was bid up quickly to 17½. After a sale at this figure a good deal of stock came into the market around 17, and a reaction was quickly had which carried the stock back to 16. Considerable interest was taken in the stock, as it is generally expected that it will have an active market.

⁂

SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were active and firmer. The advances showed by the common and preferred stocks were not large, but they were both in considerable demand. The latter showed a net gain of five-eighths of a point, closing at 53⅛ bid. The bonds shared the strength of the stock and closed with a net gain of half a point, at 85 bid. The day's transactions were in the common, and the preferred stock amounted to 5,000 shares or more.

⁂

AMERICAN CAN was fairly active but quite irregular. The common sold down to 27⅝, and then back to 28, closing at 27¾ bid. The preferred stock declined from 76⅞ to 76, selling back to 76½ at the close.

⁂

OTIS ELEVATOR common remained strong. It sold up to 36⅛, and closed at 36 bid, a fractional net gain. It is asserted that the present advance in the stock is due to buying in anticipation of the probable declaration of a dividend in the near future. Thus far, however, nothing definite in regard to the policy of the company in respect to the declaration of dividends on the common stock has become known.

⁂

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT was traded in to the amount of several hundred shares at 24, which showed an advance of nearly a point over the best bid made at the close of the week. United Railways preferred also sold up to 79, at which price 200 or 300 shares changed hands.

⁂

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares, but showed no change in price. It closed at 13¾ bid.

⁂

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE, which on Friday and Saturday was quite strong, reacted sharply yesterday. The common stock closed with a net loss of 1½, at 32 bid, and the preferred with a net loss of 1 point, at 88 bid. The trading in the two issues amounted to 1,500 or 2,000 shares.

⁂

AMERICAN MALT 6s sold up to 94⅝, and closed with a net gain of half a point.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 24. Bid.	Asked.	June 22. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	59	57	59
American Can	27¾	28	27¾	28
American Can pf	76	76½	76¾	77
American Chicle	80	87	80	87
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40	41	40	41
Am. Locom., w. i.	32	33	33½	34
Am. Locom. pf., w. i.	88	88½	89	89½
American Malt 6s	93½	94	93½	94
*American Thread pf	4	4¼	4	4¼
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	24	25	23⅝	24⅝
*British Columbia Copper	15⅝	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜
British Exchequer 3s	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
Canada Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	36¼	37	36¾	37
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Central & So. Am. Tel	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	4	4¼	4	4½
Compressed Air	17½	21	17	25
Con. Refrigerating	8½	9	8¼	9
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4½	3	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	29	34	29	34
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	68	68¼	68⅞	69¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	106½	107¼	106½	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	82	85	82	85
Denver & S. W.	70	70¾	69½	71
Denver & S. W. pf.	69	71	69	71½
Denver & S. W. 5s	95½	96¼	95½	96½
Detroit Southern, w. i.	16	16½	14	..
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	41	41½	40	41
Diamond Match	146	147	145	147
Electric Boat	21	25	21	23
Electric Boat pf	50	53	50	53
Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	4	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	8	12	8	12
Electric Vehicle pf.	18	22	18	22
†Electro-Pneumatic	2	2½	2	2½
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf.	35	45	35	45
Farmington Coal & Coke	3	4	3	4
General Carriage	1⅞	2½	1⅞	2½
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	44	46	44	46
Havana Commercial	10¼	12	10¼	12
Havana Commercial pf.	46	49	46	49
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Iron Steamboat	1½	2	1½	2
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	2½	3	2½	3
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	26	28	26	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	87	89	87	89
Nat. Sugar pf.	107	110	107	110
New England Transport	2¾	3½	2¾	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E., L. & F.	22	25	22	25
N. Y. & Q. E., L. & P. pf.	69½	72	69½	72
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	155	150	155
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	13¾	14	13¾	14
Old Colony	110	120	110	110
Otis Elevator	36	36¼	35⅝	35⅞
Otis Elevator pf.	94	95	94	95
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	¾	½	⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35⅝	36½	35⅞	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	75	76	73	76
Roof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat. & Light	145	150	145	150
St. Louis Transit	23½	24½	23¼	24
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85¼	86	84½	85
Seaboard Air Line	30¼	30¾	30	30¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	53⅛	53¾	52½	52⅝
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & P. 5s	81½	82¼	81½	82½
Stand Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	120	..	120	..
Standard Oil of N. J.	770	775	770	775
Storage Power	8	11	8	11
Tennessee Copper	22½	22½	22½	22½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A.	..	..	..	..
Tull paid	4	6¼	5	6
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	68	70	67	70
Union Copper	6¾	6¾	6¾	7

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, coupon, 1925 ..... 138¾
2,000 .....
Am Bicycle 5s 75
4,000 .....
1,000 78
Am Tob scrip
25,000 101
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 98¼
1,000 .....
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 104½
15,000 .....
5,000 ..... 104⅝
500 104
Registered
10,000@83 104
15,000@83 ..... 103⅝
Adjustment 4s 121
20,000 .....
Met W S El of Chi 1st 98⅞
1,000 .....
1,000 ..... 99⅜
1,000 ..... 99⅝
Adjust 5s, stamped
10,000 ..... 96½
500 96
1,000 ..... 96⅝
1,000 ..... 96⅝
Aus & N W'n 1st 110¾
15,000 .....
Balt & Ohio, S W'n Div 3½s 91¾
27,000 .....
10,000 ..... 91⅝
25,000 ..... 91⅝
10,000 ..... 91⅞
15,000 ..... 91⅝
9,000 ..... 91⅞
15,000 92
Balt & Ohio 3½s 97¼
50,000 .....
Balt & Ohio 4s 104
1,000 .....
5,000 ..... 103⅞
3,000 104
Balt & Ohio sub ctfs for 4s, con. gtd, 1911, 4th ins pd 108½
90,000 .....
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s 112½
2,000 .....
B'klyn Un El 1st 108½
2,000 .....
5,000 ..... 102¾
2,000 ..... 102¾
B'klyn W & W H 5s, tr co ctfs 107½
1,000 .....
1,000 74
9,000 ..... 74½
Cent of Ga con 5s 98
40,000 .....
10,000 ..... 108½
15,000 ..... 108⅝
2,000 ..... 108½
6,000 108
Cent of Ga 1st inc 80½
2,000 .....
Cent of Ga 2d inc 67⅜
1,000 .....
5,000 ..... 34⅜
14,000 34
2,000 ..... 34¼
6,000 34
Cent of Ga 3d inc 20¾
9,000 .....
1,000 ..... 20¾
10,000 ..... 20¾
5,000 ..... 19⅞
3,000 ..... 19⅛
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered 131½
2,000 .....
500 ..... 130⅜
5,000 ..... 131½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 102⅛
5,000 .....
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 87½
15,000 .....
10,000 ..... 87⅝
12,000 ..... 87⅝
Ches & O con 5s 121
9,000 .....
6,000@20F 120
Registered
1,000 121
Ches & O gen 4½s 108½
1,000 .....
1,000 ..... 108⅝
Chi & Alton 3½s 87½
1,000 .....
25,000 ..... 87¼
2,000 ..... 87½
Chi, Bur & Q, Neb Ext 4s 103½
2,000 .....
Chi, Bur & Q, Denver Div 4s 101¾
5,000 .....
Chi, B & Q con 7s 109⅝
1,000 .....
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, when issued 99½
1,000 .....
20,000 ..... 99⅛
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 108¾
5,000 .....
C, St P & M 1st 139
3,000 .....
Chi Term Tran 4s 96½
5,000 .....
21,000 ..... 96⅛
Col Mid 1st 4s 85
15,000 .....
Col Mid 1st 3-4s 85
15,000 .....
2,000 ..... 84½
Col & South 1st 4s 89⅝
5,000 .....
Del, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s 33
2,000 .....
Erie 1st con 4s 101
60,000 .....
Erie 1st con 7s 141⅝
12,000 .....
Erie 1st gen 4s 90⅝
11,000 .....
10,000 ..... 90⅝
6,000 91
7,000 ..... 90⅝
22,000 ..... 90⅞
9,000 ..... 90⅝
Evans & T H 1st con 6s 126
6,000 .....
Ft Worth & D C 1st 107½
1,000 .....
Gal, Har & S A 1st 113¼
3,000c .....
3,000 ..... 113½
Hock Val 1st 4½s 108½
7,000 .....
Hous & Tex Cent 1st 5s 113
2,000 .....
Ill Cent 4s, 1952 ..... 105½
15,000 .....
Int & Gt N 2d 5s 101
2,000 .....
Inter Paper 6s 110½
1,000 .....
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 118
4,000 .....
Kan City South 3s 70
20,000 .....
Long Island gen 4s 102
5,000 .....
Total sales $2,128,500

Kings Co El 4s 93¾
5,000 .....
20,000 ..... 93⅞
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s 102½
34,000 .....
Long Island unified 4s 99½
1,000 .....
3,000 ..... 104¼
Manhattan con 4s 105½
90,000 .....
1,000 105
Met St gen 6s 121
20,000 .....
Met W S El of Chi 4s 103⅜
3,000 .....
Mex Cent con 4s 89
3,000 .....
30,000 ..... 89¼
Mex Cent 1st inc 36¾
5,000 .....
25,000 ..... 36½
10,000 36
10,000 ..... 36½
10,000 36
Mex Cent 2d inc 25¾
10,000 .....
Mex Inter con 4s 91
10,000 .....
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 90½
1,000 .....
500 ..... 90¾
3,000 89
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 105
1,000 .....
Mo Pac trust 5s 108½
5,000 .....
20,000 ..... 108⅝
Nash, C & St L 1st con 5s 114½
9,000 .....
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s 97¾
3,000 .....
N Y C & St L 4s 102¾
20,000 .....
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s 98
40,000 .....
N Y N H & H 4s, con deb ctfs 202
1,000 .....
Nor & W con 4s 102⅜
17,000 .....
500 ..... 102¼
North Pac 4s 103⅞
5,000 .....
North Pac gen 3s 72¾
3,000 .....
33,000 ..... 72½
25,000 ..... 72⅝
North Pac, St P & Dul Div 4s 100
1,000 .....
Reading gen 4s 98⅜
20,000 .....
5,000 ..... 98⅝
5,000 ..... 98¾
3,000 ..... 98⅝
22,000 99
2,000 ..... 98⅝
Rio Gr West 1st 4,000s20F 103½
Rome, W & O con 5s 126½
2,000 .....
St J & G I 3-4s 111
1,000 .....
St L I M & South gen & ref 4s 93
65,000 .....
St L & S F gen 5s 119
2,000 .....
St L S W'n 1st 5,000 99
51,000 ..... 98⅞
5,000 ..... 98¾
9,000 99
St L S W'n 2d 82
20,000 .....
1,000 ..... 82½
San A & A P 4s 90½
16,000 .....
16,000 ..... 90⅝
2,000 ..... 90¾
South Pac 4½s 99½
18,000 .....
South Pac 4s 93½
10,000 .....
5,000 ..... 93⅝
10,000 ..... 93½
4,000 ..... 93¾
3,000 ..... 93⅝
4,000 ..... 93⅝
25,000 ..... 93⅝
South Ry 1st 5s 120
5,000 .....
1,000 ..... 120½
Stand R & T 6s 65
3,000 .....
Tex & P 1st con 5s 110⅞
10,000 .....
15,000 111
Tol, St L & W 4s 85¼
5,000 .....
25,000 85
Tol, St L & W 4s 67⅜
10,000 .....
Wabash deb, A 67½
20,000 .....
Wabash deb, B 34½
10,000 .....
10,000 ..... 34⅝
5,000 ..... 34⅞
10,000 ..... 34⅝
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s 93
3,000 .....
5,000 ..... 93⅜
10,000 ..... 93½
5,000 ..... 93¼
25,000 ..... 93½
Wheeling & L E Imp 5s 112
1,000 .....
Wis Cent gen 4s 92¼
5,000 .....
18,000 ..... 92¾
1,000 ..... 92⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$173,245,839
Gold	97,996,571
Silver	23,600,771
United States notes	13,703,644
Treasury notes of 1890	192,661
National banknotes	4,406,207
Total receipts this day	1,834,267
Total receipts this month	40,682,313
Total receipts this year	576,196,714
Total expenditures this day	1,265,000
Total expenditures this month	25,365,000
Total expenditures this year	502,292,266
Deposits in National banks	102,691,368
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	701,675
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	1,275,370
Customs	514,485
Miscellaneous	44,411

The condition of the Treasury, divisions of issue and redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$289,928,789
Silver dollars	434,758,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,327,504
Silver bullion of 1890	46,961,496
Total	$772,975,789

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$289,928,789
Silver certificates outstanding	434,758,000
Treasury notes outstanding	48,289,000
Total	$772,975,789

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$53,400,011
Gold certificates	44,596,560
Silver coin and bullion	18,910,580
Silver certificates	4,690,181
United States notes	13,703,644
Other assets	19,802,727
Total in Treasury	$155,103,716
Deposits in National banks	102,691,368
Total	$257,795,085
Current liabilities	84,549,245
Available cash balance	$173,245,839

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

It is reported that liability insurance underwriters will agree to an increase in team rates.

The fire loss of Leerburger Brothers of 54 Beekman Street, which was sustained on Sept. 13, 1899, has been settled out of court, the insurance companies paying the loss in full with interest.

The North German Insurance Company of Hamburg has reinsured its American business, with the exceptions of risks located in Cook County, Ill., and the Pacific Coast, where its plant will be continued. The reinsuring company is said to be the Western Assurance Company of Toronto.

Extra Amalgamated Shares Listed.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Unlisted Securities yesterday admitted to dealings such additional stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company as has been issued, and the balance as it may be issued from time to time. The extra shares amount to $80,000,000, making a total of $155,000,000.

Boston Electric Companies Merge.

BOSTON, June 24.—The Directors of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the Boston Electric Light Company at a special meeting to-day voted to consolidate under the title of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investment Buying the Day's Feature—B. Stern Sells Fifth Avenue Plot—Wallace Building Sold.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Benjamin Stern to an investor, for $350,000, the plot of eight lots at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, being 100 feet in the avenue and 200 feet in the street.

The same firm has sold for P. M. Stewart and H. Ives Smith to William A. Barber, formerly Attorney General of South Carolina, the new five-story American basement dwelling 319 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, on lot 18 by 100.11.

The Wallace Building, 56 and 58 Pine Street, running through to 26 and 28 Cedar Street, has been sold by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to an estate which buys for investment. The building has a frontage of 45.6 feet in Pine Street and of 44.3 feet in Cedar Street, and measures 137.6 feet on its westerly and 134.11 feet on its easterly line. It was built by James G. Wallace and was sold to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company two years ago by Flake & Dowling.

An investor is reported to have bought from the estate of James Russell a lot in the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, which is the last of its holdings.

E. De Forrest Simmons has sold to a client for Max Jacoby the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 15 West Fifty-third Street, 24 by 65 by 100, for about $85,000.

E. Osborne Smith has sold for George D. Brower-Ancher to a Mrs. Fleming the four-story brick dwelling 554 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, on lot 17 by 100.

Stephen McCormick was the broker in the sale for A. S. Nichols to Josephine Guild of the five-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, on plot 35 by 100.

Thomas Farley has sold to Joseph T. Trainer the two-family brick and limestone dwelling 1,225 Tinton Avenue, on lot 20.5 by 110.

Louis Schrag has sold for John Barclay the three-story and basement private dwelling 346 West Twenty-second Street, on lot 20.10 by 98.9. The buyer is Oliver A. McMahon.

Simon Fine and K. Cohen report the sale of the four-story house 13 Varick Street and the five-story flat 17 Lewis Street.

Selena A. Bailey is reported to have sold the five-story American basement house 38 East Fiftieth Street, 23 by 100.5, to C. G. Peters.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Hill Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Jefferson Avenue, 50 by 100; foreclosure sale, to Co-operative Building Company, plaintiff $3,250

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

165 West End Avenue, five-story brick tenement, lot 25 by 80; bankruptcy sale, to Leo Hutter 15,200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, 1,302 Washington Avenue, 25 by 102, three-story frame building, on rear of lot; 1,304, east side, 73.44 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 23 by 102, three-story frame building.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 140 West Twenty-ninth Street, 470 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 30 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $31,894.10.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., 138 West Twenty-ninth Street, 20 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $31,883.86; 136 West Twenty-ninth Street, 20 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,880.85; 154 West Twenty-ninth Street, 20 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $31,883.85.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 101 East One Hundred and Second Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick store and flat, with one-story brick extension. Due on judgment, $21,321.75.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, voluntary sale, Elliott Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Juliana Street, plot 50 by 125, with two-story frame dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, East Orange, N. J., voluntary sale, 172 Prospect Street, plot containing 7½ acres, with three-story and basement brick dwelling and two-story brick stable.

By Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Frank B. Arthur, referee, 146 to 149 Centre Street, southwest corner of Walker Street, 75 by 69.4 by 75 by 70.3, seven-story brick stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $133,285.11.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Edward C. Perkins, referee, 164 Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 302.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 17.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,514.12.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, William H. Hirsch, referee, 697 One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 107.5 feet west of Washington Avenue, as widened, 16.8x100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,215.49.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, E. L. Parris, referee, 1096 to 1100 One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 80 by 100.11; 306 and 310, two four-story stone-front flats; 308, two-story brick building.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred B. Truax, referee, 158 East Sixty-fourth Street, 36 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 17 by 80.3, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,337.77.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., voluntary sale, northwest corner proposed Avenue A and Fifty-second Street, plot 94 by 156, with factory building; also interest in Avenue A and land under water.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, F. W. Yates, referee, 305 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, six-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $21,194.51; 307 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 by 100.11, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,183.77.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abram Kling, referee, 759 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 53.6 feet east of Brook Avenue, 27 by 100, five-story brick flat and store. Due on judgment, $17,199.70.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph I. Green, referee, 300 Morris Avenue, east side, 130.6 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, runs south 29.7 by east 87.3 by north 25 by west 5 by north 1 by west 96.6, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,565.28.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick store and flat, with one-story brick extension. Due on judgment, $21,321.75.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, M. H. Dahlberg, referee, 153 Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat and store. Due on judgment, $3,164.19; subject to mortgage, $16,250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

No. 801 Broadway, to a five-story brick store and loft building; J. McCreery, owner; Welsh, Smith & Proot, 11 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 100 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; George Ehret, owner; William Strom, architect; cost, $5,000.

Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 203 feet east of Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. P. Ward, 164 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Buchman & Fox, 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $4,000.

Seventieth Street, 121 East, to a three-story brick dwelling; M. K. Rogers, owner; R. S. Stevenson, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 449 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick tenement; P. A. Gallagher, 110 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, June 24.

BEACH AV, w s, 175.1 ft s of 149th St, 50x100; Saverio Rizzolo to Louis Rabe, quitclaim $1

GERARD ST, 113, e s, 17.8x50x17.4x50; Samuel E. Ayres to Mary Rockmovits, (R S $3.50, mtg $3,500) 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 198.3 ft n of 166th St, 100x87.6; William Shillaber, Jr., as trustee, to Catharine A. Lavelle, (R S $10.40) 10,400

MADISON ST, 283, n s, 23.7x100; Jennie Kind to Alexander Ullman, (mtg $28,750) 1

OLD BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 225 ft n e of Rose St, 25x100; Charles Wilhelm to Leopold Vath and another, ½ part, (R S $3.50) 11,000

OLD BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 225 ft n e of Rose St, 25x100; Charles Wilhelm, executor, to Leopold Vath and another, ½ part, (R S $3.50) 11,000

PYNE ST, e s, 550 ft n of Bayard St, 37.6x157, George E. Rumple to Smith Williamson, (mtg $5,000, all liens, R S $1) 2,000

WADSWORTH AV, s w corner of 187th St, 25x100; Robert R. Perkins to John O. Baker, (R S $7.50) 100

7TH AV, n w corner of 120th St, 100.11x125; J. M. Roseberry Long, referee, to William J. Nickias, (R S $21, mtg $225,000) 20,100

3D ST, 325 East, 20x96; Jennie Kind to Alexander Ullman, (mtg $10,000) 1

3D ST, 223 and 225 East, 46x96.2; John Welshar to Magdalena Welshar and others, 1-9 part, (mtg, $4,500,) re-recorded from April 29, 1881 2,000

16TH ST, e s, 273.9 ft n of 234th St, 150x304.2x150x300.2; with rights to strip adjoinings; William S. Andrews, referee, to Frederic R. Coudert, (R S $10) .. 10,000

35TH ST, 70 West, 18x98.9; Adele Kneeland, executrix and trustee, to James C. Parrish, (R S $50) 50,000

35TH ST, 102 East, 16.8x98.9; Amy C. Gurnard to Katharine K. Rhoades, jr., (R S $42.50) 42,500

44TH ST, s s, 208 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.4; Henry A. Vieu, executor, to William N. Cohen, (R S $15, mtg $11,250) 26,000

44TH ST, n s, 587.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x100.5; Margaret H. Trevor to Aaron Wolff, jr., (R S $32) 1

53D ST, 35 East, 20x100.5; Jacob Hays and another to William J. Hochstaetter, (R S $50.50) 50,500

71ST ST, s s, 174.6 ft w of 9th Av, 19.6x100.5; Jennie M. Oppenheim to Lydia V. Robinson, (R S $17.50, mtg $21,000) 1

80TH ST, 69 East, 20.6x102.2; Gibson Putzel to Frederick W. Marks, (R S $16, mtg $20,000) 1

80TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Mary L. Conolly, executrix, to Leonhard Gerlach and wife, quitclaim 1

93D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Edward Magda to Rosalie Magda, one-half part, all liens, (R S $3) 1

104TH ST, 305 East, 25x100.11; Rosa Lasorsa to Mary Santoro, one-third part, (mtg one-third of $9,000) 1

123D ST, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Sibilla Dudensing to Caroline Wiedhopf, (R S $2.50, mtg $8,000) 1

135TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Edward Magda to Rosalie Magda, one-half part, all liens, (R S $2.75) 1

144TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Alfred McIntire, executor, to Barbara E. C. Reeber, (R S $2, mtg $11,000) 13,000

144TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Jennie D. Averill, widow and executrix, to Barbara E. C. Reeber, quitclaim 1

174TH ST, n w corner of Fulton Av, 86.3x126.10x83.5x126.10; William H. Weiher to Lorenz Weiher, (mtg $10,000) 1

183D ST, n w corner of Wadsworth Av, 50x74.11; George R. Schieffelin to John O. Baker, (mtg $5,000, R S $4) 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 75; Josephine Stein, executrix and trustee, to Charles F. Petry, 2 11-12 years $1,320

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 28.4 ft s of 153d St, 56x113x50x86; the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to Patrick H. O'Connell, 21 years $1,500 1,800

SOUTH ST, 5; Aimy G. Gallatin to Jeremiah C. Murphy, 5 years 2,004

WEST ST, e s, lots 122 and 123, map of Dyckman property; George Heyer to Anton Eiskant and another, 8 10-12 years .. 2,100

2D AV, 2,378; Frances L. Glover to A. S. A., and S. Katzman, 4 9-12 years, $720 900

107TH AV, 889; Josephine Stein, executrix and trustee, to Charles F. Petry, 2 11-12 years 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAKER, John O., to Robert R. Perkins; Wadsworth Av, s w corner of 187th St, 1 year $5,000

BERGMANN, Nora E., and De Anjo Feersali to Augustus Van Cortlandt, William's Bridge and Westchester Road, e s, 1,671 ft s of Bronx and Pelham Parkway, William's Bridge to Westchester Road, e s, 3,053 ft s of Bronx and Pelham Parkway, and William's Bridge to Westchester Road, w s, opposite land above described, contains 6 257-1000 acres, 2 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

BIERNESSER, Joseph G., to Adolphus Courtright and another, as executors; Belmont Av, n w s, 25 ft n e of Lot 35, being part of Lot 36, map of Belmont, 3 years, gold 1,500

BYRNES, Louise M., to Lydia A. Scofield; Bay Av, s s, 435 ft w of Main St, City Island, 2 years, 6 per cent 400

COHEN, Alfred N., to Jacob H. Neustadter; 6th Av, 912, 3 years, 4 per cent. 22,000

EISKANT, Anton, and another, to George Ehret; West St, e s, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent 9,300

FABER, Jenny, widow, to Manhattan Savings Institution; Pearl St, 543 to 549, now 541 to 547, 5 years, 5 per cent. 150,000

GERDING, Julia L., to Emily S. Ewell; Webster Av, n w corner of 173d St, 3 years 4,500

GREIM, Leonhard, and wife to Anna M. Freifrau von Zedlitz und Leipe; 89th St, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

HOEPFNER, Michael F., to P. Ballantine & Sons; South St, 175, with the rear of No. 174, leasehold, demand, secures note 3,000

HOPPER, Garet, to Mary S. Todd; Tinton Av, e s, 160 ft s of Home St, due Oct. 21, 1901 1,000

JOHNSTON, Margaret A., to Margaret E. Mitchell and another, as trustees; 34th St, 225 to 330 East, 5 years, 4 per cent. 60,000

JUDSON, Spencer N., to Spencer H. True; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 114th St, all liens, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,100

KELLY, John, and another to Martin D. Fink; Amsterdam Av, e s, 24.11 ft n of 148th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

LAVELLE, Catharine A., to William Shillaber, Jr., trustee; Jackson Av, e s, 198.3 ft n of 166th St, 1 year 7,800

LYNN, Lucy E., to City Real Estate Company; 163d St, 424 and 426 West, 2 mortgages, 3 years, each 17,500

LYNN, Lucy E., to Vincent S. Mintzing and another; 163d St, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 mortgages, 3 years, each 17,500

LYNN, Lucy E., to Henry Keale; 163d St, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtgs. $70,000, demand, 6 per cent 17,454

LYNN, Lucy E., to Frank D. Wilsey; 163d St, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtgs. 887,453, demand, 6 per cent .. 6,000

MANTON, Marshall, to American Mortgage Company; 20th St, 210 to 214 East, 6 months, 6 per cent 10,000

McDEVITT, Margaret, and others, as trustees, and another to Irving Savings Institution; 121st St, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, re-recorded from April 29, 1901, 1 year, 4½ per cent 28,000

McMULKIN, Faith L., widow, to Ganseyoort Bank; 93d St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, demand 13,000

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to J. Frederic Kernochan and others, as trustees; 2d St, n s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years, 4½ per cent 28,000

PARRISH, James C., to Adele Kneeland, executrix and trustee; 38th St, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 42,000

RICKERSON, Martin L., to Margaret E. Mitchell and another, as trustees; 1st Av, 631, 3 years, 4 per cent., gold 10,000

ROCHMOWITZ, Mary, to Samuel E. Ayres; Yorck St, 113, 2 years 1,000

ROSENBERG, Jennie, to Monroe Eckstein Brewery Company; 10th St, 351 East, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent., collateral 400

SCHIELE, Anna, to Samuel V. D. White; Broadway, n e corner of 45th St, 173 to 177 West, due June 15, 1904, 4½ per cent 180,000

STEIN, Helene, to Isabel H. Cohen; 5th Av, w s, 77.5 ft s of 15th St, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

STERN, Benjamin, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 70th St, 8 West, due June 22, 1904, 4 per cent 25,000

TOMBACK, Samuel D., to Bradley & Currier Company; 80th St, 228 to 234 East, prior mtg. $74,500, 4 months, 6 per cent, gold 7,100

TOTTEN, Emma A., and another to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 44th St, n s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, rerecorded from March 1, 1870, due March 1, 1880, 7 per cent., to Charles VATH, Leopold, and another to Charles Wilhelm; Old Boston Road, s e s, 225 ft n e of Rose St, rerecorded from May 31, 1901, 1 year 15,000

WALLOWITZ, Fanny, to August Knatz; Goerck St, 30, prior mortgage, $17,500, 5 years, 5 per cent 4,500

WALLOWITZ, Fanny, to East River Savings Institution; Goerck St, 30, 5 years, 4½ per cent 17,500

WALLOWITZ, Fanny, to Grace K. Moore; Goerck St, 30, prior mortgage, $22,000, due Aug. 17, 1902, 6 per cent 779

WIEDHOPF, Caroline, to Carl Fischer; 123d St, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent 12,000

WIEDHOPF, Caroline, to Sibilla Dudensing; 123d St, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,250

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATTERBURY, Lewis B., to the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York $20,000

BECKER, C. Adelbert, to Susan Hamilton 12,000

CORIN, Hugo, to George Hermann 6,000

DELAFIELD, Emily P., to Francis T. Garretson 7,070

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Jacob M. Rich 12,000

LUKE, Jessie A., to Ellen M. Luke, 1-18 share 600

OUTREY, Raoul H. M., and another to the United States Trust Company 280,000

PRACHT, Elizabeth R., individually and as executrix, to Matilda J. Tietjen, assigns two mtgs 2,004

ROSENBERG, Herman, to Ross Vessell and another 4,500

TAUBERT, William H., to Herman Kappes ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society, assigns two mtgs, aggregating 355,000

TRUNDY, Eliza M., to Daniel Brady 600

ZWEIG, Julius, to Katharina Vetter 8,219

Mechanics' Liens.

GERARD AV, w s, 337 ft w of n side of 167th St, 25x100; Metropolitan Supply Company against Eugene M. and Ira G. Bowman, owners; E. M. Bowman, contractor; James Conlan, sub-contractor.

RIVINGTON ST, 263; Freidman & Greiman Brothers against Philipp Jaffe, owner and contractor $475

ROBBINS AV, s s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 158x100; Patrick J. Kane against Jenette R. Kirby, owner; Joseph M. Kirby, contractor 230

PROSPECT AV, 1,368 and 1,370; John J. Toohey against Eugene Hammond, owner and contractor 50

SD AV, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, 100x100; Samuel D. Tombeck against John Doe, owner; Germano Fioravanti, contractor. 1,575

17TH ST, 5 East, and 6 East 18th St; Harry W. Bell against George A. Heisler, owner; J. S. Heisler, contractor 703

17TH ST, 5 East, and 6 East 18th St; Antonio De Boner against George A. Heisler, owner; J. S. Heisler, contractor. 2,199

101ST ST, 330 to 336 East; Joseph Donello against Jerry Altieri, owner and contractor 213

112TH ST, 233 and 235 East; Pasquale Ventimiglia against Frank La Monte, owner and contractor 110

156TH ST and Westchester Av, s e corner, 13.11x irregular, and 156th St and Hewlitt Place, n w corner, 28.8x99.6 and irregular; Joseph Danella against Charles M. Simmonds and others, owners and contractors 400

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

123D ST, 226 East; Carl Fisher with Caroline Wiedhopf 12,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

125TH ST, 530 to 536 West; New York Lumber and Storage Company on S. Greco and others to Walter F. Kilpatrick 246

Lis Pendens.

Lis pendens filed yesterday, June 24.

BROADWAY and 99th St, n w corner, 50.11x100; Sara C. Tracy against Mary C. Cragger and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Foley.

BROOME ST, 297; Louisa M. Wood against Adolph Flisser and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. E. Haviland.

DOWNING ST, 24; May E. Nichols against Carrie Pendheim and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. S. Nichols.

PARE, A V, 1,662; Sarah Schuster against Margaretha Stauder and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Levy.

UNION AV, e s, 141.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x110.9x25x114; William H. Dewey against Mary E. Neale, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Bullard.

1ST AV, 2,340; Harry Marks against George Hooks and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. A. Sansky.

3D ST, 102 West; Department of Buildings against Sophia E. Poundt and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. D. Quincy.

3D ST, s w s, at intersection of s e line of lot of Edward E. Velt, 23.2x87.3, leasehold, 11th Ward; Joseph Liebmann and others against Sophia Stephan, Individually and as administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Liebmann & Maumburg.

4TH ST, s s, 144 ft e of Avenue D, 83.5x05x irregular; Jacob S. Haft against Harry Hertz and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

61ST ST, 111 East; Franklin B. Lord against Edward Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. H. Beers.

87TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of 5th Av, 10x1½ block; Kate H. Wakeman and others against John S. Phipps, (ejectment proceedings;) attorneys, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

104TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Louisa Henkel against John G. Kramer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Scheuer.

107TH ST, and Broadway, n e corner, 99.1x81.2x irregular; Jacob D. Butler against Joseph A. Stoll and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

125TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 27.11x 99.11; Mary E. Gerety against Mary E. Gerety, individually, and as administratrix, and others, (partition;) attorney, C. W. Fox.

126TH ST, 28 East; Eliza Salmon, guardian, against Jane F. McMahon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

136TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 100x100; Gustav Olsen and others against William P. Carroll and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. P. Carson.

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Wheat	.75⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32½
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Cotton, middling	.08 13-16
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opposite Grant's Tomb.
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At $1,200 rent, 5-story and cellar; strong building; 242 South St. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

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134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath, open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

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HALF MONTH FREE.
27th St., 225 West.—New house for colored tenants; four rooms and bath; hot water supply, ranges, &c.; handsomely decorated; rent $18 and upward. Mrs. Reggars, janitor.

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Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

1,440 Lexington Av., between 93d and 94th Sts.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents reasonable to small family; owner on premises.

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Fully furnished cottage, 8 rooms, large, airy; shade; rent two months, $160, or three months $200. Owner, Box 77, Freeport, L. I.

Lawrence Beach, Long Island, Seaside.—One hour; 13 rooms, furnished; rent very low. Dawson, Lawrence, L. I.

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Highlands of Navesink, N. J.—To rent, furnished cottage, overlooking ocean and Shrewsbury River; ten minutes from railroad station and steamboat landing; good drives. Samuel Dorning, 60 Broadway.

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SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
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"The Poplars" Farmhouse, on Lake Champlain, near Forts Frederic and Crown Point; boating, fishing; excellent table. Mrs. Frank S. Trimble, Chimney Point, Vt.

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Locust Hill Farm, Rock City, N. Y.—Large rooms; high elevation; large shady lawn; good fishing; good board. Address above.

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Colonial Mansion, Bellvale, Orange County, N. Y.; good roads; good table; large, shady lawn; free transportation; accommodates 25; terms, $6 and $8; transients accommodated; half mile from lake; foot of mountain. J. W. Benedict.

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Three rooms and board at quiet mountain house in the Berkshire Hills; 1,800 feet altitude; secluded, healthy; trouting; lake fishing; hunting; fine views; $6 per week. Address Box 107, Lee, Mass.

Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water; fresh farm products; city improvements; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station one mile. Particulars, Barber, New City, Rockland Co., N. Y.

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A delightful Summer resort in the Berkshire Hills. Write F. S. Heath, Monterey, Mass.

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Small hotel near the lake; good boating and fishing; choice table; prices from $10 to $15 per week; two golf links. Write for circulars and full particulars. K. M. PRICE.

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EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION
And the Harvard Examination for women will be held in New York, at the place and time as stated above for the Examination for admission to Harvard University.

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Easy weekly or monthly payments.
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LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
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DR. MOMENT IS REINSTATED

Brooklyn Clergyman Admits His Guilt and Is Rebuked.

Resolution Removing Sentence of Suspension Is Then Passed by the Presbytery.

The Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Moment, pastor of Immanuel Church, Brooklyn, whose alleged transgressions have agitated the Brooklyn Presbytery for nearly a year, yesterday returned to the Presbytery his call to Immanuel Church, pleaded guilty to the charges of untruthfulness and contumacy that had been preferred against him, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Presbytery.

The Presbytery, acting upon the initiative of the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson, voted, in view of the statement of Dr. Moment, to rebuke him. The rebuke was administered by the Acting Moderator, the Rev. Warren H. Wilson, and after its utterance it was voted to restore Dr. Moment to his functions as a minister of the Church.

The members of the Presbytery met yesterday for the purpose of trying Dr. Moment, who had up till then refused to return his call, and who was charged with untruthfully stating to a newspaper reporter that he was not accused of immorality at the trial which ended with his suspension last November. Dr. Moment, on the previous Monday, had denied the right of the Presbytery to proceed against him, as well as its right to demand his recall. The Presbytery had, however, overruled all of his technical objections.

When the meeting was called to order and convened as a court, the Rev. Dr. Carson said he had great satisfaction in saying that Dr. Moment would read a statement. The Presbytery voted to hear it, and Dr. Moment walked forward, and in a clear and distinct voice, read a long typewritten document. While reading his statement he handed his call to Immanuel Church to the Clerk of the Presbytery. The essential portions of his statement were as follows

"I am persuaded that the charge of untruthfulness is based on a misunderstanding of what I meant when I said that no one had ventured to perjure his soul by swearing immorality against me on the preceding trial. In the sense in which I used the word, I meant immorality in the grosser form, and, as so used, the statement was true, but in the broader sense in which the word might be taken, my statement would not be regarded as true. I had no intention to speak anything that was not true.

"With reference to the charge of contumacy based upon my failure to return the call of Immanuel Church into the hands of the Presbytery, and upon disobedience to the direction of the Judicial Commission, that I refrain from preaching in Immanuel Church, I admit that my action in these particulars was ill-advised and misguided.

"With reference to the charge of conduct unbecoming a minister, I would say that I am absolutely innocent of any wrongdoing in the way of immorality in its grosser form. I do confess to certain conduct that was unbecoming a minister of the Gospel, without, however, any realization at the time that the conduct was reprehensible in itself."

Dr. Moment then proceeded to say that with the qualifications which he had made, he pleaded guilty to the charges against him.

The Rev. Dr. Carson submitted a motion that, in view of the statement of Dr. Moment, he be rebuked. This motion was seconded by Dr. Joseph D. Burrell, the Rev. Dr. Foote, and the Rev. Joseph Williamson, Jr., of the prosecuting committee.

The Rev. Dr. Donald McLaren thought the Presbytery should not allow itself to run away with its emotions, and moved to go into executive session and decide the case. Immediately there were protests from every side. Dr. Carson said that, if it would not be discourteous, he would refuse to sit in any more executive sessions. He thought the case should be decided in the eyes of the whole world. Dr. McLaren's motion was supported by only two votes.

Dr. Carson's original resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Acting Moderator, then administered the rebuke. Dr. Moment arose from his seat to receive the rebuke, and the other members of the Presbytery stood up with him. Dr. Wilson said:

"Dr. Moment, it is my painful duty by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the Presbytery, and in view of the confession of guilt in regard to the matter charged against you, to administer the rebuke of the Presbytery to you, and I crave for you and ourselves God's mercy, and in His name I pray that it may be well with us all. Your words and sorrow have moved us deeply, and we are glad to welcome you back to us, in so far as your status has been affected by the resolution passed."

While another motion was being prepared, a recess was taken. About fifteen of the sixty members of the Presbytery present went over and shook hands with Dr. Moment. When the Presbytery reassembled, it adopted, with one dissenting voice, this resolution offered by Dr. Carson:

Whereas, The Presbytery has heard the statement of the Rev. Alfred H. Moment, D. D., concerning the charges on which he was tried and found guilty by the Presbytery through its Judicial Commission, and,

Whereas, The Rev. Alfred H. Moment, D. D., has expressed in this statement his sorrow and contrition, and has asked the forgiveness of Presbytery; therefore

Resolved, That the sentence of suspension passed by this Presbytery upon the said Rev. Alfred H. Moment, D. D., be and hereby is removed, and he be restored to his functions as a minister of the Gospel.

The members of Immanuel Church refused to say whether Dr. Moment would be again called. Another preacher has been announced to fill that pulpit for next Sunday. Dr. Moment is now the pastor of no church. He is simply a member in good standing of the Brooklyn Presbytery.

LAWYER PATRICK SUED.

Dispossess Action for Non-Payment of Rent—Wishes Some One Would Oust Him from Tombs.

Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, who is in the Tombs Prison charged with murder and forgery in connection with the death of Millionaire Rice, is the defendant in an action for non-payment of rent, brought in the City Court by the executors of the Bernheimer estate through Lawyer Sigmund Wechsler of 261 Broadway.

According to Lawyer Wechsler, Patrick leased 316 West Fifty-eighth Street in May, 1900, for three years, at a yearly rental of $1,650. Since Patrick's incarceration in the Tombs Prison no rent has been forthcoming. The house has been taken care of by Mrs. Francis, his housekeeper, who testified for him at the preliminary examination held before Justice Jerome. A representative of the Bernheimer estate called upon Mrs. Francis for the payment of the rent. She declared that she had no money, and referred her caller to Patrick. The accused lawyer also said he had no money, so the claim was put in the hands of Lawyer Wechsler for collection.

Mr. Wechsler visited Patrick in the Tombs Prison, and there served him with a copy of the complaint, and also notice of the dispossess proceedings to be instituted against him. Patrick took the papers, sighed, and said, with much feeling:

"I wish some one would serve me with a dispossess notice to oust me from the Tombs. You may be sure I would vacate before the three days' grace expired."

CONTEST OVER LACY ESTATE.

Examination of Witnesses Begun to Determine Legality of a Codicil.

The contest over the will of John Lacy, lace manufacturer, was commenced yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. The estate is worth several hundred thousand dollars, nearly all of which went to his widow and daughters. One bequest of $1,000 was in a codicil increased to $8,000, and it is this bequest which is being fought by Mrs. Lacy and her children.

The beneficiary under this bequest was Mrs. Ellen Healy, who had been his nurse for thirteen years. The contestants allege that she used undue influence on the testator and that he was incompetent at the time the codicil was drawn.

The only witness called yesterday was Lemuel Skidmore, the lawyer who drew the codicil. Mr. Skidmore testified to calling on Mr. Lacy three days before he died and at his request drawing the codicil. He said that Mrs. Healy was in the room at the time, and as far as he could judge the testator knew what he was doing and no undue influence had been used. Mrs. Healy's daughter, who was a witness to the codicil, will go on the stand this morning.

THE CHARGE FOR PARK CHAIRS.

Park Commissioner Clausen Thinks the New Plan a Good One.

Park Commissioner Clausen said yesterday that the privilege granted to Oscar F. Spate to provide reed-bottom chairs in certain portions of Central Park, for which a small fee was to be paid by those using them, was allowed under the general authority of the Park Commission to license park privileges.

"We have to license the restaurants, the donkeys, the goat wagons, the boats, the miniature railroad, and the various other privileges," he said. "In the case of these chairs, we charge a license fee of $500 a year. The charges are usually apportioned in accordance with the extent of the privileges granted.

"It has seldom been the case that any park privileges were granted under competition. The theory is that it is better that a small fee shall be charged and the public get the benefit, rather than that a large license be exacted and the citizens have to pay more for individual enjoyment of the privileges allowed."

Mr. Clausen said that the newly undertaken plan had been tried in many European parks with good results. He said the matter was an experiment here, but one that he believed would be found to be a good scheme. He said he was glad of the discussion that had been aroused on the subject.

DEBTS BANKRUPTS MUST PAY.

Court Decides Judgments Are Not Exempt on Dr. Tinker's Motion for Discharge from One of $50,000.

An application made on behalf of Dr. Charles A. Tinker to have a judgment for $50,000 and costs, obtained by Frederick L. Colwell against him on Feb. 2, 1897, for alienating the affections of Mrs. Genevieve L. Colwell, discharged and wiped from the records of the Supreme Court, was denied yesterday by Justice Gildersleeve.

Dr. Tinker, to escape this judgment, began proceedings to be declared a bankrupt. On Feb. 2, 1900, he received his certificate of bankruptcy and was discharged from the payment of all obligations to his creditors, with the exception of debts exempted by the bankruptcy law. He then made the application to have the judgment wiped from the record of the court. Justice Gildersleeve holds that this judgment is not exempted by the bankruptcy law.

The Colwells, who were prominent in Harlem circles, were married in 1889. Dr. Tinker was their family physician. Colwell, with several detectives, broke into his wife's bedroom and found Dr. Tinker and his wife together. Besides suing for a divorce, Colwell brought a suit for $50,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections, and received a verdict for the full amount claimed. Dr. Tinker subsequently tried to have the judgment set aside as excessive and against the weight of evidence, but was unsuccessful.

MRS. BARKER VISITS HUSBAND.

Calls at Jail with Three of Her Friends —Ecclesiastical Trial for the Rev. John Keller Discussed.

Mrs. Thomas G. Barker, wife of the convicted assailant of the Rev. John Keller, visited her husband in the Hudson County jail yesterday for the first time since his conviction. She was accompanied by Miss Germond, Mrs. Malloy, and a man whose name was not divulged. They arrived at the jail in a coach shortly after 2 o'clock, and were at once escorted to the reception room, to which Barker was admitted a few minutes later.

Warden Sullivan says the meeting between Barker and his wife was very affectionate, but he did not hear what was said, as he withdrew at once, leaving a guard outside the door. The interview lasted about an hour. As soon as it ended the party re-entered the coach and was driven back to Arlington. No one was permitted to speak to Mrs. Barker or her friends when they arrived or departed.

Richard V. Lindabury of Elizabeth, N. J., who has been retained by Mr. Keller's friends, was in Jersey City yesterday and had a brief consultation with Marshall Van Winkle and Albert C. Wall, counsel for Barker. Mr. Lindabury said that he should advise Mr. Keller to apply to Bishop Starkey for a trial by an ecclesiastical court.

"I shall also insist," he added, "upon a public trial. The public will not, of course, consider the findings of an ecclesiastical court as disposing of the case. It cares nothing about verdicts, but forms its opinions from the testimony as it reads it in the newspapers.

"A secret hearing would be worse than useless. I know little about the laws of Mr. Keller's church, but I suppose they permit a public hearing of charges against a clergyman. If it is impossible to have a public hearing I will advise against an ecclesiastical trial, for it would not serve to vindicate Mr. Keller unless all the proceedings were given to the public.

"The only alternative I can see would be a libel suit against one of the newspapers that published Mrs. Barker's alleged confession. I am loath to institute suit for libel against any newspaper, as I am convinced that there was no malice in the publication of Mrs. Barker's alleged confession. I have not yet communicated with Mr. Keller personally, but will probably do so in a day or two."

Mr. Van Winkle said nothing definite had yet been done regarding Mr. Barker's appeal.

"We cannot decide exactly what we shall do," he added, "until we have heard from Mr. Barker's friends. There will be no difficulty in securing bail, but the costs of an appeal will be from $800 to $900, and of course nothing can be done in that direction unless Mr. Barker's friends raise the money."

It is expected that Barker will be arraigned for sentence on Thursday.

PERJURY CASE CONTINUED.

E. S. Stokes Too Ill to Appear in Court Against Grahams Polley.

The second trial of Grahams Polley on the charge of perjury growing out of a civil suit involving the transfer of stock of the Hoffman House had begun before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday morning and nine jurors had been secured, when Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier announced that he had received word that Edward S. Stokes, the prosecuting witness, was seriously ill at his home, 209 West Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. Le Barbier declared that it would be hazardous to his life to compel him to be present, and moved that the case be adjourned indefinitely. John B. Stanchfield, Polley's counsel, acquiesced in the motion. Polley was tried once before and the jury disagreed.

Mr. Stokes was found sitting up at his home. He said that the hot weather of Sunday had overcome him. He said that his condition was not serious and that he would be able to be present in court to-day.

CONVICTED BURGLAR WON'T EAT.

Starving Himself, Is Sentenced to Nine Years in Sing Sing.

Refusing to eat since his conviction last week for burglary in the second degree, John Coogan, alias Frank Reynolds, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Newburger to nine years' imprisonment, and then hurried away to Sing Sing, at the request of Warden Hagen of the Tombs, who did not want the prisoner to die on his hands.

Coogan was convicted of having entered the house of John F. Doyle, at 14 West Eighty-seventh Street, on Feb. 18 last, by way of the porch. When discovered he was packing up the family silver. The police claimed that Coogan, or Reynolds, is an old "second story" man, and say he is well known to the police of many cities.

Immediately after conviction Coogan was remanded to the Tombs to await sentence. Since that time he has steadfastly refused to partake of any food. Warden Hagan reported this fact to Judge Newburger yesterday, and declared that the prisoner was starving himself to death. Judge Newburger, after passing sentence, issued an order to Deputy Sheriff Kelly to proceed to Sing Sing with Coogan immediately.

FIRED AS CROWD GAZED

Demented Man's Dramatic Attempts at Suicide.

Revolver Missing Fire the First Time, He Wrote a Note, Then Sent a Bullet Into His Head.

Laboring under the hallucination that his friends were trying to oust him from his position and that his wife thought him insane, Charles Lamb, thirty-five years old, attempted suicide by shooting himself yesterday afternoon in front of the office of the Consolidated Gas Company, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue, where he was employed.

Lamb, who lived with his wife and two children at Briggs Avenue and Fourth Street, William's Bridge, was employed up to a couple of months ago by the Consolidated Gas Company as a collector. It was his duty to collect the quarters that had been placed in the slot meters. Two months ago his mind gave way and he received a month's vacation with full salary to recuperate. His condition, however, did not improve, and he has been wandering about the streets muttering to himself and brooding over his imaginary troubles for several days past.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Lamb was noticed sitting on the curbstone in front of the Consolidated Gas Company's office, mopping his forehead with a handkerchief and apparently in great distress. Policeman March and several passers-by, thinking that he had been overcome with the heat, offered him assistance, which he refused. At length he arose, and standing against an iron railing drew a revolver and placing it against his right temple pulled the trigger. The cartridge, however, did not explode. He made an impatient gesture and walked hurriedly away. Turning into Lexington Avenue he sat on the stoop of a house and scribbled the following note:

June 24, 1901.

Hounded out of my position, which I had held for the past sixteen years, and slandered by the same party, and all for petty spite. But never mind. I go to my Maker without a fear and a clean mind. What I do to myself I should do to him, but will not for my children's sake. I will leave him to his God. C. LAMB.

P. S.—I pulled the trigger and it did not go off at 1:50 P. M. at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue.

Folding this note carefully and putting it in his vest pocket, Lamb retraced his steps, and again seated himself on the curbstone. His haggard, wild-eyed appearance caused a crowd to collect about him, and annoyed by questions as to whether he was in need of assistance, he suddenly jumped to his feet and drew his revolver. Immediately the crowd broke and scattered in all directions, and Lamb, with a wild laugh, placed the revolver to his right temple and, as the awe-stricken crowd watched him, he pulled the trigger. There was a sharp report, and he fell to the sidewalk unconscious. A hurry call was sent by Policeman March to Harlem Hospital, where Lamb was removed. His condition is critical.

When searched 2 cents, a rosary, and the note he had written were found, and in addition the following:

He had an easy thing with me. He knew where my work for the day would be. Then he would send some of his men to meet me. Driscoll, Eschart, or Morris, or in the evening he would have "Ed" Heaney meet me. When I complained of his treatment of me they told me I was mistaken. They all believed him. Even my wife thought that I was insane and that he had not abused.

At the office of the Consolidated Gas Company, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue, the Assistant Superintendent said that Lamb had, up to the time he was taken sick, two months ago, always been a most faithful and honest employe of the company, but that he had undoubtedly lost his reason; also that he evidently referred to the foreman of the meter shop in his note, but that there was not the slightest ground for the man's hallucinations.

CHARLES H. VINES A SUICIDE.

American Trading and Export Company's Manager Shoots Himself.

Charles H. Vines, forty years of age, the manager for the American Trading and Export Company, at 13 to 21 Park Row, shot himself yesterday afternoon, and died before a doctor could be summoned. Business troubles are thought to have been the cause of the suicide.

Vines, with his wife and baby, lived at 2,465 Broadway, where he had sublet an apartment, furnished, from Mrs. Robert Truepel, who was away for the Summer, at Mamaroneck. Mrs. Truepel returned to the city yesterday and went to the apartment at about 1 o'clock. She had not collected any rent from Vines, and was bent on getting some. She found him alone cleaning two revolvers. He explained that he was out of funds for the present, but would be able to give her some money in a few days. Mrs. Truepel, however, insisted that she must have some money. This seemed to exasperate Vines, who exclaimed:

"I haven't any money, and in a few minutes I'll blow my brains out."

Mrs. Truepel left the flat. On the ground floor she stopped to speak to the janitor, George H. Kessler, and while they were talking a shot was heard. The janitor ran up stairs and found Vines sitting on a sofa with a bullet in his left breast. The janitor summoned a policeman, who sent an ambulance call. When Dr. Hanan of the J. Hood Wright Hospital arrived he pronounced the man dead.

Mrs. Vines, who had been out, returned soon after the tragedy. She said that her husband had sent her away in the morning, telling her that he would be down town later, and that after she had done some shopping he wished her to meet him and go to luncheon with him. After waiting until 2 o'clock she had returned to find him dead. It appears that he sent the nurse girl of the family out with the baby at 11:30 o'clock, telling her to remain in the Park all the afternoon.

The janitor said that a butcher to whom Vines owed a bill had been in the flat a few minutes before Mrs. Truepel arrived. He pressed for payment, and Vines lost his temper.

MILES McDONNELL ON TRIAL.

Jury Selected in the Murder Case Arising Out of the Onawa Cafe Shooting.

Miles McDonnell, the Harlem gambler, who shot and killed George Price and wounded three other men in a fight in the Onawa Café, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue on December 28, last was placed on trial before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, charged with murder in the first degree.

McDonnel pleads that he acted in self-defense, and Levy & Unger, his counsel, promise startling developments before the trial is over. They intimate that the testimony will reveal the existence of a feud between two factions of Harlem gamblers, and it is understood that the woman said to have been the cause of the feud and of the consequent affray in the café will be called to the stand in the defendant's behalf.

McDonnell's wife, an elderly woman with a gentle face, sat beside her broad-shouldered husband yesterday while the jurymen were being selected. She and her husband held a conference as each talesman was called, and if his looks were not satisfactory to Mrs. McDonnell the defense promptly challenged. McDonnell, when the Coroner's jury voted for his discharge by a vote of eight to four, wore a long blonde mustache. Since his indictment he has grown a Van Dyke beard, which, in sharp contrast to his closely cropped brown hair, is almost entirely gray.

McDonnell contended before the Coroner, and will do so at the present trial, that George Price, the dead man, and Thomas Kennedy, said to be the representative in Harlem of a prominent Tammany official whose name is sometimes connected with the gambling resorts of that district, with Edward Courtney, had made it up to "do" him in the Onawa Café, and followed him to the saloon for that purpose. He declared further that Kennedy drew a pistol and attempted to shoot him before he produced his own weapon. This, he said, he did only after the others had begun to shoot.

The court room yesterday was well filled with small politicians, gamblers, sportsmen and their following. Nine jurors were selected. They were: Patrick T. Canavan, real estate agent, 136 Eighth Avenue, foreman; Charles Wissman, butcher, 349 East Fiftieth Street; John Vogt, piano maker, 539 West Thirty-ninth Street, Robert McGrath, express agent, 65 Spring Street; Albert L. Adams, carpenter, 207 East Eighty-third Street; Francis J. Mackey, station agent, Hunt's Point; Philip Wolfsilks, 691 Broadway; Charles F. Nicholson, salesman, 155 East Thirty-fourth Street, and Emory A. Stedwell, express company manager, 110 East Eighty-fourth Street.

MAY WAGE WAR ON GAMBLING.

Judge Jerome Says New Committee May Take Up Fifteen's Work.

Justice Jerome intimated yesterday that the formation of a new committee to wage war against protected gambling in the city in case the Committee of Fifteen decide to abandon their efforts in this direction was not improbable.

"Personally, I know neither directly nor indirectly of the formation of any such committee," he said, "yet I have not the slightest doubt that such a thing is possible. New York is a great city for committees, you know. It would be the greatest pity to throw away the mastery of the situation which we have obtained by three months' work. To hold things where they are, only a small amount of money would be needed; $3,000 a month would answer the purpose."

Replying to the suggestion that many people think that raids will not result in establishing connection between the police and the gamblers, Judge Jerome said:

"Well, we got pretty close to that when we found Frank Farrell's check in the place at 111 East Fourteenth Street. If that clue had been followed up by criminal proceedings against Michael Maher, who drew the check, don't you think some things of interest to the Committee of Fifteen and the general public might have been developed?"

The Judge said he did not think the raids of the Committee of Fifteen would gain votes for Tammany, but that they would have a contrary effect.

GAMBLERS WERE PUNISHED.

Thirty Caught in a Raid Get Sentences of from Ten to Thirty Days.

Thirty raid cases of the Committee of Fifteen were disposed of at the June term of Judge Warren W. Foster's Court of General Sessions, which was adjourned yesterday for the month.

Of these cases, which were prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney George W. Schurman, not one acquittal resulted. Nine were found guilty after a jury trial, and twenty-one pleaded guilty. Most of them were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from ten to thirty days.

Citizens' Union Hold a Meeting.

The City Central Committee of the Citizens' Union was in session at its headquarters on Union Square last night. R. Fulton Cutting presided. It was stated by one of the officials of the union that only routine business was transacted, and that the reports from the district organizations were of a most encouraging character.

PASSENGERS' JEWELRY SEIZED.

Watches, Brooches, &c., Taken from Pockets of Arrivals on La Bretagne.

Customs Inspector T. J. Donohue yesterday delivered to Chief Clerk Jesse C. Grant of the seizure room at the Public Stores two collections of jewelry which had been seized on Sunday from passengers on the French liner La Bretagne.

From a passenger named F. Billier was taken a collection embracing two gold watches, a fob chain, a diamond brooch, a pair of diamond earrings, a lady's neck chain, and three finger rings, worth altogether about $400, foreign value.

From another passenger, Louis Maaline, there were taken two pairs of diamond earrings, two diamond brooches, and a diamond marquise ring, all roughly estimated as worth $800. In each case the jewelry was found in the passenger's pocket. None of it had been declared.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACTION TO RECOVER A PIANO.—In an action brought by C. Albert Jacob against George Haefelein to recover possession of a piano it appeared that the parties entered into a contract by which the defendant hired the piano from the plaintiff for twenty-nine months and agreed to pay the rent of $290 in monthly payments of $10 each. In case of a default, Haefelein was to return the piano in as good condition as when received. On the trial in the Municipal Court defendant's wife testified that the piano was delivered to her before the contract was entered into, and that she never returned or willingly delivered it to anybody. Haefelein also introduced in evidence a sales account book of the plaintiff to show that his wife was charged with the piano. A judgment for the defendant has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, because the trial Justice refused to allow plaintiff's bookkeeper "to explain how it was that Mrs. Haefelein had the piano in her house prior to the making of the contract." The Court holds, by Justice Sewell, that defendant's general denial put in issue plaintiff's title as well as the wrongful detention of the property. "Upon that issue," says the Court, "defendant had the right to show, as he attempted to do, title out of the plaintiff without connecting himself with it. If the evidence of Mrs. Haefelein was sufficient for that purpose, the plaintiff was bound to establish his right to the possession as against her. The proposed testimony was intended for that purpose. The questions called for a fact—for the transaction or agreement under which she received and retained the property during the time testified to by him."

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HORSE FRIGHTENED BY AUTOMOBILE.—The Appellate Division, in the Fourth Department, has affirmed a judgment secured by Charles H. Mason in the Municipal Court of Rochester against Jonathan West for damages to the former's laundry wagon and horse by Mr. West's automobile. Mr. West and his wife were riding in their vehicle for pleasure. Plaintiff's horse had been left at the street curb, held by an iron weight of thirty pounds. The horse became frightened at the approaching automobile and ran away. Justice Spring, for the court, says that the testimony of the plaintiff tended to show that the carriage gave forth a loud puffing noise, which could be heard for two blocks; that the odor was pronounced; that as the carriage ran along, there was a humming sound from its engine; that steam or smoke issued from the exhaust; that teams had been frightened by it, and that at the time of the accident it was passing plaintiff's horse at a rate of ten or twelve miles an hour. "That the use of streets," says Justice Spring, "must become extended to meet the modern innovations of rapid locomotion is evident, and we do not mean to suggest that an automobile or any other of the present means of conveyance is an unlawful or improper user, but in this particular case there was evidence to support the judgment of the Municipal Court." Presiding Justice Adams dissented.

Suits with the back out—that is the lining back; half-lined we call them.
$18, $22 and $25.

Everything cooling:
Panama hats.
Low shoes.
Negligee shirts.
Flannel and serge suits.
Ice water.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
599 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
BEDROOM BARGAINS.
BIRDSEYE MAPLE.

	Were	Now
Bureaux	$27.00 to $46.00	$16.00 to $27.00
Chiffoniers	$27.00 to $56.00	$16.00 to $34.00

All with fine bevel mirrors.

Toilet tables, shaving-stands, desks, etc., in this cool, dainty wood, all now greatly reduced.
Carpets, mattings, summer rugs—everything to insure your cool comfort and to help you defy the thermometer on "Long Credit."
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

$4 BLUE SERGE COAT AND VEST. FAST COLOR, WORTH $6. Benson, 60 E. 14th, next to Keith's.

Upholstery Department.
4th Floor.

Lace Bed Sets, made of finest English Bobbinette, with wide lace trimmed valance. Complete with pillow shams,
$3.75, $5.50 and $6.50 per set.

200 pieces,—fine curtain muslin,—white, with embroidered centre and ruffles, or colored stripe designs,
15c. per yard.

Jaypore Print Table Covers—about one yard square,
35c. each.

Printed Portieres,—brilliantly colored Oriental patterns,—1 yd. wide x 3 yds. long and 2 yds. wide x 4 yds. long,
$1.00 and $2.75 each;
Usual price $1.50 and $4.25.

Sofa cushions, covered with India prints and various Eastern stuffs. About 24 inches square,
$1.00 each.

Embroidered, art Ticking laundry bags,—numerous colors,
55c. each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Cotton Dress Goods.

Imported silk and cotton novelty fabrics.
Open-work grenadine weaves. Dotted and fancy weave linens.
Batistes. Embroidered Swiss. 40 inches wide. All fashionable colors.
75c. per yard.
Value $1.25.

10,000 yards,—printed India Dimities. Stripes, dots or floral patterns,—colored or white grounds.
15c. per yard.
Value 25c.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
REDUCED.
Comfort for Summer-Land.
General clearing sale of our Summer furnishings, including
SAN JO RUGS.

	Were	Now
6 x 9 ft	$7.50	$5.00
7.6 x 10.6 ft	$11.50	$7.50
9 x 12 ft	$15.00	$10.00

(This is our own private fabric, of cotton and linen fibre, made in Japan.)
Mattings give more cool comfort than any other footing, save grass itself, and for city rooms give a breath from the country.
200 rolls CHINA MATTING—$5.50 (reduced from $10.00.)
Extra quality, 12 different patterns and colorings.
Reduced furniture—enameled and stained reed, rattan, etc., for indoors, veranda or lawn—far below factory prices, so promptly
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

O'Neill's
Women's Shirtwaists
The largest and best selected stock of Cotton Shirtwaists in New York. All the best styles and materials are here at the lowest prices.
An Extraordinary Offering To-day!
A special lot made to our order by one of the largest makers of Shirtwaists in the country. They are made from Choice Shirtings in Silk and Cotton mixtures, fancy and striped effects, plaited front and back, new sleeves and finished with stock collars, 1.98 Each.
Regular price would be 3.50,
ALSO EXCEPTIONAL VALUE IN
Wash Skirts.
Women's Duck Skirts in blue and black with small figure effects, new flounce shape, finished with three graduated bands of self-colored duck.
Regular Value 3.00.
Sale Price, 1.98 Each.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

The Choicest Plums
on the Clothing Tree are ready to pick this week—ripened in the Sunshine of Style—loosened by the gale of Low Prices:

Mid-Summer Suits of light weight homespuns, cheviots, serges, and flannels.
Trousers of dressy flannels, skeleton blue serge coats, to wear ashore or afloat.
Our Cool Clothes for suffering mankind—Fine Gauze Underwear, soft thin shirts—Open Work Hosiery—Foulard Silk Neckwear.
Low Shoes and Straw Hats—the stylish make of both.
Hackett Carhart & Co.
3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Household Linens.

HUCK TOWELS,—hemstitched.
22x42 in., very fine, $4.00 per doz.
22x40 in., heavy quality, $3.00 per doz.
Hemmed.
24x46 in., Damask ends,—$3.00 per doz.
20x38 in., Fringed ends,—$2.40 per doz.
20x40 in., all white,—$1.50 per doz.
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels.
23x49 in., Fringed,—$2.00 per doz.
23x45 in., Hemmed,—$2.40 per doz.
Pure Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.
Sheets.
72x90 in., Hemstitched,—$3.50 per pair.
90x96 in., Heavy round thread linen,—finished with open work, $5.50 per pair.
Pillow cases,—22½x36 in., 90c. per pair.
James McCreery & Co.,
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Spring & Summer weights. Reduced prices.
Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
New York: 16 West 23d Street
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$10 FLANNEL SUIT, COAT & PANTS. VALUE $15. MISFIT PARLOR. Benson, 60 E. 14th, next to Keith's.

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MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23d REGT. BAND
Every Evening, (Except Sunday)
PAIN'S WAR IN CHINA.
9 P. M. THE CIRCUS GIRL
THE MERRIEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES.
MATINEE SAT. AT 4. XTRA MAT. JULY 4. JULY 7—SOUSA and his BAND.

Proctor's Diversified Entertainments 15, 25, 50
Comedies, Varieties and Novelties.
5TH AV. Contin's 23D ST. Aft. & Eve. 58th St. Aft. & Eve. 125th St. Aft. & Eve. "The Man from Mexico" & "The Cape Mail." Varieties "The Nominee" & "To Oblige Benson." Varieties "All the Comforts of Home." Varieties. Mt. 15.25. ("The Private Secretary" "The Old Musician" Mt. 15.25. F. F. Proctor's Big Stock Co. 150 Artists.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. SAM S. SHUBERT INTRODUCES THE LONDON LAUGHING SUCCESS.
Mats., 2:30, Wed. & SAT. Eve'gs 8:30
The BRIXTON BURGLARY.
50th Laughing Performance To-night.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs., 8:15 Sat. Mat., 2:15.
AL HAYMAN & CO. Proprietors
FRANCIS WILSON Direction Nixon & Zimmerman
In Geo. W. Lederer's THE STROLLERS

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts. Every Evening, 8:15. Admission, 50 cents. TO-NIGHT, POPULAR PROGRAMME.

Terrace Garden, 58th & 59th Sts. near Lex. Av.
Concert To-night at 7 and at 8:15 o'clock.
THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

NEW YORK EVERY NIGHT B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Vaudeville & King's Carnival.
CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.
Crystal Covered; Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs. 8:30. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
With ETHEL BARRYMORE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Last 5 Nights. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FLORODORA

"PARADISE GARDENS." Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. On the Combined Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected. Roofs of the Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. (Republic Thea's.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St
JOSIE SADLER, MONROE, MACK & LAWRENCE, Others

Koster & Bial's Music Hall and Roof Garden. Daily Mats., 25c. Evgs., 50c. CHARMION, & Best Vaudeville Bill in Town.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

American Roof Rose Garden, 8th Av. and 42d St. Promenade concerts. The Mikado. Prices, 25 & 50c

HUBER Young Muldoon, wrestling; Daughter of Cuba; 20 features; 10 cts.

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS, TO-DAY. 4 P. M. ST. LOUIS vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY,
June 15 to July 4, 2:30 P. M., (Rain or Shine.) 9TH DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.
Pansy, Tidal and 4 Other Races.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 12 o'clock and every 20 minutes. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

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Fair and warm, variable winds.

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COMMISSIONER EVANS'S RETORT TO GEN. SICKLES

Produces Letters from the Latter Commending His Course.

Says He Is Proud of Results of His Efforts to Secure Proper Administration of the Pension Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Pension Commissioner Evans read to-day with interest and surprise the "rectification" by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of his statement to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Sunday's paper. His surprise was caused by the possession of assurances in writing held by him that Gen. Sickles has until now, so far as the Commissioner has known, been his warm friend and approver. When Commissioner Evans was called upon this afternoon and questioned concerning the agreement Gen. Sickles said he secured from Senator Scott for the removal of Mr. Evans after the election was over, the Commissioner's comment was:

"I know nothing of Gen. Sickles's contract with the National Committee. I never heard of it until he denied it Sunday, reconsidered it Monday, and admitted it Tuesday.

"I know nothing of Gen. Sickles's object in attacking me or the administration of the Pension Bureau at the present time. I am occupying a position of trust, and I have constantly refrained from replying to any such attacks, but it seems, in justice to those associated with me in the discharge of the burdens and responsibilities incident to the administration of this great trust, that I should not now remain silent. I had served in my present position over two years when Gen. Sickles wrote me this very nice letter—voluntary, unsolicited, opening up the correspondence himself:

23 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
May 27, 1899.

My Dear Governor Evans: I am surprised and pained to see the attitude toward you taken up by some of the Grand Army organizations. Your administration of your office seems to me worthy of the highest commendation, and, above all, from the veteran soldiers. If you think any expression from me to the President would be useful to you, I will cheerfully communicate with him. Sincerely yours,

D. E. SICKLES.

Hon. Henry Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

"On May 29, 1899, I wrote to the General thanking him for his kindly expressions, and in return he wwrote me the following encouraging letter:

23 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
June 10, 1899.

My Dear Gov. Evans: I have carefully read the inclosure in your recent letter, and I am not surprised to see its ample, clear, and convincing statements, showing the admirable administration of your office. I have written an earnest letter to the President, in which I have expressed the utmost confidence in you and the same measure of contempt for your critics. Sincerely yours,

D. E. SICKLES.

Hon. Henry Clay Evans,
Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

"I have other letters from the General equally as strong in commendation of my administration of the bureau.

"Afterward the members of the committee of the National Grand Army of the Republic on pensions visited Washington, in their official capacity. The commander in chief accompanied the committee. They were invited to investigate the workings of the bureau; they were not limited or restricted in any direction. The most cordial feeling existed between the committee and the Commissioner and other officials of the bureau. The report of their investigation, as submitted to the National Encampment, was all that I could ask for. There are the same Commissioner, the same deputies, the same offficials, the same 1,700 employes, (with few exceptions,) and the same practice in the bureau now as when Gen. Sickles extended his expressions of such generous approval of my administration. His approval was so strong that I placed his letters among those of many other distinguished gentlemen who had seen fit to express their approval.

THE SYSTEM AT FAULT.

"Surely, there is no lack of generosity on the part of the Administration when it distributes $140,000,000 per annum. Every patriotic American, every good citizen ought to want an honest administration of the Pension Bureau as well as all other branches of the Government. The General, in his interview, refers to my talking about individual cases. I did. He was here in the interest of further pension legislation. I pointed abuses out to him, and, what is more, he commended my course and gave me his most enthusiastic approval, in most forcible terms. He says I talked to him of a hundred cases. I could as well have used thousands as illustrations. I have criticised the system and the practices, and I have used object lessons to show to those interested the bad and unsatisfactory results, but it has always been my aim and object to protect the honor, the good name, and integrity and lofty patriotism of the Union soldier, to show that the fault is not with him, but with the system, which has been builded up from time to time, and which my honorable predecessors have criticised.

"Commissioner of Pensions Baker, in one of his annual reports, stated as follows:

We are compelled to rely upon evidence taken ex parte, in which the Government has not exercised the right of cross-examination, and upon which a decision could not be had in any court of justice. Fraudulent practices exist to a less extent in the invalid branch than in any other. The evidence to sustain a widow's or dependent case is purely ex parte. As a result of this, a very considerable percentage of those cases are wrongfully established.

"I use this to show that my discoveries are not new. I endeavored to interest Gen. Sickles, whom I knew to be engaged in obtaining remedial legislation that would prevent fraud upon the Government and protect the honor and integrity of the pension rolls. Hence I pointed out abuses.

"Again, in his report for 1876, Commissioner Baker used the following language:

The principal weakness of the system consists, as was then stated, in accepting as a basis of adjudication ex parte affidavits, which the Government has no power to sift by cross-examination, while at the same time it has no means of research for adverse testimony. In my opinion there can be under these conditions no security to the Government against dishonest claims, and probably the proportion of such claims which will be successfully prosecuted will increase rather than diminish, the dishonest attorneys becoming more skilled and the temptation to fraud becoming greater as the average value of pensions is enhanced by the accumulation of arrears of pension and growing liberality of legislation.

"'I am charged with bringing criticism upon the integrity of the system. My predecessors predicted as truly as ever did any prophet of olden times. Abuses have increased and multiplied, and I will here predict that, unless Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and those who engage in securing legislation make an effort to remedy evils and correct abuses, the time will come when the changes will be so swift that the gentlemen who have lived and fattened off the soldiers of the country will be compelled to seek other occupations:

"In his annual report for 1876 Commissioner of Pensions Bentley made use of the following language:

It provides for the settlement of claims upon ex parte testimony exclusively, given by witnesses who are entirely unknown to the office, and whose affidavits are almost universally prepared by claim agents who can receive no compensation for their services unless the claim is allowed. Moreover, the examining surgeon, who certifies to the existence, character, and degree of disability, is, almost universally, the neighborhood practitioner, whose professional interest it is to please the claimant at the expense of the Government. So, not only is the door thrown wide open for the perpetration of fraud and deception, but every interest connected with the preparation of the case for adjudication—the claimant, his attorney, and the examining surgeon—is adverse to the Government. A mere statement of the substance and character of the present system would, it would seem, be enough to condemn it for the class of cases we now have without any statement of its practical workings as known to the office.

"It is well to remember that Commissioner Bentley was appointed in March, 1876, by President Grant, the great soldier-President, and served throughout the entire Presidential term of President Hayes, having been succeeded by Commissioner Dudley in 1881.

INCREASE OF THE EVILS.

"The evils have increased and multiplied. They have never been corrected. Like conditions have existed since 1872, when Commissioner Baker called the attention of the department to the conditions that existed and which were beyond his control, and it must be remembered that Commissioner Baker was also the appointee of that great soldier-statesman, Gen. Grant.

"The claim agents referred to by my predecessors have grown and multiplied, and instead of there being a few hundred, as was the case then, there are many thousands now."

"The statement that the Commissioner has a brigade of Inspectors who travel all over the country with the main object of defeating pension applications on one technicality or another is so lacking in truth that it is hardly worth replying to. Just the reverse of this is the case. The corps of special examiners engaged in this work are authorized by law, and they are gentlemen. Many of them are ex-Union soldiers. They work under a printed book of instructions, and in every case sent to them they are expected to get the facts, whether such facts allow or reject the claim. About 225,000 claims have been adjudicated in the past twelve months; not over 25,000 of these have passed through the hands of the special examiners referred to.

"The principal object in having this corps of special examiners is to procure facts upon which to base settlements of claims, and their work, instead of retarding the adjudication of claims, hastens their settlement.

"I have no apologies to make for my administration of this great bureau. I have made mistakes, no doubt, but I have endeavored to be honest with my Government, respecting my oath of office, administering the laws as laid down in the practice with equal justice to all. In this I have had the cordial support of the many good employes in this bureau, from the highest to the lowest.

"I beg to call your attention to the fact that the disbursements through this bureau and the numerous agencies, since I came here, have amounted to $600,000,000 or more There have been no defalcations; there has been no misapplication, or misappropriation of public funds; there have been no bounty land scandals or charges of squandering public lands; there has been no selling of appointments or promotions. Can more be asked? Effort has been made to do justice to all.

"I have given four years of the best efforts of my life toward having this Government get control of its pensioning system, and I am proud of the results."

PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE.

Judge Taft Says It Works Well and the Rules Have Never Been Suspended.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 25.—William D. Foulke of this city has received a letter from Judge Taft relative to the operation of civil service in the Philippines, in which the writer says:

"I believe that the civil service law, which was the fifth law we passed, is as stringent as any law which has been passed in the United States. It has never been suspended for a moment. It was, of course, impossible to make the civil service law applicable the next morning after its passage, for the reason that it takes a considerable time to adopt the necessary rules and to prepare for the necessary examinations.

"We provided that, with the exception of soldiers, every person who might be temporarily appointed to a civil position in the islands between the time of the passage of the law, and the granting of the certificate by the Civil Service Board should be required to pass competitive examinations successfully before being appointed permanently.

"The establishment of provincial Governments presented another question of civil service, and we met it by providing that after March, 1902, all provincial officers except the Governor should be selected under the civil service law, by promotion and by competitive examinations. The commission is unit in thinking that the civil service law is all important here.

"We did not extend the act to school teachers, for the reason that school teaching is a profession, and as the selection of them through the Superintendent is made by consulting the heads of colleges and universities, it was possible for him to secure good evidence of the fitness of the person applying. But as soon as our first batch of teachers has been secured, under the great pressure for teachers in these islands, we shall extend the civil service law to the teachers as well.

"I desire to add that, in our civil service law, and in carrying it out to the letter, we have had the assistance, sincere and active, of both the President and the Secretary of War. We have not been obliged to make a single appointment at the request of the Secretary or the President. They have assisted us when we called on them for advice, but that is all, and they have had us understand that they were in sympathy with our purpose in making the law effective.

"We have secured quite a number of employes of the Civil Service Commission to assist us in perfecting the machinery, and Mr. Proctor of that commission has been exceedingly kind and displayed a great deal of interest in helping us along. The law has never been suspended since it was passed and no attempt has been made to evade its provisions."

Life Insurance in Massachusetts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 25.—The Insurance Department of this State will to-morrow publish the second part of its annual report dealing with life insurance. Commissioner Cutting takes up the major portion of it with a plea for the Massachusettts system of life insurance supervision and instancing that a regular life insurance company incorporated in the State has never yet failed.

To Raise Window Glass Prices Again.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—Another advance of 20 per cent. will be made in the price of window glass within a few days. This probably will be followed by another, which is to be considered at a conference to be held by the window-glass manufacturers and the National Jobbers' Association. The advance is caused by the limited supply and the enormous demand for the product.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

The train for the Thousand Islands which formerly left Grand Central Station at 9:30 P. M. now leaves at 6:25 P. M. Dinner is served in the dining car.—Adv.

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Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

TROUBLE OVER THE LIBRARY CONTRACT

The Lowest Bidder Asserts that He Was Unjustly Treated.

An Injunction Granted by Justice Blanchard—Tammany Politicians Said to be Interested.

The action of the Board of Estimate in deciding to award the contract for the erection of the New York Public Library in Bryant Park to Norcross Brothers is to be aired in the courts. L. Laflin Kellogg, representing the lowest bidder, Eugene Lentilhon, claims that Mayor Van Wyck and other city officials will have to take the witness stand and explain why the contract was awarded to Norcross Brothers, when their bid was $77,000 higher than that of the lowest bidder.

An injunction was granted yesterday by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court, and was accompanied by an orer to show cause which is returnable on July 1, at 10:30 o'clock.

The suit started is a taxpayers' action begun by William Bradley against the Board of Estimate, and the Commissioners of Parks to restrain the awarding and entering into of the contract with Norcross Brothers for performing the work and furnishing the materials required by Contract No. 3 for the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, and from doing any act or thing toward executing the contract.

The injunction was granted on the affidavits of Eugene Lentilhon, Philip B. Barker, and Harlow H. Curtis.

The affidavits in the case show that the bid of Lentilhon offering South Dover marble is $600,000 below that of P. J. Carlin; $700,000 lower than that of Thompson-Starret Company & Crimmins, and $96,000 lower than that of Marc Eidlitz & Sons, and $77,000 less than the bid of Norcross Brothers for Dorset marble. Norcross Brothers offered no bid for South Dover marble, and refused over their own signature to sell any Dorset marble to Contractor Lentilhon.

In the affidavits submitted by Lawyer Kellogg it is alleged that the Board of Estimate was induced to select the bid of Norcross Brothers by a misrepresentation of the architect, who, it was claimed, stated to the board that the Drexel Building was built from the quarry from which the Norcross Brothers were to take their stone and also that the quaries of Norcross Brothers had the facilities for furnishing the stone over that of P. J. Carlin, who bid for the same class of stone.

It is claimed by Lawyer Kellogg that no marble has been taken out of the Norcross quarry for building purposes for over twenty-five years, and that it is not a working quarry. The contention will also be set up in the suit that the Drexel Building in this city was not built of marble taken from the quarry, and that there are no buildings in the city built of the marble from the Norcross Brothers' quarry. The claim is also made by Lawyer Kellogg that the quarry of Norcross Brothers cannot furnish the stone required for the library building.

Lawyer Kellogg declared yesterday that he would show in his suit that the architect, Mr. Brainerd, did not recommend to the Board of Estimate that the bid of Norcross Brothers be accepted.

In the affidavits submitted yesterday Lawyer Kellogg makes the claim that the Library act contains no provision authorizing either the Board of Estimate or the Park Commissioners to make any award or to execute any contract, and that no contract can be made illegally by any of the authorities who seek to give the contract to Norcross Brothers.

The affidavits also claim to show that in its present form the contract violates the provisions of the Library act in that it provides that the work should be done and the money paid out upon the certificate and approval of the Commissioner of Parks for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, whereas the Library act in all its provisions requires and provides that the moneys shall be paid out solely and upon the certificate of the Park Commissioners and that they shall solely have power to supervise and construct the building.

The affidavits further claim to show that the preliminary steps necessary to be taken before the Board of Estimate could possibly act were not taken by the proper authorities. That in no instance did the Park Commissioners, who are alone authorized to act, did so act, but that all the preliminaries were taken by the Commissioner of Parks for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond instead of the Park Commissioners of the Greater New York.

The affidavits further claim that the advertisements for proposals were not properly made; that there was no designation of papers by the Park Commissioners; that the qualifications of Norcross Brothers had the facilities for furnishing the stone over that of P. J. Carlin, who bid for the same class of stone.

It is intimated that several Tammany politicians of influence have an interest in the matter, and Lawyer Kellogg said yesterday that he would use every endeavor to place the city officials and some Tammany politicians too on the witness stand to testify as to why they favor the highest bidder for the work. The amount involved in the contract is $2,758,000.

POLO AT BAR HARBOR.

Grounds Will Be Secured and a Team Selected at Once—A Yacht Club Organized.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 25.—The Summer residents and citizens of Bar Harbor met to-night for the purpose of arranging to secure a polo ground and to organize a polo team. There were other important matters relating to the Summer's programme discussed, such as the visit of the North Atlantic and British Squadrons and the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, which ends here. Efforts to get suitable grounds will be made at once. There are many men who play the game here, and they have been assured that the regular circuit of the crack clubs will be extended to Bar Harbor.

In an interview with Rear Admiral John H. Upshur to-night the latter stated that the North Atlantic Squadron was expected to come to Bar Harbor the latter part of August. There was organized formally to-day the Bar Harbor Yacht Club, which has come into existence as a result of the increased interest in aquatic sports. The season will open the end of the week, when the first of the dinner dances at the Kebo Valley Club will take place.

CANADIAN STEAMSHIP SCHEME.

Government Will Again Invite Tenders for a Fast Transatlantic Line—Offer of a 30-Knot Service.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, June 25.—The Government is getting ready another invitation for tenders for a fast steamship line between Canadian ports and the United Kingdom. The advertisement will be sent out in a few days, and in the meantime a correspondence is springing up which shows a revived interest in the undertaking.

Some time ago the Trade and Commerce Department received an offer from an American for a twenty-six-knot service. Now the same person says he is able to supply vessels of thirty knots' speed, which would revolutionize the passenger traffic of the world. Presumably he would make use of some other fuel than coal. Further inquiry will be made into his proposition.

Both Sir Richard J. Cartwright and the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce have been in Montreal this week and it is said that their presence has had to do with the proposed fast Atlantic service.

What is said here is that the Canadian companies are not inclined to enter into the fast Atlantic line contract unless the Dominion Government assumes the risk involved and gives them almost money enough in subsidies to set things going. By the Autumn it will be seen what truth there is in this report and how far the Government and the companies are prepared to go.

If the scheme goes through at all, it will be for a class of vessel that would compete with the best services to New York.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Myles Standish Ginger Ale.
Well iced and a lemon peel—enough said.—Adv.

JUSTICE DUGRO TO SAIL.

He Is Not a Candidate for Mayor—May Not See Croker.

Justice P. Henry Dugro, wife, and family will sail for Europe to-day on the St. Louis. Justice Dugro does not go abroad to see Richard Croker at Wantage, and has no intention at the present time of seeking out the Tammany leader.

A rumor was started yesterday by some Tammany politicians that Justice Dugro would be the candidate for Mayor this Fall. A personal friend of Justice Dugro said last evening that such a story was a canard, as Justice Dugro has over thirteen years to serve on the Supreme Court Bench and has no desire to forsake the bench for the troublesome existence which the Mayor of New York is forced to lead.

Justice Dugro makes it a custom every second year to make a trip to Europe for rest and recreation. This year it is declared that there is no political significance in his mission and that no letter or word has been received from Richard Croker in Wantage which would lead Justice Dugro to go there.

MARSHALL FIELD'S PURCHASE.

He Secures a Plot at Fifth Avenue and 31st Street—Said to be a Private Speculation.

George R. Read has sold for Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce to Marshall Field the plot 50 by 100, 291 and 293 Fifth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets. Also for Mrs. Hennessy, to the same purchaser, the three lots 6, 8, and 10 East Thirty-first Street, 75 by 115 feet. The price exceeds $500,000 cash. The property at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, which these purchases adjoin, now belongs to Mr. Field, having been purchased for him by Mr. Read at different times during the past five years. Mr. Field now owns at this point a plot 125 feet on Fifth Avenue by 200 feet on Thirty-first Street.

Asked if a building for the Marshall Field Company would be erected on the site, Mr. Read said that Mr. Field has at present no definite plans in regard to the property. "The purchase has absolutely no connection with the company, however," said Mr. Read. "Mr. Field has bought the property with his own private funds. The purchase to-day represents what is really the first important investment purchase of the year."

WEALTHY BUILDER KILLED.

Frederick Marryatt Thought to Have Shot Himself Accidentally.

Frederick Marryatt, eighty-four years old, a wealthy retired builder, died last night at his residence, 77 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, from the effects of a bullet wound in the head. It is asserted by members of the family that Mr. Marryatt shot himself accidentally early yesterday morning while examining a pistol in the dining room of his home.

According to the story of his son Eugene, Mr. Marryatt, who lived in a brownstone residence with his wife, son, and unmarried daughter, was in the habit of arising at about 5 o'clock each morning and going for a long walk, returning in time to breakfast with the other members of the family about 8 o'clock. He did so yesterday, returning a few minutes before 8 o'clock.

While the other members of the family were dressing for breakfast the son said he heard a pistol shot, and, rushing down stairs, found his father lying in the dining room with a revolver beside him. The son says his father was conscious and said the shooting was accidental. Then he relapsed into unconsciousness. Dr. H. F. Adams, the family physician, was called, but the wounded man did not regain consciousness.

The family scout the idea that Mr. Marryatt shot himself intentionally. Young Mr. Marryatt said that the revolver was kept in the dining room in a drawer and that his father frequently took it out and examined it.

$25,000 FROM J. D. ROCKEFELLER.

He Will Give It to Des Moines College When It Raises $55,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 25.—Dr. George D. Adams was inaugurated as President of the Des Moines College, the leading Baptist college of Iowa, here to-night. Joseph S. Kennard of Philadelphia delivered the inaugural address, on "The Mission of the Small College."

The Rev. Walter M. Walker, Chairman of the Endowment Committee, reported that $43,000 of the $55,000 to be raised before Jan. 1 next is already subscribed. When te money is all in John D. Rockefeller will give $25,000 to the college.

$100,000 FOR NEW HOSPITAL.

American Medical Missionary College to Build One by Subscriptions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 25.—Plans for a new college building, a hospital to cost $100,000, were discussed by the Directors of the American Medical Missionary College at their annual business meeting.

The institution has outgrown its present quarters, and additional room is needed to accommodate the increasing membership. A majority of the board favors a site on the West Side near the Cook County Hospital for the proposed building.

The intention is to raise the necessary funds by subscriptions among philanthropic persons interested in the character of work being done by the institution.

PATERSON EXPLOSION ARREST.

Dynamite Said to Have Been Found in Cellar Under Fruit Store.

PATERSON, N. J., June 25.—Pellaro Marlano, who kept a fruit store adjoining Rittenberg's confectionery and fireworks store at 440 Main Street, where the recent explosion occurred, was arrested to-night, charged with storing dynamite in his cellar. It is asserted that workmen while digging for bodies found three small boxes of dynamite in the cellar under the store occupied by the fruit seller.

Mariano said he had a year ago made the dynamite torpedoes, which are locally known as "dagoes," but that after the fatal explosion at Passaic he ceased to make them, and that the evidence that he had made them was a year old, and that he had no dynamite. He will be arraigned in the morning, and upon the request of the police will be remanded to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

RESORTS IN THE GREEN MOUNTAINS
Book of A. W. Ecclestone, S. Pass'r Agt., 385 B'way.—Adv.

OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET

The State Convention Renominates Gov. George K. Nash.

Senator Hanna in an Address Says the Party Stands by Its Record on the Tariff Question.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 25.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—GEORGE K. NASH.
Lieutenant Governor—CARL N. NIPPERT.
Supreme Court Judge—J. L. PRICE.
Attorney General—JOHN M. SHEETS.
Supreme Court Clerk—LAWSON E. EMERSON.
State Treasurer—ISAAC P. CAMERON.
Member State Board of Public Works—W. G. JOHNSON.

The eagle was selected as the emblem of the party.

Permanent organization was effected soon after the delegates reconvened by the selection of Senator Hanna as Chairman. Senator Foraker introduced him as the man "who knows his business, and how to attend to it."

In assuming the gavel, Senator Hanna made an address, during the course of which he declared that the Republican Party stands by its record on the tariff question and will not permit any changes whereby labor is in any way affected. He said, in part:

"Senator Foraker has sounded the keynote of the campaign in a masterful, comprehensive speech, and as he rides out into the field of battle with vizor closed and lance at rest he need not look behind to see who follows. We will be there to a man. Democratic Party, please take notice. I say, gentlemen of the convention, that in that speech, comprehensive and exhaustive as it was, every topic of interest, every policy enunciated, strikes the keynote and brings to our attention matters which concern our best interests.

"The Senator has told you that the coming election rises above State issues and State affairs, and that is true. He has told you the reason why this campaign assumes a National character and bears directly upon National issues in the future as regards our party. After we have chosen our candidate, and after we have announced the principles of our platform, the foundations of which are as old as the party, we are ready then to go before the people of Ohio, not confining our appeal to any party, but appealing to the citizens of Ohio upon a practical basis as to what is their duty owing to themselves, their families, their State, and the Nation, in this contest.

"The result of the last two National campaigns has placed this country, as the Senator told you, upon a sound financial basis and in the front rank of the nations of the world. We have progressed so rapidly that we do not fully appreciate the responsibilities which have attended that progress.

"Aside from all the glory of Republican victory, aside from the excitement attending and following every campaign, we should bring ourselves to reason with ourselves and one another as to what it all means. I will tell you what it means. It means that if we would have a continuance of this unparalleled prosperity, which, I claim, is in this country the normal condition of things, that we must do our and stand by the party whose principles have laid the foundation of this success.

"It has been said that the settlement of the monetary question upon a gold basis is the foundation and a guarantee for the future of our country. It is in the confidence of the party and its leaders which have brought about this result, that the people in this country, beginning with the laborer in the shop, in the mine, and on the farm, and those who conduct the great industrial interests of the United States, are to decide as to the future of their Nation. The foundation of prosperity is confidence—confidence in the future.

"The business man, the large operator, if he does business but for to-day and to-morrow, only considers for to-day and to-morrow. If he is limited to that space of action he governs his action accordingly and he only operates for a few hours in advance, because he knows not what the future may bring forth. Now, I make it as a statement as infallible as the laws of nature that in order to sustain present conditions in this country we must have absolute confidence as to what is in store for the future.

"Therefore, resting upon that foundation of security in our finances, upon the policy which has built us up as a Nation, upon the policy which has carried us forward as a progressive Nation, the great mass of the people in the United States will continue to trust these men and that party which is its evidence of security in future operations. It is the operation of that future that makes business. It is the confidence in the future which induces capital to expand and develop and that brings to all classes of labor more work.

"If I had time to discuss the economic questions at issue I would simply say we stand by our record upon the tariff question.

"We stand by that principle which has built up this magnificent country and our great industries, and we will not permit an abridgement of it that will interfere with the labor of one man for one day.

"We are in favor of reciprocity to expand our trade in foreign countries, but underlying that must be a condition that makes it purely a reciprocity, not for the sake of encouraging any nation in closer commercial relations, with a profit on one side.

"One word in reference to the question which I know is uppermost in the minds of many, and that question is, Shall the Republican Party in this campaign in any way interfere with its traditions upon the moral questions? Shall we in any way place ourselves in any false position that will interfere or in any way cause disturbance in the minds of men who think for themselves? No, we will not. Personal liberty and home rule and everything that belongs to the citizenship shall be protected and respected. We will now proceed to business."

Gen. Grosvenor then presented the report of the Resolutions Committee. The report, which was unanimously adopted by the convention as the platform of the party in Ohio, reaffirms the Philadelphia platform; pledges undivided support to the Republican Party, the magnificent achievements of which, it is declared, have added lustre to American history, and under the administration of which the United States has become a world power. Industry has revived, it is set forth; plenty has succeeded want, and our export trade now leads the world.

The gold standard is specifically indorsed. Further strengthening of the navy, legislation looking to the restoration of the merchant marine, the speedy construction of an American ship canal across the isthmus, are declared to be imperative needs. In regard to combinations of capital, the platform says:

"We recognize the right of both labor and capital to combine, when such combinations are wisely administered for the general good, but combinations which create monopolies to control prices or limit production are an evil which must be met by effective legislation, vigorously enforced."

Attempts to deprive any citizen of his right to vote under the Constitution are denounced, and the demand is made that representation in Congress and in the Electoral College shall be based on the actual voting population, proportionate reduction being made for any State in which the right of suffrage shall be denied except for crime.

Lynching is denounced in unmeasured terms.

It is declared that the Nation's pledge to Cuba is being faithfully kept, insuring freedom and independence to her people, who, it is added, are to-day enjoying more prosperity than ever before. The Cubans are congratulated upon "wise and conservative action in favor of stable government."

Porto Rico is stated to be flourishing beyond all former experiences; Hawaii's entrance into full Territorial relations with the United States Government has been marked by the most marvelous progress known in the history of those islands. In the Philippines a "wicked insurrection has been suppressed," and "civil government, contemplating the largest practicable degree of home rule, has succeeded military control. Personal freedom, with an equality of rights heretofore to them unknown, is secured to every inhabitant."

All these things are declared to be due to the "patriotic and brilliant Administration of President McKinley," who in "facing unforeseen and grave responsibilities has met them prudently, bravely, and successfully."

Full and cordial approval is extended to Senators Foraker and Hanna. Senator Foraker is declared to have rendered "splendid and conspicuous service to our country, and we earnestly indorse him for a second term."

Nominations were called for after the adoption of the platform. All were made by acclamation with the exception of Supreme Court Judge, which required two ballots, and Supreme Court Clerk, for which there were four candidates. The convention adjourned shortly after 1 o'clock.

POPE LEO'S CONDITION.

Increasing Feebleness Causes Dr. Lapponi to Forbid His Summering in Vatican Garden.

ROME, June 26.—Owing to his increasing feebleness, Dr. Lapponi, his physician, has forbidden the Pope to follow his usual custom of passing the hot weather in a pavilion in the Vatican garden. Notwithstanding this no alarm concerning the Pope is felt.

It is reported that at the recent audience between the Pope and Cardinal Gibbons the Pope bade the latter a touching farewell, saying he would probably never see him again.

COAL OPERATORS MAY UNITE.

Believed the Camden, Davis, and Elkins Interests Will Be Merged.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—A conference of bituminous coal mine operators was held here to-day. In the party were J. N. Camden, C. W. Watson, J. H. Wheelwright, S. D. Camden, N. C. Asticum, J. A. Clark, and J. A. Flickinger, who control extensive soft coal interests of West Virginia. From what can be learned they discussed the recent combination of bituminous properties under one management, and considered plans and suggestions for a more extensive consolidation to take in the various soft coal interests of West Virginia, Maryland, and Western Pennsylvania.

J. N. Camden is one of the largest bituminous coal operators in the country, and his holdings in West Virginia coal lands are enormous. Heretofore he has been allied with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in all its rivalries and controversies with the Pennsylvania Railroad and its allied company, the West Virginia Central, and when he was in the United States Senate he always ranked as a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad man.

Now that the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania interests are working in harmony, coal circles are interested to see how Camden may be affected. His political and business rivals in West Virginia, ex-Senator Davis and Senator Elkins, have always been allies of the Pennsylvania Railroad interests. It is believed that a movement is now on foot for combining the heretofore rival interests.

TROUBLE LIKELY AT KINGSTON.

Efforts to be Made to Operate a Number of Brickyards To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 25.—Efforts will be made here to-morrow to operate a number of the brick yards that have been closed owing to the strike, and it is feared that the attempt to resume work may result in trouble. In one yard the men will not respond, but in the others substitutes will take the place of the strikers, and will work under the protection of Deputy Sheriffs.

Rioting broke out here to-night when the strikers awoke to find that many men had been secured to fill the vacant places. The Brigham yards were attacked by a number of men armed with guns and missiles, and before the Sheriffs could interfere a number of the workers had been beaten severely. The mob grew so excited that threats were made to burn the place, and the Post Office and many of the stores were closed in consequence.

The strikers are holding meetings to-night, and guns are being fired, while groups of men sit about camp fires brooding mischief. Many of the substitute men are Italians, and it is feared that race hatred will fan the discontent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STEEL DEAL.

Some of the Stock Taken Has Been Allotted to Railroad Companies.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The actual purchaser of the Underwriting Syndicate's holding of the Pennsylvania Steel Company's stocks was made public to-day by Effingham B. Morris, a member of the Executive Committee of the company and one of those who negotiated the sale. The purchaser was the Pennsylvania Company. Mr. Morris also announced that the Pennsylvania Company had secured by purchases of stock and warrants in the open market a controlling interest in the Cambria Steel Company.

The syndicate's holdings of Pennsylvania Steel stock consisted of $10,000,000 preferred and $10,000,000 of common, leaving $6,500,000 preferred and $750,000 common in the hands of the other stockholders. Of the $20,000,000 common and preferred stock purchased by the Pennsylvania Company, allotments have been made to the Reading Company, the Northern Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western Railroad Companies. The Pennsylvania Company retains the majority of the stock, with the Reading Company as next largest holder.

While the Pennsylvania Company is at present the holder of the majority interest in the Cambria Steel Company, it is expected that the other companies interested jointly in the Pennsylvania Company will also receive a pro-rata share of those holdings in Cambria Steel. According to Mr. Morris, each company will be operated independently and in harmony with the United States Steel Corporation.

More Money for Iron and Steel Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers received a signed duplicate of the wage agreement for the coming year from the Emlyn Steel and Iron Company of South Chicago, Ind., to-day. The scale calls for the advanced wage rate, and is signed without the clauses allowing the company a lower rate should one result from the agreement of the conference committee with the Republic Iron and Steel and American Steel Hoop Company.

Will Build a Sheet Steel Mill.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—B. F. Jennings of Allegheny has organized a company with $1,000,000 capital to manufacture sheet steel in competition with the American Sheet Steel Company. Mr. Jennings was formerly a sheet steel manufacturer. He sold his property before the American Sheet Steel Company was organized. Contracts are being let for a plant to cost $500,000. It will be located in one of the valleys in Western Pennsylvania.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Commencing June 26th, Express trains for Massapequa and Amityville will leave 34th St., N. Y., 4:40 and 5:20 P. M.; Flatbush Av., B'klyn, 4:36 and 5:21 P. M. Corresponding trains returning leave Amityville 7:23 and 8:02; Massapequa 7:34 and 8:06 A. M.—Adv.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK'S DIFFICULTY

Delay in Settling $983,000 Balance at Clearing House.

E. R. Thomas Succeeds W. H. Kimball as President—Account of Henry Marquand & Co. Overdrawn.

The Seventh National Bank, at the southeast corner of Broadway and John Street, was in financial difficulty much of the day yesterday because of its debit balance at the Clearing House, which amounted to $983,000 and which was only paid after 2 o'clock.

As a result of the day's embarrassment a meeting of the Directors of the bank was held, at which President William H. Kimball resigned his office and was succeeded by Edward R. Thomas of the Stock Exchange firm of Thomas & Post, which was formed by the son of Gen. Samuel Thomas, who is a member of the Directorate of the Seventh National Bank.

The delay in meeting the debit balance was said to be due to heavy checking by customers, chiefly by the firm of Henry Marquand & Co.

Toward the close of the stock market rumors of a bank in trouble caused apprehension, and the afternoon session witnessed a sharp break in the price of many securities.

Conflicting rumors were afloat in banking circles during the earlier part of the day because a Clearing House meeting was known to have been in session since 9:30 o'clock. Those present at the conference included President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank, President Delafield of the National Park Bank, President Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank, Vice President Cannon of the Fourth National Bank, Vice President Witson of the National City Bank, and President Kimball of the Seventh National Bank.

While the conference was held behind closed doors, it soon became known that one bank had not met all of its obligations, and that, as a consequence, the Clearing House sheets had not gone through. It became known later that the bank in question was the Seventh National Bank and that the Clearing House conferrees were carefully going into the bank's condition.

The uncertain situation continued until about 2:30 o'clock, when William Sherer, Manager of the Clearing House, stated that all of the associated banks had settled their obligations with the Clearing House, and that all clearing sheets had gone through. When asked in regard to the Seventh, he replied:

"It is true that the Seventh National Bank has been put to some trouble in the matter of meeting its debit balance, the amount of which was $983,000."

To the further question, "Are all of the banks in the Clearing House all right?" Mr. Sherer answered:

"Every bank

banking houses. The Directors and stockholders of the Seventh National Bank convened, and at once provided ample means for all business purposes.

"The flurry of the moment, occasioned by rumors concerning a number of banking and brokerage institutions, which were probably started for stock-jobbing purposes, so weighed upon William H. Kimball that he tendered his resignation as President of the bank and insisted upon its immediate acceptance. The resignation was accepted. Mr. E. R. Thomas, who is identified with many large railroad interests and with New York financial institutions, and who is a son of Gen. Samuel Thomas, a Director of the Seventh National Bank and one of its heavy stockholders, was elected President in his stead.

"The condition of the Seventh National Bank is second to no banking institution in its class. Its deposits have grown from $1,600,000 less than two years ago to $6,500,000 at the present time. The bank statement made on Saturday last showed a cash reserve of 21 per cent. of the deposits.

"During the time rumors were afloat on the Street concerning the several banks and brokerage houses which were attacked to-day the Presidents of a number of the largest trust corporations in New York came to the Seventh National Bank in person, and offered to render any financial assistance that we might think was necessary.

"The Seventh National Bank is not connected, directly or indirectly, with any other financial institution in New York or elsewhere.

"The Seventh National Bank is owned and controlled by the following named gentlemen, who are its Directors and officers:

"Gen. Samuel Thomas, capitalist, New York City.

"Alexander McDonald, Vice President Standard Oil Company.

"Crawford Fairbanks, manufacturer and capitalist, of Indiana.

"Frank H. Ray, Vice President Continental Tobacco Company.

"R. W. Jones, President American National Bank of Kansas City.

"Guy G. Major, President American Linseed Company.

"Gen. W. P. Orr, President Citizens' National Bank of Piqua, Ohio.

"E. Bissell of New York.

"Thomas M. Boyd, New York, President American School Furniture Company.

"Perry S. Heath, ex-Assistant Postmaster General.

"John A. Sullivan, Vice President City Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia.

"E. R. Thomas of New York.

"Fletcher S. Heath of New York, Vice President.

"William H. Kimball of New York."

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The effect of the Seventh's trouble upon the stock market was quickly felt.

Early in the day Wall Street heard various rumors of bank troubles, but little attention was paid to them, as it was generally believed that they had little foundation in fact and grew out of the failure of the Leipziger Bank in Germany.

In the afternoon, however, the rumors took definite shape, and it was stated positively that one of the leading National banks had failed to meet its debit balance at the Clearing House. At the same time, it developed that the Clearing House Committee had been called together to act in the matter.

The immediate effect was a sharp and severe break in the stock market, in which declines of from 3 to 5 points were scored in many stocks. For instance, at one time St. Paul broke from 177¼ to 172¼, Colorado Fuel from 115½ to 110⅝, Union Pacific from 113¾ to 106⅝, Tennessee Coal from 70¼ to 66¼, Reading from 46⅞ to 44½, Pennsylvania from 153 to 150½, Manhattan from 127 to 123¼, People's Gas from 119½ to 116½, Amalgamated Copper from 123⅜ to 121, and many other stocks in like manner.

Just when the market was weakest, about 2:30 o'clock, the official statement was made by Manager Sherer of the Clearing House that all balances had been paid and that none of the banks was in difficulties. Thereupon the market rallied sharply, St. Paul advancing over 2 points from its low figure, Union Pacific a full point, and other stocks from 1 to 2 points.

The rally was in progress when the market closed, but the time was too short to enable a recovery of all the earlier losses. And hence such net declines as: Amalgamated Copper, 2⅝; St. Paul, 2⅜; Northwest, 3½; Rock Island, 2¾; Consolidated Gas, 2; Colorado Fuel, 3; Lackawanna, 2; Denver and Rio Grande, 1½; Reading, 1¼; Erie first preferred, 1; Missouri Pacific, 2⅜; Pennsylvania, 1⅜; Reading, 1¼; St. Louis and San Francisco, 1¾, and Tennessee Coal, 2¾. A few stocks showed net advances, but these were due to special causes.

THE BANK'S RECENT STATEMENT.

A recent statement of the bank showed the following figures:

Paid up capital	$300,000
Surplus and profits	216,396
Due to banks	897,576
Individual deposits	3,438,770
Loans and discounts	2,762,750
Bonds, stocks, &c	883,430
Due from banks	443,339
Cash and exchange	1,284,050

Friends of the bank and friends of the stock brokerage firm said that it was understood generally that many down-town banks are accustomed to overcertify checks for customers who are believed to be perfectly sound and able to "make good" immediately.

The Seventh National Bank was originally the old Seventh Ward Bank and was established in 1853, its charter number being 908. It is a member of the American Banking Association and the New York State Bankers' Association. For a long time control of the institution was held by John McAnerney, a Southerner, who was President of the bank.

In May, 1899, First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath and his brother, Fletcher S. Heath, negotiated for and practically acquired a controlling interest in the stock of the Seventh, and on July 4 William H. Kimball resigned as National Bank Examiner to become Vice President of the Seventh, several changes in the Directorate being made at the same time. Josiah Quincy of Boston was one of the Directors elected then.

On Aug. 2, 1899, Mr. McAnerney resigned the Presidency, and Vice President Kimball was chosen in his stead. Fletcher S. Heath was elected Vice President.

Perry S. Heath, who has since resigned as First Assistant Postmaster General and became Secretary of the Republican National Committee, was credited last year with being responsible for the Seventh being named as a depositary of local Post Office funds, and in this he was believed to have had the backing of Senator Hanna.

This diversion of Government funds from some other banks to the Seventh was criticised sharply by officials connected with these institutions.

The Heath interests, which have been dominant in the Seventh for the last two years, have become shareholders in the Ninth National Bank, the North American Trust Company and a number of banking institutions in Ohio.

NAVY YARD'S NEW DRY DOCK.

A Remarkable Engineering Feat Proves Completely Successful in Brooklyn.

The placing in position yesterday morning of the caisson in reconstructed Dry Dock No. 2, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, completed one of the most interesting engineering feats ever attempted at the yard. The new dock replaces the old wooden dock, which was poorly constructed, and which caved in on one side. The work was done at a cost of about $300,000, although the appropriation for the same was $600,000. The job was completed in fourteen months.

When it was decided to build the new masonry dock around the old timber structure, many engineers regarded the scheme as impracticable, if not impossible. The plans provided for increasing the width of the dock and for this reason it was thought that there was no feasible way of holding the old caisson in position, after the timber work of the old dock had been removed up to within a dozen feet of the dam. A system of shoring and cross-timbering was devised, however, which sustained the back pressure of the water, while the new dock was being constructed outside of and around the old one.

After the caisson had been placed in position a successful test of the dock was made. When the water had been pumped out a number of tiny streams were seen spouting out along the sides of the dock, and it was thought at first that the dock might leak. The water, however, was found to have soaked into small holes in the concrete, while the dock was filled, and to have spouted out when the dock was emptied. The new dock will accommodate the larger ships of the navy.

Investigating the Ferries.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, held at St. George on Monday evening, the question of the Northfield disaster and the existing transportation facilities between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond were taken up for discussion, and after consideration of the subject in all its bearings, the President was authorized and requested to appoint a committee of five members of the Chamber for the purpose of investigating the ferry situation and indicating a solution of the existing conditions.

YALE AND HARVARD CREWS

Oarsmen Will Rest To-day for the Annual Race To-morrow.

FIRST EIGHTS WELL MATCHED

The Blue Freshmen Crew Has Improved to a Great Extent and Is Favorite for That Race.

Special to The New York Times.

GALES FERRY, June 25.—Hard work for the rowing season of 1901 closed to-night and at both Red Top and Gales Ferry everything is in suspense awaiting the last test that is to be held on Thursday afternoon. Not before in recent years has there been such suspense among the oarsmen who are to participate in the great race, or the coachers and graduate oarsmen who crowd both quarters to their last capacity. That both Harvard and Yale have 'Varsity crews that are remarkably evenly matched is the belief of every crew man who has looked over the situation or who has had a chance to study closely the varying styles of oarsmanship developed in both crews.

It can be said first that neither Harvard nor Yale is considered to have remarkable crews this year. The two boats are of more than ordinary ability, but not up in the front rank of Yale-Harvard racing eights. Yale, for instance, does not seem to have the endurance or the speed of last year's crew, nor the veteran oarsmen. Harvard is stronger than last year.

Harvard has the heavier crew to the man, the more uniform eight in regard to height and arm reach, and the steadier-going keel. Harvard also had this advantage over Yale that she chose her crew earlier than did Yale, and has been busy pounding the boat into shape, while Yale has been rearranging and experimenting with her own men.

The belief here to-night is that Harvard will win the race by a small margin. The only thing that Yale depends upon for her chance in the four mile struggle is the spirit of "do or die" that pervades the crew, and that has pulled so many victories out of the ruck for the blue in past encounters with Harvard.

Yale men to-night feel that chance for much development was lost yesterday when the steamer Gypsy refused to slow down sufficiently to allow the Yale eight to take the four-mile spin anticipated. There are a number of glaring faults in Yale's action on the long pull that it was thought might be partially eradicated last night, and the loss of the opportunity to do this greatly angered Yale's coachers.

Every year, stupidity or stubbornness on the part of some river Captain or pilot results in some disadvantage to one or the other of the crews, and if there is any one thing that makes the college men think another course better it is this.

Both crews will rest to-morrow except for some light work, and on Thursday will do nothing until the referee calls for the start. The men of both 'Varsity eights are in prime condition, and there now seems to be no possible chance of a change in the rowing order. Yale will take the water in the following order:

Stroke, Cameron; 7, Capt. Blagden; 6, Kunsig; 5, Mitchell; 4, Bogue; 3, Johnson; 2, Booker; bow, Waterman.

Harvard will row as follows:

Stroke, Bancroft; 7, Lawrence; 6, Bullard; 5, Ayer; 4, Shuebruck; 3, Blake; 2, McGrew; bow, Goodell.

There is less belief at Red Top to-night than last week that Harvard will win either the four-oared or freshman races. While Yale is not boasting of either of these crews at Gales Ferry, it is believed here that Yale ought to win both. The Yale freshmen have developed wonderfully in the last four days, and are now regarded as fast an eight as Yale ever sent here from a freshman class. The two freshman eights will row as follows:

Yale—Stroke, Adams; No. 7, Stubbs; No. 6, Scott; No. 5, Capt. Weymouth; No. 4, Judson; No. 3, Coffin; No. 2, Cross; bow, Merrill.

Harvard—Stroke, Phillips; No. 7, Capt. Lindsay; No. 6, Thanisch; No. 5, Meyer; No. 4, Sanger; No. 3, Parmelee; No. 2, Minturn; bow, Dillingham.

The Yale 'Varsity and freshmen eights again practiced racing starts to-night, and the 'Varsity showed visible improvement over their work of the morning. The work was short and light.

To-morrow afternoon the Yale and Harvard freshmen fours will race a mile, starting at the mile and a half mark on the regular course and rowing down river. The order of the Yale freshmen will be as follows:

Merrill, bow; Wilson, 2; Pitzippic, 3; Earle, stroke, and Dickson, coxswain. The coaches will follow the boats in launches.

Vivian Nickalls, the English oarsman, who came here this morning, rowed in the "gentleman" four for a while this afternoon, and his work was much admired. He rows a splendid oar with a very quick recovery and uses his back more and his legs less than the American boatmen. The "gentleman" four did better than the 'Varsity four to-night, and their boat did not stop between the strokes, as the others do.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY'S CHAIRMAN.

Reported that E. B. Thomas Will Be Elected to the Position.

It was reportd last night that E. B. Thomas, recently President of the Erie Railroad and Chairman of the board, will shortly be elected Chairman of the Lehigh Valley board.

This is the first open step toward anthracite coal combination since the Jersey Central was purchased by the Reading.

CHICAGO'S FRANCHISE WAR.

Widener-Elkins-Whitney Syndicate Asks Court for an Injunction.

CHICAGO, June 25.—W. L. Elkins of Philadelphia, representing the Widener-Elkins-Whitney syndicate, to-day filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court, asking that the City of Chicago be restrained from interfering with the operation of the West Chicago and North Chicago Street Railways. The plaintiff asks the Court to declare that the companies were invested by the State with franchises good until 1960, and that the city be further restrained from forfeiting the charters on July 30, 1903.

As the plaintiff in the case represents those in control of the former Yerkes system of surface lines, the suit is looked upon as the first step in the franchise war here. According to the city officials the present franchises expire in 1903, and city officials recently have been attempting to formulate plans for the disposition of the franchises when they shall have been forfeited. Various plans have been discussed, including propositions that the city shall retain the franchises and lease the rights on a sliding scale of revenue to the municipality.

BOSTON AND ALBANY CHANGES.

Important Departments Will Not Be Removed to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 25.—Director Samuel Hoar to-day pronounced wholly without foundation the current story that three of the important departments of the Boston and Albany Road are to be transferred to New York July 1. The only change in the clerical economy of the road relates to the auditing department, and provides that reports shall be made directly to the New York offices of the Vanderbilt system, instead of to the executive of the Boston and Albany Road.

The only other change contemplated is the going out of Agent Bliss on July 1 and the coming in of Mr. Van Etten of the New York Central, who will establish himself in Boston as the chief manager of the property.

To Build New Railroad in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 25.—The Woodberry and Nashville Railroad Company applied for a charter of incorporation to-day at Woodberry, Tenn. The new road will be built from Woodberry to Murfreesborough, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad. The capital stock will be $300,000; J. T. Crass of Chattanooga is at the head of the company.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Sell Monon Stock?

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 25.—It was reported here to-day that J. P. Morgan & Co. have sold out all their stock in the Monon Railroad, and consequently the Monon will not become a part of the Southern Railway system.

CLASS REUNIONS AT YALE.

Alumni Association Passed Resolutions Expressing Pride in the Achievements of Adelbert S. Hay.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 25.—Several hundred graduates of Yale, back for the reunions of their respective classes, held carnival to-day in ways sanctioned by long custom. The morning hours were devoted to class meetings in the larger rooms of college halls. There class Secretaries read their reports, the necrologists performed their duty of formally notifying their classmates of deaths in their ranks since their last triennial reunion, and a variety of other business peculiar to such gatherings was transacted.

Much time was spent in discussing plans for class participation in the coming bicentennial celebration next October, when it is expected almost every class will be represented.

For the last time probably in Yale's history, the general meeting of the alumni was held in the old Alumni Hall. The session began at 9:30, James L. Houghtaling, '76 Sheffield, of Chicago, presiding. Brief addresses were made by the following as representatives of their classes:

Gen. John W. Noble, '51, of St. Louis, Mo., ex-Attorney General of the United States; Anthony Higgins, '61, of Delaware, ex-United States Senator; William Townsend, '71, of Utica, N. Y.; William Waldo Hyde, '76, of Hartford; George Ide, '81, of New York; James Kingsley Blake, '95, of New Haven; James E. Cooper, '98, of New Britain, and Frank A. Lord, '98, of New York.

Resolutions were passed by the alumni addressed to Secretary Hay and expressing pride in the achievements of his son, Adelbert S. Hay, in the public service, "which reflected such credit upon the university and the country."

It was announced that the Alumni University Fund now amounts to $108,774.58 available for income. The receipts since June 1, 1900, were $19,919.28, an increase of $7,518.63 over the receipts of the previous year.

From 10 to 1 o'clock the polls were open in Alumni Hall for the election of a successor to the late Buchanan Winthrop of New York as a member of the Yale Corporation. The candidates were Eli Whitney of New Haven and Thomas Thacher of New York.

Prof. Edmund B. Wilson, Ph. D., of Columbia University, delivered the address at the anniversary exercises of the Medical School in College Street Hall, his subject being "The Higher Claims of Minute Research in Biology and Medicine." It was announced that the Campbell Gold Medal for the highest rank in all studies of the medical course has been awarded to Walter Sidden of Westbrook, Conn. The Keese Prize for the best thesis presented for the degree of Doctor of Medicine was awarded to William Senger of Port Jervis, N. Y., Williams College, '95.

The afternoon was devoted exclusively to the Yale-Harvard ball game on Yale Field. This evening the classes held their reunion banquets.

RADCLIFFE'S COMMENCEMENT.

Graduates Listened to Good Advice from Two of Harvard's Professors.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 25.—The commencement exercises of Radcliffe College were held in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, this afternoon. In all there were eighty-eight to receive degrees. Twenty-three of these received the degree of A. B. without special honors. Twenty-five received the degree Cum Laude, and twenty-four Magna Cum Laude. Two received the highest honors, Summa Cum Laude. They were Elizabeth Manning Gardiner of Newton Centre, Mass., and Caroline Barnard Shaw of Boston. Fourteen received the degree of Master of Arts.

After prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Coe, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton gave a short address to the seniors. He advised them to cultivate the best of manners, as these were the outward expression of character, and it was for them to set examples for others. Further, he said:

"Do not wait for self-reproach to open your eyes to lost opportunities. Young women, it is your peculiar privilege to bless the world, to be givers of sympathy and to be kind." He advised each one to build up a small but choice library. Two books that he suggested especially for this library were the Golden Treasury and the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius.

He was followed by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, who made a short speech, emphasizing the facts brought out by Prof. Norton. President Eliot said, "The true American object of education was the uplifting of society, and developing of the race." He said the true democratic notion of society could be found in the Fourth Gospel, and he caused much laughter when he closed by saying that he trusted all before him would add this book to their library.

SPANISH WAR PROVIDENTIAL.

So Postmaster General Smith Tells Wesleyan's Graduating Class.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 25.—Postmaster General Smith addressed the graduating class of Wesleyan University to-night during the commencement exercises. Mr. Smith spoke of the wonderful progress and development of America in the last thirty years.

In this connection he said that the United States needed territory for its commercial expansion, just at the time when the Spanish war put it into our hands. Thus, he said, the war was providential, and the policy of the Administration was the only one possible in the premises.

St. Peter's College Graduates.

The annual commencement of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, was held last night at St. Peter's Hall, under the direction of Father Judge. The graduates were John F. Kiernan, Joseph M. Brannigan, Conrad F. Kurpick, John P. Fitzpatrick, John J. Pollard, and Leo S. Sullivan, upon whom were conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Richard L. Behan, Joseph P. Egan, Michael A. Byrne, Charles A. Ezell, and Daniel J. Griffin, the graduates of 1900.

Jersey City High School Exercises.

The annual commencement of the Jersey City High School took place at the Academy of Music last night. The graduating class numbered 105. The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. J. Madison Hare and the class presentation was made by School Superintendent Henry Snyder. The salutatory was delivered by J. Howard Brinckerhoff and the valedictory by Miss Elsie Erdwurm. The presentation of prizes was made by Mayor Edward Hoos and the diplomas were awarded by John J. Mulvaney, President of the Board of Education.

BARKER WILL APPEAL.

His Friends to Furnish the Necessary Funds—The Rev. Mr. Keller May Institute Libel Suits.

A number of friends of Thomas G. Barker met at the house of John Sumner, one of his bondsmen, at Arlington, N. J., on Monday night, and yesterday it was announced that he will appeal from his conviction of assaulting the Rev. John Keller with intent to kill, and that funds to meet the expenses of the process will be forthcoming. Mr. Sumner and ex-Postmaster William A. Stewart visited Barker in Hudson County Jail, Jersey City, yesterday.

While the Rev. John Keller has not settled upon the course to pursue, in order that he may clear himself of the accusations made against him by Mrs. Barker, one of his close friends and parishioners, who accompanied him on a visit to Bishop Starkey, at East Orange, on Tuesday, said the Rev. Mr. Keller contemplates the institution of libel suits against some newspapers which published the alleged statement of the woman during the trial of the latter's husband.

Bishop Starkey said yesterday morning that he had not discussed with Mr. Keller measures for the latter's vindication. Mr. Keller has not yet consulted his counsel, Richard V. Lindabury, about the matter. The lawyer said yesterday that he had not advised an ecclesiastical trial. Mr. Keller will soon leave on his Summer vacation.

BIG GERMAN BANK FAILS

Old Leipsic Institution Announces Its Suspension.

SURPRISE TO THE BOURSES

Shares Were Quoted in Berlin on Monday at 140—Directors May Be Criminally Prosecuted.

LEIPSIC, June 25.—The Directors of the Leipziger Bank announce that, owing to the stoppage of the Dresdener Credit Anstalt in consequence of difficulties in discounting bills, the Leipziger Bank is compelled in the interest of its creditors to temporarily suspend payment. The Directors say that if the commitments can be liquidated quietly the creditors will suffer no loss and the shareholders may hope for a favorable outcome.

The capital of the bank is 48,000,000 marks.

BERLIN, June 25.—The failure of the Leipziger Bank was a complete surprise to the members of the Berlin Boerse, where yesterday the bank's shares were quoted at 140.

The failure turns out to be more serious than at first reported. For years past the Board of Directors of the Leipziger Bank have denied the worst feature of the affair, namely, the fact that the bank had practically become the owner of the Cassel Treber-Trocknung Company, which itself has been declared financially unsound.

The newspapers to-night intimate that the Directors of the bank will be criminally prosecuted.

The Lokal Anzeiger estimates the liabilities of the bank at 85,000,000 to 90,000,000 marks, against assets amounting to 48,000,000 marks.

Well-informed Berlin financiers fear that the Leipziger Bank will save little if anything out of the wreck, and that the failure of this institution will seriously affect a number of other banks.

Immediately after the Leipsic failure became known here there was almost a panic in bank stocks, including those of the Darmstaedter National Bank, which fell considerably. Nearly all other values on the Boerse dropped somewhat, while the stocks of the Saxon Bank, the Leipsic Savings Bank, the Leipsic Mortgage Bank, and the Magdeburg Bank Verein were struck off the Berlin quotations.

The Frankfurt-on-the-Main Boerse reacted similarly to the Boerse here on news of the Leipsic failure, all the bank stock dealt in there losing from 8 to 9 points.

The Leipziger Bank was founded in 1839, and up to the present time the institution has been highly rated.

The newspapers generally say that this new failure, while further reaching than former failures, is not to be taken as representative, but that it is an isolated case which in no wise affects the big German banks, though it may affect the German provincial banks. The press generally advises caution.

Local arbitrage firms yesterday had early confirmation of the news of the Leipziger Bank failure. So far as it is possible to learn, the failure is entirely without effect on this market.

The institution is said to have formerly been famous for its conservative management. It paid 9 per cent. on its stock in 1898 and 1899, and 10 per cent. last year. Not long ago the stock was quoted at 150 on the Berlin Boerse.

IN HONOR OF D. B. HENDERSON.

Many Distinguished Guests at a Luncheon to the ex-Speaker in London—He Meets King Edward.

LONDON, June 25.—David B. Henderson, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy here, witnessed the inspection of the Yeomen of the Guard by King Edward in the garden of Marlborough House this afternoon.

After the inspection Mr. Henderson was presented to the King by Mr. White in the Indian Room of Marlborough House. They engaged in a conversation which lasted half an hour.

United States Ambassador Choate entertained Mr. Henderson at luncheon later in the afternoon. The following distinguished persons were present in honor of the American ex-Speaker:

Earl Roberts, Lord Pauncefote, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Henry Fowler, Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, the Right Hon. James Bryce, the Right Hon. John Morley, the Right Hon. Anthony E. M. Ashley, Capt. Lee, the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Right Hon. William Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, Judge Harrison, Henry White, George Wyndham, M. P.; J. Pierpont Morgan, and Clinton Dawkins.

Ambassador Choate and Mr. Henderson listened to the army debate in the gallery of the House of Lords to-night.

AMERICAN MARINES ACCUSED.

China Merchants' Company Makes a Big Claim Against the Government as Result of Alleged Looting.

PEKING, June 25.—The China Merchants' Company, owner of the premises in Tien-Tsin at first occupied by the United States marines and afterward by Liscum's command as barracks, has completed its claim against the United States Government for valuables which it avers were carried off by the marines. The list comprises many valuable furs, rugs, and jewels, including diamonds. The total of the claim is 400,000 taels.

The company says that the premises, being a part of the foreign concession, were willingly lent for military necessities, but that they were not subject to looting, as would have been the case if they had been in the Chinese city.

Prince Chun to Sail July 20.

SHANGHAI, June 25.—Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor of China, who has been selected to proceed to Berlin and there formally apologize for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister to China, sails for Europe on July 20.

To Light Peking by Electricity.

SHANGHAI, June 25.—A German firm has secured the contract for the electric lighting of Peking.

THE FRENCH TREASON TRIAL.

Ruling of Senate's President Results in Withdrawal of Witnesses in Defense of de Lur-Saluces.

PARIS, June 26.—The Senate, sitting as a High Court yesterday, heard witnesses in the trial of the Marquis de Lur-Saluces, charged with treason.

Gen. Zurlinden, ex-Military Governor of Paris, testified that he believed M. Déroulède's attempt to induce some of the troops to march to the Elysée Palace on the day of President Faure's funeral was not prearranged. The officers, he added, had no idea of turning from their duty. France could rely on the army's always doing its duty.

The first witness for the defense, Gen. Charreyron, testified that the Marquis served under him, and that he was an excellent officer and an honorable man.

The next witness, Major Cuignet, when questioned in support of the defendant's contention that the army, for several years past, had been deliberately disorganized, pleaded that professional secrecy prevented him from replying, and the President of the Court, M. Fallières, upheld the plea. Counsel for M. de Lur-Saluces thereupon announced that he would not call other witnesses, as he had intended to question them on the same subject. This decision shortened the proceedings considerably, and the Public Prosecutor, M. Bernard, began his closing speech.

Eventually the court was adjourned until to-day.

EARL RUSSELL INDICTED.

Grand Jury Returns a True Bill Against Him—The Lord Chancellor Notified.

LONDON, June 25.—In the Old Bailey Court this morning the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Earl Russell for bigamy, and the Recorder announced that the trial would take place in the House of Lords.

In charging the Grand Jury, the Recorder said that, even if the Earl's divorce were valid in the United States, it would not be binding in Great Britain.

In the course of the day the Recorder notified the Lord Chancellor of the finding of the Grand Jury. A committee of the House of Lords will be appointed in due time to arrange the procedure in the case.

BOERS THREATEN BARKLY EAST

BARKLY EAST, Cape Colony, June 24.—Gen. Fouche's two Boer commandos have advanced beyond Glenalmond. Boer and British scouts have exchanged shots six miles from here.

All the local defense forces have been mobilized.

Although its population numbers only about 2,000, Barkly East is one of the most prosperous smaller towns of Cape Colony. It is the capital of the Barkly East District, one of the districts of the colony which was declared under martial law when the raids by the Boers began.

Barkly East is sixty miles southeast of Aliwal North, which town is close to the Orange River Colony border. The Basutoland frontier is about twenty miles north of Barkly East.

DE WET'S DEFEAT ON JUNE 6.

CAPE TOWN, June 25.—Details of the engagement between Gen. Elliot's column and De Wet's force near Reitz on June 6 show that the British surprised the Boer convoy. The burghers fled, but, seeing that the captors were not in strong force, returned and charged with great determination. After desperate fighting they recaptured the convoy.

Meanwhile Col. De Lisle arrived with reinforcements and the fighting was renewed. The Boers lay beneath their wagons and unflinchingly fired volleys between the wheels, while their comrades were engaged in inspanning and driving off that portion of the convoy furthest from the British. The latter pushed in among the wagons, using the bayonet freely. Gen. De la Rey was present, and personally used a rifle. His right-hand neighbor was killed and the comrade on his left hand wounded.

The affair ended in series of hand-to-hand encounters and fierce melées, the Boers eventually being driven off. One of Gen. De Wet's staff officers was wounded and taken prisoner.

Boers Beat a Cape Assemblyman.

CAPE TOWN, June 25.—Jacobus Botha, the member of the Cape Assembly for Aliwal North, has been captured by the Boers and publicly ajamboked. In addition, his house was burned. The reason assigned for this treatment is that Botha voted in favor of the Treason bill.

War Still Costs £1,250,000 a Week.

LONDON, June 26.—The South African war, as usual, was the subject of almost innumerable questions in the House of Commons yesterday. Little information was elicited except that the campaign continued to cost £1,250,000 weekly, that the authorities estimated that the invaders of Cape Colony numbered from 1,000 to 2,000 men, and that there were 1,484 cases of typhoid fever among the British troops in April, of which number 187 proved fatal.

SUICIDE ON ATLANTIC LINER.

Richard Walke, a Norfolk (Va.) Lawyer, Jumps Overboard—Suicidal Mania Runs in His Family.

GLASGOW, June 25.—The Captain of the Anchor Line steamer Furnessia, from New York June 15, which arrived here to-day, reports that Richard Walke, a lawyer of Virginia, jumped overboard from the steamer on June 20 and was drowned.

Richard Walke was a resident of Norfolk, Va., where he was a member of the law firm of Walke & Old. He was one of the most prominent lawyers of the State. He leaves a widow and four daughters.

The death of Mr. Walke was the result of the third attempt on his part to take his own life in recent years, and he was the third member of his family to die by his own hand in the last three years.

In 1899 Henry Walke, Richard Walke's brother, was found in an areaway of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, with a bullet-hole in his temple. He had been visiting Brooklyn, and in his pockets were found letters telling why he killed himself.

Littleton T. Walke, Richard Walke's son, stabbed himself to death in his room at the University of Virginia recently.

On June 14 last Dudley R. Walke, a cousin of Richard Walke, was found dead in Brooklyn. He had killed himself by inhaling illuminating gas after a quarrel with his fiancée.

Richard Walke started on June 15 with his wife and a friend named Bradford on an extended trip abroad.

THE LONDON UNDERGROUND ROAD

Parliamentary Committee Discusses Mr. Yerkes's Traction Plans.

LONDON, June 25.—A Parliamentary Committee to-day discussed the bill to authorize the introduction of electricity as the motive power of the Metropolitan District Railway by arrangement with the new company now being formed by Charles T. Yerkes.

It was announced before the committee that £600,000 of the £1,000,000 capital of the new company had already been subscribed and that Mr. Yerkes and his friends were ready to subscribe the remaining £400,000.

It also transpired that some difficulty had arisen between the Metropolitan and the Metropolitan District companies in the matter of reaching an agreement by which they should work together.

Mr. Yerkes was examined before the committee, and said he was ready to carry out his agreements if he did not meet with too much opposition. He further said he intended to buy everything possible for the reconstruction of the road in Great Britain by preference, but if not, in the United States. Mr. Yerkes did not condemn the Ganz system of traction, but said he would not put a dollar in any concern worked under that system.

Robert W. Perks, M. P., said that the capital of the new company had been offered in London first, the Parliamentary Committee being anxious that the new company should not be entirely American, and that in all probability the capital would be taken up here.

The London County Council to-day decided to spend over £2,000,000 on new electric traction routes in various parts of London, and on the necessary widening of streets required by the new enterprises.

The new Yerkes company intends to install a traction system in the London underground railroad exactly similar to that in use on the elevated lines in Chicago. The present antiquated cars will be sold, and others of American pattern substituted. The stations will be rebuilt, arc lights will be installed, and the road thoroughly remodeled.

THE BRITISH COAL TAX.

Coal Contracted For Previous to Announcement of It to be Exempt.

LONDON, June 26.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, explained that exemption from the coal tax of all coal exported up to the end of next December would be allowed upon proof that the shipments were made under contracts consummated before the tax in question was announced.

In the course of the subsequent debate on this subject the Government's majority was again reduced to 23, many Government supporters again abstaining from taking part in the division, in spite of the vigorous efforts lately made by the whips to keep them in hand.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach further announced that all coal valued at less than 6 shillings a ton would be exempted from duty.

BRITISH IRONMASTER ALARMED.

Says the Tariff Is the Cause of Successful American Competition.

MANCHESTER, June 25.—At the annual meeting of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Company, held here to-day, Joseph Brailsford, Chairman of the concern, spoke bitterly about the disadvantage under which British ironmasters labor against American competition.

"It is useless," said Mr. Brailsford, "to follow the advice of theorists and adopt the latest machinery; technical education is all useless in the face of the tariff which has permitted Americans to hold their own markets against the world and to sell abroad at a loss or at a profit as occasion offered."

Mr. Brailsford said he considered the American Steel Trust as another serious factor in that aggressive campaign by which the United States evidently contemplated the domination of not only its home trade, but the trade of the world.

Fire Damages B. and O. Railroad Docks.

Patrolman Ruch of the river police discovered a fire in the loft of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dock at the foot of Jane Street last night. The fire started in the front and consumed the entire contents of the offices before extinguished. The damage was estimated at $5,000.

MISS PORTIA KNIGHT'S ACTION.

She Expects that Her Suit Against the Duke of Manchester Will Be Tried Within a Month.

LONDON, June 25.—Miss Portia Knight, the American actress, has engaged Sir Edward Clarke, ex-Solicitor General, as counsel in the suit for breach of promise which she has brought against the Duke of Manchester.

Miss Knight said this evening:

"While 150 cases are docketed ahead of mine, I am assured that mine will be heard inside of a month, at the outside. I have no hesitation in going into court, for I have as strong a case as it is possible to bring."

When Miss Knight was asked what prospect there was of a settlement out of court she replied:

"I do not think it is probable, although, I understand, the Duke of Manchester is coming to London to-morrow. Just what that means I am unable to say."

MRS. EDDY GREETS FOLLOWERS.

3,000 Christian Scientists Visit the Home of the Head of the Church.

CONCORD, N. H., June 25.—The annual visit of Christian Scientists to this city, the home of Mary Baker G. Eddy, the founder of Christian Science, took place to-day and gained unusual interest from the fact that the visitors were privileged to be received by Mrs. Eddy at her estate, Pleasant View. At least 3,000 were taken to Pleasant View to await Mrs. Eddy's greeting, which was to occur at 2 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour Mrs. Eddy appeared on the balcony and briefly expressed her joy at greeting so many of her followers at her home. The visitors returned to Boston by special train this afternoon.

Fatal Artillery Accident in England.

LONDON, June 25.—While artillery practice was in progress on the Isle of Wight to-day the breech of a twelve-pound rifle blew out, killing Capt. A. Le M. Bray of the Royal Artillery and one enlisted man and wounding eight other men, three of whom will probably die. Col. A. J. Nixon, R. A., was slightly wounded by the explosion.

TO STOP SUNDAY THEATRICALS.

Sabbath Committee Threaten Action Against a Theatre Roof Garden.

The New York Sabbath Committee, which body some months ago caused the arrest of De Wolf Hopper, Dan Daly, and others who were appearing in a benefit performance, a burlesque of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," on a Sunday night at the Academy of Music, has now directed its attention to the Sire Brothers, the proprietors of the New York Theatre and Roof Garden.

It was announced yesterday that the committee would to-day make application to the Supreme Court to have the theatre license, controlled by the Fifth Avenue Real Estate Company, of which the Sire Brothers are the head, revoked.

In the application the committee states that on Sunday night last a theatrical performance was given on both the stage of the theatre and roof garden, the performers appearing in costume, and thereby violating the law regarding Sunday theatrical performances. The committee has placed the case in the hands of Maurice, Abbott & Perry, attorneys, of 55 William Street.

Mr. Maurice of the firm was seen last night, but would not discuss any details of the case. Sire Brothers, when seen, said they had not been auvised of the action of the committee. They deny any violation of the law in their Sunday performances.

The officers of the Sabbath Committee are: William H. Hoppin, Chairman; W. Wallace Atterbury, William Hubbell, and Theodore Gilman, Secretary.

Edna Wallace Hopper Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, who has arrived here to attend the funeral of her mother, Mrs. Joseph Dunsmuir, is lying quite ill at the family residence in Alameda County. The shock of her mother's death and the trip across the continent have resulted in nervous prostration.

Tenor De Marchi Engaged for America.

LONDON, June 25.—In consequence of his success at Covent Garden on Saturday night, when he made his début, the Italian tenor De Marchi has been engaged by Maurice Grau for the forthcoming opera season in the United States.

Lilli Lehmann to Sing in America.

BERLIN, June 25.—Lilli Lehmann, the prima donna, has signed a contract with Manager C. L. Graff to undertake a concert tour in the United States, beginning in October of this year and lasting until March, 1902.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Liebler & Co., the theatrical managers, have engaged Benjamin Howard as leading man for Viola Allen for next season.

Kenneth Lee is writing a one-act piece for Wallace and Goodrowe of the "San Toy" Company for their appearance in vaudeville. It will be called "Galloping Dick."

For Rose Coghlan's forthcoming tour of the world, Messr

FLOOD VICTIMS NUMBER NO MORE THAN FIFTY

Full Extent of the Damage Cannot Be Ascertained.

Work of Rebuilding Railway Tracks and Bridges Going On Rapidly—Keystone Survivor Tells His Story.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., June 25.—Another twenty-four hours have passed and the full extent of the vast damage done by the flood cannot yet be accurately stated. All over this section there is great relief expressed at the announcement that the loss of life is not so great as at first believed. Many of the missing who were mourned as dead by their friends have turned up. It is now highly probable that very few of the dead whose bodies are found at this late hour will ever be identified.

The best estimate obtainable places the loss of life at no more than fifty, the greater part being colored miners and their families.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company continues to make every effort to hasten the opening of communication between the affected district and the outside world. Laborers are going in a continual stream, and many hundreds more could be used. The work of repairing and clearing the débris goes on night and day. A thoroughly equipped electric light plant, consisting of three cars, has been provided. It is capable of furnishing forty arc lights of great power, and is equipped with a huge searchlight that lights up the country around for a mile.

Wrecking trains, completely manned, continue to arrive. They have been sent by connecting lines to aid in clearing the right of way and rebuilding the tracks. A carload of covered wire like that used by the army has been received, and is being laid on the ground to complete the broken lines of telegraph wires. The estimate made by the railroad officials is that one line of temporary track will be open as far as the east of Vivian yard, including Elk Ridge, by to-morrow night, and it is thought trains can be gotten that far.

Gen. E. I. Boggs, private secretary to Gov. White, and Adjt. Gen. Hudson are here looking into the necessities for a relief movement. It seems to be the general opinion that there will be no necessity for calling out the State Guard, as the railroad and coal companies have adequate systems of policing the devastated district. A great many of the coal mines will have their damage repaired and be ready for shipping some time before the railroad is in sufficient repair to handle the output. Bridges on the Simmons Creek and Flipping branches are, with one exception, all replaced by temporary trestles.

Had it not been for the jamming of three or four buildings at the upper end of Keystone, near the suspension bridge, no doubt the entire property of the town would be a total loss. Just opposite Calhoun's buildings on the other side of the creek all houses were entirely swept away, including the most of Belchertown. Property is undermined and badly damaged at Burke. The whole fill on which the two tracks pass through Keystone, is entirely gone. The wagon bridge and the tracks on the company side are gone.

Many persons had narrow escapes with their lives, and men, women, and children succeeded in escaping through water waist deep, while others were carried away. A Mr. Abbott succeeded in rescuing a man named Lockwood, on Main Street, by fastening himself to a post by means of a rope and making a dive in the swift water just as Lockwood was sinking from view. Many similar rescues were made.

Eight bodies have been found between Burke and Eckman. There is no doubt that many persons lost their lives from being intoxicated. One white man got on a section of the sidewalk and left town with his arms folded, remarking that he was going down below to find out how everything was. His body was recovered.

An eye-witness of the flood which devastated Keystone, has arrived here. He was a guest of the National Hotel, one of the few buildings which escaped destruction. In speaking of his experience he said the town was built along one narrow street, which followed the stream fully a mile. Because of limited space the houses on one side stood on piles or walls over the Elkhorn, and, on the other, against the mountains.

At daybreak Saturday the people realized their danger. The narrow valley gradually became filled with a raging torrent, sweeping away small buildings and causing a scrimmble to the mountainside. More than a hundred persons remained to look after women and children. When the railway bridge was finally swept away the flood poured down the narrow street, carrying many persons with it. Eight lives are known to have been lost. From the hotel a life line was thrown to the building opposite and men to the rescue on the hillside. All those in the hotel and those fortunate enough to reach it were thus enabled to reach a place of safety.

ROANOKE, Va., June 25.—The damage in the coal fields begins at Coaldale, which is fifteen miles west of Bluefield. At that place great embankments supporting the railroad tracks have been washed out. The branch road leading from Mayberry to the Norfolk and Deltz collieries has suffered heavy damage. The track is washed out in some places and covered over in others. At Lick Branch the water was very high, and at this point damage to the main line of railroad begins and destruction of coal company property increases. At Ennis the east-bound track begins to entirely disappear, and at some distance further the roadbed is entirely gone from both tracks. The iron bridge structures remain, but the approaches in most all cases have been entirely washed out.

Between Houston and Kyle all tracks are badly damaged, nearly everything having exchanged positions with the former creek bed. The great fills which the railroad company has been making and rip-rapping ever since the high waters of 1897 have been leveled. All operations have had heavy loss, and weeks will have passed before they can work again to advantage.

The machine, blacksmith, erection, and boiler shops of the Norfolk and Western in Roanoke were closed at noon until further notice. The shut-down was on account of the destruction by the flood, and the fact that no traffic was passing over the road. The shops probably will resume work in three or four days. There are 2,000 persons employed in the Norfolk and Western shops here, but not all of them will be affected. All the men are out except a sufficient number to keep up repairs. As the road is doing no coal business, which is its chief traffic, few trains are on the road.

J. B. Frances, a Roanoke man, who is in Keystone installing a water plant, and who was first reported dead, has written his wife telling her he is safe and sound. He has the following to say about the disaster:

"A big flood visited the town last Friday night. Everybody had to go up on the mountain. Men, women, and children were drowned in the streets and houses went floating down the streams with people in them. All our crowd are safe. We are entirely cut off from the outside world, and provisions are getting short. There is now no water in the town."

TROUBLES OF AN AUTHORESS.

She Is Haled to Court for a Board Bill of $951.16.

The troubles of an authoress who could not stand prosperity were aired in the West Side Police Court; likewise the trials and tribulations of a boarding-house keeper with a nature too tender and confiding for his line of business.

The case was that of Camille Roberts, the proprietor of a fashionable boarding house at 407 West Fifty-seventh Street, against Mrs. Virginia Vaughan, whom Roberts charged with owing him a board bill of $951.16. Mrs. Vaughan is an authoress, engaged at present in revising a novel which she says is to be her masterpiece.

Then Mrs. Vaughan told her story. "I have written many poems and essays which have been published," she said. "For two years I have been engaged on a great work. It is my life work and my masterpiece. It is called 'Clotilde Trevallion,' and it is a marvelous piece of fiction. The Century Magazine people read it, and said it was magnificent, but that it would have to be cut down and revised. Mr. Roberts was amply secured for his miserable board bill. I had assigned to him the right of first payments of profit on the work when published, and now I am afraid this trouble will send my great work to oblivion."

When the case came up in the afternoon Roberts said he had seen the magazine people referred to, and learned that "Clotilde Trevallion" had not been accepted.

Magistrate Deuel said that he did not think Mrs. Vaughan meant to be dishonest, and that if she made any money out of her work, as Mr. Roberts thought she would, then she would pay her board bill. He then dismissed the case.

ADELBERT S. HAY BURIED.

Services Held in Memorial Chapel in Cleveland Cemetery—Friends of the Family Present.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25.—In a grave on a magnificent hill that overlooks the city in beautiful Lake View Cemetery, the body of Adelbert Stone Hay was laid to rest this afternoon. The funeral party arrived in Cleveland from New Haven at noon, and the funeral services were held in the Wade mortuary chapel a few hours later. Accompanying the remains were the parents of the deceased, Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, Helen, Alice, and Clarence Hay, their children; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wade, and Samuel Mather, relatives. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. Hitt, Mr. Wadsworth, and Mr. Hale, classmates of Adelbert, accompanied the body as representatives of Yale College.

The casket was covered with a profusion of beautiful floral tributes. A magnificent wreath of roses was the gift of the State Department at Washington. The floral pieces were so numerous that they entirely covered the casket. The classmates of the deceased at Yale were the honorary pall bearers.

Secretary and Mrs. Hay showed evidence of the great sorrow they felt, and Mrs. Hay was so nearly prostrated that her husband had to assist her nearly all the time. The new memorial chapel was filled with friends of the family, this being the first time it was used.

The religious services within the chapel were begun with a hymn, by a quartet, "When Our Heads Are Bowed in Woe." The Rev. Dr. Hiram C. Haydn, the venerable pastor of Old Stone Presbyterian Church followed, reading the eighth chapter of the Book of Romans and the fourth and fifth chapters of the Second Corinthians. Dr. Hayden, after the invocation, delivered a funeral sermon in which he paid eloquent tribute to the worth of Adelbert S. Hay, and referred at considerable length to his work as Consul at Pretoria.

At the conclusion of the services the body was borne to the grave near by by the bearers and lowered into its resting place. Secretary and Mrs. Hay and their children will remain in the city for a day or two, the guests of Samuel Mather.

SECRETARY HAY'S PLANS.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was brief. Much of the time was spent in talking over the deep affliction which has come to Secretary Hay. The President had had a short note from Mr. Hay advising him that after the funeral at Cleveland he would return to Newbury, N. H., with Mrs. Hay and his children. How long he would remain there the Secretary did not say. The tone of the letter, while it indicated the crushing nature of the blow that had fallen upon him, showed that he was bearing up bravely.

The gossip concerning Secretary Hay's possible retirement from the Cabinet was referred to but not seriously. If the Secretary should suggest such a step the President and the Cabinet will strongly advise against it. The President himself has written a letter to the Secretary conveying his sympathy and urging him not to give way to the great sorrow that has come to him.

ARRESTED FOR SCORCHING.

G. A. Lamb Captured by a Policeman Who Once Saved His Life.

George Alfred Lamb, the lawyer, of 135 Broadway, was arrested last night for scorching in a gasoline motor vehicle down Fifth Avenue, near the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Lamb was not locked up, but left his vehicle in the hands of the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station to insure his appearance at the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

Mr. Lamb, accompanied by a friend, was speeding down Fifth Avenue at Thirty-sixth Street when he was seen by Bicycle Policeman Ormsby. The policeman thought that the motor was going at least fifteen miles an hour, and he shouted for them to stop. When they did not he gave chase. At Thirty-fourth Street Ormsby tried a sort of flank movement for the purpose of making Mr. Lamb lessen his speed, but was unsuccessful. At Thirty-second Street Mr. Lamb stopped his machine and submitted to arrest quietly.

At the station house Policeman Ormsby discovered that he had arrested a man whom he had saved from drowning in 1892. At that time both the policeman and Mr. Lamb were members of the Union Boat Club. One day Mr. Lamb was swimming near the club's float, when he became exhausted and sank. Ormsby was on the float and, without removing any of his clothing, jumped in the water, swam to Lamb and rescued him in the nick of time. Policeman and prisoner recalled the occurrence very well, though they did not recognize each other until the station house was reached.

Mr. Lamb is twenty-nine years old and a member of the New York Athletic, Lotos, Calumet, and Democratic Clubs. It was he who instituted proceedings some time ago against John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company because of trouble growing out of the affairs of that company.

FIRE IN STEAMSHIP HOLD.

Stubborn Blaze on the Jupiter Causes $40,000 Damage.

Fire due to spontaneous combustion started yesterday afternoon in the hold of the iron tramp steamship Jupiter, lying at the National Storage Docks, Cavan Point, Jersey City. The vessel, which is owned by the Drother Steamship Company, is commanded by Capt. Acilio Ugarte and was consigned to J. M. Ceballos & Co., Pier 10, East River, New York. She was laden with saltpetre, jute, and general merchandise. She arrived from Calcutta on Saturday.

The fire started in the second hold at 1:40 o'clock, and the National Docks Storage Company's fire brigade fought the flames for an hour before an alarm was given. Then the fireboat New Yorker and the tugs Towanda, Stella, Florence, W. E. Chapman, Hustler, Protector, Genoa, Mahonoy, Ithaca, and Mercedes, and three engines and a truck company of the Jersey City Fire Department went to the Jupiter's assistance. They pumped the ship's hold full of water, and at 5 o'clock the fire was extinguished.

Little damage was done to the vessel and none at all to the docks and surrounding property. The damage to the ship's cargo is about $40,000.

McDONNELL JURY SECURED.

Trial of the Gambler Accused of Murder Will Now Proceed.

The jury before whom Miles McDonnell, the Harlem gambler, will be tried on the charge of murdering George Price, in the Onawa Cafe on Dec. 28 last, was secured yesterday. Nine members had been obtained from the ordinary panel, before Justice Fursman, on Monday. Emory A. Stedwell, manager of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, the ninth juror, was excused yesterday owing to a business engagement, and his place was filled by Lawrence C. McEwen, an insurance broker of Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway. Morris Rainess, optician, of 1,068 Third Avenue, was accepted as the tenth juror. The eleventh was Harry J. Solomon, a manufacturer's agent, of 18 West Ninety-fourth Street; William W. Gosling, ladies' tailor, of 25 East Thirty-first Street, was the twelfth.

The defense intimated that Mrs. Thomas Kennedy, wife of the man who was regarded as McDonnell's arch enemy, and to whom is attributed the row in the Onawa Cafe, would be called to the stand to testify in the prisoner's behalf. Immediately after the jury was secured the Court took a recess until this morning at 10:30.

Rye Improvement Association.

The seventh annual report of the Village Improvement Association of Rye, N. Y., shows that the receipts for the year were $2,339.57, which left a balance on hand above expenditures of $872.91. A detail of the report, of seasonable interest, states that 1,843,000 gallons of water were used last Summer in laying the dust.

BRIBERY OF THE POLICE

Mr. Jerome Knows Disorderly House Tribute Payers, He Says.

What Two Prominent Merchants Told the Justice Concerning the Payment of Blackmail.

Justice Jerome says he knows who is back of the payment of money to the police for protecting disorderly houses. The Justice has said before that he knew who constituted the syndicate paying the police for the non-molestation of gambling houses, but had never alluded to disorderly house tributes.

He gave utterance to his remarks in the Court of Special Sessions, where he is now sitting, after sentencing Jacob Bierman and Sadie Brown to six months' imprisonment for conducting a disorderly house at 155 Attorney Street. This place was raided by the Gerry society upon evidence secured by Agent E. J. Murphy. Eleven girls were found there and an opium joint was discovered on the top floor. Lillian Raugh, one of the inmates taken from the house, was a witness against the prisoners.

After hearing her story Justice Jerome declared that the two prisoners were merely agents of unscrupulous persons who were engaged in the white slave traffic.

"I believe I can lay my finger on the persons who are back of this whole thing," said he angrily. "I believe I know who is paying the police for protection of this kind of place. While I dislike to punish the subordinates too severely, it seems impossible to get at the principals."

Subsequently, regarding the formation of a new Reform Committee to eradicate protected gambling, the Justice said:

"The policy of a new committee should be to seek out police corruption wherever it can be found. The system is equally rotten whether it is a Broadway merchant or a small Tenderloin gambler or an east side policy-shop keeper who pays blackmail. I rode down town this morning with two prominent merchants and asked them if they would be satisfied to have as an income the amount they paid out annually to the police for blackmail. They looked at one another for a moment and then admitted that they would be perfectly satisfied if they were to receive such an amount yearly for their own use."

The Justice declined to give the names of the two merchants.

STRIKE AT READING GROWS.

It May Become General, and Trainmen May Be Called Out—President Baer's Letter Ignored.

READING, Penn., June 25.—Not a dozen out of the 1,000 striking shopmen of the Philadelphia and Reading Company returned to work to-day, as they had been urged to do by President Baer, in his letter of Saturday. Instead of the men out returning to work, some of those who had not struck joined the strikers.

If President Baer's threat that all men who failed to report for work this morning would be discharged is carried into effect, there is likely to be trouble before the shops are again in operation. The company's clerks worked until a late hour last night preparatory to paying off those who disregarded the President's order.

The carshops are crippled, and the boilermaking and blacksmith departments are idle. Moulders and machinists are waiting for orders to strike. To-day A. H. Beschor, Chairman of the joint Executive Committee of the strikers, admonished the men to keep away from saloons and company property, and to at all times behave with propriety. The strikers are following the advice given by the leaders not to go near the company's property.

That the strike, though barely begun, is being felt in the community is shown by the caution with which many business men are laying in supplies. The merchants say that until the difficulty is settled they will not invest in any quantity of goods.

The situation is becoming grave, and a general strike over the greater portion of the company's system, if the grievances of the men are not heard, is predicted. The impression is current that in order to win the strike not only the shop employes still at work, but the trainmen also must be called out.

MACHINISTS LOSE A STRIKE.

Employes of the Worthington Pump Works Returning to Work.

Secretary Devens of the National Metal Trades Association announced yesterday that the metal trade manufacturers had just about won a great victory over the striking machinists. He stated that the employes of the Worthington Pump Works, in Brooklyn, were returning to work in great numbers daily, the company having made no concessions. He exhibited telegraph messages from local associations and manufacturers in Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and Chicago stating that men were returning to work every day, and that the employers were firm and making no concessions. The Secretary of the Cincinnati local association wired:

Cincinnati shops open. Two hundred returned to work to-day unconditionally. Over 1,000 at work. No concessions granted.

In Ampere, N. J., Mr. Devens said, the men are all at work and more looking for jobs. The return of the R. Hoe & Co. employes is considered by the manufacturers to be a signal victory, for while the men are gaining some points as regards wages and hours of work, the firm does not recognize the union in any way. Prior to the strike, they claim, they were so hampered by the union that they scarcely could operate their works according to their own wishes. It will be remembered that the head of the firm declared when the strike started that he would close up his works and go out of business rather than submit to the union.

STRIKE DELAYS WARSHIPS.

Machinists Have Stopped Work Entirely at Union Iron Works.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A report just received at the Navy Department shows the serious effect of the machinists' strike on the work of building new warships.

The report states that work is suspended entirely on the armored cruisers California and South Dakota and on the monitor Wyoming and the cruisers Tacoma and Milwaukee, building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. Up to this time gratifying progress had been made on these ships.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL STRIKE.

Vice President Warren Denies Story of Ultimatum at Ashley.

A dispatch from Wilkesbarre printed yesterday stated that the Central Railroad of New Jersey had warned the strikers at the Ashley shops to return yesterday morning or consider themselves discharged. Charles H. Warren, Vice President and General Manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, declared yesterday afternoon that the reference to his company is untrue.

He says his company sent no ultimatum or statement, and has not had any negotiation with the men since the shops at Ashley were closed, on May 20, after the strike. He protests that the item is unfair to his company.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 25.—The strikers of the Ashley car shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey held a meeting this afternoon and renewed their pledge to remain out until their demands were granted. A committee of two was present from Reading representing the strikers in that city. What the mission of this committee was could not be learned.

STRIKING WEAVERS ARRESTED.

Many Were Girls, and They Are Accused of Annoying Non-Union Hands.

PATERSON, N. J., June 25.—Much excitement was caused among the striking weavers this morning by the arrest of sixteen of their number, former employes of the Paragon Silk Mill, and many of them girls, accused of annoying non-union hands at the mill. They will be given a hearing on Thursday next.

The strike at the Enterprise broad silk mill is on in earnest. The weavers have gone out several times recently, but have always returned without laying their grievances before the union. Last week they went out again, and the union has now officially declared them on strike. The strikers refuse to say much about their troubles, but it is said that one of the grievances is that the firm will not allow them to pass lists through the mill to raise money to assist the strikers of the Paragon Mill.

WOMEN STRIKERS' TROUBLE.

One of Them Charged with Slapping a Non-Union Girl's Face.

There was trouble yesterday when the striking shirt-waist workers, 180 in number, formerly employed by the National Shirt-Waist Company at 309 Canal Street, went to the office of the company to get their wages, earned before the strike began.

According to the story told in the office of the company, Annie Greenberg, eighteen years old, of 75 Monroe Street, one of the strikers, demanded all her pay, but the cashier deducted 50 cents for the shuttle used on the machine and which the employes keep in their possession. There was a dispute and a wrangle, and during the trouble it seems that Miss Greenberg's anger became directed toward Eva Josephson, eighteen years old, of 98 Orchard Street, a non-union girl, and Miss Josephson had her face slapped. She fainted and an ambulance was summoned, but she soon revived.

Abram Levine, twenty-two years old, got mixed up in the trouble and refused to leave the office. He was arrested for disorderly conduct by Policeman Brenninger of the Macdougal Street Station, who has been stationed at the building since the strike began a week ago. The policeman also arrested Miss Greenberg, charging her with assault.

Four extra policemen had been hurried to the scene, and they conducted the prisoners to the Jefferson Market Court, followed by the crowd. Miss Josephson was about to make a complaint against Miss Greenberg when she fainted again and was revived with difficulty. Later she made charges against both the prisoners, and Magistrate Brann held them in $300 bail each for trial for assault. The prisoners were paroled in the custody of their counsel until to-day.

FATAL DUEL IN SEATTLE.

John Considine Kills ex-Chief of Police Meredith—Considine Slightly Wounded.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 25.—John W. Considine, one of the owners of the Standard Gambling House and the People's Theatre, shot and killed ex-Chief of Police W. L. Meredith this afternoon. Meredith was a son of W. M. Meredith, chief of the National Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The shooting occurred in a drug store in the heart of the city. Considine also was slightly wounded in the head by shot from a double-barreled shotgun fired by Meredith's hands.

The men had threatened to shoot on sight and both were prepared for trouble. The drug store at the time of the shooting was crowded with people, and one bystander was shot through the arm by a stray bullet. Meredith was killed while struggling with John Considine and Tom Considine, who had come to his brother's aid. Three bullets from Considine's revolver, fired at short range, pierced Meredith's body, one in the head, another in the chest, and another in the abdomen.

Considine was at once arrested by Sheriff Cudihee and two police officers who were in the drug store when the fatal shot was fired. He was taken to Police Headquarters and from there transferred to the county jail in a closed carriage, there being some talk of lynching.

Considine and Meredith had been enemies for about three years. They had been friends before that. After Meredith was made Chief he served notice on Considine that the latter could not remain in the city and do business, and followed the threat by making several police orders which affected Considine's business. In retaliation Considine publicly made charges of corruption in office against Meredith.

The Law and Order League took the matter up and called for a Council investigation of the Police Department. A Council Committee investigated, and last Friday night made a report to Mayor Humes advising the removal of Meredith.

Considine belongs to a family well known in Eastern sporting circles, and has a wide acquaintance throughout the United States. He was formerly a member of the Chicago Police Department, and took part in the raid on the Haymarket meeting that led to the Anarchist bomb throwing.

POLICE FAILED TO FIND HIM.

While They Were Seeking Mr. Bruns They Ordered Him to "Move On."

Brooklyn folk who enjoy a joke on the local police force found something to laugh over yesterday in this connection. It involved the disappearance of Joseph Bruns from his home, at 364 First Street. While the police were hunting for Mr. Bruns, it seems, they found him repeatedly, but didn't know it, and merely ordered the missing man to "move on."

Mr. Bruns, who is a retired business man, disappeared from his home on June 16. It is thought that he wandered away while in a dazed condition, caused by a recurrence of the effects of a sunstroke which he sustained some time ago. His family reported his disappearance to the police on the day he went away and asked that a general alarm for him be sent out. A description of the missing man was sent to each station house, and all the policemen in the borough were instructed to keep an eye out for Mr. Bruns. They failed to get any trace of him, however. Mr. Bruns finally found himself, and returned home yesterday.

It appears that when he wandered from home he walked to Coney Island. He had a few dollars with him, and kept himself supplied with food. He roamed about on the beach and rested at night on the sands when the police would let him. The policemen at the island, however, kept him almost constantly on the move with a gruff "G'wan outer here, now, you." None of them troubled himself to take Mr. Bruns to the station house, where his identity would very probably have been discovered.

When Mr. Bruns reached home yesterday he was attended by a physician, who found that he was suffering from exhaustion, but would be all right again after a rest. The physician also found several bruises on the soles of Mr. Bruns's feet. They were not caused by walking, the doctor said, and it is suspected that their existence may be due to raps from the clubs of the policemen who kept him moving while they were supposed to be looking for him.

CONTRACTOR O'BRIEN ARRESTED

Said to Have Threatened Gerry Society Agents with Carving Knife—Captured on Fire Escape.

Agents Dimond and Fogarty of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children went to the house of Patrick E. O'Brien, a wealthy contractor, of 550 West Fifty-third Street, early this morning and placed him under arrest. They took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he was locked up on the charge of having failed to obey the order of Magistrate Crane and pay the city $2 a week for the support of his two children in the Catholic Protectory. It is alleged that O'Brien is eight weeks in arrears in his payments.

The agents who arrested O'Brien said they had an exciting time in doing so. They practically forced their way in the O'Brien apartments as Mrs. O'Brien, stepmother of the children, tried to keep them out. O'Brien took refuge on the fire-escape. Dimond went to the floor over the O'Brien apartments and prevented the contractor from escaping that way. Then Fogarty pulled O'Brien from the fire-escape.

Fogarty says that as soon as he got his prisoner in the room O'Brien seized a carving knife and threatened to kill him. He pulled his revolver, and O'Brien gave up.

MEDICAL SCHOOL DESTROYED.

Lightning Strikes College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 25.—During a heavy thunderstorm to-night a bolt of lightning struck the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on Harrison Street, between Wood and Honore Streets. The fire which followed the lightning in a short time destroyed the college building, which is one of the finest of its kind in the West.

The College of Physicans and Surgeons is the medical department of the University of Illinois, situated at Champaign, Ill. The loss on building and equipment is practically total and will approximate $200,000.

HAD $5,000; SOUGHT DEATH

George Schmedes Jumped Into the River, Then Fought His Rescuer.

Had Dissolved a Business Partnership Because of His Fiancee, and She Had Jilted Him.

With bank books in his pockets showing a total balance of more than $5,000 to his credit, George W. Schmedes, twenty-five years old, a cigar dealer of 302 Elizabeth Street, tried very hard to end his life early yesterday morning by jumping into the North River from the Pennsylvania ferryboat New Jersey, while that vessel was made fast to her Jersey City slip.

So anxious was the man to end his existence that he fought his rescuer until overcome with exhaustion, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he was dragged ashore. The ferryboat had just made fast to her slip at 3:10 o'clock in the morning when Schmedes pushed hurriedly through the handful of persons who were leaving the vessel and hurried to the deck at the New York end of the boat.

Those who noticed the man at all noted that he was very well dressed, and apparently knew what he was about, and no one hindered him. He walked quickly to the end of the boat, and, climbing over the guardrail, without hesitation jumped out into the stream. He apparently made no effort to swim.

A deck hand saw the jump, and a lifeline was thrown across the back of the man in the water, but he disregarded it, except to swim a stroke to keep out of its way. James Cavanagh, another deck hand, then jumped overboard and reached the man just as he was sinking. He seized him by the collar, but the man made a desperate effort to fight his rescuer off. He was too far gone, however, and after a struggle became unconscious, and he and his rescuer were pulled aboard by means of the life line. He was taken to the Jersey City Hospital, and after being revived, was taken to court and arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct, as New Jersey has no law punishing a man for shooting at himself, cutting himself, swallowing poison, or trying to drown himself.

When the man was taken to the police station the police found in one of his pockets a bank book of the Lincoln National Bank showing a balance of $2,326.91 to his credit, and in another pocket a bank book of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company showing a balance of $3,126 to his credit. When the police expressed surprise that a man so well able to enjoy the sweets of life should desire to end it Schmedes refused to satisfy their curiosity in any way.

Investigation made in this city showed, however, that Schmedes is a victim of hard luck, notwithstanding the money he had. He lives in one of the few detached houses on Elizabeth Street with his aunt, Mrs. Frey, and until last May conducted a rather pretentious cigar store at 61 West Forty-second Street. His widowed mother died about a year ago, and left him about $10,000, which, added to his capital, made him worth in the neighborhood of $19,000, so his business associates say.

He was in partnership with a man named Newcomb, and when he announced some months ago that he was going to marry his aunt's niece, who lived at his home, Newcomb, according to Mrs. Frey's story told yesterday, began to try to persuade him to give up the idea. According to Mrs. Frey, Newcomb made so much objection to Schmedes's marital scheme that the latter one day last May flew into a rage, and throwing the keys of the store on the floor, told Newcomb that the partnership must dissolve then and there. Newcomb promptly bought him out on the spot.

Later, Schmedes concluded, according to his aunt, that his partner had got the best of the bargain, and began to brood over it. He became so morose that to cap the climax of his troubles his fiancée concluded that he was crazy, and not wishing to marry a crazy man, broke the engagement. This last completely discouraged the man, and his condition became worse and worse, and Mrs. Frey said yesterday that, acting on her advice, he had left home late Monday afternoon to visit her niece, Mrs. Keisling, who resides in Bayonne, N. J., in order to try to pull himself together. This was the last seen of him by his relatives.

HE HAD A GLASS WATCH.

Theatrical Manager David L. Hayman Examined in Supplementary Proceedings.

David L. Hayman, a theatrical manager, was examined in supplementary proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday. The examination was the result of a judgment obtained against him by Smith & Dillon for $261, this amount being due for dresses furnished to Hayman's wife, who is an actress, and is known on the stage as Irene Everett.

Mr. Hayman was questioned very closely as to his financial resources, and was asked:

"What show are you manager of?"
"None at present."
"Where were you last employed?"
"With the Kelcey-Shannon company, in 'The Moth and the Flame.'"
"What interest did you have?"
"One half. I put up the money."
"What has become of your interest?"
"It's in storage."
"Cold storage?"
"Yes, possibly."
"How do you support yourself?"
"Oh, down in Wall Street gambling. Sometimes friends help me out."
"Do you play the races?"
"Yes."
"When last?"
"The Suburban Handicap. I won $140."
"Have you a watch?"
"Yes, a glass one."

Mr. Hayman then produced a watch with a glass face and back, and said friends had given it to him. The counsel examining him said he might ask for a receiver for the watch. Mr. Hayman protested, and the hearing was adjourned.

POLICEMAN DID NOT SWIM.

When Patrolman Frank Graham reported for duty at the Sheepshead Bay Station a few nights ago he was assigned to a post entirely new to him. His beat comprised a waste of meadows lying between Sheepshead Bay and Bergen Beach. Starting out to patrol it, Graham came to a creek. The only way he could cross was to swim. But he didn't swim.

He knew it was his duty to continue his patrol straight ahead from a point on the other bank of the creek, opposite where he was. So, like the faithful policeman that he was, he walked two miles to the head of the creek and then two miles back on the other side to the point where he was to resume patrol. And that's how it was that the roundsman couldn't find him for two hours that night and reported him.

When Graham came before Deputy Commissioner York yesterday he explained how it happened.

"Captain," said Mr. York, turning to Capt. Lawson, "when you send this man out on that beat again provide him with either a rowboat, a canoe, or a life preserver. The case is dismissed."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warm; variable winds.

During to-day and to-morrow the temperature will continue high from the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys to the Atlantic Coast. In areas east of the Mississippi, however, scattered thunderstorms will be attended by temporary falls in temperature, except in New England, where unbroken fair weather will continue.

From the Mississippi River to the Rock Mountains high temperatures to-day will be followed to-morrow by showers and cooler.

Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable. On the Gulf Coast light to fresh southeasterly winds will prevail. In the lake region the winds will be mostly light to fresh from the east.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light, variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	71	71	75
6 A. M.	70	73	78
9 A. M.	77	77	84
12 M.	86	81	88
3 P. M.	88	80	84
6 P. M.	86	78	81
9 P. M.	80	74	76
12 P. M.	77	72	76

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80½
Weather Bureau	77
Corresponding date 1900	79
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	72

"James Means—Means Quality."

JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE

Known and Approved by the Public for Twenty-three Years.

The most comfortable and best wearing shoe for the money. Made in a variety of styles and leathers. Sold by leading retailers.

Morse & Rogers of New York, Wholesale Distributers.

THIS IS THE DIFFERENCE

BETWEEN ARTIFICIAL AND NATURAL WATERS.

"Natural Waters lose their original virtues more or less when removed from their sources, while artificial waters manufactured under pressure of carbonic gas remain intact in all their ingredients."

CARL H. SCHULTZ'

The only PURE and CORRECT artificial MINERAL WATER sold in Greater New-York.

Used in the homes of over 1,200 Physicians.

SELTERS, CARBONIC and CLUB SODA, ARTIFICIAL VICHY and KISSINGEN, LITHIA WATER, LITHIA-VICHY, LITHIA-CARLSBAD, DOUBLE and QUADRUPLE CARLSBAD in Bottles for out-of-town shipment.

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Established 1862. Tel., 142 Madison Square. 430-444 First Avenue, New York.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' & Girls' Hosiery for Vacation Wear.

Light, Medium and Heavy Weight Cotton Hose, double knees and soles, all sizes,

19c. & 25c. pair.

Infants' Lace Open Work Hose, black, white and colors; sizes 4 to 6,

25c. pair, worth double.

A lot of broken sizes and styles of Sox, ¾ and Long Hose, also Boys' and Youths' Half Hose at less than Half Price.

60-62 West 23d Street.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, cloths; Grand Hotel.
Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. S. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Doeplitz, S., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Doeplitz, fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. F. Weldon, furniture; G. W. Weldon, carpets; Grand Hotel.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; R. Cruikshank, carpets; Grand Hotel.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Goldenberg, domestics and linens; Grand Hotel.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, cloths, clothing, cloaks, and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, domestics, linens, and white goods; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Gutman, dry goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear, corsets, and millinery; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Short, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, misses' and children's cloaks and suits, 480 Broome Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. H. McCahey, books and stationery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hunt, E. P., Great Barrington, Mass.; dry goods; Criterion Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods, black goods, and linings; F. E. Mark, domestics, linens, and white goods; E. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Greene, jewelry and optical goods; Miss Walsh, art goods, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Holland House.
Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; A. Zercher, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; S. W. McKim, linens, white goods, laces, ladies and infants' wear, notions, hosiery, and gloves, 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Harris, rubber clothing, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House.
McTeers, J. T., Knoxville, Tenn.; dry goods; Hoffman House.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, clothing and children's furnishing goods, 28 Howard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Woodhull, Goodale & Bull, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Woodhull, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Cleland, J., & Co., Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Gerahty, notions, trimmings, laces, and ribbons; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Bischoff, B., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. W. Bischoff, shirts; Herald Square Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. M. Rich, domestics

The Wanamaker Store

Much of the Summer's Pleasure Depends on Proper Preparation

YOU enjoy the afternoon and evening on the veranda according as your dress is comfortable and becoming. You experience the fullest enjoyment of boating if you feel properly dressed for it. The lawn becomes more delightful after there is a hammock under the tree. The path through the woods, and the hill above the lake, live longer for your enjoyment if you have a camera to make the beautiful scenery permanent in your album.

It is so easy to forget these things until you see someone else enjoying them, and then you are probably far away from a source of supply.

It is well worth while to spend an hour thinking of what will make your Summer vacation more enjoyable; and this hour can be made more fruitful in valuable suggestion if it is spent at Wanamaker's. Here is everything for personal wear for man, woman and child—most charming and practical dresses and hats for women, and at most fascinating prices.

Then here is everything that goes to supplying pleasure and pastime for children and grown-ups—golf, tennis, cricket, croquet; express wagons, wheelbarrows, boats and balls.

Everything for the housekeeper, too, as every housekeeper knows; and the store is sparkling all through with attractive prices which the season aids to lean sharply your way.

The Summer FURNITURE SALE

You've been buying steadily at this stock of distinctly Summer Furniture since away last March, and given your most substantial approval to the splendid collection of cool and comfortable pieces on our floor. So we are ready, early, to clear out the remaining stock before the last of our friends get out of the city, so that these handsome and comfortable pieces which remain can get into service in time to give a full season of usefulness to their purchasers.

They are the finest goods that are made. All of the character of construction, and in new and artistic designs, many of which were made exclusively for us.— Today all are marked at an average of

Approved PARASOLS

This stock has won much admiration this season. All deserved, because of our energetic and successful gathering of fine Parasols from home and abroad. The variety of these choicer things is still very broad; but chiefest interest at the moment centers around the pongee and grass-linen parasols for use at the seashore—here, too, we have unusual variety and very moderate prices.

Pongee Parasols, with hemstitched borders, at $1.50.

Grass-linen Parasols, lined with colored silk, at $1.90.

Pongee Parasols, embroidered and lined with colored silk, at $3.25.

All-white and all-black silk Parasols, with two grenadine ruffles, at $1.90.

Club Coaching Parasols, with cases, in polka dots, fancy stripes, and of white silk, with two grenadine striped ruffles, at $2.50.

Broadway.

A Real Summer SHOE SALE

This means that this June Sale offers just exactly the shoes that you want to buy—Oxfords and light-weight shoes of every sort, for men, women and children. Good shoes and good styles, at

A Third to a Half Under-Price

New lots have just come in, and they will stir up re-doubled interest today. Two lots for men and two for women:

Women's Shoes—In Basement

1,050 pairs Women's Oxfords, $1.10—
Tan willow calfskin; extension soles; round toe with tip; the sort now selling in good stores at $2 or more.

3,160 pairs Women's Oxfords, $1.40—
Black kidskin; fine, soft and durable; half dozen toe shapes; kid or patent leather tips; worth $2 to $2.50.

Men's Shoes—In Annex.

Patent Leather Oxfords at $2.40—
Swell shapes; fine work; good leather. You pay $3.50 for shoes of this grade. Box calf also, if you want a little heavier shoe.

Russian Calf Tan Shoes at $2.40—
Lace shoes, some Oxfords—very cool and comfortable; in broad and medium toes; quality that cost $3.50.

And these special lots told of before:

Tan Shoes at $1.50, worth $3—
Lace shoes with Louis XV. heels; also with the military and Cuban heels; nut brown kidskin, with flexible and welted soles.

Women's $1.50 Oxfords at $1—
Black kid; firm extension soles; kid tip; military heels.

Women's $2 Oxfords at $1.20—
Black kidskin, with kid tips; broad toes and medium heels. Also patent leather tips.

Women's $2 Oxfords at $1.40—
Black kid Oxfords, with full round toes; extension soles, and all the points that make up fine shoe quality.

Men's Tan Kid Oxfords at $1.50—
Very comfortable low heel, round toe, flexible sewed Oxfords and lace shoes.

Men's White Canvas Shoes at $2—
With rubber soles; heavy and durable; for boating or outings of all sorts; regular $3 grade.

Rubber Soled Oxfords at 35c—
White, brown and black canvas with granite rubber soles; the good sort that don't crack; all sizes, for men, women and boys, same price.

Dress GINGHAMS at 10c

There has been an enormous demand for plain Chambray Ginghams this season. Many stores cannot get their orders filled from the mills. Our own orders have been delayed; but a shipment came in yesterday from the leading mill in the country. Superb Chambrays in light blue, pink and ox-blood. Also a new lot of Ginghams in fancy corded checks and plaids, in blue-and-white and black-and-white. All 10c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Girls' SKIRTS

These are Summer Skirts of white pique in a heavy cord, made with circular flounce; lengths 36 to 40 inches, at

$1.25, instead of $1.75

Second floor, Ninth street.

More LACES

This is an interesting group of desirable styles and patterns in Lace Allovers, Batiste, Russian, Renaissance and Point Venise at less than half value. Point Venise edgings and insertions in prettier patterns than heretofore shown. An opportunity to secure lace trimmings for Fall and Winter gowns at remarkably little cost.

Allovers, 50c to $3.75; worth $1.50 to $7.

Point Venise Laces, 5c to $1.25; worth 15c to $3.

Second floor.

A Sale of SOAPS

Here is a fine opportunity to lay in a vacation supply. These prices are unmatchable in Soaps of such excellence.

Special Hard Water Soap
Transparent Glycerine, half-pound bars
Violette Soap and Cuvea Soap
All at 5c a cake.

White Almond Soap
Heliotrope d'Espagne
Violette de Navarre
Box of 3 cakes for 25c.

Soap Sheets, in book, for travelers, 10c a book.

Basement.

A THIRD Under-Price

The offering includes sofas, arm chairs and rockers in ash, finished in moss green; patterns of Dutch Colonial effects, strong, heavy, well-built pieces of quaint design, upholstered with grass cloth for seats and backs; some backs of paneled woodwork. Bungalow chairs, sofas and rockers in pale moss green ash, fitted with loose seat cushions of gray ground tapestry, fancy figured. Summer parlor chairs, rockers and sofas in pale moss green oak, highly finished and of artistic design, upholstered in woven cotton fabrics of Art Nouveau and other designs. Other parlor pieces of birch finished light mahogany; spring seats upholstered in grass cloth; birch frame sofas, chairs and rockers finished in light cream color, and upholstered with grass cloth. Wicker arm chairs and sofas in natural shellac finish.

Dutch Colonial Ash Pieces—
$4.50, from $6.50—Arm chair, panel back.
At $4, from $6—Side chair, grass cloth seat and back.
At $5, from $7.50—Arm chair, panel back.
At $6, from $9—Arm chair, grass cloth seat and back.
At $6, from $9—Rocker, grass cloth seat and back.
At $7, from $10.50—Arm chair, grass cloth seat and back.
At $8, from $12—Rocker, grass cloth seat and back.
At $8, from $12—Arm chair, grass cloth seat and back.
At $10, from $15—Sofa, grass cloth seat and back.
At $16, from $24—Sofa, Art Nouveau cover.

Fourth floor.

Green Ash Bungalow Pieces—
At $12, from $16—Arm chair, loose seat cushion.

Green Oak Dutch Colonial—
At $4, from $6—Arm chair, panel back.
At $5, from $7.50—Arm chair, panel back.
At $5.50, from $8—Arm chair, panel back.
At $6, from $9—Arm chair, panel back.
At $6.75, from $10—Rocker, panel back.
At $8, from $12—Arm chair, grass cloth seat and back.
At $10, from $15—Arm chair, grass cloth seat and back.

Natural Birch Pieces—
At $4, from $5.50—Rocker, upholstered in grass cloth.
At $4, from $5.50—Arm chair, upholstered in grass cloth.
At $4.50, from $6—Rocker, upholstered in grass cloth.
At $4.50, from $6—Arm chair, upholstered in grass cloth.
At $7.50, from $10—Sofa, upholstered in grass cloth.

Parlor Pieces—
At $5.50, from $8—Green oak arm chair, Art Nouveau cover.
At $10, from $15—Green oak arm chair, Art Nouveau cover.
At $10.50, from $16—Green oak rocker, Art Nouveau cover.
At $13.50, from $20—Light mahogany colored sofa in grass cloth.
At $16, from $24—Green oak sofa, Art Nouveau cover.

Wicker Pieces in Natural Finish—
At 6.50, from $10—Arm chair.
At $10, from $15—All-reed seat.
At $10, from $20—Arm chair.
At $13, from $19.50—All-plain divan.
At $15, from $23—Sofa in brown.
At 15, from $30—Fancy sofa.

Men's and Boys' CLOTHING

Very Much Under-Price

About a hundred and fifty Men's Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits have been collected into one group to be sold today at

A Third to a Half Under-Price

They are various small lots which must be closed out promptly—bad stock for us, but as good as if there were thousands more, to you, if your size is here.

There are sizes missing in each line, but most men can be fitted in the lot, and pick from several kinds.

All these suits are new—made for this present season, in the most correct styles. Prices have been $15 to $20. Today choose for

Ten Dollars a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Then these offerings of Summer Clothing for Boys—

150 Vestee and Middy Suits, with knee trousers, in serge and cheviot; broken lots; sizes 3 to 7 years; worth $5 to $7.50, today at **$3 a suit.**

100 Bicycle Suits, in check and plaid cheviots; sizes 6 to 10 years; splendid outing suits for all boys; worth $5 to $7, now at **$3.**

Boys' Blouses and Shirt Waists, in percales and Madras; sizes, waists, 6 to 13 years, and blouses, 3 to 12 years; worth 75c to $1.35, today at **50c.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Sale of MODEL DRESSES

In our Dressmaking Salons

We have about twenty handsome gowns, which have been used as models during the season, in our dressmaking salons. Now we shall sell them at about half the price of the dresses made from them.

They represent the finest and most careful work of our dressmaking experts, and include street suits, evening and dinner gowns; and some very dainty Summer dresses.

These suggestions of the gowns and prices:

Gray Crepe de Chine Dinner Gown, $250; now $175.
Cream Net Evening Gown, with blue and pink embroidery, $350; now $175.
Cream Lace Evening Gown, $350; now $175.
Black Spangled Net Reception Gown, $375; now $185.
Violet Checked Poplin Gown, $125; now $80.
Tan Cloth Gown, $135; now $95.
Black Taffeta Gown, $200; now $100.

Dressmaking Salons, Fifth floor, Tenth street.

Interesting News of

WASH SKIRTS

It is gratifying, just when women are in need of such skirts as these, and eager to buy at regular prices, that we are able to make such an offering as this.

Here are two groups of stylish Skirts that contain many now marked at less than half price. Every woman can surely be suited somewhere in the lot, for the variety is quite broad.

At $7.50, worth up to $16.50—Skirts of cotton whipcord, blue linen and mixed crash; colors are cadet blue, navy blue and tan; all are stylish in design and artistically trimmed.

At $5, worth up to $10—Skirts of cotton whipcord and denim, in tan and cadet blue; all effectively trimmed and gracefully cut.

Second floor, Broadway.

Articles for TRAVELERS in Leather Cases

You know what a care and bother there is with a grip full of loose bottles of medicine. Why not have a medicine case, and send it in the trunk? Hadn't thought of it? Of course not, or you would have it. Same is true of a dozen other convenient things that are made in leather cases, for the traveler's convenience.

We have had made up for us a special lot of these handy articles, that are here brand-new today; and marked about

A Third Below Usual Prices

The leathers are in bright shades of red, blue and green; shapes are neat and compact. This hint of articles and prices:

Medicine Cases, in red, dark blue and dark green leathers, holding 4 to 12 bottles, at 35c to $1.50.
Flasks, in red, blue and green leather cases, 50c to $2.75.
Collapsible Drinking Cups, in green, blue and red leather cases, 20c to 40c.
Drinking Glasses, in green, blue and red leather cases, 20c. to 40c.
Clocks, in green, blue and red leather cases; $1.25. Same, with sterling silver mountings, $1.75.
Paper Racks, red, blue, green leather, $1.50.
Stationery Boxes, red, blue and green, with separate places for stamps, elastic bands, postal cards, odds-and-ends, $1.25.
Cuff and Collar Boxes, in red, blue and green, $1.50.
Music Rolls, in red, blue and green leather, 50c and $1.
Twine Boxes and Scissors, in red, blue and green leather, 25c.
Small Desk Sets, in red, blue and green leather, $1.

Main aisle.

FRENCH LINGERIE

And Other Garments for Women—Under-price

There have been quite unusual offerings in our Little French Store this week—remarkable doings right in the midst of June selling. We've sufficient reason to make the sacrifice, and all the more advantage to you, if you choose from these dainty

French Garments at Half Price

This brief hint of those ready today:

Night Gowns, $2.25 to $12.50; were $4.50 to $25.
Chemises, $2.50 to $6; were $5 to $12.
Drawers, $1.75 to $7.50; were $3.50 to $15
Corset Covers, $2.25 to $4.75; were $4.50 to $9.50.
Petticoats, $2.25 to $7.50; were $4.50 to $15
Dainty French Wrappers of white Swiss muslin or dimity, trimmed with embroidery or lace; $7 to $25; were $14 to $50.
French Dressing Sacques of white or colored dimity or Swiss muslin, trimmed with embroidery or lace; $3.25 to $12.50; were $6.50 to $25.

Of course, there are only a few of a kind—often only a single garment, as you expect in these exclusive goods.

These additional offerings of domestic garments for women:

Wrappers—
Of cambric, percales and lawns, in pretty stripes and figures, in many different styles; some with plain yokes; others trimmed with braid and ruffles over shoulder; deep flounces on skirt; 2 styles at 85c; 2 styles at $1; 2 styles at $1.25. Many other styles up to $6.50.

Night Gowns—
75c—Of cambric; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with torchon lace. Value 90c.
$1—Of cambric; round neck and short sleeves, trimmed with embroidery insertion and ribbon. Value $1.50.
$1.25—Of nainsook; square neck and short sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, Swiss insertion and ribbon. Value $1.75.
$1.25—Of nainsook; square neck and short sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; ribbon bow at neck. Value $1.75.
$2.50—Of nainsook; V neck and short sleeves; yoke of allover embroidery, trimmed with ruffle of embroidery around neck, yoke and sleeves; ribbon bow at neck. Value $3.25.

White Petticoats—
$1.25—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with small ruffle, edged with Cluny lace, insertion and plaits in clusters above. Value $2.25.
$2.75—Of muslin; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with ruffle of embroidery, 2 rows of insertion and clusters of plaits. Value $3.75.
$2.75—Of nainsook; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with handsome embroidery and plaits in clusters above. Value $4.25.

Second floor.

These on special counters in the Basement:

38c—Night Gowns of muslin; square neck of embroidery; long sleeves, trimmed with small cambric ruffle. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
15c—Drawers of muslin and cambric; plain hem with plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
8c—Corset Covers of cambric; V neck, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

QUARANTINE AGAINST CUBA

Health Officer Doty Says Present Restrictions Will Remain.

Modifications May Be Made Next Year If Sanitary Conditions on the Island Continue to Improve.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer for the Port of New York, returned yesterday from Washington, where he had been in consultation with Surgeon General Wyman in relation to the suggested modification of quarantine regulations against Havana and other Cuban ports. On his return he gave out the following official statement:

"I have given the statement recently issued by the Federal sanitary authorities at Havana, that no yellow fever exists in Cuba, very careful consideration, and during the past week have communicated by wire with many quarantine officials throughout the United States in order to obtain their views as to changing the present quarantine regulations.

"I feel that everything should be done to lessen the obstruction to commerce and to interfere as little as possible with those traveling between Cuba and this port, and I feel, as all Northern quarantine officials do, that the appearance of yellow fever in our section of the country would be practically no menace to the public health, and that it would be safe for all to exempt from quarantine those whose destination is the North, and detain only those who are bound for the South, where yellow fever rapidly propagates, provided we could be certain that all who give Northern addresses would remain there until after the expiration of a time which represents the maximum period of incubation of yellow fever.

"Unfortunately, however, we cannot depend on this, and after passengers leave quarantine jurisdiction they can go wherever they please. Although there are many who come from Havana and other Cuban ports upon whose testimony we could rely implicitly, we could not safely draw a line without being unjust to some. It is to insure the safety of all that quarantine regulations are more or less arbitrary.

"The Southern quarantine officials recognize the fact that, although persons may give their destination as the North, in some instances they may reach the South before the period of incubation has expired, and therefore in certain sections they have earnestly protested against any change in the quarantine regulations. It is not only possible, but probable, that yellow fever may now exist in Havana, or other Cuban ports, unrecognized, and in a short time cases may be brought to the notice of the Federal health authorities.

"If the present favorable sanitary report from Cuba continues during the Summer we will feel justified next year in modifying the quarantine regulations which have heretofore existed. At present, however, I do not feel that I can make any change in the manner of treating those coming from Cuban ports. Dr. Walter Wyman, Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, with whom I was in consultation yesterday in Washington, shares the opinion which I have just expressed."

Havana Passengers Detained.

Seventy-six passengers of the Ward Line steamer Mexico, from Havana, were sent to Hoffman Island for observation yesterday.

JOKE SENT HER TO JAIL.

Mrs. De Vreese Showed Husband a Bogus Certificate—Says She Was Drunk When She Married Him.

PATERSON, N. J., June 25.—Lydia De Graw of 31 Straight Street, who is charged with bigamy by her husband, Richard De Vreese, who alleges that on Saturday last he called at the house where she was living and was told by her that she was married to another man, a certificate being shown to back up her statement, was sent to jail by Justice Romaine on complaint of her husband. The girl tells a peculiar story. It is as follows:

"Three years ago," she said, "I was living at a home on Straight Street and I ran away to Park Ridge to my grandfather, Richard Irving De Vreese, where I became acquainted with Ellen and Eveline De Vreese, my cousins. They told me I would make a good wife for their cousin, Richard De Vreese, so Eveline, Ellen, and Richard took me to Suffern, N. Y.

"At Carlocks they got a little whisky; they said it would do me good. We then went to another house at Suffern, and Richard De Vreese got me to drink hard cider, and they got me so drunk that I did not know what they were up to, but I know they stuffed my clothing with rags, to make it look large, and fixed my hair up to make me look older, and put long dresses on me and took me to Dominie King at Suffern and told me to say I was seventeen years old and that my parents were dead. We were then married.

"That was in 1897. I was so drunk I did not know what was going on. I lived with De Vreese ten months and I then ran away from him. He would not give me anything to eat and made me sleep on dry leaves and old bags. On this last Saturday he called at the house on Straight Street and I jokingly told him I did not want him as I had another husband. I got a gentleman who was at my house, Robert Jones, to draw up a bogus marriage certificate, and I showed it to my husband.

"At the time he jumped around and laughed and danced, he was so happy to be rid of me, but afterward he made a complaint against me before Justice Romaine for bigamy, and I am now in jail waiting to be tried on Friday morning. I am innocent, and it was all a joke, my telling him I was married."

DEALT IN BOGUS DRAFTS.

Two Men Arrested in Chicago for Trying to Cash Bad Paper.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Warren Stoner, the son of a prominent Kentucky family and a relative of a well-known turf official, was arrested at Washington Park race track on the charge of attempting to pass a worthless draft on a bookmaker. The arrest was made on the information from Kansas City that a 100 blank drafts, drawn on the Third National Bank of New York by "The Farmers' National Bank of Topeka," had been engraved and were in the hands of two men who had left for Chicago. Descriptions of the men were sent and arrangements made to apprehend them.

Stoner was arrested at the race track as he was attempting to cash one of the drafts. He said he was stopping at the Auditorium Annex. The hotel was visited and his room searched. A valise marked C. Jones was found, and the detectives decided to await the arrival of the owner. Soon Jones appeared at the door. He was arrested and the valise opened. In it were found ninety-seven blank drafts, which will be used as evidence.

Deficit in Dead Official's Accounts.

PATERSON, N. J., June 25.—Ex-City Treasurer Cyrus W. Baldwin, who has been going over the accounts of Herman Bechtel, Collector of Taxes, of Saddle River Township, Bergen County, who died on Feb. 23 last, has found, he asserts, a deficit amounting to $1,672, and has so reported to the Township Committee. Mr. Bechtel's bondsmen, ex-Sheriff Alfred A. Boegert and Isaac A. Hopper have been notified to make good the amount.

Miss Spring Dies from Her Injuries.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., June 25.—Miss Susan B. Spring of New York, who leaped from a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near here, last Thursday, died from her injuries in the hospital to-night. Miss Spring had been suffering from nervous trouble, and was en route to a sanitarium, attended by a companion.

New Brunswick's Increased Tax Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 25.—The Finance Committee of this city, at a meeting this afternoon, fixed the tax rate for the city at $2.55 on the $100. This is 5 points higher than last year.

New Yorker to Build Coaling Station.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Navy Department has awarded to Augustus Smith of New York the contract for establishing the extensive coaling station on Narragansett Bay, at a cost of $347,813.

BANK CASHIER PARDONED.

President Sets at Liberty Man Who Allowed a $100,000 Overdraft by a Friend.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President to-day pardoned Charles W. Mussey, former cashier of the National Bank of Rutland, Vt., who was convicted last year of the misapplication of $100,000 of the funds of the bank and sentenced to seven years in the House of Correction.

District Attorney James L. Martin, in reporting on the case to the Department of Justice, said that Mussey had been cashier for nearly fifteen years, and always maintained an excellent reputation, but was weak when it came to resisting personal appeals, especially from those he regarded as friends. Martin added:

"Some time in 1893, Marvin A. McClure, a friend to Mussey, and then a man of good standing, applied to the bank for a loan of $3,000. The Finance Committee declined to make the loan, whereupon McClure, by a personal appeal, prevailed upon Mussey to let him have the money, with a solemn promise that it would be paid promptly when due, and with the understanding that the loan should be kept from the knowledge of the Directors. Subsequent events proved that McClure was a rascal. He got Mussey in his power by this first loan, and held him there until the bank practically was ruined by loans made to McClure.

"When the crookedness was discovered Mussey's manhood asserted itself, and he told the whole truth. He never profited a dollar by the transactions, and what little he had saved from his annual salary of $1,500 was turned over promptly to the receiver. He is to-day a man of absolute poverty. Ever since his arrest he has done everything in his power to assist the receiver of the bank and the Government. McClure was arrested subsequently for aiding and abetting in the misapplication of the funds, and after a sharp trial was convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment."

The District Attorney says that Mussey has suffered sufficient punishment.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Alfred McC. Wilson, Twenty-sixth Infantry, is transferred to the Twentieth Infantry.

Major Ernest Hinds, Forty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, (Captain, Artillery Corps, United States Army,) will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the Adjutant General for further orders.

Capt. James Lockett will join his regiment.

Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, United States Volunteers, (Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, United States Army,) will proceed to Washington, and report to the Judge Advocate General for duty as his assistant.

Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, Judge Advocate, will proceed to Chicago, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for duty as Judge Advocate of that department.

Major John Biddle Porter, Judge Advocate, will proceed to Havana, and report to the commanding General, Department of Cuba, for duty as Judge Advocate of that department.

Transfers in the Third Infantry: Capt. Fielder M. M. Beall from Company D to Company K; Capt. Robert H. Noble from Company G to Company B; Capt. Horace M. Reeve from Company K to Company D; Capt. Hamilton A. Smith from Company B to Company G.

The acceptance of the resignation of First Lieut. William S. Bradford, Seventeenth Infantry, has been revoked.

A board of survey to take the place of the one appointed Jan. 18, to consist of Col. John V. Furey, Quartermaster's Department; Major Henry B. Moon, Tenth Infantry, and Capt. Robert Sewell, Quartermaster's Department, will assemble at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing the responsibility for any deficiencies or damage to Quartermaster's property received at that depot during the remainder of the present calendar year.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. M. Shipp is detached from the Michigan June 28, and ordered to the Asiatic station, via army transport sailing from San Francisco July 15.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. B. Grove is detached from the Norfolk Hospital, and ordered to the Michigan June 28, as relief of Passed Assistant Surgeon Shipp.

Assistant Surgeon C. G. Smith is detached from the Vermont June 27, and ordered to temporary duty on the Alvarado July 1.

Assistant Surgeon H. M. Tolfree is ordered to the Vermont June 27 as relief of Assistant Surgeon Smith.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Massachusetts is at Newburyport.

The Eagle arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday.

The Essex sailed from New London for Cold Spring Harbor.

The Kentucky has sailed from Nagasaki for Cavite.

The Scorpion has sailed from Key West for Boston.

The Mayflower is at Curacoa.

The Atlanta and Chicago are at Rio de Janeiro.

The Newark arrived at Gibraltar yesterday, and sailed from there for St. Michael's, Azores, this evening.

The Bennington has sailed from Hongkong for Shanghai.

The New York has sailed from Cavite for Kobe.

The Monongahela and the Potomac have sailed from Hampton Roads for Tompkinsville.

The New Orleans has sailed from Taku for Che-Foo.

The Brutus has arrived at Suez, on her way from Manila to Boston.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:35	Moon sets..12:50

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:04	Gov. Isl'd...3:26	H. Gate....5:19
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:37	Gov. Isl'd...4:14	H. Gate....6:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 26.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Begonia, Argentine Republic and Paraguay	1:30 P. M.	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sebine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vincenzo Florio, Azores and Naples	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Mexico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

Alnwick, Argentina, Uraguay, and Paraguay	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Athos, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British Prince, Antwerp	.....	.....
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
City of Rome, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, Gibara, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Helmfeld, Pernambuco, Santos, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Porto Rico and Venezuela	9:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	3:30 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	.....
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....
Trinidid, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Werra, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 23 and up to July 26, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York July 26, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 25; Shanghai, May 29; Yokohama, June 6, and Honolulu, June 16, which arrived at San Francisco on the steamship China, were dispatched East Sunday and are due here Friday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 26.

Apache, Jacksonville, June 23.
Barbarossa, Cherbourg, June 17.
Cataluna, Barcelona, June 11.
Devon, Shields, June 12.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 25.
Heimfeld, Hamburg, June 10.
Hogarth, Barbados, June 19.
Kansas City, Savannah, June 21.
Kensington, Antwerp, June 15.
Lady Armstrong, Stettin, June 8.
Nueces, Galveston, June 19.
Panama, Bordeaux, June 12.
Sanna, Shields, June 11.
Xenia, Copenhagen, June 6.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

El Mar, New Orleans, June 22.
Fontabelle, St. Kitt's, June 22.
Germanic, Liverpool, June 19.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 26.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, June 12.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

British Queen, Antwerp, June 16.
Buffalo, Hull, June 15.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, June 20.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 27.
Jersey City, Swansea, June 14.
Pretoria, Plymouth, June 18.
Ventnor, Hamburg, June 14.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

Bohemian, Liverpool, June 19.
Etruria, Liverpool, June 22.
Hekla, Copenhagen, June 12.
Iris, Gibraltar, June 14.
Pontiac, Liverpool, June 15.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 28.
Richmond Castle, Algiers, June 22.

SUNDAY, JUNE 30.

El Norte, New Orleans, June 25.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 29.
Huelva, St. Michael's, June 21.
La Champagne, Havre, June 22.
Maranhense, Para, June 18.
Marquette, London, June 20.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, June 23.
Statendam, Rotterdam, June 20.

Arrived.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana June 22, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Georgetown, S. C., June 10, and Wilmington, N. C., June 12, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Valle, Quick, New Orleans June 20, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M. yesterday.

SS Troian Prince, (Br.,) Eagleton, Leghorn June 2, Genoa 5, and Naples 8, with mdse. and passengers to John C. Seager & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Land, Cape Haite, &c., June 8, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Larsen, Demerara June 14, with mdse. to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 24th.

SS Trojan, (Br.,) Thorildsson, Port Natal May 17 and St. Lucia June 16, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 24th.

SS Trinidad, (Br., Fraser, Bermuda June 22, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Santiago de Cuba, (Br.,) Lambert, Cienfuegos June 14 and Manzanillo 18, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:58 P. M. 24th.

SS Iris, Fraser, Charleston June 19, in ballast to Mineralized Rubber Company.

SS Indralema, (Br.,) (new, 4,344 tons,) Perth, Glasgow June 10 and Greenock 12, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS James Turrle, (Br.,) Herald, Messina June 3 and Palermo 5, with fruit to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Owen, Jeremie, &c., June 11, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Axminster, (Br.,) Spink, Messina May 61, Palermo June 3, and Gibraltar 8, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 P. M.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Cox, Hull June 8 and Queenstown 14, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Reported southeast of Fire Island at 6:46 P. M.

SS Prins Maurits, (Dutch,) Nieman, Paramaribo, &c., June 4, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Perry, Glasgow June 12 and Moville 13, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M.

SS Evelyn, Parsé, Mayaguez June 8 and San Juan 10, with mdse. to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Anchored in Quarantine at 12:16 A. M. 26th.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., June 25, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind southwest, light breeze; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS York Castle, (Br.,) for Cape Town.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Fluminense, (Br.,) for Para.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Kong Frode, (Nor.,) for Banes.
SS Exeter City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Finance, for Colon.
SS Caribbee, for Para Demerara, &c.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Southern Cross, (Br.,) for Melbourne, &c.
SS Canning, (Br.,) for Manchester.
Bark Camilla Hamburg, (Br.,) for Anjer.
Bark Rotheray Bay, (Br.,) for Adelaide.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.

By Cable.

London, June 25.—SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, New York for London, passed Scilly at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Italia, (Ital.,) Capt. de Negri, New York via St. Michael's for Naples and Genoa, passed Sagres yesterday.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McDougall, New York for Santos, arr. at Rio Janeiro June 23.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Blake, New York via Marseilles, arr. at Leghorn June 23.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smythe, arr. at Montevideo from New York June 23.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, arr. at Glasgow from New York yesterday.

SS Amana, (Br.,) Capt. Carr, New York for Kurrachee, Bombay, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamieson, New York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 3:40 A. M. June 26.

SS Castilian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coull, arr. at Greenock from New York June 22.

SS Maranhense, (Br.,) Capt. Casey, from Para, sld. from Barbados for New York June 22.

SS Iris, Fraser, Charleston June 19, for Barbados for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Flowergate, (Br.,) Capt. Barnard, Girgenti for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, New York via St. Michael's for Oporto and Lisbon, arr. at Leixoes June 17.

SS Polarstjernen, (Dan.,) Capt. Brauth, Fernandina and New York via Santander, arr. at Landskrona June 19.

SS Ciudad de Cadiz, (Span.,) Capt. Oyarbide, Vera Cruz, Havana, and New York via Cadiz, &c., arr. at Genoa June 20.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) Capt. Ansildo, New York via St. Michael's and Naples, arr. at Genoa June 21.

SS Citta di Torino, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavarello, New York via Las Palmas and Naples, arr. at Genoa June 21.

SS Ikbal, (Br.,) Capt. Jennings, New York via this port, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. George, New York via Marseilles, &c., arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Langwill, New York via St. Vincent, Cape Verde, and Melbourne, arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at noon today.

SS Ashfield, (Br.,) Capt. Strickland, sld. from Huelva for New York June 19.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, from Santos, sld. from Barbados for New York June 20.

SS Nauplia, sld. from Stettin for New York June 20.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, sld. from Lisbon for New York June 20.

SS Flowergate, (Br.,) Capt. Barnard, sld. from Palermo for New York June 21.

SS Marco Minghetti, (Ital.,) Capt. Mancini, sld. from Genoa for New York June 22.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, sld. from Bremen for New York via Southampton to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, New York for Malta, Venice, and Trieste, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, passed Scilly at 6:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 7:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, New York for Naples, Genoa, and Leghorn, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Glenesk, (Br.,) Capt. Rafferty, from Tacoma and Victoria, B. C., sld. from Kobe for this port, via Sues, June 22.

SS Glenartney, (Br.,) Capt. Warner, from Yokohama, sld. from Hongkong for New York June 22.

SS Genesee, (Br.,) Capt. Nichols, New York for Barrow, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Froelich, Hamburg and Boulogne for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Capt. Mussans, sld. from Curacao for New York at 8 P. M. yesterday.

Notice to Mariners.

PUNGO RIVER BEACON LIGHTS.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about July 8, 1901, the following-named lights will be established in Pungo River, tributary to the Pamlico River, near its mouth: Woodstock Point Beacon Light—A fixed white post-lantern light, 12 feet above the water, on a black three-pile structure recently erected in about 7 feet of water on the shoal making out from Woodstock Point, westerly side of Pungo River. The approximate geographical position of the light as taken from Chart No. 144 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, N., 35 degrees, 28 minutes, 58 seconds; longitude, W., 76 degrees, 35 minutes, 10 seconds; Duran Point, N. ¾ E., 1¾ miles; Woodstock Point, W. ¼ S., nearly ½ mile. Pantego Creek Beacon Light—A fixed white post-lantern light, 12 feet above the water, on a red and black horizontally-striped three-pile structure recently erected in about 7 feet of water on the shoal making out from the westerly side of the mouth of Pantego Creek and the northerly side of the mouth of Pungo Creek, northwesterly side of Pungo River. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, N., 35 degrees, 31 minutes, 32 seconds; longitude, W., 70 degrees, 37 minutes, 13 seconds; Duran Point, SE. by E. ¼ E., 1⅞ miles; Woodstock Point, S. by E. ¾ E., 2¾ miles. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 134, Nos. 691 and 692, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 118.

Spoken.

Ship Cedarbank, (Br.,) Capt. Batchelor, New York for Melbourne May 20, was spoken in lat. 9, long. 27.

Bark Albyn, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, Grimsby for New York June 13, was spoken in lat. 51, long. 35.

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BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JACOB L. HERZ.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Jacob L. Herz, formerly a dealer in tobacco and cigars at 64 East Fourteenth Street, show liabilities $6,080 and nominal assets, consisting of a half interest in $20,000 outstanding accounts due Herz Brothers, considered worthless, and a $1,000 life insurance policy of no surrender value.

FREDERICK ALDHOUS.—Two deficiency judgments aggregating $27,360 were docketed yesterday against Frederick Aldhous, a builder, in favor of the Hamilton Bank of New York, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 418 and 420 West Sixteenth Street, 529 and 531 West Fifty-second Street, 101 West Seventy-fifth Street, 101 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and 163 and 165 Lenox Avenue.

SIDNEY A. HUFFMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received two executions against Sidney A. Huffman of 61 Ann Street, one for $1,297, in favor of William Huffman, and the other for $382, in favor of Margaret A. Stevens, and has set down the sale of the defendant's right, title, and interest in the Standard Engraving Company, at that address, for Friday next. Sidney A. Huffman has been in the photo-engraving line for six years.

CHARLES HEIDENHEIMER.—Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court has appointed Samuel I. Frankenstein receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles Heidenheimer on the application of Herman Drucker, who obtained a judgment against him for $1,550. It was stated in the order that the Colonial Brewing Company, with which he has been connected for several years, has property belonging to him, consisting of stock. He was formerly a hop broker.

JOHN KELLY & CO.—Schedules in the assignment of John Kelly & Co., stock brokers of 32 Broadway, were filed yesterday by Harry L. Cohen, one of the partners. They show liabilities $73,823, nominal and actual assets $16,417, consisting of cash on deposit in the following banks: Bank of New Amsterdam $13,878, First National Bank of Towanda, Penn., $1,824, and Bank of Waverly, N. Y., $715. Among the creditors are Brooks & Murphy of Rochester, $17,042; William Hiltenbrant, Kingston, $14,260; William F. Rafferty, Kingston, $4,214; H. W. Marshall, Poughkeepsie, $5,318; C. W. Stryker, Syracuse, $2,653, and H. Willsey, Binghamton, $2,146. They have 40 creditors in Albany, to whom they owe $10,400, 21 in Kingston for $23,950, 18 in Binghamton for $4,850, 14 in Utica, for $6,200, 8 in Owego for $750, 6 in Elmira for $4,220, and 2 in Scranton, Penn., for $866.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISRAEL GIBBS.—Israel Gibbs of 352 Seventh Avenue, formerly in the tailoring business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,751 and no assets.

HENRY BERMAN.—Henry Berman, residing at 350 Manhattan Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,383 and nominal assets $1,019 in old accounts. The debts were contracted in 1892 and 1893 in Brooklyn, when he was in the meat business.

AGAINST HORST BROTHERS.

Attachment for $11,170 in Favor of Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment for $11,170 against Louis A. Horst of London, Edward Clemens Horst of Sacramento, Cal., and Charles Terry of Glen Ridge, N. J., as partners in the firm of Horst Brothers, dealers in hops and barley in New York, San Francisco, and London, in favor of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The bank's claim is for nonpayment of sixteen bills of exchange drawn by Horst Brothers, payable in this city, and accepted by them on April 15, which went to protest. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence of the defendants, and was served on a storage warehouse here, where, it is supposed, they have goods in storage.

Horst Brothers have an office in this city at 17 State Street, but no information was obtainable there concerning the attachment. It was said that one of the Messrs. Horst is in London and the other in California, and the manager was out of town and was expected to return to-day. The business was started in 1889. The Messrs. Horst were reported to own large tracts of land in California, and a year ago claimed, it is said, to be worth over $400,000.

Attachment for $8,769 Served Here.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment for $8,769 against Samuel E. Merchant and David H. Saunders, who are in business at 7 Water Street, Boston, and reside at Gloucester, Mass., in favor of William H. Reynolds of this city, for balance due on loans and advances to the amount of $18,996 made between Feb. 1 and Nov. 1, 1900. The attachment was obtained for Mr. Reynolds by Lawrence & Hughes on the ground of non-residence, and it was served on a bank and trust company here to attach notes.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALDHOUS, Frederick—Hamilton Bank of New York City	$23,063
ALDHOUS, Frederick—Hamilton Bank of New York City	3,397
APPLETON, William H.—S. Brill and another	32
BLAKE, Joseph M.—F. H. Leggett and others	170
BLAU, Pauline—F. H. Leggett and others	20
CONOLLY, Henry A.—G. H. Storm and others	308
CRAIGHEAD, Horace—J. Stern and others	134
CAHILL, Margaret—G. Erreger, costs	174
CONNER, Joseph—The Central Railroad of New Jersey, costs	108
CONNER, Susan J.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey, costs	108
CAPIZZUTO, George—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	79
COPIN, August—The Century History Company	21
DAVIS, Frank A.—J. E. Nichols and others	183
DE MOTTE, Dwight W.—The Century History Company	21
EGGERS, Bernard C.—G. C. Hutchinson and others	423
FARMER, William H.—T. J. O'Donohue	71
FORD, Nellie—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
FORST, Paul C.—M. Firris, costs	10
FEENEY, Thomas—J. T. Oates	69
GIANCHITTA, Giuseppe—C. Baciagalupo	72
GOLDSTEIN, Samuel—T. Barrett	70
GRINSPAN, Elias M.—J. Tuohey	868
GREEN, Samuel—T. Prata	971
GRAND LODGE OF THE ANCIENT ORDER of United Workmen of the State of New York—Lilly Cohen	1,082
HORCH, Mary—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	119
HORNING, John—E. Grape	44
HUGHES, Charles C.—F. W. Luckenbach	115
HELLER, Morris—L. Rabonowitz	163
HERDLING, George P.—The Girard National Bank of Philadelphia	777
HOLLMEDEL, George—Obermeyer & Liebmann	350
HECKER, Charles and Fredericka—Sonn Brothers Company	586
JACOB, Fred B.—M. Zeller	88
KINGSBURY, Sherman—P. C. Ross	665
LYONS, Adolph—A. R. Morris	212
MANGELS, Henry—United Wine and Trading Company	102
MORIARTY, May B.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	108
MAHON, James—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	129
MANLOCK, Charles—M. C. Zerban	41
McCRACKEN, Robert—E. A. Hewison	49
McCOY, Ellen—J. Emrich	95
NEWMAN, Max—S. Sondheim	314
O'CONNOR, Peter J.—Acker, Mer

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE SENATORIAL PREROGATIVE.

Holding an office created by the Constitution, a United States Senator is authorized to look with contempt on a member of the Cabinet, whose humble office is a creation of statute law. Nevertheless, the head of one of the executive departments occupies a place of no little dignity. He sits at the Cabinet table as an adviser of the President. He has power, authority, and responsibility. It seems to us, therefore, that while a Senator may with propriety show himself officially overbearing and contemptuous in his demeanor toward members of the Cabinet, he should personally be mindful of the fact that they are human beings who are very likely doing service of great merit in a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

"I beg your Honor to remember that I am a vertebrate animal," said an English barrister, addressing the Judge on the bench; "the manner which your Lordship sees fit to exhibit toward me would be disrespectful from the Almighty to a black beetle." A like criticism might be urged against a Senator who writes a "peremptory" letter to the head of one of the chief departments demanding that a certain Democrat be removed from office and a Republican, the favorite of a fellow-Senator, be forthwith appointed to the place; or against the Senator whose favorite is waiting for the appointment if he should "call up" the head of the department on the telephone and demand to know why the removal and the appointment have not been made.

Both these things were done by United States Senators in the spoils campaign begun some months ago to get Mr. GIBSON out of the office of counsel to the Treasury Department before the Board of General Appraisers and have Mr. WASHBURN, Senator LODGE'S private secretary, appointed in his place. The letter and the telephone message were insolent. They went beyond the line of permissible haughtiness and contempt; for, after all, a Secretary of the Treasury is a vertebrate animal.

Possibly if Secretary GAGE'S column of vertebrae had been thicker and more rigid he would have resented the affronts. He shrank from a quarrel with either Senator, for it is notorious that a spoils-hunting Senator thwarted will take mean and vexatious revenges. But it would give great joy to some millions of the American people if some time the head of a department who dearly loved a fight would send back to his insulters through the mails or over the telephone wires messages of loud defiance, accompanied by opinions on the character and habits of place-hunting Senators, enlivened by epithet and glowing with justified anger.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S LONG ISLAND PLANS.

According to a detailed and authorized article in The Brooklyn Eagle, the plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad with reference to Long Island are far-reaching and of great importance in many directions.

They are based on the possession or control, first, of the present lines of the Long Island Railroad; second, on connections across the island at its western end with the New York Connecting Railroad, giving an outlet across the East River over Ward's and Randall's Islands to the mainland, where connection will be made with the New York and New Haven Road and with the Harlem; third, on the tunnel from Hunter's Point to Manhattan at the neighborhood of Long Acre Square, and, finally, on the tunnel from the Battery in Manhattan to the present terminus of the Long Island Railroad, at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, in Brooklyn. The plans have two general objectives. One is the development of freight and passenger traffic with the old City of New York and the extensive region on Long Island, including the old City of Brooklyn and the Borough of Queens. The other relates to comparatively close connection between the Pennsylvania main lines from the West and the whole of New England.

The first of these objectives is of the most immediate interest. It turns on rapid, cheap, and convenient communication across the East River with the various parts of Long Island, and it involves a very great probable increase of the population of the territory across the river, a probable great increase in the industry of that region, and an extensive development of the Summer resorts on the shores of the island, especially on the south shore. We have already frequently called attention to the immense advantages sure to come from the tunnel between the Battery and Brooklyn, not merely in the relief from the crowding of the present traffic, but the vastly more important opening up of a district of excellent situation now practically unoccupied and which will be brought within thirty to forty minutes of the heart of the business part of Manhattan. Of the same character, and possibly of equal importance in the near future, will be the tunnel connection with the up-town centre of business at or near Thirty-fourth Street. Both of these may be counted on to make available for comfortable residence at moderate expense and of convenient access an area that will accommodate several hundred thousand families. It is no exaggeration to say that they will provide reasonable facilities for a population of at least a million under conditions of living and transportation superior to those now possessed by the majority of New Yorkers.

It is not the passenger traffic alone that will be developed by the successful carrying out of such plans. The area of industry will greatly be widened, and entirely new centres of activity can be created. The water front from Bay Ridge, the present chief terminal of the Long Island Railroad under the Pennsylvania management, for a long distance north and south is most favorably situated for manufacturing, warehousing, and general business. On the north side, throughout a region of which Astoria, Hunter's Point, and Long Island City are centres, there is a large area equally well adapted to these purposes, all requiring only the sure and cheap communication which the Pennsylvania Road and its branches and connections can readily furnish. Between these extreme points, on the sparsely settled area of great extent of which East New York and St. James Park may be regarded as centres, there is a great number of sites admirably adapted for like purposes under the same conditions. At Bay Ridge and East New York the Pennsylvania Company has acquired large plots of land, and again in the neighborhood of its present terminus at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues. The problem of building up a very large traffic, the product of factories and other enterprises within this territory, is practically simply the problem of cheap, rapid, and convenient communication—a problem, in short, of good railroading, in which the Pennsylvania excels.

The second objective of the plans of the company, to which we have referred, is that of closer connection between the main lines of the Pennsylvania Company at the New Jersey shore and the railroad system of New England and of Eastern and Northern New York. The first element in the accomplishment of this purpose is the substitution of the car-float ferry of three miles from the Jersey shore at Greenville to Bay Ridge for the present floatage of some twelve miles. At Greenville the company is constructing a terminal with an area of some 15,000,000 square feet of surface for tracks and storage, and ten piers, "the larger number of which will be a mile long and some of them 240 feet wide, with others 125 feet." This will be the distributing point for all traffic reached by water in the harbor, and from here to Bay Ridge trains can be sent in less than half an hour, and from there can be sent unbroken over the projected lines to the junction with the New Haven Road at Astoria, or with the Harlem Road at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. It is stated that the Pennsylvania has relations with these connecting roads that will make the continuous traffic mutually profitable. Whether this plan of going around New York with through traffic is the final solution, even for the present generation, of the problem is not to be easily determined, but it is plainly a very great advance on existing conditions.

It is not surprising that our contemporary The Eagle dwells with emphasis on the effect of this extensive series of enterprises on the growth and the prosperity of Brooklyn. The effect will, of course, be very great, but while it will be locally advantageous, it is plain that the benefit to Brooklyn will not be at the expense of any part of the Greater City. The time has passed when it is worth while to consider the interests of any portion of the metropolis as separate. The question of real importance for the vast population which is steadily gathering here is how it can be provided with decent homes at a moderate cost of money and time. And this is a question simply of rational transit. The surrounding area suitable for healthy homes is almost without limit. Its availability is measured now not by distance, but by time. Give to the people of New York the means of traversing a radius of fifteen miles in forty minutes at a low fare and in reasonable comfort, and the territory within that circumference becomes an immediate and useful part of the city. This question settled, the progress of all sorts of trade and industry must follow as the night the day.

SECRETARY HAY'S BEREAVEMENT.

The blow which has fallen upon the Secretary of State is a blow especially hard to bear. The future of an aging father is in the work of his children. His own life, successful or not, prosperous or not, is finished, in the sense of being defined. He knows that he cannot be or do anything radically different from what he is and has done. But the promise of his children is unbounded, until they have definitely broken it, and it is in them that he finds his hope and pride. When they are suddenly taken from him the bereavement seems unnatural and monstrous. The bereaved father may well echo the pathetic words of the aged and bereaved BURKE: "I live in an inverted order. They who ought to have succeeded me are gone before me. They who should have been to me as posterity are in the place of ancestors."

When an affliction happens to a man who is at the same time conspicuous and well liked, sympathy takes on force by communication, until it becomes really a "fellow-feeling," and makes us "wondrous kind." And the Secretary of State amply fulfills the conditions. He has done the State service and we all know it. The Chinese policy of the Administration, at least, commands the absolutely unanimous adhesion of the country. And, although the Secretary has never claimed any personal credit for that policy, but has loyally suppressed himself in supporting his chief, nobody can help knowing that his personality has counted for a great deal in our foreign relations, and in particular in our policy in the Far East. That would plainly appear in the fact that that policy is almost diametrically opposed to that which prevailed before he took office. The recognition by his countrymen of the public service Mr. HAY has performed will intensify the human regret and sympathy which his calamitous affliction is so well calculated to evoke.

THE PURITY OF THE CLERGY.

An Episcopalian clergyman has written a letter of remonstrance to our esteemed contemporary The Sun upon an editorial article which it printed last Sunday upon the "Moral Purity of the Christian Ministry." The gist of the article is The Sun's assertion that the question of the guilt of Mr. KELLER "of the atrocious offense of which he is accused in a circumstantial statement the authenticity of which is apparently unquestionable still remains open." And its reasons for saying so were thus given by itself:

> The counsel of BARKER declared in summing up in his behalf that "no American jury ever convicted a man for killing the ravisher of his wife," and, so far as our remembrance goes, the facts sustain his declaration. In the trial of BARKER, however, no direct evidence of such conduct on the part of the Rev. Mr. KELLER was allowed by the Judge, and none of that introduced indirectly or by inference was considered by the jury.
>
> We must say that, on The Sun's own showing, we sympathize with the remonstrating clergyman. Our own remembrance sustains that of The Sun and that of BARKER'S counsel. Nor was this case an exception. What the jury decided was that Mr. KELLER was not the ravisher of BARKER'S wife. Her averment of an outrage was distinctly before the jury, and the jurors had also seen the circumstantial statement to which The Sun refers. To say that it was not considered was to say more than The Sun can possibly know. It was in fact intellectually impossible for the jury to avoid considering it. For a Judge to direct a jury to "disregard" certain evidence is as futile as for a person about whom a discreditable story has been told to beg "for a suspension of public opinion." The thing is impossible. Opinion is formed automatically, as the grounds for it are furnished. The statement to which The Sun refers made its impression upon the jurors who read it, just as it did upon other readers. Moreover, the entire plea of BARKER'S counsel for him was that he was justified by what his wife had told him in attempting to kill the clergyman and in actually crippling and blinding him for life. It is trifling to say that all this was not considered by the jury. It was considered. It must have been considered. By finding a verdict in eight minutes of the highest degree of crime charged, and by making no recommendation to mercy, they simply showed that it took them that length of time only to decide that the story told by Mrs. BARKER was too improbable to be believed, either by them or by BARKER. The condemnation of BARKER as a murderer in intention involved the condemnation of his wife as a false witness.

That satisfies most people. But, where a clergyman is concerned, it does not satisfy The Sun. That journal requires that, in the interest of its respect for the "Moral Purity of the Christian Ministry," Mr. KELLER shall find some tribunal before which he can affirmatively prove the negative proposition that he did not do what Mrs. BARKER says he did. And yet it is this crime of which she accuses him that BLACKSTONE says that it is a crime so easy to be charged and so impossible to be disproved that the law looks upon an accusation of it with particular suspicion. And in this case there seems to be special reason for suspicion. The fact that, as the counsel prosecutor said in this case, she kept the story from her husband "until it became fishy," meanwhile relating it to other persons, and indeed leaving him to find it out from a third person, would have discredited a far more plausible tale. We do not believe The Sun would hang a dog on such evidence. But it might just possibly require stronger evidence against a dog than against a minister of the Gospel.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is a general impression that automobiles are rather delicate machines, with a strong tendency to get out of order on small provocation and at frequent intervals, necessitating resort to the antiquated but fairly trustworthy horse as a means of hauling them home for repairs. Either this impression is wrong or else the Long Island breed of automobiles is particularly strong and hardy, for down at Babylon on Sunday one of them rose superior to circumstances of the most trying sort, and was manifestly in excellent condition at the end of an experience that would have excused almost anything for going into permanent retirement. First the machine ran into a large and heavy vehicle of the "trap" type, with effects—to the trap—not stated, but they were probably serious, since its owner was thrown violently through the air. He landed a considerable distance away, just in time to see the automobile back away from the wreck and, in evident confusion of mind, but with locomotive powers unabated, start madly for a stone gate post. With this it collided at full speed, and the gate post broke off short and fell to the ground. Again the automobile was uninjured, and it instantly hurried away down the road at a twenty-mile pace, thus saving its owner from an inconvenient and tiresome conversation about damages—to gate posts, traps, and the gentleman who was propelled the considerable distance through the air. That machine is obviously of a robust constitution. Probably it could meet and conquer a wheelbarrow in fair fight, and that is the very culmination of prowess.

—A few days ago there was in this column a paragraph which began, "Not a few outcries, not a little fierce, can confidently be expected." Somebody who must be the happy possessor of an almost infinite amount of leisure time has taken exceptions to the form of this introduction, and has written us a letter on the subject, in part as follows:

> If the sentence means anything it means that many fierce outcries may be expected. Why not write with less awkwardness and less circumlocution? Life is short.

Well, life may be short, but there are moments when one is more than inclined to think that it is quite long enough—moments of intense and discouraged weariness, like that which followed the reading of this correspondent's letter. There are so many, many things in the world—and in newspapers—which justify worry and criticism that waste of energy and emotion on one which does neither is something worse than pitiful. We have no particular affection for the phrase quoted, but the substitution of the negative for the affirmative form in such expressions is an ancient device of unquestionable orthodoxy, and for its use there are numberless precedents in the writings of authors of the highest rank. As for its "awkwardness" in the present case we have nothing to say. Presumably it expressed the shade of meaning which the writer of the paragraph had in mind, and if he chose to employ a few more words than would have been required to express another shade of meaning he had the very best of right to do so. Brevity is a fine thing—sometimes and for some purposes—but it is far from the end and all of style. "Circumlocution," indeed! Was it circumlocution for one ABRAHAM LINCOLN to begin a certain rather notable speech with "Fourscore and seven years ago"? Doubtless the critic of "not a few outcries" thinks that LINCOLN should have said "eighty-seven," it being two words shorter.

—Efforts to prevent the further payment from the general school funds of salaries to members of religious orders employed as teachers in St. Mary's Orphan Asylum at Rochester are not to end with the refusal of an injunction by Justice RICH. Mr. JAMES SARGENT, by whom the application for the injunction was made, says that as the granting or the denial of the motion rested in the discretion of the court, he does not deem it advisable to appeal from the order, but the decision does not necessarily affect the determination of the action. "I expect," Mr. SARGENT adds, "to try the case at the September Equity Term, and when judgment has been entered upon the determination of the issues, then either party who shall feel aggrieved can appeal therefrom to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fifth Department, and from the decision of that tribunal to the Court of Appeals. It is my purpose, if defeated, to review the decision in the court of last resort, as I regard the question of great importance to the people of the United States, and in fact of the world." Mr. SARGENT, who is the senior member of the firm of SARGENT & GREENLEAF, lock manufacturers, and a man of much prominence in the charitable as well as the business circles of Rochester, earnestly denies that he has any desire to persecute Roman Catholics or the Roman Catholic Church. "This idea," he declares, "is entirely erroneous. The result of the action, if in my favor, will affect Protestants as well as Catholics. I brought the action to obtain an adjudication upon the provision of the Constitution of the State of New York which was adopted for the first time as a part of the Constitution of 1895."

—If the delegates who are now in session at Montgomery, drafting a new Constitution for the State of Alabama, do not put in the instrument a section which will entirely do away with lynching in that State, it will not be because they have any doubt as to where the responsibility for every successful resort to mob violence as a substitute for the law should be placed. They see that if the several Sheriffs not only know their duty, but also perform it with courage and firmness, there will be little need for calling out the militia—which almost always arrives too late for the protection of a threatened prisoner—and that there will be a satisfactorily high mortality rate among those who, in the disguise of "infuriated citizens," seek to indulge a barbarous inclination for indiscriminate slaughter. The delegates, however, seem reluctant to utilize their knowledge to the fullest extent. They have rejected a section which provided for the instant suspension from office and the impeachment of any Sheriff that permits a prisoner to be taken out of his hands, and they have substituted one under which action against the Sheriff must be preceded by proof that the success of the mob was due to "neglect, connivance, cowardice, or other grave fault" on the part of the official. That is the law, in effect, of every State already, and its re-statement in the Alabama Constitution would leave things just about as they are. A Sheriff is naturally supposed to be something of a fighting man, and when he is alive after a mob has attacked his cattle, the jail, and maltreated the prisoners whom he is under every obligation to protect with his life, that fact is certainly enough to constitute a prima facie case against him and to warrant his immediate suspension from office, if not his immediate impeachment. A Georgia Sheriff with only half a dozen hastily summoned deputies at his command, demonstrated the other day what every Sheriff can do against a mob if he chooses.

NUGGETS.

Inconsistency.

It shows how inconsistent we are when men's names are all spelled out on wedding cards, but not on divorce summonses.—Detroit Journal.

Throwing Money Around.

"Is Sydney Spluggs putting on any airs since he came into his fortune?"

"Airs? I think so; he's had three surgical operations."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Another Life Saved.

"Would you die for me?" she whispered.
Looking up and sweetly sighing,
Then he answered, bravely, "No, dear;
"Don't you know my love's undying?"
—Philadelphia Press.

A Strict Modernist.

"What do you think made Shylock refuse three thousand ducats in cash and continue to demand his pound of flesh?"

"I don't know," answered the man who didn't mean to be ghastly, but who has merely failed to acquire a familiarity with his subject. "I suppose the Beef Trust happened to be in a position to quote any prices it pleased just at that time."—Washington Star.

THE FORGIVEN LIAR.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

He told a lie!—he heard her sigh
And left the crowd a while
And called her pretty, and she looked
Up through her tears to smile.

Her heart that had been sad before
Was glad again and light;
She laughed all day and angels danced
Around her bed at night.

He told a lie; her face was plain,
He knew that it was so—
He lied and made her glad and God
Forgave the lie, I know!

ENGINEER BIRDSALL CALLS MR. COLER "EMPEROR"

Says that He Knows Why Water Bonds Are Held Up.

Asserts that the Danger of a Water Famine in This City is Not Yet Over.

Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Water Supply Department was an attentive listener at the meetings of the Council and Board of Aldermen yesterday. He appeared as the advocate of an issue of bonds amounting to $100,000 for an investigation of the watersheds around New York City to decide whence the future source of water supply for the city should be drawn. One hundred thousand dollars has already been appropriated for this purpose.

Chief Engineer Birdsall favors the appropriation of at least $10,000,000 each year for three years so that enormous public works can be begun. On every Tuesday that the Municipal Assembly fails to take action on water bonds Engineer Birdsall leaves the City Hall dejected. He said yesterday:

"The City of New York has got to decide, and decide quickly, whether we should spend $40,000,000 or $100,000,000 or $200,000,000 for the future water supply of the city. All this talk about the investigations of the watersheds around New York is nonsense. The reports of the Merchants' Association and of Engineer Freedman are nonsensical and of no value. As a matter of fact, there has been no investigation of the watersheds around New York for over fifty years which has been of value to determine where the vast future supply shall come from for the city."

"Why are the water bond issues held up?" asked a reporter.

"Go and ask the Emperor. He can tell," said Engineer Birdsall.

"Whom do you mean by 'the Emperor'?" was asked.

"Why, Mr. Coler, of course. I tell you the danger of a water famine in this city is not over yet. There is plenty of water in the storage reservoirs at present, but before many months this supply will be greatly decreased."

"Where do you think New York will have to draw a large supply of water in the future?" was asked.

"I can't answer that. It is all a question of how much the city wants to spend. There is no use of an investigating committee or Mayor Van Wyck or Controller Coler giving the Department of Water Supply a dozen sections to choose from. The choice must be limited to two or three sections, and then the future supply will depend on the amount of money spent by the city."

Engineer Birdsall then continued his walk toward the Park Row Building, a disappointed man because the bond issues he favored did not receive the approval of the Municipal Assembly.

SCHLEY ON WAR MEDALS.

Says Nations Should Perpetuate Great Events of Their History.

In reply to the letter sent to Admiral Schley by State Corps Inspector Col. James S. Long of the National Army of Spanish War Veterans, at the request of Capt. John F. Dwyer of the Gloucester Naval Command of Brooklyn, apprising him of his election as an honorary member, the following was received by Col. Long yesterday:

65 West Sixty-eighth Street,
New York, June 23, 1901.

My Dear Colonel: It is most difficult indeed for me to find words with which to convey to my comrades of the Gloucester Naval Command No. 17, Spanish War Veterans of Brooklyn, how sincerely I appreciate the honor they have done me, or how deeply their unanimous election of me to honorary membership has touched me.

The comradeship growing out of equal exposure to the perils of war has been in all ages held sacred, and I hold it in high honor to have been deemed worthy of the great distinction of honorary membership in an organization of my comrades who shared equally with me the dangers of that July day in '98 off Santiago, and who deserve as much credit as myself for the blessed work they did for flag and country on that historic day.

Touching the matter of your reference to a medal, I have always believed that nations ought of right to perpetuate the great events of their history, rather than those of the lives of participants, and leave to the judicial calm of historic judgment to perpetuate in bronze those who may have honored themselves by deeds of honor wrought for home, for flag, or country.

No, my maxim has been steadfastly, through nearly a half century of service, my country first, last, and all the time, after my love of God. Very sincerely yours, W. S. SCHLEY.

THE FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

Hearing in the Fight Against It Before ex-Justice Earl.

The hearing in the fight against the franchise tax law was resumed before ex-Justice Earl of the Court of Appeals in the Mutual Life Building, on Nassau Street, yesterday. Ex-Justice Charles F. Brown, who made the opening address for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on June 6, was ill, and W. H. Page, Jr., took his place as an examiner of witnesses.

Charles W. Warren, Secretary and Treasurer of the Metropolitan system, who testified at the first hearing, was again called to the witness stand. He said nothing more than that certain reports which he filed with the Tax Department were correct.

W. Boardman Reed, engineer of the Maintenance of Way Department of the Metropolitan Company, also verified certain statements which he made showing the extent of the track of the company. He estimated the total trackage of the company to be about 220 miles of single track.

Milton G. Starret, chief engineer of the Metropolitan system, verified a statement regarding the alteration of the motive power of the road from horse and cable service to electricity.

When the hearing adjourns to-day it will adjourn to sit in Albany on July 2.

A PLACE FOR MRS. BARTLETT.

General's Widow to Succeed Him as Criminal Court Librarian.

Gen. Charles G. Bartlett's position as librarian of the law library of the District Attorney's office will be filled by the appointment by Mr. Philbin of the General's widow. Gen. Bartlett was one of the passengers who lost their lives on the Staten Island ferryboat Northfield. He was appointed librarian by District Attorney Gardiner. With the death of the General, who was on the retired list of the United States Army, his half pay ceased.

It will be necessary for Gov. Odell to remove the position of librarian from the civil service list in order to legalize the appointment of Mrs. Bartlett. The Governor has the authority to remove any position from the list that he may see fit.

Canadian Day at Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, June 25.—Dr. F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia, will represent the Canadian Government at the dedication ceremonies of the Canadian Building at the Pan-American Exposition on July 1. There will be a large turnout from Canada of military and citizens.

Loan Associations League.

The fourteenth annual convention of the New York State League of Co-operative Savings and Building-Loan Associations will be held in Buffalo on July 17 and 18. The delegates will be welcomed by Mayor Diehl of Buffalo and his address will be responded to by Gilbert S. Barnes, President of the league. The most important feature of the meeting will probably be the discussion of the proposed amendment to the banking law limiting associations to 6 per cent. for borrowers, covering all exactions.

George L. Duval's Appointment.

George L. Duval, a Vice President of the Flint, Eddy and American Trading Company, and the resident partner in New York of the Chilean firm of Beeche & Co., has been named by the Chilean Government as an honorary member of the Executive Committee of the Chilean Section of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD TALKS OF PEKING SIEGE.

Lady Macdonald and the Looting Incident at the Palace.

Among those who sailed for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday was Sir Claude Macdonald, late Minister of Great Britain to China, and now holding a similar position to Japan. Lady Macdonald accompanies him. They are on their way to England and expect to stay there for about six months, when Sir Claude will return to his post in the East.

Sir Claude was Minister to China, and was in Peking at the time of the Boxer rising. When asked if he knew anything about the story that the wife of an American diplomat was concerned in the looting of a storeroom in the palace, and that Lady Macdonald protested against the proceeding, he replied:

"I remember the incident to which I think the article refers, and when I read the story in San Francisco I wrote to Gen. Chaffee. Lady Macdonald was in a party which went over the palace. When they reached the storeroom there was some talk of breaking in. Lady Macdonald, the Secretary of the British Embassy, and the Belgian and Italian representatives withdrew. They refused to have anything to do with the affair. What went on after they left I cannot say.

"It is not true that Lady Macdonald protested. She simply withdrew. Who the parties were who remained I will not say, but they entered through the south gate under passes issued by Gen. Chaffee. Afterward an American aide and another person came to apologize to me, but I told them that there was nothing to apologize for, as I knew nothing except that Lady Macdonald had withdrawn. Afterward at a meeting of the representatives I read that the representatives of two nations protested, and I suppose they were the Belgian and Italian Ministers."

Asked whether he thought that the conduct of the missionaries justified the stories that had been sent out from China, he replied:

"The conduct of the missionaries, so far as I know, was excellent. I wrote commending one, a Mr. Gamewell, who was in the legation during the siege, and who did much good work at that trying time. Those missionaries I met were all right. Their position was a trying one. They saw the fruits of their labor swept away, their possessions taken and themselves suffering, and with all this why should they not take what they needed?

"No one except those who went through that awful time can imagine the horror of that siege. There were 900 in the British Legation and the sanitary arrangements were inadequate. Outside all was ruin and the streets filled with dead men and mules. It was a time of constant watchfulness and suffering."

Minister Conger, he added, was a very brave and very competent officer.

Concerning Japan, Sir Claude said that that country's rise to commercial supremacy in the Far East is due to a great extent to her shipbuilding. This industry, he said, is one of the main factors in the prosperity of Nagasaki, one of the foremost ports of Japan. The shipbuilding yards at Nagasaki can hold at least six vessels of from 350 to 600 feet in length. The equipment of the yards is superior to any others in the East. Large ships have been built there, and are now being successfully operated on the European line. Vessels aggregating 30,000 tonnage are now in process of construction in the Nagasaki yards.

Must Have Card of Admission to Pier.

The new rule of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company that visitors must secure a card of admission to the pier was put in force yesterday at the departure of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. There was considerable pushing on the part of ticket holders, but the rule had the effect of largely reducing the crowds and rendered the task of the officials very much easier. The rule will henceforward be enforced at the sailing of all steamships of the line.

Wireless Telegraphy Tests on Liners.

There was a test of the Marconi apparatus on board the Cunarder Lucania, now in port, and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed yesterday. The instrument on the Lucania was in charge of John Pletts. The sending and receiving of messages was not effective for a very great distance, owing to the great amount of iron work in the buildings on the New York water front, which deflected the current.

BRYAN ISSUES A STATEMENT.

Says He Is Not a Candidate and Is Interested Only in Principles—Little Faith in Reorganizers.

BUFFALO, June 25.—The following, over the signature of William J. Bryan, appears in The Times, Norman E. Mack's paper, this afternoon:

"I am not only not a candidate for any office, but I have no candidate in mind for any office. My interest centres in principles, and men are important only as they aid in carrying out these principles.

"The Democratic Party stands for definite, positive principles, and unless I mistake the sentiments of the masses, the voters will insist upon adhering to these principles in spite of the threats of reorganizers. Those who argue from the standpoint of expediency will not have influence with the voters, because no one can say what is expedient. We may deserve to win and yet lose, but it still remains that to deserve to win is the surest road to success."

MURAL PAINTINGS LABELED.

Tall Black Letters Placed on the Decorations of the Supreme Court.

The symbolic figures in Edward Simmons's beautiful mural paintings on the east wall of the courtroom of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in the Criminal Courts Building have been labelled with nice, tall black letters by the Municipal Arts Society.

In accordance with the old Greek idea of mural decoration, says the Municipal Arts Society, the English equivalents of the Greek names of the Parcae and the other figures have been painted above each in black letters several inches high.

The Municipal Arts Society presented the panels to the city on Nov. 18, 1895. From that time until now they have been the admiration of every person who entered this courtroom, whether as Judge, spectator, or advocate. Until last week it was not deemed necessary to place any labels on the panels to enable people to puzzle out what Artist Simmons meant when he painted them.

In the centre of the east wall, behind the bench, is a heroic figure of Justice. The artist, symbolizing modern Justice, did not paint her blind. In her left hand she holds the unevenly balanced scales, denoting the inequality of guilt and innocence.

In her right hand is balanced the transparent sphere of Christian rule, the transparency symbolizing Truth. The Stars and Stripes are draped about her shoulders and above her head are placed the arms of the City and State. At her feet are children's figures bearing the Sword of Condemnation and the Dove of Innocence.

The picture now bears in tall letters, on the third step of the stone approach to the prison door before which she stands, the inscription: JUSTICE.

To the right of the centre panel are the representations of the Three Fates. In the lower left hand corner of this panel now appear the words, "THE FATES" in large letters. Above the head of Clotho, who holds in her hand the distaff of Life, has been placed the words, "THE SPINNER." Lachesis, with spindle in hand, has been designated with similar letters, "THE MEASURER." Atropos, who cuts the thread of life, will now be readily recognized by the inscription "THE SEVERER."

Three male figures at the left of the bench have puzzled some people. The first from the left is represented with broken chains hanging from each wrist. This is "LIBERTY," according to the signs. The next figure is FRATERNITY. He is joining his two comrades, the third of whom is EQUALITY.

Thomas Tryon of 41 Union Square, the architect, was the committee of the Municipal Arts Society who supervised the work of labeling the panels. The work was done by Newton McIntosh and finished last Saturday. Mr. Tryon said regarding the matter yesterday that the lettering was done in accordance with the wish of the artist.

Brazilian Warship Starts for Europe.

The Brazilian training ship Benjamin Constant, which has been in port since May 30, sailed yesterday for Europe. Her next port of call will be Plymouth, England; then Brest, France, and Lisbon, Portugal.

NORTH RIVER BRIDGE PLAN

Pennsylvania Road Negotiating with Banking Houses.

Cost of the Structure About $30,000,000—Terminal to be Near that of Long Island Railroad Tunnel.

The first steps have been taken toward the accomplishment of the plan of the Pennsylvania Railroad for a bridge over the North River. For the last few days officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been conferring with prominent banking houses in an endeavor to reach an agreement by which these bankers would undertake to finance the scheme for such a bridge by capitalizing a company for that purpose. Among the bankers who have been approached in the matter are the Mercantile Trust Company, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and several others, the amount needed being so large that it would be difficult to induce one firm to subscribe the whole amount.

The plan for financing the undertaking which was first submitted by the Pennsylvania was not satisfactory to the bankers, as it did not promise sufficient returns for the investment of such a large amount for a number of years. An attempt is now being made to arrange a plan which would offer better prospects to the men who would put their money into this scheme.

A member of one of the banking firms interested in the matter said yesterday that so far the idea had not been put into such shape as to make it possible for a reputable banking house to undertake the financing.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad, however," he added, "is bound to have this bridge built. It has decided that it needs an entrance, and it is going to have it. It is not satisfied with its terminals in Jersey, and it is not going to stay there. It has made up its mind to this effect, and when the Pennsylvania undertakes to do a thing it always does it."

The bridge which the Pennsylvania Railroad intends to build will probably be constructed under a separate company, as it is possible that other railroads will be asked to join in the enterprise. The plans for the bridge have already been drawn, it is understood, and the location will be somewhere between Forty-fifth and Fiftieth Streets, so that the terminal of the proposed Long Island Railroad tunnel and the terminal of the bridge will be close together and connected by railroad tracks so that trains can be run through from the New Jersey shore and points West to Long Island and points East. The New York and New Jersey Bridge Company will have nothing whatever to do with this bridge. The cost of the bridge will be somewhere in the neighborhood of $30,000,000.

GREETINGS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Denmark's King Congratulates Him on Mrs. McKinley's Recovery.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Lauritz S. Swenson, Minister of the United States to Denmark, called on the President to-day to convey the greetings of King Christian IX., and to express to the Chief Executive of this country the heartfelt congratulations of Denmark's ruler that Mrs. McKinley is recovering.

The King of Denmark is a great admirer of President McKinley, and when he learned that Minister Swenson was coming to this country to spend his vacation he requested that his congratulations and best wishes be extended personally to the President.

Minister Swenson will go from here to his home, in Minnesota. He says he has not seen or heard anything in Europe to make him think that the European countries intend a tariff war on the United States. On the contrary, he says, there seems to be a spirit of friendliness to us and admiration for our commercial progress.

MRS. McKINLEY TO GO TO CANTON.

Improving So Steadily that the President Will Take Her Home Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President and Mrs. McKinley are evidently preparing for an early visit to Canton. A pair of the White House horses, a carriage, several servants, and some packages have been forwarded to the Canton home.

It is understood that by Saturday of next week the President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, two stenographers, and perhaps another clerk will go to Ohio. Mrs. McKinley is now improving so steadily and has regained so much of her strength that it is considered perfectly safe for her to undertake the journey.

"OLD TOM'S" SOLD OUT.

Celebrated Chophouse to Become but a Memory—Small Prices for Paintings.

With the sale of the furnishings, pictures, &c., yesterday afternoon of the old chophouse known as "Old Tom's," that celebrated establishment at Thames and Temple Streets became but a memory. For more than a hundred years "Old Tom's" has been patronized by many of New York's most exclusive citizens, and a wide clientele regret that the march of modern improvements has swept away the old place, the last of its kind in the city.

Two years ago the property was bought by Mrs. Carey, a granddaughter of the original proprietor, Tom Holohan, at a sale to settle up the estate of her father. At that time she paid about $58,000 for the property. Recently she sold it to the George A. Fuller Company for a sum said to be a good deal in advance of that amount.

After the sale to the Fuller Company Mrs. Carey was offered a lease for one year at a rental which she considered exorbitant, so she came to the conclusion that it was best to sell out at once. The sale yesterday was attended by representatives of a great many of the customers of the place, who carried away various trifles as souvenirs. Even the proprietor did not know just who was represented, but ventured to say that many a home of the rich would be embellished to-day with something from "Old Tom's."

The only things offered were the pictures, glassware, crockery, pewter mugs, tobies, and the fixtures of the bar and kitchen. Some of the pictures were said to be by well-known olden-time artists, but none of them brought fancy figures. In fact, the highest price reached was for an old lithograph, representing a street scene in Winter, with a tangle of sleighs in front of old Barnum's Museum. This was purchased for $150. The picture of "Old Tom" himself, who is represented opening oysters for a customer, which hung back of the bar, fetched but $3. A clever water-color drawing of an old-time Dutch kitchen brought $5, and other engravings, lithos, and paintings ranged from 25 cents up to $3. The total of the whole sale reached but $300.

SITE FOR ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

One Celebrating Louisiana Purchase to be Held in Forest Park.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Forest Park was to-day selected as the site for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in this city in 1903. The site contains 668 acres in the west, or unimproved portion of Forest Park, and 450 acres adjoining in the southwest. This is one-third more space than was used at Chicago.

Forest Park, which contains nearly 1,400 acres, is the second largest park in the country. It lies in the western part of the city, surrounded on three sides by magnificent residences and the buildings of Washington University.

Two New Catholic Parishes.

Bishop McDonnell has established two new permanent Roman Catholic parishes on Long Island, one at Port Washington and the other at Ronkonkoma. The Rev. Patrick Cherry, assistant pastor of the Church of the Presentation, Brooklyn, has been appointed as pastor of the new parish at Port Washington, and the Rev. M. P. Heffernan, assistant at the Church of the Holy Rosary, Brooklyn, as pastor at Ronkonkoma.

CITY COLLEGE ENTRANCES

Students Who Will Take Courses in the Various Studies.

Grammar Schools and Other Institutions in Which the Sub-Freshmen Have Ended Their Work.

Those who have succeeded in passing the examinations for admission to the sub-freshman's class, third division, of the College of the City of New York, are named in the following lists, with the courses they are to take and the schools from which they received certificates of eligibility:

Scientific Course.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2.
Goldfarb, Isaac. | Raphael, Harry.
Nathanson, Morris. | Friedman, Harry.
Abrams, Alexander. | Tendles, A. J.
Goldman, David. | Goldstein, Alexander.
Bransky, Herman. | Carren, Michael.
Pasinsky, Harry. | Saiwen, Nathan.
Leibowitch, Charles. | Goldstein, Henry.
Harris, Moses. | Strongin, Samuel.
Kornitzky, Meyer. | Frankel, Samuel.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 3.
Connor, C. A.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 5.
Warren, Charles. | Conrad, Harry J.
Wagner, George. | Moon, Philip J.
Thorp, Walter R. | Stern, H. G.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 6.
Kahn, Walter M. | Ramirez, J. L.
Gerson, Stanley. | Stenhouse, R. H.
Weil, A. W. | Fox, Irving J.
Griswold, John E. | Bentick, A. J.
Hirschfeld, C. E.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 7.
Watkins, Harry. | Vallenstein, Julius.
Rosenzweig, Max. | Symowitz, Harry.
Cohn, Jacob. | John, Harry.
Sigel, Arthur J. | Ackerman, Solly.
Wendler, Max. | Frank, David.
Greenberg, Max. | Cohen, Abram.
Musky, Israel. | Buxenbaum, Max.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 8.
Ockendon, H. G. | Courtney, A. W.
Gandolfo, E. W. B. | Fasig, John J.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 10.
Coffin, R. C.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 11.
Hennessey, James J.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 15.
Arnstein, M. L. | Heimlich, Pincus.
Ehrlich, Max. | Haas, Abraham.
Fleischer, Nathaniel. | Lindenbaum, Max.
Flaum, Saul. | Pollachek, Alexander.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 18.
Weiler, Irving. | Marks, Lionel.
Schaezler, Adolph. | Bleyer, Leroy.
Bodenheimer, Lawrence. | Murphy, Francis.
Unger, Harry. | Scherz, E. V.
Schenck, William.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 19.
Salerno, John. | Westphal, Frederick.
Setaro, J. J. | Morgenthal, Eugene.
McLaughlin, Charles. | Rosenblatt, Morris.
Horwitz, M. H. | Rosenblatt, Henry.
Guarnieri, John. | Wiegand, William.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 20.
Siegel, Louis. | Axelrod, David.
Roth, Max. | Goldman, Israel.
Rose, Julius M. | Haas, Philip.
Pompan, M. A. | Segal, David.
Bernstein, H. R. | Millstein, Benjamin.
Gottesman, Louis. | Segal, Isadore.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 22.
Kansas, Simpson. | Neustadt, David.
Bedrick, Emanuel. | Schwartz, Emanuel.
Richard, Benjamin. | Sicherman, Henry.
Wolf, Samuel. | Kell, Harris.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 30.
Beck, Arthur. | Harris, Bernard.
Davis, Charles. | Reynolds, Joseph B.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 34.
Silverstine, H. S. | Wein, Edward.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 39.
Howe, C. H. | Boyland, J. P.
Lobsenz, Moses. | Goldman, Harold.
Toone, Joseph C.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 43.
Feder, Daniel. | Lewis, Alexander.
Schneider, Morris. | Diamond, Max.
Schneiderman, Harry. | Englander, George.
Kaufman, Philip.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 46.
Schmitt, Carl. | O'Callaghan, F. J.
Spirito, Amedeus. | Ferrigan, A. J. W.
Weed, De Witt V., Jr.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 51.
Bell, Henry V. | Lary, Frank P., Jr.
Burke, John F. | Lazarus, Julius J.
Carlin, Frank A. | Spitznagle, Arthur J.
Dusch, Andrew. | Stepat, George W.
Elliott, James E. | Morrissey, W. J.
Frank, Frederick. | Dunker, Ernest.
Gulinson, Meyer. | Bigelow, Burton D.
Hance, William J. | Nickel, Louis A.
Jacobs, Max. | Wallace, William J.
Kerrigan, James R. | McLoughlin, Carbry.
Kiley, John J. A.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 55.
Beck, E. P. | Sherman, Bernard.
Morris, G. F. | Levy, Isadore D.
Johnston, John R. | Spiro, Samuel.
Stoops, W. V. | White, Carleton G.
Rodney, F. S. | Pecora, Nicholas.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 60.
Thode, Frederick. | Ulrich, A. R.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 62.
McCabe, Thomas, J.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 64.
Nathan, E. C.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 65.
Scoppa, Joachim. | Bolton, Edward D.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 66.
Stricker, J. H.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 74.
Barrett, E. J. | Neuroth, Walter.
Kugler, R. A.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 75.
Shapiro, Samuel. | Goldberg, Max.
Rodowitz, Max. | Baker, Herbert.
Grudberg, Jacob. | Woskoff, Michael.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 77.
Roth, Aaron. | Lesser, Abraham.
Way, Leo.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 79.
Grossman, Jacob. | Frankel, A. S.
Gort, Morris L. | Beckman, Philip.
Frankfeldt, Michael. | Moskowitz, William.
Dubin, Harry.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 82.
Shields, ——— | Lande, Benjamin.
Pick, Edward. | Koesztler, Leo.
Teitelbaum, Otto. | Kornfeld, Harry.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 83.
Tommas, William. | Mayer, Leon.
Potoshinsky, Edward. | Robert, Stephen.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 85.
Weisz, E. C. | Kopff, Frederick.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 86.
Hyman, Percy. | Wissmann, H. C.
Metier, Charles W. | Garfield, Louis.
Gordon, S. D.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 87.
Brandon, Julian. | Canalizo, Eugene A.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 89.
McArdle, A. E. | Hofmann, J. W.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 90.
Teweles, Arthur.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 91.
Dunn, C. J.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 95.
Feldman, Leo. | Krellenstein, Lester.
Rosenfeld, Sidney. | O'Dowd, F. J.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 103.
Willie, F. J. | Huebsch, I. M.
Stander, Matthew. | Herrman, Mortimer.
Van Veen, George C.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 147.
Lifschitz, Benjamin. | Goldberg, N. S.
Schneiderman, Michael. | Meltsner, Joseph.
Milstein, Louis. | Finkelstein, Benjamin.
Cohen, J. H. | Lipschitz, Max.
Glasberg, E. J. | Cohen, Moses.
Karlick, Isaac. | Weisberg, H. O.
Klein, J. H. | Goldberg, Morris.
Korngold, Samuel.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 155.
Lewus, M. E. | Friend, Samuel B.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 165.
Thompson, Malcolm.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 166.
Frederic, E. S.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 173.
Salvator, Michael A.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 160.
Rosenberg, Henry. | Weisenberg, D. L.
Naiditsch, Benjamin. | Metzger, S. S.
Stitch, Abraham. | Heitlinger, C. S.
Occhin, Samuel. | Hiuhm, Jacob A.
Goldstein, Morris. | Braun, Pincus.
Nadelman, Harriet. | Goldman, Harry.
Krinsky, Joseph. | Henig, Edward.
Levy, Charles M. | Hochdorf, E. M.
Niedelman, Max.

SACRED HEART SCHOOL.
Morris, George.

Mechanical Course.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2.
Cohn, Philip.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 3.
Klov, G. M. D.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 5.
Maspero, A. B. | Travers, Peter G.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 6.
Cohen, Merwin S. | Baggott, E. W.
Pyterman, Thomas A. | Haag, George.
Ryan, John A. | Grinberg, Isidor.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 8.
Tea, Peter L.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 11.
Hutton, R. J.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 18.
Berliner, Samuel. | Meisamedoff, L. M.
Cohen, Adolph.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 19.
Goetz, Horbert. | Olmsted, Roy.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 19.
Zimmermann, H. L.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 20.
Graft, Max. | Gutter, S. J.
Gottesman, Joseph. | Lieberman, Max.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 30.
Spitzer, Benjamin.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 32.
Fitschen, F. W.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 34.
Cohen, Harry M.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 39.
Simon, George F.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 43.
Klein, David.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 46.
Feld, F. A. | Pierson, John A.
McElwee, D. B.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 49.
Koehler, M. A. E.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 51.
Mulroy, Bernard. | Duffy, John.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 52.
Busch, George. | Carfolite, E. S.
Busch, Frederick. | Lewis, C. E.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 55.
Yate, P. F. | Henke, John C.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 58.
Ryan, Thomas J. | Murphy, John J.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 62.
Linton, Harry A. | Pattberg, W. E.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 64.
O'Brien, E. J. | Brant, George G.
Sullivan, Harry J.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 65.
Pierce, H. B.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 69.
Falconer, W. B. | Mechanic, Isidore.
Ballantyne, A. C. | Kick, F. E. C.
Terwilliger, Royal G. | Brandt, Henry G.
Leahy, C. S. | Tintle, N. E.
Sommer, Leo L. | Asch, Howard E.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 74.
Jones, G. H. N. | Metzger, J. E.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 79.
Diamond, Samuel. | Reinhold, F. A.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 82.
Reate, Joseph.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 83.
Natanson, Max

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 85.
Loeb, S. J. | Thorp, Robert H.
Winkler, W. F. J. | Markey, E. J.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 86.
Stern, Frederick H. | Rosenberg, Jacob.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 89.
Bischoff, Sylvan. | Struthers, Harlow.
Freeman, Walter B. | Hoolan, M. L.
Lessler, William. | Hoffman, Morris.
Goepel, W. E.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 90.
Palmer, Silvian. | Blackman, R. I.
Handlsser, Herman. | Finkelstein, N. R.
Nodman, Clifton. | Fox, Raphael.
Civiletti, Harry.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 91.
Roberts, Frederick.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 95.
Schwersenski, Monroe. | Canning, E. C.
Ward, Milton.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 103.
Kraus, Abraham. | Friede, Leo.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 109.
Daly, Nicholas E.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 147.
McCrimlisk, J. J.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 158.
Tarantous, Richard.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 160.
Fink, Isaac. | Seelar, Robert.
Sesmorsky, I. J. | Polansky, Morris.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 165.
Leonard, John H. | Jerman, Daniel T.
Metz, Russell.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 166.
Kempe, J. A. | Manley, N. C.
Manley, L. E., Jr. | Taylor, F. P.
McGuinness, J. F. | Rollman, Ferdinand.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 175.
Lee, A. S. | Forman, A. J.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.
Masterson, John J. | Kennedy, Martin J.

HOLY CROSS SCHOOL.
Flood, Charles.

SACRED HEART SCHOOL.
Austin, Timothy. | Smith, John J.
Hayes, John. | O'Brien, Timothy.

Latin and French Course.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2.
Cosinsky, Harry. | Silver, Henry.
Halpern, Theodore.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 7.
Friefman, Max. | Harris, Barnett.
Goldman, Nathan.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 15.
Beck, Max. | Tesser, Samuel.
Hollander, Harry.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 20.
Lustgarten, Benjamin.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 22.
Gluck, C. J. | Reiser, Benjamin.
Porter, Edward. | Roth, Emanuel.
Spero, Jacob. | Seewold, D. H.
Reich, Emanuel.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 32.
Waters, Floyd B.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 34.
Samelmacher, A. | Sacoman, Max.
Glaser, Charles. | Gerard, C. N.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 39.
Ellisson, Norman.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 46.
Kleus, B. W. | Davenport, Raleigh.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 60.
Carley, Benjamin. | Clark, John.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 75.
Bierman, Samuel. | Busiher, Isidore.
Schwartz, Harry. | Wallowitz, S. B.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 86.
Price, Isaac. | Samuelson, Aaron.
Metz, Elias.
Walsh, Edward J. | Bernstein, Abraham.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 90.
Grund, Fritz.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 103.
Hartman, S. F. | Mandle, Mortimer B.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 158.
Uttal, George. | Happel, Charles.
Kane, W. J. R.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 160.
Kaplan, George. | Steisch, Morris.
Rood, Abraham. | Berg, Samuel.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 165.
Carr, Donald.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 173.
Anton, Peter.

Classical Course.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2.
Markowitz, Abraham. | Goldberg, Victor.
Cirker, Solomon.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 3.
King, Patrick H. | Sullivan, J. C.
Kelly, W. F. | Thurlby, George W.
Curran, J. W. A. | Danks, F. J.
Adams, J. T., Jr. | McKeown, S. A.
Major, George S. | Cunnington, A. W.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 6.
Gottlieb, U. L.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 8.
Blaum, Anton F. | Einsel, Willima.
Parenti, A. A. | Holmes, John R.
Pritchard, L. D. | Bernstein, Julius.
Lanza, Umberto. | Shivitz, Isidor.
Henry, John P. | Hallacy, W. T.
Flynn, Edward J. | Brown, George W.
Murphy, Maurice J. | Robertiello, A. B.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 10.
Kruskal, E. J.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 11.
Smith, Edward J. | Caporale, James V.
Cain, E. A. | O'Connell, T. E.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 15.
Blauer, Isidore. | Rupp, Emanuel.
Bleier, Edward. | Spiro, Philip.
Gross, David. | Spitzer, Kariman.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 18.
Reynolds, Thomas. | Carpenter, George.
Dempsey, A. J. | Oswald, Harry.
Anness, Harold. | McAlinney, Andrew.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 19.
Wesbrick, Jacque L.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 20.
Guttman, A. S. | Reissman, Isidor.
Holzbauer, Morris. | Landes, Gregor.
Adleman, I. S. | Harpel, M. L.
Kadish, Max. | Silverstein, Harry.
Rubinstein, Leon.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 22.
Cantor, H. S. | Brandwsin, Samuel.
Simons, Charles. | Weiss, Samuel A.
Lichtenstein, Perry M. | Livers, A. M.
Aufhisiger, Max C.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 23.
Levin, Jacob. | Levy, J. H.
Levy, B. J. | Saranits, P. C.
Levy, J. S.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 25.
Eisenberg, Nathan. | Horne, Arthur.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 30.
Siegeltuck, Harry. | Fatt, Isidore.
Rosenfeld, Martin.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 32.
Maxim, F. L.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 34.
Grabson, Emanuel.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 39.
Wallenstein, Sydney. | Rusoff, Louis H.
Gold, Ralph A. | Martens, F. E.
McAllister, John N. | Czarkowski, A. P.
Baltes, Louis C. | Wagner, William.
Weis, George C.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 49.
Deutsch, Joseph H. | Evans, A. W.
Kopfstein, Joseph. | Unger, Albert B.
Dannenberg, Joseph.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 51.
Stanton, T. P.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 58.
Schneider, William. | Dunseith, Samuel.
Herskowitz, Samuel. | Lathrop, Harvey.
Lavelle, J. A. | Cathcart, Lucas A.
Eusner, F. B. | Hickey, J. J.
Scheuermann, G. C. | Fox, Thomas J.
Franke, C. J.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 60.
Hartman, A. W.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 61.
Mullen, F. A.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 62.
Bain, C. J. | Germann, F. P., Jr.
Frew, Harry J. | Egan, William.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 66.
Larkin, Henry.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 67.
Griffin, W. W. | Griffin, E. A. W.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 69.
Meyers, W. L. | Oldis, E. S.
Hutcheson, Arthur. | Berger, Joseph.
Bleecker, Victor E.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 70.
Dwyer, W. D. | Cramer, Gaston.
Wallach, Sidney. | Cenker, Rudolph.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 74.
Goldsmith, Joseph. | Jonn, Joseph.
Trilling, Max. | Regan, H. A.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 75.
Mackowsky, Benjamin. | Hamburger, Samuel B.
Rosenberg, Harry. | Bezozi, Samuel.
Schaffer, Abraham. | Brosowsky, Hyman.
Wolff, Solomon. | Schaeffer, Jacob R.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 77.
Fein, Benjamin. | Lemberger, Edward.
Cederbaum, M. M. | Petring, Herman.
Reinitz, Joseph.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 79.
Elmer, T. A. | Schreir, H. Z.
Blitt, Thomas. | Cohen, Morris.
Hanschaft, A. B. | Cannold, Lester.
Shulman, Israel E. | Gross, Maurice.
Levy, Raphael. | Spivak, Louis.
Littwin, Maxwell F. | Hovenstein, Moses.
Rosenbluth, Henry.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 82.
Cohen, Samuel. | Fleischman, William.
Donohue, Joseph.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 83.
Hirschthal, Harry. | Markowitz, Murray.
Kales, Jacob. | Siegel, Abraham.
Krone, David. | Doyle, P. J. A.
Schapira, Henry.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 86.
Mensch, S. H. | Bieber, I. P.
Spiro, Albert. | Pallay, Louis.
Krulewitch, E. M. | Markels, Michael.
First, Charles. | Singer, David.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 87.
Tucker, W. D. | Kellogg, Asa.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 89.
O'Mahony, J. D. | Kurnicki, S. J.
Steindler, E. L. | Laird, J. M.
Burt, Harry W.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 90.
Robbins, J. Irving. | Stearns, E. R.
Sullivan, Frederick. | Durning, Harry P.
Ketcham, Le Grand F.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 103.
Carroll, J. A. | Cohn, Harry.
Delany, J. F. | Shaskan, Alexander.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 109.
Dorfman, Israel. | Meyerson, Offim.
Herskowitz, David. | Brady, F. A.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 147.
Srebnik, Philip. | Sheils, James H.
Shapiro, Herbert. | Cohen, Henry.
Katz, Israel. | Morgenstern, Henry.
Toff, Philip.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 155.
Mortimer, Thomas L. | Reilly, T. J.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 160.
Lerner, W. H. | Piller, Jacob.
Maurer, H. W.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 165.
Kennedy, C. M. | Dougherty, Alvin.
Taylor, Brice W. | Keiser, Mortimer.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 166.
King, Howard L. | Geiger, David.
Montegriffo, A. H.

HOLY CROSS SCHOOL.
Bourke, W. V. | Keeffe, J. F.
Foley, Walter A.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.
Siedler, Charles. | Hassmann, Wenceslaus.
Schwartz, Leo.

SCHOOL OF THE SACRED HEART.
McKenna, Francis. | Down, J. A.
Haley, Daniel.

Classical Modern Course.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2.
Mandelkern, R. O. | Fried, Louis.
Epstein, Samuel. | Kirsch, H. S.
Kmetz, William.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 11.
Kriete, Frank.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 15.
Deutsch, David. | Breuer, W. H.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 22.
Hipschman, Henry.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 46.
Horn, Leopold. | Epstein, Jacob.
Aaronson, Isaac. | Ginsburg, Harry.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 60.
Hines, John. | Searle, Allan.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 69.
Dunn, John A.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 75.
Berg, Max. | Gliedman, Morris.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 103.
Hess, Stanley N. | Nepel, Josef P.
Newmark, Marshall. | Lichtenstein, David.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 160.
Scheuer, A. A. | Coldsmith, Alfred.
Popper, Morris. | Philip, Isidore.
Mechlowitz, S. E. | Holzman, Mayer.
Kalishman, Harry.

FOR WOMEN'S WEAR.

Probably there is nothing in the way of dress that is more to a woman's fancy than coats. The more elaborate of these are only for the rich, and are made for society functions. The best and daintiest of materials go into them, and the most original of ideas. One charming member of the three-quarter length coat family is of a beautiful shade of fawn-colored silk. The body of the coat is of the plain silk, and it is finished at the lower edge and up the front with an elaborate pattern of cut-out work in the silk appliqued to a coarse meshed net. This, with the white silk of the lining of the coat showing through is charming. But this is not the most effective part of the garment. A charming feature of it is the bit of green and gold which is introduced. The revers of the front of the coat folds back, showing the white silk lining appliqued with heavy lace, and on the edge of these revers is run the bit of green passementeries, a soft shade, with a touch of gold in it. It is only noticeable in a near view of the garment. The collar is finished with the same line of green run into the meshes of the coat and the turnback cuff, which is of white as well.

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A pretty coat which is more simple and yet attractive is made of a cream white canvas cloth and trimmed with conventional designs in stitched bands of white silk. The front of this opens to show the revers appliqued with lace, and the edge of these revers shows a line of black velvet. There is a fall of cream white chiffon reaching half the length of the coat from the neck.

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A long lack coat of black Chantilly is strapped the full length with stitched bands of black silk relieved at intervals by scroll designs of silk of a narrower width. There is an empire effect to this coat given by a broad band of black ribbon, which forms a bow high up on the shoulders in the centre of the back, has the ends plaited and fulling out again as they pass under the arm to meet again in the front and form another bow.

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A stylish traveling coat is of red cloth, a simple coat shaped in slightly in the back and curving prettily. There is a large black velvet collar showing an edge of the red.

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A linen dust coat which has good lines has the material set in plaits giving the effect of one broad box plait in the back and one in the front. These plaits fall from a yoke of the linen. There are a couple of short shoulder capes, and the buttons which fasten the coat at the top are interesting flat, four-holed buttons of a dark gold bronze, which are fastened with loops tacked along the edge. Smaller buttons of the same style are on the sleeve.

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A pretty gown of dark blue is trimmed around the lower edge of the skirt with a lattice work of white bands. There is a lattice work of white on the broad collar and a red belt and red stock of a bright shade lighten the frock.

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Elderly women like the long simple dust coats for riding and morning wear on the street. The coats which they affect are plain, with only a little shirring in the back gathering them in at the waist. Elderly women, or rather women who may be called old, object to going without wraps as young women do. The short jackets are not for them, and they must wear cool wraps. One of these long silk coats is eminently satisfactory. It may not be exactly fashionable for the purpose used, but it is suitable, and that is the most that can be said for any kind of dress.

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"That is the style of golf skirt I like," said the man gazing with admiring eyes at the golf girl. "That skirt is exactly the right length." It was long for a short skirt, but little more than an inch from the ground.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

If plans are followed, to-day will be interesting at Meadow Brook. There is to be a polo pony race with gentlemen riders at William C. Whitney's place on the Wheatley Hills. There will also be polo at Seabright and at the Philadelphia Country Club, where the match games are being played. To-day is also sailing day for three of the big liners, the principal bookings of which are given below in this column. Col. and Mrs. William Jay, who are on the list, will be gone all Summer, and so will Mrs. Frederic Bronson and Miss Bronson. Mr. Cowdin and his children are going over to meet Mrs. Cowdin, who, rumor notwithstanding, has not been in this country for some weeks. Mrs. Cowdin will go to Baireuth. Chauncey M. Depew and his son are going over for a couple of months. George R. Schieffelin and Miss Schieffelin are to visit Mrs. Bruce Ismay. (Miss Schieffelin.) Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, who sailed yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, will join the Countess Marguerite Cassini in Paris, where he will remain a short while, and will then proceed to Russia.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly left yesterday for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. They had a special car, and will return to Florham next week, where they give a large house party over July 4. They do not go to Newport until the 10th. Mr. and Mrs. Thaw are also visitors to the Exposition.

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There will be a very pretty wedding in Buffalo to-morrow afternoon, for which, however, only verbal invitations have been issued. The bride is Miss Marie Satterfield and the bridegroom the Count von Larisch of an old and distinguished German family. The wedding will take place at the bride's residence, 1,022 Delaware Avenue. The engagement was announced early in the Spring.

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The wedding of Miss Edith A. Congreve and Shirley Onderdonk is to be celebrated next Saturday at Red Tower, Durham, New Hampshire. It is of much interest to New Yorkers. Miss Congreve is the great-granddaughter of the late Alfred Hennen of New Orleans and a great-niece of Mrs. John Morris. She is also connected with the Princess Ruspoli and Mrs. W. W. Story of Rome. Her mother, Mrs. Congreve, married Hamilton Smith, brother of the late Ballard Smith, who married Miss Butterfield. Hamilton Smith was the son of the late Mrs. Hamilton Smith of Louisville, Ky. He died suddenly last Summer, and his widow has never recovered from the shock. He was famous as a mining expert. Owing to the family being in mourning, the wedding is to be extremely quiet. Almost immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Onderdonk will go abroad. They have many relatives and friends in Europe.

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Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin has closed her town house, 5 West Thirty-seventh Street, and has gone to New London. Later she will spend some time at Bar Harbor. Mrs. John H. Iselin and her daughter are going to Rye, where Mrs. Iselin has leased a cottage, in about ten days. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston will spend July and August at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

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The Misses Parsons, daughters of John E. Parsons, are to extend their tour abroad and purpose visiting Japan. In that event they will not occupy their Lenox cottage before September. Japan seems to be rather a favorite this year in the plans of those going abroad, for several parties have been made up to go there a little later. Miss Alice Rutherford, elder daughter of Mrs. George Crocker, intends going to California in August, and from there to Japan.

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Dr. Charles Thorndyke Parker and Mrs. Parker (Miss Susan de Forest Day) are at Beverly, Mass. They will probably remain there until Autumn. Last year they went abroad in July and were absent about two months. The death a few months ago of George Lord Day, Mrs. Parker's brother, threw her, as well as her sister, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, into mourning, and they are living very quietly this Summer.

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Paris must be very fascinating at this time, notwithstanding the season is over. Mrs. Astor still remains, and will not go to London for another week. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs have postponed their departure for this side until the end of this month. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt have also decided to remain until the middle of August on the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin will sail next week on the Friesland.

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There will be one suburban wedding tomorrow which will attract many New Yorkers. It will be that of Miss Frances Emmet Robinson to Henry Montgomery, and will take place at Christ Church, New Brighton. After the ceremony there will be a reception at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Robert Emmet Robinson. This afternoon Miss Sara Duryea and Charles D. Hazen will be married at Nyack-on-the-Hudson. The wedding will be followed by a reception at Lawn Hill, the residence of the bride's mother.

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Among the recent movements of Americans in Europe Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris were doing the Loire country, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer were in Paris at the Hotel Ritz, and Mrs. Alan Johnstone had gone to Darmstadt, where her husband has an important diplomatic position. Mr. and Mrs. Justus Hotchkiss of New Haven and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Roosevelt were at Homburg. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes has just engaged rooms at Ritter's at Homburg for the season.

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On the Vaderland, sailing for Antwerp to-day, there are booked, among others, Mrs. Frederic Bronson and Miss Elsa Bronson, Dr. William B. Clark, Mrs. Clark, and Master Clark, Miss S. Alice Gwynne of San Francisco, the Rev. Alexander Henry and Mrs. Henry of Philadelphia, Mrs. Sarah L. Lounsberry and Miss Alice Lounsberry, H. H. Nelson, Mrs. H. Opdyke, Miss Opdyke, and Howard Opdyke, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Raymond.

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Booked to sail to-day on the Teutonic, for Liverpool, are John Barclay, Col. William Jay, Mrs. Jay, and their daughter, Miss Eleanor Jay, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Bissell, (Miss Truesdale,) Mrs. William Bunker, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, and the Misses Marjory and Florence Blair, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa and Mrs. Roosa, George R. Schieffelin and Miss Schieffelin, Sebastian B. Schlesinger, B. Schroeder, Mrs. Schroeder, Mrs. Henry Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Shaw and Miss Shaw, Henry I. Sheldon, Mrs. Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Van Norden, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cross, John D. Desmond, Dr. Bache McG. Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, Wood Fosdick, A. F. Hatch, Mrs. Edgar Hendricks and Master Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. D. Henry and the Misses Henry, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Jr., Miss Harriette A. Post, and Master George Post, Mr. and Mrs. A. Milne and son and daughter, Sir S. W. J. Cunningham, A. A. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stuart Wing, and S. Bryce and L. Stuart Wing, Jr., the Hon. A. T. Wood, Mrs. Wood, and G. D. Wood.

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On the St. Louis, sailing to-day for Southampton, there are booked, among others, W. L. Biddle of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Urban H. Boughton and two children, William Jeffries Brown, Mrs. W. L. Brown and Miss Brown, John E. Cowdin, and Master's E. C. and J. E. Cowdin, Chauncey M. Depew and Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Paul d'Hauteville, Mrs. William M. Low of Philadelphia, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Miss Van Buren, and Miss A. C. Van Buren.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 25.—James M. Waterbury, Jr., has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson have arrived at their cottage in Bellevue Avenue. Miss Blight is with them.

Peter G. Gerry has arrived for the season.

McDougall Hawkes of New York is looking over land near Ocean Avenue with a view to selecting a site for a cottage.

William P. Burden of New York is the guest of Willing Spencer.

Mrs. Robert Garrett of Baltimore is here for the season.

Robert F. Potter has arrived from New York for the season.

Miss Evelyn Burden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, has arrived for the season.

Mrs. William H. Gaw gave her first social function of the season, a luncheon, this afternoon at Quarterfoil.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has sent out cards for a number of social functions to take place in the near future at Crossways.

Duncan Elliot of New York is the guest of Edward H. Bulkley.

Mrs. Burnham, who has recently returned from a prolonged stay in Europe, was here to-day cottage hunting.

William Morris Franklin of East Orange, N. J., has arrived at his cottage in Sea View Avenue.

George Chickering Munzig of New York has arrived for the season.

De Blois & Eldridge have let for R. L. Willing his cottage in Red Cross Avenue to Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter of Philadelphia will arrive at the Satterlee cottage, in Clay Street, for the season on Sunday.

This morning the Naval War Board met at the War College for a week's session, with Admiral Dewey, its Chairman, presiding. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey are at Hilltop Cottage, as is Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans.

Miss E. B. Waring of New York is visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury of Westchester and H. E. Hooper and family of London are among the recent arrivals. Mr. Hooper will spend the season here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea will arrive at their cottage on Monday.

Mrs. John Burns of New York is here for the season.

Miss Morgan of New York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have sailed to the eastward on the seventy-footer Rainbow. They will be absent for the rest of the week.

At a meeting of the Park Commission this afternoon the proposal that band concerts be given on Sundays was negatived. It is known that a number of the cottagers objected to the concerts being given on Sundays, their principal reason for this attitude being that the concerts would attract many strangers. Protests also came from clergymen. Newport is being overrun with excursionists this Summer, and the crowds coming here have in a number of instances consisted of most und

COLUMBIA BEAT THE YAWLS

Ailsa and Vigilant No Match for Her in N. Y. Y. C. Regatta.

ELMINA BEAT THE QUISSETTA

Race for Glen Cove Cup Was Sailed Yesterday in a Fine Breeze—Close Finishes Frequent.

Allowing Ailsa and Vigilant, the ninety-foot yawls, about 10 minutes and 45 seconds over a fifteen-mile course, the old cup defender, Columbia, beat the pair with all the ease in life in the race for the Glen Cove Cup, held by the New York Yacht Club, off Glen Cove, L. I., yesterday.

Although there was some doubt expressed by yachtsmen as to the old yacht's ability to sail in a winner under such a liberal handicap, she did not cause her admirers a tremor of uneasiness from the moment she crossed the starting line until she beat back again, with the gallant old Vigilant following her an easy winner over her special rival, the Ailsa.

There were no cheers for the Columbia as she swept majestically across the line with the sparkling waters of the Sound whirled into foam as they fled away from under her shapely bow. Old Vigilant's crew were too far away to reach her with their plaudits, and those on the committee boat and the steam yachts were too deeply interested in watching her homecoming. But as unostentatiously behind the line she began to lower away her racing canvas, the steam yachts shrieked out a brazen throated salute in chorus that sent the echoes eddying far and wide over the waters.

SPORT IN THE OTHER CLASSES.

But Columbia's race was not the only good one in the fine sport of yesterday. The sturdy Vigilant, with her centreboard set to rights, trounced the alien Ailsa by more than three minutes, and gave Capt. Skeats and his crew from the "right little, tight little isle," a pretty good idea how these things are managed on this side of the water.

The four schooners had a hot fight of it all over the course, which ended in Frederick K. Brewster's Elmina beating Quissetta by 35 seconds in elapsed time. In the 51-foot sloops, Humma, after having a small lead over Altair on two legs of the course, was beaten over the finish line by her by a minute and a half.

Flat calm and an oily sea greeted the little white squadron at 11:30 o'clock, the hour set for starting the race, and they lay motionless, with not a zephyr to cause a ripple in the limp and dejected-looking canvas. These conditions prevailed until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when suddenly the long-looked for dark line appeared on the water on the Connecticut shore, and in a few minutes there was a fresh southwest breeze willing to do anything that was asked of it. In a twinkling the big sails embraced it, and the scene of abject lifeless was immediately transformed into one of inspiring activity.

The preparatory signal was quickly hoisted on Frederick G. Bourne's steam yacht Colonia, which, lying at anchor off Mattinnecock Point, served as a committee boat. Ten minutes later the single-masted vessels of yawls received their signal.

Charlie Barr, on Columbia, had to fight both the big yawls for the weather berth, and Ailsa cut him out of it nicely, with the Vigilant to leeward of her. Columbia slipped in between them, and as the three crossed the line they were almost abreast. As they went over they broke out their big reaching jibtopsails, and the yawls set their mizzen staysails. The first leg was a broad reach, with booms to port, of six miles east by north to and around a mark one and one-quarter miles west by north from Lloyd's Point.

A few seconds after crossing Columbia sailed through Ailsa's lee, and began to leave the big yawls as if they were riding to moorings. Old Vigilant quickly removed this impression, for with her compatriot gone she began to crawl up on Ailsa, and soon passed her. All three stood in close to the Long Island shore, until near Oyster Bay to keep out of the flood tide.

COLUMBIA LEAVES THE YAWLS.

Columbia still kept getting away from the yawls, while Vigilant was drawing out her lead over Ailsa. They jibed their booms as they turned the mark at Lloyd's Point, where they were timed as follows: Columbia, 2:57:30; Vigilant, 3:01:25; Ailsa, 3:02:07. They now had another reach with the wind abeam, four miles northwest around a mark off Great Captain's Island Light. A short while before reaching this point Columbia took in her balloon stay sail, and a few seconds later lowered away her reaching jibtopsail, and made ready for her windward work.

They went about as they turned the mark with the exception of Ailsa, who stood on to try and get to the windward of Vigilant. Columbia and Vigilant set baby jibtopsails, while Ailsa carried her No. 2. As they turned their times were: Columbia, 3:18:35; Vigilant, 3:24:12; Ailsa, 3:25:25. At 3:39:20 Columbia went about on the port tack when well on the Long Island shore, and at 3:56 she tacked again, and laid her course for the finish line. But she could not fetch, so, with one more short hitch, she did the trick, and heeled across the line at 3:57:20.

While Columbia was flying home the yawls were having it out. Vigilant tacked at 3:44 and crossed Ailsa's bow, and then tacked again and came up on her weather side two minutes later. Ailsa then went about on the port tack and headed up the Sound, while Vigilant put about and stood in shore for two minutes and put about, which brought her well up on the British-er's weather quarter; Ailsa tried hard to beat the old defender in, and she pointed much higher, but Vigilant was footing much the faster of the two, and their times at the home mark were: Vigilant, 4:17:12; Ailsa, 4:20:14.

The schooners made a close fight all the way around. Quissetta got away in the lead to windward, followed closely by Elmina; then came Amorita and Muriel. When Elmina turned the first mark she had overhauled Quissetta and led her around by a minute. From here on the relative position of the four schooners was unchanged. Summary:

SLOOPS AND YAWLS, CLASS G, OVER 90 FEET, RACING TRIM.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corr'd.
Columbia	2:57:30	3:57:20	1:31:48	1:31:48
Vigilant	3:01:25	4:17:12	1:51:43	1:54:47
Ailsa	3:02:07	4:20:14	1:54:47	1:47:37

SLOOPS, CLASS K, 43 TO 51 FEET, Racing Trim.

Altair	2:28:17	4:40:55	2:12:38	2:12:38
Humma	2:27:53	4:42:05	2:14:12	2:14:12

SLOOPS, CLASS L, 36 TO 43 FEET, Racing Trim.

Effort	2:26:34	4:59:39	2:33:05	2:33:05
Mira	2:26:24	5:01:26	2:35:02	2:35:02

SLOOPS, CLASS M, 30 TO 36 FEET, Racing Trim.

Leda	2:28:28	5:05:03	2:36:35	2:36:35
Anoatok	2:26:05	5:06:39	2:40:34	2:40:34

SCHOONERS, CLASS D, 65 TO 75 FEET, Racing Trim.

Elmina	2:31:48	4:31:30	1:59:42	1:59:42
Quissetta	2:31:29	4:32:00	2:00:31	2:00:06
Muriel	2:35:23	4:29:07	2:05:44	2:05:44
Amorita	2:32:52	4:35:42	2:02:50	2:02:50

SPECIAL CLASS, YAWLS.

Vigilant	2:25:29	4:17:12	1:51:43	1:51:43
Ailsa	2:25:27	4:20:14	1:54:47	1:54:47

SPECIAL CLASS, CRUISING TRIM, MIXED RIG.

Hester	2:32:48	4:46:12	2:13:24	2:13:24
Katrina	2:32:27	4:49:57	2:17:30	2:14:03
Shamrock	2:32:09	4:59:20	2:27:11	2:23:40

The winners were Columbia, Altair, Effort, Leda, Elmina, Hester, Ailsa.

CONSTITUTION'S BUSY DAY.

Had Two Trial Spins Yesterday; One in Light Air, the Other in Good Breeze—Did Well in Both.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 25.—The Constitution was never more thoroughly tested than she was to-day, when after two thorough trials—one with a light breeze and the other in a stiff one—she was proved to have fast-going qualities in both.

With a light northwest wind, the Constitution got under way at 10 o'clock this morning, with Capt. "Nat" Herreshoff on board and with all her working sails set, besides the No. 2 clubtopsail and No. 3 jibtopsail. She stood up the bay as far as Hog Island. In passing the battleship Alabama a one-gun salute was fired, which was acknowledged by dipping the yacht's flag three times, which was also done on the battleship.

During the run up the bay Capt. Herreshoff watched the yacht's work and was out on her spars and aloft frequently. Like the others on board, he was satisfied with everything. Finally the wind almost died out and the yacht came about and stood down the bay to the torpedo station, where Capt. Herreshoff was taken ashore to Newport.

Soon after this, while Constitution was being worked for an outside run, she caught the breeze, which by this time had considerably freshened, and here again the boat showed her qualities in sailing off and on the wind and changing the jib topsail to No. 3 baby jib topsail, then to Nos. 2 and 1 baby jib topsails.

Her No. 1 spinnaker was set and used for about ten minutes, and drew well. The Constitution beat down the bay and off Narragansett Pier, came about, and after trying her spinnakers in succession, she ran before the wind, and came to her moorings with a good southwesterly breeze and a flat sea, making splendid speed. In fact, she had no difficulty in passing the steam yacht Wanderer, which was coming in from Boston with A. C. Burrage and a party of guests on board, and who saluted the big sloop.

As the Constitution was coming from up the bay and going outside, she met the Navahoe, with Royal Phelps Carroll on board, and those watching the two boats said she simply walked away from the Navahoe.

The steam yacht Electra, through the kindness of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, will be the flagship during the races to be held by the Newport Yacht Racing Association. Mr. Lawson expects to leave Boston to-morrow for Newport, with the Independence, and she will be moored in Brenton's Cove. Her spars, spars and other material have already arrived here.

Shamrock II. Nearly Ready to Sail.

GLASGOW, June 25.—The Shamrock II. was taken out of dock to-day and towed to her anchorage. There she will have her sails bent. It is hoped the cup challenger will be ready for a trial spin next Saturday.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 25.—Edward Kelly's new fifty-one-foot yacht Huguenot, which at present lies on the railway at the Jacob yard, is undergoing various changes prior to her next race with the Altair. The Huguenot, when built, was equipped with a fin, the bulb of which weighed five tons. Evidently a change was required in this lower weight, as, on account of the boat's extreme beam and the small sail area, the boat barely heeled when on the wind. With these conclusions it was decided to remove three tons of lead from the fin and equip her with larger spars and sails, leaving two tons of lead on the bulb, this being considered enough to make her a good, able boat. The operation, which is now in progress, will soon be completed, and her meeting with the Altair and Humma is looked forward to with interest.

A set of hollow spars are also under construction in the lofts of the Jacob yard for Cord Meyer's Altair.

TENNIS AT BAY RIDGE.

Hobart Defeated Wright in C. A. C. Invitation Tournament.

Clarence Hobart beat Beals C. Wright and William A. Larned beat Richard Stevens in the invitation tennis tournament on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday. Hobart was slow in getting down to work, and Wright led during the first half of the first set. When the score was 4—2 in Wright's favor Hobart woke up, and by winning four straight games took the set. He won the second set, lost the third, and won the fourth.

Hobart played his usual long driving game, but it was noticed that when forced to play from behind his base line his return drives lacked length and frequently found the net. Toward the end of the game he abandoned these plays and met Wright's long returns by volleying.

Larned was in his very best form and played Stevens off his feet, winning in three straight sets.

It is expected that the results of this tournament will determine the selection of the American team for the international tennis match on July 29. It is already settled that M. J. Whitman, D. L. Davis, and Holcombe Ward will be chosen, and it has been expected that Wright would be the other member of the team, but in view of his defeat by Hobart yesterday there is a prospect that the latter may be selected instead. The entire team must be announced by July 9.

To-day Ware will play Wright and Hobart will play Stevens. Yesterday's scores follow:

First Round.—Clarence Hobart beat Beals C. Wright, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; William A. Larned beat Richard Stevens, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0; Leo E. Ware, a bye.

New York Tennis Tournament.

The open tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club was continued yesterday afternoon on the club grounds, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Rapid progress was made in the scratch singles, and the field was rapidly narrowed down until only eight players remain in the struggle. Score:

Scratch Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—Robert T. Bryan beat L. V. Ledoux, 6—0, 6—1. First Round—I. C. Wright beat C. Galwey, 6—0, 6—2; W. C. Grant beat R. T. Bryan, 7—5, 6—2; H. Mollenhauer beat David Sands, 8—6, 6—4; J. P. Faret beat Calhoun Cragin, 6—1, 6—2; J. D. Forbes beat H. A. Tallant by default.

Handicap, Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—Calhoun Cragin, (owe 15,) beat D. M. Stewart, (15,) 6—3, 4—6, 6—1; D. E. Roberts, (15,) beat Dean Emery, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—1; A. B. Bowen, (owe 15,) beat J. L. Beckley, (15,) 6—2, 6—3; G. L. Wyeth, (owe 15,) beat C. Galwey, (half 15,) 6—1, 6—1.

First Round—E. J. Martin, (scratch,) beat J. S. Rogers, (half 15,) 9—7, 6—4; Robert Le Roy, (owe half 15,) beat E. P. Ketcham, (15,) 7—5, 6—3; T. M. Donohue, (scratch,) beat W. F. Bogart, (half 30,) 6—4, 6—3; L. V. Ledoux, (half 15,) beat Arthur Clark, (half 15,) by default; J. D. Forbes, (owe half 30,) beat F. V. Walsh, (scratch,) 9—7, unfinished; G. A. L. Dionne, (scratch,) beat C. B. Schley, (half 15,) by default; F. W. Heitkamp, (owe half 15,) beat A. T. Friedman, (scratch,) 6—0, 6—4.

English Tennis Championship.

LONDON, June 25.—Fine exhibitions of tennis play have been witnessed in the All-England lawn tennis champoinship, which began at Wimbledon yesterday. The greatest interest is manifested in the doubles, in which D. Davis and H. Ward, Americans, are competitors. In the second round of the singles to-day S. H. Smith defeated W. V. Eaves.

Tennis on Staten Island Courts.

The finals in both the mixed doubles and the men's singles were reached yesterday in the tennis tournament at the Staten Island and Ladies' Club at Livingston, S. I. In the doubles John Ogilby and Miss Sarah Coffin beat H. Daugherty and Miss Margaret Johnson in two straight sets, and in the singles John Walker beat George Boyd in two of three sets. The scores follow:

Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—John Ogilby and Miss Sarah Coffin beat H. Daugherty and Miss Margaret Johnson, 6—2, 6—4.

Men's Singles.—Final Round—John Walker beat George Boyd, 6—3, 1—6, 9—7.

New Yorkers in Tennis Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 25.—The woman's National championship lawn tennis tournament began on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Wissahickon Heights to-day. The fact that Miss Marion Jones, Miss Bessie Moore, and Miss Juliette Atkinson are all playing in the one tournament insures tennis of the highest order in the struggle for the championship.

Miss Juliette Atkinson of Staten Island and Miss Bessie Moore of the Kings County Tennis Club both won their matches in clever style.

McFarland Leaves the Hospital.

Floyd A. McFarland, the racing cyclist, who was taken to the New York Hospital on Monday evening suffering from injuries received in his race with John Nelson at the Madison Square Garden on that evening, left the hospital yesterday at 6 P. M. It was found that his injuries were not as severe as they were at first thought to be, and that no bones were broken. Neither will the wound on his left cheek, though severe, result in any marked disfigurement. He will probably have to rest for about a week, after which it is expected he will be able to resume racing.

In order to prevent the recurrence of accidents such as those which marred the opening night, the managers of the Madison Square Garden races have decided to have the track rebuilt and made safe to hold any speed. The new track, which will be ready for next Monday night's meet, will be banked seven feet higher, making its total height twenty feet. This will give it an angle of 45 degrees on the turns and make it safe to negotiate a 1:30 clip. Besides a big paced affair next Monday night, there will be a half-mile open and a mile handicap for professionals and a five-mile lap race for amateurs, with a special prize for the leaders at each mile. In the professional events, Cooper, Kreamer, Freeman, Downing, Collett, and several others have already entered.

TIDAL FOR WATERCOLOR

Famous Stake at Sheepshead Bay Won by Fast Black Colt.

WAX TAPER DISQUALIFIED

Western Horse, Second to Carbuncle, Was Set Back for a Jostle that Threw Margraviate.

The twenty-second race for the Tidal Stakes, one of the famous fixtures of the Sheepshead Bay Spring meeting, run yesterday, was less a race than an exhibition of the excellence of the swift black horse Watercolor, the star of the dispersal sale of the stable of Charles Littlefield, Jr., to be held to-day. Commonly the Tidal produces a great race, but when the entries were announced Wednesday horsemen generally conceded that the fixture was a foregone conclusion for Watercolor. The black colt started a 5-to-2-on favorite in a field of five, and, racing to the front in the first half dozen strides, galloped in front all the way, stringing out his opponents over a sixteenth of a mile in the first three furlongs and winning hard held in the remarkable time, considering that he carried his full weight, 126 pounds, of 1:38 4-5. The value of the stake was nearly $5,000 to the winner, and there is no question that the race added from $5,000 to $10,000 to the price that he will bring when he enters the sales ring to-day.

The remainder of the racing was thoroughly interesting, and favorites won often enough in the six races to amply reward the large crowd that made the trip to the Sheepshead Bay track.

The most sensational happening of the afternoon came in the running of the fifth event, for which eight horses competed, Prince of Melbourne in this race making his first public appearance of the season, and opening about even favorite with Wax Taper. A great weight of money poured in on Wax Taper, and the Western horse went to the post a firm favorite, with the top price against him 6 to 5. Margraviate, ridden by Shaw, went out to make the running, and lasted in front into the stretch, while Wax Taper, after dropping back to last place and running into a pocket on the far turn, there went on, and, racing around his field, closed on the outside, and entering the stretch went on after the leaders, who then were spread out on the rail. Half way through the stretch Wax Taper got up to his horses, when Margraviate, near the rail, was jostled, and, tiring and stopping at the same time, fell forward, carrying Shaw down with him in what looked from the grand stand to be a fatal fall. The others went on, Wax Taper swerving slightly near the end, but appearing to be winning until just on the post, when Carbuncle, on the rail, got up, and by the official decision won by a head, though the spectators were in doubt until the result was announced, many thinking that the favorite had won. Shaw lay stretched on the track until picked up, but later revived and walked to the Stewards' stand, where he was questioned about the accident and stated that Wax Taper was responsible. The Stewards acted on Shaw's story and disqualified Wax Taper, placing All Gold second and Latson third. Combs, who rode Wax Taper, was suspended for six days for reckless riding. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $600, with weights seven pounds below the scale and penalties; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. John E. Madden's Peninsula, ch. c., by Meddler-Pearl Thorn, 115 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 2 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length; A. H. & D. H. Morris's Compute, ch. c., 115, (Turner,) 11 to 5 and 9 to 10, second by a length and a half from Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s Vagrant, b. c., 115, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:03 3-5. Prince Daly, Four Royal, and Post also ran. Value to the winner, $550. Port Royal the favorite at 8 to 5 and 1 to 2. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, weight for age; one mile. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Outlander, ch. g., 3 years, by St. Leonardo-Prohibition II., 111 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 5 and out, won easily by two lengths; Joseph E. Widener's Ten Candles, br. c., 126, (Shaw,) 11 to 10 and out, second by twenty lengths from A. Featherstone's Martallo, ch. c., 3, 111, (O'Connor,) 50 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:39 2-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $650. Winner trained by James Rowe.

THIRD RACE.—The Pansy Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs on the turf. Follansbee & Davis's Cameron, br. c., by Meddler-Annat Lyle, 105 pounds, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won handily by two lengths; John E. Madden's Laodice, b. f., by Henry Young-Laurel, 102, (Dangman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from the Setauket Stable's Lady Holyrood, b. f., by Lissak-Truth, 100, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Nightaway, Flintlock, Honolulu, Dark Secret, Red Damsel, Electress, Neither, Juvenile, and Cryptogram also ran. Value to the winner, $795. Cameron the favorite. Winner trained by H. M. Mason.

FOURTH RACE.—The Tidal Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile. Charles Littlefield's, Jr.'s, Watercolor, blk. c., by Watercress-Sabrina, 126 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 5 and out, won easily by two lengths; A. H. & D. H. Morris's Smile, ch. c., by St. Florian-Holiday, 126, (Spencer,) 11 to 4 and 1 to 5, second by five lengths from A. Featherstone's Hilltop, b. c., by Orvieto-Leda, 126, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:38 4-5. Arden and Agnes also ran. Value to the winner, $4,770. Watercolor the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Thomas J. Healey's Carbuncle, b. g., 4, by Stuyvesant-Garnet, 111 pounds, (Landry,) 7 to 1 and 11 to 5, won ridden out by a head; R. R. Rice's Wax Taper, b. c., 4, 119, (Combs,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, finished second by a half length, but was disqualified for a foul, and W. L. Oliver's All Gold, ch. c., 4, 105, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, who finished third, was placed second, with F. Provost's Latson, b. h., 6, 95, (G. Thompson,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:53 2-5. Prince Melbourne, Belle of Troy, Fonsolee, and Margraviate also ran. Margraviate fell. Value to the winner $820. Wax Taper the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Miles Finlen's Lucky Star, b. g., aged, by Friar Rock-Keepsake, 105 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won handily by a length and a half; the Murray Hill Stable's Eloim, br. c., 4, 106, (McGinn,) 80 to 1 and 30 to 1, second by a head from M. Murphy's Marathen, ch. f., 3, 92, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Borough, Belgrade, Mispah, Disturber, Fairy Tale, Mercer, San Luis, Wayward Boy, Glade Run, Punctual, and Carl Kohler also ran. Value to the winner, $660. Lucky Star the favorite. Winner trained by William Heuston.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Howell W., 112 pounds; Playlike, 108; Dark Secret, 106; Tavarre and Ponoluca, 105 each; Far Cry, 104; James Fitz, Concertina, and Bella, 99 each; Merriment, 98; Man o' War, G. Whittier, and Atheiglen, 97 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $1,000, with allowances; one mile. Round Up, 111 pounds; Mango and St. Finnan, 108 each; The Puritan, The Rhymer, and Ethics, 106 each; Bedeck and Glennellie, 101 each; Malden, 98; Lone Fisherman, 96; Lady Chorister, 91.

THIRD RACE.—The Spring Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the new Futurity course. April Shower, 117 pounds; Blue Blood, Chilton, and Cassville, 115 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs on the main track. Maximo Gomez, 120 pounds; Janice, 113; Cyrano, 108; Col. Padden, 105; May W., 103; Belle of Troy and Hammock, 102 each; Maister, 99; Romaldi, 98; Lady Uncas, 97, and Tax, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—The Bay Hurdle Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; two miles over eight flights of hurdles. Matt Simpson and Monroe Doctrine, 149 pounds each; Cephalagia and King Barleycorn, 146 each; Charawind, 145; Orenburg and Semper Ira, 133 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong on the turf. Andronicus, 115 pounds; Tyrshens, 110; Bombshell, 108; Alsike, 106; Nones, 105, and The Golden Prince, 85.

Croker Filly Sweet Dixie Won.

LONDON, June 25.—Richard Croker's black filly Sweet Dixie (J. Reiff) won the Gatwick Selling Handicap of 500 sovereigns to-day at the Gatwick Summer Meeting. The race was for three-year-olds and upward, distance one mile.

Archduke II. (L. Reiff) won the Purley Plate, for two-year-olds and upward, distance five furlongs.

Morningdew (Martin) won the Manor Welter Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile. Richard Croker's Americus (L. Reiff) was second, and Simonswood finished third.

American Fighter Beats Englishman.

NEWCASTLE, June 25.—In a twenty-round boxing contest to-night, for £800, between John O'Brien of Philadelphia and Harry Newmier of London, the American defeated the Englishman after a stubborn and hard-fought battle.

In the sixth round O'Brien adopted aggressive tactics, and Newmier gradually weakened before O'Brien's superior strength and hitting power. During the contest the spectators, as well as the principals, became very wild and excited.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Taylor's Substitution for Phyle Caused the New Yorks to Lose to St. Louis.

With the game well in hand yesterday the New York baseball team took Phyle out of the box and substituted Taylor with disastrous results. The sun shining down upon Phyle during the game had made him a trifle dizzy, and he had asked to be taken from the box. Though a trifle wild he had pitched good ball, keeping the St. Louis hits well scattered. Taylor, on the contrary, was batted all over the field, six hits, one of them a three-bagger, netting the St. Louis players six runs. Harper was then relieved by St. Louis, and Powell, the pitcher who has been a stumbling block to New York, sent in to pitch. He was in good form, retiring the New Yorks in one, two, three order, two men striking out and the other popping up a fly.

The last innings of the contest were very exciting, the crowd cheering frantically all the time. The St. Louis team took an aerial flight in the eighth inning, and before they came to again four runs had been tallied by New York. New York also played stupid ball in the ninth, Hickman losing a fine chance for a double play and Selbach allowing a man to score through slow fielding. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
McGann 1b.	1	0	11	0	0
Donovan, rf.	2	3	1	0	0
Padden, 2b.	2	2	1	3	0
Wallace, ss.	2	2	2	3	3
Kruger, 3b.	2	1	2	5	1
Nichols, c.	1	3	8	3	0
Harper, p.	0	0	0	3	1
*Childs	0	0	0	0	0
Powell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	14	27	17	5

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	3	4	4	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Nelson, 2b.	1	1	0	4	0
Hickman, ss.	0	1	2	5	2
Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	14	0	0
Strang, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Bow'man, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Davis, 3b.	2	2	0	1	0
Phyle, p.	0	0	0	2	0
†Doheny	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Buelow	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	12	27	12	2

*Went to bat for Harper.
†Ran for Phyle.
‡Batted for Taylor.

New York	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	—8
St. Louis	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—6—12

Earned runs—St. Louis, 8; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Padden, Ganzel, Davis. Three-base hits—Burkett, Donovan, Nichols. Sacrifice hits—Wallace, Selbach, (2,) Nelson, Strang. First base on balls—By Harper, 4; by Phyle, 3. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; New York, 4. Struck out—By Harper, 4; by Phyle, 4; by Taylor, 1; by Powell, 2. Stolen bases—Donovan, Van Haltren, Strang, Davis. Double play—Kruger, Padden and McGann. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; New York, 11. Wild pitch—Phyle. Passed balls—Bowerman, 2. Hit by pitched ball—McGann, Ganzel. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 5; CHICAGO, 2.

Kennedy, Brooklyn's pitcher, had Chicago shut-out up to the fifth inning in yesterday's game, when a drive from McCormick's bat ripped his hand open and he was forced to retire, Kitson taking his place. A misjudged fly by McCreery, which gave Green a home run; a triple by Chance, and Raymer's single saved Chicago from a shut-out. Timely hitting by Kelley and Daly won for Brooklyn. Childs quit in the sixth inning because of a sprained wrist. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Green, cf.	1	2	0	0	0
Dexter, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
Chance, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	1	2	1
Menefee, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
Raymer, 3b.	0	1	4	3	0
McCor'k, ss.	0	0	1	2	1
Kling, c.	0	1	6	2	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	2	1	0
Total	2	9	24	10	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b.	1	3	4	0	1
Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Dolan, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Daly, 2b.	1	3	5	3	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	6	4	1
McCr'ry, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Gatins, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
McGuire, c.	1	0	5	3	0
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Kitson, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	9	27	12	2

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Three-base hits—Chance, Daly, Gatins. Home run—Green. Stolen bases—Dahlen, McGuire. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—By Kennedy, 1; by Hughes, 1. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, (2,) Dolan. Hit by pitched ball—By Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Kitson, 4; by Hughes, 6. Passed ball—Kling. Wild pitches—Hughes, 2. Time—1 hour 49 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Crolius, rf.	2	0	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0
Demont, 2b.	1	1	4	1	0
Long, ss.	1	3	2	7	0
Hin'lin, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Kit'ridge, c.	1	2	3	0	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	1	3	3	1
Nichols, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Willis, p.	1	2	0	1	0
Total	9	13	27	12	1

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	1	1	2	1	0
B'mont, cf.	2	2	0	1	1
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	4	1	0
B'n's'f'd, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0
Wagner, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Ritchie, 2b.	0	2	5	2	0
Ely, ss.	0	0	2	6	1
Zimmer, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Pool, p.	0	0	0	4	1
*Davis.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	24	15	3

*Batted for Pool in the ninth inning.

Boston	0	2	5	0	0	2	0	0	—9	
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4	

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hit—Nichols. Double plays—Ely, Ritchie, and Bransfield; Ely and Ritchie. Bases on balls—Off Willis, 3; off Pool, 5. Struck out—By Willis, 2; by Pool, 3. Time—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	2	0	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	12	2	0
Crawford, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Magoon, ss.	0	1	2	2	1
Steinfeldt, 2b.	0	0	2	5	2
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	3	1
Bergen, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Newton, p.	0	0	0	2	3
Total	0	4	24	15	4

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Delch'ty, lf.	0	1	2	1	0
Flick, rf.	0	0	4	0	0
Wol'ton, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Jennings, 1b.	1	0	8	2	0
McFarl'd, c.	1	1	4	1	0
Cross, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Orth, p.	0	0	1	1	2
Total	3	6	27	12	0

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 26.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.

In re Samuel Weiss, (2.)
In re Emil Henschel,(2.)
In re A. & J. Menke.
In re Peter Hofsess.
In re Yetta Rosenmond.
In re A. Goldman & Son.
In re James West.
In re Myron H. Brasted.
In re C. F. Crosby & Co.
In re Jacob Slomka.
In re Louis Rosuck, (2.)
In re Silver & Shapiro.
In re Samuel Langer.
In re J. T. Scott & Co.
In re Floyd Grant.
In re G. E. Jones.
In re Hulda Grohs.
In re Tobias Simnowitz.
In re G. H. & A. A. Meyers.
In re Ed. F. Todd.
In re Wechsler & Heitler, (2.)
In re Kate S. Edwards.
In re Moses Weinstein.
In re George W. Moseley.
In re Emil Henschel,(4.)
In re David Loevi.
In re Seeger & Guernsey.
In re Peter Aronson.
In bankruptcy.
3397—C. W. Morgan.
2963—M. A. McMonagle.
3794—Man. Ice Co. Discharges.
3756—Fred. K. Plumbly.
3770—Charles M. Switzer.
3665—Martin F. Schmidt
2957—David Well.
3808—Isidor Nellenborgen.
3807—Amos E. Plastridge.
3640—Willard E. Howard
3590—Charles L. Christman.
3667—Jacob Brill.
3637—George B. Harris.
3126—Samuel Knobel.
3098—Bernard J. Hughes
3704—Leo. H. Battalia.
3641—Adam Huston.
3548—Samuel P. Greenstone.
3709—Philip Wissig.
3502—William Dreyer.
3730—Emil Koehler. Under objection.
3678—William Livingston
3616—R. Von Schlemmer
3267—Julius Goodman.
3727—Irving Judinsky.
3674—Martin Pletcher.
3195—Ignazio Mercadante.
2896—H. L. & S. E. Montague. Adjourned cases.
1834—Joseph Waxelbaum
3705—John Goeritz.
3376—Jacob Greenberg.
3427—Mary E. Williams.
3741—A. J. Debenham.
3234—F. & C. F. Grant.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Commercial Publishing Co. vs. Beckwith.
2—Dudley vs. Press P. Co.
3—Tebbits vs. same.
4—Carter vs. same.
5—Fontana vs. same.
6—Jones vs. Jones.
7—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Hoffman House.
8—Glaze vs. Alling.
9—Ottinger vs. Moore.
10—Wolff vs. Kaufman.
11—In re Concord Av.
12—Deering vs. Reilly.
13—Meyer vs. Young.
14—In re Marble & Enamel Mosaic Co. vs.
15—Ford vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16—White vs. same.
17—Diehl vs. Union Ry. Co.
18—Raymond vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
19—Algie vs. same.
20—Mendelsohn vs. same.
21—Griffiths vs. same.
22—Floma vs. same.
23—Kantrowitz vs. same.
24—Cohen vs. same.
25—Farrell vs. same.
26—Fleischer vs. same.
27—Davis vs. same.
28—Adams vs. same.
29—N. Y. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.
30—Castle vs. Marks.
31—Donnally vs. Donnally Mfg. Co.
32—Larned vs. Rovitti.
33—Skillin vs. Central Trust Co.
34—Mowbray vs. Sheldon.
35—Bull vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
36—Irving Sav. Inst. vs. Robinson.
37—In re Sabbath Committee.
38—Lincoln vs. Coudert.
39—In re Watts St.
40—Equit. Life Assur. Society vs. Moloney.
41—Stockhoff vs. Dawson.
42—Cohen vs. Fargo.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Day Calendar. Motions.

717—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Johnson.
720—State Council of the Junior Order of United Am. Mechanics vs. N. Y. State Council Junior Order of Am. Mechanics. Demurrer.
1656—Rausching vs. Kramer. General calendar.
1749—Wilde vs. Bunner.
2094—Welch vs. Daniels
1746—Volkening vs. Yates. Divorces.
1246—Abegg vs. People's Trust Co.
1661—Reich vs. Cochran.
1766—Same vs. same.
2057½—Boehm vs. Mass.
2766—Broming vs. Goldenberg.
2987—Opper vs. Hirsch.
3077—Droege vs. Abrens
3768—Sander vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
2092—McKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. City of New York.
2094—Same vs. same.
2467—Keubel vs. Keubel.
2525—Kalman vs. Gottlieb.
1432—Levinstein vs. Smith.
2969—Moran vs. Lynn.
2616—Mendelsohn vs. Murphy.
2617—Same vs. same.
2618—Londheim vs. Lutjens.
3146—Williams vs. Williams.
2096—Meyer vs. Meyer.
2204—Hoffman vs. Berman.
3209—Monroe vs. Brown.
2994—Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald. Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar. 3243.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Garvan for the People.

1—Myles B. McDonnell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

10527—Union Surety & Guaranty Co. vs. Halter Investment Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

10659—Raabe vs. Press Pub. Co.
2528—Calhoun vs. Atlantic Transport Co.
10751—Nowack vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10678—Cody vs. same.
10608—Murphy vs. Pabst Brewing Co.
10515—Benfari vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10540—Aylward vs. Skov
10518—Farrell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10394—Carena vs. Zannatti.
10535—Marino vs. Zimmerman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IV., VII., and XI. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII., for trial.

3292—Gorman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3373—Landsman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
10500—Stewart vs. Lyman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Ghegerseye, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Ground floor, Court House.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Lavinia Phillips, Michael McKenna, Anastazie Troster, James B. Jones.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1672—John Lacy.
1662—John S. Law.
1668—Mary Larkin.
1697—Annie L. Osgood.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned until Thursday, June 27.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1256—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1886—Brick vs. same.
4813—Urgard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3598—Haessler vs. Union Ry. Co.
1202—Am. Mfg. Co. vs. Nat. Surety Co.
712—Goodman vs. Lesser.
3751—Hazard vs. Libbold.
2752—McCabe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3007—Lippner vs. La Grassa.
5094—Scott vs. Green.
5093—Same vs. same.
2993—Tiffany vs. Lentilhorn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases will be sent to the other parts for trial. Causes appearing on this calendar for the second time during this term must be tried; if on such occasion the plaintiff be not ready then his cause will be sent to the foot of the general calendar. This rule will be strictly followed during this term. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5138—Beolchi vs. Taylor Worsted Co.
5275—Healip vs. Holzinger.
5282—Albertson vs. Oetcrs.
5359—Littman vs. Yergason.
5331—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Smith.
5332—Same vs. same.
5315—Hoagland vs. Houston.
5307—Levy vs. Abde.
5347—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Hart.
5286—Gallatin vs. Conway.
5340—Krulewitch vs. Doscher.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3467—White vs. N. Y. Gas & Elec. Light & Power Co.
2200—De Brassa vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2159—Von Wagenen vs. Jiminez.
4786—Galenski vs. Goldstein.
2191—Reinhardt vs.
3433—Kahn vs. Aderer.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—Frank Pfeffer.
2—Charles Anderson.
3—Richard Marm.
4—Barnett Feinberg.
5—Harry Goldstein.
6—Edward Taylor.
7—Stout Baker.
8—Hyman Schlessinger.
9—Frank Natallo.
10—Gaetano Attanasio.
11—Samuel Brown.
12—Joseph Willinsky.
13—Michael Rosenbloom, Morris Rosenbloom.
14—Dominick Lewis.
15—William H. Thompson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Berner.
2—Vincenzo Demaro.
3—William H. Yarrington.
4—Julius Wobsehall.
5—James Cahill.
6—Charles E. Bradshaw.
7—George G. Gill, William King.
8—Isidore Roth.
9—William Volken.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—John McLean.
2—Paul Sasso.
3—Conrad Schoeffling.
4—Matilda Howard.
5—Joseph Kantor.
6—Herman Klarsfeld.
7—Samuel Berkowitz.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Charles Lanier vs. Hugh Reilly et al.—Albert Sanders. Sophia B. Alexander vs. Caspar Aronson et al. —Albert Sanders.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Rutherford vs. Nagle—Frank Cochrane. Baumgarten vs. Baumgarten—Charles H. Griffin.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Ensley vs. Hastings—William N. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—In re Badeau—M. C. Milnor. Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Norris—Asa B. Gardiner. In re Ungar—Ely A. Palmer. In re Mathias—Richard M. Henry. Luttig vs. Conway—Nelson Smith. Foster vs. Sinclair—Louis B. Hasbrouck. Wallis vs. Berrien—William J. A. McKim. Newborg vs. Ebling, Jr.—John A. Straley. Weekes vs. Silverstone—Arthur Knox.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—German Savings Bank vs. Volhhart, (five cases)—Jacob A. Cantor.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

For Wednesday, June 26.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Stover, J.; Part III., Bergen, J.; Part IV., Herrick, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

10173—Bilhn vs. Snyder et al.
5842—Jayne vs. Met. St. R. R.
10386—Sprague Nat. B'k vs. Clapp.
10525—Lamando vs. Consegra. San Michele.
6084—Then vs. Anglo-Swiss Milk Co.
3804—Berner vs. Prahar
5872—Cohen vs. Feldman
6117—Mirman vs. Phillips.
6170—O'Brien vs. City of New York.
6293—Collins vs. B. H. R. R.
6293—Judge vs. same.
6297—Below vs. Royal Baking Powder Co.
6298—O'Callaghan vs. Met. St. R. R.
6302—Matthias vs. B. H. R. R.
6305—Rauman vs. Met. Street R. R.
6312—Read vs. Willard.
6316—Deighan vs. B. H. R. R.
6003, 6004—Forrest vs. same.
1431—Moscarella vs. Hart.
4970—Melvin vs. Waters
5411—Otis vs. Howard.
5618—Gallagher vs. Candee & Krekeler Co.
6104—Sager vs. Met. St. R. R.
6318—McGrath vs. B. H. R. R.
6328—Aanensen vs. Crane.
6324—Hamilton vs. Rae.
6325—Keane vs. Cronin.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6339.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1560—Neidlinger vs. Bancroft.
1626—Osborn vs. Cordeza.
1657—Johansen vs. Owens and another.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions.—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Connor.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Royen. [Same vs. Wilson.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County—Smith, J.—Day calendar for June 26.

47—Schwarting vs. N. Y. Grocery Co.
55—Smith vs. Cook.
63—Sherman vs. Weir.

Surrogate's Notices.

GOURDIER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GOURDIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of David McClure, 22 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1901. EDWARD GOURDIER, Administrator. DAVID McCLURE, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. ap3-law6mW.

McPHERSON, EDLA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDLA J. McPHERSON, late of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Church Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1901. AARON S. BALDWIN, Ancillary Executor. READ G. DILWORTH, Attorney for Executor, 102 Chambers Street, New York. my15-law6mW

OTTENDORFER, OSWALD.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSWALD OTTENDORFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward Harding, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1901. LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, JULIUS W. BRUNN, ANNA WOERISHOFFER, Executors. EDWARD HARDING, Attorney for Executors, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my15-law6mW

SAZERAC, JULES.—In pursuance or an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULES SAZERAC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 89 Water Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1901. JULEE VATABLE, Executor.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STOTT, FRANK I.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK I. STOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. G. Romaine, No. 80 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1901. JULIA A. ROMAINE, Administratrix, with will annexed of estate of F. I. Stott, deceased. f13-law6mW

TURNER, JOHN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN T. TURNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James and Thomas H. Troy, No. 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of May, 1901. EMILY F. TROY, JOSEPH B. TURNER, Administrators. JAMES and THOMAS H. TROY, Attorneys for Administrators, 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 3.00, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 3d St., Brooklyn, 12.00, 1.00 and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave FOOT E. 34TH ST., NEW YORK, week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race to C. I. J. Club,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Sundays—8:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and every half hour from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves the Beach week days at 12:00 night; Sundays, 11:45 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave daily (7:00 A. M., except Sundays,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M., (and 10:20 P. M., except Sundays.) Additional trains on race days C. I. J. Club, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold, and Sag Harbor,

COMMENCING JUNE 27TH.

Steamers will leave Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., daily, except Sundays, July 4th, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays and July 3d, at 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,925.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY F. COOK, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Henry F. Cook of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Henry F. Cook was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 25th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID HERSHKOWITZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Hershkowitz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said David Hershkowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 25, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT E. JOHNSTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Robert E. Johnston of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Robert E. Johnston was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 25, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—PETER McCABE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter McCabe, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 22, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 24, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

June 25, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES SAMUEL ROSENBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Samuel Rosenberg of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Charles Samuel Rosenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 3:30 P. M. in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 25th, 1901.

NO. 3,374.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Smith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN C. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 25th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNETT ZUCKERMAN, bankrupt.—No. 3,853.

Notice is hereby given that Barnett Zuckerman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 25th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 25th, 1901.

Public Notices.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the TERMINAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this tenth day of June, 1901, papers for a voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness, my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Al- [Seal.] bany, this tenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and one.

JOHN T. McDONOUGH, Secretary of State.

(10c. U. S. I. R. stamp, cancelled.)

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12 M., 1:00 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY

EXCURSION TO

MAUCH CHUNK

GLEN ONOKO AND THE SWITCHBACK

BY

Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Special train leaves foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M., South Ferry, 8:25 A. M. Round-trip fare: Adults, $2.00; children under 12, $1.50. Switchback tickets 50 cents extra if purchased on train.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT and NEWBURGH.—Fast Str. "Ramsdell" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days 9:30 A. M. WEST 129TH ST., Recreation Pier, 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, leave NEWBURGH daily 6:30 P. M., arrive in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.

Fare one way, 50 cts. Round trip, 75 cts.

MIDLAND BEACH

Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite lv. Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon; 2:35, 4:45, 7:15 P. M. Str. Wm. Storie lv. Power House Dock, Newark, daily, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach.

STATEN ISLAND, THE CLEAN RESORT.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe, from steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St., 9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points for sale at landing ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P.M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c. LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.

PATTEN LINE.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave ft. W. 129th St. 9:00 & *11 A. M. *(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.

Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.

Sundays—Leave ft. West 129th St., 8:20, 9:00 & 10:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, & 10:30 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.

Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE.

connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st.) Leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32. Horatio Hall, General Manager.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display

Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.

Send for booklet excursion tours.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.

FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.

Descriptive Folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travel

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27&29 Pine St., New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

List of current offerings sent on application. Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.

Fred'k F. Marquand
BROKER,
35-37 Broad St., N. Y.
Direct Wire to Exchange.
Telephone call 3030 and 3031 Broad.

FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 66 BROADWAY,
5th floor, Manhattan Life Bldg., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Reports given on special stocks.
Book on Railway Statistics upon application.
Established 1868.

FINANCIAL.

A Critical Time in Wall Street.

From 10 to 3 when the Stock Exchange is open a trader needs every advantage. It is a critical time. A vital bit of information on a stock, an item of news on the general market, may be of supreme importance. Many a broker has found that it paid him handsomely to have the News Bulletins and News Ticker of Dow, Jones & Co. close at hand. These trained experts gather news from all over the world, and publish it instantly in their News Bulletins and News Tickers, so that such service is simply invaluable to a Wall Street Office. Dow, Jones & Co. is the oldest news agency in Wall Street:—age begets wisdom, good judgment and efficiency in gathering and publishing news. The cost of the service is trifling compared with the security and satisfaction of knowing that you have the best there is in Wall Street.

Detroit Southern
Common and Preferred
(When Issued)
DEALT IN.

Williamson & Squire,
Members of New York Stock Exchange
30 Broad St.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

FINANCIAL.

$3,000,000
Russian Government Guaranteed 4% Bonds
Maturing 1957. Optional 1916. Interest Semi-Annually, in New York.
In United States Gold Coin
NON-TAXABLE.
Bonds are specifically made free from tax by Imperial decree.
International Market.
Sinking Fund to Retire Bonds at Maturity.
A Sinking Fund of ½ of 1% annually is raised for protection of this loan.
Price 100 and Interest.
Farson, Leach & Co., 35 Nassau St., New York. 140 Dearborn St., Chicago.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	President
THOMAS F. RYAN,	Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Prest
H. M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS,	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,

Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

REDEMPTION NOTICE No. 10
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Fifty-five (55) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

27	152	263	326	547	697	887
52	155	270	353	560	780	889
56	170	274	400	598	782	928
58	178	277	421	634	824	929
59	195	285	476	635	861	943
70	197	300	515	648	864	977
90	249	304	541	661	883	992
131	255	321	544	682	886	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due August 1st, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By G. Sherman, Vice-President.
New York May 1, 1901.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Ry. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and coupons maturing August 1st, 1901, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of August, 1901, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By G. Sherman, Vice-President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
New York, April 30, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, namely:

1	189	402	664	893
36	201	404	672	898
42	214	407	676	899
64	216	467	740	946
79	244	474	767	961
82	248	545	790	978
114	296	556	796	980
115	319	578	818	984
137	359	579	828	
153	379	607	869	
177	380	608	876	

Said bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease July 1, 1901.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

To Holders of Trust Certificates for First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company issued under the Voting Trust Agreement dated the 1st day of July, 1896, between Louis Fitzgerald, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, Siegmund Alsberg, James A. Blair, Benjamin P. Cheney, Samuel C. Eastman and Charles S. Gleed, a Committee under a certain Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, dated the 1st day of April, 1896, parties of the first part, and John A. Stewart, Louis Fitzgerald, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, Samuel C. Eastman, Benjamin P. Cheney and James A. Blair, Voting Trustees, parties of the second part:

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of July, 1901, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company having then paid for two consecutive years a four per cent. cash dividend on its first preferred stock, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, in accordance with the terms of said Voting Trust Agreement, in exchange for and upon surrender of any stock trust certificates then outstanding, make delivery of proper certificates for the capital stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

All holders of stock trust certificates issued under said Voting Trust Agreement are hereby required to exchange them for certificates of capital stock on said first day of July, 1901.

Stock trust certificates must be presented for exchange to CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, the agent of the Voting Trustees for such purpose, at its office, NO. 30 BROAD STREET, in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 18, 1901.

JOHN A. STEWART,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
BENJAMIN P. CHENEY,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Voting Trustees.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1901.

Referring to the foregoing notice the exchange of stock trust certificates for stock certificates may be made at any time after the 30th day of June, 1901, but not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received by the undersigned.

All stock trust certificates surrendered for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof. If stock certificates are desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the surrendered trust certificate, the endorsement by the registered holder must be acknowledged before a notary public, or be attested by some person or firm satisfactory to the undersigned.

Holders transmitting trust certificates by mail or express will please indicate whether they desire the certificates of stock to be sent by mail or by express at their expense.

In exchange for all stock trust certificates so surrendered there will be delivered receipts entitling the party therein named to receive stock certificates of the character and amount specified therein as soon as they can be prepared for delivery.

Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York
by WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

The holders of more than **NINETY-SIX PER CENT.** of the entire Capital Stock of this Company have accepted the proposition submitted in our circular of April 20th, 1901, and have deposited their shares thereunder.

Inasmuch as there are stockholders who desire to deposit their shares, but who have been unable to do so, the **TIME FOR DEPOSITING** stock is hereby extended to the close of business on **JULY 15TH, 1901,** but any stock so deposited will be paid for **WHOLLY IN BONDS** and no part in cash.

Holders of 5% **CONVERTIBLE BONDS,** due Sept. 1st, 1903, desiring to take advantage of the proposition should convert them into stock at once and deposit their stock.

FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,
Boston, June 6th, 1901. Chairman.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco & North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8, 1901, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,586.60.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

CENTRAL FIREWORKS STOCK.
J. S. STANTON,
3 BROAD ST.

SAN LUIS AND GREENE CONSOLIDATED bought and sold. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

Lost and Found.

To whom it may concern: Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 49, dated May 27, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the eighth day of July, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate. CHARLES H. DICKINSON,
P. O. Address, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Dated May 27th, 1901.

Lost.—Stock trust CERTIFICATE NO. D 15056 for two shares preferred stock of Northern Pacific Railway Company. Return to Alic J. Lambert, 645 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, June 26th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
113 shs. Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.
43 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
$8,666.66 N. Y. & Rockaway Beach 2d Inc. Bds.
20 shs. N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R.
$60,000 Glenwood & Polytechnic College St. R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1929.
600 shs. Glenwood & Polytechnic College St. R'way Co.
$1,400 Brunswick & Chillicothe R. R. 1st 8s, 1903.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 2d Pfd.
$700 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols Reg.
$1,000 Old Dominion Steamship Co. 1st 5s, 1913 Reg.
20 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
25 shs. Fidelity Bank of N. Y.
25 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
10 shs. Fidelity Bank of N. Y.
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Mercantile Nat'l Bank.
80 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
1 sh. Jekyl Island Club.
$900 Security Co. 4 p. c. Consol. Series C.
$30,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Genl. Consld. 4 p. c. Bds., (Manhattan Trust Co. Certfs.,) Hypd.
20 shs. Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
15 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
46 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
140 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
40 shs. Adams Express Co.
75 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank.
48 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
4 shs. Market & Fulton Nat'l Bank.
$24,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey 5 p. c. Reg. Ctfs.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
8 shs. Irving Nat'l Bank.
13 shs. German-American Bank.
10 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.
15 shs. Nat'l Citizens' Bank.
5 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
89 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
461 shs. Northern Pacific R. R. common, (Trust Receipts,) assessments unpaid.
3,860 shs. Northern Pacific R. R. common Reorganization Ctfs. of Deposit, (assessments unpaid.)
$40,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds. 1940.
$25,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Genl. Consld. 4 p. c. Bds., (Manhattan Trust Co. Certfs.,) Hypd.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
100 shs. Welles Manufacturing Co., (Hypd.)
$2,000 Standard Milling Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$166.67 Standard Milling Co. 1st Bd. Scrip.
64 shs. Standard Milling Co. common and $16.66 Scrip.
4 shs. do. do. pfd. and $16.66 Scrip.
4,900 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. Prefd. B.
1,500 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. common.
844 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. common.
20 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. North American Trust Co.
1 Membership share Adirondack League Club.
100 shs. Colonial Assurance Co.
1 sh. N. Y. Society Library.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
25 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
10 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
10 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
2 shs. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. N. Y. and Harlem Railroad Co.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins.
$5,000 Empire State Sugar 1st 6s
20 shs. Singer Mnfg. Co.
10 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
35 shs. N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.
48 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
37 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin 1st pfd. and $50 scrip.
8 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin 2d pfd. and $89 scrip.
$2,000 United States Carbonate Co. of N. J. 5 p. c. Bds., 1905.
100 shs. Cleveland & Pitts. R. R. Co.
33 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
10 shs. 23d Ward Bank.
20 shs. Ninth National Bank.
18 shs. National Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.

Dividends.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 6, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of its First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 5, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office,
Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of July next, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 29th instant.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York.
194th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 20th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed on and after June 21st and reopened July 2d, 1901.
J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, June 14th, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1st. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 2d.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN,
Cashier.

Old Dominion Steamship Co.
New York, June 13th, 1901.
The 51st semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) on the Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable July 1st, 1901, to the Stockholders of Record at the close of business June 15th, 1901.
Transfer books will be closed from 1 o'clock P. M. June 15th, to 10 A. M. July 2d, 1901.
J. S. SAMMIS, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1901.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on June 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 19th, 1901. The transfer books will close on June 19th at 3 P. M., and open July 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Ass't Sec'y.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 29th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

The Washington Trust Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Broadway, New York, June 19, 1901.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1901. Transfer books close on June 25, and reopen July 2d, 1901.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, June 7th, 1901.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable July 15, 1901, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on June 29th, 1901.
The transfer books for the First Preferred Stock will close June 29th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen July 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 7th, 1901.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on July 15, 1901, to the holders of record at the close of business on June 29th, 1901, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Co.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close June 29th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen July 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE COLUMBUS AND HOCKING COAL AND IRON CO.
The coupons due July 1, 1901, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after July 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York City.
THE COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.
By WM. H. ZIEGLER, President.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., June 18th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on August 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registererd as such on the closing of the transfer books.
The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of June next, and opened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of July next.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The United States Projectile Co.,
1st Av. & 53d Street,
Boro. Brooklyn, N. Y., June 19th, 1901.
The Board of Trustees has this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%,) also an Extra Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1901, to all Stockholders of record.
Transfer Books will be closed from June 26th to July 2d, 1901. CHARLES E. PORTER, Secretary.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 5th, 1901. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 5th, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 22nd, 1901.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.,
By A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.
6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Coupons No. 44, due July 1st, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, **heretofore paid** by the New York Security & Trust Company, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., **120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.**
THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

103D DIVIDEND.
National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on June 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on July 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY,
Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 18th, 1901.
72D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1901.
Transfer books will close June 20th, 1901, and reopen July 1st, 1901.
B. F. WERNER, Asst. Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 12th, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 30.
The Rio Grande Western Railway Co. will pay the regular quarterly dividend, No. 30, of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) per share, August 1st, 1901, to PREFERRED stockholders of record July 1st. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.
New York, June 20th, 1901.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 3, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

The National Park Bank of New York.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent., free of tax, from the earnings of the past six months, payable July 1st, 1901, and the Transfer Books will be closed to that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.
June 18, 1901.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., June 13, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and will reopen July 2d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 19, 1901.
NINETY-FIFTH (95th) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, June 21st, 1901.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1901. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Seaboard National Bank.
New York, June 24, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the Bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.
COUPON NO. 4, due July 1st, 1901, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed. WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association.
New York, June 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1901. CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company.
COUPON NO. 38, due July 1st, 1901, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City.
Wisconsin Central Railway Company,
By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.

Wisconsin Central Railroad Co.
COUPON NO. 42, due July 1st, 1901, from the First Series Bonds of the above Company, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City.
Wisconsin Central Railway Company,
By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 25, 1901.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%,) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 19, 1901.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1901. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Williamsburg Trust Company,
Brooklyn, New York, June 4, 1901.
A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable June 29, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 28, 1901. W. ADDISON FIELD, Secretary.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
NO. 23 BROAD ST., (Mills Building.)
Coupons due July 1st, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:
California and Oregon 1st mortgage ext.
Oregon and California 1st mortgage.
Northern Railway Company 1st mortgage.
Stockton and Copperopolis 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific Co. Steamship mortgage.
Texas and New Orleans consols.
Louisiana Western 1st mortgage.
Morgan's L. & T. R. R. and S. S. Co. 6s.
South Pacific Coast 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 2d mortgage.
California Pacific 3d mortgage.
Market St. Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage.
Carson & Colorado 4s.
Galveston, Houston & Northern 5s.
Coupons due July 1st, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company:
San Antonio and Aransas Pass 1st mortgage.
Houston and Texas Central 1st mortgtge.
Austin and Northwestern 1st mortgage.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company,
Richmond, Va., June 22nd, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the Preferred stock of this company for quarter ending June 30th, 1901, payable July 15th, 1901, when checks will be mailed all stockholders of record June 26th.
The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from June 27th to July 18th, both days inclusive.
S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

Leather Manufacturers National Bank,
20 Wall St.
136TH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 25th, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable July 1st, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed until that date. G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

National Bank of North America in New York,
25 Nassau St., New York City.
June 19th, 1901.
—NINETY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%,) payable on the first day of July, the books to close on the 20th inst.
H. CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

**American Type Founders Co., Treasurer's

points in St. Paul, 3 in Union Pacific, 2 in Louisville and Nashville, 3⅜ in Missouri Pacific, 2½ in Atchison, 2⅜ in Atchison preferred, 5⅜ in Colorado Fuel, 2¾ in Amalgamated Copper, 1⅜ in United States Steel, 1½ in United States Steel preferred, 3¾ in Tennessee Coal, and from 2 to 3 points in many other conspicuous stocks.

Under the circumstances, however, these declines were neither extraordinary nor astonishing. The market had from the outset been more or less unsettled by the failure of the Leipziger Bank in Germany and by suggestions that in some way or other—Wall Street on such occasions is always indefinite—the New York financial market might be disturbed. This depressing influence soon wore off, however, and quotations had just fairly begun to advance when the rumor began to spread that a National bank was in trouble. A little later it developed that the Clearing House Committee was in session to act upon the matter, this development being followed, as usually such developments are, by some very highly exaggerated reports, into which the names of several leading banking institutions were dragged without rhyme or reason. Not unnaturally, all this had disturbing effect on weak or timid holders of stocks, who forthwith proceeded to tumble their shares overboard, the while the bears in the market helping along in the depressing work by offering stocks down freely. Semi-panicky conditions ruled for a time, only to be succeeded by a much better feeling when the official statement was made that all matters had been satisfactorily settled and that there would be no trouble. On this good news the market rallied sharply, this rally being in progress at the close.

Considering these special conditions, any reference to declining stocks is altogether unnecessary. What declines occurred—and they were by far in the majority—were due, not to special conditions, but solely to the generally demoralized state of the market. A number of stocks, however, advanced, a noteworthy feature in view of the general depression. Nickel Plate second preferred, for instance, rose nearly 3 points on a revival of the talk that the first preferred stock is to be retired; Southern Pacific shares scored a further advance on the report that a change in the control of the property is imminent; Iowa Central preferred rose at one time nearly 8 points and the common 2 on "deal" talk, in which the Illinois Central was principally mentioned; General Electric advanced on semi-official assurances of coming rights; Jersey Central gained 4 points on accumulation buying by a Stock Exchange house which has been steadily buying the stock for some time; while the tobacco shares were bought, principally for cash, in order to deposit under the proposed consolidation scheme, yesterday being the last day.

London did little in the market one way or the other, total transactions from that source not amounting to over 15,000 shares. These were principally sales.

Call money ruled during the day between 3 and 5 per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 4 per cent.

RUSH TO DEPOSIT STOCKS.

The Morton Trust Company gave out the following statement late last evening:

"The common stocks of the American and Continental Tobacco Companies have very nearly all been deposited for exchange into the 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company. The time for deposit of the stocks expired to-day, and the rush was so great that it will be impossible to make up a statement for the Consolidated Tobacco Company until to-morrow.

"The question of extending the time to receive the small amount of stock outstanding will have to be decided by the Directors of the Consolidated Company."

NATIONAL STARCH'S DIRECTORS.

At the adjourned meeting of the National Starch stockholders in Jersey City yesterday the following Directors were elected: William F. Riel, Jr., Hiram Duryea, Joy Morton, William E. Roosevelt, Charles R. Flint, G. P. Kingsford, H. W. Biel, J. D. Higgins, Alexander H. Stevens, Henry R. Wood, F. M. Gilbert, Richard Johnson, G. W. Young, W. H. C. Coles, A. G. Erkendrecher, George Ferminech, and H. H. Duryea. After the meeting it was stated by an official of the company that no action was taken with reference to consolidating with the Glucose Refining Company.

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The temperature conditions of the week ended June 24 were highly favorable in nearly all parts of the country, especially in the Rocky Mountain region and on the Pacific Coast, where the previous week was abnormally cool. The South Atlantic States, which suffered from excessive rains in the previous week, have experienced more favorable conditions for cultivation, which has been seriously delayed. Rain is now very generally needed in the Central and West Gulf States, including Arkansas and Southern Missouri.

Further and general improvement in the condition of corn is indicated. In Nebraska, the Dakotas, and portions of Iowa the crop is in need of cultivation, but is generally clean in the last-named State. In Missouri, corn is holding out well, but the southern portion of the State must have rain soon or sustain serious damage. In Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, corn is backward, but is now making rapid growth. In the Southern States the corn crop is doing well except in Texas, Louisiana, and Southern Mississippi, where it is greatly in need of rain, especially in Texas. In the Atlantic Coast States the crop has made favorable progress, but needs cultivation in portions of the Virginias and Carolinas.

Winter wheat harvest has advanced under favorable conditions during the week, and is now in progress in the northern portion of the central and western districts of the Winter wheat belt, with generally satisfactory results both as to yield and quality. In Michigan and portions of Pennsylvania and New York the Hessian fly has caused deterioration, and increased reports of rust are received from Ohio and Virginia. In the Carolinas grain in shock has suffered some injury from moisture. In California, harvest is progressing in all sections. In Oregon and Washington the prospects continue favorable, and wheat is ripening in the first-named State.

The Spring wheat region has experienced very favorable weather conditions, and the outlook for Spring wheat is now most encouraging, although in Northern Minnesota some fears of lodging are entertained. The crop is now heading over the southern portion of the Spring wheat region.

In the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States the oat crop has made favorable progress, and is generally improved in the States of the Upper Mississippi and Upper Missouri Valleys.

The general outlook for hay is very satisfactory, except in portions of the Central Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, where it is not as good as usual. Haying is now in progress in the more northerly sections.

In the central portions of the cotton belt cotton has continued to improve. In the Carolinas and Florida the crop is very grassy, but has received much-needed cultivation in Georgia. In South Carolina, however, a slight improvement is reported, but in both the Carolinas and Florida the condition of the crop is not promising, some fields in South Carolina having been abandoned. Over the northern portion of the Western districts cotton has made rapid growth, and while holding out well in Louisiana and Texas, it will be greatly benefited by rains. Some pickling has been done in Southern Texas.

In the principal tobacco States tobacco is growing well and stands good. Transplanting is now about finished in the more northerly sections, and cutting has begun in South Carolina.

The reports respecting apples are somewhat more encouraging in Ohio, Indiana, and Kansas, but in the other important apple States the outlook is less promising, and dropping continues to be extensively reported.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Saginaw (Mich.) dispatches four lumber concerns there are to consolidate with $1,000,000 capital.

A traffic official of the St. Paul quoted from Chicago as saying that unless something unexpected turns up the road will do the largest business this year in its history.

Boston dispatches stating that it is officially admitted that the plan of consolidation of the South Range group of mines has been perfected.

Shipments of 363,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Further adjournment until next Tuesday of the special meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.

Advices from Portland, Oregon, that representatives of seventeen salmon canneries on Puget Sound and in Alaska will arrive there to-day, and it is expected that the scheme for the two-million-dollar combination will be consummated during the present week.

Increase of $1,000,325 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week but decrease of $995,119, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 4 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper, 3⅝@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $262,988,447; balances, $14,846,080; Subtreasury debit balance, $734,071.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and lower. Posted rates were $4.86¼ for sixty days, and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅜; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.18¼; reichsmarks, 95 1-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 3-16@40¼ and 40 7-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 25.—Money was in good demand to-day, and had a hardening tendency. The Treasury bill operations deprived the market of over £500,000. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange did not improve. The dullness was attributed partly to the difficulties in Germany intensifying the restriction of business, which was mostly confined to the arrangement of the mining account. Home Rails were weak on dividend fears.

Americans opened irregular and below parity, and remained dull to the close.

Consols for money, 93 7-16; consols for the account, 93 7-16; Atchison, 90; Canadian, 106½; St. Paul, 180½; Illinois Central, 153½; Louisville, 111½; Union Pacific preferred, 93; New York Central, 162¾; Erie, 43⅜; Pennsylvania, 77½; Reading, 23½; Erie first preferred, 72¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Grand Trunk, 11⅛; Anaconda, 9⅞; Rand mines, 42½; United States Steel, 50½; preferred, 101½.

Bar silver steady at 27⅜d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.30; Madrid, 39.50; Lisbon, 39.50; Rome, 4.50.

Spanish fours, 71¼.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 25.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened weak, in sympathy with Berlin, and owing to the suspension of payment by the Leipziger Bank, which is believed to have been largely engaged in industrials. Later, on more reassuring reports, there was a better feeling, and the market closed with a partial recovery in prices.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 27½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 21 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 72.27½.

BERLIN, June 25.—Owing to the suspension of the Leipziger Bank, bank shares were very weak on the Boerse to-day. Industrials declined heavily. Americans and Canadian Pacific were easier. At the close there was a somewhat more reassuring tone.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 13,220,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 420,000 marks, other securities increased 16,640,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 21,620,000 marks.

MADRID, June 25.—Gold was quoted to-day at 39.75.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Fifteen cents premium was charged to-day for New York exchange. Four and one-half to 5 per cent. ruled for call and time loans.

There was no new feature to the trading in local stocks. The market, as a whole, was dull and the price movement narrow. The demand was light, but stocks appeared to be well held, and there were no signs of pressure to sell the leaders. Commission houses say that few outside orders are coming in.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,653	American Can	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝
465	American Can pf	77	76⅜	77
100	American Strawboard	25½	25½	25½
2,440	Chicago Union Traction	20	19	19⅛
250	Chicago Union Trac. pf	58	58	58
150	Diamond Match	147	146⅞	147
265	Lake Street Elevated	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
20	Metropolitan Elevated pf	92	92	92
449	National Biscuit	45⅝	44⅝	45
60	National Biscuit pf	103	102	102
200	National Carbon	18⅛	18	18
50	National Carbon pf	87½	87½	87½
1	Northwestern Elevated	49	49	49
1	Northwestern Elevated pf	94	94	94
320	Shelby Steel Tube	11½	11	11

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—New York's fall caused a decline in the local market, especially in the arbitrage stocks, Pennsylvania declining ⅝, the Readings ½ to ⅝, and United States Steel ⅛. In the strictly local family, the impression made on prices was of little moment, except for Cambria Steel, which sold off over a point at one time, the warrants yielding to the same extent. In special issues there were conflicting movements, Electric Storage common advancing 3¼, while Southern Cotton Oil went off 4 points. For the first time on record not a sale of Union Traction took place. There was an improvement in Electric Company of America on small dealings. It was said on the Street that there was more doubt now than ever of the merger with the American Railways becoming effective.

Money on call remains firm at 4 per cent.; on time accommodation is quoted at 4½. Brokers are quoting 4 to 4¼ on mercantile paper, and business shows a bettering tendency. The wool trade is beginning to ask for funds.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
91	Allegheny Valley pf	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
200	American Cement	7	7	7
151	Bethlehem Iron	63	62	62
52	Cambria Iron	48½	48½	48½
6,490	Cambria Steel	27⅜	26¼	26⅞
22,290	Cambria Steel warrants	5½	4¼	4⅝
100	Cambria Steel receipts	27¼	27¼	27¼
300	Camden Land	1¾	1¾	1¾
320	Choctaw pf. t. c.	56	56	56
18	Cons. Lake Sup. pf	47	47	47
245	Cons. Lake Sup. war. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾
610	Diamond State Steel	4	3⅞	4
15	Diamond State Steel pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼
25	Easton Cons. Electric	19½	19½	19½
500	Electric Co. of America	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,347	Electric Storage	76¾	72	76⅜
300	Electric Storage pf	75	72	75
1,744	Germantown Trust	175	175	175
3,012	Lehigh Valley	37⅝	37¼	37⅝
1	Minehill Co.	62½	62½	62½
950	National Asphalt	6	6	6
50	North Pennsylvania	108	108	108
100	Palmetto Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞
290	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	1	1	1
590	Pennsylvania	76 7-16	75⅝	75⅝
100	Philadelphia & Erie	35	35	35
85	Philadelphia Co.	51	51	51
210	Philadelphia Traction	94¼	94	94¼
380	Penn. Steel pf.	90	89¾	89¾
1,340	Philadelphia Electric	5½	5½	5½
8,730	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	23½	22 7-16	22 15-16
330	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	39¾	39¼	39¼
982	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	28 9-16	28	28
50	Rochester Pass.	27	27	27
305	Southern Cotton Oil	62¾	61	61
300	Susque. Iron & Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
32	United of N. J.	282½	282½	282½
4,070	U. S. Steel com.	49⅝	48⅜	48⅝
622	U. S. Steel pf.	99⅜	98½	98½
20	United Gas Imp.	118¼	118¼	118¼
11	West. N. Y. & Penn.	8	8	8

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 25.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
91	A. V. Ry. pf.	24	24	24
75	American Trust	164½	164½	164½
125	American Window Glass	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
100	Am. Window Glass pf.	95	95	95
890	Crucible Steel	23¼	22	23¼
855	Crucible Steel pf.	85¼	84⅞	85¼
100	Con. Traction	22	22	22
160	Con. Ice	21½	21	21½
20	Con. Ice pf.	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
2,000	Carnegie Steel 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
10	Diamond Nat. Bank	360	360	360
150	Erie & Pitts. R. R.	82¾	82¼	82¼
56	Fire Proofing receipts	22½	22½	22½
50	Guarantee T. & T.	135	135	135
112	Iron City Nat. Bank	125	125	125
5	Mercantile T. & D.	220	220	220
$4,000	Monongah. L. & P. 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
$8,000	North. Pac. gen. 3s	72½	72½	72½
110	Philadelphia Co.	51	51	51
$2,000	Pitts. R. R. Term. 5s	108	108	108
10	Pittsburg Plate Glass	170¾	170¾	170¾
$6,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s	115	115	115
200	Pittsburg Brew.	27	27	27
10	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾
30	Penn. Trust	240	238	240
1,744	Pittsburg Coal	32¾	32	32¾
700	Pitts. Coal pf.	98	97	97
25	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86½	86½	86½
190	Real Estate	295	285	285
350	River Coal	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
50	River Coal pf.	49	49	49
$8,000	River Coal 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾
$4,000	Southern Traction 5s	110	110	110
25	Steel Car Pressed pf.	86½	86½	86½
20	U. S. Glass pf.	141	141	141
574	U. S. Steel	49¾	49¼	49¾
180	U. S. Steel pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾
235	Underground Cable	226	215	226
59	West. Air Brake	187½	187	187½
301	Westinghouse Elec. pf.	70	69½	69⅞
1,668	Window Glass	53⅝	53¼	53⅜
50	Window Glass pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was lighter than for some days past and at the same time considerable irregularity showed in the course of prices. In the afternoon the market was unfavorably affected by the break in the Stock Exchange market resulting from the reports in regard to one or more local banks being in trouble, exaggerated accounts of which were given on the curb. Only in a few instances, however, were the declines which resulted from this cause sufficiently large to attract special attention.

***

AMERICAN CAN was fairly active, but again showed much irregularity. The common stock at first advanced and then reacted, closing below the closing price of Monday. The preferred stock, on the other hand, sold up a full point and closed with a net gain of five-eighths of a point. The common ended the day at 27⅝ bid, and the preferred at 76⅝ bid.

***

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE was traded in to the extent of a thousand shares or more without material variation in price. The common closed unchanged and the preferred closed at 87½ bid against 88 bid the previous day.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE stock showed much firmness early in the day, both issues selling at fractional advances. During the last hour, however, following the general course of the market, the quotations for these issues dropped off, and the common showed a net loss of three-eighths of a point and the preferred a loss of five-eighths of a point. The bonds remained at Monday's closing price.

***

DETROIT SOUTHERN received very little attention, and few trades were reported in the stock. The common closed, as on Monday, at 16 bid, while the preferred closed half a point lower at 40½ bid. As reported several days ago, application has been made to list these shares. It is expected that the application will be acted upon this week.

***

OTIS ELEVATOR common was again fairly active, and during the morning continued its upward course. It advanced to 37½, a gain of 1½ points, but then declined sharply. At the close it was offered at 36¼, with no better bid than 35. The decline seemed due to sales of the stock by some holder frightened by the sharp decline which occurred in the Stock Exchange market.

***

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were stronger, and closed with a net gain of half a point at 68½ bid. The advance was due to the announcement that the plan of the company had met with very general approval, as witnessed by the large deposit of American and Continental Tobacco stocks.

***

NATIONAL ENAMELING common was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares at 27, a further advance over recent quotations for this stock. No trades were reported in the preferred stock, which closed unchanged at 87 bid.

***

COPPER STOCKS.—Trading in the copper shares was very light. Union Copper closed unchanged at 6⅜ bid. British Columbia Copper sold to the extent of several hundred shares at 16 and closed slightly lower for the day at 15½ bid. Tennessee Copper also suffered a fractional decline.

***

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE preferred was dealt in for the first time. A sale of 66 shares was made at 20.

***

COMPRESSED AIR sold at 18, only one sale being made during the day. It closed at 17½ bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 25. Bid.	Asked.	June 24. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	59	57	59
American Can	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	28
American Can. pf.	76⅝	76⅝	76	76½
American Chicle	80	87	80	87
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	41	40	41
Am. Locom., w. i.	32	33	32	33
Am. Locom., w. i.	87½	88½	88	88½
American Malt 6s	94¾	...	94	94½
*American Thread pf.	4	4¼	4	4¼
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	24	25	24	25
*British Columbia Copper	15½	16¼	15⅝	16⅜
British Exchequer 8s	98⅜	99	98⅜	99
*California Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	36	37	36¼	37
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf.	69	72	69	72
Central & So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	4	4¼	4	4½
Compressed Air	17½	19	17½	21
Con. Refrigerating	8	9	8¾	9
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4½	3	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	29	34	29	34
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	68½	68⅝	68	68½
Continental Tobacco deb.	106⅛	107¼	106½	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	84	86	82	85
Denver & S. W. pf.	70	70½	70	70⅝
Denver & S. W. pf.	69	71	69	71
Denver & S. W. 5s	95½	96¼	95½	96½
Detroit Southern, w. i.	16	16½	16	16½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	41	41½	41	41½
Diamond Match	146	147	146	147
Electric Boat	21	23	21	23
Electric Boat pf.	50	58	50	58
Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	4	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	8	12	8	12
Electric Vehicle pf.	18	22	18	22
*Electro-Pneumatic	2	2½	2	2½
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf.	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	40	44	40	44
Havana Commercial	10¾	12	10¾	12
Havana Commercial pf.	45½	48½	46	49
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markem Copper	2½	3	2½	3
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	26½	28	28	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	87	89	87	89
Nat. Sugar pf.	107	109	107	110
New England Transport.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E., L. & P.	22	25	22	25
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	69½	72	69½	72
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	185
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	13⅜	14	13⅜	14
Old Colony	100	110	100	110
Otis Elevator	36	38½	36	36¼
Otis Elevator pf.	94	95	94	95
Peo. Dec. & Evansville	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Pitts. Bess. & L. Erie	35¾	36½	35¾	36½
Pitts. Bess. & L. E. pf.	73	76	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	98	100	98
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	145	150	145	150
St. Louis Transit	24½	25	23¼	24½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85	85¼	85	85¼
Seaboard Air Line	29⅜	30¼	29⅜	30⅛
Seaboard Air Line pf.	52½	53	53¼	53¾
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	43	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81⅞	82¼	81⅞	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	120	...	120	...
Standard Oil of N. J.	770	775	770	775
Storage Power	8	11	8	11
Tennessee Copper	21⅝	22	22⅛	22½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6½	5	6
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	6¾	7	6¾	6⅞
Union Typewriter	52	64	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L.	89	89½	89	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	78½	79½	78⅝	79½
U. S. Cotton Duck	33⅝	34½	34	35
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	91¼	92½	91¼	92½
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	20	21	20	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	60	61	60	61
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9½	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	48	50	48	51
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	16½	17½	17
Worthington Pump pf.	110	112	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways

Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101¼	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102	103	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn, B. & W. R. 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	46	42	45
Columbus Railway pf.	97	100	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70	70½	70½
Con. Traction 5s	100½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	21	28	21	21
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	31½	33½	31½	33½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¾	19½	20¾
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	82	88	82	83
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	30	27	30
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	95	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	23	28
Second Av. R.R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	208	212	208	212
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	63	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	110	115	111	115
United Traction. Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	8	6½	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	73	76	73	76
Central Union 5s, gtd.	103½	106½	104½	102½
Col. Gas 5s	106½	107	106½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	58	58	58	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	106	108¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12½	14
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	...	103	...
Denver Gas	33	35	31	35
Denver Gas 5s	76	...	75	...
Essex & Hudson Gas	30	33	30	33
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	95	98	95	98
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	310	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s	108¾	108	108¾	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	7½	8½	8	10
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	59½	60½	59½	60½
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	112	115	113	115
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	88	84	87
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	25	24	25
East River Ferry	57	60	57	62
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94¼	95	94¼	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	40	42	38½	40
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 25.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2 per cent. and New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $25,729,181; balances, $3,060,081.

On call money rules from 3 to 4 per cent. Some banks that recently named 3 per cent. as their minimum are charging 3½ per cent. now. Time money is quoted at from 3¾ to 4¼. There is a limited supply at 3½ per cent. on exceptionally choice names and collateral. Banks, however, generally refuse to consider anything under 4 per cent. In business paper the best names sell from 3¾ to 4¼ per cent.

The stock market was dull and irregular. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAIROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,111	Atchison	88¾	85¾	87⅜
292	Atchison pf.	105	103⅜	104¾
$30	Atchison pf scrip	106	106	106
3	B., C. & M. Class 4	200	200	200
1	Boston & Albany	256	256

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,170	Amal. Copper	123½	123⅝	121¼	122⅛
720	Am. Car & F	32½	32⅞	31⅞	32½
10	Am. Smelting	59	59	59	59
10,180	Am. Sugar Ref	144½	146¼	143¾	145⅞
200	Am. Tobacco	136	137	136	137
10,840	A., T. & S. F	88½	89½	85¾	86⅞
430	A., T. & S.F.pf	105	105	104	104½
10	Balt. & Ohio	108	108	108	108
15,520	B'klyn R. T	82¾	83	80⅝	81½
30	Ches. & Ohio	49	49	48½	48½
2,110	Chi. Gt. West	26	26	25	25
8,280	C., M. & St. P	177⅜	178¼	173¼	173⅝
190	C., R. I. & P	168	168	166¾	167½
190	Col. Southern	15	15	14¾	14¾
1,180	Cont. Tobacco	67¾	68⅜	67¼	68⅛
5,930	Erie	42⅝	43	41¾	42½
200	Erie 1st pf	70½	70½	70½	70¾
6,980	Louis. & Nash	110½	110⅝	108⅝	109⅛
10,570	Manhattan	127	127⅛	125¾	125
2,510	Mo. Pacific	121¾	121¾	118⅞	119⅞
10	N. Y. Central	150⅞	150⅞	150⅞	150⅞
1,080	N. Y., O. & W	37⅜	37⅜	36⅝	36⅞
80	Pennsylvania	152	152¼	150⅞	152⅛
8,430	People's Gas	119	119¼	116¾	118
6,380	Reading	46¾	46⅝	45	45⅝
1,250	Reading 1st pf	79	79¾	79	79⅝
20	Reading 2d pf	57	57	57	57
390	Republic Steel	22⅝	22⅝	21½	21⅝
40	St. Law. & Adir	73⅝	73½	73⅜	73½
1,910	Southern Pac	59⅝	60¼	58⅜	59
2,270	Southern Ry	33⅜	33⅜	32⅝	33
140	South. Ry. pf	87	87⅜	86½	86½
4,380	Tenn. C. & I	70⅜	70⅜	67	67⅜
350	Texas & Pacific	46½	47	45⅝	46
18,800	Union Pacific	111⅝	112	109⅝	110
20	Union Pac. pf	91	91	91	91
1,380	U. S. Leather	14½	14½	13⅞	13⅞
60	U. S. Rubber	22	22	21½	21⅛
14,440	U. S. Steel	40½	40⅞	38	38⅝
2,250	U. S Steel pf	99¾	99¾	99	99
30	Wabash	23	23	21	22
470	Wabash pf	44	44	42⅞	43¼
120	West. Union	94	94	93	93⅞

153,870

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc	19½	19½	19½	19½
2,000	Mex. C. 1st inc.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
2,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼

$7,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$173,110,819
Gold	97,508,831
Silver	23,680,191
United States notes	13,901,030
Treasury notes of 1890	178,378
National banknotes	8,665,057
Total receipts this day	1,749,251
Total receipts this month	42,431,564
Total receipts this year	577,945,965
Total expenditures this day	1,695,000
Total expenditures this month	27,060,000
Total expenditures this year	505,987,266
Deposits in National banks	101,942,170
National banknotes received for redemption	605,951
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	759,037
Customs	956,444
Miscellaneous	33,768

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$289,928,789
Silver dollars	435,023,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,427,504
Silver bullion of 1890	46,789,496
Total	$773,168,789

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$280,928,789
Silver certificates outstanding	435,023,000
Treasury notes outstanding	48,217,000
Total	$773,168,789

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$53,478,781
Gold certificates	48,890,050
Silver coin and bullion	18,666,754
Silver certificates	4,963,437
United States notes	15,901,030
Other assets	20,101,662
Total in Treasury	$154,941,715
Deposits in National banks	101,942,179
Total	$256,883,894
Current liabilities	83,773,075
Available cash balance	$173,110,819

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Particulars of dividends declared by the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, the National Bank of North America, the Bank of New York, the National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York, the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, and the American Type Founders' Company; also of coupons payable by the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, the Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago Railroad Company, and the Southern Pacific Company will be found in the advertisement columns.

Rio Grande Western's Bonds.

The subscription for $6,000,000 Rio Grande Western Railway Company first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds was closed at the offices of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Spencer Trask & Co. immediately after the opening of the subscription lists yesterday morning, numerous applications for the bonds having been received.

Lorillard Tobacco Company.

The Lorillard Tobacco Company held its annual meeting at Jersey City yesterday and re-elected the present Directors. They are Charles E. Halliwell, Thomas J. Maloney, C. C. Dula, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., W. H. McAlister, William B. Rhett, and H. D. Kingsbury.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $263,000 short term 4 per cent. bonds at 113.9080, $90,000 fives at 100.0557, and $90,000 fives at 109.0608.

Bank Increases Its Dividend.

The National Bank of North America has commenced its second semi-centennial by increasing its annual dividend from 6 to 8 per cent.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Watson & Howard have been appointed St. Paul sole agents of the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago.

James H. De Veuve has been appointed special agent of the Western department of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

The successful action taken by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange last week in regard to storage store rating schedules resulting in the appointment of the special committee, has been nearly completed, and the special committee is almost ready to make its report to the members of the Exchange. Three weeks is named as the outside limit within which the rerating of storage stores is expected to be accomplished.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Down Town Business Buildings Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers—Activity in King's Bridge Lots.

It is reported that W. H. Bolton has bought from Joseph Hamershlag the plot 43 by 100, in the south side of Eighty-seventh Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, on which he will build a house for his own occupancy.

William A. White & Sons and E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for the Pearsall estate to Cortland Irving the five-story building 315 Greenwich Street, northeast corner of Reade Street. The property fronts about 60 feet in Reade Street by 17.1 in Greenwich Street.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Peter W. Schaefer the plot in the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Sixty-first and One Hundred and Sixty-second Streets, 125 by 175. Loyal L. Smith is said to be the buyer of the southerly portion, and Andrew J. Connick, the buyer of the northern portion of the plot.

Peter W. Schaefer has also sold to John O. Baker the plot, 59 by 120, at the southwest corner of King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. Mr. Baker has also bought a lot in the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue; a lot at the southeast corner of Seventieth Street and Audubon Avenue, from Mr. Woolf, and a lot at the southwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, from Robert B. Perkins. John H. Deane represented the buyer and David Stewart the seller.

It is reported that the Institution for the Blind had sold the block bounded by the King's Bridge Road, Broadway, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets, also the triangular block bounded by Broadway, King's Bridge Road, and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. The lower block measures 266 by 258 by 219 by 122, and the upper block 325 by 310 by 97.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., in conjunction with Collins & Collins, have sold for Henry Dale the four-story and basement dwelling at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Pease & Elliman have sold for the New York Life Insurance Company the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 40 East Sixty-third Street, on lot 17 by 100.5.

James J. Etchingham has sold for P. Farrelly the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 532 West Forty-second Street, on lot 19.7 by 98.9.

Bernard Smyth & Sons and Henry R. Snyder have sold for C. C. Middleton the plot of lots at the southwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 104 by 100.

Edward J. Weiling has sold for Eliza Little to William Hayes 2,008 Lexington Avenue and 138 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Isabella K. Dos Passos the four-story high-stoop dwelling 33 West Eighty-second Street, 20 by 55 by 100, to Samuel J. Carter for occupancy.

F. J. Wood has leased for John O'Brien to Henry Oberle; for five years, the store at the southeast corner of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street. The same broker has sold for Henrietta Le Proux to T. J. Ford the house 978 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street; also for L. Eickwort to C. F. Weindell, the house in the east side of Perry Avenue, 250 feet north of Two Hundred and Seventieth Street.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company the four-story English basement dwelling 65 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

1,302 Washington Avenue, 25 by 102, three-story frame building, on rear of lot; 1,304, east side, 73.44 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 102, three-story frame building; to Leo Hutter $8,800

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Elliott Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Juliano Street, plot 50 by 125, with two-story frame dwelling; voluntary sale, to A. A. Skillman 1,900

East Orange, N. J., 172 Prospect Street, plot containing 7½ acres, with three-story and basement brick dwelling and two-story brick stable; voluntary sale, to B. L. Stewart 34,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham.

164 Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 392.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 17.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to C. L. Butterfield and another, plaintiff 14,000

697 One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 107.8 feet west of Washington Avenue, as widened, 16.8x100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to D. Burns, plaintiff 3,000

By McVickar & Co.

158 East Sixty-fourth Street, 36 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 17 by 80.3, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to William C. Renwick, plaintiff.. 15,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

305 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to William A. Spencer and others, plaintiffs 18,000

307 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 by 100.11, six-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to William A. Spencer and others, plaintiffs 18,000

759 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 53.6 feet east of Brook Avenue, 27 by 100, five-story brick flat and store; foreclosure sale, to G. R. Fearing and another, plaintiffs 15,000

By William M. Ryan.

Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 108.11 by 100.6 by 108.6 by 143.3; foreclosure sale, to E. L. Barnard 14,540

153 Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat and store; foreclosure sale, to W. Clause, plaintiff 16,925

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, P. H. Whalen, referee, 192 Lenox Avenue, east side, 54.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18 by 85, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,655.15.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Leopold W. Harburger, referee, 6 West Eighty-fourth Street, 21 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $461.68; subject to mortgage, $28,000.

By S. De Walltearss, assignee's sale, 934 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 77.5, four-story brick flat, with store, and two-story brick extension; 165 East Fifty-sixth Street, 22.6 by 23.5, four-story brick flat; 163 East Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5, three-story and basement dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 3 and 5 One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Morris Park West, 50 by 100.11, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $43,563.11.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa B. Gardiner, referee, 539 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 35x100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $13,301.04.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, J. F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 215 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 50 by 100.11, three-story frame dwelling, with two one-story frame buildings and three-story frame buildings on the rear. Due on judgment, $8,731.13; subject to mortgage, $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 48 Edgecombe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 68, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,822.70.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Greenwich St, 468, for a six-story brick warehouse, 25x80; Henry Kroger, owner; F. Bayles, 33 Bible House, architect; cost, $39,000.

First Avenue, e s, 75 ft n of 67th St, for a two-story brick office, 51x48.10; New York Trade School, premises, owners; H. J. Hardenburgh, 30 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, north side, 52 feet east of Park Avenue, for a one-story frame store, 15.3x39; Jane Kelly, 4,386 Park Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, northwest corner of Grand Boulevard, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25x55; Charles Bernhart, 1,334 Morris Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Ninth Avenue, east side, 295 feet north of Two Hundredth and Sixteenth Street, for a one-story frame structure, 20.8x45.8; Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner; Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., architects; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Nos. 65 and 67 East Twelfth Street, to a three-story brick factory; Charles A. Chesebrough estate, owner; Stern & Gross, 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 51 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; S. & E. Bernheimer, 107 West Fifty-seventh Street, owners; Charles H. Fox, 369 West Eleventh Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 149 Manhattan Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; S. & E. Bernheimer, owners; C. E. Fox, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 245½ and 247 East Thirteenth Street, to a six-story brick tenement; Silberman Brothers, owners; M. Muller, architect; cost, $150.

No. 49 First Avenue, to a five-story brick store and tenement; R. T. Jager, 100 Sixth Avenue, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $950.

Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifteenth Street, to a three-story brick store; William Rose, premises, owner; E. Wilson, architect; cost, $125.

No. 88 Monroe Street, to a six-story brick shop; S. Schapiro, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $50.

No. 307 West Forty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick shop; G. W. Thedford, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $2,000.

Eleventh Avenue, north side, 105 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a two-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $200.

No. 108 Broome Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 127 East Fiftieth Street, to a five-story brick temporary hospital; Nursery and Child's Hospital, owner; York & Sawyer, architects; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Tuesday, June 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 182d St, 2x47.7 to street x—, gore; Charles A. Stoddard to Katie Wendel 250

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 183d St, 74.11x25; Alfred Gesring to Cornelia Pierce, (mtg $5,000, R S $2) 1

BOULEVARD, or Dyckman St, centre line, 400 ft n w of Sherman Av, 50x250; Antonia Piatti to Virgil C. Piatti, (R S $10) 1

BROOK AV, n w corner of St. Paul's Place, 27.5x83.11x37.11x86.4; George W. Martin to Ernest G. Stedman, (R S $3, mtg $23,000) 24,000

DIVISION ST, 193, s s, 26.11x48.1x26.4x49.3; Yetta Phillipe to Hyman Harris, 2-3 part, (mtg $17,000, R S $2) 1

FREEMAN ST, s s, 57.10 ft e of Lyman Place, 18x75; Augustine J. Smith to Peter A. Hatting; (R S $5) 4,525

FREEMAN ST, 597, n s, 17.6x74x irregular; respect Av, 1,361 and 1,368, n w corner of Freeman St, 43.4x81.10x39.3x 63; Prospect Av, 1,367, w s, 22.3x89.3x 19.3x80.3; Prospect Av, n e corner of Freeman St, 57.6x86x70.6; Thomas Farley to Ezra Williams, all title, all liens, (R S $13.50) 100

GREENWICH ST, 107, e s, 27.1x104.8x 24.11x103.1; Jeremiah Hayes and another, executors, to William M. Cruikshank, (R S $20) 20,000

GREENWICH ST, 720, n w corner Charles St, 25x51x41x39; Clark Greenwood, by guardian, to Henry T. Sloane, one-half part, all title, (R S $8) 8,000

HOUSTON ST, n e corner of West Broadway, 22.2x75; John Bittner to Frederick D. Fricke, (R S $12, mtg $25,000) 37,000

JEFFERSON ST, n s, 109.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 20x120; Julia C. Hendrickson to Edwin Crawford, (mtg $6,000,) collateral 1

KING'S BRIDGE AV, w s, at n s Horton Lane, City Island, 5 5-6 acres; Horton's Lane, n s, 200.8 ft w of Main St, contains ¼ acre, with land under water; Elizabeth Av, s s, 200 ft from Main St, and all other real property at City Island; Mansfield L. Hillhouse to Arabella D. Huntington 1

LOTS 18 and 19, map portion of Hunt estate; George Lahrmann and wife to Catharine Stretch, (R S $1.50, mtg $3,000) 4,200

MAIDEN LANE, s s, 92.5 ft e of Nassau St, 21.3x62x18.5x67.4; Columbus O'D. Iselin, trustee, to W. Albert Pease, Jr., (R S $75) 75,000

NORFOLK ST, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Philippina Haffner, widow, to Joseph Solomon, (R S $25) 1

PARK AV, 76, w s, 25x100; Reginald Gordon, executor, to William G. Bosworth, (R S $85) 85,000

RITTER PLACE, 19 and 21, and 1,369 and 1,377 Prospect Av; Edward G. Williams to Thomas Farley, all title and all liens, (R S $17) 100

UNION AV, w s, 45.10 ft n of Home St, 22.8x91.2; Joseph M. W. Kitchen and another, trustees, to Anthony Plascyk, (R S $3.50) 3,200

2D AV, 1,854, s e corner 96th St, 25.8x100; 2d Av, 1,846, e s, 25x100; 2d Av, 1,842, e s, 25x100; 96th St, 302 to 318 East, 225x100.8; 123d St, 122 West, 19.10 x100.11; Henry A. Conolly and wife to Catherine Conolly and others, (R S $7,) all liens 7,000

3D AV, n e corner of 168th St, runs e 342 ft to Fulton Av, x n e 128 x w 178 x n 50 x w 180 to 3d Av, x s 176; Auguste E. Kuntz and another, executors, to F. J. Schnugg, (R S $30) 30,000

5TH AV, 557, e s, 25x100; executors of Matilda E. C. Goodwin to William G. Park, (R S $21, mtg $115,000, rerecorded) 21,000

7TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 26.6x100; George Burnham, referee, to Louis Stern, (R S $33.50) 33,500

7TH AV, w s, 26.6 ft s of 147th St, 27x100; George Burnham, referee, to Louis Stern, (R S $21.50) 21,500

7TH AV, w s, 53.6 ft s of 147th St, 27x100; George Burnham, referee, to Louis Stern, (R S $21.50) 21,250

10TH AV, s w corner of 215th St, 99.11x60; Daniel E. Seybel to Nelson D. Stillwell, (R S $12) 100

3D ST, 49, n s, 350 ft e of Thmopson St, 25.4x104.8x irregular; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Emanuel Alexander, (R S $25) 25,000

4TH ST, e s, 119.6 ft n of Bank St, 20x75; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Simon Hecht, (R S $8) 7,825

4TH ST, 72, e s, 346 ft e of Thompson St, 23x104.8; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., (R S $35.50).. 35,250

4TH ST, e s, 119.6 ft n of Bank St, 20x75; Simon Hecht to William Rosenzweig, (R S $3, mtg $6,000) 1

22D ST, 228 East, 15.8x98.9; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Eliza Forster, (R S $16) 15,800

22D ST, s s, 160 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; John Barclay to Mary E. Doty, (R S $5, mtg $10,000) 1

34TH ST, n s, 575 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Anna E. Mortimer to James C. Parish, (R S $125) 1,000

34TH ST, 209 East, 12.8x98.9; James R. Candler to Robert C. Myles, (R S $4, mtg $6,000) 100

46TH ST, 130 West, 15x100.4; John McDonald to Mitchell A. Cass Levy 1

51ST ST, n s, 190 ft e of 8th Av, 16x100.5; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to Gertrude J. Ingraham, ½ part, (mtg $1,000, R S $2) 2,000

58TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Park Av, 20.6x100.5x irregular; the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, to Jacob Kaufmann, (R S $3) 33,000

65TH ST, 12 West, 20x100.5; Arthur S. Luria to Elizabeth A. Kennedy, (R S $7, mtg $21,000) 1

76TH ST, s s, 344 ft w of West End Av, 31x102.2; City Real Estate Company to Mary R. Harris, quitclaim 1

76TH ST, 38 West, 21x102.2; Marcus Oppenheimer to Mollie Ottenberg, (R S $18) 1

76TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; James S. Smoot to Morris Falfenkopf, (R S $5.50, mtg $8,000) 1

83D ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x102.2; Victor E. Freeman to Lucia M. Solis-Cohen, all liens, (R S $2.50) 1

86TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Riverside Av, 20x100.8; F. M. Jencks to Emmelin C. Baxter, (R S $6.50, mtg $28,500) 100

111TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 5th Av, 60x100.11; Edwin C. Georgi to Louis Cohen, (mtg $28,000) 1

112TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11; Joseph H. Newboner to Carrie Newboner, ⅛ part, (R S $2.) quitclaim.

112TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11; Frederick Newboner to Carrie Newboner, ⅛ part, all title, quitclaim, (R S $2) 1

116TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth A. Kennedy to Arthur S. Luria, (R S $7, mtg $8,500).. 1

121ST ST, s s, 172 ft e of Broadway, 193x98.11; Jay S. Heisler to Frank S. Sturdevant, (R S $1,) all liens 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE C, 10, s e corner of 2d St; Abraham Bassford, as executor, to Nathan Goldberg, 3 years 1,440

BAYARD ST, 51; Anna Rugen to Nicola Stio, 4 years 1,080

BROADWAY, n w corner of 87th St, two offices; Alexander Walker to Elizabeth S. Clark, 10 years 2,500

MURRAY ST, 70; John Schluter to Wobse & Gerken, 2 years and 10 months.. $800, 840

8TH AV, 2,223, s w corner of 120th St; Jacob Baumann and another, trustees, to John P. Manney, 5 years 3,100

3D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 25x90; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to Christian Bachmann, 20 years from May 1, 1900 725

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, Emanuel, to Edward C. Woodruff and others; 3d St, 49 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,750

BACHMANN, Robert, to George Ehret; 36th St, 609 West, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 773

BEARD, William H., to Mary H. Kaven; 98th St, n s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 17,000

BOFINGER, Gustav P., to Pauline Hodgson; Norwood Av, w s, 441.7 ft n of 205th St; Norwood Av, e s, 469.4 ft n of 205th St, 3 years 1,500

CALHOUN, Thomas H., to George A. Meyer and another, as executors; Commonwealth Av, e s, 100 ft n of Tacoma St, due April 23, 1904 2,500

CONRIED, Augusta, and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 71st St, n s, 111 ft e of Columbus Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold 28,000

CONOLLY, Catharine, and others to Robert A. Sassen; 98th St, 302 to 318, prior mortgage $70,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 6,000

CONSIDINE, Elizabeth, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 7th Av, 2,079, s e corner of 124th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

CROMWELL, Seymour Le G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 58d St, 8 East, due June 25, 1906, 4 per cent 50,000

CRUIKSHANK, William M., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Greenwich St, 107, 3 years, 4 per cent 10,000

De CORDOVA, Ella P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 105th St, 312 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 10,060

DIMICK, Jeremiah, Jr., and Edward C. Woodruff and others; West 4th St, or Washington Square South, 72, 3 years, 4 per cent 23,000

FAIFENKOPF, Morris, to J. Samuel Smoot; 76th St, s s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, installments 7,018

FLANNERY, Neil A., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 8th Av, 2,223, s w corner of 120th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 4,000

FORSTER, Eliza, to James H. Aldrich and another, as trustees; 22d St, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, gold 10,500

FORSTER, Eliza, to Walter G. Scott; 22d St, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, prior mortgage, $10,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

FRANKEL, Solomon, and another, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; East Broadway, 167, 5 years, 4 per cent 20,000

GREENTHAL, Sallie, and another to Simon Uhlfelder and another; 3d Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 65th St, leasehold, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent 2,500

HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Jacob Metzger; Freeman St, n s, 57.7 ft to Prospect Av, (two mortgages,) due July 1, 1904, aggregating 5,800

HARRIS, Hyman, and wife and another to George Kocher and another; Division St, 193, prior mortgage, $14,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

HARRIS, Mary R., to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian; 76th St, 328 West, 5 years, 4 per cent., gold 32,500

HATTING, Peter A., to Augustine J. Smith; Freeman St, s s, 57.10 ft s e of Lyman Place, due June 25, 1902 4,000

HECHT, Simon, to Edward C. Woodruff and others; 4th St, e s, 119.6 ft n of Bank St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 6,000

KAUFMANN, Jacob, to the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York; 58th St, s s, 155 ft w of 4th Av, due June 24, 1901, 4 per cent 23,000

LEVY, Rebecca, to Simon Uhlfelder and another; 51st St, 251 East, prior mortgage $9,000, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent., collateral 2,500

LONING, Wilhelmina K., to John Hetterich and wife; 148th St, n s, 75 ft e of Whitlock Av, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent 600

MARTIN, George W., to Edward McVickar; 151st St, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mortgage $100,000, due April 1, 1902, 6 per cent 20,000

McCREA, William G., to Charles P. Buckley, trustee; Weeks Av, formerly Clinton Av, s e, extends from 172d to 173d St and Morris Av, formerly Monroe Av, w s, 50 ft n of 172d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

O'CONNOR, Margaret, to James Dowds; Amundson Av, e s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, demand, 6 per cent 250

PALMER, Ellen A., and another to United States Savings Bank; 57th St, 335 East, 3 years 12,000

PARRISS, James C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34th St, 31 West, due June 24, 1901, 4 per cent 75,000

PLASCYK, Anthony to Joseph M. W. Kitchen and another, trustees; Union Av, 1,163, due July 1, 1908 2,600

ROBINSON, Frederick S., to John Weekes, Jr.; Pearl St, 126, ½ part, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent 600

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Frederick V. Haas; 3d Av, n e corner of 168th St, due Oct. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 50,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; 3d Av, n e corner of 168th St, due Oct. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 22,870

SCHRADER, George H. F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 71st St, 232 West, due July 1, 1904, 4 per cent 15,000

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

S. Goldsticker, Auctioneer.

Partition sale, by order of the Supreme Court.
PROPERTY NO. 1,614 2d Ave.
Five-story brownstone apartment, with 2 stores;
ALSO NO. 542 EAST 86TH ST.
A 5-STORY BROWNSTONE DOUBLE FLAT.
Will be sold at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Thursday, June 27th, at 12 noon.
For further particulars apply to ADOLPH BLOCH, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau St., the auctioneer, 111 Broadway, or inquire on premises.

George W. Bard, Auctioneer.—52 Choice Lots at Auction, SATURDAY, June 29, 3:30 P. M., on premises, 5th Av. and 6th St., NORTH PELHAM, 2 minutes north of N. Y. & New Haven R. R. Station; The 5th Av. trolley line passes the property, 8-cents fare to all parts of Greater New York. Commutation, $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from 42d St. Depot. These desirable lots are the ones that were bought by one of the interested parties at Partition Sale two years ago, and have increased considerably in value, and will now be sold regardless of cost on **EASY PAYMENT PLAN; $25** down and an Auctioneer's fee of $5 on each lot; balance, $10 monthly. Diagrams and full particulars of George W. Bard, Auctioneer, 3 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, or Joel M. Marx, Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York.

On Friday, June 28, at foreclosure, John N. Golding auctioneer, will sell at 12 o'clock noon, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, four-story brick building, 255 West 19th St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.
All Improvements. We offer
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building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.
Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.
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Agent on premises to show property and give full information.
C. WALTER CASHIER, Agent;
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside, $1,500; $300 cash, easy terms. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Centreport, Long Island.—Do you want to buy a fine Summer and Winter home, on water front, 6½ acres? Call Benner, 132 Nassau St.

Surrogate Notices.

DORTIC, HENRY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. DORTIC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1901. ELIZABETH DORTIC, ADELA A. DORTIC, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh20-1aw6mW

HESSEN, ADELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE HESSEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 2,058 Anthony Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, in the City of

Summer Resorts.

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VICTORIA,
LARCHMONT ON SOUND.

Large and single connecting rooms, with baths, elevator. Address M. C. WILCOX, Larchmont, N. Y.

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H. P. SMITH, Manager.

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Fishing, Boating, Driving. Large verandas. Beautiful scenery. Cottages to rent or sell furnished. Farm in connection with Hotel. Send for Booklet. G. W. TEN EYCK.
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

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A Summer house for refined families; spacious, well-shaded grounds extend to the lake; excellent fishing, boating, bowling, and driving; one hour from New York C. H. TEN EYCK, Prop.

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Select family house, newly furnished throughout; finest fishing, boating, and drives. For terms address A. GODDWIN.

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50 miles Erie. NOW OPEN. Delightfully located. Every convenience. Send for circulars. O. CROMWELL.

Catskills.

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Jefferson Heights, Catskills, N. Y.

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J. W. CRAWFORD, Prop.
HAMILTON P. BURNEY, Manager.

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THE LAUREL HOUSE. Haines Falls, N. Y.; finest location in the heart of the Catskills; elevation 2,500 ft.; accommodates 300; direct train from New York; circular. A. Christian.

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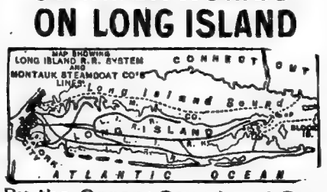

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Old renowned international watering place connected by mountain railroad with mountain resort "Hohenmalberg." Season begins May 1st. Remedies: Spring and water cure, Inhalations, Electricity, Pneumatic Cabinets, Massage, cold water treatment, walking cure, cow and goat milk, whey. Diseases which are curable at Bath Ems: Chronic catarrh of the nose, throat, larynx, trachea, and its branches, of the stomach, intestinal canal and gall; also catarrhs which very frequently remain after at attack of Influenza, Grip, whooping cough, and inflammation of the lungs. A pre-eminent cure are the Emser Springs for several female diseases. Prospectus can be obtained through "The Kurcommission."
Entertainments: Conversation, reading, and play rooms, theatres, concerts 3 times daily; dancing, boatrace, hunting, fishing. Leading meeting place of tourists visiting Lahn, Rhine, and Mosel. SEASON BEGINS MAY 1ST.
St. R. C.

London
'A TEMPLE OF LUXURY'
HOTEL
GREAT CENTRAL London
THE FREDERICK HOTELS Ltd.

Ems Hotel d'Angleterre.

FIRST CLASS. OPPO. BATHS SPRING. LARGE GARDEN; ELECTRIC LIGHTS THROUGHOUT; LIFT.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

7th Av., 2,184, 126th St.—Handsomely furnished double rooms, single or en suite; table board.

14th St., 352 West.—Cool, large rooms, two doors from elevated station; good food, well cooked, and properly served; everything clean.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large room, with superior board; table boarders; references.

25th St., 51 East.—Cool, attractive floor; private bath; board optional; other rooms.

29th St., 13 East.—Pleasant large and small rooms; good table; Summer rates; messenger call; telephone; references.

32d St., 32 West.—Handsomely furnished large rooms for gentlemen only, with board; near Broadway.

34th St., 345 West.—Large alcove room, adjoining bath; married couple; good board; Southern cooking; Summer prices.

47th St., 70 West.—Newly furnished house, large and small rooms; reduced rates for Summer.

80th St., 182 West.—Handsome large rooms; excellent board; special rates for Summer; house first-class.

93d St., 122 West, Near Park and "L" Station. —Handsome, desirable rooms; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

130th St., 214 West.—Two pleasant rooms; excellent board; private family; convenient to L.

Board Wanted.

Wanted—Two rooms and board, for gentleman, wife, nurse, and little boy, between New Rochelle and Rye on the shore; will pay liberally for good accommodation. Address C. W. S., 1,940 Park Av.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsome, newly-furnished suites; single, $3 upward; back parlor, suitable physician, dentist; also large front basement; select neighborhood; references required.

18th St., 123 East.—Very pleasant rooms, without board; good neighborhood; central location; references.

82d St., 129 West.—Large, cool room, on second floor; all conveniences; private house; to gentleman.

83d St., 158 West.—Large and small room; private house; bath on same floor.

97th St., 67 West.—Large rooms; piano; conveniences; board optional; ref.; moderate; gentlemen; private house.

329 West 51st St.—Large and small rooms; cool and pleasant; hot and cold water; moderate.

118th St., 360 West.—Well-furnished rooms; large rooms in quiet neighborhood at reasonable prices; Southerners accommodated.

126th St., 54 West.—Handsomely furnished large front room; gentlemen or couple; excellent neighborhood; references.

Business Opportunities.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

KAHRS' INTERNAT. ADVERTISING BUREAU, 29 East 9th St. Telephone 4,508—18th.
LOCAL AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS for NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES written, designed, and inserted at strictly PUBLISHERS' RATES.
Combination rates; estimates promptly furnished.

Old Established Market Business for Sale.—Poultry, fruit, fish, and vegetables; good location. Morristown, N. J. Returns between $20,000 and $25,000 annually; half purchase money can remain; good reasons for disposal. A., Box 193 Times.

Hamilton Building, 22 Thames Street.—Large floor space, where good light is essential, for manufacturing or other purposes, with freight and passenger elevators and steam heat; power if required; rents moderate. P. M. Fletcher, 22 Thames St.

$200 to $300 per week can be earned by representing us and handling our dividend-paying oil stock; liberal contracts given to good agents. Address Petroleum Producing Company, Agency Dept., Akron, Ohio.

Have well-lighted furnished office, including typewriter; will rent part of same to party having correspondence and use for stenographer and typewriter's services; conveniently located. W. H. Markley, 518-108 Fulton St.

Loans for 2, 4, and 6 months on furniture, salaries, notes, storage receipts, &c.; loans of other companies taken up. "Anchor Loan Co., 116 Nassau St.; branch, 18 East 120th St.

PATENT

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

AMERICAN SALE.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

America was one of the smallest nations of the globe. To-day she has a greater population than any, except Russia.

1801—Five millions.

1901—Eighty millions, including those in our new possessions.

HER PROGRESS IN MANUFACTURES has been no less remarkable.

Travelling Bags and Trunks

American Trunks and Bags are better than the foreign, which sometimes excel in ornamentation, but for solid service and adaptability Yankee goods are first.

FOR AMERICAN SALE

we offer values that will cost Trunk Stores and others all of their profit to match.

DRESS SUIT CASES

Olive and Russet Leather—steel frame—cloth lined—straps or catches—22 and 24 inch—value 3.25 and 3.50.....2.49

Russet Leather—steel frame—brassed lock and catches—22 and 24 inch....1.98

Genuine Sole Leather—russet and olive—Holland linen lining—solid brass lock—with catches or straps—hand sewed and rivetted—22 and 24 inch—value $5.50 and $6.....3.98

Genuine Sole Leather—linen and leather lined—inside shirt pockets—turnover and handstitched edges—solid brass locks—24 inch—value $7.50 to $8.98.....5.98

Light Weight Russet and Olive Suit Cases—steel frame—lock and catches—22 and 24 inch—value $1.50.....89

Don't let the price lead you to believe they are poorly made; those usually sold at such a low figure are made on wood frames; you will notice that above have steel frames, and locks and catches.

SHOPPING AND TRAVELLING BAGS

Genuine Sole Leather Club Bags—extra deep—calf lined—solid brass lock and catches—inside pocket—
12 to 14 inch.....special.....2.98
15 to 18 inch.....special.....3.98

Genuine Alligator Touring Bags—Oxford and Tourist shape—A1 stock—solid leather handles—solid brass locks and catches—leather lining—16 to 18 inch—value $5.00 and $6.00..3.98

Genuine Cowhide Club Bags—russet and black—heavy leather lining—nickel trim—extra strong handles—leather colored frames—
12 to 14 inch.....1.98
15 to 18 inch.....2.98

DRESS TRUNKS

Canvas Covered—2 sole leather straps—Two trays—lined—Excelsior locks—heavy brass, malleable corner clamps—

28-inch	4.67	34-inch	5.67
30-inch	4.98	36-inch	5.98
32-inch	5.34	38-inch	6.49
40-inch	6.98		

$2 and $3 per size less than equally good trunks are usually sold.

DRESS TRUNKS

Dress Trunks—canvas covered—2 straps—iron bottom—covered hat box and packing compartment—heavy slats—handsome and strong—

28 to 30 inch	3.98	32 to 34 inch	4.49
36 to 40 inch	4.98		

LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS

bound with sole leather, heavy brassed malleable corners and Valance clamps—two trays, linen lined—Excelsior locks—

28 inch	5.98	34 inch	6.98
30 inch	6.34	36 inch	7.34
32 inch	6.67	38 inch	7.67
40 inch	7.98		

LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS

made of selected basswood—covered with heavy oil painted duck—rivetted clamps—extra deep hat box, with bulb for holding hat—extra skirt tray—Taylor or Hagney bolts—double strap hinges—

32 inch	9.49	36 inch	10.98
34 inch	10.25	38 inch	11.75
40 inch	12.49		

Do Your Saturday Shopping before July 1st, as We CLOSE ALL DAY SATURDAY during JULY AND AUGUST.

This month our stores are open Saturdays until 6 P. M.

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK.

THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair.

Low Shoes and slippers,—light and medium weight, for warm weather.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.

Misses' and Children's Sorosis Boots, made on similar lasts to the Ladies'.

Customers are requested to take elevators opposite western entrance.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

A SUMMER GOWN

Should be simple, but perfect in every detail. Cut, fit and finish make the most inexpensive material appear handsome. The

Snap Hook and Eye

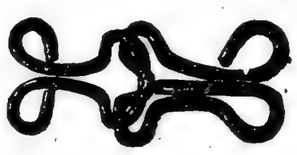

The 20th Century Hook

Will preserve the cut, aid the fit, and add to the finish. If your dealer does not keep them, send 10 cts. for a sample card. Say whether white or black. Made in sizes 3 and 4.

SNAP HOOK AND EYE CO., 377 Broadway, N. Y. City

Mosquitos Never Bite

THOSE WHO USE

SKEETERENE

An absolutely harmless preparation that not only keeps mosquitos and all insects away but prevents sunburn, soothes and heals all skin irritations, and makes soft and radiant complexions. Does not make the face shiny. Absolutely the only faultless article of the kind; has a delightful odor. Special introductory bottle mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Order to-day before you are tortured.

Money back if it does not positively keep mosquitos away.

Welles Chemical Co.
10 E Union Square, New York.

Good for Baby too

The Zeiss Binoculars

At the Races.

With an eight power glass you can see the number of a pilot-boat sail as soon as it appears above the horizon. Having such a glass the pleasures of any trip would be more than doubled.

Descriptive booklet upon request or would prefer to show you one here.

HAHN J. W. & GEO. H. HAHN, Opticians & Kodak Agency
26 East 23d St., New York City.

TO STOP STANDING IN CROWDED CARS

Proposed Ordinance that Passengers Doing So Be Fined.

Conductors Permitting It Also Liable to Fine—Suggestion Referred by Council to Railroad Committee.

The Municipal Council debated the question yesterday whether passengers should be fined for standing between seats of street surface cars, and whether the conductors of cars should be fined for allowing passengers to so stand. The resolutions were introduced by President Guggenheimer. The Tammany members of the Council, under the leadership of Vice Chairman Oakley, lined up against the proposal, and the result was that it was sent to the Railroad Committee.

The proposed ordinance is as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any corporation or company engaged within the limits of the City of New York in transportation of passengers and using for such purposes open cars with seats placed transversely, and forming narrow compartments, to carry more than five passengers in such compartment.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to enter such compartment and trespass on the rights of previous occupants by standing in such narrow space.

Sec. 3. For each and every violation of the provisions of Section 1 of this ordinance the conductor of such open car shall be, upon conviction, fined not more than $10 nor less than $5, for each offense.

Sec. 4. For each and every violation of Section 2 of this ordinance the person so violating shall be, upon conviction, fined not more than $5 nor less than $2, for each offense.

Sec. 5. All ordinances or parts of ordinances of the former municipalities or corporations included in the present City of New York inconsistent or conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

Councilman John T. Oakley opposed the passage of the ordinance. He said:

"I do not think an ordinance should be passed by this board which it would be impossible to enforce. There are times when a man wants to get to a certain place, and even if the cars are crowded he will jump on. Who is going to put him off? Is the conductor going to stop his car and drag the passenger off? Why, there would be continuous fights along every street car line in the city. It would be found impossible to carry out the provisions of the ordinance. Again, I think the large corporations of the city engaged in street surface traffic should be forced to make their own arrangements to correct this crowding of street surface cars. If a proper remedy can be found, I think it should be adopted, but I do not think this ordinance should be passed. The matter should be referred to the Railroad Committee to hold public hearings."

"I am in accord with the spirit of the ordinance," said Councilman Bodine, "but if it was passed, it would be a difficult matter for people to travel in my district."

Councilman Doyle of South Brooklyn said:

"The people from New York crowd the trolley cars going to Coney Island, and if you pass this ordinance the residents of my district will have to stay in their homes all day Saturday and Sunday, for they will not be able to travel. The railroad companies are not going to run cars for the benefit of the local traffic from one section of Brooklyn to another, and the result would be that we would have to stay in our homes every Sunday during the Summer months."

Councilman Eugene Wise expressed his views as follows:

"If you pass this ordinance," he said, "it will take from 10 o'clock in the morning to 4 o'clock in the afternoon to travel from the Battery to Fourteenth Street."

Councilman Oakley then made the plea that the people of the city would have to be educated up to the point of not standing in the narrow spaces in open street cars. He said the ordinance would be ineffective.

"I think this matter should be referred to the Committee on Public Education," said Councilman Stewart M. Brice.

"This is a very serious matter," said Councilman Adam Leich of Brooklyn. "This resolution was introduced by President Guggenheimer, who is a lawyer, and I think it is a reflection on his integrity and ability as a lawyer and a public-spirited citizen for a member of this board to say that the ordinance is illegal and cannot be enforced. I presume that President Guggenheimer has looked into the matter, and I favor this proposition because I think it is right, fair, and equitable." Councilman Leich is a Republican.

"This matter should be discussed fully before it is passed," said Councilman Hottenroth. "It would be useless for this board to pass an ordinance which could not be enforced. If public hearings were held and the railroad companies were forced to take an interest in this matter, a remedy might be found for the overcrowding of open cars. I vote against the resolution in its present form."

On the roll call it was decided to refer the proposed ordinance to the Railroad Committee, with instructions to hold public hearings within a month.

THE LEASING OF PARK CHAIRS.

A resolution was passed at the meeting of the Council, introduced by Councilman Wise, providing for an investigation of the contract made by the Park Department for the leasing of the privilege of placing chairs in the parks of the city, to be let out to persons desiring them at 5 cents each. Councilman Wise's resolution declared that it was the duty of the Park Department to furnish all the chairs necessary for public comfort, and that no charge should be made for such accommodation.

JOHN W. EISENHUTH ARRESTED.

Prominent Men Alleged to Have Lost Money in His Horseless Vehicle Company.

John W. Eisenhuth of 10 East Ninety-fifth Street, who was indicted for grand larceny Monday, was yesterday arrested by Detective Sergts. Cuff and McNaught and committed to the Tombs by Recorder Goff, in default of $3,000 bail.

Eisenhuth was indicted upon the complaint of James Wilson of 82 Montague Street, Brooklyn. The latter made the same complaint against Eisenhuth a year ago, and the Grand Jury on June 18, 1900, threw out the complaint, refusing to indict. Judge Cowing, at the present term of court, granted leave to resubmit the complaint.

Wilson claims that Eisenhuth placed in the hands of Edward C. Talcott fifty shares of the Eisenhuth Horseless Vehicle Company's stock to be sold. Mr. Talcott then offered him twenty-five shares, says Mr. Wilson. Upon Eisenhuth's representations as to the worth of the stock, Wilson bought twenty-five shares, paying therefor $3,125. His check on the Bank of North America was paid to Eisenhuth. The stock, he declares, was worthless.

Stewart F. Chisholm, Vice President of the American Steel and Wire Company, and other prominent men are alleged to have lost money through investing it in Eisenhuth's Horseless Vehicle Company.

KILLED ON THE ELEVATED.

An Unknown Man's Body Found on the Tracks.

An unknown man was killed on the tracks of the elevated railroad at New Chambers Street and New Bowery at 4:50 o'clock yesterday morning, but in what manner has not been definitely ascertained. The police reported that the body was found on the track by Engineer Donaldson of one of the passing trains, who stopped his engine and whistled for aid. Some train hands and policemen took the body to the Franklin Square station, and later it was taken to the Oak Street Police Station. The body is that of a man about thirty years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighing 150 pounds, with brown hair and eyes and wearing light-colored trousers, black vest, laced shoes, and white outing shirt. He wore no coat, hat, or underwear. A dollar bill and a British penny were found in the pockets.

The police said they had investigated the case, found the engineer not to blame, and had not arrested him.

Mr. S. W. WHITMORE, General Merchant, Tontogany, Ohio, December 21, 1899, writes: "Some years ago Mrs. Amanda Murdock, a lady who lived near here, was afflicted with a GOITRE for eight years. After trying many medicines without effect I advised her to take Jayne's Alterative, the Blood Purifier, four bottles of which reduced the growth to one-fourth its original size, and she continued to take it until THE GOITRE ENTIRELY DISAPPEARED.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—the Cough Cure—

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advertisement.

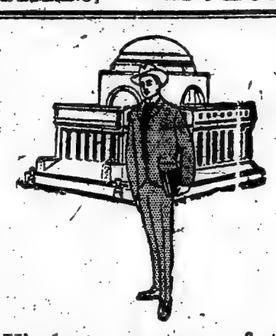

Virulent symptoms of the flannel craze made many dealers go light on serges, fearful that they couldn't sell both.

They were wrong. Coat and trousers, rarely waistcoat, make up a flannel suit—an extreme hot weather suit; that doesn't take the place of serge.

Our serge stock is as large as ever, as comprehensive as ever.

$16 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED OUT WEST

Alderman Goodman Suggests Sending 5,000 Unemployed There.

Says that They Are Needed to Harvest the Crops—His Resolution Adopted.

Alderman Goodman wants to send at least 5,000 of the unemployed men and women of New York City to the fields of Kansas and other Western States to help harvest the crops. This matter was discussed seriously by the Board of Aldermen yesterday.

It was decided to hold conferences with the officials of the Department of Charities to see if the plan could not be carried out at once. The resolution introduced by Alderman Goodman is as follows:

Whereas, There is an unusual and extraordinary demand in Kansas and other Western States for unemployed men and women, as announced in the press dispatches, a copy of which is hereto appended, and,

Whereas, There are thousands in our city—worthy and capable—who would doubtless avail themselves of this opportunity if it were possible for them to reach the place or places at which this proffered employment could be accepted, therefore,

Resolved, That our Committee on Public Charities be, and it is hereby, instructed to confer with the Department of Charities to arrange some plan or method for making a prompt and thorough investigation so as to ascertain the exact conditions, to learn how many men and women will be given work if they are sent West, to recommend appropriate action, and, if need be, suitable legislation that will result in placing such would-be employes in position to accept the situations that may be formally offered to them.

Alderman Goodman said:

"I trust this matter will be treated seriously. It is an important subject. The newspapers have stated many times recently that at least 5,000 men and women would have to be obtained from other States to bring in the harvest crops this Fall. The women are needed to cook for the men. The wages are good, and if arrangements could be made with the Department of Charities to transport people from New York, thousands would find healthful and remunerative occupations. There are thousands of unemployed in New York who cannot get work, and instead of keeping them at the expense of the city, it would be cheaper to send them to a State where their services are needed."

The resolution was adopted.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN MATTERS.

Alderman Muh introduced a resolution in the Board of Aldermen yesterday authorizing the issuance of $500,000 in bonds to pay for park land between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues and Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets. The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

A mandamus was served on the Board of Aldermen yesterday compelling the issue of $200,000 of bonds to pay for the costs, awards, and damages of the Change of Grade Commission. Isidor Lewkowitz obtained the writ. The matter was referred to Corporation Counsel Whalen for advice, but, notwithstanding this action, the Board of Aldermen later in the meeting voted to approve the bond issue.

An issue of $200,000 of bonds for the purchase of property on the Byram River watershed was approved.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE RISK WAS ASSUMED.—William Maltbie was one of a gang of men employed by Alvin J. Belden and others in driving spiles to deepen the Erie Canal at Camillus, Onondaga County. The work was being performed under the supervision of Orson Seely as foreman and a walking boss named Hannan. One morning a fire was discovered on the adjoining land, which was covered with grass and stumps of trees, and it became evident that unless it was checked a number of spiles lying near would be consumed. Several gangs of workmen working on the State ditch, beside that with which Maltbie worked, were called upon to fight the flames. Hannan assumed the control of the men and directed their operations. Maltbie, with others, was engaged in carrying water in pails from the canal to the fire, and to do so had to pass a large dead elm tree which was on fire. This tree had been the subject of a conversation between Hannan and a workman as to whether it ought not to be cut down, but the former finally decided to let it burn. Maltbie, while passing twenty feet to the side of the tree, was killed by its sudden fall. In a suit by Mrs. Maltbie, as administratrix, to recover damages from her husband's employers, the jury gave her a verdict, which was affirmed by the Appellate Division, with a divided court. On a still further appeal the judgment has been reversed by the Court of Appeals, which holds that the several foremen and the men under them were engaged as co-servants in a laudable effort to protect the property of their employers, assuming, voluntarily, all the risks involved, and the masters rested under no duty of specially protecting the servants in the changing phases of the emergency. Judge Bartlett, for the court, says: "As to the time when the burning tree would fall, it was a matter of opinion and a subject upon which each person present could exercise his individual judgment. The fact that the tree would fall, if the fire continued to consume it, was as much an obvious risk of the employment as any other danger which confronted the workmen in their unusual and exciting situation. * * * A servant assumes not only the risks incident to his employment, but all dangers which are obvious and apparent, and so, if he voluntarily enters into or continues in the service, having knowledge, or the means of knowing, the dangers involved, he is deemed to assume the risks and to waive any claim for damages against the master in case of personal injury."

* * *

ACTS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.—The Board of Supervisors of Saratoga County authorized the Superintendent of the Poor of that county to arrange with W. J. Maybee to provide homes for indigent children. Subsequently, when Maybee had a claim for such services amounting to $926, he assigned it to Charles W. Spalding, the Superintendent of the Poor. The claim not being audited by the Supervisors, Mr. Spalding applied for a writ of mandamus to compel an audit. This has been refused by Justice Russell of the Supreme Court, who holds that public policy forbids a public officer to take an assignment of a claim under a contract which he made as such officer. The Court says Mr. Spalding could not occupy the double position of the public official agent for the county, and at the same time the private owner of the claim which he officially created. "His public duty overruled his private privileges. It is not a case where his official duty ceased the instant the services were rendered, nor one where, as to a part of his action, he plainly dealt from the inception of the contract at arm's length with the county, or where a personal obligation to the claimant in the contemplation of the parties arose from the employment of the assignor. The claim is one arising from contract relations, in which the relator stood as the representative of the county from the commencement of the employment until its final adjustment, although the liquidation required the action of the Board of Supervisors to make a fixed and final charge."

MRS. T. H. WICKES'S DIVORCE.

She Obtains an Absolute Decree from the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Clarissa A. Wickes, wife of Thomas H. Wickes, Second Vice President of the Pullman Company, was granted a decree of absolute divorce from her husband yesterday by Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court. The utmost secrecy surrounded the entire proceedings. All the papers in the case are sealed with the exception of the formal decree.

Col. Franklin Bartlett was the referee before whom the testimony was taken. Theodore Sutro appeared as counsel for Mrs. Wickes, while John P. East represented Mr. Wickes. The papers are sealed in a large envelope, on which is indorsed, "It is hereby consented that the foregoing papers be sealed by order of the court."

This is not Mr. Wickes's first experience in the divorce courts. His first wife obtained a divorce from him in the Chicago courts in 1896. She charged her husband with beating, striking, and kicking her. It was on these grounds that the decree was signed.

There were two sons and a daughter as a result of this marriage. The daughter, Florence Lillian Wickes, created some excitement in social circles in Chicago in December, 1896, by eloping with George O. Ford of Janesville, Wis., a skating rink manager. This marriage turned out unhappily and a divorce followed in less than a year.

The second Mrs. Wickes' maiden name was Clarissa A. Spicer, and the decree of divorce gives her permission to resume that name.

The decree signed by Justice Truax mentions nothing about alimony, but does award Mrs. Wickes $125.26, which was the amount of her disbursements in the divorce proceedings.

Silks.

Five thousand yards of washable silk,—numerous corded and colored stripes. Best quality. Suitable for Shirt-waists or Summer Dresses.

35c. per yard.

Printed Foulards. Numerous colors and patterns.

50c. per yard,
Value 75c. to $1.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Sale of

Corsets.

Coutil, Linen and "Ventilating" fabrics.

95c. and $1.25 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Untrimmed Millinery Dep't.

Mull Garden Hats,—white and complete range of pale colors.

$2.75 each.

New model, Pique and Linen Hats suitable for golf, steamer, or general country wear.

$1.75 to $4.75 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Black Grenadines.

All silk, black Grenadines,—stripes and a variety of figured designs, 24 and 44 inches wide,

40c. and $1.00 per yard;
usual prices 75c. and $1.50.

A large collection of waist and dress lengths at prices considerably below the usual figures.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

WIFE'S SUIT CAUSES SUICIDE.

James T. Cowan, Sued for Divorce, Drinks Strychnine.

James T. Cowan, who gave his address as Greystone Park, Lynn, Mass., engaged a room at the Continental Hotel, Hoboken, on Monday last, and retired at 8 o'clock P. M. He did not respond when called yesterday morning, and the door of his room was forced open.

He was found dead in bed. Beside him was a bottle that had contained strychnine. In his pockets were copies of letters he had sent to his wife, Mrs. Ada Warner Cowan, which indicated that she had begun proceedings for divorce. The latest of these letters read:

Darling Wife—Only this evening I learned of your intention from my friend, Mrs. H. It causes me pain beyond conception. Why did you not advise me? I am your lover and always shall be, although I die to-day. The shock has been enough. All I ask if anything now happens is to see me interred, and remember if I go to my grave I do wish a kiss on my lips from you and James.

And I want James handed over to Marion, Cowan & Co. for education. Do this for me. Mrs. H. has been the cause of all, and she will yet be punished by God Almighty. She claimed to be your friend; she is not. I love you and you alone, but as we must part, we part in death with a loving prayer on my lips for both you and James. I asked forgiveness in this world and did not receive it, but I hope to receive it in the next. Your loving husband,

JAMES T. COWAN.

Cowan's family lives at Nicholson, Penn. Marion, Cowan & Co. telegraphed last night that they would send an agent to take charge of the body.

Cowan was well-known here and in New York. He was head molder for the R. H. Hoe Press Manufacturing Company, but lost his position, it is said, owing to the fact that he was a slave to the morphine and drink habits. He had been in Matteawan Insane Asylum several times, and escaped two years ago.

NO ALIMONY FOR MRS. WHITEHEAD

In the action brought by Mrs. Elizabeth Whitehead against her husband, Lydell Whitehead, President of the Whitehead Construction Company, for a separation, Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has allowed the plaintiff $100 counsel fee, but no alimony. Mr. Whitehead sued his wife for a divorce in Manhattan, but the verdict was in her favor.

Mrs. Whitehead then brought a suit for a separation in Brooklyn. In an affidavit submitted in the latter action by Mr. Whitehead, he expressed a willingness to receive his wife at his home in Camelot, N. Y., and provide for her. In making the order for counsel fee Justice Gaynor said:

"This woman does not seem to be blameless. There is too much doubt about the case for any action in advance of the trial. She has only to go home and do right."

O'Neill's

SPECIAL SALE OF

Trimmed Outing Hats

An elegant assortment, comprising the newest styles for

Golfing, Yachting, Traveling, etc.

They are all handsomely trimmed with the latest imported novelties in Birds, Wings, Breasts, etc.

☞REGULAR VALUE, 8.00 to 10.00,

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Latest Shapes in Split Straw, Rough and Ready and fancy Braids,

45c. Upward.

A Special Lot of Madras Shirtwaists.

Correct Shapes and neatly finished. All new goods. On special sale to-day at . . 59c. Each.

Women's Dresses and Dress Skirts.

DIMITY DRESSES, with blouse waist and sailor collar, finished with rows of lace insertion, chemisette of tucked lawn and insertion, correct shape, skirt finished with lace, edged ruffle, and taffeta ribbon belt 9.98

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS of linen, entire Skirt neatly tucked, insertions and plain flounce 4.98

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SPECIAL WHITE ENAMEL FOR COOL, DAINTY BEDROOMS.

Clear, smooth, creamy enamel, evenly distributed over the entire surface of each piece.

Beds	$8.50
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Many other designs even cheaper, including tables from $1.75.

To complete the most exquisite of Summer color schemes—here are cretonnes from 20 cts. Ruffled Muslin curtains, 65 cts. a pair. With large artistic flowers, $1.25 a pair. Besides a general clearing sale of Summer rugs.

The season's fad—a flower room—is easily attained with our richly decorated enamel suites—hand-painted with lilacs, roses, daffodils, etc.—all now far below factory prices, so promptly

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American Roof Rose Garden, 8th Ave. and 42d St. Promenade concerts. The Mikado. Prices, 25 & 50c.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23d REGT. BAND
CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
9 P. M. THE CIRCUS GIRL
THE MERRIEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES.
MATINEE SAT. AT 4. XTRA MAT. JULY 4. JULY 7—SOUSA and his BAND.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
AL HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
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FRANCIS WILSON in Geo. W. Lederer's
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GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
With ETHEL BARRYMORE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Last 4 Nights. Last Mats. To-day & Sat.
WILLIAM COLLIER | ON THE QUIET.

NEW YORK EVERY NIGHT B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Vaudeville & King's Carnival.
CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.
Crystal Covered; Performance Rain or Shine.
AMERICAN & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. To-day 2:15. To-night, 8:15.
FLORODORA

Terrace Garden, 58th & 59th Sts. near Lex. Av.
Concert To-night at 7 and at 8:15 o'clock.
THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Mat. To-day.
STAR CAST LAST LAUGHING WEEK.
THE BRIXTON BURGLARY.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. (Glass Enclosure.) On the Combined Roofs of the (Fully Protected.) Victoria and Sun. night. Vaudeville Concert. (Republic Thea'e.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall and Roof Garden. Daily Mats., 25c. Evgs., 50c.
CHARMION, & Best Vaudeville Bill in Town.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Special Attractions To-day.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St JOSIE SADLER, MONROE, MACK & LAWRENCE, Others

HUBER Young Muldoon, wrestling; Daughter of Cuba; 20 features; 10 cts.

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS, TO-DAY, 4 P.M. CINCINNATI vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
June 15 to July 4, 2:30 P. M., (Rain or Shine.) 10th Day, Wednesday, June 26. Spring, Bay Hurdle and 4 Other Races.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 12 o'clock and every 20 minutes. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably local rains; variable winds.

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CREWS FIT FOR THE RACE

Yale and Harvard Both Confident of Victory To-day.

GAY SCENES IN NEW LONDON

Harvard Chooses the West Side for Her Boat—Yale Four Defeats the Cambridge Freshmen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, June 26.—On the eve of the great Harvard-Yale 'Varsity boat race all is expectancy and hopefulness in both the rival quarters. Hundreds of Yale and Harvard graduates poured into New London to-day, and this evening the familiar scenes of college racing week are all in evidence, crowded hotels, shouts of enthusiasts reiterating the merits of their favorite crews, blue and crimson colors flying everywhere, while running through all is an unmistakable atmosphere of excitement that only awaits the touch of probable victory on the morrow to attain its climax of noise and exuberance.

Referee Meikleham of Columbia went out to the quarters to-day, and conferred with the Captains of both crews. A conference was held and the choice of positions arranged. Harvard won all the tosses, and her Captain chose the west side of the river for the 'Varsity race, which will be rowed down stream, and the east side for the four-oared race and the freshman four race, the latter of which was rowed late this afternoon. This was rowed up stream and the Yale four won.

Light work was in order at the quarters of both crews. The Yale coaches tested the 'Varsity and freshman eights in starting. The proceedings of the day were heightened by the arrival of the English amateur oarsman, Vivian Nickalls. He watched a brisk half-mile spin between the Yale 'Varsity and freshmen, and expressed himself as well pleased with the promptitude that the men took the water. Nickalls went up from New London in the launch Genevieve to Gales Ferry, and afterward he went out to Red Top and inspected the Harvard eight. The practice there was similar to the work done at Gales Ferry. The Harvard 'Varsity and freshman crews were brought out for starts, and about half a dozen were made, the 'Varsity getting away in fine style and having little difficulty in leading the youngsters.

CREWS PHYSICALLY FIT.

The coaches of both crews declare all the men physically fit. The men all look remarkably well, and the Yale eight have lost all traces of the staleness which followed the strenuous effort of the four-mile race against time last week. There is a strong feeling of confidence in the Yale camp, but the coaches, while admitting this is a good thing to a certain limit, have been careful not to allow it to approach anything like overconfidence.

Both Harvard and Yale have three men from last year's crews in the boat this year. Yale's veterans from her victorious eight are Capt. Blagden, Cameron, and Kunzig. The Cambridge three are Shuebruck, Hugh Bancroft, and Bullard. Harvard lost last year, as is well remembered, through the collapse of her stroke, Harding, the New Haven men winning practically on superior power and endurance. The stroke of each crew at that time was almost identical, and the rival oarsmen were so evenly matched that it was argued, and correctly, that the result hung in a balance governed alone by skill in the application of the cardinal principles of the stroke by an eight of power and endurance.

The stroke which is being pulled this season is practically a combination of the famous Cook stroke and the improvements evolved by Harvard's head coach, E. C. Storrow. At the catch Yale uses both shoulders and legs simultaneously and follows almost instantly with the leg drive. Yale's slides move at once. Harvard anchors the sweep and then slides. This slight difference is a result of the difference in the theories of the respective coachers. Both seek to overcome the feared hitch or halt between the strokes. Yale's theory seems to be founded on the belief that the effort to catch and pull should be made simultaneously so as to produce one long, smooth pull. Harvard works on the theory that the catch, being highly important, should be cleanly and surely made before undertaking to pull the sweep through the water. These technical and export differences are not sufficiently marked to be detected by the ordinary observer.

THE EIGHTS WELL BALANCED.

On the water there is little to choose between the two eights. Harvard's recovery is magnificent, and it is much cleaner than Yale's. The Crimson oars are always splendidly together. The Yale shell, however, lacks the old awkward hitch. Neither crew has given promise of reaching the high standard set by their predecessors of a year ago, and unless conditions on the water are particularly favorable, the experts do not look for as fast time is in 1900. Harvard seems to be more powerful, but the splendid work of the Yale crew does not make this much of an advantage. The conditions on the eve of the struggle are very similar to last year, and a general prediction is that the result will depend largely upon the question of endurance, which gave Yale the victory one year ago. One of the strongest points for the New Haven men is the fact that every one, besides being a good oar, is a limit worker, and the eight will almost to a certainty pull together individually and collectively for the last pound and to the last inch of the four-mile struggle. Both crews are heavy, the average weight of the Yale eight being 171 pounds and of Harvard 170 pounds. The Harvard coxswain, Jackson, is the lighter, 107 pounds, to 125 pounds for the Yale coxswain, Chittenden.

The Yale crew, with past records of the men, are:

Alexander Cameron, 1901, stroke, lives in Brooklyn. He stroked the eight of last year in superb style. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, and immediately upon entering Yale became prominent in boating affairs. He was stroke on the freshman crew, and was also pacemaker for '99's 'Varsity four. Cameron is twenty-one years of age, weighs 164 pounds, and is 5 feet 11 inches tall.

Augustus S. Blagden, Captain, 1901. S., rows at No. 7. He is a Washington boy, and prepared for college in Friends School, Washington. In his freshman year at Yale he rowed No. 7 on his class crew, and last year for the first time occupied a similar position in the 'Varsity boat. His great strength and his magnificent watermanship brought to him unquestioned this year's Captaincy. Blagden is twenty-two years of age, weighs 170 pounds, and is 6 feet 2 inches high.

Philip H. Kunzig, 1901, L. S., rowed at No. 4 last year, but to-morrow will sit at 6. His home is in Philadelphia, and he is a Philadelphia Central High School boy. He was a freshman oar in his time, and last year did splendid work in the university race. He is twenty years old, weighs 185 pounds, and is 6 feet 2 inches tall.

Paul L. Mitchell of Cincinnati, No. 5, prepared for college with a tutor. He is a senior in the Academic Department. He rowed on his freshman crew and was a member of the four in 1900 and 1899. His age is twenty-one; he weighs 168 pounds, and is 5 feet 11½ inches in height.

Henry S. Hooker, No. 4, of Washington, D. C., is an academic junior. He came to Yale from Groton School and has rowed throughout his course. He was at 6 in his freshman crew, and stroked the four last year. This is his first 'Varsity eight experience. He is twenty-one years old, weighs 170 pounds, and measures 6 feet 2 inches.

Thomas R. Johnson of Worcester, Mass., is a first-year man in the Medical School. His rowing experience consists of rowing on the Worcester High School crew in the Wachusett Boat Club. He readily made the 'Varsity eight. He is twenty years old, 5 feet 11½ inches tall, and tips the scales at 183½ pounds.

Samuel R. Bogue, No. 2, is a sophomore from Brooklyn, N. Y. He stroked his class crew last year. He did not row while at the Brooklyn Polytechnic School, where he prepared for college. He is twenty-one years old, weighs 170 pounds, and is 6 feet 1 inch tall.

Cameron B. Waterman, bow oar, is a senior in the college. His home is in Detroit, and he prepared for Yale in the Detroit High School. He was at bow on his class crew in his freshman year. His age is twenty-two years, his weight 164 pounds, and his height 5 feet 9 inches.

George P. Chittenden, coxswain, comes from New York City, and is to graduate from the academic department this year. He prepared at the Hill School. He was coxswain in the four-oar of '99, and this is his second year with the 'Varsity tiller ropes. His weight, 125 pounds, is rather excessive for a coxswain, but his splendid judgment won him the place. He is twenty-two years old, and measures 5 feet 8½ inches.

The statistics of the Harvard men are:

Hugh Bancroft, 3 L., of Cambridge, stroke, prepared for Harvard at the Cambridge Latin School. He rowed on the '98 class crew in his senior year, and rowed on a number of Weld Club crews. He was Captain of the Weld Boat Club for two years. For the last two seasons he has rowed at No. 6 on the university crew. He is twenty-one years old, and weighs 176 pounds, and is 6 feet 2 inches tall.

James Bourne Ayer, Jr., 1903, of Roxbury, Mass., No. 7, prepared at the Roxbury Latin School. He rowed on his school four-oar which won the B. A. A. interscholastic championship in 1898. He has rowed at the Newell Club since entering college, and was No. 7 in last year's freshman boat. He is eighteen years old, weighs 174 pounds, and is 6 feet ½ inch tall.

Harold Bullard, 1902, of Dedham, Captain and No. 6, prepared at Noble and Greenough's School, where he rowed on the four-oar crew. He rowed at 4 in the 1902 freshman crew, which established a new record for the two-mile course at New London. This Spring he was stroke of the Newell junior crew which won the class championship. He rowed at 2 in the university boat after Higginson's accident, last year. During the Winter Bullard was elected Captain in place of C. M. Sheafe, who was too busy in the Law School to row this Spring. He is twenty-one years old, weighs 168 pounds, and is 6 feet ½ inch tall.

James Lawrence, Jr., 1901, of Groton, Mass., No. 5, prepared at Groton School. He rowed at 7 in his freshman boat, and has rowed on his class crew at 6 and 7 for the last three years. He rowed at 5 in the winning university eight of 1899. Last year he did not get a place in the boat. He is twenty-three years old, weighs 174 pounds, and is 6 feet 2 inches tall.

Walter Shuebruk, 1902, of Boston, No. 4, prepared at the Boston Latin School, where he stroked the school four-oar. He rowed 6 on the Boston interscholastic crew in '98, and held the same place in the 1902 freshman boat. He has rowed on his Weld class crew for the last two years. Last year he rowed at four in the university crew. He is nineteen years old, weighs 178 pounds, and is 6 feet tall.

Robert Fulton Blake, G., of Boston, No. 3, prepared at the Boston Latin and English High Schools. He rowed on his class crew in his sophomore year, and on the Weld Senior crew. In '98 he rowed two in the university eight until illness compelled him to stop rowing. In '99 he stroked the substitute four-oar which established the present record. He is twenty-five years old, weighs 160 pounds, and is 6 feet tall.

Dallas D. L. McGrew, 1903, of Cleveland, Ohio, No. 2, prepared at the University School in Cleveland. He rowed 4 in last year's freshman crew and 6 on his class crew this year. He is twenty years old, weighs 168 pounds, and is 6 feet 1½ inches tall.

Roscoe Harris Goodell, 1902, of Worcester, Mass., prepared at Worcester Academy. He rowed 7 on the 1902 freshman crew and on his class crew for the last two years. Last year he was taken to New London as an extra substitute, but did not row on the four. He is twenty years old, weighs 164 pounds, and is 6 feet tall.

E. W. C. Jackson, 1902, of Dorchester, Mass., coxswain, prepared at the Boston Latin School. He was coxswain of his school four and of the '98 interscholastic eight. He has been coxswain of his class crew for the last two years. He is seventeen years old, weighs 107 pounds, and is 5 feet 2 inches tall.

Yale won the one-mile race between the freshman fours on the Thames this afternoon. It was a pretty contest, a fight every bit of the way, with Harvard a favorite and in the lead for the first half. The youngsters rowed well, the Cambridge boys with the sharper stroke. The start was made at 5:30 from a point a mile down the river from the start of the four-mile course, and the boats came up stream. Mr. Mittie of Yale acted as judge at the start, and Mr. Mumford of Harvard fired the pistol. Mr. Meikleham of Columbia, who will be referee of the 'Varsity race, acted as judge at the finish.

The Harvard crew got the jump at the pistol, and were soon half a length ahead. Then Yale settled down to business, rowing about 35 strokes to the minute, and the boats raced side by side for a quarter of a mile. At the half Harvard had increased the lead to three-quarters of a length, and it looked as though the Crimson would win, but the length of the Yale stroke began to tell, and little by little, almost imperceptibly at first, the nose of the Yale boat crept up on the other until it was even, and finally left a bit of clear water between rudder blade and the boat of the Cambridge shell.

After the freshmen fours the "gentlemen" fours, about whom there has been much amusement at quarters, raced for a few hundred yards, and the four representing Harvard won by half a length. The orders were:

For Yale—Vivian Nickalls of England, stroke; Allen, 3; Greenleaf, 2; Woodruff, bow and Williams, coxswain.

For Harvard—Harding, stroke; Sheafe, 3; Bullard, 2; Wood, bow; Wedleigh, coxswain.

INDEPENDENCE IN A RACE.

Boston Yacht Sailed Away from the Old Constellation—Lawson's Boat in Commission.

BOSTON, June 26.—The Independence measured her sailing strength in the wind with the ten-year-old Burgess schooner Constellation, one of the largest two-masted sailing yachts in the country, to-day, and in a seven-knot breeze had no difficulty in walking through the schooner's lee and getting half a mile to windward in fifteen minutes. The Independence, however, was under all sail, while the schooner had only cruising rig.

Except in setting the spinnaker no light sail drill was given to the crew. The yacht will leave for New London early Saturday morning. It is understood she will arrive at New London Saturday night and will be hauled out for cleaning the next day.

The Independence was placed in commission to-day just before she started for her last trial spin before participating in the races off Newport. The ceremony was short but interesting. Arnold Lawson, son of Thomas M. Lawton, the owner of the yacht, and Secretary Charles C. Clapp, summoned the officers and crew to the deck and then hoisted the private signal of the yacht. Every one on board then gave a mighty cheer for the boat and her owner.

Heat Stops Speculation in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The hot weather has tended materially to lessen the volume of speculation in both stocks and grain, and business on the local exchanges has become exceedingly dull. Brokers' offices in the neighborhood of the Board of Trade and along La Salle and Dearborn Streets today are almost deserted, owing to the exodus of traders either to their homes in the country or to Summer resorts.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

New Schedule to Long Branch, Asbury Park, etc., via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Beginning 12:01 P. M. Saturday, June 29th, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place in effect its Summer schedule between New York and points on the New York and Long Branch Railroad.—Adv.

BIG STORM IN PITTSBURG

Wind, Rain, and Lightning Bring Death and Destruction.

Woman Killed Instantly at Homestead —Rain Falls at the Rate of 4.5 Inches an Hour.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 26.—The storm which struck Pittsburg and vicinity this afternoon was short in duration but terrific in power and disastrous in result. The lightning and thunder were practically continuous for about thirty minutes, the wind attaining a velocity of thirty miles an hour and .46 of an inch of rain fell.

In two minutes of the time .15 of an inch of water fell. The temperature fell 24 degrees within an hour. One woman was killed instantly by lightning, and several other person may die from the same cause, numberless houses and churches were struck by lightning, and several picnic parties were panic-stricken.

In the city proper no fatalities are reported, but in Homestead, Mrs. Alice Lester, aged twenty-four, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Miss Grace Jackson, aged nineteen, of Homestead, was struck, and her recovery is doubtful. Richard Rucker, also of Homestead, was frightfully burned by the electrical fluid and will hardly recover.

The waters rushed down the hills around Homestead and literally engulfed the town. The extent of the damage done there is the worst in the history of the town, and will reach many thousands of dollars in property loss. Besides the numerous houses that were partially wrecked, four iron bridges of the Monongahela Street Railway were washed away. Dozens of washouts occurred between Pittsburg and Hazlewood, and street-car travel was suspended for over an hour.

At South Avenue Park, at the end of the Cass Suburban Traction Company's line, a picnic party composed of 1,200 persons, 700 of whom were children, gathered in the dancing pavilion for shelter from the storm. Lightning struck a tree within eight feet of the pavilion, and set fire to the structure.

The picknickers were panicstricken, women fainted, children screamed, and even the men in the party gave way to their fright. Fortunately the heavy rain extinguished the flames, and though a large number of the party were more or less hurt in the panic, none were seriously injured.

A similar panic ensued at St. Joseph's parochial school on Mount Olivet, where commencement exercises were being held. The hall was filled with children and their parents when lightning struck the building, tearing a portion of the roof away.

All through the southern and western ends the storm carried destruction with it. The Phillips glass house, at Nineteenth and Mary Streets, had its one-thousand-pound sheet roof picked up bodily and carried across the street, the South Side Presbyterian Church was struck by lightning, and numerous houses suffered the same fate. Sarah Street, from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth, was filled with water, as was also Arlington Avenue to Amanda Avenue, Knoxville. Castle Shannon tunnel on the Beltzhoover side, caved in, and traffic was suspended for the day.

A heavy landslide at Twenty-second Street, South Side, covered the tracks of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, with mud and stones to the depth of about 15 feet, and trains were blocked all afternoon.

The East End and Wilkinsburg suffered equally with other sections of the city, with the exception of fatalities. Sewers overflowed, filling cellars and making creeks of the streets; roofs were carried away, and much minor damage was done, but no person was seriously hurt.

From all surrounding towns reports are coming in, telling of the widespread damage done by the storm, all the correspondents uniting in saying it was the severest known in years.

LIGHTNING STRIKES OIL TANK.

Many Persons Injured by an Explosion at Preble, Ind.

PREBLE, Ind., June 26.—Lightning today struck a Standard Oil tank here, which contained 50,000 barrels of oil. The tank exploded and burning oil ran in all directions, destroying considerably property.

Inhabitants fled from their homes, but a large number were severely burned. No estimate of the loss has been made.

STREET CLEANING FUNDS GONE.

Sweeping Will Cease at Washington for Lack of Money.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Street sweeping ceased in Washington at noon to-day, and will not be resumed until Saturday, when a half day will be used for a Sunday clean-up, which will also be a clean-up of the funds available for the service. The Superintendent gave notice some time ago that unless a few stormy days intervened before the close of the month he would be compelled to lay off his men.

When $155,000 was allowed for a year it was supposed there would be the usual number of days when the streets would be frozen and when no cleaning could be done. The open Winter made it necessary and possible to clean every day, thus eating up more of the appropriation than was expected.

KANSAS OPPOSES MR. GOODMAN.

State Officials Would Not Welcome 5,000 Laborers from This City.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 26.—Kansas people do not think much of the proposition of Alderman Goodman of New York to gather up from the streets of that city 5,000 helpers for the harvest fields. To start with, they say by the time the New York army would get here the harvest would be over. But the main objection to Mr. Goodman's scheme in the minds of the State officers who discussed it to-day is the belief that anything which a New York Alderman would suggest as good for Kansas may with perfect safety be "passed up." Director Gerow said to-night that the farmers of Kansas would scorn an offer to send to them a helper from the slums of New York City. He declared that there is "always some kind of a job back of any scheme suggested by the average New York Alderman."

A PRECOCIOUS RUSSIAN CHILD.

Completed Boston Grammar School Course in One Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 26.—At the Wells Grammar School graduation exercises to-day the public learned of a remarkable achievement of a bright-eyed little Russian girl, named Tyna Helman. She entered the school last Fall, not knowing one word of English. She could speak a little French and Spanish and her own native tongue fluently.

She was placed in the lowest grade in the school, but in a very few weeks her teacher thought that she would probably gain more in the next higher grade. This was repeated until the Principal advanced her to the highest class in the school. When it came time for the last examination, and the diploma list was made out, the name of this little girl, who entered the Wells School in the Fall in the lowest grade, was among the list of graduates, and with honors, too. Thus she made the four years' course in one.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Long Branch and Atlantic City Saturday Specials via New Jersey Central will begin running on June 29th. The Atlantic City Special will leave Liberty St. 1:00 P. M., South Ferry 12:55 P. M. Long Branch Special will leave Liberty St., 1:10 P. M., South Ferry 12.55 P. M.—Adv.

PASTOR WORKS IN TAILOR SHOP

St. Paul Clergyman Accepts Employment to Prevent Church Amusements.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 26.—There is trouble in the Olivet Methodist Church, this city. The pastor, Rev. George Shaw, has gone to work in a tailor shop because his congregation in raising his salary persists in resorting to church amusements and suppers. Mr. Shaw is in the employ of William F. Maehl. He has been working there two weeks. His average wage is about $3 a day. He has not given up his pastorate and does not intend to do so. The situation as described by himself is that, by refusing to accept money which is derived from church amusements, he cannot get enough money to eke out a living. It is, therefore, necessary for him to do outside work, and he naturally turned to tailoring, in which craft he is well skilled.

During his course at Hamline University, which was completed this month, he made a partial living by tailoring for the students and Faculty of the school. Shaw is married. During the camp meeting at Red Rock, in which he is exceedingly interested, his employer allowed him to take his work from the shop in the morning and to do it during the day at spare moments. Mr. Shaw says he will continue to make his living as a tailor until such time as he can receive a salary in a straightforward way like any other professional man. The pastors of the city are closely watching what the outcome of Mr. Shaw's fight against church amusements will be.

READING STRIKE SITUATION.

Reason to Believe that a Settlement Will Soon Be Effected—Advance Promised.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., June 26.—Although there has been no change in the strike situation to-day, especially as far as the Reading Railway men are concerned, there have been vague rumors that there may be a settlement before the end of the week. Within the past few days public sentiment here has turned strongly in favor of the men, and great pressure is being brought to bear upon President Baer to bring about a settlement.

Freight shipments are being diverted from the Reading road, and there will be a great loss of business if the strike continues. That there is some foundation for the belief that steps are being taken looking toward a settlement is shown by an interview with General Manager Frank C. Smink of the Reading Iron Company, in which he says that a general advance in wages will be offered to all the mills of the company on July 1.

When asked whether it was true that an advance was to be made at the Scott foundry he replied: "Yes, the wage schedules there are now being revised, and an advance will be put in force there on July 1." He further stated he would issue orders to-morrow for another advance to be put into effect on the same date at the Montour rolling mills, Danville. He also stated that within the next few days the wage schedules of the tube works and all the rolling mills in Reading would be revised, and an advanced basis placed in effect by July 1.

COURT ENJOINS STRIKERS.

Writ Issued on Application of Coxe Brothers of Drifton, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 26.—Coxe Brothers of Drifton to-day applied to the court for an injunction to prevent the strikers from intimidating the non-union men who work in the firm's shops at Drifton.

Judge Halsey granted a preliminary injunction, and it was at once served on the strikers, who are expected to obey the mandate of the court. Argument on the injunction will be heard on July 1.

SAVED A BURNING VESSEL.

Heroic Act of Two of the Ship's Officers Prevented Destruction of a British Mule Transport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—The British mule transport Monterey, from Cape Town, arrived in port last night after a terrible experience with fire at sea.

Twelve days out from St. Vincent flames were discovered in the after hold, and gained such headway that the heat prevented the usual means of extinguishing fire on shipboard. The iron hatchway became so hot that the men could not reach the fire. Flames and clouds of smoke poured out from the hold, and just when officers and crew were about to abandon hope First Officer Reid and Fourth Officer Harrison, volunteered a daring plan. They proposed to tie flexible wire cables around their bodies, and have their companions lower them down the sides of the ship until they were abreast the port holes opening into the burning section. It was a desperate experiment, but the situation was desperate, and after a short consultation the idea of the two seamen was adopted.

It required but a few moments to procure wire cables and securely fasten them under the men's arms, and then the work of lowering Reid and Harrison was begun. The ends of the cables were made fast to the deck, and four or five men, taking hold of the slack, began slowly, inch by inch, letting the men downward. When the men had been lowered nearly half way down the ship's side another obstacle was met. The iron plates were hot enough to broil meat, and they scorched and blistered the dangling men when the waves swept them out into space and then against the heated plates. Reid and Harrison managed to overcome this difficulty by using the heavy sledge hammers with which they were armed to shove their bodies away and keep clear of the hot plates.

As the fire was near the water line, Reid and Harrison were lowered until they were submerged nearly up to their waists. Hanging thus, half buried in the waves, with the ship under headway, the men battered in the port. A hose was then lowered to them, and for several hours they hung, swinging outward and inward, pouring a stream into the blazing interior of the iron hold. In this way they finally checked the flames.

The vessel was badly damaged.

VIOLENT HYDROPHOBIA PATIENT

Peter Cassazza Bites Two Men on an Eastern Illinois Train.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—While being brought to this city for treatment for hydrophobia Peter Cassazza broke from his guards on a Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway train, and before he could be overpowered he had bitten two men. He sudenly sprang to his feet barking and snapping like a dog. Everybody except the attendants and the train crew tried to escape from the car.

In the rush one man fell in the aisle. Cassazza seized this man's hand as he tried to pull himself to his feet. Conductor Bailey dragged him from the prostrate man, and in so doing he was bitten upon the wrist.

Cassazza was taken to the Cook County Hospital from the Polk Street Station. Later he was brought back to the station and his attendants said he had been refused admittance because he came from Chicago Heights. They said they had determined to take him back to his home.

While Cassazza and his companions were waiting for a train a station employe brought out a hose and began to sprinkle the platform. Cassazza caught sight of the water and immediately went into convulsions. Cassazza ran over to the iron railings which separate the incoming and outgoing passengers and began to butt his head against the pickets. He continued to bark and shriek at the top of his voice. He was overpowered and taken to the detention hospital.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

J. P. MORGAN GIVES OVER $1,000,000 TO HARVARD

Offers to Pay for Three Buildings to be Erected in Boston.

To be Part of Medical School Which Will Occupy Ground Held in Trust for the University.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 26.—President Eliot announced at the Harvard Alumni dinner to-day that J. Pierpont Morgan had given more than $1,000,000 for the erection of three of the five buildings planned for the Harvard Medical School on land now held in trust for the university on Huntington Avenue, in Boston. The gift is for the prosecution of "applied biological research."

Some months ago President Eliot explained, Messrs. Henry and Frank Higginson took a tract of twenty acres of land, paying $550,000 for it. This they agreed to hold in trust for the university until means should be found to buy it from them, when they would sell at cost price—"an ingenious plan," as the President remarked, "for serving the institution."

It was supposed that the carrying out of the plan would be a matter for the remote future. Nevertheless, the medical Faculty, through a committee consisting of Drs. Henry P. Bowditch and J. Collins Warren, proceeded to draw up plans and specifications for the buildings, which they would like to have and could use next year, if they had them. There would be five large buildings besides the power house. The estimated cost is $2,000,000.

Last Friday Dr. Warren received a cable message from Mr. Morgan, in which he said:

"Referring to our conversation and plans submitted, I am prepared to erect the central buildings and two side pavilions as a memorial to Junius Spencer Morgan, a native of Massachusetts and for many years a merchant of Boston. You can announce this."

When Mr. Eliot made his announcement of the gift from Mr. Morgan he left the announcement of the donor's name to the very last, announcing it as the signature to the cable message to Dr. Warren. Thereupon the crowd went wild, ending in nine Harvards for Mr. Morgan.

President Eliot called attention to the phrase "plans submitted," which he said included specifications, and said that these called for an outlay of more than $1,000,000.

The present medical school, biological department, is situated in one building on Boylston Street, next the Boston Public Library. The erection of the new buildings would, it is understood, involve disposing of this property, which is in a part of the city where values are very high. When the plan was published some months ago, it was suggested that the land be taken for the public library, which is already cramped for space, although only seven years opened.

The new Morgan buildings on Huntington Avenue will include a hospital. Hitherto Harvard Medical School has had to depend wholly for practical clinics upon the public hospitals.

President Eliot also made an announcement of a memorial gift, the new architectural building, from Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Robinson of New York, in memory of their son, who died at Harvard. Its value is $462,075, and it erects and equips the building and maintains a teaching force. The gifts for the year were $780,510.

Mr. Morgan Sails for Home To-morrow.

LONDON, June 26.—The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which sails from Hamburg to-morrow, via Southampton and Cherbourg Friday, will be crowded to her full capacity. She will have on board many prominent persons, including J. Pierpont Morgan, Pierre Lorillard, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff of New York, J. A. Burden, C. A. Griscom, President of the American Line; W. L. Elkins of Philadelphia, and P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia.

OVER A MILLION FOR YALE UNIVERSITY.

Gifts Pour Into the Bi-Centennial Fund Being Raised—Three Men Contribute $100,000 Each.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 26.—The Yale commencement concluded to-day with a full statement to the graduates from President Hadley of the amounts subscribed for the bi-centennial fund. The statement was made by the President under dramatic circumstances. He began by stating that only within the past few days has the corporation been enabled to see its way clear to the consummation of the enormous task which was cut out less than two years ago, when it set about raising $2,000,000 for that purpose. The graduates thought the remarks of the President implied that the total amount was pledged.

President Hadley very soon read from a slip of paper that within the hour he had received word from a graduate that he would make up what deficiency there was in the needed quarter of a million dollars which would insure the giving to the university of a conditional pledge of $300,000.

President Hadley then announced for the first time the conditional givers. They are Messrs. James J. Hill, M. C. D. Borden, and Frederick Vanderbilt, all of New York.

Besides what is subscribed in money or pledged in funds and securities toward the bi-centennial, President Hadley stated that, beginning with the gift of the Pinchot family for the foundation of the Yale Forest School, the Lampson bequest, in New York State, and other similar bequests, the university will have in lands and houses about $600,000. The total in money, however, is $1,185,000.

To-night President Hadley made the following detailed statement:

"The plan adopted by the committee called for an expenditure for land and buildings of $1,185,000. A year ago barely half of this sum had been secured. Ten days ago $135,000 remained to be raised. This has to-day been accomplished, and whatever we afterward obtain goes not to building, but to endowment. What has just been done renders it possible to go on at once with the memorial vestibule and auditorium, which, with the dining hall, and the administration building, complete the group which was designated by the plan, while with the addition of the large gifts which have been made for special purposes during the continuance of the subscriptions, it makes certain that with the proper effort we shall reach the fund of $2,000,000 which we set as the goal of our desires.

"This fund contains no gift larger than $150,000, and 1,700 or more graduates and friends of the institution are on the list. Prominent among those who contributed to the success of the endowment are M. C. D. Borden, who not only gave $100,000, but used his personal effort unsparingly; Frederick Vanderbilt and James J. Hill, who gave $100,000 each; the Misses Phelps Stokes, who gave the administration building, thus contributing fully $60,000 to the general object; Charles and Edward Harkness of New York, who gave $50,000 each originally, (besides the gift of $25,000 from the third brother,) and who in the emergency at the end contributed $10,000 toward making up the deficiency, and the Jennings family of New York City, who added to their gift of some $60,000 an active personal interest in the whole matter; finally, $50,000 given by George Bliss shortly before his death and paid to us out of the estate."

President Hadley announced that the estate of William Lampson of Leroy, N. Y., will probably yield $50,000, an increase of $25,000. He also referred to the gift of Mrs. A. M. Byers of Allegheny, Penn., mentioned earlier in the day, and stated that the amount was $100,000.

$50,000 GIFT BY MR. HANNA.

He Announces that He Will Provide a Dormitory for Kenyon College.

GAMBIER, Ohio, June 26.—Senator Hanna and Gov. Nash participated in the commencement exercises of Kenyon College, held here to-day.

The Senator, at the alumni luncheon in the afternoon, unexpectedly announced that he would give $50,000 to the institution for the building of a dormitory. A year ago Kenyon College bestowed the degree of LL. D. on Senator Hanna. This gift is an acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon him.

At Senator Hanna's request the new dormitory will be called the "Politicians' Barracks."

PHILADELPHIA'S CITY HALL.

Commission Reports that It Has Expended $24,313,455.43 on the Building—How the Money Was Spent.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—After thirty years' existence the Public Buildings Commission held its last meeting to-day. On Monday the City Hall passes to the control of the city administration, in accordance with a recent act of the Legislature, though the hall is not yet completed. The members present were President Perkins, John S. Stevens, Thomas E. Gaskill, William H. Wright, Richard Peltz, Charles Seger, Franklin M. Harris, Ex-Mayor William S. Stokley, and James F. Miles. President Perkins and ex-Mayor Stokley are the only living members of the original commission.

During the commission did what it had always refused to do living—accounted for the money it has spent. In all, the commission has used $24,313,455.43 upon the hall. Its requisitions upon Councils have aggregated $41,150,736.29. In the expenditures the largest single item is $5,467,503.47 for marble, which is followed by the sum of $2,017,299.72 for dressed stone for inside finish. The commission spent $3,990,211.46 in fitting up rooms for city departments. For cast and wrought iron, including roofing, $1,122,543.78 was required. The salaries of the architects were $317,452.06, and lawyers got $28,643.35. Plumbers and gas fitters got $460,413.62. Metal work on the tower cost $756,537.01, almost twice the sum expended in supplies for maintenance—$396,431.38.

Heating and ventilating cost, $682,607.22, and an additional sum of $736,767.05 was spent for "electric light installation, &c." The four-faced tower clock represents $27,960. Painters and glaziers got $351,490.62, and $1,342,396.60 is laid at the door of "labor and watching," while "Superintendent and assistants" drew $317,452.06.

A TARIFF DEMOCRAT'S VIEWS.

Representative Davey Thinks Next Congress Will Make No Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Representative Davey of Louisiana, one of the Democrats who voted for the passage of the Dingley bill, and who is here on business for his constituents, has something to say about the prospect for tariff legislation in the Fifty-seventh Congress.

"So far as I am able to judge," said he this morning, "the next Congress will do nothing with the tariff. Of course, it is not improbable that some Republicas will introduce separate tariff bills, bills to amend certain schedules of the Dingley act, and such bills will be referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The real purpose of such measures, however, has a strict bearing on home consumption. I feel confident the Republicans will attempt no tariff legislation beyond the introduction of personal tariff bills for the effect they may have in certain Congressional districts."

Referring to the proposition to nominate a Southern man for President or Vice President, Representative Davey said that no one in the Democratic or Republican Party could at this time tell anything about the personnel of the Presidential tickets to be nominated in 1904. It was too far in advance, he declared, for such speculation to have any value whatever.

KISSING BUG'S BITE FATAL.

Case at Ansonia, Conn., Puzzles Specialists in Blood Poisoning.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., June 26.—As the result of the bite of an insect, said by local doctors to be a kissing bug, Burton Griffin, thirty years old, died to-day in agony. The case is regarded as a remarkable one, and specialists in blood poisoning who were called in can offer no explanation of it.

Two weeks ago Griffin felt a twinge in his right arm. A large black insect flew off with a buzzing sound, leaving a drop of blood on the arm. Next day Griffin became very ill. His arm began to swell, and within a few days was over twice its natural size. The poison spread rapidly throughout his system. The arm developed gangrene, but as the infection had spread beyond the shoulder it was useless to amputate it. At length it turned black and the patient died. A remarkable fact was that while swollen the arm could be freely bent without increasing the pain.

Dr. M. D. Russell, the New Haven specialist, is making a careful investigation of the case. Griffin, who was an amateur athlete, was in robust health when bitten. Physicians say there were no internal conditions calculated to cause blood poisoning.

YERKES PREVENTS EXTENSION.

Owns a Thirty-Foot Lot that Is in the Way of Chicago Railroad Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 26.—Charles T. Yerkes and his suburban railway company block the extension of the Metropolitan Elevated Company to Fifty-second Street. From South Forty-eighth Avenue to South Fiftieth Avenue, the elevated road owns not only the narrow strip for its right of way, but also all the property between the alley and Harrison Street, except one lot owned by Charles T. Yerkes and a thirty-foot strip on the rear of fifteen lots in possession of the Suburban Railroad Company.

The narrow strip is directly south of the alley and prevented the elevated road extending its structure in a straight line, while the lot will have to be condemned.

Yerkes and his company are being sued on this matter by the Metropolitan Corporation before Judge Tuthill.

Americans Want to See Royal Tourists.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 26.—Americans are taking all the available hotel space in Quebec and Montreal for the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. As soon as the date for their visit was announced the hotel managers began to get letters of inquiry from Americans for rooms, and at present nearly all the rooms have been booked by them. So much is this the case that the management of the Windsor induced the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which was to have met here about the time of the royal visit, to postpone their convention until Sept. 25 and 26.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

The Luxurious Every-Day Train.
the "Overland Limited," to California, leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M., via Chicago & Northwestern, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Particulars at North-western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

ASPHALT TRUST WINS IN VENEZUELAN COURT

Highest Tribunal of the Republic Defies Dictator Castro.

SUPREME JUDGE PUT IN PRISON

Decree Favors a Corporation, Representatives of Which Have Repeatedly Questioned Court's Integrity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Supreme Court of Venezu

CUTTING A LIONESS' CLAWS

The Operation Caused Some Commotion at Central Park.

Old, Short-Sighted "Alice" Was the Victim of the Keeper's Shears, and She Did Not Like the Role.

There was an unusual operation and a lively time yesterday afternoon at the Central Park Menagerie when Alice, the old lioness, almost blind, who is kept in the last cage nearest the south entrance of the lions' house, had her claws cut. This was done because for some time the animal had walked lame, and it was thought that her claws must be growing into her pads.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the lions' house was cleared of spectators, and Superintendent Smith and Keeper Snyder, with a half dozen assistants and two policemen, entered the house. Snyder's men had lassoes and iron hooks and a powerful pair of shears. As the party entered the other animals seemed to know that something unusual was about to happen, for the lions lined up in front of their cages and anxiously watched the expedition heading for the cage of poor old Alice.

The ropes and slings were gotten into readiness, and Keeper Snyder climbed on top of the cage and lowered a noose temptingly for the animal to walk into. The rope frightened the lioness and she began to roar. Soon the entire menagerie was a pandemonium, the big cats running about in their cages and adding their din to the general noise.

Meanwhile in the cage of Alice the lioness, little as she could see, was dodging the dangling noose and getting more and more frightened. She darted about the cage, and not until many minutes had elapsed was Snyder able to lasso her. The rope at first fastened itself about the animal's neck, and it was necessary to get it back over one shoulder to prevent strangulation. By means of one of the hooks the noose was finally adjusted, and before Alice had time to realize what was happening she was violently jerked toward the front of the cage by five men, including the two policemen who pulled on the rope.

Once there the forepaws were lassoed one at a time and drawn through the bars. The lioness squirmed and growled and bit at everything in sight, but the rope held her relentlessly and she lay fettered, the two paws to be operated on extending outside the bars of the cage.

The paws were examined, and it was found that six of the huge claws had grown into the animal's pads, and that some of them were so deeply imbedded that it was hard to tell where they were growing out of the flesh and where they were growing into it. The operation consisted of cutting the nails and pulling the imbedded stumps out of the flesh.

As the shears closed on the nail claw the lioness made a last desperate struggle to get away. As claw after claw was cut the lioness became more and more frantic until finally she closed her tremendous jaws on a pair of the iron bars and bit them until the bars bent.

An antiseptic solution was then applied to the paws. At this the lioness seemed overcome with anger. Her mouth was bleeding in a dozen places where she had bitten the iron bars, but as the solution was applied she closed her teeth on the bars again with such force that with a cracking, crunching sound several molars broke off.

The operation over, Superintendent Smith and Keeper Snyder released the ropes that bound the lioness and she was freed, but so weak was the brute owing to its struggles that she was unable to rise to her feet for some time.

"That may hurt her considerably now," said Superintendent Smith, as the animal finally slunk into the back of the cage, "but she will be the better for it hereafter."

Kittie, the fine Bengal tigress formerly caged next door to the Siberian tiger, died yesterday noon, presumably of lung trouble. Kittie was one of the oldest animals in the menagerie, having been in the Zoo for over ten years. Two days ago she was suddenly paralyzed in the hindquarters. Superintendent Smith and the keeper did all that was possible to save the tigress, but she grew steadily worse and died yesterday noon. The skeleton will be preserved in the Museum of Natural History.

GOES WEST TO FIND CHILD.

Miss Emelie Goebel of This City Appeals to St. Louis Police for Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

ST LOUIS, June 26.—A search for a three-year-old child which began in New York City and will be extended across the continent, was revealed to the Police Department of St. Louis to-day when Miss Emelie Goebel of 388 East Ninety-sixth Street, New York, requested Chief of Detectives Desmond to help her locate her little foster sister Annie, who, she claims, was kidnapped from her and her mother, Mrs. Augusta Goebel, on April 2. "We got the girl from the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in New York in October, 1898," said Miss Goebel to THE NEW YORK TIMES'S correspondent. "In April of this year we took the child, then three years old, to the asylum at the request of the sisters who expressed a desire to see her again. It was understood that Annie was simply visiting there for a day, and we never dreamed that the sisters had any thought of kidnapping her.

"A sister took the child to another part of the building, asking us to wait a few minutes. The hours passed, and the siter who went away with our little girl did not return. We have never seen her since, and we are going to search the continent over for her till we find her. The New York police would not help us, as we had never legally adopted Annie. A private detective learned that Annie was one of forty-seven children sent west on a Pennsylvania train on May 28. We have tried many ways to locate her again, but all to no purpose.

"I am going to every city in the West and get the aid of the police." Miss Goebel gave Chief Desmond several copies of a picture which she said was an excellent likeness of Annie, and said that she had had 1,000 of them made for the use of the police. Chief Desmond recalled that a number of foundlings arrived in St. Louis last May from the East, and promised Miss Goebel the aid of his department. Miss Goebel will continue on to Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Denver. If by that time the child is not found she will visit every city and town in the West, and spare no expense to find her sister. Miss Goebel is stopping at 3,446 South Broadway.

A little more than two years and a half ago Mrs. Goebel took the child referred to in the foregoing dispatch from the Foundling Asylum to nurse. It was then seven days old. She kept it thirty months, when the sisters notified her that they wished to have it returned. She told them that she had become very much attached to the little one and asked the privilege of adopting it. This was denied.

It was said at the time that the refusal to let her have the child was due to the fact that she was a Protestant.

Gustav Goebel, husband of Mrs. Goebel, is a brass finisher. The family is said to be in comfortable circumstances, but by no means well off. At the time the child was taken from them they threatened legal proceedings to recover it, but no definite action was taken.

HOTEL PROPERTY SOLD.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—A deal was closed this afternoon whereby the French Lick Springs Hotel property passed into the hands of a syndicate composed of Mayor Thomas Taggart of Indianapolis, Crawford Fairbanks of Terre Haute, G. T. Dickinson, Henry Hickman, David P. Erwin, and W. H. Mycoel of Chicago. The purchasers paid $150 a share for the 2,000 shares of stock in the old company, all of which was held in Louisville, and some of which was sold only a few years ago at $5 a share. W. W. Hite and Capt. J. C. Howard were the principal holders.

As soon as the deal was completed, the members of the syndicate named above, left by special train for French Lick. Possession is to be given at once, and a new $500,000 hotel erected, plans for which are already drawn. The Monon Road is interested in the deal, and will provide improved train service from Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Louisville.

American Cereal Company's Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The American Cereal Company is planning to increase its authorized capital stock to $10,000,000. The outstanding capital at present is $3,341,700 out of $3,400,000 authorized. It was denied that the company had any intention of acquiring the Great Western Cereal Company—the new combination of outside mills promoted by O. C. Barber of the Diamond Match Company—or any other outside plants. The company's stock has been advancing recently, and is quoted now at 137 bid and 151 asked.

M. DE LUR-SALUCES BANISHED.

French Senate Finds Him Guilty—Two Senators to Fight a Duel as a Result of the Trial.

PARIS, June 27.—The Senate, sitting as a High Court of Justice, yesterday concluded the trial of the Marquis de Lur-Saluces, charged with treason.

The Public Prosecutor, M. Bernard, continued his speech, which was interrupted on Tuesday by the adjournment of the court. He dwelt at length on the participation of the Marquis in the intrigues of the Anti-Republican Leagues, and demanded his punishment.

The Marquis was found guilty, with extenuating circumstances, and was sentenced to five years' banishment.

The trial was concluded amid the general indifference of the spectators. The Marquis was voted guilty of conspiracy by a vote of 71 to 51, and he was sentenced to banishment by a vote of 72 to 25.

After the speech made by his counsel, and before the Marquis was condemned by the Court, M. Fallières, the President of the Senate, asked the defendant if he had anything to say. The Marquis replied that proscription or imprisonment mattered little to him. He added:

"I shall always be able to say to my children, 'Your father kept his honor unstained.'"

In the course of the secret deliberations Senator Aucoin spoke strongly in favor of condemning the Marquis. His remarks led M. Provost-Delaunay to interrupt him, calling him a "clown." M. Aucoin retorted with equally disagreeable epithets, and as a result seconds were appointed with a view to a duel between MM. Aucoin and Provost-Delaunay. Gen. Charreyron and M. Papillaud (a journalist of the Libre Parole) will act for M. Provost-Delaunay, while Senators Destieux-Junca and Millies-Lacroix will act for M. Aucoin.

This duel promises to be the only interesting development of the trial.

The Paris morning papers, while agreeing that the public is absolutely indifferent to the conviction of and sentence on the Marquis de Lur-Saluces, comment upon the matter on strictly party lines.

The Nationalist and Opposition papers violently abuse the Senate. The Libre Parole says the Senate is still composed of "the same vile and infamous majority, the same scoundrels and bandits who are always ready to commit the same crime," and that the Marquis issues from the trial accompanied by the sympathies of all good Frenchmen.

The Figaro voices the average moderate opinion by saying that men convicted as a result of such trials are neither dishonored nor disgraced, and that a generous pardon will probably soon shorten the exile of these "enfants terribles." The Figaro also hopes that "all these mad pranks, at most worthy the pen of a Cervantes," are now over.

The Marquis de Lur-Saluces will be conveyed to the Belgian frontier this morning.

KING CHARMS MR. HENDERSON.

The ex-Speaker Says America Has No More Cordial Friend in the World than Edward VII.

LONDON, June 26.—David B. Henderson, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, said to-night:

"I have never enjoyed a more agreeable half-hour interview than the one I had with King Edward yesterday. He was perfectly frank and agreeable, and in accord with American progress. He looks forward to even more cordial relations than now exist between the English-speaking nations. America may depend upon the fact that she has no more cordial friend in the world than King Edward.

"While the details of our conversation may not be repeated, I can assure my American friends that England may be depended upon in any ordinary controversy which may arise between the United States and the rest of the world."

Congressman F. H. Gillett of Massachusetts, who accompanies Mr. Henderson, said:

"We go to Skibo Castle to visit the Carnegies at the end of the week, and from there we go to the Continent. We expect to return to America in September. We have been everywhere treated with the greatest kindness, and I can say that the cordiality extended to Mr. Henderson and myself while we have been in England has exceeded anything we could have anticipated."

THE STAFFORD HOUSE FETE.

Famous London Residence the Scene of an Entertainment in Aid of the Lifeboat Fund.

LONDON, June 26.—Stafford House, the London residence of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, was to-night the scene of the most brilliant charitable function of many seasons. It was given in aid of the National Lifeboat Institution. Unlike the American lifeboat service, the British service is not a Government institution, and is dependent upon voluntary contributions.

Stafford House and its adjoining gardens were transformed into a temporary fairyland, to which the "open sesame" was a two-guinea ticket. The Dukes of Sutherland and Westminster, the Marchioness of Londonderry, and others sent consignments of beautiful flowers from their country houses, which converted the sumptuous aparments of Stafford House into a succession of floral bowers. Every visitor was presented to the Duchess of Sutherland.

The entertainment included a concert, at which Mme. Melba, M. Kubelik, and other notable artists gave their services. Mrs. Cornwallis-West (formerly Lady Randolph Churchill) played the piano accompaniment to Hilman's violoncello solos. Ben Greet's Woodland Players performed the "Comedy of Errors," and after this the guests were served with supper. Many special tables had been sold at 25 and 50 guineas each. The subscribers to the fifty-guinea tables included J. Pierpont Morgan, Col. Frank W. Rhodes, (brother of Cecil J. Rhodes,) and a Philadelphia millionaire, who did not wish his name published. Several Duchesses had supper parties.

It is estimated that the National Lifeboat Institution benefited by over £5,000 as a result of the entertainment.

Stafford House is regarded as the finest private residence in London, and, as only the picture galleries are opened to the public, the persons who paid 2 guineas apiece for the privilege of attending last evening's entertainment obtained the additional privilege of viewing apartments which many of them had probably never seen before.

The house is in St. James's Park, close to St. James's Palace. It was built for the Duke of York, second son of George III., and ninety years ago was sold to the Duke of Sutherland.

It was to the second Duchess of Sutherland that Queen Victoria once wrote:

"I come from my house to your magnificent palace."

Gen. Garibaldi lived at Stafford House when he visited London in 1864, and, after his death, a committee of Italians set up a tablet in the house commemorating his hospitable reception there.

W. W. Astor Gives a Concert.

LONDON, June 26.—William Waldorf Astor gave a dinner and a splendid concert at his residence, in Carlton House Terrace, to-night in honor of M. Paderewski and Mme. Emma Eames. Mr. Astor's guests included the Duchess of Roxburghe and a host of other titled personages.

Proposed Egypt-China Railroad.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—According to Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, in a report to the State Department, an English engineer has worked out a plan to connect Alexandria, Egypt, directly with Shanghai, China, by railroad. The proposed road, which would be about 6,400 miles long, would consist of three divisions. The middle one of 3,125 miles is already in existence. The Consul General also says it is proposed to build a road to connect Mandalay and Calcutta.

Kaiser Decorates a Biblical Critic.

BERLIN, June 26.—Great surprise has been created by the granting by Emperor William of the Prussian Order for Merit to Prof. Julius Wellhausen. The surprise is due to the fact that Prof. Wellhausen is the most radical of German Biblical critics and politically an extreme Leftist.

To Attend the Tuberculosis Congress.

BERLIN, June 26.—Dr. Robert Koch, the bacteriologist; Profs. von Leyden and Fraenkel, and about 100 German hygienists and specialists will attend the Tuberculosis Congress to be held in London from July 22 to July 28. Dr. Koch will relate before the congress the startling results he has recently achieved with tuberculin.

Relief for Russian Newspapers.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—The Czar has freed all newspapers and other periodicals from all warnings, interdictions, and punishments, and has decreed that such warnings and interdictions expire, hereafter, within definite periods.

KILLED IN FIGHT WITH BOERS.

Parents of Young Henry Toovey Learned that Their Son Was Shot on His Birthday.

The British War Department has notified Henry V. Toovey of 1,684 Second Avenue, that his son, Guy D. Toovey, a private in the British Army, was shot and killed during an engagement with the Boers at Jacobsdal, South Africa, on June 3. By a singular coincidence June 3 was the young soldier's twenty-third birthday, and he had written home only the previous week that he intended to celebrate it and then start for home to visit the Pan-American Exposition.

He had a war record of considerable length for a young man. He was born in London, and come to this country when seven years old, with his parents, who made their home in Paterson, N. J. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in Company A of the Second Regiment of New Jersey. He got as far South as Jacksonville, Fla., with his regiment, and was there stricken with fever. He was sent to Pablo Beach, where he recuperated and was sent home in advance of his comrades.

He went to England about two years and a half ago, and while there was offered a position in the diamond mines of South Africa. He accepted and was made an overseer in one of the De Beer diamond mines. Then came the outbreak of the Boers and young Toovey joined No. 2 Troop C Squadron of the Diamond Fields Horse. His letters home told of many actions in which he took part, one in particular calling out Gen. Methuen's praise as one of the most daring and plucky fights of the war. The prestige gained in these encounters caused the corps to be selected as part of the column that fought its way to Mafeking to the relief of Baden-Powell and his band of defenders. Toovey was in that.

His parents are grief stricken. They do not know whether the body was recovered or what disposition has been made of it.

ROTTERDAM WELCOMES KRUEGER

ROTTERDAM, June 26.—Mr. Krüger was welcomed at the railroad station, on his arrival here to-day, by the Burgomaster, deputations from numerous societies, and many women. Two bands of music played the Transvaal anthem. Members of workmen's societies, with flags, were drawn up in the streets leading from the station to the Town Hall, to which Mr. Krüger was driven, escorted by a guard of ex-Transvaal officers. Great enthusiasm was manifested everywhere.

In a speech of welcome at the Town Hall, the Burgomaster remarked the similarity between the Transvaal and Dutch struggles for liberty, and said Rotterdam wished, through Mr. Krüger, to pay homage to the little Boer nation, which had shown such faith and confidence in its own strength.

Mr. Krüger, in a brief reply, deplored the fact that his country was cut off from supplies and ammunition, whereas the Dutch had their own supplies during their struggle. He said he was fully convinced that the Lord would deliver his country in His own good time.

A luncheon followed the reception at which the speeches were delivered.

There was a grand serenade and torchlight procession to-night in honor of Mr. Krüger, who witnessed the proceedings from the balcony of his hotel. There was immense enthusiasm among the people. After the demonstrations, many persons bearing illuminated transpancies inscribed "Silence! The President Sleeps!" paraded the streets to disperse the crowds.

SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

He Says Failure to Complete the Task in South Africa Would Result in the Contempt of the World.

LONDON, June 27.—Presiding at the banquet of the United Club at the Hotel Cecil last night, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Prime Minister, said the Unionist Party had arrived at a position where it might almost be said that it had been too successful. By some subtle influence, the party had destroyed the power of the opposition.

This was regrettable, even for itself, because it resulted in the laxness observed in the reduced majorities in the House of Commons, which would not happen if there were a strong and united Opposition to keep the Unionist members to their work.

In regard to South Africa, the Premier said it was imperative that the party remain true and inflexible in the mission it had undertaken. Any failure in this respect would expose the country to the contempt of the world. The country had to establish in the civilized world the knowledge that if its frontiers were violated a bitter time would follow for those who committed the violation.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

Unionist Wins Election at Stratford-on-Avon by a Big Majority—Great Interest in the Contest.

LONDON, June 27.—The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for the Stratford-on-Avon Division of Warwickshire caused by the death of Victor Milward (Conservative) resulted as follows:

P. S. Foster, (Unionist)	4,755
Bolton King, (Radical)	2,977
Unionist majority	1,778

A great deal of interest has been taken in the election at Stratford-on-Avon, as it was believed that the result would show whether the country still supported the Government in its South African policy. So keen was the contest that many leaders of both parties journeyed to Shakespeare's town to deliver addresses, while Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, telegraphed to the Unionist candidate as follows:

"I hope that the electors will remember that a seat lost to the Government is still a seat gained by the Boers."

The late Col. Milward was returned unopposed from Stratford-on-Avon at the general election last Autumn. At the election in 1895 he defeated Thomas Sadler, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 1,771, so that the election yesterday shows a slightly increased majority for the Conservatives.

In his address to the electors in the contest just ended, Mr. Foster, the Unionist candidate, promised to give his support to Lord Salisbury's Government, both in its home and foreign policy, believing that the Government had largely contributed to the material happiness and prosperity of the country, and that it had upheld the interests, prestige, and honor of the empire. He said he was opposed to any scheme having for its object the dismemberment of the empire, and strongly supported the action of the Government.

Mr. King, the Liberal candidate, said in his address to the electors that the regarded the war in South Africa as the greatest calamity which had befallen the country for many years. He added:

"I believe that even now a speedy and honorable peace might be secured by a change of policy or by leaving Lord Kitchener a free hand to negotiate."

BRITISH NAVAL DEFICIENCY.

The Navy League Issues an Alarmist Manifesto.

LONDON, June 27.—The Navy League, with a view to enlisting public attention in regard to the subject, has issued a striking manifesto, in which it emphasizes the deficiency in the fleet of Great Britain, especially in the Mediterranean squadron.

The league asserts that there is a deficiency in all classes of vessels, from battleships to destroyers, as well as a complete absence of fleet auxiliaries of all kinds, while many items, such as smokeless powder, telescopic sights, &c., necessary in fighting a fleet, are lacking.

CHARLES LILLY WHITE FREED.

He Intimates that He Will Claim Damages for His Arrest.

LONDON, June 26.—Charles Lilly White, the naturalized American citizen who was arrested in Wellington, New Zealand, last November on a charge of being Arthur Blatch, who committed a murder at Colchester in 1893, and in whose case a nolle prosequi was entered, was released from custody to-day.

After his discharge White was permitted to make a speech in the crowded court. He pointedly referred to his rights as an American citizen, and intimated that he did not intend to allow the matter to drop.

The Alleged Looting by Marines.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The claim, amounting in the aggregate to 400,000 taels, reported to have been preferred by the China Merchants' Association on account of alleged looting by the American marines at Tien-Tsin will be referred to the military authorities for report. It has not yet been presented to the State Department.

Brig. Gen. Heywood, the Commandant of Marines, is indignant at the report of this claim, and he cites a telegraphic report from Admiral Remey upon the general subject of looting, containing a specific denial of the allegations so far as any of the United States marines were concerned.

New Russian Minister at Peking?

BERLIN, June 26.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Lokal Anzeiger says that M. de Giers, the Russian Minister to China, will shortly be recalled from Peking, where he has shown inaptitude. The dispatch further announces that M. de Giers will be transferred to Munich, and that his successor at Peking will be Paul Lassar, who is an Anglophile.

AUTOMOBILES RACE TO-DAY.

Foxhall Keene Among the Entries for the Paris to Berlin Contest.

PARIS, June 26.—The keenest interest is taken here in the automobile race between Paris and Berlin, which starts at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow morning from the cross roads of the village of Champigny, twelve miles east of Paris. This starting place has been chosen because Champigny is secluded, thus enabling the autocars to start at full speed, which would be impossible were the start made from Paris.

One hundred and fifty-five automobiles have entered for the contest, and the majority of them are French machines. There are several machines of German and three of English make.

The most interesting competitor in the forthcoming race, from the American point of view, is Foxhall Keene, who drives a French automobile of the heavy class, of twenty-eight horse power and weighing 1,600 kilograms. Mr. Keene will be accompanied by an engineer, but he intends to work the car himself. The entries consist of 53 heavy and 65 lighter automobiles, 21 light voiturettes, and 16 motorcycles. The first day's run will be 405 kilometers and 900 meters, (about 285 miles,) to Aix-la-Chapelle; the second day's run will be to Hanover, a distance of 445 kilometers and 200 meters, (about 275 miles,) and the third day the contestants will have to cover 297 kilometers and 600 meters (about 185 miles,) to Berlin, where a great reception awaits them.

All the leading French automobile racing men will participate in the Paris-Berlin race. Last Saturday the tourist section of the chauffeurs started for Berlin over the course to be followed by the racers. The tourist section is composed of fifty-seven automobiles, who are doing the journey at a comfortable pace, employing eight days to make the trip, and who have timed their speed to arrive at Berlin with the racing men.

OPENING OF THE RACE.

PARIS, June 27.—There was a weird scene early this morning beneath Fort Champigny. The racing automobiles began gathering soon after 2 o'clock at the cross roads, where they were marshalled in a line at the roadside. Each machine came up at a good rate of speed, and then took up its place in the line, panting and vibrating like a human being.

The racers waited until 3:30 o'clock, when the starter gave the word, "Number 1, start." The automobile numbered "1" immediately went to the front and quickly assumed its racing speed and disappeared. Two minutes later Automobile No. 2 was started in the same manner. Arrangements had been made that the automobiles leave at two-minute intervals.

Owing to the number of competitors, the start will thus last about five hours. Foxhall Keene will not start until about 8 o'clock this morning, as his car is numbered 145.

A number of spectators were present to witness the start of the race.

J. F. CARROLL AT QUEENSTOWN.

He Asserts that His Trip to England is Purely for Pleasure.

QUEENSTOWN, June 26.—John F. Carroll, who reached this port to-day on the White Star Line steamer Oceanic, (from New York, June 19,) insists that his trip is purely for pleasure. However, he admits that he is going to see Richard Croker at Wantage. When told that a report had been cabled here that he was determined to kill the "Nixon boom," Mr. Carroll gazed seaward and said to a friend:

"Sea gulls, Jim."

Mr. Carroll also declined to comment on the report that he had been leading an anti-Croker revolt.

JOSEPH M. DEEMER KILLED.

Well-Known Jersey City Contractor Run Down by a Train at Newark, N. Y.

NEWARK, N. Y., June 26.—After paying off a gang of men who were employed by the Pennsylvania Steel Company on a bridge west of the Central station to-day Joseph M. Deemer of Jersey City Heights, N. J., started to walk to the station and was struck by the Lake Shore Limited and instantly killed.

Mr. Deemer was forty-four years old and lived at 93 Orient Avenue, Jersey City Heights. He was a bridge contractor in the employ of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. He left his home a week ago Monday to go to Newark, N. Y., to superintend the construction of a bridge. Mr. Deemer built the elevated railroad between Jersey City and Hoboken several years ago. He has a brother, George, in the same business in New York City. He is survived by a widow and three children.

SYNDICATE BUYS TIMBER LANDS

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 26.—A syndicate headed by Messrs. W. H. Davis and David Russell of Montreal, has purchased nearly 1,100 square miles of the finest pulp and timber lands in this province.

The limits already bought contain over 2,000,000 cords of pulp wood and over 3,000,000 saw logs. Several other limits on the same rivers are already under option, which will enormously increase these quantities. This extensive area is situated on the St. Maurice River, and, with the mills at Grand Mere and the famous Shawinigan Falls, will make that section the greatest pulp and paper district in the world.

It is the intention to develop a new water power near the limits and to erect what will probably be the largest individual paper mills in existence.

Some prominent New York and Philadelphia names are mentioned in connection with the deal.

COLORADO IRON COMPANY SUED

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has been sued in the United States District Court by the Atlantic Trust Company. No complaint was filed with the summonses in the two actions which were started. The summonses show that one claim is for $400,000 and the other for $225,000.

President John C. Osgood of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was served with subpoenaes in the two cases yesterday afternoon.

Reed, Simpson, Thatcher, and Barnum represent the Trust Company. At their office all information as to the nature of the actions was refused. Counsel said that the suits only concerned the parties interested, and that the public was in no way concerned in the affair.

Mr. Osgood was seen at his office, in the Empire Building. He said that he did not know what the suits were about, and the only surmise he could make was that they were actions growing out of the liquidation of the Whitebreast Fuel Company of Colorado, of which the Atlantic Trust Company was a mortgagee trustee, and in which Mr. Osgood said he was interested.

Finlanders to Settle in Georgia.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Southern Railway announces that it made arrangements to-day with Capt. A. Backman of Finland for the purchase of 10,000 acres of land on the Southern Railway in Georgia for colonization purposes. Capt. Bachman's purpose is to aid a number of the Finlanders who are dissatisfied with political conditions in their country, to emigrate to Georgia.

Dowieites Driven Out of Evanston.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Four Dowieites who went to Evanston to hold an open-air meeting to-night were hooted down, rottenegged, jostled about the street and finally driven out of town. The mob numbered hundreds of people. The police seemed unable to cope with the crowd. No arrests were made.

New Fast Train to Colorado via Missouri Pacific Railway. Very Low Rates

The Missouri Pacific Railway is now operating double daily service from St. Louis and Kansas City to points in Colorado, Utah, and the Pacific Coast. Trains carry through sleeping cars between St. Louis and San Francisco without change. Excursion tickets now on sale. For further information, address Wm. E. Hoyt, G. P. A., 391 Broadway, N. Y. Adv.

MAN HUNT NEAR NEW ROCHELLE

Police and a Half Hundred of Citizens in Pursuit.

Mount Vernon Delegation Also After a Burglar Who Dropped a Bag of Valuable Loot in His Haste.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 27—1 A. M.—Fifty citizens of this city, six police officers from New Rochelle, and thirty or forty men from Mount Vernon, including all the police from that city that can be mustered are closing in upon a burglar in the woods between this city and Mount Vernon, or at least they think they are.

The man avoided capture in this city and took to the woods. The ground to be covered is miles in extent, but the searchers think they still have the man in the woods. They hope to take him. He is supposed to be fleeing before the police and men from this city, and they hope to drive him into the arms of the Mount Vernon men who are coming this way.

He was leaving the house of John Healey on Washington Avenue when seen first. He had a bag upon his shoulder. It contained, it was afterward found, about $1,000 worth of booty. The man was first seen by a neighbor of Mr. Healey, just arriving home on the 11:30 train. This man knew Mr. Healey was not at home. He asked the man what he was doing. The man with the bag started to run.

There were fifteen or twenty others on their way from the train, and at the call of the first man they started in to chase the burglar. As he fled he abandoned the heavy bag. He leaped a fence, and the crowd followed. He went through yards and fields with the crowd in hot pursuit. He was able to reach the woods, however, and was lost to sight. Meanwhile word had been telephoned to the police, and every available man was hurried out. Other men were summoned. A general call for volunteers went around, and men turned out until fully fifty besides the officers took up the pursuit.

Chief Foley of Mount Vernon was notified. The man cannot escape unless he had already done so before the search was in an organized state. Chief Foley has his men, police and citizens whom he has pressed into service, working this way, and the New Rochelle people are working in Chief Foley's direction.

There have been a dozen robberies in this city within ten days. The largest were those at the home of Joseph T. Brown on Friday night and at Charles T. Robinson's on Sunday night. In each case the burglar stole more than $1,000 worth.

NAVAL COLLIER HELD UP.

Port Said Authorities Refuse to Accept Tolls in American Money.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The naval collier Brutus is held up at the Port Said entrance of the Suez Canal, owing to a peculiar question which has arisen over the payment of tolls. The naval Paymaster aboard tendered the amount of the tolls, about $3,840 in American gold, but the canal authorities declined to accept this, probably because of some regulation against foreign coins of fluctuating value.

The situation was reported to the Navy Department, and the officials have asked the State Department to communicate to the American Consul at Port Said so that the tolls can be paid according to the requirements and the ship allowed to pass through the canal.

WIDOW STRIKES OIL IN TEXAS.

Thought She Was Penniless, Now Says She Is a Multi-Millionaire.

BRIDGETON, N. J., June 26.—Lucius Whitaker of this place has received word from his widowed sister, Mrs. Albert D. Knowlton, in Cripple Creek, Col., that she has become a multi-millionaire, and wants him to make his home with her.

Mr. Whitaker has been agent for the West New Jersey Railroad Company for the last thirty-six years. His wife recently died, and he wrote for his widowed sister to come and live with him, supposing her to be poor. It was in this way that he learned of his sister's good fortune, which she asks him to share with her. Mr. Whitaker will leave here in a few days to visit his sister, and may remain there permanently.

Mrs. Knowlton, it appears, recently learned that her husband, who had been of a wandering disposition, had died. She supposed she was penniless until several days ago some real estate men called on her and offered her $500 for some land in Texas which it appears her husband had bought.

To her it seemed a large sum, and she was about to accept it when her son Philip, who is editor of The Cripple Creek News, advised her to wait. He went to Texas and found that the property contained rich oil wells. He sold one-half of the tract, sixty acres, for a sum referred to as fabulous, and refuses to sell the other half at any price.

AN EX-CORONER INDICTED.

John C. Weckler Charged with Malfeasance in Connection with Chicago Conspiracy Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Ex-Deputy Coroner John C. Weckler was indicted by the Grand Jury to-day on a charge of malfeasance in office. The indictment grows out of his own confession that he held no inquest over the body of Marie Defenbach, whose name figured in the recent insurance conspiracy case in which Dr. August M. Unger and F. Wayland Brown were found guilty. The officers are now searching the city for Mr. Weckler.

It took the Grand Jury but ten minutes to be convinced that no inquest was held. Frank Smiley, who pleaded guilty to connection with the conspiracy, told the jury that he found six empty chairs as a jury, and that his sworn statement, identifying the body, was taken before he had ever seen the girl's corpse. C. E. Snively told the jury of a confession Weckler had made to him, in which he admitted that the names of the jurors were forged and that no inquest was held. Undertaker Daniel Carroll and his assistant, Maurice Deneen, corroborated Smiley's testimony.

The final disposition of the Unger-Brown-Smiley case is expected on Friday, when the men will be called before Judge Tuley on a motion for a new trial.

CANADA'S RAILROAD STRIKE.

Canadian Pacific Has Difficulty in Getting Trains Through.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 26.—Although the Canadian Pacific management maintains that the road is not inconvenienced by the trackmen's strike, it is evident that it has much difficulty in running western trains. The Imperial Limited, westward bound, was delayed for several hours at Calgary yesterday, because the company could not obtain men to fix up washouts. Galicians, who would otherwise have been glad of the job, refused $5 per day to go out. To-day the Canadian Pacific Railroad Telegraph Company was unable to handle telegrams to Winnepeg because its wires to the West are down.

The Imperial Limited has managed to get through somehow every day, but the engineers are growing nervous and refuse to take out any trains on the Western sections unless they are preceded by a pilot engine. To-day the company had 145 men sworn in as special constables, and sent them to Calgary to prevent trouble, as public opinion is said to be so strongly in favor of the strikers that the people refuse food to those who take their places, and they are supplied from the buffet cars.

Truck Farmer Kills Farmhand.

Richard J. Kelley, a truck farmer living at Blake Avenue and Enfield Street, Brooklyn, became involved in a quarrel late last evening with Alfred Scrabb, thirty-five years old, over some work being done in the field. Scrabb tried to assault his employer with a spade, when Kelley drew a revolver and shot Scrabb through the head, killing him instantly. Kelley was arrested and taken to the Liberty Avenue Police Station, where he stated that he killed Scrabb in self-defense. He was locked up.

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NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...

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The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON Vichy to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY.

General Agent, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

MISSOURI PACIFIC STOCK ISSUE.

Stockholders Vote to Increase Capital by $30,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—At a special meeting of stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company to-day, it was voted to increase the capital stock $30,000,000. This new issue will consist of 300,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for increased stock at par, to the extent of 15 per cent. of their respective holdings, as shown upon the books of the company at the close of business July 5, 1901, the right to subscribe continuing until the close of business July 18, 1901.

Immediately after July 5 warrants indicating the amount for which each stockholder is entitled to subscribe will be mailed to the stockholders, and subscriptions can be made only upon presentation of such warrants at the office of the company on or before July 18, 1901. Holders of the new stock will participate in all dividends declared after Aug. 1, 1901.

CHANGES IN THE PENNSYLVANIA.

L. F. Loree Becomes a Director—Dividend on Panhandle Common.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—At to-day's meeting of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Company, which operates the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company west of Pittsburg, Effingham B. Morris of this city resigned from the board, and L. F. Loree, President of the Baltimore and Ohio, was elected a Director in his place.

The Directors of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, operating the Southwest system of the Pennsylvania, met at the same time and declared the first dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock of the company, and also the usual semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock. The former dividend is payable on Aug. 1, and the latter on July 15.

Railroad Notes.

The New York, Ontario and Western has put into effect its Summer schedule of passenger trains. The fast express to Liberty, which leaves New York at 12:45 P. M. on Saturdays only, will make its first trip on Saturday next. The daily schedule to Sullivan County Summer resorts has been increased by the addition of a new train, making four daily trains to these resorts and five on Saturdays.

The demoralization of east-bound freight rates has become so marked that a meeting of the West-Bound Freight Committee has been called for to-day, when an effort will be made to have this rate disturbance adjusted.

The New York Central has issued another of its "four-track series," which tells all about the Adirondack Mountains and contains large maps of the region for the use of tourists.

MRS. ALMA LARNER FOUND.

She Had Escaped from a Nurse—Discovered at South Norwalk.

Mrs. Alma Louise Larner, who eluded the vigilance of a sanitarium nurse last Thursday and who has been missing for several days, was found yesterday in Springfield, Mass., by Superintendent E. C. Wagenfuhe of the Mooney-Boland Detective Agency. Mrs. Larner had been confined in a Grand Valley sanitarium at the instance of relatives, who secured a court order on the ground that the woman was unable to care for herself.

On Wednesday she got Justice Gaynor to reopen the case. She was living in the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, under the care of a nurse from the sanitarium. Thursday she came to Manhattan with the attendant. Persuading the woman to enter the Hotel Metropole, she got away through another door.

She drove at once to the Grand Central Station, taking a train to South Norwalk. She visited four other towns, running up a hotel bill in each. Finally she was found in Springfield.

Mrs. Larner was a wealthy widow prior to her recent marriage to a man much younger than herself. Henry L. Goodwin of 62 Cedar Street has been appointed guardian of her person.

CRIPPLED WOMAN ATTACKED.

William Lorenzo Arrested on

HARVARD COMMENCEMENT

An Unusual Number of Honorary Degrees Conferred.

Ambassador Von Holleben the Recipient of Conspicuous Honors—Col. Roosevelt Speaks.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 26.—The Harvard commencement exercises to-day followed the usual programme. The Board of Overseers held its regular meeting, and the formal vote was taken, granting the honorary degrees. From 10 to 4 the polls were open at Massachusetts Hall for the election of Overseers. Five were elected to fill the places of those retiring to-day, and one was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the failure to elect one man last year.

The following were declared elected: Charles Francis Adams, Augustus Hemenway, Robert Grant, Charles S. Fairchild, Moses Williams, and Arthur Lincoln.

The regular commencement exercises took place in Sanders Theatre at 10 o'clock. At a quarter of the hour the President and Fellows of the university, with the Overseers and the various Faculties, met the recipients of the honorary degrees, Gov. Crane and his staff, and other invited guests, with all the alumni. They then marched to the theatre, escorted by all the seniors and other candidates for degrees in their caps and gowns.

The exercises themselves were not elaborate. The commencement speakers were four in number. Lawrence Hayward of Marlborough, Mass., gave the Latin salutatory, "De Re Publica Amplificanda," a discourse on expansion. Sanford Henry Eisner Freund, the most brilliant student in the class, spoke on "My Lord Jeffreys Tries a Case." Freund, who gets his degree in three years, Summa Cum Laude, is an Andover man and lives in New York. He is now in the Harvard Law School.

Samuel Smith Drury of Bristol, R. I., had as his part an essay on "Biology in Modern Poetry." He is a graduate of the Roxbury Latin School, and will teach at Pomfret next year. The graduating class in the Law School was represented by Herbert Claude Kahn of Indianapolis, who spoke on "The Doctrine of Judicial Precedents and the Common Law." Kahn holds an A. B. from Indiana University in addition to his Harvard degree.

President Eliot followed the usual routine in giving out the vast number of degrees. He made the awarding of the unusual number of honorary degrees very impressive. The honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

MASTER OF ARTS.

Edward Livermore Burlingame, author and editor.

John Bellows, authority on Roman antiquities in Great Britain, essayist, lexicographer.

Hugo Munsterberg, psychologist.

Theobald Smith, pathologist.

Charles Gross, historian.

The three latter are Harvard professors.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

David Gordon Lyon, Assyrian scholar.

Alexander McKenzie, pastor for thirty-four years past of the evangelical branch of the First Church of Cambridge; Secretary of the Harvard Board of Overseers since 1875.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

William Caleb Loring, Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

Henry Smith Pritchett, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Jacobus Henricus Van Hoff, physical chemist.

James Ford Rhodes, historian.

James Tyndale Mitchell of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Charles Sprague Sergent, first Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Boston.

Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Cabinet officer and counselor at law.

Theodore Von Holleben, Ambassador of the German Empire.

The double disappointment in the absence of President McKinley and Secretary Hay made Herr von Holleben, the German Ambassador, the chief guest of honor. Conspicuous and unusual honors were conferred upon the Ambassador, in addition to the formal degree. In the procession to Sanders Theatre his official rank was determined as next that of the Governor, and he sat next that official on the stage. When President Eliot announced the conferring of the degree the audience cheered, a compliment which was not paid to any other person.

John D. Long was elected President of the Harvard Alumni Association at the meeting in the afternoon. Senator Hoar, the retiring President of the association, presided at the annual dinner, and in welcoming the alumni said:

"The day is saddened by two great disappointments. We had hoped to adopt into our fellowship the honored President of the United States. Cheers and three times three.] Harvard has placed her laurel on many illustrious brows since the day she welcomed George Washington, but none upon brows more worthy than those of William McKinley. But even in our disappointment we have a compensation. The Chief Magistrate is also our foremost example of the family virtue and the love of the husband for the wife, which is the foundation upon which our whole social structure rests.

"Two great universities are mourning with the honored Secretary of State. The work of the Secretary of State is not done in a day; it is hidden in a great measure, and may not be fully known for many years. I venture to predict that when all the facts concerning the very difficult situation in the East, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the Nicaragua Canal are understood, it will be the judgment of the future that Mr. Hay has achieved one of the masterpieces of our diplomatic history.

"But the Secretary of State has claims to our honor. I know of no man who has brought to literary criticism a more finished touch. During his residence in England, on public occasions when many distinguished men were present, the American Minister said the best thing. Neither Mr. Lowell nor Mr. Phelps ever equaled in literary beauty his tribute to Edward FitzGerald."

Senator Hoar, in introducing Gov. W. Murray Crane, quoted Latin with an English accent, and said that that gentleman knew at least one Latin word, and that was "veto." Gov. Crane's response was of few words.

In presenting Baron von Holleben, Senator Hoar referred to the regard entertained for Germany, remarking "We have never quarreled with Germany." As the German Ambassador arose there was great cheering, and then for some unaccountable reason the band in the balcony played the Austrian national hymn and played it through.

The Baron spoke in English, expressing his gratitude for the honor conferred upon him. He referred to the eminence as a statesman of Ambassador Andrew D. White, and in conclusion said:

"I bring assurances that it is more than books and tunes that my fatherland sends you. It is, first of all, good will and friendship. All Germany feels that the two great branches of the Teutonic race belong together."

After brief addresses by President Pritchett of the Institute of Technology, John Bellows of Gloucester, England, and Wayne MacVeagh, Vice President Roosevelt, who had come in late and had sent a note up to Senator Hoar asking not to be called on, was called upon for a speech. Senator Hoar having left the decision with the alumni. The Vice President spoke feelingly of President McKinley, and then said of Adelbert S. Hay:

"Of all the young men of the United States of his age he had done more than any other and in circumstances which would have proved a match older man."

One of the interesting events of the day was the dedication of the gates of the new fence surrounding the college grounds by the classes, which presented the memorials to the university.

YALE CONFERS HIGH HONORS.

The 199th Commencement Exercises Largely Attended by Friends of the Institution.

NEW HAVEN, June 26.—The one hundred and ninety-ninth commencement of Yale University was held to-day with favoring skies and the most pleasant of conditions generally. Battell Chapel was crowded to the doors with members of the graduating classes, their friends, and members of the reunion classes, and never has the need of a greater auditorium been more felt at Yale than to-day. The exercises, while comparatively brief and simple, were conducted with a dignity that well became the occasion. President Hadley in his annual address referred to the changes in the course of study in the academic department by which the old principle of a fixed curriculum has been entirely abandoned, and also dwelt upon material improvements in the university which are made possible by recent gifts. He spoke briefly of the significance of the bicentennial celebration.

Prizes were announced as follows for graduates of the Sheffield Scientific School:

For Excellence in Mechanical Engineering—Harold Arthur Gilbert, New Haven, Conn.

Civil Engineering—Arthur Kemp Hubbard, Kane, Penn.

Sanitary Engineering—Henderson Gilbert, Harrisburg, Penn.

Balkam Prize in Natural History to be divided between Beverly Waugh Kunkel, Harrisburg, Penn., and Charles Leonard Overlander, New Haven.

Prizes were awarded in the academic department as follows: Stanley Burnet Resor of Cincinnati, Ohio, the Bennett Prize; Herbert Bruce Fuller of Washington, D. C., the Cobden Club Medal.

Degrees were conferred upon 576 candidates, of whom 249 received the degree of A. B.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of Laws—Frederic H. Betts, B. A., Yale, '64, New York; Prof. Edmund Wilson, Ph. D., Yale, '78, Professor of Zoology in Columbia University.

Doctors of Divinity—The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, Providence, R. I.; the Rev. J. M. Taylor, President of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; the Rev. Williston Walker of the Hartford Theological Seminary, and Professor-elect of Church History of the Yale Divinity School.

Master of Arts—The Rev. Harlan P. Beach, William E. Dodge, and Theodore L. Devinne, all of New York; James Houghteling, Chicago, Ill., a founder and first President of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

In addition to these the following honorary degrees were conferred privatim, without presentation on the platform:

Master of Arts—The Rev. Telliver F. Cyaskey, Dresden, Germany; the Rev. Charles O. Day, Dean of the Andover Theological Seminary; Prof. J. Winthrop Platner, Professor-elect of Andover Theological Seminary; F. G. Newlands of Nevada, Member of Congress; the Rev. Elmer E. Smiley, Yale, 1890, President of the University of Wyoming; Otto G. Ramsey, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Yale.

The singing of "Ein' Feste Burg" by the congregation and the benediction pronounced concluded the graduating exercises.

Elected to the Yale Corporation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 26.—At the annual dinner of the Yale alumni, which followed the graduating exercises, it was announced that Eli Whitney of New Haven had been elected a member of the Yale Corporation to succeed the late Buchanan Winthrop. Mr. Whitney received 3,712 votes: Thomas Thacher, New York, 1,756; Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio, 214, and Judge Stanley Woodward, Wilkesbarre, Penn., 138.

DEGREE FOR IRVING BACHELLER.

Author of "Eben Holden" Honored by His Alma Mater.

CANTON, N. Y., June 26.—At the commencement exercises of St. Lawrence University to-day Irving Bacheller, author of "Eben Holden," received the degree of M. A. and the Rev. Frank O. Hall, pastor of the North Avenue Universalist Church of Cambridge, Mass., the degree of D. D.

In response to a toast at the alumni banquet, Mr. Bacheller said he was proud to be numbered among the alumni of St. Lawrence. The scenes and men around the home of his Alma Mater had furnished him the characters for his novel.

Dr. Hall said he would rather be the author of "Eben Holden" than the President of the steel corporation, as showing himself a student of mankind.

Dartmouth Distributes Honors.

HANOVER, N. H., June 26.—The following honorary degrees were conferred at the Dartmouth College alumni dinner this afternoon: LL. D., John Henry Wright, '73, Dean of Howard Graduates' School; Charles Daniel Tenny, '38, President of the Imperial University, Tien-Tsin, China. D. D., the Rev. Charles Henry Morrill, '67, Secretary of Vermont Missionary Society; the Rev. Charles I. Day, President Andover Theological Seminary; A. M., Major Henry McFarland, Concord; William King Moorehead, curator Archaeological Museum, Andover, Mass.; William Alden Smith, Congressman from Michigan; Benjamin Stevens, London.

Wesleyan University Commencement.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 26.—The annual commencement exercises of Wesleyan University were held to-day. There were sixty-seven members in the graduating class. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Hinckley G. T. Mitchell, '73, Professor of Hebrew, School of Theology, Boston University; the Rev. David H. Tribou, senior Chaplain United States Navy, and the Rev. Thomas B. Wood, '64, of Lima, Peru. The degree of L.L. D. was conferred upon David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General.

Degrees Conferred by Amherst.

AMHERST, Mass., June 26.—At the eighteenth commencement of Amherst College to-day the degree of B. A. was conferred on sixty-seven graduates and the degree of B. S. on sixteen by President Harris. The announcement was made that Mason W. Tyler of New York had been elected by the General Association of Alumni a Trustee for five years. At the annual meeting of the alumni W. I. Washburne of New York was elected President. J. E. Oldham of Boston was elected President of the alumni athletic association.

At Williams College.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 26.—The Williams College commencement exercises and alumni dinner took place to-day. The following candidates for alumni Trustees were nominated: The Rev. Dr. S. A. Dana of Philadelphia, J. E. Simmons, M. Mydeme, and C. B. Hubbel of New York, and L. L. Lewis, Jr., of Buffalo. Gen. Merritt Barber was the guest of honor of the day. He received the degree of LL. D.

Trinity College Graduates Thirty.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 26.—Trinity College celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary to-day by holding the commencement exercises for the first time in its history within the college grounds. There was an unusually large representation of graduates at the exercises. A class of thirty was graduated.

Sylvester Murphy Now an M. A.

At the annual commencement of Villanova College of Pennsylvania, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon, among others, Sylvester A. Murphy, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and former President of the Musical Protective Union. Mr. Murphy is a graduate of the college, and while pursuing his career as builder, has kept in touch with the college work. The degrees were conferred by his Eminence, Cardinal Martinelli.

University of Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 26.—At the annual graduating exercises of the University of Vermont to-day, honorary degrees were conferred as follows: LL. D., Henry Holt of New York and Burlington, and A. H. Waterman of Chicago; D. D., the Rev. W. B. Atwell, pastor of Trinity Church, Shelburne, Vt.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY FIGHT.

Mr. Sheehan Says the Greater New York Democracy Will Put a Full Ticket in the Field.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Greater New York Democracy was held last evening in the Hoffman House. It was determined to hold city, county, borough, Assembly, and Aldermanic conventions in all the districts.

John C. Sheehan said after the meeting:

"We shall hold all the conventions in conformity with the law, and shall put a full ticket in the field. This does not indicate that we are opposed to the fusion ticket, but we merely desire to show that the Greater New York Democracy is in the field not for this campaign alone."

Chairman Louis Hanneman appointed Franklin Pierce, Lyman K. Reddington, N. Taylor Phillips, Joseph L. Hance, P. Chauncey Anderson, and Edward Miehling members of the Law Committee of the organization.

TO HELP PREPARE RAID CASES.

Edward Sanford Appointed a Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

District Attorney Philbin yesterday announced that he had appointed Lawyer Edward Sanford a Deputy Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Sanford was connected with the Committee of Fifteen, and he will assist Assistant District Attorneys Gans and Schurman in the preparation of the cases arising from the raids by that committee.

Mr. Sanford is a native of New York, the son of Thomas S. Sanford, Secretary of the Steamships Lines of this port, and grandson of the late Edward Sanford, who fifty years ago was the leader of the New York bar. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1890 and from the Harvard Law School in 1893, with honors. He was also one of the editors of The Harvard Law Review. He is a member of the Union League Club and the Bar Association.

TRIAL OF PATERSON STRIKERS.

Those Accused of Disobeying Injunction in Court on Charge of Contempt.

PATERSON, N. J., June 26.—Vice Chancellor Pitney to-day opened a two days' session of chancery for the trial of the striking silk weavers from Frank & Dugan's mill for contempt of court, growing out of the order obtained by the firm enjoining them from interfering in any way with its help or manner of conducting its business; and also prohibiting the picketing of the mills, "serenades," and various other methods to which strikers generally resort to induce non-union workers to leave their work and join the strike.

The Vice Chancellor, in opening court, said the question to be determined was whether those persons who were enjoined had disobeyed that order. The Vice Chancellor ordered to be called the names of the persons alleged to be in contempt in order to learn if service of copies of the order had been made. Counsel for the defense refused to admit proof of service on five, and the Vice Chancellor ordered that service be made upon those five immediately. This being done, the work of proving services by witnesses was begun, and took up the rest of the morning.

While a witness was being examined, Mr. Handrin, the prosecutor, who was sitting at a long table at the end nearest the witness stand, arose and appealed to the court, saying that the counsel on the other side was treating the witness impudently. The Vice Chancellor asked Mr. Handrin what the counsel had said. Mr. Handrin said that counsel had said to a witness, "Oh, you shut up."

The offender proved to be Mr. Hughes, who refused, even when sworn, to answer the Chancellor's questions. He was fined $10 for contempt of court, which he paid.

Two witnesses, Mary B. Kinsey and May Parke, were then examined. They told how they had been followed by the strikers, who hooted at them and jeered them, on their way to and from work. The court was crowded, many strikers being present. On the conclusion of the examination of these two, the court adjourned until to-morrow, when it is probable the whole day will be taken up in hearing witnesses. It looks now as if the accused strikers will be punished for contempt.

POLICE AND STRIKERS FIGHT.

Over Thirty Men Injured in Melee in Rochester Streets—Officers Shoot in the Air.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 26.—The anticipated trouble with the strikers came this morning. The marching men, numbering about 1,000, clashed with the police at Mill and Commercial Streets at 9:30 o'clock, and many heads were broken. A volley was fired over the heads of the strikers when the policemen were assaulted with bricks, stones, shovels, and pieces of wood. The dispersing of the strikers then prevented serious bloodshed, for the next volley from the police would have been directly at the strikers.

As it was, eleven policemen and twenty strikers were injured. The police say the shooting was precipitated by a shot from one of the strikers. As the column of marchers turned into Mill Street they encountered fifty laborers employed by the Rochester Gas and Electric Company digging a trench, and with a shout the strikers advanced on them and drove the workmen from the trench. The latter sought refuge in the powerhouse of the company and the police undertook to disperse the mob. Then the trouble came.

The police reserves under command of Sergt. Stein were formed at once in a platoon of fifty across Commercial Street, and upon orders advanced upon the mob with drawn clubs. Immediately the air was filled with bricks, stones, and wood, and shovels and picks in the hands of the strikers were used freely. Suddenly a shot rang out, and then Sergt. Stein ordered the policemen to fire over the heads of the strikers. This had little effect. The strikers scattered and the police chased them through the streets to the City Hall Park, where they were held awaiting action by the Mayor. The Mayor later issued the following proclamation:

"To the Public: Serious differences exist between laborers upon street improvements and buildings and their employers, which may result in disorder. Citizens and residents of Rochester will take notice that the laws of the State of New York forbid any attempt, by the use of threats, force, or intimidation, to prevent any person from working as he may choose; and forbid trespassing upon private property; and forbid the gathering together of persons in the streets or other places with intent to carry out any purpose in such a manner as to disturb the public peace; and forbid all acts of violence or disorder or breaches of the peace.

"I admonish all persons against committing acts which violate or tend to violate the law, and I warn them that the power vested in public officials will be used to the fullest extent to prevent such occurrences."

NUMBER OF TRIPS REDUCED.

More Broadway Strike Talk—Old Employes Say They Expect Fair Play.

There was more strike talk among some of the employes of the Broadway line last night. It was reported that a committee had been appointed to see President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and demand that the old schedule of six trips a day, which was in operation under the cable system, be restored.

While no one could be found who would admit that he knew anything about this committee, it was learned that a modified schedule had been put into effect last Monday as a concession to the men, who sent a petition to Superintendent Cahill asking that the number of trips be reduced.

Under the schedule which went into effect on Monday the number of trips average six and a half instead of seven per day. The men say that, while this is a relief, it is not entirely satisfactory, and that they have to work at least twelve hours a day.

Some of the older men said last night that the modification of the schedule was at least an indication that the company wanted to conciliate the men. It was said that there was no present reason to believe that a strike would soon occur, though the men were not satisfied with the modified schedule, and that the strike talk was caused by a few irresponsible men who by no means represented the majority.

At Mr. Vreeland's house it was stated that he was out of town. It was also said that a committee could only visit him at his office during office hours.

WOMAN STRIKER SENTENCED.

Afterward the Case Was Reopened and She Was Released on Bond.

PATERSON, N. J., June 26.—Mary Gussno, twenty-two years old, a silk weaver striker at the Enterprise Mills, was arrested and taken to the Recorder's court this morning, charged with annoying non-union employes in the mills. The courtroom was crowded with strikers, mostly women, when the Gussno girl was arraigned.

After Recorder Senior had listened to the complaint against the striker he sentenced her to twenty days in jail. When the Recorder pronounced the sentence the strikers became boisterous and demanded that she be released. After the excitement had quieted down the Gussno woman's case was reopened and she was released on a bond to appear when wanted.

MINERS READY FOR BATTLE.

Another Clash Between Strikers and Marshals Expected at Matewan.

MATEWAN, West Va., June 26.—This morning, when the non-union men again attempted to go to work at the Maratime coal mines, they were fired upon by strikers. The non-union men deemed it best to withdraw, and did so before any of their number fell victims to the bullets.

To-morrow another battle is imminent between the strikers and the Federal Marshals. Ever since the latter left, the union men have been preparing for an emergency, and to-night Marshals Hufferd and Tellto and Superintendent Lambert of the Maratime Mines are expected to arrive here from Charleston. It is said that they are heavily reinforced and ready to put an end to all the disturbance in this section. The union men are equally determined. Bloodshed is feared.

Tin Plate Workers' Wages Increased.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 26.—The conference of American Tin Plate Company's officials with representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers has resulted in the signing of a new wage scale to go into effect July 1. Under the new scale the workmen will receive an advance of 2 per cent. Nearly 30,000 men, it is stated, will be benefited. It is said the independent manufacturers will undoubtedly be governed by the action taken at the Cleveland conference.

FOR NEW STREETS AND PARKS.

Chief Engineer Risse's Plan Considered at a Public Hearing.

The plan of Chief Engineer Risse of the Board of Public Improvements for the laying out of about fifty new streets, four new parks, and other public works in the Twelfth Ward of Manhattan, was considered at a public hearing yesterday in the City Hall. It is estimated that all the work involved would cost the city about $30,000,000.

The plan involves the opening of new streets between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and the city line, through many large sections which have heretofore been unimproved. Two plazas are situated on the west side, one at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and the other at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. In the plan there is also a bulkhead extension along the Harlem River and the Ship Canal somewhat similar to the Harlem Speedway. A large park is also planned at the northerly end of the Speedway near Fort George.

After discussing the new map an hour it was decided to hold another public hearing to have other taxpayers appear and present their views. Nearly all of the representatives of taxpayers present yesterday favored the plan. No date was set for the next hearing.

Chief Engineer Risse said yesterday that the hearings were held through courtesy shown by the Board of Public Improvements to the local board, and that the action of the local board presided over by President Coogan would have no bearing when the matter was brought before the Board of Public Improvements for approval or disapproval.

THE MERCURY REACHED 90.

It Was the Hottest Day of This Year—A Number of Prostrations.

A temperature of 90 degrees in the shade was recorded at 11:45 A. M. yesterday by the United States Weather Bureau officials on the roof of the American Surety Building. This is the highest the thermometer there has reached this year, and beats all records of June 26 subsequent to that date in 1876 when 92 degrees was recorded. The warm season of 1876 was not, however, a very torrid visitation, while July was a hot month. The temperature on July 2 was 94 degrees and 99 degrees on July 9. Between July 2 and July 21 it ranged from 84 to 99 degrees.

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer in the local Weather Bureau camp registered 74 degrees. It was 79 degrees at 9 A. M., 84 degrees at 10 o'clock, 87 degrees at 11; there was a jump to the maximum temperature, and at noon 89 degrees was reached. At 1 P. M. it was 86 degrees, and 87 degrees at 2 P. M. and 89 degrees at 3 P. M. The humidity was 78 per cent. at 8 A. M., 52 per cent. at 10 o'clock, 48 at 11, 41 at noon, 42 at 1 P. M., 43 at 2 o'clock, and 46 at 3.

Just before the temperature of 90 degrees was reached, the wind, which had been southwest, took a slant to the eastward, and was in the afternoon south to southeast. Fortunately for those who had to be abroad, there was a breeze stirring of a velocity of from eight to ten miles an hour.

With the hottest weather of the year about, conditions were trying for those who had to be active, but few suffered in the business and financial districts. Wilted collars were the exception rather than the rule, but those who were wise sought the shady side of the street. Half of the men one met talked of outing plans for themselves or their families. Soda fountain counters were thronged from the opening of the business day far into the night.

There were ten prostrations from the heat reported during the day. The sufferers were promptly attended at the different hospitals.

HOT WEATHER AT PEEKSKILL.

Some of the Militiamen Had to Drop Out—A Fight with a Conductor.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 26.—The First Regiment made record time in getting into camp this morning. The command left Lake Mohegan at 7:15 A. M. and reached the State camp at 10:30. There were several halts, but only long enough in each case to let the men "get their wind."

No one dropped out until the regiment started to ascend the last hill into the camp, and then thirty or forty men were forced to give up. They straggled into camp a little later with the rear guard and are all right now. Gov. Odell visited the camp this afternoon and inspected the regiment. He said the work at the camp this year had been especially good.

The Sixth Battery had more target practice this afternoon, and the shooting of the command was something of a surprise. Yesterday, out of nineteen shots fired twelve hit the target. If they keep this up to-morrow, when shooting for the Flanagan trophy, they expect to bother the Second Battery, which thinks it has a pretty sure thing.

The First Battery will be in camp on Friday and shoot for the trophy. Saturday morning the regiments and the battery will depart from camp, and the flag will be hauled down.

There was a fight between a conductor of one of the Peekskill trolley cars and a soldier this morning. It appears that some men had been detailed to remain at Lake Mohegan to make some repairs, and they rode back to camp on the cars. There was a dispute with the conductor, a man named Sparks. One of the soldiers was knocked down by Sparks, and then the latter was hit by the others. The conductor caused a warrant to issue, but the officer has not yet been able to find the man wanted. Private Arthur M. Payne of the Twenty-fourth Separate Company and Lieut. Wilbur of the Sixteenth have been engaged to defend the accused militiaman. They have not been informed who their client is.

TOO SCARED TO TESTIFY.

Seven-Year-Old Witnesses Overawed by Court Splendor—Prisoner Released.

To the stage fright of three of his seven-year-old schoolmates, who were awed speechless by the dignified surroundings of the Court of General Sessions and by the fierce-looking court officers, thirteen-year-old Samuel Brown perhaps owes his release from the clutches of the Gerry Society.

Samuel lives at 112 Ridge Street. On May 1 last he was charged with stealing the pocketbook of his school teacher, Miss Elizabeth Hughes of 231 East Ninth Street. In the purse was $95 and two checks amounting to $100. Miss Hughes did not see Samuel take the pocketbook, but Harry Lieberman, Max Graf, and Frank Bandy, each seven years old, said they had seen Samuel have it.

Each in turn was called to the witness stand by Judge Cowing yesterday to tell his story. Harry could scarcely say that a check was a piece of paper with writing on it, his teeth were chattering so. Max and Frank were so scared by the big court officer standing at their elbow that they could not talk at all, and when asked to spell "oath" or tell what an oath was, could only look as if they wanted to cry.

Judge Cowing asked Assistant District Attorney Townsend if the State relied upon the small boys' evidence to convict Samuel, and was assured that that was all the evidence the prosecution could offer. The Judge then directed that Samuel be discharged, and Samuel grabbed his hat and ran out of the courtroom as fast as his legs would carry him.

ALDERMAN NEUFELD'S TRIP.

Will Take to Europe Resolutions on the Death of Empress Elizabeth.

Alderman Neufeld will sail for Europe to-day bearing the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen passed after the death of Empress Elizabeth of Austro-Hungary. Alderman Neufeld planned a trip to Europe and to his home, near Budapest, some months ago, and his Tammany friends thought out the plan of sending him as the bearer of the official message of condolence passed after the assassination of the Empress.

The resolutions are handsomely engrossed on thirteen leaves of a heavy volume, bound in black morocco with silver fittings. The front page contains the national emblem of Austro-Hungary. The volume is incased in a large quartered oak case, with silver fittings and a silver key.

Alderman Neufeld said yesterday that he did not seek any honors on his mission, and thought that the office of Alderman was honor enough to last him for life.

KEEP COOL—GET ONE OF OUR

STRAWS

IT WILL HELP YOU.
Over 100 Styles to Select From.
Rough Braids, $1.00 to $3.00. Smooth Braids, $2.00 to $4.00.
Panamas, $4.00 to $12.00.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

199, 299, 605, 607, 609, 1,197, 1,359 Broadway.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Opposite City Hall.

WEST VIRGINIANS NEED NO AID FROM THE OUTSIDE.

Gov. White Says Home People Can Relieve All Distress—No More than Fifty Dead.

CHARLESTON, West Va., June 26.—Gov. White to-day issued the following statement to the public:

"Advices received from personal representatives sent to Keystone and the flooded district in the Flat Top region are to the effect that the loss of life will not exceed fifty and that there is no distress which cannot be provided for by the home people, and no need of outside help of any kind.

"The offers of help from all over the country have been generous and are highly appreciated. If it should develop that aid from the outside is needed, I will take occasion to inform the people of West Virginia of that fact. In any event, I feel sure that the citizens of this State will be willing and able to supply any aid that may be needed."

ROANOKE, Va., June 26.—The news from the flood-swept district in West Virginia shows no reason for increasing the estimates of either fatalities or property losses. Fifty is the outside limit of lives lost. The reports from all over the section are to the effect that while many poor people have lost all, yet there is no danger of suffering for want of food.

It is believed, and from the evidences of destruction on every hand the belief is well founded, that the coal field will not be entirely restored for many months. The efforts of the large force of men at work now are directed toward re-establishment of communication. The property losses have not been exaggerated, but it is not thought that outside aid will be needed, as the coal companies are taking care of those of their employes who were despoiled by the flood.

The repairing and construction force reached Vivian from the East to-day. The track between Davy and Vivian is still in a very bad condition, but trains are running from Eckman to Vivian. One hundred and twenty-five carloads of coal were loaded yesterday and more to-day. The Vivian yard is not in as bad a condition as was first thought. At Keystone 12,000 feet of the fifteen-foot embankment were washed away. The road now uses the coal track on the other side.

Several more coal operators began loading to-day. Many of the wrecked and damaged cars have been picked up, and are being sent to the shops here. It is now stated that the railroad line will not be opened until the first of next week, but it is barely possible that it will be in such shape that light supply trains can pass over before that time.

Telegrams extending aid continue to come in, but none are being accepted.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A Washington gentleman who returned to the city to-day after a personal inspection of conditions in the flooded district of West Virginia expresses the opinion that the total fatalities will not exceed twenty, although several hundred houses were washed away. The region devastated, he said, was wholly a mining one, the houses destroyed were mostly miners' shanties, and the mining proprietors are abundantly able and willing to see that their employes do not suffer for the necessaries of life.

MORE HEAVY RAINS REPORTED.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., June 26.—A railroad operator has received word from Pocahontas, twelve miles west, that there has been a cloudburst and that water is three feet deep in the railroad yard and is washing property away.

ROANOKE, Va., June 26.—Word was received here at a late hour to-night confirming the report that there had been another heavy fall of rain in the West Virginia coal fields. The intelligence received here says that another storm has occurred, and that Pocahontas is damaged more than last Saturday. All railroad repairs are threatened.

COOPER, West Va., June 26.—Heavy rain to-night in the head of the Elkhorn has washed out much of the new work, and is likely to delay traffic to-morrow. The bridge on Mill Creek, west of Cooper, is washed out.

HAS THE GOODS; CAN'T DELIVER.

Jacob Uhll Is Puzzled to Know How to Keep Out of Jail.

Jacob Uhll, a marole cutter of Flushing Avenue, Long Island City, is puzzled to know how to keep out of jail. He accepted money to do a piece of work, did the work, cannot deliver it, and so has been arrested for taking the money, petit larceny being charged against him.

Uhll, it appears, owed some debts. Judgments were taken against him. He failed to settle, and an order was obtained forbidding him to touch the marble in his yard, and practically barring him from the yard itself. Before this order was issued Uhll had accepted money to cut three headstones. Two of them were finished, but not delivered, and the third was being cut when the order was served.

The owners of the stones have demanded their money or their stones. Uhll has spent the money, and if he delivers the stones he is liable to punishment. The purchasers have appealed to the courts, and a warrant charging Uhll with petit larceny has been issued.

Uhll was before Magistrate Connorton yesterday, and told his story. He admitted taking the money, but disclaimed all false pretense, and said that if he could he would deliver the stones. The Magistrate evidently pitied him, and advised him to effect some kind of an adjustment. He then set the case back to July 24 for a hearing.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS HAZED.

Graduates at Mount Vernon Captured by Students and Tied to a Fence.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 26.—The graduates of the high school here were hazed last night. The hazers are alleged to have been eighteen Cornell students who waylaid the graduates after the commencement exercises. The hazers made their victims treat to soda, and after their thirst had been allayed led them to a trolley car on the Chesterfield Road. It was then 1 o'clock in the morning.

The whole party, hazers and graduates, rode on the car as far as Bronxville, where the victims were compelled to leave the car by means not too gentle. They were tied in a row to a fence. The hazers had evidently laid out their programme in advance, as they were provided with ropes with which to tie their victims to the fence. After this had been done the hazers gave the college yell, boarded the car again and departed.

Several hours later the graduates were released from their unpleasant position by George C. Appell, Jr., a victim of the hazers who had managed to escape from their clutches, and who had gone in search of his fellow-graduates. The latter got home about 4 o'clock with the nice suits they had worn at the graduation exercises ruined by the rough handling they had received.

GOVERNMENT BUYS PLUM ISLAND.

Abram S. Hewitt Sells It and It Will Be Fortified.

United States District Attorney George H. Pettit of Brooklyn yesterday received a deed from Abram S. Hewitt, in which Mr. Hewitt transfers to the Government 640 acres of land on Plum Island at the east end of Long Island Sound. The consideration named in the deed was $64,700 and revenue stamps to the amount of $65 were affixed to it.

Plum Island has for a number of years been in the possession of Mr. Hewitt. Ten years ago the Government purchased 140 acres at the east end of the island, and has established a military reservation there.

The remainder of the island, which was obtained yesterday, will be fortified, and this will complete the scheme for the protection of Long Island Sound.

SUIT TO RECOVER A RAILROAD.

Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Want to Own Long Island Company.

A suit instituted by the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company against the Long Island Railroad Company and the New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Railway Company came up for trial before Justice Merean in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The action was to recover possession of a railroad line running from the East New York section of Brooklyn to Canarsie and from there across Jamaica Bay to Rockaway.

Several years ago the line was leased to the Long Island Railroad Company, the company agreeing to build up its trade on the Canarsie road between East New York and Canarsie and Rockaway. This agreement the plaintiff declares was not kept by the Long Island Company.

The defendant alleges that the plaintiff company had done nothing but file a map of the line when it gave the defendant possession in 1877. The defendant also says it has operated the road for twenty years, and that only recently had there been any interference, when an effort was made to have the Long Island Company purchase the road.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice Van Wyck and James C. Church appeared for the plaintiff, and William J. Kelly for the defendant.

Yacht Carmen Again Disabled.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 26.—The American steam yacht Carmen, owned by Charles A. Starbuck of New York, from that port bound to Buffalo, which put in here recently to repair steam pipes, and which left the harbor a few days ago but was towed back again with a broken boiler tube, sailed again last night and was picked up off Beaver Light this morning by a tug. The yacht had been disabled by another tube bursting, and one of the firemen, Karl L. Neilson, was scalded to death.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Senator J. M. Camden, West Virginia; Col. R. J. Quay, Pittsburg; Crawford Hill, Denver; J. K. Cowell, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—Joseph Black, Cincinnati; Volney W. Foster, Chicago; Congressmen William Lorimer and A. J. Hopkins, Illinois; A. T. Wood, M. P., Hamilton, Ontario; Charles R. Drummond, St. Louis.

IMPERIAL—C. L. Webb, San Francisco; S. R. Hayes, Cleveland; Vernon Waldron, San Francisco.

GRAND—N. E. Mason, T. E. Fenton, P. R. Alger, and Joseph Strauss, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—J. W. Dick, St. Louis.

PLAZA—H. Wybrant, Dubuque, Iowa; J. V. Lyman, Jr., Eau Claire, Wis.; C. C. Avery, Louisville; C. F. Huhlin, Louisville.

SAVOY—Alfred Muller, Denver; J. K. Nathan, St. Louis; A. Skall, Cleveland.

NETHERLAND—S. J. Hamburger, Baltimore; T. W. Brann, Los Angeles, Cal.; Marc Aaron, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—J. N. Lewis, United States Navy; Dr. Edouard Keane, Paris.

VICTORIA—Mayor Charles Chamberlain, Winnipeg, Manitoba; J. C. Riach, M. P., Toronto; George Newman, Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN—Alan Stokes, Chicago; C. H. Dickey, Baltimore.

GILSEY—W. C. Dickey, Pittsburg; James Hopkins, St. Louis; John Mackenzie, Cleveland.

ALBEMARLE—Judge J. M. Wilson, Washington; Frank J. Jones, Cincinnati.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Noble, St. Louis.

ASTOR—H. R. Woodruff, St. Catharine's, Ontario; M. von Brandt, Weimar, Germany; Henry G. Shaw, San Francisco; C. C. Field, Cobourg, Ontario.

EMPIRE—Joseph M. Regan, Minneapolis; G. Rossa, Lincoln, Neb.; H. J. E. Roll

The Wanamaker Store

Early Closing Hours--- Beginning next Monday, and continuing during the Summer, this store will be closed at 5 o'clock daily, except Saturdays, when it will be closed at noon.
Saturday of this week is the last that we shall be open until 6 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

Fine Collection of BRIC-A-BRAC CHINA and Cut Glass Under-Price

WE do much buying at odd seasons to get price-advantages on goods of *all* seasons; and our Public is glad to do the same. Bric-a-brac and China are of the same intrinsic value Summer and Winter, this year and next year. Of course it would be more convenient to buy just when the house was being fixed up next Fall, or a week or two before an expected wedding; but thousands of people prefer to take advantage of such an occasion as this, *rather than pay double* at a more convenient season.

Of course this time suits exactly those who wish to brighten Summer homes, and obtain the fine wares necessary at half the prices they would fairly expect to pay.

Bric-a-Brac

Some of the best values we have ever shown; nothing over two-thirds prices, and many at half price:

Teplitz Busts and Figures reduced one-third.

$2 each, from $3; $3 each, from $4.50; $4 each, from $6; $5.75 each, from $8.50; $8 each from $12.

Lowelsa Pieces, reduced one-half:

$1.25 each, from $2.50; $1.75 each, from $3.50; $3.50 each, from $7; $4.50 each, from $9; $6 each, from $12.

Also the remainder of the special lot of Bric-a-Brac mentioned a few days ago; today at half those special prices:

12c, from 25c; 25c, from 50c; 35c, from 75c; 75c, from $1.50, $1.50 from $3; $2.50, from $5; $3, from $6; $5, from $10.

Fancy China—

Quite an exceptional collection of Ice and Punch Bowls, Round Dishes or Plaques, Bowls, Plates, Cups and Saucers, and Jugs, in two showy decorations of flow sponge work; reduced one-third:

Punch Bowls, $2, reduced from $3.

Ice Bowls, 85c and $1.50, reduced from $1.25 and $2.25.

Small Bowls, 10c, reduced from 15c.

Round Dishes or Plaques, 18 in., $2.50 from $3.75; 16 in., $2 from $3; 14 in., $1.70, from $2.50.

Plates $1.20, $1, 85c dozen, from $1.80, $1.50, $1.25.

Cups and Saucers, $1.20 dozen, from $1.80.

Jugs, 1 pt., 30c, from 40c; 2 pts., 40c, from 60c; 3 pts., 50c., from 75c; 2 qts., 70c, from $1.

Fancy China, in bright showy decorations of colors and gold; reduced one third:

Vases, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.40, from $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.

Cake Plates, $1.25, from $1.75. Teapots, 85c, from $1.25

Chocolate Pots, $1.40, from $2.

Salads, $1.40, from $2.

Bonbon Boxes, 35c, from 50c.

Fancy Cups and Saucers—

All French china, handsomely decorated, at less prices than ordinary German china.

Tea Cups and Saucers, 15c and 50c each; regularly $3, $9 and $10 doz.

Bouillon Cups and Saucers, 75c each; regularly $12 doz.

After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers 15c each; reduced from 25c.

Cut Glass—

Some of our best cuttings of which we only have a few pieces of each, *reduced a third.*

Water Jugs, 3 pts., $5.75 and $6.25 each; reduced from $8.50 and $9.50.

Claret Jugs, 2 pts., $8; reduced from $12.

Dishes, 8 in., fancy shapes, $4 each; reduced from $6.

Low Dishes, 8 in., $5 each; reduced from $7.50.

Bowls, 8 in., fancy shape, $7 each; reduced from $10.

Low Bowls, 7 in., $2.75 and $4.50 each; reduced from $4 and $6.50.

Bowls, 8 in., $5.50 each; reduced from $8.

Bonbon Dishes, 6 in., $2.25 each; reduced from $3.25.

Main floor and Basement.

More SHOES Added
To these June Offerings

Worthy shoes of most desirable Summer sorts make up the larger part of the stocks in our Under-Priced Shoe Stores. But there are enough of the heavier kinds for both men and women who wish to provide for rainy days or rough usage among the woods or mountains on vacation trips. All a third to a half under-price.

$1.90, worth $3—Men's shoes of patent leather, in button and lace; box and wax calfskin, and some choice kidskin; all are made on good, stylish lasts.

$2.40, instead of $3.50—Men's Oxfords in patent leather that compare most favorably with the best $3.50 kinds.

$1.50, from $2.50—White duck outing shoes; low cut, with red rubber soles.

At $1.10, instead of $1.75—Boys' shoes, made of satin calf in shapely lasts; well made and good-looking; sizes 12 to 5½.

At $1, worth $1.50—Women's Oxford ties of fine black kid; stock tips; comfortable last and easy fitting; soles extended to insure good tread.

$1.20, worth $2—Women's black kid Oxfords; patent leather tips and kid tips, light and dainty heels.

At $1.50, instead of $3—Women's tan brown kidskin shoes; in several toe shapes; soft and cool; spick and span from one of the best shoemakers in this land; some have the high Louis XV. heels, and some have the common-sense heels.

At $1.80, worth almost double—Women's patent leather boots in lace and button; dull kidskin tops.

At 75c—Children's shoes; made of black kidskin with good body; sound and soft; good solid leather soles; tipped with stock tips; sizes 6, children's, to 2, girls'.

Girls' and children's finer shoes, of black kidskin, 75c, 85c, 95c, according to size.

At $1.25—Tan calf Oxfords for the little man; grace and beauty combined with service; tipped; sizes 9 to 2.

Men's and Boy's Shoes in Annex Store
Women's and Children's Shoes in Basement.

Men's MADRAS SHIRTS
At a Dollar-and-a-Half

These are quite extraordinary shirts that we have now to sell at this price. In the first place, the madras, which is of superior quality, is woven, in styles made especially for us, by Whytlaw, of Glasgow. The designs are in the neatest and choicest effects that are made. Then the shirts are made up by the experts in our own factory, and there is no better shirtmaking anywhere. They have narrow centre plaits and five small buttons. Opening runs well below the trousers-band. All have attached cuffs.

The smartest, best fitting shirts to be had at the price, $1.50.

Broadway and Ninth.

Cool CLOTHES for Men

No need to suffer from the heat, even if you are a man and timid about shirt-waist notoriety.

We have suits of tropical-weight wool crashes and striped flannels, made up without linings—cool and stylish. Coats are Norfolks, single or double-breasted. Prices $10 to $15.

Black alpaca coats, $1.50 to $5. Skeleton coats of blue and black serge, $3 to $5.

Men's striped flannel trousers; large variety of stylish patterns, at $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Thin Blankets and Bedspreads

Light and thin, to be sure; but heavy enough to afford the needed protection for cool Summer nights, particularly if you happen to be spending the Summer out of the city. All at attractive new prices:

Blankets—

$3 pair, from $3.50—Wool filling on cotton warp; 70x82 in.

$3.25 pair, from $3.75—White wool filling on light cotton warp; 70x82 in.

$4.35 pair, from $5—Fine long wool filling on spool cotton warp; 78x86 in.

Bedspreads—

80c each, from $1—White crocheted, Marseilles patterns.

$1 each, from $1.25—Fine white crocheted, in handsome Marseilles patterns.

$1.60 each, from $1.85—Light-weight satin finished Marseilles, in handsome patterns.

Third floor.

Cool Draperies
And Slip Covers

Here are the Cretonnes and English Dimities from which to make them—cool, attractive, economical. The Summer cottage cannot fail to be the prettier for having them.

Cretonnes, in newest patterns and colors, 11c and 18c yd., from 15c and 25c.

Dimities, in this season's designs and tints; striped in colors; at 20c yd., that were 35c.

Cotton Damasks, 31 in. wide, 25c yd.

Third floor.

For Women Who Travel

Handy things, that every woman likes to have ready in her traveling bag, to repair the ravages of the journey:

Alcohol Traveling Lamps, 75c to $5.

Curling Irons, 25c to 95c.

Dr. Scott's Electric Curlers, regularly 39c.; now 10c.

Tenth street.

An Exceptional Offering of Boys' Washable SUITS

We have this morning a collection of about five hundred Washable Sailor Suits which sell regularly at $1.25 to $2.50, which we are able to offer today at

Ninety-five Cents a Suit

They are made of best grade Galatea and chambray, in newest designs and colorings. All sizes, for ages 3 to 12 years.

Main floor, Ninth street.

Then we have a special offering of **Washable Trousers**, in the Basement Store today—a thousand pairs, in sizes for 3 to 16 years, at **25c and 35c.**

Fine Black DRESS GOODS
At Half and Two-Thirds Regular Prices

This word is about some of the choicest and most staple fabrics in our stock. Refined in character, in latest designs, and in styles that are little affected by changing seasons, and while primarily for Summer wear, many will be worn all year 'round.

This is one of those offerings that well-dressed women who are careful of cost, will be prompt to profit by—even if they buy now to lay the goods away until next Fall. The dollars saved are a paying investment—more beautiful goods will scarcely be found.

These hints of fabrics and prices:

At $1, regularly $1.50—Plain all-silk satin striped Grenadines.

At $1, regularly $1.50—All-silk Crocodile Crepe.

At $1.25, regularly $1.75—All-silk Grenadines, in brocaded satin stripes, brocaded figures with satin stripes and brocaded figures on plain grounds.

At $1.50, regularly $3—Silk-and-wool Crepon figured Repps from Paris.

At $1.50, regularly $2.50—Silk-and-wool figured Zephyr Crepons.

At $2, regularly $3—Silk-and-wool figured Crepe de Chine.

At $2, regularly $3—Silk-and-wool brocaded Zephyr Poplins.

Tenth street.

Lace-Draped Sailor Hats

Our late purchase of laces makes today's good news possible. Our millinery workroom picked out a lot of beautiful drapery laces and trimmed up, fresh and new, a lot of shapely Sailor Hats of the sorts most wanted at the present moment. Under ordinary conditions they would sell for $14. Choose from these

At $6 Each

We have also reduced the remainder of our Paris Hats. Values up to $35, today at **$10 each.**

Second floor, Tenth street.

AWNINGS

The sun is a decidedly unwelcome intruder these days. The house that is protected by awnings has a coolness and restfulness unknown to the sun-beaten cottage where you are driven into breezeless corners to escape the glare.

Awnings cost little in proportion to the comfort of them, and we can make them for you promptly.

We use the best materials, and the most easily operated frames; and they are made and put up by experts.

We have exceptional facilities for equipping large hotels and office buildings. We shall be glad to submit estimates.

Third floor.

Moonj RUGS

Hard to get this year, hence we're glad to be able to take all an importer had. Made of India cocoa; in color effects that are essentially Oriental. Most desirable for summer use on halls, verandas and lawns. These sizes:

18x36 in., 60c — 2x4 ft., $1.35
2½x5 ft., $2.

Third floor.

Muslin-Covered PILLOWS

These Pillows are filled with a product called "floss," which is always as soft and buoyant as down, is cooler, and costs only half as much. These sizes and prices:

20 in., 35c. — 22 in., 45c.
24 in., 55c. — 26 in., 70c.

Tenth street.

Lace COLLARS
At Half

New in design, correct and varied in color; in fact, everything a lace collar should be, and an important quality besides—half-price. Everybody wants such attractive collars as these, and they won't last long at their new, little prices.

Point Venise Lace Collars, in cream; Russian design; $1.50 and $1.75, were $3 and $3.50.

Point Venise Collars in white, Irish crocheted design; $2, were $4.

Bolero Jackets, of point Venise lace, in cream; Russian design; $2 and $2.25, were $4 and $4.50.

Collar and Bolero combined, of linen color baxiste, with lace applique; $2.50, formerly $5. Tenth street elevator counter.

Silk
Slumber ROBES

Made of raw Italian silk, in bright stripes, or stripes with Jacquard figures. You will find added enjoyment in your after-dinner nap for having one of these comfortable coverings to throw over you. They're reduced in price, too—$1.50, now, instead of $2 and $2.50.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF
JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries,
Paris, June 14, 1901.

Paris is almost too gay just now. There is really a plethora of entertainments; and amusements are too numerous to mention. Soirees and balls are innumerable, and, of course, the polo, tennis, matinees and "five-o'clocks" completely fill the afternoons, and Parisians are living for the moment at an exceedingly rapid rate. For society people, meetings in the Boise of a morning, riding, driving, automobiling and drinking milk at the "Pre Catelan;" in the afternoon, the tea-parties and dressmakers, and in the evening dinners and dances. The Spring season, to which, most of all, the city of Paris is suited, seems to be flying by; only a few days ago the chestnut trees were covered with little spiky white blossoms that reminded one of the candles on a Christmas tree—now all these blossoms are gone and only a more luxuriant foliage remains.

The "great week" is now on and will culminate on Sunday with the Grand Prix de Longchamps, for which the most elaborate preparations are being made. The milliners and dressmakers have such a pressure of work that more often than not they have to sit up all night during these times. Indeed, in the big dressmaking establishments, it is for the moment an absolute impossibility, unless one be a very good and regular customer, to be sure of getting anything immediately. Muslins, will, of course, be immensely worn; but, as a rule, of a simple make, with hemstitched borders in a contrasting color. Yellow will be much favored by the elegantes. A very becoming pale yellow linen has simply hem borders of pale gray; blue linen edging the bolero and forming small square lapels; two stitched bands of the blue linen surmount the shaped flounce. A simple ecru muslin blouse stitched with blue, with a knotted blue scarf will be worn with this suit. A similar suit is charming in coarse ivory linen with dark blue border and stitchings, and a white muslin shirt.

Painted parasols will be carried with the smartest toilettes, while very beautiful will be the plain, dull silk sunshade, encrusted with medallions of real Chantilly lace, the preference being given to black on white and vice-versa.

Voiles, muslins, crepe de Chine and foulards of every description are the materials most employed for the Grand Prix toilettes, almost in every case mixed with lace, for which there seems to be a perfect craze at present.

One of the most "sensational" costumes, in point of elaborate elegance, which will be worn at the Grand Prix is of finest ivory muslin, closely plaited and encrusted with exquisite embroidery and lace insertions. It will be completed by a striking and original hat in pale yellow straw, turned up slightly to one side, with clusters of La France roses and pale blue rosettes.

A very dainty dress which will be worn by a "grande dame" in very slight mourning, is of white muslin, much inserted with embroidered muslin insertion and embroidered in the most fascinating way with cherries worked in black silk, and finished by a black sash worked with white silk cherries. The cherry, by the way, has quite taken hold of the Parisian imagination.

The new coiffure now affected by the elegantes is very picturesque and charming, though not for everybody. The hair is arranged in a soft puff all around the head, then is drawn into a knot at the back of the head, just on the rounded part, and then allowed to escape from the center of the knot in a bunch of curls. It is, of course, a revival of the coiffure "a la Grecque," which the ladies of the Directory sported along with their very daring and insufficient muslin frocks.

Bathing SUITS
HATS and SHOES

We have done much this season to provide more handsome Bathing Suits for Women than those you have known in the past. Women who spend hours on the beach every day wish to be prettily dressed while enjoying the surf.

We have many charming sailor styles, with handsome revers and shield. Some of the skirts are cut with a flare, and hang very gracefully. We have some still handsomer suits made of silk. The surf suit has grown wonderfully in importance since manufacturers have learned to give it beauty which surf and sand cannot mar.

But there are very tasteful suits here, at very modest prices, as the list that follows shows:

Bathing Suits—

$3—Of surf cloth in black only; plaited front; sailor collar, trimmed with white braid.

$4—Of black or blue mohair; scalloped collar, revers and shield of white mohair, trimmed with black braid.

$5.50—Of black or blue mohair; gathered skirt; new dip front; wide sailor collar and shield, trimmed with soutache braid.

$7—Of black or blue mohair; sailor collar, long revers to waist, prettily stitched with white; white shield and new flaring skirt.

$8.50—Of black or blue mohair; sailor collar stitched, white mohair revers and shield, trimmed with bands of black taffeta; new flaring skirt.

$12—Of black or blue Sicilian; sailor collar, revers and skirt, prettily trimmed with silk braid.

Bathing Suits—

Handsome Silk Bathing Suits, $15, $16.50 and $18.

Ordering by mail is very satisfactory, as general measurements only are necessary.

Bathing Caps—

Broad variety of new and pretty styles:

Gray Gossamer Caps, 10c.

Plain and fancy sateen and serge Caps, 20c.

Plain rubber Caps, 20c and 35c.

Plain, polka-dot and fancy stripe Caps, 25c.

Plain sateen Caps, 35c.

Zephyr checked Tam O'Shanter Caps, 40c.

Plain and fancy silk Caps, 50c, 60c, 80c.

Bathing Shoes—with linoleum soles

Girls' Shoes, 25 and 30c a pair.

Women's Shoes, 30c and 50c a pair.

Men's Shoes, 35c a pair.

Second floor.

Summer UNDERWEAR
For Men and Women

Comfort in hot weather depends more on under than outer garments. Manufacturers have made marvelous improvements in both texture and weave of underwear for tropical days, and the general comfort of humanity is increased. Some of the finer sorts are necessarily expensive—and worth it; but many of the improved styles are very reasonably priced.

These suggestions of most popular varieties:

For Men—

At 75c a garment—Shirts and drawers of French balbriggan; long or short sleeved shirts; inseam of drawers 28 or 31 inches; seats reinforced; sizes up to 50 in.

At $1.25 a garment—English lisle thread; shirts have long or short sleeves, drawers spliced and reinforced.

At $1.70 a garment—English all wool, guaranteed unshrinkable; shirts, size 34; drawers, size 30, $1.75; advance 10c on each increasing size; long or short sleeves in shirts; drawers spliced and reinforced.

At $2 a garment—Shirts of fine Sea Island cotton, made in France, with long or short sleeves; drawers short or regular inseam.

For Women—

At 50c a garment—Ribbed lustre cotton vests; low necks, fancy trimmed in white, pink and sky blue; drawers and tights of cotton or lisle thread, white, knee length.

At $1 a garment—Ribbed vests; low necks; all silk or silk mixed; the latter have hand-crocheted necks; also Swiss ribbed lisle thread vests, lace trimmed. White ribbed lisle thread tights, knee length; lisle thread union suits; low neck, knee length, plain or lace trimmed.

At $1.75 a suit—Extra fine Swiss ribbed lisle thread union suits; low necks, no sleeves, knee length. Same with short sleeves, low or high necks, $2.

Broadway.

Window SCREENS and Screen Doors

No cause to aggravate your need of these protectors from man's Summer enemies; but every one not yet supplied will be glad to hear that the best sorts are here today

At Half Prices

No need to tolerate the torment of mosquitoes any longer.

Window Screens—Natural wood frames—

28 in. high, 26 in. closed, 32 in. open, 23c; from 45c
28 in. high, 31 in. closed, 37 in. open, 25c; from 50c
30 in. high, 26 in. closed, 32 in. open, 25c; from 50c
30 in. high, 31 in. closed, 37 in. open, 28c; from 55c

Screen Doors—Natural wood frames—

6 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 6 in. wide — 7 ft. high, 2 ft. 8 in. wide
6 ft. 8 in. high, 2 ft. 8 in. wide — 7 ft. high, 3 ft. wide

All sizes, at **$1, from $2**; including hinges and pull.

Basement.

Interesting News of
Fine Summer DRESSES

Today we make very radical price-concessions on all the dressy Summer Gowns in our stocks. This action is taken a full month ahead of the necessity for doing it, and extends the economies of late July to those who are going away in June.

The larger number of these dresses are imported, and many of the designs are exclusively ours—selected as the choicest dresses made this year, at home and abroad. Some are quite elaborate—all are refined in style, and made up in most expert manner. The new prices will be gratifying to all thrifty lovers of fine garments.

At $45, worth up to $75—

Dresses of plain and figured Organdie and figured Batiste; all beautifully trimmed; some silk-lined, others over fine lawn linings.

At $37.50, worth up to $55—

Dresses of figured Organdies and Dimities, in an assortment of artistic patterns and colorings; all handsomely trimmed.

At $30, worth up to $43—

Dresses of Organdies, white and figured, and figured Dimities and Batiste; exquisite styles; effectively trimmed.

At $25, worth up to $37.50—

Dresses of figured Organdies and point d'Esprit—a very choice collection.

At $18, worth up to $33—

An assortment of Dresses of figured Organdies and Dimities.

Second floor, Broadway.

HAMMOCKS
Croquet Sets

We have obtained some attractive price-concessions on Hammocks, that will interest purchasers. All are highly satisfactory sorts. The details hint of the savings:

At 75c., regularly $1.25—Open-weave hammocks, full color; with pillow, spreader and valance; 78x36 in.

At $1, regularly $1.50—Heavy open-weave hammocks, full color; with pillow, spreader and valance; 80x38 in.

At $3.75, regularly $5—Canvas weave hammocks, with pillow, valance, spreader and end bars.

Grass hammocks, $1 to $28.

Baby Hammocks, with stand, or with frame and ropes to swing, $2.50.

Reclining Chairs—Swinging and stationary chairs, with canopy, $5; without canopy, $3.50. Solid comfort reclining chairs, of best tempered steel, $4.

Croquet Sets—90c to $12.

Golf Croquet—$10.

A Demonstration of the Peerless Toy Ice Cream Freezer, enjoyed alike by little folks and grown-ups. Samples of cream given to those interested. Price, $1.25.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or through Subway.

The Summer FURNITURE SALE

Still excellent assortment of these cool, artistic pieces—chairs, rockers and settees, which give a look of good cheer and comfort to the Summer cottage. All now marked at an average of

A Third Under-Price

Some of the best values we have ever offered are here now. These price-hints:

Ash Pieces—

In Pale Moss Green:

At $6, from $9—Arm chair, matting seat and back.

At $7, from $10.50—Arm chair, matting seat and back.

At $8, from $12—High-back arm chair, matting seat and back.

At $8, from $12.50—Chair, matting seat and back.

At $10, from $15—Chair, with loose seat cushion.

At $12, from $16—Arm chair, with loose cushion seat.

Natural Birch Pieces—

At $4, from $5.50—Rocker, matting seat.

At $4.50, from $6—Arm chair, matting seat and back.

At $5.50, from $7—Rocker, matting seat and back.

At $5.50, from $7—Arm chair, matting seat and back.

At $7.50, from $10—Settee, matting seat and back.

Oak Pieces—

In moss green finish:

At $4.75, from $7—Arm chair, matting seat, panel back.

At $5, from $7.50—Arm chair, matting seat, panel back.

At $5.50, from $8—Arm chair, matting seat, panel back.

At $8, from $12—Arm chair, matting seat.

At $8.50, from $12.50—Arm chair, matting seat and back.

At $10, from $15—Arm chair, Art Nouveau seat and back.

Parlor Pieces—

At $13.50, from $20—Imitation mahogany sofa, matting seat.

At $18, from $26—Imitation mahogany divan, matting seat.

At $20, from $27—Three-piece suite, imitation mahogany; sofa, arm and wall chair, matting seat and back.

At $30, from $39—Three-piece suite; imitation mahogany; matting seat and panel back.

At $30, from $40—Two-piece suite; imitation mahogany; matting seat.

Old Hickory Pieces—

At $3.50, from $5—Low-back rocker.

At $4, from $6—High-back arm chair.

At $4.75, from $6.50—High-back rocker.

At $6.50, from $10—Settee.

White and Gold Reed Pieces

At $4, from $5—Roman chair.

At $5, from $6.25—Fancy chair.

At $6, from $9—Fancy chair.

At $8, from $12—Rocker.

At $10.50, from $14—Small divan.

Porch Rockers—

We show a very complete assortment of porch chairs and rockers in light finished maple and in light green oak. Medium and high backs, seats and backs of splint, cane or reed, most of them double, closely-woven. These are the real, substantial porch pieces, the best we know of. Prices range as follows:

Rockers at 85c, $1.25, $1.75, $3, $3.25, $3.75, $4.25, $4.50, $5.50.

Chairs at $1.25, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $4.50, $5.

In most of the prices there are several styles.

Fourth floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets

LUSITANIA WRECKED OFF NEWFOUNDLAND COAST

Passengers Numbering More than 350 Escape in Lifeboats.

CREW STAND BY THE SHIP

Fear-Maddened Men, Armed with Knives, Refuse to Give Women and Children First Chance to Get Away.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 26.—The Orient Steam Navigation Company's steamer Lusitania, Capt. McNay, from Liverpool, June 18, for Montreal, having more than 350 passengers on board, was wrecked last night off Capt Ballard. All the passengers were saved by taking to the lifeboats.

Cape Ballard is situated on the coast of Newfoundland, about sixty miles south of St. John's.

The Lusitania was built at Liverpool by Laird Brothers, in 1871. She is 379 feet 9 inches long, has 41 feet 3 inches beam, and is 27 feet 7 inches deep. She was commanded by Capt. McNay, a well-known, experienced, and greatly trusted Captain of the Elder Dempster line. His passenger equipment for this trip amounted to six cabin, 14 second-class, and 344 steerage passengers. The passenger list cannot be obtained, but the Elder Dempster people understand that all are safe. They have arranged to look after the passengers and to see that they be taken care of and sent to their respective destinations.

The Lusitania was bound around Cape Race. She mistook her course in a dense fog and went ashore near Renews, twenty miles north of Cape Race, before day break. The ship ran over a reef and hangs against a cliff. The passengers, who are mostly immigrants, were panic-stricken. They stampeded and fought for the boats, but were overcome by the officers and crew, who secured control after great trouble and a prolonged struggle with the rougher elements among the passengers, who used knives. The women and children were first landed, and the men followed. The crew stood by the ship. A heavy sea is running, but the Lusitania is holding her own. It was thought likely she would prove a total wreck.

The disaster occurred miles from the nearest telegraph station, and the details obtainable are meagre.

The passengers had a terrible experience. The first knowledge which they had of the disaster was when, owing to the ship's rasping over the rocks, they were all hurled from their beds by the shock. Many of them were bruised, and they all hurried on deck in their night clothes. A scene of great excitement ensued. Five hundred people were clamoring to escape while the crew tried to pacify them and launch the boats. The male passengers, in their attempts to seize the boats, trampled the women under foot, and, as already stated, fought knives. Some of the more cool-headed passengers assisted the crew in their efforts to get out the boats.

The women and children rescued were almost naked. Drenched with spray, they were pulled up the cliffs by the coast people. Some of the boats were demolished in the surf while attempting to land, and their half-drowned occupants held on to rocks, shivering with cold, until rescued.

This morning the unhappy passengers, after shivering for hours on the hill top, tramped over weary miles in their endeavor to reach the houses of the fishermen, which they eventually succeeded in doing, and where they are now sheltered.

Continued fears are expressed that the Lusitania may prove a total loss, as a furious rainstorm and heavy sea raged all night. The last reports received here said the steamer was breaking up; that her foreholds were full of water, and that her cargo was being salvaged.

There is hope of saving the effects of the passengers, as, where possible, they were stowed above decks. Six steamers are now on their way from Montreal to the scene of the wreck. It is expected that the rescued passengers will be brought here.

All sorts of rumors are current along the coast as to the details of the wreck. The entire coast population is repairing to the scene in the hope of salvaging the Lusitania's cargo. No direct statements from those who were on board as to what occurred on the wrecked steamer have yet reached St. John's. The steamer Glencoe, bringing the Lusitania's passengers, is due here to-night.

CONVICTIONS IN MANILA.

Four Men Guilty of Improperly Buying Government Stores.

MANILA, June 26.—Harold M. Pitt, manager of Evans & Co., Government contractors, who has been on trial on charges of improperly purchasing Government stores, was acquitted to-day. Four other purchasers of commissary stores were found guilty and fined $1,000 each.

Pitt was acquitted by a military court composed of volunteer officers. Provost Marshal Davis considers Pitt was convicted on his own admissions, and has ordered a reconsideration of the verdict. The others sentenced were Clarke and Boldt, a Spaniard named Riva, and a Chinaman named Wung Ting. Clarke and Boldt, in addition to being fined $1,000 each, were also sentenced to a year's imprisonment, but Provost Marshal Davis commuted the imprisonment.

A FILIPINO TO BE HANGED.

Police Sergeant Ordered Two of His Men to Kill an American.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The records of several court-martials of Filipinos have been received at the War Department from Manila. A native Sergeant of Police, Pablo Tabares, ordered two of his policemen to induce Private George O. Hill, Company H, Eighteenth Infantry, to enter the Sergeant's house in the Pueblo of Cabatuan. Once in, Tabares treated the American with lavish hospitality and pressed glasses of wine upon him until the soldier was intoxicated. The Sergeant then ordered the two policemen to take the unfortunate man outside the pueblo and kill him.

The wily Tabares promptly sent his two accomplices off to the insurgent ranks to get them out of American jurisdiction, while he remained discreetly silent. He was found guilty of murder and also of arson, having caused about a hundred dwellings in Cabatuan to be burned, and was sentenced to be hanged.

THE WISCONSIN'S WEAK POINTS.

Examining Board Points Out Battleship Wisconsin's Defects to Department.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Navy Department has received the report of the board appointed to conduct the final trial of the United States battleship Wisconsin on June 17. The battery of the vessel was fired sufficiently to prove to the board that the guns, gun carriages, and their fittings and appurtenances work properly, and that the vessel is sufficiently strong to stand the shock caused by firing. The board reports that the wiring system does not work satisfactorily, and is entirely inefficient as a means of interior communication.

The searchlights were found to be below contract requirements, but it is stated that this result may have been due to the fact that the atmosphere was somewhat hazy when the lights were tested. The condition of the boilers was not entirely satisfactory. "From the history of their service, and from present appearance," says the board, "it is evident that the best of workmanship has not been secured in their building."

The board finds that the vessel is well built and efficient in all respects.

President Signs Naval Commissions.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The President to-day signed the following commissions of naval officers: Harry McL. P. Huse, Lieutenant Commander; Eugene L. Bisset, Lieutenant; Ralph Earle, Lieutenant, Junior Grade; Roger T. Atkinson, and Alfred W. Balch, Assistant Surgeons, with rank of Lieutenant, Junior Grade; William H. Bucher, Passed Assistant Surgeon, rank of Lieutenant, Junior Grade, and William D. Greetham, gunner.

Prize Money for Admiral Sampson.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Warrants to-day were issued by the Treasury Department in favor of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson for $3,330 and Capt. French E. Chadwick for $666 for their shares of prize money decreed them by the Court of Claims.

WARNED AGAINST AMERICA.

Dr. Alexander Von Peez Advises a European Tariff War on the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Consul Mahin of Reichenberg, Austria, has sent the State Department an article recently contributed to the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung by Dr. Alexander von Peez under the title "The Struggle for Industrial Supremacy":

"Not China, and not in the Transvaal war," Dr. von Peez declares, "but the race between the great industrial countries—England, Germany, and the United States—forms to coolly calculating politicians the foremost, weightiest, and most-enduring interest of the future. Slowly has England grown commercially, more rapidly has Germany risen after gaining political unity and establishing the protective system, but like a storm is the forward movement of the United States."

After reviewing the progress of England and Germany in commerce and manufactures, Dr. von Peez passes to the United States, "rising in the New World with sinister rapidity." He says:

Its nationality has its roots in Germanic traits. It received, either from its Celtic mixture or as a characteristic of American soil, its qualities of unrest, assertiveness, and unexpectedness in action. The American has had the good luck, besides, to draw to himself from his two competitors a share of their own skill and of their own acquisitions through emigration from Germany and England. From the combination of all these qualities has resulted the undoubted superiority of a mighty land, stretching from ocean to ocean, full of coal and iron and treasures of the soil, inhabited by a trained, numerous, and daring people, spiritually and morally undistracted, and ardently devoted to their various pursuits.

The three competing countries now suffer from obstacles which hinder their free movement. Germany has China, England the Transvaal, America the Philippines. From appearances, the United States will be the first to throw off its burden. After that country shall be free from the Philippine war, its industrial advance upon Europe will be fully manifested.

Dr. Von. Peez then considers the various commercial treaties and tariff systems of the European countries, specially noting their defects, and concludes that upon the termination of existing commercial treaties the relations of European nations to the United States should be carefully studied, with a view to reciprocity in tariff duties and other international dealings. The United States displays a consciousness of victory, he avers. It designs to bring agriculture, as well as manufacturing, to the highest possible state of development. In marked contrast with Germany and Great Britain, which are both great markets for the farm products of other lands, the United States shuts out any possibility of that nature. Commercial treaties with that country have therefore, in this regard, no value. What America can accomplish on agricultural lines has been sufficiently shown since 1880. The present shattered condition of European agriculture is mainly her work. Now she contemplates war with other European industries, having already sent out an advance guard of coal, iron, steel, and machinery.

Equally strong in manufacturing and agriculture, and pushing her exports with great energy, the United States is now absorbing Europe's money. The cash balance in her favor in the last three years amounted to $1,600,000,000. Through this that country can exercise a very important influence on Europe's rate of interest.

After enumerating a variety of manufactured wares which our country is sending to different parts of the world, Dr. Von Peez exclaims:

And with all this, the United States has not yet unbuckled one piece of the almost impenetrable armor in which she is incased, while demanding open doors of others everywhere. Our opportunity comes with the commercial treaties. What should first be done in defense is to follow the example, in regard to tariffs and trade treaties, which the United States has set for us. At the European seashore (England is included herein) a tariff should be established counter to that of the Union, while the European nations should arrange tariffs touching each other which would not materially differ from those now existing. But only the restoration of the tripartite imperial alliance would offer all those guarantees which are requisite in a matter of such great importance. It is probable that the yet powerful but much-threatened Great Britain would not remain far from such a union.

What will the United States do? That is her affair. We only follow her example. Perhaps she will propose an understanding. But, what says Ranke? "It is not in the nature of predominant forces to restrict themselves; boundaries must be established for them." A people so young, acute, and rich in future possibilities as the citizens of the Union will find boundaries to their aspirations only when they see that attempts at further conquest will be met with vigorous resistance.

THE DUTY ON ITALIAN SUGAR.

State Department Is Informed that Italy Pays No Export Bounty.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—An official statement from the Italian Government was communicated to the State Department today to the effect that Italy paid no export duty on sugar. This action by the Italian authorities follows eight days from the issuance of Secretary Gage's order suspending the liquidation of all sugar imported from or produced in Italy, on the ground that the Treasury had information leading to the belief that Italian sugar received a bounty.

The action of the Italian Government was communicated by cable to the Italian Embassy here, and was made known to the Acting Secretary of State, Dr. Hill, by Mr. Carignani, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires.

Mr. Gage's circular did not state positively that Italy paid an export bounty, but said that it appeared highly probable that this was the case, and accordingly the liquidation of sugar accounts with Italy were suspended, pending further investigation. From the standpoint of the Italian authorities, the Treasury order doubtless was preliminary to one putting into effect the differential rates against Italian sugar, and in consequence the official declaration is now submitted to the State Department that Italy pays no bounty on her sugar.

The action taken by Italy raises a question somewhat analagous to that now pending with Russia, each concerning sugar and each referring to the alleged payment of a bounty. Russia has taken the position that she pays no bounty, and Italy now makes a formal declaration of the same kind. While this is not necessarily a protest, it presents an issue of fact as to whether bounty is or is not paid. It is understood that within a week the Italian Government will submit a full presentation of facts sustaining its declaration, the present announcement to the State Department being merely a brief official notification of Italy's position without the data to uphold that position.

The terms of the Treasury order are such that the discriminating duties now are being enforced against Italy, for, although the order recites that the matter is still under investigation, it concludes with the specific instruction that "the duties shall be estimated in amounts sufficient to cover additional duties equal to the above specified duty." These additional duties referred to are 5.69 francs in one case and 6.13 francs in the other case. The duties therefore are in effect without further order, although the terms of the order indicate that the permanency of the increased duties is subject to the fuller investigation to be made.

CUBAN GENERAL COMING HERE.

Maximo Gomez Wants to Have a Conference with Dr. Palma.

HAVANA, June 26.—Gen. Maximo Gomez sailed for New York to-day by way of Tampa, Fla., accompanied by the private secretary of Governor General Wood. The purpose of the General's visit to the United States, it is said, is to confer with Dr. Tomas Estrada Palma, at one time delegate of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba in the United States.

There has been considerable discussion in Cuba recently regarding the amount and disposition of the bonds issued by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba. The Realidad of Havana, referring to this matter June 22, said that Dr. Tomas Estrada Palma was the only person authorized to issue the bonds, and that it should not be difficult to obtain information regarding the amount issued. Besides, the paper added, it is alleged that a sworn statement of the number issued and of the amount of money received was submitted to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at the time of the Spanish war by Señors Palma and Guerra. It is just possible that Gen. Gomez is on his way here to confer with Dr. Palma on this subject.

Postmaster of Guam.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A report has been received at the Navy Department from Commander Seaton Schroeder, the Naval Governor of Guam, dated May 8, announcing the appointment of Atansio Leftana Perez as Postmaster of the islands. He is the first Postmaster of Guam, and is bonded in $4,000 Mexican.

THE POLICE IN THE PARKS.

President Clausen Asks for an Understanding Regarding Their Control.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday sent to the Corporation Counsel the letter which he received from President Clausen of the Department of Parks some time ago, suggesting that there ought to be an understanding between the Commissioner of Parks and the Commissioner of Police concerning the control of the police force in the parks.

Mr. Clausen in his letter to Commissioner Murphy calls attention to the fact that the policeman usually stationed in the Kinderberg had been virtually withdrawn from that important post by having his duties extended to other posts, which action the Park Commissioner said had resulted in giving over the Kinderberg, intended as an exclusive resort for women and children, to the absolute possession of boisterous and disorderly youths. Mr. Clausen's letter concludes as follows:

The spirit of the charter and the intention of the law-making power seem to support my suggestion that park police duty should be subject to some control in this department. I realize that it is unnecessary to quote from it for your information, but there seems to be some uncertainty in the matter among some members of the police force. Section 614 provides that "each Commissioner shall have in immediate charge the control and disposition of such members of the police force of the City of New York, as constituted by the act, as may be assigned for duty in the parks, squares, or public places subject to his jurisdiction."

Corporation Counsel Whalen will be asked to decide the powers of the two Commissioners with regard to the police control in the parks.

Deputy Commissioner Devery, when asked yesterday as to the outcome of the case of Policeman Meehan, who was fined thirty days' pay last week for arresting a woman who had allowed her children to play on the lawn in one of the parks, said that the case was closed. Asked if he was going to take any action against the Sergeant who received the complaint, Mr. Devery said the Sergeant ought to have discharged the woman and reprimanded the policeman for making the arrest. He repeated that the case was closed so far as he was concerned.

FOUR HURT BY EXPLOSION.

Gasoline Ignited in the Cellar of a Drug Store Wrecked the Building.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., June 26.—An explosion occurred here this afternoon in Reusswig's drug store on West Main Street, wrecking the building and injuring four persons. The explosion was caused by gasoline which was stored in the cellar, but what ignited it is not known.

The injured are Mr. and Mrs. Hall, R. L. Day, and John Abbott, a boy.

The building was a two-story frame structure, and it was completely shattered by the force of the explosion. The building caught fire, and the flames communicated with the house next door, occupied by S. Baumbert, which was partly destroyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall, who are an old couple, were badly burned and otherwise injured. Mr. Hall's upper lip was torn off and he was shockingly burned about the face and body.

R. L. Day and young Abbott were in the store when the explosion occurred. Day was a customer, and young Abbott worked in the store. Both were badly injured. Mr. Hall and Abbott were taken to the Somerville Hospital, and Mr. Day was sent to his home. Mrs. Hall was taken to the house of a neighbor.

WILKESBARRE BREAKER BURNED.

Forty Mules Perish in the Mines—Total Loss $100,000.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 26.—A large breaker at No. 2 Mine of the Delaware and Hudson Company in the eastern part of the city was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. An alarm was sent into the mine when the fire was first discovered and all the men at work succeeded in making their escape through the opening at No. 3 Mine.

Forty mules are still in the mine. There is no doubt they all have been suffocated.

The loss will be fully $100,000. Seven hundred men and boys will be thrown out of work until the breaker is rebuilt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, are assigned to regiments as follows:

Second Lieut. Robert M. Barton, to the Ninth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, to the Fifteenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. Frank L. Case, to the Twelfth Cavalry.

First Lieut. Edward Davis, to the Eleventh Cavalry.

First Lieutt Wilson G. Heaton, to the Thirteenth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Leonard L. Deitrick, to the Thirteenth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, to the Fourteenth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, to the Fifteenth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Kaolin L. Whitson, to the Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Second Lieut. Joseph Matson, to the Eighth Company, Coast Artillery.

Major Edwin A. Godwin, Seventh Cavalry, will join his regiment.

Major John Carling, Surgeon United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect July 3.

Second Lieut. Francis A. Pope, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Sixty-first Company, Coast Artillery, to the Seventh Battery, Field Artillery.

Transfers.—Second Lieut. Walter D. Smith, from Sixth Cavalry to the Eleventh Cavalry, Troop H; Second Lieut. Olney Place, from the Eleventh Cavalry to the Sixth Cavalry. Lieut. Place will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Capt. James B. Houston, Paymaster, will proceed to San Francisco for temporary duty pertaining to the muster-out of volunteers.

Capt. John E. McMahon and First Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Artillery Corps, are assigned to the Seventy-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. Charles G. Treat, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Seventy-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty until further orders.

First Lieut. George A. Nugent, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Seventy-ninth Company to the Forty-third Company, Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Ralph B. Parrott, Fifteenth Infantry, will join his company at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged as Brigadier Generals, United States Volunteers, only, to take effect June 30: Lieut. Col. James Allen, Signal Corps; Lieut. Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate; Capt. Robert L. Howze, Sixth Cavalry.

Navy.

Lieut. J. D. McDonald is ordered to the Buffalo, July 1.

Lieut. A. W. Hinds is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Torpedo Station for instruction immediately.

Lieut. A. L. Norton is ordered to the Washington Yard Aug. 10, for ordnance instruction.

Naval Cadet E. E. Fenner is transferred from the Manila to the Culgoa.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Vixen has left Gibara for Hampton Roads.

The New Orleans has arrived at Chee-Foo.

The mail address of the North Atlantic Squadron after June 28 will be Wood's Holl, Mass.

The Dixie is at San Juan, Porto Rico.

The Alvarado arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard yesterday.

The Yankton has sailed from Gibara for San Juan.

The Dolphin has arrived at New London.

The Marietta has arrived at Colombo.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

VITO MARCANTONIO.—Deficiency judgment for $10,375 was docketed yesterday against Vito Marcantonio in favor of Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and others as executors of the estate of Sarah Danzig in foreclosure proceedings.

ANNIE TAYLOR MORGAN'S ESTATE.—Deficiency judgment for $12,785 was docketed yesterday against James S. Greves and William Duffey as executors of the estate of Annie Taylor Morgan in favor of Martha E. Egbert, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property on Nineteenth Street near Irving Place.

ADOLPH HEYMAN.—Two meetings of the creditors of Adolph Heyman, manufacturer of furs at 59 East Eleventh Street, have been held at the office of Kantrowitz & Esberg at 320 Broadway, who represent the creditors. E. J. Ludvigh, attorney for Mr. Heyman, made a proposition to compromise at 50 per cent. on the dollar, payable 20 per cent. in cash and 30 per cent. in three notes of 10 per cent. each, unindorsed, maturing Oct. 1, Nov. 1, and Dec. 1. A Committee of Creditors was appointed to examine and report on the acceptance of the proposition to the creditors yesterday, but final action was postponed until to-day. The liabilities are $23,000.

HORST BROTHERS.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received another attachment against Louis A. and E. Clemens Horst, who were in partnership as Horst Brothers, dealers in hops and barley at San Francisco, London, and 17 State Street, this city, for $4,005 in favor of the North American Trust Company on seven bills of exchange made on April 4 in London by Horst Brothers, directed to themselves at 17 State Street, to the order of the North American Trust Company. The Sheriff served the attachment on a storage warehouse and on a banking firm, and also made a visit to the office of Horst Brothers at 17 State Street, but did not put a keeper in charge.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACOB MEYER.—Jacob Meyer of 323 East Sixty-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,116 and no assets. He was formerly of Meyer & Newstead, dealers in wines at 411 Grand Street up to six years ago.

ABRAM STEINHARDT.—Abram Steinhardt of 22 Bond Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,417 and no assets. He was formerly a manufacturer of cords and tassels and the debts were contracted from 1893 to 1897.

BERTHA FINKELSTEIN.—Bertha Finkelstein, dealer in dry goods at 116 East Ninety-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,897, of which $3,733 is to Edward P. Hatch, doing business as Lord & Taylor, and no assets.

EUGENE H. FRIED.—Eugene H. Fried, a physician of 62 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,430 and no assets. Of the liabilities $533 is to nine creditors for merchandise, $80 to eight creditors for services, $250 for borrowed money, $808 in judgments, and $750 as indorser.

ETHAN O. THOMPSON, JR.—A meeting of the creditors of Ethan O. Thompson, Jr., merchant tailor of 245 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, at 63 Wall Street, and William Ford Upson was elected Trustee. Mr. Upson has been the receiver for the past six weeks, and the assets have realized about $3,000, of which $700 are preferred claims for salaries. The total liabilities are $108,145.

DELLMER CRANDALL.—Dellmer Crandall, commission merchant at 2,012 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $14,149, to sixty-three creditors, and assets $200, consisting of an undivided half interest in the remainder of sixty-eight and one-half acres of land at Otsello, Chenango County. The debts were contracted from 1892 to 1901, some of them at Oneonta, N. Y., where he was formerly in business. He has been in the produce line in this city for about eight years.

FLOYD GRANT.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Floyd Grant, auctioneer of 1,572 to 1,576 Broadway, were filed yesterday, showing liabilities of $22,070 and nominal assets of $9,313, consisting of cash, $219; checks, $423; notes, $1,821; accounts, $3,924; stock, $2,784; office furniture, $137; one share of stock of the Sullivan County Club, $3. It is stated that the debts were contracted while in partnership with William E. Rankin, and claims that the partnership was dissolved on July 25, 1900, but Mr. Rankin has since filed a petition in bankruptcy and claimed that the firm has not been dissolved, and that Mr. Grant was still liable for the debts of the firm. Mr. Grant made an assignment on Oct. 17, 1900.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Thomas of the United States District Court, this city, yesterday granted discharges in bankruptcy to nine bankrupts, among whom were Philip Wissig of 270 Grand Street, formerly an Assemblyman, politician, and saloon keeper, whose liabilities were $3,950; Frederick K. Plumbly of 796 Eleventh Avenue, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Steel House Company, liabilities $22,386, and George W. Moseley, manufacturer of knit goods at Philmont, N. Y., liabilities $56,568.

Discharge Refused.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has refused a discharge in bankruptcy to William Mutch of 1 East Thirtieth Street, formerly a silk manufacturer at Paterson, N. J., under the style of the Jewell Silk Mill, and confirmed the report of G. Holt, referee in the matter, to the effect that entries had been made in his books to conceal his true financial condition and in contemplation of bankruptcy. Mr. Mutch began business in May, 1899, on capital of $15,000, which he borrowed from Gertie A. Gutman, and subsequently borrowed $2,000 more from her. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 19, 1900, showing liabilities $37,168 and assets nominal.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALDHOUS, Eliza—Hamilton Bank of New York City	$13,250
BORNE, Louis—I. Picker and others	34
BECK'S RYE BEACH HOTEL COMpany—P. W. Engs & Sons Company	127
BINDER, Jacob, and Jacob Mails—R. Mirolawsky, and others	30
BAYER, Harris—L. Rabinwitz	119
BALTERANSKY, Louis—W. J. Lynch, receiver, costs	28
BRANDT, Frederick—W. E. Dodge and others	334
BERNHEIMER, Alexander, and Harry Frankel—H. W. Seiter and others	638
COGLAN, Thomas J.—C. S. Lowther and others	91
CARUTHERS, Allen—Home Life Insurance Company	70
CONCANNON, Mary—C. McKeever	82
CARTER, Joshua B.—C. P. Moritz and others	266
CLIFFORD, Janes—M. Rosenfield and others	104
CLARY, Charles—United Electric Light and Power Company	39
DWYER, Thomas—Durparquet, Hurst & Moneuse Company	663
DORR, James F.—S. Rawitser and others.	188
FITZGERALD, Katherine Drew Katherine Forde, as administratrix—P. Fitzgerald.	245
GREVES, James S., and William Duffy, executors—M. E. Egbert	12,785
GOODWIN, Annie M.—J. Long	93
HUNT, Amanda C. and H. H.—E. A. Morrison and others, trustees	3,800
HOFFBERG, Marcus, and Alice Mosser—R. Meryash, costs	193
HESS, Louis E.—H. F. Muller	44
HOLLAND, Timothy, administrator—C. E. Beilgers and others, costs	108
HAYMAN, David L.—P. H. Holler	85
INGELS, Lawson—C. F. Kirwin	2,113
IRWIN, William P.—R. T. Bang	68
JACKSON, Richard D., Jr.—W. H. Picken	224
KAHN, Samuel, and John S. Sliver—People of the State of New York	1,000
KLEIN, Emil—R. G. Newbegin	46
LEON, José A.—J. Jeroloman and others.	113
LARIDON, Gustave A.—L. Sherry	103
LAZARD, Elie, Elie Weill, and Alphonse D.—J. Malone	6,115
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. Perceval, costs	27
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company—Elizabeth McColgan	1,576
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company—Elizabeth McColgan, individually and as executrix, and others.	210
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company—J. K. Lockman, as executrix, &c.	3,303
McNULTY, Mary E.—J. F. Carrigan	511
MILLER, John H.—E. Hatch	179
MILLER, Ann E.—E. Hatch	121
MURPHY, Gwen—I. A. Hopper, costs	108
MARCANTONIO, Vito—A. H. Feuchtwanger and others	10,375
MILLER, La Mira and Thomas—I. Ruland	79
RISTEN, Katie E. Alexander	150
RIDDER, Robert and May—C. A. MacHenry	36
ROBINSON, Andrew J., and Charles N. Talbot, as assignee—A. Meyers, costs	118
ROBINSON, Andrew J., and Charles N. Talbot, as assignee—D. K. Martin Roofing and Manufacturing Company, costs	58
SCHWARTZ, Moses—D. Eichner, costs	49
STEGER, Robert W.—E. Shannon	744
STEINDLER, Robert M.—M. Falk and others	193
SCHVEDHELM, Gustave—J. C. Huser and others	93
SCHNEIDER, Louise Babette, and Philipp and John Frost, and Robert Wasserlin—E. M. King	120
SHAFFER, Sophie S.—J. A. Zimmerman	102
STEIN, Joseph M., and Charles A. Mo	

For Nervous Debility

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A food and strengthening tonic for the nerves restoring to their normal condition organs that have been deranged, and vigor and vitality where there has been debility and exhaustion.

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DISTRIBUTORS.

Gill—Mutual Aid Association of New York City, Incorporated 36
TUCKER, George F., and Adele P.—W. S. Elmendorf 142
THE JOHN W. EALY COMPANY—H. Russell and others 276
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. T. Tibball 215
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. F. Reglin 216
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—D. Murray. 215
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. F. Levinson 211
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. J. Stuart. 118
THE CITY TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND Surety Company of Philadelphia—F. F. Ritchie 770
VOGEL, Samuel—J. W. Ferguson 569
WILLIAMSON, Roy—Mutual Aid Association of New York City, Incorporated. 30
YARROW, John—R. Yarrow, costs 161
WEISS, Abraham—F. J. Suling, costs 55

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:31	Sun sets...7:35	Moon sets...1:23

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:00	Gov. Isl'd...4:20	H. Gate...6:13
	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:21	Gov. Isl'd...4:56	H. Gate...6:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Mexico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

Alnwick, Argentina, Uraguay, and Paraguay	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Athos, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British Prince, Antwerp		
Canadian, Liverpool		
City of Rome, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, Gibara, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Heimfeld, Pernambuco, Santos, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Maracaibo, Porto Rico and Venezuela	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		3:30 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		
Trinidid, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Werra, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 8:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 23 and up to July 6, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York July 6, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 25; Shanghai, May 29; Yokohama, June 6, and Honolulu, June 16, which arrived at San Francisco on the steamship China, were dispatched East Sunday and are due here Friday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 27.

Cataluna, Barcelona, June 11.
Devon, Shields, June 12.
El Mar, New Orleans, June 22.
Fontabelle, St. Kitt's, June 22.
Germanic, Liverpool, June 19.
Heimfeld, Hamburg, June 10.
Hogarth, Barbados, June 19.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 26.
Lady Armstrong, Swatow, June 8.
Panama, Bordeaux, June 13.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, June 12.
Sanra, Shields, June 11.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

British Queen, Antwerp, June 16.
Buffalo, Hull, June 15.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, June 20.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 27.
Jersey City, Swansea, June 14.
Pretoria, Plymouth, June 18.
Ventnor, Hamburg, June 14.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

Bohemian, Liverpool, June 19.
Etruria, Liverpool, June 22.
Hekla, Copenhagen, June 12.
Ixia, Gibraltar, June 14.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE.

Nothing, in its way, could be more explicit and gratifying than the letter of Judge TAFT to Mr. FOULKE of Indianapolis, respecting the civil service in the Philippines. It appears to have been written to repel some injurious rumors that the places in the civil service were going by favor. It does that very successfully. It is as evidently candid as it is explicit. It sets forth that all the places in the Civil Government, except those of the Provincial Governors, have been and will be subjected to competitive examination: that is to say, that some test of merit is to be applied, and that favor is not to count at all.

Judge TAFT'S letter is of particular importance as showing the depth of his own interest in the subject. As Governor General of the islands, it would be in his power to do much toward turning into farces any regulations he might desire to disregard. But he shows that he partakes the opinion of those Americans who have all along considered that the real test of our capacity to administer colonial possessions would come after the troops had been withdrawn, or put in subjection to the civil authorities. In the officers of the army we have a class of public servants who have already and for years been undergoing a searching competitive examination. In putting them provisionally in charge of civic matters we have complied with the advice of Mr. KIPLING to "send forth the best we breed." But there was a distinct danger that, in filling the civil offices we should be in danger, "because of their importunity," of sending forth the worst we bred. A man who has been a success at home is not apt to be looking for an office in the archipelago. A man who has been a failure at home is a much likelier applicant. If the appointment were to go by favor, he would have the "influence" in his behalf of all those who had carried the burden of supporting him, and who hoped, by shipping him to Manila at the public cost, to get rid of him once for all. A competitive examination is the only effective barrier against him. And it is evident that Governor General TAFT will not lower it to please anybody. Indeed, he would be a fool if he did. But it seems from his letter, as we should have expected, that his official superiors, the President and the Secretary of War, have warmly sympathized with his efforts to be rid altogether of the element of "pull" in manning the new Government.

The testing of merit is even more necessary in the Philippine civil service than in that at home, because the American applicants have no "neighborhood repute" out there, and their reputation at home is liable to be falsified, in the manner and for the purpose we have suggested. As to the Filipinos who are to be admitted, according to the President's promise, to "the largest possible participation" in their own Government, their examinations will doubtless consist largely of an ascertainment of what their standing among their neighbors really is. But, at any rate, we seem to have made it certain that the Government of the archipelago will be administered by the men who have shown the most promising indications of being able and fit to administer it. That is a great point gained, and a great danger escaped.

OVERCERTIFICATION OF CHECKS.

Since the establishment of the Stock Exchange Clearing House the practice of overcertifying bank checks has dwindled to about one-fourth of its former proportions. The clearance system in stock transactions operates precisely as it does in the business of the banks. A broker's settlements are measured, not by the entire volume of the day's buying and selling, but by his debit or credit balance—that is, the difference between sales and purchases.

It is still the custom of banks, however, to certify checks for their depositors to amounts exceeding the balance standing to their credit on the day of certification. The advantages of the practice are exhibited every day in the facilitation of business. Its risks and occasional dangers are revealed by such incidents as the failure of one of the smaller local banks on Tuesday to meet its obligations at the Clearing House at the usual hour.

Overcertification creates two classes of certified checks, one having behind them the money of the drawer actually on deposit in the bank, the other based on the bank's money, that is, on the depositor's credit. As a proposition of financial morals one certified check should be as good as any other certified check. The holder should be able to get his money, In practice this is really the case except where the bank is weak and out of funds. The bank that had trouble in making its settlement on Tuesday had overcertified for large customers in excess of its immediate ability to make the checks good. If it had been a large bank with abundant funds, the matter would never have come to the knowledge of the public.

The incident teaches the plain lesson that small banks should not accept the accounts of large customers who may require overcertifications in excess of the bank's readily available resources. The banks that are accustomed to overcertify justify the practice by the argument that a denial of the privilege would constitute a serious obstruction to business. In the rush of Stock Exchange dealings there is no time for the broker to go personally to his bank and arrange a loan. Certification of his checks to an amount usually agreed upon in advance saves many a valuable quarter of an hour. But careful bankers extend the privilege only to customers whose resources and reputation remove all doubt as to their ability to "make good" before the hour of Clearing House settlement the next morning. The transaction is, in fact, a loan, and the standing of the applicant is scrutinized with all the care usual in the case of loan-making. In the somewhat rare instances of failure to "make good" with cash the bank pays the checks and takes the collateral of its customer; the transaction then becomes a loan in the usual form.

It is plain that a prudently conducted bank would not overcertify where it would not loan. If a customer called for overcertification to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars at a time when the bank's loan account was expanded beyond the line of entire safety he would have to be denied. Whatever his standing and whatever assurances he might give, the bank ought not to accommodate him, because it is not in a position to loan or advance money on anybody's credit. It is also plain that no small bank should extend the privilege. It is at best, and notwithstanding the argument of the facilitation of business, a doubtful practice. It was formerly forbidden by the National Bank act, though by no means suppressed. When trouble comes of it that fact affords proof that the privilege has been both unwisely accorded and unworthily abused.

OUR LOCOMOTIVES ABROAD.

We find in the London newspapers telegrams from France and Switzerland echoing the British complaints telegraphed here of the inferiority of the American engines sold abroad. This looks almost like a cabal against our goods. What American builders would like is a bill of particulars. It is not instructive to be told that goods are unsatisfactory, without particulars which would enable judgment whether the customer is rightly displeased in the present and can be better suited in the future. The nearest approach to this is supplied in an interview in The Mail with the Midland Railway officials, and we quote Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, Superintendent of the company's locomotive department:

> In January of last year we commenced a six months' comparative test, terminating at the end of June, between these Americans and our standard Midland goods engines, built by Messrs. NEILSON, REID & Co. of Glasgow and Messrs. KITSON & Co. of Leeds. The two types were set to draw similar mineral trains under the same conditions, and a careful account was kept of the total mileage covered by each, the total coal consumed, and the charges for repairs which belonged to each engine. The result was conclusive, and is briefly as follows:
>
> Extra working cost of American engine over English engine:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Fuel | 20-25 per cent. |
> | Oil | 60 per cent. |
> | Repairs | 60 per cent. |
>
> It must be said for the foreign engines that they worked their trains satisfactorily, but their inferiority on the three points named is, on the above showing, incontestable. I cannot name any other points in which they showed superiority.

The last point seems the most serious, and we like the way in which The Railroad Gazette meets it. The Gazette thinks the proper course is not to complain because complaints are made, but to supply engines above complaint made in good faith. That is our own view. We even think it is the view of the builders of these engines.

The rest of the indictment causes us no discomposure, because of the difference of standards in England and the United States. We mean no offense when we say that the British practice is so Lilliputian that complaints of American engines not being equal to English requirement provoke smiles rather than anger. We can say nothing about these specific locomotives, but respecting general practice experts may be cited whose authority will be admitted by Englishmen. The Bulletin of the International Railway Congress contains a paper by Mr. CHARLES ROUS MARTEN, in which he speaks of what he calls "excellent performances" by English expresses. In speed they certainly are that, but the trains are only 200 tons weight, rather less than more. "Modern Locomotives" has a list of American trains of equal speed in which the weight of the trains is double or triple the English practice, and the grades are worse. We should suppose engines running upon a daily schedule like that here would give satisfaction under less rigorous requirements abroad.

And in fact there is no complaint that the American locomotives are inferior as haulers. Their inferiority is confined by the allegation to the three points named, with the addition that they met the English requirements as to working capacity. What does this mean? In The Railroad Gazette we find a letter over the excellent signature W. M. ACKWORTH, and under a London date, saying that some English railways are actually hauling 600 long tons net weight, and adding: "But trucks still run about the country by tens of thousands with loads of a few hundredweight apiece, and the normal goods train on a main line probably consists of not more than thirty trucks each with an average load of not more than one ton."

Now the current Scientific American has a photograph of what Mr. JOHNSON calls a "mineral train." It consists of forty cars, each carrying fifty tons of ore. The excellence of the cars, not of the locomotive, is the point made in the text accompanying the photograph. We do not know what the American record freight train is, but we find in The Railroad Gazette an account of a train in the regular freight service of the New York Central Railroad with a load behind the engine of eighty cars with gross weight exceeding 3,000 tons.

If our English critics will ponder these facts they will see why nobody here will be disturbed by general complaints of inferiority of our engines. It would really worry us to learn that they could not make time, up hill and around curves, with something like a load behind them. They are not built to save coal. If the English find them expensive in fuel when hauling 200-ton trains, or 600-ton trains, let them try them with one or two thousand tons behind them and report as to what they earn when worked so, and how their earnings compare with the coal burned. The problem is, essentially, to discover how to burn coal profitably, not how to save it unprofitably. The English are still a little dazed at being undersold by goods produced by wages higher than their own. We are not surprised that they are chagrined to find that they bought only locomotives, and not the brains to make profitable use of them. To make the importation complete a few Superintendents and train crews should be added. What they know is the fruit of experience which has cost hundreds of millions. The era of receiverships has at last produced the ability to move passengers and freight more cheaply here than in any other country. There is no doubt about it, and it is equally certain that it is not done with inferior locomotives. That this is simple statement of fact, not of our opinion, appears from the following table:

EXPORTS OF LOCOMOTIVES.

	1890.	1900.
England	$8,905,540	$7,304,174
United States	$1,280,606	$5,502,403

THE TORTURES OF THE TUNNEL.

If the fine ladies and gentlemen of New York society should receive from the President and Directors of the New York Central Railroad an invitation to afternoon tea in the tunnel they would bristle with indignation at an unpardonable social affront or shake with laughter at a highly original joke, according to their several temperaments. But nobody but a fool would voluntarily go to an afternoon tea in the tunnel in an atmosphere of carbon monoxide at a temperature of 100 degrees in perpetual shade.

Nevertheless, the New York Central Railroad takes thousands of persons into that awful hole every day all Summer long, not on invitation, but for pay. It is not compelled to invite anybody to tea. As a common carrier it is compelled to carry passengers, and it insists on carrying them through that tunnel behind coal-burning locomotives that poison the air and raise it to infernal heats. Pallid men faintly swear and weak women collapse, but they all pay. They are entitled to better treatment.

The moral and physical inconveniences of profanity and syncope would be avoided if the road would cease to run its trains through the tunnel by steam locomotives. There should be no combustion in that tunnel. It is an unnecessary, antiquated, barbaric way of hauling its passengers. There are and for years have been electric motors that would do the work. The Rapid Transit Commission offered to the authorities of the Central Road the privilege of an arrangement that would have provided electric traction not only through the tunnel, but for a wide zone of the suburban traffic of the road. The Central people declined. It seems incredible. When the statement that they had declined was made to an officer of another railroad he bluntly refused to believe it. "Why," said he, "my railroad would have taken in your rapid-transit system, lock, stock, and barrel. Refused a traffic arrangement with you that would have enormously increased their passenger traffic? Impossible!"

What is the New York Central Railroad doing? What are its officers thinking about? Will it sleep on while the Pennsylvania Railroad completely encircles it with its new bridges and tunnels and leased lines and alliances? Does it really insist that the Summer population of Westchester shall be driven to Long Island?

MR. EVANS AND GEN. SICKLES.

The statement of Commissioner EVANS is, as to the merits of the case against him, at once conclusive and superfluous. Nobody doubts that he is an honest, efficient, and fair-minded Commissioner of Pensions, and that the attacks upon him are made precisely for that reason. Neither he nor any one of his predecessors has ever erred upon the side of resistance to just and lawful claims. Those Pension Commissioners who have got themselves disliked have done so by resisting fraudulent claims, which the claim agents are interested in promoting, and which, in most cases, they have instigated. They want a man of putty in the place. It would be the blackest blot upon the President's record if he were to let them have their way.

For the purpose of his own vindication, then, the Commissioner's statement is superfluous. But for the purpose of making trouble for Gen. SICKLES it is highly pertinent. Mr. EVANS shows that that veteran, who has now discovered that he is unfit for his place, held and expressed the contrary of that opinion after a personal investigation of the work of the Pension Office. At present it seems to be "up to" Gen. SICKLES to show, if he can, what discoveries he made about the conduct of the office which led him to a conclusion opposite to that which he announced after examination.

Gen. SICKLES himself has been understood to say that he opposes the Commissioner in part because the Commissioner has called the veterans "thieves" and "mendicants." Of course it is out of the question that Mr. EVANS ever applied such terms to the veterans as a body. But he may very properly and accurately have characterized in that way some individuals who had tried to get money out of his bureau to which they were not entitled. It is even possible that he may have found himself unable to resist the temptation to speak harshly of the G. A. R. itself. But that can have been only in so far as it has made itself the organ of the fraudulent pensioners. In that case, the designation is not the fault of the Commissioner, but of the organization itself. Col. WARING, who was himself a gallant soldier of the civil war, found himself unable to prevent himself from describing the G. A. R. as "a lot of pension bummers." If the G. A. R. does not like these characterizations, let it remove the grounds for them. Let it make itself impossible to be regarded as the organ and accomplice of every "soldierer" and coward and bounty jumper who, for any time during the war disgraced the Union uniform, and who now insists upon making out a bill for the country's debt of gratitude to him and trying to collect it by lobbying with Congressmen and bullying Pension Commissioners. After the Revolutionary War there was founded an "Order of the Cincinnati," which at the time created wonder and consternation. Nobody is now afraid of it, and the only wonder about it is how ASA BIRD GARDINER got into it. But, if the G. A. R. continues to represent the greedy and unscrupulous beggars for pensions, it may come to be known as the Order of the Belisarii.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Tuesday was indeed a great day for the town of Concord, N. H., for on that day was gathered the annual harvest of dollars which reconciles the somewhat pachydermatous inhabitants of the place to its unenviable reputation as the headquarters of a colossal bunko game and the Mecca of the cult just now most attractive to weak-minded credulity. The manipulators of the delusion appeal only to people at least fairly well-to-do, and therefore it is a "good thing," financially, for Concord to be a Mecca. The pilgrims all have money, and that they are "easy" is sufficiently demonstrated by their adhesion to Eddyism. The Concord cabmen profit from the visitors, and so do the tradesmen of the town and all the other residents, directly or indirectly, and as a result Mrs. EDDY is a much-esteemed personage. Tuesday the influx was especially large, because it had been deemed necessary to give the faithful a glimpse of their priestess, and some 3,000 of them stood, open-mouthed and long-eared, for hours until at last they saw, high in the safe remoteness of an upper balcony, an ancient dame, who proceeded to deliver the following truly remarkable allocution:

> Dear Brethren: My joy in meeting you is my present text. When we shall meet again will be my next. I think you will agree with me that you have heard sufficiently from me in my message. I will only look upon your dear faces, and then return to my studio.

And the 3,000 departed, quite content! Well, they had no little reason to be content. Surely they had been specially favored, had heard a speech the like of which had never been delivered on such an assemblage to such a gathering. What it meant or proved is of course for them to say, and whatever they may say it will be difficult or impossible to deny.

—"What," asks the editor of The Lanark (Ill.) Gazette, "has become of the box elder bugs?" Rarely has an editorial mind been confronted with a more interesting question than that one, for we are prepared to admit his assumption that there are box elder bugs, though every detail of their appearance and disposition has been concealed from us in the past, and even now the Lanark man does not describe the objects of his anxiety. What he does say about them, after making his touching inquiry, is this:

> From the way the insects came out of every crack and crevice during the first warm days of Spring, we supposed that by this time we should be literally overrun by them, but instead they seem to have disappeared almost completely. When did they go, and where?

A ribald person on the staff of The Chicago Herald prints this box elder bug essay under the heading of "Ye Editor Sobers Up"—a truly outrageous intimation. Devotion to natural history and the attentive study of zoological phenomenon may be evidence of delirium, alcoholic or other, for the Chicago journalist, but New York and Lanark know better. Box elder bugs may come and box elder bugs may go, but they do not prove anything in either case except in regard to themselves.

—Recognizing the new importance which mosquitoes have recently assumed in the eyes of scientists and sanitarians, and that the general public is fast coming to recognize the fact that these insects, formerly regarded as mere excuses for displays of more or less irritable humor, are now viewed as dangerous enemies, the Division of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture has issued a monograph which will be of much assistance in the campaign now beginning against the little creatures in many places. The use of screens over windows and beds is advised as the best means of protection against mosquitoes and the diseases of which they are the carriers, but more energetic measures, tending toward the extermination of the tribe, at least in restricted areas, are earnestly recommended. The burning of cones, made of moistened pyrethrum powder, gives great relief from the attacks of mosquitoes in a room, but it does not kill the insects, and is only a palliative. Mosquitoes found on the ceiling of a bedroom may be killed easily and quickly, it is said, by placing under them a shallow tin vessel nailed to the end of a stick and moistened on the inside with kerosene. But the most satisfactory means of fighting mosquitoes is to destroy their larvae or abolish their breeding places by draining ponds and marshes, by stocking pools with fish, and by the use of kerosene on the surface of the water. Approximately, an ounce of the oil to every fifteen square feet of surface is sufficient, and generally the application need be made only once a month. The departmental scientist doubts, however, that this treatment can be effectually applied to salt marshes of large extent. He notes, however, that there need be no hesitation in covering with oil the surface of water used for drinking, so long as the supply is drawn from the bottom of the tank or pond, and a considerable amount of water is always left behind. The only way to free a district of mosquitoes is by concerted action by everybody living in it. For one man to attack the insects on his own land does little good, if his neighbors permit the supply to be kept up.

—What the friends of Mr. THOMAS G. BARKER expect to accomplish by taking an appeal from his recent conviction of assault with intent to kill, it is hard to see. The arguments that were vainly used on the hard-headed Jersey jurymen could not be presented to a board of Judges, or, if they were, certainly would not be considered for a moment. The conduct of the trial was obviously fair, and the Judge was far from severe with the prisoner's counsel. He did not let them do all they desired to do, but they could hardly have been surprised at that. If they were surprised at anything it must have been at the patience with which their references to a law not only unwritten, but non-existent, were heard, and at the length to which they were permitted to carry their crooked logic and distortions of ethics. Their one chance lay in awakening emotion, and they failed. Before a higher court their work would be vastly more difficult. Mr. BARKER chose to decide his own case and to execute what he thought ought to be the law. Having carried his purpose into effect, the least he can do is to submit to the legal penalties for conduct such as his.

AT NORTH BROTHER ISLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been directed to a letter printed in your issue of 16th inst. anent alleged conditions at North Brother Island. Having myself been a patient there in the very recent past, perhaps you may permit me to say a few words in refutation of the statements contained in "J. E.'s" letter. This I feel called upon to do in the interest of common justice.

Space and time will hardly permit me to take each of "J. E.'s" statements in detail, but I may say that my own experience and observation is to the effect that no such condition of uncleanliness as he describes exists. I found the beds, linen, wards, etc., clean and well kept. And, indeed, could find no fault with anything. He says the nurses "contrive to make themselves as disagreeable as possible." This, I think, is hardly fair to men whom I found invariably courteous and patient under what you will readily believe to be very trying circumstances, and as to the charge that whisky is given to convalescents, I must say that nothing of the kind came under my observation. Whisky is given to the sick by order of the physicians, and the administering of the same appears on the record of the treatment of the case.

As to the further charge that they (the nurses) "insist" upon patients spending their money on the "vile liquid" and drinking it with them, the same is absurd and beyond belief. It is surprising that a man who has been cared for through a most unpleasant and, in some cases, fatal illness, should have, on his recovery, nothing but adverse criticism for his late attendants and surroundings.

In conclusion, let me suggest that any reasonable complaint will be listened to, and the matter complained of rectified if possible, by the physician in charge, than whom a more affable gentleman it would be hard to find.

Your correspondent's musings by the beach would appear to be more largely tinged with melancholy than is usually the case with the convalescent.

WILLIAM H. SIMMS.

New York, June 24, 1901.

The Accident to Miss Susan B. Spring.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the wild inaccuracy of the press reports of the accident to our sister, Miss Susan B. Spring, may we ask you in justice both to her friends and her attendant, to state the facts of the case.

Our sister, preceded by her attendant, was passing from her car to the one in front where meals were served, when they were stopped at the door by the dining car conductor with the statement that their table would be free in about five minutes. The attendant made some answering remark, and on turning found the vestibule door open, and our sister missing. Her strong impression was, and is, that the door was open when they went through, and that the swing of the car around the sharp curve threw our sister from the platform. At the rate of speed the train was going anything in the nature of a leap must have resulted in great mutilation and injury to the lower limbs, whereas our sister's injuries are so comparatively slight that they can only be accounted for by the unconscious manner in which she was thrown, and, though she is sick nigh to death from troubles of long standing, her physical injuries from the fall are only such as she would have recovered from in a few days.

Having been at the scene of the accident, and having made a point of watching the "fliers" of the Lackawana Road as they go by, we are able to state from personal observation that the vestibule doors are not always kept closed, (as they should be,) and that the swing of the train around a sharp curve would produce this accident described unless one was guarding against it.

We appreciate the courtesy shown us by the officials of the road, but cannot but notice that the report of the accident as sent to the press seems not to have been based on the facts, but carefully framed to free the railroad from all suspicion of carelessness. PRESTON B. SPRING.
EDWARD SPRING,

New York, June 24, 1901.

The Flowering Clematis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Next in charming beauty and adornment for the home, compared to the running Winter ivy and the Winter honeysuckle growing here, are two climbing flowering vines known as "the virgin's bower" and clematis, both of which are very beautiful to look upon. As a porch or trellis shade, or to grow them each side of the door or windows, they are certainly most lovely, remaining as they do in bloom for months.

They will climb twenty-five feet or more and with their dense, heavy bloom of snow-white or dark, rich purple, embowered in their green foliage, the effect is indeed fascinating. Both kinds are easy of propagation from roots or cuttings, and, like the other two kinds mentioned, are exceedingly hardy, and will take root and grow any time from early Spring to late Fall. CAPT. E. A. WILSON.

Washington, D. C., June 22, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Not Time Enough.

"She has had no lasting social advantages, has she?"

"No. They've only been rich nine months."—Detroit Free Press.

By Their Right Names.

"I believe in calling a spade a spade."

"Yes, I do, too; that is, unless it has a snow scene painted on it, and a red ribbon tied on its handle—then I'd call it an 'atrocity.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

At the Picnic.

"Bertie, what makes these strawberries taste so queer?"

"I don't know, mamma, but I'm wondering who put the bottle of olives into the basket wrong side up. The juice has all run out."—Chicago Tribune.

For the Best.

Spite o' the sorrow from East unto West,
Let us hope for the best!
Even when the red thorns are keen at the breast,
And sleep brings no solace—no dreams and no rest,
Let us hope for the best!
—Atlanta Constitution.

A DOLLAR BILL.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Dear friend of mine—found when I deemed you lost,
By Fate's stern iron will,
The skies are clear: No more my barque is tossed—
I have you still!

Now do I sight the haven—safe from sea;
And near the shore-lights shine;
And to that world which frowned so black on me
I cry: "Bring bread and wine!"

'Fore heaven, a feast! * * * It was but yesternight
I starved along the street;
And now God's bread and blessing, and the light,
And comfort kind and sweet!

Pity the hungry—ye of kindly heart;
Lead them to bread and wine!
(The waiter takes his tip, and I depart. * * *
No dollar now is mine!)

GEN. SICKLES ANSWERS COMMISSIONER EVANS

Again Declares that Latter's Reappointment Is Inexpedient.

Reaffirms Statement Regarding Republican National Committee's Pledge—More Letters Given Out.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles yesterday reaffirmed his statement that he has the written pledge of the Republican National Committee that Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans would not be reappointed. The pledge he showed to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Further, he declared that he had the personal pledge of President McKinley, made after the late election, that Mr. Evans would not be retained. He said the President gave him the name of the probable successor, but the name he will not disclose. The person referred to, however, he said, is eminently qualified for the place and his appointment would be satisfactory to the veterans.

"I have no candidate for the position," said Gen. Sickles yesterday, "but I am tenacious of my good name. I was authorized to make certain pledges to old soldiers and I made them in good faith. They were accepted without reserve. I want those pledges made good, or that the persons making them to me shall accept responsibility for their failure to fulfill them. I do not propose to be classed as a political fraud.

"When I went to Dayton, Ohio, last Fall I found 3,500 soldiers determined not to vote for President McKinley or Mr. Neven, the Republican candidate for Congress in that district. It was all on account of Mr. Evans. I labored with them, they changed their minds, and Mr. Neven carried the district by a small majority. I have his written acknowledgment that his election was due to me. Other close districts were carried in the same way in Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, and Illinois.

"I believe the President is willing to supersede Mr. Evans, but has been deterred through the influence of P. E. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Interior, who has sought several interviews with me in the interest of Mr. Evans."

Gen. Sickles then gave THE TIMES reporter a copy of the following statement:

"June 26, 1901.

"Commissioner Evans has said a good deal in this morning's papers, but he has not answered what I said yesterday. The question now is, whether the reappointment of Commissioner Evans is expedient. The Commissioner produces two letters from me written two years ago, when the question was, should he be removed from office. I said "No," that would be unjust, let him serve his term out; to remove him might be considered a reflection upon his conduct in office, which did not seem to be warranted.

"My impression was that he was endeavoring to discharge his duties faithfully. Subsequently, in the Autumn of '99, I was appointed by the National Encampment, at Philadelphia, one of the Pension Committee, with instructions to investigate the action of the Pension Office. I have been a member of that committee now for two years, and it has been my duty to inform myself on the subject. I have reached the conclusion, in common with my colleagues of the committee, that the reappointment of Commissioner Evans would not be expedient. The veterans of the country—90 out of every 100 of them, at least, including soldiers' widows—are convinced that Commissioner Evans is unjust to them.

"Commissioner Evans indeavors to make it appear that the objections to his reappointment come from pension agents only, and he has succeeded in making the newspapers believe this story. This is a grave mistake. Commissioner Evans has, unfortunately, so administered the duties of his office as to create a general impression among those who have occasion to transact business with it that he is not fair; that he is too technical in the construction of the statutes; that he is unreasonable and overfastidious in his demands for testimony; that he treats every applicant for a pension with suspicion; that he affords no facilities to soldiers or to soldiers' widows to overcome technical requirements; that he maintains a large corps of spies, who go about the country to see if they can't find excuses to reduce allowances to pensioners or to stop them altogether, and that the espionage exercised over the widows of veterans is most offensive and unwarranted.

"For these and other reasons the people whose names are inscribed on the pension rolls—and there are nearly a million of them—remonstrate against the reappointment of Commissioner Evans. I have no personal controversy with the Commissioner. Our relations have always been agreeable. I have endeavored to do him justice, but I regard his reappointment as inexpedient. These were my views last Autumn, when I was asked to visit Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska, where it was believed the soldiers' vote would be decisive. I had become fully informed as to the sentiments of veteran soldiers in regard to the Commissioner. I was convinced that all appeals to them would be in vain unless they could be assured that Commissioner Evans would not be reappointed.

"I so stated to the National Committee, in reply to their request to take the stump, asking from the committee assurances that Commissioner Evans would not be reappointed. Such assurances were given me. I repeated them in proper quarters in October last, with excellent results. The men to whom I repeated these assurances of the National Committee now call upon me to make them good. It is my duty to do so. Beyond this I have no interest in the matter. I am not recommending any candidate for the office of Commissioner of Pensions. I have laid all these facts before the President. I am now making them public, and, so far as I am concerned, the subject is dismissed.

"The following letters from Commissioner Evans, written in 1899, prove that he was then under the same illusion from which he now suffers, to wit, that the opposition to him is confined to pension agents. Let him attend an encampment of the Grand Army, in any State in the Union, and he will then be able to learn the sentiments of the soldiers themselves toward him."

The letters to which Gen Sickles refers in his statement are these:

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions,
Washington, D. C.
May 29, 1899.

Gen. Daniel Sickles, 23 Fifth Avenue, New York:

My Dear General: I have your letter of the 27th inst. I thank you very much, indeed, for the kindly expressions. In all the clamor you do not see anything that I have done that was inconsistent with the law. They make no charges, but it all originates from a syndicate of pension attorneys here whom I cannot consistently allow to run the bureau while I am in it. They have been in the habit in the past of either running the bureau or ruining the Commissioner. They may do the latter with me, but still I have my conscience to deal with in the future.

I hand you a copy of a letter I wrote to a prominent Congressman on the situation, in which I think you will find some good points. Very truly yours,

H. CLAY EVANS, Commissioner.

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions,
Washington.
June 20, 1899.

Gen. Daniel Sickles, 23 Fifth Avenue, New York:

My Dear General: I have your letter of the 17th inst. I called on the President the day he went away, and he told me about the letter that you had written him, and he seemed to appreciate it very highly. I want to thank you very much, indeed, for this splendid letter. It is wonderful what good letters I get from men who, like yourself, did the fighting. In fact, if the soldiers were allowed to have their own ideas about this pension business there would be less criticism in it. But there is a great army of interested fellows who are eternally and everlastingly stirring them up, and making them believe they are not getting what the law allows them. * * * Yours truly,

H. CLAY EVANS.

WHAT GEN. SICKLES WROTE.

In one of the letters written by Gen. Sickles to Commissioner Evans the following occurs: "I have written an earnest letter to the President in which I have expressed the utmost confidence in you and the same measure of contempt for your critics." As published in THE TIMES yesterday the words "of contempt" were inadvertently omitted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

New York is to have another roof garden. Mr. Harry Hammerstein, the son of Oscar Hammerstein, who has lately arrived here from the Philippines, announced last night that he had completed negotiations for the lease of the Madison Square Garden roof, and will open the same as a roof garden on July 3. The Madison Square Garden roof has not been utilized for this purpose for the past three years. It will be entirely renovated, and Mr. Hammerstein promises elaborate decorations. Popular prices will reign.

On account of the intense heat of the last few days it was decided by the management of the play "On the Quiet," which has run successfully for several months at the Madison Square Theatre, with William Collier as the star, to close, and the performance last night was not given. It was said Mr. Collier suffered greatly from the heat on Tuesday night. The money for the advance sales up to Saturday night will be refunded. Mr. Collier will go on tour with "On the Quiet" next season, and later return to New York in a new play.

Cyrcle Scott, now playing the rôle of Captain Donegal in "Florodora," denies the report that he has signed a contract with Klaw & Erlanger to appear in the musical comedy "The Liberty Belle," which will appear early in the season in Philadelphia. Mr. Scott says he will remain with "Florodora" indefinitely.

The "War in China" at Manhattan Beach, in Pain's Open Air Theatre, has been drawing large audiences since the opening night. There are three or four effective situations in the spectacle. A new programme of aerial pyrotechnics will be offered the coming Saturday night.

SEEN ON THE ROOFS.

What Amuses People Who Seek Entertainment in the Upper Air.

There is nothing more curious than the temper of a roof garden audience. Its first attitude is one of unyielding coldness. It does not applaud at all in the early hours of the evening and when at length it does thaw out it seems to do so with a reluctance that almost amounts to pain. And the wildest enthusiasm of such an audience never reaches the pitch of one that sits indoors. There seems to be something depressing to exuberance in the cool air of the upper regions, or perhaps there is something in the relaxed nerves of Summer which is inimical to outward display. Up on the roof of the New York in the Cherry Blossom resort it seems that what most forcibly moves the populace to exhibitions of great joy is noise, noise of the most blatant and obstreperous sort. Yet quiet entertainment of an artistic kind is not without recognition.

There are three curious Frenchmen who appear among the Cherry Blossoms. They call themselves the Dumonts, and the programmes say that they have been the musical sensation of Europe. Well, Europe has so many musical sensations that this is probably true. But these Dumonts are substantial rivals to the uproarious noise-makers of the New York roof. They appear in makeups which remind one of the Bohemians in "La Bohème." This is especially the case with the tallest and stoutest of the three, who plays the violin and sings in a weak tenor voice. He wears a long, weary, black frock coat, a retired silk hat, a flowing necktie, and a sad, far-away expression in his dark eyes. No. 2 plays the guitar, and he is apparently an aged man, once a low comedian in a theatre, disappointed in his love for the soubrette, and consoled materially and colorfully as to his nose by long application to that absinthe which makes the heart grow fonder. He weeps as he plays the guitar and his features work with emotion and alcohol. No. 3 plays the mandolin and sings with a second bass voice. He has a rubicund physiognomy and an expression which shows that he regards all his hard luck as a good joke on himself.

These three Frenchmen are real artists. They play their instruments well, the violinist in particular. He plays so well that at first thought it seems amazing that he can find nothing better to do than to embroider "Killarney" for an aerial variety audience. But the world is so full of fiddlers! And they are so badly paid. Yes, this "Paganini redivivus," as one of his confreres calls him, is undoubtedly better off up on the roof than down on the sidewalk. The audience likes the performance of these three men, and you may hear men of unmusical English judicially confiding to one another that they are "all right."

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But appreciation of the finesse of the Dumonts does not rob the roof auditor of his joy in noise. There is a colored man named Ernest Hogan, who sings "coon" songs in a boisterous fashion. He roars, he yells, he causes the affrighted atmosphere to tremble with more vibrations than a buzz saw. He opens his mouth, and from its cavernous recesses issues a voice of which the steam fog siren at Block Island would be envious unto death. The words of the songs of this eminent dispenser of tone are filled with information. For example, he tells us that he likes corned beef and ham, and that chicken stew is fine, but the provender which takes away their shine is "lamb, lamb, lamb." It is pleasant to think that somewhere in the world there is a man who can become emotionally uplifted at the thought of lamb, even though it be cold and boiled, for he does not specify that it must be roasted or in the shape of chops with green peas. He just howls for lamb. And if any little lamb were to hear him it would lie right down and die then and there. But the audience rejoices and is exceeding glad, and asks for more till the stage manager rings down the drop on the vociferous "coon."

Of the less vociferous "acts," yet not rising to the gentle art of the work of the Dufronts, the most pleasing to the crowd is that of the mysterious "Thereses." One of these men appears at first alone and does a sleight-of-hand trick, very badly, indeed, but it is only a pretext for the next feature of the entertainment. He asks for some one from the audience to go upon the stage. A man wearing eyeglasses and a tight-fitting coat and smoking a cigar answers the request. This man is put through the outward process of hypnotization. Presently it dawns upon the audience that this is the other member of the team, for no sooner is the apparently hypnotized than he proceeds with his partner to go through one of the most extraordinary "two-high" acts ever seen. A "two-high" act is one in which acrobatics are performed by two persons, one standing on the other's shoulders or other part of his body. The manner in which the lower member of this team rolls over and over, turns himself upside down, and recovers his original position without in the least incommoding the one who stands upon him all the time is really wonderful.

THE FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

Hearing Begins with Case of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway.

The hearing in the fight of the corporations against the franchise tax law recently enacted was continued yesterday before Robert Earl, ex-Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, sitting as referee. Further hearing in the matter of the Metropolitan Railroad system, which it was agreed should be the first presented to the referee, was adjourned until Tuesday next, when the hearing will be held in Albany within easy reach of the Commissioner's office and the records and reports filed with the Railroad Commission.

Yesterday's hearing began with the case of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company. Henry T. Hemmens of Beardsley & Hemmens appeared for the subway company, ex-Senator Hill as general counsel for the corporations, and Frank H. Platt for the Consolidated Gas Company, reached the courtroom in the Mutual Life Building together. They were followed by W. H. Page, Jr., and Charles F. Brown of the Metropolitan Company. Attorney General Davies, with his deputies, Coman and Flero, were awaiting them.

The first witness called was William J. Sefton, Secretary and General Superintendent, who said that he had held his place since the beginning of the active life of the company in 1886, and was familiar with all its concerns. He gave the original capital stock of the company as $3,000,000, and gave details of expenditures for patents, construction, &c. The company, he said, owns 142 miles of subway, only half of which is earning anything. The witness showed the cost of construction and reconstruction of the subway in New York and the assessments put on the property by the local Board of Assessors. The State Board of Tax Commissioners has assessed the property at $5,000,000. The witness said that the balance sheet of the company for 1900 would show a deficiency of $47,000.

Edwin H. Quinby, engineer of construction to the company, supported the contention of the company that the work, which cost more than $2,000,000, could be done today for $890,000.

The afternoon session was taken up with the case of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The local board's assessment on this company's property is $75,000. The value of the franchises of the company as assessed for taxation by the State Board is $8,091,333.

John W. Lieb, Jr., formerly General Manager and Third Vice President of the company, said that up to June 30, 1899, $2,240,

SLIGHT RUN ON THE SEVENTH NATIONAL

Only About $25,000 Withdrawn by Depositors.

It Is Said $150,000 Was Advanced to Henry Marquand & Co. to Tide Them Over.

The Seventh National Bank, which was in difficulty with the Clearing House on Tuesday, opened for business as usual yesterday and was subjected to but a slight run, only about $25,000 being withdrawn by depositors through apprehension. It was soon announced that the bank had met its morning obligations at the Clearing House.

The bank had a debit balance of about $224,000, which is said to have been met with the assistance of Edwin Gould.

Edward R. Thomas, the new President, who succeeded Mr. Kimball, was at the bank with Mr. Gould early in the morning. Mr. Gould's interest was due to his connection with the Bowling Green Trust Company.

Mr. Kimball, who was at his desk, said that the morning mail had brought the bank many offers of assistance, which would not be accepted for the reason that they were not needed. He will remain in the bank's Directorate.

The Stock Exchange firm of Henry Marquand & Co., which was concerned in the Seventh's difficulty, lost some accounts yesterday morning, and during the day were reported to be heavy buyers in the stock market yesterday, the buying being attributed to the covering of short interests in large part.

Just before 3 o'clock, Frank B. Poor of the firm went to the Seventh with what appeared to be a large package of securities. It is said that the father of the senior member of the firm advanced $150,000 to tide over the firm.

Mr. Poor said shortly afterward that the firm had stood the strain of the day and had come out of it in good shape. He declined to talk about the report that his firm had acted as stock brokers for the Heath interests, which bought the bank two years ago.

Concerning the current criticism of the bank for permitting overdrafts by Marquand & Co., or any other depositor, an official of the Seventh said:

"It is the veriest nonsense to blame this bank for a practice that obtains in every banking institution of any size in this city. It may not be strictly regular to overcertify a customer's accounts, but everybody knows that with Stock Exchange firms it is often necessary. I venture to say that every institution in the financial district is more or less given to this practice."

Mr. Kimball said that there was enough money in the vaults to pay dollar for dollar to every depositor and still leave money in the safes.

"Any apprehension we may have felt," he added, "proved groundless, and the payments to-day have been very little in excess of those of any ordinary banking day."

All during the forenoon, small depositors dropped into the bank and withdrew small accounts. Among others there was a colored man. He presented his check at the paying teller's office and in return was handed four little rolls, which looked as if they might be dimes or quarters bundled together. As he carried his little hoard away from the window there was a very full-sized smile on his features.

"I got it, boss," he said, when asked if he had withdrawn his account.

It was reported in banking circles that Clearing House influences may lead to some changes in the Seventh's Directorate.

Shortly after noon President Thomas visited William Nelson Cromwell, the corporation lawyer, who later made the following statement in the presence of Mr. Thomas:

"The people of the Seventh National Bank stated that the bank had met all of its obligations in the due course of business, and is conducting its business as usual, and that there has been no run on the bank and no undue pressure. Indeed, the manifestations of confidence on the part of its depositors was most gratifying."

THE LEIPZIGER BANK FAILURE.

Liabilities 92,000,000 Marks; Nominal Assets 159,000,000 Marks.

BERLIN, June 26.—The meeting to-day of the creditors of the Leipziger Bank was attended by representatives of the Reichsbank and other leading banks. It transpired at the meeting that it was impossible to arrange a moratorium. The balance sheet of the Leipziger Bank shows that the gross liabilities are 92,000,000 marks, while its assets are 159,000,000 marks. If all the assets are realized, 67,000,000 marks will remain for the shareholders of the bank. Much depends on the losses which may result through realizing on the Leipziger Bank's interest in the Cassel Treber-Trocknung Company, which amounts to 80,000,000 marks.

It is believed that altogether 650,000,000 marks' worth of Cassel Treber-Trocknung Company shares are held here. The shares of this company, which last Monday were still quoted on the Berlin Boerse at 170, have to-day been offered at 20. While the Cassel Treber-Trocknung Company has not yet formally been declared insolvent, it is believed in the best-informed financial circles here that the company will be forced, in a day or two, so to declare itself.

From a reliable source it is learned that the banks of Berlin have been but very slightly affected by the failure of the Leipziger Bank.

The belief continues that a number of Saxon banks will lose heavily by the failure. The Saxon Bank holds 16,000,000 marks' worth of Leipziger Bank drafts. The Leipzig Mortgage Bank is also similarly involved in the failure of the Leipziger Bank, although the former is undoubtedly solvent.

The Berlin Boerse to-day was calm and bank stocks rose generally. Shares of the Deutsche Bank gained 3¼, those of the Disconto Gesellschaft 2½, while Dresdener Bank shares rose 1½.

MRS. M'KINLEY GOES DRIVING.

Now Believed She May Accompany the President to Buffalo Next Month.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Mrs. McKinley's condition is so much improved that she was able to take a drive with the President this forenoon. Dr. Rixey accompanied the President and Mrs. McKinley on the drive. Dr. Rixey said subsequently that Mrs. McKinley had evidently been benefited by her little outing, and a daily drive will be taken until she is ready to go to Canton. The date of the departure of the President and Mrs. McKinley has not been fixed, but it probably will be the latter part of next week.

It is now believed that Mrs. McKinley will be well enough in a month or so to go to the Buffalo Exposition. The President is going to Buffalo when Mrs. McKinley has recovered, and probably will take her with him.

MISSIONARIES FOR AFRICA.

Miss Louisa M. Stead and Miss Mary E. Banta sail as medical missionaries on the Lucania day after to-morrow on the way to Garraway, Liberia. Miss Stead really goes to become the bride of the Rev. David E. Carson, in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Mission there. The distance is 6,000 miles.

She is a graduate of the Missionary Training Institute, Waverly and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn.

She lives with Mrs. Emily Healy at 364 Gates Avenue. Miss Stead is a step-daughter of the Rev. Robert Wodehouse, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, East Meadow, L. I., but now an African missionary.

Long Beach Traffic Blocked.

LYNBROOK, N. Y., June 26.—The Long Beach division of the Long Island Railroad was blocked for several hours this evening through the derailing of an engine. The engine was hauling the 6:50 train from the beach. Just as the train was entering Lynbrook the engine left the rails and bumped along some distance and then stopped at right angles to the tracks. The passengers were shaken up by the sudden stoppage, but no one was injured. The wreck blocked all traffic, and some visitors were obliged to remain at the beach over night.

Trick Bicycle Rider Dies of Injuries.

BUFFALO, June 26.—Andrew Jones, known professionally as Teddy Oliver, a trick bicycle rider, died to-day from injuries received on June 3, when he attempted to ride his wheel over a forty-foot cliff into a lake in the "Wild Water Sports" at the Pan-American Exposition.

UNIONS AND THE MILITIA.

A Protest Against the Sheet Metal Association's New Regulation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that I am a constant reader of THE TIMES should be sufficient evidence of sanity and intelligence on the part of the writer, and yet I frequently have to apply other tests which seldom fail to prove the opposite. I am a sheet metal worker employed in New York City. I learned the "four R's" at school, and my trade at one of the best shops in New York. I am well known in the business, and, up to a certain time, have had constant employment at the highest wages.

I was at liberty to sell my labor to the highest bidder, could quit work if the place did not suit, or remain if it did. I tried to lead a Christian life, attended church, avoided the saloon, promiscuous dancing and excursions where brawls and fighting were likely to be in order, and hoped the time would come when I should have saved sufficient money to enable me to start in business for myself.

A few years ago the change came. I am "protected" now by an "association" which decides for me when, where, and for what wages I shall work. The ideal presented by the organizers was splendid, and no one favored or worked for the union more than your humble servant; shorter hours of labor had become a necessity, and could only be secured by united effort on the part of the workers. But a little good was succeeded by a greater evil; the association became corrupt and many of its members became disgusted; practices understood by politicians prevailed; freedom of speech in the business meetings was curtailed by yells and abusive epithets if used in opposition to the intentions of the ring; "missing links" who could not make a piece of stovepipe to scale controlled the destiny of their superiors, and we, those who had no pull, literally became slaves.

Wages are so high that bosses employ and discharge men as the jobs come in or are finished. Men earn a little more by the day and lose a great deal more by the year, and the amount of capital required in the business is so great that we are doomed to perpetual servitude as a result.

Conscientious scruples have no consideration except to excite ridicule, and I am compelled to pay for tickets to balls and picnics I never attend and of which no financial account is given, so far as I can learn.

I am compelled to belong to this order if I would earn my wages in New York or vicinity. An attempt to compel the membership to turn out and march under the red flag of Anarchy a short time ago did not succeed, but on Monday evening last, by a majority of six, the amendment to the constitution (inclosed) was passed, and now we are deprived of the right to protect our homes and to every patriotic impulse, and at the same time to "provide things honest" for our families.

I comply with your requirements as to name and address, but please do not publish it. The fellow who favors such a proposition under such a pretext, who fears to face his country's foe in fair and open fight, might be mean enough to stab me in the back. As I am reduced to the condition of a cowardly cur, a poltroon, or a pauper, I choose to be known as yours in utter contempt,

A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

New York, June 26, 1901.

The amendment to the constitution referred to in the communication and passed by the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Protective and Benevolent Association of New York and vicinity is as follows:

Any person a member of the regular army or navy, or of the State militia or naval reserves, shall not be eligible to membership in this association. Any member of this association who shall become a member of either one of the above-named bodies must tender their resignation of membership to the association at once.

A JEWISH EXHIBITION.

Movement Started to Have One in New York During the Coming Winter.

It has been determined by a number of prominent persons interested in the subject to have in this city during the Winter of 1901 and 1902 an American Jewish Historical Exhibition similar in some departments to the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition held in London in 1887. When the American Jewish Historical Society held its last meeting in Philadelphia a committee was appointed with full powers to plan for this exhibition.

The committee in whose list of members are many prominent persons reported that such an exhibition would do credit to the Jews of America and convince the American people that its Jewish citizens have played an important part in its development and history. Upon this report it was agreed that such an exhibition should be held. An Executive Committee was immediately appointed as follows:

NEW YORK.—Oscar S. Straus, Max J. Kohler, Joseph Jacobs, N. Taylor Phillips, Prof. Morris Loeb, Prof. Richard Gottheil, Leon Huhner, George Hellman.

PHILADELPHIA.—Mayer Sulzberger, Dr. Herbert Friedenwald.

BALTIMORE.—The Rev. Dr. William Rosenau.

CHICAGO.—The Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal.

CINCINNATI.—The Rev. Dr. Philipson.

GALVESTON.—The Rev. Henry Cohen.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Rev. Jacob Voorsanger.

Dr. Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington has been elected President of the exhibition.

Among the things to be shown are historical records of the Jews in America, including such things as Columbus's earliest records of his discovery written to Jews in Spain; Inquisition records, Washington's letters to Jews, portraits and pictures of well-known American Jews, and the histories of Jewish institutions in America. There will also be included a collection of all books written by the Jews of America or pertaining to American Judaism. An international exhibit of things pertaining to ecclesiastical art and to Jewish antiquities is to be a feature.

Not only will antiquity be represented, but whatever it is thought will be interesting will be utilized. While objects having to do with American history will be the largest part of the exhibition, it has been determined to give Jews from Russia and Germany proper space. It has been thought best not to give the exhibition as an American Jewish Historical Society function, but to invite all other important Jewish societies to participate. Among those asked to aid are:

The Jewish Publication Society, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Orthodox Jewish Congregational Union, the Hebrew Union College, the Jewish Theological Seminary, the various Jewish fraternities, the Chautauqua Society, the Council of Jewish Women, the National Conference of Jewish Charities, and the Federation of American Zionists.

A general committee for the direction of the exhibition will be selected from committees appointed by these organizations. The main Executive Committee and minor committees of detail have already been chosen. As those in charge desire to be in communication with those who will exhibit as soon as possible, an office will be secured shortly. Meanwhile all communications are to be sent to the Secretary, Max J. Kohler, 115 East Seventy-first Street.

DEAL IN BROOKLYN ROADS.

The Brooklyn Union Elevated Leased to the Brooklyn Heights Company for 999 Years.

ALBANY, June 26.—A lease of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company of Brooklyn was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The lease is of the date July 1, 1901, and expires June 30, 2900. The lessor conveys to the lessee all its property and franchises, the lessee agreeing to pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness of the lessor and to co-operate with the lessor in the payment of the principal of such indebtedness, and further agreeing to pay $3,000 per year to contribute the corporate existence of the lessor company.

The lessee agrees to pay as part of the rental on or before each Sept. 30, after June 30, 1902, until Sept. 30, 2900, all the net earnings received from the operation of the property after deducting from such net earnings all amounts otherwise agreed to be paid by the lessee to the lessor. The lessee agrees, however, that the net earnings thus to be paid to the lessor shall not be less for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1902, 1903, and 1904, than $150,000, or less for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1905 and 1906, than $200,000, and for each year thereafter not less than $250,000.

The certificate is signed by J. L. Greatsinger, President, and Charles D. Meneely, Secretary, of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company, and T. S. Williams, Second Vice President, and C. D. Meneely, Secretary of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Hubbard R. Yetman Gives Up the Chairmanship of the Richmond Borough Tammany Delegation—Salaries Adjusted.

President Miles M. O'Brien announced at the meeting of the Board of Education last night that at his request Hubbard R. Yetman, Superintendent of Schools for the Borough of Richmond, had resigned the Chairmanship of the Richmond delegation to the conference of Tammany bodies which are planning the approaching campaign, and which recently met in the Democratic Club.

"In asking this of Mr. Yetman," said President O'Brien, "I went on the principle that while it is the duty of every American citizen to be identified with some party, no public official connected with the schools should be an active partisan. I explained this to Mr. Yetman and even went so far as to ask him to show me a copy of his resignation. He was very kind, and complied with everything. Of course I did not even intimate that he should retire from membership in the organization. That is in line with his duties of citizenship. All that I objected to was his active participation in the workings of the Organization Committee."

On recommendation of the Committee on Buildings the board adopted resolutions which will result in the action by the committee Chairman to investigate the school chair supply. The resolutions stated that in the price list submitted to the committee on June 12 by the Secretary of the State Board of Classification an increase of 50 cents a desk had been made. This makes an increase in the price paid by the committee. The price at which the desks can be bought in the open market of 80 cents. It is further stated that these desks are manufactured by prison labor, and that nearly the entire output from that branch of the industry is consumed in New York. Therefore the resolution states that since the advance can affect no other city but New York, the action of the State Board of Classification is unjust. The Chairman is authorized to take such action as he sees fit "to obtain justice for the public schools."

The teachers of Brooklyn have been receiving their salaries in ten installments a year, whereas those of other boroughs are paid as nearly as possible by the months. According to resolutions submitted last night by the Committee on Bylaws, this arrangement has resulted in some teachers in Brooklyn receiving a trifle more or less per annum than do teachers of the same rank and grade in other Boroughs. It was further cited that Chapter 251 of the laws of 1900 provides that teachers of the same rank and grade shall receive the same salaries in all boroughs.

Resolutions were adopted providing for a change from the ten-installment system to monthly payments in Brooklyn, and that all salaries of teachers appointed prior to May 3, 1900, be calculated on the monthly payment basis, and the difference since May 3, 1900, be either refunded or deducted as the case may be. The difference is for the most part trifling.

NEW STEAMER ARRIVES.

Is the Lombardia, and Will Ply Between New York and Mediterranean.

The new steel steamer Lombardia, the second of a fine fleet of new vessels which is being built and placed in service between the Mediterranean and New York by the Italian Royal Mail Steamship Company, arived in this port from her maiden trip across the Atlantic last night. The vessel brings 16 cabin passengers and 727 steerage passengers, besides a general cargo of merchandise. The voyage from Naples was made in fourteen days.

The Lombardia was launched on April 24, at Sestri Ponente, and is of the following principal dimensions: Tonnage, 3,320 net, 5,200 gross; length, 420 feet; breadth, 46 feet, with a speed of 15½ knots. Her engines driving a single screw are capable of developing 4,000 horse-power. The saloon cabins on the Lombardia are all above deck.

This vessel is the one hundred and third of the fleet owned by the Navigazione Generale Italiana, and is one of the finest. When the sister ships, the Lombardia, the Sicilia, the Sardegna, and the Italia, are all in commission between New York and the Mediterranean a first-class weekly service will be maintained. Capt. Pizzarello commands the Lombardia.

FOR WOMAN'S USE.

A pretty coat for a small boy is of dark blue linen, a coachman's coat with a shoulder cape. The cape is stitched around the edge with three rows of stitching in white, and where it opens at the front three large pearl buttons can be seen. There are two slanting rows of small buttons, one on either side of the little cape. There are turnback cuffs and a turnover collar.

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One of the coolest-appearing and prettiest women making calls the other morning was wearing a lavender muslin gown, a ribbon to match around her waist, just a bit of white showing at the neck of her gown, while in her black hat was a bit of lavender.

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In the shops is the place to see gowns, and there are all sorts and kinds worn by the women shoppers. Occasionally a young woman all in white pique looks delightfully cool and comfortable. There are any number of shirtwaists as usual, but also a greater number than usual of thin gowns of some wash material. The foulard gown which is to be seen everywhere is also out shopping.

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One woman in a foulard frock, which was very pretty in many points, had the lower part of the sleeves of heavy cream embroidery with a solid lining of white beneath, so solid it looked as if stocking legs of white had been drawn up over her arms.

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The stout woman who was out did not look comfortable. She was very stout, and she wore for a gown a foulard, in sombre colors to be sure, but of a conspicuous scroll pattern. Stripes are the designs for women of this build, or small figures. Also, on a hot day, a fluffy boa is bound to look warm at best.

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It is between seasons for the shops, but they have many desirable articles on hand. The marking-down time has begun, and the economical woman knows that this means a saving to her. The number of pretty shirtwaist suits that can be found varying in price anywhere from $3, $4, and $5, up to $8 and $10, is an answer to the constant question about the constancy of woman to the shirtwaist. The shirtwaist is as good as ever, but these pretty little suits will obviate the necessity of a large stock of them. There are remarkably pretty little frocks to be found.

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Here is something for the picnicker and light housekeeper. Condensed coffee can be bought by the can, ready with cream and sugar, and only needs the addition of a cup of boiling water to make a really good cup of coffee. The genuine article made on the spot is always the best, if it is well made, but there are many occasions when a good substitute is a blessing.

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An attractive material which has been selling for shirtwaists this season, and which has been so popular that it is hard to find any of it now, is dimity linen. It is a white linen, with a woven stripe in the material something after the style of the dimity stripe. The material costs 45 cents a yard, and is one of the most satisfactory materials that has been out this year.

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For the belated gown maker there are cotton ducks in dark blue in attractive patterns, many of them polka dots of different sizes in white, for 10 cents a yard.

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Bead bags in Persian designs and in Persian patterns are among the handsomest of those pretty and convenient little articles. Those with the gate top have the cap shutting over it of enamel in the Persian colors.

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The gray-green umbrellas have not as deadly an effect upon the complexion—from the beauty point of view—as the brighter shades. The bright green umbrellas make an excellent effect when carried with blue gowns, whatever they have upon the wearer. A girl wearing a blue muslin frock upon the street yesterday and a green umbrella presented a good color scheme, and so did an older matron in a darker blue frock, who was also carrying a green parasol.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The heat makes the country so agreeable that no one is left in town except those who cannot get away. Yesterday was an ideal day for open-air sports. There was polo at Philadelphia, and there was also a race for polo ponies and gentlemen riders at William C. Whitney's place in the Wheatley Hills. Miss Sara Duryea and Charles D. Hazen were married at Nyack-on-Hudson. There were a number of departing ships, and more people than usual were in town seeing their friends off. Among those who were in New York were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who arrived on Monday afternoon from Northern New York. It was stated that they were yachting on the Rainbow, but that statement was incorrect.

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The polo pony race took place at Mr. Whitney's place in the afternoon. There was a large delegation of Long Island people present, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Smith Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

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The Columbia, which sails to-day, has on its passenger list Mr. and Mrs. D. Sidney Appleton and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Hoyt, Miss Holland, Mrs. John Kelly, Mrs. William F. King and Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Raymond, and J. Douglas Bruce.

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Arrivals continue at Bar Harbor, and one by one hotels and cotages are opened. Among those who are there this week are Mrs. Morris of Baltimore and her daughter, Miss Mildred Morris. They are at the Lynam. Mrs. Frederick Gebhard is not with them this year. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., has rented the Walley Cottage, and his servants are putting it in order. It is the first season in several years that Mr. Gurnee has been to Bar Harbor. Mrs. James Gerard has arrived at her cottage. Mrs. A. L. Edwards and Miss Edwards are also there. Mrs. Samuel Slater of Washington has also arrived.

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Among the recent visitors to the Buffalo Exposition were Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and party. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly started yesterday. Miss Barbara Sedley has been visiting the Misses Meredith of Oakland Place, Buffalo.

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Mrs. Carlos de Garmendia sailed yesterday for Europe. She will go directly to Nymphenburg, in Bavaria, where her daughter, Miss de Garmendia, is stopping. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens (Miss Anita de Garmendia) are at West Point, where Lieut. Stephens is stationed. They will remain there all Summer.

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Among the cottagers who have arrived at the Shinnecock Hills, L. I., are Cyrus Field Judson, Miss H. L. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Soley and the Misses Soley, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Abney, Charles S. Brown, J. Romaine Brown, William L. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Claflin, and Arthur T. Brice. The golf club has finished its renovations at the clubhouse and a general programme of matches is soon to be issued.

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The boat race between Yale and Harvard at New London, Conn., will take place to-day. This is the gala event of the season at that resort, and there are a great many people coming from Newport and the other resorts to attend it.

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Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and Mrs. Morris, (Miss Katharine Clark,) who went to Butte, Mon., for the wedding there last week of W. A. Clark, Jr., and Miss Foster, will spend much of the Summer traveling through the West.

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Mrs. Kingsley Twining of Morristown, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Alice Kingsley Twining, to Eliot Watrous, son of Mrs. George B. Watrous of New Haven, Conn.

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A number of New Yorkers are at the Somerset Inn, Bernardsville, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne are there, as are also Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stephens, Mrs. Benjamin Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chapin, Miss Jane Boudinot, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wright Potts, and Henry S. Cammann.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman will leave town for Southampton to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Asher Robbins are occupying their new house at Southampton. Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar (Miss Robbins) will be with them during July and August. Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn are occupying Red Croft, on Shinnecock Bay. Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff and Mrs. Wyckoff are also occupying their new residence. Others who are there for the season are Mr. and Mrs. James R. Soley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Phelps Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Judge Henry E. Howland and Mrs. Howland are at Sirmalong, their new house.

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Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin are at Mount Kisco, N. Y., for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque and Mrs. Howard Thomas (Miss Larocque) will be at Ridgefield, Conn., this Summer. Mr. Larocque has taken a cottage at that place.

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Booked to sail to-day on the Columbia for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, are Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sydney Appleton and children, Prof. Felix Adler and Mrs. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Park, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lewis, and Mme. Schumann-Heink.

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Among those sailing to-day for London, and whose names have not already been mentioned, are Miss Edith Patten of Washington, who is to marry Gen. Corbin, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, (Miss Helen Benedict.)

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Lion Gardiner of this city and Gardiner's Island has been the guest at Wooton, Bryn Mawr, of Mr. and Mrs. George W. C. Drexel. Mrs. Henry Whelen, Jr., and Miss Elsie Whelen of Philadelphia intend leaving Clovelly, their country home near Devon, in late July and going abroad for August and September.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 26.—The stockholders and Directors of the Casino, the Spouting Rock Beach Association, and the Golf Club are discussing the proposal to consolidate all three companies. The financial condition of the Spouting Rock Beach Association is excellent, and the Casino has also a good financial report to show, but the Golf Club has shown a loss every year since it was formed. By the proposed consolidation, which, if not formed this season, will probably exist next Summer, there will be attractions in the morning at the Casino, at Bailey's Beach during the bathing hours, at the Golf Club in the afternoon, and again at the Casino in the evening. Superintendent Barrett of the Casino will probably be appointed General Superintendent of the combined institutions.

The many improvements which have been made at Bailey's Beach were commended by the cottagers to-day, when the bathing season there began.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave her first social function of the season this afternoon, in the form of a luncheon for women at Crossways. Elaborate decorations of American Beauty roses were used for the tables. After the luncheon the Misses Gerry sang a number of songs. The guests included Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Mason, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Miss Pomeroy, and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

Mayor and Mrs. Garretson entertained this evening at dinner in honor of Admiral Francis J. Higginson. American Beauty roses were used for the table, with small silk American flags. The guests were Admiral and Mrs. Higginson, Miss Mary R. Prime, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, Justice and Mrs. Blodgett, Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Hasbrouck, William R. Morgan, and Miss Elizabeth Wetmore Hunter.

It was stated to-day by a resident of Bar Harbor that a British fleet was expected there this Summer. Should this report be true, the fleet will undoubtedly also visit Newport, where many social functions in honor of the officers will, of course, be given.

Mrs. William H. Sands entertained at dinner this evening at Tower Top.

Herman B. Duryea has arrived from Westbury.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt are expected at Rough Point about July 1.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Van Alen have arrived at their cottage, in Bellevue Avenue, for the season.

De Blois & Eldridge have let for the Newport Hospital a cottage in Kay Street to Edward Browning of Philadelphia for the season. Mr. Browning is the owner of the steam yacht Lagonda, which recently visited this harbor.

Mrs. J. K. Van Rensselaer and Mrs. H. S. Hoyt have gone to Pomfret, Conn.

Mrs. Bend and Miss Beatrice Bend of New York are the guests of Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., will arrive for the season to-morrow at the Arnold cottage.

Julian Potter and Robert B. Potter of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

J. H. Buchanan of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Shoemaker and J. L. Wharton of Philadelphia have arrived at their Jamestown cottages for the season.

William K. Vanderbilt is here for a short visit.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lehman—Straus.

Irving Lehman, third son of the late Meyer Lehman, and Miss Sissie Straus, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, were married at the residence of Mr. Straus, 27 West Seventy-second Street, at 6:30 o'clock last evening. The Rev. Dr. Kauffman Kohler and the Rev. Dr. Gottheil officiated. The ceremony was performed in a bower of foliage arranged in the bay widow in the dining room at the rear of the house. White orchids and roses were scattered through the greens and a large bell of white orchids was supended over the heads of the young couple.

The bride, who walked to the bower with the bridegroom, wore a beautiful gown of tucked white chiffon over silk, and a tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Neither Mr. Lehman nor the bride had any attendants. After the ceremony a dinner was served for 130 guests in the large tent that had been raised on the vacant space east of the Straus residence. This inclosed space was so arranged and filled with palms and growing plants as to look like a garden. There were twenty-seven tables in all. The bride's was decorated with an immense centre piece of lilies of the valley and white roses, and that of Mrs. Straus, the bride's mother, had a large mound of pink roses. The other tables had vases of pink or white roses placed on them. Delmonico catered. The house was decorated throughout with asparagus vines and the stairways were concealed by Siebrecht with pink and red peonies, which were draped thickly over them.

Mr. and Mrs. Lehman will leave to-day for Vancouver, B. C., and will take a steamer at that port for Japan. They intend being absent four months. Some two years since, when a guest at Constantinople of her uncle, Oscar S. Straus, then Minister to Turkey, Mrs. Lehman was decorated with the order of the Chef Khat by the Sultan. Among the guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse I. Straus, Emanuel Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Max Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhart, Mr. and Mrs. Kohns, Mr. and Mrs. Fatman, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Blum, Dr. Joseph E. Walter, Miss Walter, Miss Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bernheim, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Marx, Charles C. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ashley Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Untermeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Limburger, Frederick Lavanburg, Frederick Stein, Stephen G. Williams, Eugene Meyer, Jr., Howard S. Gans, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cammeyer.

Hazen—Duryea.

Miss Sara Duryea, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Duryea, was married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Grace Church, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, to Prof. Charles Downer Hazen of Northampton, Mass., the Rev. Franklin Babbitt officiating. After the ceremony a reception was held at Lawn Hill, the Summer home of the bride's parents. The invitations were restricted to the families of the bride and bridegroom.

The bride's gown was of mirror crêpe de chine and the bodice and veil of point Duchesse lace. She carried a bouquet of bride roses. The bride had no attendants. The best man was Prof. Alfred Pearce Dennis of Northampton, Mass. The ushers at the church were William L. Duryea, brother of the bride, and Walter S. Sullivan of New York. At the reception the ushers were Alfred A. Wheat, Dr. Edward L. Williamson, Hugh Tallant, and Theodore L. Drown of New York, and Warren L. Sawyer and Fred D. Stewart of Nyack.

Prof. Hazen is at the head of the Department of History in Smith College, Northampton, Mass. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1889 and received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1893.

McKernon—Wittmeyer.

At the Church du Saint Esprit, of which he is rector, the Rev. Alfred V. Wittmeyer yesterday afternoon performed the ceremony uniting in marriage his daughter, Miss Anna Madeleine Wittmeyer, to Dr. James Francis McKernon.

Miss Susanne Wittmeyer, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Miss Mary Lawrence, Miss Gertrude Pepper, Miss Mabel Penrose, Miss Edith Rutter, and Miss Adele Mortin were bridesmaids. Dr. James S. Waterman was best man, and Dr. Arthur B. Duel, Dr. Joseph A. Kenefick, Dr. John B. Rae, Dr. Charles M. Garrison, Ernest O. Jacobson, and Edward L. Wittmeyer, brother of the bride, were ushers.

The reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 1,018 Lexington Avenue. After a two months' absence the bride and bridegroom will be in their new house, 62 West Fifty-second Street.

Griffin—Martin.

Mrs. Minnie Raynor Martin and Henry Griffin were married at the home of the bride, 314 West Eighty-seventh Street, last night. The Rev. Amory Bradford of Montclair, N. J., read the service. There were no attendants, and only the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present.

Grice—Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Miss Fannie Washington and Henry Elliott Grice of New Orleans were married this evening at St. Andrew's Church, the Rev. J. B. Perry officiating. A full choral service was rendered by the regular choir. The bride was escorted by her brother-in-law, Edward Harbaugh of this city. Mrs. Eugene Logan was matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Hetty Moise and Miss Daisy Stansbury of New Orleans, Miss Edith Bunyea of Lansing, Mich., and Miss Jessie Bunyea of this city. John Nelson of Leesburg, Va., was best man. The ushers were Edward Ward of New York, Frank Cox of Newark, N. J., William Harrison of Leesburg, Va., and Mason Brown of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Grice left here for New York after the ceremony, but will reside in New Orleans. Mrs. Grice is the daughter of the Late John Stith Washington of Westmoreland, Va., the great-great-granddaughter of Lawrence Washington, the half-brother of the first President. Through her mother, who was born a Miss Washington, she is a descendant of Thornton Washington and other notable Virginians.

Neff—Richardson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Miss Mary Bertha Richardson and Wilbur Grant Neff were married this evening at the home of Dr. A. B. Richardson, Superintendent of the Government Insane Asylum at Anacostia.

The ceremony was witnessed by nearly 200 guests. The Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland officiated. The bride was attended by her schoolgirl sister, Miss Edith Richardson, as maid of honor, and by Miss Josephine Neff, (sister of the bridegroom,) Miss Martha Robinson, Miss Mary Slattery of Ohio, and Miss Grace Gundry of Baltimore as bridesmaids. Edmund Brush Hatcher of Birmingham, Ala., was best man.

Brown—Cowan.

Special to The New York Times,

DANBURY, Conn., June 26.—Miss Leonor Charlotte Cowan and Dr. James Spencer Brown, both of Montclair, N. J., were wedded at noon to-day at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Hine of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John D. Skene, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church of Danbury. After the wedding breakfast Dr. and Mrs. Brown departed on a wedding tour, returning from which they will reside in Montclair, where both are prominent socially.

Martin—Scott.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The wedding of Miss Mary Scott, daughter of Henry T. Scott, and Walter Martin took place to-day in the open air at the Scott country home at Burlingame, in Santa Clara Valley. A special train carried many guests from this city.

The ceremony took place in an inclosure sixty feet square, adjoining the house. Canvas covered it, and the sides were decorated with geraniums, Spanish broom, hydrangea, and other flowers.

The wedding procession was headed by Archbishop Riordan. Then came the mothers of the bride and bridegroom, the bridesmaids, in white chiffon gowns, and the ushers. The bride was dressed in white satin and point lace. Encircling her neck was a collarette of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The Archbishop performed the ceremony.

The presents were numerous. President and Mrs. McKinley, to whom Mr. Scott gave up his town house during their recent visit to this city, sent an oval silver fruit dish; Secretary and Mrs. Wilson and Secretary and Mrs. Hay sent silverware; Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany of New York sent silver bowls; Mr. and Mrs. Seligman of New York sent a gold vase, and Clarence Mackay a Marie Antoinette clock, with diamond setting.

Adelsperger—Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—A wedding of interest in art circles was that to-night of Miss Mary Parker and Rolland Adelsperger of Havana. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Parker, 4,787 Lake Avenue. She created the central figure of the

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES

Odds-On Favorites in Two Exceedingly Close Finishes.

NONES WON IN CLEVER STYLE

Monroe Doctrine Beat the Two Best-Backed Horses for the Bay Hurdle Handicap.

The people who make a practice of backing favorites at odds on had a most uneasy day at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday. Favorites of the "sure-thing" variety cropped up in two races, and in both were backed down to prices that were only a fraction of the opening figures, and while both won, according to the official decision, each got home in the tightest sort of a squeeze, inches separating the contenders at the winning post, and the results causing an amount of excitement that was equal to that attending the running of a Suburban or Futurity. "Pittsburg Phil's" Chilton, in the Spring Stakes, was the first of these, he starting at 3 to 1 on, and after making all the running, having all he could do to get to the winning post a bare nose before the added starter, Gay Boy, from the Mackay stable.

About the best betting event of the day was the last race, one mile and a furlong on the turf, with six runners, with Andronicus and Nones the best backed and nearly equal favorites at post time. Tyrshena led off and raced in front to the middle of the back stretch, where Nones went on from back in the crowd, and after once showing in front held on there to the end, winning in clever style in spite of the handicap of having acted as the pacemaker, two lengths before the Galway horse, Bombshell. For the hurdle handicap, one of the small stake events that closed just before the meeting opened, David C. Johnson, the once-noted plunger, who in the forenoon bought Watercolor and other horses at the Littlefield sale, made a determined play with the jumper, Matt Simpson, bought by Johnson from W. C. Daly for $3,000 in the morning, and a great part of the public following the lead set by Johnson, Matt Simpson, ridden by Finnigan, was made a good favorite at post time over Cephalalgia, who opened first choice. In the race Cephalalgia and Matt Simpson seemed to have it between them to the last turn on the second round of the track, where Monroe Doctrine went up to them and, aided by the weak finishes of the riders on the two best backed horses, drew out after the last jump had been made and won comfortably by a length and a half.

The Stewards of the meeting held a meeting early in the afternoon and considered the case of Jockey Coombs, who was suspended the day before for his ride on the horse Wax Taper. After hearing the testimony of a number of witnesses, the boy's suspension was extended to cover the Sheepshead Bay meeting, and his case was referred to the Stewards of The Jockey Club, with a recommendation that his license be revoked. The trainer of the horse was also expelled.

J. W. Smyth, owner of the filly Disadvantage, was said to have declined an offer of $10,000 for her. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. O. F. Walter's Howell W., b. c., by Ben Strome-Mary Letcher, 112 pounds, (J. Slack,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, won easily by two lengths; W. H. Sands's Playlike, br. c., 108, (Landry,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a length from T. F. Mulry's Fonsoluca, ch. g., 105, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Tea Varre, Far Cry, Bella, James Fitz, Tremaritina, Hollywood, Mano-o'-War, G. Whittier, and Athelglen also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Playlike the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,680, with allowances; one mile. John J. McCafferty's The Puritan, b. c., by Decatur-Lizzie Montrose, 106 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, won easily by a length, Michael Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 4, 108, (Burnham,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, finished second by a neck, but was disqualified for a foul, and C. P. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 3, 106, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, was placed second, and C. Boeckel's Judge Kane, b. c., 4, 111, (Mounce,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, was placed third. Time—1:34 4-5. Mango, The Rhymer, Bedeck, Malden, and Glenville also ran. Value to the winner, $710. The Puritan the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Spring Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the new Futurity course. G. E. Smith's Chilton, b. c., by Meddler-Castolia, 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 3 and out, won, hard ridden and all out, by a nose; Clarence H. Mackay's Gay Boy, b. c., by Sir Gallahad III.-Belle Knight, 117, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by twelve lengths from L. M. Myers's White Owl, b. f., by Ingolby-Giraldi, 119, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:14. Blue Blood also ran. Value to the winner, $3390. Chilton always favorite. Winner trained by William Smith.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Michael Murphy's Cyrano, ch. c., 4 years, by Pessara-Braidwick, 106 pounds, (Mitchell,) 7 to 10 and out, won, ridden out by the jockey; Nicola Stable's Lady Uncas, br. f., 4, 97, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 2 and even, second by two lengths from A. Featherstone's Maister, br. c., 3, 103, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:26. Hammock, Himself, and Tartare also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Cyrano always favorite. Winner trained by W. H. Rogers.

FIFTH RACE.—The Bay Hurdle Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; two miles over eight flights of hurdles. J. Underwood & Co.'s Monroe Doctrine, b. h., aged, by Spendall-Lizzie, 149 pounds, (Barry,) 9 to 2 and 2 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; J. H. McCormick's Matt Simpson, b. g., 4, by Himyar-Chalice, 149, (Finnigan,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a length from J. W. Smyth's Cephalalgia, b. g., 4, by Mars-B. and S., 146, (Brazil,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—3:53. King Barleycorn and Semper Ira also ran. Value to the winner, $635. Matt Simpson the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. T. Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Nones, b. g., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Amy Davenport, 105 pounds, (McGinn,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by two lengths; James Galway's Bombshell, ch. c., 4, 108, (McQuade,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by two lengths from Plate & Co.'s Tyrshena, ch. h., 5, 110, (Odom,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:54 4-5. Andronicus, Alsike, and The Golden Prince also ran. Value to the winner, $560. Andronicus the favorite at 7 to 5 and 2 to 5. Winner trained by W. McDowell.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, with allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Water, 133 pounds; King Pepper, 120; Unmasked, The Musketeer, Fabius, and Military, 115 each; Belle of Lexington, 113; Bedner and Ante Up, 105 each; Ilium, 102; Ashes and Templeton, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Lucilline, 119 pounds; Northern Star and Five Nations, 117 each; Gun Fire and Sister Juliet, 114 each; Cryptogram and Locket, 112 each; Ruff, 109.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners at the meeting, selling allowances; one mile. Red Path, 112 pounds; The Amazon, 111; Dolando and Roehampton, 105 each; Mercer, 104; Vitellius, 102; Hengist, 96; Marathon, 92; Punctual, 88.

FOURTH RACE.—The Spindrift Stakes, for three-year-olds; handicap; one mile and a furlong. Bellario, 117 pounds; Smile, 110; Gold Heels, 108; The Rhymer, 106; Templeton, 98; Colchester and Strate, 96 each; Belvino, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Lady Sterling, Meditation, and Zyra, 111 pounds each; Red Damsel, 108; Ascension, 107; Optional, 106; Notlimah, Neither One, Lady Mac, Frivol, and Trentham, 104 each; Step Onward and Merriment, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the turf. First Whip, 119 pounds; Star Bright, 116; Decanter, 110; Prince McClurg, 108; Prince Richard, 104; Maid of Harlem, 97; Latson, 95; Rochester, 85.

WATERCOLOR BROUGHT $23,000.

David Johnson, ex-Plunger, Got Star of Littlefield Horse Sale.

The sale of the race horses comprising the stable of Charles Littlefield, Jr., of which the fast colt Watercolor was the star, was held in the paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, and as was anticipated, Watercolor brought the top price of the offering, David C. Johnson securing the great colt after a lively competition with Thomas Welsh for the Fleischmann stable, and Frank Clark, acting as agent for a bidder whose name he declined to tell. The price paid by Johnson for the horse was $23,000. The next best prices of the sale were $12,500 for Gold Seeker, and $11,000 for the fast four-year-old Watercure, who was the second horse in the Suburban Handicap. The prices throughout were uncommonly good, and the sale a most successful one. In the case of the four-year-old Fatalist, bought in the name of A. Garson, a lawsuit is threatened, as Green B. Morris took the horse, alleging that Garson was bidding as his agent, while Garson declares that he was acting on his own account, but that Morris beat him to the clerk who had charge of the transfers and took the horse for himself. The details of the sale follow:

Fatalist, ch. f., 4, by Kismet-Joisa, by Joe Daniels; A. Garson	$800
Bastile, b. g., 4, by Bassetlaw-Lizzie P. Hooker, by Joe Hooker; E. Reynolds	200
Watercure, ch. g., by Watercress-Lena's First, by Bazar; G. S. Morris	11,000
Aurous, ch. c., 3, by Salvator-Aura, by Maxim; J. J. McCafferty	100
Poggamoggan, br. c., 3, by Darebin-Firenzita; Ed. McGarry	500
Phosphor, b. c., 3, by Gold Finch-Roke, by Alarm, D. C. Johnson	2,000
Rivernook, b. c., 3, by Huron-Limes, by Riley; H. Schrieber	2,100
Royal, ch. c., 3, by Candlemas-Royal Falcon, by Perigrine; D. C. Johnson	1,000
Thorneycroft, b. c., 3, by Salvator-Brierfoot, by Surefoot; J. Evans	100
King Brier, c., 3, by Kinglike-Meadowvole, by Mortimer; R. A. Smith	700
Watercolor, blk. c., 3, by Watercress-Sabrina, by Norfolk; D. C. Johnson	23,000
Stellas, ch. c., 3, by Imp. Goldfinch-Aurelia, by Algerine; R. J. Laffin	400
Andalusian, blk. c., 2, by Imp. Watercress-Cachula, by St. Blaise; G. W. Johnson	2,750
Moderator, ch. c., by Sir Modred-Cloister, by Rossington; J. J. McCafferty	700
Curtailed, b. c., 2, by Tyrant-Cresset, by Alarm; R. J. Laffin	250
Centurion, b. c., 2, by Golden Dawn-Dainshire Lass, by Dainacardoch; C. W. Wadsworth	650
Gold Cure, ch. c., 2, by Goldfinch-Allannah, by Duke of Montrose or Onondaga; J. E. Seagram	1,700
Liberator, ch. c., 2, by Sir Modred-Hautesse, by Springfield; W. C. Daly	600
Jucise, ch. c., 2, by July-Lizzie Dunbar, by Bazar; J. Baker	100
Bendord, b. c., 2, by Bendoran-Trinket, by Great Tom; A. G. McGarry	400
L'Aiglon, br. c., 2, by Fresno-Vandala, by Darebin; A. Garson	150
Vagrant, b. c., 2, by Watercress-The Truant, by Sir Modred; W. L. Powers	2,500
Utopian, b. c., 2, by Juvenile-Utility, by Iroquois; J. M. Taylor	3,500
Numeral, ch. c., 2, by Juvenile-Numeroet, by Falsetto; P. Belmont	2,600
Pattern, ch. c., 2, by Juvenile-Patter, by Golden Garter; D. C. Johnson	500
Remoss, b. c., 2, by Imp.Order-Repentant, by Reform; D. C. Johnson	800
Bacchius, ch. c., 2, by Imp. Bacchus-Fiuano, by Knight of Ellersile; Ed. McGarry	150
Bonus, b. c., 2, by Bute-Maqueda, by Midlothian; M. Dwyer	150
Gold Seeker, ch. c., 2, by Goldfinch-La Belle Juive, by St. Blaise; Sydney Paget	12,500
Knockabout, b. c., 2, by Golden Garter—Mabel, by King Rand; M. A. Rearden	550
Charlatan, b. c., 2, by Sir Modred—Mary Adelia, by Salvator; John Daly	500
Memorist, br. c., 2, by St. Andrew-Memory II., by Duke of Montrose; E. McGarry	200
Presumption, ch. c., 2, by Golden Garter-Probability, by Onondaga; J. E. Seagram	2,000
Bon Mot, b. c., 2, by Fitz James-Queen's Taste, by Rotherhill; D. C. Johnson	1,300
Optimist, ch. c., 2, by Star Ruby-Repressa, by Kyrle Daly; A. L. Joyner	3,500
Chicadee, b. f., 2, by Duncombe or Sir Modred-Sabella, by Tyrant; A. Webster	500
Maximolo, b. f., 2, by Maximo-Narcola, by Norfolk; J. F. White	550
Catspaw, ch. f., 2, by George Kessler-Catoosa, by Faustus; C. Murphy	600

Harness Races at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 26.—Three favorites won to-day at Kirk Park. Birdie Hal took the first race after her backers had given up all hopes of her winning. Single K. had an easy victory in the second event, while Frank Hill won the third, losing the third heat through a bad break. Summary:

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Birdie Hal, b. m., (Swan)	2	1	1	4	4	1
Burton, blk. m., (Strong)	1	2	2	3	1	2
Switz, ch. g., (Davis)	3	3	3	1	2	3
Phoenix, b. g., (Van Auken)	4	4	4	2	3	ro

Time—2:17½; 2:17½; 2:19½; 2:20; 2:20; 2:22¾.

2:14 Trot.—Purse, $400.

Single K., ch. g., (Rush)	1	1	1			
Brandywine, g. g., (Roambaugh)	2	2	2			
Times-Herald, b. g., (Brinckerhoff)	Dis.					

Time—2:17½; 2:21½; 2:20¾.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Frank Hill, b. s., (Washburn)	1	1	2	1		
Roommate, b. g., (Rites)	3	2	1	2		
Earline, b. g., (Rhodes)	2	4	3	4		
Del Bar, b. g., (Davis)	4	3	4	3		
Mike W., ch. g., (Brinckerhoff)	Dis.					

Time—2:20½; 2:22; 2:22; 2:23¼.

POLO PONIES IN A RACE.

Mortimer Stanley's Rondo Beats Clarence Mackay's Slats in a Spirited Run at Hempstead.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 26.—Stanley Mortimer's crack polo pony Rondo maintained its reputation grandly to-day by winning the special polo pony race gotten up between Mortimer's Rondo, Clarence Mackay's Slats, and Harry W. Bull's Miss Edson. The event was really the outcome of the Meadow Brook steeplechase meeting last year, when Rondo got a bad start in the polo pony contest and was beaten by Foxhall Keene, riding one of his ponies, by less than half a length. Mortimer's pony has won two races in less than a week, for a few days ago it was the star competitor in a special race on George Gould's grounds at Lakewood.

The race to-day was a quarter mile straight-away, run on William C. Whitney's private track. Clarence Mackay has not yet obtained full use of his arm, which was broken while playing polo at Lakewood early in May. His pony was therefore ridden by Harry Page. Mackay's Slats is a new acquisition to his polo stud, secured during the Winter from California, and is very fast. It was not speedy enough for Mortimer, and Rondo won by one and a half lengths, getting a grand start, and was never headed. The judges were Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Oliver W. Bird, and Richard L. Stevens. Mortimer rode the winner and Bull rode his chestnut mare Miss Edson, a thoroughbred pony. The race was a sweepstakes, $250 a corner. Bull's pony carried 150 pounds and the other two 160 each.

Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer afterward entertained a number of the spectators at dinner and there were several other house parties among the Hempstead colony. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay were present and nearly all of the Meadow Brook Club set drove out to the track, the race attracting fully as much attention as the big polo games on the Meadow Brook field.

Polo for the Morrell Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 26.—In the first polo match for the Morrell Cups presented by Gen. Morrell, played on the field of the Philadelphia Country Club, at Bala, this afternoon, the Bryn Mawr team conceded the home second team 14 goals and defeated them by the score of 20 to 14½. Bala scored a solitary goal, made by young Dougherty, the seventeen-year-old member of the club's team, and lost ¼ goal on a safety play by Zeilin. A heavy downpour of rain early in the afternoon rendered the field soft and soggy, and the ball played "dead." It put a premium on horsemanship, however, and the match was brimful of half furlong dashes from one end of the field to the other. Of the 20 goals scored by Bryn Mawr, Snowden contributed 5, Wheeler 4, and Kendrick and McFadden 5 each, while Snowden's pony is given credit for a goal. The line-up follows:

BRYN MAWR.	Hdcp.	PHILADEL'A C.C.	2D. Hdcp.
1—C. R. Snowden	7	1—F. J. Dougherty, Jr.	2
2—G. W. Kendrick	3d.6	2—C. B. Zeilin	3
3—George McFadden	5	3—S. L. Boding	2
Back—Charles Wheeler	7	Back—L. C. Altemus	2
Total	23	Total	9

Polo on the Rumson Field.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 26.—Two teams of the newly organized Rumson Polo Club played three periods on the Rumson field this afternoon. The game was a fast one from start to finish, many brilliant plays being recorded. The winning team, designated as the Rumson Freebooters, was captained by that well-known veteran, H. L. Herbert. It made an excellent showing and won by a score of 3 to 2. On the winning team were Raymond Herbert, H. L. Herbert, and H. E. Meeker. The Rumson team was composed of H. Strother Borden, J. C. Havemeyer, and W. S. Jenes. All the players were well mounted, and the riding was a feature.

Maxey W. Long to Compete Abroad.

Maxey W. Long, the holder of the world's record for the quarter-mile run, sailed for England yesterday on the St. Louis, where he will compete in the English championships. Long announced his retirement from athletics last Winter, but he has been quietly training at the Adelphi Academy Field, Brooklyn, for the past month, with a view to conditioning himself for the English events. He said that he had no definite plans while abroad, after competing in the English championships, and that he hoped to be able to win the events in which he participates, and, if possible, establish new records.

American Wing Shots Lost.

LONDON, June 26.—In the international pigeon shooting, at Hurlingham, to-day, for a cup, value £200, in conjunction with a sweepstakes of £5 each, there were seventy-three competitors. Count d'Avrincourt of France won with 10 kills. E. L. Smith of Saratoga tied for third prize, with 8 kills. C. F. Robinson of San Francisco and A. B. Gates of New York shot poorly.

NEWPORT Y. R. A. MEETING.

Constitution and Flag Adopted—Board of Governors Chosen—Many Prominent Yachtsmen Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 26.—The corporators of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, who are John Jacob Astor, Woodbury Kane, Arthur T. Kemp, William Gammell, Royal Phelps Carroll, Herman B. Duryea, Winthrop Rutherford, Reginald Brooks, Frederick P. Sands, Henry F. Eldridge, and Frederick P. Garrettson, held their first meeting this afternoon, with Mayor Garrettson acting as Chairman and Herman B. Duryea as Secretary.

Besides adopting a constitution and transacting other business, a Board of Governors, consisting of George L. Rives, Herman B. Duryea, Arthur T. Kemp, Ralph N. Ellis, Frank K. Sturgis, Woodbury Kane, A. Cass Canfield, Harry P. Whitney, Winthrop Rutherford, Royal Phelps Carroll, Reginald Brooks, H. Yale Dolan, Lloyd Warren, Henry F. Eldridge, and Elbridge T. Gerry, was elected.

The flag of the association will be white, with the "old stone mill" in red in the centre.

The Governors will hold a meeting on July 2, at which time the officers and the Regatta Committee will be elected. These members were elected at to-day's meeting:

Ames, F. Lothrop.	Oelrichs, Hermann.
Auchincloss, Hugh D.	Olney, Frank P.
Agassiz, Maximilian.	Paine, Charles J.
Addy, John Edward.	Pendleton, Francis K.
Agassiz, George.	Phoenix, Lloyd.
Bishop, Heber R.	Paget, Almeric H.
Belmont, Oliver H. P.	Richmond, John M.
Berwind, E. J.	Rhodes, John C.
Burnham, Henry D.	Rhodes, John B.
Bennett, James G.	Redmond, Henry S.
Bull, Henry W.	Robinson, C. L. F.
Belmont, Perry.	Rives, George L.
Chubb, Percy.	Roelker, William G.
Canfield, A. Cass.	Smith, J. Clinch.
Clews, Henry.	Stewart, Lispenard.
Davies, Julien T.	Sedgwick, Robert.
Depew, Chauncey M.	Stillman, James.
De Forest, George B.	Stillman, James A.
Dolan, H. Yale.	Scott, George Isham.
Dolan, Clarence W.	Sturgis, Frank K.
Drexel, John R.	Stevens, Robert L.
Danielson, J. De F.	Sheldon, Frederick.
D'Hauteville, F. S. G.	Stuyvesant, Rutherford.
Dyer, Elisha, Jr.	Stevens, Joseph S.
Drexel, Anthony J.	Stokes, Anson Phelps.
Emmons, Arthur B.	Twombly, H. McK.
Ellis, John W.	Thaw, Benjamin.
Ellis, Ralph M.	Tams, J. Frederick.
Eustis, George P.	Travers, William R.
Fellows, John.	Thompson, William P.
French, Amos Tuck.	Van Rensselaer, A.
Fletcher, Joseph E.	Vanderbilt, William K.
Fearing, Daniel B.	Van Alen, James J.
Gammell, Robert.	Vanderbilt, W. K., Jr.
Goelet, Robert W.	Van Cortlandt, R. B.
Gibbs, Theodore K.	Woodward, James T.
Gerry, Elbridge T.	Webster, Hamilton F.
Havemeyer, H. O., Jr.	Whitney, William C.
Hunter, William R.	Winans, Ross R.
Iselin, William E.	Warren, Whitney.
Jones, Pembroke.	Wilson, M. Orme.
Kennedy, H. Van R.	Whitney, Payne.
Lippitt, Henry F.	Ware, Francis M.
Lorillard, Louis L.	Woodward, William.
Lawrence, Prescott.	Wilson, Richard T.
Livermore, John R.	Wysong, John J.
Miller, William Starr.	Waterbury, James M.
Mills, Ogden.	Walters, Henry.
Morrell, Edward V.	Wetmore, the Hon. G. P.
Mitchell, Frank P.	Warren, Lloyd.
Norman, Guy.	Whitney, Harry Payne.
Norman, George H.	

YACHT RACING AT OYSTER BAY.

Vigilant and Ailsa Meet To-day in First of Three Regattas to be Held by Seawanhaka Y. C.

From to-day until the end of the week, Oyster Bay will be the yachtsman's headquarters, and the Sound will be filled with the racing craft scurrying after the cups and prizes offered to all classes by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

These races are open to all yachts enrolled in any recognized club, and a fine list of entries has been received by Secretary Johnston De Forest for the initial race of the series to-day. The big ninety-foot yawls Ailsa and Vigilant, each with one race to her credit this season, meet again to-day, as will the well-matched schooners Elmina, Amorita, Quissetta, and Muriel. There are eight starters in the raceabout class, which includes Jolly Roger, the champion in her class last year, and Badger, which has started six times this season and has met with only one defeat.

First, second, and third prizes will be awarded in all classes, where the number of boats entered warrants them. In addition to these prizes in the series, races for the raceabout and Seawanhaka knockabout classes, where running yachts have been manned by Corinthian crews, the club will present a Corinthian crew prize to each member of that crew, and to the owner of the yacht, a prize handsomer than the usual class prize.

The preparatory signal will be hoisted at noon each day during the races, and all starts will be one gun. The yachts and owners represented in to-day's race are as follows:

Yawls, First-Class.—Vigilant, Percy Chubb; Ailsa, Henry S. Redmond.

Schooners, Seventy-five-Foot Class.—Muriel, Charles Smithers; Quissetta, Henry F. Lippitt; Elmina, Frederick W. Brewster; Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw.

Schooners, Cruising Trim.—Latona, Dr. Henry C. Eno; Katrina, James B. Ford.

Sloops, Fifty-one-Foot Class.—Altair, Cord. Meyer, Jr.; Humma, J. Rogers Maxwell.

Sloops, Forty-three-Foot Class.—Dorwina, W. L. Ward; Effort, R. M. Smith.

Sloops, Thirty-six-Foot Class.—O Shima San, J. T. Pratt; Leda, Henry L. Maxwell.

Yawls, Thirty-six-Foot Class.—Memory, W. N. Bayier.

Sloops, Thirty-Foot Class.—Oiseau, J. Rogers Maxwell; Enpronzi, Alfred Peats; Alerion, A. H. Alker; Marion, F. N. Smith; Kit, T. H. Macdonald.

Catboats, Thirty-Foot Class.—Windora, John Green.

Sloops, Twenty-five-Foot Class.—Ojibway, D. P. Morse.

Raceabouts, Twenty-one-Foot Class.—Rogue, F. T. Bedford; Merrywing, H. M. Crane; Djin, H. C. Tinker; Badger, Thorsen and Jones; Jolly Roger, Newport Yacht Club; Persimmon, Cleveland H. Dodge; Snapper, A. Bryan Alley; Scamp, Johnston De Forest.

Seawanhaka Yacht Club Knockabouts.—Mistral, E. J. Low; Lucille, H. H. Landon; Vagrant, T. M. Brown and W. G. Low; Marcia, D. Le Roy Dresser; Nakodo, C. W. Wetmore; Heron, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.

Catboats, Twenty-five-Foot Class.—Mongoose II., Simeon Ford.

Catboats, Twenty-one-Foot Class.—Vera, Robert Smart; Arline, A. E. Rendle.

Manhasset Yacht Club Raceabouts.—Bab, Phillips and Morgan; Arizona, G. A. Corry; Firefly, Guy Standing; Lambkin, S. W. Roach; Mist, ——— Alker.

Sloops, Eighteen-Foot Class.—Cricket, H. C. Ayer; Opossum, H. M. Raborg.

FIRST RACE OF BIG SLOOPS.

N. Y. Y. C. Makes Arrangements for Constitution and Columbia Contests.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club yesterday announced the arrangements that they have made for the races between the Constitution and Columbia at Newport on July 1 and 3.

On July 1, which will mark the first meeting of these two famous sloops, the course will be from a start off Brenton's Reef Lightship at 11:15 o'clock, fifteen miles to windward, or to leeward, and return. The course for the second race of July 3 will be triangular. Sailing directions may be obtained at the club's Newport Station No. 6.

The sea-going tug Storm King, in charge of Capt. F. P. Sands of the club, will be put on for the accommodation of members and their guests. The tug will leave the foot of Long Wharf, Old Colony Dock, at 10 in the morning. Tickets, limited in number to sixty, may be obtained from Capt. Sands at the club station, or from Lewis L. Lorillard, New York Yacht Club, at the Newport Reading Room.

First Yacht Race of Sound Circuit.

The first yacht race of the Long Island Sound circuit will be sailed next Tuesday under the auspices of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club over the regular club courses off Greenwich, Conn. The events provided by the Regatta Committee include races for the yawls Ailsa and Vigilant, the eighty and seventy foot classes of sloops, besides many others for the smaller boats and the raceabouts.

The yachts will be started at noon, and entries for the race will be received by Frank Bowne Jones, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, 20 Broadway, up to Monday, July 1.

Constitution Off for New London.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 26.—The Constitution started this forenoon upon her first cruise to-day when she left for New London to attend the Harvard-Yale boat races. When she went out there were only light westerly airs, and she was carrying her No. 3 club and No. 2 jib topsail in addition to the usual sail. Under the prevailing conditions it looked like a drift along the smooth sea in sweltering weather.

Manager Duncan carried with him as guests E. T. Potter and Reginald Brooks. The boat will be gone until Friday afternoon.

Royal Phelps Carroll, with a party on the Navahoe, also started for New London to-day, and other yachts are preparing to do likewise.

Yachts That Have New Owners.

The schooner yacht Monhegan, designed by Burgess, has been sold by Clark A. Miller of the New York Yacht Club to J. P. Story, Jr., of Washington, D. C., through Huntington & Seaman. Other sales through the same agency are those of the launch Curlew by J. K. Tod of New York to Samuel A. Beardsley; the yawl Bohemian by Leonard Ames, New York, to Samuel H. Groser, White Plains, N. Y., and the yawl Hermes by the Haviland Brothers of Brooklyn to W. A. Ruddick of Boston, Mass.

Shamrock II. to Sail To-day.

GLASGOW, June 26.—The Shamrock II. to-day bent her new mainsail and shipped the remainder of her gear. She will take a sail-stretching spin to-morrow. Her tuning-up trials will begin Friday and continue, on the Clyde, for ten days, after which the cup challenger will be dismantled for her passage across the Atlantic.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York, with Mathewson in the Box, Won Another Game—Brooklyn Beat Pittsburg.

New York won the opening game of the present series with Cincinnati yesterday at the Polo Grounds. The Cincinnatis have been losing steadily of late, and on this account they were not the attraction they were earlier in the season when they held first position, a small-sized crowd for the home grounds turning out to see the contest. A new pitcher, Scott, was tried against the New Yorks, and while not hit hard, was a little green in fast company. Mathewson, who pitched for New York on Monday, was again in the box yesterday, and pitched an excellent game. With the exception of the fifth inning he had everything his own way. Nelson had an off day in fielding, making three errors.

New York began scoring right at the start. In the opening inning Van Haltren was sent to first on balls, reaching second on a wild pitch. Selbach hit for two bases and Van Haltren scored. Nelson advanced him by sacrificing, and Hickman sent him home with a long fly to Harley. Magoon made a pretty catch of Ganzel's fly. The second inning was productive of another run, Strang leading off by going to first on balls. Bowerman hit to Irwin, who tried for the out at second. The throw was too late, however, but Steinfeldt managed to get the ball to first ahead of Bowerman. Davis's single tallied Strang, Davis going to second on the throw in. Beckley fielded Mathewson's hit, and threw the ball to Scott before Mathewson reached the base. This put Davis on third. Scott failed to send the ball across the plate again for Van Haltren. Van Haltren then stole second, but Davis was caught at the plate, Steinfeldt making a good return throw to Peitz.

In the fourth inning the ball hit Davis's bat and went safe. Careless throwing by Beckley enabled him to reach second, and he made third on Van Haltren's hit after Mathewson's attempt at a bunt had been caught by Irwin. Harley made a splendid catch of Selbach's hit, but Davis scored. Nelson beat out his bunt, and Scott muffed a throw from Pietz, Van Haltren tallying. Scott throwing wildly to Pietz. This placed Nelson on second, and he scored on Hickman's hit. Dobbs caught Ganzel's fly.

At the conclusion of the fifth inning Mathewson had three strike outs to his credit, but nevertheless he was hit very hard. Scott started the inning by striking out. Dobbs singled and Harley made a home run. Beckley beat out a bunt, and Crawford singled. Magoon and Steinfeldt struck out. That ended the scoring during the game. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	2	1	1	0	1	Dobbs, cf.	1	1	2	0	1
Selbach, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Harley, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
Nelson, 2b.	1	2	1	4	3	Bkley, 1b.	0	2	9	1	1
Hickman, ss.	0	1	2	0	0	Crawford, rf.	0	2	1	1	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0	Magoon, ss.	0	0	1	2	1
Strang, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Steinf'dt, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0
Bm'an, c.	0	0	10	1	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0
Davis, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0	Peitz, c.	0	1	5	1	0
M'hewson, p.	0	1	1	2	0	Scott, p.	0	0	1	1	2
Total.	6	9	27	12	4	Total.	2	9	24	14	5

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2
New York	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 10. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Scott, 5. Struck out—By Mathewson, 6; by Scott, 2. Stolen bases—Strang, Harley, and Magoon. Sacrifice hits—Nelson, 2. Home run—Harley. Two-base hit—Selbach. Double play—Crawford and Peitz. Hit by pitcher—By Scott, 1. Passed ball—Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—1:40.

BROOKLYN, 16; PITTSBURG, 3.

Brooklyn had no trouble in winning yesterday's baseball game at Washington Park, the Pittsburg pitchers proving ineffective. An even score of hits was made for a total of thirty-two bases, Tannehill being the principal sufferer, as Wiltse finished fairly strong. Kelley made a home run, Keeler three singles and a double, and Daly a single, three-doubles, and a triple. Donovan pitched a good game, and received faultless support. Wagner was put out of the game for kicking. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clark, lf.	2	2	0	0	0	Kelley, lb.	3	2	7	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	0	1	3	1	1	Keeler, rf.	3	4	2	0	0
Leach, 3b.	1	2	2	3	0	Dolan, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Brans'd, lb.	1	0	10	1	0	Sheck'rd, lf.	1	3	3	0	0
Wagner, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Daly, 2b.	3	5	0	1	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	0	4	0	Dahlen, ss.	2	0	2	3	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	0	4	2	0	McCreery, cf.	2	2	2	1	0
Zimmer, c.	0	3	3	2	0	Gatins, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0
Ely, ss.	0	0	1	0	3	McGuire, c.	1	1	4	1	0
Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Donovan, p.	0	0	0	1	0

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Rosenberg vs. Heidelberg.
2—Everard vs. Farrell.
3—Goldsmith vs. Goldsmith.
4—Cohen vs. Cohen.
5—People, &c., vs. Eichnert.
5½—Halbran vs. Tupper Lake Mfg. Co.
6—Oppenheim vs. Faber.
7—In re Building Trades Club.
8—Blue Ridge Mining Co. vs. Potter.
9—Bilstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Bernstein vs. same.
11—Schrieber vs. same.
12—Holmes vs. same.
13—Dickie vs. Dickie.
14—Varnum vs. Barnard.
15—Robinson vs. Robinson.
16—Magor vs. Glover.
17—Mander vs. Weiss.
18—Herberner vs. Vermilya.
19—Kral vs. Kral.
20—Witmark vs. Sloane.
21—N. Y. Investment Co. vs. O'Brien.
22—Carton vs. Philbin.
23—Hering vs. same.
24—Hoeges vs. Gullfoyle.
25—Brown vs. Cahn.
26—Janda vs. Bohemian R. C. First Central Union.
27—Judge vs. Kakonta.
28—Varnum vs. Barnard.
29—Oppenheim vs. Faber.
30—Steiner vs. East R. Savings Institution.
31—Lees vs. Dobson.
32—Simon vs. Lees.
33—Nat. Citizens' Bank vs. Lees.
34—Bernheimer vs. same.
35—Somerset Mfg. Co. vs. same.
36—Raritan Woolen M. vs. same.
37—Lees vs. Amsfield.
38—Liebmann vs. Stephan.
39—In re Coogan.
40—Tennello vs. Degnon, McLean Con. Co.
41—Vernon vs. Vernon.
42—Donald vs. Pollack.
43—Hauptmann vs. Hauptmann.
44—In re Freifeld.
45—Frank vs. Anderson.
46—Boldt vs. Pratt.
47—Same vs. Green.
48—Weinstein vs. Roginsky.
49—Weinstein vs. Prenowitz.
50—Baird vs. Campbell.
51—Marcus vs. Weber.
52—Kilken vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
53—Stemmler vs. Lillie.
54—Niederman vs. Eich.
55—Loos vs. Loos.
56—Chase vs. Chase.
57—United Dressed Beef Co. vs. Dand.
58—Hart vs. Chase.
59—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt.
60—Toplitz vs. Levering.
61—Corp vs. Corp.
62—Smith vs. Barlow.
63—McCrea vs. Clarke.
64—Copeland vs. Manning.
65—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Oppenheimer.
66—Freeman vs. Freeman.
67—In re Claflin.
68—Hennessy vs. Coler.
69—Orr vs. Schaffer.
70—Fink vs. Herter.
71—Genet vs. President, &c., Del. & Hudson Canal Co.
72—Sturla vs. Sturla.
73—People, &c., vs. Angerama.
74—Same vs. Kirk.
75—Thurber vs. Connell
76—Greenberg vs. Chebra Talmud Torah, &c.
77—In re Tindall.
78—Orleck vs. Orleck.
79—Jones vs. Wroexter Realty Co.
81—Goldmick vs. Ffortner.
82—Hudson Contract Co. vs. Anderson Murphy Co.
83—Lunney vs. Simpson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Day Calendar. Motions.

63—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
721—In re Public Place at East 161st St.
722—In re West Farms Road.
723—In re Public Place at Elton Av.
724—In re E. 162d St.
725—In re Beck St.
726—In re Fox St.
727—Edwards vs. Ettenborough.
728—In re Bieber.
729—In re Pitt St. School Site.
730—In re Norfolk St. School Site.
731—In re Ludlow St. School Site.
732—In re Van Aesch.
733—In re Forgay.
734—In re Public Charities, Lenox Av. and 136th St.
602—Berger, Mfg. Co. vs. Bloch.
688—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Clauson.
702—Sternbach vs. Friedman.
128—In re Lind Av.
103—In re Leggett Av.
735—Ehmann vs. Wolfrath.
General calendar.
1734—Spier vs. Hayde.
1740—Wilde vs. Bunner.
1746—Volkening vs. Yates.
1246—Abegg vs. People's Trust Co.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3243.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 406—Halk vs. Man. Ry. Co. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Garvan for the People.
1—Myles B. McDonnell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Inquest—10853—General Electric Company vs. Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., and VI., for trial.
10157—Sullivan vs. Leichtman.
10353—Betsch vs. City of New York.
10360—Barry vs. same.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 8374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IV., VII., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VIII. and IX., for trial.
8373—Landsman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
8376—Haberlen vs. Ledwith; 10557—Healy vs. Malcolm.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Ground floor, Court House.—Wills for probate: At 10 A. M., Julius A. Robinson. At 10:30 A. M., Joel Goldthwaite, Catherine L. McGowan, Henry J. Hortung, Jane Sullivan, Patrick J. Hart, Deborah V. Peterson, Adelaide F. Burke, Ernest R. Bartlett.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1672—Contested will of John Lacy.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
5329—Greacen vs. Thomas V. Johnson Co.
5357—Oppenlender vs. Goebel.
5350—Same vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
4243½—Hines vs. John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co.
1516—Masses vs. Gennings.
8217—Behrens vs. Callanan.
5306½—Falkenburgh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases will be sent to the other parts for trial. Causes appearing on this calendar for the second time during this term must be tried; if on any occasion the plaintiff be not ready then his cause will be sent to the foot of the general calendar. This rule will be strictly followed during this term. Calendar clear. Short causes.
8276—Hahnessan vs. Reinhardt.
3634—Mut. Loan Assn. vs. Brandt.
8332—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Smith.
5348—Horstman vs. Bank for Savings.
5340—Krulewitch vs. Doscher.
5305—Kranson vs. Neuschatz.
5048—Plattner vs. Reinach.
5354—Heltrich vs. Bloch

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
4784—Galenski vs. Goldstein.
3453—Kahn vs. Aderer.
Highest number reached in regular call, 3810.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Gray, and Monks for the People.
1—Peter Frank.
2—Frank Morello, Joseph Morello.
3—Anderson Riley.
4—James Burns.
5—James O'Connor.
6—Charles F. Carroll.
7—Maurice Slattery.
8—Frank Monteforte.
9—William Neesenfeld.
10—Charles Davis, Samuel Levitz.
11—Tony Paretti.
12—Ferdinand O. Jamin
13—Charles Anderson.
14—William Angley.
15—Myles Mcsweeney.
16—Helen Kerstein. Pleadings.
1—Michael Barbaro.
2—John Clayton.
3—Benjamin Mullen.
4—Dominick Rividdi.
5—John D. Herlihy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.
1—Christopher McDonnell.
2—Vincenzo Demaro.
4—John Mitchell.
5—Louis S. Hays.
8—Frank Smith.

Excursions.

ERIE RAILROAD.

4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.

SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.

Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS. ROUND TRIP, $1.00.

Including Dinner at Casino, $1.50.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40; Chambers St. 9:45; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning leaves Glens 6:00 P. M.

NIAGARA FALLS $9.00 ROUND TRIP

TICKETS GOOD FOR STOP-OVER AT BUFFALO, in either direction, enabling holders to visit the

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Tickets good going July 3d as follows: Leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. and 9:15 P. M.; W. 23d St. 5 minutes earlier; Jersey City 15 minutes later. Returning leave Falls or Buffalo on or before July 7th.

Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave **FOOT E. 34TH ST., NEW YORK,** week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race days, C. I. J. Club,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and every half hour from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves the Beach week days at 12:00 night; Sundays, 11:45 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave daily (7:00 A. M., except Sundays.) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M., (and 10:20 P. M., except Sundays.) Additional trains on race days C. I. J. Club, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1 North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

MIDLAND BEACH

Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite lv. Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon; 2:35, 4:45, 7:15 P. M. Str. Storie leaves foot of Dock, Newark, daily, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach.

STATEN ISLAND. THE CLEAN RESORT.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Surrogate Notices.

MAIN, MARIE A.—In pursuance or an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE A. MAIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, at No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1901. THOMAS F. MAIN, WILLIAM C. ALLEN, Executors. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau St., New York.

McMANNIS, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM McMANNIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE PUTNAM McMANNIS, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street New York City. f28-1aw6mTh

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.
1—Abraham Zucker.
2—William Burke.
3—Mamie Miller, May Bennett.
4—William Franklin.
5—Herman Trimborn.
6—William Dorfman.
7—John McLean.
8—Edward Wilson.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Henry Raabe vs. James H. Cassidy, (two cases)—Albert Sanders.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Selig Raucher vs. Moritz Greenspan—Moritz Greenspan.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Union Surety Guaranty Company vs. Halter Investment Company—Joseph F. Daly, Smith vs. Lawrence—Joseph Kronacher. In re the Trust Company—John C. Coleman. Kennett vs. Hopkins—Wager Swayne.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—In re La Vellie—John A. Straley. Skillin vs. Central Trust Company et al.—John A. Straley. Welher vs. Cullen—A. Walker Otis. Adams vs. Hoyo—William J. A. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Colonial Trust Company vs. Johnson (four cases)—Benjamin Patterson.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Louis Weber Building Company vs. Nelson—Samuel V. Speyer.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of Duffy—Hugh Coleman, Thiel vs. Thiel—Francis C. Cantine. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Burr, (three cases)—Reginald H. Williams. Johnston vs. Harris—A. Walker Otis.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Hackel vs. Braddy—William E. Wyatt.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Stover, J.; Part III., Betts, J.; Part IV., Herrick, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Preferred calendar.
6201—Collins vs. B. H. R. R.
5411—Otis vs. Howard.
5618—Gallagher vs. Candee & Krekeler Co.
6318—McGrath vs. B. H. R. R.
6323—Aanensen vs. Crane.
6328—McCabe vs. Met. Street R. R.
6337—Kohart vs. Betts.
6338—Rosenfeld vs. Heineman.
2364—Stewart vs. Calvert.
4443—McBride vs. City of Brooklyn.
315—Ricca vs. 3d Av. R. R.
375—McMahon vs. Jacobs.
2250—Rosenstein vs. Schmidt.
Zimmerman.
3663—Babcock vs. B. H. R. R.
Highest number reached on regular call, 6339.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.
1626—Osborn vs. Cordeza.
1637—Johansen vs. Owens and another.
1096—Russell vs. Russell

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions.—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs. Ratigan. Same vs. Cullen.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The will of George H. Miller. Francis A. Trelease, John Sears, and Charles G. Haesloop. The accountings of Mathias Bindrim, Marion Combes, Frederick Clemitson, Sarah McGrath, Charles E. Earl, Susan Sharot, Katharine Hoffman, Minnie R. Shephard, John M. Lange, Thomas Casey, William J. Osborne, Kiernan Egan, Jane F. Roome, Michael Hynes as executor, Michael Hynes as trustee. The estates of Louis Bellmer and John Tierney. The administrations of John C. Meyers and Owen O'Brien, (adjourned to July 15.) The real estate of Caroline Bitford.
Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 43—The will of Julius Jacoby. No. 39—The estate of Henrietta Q. Reynolds.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Bowker vs. Rapalje—E. V. Brewster, to take proof. Ruh vs. Ruh—William G. Slocum, to sell.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County—Smith, J.—Day calendar for June 27.
42—Foskett vs. Weber. 61—Bradley vs. Lawrence.

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 3.15, 5.45, 8.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 1.15, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, 6:00 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Saty night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.

NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.

NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service, week-days. Steamer CHESAPEAKE or STATE OF MAINE leaves N. Y. at 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y's. Sundays—half hour earlier and extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE & RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

Landings, Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

FOR

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR.

COMMENCING JUNE 27TH

Steamers will leave Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., daily, except Sundays, July 4th, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays and June 3d, 2:30 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c. LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.

PATTEN LINE.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & *11 A. M.
*(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 8:20, 9:00 & 10:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 10:30, & 10:30 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st.) Leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32. Horatio Hall, General Manager.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Disp'ay

Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.

Send for booklet excursion tours.

50 C. TO PROVIDENCE via the NEW LINE

Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5:00 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on Steamers sailing days only.

JOY $2.00 TO BOSTON LINE PROVIDENCE AND RETURN, $3.50.

Every Week Day at 5 P. M.

$3.00 via Direct Steamer.

Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

From Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine St.

Rooms reserved in advance. Phone 2827 Franklin.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.

FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.

Descriptive Folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers **ADIRONDACK** or **DEAN RICHMOND** leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 6 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

SAUGERTIES BOATS LEAVE FROM FOOT OF Christopher St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

A COOL AND RESTFUL FOURTH OF JULY

Can be spent in a short ocean trip on one of the handsome steamers of the

OLD DOMINION LINE

TO

OLD POINT COMFORT AND VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

Steamer leaves New York Wednesday, July 3, arriving at Old Point Comfort and Norfolk (where connection is made for Virginia Beach) next morning. Returning steamers leave Norfolk Friday and Saturday, July 5 and 6, at 7 P. M., or Old Point Comfort at 8 P. M., arriving at New York the following day.

Round trip tickets, including meals and berth, $13 and $13.50. Round trip tickets, including meals and berth en route and covering stay at Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach, $17.00.

Early reservation of staterooms necessary. Steamer sails at 3 P. M. from Pier 26 North River, New York, where staterooms, tickets, and full information can be obtained.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiser Wm. Gr...July 30 | Kaiser Wm. Gr...Aug. 27
Kaiserin M. Th...Aug. 13 | Kaiserin M. Th. Sept. 10
*Lahn.....Aug. 20 | *Lahn.....Sept. 17
Sailing at 10 A. M. Pier 32 North River.

*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Barbarossa, Jly 4, 11 AM | G. Kurfurst, July 25, noon
K. Luise, July 11, 1 PM | Barbarossa, Aug. 8, 11 AM
Fr. der Gr., July 18, 5 AM | K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM

From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Werra, June 28, 3 PM | †Fr'h'zoll'n, Aug. 3, 10 AM
Aller, July 6, 4 PM | Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM
Werra, July 20, 11 AM | Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM
‡(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.

From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER. 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Every Thursday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Columbia, June 27, 10 AM | Columbia, July 25, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, July 4, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM
Deutschland, July 11, noon | D'tschland, Aug. 8, 11 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Every Saturday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Pennsylv'ia, June 29, 3 PM | Waldersee, July 27, 2 PM
Pretoria, July 6, 8 AM | *Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM
*Phoenicia, July 13, 2:30 PM | Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM
Patricia, July 20, 8 AM | *Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM

*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES

to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg, July 25, to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 18, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE. (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul...July 10, 10 AM | St. Louis, Aug. 14, 10 AM
St. Louis, July 17, 10 AM | *Zeeland, Aug. 21, noon
St. Paul...Aug. 7, 10 AM | St. Paul, Aug. 28, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kensington, July 3, noon | Friesland, July 17, noon
*Zeeland, July 10, noon | Pennland, July 24, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL NEWFOUNDLAND

The average traveler gains his ideas of Newfoundland from the fogs and "Banks" associated with a trip to Europe. That's the impression; the facts are, a superb climate, beautiful scenery, and a most attractive country and people. All within a few hours of this continent. The direct steamer **"SILVIA"** sails for **NEWFOUNDLAND** July 13.

Everything for the **PAN AMERICAN**, and don't forget to secure your hotel accommodations before you start, (and be sure it's the right class.) We have it.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Downtown, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren, N. Y.
Uptown, 1,185 Broadway, cor. 28th St., N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON

MINNEHAHA.....June 29, 3:30 P. M.
MARQUETTE.....July 6, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 13, 3:30 P. M.
MANITOU.....July 20, 9:00 A. M.
MESABA.....July 27, 9:00 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic...July 3, noon | Oceanic...July 24, noon
Cymric...July 10, noon | Teutonic...July 31, noon
Majestic...July 17, noon | Germanic...Aug. 7, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to **WHITE STAR LINE,**

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $2,000,000.00 UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Investment Securities.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. cor. Waldorf; 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
287 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg.; 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex.; 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK & TRUST CO. STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

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BANKERS,
New York and Boston

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

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BANKERS,
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JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and Investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request, A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS. Monthly Fluctuation Sheets, Daily and Weekly Reports.
Commission 1-16. Moderate Margins.
Send for letter on
ERIE.

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Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
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Telephone 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

Detroit Southern
Common and Preferred
(When Issued)
DEALT IN.
Williamson & Squire,
Members of New York Stock Exchange
30 Broad St.

To the Bondholders of the
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company.
At the request of a number of bondholders the undersigned have consented to act as a protective committee, and holders of bonds are asked to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.
Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Trust Company.
May 22, 1901.
GEORGE SHERMAN,
H. T. CUTTER,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,
JAS. M. EDWARDS,
Committee.

BOOKS CIRCULAR NOTES AND CREDITS IN £ Stg.
Payable at their offices everywhere. Foreign money bought and sold at closest rates.
THOS. COOK & SON
261 Broadway, and cor. 28th St. & B'way, N. Y.

The Trust Co. of America,
140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR,
Vice President. Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING,
Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE B. MURRAY
Treasurer. Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CENTRAL FIREWORKS STOCK.
J. S. STANTON,
5 BROAD ST.

FINANCIAL.

WILLIAMSPORT & NORTH BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.

(STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.)

4½% Refunding First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

DATED JULY 1ST, 1901. DUE JULY 1ST, 1931.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
TRUSTEE:—The Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company (of Philadelphia).

Total Bonds Authorized		$750,000
Present Issue	$500,000	
Reserved under restriction in the hands of Trustee for future construction	250,000	
		$750,000

FREE OF TAX IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From letters in our possession, addressed to us by B. Harvey Welch, Esq., President, and Stephen Little, Esq., the following facts are taken:

PHYSICAL: The Williamsport & North Branch Railroad, consisting of 45 miles, standard gauge, with 10 miles of sidings, forms a natural physical connection between the Philadelphia & Reading and Lehigh Valley Railroads. The Company also controls, by 99 year lease, the Eagles Mere RR., running from Sonestown, on the main line, eight miles, to the well-known Summer resort Eagles Mere. From this road, WHICH IS THE ONLY ONE running to Eagles Mere, a large and profitable passenger traffic is obtained and is constantly increasing. Several of the fast freight lines operating over the Reading and Lehigh Valley roads between Eastern seaports and the West use this line as a connecting link for their traffic. The Company's charter dates from 1864, and contains the right to own and mine coal, which privilege can no longer be obtained, since the passage of the new Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania in 1874. The road has been in operation, as now completed, since 1892. It is well and solidly built, and the equipment is ample and in first-class condition. The Company occupies a very independent position as regards its connecting roads, inasmuch as 70 per cent. of the gross tonnage is local, and a large passenger traffic is handled to and from Summer resorts located along the line.

The road at present has no coal business whatever. Plans have been perfected, however, by which, with the building of about two miles of track, now under construction, a large tonnage will be secured. The net earnings should be increased from this source $15,000 to $25,000 per annum.

CAPITALIZATION:

First Mortgage Refunding 4½ per cent. Bonds	$500,000.00
Six per cent. Preferred Stock	400,000.00
Common Stock	925,362.00

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS ONLY ABOUT $11,000 PER MILE.

EARNINGS: Mr. Stephen Little's report gives the earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1900, as follows:

Gross	$106,339.00
Operating Expenses, including taxes	71,339.10
Net Earnings applicable to fixed charges	$34,999.90

The earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1901 (June estimated), as reported by the President, are

Gross	$112,000.00
Operating Expenses, including taxes	72,000.00
Net Earnings	$40,000.00
Interest 4½ per cent. on $500,000 First Mortgage Bonds.	22,500,00
Surplus	$17,500.00

A Circular fully descriptive of the issue, containing a letter from the Company's President, and also report of Mr. Stephen Little, may be had upon application, together with copies of the mortgage and opinion of our Counsel, John G. Johnson, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Messrs. H. C. and S. T. McCormick, of Williamsport, Pa.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO LIST THESE BONDS ON THE PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS AT 100½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, FOR DELIVERY JULY 1ST, SUBJECT TO SALE, ADVANCE IN PRICE AND WITHDRAWAL.

WILSON & STEPHENS,
41 Wall Street, New York.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company and Affiliated Companies.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Colgate Hoyt of Colgate Hoyt & Co. has accepted a place on the Committee for the Protection of the Interest of the Stockholders, and that the time for the deposit of securities with Charles E. Quincey & Co., Bankers, at 80 Broadway, N. Y., has been extended to July 1st, 1901.
(Signed) A. G. BEEBE.
ROBERT L. CUTTING.
COLGATE HOYT.
BLAIR & PRICE, Counsel.

Savings Banks.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.,
Private Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on July 1, 1901, for the three, four, five and six months ending June 30, 1901, on all deposits from $5.00 and not over $3,000.
Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
All deposits payable on demand without notice.
Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
96TH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 11th, 1901.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1901, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 17TH, 1901.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1901, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 15th, 1901.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will be entitled to interest from July 1st, 1901.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
82D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 15th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1901, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
71st SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1901, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 18th or any time later.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold. State quantities; best terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

Savings Banks.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK.
2,279 AND 2,281 THIRD AVE.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30, on sums entitled thereto, from $5 to $1,000, and Three Per Cent. per annum from $1,000 to $3,000, payable on and after July 15. Money deposited on and after July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
CHARLES B. TOOKER, Pres.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
June 11, 1901.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1901, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1901. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Dividends.

Canada Southern Railway Co.,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st of August next to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 20th of June. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 20th of July next to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 29th of June. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The People's Bank of the City of New York.
June 20th, 1901.
ONE HUNDREDTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Hamilton Bank
OF NEW YORK CITY.
New York, June 26th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed from June 26th to July 1st, 1901, inclusive.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
Coupons from Pere Marquette Consolidated 4 per cent. bonds and Pere Marquette Transportation Company 6 per cent. bonds due July 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

The General Manifold Company.
Franklin, Pennsylvania.
COUPON NO. 2.
Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. 2, maturing July 1st, 1901, attached to First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Franklin Trust Company, Franklin, Pennsylvania.
O. D. BLEAKLEY, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, June 19, 1901.
The coupons due July 1, 1901, on the Bonds of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, June 17, 1901.
The coupons due July 1, 1901, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Railway Automatic Sales Company.
This company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 2% upon preferred stock, and a dividend of 1½% upon common stock each dividend payable July 1, 1901.

Dividends.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 6, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of its First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 5, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office,
Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of July next, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 29th instant.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The American Smelting & Refining Co.,
No. 71 Broadway, New York, June 18th, 1901.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 8.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 9th, 1901, to stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock M., June 22, 1901.
The Books of the Company for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock M., June 22d, and reopened July 10th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York.
194th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 20th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed on and after June 21st and reopened July 2d, 1901.
J. W HARRIMAN, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, June 14th, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1st. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 2d.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Old Dominion Steamship Co.
New York, June 13th, 1901.
The 51st semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) on the Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable July 1st, 1901, to the Stockholders of Record at the close of business June 15th, 1901.
Transfer books will be closed from 1 o'clock P. M. June 15th, to 10 A. M. July 2d, 1901.
J. S. SAMMIS, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1901.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on June 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 19th, 1901. The transfer books will close on June 19th at 3 P. M., and open July 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Ass't Sec'y.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 20th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, June 11, 1901.
The regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company guaranteed by this Company, will be paid on and after July 1, 1901, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. The transfer books of this stock will be closed June 20th, and reopened July 2d, 1901.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

American Type Founders Co.,
Treasurer's Office,
Jersey City, New Jersey, June 25th, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of ONE PER CENT., amounting to ONE DOLLAR per share, is hereby declared upon the capital stock of the Company, payable July 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 10, 1901.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., June 13, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and will reopen July 2d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Bank of America.
New York, June 21st, 1901.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1901.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Seaboard National Bank.
New York, June 24, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the Bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association.
New York, June 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1901.
CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.

The Washington Trust Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Broadway, New York, June 19, 1901.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1901. Transfer books close on June 25, and reopen July 2d, 1901.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 25, 1901.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

The Second National Bank
of the City of New York,
New York, June 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1901.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 19, 1901.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1901. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Williamsburg Trust Company,
Brooklyn, New York, June 4, 1901.
A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable June 29, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1901. W. ADDISON FIELD, Secretary.

Dividends.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, May 21st, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the surplus net earnings of the current fiscal year, after providing for 4% dividend on the preferred stock for such year, a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on its common stock, payable July 20th, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, to the common stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, June 29th, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, June 29th, 1901, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Monday, July 22d, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, May 21st, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. out of surplus net earnings has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th, 1901.
The Preferred Stock books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 29th, 1901, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Monday, July 22d, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND No. 8.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.
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Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, June 12, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its Common Stock, payable August 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on July 12, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on July 12, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 25, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Consolidated Traction Company,
Jersey City, N. J., June 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on July 15th, 1901, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company under terms of the lease between said companies dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.
Payment will be made to stockholders of record the 29th day of June, 1901. Transfer books close June 29th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen July 16th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Fifth Common Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared Dividend No. 5 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares out of the earnings, payable July 15th, to holders of record July 3d.
The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, July 3d, at 3 o'clock, and reopened July 15th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
June 3d, 1901. Transfer Agent.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, June 22d, 1901.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SYRACUSE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing July 1st, 1901, together with the coupon due on that date, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1901.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Lake Erie and Western Railroad Co.,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 15th of July next to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 29th of June. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Proposals.

HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM,
Broadway and 150th Street, N. Y.
Sealed proposals for 900 gross ton (2,240 lbs.) of egg coal and 100 gross ton (2,240 lbs.) stove coal, best quality, free from clinkers, clean, well screened, and delivered in cellar in 150-ton lots, may be sent to above institution up to June 30th, at which time the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals. Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders. Option reserved to reject any and all bids.
SAMUEL D. LEVY, President.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Stock trust CERTIFICATE NO. D 15058 for two shares preferred stock of Northern Pacific Railway Company. Return to Alfc J. Lambert, 645 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

NEW LINE TO THE FAR EAST.

Oregon and Oriental Steamship Company May Establish a Service from This Port.

The Oregon and Oriental Steamship Company, which operates a fleet of steamships between Portland, Ore., and ports in the Philippines, China, and Japan, is seriously considering the establishment of a line from New York to the Far East.

R. A. Graham, the General Manager of the company, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said yesterday:

"The plan for a line from New York to the East instead of from the Pacific Coast is perfectly practicable. Most of the freight, except flour and lumber, intended for the Orient comes in some way from or near New York. The business is here.

"By making New York our home port we gain many advantages and lose none. In the first place, we shall not be subject to the whims of the managers of transcontinental lines. Then, secondly, I believe we can save time and make the trip in forty days, which is faster than by the usual route from New York to San Francisco or Portland by rail, and then reloading to steamships.

"Of course we would utilize the Suez Canal route, and this would give us additional ports of entry. We would be able to call at Gibraltar, Malta, and other Mediterranean ports, Suez, Aden, Colombo, and Ceylon, and thence to Manila, China, and Japan."

Scarsdale Estates Directors.

The certificate of election of Directors of the Scarsdale estates was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office at White Plains, as follows: James J. Cannon, E. C. Converse, William Nelson Cromwell, Richard Delafield, Alfred Jaterzkie, William G. Hitchcock, George H. Sullivan, J. Warren Thayer, and Warner Van Norden.

Bank of Commerce Dividend.

When the National Bank of Commerce in New York on Monday pays $400,000 to its stockholders, (being the usual semi-annual 4 per cent. dividend,) it will have distributed to shareholders in its history as a bank (National and State) the sum of $31,845,117.65.

American Plow Company.

The American Plow Company will probably be financed by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. It is said that the combination will control about 95 per cent. of the plow and farm implement manufactures throughout the country.

To Build a Seven-Masted Schooner.

BOSTON, Mass., June 26.—Capt. J. G. Crowley of Taunton, Mass., and the Fore River Engine and Shipbuilding Company have signed a contract for the construction of a seven-masted steel schooner. The plans for this vessel are being prepared by B. B. Crowninshield, designer of the yacht Independence. The craft will cost, when ready for sea, about $250,000, and about twenty persons have subscribed the sum necessary for the construction. Among these are Thomas W. Lawson, Capt. Crowley, B. B. Crowninshield, the Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, and Jenkins Brothers.

Ocean Route to Long Branch.

The Iron Steamboat Company announces the opening of the ocean route to Long Branch on Saturday next. The ocean steamer Columbia and the iron steamboats Taurus and Cepheus will furnish the service, leaving from the foot of Twenty-second Street and Pier No. 1, North River. The steamers have been newly equipped. The service to Rockaway Beach will be inaugurated on Tuesday, July 2.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 26	528,883
To date this year	174,386,030
Corresponding date last year	65,309,847

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 26	$3,104,500
To date this year	$630,847,970
Corresponding date last year	$293,032,660

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@8 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Snuff pf	1½	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf	2
Am. Sugar Ref	¾	Met. Street Railway	2
Am. Tob. ctfs	2	Mob. & Ohio ctfs	½
Cent. R. of N. J.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. Term. Tr	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Chi. Un. Tract	¾	Pf	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. & S. F	½
Con. Tob. pf	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Cont. Tob. ctfs	½	St. L. S. W. pf	2
Del., L. & W.	½	Va.-Car. C. pf	1
Erie 1st pf	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Linseed	1½	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Am. Malt. pf	¾	National Biscuit	1½
Am. S. & R. pf	½	National Lead	1¼
Am. Sug. R. pf	1½	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Norfolk & West	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	North American	1
Chi. & Alton pf	⅝	North. Pac. pf	⅞
C., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. & N. W. pf	6	Pressed S. C. pf	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Reading	½
Col. So. 1st pf	1	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅜	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf. c.	2	Rep. Steel pf	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Rubber Goods pf	1
Dist. of Am. pf	2½	Southern Railway	½
Erie	⅝	Stand. R. & T.	⅛
General Electric	5½	Tenn. C. & I.	1
Glucose Sugar	½	Texas & Pacific	⅞
Int. Paper	⅝	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	2
Int. Power	2	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Int. Silver pf	2	U. S. Rubber pf	2
Int. Pump	½	U. S. Steel	½
Iowa Cent. pf	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Kan. & Mich	2½	West. Union Tel.	½
Louis. & Nash	1	Wis. Central pf	1
Manhattan	⅛		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Louis. & N. coll. tr. 5s	2⅜	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	2
		Texas Pac. Land 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	1⅛	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	1

THE COAL TRUST HUB.

Mr. E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad, was yesterday elected Chairman of the Lehigh Valley Railroad's Board of Directors—and there is in this event more significance than on the surface appears. In important Wall Street circles it is even regarded as the first positive step toward that actual concentration of control in the anthracite coal producing and carrying trades which has for a long time past been anticipated. In the same circles it is confidently predicted that the Erie Railroad is to be the hub of the so much foreshadowed "coal trust," and the new tangible relationship with Lehigh Valley may soon be followed by similar connections with the Reading-Jersey Central combination, and Delaware and Hudson—giving to the Erie property a consequence not hitherto known.

Nothing more than the expected happened when the earnings of the Erie Railroad Company broke down owing to the strike in the anthracite mining districts during the latter part of last year. The Erie

union rolling mills are likely to lead to an early adjustment.

The flood in West Virginia will not delay Coke shipments from that important district for more than two weeks at the utmost.

Some uneasiness has been caused by the reports from England that steel billets and wire rods were again being offered from this side. This was construed as an intimation that powerful interests had evidence that there is danger of consumption here falling off later on. We understand, however, that the management of the United States Steel Corporation has decided to change the policy pursued by constituent companies in the past of selling abroad only when relief was desirable. It is understood that hereafter the leading American makers will at all times keep in touch with the foreign markets through sales, even though they be small only.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday listed the following securities and then adjourned for the usual Summer vacation until the second Wednesday in September:

Chicago Great Western Railway Company—$750,000 additional 4 per cent. debenture stock, making the total amount listed to date $22,-867,800.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company—$2,200,000 additional unified fifty-year 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1940, making the total amount listed to date $27,194,000.

The Rio Grande Western Railway Company—$6,000,000 additional mortgage and collateral trust 4 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds, sub-series A, of 1949, making the total amount listed to date $10,000,000.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company—$1,991,-000 additional consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1946, making the total amount listed to date $12,328,000.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company—$1,105,000 Waco and Northwestern Division first mortgage 6 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1930.

Chicago Great Western Railway Company—$2,000,000 additional 4 per cent. preferred B stock, making the total amount listed to date $9,489,100.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—$371,-000 of the $2,971,000 additional general mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund gold coupon bonds of 1943, making the total amount listed to date $2,674,000.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—$6,000,-000 additional common stock, making the total amount listed to date $23,000,000.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company—$50,500,-000 additional capital stock, making the total amount to be listed $202,200,800.

Southern Railway Company—$10,750,000 St. Louis Division first mortgage 4 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds of 1951.

The Central Branch Railway Company—$3,450,-000 first mortgage 4 per cent. guaranteed gold coupon bonds of 1919.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company—$5,000,000 first preferred stock, $14,335,700 second preferred stock, and $27,408,700 common stock.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company—$15,000,000 4 per cent. collateral trust coupon bonds of 1929.

The Diamond Match Company—$14,750,000 capital stock.

Rutland Railroad Company—$2,380,000 first consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1941 and $1,350,000 Rutland Canadian Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1949.

The Denver and Southwestern Railway Company—$4,025,000 general mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund gold coupon bonds of 1929, $2,000,-000 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and $3,000,000 common stock.

The Distilling Company of America—$4,080,000 5 per cent. collateral trust gold coupon bonds of 1910.

The Committee on Unlisted Securities added $71,340,200 additional stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company to the unlisted department.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

11⅝ shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 214¼.

43 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 280.

1 share Clinton Hall Association, $100, 50.

20 shares New York and Rockaway Beach Railroad, $100 each, $3.50 per share.

$1,400 Brunswick and Chillicothe Railroad Company, (Wabash leased line,) first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, due August, 1903, interest February and August, accrued interest from Feb. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 103.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 310.

$700 securities Company 4 per cent. registered consols, 90.

30 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 285.

20 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 305.

25 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each, 298½.

$30,000 Ohio Southern Railroad general consolidated 4 per cent. bonds, (Manhattan Trust Company certificates,) (hypothecated), 2.

15 shares Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 171¼.

25 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 402½.

40 shares Adams Express Company, $100 each, 175½.

100 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 279¼.

8 shares Irving National Bank, $50 each, 201½.

18 shares German-American Bank, $75 each, 153¾.

15 shares National Citizens' Bank, $25 each, 170½.

5 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 200.

$25,000 Ohio Southern Railroad general consolidated 4 per cent. bonds, (Manhattan Trust Company certificates,) hypothecated, 2.

$40,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due November, 1940, coupons May and November, 60.

3 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 306.

100 shares Welles Manufacturing Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 1.

20 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 410.

1 membership share Adirondack League Club, $511.

10 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 163½.

10 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 161½.

$2,000 Standard Milling Company first mortgage 5 per cent. 30-year gold bonds, due November, 1930, 72½.

$186.67 Standard Milling Co. scrip, 72⅝.

94 shares Standard Milling Company common, $100 each, and $16.66 Standard Milling Company scrip, 5½.

4 shares Standard Milling Company preferred, $100 each, and $16.66 Standard Milling Company scrip, 20¾.

4,000 shares Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company preferred "B," $100 each, 13c to 55c per share.

2 shares Chemical National Bank, $100 each, 4,050.

20 shares New York and Harlem Railroad Company, $50 each, 412½.

10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 410.

3 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 307.

20 shares Singer Manufacturing Company, $100 each, 250.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 525¼.

35 shares New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, $100 each, 174.

48 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 60.

37 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Company first preferred and $50 scrip, $100 each, 39¾.

8 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Company second preferred and $60 scrip, $100 each, 5.

$2,000 United States Carbonate Company of New Jersey 5 per cent. bonds, due May, 1905, also promissory note made and indorsed by same company, dated New York, March 11, 1901, payable ninety days after date and now past due and wholly unpaid, $125 the lot.

100 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, $50 each, 102¼.

25 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 196.

10 shares Twenty-third Ward Bank, $100 each, 140.

18 shares National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $25 each, 116¼.

3 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 310.

Bank of North America Souvenir.

An illustrated souvenir volume of the semi-centennial anniversary of the National Bank of North America has been issued. It gives the history of the bank and an account of the semi-centennial dinner. The volume also contains many interesting illustrations, showing Wall Street, lower Broadway, and a number of prominent buildings in this city in 1851, as well as portraits of Presidents and other officers of the institution, including Warner Van Norden and William F. Havemeyer. The book is bound in red cloth with gilt decorations and is entitled "Golden Jubilee."

Stock Exchange Not to Close.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday refused to grant the petition of 600 members to close the Exchange on Friday and Saturday, July 5 and 6.

Advance in Sugar.

The Sugar Trust, the Arbuckles, and the National Company made an advance of 5 points in the price of refined sugars yesterday, putting the prices on a basis of 5.50 for granulated.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction of half a cent in the posted rates for sterling exchange.

Statement that a meeting of the traffic managers of the railroads operating between New York and Chicago will be held in this city within a few days to consider the reported heavy cutting in west-bound freight rates west of Buffalo.

Resolution passed by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Directors guaranteeing the principal and interest on the Brooklyn Union "L" first mortgage bonds and the Kings County "L" 4 per cent. bonds.

According to Indianapolis advices all corporations organized in New Jersey will be proceeded against to compel them to incorporate under the Indiana law governing foreign corporations doing business in that State.

Declaration of the first dividend on Pan Handle common stock.

Chicago dispatches stating that all the railroads east of Chicago will make an advance in freight rates on July 1.

Declaration by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company of the first dividend payments on Brooklyn Union "L" preferred stock and Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban and New York and Sea Beach stocks.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@8 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 4 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $239,482,154; balances, $11,581,850; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $103,706.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent. for short and 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and weaker. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days, and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅞@$4.85¼; demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87⅜; cables, $4.88⅜@$4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84¼@$4.85⅛.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18 9-16 and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 9-16; guilders, 40 3-16@40¼ and 40 7-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium, Boston—Par@5c premium, New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 26.—Money was much wanted to-day. A short supply is anticipated until the month turn. The hardening of discounts is regarded as temporary.

Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was small, apart from the settlement, which is passing easily. Consols and first-class securities were weak.

Americans at the start followed yesterday's decline in New York, especially St. Paul and Union Pacific, but recovered somewhat after the receipt of New York's opening prices. Dealings were confined to professionals. In view of the absence of outside support, Kaffirs were comparatively steady. Operators were afraid to sell or buy, fearing they might be caught on the wrong side of the market.

Consols for money, 93⅛; consols for the account, 93¾; Atchison, 80¼; Canadian, 106⅝; St. Paul, 179; Illinois Central, 152½; Louisville, 111⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 92⅝; New York Central, 161½; Erie, 43; Pennsylvania, 71½; Reading, 25; Erie first preferred, 72½; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Grand Trunk, 10⅝; Anaconda, 9⅜; Rand Mines, 4⅛; United States Steel, 50¼; United States Steel preferred, 101¼.

Bar silver dull at 27 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £205,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 135.70; Madrid, 39.75; Lisbon, 39.50. Spanish fours, 71.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 26.—Prices on the Bourse today were weak on realizations, largely for German account. Industrials were particularly affected, Thomson-Houston and Metropolitans declining heavily. Internationals were supported at first, but reacted later, in sympathy with the general tendency. Spanish 4s were easier, in consequence of adverse exchange. Rio Tintos were freely offered on apprehension of an industrial crisis in Germany. De Beers and Kafirs were weak.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 20c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 71.90.

BERLIN, June 26.—For the settlement, money hardened to-day to 4¼ per cent. Home funds were firm and locals had a decidedly better disposition, on purchases to support the market and the facilities which the foremost banks granted in carrying-over transactions. Leipziger Bank shares were not quoted. According to Boerse rumors, the Saechsische Bank holds 16,000,000 marks of the Leipziger Bank acceptances. Cassel Trebr-Treckning Company shares were offered at 20 per cent. discount.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

MADRID, June 26.—Gold was quoted today at 39.37.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 26.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium. Exchanges, $23,447,760; balances, $1,618,794.

On call, money rules from 3@4 per cent., largely 3½ per cent. Time money is nominally 3¾@4¼ per cent. The market for commercial paper is quiet, and quotations range from 3¾@4½ per cent.

The stock market closed firm. The coppers as a class, while irregular, showed an excellent undertone all day. In the general market the demand for American Woolen up to 79¾, and a continued investment buying of Massachusetts Electric were the only features. American Telephone dropped back to 158.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Close.
305	Atchison	97¼	86	86⅛
453	Atchison pf.	104	103¼	103½
10	Boston & Albany	255	255	255
10	Boston Elevated	180	180	180
14	Boston & Maine	194	194	194
17	Boston & Maine pf.	173	172½	173
4	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
7	Chicago, Bur. & Qy.	197	196¼	197
15	J. R. & S. L.	159	159	159
100	Mexican Central	28¾	28½	28½
5	Old Colony	208¼	208	208
4	Fitchburg pf.	148	147	148
6	Pere Marquette	73	73	73
20	Rutland pf.	107	107	107
410	Union Pacific	110¼	108¾	109⅜
20	Union Pacific pf.	91	90¾	90¾
6	West End	96	96	96

TELEPHONES.

639	Am. Tel. & Tel.	159	158	158½
2,506	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	17½	17⅛	17¼
35	Erie	52	52	52
18	New England	140	140	140

ELECTRICS.

20	General Electric	260½	260¼	260¼
1,870	Massachusetts	41	40¾	40½
661	Massachusetts pf.	95¼	94¾	95
292	Westinghouse	70¼	69¾	70¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

35	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	89½	89	88¼
632	Am. Pneu. Service	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
75	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	32	31⅞	31⅞
4,745	Am. Sugar	145	143¾	144⅝
250	Am. Sugar pf.	122½	120	120
100	Am. Woolen	17	16¾	16¾
1,010	Am. Woolen pf.	79¾	79	79¾
100	Dom. Iron & Steel	33½	33½	33½
100	H. C. I.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
25	Mergenthaler	164	164	164
105	Reece Buttonhole	6¾	6¾	6¾
260	Un. Shoe Machine	35¼	35¼	35¼
50	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	25½	25½	25½
215	United Fruit	100	99	99
60	U. S. Leather pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼
1,241	U. S. Steel	49	48	48½
698	U. S. Steel pf.	99¼	98	98¾

MINING.

3,525	Adventure	21¼	20	21
3,044	Amalgamated	122½	121	122
390	Anaconda	48	48	48
105	Arcadian	10¾	10¼	10¼
50	Arnold	2¼	2¼	2¼
334	Atlantic	37	36¼	36¾
405	Baltic	52	51½	51½
1,015	Centennial	30¼	29¾	30¼
205	Centennial Eureka	30¾	30	30¼
775	Cochiti	5¼	5¼	5¼
775	Cons. Mercur	3	3	3
2,702	Copper Range	73½	70¾	73¼
701	Dom. Coal	41	40	41
100	Elm River	4¼	4¼	4½
145	Franklin	17	16¾	17
940	Isle Royale	43½	43	43
985	Mass	17¼	17	17¼
5	Michigan	8½	8½	8½
1,806	Mohawk	41⅞	41¼	41½
865	Old Dominion	33	32	32½
475	Osceola	89	88	88½
400	Parrot	52	51½	52
68	Quincy	175	174	175
100	Rhode Island	3¾	3¾	3¾
120	Santa Fé	7½	7¼	7½
100	Santa Ysabel	50	50	50
50	Tamarack	339	337	338
50	Tecumseh	2	2	2
1,018	Trinity	39	38	38¼
25	U. S. Oil	12	12	12
935	Utah	33	31	31½
105	Victoria	4¾	4½	4½
150	Winona	2½	2½	2½
60	Wolverine	59	58¾	58¾
350	Wyandotte	1¾	1¾	1¾

British Columbia, 10½ bid, 18 asked.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—The market today receded somewhat from the recently attained high figures, but there was no precipitate selling and no apparent anxiety to unload. Stocks generally closed considerably above the lowest of the day. Seaboards suffered more than any other stocks because they were the ones most directly influenced by the New York conditions. The fractional losses noticeable in other parts of the list were the results of the day's general conditions. Several leading issues scored net gains.

Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 5,062 shares of stock and $172,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
105	Fidelity warrants	50	50	50
25	American Bonding Trust	94	94	94
7	Maryland Trust	225	225	225
50	Maryland Casualty	52½	52½	52¾
300	Maryland Brewing com.	4⅜	4½	4⅜
110	Cotton Duck, regular	21	21	21
20	Cotton Duck, wrng tr.	21	21	21
426	Nashville Ry. common	3¾	3	3⅜
2,360	United Rys. common	18	17⅜	17⅝
75	Consolidated Gas	65½	65½	65½
1,285	Seaboard common	30	29½	30
3,085	Seaboard pf.	52½	52	52⅜
225	Atl. Coast Line common	90½	90	90
11,000	Seaboard 4s	85½	85½	85⅝
2,000	Carolina Central 4s	96	96	96
10,000	Cent. Ga. 2d incomes	33½	33½	33⅝
8,000	Ga. & Alabama con. 5s	109	109	109
26,000	Ga. & Alabama pf. 5s	107½	107½	107⅝
1,000	West Va. Central 6s	116¼	116¼	116⅜
2,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	115	115	115
1,000	Traction conv. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
61,000	United Rys. 4s	96⅛	96	96
16,000	United Rys. incomes	74	73⅝	73⅝
1,000	City & Sub., (Wash.) 5s	93½	93½	93½
15,000	Cotton Duck incomes	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
7,000	Cotton Duck 5s	90	90	90
8,000	Maryland Brewing 6s	52½	52½	52½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Nearly everything was a trifle lower in the Philadelphia market to-day, and there was a tendency running toward liquidation in the Readings and Cambria Steel. The volume of trading, however, was small, and the changes were narrow. In the last hour Choctaw fell 2 points. Union Traction was firm on small trading. Electric Company of America was fractionally lower and Pennsylvania Steel receded on small sales. The rest of the market was fairly steady.

New York's flurry in money caused no change in the money market here, though call money is firmer. Call loans, 4 per cent.; time loans, 4½. Commercial paper, 4@4½.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
390	American Alkali	1⅞	1	1⅛
40	American Cement	7	7	7
20	Bethlehem Iron	62	62	62
2,625	Cambria Steel	26⅝	25¾	26
9,443	Cambria S. warrants	4⅝	3¾	4
200	Cambria S. Drexel rcts.	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Choctaw t. c.	70	70	70
100	Choctaw pf. t. c.	55¼	55¼	55¼
65	Cons. Lake Superior	29½	29	29½
40	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
1,432	Cons. L. S. warrants pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
300	Diamond State Steel	1¾	1¾	1¾
762	Diamond State Steel pf.	7½	7½	7½
480	Elec. Co. of America	8	7⅞	7⅞
25	Elec. Storage	75	75	75
100	Electric Stor. pf., ex div.	75	75	75
7,953	Elec. storage ex div.	70	74	75
200	Indianapolis St. Rwy.	38	38	38
215	Lehigh Navigation	72	72	72
620	Lehigh Valley	37⅝	37½	37⅝
600	Manufactured Rubber	½	½	½
4	Minehill Co.	62½	62½	62½
60	National Asphalt	6	6	6
98	National Asphalt pf.	11½	11	11
100	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	1	1	1
180	Pennsylvania	75⅜	75 3-16	75⅜
98	Pennsylvania rcts	75	75	75
1,000	Philadelphia Co	50½	50¼	50½
72	Penn. Steel	48	48	48
450	Penn. Steel pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼
850	Philadelphia Elec	5½	5½	5½
138	Philadelphia Trac	94½	94¼	94⅜
6,155	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	22¾	22¾	22 7-16
1,444	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	39 7-16	38¾	39
3,820	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	28	27 5-16	27 9-16
400	Rochester Pass	27	27	27
200	Southern Ry.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
140	Southern Cotton Oil	62	62	62
500	Susquehanna Iron & S.	2	2	2
56	Tidewater Steel	7½	7	7½
65	United Gas Imp.	118½	118¼	118½
528	Union Traction	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
646	U. S. Steel	49¼	48¾	48¾
125	U. S. Steel pf.	98½	97⅝	98⅛
75	Warwick Iron & Steel	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
20	Welsbach Co	54	54	54

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Fifteen cents premium was charged on New York exchange to-day. Money for call and time loans ruled at 4½@5 per cent.

On the Stock Exchange the movement of prices showed some irregularity to-day. Tin Can was lower in sympathy with the weakness of the steel stocks in New York, and Diamond Match, Shelby Tube, and Central Union also displayed drooping tendencies early in the day. On the other hand, Biscuit and the tractions were fairly well held. The Can stocks were the most active ones on the list, and during most of the day also the weakest. On the appearance of any demand, however, the tendency was to rally sharply.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,325	American Can	27½	26⅝	26⅝
605	American Can pf.	76⅞	75½	75½
50	American Strawboard	25½	25½	25½
300	Central Union Tel.	37	35½	35¼
7	Chicago Union Traction	19½	19½	19½
600	Chi. Union Traction pf.	58	58	58
75	Diamond Match	145	145	145
120	Lake Street Elevated	13¾	13¾	13¾
50	Milwaukee Brewing	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	National Biscuit	44⅝	44	44½
31	National Biscuit pf.	102	102	102
100	National Carbon	18	18	18
180	Shelby Steel Tube	11	10	10

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 26.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	American Trust	165	165	165
50	Am. Window Glass	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
20	Am. Window Glass pf.	96½	96½	96½
125	A. N. R. pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼
500	Bessemer R.	36½	36	36¼
340	Crucible Steel	22½	22½	22½
160	Crucible Steel pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼
100	Con. Traction	21¾	21¾	21¾
200	Con. Ice	21¼	21¼	21¼
10	Citizens' Nat. Bank	81	81	81
21	Duquesne Nat. Bank	270	270	270
246	Fire Proofing receipts	26	25	26
135	Guarantee T. & T.	148	145	148
124	Luster Mining	8	7¾	7¾
28	Mercantile Trust	220	220	220
650	Pittsburg Coal	32½	32	32⅛
20	Pittsburg Coal pf.	97	97	97
76	Penna. Trust	240	240	240
100	Philadelphia Co.	50½	50½	50½
$4,000	Philadelphia Co. 5s	115	115	115
200	Pittsburg Brewing	27½	27½	27½
$5,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	155	155	155
125	Pressed Steel Car	98½	98¼	98½
1,550	River Coal	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
50	River Coal pf.	49	49	49
90	Real Estate t.	288	288	288
$1,000	Real Estate 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾
$2,000	Southern Traction 5s	110½	110½	110½
50	Switch & Signal	72¼	72¼	72¼
2	Third Nat. Bank	185	185	185
850	U. S. Steel	48¾	48¼	48¼
200	U. S. Steel pf.	99	99	99
40	West. Air Brake	187¼	187¼	187¼
400	West. Electric 2d pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾
2,546	Window Glass	54	54	54¼
50	Window Glass pf.	90	90	90

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$172,077,885
Gold	97,307,135
Silver	23,862,452
United States notes	13,980,673
Treasury notes of 1890	93,536
National banknotes	8,692,085
Total receipts this day	2,132,837
Total receipts this month	44,564,402
Total receipts this year	580,078,803
Total expenditures this day	1,725,000
Total expenditures this month	29,785,000
Total expenditures this year	505,752,266
Deposits in National banks	102,472,083
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	352,645
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	1,031,232
Customs	1,018,212
Miscellaneous	83,392

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$289,615,789
Silver dollars	434,832,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,330,504
Silver bullion of 1890	46,789,496
Total	$772,567,789

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$289,615,789
Silver certificates outstanding	434,832,000
Treasury notes outstanding	48,120,000
Total	$772,567,789

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$53,876,695
Gold certificates	43,430,440
Silver coin and bullion	18,980,777
Silver certificates	4,991,675
United States notes	14,980,073
Other assets	20,002,550
Total in Treasury	155,152,842
Deposits in National banks	102,472,083
Total	$257,624,926
Current liabilities	85,547,040
Available cash balance	$172,077,885

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was conducted within narrow limits, and very few stocks were even fairly active. The market was rather reactionary, and a number of declines occurred, although in most cases the day's losses were not heavy. A few stocks notwithstanding the general tendency of the market showed decided strength and closed at prices considerably above those quoted at the close of the previous day. This was especially true of the St. Louis Street Railway stocks, to which attention was again favorably directed.

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AMERICAN CAN was more active than the rest of the industrials. It was under considerable selling pressure, and both the common and the preferred sold off. The former declined to 26½ and closed at 26⅝, as compared with 27⅜ bid on Tuesday. The preferred stock closed at 75⅝, a net decline of seven-eighths of a point.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred, which for some days past has been in good demand, advanced to 79½ and closed at that price, with a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The buying of the stock has been partly for the purpose of securing the quarterly dividend, which is due shortly. St. Louis Transit shared the strength of the preferred stock, and closed with a net gain of a point and a quarter at 25⅜ bid. The bonds were unchanged.

***

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE was not very active, but showed considerable strength. The preferred stock advanced a full point to 88½ and the common closed fractionally higher at 32½ bid. The common stock was traded in to the extent of only a few hundred shares, and the trading in the preferred amounted to less than 1,000 shares.

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DETROIT SOUTHERN followed the general course of the market, and sold down on light transactions. Little stock, however, came out on the decline.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE securities varied very little from the previous day's figures. The common closed unchanged, and the preferred was only one-quarter of a point below the previous day's close. The bonds were stronger than the stocks, closing with a slight net gain.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 26. Bid.	Asked.	June 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	27⅜	27⅝	27⅛	28
American Can. pf.	76⅜	76⅝	76	76½
American Chicle	80	84	80	87
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	41	40	41
Am. Locom., w. i.	32½	32¾	32	33
Am. Locom. pf., w. i.	88½	89	87½	88½
American Malt	9¾		9¾	
*American Thread pf.	4	4¼	4	4¼
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	24¼	25¼	24	25
*British Columbia Copper	15	16	15½	16¼
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99	98¾	99
*California Copper	⅞		⅞	
Cast-Iron Pipe	1	7½	1	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	37	40	36	37
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf.	60	72	60	72
Central Ss. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	4	4¼	4	4½
Compressed Air	17½	18	17½	19
Con. Refrigerating	8	9	8	9
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4½	3	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	20		20	34
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¾
Continental Tobacco deb.	106⅛	107¼	106½	107¼
Cramp's Shipyard	84	85	84	86
Denver & S. W.	70	71	70	70¾
Denver & S. W. pf.	69½	70½	69	71
Denver & R. W. fs.	95½	96¼	95½	96¾
Detroit Southern, w. i.	15½	16	15	16½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	40½	40	41
Diamond Match	146	147	146	147
Electric Boat	21	23	21	23
Electric Boat pf.	48	51	48	51
Elec. Lead Reduction	2⅜	2¾	2¼	2¾
Electric Vehicle	8	12	8	12
Electric Vehic

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week June	$40,662	$35,108	$40,252
From July 1	2,147,148	2,045,329	1,675,093
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	711	711	648
3d week June	114,000	108,500	97,400
From July 1	5,572,782	5,042,709	4,492,089
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	930
3d week June	125,390	126,171	118,630
From July 1	6,714,451	6,397,105	5,650,075
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	102	102	102
3d week June	48,127	48,623	35,463
From July 1	1,987,938	2,030,757	1,574,798
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
3d week June	40,868	57,458	.....
From Jan. 1	1,171,476	1,089,361	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week June	5,679	5,476	6,631
From July 1	312,908	348,918	338,728
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	168	167
3d week June	26,789	26,227	31,136
From July 1	1,400,046	1,394,143	1,268,226
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week June	7,939	6,721	6,247
From July 1	649,695	471,098	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	776
3d week June	80,211	64,294	60,067
From Jan. 1	2,101,288	2,752,358	1,685,370
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
3d week June	$19,388	$14,611	$12,053
From July 1	900,474	728,407	603,555
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,176	3,033	2,988
3d week June	556,020	487,385	509,705
From July 1	28,520,359	27,089,036	.....
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,671	4,938	4,938
3d week June	572,000	512,000	455,000
From Jan. 1	15,383,774	13,277,219	11,799,260
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	338	388	388
3d week July	25,000	29,000	23,000
From Jan. 1	559,091	584,926	497,541
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,555	1,551	1,561
3d week June	288,648	270,205	229,902
From July 1	15,449,845	13,522,751	11,463,942
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, excluding St. Louis Division—			
Mileage	6,434	6,414	6,271
3d week June	605,626	584,556	518,495
From July 1	32,866,303	30,646,937	27,011,159
ST. LOUIS DIVISION—			
Mileage	374	374	374
3d week June	39,270	34,741	.....
From July 1	2,006,168	1,875,330	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
3d week June	58,603	51,627	36,657
From July 1	2,457,395	2,283,642	1,831,172
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week June	46,106	35,762	34,757
From Jan. 1	1,232,696	807,580	.....
ERIE for May—			
Gross	3,641,471	3,151,116	2,992,758
Op. expenses	2,566,703	2,270,504	2,123,861
Net	1,074,768	871,612	868,897
Prop. exp. to gr.	69%	72%	70%
Gross, 11 months	35,540,696	34,960,779	30,463,837
Net, 11 months	9,422,740	9,017,064	7,777,879
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS for April—			
Gross	23,484	26,424	27,850
Net	2,998	5,785	7,093
Gross, 10 months	273,302	304,551	290,292
Net 10 months	85,856	113,592	107,203
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE for April—			
Gross	115,101	114,381	109,125
Op. expenses	65,913	65,201	56,549
Net	49,188	49,180	52,576
Gross, 10 months	1,205,308	1,213,095	1,068,400
Net, 10 months	497,374	553,245	460,274
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for May—			
Gross	94,795	93,231	82,071
Exp. and taxes	76,106	74,297	65,253
Net	18,689	18,934	16,818
Gross, 11 months	1,106,187	1,099,508	895,765
Net, 11 months	279,759	303,451	233,568
HOCKING VALLEY for May—			
Gross	390,281	404,104	362,804
Op. exp. & taxes	229,077	246,378	176,342
Net	159,086	156,816	86,162
Net income	86,808	88,263	40,035
Gross, 11 months	4,217,423	3,980,959	2,959,370
Net, 11 months	1,179,096	1,161,559	807,859
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for May—			
Gross	84,311	66,407	55,789
Op. exp. & taxes	49,065	52,536	51,150
Net	24,246	13,848	4,139
Surplus	15,846	5,041	54,307
Gross, 11 months	845,722	686,250	572,496
Net, 11 months	181,253	135,539	129,985
Surp., 11 months	69,543	46,426	37,527
Deficit.			
NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN, including the Wilkesbarre & Eastern, for May—			
Gross earnings	213,771	162,189	182,647
Op. expenses	131,486	111,468	106,942
Net earnings	82,285	50,721	76,705
From July 1 to May 31:			
Gross earnings	2,291,500	2,288,344	2,189,440
Op. expenses	1,323,541	1,315,530	1,172,130
Net earnings	968,049	1,072,814	1,017,310
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for May—			
Gross	235,915	235,581	163,866
Op. exp. & taxes	169,724	159,735	115,205
Net	66,191	75,846	48,661
Gross, 11 months	2,730,582	2,744,360	1,733,370
Net, 11 months	553,741	680,507	453,627
Balance, 11 mos.	166,420	322,637	166,265

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Art Perfecting Printing Press Company of New York City; capital, $180,000. Directors—James Owens, Brooklyn; Sam H. Bonnell and H. A. Davis, New York City.

Childs Nephew Company of New York City, to conduct restaurants; capital, $2,000. Directors—F. O. Hendrick, Brooklyn; W. S. Bogart and W. F. Seaman, New York City.

Hon Voyage Excursion Company of Knowlesville; capital, $5,000. Directors—Mort Tanner, Jeanette and M. Tanner, Mgdina; H. L. Chamberlain, Buffalo.

Deer Park Brewing Company of Port Jervis; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. F. Ott and Philip Halbach, Philadelphia; W. T. Laing, New York City.

Habershaw-Read Estates, (Incorporated,) of New York City; capital, $220,000. Directors—E. S. Hatch, F. M. Clute, and R. H. Jaegar, New York City.

American Casket Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles Bisberg, Max L. Schallek, and E. A. Weiss, New York.

John Doscher Company of New York City, to conduct restaurants; capital, $12,000. Directors—Jacob Benjes, Staten Beach; Anna E. Doscher and C. F. Kueck, Brooklyn.

United States Business Register Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Edwin Van Antwerp, New York City; H. Hopper and R. I. Hopper, East Orange, N. J.

Mckeel-Redfield-Severn Company of New York City, to publish books and newspapers; capital, $50,000. Directors—I. A. Mckeel, New York City; S. F. Redfield, Smethport, Penn.; C. E. Severn, Chicago.

Union Sausage Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph Lifshitz, Louis Drabkin, and Isaac Polansky, New York City.

Korrylutz Lithia Water Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. L. Miles, T. L. Mason, and William Kraft, Brooklyn.

Glenville Land Company of New York City; capital, $9,000. Directors—J. M. Price, Alfred Eckstein, and I. L. Gensler, New York City.

American Dispensing Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—W. J. McEver, A. L. Adotte, and H. A. Geney, New York City.

Frank Conger Trading Company of Groton, to deal in merchandise; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frank Conger, Jennie E. Conger, and M. Lole Place, Brooklyn.

Cooper Security Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Libby R. Cooper, Harry Walcoff, and Isaac Walcoff, New York City.

Burton Brewing Company of Rochester; capital, $200,000. Directors—C. H. Malleson, H. H. Malleson, and Mary M. Malleson, Rochester.

Ballston Construction Company of Amsterdam, to carry on a general construction business; capital, $10,000. Directors—Thomas F. Barrett, Cleveland; W. Barlow Dunlap, and John I. Christman, Amsterdam.

Curtice Brothers' Company of Rochester, to pack, preserve, and can fruits, vegetables, cereals, and meats; capital, $1,500,000. Directors—Simeon G. Curtice, Edgar N. Curtice, R. A. Badger, R. K. Dryer, H. B. McKay, and A. B. Wolcott, Rochester; G. G. Bailey, Rome.

Orr Paper Company of Troy, to manufacture paper; capital, $500,000. Directors—Alexander M. Orr, New York City; Frederick W. Orr and S. Alexander Orr, Troy.

Incorporated in Westchester.

The Mamaroneck Water Supply Company; capital, $100,000, divided in 1,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, all common stock.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

John Jennings has been appointed Missouri special agent of the Hartford Insurance Company.

Richard Lewis has resigned as United States manager of the Cologne Reinsurance Company of Germany.

The liability insurance conference, which recently advanced rates on team insurance, has adjourned without further action of importance, it being understood that the next session will be held in Saratoga.

C. C. Hine's Sons have been succeeded as publishers of The Insurance Monitor by the C. C. Hine's Sons Company, which has been organized by the election of the following officers: President—C. G. Hine; Vice President—Walter S. Nichols; Treasurer—E. A. Hine; Secretary—Robert B. Moyer.

Texas Oil Operators Win in Court.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 26.—The Texas Supreme Court to-day rendered an important decision affecting the oil industry, in holding that the State has no interest in mineral lands sold to actual settlers from the school land domain. This settles a controversy started by the discovery of oil at Beaumont and other places in Texas.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hotel Grenoble to be Enlarged—Sales of Flats and Dwellings—Important Transfers.

John Hull Browning has bought from Priscilla C. Drinker the four-story dwelling 201 West Fifty-sixth Street, on lot 22 by 75.5. Mr. Browning owns the Hotel Grenoble at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street; also the six-story apartment house 205 and 207 West Fifty-sixth Street. Mr. Browning said yesterday that he would improve the three parcels with a twelve-story addition to the Grenoble, but that work would not be begun until next Spring. He now owns a plot 100 by 150.

Bloodgood & Hayes have sold for Charles G. Dodge to George W. Stetson the three five-story brownstone flats 2,189, 2,191, and 2,193 Broadway, on plot 60 by 108. The price was a little less than the asking figure of $150,000.

John P. Kirwan has sold for J. Proctor Smith to Anton Wettach for investment the four-story flats and stores on the northeast corner of First Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, (Mitchell Place.)

E. A. Cruikshank has sold for the estate of Mary Mason Jones the plot 25 by 100, with two-story frame building, 126 Bowery.

James Kyle & Sons have sold for Thomas Edwards the four-story flat 22 East Thirty-ninth Street, on lot 16.8 by 98.9.

I. K. Cohn & Co. have sold for Frank V. Ketcham to John J. Dailey the three-story and basement dwelling 251 West Fifty-first Street, on lot 22.6 by 100.5.

William Stonebridge has sold for R. J. McGirr to Arthur Knox the four lots on the west side of Hughes Avenue, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Fremont.

The Cromwell estate is reported to have disposed of the plot 75 by 200, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and beginning 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Samuel Lieblein has sold the brick dwelling 332 East Eleventh Street, on lot 25 by 94.10.

George R. Read has rented for the Gibert estate to a Miss Shinn for ten years the dwellings 105 and 107 East Sixteenth Street, at an aggregate rental of $70,000. The property will be altered for apartment hotel purposes.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Annie M. Good to a client for occupancy the four-story private dwelling 108 West Seventy-fourth Street, on lot 20 by 102.2. Terms private.

John H. Berry has sold for Robert Wallace the two residences on Ocean Avenue, near Sea View Avenue, Long Branch, N. J. The same broker has also sold for Mr. Wallace his residence at Congers, Rockland Lake, N. Y.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Miss Josephine G. Lawrence to C. W. Leavitt 38 West Eleventh Street, a red brick and brownstone three-story dwelling, 22 by 98.9.

J. Salomon has sold for Mr. Praeger to Goodman & Levy 141 Essex Street. He has also sold 46 Essex Street for Gordon & Levy to Mr. Tobias.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

192 Lenox Avenue, east side, 54.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18 by 85, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to E. Colgate and another, plaintiff.....$17,000

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

6 West Eighty-fourth Street, 21 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Helen P. Camp, plaintiff..... 33,350

By William M. Ryan.

3 and 5 One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Morris Park Avenue, 2 by 100.11, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Charles Riley, plaintiff..... 45,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

215 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 50 by 100.11, three-story frame dwelling, with two one-story frame buildings and three-story frame buildings on the rear; foreclosure sale, to Frieda Hart..... 18,470

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, W. L. Turner, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 92.8 by 85.8 to St. Nicholas Place by 90.7 by 65.9. Due on judgment, $40,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, G. H. Hart, referee, 782 West End Avenue, 17 by 80, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,477.35.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John B. Gleason, referee, 2,406 Amsterdam Avenue, on map 2,460, northwest of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 29.10 by 100, five-story brick store and flat. Due on judgment, $8,538.90; subject to mortgage, $8,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, 3,254 Broadway, east side, 25 feet south of 131st St, 25x100, five-story brick store and flat. Due on judgment, $23,467.28.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 57 Forty-sixth Street, on map 3½ north side, 220 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 40x100.5, stone-front church. Due on judgment, $8,128.39.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, L. L. Van Allen, referee, 1,405 to 1,411 Amsterdam Avenue, on map 1,403 to 1,409, northeast corner of 129th Street, runs east 99.11 by east 64 to centre line of former Bird Street, x40.9x s 73.6 to centre line of former Phineas Street, x s w s 8 to 129th Street, x w 90.3, four five-story brick stores and flats; also all title to gore lot, begins 65.4 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue and 99.9 east 129th Street, runs east 34.7x s 18.4x n w 39.2. Due on judgment, $42,884.70; subject to mortgage, $70,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, partition sale, James H. Tuttle, referee, 542 Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 148 feet west of Avenue B, 25x102.2, five-story stone-front tenement; Parcel 2, subject to mortgage, $12,500; 1,614 Second Avenue, east side, 26 feet south of Eighty-fourth Street, 25x100, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 2,231 Elgin Avenue, west side, 94.10 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25x75, five-story brick store and flat.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Myer Greenberg, referee, 829 Southern Boulevard, north side, 150 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 25x100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,885.37.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, B. Oppenheimer, referee, Seventy-second Street, north side, 98 feet east of Avenue A, 175 by 102.2, frame building, and vacant. Due on judgment, $47,044.37.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 24 West Forty-fifth Street, for a seven-story brick hotel, 21 by 92.6; Samuel Emory of 143 West Forty-third Street, owner; Charles Thain of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 20 East Fifty-second Street, for a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 20 by 76; G. B. Lockwood of 44 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; Hiss & Weeks of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 244 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, for a one-story brick blower, 17.6 by 25; Standard Gas Company, owner; J. J. Kennedy, architect; cost, $2,000.

Lyvee Place, east side, 125 feet north of Green Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Joseph Benson of 1,134 Union Avenue, owner; Moore & Landseidel, architects; cost, $2,500.

Spuyten Duyvil, between Two Hundred and Thirty-second and Two Hundred and Thirty-third Streets, for a one-story frame Summer garden, 27 by 27; New York Foundling Hospital, owner; E. Berrian, architect; cost, $700.

Kappock Street, west side, 105 feet north of Johnson Avenue, for a one-story frame store, 15 by 22; Bridget Courtney, owner; E. Berrian, architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

Fifth Avenue, northwest corner Eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; R. H. McCormick, Chicago, Ill., owner; H. Kafka, 617 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Forty-fourth Street, south side, 295 feet east of First Avenue, to a three-story brick abattoir; United Dressed Beef Company, premises, owner; cost, $6,000.

Columbus Avenue, west side, from One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Eighth Street, to a four and six-story brick brewery; Lion Brewery, owner; L. Oberlein, architect; cost, $800.

No. 452 Eleventh Avenue, to a four-story brick flat; M. Bachman, 243 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; George Dealing, architect; cost, $100.

No. 4,711 Second Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; H. C. Parry, owner; C. P. Lorello, architect; cost, $100.

No. 55 East Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. E. A. Hawes, 61 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner; John L. Jordan, 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 62 East Sixty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. L. Bernheimer, 43 East Sixty-third Street, owner; Small & Schuman, 265 Broadway, architects; costs, $40,000.

Thirty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, to two three-story brick dwellings; William H. Earl, Norwalk, Conn., owner; A. Steven, 15 East Eighty-first Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 340 East Thirty-second Street, to a three-story brick tenement; B. Tick, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $350.

No. 554 to 562 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick factory; B. Hofield, premises, owner; Leonce & Van Suetendal, architects; cost, $4,000.

Beekman Street, northeast corner of William Street, to a six-story brick warehouse; S. B. Schieffelin estate, premises, owner; Ahneman & Younkhoure, architects; cost, $200.

No. 60 Avenue C, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Bella Glock, 31 Avenue C, owner; H. Rockmore, 291 Delancey Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 2,269 Bathgate Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. M. McManhan, 67 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration.

Wednesday, June 26.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 75 ft s of 134th St, 25x100; Melvin H. Dalberg, referee, to Wilhelmina Clauss, (mtg $16,250).. $100

AVENUE A, n e corner of 62d St, 100.5x 101.8 to w s of marginal street x 101.2 to street x 89.3; Real Estate Trust Company, trustee, to Moses Ehrenreich, (R S $22.50).....

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 101.10 ft s of Southern Boulevard, or 200th St, 45.10x 100x irregular; Michael Redmond and wife to Charles F. Wetzel, (R S $3.50).. 1

BEACH AV, n w corner Dawson St, 50x 100; Beach Av, w s, 50 ft n of Dawson St, 75x100x irregular; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Lawrence Davis, (R S $30, mtg $30,715).....

BELMONT AV, new s, 75.1 ft s of 182d St, new line, 25x104.3; John B. Haskin to Mary O'Connor, (R S $1).....

BROOK AV, 1,006, e s, 123.1 ft s of 165th St, 26.6x155.11x25x164.0; Antonia Schiegoni to Anna S. Finck, (R S $5, mtg $16,000).....

BROOK AV, e s, 151.1 ft s of 168th St, 35x95; Julia C. Henderson to Albert Blechner, (R S $1.50, mtg $3,600).....

BROOME ST, 674, n s, 22.6x84.3; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to John V. Ahern, (R S $12).....

BROOME ST, 576, n s, 22.7x84.3; Caroline Ruliman to Michael Kennedy, (mtg, $6,000).....

BROOME ST, 576, n s, 22.6x84.3; Thomas V. Ahern to Caroline Rullman, quitclaim .....

BROOME ST, 577, n s, 22.7x84.3; Caroline Rullman to Ellen Gobel, (mtg, $6,000)..

BROOME ST, 578, n s, 22.6x84.3; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Caroline Rullman, (R S $9.50).....

BROOME ST, 576, n s, 22.7x84.3; John F. Donnelly, Referee, to Caroline Rullman, (R S, $12).....

BROOME ST, 580, n s, 22.6x84.3; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Caroline Rullman, (R S $22).....

BROOME ST, 582, n s, 22.6x84.3; Thomas V. Ahern to Caroline Rullman, quitclaim .....

BROOME ST, 580, n s, 22.8x84.3; Caroline Rullman to Ellen Gobel, (mtg, $6,000)..

BROOME ST, 578, n s, 22.6x84.3; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Caroline Rullman, (R S $9.50).....

BROOME ST, 576, n s, 22.7x84.3; John F. Donnelly, Referee, to Caroline Rullman, (R S, $12).....

BROOME ST, 580, n s, 22.6x84.3; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Caroline Rullman, (R S $22).....

CEDAR ST, n s, 34.3 ft e of Greenwich St, runs e 45.11x n 59.11x w 10.9x n 52.11 to s s of Liberty St x w 45.1x s 52.2x e 6.5x s 60.5; William H. Redfield to Francis H. Robinson and others, (mtg $476,000, R S $174).....

ELM ST, e s, 55.2 ft s of Grand St, 25.3x 24.8x25.2x23.11; Sophia Lerch and another, executors, to Leopold Hutter, (R S $5.50).....

MADISON AV, w s, 20.11 ft n of 101st St, 26.8x95; Adolphe Blum to Henrietta Blum, ½ part, all title.....

MAIDEN LANE, 4, n s, 20.11x87.10x29.7x 88.4; Alice A. Eaton and another to Number Four Maiden Lane Company, (R S $190).....

PEARL ST, 258, s e s, 20x50x18x57; John H. Judge, referee, to Mary L. Hilton and another, executors, (R S $13).....

POND PLACE, w s, 150 ft n of Rosa Place, 75x125; Annie Anderson and others to Thomas Watson, quitclaim.....

POND PLACE, w s, 150 ft n of Rosa Place, 18.9x125; Jessie Hatzel to Thomas Watson, quitclaim.....

STANTON ST, 282 and 284, and 111 Cannon St, interior strip, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 145.1 ft w of Cannon St; Maurice Myers to Rebecca Cohn, (R S $1, mtg $110,000).....

WATER ST, 394, n s, 20x40.1x20x41.1; Alfred M. Thorburn to Catherine Jackson, (R S $6, mtg $6,000).....

WEST END AV, e s, ... s of Wales Av, runs s 88.8x e 87.5x n 53.7 to Wales Av x w 112.7; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger to Giuseppe Rando and another, (R S $20).....

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n e corner of 6th Av, 50x105; Henry Koch and others, heirs, &c., to Marie M. Koch and another, 4-6 part, all title, (R S $2.50).....

2D AV, s w corner of 73d St, 76.8x212.6x irregular; Marcus Oppenheimer to Hannah Ottenberg, (R S $100).....

2D AV, s w corner 73d St, runs w 212.6x s 102.2x e 112.6x n 25.6x e 100 to avenue x n 76.8; Hannah Ottenberg to Simon Ottenberg, (R S $20).....

3D AV, e s, 100 ft n of 98th St, 25x100, Olinville; Elizabeth W. Smith to Alma M. Hogland, (R S $3, mtg $2,000).....

3D AV, 798 to 806, n w corner of 49th St, 100.5x80; Leopold Hellinger to Morris Jacobson, (R S $40, mtg $135,000)...

5TH AV, s s, 25.11 ft e of 38th St, 25x 100; Hugo Cohn to Lucas George, (R S $9.50, mtg $22,300).....

7TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft s of 42d St; Rossmore Hotel; John H. McKee, individually and executor, to John O. Baker, (R S $223.50.) ½ part.....

7TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft s of 42d St, Rossmore Hotel; Elizabeth Demaret, individually and as executrix, to John O. Baker, (R S $223.50.) ½ part.....

7TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft s of 42d St; Rossmore Hotel; George R. Blair and others to John O. Baker, ¼ part, (R S $223.50).....

3D ST, s s, Lot 425, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Malinda G. Mace to Oscar Reuter and others, (R S 50c).....

5TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 99.2; Charles F. Lehr to Amelia Lehr, all liens, (R S 50 cents).....

11TH ST, 114, new number, 58 West, s s, 228.5x1.2x irregular; Sophie Ist, Lawrence and another to Clara W. Leavitt, (R S $22).....

31ST ST, 32 West, 25x98.9; Ellen D. Brown and another to Isaac Walker, (R S $63.50).....

64TH ST, n s, 415 ft w of 9th Av, 16x 100.5; John Addison to Marcus Rau, (R S, $6.50, mtg $16,000).....

67TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; Emil Goldmark, referee, to William H. Flitner, (R S $1, mtg $27,000).....

72D ST, n s, 548 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 64.4; Marcus Oppenheimer to Simon Ottenberg, (R S $2.50, B. and S.).....

72D ST, n s, 573 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 94.4; Marcus Oppenheimer to Simon Ottenberg, (R S $2.50, B. and S.).....

82D ST, 385 to 389 East, 60x93.11; Morris Jacobson to Leopold Hellinger, (R S $18, mtg $31,000).....

88TH ST, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 75.5x 100.8; Isaac H. Clothier to Jesse P. Whiton-Stuart, (R S $74, mtg $46,000).....

96TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Jacob Ruppert and another to John Phipps, (R S $76).....

102D ST, 248 West, 20x96.6x20x95.5; Walter C. Masi to Minnie S. Morris, (R S $3.50, mtg $25,500).....

106TH ST, 317 East, 25x100.11; Eugene C. Potter to Henry Newmann, (R S $6, mtg $29,000, C. A. G.).....

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 99.11x28x74.10; Peter Tollmann to Gerard F. Tollmann, (R S $6, mtg $16,500).

112TH ST, 24 West, 21x100.11; Annie J. Dickey to Ida Wereha, (R S $2, mtg $32,000).....

117TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16.8x100.11; Eugene C. Potter to Henry K. Smith, (R S $1, mtg $10,000).....

122D ST, s s, 458.4 ft e of 8th Av, 38.4x 100.11; Francis C. Cantine, referee, to Ettie Goldberg, (R S $37).....

137TH ST, s s, 430 ft w of Lenox Av, 19.6x99.11x irregular; Willie Carpenter to Alexander Spiro, (R S 50 cents, mtg $11,000).....

147TH ST, 429 West, 20x99.11; Arno H. Schoff to Max Marx, (R S $6, mtg $18,000).....

165TH ST, s s, 100.10 ft e of Washington Av, 25x100; John B. Loftus to Daniel J. Harrington, quitclaim.....

165TH ST, s s, 100.10 ft e of Washington Av, 25x100; William L. Loftus to Daniel J. Harrington, quitclaim.....

165TH ST, s s, 100.10 ft e of Washington Av, 25x100; James F. Horan, referee, to Daniel J. Harrington, (R S $3.50).....

181ST ST, n s, 92.1 ft e of Washington Av, runs n 64.6x w 20.10x n 40.11x e 43.11x s 100x w 41; John J. O'Brien to Edward Murphy, quitclaim, correction deed.....

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,575; Henrietta Reimann to Edward Weisel, 2 years.....

CHERRY ST, 126; Gustav Salomon and another to Joseph Guth, 5 years....$600 to $900

MAIDEN LANE, 4; Number Four Maiden Lane Company to Broadway Building Company, 99 years.....

PARK ROW and Ann St, two rooms on second floor; Park Row Realty Company to M. Haan, 13 1-3 years from Sept. 1, 1901.....$2,500 to $9,647

RIVINGTON ST, 106; William Arkin to Israel Katz, 1 year from May 1, 1901..

SHERIFF ST, 120; Oscar Dobroczynski to Max Besunder, 5 years.....

WEST BROADWAY, 362 and 364; Michael J. Mahoney and another to United States Bread Company, 5 years.....

3D AV, 294; executors and trustees of Diedrich Ringen to Joseph Weintraub, 5 1-6 years.....

6TH AV, 726; Samuel Cohen to Herman Rosenbaum, 5 years.....

8TH ST, 33 East; Mathilda Gebhardt to George Faulus, 3 years.....

113TH ST, 324 to 334 East; Abraham Kassel and others to Maria Nucitu and another, June 1, 1901, to May 1, 1906...

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest it at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BAKER, John O. to John H. McKee, individually and as executor, and others; 7th Av, e s, 49.5 ft s of 42d St, "The Rossmore Hotel," 3 years, 4½ per cent..$500,000

BAKER, John O., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 121st St, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, due July 1, 1902, 4½ per cent.....

BETZ, John A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 9th St, n s, 243 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year, 4 per cent.....

BROWN, Rose, to Rachel Axelrod; 101st St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, due Sept. 1, 1901, 6 per cent.....

BUDELMANN, Louise, to Jacob Arm; Cambreling, or Jefferson, Av, e s, 130 ft n of King's Bridge Road, due March 1, 1904.....

BUELLESBACH, Joseph, and others, firm of Buellesbach Brothers, to Washington Bank; Melrose Av, n w corner of 162d St, secures note, collateral.....

CAMPBELL, George W., to Harriet A. Purdy; Bryant St, e s, 50 ft n of Jennings St, 5 years.....

COHEN, Joseph, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, 1,508, 1 year, 4 per cent.....

DARMSTADT, Charles H., to Louis F. Darmstadt; Webster Av, n e corner of 174th St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

DAVID, Albert L., to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee; 9th Av, 705, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

DAVIS, Lawrence, to Samuel Cowen; Beach Av, n w corner of Dawson St, demand, 6 per cent., gold.....

DAVIS, Lawrence, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; Beach Av, n w corner of Dawson St, prior mtgs $42,000, demand, 6 per cent., gold.....

DRESSLER, Herman, to Monroe Eckstein Brewing Company; Suffolk St, 127, store lease, collateral to chattel mortgage, secures note.....

FLITNER, William H., to American Mortgage Company; 67th St, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years.....

FORSHAY, Kate T., to Harriet A. Purdy; Bryant St, e s, 25 ft n of Jennings St, 5 years.....

GERSTEN, Anna, to Julius Lewine; Pleasant Av, w s, 20 ft s of 118th St, secures notes .....

GOLDBERG, Ellie, and another to Mary A. Curtis; 122d St, s s, 458.4 ft e of 8th Av, due June 1, 1904.....

HAMANN, Arthur H., and wife to Clarence M. Sanderson; Boston Av, n s, widened, 340.3 ft e of Suburban Place, 6 months, 6 per cent.....

HASSLER, George, and wife and another to Kate Hassler; Ludlow St, 75, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

HELLINGER, Leopold, to Morris Jacobson; 8th St, n s, 218 ft w of Avenue D, due Aug. 7, 1903, 6 per cent.....

HELLINGER, Leopold, to Morris Jacobson; 8th St, n s, 218 ft w of Avenue D, due Aug. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....

HUTTER, Leopold, to Sophia Lerch and another, as executors; Elm St, e s, 25 ft n of Grand St, 3 years.....

JACOBSON, Morris, to John J. Jones and another, as trustees; 8th St, n s, 188 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years, two mortgages, each.....

KIMBALL, Sarah F., to Daniel Guggenheim; 104th St, 303 West, prior mortgage $6,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

KOCH, Marie M., and another to Charles Mann; White Plains Road, n e corner of 6th Av, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

LEAVITT, Clara W., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 11th St, 58 West, 1 year, 4 per cent.....

McEVOY, John, to Jacob Brodie; 25th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, ½ part, 5 months, 6 per cent.....

NUMBER FOUR MAIDEN LANE COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Maiden Lane, 4, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent.....

NUMBER FOUR MAIDEN LANE COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Maiden Lane, 4, prior

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For 21 Years, with Renewals,

A large corner property, comprising more than 22,500 sq. ft., on

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For Rent.—To let for business purposes, choice office on best floor St. Paul Building. Room E, 16th floor.

Factory or Warehouse.—Five story, 43x160, 246, 247 South St., through to Water St. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list; this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 535 Broadway.

To Let—88 Thomas St., first floor and cellar, old established carpenter shop. T. M. Rodman, real estate agent, 146 West 23d St.

Five-story and cellar factory or warehouse, 440 Water St.; size, 25x90. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Lofts to let, large and small, with and without power. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Buildings.—A large number in nearly all downtown streets. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

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Modern cottage, about an acre, and farm, about 100 acres; Long Island; give particulars. E., Box 203 Times.

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To Let—133 Waverley Place, 3 floors, 8 rooms, in good order; key at Renner Brothers, 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, real estate agent, 146 West 23d St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 535 Broadway.

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Portsmouth, 38-44 West 9th St.

Choice large, light apartments to let. All modern improvements; elevators run all night; rents, $750; possession Oct. 1st. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

203 WEST 81st ST.
7 OR 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS.
LOCALITY UNEXCELLED.
$50 AND $55.
WILLIAMS & HAIG, 1,910 7th Av., (116th St.)

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $40 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 535 Broadway.

124th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath, open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

Morningside Heights.—Cool Summer apartment; elevator, electric light, telephone; $38 to $45. 509 West 112th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

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Broadway and 104th St.—Seven all-light, furnished rooms; private hall; hot water; for three months, $45 monthly. Address MacMillan, 2,708 Broadway.

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105 East 15th St.
Apartments of five to eight rooms; thoroughly up to date in every respect; rent, $65 to $135.
Apply to PAUL B. PUGH, owner and builder, on premises.

HALF MONTH FREE.
37th St., 225 West.—New house for colored tenants; four rooms and bath; hot water supply, ranges, &c.; handsomely decorated; rent $18 and upward. Mrs. Reggars, janitor.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—Five rooms, with bath; handsomely decorated; hot water supply; rent $13 to $16. Mrs. O'Brien, No. 19.

Special Inducements.—5 large, light rooms and bath; steam and hot water. 127 West 137th St. Janitor.

60th St., 244 West.—3 rooms, tubs, and gas; house entirely renovated; $7 to $9.50.

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$15.00 Month.—House, 8 rooms; barn, shed; 2 lots. Inquire "Owner," 213 East 35th St., N. Y.

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Fine furnished cottages; every modern appointment $200 up; no malaria! no mosquitoes! W. H. McAlpine, Stamford, Catskill Mountains.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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Small hotel near the lake; good boating and fishing; choice table; prices from $10 to $15 per week; two golf links. Write for circulars and full particulars. K. M. PRICE.

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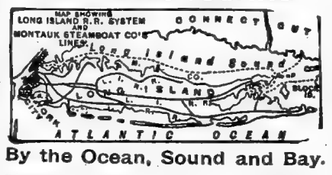

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Always cool. 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

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Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, it has a delightful, cool, and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements, including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel.
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A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY. MACADAM ROADS, BATHING, GOLF, ETC. FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET, WRITE
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High altitude, no malaria, no mosquitoes, home comforts, excellent cooking, Otis elevator, sun parlor, golfing. Booklet at Schofield's, Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

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IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
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WHITE MOUNTAINS, GLEN, N. H.
In the most delightful region. Forest shades, brooks, and cascades. Table excellent. Appointment perfect. Terms, $6 to $14. Booklet. A. F. & A. M. HALL, Props.

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BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER. BEN MERE INN, LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

BETHLEHEM, New Hampshire. The Great Summer & Health Resort.
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Normandie-by-the-Sea.
Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey.
THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST.
Now open under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.
Address as Above. Sea food a specialty.

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POINT PLEASANT, N. J.
Seashore and country combined; situated among the pines on high bluff on Manasquan River not far from ocean. Surf and still-water bathing, boating, wheeling; country club with golf links 200 feet from inn. Electric lights and all conveniences. Special rates for June and September. Open. Send for booklet.
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Inn closes in October, 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.
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THE SCARBORO.
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ASBURY PARK, N.J. HOTEL BRUNSWICK DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH. NOTED FOR ITS HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. MORGAN & PARSONS

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Ocean Ave., Asbury Park, N. J., now open. LAUREL HOUSE, 2d and Kingsley St. Under same management. Open June 20.
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WHOLE SQUARE ON THE OCEAN.
Illustrated Booklet. F. B. CONOVER.

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Opens June 1; view ocean and river; outside rooms; modern in every way; booklet. H. A. Traux.

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THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. OCEAN FRONT. Generally enlarged, improved; bath; golf. M. RICHARDSON.

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Directly on the beach; beautiful situation. Coolest place on the coast. Every sea shore advantage. JOHN H. RISDON.

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THE ALGONQUIN
St. Andrews, N. B.
On Passamaquoddy Bay, near Eastport, Maine. Excellent golf links, boating, bathing, fishing. HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. 3 Park Place, New York, Mondays, 11 to 1.

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DINGMAN HOUSE, DINGMAN'S FERRY, Pike Co., Pa.; delightful Summer, Autumn home; send for booklet. F. C. DINGMAN.

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BLUFF HOUSE,
MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.
Opens June 15. 95 miles from N. Y. City, via Erie Railroad; accommodates 350; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; all modern conveniences; orchestra; golf; half-mile track; baseball, tennis; magnificent roads; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; cuisine unexcelled; send for illustrated booklet.
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THE KITTATINNY, Del. Water Gap, Pa.
Open May 1 until Nov. Favorite Spring. Summer and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractive hotel in Delaware Valley. Elevator, rooms en suite, private baths, golf links, boating, bathing, fishing. Special Spring Rates. Booklet.
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DELAWARE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING river and mountains; newly built; large, airy rooms; steam heat; hot and cold water; bath on each floor; pure spring water; fishing and boating. Booklet. JNO. YARRICK, Dela. Water Gap, Pa.

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THE OPENING OF
MONTANESCA,
MOUNT POCONO, PA., Saturday, June 15th, 1901. A cordial invitation extended to all.
I. D. IVISON, PROP.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
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PIANOS $1 PER WEEK.
Sweet Toned
WILSON PIANOS.
$155.00—1.00 per week.
Pianos delivered on payment of $5.00.

Pianos Exchanged — Exchange your old piano for a beautiful Richardson or Weigner upright for $1.00 per week.

Important — Second-hand pianos are worthless. They are like any other old machinery—worn out. It is just like throwing money away to buy a second-hand piano, when you can secure a high-grade, up-to-date new instrument on such liberal terms.

Harmony Pianos.
$150.00—Cash.

The Harmony Piano—Rich in tone; clear and melodious—7 1-3 octaves; beautifully carved panels; handsome woodwork in mahogany, oak or walnut, and sold by us at the remarkable figure of $150.00 cash, including a beautiful stool with back; also a rubber cover.

AT
WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave., cor. 16th St.,
the following Second-hand Pianos will be closed out THIS WEEK
AT LESS THAN MIDSUMMER PRICES:
1 HALLETT & DAVIS UPRIGHT
1 SOHMER UPRIGHT
1 CHICKERING UPRIGHT
1 NEWBY & EVANS UPRIGHT
1 BACON & KARR UPRIGHT
2 WHEELOCK UPRIGHT
FROM $75 TO $200,
(according to selection,) cash or small installments, will buy these instruments, NOW.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave., cor. 16th St., New York.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

WE WILL PLACE
A piano in your house, cartage free, upon receipt of a small cash deposit, balance payable monthly. Some exceptional bargains; write for prices.
NEEDHAM,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 15TH STREET.

The Big West Side Piano House.
Pianos at all prices and terms to suit. Old pianos exchanged. Rents from $3; bargain list mailed.
741 and 743 8th Av., near 46th St.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Beautiful Decker upright piano, $100.00. Hardman sacrifice. Upright pianos, $50.00 upward. New uprights, $125.00 cash. Installments, $10.00 down—$5.00 monthly. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., and 98 5th Av., cor. 15th St.

$175—Beautiful upright mahogany piano; slightly used; guaranteed 5 years; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Company, 94 5th Av.

Another Bargain.—Chickering upright, $125; Hardman, $75; easy terms. Chandler's, 439 Fulton St., near Smith, Brooklyn.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Elegant upright piano, $195; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal, Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Gents!—Why pay cash for high-grade tailoring when you can get them just as cheap on easy weekly payments? Write and salesman will call. Pan-American Tailoring Co., 1,442 1st Av., (75th.)

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

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Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 345 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Boats for pleasure, lifeboats, &c. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

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10c. per line $6.50 per line for 30 times.

SHORTHAND MACHINE.
Pupils wanted to learn to operate the Anderson Shorthand Typewriter, a machine for writing Shorthand. Speed of 100 to 125 words per minute acquired within two months. Typewriting also taught. Day and Evening Classes. Terms very moderate. Call or write,
Anderson Shorthand Typewriter School.
60 Liberty St., near Broadway, New York.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School. College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

MT. ST. MARY'S, NEWBURGH-ON-HUDSON.
Boarding school for young ladies. Regents' examinations held three times yearly. Terms moderate. Apply to Principal.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
Kindergarten, Elementary and High School. Kindergarten Normal Department.
J. F. REIGART, Supt., 109 West 54th St.
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ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL, 6 and 8 East 46th St., New York. Day and Boarding School for girls. Address Sister Superior.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Hotels and Restaurants.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

EPWORTH HOTEL.
Most accessibly located for 600 of you Pan-American and Niagara Falls visitors; two short blocks north of Exposition Station, where all Belt Line steam trains arrive. High-class hotel; modern conveniences; moderate rates; convention tent, free to patrons on agreement; shower baths, free; rooms reserved on application. Address above,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

KAHRS' INTERNAT. ADVERTISING BUREAU, 29 East 9th St. Telephone 4,508—18th.
LOCAL AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS for NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES written, designed, and inserted at strictly PUBLISHERS' RATES.
Combination rates; estimates promptly furnished.

Old Established Market Business for Sale.—Poultry, fruit, fish, and vegetables; good location, Morristown, N. J. Returns between $20,000 and $25,000 annually; half purchase money can remain; good reasons for disposal. A., Box 193 Times.

$200 to $300 per week can be earned by representing us and handling our dividend-paying oil stock; liberal contracts given to good agents. Address Petroleum Producing Company, Agency Dept., Akron, Ohio.

Have well-lighted furnished office, including typewriter; will rent part of same to party having correspondence and use for stenographer and typewriter's services; conveniently located. W. H. Markley, 518-108 Fulton St.

Business partner wanted, with several thousand dollars; can draw out for living expenses annually twice the amount of capital that he invests. Address E., Box 205 Times.

Loans for 2, 4, and 6 months on furniture, salaries, notes, storage receipts, &c.; loans of other companies taken up. Anchor Loan Co., 116 Nassau St.; branch, 18 East 120th St.

Wanted—Loan $1,800, 6 months, on assigned second mortgages; $2,000, and assigned rents for full amount. Further security if desired. E., Box 202 Times Office.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Paper box factory, $1,500; $1,000 cash; balance easy; good reason for selling. A., Box 188 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CREDIT.
Clothing for men, women, and children at lowest CASH PRICES ON CREDIT.
Easy weekly or monthly payments.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGER, GOODS BETTER, PRICES LOWER, TERMS EASIER than any credit house in the city.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.
1,114 3d Av., bet. 65th & 66th Sts. Open every day until 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

FURNITURE,
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

SEWING MACHINES.
Bargains, $9 to $30, guaranteed 10 years; second-hand, $3 to $7, guaranteed 2 years. Write; salesman will call. We do not keep canvassers. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 3d Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 8240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. E. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Buckendarfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Watches, Diamonds.—Small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment. Call or write, National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Watches, Diamonds; weekly payments; best quality; lowest prices; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

SAFES AT LOWEST FACTORY PRICES; SECOND-HAND SAFES CHEAP. J. GEYER, 2,019 5TH AV., NEAR 125TH ST.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1578 Cortlandt.

SAFES.—Lot small and medium safes, to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Diebold, 30 Reade St.

1,500 timbers, all lengths; also a lot of joists, cheap. Simon, 235 West 64th St.

Storage.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

WEST END STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND SILVER VAULTS,
202-210 W. 89TH ST.
Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing; shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGHLY IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM.
These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning, 184th St. and Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned 3c yard; free cartage.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

14th St., 352 West.—Cool, large rooms, two doors from elevated station; good food, well cooked, and properly served; everything clean.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large room, with superior board; table boarders; references.

25th St., 51 East.—Cool, attractive floor; private bath; board optional; other rooms.

29th St., 13 East.—Pleasant large and small rooms; good table; Summer rates; messenger call; telephone; references.

34th St., 345 West.—Large alcove room, adjoining bath; married couple; good board; Southern cooking; Summer prices.

80th St., 162 West.—Handsome large rooms; excellent board; special rates for Summer; house first-class.

93d St., 122 West, Near Park and "L" Station.—Handsome, desirable rooms; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

130th St., 214 West.—Two pleasant rooms; excellent board; private family; convenient to L.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsome, newly-furnished suites; single, $3 upward; back parlor, suitable physician, dentist; also large front basement; select neighborhood; references required.

18th St., 123 East.—Very pleasant rooms, without board; good neighborhood; central location; references.

47th St., 70 West.—Newly furnished house; large and small rooms; reduced rates for Summer.

53d St., 204 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; gas, bath, running water; $2, $3.

82d St., 129 West.—Large, cool room, on second floor; all conveniences: private house; to gentleman.

83d St., 158 West.—Large and small room; private house; bath on same floor.

118th St., 281 West.—Large, cool bedroom; also hall bedroom; independent entrance; meals optional; Summer concessions. Rossman.

126th St., 54 West.—Handsomely furnished large front room; gentlemen or couple; excellent neighborhood; references.

Country Board.

The Berkshire Hills are becoming more popular yearly; delightful rooms, with excellent table and beds, may be procured at The Pines, Monterey, Mass., nine miles east of Great Barrington; stage runs daily to and from that town; house has accommodation for about 30; piano, open wood fires; bathroom, &c.; piazzas; 1,400 feet elevation; no mosquitoes or malaria; lake fishing in vicinity; terms $6 to $9. Address Henry Clapp.

THE CALDERWOOD HOUSE, OAKLAND, NEW JERSEY.—Situated in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions, within easy access of New York City; accommodates a few select boarders, who can appreciate the comforts and up-to-date appointments of a refined home in the country. Particulars on application. References exchanged.

THE CHATEAU.
Select, quiet family home in beautiful, shady park; only three families; private dining room for each; 30 minutes from city; 30 trains; near station. Write for circular, Chauteau, Passaic, N. J.

KNAPP'S HOTEL, WEST NYACK, N. Y. Few select boarders; fine, large house; ballroom. Carriage meets all trains free. $1 per day. Capt. KNAPP.

JUSTICE JEROME'S OFFER

Ready to Give Ten Per Cent. of His Income to Fight Vice.

Willing to Work with Representative Citizens—Objects to Kid Glove Methods—Charges Against Captains.

"I will give 10 per cent. of my income and 5 per cent. of my entire capital toward the continuation of the work of eradicating protected crime and vice in New York if any body of citizens as representative as the Committee of Fifteen will give each 1 per cent. of their capital and 2 per cent. of their income for the same purposes. I have myself expended a greater proportion of my income in cab hire during the activity of the Committee of Fifteen than the proportion of his income Jacob Schiff has contributed to the committee's funds."

In these words Justice William T. Jerome, after disposing of the last raid case of the Committee of Fifteen, gave official confirmation of the ending of his connection with the Committee of Fifteen.

"Is it true that you and the Committee of Fifteen are actually out for good, Judge?" he was asked.

"I'm stalled, side-tracked, and shelved," answered the Justice, smilingly. "Kid-glove methods and rose water are not the methods best adapted to grapple with felonies. I have reached the limit of my ability and physical strength. I have shown up the possibilities of suppressing vice and crime, but have failed to bring about results for the reason that when persistence was most needed persistence was lacking. I have always held that the only way to have any effect upon lawbreakers is to use against them the machinery of the criminal law. Criminals are callous to individual or newspaper criticism, but they do not like to be arrested and brought to trial. Some argue that if they are brought to the bar no jury will convict them. Who is wise enough to predict correctly what a jury will do?

"To those eminently respectable gentlemen who would purify the Bowery with eau de cologne I am altogether too 'strenuous.' I am a stench in their nostrils, a thorn in their side, and an irritant to their spirit. But to have aroused them from their inactive respectability at least for a time is convincing to me that I have not lived in vain."

"Will you organize a committee of your own?"

"I will not. It would not be compatible with judicial dignity. During July I will enjoy what I believe is a well-earned vacation at my Summer home in Lakeville, Conn. After that I will become thoroughly decorous and judicial and sit a certain number of hours, in a silken gown, on the Special Sessions bench, and there will be nothing in my conduct to shock any one with criminal proclivities or any band of citizens with anti-criminal propensities."

"You've finished raiding, then?"

"Should any group of citizens discover themselves to be discontented with existing affairs and be willing to try to make them better, I will be found at the old stand. I know how to do more than has been done, but I can't do it alone."

"What caused the break between you and the Committee of Fifteen, if there was a break?"

"It irritates some people to have the truth told. So little of it is told that some people are not accustomed to it."

"Do you think the gamblers will open up now that raids have ceased?"

"I think they will, but many of them haven't yet. They are too wary. They are waiting to see if what they read in the newspapers is really true."

"What is the sole purpose in life of the Committee of Fifteen at present?"

"To keep cool, I guess."

"What about the protection of disorderly houses by the police?"

At this question the Justice's face flushed, his eyes kindled, and he said hotly:

"People are simply ignorant of conditions on the east side. If those conditions existed in some other communities there would be a Vigilance Committee speedily organized and somebody would get lynched. Of course you can't see these things from the windows of Fifth Avenue clubs or from the Bar Association Building, but you can learn of them on the Special Sessions bench. The continual greed and extortion of the Police Captains, who charge $500 for a disorderly resort to open in their precinct, and then collect $50 to $100 a month, has, however, made even vice unprofitable. Details I know are revolting and not nice to read, but yet the people ought to know about them. Just yesterday I sentenced to six months in the penitentiary the keepers of one of the most depraved houses of the east side. I firmly believe that they were merely the agents of the man who owns not one but many of such places. He is well known as a politician in a certain notorious district.

"That house is but one of hundreds within a radius of one mile of this building, where criminals are sometimes brought to justice. I will stake my reputation that there are scores within less than that distance from here, in which there are an average often of twelve-year children from thirteen to eighteen years old."

Wrought up by the horror of this picture he had drawn, the Justice made the offer quoted above regarding the personal expense he was willing to put himself to in eradicating such conditions.

"I will guarantee to keep out of such a movement," he added, "and lend only my moral and financial support to the work."

Regarding the Justice's offer the members of the Committee of Fifteen who were asked for some expression concerning it were quite reticent.

TO TUNNEL THE NARROWS.

New Company Will Connect Staten Island and New Jersey.

The New Jersey and Staten Island Junction Railroad Company, which was first proposed by Erastus Wiman, and which increased its capital stock to $10,000,000 last January, has begun active work. The purpose of the company is to run a double steel tube tunnel under the Narrows, build twelve miles of railroad on Staten Island, and connect with several trunk lines in New Jersey across the Kill Von Kull bridge. The estimated cost of the tunnel is $3,500,000.

The work now under way is at Arthur Kill bridge, Staten Island, where the grade is being made. The President of the company is Stephen M. Hoye, an attorney of 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, and Thomas Adams, Jr., of 21 Park Row is Chairman of the Executive Board. The general offices are in the Morton Building, Nassau Street, Manhattan.

The tunnel will extend from Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, to Stapleton, and will be fully two miles in length. A surface line will also be run, according to the plans, from Sixty-fifth Street to Thirty-ninth Street, where the old Bayard and Cutting terminal facilities will be used.

The roads and tunnel, the promoters say, will be used chiefly for freight, although there will be some accommodation for travelers from Long Island to Staten Island. This will do away with the inconvenience of crossing town for trains.

The charters and franchises from both city and Government have all been granted, it is said. The railroad charter gives the right to build the line from Arthur Kill bridge across the meadows and around the foothills to Bergen County. The promoters expect to handle from 1,500 to 2,000 carloads of freight daily, carrying forty loads at a time.

The manager of the projected line is Morton E. Davis, a cousin of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis. He is said to be a personal friend of Russell Sage and other financiers. Others interested in the enterprise are Cornelius Morrison, E. C. Bliss, and Aldine Swan. It is not known when work on the tunnel proper will begin.

HEAT CAUSED A STRIKE.

Forty Men on the Tunnel Said to Have Quit Because of It.

Forty men in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street section of the Rapid Transit tunnel struck Tuesday, presumably on account of the hot weather. The strikers included engineers, drillers, and laborers, and began on Tuesday morning after they had been working a little over an hour. The men threw down their tools and said they would not work so many hours a day for the pay they were receiving. It is said the men were suffering from the heat, and took any excuse to quit work.

The men struck without making any demands and without an order from any union. At the office of McCabe Brothers, upon whose work the strike was, it was said yesterday that the company had 650 men employed, and a new gang will carry on the work of the strikers.

MAY TRANSFER ITS ASSETS.

Permission So to Do Granted the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association.

Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday granted the application of the receivers of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association, at 257 and 258 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, to transfer all its assets to the Empire State Realty Company.

Soon after the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association went into the hands of receivers the Empire State Realty Company made a proposition to take over the assets of the former at a valuation to be agreed upon. The offer was approved by the court on the application of Charles S. Wilbur and Edward D. Candee, the receivers. Some shareholders opposed the proceeding, and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court reversed the order of the court below.

Recently the Empire State Realty Company renewed its offer in another form. Its officials proposed to pay 50 per cent. of the book value of the assets, the receivers to transfer all the assets. The Realty Company also agreed to give the receivers a bond secured by a mortgage for $250,000 that they would realize at least 50 per cent. of the nominal value of the assets. The Realty Company further stipulated to furnish $175,000 in cash with which to pay off the unpaid items of taxes and interest so as to stop pending foreclosure suits.

It was also agreed by the Realty Company that the distribution to shareholders should be made through the receivers, the latter to get the proceeds of all sales made by the Realty Company, which assumes and pays the indebtedness of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association.

The receivers carefully considered the proposition, and, considering the condition of the property when they received it, believed the acceptance of the proposal would secure most to the shareholders. No opposition being manifested by any shareholders, ex-Senator Myer Nussbaum and Deputy Attorney General E. P. Coyne, counsel for the receivers, applied to the Supreme Court for a ratification of the proposition.

In granting the application, Justice Gaynor said:

"I allow the court to approve this offer and plan only after much hesitation, and I do it with great reluctance. I have tried to get it modified and made more advantageous to the stockholders, but in vain. Unless something is done practically all of the real estate will be sold under foreclosure and realize little, if anything. About fifty foreclosure suits are now pending or about to be commenced.

"My difficulty is to allow the present plan to go through in view of the former decision of the Appellate Division. I have studied it carefully, and inasmuch as the objections pointed out were minor and easily correctible, but nevertheless allow no opportunity for correction, but absolutely reverses the order, I have to assume that it was against the entire proposal; nevertheless this Court is confronted with the alternative of allowing the present proposal or seeing the substantial waste and destruction of the assets of the association, and is bound not to permit the latter.

"The application is granted."

Counsel for the receivers stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that the plan approved by Justice Gaynor will prove more profitable to the shareholders than any other.

LURED HUSBAND TO ARREST.

Mrs. Duringer Invited Him to Visit Her, Then Had Warrant Served.

Mrs. Hugo Duringer of 411 Oak Street, West Hoboken, decoyed her husband from New York City to West Hoboken yesterday, where on arrival he found a warrant had been issued for him upon her complaint.

Mrs. Duringer and her husband have been living apart for some time. They have one child. Mrs. Duringer alleges that her husband has been loitering in the neighborhood for the purpose of kidnapping the child. She called up the Poormaster and made a charge of non-support against her husband, and a warrant was issued by Recorder Henzel for his arrest.

Mrs. Duringer then invited her husband to visit her in West Hoboken, and yesterday he called on her. She asked him to join her in a walk, and the couple went in the direction of the park, where Officer McCartney was waiting, by arrangement of Mrs. Duringer. She led her unsuspecting husband to him.

Duringer was surprised when arrested, but went with the officer to Police Headquarters, where he was locked up. The prisoner said he lives at 270 Bowery, New York, and that he never had any intention of kidnapping the child. He says he visited the town only for the purpose of seeing his wife and to try to prevail upon her to live with him.

END OF MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Employers Say It Will Be Over In Two Weeks, as Men Are Now Returning.

A special meeting of the Finance and Strike Committee of the National Metal Trades Association was held yesterday at 93 Liberty Street to hear reports as to the progress throughout the country of the strike of the machinists. William Schwanhauser of the Henry R. Worthington Hydraulic Pump Company, Brooklyn, presided.

Reports were read from members of the association in the principal cities, which showed that strikers in nearly every section of the country daily were returning to work unconditionally. After the meeting it was said that the belief was general that the strike would be ended in about two weeks.

The striking machinists deny that they have lost the strike in the Worthington Pump Works, in Brooklyn, as Secretary Devens of the National Metal Trades Association stated on Tuesday. John Lightfoot and Peter Walter, a committee representing District 15 of Brooklyn, have announced that out of the 400 men who struck at the works only three returned—and they were never union men. The rest of the men at work there, the committeemen declare, are not machinists, but carpenters and laborers.

A NEW PARK WANTED.

Citizens Appeal for One at Thirty-fifth Street and First Avenue.

The Board of Public Improvements met yesterday and discussed the establishment of a public park in the block bounded by East Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets and First and Second Avenues. A delegation headed by Justice Fitzsimons of the City Court, E. Ellery Anderson, and F. Norton Goddard approved the park plan.

E. Ellery Anderson said he represented the views of many residents of the vicinity, and that a public park was an absolute necessity, as there were several thousand children who had no place to play in the vicinity. Judge Fitzsimons said the benefits of the park would be general and the expense should not be assessed on the property owners in the neighborhood. He told of the thousands of children living in the tenements who had no breathing place, and he made a plea for the construction of more recreation piers along the East River. F. Norton Goddard said that the district was sorely in need of a small park.

The resolution authorizing the establishment of the park was adopted. There was no mention made in the resolution as to how the assessment would be levied.

The offer of the Municipal Art Society to prepare and present for consideration, free of cost to the city, plans for signs on street corners was approved and referred to the Department of Street and Highways.

OUTINGS FOR THE POOR.

Day Excursions to Sea Breeze Begun—Will Continue Until September.

The day excursions to Sea Breeze, West Coney Island, the Summer home of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, began yesterday, and will continue five days of each week until Sept. 1. Last Summer 17,814 women and children enjoyed these trips.

Each week a party of 100 is taken to the home for a stay of two weeks, and in some cases longer. A new two-story open pavilion for the use of the day parties has been erected at a cost of $5,000. The second floor is fitted up with hammocks and easy chairs, where mothers may rest while their babies sleep. The lower floor is provided with tables and benches, and there luncheon is served. Transportation, luncheon, and surf bathing are all provided without cost to the beneficiaries.

It is the desire of the Board of Managers that the greatest number of beneficiaries possible be provided for this Summer, and an appeal for the financial support of the public is made. A sum of $5 supports a child for two weeks, and $125 pays the expenses of a day party.

SENATOR DEPEW SAILS.

Before Leaving He Denies He Is to be Married, and Again Says He Favors a Third Term.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew sailed on the American liner St. Louis yesterday on his twenty-seventh pilgrimage to Europe in search of health and recreation. The Senator was accompanied by his son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., and his niece, Miss Paulding. The party expects to remain abroad until September, and the reason for the trip, according to the Senator from New York, is that he may have a rest and refresh his gray matter.

The party will visit Paris, London, and some of the Summer resorts on the Continent. Senator Depew said he was coming back in time to take part in the local campaign.

"I believe," he said, "that the reformers can beat Tammany if they get together and agree on some good man. They are doing much good in showing up official corruption, but while all this is very good, the place to strike a permanent blow for permanent reform is at the polls. It is immaterial whether the candidate they unite upon is a Democrat or a Republican, so long as he is a good man. For one thing, he should be a man whose name will satisfy German-Americans that their personal liberties will not be interfered with."

"In the meantime, what will the masses do?" was asked.

"In the meantime let the masses keep cool and not get excited over politics. I am coming back to take a hand in the game, as I have done ever since I was a young man."

The Senator reiterated his assertion that President McKinley ought to serve a third term, and was then switched over to the marriage question. He was asked if there was any truth in the rumor that he was going abroad this time for the purpose of bringing a wife back with him, and he smiled wearily as he mopped his brow.

"No. Barkis is not willing in this case. I don't know why everybody should insist on marrying me off. I guess I'm a good deal happier as I am."

Other prominent passengers on the St. Louis were Judge and Mrs. Dugro and Miss Dugro, Abe Hummel and Miss Hummel. During the trip of the St. Louis there will be a mock trial on board. The case will be that of Mrs. John Doe against her husband, John Doe. The latter has been missing so long that his wife will sue for a divorce. Senator Depew will appear for the defendant and Mr. Hummel will represent the other side. Judge Dugro will hear the case.

THEY FOUGHT THE DETECTIVE.

Women Arrested for Shoplifting Scratch His Face and Tear His Clothes.

Private Detective Hasslinger, employed in a Williamsburg dry goods store, had a lively time yesterday afternoon with two women whom he had placed under arrest, charged with shoplifting. During the struggle Hasslinger was roughly handled by his prisoners, who tore his clothes and scratched his face. At the Stagg Street Police Station the prisoners described themselves as Mary Murphy, thirty-two years old, of 466 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, and Jennie Coleman, thirty-eight years old, of 1,022 Fifth Avenue.

While at the children's clothing counter one of the women engaged the attention of a saleswoman while her companion lifted several small garments from the counter and put them under her skirt. This was seen by Detective Hasslinger, who followed them from the different counters. He made no attempt to arrest them, and when the women left the store Hasslinger followed.

They walked along Broadway to Whipple Street, and entered the hallway of a photograph gallery, on the second floor. Before they had reached the gallery Hasslinger was behind them and asked them to return to the store with him. This they refused to do, but hurried to the street. On the sidewalk the detective told the women that they were under arrest.

Then they turned upon the officer and fought him, while the crowd that had gathered cheered them on, not knowing that the women were under arrest. They were rapidly getting the best of their captor when a policeman came to the detective's assistance.

When searched at the station house by a matron the stolen articles taken from the children's counter were recovered.

WIFE WENT TO CONEY FOR FUN.

Rode with Stranger and Jeered Husband, Who Had a Razor—Then She Went to a Hospital.

Michael Glenrnz of 175 East Thirteenth Street got home yesterday to find this loving message from his wife:

"Gone to Coney Island to have a good time."

Michael also went. Cora, his wife, he found dancing in a Surf Avenue pavilion.

"Home you go," said Michael.

For home they started. On their way to a car they passed the "Loop la Loop." Cora watched the car slide around until it was upside down.

"Mike, I want to ride on that," she said.

"Can't afford it," answered her husband.

A smooth-faced young fellow came forward.

"You ride with me. I've got plenty of dough," he told the young woman. Cora got in. Just as the car started her husband, leaping the barrier, followed. There were angry words as the car sped on. When the car had inverted itself Cora was delighted.

"This is what I call real living," she exclaimed, "it's so nice to stand on your head." Then, turning to her husband, "You're no good; you never have any money."

Michael drew a razor and slashed the woman's cheek. When he got to the ground the attendants held him, and one tried to dress the woman's cut with a mixture of his own which made things worse.

So Cora went to the hospital while Michael was locked up.

TRIED TO SWINDLE A JEWELER.

Man Arrested in Brooklyn Is Said to be the Son of a United States Naval Officer.

A man who, the police say, is Walter Von Robeck, the son of an officer of the navy now stationed at Porto Rico, was arrested yesterday in Brooklyn, charged with trying to perpetrate an old swindle on jewelers.

Early yesterday morning the young man, who gives his name as Walter Burnham, visited the jewelry store of M. Strauss, on Fulton Street, opposite Boerum Place, and asked to be shown some watches. He chose one worth $118, and directed that it be sent to 131 Herkimer Street, C. O. D.

The proprietor of the store became suspicious that he might not get his money, and telephoned to the police. Two detectives were sent to the address given, and, finding the house to be vacant, they took up positions on the other side of the street. A short time afterward Burnham came along, and ascending the stoop, awaited the arrival of the man with the watch.

Just as he was receiving the latter from the delivery clerk the police arrested him. He went along quietly, but nothing further than that he was Walter Burnham, twenty-four years old, could be got from him when he reached Police Headquarters.

The police insist that he was fleeced Brooklyn jewelers for a long time, and has made the business a very profitable one.

BARKER MAY NOT APPEAL.

If His Sentence Is Light He Will Probably Serve It Out.

Thomas G. Barker, who was convicted of assaulting the Rev. John Keller with intent to kill, will be arraigned before Judge Blair at Jersey City to-day for sentence.

Marshall Van Winkle, his lawyer, said yesterday that the question of appeal will depend upon the sentence. Should the sentence be a light one, he said he would advise his client to serve it. If, on the other hand, exemplary punishment should be inflicted, he will file an appeal at once. Barker's friends, Mr. Van Winkle said, will stand by him to the last.

Barker will not give bail even if he appeals. He will begin to serve his sentence at once, so that if the appeal is overruled he will be that much nearer liberty.

Three Means of Suicide.

Anton Sica, an Italian barber, twenty-six years old, living with his sister in a rear tenement at 26 Second Avenue, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the left breast. The man had also taken carbolic acid, and turned on the gas. He apparently had no reason to commit the act.

MILES M'DONNELL'S TRIAL

Thomas Kennedy, a Former Gambling Partner, on the Stand.

Questions Tending to Bring Out the Witness's Domestic Relations Disallowed by the Court.

Miles McDonnell's arch-enemy, Thomas Kennedy, a well-known Harlem gambler, took the witness stand in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to testify against McDonnell in the trial of the latter on the charge of murdering George Price in the Onawa Café last December.

In the row, McDonnell claims that Kennedy and several others tried to kill him, and that the fight was the culmination of months of bad feeling between McDonnell and Kennedy, caused by the former's forbidding his wife to receive visits from Price's sister, who was known as Mrs. Kennedy.

Mrs. Kennedy No. 1 claimed that she had never been divorced. Questions by Levy and Unger, McDonnell's counsel, tending to bring out this relationship, were not allowed yesterday by Justice Fursman.

Kennedy took the stand and admitted that he was the manager of Burke's pool-room, in Harlem. He said that he entered the Onawa Café at 12:25 A. M. on the night of Dec. 28 last with Price, Courtney, and Abraham Pfizer. McDonnell, he stated, called him over to the cigar stand and told him that Pfizer had been carrying tales. Kennedy says he declared that this was absurd, and invited McDonnell to take a drink. They stepped up to the bar, and Kennedy says he felt something pressed against his side; then it was pulled away, and he heard an explosion. A bullet hit him in the leg.

He denied that he had a pistol. He said he and McDonnell ran a gambling house at 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, up to about ten months ago. He denied that they had quarreled, or that he had ever pulled a pistol and threatened McDonnell's life.

Replying to Mr. Levy's questions on cross-examination, Kennedy admitted that he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for assault in 1883, and that he had pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly house and was fined $25. He denied that he had ever had trouble with a long list of persons about whom Mr. Levy inquired.

"Are you married?" then asked Mr. Levy.

"Yes."

"Living with your wife?"

Assistant District Attorney Garvan's objection was sustained.

"Were you related to George Price?"

"In a business way," Kennedy admitted, hesitatingly.

"Were you related by blood, marriage, or affinity?"

Mr. Delaney objected, and the State's objections were stated privately to the Justice. The intent of the question was to disclose Kennedy's domestic relations. Kennedy appealed to the Court, and Justice Fursman said that the witness declined to answer on the ground that it would tend to incriminate him. On the same ground Kennedy declined to say whether he was a brother-in-law of the dead man.

Kennedy admitted that he engaged counsel at the Coroner's inquest, and said the reason he did not tell then that he was shot in the leg was that he was not asked, and that he did not want any trouble anyway.

Sylvester H. Freeland, who admitted to being an employe in a gambling house at 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street when Price was floor manager there, told of the shooting. He said he saw McDonell's pistol in the air, heard a shot, and saw McDonnell's revolver against Kennedy's body, and that he pulled it away.

Mr. Levy objected to the testimony of what passed at Price's bedside, when McDonnell was taken before him, going into the evidence, unless it was in the nature of an ante-mortem statement, and Justice Fursman adjourned court until to-day to consider the point.

DROWNED TO SAVE HIS DOG.

Paul Dampke Loses His Life in the East River.

Paul Dampke, sixteen years of age, who resided at 528 Vernon Avenue, Ravenswood, Long Island City, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the East River. Young Dampke started out in the afternoon with his dog for a walk. Thinking that the dog would like to have a swim, he crossed the street, and, taking up the dog in his arms, dropped him into the water of the East River.

The dog had been in the water some time and seemed to be enjoying it. Dampke called the dog, but the rocks seemed to bother the animal, and so the boy leaned over the bank and attempted to reach the dog to help him up. He reached over the bank too far and lost his balance. He struggled for some time in the water, and his father, who was present at the time of the accident, ran back to the house and shouted to some one to come and rescue his son.

After collecting some of his neighbors the father returned to the spot where the son had fallen in, but the boy had gone down for the third time. Poles and rakes were brought into use, and the boy's body was fished out and laid on the bank. In the meantime some one had telephoned to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, and an ambulance responded. The ambulance surgeon worked over the boy for an hour and a half, but failed to revive him.

STANDS UNDER THE ELEVATED.

Corporation Counsel Whalen Writes to Commissioner Keating Concerning Them.

Corporation Counsel Whalen wrote to Commissioner Keating of the Department of Streets and Highways yesterday that an appeal had been taken from a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in reference to newspaper and other stands under elevated stairways. Corporation Counsel Whalen writes that under the ordinance of the Municipal Assembly, dated May 22, 1899, the erection of stands for the sale of newspapers and periodicals was permitted, but that the ordinance did not cover stands for the sale of fruits and flowers.

Corporation Counsel Whalen writes as follows:

It is my intention to appeal to the Court of Appeals from the decision in this case, so that pending that appeal it will not be necessary for you to take any steps to remove stands and booths under the elevated stairways which have been erected pursuant to permits issued by the Municipal Assembly, and which are devoted to the sale of newspapers and periodicals. But I think it is your duty upon the complaint of a citizen to remove booths under the stairs which had been erected for and are devoted to the sale of fruits, flowers, or articles other than newspapers and periodicals.

BOY DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Was Unable to Swim and Slipped from Pile of Which He Had Hold.

Robert Clifford, eight years old, of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Fleetwood Avenue, was drowned yesterday while in bathing with twenty or thirty other schoolboys in the Harlem River from a pier at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. The pier is much frequented by boys in swimming.

Clifford could not swim, and was holding on to a pile that was wholly submerged, the top being about an inch below the surface and slippery. He lost his grip and sank. His companions who could swim dived for him, but could not find the body. They shouted for help, but no attention was paid to their cries, and they became frightened and ran away.

John Mulcahy, a member of the Atalanta Boat Club, on the other side of the river, noticed their action, and, with a companion named Burris, jumped into a skiff and rowed over to the pier. The boys returned and showed the spot where Clifford had gone down. Mulcahy dived and recovered the body, and quickly rowed back to the boat club with it, where every effort was made to restore the boy, but in vain.

Cowan's Mother Claims Suicide's Body.

The body of James T. Cowan, who committed suicide at the Continental Hotel, Hoboken, on Monday night, was claimed yesterday by Mrs. Cowan, the mother of the deceased, and also by Mrs. Cowan, his widow. They declined to meet, and each viewed the body alone. The widow yielded her claim, and the body was surrendered to the mother. It will be removed to Scranton, Penn., for interment to-day.

According to private advices, the thermometer will play round boiling point for some days to come.

Might as well boil gracefully.

Light airy alpaca and Sicilian sack coats.

Gauzy pongee sack coats and waistcoats.

Thinnest strong nun's cloth, entire suits; also wool crash, silk crash (new).

Serge and flannel suits of course.

Coolest of all—bathing suits.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

NUDE NEWSBOY ON PARK ROW.

Was Bathing in the City Hall Fountain and Had His Clothes Stolen.

Pedestrians on Park Row were startled last evening by the appearance of a small newsboy on that thoroughfare. There were scores of other small newsboys in the vicinity, but this particular boy was unique in that he wore no clothes whatever.

It seems that the unfortunate urchin, whose name is Patsy Mulligan and who resides in cold weather, when sleeping under the green trees in City Hall Park is an impossibility, in Essex Street, sold out his papers rather earlier than usual yesterday afternoon and concluded that a bath would be refreshing beyond anything. No policeman being in sight, he stole cautiously along with a few other boys to the big City Hall Park fountain, that was spouting in a way that seemed to beckon, and whose waters in the big basin surrounding it looked cool and inviting. "Patsy" made three movements associated with disrobing—one for his hat, one for his shirt, and one for his trousers, and a moment later he was totally submerged.

Baths in this fountain have to be taken quickly, owing to the prevalence of the police who infest the vicinity, but even in the brief space of time required by "Patsy" for his ablutions his clothes disappeared in some mysterious way, and when he hopped out of the fountain he was panic-stricken by the discovery. Plainly it was dangerous to remain in the vicinity, so he leaped from the big basin and ran across to Park Row, where his bizarre appearance attracted universal attention, and began to inquire frantically of his associates if they had seen anybody steal his clothes.

His companions looked upon his cool Summer garb with envy, and told him that he "had no kick comin'," but every moment lost was dangerous, and "Patsy" became terror-stricken. He began to attract a crowd, but the sweltering men who passed along with clothes on were inclined rather to envy him than sympathize with him.

He couldn't even find a newspaper to wear, and was becoming desperate when a laboring man came along and saw his plight. The man took off his coat and told the urchin to put it on. It answered the purpose beautifully, reaching from the shoulders down to the ground. Then the man and boy walked away together in the direction of the man's home, where he said he would scare up something for "Patsy" to wear until he could again accumulate a wardrobe of his own.

SAYS OFFICER THREW BATON.

Boy with Leg Fractured Accuses Policeman of Brutal Act.

Fourteen-year-old James Elliott was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance last night, suffering from a fracture of the left leg. He says the injury was caused by a policeman.

In the presence of Dr. Hartshorne and Night Captain McHale of Bellevue Hospital young Elliott said that he, with a number of his companions, started a small bonfire at Forty-second Street and Tenth Avenue last evening. A policeman ordered the boys away, and because they did not move quickly enough to suit him, threw his heavy night stick into the crowd.

The club struck Elliott, causing his injury. The boy is unusually bright for one of his years. He attends the public school in Forty-fourth Street and lives with his aunt, Mrs. Mamie Strang, at 501 West Forty-first Street. The boy's parents are dead.

Policeman Michael Egan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station is the officer who is alleged to be responsible for the injury. He claims that it was purely an accident. When he arrived at the place where the boys had the bonfire, he says, they ran, and to scare them he threw his night stick. It struck the pavement, rebounded, and hit Elliott in the leg. The boy fell and the officer picked him up and carried him to a drug store. He then called an ambulance.

The policeman and the aunt and uncle of young Elliott are old friends, and Mrs. Strang said she believed the officer's version of the story was true.

AUTOPSY ON FRANK PULLIS.

Plain Evidence of Bright's Disease Found in the Body.

County Physician Converse of Hudson County yesterday afternoon performed an autopsy at John F. O'Hara's undertaking establishment in Hoboken on the body of Frank Pullis, who died a few days ago under circumstances that are regarded as suspicious, at his home in North Bergen, and whose funeral was stopped on Sunday by order of Prosecutor Erwin.

Prof. Oscar Schultz of Cornell University and Dr. Menger, the attending physician, were present. Plain evidence was found of Bright's disease. Dr. Menger was not satisfied, and will have the stomach analyzed at his own expense to see if there are any traces of strychnine.

Prosecutor Erwin made the following statement yesterday relative to the case:

"An autopsy was deemed advisable by reason of the conflicting stories relative to the death of the young man. It was agreed upon after a consultation between County Physician Converse and myself as the best way to put an end to the sensational rumors that had been afloat ever since Frank Pullis died. There has been no friction between the County Physician and myself over this case. We have worked together. The autopsy was performed by Dr. Converse, and on his report I will base my future actions in the case."

PARK CHAIRS IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Brower Says He Has Had Applications, but Does Not Like the Idea.

Deputy Park Commissioner George V. Brower, who has exclusive charge of the public parks in Brooklyn, said yesterday that he had been approached by representatives of easy chair syndicates, such as the one which operates in Central Park, but that he did not like the idea.

"I have not only received applications from these men," said Mr. Brower, "but I have also received applications from individuals. I have given the matter some thought, but the more I deliberate the more firmly does my dislike of the whole matter become rooted.

"I believe that it would open the way for political influence in the parks. No sooner would one man obtain permission to place his chairs there than the privilege would be the subject of a constant wrangle. I do not think for a moment, however, that Mr. Clausen has been influenced by politics in this matter."

"In The Swim."

The fabrics in our Summer Clothes are a combination of what's most popular and most comfortable for this heated city.

A Navy Blue Serge Suit—A Fancy (light weight) Cheviot Suit—A Striped Flannel Suit—some of them $12, some $15, some $18, $20, $22 and $24, made to follow in every detail the fancy of the hour.

Temperature of water in the sea high enough for our Bathing Suits—solid and fancy shades—$1.00 to $7.50.

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3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Suit Department.
3d Floor.

500 short Skirts, for golf, walking or general country wear, made of fine quality, Oxford grey cloth, with stitched flare flounce,

$4.50.

Unlined cheviot skirts,—tailor-made,—with flare flounce.
Colors;—light or dark gray, blue and black,

$4.75.

Unlined Mohair Skirts,—with flare flounce. Black, navy blue and various colors,

$6.75.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Have you seen our "Open Work Suits?"

Two shades of gray, made with the square military shoulders, ¼ lined to give them style, suit light; price light, $22.

Just the thing for the hot times in New York,—find them in our three great stores.

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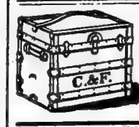

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90c DUCK PANTS, THE KIND THAT SELLS FOR $1.50. BLUE SERGE COAT & VEST, $4 FANCY WASH VESTS, $1.00. BENSON & CO., 60 EAST 14TH ST.

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MAHOGANY.		
SIDEBOARDS	$42.00 to $262.00	$30.00 to $200.00
EXTENSION TABLES	$75.00 to $100.00	$60.00 to $75.00
FLEMISH OAK.		
SIDEBOARDS	$40.00 to $261.00	$28.00 to $195.00
EXTENSION TABLES	$52.00 to $125.00	$38.00 to $100.00
GOLDEN OAK.		
SIDEBOARDS	$20.00 to $84.00	$14.00 to $60.00

China closets, side-tables, chairs—every dining-room necessity now greatly reduced to clear out before stock-taking.

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
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FACTORY: 154 AND 158 WEST 18TH STREET

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MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
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CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
9 P. M. THE CIRCUS GIRL
MATINEE SAT. AT 4. XTRA MAT. JULY 4.
JULY 5.....THE GEISHA.
JULY 7—SOUSA and his BAND.

Proctor's Diversified Entertainments 15, 25, 50
Comedies, Varieties and Novelties.
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GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées Saturday and July 4th.
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NEW YORK EVERY NIGHT B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Vaudeville & King's Carnival.
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Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
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TO-NIGHT, WAGNER.

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EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Special Attractions To-day.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Continued high temperature and fair; wind southwesterly.

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WHY GEN. SICKLES DOES NOT LIKE H. CLAY EVANS

Pension Commissioner's Friends Explain New Yorker's Attitude.

Say Enmity Dates from Time Mr. Evans Refused to Allow Gen. Sickles to Construe a Pension Statute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The statements that have been published by Gen. D. E. Sickles to support his denunciation of Pension Commissioner Evans do not provoke the Commissioner to make further rejoinder at present. A new budget of letters of commendation from men in public and private life has begun to flow in upon the Commissioner, assuring him of support in his course, and expressing the hope that he will not be persuaded to resign or to change his course in office.

Although the Commissioner is silent, there are persons in the Pension Bureau who direct attention to the real causes of Gen. Sickles's change of position. The chief reason attributed to him is his comparatively recent desire to be elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army. One evidence of this, these men say, was his request for a copy of his portrait to be sent to a soldier paper that proposed to use it to illustrate an article "booming" Gen. Sickles for Commander in Chief. There was no concealment or shyness in the request, and there was direct argument in the explanation of the use it was expected to serve.

Gen. Sickles and some of the Legislative Committee of the Grand Army have been dissatisfied with the interpretation by the bureau of the Dependent Pension act and the amendments to that act. The maximum pension under the law is $12, to be allowed for total disability. For anything less than total disability the ruling has been that the pension should be that rating of a group of disabilities contributing to make disability partial or total. What the extremists would have had, and what they contended for, was a ruling that when disabilities could be added together to make a maximum rate, even if the disability to earn a livelihood was not total, the maximum should be allowed.

But friends of the Commissioner insist that the turning point of Gen. Sickles's friendship and support of Mr. Evans can clearly be defined, and that it occurred when the Commissioner declined, about a year ago, to allow Gen. Sickles to construe a law for the bureau, and insisted on following the construction placed upon the statute by the Attorney General. It is said at the bureau that there were many evidences to show that this was the occasion of a scene, although it occurred in the private room of the Commissioner.

Congress had passed an act, approved May 9, 1900, in amendment of Sections 2 and 3 of the Pension act of June 27, 1890. This act provided for invalid pensions of from $6 to $12 a month and contained this clause: "And such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage of this act." Gen. Sickles told the Commissioner that the expression "after the passage of this act" did not refer to the act of May 9, 1900, but to the act of June 27, 1890, of which it was amendatory. Mr. Evans thought the wording of this act made it refer to pension claims filed after June 9, 1900.

Had Gen. Sickles's construction of the language of the law been accepted by the bureau, it would have allowed many claims to go back from one to ten years and have caused the payment of much back pension money. Gen. Sickles resented the attitude of the Commissioner in opposing his views, and it is understood he declared: "Well, the Grand Army drew this act and it should be allowed to interpret it."

Commissioner Evans determined to let the Attorney General construe the language of the act, which was done, and that law officer, whose duty it is to act as the legal adviser of the Commissioner on such occasions, construed the act to mean what Mr. Evans supposed it meant, and that construction was adopted by the bureau.

Officals of the Pension Office say that from that day to this Gen. Sickles has not called on the Commissioner, and that he has since joined the army of critics of the Commissioner.

The idea that the Grand Army, and not the officers of the Government, should undertake to construe acts of Congress is referred to at the Pension Office as a very remarkable one.

A LETTER FROM GEN. SICKLES.

Says Pension Bureau Needs Reorganization—Grand Army Men's Attitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with pain your editorial article in to-day's issue attacking the character and membership of the Grand Army. I am not surprised that you are the champion of Commissioner Evans, because, unfortunately, he seems to entertain the same opinion of the veterans of the country that you have expressed. It is this deplorable temper of the Commissioner that has provoked the almost unanimous hostility of the Grand Army of the Republic. That organization embraces more than 7,000 posts, spread over 45 States, with a membership of 300,000, every one of whom has an honorable discharge from the service of his country—an unconditional requisite for membership in that organization. Behind these 300,000 are 700,000 more veteran soldiers, and behind this multitude are 500,000 soldiers' widows, and yet beyond there are more than 1,000,000 soldiers' sons and grandsons; and these 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 honored citizens are against the administration of the pension office for the past four years.

It seems to me that these people constitute a body of citizenship worthy of respectful comment and consideration by the press of the country—including your influential journal. The Grand Army of the Republic, and those it represents, ask nothing but justice and fair play from the Government they sought to save and did save from destruction. They ask the fulfillment only of the pledge given to them, with the sanction of the Nation, by Lincoln when he said:

> With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battles and for his widow and his orphan—to do all that which may aid and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

You say the Grand Army wants "a man of putty" in the place of the Commissioner of Pensions. That statement is not true. The Grand Army has never presented a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Pensions. The records of the Government cannot show such a document. Its individual members have recommended such men as Gen. Walker of Indiana, Gen. Warner of Missouri, Peters and Blue of Kansas, both of them ex-members of Congress and men of honor and character; George W. Brush of Brooklyn, N. Y., Commander of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States—the bravest of the brave in the war of the Union. The Pension Committee of the Grand Army, of which I have the honor to be a member, has never suggested the name of any candidate for the place. We have refrained from doing so in order that the President's choice might be wholly unembarrassed by the wishes of the Grand Army. The Grand Army only desires in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions a man of character, ability and rectitude, with a soldier's heart in his bosom. The voice of the Grand Army was expressed on the 7th inst., at Rochester, in this State, at a meeting of our State Encampment, by Commander in Chief Leo Rassieur, when he said:

> My experience tells me that there is more wrong being perpetrated in the Pension Bureau of this Government against the old soldier than in any other bureau of the Government of this country. We will not designate any particular candidate for the office of Commissioner of Pensions. We do not want a man who might be charged with being too friendly to us. All we ask is to be given a man who has heart; a man who will endeavor to the best of his ability to do what is right under the present liberal pension laws. We ask simply that what is plainly written in the pension laws shall be done; we ask that they be impartially, honestly, and faithfully carried out in the spirit in which the laws were written. That is all. Nothing more.

The Grand Army does, indeed, ask for one thing more. It asks that a court of competent jurisdiction be established in Washington to pass judicially upon the claims of veterans for pensions rejected by the Pension Office. The veteran soldiers of the Union and the soldiers' widows are the only citizens in this country who are refused admission to the courts of justice to establish their claims. Our courts of justice are open to everybody else. The only tribunal open to the pensioner is the so-called "Board of Review" in the Pension Office, made up of lawyers who never had a client; this board is called upon to review the decisions of doctors in the Pension Office who never had a patient, and this Board of Review is made up of clerks whose names nobody knows—removable at pleasure by the Commissioner or the Secretary of the Interior.

This is the judicial tribunal to which pensioners are permitted to appeal when they are dissatisfied with the rulings of the bureau. In other words, they are permitted to appeal from one clerk to another clerk. They are tired of this. They ask for a court of competent jurisdiction—composed of judges of character and learning, not dependent upon the head of a bureau or the head of a department for their tenure of office. In other words, they demand the common right of a "day in court," which belongs to every citizen of the Republic.

On this subject the voice of the Grand Army of the Republic was heard in the person of its Commander in Chief, Gen. Rassieur, in Rochester on the 5th inst., when he said:

> We have now, or had on June 1, 16,000 pension appeals pending, and the Department of the Interior was big enough to present to Congress a bill which said that five rejected claims a year—to be selected by the Secretary—might be sent to the Court of Claims, to be passed upon judicially as to the rights of aggrieved veterans and their widows and orphans. Think of it! There is nothing under the sun, in this country or in any foreign country, which shows such an outrageous proposal as permits one who decides a case against a party, to decide also whether he may have the right to appeal.

It is unfortunate that journals like THE TIMES are disposed to comment in the tone of your article of to-day on the veteran soldiers of the Union who still survive. If your sentiments were those of the country then, indeed, it might be truly said that "republics are ungrateful." I know something, Sir, of the character of the Union soldier. I have seen him in battle and on the march, in the bivouac and on the picket line. I have witnessed his sacrifices, his heroism, his unselfishness, and his love of flag and country. I am sorry to say that I have also witnessed much of the injustice of which he has been the victim in the Pension Office and elsewhere.

Let me give you an instance. In the discharge of my duty as one of the Pension Committee of the Grand Army I visited the Pension Office on many occasions, and on one of these occasions I asked the Commissioner to send for the papers in a dozen cases to examine, taken at random, on the files of the department of the bureau, for the day previous. These records were brought in for my examination. The first one I took up—a case where a pension had been refused—appeared to me to be a proper case for the allowance of a pension, and I so stated to the Commissioner, asking him to look over the records and give me the reason why a pension had been refused. After looking over the papers, he said he was unable to state the reason why the application had been rejected, and sent for the chief medical referee to inform him. This gentleman appeared, and at once stated that it was a proper case for the allowance of a pension, but he was unable to inform me why it was rejected. I asked that the application be allowed then and there, and it was allowed.

Let me give you another instance showing the way in which the Pension Office is administered. Gen. Horatio C. King of New York informs me that in the case of the widow of Dr. Charles Taft of Mount Vernon, N. Y., he was asked to make an affidavit as to the relation of husband and wife in this particular case. Gen. King swore that he knew both of these parties intimately in Washington City before the war; that he knew of their marriage, and that he had known them as man and wife from that time up to the death of the husband, meeting them frequently during that long period. Dr. Taft was a respectable citizen, a surgeon in the army, and was present at the deathbed of President Lincoln, having been in the theatre when the fatal shot was fired. Notwithstanding this affidavit, further evidence is required of the marriage of the parties.

Of course, I could not be expected to examine all the records of rejected applications, and I contented myself with an earnest appeal to the Commissioner and the chief medical referee to be more circumspect in rejecting applications, because the cases which had been brought to their notice by me, selected at random from the previous day's work, admonished them of their liability to error.

Suppose the Collector of the Port of New York, Col. Bidwell, had so conducted his office during the past four years as to offend the merchants of New York by his uniform treatment of them as dishonest dealers with the Government—people trying to defraud the Government systematically. Would you be surprised to see a general demand from our merchants against his continuance in office after the expiration of his term? Don't you think that four years would be enough for such an official?

Believe me, Sir, when I assure you from my personal intercourse and correspondence with my many thousands of Grand Army veterans that they ask nothing but justice from the Government, and they will be content with nothing else. They demand with one voice that the present Commissioner of Pensions be superseded on the expiration of his term, which has now happened, by a man fit for the place—a man of capacity and rectitude, with a soldier's heart, ready to carry out, according to their spirit and intent, as remedial statutes, the laws of the land, passed to redeem the pledge of Lincoln, "To care for him who shall have borne the battles and for his widow and his orphan."

You say, Mr. Editor, that if the "Grand Army of the Republic continues to represent the greedy and unscrupulous beggars for pensions, it may continue to be known as the Order of the Bellsarii." The veteran soldier who presents himself at the Pension Office, asking that he may receive the benefit of a law of Congress, passed in recognition of his just claims on his country, is not a beggar. You may choose to so regard him, but the shame is upon you, Sir; not upon him. Your description of him as a "beggar" is a libel, unwarranted in a reputable organ of public opinion.

The debt due from this country to the veteran soldier of the civil war has never yet been paid and never will be paid. A nation that is unjust to its defenders does not deserve to have defenders. If your newspaper were published in Georgia or South Carolina and ventured to speak of the "Confederate camps" as you speak of Grand Army men, your printing establishment would be in ruins in one hour. Every newspaper in the South voices the affection and respect felt by Southern communities for the brave men who fought their battles. D. E. SICKLES.

New York, June 27, 1901.

KING EDWARD'S CORONATION.

To Take Place Next June—The King's Champion Will Not Appear.

LONDON, June 27.—A proclamation of King Edward, issued to-day, announces that his coronation is to take place on a day not yet determined upon, in June next, and that the ceremonies shall include only such as are traditionally solemnized in Westminster Abbey.

This officially excludes the King's Champion and numerous ancient usages in connection with the procession.

STABBED ON A TRAIN.

President of Georgia Railroad Commission Badly Injured by a Pullman Conductor.

MARIETTA, Ga., June 27.—T. C. Crenshaw, President of the Georgia Railroad Commission, was stabbed and seriously injured by a Pullman car conductor on the train which left Atlanta at 5 o'clock this evening.

According to Mr. Crenshaw's statement, the conductor took exception to his failure to produce his transportation. Words passed between the men, and then, it is said, Mr. Crenshaw knocked the conductor into a car window, breaking the glass. The conductor then drew his knife, as the story is related by Mr. Crenshaw, and cut the Commissioner twice in the neck and once in the shoulder.

The conductor was arrested here. The train was held until he gave a bond, and he proceeded on his trip. Mr. Crenshaw lives in Marietta.

TRACTION WAR IN CHICAGO.

City May Adopt Retaliatory Measures Against the Union Traction Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Retaliatory measures may be adopted by the City Council against the Union Traction Company as a result of the Elkins suit to prevent the city from interfering with the operation of that railway when its franchises expire.

At a meeting of the Council Committee on Local Transportation yesterday, resolutions were introduced by Alderman Foreman and Alderman Mavor for passage through the City Council, ordering the traction company to obey all ordinances, such as paving between tracks with the same material used on the rest of the street, sprinkling its right of way on all streets and removing the snow from its right of way without piling the snow upon the sides of the street. Enforcement of these ordinances has been lax heretofore.

It was finally decided to refer all the resolutions to a special sub-committee, which was ordered to report to the full committee to-morrow.

Corporation Counsel Walker has been served with formal notice of the filing of the Elkins bill in the United States Court. The city has the option to plead, answer or demur within twenty days after the first Monday in August, the beginning of the next term of court.

ARSON ARRESTS IN CHICAGO.

Two More Men in Custody—Forty Others Will Be Apprehended.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Two more arrests have been made and scores more are predicted by detectives working on the trail of the band of alleged incendiaries, ten of whom are already in custody and indicted through the efforts of Attorney Haynie R. Pearson and Fire Inspector Conway. The two men arrested yesterday afternoon are Barney Graff, house wrecker, living at 4,711 Calumet Avenue, and George Samels, cigar dealer, 320 Dearborn Street.

These men, and another who is being sought, are said by the police to have been implicated in an incendiary fire at 407 Forty-seventh Street, on the night of Feb. 1, 1901. It is alleged that they conspired to raise the bills for cigars purchased as stock for the place, from $690 to $2,5[illegible]. Inspector Conway insists that the fire was started with gasolene.

Barney Graff was to-day held in $5,000 bail for hearing July 5 before Justice Hall in the Harrison Street Police Court. Samels was not arraigned, but remains a prisoner in the Harrison Street Station. Inspector Conway and Detective Norton to-day asserted that forty other arrests would follow within a short time.

CHICAGO GAS COMPANIES WIN.

City Fails in Effort to Have Suit Taken Out of Federal Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The gas companies scored their first victory in the Federal court to-day when Judge Kohlsaat refused to remand to the State court the suit recently brought by the city to forfeit the rights and property of the Ogden Gas Company. The Judge decided that he had original jurisdiction in the proceedings, inasmuch as certain issues arise under the Federal Constitution. This ruling is regarded with favor by the attorneys for the gas companies, as they were particularly anxious that the questions involved should be settled out of the State court.

The original bill was filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County last March, the Ogden Gas Company, the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York being named as defendants. Later motion was made before Judge Blanchey to have the case removed to the Federal court. This was granted, particularly because the trust company is a resident of another State.

A BIG GOLD INGOT.

One Weighing a Thousand Pounds and Worth $200,000 Reaches Vancouver.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 27.—There arrived at Ashcroft to-day from Cariboo what, it is believed, is the largest ingot of gold ever cast. It represents the greater portion of the year's clean up of the Cariboo Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company, of which J. B. Hobson of California is General Superintendent.

The big gold brick weighs a thousand pounds, and is worth approximately $200,000. It is worth $10,000 more than one which was sent to New York a year ago.

The gold was brought down on a dray in charge of three mounted officers. They were four days making the trip with a four-mule team. The ingot is 3 feet long and 2 feet thick and is to be sent to the Glasgow Exposition.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

RISKED LIFE TO SAVE CHILD

Leaped Over Trolley Car Dashboard and Stood Upon Fender.

T. E. Terry Held on with One Hand and with the Other Lifted Little Boy to Safety.

A thrilling rescue of a child from death under the wheels of a trolley car at Broadway and Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, filled a large crowd of spectators of the feat with the wildest enthusiasm. Among the large gathering of residents of the neighborhood who had witnessed the departure of a trolley excursion at the point named was four-year-old Emil Kroner, the son of Isidor Kroner, a tailor, of 1,088 Broadway.

The little boy was with his thirteen-year-old sister, Alice, and they were crossing the street to return to their home not far away just as a crowded trolley car bound from East New York for the Broadway Ferry came upon them. The girl jumped away in time to save herself, but the child stood upon the track motionless with fear.

The motorman of the car put on his brakes, but the car had too great momentum to be stopped. There was a scream from the people on the street, answered by the screams from the women passengers in the trolley car. In this brief time T. E. Terry, twenty-five years old, of 110 Ridgewood Avenue, who was sitting on the front seat of the car, sprang over the dashboard, and, landing on the fender, held on with one hand and just as the car reached the terrified child reached out and seized him with his disengaged hand.

It required a tremendous feat of strength, but Terry lifted the child to the fender and held it until the car could be stopped. Then he stepped quietly off the fender with the little boy, unhurt, in his arms. There was pandemonium in the car, and several women fainted with the thought of hearing the wheels of the car crushing the body of the child. It all happened so quickly that it was some moments before the spectators realized what a remarkable feat Terry had accomplished.

When they did there was a remarkable scene. Hundreds of people broke out into ringing cheers. Men by scores crowded around Terry and slapped him on the back and threw their hats in the air, and half-hysterical women embraced and kissed him in their excitement and enthusiasm. This lasted until the shame-faced young man tore himself away from the crowd and disappeared. The Kroner boy was found to be uninjured except for a slight bruise on the leg made by the fender just as Terry rescued him at the risk of his own life.

THE POPE SAID TO BE ILL.

Dispatch to Paris Asserts that He Is in a Serious Condition.

PARIS, June 28.—A dispatch to the Petit Bleu from Rome asserts that the Pope is seriously ill, and that Dr. Lapponi, his attending physician, does not leave the Pontiff's bedside.

Vatican officials are anxious concerning the Pope's health.

DISORDER IN MANCHURIA.

Bandits Said to Have Seized Four Cities —Report About New Russo-Chinese Negotiations Denied.

SHANGHAI, June 28.—It is reported here that bandits have seized four walled cities near Mukden, Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—The dispatch to The London Times from Pekiug, saying that the Russian Minister there has notified the Chinese authorities that the negotiations regarding Manchuria are to be reopened, is classed in official circles here as entirely inaccurate.

EX-SENATOR PUGH'S VIEWS.

He Tells the President He Believes America Ought to Keep Her Insular Possessions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Another old-time Democrat, ex-Senator Pugh, who is cured of Populism as completely as Senator Daniel, has taken advantage of his acquaintance with the President to assure him that he does not agree with some of his party associates in denouncing policies adopted and followed by the Republicans. He does not expect to see anti-expansion or the free coinage of silver pressed as doctrines to which the Democrats are committed.

"As for expansion," said Judge Pugh today, "the country has already expanded, and, as we have expanded, I am opposed to contraction. The American people are opposed to contraction. I was opposed to the war, and I did not approve of the acquisition of Porto Rico or the Philippines, but now that we have them I don't believe we ought to relinquish our sovereignty over them. I so informed the President this morning. Congress will govern the islands as Territories. This may be called imperialism, but it is an imperialism where the people are the sovereign. I am opposed to ever admitting the insular Territories to Statehood."

Referring to the probable action of the Republicans in the next Congress on the tariff, Judge Pugh said it was not impossible that some attempt would be made to revise that part of the tariff law which permits the trusts to sell cheaper abroad than at home. This question, he said, would worry the Republicans not a little.

"A great many Republican Representatives," he said, "have declared in favor of the Babcock bill, to place on the free list the products controlled by the Steel Trust. This will only add a few more items to the free list of the Dingley act, and the supporters of the Babcock bill will say no great harm will be done by increasing the free list just a little. But the opponents of the Babcock bill say you cannot single out one or two schedules of the Dingley act without letting down the bars and opening up the whole tariff question; so, therefore, they cry, 'let well enough alone.'

"Another thing, if the steel schedule is disturbed or the attempt is even made to do so, the trust or steel magnates will at once give out a statement that any reduction in the tariff will force them to reduce wages. And what will be the result? Why, petitions from the workingmen and laboring organizations will pour in on the Representatives and Senators protesting against any change in the tariff on steel and iron. And the result will be that the Babcock bill will not pass."

Referring to proposed reciprocity treaties, Judge Pugh gave it as his opinion that there is too much division of sentiment among the Republicans in the Senate to insure the passage of the treaties that failed of consideration in the last Congress.

"While advantageous trade relations might thus be obtained by means of reciprocity treaties," he said, "there is grave doubt in the minds of some of the best lawyers in the Senate as to the power of Congress to delegate to the President the right to deal with the revenue-raising clause of the Constitution, and revenue is one of the chief features of a reciprocity treaty. I believe the influence of the House, which is very potent, will assert itself against this contemplated legislation."

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

When weak and run down use JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. Avoid substitutes.—Adv.

FAMOUS CONTRALTO IN SERIOUS RUNAWAY

Mme. Schumann-Heink's Narrow Escape in a Race for Steamer.

Carriage Struck by Street Car and Driver Injured—Horses Ran Away, but She Caught the Ship.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, the famous contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company, had a narrow escape from injury yesterday. The singer was in a carriage drawn by two spirited horses, and was racing to catch the steamer Columbia of the Hamburg-American Line, on which she was to sail for Europe. At Sixth Avenue and Washington Place a Sixth Avenue car struck the carriage. The driver was thrown from his seat and landed on his head. He was picked up unconscious and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where late last night he was reported to be still unconscious.

The horses, frightened by the collision, ran away. With the reins dragging in the dust, they dashed madly through the streets, with the frightened singer attempting to leap from the carriage. Edward Mulliehill, a baggage master of the Metropolitan Company, who was in the carriage, prevented her from jumping only after a desperate struggle. As the runaways approached Christopher Street the driver of an ice wagon drove his wagon directly in front of the runaways. The horses missed the ice wagon, but the rear wheel of the carriage became entangled in the front wheel of the ice wagon. In a moment there were a dozen hands grasping the reins and holding the runaways.

Both Mme. Schumann-Heink and Mulliehill realized that the police would insist on their going to the police station to be registered as witnesses to the accident. This would cause the singer to miss the Columbia. Mulliehill told the latter to get in the carriage, and before the police or other citizens could prevent him he was driving for the ferry, leaving the policemen shouting behind. The police telephoned to Jersey City to arrest them, but the singer was already aboard the boat. Mulliehill was found by the Jersey policemen. He went to the Charles Street Station and left his name as a witness.

When the Columbia was reached, and the half-fainting singer was placed on board she gave Mulliehill a kiss for his bravery and faithfulness.

Mme. Schumann-Heink's experience will remain undoubtedly long in her memory, and after she has recovered from the excitement attending it, she will probably entertain the other passengers on the voyage over by relating it. To the many persons who gathered round the singer in curious amazement at the kissing scene, she explained to them in as few words as her excited condition would permit the reason for the kiss. Pointing to the surprised baggage master on the pier, she shouted to the passengers:

"He is a hero; he is a life saver." And to Mulliehill she waved farewell, shouting:

"You will hear from me from Germany. Take care of the driver and cable to me his condition."

The other passengers on the boat and their friends on the pier cheered Mulliehill long and loud.

The collision, from all that could be learned, was due to the injured driver, Hugh Hannigan. He was told when the singer left the Belvedere Hotel, at Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, at 8:40 o'clock, that the Columbia sailed at 9 and that he must reach the ship before that time. The driver had his horses going at great speed on Washington Place. As he started across Sixth Avenue he saw a southbound car approaching at a good speed. Hannigan, it is believed, thought that he could beat the car, and, without slowing up, urged the horses across the track. He missed his calculation, and the car, before the motorman could decrease the speed, struck the carriage near the rear wheel. The driver was lifted from his seat high in the air and fell to the pavement, striking on his head.

Mulliehill would not say yesterday who was to blame for the accident. He said, however, that he did not think the motorman had sounded his gong, and that as at this point there is a school, the car should not have been going at such a high rate of speed.

SHOT AT RAT; HIT WIFE.

Glancing Bullet from Man's Rifle May Cost a Life.

Special to The New York Times.

FARMER, N. Y., June 27.—George Williams, who lives on the outskirts of this village, was asleep on his lawn yesterday afternoon when his wife saw their dog fighting with a large rat near the corner of the house. She awakened Mr. Williams and asked him to help the dog. Williams went into the house, took a small calibre rifle from its rack, ran back to the yard and shot at the rat. Mrs. Williams was standing at some distance watching the fight. When Mr. Williams shot she screamed and fell to the ground. Blood was flowing from a long gash in her right side.

Investigation showed that the bullet had struck a stone instead of the rat, glanced off almost at right angles, and struck Mrs. Williams in the right breast. It followed a rib and passed out over the right shoulder-blade. A physician who attended her said that the wound was fatal.

MAKING MEN-O'-WAR'S-MEN.

Maine Naval Reserves to be Drilled at Sea on the Dolphin.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., June 27.—The first division of the Naval Reserves of the Maine National Guard will go to sea in July in the United States dispatch boat Dolphin, to be instructed and trained for service in the navy, having been the first division selected for experimenting on a plan adopted by the Navy Department. The men will go to sea in three squads of sixteen each, and each squad will remain at sea one week, being assigned to messes and guns with the regular crew of the Dolphin and drilled with them.

The officers of the Maine division will perform the regular duties of officers afloat, and will have a thorough course of instruction. The men will be instructed at target practice and gunnery. At the end of three weeks, each squad of sixteen having had a week at sea, the entire division will be taken on a two days' cruise for organization and drilling as a ship's company.

FORTUNE IN SALE OF ROAD.

Gen. W. J. Palmer Said to Have Cleared $6,000,000 in Rio Grande Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 27.—Gen. William J. Palmer, the ex-President of the Denver and Rio Grande Road, and later at the head of the Rio Grande and Western, has returned from New York. It is said here that his share in the sale of the Rio Grande and Western Road to the Gould interests amounted to $6,000,000. Gen. Palmer will retire from railroading and enjoy his fortune at his mountain retreat, Glen Erie, just north of the Garden of the Gods, near Colorado Springs.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Day dreams on the Hudson are especially delightful, as the realization meets the desire at every turn. See Day Line Steamers advs.—Adv.

NO FINAL DECISION IN ASPHALT CASE.

Simply a Refusal of Ouster by a Lower Court.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Pulido, had a talk with Acting Secretary of State Hill to-day concerning affairs in Venezuela. The decision by the Federal Court on the asphalt contract is not expected for several months. A local court, on an application for temporary possession of the asphalt lakes, pending the decision as to permanent ownership, declined to issue an order giving temporary possession to those contesting the rights of the New York syndicate.

Since the United States has named Mr. Henry C. Bowen as Minister to Venezuela, thus terminating the conduct of affairs by a Chargé, there is an idea in well-informed quarters that Venezuela will take similar action by naming a Minister to Washington, that post having been vacant for about two years. In that event it is probable that the name of Señor Pulido, the Venezuelan Chargé, would be among those considered.

"CABLE" NEWS BY STEAMER?

Report of the Decision of the Asphalt Case Was Discredited Here.

The news of the arrest and imprisonment of Judge Fontaines of the Supreme Court of Venezuela by President Castro is explained by the brother of Col. Hernandez, late Collector of Customs at La Guayra, who is at present in this city. It appears that Judge Fontaines was a protégé of Col. Hernandez, through whose influence he was elevated to the Supreme Bench of Venezuela. They naturally have been fast friends, and when Hernandez, who had been Governor of the Federal District of Caracas, left Venezuela and established revolutionary headquarters at Curacao and issued a printed pamphlet denouncing Castro, the latter felt that Judge Fontaines was a dangerous person to be at large.

It was not until the Judge, in his constitutional right, visited the prisons and released a large number of influential political prisoners, who were held in defiance of law and justice, that Castro determined upon drastic measures and caused the arrest of the Judge.

There are reliable centres of information in this city for Venezuelan affairs, but not one of them has any tidings of the "conclusive" action of the High Federal Court of that country on the asphalt case. The "cable" dispatch, so some persons believe, was from a certain attorney in Caracas, and was transmitted to Washington and thence promulgated through the State Department. It is also asserted that the "cable" came by the steamship Philadelphia on Monday, and was transmitted by letter to Washington so as to reach there Tuesday or Wednesday.

Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Secretary of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, when seen yesterday at his office said:

"We have received cable advices from Venezuela that an important decision regarding the asphalt situation had been made in our favor and we have every reason to suppose that the information is correct. The information comes from a representative of the company in whose reliability we have every faith. Until we have been informed at greater length as to the situation we will have nothing to announce to the public."

DOUBTED BY MR. WARNER.

Says Warner-Quinlan Company Still Looks for Decision in Its Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 27.—When C. M. Warner of the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company heard this afternoon that the Supreme Court of Venezuela had decided the asphalt case against his company, he cabled to Venezuela for specific information, but has not yet received a reply.

"I do not take any stock in the report," said Mr. Warner. "If the case had been decided I certainly would have received a report. A letter from Patrick Sullivan, who is in Venezuela in our interests, says that the 'trust' is playing for delay. I have just received word from a gentleman in New York who had a letter from a prominent lawyer in Caracas, not at all allied with our interests, and who says that there can be no question but what the decision of the court will be in our favor. All sorts of ridiculous reports have been sent out from Caracas regarding the asphalt controversy and this is one of them."

BRITISH COAL TAX PASSED.

LONDON, June 28.—After a prolonged debate and considerable disorder, the House of Commons in committee, at 2 o'clock this morning adopted the coal tax by a majority of 86.

An unseemly scene occurred when the Irish members accused the Chairman of committees of partisanship, in omitting to secure a proper hearing for the opponents of the tax.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Government leader in the House, has informed a deputation of Unionist members that the Government has decided to drop the Education bill, owing to the congested state of public business, and that he will reintroduce the bill early next year.

AN ENORMOUS WHEAT CROP.

CHICAGO, June 27.—After making a careful canvass of the Northwest territory and preparing conservative estimates upon the conditions found throughout the grain belt, traffic officials of the St. Paul, the Northwestern, the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Burlington systems are agreed that the wheat crop of this region for 1901 will break all previous records.

According to the estimates of those officials, it is claimed that the two Dakotas and Minnesota alone will harvest between 185,000,000 and 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, as against 100,000,000 last year. The greatest previous yield of wheat in the three States named was in 1898, when 175,000,000 bushels were harvested.

The Record-Herald says in explanation of this year's enormous crop:

"The crop cannot be termed a 'bumper' crop, as the enormous increase is due largely to the fact that various railroad companies have within the last two years made extreme efforts toward colonization of the Northwest territory, and as a result extensive additions have been made to the total of cultivated lands and grain acreage."

Automobile Runs Away.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 27.—Charles T. Wills, ex-Commodore of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club; his son, and his chauffeur had a narrow escape from serious injury to-day in an automobile runaway in New Rochelle. While coasting down the steep hill on the crest of the Post Road the brake refused to work, and the automobile ran away, finally taking a header in a gutter. The three men saved themselves by dropping off the rear of the vehicle.

Mrs. McKinley Goes for Another Drive.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The President and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Dr. Rixey, went driving again this morning. The two trained nurses who accompanied Mrs. McKinley here from San Francisco are still at the White House. One of them will go to Canton next week with the President and Mrs. McKinley, while the other will return to San Francisco. Mrs. McKinley continues to improve.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

At 3:20 P. M. each week day but Saturday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York, Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Pullman cars, including ap observation car.—Adv.

YALE BEAT HARVARD IN ANNUAL BOAT RACE

'Varsity Eights in Magnificent Struggle from Start to Finish.

HARVARD FOUR WON EASILY

The Blue Freshmen Led the Crimson Youngsters by Over Two Lengths —No Records Were Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 27.—Yale defeated Harvard in the university boat race to-day, after one of the greatest contests ever seen on the water in the United States, and perhaps in any other country. Less than a length and a half separated the two crews after a bitterly fought struggle over four miles of water, with every man in both boats doing all that was in him and ready to kill himself in defense of the honor of his Alma Mater, if that were necessary.

The surroundings of the race were those which have become familiar on the Thames at this place. There was the same stream of animated water, stirred into a state of disturbance by the prevailing southerly breeze, which to-day blew itself out in serious earnestness. There were the two observation trains of more than twenty cars on each side of the river, filled with frantic, screaming crowds of Yale and Harvard men and their friends.

There were the two long lines of beautiful yachts and more or less presentable excursion boats stretched beside the last half mile of the course. Among these to-day loomed the raking spars of the United States steamship Dolphin, with the flag of Assistant Secretary Hackett flying at the main truck, two or three revenue cutters, and one lean torpedo boat, which brought unmentioned dignitaries from Newport.

All the yachts were decorated with their best bunting, and each flew the banner of the university favored by its owner. The Mount Morris, the tender of the Constitution, was in the line, but the huge sloop herself swung aft, her anchor just north of the Pequot House. But all the surroundings of the races have been described over and over again. There is nothing to be said now that has not been said before. And furthermore, all roseate descriptions of scenic effects must fade into insignificance to-day in the face of the extraordinary contest between the two university crews.

FRESHMEN ROW A GOOD RACE.

The freshman race was a good one, for Yale won it by only two lengths, but it was no such race as that of the principal eights. The great race was rowed after sundown. The freshman race did not start till an hour after the appointed time, for the referee, Mr. Meikleham, decided to wait till the wind had gone down somewhat before starting the youngsters on their two-mile journey, and consequently it was late when the four-oared race was ended, though it was started promptly enough after the freshmen had finished.

Then the observation trains had to be run all the way back to New London, for the first two races were rowed up the river, and their occupants discharged and a new cargo taken on. Then the trains had to be run up to the starting point, and after they had reached it the crews waited only twenty minutes.

The water was now in excellent condition, and the thousands of spectators settled, almost perceptibly, for the great race of the day. The impression had gone forth in some mysterious manner that this was going to be a magnificent contest. The result more than bore out this impression.

Appearing at the starting line, the crews waited but a short time before Mr. Meikleham started them, and the two boats sprang forward at the shot so closely together than few could tell which was under way first. Yale seemed, however, to catch the water first, and started off at a 33 stroke, Harvard pulling 32, and as the crews raced along the west side of the river, with the lightening strength of the tide, which was just turning ebb, they seemed fairly to jump out of the water.

Hardly had they covered more than 100 yards when the lean prow of Harvard's shell was seen to push itself spasmodically to the front. Spasmodically is the word, and it indicates just what beat Harvard in the end. Between strokes, the crimson's boat hung while Yale's never stopped going. The amount of power required by the Harvard crew in overcoming the hang of their boat so as to keep them up with Yale as they did keep up must have been enormous. If they had not been trained to a nicety they would never have finished the race. All talk about their being overtrained is nonsense. Their condition at the finish, after rowing four miles with such a stroke showed that they were fit.

The stroke was curious, too, for the Harvard four showed precisely the opposite trait, their boat running evenly all the time, while the Yale four pul

going to the front again, and at two miles and three-quarters the knife-like entrance of her shell sprang into the lead once again.

HARVARD LEADS AGAIN.

The wild screams of the two colleges, for all organized cheering had ceased, blended in one long-drawn howl.

Flags waved frantically and some of the younger ladies on the cars wept and laughed hysterically in their excitement. All the fair friends of Harvard were on their feet. It seemed too good to be true, yet there it was. The race was more than half over, and Yale, after having taken the lead from Harvard, had lost it to her again.

Down the cool blue waters, rapidly turning to gray in the gathering twilight, the two crews raced toward the three-mile flags. And still Harvard continued to gain. Harvard observers began to shake hands with each other, and in some eyes tears of joy glistened. But Yale is never beaten till the game is over. At three miles both crews were rowing at 32, and Harvard had a lead of a good length. And now the trains rushed forward to reach the finish in time to observe the exact condition.

Still Harvard held her lead, and if anything, improved it. Her men were swinging together, but the same drag of the boat between strokes was noticed. Yale was rowing a snappy stroke, which looked less powerful than Harvard's, but it kept the boat gaining all the time, and Yale men on the trains did not abandon hope. Certainly the men in the shell didn't. They were not that kind of men.

At three and one-half miles the two crews had raised their stroke to 34. Yale in a desperate effort to overtake Harvard and the latter in an equally desperate effort to retain her lead. It was this last spurt that broke the Harvard heart. None of her men collapsed, nor did any of them seem to be unable to do his full share in the work of the crew, but the entire aggregation just sagged down and became a tired mass.

There was not another grain of pull in the men, and Yale rowed past them in the last half-mile, getting into the lead a quarter of a mile or so from the finish line, and increasing her advantage to a length and a third at the finish. It was a cruel, heart-breaking race, but no man ever saw a better one.

Every inch of the course was contested, and nothing but Yale's bulldog pluck and the superiority of her form enabled her to finish. But the form would not have done it alone. What had been going on in that boat was shown at the finish, when the stroke and 2 and 6 were in a pretty bad state, while in the Harvard boat only the bow oar lay down. He looked to have fainted, but he probably had just stretched himself for a much-needed rest.

YALE FRESHMEN WON EASILY.

The freshman race was the first to be rowed, and it was pulled up stream from the railroad bridge to the navy yard. The water was a little lumpy at the time, and this caused both crews to splash badly, but as the wind and sea were astern neither boat was seriously affected by them. Harvard had a little the better of the start, as the two crews went away, with the Blue hitting it up at 38 and the Crimson at 36.

At a quarter of a mile from the start both had settled down, and Yale showed half a length in the lead. Her big, powerful crew drove the boat along at a fine pace, but the Harvard youngsters were not easy to head off, and at the half mile still were but a half length behind, Yale pulling 31 to Harvard's 35.

The stroking of all the crews was good, the slight increase of the rate of the freshmen over the "Varsity being only what should be expected where one is a two-mile and the other a four-mile race. At the mile Yale held her stroke of 34 and her lead of half a length, while the Harvard crew plugged along at a slightly increased stroke of 36.

The Yale form now began to tell and the Harvard youngsters began to be very ragged in their work. They threw the water in the air in clouds and at times it looked as if some one had caught a crab, but the boat was still going swiftly. At the mile and a half Yale's shell showed open water between its stern and the bow of the Harvard boat.

Yale now pulled 36, while Harvard dropped to 34. Her men were much out of time at this point. At the finish both crews were pulling 36, and Yale, which had simply walked away from Harvard in the last half mile, crossed the line a winner by two lengths. All the Yale youngsters were perfectly fresh at the end, while there were signs of general distress in the Harvard shell, the bow, and 2, 5, and 6 appearing to be in the worst shape.

The four-oared race was rowed from the navy yards up to the point at which the university race began, the distance being the same as that in the freshman race, one-half of the university course of four miles. Again the Harvard boat had the better of the start, the four men catching the water together and running off with their boat very prettily.

With both crews pulling at 30 to the minute, Harvard had a lead of a quarter of a length in the first 200 yards. At the half Yale had pulled up even, rowing 32 to Harvard's 33. The Crimson, however, seemed to be pulling easily, and with plenty to spare, while in form they were much better than Yale.

At a mile Yale was pulling 34 and Harvard 32, the latter being about a length ahead. From this point on Harvard simply rowed away from Yale. At the mile and a half the Crimson, pulling 32, had three lengths lead on the Blue, pulling 35.

At the finish Yale's four had worked the stroke up to thirty-six, while Harvard's maintained thirty-two with an abundance of power in it. The Crimson won by five lengths surely, on form. No distressed men appeared in either boat.

"VARSITY EIGHTS.—Distance, 4 miles. Won by Yale. Time—23:37. Harvard, second. Time—23:45.

YALE CREW.

	Age.	Ht.	In.	Wt.
Bow—C. B. Waterman, '01, Detroit	22	5	9	168
2—H. S. Hooker, '02, Washington	21	6	1	170
3—T. R. Johnson, '03, Worcester	20	5	11½	185
4—R. Bogue, '03, Brooklyn	22	6	1	175
5—P. L. Mitchell, '01, Cincinnati	21	5	11	165
6—P. Kunig, '01, L. S., Philadelphia	21	6	1	175
7—A. S. Biagden, '01, (Captain,) Washington	22	6	0½	172
Stroke—A. Cameron, Jr., '01, Brooklyn	21	5	11	165
Coxswain—G. P. Chittenden, '01, New York	21	5	8	115

Average weight of crew, 171¼ pounds.

HARVARD CREW.

	Age.	Ft.	In.	Wt.
Bow—R. H. Godell, '02, Worcester	20	6	0	164
2—D. McGrew, '03, Cleveland	20	6	1½	168
3—R. F. Blake, gr., Boston	25	6	0	160
4—W. Shuebruk, '02, Boston	19	6	0	178
5—J. Ayer, '03, Boston	18	6	0½	174
6—H. Bullard, '02, (Captain,) Dedham	21	6	0½	168
7—J. Lawrence, Jr., '01, Groton	23	6	2	174
Stroke—H. Bancroft, L. S., Cambridge	21	6	2	170
Coxswain—E. W. C. Jackson, Boston	21	5	2	107

Average weight of eight, 170¼ pounds.

'Varsity four-oared shell race, distance two miles—Won by Harvard. Time—11:49 1-5. Yale second. Time—12:09 1-3.

Harvard Crew—Bow, William James, Jr., '03, Cambridge; 2, Richard Derby, '03, New York; 3—R. S. Francis, '02, Montclair, N. J.; stroke, M. R. Brownell, '02, New Bedford; coxswain, R. H. Howe, Jr., '01, Longwood. Average weight of four, 162 pounds.

Yale Crew—Bow, Leonard M. Thomas, '01, Philadelphia; 2, Oliver S. Ackley, Jr., '02, Brooklyn; 3, Bronson C. Rumsey, 2d, '02, Buffalo; stroke, Theron A. Strong, '03, New York; coxswain, Morgan K. Armstrong, '01, S., Hampton, Va. Average weight of four, 167 pounds.

Freshman eights, distance two miles—Won by Yale. Time—10:27 4-5. Harvard second. Time—10:48.

Yale Crew—Bow, James Miller; 2, Walter S. Cross, '04, Fitchburg, Mass.; 3, Ralston R. Coffin, '03, S., New York; 4, Charles S. Judson, '03, S., Ansonia, Conn.; 5, Andrew Weymouth, '03, L. S., (Captain,) Lock Haven, Penn.; 6, Basil Scott, '04, Staten Island; 7, Sidney G. Stubbs, '03, L. S., Savannah; stroke, Charles E. Adams, '04, Toledo; coxswain, John F. Byers, '03, Allegheny, Penn. Average weight of eight, 166¾ pounds.

Harvard Crew—Bow, H. G. Dillingham, Honolulu; 2, H. Minturn, New York; 3, W. D. Parmalee, Boston; 4, R. Sanger, Morristown, N. J.; 5, F. G. Meier, New York; 6, R. Thanisch, Boston; 7, T. Lindsay, (Captain,) Boston; stroke, H. F. Phillips, Boston; coxswain, H. Otis, Brooklyn. Average weight of eight, 163⅝ pounds.

RECORD OF FORMER RACES.

With yesterday's race between the university eights of Yale and Harvard the former was the victor in the twenty-third annual dual contest, and the event was the twenty-first of its kind held on this course.

Eight-oared crews representing the two universities have met in 25 races. Two of the contests were at Springfield with Yale and Harvard alone competing. Twenty-one dual races have been rowed at New London, and the two colleges have competed with Cornell twice, once at Poughkeepsie and once at New London.

Of these races Yale and Harvard each won once at Springfield; in the dual races at New London Yale has won 14 and Harvard 7. In the triangular races, Yale, though defeated by Cornell on the Hudson and the Thames, each time led Harvard across the finish. Thus it will be seen that of the eight-oared races in which Yale and Harvard have met Yale has defeated Harvard in 16 to 24, and in the dual races, including those at Springfield and New London, the record of victories stands: Yale, 15; Harvard, 8.

Eights from the two colleges have met annually since 1876, except in 1896, when strained relations in all branches of athletics kept them apart on the water. They first came together as far back as 1852, when they competed with crews from other colleges in fours and sixes. Yale and Harvard first met in eights at Springfield in 1876, and Yale was a winner in 22:02, defeating Harvard by 31 seconds. In 1877, over the same course, Harvard won in a slow race, the time being 24:36, eight seconds better than Yale.

The Thames first witnessed a race in 1878, and the event was an annual one until the hiatus of 1896. In the latter year Yale sent an eight to the Henley regatta and was defeated by the crack Leander crew. Harvard and Yale came together again, but this time on the Hudson, as competitors in a three-cornered contest with Cornell. The latter crew won handily with Yale second. In 1898 Cornell accepted an invitation from Yale and Harvard to enter the New London contest, and again Cornell won, and again Yale was second and Harvard third.

The dual races between Yale and Harvard were resumed in 1899, when a regatta of three races, 'Varsity fours, freshman eights, and 'Varsity eights, was instituted. Fair Harvard made a day long to be remembered, for her oarsmen captured all three races in no uncertain manner. From 1878 to 1885 victories were fairly evenly divided, Harvard winning five and Yale three. Since 1885, however, Yale has won 10 out of the 12 dual races rowed. The time record for the Thames course is held by Yale, Capt. Stevenson's crew of 1888 doing the four miles in 20:10. The Harvard crew of 1878 made the Crimson's best time, 20:44¾. The following is a summary of the Yale-Harvard races at New London:

Date. Winner.	Time. M. S.	Loser.	Time. M. S.
1878—Harvard	20.44¾	Yale	21.29
1879—Harvard	22.15	Yale	23.58
1880—Yale	24.27	Harvard	25.09
1881—Yale	22.13	Harvard	22.10
1882—Harvard	20.47	Yale	20.50½
1883—Harvard	24.26	Yale	25.59
1884—Yale	20.31	Harvard	20.46
1885—Harvard	25.16½	Yale	26.30
1886—Yale	20.41¼	Harvard	21.05¾
1887—Yale	22.56	Harvard	23.14½
1888—Yale	20.10	Harvard	21.24
1889—Yale	21.30	Harvard	21.55
1890—Yale	21.29	Harvard	21.40
1891—Harvard	21.23	Yale	21.57
1892—Yale	20.48	Harvard	21.42½
1893—Yale	25.01½	Harvard	25.15
1894—Yale	22.47	Harvard	24.40
1895—Yale	21.30	Harvard	22.05
1896—No race.			
1897—Triangular race.			
1898—Triangular race.			
1899—Harvard	20.52¼	Yale	21.13
1900—Yale	21.12 4-5	Harvard	21.37 2-5
1901—Yale	23.37	Harvard	23.45

Yale Celebrates Her Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 27.—Yale celebrated the great victory on the Thames to-night in the most elaborate style in years. The college and the town were wild with enthusiasm over the Yale crews' work. Crowds thronged the streets and jammed the railroad station, where each incoming train from New London was greeted with cheers. At 11:50, on the arrival of the special trains carrying over 600 undergraduates and the victorious Yale crews, over 2,000 Yale men and townspeople were gathered at the station. The Second Regiment Band was playing when the crews came in, and the ovation was a most remarkable one.

On the way to this city the trainloads of Yale men were canvassed and subscriptions for the banquet to the oarsmen and the celebration were secured. Over $500 was taken up on two trains. Of this amount, $300 was invested in fireworks and red fire and the remainder turned over to the banquet fund.

The crews were seated in two tally-ho coaches and were drawn by Yale undergraduates behind the band and amid fireworks to the New Haven House, where a banquet to the oarsmen and seventy-five prominent Yale men was given. The undergraduates stood around outside and cheered and sent off fireworks, and then went to the library lot and lit a huge bonfire. The celebration was not ended by early morning.

Bayonne's Rowing Regatta Entries.

More than usual interest is being displayed in the coming regatta of the Bayonne Rowing Association to be held on July 4 off the clubhouse at the foot of East Thirty-second Street, Bayonne. Oarsmen in that section are getting into trim for the events, which, for once, will be confined almost entirely to single gigs and barges. The recent addition of several new singles to the club's fleet of boats has brought much new blood into the field. The events with entries follow:

Senior Single Gigs—Elbert Scofield, Harry A. Bowers, Frank Jennings, John Herber, E. A. Schumacher, and Owning W. Prior.

Intermediate Single Gigs—William E. Preston, J. H. Davis, Stewart V. Macgillivray, Robert R. Tietenberg, Sr., Philip E. Allaire, and Frank S. Turbett.

Junior Single Gigs—Harry O. Moll, Walter Scott, William J. Nealon, Frederick E. Collins, William Whitehead, W. J. Paulson, A. W. Pratt, J. G. Eberle, and Robert Jennings.

Barge Race, Six-Oared Craft Against One of Four Oars.—Six—William E. Preston, bow; Harry O. Moll, 2; Walter Scott, 3; J. G. Eberle, 4; Philip E. Allaire, 5; A. W. Pratt, stroke; W. J. Nealon, coxswain. Four—Thomas F. Garrett, bow; Harry A. Bowers, 2; E. A. Schumacher, 3; John Herber, stroke; Robert Jennings, coxswain.

Long Island Regatta Arrangements.

Entries to the Long Island regatta, to be held on Flushing Bay on July 6, will close to-morrow with Thomas J. Brennan, 135 Liberty Street, and the Regatta Committee will meet on Monday evening to open the entries and to draw for positions. A new feature at the regatta this year will be a barge for spectators, which will be anchored at the finish line. The barge will make two landings, one at Third Street, Long Island City, (next to Thirty-fourth Street ferry,) leaving there at 1 P. M., and at the Grand Pier, North Beach. Also a launch has been engaged to put persons aboard from the Seawanhaka Boathouse, at North Beach. There will be dancing and refreshments aboard. The regatta will start at 2 P. M. sharp.

Henley Crews Take It Easy.

HENLEY, England, June 27.—The hot weather prevailing here is curtailing the severe work of the crews which are to take part in the regatta. The Pennsylvania University crew went over the full course today, but they little more than paddled, taking 7 minutes 40 seconds to cover the distance, one mile and 550 yards.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

SUPERIOR BAY DOCKS.

Great Northern Secures Control of Three Miles of Water Front.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., June 27.—By deeds filed to-day with the Registrar of Deeds, the Great Northern Railroad Company secured control of about three miles of Superior Bay front.

The purchasing of the last lot by J. J. Hill means the erection of gigantic passenger and coal docks for the Oriental trade.

New Railroads Built in 1901.

According to The Railroad Gazette, 1,968 miles of new railroads were built in the United States during the first six months of this year. The roads were built by 154 companies. Last year 2,111 miles were constructed in the same time. Texas leads with 245 miles, while Oklahoma is second with 243 miles.

Changes in Baltimore Directorate.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Nelson Perin to-day resigned as President of the United Railway Company, and George R. Webb was elected as his successor. Mr. Perin resigned as a Director and William P. Harvey also retired as a Director. The two vacancies were filled by the election of John B. Ramsay and Wesley M. Oler.

Brief Railroad Items.

The West-Bound Freight Committee of the Trunk Line Association held a meeting yesterday at which the disturbance of westbound rates was discussed. It appeared that lines west of the Mississippi and of the Niagara frontier hed been cutting rates west-bound out of New York by reducing their own percentage of the through rate. Rates among trunk lines themselves were found to be well maintained. It was decided to request the Western lines for a conference to adjust these matters.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has issued its annual book of Summer tours containing information about all the principal resorts in the country and the method of reaching them.

B. Altman & Co.'s Store to Close Early.

During the months of July and August, B. Altman & Co.'s store will be opened at 8:30 A. M. and closed at 5 P. M. On Saturdays it will be closed at noon.

FRANCIS IS OUT OF RACE

Cornell Student Withdrawn from Single Sculls by Father.

CONTEST IS DECLARED OFF

Boat Crew's Firm Opposition to Ambition of Diplomat's Son Prevails Over Athletic Council's Edict.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 27.—United States Minister Francis's journey from Greece to secure the entry of his son, John M. Francis, in the single scull race as a representative of Cornell has been in vain. Official announcement was made here this afternoon by Chairman Durrand of the Athletic Council of Cornell that John M. Francis had withdrawn his entry, as a personal sacrifice because of his love for Cornell. The correspondence on the subject, some of it quite heated, also was made public in an official statement of the case made public this afternoon. The Athletic Council on June 25 adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas the Athletic Council stated on June 11 that John M. Francis may represent Cornell at Poughkeepsie in single sculling, only upon certain conditions, and whereas Mr. Francis has complied with these conditions;

Resolved, therefore, That John M. Francis is to be allowed to represent Cornell in the single scull race at Poughkeepsie on July 2, 1901.

Further: The Athletic Council would reiterate firmly its policy expressed in its by-laws and previous resolutions of the Council; and would again reassert its perfect confidence in the ability of Charles E. Courtney as navy coach in full charge of the coaching and training of all candidates in rowing, and its determination to have navy coaches appointed only by the Council and upon the recommendation of the Navy Committee; and,

Whereas, In the case of John M. Francis and his application to be permitted to represent Cornell in the single scull race at Poughkeepsie, the conditions imposed in this instance by the Council have been fulfilled, and the private coach of Mr. Francis has been discharged; and,

Whereas, This is the first case of the kind brought for the consideration of the Council, and some hardships resulting therefrom by reason thereof, and no objection being interposed by the official coach of the navy;

Resolved, That there now remains, in the judgment of the Council, no sufficient reason why Mr. John M. Francis should be denied the privilege of representing Cornell in the single scull race at Poughkeepsie.

That we recommend and request each member of the crew and all loyal Cornellians in the interests of harmony, and to promote the welfare of their Alma Mater, to unite with us in accomplishing the purposes of this resolution.

A committee of the Athletic Council appointed for that purpose conferred on June 26 with Charles S. Francis, and acquainted him with the action taken by the Athletic Council on the preceding day and of the attitude of the crews in opposition to the entry of his son, and immediately thereafter conferred with the crews at Poughkeepsie acquainting them likewise with the action taken by the council. The attitude of the crews remaining unchanged Mr. Francis requested the withdrawal of his son in the following terms:

The Athletic Council of Cornell University, as the supreme power in all matters relating to athletics at the university, has decided unanimously that John M. Francis has complied with all the conditions necessary to entitle him to be entered as Cornell's representative in the single scull races at Poughkeepsie. The Athletic Council also asserts emphatically his right to enter the race as Cornell's representative and the determination to enforce that right. No excuse therefore remains for further opposition by members of the crews to Francis rowing for Cornell except personal animosity.

Nevertheless, as an alumnus and Trustee of Cornell University, and for more than twenty-five years an earnest friend of aquatics at Cornell, and as having at heart the interest of the university, the success of the crews in the annual races, and the harmony of all its members, on behalf of John M. Francis and with his consurrence, I request the committee to withdraw his name as a representative of Cornell in the single scull race. This destroys a long-cherished ambition that my son, if he should prove himself, as he has done, the fastest sculler in the university, would represent Cornell in the intercollegiate sculling race and have the same opportunity that another of the same family name had twenty-five years before to win a victory for Cornell. But as a loyal Cornellian I will suffer the disappointment of expectation and the consciousness of injustice rather than insist upon any right that would jeopardize the interests of the Cornell crew in this regatta. It is because I would exalt the honor of the name of Cornell that I waive the right to justice.

CHARLES S. FRANCIS.

On Thursday morning, June 27, the following additional telegram was also received:

In the interests of all concerned I insist upon the immediate withdrawal, as requested in my telegrams to you yesterday, of my son's entry. Continued defiance by crews of authority by Athletic Council places the Council as Cornell's Supreme tribunal in most embarrassing position. Our decision unalterable. As a loyal Cornellian, I sincerely hope your crews will win next Tuesday. CHARLES S. FRANCIS.

The same morning the following letter was sent by the crews to Charles S. Francis:

Charles S. Francis, Troy, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: At the news of your decision to withdraw your son's entry in the single sculling, the crews feel it their duty to express their gratitude to you for putting aside personal interests for the interests of Cornell. We realize that it meant a great deal to you, that in withdrawing from your strong position, and especially in giving up your hopes that John would repeat your feat of twenty-five years ago. You are making a great sacrifice. Yet, believing you to maintain the same magnanimous spirit for the interests of Cornell, we feel certain that you will strongly uphold the crews in their final decision last night, that John shall not row, especially when action in favor of his rowing would bring possible discussions in or among the crews. We repeat that the crews as a body strongly realize what you have sacrificed and deeply appreciate your action. We remain, yours respectfully,

HENRY VANDERHOEF,
Captain 'Varsity Eight.
EDWARD D. TOOHILL,
Captain 'Varsity Four.
JOHN F. BORDEN,
Captain Freshman Eight.

This concludes the Francis controversy, which threatened to disrupt Cornell's rowing representation on the eve of the contest with Pennsylvania, Columbia, Wisconsin, Georgetown, and Syracuse. With John M. Francis's withdrawal from the single scull race, for which he had been training for months, that event has been declared off, Syracuse and Georgetown being the only other colleges that made entries.

Six university crews are here to-night, and the last of all the oarsmen are in quarters, Wisconsin, Georgetown, and Syracuse having sent their men. Wisconsin's men are a sturdy looking crowd, almost all over 6 feet, and averaging practically 170 pounds. Wisconsin will row in but one shell she used last June. The men took a short row this afternoon, but little could be learned of their capabilities. Only one man from last year is in the crew, but there are four of last year's freshmen. McComb, the stroke, is a freshman.

Georgetown arrived at the Morgan House at noon. The eight includes four of last year's crew. Syracuse freshman and 'Varsity oarsmen arrived to-night, and will go on the water to-morrow morning. Columbia's 'Varsity and freshman crews were both out this morning for brief work. They practiced starts and short spurts. On the one-eighth of a mile spurt the freshmen beat the 'Varsity by one-quarter of a length. Then in a quarter-mile dash the 'Varsity won by one length. This afternoon Columbia's 'Varsity crew made another remarkable trial row over the four miles. The stroke did not get above 32, except for the last half-mile, when it reached 36. Notwithstanding this slow rate the time was 19:47, only 2 2-5 seconds above the official record.

HEAT WORRIED TENNIS PLAYERS.

Weather Marred Competitions in New York Club's Tourney.

The fourth day's play in the open tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club yesterday was marred by the extreme heat The players suffered greatly from the weather, Wyeth being almost overcome in his match against Wright. The interscholastic champion played a steady game, and won rather easily after a hard first set.

In the doubles, E. P. Fischer, the former metropolitan champion, took A. B. Bowen's place as C. C. Kelly's partner, and the West Side team won its first match. The feature of this event to-day will be the meeting between Bostwick and Cragin and Paret and Mollenhauer. Yesterday's scores follow:

Men's Scratch Singles.—Semi-final round—Irving C. Wright beat G. Lorraine Wyeth, 11—9, 6—3; J. Parmly Paret beat Morris S. Clark, 6—1, 6—2.

Men's Scratch Doubles.—Preliminary round—G. L. Wyeth and R. T. Bryan beat M. S. Clark and F. W. Heitkamp, 6—1, 11—9; R. Le Roy and D. Sands beat J. D. Forbes and partner by default.

First Round—E. P. Fischer and C. C. Kelly beat T. M. Donohue and E. J. Martin, 6—1, 6—4; H. E. Avery and R. D. Thurber beat R. B. Hunt and C. P. Rice, 12—10, 6—1.

Men's Handicap Singles.—Preliminary round—R. B. Hunt (scratch) beat W. C. Grant, (owe 15,) 10—12, 6—1, 6—3; M. S. Clark (owe half 15) beat C. L. Cobb, (15,) 6—3, 6—2.

First Round—Dr. C. B. Chapin (scratch) beat F. P. Rice, (scratch,) 3—6, 8—6, 8—6; Calhoun Cragin (owe 15) beat D. E. Roberts, (15,) 6—1, 6—1; R. T. Bryan (owe half 15) beat A. B. Bowen, (owe 15,) by default; Henry Mollenhauer (owe 15) beat H. E. Avery, (owe half 15,) 6—1, 8—6.

Second Round—T. C. Trask (half 15) beat E. J. Martin, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—2; T. M. Donohue (scratch) beat L. V. Ledoux, (half 15,) by default; G. A. L. Dionne (scratch) beat J. D. Forbes, (owe half 30,) by default.

THE SEASON'S HOTTEST DAY.

Weather Bureau Thermometer Marked 91.5 Degrees—Three Deaths and Many Prostrations.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season. Up on the twentieth floor of the American Surety Building the thermometer rose to 91.5 degrees shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. That was the maximum temperature of the day—that is, up above the clouds, where only the weatherman sojourns. Down in the street, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer, the temperature scaled to a fraction above 96 degrees at 4:45 o'clock P. M.

The day seemed especially warm, owing to the persistency of the heat. Not until nearly 6 o'clock was there any appreciable difference in the temperature of the day. The uninterrupted heat, fanned only by a hot southwest wind that had crawled over the humps of several miles of baked real estate before it struck the town at all, worked great hardship among the horses. They dropped like flies, and Fire Chief Croker issued orders to all the firehouses to adjust hose to the hydrants in front of the houses so that drivers who wished to cool off their animals might give them a bath. This practice was inaugurated by Chief Croker three years ago, and has been the means of relieving many suffering animals.

The hospital ambulances in all the boroughs were kept busy, about a score of prostrations from the heat being recorded, in addition to three deaths. The dead are Solomon Mayer, sixty-eight years old, of 110 West Forty-sixth Street, this borough, who was overcome at 753 Sixth Avenue, where for twenty-five years he had conducted a cigar manufacturing business; Elizabeth Hepburn, thirty-three years old, who was taken ill at her home, 28 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, and John Murray, fifty years old, of Clifton, Richmond Borough.

PROSTRATED ON BOARD A TRAIN.

Frederick Ferguson, Overcome by the Heat, Taken to Hospital.

Frederick Ferguson, thirty-nine years old, of 69 Wall Street, Manhattan, was taken sick on a train yesterday while on his way from Shelter Island to his office. He was completely prostrated by the heat and suffered nervous chill and congestion of the stomach.

Upon arriving at Jamaica he was removed from the train and placed in the Jamaica Hospital. Mr. Ferguson is President and Director of the Ferguson Contracting Company, which is capitalized at $50,000.

ELECTION LAW FOR CUBA.

Universal Suffrage and the Australian Ballot Recommended by Electoral Commission.

HAVANA, June 27.—The Electoral Commission, appointed by the Cuban Constitutional Convention to frame laws for the conduct of Cuban elections, has completed its work and will probably present its report to the convention to-morrow. The electoral project provides for universal suffrage and the use of the Australian ballot system. One article specifies that the ballots shall be divided into columns corresponding to the number of political parties in the field, and that each column shall be distinguished by the mark or emblem of a party, in order to prevent the deception of voters who can neither read nor write. The project further provides that the electoral boards shall be in the hands of representatives elected by the political parties and presided over by judicial functionaries; it also prohibits the governmental power from intruding in the elections. Sailors and soldiers of the Cuban Republic, as well as all men who, by virtue of their office, bear arms, are prohibited from voting.

Of the five members of the Electoral Commission, Señores Silva and Aleman are the only ones who have taken part in the drawing up of the projected electoral law. As these two members are of the extreme Radical element, it is probable that the Conservatives will attack many features of their project.

THE PORTO RICAN DUTIES.

Money Paid Between April 11, 1899, and May 1, 1900, Will Not Be Refunded Until Congress Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—In answer to a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury making inquiry as to the authority of the department to refund the duties paid in Porto Rico on goods imported from the United States, the Controller of the Treasury has decided that the Secretary is not authorized to refund the claims which arose out of the payment of these duties between the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain (April 11, 1899) and the date when the act, approved April 12, 1900, to provide revenues, &c., for Porto Rico went into effect, May 1, 1900.

The Controller says that if any authority exists for the refunding of these duties it is contained in Section 24 of the Customs Administrative act of June 10, 1890, in which the refunding of duties is limited to those collected by "a Collector of Customs," and he expresses the opinion that Congress and the courts which have passed upon the question did not intend to hold that an army officer, appointed by the military power of the Government to operate in a certain territory, was such Collector.

The effect of this decision will be a postponement of the refunding of these Porto Rican duties until Congress shall meet and specifically authorize it.

AN EX-NAVAL CADET PARDONED.

But He Cannot Return to the Academy Unless He Is Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Moved by strong appeals for clemency, the President has granted a pardon in the case of Calvin Joy Cressey of California, who, while a member of the fourth class of the Naval Academy, was convicted of hazing and summarily dismissed from the Academy.

Judge Advocate General Lemly holds that the pardon of Cressey will not operate to restore him to the Naval Academy. As to whether he might be reappointed to the Academy, the Judge Advocate General says that is a question for the Congressman from his district to decide.

MONTANA LAND SCANDAL.

Federal Grand Jury Indicts 102 "Land Locaters."

HELENA, Mont., June 27.—The United States Grand Jury has made its final report, returning 102 indictments. Nearly all are against land locaters in the Missoula land district, who are charged with perjury in swearing that they filed upon lands for personal use, whereas they transferred them soon after securing title. The lands comprise about 15,000 acres, and were bought by R. M. Cobban, who afterward sold them to United States Senator W. A. Clark.

The persons indicted include school teachers, ranchers, and servant girls. It is for the recovery of these lands that proceedings were recently instituted by the Federal Government against Senator Clark.

BURNED BY BLACKMAILERS?

Writers of Threatening Letters Suspected of Causing Woman's Death.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 27.—Blackmailers who demanded $5,000 from W. C. Carson, a Cowley County farmer, and were ignored, are suspected of having set the Carson homestead afire. The house was destroyed and Mrs. Carson was fatally burned. Carson received an anonymous letter several weeks ago demanding that he deposit $5,000 at a certain point. He ignored the letter. Later another letter was received, stating that should he not comply with the demand his house would be burned and his life taken. This was also ignored.

While he was absent Saturday evening fire started in the house. Mrs. Carson fled, but returned to the house for a violin. When she again reached the open air she was enveloped in flames. Neighbors rushed to her assistance, but she died after several hours suffering.

SUE EACH OTHER, LIVE LOVINGLY TOGETHER

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Puzzle Justice Marean.

Both Want the House in Which They Reside, but Say They Are Entirely Friendly.

While fighting each other, through their lawyers, in the courts, Alexander Russell and his wife are living most amicably together in their home at Seventh Avenue and Garfield Place, Brooklyn. When the case came to trial yesterday afternoon in the Brooklyn Supreme Court not even the learned Justice could tell what the trouble was all about. The matter was adjourned until to-morrow that the litigants might figure out a theory for the action.

Mr. Russell is a mechanical engineer and he and his wife were married in 1896. She was a widow. She bought the house in Garfield Place and invested $1,700 in the property, while her husband, she says, gave her $4,000 toward the purchase. The title to the house was taken in her name in October, 1897. Mrs. Russell admits that her husband has been very kind to her and that they have always gotten along very agreeably together. Not even a cross word has ever passed between them, in fact.

In July last Mrs. Russell was served with papers in an action brought by her husband to compel her to turn over the property to him. Mr. Russell had engaged ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway as counsel, and Mrs. Russell retained Assistant Corporation Counsel Luke D. Stapleton to look after her interests. The suit does not appear to have disturbed in the least the domestic relations of the husband and wife.

Mr. Russell testified in court yesterday that he had become a citizen only last June. There was an agreement between himself and his wife, he said, whereby she was to hold the property for him in her name until he became naturalized.

When Mrs. Russell went on the stand she said she never knew until her husband had just then so declared that he was not a citizen.

"He never even asked me for a share in the property," she continued. "The first I knew of such a demand was when I was sewed with the papers in this action a year ago."

"Did you think the money he put in the house was a free gift?"—asked Justice Marean.

"Why, what else could I consider it to be?" returned the witness.

"Well, what is the trouble between you?" asked the Court.

"There is no trouble at all," answered Mrs. Russell. "We are getting along very well together, only he thinks I should give him this house, and I don't think so."

The court then appealed to the attorneys in the case. They said that they had been trying for a year to settle the matter amicably. Justice Marean and the lawyers talked it over and tried to devise some plan of settling the matter which would be satisfactory to both Mr. and Mrs. Russell.

"I think the wife should retain title to the property," said Justice Marean finally. "It might be a good plan to give Mr. Russell an equitable mortgage on the house for the money he has put into it."

Counsel for husband and wife will try to make some such findings and present the same to the court to-morrow.

THE MYSTERY OF A CATBOAT.

Found Adrift in the Sound with Several Articles of Clothing.

Mystery surrounds a catboat that was found adrift on Wednesday afternoon off Fort Schuyler Light, Long Island Sound. At first the police thought the boat was evidence of a tragedy, but later they came to the conclusion that it had accidentally become parted from a canalboat that was towing it.

The boat is a fourteen-foot, round-bottomed "cat." In it were a boy's double-breasted sack coat of dark material, a boy's and a man's waistcoat, a man's suit of underwear, two shirts, and two pairs of shoes. In the coat were several papers and letters. One was addressed to "Dear Bill," another to "Dear Willie," and both were signed "Maggie." Two old envelopes in the coat bore the address, "Maggie Healy, 107 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street," and another "Thomas Murphy, Manila, Philippine Islands."

Maggie Healy had moved from 107 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street to 237 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, where she was found and seen. She positively refused to tell the detective who called who "Bill" or "Willie" was, but said she would make inquiries to-day, and if she found he was missing from home she would notify the police.

WILL PAY OFF STRIKERS.

Reading Iron Company Wants Men to Turn In Benefit Certificates—The Men Object.

READING, Penn., June 27.—Through advertisements in the newspapers, the Reading Railway Company is notifying the men who struck at the locomotive shops, East Penn round-house, and other points, that they will be paid at 9 o'clock A. M. tomorrow at the office of the general foreman. Superintendent Prince, who signed the notice, issued the following notice to the men:

"Those who are members of the Relief Association must bring with them their certificates of membership in the association, and those who have any property of the company, such as tools, checks, and keys, must bring same with them also. Former employes of car shop, Reading, will be paid later, of which due notice will be given."

The men who are out object to turning in their certificates of membership, as they regard this as crowding them out of the relief association. No new men returned to work this morning.

The proposition of Frank C. Smink, Vice President of the Reading Iron Company, offering an increase of wages to the 2,600 striking iron workers, puddlers to receive $4 a ton, will be rejected. The wage schedules for other classes of labor have not yet been prepared. When the puddlers quit, they were receiving $3.25, but the company has since announced a 25-cent raise. The leaders say they will not accept the offer of Mr. Smink unless it involves the recognition of the union, and the strike will likely go on. The men have been locked out for about six weeks.

$25,000 Gift to a Cincinnati School.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The Technical School has received a great aid in the shape of a twenty-five-thousand-dollar donation that has been made to the institution. President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four Road is authority for the statement that the donation has been received, and he says that it is only a beginning. He declines positively to name the donor. All he will admit is that the donor lives in Cincinnati.

Bellevue Patient Bites Nurses.

Jacob Vogel, a powerful Salvation Army soldier, was sent to Bellevue Hospital last Monday to be examined as to his sanity. Since then he has nearly killed his wife, who was present when the examination was to be made, and has injured four nurses. Volgel choked his wife, and bit the nurses, one of them has a badly torn neck. Yesterday the man attacked three nurses and bit one of them three times. He was finally overcome and tied up.

Treaty with Santo Domingo Extended.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Señor Vasquez, the Santo Domingan Chargé, acting for his Government, and Acting Secretary Hill, for the United States Government, have signed a protocol extending for

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK SUSPENDS

Unable to Meet Obligations and Controller's Requirements.

SOME TALK OF REORGANIZATION

Clearing House Officials, However, Doubt that the Bank Will Resume—Trouble Attributed Solely to Loans to Marquand & Co.

The Seventh National Bank closed its doors yesterday. Clearing House officials do not predict that it will resume business. Its counsel, however, hints that it may be reorganized.

The bank received no comfort from the Clearing House, and its plight came of inability to settle a debit balance there of $644,-108.93 and to meet the demands of its country correspondents and the requirements of the Controller of the Currency that cash be substituted for the $1,000,000 of Marquand & Co.'s paper. This firm met all demands on it yesterday and it appeared to have strong financial support.

The stock market sagged on the announcement of the bank's suspension, but it rallied and in many instances the advances offset the declines. Close observers asserted that the market not only stood the shock well, but exhibited phenomenal underlying strength.

There was Clearing House authority for the statement that no weak spots have so far been detected in any other bank or financial institution. Officers of several concerns supposed to be identified with Seventh National interests said that the failure had not affected them.

DETAILS OF THE FAILURE.

Statements by Officials and Others—Scenes at the Institution.

The Seventh National Bank's inability to meet its obligations and to tide over the situation brought about by its transactions with Marquand & Co. was confessed yesterday when its cashier, George W. Adams, posted on one of its Broadway doors this notice:

This bank is in the hands of the Controller of the Currency.
HORACE FORREST RAYNOR,
National Bank Examiner.

The posting of the announcement, which had been regarded as inevitable, in the light of the events of the two preceding days, was at 10:45 o'clock. With Cashier Adams were two watchmen. They slid the doors of the bank close, pushing back into the street several customers of the bank and locking in a score of others, the majority of whom had come to draw out deposits. As the doors closed the paying and receiving tellers ceased to transact business, and those who were at their wickets were told that the operations of the institution had been suspended for the first time since its existence as the Seventh Ward Bank, which was established in 1833.

A decision in regard to the bank's affair's was reached after a consultation between William Nelson Cromwell of Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel for the bank; President E. R. Thomas, ex-President W. H. Kimball, Vice President Fletcher S. Heath, Edwin Gould, President of the Bowling Green Trust Company; several members of the Directorate, Cashier Adams, who resigned as a Director to enable Gen. Samuel Thomas's son to come into the board, and several of the bank's largest customers. It was found by the morning's mail that the bank's out-of-town depositors had taken alarm and were intent on withdrawing their balances, and that the small run on the bank of Wednesday was likely to develop into a sharp demand for funds on deposit. Moreover, the exchanges at the Clearing House called for a cash settlement of $644,108.93, the credit items being $302,-865.05 and the debit items $946,474.

Mr. Cromwell, when the situation had been canvassed, admitted that the bank could settle its debit balance, but he laid stress on the fact that, considering all the circumstances, justice would not be done to every interest by paying off what appeared to be vitally necessary—a thorough examination of the bank's situation and a determination as to its obligations and resources. He advised a suspension of its operations.

His counsel prevailed and he and President Thomas and Mr. Gould, as a friend of Mr. Thomas, appeared before the Clearing House committee and announced the decision to suspend payments. This was done at 10:30 o'clock, and the committee at once threw out the exchanges of the Seventh National, and a few minutes after the doors of the bank were closed on the receipt of a telephone message from the Clearing House.

The bank committee went to the Clearing House with Assistant Manager Gilpin and there met Chairman F. D. Tappen and William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, of the Clearing House committee and Manager Sherer. J. G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, who is not a member of the Clearing House committee, was at the Clearing House.

CHAIRMAN TAPPEN'S STATEMENT.

Of the transactions incidental to the throwing out of the exchanges of the Seventh National Chairman Tappen dictated the following statement:

"The Clearing House Committee was in session this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The clearings were made as usual at 10 o'clock, and after the balance had been struck it was ascertained that the Seventh National Bank was debtor to the extent of $644,-108.93.

"Officers of the Seventh National Bank were communicated with at once, and informed that the committee must know immediately if this balance would be furnished the Clearing House.

"A reply came back that the board of the Seventh National Bank was in session, and that in a few moments they would arrive at some conclusion as to what the bank would do. The Clearing House Committee kept the exchanges back for thirty minutes, and just at that time was informed that some of the officers of the bank were coming to the Clearing House to communicate with the committee.

"The President of the bank, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Edwin Gould, accompanied by Mr. William Nelson Cromwell, their counsel, came before the committee and stated that, in view of the large debit balance and other circumstances connected with the affairs of the bank, it had been deemed advisable by the board to temporarily suspend payments.

"After this announcement, the Clearing House Committee instructed the manager to eliminate from the clearings all transactions connected with the Seventh National Bank."

In ordinary circumstances a notice of suspension of payments would have been posted on the doors of the bank as they were closed, but Controller Dawes had had the affairs of the bank under notice for several days, and had notified President Thomas that if the Marquand loan of about $1,000,000 was not taken up with a cash payment by Saturday he would appoint a receiver for the bank. The Controller knew that the Seventh National would not clear, and he promptly appointed Examiner Raynor its temporary receiver. Mr. Raynor at once entered on his duties and transferred the cash of the bank under guard to the Fourth National Bank. A corps of accountants was engaged to go over the books.

MR. CROMWELL'S EXPLANATION.

At 6 o'clock Mr. Cromwell issued the following statement:

"Mr. Edward R. Thomas, President of the Seventh National Bank, stated that the difficulties of the bank were due solely to the making by the previous executive officers of large advances to Messrs. Marquand & Co., and that the security received thereon was of an unmarketable character, although of considerable intrinsic value; that previous to Monday last he himself had never had any relation to the bank as Director or officer, but upon the urgent application of the board he and his associate, Mr. Edwin Gould, had furnished financial assistance to a large amount upon adequate security and upon the assurance that the obligations of Marquand & Co. would be made good by this morning; that the firm named had, however, failed to fulfill expectations, and while he and Mr. Gould and some of the Directors were willing to furnish financial aid, it was not deemed by them as just, either to the depositors, stockholders, or the public to invite deposits until the affairs of the bank were again upon an absolutely sound basis.

"That for this purpose reasonable time was necessary, and to prevent unfair preferences or advantages the board determined, with the advice of counsel, to suspend operations for the present."

Accompanying the statement was the appended showing of the bank as of June 26, 1901:

Loans and discounts	$3,590,459.97
United States bonds to secure circulation and deposits	550,000.00
Premium on deposits	21,474.14
Stocks and securities	121,529.85
Banking house	4,000.00
Due from banks	455,821.88
Cash and exchanges	405,044.28
United States Redemption fund	17,150.00
Total	$5,165,580.12
Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus	150,000.00
Profit and loss, net	87,794.00
Circulation	300,000.00
Deposits	4,127,786.12
Total	$5,165,580.12

Mr. Cromwell firmly declined to discuss any phase of the bank's condition or the financial statement. When asked, "Is the 'joker' in loans and discounts, $3,590,-459.97?" he smiled. He would not say how the depositors would fare, but he stated that he was engaged in preparing a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of the bank, and that he believed a satisfactory plan would be presented at an early date.

This view was not shared by President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank.

"I think," he said, "that the Seventh National Bank is utterly and irretrievably insolvent. Its fate is due to its advancing money on worthless, or, rather, unavailable securities. It got tied up and could not avail itself of quick assets that it should have had."

President Thomas declined to add anything to the statement issued through Mr. Cromwell or to submit to questioning. Asked about his personal affairs, he said that he would remain in New York. "My marriage to Miss Lee ?" he replied sharply. "Oh, come now, that's purely an affair that concerns no one but the lady and myself. Leave that out of this bank business. I shall be married, and on Saturday, but I don't know that that concerns the public."

Mr. Gould, on leaving the Clearing House, talked with Vice President Taylor of the Bowling Green Trust Company for a few minutes and then went on board his steam yacht Nada for a cruise.

Vice President Heath said that the statements of Mr. Thomas and the bank's accountants covered all he cared to discuss. "I have been ill," he added, "and have not been in close touch with the bank's operations. I will say, however, that I and my brother, Perry, have had nothing to do with the Ninth National Bank and have no interest in it. All statements to the contrary are false."

Cashier Adams and ex-President Kimball declined to talk of the bank's suspension or of its affairs, particularly its dealings with Marquand & Co.

Examiner Raynor said that he would make no statement whatsoever for the present.

CONFERENCE OF BANKERS.

No other Clearing House action was taken, but an informal meeting of officers of important banks was held at a downtown club in the early afternoon, and the suspension of the Seventh National and its relations with other financial institutions was thoroughly discussed. A tacit understanding that all interests should be protected was arrived at.

"No one else," said one of the conferrees, "will be allowed to fail. No institution, I may say, is in peril, but measures have been devised to give ample protection. We have got this incident out of the way, and I see no danger ahead. The Seventh could expect neither aid nor sympathy from the Associated Banks."

Another banker identified with the Clearing House said:

"No solvent bank has ever been allowed to fail by the Clearing House. The Associate Banks have always come to the assistance of a member that happened to be temporarily embarrassed. The one condition always imposed was that the securities must be up to banking standards. The loans objected to in the case of the Seventh National were based on collateral that the banks could not accept. For this reason and no other assistance was refused."

Incidents of the closing of the doors of the Seventh National abounded. At the moment the doors were closing C. G. Vincent of 102 William Street was pushed back as he tried to enter to deposit $4,000. His ruffled temper was soothed when he was told that he was lucky, as the bank had failed. Two minutes after the posting of the notice by Cashier Adams a crowd of 2,000 persons surged about the southeast corner of John Street and Broadway and acted as a mob does when a sanguinary tragedy has been enacted in a house. The crowd held possession until police reserves arrived and restored order by enforcing commands to move on. The doors of the bank and the side entrance in John Street were blocked until after banking hours.

Every one who left the bank was besieged with questions. "What's the show for me?" asked one man who claimed to have $1,300 on deposit. "How bad is it?" "Are we going to be paid in full?" "When are they going to issue a statement?" "Where's the Heaths?" "Can't I get in?" asked others. One of the crowd was an elderly woman in mourning. She pleaded in vain with the doorman for admission, and went away in tears. "Oh, yes," she replied to a questioner. "I'm a sufferer. I haven't much there, but it's all my savings. It's all the worse because my father was once employed in the bank. My name? It's Mrs. Robert C. Allen, but I don't care to say any more. It won't help me." One of the bystanders remarked: "Poor old Col. McAnerney, who was President of the bank, is ill at Tuxedo. He has no interest in the bank now, but when he hears of this it'll be a great blow to him."

During the afternoon Frederick D. Tappen went into the bank by a side door and remained a few minutes. He refused to say why he called. Another caller was State Bank Superintendent Kilburn. He said that he discussed the suspension with Examiner Raynor to ascertain if any other banks were involved. He was informed that the Seventh was alone in misfortune. President Schenck of the Mercantile National Bank was with Examiner Raynor for half an hour. He said that he did not consider that his visit called for an explanation.

MONEY ADVANCED TO THE BANK.

From sources having absolute knowledge of the facts it was ascertained beyond peradventure that Gen. Samuel Thomas, who is prostrated by an attack of paralysis at Dobbs Ferry, advanced the $983,000 to settle the debit balance of the Seventh National at the Clearing House on Tuesday. It was also established that $200,000 was advanced by Edwin Gould to help the bank in its strait. What security the lenders received could not be learned. Ex-President Kimball, it was stated, owned sixty shares of the bank's stock. His loss by the disaster was estimated at $40,000.

The Seventh was the depository of Post Office funds, and its designation as a successor to the Chase National was credited to Perry S. Heath. For the present the clearances will be made through the Post Office, but the Sub-Treasury may be designated as the clearing house. The Seventh was fully bonded as a Government depository. Its clearances averaged $200,000 a day for United States items. Assistant Postmaster Morgan said that the bank had $250,000 in bonds deposited as security at Washington on account of Government business, and that its interests were fully protected.

One of United States District Attorney Burnett's assistants said yesterday that the Controller of the Currency had no power to appoint a receiver of a National bank. He said that an application for the appointment of a receiver for a National bank must be made to a Judge of the United States Circuit Court.

United States Commissioner Shields, who is Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, said that no application for a receiver had been made to the court.

As is customary in such cases, the doors and windows of the bank were covered with notices in regard to payments of checks. Some of the crowd, in a spirit of mischief, tore many down, but of those that remained or were replaced were:

Checks drawn by the Manhattan State Hospital will be paid at the Chase National Bank.

The Chase National Bank gives notice that drafts of the St. Lawrence County Bank, Canton, N. Y.; Manhattan State Hospital, Navesink National Bank, Red Bank, N. J.; McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company, Paterson, N. J.; Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Portland, Me.; Citizens' National Bank, Covington, Ohio; First National Bank, Oxford, Ohio, will be paid by them on presentation.

Checks drawn on the Seventh National Bank by the Delaware County National Bank, Muncie, Ind., will be paid by the National City Bank, New York.

Checks drawn by L. E. Ranson will be paid at 34 Maiden Lane, in currency.

Drafts drawn on the Seventh National Bank by the Bank of Carlton, Carlton, Ga.; Bank of Comer, Comer, Ga., and Bank of Tifton, Tifton, Ga., will be paid by the Western National Bank of the City of New York.

Drafts drawn on the Seventh National Bank by the Stock Yards Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo.; American Finance and Trust Company of Philadelphia, and the Coal and Iron National Bank of Cleveland will be paid by the National Bank of the Republic.

Outstanding checks on the Seventh National Bank drawn by the Alabama National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., will be paid by the American Exchange Bank.

Checks on the Delaware County National Bank of Muncie, Ind., will be cleared by the National City Bank.

Checks on the First National Bank of Butte, Mon., will be cleared by the First National Bank of New York.

Checks on Eaton, Cole & Burnham will be cleared by the First National Bank.

Checks on John Scholls Brothers will also be cleared by the First National Bank.

Checks on the American Service Union will be cleared by the Colonial Trust.

Checks on Buren, Richey & Co. will be cleared by the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn or at the company's office.

Checks on L. J. Callanan will be cleared at 41-43 Vesey Street, New York.

Checks by Kress & Orom and Samuel Orom will be honored at the Seaboard National Bank.

Gossip identified several financial institutions with the affairs of the Seventh National. The highest Clearing House authority disposed of all rumors to this effect as without foundation so far as could be judged by Clearing House business. "The only institution spoken of to-day was the Seventh National Bank," was the assertion of another Clearing House official.

"The Bowling Green Trust Company," said Vice President Taylor, "can produce in cash at any moment half of its deposits of $10,000,000. We have paid out to-day less than is usual. We are not affected by the suspension of the Seventh National."

"All the interest we have in the disaster to the Seventh," said Vice President Dowd of the North American Trust Company, "is a deposit of $5,000. That is the limit of our association with the bank. The assertion that we advanced the Seventh nearly $1,000,000 is libelous, and I brand it as such."

Col. Alvah H. Trowbridge, President of the Ninth National Bank, laughed when asked if there had been a run on the institution. "No foundation for such a yarn," he said, "any more than there is of a story of our being under Heath control. We are sympathetic, of course, over the mishaps of the Seventh, but it doesn't affect us."

MARQUAND & CO.'S CRISIS.

Henry G. Marquand Said to Have Come to the Firm's Assistance.

The Stock Exchange brokerage house of Henry Marquand & Co., at 160 Broadway, which occasioned the difficulty of the Seventh National Bank in meeting its debit balance at the Clearing House on Tuesday, opened for business yesterday morning in a state of uncertainty. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, however, Frank B. Poor, the junior member of the firm, announced that the house had met all obligations and was still open.

When it was announced at 10:20 o'clock that the Seventh National Bank had closed its doors, because of its inability to meet its various obligations, the Marquand office was the scene of much suppressed excitement. Mr. Poor, when apprised of the fact, said:

"We may fail and we may not. Thus far we have met every obligation, but like any other business house in similar circumstances, we are just going from minute to minute. From the outlook just now, I think we are going on and will get through."

As Mr. Poor said this he was pacing nervously to and fro in his office with an unlighted cigar in his hand. He also said that the firm had opened with credit balances in three banks.

Henry G. Marquand, the millionaire and the father of Henry Marquand, the head of the firm and the Stock Exchange member, came from Newport by boat Wednesday night, and yesterday morning went to the office and looked over the books. The information that he was coming had a favorable effect on the firm's creditors. Just before 1 o'clock Mr. Poor announced that the firm's financial position had greatly improved since the morning. This was taken as an inference that some firm, bank, or person had come to the rescue. Mr. Poor was asked who had done so.

"That I cannot tell you," he said. Wall Street had it, however, that the senior Mr. Marquand had extended help to the extent of $250,000. Mr. Poor was apparently much easier in his view of the situation, and the continual demands of creditors were met with less and less delay.

The senior Mr. Marquand, who had been reported on Tuesday to be ill at Newport, remained in his office all day yesterday, staying at the firm's office, where he was accessible to visitors, although in a highly nervous condition.

The firm for some months had been bearish in the stock market, and although at the close of business on Wednesday it had bought in enough to return 40,000 shares to lenders, its position yesterday morning, with commitments on the short side of the market, was regarded as doubtful. The decline in the market in the late morning consequently improved the firm's position.

Heavy buying on the floor of the Stock Exchange by several houses led to the circulation of a definite statement that H. Content & Co. were engaged in the work of liquidating the commitments of Marquand & Co. Mr. Poor made no reply when questioned about Mr. Content, who went over to the Marquand office after the close of the Stock Exchange and spent some time there with Mr. Poor, told a reporter that he was there in connection with the Marquand situation. He flatly declined to say anything about the report that he had been liquidating the firm's engagements.

A number of bankers called at the office in the late afternoon. Spencer Trask, who was there and in conference with Mr. Poor for the better part of a half hour, returned to his own office, and in reply to a question sent in to him by his secretary as to whether he had rendered assistance to the Marquand firm, said that he was too busy to be seen. A news agency sent out a bulletin stating that "certain powerful interests have intimated their intention to come to the rescue of Henry Marquand & Co."

WHAT RUSSELL SAGE SAYS.

Reports had it that Russell Sage had been appealed to for money. As to this Mr. Sage said:

"There have been some rather urgent demands for quite large loans from me, which came from more than one quarter. Parties wanted to borrow in order to provide against contingencies and to put themselves in a strong position."

Mr. Sage refused to say who these parties were or whether they were acting directly or indirectly for any one interested in Marquand & Co. Continuing, he said:

"No doubt a good many banks and trust companies have been lending money out on the poorer sorts of collateral. This Seventh National Bank episode will check for the present overspeculation of some kinds and will put a stop to lending on speculative collateral—collateral which has no present, but only a future. This will do good, for it will cause thoughtful men to look into their collateral. I expect that it will make the market halt, pending a readjustment."

The receipt of private dispatches from Washington, announcing the insistence of Controller Dawes that cash be substituted by the Seventh National Bank for the collateral put up by Marquand & Co. to the extent of $1,600,000, caused many inquiries as to just of what this collateral consisted. No answer was forthcoming from the firm.

John Byrne, President of the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company, was asked this question:

"Are Marquand & Co. liable to serious injury by reason of their large holdings in that railroad stock?"

Mr. Byrne said that he could not see how any loss could possibly occur. The road, he said, controlled 35,000 acres of coal fields, and the property itself had been equipped in first-class manner.

"Would it not relieve the situation to sell the property?"

"The property is not for sale," Mr. Byrne replied. "Large client interests in the property, united with abundant capital, are ready to take from Marquand & Co. the responsibility and continue the development and complete the road on the original plans. The Iron Mountain Railroad, promoted and built and owned by Marquand & Co., was built through a poorly populated country. The steel rails cost from five to six times what our rails have cost us, and the equipment cost from two to three times more. Yet the Iron Mountain Road is paying all of its bonded indebtedness and dividends on the stock, and is to-day one of the most valuable links in the Gould system. In view of that success the present house of Marquand & Co. were certainly justified in taking up a very much more promising property."

Demands were made on the firm of Marquand & Co. up till the close of business, and a number of checks, including one for $9,000, were paid a short time before Mr. Poor's statement at 5 o'clock that all obligations had been met.

The firm of Henry Marquand & Co., which comprises Henry Marquand and Frank B. Poor, has been especially prominent during the last two years, and recently has been known as a "bear" house. On one day they sold fully 50,000 shares of stocks, breaking prices two and three points, but the market rallied after their selling ceased and they were forced to cover at what was believed to be a heavy loss.

Henry Marquand, the senior member, was not on hand on Tuesday or Wednesday, and the brunt of the troubles was borne by Mr. Poor. Mr. Marquand between 1884 and 1891 was an editorial writer and literary critic on The Commercial Advertiser, his father, Henry G. Marquand, being part owner of the newspaper at the time. Mr. Poor is a son of the late E. E. Poor, who was President of the National Park Bank.

EFFECT ON THE STOCK MARKET.

Heavy Selling on Bank Failure Causes Only Temporary Weakness.

The stock market's response to the announcement that the bank had closed its doors was, on the whole, regarded in the financial district as a phenomenal exhibition of the market's underlying strength and of its powers of resistance and absorption. The test to which the market was put—heavy selling for long and short account from many sources—was the most severe since the panic last month; and yet, in spite of this fact, it is noted as something astonishing that the declines during the day for the most part did not extend beyond declines usually incident to an ordinary reaction, while the recoveries in the late afternoon from the low figures of the day were in not a few instances almost sufficient to offset all the early losses. And all this, in the face not only of the bank failure, but of an advance in call money rates to 15 per cent., of disquieting rumors in respect to a Stock Exchange house and a trust company, and of lower prices sent over by London, followed by heavy selling orders, probably totaling 50,-000 shares, from that source.

Summing up the situation generally, it may be said that immediately following the announcement of the failure, which was made about 11 o'clock, the market sold down from 1 to 3 points, then rallied, then sold down again to a somewhat lower level than on the first decline, and finally, in the afternoon, rallied to prices well above those recorded in the first rally, until, as a result, many of the earlier losses were almost recovered.

On the initial decline there were such drops as St. Paul, from 174¼ to 171¾; Erie first preferred, from 71¼ to 70⅝; New York Central, from 158⅛ to 157½; Pennsylvania, from 150⅜ to 150; Atchison, from 86⅞ to 85½; Missouri Pacific, from 120¼ to 118; Union Pacific, from 110⅛ to 108¾; Reading first preferred, from 78⅝ to 77¾; Louisville and Nashville, from 109¼ to 108½; Amalgamated Copper, from 122¼ to 121; People's Gas, from 119½ to 116¾; Sugar, from 145¼ to 143; Tennessee Coal, from 67¾ to 66; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, from 82⅝ to 81; Manhattan, from 125½ to 123, and Metropolitan, from 174½ to 173.

At this level of prices support came into the market, several large banking houses appearing as buyers of stocks in substantial blocks. The result was a general recovery in prices of from a half point to a point, which was maintained. Money rates began materially to harden and some rather general calling of loans was reported. From a nominal figure of 6 per cent. call money jumped first to 8, then to 10, and finally to 15 per cent., while, coincidentally, the rumor was revived that as a result of the bank failure one and perhaps several Stock Exchange houses would be forced to close their doors, while rumor was busy also with the affairs of a trust company.

The result of this was that a fresh wave of liquidation on the part of nervous holders swept over the market, starting prices downward again, the bears the while accelerating the decline as much as possible by offering stocks down all around the room. Hence it was, this selling continuing with more or less persistence, that prices sank again, this time to a lower level than that previously reached. St. Paul, for instance, dropped to 170⅝, Union Pacific to 107¼, New York Central to 156⅜, Louisville and Nashville to 107⅝, Atchison to 84⅝, Atchison preferred to 102½, Brooklyn Rapid Transit to 80½, Metropolitan to 172¼, United States Steel to 47½, United States Steel preferred to 97⅝, and Amalgamated Copper to 120.

Just when the market was weakest and looked, in the language of the Street, as if it were "going to pieces," call money rates eased off, finally falling to 3 per cent. under loan offerings made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and other large banking interests. At the same time further large buying orders were placed in the market by the banking houses referred to, so the Street declares. However this be, the effect, marketwise, was instant and decided. Prices began to go up and, though somewhat irregularly, continued to mount higher, until the close, under the leadership of the steel stocks, which recovered each over a point from the low figure; of St. Paul, which advanced 2 points, and of such other shares as Union Pacific, Nickel Plate, the Atchisons, Wisconsin Central, the Eries, and Missouri Pacific. Hence it was that final prices showed what may be termed relatively small declines, as follows:

Railroad Stocks—Atchison, ⅞; Baltimore and Ohio, 1; Canada Southern, 1⅛; St. Paul, 1¼; Rock Island, ⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 1½; North American, 1½; Union Pacific, 1¼.

Industrials—American Ice, 1⅛; Linseed Oil preferred, 3½; General Electric, 2; Union Bag, 1⅜.

Local Railway Shares—Brooklyn Rapid Transit, ½; Manhattan, ½; Metropolitan, 1⅝.

Such extreme declines as 4⅜ in Chicago and Eastern Illinois and 3½ in Chicago Great Western preferred A have no significance because made only on transactions of 100 shares in each stock.

On the other hand, not a few stocks showed net advances, including Linseed Oil 2, Chicago Terminal preferred ¾, Consolidated Gas 1¼, Delaware and Hudson (which broke 50 points in the panic) ½, International Power 1⅜, Iowa Central preferred 3, Nickel Plate common 1, Nickel Plate first preferred 1¼, Nickel Plate second preferred 3¾, Pullman Palace Car 2, United States Steel ⅛, preferred ⅜, and Wisconsin Central ¼.

Generally, the sentiment in the financial district was that, all the facts of the case considered, the market had stood up phenomenally well under the strain put upon it. Many people, indeed, are of the opinion that, had it not been for the tight money, the market would have been little influenced by the bank failure itself, in support of their theory pointing to the fact that the greatest decline in prices came, not immediately after the failure, but later, when money rates hardened.

STATEMENT BY MR. DAWES.

Why Conditions Which Led to Bank's Closing Were Imposed.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Controller Dawes to-day gave out the following statement concerning the closing of the Seventh National Bank of New York:

"Controller Dawes on Tuesday received word from the National Bank Examiner that Henry Marquand & Co. had recently become indebted in a sum approximating $1,600,000 to the Seventh National Bank of New York, which was secured by collaterals of a doubtful nature.

"Upon receipt on Wednesday of further information regarding the nature of the collaterals securing this loan, he sent a telegram to Mr. E. R. Thomas, President of the Seventh National Bank, as follows:

"I have just received information from the National Bank Examiner that Henry Marquand & Co. have loans of large amount in your bank, approximating $1,600,000. Unless promptly and satisfactorily assured that this loan will be taken up and cash therefor put into the bank by Saturday night, June 29, I will appoint a receiver for the bank. Please convene your Board of Directors and announce this to them."

In explanation of the conditions imposed the Controller states that while advances had been made by the directors to the bank, they had been made upon the credit of good securities owned by the bank, but that no such advances affected the bank's solvency while the Henry Marquand paper remained. It was necessary, therefore, for him in the performance of his duty to promptly impose these conditions before further withdrawals of deposits were made. The Controller stated that the Marquand loan is partially secured, and it is hoped that the loss to depositors will not be large.

Controller Dawes says there is no possibility of the Government losing anything by the closing of the bank. In the first place the bonds which the bank has on deposit at the Treasury Department more than cover the Government deposits in the bank, and in addition the courts have held that the Government always is a preferred creditor in the sense that it has an equal chance with the assets which remain, irrespective of the fact that it has the collateral.

Postmaster Van Cott of New York has been instructed to deposit the money order funds for the present in the Sub-Treasury at New York, and a new depository to take the place of the suspended bank will be determined on by the Postmaster General in a few days. The Postmaster is not permitted to let the money order balance in the bank exceed $300,000, and in conformance with the requirements he forwarded to the Treasury last Tuesday $110,000 excess.

PERRY S. HEATH SURPRISED.

Confident the Bank's Affairs Will Be Straightened Quickly.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 27.—Ex-First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, when shown the dispatches announcing the suspension to-day of the Seventh National Bank of New York, said the action of the officials was a surprise to him.

"I received two telegrams this morning," said Mr. Heath. "Both stated that the bank was in good condition and had plenty of funds on hand. I cannot imagine what kind of a snarl they have got into. Of course there are outstanding loans, but so far as I know, they are of the gilt-edge kind, and the bank has had no outside entanglements.

"Now the bank has no stock accounts that I know of. The men in charge there are among the best and shrewdest in the financial world, and I am confident the affairs of the institution will be straightened quickly. I have not the slightest idea what has brought about the suspension. It is a great surprise to me."

MUNCIE, Ind., June 27.—News of the closing down of the Seventh National Bank of New York to-day was received in Muncie with great interest, owing to the extensive interests of the Heath family in this bank.

Fletcher S. Heath, Vice President, this morning wired his two brothers, Cyrus R. and Fred W., and his parents to the effect that the closing down of the bank would in nowise seriously affect him or his brother, Perry S. Heath; that the action in closing the doors was decided on because of unnatural occurrences; that the bank would resume, and the financial standing of the stockholders is not affected.

Fletcher and Perry S. Heath, like the other stockholders, have large property interests outside of the bank, while Perry S. Heath owns fine business property in the city. Cyrus R. Heath departed for New York this afternoon. He is interested in several water works and natural and artificial gas plants in Indiana and Kentucky, and owns The Muncie Morning News. Fred W. Heath is a stockholder in the Delaware County National Bank. He departed for New York to-night.

RECEIVER DEPOSITED $50,000.

Funds of the Southern Home Building Association in the Bank.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 27.—It is believed that the only Atlanta depositor with the Seventh National Bank in New York is Judge J. T. Pendleton, receiver of the Southern Home Building and Loan Association.

The funds of the association, amounting, it is said, to about $50,000, were deposited in that bank about five months ago, in accordance with an order from the United States court, which provided that the assets of the concern could be deposited with two Atlanta banks or the Seventh National in New York.

WON'T AFFECT BUILDING PLANS.

Seventh National Bank Merely Prospective Tenant of New Skyscraper.

Stewart Browne, President of the Broadway Building Company, said yesterday that the failure of the Seventh National Bank would in no way affect the erection of the new eighteen-story structure which is to be built at the southeast corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway. The bank was to have occupied a corner on the ground floor of the new building.

"The bank has no connection with the building," said Mr. Browne, "beyond the fact that it was to be a tenant of a portion of the ground floor. It was not financing the venture and its failure will not have any effect whatsoever. We will go ahead with the building as announced. It is too early to make any statement as to whether a new tenant will be sought for the offices that the bank was to occupy."

HISTORY OF THE BANK.

The Seventh National Bank, which was originally the old Seventh Ward Bank and was established in 1833, was for a long time controlled by John McAnerney, a Southerner, who was President of the bank.

The institution did not figure prominently before the public until in May, 1899, Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General under President McKinley, organized a syndicate to purchase the control of the bank. William H. Kimball resigned as National Bank Examiner on July 4 of that year and became Vice President of the bank, succeeding to its Presidency on Aug. 2, 1899, when Mr. McAnerney resigned and sold out his holdings in its stock.

At that time Fletcher S. Heath, brother of Perry S. Heath, was chosen Vice President.

Last year the Seventh was named as a depositary of local Post Office funds, which position had long been occupied by the Chase National Bank.

The Directorate of the Seventh comprises Gen. Samuel Thomas, Alexander McDonald, Crawford Fairbanks, Frank H. Ray, R. W. Jones, Guy G. Major, Gen. W. P. Orr, E. Bissell, Thomas M. Boyd, Perry S. Heath, Fletcher S. Heath, William H. Kimball, E. R. Thomas, and John A. Sullivan.

A report, which gained circulation in local banking circles last February, had it that the bank intended to increase its capital.

FLORIDA'S OIL FIELD "SALTED"?

Texas Expert Says "Indications" Are There, but They Are Kerosene.

Special to The New York Times.

OCALA, Fla., June 27.—George Ware, an oil expert of Beaumont, Texas, has been in Florida several weeks investigating the alleged oil discoveries of the west coast. He has just made a statement to a newspaper in this city which has created the greatest possible excitement. He says there is not a particle of doubt about the surface indications of oil being visible in the region named. He says it can be seen oozing out in the ruts of a roadway and in ponds and running streams, and can be smelled for a distance of many yards. But he says it is refined oil, the old-fashioned kerosene.

The inference that the entire oil section has been "salted" for the purpose of perpetrating a gigantic fraud is the sensation of the day in this section. Within the past few weeks, since the excitement began, over 500,000 acres have changed hands or been secured by options.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:20 A. M.—200 Avenue C; Henry Humerman; damage, $50.
2:30 A. M.—82 Mulberry Street; Angelo Danando; damage, $200.
8:20 A. M.—114 Monroe Street; James Glass; damage, $2,000.
10:10 A. M.—752 Sixth Avenue; Henry Schultz; damage, $50.
11:15 A. M.—54 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; Isaac Rank; damage, $60.
12:30 P. M.—508 Brook Avenue; Frederick Boltz; damage, $50.
1:15 P. M.—245 West Twenty-third Street; Louis Murray; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TAUNTON, Mass., June 27.—The machine shop of Francis S. Babbitt was burned this morning, causing a loss of $10,000; insured.

MALDEN, Mass., June 27.—The George P. Cox last factory was destroyed by fire today. Loss, $35,000; partly insured.

B. Altman & Co. announce, that during the months of July and August, their store will be opened at 8.30 A. M., and closed at 5 P. M. Saturdays, at 12 Noon.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Sale of Men's Summer Clothing.

'Tis but 4 business days before the "Fourth"—the busiest time of the year—when thousands of men are preparing for their vacation—purchasing the necessary wearables for hot weather comfort—in fact half the enjoyment of your vacation is to be comfortably and well dressed. To make these next 4 days the busiest in the history of this store, we inaugurate this sale of clothing—so that every man can be comfortably and well dressed at a small cost.

Men's $10 Striped Flannel Suits at $5.00.
At 8 o'clock Saturday morning we will place on sale 350 Men's Flannel Suits—smartly tailored—same style as shown in cut—all the new shades of Blue—Grey and Green in plaids and stripes—these suits were made to sell at $10—but sometimes we sell goods below cost—just for a flyer—a hint—come early if you want one at $5.00

Men's Blue Serge Suits at $10.
The popularity of blue serge was never more evident than this season. We have sold hundreds of these $10 suits and it was a clean saving of $4 to every man that bought one. They're actually worth $14; made of a strong light-weight serge, fast color and hold their shape. All sizes from 33 to 46. Our special price $10.00

Men's Silk Lined Blue Serge Suits at $19
A luxurious suit at about half the price a good tailor would charge. Made of an elegant narrow wale blue serge, half lined with a light weight quality of pure dye black silk. The regular price of these suits is $25. Our special price $19.00

Men's $15 & $18 Light Colored Suits reduced to $12.
Made of a loosely woven, strong fabric, to let in a little air, they make cool and comfortable suits for the hot days of summer. An endless variety of colors and patterns in stripes, checks and large plaids. They're made in short, square shouldered military or the regular sack style, and range in value from $15 to $18. Reduced to $12.00

Men's Blue Serge Suits at $14.
Although serge in itself is very light weight, we try to give you as much comfort as possible by using extra light weight linings. These suits are either half lined or skeleton lined, and, made as we make them, are regular $18 Suits. Special price $14.00

Young Men's Suits reduced to $7.50
(Sizes 13 to 18.)
Made with the same characteristic carefulness and smartness of cut as our men's suits, high colored and dark toned cassimeres, rough finished black cheviots and stylishly cut blue serge suits, fast in color and of excellent workmanship. The former prices of these suits were $10 to $14. Reduced to $7.50

Men's $30, $28 and $25 Suits Reduced to $22.
Elegantly made of the finest hard and unfinished worsteds, lined or half lined with silk or alpaca. Custom tailors charge $40 to $45 for them. Reduced to $22.00

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING TILL 11 O'CLOCK.

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Blue Label Soups
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EYE Diseases and defective eyesight cured. New method. No knife, no pain, no danger. DR. WILSON, 41 W. 24th St., New York. Hours, 10 to 4. Consultation free.

AMONG THE FEATURES OF THE
NEW YORK TIMES
MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
OF
SUNDAY, JUNE

The Wanamaker Store

Early Closing Hours--- Beginning next Monday, and continuing during the Summer, this store will be closed at 5 o'clock daily, except Saturdays, when it will be closed at noon. Saturday of this week is the last that we shall be open until 6 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

WICKER FURNITURE

Odd Pieces Under-Price

This clean-up sale has brought out some splendid bargains in Summer furniture. Today there is further attraction for furnishers of Summer homes. You will find here some fine examples of Dutch Colonial chairs and rockers in green ash and green oak. Some nicely finished birch pieces for your Summer parlor. All at prices about a third below regular values.

A word today of some wicker pieces, mostly one of a kind:

$3.25, from $5—Wicker tabourettes, octagon shape, with top of ash, natural finish; fancy reed work between legs.

$4, from $6.75—Work basket of reed.

$4.25, from $6.50—Wicker Roman chair.

$5, from $7.50—Wicker Roman chair.

$5, from $9—Work basket in fancy reed.

$6.50, from $10—Wicker arm chair.

$7.50, from $12.75—Music cabinet in fancy reed work.

$7.75, from $11.75—Wicker arm chair.

$8.50, from $12.75—Wicker arm chair.

$11, from $17—Wicker conversation chair.

$15, from $30—Wicker divan.

Fourth floor.

Summer Outing Suits

For Women—Under-price

You know the virtue of the timely bargain—surely never more was economy more pleasingly placed, than these little prices on suits that every woman wants just at this immediate moment.

Today an entire suit can be bought for the usual price of a skirt alone. These:

At $3.50, values up to $6.50—Suits of blue polka dot and plain white pique, and of black and blue polka dot duck; jaunty Eton jacket and blouse styles, all prettily trimmed or finished with tailor stitching.

At $5, values up to $10—Suits of polka dot, plain white, and cadet blue pique; blouse styles; skirts in walking lengths.

At $10, values up to $18—Suits of linen, crash and duck; some imported; colors, tan, cadet blue, navy blue and white; blouse and Eton styles; most of them have deep collars, finished with trimming or stitching.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's SERGE SUITS

Cool, neat-looking clothes always, are the suits made of serge; and if bought at Wanamaker's they do not easily wear out.

We have none but pure wool serges, of absolutely fadeless dye, and we guarantee every suit we sell.

Some very reliable serge suits, in black and blue, at $8.50.

About one hundred blue serge suits at $10, that are a good $13.50 value. Some sizes missing.

Plenty of the regular blue and black serge suits at $10.

Our blue and black serge suits at $12 are splendid value.

At $15, we show blue and black serge suits that are practically the same as are usually made to order at double the price, and yet are not as well tailored as ours, ready-made. With careful use they can be worn and look well for two seasons.

We have about two hundred serge trousers in blue and black, left over from suits; mostly small sizes; at $2.50; good $3.50 to $5 values. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

One Dollar
MADRAS SHIRTS

These are the best Summer Shirts we have ever known to be made to sell for a dollar. They are made only for us, and by the maker of our famous Dollar White Shirts. You will find them equal to the shirts usually sold for a dollar-and-a-half. The fabrics are carefully selected, and there is very broad variety of excellent patterns.

Detached cuffs. All sizes, from 14 to 16½. $1 each.

Madras Ties, 6 for 25c---

Seven thousand Madras Ties at this little price. Washable—all fast colors—made of D. & J. Anderson's best madras. Same quality as is used in our custom shirts. Neat styles, all carefully made.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Bargains in Boys' Clothing

There's a constant succession of them nowadays, produced by our desire to get our stock of Boys' Clothing down to first principles—that is, bare of odd sizes and—horrid term—broken lots. In point of fact, they're broken only in price—your benefit. These today:

At $3.50—Double-breasted suits of blue and mixed cheviots, for boys of 8 to 16 years. All sizes in the group. Values are $4.50 and $5.

At $3—Sailor suits of blue, brown, tan and red serge or cheviot; sizes for 3 to 8 years. Values $5 to $8.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Sailor Suits

Sailor Suits—they are indispensable to the little maiden who likes to enjoy herself in a healthy, vigorous fashion in the Summertime, as they are to her small brother. Sightly, so made as to afford unhampered motion; comfortable and full of wear, they are about the most practical Summer dresses.

Before your trunks are packed, you had better take advantage of this good opportunity to add one to your little girl's Summer outfit, at a distinct price-saving.

Sailor Suits for girls of 6 to 12 years, of red, brown or navy blue serge; made and trimmed in a variety of attractive ways, at

Three Dollars Each

for dresses ranging in value up to $7.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Summer Gloves for Women

The kind you can be comfortable in in hot weather, without doing violence to your desire to appear well-dressed. They are really an excellent solution of the Summer glove problem—for shopping, traveling, and so on. These kinds:

Kayser Double-tipped Silk Gloves, in white, colors and black; 50c, 75c, $1.

Suede Lisle Gloves, in white, colors, and black; 25c, 50c and 75c.

Tenth street.

Summer Sale of HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

Remarkable Price-Concessions on Most Wanted Goods

THIS is a movement typical of Wanamaker's. An offering of new, perfect, seasonable Underwear and Hosiery from our regular stocks at large savings in cost—*just when thousands want to buy*, and would have to pay full prices, if this opportunity did not intervene.

Not a general stock reduction, of course; but large lots of goods of popular sorts already at low prices. Both Underwear and Hosiery, for men and women.

Special selling space on the counters in the Underwear aisle on the main floor, and still other counters in the Basement. Thus making ample room for comfortable buying if your demands are not extraordinary. These hints of the goods and prices:

Women's Hosiery—

15c a pair, reduced from 25c and 38c

Cotton stockings in printed effects and stripes. Lisle thread, striped tops, black boots, and with extracted figures.

Basement.

At 25c a pair, usually 38c

Black cotton stockings, plain, split feet, unbleached feet; also lisle thread, plain, Richelieu ribbed, or ingrain cluster ribbed.

Broadway.

Women's Underwear—

12½ each, reduced from 18c and 25c

White ribbed lisle thread vests, plain or fancy trimmed. Basement.

25c each, usually 38c

Lustre cotton ribbed vests.

Lisle thread ribbed vests, fancy necks.

Silk mixed ribbed vests, plain or fancy necks. Broadway.

Men's Half Hose—

15c a pair, reduced from 25c and 38c

Cotton half hose, striped, printed, embroidered. Also lisle thread, striped.

Basement.

Men's Underwear—

25c each

White gauze shirts. White jean drawers.

Striped net shirts. Basement.

50c each—

French balbriggan shirts or drawers.

English white India gauze shirts, long or short sleeves.

American white gauze drawers.

White nainsook drawers. Broadway and Ninth.

Sale of Model Dresses

In Our Dressmaking Salons

The handsome gowns which have been used as models during the season in our dressmaking salons, are being offered now at about half the price of the dresses made from them.

They represent the finest and most careful work of our dressmaking experts, and include street suits, evening and dinner gowns; and some very dainty Summer dresses. This is a rare opportunity for about a dozen women to obtain very elegant dresses at small cost. These suggestions of the gowns and prices:

Gray Crepe de Chine Dinner Gown, $250; now $175.

Cream Net Evening Gown, with blue and pink embroidery, $350; now $175.

Cream Lace Evening Gown, $350; now $175.

Black Spangled Net Reception Gown, $375; now $185.

Violet Checked Poplin Gown, $125; now $80.

Tan Cloth Gown, $135; now $95.

Black Taffeta Gown, $200; now $100.

Dressmaking Salons, Fifth floor, Tenth street.

A Remarkable Remnant Sale
of SILKS

We never sold so many Silks before, as have been sold here this season. So many special lots have been offered, that remnants have accumulated in tremendous quantities.

Today we have brought them out and marked them at the sharpest reductions we have ever made, even on remnants. They are mostly Printed Silks whose original values were 65c to $1.25. Today choose whatever you like at the rate of

25c a yard

But of course you must take the whole remnant.

All sorts of lengths, including waist and skirt lengths. There are many Wash Silks in the lot. The Printed Foulards are in very great variety of patterns and colorings.

Then there are remnants of other silk marked at a third to a half off the regular prices.

This is one of the most stirring remnant sales we have ever had.

Rotunda.

Muslin UNDERWEAR

Some Exceptional Prices

We're sorting up stocks; getting rid of little lots left from the June Sale, as well as the regular stock. This makes a collection of undergarments that will be highly attractive to all women. The goods are chiefly of the finer sorts, which are remarkable values at the new prices.

Night Gowns—

$1.25—Of nainsook; square neck and long sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and ribbon. Regularly $1.75.

$1.75—Of nainsook; round neck and short sleeves, trimmed with ribbon and hemstitching; front of fine plaits. Regularly $2.25.

$2.50—Of nainsook, in several different styles; round, square or V necks and short sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion, colored silks, ribbons and fine plaits. Regularly $2.75 to $3.75.

Short Petticoats—

50c—Of cambric, in several different styles; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion, embroidery and plaits. Regularly 75c and 85c.

Long Petticoats—

$2.75—Of muslin; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with ruffle of embroidery; two rows of insertion and plaits in clusters above. Regularly $3.75.

$4.50—Of nainsook; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with fine point de Paris lace, with plaits, hemstitching and insertion above; some of cambric, trimmed with handsome embroidery. Regularly $6.50.

Chemises—

65c—Of lawn and cambric, trimmed with lace, embroidery, insertion, plaits and ribbon; skirt length; ruffle, edged with lace. Regularly $1.

$1.25—Of nainsook; square neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, two rows of insertion and ribbon. Regularly $1.75.

Second floor.

Chambrays and Ginghams 10c a Yard

You'd pay 12½c a yard for them almost as willingly. But we prefer to pare our profits just so much closer, and hurry into your hands these pretty Plain Chambrays and Fancy Ginghams.

They are in colors you've been searching for anxiously of late, and not succeeded very well in finding—oxblood, pink and light blue chambray; and corded ginghams in checks and plaids of light and dark blue, oxblood and black-and-white. The low price removes all limit to having as many Summer gowns or shirt waists as you want, from these dainty materials. **10c a yard.** Fourth avenue.

Children's Dresses at 38c

Mother Hubbard dresses of lawn or gingham, in neat patterns, with trimming of lace or embroidery; sizes for 1 to 3 years. Were 65c and 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Good News of LINENS

For Thrifty Housekeepers

Stock-righting in our Linen Store brings forward today some of the most decisive offerings we have ever made. All goods offered are from our own regular stocks, in selected qualities and patterns, and absolutely *pure linen* in every linen fabric we sell, *at any price.*

Every lot offered here should be sold before the day is out, at such prices as these; but they will be here tomorrow, at the same prices, if the demand is not too great for the quantities offered at these figures.

These are the goods:

At 75c a dozen—500 dozens of Breakfast **Napkins**, of bleached Scotch damask; 19 in. square; our regular $1.25 kind. To give more people a chance to share them, we will not sell over 5 dozen to a customer.

Bleached German damask **Tea Cloths**, with sewed fringes and two rows of open work; in three sizes:

4-4, 35x35 in., including fringe, regularly 65c; now at 35c each.

5-4, 42x42 in., including fringe, regularly $1; now at 65c each.

6-4, 50x50 in., including fringe, regularly $1.50; now at 95c each.

Grass-bleached **Momie Scarfs**, with hemstitched ends; size 16x68 in.; regularly 35c each; now at 22c each. Fourth avenue.

The following in the Basement Under-priced Store:

Bleached Scotch Huckaback **Towels**, with hemmed ends; size 18x33 in.; regularly 15c each; now at 10c each; $1.15 a doz.

Snow-white Bath Towels, all cotton; size 21x44 in.; sold by us last week as a rare value at 10c each; now 7c each; 80c a doz.

Bleached Turkish Bath Towels, good quality, but small; size 15x34 in.; sold by us last week as a special value at 5c each; now at 3c each; 35c a doz.

Basement.

Today's Stirring Offerings in the
Basement Under-Price Store

Nothing can be offered in our Under-Price Store unless it is merchandise that is fully up to the sharpest demands for a real bargain. Sometimes we get a better assembly than is possible regularly, and today is *a red-letter day* even in this store when bargains are daily news.

No shopping trip, on any day, should be made without a visit to our Under-Price Store—certainly no one should miss going through it today.

These hints of the offerings:

Shirt Waist Suits Under-Price—

Four different styles of suits, made of chambray in solid colors, or lawn in light or dark effects, with fancy stripes or figures. Waist has full front and French back; large sailor collar; some finished with rows of stitching, others trimmed with braid. Some have white shield, others shields of same; fitted skirt with deep flounce; some trimmed with braid. Regular value $2.50 and $2.75; **now $1.50 a suit.**

Silk Waists at $1.75—

Of taffeta in all the good Summer shades, light and dark; in several different styles; some corded, others are of hemstitching and fine plaits; some lined, others unlined. Not all sizes in any one style, but all sizes in the lot. Some slightly soiled. Original value $5.

Corsets Under-Price—

50c—Corsets of strong net. Worth 75c.

75c—Dainty Batiste girdles. Worth $1.

$1—Lillian corsets of coutil; short and medium waist. Worth $1.25 and $1.50.

Handkerchiefs—

3 for 25c, worth 12½c to 35c—A lot of excellent handkerchiefs picked out of regular stock because mussed and soiled. Men's and Women's.

25c Aprons at 12½c each—Ten styles of white lawn and gingham.

Nainsook Embroidery at 10c—500 yards of edgings, in assorted patterns, all slightly mussed; qualities regularly 25c to 35c a yard, though sold by us recently at 18c; now offered at 10c yard.

Underwear and Hosiery—

See items announced elsewhere.

Silver-Plated Ware—Quarter Price—

A number of pieces of quadruple-plated silverware that were in our late sale show slight marks of handling, and we have cut the sale prices in two; and they averaged half-price before. These pieces and prices:

Water Pitchers, $1.50, were $3.

Ice Pitchers, $2.50, were $5.

Soup Tureens, $2.50, were $5.

Card Trays, 45c, were 65c.

Children's Trays, $2, were $3.75.

Bread Trays, 75c, were $1.50.

Shaving Cups, 75c, were $1.50

Waiters, 50c, were $1.

Butter Dishes, $1, were $2.

Baking Dishes, $2, were $4.

Children's Cups, 45c, were 75c.

Syrup Pitchers, $1, were $1.75.

Princess Lamps, $1.50, were $2.75.

Two-light Candelabra, $1.50, were $3.

Men's Bathing Suits for $1—

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits made of firmly woven Jersey cloth. One of the best values we have ever offered in popular price bathing suits. All fast colors; sizes 34 to 46; in plain navy blue; two-inch alternate stripes, black-and-red or navy blue-and-white; sleeveless shirts with plain trunks; navy blue with white stripes at bottom of Jersey; sleeves and trunks. $1 a suit.

Women's Suede Lisle Gloves, 18c pair—

In white, black and colors. Value 25c.

Toilet Soaps, 2 Cakes for 5c—

Special cakes of Hard Water Soap, and Transparent Glycerine soaps such as sells regularly at 10c a cake. The most remarkable offering of high-class soaps ever made.

Towels—

See items announced elsewhere.

The End of Our Greatest
June SHOE Sale

These two last days of June do not have mere odds and ends to offer. Scores of cases that had not been touched were opened yesterday to freshen up the stock, and make satisfying varieties and superb values for those who will come today and tomorrow.

The list that follows tells more definitely what those who come today will find, and how great are the savings on every sort:

Men's Shoes—

At $1 a pair—Only 300 pairs of men's congress shoes with wide toes. The style is not popular, or they would bring double.

At $1.60 a pair—Men's black kidskin bals, in medium toes with tips; all flexible sewed. Also fine supply of Oxfords in kidskin, good fitting and stylish.

At $1.90, worth $3—Men's patent leather, button and lace shoes; also kidskin, wax and box calf, welted soles; good styles; nicely finished; nearly all sizes.

At $2.40, instead of $3 and $3.50—Men's patent leather bals and Oxfords, box calf bals and Oxfords—all are fine shapes and lasts; they have punched vamps and tips, which is the style for up-to-date young men.

Boys' Shoes—

At $1—Fine satin calf bals, full toe room and solid broad soles; smoothly finished inside; sizes 12 to 5½. You save one-third.

At $1.30, instead of $2 and more—Boys' shoes of fine calfskin, that wear well and polish well; soles of union stock and solid heels; sizes 2½ to 5½.

Men's, boys' and youth's canvas Oxfords in white, black and tan, with rubber soles sewed on; 35c a pair.

Women's Shoes—

At $1, worth $1.50 and $2—Shoes of black kidskin in button and lace; kid and patent leather tips, pretty toes, light flexible soles.

At $1.50, from $3—Eight hundred pairs of neat brown kidskin boots in lace; round toes tipped; some Louis XV. heels and neat military heels.

At $1.80, worth double—Women's fine patent leather boots in button and lace; dull kid tops, neat opera heels, fashionable toes.

Women's Oxfords—

At $1, worth $1.50—Women's black kidskin low shoes; several toe shapes; also the mannish last with kid tips and weighty soles; McKay sewed.

At $1.10, worth $1.75—Women's tan willow calf Oxfords, made in the much desired swing last; full toes and broad heels.

At $1.20—Black chrome tanned kidskin in flat and dainty arch lasts; kid and patent leather tips; some full common-sense toes, for solid comfort.

Women's Oxfords—

At $1.40, from $2—Women's black fine-grained kid Oxfords; both heavy and light soles for city or country use; up-to-date forms and flexible.

At $1.60, worth one-half more—Women's black kid Oxfords, with kid and patent leather tips; turned soles.

Children's Shoes—

At 75c—Stout, fine-grained kidskin shoes; button and lace—easy toes; stout soles made of sole leather; substantial and graceful.

At $1.25, worth $1.75—Little men's black satin calf lace; full toes, welted soles and spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½.

At $1.25—Little men's tan willow calf Oxfords; wide, roomy toes; cool and shapely; sizes 9 to 2.

Children's shoes of black calfskin and kidskin in button and lace; wide shapely toes, spring heels, and light and heavy soles; sizes 5 to 8, 85c; 8½ to 10½, $1; 11 to 2, $1.20.

Men's and Boys' Shoes in Annex Store.
Women's and Children's Shoes in Basement.

These are the BOOKS that it is the "Fashion" to Read Just Now

They are books that have won the commendation of critics and the public. They are being talked about and enjoyed by thousands. One feels chagrin at times not to have read them. But even those who read for the pure love of a good story, well written, will want a number of them for vacation reading.

Clip out this column, check off the books you wish to have sent to you, and mail it to us today, and to most points we can deliver the books tomorrow.

If outside of our delivery system, we will ship by mail or express, as you suggest.

The Crisis, Winston Churchill, $1.
Joscelyn Cheshire, Sarah Beaumont Kennedy, $1.
The Making of Christopher Ferringham Beulah Marie Dix, $1.
Henry Bourland, Albert Elmer Hancock, $1.
When Blades Are Out and Love's Afield, Cyrus Townsend Brady, $1.
Friend or Foe, Frank Samuel Child, $1.
A Colonial Cavalier, George Cary Eggleston, $1.
Patroon von Volkenberg, Henry Weir Stephenson, $1.
Arrows of the Almighty, Owen Johnson, $1.
The Fanatics, Paul Laurence Dunbar, $1.
Norman Holt, Gen. Charles King, 85c.
The Grapes of Wrath, Mary Harriott Norris, $1.
Sweetheart Manette, Maurice Thompson, 90c.
A White Guard to Satan, Alice Maud Ewell, 90c.
Jack Raymond, E. L. Voynich, $1.
Eleanor, Mrs. Humphry Ward, $1.
Elder Boise, Everett Tomlinson, $1.
Tarry Thou Till I Come, George Croly, $1.40.
The Sacred Fount, Henry James, $1.
That Mainwaring Affair, A. Maynard Balfour, $1.
John Winslow, Henry D. Northrop, $1.
Madame Bohemia, Francis Neilson, $1.
Prince Rupert the Buccaneer, Cutliffe-Hyne, $1.
John Charity, Horace Annesley Vachell, $1.
Truth Dexter, Sidney McCall, $1.
Katherine Day, Anna Fuller, $1.
In Spite of Foes, Gen. Charles King, 90c.
Juletty, Lucy Cleaver McElroy, $1.
The Helmet of Navarre, Bertha Runkle, $1.
Martin Brook, Morgan Bates, $1.
In the Name of a Woman, Arthur W. Marchmont, $1.
Sharps and Flats, Eugene Field, 2 vols., $1.90.
The Hosts of the Lord, Mrs. Steel, $1.
The Duke of Stockbridge, Edward Bellamy, $1.
The Heritage of Unrest, Gwendolen Overton, $1.
My New Curate, Rev. P. A. Sheehan, $1.10.
The Devil's Plough, Anna Farquhar, $1.
Autobiography of a Quack, S. Weir Mitchell, 85c.
Boy, Marie Corelli, $1.
Miss Prichard's Wedding Trip, Clara Louise Burnham, $1.
The Missing Answers to an English Woman's Love Letters, $1.
Babs the Impossible, Sarah Grand, $1.
The Shadow of a Man, E. W. Hornung, 90c.
A Summer Hymnal, a Tennessee Romance, John T. Moore, 90c.
The Woman Who Trusted, Will N. Harben, 75c.
On the Wing of Occasion, Joel Chandler Harris, $1.
The Confederate States of America, J. C. Schwab, $2.50.
John Vytal, Wm. F. Payson, $1.10.
Our Friend the Charlatan, George Gissing, $1.
Observations of Henry, Jerome K. Jerome, 90c.
The Land of Cockayne, Matilda Serao, $1.
The House of de Mailly, Margaret N. Potter, $1.
Westerfelt, Will N. Harben, $1.
Understudies, Mary E. Wilkins, 90c.
Tribulations of a Princess, by the author of Martyrdom of An Empress, $2.25.
The Thirteen Colonies, Helen A. Smith, 2 vols., $2.20.
China and the Allies, Henry S. Landor, 2 vols., $7.50.
Climbing and Exploration in the Bolivian Andes, Sir Martin Conway, $3.
Content in a Garden, Candace Wheeler, $1.25.
A Sailor's Log, Robley D. Evans, $1.50.
Robert Anny's Poor Priest, Annie N. Meyer, $1.
Days Like These, E. W. Townsend, $1.
Sir John and the American Girl, Lilian Bell, $1.15.

BOOKS ON NATURE.

Insect Life, John Henry Comstock, $1.75.
The Second Book of Birds, Olive Thorne Miller, $1.
The Mushroom Book, Nina L. Marshall, $2.75.
The Butterfly Book, W. J. Holland, $2.70.
Our Ferns in Their Haunts, Willard N. Clute, $2.15.
Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts, Mabel Osgood Wright, $2.50.
A Guide to the Trees, Alice Lounsberry, $2.25.
Birds About Us and Bird-Land Echoes, C. C. Abbott, 2 vols., $2.25.
Our Native Trees, Harriet L. Keeler, $2.
Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden, F. Schuyler Matthews, $1.35.
Bird Studies With a Camera, Frank M. Chapman, $1.35.
Bird Life, Frank M. Chapman, $2.

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BARKER GETS FIVE YEARS AT HARD LABOR

No Fine Imposed, but He Must Pay Costs of Prosecution.

Will Begin to Serve His Sentence Without Delay, Although His Counsel Talks of an Appeal.

Thomas G. Barker, who shot the Rev. John Keller at Arlington on Sunday, Feb. 3, was yesterday arraigned before Judge John A. Blair, in the General Sessions Court, at Jersey City, and sentenced to serve five years in State Prison at hard labor. No fine was imposed, that being left to the discretion of the Court. Barker was apparently the most unconcerned person present. His wife did not appear.

Albert C. Wall, one of his lawyers, made an appeal for clemency.

Judge Blair did not reply to Mr. Wall's remarks, but addressed Barker directly.

"A jury of your own selection," he said, "has found you guilty of an assault with intent to kill, and the high character of the jury satisfies the Court of the entire correctness of its verdict. After a patient trial, in which you were defended by counsel learned in the law with a skill and ingenuity which left nothing undone, and with a spirit and persistence worthy of a better defense, you were promptly convicted. The Court unhesitatingly confirms that conviction. It is a signal illustration of the vindication of the violated law, and in complete harmony with the lofty tradition of this law-respecting and law-enforcing Commonwealth. Your conviction will teach a wholesome lesson to those who in the future may be tempted to take the law into their own hands, in their efforts to avenge either real or imaginary wrongs.

"The circumstances developed on the trial presented no legal or satisfactory defense to the charge of shooting, and your conviction was therefore inevitable. Many communications have been addressed to the Court in your behalf. While the Court feels that there is nothing in your crime, from a strictly legal standpoint, which should relieve you from the extreme penalty of the law—seven years' imprisonment and $2,000 fine—it also feels that something may well be pardoned to human weakness, in the face of great provocation, and some leniency perhaps shown for the exercise of a very natural though wholly unwarranted passion.

"Feeling thus, and hoping that this action will not be construed as any abatement whatever of the vigorous administration of justice, habitual among us, the Court is not inclined to impose upon you the full penalty which the law authorizes.

"The sentence of the law is that you be confined in State Prison at hard labor for a period of five years, and thence till the costs of prosecution are paid."

Barker heard the sentence without any manifestation of interest, merely bowing his head as Judge Blair ceased speaking. He was then taken to his cell.

Barker's counsel did not give notice of appeal. They may do so, however, at any time within twenty days. Barker will be held at the county jail ten days. He will then be removed to Trenton to begin serving his sentence unless an appeal is made within that time.

Mr. Van Winkle, when seen at his office, said that Barker's friends had about concluded to take an appeal.

"I do not think he will be bailed, however," he added, "because we think that would be foolish under the circumstances. He will at once begin the service, so that if the appeal is decided adversely he will still have the benefit of the time he has served. But everything is arranged so far as regards the financial part of the programme, and Barker is well satisfied with the arrangement. You may say it is practically decided that an appeal will be taken."

Barker's commutation for good behavior will be upon a graded scale, as fixed by the State law. His credit for the first year will be 50 days, for the second 62, and so on. At the end of his term he will be credited with 360 days, so that his actual term will be 4 years and 5 days. If he is removed to State Prison on July 7 he will be released on July 13, 1905.

POLO BACHELORS WIN.

Married Men Left in the Rear at Westchester—Kingdon Gould a Creditable Referee.

John Insley Blair offered a set of cups a few days ago to the Westchester Country Club to be played for by polo teams representing married and single men. The game was played yesterday in the cool of the evening, and the quartet of bachelor polo-ists put the married men completely to rout by the big score of 14¾ goals to 0½. The novelty of the event and the prominence of several of the players drew a large club delegation, and the spectators saw one of the fastest scoring contests of the year. No less than twenty-five goals were made in the four fifteen-minute periods, and eight of these were made in thirty seconds or less. The line-up will show that each team possessed strong material.

Married Men.	Single Men.
1—George J. Gould.	1—J. I. Blair.
2—Edmund Randolph.	2—J. C. Cooley, Jr.
3—L. Waterbury.	3—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.
Back—E. C. Potter.	Back—H. C. Brokaw.

The game was played without handicaps, but if they had been used it would have amounted to the same thing, as each team would have an aggregate of sixteen goals. The high men were the Waterbury brothers, who are rated at eight each. Everett Colby of Squadron A was referee for the first two periods, and then Kingdon Gould took his place, making his début as the arbiter of polo play. The spectacle of seeing a thirteen-year-old boy following after the players on his pony, with a sharp eye for fouls or other possible delinquencies, was something delightfully unique, and the spectators followed the movements of young Gould fully as much as the play of his father on the Waterbury boys. Mrs. Gould, from her automobile, was a particularly interested observer of the latter half of the game, and afterward the Goulds went on board their English chartered yacht, Sybarita, which came up from the city and anchored in the Sound off the clubhouse. Line-up and summary:

FIRST ROUND.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Single		0:30
2.	Blair, Single		5:30
3.	Gould, Married		2:00
4.	Cooley, Single		0:30
5.	L. Waterbury, Married		3:30

Ball out one-half minute over time.

SECOND PERIOD.

1.	L. Waterbury, Married	0:30
2.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Single	0:30
3.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Single	5:00
4.	Waterbury, Married	1:30
5.	J. M. Waterbury, Single	0:30
6.	Gould, Married	1:30
7.	Gould, Married	2:00
8.	Cooley, Single	2:45

Married and single teams each penalized one-quarter of a goal for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Single	3:00
2.	Cooley, Single	2:30
3.	Randolph, Married	0:30
4.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Single	1:30
5.	Randolph, Married	5:30

Married team penalized one-quarter of a goal for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Single	0:15
2.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Single	0:45
3.	Cooley, Single	1:30
4.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Single	4:30
5.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Single	2:00
6.	Potter, Married	4:30
7.	Randolph, Married	0:15

Summary: Single Men—Goals earned, 15; lost by penalties, ½ for a safety. Total, 14½.

Married Men—Goals earned, 10; lost by penalties, ½ for two safeties. Total, 9½.

Referee—Everett Colby, first two periods; Kingdon Gould, last two periods.

Timekeepers—J. M. Waterbury and Miss Cooley.

Olympia Athletic Club Games.

The Olympia Athletic Club of Harlem will hold an athletic meeting on Saturday, Aug. 10, at Olympia Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue. In addition to other events there will be an all around competition limited to men weighing 150 pounds or less. A tug of war open to teams of four men, weight unlimited, will also be a feature of these games. A seven lap track is being constructed, which when finished will give the club the best track of any club in New York City. The club has a good basket ball team, and in the Fall will endeavor to get together a football team. Ernest Hjertberg, athletic coach to Columbia University, has taken hold of the management of the club and will train the men.

DIED ALMOST TOGETHER.

Joseph H. Daly and Wife Both Stricken with Heart Disease.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 27.—Joseph F. Daly and his wife, who lived at 461 Warburton Avenue, died within three hours of each other this afternoon. Heart disease killed both. Mr. Daly was one of the leading lawyers of Westchester County, and an authority upon municipal law.

Half an hour after Mrs. Daly died her oldest son graduated from School No. 6, and as he stepped from the platform after receiving his diploma he was informed of his mother's death. He hurried home, and arrived there to find his father also unconscious and dying.

Mrs. Daly suffered from an attack of grip last Winter. She never fully recovered, the disease leaving her weak and debilitated. A week ago Mr. Daly tried a case in the court at White Plains, winning a verdict of $25,000 from the Metropolitan Traction Company. On that day he came home and complained of not feeling well. He remained at home, but was not ill enough to be confined to his bed. Mrs. Daly seemed to be improving recently.

This morning John F. Brennan, Mrs. Daly's father, called at the house and found both his daughter and her husband apparently better than either had been for days. He left them in good spirits. The call was made about 11:30 o'clock. Just two hours later word was sent him that his daughter was dead and her husband dying. He hurried to the house and found Mr. Daly unconscious.

When Mrs. Daly was attacked she lived but a few minutes. A few minutes later, on learning that his wife was dead, Mr. Daly, too, collapsed, and the doctors, who had been summoned too late for Mrs. Daly, turned their attention to him. They resorted to heroic measures to restore the action of the heart, but without avail. Mr. Daly died at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Daly was born in New York City forty-three years ago. He studied law at Cooper Union. He had as classmates there Recorder John W. Goff and Judge Fitzgerald. On being admitted to the bar Mr. Daly took up his residence in Yonkers, and at once became prominent. He was during more recent years retained in almost every big case in the county. He was appointed one of the State Examiners for lawyers, and handled many important actions of a civil nature. He became active in politics, and was one of the leading Democrats of the county. He was one of the founders of the Democratic Club of New York, and still retained his membership. He was in close touch with the Tammany leaders. He was a member of the Yonkers Board of Education for many years past, and on June 3 last was reappointed by Mayor Leslie Sutherland, a Republican.

He was a member of the New York Bar Association, President of the Westchester Bar Association, a member of the City Club of this city and of the City Club of Mount Vernon, and a member of the Knights of Columbus. Fifteen years ago he married the woman who preceded him in death so short a time. She was thirty-nine years old. They leave two children, Russell, whose graduation from the Grammar School was so rudely disturbed, and Carroll, a couple of years younger.

The double funeral will take place on Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

THE DISORDERS IN GUAM.

Commander Schroeder's Recent "Hoodlumism" Order May Lead to a Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The attention of the Navy Department has been formally called to what appears to be an unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Guam. The incoming mail has brought a copy of an order issued by the naval commandant of the island, Commander Seaton Schroeder, denouncing "hoodlumism and lawlessness," which, he says, are rampant at the station. The order refers to "terrorism, theft, gambling, and drunkenness, which have brought the United States force into disrepute." The order closes with the imposition of restrictions on the liberty of the marines.

It is believed the Navy Department will be obliged to look into the denunciation of the marines. Gen. Haywood, Commandant of Marines, already has been called upon to furnish such information as he has, and it may be that a court of inquiry will be appointed. The mail brought him no report from Major H. K. White, the ranking marine officer of the island, nor from any other source concerning the reported troubles. He is very much surprised at the extraordinary scope of Commander Schroeder's order, reflecting, as it does, upon the integrity of every officer and man of the Marine Corps on duty in the island.

Tennis on Philadelphia Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 27.—The Women's National lawn tennis tournament advanced to the final stages at Wissahickon Heights to-day, and as the more expert players were brought together there was a marked improvement in the character of the tennis. Summary:

Women's Singles.—Semi-final round—Miss Bessie Moore beat Miss Atkinson, 6—2, 9—7. Miss Marion Jones beat Miss Emma Warren, 6—1, 6—2.

Consolations.—Preliminary round—Miss D. H. Rastall beat Miss G. F. Jones, 6—2, 6—2. First round—Miss D. H. Rastall against Miss Huey, 6—4, 1—3, (unfinished.) Miss Rachaell Harlan against Miss J. B. Clark, 7—5, 1—6, 3—3, (unfinished.)

Women's Doubles.—Preliminary round—Misses M. Jones and E. Moore beat Misses G. F. Jones and J. B. Clark, 6—1, 6—2. First round—Misses Jones and Moore beat Mrs. Green and Miss Chichester, 6—2, 6—4. Misses Atkinson and McAteer beat Misses D. Rastall and E. Rastall, 6—3, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-final round—Miss M. Jones and Mr. Little beat Mrs. and Mr. Fielding, 6—1, 6—1. Miss McAteer and Dr. Stevens beat Miss Rastall and Mr. Hoskins, 6—2, 6—1.

Men's Singles.—Second round—Roper beat Hood, 6—4, 2—6, (defaults.) Clothier beat Wilson, 6—4, 8—6. Little beat Hoskins, 6—3, 6—1. Carpenter beat Souther, 6—1, 6—1.

Semi-final Round—Little beat Carpenter, 6—0, 6—4.

Consolations.—First round—Hovey beat Bond, 6—1, 6—1.

Entries for Swimming Championships.

The Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships, to be held at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, from July 8th to 13th, inclusive, has drawn the greatest entry list ever seen at an aquatic contest, all the American champions and record-holders having entered. In the 100-yard race are E. C. Schaeffer of the National Swimming Association of Philadelphia, H. H. Reeder, W. C. Miller, and L. J. Goodwin of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club; Fred A. Wenck and R. C. Beecroft of the New York Athletic Club, J. W. Spencer of Columbia University, and W. A. Cook of the Black Rock Cycle Club of Buffalo. Schaeffer is the present 100-yard champion, and besides holds the American record for the distance of 1:05 3-5.

The same names appear for the 220-yard championship, which Schaeffer also won last year. In the quarter-mile swim there are Herbert D. Hohn of the Brookline Swimming Club of Massachusetts, George W. Van Cleaf of New York, who won the half-mile last year; Harry Krohn of the Pastime Athletic Club of New York, and W. A. Corall of Rochester. Fred Wenck and W. Reuss will be also among the starters. Dr. Douglas, last year's winner of the mile, has not entered this year, but among the entries are Schaeffer, Wenck, Krohn, Reuss, Ruddy, Goodwin, Spencer, Corall, and a new man named Wahle entered by the New York Athletic Club.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

Fred Titus has returned to America from Europe, where a theatrical company with which he was connected came to grief. He is going to return to the track, and will occupy the rear seat on a motor machine, probably in the camp of Jimmy Nelson.

Tom Cooper, the partner of Floyd McFarland on the cycle track, has come into form just in time to take the place of the Westerner, as that rider gives up the sprints for the middle distances. Cooper won the mile open at Vailsburg last Sunday, breaking the track record.

The cycle trainer, Tom Eck, prophesies that Walthour will prove the winner of the middle-distance championship. Eck is the man who brought Michael to this country, and he also brought out John Johnson, who was the first cyclist to ride a mile in less than two minutes. Early this Spring Eck selected Walthour as a likely champion, and the work of the Southerner to date bears out his judgment.

Chairman Batchelder believes that the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association has at last devised rules to stop team work. The board has gone into the matter exhaustively, and has cited every known sort of team work as illegal. The riders who have used their wits more than their legs in the past are now compelled to live up to their contracts, which require them to obey the rules. With each rider for himself, it will be a harder and more even battle all around.

Just Here

so fresh from their ocean voyage that the evidence of salt water seems to cling to them, are the latest shipments of Clay's, Martin's and Brooke's Serges, England's triumvirate of invincible serge weavers. Priced as worthy fabrics should be.

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EXPELS MORMON CONVERTS

Port Morris Christian Endeavor Society Takes Action.

Mrs. Blair and Miss Dickinson Stricken from the Rolls—Church May Take a Similar Step.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Port Morris Congregational Church took decisive action on Wednesday evening looking to the exclusion from its membership of Mormons and those who have announced their conversion to the Mormon faith.

The pastor of the church, the Rev. Claude M. Severance, said yesterday that the society was compelled to act because the ex-President and the ex-Secretary of the society persisted in saying that they were still members of the organization, and that, as believers in Christ, they were not only eligible, but that they had a right to take part in the meetings.

There was a large attendance at the meeting on Wednesday evening, and after the devotional part of the programme had been carried out resolutions were adopted declaring that as Mrs. Thomas Blair and Miss Lizzie Dickinson had publicly confessed their conversion to Mormonism, it was the judgment of the society that "their names be removed from the roll of membership, because of their stepping outside the pale of Christianity."

This leaves the two apostates without a standing in the Society of Christian Endeavor, as the societies throughout the country are all affiliated.

Mrs. Blair was never a member of the Port Morris congregation, and, therefore, so far as she is concerned, the action is final. But Miss Dickinson's name is still on the church rolls, and it can be removed only by a majority vote of the congregation, as under the rules governing the Congregational Church each organization is a pure democracy, having original and exclusive jurisdiction in such matters.

Mr. Severance said yesterday that he considered the matter of dismissing any one from the Church so serious that he had advised the other members of the congregation to wait until the young woman had taken her final step. If she should take it, and had been received into the Mormon Church by baptism. The date set for that event is July 4.

"If Miss Dickinson persists," the pastor said yesterday, "the Church will, I have no doubt, take immediate action excluding her from its fellowship. It was necessary for the Society of Christian Endeavor to act more promptly, for the reason that the very Mormon missionaries themselves profess to believe that they are eligible to membership, and we could not afford to countenance such claim, even by implication, for a single day."

At the Wednesday evening meeting special prayers were offered for both Mrs. Blair and Miss Dickinson.

COMMISSIONS FOR NAVAL MEN.

Six Warrant Officers Will Have a Chance to Become Ensigns.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—There will be opportunity on July 30 for the appointment of six warrant officers of the navy to the rank of Ensigns. Heretofore there has been no means of gaining a commission in the line of the navy except through the Naval Academy. But at the last session of Congress provision was made that when vacancies exist in the rank of Ensign, which is the lowest commissioned rank, the President may appoint, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, not more than six from among the boatswains, gunners, or warrant machinists, to the grade of Ensign.

Thus far no active steps have been taken toward selecting persons for appointments.

Last of Volunteers Returned.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The Forty-third Regiment, the last of the volunteers to leave the Philippines, arrived here to-day on the transport Kilpatrick, 23 days from Manila.

The Forty-third was in the Philippines eighteen months, seeing much service. The regiment was recruited at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. It was divided in the Philippines, the first two battalions being stationed on the Island of Mindanao, while another battalion did guard duty on the Island of Leyte.

The Forty-second Infantry was mustered out of the service to-day.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Robert G. Peck, Twenty-seventh Infantry, is assigned to Company I of that regiment.

Capt. George E. Pickett, Paymaster, is honorably discharged as Major, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers only, to take effect June 26. Capt. Pickett will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty.

Major Damaso T. Laine, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of Cuba and will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila, Philippine Islands.

The retirement from active service June 26 of Col. Thomas McGregor, Ninth Cavalry, is announced.

Major Frank Thorp is relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with field artillery.

Major Ephraim T. C. Richmond is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines and will proceed to Fort Flagler, Washington, and enter upon duty at that post.

Capt. John D. C. Hoskins is relieved from duty at Fort Flagler, Washington, and will proceed to Fort Sheridan for duty with field artillery.

Capt. Arthur Murray is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Fort Totten, New York, for duty at that post.

Capt. William E. Birkhimer is transferred from the Thirty-third Company, Coast Artillery, to the Seventy-second Company, Coast Artillery, and will join the latter company at Fort Greble, R. I.

Capt. John A. Lundeen is transferred from the Seventy-second Company, Coast Artillery, to the Thirty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join the latter company at Fort Caswell, North Carolina.

Capt. John C. W. Brooks is transferred from the Thirty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Fifteenth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join the latter company upon the completion of his duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble is transferred from the Fifteenth Company, Coast Artillery, and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty until further orders.

Capt. William Luman Duvall is transferred from the Fourth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Fifty-third Company, Coast Artillery, and will join the latter company at Fort Wadsworth, New York.

Capt. Gustave W. S. Stevens is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to join his company at Fort Washington, Maryland.

Capt. William C. Davis is assigned to the Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, and upon the completion of his duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, will proceed to join that company at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

Capt. Richmond P. Davis is assigned to the Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty until further orders.

Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux is assigned to the Forty-third Company, Coast Artillery, and upon the completion of his duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, will proceed to join that company at Fort Terry, New York.

Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, Seventh Infantry, is assigned to Company H of that regiment.

Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, Twentieth Infantry, now at Fort Collins, Colorado, on sick leave of absence, will proceed to Evansville, Ind., and relieve Capt. John S. Grisard, Seventh Infantry, from recruiting duty in that city, not later than July 15. Capt. Grisard, upon being relieved, will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Capt. Albert Laws, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will proceed to Richmond, Va., and relieve First Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, Seventh Cavalry, from recruiting duty in that city, not later than July 12.

Capt. Louis F. Garrard, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty pertaining to the transport Pennsylvania, and will proceed by transport to sail from San Francisco not later than July 16, to Manila.

The following-named officers of the Pay Department, upon their arrival at San Francisco and after accepting their appointments as Paymasters, United States Army, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty: Capt. Seymour Howell, Capt. William R. Graham.

Orders directing Major Eugene Coffin, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, to proceed to San Francisco are revoked.

Navy.

Lieut. E. Lloyd, Jr., is ordered to the Naval Academy, Aug. 1.

H. McL. P. Huse is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from March 3, 1901.

E. L. Eliset is commissioned Lieutenant from March 3, 1901.

R. Earle is commissioned Lieutenant (junior grade) from May 6, 1901.

W. H. Bucher is commissioned Passed Assistant Surgeon from April 15, 1901.

Roger T. Atkinson and A. W. Balch are appointed Assistant Surgeons from June 22, 1901.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The New Orleans left Che-Foo, China, to-day for Yokohama.

The Wisconsin has left San Francisco for Port Angeles.

The Massachusetts sailed yesterday from Newburyport for Newport.

The Dixie has arrived at San Juan.

The Iowa is at Port Angeles.

The Essex is at Cold Spring Harbor.

The Monongahela is at the New York yard.

The Indiana, with a portion of the Annapolis graduating class aboard, arrived at New London to-day.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises....4:31	Sun sets...7:55	Moon sets..1:58

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:48	Gov. Isl'd...5:10	H. Gate....7:03
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:04	Gov. Isl'd...5:37	H. Gate....7:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Mexico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

Alnwick, Argentina, Uraguay, and Paraguay	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Athos, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British Prince, Antwerp		
Canadian, Liverpool		
City of Rome, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	*	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, Gibara, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Heimfeld, Pernambuco, Santos, &c.	12:00 M.	*2:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Porto Rico and Venezuela	9:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		3:30 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Werra, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, JULY 1.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 8:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 23 and up to July 16, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York July 16, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 25; Shanghai, May 29; Yokohama, June 6, and Honolulu, June 16, which arrived at San Francisco on the steamship China, were dispatched East Sunday and are due here this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 28.

British Queen, Antwerp, June 16.
Buffalo, Hull, June 15.
Catalina, Barcelona, June 11.
Devon, Shields, June 12.
Fontabelle, St. Kitt's, June 22.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, June 20.
Heimfeld, Hamburg, June 10.
Hogarth, Barbados, June 19.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 27.
Jersey City, Swansea, June 14.
Lady Armstrong, Stettin, June 8.
Panama, Bordeaux, June 13.
Pretoria, Plymouth, June 18.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, June 12.
Ventnor, Hamburg, June 14.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

Bohemian, Liverpool, June 19.
Etruria, Liverpool, June 22.
Ixia, Gibraltar, June 14.
Pontiac, Liverpool, June 15.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 28.
Richmond Castle, Algiers, June 22.

SUNDAY, JUNE 30.

El Norte, New Orleans, June 25.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 29.
Huelva, St. Michael's, June 21.
La Champagne, Havre, June 22.
Maranhense, Para, June 18.
Marquette, London, June 20.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, June 23.
Statendam, Rotterdam, June 20.

MONDAY, JULY 1.

Astoria, Glasgow, June 20.
Hildur, Curacao, June 24.
Laurentian, Glasgow, June 22.
Louisiana, New Orleans, June 26.
Nomadic, Liverpool, June 21.
Zeeland, Antwerp, June 22.

Arrived.

SS Richmond, Katherine, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool, June 19, and Queenstown, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS George Farwell, Brewster, Georgetown, with lumber to J. C. Turner.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Jespersen, Copenhagen, June 12, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. South of Fire Island at 8:25 P. M.

SS Xenia, (Dan.,) Kruse, Copenhagen, June 6, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., 26th.

SS Tordenskjold, (Nor.,) Thomassen, Cardenas, &c., June 19, with sugar to Mosle Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Ask, (Dan.,) Hansen, Port Antonio, &c., June 18, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Boston, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Sanna, (Nor.,) Wahlberg, Hamburg, &c., June 6, with mdse. to the Vogemann Line; vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Yuma, Warren, Philadelphia, via Raritan Canal for Albany and Troy.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS El Cid, for New Orleans.
SS Jessica, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Columbia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Santiago de Cuba, for Santiago, &c.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Katherine Francesca, for Cardenas.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 27.—SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 6:40 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 4 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS St. Cuthbert. (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Jansen, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Tampican, (Br.,) Capt. Pickthall, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at midnight, 26th.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Lucas, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. King, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Lynaider, (Br.,) Capt. Waring, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., Melbourne, &c., arr. at Lyttleton June 17.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York via St. Michael's and Leixoes, arr. at Oporto June 21.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from Palermo for New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Oleta, (Span.,) Capt. Salgado, for New York, sld. from Porto Empedocle June 21.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dressler, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam June 23.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, for New York, sld. from Swansea to-day.

SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Capt. Poncelet, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 6:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Bellaggio, (Ger.,) Capt. Buss, from New York and Norfolk via Barbados, arr. at Desterro June 23.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Juits, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam June 25.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Egense, from New York for Christiansand and Copenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch.) Capt. Potjer, for New York via Boulogne, sld. from Rotterdam at 10 A. M. to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District issues notice that on or about June 28th, 1901, Relief Light Vessel No. 11 will be withdrawn and Cornfield Point Light Vessel No. 48 will be replaced on her station, Light Vessel No. 48 is moored about midway of and ½ of a mile south of Long Sand Shoal, off Cornfield Point, and to the southward and westward of the mouth of the Connecticut River, Conn. Light Vessel No. 48 has two masts, schooner rigged, no bowsprit, black masthends, with a black circular cagework day mark on each. Hull painted red with "Cornfield Point No. 48," in white on each side. A black smokestack and fog signal between the masts. At night a flashing white light every 30 seconds on the foremast and a fixed red light on the mainmast will be exhibited; during thick or foggy weather the fog signal will sound a 12-inch steam whistle, blast of 3 seconds, alternate silent intervals of 1 and 30 seconds. If whistle be disabled a bell will be rung by hand.

Schooner Wrecked.

LONDON, June 27.—Advices received here from Accra, West Coast of Africa, state that the three-masted schooner Walleda of Parrsborough, N. S., Capt. Kemp, in that port for Boston, has been wrecked. There is a probability that a portion of her cargo may be saved.

The Walleda registered 249 tons, was built at Port Greville, N. S., in 1892, and owned by McIntosh, Terrio & Co., of Parrsborough, N. S.

Be sensible in a hot spell and don't chill your stomach with ice water, but cool your blood by drinking HIRES Rootbeer. It is the temperance drink of greatest fame, and the health drink of the nation. It is an inside guarantee against heat exaustion. It refreshes wonderfully. Sold in bottles, carbonated, and also in packages, to be made at home. A 25 cent package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere.

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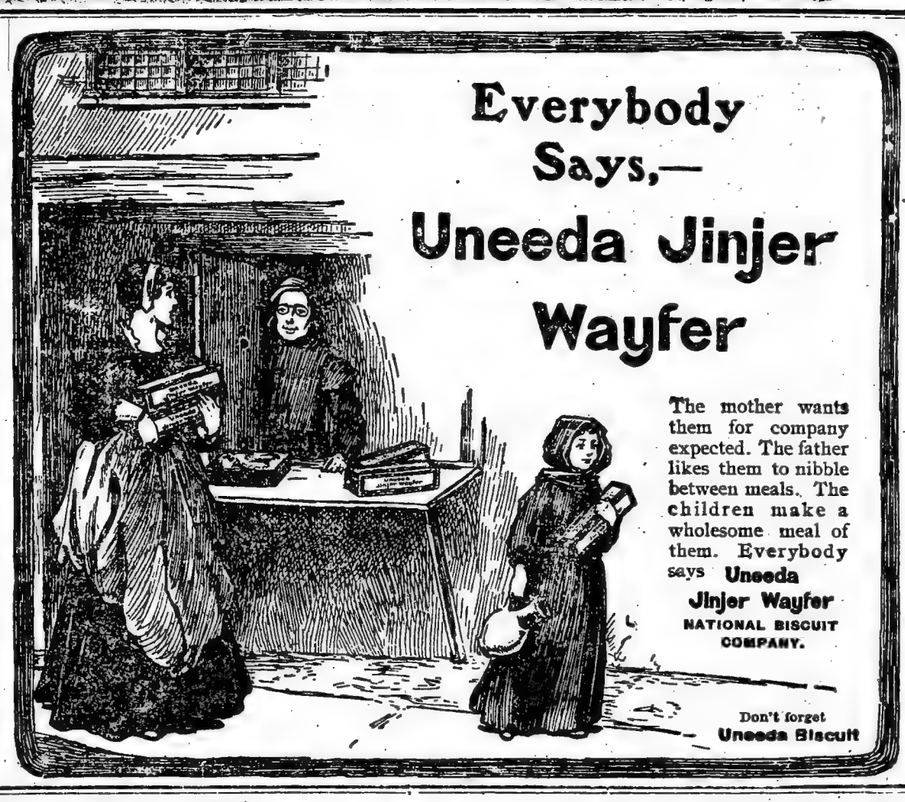
Everybody
Says,—
Uneeda Jinjer
Wayfer
The mother wants them for company expected. The father likes them to nibble between meals. The children

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

WHAT IS GEN. SICKLES DRIVING AT?

Has Gen. SICKLES made himself rightly understood in his apparent controversy with Pension Commissioner EVANS? Is it not probable that he is making the strongest possible arguments all the time for Mr. EVANS, but making them with such subtlety of sarcasm that the country has missed the point?

Certainly nobody has painted an uglier picture of the Grand Army of the Republic or held the great horde of sordid pension-grabbers up to public contempt in a worse light than Gen. SICKLES. Take this as an example from the General's statement in THE TIMES yesterday morning:

> When I went to Dayton, Ohio, last Fall I found 3,500 soldiers determined not to vote for President MCKINLEY or Mr. NEVEN, the Republican candidate for Congress in that district. It was all on account of Mr. EVANS. I labored with them, they changed their minds, and Mr. NEVEN carried the district by a small majority. I have his written acknowledgment that his election was due to me. Other close districts were carried in the same way in Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, and Illinois.

That is to say, these old soldiers, who are constantly reminding the country that they saved it forty years ago, were last year willing to let it go to the dogs morally, and financially until they received Gen. SICKLES's assurance that Commissioner EVANS should be put out and a man should be appointed in his place who would ladle out of the Treasury something more than the beggarly pittance of $140,000,000 a year which they are now getting. Get rid of EVANS or we will put in BRYAN—that was their platform, their whole stock of principles in a time when their country was threatened with a calamity that would have left it bankrupt in honor, with prostrate industries, and its Government in the hands of men untried, incapable, and unsafe. The country was in peril, but, according to Gen. SICKLES, nothing but a loud bawl for more pensions was heard from the old soldiers. We submit that that is the worst thing ever said about them.

In further support of the hypothesis that the General is the Commissioner's friend in disguise we present the testimony of this passage from his written statement:

> Commissioner EVANS has, unfortunately, so administered the duties of his office as to create a general impression among those who have occasion to transact business with it that he is not fair; that he is too technical in the construction of the statutes; that he is unreasonable and overfastidious in his demands for testimony; that he treats every applicant for a pension with suspicion; that he affords no facilities to soldiers or to soldiers' widows to overcome technical requirements; that he maintains a large corps of spies, who go about the country to see if they can't find excuses to reduce allowances to pensioners or to stop them altogether, and that the espionage exercised over the widows of veterans is most offensive and unwarranted.

Surely we have read something very much like that before—a speech written by a great and sincere moralist and put into the mouth of a supposed burglar haranguing his pals in a dive about the barbarity of the laws, the sneaking, spying molestations of the police, and the blind, unreasonable prejudice of the courts. Certainly if there is any class of the American people who need to be scrutinized with vigilant attention, whose demands ought to be received with suspicion and examined in the cold light of the technical requirements of the law, it is the pension-hunting veterans whom Gen. SICKLES with much difficulty persuaded not to vote for BRYAN last Fall.

If we did not harbor the belief that the General was now moved by the same spirit that once prompted him to write to Commissioner EVANS that he felt "the utmost confidence in you [him] and the same measure of contempt for your [his] critics" we should say that the Republican National Committee paid far too high a price for his services in the campaign when they gave him their pledge that Commissioner EVANS should not be reappointed.

The war ended thirty-six years ago. There are a million pensioners. They draw from the Treasury $140,000,000 annually. The pension roll is stuffed with the names of men and women without a shade of title to the bounty of the Government, with the names of deserters, of men of means abundantly able to support themselves on their savings or to earn their own living. It has been made a roll tainted with fraud and dishonor by the well-paid labors of a gang of pension agents who are now the chief influence in the attacks upon Commissioner EVANS, who has had the courage and the respect for his oath of office to examine the cases they have dishonestly made up and to attempt to protect the Treasury against the vast army of mendicants which has been led by their instigations to attack it. There are honorable old soldiers in every State in the Union, but they hang their heads in shame at the reproach which the mendicants and their abettors have put upon the name of veteran of the civil war.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL.

Although the bank that closed its doors yesterday was not an institution of the first rank or importance, its failure at the present time is necessarily somewhat disquieting to the general public who pay little heed to the differences in standing, growing out of the differences in management, that are well enough known in financial circles. The trade of the country is very prosperous according to all the accepted tests. Credits are reported in good condition. The crop prospects, with all that depends on them, are not only favorable, but flattering. The recent check administered to wild speculation in Wall Street is reasonably believed to have been borne with surprisingly little impairment of strength or rational confidence. The failure of a considerable bank, with which are connected names priminent in finance, is, therefore, calculated to give a certain shock to public sentiment.

It is our judgment, however, that when all the facts are known and understood it will be seen that this event was one that might easily have come about in conditions even more securely and stably favorable than those now prevailing. The management of the bank, so far as it can be judged by the official statements, and especially by those of the Controller of the Currency, was of a sort that invites difficulty almost independently of general conditions. The note of warning sent early in the week by the Controller disclosed the real nature of this management. He was officially informed by the Bank Examiner that a single firm had become indebted to the bank for a sum equal, according to the statement of April 24, to one-half of its individual deposits subject to check, and a good deal more than one-half of its total loans and discounts, and that this loan was "secured by collateral of a doubtful nature." He accordingly warned the President of the bank in these words: "Unless promptly and satisfactorily assured that this loan will be taken up and cash therefor put into the bank by Saturday night, June 29, I will appoint a receiver for the bank."

Comment on this state of affairs is unnecessary. Such a transaction is not accidental. It is not entered on suddenly or through oversight. It involves several sorts of bad management which those familiar with the banking business will not fail to detect. General prosperity has very little to do with the safety of a bank so conducted. It is dependent on the fortunes of individual customers over which it has very little control. It invites risk with lavish hospitality, and makes no adequate provision to meet it. Whatever may be the future of the Seventh National Bank, it is plain that its revival will depend on a pretty radical change of its conduct.

JUSTICE JEROME.

Justice JEROME is more and more looming up as a valuable citizen and a practical reformer. We confess that we are unable to understand upon what ground any body of professed municipal reformers can have justified themselves for withdrawing from the Justice their financial and moral support. And the more we examine their avowed grounds the more at a loss we are. The raiding of Justice JEROME is compared with that of Mr. ROOSEVELT, when he was a Police Commissioner, on Sunday beer. We are assured that it is not the intention or hope of the Committee of Fifteen to put an end to vice, and that in any case they do not consider that "sensational raids" effect anything toward that end.

We do not see how the work of Justice JEROME can be thus misconstrued. He has repeatedly declared that he was not in the least an apostle of virtue, and that the purpose of his raids was not to suppress vice, but to show the responsibility for it of the Police Department, and thus of the Tammany municipal government. This is exactly in the line of any real movement for municipal reform through the overthrow of Tammany. If Tammany be not protecting vice, if it be organized and conducted for the purpose of blackmailing vice and crime, and "selling indulgences" for the profitable practice of vice and crime, the chief grievance of decent citizens with it disappears. The purpose and the effect of Justice JEROME'S raids have been to show a corrupt connection between Tammany and the keepers of vicious and unlawful resorts.

These raids have little in common with those of Commissioner ROOSEVELT. At the beginning Mr. ROOSEVELT announced that his purpose was not to put a stop to Sunday beer drinking, but to put a stop to the corruption of the police force, for the honesty of which he was officially responsible. No purpose could have been more legitimate and even necessary for an honest man in his place. But, as the raiding went on, and the blood mounted to his head, and his native pugnacity asserted itself, Commissioner ROOSEVELT raided Sunday beer selling, and all other kinds of Sunday selling, with such gusto and animosity as made it seem that it was the Sunday beer and not the police corruption that was his real objective. Few people doubt, we suppose, that this impression did a great deal of harm to the candidacy of Mr. LOW, and proved a heavy handicap for the reform campaign.

But that is not at all the case which now arises. Justice JEROME has taken every possible precaution to prevent such a misconstruction. Moreover, he is not dealing with Sunday beer at all, but with gambling houses and houses of prostitution. Do his late co-workers really wish to have it understood as their belief that the desires to which these places minister are so general and imperious in this community that any serious abridgment of the facilities for satisfying them might determine the political votes of a majority of citizens in a municipal campaign? If we believed any such thing as that we should give up all efforts for municipal reform as entirely hopeless—we should all be hell-bound together.

FIVE YEARS FOR BARKER.

The general sense which accompanied the trial of BARKER that justice, according to law, was being done in New Jersey, will attend also the announcement of his sentence. Five years is not too long a period for the expiation of his offense in disabling and blinding another man for life, having intended to kill him. In the circumstances we are not prepared to say that it is too short. BARKER was not a mere bloodthirsty ruffian seeking whom he might devour, and in whose case the maximum term would have been the only adequate or proper penalty. He acted under the persuasion that Mr. KELLER had bitterly wronged him. Incredible as his wife's story may have been, we see no reason to doubt that he credited it, and that it constituted for him a provocation which might properly extenuate his crime and lighten his sentence.

But we cannot see how Judge BLAIR can logically reconcile his alleviation of the sentence with his conduct during the trial. He might possibly say that the only defense which BARKER'S counsel offered was not a defense. It might be pleaded in extenuation, but not in justification. Doubtless it was creditable to him as a Magistrate that he took the ground that he would not allow the defense of "justifiable insanity" to be set up in this court. But in any point of view, his admission of Mrs. BARKER'S assertion that Mr. KELLER had "outraged" her was anomalous, especially as Mr. KELLER was not permitted to deny it. Was not the jury entitled to all the light in fixing the grade of the offense, to which the Judge was entitled in affixing the penalty?

As a matter of fact, the story of the assault was as much actually and as little legally "before" the jury in finding a verdict as it was "before" the Judge in passing sentence. As a matter of fact, it influenced both. The jury found that they did not believe BARKER'S story. If they had believed it, it is inconceivable that any jury of twelve American men would have found BARKER guilty of the highest offense of which he was indicted. But the Judge evidently held that, though the jury did not believe the story, BARKER did, and that his belief constituted an extenuating circumstance. If he had not taken judicial notice of what BARKER thought his provocation, we do not see how he could have given that offender less than the maximum penalty.

A GERMAN WARNING.

Dr. ALEXANDER VON PEEZ, the German publicist, from whose recent article in the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung we published significant extracts yesterday, has an extremely clear and sound idea of the real nature and origin of the American competition, but, we think, a somewhat narrow view of the policy toward it which Europe, including Great Britain, should or can adopt toward it.

He recognizes that the remarkable strength shown by the Americans in this competition is due to the peculiarly energetic character of our blended race, on the one hand, and to the vast resources of the Continent on the other. "From the combination," he sees, "has resulted the undoubted superiority of a mighty land stretching from ocean to ocean, full of coal and iron and treasures of the soil, inhabited by a trained, numerous, and daring people, spiritually and morally undistracted and ardently devoted to their various pursuits." "And with all this," he adds, "the United States has not yet unbuckled one piece of the almost impenetrable armor in which she is incased, while demanding open doors from others everywhere." In these circumstances, he proposes that Europe, including Great Britain, shall incase itself in like armor as against the United States, while maintaining a much lower rate of duties as between themselves. In this way he believes that the United States can be forced to come to an understanding and to arrange a fair system of reciprocally liberal tariffs.

So far as the nations are concerned for whom Dr. VON PEEZ assumes to speak, the answer to his suggestion is that it is impracticable. If the Governments venture to impose higher duties on the products of America, they would fall heavily on their own citizens, since these products are chiefly food and articles of very general use, or tools and machinery. All these enter directly into the cost of living and the cost of production, and duties which would increase this cost must cripple each country in that contest for neutral foreign markets, which is just now going so decidedly in favor of the Americans. Certainly, no such combination would be worth much that did not include Great Britain, and equally certainly, Great Britain never will enter it. She of all the nations is most dependent on her foreign trade for her prosperity. She will not hamper it with increased cost of production through higher-priced food and other necessaries of life and of manufacture.

While this policy, therefore, is not likely to be carried out with energy and persistence, it may, nevertheless, be tried on a scale that will be extremely disagreeable and embarrassing to the United States, and, so far as we are concerned, it is our plain interest to avoid the provocation to such a policy if we can. Instead, we are engaged at the present time in doing all we can to provoke it. We keep up our arbitrary and largely prohibitory tariff; we interpret it in the narrowest, most technical, and unfriendly fashion, and we refuse even to consider the treaties for reciprocity which our President has invited other nations to negotiate. We act in these matters with the greed and the manners—to put it plainly—of the hog, and, it may be added, with no more than the intelligence of that stupidly voracious animal. Trade, of course, is not a matter of sentiment chiefly, but sentiment enters into it, and salesmen with decent manners are more successful among nations as well as in private business. As a Nation we seem to delight in irritating our customers, of whom we refuse to buy except on the hardest terms.

And there is another phase of this subject that we will do well to consider. Our harsh and selfish methods, as well as our really intelligent and powerful competition are driving the rest of the world to the most desperate efforts to meet us. They are studying our industries and our inventions and our modes of organization. In a very few years they will, under the sharp spur of necessity, be very different competitors from what they now are. Is it not worth while to consider how, at that time, we may have won at least a measure of their good will? That can be won only by the adoption of broad and liberal reciprocity. Since that policy is also clearly for our own most lasting interests, we cannot too soon enter on it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In an article contributed to the July Forum Mr. CHAMPE S. ANDREWS, counsel to the New York State Medical Society, presents with admirable clearness and force the present status of the law in the several States in regard to restrictions upon the practice of medicine, emphasizes the grave need that there should be everywhere an adequate, accurate, and intelligent definition of what it is to practice medicine, and shows that law and reason are alike against the charlatans who, under various names, strive to make the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom a defense against interference with their exploitation of human ignorance and credulity. With complete success Mr. ANDREWS attacks the grotesque fallacy that the "practice of medicine" necessarily involves the administration of drugs, and shows that it is not the use of any particular means or method of healing, but has reference (1) to the proper diagnosis of disease, and (2) to the utilization of all means by which disease can be prevented, alleviated, or cured. "The medical schools of to-day," says Mr. ANDREWS, meaning thereby, of course, those where real information is imparted and real doctors produced, "reject no methods or agents that have any known efficacy in relieving suffering. Mind cure, hypnotism, massage, and electricity, all have their uses in the comprehensive science of medicine; but the physician, with his scientific analysis and unbiassed judgment, refuses to become a charlatan and say that any one of these methods is the only cure in the treatment of disease. Neither does he say that the use of drugs and medicines is always essential." Later in the article attention is paid to a Wisconsin Judge who, for the amusingly irrelevant reason that "prayer is not medicine," has permitted the quacks of that State to go on with their robbery and slaughter for a while longer, and the author, in concluding, notes the significant fact that the same New York Assemblymen who last Winter refused to define the practice of medicine were also eager to admit to the practice of the law, by special acts, a number of laymen who were unable or unwilling to stand the regular bar examination.

—Two large steamships wrecked in midsummer on the coast of Newfoundland supply what will undoubtedly be a most unwelcome and inconvenient commentary on the plans of the men who have been talking recently about the establishment of a fast service between Canada and Europe. The comparative shortness of that route, combined with the natural anxiety of the Dominion Government and people for a larger share of the transatlantic trade than they have yet been able to secure, sufficiently explains the frequent discussion of such schemes as those lately put forward, but the southern lines have little to fear so long as the Gulf Stream retains its energies and continues to wage its immemorial warfare with a cold arctic current just off the mouth of the St. Lawrence. That contest means storms at frequent intervals, and, worst of all, it makes fogs the rule rather than the exception in that region, and to approach the coast of Newfoundland or Nova Scotia in a fog demands reliance upon luck quite as much as upon seamanship. So, though the thought of an ocean trip of only four or five days for comparatively slow steamers has its unquestionable attractions, these are more than counterbalanced by the ever-present possibility, or probability, that the "short passage" will terminate as did that of the Lusitania, in a collision with cliffs as inhospitable as any that face the sea in any part of the world. Those rocks and the waters near them claim a terrible tribute of human lives every year as it is, and this would be vastly increased if more of the commerce which now only passes near the Grand Banks were diverted into the erratic and mist-shrouded currents of the great estuary serving as a perilous gateway to the land of Our Lady of the Snows. Despite the handicap of distance, New York and Boston need not seriously worry over the talk about passenger steamers to Quebec, or even over fairy stories about vessels moving at the rate of thirty miles an hour through those boisterous waters.

—Corporation Counsel WHALEN and Commissioner KEATING of the Department of Streets and Highways are in active correspondence about news stands under the elevated railway stairways. The subject interests them, doubtless because it interests practically nobody else and is of no appreciable importance one way or the other, except in so far as it relates to the general matter of private business conducted on public property. The law, according to competent interpretation, is against the perpetuation of these stands, and therefore they ought to go, but why is a beginning made with these petty encroachments, which probably prevent a number of honest people from becoming public charges, and which occupy ground in effect already and legally withdrawn from public use, while other encroachments for which none of these excuses or palliations exist are allowed to remain without molestation? This question is wholly oratorical. No observing New Yorker has the slightest doubt as to why the discrimination is made—as to why the Corporation Counsel advises immediate action against some of the stairway stands, while his patience is exhaustless toward the Pabst Hotel portico and many another insolent seizure of property, which not only belongs to the people, but for which they have immediate and pressing use. Perhaps they will get around to the bigger nuisances in time—when they have to, that is. And they may even pass some day from the stands on the ground level to those up in the elevated stations, some of which are not only as illegal as the others, but, as is the case at the City Hall Station, a positive menace to public safety, occupying space where space is all too scarce, and causing inconvenience and danger to thousands of passengers daily.

—New York might do much worse with its store of hospitable enthusiasm than to use a considerable quantity of it in getting up an impressive reception for Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ, who is now on his way here from Havana. This old man has not a few rights to recognition as a hero. Being mortal, of course he has his weaknesses, and his enemies, of whom he has no small store, deny his possession of any virtue except courage; but even the enemies admit his eminence as a determined fighter, with no regard for the odds against him, and their imputations on the disinterestedness of his patriotism have no basis except rumors, the truth of which, while it may be demonstrable, certainly never has been demonstrated. Gen. GOMEZ has made, or at least he has been charged with making, some rather serious mistakes since the American occupation of Cuba began, but he has done no real harm, so far as known, and many of his utterances have shown keen appreciation of the situation as it was, and he has given the Cubans much good advice as well as some that was not so good. It is as a soldier, however, and not as a statesman, that he can fairly be judged, and GOMEZ the soldier is distinctly an object of respect and admiration. With small means he accomplished much, and if ultimate victory escaped him, that fact only adds an element of pathos to his glory.

MISS KRUEGER'S ARREST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly surprised and disappointed by your small-type article last Saturday morning on the case of the Central Park policeman whom Commissioner Devery fined on Thursday for arresting a lady who, with five small children, was sitting on the grass. It is marked throughout by a curious wrongheadedness, to say the least, which is not characteristic of THE TIMES.

The person you see fit to describe as "a governess, or nurse, or whatever she may be," is an educated and estimable young lady, principal of a small kindergarten. The younger lady is the daughter of a clergyman. The children belong to prominent families whose names you would know. The father of one of them, a member of a large law firm in William Street, drew and lodged the complaint, and was present at the trial, as I was.

It was in evidence, written and oral, that other people were on the grass near by; that it was high grass, not newly seeded; that the policeman came up, shouting and swinging his arms, with abundance of rough language; that the ladies got the sporting children off the grass as soon as possible; that they did not "cheek" the man at all, while he continued his insolent talk; that the younger lady suggested taking the man's number as he was beginning to move away; that he then turned back with increased violence, saying, "You'll take my number, will you? I'll teach you to interfere with a policeman. I arrest you"; that the children began to cry with fright and with the other lady begged the policeman not to treat Miss Krueger so roughly; that notwithstanding he seized her by the arm and took her away, leaving the younger lady to care for the children, refusing to let her take a cab, telling her she would have to walk three miles, (which was an unnecessary lie;) that the Sergeant at the police station entertained the complaint and kept her there two hours, while the policemen stared at her and asked out loud, "What's she in for?" That she was then taken to the police court, where Magistrate Crane instantly discharged her and asked the officer why he didn't arrest butterflies.

I rehearse all these petty details simply because THE TIMES squarely ignores them, apparently just to make a point against Devery, which surely might be easily done without unfairness to persons and facts. The policeman told a smooth and well-arranged lie on his own behalf, backed by his pal and Sergeant. Devery reprimanded the Sergeant for entertaining the complaint at all, and fined the policeman thirty days' pay for the arrest thus made. That Devery gave the wrong grounds for his decision has certainly nothing to do with the merits of the case. My impression on reading the article was that THE TIMES could hardly have handled the case worse if it had tried. I showed the article to a friend in New Jersey at whose house I happened to be on Saturday morning, and who, like myself, reads THE TIMES daily, and likes it, and his comment was, "The man writes like an ass." I will not trespass further on your space—supposing you grant me any—by adding any comment of my own whatever. W. I.

New York, June 24, 1901.

The Negro and the White Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Autumn, during the riotous disturbances on the west side, I had the pleasure of extending my thanks to you by letter for the impartial and straightforward manner in which you treated the matter through the columns of your paper. Permit me to reiterate my sentiments as then expressed and to thank you for your grand, broad-minded Americanism as portrayed in your editorial of to-day's issue of THE TIMES, entitled "White and Negro in the South." It is a splendid exposé of an unvarnished truth.

EUGENE G. P. SMITH,
Secretary General Committee United Colored Democracy of Kings County.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 25, 1901.

Remedy in Passengers' Hands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The controversy as regards persons standing in front of seated passengers in the open cars can easily be settled by the seated passengers on the end seat refusing to allow any one to get on the car when five people are in the seat. Let the passengers try it and they will find it will work all right and the companies will soon provide more cars. KICKER.

Brooklyn, June 24, 1901.

NUGGETS.

An Artist's Nerves.

"I suppose it is a long time since you have had stage fright," said the friend.

"Yes," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "But I have box office fright every now and then."—Washington Star.

Summer.

White clouds sailin' in the blue;
Ain't they lookin' lazy?
Lily begs a drop o' dew—
Bee bends down a daisy.
—Atlanta Constitution.

Aged.

"Pa," said Willie, looking up from his book, "what's 'the Spirit of '76,' anyway?"

"'Spirit of '76,'" his pa replied. "I guess that's any twenty-five-year-old whisky."—Philadelphia Press.

In the Museum.

"The legless man is always putting his foot in it," observed the Living Skeleton to the Snake Charmer.

"What has he done now?"

"Last night we were having a friendly little game, and he asked the armless wonder to take a hand."—Baltimore American.

Not Misfits.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—It seems strange to me, if matches are made in heaven, that there should be so many unhappy marriages.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Oh, you forget; it is the matches that are made there—not the misfits.—Yonkers Statesman.

THIS TO WIN.

Arthur J. Burdick in Los Angeles Herald.

Who swings with every wind that blows.
Or changes with each changing tide,
Into the harbor of success
His craft will never guide.

Through storm or shine, 'gainst wind and wave,
With never-lagging courage he
Must steer his vessel ever on,
Straight over life's rough sea.

To breast the storm, the winds defeat,
The waves o'ercome—this is to win.
Who labors thus will hear at last
The summons: "Enter in."

ST. IGNATIUS'S MARBLE ALTARS

Statues by Sibbel Decorate an Up Town Catholic Church.

St. Ignatius Loyola is the large church built massively of gray granite on Park Avenue, at Eighty-fourth Street, which adjoins an extensive rectory occupying the whole of the block to Eighty-third Street, and may be remembered for its truncated square towers. So far as the main church is concerned, it is a comparatively new building designed by William Schickel. In accordance with the rule in New York which forces architects to use up all the ground space, because of the high cost of land, St. Ignatius's has no transepts to speak of; but the interior is lofty and imposing. Decorations at present are rather simple for so large an edifice. One stained glass window in the north wall, where the transept would be, and a painted imitation of mosaic near by, representing Christ on the Cross with the three Marys, are the most noticeable decorations. At the west end of the church are three altars, representing nave and side aisles, the central or nave altar less decorated than the others, although the largest, of course, and most important.

These altars are carried out in pavonazzo white marble, like the fine marble railing that separates them from the rest of the church, and the grand niches, or shallow apses, in which they stand are painted to represent gold mosaic, so as to relieve the whiteness of their marbles; while the central is separated from the side apses by pilasters and panels of the pale yellowish marble of Sienna inlaid with reddish African. The northern altar was presented to the church some years ago by Mr. Cronan; the southern has just been given by an association attached to the parish called the League of the Sacred Heart.

The northern, like the southern, altar is surmounted by a white marble structure with three niches. In the central niche sits the Virgin with bambino carved in Carrara marble by J. Sibbel. On her left, in a smaller niche, is an angel with the legend beneath, "Hail, full of Grace!" and on her right a prophet with the legend, "A Virgin Shall Conceive." The scheme is by William Schickel and the statues by Sibbel. The new altar has in the middle niche a standing figure of Christ; on the right a nun, or the Virgin Mary kneeling, with the legend, "Cor Jesu Regnabit," and on the left a kneeling saint with the legend, "Ecce ego, mitte me." These three figures by Sibbel are in plaster and will be soon replaced by statues in pure Carrara marble.

The Christ has the left hand extended in a gesture of welcome, of offering, and of speech, while the right is brought with fingertips against the breast, to indicate the offering of His heart, or perhaps the personal mission of the Savior. The head is small, slightly inclined, and the draperies are arranged with much nobility. Each of the aisle altars has a decoration in colored glass mosaics on the front. The northern shows a crown, with M. beneath it; the southern, in allusion to the League of the Sacred Heart, its donor, shows a flaming heart in a crown of thorns, the cross rising in the flames from the heart. Above the niche with the figure of Christ, in the vaulting, is a design representing the coat of arms of the League of the Sacred Heart, supported by two angels and surrounded by wreaths of wheat and grapevine, while to right and left are festoons of flower and fruit against the gold background. These decorations are by Messrs. Arnold and Locke, while the marble work was carried out by Messrs. Batterson and Elsele.

The general scheme of this fine church interior is very light, and the white marble in the apses adds to the lightness of the effect. The only rich note is the stained glass in the north transept. When the south windows get their filling of glass the brilliancy of the altars will be increased and the interior lose a certain air of coldness which it now bears. The roof is supported by two rows of polished granite columns, each a monolith.

Catholic churches are so often decorated with work by Italians and Germans that it causes remark when Americans are found contributing to their adornment. The change was natural and inevitable, and the parishes that lead in this way should find the public ready to recognize their boldness. It is one more sign of the spread of art in America to find that congregations discover at home the artists and artisans who are capable of carrying out the finest conceptions for religious houses.

ANNEXATION FOR CUBA.

Havana Newspaper Warns the Agitators of the Movement to Go Slowly.

HAVANA, June 27.—La Lucha, in an editorial article referring to the movement for the annexation of Cuba to the United States, warns its agitators to proceed slowly, saying premature action will prove harmful to themselves, and that their efforts should be saved for that time in the future when the problem of annexation comes up. La Lucha says that, as a natural outcome of the existing conditions, the United States is determined to establish a republic in Cuba, whose only limits shall be the Platt amendment. When Cuba is in possession of its own administration and Government, the Cuban people will then be able to see whether it is to their advantage to continue as a republic or be annexed to the United States.

La Lucha says the United States will make no move in this matter, and if Cuba takes no action concerning annexation until the country is free and independent and decides on its own account to ask for this solution of the problem, annexation will neither be hastened nor delayed thereby. The editorial article concludes by saying the matter of annexation is more a Cuban than an American problem, as the United States would gain nothing by annexation, and that the Cubans will probably find many obstacles are thrown in their way when the time comes to ask that Cuba be annexed to the United States.

PRIZE CASES DECIDED.

Men Who Fought at Manila and Santiago Will Get About $788,000 in Addition to Bounties.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Justice Bradley, in the Equity Court to-day, decided the Manila Bay and Santiago Bay prize case. The decision is in favor of the claimants as to vessels captured and as to property taken from vessels so captured. It is against them as to property captured ashore. The decision holds that vessels sunk and afterward raised were captured and not destroyed; that property captured ashore is not subject to prize; that the property taken from vessels sunk and not claimed as prize, and for which bounty was given, is prize; that the cascoes or cargo boats and all floating derricks that were captured at Manila are not prize. The Santiago case hinges on the Manila decision.

According to counsel, the claimants in the Manila case receive a total of $288,000, divided among about 2,000 persons, and the claimants in the Santiago case will get in the neighborhood of $500,000, distributed among about 3,000 persons. These figures, however, are not final. These amounts are in addition to the bounties already allowed by the Court of Claims.

Admiral Dewey, his officers, and men are the claimants in the Manila case, and Admiral Sampson, his officers, and men are the claimants in the Santiago case.

TO BUY WASHINGTON MANOR.

President McKinley Asked to Become a Member of Memorial Association.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Edwin Fairfax Naulty of Philadelphia, representing the Board of Regents of the Washington Manor Association, had an interview to-day with President McKinley and asked him to join the membership of the board. The object of the association is the purchase and preservation of Harewood, comprising a mansion and grounds of 263 acres in West Virginia, about twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

LEG BROKEN BY AUTOMOBILE.

Vehicle Collapsed and Injured L. W. Moen of the Compressed Steel Co.

NEWARK, N. J., June 27.—L. W. Moen, Vice President of the Compressed Steel Company, was injured this morning by the breaking of an automobile in which he was riding. He was bound for the Illingworth steel works, in Harrison, and an agent for the makers of the automobile offered to take him there. Mr. Moen has been negotiating for one of the machines.

While crossing the Jackson Street Bridge one of the wheels of the machine collapsed and the occupants were thrown out. The agent escaped injury, but Mr. Moen was pinned under the machine and one of his legs was fractured at the knee. The flesh was also badly bruised. He was removed to his home.

PICTURE BRINGS $77,600.

Hoppner's Portrait of Lady Louisa Manners Sold at Auction in London for 14,750 Guineas.

LONDON, June 27.—A portrait of Lady Louisa Manners, afterward Countess of Dysart, by Hoppner, was sold at auction this afternoon for 14,750 guineas, (about $77,500.)

The price at which the portrait by John Hoppner was sold yesterday is by far the highest ever realized for one of this artist's works. This is the more remarkable as the portrait of Lady Louisa Manners is not generally regarded as being one of his masterpieces, or quoted as being equal, for instance, to the portrait of Lady Culling Eardley.

A good example of the work of Hoppner was sold on March 10, 1900, at Chickering Hall, New York City, for $2,200. It was the portrait of Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, and was part of the Fischof-Blakeslee collection. Charles T. Yerkes was the buyer. It was at the same sale that John Singleton Copley's portrait of Susanna Randolph was sold to Representative Charles F. Sprague for $6,600, one of the highest prices ever realized at a New York auction sale for a work by an English portrait painter.

John Hoppner was born in 1758 and died in 1810. The Lady Louisa Manners, whose portrait was sold yesterday, was the elder daughter of the fourth Earl of Dysart. She was, before her marriage, Lady Louisa Tollemache, and in 1794, when she was nineteen years old, she married John Manners, a Lincolnshire landowner. Lady Louisa's two brothers died without issue and the peerage then devolved on her, the Earldom of Dysart being one of the very few titles of nobility in the British peerage which can descend to a woman in her own right.

AN EARL'S SON FOUND DEAD.

Hon. Eric Lascelles Had Been a Showman at Fairs for Some Years.

LONDON, June 27.—The Hon. Eric Lascelles, half brother of the Earl of Harewood and of the Countess of Desart and brother of the Hon. Francis J. Lascelles, now in custody in British Columbia, charged with killing an employe on his ranch, has been found dead in a show wagon at Cheltenham.

This penniless aristocrat had for some years been exhibiting automatic pictures at country fairs, under the name of Eric Leith. When he heard of his brother's trouble he began drinking, and died from the effects of it. Letters from the Countess of Desart and a London lawyer were found in his pockets, inclosing a remittance and referring to Francis Lascelles's trouble.

The Hon. Eric James Lascelles was born on March 2, 1873. He was the tenth and youngest son of the fourth Earl of Harewood, who died in 1892. His brother Francis is the late Earl's ninth son. Lord Harewood married twice. The mother of Eric and Francis Lascelles, his second wife, was before her marriage Miss Diana Elizabeth Smyth, daughter of Col. John G. Smyth, M. P., of Yorkshire.

One of Mr. Lascelles's half sisters is the wife of Lord Wenlock, and another the wife of the Earl of Desart.

Edward VII. Honors Moroccan Ruler.

LONDON, June 27.—King Edward has conferred on the Sultan of Morocco the Order of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath and has made the Special Moorish Ambassador, Kaid el Mehedi el Menebhi, a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

The decoration of the Sultan of Morocco and his representative in London may be a result of the success of the British negotiations for the opening of Morocco to the trade of the world. A dispatch from London printed last Tuesday announced that it was reported that the Sultan had authorized Kaid el Mehedi el Menebhi to negotiate a commercial treaty with Great Britain, which would open Morocco to European commerce.

Czar's Child to be Christened Sunday.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador to Russia, and Mrs. Tower will arrive here to-morrow from France, in order to attend the christening, on Sunday, of the Grand Duchess Anastasia, (fourth daughter of the Czar and Czarina,) who was born on June 18.

Austrian Envoy to Mexico Appointed.

VIENNA, June 27.—Count Gilbert Hohenwart von Gerlachstein has been appointed Austro-Hungarian Minister to Mexico. Diplomatic relations between Austria-Hungary and Mexico, interrupted since 1867, the year Emperor Maximilian was shot, are thus formally re-established.

To Abolish Slavery in German Africa.

BERLIN, June 27.—At a meeting of the Colonial Council to-day, a committee was appointed to devise a scheme for gradually abolishing slavery in German East Africa. The Council also agreed to restrict foreign trade in that colony to as few harbors as possible.

Committee to Arrange Russell Trial.

LONDON, June 27.—In the House of Lords to-day the Lord Chancellor announced the receipt of a letter from the Recorder setting forth that a true bill had been found against Earl Russell on the charge of bigamy, and he moved the appointment of a committee to arrange the procedure in the case. The motion was agreed to.

French Senators' Duel Bloodless.

PARIS, June 27.—As an outcome of the altercation between them in the High Court (Senate) yesterday, in the course of the secret deliberations after the close of the trial of the Marquis de Lur-Saluces, Senators Le Provost-de Launay and Aucoin fought a duel with pistols this morning. Two shots were exchanged without any result.

Manchester's Creditors Complaisant.

LONDON, June 27.—At a meeting of the Duke of Manchester's unsecured creditors to-day the proposal for a composition at 12s. 6d. in the pound sterling was approved. The other creditors will be paid in full when the accounts are settled, and the bankruptcy will be annulled.

Charity Fete at the Petit Trianon.

PARIS, June 27.—There was a charity fete to-day at the Petit Trianon, near Versailles, made famous by Marie Antoinette. The fête was organized by the Countess Boni de Castellane and other society women, who, attired in rustic costumes of the period, reproduced scenes from the life of Marie Antoinette.

Storms Damage Kaiser's Estate.

BERLIN, June 27.—News from Rominten, Prussia, shows that the whole of the Rominten district has been devastated since June 24 by hailstorms and cloudbursts. Emperor William's estate at Rominten has been greatly damaged. His Majesty to-day, upon receipt of the news, ordered speedy relief to be sent, and forwarded a large sum of money to be distributed among the sufferers.

TO TEST A COLORADO STATUTE.

National Live Stock Association Objects to Inspection Law.

DENVER, Col., June 27.—Judge Hallett of the United States District Court to-day granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Edward Reid, an Omaha cattle shipper, who was convicted in the District Court of Arapahoe County yesterday of having violated the Colorado statutes by shipping cattle into this State from Texas without a signed bill of health from a State Inspector, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail.

Reid refused to pay a State inspection fee after having received a clean bill of health from the Federal Inspector. This was done to enable the National Live Stock Association to test the validity of the Colorado law requiring the inspection of cattle shipped through the State. The writ was made returnable Saturday next. If the United States District Court sustains the State Court, the National Live Stock Association will, according to President Springer, appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA'S REVOLT AGAINST "BOSS" RULE

In Town Meeting Thousands Declare for Reform.

MACHINE BOLDLY ARRAIGNED

"Grab" of Street Franchises the Keynote of Speeches of Denunciation of the Municipal Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Thoroughly aroused and ready to act, more than 10,000 indignant Philadelphians turned out this evening to attend the town meeting which was called to renominate P. Fred Rothermel, Jr., for District Attorney. Less than 5,000 could fight their way into the great auditorium of the Academy of Music, and of this number about 1,800 were women. The speakers discovered that the crowd was in no humor for generalities or well-rounded phrases that sound well but mean nothing, and all of them digressed from their original notes and presented the charges against the present municipal administration with a directness never before attempted at a reform meeting in this city.

Col. A. K. McClure, for forty years a factor in Pennsylvania politics, declared that there was never before a time in the history of the country when a sovereign State was physically and politically at the mercy of a crew of criminal conspirators such as the one now dominating every department of the Government in Pennsylvania. Col. McClure roused the audience when he thundered out this broadside of denunciation: "Mayor Ashbridge, Insurance Commissioner Durham, Contractors Mack and McNichol have bewildered the community by a succession of public robberies, the like of which no man has ever seen. They are organized for public robbery by criminal conspiracy, and they now stand in need of John Weaver. They do not want Fred Rothermel; they are in peril and they know it."

Every mention of the Mayor's name was greeted with prolonged hisses and jeers, and when Chairman Shippen charged the city's chief executive with malfeasance in office there was an abrupt silence, followed by a storm of hisses.

Col. McClure then told of Mr. Weaver's unknown qualities and said: "Mr. Weaver has been nominated by these men because they have been either assured or reasonably believe that he will prosecute or not prosecute crime, as their interests might demand."

Ex-Secretary of the Commonwealth, William S. Stenger, brought out the fact that the meeting meant more than the mere nomination of Mr. Rothermel, and ended his remarks as follows: "The stroke of 12 to-day marked the dispersing of the most corrupt Assembly that has ever gathered in the Capitol of this Commonwealth, and we should all, here and now, promise that with the help of God no such crew shall ever again represent the people of Pennsylvania."

The resolutions adopted by the meeting were read by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, who, on Sunday last from his pulpit, denounced the dominant party. They were as follows:

Whereas, An insolently despotic and criminally profligate political power, embracing banded corruptionists of both the great political parties, has usurped the authority of the people in both the city and State; ran riot in franchise gifts and appropriations to favorites, involving the loss of many millions to the taxpayers; created offices and officers not needed or demanded by the people; and practically proclaimed that the public prosecutor, who should stand like adamant between the community and the masters of crime, must be obedient to the orders of political masters; and

Whereas, District Attorney P. F. Rothermel, Jr., has been ostentatiously rejected for renomination solely because of his unswerving devotion to his sacred public duties, therefore

Resolved, That the people of Philadelphia, in mass meeting of overwhelming numbers assembled, hereby nominate District Attorney P. F. Rothermel, Jr., for re-election, because of the masterly ability, unfaltering integrity and fearless fidelity he has uniformly exhibited in protecting the public against crime, and we appeal to the considerate judgment of every good citizen to support our prosecuting officer, whose overthrow is demanded by organized criminal profligacy and debauchery.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting is hereby authorized and directed to appoint an Executive Committee of Nine to organize and conduct the contest, with power to call upon all organized friends of reform in completing a ticket, and to appoint such other committees as may be necessary to act in the premises.

A telegram was read from Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith indorsing the movement and enrolling his name as a Vice President of the meeting.

One of the most striking features was the reading by the Rev. Charles Carrol Albertson of Philadelphia's "new Declaration of Independence." It was:

"We, therefore, the representatives of the people in Philadelphia, in mass meeting assembled, do, in the name of decency and honor, of right government and pure politics, solemnly publish and declare that we are and of right ought to be free and independent citizens; that all connection of moral support and respect between the present régime and us be and is hereby dissolved, and that as free and independent citizens we affirm our purpose to wage war upon a discredited system and purge ourselves of its dishonor at the earliest possible moment, and for the support of this declaration, with the firm belief that the eternal powers are with the equities, we mutually pledge to each other our names, our voices, our votes, and our persistent endeavor."

Transparencies borne in the several processions stirred up the enthusiasm of the mass of people packed along both sides of Broad Street. Some of the sentences said:

"Citizens, be men; use your franchises."

"Don't forget the rapid transit grab."

"The action of the bosses should be condemned."

"Rothermel brings the ballot box stuffers to justice."

"Not one of our Councilmen voted in the interests of the people."

"The streets belong to the people. Why should they be stolen?"

ACCIDENTS FROM STREET CARS.

Report of St. Louis Grand Jury—Rigid Enforcement of City Ordinances Recommended.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The June Term Grand Jury made its report to-day on the street car service of St. Louis. The report says in part:

"We have given much time and careful consideration to the investigation of the numerous killings in the past few months by street cars of our city. We do not believe that there is on the part of any one concerned an utter disregard of human life, but no one can deny that many persons have been killed and injured.

"There is much to find fault with in the running of the cars, and considerable carelessness on the part of citizens and patrons of the cars and those who use the streets with equal rights. Much of the trouble arises from the fact that the street railway companies do not run a sufficient number of cars, resulting in the cars that are run being overcrowded. This necessitates frequent stops and loss of time, which they endeavor to make up by increased speed between stops. With more cars fewer stops would be necessary, and the same distance could be made in a given time, without being compelled to run at a high rate of speed.

"The remedy for these conditions is the enforcement of the city ordinances, there being no State law upon the subject. The ordinances of the city seem to have been totally disregarded by those whose duty it is to enforce them in the city police courts. We recommend a rigid enforcement of these ordinances where they do not conflict with the charters of the street railway companies. If the city officials, through the police courts, will take proper action, much of the existing trouble can be removed.

"Furthermore, if each car were equipped with a perfect fender, loss of life would be greatly reduced. We must, however, leave the determination of this question to the city officials who have charge of the same."

DISCUSSED THE CANTEEN.

Women at Prohibition Park Spoke For and Against It.

The women who since Saturday last have been discussing various subjects in University Temple, Prohibition Park, Borough of Richmond, yesterday took up the subject of the canteen. This particular discussion was under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New York. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, the State President of the union, presided, and the principal speakers were Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis, National Superintendent of Legislation of the union; Mrs. Ella Egbert of Staten Island, and Miss Emma Alexander of Brooklyn.

The subject to be argued was the canteen. Mrs. Egbert was selected to take the side favorable to the continued sale of liquor in the canteen. Mrs. Alexander took the other side. She said:

"We have not been treated fairly in this matter by THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is not true, at least not at Fort Wadsworth, that there has been more drunkenness there since than before the canteen was abolished. I know that there it was customary to arrest as many as twenty-five men after a pay day. Last month there were fifteen who were locked up. Of this number nine were locked up for general offenses, not for drunkenness.

"The trouble is the men are not allowed to express an opinion on the subject. They are forbidden. The officers only have a right to talk. Now even among the officers there are many who are in favor of the abolition of the canteen. Of 3,000 circulars which were recently sent out asking the officers for an expression of opinion on the subject, we received 800 replies: 300 of these expressed themselves as favorable to the abolition of liquor from the canteen."

Mrs. Ellis, the next speaker, said:

"It wasn't the Woman's Christian Temperance Union abolished the canteen. It was the large number of petitions received by the politicians, and which came from the homes from which sons had gone forth to fight for their country. We women represent the home. We give our lives for it often, and if not that, the best there is in our lives. You must have noticed the transformation that takes place in a woman after her first child has been born, how the wrinkles come about the eyes, how the shoulders become stooped, and how she frequently looses her voice. I gave my voice for my children, I know.

"They say it is these hysterical women that have done this. Who, in God's name, should be in earnest upon this subject if not the women—the mothers of the boys who wear the blue?

"The trouble about this abolition of the canteen is mainly at the top. You know the drinks that go to the officers are handled by the men. They can't get intoxicants without the men in the ranks knowing it. That's where the shoe pinches; don't you see?"

THE LEIPSIC BANK SCANDAL.

One Director Arrested, and It Is Expected That Other Arrests Will Follow.

LEIPSIC, June 27.—Herr Exner, a Director of the Leipziger Bank, which suspended payment on Tuesday, has been arrested. The Public Prosecutor is investigating the affairs of the bank.

The policy of the bank's Board of Directors has for years been such as to lead to the belief that other arrests on the charge of culpable negligence will follow the taking into custody of Herr Exner. The members of the Board of Directors include some of Leipsic's wealthiest citizens.

It turns out that the report of the Leipziger Bank, published yesterday, was misleading. Reliable information has been obtained to the effect that the sum of 111,000,000 marks, which forms the bulk of the assets, includes 87,000,000 marks loaned to the Cassel Treber-Trocknung Company, of which a small part only can be realized.

BERLIN, June 27.—The Berlin, Leipsic, and Dresden papers express the highest indignation at the conduct of the Leipziger Bank Directors, and demand a searching investigation. The Berlin Vossische Zeitung says:

"In view of the whole series of recent failures, it is evident that the present German system of Aufsichtsrath [Directors or Trustees] urgently requires reforming or abolishing, the latter preferred."

The Berlin Tageblatt says the Leipziger Bank quite recently advanced another 15,000,000 marks to the Cassel Treber-Trocknung Company, after it was known that the latter was insolvent.

Representatives of the leading banks of Berlin say there is no doubt that all the stock of the Leipziger Bank and its reserve, amounting to 63,000,000 marks, are lost.

CHINESE OFFICIAL A SUICIDE.

Report of the Occurrence Also Indicates that the Court Does Not Mean to Return to Peking Yet.

SHANGHAI, June 28.—Advices received here from Sian-Foo are to the effect that Ching-Sing, President of the Board of Civil Appointments, committed suicide when the Dowager Empress stigmatized as treachery his advice that the Chinese Court return to Peking.

Fears Boxer Movement Will Grow.

PEKING, June 27.—The Rev. Arthur Smith, the missionary and author, preaching at Tien-Tsin on the anniversary of the relief of that city, (June 24,) said he thoroughly agreed with Sir Robert Hart in the statement that unless there were a complete regeneration of China, in a few years the country would be menaced by 20,000,000 Boxers. The Chinese, said Mr. Smith, would never forget that the Boxer movement was fully approved by the Court.

Rockhill to Sail for Home in August.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A cablegram has been received at the State Department from Commissioner Rockhill saying that he will leave Peking for home in August, by which time, it is hoped, Mr. Conger will have nearly reached his destination.

ELECTION RIOTS IN CHILE.

Three Men Killed—Voters Favor Riesco for President.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 27.—The result of the preliminary elections on Tuesday for a President to succeed Señor Errazuriz, whose term has expired, shows that the Liberal candidate, Jerman Riesco, a relative of Señor Errazuriz, secured a very large majority over the Conservative candidate, Pedro Montt.

VALPARAISO, June 27.—Election riots have occurred here and at the ports of Concepcion and Antofagasta.

At the last-named place the police last night fired into a Riesco procession, killing three men and wounding several others. The Prefect of Police of Antofagasta has been imprisoned, and the populace threaten to lynch him.

BOERS ATTACK RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Cape Colony, June 27.—A large force of Boers, commanded by Malan and Smit, attacked Richmond at daybreak on Tuesday.

The fighting lasted till dusk, when the Boers retired on the approach of British reinforcements.

Troops Fire on Italian Strikers.

ROME, June 27.—In a conflict between Italian troops and the agricultural strikers at Ferrara, the soldiers fired a volley into the crowd, several of whom fell. Avanti, a Socialist paper published here, asserts that six of the strikers were killed and twenty wounded, but it is believed that these figures are exaggerated.

The Nancy Hanks Lincoln Monument.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 27.—After several years of agitation the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of Abraham Lincoln, in Spencer County, this State, is at last to be marked by a creditable monument. It has just been completed and is now ready to be turned over to the commission created by the last General Assembly. Later on it will be fittingly dedicated. A portion of the stone used was taken from the old tomb of President Lincoln. The chief portion of it is Vermont granite.

THE IDEAL IN POLITICS

Wayne MacVeagh Speaks of Problems of the Future.

Says Issues Will Be Financial, the Poor Arrayed Against the Rich, and that the Poor Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 27.—The oration on "Ideals in Politics," which Wayne MacVeagh delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa at its annual meeting at Cambridge to-day, contained some striking passages. In one place he said:

"It seems to me quite too plain for dispute that no single member of a weaker race can be killed, no hut of such a race, however humble, can be burned, no one can be selected for especial honor for his part in such pitiful warfare without its helping to light the torch which starts the fire by which some hapless negro is to be burned at the stake in our own country, not only in defiance but in contempt of law, and all such acts must be surely followed by greater insecurity for the surplus wealth which the contented class possesses."

Again, he said: "Now, it is at least quite possible that in the not distant future American politics may transform Mr. Webster's warning into history, for our electorate is already beginning to be divided and must, in obedience to the law of social evolution, continue more and more to be divided by that sharp cleavage which separates those who are contented with their lot from those who are discontented with their lot.

"Under whatever disguises, called by whatever names, inheriting or seizing whatever partisan organizations, the alignment of the two great political divisions of American voters who will sooner or later struggle against each other for the possession of the Government will inevitably be upon the basis I have named. The party of the contented will be ranged under one banner, and the party of the discontented will be ranged under the other, and that alignment will steadily develop increasing sharpness of division until the party of the discontented, being the majority, has obtained the control of the Government, to which, under our system, they are entitled, and then they will be sure to remodel the present system for the distribution of wealth, unless we have previously done so, upon bases wiser and more equitable than those now existing.

"The one party will be, under whatever name, the party of capital, and the other party will be, under whatever name, the party of labor."

At another time he said: "It is perhaps inevitable, but it is none the less to be regretted, that a distinct lowering of moral standards should follow a state of war, inducing us to cherish the delusion that if we talk loudly enough and boast foolishly enough of our physical prowess by sea and land, and give our time and thought only to warlike actions and preparations as we have been doing for the last three years, all serious moral and domestic questions will somehow settle themselves. Such a delusion is equally childish and cowardly, and it is only necessary to glance at such questions to discover that instead of settling themselves, they are daily growing in gravity, and how unwise it is, instead of facing them, to be actually running away from them.

"It certainly would tend to make private property far more secure in America if the less fortunate majority of our population saw us of the more fortunate minority giving courage and time and thought to efforts to solve these problems and others like them, and thereby to lessen some of the evils which in many cases bear so heavily and so unjustly upon the poor."

SECRETARY ROOT AT HAMILTON

He Speaks for the Advantages of the Smaller College and Its Scholastic Atmosphere.

CLINTON, N. Y., June 27.—Elihu Root, '64, Secretary of War, spoke just before the Alumni dinner this afternoon in connection with the commencement exercises of Hamilton College. He was received with great applause, and said in part:

"It has seemed to me within the last few years that one would readily perceive that in the march of development of the greater universities it was evident that with what they gained they were also losing something, and that the greater grew Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and all the other great universities, the clearer it is that they are leaving a place for the smaller college which in their greatness they become more and more incapable of filling. I am glad that Hamilton in its development is following the line of the old scholastic training, furnishing you an opportunity to live in an atmosphere of learning and literature; to acquire discipline, training, culture, and character rather than seeking to imitate the assembling of all the talents in the great universities.

"I believe that the American boy has better chances for education, for training, for making a true success of his life in a college of not more than 300 students, removed from the great centres of poulation, where the students are brought into intimate association with their instructors, where the air is full of college spirit, where he is breathing a scholastic atmosphere year by year, and where the college is the all-in-all of college life. I see no reason to doubt the future of Hamilton's continued right to advancement and success."

Bowdoin Confers Honorary Degrees.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 27.—At Bowdoin College commencement to-day the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon United States Senator Paris Gibson of Montana and ex-Senator W. D. Washburn of Minneapolis, Minn. The degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred upon Sarah Orme Jewett, author.

NEW MUSIC HALLS UP TOWN.

Hurtig & Seamon Announce that They Have Two New Sites.

Two new theatres are promised for Harlem in the near future. Hurtig & Seamon yesterday announced that they had leased from the Cromwell estate the plot of ground 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue, running from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth through to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on which they will build a music hall, vaudeville theatre, and roof garden.

The plot comprises three lots, in all 75 by 198.22. No information concerning the lease was obtainable at the office of the Cromwell estate.

B. Hurtig, when asked concerning the plans for the new theatre, said that the lease was for sixty-one years. He added that the theatre would cost about $150,000, and that plans were now being prepared by architects in Cleveland and Toledo. Mr. Hurtig said that the firm would continue to run the music hall in the Hammerstein building, to the east of their new plot, the lease of which has eleven years to run.

He added that they would build yet another new theatre in Harlem. Beyond saying that it would be situated near Lexington Avenue, he would give no information as to the site.

ELITA PROCTOR OTIS MARRIED.

Elita Proctor Otis, who is playing the leading rôle in "The Brixton Burglary," at the Herald Square Theatre, was married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, to William Carpenter Camp. The Rev. Dr. William E. Coe officiated.

Mr. Camp was formerly President of the Esty & Camp Organ Company, and is now a broker. He is about thirty years old. Only a few persons were present. The bridegroom was attended by Thomas L. Barrett of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Otis was accompanied by a few intimate friends from the theatre.

"The Brixton Burglary" closes its season next Saturday night, after which Mr. and Mrs. Camp will go to a country house on Long Island and spend their honeymoon there.

"The Beggar Student" at Terrace Garden.

Carl Milloecker's comic opera, "The Beggar Student," was put on at the Terrace Garden Opera House last night, succeeding "The Chimes of Normandy," by the Parry Opera Company. The cast was a strong one, including Louis Cassavant as General Ollendorf, and Hubert Wilke. There was a large audience present and the work of the singers was favorably received.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The oppressive heat in town kept many people at their suburban homes.

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Mrs. Leiter is to arrive in town to-day and will sail for England to-morrow to visit Lady Curzon, who is in London. Mrs. Leiter has been at her Summer place near Chicago. She will return to this country in the Autumn.

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Frederic Gebhard, who arrived in South Dakota about April 1 last, left there several days ago, and has been spending some days in Chicago.

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Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter of Philadelphia have taken a cottage at Newport for the season. Mrs. W. Stewart Polk, Mrs. Carter's mother, will spend July at Newport with her daughter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams of 4 West Fifty-first Street are among those now at the Pan-American Exposition. Miss Barbara Sedley has returned from Buffalo.

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The first dance at the Meadow Club, Southampton, is to be held next Thursday evening, July 4. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kerr (Miss Olive Grace) are to give a house party at their country place, the Lindens, at Great Neck, over the Fourth.

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Mrs. Henry S. Sedley and her younger son, who is convalescing from an attack of pneumonia, are going to Southampton to-day, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth.

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Mrs. Ballard Smith, who went to Newport last Sunday, will go to Durham, N. H., to-day for the wedding to-morrow of Miss Edith Congreve and Shirley Onderdonk. Mrs. Smith will sail July 4 on the French Line for France. She will go immediately on landing to Dinard, and will spend most of the Summer there.

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Mr. and Mrs. T. Henry Randall (Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst) gave a small dinner last evening at Sherry's, and Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Bush of London will give a dinner to-night at the Waldorf.

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Chauncey Depew and his son, while in Paris, will visit the Baron and Baroness Egard de Brisson. The Baroness, who was Miss Annie Hegeman, is a niece of Mr. Depew.

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Mrs. Pembroke Jones, it is said, is to give a large dance at Newport early in August. Mrs. Jones gave a series of superb dinners last Winter at her town house, 13 West Fifty-first Street, and several large and handsome luncheons.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will close their house at Hyde Park on Monday and will go to Newport to join Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Van Alen and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are expected at Bar Harbor by the Fourth, but they may stop on the way to visit Mr. and Mrs. Twombly before the latter leave Florham.

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As next Thursday will be a holiday, many of the house parties are constructed on the rule that so little will be doing in the beginning of the week that many will stay over until after the Fourth. The largest parties will be down at Meadow Brook and at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, who are expected back to-morrow from a short visit to the Pan-American Exposition, have a house party at Florham.

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This evening there will be dancing at the Morristown Country Club. It will be the last affair of the season. To-morrow there will be polo at Seabright and practice games at Meadow Brook and Rockaway. The polo tournament begins at Cedarhurst on Monday. To-day also will take place the open yachting races of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club in Oyster Bay, and both to-day and to-morrow there will be entertainments at the yacht club.

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There sailed yesterday on the Columbia for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg, in addition to those previously mentioned, Mr. and Mrs. D. Sidney Appleton and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund J. Bache and Miss Bache, Dr. Charles Claxton and Mrs. Claxton and two children, Walter Coates, Mr. and Mrs. C. Claflin Davis, Carroll P. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. James Green and Master Ramsey Green, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Hoyt, Mrs. H. B. Howard, Miss Sarah E. Howard, and Master Howard, Mrs. G. W. Ramsey and Miss James, Mrs. John Kelly, John Jerome Kelly and Miss Josephine E. Kelly, Mrs. William F. King, Miss Hildegarde King, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Raymond, and Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Thompson.

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Among those booked to sail for New York to-morrow is William A. M. Burden, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who left last Summer on a tour around the world. Mrs. N. Deveraux Clapp and her daughter, Miss Edith Clapp, who have been abroad since last October, will sail on the Campania Saturday for New York, and on their arrival will go to Newport, where they will occupy their cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

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The wedding of Edward Russell Thomas, son of Gen. Samuel Thomas, and Miss Linda Lee, daughter of William Paca Lee of Louisville, which was to have been celebrated in that city to-morrow, will take place here instead. The change was rendered necessary by the complications arising from the election of Mr. Thomas to the Presidency of the Seventh National Bank. Miss Lee is expected to arrive in town this afternoon, and the marriage will be celebrated very quietly to-morrow at the Park Avenue Hotel, where Miss Lee's aunt, Mrs. W. B. Dick, is living.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 27.—E. D. Morgan and his family are expected here on Friday.

Mrs. David A. Brayton of Fall River has arrived at Renfrew Park Cottage No. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. de Rham. They sail for Europe on Saturday, and will spend the Summer in Switzerland.

Henry Rogers Winthrop has gone to New York.

Miss North of New York is a guest of Mrs. F. O. French.

Frank P. Mitchell of New York is the guest of Edward H. Bulkley.

Miss Lucas of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby.

W. B. Bancroft of New York is at his cottage on Easton's Point.

Mrs. George W. Wales of Boston has arrived at her cottage, in Yznaga Avenue.

Mrs. L. L. Lorillard has offered a prize to the Newport Horticultural Society, to be given at the Rose and Strawberry Show, for the best display of caladiums and ferns.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have returned from New York on the Sultana.

James B. Stokes of New York has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland of Scarborough-on-the-Hudson are expected at Pinard Cottage No. 3 next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean have returned from a short visit to Philadelphia. They are occupying Pinard Cottage No. 1 for the season.

Lispenard Stewart has returned from New York.

Capt. and Mrs. French E. Chadwick gave a dinner at the War College this evening in honor of Admiral Dewey. The guests were Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield, Miss Josephine Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons.

Mr. and Mrs. John Davis of Washington and Mr. and Mrs. C. Carroll Pierce of Boston have arrived for the season.

Miss Alice Rutherfurd, daughter of Mrs. George Crocker, will visit Japan shortly, leaving here some time next month on Mr. Crocker's private car for San Francisco, where she will board a steamer for Yokohama.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained at luncheon to-day at Crossways.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman gave a dinner this evening at the Gooseberry Island Club.

Mrs. William Grosvenor and Mrs. John Clinton Gray gave luncheons to-day at the Golf Club.

Among the cottagers entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp and Atherton Blight.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ellicott gave a dance at the War College this evening. Music was by the Kearsarge band.

Arrivals at Jamestown include Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ogden of Riverton, N. J.; Robinson Riley, and Mrs. E. P. Phett of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. T. Chester Walbridge of Germantown, and F. C. Brewster of Philadelphia.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lewi—Weil.

Miss Emma Weil, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Weil, was married yesterday at the home of her parents, 150 East Eighty-first Street, to Dr. William G. Lewi of Albany. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Max Schlesinger of Albany under a tastefully arranged bower of oak leaves, sweet peas, and daisies. Two wax tapers which were used on the improvised altar, were used more than twenty-five years ago at the wedding of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Charles Hirschhorn attended the bride as matron of honor and Julius Ilich of Albany acted as best man. The wedding party, which consisted of members of the family and a few intimate friends, was entertained at luncheon after the ceremony. After a short bridal tour the young couple will go to Albany to live.

Shipman—Van Kleeck.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 27.—Miss Melvinia Van Kleeck, daughter of Mrs. Edward Van Kleeck of this city, and Edward Leffingwell Shipman of Hartford, Conn., son of Judge Nathaniel Shipman of the United States Circuit Court, were married at the bride's home here this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Van Giesen of the First Reformed Church officiated, assisted by the Rev. Frank R. Shipman of Hartford, brother of the bridegroom.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Fannie Van Kleeck. L. C. Deming of New York, cousin of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were Charles W. Pierson of New York, Prof. Charlton M. Lewis of Yale University, Marshall Holbrook of Poughkeepsie, and John T. Robinson and Robert W. Huntington of Hartford.

Moenich—Satterfield.

BUFFALO, June 27.—The wedding of Count Franz Josef von Larisch Moenich of Austria and Miss Marie Satterfield, daughter of the late John Satterfield, who was prominent in the Standard Oil Company, took place this afternoon at the bride's home, in Delaware Avenue.

There were two ceremonies, Justice Haight of the Court of Appeals first marrying the couple and the Rev. Cameron J. Davies afterward reading the Episcopal marriage service.

Dawson—Hoff.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., June 27.—Miss Mary Pearson Hoff, daughter of Henry A. Hoff, a banker and broker of this city, and Henry Dawson, a lawyer of Rockville, Md., were married to-day at the First Presbyterian Church. Many guests were present from New York, Philadelphia, and Washington and other cities.

Wilson—Howard.

LAGRANGE, N. Y., June 27.—Miss Jennie Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Howard of this place, was married here to-day to Howard Sanford Wilson, son of ex-Assemblyman George W. Wilson of Brooklyn. The Rev. A. D. O'Neil officiated, assisted by the Rev. I. C. Taylor. Miss Marie Wildman and Miss Gertrude Stainton were the bridesmaids, and Seth Low Wilson, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

WARD LINER ASHORE.

The Santiago de Cuba, Outward Bound, Grounds in Swash Channel.

The Ward Line steamer Santiago de Cuba, outward bound for Santiago, Cienfuegos, and other Cuban ports, went aground on the east edge of the Swash Channel just south of Romer Shoal at 7:15 o'clock last evening. The vessel is lying in an easy position, with her anchor lights up. She is in no danger.

A boat from the pilotboat was sent to the steamer, but soon returned, the Captain having evidently refused assistance. It is thought the steamer will float off without assistance this morning at high water.

Capt. Lambert commands the vessel. The Santiago de Cuba is run under Cuban license by the Ward Line, and is not the American steamer Santiago of that line.

Knights of St. John to Have a Ritual.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The 500 delegates to the international convention of the Knights of St. John began their last day's session this morning. A strong fight was made against the adoption of the report of the Committee on Ritual, but it was carried by a close vote. Hitherto there has been no ritual used in the initiations, but the action of the convention now makes this obligatory on every Commandery. A large body of the delegates opposed the proposal because, they said, the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church were opposed to a ritual as "smacking of Free Masonry," which is strongly denounced by the Church. It is predicted that the action the convention will cause discord.

SOMETHING IN GOWNS.

Lace jackets in heavy cream lace, lined with silk, can be found in very pretty models in the shops. They are quite as cool as the silk jackets which are so popular, and according to the amount of chiffon put upon them they are elaborate or simple and can be worn to entertainments or on the street. They are rather smarter than the jackets of silk.

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A woman shopping the other day wore a brown gown, the bodice almost entirely composed of heavy cream lace. The effect was charming.

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The pongee girl, who was also shopping, had her gown made on the simplest of lines and around her waist a little crush belt of brown velvet. She wore a cream felt hat trimmed with brown and with a brown veil draped over it. Brown is always good with pongee.

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Another stylish pongee gown was run with black taffeta through straps cut in the gown and the broad collar tied on the bust with a knot of the silk.

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A woman with a linen gown had it run in a similar fashion with black velvet ribbon.

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Soft peau de soie sashes are pretty for children, and all children wear sashes. Occasionally a sash tied in front with a simple knot is effective.

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Long, wrinkled gloves are good with sleeves which reach a little below the elbow, and women who have been wearing the long sleeves and undersleeves are delighted at the change.

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Pretty foulard gowns are trimmed with incrustation of net in bands upon which are appliqued flowers with excellent effect.

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A fancy duck forms the collars and vests to many pretty bathing suits. Galatea is good for children's bathing suits if they are not to bathe in too cold water. For ordinary sea bathing they are excellent. They are not as satisfactory for older people.

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An added fluffiness is given to many smart gowns by the use of chiffon. It is placed under the ruffles of lace in many cases and incrustations of lace are raised slightly and with good effect by chiffon paddings.

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Linen tailor gowns are made by some tailors to lace with ribbons the full length of the skirt or to the top of the flounce, or a good effect is obtained by lacing the gown around and having loops of ribbons falling where the lacing meets.

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The omnipresent bolero is appearing upon bathing suits. It may be either the real thing or a simulation effected by braid.

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Some of the smartest women are wearing princess gowns, though they are not frequently seen. On the right woman, properly made, they are charming.

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An effective white chiffon gown has the skirt trimmed with bands of cream guipure, with a bodice of the lace, the corselet belt of rose silk, and the guipure collar edged with lines of the same silk.

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A gown of chiffon with an accordion-plaited skirt has vandykes of guipure on the skirt; a collar of pale pink batiste plaited, and with a line of black inside the fall of lace which finishes the edge. There is a collarette of guipure with a line of black, and the bodice below the collar is laced with black. The parasol carried with this gown is of pink silk under chiffon and vandykes of lace edged with black.

JOSEPH LADUE DEAD.

Known as the Discoverer of the Klondike Gold Field and Founder of Dawson City.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 27.—Joseph Ladue, the founder of Dawson City in the Klondike, died last evening at his home in Schuyler Falls. Mr. Ladue had been ill since his return from Alaska, and spent last Winter at Colorado Springs. He finally fell a victim to consumption, contracted in the severe northern climate. A wife and one son survive.

Joseph Ladue was one of the best-known men in the Klondike, the owner of the town site of Dawson City, and of some of the richest gold mines in the vicinity. He was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., forty-seven years ago. When Ladue's parents died, in 1874, he determined to become a gold miner. He started for the West, and arrived at Deadwood in 1876 with about $100 in his pocket.

The town was enjoying a boom, and it was not long before the ambitious young man picked up a job as engineer in the mines. He studied mining night and day in all its various forms and intricacies, until he had thoroughly mastered the business.

About fifteen years ago Ladue went to Alaska. Little more than five years later he made his first find. He then came East and organized the Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company. He was married to Miss Kittie Mason of Schuyler Falls, N. Y., on Dec. 15, 1897.

Ladue founded Dawson City in 1896. He was the first man to hear of and to stake out a claim in the Klondike. He selected 178 acres of Government land at $1.25 an acre at the mouth of the Klondike and Yukon Rivers. On June 23, 1897, he mapped out the town of Dawson City, and afterward sold town lots at as much as $5,000 each.

Ladue was a reticent and retiring man. He possessed great perseverence and business tact. His successes made no change at all in his deportment and he was as modest during prosperity as he had been during his earlier years.

FUNERAL OF COL. T. E. SLOAN.

The Old Guard Was Present and the Body Was Buried with Military Honors.

The funeral of Col. Thomas E. Sloan of the Old Guard, who was accidentally drowned at Keyser's Island last Sunday, was held yesterday afternoon at the Old Guard Armory, at Forty-ninth Street and Broadway. The Rev. John Huske of St. Thomas's Church read the Episcopal burial service, while the old-time companions-in-arms of the deceased were grouped in a hollow square around the casket. Nearly 100 of the Old Guard were present dressed in full uniform. The music was furnished by the Old Guard Band of thirty-one pieces.

Following the simple funeral services the Guard formed for the march to the Grand Central Station, where a special train conveyed the funeral party to Woodlawn Cemetery. The casket was taken to the station from the armory on a caisson furnished by the Second Battery. On the march the band played "Old Hundred." The Guard preceded the body. At the grave there was a short military service, and a salute was fired by Company B. A heavily veiled woman giving her name as Miss R. Robertson was present at the funeral ceremonies. It was said that she was the young woman who was with Col. Sloan on the yacht when he was drowned. She is said to have been his fiancée. Many prominent men, friends of the deceased, were present at the services.

Obituary Notes.

MAX KERSHAW, formerly of Denver, and who at one time was one of Yale's track athletes, died in San Francisco yesterday, aged twenty-nine years.

ANDREW ALLAN, head of the Canadian management of the Allan Steamship Line, died at Montreal last evening aged seventy-nine years. He had been in ill health for some time.

SINNICKSON CHEW, the editor and proprietor of The West Jersey Press, and one of the best-known newspaper men in New Jersey, died at his home in Camden, late Wednesday night. Mr. Chew had been an invalid for several years.

FREDERICK BENNETT, for over twenty years connected with Tiffany & Co.'s watch regulating and repairing department, died in Brooklyn of tuberculosis Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Bennett was born in Brooklyn in 1864. He learned the watchmakers' trade in Tiffany's workshops. The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 112 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, to-day at 8 P. M. The burial will be at the convenience of the family. His mother and two sisters survive him.

SIXTH BATTERY'S BIG SCORE.

In Contest for the Flannagan Trophy 367 Points Were Made.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 27.—The Sixth Battery, from Binghamton, shot for the Flannagan Trophy to-day, and the result of the private practice which it is said the battery has had during the Spring was effective. The Second Battery won the trophy last year and the year before.

Under the deed of gift, the trophy, which is valued at several hundred dollars, is to become the property of the battery which wins it three times. Last week the Second Battery ran up a score of 352. This was considered hard to beat. To-day the Sixth Battery scored 367. The First Battery will shoot to-morrow.

The First Regiment went through the routine drills of the camp to-day. There were many visitors from places from which the companies come, but the day was an uncomfortable one, owing to the heat.

"IDA ST. GEORGE" A SUICIDE.

UTICA, N. Y., June 27.—A woman about twenty-five years old came here from the west yesterday afternoon and registered at the Eagle Hotel as Ida St. George, New York. A room was assigned to her, and she did not again make her appearance. This afternoon it was found she had committed suicide by taking laudanum. There is nothing to identify her. In her pocket were found four Canadian one-dollar bills and some small change.

REJECT A CAR

GOLD HEELS'S NEW RECORD

McLewee's Colt Beat Best Time for Track in Spindrift.

STAR BRIGHT WON HANDICAP

Whitney's Horse Easily First in Fastest Race Ever Run on Sheepshead Bay Grass Course.

That the Sheepshead Bay racetrack was never faster than at present was attested yesterday by the hanging up of two new track records, one in the single stake event of the afternoon and the other in the handicap over the grass course. In the Spindrift Stakes, a handicap at one mile and a furlong for three-year-olds, F. C. McLewee's colt Gold Heels, carrying 108 pounds, was out in front for the greater part of the distance, and, ridden out at the end, clipped two-fifths of a second from the previous best time over the main track, made last Fall by Potente, a five-year-old, with only 102 pounds, Gold Heels at the same time beating the best record for the stake by a second and a fifth.

William C. Whitney's horse Star Bright had the honor of setting the other record, he carrying 116 pounds, and covering the mile and a quarter on the grass in 2:06 1-5, or one-fifth of a second better than the old mark, made by Central Trust, with 113 pounds, two years ago. Aside from the time feature, the racing was thoroughly interesting, and a crowd of large proportions was in attendance to enjoy it. A cool breeze from the ocean had a comforting influence, aided considerably by the fact that three post favorites and well-backed horses in the other races were winners.

The feature of the day, however, was the race for the Spindrift Stakes, for which five horses ran, with the Morris entry Smile and Gold Heels started even favorites at even money each, while from 40 to 60 to 1 was laid against the others, one of which was the fifteen-thousand-dollar colt Bellario, carrying the colors of Richard Croker. On his running this season Bellario was a very bad bargain for the Tammany turfman, his race yesterday making it appear that he really is worth about one-tenth of the price that was paid for him, as he finished last and far behind two very ordinary colts. Belvino raced out in the first half mile of the distance, with Gold Heels close up on him, Gold Heels going to the front when they were about half way through the back stretch and from there on holding the lead, winning by two lengths, with O'Connor hustling him out to keep in front of Smile, who closed strong at the finish.

Both Star Bright and Decanter were well backed for the last race, Star Bright always being favorite, however, and at the end justifying it by winning handily by two lengths from Decanter, who beat the third horse, Rochester, a similar distance.

The promise of a meeting between the fast sprinters Voter and King Pepper in the opening event was not fulfilled, as Voter was withdrawn by his stable in favor of his stable companion Unmasked, who was consistently backed to beat the Pepper entry. King Pepper was an odds-on favorite, and after Unmasked broke in front easily outpaced his opponent and, galloping in front all the way, won very easily, Unmasked beating Illum, the only other starter, by ten lengths.

For the second race five Nations was the post favorite, but Luciline won all the way, though Mitchell had to ride out at the end to keep her in front. Roehampton and Optional, the other winners of the afternoon, each got home in handy style.

Trainer James Rowe, who has the Keene stable, reported the safe arrival of twenty-three colts and ten fillies from the Keene farm, Castleton, near Lexington, Ky., all of which went to Brookdale Farm, in New Jersey, where they will be trained to race for the Keene stable next season. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. The Pepper Stable's King Pepper, ch. c., 3 years, by Kantaka-Genevieve, 120 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 2 and out, won easily by two lengths; J. R. and F. P. Keene's Unmasked, br. g., 4, 115, (Spencer,) 9 to 5 and out, second by two lengths from Mrs. R. Roche's Illum, b. g., 3, 102, (H. Cochran,) 100 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:13 2-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by C. Davis.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Michael Murphy's Luciline, br. f., by Bassetaw-La Cruella, 119 pounds, (Mitchell,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won ridden out by three parts of a length; Frank Farrell's Five Nations, b. c., 117, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a half length from S. T. Smith's Northern Star, ch. c., 117, (Mounce,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Gunfire, Sister Juliet, Cryptogram, Locket, and Ruff also ran. Value to the winner, $580. Five Nations the favorite. Winner trained by W. H. Rogers.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the meeting, selling allowances; one mile. J. G. Follansbee's Roehampton, ch. c., 3 years, by Bathampton-Agnes Flash, 105 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 2 and even, won easily by three lengths; P. S. P. Randolph's The Amazon, b. f., 4, 111, (McGinn,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from Frank Farrell's Dolando, b. g., aged, 105, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:38 1-5. Red Path, Mercer, Vitellius, Hengist, and Punctual also ran. Value to the winner $500. Vitellius the favorite at 11 to 5 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by J. H. Mason.

FOURTH RACE.—The seventeenth running of the Spindrift Stakes, for three-year-olds, handicap; one mile and a furlong. F. C. McLewee's Gold Heels, b. c., by The Bard-Heel and Toe, 108 pounds, (O'Connor,) even and out, won ridden out, by two lengths; A. H. & D. H. Morris's Smile, ch. c., by St. Florian-Holiday, 110, (Spencer,) even and out, second by five lengths from James Galway's Belvino, br. c., by Belvidere-Vintage, 95, (Wonderly,) 50 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:52 2-5. Bellario and Humboldt also ran. Value to the winner, $2,745. Gold Heels and Smile equal favorites. Winner trained by M. H. Allen.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. The Oneck's Stable's Optional, ch. f., by Albert-Option, 106 pounds, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length; James R. Keene's Meditation, ch. f., 111, (Spencer,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a neck from Charles Oxx's Ascension, b. f., 107, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Lady Sterling, Step Onward, Trentham, Lady Mag, Prism, and Neither One also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Ascension the favorite. Winner trained by Walter Rollins.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the turf. William C. Whitney's Star Bright, br. c., 4 years, by Alnitree-Spatilmore, 116 pounds, (N. Turner,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won handily by two lengths; F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, b. h., 6, 110, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by three lengths from Mrs. R. Roche's Rochester, ch. c., 86, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—2:06 1-5. Prince McClurg, Maid of Harlem and Latson also ran. Value to the winner, $790. Star Bright the favorite. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Lemoyne, 112 pounds; Essene, 109; Courtenay, Trump, Illuminate, and Man o' War, 106 each; Fair Empress, 105; Balm of Gilead and Friar Tabor, 102 each; Rossair, Lenora, and Saccusunna, 99 each; Wild Oats, Friend Jack, and Athelglen, 97 each; Concertina, Merriment, and Figurtha, 94 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile. Wax Taper, 126 pounds; The Puritan, 111; Dublin and Handwork, 101 each; Templeton, 96.

THIRD RACE.—The June Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Gay Boy and Peninsula, 122 pounds each; Disadvantage, 119; Aliberi, 117; Electress, 114.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Raffaello, 126 pounds; Carbuncle, 113; Herbert and Cyrano, 111 each; Trigger, 104; All Gold, 103; Scurry, 97; Fairy Tale, 92; Alsike, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $500 in 1901; selling allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Bedeck, 107 pounds; Bounteous, Ondurlo, and In Shot, 106 each; Surmise and Sweet Tooth, 105 each; Wayward Boy, 104; Maiden, 102; Ikey Diddy and Restrick, 101 each; Aminte and San Luis, 100 each; Argananta, 98; Ante Up, Balloon, and Princeton Girl, 96 each; Maria Bolton, 93. Also eligible to start in order named as others are withdrawn: Irene Lindsay, 96; Lady Buck, 100; Apple of My Eye, 102; Connie, 99; Jils Greenwood and Spry, 91 each; Blue Victor, 98; East Kelston, 102; Biff, 106; Thicket, 101; Cervera, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a half on the turf. Knight of the Garter and Latson, 114 pounds; Belgrade, 111; Fatalist and Alsike, 106 each; Nones, 104; Fairy Tale, 103; Seminole, 94; Collegian, 91.

J. Reiff Won on Croker's Horse.

LONDON, June 27.—The Little Twin filly, ridden by J. Reiff, won the Ditchling Plate, one mile, for three-year-olds and upward, at the Brighton June meeting to-day. The winner is owned by Richard Croker.

FRENCH AUTO-CAR RACE ON.

Foxhall Keene Injured Early in Road Contest from Paris to Berlin.

PARIS, June 27.—From midnight, on during the early morning hours, a stream of bicyclists and automobiles marked the road from Paris to Fort Champigny, a dozen miles east of the city, the start of the automobile race between Paris and Berlin, at 3:30 this morning, attracting unusual interest. The Cross Roads of Champigny, where hundreds of bicycles and automobiles were assembled, were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, while every few minutes a racing car would dash up and take the allotted position before the line. In front of the starting place by 3:30 A. M. at least 2,000 enthusiasts gathered to watch the start, many being scattered along the Berlin Road.

The first few racers left in the twilight before the break of day, and were almost immediately lost to view. Later, when the sunshine put in an appearance, the autocars left with such speed that they were enveloped in a cloud of dust after covering 200 yards, the dust resembling nothing so much as the smoke of an express engine.

The racing cars were mere machines of iron and steel, and no pretense was made to secure comfort for the drivers or engineers. They carried little or nothing except spare tires and cans of petroleum. The arrangements were carried out like clockwork. There were about thirty persons who had entered who did not start, among them the American artist, Dannat. Hearty cheers were given as the automobiles made their departure. There was only one lady competitor, a handsome Frenchwoman named Gast, who was attired in a smartly made waterproof costume.

Foxhall Keene got away at 7 o'clock. He wore a blue serge suit, covered with a rubber jacket, and a gray checked cloth cap. "I don't expect to win," said Mr. Keene, as he went to the starting line, "but I am going for the sport of the thing. I never participated in a race of this kind before. My auto-car is quite new. I drove it for the first time Tuesday, and I find the tension is terrible. My car ought to go 85 kilometers an hour, so, apparently, I stand a fair chance in the race, but I shall not get the best speed out of it, as I have not had sufficient experience with it. These crack French chauffeurs probably will beat me two hours in the first day's run. Nevertheless, I mean to do my best and win, if possible." Mr. Keene was unfortunate early in the race, however, as a tire on his car burst while the machine was leaving Bastogne, in Belgium. Mr Keene was thrown into a potato field, but was not seriously hurt.

M. Fournier arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle at 2:30 P. M., ahead of all competitors. This place was the end of the first day's run, 283 miles. Fournier averaged forty-five miles an hour, exclusive of stops. The first fatal accident reported in the motor race occurred at Rheims, where M. Brazier's automobile killed a child twelve years old.

ELKWOOD PARK'S SUMMER SPORT.

Novelties in Automobile and Horse Racing Planned.

In preparation for the Summer season of sports at Elkwood Park, Long Branch, N. J., a new stand, with a seating capacity of 11,600, has been completed by the Gentlemen's Riding and Driving Club. Though the season at Long Branch has just begun, Elkwood Park already has become a lively and popular place of amusement, and many driving and equestrian parties visit the grounds each day. The stables rapidly are filling with horses in training for the harness races, and the morning spectacle of trotters exercising is one of the attractive features of the new pleasure ground. Beginning to-morrow, Schwab's orchestra will play on the clubhouse lawn every Saturday afternoon, and each Saturday tea will be served in the ladies' clubhouse.

Many entries for the automobile races and equestrian competitions have been received, and others are coming in fast. A combination run by the Automobile Club of America, from New York, and the clubs of New Jersey and Long Island will be made to Elkwood Park on July 5, each club starting from its own city. A. C. Bostwick has offered to enter his 2,000-pound gas machine in the race set for that day, and will operate it himself.

To-morrow the postponed matinée of last Saturday will take place. The following owners and horses will participate: C. Lloyd, Richard B., 2:21¼; Andrew Freedman, Electric Wilkes, 2:17; H. H. Kane, King Reno, 2:17; Dr. F. Farnsworth, Ben T., 2:14¼; Senator Murphy, Bonnie, 2:18½; W. H. Parsons, Jr., La Belle Rose, 2:19; David Goodman, Freeland, 2:17½; Thomas Byrnes, Bertolus, 2:19¼; Dr. Simmons, Belden, 2:18½. There will be two professional races, trainers to drive, and a large number of horses now training at the track will participate.

Dr. H. H. Kane has induced Samuel Taylor and Capt. Debevoise of the Essex Troop to act as judges for the mounted broadsword contest on July 4. Gen. Nelson A. Miles will also act as referee. Gen. Castleman of Louisville, Ky., will act as judge of saddle horses on equestrian day, July 20, and it is expected that Gen. Miles, Vice President Theodore Roosevelt, and Gen. Castleman will be present on that day.

WARE BEATS LARNED.

In Invitation Tennis Tournament of Crescent Athletic Club.

Leo E. Ware defeated William A. Larned in a protracted and highly exciting five-set match in the invitation lawn tennis tournament on the Crescent Athletic Club courts, at Bay Ridge, yesterday afternoon. Possibly on account of the heat, or perhaps because it was not his day, Larned did not play in his usual form and quickly became tired. His brilliant aggressive style of play necessitates great physical activity, and on a day like yesterday makes heavy demands upon the player's strength. Consequently, Ware, who played a slower and cooler game, ultimately tired out Larned and won the match.

Larned was fresh in the first set, and won it, 6—3, but he lost the second set, after a long struggle, with the score of 7—9. According to the rules, a rest of seven minutes was then allowed, but the players took fifteen or twenty minutes. The next two sets went in a similar manner, Larned winning the third only by a score of 6—3, and losing the fourth, after hard vantage play, 8—6. The fifth and deciding set was won by Ware, 6—3.

It was quite late when the Ware-Larned match was concluded, and the spectators welcomed the announcement that Richard Stevens had decided to allow his match with Beals C. Wright to go by default.

The tournament will be concluded to-day, when Ware will play Stevens and Hobart will meet Larned. The summary follows:

Men's Singles.—Leo E. Ware beat William A. Larned, 3—6, 9—7, 3—6, 8—6, 6—3; Beals C. Wright won from Richard Stevens by default; Clarence Hobart, a bye.

American Tennis Players Win.

LONDON, June 27.—D. Davis and H. Ward, Americans, beat Hawes and Young by three sets to none to-day in the third round of the all-comers' doubles in the All-England lawn tennis championships, which begun at Wimbledon Monday.

In the fourth round of the singles A. W. Gore beat G. W. Hillyard.

SHAMROCK II. DUE AUGUST 15.

Cup Challenger's Tuning-Up Trials Will Begin To-morrow.

GLASGOW, June 27.—The cup challenger, Shamrock II., took a sail-stretching spin this morning, while the former challenger, Shamrock I., and the Kariad were sailing a match race of forty-three miles. It was an ideal day for the purpose. The sun was shining and a light wind was blowing. The new challenger attracted a lot of attention. She carried only her lower canvas and towed a small boat.

Capt. Sycamore seemed to avoid anything in the nature of a trial of speed, but in the course of a couple of tacks, the challenger found herself going in the same direction as the Kariad and overhauled the latter in a remarkable manner. The new mainsail of the Shamrock II. set to perfection. Her immense pole mast, when clothed, has a most imposing appearance.

The Shamrock I. beat the Kariad by 4 minutes in the first round, 14½ miles, and won by 30 minutes and 18 seconds.

The tuning-up trials of Shamrock II. will begin to-morrow and continue, on the Clyde, for ten days. After that she will be prepared for her transatlantic trip. She is expected to arrive at New York about Aug. 15.

YAWL VIGILANT LED HOME

Beat Ailsa Over the Course in the Oyster Bay Regatta.

BIG BOATS IN CLOSE RACE

Many Fast Yachts Sailed on the First of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club's Three Days of Racing.

In a fine true breeze from the southwest Percy Chubb's yawl Vigilant defeated H. S. Redmond's Ailsa by 1 minute and 31 seconds yesterday in the opening regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club off Oyster Bay. The big yawls were close together all over the twenty-three-and-one-half-mile course and gave additional proof that their meetings will be a feature in the season's sport.

Elmina, in the seventy-five-foot schooner class, finished 1 minute and 25 seconds ahead of H. F. Lippitt's Quissetta. At the end of the first round a protest flag was seen flying on Quissetta. Mr. Lippitt lodged a claim that while on the starboard tack in the windward work, near Lloyd's Point, Elmina forced him to give way to avoid running him down.

Altair defeated Humma, but the Maxwell fleet could well afford to lose this race, as Leda and Oiseau won handsomely in the thirty-six and thirty foot classes of sloops respectively.

One of the surprises of the day was in the raceabout class, where Badger defeated Jolly Roger, the champion of last season, and Scamp.

Long before the hour set for starting the race Oyster Bay was well filled with the prospective contestants, which engaged in short brushes while stretching sails and making final preparations for the struggle to come. Friends of the ambitious amateurs who were to sail in the races gathered on the broad piazza of the clubhouse and discussed the probable outcome of the regatta in these classes.

At 12:30 o'clock the preparatory signal was hoisted on the committee tug and Ailsa and Vigilant began to manoeuvre for the position of vantage. On the signal old Vigilant, cleverly handled, shot over the line, followed closely by Ailsa, near the leeward end of the line. Both yachts broke out balloon staysails and reaching jib topsails as they went over on the port tack. They had a reach of three miles, north northwest to a mark boat off the Connecticut shore, and in less than seventeen minutes they jibed around it and set spinnakers to starboard for their run east by north, half north to the second mark. Their times at the first mark were: Vigilant, 12:51:30; Ailsa, 12:52:30.

While the big yawls were on their journey the other classes were started, the schooners being the next away. Elmina was first over to leeward, and Quissetta a close second to windward with Muriel third, between the other two. Just after crossing Muriel tried to luff out from under Quissetta and weather her, but after a little gave it up, and the three set out after the yawls.

Altair and Humma were dispatched next, Altair beating Humma over by about five lengths, and to windward of her. Altair broke out a reaching jib topsail in crossing, while Humma's, which stuck in the stops, was taken in and later set flying. The other classes were sent away at intervals of five minutes over other and shorter courses.

The yawls were now well on with their run, with no perceptible change in their position. When they turned the second mark they had a beat home, southwest by south, four and three-quarter miles. As they began their windward work, they started on a starboard tack across the Sound, with Ailsa pointing higher, but Vigilant going through the water faster. Off Lloyd's Point Vigilant went about on the port tack at 1:57:30, and three minutes later crossed Ailsa's bow. Ailsa held on for a moment, and then went about to port and both headed for the mark. Vigilant crossed at 2:21:35 and Ailsa at 2:22:05.

In the schooner class Elmina led Quissetta by 25 seconds at the first turn, and Altair beat Humma around by 19 seconds only.

Rogue was leading the raceabouts, Marcia the knockabouts, and Leda and Oiseau appeared to be easy winners in their classes.

At the home mark in the first round Elmina led Quissetta by 34 seconds, but the protest flag was flying on the latter boat, which had got ahead, off Lloyd's Point, when forced about.

On the second trip over the course, old Vigilant made substantial gains on every leg and beat back home a winner at 3:57:57, Ailsa following at 3:59:28. Elmina increased her slight lead over Quissetta, while Altair, by gains on the last windward leg came in well ahead of Humma. The summary follows:

FIRST-CLASS YAWLS.

Start, 12:35.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vigilant, Percy Chubb	3:57:57	3:22:57
Ailsa, H. S. Redmond	3:59:28	3:21:28

75-FOOT SCHOONERS.

Start, 12:40.

Elmina, Frederick Brewster	4:19:31	3:39:31
Quissetta, H. F. Lippitt	4:20:56	3:40:56
Muriel, Charles Smithers	4:23:50	3:43:50

51-FOOT CLASS, SLOOPS.

Start, 12:50.

Altair, Cord Meyer, Jr.	4:36:30	3:46:30
Humma, J. Rogers Maxwell	4:38:22	3:48:22

30-FOOT CLASS, SLOOPS.

Start, 12:55.

Leda, H. L. Maxwell	3:57:40	3:02:40
O Shima San, J. T. Pratt	4:15:47	3:20:47

30-FOOT CLASS, SLOOPS.

Start, 1:05.

Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell	4:10:57	3:05:57
Empronzi, Alfred Peats	4:17:44	3:12:44
Marion, F. M. Smith	4:26:37	3:21:57

21-FOOT RACEABOUTS.

Start, 1:10.

Rogue, F. S. Bedford	4:16:54	3:06:54
Badger, Thorsen & Jones	4:14:18	3:04:18
Jolly Roger, Northport Y. C.	4:16:05	3:06:05
Scamp, Johnson de Forest	4:14:43	3:04:43

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 1:15.

Vagrant, Brown & Low	4:32:17	3:17:17
Nakodo, J. T. Sherman	4:37:10	3:22:10
Marcia, D. Le Roy Dressler	4:35:36	3:20:36
Lucille, H. H. Landon	4:38:05	3:23:05

21-FOOT CLASS, SLOOPS.

Start, 1:20.

Oz, R. N. Bavier	3:41:16	2:21:16
Gazabo, H. Vulte	3:33:35	2:13:35

MANHASSET RACEABOUTS.

Start, 1:20.

Bab, Philips & Morgan	3:44:59	2:24:59
Arizona, G. A. Corry	3:30:19	2:10:19
Firefly, Guy Standing	3:38:06	2:18:06
Lambkin, S. W. Roach	3:35:09	2:15:09
Mist, J. W. Alker	3:37:48	2:17:48

The winners were Vigilant, Elmina, Altair, Leda, Oiseau, Badger, Vagrant, Gazabo, and Arizona.

LARCHMONT ANNUAL REGATTA.

Many Yachts Will Sail in Noted Sound Club's Big Event.

The twenty-second annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club will be sailed on Thursday over the club courses on Long Island Sound. From present indications this race will be the largest of the season in local waters, as all the prominent clubs have been invited to participate in it, and many of these will send their best boats to compete for the cups and prizes.

Races for all classes of yachts from schooners of more than 95 feet racing length to the tiny 15-foot mainsail yacht are included in the programme for the day. Already enough entries to ensure good racing in each class have been received by John F. Lovejoy, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, and about eighty yachts are expected to cross the starting line.

In Class B of schooners, between 85 and 95 feet racing length, the club will award to the winner the Colt Cup, in addition to the regulation trophy. The name of the yacht winning this Cup will be inscribed on a plate upon the base of the "Commodore's Cup," which was presented to the club in 1893 by the late Commodore Caldwell H. Colt, and which remains in the possession of the club. The race will be started at 11:30 o'clock Thursday morning. The steamer Albertina has been chartered for the use of members and guests of the club, and will leave the foot of East Thirty-first Street, New York, at 8:30 o'clock. Entries for the regatta must be lodged with the Racing Committee at Larchmont, N. Y., not later than Tuesday, July 2, at 9 o'clock P. M.

FOR JERSEY GOLF HONORS

Graham and Kennaday Tie for Lowest Score Prize.

PLAY ON ENGLEWOOD LINKS

North Jersey Club Wins the Team Championship—Seventy Start for the Big Cup.

New Jersey golfers were well represented yesterday on the links of the Englewood Golf Club when the second annual championship tournament of the New Jersey Golf Association began. The event practically defines the championship of the State, and competitors are required to be residents as well as club members. Archibald Graham of the North Jersey Country Club, at Paterson, is the present holder, and he showed that he is prepared to put up a stubborn fight to retain his honors when he tied with Allan M. Kennaday of Montclair at 82 strokes for the low score prize of the day. Graham had the advantage by one stroke on the first nine holes, finishing in 39, to Kennaday's 40. Percy M. Pyne, the former intercollegiate champion from Princeton, also loomed up as a dangerous opponent, doing the course in 83 strokes. All three of these men won their match-play rounds in the afternoon, and when they get near together there will be hot golf.

Sixteen players qualified for the championship rounds in the eighteen-hole medal play round, and the scores extended from 82 to 93. The consolation sixteen were all found between the latter number and 97, showing a very even line of play among the thirty-two cup eligibles. The course has the complete eighteen holes, and is 5,635 yards long. Par golf would be 73, but there are many tricky portions that severely punish the careless player. The sixteen championship eligibles were all worthy of their honors, and with few exceptions they represent most of Jersey's best players. James A. Tyng, the runner-up last year, did not compete, and Louis P. Bayard, Jr., was also absent. The course was in excellent shape, and, despite the heat, the golfers had no complaints to air, except the usual hard luck stories. The championship sixteen, with the first eight scores in full, are:

Archibald Graham, North Jersey—										
Out	4	4	3	5	7	4	3	4	5	—39
In	5	4	4	5	4	7	6	4	4	—43—82
Allan M. Kennaday, Montclair—										
Out	6	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	—40
In	4	4	4	4	6	5	5	5	5	—42—82
Percy M. Pyne, 2d, Morris County—										
Out	5	3	5	5	4	6	4	3	4	—39
In	4	4	4	5	6	5	5	6	5	—44—83
W. L. Glenny, Hillside—										
Out	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	—40
In	4	5	5	5	6	4	8	4	6	—47—87
Paul Wilcox, Montclair—										
Out	4	4	6	3	5	5	4	5	6	—42
In	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	5	6	—46—88
F. A. Marsellus, Yountakah—										
Out	4	4	6	5	5	4	4	4	5	—41
In	5	6	5	4	6	5	6	6	5	—48—89
George H. Bowly, Jersey City—										
Out	5	5	5	4	6	5	4	5	5	—44
In	3	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	—46—90
Samuel Allen, North Jersey—										
Out	3	4	6	4	5	5	5	4	5	—41
In	5	5	5	5	6	4	6	7	6	—49—90

	Out.	In.	Total.
Howard A. Colby, Essex County	46	45	91
R. W. Candler, Baltusrol	45	46	91
A. H. Larkin, Yountakah	45	47	92
W. Kirker, North Jersey	45	47	92
T. T. Reid, Montclair	44	48	92
B. T. Reinmund, Englewood	47	45	92
J. W. Baker, Hillside	42	50	92
Hugh Scott, New Jersey	45	48	93

The second sixteen formed the consolation cup class:

	Out.	In.	Total.
D. Le Roy Culver, Jersey City	47	46	93
W. S. Baylis, Englewood	47	48	94
C. F. Watson, Essex County	42	52	94
L. B. Garretson, Morris County	42	52	94
R. Cory, Englewood Field	49	45	94
M. Olyphant, Englewood	45	50	95
G. B. Martin, Yountakah	48	48	96
Smith, Mowry, Englewood	47	49	96
Frank Enos, Englewood	46	50	96
C. H. Blake, Jr., Englewood	46	50	96
W. G. Scott, North Jersey	47	49	96
Clarence Place, Glen Ridge	49	47	96
W. T. Cross, Montclair	47	50	97
D. Mitchell, Glen Ridge	47	50	97
C. B. Kell, Englewood	48	49	97
D. Clarke, Jr., Englewood	47	50	97

Seventy golfers played and sixty-nine turned in scores. Harold Wilcox of Montclair being disqualified for not holing out on the sixteenth green.

The results of the two match play rounds for the two cups, played in the afternoon, were:

Championship Cup.—First round—Glenny beat Larkin by default; Graham beat Kirker, 6 up 5 to play; Wilcox beat Allen, 4 up 3 to play; Colby beat Scott, 4 up 2 to play; Reid beat Candler, 4 up 3 to play; Pyne beat Reinmund, 5 up 3 to play; Kennaday beat Baker, 7 up 6 to play; Marcellus beat Bowley, 2 up 1 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First round—Culver beat Bayliss, 2 up 1 to play; Watson beat Garretson, 4 up 3 to play; Olyphant beat Cory, by 1 up; Martin beat Cross, by default; Moury beat Mitchell, 5 up 4 to play; Clark beat Kell, 1 up, (20 holes;) Blake beat Enos, 5 up 4 to play; Place beat Scott by default.

The team championship was won by the four from North Jersey, with Montclair second. The eight teams competing were: North Jersey,—Archibald Graham, 82; Samuel Allen, 90; W. Kirker, 92; W. J. Scott, 96. Total, 360.

Montclair.—A. M. Kennaday, 82; Paul Wilcox, 88; T. T. Reid, 92; S. H. Harris, 101. Total, 363.

Yountakah.—F. A. Marsellus, 89; A. H. Larkin, 92; S. B. Martin, 96; Marc M. Michael, 102. Total, 379.

Jersey City.—G. H. Bowly, 90; D. Le Roy Culver, 93; B. H. Pelzer, Jr., 98; E. W. Leake, 103. Total, 384.

Englewood Field.—R. H. Cory, 95; M. Olyphant, 95; C. H. Blake, Jr., 96; D. U. Cory, 100. Total, 386.

Essex County.—H. A. Colby, 91; C. F. Watson, 94; C. A. Gould, 101; C. F. Watson, Jr., 104. Total, 390.

Englewood Golf.—B. F. Reinmund, 92; W. Baylis, 95; S. Mowry, 96; E. Booth, 123. Total, 406.

Glen Ridge.—Clarence Place, 96; J. Holton, 102; D. Mitchell, 97; R. L. Johnson, 117. Total, 412.

Westbrook Offers Golf Prizes.

An important tournament for professionals and amateurs has been announced by the Westbrook Golf Club near Islip, L. I. It will be played on Saturday, July 6, and will be at thirty-six holes, scratch. Money purses to the amount of $250 have been offered by the club and it will be divided into three or four prizes. An amateur will only be allowed to take first place, as is the case in the open championship, and should he win he will receive the value of the first prize in plate. Entries should be sent as early as possible to H. B. Hollins at the Westbrook Club, Islip. The professional, A. G. Griffiths, will give information regarding accommodations to professionals who wish to remain there a day or two previous to the event. It is probable that H. B. Hollins, Jr., will make his first appearance this season on the metropolitan links, as he will be home from Harvard at that time. Louis Livingston, Jr., the winner of the Westbrook tournament last year, and R. C. Watson, Jr., will probably be among the ranks of the amateur contestants.

French Marksmen Donate Prizes.

President D. Morillion of the Union of French Shooting Societies has notified the Secretary of the National Rifle Association of America that while not being able to send a team to the international contests at Sea Girt next September the French union will donate a bronze medallion of Gloria Victus framed in oak and two silver plaquettes in cases as prizes in the contests. The gifts will be sent through the French Ambassador at Washington. Gens. George W. Wingate, Ferdinand Earle, G. E. P. Howard, and Bird W. Spencer, the Committee on Finance of the National Rifle Association, have issued an appeal to the American sport-loving public for contributions to a fund for the purpose of suitably entertaining the visiting teams of marksmen from abroad during the Sea Girt meeting, which begins the latter part of August and extends throughout the first week of next September.

Brooklyn Cricketers Won Easily.

An interesting cricket game was played yesterday at Prospect Park between the team of the steamship Minnehaha and the Brooklyn eleven. The Brooklyns had the advantage of batting first, and with good contributions from G. C. Boxill, F. A. Pirrie, and A. Tyrrell, who put on 40, 25, and 19, respectively, they ran up a total of 137. Against this the sailors replied with 47, and were thus defeated by 90 runs. P. Scanlon, J. Dixon, and W. Williams all bowled well for Brooklyn, and A. Johnson, with 14, and J. Hughes, with 11, were the only double-figure scores for the Minnehaha.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES who go away from the City during the Summer for one or more weeks can have the paper forwarded to them to any address in the United States or Canada, postage prepaid, at regular subscription rates. Address will be changed as frequently as desired. Fill the accompanying blank:

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Local Nines Change Places—New York Won and Lost—Brooklyn Beat Pittsburg.

The New Yorks and Cincinnatis each won a baseball game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, and the slight drop thus made in New York's percentage was sufficient to cause them to lose second place in the pennant race, as Brooklyn won from Pittsburg.

Four runs in the second inning of the opening game gave New York a decided advantage. Doheny, however, was batted very hard after that, while Hahn improved, the final score standing 7 to 5 in Cincinnati's favor. The batting of Crawford was the feature of the game. He was at bat five times and made a home run, a three-base hit, and three singles. Irwin was the only Cincinnati player who did not secure a hit. Hahn struck out eight men and pitched a steady game.

New York relied on Taylor's pitching to win the second game, while Cincinnati sent Phillips in to pitch. In point of time the game was one of the fastest of the season, and its feature was the splendid pitching of Taylor. From start to finish he had the Cincinnatis puzzled, and they made but three hits, eight of them striking out.

In the opening inning Van Haltren led off by hitting to Phillips, who threw him out at first. Selbach and Nelson singled, and Hickman's hit was too hot for Magoon to handle. With the bases full, Phillips forced in a run by sending Ganzel to first on balls. Strang sent the ball to Magoon, who threw him out at first, Nelson scoring on the play. Warner failed to beat Steinfeldt's throw to Beckley on his hit.

Steinfeldt fumbled Nelson's hit in the third inning, and Hickman sent him home with a two-base hit. Ganzel out advanced him a base. He failed to score, however, Strang striking out, and Warner popping up a fly which Beckley gathered in. After Ganzel and Warner had been put out in the eighth inning, New York made another run. Warner and Davis singled, and the former reached home on a wild throw by Irwin. The score:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Selbach, lf	0	0	0	1	0
Nelson, 2b	0	0	1	4	0
Hickman, ss	0	0	2	4	1
Ganzel, 1b	1	1	16	0	0
Strang

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP OF

MADURO BROS. & CO.

33⅓ Off Clothing & Haberdashery.

Taking off one-third at this season of the year—the time you need Summer CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY—is unprecedented in this city.

The reason for this is that the remaining partner, who intends to re-open the store, desires to dispose of all goods with Maduro Bros. & Co.'s name on them. The goods are all new, bought for this season's trade, and the assortment of colors and sizes is still large and varied.

HOT WEATHER CLOTHING.
Fancy Flannel Coats and Trousers.
Formerly 7.50.....Now 5.00
Formerly 10.00.....Now 6.67
Formerly 11.00.....Now 7.34
Formerly 12.50.....Now 8.34

BLUE SERGE SUITS.
Formerly 10.00.....Now 6.67
Formerly 12.50.....Now 8.34
Formerly 15.00.....Now 10.00
Formerly 20.00.....Now 13.34

BICYCLE KNICKERBOCKERS
at less than half their usual value.
Former prices 2.00 to 5.00.
Now 1.34 to 3.34

FLANNEL TROUSERS.
Formerly 3.00.....Now 2.00
Formerly 3.50.....Now 2.34
Formerly 4.00.....Now 2.67

BICYCLE SUITS.
Formerly 7.50.....Now 5.00

DUCK TROUSERS.
Formerly 1.25 to 4.50, now 84c to 3.00

BATHING SUITS.
Formerly 95c.....Now 64c
Formerly 1.45.....Now 97c
Formerly 2.45.....Now 1.64
And others formerly up to 6.00, Now 4.00

UNDERWEAR.
White Gauze Shirts—
Formerly 25c.....Now 17c
French Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers—
Formerly 75c.....Now 48c
Formerly 95c.....Now 67c
Formerly 1.25.....Now 84c
We carry shorts and stouts in above.
Fancy Balbriggan—
Formerly 65c.....Now 44c
Formerly 1.00.....Now 67c
Striped Lisle—
Formerly 1.25.....Now 84c
Novi and Blue American Silk—
Formerly 1.25.....Now 84c
White Lisle—
Formerly 1.45.....Now 98c

GOLF HOSE.
Formerly 95c. and 1.25.....Now 48c
Formerly 1.50 & 2.25.....Now 98c

HOSIERY.
Formerly 15c; black only..Now 10c
Formerly 25c.; all colors..Now 18c
Formerly 35c.; all colors..Now 23c
Formerly 45c.; all colors..Now 33c
Formerly 75c.; all colors..Now 48c

TROUSERS.
Formerly 3.00.....Now 2.00
Formerly 3.50.....Now 2.34
Formerly 4.00.....Now 2.67
Formerly 6.00.....Now 4.00

FANCY CHEVIOT AND WORSTED SUITS.
Formerly 7.50 to 25.00, now 5.00 to 16.67

ALPACA & MOHAIR OFFICE COATS
Formerly 2.00.....Now 1.34
Formerly 3.00.....Now 2.00
Formerly 4.00.....Now 2.67
Formerly 6.00.....Now 4.00

VESTS. Fancy Washable.
Formerly 1.25 to 1.50, now 75c. and 95c
Formerly 2.00 to 2.75.....Now 1.45
Formerly 3.00 to 4.00.....Now 1.95
These are Alfred Bejamin & Co.'s make and in double and single breasted. Also stouts.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
White and Colored.
Formerly 95c.....Now 67c
Formerly 1.45.....Now 97c
Formerly 2.25.....Now 1.50
Formerly 3.25 (D. & J. Anderson cheviots and madras).....Now 2.17
Nothing finer made to order.

BELTS.
Formerly 25c.....Now 19c
Formerly 45c.....Now 28c
Formerly 60c.....Now 39c
Formerly 95c.....Now 64c
And others formerly up to 1.75, Now 1.17

SWEATERS.
Fine all wool; all colors.
Formerly 1.75 to 2.50.....Now 98c
A rare bargain.

COLLARS.
Maduro's Celebrated Brand—
Formerly 10c.....Now 7c
80c. dozen
Formerly 15c.....Now 10c
Formerly 25c. (these are solid linen throughout).....Now 17c
1.84 dozen

CUFFS.
Formerly 15c. to 35c., now 10c. to 24c

THE ADDRESS IS

MADURO BROS. & CO., 110 to 116 Nassau St., Bet Beekman and Ann Sts.

Clear Eyes
A Clear Skin
A Clear Head
A Clear System

come from the use of Carlsbad Sprudel Water. Habitual constipation, biliousness, loss of appetite, defective nutrition, dyspepsia—every one of these has a time-tried remedy in the

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER

It is a specific for chronic catarrh of the stomach and other stomachic diseases. Add a small dose of the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt to a tumblerful of the water whenever a decided laxative action is desired. Insist upon the genuine article, which must have the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Agents, New York," on every bottle.

Excursions.

MIDLAND BEACH Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite lv. Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon; 2:35, 4:45, 7:15 P. M. Str. Wm. Storie lv. Power House Dock, Newark, dly. 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach. STATEN ISLAND.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ARTHUR GORSCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold in one parcel, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place, running thence northerly along the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place ninety (90) feet and seven (7) inches; thence westerly at right angles to St. Nicholas Place eighty-five (85) feet three and one-half (3½) inches to the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly along the said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue ninety-two (92) feet seven and eight-tenths (7 8-10) inches to the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street sixty-five (65) feet nine and one-quarter (9¼) inches to the corner, the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. The said premises above described lie in Section 7, in Block 2,066, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1901.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
PIRSSON & BEALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 130 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, described as above, said property having no street number:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $40,000, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale, and also unpaid water rents for the year 1899 and 1900, the amount of which is unfixed.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1901.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, June twentieth, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, June 6th, 1901.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, June twenty-seventh, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1901.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, July eleventh, 1901, at same time and place.

Dated New York, June 27th, 1901.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

Excursions.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Amid leafy glades enjoy THE FOURTH.
Only $2.00 for ticket to Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko and Return. 121 miles from New York.

KEEP COOL IN THE HEART OF THE ALLEGHANIES

Special train leaves New York: West 23rd St., 8.10 a. m. Cortlandt St., Desbrosses St., 8.10 a. m. Brooklyn: 7.45 a. m. Jersey City: 8.35 a. m. Newark: 8.49 a. m. Returning, arrive New York about 9.45 p. m.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

DIRECT LINE. LOWEST RATES. To PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave FOOT E. 34TH ST., NEW YORK, week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, (12:40 P. M. Race days, C. I. J. Club,) 1.10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and every half hour from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves the Beach week days at 12:00 night; Sundays, 11:45 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave daily (7:00 A. M., except Sundays,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M., (and 10:20 P. M., except Sundays.) Additional trains on race days C. I. J. Club, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY
EXCURSION TO
MAUCH CHUNK
GLEN ONOKO AND THE SWITCHBACK
BY
Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Special train leaves foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M., South Ferry, 8:25 A. M. Round-trip fare: Adults, $2.00; children under 12, $1.50. Switchback tickets 50 cents extra if purchased on train.

ROCKAWAY LINE

Steamers..... GRAND REPUBLIC, GEN'L SLOCUM

OPENS SUNDAY, JUNE 30TH.
Time Table in the Saturday evening papers.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON.
TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., Week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 21st and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Excursions.

ERIE RAILROAD.
4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.

SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.

Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
Including Dinner at Casino, $1.50.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40; Chambers St. 9:45; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning leaves Glens 6:00 P. M.

NIAGARA FALLS $9.00 ROUND TRIP

TICKETS GOOD FOR STOP-OVER AT BUFFALO, in either direction, enabling holders to visit the

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Tickets good going July 3d as follows: Leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M. and 9:15 P. M.; W. 23d St. 5 minutes earlier; Jersey City 15 minutes later. Returning leave Falls or Buffalo on or before July 7th.

Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dingers à la carte. "Kieth Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 32d St. 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUN'DAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

JULY FOURTH

should be spent at the PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, which celebrates the triumphs of American industry and energy.

$16.50

will do it comfortably, and pay expenses—railroad tickets to Buffalo and NIAGARA FALLS, hotels, etc. Send for circular to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Downtown, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren, N. Y.
Uptown, 1,185 B'way, cor. 28th St., N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later:

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE & RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c. LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.

PATTEN LINE.

WEEK DAYS.
Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & *11 A. M. *(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 8:20, 9:00 & 10:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, & 10:30 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers will leave Pier 13. E. R., near foot Wall St., daily, except Sundays, July 4th, at 5:30 P. M.; on Saturdays and July 3d, at 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display

Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.

Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.

FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.

Descriptive Folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) (July 4th will leave on Saturday's time,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE

From Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE.
connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st.) Leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32. Horatio Hall, General Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiser Wm. Gr..July 30	Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27
Kaiserin M. Th..Aug. 13	Kaiserin M. Th. Sept. 10
*Lahn.....Aug. 20	*Lahn.....Sept. 17

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Barbarossa, Jly 4, 11 AM	G. Kurfurst, July 25, noon
K. Luise, July 11, 1 PM	Barbarossa, Aug. 8, 11 AM
Fr. der Gr., July 18, 11 AM	K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM

From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Werra, June 29, 3 PM | tH'h'zoll'n, Aug. 3, 10 AM
Aller, July 4, 11 AM | Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM
Werra, July 20, 11 AM | Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM
‡(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 46 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck, July 4, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM
Deutschland, July 11, noon | Deutschland, Aug. 8, 11 AM
Columbia, July 25, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pennsylvania, June 29, 3 PM | Westernland, July 27, 2 PM
Pretoria, July 6, 8 AM | *Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM
*Phoenicia, Jly 13, 2:30 PM | Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM
Patricia, July 20, 8 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES

to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg, July 25, to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 18, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul.....July 10, 10 AM | St. Louis, Aug. 14, 10 AM
St. Louis, July 17, 10 AM | *Zeeland, Aug. 21, noon
St. Paul, Aug. 7, 10 AM | St. Paul, Aug. 28, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kensington, July 3, noon | Friesland, July 17, noon
*Zeeland, July 10, noon | Pennland, July 24, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MINNEHAHA.....June 29, 3:30 P. M.
MARQUETTE.....July 6, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 13, 3:30 P. M.
MANITOU.....July 20, 9:00 A. M.
MESABA.....July 27, 9:00 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic...July 3, noon | Oceanic...July 24, noon
Cymric...July 10, noon | Teutonic...July 31, noon
Majestic...July 17, noon | Germanic...Aug. 7, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
C. of Ronle..June 29, noon | Anchoria...July 13, noon
Astoria.....July 6, noon | Furnessia, July 20, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $35 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 54 North River.
Lucania...June 29, 2 PM | Campania, July 13, 2 PM
Etruria...July 6, 9 AM | Umbria...July 20, 9 AM
Servia...July 9, 11 AM | Lucania...July 27, 1 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"

Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY 15 DAYS.
Duch'a di Genova, July 10 | Nord America, Aug. 1
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Doric.....July 9 | Peru.....July 25
Nippon Maru....July 17 | Coptic.....Aug 2
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 240 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....July 8, Sept. 9
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....July 29, Oct. 7
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Aug. 19, Nov. 4
Imperial Lim'd, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA.....June 28 | AORANGI.....July 26
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

SUMMER OCEAN TRIP
To Halifax, N. S., & St. John's, N.F.
Through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.
S. S. SILVIA
Sails June 29th, July 17th, and Aug. 3d, 21st, &c.
Apply to C. T. BOWRING & CO., LTD., 17 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20.) (Dining Car.) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20.) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (1:25, "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.	

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlors Cars and Standard Coaches, on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m....Mail & Paper Train....	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m. Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m....Syracuse Local....	*6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m. Empire State Express.	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.....Fast Mail.....	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m....Express Express....	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.....Saratoga Special.....	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.....Day Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.....Rutland Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m. Southwestern Limited..	*6:00 p. m.
‖1:50 p. m.....Saratoga Limited.....	†10:40 a. m.
*2:00 p. m. N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
§3:20 p. m.....Saratoga Limited.....	†10:40 a. m.
†3:30 p. m.....Albany Flier.....	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.....Albany Special.....	2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.....Detroit Special.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m. The Lake Shore Limited.	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.....St. Louis Limited....	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.....Western Express....	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m. Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.....Montreal Express....	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m. Pan-American Express..	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m. Buffalo & S. W. Special..	*8:00 a. m.
9:30 p. m.....Pacific Express.....	*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.....Midnight Express....	*7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ‖Saturdays only. §Daily except Saturday and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Saturdays only, 2:45 A. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman Cars on all through trains.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Co
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000. Surplus $2,050,000
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS.

George W. Smith,	John Sloane,
James Talcott,	Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden,	Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy,	Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg,	R. W. Paterson,
	Samuel Sloan.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
485 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates for
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport
First Mortgage Bonds and First Mortgage Terminal Bonds:

You are hereby notified that a proposition has been made for the purchase of the above-named Bonds, the terms of which may be ascertained on application to Alvin W. Krech, Secretary, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Prompt attention to this matter is important.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
F. J. LISMAN,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
SIDELL TILGHMAN,
} Bondholders' Committee.

New York, June 14, 1901.

THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY.
BONDS SERIES D6.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest of The Railroad Equipment Company Bonds Series D6, the undersigned will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on July 9th, 1901, at 12:30 P. M., One Hundred and Ninety-one Thousand Dollars, ($191,000.) par value, of Bonds Cattle Car Trust certificates, Series B38, held by the undersigned as Trustee under an agreement dated April 1st, 1896, between The Railroad Equipment Company and The State Trust Company.

New York, June 22d, 1901.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly called The State Trust Company.
By H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY.
BONDS SERIES B1A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest of The Railroad Equipment Company Bonds, Series B1A, the undersigned will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on July 9th, 1901, at 12:30 P. M., Two Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, ($247,500.) par value, of Lease Warrants of The Consolidated Cattle Car Company held by the undersigned as Trustee under an assignment executed July 15th, 1896, by The Railroad Equipment Company to The State Trust Company, Trustee.

New York, June 22d, 1901.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly called The State Trust Company.
By H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Southern States Lumber Company.

Notice is hereby given that Twelve (12) First Mortgage Bonds of the SOUTHERN STATES LUMBER COMPANY, Nos. 44, 57, 113, 139, 184, 186, 204, 210, 208, 347, 358, 395 have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund and will be paid for at the rate of $1,025 per bond, with accrued interest, at the office of Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, on the first day of July, 1901, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
By C. T. BARNEY, President.
June 18, 1901.

COOKS CIRCULAR NOTES and CREDITS IN £ Sto.
Payable at their offices everywhere. Foreign money bought and sold at closest rates.
THOS. COOK & SON
261 Broadway, and cor. 23th St. & B'way, N. Y.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold. State quantities; best terms. ARTHUR BENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

FINANCIAL.

$3,000,000
Russian Government Guaranteed 4% Bonds
Maturing 1957. Optional 1916. Interest Semi-Annually, in New York.
In United States Gold Coin
NON-TAXABLE.
Bonds are specifically made free from tax by Imperial decree.
International Market.
Sinking Fund to Retire Bonds at Maturity.
A Sinking Fund of ½ of 1 % annually is raised for protection of this loan.
Price 100 and Interest.
Farson, Leach & Co., 35 Nassau St., New York. 140 Dearborn St., Chicago.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

To Holders of Trust Certificates for First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company issued under the Voting Trust Agreement dated the 1st day of July, 1896, between Louis Fitzgerald, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, Siegmund Alsberg, James A. Blair, Benjamin P. Cheney, Samuel C. Eastman and Charles S. Gleed, a Committee under a certain Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, dated the 1st day of April, 1896, parties of the first part, and John A. Stewart, Louis Fitzgerald, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, Samuel C. Eastman, Benjamin P. Cheney and James A. Blair, Voting Trustees, parties of the second part:

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of July, 1901, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company having then paid for two consecutive years a four per cent. cash dividend on its first preferred stock, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, in accordance with the terms of said Voting Trust Agreement, in exchange for and upon surrender of any stock trust certificates then outstanding, make delivery of proper certificates for the capital stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

All holders of stock trust certificates issued under said Voting Trust Agreement are hereby required to exchange them for certificates of capital stock on said first day of July, 1901.

Stock trust certificates must be presented for exchange to CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, the agent of the Voting Trustees for such purpose, at its office, NO. 30 BROAD STREET, in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 18, 1901.
JOHN A. STEWART,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
BENJAMIN P. CHENEY,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Voting Trustees.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1901.

Referring to the foregoing notice the exchange of stock trust certificates for stock certificates may be made at any time after the 30th day of June, 1901, but not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received by the undersigned.

All stock trust certificates surrendered for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof. If stock certificates are desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the surrendered trust certificate, the endorsement by the registered holder must be acknowledged before a notary public, or be attested by some person or firm satisfactory to the undersigned.

Holders transmitting trust certificates by mail or express will please indicate whether they desire the certificates of stock to be sent by mail or by express at their expense.

In exchange for all stock trust certificates so surrendered there will be delivered receipts entitling the party therein named to receive stock certificates of the character and amount specified therein as soon as they can be prepared for delivery.

Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York
by WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
General Office, Broad Street Station,
Philadelphia, 16, June, 1901.

For the convenience of stockholders and holders of Treasurer's receipts in connection with the allotment of capital stock of March, 1901, certificates for the new stock will be ready for delivery as follows:

1. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts bearing date 8th June, 1901, or prior thereto, surrendered between 1st and 10th July, 1901, certificates will be delivered on and after 10th July, 1901.

2. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts bearing date 10th to 13th June, 1901, inclusive, surrendered between 10th and 20th July, 1901, certificates will be delivered on and after 20th July, 1901.

3. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts bearing date 14th or 15th June, 1901, surrendered between 20th and 30th July, 1901, certificates will be delivered on and after 31st July, 1901.

For the convenience of stockholders in New York, certificates of stock, payment for which was made at the office of the Company, No. 85 Cedar Street, New York, will be delivered to holders of unassigned receipts at the same office.

All assigned receipts must be forwarded, after 31st July, 1901, to the General Office of the Company, Philadelphia, addressed to the Secretary, and for such receipts certificates will be ready for delivery fourteen days after their surrender at such office.

LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.

HOLDERS OF 2D MTGE. BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF MANHATTAN TRUST CO, ISSUED ON DEPOSIT OF 2ND MTGE. BONDS AND STOCK

are hereby offered participation **if availed of on or before July 1** in the plan of Purchase of the properties of the **DETROIT SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY** upon the terms and conditions stated in a circular which has been prepared and copies of which may be had at the office of the undersigned.

Dated, June 17, 1901.

Continental Trust Co. of New York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL PERSONS whom it may concern are hereby notified that application has been made to The American Tobacco Co. for the issue of a duplicate certificate for fifty (50) shares of the general or common stock of said The American Tobacco Co., now standing upon its books in the name of F. M. Colston and numbered 14,845, the original of which, it is alleged, has been lost or mislaid on or about the 17th day of July, 1899. All persons interested are notified at once to show cause to the American Tobacco Co. at its office in the City of New York, 111 Fifth Ave., why a new or duplicate certificate should not be issued to the said F. M. Colston.

Dated New York, June 21, 1901.
(Signed.) F. M. COLSTON,
216 E. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Stock trust CERTIFICATE NO. D 15056 for two shares preferred stock of Northern Pacific Railway Company. Return to Alic J. Lambert, 635 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
195 BROADWAY,
New York, June 18th, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, to take place on June 26th, 1901, for the purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock of this Company by the amount of $30,000,000.

Subject to the authorization of such increase of the capital stock the Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for increased stock at par to the extent of 15 per cent. of their respective holdings as shown upon the books of the Company at the close of business on July 5th, 1901, the right to subscribe continuing until the close of business at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 18th, 1901, at which time it will terminate.

Immediately after July 5th, 1901, warrants indicating the amount for which each stockholder is entitled to subscribe will be mailed to the stockholders, and subscriptions can be made only upon presentation of such warrants at the office of the Company on or before July 18th, 1901.

Forms will be provided on the back of the warrants, so that the stockholder can subscribe direct, or, desiring to dispose of his right, it may be assigned by him.

Payments of amount subscribed must be made at the office of the Company by draft or certified check on New York to the order of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, in installments and at dates as follows:

25% at the time of making the subscription, namely, on or before July 18th, 1901.

75% on or before August 1, 1901.

ON AUGUST 1, 1901, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, certificates of stock, or interim certificates representing the same, will be issued for all full subscription payments of $100 or multiples thereof, which stock will be entitled to share in all dividends declared after August 1, 1901. Scrip certificates will be issued for full subscription payments of less than $100 and may be exchanged for stock certificates when presented in amounts of $100 or multiples thereof. Scrip certificates and all rights thereunder will pass by delivery, but the holders of such certificates will not be entitled to dividends on the amounts thereof. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights. Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the stock subscribed for and any installments previously paid.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By
GEORGE J. GOULD,
President.
A. H. CALEF,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
June 24, 1901.
100th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000, remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secretary.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.,
Private Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on July 1, 1901, for the three, four, five and six months ending June 30, 1901, on all deposits from $5.00 and not over $3,000. Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month. All deposits payable on demand without notice.
Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, June 20th, 1901.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1901, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1901, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 15th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

Seamen's Bank for Savings.
74 and 76 Wall Street.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30th, 1901, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than three thousand dollars, and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1901.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 24, 1901.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 15, 1901.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1901, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1901.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1901, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1901. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. E. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
NO. 23 BROAD ST., (Mills Building.)

Coupons due July 1st, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:

California and Oregon 1st mortgage ext.
Oregon and California 1st mortgage.
Northern Railway Company 1st mortgage.
Stockton and Copperopolis 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific Co. Steamship mortgage.
Texas and New Orleans consols.
Louisiana Western 1st mortgage.
Morgan's L. & T. R. R. and S. S. Co. 6s.
South Pacific Coast 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 2d mortgage.
California Pacific 3d mortgage.
Market St. Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage.
Carson & Colorado 4s.
Galveston, Houston & Northern 5s.

Coupons due July 1st, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company:

San Antonio and Aransas Pass 1st mortgage.
Houston and Texas Central 1st mortgtge.
Austin and Northwestern 1st mortgage.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 6, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of its First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 5, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office,
Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 21, 1901.

The Board of Directors at this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of July next, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 29th instant.

There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York.
194th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 20th, 1901.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on and after June 21st and reopened July 2d, 1901.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, June 14th, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1st. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 2d.

CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Old Dominion Steamship Co.
New York, June 13th, 1901.

The 51st semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) on the Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable July 1st, 1901, to the Stockholders of Record at the close of business June 15th, 1901.

Transfer books will be closed from 1 o'clock P. M. June 15th, to 10 A. M. July 2d, 1901.

J. S. SAMMIS, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 20, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo:

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1901.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on June 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 19th, 1901. The transfer books will close on June 19th at 3 P. M., and open July 1st at 10 A. M.

T. E. HARDENBERGH, Ass't Sec'y.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, June 19, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 29th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

American Type Founders Co.,
Treasurer's Office,
Jersey City, New Jersey, June 25th, 1901.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of ONE PER CENT., amounting to ONE DOLLAR per share, is hereby declared upon the capital stock of the Company, payable July 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 10, 1901.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

Leather Manufacturers National Bank,
29 Wall St.
136TH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 25th, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable July 1st, 1901.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

The Bank of America.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1901. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 21, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Seaboard National Bank.
New York, June 24, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the Bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association.
New York, June 25, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1901. CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.

The Washington Trust Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Broadway, New York, June 19, 1901.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1901. Transfer books close on June 25, and reopen July 2d, 1901.

FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 25, 1901.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, June 19, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%,) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 19, 1901.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1901. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Williamsburg Trust Company,
Brooklyn, New York, June 4, 1901.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable June 29, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 28, 1901.

W. ADDISON FIELD, Secretary.

Dividends.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons due July 1, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York:

Southern Ry. Co. First Consolidated Mortgage 5%.
Southern Ry. Co., Memphis Div., First Mortgage 4%.
Southern Ry. Co., Aiken Branch, First Mortgage 4%.
Southern Ry. Co., St. Louis Div., First Mortgage 4%.
Richmond & Danville Consolidated Mortgage 6%.
Richmond, York River & Chesapeake First Mortgage 6%.
Western North Carolina First Mortgage 6%.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta First Mortgage 6%.
Columbia & Greenville First Mortgage 6%.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Divisional Mtg. 5%.
Alabama Central First Mortgage 6%.
Georgia Pacific First Mortgage 6%.
Knoxville & Ohio First Mortgage 6%.
Spartanburg, Union & Columbia First Mortgage 4%.
Mobile & Birmingham Prior Lien 5%.
Mobile & Birmingham First Mtg. 4%.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 26th, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. (2%) upon the PREFERRED stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after Monday, July 15th, 1901, to stockholders as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at Noon on Saturday, July 6th, 1901. Transfer books for PREFERRED stock at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will close July 6th and open July 15th.

Also a dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon the COMMON stock of the Company, payable in cash on and after Thursday, (August 15th, 1901, to stockholders as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at three P. M., Thursday, August 1st, 1901. Transfer books for COMMON stock at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will close August 1st and open August 15th.

Checks for above dividends will be mailed on the due dates to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, TREASURER.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Avenue.
New York, June 27th, 1901.

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the First day of August, 1901, to the holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the Fifteenth day of July, 1901.

The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on July 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on August 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. N. STROTZ, Secretary.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, June 27th, 1901.

A dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, No. 20 William Street, New York City, on the First day of August, 1901, to the holders of the Common Stock of record on the Fifteenth day of July, 1901.

The transfer books for the Common Stock will be closed on July 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on August 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. N. STROTZ, Secretary.

American Car & Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., June 27, 1901.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No.9.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Thurs., Aug. 1, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Wed., July 10. Transfer books will close Wed., July 10 and reopen on Frid., Aug. 2, 1901.

F. F. WEBBER, Secretary.

American Car & Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., June 27, 1901.

Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 5.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day it was resolved that a dividend of one-half per cent. (½%) on the common capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Thurs., Aug. 1, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wed., July 10. Transfer books will close Wed., July 10, 1901, and reopen Frid., Aug. 2, 1901.

F. F. WEBBER, Secretary.

Consolidated Traction Company,
Jersey City, N. J., June 25, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on July 15th, 1901, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company under terms of the lease between said companies dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record the 29th day of June, 1901. Transfer books close June 29th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen July 16th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.
New York, June 18, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 37.

A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of this company have been declared, payable July 10, 1901, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, Wall and William Streets, New York City, to stockholders of record of June 29, 1901. Transfer books will be closed June 29, 1901, and reopened July 11, 1901. By order of the Board of Directors.

CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., June 18th, 1901.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on August 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registererd as such on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of June next, and opened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of July next.

F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of July, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2d, 1901. Transfer books for preferred stock will be closed at the close of business July 2d, 1901, and will be reopened July 16th, 1901.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., June 26, 1901.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company
First Mortgage Refunding 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 1 due July 1, 1901, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 36 Nassau St., N. Y.
E. O. CHENEY, Treasurer.
Buffalo, N. Y., June 24, 1901.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, now outstanding, payable July 15, 1901.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 1, and reopen on the morning of July 16, 1901.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.
New York, June 6, 1901.

103D DIVIDEND.
National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 19, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on June 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on July 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Irving National Bank.
New York, June 18th, 1901.

72D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1901.

Transfer books will close June 20th, 1901, and reopen July 1st, 1901.

B. F. WERNER, Asst. Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent., free of tax, from the earnings of the past six months, payable July 1st, 1901, and the Transfer Books will be closed to that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.
June 18, 1901.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.

COUPON NO. 4, due July 1st, 1901, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed.

WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1901.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The General Manifold Company.
Franklin, Pennsylvania.

COUPON NO. 2.

Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. 2, maturing July 1st, 1901, attached to First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Franklin Trust Company, Franklin, Pennsylvania. O. D. BLAKELEY, Treasurer.

Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R. R. Co.

Coupons of the above Company falling due July 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall Street, New York.

Bridgeport Traction Company.

Coupons of the above Company falling due July 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall Street, New York.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Unsettled.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 27	658,383
To date this year	175,045,322
Corresponding date last year	65,628,953

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 27	$1,905,300
To date this year	$632,843,470
Corresponding date last year	$295,129,160

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@15 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	3
Chi. L. & L. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¾
Consol. Gas	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	
Del. & Hudson	½	pf.	1½

thoritative that the recent five-million-dollar mortgage on the American Linseed Company will be paid off next week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@15 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 4 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $207,137,886; balances, $13,249,213; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,001,053.

Money on call in London, 2½@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days, and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.81¼@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95 9-16; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15@30c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 27.—Money was in active demand to-day. The Bank of England controlled the market, charging 4 per cent. for loans, which caused grumbling among the brokers. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened undecided, but with a trifle steadier tendency. While waiting the course of events in Germany and the United States, members of the Exchange expressed a more doleful view regarding business in the immediate future. The outlook was not encouraging. The condition of the money market was sufficient to check activity. There was anticipation of various large, borrowing operations, and, besides, the market was entering on the nineteenth day of the account, which is supposed to mean leadly dullness, if not disaster. Germany is turning out large amounts of securities, and there is a great deal of anxiety regarding the monetary and banking position in the United States.

Americans opened dull, in sympathy with the fall in New York, and, afterward further weakened, especially on receipt of the news of the failure of the Seventh National Bank of New York, closing flat. There were a number of decided declines.

Consols for money, 93 3-16; consols for the account, 93 3-16; Atchison, 88½; Canadian, 100¾; St. Paul, 177¼; Illinois Central, 152; Louisville, 111¼; Union Pacific preferred, 92¾; New York Central, 162; Erie, 42½; Pennsylvania, 77; Reading, 22¾; Erie first preferred, 72⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Grand Trunk, 10¾; Anaconda, 9⅝; Rand Mines, 4⅛; United States Steel, 40¼; preferred, 100¼.

Bar silver steady at 27 5-16d per ounce. Spanish 4s, 70⅜.

Money, 2¼@3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 135.70; Madrid, 39.87; Lisbon, 39.50; Rome, 4.45.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 27.—The Bourse was very agitated to-day. Fresh realizations for Berlin account caused declines at the opening. Later, there was a recovery on repurchases, and at the close there was a fairly better tendency. Portuguese were firm, on rumors of a favorable arrangement with the creditors. Rio Tintos were weak but finished better. Kafirs improved on buying for London account.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 17½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20¼c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 81.80.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 11,025,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 38,227,000f, gold in hand decreased 2,400,000f, bills discounted increased 99,775,000f, silver in hand decreased 1,225,000f.

BERLIN, June 27.—The tone on the Boerse to-day continued unsatisfactory, owing to the growing distrust in connection with the Leipziger Bank. Industrials and banks were particularly affected. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were dull. Home threes were in strong demand.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 39½ pfenings for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

Bank of England's Statement.

LONDON, June 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £31,000, circulation increased £604,000, bullion increased £634,790, other securities increased £2,374,000, other deposits increased £1,932,000, public deposits increased £463,000, notes reserve decreased £6,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 49.50 per cent. Last week it was 51.79 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—There was no noteworthy change in the condition of the local market to-day. The volume of business was small again, and the movement of prices narrow. Trading interest here seems still to be centred largely in the Tin Can stocks, but there is not enough action to the market to encourage much outside business.

Money for call and time loans was held at 4½@5 per cent. New York exchange was at 30 cents premium.

Complete stock transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,130	American Can	27⅛	26¼	27⅛
520	American Can pf	76	73½	75½
50	American Strawboard	25¼	25½	25¼
25	Central Union Telephone	36	36	36
15	Chic. Telephone ex div	276	276	276
20	Chicago Union Trac	19	19	19
150	Lake St. Elevated	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
340	National Biscuit	44¾	44½	44½
150	National Biscuit pf	102	102	102
25	National Carbon pf	87¾	87¾	87¾
6	Northwestern Elevated	49	49	49
275	Shelby Steel Tube	10	10	10
100	Street's Stable Car	23	22	23
30	West Chicago	102½	102½	102½

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—The market today showed a shrinkage in demand, but declines were small. The Seaboard group settled below Wednesday's last sale, but the closing price was above the lowest of the day. The most notable gain was American Bonding and Trust, which moved up 2 points.

Money on call was quoted at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 4,043 shares of stock and $173,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Am. Bond. & Trust	96	96	
72	Fidelity Warrants	50½	48½	50½
60	International	128	125	125
20	U. S. Fid. & Guar	143½	143¼	143¼
6	Mer. & M. P. B. L. A	202½	202½	202½
500	Maryland Brewing pf	7½	7½	7½
100	Norf. Ry. & Light com	12½	12½	12½
10	Nashville Railway com	3½	3½	3½
1,000	United Railways com	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
305	Consolidated Gas	65½	65⅜	65½
965	Seaboard common	30	29¼	29⅝
935	Seaboard pf	52⅛	51	51½
25	Atlan. Coast Line com	90	90	90
34,000	Seaboard 4s	85¾	85	85
20,000	Georgia & Ala. pf. 5s	108	108	108
17,000	Geo. & Ala. Cons. 5s	109¼	109¾	109¾
1,000	West Nor. Car 6s	120½	120½	120½
74,000	United Railways 4s	96¼	96	96
26,000	United Railways, Inc.	73½	73½	73½

Port Jervis Electric Companies Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 27.—New York capitalists, represented by Charles R. Horn of 26 Cortlandt Street and Ralph H. Beach of East Orange, N. J., who is Vice President of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., have purchased the stock of the Port Jervis Street Railway Company and the Port Jervis Light and Power Company, with a view to extending the road. Included in the deal is the Port Jervis Gas Company, and negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the plant of the Deer Park Electric Light Company.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $215,000 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at 118.9183.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities was not very active yesterday, but in some parts of the lists a good deal of strength was shown. The general tendency of the market was reactionary, but in several stocks net gains were made sufficiently large to call for special attention. Even in the issues which suffered somewhat from the general conditions prevailing during the day the net declines were not heavy. The market reflected only to a small degree the unsettled conditions which prevailed in the Stock Exchange market.

***

AMERICAN CAN was one of the most active stocks of the day, and its fluctuations were wider than any recently recorded in the stock. The common opened at 26½, and after going still lower rallied sharply to 27. Subsequently it went off again and closed at 26½, with a net loss of seven-eighths of a point. The preferred stock closed at 75 bid, a net decline of 1⅝ points.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were dull and somewhat weak. All three securities closed below Wednesday's prices, the largest decline appearing in the common stock, which ended the day at 29 bid, as compared with 29¾ bid the previous day.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred again received favorable attention, as also did St. Louis Transit. The latter sold up to 26½ and closed at 26¼ bid, a net gain of one-half a point. The favorable influences reported in the St. Louis market have helped both of these stocks, and within the last few days the demand for them has been better than at any time for many weeks.

***

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE preferred sold at 32½, and was in demand at that price at the end of the day. It showed a net gain of 3½ points. The raising of the injunction which prevented the company carrying out its plan to issue debenture bonds to retire part of its preferred stock started the buying movement which has resulted in an advance of 6 points within the last three days. The common stock was also fractionally better.

***

DENVER GAS stock crossed 35 and ended the day with a net gain of 1½ points, at 34½ bid. Recently little of the stock has been offered, and an advance of about 15 points has resulted from relatively small purchases of the stock. The bonds have also improved in price, a sale being reported yesterday at 80.

***

UNION COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares at 6¾ and 6⅞. It closed unchanged for the day at 6¾ bid.

***

DETROIT SOUTHERN was traded in to some extent at 16. It closed with a half point net gain at 16 bid. The preferred stock sold down to 40⅜ and closed at 40 bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 27. Bid.	Asked.	June 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	26½	27	26½	27⅝
American Can pf	75	75⅝	76⅜	76¾
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40	41	40	41
Am. Locom., w. i.	32	33	32½	32⅝
Am. Locom. pf., w. i.	88	89	88½	89
American Malt 6s	94	95	94¾	
*American Thread pf	4	4¼	4	4¼
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾
*British Columbia Copper	15	16	15	16
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99	98¾	99
*California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	37	38	37	40
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Central & So. Am. Tel	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	4	4¼	4	4½
Compressed Air	17	18	17½	18
Con. Refrigerating	8	9	8	9
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4½	3	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32½	35	29	
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	68½	69¼	68¾	68¾
Continental Tobacco deb	104½	107¼	104½	107¼
Cramp's Shipyard	84	85	84	86
Detroit Southern, w. i.	16	16½	15½	16½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	40½	40	40½
Electric Boat	21	23	21	23
Electric Boat pf	48	51	48	51
Elec. Lead Reduction	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2½
Electric Vehicle	8	12	8	12
Electric Vehicle pf	18	22	18	22
†Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2¼	1½	2
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	35	45	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1⅞	2½	1⅞	2½
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100¾	99½	100¾
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	38	44	38	44
Havana Commercial	10¾	12	10¾	12
Havana Commercial pf	45½	48½	46	49
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	2½	3½	2½	3½
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	2½	3	2½	3
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	26	28	26½	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf	87	89	87	89
Nat. Sugar pf	107	109	107	110
New England Transport	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E., L. & P	20¾	23	22	25
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	69½	72	60½	72
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅞
Old Colony	165	170	165	170
Otis Elevator	34	36½	34½	36
Otis Elevator pf	95	97	95	97
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	¾	½	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35⅜	36½	35⅜	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	75	76	75	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	150	155	150	155
St. Louis Transit	26¼	27	25¾	26
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85	85½	85	85½
Seaboard Air Line	29	29½	29¾	30¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	51½	51¾	52¼	52½
Singer Mfg	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82¾	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	26	32	26	32
Standard Coupler pf	120		120	
Standard Oil of N. J	770	775	770	775
Storage Power	8	11	8	11
Storey General Electric	15	16	15	16
Tennessee Copper	21½	22	21½	22
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6¼	5	6
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	68	70	63	70
Union Copper	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅞
Union Typewriter	62	64	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf	120	119	120	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	90	90¼	90	90¼
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	33⅜	34½	34	34½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	91¼	92½	91¼	92½
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	20	21	20	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		62		62
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. pf	46	49	46	49
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	16½	16	16½
Worthington Pump pf	108	112	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102	103	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R	245	250	240	250
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	45	42	45
Columbus Railway pf	97	100	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J	69½	70¼	69¾	70¼
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97⅜	98½	97⅜	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	96	98	96	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	208	212	208	212
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	116	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅜	⅞	¾	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	8	6¼	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	73	76	73	76
Central Union 5s, gtd	103¾	104½	103¾	103¾
Col. Gas	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12½	14
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	34½	35	33	35
Denver Gas 5s	78	81	76	
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	36
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	95	95	95	98
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	310	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s	108¾	109	108¾	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	7½	8½	7½	8½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	59	60	59	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135

	June 27. Bid.	Asked.	June 26. Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	25	24	25
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 6s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	40	42	40	42
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 27.—At the Clearing House this morning, money between the banks loaned at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $21,570,882; balances, $2,515,593.

Boston banks generally have marked up their call rates ½ per cent., and money is now quoted at 3½@4 per cent. Time rates are nominal at 3½@4½ per cent., according to names and collateral. Business in commercial paper is dull, and will be until after July 1. Quotations range from 4 to 4½ per cent.

The stock market to-day, though dull, was surprisingly strong, and closed firm. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,412	Atchison	86¾	84¼	86⅝
210	Atchison preferred	104	103	103½
12	Boston & Albany	256	255	256
50	Boston Elevated	181¼	181¼	181¼
183	C., B. & Q. ctfs	197	196½	196¾
21	Old Colony	208¼	208	208¼
1,100	Union Pacific	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
105	Union Pacific pf	90	90	90
70	West End pf	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

564	Am. Tel. & Tel., ex rts.	158½	158	158
5,270	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	17⅞	17	17
5	Erie trust ctfs	52	52	52

ELECTRICS.

2	Edison	250	250	250
5	General Electric	264½	264½	264½
1,980	Massachusetts	41	40	40½
741	Massachusetts pf	95½	95	95
15	Westinghouse pf	79	79	79

MISCELLANEOUS.

650	Am. Ag. Chem	32	31⅜	32
116	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	89½	89	89½
306	Am. Pneu. Service	10	9¾	10
147	Am. Pneu. Service pf	31½	31	31
5,140	Am. Sugar	145	142½	144
945	Am. Sugar pf	120½	120	120⅜
160	Am. Woolen	17½	17	17⅛
144	Am. Woolen pf	80½	79	80¼
200	Dom. Iron & Steel	32¾	32⅜	32¾
3	Mergenthaler	164	164	164
50	N. E. Gas & Coke	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
228	Pullman	212	209½	209½
20	Reece Button Hole	6¾	6¾	6¾
3	Torrington pf	29	29	29
213	United Fruit	100	99	100
515	Un. Shoe Machine	36	35½	36
210	Un. Shoe Mach. pf	25½	25½	25½
2,759	U. S. Steel	48¾	47⅝	48¾
932	U. S. Steel pf	98⅞	97½	97½

MINING.

2,882	Adventure	21½	20⅜	21¼
4,437	Amalgamated	122¾	120½	122
10	Anaconda	48¼	48¼	48¼
78	Arcadian	16½	16	16½
15	Arnold	2	2	2
740	Baltic	52½	51½	51½
200	Bingham	23½	22½	22½
28	Cal. & Hecla	785	785	785
280	Centennial	30	29½	30
50	Centennial Eureka	30½	30½	30½
525	Cochiti	5⅝	5½	5⅝
5,750	Copper Range	74½	72	73¾
760	Dom. Coal	41	40¼	41
10	Elm River	4½	4½	4½
321	Franklin	17	16¾	17
840	Isle Royale	43	42	42
530	Mass	17	16½	17
310	Michigan	8¾	8½	8¾
1,305	Mohawk	42	41½	42
200	Napa	4¼	4¼	4¼
450	Old Dominion	33	32¼	32¼
357	Osceola	89	88⅝	85
10	Parrot	52	52	52
100	Quincy	175	175	175
50	Santa Ysabel	50c.	50c.	50c.
50	Tamarack	340	340	340
2,817	Trinity	38¾	36¾	38
355	United States trust ctfs.	20	19½	19½
43	U. S. Oil	11½	11	11½
245	Utah	31½	31	31½
135	Victoria	4¾	4½	4¾
38	Winona	2¼	2	2¼
75	Wolverine	58⅞	58½	58½
160	Wyandotte	1¾	1½	1½

British Columbia, 16½ bid, 18 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Except for the asphalt group, the Philadelphia market closely followed New York's decline and subsequent recovery. Asphalts advanced on the unexpected report that the high court of Venezuela had decided in favor of the trust. There was heavy trading in the Reading issues, and all of them, ignoring the May statement, declined ½ point or so. The general list was somewhat weak throughout the day, there being a great reduction in trading. Toward the close Cambria took on strength and Union Traction got back to 26, while Lehigh Valley moved up to 37½. Finally the Readings began to recover their losses, and the whole list improved, closing very firm.

The money flurry in New York has only served to harden rates here. Call money is unchanged at 4 per cent. Time loans are 4½. Commercial paper is 4 to 4½. Business in call money is a little better. Commercial paper has more business, and in this branch rates are weakening. The failure of the city to place nine millions in 3 per cent. thirty-year bonds has given the impression that bankers expect present rates for money to be maintained for a long time.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adams Express	175	175	175
171	American Railways	42¾	42	42½
23	Bethlehem Steel	23	23	23
126	Bethlehem Iron	61½	61½	61½
1,550	Cambria Steel	26½	25⅞	26⅝
6,275	Cambria Steel, warrants	4⅜	3⅞	4¼
200	Camb. Steel Drexel rcts.	26	26	26
100	Cambria Iron	48½	48½	48½
100	Camden Land	1¾	1¾	1¾
141	Chocaw t. c.	70	69	70
210	Choctaw pf. c.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
100	Cons. Lake Superior	29¾	29¾	29¾
88	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
348	Cons. Lake Sup. war. pf.	4½	4¾	4¾
120	Cons. Trac., Pitts	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
475	Diamond State Steel	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
195	Diamond State Steel pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,140	Elec. Co. of America	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
940	Elec. Storage pf	75	74	74½
4	Lehigh Navigation	72	72	72
1,290	Lehigh Valley	37¾	37¼	37¾
500	Lit. Brothers	10¾	10¾	10¾
320	Nat. Asphalt	6½	6	6½
235	Nat. Asphalt pf	11¾	11½	11½
370	Pennsylvania	75⅝	74½	74½
320	Penn. Steel pf	89	89	89
10	Phila. Elec.	6	5⅞	6
1,150	Phila. Co.	50¼	50	50¼
10	Phila. Trac.	94	94	94
10,905	Reading t. c.	22 11-16	21⅝	22⅜
1,836	Read. 1st pf. t. c.	39½	38¾	39¼
3,670	Read. 2d pf. t. c.	27¾	27¼	27¾
150	Rochester Pass.	27	27	27
50	Southern Cotton Oil	63	63	63
795	Susquehanna Iron & S.	2	2	2
100	United Gas Imp	117¾	117¾	117¾
26	United Traction	26	26	26
2,703	U. S. Steel com	49	47¾	48½
20	U. S. Steel pf	98¼	98¼	98¼

Sales.....658,283

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$173,409,330
Gold	23,512,398
Silver	27,310,685
United States notes	34,995,954
Treasury notes of 1890	75,301
National banknotes	8,734,584
Total receipts this day	1,347,680
Total receipts this month	47,912,063
Total receipts this year	581,420,464
Total expenditures this day	1,295,000
Total expenditures this month	30,080,000
Total expenditures this year	507,007,268
Deposits in National banks	102,809,655
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	646,098
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	835,650
Customs	477,895
Miscellaneous	34,114

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$289,625,789
Silver dollars	434,908,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,234,504
Silver bullion of 1890	46,789,496
Total	$772,627,789

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$289,625,789
Silver certificates outstanding	434,908,000
Treasury notes outstanding	47,994,000
Total	$772,627,789

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$56,326,748
Gold certificates	42,955,630
Silver coin and bullion	19,037,839
Silver certificates	4,822,846
United States notes	14,195,964
Other assets	19,954,378
Total in Treasury	155,323,417
Deposits in National banks	102,809,655
Total	$258,133,073
Current liabilities	84,723,742
Available cash balance	$173,409,330

Chicago Broker Exchange Member.

A. O. Slaughter, Jr., of Chicago has been elected to membership in the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 27, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
121⅞	122	20,370	Amalgamated Copper	122	122¼	120	122	.....
..	31½	300	Am. Agric. Chemical	31½	31½	31	31	— ½
31½	31⅝	4,795	Am. Car & Found. Co.	32	32	30½	31⅜	.....
87⅝	88	700	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	87	87⅞	86⅞	87⅞	+ ⅛
31	31½	600	American Cotton Oil	31½	31½	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅝
33¼	34	1,175	American Ice Co

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Brokers Report Few Sales—Plaintiffs Buy Majority of Auction Parcels—Record of Building.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for Kate T. Richie the three-story and basement brownstone house 302 West Eighty-seventh Street, 17 by 100.8.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Peter Wagner the five-story American basement dwelling 320 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, on lot 23 by 100.11. It is the second house sold out of a row of ten recently completed by Mr. Wagner.

Greene & Taylor have sold for $50,000 the two four-story and basement houses 528 and 530 Seventh Avenue, on plot 36 by 100.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Mary De Rose Tilghman the three-and-a-half-story brownstone house and stable on plot 80 by 99 on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 220 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue. The buyer will occupy the place.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine the two five-story tenements, with stores, 323 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for John Preusser to C. Lehman the lot on the north side of Sherman Avenue, 225 feet east of Dyckman Street, 25 by 150.

Samuel Levin has bought from George McIlvien the five-story flat and store 774 Ninth Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

John H. Berry has sold for Robert Wallace two dwellings on Ocean Avenue, near Sea View Avenue, Long Branch, N. J.; also for Mr. Wallace his dwelling at Congers, Rockland Lake, New York.

Mayer S. Auerbach has purchased the northeast corner of Two Hundred and Sixth Street and Tenth Avenue, size 100 feet on Tenth Avenue by 100 feet on Two Hundred and Sixth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

3,254 Broadway, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick store and flat; foreclosure sale, to Mary W. Rogers, plaintiff $15,000

57 Forty-sixth Street, on map 57½, north side, 220 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 40 by 100.5, stone-front church; foreclosure sale, to George W. Quintard 64,000

By William Kennelly.

1,405 to 1,411 Amsterdam Avenue, on map 1,403 to 1,409, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, runs east 99.11 by east 0¼ to centre line of former Bird Street by 40.9 by south 75.6 to centre line of former Phineas Street by southwest 8.1 to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street by west 96.3, four five-story brick stores and flats; also all title to gore lot, begins 65.4 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue and 99 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, runs east 34.7 by south 18.4 by northwest 30.3; foreclosure sale, to E. Hellner, plaintiff 114,000

By Samuel Goldschieder.

542 Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 148 feet west of Avenue B, 25 by 102.2, five-story stone-front tenement; Parcel 2; partition sale, to T. J. McLaughlin 19,200

1,614 Second Avenue, east side, 26 feet south of Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores; to J. E. Mulker 27,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

529 Southern Boulevard, north side, 150 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Mary L. Clark, plaintiff 14,500

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.,

Seventy-second Street, north side, 98 feet east of Avenue A, 175 by 102.2, frame building, and vacant; foreclosure sale, to T. Donovan, plaintiff 7,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan & Co., foreclosure sale, J. J. Gleason, referee, Teller (Fleetwood Avenue, 971), Avenue, west side, 140.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 110, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,393.67.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 720 Union Avenue, east side, 154.9 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 93.6 by 18.9 by 93.8, two-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $4,315.45.

By John L. Golding, foreclosure sale, William J. Harding, referee, 255 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 198.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 22.6 by 75.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,575.84.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 245 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, for brick chimney; Standard Gas Company, premises, owner; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Eagle Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick storage house; P. & F. Ebling, owners; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 182 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; L. M. Pollock, premises, owner; J. Rusch of 248 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1944 Eagle Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Joseph Hensle, owner; F. A. Schmitt, architect; cost, $350.

No. 160 West Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick office building; J. J. Kirby of 247 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; F. D. Hoodgood of 65 East Eighty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 986 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick and frame dwelling and store; Andrew Wachter, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $800.

No. 424 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a three-story brick store and tenement; V. Gross, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $400.

No. 129 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. R. Dee, premises, owner; S. B. Colt, architect; cost, $750.

St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a five-story brick and stone hotel; W. B. Franke, 131 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner and architect; cost, $4,200.

No. 117 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Mrs. E. M. Ikelheimer, premises, owner; R. Berger, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 111 and 113 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, to a one-story brick factory; F. M. Sheppard, owner; B. F. King, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,675 Madison Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Dr. O. Gordon, 16 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 102 Seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Michael Bisset, premises, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 15 West Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Eleanor D. Just, 46 West Forty-fifth Street, owner; J. Bronson, architect; cost, $9,500.

No. 120 East Fortieth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Elizabeth A. Underhill, premises, owner; Smith & Brinkerhoff, 2,291 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 1,279 Broadway, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; E. G. Morrison, owner; W. H. Conover, architect; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet west of Brook Av., to a two-story frame factory; Weber-Wheelock Company, owners; W. J. Fryer, architect; cost, $3,200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration.

Thursday, June 27.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 214th St, 25x100; Daniel E. Seybel to Nelson D. Stilwell, (R S $4) $100

BOONE ST, w s, 162.4 ft n of Jennings St, 97.1x8.8 to lane, x46.6x53.3; James O'Connell to Mary E. Ford, quitclaim 1

BOSTON AV, 966, s e s, 20.5x65.5x19x73; Charles H. Knox, referee, to Caroline C. Bishop, (R S $10) 10,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 191st St, 126.10x100; New York Realty Company to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $50, mtg $90,000) 1,000

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 133.4 ft n of Bayard St, 16.8x87.6; Josephine A. Moles to Minnie Rothaus, (R S $1) 1

EAST BROADWAY, 147, s s, 25x75; David Giezler and another to Louis Solinsky, (R S $15, mtg $17,000) 31,550

KELLY ST, n e s, 350 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to George Rendall, (R S $3.50, mtg $5,500) 9,000

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 123d St, 65.11x23.4; William C. Clark and others to Eliza Little, quitclaim 1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 123d St, 65.11x23.4; Eliza Little, widow, to William Hayes, (R S $15) 1

MADISON AV, e s, 33.5 ft s of 112th St, 27.6x70; A. Fred Silverstone to Harry M. Goldberg, (R S $3, mtg $21,000) 1

MADISON AV, 1,689 to 1,693, s e corner of 112th St, 60.11x70; Allen W. Evarts and others, executors, to A. Fred Silverstone, (mtg $54,000, R S $11.50) 62,500

MADISON AV, 2174, e s, 31x100; Harry Fischel to Joseph Green, (R S $14, mtg $30,000) 54,000

MADISON ST, 254, s s, 20x90; Jennie Gordon to Isidor Juffe, (mtg $17,100) 3,900

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 200 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100, Edenwald; Lucella Palmer to William H. Clark 500

OLD MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 375 ft s of line of T. O. Woolf farm, 50x225; Ellen K. Ballard to Clara S. Jerger, quitclaim 1

OLD MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 375 ft s of line of T. O. Woolf farmi, 50x225; Emily I. Dam to Clara S. Jerger, (R S $50) 1

OLD MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 375 ft s of line of T. O. Woolf farm, 50x225; Clara S. Jerger to James A. Farley, (R S $6.50, mtg $4,900) 1

PRINCE ST, n s, 100 ft e of Sullivan St, 25x95.6; Mary H. Powers and another to Fritz Singer and another, (R S $20, mtg $24,000) 1

SHERMAN AV, centre line, 600 ft s w of Dyckman St, centre line runs s e 400x s w 100x n w 400 to Sherman Av, x n e 100; Henry D. Winaus to Thomas H. O'Connor, (R S $15) 15,000

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 51.6 ft n of 150th St, 26.8x88.10x27.8x93.5; Aaron R. Altmayer to Auguste Goodman and another, (R S $1, mtg $12,800) 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 6, s s, 26x120; Clemence S. B. Fish and another to Carroll Bruce, 2-3 part, rerecorded 1

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 88 ft n of 166th St, 50x89.4x irregular; Georgina Rendall to Frederick Johnson, (R S $5, mtg $8,000) 100

WEST END AV, w s, 38 ft n of 98th St, 17x80; Eleanor C. Huntington, widow, to Margaret Riley, (R S $4.50, mtg $14,000) 18,400

WEST END AV, w s, 32 ft n of 90th St, 27x40x irregular; John T. Farley to Clara S. Jerger, (R S $13, mtg $27,000) 1

WORTH ST, 31, n s, 40.4x50; David Thomson, referee, to Alfred M. Judson, (R S $16) 16,000

2D AV, 2,269, w s, 20x110; Charles P. Pierce, executor, to Hugo Cohen, (R S $10) 9,800

3D AV, 1425, e s, 24.8x97.7; Clemence S. B. Fish and another to Lloyd S. Bryce, 2-3 part, rerecorded 1

3D AV, 472, w s, 24.8x75; Lloyd S. Bryce and another to Clemence S. B. Fish, 2-3 part, rerecorded 1

4TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Green Lane, 50x100, St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Richard Manning, (R S $2, mtg $2,000) 1

7TH AV, n e corner of 320, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Mary A. Conkling, widow, to Elizabeth A. Diller, (R S $1) 1

22D ST, s s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; Richard L. Hunt and another, executors and trustees, to Isidore Jackson, (R S $15) 15,000

23D ST, 322 West, 21.10x98.8; David Thomson, referee, to Henry L. Wheeler, (R S $20) 19,700

31ST ST, 120 and 122 East, 38.6x98.9; Jared W. Bell to Otto Grimmer, (R S $46.50,) rerecorded 100

41ST ST, 3 East, 22x98.9; Frederick Spiegelberg, referee, to Michael Coleman, (R S $60) 59,950

44TH ST, 549 West, 25x100.5; John J. Kiernan to Mary A. Kiernan, (mtg $7,500 1

61ST ST, 518 West, 25x100.5; Mary M. Foran to Margaret J. Foran and another, quitclaim 1

58TH ST, s s, 201 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; Raphael to David Sears, (R S $18.50) 1

59TH ST, 312 and 314 West, 50x100.5; Daniel Seybel to Henry L. Goodwin and another, (R S $19.50, mtg $45,000) 1

62D ST, 48 East, 16.8x100.5; Almeric H. Paget to Nancy L. Sherwood and another, (R S $25) 25,000

74TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of Park Av, 19.7x102.2; Thomas J. B. Lineburgh to Leopold Newborg, (R S $19, mtg $30,000) 1

74TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100; Raymond Lesher to William S. Wyckoff, (R S $46) 46,000

74TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of Park Av, 19.8x102.2; Leopold Newborg to Thomas J. B. Lineburgh, (R S $3, mtg $46,000) 1

81ST ST, 303 West, 17x82; Laura Porter to Mary A. Parmly, (R S $5, mtg $16,500) 1

83D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x102.2; Paul S. Bolger to George R. Cannon, (R S $6, mtg $20,000) ..... Omitted

98TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Adelaide E. Johnston to J. Newton Osorio, (R S $10, mtg $27,000) 1

98TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Emma L. Smith to Silas A. Allen, (R S $5, mtg $29,000,) rerecorded 1

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 31.6x100.11; Aaron M. Janpole and another to Michael Santangelo, (R S $10, mtg $25,000) 1

112TH ST, n s, 217 ft e of Lenox Av, 33x100.11; Jacob Doniger and another to Harriet Simon, (R S $8, mtg $30,000) 100

127TH ST, 143 East, runs s 99.11x w 35 to e s of Lexington Av, x s 36x e 20x s 63.11 to 127th St, e to 15; Ella C. Jones-Tappen to William North, (R S $1.50, mtg $17,500) 1,600

153D ST, s s, 70.3 ft e of Morris Av, widened, 25x100; Oscar Mueller to Fredericka Krauss, (R S $5,) all liens 1

201ST ST, n s, 69.5 e of Boulevard, 25x100; John J. McCabe to John M. Delay and wife, (mtg $2,500, R S $1) 600

Recorded Leases.

DELANCEY ST, 192½; Diederick Gronholtz to Salomon Wind and another, 4 10-12 years $2,000

GRAND ST, 149, executors of Philip Feuring to John H. Tiedemann and another, 5 years $1,800. 2,000

1ST AV, 51; Charles Bernhard to Jacob Marks and wife, 3 years 960

1ST AV, 1,473; John Stauf to Christina Ellinger, 3 years 840

3D AV, 989, s e corner of 59th St; William E. Ward to John Prange, 5 years.. 5,000

3D AV, 2,856, n e corner of 149th St; Augusta Dorn to Charles L. Bullwinkel, 8 years $2,100, 2,700

4TH AV, 470; William Brandes to George H. Shaffer, 3 years 1,550

57TH AV, s w corner of 26th St, 56.5x34.2 to Broadway x80.5x155.7; Warwick E. Montgomery, individually and as trustee, to John B. Martin, 20 11-12 years 40,000

32D ST, 50½ East; William Brandes to George H. Shaffer, 3 years 750

49TH ST, 105 West; John Hallahan and another to Mrs. Carrie Everett, 5 years. 1,944

100TH ST, 132 West; executors of Charles H. Grube to William Klapp, 5 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BINGHAM, Ada E., and another to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Broadway, s e corner of 94th St, 1 year, 6 per cent $210,000

CHAMBERLIN, Frank W., to Harriet A. Clark; Convent Av, e s, 50.11 ft n of 140th St, due June 26, 1902 9,000

COHEN, Hugo, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av, 2,269, due June 26, 1904 6,000

FARLEY, John T., to Richard S. Treacy; 6th Av, e s, 30.7 ft n of 54th St, 2 mtgs, due July 1, 1902, 5 per cent, aggregate 140,000

FORAN, Margaret J. or Margaret, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 51st St, 518 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

FOERST, Joseph, to George Ehret; 84 Lawrence St, (prior mtg $4,500,) 1 year, 4 per cent 3,000

GALLAGHER, Margaret, to Sidney H. Stuart; 47th St, s s, 193.9 ft w of 6th Av, prior mortgages, $58,000, due July 1, 1902, 5 per cent 5,000

GOLLA, Christian, and another to Richard Fitzpatrick; Broadway, n e corner of 130th St, prior mtg $32,000, all title, &c., 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

GOODWIN, Henry L., and another to the Park Mortgage Company; 59th St, 312 and 314 West, due June 25, 1902, 6 per cent 10,000

GREEN, Joseph, to Harry Fischel; Madison St, 274, installments, 4 years, 6 per cent 4,000

GUY, Emma A., to John Larkin, as trustee; 79th St, s s, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, prior mortgage $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

HAYES, William, to the New York Savings Bank; 123d St, s w corner of Lexington Av, due June 1, 1902, 4 per cent.. 10,000

HOOPES, Helena, and another to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 123d St, s s, 230 w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4 per cent .. 15,000

HUMPHREYS, George and Edward H. Kendall; New St, s s, 450 ft w of Union Av, 3 years, gold 3,500

JACKSON, Isidore, to Richard S. Grant; 22d St, s s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 12,000

JERGER, Clara S., to Mary McCarty; West End Av, w s, 32 ft n of 90th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

KARPAS, Gottlieb M., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Beekman St, 34, 1 year, 6 per cent 18,000

LEVY, Abraham, and wife to Alfred Neilson and another, as trustees; 67 Stanton St, equal lien, 5 years, 4½ per cent, gold 4,000

LEVY, Abraham, and wife to Alfred Neilson and another, as trustees; Stanton St, 67, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold 4,000

LINEBURGH, Thomas J. B., to United States Trust Company; 74th St, 58 East, Interest and time not fixed, per bond. 30,600

MANNING, Richard, to Hudson P. Rose; 4th St, s s, 100 ft e of Green Lane, St. Raymond Park, (prior mtg $2,000,) due July 1, 1907 1,100

MARTIN, Charles, to Jennie E. Kopp; 44th St, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, demand, 6 per cent 8,000

McHUGH, Mary, and another to John Boyle; Tinton Av, s e corner of 168th St, 2-3 interest, due July 1, 1902 6,000

MORRISON, Ferdinand V., to James C. De La Mare; 143d St, 684 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

MUELLER, Oscar, to August Kampfner, trustee; 153d St, s s, 313 ft e of Morris Av, as widened, interest and time due.. 3,463

OSORIO, J. Newton, to Charles D. Levin; 25 West 98th St, 6 months, 6 per cent.. 8,000

RENDALL, Georgiana, to George F. Johnson; Kelly St, s e s, 350 ft n of 156th St, (prior mtg $5,500,) due June 25, 1904, 4½ per cent 1,250

SANTANGELO, Michael, to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 112th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, prior mortgages, installments, $500 semi-annually, 6 per cent.. 3,000

SHEA, Annie A., and another to Harlem Savings Bank; being Lot 1 and n w ½ of Lot 2, map of Jacob V. Hutscher, at Westchester, 1 year 1,000

SILVERSTON, Fred, to Louis Goldberg; Madison Av, 1,691 and 1,693, s e corner of 112th St, due Dec. 27, 1902, 6 per cent 4,000

SINGER, Fritz, and another to Mary W. Smith; Prince St, n s, 100 ft e of Sullivan St, installments 2,512

SOLINSKY, Louis, to David Geizler and another; East Broadway, 147, prior mtg $22,000, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent.. 2,000

SOLINSKY, Louis, to Jessie G. Finn; 147 East Broadway, 5 years, gold 22,000

SOLTMANN, Edward G., to Charles Doering; 201st St, n s, 83.11 ft w of Briggs Av, due July 1, 1904 1,500

STUCKEY, Mary, and another to Pauline May; Madison Av, n e corner of 127th St, due Feb. 10, 1903, 6 per cent.. 1,500

STILLWELL, Nelson D., to the Park Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 214th St, due June 25, 1904 ... 1,500

WEIHER, Lorenz, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 95th St, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, due March 1, 1904, 6 and 5 per cent 165,000

WHEELER, Henry K., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 23d St, 322 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 12,000

WHITTON, Lillian, to William Braun; 1,026 Tiffany St, 3 years 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALBANY SAVINGS BANK to William G. Ver Planck $8,030

BRANIGAN, George A., individually and as administrator, to Anna McNally 3,000

ELLIMAN, Lawrence B., to Francis L. Elliott and another, as guardian, and others 1,449

LESE, Louis, to Jacob Fleischhauer and another 6,000

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Joanna M. Turk 800

MICHAEL, Theodore, to John Oehler 1,000

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to Annie F. Aste 30,108

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Susan E. Sammis 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 113 ft n of 97th St, 50x100; J. A. Toscani & Co. against Etta Blinn and Alice B. Colcord, owners and contractors $265

GERARD AV and 146th St, s e corner, 100.9x138.5x100x137.10; Bade Brothers against George W. Stephens, owner and contractor 26

NORFOLK ST, 154; Philip Goldstein against Jacob Lunitz, owner; Nathan Goldstein, sub-contractor; Isaac Sekosky, contractor 61

NORFOLK ST, 154; Nathan Goldstein against Jacob Lunitz, owner; Isaac Sekosky, contractor 72

123D ST, 523 West; Zimmerman & Zuckerman against Caroline M. Paige, owner and contractor 250

125TH ST, 530 to 536 West; Hirschhorn, Marcus & Co. against Stefano Greco, owner; United Realty and Construction Company, owners and contractors 660

125TH ST, 530 to 536 West; Hirschhorn, Marcus & Co. against Stefano Greco, owner; United Realty and Construction Company, owner and contractor 800

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

5TH AV, e s, 30.8 ft n of 64th St, 69.9x110; Richard S. Treacy with John T. Farley 135,000

Lis Pendens.

COURTLANDT AV, n w s, Lot 12, map of North Melrose; Martin Phelan, Jr., and another, by guardian, against Alma O'Hara and another, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, McCrea & Taylor.

8TH AV, w s, 50.2 ft s of 44th St, 25.1x75; leasehold, &c.; Charles H. Chumar against John C. Shaw and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, James E. Carpenter.

17TH ST, n s, 211.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17.2x43.9x irregular; Louis Josephthal against Mary E. Bailey and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

109TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; William Richards against Maria Coogan, individually and as administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, G. W. McAdam.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

VENDIG & SCHIFF.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Vendig & Schiff, manufacturers of hats and caps at 121 Prince Street, show liabilities $7,296 and nominal assets $4,566, consisting of stock, $3,165; machinery, $1,020; accounts, $373, and cash in bank, $8.

ALBERT ROTHSCHILD.—Albert Rothschild, dealer in house furnishing goods and baby carriages at 2,008 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Isaac Sichelman. He began business in June, 1898, and a few weeks ago claimed to have assets $3,150 and liabilities $700.

JOHN F. DENGEL.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against John F. Dengel, baker, of 1,845 Third Avenue, for $740 in favor of the White Star Milling Company for flour which was obtained on the ground that he had sold out his business on the 8th inst. to Grover Hallenbeck for $1,500 and moved away from his residence. He had been in business there about two years.

BYRON ALGER.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed George H. Gilman temporary receiver of the assets of Byron Alger, laundryman at 513 to 519 West Twenty-first Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on June 15. He employed thirty-five hands, and did a business of $300 a week. There is a lot of work in the laundry on which the charges are $300, and Mr. Alger did not want to have the plant shut down. The receiver is authorized to continue the business through July 8.

NATHANIEL H. MILLER.—Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received two attachments against Nathaniel H. Miller, restaurant keeper at 524 and 526 Columbus Avenue, in favor of Morris Wasserman, for $134, and George Beck for $204. They were obtained on the ground that he is about to dispose of his property. It was stated that when these creditors went to collect their claims he said he was going to sell out, and it was reported that he was going to Annisport, Penn. It is also said that he recently gave a chattel mortgage on the fixtures of the place for $3,000 to Effie Nichols, a stepdaughter. Mr. Miller has been in the hotel and restaurant line since 1884, and at the present location since March last.

LEVY & PIROSNICK.—Levy & Pirosnick, manufacturers of furs at 47 East Eighth Street, are in financial difficulties and called a meeting of their creditors, which was held yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel. Kantrowitz & Esberg, representing the debtors, said that the liabilities are about $14,000, and assets about $5,500, consisting of stock and outstanding accounts. Two of the creditors had issued repievins before the meeting took place, and Deputy Sheriff Radley took some of the stock under the writs, which were in favor of Herspovitz & Roth, $764, and Gussie Kleinbaum, $651. The debtors expressed a willingness to go into bankruptcy, and a resolution to that effect was adopted by the creditors at the meeting. They have been in business since January, 1899, and Mr. Levy had previously been in this line in London.

ALVIN E. CROCKER.—A meeting of the creditors of Alvin E. Crocker, mining broker, who resides at 228 East Eighty-second Street, was held yesterday at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 40 Exchange Place. His schedules showed liabilities $33,783 and nominal assets $83,648. Mr. Wise called attention to the fact that this case is out of the usual run of bankruptcy cases, inasmuch as the petitioner will probably be able to pay all his creditors in full and have a surplus for himself. It was developed during his examination yesterday that he expects to receive $50,000 from the estate of his brother, Benjamin R. Crocker of Sacramento, Cal. Five claims were filed by creditors yesterday, aggregating $11,795, but the bankrupt disputed all but one of the claims. As the creditors could not vote for a trustee until the validity of the claims was settled, it was agreed between all parties that Mr. Wise should appoint a trustee with a bond of $50,000. During the meeting, an attorney presented for filing a claim for alimony, but as soon as Referee Wise learned the nature of the claim he refused to receive it, saying that under a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, any claim for alimony is not a provable debt, and if presented will not be allowed. The attorney therefore withdrew it, and the name and amount were not made public. Mr. Crocker said that the court in California had thrown out the claim.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HENRY JOHNSON.—Henry Johnson of 41 Beekman Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $30,141 and nominal assets of $10,998. The assets consist of notes, $600; patent, $25; debts due, $43; liquidated claims, $1,000, and shares of stock, $9,330, of which there are 2,490 shares of the Sanborn-Johnson Company, held by James A. Skilton, as trustee for the petitioner and others. Mr. Johnson was formerly a partner in the Jones Manufacturing Company of Palmyra, N. Y., which was dissolved in 1872, and $15,141 of the liabilities are on that account. Among the creditors are George S. Skilton, $11,927, for legal services, 1851. The entire claim is disputed and action on the same at issue;) Lyman Lyon of Palmyra, $5,920, on two judgments, and William R. Hart of Philadelphia, $9,088, on three judgments in 1876.

Receiver for Grunspan & Raucher.

Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed Moritz Grunspan receiver for the firm of Grunspan & Raucher, manufacturers of gold rings and diamond mountings at 37 Suffolk Street, in a suit brought by Selig Raucher against Mr. Grunspan for a dissolution of partnership and an accounting. Mr. Raucher believes that the firm has assets of $4,500 and liabilities of $600, and claims the partnership was formed in May, 1899. Mr. Grunspan said that on Sept. 22, 1899, he bought Mr. Raucher's interest in the firm for $150; that he holds a bill of sale for the purchase, and that Mr. Raucher has since been only an employe. Mr. Raucher claims that he did not receive any money for the bill of sale, but that Mr. Grunspan kept the bill of sale, and uses it now in this action.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAMSON, Abraham G.—Centre Gas Fixture Company $52

AVERY, Edward F.—G. W. Griffith 134

ARCHER PANCOAST COMPANY—C. Rosenthal 109

BUELTMANN, Henry—J. F. Zinser and others 32

BRATTON, Henry N.—F. D. Bratton, costs 43

BACH, Albert—R. Herndon Company 97

BRANDT, Fred—Mutual Loan Association 1,085

CROSHER, Henry P.—L. R. McCurdy and others 69

COLYER, William J.—C. S. Horton 206

CARNRICK, John—Chatham National Bank 423

CAREY, Edward L.—U. M. Carey 1,966

DEXTER, Frederick C. and Alice Maude—The Nassau Bank 4,044

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company—J. H. Paul. 79,940

DORALE, David—W. W. Astor 230

DOBSON, John and James—I. D. Zeman, costs 93

EDEN, Edward—J. Schattman 356

GREENHAUS, Abraham—H. B. Claflin Company 149

GALLAUNNER, Edmund—T. G. Goldthwaite 65

GLOCK, William—United Electric Light and Power Company 53

IRISH, Charles H.—F. W. Gallagher 72

KAIT, Benjamin S.—W. E. Harding 231

HAYS, Anna C. C. Z.—I. Walker 346

JAMES, Carrie—H. L. Shively 101

KELLY, John—A. J. Levy 121

LYONS, James A.—J. Philippi, executor.. 113

L. C. PAGE & CO., (incorporated)—P. R. Reynolds 874

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Clark, by guardian 828

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Hirsch 770

MAURBORNE, Francis J.—J. Popping.. 150

MANHATTAN CONTRACTING COMPANY—E. Williams 463

MATHEWS, Joseph—B. Naughton and others, costs 2,405

MOORE, Paul—C. T. Ford 143

McDONALD, Patrick—City Trust, Safe Deposit, and Surety Company of Philadelphia, costs 449

O'CONNOR, Edward J.—W. Buess 52

OLDENBERG, Charles F.—K. P. Weber.. 250

PARKER, Edward A.—A. Neuberger.... 143

PHILLIPS, Ward—E. L. Butler 480

RAYMOND, Carlyle—W. F. Bantje, costs. 99

SMITH, Sarah—M. Scheuer and others, costs 102

SIBBALD, Archibald G.—E. C. Hazard and others 583

SCHULTHEIS, John F.—Acker, Merrall & Condit 1,211

SKINNER, John P.—J. Gonzales 178

SIMONSON, Michaelis, as administrator—L. Dannhauser 1,255

SIX LITTLE TAILORS—M. Simon and others 31

THORNTON, Hugh A.—F. M. Burke.... 28

THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED Railroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—H. C. Hartzell, costs. 1,134

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—D. Mooney. 1,047

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Woodlawn Avenue Savings and Loan Company..... 1,397

VLACHOS, Crisula—H. A. Lyon..... 91

VOIT, Selig, Meyer, and Charles—K. E. Kenny 1,157

VINGUT, George F.—F. W. Bowring and others 102

WISE, Lee—Wells & Newton Company.. 4,266

WHITEHEAD, John H.—W. J. Skelton.. 67

WISSLER, Adolph—Eugene Dietzgen Company 2,260

WALSH, Maurice—J. F. Knoer and others 79

ZEIGLER, August H.—H. Wood..... 110

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat..	.77⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.08⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06 1-16
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08¼
Lard, prime	8.90
Butter, Western creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, June 27.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; No. 2 spring wheat, 62½@66½c; No. 2 red, 67@67½c; No. 2 corn, 43c; No. 2 yellow, 43⅜c; No. 2 oats, 28¼@28½c; No. 2 white, 30½@31c; No. 3 white, 27¾@28½c; No. 2 rye, 47c, good feeding barley, 41@51c; fair to choice malting, 47@51c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.38; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.38; prime timothy seed, $4.15; mess pork, per bbl, $14.60@$14.65; lard, per 100 lb, $8.60@$8.62½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.90@$8.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7@7½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.45@$8.55; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27.

COTTON.—Forenoon developments in the local market yesterday were bullish, and the indications quite strongly favored a sharp reaction from Wednesday's severe break. But later in the day new prices for the present declines were posted on the bulletin board, the result of final selling out by tired longs and courageous raiding by the bear contingent. The market opened firm with prices unchanged to 6 points higher, and continued to improve steadily after the call on profit taking by Wednesday's sellers and brisk buying on the reaction theory. The cables were better than expected, the rains in Texas were not as important as rumored last night, while reports from spot markets showed well sustained prices throughout the South. The market closed steady with prices net 1 point lower to 4 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet with quotations unchanged on the basis of 7¼c for middling upland and 8½c for middling Gulf. Sales, 275 bales. Southern spot markets telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and steadier, unchanged, at 8 5-16c; Mobile nominal, unchanged, at 8½c; Savannah firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Char

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Real Estate at Auction.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

George W. Bard, Auctioneer.—52 Choice Lots at Auction, SATURDAY, June 29, 3:30 P. M., on premises, 5th Av. and 6th St., NORTH PELHAM, 2 minutes north of N. Y. & New Haven R. R. Station; The 5th Av. trolley line passes the property, 8-cents fare to all parts of Greater New York. Commutation, $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from 42d St. Depot. These desirable lots are the ones that were bought by one of the interested parties at Partition Sale two years ago, and have increased considerably in value, and will now be sold regardless of cost on EASY PAYMENT PLAN; $25 down and an Auctioneer's fee of $5 on each lot; balance, $10 monthly. Diagrams and full particulars of George W. Bard, Auctioneer, 3 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, or Joel M. Marx, Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Great opportunity to purchase in the new section of fashion and wealth; elegant, full-size marble mansion, adjoining 5th Av., at less than value of lot; easily altered into American basement; must be sold. Apply to Schnugg, 78 East 96th St.

For Sale—A large, choice plot, with old buildings, on an important street through and close to subway station; by letter only. Executors, 69 East 125th St.

Two-story basement house, suitable for physician; cash required, $1,800; residential neighborhood. Neubeck-Busher, Willis Av., 149th.

Easy Terms.—Beautiful detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Exchanges a Specialty.—Send particulars at once what you have to exchange; quick deals effected. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 118th St.

Farm at Port Jervis, 93 acres, to exchange for income. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BUILDING LOTS AND HOUSES.
Kings Highway, beautiful place south of Prospect Park. New houses going up every day; improvements on every hand.
Buy lots, for a future home or investment, on easy payments without interest. You can buy new house, nicely finished, with all improvements, and pay no more per month than rent.
Take Brighton Beach or Smith Street cars to Kings Highway. See Mr. Yale and new houses at Yale Park, or write Yale Land Co., 38 Park Row, N. Y.

2 OR 4 CHOICE LOTS AT A BARGAIN.

In Brooklyn's Prettiest Section.
Thirty minutes from Park Row. Address owner, H. P. WHEELER, 34 Wall St., New York City.

A Complete Home at a Bargain.

Nine rooms; modern style; 29 minutes from Park Row; will sell on a monthly payment plan; write for particulars. Address owner, WM. OPPENHEIM, 36 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Fine dwelling; handsomely decorated; LOW PRICE; Brooklyn. Apply H. B. Elkins, 9 and 15 Murray St., New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.
All Improvements. We offer
FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.
Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.
Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.
Agent on premises to show property and give full information.
C. WALTER CASHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside, $1,500; $300 cash, easy terms. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Centreport, Long Island.—Do you want to buy a fine Summer and Winter home, on water front, 6¼ acres? Call Benner, 132 Nassau St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Beautiful
Waramaug Lake,
IN LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN.
Cottage Sites for Sale.

Large and Beautiful Tract Sloping Down to the Lake. Spring Water; High Service in Storage.

Phone.—S. M. BROWN, 40 W. 125th St.

NEW QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE.
Will sell for small weekly or monthly payments; beautifully located in city, 20 minutes out; all city improvements; work guaranteed; price, $550. Owner, 358 West 42d St., parlor floor; open evenings.

SACRIFICE.—Handsome house; 24 rooms; spacious grounds; plenty fruit; part cash; investigate. E. Jakeway, Riseleys P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

Five lots, near millionaire's new Summer resort, Dobbs Ferry; A1 investment. Graeb, 305 East 87th St.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.
50 CTS. WEEKLY.

Fronting Boulevard, near depot, harbor, Orienta Point, Larchmont Manor, and 38 minutes from 42d St. No interest or assessments. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Bargain!—Business lot opposite station; druggist preferred; choice residential lots cheap; Bronxville, on Harlem Railroad; city improvements; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

New Rochelle.

Want to buy beautiful building site at an absolute bargain? Franklyn, 1,358 Broadway, Room 12.

Yonkers.

At Fairview, Yonkers.—Well-built house, nine rooms and bath; hardwood trim; polished oak floors; electric lighting; furnace; nickel plumbing; decorated to suit; fine view; plot 50x100, (more land if desired;) 3 minutes from station; 50 minutes Rector St.; 37 minutes Grand Central Station; commutation cheap; high ground; delightful location; neighborhood restricted; price, $5,500; terms easy; send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Farm, Westchester County, less than ½ mile to depot, inside of $3,000; good house, good water, and healthy location desired. Commuter, 157 East 125th St.

Modern cottage, about an acre, and farm, about 100 acres; Long Island; give particulars. E., Box 203 Times.

New Jersey Property to Let.

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, NORWOOD PARK, MONMOUTH BEACH, ALLENHURST; FURNISHED COTTAGES, ALL SIZES AND PRICES; 15 NEW COTTAGES. R. H. WOODWARD & CO., LONG BRANCH.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Hackensack, N. J.

I have been authorized to offer for sale
50 LOTS ON ELM AVE.,
one of the finest streets in the town, having sewer, water, gas, electric light, flagged walks, postal and telephone service, and with superb trees,
At
Only $350 Each.
Title guaranteed by North Jersey Title Guarantee Co. Free of charge to buyer.
Terms, $50 Cash and $10 Per Month.

Fullest information given at my offices, 150 Broadway, N. Y., or Poplar Ave. and Main St., Hackensack, N. J.
Fares paid to visit property. Correspondence invited. **F. B. ROSS.**

"BEAUTIFUL BOGOTA"
AND
Hackensack's Healthy Hilltops

(Dry Inland Air, Miles North of Meadows.)
CONTAIN HUNDREDS OF REFINED HOMES. Golf Club, Boating, Bathing, and Fishing Convenient.
Thirty minutes to city; ample transportation. Houses and Building Sites at Lowest Easy Terms
North Jersey Title Co., Guarantee.
HACKENSACK LAND COMPANY,
116 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.
1208 Broadway, N. Y. City. Open Evenings.

South Orange.—Choice Plots and Lots at low prices; easy terms; very accessible to Lackawanna station; 47 trains each way daily; beautiful mountain view from all lots; will build to suit. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO., 181 Broadway, New York.

Half Value.—$4,250; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau St.

$550.00 buys 100x150 ft. at Lyndhurst, N. J.; twenty-five minutes from New York. Apply to John McAdie, Jr., 777 Washington St., New York.

I have several finely furnished houses to rent at reduced prices in the Oranges and at Morristown. Edgar A. Pember, 220 Broadway, New York.

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GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Factory or Warehouse.—Five story, 43x160, 246, 247 South St., through to Water St. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices: exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let—88 Thomas St., first floor and cellar, old established carpenter shop. T. M. Rodman, real estate agent, 146 West 23d St.

Five-story and cellar factory or warehouse, 440 Water St.; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Lofts to let, large and small, with and without power. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Buildings.—A large number in nearly all downtown streets. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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To Let—133 Waverley Place, 3 floors, 8 rooms, in good order; key at Renner Brothers, 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, real estate agent, 146 West 23d St.

Rear house, 8 rooms, for living or light manufacturing; tailor, cigarmaker, &c.; rent, $25. 209 East 85th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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THE OSBORNE,
172, 174 WEST 79TH ST.,
Choice large light apartments of eight rooms and bath, electric light, hot water supply. Steam heat, elevator, &c.; rents $1,300 up. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

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27 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH,
Choice large light apartments to let; all modern improvements.
Strictly fireproof building; rents, $950 up. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $40 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath, open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

Morningside Heights.—Cool Summer apartment; elevator, electric light, telephone; $38 to $45. 509 West 112th St.

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HALF MONTH FREE.
27th St., 225 West.—New house for colored tenants; four rooms and bath; hot water supply, ranges, &c.; handsomely decorated; rent $18 and upward. Mrs. Reggars, janitor.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—Five rooms, with bath; handsomely decorated; hot water supply; rent $13 to $16. Mrs. O'Brien, No. 19.

Special Inducements.—5 large, light rooms and bath; steam and hot water. 127 West 137th St. Janitor.

60th St., 244 West.—3 rooms, tubs, and gas; house entirely renovated; $7 to $9.50.

Long Island Property to Let.

House to Rent—8 rooms, furnished; golf links; terms reasonable. W. H. Squires, Water Mill, L. I.

$15.00 Month.—House, 8 rooms; barn, shed; 2 lots. Inquire "Owner," 213 East 35th St., N. Y.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

A large 14-room cottage in the Catskills, near Phoenicia; fully furnished; plumbing; $100 per month. D. I. Reynolds, 10 John St.

To Rent—Part of comfortably furnished cottage, facing ocean, to private family. Victoria Cottage, 2d Av., Rockaway Park, L. I. Wm. Fisk.

Fine furnished cottages; every modern appointment $200 up; no malaria! no mosquitoes! W. H. McAlpine, Stamford, Catskill Mountains.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

New Paltz, N. Y.—Nine-room farmhouse; five acres fruit; well water; fine mountain view; $50 for season. Address H. E. Prindle, 3 West 29th St.

Newly built cottage, 10 rooms, desirable location on the Sound; all improvements. Apply Seifert's drug store, Main St., City Island, N. Y.

European Hotels.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN EUROPE
ELYSÉE PALACE
HOTEL
AVENUE CHAMPS ELYSÉES
PARIS

Summer Resorts.

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STATLER'S HOTEL

BUFFALO, N. Y. **Largest in the World.** 300 ft. from the Main Entrance to the Exposition. **$2 and $2.50** For lodging, breakfast, and eve. dinner. Rooms with bath extra. Send for free maps and folder, telling about our Guaranteed Accommodations.

THE WESTPORT INN,
Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y.
Adirondacks, Dry Climate, No Mosquitoes, Mountain Spring Water, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Driving, Tennis, Golf.
H. P. SMITH, Manager.

THE VILLA, HIGHLAND FALLS,
adjoining West Point; stages to and from West Point. Apply for particulars. J. H. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

Long Island.

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Swept by Prevailing Cool South Winds from the Ocean.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120, (952 Eagle Bureau,) (1,352 World Vacation Bureau,) (1,370 Journal Resort Bureau,) and 1,383 Broadway, 905 5th Av., 84th St., E. R. and foot New Chambers St., and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 5c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY PARK,
Between Ocean and Bay.
THE PARK INN,
AND
The Bathing Pavilion
The Newest, Delightful Summer Resort on Rockaway Beach.
Frequent trains from E. 34th St., New York, Brooklyn Bridge B. R. T., and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, direct to Rockaway Park.

AN IDEAL SEASIDE RESORT.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
THE INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.
Golf, Bathing, Fishing, Sailing.
RAPID TRAIN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK CITY.
A. E. DICK.

Bay View House, Patchogue,
8 minutes from Great South Bay; accommodations 60; $7 weekly up. Write particulars, Bay View House.

SOUTH BAY HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I. Sixty feet from water. Boating, fishing. Excellent table. C. A. BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

Foster and Jessup Houses, Quogue.—Ready for Summer boarders; special rates, June and October, $12 up.

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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
United States Hotel,
Gage & Perry, Proprietors,
OPEN FROM
JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST
New York Office, "Victoria Hotel."

Dutchess County.

THE MALCYON.
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
High-class family resort, grandly located, elegantly furnished, modern in every detail. Assembly rooms, large library, music saloon, &c. The golf links are unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. V. Purishoff, Musical Director. Chas. St. John, Millbrook, N. Y.

Port Jervis.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
A high-altitude mountain resort, with all the conveniences of city life. A beautiful spring-water lake. Elevation, 1,900 feet, affording a view of unparalleled grandeur. No malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes. Good livery, tennis, and croquet grounds, billiards, boating, fishing, &c. Good orchestra. Leon St. John, Mgr. PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

Sullivan County.

WOODBURNE HOUSE, Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

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Hotel Hamilton NOW OPEN. An All-the-Year Health Resort.
Golf links. Vestibuled trains from N. Y.
Full descriptive literature and information may be obtained of E. R. Jenkins, 3 Park Place, Mondays and Tuesdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 25 Union Square, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 1 P. M. S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D.

FARVIEW HOUSE.—Second season; modern improvements. Elevation, 1,800 feet; spacious grounds; open fireplaces and hot water heat; special inducements to June and September guests. Golf, tennis, &c. G. H. HAGER, Stamford, N. Y.

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KATTSKILL HOUSE, Kattskill Bay, N.Y., on Lake George. Telephone, Telegraph, Post Office in house. A. P. SCOVILLE.

CROSBYSIDE. Lake George, N. Y. Open June 20th. New management. Send for booklet.

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Sharon Springs, N. Y.
THE BADEN BADEN OF AMERICA.

NEW ENGLAND.

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FENWICK, CONN.
OPENS JUNE 22.
If you wish to spend the Summer at one of the most perfectly appointed resorts on the Atlantic Coast, offering every facility for indoor and outdoor amusements, and with a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to J. E. CHATFIELD, Hotel Jefferson, New York.
PRIVATE GOLF LINKS.

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Ideal Resort of America. Always Cool.
GOLF, BOATING, FISHING, FINE DRIVES.
OPENS JULY 1ST.
ERNEST G. GROB, Manager,
Winter Harbor, Maine.

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Lake Sunapee, N. H. BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER. BEN MERE INN, LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

BETHLEHEM, New Hampshire. The Great Summer & Health Resort.

JACKSON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

Vermont.

EQUINOX HOUSE,
Manchester-in-the-Mountains, Vermont.
"The Center of Summer Golf."
ELECTRIC LIGHTS. OPENS JUNE 15TH.
N. Y. Office, Plaza Hotel—A. E. Martin.
Booklets, 3 Park Pl. and 1216 B'way, N. Y.
EDWARD C. ORVIS, Manager.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Summer Resorts.

HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.
Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey.
THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST.
Now open under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.
Address as Above. Sea food a specialty.

SOMERSET INN
and Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Inn closes in October, 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

Long Branch.

"HOLLYWOOD"
WEST END, Long Branch, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Under the management of R. G. GRAHAM-WOODWARD.

POCONO MT. HOUSE MT. POCONO, PA.

Belmar.

BELMAR, N. J. NOW OPEN.
HOTEL COLUMBIA,
DIRECT OCEAN-FRONT.
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET AND DIAGRAM ON APPLICATION.
M. LINDSAY.

Asbury Park.

COLEMAN HOUSE.
WHOLE SQUARE ON THE OCEAN.
Illustrated Booklet. F. B. CONOVER.

ST. CLOUD 211 1ST AVE., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Particulars on application.

Atlantic City.

POCONO MT. HOUSE MT. POCONO, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DINGMAN HOUSE, DINGMAN'S FERRY, Pike Co., Pa.; delightful Summer Autumn home; send for booklet. F. C. DINGMAN.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING river and mountains; newly built; large, airy rooms; steam heat; hot and cold water; bath on each floor; pure spring water; fishing and boating. Booklet. JNO. YARRICK, Dela. Water Gap, Pa.

Mt. Pocono.

THE OPENING OF
MONTANESCA,
MOUNT POCONO, PA., Saturday, June 15th, 1901. A cordial invitation extended to all.
I. D. IVISON, PROP.

Business Opportunities.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Old Established Market Business for Sale.—Poultry, fruit, fish, and vegetables; good location, Morristown, N. J. Returns between $20,000 and $25,000 annually; half purchase money can remain; good reasons for disposal. A., Box 193 Times.

$200 to $300 per week can be earned by representing us and handling our dividend-paying oil stock; liberal contracts given to good agents. Address Petroleum Producing Company, Agency Dept., Akron, Ohio.

Have well-lighted furnished office, including typewriter; will rent part of same to party having correspondence and use for stenographer and typewriter's services; conveniently located. W. H. Markley, 518-108 Fulton St.

Loans for 2, 4, and 6 months on furniture, salaries, notes, storage receipts, &c.; loans of other companies taken up. Anchor Loan Co., 116 Nassau St.; branch, 18 East 120th St.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Established hotel and roadhouse; 22 rooms; completely furnished; first-class café; good business; investigate. Box 483, Patchogue, L. I.

Paper box factory, $1,500; $1,000 cash; balance easy; good reason for selling. A., Box 188 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CREDIT.

Clothing for men, women, and children at lowest CASH PRICES ON CREDIT.
Easy weekly or monthly payments.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGER, GOODS BETTER, PRICES LOWER, TERMS EASIER than any credit house in the city.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.
1,114 3d Av., bet. 65th & 66th Sts. Open every day until 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.,
10 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

FURNITURE,
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

SEWING MACHINES.

Bargains, $9 to $30, guaranteed 10 years; second-hand, $3 to $7, guaranteed 2 years. Write; salesman will call. We do not keep canvassers. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 3d Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 1246 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Watches, Diamonds.—Small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment. Call or write, National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Watches, Diamonds; weekly payments; best quality; lowest prices; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold; exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 3983 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

SAFES AT LOWEST FACTORY PRICES; SECOND-HAND SAFES CHEAP. J. GEYER, 2,019 5TH AV., NEAR 125TH ST.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

SAFES.—Lot small and medium safes, to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Diebold, 20 Reade St.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
59d Ave. & 59th St.

PIANOS $1 PER WEEK.
Sweet Toned
WILSON PIANOS.
$155.00—1.00 per week.
Pianos delivered on payment of $5.00.

Pianos Exchanged — Exchange your old piano for a beautiful Richardson or Weigner upright for $1.00 per week.
Important — Second-hand pianos are worthless. They are like any other old machinery—worn out. It is just like throwing money away to buy a second-hand piano, when you can secure a high-grade, up-to-date new instrument on such liberal terms.

Harmony Pianos.
$150.00—Cash.

The Harmony Piano—Rich in tone; clear and melodious—7 1-3 octaves; beautifully carved panels; handsome woodwork in mahogany, oak or walnut, and sold by us at the remarkable figure of $150.00 cash, including a beautiful stool with back; also a rubber cover.

AT
WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave., cor. 16th St.,
the following Second-hand Pianos will be closed out THIS WEEK
AT LESS THAN MIDSUMMER PRICES:
1 HALLETT & DAVIS UPRIGHT
1 SOHMER UPRIGHT
1 CHICKERING UPRIGHT
1 NEWBY & EVANS UPRIGHT
1 BACON & KARR UPRIGHT
2 WHEELOCK UPRIGHT.
FROM $75 TO $200,
(according to selection,) cash or small installments, will buy these instruments, NOW.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave., cor. 16th St., New York.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.
WE WILL PLACE
A piano in your house, cartage free, upon receipt of a small cash deposit, balance payable monthly. Some exceptional bargains; write for prices.
NEEDHAM,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 15TH STREET.

The Big West Side Piano House.
Pianos at all prices and terms to suit. Old pianos exchanged. Rents from $3; bargain list mailed.
741 and 743 8th Av., near 46th St.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Beautiful Decker upright piano, $100.00. Hardman sacrifice. Upright pianos, $50.00 upward. New uprights, $125.00 cash. Installments, $10.00 down—$5.00 monthly. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., and 98 6th Av., cor. 15th St.

$175—Beautiful upright mahogany piano; slightly used; guaranteed 5 years; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Company, 94 5th Av.

Another Bargain.—Chickering upright, $125; Hardman, $75; easy terms. Chandler's, 439 Fulton St., near Smith, Brooklyn.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Elegant upright piano, $195; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Storage.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, wellcovered vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

WEST END STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND SILVER VAULTS,
202-210 W. 89TH ST.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing; shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGHLY IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM. These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Purchase and Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Gents!—Why pay cash for high-grade tailoring when you can get them just as cheap on easy weekly payments? Write and salesman will call. Pan-American Tailoring Co., 1,442 1st Av., (75th.)

Want to rent during Summer or to buy cheap, Wolff duplex wheel. Address, with lowest terms, P. O. Box 1,769.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning, 134th St. and Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned 3c yard; free cartage.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Boats for pleasure, lifeboats, &c. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School. College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

MT. ST. MARY'S, NEWBURGH-ON-HUDSON.
Boarding school for young ladies. Regents' examinations held three times yearly. Terms moderate. Apply to Principal.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Miss MacMartin, 23 W. 44th St. **SWIMMING** for Women & Children.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE ST. ANDREW,
72d Street and Broadway, New York.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
The location is the most central and delightful in the city. It is a most convenient place for persons visiting the city for shopping, and has always been a home for ladies traveling alone, and affords the fullest protection.
Summer Rates during June, July and August.

EPWORTH HOTEL.

Most accessibly located for 600 of you Pan-American and Niagara Falls visitors; two short blocks north of Exposition Station, where all Belt Line steam trains arrive. High-class hotel; modern conveniences; moderate rates; convention tent, free to patrons on agreement; shower baths, free; rooms reserved on application. Address above,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

14th St., 352 West.—Cool, large rooms, two doors from elevated station; good food, well cooked, and properly served; everything clean.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large room, with superior board; table boarders; references.

25th St., 51 East.—Cool, attractive floor; private bath; board optional; other rooms.

29th St., 13 East.—Pleasant large and small rooms; good table; Summer rates; messenger call; telephone; references.

47th St., 70 West.—Newly furnished house; large and small rooms; reduced rates for Summer.

80th St., 182 West.—Handsome large rooms; excellent board; special rates for Summer; house first-class.

93d St., 122 West, Near Park and "L" Station.—Handsome, desirable rooms; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

128th St., 156 West.—Small room, with board; refined home; table board; all conveniences.

130th St., 214 West.—Two pleasant rooms; excellent board; private family; convenient to L.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

16th St., 123 West.—Hall room, bath adjoining, $2.50; large room, with bedroom adjoining, $5; private house.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsome, newly-furnished suites; single, $3 upward; back parlor, suitable physician, dentist; also large front basement; select neighborhood; references required.

20th St., 222 West.—Light room for gentleman; bath, gas, and wardrobe. Simonds.

53d St., 204 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; gas, bath, running water; $2, $3.

82d St., 129 West.—Large, cool room, on second floor; all conveniences; private house; to gentleman.

83d St., 158 West.—Large and small room; private house; bath on same floor.

126th St., 54 West.—Handsomely furnished large front room; gentlemen or couple; excellent neighborhood; references.

127th St., 71 West.—Newly furnished large or small rooms to let.

Country Board.

The Berkshire Hills are becoming more popular yearly; delightful rooms, with excellent table and beds, may be procured at The Pines, Monterey, Mass., nine miles east of Great Barrington; stage runs daily to and from that town; house has accommodation for about 30; piano, open wood fires; bathroom, &c.; piazzas; 1,400 feet elevation; no mosquitoes or malaria; lake fishing in vicinity; terms $6 to $9. Address Henry Clapp.

THE CHATEAU.

Select, quiet family home in beautiful, shady park; only three families; private dining room for each; 30 minutes from city; 30 trains; near station. Write for circular, Chauteau, Passaic, N. J.

KNAPP'S HOTEL, WEST NYACK, N. Y.
Few select boarders; fine, large house; ballroom. Carriage meets all trains free. $1 per day. Capt. KNAPP.

Marvine Cottage, Hobart-in-the-Catskills; elevation, 1,

INDICTMENTS MAY FOLLOW INVESTIGATION

Inquiry Into Purchase of Fire Department Supplies Ended.

Official May Be Accused of Malfeasance and Two Other Persons of Conspiracy to Defraud the City.

Three indictments will in all probability be handed up to Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, to-day, by the Grand Jury, which finished yesterday the investigation under way for the past week into the manner in which purchases of supplies are made by the Fire Department.

It was generally rumored in the Criminal Courts building yesterday that a majority of the twenty-three Grand Jurors had voted affirmatively upon the matter of the indictments, and that they had been ordered drawn. The bills, it is thought, will charge malfeasance in office against one individual, and against two others, in probable conjunction with the first, conspiracy to defraud the city.

Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, his brother, George F. Scannell, and "Agent" William L. Marks have appeared before the Grand Jury during the last few days. Representatives of several manufacturing concerns who were unable to secure contracts by reason of their refusal to conduct negotiations through a "middleman" have also given testimony, as have several representatives and officers of the Fire Department. Sworn testimony given before the Grand Jury by an individual may not be used as the basis of a criminal prosecution against that individual.

The investigation has been in charge of Samuel H. Ordway—especially retained for this purpose by District Attorney Philbin—and by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Train. District Attorney Philbin decided to request the Grand Jury to investigate the methods in vogue in the purchasing department of the Fire Department, after THE NEW YORK TIMES published, during January and February last, a series of articles showing that William L. Marks had a practical monopoly in furnishing supplies to the Fire Department, and that he collected commissions from nearly every company furnishing supplies to this department.

Fire Commissioner Scannell, in an interview with a representative of THE TIMES on Jan. 28 last, admitted that Marks enjoyed this monopoly, and stated that the latter had been his personal friend for years, and that he would "stick to him, in and out of office." Marks, himself, admitted that since Commissioner Scannell assumed office—or, to be more accurate, since October, 1898—he supplied the Fire Department with most of the engines, hose, nozzles, and other apparatus used by the fire-fighting force, and that before Mr. Scannell's incumbency he had never furnished a dollar's worth of supplies to this department. During last year he admitted that he entertained Commissioner Scannell at a dinner at the Democratic Club which is said to have cost $135 a plate, and declared that if he gave another it would be more expensive.

Controller Coler made an investigation of the supplies purchased by Mr. Scannell through Marks, and said that he had affidavits from experts showing that the city had been mulcted of large sums of money paid for inferior supplies purchased at excessively high prices. He stated, however, that it was extremely hard to prove that there was any fraud or collusion in the award of these contracts or the furnishing of these supplies.

District Attorney Philbin, after making a quiet investigation for some weeks, decided to ask the May Grand Jury to look into the matter. This body decided that with the limited time at their disposal when the request was made of them they could not give the subject the attention it deserved. Deeming the information in his possession of much importance, Mr. Philbin engaged Samuel H. Ordway of the law firm of Stickney, Spencer & Ordway to present the facts, with Mr. Train, to the Grand Jury. It was openly stated in the District Attorney's office at the beginning of the investigation, Wednesday a week ago, that no results other than a presentment were expected.

District Attorney Philbin was asked yesterday if he expected any indictments to be handed up by the Grand Jury to-day, when it will be discharged for the term by Judge Cowing. He declined to say whether he did or not. When asked whether there would be only a presentment filed, he also refused to state. Mr. Ordway and Mr. Train were equally reticent. The semi-official and generally accepted opinion was that three bills will be handed up along with a presentment which was said to have been in Mr. Ordway's hands last night.

HAS STOCK BROKER ARRESTED.

Complaint that William Mullally Did Not Pay Over Certain Profits.

William J. Mullally, a stock broker, of 65 West Thirty-fifth Street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering, on an order signed by Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court, and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $4,000 bail. The arrest was the result of an action brought against him by Lee Metzger, who claims that Mullally has converted to his own use $4,696.57, due him from the purchase and sale of certain stocks.

According to Metzger's complaint he, on Nov. 27 last, instructed W. G. Conkling, a stock broker, to purchase forty shares of Missouri Pacific at 59 1-5 per share, and deposited $200 with him as a margin on the stock. In December Conkling turned over the stock to Mullally, who continued to act as broker for the plaintiff.

As the result of various subsequent transactions Metzger claims the amount mentioned to be due to him by Mullally.

BIDS FOR GARBAGE DISPOSAL.

New York Sanitary Utilization Company's the Lowest for Manhattan.

Deputy Commissioner Gibson of the Street Cleaning Department opened bids yesterday for the disposal of garbage for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The New York Sanitary Utilization Company was the lowest bidder for Manhattan. This company has the contract at the present time, but the bid put in yesterday is three times as high as under the old contract.

The following were the bids for Manhattan: New York Sanitary Utilization Company, $232,000; David Peebles, Philadelphia, $385,000; John McNamee, $390,000; Seth L. Keeney, $600,000.

For the Bronx: Sanitary Utilization Company, total for five years, $355,000; George W. Hyde, total for five years, $334,800.

HICCOUGHS KILLED A WOMAN.

Attack Which Had Lasted Ten Days Brought On by Laughing.

Mrs. Mary Zenn, twenty-two years old, the wife of John Zenn, a salesman, died yesterday at her home, 243 Freeman Street, Brooklyn, after an attack of hiccoughing that had lasted ten days. A week ago Sunday, while entertaining some friends, Mrs. Zenn laughed heartily at a joke told by one. The laughing brought on the hiccoughing, which she could not control.

A physician was called, and he tried in vain to stop the hiccoughing. When he failed another doctor was called, but nothing they did gave relief. Mrs. Zenn became exhausted and grew weak rapidly. The hiccoughing continued until a short while before her death. She had been married but a short time.

WANTS 5,000 PARK BENCHES.

Commissioner Clausen Asks for a $20,000 Bond Issue to Supply Them.

Park Commissioner Clausen sent a requisition to the Board of Estimate yesterday asking for a bond issue of $20,000 for the purchase of 5,000 additional settees to meet the needs and conveniences of the public in Central and other small parks in the Borough of Manhattan.

Commissioner Clausen announced yesterday that he had no intention of abrogating the contract made for the placing in the parks of chairs for which a charge of 5 cents is made by the man having the privilege.

DROWNED WHILE SWIMMING.

Bather at Dyker Beach Loses His Life—Two Narrow Escapes at Coney Island.

The warm wave of the past few days, with its invitation to bathers, was probably responsible yesterday for one death by drowning and two narrow escapes. The drowning occurred at Dyker Beach, at the foot of Bay Eighth Street, and the rescues at Coney Island.

The drowned man, from a letter found in the coat he wore, is supposed to have been Arthur Auer, a machinist formerly in the employ of the Hays Machine Company at 118 West Street, Manhattan. In company with Gerald Glynn of 242 Johnson Street he went to the Dyker Beach yesterday. He was apparently a strong swimmer, and swam far out into the bay. He was either taken with cramp or caught in an under tow, for suddenly he threw up his hands and was heard to call for help.

Ernest Heggil, a life guard employed at a near-by bathing place, went to his aid, but the young man was drowned before he could reach him. The body was not recovered.

The more fortunate ones who nearly drowned but escaped, were Thomas Henry of 189 Adelphi Street and Henry M. Cummings, a lawyer, of 180 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Henry was bathing at the Palmer Bathing Pavilion, and went beyond the life lines, when he was seen to be in difficulty. Thomas Reilly went to his assistance, but did not reach him before the young man had sunk for the third time. When taken to the beach he was unconscious and required the attention of Dr. John W. Pierce before he was fully restored.

At the Arcade Baths, Cummings, with William R. McGuire, Jr., Clerk of the Eighth District Court, were together in the water. Cummings could not swim, and when a particularly strong wave struck him he was washed off his feet. He shipped a lot of salt water, and while trying to regain his foothold made so much noise that the life guards made for him and took him from the water.

SPANISH CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Senator Chandler Says There Are Delicate Questions to be Decided.

Ex-Senator Chandler of Vermont stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening en route to Washington to attend a meeting of the Spanish Claims Commission on Saturday next.

Senator Chandler said that $40,000,000 of claims had already been filed. Under the law creating the commission all claims of indemnity have to be considered arising out of events which happened in Cuba between two dates—the breaking out of the insurrection and the signing of the peace treaty between Spain and the United States. Referring to the possibility of individual claims of persons who suffered by the sinking of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, he said:

"The question will have to be decided whether a person who enlists in the navy and who is injured on board an American man-of-war in time of peace in a foreign harbor, has any claim for damages. The next question which would have to be decided, in the event of the right of individuals to set up claims being established, would be whether Spain was responsible for the destruction of the Maine. Of course, if it is decided that individual claims cannot be allowed then this delicate question would be avoided. Up to the present time the commission has only adopted rules."

EXPLOSION IN A CIGARETTE.

Brooklyn Tailor Injured—Cartridge in the Tobacco.

Edward Weinschreiber, thirty years old, is in St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, in a serious condition. The thumb and two fingers of his left hand have been amputated and a bullet cut from his left side.

Weinschreiber was wounded by the explosion of a cartridge in an all-tobacco cigarette which he was smoking while at work in a tailor's shop at 92 North Fifth Street. The cartridge had been put in the cigarette evidently while it was being made. The police will make a thorough investigation.

When the cigarette exploded Weinschreiber fell in a faint upon the floor. The women and other workmen thought he had been assassinated and ran screaming from the shop. Soon a great crowd gathered about the place, which it took the police some time to disperse.

The injured man was rushed to the hospital, where the operations were performed. The wounds and the shock have so weakened the man that the doctors fear he may die.

GRANTED RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

Holland-America Company Gets Additional Wharf Space at Hoboken.

The New Jersey Riparian Commissioners met at Jersey City yesterday, and after a long executive session announced that they had decided to grant the petition of the Holland-America Steamship Company for the use of 100 feet of land under water in front of Hudson Square Park, at the foot of Fifth Street, Hoboken.

A protest was entered by Hobart Tuttle, private secretary to Gov. Voorhees, on behalf of the Naval Militia, who claimed the right to have the schoolship Portsmouth returned to her old mooring ground, at the foot of Fourth Street. Gov. Voorhees, who is a member of the board, and must approve its action, gave notice that he would not approve the grant unless the Portsmouth's right was conceded by the city.

Mayor Fagan and others interested held a consultation and agreed to the Governor's request. Gov. Voorhees said he would sign the grant as soon as Mayor Fagan and the Hoboken authorities had signed a legal agreement securing a berth for the Portsmouth. This will be done to-day.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR MYSTERIOUS.

Secret Movement to Increase the Organization's Power.

A movement is to be started to-night among the local and district assemblies of the Knights of Labor in New York and vicinity having for its object the raising of the order to the standing it had about twelve or fifteen years ago.

The movement is to take the form of a series of meetings of delegates from the different districts, the first one of which has been called for to-night at a hall in East Sixty-seventh Street. All the meetings are to be secret, not even the exact location of the hall in which they are to be held being divulged. The leaders in the movement say that it is an experiment, and that they will not give out any details about the meetings until they are assured that the movement is likely to be a success.

A NEW COKE INDUSTRY.

Stated that a Large Plant Will Be Erected at Sparrow's Point, Md.

William L. Elkins, Jr., as President of the United Coke and Gas Company, yesterday gave out a statement regarding a new industry to be inaugurated at Sparrow's Point, Md.

"A contract," he said, "has recently been closed between the Maryland Steel Company and the United Coke and Gas Company, by which a large plant of ovens will be erected at Sparrow's Point for the manufacture of metallurgical coke and illuminating gas of high power to be furnished to Baltimore. Under the new process, it is claimed, the by-products are saved in marketable form. Some of these are tar, sulphur, ammonia, cyanide, and benzine."

NEW METHODS OF ACCOUNTING.

Prof. Haskins Advocates a Code of Professional Ethics.

Charles Waldo Haskins, Dean of the new School of Commerce and Finance of the New York University, read a paper last evening at the monthly meeting of the Institute of Accounts on "The Progress of Professional Accountancy."

The lecturer told of primitive methods of accounting and advocated the formation of a code of professional ethics. Among the guests present were W. B. Fariss of Chicago, John H. Kirby of Houston, Texas; Emil S. Fisher, and Prof. J. F. Johnson.

DEVERY ASSAILS A REFORM CAPTAIN

Waxes Wrath When Stephen O'Brien Gives Policeman the Lie.

"You Have Been Bulling Your Way Through the Department for Years," He Roars.

Probably the hottest place in all New York yesterday was the trial room at Police Headquarters, where Deputy Commissioner Devery dispensed justice to a batch of delinquent policemen, and it is quite likely that the Deputy Commissioner himself was about the hottest man in town. The subject of his ire was Capt. Stephen O'Brien of the Leonard Street Station, who, in the reform days, was the head of the Detective Bureau. The Deputy Commissioner worked himself up to a white heat of passion, and let loose a torrent of remarks to the Captain which old-time spectators said constituted on the whole about the most complete and characteristic pot pourri of "Deveryisms"—yet given to the world.

The withering flames of rebuke were rather fanned by Capt. O'Brien himself, who "talked back" and did not seem to be cast down at all by his superior's outbreak. It was during the trial of Policeman Joseph E. Burke of the Leonard Street Station that the Deputy Commissioner "let himself loose" on the Captain of that precinct. Burke was charged with violating the rules of the department by demanding and accepting $10 from the firm of Joseph Seaman & Brother, at 121 Hudson Street, for the alleged tearing of the policeman's coat on a projection from the platform of the firm's store. It seemed from the testimony that Burke had told the members of the firm that he had ruined his uniform coat on the obstruction and had been ordered by his Captain to get a new one. He demanded $22.50 with which to buy a coat, but finally compromised on $10.

Capt. O'Brien told the Deputy Commissioner that the Seaman place was not on Burke's beat, anyway.

"I think," said the Captain, "that this policeman got an old coat from some tailor. He can't find it now. I think he borrowed a coat with a little rip in it, and went to this firm to make a little money. When he says that he had been ordered to get a new coat on account of that tear, he lies."

"Now, see here, Captain," said Devery menacingly. "I won't have that kind of talk about the policeman, see? You hold your head about you. Don't you go and call him a liar. How do you know he lied? Was you there? Did you see the coat tore? Eh? That whole precinct of yours is full of boxes and things out on the sidewalk, where they got no business to be, and citizens and ladies can't pass by there without tearing their clothes. It ain't strange that this here man here might have tore his."

"I know he might," said the Captain, not at all abashed. "It can't be helped about the sidewalks. You know that as well as I do. But I stand by what I said about his coat. I know what I'm talking about."

The complexion of the Deputy Commissioner turned almost blue at this.

"Now, I say, don't you come around here calling policemen and people liars," he roared, shaking a warning finger at the Captain. "You hear that, don't you? You have been bulling your way through this department for years. You can't come here and bully me. Understand that.

"What'er you got to say, Burke?" turning to the policeman.

"Well, your Honor—"

"Cut that out," commanded Devery. "Did ye take the $10?"

"Yes, Sir, I—"

"Thirty days' pay. But as for you, O'Brien, don't you come here calling policemen liars."

"I only told you what was true," responded the intrepid Captain, as he turned on his heel.

The Deputy Commissioner got another chance at O'Brien later, after the Captain had gone away. It was in the case of Policeman McGrath of the Mercer Street Station, who had insisted on going into a Fourteenth Street store and taking charge of a woman who had been arrested for shoplifting. The policeman had refused to leave the store when told to do so, but failed to get the prisoner, who was afterward turned over to Headquarters Detective Stringer.

"Oh, I see through this," roared Devery, addressing Stringer. "They sent this policeman away and sent for you, so you could make a record. That's the reason there's so many shoplifters going round and getting free," he continued, turning to the representatives of the store. "You play favorites to give some one a good record, and your prisoner goes free. You saw that Captain that was up here a few minutes ago. He got made a Captain through just such people as you. This Captain O'Brien was called a fiend against shoplifters, but I don't believe he ever got a case himself. I think this policeman, McGrath, was right, and I dismiss him, see?"

LEGAL NOTES.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.—Lillian Traver Carr brought an action against the National Bank and Loan Company of Watertown, N. Y., for the rescission of a transaction in which certain bonds belonging to the defendant were sold to and purchased by her. A judgment in her favor, affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, has now been upheld by the Court of Appeals. It appeared that Mrs. Carr, having some money to invest, gave it to George H. Sherman, the President of the defendant corporation, on his representation that he could invest it for her in first-class securities, yielding 6 per cent. annually. He paid the money to the defendant for bonds owned by it. He stated to Mrs. Carr that the securities were first mortgage bonds, while, in fact, they were second mortgage bonds. The falsity of Sherman's statements, and the fact that he had been acting for the bank in selling the bonds at a profit of 5 per cent. to it, were discovered by her after a default in the payment of interest. The Court of Appeals holds that the action was maintainable by the plaintiff without proof of actual fraud, since proof of fraudulent motive on the part of the defendant or Sherman as the common agent, is not required to avoid the purchase, there being such fraud in law as to make it voidable at the election of the plaintiff. The objections that the acts of defendant's President were individual acts, and the buying and selling securities were not within the scope of the bank's powers, and therefore the defendant could not be subjected to liability, are held to be without force, since the plaintiff did not know that she was dealing with the defendant through its President, and whatever the limitations upon its powers, they cannot prevent the operation of the rule which forbids a principal from reaping any benefit from the wrongful act of his agent.

***

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OF A JOINT WRONGDOER.—In an action brought by Louise Gordon, as administratrix, against Eugene L. Ashley, to recover for the death of her husband, Joseph Gordon, who was killed at Whitehall, N. Y., on the night of Oct. 11, 1898, by the breaking and falling of an electric-light wire, the jury gave plaintiff a verdict for $4,000. The electric-light wire fell through being severed by contact with a telephone wire. The main defense interposed was that some time before the accident Mr. Ashley had transferred the electric-light plant and business to a corporation. It appeared, however, that he was the President of the corporation and owner of nearly all its stock. Justice Russell, at the Washington County Trial Term, holds that it is apparent that the defendant had power and authority to have the corporation remedy the defect, and, failing to do so, he became a joint wrongdoer with it, and may be sued separately. "I think," says Justice Russell, "that personal responsibility of his (Ashley) was not suddenly terminated by the express or implied transfer of the plant to the new corporation, but yet remained to a sufficient extent to justify the imposition upon him of the consequence of a construction and maintenance which he never undertook to remedy. The responsibility for a defective plant continues, although during the independent execution by another, the accident occurs. And the apparent ownership of the right to control, as in this case, through the terms of a public contract, gives to one unaware of the real ownership and control a right of action for negligence against the apparent owner, although in fact he was not the original constructor or the present owner."

CHILD PERISHES IN A FIRE.

Breaks from Grasp of Would-Be Rescuer—Her Mother and a Bloomfield Fireman Injured.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., June 27.—The explosion of an oil stove this morning resulted in the death of a child and the injuring of her mother and of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

Mrs. William Tate, who lives in Montgomery Street, was cooking her breakfast on the stove when it exploded. The floor of the kitchen, which is at the rear of the house, was soon ablaze, and Mrs. Tate was severely burned in trying to extinguish the flames. The fire spread so rapidly that the means of entrance from the kitchen to the main part of the house was cut off and she ran out of the kitchen door and around to the front of the house, intending to alarm her four-year-old daughter Ada, who was alone. She was unable to effect an entrance as the front door was locked and all the windows on the lower floor were fastened. Mr. Tate had left a short time before for New York.

The woman ran into the street screaming for help. Augustus C. Lish, George Kerr, and L. M. Booth, who live near by, secured a short ladder. They tried to place it to the front second-story window, but it was too short. On the left of the house was an extension, and it was found that the ladder would nearly reach to the roof of this. From this roof the front window could be reached.

As soon as the ladder was in position a man, who is unknown to the onlookers, ran out of the crowd, dashed up it, and by standing on the topmost rung could just reach the eaves of the extension roof. He pulled himself up by his hands. The flames and smoke were growing worse and in the excitement no one sent in an alarm.

The would-be rescuer ran to the window which led into the second story of the Tate home. He kicked in the glass. Just then the little girl in her night dress appeared at the window. The man leaned forward and succeeded in grasping her by the hand, but the little one pulled back, and jerking herself from the man's grasp ran away from the window. The man made an attempt to crawl in after the child, but the flames and smoke drove him back with his face scorched and his hair singed.

Several women in the crowd fainted and Mrs. Tate was in hysterics. In the meantime some one had at last sent in an alarm and the Fire Department arrived. Chief Higgins, raising one of the long ladders from the truck, raced up, and braving fire and smoke went into the blazing room. He quickly reappeared, scorched and blistered, but bearing in his arms the body of the child, who had died from suffocation.

The upper part of the house was burned and the inside ruined. The loss will be about $2,500.

DROWNED WHILE OUT ROWING.

One Life Lost and Three Others in Peril Through Boat Capsizing.

A man who is said to have been Martin Rooney, who lived on Fulton Street, near Reid Avenue, was drowned yesterday by the capsizing of a rowboat in the East River, off South Third Street, Williamsburg.

The boat contained four occupants, Charles Schmidt, twenty years old, of 142 Johnson Avenue; Albert Sprow, twenty years old, of 215 Boerum Street; Harry Speckler, nineteen years old, of 141 Ten Eyck Street, and the man who was drowned.

It appears that the four had met at the Wallabout docks, where they pooled their capital and decided to hire a flat-bottom boat from a boatman named Farnam.

They started to row along the Williamsburg shore. A treacherous tide was running, and kept the boat continually swinging around. When they neared South Fourth Street the water was like a whirlpool, and the boat was tossed about as if it was a shell, being finally carried with great force against the dock. The occupants jumped from their seats, and this caused the boat to overturn.

Policeman Cosgriff, who is stationed on the dock, and John Owens, a longshoreman, heard the shouts of those who saw the accident. Owens only jumped into his boat, and with Cosgriff rowed out to where the boat had capsized. Sprow and Speckler meanwhile had swam to the South Fourth Street dock, climbed to the dock, and hurried to their homes for dry clothing. Schmidt was on the verge of drowning when Owens and Cosgriff rescued him. The other man, Rooney, had sunk.

It was off the same dock that Robert Ramsey, thirty-six years old, of North First Street and Driggs Avenue, lost his life by drowning a few days ago.

TWO BODIES FOUND DROWNED.

One that of a Cook on a Coal Barge, the Other Unidentified.

Late on Wednesday night the body of a colored man was found floating in the Kill von Kull, near Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island. The body was removed to the County Morgue. It was yesterday identified as that of Samuel Davis of 163 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn. Davis was a cook on a coal barge which capsized in the Kill last Sunday.

Early yesterday morning the body of an unidentified man, apparently about thirty years old, was seen floating in the water at the foot of Jersey Street, New Brighton. The face was smooth shaven. No papers were found which would lead to identification.

SUICIDE HAD ONLY 15 CENTS.

Louis Freer, an Electrical Engineer, Shot Himself in a Hotel.

At the West Shore Hotel, Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, Louis J. Freer, twenty years old, an electrical engineer, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head and left breast.

A hallboy of the name of Antonio Pescorni happened to be on the same floor, and immediately on hearing the report of the pistol rushed to the room. He found Freer lying in his underclothes on the bed, dead.

In the room was found a note which said that the suicide had relatives living at 406 West Fifty-sixth Street, where he formerly lived. The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station went there and found a sister of the dead man. She said there was absolutely no reason for him to kill himself, so far as she knew. He had not been able to find work at his trade, but in the meantime was working at a grocer's, with whom he lived.

TELLS ABOUT A "GHOST ACT."

Witness in Gillham Will Contest Says It Had Been Suggested.

NEWARK, N. J., June 27.—At a further hearing of the Gillham will contest, in the Orphans' Court to-day, William H. Benn, a witness for the contestants, swore that William F. McKeon, one of the executors of the estate, prior to the death of the testator had suggested to him that they work a "ghost act" on Mrs. Gillham.

She had $1,400 hidden in a secret closet, witness said, and McKeon suggested that they enter the closet where Mrs. Gillham had the $1,400 hidden, and if surprised by Mrs. Gillham he (McKeon) would envelope himself in a sheet and walk out as a ghost. The witness said that he refused to be a party to such a scheme. He also said he had pawned jewelry that had belonged to the testator for the executor.

McKeon denies Benn's accusations.

To Build Masonic Temple in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 27.—The Brooklyn Masonic Temple Association to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of incorporation. With a capital of $150,000, it is to erect and maintain in the Borough of Brooklyn a building to be known as the Masonic Temple. The Directors are Nathan S. Jones, H. C. Sawtelle, Charles W. Hubbell, William H. Sutton, James H. Rollins, Philip Herrschaft, Alexander S. Bacon, F. E. Nostrand, J. H. Brennan, Thomas K. Trenchard, H. C. Redfield, E. B. Tompkins, James H. Snyder, and Louis Newman of Brooklyn, and E. A. Klein of New York City.

Dr. Saunders's Injuries Fatal.

Dr. Charles C. Saunders, thirty years old, single, a dentist, died in Flower Hospital yesterday as a result of injuries sustained in attempting to board a car. His home was in Maidsville, West Va. On Sunday morning last he tried to get on a moving car of the Third Avenue line at Fifty-first Street and Third Avenue. As he stepped on the running board, his foot slipped, and, losing his grasp on the rail, he fell, his head striking one of the elevated pillars and fracturing his skull.

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Made with the same care as woolen suits, from English drills, German linens, French prints and Russian crashes.

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GEORGE PRICE'S WIDOW CALLED FOR VENGEANCE

Made a Scene at the Trial of Miles McDonnell for Murder.

Crippled Victim of the Gambler's Revolver Testified Against Him—A Witness's Contradictions.

Miles McDonnell, on trial for his life in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, charged with murdering George Price, was yesterday dramatically denounced as a murderer by the widow of the dead man, who was called to the witness stand to testify against the prisoner.

Mrs. Anna Price, the widow of the former "floor manager" of the gambling house run by McDonnell and his present deadly enemy, Thomas Kennedy, is a small, slight, pale-faced woman. She was dressed yesterday in deep mourning. Her small son, George, clung to her skirts as she walked to the stand. He was stopped by a court officer. The mother held in her hand the child's wide straw hat.

"What time did your husband come home on the night of Dec. 28 last?" asked Mr. Garvan.

"About 2 o'clock in the morning," was the reply, given in a firm tone. "He lay down on the bed and I saw blood spurting from a hole in his coat. I said: 'My God, George—'"

"None of that," said Justice Fursman sternly.

The Court and the prosecutors had difficulty in restraining Mrs. Price from volunteering testimony. Lawyer Abraham Levy of counsel for McDonnell had no questions to ask on cross-examination.

Mrs. Price rose slowly from the witness chair, still tightly clutching her child's hat. Casting a look of furious hate toward McDonnell, sitting calmly beside his wife, she cried out hysterically:

"Murderer! Murderer! My God! Avenge the murder of my children's father!"

"Take her out of the courtroom," ordered Justice Fursman.

Court attendants led the hysterical woman, half weeping, into the corridor, where she soon recovered her composure. McDonnell, turning to his wife as Mrs. Price was led past him, said:

"Poor woman! Would to God George hadn't mixed up in this!"

Edward Courtney, who nearly lost his life in the Onawa Café fracas, gave another dramatic touch to the proceedings when he was wheeled into court in an invalid's chair to tell his story of the shooting. Courtney was shot in the spinal cord and only a very delicate surgical operation saved his life.

"My back was turned when the firing began," testified Courtney. "I heard a shot, turned, and saw a pistol in McDonnell's hand. I saw nobody else have one. I felt something hit me and fell to the floor. McDonnell snapped his empty pistol at me at least once after I fell. There was no one in the barroom but me and McDonnell when the shots were fired."

McDonnell shook his head at this testimony. Several witnesses had testified before that there were several other persons in the room. Justice Fursman admitted in evidence Price's identification of McDonnell as the person who shot him when the prisoner was led before him in the hospital.

Abraham Pfizer, who was in the thick of the feud between McDonnell and Kennedy, made statements on the stand that contradicted his testimony before the Coroner and in the police court. Pfizer is the man whom McDonnell says advised Kennedy to "throw it into him" when Kennedy and his associates entered the café on the night of the killing. Pfizer admitted that he was in the gambling business. He admitted that he testified before to what had been told him and not what he had seen.

The State expects to prove to-day by Police Sergeant Petty and Coroners' Physician Weston that McDonnell fired the first shot with the pistol held under his coat. The defense expects to prove by the same witnesses that the bullet hole in McDonnell's coat was made by a pistol held against the outside of it.

JESSIE MORRISON GUILTY.

Jury in Case of Woman Accused of Killing Her Rival Was Out Thirty Hours.

ELDORADO, Kan., June 27.—Jessie Morrison, on her second trial, was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree today for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle. The penalty is not more than five years or less than three years in the penitentiary. Miss Morrison's lawyers immediately filed a notice of appeal. Miss Morrison was taken to her cell and locked up. There her father, who had been with her, left her. The jury had wrangled for nearly thirty hours.

Jessie Morrison was accused of having killed her rival, the bride of Olin Castle. Mrs. Castle when found was dying, with several wounds in her throat. Miss Morrison was near her with a razor with which she had gashed herself. On the first trial of Miss Morrison the jury disagreed.

THROWN FROM A WAGON.

Charles Clark Seriously Injured While Driving to Monticello, N. Y.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., June 27.—Charles Clark of Middletown met with a serious accident here to-day. He has been spending several days in fishing in Sullivan County, and was on his way to Monticello when his horse became frightened and threw him from a wagon. He was found in an unconscious state by Dr. James A. Cauthers, and brought to the Hotel Rockwell. His head is badly gashed, and he is lying in a critical condition.

Mr. Clark was at one time Paymaster on the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, and later was the Superintendent of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad.

New Jersey Medical Society.

DEAL, N. J., June 27.—The last session of the New Jersey Medical Society was held at Hathaway Inn this afternoon. The following officers were elected: President—John D. McGill, Jersey City; First Vice President—Dr. E. L. Godfrey, Camden; Second Vice President—Dr. Henry Mitchell, Asbury Park; Third Vice President—Dr. A. W. Taylor, Beverly; Corresponding Secretary—E. W. Hedges; Recording Secretary—W. J. Chandler, South Orange; Treasurer—Archibald Mercer, Newark.

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Another Special Sale of
Women's Shirt Waists!

They are made of white lawn; front has four roses of lace insertion, with clusters of small plaits; back has two rows of insertion and plaits; new shaped sleeves.

1.98 Each.

Very Much Under Value.

White Pique Skirts,

made with deep flounce, perfect in shape,

1.98 Each.

Misses' and Children's Dept.
Sale of Girls' Dresses.

They are made of Cheviot Serge of choice quality, skirt has small plaits down front seams, sailor blouse trimmed with silk and gilt braid, 6 to 16 year sizes. Value 11.75.

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Misses' Pique Suits,

New flannel effects, finished with three rows of insertion,

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Also Special Reductions in Misses' Linen Suits and Girls' Gingham Dresses.

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An Extensive Collection of
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For Mountain Wear at Very Attractive Prices.

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Old English, Dutch, Colonial, and "Mission" Designs.

Tea Tables (2 tiers)	$3.50
Chairs and Rockers (Spindle backs)	$4.00
Chairs and Rockers (Cowhide seats)	$6.50
Large Armchairs & Rockers (Cowhide seats)	$12.00
Library Tables (3 tiers)	$13.00
Scoop Seats (Leather seats)	$2.50
Swings (Ropes, $5.50)	$10.50
"Mission" Settles (Box seats)	$20.50
"Mission" Armchairs	$8.00
"Mission" Side Chairs	$5.50

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MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23d REGT. BAND
CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
9 P. M. THE CIRCUS GIRL
MATINEE SAT. AT 4. XTRA MAT. JULY 4.
JULY 5.....THE GEISHA.
JULY 7—SOUSA and his BAND.

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KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
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"A DISTINCT SUCCESS."—Herald.
FRANCIS WILSON in Geo. W. Lederer's "The Strollers."
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NEW YORK EVERY NIGHT B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Vaudeville & King's Carnival. CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Crystal Covered; Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

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66th St. and Columbus Av.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Every evening, 8:15. Admission, 50 cents.
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Jerome Av. and 162d St., Grand Opening Sunday. Concert and Vaudeville. Bell and De Vaux, Florence Hartley, Edna Merrella, Josie Flynn, Charles Patterson.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA
EXTRA MATINEE JULY 4TH.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Last 2 Nights. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat.
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
With ETHEL BARRYMORE.

Terrace Garden, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Av.
Concert To-night at 7 and 8:15 o'clock.
"THE BEGGAR STUDENT."

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12 (Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected.) On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Theatres.
Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Last Mat. Sat. LAST LAUGHING WEEK.
STAR CAST: THE BRIXTON BURGLARY.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall and Roof Garden. Daily Mats., 25c. Evgs., 50c.
CHARMION, & Best Vaudeville Bill in Town.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Local rains and probably thunderstorms, southerly winds and squalls.

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GEN. SICKLES WOULD HEAD AVENGING MOB

If Twenty Years Younger, Says He Would Punish G. A. R. Critics.

Shows a Letter from Senator Scott, and Declares President McKinley Personally Confirmed It.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was indignant yesterday when he read a dispatch from Washington to the effect that Senator Scott of West Virginia had repudiated the alleged pledge of the Republican National Committee that if Mr. McKinley were re-elected President he would appoint another Pension Commissioner at the close of H. Clay Evans's term of office.

The report from Washington said that Senator Scott had had an interview with the Commissioner over the telephone, and that he had authorized Mr. Evans to make denial in his name of Gen. Sickles's statement that there was any specific pledge before the last election that a change would be made in the administration of the Bureau of Pensions.

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who called at his home, 23 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, the General frankly challenged the statement of the Senator, and to strengthen his position produced a letter of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
1 Madison Avenue,
New York, Sept. 29, 1900.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, 23 Fifth Avenue, New York City:

My Dear General: Yours of the 29th to hand, and contents noted. Of course it would be impossible for me to say to you that the President would not appoint, or that he would appoint, certain individuals, but I think I can safely say that I hardly think Evans will be continued as Commissioner, and I have no doubt that the President and all of us who are interested in his election will try to see to it that there is a satisfactory to the old soldiers.

I think this is all that I could say on that subject without, perhaps, embarrassing the President, and possibly the committee, but I think you can take it for granted that things will be about on the line that you suggest.

With kindest regards, and wishing you a very pleasant trip, I am, yours very sincerely,

N. B. SCOTT.

The foregoing letter, which Gen. Sickles says can be interpreted in no other way than as a specific pledge to remove Mr. Evans, was called out by the letter of Gen. Sickles to the Republican National Committee, dated Sept. 29, 1900. The committee had written to the General, and asked him to take part in the campaign, giving him his choice of territory in which to work. Nothing was said in the committee's first letter, a copy of which was shown to the reporter, about doing work among old soldiers.

Gen. Sickles then communicated with Mr. Scott, and said that his usefulness as a campaign orator would be greatly augmented if he were authorized to convey to every representative of the old soldiers in disaffected localities certain assurances.

WHAT GEN. SICKLES ASKED.

These assurances involved the appointment of a man as Pension Commissioner who would be acceptable to the Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the administration of pension laws by the "liberal construction always given to remedial statutes, and the creation of a Court of Pension Appeals."

"I was speaking advisedly," the General wrote on this subject, "and I commend it most earnestly to the prompt and favorable action of yourself and your colleagues of the National Committee."

On the receipt of Senator Scott's reply, quoted above, Gen. Sickles says he took it as a pledge, and at once entered the field.

"This crusade against the old soldiers being made by papers like THE NEW YORK TIMES and The New York Evening Post," said Gen. Sickles to the reporter, "is disgraceful. As I said in my letter to THE TIMES, if in any part of the South a newspaper should make such wanton attacks on the Confederate veterans as are continually being made in the North upon the men who saved the Union, the office would be wrecked by a mob inside of twenty-four hours.

"And if I were twenty years younger I wouldn't hesitate to take part in pursuing a similar course of treatment here in the North. I would lead the column. You may make that statement just as strong as you like."

Recurring to the National Committee's alleged pledge, Gen. Sickles said:

"These assurances were ratified by the President on the 27th of November last, after the election, in the presence of a number of representative soldiers from different parts of the country, among whom was Joseph W. Kay, who visited him at the White House, by appointment, to congratulate him upon his re-election. He then stated to us that it was his intention to choose a successor to Commissioner Evans at the expiration of his term of office. The testimony of these gentlemen will be given if necessary. The same assurance was given to me in the week following the inauguration, in March last, when the President gave me the name, confidentially, of the successor to Commissioner Evans, whom he had chosen.

"On the 17th inst., in a letter to the President, I invited his attention to the foregoing facts, and appealed to him to take early action in view of the proceedings of the State encampments of the Grand Army, recently held, in which the appointment of a successor to Commissioner Evans was demanded in many States, pointing out to his Excellency that if it was his purpose to act at all in this direction, he should do so at once, so as to avoid any appearance of outside pressure."

During the interview with Gen. Sickles, Joseph W. Kay of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, and ex-Department Commander of the State of New York, was present. He corroborated the statement in regard to the interview in Washington with President McKinley.

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. Sickles's letter to President McKinley reads as follows:

New York, 23 Fifth Avenue, June 17, 1901.

His Excellency, William McKinley, President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear President McKinley: Referring to our conversation, early in March last, touching the Bureau of Pensions, I beg to recall to your notice the suggestions I then made, indicating the importance of an early appointment of a successor to the present Commissioner. The recent actions of several State Encampments strongly urging such an appointment confirm the impressions I then had. I hope you will not delay action any longer in this direction.

Personally, I am placed in a very embarrassing position in this matter. Before setting out for the West, in the last Presidential campaign, I felt constrained, in view of my knowledge of the sentiment among veteran soldiers, to ask the National Committee for a distinct assurance that another Commissioner of Pensions would be appointed on the expiration of the term of the present incumbent. Such assurances were given me, and I found it necessary in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and in Kansas and Nebraska to inform veterans that the present incumbent would not continue in office after the expiration of his term of four years. During the past six weeks I have received a great many letters from those States reminding me of the assurances I had given, and some of them, I regret to say, reproach me with something very near deception and bad faith, in view of the continuance in office of Mr. Evans. I am tenacious of my word and keenly feel any just impeachment of it. Some of those letters come from the Dayton district of Ohio, where Mr. Noyes's election would have been impossible without my personal efforts, backed by the promise of a change in the Pension Bureau, as Noyes himself will tell you. I could not visit the Dayton home again under existing circumstances.

I do hope it may be agreeable to you, without further delay, to make an appointment which will satisfy the almost universal desire of your comrades in the civil war for a change in the Pension Bureau. The demand for this will grow stronger and stronger every day, and you will soon be placed in the dilemma of appearing to yield to pressure when you do make an appointment, or, on the other hand, if you continue the present Commissioner in office, you will find yourself in painful conflict with the sentiments of the civil war veterans, who, with almost entire unanimity, gave you their cordial support in November last. So strong is this feeling in Kansas and Nebraska, for example, that, in my judgment, both of these States would vote for Bryan if an election were to come off to-morrow.

Let me appeal to you to act promptly. I would have written to you on this subject early last month if I had felt at liberty to intrude upon you at a moment when you were at the bedside of your beloved wife; but now, when she is happily out of danger, I can no longer disregard a sense of duty and friendship which impels me to make this appeal. Very sincerely yours,

D. E. SICKLES.

REPLY TO BE MADE PUBLIC.

"I am not yet ready to give out the President's reply to this letter," said Gen. Sickles, "but it will be made public at the proper time. Just now I will not discuss it at all. I have a great deal of correspondence which renders my position impregnable, and it will be disclosed from time to time as the situation develops.

"What we want is a man of sense and patriotism in the Pension Office. Not 5 per cent. of pension claims are fraudulent; not so large a percentage of fraud is attempted as in any other department of the Government. Frauds are attempted by business houses that claim to be respectable and responsible every day on the Custom House, but nobody thinks of attacking business men as a whole. There are a thousand cases of attempted fraud in almost every other department to one in the Pension Bureau, and we are getting tired of it. You can say that if Evans is not removed there will be music. He is unfitted for the place anyway, and is practically without a war record. He was, I think, a Quartermaster's clerk in a ninety-day regiment.

"How is it that, if the old soldiers are pension bummers, they think so much of John C. Black, who was Commissioner under Mr. Cleveland? He denied as many claims as Evans. It is simply this: Black was the soldiers' friend and they realized it. He could say 'No' and give a better impression than Evans does when he says 'Yes.'

"Another thing. I see that Evans says he has a ruling of the Attorney General on a question that he has decided against the old soldiers. I challenge the statement and defy him to produce proof that he speaks the truth."

SENATOR SCOTT ON PROMISES.

Does Not "Positively Deny" Anything —"I Was in Politics Then and Writing Political Letters."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—"If Gen. Sickles has any written pledge from me, such as he describes in his statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES, he has my permission—my invitation—to publish it."

This statement was made to-day by Senator N. B. Scott of the Republican National Committee, who has been repeatedly referred to as having negotiated a pledge with Gen. Sickles during the last Presidential campaign to the effect that Pension Commissioner Evans should be removed after election. Earlier in the day Senator Scott had called up Commissioner Evans, at his office, by telephone. The Commissioner understood the Senator to assure him that there was nothing in the report that he had given Gen. Sickles a written pledge to have Evans removed, and generally to renew to the Commissioner the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

"Where do you find," Senator Scott asked, "any assertion by Sickles that I gave him a written promise such as is referred to? I have seen it suggested, and I have been very careful about denying, because during the last campaign I made a great many promises. But if Sickles has anything from me to answer to the description he has given, I not only cannot object to having it published, but think that he ought to put it out.

"You see," said the Senator, "during the campaign I received many letters from soldiers complaining about Commissioner Evans's administration of the Pension Bureau. The number of these complaints seemed large to me, and I was very anxious to silence the men who complained. I have no doubt that to many of those who wrote me, I answered that it would be desirable to get rid of Evans, after the campaign was over. You see, I was in politics then, and was writing political letters. I would not pretend to say I had not encouraged the idea that Evans might be eliminated with advantage to the vote.

"When I went over to New York I took with me the woman stenographer who had been my confidential clerk when I was in the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. I have been talking with her to-day, and I find that I dictated to her 17,640 letters during the campaign. These include the letters sent to soldiers who wanted Commissioner Evans gotten out of office. When I asked her if she remembered any letters promising Gen. Sickles that Evans should be dismissed after the election, she could not recall it. Yet if she had written such a letter or I had dictated it, it was important enough to be remembered.

"No, I did not suppose that the National committee had any power to vacate an office, and did not believe that it would undertake to deprive the President of the prerogative vested in him alone. I tell you that I do not deny anything; I simply doubt that I wrote the letter Sickles says he has."

Senator Scott was very explicit about having it understood that he was not positively denying anything, but that he was willing that publication should reveal the degree of his offense.

Commissioner Evans declined to-day to contribute any more to the discussion that has been going on. His budget of letters approving his course was large, and contained not a few letters written in a vein of personal disapproval of Gen. Sickles's course. Some of the letters were from widows of officers of the Union Army. The Commissioner had no comment to make upon the instances quoted by Gen. Sickles to illustrate the alleged destruction of doubtful cases in the Pension Bureau. "There was nothing remarkable about either of them," he said.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

TO-DAY:

SIXTEEN PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 50c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32½c; cotton, middling, 8 13-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 19½c. Commercial World.—Page 11.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 14.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Religious.—Page 6.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Ivers & Pond Pianos
excel in tone quality, style and finish of case. At Joscelyn's, 10 E. 16th St., New York City.—Adv.

MANCHURIA IN REBELLION

The Entire Province Is Reported to be Affected.

MANY VILLAGES DESTROYED

Hundreds of Their Inhabitants Killed—Divergent Dispatches in Regard to Prince Tuan.

LONDON, June 29.—A dispatch from Che-Foo reports the entire Province of Shing-King (Chinese name for Manchuria) in revolt.

The rebels are said to be overrunning the country, pillaging and burning. It is asserted that in the vicinity of Mukden all the villages are being burned, and that hundreds of inhabitants have been killed.

The dispatch says the Russian forces are not sufficient to maintain order.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says he considers the persistent native reports of the organization of a Mongol invasion by Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang to be worthy of attention on account of their inherent probability.

PEKING, June 28.—Word has been received here of the arrival of Duke Lan and Prince Tuan at Ulumski, Turkestan, in which place they have been sentenced to reside. A Russian Consul is stationed at Ulumski, and he will notify the Russian Government should the banished Chinese leave that place.

ROYAL VISIT TO CANADA.

Programme and Itinerary of the Duke and Duchess of York Given Out by the Secretary of State.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 28.—The official programme for the visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of York, to Canada was received from the Secretary of State to-night.

The yacht Ophir, with the royal party on board, will arrive at Quebec at noon on Monday, Sept. 16. As the hour of arrival is dependent on the weather, the Ophir may meet all other engagements made contingent on its reaching Quebec on time. At Quebec they will be officially received by the Governor General, the members of the Federal and Provincial Governments, and the civic authorities of Quebec. As Court mourning will not have expired, their Royal Highnesses, it is announced, will not accept balls or public banquets, but official dinners, concerts, receptions, reviews, games, &c., may be held. The itinerary is as follows:

Arrive at Quebec midday, Monday, Sept. 16; leave Quebec Wednesday morning, Sept. 18; arrive at Montreal midday Wednesday, Sept. 18; leave Montreal Friday morning, Sept. 20; arrive at Ottawa midday Friday, Sept. 20; leave Ottawa Tuesday morning, Sept. 24; arrive at Winnipeg Thursday morning, Sept. 26; leave Winnipeg late Thursday evening, Sept. 26; arrive at Vancouver Monday, Sept. 30; arrive at Victoria Tuesday, Oct. 1; leave Victoria Thursday, Oct. 3; arrive at Toronto on Monday, Oct. 7; leave Toronto Saturday, Oct. 12; arrive at St. John, N. B., Tuesday, Oct. 15; leave Halifax Monday, Oct. 21.

Their Royal Highnesses will be the guests of the Governor General at the Citadel at Quebec, and at Government House at Ottawa.

It is expected that after leaving Winnipeg they will make short stops at Brandon, Regina, and Calgary, and possibly spend Sunday at Banff.

COMPROMISED WITH A TOWN.

Ex-Collector of Taxes of Greenwich Pays $21,750 and Suits Are Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 28.—The suits against Philip Finnegan, ex-Collector of Taxes of Greenwich, and his thirteen bondsmen, have been dropped by the payment to the town of $21,750. At a conference of all parties interested yesterday at Bridgeport an agreement was reached and the suits for $150,000 were dropped. Mr. Finnegan was for eight years Tax Collector, and it is an undoubted fact that he was careless in handling the town's money and in giving credit for taxes received. That he was dishonest is not believed by any one. His accounts become mixed, and the committee appointed by the town to examine the Selectmen's report submitted in 1899, made a report of the records for several years back, which seemed to indicate that by neglecting to file tax liens on unpaid taxable property, not collecting interest on taxes overdue, &c., the town was the loser by about $150,000.

Amasa Marks was one of the members of the investigating committee. He brought suits as an individual taxpayer, naming the town as a party to the proceedings. Mr. Finnegan at the time had about $19,000 which he admitted was owing the town, but he refused to turn it over until released from the tax books. The suits came up in the Superior Court last September, and motions and pleadings of several kinds have come up since. A litigation of five years seemed possible, for the several experts who had examined the tax books arrived at different conclusions.

A bill of particulars was asked for, and it seemed at one time as if the names of many New Yorkers to whom Finnegan had not charged interest on overdue taxes would be brought out. Another suit brought at the same time against Selectman J. A. Lockwood for $3,500 for neglect of duties will also be dropped.

TO REVISE FINLAND'S TARIFF.

Russia's Latest Aggression Will Affect the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The latest in the series of aggressions upon Finland by Russia may cut some figure in the Russian-American tariff muddle. The Czar's Government has, it is reported, taken steps to secure control of the Finnish Custom Houses, with the evident purpose of making the tariff uniform with Russia's. This is merely one step more in the Russianization of Finland, but its immediate effect will be to include Finland in the tariff war. At present, as Finland has control of her own tariff, she is not embroiled with the United States in consequence of Russia's fight with this country. The American trade with Finland is considerable.

The Finns get practically all their agricultural machinery from the United States, and agriculture is one of the principal industries. The Finns have regarded themselves as practically independent. They have had their own laws, their own customs, and their own Parliament. For several years the Russian Government has been gradually abolishing one evidence of independence after another, with the apparent object of ultimately wiping out Finland as a political entity. The attack on the Finnish tariff is the latest step and comes in very opportunely in view of the war of tariffs between Russia and the United States.

There is a general movement among Finns of the upper classes for immigration to the United States, in view of the inevitable downfall of their liberties. A considerable tract of land has been secured in Georgia and there are Finnish colonies in other parts of the United States. The Finns who are now coming over are largely of the well-to-do class. A Finnish colony in Michigan induced Senator McMillan of that State to present in Congress a petition asking the United States to protest to Russia against the threatened extinction of Finland.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

A.— Thin Blooded People.
The genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT takes hold of thin-blooded people and builds them up. It does it through the food they eat. JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT helps the stomach digest food and sends the nutriment through the blood. Insist upon JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

HAULED DOWN BRITISH FLAG AT SKAGWAY.

Customs Agent Had Raised the Union Jack Over His Office—Cut Down by Joaquin Miller's Brother.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 28.—The steamer Islander from Skagway to-day brings news of an exciting flag episode at Skagway. E. S. Busby, Canadian customs agent there, acting on instructions from Ottawa, hoisted the British flag on a pole above his office.

On the following morning a tall, athletic-looking man glanced up at the flag, and, stopping at the foot of the staff, took out his pocketknife, and cutting the halyards, pulled down the flag and ran the halyards through the block, rolled up the colors and tossed them into a recess of the building.

Customs Agent Busby came to the defense of the flag of his country. When he reached the flag furler the latter pulled a card from his pocket, and, after handing it to the astonished Canadian official, turned on his heel and walked away. On the card was "Geo. Miller, attorney at law, Eugene, Ore."

Miller is a brother of Joaquin Miller, the California poet, and is visiting friends in Skagway. The Skagway News says:

"This incident, which has caused no end of comment, has been brewing for several days. When the flagpole was put up on the depot building the matter was called to the attention of C. L. Andrews, United States Deputy Collector of Customs.

"Mr. Andrews investigated the matter and found nothing in his instructions which he thought justified the Canadian office in raising the British flag unless the Stars and Stripes waved above it. He accordingly called upon Mr. Busby and had a talk with him in regard to the proposed innovation. Mr. Busby showed him a letter from the chief customs official of Canada which stated in substance that, as American customs officials operating on Canadian soil in conditions corresponding to his (Mr. Busby's) office, were permitted to fly the flag of their country, he was entitled to the right and to go ahead with the flag raising.

"On the hypothesis that the Canadian officials would not go on record with such a statement if it were not a fact, Mr. Andrews concluded that Mr. Busby was within his rights, and accordingly took no action in the matter.

"The question, which bids fair to assume international proportions as soon as the news of it can reach Washington, is being discussed to-day with the mass of sentiment in favor of the man who hauled down the flag. On this strip of land which the United States has occupied undisputed since the days of transfer in 1867, the Canadian officials have gradually encroached unrestrained by the American Government.

"By leaps and bounds the Canadians' custom houses advanced toward tide water. From Tagish to Bennett, then to Log Cabin, and lastly to the summit, and when the customs ensign of Canada was hoisted at Skagway it is small wonder that some John Brown would not wait for tardy action from Washington, but cut down the flag."

FAMOUS LIBRARY FOR CHICAGO.

Newberry Library to Own the Works on Philology Which Belonged to Prince Lucien Bonaparte.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Probably the best philological library in the world now belongs to the Newberry Library of Chicago. Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte collected the 15,000 volumes, and spent a fortune on the collection and forty years in acquiring it. When he died, in 1891, the books were offered for sale for $200,000, but Edward E. Ayer, one of the Directors of the Newberry Library, has now bought the collection for the Chicago institution at a lower figure.

Mr. Ayer made an offer for the Bonaparte volumes two years ago, but the heirs of the Prince declined to part with them. Yesterday, however, Mr. Ayer was notified by cable that his proposition would be accepted. As soon as the volumes can be checked up they will be sent to Chicago. Prince Lucien was one of the greatest philologists of his day. He began to catalogue the books, but had not finished the work when he died.

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO.

An Official Says It Is Not a Borrower and Cannot Be Affected by Adverse Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 28.—An official of the American Writing Paper Company of Springfield said to-day while discussing reports derogatory to that concern:

"Any statements adverse to the corporation cannot possibly have any effect upon the company's business, and they cannot damage in the slightest degree its financial standing, as it is not a borrower of money, and its only obligation is a bonded indebtedness of $17,000,000, on which there is an annual interest charge of $550,000. The company has no relations whatever with the Pynchon Bank, and is not a depositor, and the failure of the Pynchon Bank has had no effect in any way, shape, or manner on the financial position of the company.

"The product and sales of the company have increased 44 per cent., and the profit on the business done now is much better than during the first six months of the organization of the company. The company is now buying its raw materials at lower prices than have ever before existed in the history of the paper business."

It is said by those who claim to be in a position to know that the company had on hand June 1, in cash, bills receivable, and accounts receivable, $2,500,000. Besides this it also had raw materials and finished stock valued at over $2,000,000, an aggregate, all told, of quick assets of over $4,500,000. At that time there was no floating indebtedness, and there is none at the present time.

NEW HEAD OF BOSTON & ALBANY.

President Bliss to be Succeeded as Manager by Edgar Van Etten.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 28.—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company announces that Mr. William Bliss, having decided to retire from the Presidency of the Boston and Albany Railroad, Mr. Edgar Van Etten, Second Vice President, will have general charge of the operating, mechanical, and engineering departments, with office in this city.

Mr. Bliss, who thus retires from railroad management, has been connected with this property since 1864, when he was appointed General Manager of the Western Railroad, now the Western Division of the Boston and Albany. After the consolidation his services were retained, and in 1873 he was made General Freight Agent of the combined roads. In 1880 he was elected President of the Boston and Albany, and has filled the office with distinguished ability since that time. The excellent reputation which the road has among the railways of the country is largely due to his personal supervision of details.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Catskill Mountain House.
Electric lighted—Searchlight. Daily rate, $3.50.—Adv.

HEAT BRINGS DEATH AND MUCH SUFFERING

Life Rendered Almost Unbearable in the Tenement Districts.

Great Distress Among the Horses—Hundreds Revel in the Streams from Fire Hoses.

Despite a brisk southerly breeze that tried hard to temper the heat of yesterday, there was considerable suffering throughout the city. According to Weather Forecaster Emery, the maximum temperature was 94 degrees, which was reached at 5:30 o'clock in the evening, when the silvery column gave up the struggle for the day. The highest point reached on the previous day was 91½ degrees.

What made the temperature especially trying was the high percentage of humidity. As early as 8 o'clock in the morning the humidity was .78 per cent. The suffering, especially in the poorer sections of the town, was intense. The park at the Battery was crowded from an early hour with the poor from the lower section of the city, who there sought relief in the cool breeze that swept from seaward up the Narrows. Far up in the upper floors of the down-town sky-scrapers the heat was not so severe, but in the street, between the tall buildings that reflected the heat and cut off every chance of a breeze, men and beasts sweltered.

Along the water-front, where stevedores and longshoremen worked in stifling holds of vessels, many had to desist. On a number of the docks water hoses were provided, and from time to time a man would come out of the hold to be doused all over and then return to his work with dripping clothes.

On the crowded streets of the east side, where more human creatures are huddled into houses and more families on floors and more individuals into rooms than in any other spot on the face of the earth, the heat was unbearable. Worn out by the first two days of the heat and exhausted for want of restful sleep, people here were less able than ever to withstand the tax. Many slept on roof tops and on the street during the night to get at least partial rest, but not once during the night did the heat let up, and with the coming of the sun came the awakening of worn-out men and women and the crying of suffering children.

The severest suffering, however, was among the horses. All day long officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were kept busy answering calls to help stricken animals to their feet or to end their misery. Down town, shortly after 2 o'clock, three horses were overcome all within the space of one Broadway block. Many drivers stopped at the firehouses to bathe their animals by means of the hoses which Chief Croker ordered put at the disposal of drivers. The water came as a godsend to the animals. Many at first were frightened, but as they felt the cool water they learned to like the stream.

At the firehouse at the foot of Chambers and Centre Streets, where some 300 horses were bathed, one old peddler's horse caused amusement to the crowd which all day long hovered about the place to watch the antics of the animals. The old horse at first was very shy of the stream, but he soon got used to it and pawed the stream and opened his mouth to have it directed into it. Finally when his driver got on his seat the horse had no intention whatever of moving.

"Get up!" called the driver, but Mr. Horse stood still and pawed the air and nodded his head up and down. It was only when some one started the animal by leading him a step that he finally left.

Shortly before noon yesterday the Post Office notified patrons of heavy mails that owing to the heat ten minutes' headway must be allowed in getting mails to the Post Office. This order was for the sake of sparing men and horses during the heat.

A few deaths and many prostrations were reported.

A man about thirty-five years old, having letters on his person addressed to Charles Daskess, 5 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., was found unconscious at Ninth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street about 9 o'clock last evening by Policeman Redmond of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Besides the letters, money to the amount of $35 was found, together with a key and check stamped Niagara Hotel.

Following are the names and addresses (where known) of those who succumbed to or were overcome by the heat and whose cases were reported to the police:

Deaths in Brooklyn.

MATTCHESKI, JOSEPH, thirty years old, residence unknown; overcome while at work in National Lead Works on Marshall Street, Brooklyn; died in Brooklyn Hospital.

MILFORD, HELEN, seventy years old; died at her home, 16 Columbia Place, Brooklyn.

WARD, JOHN J., forty-five years old, of 299 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn; stricken on the street; died in Brooklyn Hospital.

Prostrations in Manhattan.

BAILY, JAMES, Fordham Hospital.
BRANN, MARY, St. Vincent's Hospital.
BRITT, WILLIAM, 302 Henry Street; Bellevue.
BROWN, IDA, 254 West Seventeenth Street; Bellevue.
CROSS, GEORGE, 300 West Sixteenth Street; New York Hospital.
CAMPBELL, MARY; Bellevue.
CUNNINGHAM, MICHAEL, 500 East Twelfth Street; Bellevue.
DARSEY, MICHAEL, 2,412 First Avenue; Harlem Hospital.
ERICKSON, CARL, the barge Bian; New York Hospital.
FETVIN, JOHN, 160 West Thirty-third Street; Roosevelt.
HARRIS, HARRY, 448 West Twenty-eighth Street; Roosevelt.
MADDEO, ANNIE, 330 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Harlem Hospital.
MILLER, JOHN, 128 West Street; home.
SCHWAN, CHARLES, 233 Fifteenth Street, Jersey City; Bellevue.
SMITH, THOMAS, 69 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn; Gouverneur.
SMITH, WILLIAM, no home; Presbyterian Hospital.
WEIST, HENRY, Bismarck Lodging House; Gouverneur.
WYMAN, WILLIAM, 3,076 Park Avenue; Fordham Hospital.
ZELLISKY, MAX, 120 Monroe Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

Prostrations in Brooklyn.

DOHERTY, CHARLES, 135 Withers Street; home.
ESCOWITZ, WILLIAM, 198 Main Street; Seney Hospital.
FREELICH, GEORGE, 115 India Street; home.
KING, REBECCA, 231 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Manhattan; Brooklyn Hospital.
MILLER, JACOB, 165 Gwinnett Street; Eastern District Hospital.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN; St. Mary's Hospital.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN; St. John's Hospital, Queens Borough.
WIESNECK, JOHN, 129 Wythe Avenue; St. Catharine's Hospital.
WATT, MARY, 68 Washington Street; Brooklyn Hospital.

Prostrations in Richmond.

HOFFMAN, EDWARD, thirty years old, of 86 Avenue E, Bayonne; overcome at Elm Park; removed to his home in Bayonne.
JONEGTZ, JOHN, forty-two years old, of 7 Elm Street, Port Richmond; home.

Physician Overcome in Jersey City.

Dr. Richard V. Qualle, twenty-three years old, of 574 Lexington Avenue, New York, was prostrated by heat in the Pennsylvania Railroad station, Jersey City, at 7 o'clock last evening. He was removed to the City Hospital. He was still unconscious at a late hour last night, and his condition was considered critical.

CHICAGO SIZZLES AT 95.

Hottest June Day in Six Years—One Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 28.—This has been the hottest June day in six years, according to the records. On the street level at 8 o'clock this morning the thermometers recorded 80 degrees, and the mercury steadily rose till it registered 95 degrees at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The record was 82 at 10 P. M. There was one death and four prostrations. This comparatively favorable state of affairs was due to the fact that the humidity was only 44. To-night the danger signal was up for a squall on the lake, especially the upper part.

BOSTON SWELTERS AT 97.

Many Score of Persons Prostrated—Two Fatalities.

BOSTON, June 28.—The extreme heat continues to burden New England. So far as Boston felt it, the Weather Bureau said the mercury went to its highest point in the record of the office—97. But in the narrow streets of the city the thermometer ranged from 100 to 105 in the shade.

Two fatalities occurred on the streets against three yesterday, and in addition there were two deaths at hospitals of persons prostrated yesterday. The increase in critical cases was marked, at least twenty being reported by the hospitals, while the minor cases were reckoned by many score.

Throughout the New England States, especially in the cities, the story was about the same.

103 at Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 28.—The hot weather record for June was broken in Lincoln this afternoon, when the thermometer at the Government weather station registered 103 at 4 o'clock. All over Southeastern Nebraska the same high temperature exists.

Heat in Other Cities.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 28.—Several persons were overcome by the heat here to-day, two probably fatally. In Utica the temperature was 102 in the shade at 4 P. M. In Troy there were two deaths from heat prostrations.

STORM IN THE NORTHWEST.

One Person Killed and a Number Injured at Minneapolis—Crops Destroyed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 28.—Heavy storms with more or less damage are reported all over this section this afternoon and the loss will run well up into the thousands, while a number of people have been injured and much live stock killed. The worst storm was that which passed through a large district south of New Richmond, Wis.

It was a genuine tornado, and did much damage to farm property, but no lives were lost. On a smaller scale it resembled the tornado which swept over and destroyed the greater portion of New Richmond two years ago. Over a dozen farmers have already reported the loss of a part or all their buildings, wind mills, live stock, machinery, &c., and the loss there will be heavy.

In some cases the buildings were crushed down and in others swept away by the wind, while flood damage was reported elsewhere. A rainfall of nearly four inches is reported there. A tornado is also reported to have caused much loss about Sytar Prairie, some distance to the north of New Richmond.

Hector, Minn., reports all crops destroyed six miles north of there by a destructive hailstorm. Bird Island and Montevideo, Minn., both suffered considerably. In these two cities the storm was very threatening, but only minor damage was done.

Holy Bennett at Minneapolis was killed by a live wire, and Dell Eck was so shocked by a live wire that it was at first thought he was dead.

Mrs. Narey, an employe of the Home Laundry, Minneapolis, received a broken leg and her shoulder was dislocated. The laundry was totally wrecked. The storm leveled part of the canvas inclosure of the Pawnee Bill Wild West Show, and several people were injured, none seriously.

One of the grain tanks being built by the Pioneer Steel Elevator Company in Southeast Minneapolis was tilted from its foundation and collapsed. The workmen barely escaped.

In this city there was a heavy wind and a drenching rain. Considerable damage of a minor sort, although amounting to a heavy loss in the aggregate was done. Shade trees were blown down. Many chimneys were destroyed, a number of small buildings were partially wrecked, and telephone and electric wires were badly demoralized. Half a dozen people were reported injured, but none yet heard from is in a serious condition.

A special from West Superior, Wis., says there was almost a cloudburst there, and that great damage will be done.

KILLED BY WIFE'S SIDE.

Same Stroke of Lightning Rendered Her Unconscious—Had Taken Refuge Under a Tree.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., June 28.—During an electrical storm here to-day Fred H. Lee of Pratt's Corners was killed and his wife injured by lightning. Lee and his wife had taken refuge under a tree when the storm broke. A bolt struck the tree and passed down the trunk.

Lee's hair was singed, and the foot through which the current passed was burned, but otherwise his body was without marks when found. Mrs. Lee was rendered unconscious by the shock, but will recover.

LIGHTNING KILLS ELEPHANT.

All the Animals in a Show at Eau Claire Shocked.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., June 28.—Lightning to-day struck the animal tent of a circus here, killing the trick elephant and stunning the entire menagerie. Many persons were severely shocked.

Bolt Strikes a Picnic Party.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—During a storm to-day lightning struck a large oak tree in River View Park, under which Mrs. W. H. Young and her four children were eating a picnic luncheon. George Young, aged six years, was instantly killed; Norman, a younger brother, was rendered unconscious, and will propably die. Mrs. Young, her eight-year-old daughter, and an infant were seriously shocked, but will recover.

GRANDCHILD A MAID OF HONOR.

She Acted for Her Grandmother, Who Married a Man Over Seventy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 28.—John Schwab and Mrs. Emily Kendall, both past seventy years of age, were married last night at the home of Mr. Schwab, 41 Peace Street, by the Rev. Charles Bank. The maid of honor was Mrs. Emily Hollilwell, a granddaughter of the bridegroom, and the best man was Simon Hollilwell, her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Schwab have known each other all their lives, and this is the second marriage of each.

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PLAN TO REORGANIZE 7TH NATIONAL BANK

Leading Stockholders Desirous of Continuing Its Business.

Call to be Issued for Assessment of 100 Per Cent. on Holdings—Examining the Bank's Condition.

At a conference of a number of the leading stockholders of the Seventh National Bank, held at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening, it was decided to reorganize the bank, which closed its doors Thursday, and to continue business, provided such a course met with the approval of the stockholders as a body.

It was decided to send out a statement outlining the details of the plan of the proposed reorganization and calling upon the stockholders for an assessment of 100 per cent. upon their holdings.

The reorganization be effected, Edward R. Thomas, who was President of the Seventh National for a day, will not be at the head of the institution.

The suspension of the bank excited waning interest yesterday. At no time in the day was there more than a score of persons in front of the building. Inside the present administration of the bank and the Government officials were busy with experts in preparing two sets of reports on the condition of the institution.

William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the bank, made this statement last evening:

"Two investigations are being conducted at the bank, one by its counsel and the present administration to determine on actual verities its condition through experts, the other by the National Bank Examiner and receiver, Mr. Raynor. The present administration is not even now thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the bank. In such circumstances it is idle to suppose that any one would venture a forecast as to its future, what may fall to the lot of the stockholders, and how the depositors will fare. We are proceeding in our investigation with our own experts

the bonds they surrender to the Government to secure it against losses.

The Postmaster General will take up the matter on his return to the office, and dispose of it in a few days.

FLETCHER S. HEATH OUSTED.

Miami National Bank of Hamilton, Ohio, Reorganizes That Institution.

HAMILTON, Ohio, June 28.—Following the failure of the Seventh National Bank of New York, the Directors of the Miami Valley National Bank of this city reorganized the institution by ousting Vice President Fletcher S. Heath, who had been Acting President of the institution.

The Directors then selected E. W. Whitaker as President and Cashier Bake as Vice President.

It is stated that Mr. Heath's holdings of the bank's stock have been purchased by President Whitaker and his associates.

THE LEIPSIC BANK SMASH.

Another Director Arrested — President of Board of Overseers Starts for Home from America.

LEIPSIC, June 28.—Dr. Gentzich, another Director of the Leipziger Bank, was arrested this morning at the instance of the Public Prosecutor.

BERLIN, June 28.—Herr Bodel, President of the Board of Overseers of the Leipziger Bank, who was absent in the United States on business when the failure of the bank was announced, has cabled from New York that he has started for Germany.

The effect of the failure of the Leipziger Bank is severely felt at Plauen, Elster, Markneukirchen, and Löbau, in Saxony, where a number of manufacturers have been declared insolvent.

MYSTERY OF A BATHHOUSE.

Young Man's Wearing Apparel Found in a North River Establishment.

After William Opperman, the proprietor of a bathhouse on the North River, at the foot of Eighty-fourth Street, closed his establishment last night he found some man's clothing in Room 15. The police of the West Sixty-sixth Street Station are now trying to fathom a supposed case of suicide or accidental drowning.

The wearing apparel evidently was that worn by a young man. It consisted of brown sack coat, blue bicycle trousers, blue and white outing shirt, balbriggan undershirt, jean drawers, black stockings, and black lace shoes.

In the pockets were found the proof of a cabinet photograph, showing a smooth-faced young man of about twenty, and wearing a cap similar to the one found in the bathroom; a lady's gold watch and chain, with a picture inside the watch of the same person depicted in the cabinet photograph; 54 cents in change, a penknife, three keys, a comb, and pocket lookinglass, a letter, a receipt, and a pawn ticket.

The letter was from Olean, New York, and was signed by a name which the police deciphered as "J. Sherrie." The epistle was addressed to "Friend Hyman," and congratulated recipient upon the fact that he had secured a good position. It also stated that "Our friends Tillie, Fannie, and Abraham are in good health," and said that the writer expected to move to Cuba, New York.

The receipt found in the pocket was for the storage of a bicycle with the William Wooster Bicycle Company, at 944 Eighth Avenue. It was not signed, and did not state who had left the wheel at the place. The pawn ticket was on isaac's pawn shop, 401 Second Avenue, and was made out to a person named Levy. It was for $1, which had been advanced upon paint brushes.

KILLED BY HIS OWN WAGON.

Horses Were Started in Fun and the Driver Fell Under the Wheels.

Louis Festel, nineteen years old, driver of a mineral water wagon, who lived at 515 East Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, died yesterday from injuries sustained by being run over by his own wagon in front of a saloon on Grand Street, near Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn.

With Festel on the wagon was a boy, and while the dead man had his left foot on the wagon shaft tying his shoe string the lad, who was on the seat of the wagon, in a spirit of fun, started the horses. Festel lost his balance and fell to the gutter, the wheels passing over his abdomen. He was removed to the Eastern District Hospital.

BARKER'S TRIAL COST $150.

He Will Have to Pay This or Serve Ten Extra Days—Will Not Appeal.

ARLINGTON, N. J., June 28.—Thomas G. Barker's friends definitely decided at a meeting held last night not to take an appeal from the verdict of the jury. It was the sense of the meeting that the energies of those present should be devoted to caring for Mrs. Barker and to securing a reduction of the sentence. It is expected that a request will be made at the end of a year for his parole.

The cost of the prosecution of Barker, as figured out by County Clerk Maurice Stack, is about $150. If Barker is unable to pay this he will have to serve ten days more than his sentence.

SELF ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Woman's Confession Fails to Save Husband from Electric Chair.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 28.—Mrs. Edwin Ruthven, whose husband was put to death in the electric chair early to-day for the murder of a Cleveland policeman, made a last effort to save his life. She made an alleged confession that she, and not her husband, killed Policeman Shipp. Mrs. Ruthven declared that on the night of the murder she and Ruthven quarreled; that she left the house, met Charles Jacobs, a mysterious individual of whom Ruthven frequently spoke, and that he asked for Edwin, saying he had a job on hand. She told him her husband was not at home, but that she would help. She put on some of her husband's clothing and assisted Jacobs in the burglary. Policeman Shipp appeared and Jacobs fled. She used her revolver and Shipp was killed.

Ruthven, when told of the confession, declared it was not true. Mrs. Ruthven is serving a sentence for receiving stolen property.

Pneumatic Fire Alarm Case Dismissed.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 28.—In the suit of Albert Goldstein to compel the United Pneumatic Firm Alarm Telegraph Company to restore him to membership in the Board of Directors of the company, from which he was deposed on Jan. 23 last, Vice Chancellor Pitney to-day threw the case out of court on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter. This was the case in which the testimony was introduced for the purpose of showing that the company had paid $10,000 to former Fire Chief Nevin of Brooklyn as an inducement to use his influence in behalf of the company.

Steamer Ashore Near Cape Lookout.

BEAUFORT, N. C., June 28.—The British steamship Star Cross, from Brunswick, Ga., for Bremen, loaded with cotton, stranded on Cape Lookout shoals at high water to-day. The vessel is lying in an easy position, and the crew are safe, but the steamer is in danger from any high wind.

Anti-Tammany Austrians.

A meeting of the Austro-Hungarian Anti-Tammany organization was held in Terrace Garden last evening. It was decided to increase the number of the General Committee from 50 to 100. Marcus Braun was made Chairman of the Organization Committee.

Anti-Platt Committee's Meeting.

The Committee of Ten of the Brookfield and other anti-Platt organization met last evening at 1,268 Broadway for the purpose of selecting a Committee of Seventy-five to carry on the campaign. Chairman William Brookfield was not present on account of a slight illness. The new committee will be named in a few days.

HENRY MARQUAND & CO. IN ASSIGNEE'S HANDS

Unable to Take Up Its Paper at the Seventh National Bank.

Liabilities Reported to Amount to $8,000,000—Outlook for Creditors Said to be Favorable.

The Stock Exchange banking and brokerage house of Henry Marquand & Co., at 160 Broadway, made a general assignment without preferences at 9:50 o'clock yesterday morning to Frank Sullivan Smith of 54 Wall Street and Angelica, Sullivan County, N. Y.

The firm had so far covered its volume of contracts on the floor of the Stock Exchange on Wednesday and Thursday that the outstanding contracts, as shown by the transactions "under the rule," amounted to 21,482 shares of stock and $13,000 (par value) of bonds. The generally credited explanation of the failure was the inability of the firm to secure enough financial support to take up its $1,600,000 paper at the Seventh National Bank. Reports differ as to how near the firm came to successfully meeting all of its obligations.

Assignee Smith at once put an accountant at work on the books of the firm. He stated later in the day that no figures as to the extent of the liabilities were yet obtainable. He said that he had no idea yet as to the accuracy of the report in banking circles, which placed the liabilities at $6,000,000, outside of $2,000,000, believed to be due to Henry G. Marquand, father of Henry Marquand of the firm.

Three separate assignments were filed—one by the firm and one by each of the partners, Henry Marquand and Frank B. Poor, as an individual assignment. Mr. Marquand lives at 715 Park Avenue and Mr. Poor in Hackensack, N. J. The three deeds were acknowledged on Thursday before Emma A. Bennett, notary public of Kings County, and yesterday before C. C. Helm, notary public of New York County. This fact showed that the firm on Thursday night realized that the assignment was inevitable.

The suspension of the firm was announced from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange shortly after 10 o'clock, and its reception showed that the failure had already been discounted.

TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE RULE.

The transactions, which came out "under the rule" for the account of Marquand & Co., follow:

SALES.

$7,000 (par value) Missouri Pacific Trust 5s.
$6,000 (par value) St. Louis and Iron Mountain 5s.
400 shares of Bergen County Gas and Electric.
100 shares of Laclede Gas.
24 shares of St. Louis and Southwestern.
500 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad.

PURCHASES.

700 shares of Louisville and Nashville.
100 shares of Delaware and Hudson.
300 shares of Consolidated Gas.
800 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad.
3,100 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit.
3,000 shares of Amalgamated Copper.
1,000 shares of American Tobacco.
4,350 shares of United States Steel common.
900 shares of Car and Foundry common.
600 shares of Sugar common.
100 shares of Atchison preferred.
200 shares of Atchison common.
100 shares of Iowa Central preferred.
200 shares of K. T. preferred.
500 shares of People's Gas.
100 shares of Southern Pacific.
200 shares of St. Louis and Southwestern.
500 shares of Tennessee Coal and Iron.
1,900 shares of Metropolitan Street Railway.
400 shares of St. Paul common.
200 shares of Erie common.
400 shares of Manhattan.

Wall Street commented much on this list, which showed that the firm was short of what in the Street are regarded as many standard stocks. On the purchases the traders on the floor were inclined, to use a Wall Street expression, to "let the firm down easy," and accordingly, when the covering purchases were being made, did not bid up stocks against the firm, but rather helped the suspended house to cover at as near to ruling market prices as possible. The firm, therefore, fared well in this respect.

In the case of Bergen County Gas and Electric, however, it was less fortunate, being obliged to offer that stock down from 101 to 30 before a purchaser could be found. As for the general stock market itself, it was not in the least disturbed by the failure.

They law firm of Strong & Cadwalader was named as counsel for Assignee Smith. Henry W. Taft of that firm, talking of the affairs of Marquard & Co., said:

"It would be impossible for me at the present time to give an accurate statement of the situation. So far as it can be judged by a very general investigation of the firm's affairs, the situation looks favorable to the creditors.

"It will probably take several days to fully investigate the financial status of the firm, as the list of securities is a long one. It would be impossible at the present time to say whether the firm will resume, as that depends much on the realization of some of the more inactive securities which the firm holds at collaterals for loans. Unless there should be a general slaughter of those securities, I don't see why we should not come out all right."

Assignee Smith with Mr. Taft started the work of going over the books and lists of securities of the firm. He called personally upon creditor interests, requesting them not to sacrifice any of the firm's securities which they held as collateral for loans.

In all cases he said that he had received assurance that no such sacrifices would be made. He stated further that under the circumstances he did not think any of the creditors would suffer. He had not as yet communicated with out-of-town creditors.

Mr. Smith also said that $100,000 borrowed from the Ninth National Bank was secured by New York Central and other securities of excellent character.

For some months the firm had had some difficulty in making loans because of the inactive character of some of the collateral offered. For two or three years its business had been large, and much of its strength was derived from their names, Henry Marquand being the son of Henry G. Marquand, and Frank B. Poor the son of the late E. E. Poor, who was President of the National Park Bank.

THE FIRM'S ENTERPRISES.

The house branched out into the promotion of enterprises not fully established. Some of the financial enterprises in which it was engaged were the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company, the Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County, the Hackensack Land Company, and the Marquand Building Company. It was bearish in its general position in the stock market, and within the last three days bought in nearly 100,000 shares, including yesterday's transactions "under the rule."

The firm financed the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern bonds, which are not listed. An offer by advertisement at 93 was made in May by William G. Gallagher, who stated that $10,000 worth of these bonds would be sold and that the price would be put down ½ per cent. daily until the bonds were sold. When 85 was reached the bonds were withdrawn, and it was generally thought that the seller believed Marquand & Co. would come to the rescue.

President Byrne of the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern called at the Marquand offices yesterday and held a short conference with Mr. Taft. It was said afterward that a syndicate, consisting partly of Pittsburg interests, some of whom are connected with the United States Steel Corporation, stood ready to take the bonds of the road from present holders who might be embarrassed.

Henry Marquand is a Director of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, the Plaza Bank, and the Mount Morris Bank.

Frank B. Poor is President and Director of the Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County, N. J., and Director of the First National Bank of Ridgewood, N. J.; the Hackensack Bank, the Hackensack Trust Company, the Rutherford National Bank, and the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company.

Among the real estate transfers recorded yesterday were two which bore on the failure. Henry Marquand, for nominal considerations, transferred to Henry G. Marquand, his father, a one-third interest in 6 Maiden Lane, south side, 21 by 90 by 21 by 80.5, and a third interest in the Guernsey Building, 160-164 Broadway, 59 by 67 by irregular. There is a mortgage of $70,000 on the Maiden Lane property.

The following statement was given out yesterday afternoon by President Delafield of the National Park Bank:

With reference to the report that the National Park Bank repudiated a certified check of the Seventh National Bank for $300,000, we are officially informed that the Park Bank received a certified check of the Seventh National Bank for $300,000, which the Seventh National Bank was unable to pay. In order to assist them, the Seventh National Bank gave abundant security for that check. The National Park Bank still holds that check, with security attached, which makes collection certain.

FRANK B. POOR'S ENTERPRISES.

What He Has Done for Bergen County, N. J., Where He Resides.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 28.—Frank B. Poor, junior member of Marquand & Co., has extensive interests hereabouts, and is one of those who have displayed the most interest in Bergen County.

He first attracted attention when he consolidated the gas and electric light companies of Ridgewood, Rutherford, Englewood, and Hackensack. The Bergen County Gas and Electric Light Company controls the lighting systems within a radius of eight miles of Hackensack, covering the territory from the Hudson to the Passaic, and extending northward to the New York State line. Handsome offices were erected in each of these towns, costing not less than $40,000 each. The plant in Hackensack is worth $1,000,000.

Mr. Poor then organized the Hackensack Land Company, and invested half a million in choice real estate. This has given Hackensack a boom. He organized the Hackensack Trust Company, which a year ago completed a building that cost $100,000. Mr. Poor is President of the Hackensack Golf Club, and contributed most of the $20,000 which the new clubhouse cost. He is President of the Board of Trade. He recently started the Bergen County Ice Company, whose plant cost $150,000.

He subscribed largely to the new hospital here. He donated $750 to the Hackensack Wheelmen for the addition to their clubhouse, and his gifts to the Oritani Field Club were even larger. Two new bandstands, completed last week, were gifts to the town from Mr. Poor.

A few days ago a little daughter arrived in his family, his first child. Mrs. Poor knows nothing of her husband's failure.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

William E. Clarke, ex-Postmaster of New Berne, N. C., and Three Children Lost.

NEW BERNE, N. C., June 28.—William E. Clarke, his two daughters, Mary B., aged twelve, and Frances B., aged nine, and George B. Bryan, the ten-year-old son of Green Bryan, were drowned here to-night. The party was out rowing opposite the water works when the boat was swamped by the waves. Mr. Clarke's little son, William E., Jr., was the only one of the party saved. He clung to the boat until rescued. The bodies of the two girls have been recovered.

Mr. Clarke was a Republican, and had at different times been State Senator, Representative, Deputy Collector of Customs, and Postmaster of New Berne.

DOUBLE HANGING IN ALABAMA.

Frank Miller, Whose Endless Chain of Begging Letters Attracted Attention, Is Put to Death.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 28.—Frank Miller, a notorious safeblower, was hanged here to-day for the murder of Patrolman J. W. Adams, who was attempting to arrest him for burglary on March 27, 1900.

An hour after the Miller execution Alonzo Williams, a negro, was hanged on the same scaffold for murdering a fellow convict employed in the mines.

Frank Miller had a long criminal record, but will be best remembered in criminal circles for an effort to enlist the sympathy of the public after his conviction of murder. Well educated and plausible, he wrote an appealing letter to a sister at the Convent of Mercy, New York City, and got her to start an "endless chain" of letters, each recipient being asked to send Miller a dime and to write two more letters asking other persons to do the same thing. In this way Miller obtained several hundred dollars. He once since conviction sawed his way out of his cell and almost escaped. On another occasion he set fire to his bedding, hoping, doubtless, that in the confusion he could escape.

RECEIVER FOR LIQUID AIR CO.

Capitalized for $1,500,000, Its Assets Amount to $7,500.

BOSTON, Mass., June 28.—J. W. Britton was to-day appointed by Chief Justice Mason in the Suffolk Superior Court, receiver of the Liquid Air Power and Automobile Company, a West Virginia corporation, with a capital stock of $1,500,000 and a factory in Cambridge.

The concern owes about $4,500, and its assets, consisting of property and debts, amount to about $7,500. The receivership was asked for in a suit brought by C. F. Bruce, an officer and stockholder, and was assented to by the company.

WESTERNER LOST IN BROOKLYN.

Edsall Waldron, Visiting the East, Missing Since Last Wednesday.

Edsall Waldron, forty years old, a prosperous farmer of Clark County, South Dakota, who has been in Brooklyn for several days, was yesterday reported to be missing.

Mr. Waldron came East with his parents to visit friends, and they have been the guests of Lawyer Edward R. Vollmer of 269 Arlington Avenue.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Waldron left Mr. Vollmer's house to go down town. He has not been seen since by any one who knows him. Mr. Waldron is said to have had considerable money with him.

Wabash Tied Up in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—The sub-committee of the Corporations Committee of Councils to-day considered the ordinance granting a franchise to the Wabash Railroad, but took no action and refused to set a time for taking the matter up again. Unless a special session of Councils is called before Fall, the official sanction of the Wabash system's connections in this city will be tied up. In the meantime the work under way for entering Pittsburg will be pushed along and the contract for a bridge across the Monongahela River will be awarded on July 8.

Nearly 50 Years in Railroad Work.

BROCKTON, Mass., June 28.—The resignation of Superintendent J. H. French of the Brockton and Plymouth Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was announced to-day. He will be succeeded by G. P. Taylor, Superintendent of the Cape Cod Division. Mr. French's services with the Old Colony and its successor cover nearly fifty years.

New Jersey Boy Beheaded by a Train.

PENNINGTON, N. J., June 28.—Frank Spresser, the seventeen-year-old son of Charles F. Spresser, was beheaded by the Royal Blue line train yesterday. He was crossing the track on his way home, and stopped on the east-bound track to wait for a west-bound freight to pass. He did not see the fast train on the east-bound track, which struck him, killing him instantly. The body was carried to Trenton Junction, where the boy's father claimed it.

Another Dead from Drug Store Explosion

SOMERVILLE, N. J., June 28.—The second death resulting from the explosion in H. W. Renswig's drug store on Wednesday occurred this morning, when Cornelius Hall died at the Somerset Hospital. Hall, with his wife, resided in the flat over the store. Mrs. Hall escaped with slight injuries. Her husband was badly bruised and cut.

Mrs. McKinley Continues to Improve.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Mrs. McKinley continues to improve. She took her usual drive this forenoon with the President. Dr. Rixey did not accompany them.

$2,500,000 Fire in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—A fire at Tsaritsyn, a fortified town in the Government of Saratov, consumed several sawmills, twenty-four timber laden barges, and the timber depots and quays on the Volga. The damage is placed at 5,000,000 rubles, and it is reported that several lives were lost in the fire.

EX-SECRETARY HERBERT AS AN INDEPENDENT

He Tells Alabama Lawyers the "Yellow Dog" Theory Must Go.

Effort to Limit Suffrage in the South to the Whites Is Just What the Country Is Doing in the New Possessions.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 28.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, addressed the State Bar Association to-day on the duties of the American lawyer in the twentieth century. The Constitutional Convention adjourned, gave up its hall to him, and made the larger part of his audience. It was rewarded with the first plea for absolute independence in politics that ever surprised a gathering of Alabama politicians with whom party fealty is almost a religion.

It is accepted here as inevitable that the elimination of the negro by the new Constitution will result in a gradual division of the whites. Mr. Herbert's argument was for the prompt assertion by every intelligent man of his right to vote for the best man and best platform regardless of party.

"We need freer thought and freer action in the South," he said, "and must give party managers to understand that they must put up good men whom we can approve, and can get our votes only on the man and the platform. It may happen that no party puts up a nominee on a platform to suit us, and it will be our duty to reject them all, and give partisans to understand that clauses put in to catch ignorant votes will lose intelligent votes.

"In the time of National exultation and exaltation we must not be over-confident," said Mr. Herbert. "It is easy for a few people of the same general charater to agree. The country is no longer small or homogeneous. For self-government to be successful citizens must be alive to the increasing ardousness of self-control. Great cities are multiplying, vast masses of manufactures are aggregated. The telegraph and press bring the whole country under the same exciting conditions that compel mobs of civilized men to do the work of barbarians.

"New complexities are arising. Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, and the Philippines demand solution. Shall we return them or abandon them? Shall we govern them or let them govern us?

"Fraud stalks through the land like pestilence in the night. The line is imaginary between counting out the negro because his vote is cast for the wrong candidate and counting out the white man because his vote is obnoxious. Honest elections are the only salvation of the country. Let all educated men proclaim aloud that except upon the basis of honest elections the natural outcome of republican government is discontent, unrest, instability, and finally revolution."

The speaker turned to the remedy and declared it to be greater independence of thought and action and less slavish adherence to parties. The "yellow dog" theory of politics will not do, he said. Worthy men must not surrender their power in party and State to tricksters. The power of the independent press of the North and South was dwelt upon and commended.

Mr. Herbert said he had opposed taking in the Philippine Islands, but the thing was done, and he said he indorsed the Republican policy of governing them.

"The Declaration of Independence does not apply to inferior races over whom we acquire dominion. The South contended that before the war, and is vindicated by the Republican policy of to-day. The Constitutional Convention in seeking to limit negro suffrage is doing precisely what the country is doing in its new island possessions, asserting the right of the superior race to govern savage tribes and mixed races."

Mr. Herbert indorsed the Porto Rico decisions as right and sound, and regretted there had been any dissenting opinion.

PUNISHMENT FOR DELAWARE?

Republicans Complain of Lack of Patronage, and Addicks Is Quoted as Assailing the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 28.—The term of Drew H. Cooper, Democratic Collector of the Port, has expired, and the Republicans of this city are greatly concerned because of the failure of the President to appoint his successor.

It was remarked to-day that very few Postmasters have been appointed in Delaware this year, and that there seems no prospect for any Federal appointments this Summer. Some of the politicians declare that this is not mere negligence, but that it is a part of the punishment that Senator Hanna promised for the Delaware Republicans when they disregarded his wishes and those of the President and refused to break the Senatorial dead-lock. No Senator, no patronage, was then said to have been the ultimatum.

National Committeeman John Edward Addicks recommended Col. Barnard for Collector of the Port, and he is quoted as having said a few days ago:

"I have named the man for the place, and will name no other. The man I named would have been appointed, but the President has no backbone and is afraid of the newspapers."

A $10,000,000 CONCERN.

Consolidated Telephone Company Chartered by the State of Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 28.—The Consolidated Telephone Company was chartered at Dover to-day, with a capital of $10,000,000. The company is authorized to manufacture and deal in telephone appliances and materials.

This company will father a number of independent companies between Boston and Chicago, and will reach the more important cities between those two points.

FOR NEW TELEPHONE LINES.

Inter-Ocean Company to be a Long Distance Branch of Connecting Company.

ALBANY, June 28.—The Inter-Ocean Telephone and Telegraph Company was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $2,000,000. The company will operate a telephone and telegraph system, connecting the following places: Cleveland, Ohio; Westfield, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Oswego, Ogdensburg, Whitehall, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, Schenectady, Troy, Albany, Poughkeepsie, and New York City, Newburg, Goshen, Binghamton, Cortland, Owego, Waverly, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Canandaigua, Corning, Hornellsville, Geneseo, Jamestown, Salamanca, and other cities and villages in New York State, and Jersey City, N. J.

The Directors are Charles H. Stewart, Joel H. H. Fuller, Charles B. Stowe, and Burt G. Hubbell of Cleveland, Ohio; William T. Morris of Penn Yan, and Harry K. Brown of Hornellsville.

B. G. Hubbell, one of the incorporators, said to-day that the new organization was simply the long-distance branch of the Connected Telephone Company of New York.

These long-distance lines, Mr. Hubbell added, will be constructed throughout New York State and extended to Cleveland, where connection will be made with the Federal and United States Long Distance Companies. The latter have already built long-distance lines in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania.

New Wireless Telegraph Companies.

PIERRE, S. D., June 28.—Articles of incorporation of eight wireless telegraph and telephone companies, with $5,000,000 capital, have been filed by Philadelphia and Pierre citizens. The companies are intended to operate in all the new possessions of the United States, as well as in this country.

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Over 100 Styles to Select From.
Rough Braids, $1.00 to $3.00. Smooth Braids, $2.00 to $4.00.
Panamas, $4.00 to $12.00.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

199, 299, 605, 607, 609, 1,197, 1,359 Broadway.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Opposite City Hall.

ATLANTIC CITY WILL BE DRY.

Mayor Stoy Directs the Police to Rigidly Enforce the Sunday Closing Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 28.—The axe has fallen, so far as Mayor Stoy is concerned, in regard to the order from Justice Hendrickson to close all bars in Atlantic City on Sundays. The Mayor appeared at roll call of the police to-night and directed that they issue formal notice to all license holders that the Sunday laws would be enforced and if any officer failed to discharge his duty he would demand the delinquent's resignation.

As a result, the Chief of Police declares, even side doors will not be permitted to be open next Sunday. He does not anticipate any trouble, but believes that the new order will be obeyed without a struggle. The Mayor's instructions to the police were as follows:

"Members of the Police Department: My attention has been called by Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hendrickson to the violation of the Sunday laws, and he orders that I enforce them in Atlantic City. The purpose is to stop the matter of liquor selling in Atlantic City on Sundays. I therefore find it necessary to call you together to act as special messengers.

"I order you to visit each place, to give instructions that on Sunday next, June 30, the sale of liquor must be discontinued. I further instruct you to visit every saloon and to tell the proprietors that their places must be closed by 12 o'clock midnight Saturday, and remain closed until 12 o'clock midnight Sunday. I require, also, that each of you make a written report of the places visited, the time visited, and the order given, said order to be returned by you to the Chief of Police as a record of information.

"I want you to begin to-night, and continue notifying them until each and all get the message. You must make the entire circuit of the city, as there are a number of outlying saloons, and see that you make no mistake. I want you to issue your orders to the saloon keeper in a civil manner. If you do not find the proprietor, give the message to the one in charge. After doing this, if you find there is even one man who fails to comply at once, report immediately to the Chief of Police, who will advise you exactly what to do, as there will be no trouble in making arrests.

"If you make any arrests you have the privilege to take as many people present as you want to prove your case, or that the place was open. You need not fear punishment for doing your duty, but if you fail to report any case I will require your immediate resignation."

To further annoy the saloon men, the Women's Christian Temperance Union have a clerk at work in the City Clerk's Office copying the signers of license petitions and sifting out names of persons who have signed more than one license, which action will invalidate the license.

The law requires the signatures of twelve reputable freeholders to each petition, and each property owner may sign but one.

JUDGE W. A. WOODS DEAD.

He Issued the Injunction Against Railway Strikers Under Which Debs and Others Were Sent to Prison.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29.—Judge William Allen Woods of the United States Circuit Court died suddenly at 12:20 o'clock this morning at his home in this city.

William Allen Woods was born in Marshall County, Tenn., May 16, 1837; was graduated from Wabash College in 1859, admitted to the bar in 1861, became a member of the Indiana Legislature in 1867, and in 1873 was elected Judge of the Thirty-fourth Judicial District, being re-elected in 1876 without opposition. In 1880 he was nominated and elected Judge of the State Supreme Court. In May, 1883, he was appointed United States District Judge for the District of Indiana, as successor to Walter Q. Gresham, who had entered the Cabinet as Postmaster General.

In the Summer of 1889 Judge Woods was made the subject of much adverse criticism by his ruling in the famous "blocks-of-five" case, which operated as an unqualified dismissal of the Dudley case from the further consideration of the jury.

Judge Woods was appointed United States District Judge for Indiana in May, 1883, and served until March, 1892. As ex-officio Presiding Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, he had given his time mainly to service in that court in Chicago. He issued the injunction against interference with the mails and inter-State commerce by railroad strikers at Chicago in 1894, and sentenced Eugene V. Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union to prison for violating the injunction.

FRANCIS G. BABCOCK DEAD.

Made the Speech Nominating Mr. Cleveland for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

SALINA, Kan., June 28.—Francis G. Babcock, aged seventy years, the former owner of the Eden Ranch, is dead at Ellsworth. He had been sick for over a year. He was formerly a very prominent New York financier and politician, and was a personal friend of ex-President Grover Cleveland. He made the nominating speech at the convention which nominated Cleveland for Governor of New York.

He was also a delegate to each of the National Conventions which nominated Cleveland for President. He had been interested in Kansas property since 1886. His body will be shipped to Hornellsville, N. Y., for burial.

Delayed Trains Arrive at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 28.—The first through train from the Pacific Coast over the Great Northern Railway since Tuesday afternoon arrived here at 5:05 o'clock this afternoon, delayed fifty hours by the terrific cloudburst that cut the main line in a dozen places between Williston, N. D., and Glasgow, Mon., on Tuesday night. A second coast train, due Thursday afternoon, arrived at 9:30 o'clock to-night, and that due this afternoon will reach this city at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Both trains brought an immense amount of delayed mail.

Veteran Editor Retires from Business.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 28.—Stephen H. Parker, one of the best-known newspaper men in the State, has retired from the editorial control of The Gazette, of which he was owner and editor for fifty-six years, having given a lease of the plant. The Gazette was founded in 1809. Mr. Parker is about eighty years old, and was President of the New York State Editorial Association for two years. His retirement from business is because of illness.

FELLOW-SERVANT LAW UPHELD

Supreme Court of Missouri Affirms a Judgment Involving Its Constitutionality.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 28.—Lewis E. Cambron got judgment in the Supreme Court this morning for $15,000 against the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company for the loss of both legs, due to the negligence of the company and its employes. In this case the Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the fellow-servant law of this State, recently passed.

Cambron was twenty-two years old and was employed as brakeman by the railroad company at the time of the accident. The accident happened at Rosenberry, Mo.

In attempting to couple the cars Cambron say that the engine and train were coming too rapidly and attempted to get out of the way, but was struck by the train and both of his legs were cut off. The lower court gave him judgment for $15,000 and the Supreme Court this morning affirmed that judgment.

The railroad company claimed that Cambron was guilty of contributory negligence, but the Supreme Court in its opinion says: "We are clear that the lower court did not err in refusing to hold Cambron guilty of contributory negligence under the evidence in the case.

"The evidence established that Cambron was a young man, twenty-two years of age, about 6 feet in height. By this injury he lost both his legs and has been left a hopeless cripple for life, besides undergoing the most terrible suffering. No point is made in brief or argument that the damages, considering his expectancy of life, are excessive. While they are large, we cannot say they are the result of passion or prejudice."

ACCUSES BELLEVUE NURSES.

Ex-Patient from Jersey City Complains that He Was Ill-Treated.

Martin Brennan of 84 Sussex Street, Jersey City, made a statement yesterday complaining of his treatment while in Bellevue Hospital recently, and also making charges against the nurses in general in the institution and one in particular. He said that he saw the nurses eat and drink the refreshments which were brought into the hospital by the friends of the patients, and that unless a patient is able to tip liberally he is treated carelessly. One nurse, Brennan says, called him vile names, and made it so unpleasant for him that he had to leave.

The night Captain at Bellevue last night admitted that a man of the name of Martin Brennan had been brought to the hospital on May 20, and had been discharged from the institution on Sunday, as improved. He said that the records showed the patient to be suffering from two complaints, one of which was kidney disease. He said further that he knew nothing about any complaint or charges which Brennan had made, and had no authority to discuss the subject.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILROAD CHANGES.

Charles R. Fitch Appointed General Manager for the Entire System.

Taking effect on Monday next several important changes will be made in the operating department of the Erie Railroad from which it is expected there will result much improvement in the efficiency of the department. The most important of these changes is the appointment of one General Manager for the whole system. Heretofore there have been two men holding this title, one in New York and one in Cleveland. These two offices have been consolidated, and Charles R. Fitch, heretofore General Manager of the Erie Division, has been appointed to the consolidated office. John C. Moorhead, who formerly was General Manager of the Western lines, the Ohio Division and the Chicago and Erie Railroad, has been made Assistant General Manager, with offices in Cleveland, and will hereafter report to the General Manager, who will have offices in this city.

The office of Superintendent of Motive Power has been abolished, and Albert E. Mitchell, who held this office, has been appointed Mechanical Superintendent, which office will have a greater scope than the former.

It is expected that General Manager Fitch will make further changes in his department.

Brief Railroad Items.

D. F. Lewis and W. A. Boland have been elected Directors of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company, succeeding T. L. Frothingham and H. T. Robinson.

The system of porter service on the coaches of the Pennsylvania Railroad's principal trains, which has been in use on trains between New York and Pittsburg for some time, has been extended to the principal trains between Pittsburg, Indianapolis, and Chicago, and on the line between Washington and Buffalo.

A COURT HOUSE ROBBED.

County Treasurer at Minden, Neb., Stunned by the Thieves.

MINDEN, Neb., June 28. — Minden is greatly excited over an assault late last night on County Treasurer Norlin, followed by the robbery of and an attempt to burn the Court House.

The Treasurer was working in his office, when, he says, suddenly there seemed to be a flash. He knew no more until returning consciousness revealed the fact that the papers in the room were on fire. He staggered to the door and gave the alarm. After the flames had been extinguished it was found that the money drawer had been broken into and the vault looted. A conservative estimate places the loss at about $9,000.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held to-day, and a reward of $1,000 was offered for the apprehension of the robbers.

Steuben County Republican Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., June 28.—At the Republican County Convention for Steuben County, held here to-day, the following ticket was nominated: For County Clerk—John D. Wheeler of Cameron; for District Attorney—Almon W. Burrell of Canisteo; for Superintendent of the Poor—W. C. Acker of Hartsville; for Coroner—Dr. Reuben F. Parkhill of Howard. There were four candidates for County Clerk, and three ballots were taken before a selection was made. Two ballots were required to nominate a candidate for District Attorney.

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Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street,
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

WM. MORGAN & SONS,
Shirt Specialties.
THEY ARE SCARCE.—We have them. Just received a nice assortment of Black and White Madras Negligee Shirts, sizes 14 to 17½, actually worth from $3.00 to $4.00, our price $1.50 to $2.00. Nothing cooler. Everything in Gentlemen's Furnishings.
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27 years' experience. TEL. 2,285 RIVERSIDE.

CHILD ATTACKED BY A DOG.

Animal Supposed to Have Been Crazed by the Heat Badly Lacerates His Little Friend.

A pet fox terrier dog belonging to John Moser of 318 Eckford Street, Greenpoint, became affected by the heat last night and attacked its owner's son, George, two and a half years old, lacerating the child's legs in a serious manner before it could be beaten off. The dog and the child are

AWED BY RICH AMERICANS

British Railway Officials Impressed by Millionaire Tourists.

J. Pierpont Morgan, C. A. Griscom, and Others Charter Special Train from London to Southampton.

LONDON, June 28.—Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, W. L. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener, C. A. Griscom, and other well-known Americans, who sailed for the United States to-day, chartered a special train to take them this morning from London to Southampton, where they boarded the Hamburg-American steamship Deutschland. The regular tram had scarcely left Waterloo Station before the platform again began to be crowded, this time mostly by the returning Americans. Their train consisted of a saloon carriage, a second-class car for the servants, a baggage car, and one of the best engines of the Southwestern Road. The American millionaires stood upon the platform chatting, and were watched a bit awesomely by the British officials.

Mr. Morgan spent a little time in giving his last instructions to his son, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and Messrs. J. I. Waterbury and Charles Lanier discussed the failure of the Seventh National Bank. Among others of the party were Clinton E. Dawkins, one of Mr. Morgan's English partners, accompanied by his wife and daughter; Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff, Pierre Lorillard, and J. L. Saltonstall, who has been Ambassador Choate's private secretary and is succeeded to-day by W. Woodward.

Among those who gathered to see the party off were Second Secretary of the United States Embassy J. R. Carter, and Joseph H. Choate, Jr., the Third Secretary, and a few English friends of Mr. Dawkins.

Mr. Griscom said to a reporter: "It is quite by accident that we are all together. We are not concocting great shipping deals or deals of any kind. We thought it would be more comfortable to take a special, and so get a half hour extra in which to breakfast. I have always been anxious to see the Deutschland. We are all looking forward to an enjoyable trip."

Mr. Elkins said: "No. We have done no business here. We have had a most pleasant stay. There is really nothing to say."

At 9:25 A. M., half an hour after the regular train, the special started for Southampton.

Among the other passengers on board the Deutschland, which sailed from Southampton at 12:35 P. M., are Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Shekib Bey, the new Turkish Minister to the United States; Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd Thacher, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Spreckels, and Dr. James H. Worman, United States Consul at Munich.

SYMPATHY FOR MR. HAY.

The London Weekly Papers Deplore the Death of His Son.

LONDON, June 29.—The weekly papers speak of the loss of Secretary Hay by the death of his son, Adelbert S. Hay, in terms of deepest sympathy. The Saturday Review says:

"By the death of Adelbert S. Hay American politics has lost calibre and England has a friend the less."

The Spectator says:

"That Adelbert S. Hay would in time have proved himself, like his father, a great and useful public servant we do not for a moment doubt. The deep sympathy felt in England for Secretary Hay has been most striking. We sincerely trust that the burden of public service will not prove beyond his endurance, for with the Philippine, Cuban, and Porto Rican questions only half settled, the United States needs the calm and moderating counsels of his wise and comprehensive mind."

OFFICIAL GERMANY GRATIFIED.

Appreciation of Honor Conferred by Harvard Upon Ambassador von Holleben.

BERLIN, June 28.—To-day's newspapers print long special dispatches regarding the conferring by Harvard University of the degree of LL. D. upon Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington, and the other honors paid him. The remarks of President Eliot are keenly appreciated here. The Vossische Zeitung points out the rare and high grade character of the honor conferred upon Dr. von Holleben, and the Frankfurter Zeitung also prints appreciative comments, dwelling upon the solemn attendant circumstances.

Official circles, including Emperor William, are also highly pleased.

JOINED THE BRITISH MARINES.

Portland (Me.) Boy Ran Away from Home—Embassy Secures His Discharge.

LONDON, June 28.—Harold F. Eastman, sixteen years old, son of Dr. Eastman of Portland, Me., was put aboard the Dominion Line steamer Cambroman prior to the sailing of the vessel yesterday from Liverpool for Portland.

Young Eastman ran away from home and enlisted in the British Marines. He informed his parents of the step he had taken and they, through United States Ambassador Choate, secured the youth's discharge. Mr. Choate packed him off to Liverpool in care of an embassy clerk.

TUMULT IN SPANISH CHAMBER.

Discussion of Religious Conflicts Followed by Resignation.

MADRID, June 28.—The discussion of the religious conflicts in Spain led to such a tumult in the Chamber of Deputies that the sitting had to be adjourned. Señor Silvela led the attack upon the Government for not preventing creed conflicts, but his remarks were drowned in a storm of Republican hisses and protests. The Minister of the Interior, Señor Moret, promised to protect Catholic religious demonstrations so long as they were not of a political character.

Later it was announced that Señor Armijo had resigned the Presidency of the Chamber. He will probably be succeeded by Señor Canalejas. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Almodovar, is expected to resign, in which case it is believed he will be replaced by Señor Moret.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER'S AFFAIRS.

His Final Examination in the Bankruptcy Court Takes Place.

LONDON, June 28.—The Duke of Manchester made to-day what he hopes will be his last appearance in the Bankruptcy Court, as his creditors have formally accepted the composition of 12s. 6d. in the pound, which offer was approved yesterday at a meeting of the unsecured creditors. Although the accounts showed that the unsecured debts amounted to £30,710, the Trustees submitted that this sum could be scaled down to £19,794, with assets amounting to £5,000.

In the course of his final examination today, the Duke reiterated his statement that his failure was due to the loss of several thousand pounds in theatrical speculations, and added that he had not gambled.

Miss Portia Knight, the American actress, who has brought suit against the Duke for breach of promise, had lawyers present at the examination to-day, but they were not permitted to question the debtor, and, consequently, they were unable to obtain information of much value to their client.

The Baldwin-Ziegler Expedition.

DUNDEE, June 28.—The America, the flagship of the Baldwin-Ziegler north pole expedition, has left here for Tromsoe, Norway.

The Baldwin-Ziegler expedition will probably leave Franz Josef Land on July 12. The three vessels of the expedition, the America, the Belgica, and the Frithjof, will rendezvous there before that date. Mr. Baldwin will join the Frithjof at Tromsoe, and will then go to various points on the White Sea and take 400 dogs on board.

C. T. YERKES GAINS A POINT.

Parliamentary Committee Approves His Underground Plans—Electric Traction a Mystery to English.

LONDON, June 28.—The Parliamentary committee having the matter in charge today approved the legislation proposed to enable Charles T. Yerkes to install electricity on the underground roads of London subject to the decision of an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade, and two engineers appointed by the respective railroads, in regard to the system to be installed.

Mr. Yerkes said to-night: "The result of to-day's meeting of the Parliamentary committee is eminently satisfactory. Now that the question of the system to be adopted is left in the proper hands I have no doubt the work will proceed rapidly enough.

"The English people are children in the matter of electric traction construction; they regard the whole problem as some great mystery. When it comes to selecting a system we will easily demonstrate to them that the American system, in use on thousands of miles of lines in the United States, is infinitely superior to any system in Europe."

NEW RUSSIAN RAILROAD.

Government Decides to Build the Viatka Line Itself, but Is Handicapped by Want of Money.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—The determination of the Government to construct, on its own account, the much-talked of Viatka Railroad, which is to connect St. Petersburg directly with the Siberian Railroad, seems to have been arrived at as a last resort. The concession was offered, with more or less official sanction, to half a dozen American groups of capitalists. Owing to the sparseness and poverty of the population in the provinces to be traversed, the interest aroused was never more than lukewarm. One group, represented, it is said, by Mr. Crane of Chicago, made a conditional offer. It would discuss matters provided two-thirds of the roadbed, bridge, and rolling stock and other materials might be imported from the United States. This condition could not be considered; the idle Russian manufacturers would have protested most strongly.

The talk of another foreign loan—this time it is a German loan—is said to be somewhat misleading for the very simple reason that the Minister of Finance pledged his word to the Rothschilds, when the last loan was made, not to further engage Russian credit at present. This precludes the issuance of guaranteed railroad bonds.

The French loan is proving insufficient—it is only a drop of water on the parched tongue of the iron industry, of which the mainstay is Government orders, particularly railroad orders. It will have to do for the present, however, and it is not expected that new railroad work will advance very rapidly. The Viatka road will probably only be surveyed this year.

ERROR IN CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Powers Have Demanded, and China Has Agreed to Pay $24,500,000 More Than the Total of the Claims.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A curious discrepancy concerning the amount of the Chinese indemnity has been discovered. It appears that China has agreed to pay about 35,000,000 taels, or $24,500,000, more than the united demands of all the powers. Just how this occurred is not clear to officials here, but it appears to have been an error of calculation at Peking, in the first place by those making up the claims, and later by the Chinese in their hasty acceptance of the total. As finally made up, this total was 450,000,000 taels, but the present calculation, after allowing for all the demands that are known, makes the total only 415,000,000 taels. In the meantime China has agreed to pay the larger amount, so that the question now arises, What will become of the excess of 35,000,000 taels?

The Chinese Minister, who was at the State Department to-day, said he had not been aware that the total indemnity was less than the amount China agreed to pay, and for the present he was not prepared to say whether China would ask to be allowed to retain the difference. It is believed that the United States will decline to take any part of the excess, and that it will favor the powers remitting this amount to China.

Another question which has arisen in this connection is as to the amount of bonds which shall be issued to Japan. That country has drawn attention to the fact that its share of indemnity cannot be negotiated on as favorable terms as some of the other powers can make. It is understood that the United States Government has been asked for its views in regard to this question, it being considered of sufficient importance to warrant a request for the opinions of the various powers.

M. DE GIERS TRANSFERRED.

Russian Minister to China to Represent His Country at Munich—A Virtual Degradation.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—M. de Giers, the Russian Minister at Peking, has been appointed Minister of Russia at Munich.

The foregoing dispatch bears out a report from Berlin, printed last Thursday, which stated that M. de Giers was to be transferred from Peking to Munich because his actions as Russian Minister to China had shown inaptitude. The transfer of the Minister to Munich is virtually a degradation, as his new post is little more than an ornamental one, and he will leave one of the most important positions in the Russian diplomatic service.

M. de Giers is the son of the late famous Russian Foreign Minister. His course in China has, according to various reports from Peking, been marked by discourtesy not only to the Chinese representatives, but to the Ministers of the other powers. After the failure of the proposed Manchuria treaty he refused to take part in the deliberations looking to a settlement of the Chinese question, his attitude leading to the belief that he and his Government at home were sulking over their inability to obtain the signature of China to the convention.

The dispatch from Berlin of June 26 said that Paul Lassar, an Anglophile, would be appointed to succeed M. de Giers at Peking.

Says Belgian Missionaries Are Alive.

PEKING, June 28.—The Governor of Shan-Si Province says, in a message to Li-Hung-Chang, that the Belgian missionaries have not been massacred.

According to a dispatch sent from Peking on June 21, the Belgian Minister on that day sent a messenger to Sian-Kial with instructions to verify a report of the massacre there of four Belgian missionaries.

Wants Allies to Evacuate Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, June 28.—The Tao-tai Sheng, at the request of Liu-Kun-Yi, the Viceroy of Nanking, visited all the Consuls to-day and urged that, as the foreign forces were leaving Peking, they ought also to evacuate Shanghai. The Consuls are referring the matter to their respective Governments.

In Memory of Gen. von Schwartzkopf.

BERLIN, June 28.—As the result of special orders issued by Emperor William, mourning services were held in Berlin this afternoon over the body of Gen. von Schwartzkonf, Count von Waldersee's chief of staff, who met his death in the fire which destroyed the Winter Palace at Peking, on April 17. The body arrived here yesterday.

Report of the Pope's Illness Untrue.

ROME, June 28.—The report published in Paris that the Pope is seriously ill, and that Dr. Lapponi, his attending physician, does not leave the Pontiff's beside, is unfounded. His Holiness is in good health, and yesterday received in audience the Austrian Ambassador to the Vatican and a number of other persons.

Dutch Cabinet Resigns.

THE HAGUE, June 28.—The Cabinet has resigned in consequence of the recent elections, by which the Government supporters lost thirteen seats.

Laundry Burned at Rockaway Beach.

The American Steam Laundry's building on the Boulevard, near Fairview Avenue, Rockaway Beach, Queens, took fire yesterday morning and the whole rear portion was destroyed. The loss of Lechtman & Bantle, who run the laundry, is estimated at $2,000 on the building and $5,000 on the machinery, &c., partly covered by insurance.

FRENCH LAWMAKERS PASS THE ASSOCIATIONS BILL

It Now Only Requires the Signature of the President.

A Triumph for the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry—Premier Says Law Will Be Applied Vigorously.

PARIS, June 29.—The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has carried the most important project of his Ministry, the Law of Associations bill, which now only awaits the signature of President Loubet to become law.

The Chamber of Deputies last night, at a single session, adopted the bill, as amended by the Senate, by 313 to 249 votes. Several attempts were made by the Opposition and Socialists to again amend the bill, but the Chamber in every case supported the Ministry.

The Abbé Gayraud (Catholic Republican) said the law would remain a stigma of shame and opprobrium upon the Government. The Abbé was called to order.

Count Albert de Mun (Conservative) declared the bill to be the beginning of a war against Catholicism.

Alexandre Ribot (Republican) said he would not support the bill, because it was inspired by a policy of hatred.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, in replying, said the law would be applied vigorously, but not in a spirit of persecution.

The vote on the bill was greeted with prolonged Leftist applause and shouts of "Vive la République!" and "Vive Waldeck-Rousseau!"

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The passage of the Associations bill in practically the same form as that in which it was introduced in January last is a great victory for the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, which already has to its credit the settling of the Dreyfus affair, the punishment of the Royalist and Nationalist conspirators, and the amnesty measure which stopped criminal prosecution in all cases growing out of the Dreyfus case and extended pardon to all those who had already been condemned in such cases—save to Dreyfus himself.

In January, 1900, an intimation that a bill directed against Roman Catholic congregations would shortly be introduced by the Government was made through the prosecution and dissolution of the Assumptionist fathers on the charge of being an illegal association, (one of more than twenty members existing without the consent of the Government,) and of having been concerned in the then recent Royalist conspiracy against the Government.

The bill which has just been passed was first described by M. Waldeck-Rousseau in a speech delivered at Toulouse last Oct. 28, in which the Premier said that it was the only thing which would insure the permanency of republican institutions. He pointed out that the religious associations, as shown by the conduct of the Assumptionists, owing to ingenious evasion of the existing law or because of its lax administration, had reached a position in which a serious peril to the State was discerned; that the associations held in mortmain property valued at 1,000,000,000f. and personal property estimated at a higher figure, and that this wealth had been employed for political as well as for religious purposes, and might continue to be so employed to the constant danger of the republic. The Government, added the Premier, therefore proposed to place the associations in such a position by making their existence entirely dependent upon the will of the State, that it would be impossible for them to be the centre of political propaganda.

When the Associations bill was first presented in the Chamber, resentment against it at once manifested itself throughout the Roman Catholic world, the Vatican, in its organ, the Osservatore Romano, denouncing it as a measure to de-Catholicise France. The French Government replied by showing that the bill in no part made mention of Catholic institutions; it applied to all institutions which might, by evading existing laws, become the centres of treasonable propaganda. Still, it was the manifest object of the bill to cause the dissolution of all associations drawing their inspiration and being directed from abroad, into which category orders like the Jesuits, Dominicans, Carmelites, and Capuchins must necessarily fall. The bill provides as follows:

PART I.

Article I.—An association is the agreement by which two or more persons unite their knowledge or activity for some other object than pecuniary profit. For validity it comes under the general principles of law applicable to contracts and obligations.

Art. II.—Every association (of persons not necessarily holding property in common) founded for a cause or in view of an object that is illicit, contrary to the laws, to the Constitution, to public order, to morality, or entailing renunciation of natural, individual rights (droits qui ne sont pas dans le commun) is null and of no effect.

Art. III.—Every member of an association which is not formed for a limited period is free to withdraw from it after paying the assessments already due as well as for the current year, notwithstanding any regulation to the contrary.

Art. IV.—Every contract of association must be made public by its founders. The preliminary notice shall be made at the prefecture of the department or at the sub-prefecture of the district where the association has its legal office. It must make known the title and object of the association, the situation of its establishments, and their names, the professions and domiciles of those who, under any title whatsoever, may be charged with its administration or direction.

Two copies of its statutes shall be appended to this declaration. Associations are bound to make known within three months every change in their administration or directorate, as also every modification of their statutes. These modifications and changes are to be considered binding on other parties only from the time they shall have been declared. These modifications and changes shall be entered in a special register, which shall be shown to the administrative or judicial authorities whenever they may require it.

Art. V.—The Directors or administrators of an association can represent it, either in actions provided for by its statutes or in the courts.

Art. VI.—In case of nullity, according to Article II., the dissolution of an association shall be declared by the civil tribunal, either at the request of all concerned, or at the instance of the public prosecutor. In case of an infraction of the provisions of Article IV. the dissolution may be likewise decreed at the request of all concerned or of the public prosecutor.

Art. VII.—All who act against the provisions of Article IV. shall be punished by a fine of 16 to 200 francs, and in case of a second offense, by a fine double the amount. The founders, Directors, or administrators of an association formed in violation of the provisions in Article II., will be punished by a fine of 50 to 500 francs. The founders, Directors, or administrators of an association maintained or reorganized illegally after the decree of dissolution shall be punished by a fine of 100 to 5,000 francs, and imprisonment for six days to one year. All persons favoring the reunion of members of a dissolved association, by allowing them the use of a meeting place at their disposition, shall be subject to the same penalty. The immovable property so used shall be considered as belonging to the members of the association.

Art. VIII.—In the absence of a special contract regulating the rights of the members of an association to its goods, they shall be considered as undivided property of the associates, and the share of each shall be determined according to the value of his claim from the nature or importance of his services.

Article VIII. was amended in the Chamber so that unprovided-for members of a congregation shall receive pensions for life.

PART II.

Art. IX.—Civil personality is the legal fiction in virtue of which an association is considered as constituting a moral person, distinct from the personality of its members, which survives them, and in which is vested the ownership of the goods of the association.

Art. X.—Associations may perform all the acts of civil life unless prohibited by their statutes, but they may not possess or acquire real estate which is not necessary for the end which they were formed. All the movable property of an association shall be held by deeds bearing names of responsible parties. Associations may receive donations and legacies on terms provided by Article 910 of the Civil Code. Real estate included in acts of donation or wills, if not necessary for the functions of the association, shall be sequestrated after the usual notice and form prescribed in the decree which authorizes acceptance of the gift, and the value will be returned to the treasurer of the association. He may not accept a donation of movable or immovable goods under a reserve of usufruct to the donor.

Art. XI.—There may not be formed, without previous authorization given by a formal decree of the Government, an association (of persons, not necessarily of goods as well,) between French subjects and foreigners, or any association between Frenchmen and Frenchmen of which the headquarters and directorate are located abroad or intrusted to foreigners.

Art. XII.—Every association coming under the provisions of Art. XI. and formed without authorization shall be declared illegal. Those who are party to such agreements shall be subject to the penalties set forth in Art. VII. The penalty applicable to the founders or administrators of such associations shall be double.

Art. XIII.—All acts "inter vivos" or by will, whether with or without obligations, either directly by the intervention of persons, or indirectly, which shall violate this present law, and having for effect the permitting of associations which are legally or illegally formed to frustrate the provisions of Arts. VIII., X., and XI., are null.

Art. XIV.—The associations which exist at the time of the promulgation of the present law, and which have not been previously authorized or recognized, shall, within the space of six months, prove that they have used proper diligence in conforming to these regulations. Moreover, the associations described in Article XI. shall be considered as dissolved, if within six months they have not obtained the authorization required by said article. The amounts belonging to members of the association before its formation, or which shall have come to them since, but only in the line of direct succession, shall be restored to them. Amounts acquired by gift can be claimed by the givers, their heirs, or those who have any claim on them; and by the heirs or rightful claimants of any testator within the space of a year after the publication in The Official Journal of the decree of dissolution, or of the act of voluntary dissolution of the association.

Art. XV.—The provisions of Article 463 of the Penal Code are applicable to the violations already described.

Art. XVI.—A declaration of the public administration shall determine the conditions according to which the present law will be applied.

Art. XVII.—Articles 291, 292, and 293 of the Penal Code, the provisions of Article 294 relative to associations; the law of Aug. 10, 1834, with regard to associations, as well as the laws and degrees relative to congregations and religious communities in any of their regulations which contravene the present law, are hereby abrogated.

Supplementary to the Associations bill another measure is to be introduced, requiring persons who wish to enter the civil service or the army to receive their education in the secular State institutions.

MAY BAR AMERICAN BEEF.

British Navy Likely to Follow Army's Example—How Tinned Meat Was Spoiled in South Africa.

LONDON, June 29.—The Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, H. O. Arnold-Foster, intimated in the House of Commons yesterday that the Admiralty contemplated stipulating that the navy be supplied with home-grown beef wherever proper slaughter arrangements were possible.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In view of the temporary prohibition by the British Government of American meat for military purposes in South Africa, Consul General Stowe at Cape Town has been making investigations with regard to the cause of the restriction, and has submitted the results to the State Department.

The British enlisted men, when questioned, pronounced the American article very satisfactory, and their officers stated that in many cases the men preferred the tinned meat to the poorer fresh article. At Pretoria a large stock of American meat was at hand, and no store or shop complained against it. In fact, the only complaints made of the American article arose from improper care of it after it had reached the Transvaal.

It was found to be the practice at British military bases to use a layer of corned beef cases as a floor, and to pile on top flour, meal, and other commodities, so that the latter would be protected from ground moisture. But the cases of beef themselves suffered from the exposure, the tins becoming rusty and small holes letting in the air. In some cases, after three months' exposure of this sort, the meat would be sent out to the troops, necessarily in a bad state.

TWO CABINETS BRING $75,000.

Were Executed by Caffieri, and Came from Duke of Leeds's Collection.

LONDON, June 28.—At Christie's to-day a pair of small Louis XV. cabinets, with brass mounts, executed by Caffieri, which were formerly the property of the Duke of Leeds, were sold at auction for £15,000.

Jean Jacques Caffieri, the French sculptor, did not often condescend to produce furniture. The few pieces from his hand which have come into the auction market have brought high prices, though the sum realized for the cabinets sold yesterday is higher than was ever before paid for similar specimens by him. He was born about 1723, and became sculptor to the King and a professor at the Academy of Painting. Among his finest works are a bust of Corneille and a statue of Molière. He died in 1792.

Most of the furniture executed by Caffieri was made for King Louis XV.

PRAISES THE AMERICAN ARMY.

Lord Wolseley Says Its Superiority Is Due to Good Pay.

LONDON, June 29.—In the debate on the Army Reorganization bill in the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Wolseley, the ex-Commander in Chief of the forces, declared that the United States Army was the finest of its size in the world. He said its superiority was due to good wages.

Great Britain, said Lord Wolseley, must face the alternative of conscription or £ s. d. to secure recruits.

BOER PRISONERS AT BERMUDA.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 28.—The British transport Armenian, having on board the first shipload of Boer prisoners to be quartered on Darrell's and Tucker's Islands, arrived in these waters to-day. The vessel had a good passage of eleven days from the island of St. Vincent.

The prisoners seem to be in good spirits, though rather ragged in appearance. There was no case of infectious disease on board. The prisoners are a mixed lot of native Dutch and Europeans.

The water supply for the new arrivals is very scarce, as the weather has been exceedingly dry, and the condensing apparatus for the camps has not yet been erected. It was only received this week from London. The prisoners were not landed today.

THE MILLENARY OF KING ALFRED.

Lambert Tree to Represent the University of Virginia.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 28.—In September, at Winchester, England, which is the burial place of King Alfred the Great, the millenary of that monarch will be celebrated by the unveiling of a colossal statue.

Twelve educational institutions deemed representative of the United States have been invited to send representatives to act as delegates at the meeting of universities and learned societies, which will be held in connection with the ceremonies.

The University of Virginia has selected as its representative one of its alumni, Lambert Tree of Chicago, ex-United States Minister to Russia, and Mr. Tree has accepted the commission. He will sail tomorrow for England on board the Lucania.

MUSN'T TALK TO THE POLICE.

Justice Jerome Warns the Women Who Brought Charges Against "Wardman" Bissert.

Justice Jerome yesterday learned that Mrs. Lena Schmidt, who kept a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street, and who is the complaining witness against Police Capt. Diamond's "wardman," George Bissert, whom she charges with levying black mail, had recently been taken to Capt. Diamond's station house by Detectives McCarthy and Larkin. The inmate of her house who is her corroborative witness accompanied her to the station house.

The women were brought before Justice Jerome yesterday by Detective Kiernan. It was gathered that they had been taken to the East Fifth Street Station House and asked by Capt. Diamond what they knew of the charges against Bissert. After the examination was ended it is said that Capt. Diamond remarked:

"If what you say is true, and you were forced to give money to this man he should be arrested."

Detective Kiernan and an associate have been keeping their eyes on the woman and her corroborating witness. After hearing what the detectives had to say, and listening to the women's story, Justice Jerome said:

"You were released and placed in the District Attorney's custody on the condition that you speak to no one about this case. Unless you act fairly you will not receive the clemency promised you under the circumstances. You should not have gone to the station house and talked with Capt. Diamond. I warn you not to speak of this case to police officers."

After this public warning the Justice took the women into his private office and gave them further admonition to keep silence when questioned about the case.

QUAINT PAGEANT IN LONDON.

Proclamation of King Edward's Coronation Read by Norroy King in the City and at St. James's.

LONDON, June 28.—The royal proclamation announcing that the coronation of King Edward is to take place in June next, the exact day not yet being determined upon, was read this morning at St. James's Palace, Temple Bar, and the Royal Exchange, with all the quaint, mediaeval scenes which marked the proclamation of the accession of the King. To-day's ceremonial was unheralded, so the crush was not so great as on the previous occasion, but crowds quickly gathered from all directions and thronged the points at which the announcement was read.

The ceremony began at St. James's, where, from the purple-draped balcony of the palace, Norroy King of Arms, (William Henry Weldon,) in a brilliant uniform, accompanied by the Heralds and Pursuivants, in gorgeous tabards, and numerous State officials, read the proclamation.

At the appointed hour four State trumpeters, in splendid gold-embroidered tunics, appeared in front of the balcony. By their side stood Norroy King, flanked by two Royal Macers, bearing gold maces, and surrounded by Bluemantle, (Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee,) Rouge Dragon, (Everard Green,) the Somerset Herald, (Henry Farnham Burke,) the York Herald, (Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty,) and the Windsor Herald, (William Alexander Lindsay,) all in their full official regalia, and the Earl Marshal, (the Duke of Norfolk,) the Lord Steward, (the Earl of Pembroke,) the Lord Chamberlain, (the Earl of Clarendon,) and others.

The trumpeters sounded a fanfare and then Norroy King bared his head and read the proclamation in a clear voice, which must have been audible to the royal party, which occupied a stand in the grounds of Marlborough House, facing the balcony of the palace. King Edward wore an Admiral's uniform. His Majesty, with Queen Alexandra and the other members of the royal party, watched the ceremony with the greatest interest, the King using field-glasses to obtain a clearer view.

As Norroy King concluded with the words "God save the King," the trumpeters again sounded a fanfare, the King in the meantime standing at the salute.

A procession was then formed. Led by a detachment of the Horse Guards, five royal carriages, containing the Heralds, Pursuivants, and other officials, proceeded to Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange, where the formalities were repeated.

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs met the procession at Temple Bar.

ROYAL WINE BRINGS £18,457.

Some of the Last Lots of Sherry from Windsor Castle Realize $142.50 a Dozen.

LONDON, June 28.—The sale of the surplus wine from the royal cellars was concluded to-day. The bidding for the last lots was sensational, several lots of pale sherry, from Windsor Castle, bottled in 1820, fetching as much as 570s. ($142.50) a dozen.

The total proceeds from the sale amount to £18,457. This is a much larger sum than it was anticipated the wine would realize.

THREE DENTISTS ARRESTED.

Complaints Said to Have Been Made Against the New York Painless Dental Company.

Three dentists, all employed by the New York Painless Dental Company, a concern with several branches in this and other cities, were arraigned before Magistrate Meade, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, by Central Office Detectives Doyle and Charlton. The specific charge against the prisoners was that they had not properly displayed their individual licenses as the law requires.

The prisoners said they were Charles S. Kellar, twenty-eight years old, of 156 East Twenty-eighth Street, and Floyd L. Danforth, fifty years old, of 145 West Eleventh Street, who were arrested in the dental rooms at 108 West Twenty-third Street, and George H. Martin of 361 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, who was arrested at 2 West Fourteenth Street, where the company also had a branch. They were paroled until this morning for further examination.

The arrests were made at the instance of the New York State Dental Association. The detectives intimated in court that there were reasons for the arrests much more serious than those which appeared on the formal complaint. They alleged that many complaints have been made about the business system employed by the New York Painless Dental Company.

The acting manager of the Fourteenth Street branch of the dental concern refused to give his name when seen last night, but he was not averse to talking.

"Every dentist employed by us is regularly registered as required by law," he said, "and every one displays in a conspicuous place his license to operate. It frequently happens that our dentists are transferred from one branch to another, but in every case they take their licenses with them and place them where they can be seen. We comply strictly with the law.

"As for our system, we can't be expected to put $20 worth of gold in a man's teeth when a payment of only $1 has been made. We expect to have a fair per cent. of the total cost of the work paid before we do that.

"This whole matter is simply the result of jealousy between dentists who advertise and those who don't."

The dental rooms at 108 West Twenty-third Street were closed last evening.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Hopkins J. Hanford, Chicago; J. R. Coleman, Cincinnati; H. P. Howell, Pittsburg; A. Buckingham Chandler, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—H. G. Smithers, London; L. R. Wilson, Dunedin, New Zealand.

MURRAY HILL—T. C. Field, St. Paul; J. B. Beldersbeck, Madras, India; F. B. Goodman, Birmingham, England; Stanley Lee, Manchester, England.

IMPERIAL—The Rev. Thomas F. Hopkins, Charleston, S. C.

GRAND—Capt. R. M. Thomas, United States Army.

VICTORIA—W. S. Morrison, Montreal.

ALBEMARLE—E. B. Hargreaves, Kendall, England; Buckner W. Anderson, Cincinnati.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. L. Fagin, Beaumont, Texas; A. S. Lockhardt, Indianapolis; Lambert Tree, Chicago; ex-Senator W. E. Chandler, New Hampshire.

HOFFMAN—Dr. L. M. Cowardin, Richmond; Morris Whitridge, Baltimore; the Rev. J. W. Morgan, Baltimore; Clifford Stokes, Chicago; J. A. Barnett, Hot Springs, Va.; Frank Preston, Knoxville.

PLAZA—R. S. Huidekoper, Washington.

SAVOY—J. E. Friend, New Orleans; Aaron Frank, Little Rock; Gov. Heber M. Wells, Salt Lake City; A. Gips, Rotterdam, Holland.

NETHERLAND—F. M. Blount, Chicago; F. W. Brook, London; H. H. Levy, Cleveland; Nathan Godchaux, New Orleans.

ASTOR—Dr. George Dohrman, Chicago; W. J. H. Clark, London; George J. Akers, Chicago.

EMPIRE—C. E. Cottrell, Minneapolis; C. H. Guszueher, Portland, Ore.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery, Hotel Navarre.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; H. Thorp, dress goods, silks, cloaks, suits, ribbons, millinery, and carpets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Kelly & Healy, Scranton, Penn.; M. J. Kelly, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. X. Walsh, dress goods; 53 Franklin Street.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Fein, M., Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Isenberg & Bachman, Wheeling, West Va.; I. Isenberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. McBride, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Ferguson, McKinney, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Byrne, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gerber, J., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; H. B. Schloss, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. Hedgecomb, hats; 760 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Washington, D. C.; A. L. Falk, cloaks and suits; 407 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; D. P. Birkett, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.

Tunnel Strikers Back at Work.

The strike of the forty tunnel workers, who went out when the hot wave started on Tuesday at the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street section of the rapid transit tunnel, was declared off on Thursday, and all the strikers went back to work yesterday. The principal grievance of the strikers was that they had to go a distance every payday in order to be paid. This meant, they said, either carfare or a long walk. It has been agreed that the system will be so changed that they will not have to go far for their pay.

The Crawford Shoe
$3.50
For Men and Women.
STORES Men's Shoes Only, 825 Broadway, (12th St.,) Manhattan. 262 West 125th St., Manhattan. Nassau, cor. Fulton Street, Manhattan. 433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
Men's and Women's Shoes, 150 West 125th St., Manhattan.

Music on the Veranda.

The Pianola as an Entertainer.

IN THE evening, when family and guests gather on the veranda, the Pianola becomes the most delightful of entertainers.

Such a gathering is fortunate if one in their number possesses the ability to furnish the simplest forms of music, but with the Pianola it is possible for all to hear any of the grandest masterpieces of the world.

A Pianist Always Available

Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata, the beautiful serenade of Schubert's, Chopin's Nocturne in A flat, or "in lighter vein," the Moon, from the opera of San Toy; Tell Me, Pretty Maiden, from Florodora, or catchy bits from Weber & Fields's productions, while the entire party join in the chorus. An impromptu dance is often the occasion of greater enjoyment than one which is the result of much planning; it certainly will enliven many an evening which promised to be slow.

Song or Dance Music

The value of the Pianola in the Summer Home is beyond computation. It makes music of all kinds available at any time. With its aid, any one, irrespective of musical training, can play the piano.

Pleasure Beyond Computation

Stamped with the approval of thousands of the most cultured, and indorsed by the greatest living musicians, the Pianola will repay many times its cost in the enjoyment realized in one summer.

Repays Many Times Its Cost

Even should you fail to add such an important item as the Pianola to the list of attractions of your summer residence, a visit to our exhibition rooms will be well worth the time involved.

Pianolas, $250.

Aeolians, $75 to $750. Orchestrelles, $1,000 to $2,500.

May be purchased by moderate monthly payments.

The Aeolian Co., 18 West 23d St., New York. 500 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 657 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

The Good Effects on the Health

of those who use Straight Whiskeys are such that those who use them for a few weeks never return to compounded again

Old Crow Rye

is a Straight Hand-Made Sour Mash, made by the James Crow formula.

Gold Medal Awarded at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, New York.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Local rains and probably thunderstorms, southerly winds and squalls.

Extremely high temperatures continued yesterday, except in the Northwest, with maximum readings ranging from 100 to 104 degrees in Kansas. The absolute maximum reported in the United States was 112 degrees at Phoenix, Arizona.

Local rains or thunderstorms occurred in nearly all districts from the Rocky Mountains to the interior of the Atlantic States.

A storm of pronounced strength was central last evening over Lake Superior. This storm will move eastward during to-day, attended by severe thunder squalls over the Great Lakes and causing local rains and thunderstorms generally east of the Mississippi. Following the eastward movement of the storm centre, the temperature will fall over the northern half of the United States east of the Mississippi during to-day and Sunday.

Along the North Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh from south and southwest, with squalls by to-night. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh from the south. On the Gulf Coast fresh southerly winds will prevail. Storm warnings are displayed at all lake stations.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh south to southwest winds and probably showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, fair and continued warm; local rains and cooler Sunday; increasing southerly winds.

The District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, local rains and probably thunderstorms; showers and cooler Sunday; fresh southerly winds and squalls.

North and South Carolina, partly cloudy, with showers in the interior; fresh southerly winds.

West Virginia, local rains and thunderstorms; southerly winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, local rains and thunderstor

The Wanamaker Store

This Store
Is a Public Necessity

Our correspondent is right. Its doors must be open when the people want it. Whenever the store stops short of serving the Public, something is wrong.

We are always ready for business the year 'round at 8:15. Our good clerks, who are on the alert all day for good service, come in the morning in relays.

Those who arrive early this week come late next week, so that the store is ready at 8:15 and one-half of the force is here to meet early buyers on the way down town, or en route to trains and boats.

During the heated term, to relieve our excellent assistants, we shorten the hours of business until the cool weather comes again. The Public thinks—and will kindly think to lessen the burdens of Summer's labor by supplying wants as early in the day as possible.

City orders received by the morning mail will be delivered the same day.

Store ready at 8:15.

Doors close at 5 every day, but—

Saturdays—Noon.

Today is the last day we shall be open until 6 o'clock.

John Wanamaker

MEN'S SUITS
To be Comfortable In

If you can't be comfortable, be as comfortable as you can. No need to help the weather to torment you. Look at some man who is worrying about the heat. How is his coat? Heavy? Lined all through? The kind that demands a vest?

You know that he is as much to blame as the weather.

Comfortable clothes for the hottest days are not necessarily expensive.

Come in today and get started right for July and August.

There is nothing cooler—nothing smarter-looking for men's Summer wear than wool crashes and striped flannels—if they're made right. There's as much in the making as there is in the material.

Coats are single or double-breasted and Norfolk style. Prices $10 to $15.

Men's striped flannel trousers in very stylish patterns, in light colors. We probably have the most complete stock of these goods to be found in New York city. Plenty of patterns to select from. Prices, $3.50 and $4.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Fine Plaited
Madras SHIRTS

These are Shirts that it will do a man good to look at. They give a feeling of gratification such as goes out from all things pleasing to the eye. The madras is of an excellent quality, the stripes have the style and character that appeal to the tasteful man; then they have wide side-plaits that give an effect that is unusual in even the best of shirts. Cuffs are attached or detached. All regular sizes. $1.50 each.

Broadway and Ninth.

THE ... June SHOE SALE
Ends Today

The greatest Shoe selling ever known in a single Summer month ends tonight. But we have been careful that this last day of the sale, and this last full Saturday of this Summer shall not offer you mere odds and ends to choose from. New lots of excellent Summer Shoes have been provided; and are on the special counters this morning.

Those who are not yet fully provided with shoes for all Summer should avail themselves promptly of today's splendid opportunities, while we offer

Stylish, Seasonable SHOES At HALF PRICE, or Near It

Many of the best bargains are in lots too small to tell of. Those named below are in good quantities, unless otherwise stated:

Men's Shoes—

At $1 a pair—Only 300 pairs of men's congress shoes with wide toes. The style is not popular, or they would bring double.

At $1.60 a pair—Men's black kidskin bals, in medium toes with tips; all flexible sewed. Also fine supply of Oxfords in kidskin, good fitting and stylish.

At $1.90, worth $3—Men's patent leather, button and lace shoes; also kidskin, wax and box calf; welted soles; good styles; nicely finished; nearly all sizes.

At $2.40, instead of $3 and $3.50—Men's patent leather bals and Oxfords, box calf bals and Oxfords—all are fine shapes and lasts; they have punched vamps and tips, which is the style for up-to-date young men.

Boys' Shoes—

At $1—Fine satin calf bals, full toe room and solid broad soles, smoothly finished inside; sizes 12 to 5½. You save one-third.

At $1.30, instead of $2 and more—Boys' shoes of fine calfskin, that wear well and polish well; soles of union stock and solid heels; sizes 2½ to 5½.

Men's, boys' and youth's canvas Oxfords in white, black and tan, with rubber soles sewed on; 35c a pair.

Women's Shoes—

At $1, worth $1.50 and $2—Shoes of black kidskin in button and lace; kid and patent leather tips, pretty toes, light flexible soles.

At $1.50, from $3—Eight hundred pairs of neat brown kidskin boots in lace; round toes tipped; some Louis XV. heels and neat military heels.

At $1.80, worth double—Women's fine patent leather boots in button and lace; dull kid tops, neat opera heels, fashionable toes.

Women's Oxfords—

At $1, worth $1.50—Women's black kidskin low shoes; several toe shapes; also the mannish last with kid tips and weighty soles; McKay sewed.

At $1.10, worth $1.75—Women's tan willow calf Oxfords, made in the much desired swing last; full toes and broad heels.

At $1.20—Black chrome tanned kidskin in flat and dainty arch lasts; kid and patent leather tips; some full common-sense toes, for solid comfort.

Women's Oxfords—

At $1.40, from $2—Women's black fine-grained kid Oxfords; both heavy and light soles for city or country use; up-to-date forms and flexible.

At $1.60, worth one-half more—Women's black kid Oxfords, with kid and patent leather tips; turned soles.

Children's Shoes—

At 75c—Stout, fine grained kidskin shoes; button and lace—easy toes; stout soles made of sole leather; substantial and graceful.

At $1.25, worth $1.75—Little men's black satin calf; lace; full toe, welted soles and spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½.

At $1.25—Little men's tan willow calf Oxfords; wide roomy toes; cool and shapely; sizes 9 to 2.

Children's shoes of black calfskin and kidskin in button and lace; wide shapely toes, spring heels, and light and heavy soles; sizes 5 to 8, 85c; 8½ to 10½, $1; 11 to 2, $1.20.

Men's and Boy's Shoes in Annex Store. Women's and Children's Shoes in Basement.

The Most Delightful Entertainer
For the Summer Home

It is a dull cottage that has no music in it. And the home that has a piano frequently has no player, or the pianist wishes to swing in the hammock rather than toil over the piano.

The ideal musical entertainer for the lazy Summer afternoons and evenings is

A Regina Music Box

It makes delightful music; plays everything, from Wagner to ragtime. Its tune-sheets include all standard and recent music of every sort. A child can wind it, and it entertains the entire household without effort on the part of any one.

It plays in absolutely correct time, and furnishes the music for a dance of any sort, waltz, two-step, cake-walk or march. Its repertory is unlimited.

Then it is easy to carry anywhere, and *easy to buy.*

The Regina Music Box Club

enables you to possess a Regina Music Box by a very small cash payment, and pay the balance a few dollars monthly, which you never miss.

It entertains the family and visitors, and it doubles the delights of the Summer home for the children.

See the boxes at the store if you can. If not, we shall be glad to send full information by mail.

Fifth floor.

Women's WEAR

Shirt Waists, Wrappers and Underwear, to add comfort to the Summer wardrobe. Cool, refined sorts, nicely made, and not expensive. These:

Wrappers—

$1.75—Of white cross-bar lawn; yoke effect, trimmed with ruffle over shoulder, edged with lace; fitted back, full front; deep flounce on skirt.

$2.50—Of plain white lawn; plaited yoke, trimmed with ruffle, edged with embroidery; fitted back, full front; ruffle on skirt.

$3.25—Of hemstitched lawn; plaited front and back to waist line; sailor collar, trimmed with fine embroidery and insertion.

Shirt Waists—

85c—Of white lawn; full front of hemstitched plaits in clusters; bishop sleeves; cuffs and collars of fine plaits. Value $1.

$1—Of plain white lawn; plaited back and front; bishop sleeves; buttoned in back. Value $1.25.

Many other styles, up to $6.

Second floor.

These in the Basement:

Night Gowns—

38c—Of muslin; square neck of embroidery, trimmed with small lawn ruffle. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin and cambric; plain hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

Corset Covers—

8c—Of cambric; V and square necks, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

Shirt Waists—

50c—Of plain white lawn; full front; plaited back and front; bishop sleeves, cuffs and collar of fine plaits. Value 85c.

Basement.

BICYCLES

There is always a breeze for the bicycle rider, as well as the excuse, if one were needed, for comfortable Summer dress. Then the mosquitoes are left far behind the man or woman awheel.

Bicycles have reached sensible prices, and sensible use. People buy them for the real pleasure and service they give. The "rage" hasn't revived; but the regular buying has increased over last year.

We have a good collection to choose from—men's and women's.

The Orient, $35 — The Continental $22.50
The Viking, $15.50 — Women's Continental, $23.50

Bicycles for girls and boys. All the Sundries, of course.

Annex Store, 80 East Ninth street.

Girls' Wash Dresses
At Half Price

This is a clean-up movement to close out a number of lines of very pretty dresses, of gingham, lawn, percale and chambray, in sailor, guimpe, and other good styles. They are variously trimmed; and in sizes for ages 6 to 12 years. Today at

75c, $1, $2 and $3

Worth $1.50 to $6.

Second floor, Ninth street.

CREAM TARTS

A delicious candy that is as appetizing as its name. You crunch through a shell of cream sugar, and find the tart flavor of the raspberry or pineapple, in the natural fruit. Not sticky, but dry, clean and easy to eat and want more.

20c a Pound

Basement.

Girls' SHIRT WAISTS

A collection of cool and nicely made Shirt waists of lawn and percale, in neat patterns; in sizes for girls of 12 to 16 years; were $1; now offered at

fifty cents each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Cool CLOTHES
For Boys

The good news has been duplicated, and we have obtained three hundred and fifty additional

Washable Sailor Suits

of Galatea and chambray; in sizes for boys of 3 to 12 years; regularly $1.25 to $1.75; now at

95c a Suit

Also these other offerings for boys:

One hundred boys' vestee suits, in broken sizes, 3 to 7 years; mostly in blue serge, some few mixtures. Worth $5 to $7; at $3 a suit.

About three hundred pairs of Washable Trousers; sizes for 3 to 16 years; at 25c and 35c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

PARASOLS
And Sun Umbrellas

Even the bravest sun-defying women are running to the shelter of parasols as July knocks at the door. Broadest demand is for the rather plain sorts to carry when shirt-waists are worn; though, of course, most women have several. Today we offer the opportunity to buy both plain and fancy for the usual cost of either separately. We have obtained five different groups, which in both patterns and prices will appeal to all women.

It is a rare offering to be available before the Fourth of July.

At $1.25, worth $2—
Fancy Parasols, white-and-black and black-and-white stripes, polka dots with plain borders.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—
White Silk Parasols, with silk-embroidered flags on one of the gores, representing the following colleges—Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Pratt. Then for the races, others embroidered with the American flag.

At $1.90 and $2.50, worth $3 to $5—
A sample line of fancy Parasols, in wide variety of handsome patterns.

At $1.50, worth $2 to $3—
24-inch all-silk Sun Umbrellas, in black and colors.

At $2.50, worth $4—
24-inch all-silk Sun Umbrellas, with long sterling silver caps.

Main aisle.

Porch ROCKERS

Everybody wants an outdoor rocker these days and evenings. Supplies should be plentiful for the cost is small, and the porch rocker makes an easy chair for use indoors at other seasons, as well.

We have several hundred in stock, in about twenty patterns, all of good, substantial, guaranteed sorts. A word of four styles:

At $3—Maple in natural light finish; broad, easy arms; heavy legs and rounds; high back of flat slats; double woven cane seat, or with woven reed seat.

At $3.25—Small size rocker with broad arms, medium high back, double woven reed seat and back.

At $3.50—Maple in light finish; high back; medium weight side posts and legs; broad arms; double woven reed seat and back.

At $3.75—Maple rocker in natural finish; high back, broad arms; heavy side posts and legs; double woven reed seat and back.

Some other porch rockers at $4, $4.25, $4.50, $5.50, $7, are extra value at the prices.

Fourth floor.

The HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR Sale

"*Just when thousands want to buy,*" we said yesterday; and you proved it amply by thronging these counters all day long. This is an offering of thin, cool, but serviceable Underwear and Hosiery for men and women—all very much under-price.

These hints of the goods and prices:

Women's Hosiery—

15c a pair, reduced from 25c and 38c—Cotton stockings in printed effects and stripes; also some in lisle thread; broken sizes. Basement.

25c a pair, usually 38c—Black cotton stockings, plain, split feet, unbleached feet; also lisle thread, plain, Richelieu ribbed, or ingrain cluster ribbed.

Broadway.

Women's Underwear—

12½c each, reduced from 18c and 25c—White ribbed lisle thread vests, plain or fancy trimmed. Basement.

25c, usually 38c—Lustre cotton ribbed vests. Lisle thread ribbed vests, fancy necks. Silk mixed ribbed vests, plain or fancy necks.

Broadway.

Men's Half Hose—

15c a pair, reduced from 25c and 38c—Cotton half hose, striped, printed, embroidered. Basement.

Men's Underwear—

25c each—White jean drawers.

Basement.

50c each—French balbriggan shirts or drawers. English white India gauze shirts. American white gauze drawers. White nainsook drawers.

Broadway and Ninth.

Ice Cream Without Work
By the 20th Century Freezer

Never too hot to *eat* ice cream—take yesterday for example; but isn't it sometimes too hot to *make* it—in the old-fashioned way? Here's where the Twentieth Century Freezer steps in with its automatic way of making ice cream—the embodiment of "cool comfort."

There's no dasher to turn, no re-packing of the can to be done, nothing to do but eat the cream—served in firm, unbroken slices, after a hot cloth causes the perfect mould to slide out on the platter.

Aren't you interested enough to see it work, in the Basement, and try some of the delicious, fine-grained ice cream it makes? Five sizes, at $1.50, $1.75, $2, $3 and $4.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

YACHTS CRASH IN A RACE

Amorita and Quissetta Disabled in Oyster Bay Regatta.

PROTESTS MADE FOR FOULS

Schooners Had Hard Luck in Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club Events—Small Crafts in Tangles.

Fouls and collisions of competing craft marked the regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which was sailed yesterday on Long Island Sound, off Oyster Bay.

The seventy-five-foot schooner Quissetta, belonging to Henry F. Lippitt of the New York Yacht Club, was the greatest sufferer of the day. Just before crossing the starting line, Muriel, another schooner of the same class, owned by Charles Smithers, ran into her and poked her bowsprit through her mainsail, tearing one of the cloths for several feet above the main boom. The pair were separated, and the four contestants started again.

More and worse misfortune awaited Mr. Lippitt, however, for as the second mark was turned W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita collided with Quissetta and broke her bowsprit off at the gammon iron, and her foretopmast at the masthead, when it dropped down, carrying everything with it on the forespreader. Here Mr. Lippitt was compelled to yield to fate, and he withdrew from the race and was towed back to the harbor by A. H. Alker's steam yacht Florence. Amorita had her main boom split, so she, too, was forced to withdraw, which she did, and protested Quissetta.

Mira and Effort, in the forty-three-foot sloop class, came together at the second mark in the second round, when Effort's bowsprit struck Mira's rail, without inflicting material damage. The race was continued, Mira protesting Effort, the winner of it.

In the thirty-foot sloop class at the start, Olseau and Enpronzi barely grazed one another as they crossed, but neither skipper had any objections to make, so there were no complications from this source.

The accidents to the two schooners spoiled the racing for the day in that class, as Elmina finished nine minutes ahead of Muriel, and the contest between these survivors was not exciting. Vigilant beat Alisa by four minutes and eight seconds, but the latter boat was not at the starting line when the signal was given and was handicapped about two minutes.

Among the smaller classes of boats keen contests were the order of the day and many close finishes resulted. A light breeze was blowing from the west and a haze was over the sound when the preparatory signal was given at noon. Five minutes later the big yawls got their marching orders.

HAZE HID MARK IN COURSE.

The schooners were all manoeuvring near the windward end of the line before they got their signal, ten minutes after the yawl's start. Quissetta came down the line on the port tack, with Muriel right in her wake. Mr. Lippitt, seeing he was a little early, and not wishing to cross before the signal, luffed Quissetta up to check her way, and, this not being sufficient, tacked to starboard. Just as he tacked Muriel luffed, and then her bowsprit went through Quissetta's mainsail.

The yacnts were disentangled, and as no fault was found by the owners, the boats crossed the line.

Shortly after the start Quissetta tried to cut through Amorita's lee, but Amorita was kept pinched up to windward until she had to run down for the mark with started sheets. A thick haze at this time hung over the Sound on the Connecticut side. None of the skippers could see the mark, which was small and obscured by the haze, and when they finally discovered it all were off the course to northward of it. Elmina and Muriel took in ther spinnakers and jibed over to reach for it. Quissetta was next to jib, and Mr. Lippitt tried to work under the stern of Amorita in order to get to windward of her. All would have been well if Amorita had not jibed right on top of Quissetta.

Her boom came over and caught the Quisetta's topmast stay, and her hollow bowsprit broke short off. The two boats hung together so that Amorita was stopped dead, and Quisetta was hove down by the strain until the foretopmast bent. Getting clear, Amorita sailed over to the committee boat, while a sailor lashed the protest flag in her rigging.

Mr. Brokaw protested that the mark was not in position. The mark, it was said, was in position, but was so small it could not be seen a hundred yards away. Mr. Lippitt said the accident was due to an error of judgment on his part. He thought he could clear Amorita, and would have done so had she not been jibed at that moment. He had Quisetta towed to New London, Conn., last night, and says she will be ready for racing in Larchmont's regatta on July 4.

Elmina continued to gain on Muriel, and was an easy winner over her in the end. During the second trip over the course for the smaller sloops Mira and Effort fouled. Mira was hauling on the wind to turn the mark, and Effort, which was behind, tried to push in between her and the mark. The skipper of Effort shouted for room. He said Mira did not give way, and because of this he was forced to foul her.

The summary follows:

YAWLS, CLASS G, OVER 90 FEET.

Start, 12:05.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Vigilant, Percy Chubb	3:24:15	3:19:15
Alisa, H. S. Redmond	3:28:23	3:23:23

SCHOONERS, CLASS B.—Start 12:15.

Elmina, F. K. Brewster	3:43:09	3:28:09
Muriel, Charles Smithers	3:52:09	3:37:09
Quissetta, H. F. Lippitt	Disabled.	
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	Disabled.	

SLOOPS, CLASS L, 36 TO 43 FEET.

Start 12:25.

Mira, C. Lan Poor	3:17:51	2:52:51
Effort, F. M. Smith	3:14:56	2:49:56

SLOOPS, CLASS N, 25 TO 30 FEET.—Start 12:35

Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	3:40:58	3:05:58
Alerion, A. H. Alker	3:44:30	3:09:30
Enpronezi, Alfred Feats	3:46:44	3:11:44
Marion, F. M. Smith	3:47:08	3:12:08

SLOOPS—CLASS P, 21 TO 25 FEET.

Start, 12:35.

Ojibway, D. P. Morse	3:56:34	3:21:34

RACEABOUTS—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:45.

Scamp, Johnston de Forest	3:55:10	3:10:10
Badger, Thorsen & Jones	3:51:26	3:06:20
Rogue, F. T. Bedford, Jr.	3:55:26	3:10:20
Jolly Roger, S. L. Ackerly	3:50:00	3:05:09

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 12:50.

Vagrant, Brown & Low	4:16:19	3:26:19
Marcia, Dresser & Jacquelin	4:15:04	3:25:04
Lucille, H. H. Landon	4:23:04	3:33:04
Mistral, E. J. Low	4:18:36	3:28:36

MANHASSET RACEABOUTS.

Start, 12:55.

Mist, A. H. Alker	3:17:25	2:22:25
Firefly, Guy Standing	3:06:15	2:11:15
Lambkin, S. W. Roach	3:10:00	2:15:00
Arizona, G. A. Corry	3:05:27	2:10:27
Bab, Phillips & Morgan	3:07:53	2:12:53

CATBOATS—CLASS V—EIGHTEEN TO TWENTY-ONE FEET.

Start, 12:55.

Vera, Robert Smart	3:12:11	2:17:11
Arline, A. E. Rendle	3:14:17	2:19:17

SLOOPS—CLASS R—UNDER EIGHTEEN FEET.

Start, 1:00.

Cricket, H. C. Pryer	3:13:44	2:13:44
Nora, Lewis Iselin	3:14:16	2:14:16
Chipmunk, T. S. Young, Jr.	3:15:32	2:15:32
Mystral, A. C. Bostwick	3:10:15	2:10:15

CATBOATS—EIGHTEEN-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:00.

Kazaza, T. J. McCahill	3:18:29	2:18:29

The winners were: Vigilant, Elmina, Effort, Oiseau, Jolli, Roger, Marcia, Arizona, Vera, Mystral, Sallover, Ojibway and Kazaza.

Opposition to Salt Trust.

DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—The Tribune to-morrow will say: "After much negotiating, Superintendent Green of the Peninsular Salt Company has secured agreements from 68 per cent. of the independent salt manufacturing concerns to enter a combine against the Salt Trust. Matters have not progressed far enough to announce the names of those who will enter the anti-trust combine, but the deal will be closed and the formal announcement will be made before Autumn.

Fire on Lower Broadway.

A fire, resulting from the defective insulation of an electric light wire, started in the rear of the Buffet Lunch room, located on the ground floor of 167 Broadway, at 1:15 o'clock this morning. The blaze was confined to the kitchen, and was soon extinguished by the Fire Department. The damage was estimated at $3,000, caused principally by smoke, water, and the smashing of windows.

Under Control.

The Count—Your daughter, madam, says she is perfectly willing to have me.

The Mother—Yes. She is very dutiful.—Detroit Free Press.

CENSUS OFFICE FIGURES.

Bulletins Giving Voting and Militia Strength of Seven States and Territories.

WASHINGTON, June 28. — The Census Office to-day issued a bulletin giving the number of persons of school age, males of militia age and voting age, and citizenship of foreign-born males twenty-one years of age and over for a group of States and Territories comprising Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, and Connicut. It shows the number of persons of school age, five to twenty years, inclusive, and the males of school age, respectively, as follows:

Alabama, 733,222 and 367,757; Alaska, 11,408 and 6,040; Arizona, 38,368 and 20,099; Arkansas, 529,375 and 265,541; California, 420,081 and 212,723; Colorado, 160,531 and 80,729, and Connecticut, 257,101 and 127,962.

The males of militia age are: Alabama, 328,040; Alaska, 19,703; Arizona, 34,231; Arkansas, 250,380; California, 378,877; Colorado, 142,138; Connecticut, 207,696.

The males of voting age follow: Alabama, 413,862, of whom the native-born number 405,598; Alaska, 37,956, native-born 26,489; Arizona, 44,031, native-born, 30,306; Arkansas, 313,836, native-born 305,484; California, 544,087, native-born, 318,817; Colorado, 185,708, native-born 133,035; Connecticut, 280,340, native-born 173,248. Over 50 per cent. of the foreign-born of voting age were naturalized, save in Arizona, where only 34.8 per cent. were naturalized. There is a large percentage of illiterates among the alien element.

The males of voting age as a whole include only a very small percentage of illiterates in California, Colorado, and Connecticut, but in the remaining four States and Territories illiterate males of voting age constitute from one-fifth to one-third of the whole, 33 per cent. in Alabama, 28.3 per cent. in Alaska, 23.9 per cent. in Arizona, and 20 per cent. in Arkansas. These large percentages are due to the great number of illiterate persons of negro descent in Alabama and Arkansas, illiterate Chinese and Indians in Alaska, and illiterate Indians and foreign whites in Arizona.

The percentage of illiterates among the native white males of native parentage and of voting age is 14.2 for Alabama and 10.8 for Arkansas, and of illiterate foreign whites 30.9 for Arizona and 15.6 for Connecticut.

The percentage of foreign-born males of voting age ranges from 27.9 per cent. in Colorado to 41.4 per cent. in California. Of the whole number of males of voting age in Alabama and Arkansas, on the other hand, practically 98 out of every 100 are native-born.

In Alaska, California, and Connecticut more than one-third, and in Arizona and Colorado more than one-fourth of the males of militia age are foreign-born, while in Alabama and Arkansas substantially all the males of this class are native-born.

CORRESPONDENTS AT CAPE MAY.

Washington Newspaper Men Guests of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A large number of Washington newspaper correspondents, many of whom were accompanied by the women of their families, left this morning for a three days' stay at Cape May as the guests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The party traveled in a sumptuous special train, and was reinforced at Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia by newspaper people of those cities.

The excursion is under the personal direction of Mr. George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, assisted by Mr. F. V. Barksdale, chief of the advertising department of the Pennsylvania. The guests will be entertained at the Stockton Hotel during their stay at the seaside, and novel features have been arranged for their delectation.

The Enno Sander Gold Medal Prize.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States this year will offer the Enno Sander gold medal, valued at $100, for the best essay on "The Most Practicable Organization of the Medical Department of the United States Army for Active Service." The competition is open to all persons eligible to membership in the association.

Will Not Abandon Naval Militia.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Navy Department to-day gave out a statement to the effect that it is ready to give every encouragement to the Naval Militia. This was called out by reports that the department had decided to abandon the militia.

GEN. GREELY AT MANILA.

Preparing to Transfer Signal Service Lines to Insular Government.

MANILA, June 28.—Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, the Chief Signal Officer, has arrived here from the United States and is conferring with the Philippine Commission regarding the transfer of the subsidiary telegraph lines to the control of the Insular Government. The commission fixes the compensation.

TRADE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Great Britain Alone Sold $4,000,000 of Cotton Goods in 1900.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The importation of cotton manufactures into the Philippine Islands during 1900 showed an increase of 93 per cent. over the importation for the previous year, according to a comparative statement issued to-day by the division of insular affairs, War Department. The value of the cotton manufactures imported during 1900 is set down at $8,729,777, and for 1899 at $4,522,408. The importation from the United States alone showed an increase of 303 per cent., or $69,-236.

The greatest amount of the cotton manufactures came from the United Kingdom—about $4,000,000 worth—with Spain second at $1,233,262.

Run Down by Battleship Massachusetts.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 28.—The Portland fishing schooner Ella M. Doughty came into this port to-day considerably damaged and reported that she had been run down by the battleship Massachusetts off the south shoal lightship last night. The Doughty had her bowsprit broken, her cutwater damaged, and sustained other injuries to her rigging. Her Captain praises the officers and crew of the Massachusetts for the prompt assistance which they gave him after the collision. The accident occurred in a dense fog and in spite of the fact that both vessels were sounding frequent warnings.

No Pardon for Ingham and Newitt.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The applications for pardon of ex-District Attorney Ellery P. Ingham and ex-Assistant District Attorney Harvey K. Newitt, who were convicted and sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment for their connection with the Jacobs counterfeiting cases in Pennsylvania several years ago, have been denied by the President.

The President took this action upon the recommendation of the Attorney General.

Collier Brutus at Port Said.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department to-day announced the arrival of the United States collier Brutus at Port Said, the Western terminus of the Suez Canal, thus indicating that the difficulties which arose upon her arrival at Suez on Wednesday with regard to the payment of canal tolls have been satisfactorily adjusted, and that the ship has proceeded on her way to the United States.

Gen. Ludlow to Come East.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Secretary of War has telegraphed Brig. Gen. William Ludlow permission to come to Washington for medical examination and treatment. Gen. Ludlow has just arrived at San Francisco from the Philippines. He is suffering from tuberculosis.

ARMY AND NAVY COMMISSIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The President to-day signed the following army and navy commissions:

Army.

CAVALRY.

Colonel—Edward S. Godfrey.
Lieutenant Colonel—Joseph H. Dorst.
Second Lieutenants—Edwin D. Andrews, Raymond S. Bamberger, William H. Bell, Jr., Edmund A. Buchanan, Seth W. Cook, Clarence A. Dougherty, Elbert G. English, Thomas B. Estey, Roland E. Fisher, C. Emery Hathaway, Milton G. Holliday, Robert R. Love, Frank McEnhill, Isaac S. Martin, Albert J. Mohn, Horace N. Munro, William G. Meade, Leon R. Partridge, David L. Roscoe, Daniel D. Tompkins, Robert H. Wiggins, and William F. Heatley.

INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenants—William Ashbridge, William A. Alfoute, Roy W. Ashbrook, Francis M. Boon, Arthur E. Boyce, John A. Brockman, George F. Brady, John F. Clapham, James L. Craig, Arthur T. Dalton, Channing E. Delaplaine, Frank W. Dawson, Benjamin D. Foulois, Clarence H. Farnham, Samuel H. Fisher, John E. Green, Charles W. Harris, Henry Hessfeld, William St. J. Jervey, Jr., William R. Leonard, Homer E. Lewis, Dwight B. Lawton, Ralph H. Leavitt, John J. Hudgett, Laurence O. Mathews, George C. Mullen, Laney M. Mitchell, Floyd C. Miller, Daniel A. Nolan, Launcelot M. Purcell, George E. Price, Hugh A. Parker, Kneeland S. Snow, Thorne Strayer, William C. Stoll, Beta Smith, Ira A. Smith, George W. Sager, Bates Tucker, Charles W. Tillotson, James E. Ware, Frederick E. Wilson, and Kenneth P. Williams.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas W. Hollyday, William H. Peck, Albert L. Rhoades, and James E. Wilson.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Quartermaster, with Rank of Captain—Louis F. Garrard, Jr.

Navy.

Commander—Joseph B. Murdock.
Lieutenant Commander—John L. Gow.
Lieutenant—John R. Brady.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Jesse M. Lee, Sixth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Major Lewis E. Goodle, Judge Advocate, will proceed to Washington and report to the Judge Advocate General for duty.

Major George L. Hicks, Jr., Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Transfers—First Lieut. Daniel F. Keller, from the Twenty-fourth Infantry to the Thirtieth Infantry; First Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, from the Thirtieth Infantry to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company M.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. S. Blakeman is ordered to Norfolk Hospital, July 2.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Nauman and Lieut. E. H. Dunn are ordered to additional temporary duty as assistants in the Engineer's Department at the preliminary trial of the Biddle, July 2.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Mayflower has returned to La Guayra, Venezuela. She will sail for San Juan in a day or two.

Rear Admiral Kempff has announced his arrival aboard the Kentucky at Cavite, where he will be in charge of the station during the absence of Admiral Kemey in Australia and Admiral Rodgers in Japan.

The refrigerator ship Glacier has left Brisbane for Cavite, where she will undergo extensive repairs.

The Mohican arrived at Honolulu June 15.

The Hannibal and the Potomac left the New York Yard to-day for Norfolk and Newport, respectively.

SAMUEL GOMPERS BADLY HURT.

In Helping His Children to Alight from a Car, He Is Thrown and Sustains Injuries Perhaps Mortal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was severely injured last night while stepping from a street car, and there is only a slight chance of his recovery. He is suffering from concussion of the brain. His physician, Dr. Edward Calloch, says his condition is critical.

Mr. Gompers took his two children last evening out for a ride to Cabin John Bridge, a well-known picnic resort. He and the children returned in the evening, and when they reached the corner of Fourth and H Streets, Northeast, a short distance from his home, Mr. Gompers signaled the conductor, waited till the car stopped, and alighted.

He then turned to help his children down, and while standing close to the car and leaning against the footboard the car started and Mr. Gompers fell or was thrown to the pavement. He was picked up, carried to his home, and remained insensible for several hours. When he regained consciousness the pain was so intense that opiates were necessary. To-day several of his friends called at the house, but none was permitted to see the patient. To-night he was resting easily.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS'S ADVICE.

Tells Labor Unions Strikes Should Not Be Entered Into Too Hastily.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has issued a circular addressed to all affiliated unions warning them against going into strikes too hastily. The circular, in part, says:

No strike should be ordered until every effort has been made by a committee to settle the differences with the employer. No strike should be inaugurated only as a last resort.

A conciliatory policy is more advantageous than a contest. Arbitration should be offered before a strike is begun. It is easier to adjust a difference before a strike than after. When the union enters into an agreement with an employer its terms should be faithfully kept, regardless of temptations to break it.

The union should be maintained at all hazards, in defeat as well as in victory. In case of discouraging circumstances, maintain the organization. The time will come when the workers will realize the necessity for union, and a union maintained will make unnecessary a large amount of preparatory work.

PICKPOCKET CAUGHT STEALING.

Detective Saw Him Extract a Gold Watch from Stranger's Pocket.

Detective McGinty of the City Hall Police Station, caught a pickpocket in the act of stealing a man's watch early this morning. The watch belonged to Ernest Prinzel of 585 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, who was walking across City Hall Park when a man accosted his and asked the direction to the Battery.

Prinzel told him and left the man. Detective McGinty was watching the two, and he say the man extract Prinzel's watch from his pocket. Walking up to him he grabbed him and brought him face to face with Prinzel. McGinty asked Prinzel if he had his watch and was told that he had, but when Prinzel put his hand in his pocket he discovered that his timepiece was gone. The gold watch and chain, which were valued at $165, was found on him.

The pickpocket said he was Antonio Gabaune, thirty-two years old, of 147 Butler Street, Brooklyn. On his person was also found a silver watch and a gold chain.

JUNE GRAND JURY DISCHARGED.

It Complimented District Attorney Philbin for His Promptness.

The June Grand Jury was discharged by Judge Cowing yesterday afternoon. It had considered 354 cases, found 294 indictments, and dismissed 60 complaints, and left 120 prisoners in the Tombs. This was said to be the lowest number of prisoners in the Tombs in some years.

It was feared at the beginning of the month that a great deal of business could not be accomplished, but the Grand Jury reported that District Attorney Philbin had acted with promptness and decision, and declared that he was to be congratulated on the month's work.

Masonic Secretary Parvin Dead.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, June 28.—T. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary of the Iowa Masonic Grand Lodge, died to-day. He was one of the most widely known Masons in the country, and probably the last of the original pioneers of Iowa. He was born at Cedarville, N. J., Jan. 15, 1817. He removed to Iowa in 1838, was appointed Secretary to the first Territorial Governor, and was the first Librarian of Iowa Territory. He founded and built the first Iowa Masonic Library, occupying the only Masonic library building in the world.

He was a thirty-third degree Mason, Knight Templar, and had served as Grand Recorder, Grand Encampment, Knights Templars of the United States, and had been fifty-five years a Grand Secretary and Librarian of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

HORSE'S BACK BROKEN.

Two Drivers Thrown in a Collision, but Both Escape Injury.

At 6 o'clock last evening a horse attached to a grocer's wagon driven by John Hatfield of 327 West Seventeenth Street, became unmanageable at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street and ran down Fifth Avenue.

At Twenty-ninth Street the horse came into collision with a hansom in which was Col. John Delehanty, who has law offices at 240 Broadway and resides at the Hoffman House. The drivers of the delivery wagon and the cab were thrown from their vehicles, but neither was injured.

The horse attached to the delivery wagon had its back broken and had to be killed on the spot.

NEW JERSEY JUSTICE DISMISSED GRAND JURY

Was Angry Because It Had Failed to Indict a Gambler.

Gave the Jurors an Hour to Consider Indictments Drawn by His Order—First Case of Its Kind in the State.

There was an exciting scene in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court, Jersey City, yesterday, Justice Collins presiding, and at the end of it Hudson County was without a Grand Jury. As one of the Grand Jurors forcibly expressed it: "We were summarily bounced."

The Grand Jury filed into court at 3:30 o'clock P. M. and handed up a batch of forty indictments, the nature of which was not disclosed. Justice Collins took them and looked them over.

"I fail to find here," he said, "any indictment in the case of Eugene Sullivan, who was arrested for selling pools at a place in Pavonia Avenue, and to which I directed your attention at the opening of the term. As I did not hear from you on the subject, I sent for the evidence and examined it carefully. I wondered why you did not ask the Court for instructions, but presumed that you had decided to indict. The evidence as the Court found it would have warranted three indictments, two for pool selling and gambling and one for keeping a disorderly house. It may be that you objected to the methods of the police in securing evidence. You have nothing to do with the methods used. There are cases in which evidence cannot be secured in the usual ways. The Court does not desire to use coercion.

"You are an arm of the Court. It is your duty to receive your law from the Court. I have caused three indictments to be drawn to suit this case. You will take them and consider them. You may indorse them 'true bill' or 'no bill.' The Court will wait one hour."

Foreman James N. Davis took the papers, and the Grand Jury withdrew. They remained out about fifty minutes. Then they returned to the courtroom, and Foreman Davis handed the indictments back to Justice Collins. They were indorsed "no bill."

"The Court has no further business for this Grand Jury," said Justice Collins. "You are discharged."

"But, your Honor," said Foreman James N. Davis, "we have other work to do."

"The Prosecutor informs me that you have nothing further to do," said Justice Collins "Is not that so?" he continued, turning to Prosecutor Erwin.

"The State has nothing more to lay before this Grand Jury," said Mr. Erwin.

"This Grand Jury is dismissed," repeated Justice Collins, as he left the bench.

The Grand Jurors defended their refusal to indict Sullivan on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant a conviction, and they did not deem it advisable to subject the county to the expense of a trial which was likely to result in an acquittal. They also objected to the manner in which the evidence was obtained. Chief of Police Murphy having sent detectives to Sullivan's place to put money on horses, the tickets thus obtained being sent to the Prosecutor.

Sullivan's place was raided on Feb. 9, but it is said that he received a tip. At all events, the police found no evidence of gambling at that time. The December Grand Jury refused to indict Sullivan for the reason given, and when the April Grand Jury was drawn Justice Collins specially directed their attention to the case.

So far as can be learned, this is the first time in the history of New Jersey that a Grand Jury was ever dismissed in this summary manner. The Grand Jurors are all men of good standing in the community, and James N. Davis, the foreman, has long been a Trustee of St. Paul's Methodist Church. It is generally believed in Jersey City that Sullivan was shielded by political influence.

IN MEMORY OF "BOZ."

Interesting Excursion by Dickens's Friends Upon the Anniversary of His Death.

From The London Mail.

In the High Street of the ancient City of Rochester, near the square-faced, homely-looking Bull Inn, a little band of devoted Dickensians had assembled. They were members of the Boz Club of London, and the occasion of their foregathering was the thirty-first anniversary of the novelist's death, which occurred on June 9, 1870.

They were men of mark themselves, were those "twencent" Pickwicklans. Mr. Henry Dickens, K. C., son of the novelist, was there; so were Mr. F. C. Burnand, editor of Punch; Mr. Luke Fildes, R. A., the eminent artist to whom his Majesty King Edward has intrusted the work of painting the official portrait, and among whose many famous paintings is included that beautifully pathetic story on canvas depicting "The Empty Chair" of the departed novelist. The company also included Sir Squire Bancroft, Mr. G. A. Storey, A. R. A.; Mr. Percy Fitzgerald and Mr. Kitton.

The club's perambulation through Dickens-land is favored by exquisite weather. It is such a day, in fact, as that on which the immortal Pickwick "bent over the balustrades of Rochester Bridge contemplating nature and waiting for breakfast." The mediaeval, cramped High Street, "full of gables, with old beams and timbers carved into strange faces," seems to bask and grow sleepier than ever in the glaring sunlight. It is all practically just as Dickens saw it for the last time three days before his death, as he stood against the wooden palings near the Restoration House contemplating the old Manor House—just the same even to "the queer old clock that projects over the pavement out of a grave red-brick building, as if Time carried on business there, and hung out his sign."

Those of the visitors so "disposed" have lunch in the coffee room of the Bull. It is unchanged since the days of the original Pickwicklans, but it is only in fancy and framed presentments that one now sees the "G.C.M.P.C." and his disciples, Messrs. Tupman, Snodgrass, Winkle, and Jingle. So closely, however, do we follow in the footsteps of Mr. Pickwick (writes a representative of The Daily Mail) that we look through the self-same coffee room blinds at the passengers in the High Street, in which entertaining occupation we are disturbed, as was Mr. Pickwick, by the coming of the waiter (but not the same waiter) to announce that the carriages are ready—"an announcement which the vehicles themselves confirm by forthwith appearing before the coffee room blinds aforesaid."

"Bless my soul!" said Mr. Pickwick, as they stood upon the pavement while the coats were being put in. "Bless my soul! who's to drive? I never thought of that."

"Oh! you, of course," said Mr. Tupman.

"!" exclaimed Mr. Pickwick.

"Not the slightest fear, sir," interposed the hostler.

"He don't shy, does he?" inquired Mr. Pickwick.

"Shy, sir?—He wouldn't shy if he was to meet a waggin-load of monkeys with their tails burnt off."

The ruined castle and the cathedral are first visited, the castle looking more than ever "as if the rooks and daws had picked its eyes out." The learned and pleasant-mannered Dean himself conducts the party through the cathedral, and, as Mr. Grewgious did before us, we stand for a contemplative five minutes at the great west door of the gray and venerable pile.

"Dear me," said Mr. Grewgious, peeping in, "it's like looking down the throat of Old Time." Old Time heaved a mouldy sigh from tomb and arch and vault; and gloomy shadows began to deepen in corners; and damps began to rise from green patches of stone; and jewels, cast upon the pavement of the nave from stained-glass by the declining sun, began to perish.

Or, to quote the more genial Jingle:

"Old Cathedral, too—earthly smell—pilgrims' feet worn away the old steps—little Saxon doors—confessionals like money takers' boxes at theatres—queer customers those monks—Popes; and Lord Treasurers, and all sorts of old fellows, with great red faces, and broken noses, turning up every day—buff jerkins too—matchlocks—sarcophagus—fine place—old legends too—strange stories, too; capital."

"The hoarse cathedral bell" is summoning worshippers to service, and the first notes of the organ are flooding the vast building with sweetness when, time pressing, the company and the carriages turn their faces Cobham-way. Past the Guildhall, where Pip was bound apprentice to Joe Gargery, over the bridge that spans the Medway, which Mr. Micawber came to see with a view to that ever-anticipatory optimist embarking in the coal trade, ("Talent, Mr. Micawber has; Capital, Mr. Micawber has not.") then through some lovely stretches of country "rendered more beautiful by the changing shadows which pass swiftly across it, as the thin and half-formed clouds skim away in the light of the moving sun," and at last Cobham is reached. Here it was that Mr. Tupman sought consolation after his little affair with the spinster aunt. A look at the amazing wealth of rhododendrons, then on to the "Leather Bottle," where Messrs. Pickwick, Winkle, and Snodgrass fan the melancholy Tupman to earth.

Another pleasant drive brings the Boz Club to Gad's Hill Place, looking, despite its 120 years of age, as bright and cheery as when "the queer small boy" (Dickens) used to regard it as a treat to be brought to look at it. "And ever since I can recollect, my father, seeing me so fond of it, has often said to me, 'If you were to be very persevering, and were to work hard, you might some day come to live in it.'"

It so fell out that Dickens did come to live in it—and die in it. The present owner of Gad's Hill Place is the Hon. F. G. Latham, who shows the visitors round the house. As they stand reverently in the dining-room where the novelist breathed his last, though few of them knew him personally, every one feels that it was not merely a great writer but a dear friend also whose eyes had closed in death on that scene.

* * * * * * * * *

Back to the Bull, and a truly Pickwickian dinner in the still unaltered assembly room where the memorable ball was held, what time the musicians did great execution in the "elevated den." "Wait a minute," observed Mr. Jingle to Mr. Tupman. "Fun presently—nobs not come yet—queer place. Dock-yard people of upper rank don't know dock-yard people of lower rank—dock-yard people of lower rank don't know small gentry—small gentry don't know tradespeople—Commissioner don't know anybody."

As the last toast is drunk and the last handshake exchanged, these words and their writer are recalled: "You have been in every line I have ever read since I first came here; you have been in every prospect I have ever seen since—on the river, on the sails of the ships, on the marshes, in the clouds, in the light, in the darkness, in the wind, in the woods, in the sea, in the streets."

SOMETHING ABOUT BOILS.

Slight Injuries, High Living, and Close Shaving Alike May Cause Them.

From The American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record.

Contrary to the common belief, boils are not indicative of blood disease. They are really indications of local poisoning by pus-bearing germs, and the boil is an abscess. Every pus prick, every scratch, every abrasion, every cut with a razor or pocketknife, every splinter that enters the skin may cause a boil. Nor need the wound be a serious one; it may be so minute as to be invisible to the unaided eye. Nor is the result always produced, for if it should be, every slight wound, every thorn prick, every scratch of a cat, every bite of a dog, every abrasion of the skin, would be followed by disastrous, if not fatal, consequences. The reason for this immunity is that there is a certain inherent power of the body to resist these noxious agents, and it is only when the powers of the body are weakened by disease that the morbific agents can thrive in the body and accomplish their evil work.

In this sense, then, boils are diseases due to diseases of the blood, but it is not a disease in itself. High living also favors boils. Dr. Reid, speaking of pus, and incidentally of boils, says: "Job was probably run down by a long period of debauchery. We read that the devil had him in tow some time before his boils broke out. If, now, he could have had the counsel of three good physicians, instead of as many tiresome theologians, he would have had his system toned up; his broken potsherd, with which he scraped himself withal, thus spreading sympathy and infection, would have been taken from him, and he would have been taught a few lessons in sanitary science instead of theology."

The reason why a boil is always in the worst place is because that is the most exposed place. The back of the neck, where the collar rubs the microbes into the skin; the wrist, where the cuffs irritate, and make the entrance of germs more easy; the top of the foot, where the shoe pinches; the razor-swept chin—are all favorite "worst places."

Ship Figureheads.

From Good Words.

The Chinaman paints an eye on the prow of his junk. This eye plays the part of the lookout man; thus collisions are prevented. It has been suggested that this is the primal form from which the European figurehead was evolved. John Chinaman does not appear to have cultivated to any great extent the taste for going down to the sea in ships; that would account for the elementary character of the Chinese figurehead. The figurehead of the New Zealander, on the other hand, is most elaborate. Capt. Cook found them already addicted to lions' heads. This is curious because there were no lions in New Zealan at any time, so far as we know. Probably they were copyists and the original was a figurehead from a wreck of a sixteenth or seventeenth century vessel. At that time almost all the European navies affected a lion's head. Some of these old boats had a figurhead not only on the true prow, but a second on the false, or inner, prow. The Sovereign of the Seas, built for Charles I., had on the true prow a figure of King Edgar on horseback; beneath his horse's feet were the seven petty Saxon Kings subject to his sway. On the false prow was a Cupid riding upon a lion. Heywood, who designed the second figurehead, explains that it was meant to symbolize "the Higher Power whose majesty is over all and rules over all his work." Nor were the prows of these old vessels the only part decorated. The parts of the vessel known as the "cat heads" and the "knight heads" derive their names from the carvings of helmed knights and cats' heads with which they were once adorned.

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DELAYED BY NEGRO'S SHANTY.

Holds Back Construction of Big City Building.

From The Kansas City Star.

Henry Johnson is a negro about fifty years old, a hard worker, but poor. Henry has become a very important man during the past few weeks. He has prevented the erection of a building to cost about $40,000. And thereby hangs a tale.

Many years ago, about 1875, the city accepted a plat of the Coates & Hopkins's Eighth Street subdivision, in the West Bottoms. Hopkins Street was designed to run north out to Eighth Street, about 440 feet west of what is now Mill Street, where stood the works of the National Linseed Oil Company that were destroyed by fire in 1892.

In 1885 Henry Johnson, the negro, looked about for a place to erect a small house, and, like the squatters in Arkansas, he chose the first suitable spot, which, in this instance, proved to be the middle of Hopkins Street, near Eighth. The city had done nothing to open or improve the roadway, so during all the succeeding years Johnson remained the undisputed monarch of all he surveyed. But with the years came improvements. The city grew and prospered. Charles Hopkins died, and with his death came a new owner to a large part of the estate, Thomas M. Barr. Mr. Barr for a time paid no attention to the negro shack, but a short while ago he determined to erect a building on the corner of Eighth and Hopkins Streets. He intended to spend a large sum of money, and Mr. Johnson was in the way. The negro was asked to move, but he refused. He was the first one there, and he decided to remain. He was arrested about two months ago, and Judge McAuley decreed that when the city should have shown a disposition to occupy the ground Johnson would be made to pick up his belongings and go.

The city was appealed to. An ordinance was passed May 11 to establish the grade on Hopkins Street, and

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Boards of Three Churches to Extend Their Fields in Cuba.

Church Built at Havana Twenty-five Years Ago Has Been Offered as a Place of Worship.

It is the intention of several mission boards in this city to begin religious work in Havana this Fall. The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions is one of them, and the Congregationalists and Episcopalians will enlarge work already begun there. All intend to build churches.

José Eugenio Marx, a prominent business man of Havana, especially interested in the religious development of the redado district of that city, sailed yesterday for Hamburg after several conferences with mission boards here. He suggested that a stone church erected in Havana twenty-five years ago be used by some one of the denominations. This church was intended as a place for Protestant worship. Owing to complications under Spanish rule, this building was never used. The building cost $75,000. Mr. Marx, speaking of church conditions in Havana, said:

"It is a mistake to assume that Protestant effort in Cuba means of necessity injury to Catholic interests there. Conditions in Cuba are about the same as they are here. Both religions can thrive. People are coming to Cuba who are not Catholics. Material growth there is rapid. The strangers will need religious privileges. The Catholic Church under the present Bishop is making commendable progress against tremendous odds. I am not in the counsels of either the Catholic or the Protestant Church, but am in a position to know a good deal about both. When the overthrow of Spanish rule cut off $250,000 of the Catholic Church's income, ready money came from Europe to tide matters over. Just now an effort is being made to pay some of that money back, and the effort is being crowned with success.

"I see no sectarian bitterness in Cuba. We are coming to be like America and Europe in these particulars."

NEWS FOR THE CHURCHES.

Many persons will leave this city next Thursday and Friday to go to Cincinnati, where the Twentieth International Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will open on Saturday. The convention will last until the Wednesday following. On Sunday there will be no session, and the delegates will attend the different Cincinnati churches. Speakers from all parts of the country will speak on subjects of interest to the society. Among the speakers is the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark of Boston, the International President, who will be a prominent figure.

With the appointment of the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan to be its permanent head, the Northfield School assumes a new importance this year. The conferences, which are to continue until September, open there to-day. The Christian Workers' Conference, which takes place in August, is now larger than it ever was under Mr. Moody.

Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, is to be provided with a new organ to cost $25,000.

ANNIVERSARY OF ORDINATION.

Dr. Gallaudet's Half Century to be Celebrated at St. Matthew's Church.

The fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., LL. D., to the priesthood, will be celebrated at St. Matthew's Church in West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park, to-day at 11 A. M.

A number of the city clergy will be present. The principal address will be made by the Rev. Austin W. Mann of Cleveland, for many years a fellow-laborer with Dr. Gallaudet.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for July 7, 1901.

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SUBJECT—God the Creator of all things.—Genesis, i., 1 to viii., 3.

GOLDEN TEXT—In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.—Genesis, i., 1.

In every circle the point where it begins is always next to the point where it ends. When we unroll the Sacred Scriptures, therefore, "Genesis" always comes next to "The Revelation." So as we now turn back for the fifth time, under the direction of the International Series of Lessons, from the study of "The Revelation," we begin again the study of the Bible at its beginning. And this is a very logical order, not simply because the canon of Scripture begins with "Genesis" and ends with "The Revelation," but because there is a very intimate, inherent connection between the two books which it is important to observe.

Neither of them is an exposition of doctrine, nor an exhortation to conduct. Each is a revelation—the one altogether and the other in part—especially at its beginning. They are revelations of things which could not be learned by any amount of research. Thus, "The Apocalypse of John" lifts the curtain of the future and declares the glorious destiny of man. "The Apocalypse of Moses" lifts the curtain of the past and declares the sublime origin of man. It is well, therefore, to turn from the study of the one to that of the other, that, learning the origin of man, we may better appreciate the destiny secured to him by redemption.

The course of studies upon which we now enter, and which will command our attention for the next six months, begins with "The Creation" and ends with "The Exodus." It thus covers about 2,500 years of time, or more than half of the interval between the creation of Adam and the birth of Jesus of Nazareth, or the advent of "The First Man," who "is of the earth," and the advent of "The Second Man," who "is the Lord from Heaven." (First Corinthians, xv., 47.)

The prominent men whose lives gave character to each successive period in these 2,500 years were Adam, Noah, Abraham, the twelve Patriarchs and Moses. And such was the length of life in those days that there was no difficulty in accurately transmitting history. Thus all that Adam and his sons knew of "The Creation" and "The Fall" they could easily communicate to Noah and his sons. In like manner Noah and his sons could just as easily communicate what they knew to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. And these again could transmit the accumulated information which they possessed to Moses and the Patriarchs who went out of Egypt. Thus a chain of only four links—Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses—connects the Creation of man with the Exodus from Egypt.

The best Commentary that we have on the life and work of these men is found in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews. According to it, each one stands for some special phase of faith. As we study the history, therefore, in the light of this Commentary, we will see how simple faith in a Divine Creator will unfold and enlarge until it becomes a loving and obedient trust in Him. In this aspect the subject of our studies for the next few months may very justly be entitled

THE GENESIS AND GROWTH OF FAITH

In the passage appointed for this lesson three important facts are brought before us: The Genesis of Matter, The Genesis of Man, and The Genesis of the Sabbath Day.

As the grand panorama of these successive creations passes before the eye of the inspired seer, he is not troubled with any doubts—and he does not enter into any scientific explanation concerning what he saw—but with no hesitation, or qualification, he emphatically declares, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." (v. 1.) Thus "DEUS FECIT."

"He spake and it was done, He commanded, and it stood fast," is the most simple and sublime explanation of the creation which has ever been given. It is to be accepted by faith, for as our Commentary says, "Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the work of the Lord." (Hebrews xi., 3.) Faith asks nothing more. And this recognition of a Divine Creator, and of man's relationship to Him, is the very first step in spiritual life, "for he that cometh to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him." (Heb. xi., 6.)

During six successive periods of time, each of which is termed a "day," the process of creation went progressively on. What was the length of these periods, or how long it was between "the evening and the morning" of each "day," is not revealed. Science asserts that each period was a grand cycle of ages, and the Scriptures do not contradict the assertion. For that each one was vastly more than the twenty-four hours which we term a "day" is evident, because in the final summing up of the whole matter, all of the days put together, are spoken of under the same designation as each—"in the day that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens." (ii., 4.)

When the revelation of the future passed before the eyes of John he saw the symbols, and the forms of things, which were perfectly familiar to him, as "the sun," "the candlesticks," and "the sea of glass." But when the revelation of the past was given to Moses, he saw nothing that was familiar to his experiences. All was "without form and void, and darkness," "so that," as our Commentator expresses it, "things which are seen were not made of things which do appear." (Hebrews, xi., 3.) They were created by the fiat of Omnipotence from things which no human eye had ever seen or could see. Whether they were made instantaneously, or by the slow process of development, is of no manner of importance. God made them, and He made them in a way, and from material, of which Moses more than two thousand years later had no knowledge whatever.

We may, however, form some idea of how "things which are seen" can be made from things which do not appear, by considering the familiar experiment of passing an electrical current, which is invisible, through equally invisible gases, and visible, material water is produced—"not made of things which do appear." In like manner the photographer exposes his sensitized plate to the sun, and immediately a face or a landscape is produced, made by the chemistry of light in a way which no human eye can discern, and with a perfection which no human hand can copy.

Day after day a new wonder burst upon the view of the inspired seer. When "the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the water" all that was "without form, and void, and darkness" (v. 2) became luminous. It may have become so suddenly or slowly. But there was light. It pervaded all space. It was the first step in creation—the genesis of day and night. (v. 5.)

Then this luminous mass was divided, and "a firmament" appeared to "divide the waters from the waters." (v. 6.) "And God called the firmament heaven." (v. 8.) It separated "the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament." (v. 7.) This was the second step in the creation.

Then the waters beneath the firmament were gathered together so that the waters and the land were separated, "and God called the dry land earth, and the gathering together of the waters called He seas." (Verse 10.) Being thus separated the earth began to "bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind whose seed is in itself." (Verse 11.) As "there went up a mist from the earth and watered the whole face of the ground" (ii., 6,) these grew, and scattered their seed and died. The earth buried them beneath its soil, and time transformed them into the coal and oil and minerals which bless and enrich us to-day. This was the third step of progress.

The next step saw the sun and moon and stars created, "and God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth, and to rule over the day and over the night to divide the light from the darkness." (Verses 17, 18.)

But as yet there was no living creature on the earth, or in the waters, or in the air. Now, however, everything was ready for their existence and the first animal life appears. It is seen in the waters and in the air. For the waters brought "forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven." (Verse 20.)

Then in the next great period called a "day" cattle of the field, wild beasts of the forest, and creeping things of the earth began to appear. (Verse 24.) Everything therefore was then ready for the Genesis of man. It was the last day of the creative week.

Then the voice of the triune God was heard saying, "Let us make man in our image; after our likeness." (Verse 26.) "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul." (ii., 7.) "So God created man in His own image—in the image of God created He him—male and female, created He them." (Verse 27.) He "called their name—Adam—in the day when they were created, (v., 2,) and "Adam was the Son of God." (Luke, iii., 38.) Thus in some real sense it might be said of him—"The First Man"—as he came from the hand of his Maker, as it was said of "The Second Man," in all of His ministry—in him "God was manifest in the flesh." (Second Timothy, iii., 16.)

MAN MADE IN GOD'S IMAGE.

This man, made in the image of God and inbreathed with His Spirit, was made the vicegerent of God. His dwelling place was in the Garden of Eden, the earthly paradise. He was given dominion "over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth, over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." (Verses 26, 28.) He was to "replenish the earth and subdue it." (Verse xxviii.) He was thus to search out its secrets and develop its resources. Its lands were to be explored and peopled, its seas were to be navigated, and commerce established, its depths were to be mined, its heavens studied, and all of its laws discovered. All that has become known, and all that has been done, to the present time, and all that will be known and done to the most distant future, were included in the grand charter given to him.

And in all this God, Himself, was his companion, walking daily with him in the garden as his dearest friend. With such companionship, with a nature inbreathed with the Spirit of God, with a mind of unlimited capacities, with a body knowing no want, and not subject to fatigue, sickness, or death, with the heavens above and the earth beneath, and the waters of the seas around, inviting his examination and study, and always ready to "declare the glory of God" to him, with no hereditary bias to sin, and with the tree of life within his reach, what grand and glorious possibilities were open to sinless man!

Such was the federal head of all mankind as he came from the hand of God. He stood as the representative of all who should come after him, as a father always represents his children. He was made "in the image of God," and if he maintained the integrity all of his children were to bear the same image. Surely we could not have had a representative more admirably constituted or more favorably situated to secure the highest good for those whom he represented.

Only one other in the history of the world has appeared with whom he can be compared. It is "The Last Adam," "The Second Man" (First Corinthians, xv., 45-47,) who came to redeem the children of "The First Adam," and bring them back into the fellowship with God which they had lost by transgression. He was indeed the very "Son of God," the brightness of His glory and the express image of His person. (Hebrews, i., 3.) Like the "First Adam," He stood as the representative of all mankind, that "as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." (First Corinthians, xv., 22.) But they must be "in Christ." There is no salvation out of Him or apart from Him.

With the advent of man the work of creation ceased. Then "the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy." (Job, xxxviii., 7.) Then all of the heavenly host which "rest not day and night, saying, Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, which was and is and is to come, cast their crowns before the throne saying, Thou art worthy to receive glory and honor and power, for Thou hast created all things, and for Thy pleasure they are and were created." (Rev., iv., 11.) In all the ages since then no research of telescope or of microscope, no boring into the bowels of the earth, no study of all that grows upon its surface, no art, or science has ever discovered a single new creation.

Thus began God's "Sabbath." It was the seventh period of time, and in it we are living. For then "the heavens and the earth were finished and all the host of them. And on the seventh day God ended His work which He had made, and He rested" or "ceased" (Young) "on the seventh day from all His work which He had made. And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, because that in it He had rested (or 'ceased') from all His work which God created and made." (ii., 1-3.) Thus in the very beginning God appointed one day in seven as a day when man should cease from labor—a day to be sanctified and kept holy.

This was the fundamental idea of "the Sabbath," or day of "cessation." (Young.) It was therefore afterward so incorporated in the law given on Mount Sinai. (Ex., xx., 11.) Thus every "Sabbath" appointed by that law "no servile work" was to be done, (Lev., xxiii., 7, 21, 25, 35, 36,) or, in other words, all work for personal support, profit, or pleasure was to cease even if the "Sabbath" lasted for a whole year. (Lev., xxv., 1-12.) The observance of this law was a "sign," (Ex., xxxi., 13; Ezek., xx., 12,) a sure indication of faith in God, and belief that He would care for those who obeyed Him. So it is to-day.

But "The Lord's Day," as we have it, has a higher significance than "The Sabbath." That signified the completion of Creation; this the completion of Redemption. By just so much, therefore, has it a higher claim upon all of God's redeemed people.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the relation of the book "Genesis" to that of "The Revelation," and what is said of them?

To what period will our attention be turned during the next six months, and who were the prominent men in it?

What is the best commentary on this period, and what title does it suggest for the subject of our studies?

What three important facts are brought before us in this lesson, and how does "faith" explain the Creation?

During how many periods did the Creation progress, and what is said of them?

What difference is noted between the Apocalypse of John and that of Moses, and how is the matter illustrated?

What was the order of the Creation, and what is said of each "day"?

What is said of the creation of Man—what was his position—and what marked his possibilities?

In what capacity did he occupy this position, and with whom is he compared?

What ceased with the advent of Man, and what is said of it?

What was the meaning of "The Sabbath"—how was it dealt with in the law given on Sinai—and of what was it the "sign"?

What is the difference between "The Lord's Day" and "The Sabbath"?

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL OUTINGS.

Society Making Arrangements for Its Fresh Air Mission at Baychester.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is making preparations for the care of its quota of poor children, to whom the society gives annually a Summer vacation. The society maintains a fresh air mission at Baychester, Pelham Bay Park, on the Sound, where children of the poor are sent in parties of a hundred or more for a two weeks' free outing.

Here the children are fed and cared for, and are furnished with aprons, night clothes, overalls, bathing suits, and other necessaries. The mission this year will be in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis, from Mount Loretto, S. I., assisted by an auxiliary committee of members of the society. The expenses for four children sent to Baychester are $40, kept there for two weeks, amount to $10.

FLOATING HOSPITAL SERVICE.

St. John's Guild Will Begin Its Summer Care of the Poor on July 8.

The floating hospitals of St. John's Guild will start their Summer's service for the children of the poor on Monday, July 8, and thereafter the two hospitals will make trips every day except Sunday, one running on the North River and one on the East River.

The North River boat will leave the following piers daily: West Fiftieth Street, 7:30 A. M.; West Thirty-fifth Street, 8 A. M.; West Tenth Street, 8:30 A. M.; Hamilton Avenue, South Brooklyn, 9 A. M.

On the East River the hospital boat will leave on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from East Twenty-fourth Street, at 8 A. M.; East Third Street, 8:30 A. M.; Bridge Street, Brooklyn, 9 A. M., and Rutgers Street, 9:30 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, it will leave One Hundred and Twelfth Street at 7:30 A. M.; Twenty-fourth Street, 8 A. M.; Third Street, 8:30 A. M.; North Second Street, Williamsburg, 9 A. M.

The Floating Hospital Service is given free to the sick children of the poor of New York, and the management of the guild will be glad to send tickets of admission to the floating hospitals and the seaside hospital free of charge to any hospital, dispensary, church, charitable organization, or practicing physician. The great heat of the past few days has sent many cases to the seaside hospital, which opened on June 15, and it is announced that $30,000 is needed at once to maintain the charity.

SUMMER HOME FOR CHILDREN.

Pelham Institution, Now Ten Years Old, Opened for the Season.

The opening for the season of 1901 of the Pelham Summer Home for Children, on the Split Rock Road, near Pelham Manor, took place on Thursday, with a reception given by the officers and Directors. From now till the beginning of Autumn the home will be the scene of youthful happiness.

The home has been in successful operation for more than ten years. Its object is to supply a suitable place in the country to which charitable organizations in the crowded districts of New York may send poor children for a respite from the heat and for an outing among the flowers and trees. The home is supported by the annual dues of members, which are $3 a year, and by the gifts of its friends.

During the season of 1900 fifty-six children were given two weeks' holiday at the home, and plans have been made for receiving a much larger number this year. The regular income of the society is used wholly for the support and care of the children, none of the officers receiving any pay for his services.

A Lebanon Hospital Festival.

The annual strawberry festival of the Lebanon Hospital League will be held on the grounds of the Lebanon Hospital, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Westchester Avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Music will be furnished by the military band of the Hebrew Sheltering Society Orphan Asylum. The object of the function is to realize sufficient money to complete the work of installing a steam heating plant in the institution before next Winter.

BOY'S DISASTROUS "STUNT."

Tried to Stand on His Ear on the Handlebar of His Bicycle, and Something Happened.

For a long time, fourteen-year-old Otto Meulaski of 530 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, nursed an ambition to shine as a trick bicycle rider. Yesterday his ambition received a painful setback. Otto was riding his wheel on the sidewalk at Atlantic and Third Avenues, doing "stunts," to the profound admiration of a group of other small boys looking on. Two little girls came along, stopped on the other side of the street and viewed Otto's performances with deep wonder.

"My, ain't he awfully clever to do that!" one of them observed to the other.

Otto overheard this compliment and was fired with a desire to do even more wonderful things. He attempted the difficult and thrilling feat of standing on his left ear on the handle bar.

"Hooray!" shouted the admiring urchins. The girls clapped their hands. Then all kinds of things happened to Otto.

The bicycle seemed to take the bit in its teeth and made a wild dash for the window of a pie bakery. The wheel struck the window, and Otto, describing a parabola in the air, was hurled through the glass. He landed on a pile of huckleberry and rhubarb pies and carromed off onto the floor of the store.

Strangely enough, when he rose to his feet, he found himself in the grasp of an agent of the company which had insured the window pane. By a peculiar coincidence the agent happened to be in the store at that very time. He called a policeman and insisted upon Otto's being arrested. The boy's left wrist was badly cut, and he was taken to the Seney Hospital for treatment. He was discharged when arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court later.

"Betcher can't do der same stunt agin, Otto," remarked one of the urchins who had seen it all, when the trick rider returned to them.

"Yer made a big hit wid der golls, all right," observed another urchin, while the rest of them chuckled and grinned broadly.

PHILADELPHIA'S REFORM FIGHT.

District Attorney Rothermel Accepts Independent Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—District Attorney P. F. Rothermel, who was last night named in town meeting as an independent candidate for District Attorney against John Weaver, the nominee of the regular Republican organization, was formally notified of his selection to-day. He accepted the nomination in a letter, in which he said:

"There can be but one answer. I would be false to honor, duty, and true citizenship should I refuse to lend my every effort to aid the patriotic and unselfish determination on the part of my fellow-citizens to throw off the yoke of corruption under which Philadelphia so woefully suffers. I accept your nomination for the District Attorneyship, and place myself unconditionally at your service."

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest and attention your editorial in THE TIMES this morning, entitled "White and Negro in the South."

It is such a significant lesson and so ably put that it should arrest the attention of every public-spirited man interested in the welfare of our common country. It is so seldom that the negro can find such an outspoken and fearless exposition of his side of the so-called problem, and, coming as it does upon the very heels of the manly and patriotic speech of Senator Foraker of Ohio in the Republican State Convention at Columbus, it seems not only opportune but providential.

The negro question is the one upon which the life of the Nation seems to hang. Our Constitution, or "Magna Charta," that has given life to the greatest Government ever conceived by man, and which has lived now for more than a century, is being menaced by the illogical reasoning of our Southern friends, and would be torn in shreds at the very moment when it should be held intact. If the States can annul and set aside the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution and nullify the franchise of a large number of citizens on account of color and previous condition, and at the same time retain the representation of that element in the Congress and Electoral College, it is a conundrum in politics only obtainable in the South and by the South, and which must eventually destroy our republican form of government.

Our expansion policy, made possible by unforeseen circumstances and the great ability of the National Administration under the wisdom of President McKinley, will not only be embarrassed but completely thwarted by these Southern obstructionists if constitutional rights are to be abridged and law and order set aside as is now being done. We can have no abiding peace with one section of the country upholding the Constitution and the other section in open rebellion against it. We can have no righteous form of Government if one class of citizens is to be discriminated against in favor of the other. The negro cannot be a citizen in the North and a non-citizen in the South. The protection of our Government cannot be made effective abroad and abortive at home. The discriminating tendencies against the negro in the South, and the lynching and burning of him without due process of law, no matter what his crime may be, will ultimately damn our country and breed anarchy and communism throughout the land.

The South might well learn a lesson by the action of the New Jersey lawmakers and dispensers, in the outcome of the Barker-Keller trial. It cannot be doubted that had Keller been in the South, innocent though he is, he might have been lynched and possibly burned, and Barker, though guilty, made a hero of by a frenzied mob, and possibly sent to the United States Senate as a vindication for his brave act; but under the laws of a free and enlightened North, and a Judge as fair and able as Judge Blair, he is justly condemned for his wicked and un-American crime. The conclusions of THE TIMES are correct. The Southern white man is either ignorant of the possibilities and disposition of the negro, or he is a knave in regard to them. What the negro wants is to make him a man is the same treatment as is given to the foreign hordes that come here and usurp labor and engender strife by labor strikes, making employment as great a monopoly and trust as the alleged monetary trusts, which are not at all harmful or violent so far as life, liberty, and the rights of citizens are concerned. Give the negro the right to labor, give him his civil and political rights in common with all other citizens, and there will be no negro problem. If there is to be an educational and property qualification for the voter, let it apply to all citizens alike, white or black. If the negro commits a crime, try him and punish him by the laws of the land; if he is a citizen, give him his citizenship, and protect him in his civil and political rights; if he is not a citizen, then say so, and wipe it out of the Constitution.

The negro is necessarily a Republican, for the reason that the principles of that party are in keeping with his every interest. He is no longer a Republican because the Republican Party set him free; that is an exploded theory; he is a Republican because in the States controlled by the Republican Party he is accorded his civil and political rights, and is allowed a trial by jury for his offenses; he is a Republican because of the protection given to the industries in which he is at least tolerated; he is a Republican because of the financial tendencies of the party; being a wage-earner almost as a whole, his earnings are not menaced by a base circulating medium. These are the reasons why he holds on to the Republican Party with such a tenacity. As the late Frederick Douglass once put it as far as the negro is concerned, "The Republican Party is the ship and all else the sea." If the South could only understand the negro, it would give him that protection and support that is accorded him by the North. The negro is the bone and sinew of Southern industries and enterprises; he keeps out strikes and the lawlessness contingent upon foreign labor; he is in all things an American, and the South can never coerce him by lynching him, or burning him, or by disfranchisement, or by jim crow car laws, or any other tyrannical system. He will continue to grow and plague the South.

Educate him, give him his civil and political rights, and the South will be correspondingly better off. Let him vote. What though many of the Southern States go Republican, it will be better for the South; the white men will control the majority of the offices; there can be no such thing as negro domination, and it is just possible that the advantages lost in the South by a free and lawful system will be gained in the North, East, and West, and Jeffersonian Democracy be again habilitated. As long as the Constitution is being dragged in the dust, and disfranchisement and lynchings and burnings go on in the South, the Democratic Party will never be a National Party. Bryanism and Tillmanism will live to plague and drive it from civilized political methods.

THE TIMES has sounded the keynote from which both parties, and especially the South, might learn a lesson, in its concluding words. I quote them as words of wisdom to be learned by the Nation:

In everything which pertains to the negro the representative Southern man is an opportunist. His claim to a monopoly of wisdom in the comprehension of the negro is a fiction too transparent to deceive himself. Not only does he not understand him, but he views him through the lenses of an inherited prejudice which distorts him into grotesque misproportions. He has much yet to learn about the negro, and it is to be hoped that the lesson he is so slow to learn will not be taught him too rudely.

We indorse the sentiments of THE TIMES in toto, and would insist that the negro continue to be law-abiding and stand by the principles of justice and truth. Eschew crime, respect the morals and virtue of women, be they white or black; stand by the laws of the Republic, defend the National domain in peace and war, as we have done in the past; learn to labor and to wait, and the doors of American industry will be forced open to us and American justice be meted out in the South, as it is being meted out in New Jersey and the North, East, and West. As a negro, I thank THE TIMES and other American friends; I thank Senator Foraker and President McKinley for the justice and fair play they are demanding for us by their many actions and words, which I hope will be an inspiration for the race in its upward march toward correct American citizenship, and a lesson of warning from Southern friends.

H. C. C. ASTWOOD,
Pastor Colored Protestant Episcopal Church.
Brooklyn, June 25, 1901.

THE TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So you don't think the negro is treated right in the South, and you don't think the Southern people understand him? Well, how about the Northern people—is he better understood and treated in the North, say in New York?

Suppose an educated young negro comes here to seek his fortune, (of course he is half white—the pure black ones can't be taught much,) do you know any first-class hotel where he would be welcomed for a day or two until he could find a boarding house? Do you know a nice boarding house for him?

And what can he get to do in New York? Anything better than driving a doctor's buggy or waiting at table? Please name a few of the occupations of negroes in New York. In the South he can be a barber or a bricklayer or a car driver or a carpenter. Can he be any of those in New York? Will he not find that he is shut out of all sorts of occupations except menial ones, and for the single and singular reason that he is a negro? Will he not see that the people of his race born, bred, and "educated" in New York City are servants and servants only, and apparently have not the slightest chance of ever being anything else?

He will also find that he is distinctly unwelcome in any first-class theatre or hotel or restaurant or barroom, and that no white man above the grade of laborer will eat with him, drink with him, or sleep with him.

He will find, further, when he becomes a man of family, that he cannot rent a house on a respectable block or live in apartments with nice people. Worse still, for such rooms as he can get he is made to pay more rent than a white man would have to pay.

And does he always get justice in the New York courts? The other day some darkies were "sent up" for thirty days for "shooting craps," whereas some white men were "given" but ten days for running a poolroom. Curious coincidence.

And is not the "feeling" against the negro rather strong in New York at times? Do you remember the riots last Summer when negroes were maltreated in the streets just because they were negroes?

Remove the beam which is in thine own eye, Mr. Editor, and then wilt thou see more clearly to remove the mote which is in the eye of thy Southern neighbor.

D. T. D.

New York, June 25, 1901.

A Wholesome Tonic

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Taken when you feel all "played out," can't sleep and have no appetite, it nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor.

A Tonic and Nerve Food.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

KILLED WOULD-BE LYNCHERS.

Negro Hunted by West Virginia Mob Fights at Bay and Slays Two Assailants.

PANTHER, West Va., June 28.—Peter Price, a negro, cornered in a house by a band of citizens bent on lynching him, on a charge of having insulted a woman, killed George Hooks and F. M. McGran and stabbed Charles Davis. The murder occurred at Jaeger, a small town five miles south of here.

Price, on seeing his pursuers, took refuge in a room in the rear of a saloon. The mob battered down the door, and as they entered the room Price threw himself at them, having a knife in each hand. Hooks and McGran fell to the floor. Two revolvers were discharged at Price, inflicting but slight wounds. With one lunge Price stabbed Davis and then he leaped from the window. He was pursued and captured by officers, who sent him to the jail at Welch.

INTRUDER PROBABLY LYNCHED.

Masked Men Take from Jail a Negro Accused of Insulting a Woman.

GEORGETOWN, Ga., June 28.—A young negro on John Whitaker's plantation, in this county, made an attempt to enter Miss Whitaker's room by raising the window. The noise awoke Miss Whitaker and the negro was recognized by her. She immediately told her father, who had the negro arrested and placed in jail. Last night a crowd of masked men overpowered the Marshal, forced him to open the jail door, and then took the negro in the direction of the Alabama State line. Nothing has been heard of them and the negro since. It is believed he has been lynched.

BROOKLYN'S UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Citizens of the Borough Organize One on the Lines of the New York Institution.

A number of well-known citizens of Brooklyn met last night in the Pouch Gallery, 343 Clinton Avenue, that borough, and founded the University Club of Brooklyn. The question of founding an institution on the lines of the University Club of Manhattan has been discussed by Brooklyn residents for five months, but it has taken energetic work on the part of the promoters to interest and bring together the proper material for the project. Once the movement was started, however, it gathered momentum, until at last night's meeting there was much enthusiasm and the actual work of arranging the details was carried forward with a rush.

About 100 of the best-known citizens of the borough attended the meeting. A constitution and set of by-laws were adopted and an Executive Council was chosen, composed of the following: Judge William B. Hurd, Joseph A. Burr, Abel E. Blackmar, Charles N. Chadwick, Henry E. Hutchinson, Herbert L. Bridgman, Edward H. Hobbs, Walter B. Gunnison, John A. Thompson, William F. Atkinson, Seymour K. Fuller, and Arthur R. Paine.

The Council will meet some time between now and October. It has the power to decide on the site for the club's headquarters. The club will probably begin its existence in the Pouch Gallery, but will build later a house of its own. The first regular meeting of the club will be held on the third Saturday in October, when the officers will be elected. It is not certain who will be the first President of the organization, but it is thought likely that the honor will go to Herbert L. Bridgman. There are eighty-seven charter members, and there are assurances of a membership of 150 by the time the first club meeting takes place.

The particular object of the club, according to the preamble of the constitution, is "to unite the college-trained men of Brooklyn and vicinity in order to bring together the intellectual life and points of view of the different colleges and universities from which the members were graduated; to stimulate and broaden thought and crystallize sentiment; to promote educational and political purity to the end that the true ideals of citizenship may be conserved."

TO MAKE EDITORS PAY FARE.

Alabama Constitutional Convention Asked to Stop Newspapers from Receiving Passes.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 28.—Delegate Reynolds of Chilton introduced a resolution in the Constitutional Convention today providing that no newspaper in this State, or representative thereof, shall receive or accept a pass or other free transportation from any railroad company doing business within the State; that a newspaper, in the event that it or its representatives receives or accepts and uses transportation or free passes, shall be fined not less than $5,000 for each violation of this section and that said railroad company who itself or through its agent issues to such person transportation shall be fined a like amount for each violation thereof.

Mr. Reynolds based the ordinance on the ground that the newspapers were recognized as great instruments for the public good, and that if the owners or editors accepted passes they would feel under obligations to the railroads.

Buy Land in New Jersey for a Park.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 28.—Prominent residents of New York and Orange, N. J., have purchased 1,000 acres of land in Montague Township, New Jersey, for park purposes. The territory includes Mashipacong Lake. Articles of incorporation have been filed in the name of the Mashipacong Club, with George O. Shields of New York as President. Improvements on the property will be begun at once, and a large amount of money will be spent in the erection of buildings and the laying out of the ground.

THE SALE OF
THE THOMPSON COMPANY
SUPERBLY TAILORED, HIGH GRADE
Serge Suits at Half Price
IS NEARING THE END.
There are no better or more fashionable serge suits in America than
THOMPSON SERGE SUITS.
They are made from thoroughly dependable fabrics, beautifully and serviceably tailored, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. You must lose no time, but come at once if you want one of these high grade suits at HALF PRICE!
Our former uptown store at Broadway and 13th St. is closed, and both stores are about to be for rent and our fixtures for sale.
Both Magnificent Stocks are on sale at the downtown store, 245 Broadway, opposite City Hall Park, and just below Murray St.

$12.50 THE THOMPSON CO. HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS now $6.25
$15.00 THE THOMPSON CO. HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS now $7.50
$20.00 THE THOMPSON CO. HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS now $10.00
$25.00 THE THOMPSON CO. HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS now $12.50
$30.00 THE THOMPSON CO. HIGH GRADE SERGE SUITS now $15.00

TROUSERS.
$5 TROUSERS Cost you but.....$2.50
$6 TROUSERS Cost you but.....$3.00
$7 TROUSERS Cost you but.....$3.50
$8 TROUSERS Cost you but.....$4.00
There are about 1000 HIGH CLASS SUMMER SUITS in Tropical-weight Cheviots, Feather-weight Worsteds, Striped Cricketing Flannels and all the new 1901 Summer Suitings, made up in COATS and TROUSERS, all selling at
EXACTLY HALF our well-known regular prices.
THE Thompson 245 COMPANY CLOTHIERS BROADWAY
(Opposite City Hall Park, Just Below Murray St.)
Store Open Saturday Night till 9 o'clock. Other evenings till 6.30.

McPHERSON WILL CONTEST.

Witnesses Testify that Senator's Widow Was of Sound Mind When Instrument Was Signed.

Judge John A. Blair in the Orphans' Court at Jersey City yesterday began taking testimony in the suit brought by Mrs. Edna C. Muir to set aside the will of her mother, Mrs. Edla J. McPherson, widow of John R. McPherson, United States Senator for New Jersey.

Reed G. Dilworth, Mrs. McPherson's counsel, was the first witness. He testified that he had drawn the will and was one of the attesting witnesses. He identified Mrs. McPherson's signature. He said he had been notified by Mr. Baldwin that Mrs. McPherson wished him to draw a will. She was reclining on a couch when he went to her residence, at 331 Lexington Avenue, New York, with the will, which he had prepared from instructions previously given him by Mrs. McPherson. She assumed a sitting posture, and the will was placed on a book on her lap, and she signed it.

"I then told her she had tied up her estate for the lives of two persons," said Mr. Dilworth, "and she must make provision for its disposition after that. To whom will it go then?' she asked. I told her it would go to the heirs of her daughter. She replied that her daughter would never have any children, and even if she did the children should not have the estate. She then made the bequests to Christ Hospital, at Jersey City, and the Emergency Hospital, Washington, and directed that the residue should be given to Yale University."

"Did you know," asked Mr. Provost, "that on the day Mrs. McPherson signed that will that she tried to throw herself from a window?"

Judge Smith objected, and Judge Blair refused to allow the question. Mr. Dilworth said that in his opinion Mrs. McPherson was of sound mind when she gave directions for drawing the will and also when she signed it.

Miss Cornelia Parsons, who was excluded from the courtroom during Mr. Dilworth's testimony, was the next witness called. She testified as to the signing of the will, giving the same details stated by Mr. Dilworth. The case was then adjourned to July 19.

The Santiago de Cuba Uninjured.

The Ward Line steamship Santiago de Cuba, which went aground in the Swash Channel on Thursday night while bound out for Santiago and other Cuban ports, was floated yesterday morning. The vessel was uninjured and after inspection proceeded on her voyage.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening: "Christianity's Bright Prospects." Last in series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Cumbered Service." 8 P. M., "A Man Without a Country," an Independence Day sermon. Everybody welcome.

Fifth Avenue Baptist Church,
6 West 46th St.,
Rev. R. P. Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. No evening service. No services during July and August.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST St.—Service 11 A. M. Pastor, Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., will preach.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—Dr. Judson, morning and evening; evening subject, "The Gospel of Remnants," fifth in a series on commonplace things.

At Metropolitan Temple,
7TH AV. AND 14TH ST.
Rev. F. M. Davenport, 11 and 8. Council meeting Monday. Illustrated lecture Tuesday. Prayer meeting Wednesday. Patriotic service Thursday. Evangelistic meeting Friday.
People's Popular Concert To-night
J. Watley Gangloff and Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., will preach; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, Parish House, 211 and

CHAMPION GRAHAM LOST

Glenny Will Meet Kennaday for New Jersey Golf Honors.

LATTER MADE A NEW RECORD

Surprises and Close Finishes Marked the Progress of State Tournament at Englewood.

W. L. Glenny and Allan N. Kennaday will meet this morning on the Englewood Golf Club links to determine the championship of the State of New Jersey. Glenny represents the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club and Kennaday hails from Montclair. Both are young golfers, but Kennaday has somewhat the greater reputation in the metropolitan field. Glenny is a Columbia student, and he played on the team in the intercollegiate tournament at Atlantic City. He has won several events on his home links, but beyond that has not been prominent. His defeat, therefore, of Archibald Graham, who won the Jersey championship last year, was the surprise of the day yesterday. It also was the most notable victory Glenny had achieved on the links.

The strong golf shown by Kennaday and the defeat of Graham were the sensations of the day. The former, in his morning game with Frank A. Marsellus of Yountakah, holed out on every green and made a new amateur record for the course of 79 strokes, three points better than the lowest score of the previous day. Marsellus played a good match, and had great luck on the fifteenth hole, when he holed out in 3, 310 yards, from a mashie approach. He was then 3 down, and when Kennaday took the next the latter had the match by 4 up and 2 to play. The cards are:

Kennaday, out	4	3	6	4	4	5	4	3	5—38
Marsellus, out	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	6—39
Kennaday, in	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—41—79
Marsellus, in	4	5	5	4	6	3	6	5	6—44—83

Glenny beat Graham by 2 up and 1 to play. It was a give-and-take match, with honors even up to the fourteenth hole. Graham got an early lead of 2 on the first three holes, but Glenny's imperturbable golf did not flag for an instant, and he tied the game on the fifth green. Honors were even at the turn, and again on the fourteenth green. Then Glenny won two in succession, Graham needing 7 for the 510-yard sixteenth hole to 6 for his opponent. The next was halved, which closed the match. The scores are, the bye hole not being played:

Glenny, out	6	4	5	4	3	5	4	5	5—41
Graham, out	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—41
Glenny, in	4	5	4	5	4	6	5	6	5—39—80
Graham, in	4	5	5	4	5	5	7	5	—40—81

In the afternoon, Glenny beat Paul Wilcox, the present Montclair Club champion, by the close margin of 2 up and 1 to play, and Kennaday beat T. T. Reid, also of Montclair, by a similar score. Reid created a surprise in the morning by putting Percy Pyne of Princeton, and the former intercollegiate champion, out of the race by 4 up and 3 to play. Pyne led by 2 on the tenth green, but carelessness then cost him six holes in succession and the match. When Reid met Kennaday the latter began leading early in the game, being 2 up on the ninth green and 5 ahead on the thirteenth green. He did that hole—190 yards—and the preceding one—330 yards—in 3 each. Reid had a winning streak after that, taking 3 in succession, but on the seventeenth green he abandoned the struggle. The cards are:

Kennaday, out	5	3	6	3	3	6	5	3	4—38
Reid, out	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	3	6—41
Kennaday, in	6	5	3	3	6	4	6	6	8—38—76
Reid, in	6	6	4	4	5	3	5	5	5—38—82

M. Olyphant, Englewood Field, and David Clark, Jr., Englewood, are the consolation cup finalists. The club also offered special cups for the two defeated eights in the two leading events, and these were brought down to the final round. Hugh Scott, North Jersey, and the Rev. Candler, Baltusrol, will meet for the third cup, and in the fourth cup final will be Donald Mitchell, Jr., Glen Ridge, and L. B. Garretson, Morris County.

The intense heat caused several withdrawals. The match play results were:

Championship.—Second Round—W. L. Glenny, Hillside, beat Archibald Graham, North Jersey, 2 up and 1 to play; Paul Wilcox, Montclair, beat Howard A. Colby, Essex County, by default; T. T. Reid, Montclair, beat Percy R. Pyne, Morris County, 4 up and 2 to play; Allan N. Kennaday, Montclair, beat F. A. Marsellus, Yountakah, 4 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—Glenny beat Wilcox, 2 up and 1 to play; Kennaday beat Reid, 2 up and 1 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Second Round—D. Le Roy Culver, Jersey City, beat Charles F. Watson, Essex County, by the latter withdrawing after a tie on the eighteenth green; Paul Olyphant, Englewood Field, beat J. B. Martin, Yountakah, 2 up and 1 to play; D. Clark, Jr., Englewood, beat Smith Mowry, Englewood, 1 up; C. H. Blake, Jr., Englewood Field, beat Clarence Place, Glen Ridge, 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—Olyphant beat Culver, 2 up and 1 to play; Clarke beat Blake, 2 up and 1 to play.

Third Cup.—Samuel Allen, North Jersey, drew a bye; Hugh Scott, North Jersey, beat W. D. Kirker, North Jersey, by default; R. W. Candler, Baltusrol, beat J. W. Baker, Hillside, 2 up; B. F. Reinmund, Englewood, beat George H. Bowlby, Jersey City, 1 up, (twenty holes.)

Semi-final Round.—Scott beat Allen, 2 up; Candler beat Reinmund, 1 up.

Fourth Cup.—Donald Mitchell, Jr., Glen Ridge, beat Frank Enos, Englewood, by default; R. H. Corey, Englewood Field, beat C. B. Kell, Englewood, 3 up and 2 to play; L. B. Garretson, Morris County, beat W. S. Baylis, Englewood, 1 up, (nineteen holes.)

Semi-Final Round.—Mitchell drew a bye; Garretson beat Cary, 4 up and 3 to play.

All of the four cup finals to-day will be at 36 holes, and there will be a handicap in addition for net and gross score prizes.

Harbor Hill Women Win.

The women of the Harbor Hill and Apawamis Golf Clubs met yesterday in their Class B metropolitan championship team match on the Harbor Hill links, Staten Island. The home team won by 9 points to 2 under the Nassau system of counting. The results were:

HARBOR HILL.		APAWAMIS.	
Miss Worth	3	Miss S. F. Read	0
Miss A. Smyth	3	Miss Wolley	0
Miss Wemple	0	Miss Mary Downey	2
Miss Scrymser	3	Mrs. H. B. Clark	0
Total	9	Total	2

Blind Handicap for Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, L. I., June 28.—A novel handicap foursome or series of foursomes will be played here to-morrow on the Hyde estate, where the Bay Shore Golf Club has its links. The matches will be medal play, handicap, but it will be a blind or sealed handicap. No player will know what his handicap is until the matches are finished, the handicaps being placed in sealed envelopes and opened on the conclusion of the play, when the figuring out of the net scores will show the winners. All the well-known players of the Bay Shore Summer colony will participate in the event.

Cricket Games for To-day.

The Livingston Field Club will play its first regular cricket game of the season to-day. The club has leased the ground of the Staten Island Cricket Club and careful preparation has been made to obtain as good a wicket as that for which the old club was noted. The opponents of the Islanders to-day will be the Manhattan Cricket Club. The Brooklyn Cricket Club, leaders in the race for the championship of New York, will play Nelson Lodge at Prospect Park, where also the Manhattan second eleven will play Newark in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association. Other games scheduled for to-day are Montclair vs. Paterson Team A, at Montclair; Paterson Team B vs. Antilles, at Paterson; Brooklyn Team B vs. Nelson Lodge second eleven, at Prospect Park; Essex County vs. Kings County, at Newark, and Chadwick vs. Columbia Oval, at Jersey City.

Union Settlement A. C. Officers.

The annual election of officers of the Union Settlement Athletic Club, 205 East One Hundred and First Street, was held on Thursday evening, and resulted as follows: President, George A. Roberts; Vice President, John L. Cluney; Treasurer, William Kelly; Financial Secretary, F. J. McNabb; Recording Secretary, Frank K. Laegen; Field Captain, J. W. O'Keefe.

The members of the club are looking forward to their annual picnic and games, to be held at Celtic Park, on Aug. 17, for which entries are now open.

Play Golf!
Send for Score Book, unique and practical. FREE. BOND'S EXTRACT CO., 76-5th Av., N. Y.—Adv.

INDEPENDENCE SHOWS SPEED.

Left Steam Craft Behind in Voyage to Provincetown.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., June 28.—The yacht Independence dropped her anchor in Provincetown Harbor at 5:25 o'clock this afternoon after a beautiful run across Massachusetts Bay on her way to New London. She left Boston at noon, being towed from her docks to almost abreast of Minot's Light, when she hauled off the wind, and, with mainsail, headsails, and working topsail, started to Provincetown. This was at 2:15, and for half an hour the Independence was almost becalmed, the wind being gentle from the southeast. Then it hauled to a little west of south and about 3 o'clock was fully twelve knots in strength.

The yacht began to gather herself and went very fast in this breeze, so that at 4:30 she was four miles west of Race Point, having made twenty-seven nautical miles in 1 hour 40 minutes. The yacht was hauled on the wind and headed around Wood End, and at 5:25 her anchor went down to hold her fast until daylight.

The Independence in her run distanced all the tugs which were following her across the bay, and which were near her when Minot's Light was abeam, including the ocean tug Storm King, which logged 12 knots an hour across to Provincetown and which made the harbor about twenty minutes after the sloop was moored. An early start will be made in the morning, probably by 3:30, so that the yacht will be over the shoals before noon.

EMPEROR'S YACHT WINNER.

Steered by Royal Owner, Iduna Was First Boat Over Course.

KIEL, June 28.—During the last few days the yachts taking part in the regatta here have suffered from squally winds, rough water, and the low temperature. Prince Henry's Tilly and the yacht Odin broke their rudders, and two other yachts were barely saved. Emperor William's Meteor has arrived here from England. He intended to steer the Meteor in to-day's race from Kiel to Travemunde, but as the Meteor was severely damaged during her passage from England, Emperor William entered the Iduna in to-day's race.

The Iduna arrived at Travemunde at 5 o'clock this afternoon, winner in a field of forty-three yachts. The Emperor steered the yacht himself through a rough sea. Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, and other distinguished personages were on board the Iduna. The Empress followed the yachts to Travemunde on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

Light Winds for Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 28.—The cup yacht Constitution returned from New London this afternoon in a spanking breeze which the yacht fell in with while off Watch Hill. Up to that point the Constitution encountered but light winds and made the run in four hours. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman were guests of Mr. Duncan on board, and upon arriving here were driven to the Stillman villa on Narragansett Avenue. The Constitution will continue her tuning up trials to-morrow, but the Columbia will remain at her moorings until ex-Commodore Morgan arrives, Sunday.

TENNIS AT BAY RIDGE.

Ware and Larned Winners in Crescent Athletic Club Tournament.

The winners of yesterday's matches in the invitation lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge were Leo E. Ware and William A. Larned. Ware won from Richard Stevens of Hoboken in a well-contested and long-drawn-out match of five sets. As on the previous day, the Harvard player was slow in getting to form, and lost the first two sets to Stevens by scores of 3—6 and 1—6, respectively. He then rallied, and by clever playing won the next three sets and the match, with scores of 6—3, 6—2, 7—5.

Larned, who was opposed to Clarence Hobart, gave an exhibition of the most brilliant playing that has been seen during the tournament, and won his match easily in three straight sets, with scores of 6—2, 6—2, 6—0. To-day's matches will be Larned against Hobart and Ware against Wright. So far Hobart, Larned, and Ware have each won two matches and lost one, Wright has won one and lost one, and Stevens has lost four. Yesterday's scores follow:

Leo E. Ware beat Richard Stevens, 3—6, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5; William A. Larned beat Clarence Hobart, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0; Beals C. Wright, a bye.

New York Tennis Club's Tourney.

The final round of the scratch singles in the New York Lawn Tennis Club's open tournament proved to be almost a walk-over for J. P. Paret, who beat I. C. Wright of Princeton in easy style. The doubles and handicap singles will be finished this afternoon, if the weather makes it possible. Three players were overcome by the heat yesterday while on the courts and had to default. The summary follows:

Men's Scratch Singles.—Final Round—J. Parmly Paret beat Irving C. Wright, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

Men's Scratch Doubles.—First Round—J. P. Paret and Henry Mollenhauer beat Calhoun Cragin and O. M. Bostwick, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Handicap Singles.—First Round—G. L. Wyeth (owe 15) beat R. B. Hunt, (scratch,) 6—0, 6—2; M. S. Clark (owe half 15) beat H. K. Murphy, (half 15,) 6—0, 6—3.

Second Round—Robert Le Roy (owe half 15) beat Dr. C. L. Chapin, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—4; Calhoun Cragin and Paret (owe 15) beat R. T. Bryan, (owe half 15,) 8—10, (defaulted;) G. L. Wyeth (owe 15) beat M. S. Clark, (owe half 15,) 6—1, 1—6, 6—2; C. C. Kelley (owe half 15) beat Dr. W. Brewster, (half 30,) 6—3, 7—5; Henry Mollenhauer (owe 15) beat F. W. Heitkamp, (owe half 15,) 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round—Robert Le Roy (owe half 15) beat T. C. Trask, (half 15,) 4—6, 7—5, (defaulted;) C. C. Kelley (owe half 15) vs. G. L. Wyeth, (owe 15,) 6—1, 5—5, (unfinished;) Henry Mollenhauer (owe 15) beat G. A. L. Dionne, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—1.

Middle States Tennis Tournament.

The fifteenth annual tournament for the championship of the Middle States and for men's doubles will be held under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, on the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, on Montrose Avenue, Mountain Station, on Monday, July 1, and following days. A new challenge trophy will be offered this year which will become the property of any one who shall win the championship three times. Prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors in men's singles and doubles and also for women's singles and doubles. Play will be called each day at 3 o'clock, excepting Thursday, July 4, when the matches will begin at 10:30 A. M. and continue all day.

Tennis on Staten Island Courts.

In the final round of the mixed doubles tennis tournament on the courts of the Livingston Field Club at Livingston, S. I., yesterday afternoon, George Boyd and Miss Adeline Robinson beat John Ogilby and Miss Sarah Coffin, 6—3, 7—5, 8—6.

Penn Crew in a Fast Trial.

HENLEY, England, June 28.—The Pennsylvania University crew had a remarkably fast trial to-day paced by the famous triple scullers Gollan, Sullivan, and Towns. Pulling 42 strokes to the minute throughout, the Americans beat the pacemakers by three-quarters of a length, which no other eight was ever able to do. At an unofficial weighing this morning the University of Pennsylvania crew totalled 1,274 pounds, an average of 159 pounds. The Leanders average 173 pounds. The draw for stations occurs Saturday. Under the prevailing conditions there is a difference of two lengths in the stations.

Americans Win in England.

LONDON, June 28.—In the semi-final round of the all-comers' doubles to-day in the All-England lawn tennis championships, which began at Wimbledon Monday, D. Davis and H. Ward, the American players, beat Gamble and Davies by three sets to none. In the semi-finals of the singles A. W. Gore beat Barrett and C. P. Dixon beat H. S. Mahoney.

Cricket at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The Canadian cricket team started its first match of the series with the Belmont Cricket Club here to-day. When stumps were drawn the visitors had scored 131 for their first innings and Belmont 131 for seven wickets. The contest is the first of four arranged for the Canadians, each of which will last two days.

HEAD FINISH FOR STAKE

Peninsula Was First of Three in a Hot Fight for the June.

NONES WON ON TURF COURSE

Wax Taper Galloped Home for Mile Event—Warm Weather Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

The intense heat yesterday, which might have been expected to draw a great crowd from the city to the Sheepshead Bay race track, had a contrary effect, and the smallest attendance of the meeting was present when the call to the post for the first race was sounded. The racing, on the other hand, was remarkably spirited, and close finishes were the rule, the horses fighting out heads and necks apart in the majority of the events, none of which was won without a hard struggle.

The prettiest finish of the afternoon was that for the June Stakes, five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, down the new Futurity Course, the third race on the programme. Only four horses ran, but all were backed, Clarence H. Mackay's Gay Boy, ridden by Odom, going to the post favorite, with Disadvantage the next choice. Shaw, on Alibert, was first away and led, with Gay Boy second, to the turn into the stretch, where Peninsula, on the inside and Disadvantage on the outside, went on and joined the two in front. On the bend, Alibert was jostled and knocked back, leaving the other three to finish for the stakes. For the remainder of the distance they hung well together, all driving hard, with but little advantage for any of the trio. Peninsula, between the other two, took the shortest way home and, ridden out in a desperate fight to the winning post, was first by a head, with Disadvantage second, a neck before Gay Boy third.

An equally close finish was the result of the fourth race, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward at one mile and a furlong, with five runners and All Gold the favorite at 2 to 1. All Gold took the track at the fall of the flag and went on in the effort to make a runaway race of it, but Herbert raced out after him, and on the turn into the back stretch ranged alongside the leader, the others in the meantime having dropped away far to the rear. For the next three furlongs the race seemed to be between All Gold and Herbert, who ran locked to the far turn, where Herbert showed in front. The pace told on the leaders at this point, and Trigger, foremost of the trio behind, began to gain on the first turn, and steadily closed from there on. Herbert, hard ridden through the stretch, held his advantage in front, however, and lasted long enough to win under whip and spur by a short head from All Gold, while Trigger, on the outside, was only a neck further away. Cyrano and Carbuncle were outrun from the start, and neither was dangerous at any part of the race.

The mile and a half on the turf, with eight starters, made a most spectacular race, Fairy Tale making most of the running, but shutting up when the real fight came, and leaving Nones to lead through the latter part of the trip, Nones winning by a length, straightened out at the end to beat Fatalist and Knight of the Garter, who had a head-and-head finish for the place, Fatalist getting second money in the last jump.

In the opening race backers were unable to make a decided favorite, three of the fifteen two-year-olds in it starting at equal prices, these being Man o' War, Friar Tabor, and Essene, with Illuminate at a figure very close to that against the three choices. Essene led through the straight and around the bend into the stretch, where Man o' War and Illuminate went up to him, the three fighting out to the end, with Man o' War winner by a half length before Essene, and Illuminate a close third. Wax Taper, with Shaw up, was an odds-on favorite for the second race, at one mile, and, heavily backed by the general public, won in a gallop by a length after trailing behind his field to the last turn, where he went on. The Puritan, in a hot finish, beat Dublin a half length for the place. The race was run in 1:38 4-5. For the fifth race fifteen three-year-olds ran over the six-furlong course on the main track, with Bedeck the post favorite. After a long delay at the post, Bolton led off, with Connie second, these two racing that order since the stretch. There the well-backed Sweet Tooth went on from back in the crowd, and, ridden out, won by a length from Bedeck, who came with a rush in the last furlong, but timed his run a fraction of a second too late.

State Senator P. H. McCarren yesterday at the race track announced his intention to sell out his racing stable and retire from the turf. His horses, including the well-known performers Potentate, King Brambleite, and a number of useful two-year-olds trained by Frank Brown. He has been singularly unsuccessful this season, however. In the same stable are trained Richard Croker's horses Beau Gallant and Bellario, who represent an outlay of something close upon $75,000 in original cost, expenses, and forfeits, and who have been as unsuccessful as Senator McCarren foresees. As at present planned the Croker horses will remain under the care of Trainer Brown. Roehampton, a useful three-year-old owned by J. G. Follansbee, was reported broken down in the morning. His giving way is attributed to the hard condition of the track, the same cause that is advanced for the uneasiness of Commando, Conroy, Outlander, The Intruder, and other good horses that have been trained at Sheepshead Bay. After the first race the winner, Man o' War, entered to sell for $600, was bid up to $1,000 and bought by O. L. Richards. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. H. T. Griffin's Man o' War, b. c., by Ben Strome-Maria D., 104 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck length; Thomas J. Healey's Essene, ch. c., 109, (Landry,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a half length from James McLaughlin's Illuminate, br. c., 105, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Lemoyne, Trump, Courtenay, Friar Tabor, Balm of Gilead, Succussanna, Linora, Rossair, Atheleien, Friend Jack, Valentina, and Figurtha also ran. Value to the winner, $680. Essene, Man o' War, and Friar Tabor equal favorites. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile. Robert R. Ries's Wax Taper, b. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Utility, 126 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by a length; John J. McCafferty's The Puritan, b. c., 3, 111, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a half length from the Goughacres Stable's Dublin, br. c., 3, 101, (Wanderly,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:38 4-5. Handwork also ran. Value to the winner, $850. Wax Taper always the favorite. Winner trained by Edward Burroughs.

THIRD RACE.—The June Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. John E. Madden's Peninsula, ch. c., by Meddler-Pearl Thorn, (Bullman,) 5 to 2 and even, won, ridden out by a neck; J. W. Smyth's Disadvantage, blk. f., by St. George-Vantage, 119, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by a head from Clarence H. Mackay's Gay Boy, b. c., by St. Savior-Arlie, 122, (Odom,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:07. Alibert also ran. Value of stakes to the winner $655. Gay Boy the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Walter C. Rollins's Herbert, br. c., 4, by Albert-Bonnie Dia, 111 pounds, (L. Smith,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; W. C. Oliver's All Gold, ch. c., 4, 103, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a neck from Clarence H. Mackay's Trigger, ch. f., 3, 104, (Odom,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:53 1-5. Cyrano and Carbuncle also ran. Value to the winner $800. All Gold the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $500 in 1901, selling allowances; six furlongs on he main track. J. H. McCormick's Sweet Tooth, br. c., by Conrad-Too Sweet, 106 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 2, won ridden out by a length; Green B. Morris's Bedeck, ch. c., 109, (Mounce,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a neck from H. J. Morris's Princeton Girl, b. f., 96, (Wanderly,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Onduris, Bounteous, Surmise, Maiden, Ikey Diddy, Aminte, Irene Lindsay, Balloon, Maria Bolton, Connie, Spry, and Blue Victor also ran. Value to the winner, $710. Bedeck the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a half on the turf. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Nones, b. g., by Sir Dixon-Amy Davenport, 104 pounds, (McGinn,) even and 2 to 5, won handily, by a length; Green B. Morris's Fatalist, ch. f., 4, 106, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head from P. S. P. Randolph's Knight of the Garter, b. h., aged, 114, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—2:35. Belgrade, Seminole, Collegian, Alsike, and Fairy Tale also ran. Value to the winner, $690. Nones always favorite. Winner trained by W. McDaniels.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Meditation, 110 pounds; Cast Iron, 109; Nugget, 107; Honolulu and Rightaway, 106 each; O'Hagan, 104; Carroll D., 101; Lady Sterling, 100; Fonsoluca, 99; Wild Oats, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Isidor, 140 pounds; Colonel Padden, 126; May W., 125; Vitellius, 121; The Black Scot, 120; Oliver Mc., 119; St. Finnan and Magnificent, 118 each; Cervera, 117; Fabius, 116; Mixer, 115.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Trial Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the new Futurity course. Whiskey King, 129 pounds; Blue Girl, 126; Port Royal, Hyphen, and Nasturtium, 122 each; Far Excellence, 119. Heno, King Edward, Conquite, and Reformer, 117 each; Legonid, 114. King Edward, Whiskey King, and Far Excellence, Peppertenty; Blue Girl and Heno, Madden entry; Port Royal and Reformer, Keene entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Advance Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age; one mile and a half. Ethelbert, 129; Star Bright, 126.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; the full steeplechase course; about two miles and a half. Passe Partout, 164 pounds; Walter Cleary, 152; Matt Simpson, 146; Jack Carey, 143; Mars Chan and Magic Light, 138 each; Highie, 132; Fulminate and Orman, 130 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Tings, 114 pounds; Borough, 112; Ilium, 105; Ginki, 98; Pleasant Sail, 97; Barbetto, 87.

Entries for Parkway Matinee Races.

Following are the entries for the fourth matinée of the Parkway Driving Club to be held to-morrow at Parkville, L. I.:

2:20 Class; Trotting and Pacing, (Professional;) Mile Heats; Best Two in Three to Harness.—D. H. Nichols's b. g. T. H. Brady, Howard Hayden's ch. m. Nancy Roy, E. D. Hollenbeck's blk. g. Blaze, E. D. Hollenbeck's b. g. Frank W., William Read's ch. m. Becky Sharp, and E. T. Bedford's g. g. General Shafter.

Gentlemen's Named Race; Half-Mile Heats; Best Two in Three to Harness.—D. H. Runyon's b. m. Kera, Harry F. Mollenhauer's b. m. Miss Hibbard, William F. Moore's blk. g. Jib, and E. J. O'Flyn's blk. g. Woodside.

Free-for-All Trotting or Pacing, (Professional;) Mile Heats; Best Two in Three to Harness.—D. H. Nichols's ch. m. Lillian Al, Howard Hayden's ch. g. Easter, E. D. Hollenbeck's b. g. Billy Hudson, E. D. Hollenbeck's blk. m. Mary's Own, Charles A. Moore's b. g. General Brayton, John Cadoo's b. m. Nancy Burns, and Frank D. Creamer's b. g. Frank Creamer.

Atlantic City's Horse Show.

Entries for the Atlantic City Horse Show, to be held the second week in July, have closed with more than four hundred and fifty nominations for the sixty-five classes. This will cause the addition of an extra day to give officials time to judge the exhibits, and the show will begin Monday, July 8, instead of July 9, and continue the following five days. The entries this year number nearly a hundred more than those of last season. The result is far beyond the expectations of the association. Horses are coming from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and many other cities. Nearly all the noted prize winners that have competed at the New York and other prominent Horse Shows are entered, and the display will be the finest ever seen at Atlantic City or any other openair Horse Show. The New York exhibits include the horses of Frank J. Gould, Mrs. Thomas H. Hilliard, Howard Willets, Miss Murchison, Ralph Pulitzer, Miss Florence L. Stokes, Dr. John L. Wentz, John Gerken, Charles Pfizer, Jr., Mrs. H. H. Good, Mrs. W. E. Kotman, and Alfred E. Dieterich.

K. C. W. RACE MEETING.

Prominent Riders Entered in Amateur and Professional Events.

One of the best arranged programmes ever offered the admirers of cycling races will be presented at the annual race meet of the Kings County Wheelmen at the Manhattan Beach cycle track this afternoon. The events will be one-half mile, amateur; metropolitan district championship, five miles, amateur; half-mile open, professional; two-mile handicap, professional; one-third-mile novice race.

Among the amateur entries are M. L. Hurley, who has made such an excellent showing in the amateur class this season; Schofield, John and Menus Bedell, the Welsing brothers, La Due, Schreiber, Homans, Forest, Walter Smith, Van Cott, as well as many others. On the New England circuit, which ends this week, Schofield and Van Cott, in particular, have been riding very fast.

"Tom" Cooper and Frank Kramer have been matched to ride a team race with the European champions, Gascoygne and Jenkins, which will be the first professional team race of this character ridden in this country. It will be ridden in three heats at the following distances: One-quarter mile, one-half mile, and one mile, and will be determined by points. The entries for the open events follow:

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—W. Orthman, W. A. La Due, W. B. Ferguson, E. Forrest, H. Blauvelt, R. C. Malone, J. H. Koenig, M. L. Hurley, G. E. Homan, G. C. Schreiber, H. R. Brown, W. B. Minto, C. Kastendieck, F. Winnington, G. T. Zimmerman, G. Welsing, H. Welsing, J. Benyon, G. Schofield, N. Vanderwall, W. Smith, J. Bedell, M. Bedell, J. Leavy, M. T. Dove, E. Elliott, C. Peters, A. T. Nye, H. Davis, S. Lord, P. Van Cott, P. J. Disher, E. Van Velsor, R. Dunham, C. R. Satchell, and R. A. Brooks.

Metropolitan District Championship.—W. Orthman, W. A. La Due, W. B. Ferguson, E. Forrest, M. L. Hurley, G. E. Homan, G. C. Schreiber, G. A. Bocttger, H. R. Brown, W. B. Minto, G. Welsing, H. Welsing, J. Benyon, G. Schofield, N. Vanderwall, W. Smith, J. Bedell, M. Bedell, M. T. Dove, E. Elliott, A. T. Nye, H. Davis, P. Van Cott, E. Van Velsor, R. Dunham, C. R. Satchell, and W. Losee.

Half-Mile Open Professional.—H. E. Freeman, R. Leander, H. C. Bleecker, L. Wilson, G. H. Collett, F. Krebs, C. Hatfield, J. P. Jacobson, F. Krebs, B. Oldfield, Al Newhouse, T. Cooper, J. T. Fisher, O. S. Kimble, F. L. Kramer, T. J. Gascoygne, S. Jenkins, S. Williams, W. S. Fenn, F. J. Caldwell, J. Sypardowski, and O. Babcock.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—H. B. Freeman, R. Leander, H. C. Bleecker, L. Wilson, G. H. Collett, F. Krebs, C. Hatfield, J. P. Jacobson, F. Krebs, B. Oldfield, Al Newhouse, T. Cooper, J. T. Fisher, O. S. Kimble, F. L. Kramer, T. J. Gascoygne, S. Jenkins, S. Williams, W. S. Fenn, J. Sypardowski, O. Babcock, and F. J. Caldwell.

Notice—Ray Terry, Anthony Pape, S. J. Van der Lin, Harry R. Homan, A. G. Blakely, C. G. Young, J. K. Bainbridge, F. J. Jessup, Harold Blauvelt, R. C. Malone, A. H. Moenig, A. Hamilton, J. A. Topping, S. Shumway, G. A. Goettger, C. Delehele, T. Davis, S. W. Anderson, F. Werdman, F. W. Schramm, W. B. Minto, J. King, E. Steirt, G. Perden, W. L. Schroeder, F. Karkalla, W. Moseman; J. W. Cowan, J. Leavy, J. Ryder, H. E. Barker, R. J. Abernethy, M. Cazen, C. Peters, Joe Joefre, S. Lord, S. C. Rohn, and R. Acker.

Fourth of July Cycle Races.

The pronounced success of last Saturday's bicycle races at Manhattan Beach has greatly encouraged Manager Brady, and he intends to give a number of shows at the Beach this season, the class of which has never been equaled in this country. His introduction of middle distance paced races, with a multiplicity of entries, proved an interesting inovation, and he means to provide a number of other novelties in the racing line.

The next show will be on July 4, afternoon and night. In the afternoon a one-hour paced race, open to all, will be the chief event. Harry Elkes will make his first appearance of the season in competition, and Manager Brady has invited "Jimmy" Michael, John Nelson, Edouard Taylore, "Bobby" Walthour, and "Tom" Linton to compete. The inducement will be $2,000, divided as follows: $1,000 to first, $500 to second, $250 to third, $150 to fourth, and $100 to fifth, or the men have the privilege of accepting 50 per cent. of the gross gate receipts, to be divided pro rata. On the night of July 4 the first electric light cycle races ever seen in this section of the country will be given. The principal event will be a fifty-mile motor-paced race, open to as many riders of the first class as may care to enter.

Notes of the Wheelmen.

Walter Smith, the clever young rider of the Kings County Wheelmen of Brooklyn, who holds the amateur record for one mile behind pace, 1:26, is now training at the Manhattan Beach track and will soon endeavor to break the amateur record for one mile with a standing start.

Frank J. Denny, the well-known Buffalo amateur cyclist, sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Wednesday to participate in the world's championships at Berlin July 7 and 14, and will probably appear at several other tracks. He will return in time for the National amateur championships at the Pan-American Exposition in August.

The announcement is made that in all paced races to be held at Manhattan Beach this season there will always be three or more starters. This precaution is taken in order that the spectators will be sure to see a finished race, even though one or two of the competitors might be incapacitated through an accident. Entries for the races of July 4 can be made to A. G. Bishop, 1,103 Broadway, until noon July 3.

The announcement is made by Manager Brady that at least five men will start in the hour race July 4, one of whom will be Champion Elkes. The latter bars nobody and hopes "Johnny" Nelson and W. C. Stinson can be persuaded to meet him in this event. Both Nelson and Stinson seem to be looking for easier game than Elkes and are steering clear of the open-for-all races at the beach.

Sidney Jenkins, the English cyclist, who was defeated by "Tom" Cooper at Madison Square Garden Monday night, claims that the track was a great handicap to him and that he might have won but for it. He is training hard at the Manhattan Beach track for the 6 day match race of three heats between himself and Gascogne, as the foreign team, and "Tom" Cooper and Frank Kramer the American team, which will be decided to-morrow afternoon on that track.

The following professional riders will compete in the professional races at the Kings County Wheelmen's meet at Manhattan Beach today: "Tom" Cooper, Frank Kramer, Owen Kimble, J. T. Fisher, "Al" Newhouse, "Barney" Oldfield, H. B. Freeman, Floyd Krebs, J. P. Jacobson, G. H. Collett, Charles Hadfield, Lester Wilson, H. C. Bleecker, George R. Leander, and the foreign champions, Gascogne and Jenkins. These riders are entered in the combination handicap and the open event for their class.

The first annual outing of the Iola Wheelmen of New York is to be held at Burbank's Cedar Grove Hotel, New Dorp Beach, Staten Island, on Sunday, June 30. The members and friends of the club will meet at the club rooms, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, at 8 o'clock and leave on the Staten Island ferryboat from Battery Park at 9 o'clock in the morning. Dinner will be served at the hotel in New Dorp at 12 o'clock. The Committee of Arrangements has provided a programme of field sports, including games of baseball and football.

John Nelson, the winner of forty-three out of fifty-two paced cycle races within the past thirteen months; Will C. Stinson, the one-hour record holder of the world; "Bobbie" Walthour, the Southern and seventy-two-hour champion; Albert, champion of France, the three-hour record holder of Europe, and "Jommy" Moran, the former amateur champion of the League of American Wheelmen, will meet in the Golden Wheel race at Boston, July 1 to 6. Nelson won this contest last season, and Stinson ran second, the pair beating Charlie Miller and Burns Pierce, the long-distance champions. The Chicago lad rode 391 miles in the twelve hours, although he was never hard pushed. As each man will have eighteen motors on the track at the same time.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Once More in Second Place—Won Game in Ninth Inning.

Six consecutive singles, with three doubles and an error by Steinfeldt after two were out, enabled the New Yorks to defeat the C

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WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THEY ARE NOT ALL BEGGARS.

In a letter to THE TIMES which we printed yesterday Gen. SICKLES deplores the severe language we have felt compelled to employ in commenting on the pension-grabbing propensities of the Grand Army of the Republic. "The Grand Army of the Republic and those it represents," he tells us, "ask nothing but justice and fair play from the Government they sought to save and did save from destruction." But really, the General says nothing in his letter that tends to remove the stain put upon the reputation of the Grand Army by the notorious activity of its officers and representatives in striving to make mendicants of the entire organization by demanding always more and higher pensions. He says nothing to refute the assertion of that gallant soldier Col. GEORGE E. WARING that the Grand Army is made up of "a lot of pension bummers." There is not a word or a line in his letter that can stand against the statements contained in this communication which has come to THE TIMES:

Baltimore, Md., June 27, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an old soldier of the Union during the civil war, let me congratulate you on the editorial in-to-day's TIMES on "Mr. EVANS and Gen. SICKLES." You state some plain truths plainly that ought to be driven home among old soldiers. It is my belief that the pension payments annually are now at least double what they ought to be. In this very city to-day are several men of ample incomes drawing pensions that they do not need, and, worse than that, there is hardly a surviving veteran of the civil war who cannot if he will report plenty of cases where pensions have been paid for years to men who did not deserve them, either for wounds or real disabilities occasioned by the war. Gen. SICKLES has a good war record, but he should be ashamed to confess that he is now aiding the pension agents and sharks who are trying to oust the ablest and best Commissioner of Pensions we have had for years. If President MCKINLEY consents to this crime against the Nation, and yields to these efforts, so much the worse for his reputation, already sullied by his action in the matter of his appointment of Mr. RODENBERG to the Civil Service Commission.

To my old army friends I would say, as Senator HAWLEY (himself a gallant veteran) once said to a delegation urging him to vote for more pensions, "For God's sake, don't let people think we are all beggars." H. P. GODDARD.

Gen. SICKLES recites a few instances of what he considers unjust treatment of applications in the Pension Bureau during the administration of Commissioner EVANS, and in a familiar strain he lauds the old soldier:

> I know something, Sir, of the character of the Union soldier. I have seen him in battle and on the march in the bivouac and on the picket line. I have witnessed his sacrifices, his heroism, his unselfishness, and his love of flag and country. I am sorry to say that I have also witnessed much of the injustice of which he has been the victim in the Pension Office and elsewhere.

This does not explain or justify the astounding fact that thirty-six years after the close of the war we have 1,000,000 names on the pension list and are paying out in pensions $140,000,000 annually. THE TIMES did explain how this comes about a few years ago, when it investigated a certain number of specimen pension cases in Northern New York. The method employed was to examine the pension applications for that district, ascertain in each case what were the grounds of the application, and then hunt up the receiver of the pension. One sturdy, athletic man in receipt of the full pension for total disability was found to be the champion wheelman of his village; another physical wreck, totally disabled and in receipt of a pension which was to keep his body and soul together, was found to be the owner of a very comfortable estate, and when visited was engaged in shingling his barn; others were healthy, capable men, earning good wages or salaries, yet drawing pensions for total disability. In almost every village and neighborhood throughout the North the undeserving pensioner is to be found. Everybody knows from one to a score of cases where the pension has been obtained by perjury and is received in fraud. It is this general knowledge that has evoked the indignant protest against the pension roll of a million names, of which it is evident that something like one-half must have been placed there by perjury and fraud. The pension system is rotten, rotten to the very core, and Gen. SICKLES has ranged himself on the side of the sharks and suborners of perjury who have labored successfully and profitably to make it a roll of dishonor. It is astonishing that a man of his reputation should take up the cudgels with so much earnestness in support of the rascally pension agents whose fraudulent designs Pension Commissioner EVANS has striven to thwart.

SCANNELL INDICTED.

The indictment of Fire Commissioner SCANNELL for neglect of duty and of the Commissioner and W. L. MARKS for conspiracy and collusion is the natural and logical outcome of the charges made in this and other papers and of the facts as given out from the office of the Controller.

Now that these two men are presented to the courts for prosecution and trial in accordance with the criminal law governing their cases, it is not proper to review the evidence already public which led to their indictment. But it is entirely proper to say that the indictment was imperatively demanded in the premises, in order that their actual part in the transactions described should authoritatively be fixed and their guilt or innocence determined. The system to which the known facts pointed is precisely of the sort that Tammany is in a position to let its favorites apply. If carried out as it appeared to have been carried out, it afforded rich opportunities to the officials to reap that wealth which most of these officials unquestionably enjoy. It is to be hoped that the indictments will promptly and thoroughly be tried, and if guilt is established that swift and adequate punishment will follow.

PRETTY SMALL BUSINESS.

Banks are now informing their depositors how money paid to the United States for unused check stamps may be recovered, and the process is similar for all unused revenue stamps. The banks begin by assuming it is none of their business, as the matter is asserted to be wholly between the depositor and the Treasury. The depositor is told to apply to the United States Revenue Collector and get a blank affidavit of ownership. This affidavit must be executed and accompanied by other affidavits tracing the history of the stamps from the Treasury to the present holder. As the stamps are usually imprinted upon checks which the depositor gets from the bank, and which the bank in turn gets from some stationer, there is, in a simple case, no necessity for more than three affidavits, which may be sent to Washington and the money waited for. The United States kindly and gratuitously supplies blank forms for each typical case, but the customer pays the affidavit fees, and runs around to get the affidavits necessary other than his own. But he may spare himself the trouble unless he has at least one hundred unused check stamps, for smaller amounts will not be redeemed. It is assumed that there is no recourse for affidavit fees.

Now, there were over seven million bank depositors at a recent date. We do not know how to estimate the number of persons who may have redeemable stamps of various sorts, but they are doubtless more numerous than the depositors. A very simple calculation will show that the United States stands to make a few millions of unneeded and illgotten dollars through the trouble to which it puts the innocent persons who have intrusted the Government with money which is practically withheld through imposing rules which many can not or will not comply with. Every stamp is its own voucher that the Government has received the money, and the holder is the owner as presumptively as is the holder of a Treasury note. No affidavit of ownership and chain of title is needed in the case of a silver certificate, for instance, which may as easily be stolen as stamps. Possibly it is reckless to say that the Collector might have been instructed to pay for the stamps over the counter when presented by respectable holders, and with some discretion as to withholding payment in doubtful cases.

But while blaming the Government, in the first instance, there is a remnant of blame for the banks. They were willing enough to take the money paid to the Government for the stamps, and they could now recover it for their customers with a minimum of trouble through making many redemptions in a single formula. If the customers gave their stamps to the banks, the banks would be the owners and could get a thousand customers' rebates at once, under a single set of affidavits. They might well enough charge for the trouble and nobody would grudge it. But it is easier to wash their hands and say the Government "doesn't allow it." It might be managed better.

THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

Justice to the public required us a day or two ago to deprecate, if not to denounce, the tortures daily inflicted upon large numbers of persons within the peace of the State of New York by taking them through four miles of the mephitic atmosphere of the tunnel from the Grand Central Station to the Harlem River. We took occasion to show that this ordeal, to which the Central still condemns its customers, was "unusual," as well as "cruel," since the means of avoiding it were perfectly well known and were adopted by progressive corporations.

But now justice to the Central system requires that we should gratefully recognize the immense improvement it has made in the treatment of its passengers while they are waiting to take its trains, by the reconstruction of the waiting rooms. The heated term, which has now just fairly begun, has furnished the first real test of the adequacy of the arrangements. Anybody could before that have admired the spaciousness and the architectural impressiveness of the new arrangement, but nobody could have said with authority whether it was or was not adequate to its purpose. The test came only with the beginning of the congestion of Summer travel, with the flock of over-Sunday excursionists accumulated on Friday and Saturday afternoons. Most of these excursionists retained horrifying remembrances of their sufferings in previous Summers in these same waiting rooms. The waiting constituted an ordeal hardly second to that of the tunnel itself, a waiting in rooms crowded to the limit, heated to more than the temperature of the outer air, and not ventilated at all. It was an ordeal so dreadful that the experienced shirked it at almost any risk, even at the risk of losing their trains. And when they were finally let out to chase one another through the doors in single file they found before them, if they were passengers by either branch of the Central system, a walk varying from a third to a half the length of the station and back again, under the burning glass which was constituted by the roof of the train shed. No wonder that a passenger, laden with luggage, should have devoted himself during his forced march to execrating the management which had imposed such a penance upon him for no offense.

Now all that is at least changed. The passenger has a choice of windows at which to buy tickets, a choice of doors through which to make his way to the platform, and a straight line—the shortest distance between the two points—to traverse in order to get his train. Moreover, he finds the waiting room ample and well ventilated, as cool and airy a place as he could find outside, and the platform outside also ample. Waiting for a train at the Grand Central of a hot afternoon is by no means the ordeal it used to be before the improvements were completed; in fact, it is not an ordeal at all. It is a pity and a discredit that the management has not seen its way to making less terrible the ordeal of the tunnel. But it should receive full credit for the very great improvements that it has effected in the waiting rooms, if for no other reason, for the excellent reason of preventing it from becoming weary in well-doing and from thinking that the public did not appreciate what efforts it did make for the amelioration of their condition.

THE CENSUS SERVICE.

Some time since the Director of the Census, Mr. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, in an interview with the correspondent of The Evening Post, spoke in high terms of the success he had had in his bureau with the system of what we may call diluted spoils. In brief, this system is that of appointment on the recommendation of Senators and Congressmen, each of whom is allowed to submit two names for every place assigned to him; then from these the better is chosen after an examination, which, however, is not competitive in form. Removals in order to reduce the force are made on the same principle; the backers are asked to choose which of their appointees shall be dropped first.

We do not suppose that any one will claim that this is a practical or business-like system. Senators and Representatives have no special knowledge of the qualifications of census employés. The choice would be far better if it were made by competition among all applicants fulfilling the primary requirements to be fixed with reference to the nature of the work. Apart from this, it is not a nice thing for legislators to have the giving of patronage which they first authorize. They are human, and the temptation to vote the people's money for their own favorites in public employment ought not to be imposed on them. They are so little adapted to resist it that they actually claim it as a perquisite. Apparently Mr. MERRIAM is making the best he can of this wretched plan, but he is not called on to praise it.

The patronage-mongering has effects quite outside of the offices of the Bureau at Washington. A peculiar development of it is described in a report just sent out by the Investigating Committee of the Civil Service Reform League. It took place in Maryland, where Congressman MUDD seems to have been interested in making the enumeration of the three counties of his district large enough to get three added representatives in the State Legislature. The trick was done. But one of the enumerators, appointed for political reasons only, and a henchman of MUDD by the name of CHING have been convicted of conspiracy. The methods were variegated. Names of Summer visitors at hotels were recorded; children were enumerated; names of dead persons were used—"hadn't been dead so very long," was the excuse—while there were hundreds of purely fictitious names enrolled. Mr. MERRIAM is not responsible for this sort of dirty work, but the system of patronage appointments is at the bottom of it. Every change in that direction invites this kind of result.

THIS YEAR'S COMMENCEMENTS.

The Senators from Havemeyer and the members from Buncombe so often hold the centre of the American stage that it is a pleasure to note occasions when our more representative spokesmen have something to say. And what is now being said at our universities is worth attention even across oceans. We have been told lately that pork kings and railway magnates are our great men, and that our pretense to culture is ridiculous. In all humility we admit that few Americans make pretense to that measure of culture which inspired a memorable essay upon a certain condescension in foreigners. So we plead guilty to having rich men among us, and ask attention to a redeeming quality which distinguishes them from rich men of other nations. When or where has there been such an exhibition of beneficence and munificence to institutions of learning and culture as American millionaires have given to the world this year? CARNEGIE'S gift alone ought to have silenced our critics. And now Harvard gets $1,000,000 from MORGAN. Not less significant and even more representative is the completion of Yale's two-million-dollar bicentennial fund by the gifts of 1,700 alumni. Which foreign university boasts of such proof of affectionate remembrance of Alma Mater by its graduates? We know that genius is the gift of GOD to humanity, rather than to any race, and we are mindful that no university could have created SHAKESPEARE. Still, as respects culture as a National characteristic, we are confident that this attitude of graduates toward their schools is a happy augury for our National showing in that future when we shall have as many generations of culture as the Old World has centuries.

We also like the compliments at Harvard to a Nation which has been rather bellowed at lately. "We have never quarreled with Germany" was Senator HOAR'S happy introduction of Ambassador VON HOLLEBEN, and President ELIOT stated the causa honoris in equally happy phrase—"Ambassador of the young and lusty German Empire, representative of the ancient people whose racial and institutional roots are intertwined with our own, and whose scholars and universities have for a century given example and inspiration to the learned world." That this gave pleasure appears from the enthusiastic greeting to the Ambassador, who received cheers, withheld from all others, we are told. His acceptance was highly urbane. Altogether we feel certain that in reporting the incident to his Emperor he may fairly cite it as proof that Americans have no dislike to Germans personally, from Kaiser to Bauer, even while they retain their dislike to excessive chastisement of heathen with machine guns.

Those were pleasant compliments which Senator HOAR paid to President MCKINLEY and Secretary HAY. Americans are attached to the head of their State because he is a model head of his private family. But surprise mingles with satisfaction in reading what Senator HOAR had to say about Secretary HAY: "I venture to predict that when all the facts concerning the very difficult situation in the East, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the Nicaragua Canal are understood it will be the judgment of the future that Mr. HAY has achieved one of the masterpieces of our diplomacy." Quite so. There is no dissent whatever respecting China, but Senator HOAR was prominent among those who amended Secretary HAY'S Nicaragua masterepiece until England rejected it. As Senator HOAR certainly was no more censuring himself than we are now censuring him, we must suppose that there is something behind the veil that would interest the country. "Shirtsleeves diplomacy"—meaning straightforward dealing—has shattered some traditions, but it still seems thought necessary to conduct foreign business "under a blanket." Yet if the British and American peoples had been taken more into confidence it scarcely seems that the result could have been worse, and there is even some reason to think it might have been better. We do not think Americans would have supported any unjust demand upon England, and we venture to think that, strong as Lord SALISBURY'S Government is, he would have hesitated to ask support of hostilities to prevent the building of the canal, or even the abrogation of the Clayton treaty. Kaisers and Premiers are much more apt to take offense than their peoples. Publicity is a peaceful force in rightful causes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One does not have to be a very elderly New Yorker to remember the time when such a succession of torrid days as the city is passing through invariably brought with it deaths and prostrations from heat, not, as now, by tens, but literally by the hundreds. No longer ago than the late seventies it was necessary in midsummer to establish emergency hospitals in the City Hall and elsewhere for the victims of the too ardent sun, and the newspapers published daily lists that filled several columns and read like the reports sent home after a great battle. Nowadays a brief paragraph usually suffices, and yet the weather is just as hot, and the humidity just as high, as they used to be. The increased power of resistance to heat shown by the city's population seems mysterious at first thought, but it is doubtless due to the same causes that have lowered the general death rate—to the improved conditions of life, and to the better personal habits, especially as regards eating and drinking, that have spread through all parts of the community. Comparatively few people now cherish the delusion that alcoholic liquids of the heavier sorts conduce to coolness, and even the lighter varieties are avoided by many, who turn instead, when the mercury rises high, to one or another of the multitudinous "soft" concoctions served at the innumerable soda fountains. Not all of these newer drinks are wholesome, and some of them contain drugs the indiscriminate and constant use of which is positively injurious, but their effects are not, as in the case of the powerful intoxicants formerly so freely imbibed in hot weather, to be seen in dangerous prostrations or sudden deaths. Then the men who once ate too much meat now eat less of it, especially at luncheon time, and increased wages permit those whose fare was overmeagre to keep up a better supply of strength. Most of all, perhaps, is the change due to the better tenement houses of to-day, with the consequent possibility for many of their occupants to get something like refreshing sleep at night.

—With highly commendable wisdom the textile manufacturers of Georgia have anticipated legislative action in regard to child labor in their mills, and of their own accord have agreed to mitigate, if not entirely to remove, an evil that has threatened to justify the criticisms of Northern rivals and to cast a shadow on the material advancement of the South. At a recent meeting of the Georgia Industrial Association resolutions were adopted which, after announcing the intention of the members to obey the State laws in the future as in the past, pledge themselves in addition to demand from no employé more than sixty-six hours as a week's work, and concerning children promise as follows:

> That no child less than twelve years old shall work at night in any cotton or woolen mill under any circumstances, and that no child less than twelve years old shall be allowed to work therein at all unless such child has a widowed mother or physically disabled parents who are dependent for support upon the labor of such child, or unless the child can read or write, or unless the child attends school for four months of each calendar year; and provided further that no child under ten years of age shall be permitted to work in any such mill or factory under any circumstances.

This is certainly a step in the right direction, and the fact that it has been taken voluntarily is much to the credit of the Southern manufacturers. The step might easily have been longer, however, and giving to a child less than twelve years old employment at work which will inevitably stunt its physical and mental growth is a decidedly poor form of charity.

—A correspondent of ours declares that the open-car problem can be solved by a refusal of the passenger at the outer end of the seat to permit, after it has five occupants, the entrance of any more people to that compartment. Apparently, the correspondent has made a practical test of this plan, for he said: "Let the passengers try it, and they will find it will work all right, and the companies will soon put on more cars." Of course it would work all right—if the occupant of the end seat were willing and able to "repel boarders," no matter what their size and vocabulary, and if he thought freedom from the annoyance of standing passengers desirable at the expense of frequent battles, wordy or fistic, with people in a hurry to reach their destinations and reluctant to admit the superior and vested rights of those whose only difference from themselves was the result of getting on the car a few seconds or minutes sooner. Few of us, however, like the conspicuousness incidental to public controversies, and others would not be able to back up an order of exclusion. So we doubt if the plan suggested will be a popular one. Reform must come from the companies, acting voluntarily or under compulsion, and regulation of the traffic must be by the companies' servants or by the police. The orders of either, as a rule, are obeyed by the New York public without hesitation or protest—always, practically, when the orders are reasonable. Some lines permit passengers on the front platforms of the cars, and others do not, but the latter never have any trouble in keeping clear the tempting space beside the motorman. As soon as the protest against "standers" in the open cars is loud enough it will be heeded, but while so many people talk about the impossibility of improving the existing conditions nothing will be done. The companies give no more than necessity compels for the desirable nickel, but they are going to get it—from people standing up if they can, and from people sitting down if they must. There is no impossibility in the case.

—Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER RUSSELL of Seventh Avenue and Garfield Place, Brooklyn, must be most remarkable persons. They have disagreed about the ownership of the house in which they live, each claiming the right to hold the title to it. The controversy has been prolonged and warm, and it has now been taken into court, and yet the hostility between the husband and wife has been confined strictly to the one point at issue. According to report, each says the other is utterly wrong about the house, but each admits that the other is all right in every other respect, and their general relations have remained, and promise to remain, entirely amicable. Mrs. RUSSELL does not insist that Mr. RUSSELL is a fiend in human form, without one redeeming trait, and Mr. RUSSELL professes the highest of esteem for Mrs. RUSSELL and treats her with the kindly courtesy to be expected by wives from husbands with whom they are on the best of terms. Very few, indeed, are the people who can quarrel about a title—or anything else—in this carefully limited way. The almost invariable tendency is to extend a disagreement till it covers the whole field, and from one point of variance to assume the existence of many—usually of all that are possible. The Russell plan is an excellent plan, but there is something superhuman about it, and such incredible reasonableness suggests that it is a truce, and not a peace, that we have been asked to admire.

MR. KELLER'S CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to express, on behalf of a number of Episcopal clergymen, their sense of the justness of your view of Mr. Keller's case, expressed in your able editorial of this morning. There seems to be a misapprehension in the public press regarding Mr. Keller's public duty in this matter.

In the first place, to take a strictly legal view of the case, it is Mrs. Barker's duty to bring action against Mr. Keller for criminal assault. If she succeeds in getting a verdict it would probably secure the release of her husband. But she dare not attempt it. Her lawyer has not advised it.

It is surely not the duty of Mr. Keller to bring any action against Mrs. Barker unless he sues her for heavy money damages. With the loss of one eye and serious aspersions on his character, Mr. Keller would probably obtain a verdict for $100,000. But would he get the money? In "supplementary proceedings" it would be easily shown that Mrs. Barker has no effects. Some of your contemporaries maintain that a verdict against Mrs. Barker would clear Mr. Keller's character. The clergy for the most part think otherwise. A civil trial in open court would under any circumstances be a public scandal, and it is not improbable that incidents would be made public which would be exceedingly humiliating to many without justifying the murderous assault made by Barker in the least.

Another course is open. That is that some one should demand an ecclesiastical trial in open court. This is a matter which must be determined by the Church to which Mr. Keller belongs and not by the secular papers, which are seriously open to the suspicion of seeking something which will fill their pages and increase their circulation.

The Episcopal Church is not slow or inert in vindicating the purity of its ministry. Every year there are a number of ministers deposed by the Bishops after private investigations, and not with open trials.

In the Rev. Mr. Keller's case we have the unusual circumstances that his diocesan, the Right Rev. Starkey, believes absolutely in Mr. Keller's innocence; the Very Rev. Dean Hoffman of the seminary in which Mr. Keller prepared for the ministry is not only of the same opinion, but has generously offered to pay all legal expenses in defense of the character of his former student, and that at the recent Diocesan Convention, held at Newark soon after the assault was made by Barker, about one hundred and fifty clergy and two hundred laymen declared publicly their belief of Mr. Keller's innocence by electing him Secretary of the convention.

In addition to this, 125 out of the 150 communicants of Mr. Keller's church have distinctly stated their absolute disbelief in Mrs. Barker's accusation. Besides this there are certain facts of a confidential character which are known to many of the clergy which completely satisfy them as to Mr. Keller's innocence.

Can any deeply religious man, with spiritual instincts, desire, in the interests of morality, a great clerical trial? If you enter old Trinity Church you will see in one of the side transepts a recumbent figure of Bishop Onderdonk, with his crozier fallen from his hand and a serpent biting his heel. Fifty-seven years ago the American newspapers teemed with the scandalous details of this disgraceful trial. Bishop Onderdonk was suspended. But now, after lapse of time, there is not a clergyman in the diocese of New York who does not believe that the Bishop was unjustly accused by his enemies. There are many of us who can remember the terrible revelations of the Beecher trial, in which the popular minister sought to clear his character in a civil suit. Time alone has vindicated the character of Henry Ward Beecher, and at the present time we find him the representative of American preaching and philanthropy in the Hall of Fame.

In the face of all this, is it likely that the clergy and laity in the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Newark will advise Mr. Keller to seek a public vindication? He will carry to the day of his death the stigma which an unscrupulous woman has placed upon him. And I am quite sure of this, that the Christian chivalry of the Church at large has been aroused and believes in the innocence of the Rev. Mr. Keller, and has no desire whatever to further the interests of a sensational journalism by keeping the matter before the public a day longer than is necessary. RECTOR.

New York, June 26, 1901.

Who Is the Woman?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your position on the Barker case is sound ethically and logically. There is no foundation sufficient to justify any reasonable man in entertaining a suspicion of Mr. Keller. He needs no vindication, since he is not really accused. The Barkers have been in possession for a long time of the facts upon which they claim to have acted, yet they have never yet formulated any detailed and definite charge against Mr. Keller.

On the contrary, they tried first to close his lips in death, and then resorted to concealment and evasion when called upon for dates and particulars of the alleged assault. Why did they not long ago lodge a criminal complaint against him if they had any grounds? Their failure to formulate their case has the effect of reducing their pretended charges to the grade of mere cowardly insinuations.

People ask the motives for the conduct of the Barkers. The motives of the insane or of criminals are always weak and unsatisfactory. Given a false, malicious, or morbid woman, and a silly man, her tool, with a weak desire to pose as a hero of melodrama, and reasonable motive becomes superfluous.

By the way, does any one know the early history of the Barkers? When and where were they married? Had Mrs. Barker any friends or relatives in her early life? If so, where are they? where were they during all this trouble? Why did not some of them appear to vouch for her past? When a man of high standing in the community is stricken almost to death by a blow from behind, his accuser and executioner should at once exhibit their own past records as a guarantee of good faith. Who knows the past history of the woman in this case?

OLD LAWYER.

New York, June 26, 1901.

MRS. EDDY'S POEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All true Christian Scientists must regret the well-nigh universal failure of the press to print the beautiful verse with which Mrs. Eddy, their dear Mother, concludes her message just issued. The poem is in her happiest vein, and few other prominent persons would have the moral courage to make such rhymes. Here it is:

> O the Love divine that plucks us
> From the human agony!
> O the Master's glory won thus,
> Doth it dawn on you and me?
> And the bliss of blotted out sin
> And the working hitherto—
> Shall we share it—do we walk in
> Patient faith the way thereto?

How daring the rhyme of "plucks us" and "won thus" of "out sin" and "walk in," of "hitherto" and "thereto." And how obvious the connection between "walk in" and "plucks us"! The poem is an inspiration to go and do likewise:

> A belted earl has crossed the seas
> To admire the author of hymns like these.

New York, June 26, 1901. DONELESS.

COMMISSIONER EVANS AND PENSIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing the fairness of THE TIMES in its willingness to give a full airing to all questions of public interest, I cannot refrain from calling attention to the article in the issue of the 27th inst. headed "Mr. Evans and Gen. Sickles," and to the following paragraph of that article: "Neither he nor any one of his predecessors has ever erred upon the side of resistance to just and lawful claims."

In this controversy we seldom meet with details of charges against Mr. Evans, the parties in interest being too poor and with too little influence to reach a public hearing except in their only channel, and that the pension claim agent, a party in interest whose pleadings are turned down upon principle.

But whenever there is a gathering of the old veterans their grievances are fully aired to one another, and out of it come the resolutions relating to their unjust treatment which we read about at each reunion, and which the papers dispose of pro and con.

It is not the fraudulent pensioner at this time who is the complainant. At army reunions he is given little consideration. But when the bullet-wounded wreck mingles with his comrades who remember his service well, and who, on being questioned, discloses the fact that his pension is less than half what the pension laws allow, and that his existence is a half-starved one because of the interference of Mr. Evans in turning down the claimant's facts against the testimony of examining surgeons and contrary to the rules laid down in the printed regulations adhered to by former Administrations, then the airing given such cases at these reunions by the true soldiers of service of the Republic, not shirkers, causes them to conclude it ungrateful, and they turn to their only resource, and resolve that the pension regulations be observed and not ignored. In this lies the present great complaint.

I said that we seldom hear of detailed reasons for complaint against Mr. Evans. To illustrate more fully, I will give one.

Four years ago an honored veteran, a member of the Loyal Legion, now sixty-three years of age, with a bullet-shattered foot, and in straitened circumstances, made his application for an increase of pension. He was then receiving $17 a month. For the degree of disability he was suffering the rules laid down were, that where the wound was such as to incapacitate the man for manual labor he should receive from $24 to $30 a month. The examining surgeons certified that this case was equal to the loss of a foot. And it was worse. Many a time has this old officer envied the peg-legged man, vigorous as Dick Silver in Stevenson's "Treasure Island," passing the soldier by, as better able to perform manual labor than he, and wished his painful and shattered foot was entirely off.

But when the case came before Mr. Evans it was by him turned down for reasons within himself, usurping and ignoring the very regulations governing the case and under which rules only the application was made.

The Commissioner has always been reticent in giving reasons for his actions even in exceptional cases, preserving a tribunal and inquisition of his own, and which the President, trusting him, does not chose to investigate. It is such deserving cases of these old faithful soldiers, now nearing the grave, that at reunions causes them to "resolute" Evans, whom they call the dictator, out of office, and by no means the claim agents, whose calling is fast passing away.

The most interesting part of the individual case I have given is the fact that, by accident, Mr. Evans without doubt owes his position to this trained officer, to whom he has refused to grant justice. When Gen. Burnside's army was crossing the Tennessee mountains, before the siege of Knoxville, this soldier, a Captain of cavalry, was requested to act as Quartermaster. He declined, preferring to be at the head of his troopers. It was tendered to another, who gave Clay Evans a position as clerk, and when Quartermaster clerks were no longer needed in Knoxville and Chattanooga he remained South and acquired various positions in political life.

In our big war my regiment left Ohio with 1,200 men. In one year it returned with 600 men. It had suffered no severe battles, but 600 of them had been detached, made Quartermaster clerks or commissary clerks, left in hospitals, or discharged. These in turn became pensioners from various claims other than gunshot wounds. The remaining 600 were fighting men, and with all other regiments in the field bore the brunt and did the work of the war.

These are the men who were at the front through it all, who now complain that Mr. Evans has made it a feature to ignore the rules of the Pension Bureau, as observed by his predecessors, and under which rules the very special agents of the Pension Bureau have induced deserving maimed soldiers to make application only to meet Evans's adverse ruling. P.

New York, June 27, 1901.

THE QUESTION OF PENSIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my opinion THE TIMES is to be greatly commended for its courageous stand in defense of Pension Commissioner Evans as opposed to the looting of the United States Treasury in the name of patriotism. I spell this kind of that desirable article advisedly with a small "p." It may be true, as Gen. Sickles writes, that 3,000,000 citizens (reaching out their hands to the Treasury grabbing) approve his position, but he may be assured that the other 72,000,000 as heartily approve the position taken by THE TIMES that the old soldier is being placed in the light of posterity as a beggar, and a patriot for what there is in it, by just such actions as his, in the name of the Grand Army of the Republic.

But I do not believe that Gen. Sickles voices the opinion even of the 3,000,000, or of that portion thereof who really fought and bled in the rebellion, for it is repugnant to belief that the true patriot can possibly sympathize with the uncalled-for extravagance of the present pension laws.

While the sentiment of the entire country is unquestionably in favor of caring for the old soldier who needs care, and liberally at that, if this matter were put to the vote of the whole people, and not left to politicians in awe of the Grand Army of the Republic vote, the present pension list would receive a sad black eye. The fact that all have not the courage to say it, owing to the political threats (which unfortunately are not vain ones) of the Grand Army of the Republic, has led the looters in that organization to believe that there is no limit to the demands that can be enforced on the public purse. The time has decidedly come to call a halt, and a courage like that of THE TIMES is all that is needed to do it. ALEX. DOYLE.

New York, June 28, 1901.

Miss Rehan's Summer Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A paragraph in last Thursday's NEW YORK TIMES, which has been copied in other papers, states that Miss Ada Rehan, the actress, is now in Ireland, where she is "spending the Summer at her cottage on the coast of the isle."

A similar item has gone the rounds of the local press every Spring for several years, though, oddly enough, it is never stated in what county or upon what part of the coast said cottage is located, while nobody in Ireland ever heard of such a cottage, which appears to be quite as unsubstantial as a Frenchman's "château en Espagne."

Of course it is possible that Miss Rehan is visiting friends or relatives in Ireland at the present time, but the cottage or bungalow in which she passes most of the Summer is in Cumberland, which, being the most northwesterly county of England, is considerably nearer to Scotland than it is to the Emerald Isle.

The mistake undoubtedly arose in the first instance from the fact that the house fronts upon the Irish Sea, but like every other sea this has two sides, and the Rehan domicile is located on the English shore.

New York, June 22, 1901. A. E. G.

The Supposed Arnold Relics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The account telegraphed from Burlington, Vt., about the finding of "Arnold relics" in Lake Champlain, and published in to-day's TIMES, is interesting, but inaccurate in some particulars.

The battle between Arnold's flotilla and the British vessels was fought Oct. 11, 1776, between Valcour Island and the western (New York) shore of the lake. The schooner Royal Savage was not Arnold's flagship, but the Congress (a galley) was. The former was run aground at the southern end of the island and burned there. She carried eight six-pound and four four-pound cannon. This occurred on Oct. 11. On the morning of the 13th Arnold's vessels, or those left of them, were ten miles further south, at Schuyler's Island, where the British followed and attacked them. After long and desperate resistance. Arnold ran the Congress and four galleys into a creek on the east side of the lake, about ten miles below Crown Point and not far from Panton, (Lassing,) and set fire to them. Six others were able to reach Crown Point and were saved.

The diver referred to undoubtedly visited the place where rests what is left of the Royal Savage, but Arnold was never aboard her, and hence his private papers were not lost with that vessel. Even if they were lost on the Congress, (which is not likely, as he had ample time to remove all his property from this vessel,) they would have been reduced to pulp by the water more than a century ago. W. ABBATT.

New York, June 24, 1901.

The Central's New Station.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thousands of sufferers will exclaim "Amen!" to your strong words on the New York Central tunnel iniquity, but the long and weary wait for the new station reminds us that the Central has a happy knack of taking things easy, and nothing short of perpetual lashing from the press will, I fear, prevent us from being parboiled daily for many years to come. E.

New York, June 27, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Power of Reiteration.

When first a man his greatness tells,
The world with doubt receives him,
But if he tells it loud enough,
The world at last believes him.

—Washington Star.

The President's Turn.

Church—Wasn't that unusual for McKinley to decline a third term?

Gotham—Oh, yes; very unusual. Most Presidents don't have to.—Yonkers Statesman.

Her Warm Weather Tactics.

Hotel Clerk—But, madame, this larger room is pledged to some other people.

Madame—That's all right; I'll just take possession, and when they come you can tell them you can't get me out.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Sure Thing.

"There is just one way for us to meet success in this venture," said the first schemer.

"And that?" queried his partner.

"Is to avoid meeting our creditors."—Philadelphia Press.

Economy.

I observe that my wife did not partake of the strawberries.

"They are not half bad!" said I.

"No, but they are half basket!" protested she, with palpable emotion.

It was upon consideration of economy, then, that she refrained. How noble of her, I thought.—Detroit Journal.

NO LONGER WILD AND WOOLLY.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

We are cultured to the limit in this famous Western land,
Christianity upon us has a cinch,
And refinement in our actions always plays a winning hand—
We are getting there, dead certain, inch by inch.
As an ornament the pistol is completely out of date,
Very rarely do we have a schützenfest,
We are up with the procession and we mean to hold our gait—
It no longer is the wild and woolly West!

We are short of desperadoes, scarcely ever see a tough
With a yearning craze for shooting up the town.
And the tenderfoot from Jersey when he tries to run a bluff
Undergoes a rather hasty calling down.
We are drinking better liquor than we did in days of yore,
And we go about more fashionably dressed;
The advancing wave of progress quenched our burning thirst for gore—
It no longer is the wild and woolly West!

Not a Christian man among us wears his breeches in his boots,
And the old wool shirt is but a memory now,
And we look with disapproval on the tenderfoot galoots.
Who are sporting big sombreros on the brow.
We are seen at church on Sunday ere the trout begin to bite
With a holy flame alight in every breast,
And we're always in our couches at the stroke of twelve at night—
It no longer is the wild and woolly West!

And our ladies, heaven bless 'em, are so modest, nice, and sweet
You would think them truant angels from the skies;
Never see them dash astraddle on their broncos through the street.
Making hosiery displays for staring eyes.
Not a slangy word or sentence ever ripples from their lips,
For a high old time they never go in quest;
Not a gun is ever peeping from the pocket on their h—s;
It no longer is the wild and woolly West!

O! you bet your filthy lucre, we're refined to beat the band,
We have culture to distribute to the birds,
And the brand of fresh morality we always keep on hand
Couldn't be described in common rhymy words.
We in every moral attribute are strictly recherche,
And that same's no pipy visionary jest,
And we love the rugged country into which we've come to stay—
It no longer is the wild and woolly West!

MR. GRAU'S OPERA PLANS

le Expects to Retire from the Metropolitan in 1902.

ersonnel of the Grand Opera Company Selected for American Season of 1901-02.

LONDON, June 28.—Maurice Grau said o-day that he expected to retire from the anagement and present lease of the Metpolitan Opera House of New York in 1902. Mr. Grau left London yesterday for Carlsad, where he will take a month's rest. His ernhardt-Coquelin season here has been ost successful, the receipts exceeding ose of any previous season of either oquelin or Bernhardt.

Before leaving London Mr. Grau concluded nearly all his engagements for the comg opera season in America. He thinks the mpany he has selected will be stronger an any he has ever taken to the United ates. It includes as prima donnas: Sonanos, Mmes. Calvé, Eames, Ternina, Luanne Breval, Gadski, Suzanne Adams, and lezi Scheff; contraltos, Mmes. Schumannink, Bridewell, and Homer. The tenors clude Alvarez, Van Dyck, De Marci, Gilrt, (a new-comer from the Opera Comique d Grand Opéra, Paris,) Dippel and Samac. Mr. Grau has also secured Albert iss, a new light buffo tenor, who scored unequaled success in the rôle of Mime, Covent Garden.

As baritones Mr. Grau has Scotti, Campanri, Bispham, Muhlmann, and Declery, a w-comer; and as bassos Plançon, Journet, and Blass. For conductors Mr. Grau s Flon, Walter Damrosch, and Sepilli.

"he novelties which will probably be preented in America are De Lar's 'Messale" and Paderewski's "Manru" and "Le ly d'Ys," should its London production, July, prove a success.

negotiations, which will probably be successful, are in progress with Mesdames mbrich, Sibyl Sanderson, and Lilli Lehmann, and with Van Rooy and Edouard de Szkе.

OUBTED, BY MR. LAUTERBACH.

les Not Think Mr. Grau Will Retire for Some Time.

dward Lauterbach, who is Vice Presiit as well as the counsel of the Maurice au Opera Company, said when informed the dispatch from London:

I don't believe that it is true. We have ease of the Metropolitan Opera House two or three years more—I don't know the spur of the moment just which—l I think it unlikely that Mr. Grau will re at least before that lease expires.

Mr. Grau's duties are very arduous, and have heard him say at times that he hed he were rid of them, but in that neral way in which we all at times exss ourselves as tired of the work which lls to our lot. He declined the manageent of Covent Garden because he thought s duties were great enough, but I have it heard that he had decided to retire m the company which bears his name; cause the members of the company have t been informed of any such decision on e part of Mr. Grau.

"The portion of the dispatch which eaks of the artists that have been enged for next season I have heard something about. The company will be a very rong one."

No License for the Circle Theatre.

An application made to Justice Bischoff, the Supreme Court, by Paul Armstrong r a license for the new theatre, known s the Circle Theatre, at Broadway and ixtieth Street, was denied yesterday. An ttempt was made some time ago by Evans Mann to compel the Police Commissionrs to grant a license for the same premses, but the opposition of the Paulist athers ended in a refusal of the application.

WERE BURIED SIDE BY SIDE.

lewark Couple Lived Together Fifty-four Years and Died Almost at the Same Time.

NEWARK, N. J., June 28.—There was a ouble funeral here to-day. Mr. and Mrs. ohn Richdale were buried from the home f their son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. John A. utteridge.

Mr. Richdale was seventy-eight and his ife seventy-three years old, and they ied within fifteen hours of each other. e died Tuesday night, and she Wednesay morning. They had lived together happily for fifty-four years.

The Rev. Dr. T. T. Coultis of the Rosedle Methodist Church conducted the servces. He was assisted by the Rev. C. F. ull of the Davis Memorial Methodist hurch in Harrison. The bodies were taken Cypress Hills Cemetery, at Brooklyn, here the Rev. Dr. Charles Edwards of he Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church, rooklyn, read the burial service and the wo were laid side by side in the grave. Ir. Richdale died of gastritis, and Mrs. ichdale of apoplexy.

AND GRANT FOR M. J. DADY.

le Gets Seventeen Acres Under Water at Coney Island for $1,685—Other Grants.

ALBANY, June 28.—The State Land oard to-day made several grants of land nder water within the limits of Greater ew York. The most important of these as a grant of seventeen acres of land under water at Coney Island to Michael J. ady of Brooklyn, for which he pays 1,685. The uplands are owned by Mr. ady, and he desires the land under water or the purpose of redeeming it by filling in and erecting buildings and other tructures for beneficial enjoyment. He tated in his application that the land is ow of no commercial value. Docks, piers, nd other structures will also be erected.

The following other grants of land were nade. Agnes G. Remsen, eight acres at oney Island for $200 per acre; Charles A. filler, one-fifth acre for $320; William elson, two-thirds of an acre, $601; James . Polhemus, three-fourths of an acre, $450; yrus M. Warren, two-thirds of an acre, 450, all of Long Island City; Israel J. Merritt and Carrie F. Merritt, eight acres n Whitestone, $1,053; David A. Skinnell of Flushing, three and a half acres, $330; Edward Hitt, Richmond, 21 acres, $2,116; Ellen Collins, two and three-quarter acres, Fourth Ward, Richmond, $166; American inoleum Manufacturing Company, Second Ward, Richmond, two acres, $300; Lewis H. St. John, Third Ward, Richmond, two acres, $225; Borlee Dry Dock, two applications, three-quarters of an acre in the Third Ward, Richmond, $332; Great Kills Oyster Company, three and a half acres, Richmond, $215.

WILL BECOME A NUN.

Miss Lilian Anderson Astonishes Her Relatives and Friends.

The relatives of Miss Lilian Anderson, he daughter of Mrs. J. Hasbrouck Anderon of 2 Convent Hill, were surprised a few ays ago to learn that she had accepted the atholic faith and had joined the Order of he Ladies of the Sacred Heart.

The Anderson family has been Episcopaian for generations, but Miss Anderson reeived her education at the Mount St. Vinent School, on the Hudson. It was not hought by her friends or even her near elatives, however, that she had imbibed ny of the spiritual teachings of the Catholic Church at the school. She never mentioned, even to her mother, that she had ny idea of becoming a Catholic.

Last week she attended the wedding of er brother, Lee Cornish Anderson, and wo days later, without any warning whatever, she left for the initiatory school of the adies of the Sacred Heart, at Kenwood-n-the-Hudson, where she will pepare herelf to become a nun.

Legislative Printing Contract Let.

ALBANY, June 28.—The State Printing oard to-day awarded to the James B. yon Printing Company of this city the ntract to perform the legislative printing the session of 1902. The contract will ve the State, it is estimated, $81,000 as mpared with the prices at which the curnt legislative printing contract is being formed.

ART NOTES.

Mr Theodore Wores has found in Honolulu another inspiration like that which he discovered some years ago in Japan. He hopes to fix on canvas various phases of Hawaiian life which are fast passing away, and to that end he will go about the islands in search of people who are less affected by the leveling spirit of "civilization" than the degenerate dwellers in towns. Perhaps he can catch the spirit of the old days, when rum and religion were revealing their possibilities to the unsophisticated natives. "While Hawaiian color," he remarked to a local interviewer, "is not a stranger in the salons of Paris, London, and New York, I think a series of pictures representing Hawaiian life would be looked upon in art circles as an innovation. I am greatly encouraged by my observations already made and expect to spend a delightful six months in the islands."

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The classical forerunner of Saint Fiacre, the saint to whom French drivers pay their vows, was Epona, an obscure goddess in Rome, who is supposed to have her name from a dialect word epus, like Greek hippos, horse. Her portrait was often painted on the walls of stables which she guarded from fire, thieves, disease, and (with the assistance of a he goat in the first stall near the door) from baleful demons. An altar of stone erected by a muleteer named Severus to the goddess Epona has been recently unearthed at Rome near the city walls at the Porta S. Paolo. On the face of the altar is a four-wheeled cart with a driver cracking his whip over a team of mules, which are making excellent time. The inscription does not state what was the particular service Epona rendered the muleteer. Owners of racing studs who are at a loss for new names for promising fillies might note Epona as a fitting one which has probably been disused for fifteen centuries.

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Signor Lanciani describes in The Athenaeum the tombstone, lately found at Rome, of a caelator, or worker of gold and silver, a chaser and engraver and beater of repoussé plate, who belonged to the household of a banker named C. Flaminius Atticus, very much as in Japan fifty years ago a noble would have a famous craftsman in his household working at fine pieces of bronze or enamel or lacquer. It was a caelator named Clodius who became so famous for the beauty of the gold and silver cups he chiseled that such wares were called vasa Clodiana in his honor, as to-day in Italy a piece of goldsmith work may be called a Cellini. Dr. Lanciani calls attention to a long published epitaph on a man named Canulelius Zosimus, who surpassed all the workmen of his age in caelatura Clodiana and was honest nevertheless—"he longed not wickedly for any part whatever of the great load of gold and silver that passed through his hands."

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The Pope is not allowing the young King of Italy to pick up all the coin collections in the Italian market. Six thousand pieces containing many rare Papal coins which were collected by Cardinal Randi have been bought by Pope Leo and added to the fine collection in the Vatican. Many fell into the Cardinal's hands in 1862 for their weight in silver, when Pope Pius introduced the French monetary system, and the old coins were retired by the Papal Government.

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At the Art Exhibition in Berlin there is a series of forty-five designs for the memorial to the composer Wagner to be erected in the German capital. A very elaborate design presents Richard Wagner seated in an armchair in an attitude expressive of pondering on some musical theme. Three ideal figures stand before the composer. Poetry, as a woman, leans against Music, another woman, bearing a lyre; while Legend in the shape of a young man kneels and offers Poetry a crown. Other symbolical figures are two sphinges and a dragon to represent Mystery, while the back of the chair is relieved from barrenness by the figures of two Rhine maidens, one of them holding jewels in her hands.

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Another portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire by Gainsborough has come to light, a copy which was for many years in Australia and suffered various ills of thievery and neglect. It was brought back from Australia in 1867 and sold for $10,000. Its original owner in Australia made money and bought it again, taking it back to Australia. In 1876 or 1877 he sold it once more for the same price, $10,000, and the owner of the buyer now wishes to sell it. So far as the newspaper accounts show, it seems to be a canvas on which Gainsborough began a portrait of the Duchess, following an original sketch of full length in a combination of sepia and oils, which sketch belongs to Lord Clifden. He then threw the painting aside unfinished, and, taking a fresh canvas, painted the picture now owned by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. The unfinished portrait was then completed by Dupont, Gainsborough's nephew, or by some one else. Apparently, it is decidedly inferior to the more famous likeness lately recovered from America.

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The monument to the late German Emperor will be accompanied by a new museum to be named after Frederick; it will stand on Museum Island, near the Schloss, and have two new bridges over arms of the Spree, in order to have fitting approaches. This museum will be filled with objects of the Renaissance and post-classical antiquities generally. In connection with the equestrian Frederick will be groups of statues, some of which are already placed. To the art group by August Vogel is in place. The central figure represents Painting; it has a tablet, compasses, and pencil. An attendant figure represents Rome, one of the cities that will stand for art, and Rome is conceived of as a helmeted nude warrior, his right arm resting on the she-wolf, and Romulus and Remus on his left. Behind him rises a Renaissance column, with the keys and tiara of St. Peter on top.

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Mr. Arthur Evans writes from Crete to the London papers to say that he has made new finds at Knossos in the prehistoric palace. The architecture of the newly discovered parts is very different from that known elsewhere. In one hall, with double colonnades on two sides and a triple staircase that led to upper galleries, are deposits of tablets having inscriptions in that alphabetic or sign writing which is exciting the interest of philologists. They are supposed to give names of officials. From the room next this hall Mr. Evans has collected fragments of human figures in colored plaster which must have decorated the walls—figures "in high relief and most magnificent execution, the rendering of veins and muscles showing a naturalistic skill never again rivaled till the Italian Renaissance." In another gallery he has found mural paintings representing bull hunts with girls on horseback joining in the chase in boy's attire.

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Pictures by the Victorian painters of the second rank no longer fetch their old prices in the London market. Etty, Frith, S. Cooper, Goodall, A. L. Egg, S. A. Hart, W. G. Frost, W. C. T. Dobson, W. Muller, and other whilom favorites have fallen to ridiculous prices; at least their recent owners think them ridiculous. Birket Foster's drawings still sell far beyond their real worth, as witness a little "Crossing the Ford," which brought $1,650 at a recent sale. Over $1,500 was paid for a small oval portrait of a lady by J. Downman, A. R. A., which is a name unknown save in London. The painters of the preceding epoch, however, are greatly in demand; fabulous prices are paid for good examples by British and American lovers of old paintings.

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The Toppan prizes of $500 and $200 respectively, given in the school of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts will be awarded to students who have attended the school regularly for two years. Subjects are decreed. Thus, for the present year they are a "Cup of Tea" or a "Bowl of Soup," subjects well reflecting the known liking of Philadelphians for the pleasures of the table and their reputation as gourmets. The pictures are oils on canvas and those that take prizes become the property of the Academy without further payment. Should the Committee on Instruction find no canvas worthy it reserves the right to withhold the prize. The school has another Traveling Scholarship of $800 to dispense, through the liberality of a member of the Academy's Board of Trustees.

A NEW CODE FOR DAILIES.

How The Philadelphia Times Was Transformed in Two Hours Into a Sane Newspaper.

From The Fourth Estate.

Newspaper men will be interested in the work that was done by the new proprietor, who is the principal owner of THE NEW YORK TIMES, when, within a period of two hours, on May 7, he transformed The Philadelphia Times from a discredited freak to a sane newspaper.

The actual transfer occurred at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 5 o'clock two tin signs announcing the new proprietorship were nailed on the fronts of the properties at Eighth and Chestnut Streets, and 808 Sansom Street.

At 7:30 the proprietor met the newspaper staff and made formal announcement of the changed ownership.

Then arose the problems as to the next day's issue. In reply to the inquiries of his editors and managers, the new proprietor gave directions, which may be codified as follows:

No red ink.
No pictures.
No double column heads.
No freak typography.
No free advertisements.
No free circulation.
No free notices to advertisers.
No reading matter advertisements without marks.
No medical advertisements.
No advertisements on first page.
No free passes from railroads.
No free theatre tickets.
No collectors of advertising bills.
No Bryanism.
No coupon schemes.
No guessing contests.
No prizefighting details.
No advertisements that a self-respecting man would not read to his family.
No concessions from the advertising rate card.
No personal journalism.
No pessimism.
No friends to favor.
No enemies to punish.
No drinking by employes.
No speculation by employes.
No private scandal.
No word contests.
No prize puzzles.
No advertisements
Of immoral books.
Of fortune tellers,
Of secret diseases,
Of guaranteed cures,
Of clairvoyants,
Of palmists,
Of massage.
No advertisements
Of offers of large salaries,
Of large guaranteed dividends,
Of offers of something for nothing.

Following out the instructions given in this codification, a total of two and a half pages of objectionable advertising was thrown out in the first seven days of the new management.

Immediately after the transfer had been accomplished the reporters' force was increased and a large addition was made to the cable and domestic news service, and the large savings secured on the abandonment of freaks and foolishness were promptly applied to the improvement of the daily product.

NO HORSES FOR AMBULANCES.

Grip Among the Hospital Animals Seriously Cripples the Service.

Dr. Stewart, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, said last night that the city ambulance service was seriously hampered, in fact crippled, by the sickness that prevails among the horses.

Of the twenty-one horses that are used in Bellevue Hospital ambulance service, nine are suffering with the distemper, and are unable to work. Eight horses belonging to Fordham Hospital and six belonging to the Harlem Hospital are out of service. Other animals are being hired to take their places.

In the upper parts of the city, especially in the Bronx, the police have used patrol wagons as ambulances, but in several cases that plan had to be given up owing to the sickness of the police horses.

MONTANA TIMBER SUITS.

Added Government Claims of $350,000 Against Big Mining Corporations.

HELENA, Montana, June 28.—The United States Government to-day commenced another suit in the Federal Court against the Bitter Root Development Company, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and the Marcus Daly estate to recover more than $350,000 for timber, said to have been illegally cut upon the public domain. This makes suits for $750,000 that the Government has pending against the same persons.

A Deputy Marshal has gone to arrest a Missoula man who is alleged to have been the agent for Senator W. A. Clark in land transactions, for which seventy-five or more entrymen have just been indicted. The Senator vigorously denies any connection with the alleged frauds, and asserts he is an innocent purchaser of timber lands.

GOT NOTHING FOR HIS $10.

Gave It to a "Doctor" for His Daughter, Who Has the Smallpox.

Adam Neiderbuhl, a saloon keeper of 336 Knickerbocker Avenue, Williamsburg, complained to the police of the Herbert Street Station yesterday that he had been swindled out of $10.

Two of Neiderbuhl's children are at North Brother Island suffering from smallpox. About two weeks ago Neiderbuhl received a telegram signed "Dr. Rae," informing the anxious parent that a certain Dr. Jacobs would call to see him about the daughter Josephine, one of the patients. The next day "Dr. Jacobs" called and told him that an operation would be necessary to save the child's life. This would cost $10.

Neidenbuhl said he paid the money and patiently waited for tidings of his child. These tidings failed to materialize, and yesterday he learned from Dr. Rae, who is the resident physician of the Riverside Hospital, that the man was an impostor.

STATE CAMP'S LAST HOURS.

Companies Starting for Home — Sixth Battery Wins the Flannagan Trophy.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 28.—The State camp is drawing to a close. To-morrow morning the companies living at the most distant points will start for home. Those living within a few hours' ride of the camp will stay until noon, when the camp will be closed with a salute of twenty-one guns.

This morning the First Regiment was drilled in skirmish work. This afternoon the First Battery shot for the Flannagan Trophy. Two of the guns were shipped from New York last night, and the gunners came this morning. The official score has not been announced, but it is known that the First Battery failed to make many points. It is said that the shell target was not hit once, and that the shrapnel target will show less than 100 points. The First Battery admitted before they left to-night that they had failed to make a good score.

This gives the Flannagan Trophy to the Sixth Battery, from Binghamton. The upState men yesterday rolled up a score of 367, wiping out the record of the Second Battery a week ago, which when it ran above 300 was considered wonderful. The Sixth Battery will march into Peekskill early to-morrow and take a special train home.

Delay in Mustering Out Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Although four volunteer regiments in camp at the Presidio are working night and day to be within the law by leaving the service on Sunday, June 30, there are three others which will not get out before next week. According to the present schedule, the Forty-seventh Infantry will be mustered out on the 2d of July, and the Forty-second on the 3d. These troops will thus be in the service two and three days, respectively, longer than they are supposed to have a military existence. A deficiency bill by Congress will have to provide for their extra pay.

Compressed Air Pipe Explodes.

The bursting of a compressed air pipe at 5:45 o'clock yesterday at the corner of Fifty-third Street and Broadway, caused some excitement and delayed street car traffic on the Columbus Avenue and the Forty-second Street and Broadway lines for half an hour. The bursted pipe was being used by Naughton & Co. to convey compressed air for motive power along the section of the rapid transit tunnel, which is being constructed by that firm. A hole four feet deep and about six feet in circumference was blown in the ground.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week-end will bring with it many house parties. All the country houses are crowded. Newport is filling up rapidly, and at Bar Harbor this evening there will be the first dinner and dance of the season, at the Kebo Valley Club. At Seabright there will be polo and golf, and there will be practice games at Rockaway and Meadow Brook. Many of the house parties will remain over for the Fourth of July.

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The rumor of the engagement of Payne Whitney, the younger son of William C. Whitney, and Miss Helen Hay, the daughter of Secretary Hay, is one which has been current for some time. There has been no confirmation of it, and there can be no announcement for some time, owing to the deep mourning in which the Hay family have been plunged by the untimely death of Adelbert Hay.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan and the Misses Kernochan are at their country place in the Highlands. They have as guests Mr. and Mrs. William Jay of England. Mrs. Jay has been ill with measles, but is now rapidly convalescing.

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The Morris County Golf Club will have a large celebration of the Fourth of July. The Seventh Regiment Band will play, and H. McK. Twombly, Mr. Kip, Mr. Scribner, Mr. Ballentine, and others who have places in the vicinity and who generally have fireworks on that day have combined and will have their displays at the clubhouse. There will be many dinners and dancing afterward. The affair has been arranged by Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers and a number of other women.

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Among those sailing on the Lucania this morning for Liverpool are Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, who are to pass the Summer at Lake Lucerne; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mrs. Levi Leiter. Lady Curzon, who has been on the Continent, is hurrying back to England so as to meet her mother.

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Despite the extremely hot weather, a number have come in from their country places in the nearer resorts for shopping in town. Mrs. John Jacob Astor came down from Ferncliff yesterday. Miss Anna Sands was in town, and also Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Jr., and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood. Alexander Clark and Mrs. Clark (Mrs. William F. Birden) are at the Waldorf.

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The wedding of Edward Russell Thomas and Miss Linda Lee is scheduled to take place to-day in this city, at the Park Avenue Hotel, where Miss Lee's aunt, Mrs. W. B. Dick, is stopping.

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Admiral Robley D. Evans of Washington, D. C., is at the Townsend Cottage, Kay Street, Newport. His son, Ensign Franck Taylor Evans, is homeward bound on the Brutus, which recently touched at Suez.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones took a party of guests from Newport to New London to the boat races there. The party included Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Scott, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Willing S. Spencer, Woodbury Kane, Austin Gray, and Herman B. Duryea.

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The Electra has been placed at the disposal of the Regatta Committee of the Newport Yachting Association by ex-Commodore Gerry for the first race of the series, which will take place July 6. The Storm King will be used after that date.

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The week at Tuxedo has been gay. The open-air entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson last Saturday for Miss Elsie Porter of Paris, daughter of Gen. Horace Porter, was a pretty and well-attended affair. On Tuesday Mrs. Henry W. Munroe gave a tea. Among those who were present were Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mrs. Stuart A. Coats, Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, Miss Porter, Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander. On Wednesday Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman (Miss Preston) gave a tea, and to-day Mrs. J. W. Kennedy will give a tea for Mrs. J. B. Haggin.

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Of the younger set at Tuxedo who have not yet arrived there are Miss Violet Cruger, Miss Marie Louise Gibson, who is in Massachusetts; Bertram Cruger, William Kent, Pierre Lorillard, second, and Henry W. Poor, Jr. Cooper Lord has arrived from Harvard.

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There arrived on the Germanic, among others, the Hon. Daniel H. Lascelles, son of the former Earl of Harewood, and whose half-brother is the fifth Earl of Harewood; Harold J. Balfour, the Rev. George H. Bottome, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Brunt, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cowles, John Hopkins, H. H. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parsons, Capt. H. Scott, and Cecil Stockton.

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There are booked, among others, on the Amsterdam, sailing to-day for Rotterdam, Miss Grace Bigelow, Miss Mary B. Newcomb, Miss Alice Hayward, Capt. J. A. A. Lodewyckx, R. N. D. A., Edwin Lewis and the Misses Mary and Susan Lewis, Prof. H. M. Raymond, Miss Florence Van Wyck, and Miss Caroline Young.

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On the Pennsylvania, sailing to-day for Hamburg, there are booked, among others, Judge John C. Hale and Mrs. Hale, Francis Burrall Hoffman, Jr., who goes abroad to join his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, and his younger brothers, who sailed in May last for a year's stay abroad; Dayrell W. E. M. Crackenthorpe, Secretary of the British Embassy, and Henry Miller.

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Rocked, among others, on the Minnehaha, sailing to-day for London, are the Misses Josephine T. and Mary B. Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. C. Clark, Miss Mary H. Clark, F. S. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Cox, and Miss Carrie E. Cox; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Carter, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Walton, whose marriage was celebrated not long since.

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The wedding at the country place—Red Tower—of Mrs. Hamilton Smith, at Durham, N. H., of Miss Edith A. Congreve, Mrs. Smith's daughter, and Shirley Onderdonk, is an event of interest to New Yorkers. Mrs. Smith's health has been in so precarious a state that a few weeks ago, when she was under the care of two trained nurses in this city, it was feared that the wedding would necessarily be postponed for a time, but Mrs. Smith has recovered sufficiently to go to Durham for the marriage, which will, however, be an extremely quiet one.

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On the Lucania, sailing to-day for Liverpool, there are booked, among others, W. P. Burden of Boston, Samuel Bowne, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, G. N. Carnochan, C. W. Dilke, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Easton, Mortimer D. Easton, and the three Misses Easton; Gen. Francis V. Greene, Mrs. Greene, and the Misses Anna G., Edith, Eleanor N., and Katherine Greene; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Marsh of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. R. Thayer and the Misses Katherine and Susan Thayer of Boston; Lieut. Gen. Henry Wilkinson of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Noble, and Mr. and Mrs. Hebert Noble, C. W. Post, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Thomas E. Stillman, and the Misses Mary E. and Charlotte R. Stillman, Lambert Tree and Mrs. Tree of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Tillinghast of Philadelphia, and Herbert Tower of Cambridgeport, Mass.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 28.—At noon to-morrow the cornerstone of the new Emmanuel Church, which is being built as a memorial to the late John Nicholas Brown by his wife, will be laid, in the presence of the entire congregation. Bishops Clark and McVickar and the Rev. Emory H. Porter, rector of Emmanuel Church, will be present.

John Bolt, who has charge of the construction of the new villa for Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, on Harrison Avenue, formerly the Bonaparte estate, has had erected on the site a large skeleton of the villa, which will be of Colonial design, 54 feet long and 50 feet wide. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp may make any change in the plans they desire before the actual work of construction has begun.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman gave a luncheon at Gooseberry Island this afternoon.

The steam yacht Narada returned early this morning with the party of guests from New London, and left soon afterward for New York with Herman B. Duryea on board.

James J. Van Alen is expected from Canada at Wakehurst on Monday.

The steam yacht Josephine arrived to-day with Mr. and Mrs. George Widener and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia on board.

The schooner yacht Palmer has arrived with Frank Sturgis on board. She sails for Stonington to-morrow and will return Monday.

The Newport Clambake Club will open for the season on Monday.

Miss De Blois of Boston is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. J. Amory De Blois.

Henry F. Eldridge will arrive to-morrow from New York on the steam yacht Sultana, with J. R. Drexel.

Dinners among the cottagers were quite numerous this evening. Among those entertaining were Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. G. Johnson, and Mrs. William T. Bull.

Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan and family are expected at their villa Sunday for the season.

J. A. Hottaling of Chicago is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield of Pinard Cottage No. 5.

Miss Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, is making a short visit in Boston.

Mrs. George A. Huhn and Mrs. William H. Sands entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. C. S. Wallace of Bridgeport is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Anson Phelps Stokes and family arrived to-day on the sloop yacht Mermaid.

The steam yacht Argo, with S. Douglass of Philadelphia on board, arrived this morning.

The yawl Navahoe, with Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, and the schooner yacht Kerin, with Max Agassiz and a party of friends, returned from New London today.

James A. Chadwick and family of Fall River have arrived at Renfrew Park Cottage No. 4 for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont will arrive for the season on Monday, coming up from New York on the steam yacht Satanella.

Miss Marie of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer have gone to New York and will sail for Europe tomorrow.

Heber R. Bishop of New York is the guest of Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.

Victor Morowitz of New York is at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Col. O. Lathrop of Baltimore is the guest of Mr. Watts Sherman.

Charles S. Dean of New York is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull.

HOT WEATHER COMFORTS.

There are any number of ways to be comfortable, and the period of Summer's heat may be made a period of bliss if one only knows how. There is, in the first place, ice, and the place to keep it and comforting liquids, of which there are any number, and any number without a trace of alcohol. With vichy and seltzer, lemons and limes, raspberry vinegar, and other things that could be enumerated, there may be made as delicious Summer drinks as one can wish. With a bundle of straws, which can be purchased for 10 cents a bunch, and a very large bunch, there is happiness for a part of the time, and for the other half in thinking of it.

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But first get your ice. This is from the icebox, of course, and there are iceboxes and iceboxes. The regular icebox purchasers have done most of their shopping for the season, and there will not be another season until Fall. Now, in the days when every other woman goes away early and stays late, Fall is almost as much a season for the refrigerator as Spring, and there are people buying all Winter as they will continue to buy all Summer. Of all the refrigerators, probably the best is the big beauty which adorns the model kitchen, porcelain inside and out, with doors which can be thrown open so that every nook and cranny can be subjected to inspection. There is nothing that cannot be cleaned without trouble; the whole is entirely sanitary. In addition to this is the insulation with mineral wool, which is a much better ice preserver than the charcoal of former days. There is a saving in expense in ice in the end, if not in the beginning, for the porcelain refrigerator will cost in one of the smallest sizes $60, and $40 if it is made of oak on the outside. However, at any price the sanitary satisfaction makes it worth the money.

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The more common refrigerator of good quality will range from $15 or $16 to $50, for an extra large size, and can be found with many compartments, so that there may be no transference of flavors. This wooden refrigerator is made of pine, lined with a fine zinc, has slate shelves, and is insulated with some material which is frequently a secret with the maker, but warranted good.

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All this is to lead up to the smaller refrigerators which masquerade at times under the name of nursery refrigerators, and which are used for that, possibly, but for fifty other purposes as well. They are treasures for picnicking of all kinds, they are useful on yachts, they are a delight in the butler's pantry, and they are a necessity to the individual who lives in furnished rooms, does light housekeeping, or boards. They find their way into hotels and into private apartments.

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These baby—they are always small—refrigerators may come with a wooden outside and made on the model of a grown-up icebox, when they will cost $9 and $10. The greater number of the small refrigerators are made entirely of tin or zinc, and are in some cases insulated with mineral wool or at other times are not insulated at all. They are made in two separate compartments, as a rule; one, the smaller, on the left side of the box, for ice, with a spigot to let off the water. In some instances these ice compartments are enameled on the inside, and if the manufactured ice is used, the water is used for drinking purposes. In the other compartment there are shelves. Many things can be placed upon them or on the bottom of the box. These may either be babies' milk bottles or there may be bottles of beer lying down, or some people say that a half dozen champagne bottles can stand in the space. There are six different sizes of boxes, all small and varying in price from $2.50 to $7.50.

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In some styles the cover is in two parts, the one covering the ice separate from that covering the other compartment, and the latter can be locked with a padlock if desired, while the ice side is left opened that it may be replenished.

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There is a wicked-looking member of this refrigerator family which does not even masquerade under the name of a nursery article, for it is distinctly intended for children of a larger growth. This comes from the City of Brotherly Love. It has a convivial appearance. It is a square tin box, shaped like a tin cracker box, but covered on the outside with thick layers of felt, and also on the inside of the cover. There is a round place in the centre which is filled with ice when it is in use, and four round compartments in the four corners, each of which will hold a quart bottle. This costs $6.50. The bottles may or may not contain unfermented grape juice.

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There is another small refrigerator on the same style, which has an oblong compartment running through the centre, with room on each side for three large bottles.

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Speaking of grape juice, it is one of the most satisfactory of Summer drinks. It can be found in bottles of different size, a matter to be considered, for it will not keep indefinitely when opened. Half-pint bottles are 15 cents; pint, 25, and quart bottles, 50. They are less expensive when bought by the case. Grape juice, with two parts water and sweetened to taste, makes a refreshing ice. It is said that with a new cork it will keep a week after being opened, but there is always a risk in this.

Alfred Clagett Is Dying.

Alfred Clagett, the old-time merchant and clubman, who was taken recently to Bellevue Hospital suffering from privation and alcoholism, is dying in the alcoholic ward of the hospital. His condition became worse last night, and the attendant physicians do not think that he can live much longer.

COMMANDER BULL HAS RELAPSE.

Now Believed His Skull Was Fractured by Fall at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 28.—Lieut. Commander James H. Bull, United States Navy, who was so seriously injured in a fall from the Government Building at the Pan-American Exposition grounds on June 8, is again at the General Hospital in a precarious condition.

Symptoms of a fracture of the skull have developed. The surgeons have hopes for his recovery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William H. Johnson.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 28.—William H. Johnson, President of The Argus Company, died at his home here to-day. Death followed a long period of invalidism. His family was present when he passed away.

Mr. Johnson began as a printer and worked to the top through every grade. As a practical printer he had no superior in the country and many developments now common to the craft were the outgrowth of his genius. He was born in Syracuse Jan. 20, 1834, and apprenticed at the age of thirteen years. Shortly after this he came to Albany and obtained employment first in the shop of Weed & Parsons, and on Aug. 29, 1865, he went to The Argus, with which his connection continued without a break to the time of his death.

When thirty-one years of age he became foreman, and six years later was made business manager during the absence of the late Daniel Manning in Europe. Col. William H. Cassidy dying in 1873 and Mr. Manning being engrossed in politics, the practical charge of the paper passed into Mr. Johnson's hands. In 1893 he was made President of The Argus Company.

Mr. Johnson was a man of social instincts, a member of several clubs and societies, and popular among his friends and business acquaintances. There were few better judges of a horse, and as long as his health would permit, driving a spirited team was one of his greatest pleasures.

Mr. Johnson's wife, who was Miss Mary J. Havershaw of New York, and three children survives. The children are Frederick H. Johnson, engaged in the printing business in Syracuse; Miss Mary W. Johnson, and Miss Carrie F. Johnson of this city.

David Hirsch.

David Hirsch, President of the Defiance Cigar Company, died yesterday morning at his home, 2,197 Broadway. Mr. Hirsch's death was due to a bad fall a week ago.

He was born seventy-three years ago in Rastatt Baden, Germany. He enlisted in the French Army, and served for a number of years in Africa. In 1848 he came to America, and made his home in St. Louis, where he was at the time of the civil war. He enlisted in the Confederate Army as Captain in the First Missouri Infantry.

In 1861 he was transferred to the command of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston at Bowling Green, Ky. At the close of the war he came to New York, where he has lived ever since. He went into the tobacco business then, and remained in it until his death. He married in 1849, and by that marriage had two sons and five daughters, who survive him.

Mr. Hirsch, among an interesting collection of souvenirs of the war, had a number of letters written to him from Beauvoir, Miss., by Jefferson Davis. He was a member of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York and of Stella Lodge, Order of Masons. The funeral will take place to-night at his home. The body will be cremated at Fresh Pond Crematory.

Commander Frederick R. Smith.

BINGHAMTON, June 28.—Commander Frederick Robinson Smith, United States Navy, (retired,) died at his home in this city last night. He was born in Wiscasset, Me., Feb. 6, 1840. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1861, and served with distinction in the civil war. He was appointed Commander in 1870, and was retired in 1892, after examination by a naval board or Surgeons.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM DRESBACH, one of the pioneer wheat growers of California, died yesterday, after a brief illness, in San Francisco. He was known to shipping men and wheat dealers all over the world.

Inspection of State Institutions.

TRENTON, N. J., June 28.—Justice Gummere to-day revoked his recent order allowing the State Charities Aid Association to investigate the State Home for Girls. At the same time the Justice restricted his original order to county and municipal institutions, preventing formal or official visitations or inspections of any State institution by the Charities Aid Association.

Appeal for a Woman in Need.

The Brooklyn

THE DISTRESSFUL COUNTRY.

Progress of Ireland's Depopulation—Statistics of Its Cities and Religions.

From The London Express.

Some very striking figures are contained in the preliminary report on the census of Ireland, which was issued on Saturday.

The main feature of the return is the fact that since 1891 there has been a decrease in population of nearly 250,000 persons. Here in tabular form are the figures for the four provinces:

	1891.	1901.	Decrease.	Per Cent.
Leinster	1,191,782	1,150,485	41,297	3.5
Munster	1,173,643	1,075,075	98,569	8.4
Ulster	1,619,814	1,581,351	38,463	2.4
Connaught	719,511	649,635	69,876	9.7
Total	4,704,750	4,456,546	248,204	5.3

Since 1841, when the population was 8,196,597, the decline has amounted to the high total of 3,740,051, the falling off in each decennial period being shown in the following table:

	Population.	Decline. Highest point
1841	8,196,597	
1851	6,574,278	1,622,319
1861	5,798,967	775,311
1871	5,412,377	386,590
1881	5,174,838	237,541
1891	4,704,750	470,088
1901	4,456,546	248,204
Total in sixty years		3,740,051

In only three counties out of thirty-four—Dublin, with 416,860 people; Down, with 289,335, and Antrim, with 461,240—the population has increased during the last ten years, the rate being 7.3 per cent. for the two former and 7 per cent. for Antrim.

The greatest decrease since 1891 in the counties has taken place in Monaghan, 13.6 per cent., and the smallest in Londonderry, 5.1 per cent.

In the cities and towns seventeen show an increase and nine a decrease. The population of Belfast has gone up from 273,114 to 348,876, or by 27.7 per cent.; that of Londonderry from 33,200 to 39,873, or by 20 per cent.; and that of Dublin from 260,716 to 286,328, or by 6.2 per cent., the smallest increase being in Cork and Waterford, both 0.8 per cent., and Kingstown 1 per cent.

The towns in which a decrease is recorded are headed by Drogheda, with a falling off of 6.9 per cent., the population falling to 5 per cent. in Kilkenny, 2.8 in Galway, and 0.7 in Limerick.

So far as religious professions are concerned, the only increases recorded are under the headings of Methodists, (an increase of 5,755,) Jews, (1,990,) and all other persuasions, (2,487,) while there is an increase of 1,041 in the number who refused to state their creed.

The general figures for 1901 under this head are as follows:

Roman Catholics	3,310,026
Protestant Episcopalians	579,385
Presbyterians	443,404
Methodists	61,255
Jews	3,789
All others	56,703
No statement	1,912

Under the first three heads the decline in the ten years is 237,279, 20,716, and 1,480 respectively.

ECHOES OF SLAVERY DAYS.

Curious Gleaned from an Old Gas Company's Inventory.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Many interesting entries are to be found in the old inventory books and other volumes of record of the New Orleans Gas Light Company, which furnish hitherto unpublished history of the second oldest gas company in America, during the cloudy and tempestuous days of the early sixties in the South.

These records tell of the losses sustained by concerns doing business in New Orleans during the war, and, for that matter, give an idea of the financial vicissitudes of incorporated companies in the other old slave States.

Bankson Taylor, manager of the New Orleans Lighting Company, after going over the books of the New Orleans Gas Light Company, says the money losses sustained by the corporation through the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln were $51,650. This amount represented the value of sixty-two slaves owned by the company at the time of the occupying of New Orleans by the Federal forces.

These slaves had been accumulated by the company since 1835, or the year of the organization of the New Orleans Gas-light and Banking Company. While the company maintained a few slaves who were put to work about the station in 1836, the sweeping substitution of such labor for white labor was not made until 1848, as the following extract from the minutes of the monthly meeting, March 6, of that year, testify:

"A report from the Superintendent and engineer of the company, made at the suggestion of the President, upon the practicability of substituting slave labor for white labor at the station and on the street mains, as well as lighting the public lamps, was received and read, and after discussion the apparent economy of slave labor, from the estimate of the engineer, determined the board to authorize the engineer to make the experiment, and on motion it was resolved:

"That the engineer of the company be authorized to purchase from time to time as in his judgment he may deem advisable, with the sanction of the President, such slaves as will answer the purpose contemplated, either as stokers and laborers, as well as the necessary mechanics to supply the place of the white labor now of necessity employed at so large an expenditure, and that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized, to accept the acts of sale of such negroes and pay for their cost."

From the time the order was issued the gas company, at various intervals, increased the number of its slaves to sixty-two, when all were released by the proclamation of the President in 1863.

The inventory of these slaves gave the name of the slave, the year bought, present age, cost price, and present value. It is interesting to note how the value of a slave changed from year to year. For instance, a young fellow, Nat, was bought for $1,300, and in the five years was marked down to $600, on account of some weakness he had. Crawford and wife were bought in 1836 for $2,800, and in 1862 were valued at $900. Both had grown too old to do any appreciable amount of labor for the company, but their investment was not a bad one. Crawford's wife bore six children who were given an aggregate value of $2,000.

As the slaves advanced in years they were gradually marked down in value, as, for instance, Leonard, who cost his owners $1,200 at the age of forty-three, was reckoned as being worth only $400 fourteen years after. Then, on the other hand, the young slaves, as they matured, increased in value during the years they rendered good service to the company. Henry Barnes, when twenty-nine years of age, was bought for $750, and at the date of President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation, was valued at $1,000.

THIRD-CLASS RAILWAY CARS.

Idea Suggested as a Way of Meeting Competition of Trolley Lines.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Third-class cars on steam roads, already common enough abroad, may be run in America, if the ideas of S. T. Crapo, General Manager of the Père Marquette, are carried out. Mr. Crapo believes that to run three classes of cars would enable the railroads to compete more successfully with the electric railways, and he is enthusiastic in his conversation on the subject.

"I think it would be an excellent plan," he says, "for it would give the steam roads the patronage of the many people who want to travel short distances, but who cannot afford to go on steam lines because the fares are so much higher than they are on electric railways. I believe we could successfully meet competition by making faster time than the electric roads do and by charging a low rate for the haul."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:31	Sun sets	7:35	Moon sets	2:40

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:36	Gov. Isl'd	5:56	H. Gate	7:49
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:47	Gov. Isl'd	6:16	H. Gate	8:09

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 29.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alps, Haiti and Santa Maria	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Athos, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British Prince, Antwerp		
Canadian, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Rome, Glasgow		3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans		
Curityba, Matanzas, Cibara, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Porto Rico and Venezuela	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		3:30 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Werra, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, JULY 1.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patria, Naples		
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Tejan Prince, Azores	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 46:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday, at 10:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 82, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 85, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kamakaru Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 84, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 823 and up to July 86, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York July 86, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 811, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Braemar. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 812, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 815, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 811 and up to July 820, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. July 821.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 29.

Bohemian, Liverpool, June 19.
British Queen, Antwerp, June 16.
Catalunia, Barcelona, June 11.
Devon, Shields, June 12.
Etruria, Liverpool, June 22.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, June 20.
Heimfeld, Hamburg, June 10.
Isla, Gibraltar, June 14.
Jersey City, Swansea, June 14.
Pretoria, Plymouth, June 18.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 28.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, June 18.
Richmond Castle, Algiers, June 22.
Ventnor, Hamburg, June 14.

SUNDAY, JUNE 30.

El Norte, New Orleans, June 25.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 29.
Hueiva, St. Michael's, June 21.
La Champagne, Havre, June 22.
Maranhense, Para, June 18.
Marquette, London, June 20.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, June 23.
Seneca, Havana, June 26.
Statendam, Rotterdam, June 20.

MONDAY, JULY 1.

Astoria, Glasgow, June 20.
Hildur, Curacao, June 24.
Laurentian, Glasgow, June 22.
Louisiana, New Orleans, June 26.
Nomadic, Liverpool, June 21.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga., June 28.
Seminole, Jacksonville, June 28.
Zeeland, Antwerp, June 22.

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 27.
Aller, Gibraltar, June 23.
El Paso, New Orleans, June 26.
Jefferson, Norfolk, July 1.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

Deutschland, Hamburg, June 27.
Georgia, Gibraltar, June 19.
Jamestown, Norfolk, July 3.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, ——
Toronto, Hull, June 22.
Wells City, Swansea, July 19.

Arrived.

SS Alaska, (Br.,) Macauley, Tilt Cove, (N. F.,) June 21, with copper ore to the American Metal Company; vessel to A. P. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

United States revenue cutter Onondaga.

SS Lady Armstrong, (Br.,) Abbott, Stettin, June 7, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Cuseta, Bordeaux, June 13, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Taylor, Santos, &c., May 22, with mdse. and passenger to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Providence, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Coronda, (Br.,) Smith, Buenos Ayres, &c., June 3, with mdse. and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M., 27th.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Jespersen, Copenhagen, &c., June 12, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 27th.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Loveridge, Hull, June 15, with mdse. and passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:16 P. M.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Scott, Liverpool, June 15, in ballast to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Daldorf, Hamburg, June 11, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Grand Lake, (Br.,) Petterson, Banes, June 23, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Alamo, Hick, Galveston, June 22, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Campeiro, (Br.,) Stott, Cardenas, &c., June 20, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) McKay, Demerara, &c., June 13, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge, & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 P. M.

SS Capac, (Br.,) Sproul, Iquique, &c., May 10, with nitrate and passengers to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, fresh breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Ask, (Dan.,) for Banes.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Niagara, for Tampico, &c.
SS Adler, (Br.,) for Kingston.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Ontaneda, (Span.,) for Santander.
SS Massapequa, (Br.,) for Havre and Pauillac.
SS Aragon, for Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 28.—SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Capt. Poncelet, from New York, arr. at Havre at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Kent, (Br.,) Capt. Pcluke, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Sydney, N. S. W., &c., arr. at Melbourne previous to to-day.

SS Mimiro, (Br.,) Capt. Felgate, from New York for Melbourne, &c., sld. from St. Vincent C. V. June 26.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, for New York, sld. from Naples yesterday.

SS Phidias, (Br.,) Capt. Allen, for New York, sld. from Santos yesterday.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight today.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Buenos Aires, (Span.,) Capt. Amezaga, for New York, sld. from Barcelona June 25.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Oesselmann, from New York for Cherbourg and Bremen, passed Scilly at 6:55 P. M. to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

HAWK CHANNEL BEACON LIGHTS.—Four-foot Shoal Beacon Light—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about July 16, 1901, this fixed white lens-lantern light will be discontinued. (Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 19 of 1901, and Bulletin No. 118, Paragraph 39.)

PELICAN KEY BEACON LIGHT.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about July 16, 1901, a fixed white lens-lantern light will be established on Pelican Key Beacon, a black, square, pyramidal structure, covered with horizontal slats, on four piles, and having "P. K." in white on each side of its base, heretofore reported erected in 11 feet of water on a shoal nearly in the middle of Hawk Channel and about 1½ miles south southeasterly from Pelican Key. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 169 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 24 degrees 33 minutes 10 seconds; longitude, west, 81 degrees, 37 minutes, 16 seconds. American Shoal Lighthouse, ESE. 11-16 E., 5¾ miles; Eastern Sambo Beacon A, SSW. ¾ W., 4¼ miles. (Lighthouse Board Bulletin No. 112, Paragraph 57.) Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 104, Nos 928 and 929, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1900," Pages 17, 23, and 24.

Atlantic City
VIA
New Jersey Central

Trains with Buffet Parlor Cars leave Liberty Street 9:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M. Saturday Special, 1:00 P. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier. Returning, leave Atlantic City 8:30 A. M., 2:15 P. M. Sunday Special 5:30 P. M.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES who go away from the City during the Summer for one or more weeks can have the paper forwarded to them to any address in the United States or Canada, postage prepaid, at regular subscription rates. Address will be changed as frequently as desired. Fill the accompanying blank:

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Enclosed find $..... in payment of subscription for THE NEW YORK TIMES from ..... (DATE OF BEGINNING) *to .....* (DATE OF EXPIRATION.)

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(P. O. ADDRESS).....

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Mail Rates:
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Excursions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.
Sunday also July 4th on Long Island Sound.
On SUNDAYS AND JULY 4TH the great steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 26 E. R., foot of Peck Slip, 9:30 A. M., East 31st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.
Fare, $1.00 Round Trip. Children 50 Cents.

MIDLAND BEACH
Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorita lv. Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon; 2:35, 4:45, 7:15 P. M. Wm. Storie
STATEN ISLAND, THE CLEAN RESORT. Ry., Power House Dock, Newark, dly, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach.

Excursions.

ERIE RAILROAD.
4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.
SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.
Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
Including Dinner at Casino, $1.50.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40; Chambers St. 9:45; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning leaves Glens 6:00 P. M.
NIAGARA FALLS $9.00 ROUND TRIP
TICKETS GOOD FOR STOP-OVER AT BUFFALO, in either direction, enabling holders to visit the
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Tickets good going July 3d as follows: Leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M. and 9:15 P. M.; W. 23d St. 9 minutes earlier; Jersey City 10 minutes later. Returning leave Falls or Buffalo on or before July 7th.
Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand Concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. North 2d St. Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 3:50, 3:50 P. M. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave FOOT E. 34TH ST., NEW YORK, week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:40, (12:40 P. M. Race day) P. C. I. J. Club,* 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:40, 8:10, 9:00, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and every half hour from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves the Beach week days at 12:00 night; Sundays, 11:45 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave daily (7:00 A. M., except Sundays,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M., (and 10:20 P. M., except Sundays.) Additional trains on race days C. I. J. Club, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

JULY FOURTH
should be spent at the PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, which celebrates the triumphs of American industry and energy.
$16.50
will do it comfortably, and pay expenses—railroad tickets to Buffalo and NIAGARA FALLS, hotels, etc. Send for circular to
INDEPENDENT (Individual) TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Downtown, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren, N. Y.
Uptown, 1,185 B'way, cor. 28th St., N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc.

FOURTH OF JULY
EXCURSION TO
MAUCH CHUNK
GLEN ONOKO AND THE SWITCHBACK
BY
Central R. R. of New Jersey.
Special train leaves foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M., South Ferry, 8:25 A. M. Round-trip fare: Adults, $2.00; children under 12, $1.50.
Switchback tickets 50 cents extra if purchased on train.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY LINE
Steamers..... GRAND REPUBLIC, GEN'L SLOCUM
OPENS SUNDAY, JUNE 30TH.
Time Table in the Saturday evening papers.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON.
TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
Coney Island.
LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later
LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL, 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
COMMENCING TO-DAY.

Leave. Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave. Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave. Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	12:15 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	6:15 P.M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

IMPORTANT!
New Route! New Resort!
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Commencing Tuesday, July 2d, Landing at the New Pier at
ROCKAWAY PARK.
Round Trip Tickets.....50 Cts.
Round Trip Tickets, Children..30 Cts.

ROCKAWAY PARK,
Between Ocean and Bay.
THE PARK INN,
AND
The Bathing Pavilion
The Newest, Delightful Summer Resort on Rockaway Beach.
Frequent trains from E. 34th St., New York, Brooklyn Bridge B. R. T., and Flatbush Ave., Brook'yn, direct to Rockaway Park.
Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, 6:00 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Saty night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.
NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, N. R., foot of Beach. Dock service week days. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.
Note.—On July 4th steamer will leave N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. instead of 3 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points North, West, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.
LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 30c.
PATTEN LINE.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & *11 A. M.
*(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 8:20, 9:00 & 10:00 A. M. Battery, 8:50, 9:30, & 10:20 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Steamers will leave Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., daily, except Sundays, July 4th, at 5:30 P. M.; on Saturdays and July 3d, at 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

TROY BOATS.
REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Disp'y
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE.
connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st,) Leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32. Horatio Hall, General Manager.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.
Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.
Descriptive Folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.
HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) (July 4th will leave on Saturday's time,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

SAUGERTIES BOATS LEAVE FROM FOOT OF Christopher St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE & RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Sa

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

L. V. Harkness Sells Corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street—Building and Auction Room News.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for L. V. Harkness the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street to a buyer who, it is understood, will build a dwelling on the site. The property has a frontage of 57.2 feet on the avenue and 120 feet on Seventy-fifth Street. It was acquired by Mr. Harkness two years ago. The asking price was reported to be $390,000. All information in regard to the sale was refused yesterday at the office of the brokers mentioned.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Andrew J. Smith and others to J. Fred Kernochan the three-story building 416 East Fourteenth Street, on lot 25 by 103.3.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Eliza M. Smith the four-story brick and stone apartment house, with stores, at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 61 by 100, to an investor for $80,000.

H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold for A. M. Thorneburn the three-story brick building 394 Water Street, northeast corner of James Slip, 20 by 30.10.

David Stewart and Sumner Deane have sold for the Marx-Wise Bendheim Syndicate to Andrew J. Larkin the plot 277 by 15 by 386 by 69.6 at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Fairview Avenues.

J. Francis Gallagher has sold for the John H. Sturk Company the five-story flat 135 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Burrill Brothers have sold for Oscar M. Lipton the three-story brick and stone dwelling 360 Fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, on lot 20 by 95, for $10,500; also for Charles O. Le Count, the three-story stone house 495 Fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, for $10,000.

The name of the seller of 2,189, 2,191, and 2,193 Broadway was Charles G. Dobbs, not Dodge, as published on Wednesday. The property was disposed of through Bloodgood & Hayes.

Eugene Southack has sold for the estate of John D. Maxwell to Jackson & Stern the four-story dwelling 250 West Twenty-third Street, size 25 by 98.9; also, for the estate of Charles Park, ten acres at Rye, N. Y., adjoining the Apawamis Club.

Charles M. Rosenthal has sold 9 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100, to a client of M. Kamak.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan & Co., Teller (Fleetwood Avenue, Fifth Avenue) west side, 140.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 24 by 110, two-story frame dwelling, foreclosure sale, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, plaintiff.....$5,000

By John L. Golding, 253 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 198.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 22.6 by 75.8, three-story brick dwelling, foreclosure sale, to Mrs. Mary McMillan.....9,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., 720 Union Avenue, east side, 154.9 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 83.8 by 18.9 by 83.8, two-story brick dwelling, foreclosure sale, to L. Smadbeck and others, plaintiffs.....5,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-third Street, south side, 155 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for three five-story brick and stone dwellings, 28 by 97; James A. Frame, 105 East Seventieth Street, owner; Jones & Leo, 124 West Forty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $225,000.

No. 6 to 10 Barrow Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 57.2 by 79; Kate Behrens, 445 East Ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $35,000.

Brook Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, four two one-story brick stores, 25 by 75; Isaac Levy, 308 Alexander Avenue, owner; T. W. Ringrose, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Brook Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick store, 25 by 75; Isaac Levy, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $3,000.

Forest Street, west side, 155 feet north of West Farms Road, for a one-story frame shed, 16 by 8; T. Isherwood, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $25.

Alterations.

No. 462 Columbus Avenue, to a one-story brick store; A. S. Allison, 105 Greenwich Street, owner; Charles H. Richter, 68 Broad Street; architect; cost, $300.

No. 42 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; J. R. Curran, 107 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Schickel & Ditmars, 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 4,115 Third Avenue, to a two-story brick and frame office building; E. Bedell, owner; E. P. Saxe, architect; cost, $300.

Forest Street, west side, 155 feet north of West Farms Road, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; T. Isherwood, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $150.

No. 27 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; G. B. Harrah, owner; M. Fielding, architect; cost, $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration.

Friday, June 28.

AMSTERDAM AV, s s, 24.11 ft s of 148th St, 24.11x100; Wilber Larremore, referee, to Thomas Reynolds, (R S $3, mtg $24,000).....$2,600

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 148th St, 24.11x100; Wilber Larremore, referee, to Thomas Reynolds. (R S $6, mtg $43,000).....5,900

BATHGATE PLACE, corner of Madison Av, 50x110; David D. Bodman to Cora D. Bodman, (R S $1).....1

BATHGATE PLACE, corner of Madison Av, 50x110; William M. Deen and another, to Ferdinand C. Bamman, (R S $3, mtg $4,500).....1

BROADWAY, 160 to 164, s s, 50x21.6 irregular; Henry Marquand to Henry G. Marquand, 1-3 part.....1

BROADWAY, e s, 74.11 ft n of 214th St, 27.3x78.11x25x88.3; Daniel E. Seybel to Charles Weltchek, (R S $1).....1

BROOK AV, n w corner of 148th St, 25x90; George A. Schwarting to Meta A. G. Schwarting, (R S $8, mtg $20,000)....100

BROME ST, 61, s s, 25x80; Rachel Richman to Theresa Richman, (R S $10, mtg $16,000).....1

CLINTON ST, 143, w s, 18x50; Louis L. Richman to Rachel Richman, (R S $2, mtg $6,000).....1

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 23 ft s of Jerman St, 25x100; Henry Dannenfelser to George Dannenfelser, (R S $6).....100

EAGLE AV, w s, 100 ft s of 159th St, 50x100; Frank B. Lown and another, executors and executrices, to Louis Ebling, quitclaim, (R S $5).....50

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 75 ft s of Canal St, 25x86.7x25x86.3; Franz Wagner and another, executors and trustees, to David Geisler and another, (R S $6.50, mtg $12,000).....20,500

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 322.9 ft w of Marion Av, 25x80.2x25x70.8; Emma Pirner to John Pirner, (R S $1, re-recorded).....1

FOREST AV, e s, 265.4 ft n of Strong Av, 37.8x100; Forest Av, e s, 241.1 ft n of Strong Av, 24.3x100; Bertha S. Robinson to William H. Redfield, (R S $100).....100

FULTON ST, e s, 66.9 ft s of Cliff St, 25.6x96.11x25.3x96.7; James L. Morgan to Lucius Pitkin, (R S $36).....36,000

GREAT JONES ST, 98, n s, 19.11x100.3x irregular x 100.5; Thomas Williams to Tony Wamser, (mtg $18,750, R S $10).....9,650

HOME ST, n s, 207.2 ft w of Tinton Av, 20x100; Charles E. Steingraber to Frances E. Kitchell, (R S $3, mtg $4,000).....7,000

INWOOD PLACE, 1, 2, 3 and 4, s s of Wolf Place, 88.8x117.2x76.6, gore; Esther Woods to James Russell, (R S $1, mtg $0).....900

JACKSON AV, e s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 72.7x75; Jackson Av, e s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 72.7x75; Henry D. Cox to Margaret G. Cox and others, (R S $7.50).....1

KING ST, 36 and 38, s s, 41.8x100; Annie Feyser to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $1.50, mtg $20,500).....100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 41.11 ft n of 44th St, 19.6x75; Augustina Kennelly to William Kennelly, all liens.....1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 93d St, 16.5x70; Frederic J. Swift to Walter R. Lord, (R S $5, mtg $25,000).....1

LOTS 103 and 104, map of a portion of the Hunt estate; Salvatore Rizzotto and others to Alexander Campbell, (R S $1.50, mtg $1,000).....1

MAIDEN LANE, 6, s s, 21x90x21x89.5; Henry Marquand to Henry G. Marquand, (mtg $70,000).....1

MITCHELL PLACE, n e corner of 1st Av, 18x80.10; Anton Wettach to Isaac Kahn, (R S $3, mtg $6,000,) ½ part.....1

MITCHELL PLACE, n e corner of 1st Av, 18x80.10; John P. Smith to Anton Wettach, (R S $5.50, mtg $6,000).....11,200

PRIVATE ROAD, or new drive, n w corner of Lot 7, map of M. E. Putnam, at Spuyten Duyvil, runs w 305.4 x n 26 x e 305.4 x s —; John J. McKelvey to Mary M. McKelvey, (R S 50 cents)..1

RENWICK ST, e s, 185 ft n of Watts St, 25x70; Howard Beck and another to John S. Foster, (R S $11).....10,750

TREMONT AV, 50 ft w of Anthony Av, 50x100; Emil Busch to Thomas Frazier, (R S $5, mtg $3,500).....100

UNION AV, Lot 12, map of William A. Ashe and another, 25x100x27x100; Marie Neckerman to Sophie Vollmer, all title, all liens.....1

3D AV, 2,060, e s, 25.1x110; the Twelfth Ward Bank to William H. Payne, (R S $2.50, mtg $20,000).....22,500

3D AV, e s, 50 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; Jacob Leitner to Rebecca Marks, widow, and others, (R S $8, mtg $17,000).....1

47TH AV, s e corner of 10th St, Wakefield; Minnie L. Dudley and others to Hebert Reeves, (R S $1,) all title.....1

7TH AV, s w corner of 119th St, 26x100; Edward F. Robinson to William H. Redfield, (R S $27, mtg $45,000).....100

7TH AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 144th St, 25x75; Peter S. Schutt to Hyman Sonn and another, (R S $5).....100

10TH ST, 200 East, 22x26.7; 2d Av, 158, e s, 13.5x41; Eliza Martin and others, heirs, to Ignatz H. Rosenfeld, (R S $16.50).....16,500

11TH ST, 251 West, 25x56; Anna E. Jeremiah, widow, to George Jeremiah, (R S $12).....12,000

16TH ST, 231 West; Harry McNally to Denison P. Chesebro, ½ part, all title, all liens, (R S $6).....1

24TH ST, 109 and 111 West, 50x114.10x irregular x 14.7; Lillian B. Taylor to William S. Farnese, ½ part, all title.....1

24TH ST, s s, 81.8 e e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Leon Lanrowitz and another to Meyer Solomon, (R S $1, mtg $20,000).....1

25TH ST, n s, 207 ft w of 7th Av, 21x98.9; William W. Gillen, referee, to Albert E. Greene, (R S $12).....12,000

34TH ST, n s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Josephine K. Jones to James C. Tarish, (R S $120).....120,000

48TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.5; Angeline W. Robinson and another to William H. Redfield, (R S $7, mtg $28,000).....100

48TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.5; Angeline W. Robinson and another to William H. Redfield, (R S $7, mtg $28,000).....100

49TH ST, s s, 228.4 ft w of 6th Av, 21.8x100; James G. Wallace to John J. Halligan, (R S $8.50, mtg $16,500).....25,000

56TH ST, n s, 650 ft w of 5th Av, 22.8x100.5; Rebecca Marsh to William W. Hall, (R S $60).....60,000

56TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 24x100.5x irregular; Margaret Reilly and husband to James J. Flood, (R S $14)...14,000

64TH ST, n s, 392.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 17.6x100.5; Edward C. Perkins, referee, to Caroline F. Butterfield and another, executors, (R S $14).....14,000

70TH ST, 170, East, 18.11x100.5; Emma F. Mulvaney to H. M. Davis, ½ part, all title, (R S $0.50).....9,383

70TH ST, s s, 182 ft w of 3d Av, 19x100.5; Edward R. Mulvany to Emma F. Mulvany, undivided part, (R S $5, mtg $1,500).....1

70TH ST, s s, 182 ft w of 3d Av, 19x100.5; Helen L. Mulvany to Emma F. Mulvany, undivided part, (R S $5).....1

70TH ST, s s, 163 ft w of 3d Av, 19x100.5; Mary King to Daniel G. Reid, (R S $19).....18,666

70TH ST, 168 East, 19.7x100.5; Bella Kayton and another to Daniel G. Reid, (R S $19).....18,666

70TH ST, 168 East, 19.7x100.5; Gertrude Kayton, widow, to Bella Kayton and another, (R S $17).....1

75TH ST, n s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102; Howard W. Cox, referee, to T. Emory Clocke, executor, (R S $3.50).....3,475

80TH ST, 131 East, 20x100; Joseph Liebmann to Leopold Cohn.....Gift

89TH ST, 340 West, 20x100.8; Mary S. White to Edward Dulcie, (R S $20, mtg $16,000).....36,000

109TH ST, 321 East, 25x100.11; Dorothea Goltze to Theresa Tuozzo, (R S $16.50, mtg $13,500).....16,500

120TH ST, n s, 300.3 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9x100.10; Wilber McBride, referee, to Julia Haupt, (R S $6).....5,600

127TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, runs w 25x n 100.7 to n s Lawrence St x s e 25.4x n 100.5 to beg; Angeline W. Robinson to William H. Redfield, (R S $9, mtg $11,000).....100

141ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Mary B. Groth to Isaac Silberberg, (R S $5, mtg $22,000).....1

148TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Alexander C. Campbell to John P. Leo, (R S $9).....8,750

162D ST, n s, 53.6 ft e of Brook Av, 27x100; Abram Kling, referee, to George R. Fearing and another, trustees, (R S $15).....15,000

Recorded Leases.

BEDFORD ST, 72 and 74; Hulda Wittner to Theodore E. H. Albrecht, 5 years...$800-720

BLEECKER ST, 42, s e corner of Mulberry St; Henry Kraus to New York Dispatch and Delivery Company, 3 years, for sign.....2,000

BROADWAY, 177, store, &c.; Brown, King & Co. to Wise Drug Company, April 15, 1901, to April 30, 1904.....8,000

ELIZABETH ST, 75; Caroline Weinlandt to Lina D'Angelo, 5 years.....780

PARK AV, s w corner of 91st St; Maria C. Meyer to Herman C. Schmidt, 5 years.....1,800

1ST AV, 1,478, s e corner of 77th St; John D. Tienken to J. Brennglass and another, 5 years.....1,020

4TH ST, 72 East; Adam Wolfschlag to Louis Martens, 2 years.....780

6TH AV, 920, n e corner of 52d St; John Slater to George McGovern, 5 years.1,800

8TH AV, 470; John Heller to Hermann Hopp Brothers, 5 years.....780

19TH ST, 35 East; Emma L. Jacobs to Joseph Bruckner, 8 years.....$3,000-3,500

84TH ST, 604 East; Sadie Schlosman to Emanuel Dubronitsky, 2 years.....850

150TH ST, s s, 290.3 ft w of Cromwell Av, runs n w 178.7x s w —x s e 127 to n s of 150th St, x e 119.2, with land under water; Henry L. Morris to Robert M. Cole, 10 years.....1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALBRECHT, Theodore E. H., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 74 Bedford St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....$2,640

BIESENGER, George, and wife, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Prospect Av, w s, 75 ft n of 156th St, due June 20, 1903.....2,000

BRUMMELL, Adonyah H., to Mary L. Campion; Grand St, n e corner of Clinton St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,000

DODGE, Edward, to Mary S. White; 89th St, s s, 141.3 ft e of Riverside Drive, due Nov. 11, 1901, 4 per cent.....10,000

EBLING, Louis, to Frances S. Major, as executrix and trustee; Eagle Av, w s, 100 ft s of 159th St, 2 mtgs, due June 28, 1906, 4½ per cent., each.....12,000

FLOOD, James J., to Margaret Reilly; 56th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, due March 1, 1903, 4½ per cent.....12,000

FOSTER, John S., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 247 to 253 Hudson St, 12, 14, and 16 Renwick St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....30,000

FRAZIER, Thomas, to Adolph J. H. Meyer; Tremont Av, n s, 50 ft w of Anthony St, 5 years.....5,000

GEORGE, Albert E., to Minnie George; 25th St, n s, 207 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years.....4,000

GEORGE, Albert E., to Minnie George, as general guardian; 25th St, n s, 207 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years.....4,000

GEIZLER, David, and another to Max Frankenheim; Eldridge St, e s, 75 ft s of Canal St, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent.5,000

HALLIGAN, John J., to James G. Wallace; 49th St, s s, 228.4 ft w of 6th Av, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....5,500

HARTMAYER, John, to William T. Rehm; 10th St, n e corner of Avenue E, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,500

HENDRICKSON, Julia C., and another to Harriet Schell; Elizabeth St, s w corner of Barker Av, Olinville, due Dec. 1, 1897, 6 per cent.....212

HOGUET, Robert J., to Harriet E. Wimerding, executrix; 54th St, s s, 125 ft w of Av, re-recorded from July 13, 1900, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....10,000

KABKA, Ida, to Moritz Weiss; Ridge St, 150, ½ part, demand, 6 per cent.....2,250

KRAM, Rosie, to Nellie F. Van Reypen; East Broadway, 2nd, leasehold, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....3,000

LEO, John P., to George Stark; 148th St, n s, 325 ft e of Broadway, due June 28, 1902.....7,000

LEVY, Maurice, to Cornelia Chittenden and another; Henry St, 253, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....25,000

MAHONY, Elizabeth J., and others to James A. Mahony; 1st Av, 846 and 848, 2 years, 6 per cent.....3,500

MAHONY, Patrick G., to James A. Mahony; 164th St, 835, n s, 50 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 1 year, 6 per cent., collateral..3,500

McKINNON, John, to Peter Wirsing; Beach Av, e s, 221.11 ft n of Kelly, or 152d St, due Aug. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..825

MEYER, August, to Henry Decker; 161st St, s s, 91.6 ft e of Avenue C, 3 years..2,500

MILLER, Muller, to George Wyner; 90 to 96 Clinton St, assignment of rents to secure loan.....2,000

MONK, George, and another to Harold M. Sill and another, as trustees; 54th St, north side, equal lien with following mortgage, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....12,000

MONK, George, and another to Harold M. Sill; 54th St, 357 West, equal lien with above mortgage, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....12,000

MURPHY, Thomas H., to Mark F. Healy, guardian; Avenue C, e s, being part of Lots 197 and 198, map of Prospect Hill estate, at Fordham, 2 mortgages, 3 years, aggregating.....5,500

PARRISH, James C., to Josephine K. Jones; 34th St, n s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....100,000

PERKINS, Hannah E., widow, to Charles C. Sawyer and Valentine Av, 2,048, 1 month, 6 per cent.....250

PERNES, John, to Kate B. Belloni; Fairmount Place, s s, 322.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

REDFIELD, William H., to Charles Welch; 48th St, 523 West, 6 months, 6 per cent.....2,500

ROFRANO, Angela, to the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; 23 and 25 Roosevelt St, ½ part, secures indemnity bond.....6,155

ROSENFELD, Ignatz H., to Eliza Martin and others; 158 2d Av, 3 years, gold.5,500

ROSENFELD, Ignatz H., to Eliza Martin and others; 200 East 10th St, 3 years, gold.....5,800

ROSENTHAL, Joseph, to Pearl Toch; Clinton Place, n s, 385.7 ft w of Broadway, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,500

RUSSELL, James, to Esther Woods; Inwood Av, e s, 576 ft s of Wolf Place, 3 years, 5 per cent, gold.....800

SOLOMON, Leah, to Reuben Grunauer; Clinton St, 185, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....1,000

TIECHMAN, Margaret L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Manhattan Av, 500, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....7,500

TUOZZO, Teresa, to Dorothea Goltze; 109th St, 321 East, 2 years.....1,000

VIGORITO, Gioacchino, to Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company; 2d Av, 2,155, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent.....1,000

WAMSER, Tony, to Hugo Cohn; Great Jones St, 38, 1 year, 6 per cent.....4,085

WIRTH, Louis, to Twelfth Ward Bank; 163th St, n e corner of Barretto St, due, 6 per cent.....Secures notes

Assignments of Mortgages.

GALLAGHER, Thomas F., to Rebecca K. Porter.....Nom.

GUTFLEISCH, Josephine, to Philip Gutfleisch.....$1,750

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Thomas McCracken.....2,000

McCOMB, Fanny R., executrix, to William Wellington.....Nom.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to the United Real Estate and Trust Company.....408

PATRICK, Caroline, to Katherine M. Blake and another.....10,000

REYNOLDS, G. Emily, executrix, to Otto V. V. Knox.....15,000

SIEGELSTEIN, Bennett E., to the Seventh National Bank.....

SIRE, Leander S., to the Seventh National Bank, assigns 2 mortgages.....3,500

SPERB, William J., to Josephine L. Wells.....6,000

WILMERDING, John C., administrator, to the Demilt Dispensary.....10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, e s, 221 ft n of Kelly St, 60x100; Moore & Landsiedel against Catherine McDonald, owner; Alexander McDonald, contractor.....$50

BROADWAY and 98th St, n w corner, 100 x100; William Cohen against Emilio Vigna, owner; Cesare Casanova, contractor.....93

MANHATTAN AV and 116th St, s e corner, 50x100; Vincenzo Lamura against Leopold Kahn Company, owner; Smith & Beebe, contractors.....104

PROSPECT AV, 1,228 to 1,234, and Stebbins Av, w s, 210 ft s of Holmes St, 40x80; Alexander G. Nicholson against John J. O'Leary, owner; Louis Subitzky, contractor.....45

TIMPSON PLACE, e s, 184 ft s of 149th St, 40x100; J. Sternschuss & Son against Antonio Gallo, owner and contractor.....18

4TH ST, 73 East; Isaac Bloom against Samuel Markransky, owner; Jacob Tolkoff, contractor.....25

5TH AV, 667; Herman Swartz against John T. and James A. Farley, owners; Smith & Beebe, contractors.....193

75TH ST, 309 West; Herman Swartz against Charles H. Nones, owner; Smith & Beebe, contractors.....104

101ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.11; Nicholas Muhlbauer against Alexander N. Brown, owner; Luigi Costabile and others, contractors.....94

142D ST, s s, 107 ft e of 7th Av, 180x100; Herman Swartz against A. C. & H. M. Hall, owners; Smith & Beebe, contractors.....977

159TH ST, n s, entire block front between St. Nicholas Av and Amsterdam Av, 63x100; Richard J. Cullen against Frederick Brandt and another, owners; Frederick Brandt, contractor.....195

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, 62 and 64; Department of Buildings against Charles S. Robinson and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. D. Quincy.

MADISON ST, s w corner of Rutgers St, 98.7x99.4x—x90.7; Monroe St, n w corner of Rutgers St, 25x100; Monroe St, s e corner of Rutgers St, 17.4x94; Madison St, n e corner of Rutgers St, 60x27; Market St, 33 and 37; Lexington Av, e s, 31.10 ft s of 105th St, 47.6x55; 129th St, s s, 327.6 ft e of 11th Av, 37.6x99.11; Madison Av, e s, 100.5 ft n of 128th St, 20x85; Catharine St, 19, 27x104.3x27x106.6; Peter Condon, individually and as executor, against James W. Power and others, executors and trustees, (action to establish will, &c.;) attorneys, Horwitz & Goldsmith.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 486; David Sears against Charles H. Meade and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Van Nest.

UNION AV, 1,134 to 1,148; Michael Becker and others against Katrina Masche and others, (action to foreclose four mechanics' liens;) attorney, G. C. Appell.

30TH ST, s w s, 320.4 ft e of 8th Av, 23.7x98.9x23.9x98.9; Katharine A. Kingsland and others, trustees, against Elizabeth A. McClelland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de P. Forest.

93TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Bradley & Currier Company against Emma J. Hitchcock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. M. Patterson.

114TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Adolphe Hallran against Etta Wölff and others, (action to declare lien;) attorney, A. R. Bunnell.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.75⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.50
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.08 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08 1-16
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04 15-16
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08¼
Lard, prime	8.90
Butter, Western creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, June 28.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet, weak; No. 3 wheat, 62@65c; No. 2 red, 66@66¾c; No. 2 corn, 42¾@43⅜c; No. 2 yellow, 42¾c; No. 2 oats, 27¾c; No. 2 white, 30½@31¼c; No. 3 white, 29½@30¼c; No. 2 rye, 48@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.88; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.88; prime timothy seed, $4.25@$4.30; mess pork, per barrel, $14.55@$14.60; lard, per 100 lb, $8.57½@$8.60; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.90@$8.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.35@$8.45; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $9.50.

COTTON.—Liquidation of tired long stuff and short selling culminated on the local exchange yesterday, and with a final rush, prices sank to a level 42 points below the figures touched early in the week on the bull movement. Later in the session the market stiffened to a shade above the previous days' close on a scare of shorts and brisk buying for a turn. The market opened easy, with prices 5 to 6 points lower, this decline being a slim response to exceptionally weak Liverpool cables and to more rain reported in the cotton belt, chiefly from the Southwest. Selling for profits brought about a decline in the last half hour. The market was finally barely steady, with prices net 3 to 7 points lower. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 1-16c lower on the basis of 8 13-16c for middling uplands and 9 1-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,345 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 8 3-16c; Mobile nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c; Savannah quieter, unchanged, at 8¼c; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 8 7-16c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8 11-16c; Augusta firm, unchanged, at 8⅝c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c.

The range of cotton prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	8.54	8.54	8.54	8.54@8.55
July	8.55	8.59	8.49	8.54@8.55
August	7.77	7.81	7.72	7.77@7.78
September	7.41	7.46	7.37	7.43@7.45
October	7.35	7.41	7.31	7.37@7.38
November	7.34	7.38	7.31	7.34@7.36
December	7.34	7.38	7.32	7.37@7.38
January	7.38	7.44	7.34	7.40@7.41
February				7.40@7.42
March	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.42@7.43

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices 1-32d lower; American middling fair, 5 3-16d; good middling, 4 15-16d; middling, 4 11-16d; low middling, 4 15-32d; good ordinary, 4 7-32d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 6,500 bales American. Receipts, 5,000 bales, including 3,000 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet but steady. American middling, low middling clause, June, 4 35-64d buyers; June and July, 4 33-64d value; July and August, 4 31-64@4 32-64d buyers; August and September, 4 26-64d sellers; September, 4 28-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 11-64d sellers; October and November, 4 7-64@4 8-64d sellers; November and December, 4 5-64d buyers; December and January, 4 5-64d buyers; January and February, 4 5-64@4 6-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—The strength and activity of Thursday was replaced yesterday by a general weakness and decline, particularly in July, which under renewed liquidation got within a cent of September and closed 1⅝c net lower, against 5⅝@5⅞c on other deliveries, cash wheat being similarly affected in export sales to the extent of 65 loads, including a fair business direct on French account. Foreign houses were good buyers of futures early in the day, but the selling of long wheat by July holders and others was so continuous as to more than offset the scattered demand. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 74½c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, 74½c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 74½c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 76c, prompt, scarce, and No. 2 hard, New York, 74¾c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 28.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 65⅝c; July, 63⅛c; September, 64⅜@64½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 67⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 62@64c. Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clears, $2.60@$2.70; second clears, $2. Bran—In bulk, $16.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 28.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 63¼c for new; July, 63c; September, 64⅝c; December, 66⅜c; No. 3, 62@62½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 42½c; July, 41⅞c; September, 43⅝c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 20c; July, 27½c; September, 26¾c; No. 2 white, 31c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 28.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 68@68½c; No. 2 Northern, 64@65c; July, 60¾c; September, 66⅝c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 51¼c. Barley—Quiet; No. 2, 54½@55c; sample, 42@53½c.

DULUTH, Minn., June 28.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 69¼c; No. 1 Northern, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 61½c; July, 66¾c; September, 66¼c. Corn—None. Oats—27½@27c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.00@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.40@$19, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.45. CORNMEAL—Dull; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1.10@$1.15; coarse, 92@93c. FEED—Weak; Spring bran, spot, $15@$16; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.30@$15.70; Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19; city bran, $16; cornmeal, $28; linseed oil cake, $27.25; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	74⅞	74⅞	73½	73¼
September	72⅝	72⅞	72 5-16	72⅛
October	73⅛	73⅝	72⅜	72⅜
December	74½	74⅞	73 15-16	74⅛
Corn—				
July	47⅝	47⅝	47¼	47⅜
September	48½	48⅝	48½	48⅝
October	..	..	..	48⅝
Lard—				
June	..	..	..	$8.90

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
June	..	..	..	66
July	66⅞	66⅞	66	66⅛
September	67	67	66½	66⅝
Corn—				
June	..	..	..	42⅜
July	43	43½	42⅞	43
September	44½	44⅝	44¼	44⅝
Oats—				
June	..	..	..	26⅞
July	26½	27	26 1-16	26⅞
September	26⅝	26 13-16	26½	26⅝
Lard—				
July	$8.60	$8.60	$8.55	$8.60
September	8.67½	8.67½	8.65	8.67½
Ribs—				
July	8.00	8.00	7.97½	8.00
September	8.12½	8.12½	8.07½	8.12½
Pork—				
July	14.60	14.60	14.50	14.55
September	14.80	14.80	14.70	14.75

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Quiet; mess, $15.75@$16.75; family, $15.50@$16; short clear, $16@$17. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11@$12.50; packet, $10.50@$11; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS—Steady, $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; Bacons, 7¾c; 180-lb, 7¾c; 160-lb, 8¼c; 140-lb, 8¼c; pigs, 8¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 11c; 10-lb, 10¢@10¼c; 12-lb, 9¾@10c; 14-lb, 9¼@9½c; pickled shoulders quiet, 9¼@11c; pickled hams firm, 10¼@10¾c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 4 15-16c; country, 4⅝@4¾c. LARD—Dull, $8.90; city lard quiet, $8.40; refined lard easy; South America, $9.65; Continent, $9; Brazil, kegs, $10.75; compound firm, 7c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 9¾c asked; city lard, stearine, 10¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June				5.10@5.15
July	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

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BANKERS
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Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
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Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank D. Tilet,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Laying,	Edwin Warfield,
William A. Grace,	Fleeton B. Chapman,
Buck Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,

Jas. Ross Curran.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
General Office, Broad Street Station,
Philadelphia, 18, June, 1901.

For the convenience of stockholders and holders of Treasurer's receipts in connection with the allotment of capital stock of March, 1901, certificates for the new stock will be ready for delivery as follows:

1. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts bearing date 9th June, 1899, or prior thereto, surrendered between 1st and 10th July, 1901, certificates will be delivered on and after 10th July, 1901.

2. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts bearing date 10th to 13th June, 1901, inclusive, surrendered between 15th and 20th July, 1901, certificates will be delivered on and after 20th July, 1901.

3. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts bearing date 14th or 15th June, 1901, surrendered between 20th and 30th July, 1901, certificates will be delivered on and after 31st July, 1901.

For the convenience of stockholders in New York, certificates of stock, payment for which was made at the office of the Company, No. 85 Cedar Street, New York, will be delivered to holders of unassigned receipts at the same office.

All assigned receipts must be forwarded, after 31st July, 1901, to the General Office of the Company, Philadelphia, addressed to the Secretary, and for such receipts certificates will be ready for delivery fourteen days after their surrender at such office.

LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco & North Pacific Railway FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8, 1901, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,586.60.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 142, 151, and 184 for $500 each, and Nos. 29 and 93 for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on July 1, 1901.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By ED'S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 4, 1901.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the following certificate of stock of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company standing on the books of said company in the name of J. C. McGee, viz., No. 5,573, of the par value of $500.00, the same having been lost or destroyed; and, in accordance with the requirements of the by-laws, application will be made at the expiration of 30 days from the date hereof for the issuance of a duplicate certificate to the parties entitled thereto by law.—Signed 28th day of June, 1901.
J. H. McGEE and J. D. AGNEW,
Executors of will of J. C. McGee.

FINANCIAL.

HARRIMAN & COMPANY,
Bankers and Brokers,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway,
offer blocks of the following First Class Investment Bonds:

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN
Consol. Gold 6's.
Extension & Imp. Gold 5's.
Michigan Division 1st Gold 6's.

CHIC., MIL. & ST. PAUL
Hast. & Dak. Div. First 7's.
Southwestern Division 1st 6's.

CANADA SOUTHERN 1st 5's

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NO.
Consol. 1st Gold 5's.

MINNEAPOLIS UNION RAILWAY CO.
1st Guaranteed Gold 6's.

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MAN.
Dakota Ext. 1st Gold 6's.

WABASH 1st GOLD 5's.

KNOXVILLE & OHIO
1st Guaranteed Gold 6's.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
First Consol. Gold 5's.

WESTERN UNION
Collateral Trust 5's.

BROOKLYN UNION GAS
1st Consol. Gold 5's.

FREEMONT, ELKHORN & MO. VALLEY
Guaranteed 6's.

ST. PAUL, EASTERN & GRAND TRUNK
1st Gold 6's.

INTERNATIONAL & GT. NORTHERN
First Gold 6's.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 3d, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
1,200 shs. Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Co. Pfd.
$11,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Mtg. 5 per cent. Bds., 1941.
500 shs. Bay State Gas Co.
11 shs. Pneumatic Rolling Co.
5 shs. Great Eastern Casualty Co.
25 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
35 shs. Iron Steamboat Co.
9 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
1 share Illinois Central R. R. Co.
100 shs. Naga Quicksilver Co.
100 shs. Ogalala Land & Cattle Co.
100 shs. Pneumatic Fire Alarm Co.
75 shs. Durham Land & Cattle Co.
100 shs. New Jersey Southern R. R.
4 shs. B. H. Douglass & Son's Co. Pfd.
$1,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1948.
$2,000 Union Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Bds., 1947.
$100 Freundschaft Society 1st Mtge 4% Bd., 1928.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$60,000 Glenwood & Polytechnic College Street Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bds., 1929.
600 shs. Glenwood & Polytechnic College St. Ry.
23 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
29 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
$800 Securities Co. 4% Regist. Consols.
75 shs. North American Trust Co.
1 Membership share Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. 9th National Bank.
$1,000 Securities Co. 4% Regist. Consols.
16 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000.) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned is not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	393	634	849
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company
CHICAGO, ILL.
Notice of Meeting of Stock Trust Certificate Holders.

To the Registered Holders of the Stock Trust Certificates of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, under Voting Trust Agreement dated March 1, 1900, between Marshall Field, John J. Mitchell, and James A. Blair, as Voting Trustees and the Stockholders of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Depositary:

Please take notice that a meeting of the registered holders of the aforesaid Stock Trust Certificates will be held at the office of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on the **1st day of July, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.** thereof, for the purpose of considering and passing upon and instructing the Voting Trustees concerning the proposed arrangement for the acquisition of the properties, rights, privileges, and franchises of the Union Elevated Railroad Company by the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company; also concerning the proposed issue of the certain Fifteen Million Dollars ($15,000,000) of the "First Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds" of the Company to be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, with provision for issue of additional bonds thereunder, not to exceed Ten Million Dollars.

The Transfer and Register Books of said Stock Trust Certificates will be closed on the **20th day of June, 1901,** and will remain closed until the 2d day of July, 1901.

MARSHALL FIELD,
JOHN J. MITCHELL,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Voting Trustees.
Dated Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1901.

Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New York.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS.
Dated August 1, 1881, maturing July 31, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16 to 22 William Street, New York, on presentation on and after July 31, 1901.

New York, June 29, 1901.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
GEORGE W. DOANE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold; state quantities, best terms. ARTHUR BENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Dividends.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupons due July 1, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York:
Southern Ry. Co. First Consolidated Mortgage 5%.
Southern Ry. Co., Memphis Div., First Mortgage 4%.
Southern Ry. Co., Aiken Branch, First Mortgage 4%.
Southern Ry. Co., St. Louis Div., First Mortgage 4%.
Richmond & Danville Consolidated Mortgage 6%.
Richmond, York River & Chesapeake First Mortgage 5%.
Western North Carolina First Mortgage 6%.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta First Mortgage 5%.
Columbia & Greenville First Mortgage 6%.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Divisional Mtg. 5%.
Alabama Central First Mortgage 6%.
Georgia Pacific First Mortgage 6%.
Knoxville & Ohio First Mortgage 6%.
Spartanburg, Union & Columbia First Mortgage 4%.
Mobile & Birmingham Prior Lien 5%.
Mobile & Birmingham First Mtg. 4%.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 6, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 5, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Consolidated Traction Company.
Jersey City, N. J., June 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on July 15th, 1901, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company under terms of the lease between said companies dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.
Payment will be made to stockholders of record the 29th day of June, 1901. Transfer books close June 29th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen July 16th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York.
194th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 20th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%.) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on and after June 21st and reopened July 2d, 1901.
J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, June 14th, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1st. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 2d.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Old Dominion Steamship Co.
New York, June 13th, 1901.
The 51st semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) on the Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable July 1st, 1901, to the Stockholders of Record at the close of business June 15th, 1901.
Transfer books will be closed from 1 o'clock P. M. June 15th, to 10 A. M. July 2d, 1901.
J. S. SAMMIS, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1901.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on June 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 19th, 1901. The transfer books will close on June 19th at 3 P. M., and open July 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Ass't Sec'y.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 29th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers National Bank,
29 Wall St.
136TH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 25th, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable July 1st, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

The Bank of America.
New York, June 21st, 1901.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1901. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Seaboard National Bank.
New York, June 24, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the Bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association.
New York, June 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1901. CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.

The Washington Trust Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
230 Broadway, New York, June 19, 1901.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1901. Transfer books close on June 25, and reopen July 2d, 1901. FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 25, 1901.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, June 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 19, 1901.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1901. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The General Manifold Company.
Franklin, Pennsylvania.
COUPON NO. 2.
Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. 2, maturing July 1st, 1901, attached to First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Franklin Trust Company, Franklin, Pennsylvania.
O. D. BLEAKLEY, Treasurer.

Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R. R. Co.
Coupons of the above Company falling due July 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall Street, New York.

Bridgeport Traction Company.
Coupons of the above Company falling due July 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall Street, New York.

Dividends.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, June 7th, 1901.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable July 15, 1901, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on June 29th, 1901.
The transfer books for the First Preferred Stock will close June 29th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen July 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 7th, 1901.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on July 15, 1901, to the holders of record at the close of business on June 20th, 1901, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Co.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close June 20th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen July 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis Southwestern R'way Company's
Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.
Notice is hereby given that on and after July 1st, 1901, interest will be paid on the above certificates of $20.00 on each $1,000 certificate upon presentation and surrender of the coupon maturing July 1st, 1901, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 120 Broadway, New York City.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By HENRY C. DEMING, Vice President.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND No. 8.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.
[2]

THE COLUMBUS AND HOCKING COAL AND IRON CO.
The coupons due July 1, 1901, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after July 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York City.
THE COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.
By WM. H. ZIEGLER, President.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 5th, 1901. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 5th, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 22nd, 1901.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.,
By A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.,
New York, June 12, 1901.
The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock and a semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable July 15, 1901, at the Central Trust Company to stockholders of record on the 29th day of June, 1901. Transfer Books will be closed June 29, and reopened July 16, 1901.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Office of the American Ice Company,
NO. 133 EAST 23D STREET,
New York, June 27, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable July 15th, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 1st, 1901.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. July 1st, 1901, until July 16th, 1901. E. D. HALEY, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, June 20th, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent. (½%) were declared, payable July 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, July 12th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 12th, 1901, and reopen Tuesday, July 30th, 1901. WM. ROCKEFELLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company will be payable July 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon July 6th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be re-opened July 22nd.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, June 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1901, to July 2d, 1901.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Lake Erie and Western Railroad Co.,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 15th of July next to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 20th of June. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, June 11, 1901.
The regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company guaranteed by this Company, will be paid on and after July 1, 1901, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. The transfer books of this stock will be closed June 20th, and reopened July 2d, 1901. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., June 13, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and will reopen July 2d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
30 Cedar Street, New York, June 27, 1901.
A dividend of SIX PER CENT. (6%) on the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on June 29, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on that date.
CLARK WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Canada Southern Railway Co.,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st of August next to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 29th of June. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 29th of July next to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 29th of June. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 3, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

The People's Bank of the City of New York.
June 20th, 1901.
ONE HUNDREDTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
Coupons from Pere Marquette Consolidated 4 per cent. bonds and Pere Marquette Transportation Company 6 per cent. bonds due July 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company.
Coupons due July 1st, 1901, on the Prior Lien 3½% Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after July 1st, 1901, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treas.

Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R. R. Co.
Coupons of the above Company falling due July 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall Street, New York.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, June 17, 1901.
The coupons due July 1, 1901, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Consolidated Water Co. of Utica.
Coupons of the above Company falling due July 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall Street, New York.

Dividends.

Kountze Brothers

will pay the interest due July 1st, 1901, on the following bonds, at their banking house, corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, New York City:
ALBION CITY, NEBRASKA.
ARAPAHOE CO., COLO., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
AURORA CITY, NEBRASKA.
BINGHAM CO., IDAHO.
BOISE CO., IDAHO.
BOONE CO., NEBRASKA.
BOZEMAN CITY, MONTANA.
BUFFALO CO., NEBRASKA.
BURT CO., NEBRASKA.
BUTLER CO., NEBRASKA.
CANTON CITY, OHIO.
CASPER, TOWN OF, MONTANA.
CEDAR RAPIDS, VILLAGE OF, NEBRASKA.
CENTRAL CITY, NEBRASKA.
CLAY CO., NEBRASKA.
COLFAX CO., NEBRASKA.
COLUMBUS PRECINCT, PLATTE CO., NEB.
COSTILLA CO., COLORADO.
CRETE CITY, NEBRASKA.
CUSTER CO., MONTANA.
DAWSON CO., MONTANA.
DELTA CO., COLORADO.
DODGE CO., NEBRASKA.
DOUGLAS CO., NEBRASKA.
ELGIN CITY, OREGON.
EVANSTON, TOWN OF, WYOMING.
FERGUS CO., MONTANA.
FLORENCE CITY, COLORADO.
FREMONT CO., COLORADO.
GAGE CO., NEBRASKA.
GOLDFIELD CITY, COLORADO.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEBRASKA.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEBRASKA, SCHOOL DISTRICT.
GRANT'S PASS, ORE., NEW WATER, LIGHT & POWER CO.
HASTINGS CITY, NEBRASKA.
JEFFERSON CITY, COLORADO.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
KANSAS CITY, MO., BOARD OF EDUCATION.
KEOKUK CITY, IOWA.
KOOTENAI CO., IDAHO.
LINCOLN CITY, NEBRASKA.
LINCOLN CO., NEBRASKA.
LOUISVILLE, TOWN OF, COLORADO.
MADISON CO., MONTANA.
NAT'L LOAN & INVESTMENT CO., DETROIT.
NEWBERG CITY, OREGON.
NORFOLK CITY, NEBRASKA.
NUCKOLLS CO., NEBRASKA.
OLIVE PRECINCT, SALINE CO., NEB.
OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA.
OMAHA CITY, NEB., SCHOOL DISTRICT.
ONEIDA CO., IDAHO.
PENDLETON CITY, OREGON.
RIO GRANDE CO., COLORADO.
ROUTT CO., COLORADO.
SALINE CO., NEB., SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2.
SOUTH OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA.
SUMMIT CO., COLORADO.
THAYER CO., NEBRASKA.
UNITA CO., WYOMING.
WASHINGTON CO., NEBRASKA.
WEST POINT PRECINCT, CUMING CO., NEB.
WESTON CO., WYOMING.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CITY OF, MONT.
WORTHINGTON, VILLAGE OF, MINNESOTA.

Seaboard Air Line Railway,
Office of the Treasurer.
New York, June 28, 1901.
Georgia, Carolina & Northern Railroad Co.
Carolina Central Railroad Co.
Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Co.
Georgia & Alabama Railway.
Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Co.
The coupons due July 1st, 1901, from the bonds of the above-named Companies, will be paid on and after July 1st, 1901, at the office of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, No. 32 Nassau St., New York. J. H. SHARP, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
1 Broadway, New York City, June 10th, 1901.
A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. of the preferred stock of the Union Bag and Paper Company has this day been declared, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1901. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 15th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 1st, 1901.
FRANK WASHBURN, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 12th, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.
Holders of the July, 1901, coupons of the Four Per Cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after July 1st, 1901. Checks for interest on the registered bonds, will be mailed from Providence. C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., June 28, 1901.

The Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company.
New York, June 19th, 1901.
Coupon No. 22 of the Company's Collateral Trust 5 per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after July 1st, 1901, in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company, and in London at the office of Swiss Bankverein.
WILLIAM C. LANE, Treasurer.

Office of Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburgh, Penn., June 27th, 1901.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend on the Common Stock of One and One-Half (1½%) Per Cent., payable July 20th, 1901, to Stockholders of record July 10th, 1901.
Checks will be mailed.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 19th, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest due July 1st, 1901, on the Series A Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable on that date at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
June 28th, 1901.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
49 W

general future of the company. It is but one of the many signs in Wall Street of the phenomenal prosperity of the corporations, railroad and industrial, whose securities are dealt in on the Exchange.

Beyond all this, there were such railroad exhibits as Union Pacific, with net earnings for May of $1,403,190, an increase of $49,850, and Burlington, whose net for the month totaled $1,161,710, a gain of $217,090. In addition, a number of minor systems reported increases, including St. Louis and San Francisco, which for the third week of June showed an increase of $47,470.

Coming to the stocks, it may be said that there was little news respecting any of them, though the nature of the buying suggested that favorable news might later be forthcoming. Morgan brokers bought the Eries, the Readings, and the Steel stocks; Standard Oil interests were again active in Amalgamated Copper and Consolidated Gas, while Gould and Vanderbilt brokers were purchasers of their particular stocks. Increased dividend talk was heard in respect to St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, and Nickel Plate second preferred; Atchison was bought on its excellent earnings; a pool was operating in Evansville and Terre Haute; Illinois Central was advanced because regarded as relatively too low for a 6 per cent. railroad stock, and Union Pacific was bought by banking interests identified with the property.

London bought fully 50,000 shares of stock during the day, principally of the Eries, the Steel stocks, and the Atchisons.

There was more or less speculation all day as to the probable showing to be made by the bank statement to-day, but at best it could be regarded only as speculation. Because of the elimination of the accounts of the Seventh National from the general figures, there is no knowing what the statement will be.

STEEL TRUST DIVIDENDS.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation to consider the question of dividends on the Steel Trust stocks was held yesterday afternoon. At its conclusion none of the gentlemen present would say what had been decided upon, but THE NEW YORK TIMES is informed, on what is good authority, that dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. on the preferred and of 4 per cent. on the common will, as a result of the meeting, be recommended to be declared at the meeting of the full board to be held next week. A statement of earnings submitted, it is understood, showed figures exceeding $250,000,000 for the first three months of the company's existence.

The only uncertain element in the matter—and on this point it does not seem possible to obtain exact information—is as to whether the common stock dividend will be paid at the same time as that on the preferred, or whether payment will be deferred for a few weeks.

According to Street gossip, yesterday's action of the Finance Committee was in accordance with Mr. Morgan's personal wish and at his cabled suggestion.

THE BUYING OF ERIE.

The decided strength and activity of the Erie stocks yesterday—the first preferred being dealt in to the extent of 12,600 shares and advancing 2¾ points, while the common rose 1⅝ on dealings in 24,100 shares, and the second preferred 1¾ on the transfer of 1,100 shares—led to many reports in the Street to explain the dealings. Many of these were shown on investigation to be without foundation, but one that received attention and credence was to the effect that on Mr. Morgan's return a dividend of 4 per cent. on the first preferred is to be declared and the matter of the retirement of the second preferred given consideration.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the currency movement of the country during the week, Dow, Jones & Co. summarize the situation as follows:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $1,128,400. The banks received from the interior $4,058,000, and shipped to the interior $2,915,400; net gain on the interior movement, $2,042,900. The banks received $511,400 new gold on Assay Office checks, of which $350,000 was from the Pacific Coast. The large loss to the Sub-Treasury was due to the payment last Saturday of about $1,900,000 purchase money of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad. Bond purchase amounts to $740,300. The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on January Government disbursements $18,107,300, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $20,836,000; loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper, $4,728,700. The gain from the interior, Assay Office checks, and bond purchases was $3,600,300. Deducting this from the loss to the Sub-Treasury there remained a net loss of $1,128,400.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Announcement is made of a number of changes in the personnel of the officers of the American Tobacco Company and the American Cigar Company. J. B. Cobb, former Vice President of the American Tobacco Company has been elected President of the American Cigar Company. Percival S. Hill, late Third Vice President of the American Tobacco Company, has been elected First Vice President of the company. R. L. Patterson, formerly Secretary of the American Tobacco Company, is now Third Vice President, and Charles H. Strotz has been elected his successor.

Directors of the American Tobacco Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock and 1½ per cent. on the common, both payable Aug. 1.

American Locomotive Co.'s Output.

The Directors of the American Locomotive Company at their meeting yesterday authorized the expenditure of sufficient money to increase the output of the various works from 1,700 to 2,000 engines a year.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

The general trade situation may be summed up in very few words. All the conditions are favorable; all the prospects are hopeful. The crop outlook, lately so excellent, is now even better; labor troubles are being adjusted; retail trade is flourishing, especially in Summer goods, while money for business purposes, apart from the stock market, continues easy. The failure of the Seventh National Bank and of a Stock Exchange house reflects, not general, but merely particular and peculiar conditions in nowise connected with the general trade situation.

Bradstreet's sums the matter up as follows:

Trade, crop, and industrial developments this week have been largely favorable, temporarily firmer money, due to July interest disbursement preparations, and slight financial troubles, due to improper business methods, not detracting from the generally satisfactory and confident feeling with which the half year in business closes. High temperatures have aided the distribution of seasonable goods at retail and stimulated reorder demands from wholesalers, although the volume of business has been limited by small stocks. The cotton goods situation has gained rather than lost in strength, but the volume of business has been limited by the fact that sellers are not disposed to commit themselves, largely in view of the unsettled outlook of raw material values. There is also a better tone in woolen goods, and this is reflected in firmer quotations for the finer grades of raw material.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

It does not follow because bad banking methods have caused one of the smaller New York banks to close its doors, with attendant circumstances that create discussion in Wall Street, that general business is in any way affected by or at all responsible for the trouble. The country is undeniably prosperous, and with prospect of an abundant harvest to supply our own needs, and increasing European deficiencies, the situation is viewed with confidence. A few more labor disturbances have arisen, but others have been settled, notably the dispute over the tin-plate scale. Some disagreements in the coal regions at times assumed a threatening aspect, but the troubles have been local and do not affect the mining industry. Reports from the country speak of a continued active movement of merchandise with the jobbing trade and embracing nearly all lines. Bank clearings at New York for the week gained 71.1 per cent. over 1900 and 41.1 over 1899; at leading cities outside New York there was a gain of 18.2 per cent. over 1900 and 17.6 over 1899. Railroad earnings for June thus far reported exceed last year's by 9.6 per cent. and 1899 by 22.9 per cent.

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Speaking of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

Iron and steel show few notably new features. The price of Bessemer pig has been definitely fixed for the third quarter of the year, and no doubt exists that a heavy business has recently been done. Foundry pig is rather quiet, and, on the whole, is not strong. The machinists' strike has unquestionably hurt this line of business, but this trouble appears to be subsiding, and the settlement of the tin-plate scale, an advance being conceded the workingmen, leads to the expectation that other branches of the trade will reach a like amicable settlement with their employes. Advices from British markets are that American steel billets are being offered at very low prices, which, in view of the strength of billets at home, may be taken to indicate that American manufacturers are in the export business to stay.

Dun's, on the same subject, says:

The fiscal year closes with conditions in the iron and coal industry in marked contrast to the situation at the corresponding date in 1900. Quotations were then receding rapidly without stimulating activity, idleness was the rule at furnaces and mills, and wage scales were under serious discussion, with employers and labor organizations far apart in their views. This year difficulty is experienced in stopping machinery long enough to make necessary repairs, prices are well maintained and steady, without unreasonable inflation, while a successful season makes it possible for many concerns to avoid controversy by voluntarily reducing hours or advancing wages, and evidences of serious disagreement are the exception. Construction proceeds at an unprecedented pace, so that structural material, builders' hardware, and kindred goods find ready purchasers. Railway facilities are inadequate to handle expanding traffic, and shops are crowded with orders for new freight cars and other equipment.

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Of trade in particular localities Bradstreet's says:

Chicago reports business in the first half of the year fully up to expectations, and that sales of dry goods, clothing, suits, shoes, millinery, and groceries are 5 per cent. ahead of last year, while hardware is 10 to 20 per cent. larger in volume, and the business done in iron and steel has never been equaled.

Kansas City reports the wheat yield better in quality and quantity than expected, and the same is true of St. Louis, where the weather is reported to have quieted trade. The site of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in that city has been definitely fixed, and considerable progress is now looked for. Crop advices from the Northwest are very good, and corn has profited by warm, showery weather. From the Pacific Coast advices come that the California grain harvest is progressing well, and fruit shipments are heavy. Plentiful harvests are also looked for in Oregon and Washington, while Seattle reports gold arrivals from Alaska very large.

There is a rather better tone to business at the South, Atlanta reporting cotton goods helped by the stiffening of prices and the reopening of Chinese trade. Birmingham reports the coal trade outlook as poor, due to talked-of fuel oil developments. Houston reports that rain within a week is needed to prevent a short cotton crop in Southern Texas. Fall demand for dry goods has developed earlier than usual at New York, and the clothing trade returns quite good reports. A better demand for American butter is reported as a result of dry weather in Continental Europe.

Advices from Boston are rather more cheerful than for some time past. Fine wools are in better demand, and dealers report it easier to obtain prices which a short time ago were refused. There is also a better tone for wool at Philadelphia, and Providence reports cotton goods in brisk demand, a better feeling in woolens, rubber mills running full on orders, and the better grades of jewelry active.

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Dun's declares that wheels at textile mills are no longer generally idle.

Improvement in all branches of this industry has come with a rush, and manufacturers are making up some earlier losses. Gains are more conspicuous in the woolen goods division because depression had lasted longer and been more severe. As the raw material gradually sought a lower level, mills restricted purchases in anticipation of better terms, except where orders for goods were secured. The clothing trade is now seeking men's wear woolens and worsteds, and buyers find stocks light. Values have not yet hardened, but there is little thought of lower prices either for goods or raw wool. In knit goods and mills, and yarn stock, after which activity is expected. Last week's gains in cotton goods have been held and there is more business than at any time this season. Prices are still unsatisfactory, specially in view of the further rise in raw material. Many reports of injury to growing cotton tend to advance prices in the face of heavy receipts on the old crop.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Jobbing trade, according to reports to Dun's Review telling of the condition of Canadian trade, is slow at St. John, but indications for Fall are favorable. The catch of lobsters and other fish is large, with good demand and profitable prices. Overtrading at Sydney makes the situation unsatisfactory, and payments slow. Crop prospects in Nova Scotia are bright. Montreal reports business very fair for the season, collections prompt, and money easier. General quiet prevails at Quebec, but collections come in fairly. Warmer weather stimulates trade in Summer wear at Toronto, and country merchants give liberal orders. Crop prospects are encouraging and the general outlook is bright. Hamilton reports more activity in dry goods, and crop prospects satisfactory, especially for small fruits. Retail trade in Vancouver and other towns of British Columbia is quiet and collections slow, but northern shipments continue brisk, especially of hardware.

ECUADOR SUIT DISMISSED.

The application of George B. Mumford of New York for a permanent injunction to restrain the Ecuador Development Company from issuing $5,000,000 of gold bonds was dismissed by Vice Chancellor Stevenson, in Jersey City, yesterday, and the temporary restraining order was vacated. The Court declined to continue the stay pending an appeal.

Counsel for the Ecuador Development Company said there was nothing now in the way of the issue of the bonds, which are to provide money for the completion of a railroad in Ecuador.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Capital stock of the Utah Sugar Company increased from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Meeting of the stockholders of the National Steel Company to consider the leasing of their property to the Carnegie Company understood to have been postponed to July 12.

Plans for a consolidation of the Electric Company of America and the American Railways Company said to have been abandoned.

Denial by President F. T. Gates of the American Linseed Company of the reports from Chicago that his company has the money to pay off the mortgage debt of $3,000,000, but may replace it at a lower rate of interest.

Increase of $187,117 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $15,829, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Shipments of 533,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Bondholders and other creditors of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad notified that all claims against the company must be filed on or before Aug. 1 in order that the claimants may share in the proceeds of the sale of the property.

Statement that the Merrimac Manufacturing Company and the Clinton Manufacturing Company have both passed their dividends.

Announcement by the American Metal Company, Limited, of New York of an increase in capital stock from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@12 per cent., closing at 10 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 4 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper, 3⅝@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $270,126,407; balances, $10,604,644; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $456,283.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. Posted rates were $4.88 for sixty days, and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84⅝@4.85⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95 9-16; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 28.—Money was in active demand to-day, in connection with the settlement. It was the general impression that the high level so suddenly attained was not likely to last long. The failure of banks in Germany and the United States engenders a cautious attitude on the part of bankers in other centres. But it is not thought the trouble will be aggravated by important developments, though in connection with the failure in New York the position is regarded suspiciously. Various minor institutions are believed to be in danger. In the meanwhile the Bank of England is stronger than for a long time, and whereas a year ago London was exporting gold it is now receiving it.

Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet. Some sections were slightly disposed to harden, especially home rails. The pressure to sell which had been noticeable abroad apparently has ceased. First-class securities were in better demand. Americans opened at parity, improved, and closed firm. Atchison and St. Paul were the features.

Consols for money, 93 5-16; consols for the account, 93 5-16; Atchison, 80¾; Canadian, 106; St. Paul, 177; Illinois Central, 152; Louisville, 111⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 92⅛; New York Central, 161⅛; Erie, 43; Pennsylvania, 77; Reading, 23⅛; Erie first preferred, 72¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Grand Trunk, 10¾; Anaconda, 9¾; Rand Mines, 4⅛; United States Steel, 50⅜; preferred, 101⅛.

Bar silver steady at 27 5-16d. per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 71.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 135; Madrid, 30.87; Lisbon, 39.50; Rome, 4.42.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 28.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout, on repurchases in view of the settlement. Industrials made a good recovery, and internationals were harder, especially Spanish 4s. Rio Tintos were in good demand and hardening. De Beers improved considerably on dividend anticipations, which, later, were fulfilled by a cable announcement that a dividend of 20 per cent. had been declared for the six months ending June 30. Kafirs improved on buying for London account.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 71.95.

BERLIN, June 28.—The tone on the Boerse to-day was decidedly more reassuring. The assumption that the settlement will pass without a hitch, and the prompt, decisive action of the Public Prosecutor in arresting the responsible managers of the Leipziger Bank, greatly assisted in calming the financial world. Home funds and international bills were firm. Locals and banks were maintained. Americans and Canadian Pacific were quiet. Austrian Crown rentes were somewhat animated.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 39½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

MADRID, June 28.—Gold was quoted to-day at 40.075.

More Capital for a Realty Company.

ALBANY, June 28.—The Empire State Realty Company of New York City to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital stock from $2,175,000 to $2,685,000. The certificate is signed by Thomas L. James, President, and Abel H. Gilbert, Secretary of the meeting of stockholders at which the increase was authorized.

In answer to an inquiry yesterday Gen. James said that the increase of $510,000 in the capital stock of the Empire State Realty Company represented new stock issued upon the purchase of the business and assets of the Anglo-American Realty Company, permission to sell which was granted by Justice Marean in Brooklyn a few days ago.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Money for call and time loans brought 4½@5 per cent. Thirty cents discount was the rate on New York exchange.

There was a moderate amount of trading to-day in Tin Can, and these stocks were slightly higher in sympathy with the better tone shown by United States Steel. Quotations for the rest of the list were practically on a level with those ruling at the close last night. Tin Can common sold at 27@27¼ and the preferred at 75¼@75⅝. The common was relatively stronger than the preferred. There is some disappointment over the delay in declaring dividends on the preferred, but people in a position to know much about the property insist there is no question that expectations of a dividend will be fully met.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,020	American Can	27½	27	27½
370	American Can pf	76	75¼	76
50	American Linseed	24¾	24¾	24¾
10	American Radiator	40	40	40
50	American Strawboard	25	25	25
95	Chicago Edison	177	177	177
60	Chicago Union Traction	19¾	19	19¾
259	Chi. Union Traction pf	60	59	60
265	Diamond Match	145	144	145
5	Metropolitan Elevated	36	36	36
270	National Biscuit	44¾	44½	44¾
80	National Carbon pf	88	87½	87½
200	Shelby Tubing	10	10	10
45	West Chicago	102½	101½	101½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107	108
2s, c., 1930	107½	108½
3s, r., 1918	108¾	109¼
3s, c., 1918	108¾	109¼
3s, 1918, am.	108¼	109¼
4s, r., 1907	112½	113¾
4s, c., 1907	113½	114½
4s, r., 1925	139	140
4s, c., 1925	139	140
5s, r., 1904	108¾	109½
5s, c., 1904	108¾	109½
D. C. 3-65s	125	..
Adams Exp.	174	185
Ala. Class.	105	..
Alle. & W.	120	..
Am. Bic. pf.	..	35¼
Am. Coal	180	200
A. C. O. pf.	80	91
Am. Dist. Tel.	34	39¾
Am. Exp.	195	203
Am. M. Co.	7⅞	8
A. M. Co. pf.	28½	30
Am. Snuff.	40	47
Am. S. pf.	65¼	69
A. S. R. pf.	120	122
A. T. & C.	97	101
Ann A. pf.	56	58
B. & O. pf.	94¼	94¾
B. pf.	108	..
B. Un. Gas.	216	219
Bruns. City.	10½	11½
B. R. & P.	94½	100
B., R. & P. pf.	..	..
B., C. R. & N.	123	129
C., C., C. & St. L.	133	..
C. C. & C.	40	..
C. & A. pf.	78¾	79¼
C. & E. Ill.	125	132
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	134
C. G. W. pf., A.	83¾	84¾
C. G. W. pf., B.	52	53
C., G. W. pf., C.	91	93
C., M. & St. P. pf.	188	190
C., St. P., M. & O.	135	140
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	184	198
Chi. Un. Tr.	19	20
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	119
C. L. & W.	33	35
C. L. & W. pf.	..	74
Cleve. & P.	188	..
C. F. & I. pf.	..	137
Com. Cable.	184	188
Consol. Coal	57	68
Cont. T. pf.	117¼	118½
D., M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	..	..
D. pf.	125	150
D., S. S. & A. pf.	20	21
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	94
G. S. R. pf.	101	103
H. V. pf., ex div.	76½	77
Ill. C., l. 1.	102	..
Int. P. Co.	22¾	23
I. P. Co. pf.	77½	78
Int. Sil. pf.	33½	38¾
Int. S. F.	38½	40½
I. S. P. pf.	84	84¾
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	35	86
K. C. S. pf.	43	44½
K. & D. M.	8	10
K. & D. M. pf.	85	40
King. & P.	8	9
Kn. Ice, Chi.	28	29
K. I. C. pf.	55	60
Lacl. Gas.	35	85½
L. E. & W.	57	67
L. E. & W. pf. ex div.	118	122
Lake Shore, ex div.	220	260
Long Island.	74	77
Man. Beach.	15	20
Md. Coal. pf.	70	78
M. W. S. El., Chi.	35	36½
M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	90	92
Mich. Cent., ex div.	105	..
Mil., El. R. & L. pf.	..	113
M. & O. Coals.	85	85
Mor. & Es.	193	197
N. C. & St. L.	73	100
Nat. L. pf.	90½	92
Nat. Cent. C.	27	33
N. Y. A. B.	143	146
N. Y. & N. H.	216	219
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	108	112
N. Y., L. & W.	135	138
N. & W. pf.	89½	90½
O. & I. G.	28	33
P. C. 1st pf.	96	100
P. C. 2d pf.	71	74½
Peo. & East.	28	30
Pere Marq.	..	75
Pere M. pf.	77	85
P., C. & St. L.	..	79
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	..
P. Ft. W. & C.	188	..
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	..	..
Q. sp.	167	..
Quicksilver.	3½	4½
Quicksil'r pf.	9	11
Rens. & Sar.	205	..
R. W. & O.	136	141
R. G. W. pf.	101	110
Rub. G. pf.	77½	80
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	32	36
St. S. S. & S. pf.	60	75
S. R. & T.	6¾	7
T. P. L. Tr.	33	35
Third Av.	122	123
T. P. & W.	35	..
U. B. & P. pf.	72½	74
U. S. Exp.	88	94
U. S. Rub.	21	21½
U. S. R. pf.	60½	62½
Va.-C. C. pf.	118½	119½
W.-F. Exp.	..	..
ex div.	145	165
W. & L. E. pf.	32½	34

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in June showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year.

C., C., C. and St. Louis	$43,860
Grand Trunk system	12,477
St. Louis and San Francisco	47,472
St. Louis Southwestern	9,830
Total increase, 4 roads	$113,639
Increase previously reported	534,137
Total increase, 33 roads	$647,776
Decrease:	
Chicago Terminal Transfer	$3,178
Decrease previously reported	22,733
Total decrease, 3 roads	$25,911
Net increase	$621,865

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was carried on within very narrow limits. The conditions which prevailed in the Stock Exchange market had the result of checking to some extent speculation in outside securities, and the small total of recent days was thus still further reduced. It was noticeable, however, that prices were in few cases weak, the majority of the list holding its own and in some quarters showing actual advances. The bank stocks, which for several days past had been under some pressure, showed a little greater strength and recovered a part of Thursday's losses.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST LOUIS preferred continued in good demand and scored a further net gain. There was considerable trading in the stock around 81, the best price it has touched in a long time. This buying was partly due to the fact that the quarterly dividend is now due, and also to the belief that the approach of the time for the exposition in St. Louis will considerably increase the company's earnings.

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AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE showed greater activity than it did Thursday, but there was only slight change in the price of either the common or preferred. The former sold down to 32¼, a fractional decline from the previous day's closing price.

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AMERICAN CAN was fairly active and stronger. A considerable advance occurred in the preferred stock, which on Thursday had sold off quite sharply. The common stock also advanced, but to a less extent.

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CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE preferred was in some demand, with little stock offered. The new 4 per cent. bonds were quoted for the first time. A bid of 36 was made for them. These are the bonds which the company purposes issuing to retire part of its preferred stock, thus reducing to this extent the fixed charges from 6 per cent. to 4 per cent.

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OTIS ELEVATOR preferred sold to the extent of several hundred shares at 96. These sales were the first transactions in full lots made in some days. The common recovered part of the decline of the last few days.

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EMPIRE STEEL preferred was traded in at 40 to the extent of 200 shares. This was the first transaction made in a long time.

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ELECTRIC BOAT common, on the sale of 300 shares, declined to 19.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 28. Bid.	Asked.	June 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	58½	59	58½	59
American Can	27⅝	27½	26½	27
American Can pf	75¾	76¼	75	75⅝
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40	41	40	41
Am. Locom., w. i.	32	33	32½	33
Am. Locom. pf., w. i.	88	88	88	89
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf	4	4¼	4	4¼
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	24½	25¼	24½	25¼
*British Columbia Copper	15	16	15	16
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99	98¾	99
*California Copper	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	37	38	37	38
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central & So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	4	4¼	4	4¼
Compressed Air	16	18	17	18
Con. Refrigerating	8	9	8	9
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4½	3¼	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32½	35	32½	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	69½	69¾	68½	69¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	106½	107½	106½	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	84	85	84	86
Detroit Southern, w. i.	15½	16	16	16½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	..	40	40½
Electric Boat	..	20	21	23
Electric Boat pf	48	51	48	51
Elec. Lead Reduction	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Electric Vehicle	8	12	8	12
Electric Vehicle pf	18	22	18	22
†Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	45
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1⅞	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	99¾	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	38	44	38	44
Havana Commercial	10¾	12	10¾	12
Havana Commercial pf	45½	48½	40	40
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	2½	3	2½	3
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	26½	28	26½	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf.	87½	89	87	89
Nat. Sugar pf.	107	109	107	109
New England Transfer	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E., L. & P.	20½	23	20½	23
N. Y. & Q. E., L. & P. pf.	69½	72	69½	72
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	18½	19	13½	13⅞
Old Colony	160	170	165	170
Otis Elevator	35	36¼	36	36½
Otis Elevator pf	95	97	95	97
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅞	1	⅞	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35¾	36½	35¾	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	73	76	73	76
Retsof	65	80	65	80
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	150	155	150	155
St. Louis Transit	26¼	27	26¼	27
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84¾	85½	85	85½
Seaboard Air Line	29¼	30¼	29	29½
Seaboard Air Line pf	51⅜	52¼	51½	51⅝
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	30	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120	..	120	..
Standard Oil of N. J.	772	775	770	775
Storage Power	8	11	8	11
Storey General Electric	15	16	15	16
Tennessee Copper	21½	22	21½	22
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6¼	5	6
Trenton Potteries	5	6¼	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Union Typewriter	62	64	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	80¾	81¼	79¾	80¼
U. S. Cotton Duck	33½	34½	33½	34½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	91¼	92½	91¼	92½
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	20	21	20	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	62	..	62	..
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	48	46	49
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	16½	16	16½
Worthington Pump pf	108	112	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102	103	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	100	101½	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104	105	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	45	42	45
Columbus Railway pf.	97	100	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70½	69½	70½
Con. Traction 5s.	109½	110¾	109½	110¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C. H. & P. 5s.	81¼	82¼	81¼	83½
Nassau Electric 4s.	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	81¼	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R. pf.	25	25	25	25
Second Av. R. R. consols

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s 12,000 95
Adams Express 4s 3,000 ..... 104½
Am Cot Oil 4½s 1,000 102
Am Hide & L 6s 7,000 ..... 94¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 98½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 10,000c 104⅝
1,500 ..... 104⅝
10,000 ..... 104⅛
1,000 ..... 104⅜
Adjustment 4s 7,000 ..... 98⅛
10,000 ..... 98½
6,000c20F 98⅛
15,000c20F 98⅜
19,000 ..... 98⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s 1,000 ..... 97⅜
2,000 ..... 97½
Balt & Ohio 4s 8,000 ..... 103⅜
1,000 104
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s 5,000 ..... 91⅜
Balt & Ohio sub cffs for 4s, con. gtd. 1911, 4th ins pd 20,000 ..... 107¼
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s 1,000 ..... 108½
B'klyn Un El 1st 1,000 102
1,000 ..... 102¼
5,000 ..... 102¼
B. R & P gen 5s 1,000 118
Canada South 1st 2,000 ..... 108½
17,000 ..... 108¾
Cent Br. U P, 1st 5,000 ..... 93¼
Cent of Ga con 5s 10,000 108
Cent of Ga 2d inc 6,000 ..... 31¾
Cent of Ga 3d inc 3,000 ..... 18⅞
Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000c 132½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 3,000 ..... 102½
Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s 1,000 ..... 101½
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s 10,000 ..... 108⅜
Chi & Alton 3½s 6,000 ..... 87¼
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, when issued 380,000 93
Chi, Bur & Q con 7s 3,000 ..... 109⅞
Chi, B & Q deb 5s 10,000 ..... 110½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 2,000 123
Chi, R I & P 6s 8,000 131
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 15,000 108
10,000 ..... 108⅛
Col & South 1st 4s 4,000 ..... 89½
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s 1,000 ..... 103½
Improvement 5s 1,000 ..... 111¼
Den & So gen 5s 2,000 96
10,000 ..... 95½
Erie 1st con 4s 25,000 ..... 100⅜
Erie 1st gen 4s 6,000 ..... 90½
58,000 ..... 90¼
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s 15,000 ..... 93⅞
11,000 ..... 93⅞
10,000 ..... 93⅝
Evans & T H 1st gen 5s 12,000 109
Ft Cent 4s, 1955 5,000 103
Ft Cent Louisv Div 3½s 2,000 102
Kings Co El 4s 10,000 ..... 93⅞
Keokuk & D M 1st 2,000 111
Lacledo Gas L of St L 1st 5s 1,000 108
Lake E & W 1st 5s 1,000 123
Leh & W B Coal 1st gtd 4½s 20,000 ..... 103½
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s 67,000 ..... 101½
Manhattan con 4s 10,000 105
Mex Cent 1st inc 10,000 35
2,000 ..... 34⅝
10,000 35
5,000 ..... 35¼
10,000 ..... 35½
5,000 ..... 35⅝
Mex Cent 2d inc 6,000 ..... 25½
5,000 26
5,000 ..... 25¾
10,000 26
Mex Inter con 4s 5,000 91
10,000 ..... 90¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 3,000 99
500 ..... 99¼
4,000 ..... 98⅝
31,000 99
2,000 ..... 98⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 9,000 ..... 80¾
Mo, K & T of T 5s 6,000 105
Mo Pac trust 5s 7,000 urc 103¼
10,000 ..... 103⅝
10,000 ..... 103½
Mut Un Tel 6s 4,000 111
N Y Cent & Hud Riv. L S col 3½s 5,000 ..... 97⅞
N Y, C & St L 4s 4,000 ..... 107½
2,000 107
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s 10,000 98
N Y, O & W ref 4s 16,000 ..... 104¼
N Y, Sus & West gen 5s 1,000 ..... 106½
Nor & W con 4s 2,000 ..... 102⅞
1,000 103
North Pac 4s 2,000 ..... 105⅜
1,000 ..... 105⅝
8,000 ..... 105½
2,000 ..... 105⅜
250 ..... 105⅝
North Pac gen 3s 7,000 ..... 72¾
500 73
57,000 ..... 72¾
1,000 ..... 72⅝
120,000 ..... 72¾
Pac of Mo 1st 10,000 107
Peoria & E 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 97¾
13,000 98
Reading gen 4s 6,000 ..... 98⅝
10,000 ..... 98⅞
31,000 99
2,000 ..... 98⅝
Rio Gr West 1st 3,000 103
St L, I M & South gen 5s 2,000 urc 117¼
4,000 urc 117
1,000c 116⅞
6,000 117
$4,000 ..... 116⅞
5,000c 116⅞
10,000 117
Unif & ref 4s 3,000 ..... 94⅜
2,000 ..... 94⅝
5,000 95
St L & S F, N'w'n Div 4s 500 101
St L S'w'n 1st 20,000c 98½
17,000 ..... 98⅜
3,000 ..... 98⅝
1,000 ..... 98¾
St L S'w'n 2d 10,000 ..... 81⅝
12,000 ..... 81½
35,000 ..... 81¾
South Pac 4½s 40,000 ..... 99½
5,000 ..... 99⅝
South Pac 4s 12,000 ..... 93¼
2,000 ..... 93¼
14,000 ..... 93½
South Ry 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 120½
1,000 ..... 120½
Stand R & T 6s 3,000 63
Tenn Coal, I & R, De Bard C & I 6s 1,000 ..... 102½
2,000 ..... 103¼
Tex & N O con 5s 12,000 ..... 110⅜
10,000 ..... 110¾
Tol, St L & W 4s 10,000 ..... 85½
5,000 ..... 84⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 106¾
Union Pac conv 4s 1,000 ..... 111½
10,000 ..... 111½
25,000 ..... 111¾
58,000 ..... 111¾
5,000 ..... 111¾
10,000 ..... 111¾
5,000 ..... 111⅝
2,000 112
100,000 ..... 111⅜
5,000 ..... 111⅝
2,000 112
127,000 ..... 111⅝
145,000 ..... 111⅜
110,000 ..... 111⅜
15,000 ..... 111⅜
12,000 112
Wabash 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 119¾
Wabash deb, B 75,000 ..... 68½
50,000 ..... 66⅞
20,000 67
10,000 ..... 66¾
West N Y & Penn gen 5-4s 1,000 ..... 100⅛
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s 1,000 ..... 93½
Wis Cent gen 4s 34,000 91
10,000 ..... 91¾
3,000 ..... 91¾
18,000 91
11,000 ..... 91⅜
43,000 91
10,000 ..... 91¼
8,000 ..... 91⅜
5,000 ..... 91¾

Total sales $2,804,250

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,720	Amalg. Copper	122	125½	121¼	125½
280	Am. Car & Fdy.	32	32¾	31¾	32¾
4,670	Am. Sugar Ref.	144¼	145¾	143½	144¾
6,950	At., T. & S. F.	86⅝	88⅝	86⅝	88⅝
120	At., T. & S. F. pf.	104¾	105	104¾	105
5,170	Brooklyn R. T.	81½	82¼	81½	82⅜
10	Ches. & Ohio	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
7,730	Chi., M. & St. P.	172½	174⅞	172¼	174⅝
40	Colorado South.	14¼	14¼	14	14
50	Dist. of Am.	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
5,890	Erie	41⅝	43½	41⅜	43½
20	Erie 1st pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
4,520	Louis. & Nash.	108⅜	110⅜	108½	110⅜
4,590	Manhat an	124	125¼	124	125
200	Mexican Central	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28⅝
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
2,610	Missouri Pacific	120	121	120	120⅝
290	N. Y., O. & W.	36⅛	37½	36⅛	37
1,040	Pennsylvania	150½	150⅝	150¼	150⅝
6,610	People's Gas	117¾	119	117¾	118½
2,060	Reading	44⅞	46¾	44⅞	45⅞
1,090	Reading 1st pf.	78	79¼	78	79¼
200	Reading 2d pf.	54⅞	56¼	54⅞	56
520	Republic Steel	21⅝	22	21⅜	22
40	St. L. & S. F. 2d	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
4,060	Southern Pacific	58½	59¾	58⅝	59⅝
2,980	Southern Ry.	32¼	33¾	32¼	33⅛
30	Stand. R. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,660	Tenn. C. & I.	67	69⅜	66⅝	69⅛
3,180	Texas Pacific	44	44⅞	43⅝	44⅞
9,380	Union Pacific	109¼	110⅞	108⅝	110¼
1,540	U. S. Leather	13⅝	14	13⅝	14
20	U. S. Leathr. pf.	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
40	U. S. Rubber	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
6,770	U. S. Steel	48⅞	49¼	48⅝	49¼
850	U. S. Steel pf.	98¾	99¼	98¾	99¼
1,090	Wabash	22	22⅝	22	22⅞
200	Wabash pf.	42⅝	43¾	42⅞	43½

$6,330

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Mex. C. 1st inc.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
5,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	81½	81¾	81¾	81½

$10,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	107	102	83
3d week June	$30,843	$34,021	$27,236
From July 1	1,394,494	1,220,651	1,184,733
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,838	1,838
3d week June	$394,140	$350,280	$312,517
From July 1	17,313,142	16,398,181	14,302,671
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,042	4,042	3,707
3d week June	$547,875	$535,401	$419,099
From July 1	25,611,090	25,028,983	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,708	1,402	1,385
3d week June	$183,514	$136,042	$132,853
From July 1	9,498,338	7,612,591	6,927,404
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,258
3d week June	$111,871	$102,041	$94,832
From July 1	7,229,426	5,779,398	5,729,453
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for May—			
Gross	4,346,886	3,571,254	3,424,642
Expenses	3,184,175	2,626,636	2,239,828
Net	1,161,711	944,618	1,184,096
Charges	800,000	815,818	842,958
Surplus	361,711	128,800	342,038
Gross, 11 months	45,963,081	43,540,509	39,637,660
Net, 11 months	16,341,511	16,355,171	15,532,025
Sur., 11 months	7,316,311	7,331,170	6,359,488
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM for May—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Mileage	5,696	5,670	26
Gross	$3,619,340	$3,230,382	$388,958
Expenses, including taxes	2,216,150	1,877,044	339,106
Surplus	1,403,190	1,353,338	49,852
Gross, 11 months	39,880,122	35,950,844	3,929,278
Surplus	17,233,840	16,279,043	954,796

Coinage Figures for the Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The forthcoming statement of the coinage executed at the mints of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 29, 1901, will show the total coinage to have been $136,340,781, as follows: Gold, $99,065,715; silver, $35,265,498; minor coins, $2,009,588.

Exchanges to Have Extra Holidays.

Members of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday voted to suspend business on the Exchange on July 5 and 6, thus creating a holiday from Wednesday afternoon, July 3, to Monday morning, July 8. Similar action was taken by the members of the Coffee Exchange.

More Short-Term Bonds Purchased.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day bought $151,000 short-term 5 per cent. bonds at 109.709, $97,340 3s at 109.9601, and $1,500 4s at 113.9187.

MANHATTAN JUNCTION LOOP.

Court Decides Against Its Use by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The residents of the East New York section of Brooklyn, who have been fighting for a long time against the operation by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company of the objectionable "loop" at Manhattan Junction, were made glad yesterday by an order granted by Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court.

Justice Gaynor directed that there be issued a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the company to operate trains on the lines of the Brooklyn-Union Elevated Railroad, between the terminals at the Brooklyn Bridge and the ferries at the foot of Broadway and at Cypress Hills, as they were operated prior to April 1, 1900, when the company completed the construction of the so-called loop at East New York.

The order was made in the suit brought by Edward F. Linton, a resident and taxpayer of East New York, against the company. The jury which tried the case recently found that it was a public necessity that the company should operate its trains through to Cypress Hills, as formerly. The defendant will take an appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

BIG INSURANCE DEAL.

The Hartford Reported to Have Secured Control of the American Fire Company of This City.

It became definitely known in insurance circles yesterday afternoon that the American Fire Insurance Company of New York had either passed into the control of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company or had reinsured its entire outstanding business in the latter company.

George S. A. Young, President of the American, when asked late yesterday afternoon in regard to the acquisition of the company or its business by the Hartford, replied that he could neither confirm nor deny the several reports, as he would not be in a position to say anything before to-day.

The company was first organized in 1857 and has had an eventful history. In 1893 its capital was cut down to $200,000, the minimum limit for joint stock fire insurance companies in this State, and its business was reinsured in the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. A complete reorganization was effected and its capital was subsequently increased to $400,000. It has $225,000 deposited with the New York State Insurance Department, under the "safety fund" law, and a deposit of $110,000 in Canada for the protection of Canadian policy holders. It is licensed to operate in every State of the Union except Mississippi, Nevada, and Oregon.

In 1882 it reinsured the Importers and Traders' Insurance Company of New York. In 1890 the Prudential of New York and the Germania of Memphis, and in 1891 the East Tennessee of Knoxville.

Interests identified with the Manchester Assurance Company of England bought the American of New York in 1897, and since that time the company has been generally credited with reinsuring some of the Manchester's Australian business. President Young is the United States manager of the Manchester.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The recent fire loss on the Milwaukee plant of the Pabst Brewing Company has been adjusted at $80,043.92 on an insurance of $3,184,500. The following are some of the lines covering on the plant: Hartford, $674,000; Commercial Union, $561,500; Home, $175,000; Royal, $115,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $100,000; Milwaukee Mechanics' $80,000; Continental, $80,000; National of Hartford, $65,000; New Hampshire, $75,000; Phenix of Hartford, $65,000; Norwich Union, $60,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $55,000.

Announcement has been made in insurance circles to the effect that the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company has decided to drop at its expiration all insurance on its plants, rolling stock, and other property and maintain its own insurance fund hereafter, thus following the policy adopted by the United States Steel Corporation and for a long time followed by such interests as the Standard Oil Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad. A similar report in regard to Colorado Fuel and Iron lacked confirmation yesterday.

REVENUE OFFICER DISMISSED.

Politics Said to be Behind Removal of Deputy Collector Finck.

Martin Finck, Deputy Collector of Revenue at Jersey City, was yesterday dismissed by H. C. H. Herrold, Collector for the Fifth District of New Jersey, whose office is at Newark. The letter of dismissal stated that Mr. Finck's retirement was due solely to the fact that his salary had been eliminated from the allowance made by the Revenue Department at Washington.

Mr. Finck was directed to turn over all stamps and records to Walter Olhausen, who has been acting as cashier in the office, but who, in Collector Herrold's letter is designated Deputy Collector.

Mr. Finck declined to discuss the matter, but his friends say there is a lively political fight behind his dismissal. When Joseph Farmer, who was Collector in President Cleveland's Administration, retired, he sought to have Mr. Olhausen, who had been his Deputy Collector, appointed. There was a warm fight over the matter. Mr. Olhausen was a son of Superintendent Olhausen of the Central Railroad. It ended, however, in a victory for Mr. Finck, who had the backing of Col. S. D. Dickinson, one of the Republican leaders of Hudson County, who is a close personal friend of United States Senator William J. Sewell.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. Alexander E. Miller.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Henry S. Moore vs. Tillie E. Smith et al., (two cases)—Wilmore Anway, William S. Bradley vs. Catharine Joyce—William L. Mathot.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Joseph Thall vs. Julie L. Killeen et al.—Emil Pensel. Louis Mander vs. Charles H. Weiss et al.—John C. Klatzl. Charles E. Bigelow vs. James Brown—Jesse C. Bennett.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—J. B. Simmons Company vs. Edward Duffy—Louis B. Hasbrouck.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—General Synod of the Reformed Church of America vs. Farber, (two cases)—Grenville B. Winthrop. France vs. Ittner—S. L. H. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—O'Brien vs. Burke—William L. Turner. Bogert vs. Feitner, (two cases)—David Thomson. Elliott vs. Feitner; Bogert vs. same—George M. Van Hoesen. New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railway Company vs. Feitner, (two cases;) Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company vs. same—Gerard Roberts. Twenty-third Street Railway Company vs. Feitner; Metropolitan Street Railway Company vs. same—Gilbert M. Speir. Twenty-third Street Railway Company vs. Feitner; Metropolitan Street Railway Company vs. same—Charles A. Jackson. James vs. Allen—Wilber McBride.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt—William J. A. McKim. Sherwood vs. Kramer; Hart vs. same—Wilber McBride. Fletcher vs. Schnugg—Walter H. Wood. United States Trust Company vs. Oppenheimer —Jacob Kahn. Jones vs. Newman—William J. Woods. Ottinger vs. Moore—Nelson Smith. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Burmeister—Louis F. Doyle.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Hutton vs. Smith —Frank D. Arthur.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Mercantile Trust Company vs. Glover—W. H. Ford to sell. Hitchcock vs. Glover—W. H. Ford, to sell. Duncan vs. Glover—W. H. Ford, to sell. Miller vs. Glover, (three actions)—W. H. Ford, to sell. Remsen vs. Burtis—W. H. Hale, to sell. Mooney vs. Mooney et al.—W. H. Good, to take proof. Barlow vs. Kilbourn, (No. 1)—F. B. Van Vleet, to compute. Barlow vs. Kilbourn, (No. 2)—J. H. Smock, to compute. Bruce-Brown vs. Collins—John R. Farrar, to compute.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

J. E. PEARCE & CO.—J. E. Pearce & Co., manufacturers of furniture at 191 Seventh Avenue, have placed their affairs before their creditors, and at a meeting of the creditors held at the Everett House, at which about 80 per cent. of all the creditors were present, it was unanimously decided to grant the firm a compromise at 60 cents on the dollar to be paid in four installments in unindorsed notes at six, nine, twelve, and fifteen months, with interest. Inability to make collections and dull business this Spring are ascribed as among the causes of their troubles. Their liabilities are $25,000 and assets of $27,000. The partners are James E. Pearce and Anselm Lauzon, and they have been in business since 1882.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ORLANDO BARGER.—Orlando Barger of Shrub Oak, near Peekskill, Westchester County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $1,845 and nominal assets of $446 in accounts. He was formerly a grocer.

ABRAHAM GOLDBERG.—Abraham Goldberg, a waiter at 73 West Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,-598 and no assets. The debts were contracted in October and November, 1900, in partnership with Jennie Cohen.

CHARLES ADLER.—Charles Adler, a printer residing at 331 East Ninetieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $642 and no assets. He filed the petition to get rid of a judgment obtained against him on June 5, 1900, by Katie Klein for breach of contract.

WILLIAM RASSLER.—William Rassler of Peekskill, Westchester County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $45,879 and no assets. The debts were contracted at Carthage, Mo., in September, 1897, as a partner in the firm of Rassler Brothers. There are 170 creditors, principally in Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities, and 13 in New York City, to whom he owes $2,933.

ABRAM G. ABRAMSON.—Abram G. Abramson of 312 East Ninety-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,688 and nominal assets $200. He is President of the Abramson-Engesser Company, manufacturers of architectural woodwork at 312 East Ninety-fifth Street, and has been in this line of business since 1894. Of his liabilities $1,971 are as indorser for James Kilpatrick. His assets consist of two shares of stock in the Abramson-Engesser Company.

G. EDWIN JONES.—G. Edwin Jones of 76 Irving Place, a stock broker, formerly in business in Chicago, who filed a petition in bankruptcy in this city on March 4 last, filed another petition yesterday, the validity of the first petition having been questioned because he had not lived in this city the necessary six months' time. The liabilities in the second petition are $141,088 and nominal assets $109,736, consisting of notes $1,100, stock in trade in Chicago $200, debt due him from Carley, Rosengarten & Carley, stock brokers, of this city, $108,436. He also has an income from the trust estate under the will of Daniel R. Jones, the amount not being mentioned. In the first petition the liabilities were $142,366 and nominal assets $110,886.

JOHN F. HUMMEL.—John F. Hummel, residing at 352 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, who was formerly a partner in the firm of Hummel, Hamilton & Sells, circus managers, who dissolved in 1898, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,184 and no assets. Of the liabilities $1,680 are to 24 circus performers, who obtained judgments for services in January, 1898, in Cincinnati, the amounts ranging from $23 to $199. Among the other creditors are James Conley of this city, $4,000 for money loaned; Michael Muller, Cincinnati, $4,256, services as adjuster; Richard W. Weldon, Peru, Ind., $1,000, for money loaned. He also owes $130 for clothes and $125 to two doctors for medical services.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 196 failures in the United States during the week, against 188 for the previous week, and 185, 158, 173, and 225 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 57; New England, 37; Southern, 25; Western, 41; Northwestern, 18; Pacific, 15, and Territories, 3. Canada had 20, against 26 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTIERO, Antonio—M. Sivigila	$41
ARCHER, George—J. F. Frost	81
ARNDT, Edward—J. McAdam	49
AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM COMPANY —E. L. Bayliss, trustee	126
BANZER, John—J. W. Keller, Commissioner	34
BEHRMAN, Jacob D.—I. Bernstein	28
BUNTING, John C.—B. Cook	17
BAUMEISTER, Harriett—G. Schaaf	1,362
BROWN, James E.—L. Stedeker	125
CARMICK, John—C. J. O'Flyn	1,649
CARMICK, John—M. O'Keeffe	2,666
COHEN, David—S. Feist	173
CRAWFORD, John W.—R. L. Luce and others	101
CONWAY, Benjamin F.—A. G. Gallitin	397
CLARKE, Mary E.—Rider Ericsson Engine Company	28
DECKER, Joseph S., and others, executors—C. F. Butterfield and others	2,079
DREYFUS, Eugene—D. F. M. Ferguson	268
DREYFUS, Eugene—D. F. M. Ferguson	339
DENNINGER, Emma M.—C. F. Goepel	73
FLYNN, Charles—W. R. Ritter and others	260
GLASER, Caroline—W. E. Seitz, Jr., and others	111
GALVIN, Michael E.—D. M. Koehler & Son Company	154
GUMPERT, George W.—E. Hamilton	289
GERLACH, George—S. W. McDonald	290
GRILLO, Joseph—C. Bacigalupo	155
GAENSSLEN-FISHER GLUE COMPANY, a corporation)—C. M. Clarke	102
HEILSHORN, Christopher—W. J. Logan and others, costs	71
HENGST, Conrad—W. J. Logan and others	71
LEE, Thomas J.—S. Federgreen	118
LEE, William J.—G. M. Edelohis	1,335
LYNCH, Franklin—A. H. Gorse, costs	106
KIRK, Leonard G.—L. S. Sobel	64
KILPATRICK, James—E. G. Dunham	1,285
KNOX, Charles H., William N. Dykman, and Alexander T. Mason—A. Lodholz	200
KUEHNLING, Peter, and Robert Tighe—J. Kessler & Co	83
KANE, James—M. Feldstein	78
KOLBE, Morris, Abraham Kolbe, and Harry Lapidus—M. Adler	83
KNEELAND, Sylvester—F. W. Hunnewell and others	630
LEVY, Leopold—The Sun Printing and Publishing Association	308
LOWENSTEIN, Jacob—The Sun Printing and Publishing Association	308
LANG, Frances—American Ice Company	141
LITTMAN, Jacob M.—J. S. Sergason	68
MERCHAND, Pernald, as guardian—P. Circus, costs	64
McINTYRE, Joseph—F. Frost	34
MANSFIELD, Alice B. and William F.—O. B. Quigley	3,495
METZGER, Sylvan—The Sun Printing and Publishing Association	104
McGOVERN, Michael—D. A. Carroll	61
McCOY, Roger, and George Conboy—N. Marks	100
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—E. H. Cushman	164
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—J. Isaacs	651
McINTYRE, William—L. Bossert and others	758
NEPORENT, Ike—H. Arnstein	390
NICHOLS, Aaron S.—Home Life Insurance Company	313
NICHOLS, Aaron S.—Home Life Insurance Company	283
O'BRIEN, John T.—J. F. O'Brien and others	427
OAKES, Lewella C.—F. J. Oakes and others, costs	283
OLSEN, Martin—E. A. Whitehouse and others	117
PHILLIPS, Joseph—W. J. Logan and others, costs	45
PAKAS, Solomon L.—A. Delgiorno	71
QUINN, James J.—J. Ruppert	207
RICKERS, Henry—H. F. Voss	1,453
ROOD, Horace E.—J. L. Quimby	21
ROSENZWEIG, Philip, and Louis Cohen—E. Kupper and others	67
SCHUYLKILL PLUSH AND SILK COMPANY—A. Ryle and others	75
SAITTA, Philip S.—H. Delinsky	3,495
SIMON, Emanuel and Emma—S. B. Hauser	230
SMITH, Henry P.—M. M. Smith	154
SORRATO, Attilio—B. Cook	67
SUGARMAN, William and Bessie—Rider Ericsson Engine Company	52
THORNTON, John P.—S. H. Keating and others	437
THORNLEY, James J.—T. Davis	43
TAYLOR, Dolores A.—A. McNally	32
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—C. J. Duffy	89
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—S. Aronson	2,148
VON GANTNER, August J.—The Union Surety and Guaranty Company	1,062
WAGNER, Peter—W. B. A. Jurgens	557
WINANS, Mary E.—F. C. Hotto, administratrix, costs	64
WEBBER, Samuel—S. Ganser, costs	194
WASHBURN, Henry L.—R. Herndon Company	25
ZEH, Frank S., J. C. Godfrey	81
	$18

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NEW YORK.

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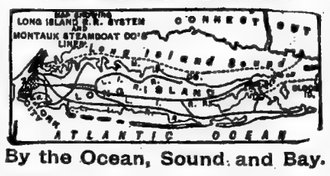

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Seashore and country combined; situated among the pines on high bluff on Manasquan River not far from ocean. Surf and still-water bathing, boating, wheeling; country club with golf links 200 feet from inn. Electric lights and all conveniences. Special rates for June and September. Open. Send for booklet. WALTER P. BEERS, Manager.

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Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address PYE & FOSTER, MANAGERS.

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THE NIBLOCK, Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey. One hour from N. Y. Steamers Sandy Hook and Monmouth. Excursion one dollar. Send for booklet.

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THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. OCEAN FRONT. Generally enlarged, improved; bath; golf. M. RICHARDSON.

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Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

14th St., 352 West.—Cool, large rooms, two doors from elevated station; good food, well cooked, and properly served; everything clean.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large room, with superior board; table boarders; references.

29th St., 13 East.—Pleasant large and small rooms; good table; Summer rates; messenger call; telephone; references.

60th St., 182 West.—Handsome large rooms; excellent board; special rates for Summer; house first-class.

93d St., 122 West, Near Park and "L" Station.—Handsome, desirable rooms; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

128th St., 156 West.—Small room, with board; refined home; table board; all conveniences.

130th St., 214 West.—Two pleasant rooms; excellent board; private family; convenient to L.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

9th St., 18 East, Near 5th Av.—Elegantly furnished front parlor; also other rooms; moderate; transients.

13th St., 128 West.—Neat furnished hall or square room; running water; family private; gentlemen.

16th St., 123 West.—Hall room, bath adjoining, $2.50; large room, with bedroom adjoining, $5; private house.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsome, newly-furnished suites; single, $3 upward; back parlor, suitable physician, dentist; also large front basement; select neighborhood; references required.

20th St., 222 West.—Light room for gentleman; bath, gas, and wardrobe. Simonds.

31st St., 52 East.—Large square and suit; handsomely furnished; second floor; also daintily furnished single room; hot and cold water; hall boy; telephone; Summer rates; references.

53d St., 204 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; gas, bath, running water; $2, $3.

82d St., 129 West.—Large, cool room, on second floor; all conveniences; private house; to gentleman.

83d St., 43 West.—Large airy room for one or two gentl

COMMISSIONER SCANNELL AND MARKS INDICTED

They Are Accused of Conspiracy to Defraud the City.

Fire Commissioner Also Charged with Willful Neglect of Duty—Says Investigation Will Justify His Actions.

Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and "Agent" William L. Marks were yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury as a result of the ten days' investigation into the manner of purchasing supplies by the Fire Department, which the official inquisitors completed yesterday.

Three indictments were handed up to Judge Cowing in General Sessions by Foreman Taintor. Commissioner Scannell is charged in two with willful neglect of duty in evading the law and with defrauding the city. He is also charged in the third indictment, with "Agent" Marks, with conspiracy to pervert, obstruct, and evade the law and to defraud the city in the purchasing of Fire Department supplies through Marks. Marks is charged with conspiracy to demand and obtain money from supply-furnishing concerns.

News of the probable finding of the indictments against the Commissioner and his long-time personal friend, Marks, reached the Democratic Club early Thursday evening and was the absorbing topic of conversation there. Commissioner Scannell and Marks at once communicated with Weeks & Battle, their lawyers. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner were also communicated with by Mr. Marks, and both firms, with ex-Assistant District Attorney Unger, will look after the legal interests of the Commissioner and his friend.

George Gordon Battle was present in Judge Cowing's court when the Grand Jury reported at 12:30 o'clock yesterday. He was notified of the indictments, and immediately telephoned to his law partner, Mr. Weeks. Commissioner Scannell and Marks had driven to the law office about 11 o'clock, and received the news of the indictments there. With Mr. Weeks and their bondsmen they hurried to the Criminal Courts building. No warrants were issued. Judge Cowing, the District Attorney concurring, fixed bail at $2,500 in each case, covering all charges.

The Commissioner and Marks, accompanied by their lawyers and bondsmen, upon arrival at the Criminal Courts building, went directly to Bond Clerk Poole's office. The Commissioner seemed quite nervous and somewhat ill at ease. "Agent" Marks appeared more nervous and even more ill at ease.

Alderman Michael Kennedy gave bail for Commissioner Scannell. The Alderman keeps a saloon at 84 Elm Street. He gave as security property at 22 Beach Street, valued at $10,000. Dr. J. F. Erdmann of 149 West Forty-fourth Street qualified as Marks's bondsman. He gave property at 60 West Fifty-second Street, valued at $45,000.

This was not Commissioner Scannell's first appearance in court as a prisoner. In November, 1872, he was arrested charged with murdering Thomas Donohue. He was tried and escaped punishment by a plea of emotional insanity. He was sent to the State Asylum, where he remained for some months.

SAYS IT IS NOT WARRANTED.

When asked yesterday for some statement, he referred all questioners to Lawyer Weeks, who handed to the newspaper men type-written slips bearing the following:

All that I have to say is that nothing in my conduct in the Fire Department warrants this indictment.

An investigation of the department, where I will have an opportunity to face my accusers, will surely justify my actions.

Marks was even more rticent.

"I have nothing at all to say," he remarked, curtly.

The indictments were returned by the Grand Jury after representatives of nearly every manufacturing firm who had unsuccessfully bid for contracts for Fire Department supplies had appeared before them and been questioned by Samuel H. Ordway, who was especially retained by District Attorney Philbin to conduct the proceedings before the Grand Jury. Mr. Ordway in all probability will prosecute Commissioner Scannell and Marks when the cases are called for trial. He will be assisted by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Train. The date of pleading has not yet been set. The District Attorney said he would give the defendants' lawyers plenty of time to examine the seventy-five-page indictments. Demurrers will in all probability be filed to the indictments, and after these are disposed of it is thought that the cases will be taken up during the Summer term of court.

Recorder Goff will sit in Part I., General Sessions, in July, and in Part II. in August. It is not unlikely that the Commissioner's case and that of his friend, whom he declared he would "stick to, in or out of office," will be called before the Recorder during these months. Only prison cases have of late years been tried before the Judges of General Sessions, sitting in these two parts during the Summer, but District Attorney Philbin will depart from this custom when he puts Police Captain John D. Herlihy on trial before the Recorder next month.

As to the chances of Commissioner Scannell's removal from office upon conviction on any of the counts of the indictments, Mr. Ordway had this to say:

"The first count against the Commissioner is 'neglect of duty.' That is a misdemeanor. Conviction of evasions of the law and defrauding the city, also misdemeanors, would cause the Commissioner to forfeit his office and to be forever disbarred from holding public office again. The difference between the two indictments against Mr. Scannell consists only in the specific transactions involved. The Marks indictment alleges specific acts. In one instance there was a bid for hose by a firm which subsequently got the contract through Marks and at a considerably higher rate than the same goods were furnished to the department before Marks appeared on the scene, after Mr. Scannell took office. The maximum penalty for misdemeanors upon conviction is one year's imprisonment and a fine of $500."

Commissioner Scannell and Marks were not subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury. They were simply accorded an opportunity to appear and say something about their transactions. Both took advantage of the opportunity.

WHAT THE INDICTMENT SHOWS.

The monopoly that Commissioner Scannell admitted Marks enjoyed in securing contracts for furnishing supplies to the Fire Department was fully told of before the Grand Jury, as the indictment against him and Marks charging conspiracy to defraud the city, shows. This indictment alleges that the crimes charged were committed on Jan. 5, 1898, and continuously thereafter until the finding of the indictment.

The indictment alleges that it was the duty of Commissioner Scannell to purchase supplies used in the extinguishing of fires, and for the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau, and that these supplies, consisting of horses, tools, implements, and apparatus, should be purchased at the most reasonable rates, and that full, fair, and free notice should be given so as to insure impartial competition in the selling of supplies; that all supplies should be advertised for, if over $1,000, and the award given to the lowest bidder.

Commissioner Scannell, the indictment declares, knew all these things, as did William L. Marks, "but being persons of evil minds and dispositions, with other evil-minded persons, unknown to the Grand Jury, on March 1, 1900, they conspired together and Commissioner Scannell caused it to be known that supplies for the Fire Department could only be bought through William L. Marks, who must receive a commission for his services." If a corporation, individual, or copartnership, wishing to sell supplies to the department, did not employ Marks, even though their bids were lower and they could furnish supplies of an equal and better quality at an even less price, they could not sell supplies to the Fire Department without first employing Marks and giving him a commission.

The first count, which charges conspiracy, sets forth the following state of facts:

That on May 19, 1900, Commissioner Scannell undertook to provide 15,000 feet of fire hose for the department. Bids were advertised for, and the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company and the Mineralized Rubber Company made the lowest bids. The contract was awarded to the B. F. Goodrich Company, which agreed with Marks to furnish the hose at a price in excess of the other bids and to pay Marks a commission of $3,750, equaling 25 per cent. of the purchase price. Commissioner Scannell, "by subtle, fraudulent, and indirect means and by unlawful devices and practices," awarded the contract to the Akron Rubber Company, which acted for the B. F. Goodrich Company.

Further, that on May 19, 1900, under similar circumstances, the contract for 10,000 feet of fire hose was awarded to the Voorhis Rubber Company, which agreed to pay Marks a commission of $2,500, or 20 per cent. of the purchase price.

In June, 1899, bids were advertised for 17,000 feet of fire hose for the Borough of Manhattan and 7,500 feet for the Borough of Richmond. Bids were submitted by the Eureka Fire Hose Company, the Manhattan Rubber Company, the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, the B. F. Goodrich Company, and the Akron Company. Contracts were awarded to all these companies except the Gutta Percha Company, which refused to pay Marks any commission.

On March 15, 1900, Commissioner Scannell advertised for a quantity of landing pads, the market price of which was $12 each. The contract was awarded to the Goodrich Company at the rate of $18 each. The purchase was made through Marks, who received a commission of $300. At the same time 15,000 feet three-quarter-inch fire hose was bought from the Goodrich Company through Marks for 25 cents a foot. The fair market price of this hose was 12 cents a foot. Marks's commission on this transaction amounted to $2,500.

March 20, 1900, 200 feet of steam hose, the market price of which was 25 cents a foot, was bought from the Goodrich Company, through Marks, for 50 cents a foot. The amount of Marks's commission in this instance is not known to the Grand Jury.

May 24, 1900, 500 feet of 2½-inch brass expansion rings, the fair market price of which was 10 cents, were purchased by Mr. Scannell through Mr. Marks at 18 cents each. Marks's commission is unknown.

March 24, 1900, fifty brass hose patches, the market price of which was 60 cents each, were bought through Marks for $1.50 each. March 24, 1900, six fresh-water connections were secured through "Agent" Marks for $15 each. The market price was $6.50.

SECOND INDICTMENT CHARGES.

The second indictment alleges that Commissioner Scannell was guilty of neglect of duty in purchasing Fire Department supplies through Marks at a price much higher than the market price of the goods and excessively higher than the price asked by other manufacturers, who refused to deal through Marks. Specific instances are cited.

On May 19, 1900, it is charged that he advertised for bids for furnishing 10,000 feet of hose and awarded the contract to the Voorhis company for $1 per foot when he could have had it from the Manhattan or the Mineralized Rubber Company for 88 cents a foot. On the same date it is alleged that the Commissioner awarded the contract for furnishing 15,000 feet of hose to the Eureka Rubber Company for $1, when he could have had it from the other two companies at 88 cents per foot.

Among the witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury were: Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder, Chairman of the Committee of Five; Charles T. Silsbee, the fire engine manufacturer; Hugh Bonner, ex-Chief of the Fire Department; ex-Foreman James J. Clifford, recently dismissed from the department by Commissioner Scannell. (Clifford was quite active in behalf of the fire-fighting force.) Secretary Augustus T. Docharty of the Fire Department; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., George A. Weiss, William Falch, Henry C. Corson, A. T. Bell, P. F. Ryan, F. E. Newton, A. Spadone, F. Y. Stewart, John J. Voorhis, William T. Cole, I. B. Markey, Arthur F. Townsend, J. Murphy, William Spadone, T. Paulson, W. B. Dennell, A. Van Vechten, J. F. Reilly, J. J. Fields, Jr., and C. H. Dale.

Controller Coler was subpoenaed, but was in Albany and didn't appear.

BIBULOUS DREAM OF SMITH.

He Recounted It in Verse, and It So Refreshed the Magistrate that He Discharged Him.

A policeman passing the Queens Borough Hall, in Long Island City, early yesterday morning found a man asleep in the gutter there. He took him to the station house, and later the man was arraigned charged with being drunk. He said he was John Smith, and that his home was "anywhere." His occupation was "Jack of all trades." He insisted that he did not belong to the union, and for that reason could not often get work at his trade.

He repeated this and much more on the same line to Magistrate Connorton. He also informed the court that as a side line he wrote poetry, but only did that when moved by the spirit. Magistrate Connorton asked him if he had anything original about him, and the prisoner said he had. He explained that while he was sitting asleep before the borough hall he had a dream, and before being arraigned had made notes of it. He handed it to the Court, and this is what the Court read:

Last night I dreamed of a land so fair,
Where the rivers were Pilsner beer,
Where fountains of Rickeys shot up in air,
And everything else was queer.

Wide brooks of gin fizzes on every hand,
Great lakes of cold Rhine wine,
And pumps spouting cocktails to beat the band
For the thirsty ones standing in line.

Creme de menthe swamps of a beautiful green,
With islands of fine cracked ice,
Such a sight was n'er before seen,
Ah! but that dream was nice!

Mint juleps in puddles filled the streets,
The gutters were flowing with booze,
In which tired hobos soaked their feet
While enjoying a heavenly snooze.

Champagne flowed from fire plugs
In bubbly streams with a hiss,
And street cleaners drank it from deep stone jugs—
Ah! such a dream of bliss!

High balls galore rolled about on the ground,
And were chased by a thristy crowd,
While the paralized grafters hanging around
In drunken glee shouted aloud.

Oh! this bibulous dream was a happy dream,
The result of an all-night bat
Where the wet things flowed in a bountiful stream
When they carried me home on a slat.

When he had finished reading, the Magistrate looked at the prisoner sympathetically for a moment and asked:

"Hot weather?"

"Yes, your Honor," was the response.

"Discharged," said the Court.

WILLIAM A. BURTON'S DIVORCE.

Was Secured by Fraud and Wife Lived with Him for Twenty-three Years Without Knowing of It.

The report of Referee William J. Groo in proceedings to determine the validity of a divorce obtained by the late William A. Burton, a lawyer and farmer of Kings Park, L. I., was handed up to Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The referee finds that the judgment of divorce was obtained by forgery and fraud. If the report is confirmed by Justice Gaynor the divorce will be set aside.

Burton and his wife lived together until 1899, when she left him and took up her home with her married daughter. Burton died in November, 1900. When his wife, Augusta M. Burton, claimed a dower right in his real estate, she was confronted by a decree of divorce, which her husband had obtained in Queens County in 1876, twenty-three years before the time she had left him to live with her daughter. Mrs. Burton also found that her husband had made and left a will, which he had executed only a few hours before his death. The will was made in favor of Isadora Nichols Burton, a young woman whom, it developed, Burton had married a short time before his death.

Referee Groo finds that the summons and complaint in the divorce action twenty-five years ago were never served upon Augusta M. Burton and that admissions of service signed with her name were forgeries; that the testimony of a witness, Stephen S. Childs, alleged to have been taken before a referee, was never given. He also finds that Augusta M. Burton had no knowledge of the divorce until after her husband's death; that she continued to live with him up to the last day of February, 1899, and that she joined with Burton and as his wife in the execution and acknowledgment of deeds conveying real estate, he representing her to be his wife.

Mr. Burton left an estate said to be worth $100,000, practically all of which he left to his second wife. Wife No. 1 will, it is expected, if the referee's report is confirmed, bring a suit to have the will set aside and to recover her dower in the estate.

Take it cool.

Cobwebby underwear.
50 cents to $5.25.
Open-work socks.
50 cents to $1.25.
Low shoes.
$3.50 to $5.00.
Negligee shirts.
$1 to $5.00.
An airy suit.
Porous wool or silk crash, light weight serge, holey nun's cloth, flannel.
A real summer hat.
White duck, feather weight linen, yacht cap with straw washable tops.
Bathing suits.
$3, $3.50, $4.50, $5.50.
Man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

SINKING OF THE NORTHFIELD.

Investigation Begun Before the Board of Steam Vessel Inspectors.

The investigation into the sinking of the Staten Island ferryboat Northfield by collision with the New Jersey Central Railroad ferryboat Mauch Chunk June 14, was begun yesterday morning in the Federal Building before Capts. Barnett and Petrie, local representatives of the Board of Steam Vessel Inspectors. The small offices were crowded to suffocation with those interested in the investigation.

All the persons concerned were represented by counsel. Robert W. Forest appeared for the Central Railroad of New Jersey; J. Russel Soley represented the Staten Island Ferry people, and Luther B. Dow, attorney for the American Association of Masters and Pilots, took charge of the interests of Capt. Griffin of the Mauch Chunk.

The session was taken up with the examination of the Captains of the colliding vessels, the wheelmen who were assisting their respective Captains at the time, the engineer of the Northfield, and a number of passengers aboard the latter when the accident happened.

The most important testimony of the day came when Capt. Johnson of the Northfield was asked where he was when he gave the starting signal which first sent the boat out on her trip.

"I was in the after wheelhouse, my Quartermaster being in the forward house," he said.

"Standing at the after pilothouse, could you see clearly what was ahead of your boat?"

"I could not; but as the Quartermaster was on post, had anything gone wrong he would have stopped the engines at once."

"Do you know what Rule 2 of the navigation laws says?"

"I do; it requires that a boat being to starboard of another boat has the right of way."

"Then you did not follow that rule?" Capt. Petrie asked.

"I did not. I thought I had room to get past."

The stories of both Captains were essentially the same as those printed in the statement issued by the two men shortly after the disaster. A map with miniature ferryboats fitting into the docks and wharves was used to show exactly how the accident happened and the position in which each of the vessels was from the time that the Northfield left her slip to the time that she was struck.

The point involved is the exchange of signals which took place before the crash came. The Mauch Chunk people say that they had practically no time to answer the signals of the Northfield before it was seen that the warning had come too late; the other side hopes to prove that signals were exchanged by the two boats, and that the accident was the result of an error of judgment on the part of the Captain of the Mauch Chunk.

DOG KILLED AFTER A CHASE.

It Had Caused Much Alarm at Thirty-sixth Street and Third Avenue.

A dog supposed to have been suffering from hydrophobia caused a great deal of excitement on Third Avenue, Lexington Avenue, and Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets last night at 6:30 o'clock. He first attacked Policeman Naughton in front of the house 563 Third Avenue. The policeman beat him off with his club and the dog ran into the house. The policeman followed him, and when he reached the third floor threw his nightstick at the animal, which leaped over the banisters and landed on the ground floor unhurt.

It dashed out upon the street, snapping at every one in sight. It ran to Thirty-seventh Street, followed by a crowd, where Policeman Strausman shot it.

TUG RAN DOWN SWIMMERS.

Caused One Colored Boy's Death in the East River and Injured Another.

Walter Lewis, sixteen years old, of 211 East One Hundred and Second Street, and George Martins, nineteen years old, of 206 East One Hundred and Third Street, both colored, went "in swimming" at 8 o'clock last night in the East River at the foot of One Hundred and Third Street. They swam out into the stream, but only Martins came back to shore. His right shoulder was injured and he was on the verge of collapse.

He told Policeman Pretoris of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station that while he and Lewis were swimming in midstream they were run down by the Pennsylvania tug Meda, which was going up the river. Lewis immediately sank from sight. Martins said the bow of the tug struck him on the shoulder, but that it did not prevent his swimming. He swam about for a few moments trying to find Lewis, but was unsuccessful, and then swam ashore.

HOBOKEN LAWYER ACCUSED.

Held on Charge of Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

John Rigney, a Hoboken lawyer, was arraigned before Recorder Stanton yesterday charged by Bertha Reilly of 104 Fifth Street, with obtaining money under false pretenses.

Patrick Reilly, complainant's husband, was arrested some time ago for atrocious assault. In default of bail he was committed to the Hudson County Jail. According to Mrs. Reilly's story Rigney called at her home and offered to secure her husband's release for $5. The money, he told her, was to be given to Recorder Stanton. She gave him the money and shortly after he returned and said he wanted another dollar for a member of the Common Council. She gave him this also. Not hearing from Rigney she called on George W. Daly, in whose office Rigney has a desk, and engaged him as counsel for her husband, paying him $5 as a retainer. Neither he nor Rigney did anything for her husband, and she made a complaint.

Rigney denied that he was personally responsible and said he had only represented Mr. Daly in the transaction. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. A summons was issued for Mr. Daly, but he was out of town.

A. A. Vantine & Co.'s Annual Excursion.

The members of the Mutual Benefit Association of employes of A. A. Vantine & Co. will hold their annual excursion to-day at Idlewild Grove, on Long Island Sound. The steamers will leave foot of West Eighteenth Street at 12:30 P. M.

Mr. C. L. KERN, La Harpe, Ill., writes: Whenever a little one begins to complain, has fever, and becomes nervous and fretful, a few doses of the Strength-Giver, JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, is sure to bring it right. I always keep it in the house, and have raised quite a large family without serious sickness. The best Blood Purifier is JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.—Adv.

"Happy Days"

are surely coming, if you have fixed for it beforehand with such Outfittings as we can furnish:

The clothes of all others you'll want the next two months,
Clothes without Heat,
Clothes without Linings.
Thinnest things imaginable in Coats.
Merest apologies for Underwear.
Open Work Stockings and Low Cut Shoes.
Straw Hats, Outing Caps.
All are the Things you ought to get to-day.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

McDONNELL CASE ADJOURNED.

Wife of Accused Murderer Wept When Husband Was Not Discharged.

Mrs. Miles McDonnell, whose husband is on trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, charged with murdering George Price, in the Onawa Café, in December last, broke down and wept when her husband was not discharged from custody yesterday.

Mrs. McDonnell, who has sat by her husband's side while the State was endeavoring to prove that he did not kill Price in self-defense, and that he was guilty of murder in the first degree, confidently expected the prosecution to close its case yesterday. So did Levy & Unger, McDonnell's lawyers. Instead, however, another adjournment was added to the numerous delays that have attended the trial. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan asked that the case go over until Monday, owing to the absence of Coroners' Physician Weston.

Abraham Levy will move on Monday to have the prisoner discharged, on the ground that the State has failed to make out its case. No witness has yet testified that he saw McDonnell shoot Price. The death-bed identification of Price is in evidence, but to this the defendant's counsel take exception, on the ground that it was not in the nature of an ante-mortem statement, and therefore inadmissible in evidence.

SOME TUNNEL NUISANCES.

Grand Jury Talked About Them, but Could See No Remedy.

The Grand Jury devoted the last hours of its sessions yesterday to the consideration of the work of the rapid transit tunnel sub-contractors. Some complaints that the works were nuisances and endangered the lives of individuals attempting to board or alight from the surface cars at certain points caused the members of the Grand Jury to issue several subpoenas for officials of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company and of the tunnel contractors.

President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company, Henry E. Robinson, counsel to the company, and William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, went before the official inquisitors and answered the questions of the jurors.

The complaints were various, and concerned the blasting and other noises of the work, the vibrations of the machinery, the odors, and the street obstructions. It was also claimed that the excavations at some points were not properly safeguarded.

Mr. Vreeland said the cars of his company had to run along the edge of the trenches, and he could not see any way the matter could be remedied except to hurry the work to completion. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Parsons testified similarly. The Grand Jurors had not any better remedy to suggest either, so it was decided to let the matter drop.

THREE-PLATOON SYSTEM.

Commissioner Murphy Says It May Go Into Effect in a Week.

Police Commissioner Murphy announced yesterday that in all probability the three platoon system would be put into operation in about a week. The ideas of the patrolmen will be carried out, he said, as far as practicable.

Asked concerning the rumor that the "straight-post" idea had been abandoned and that it is purposed to have the average post under the new system three blocks long on the Avenue, with on the side streets half blocks on both sides of the avenue, to cover, the Commissioner said that that had not been definitely decided.

"But my idea," he said, "is to fix it so that policemen will always be in sight of each other, and so it will always be possible to find a policeman when he is wanted."

CATBOAT MYSTERY SOLVED.

Nobody Drowned, but Owners Had a Swim They Did Not Contemplate.

The mystery of the catboat adrift off Fort Schuyler Light, Long Island Sound, in which some clothing was found and letters written by Maggie Helacy of 237 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street to "Dear Bill" and "Dear Willie," has been solved.

It appears that on Wednesday Lambert Van Allen, nineteen years old, and William Boost, eighteen years old, of 515 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, hired the boat at the foot of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. They sailed up the East River and tied their boat to a barge that was in tow.

They climbed upon the barge and after a time noticed that their boat was missing, the towline having parted while they were not looking. The barge, which was bound for some place in Connecticut, passed close to land near Pelhamville, and the boys jumped overboard and swam ashore.

They reached home late Wednesday night, and yesterday went in search of the boat, finally locating it. William Boost was very much put out by the publication of the letters from "Maggie."

INVENTOR KILLED HIMSELF.

Despondent Because Financiers Refused to Advance His Invention.

Discouraged because the men who were to furnish the money for the placing of his invention on the market, Irving C. Smith, fifty-eight years old, of 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, committed suicide yesterday in his apartments. He shot himself through the head with a small rifle.

Smith lived with his half-sister, Mrs. E. J. Howes. He had been an inventor all his life and among his inventions was a steam yacht engine that was in great vogue for some years. What he considered his most complete and useful invention, however, was his last. It was an electric motor which he believed would revolutionize the running of vehicles of all kinds. He had given the best years of his life to perfecting it.

He placed his invention before a number of Wall Street men, who decided to take it up and push it. Then came the Northern Pacific panic, and when that was over the men who had been discussing the inventor's project were "broke," practically, and abandoned Smith altogether. This made him despondent.

His sister went out shopping at 9 o'clock yesterday morning leaving him in the house. She returned in less than an hour and found her brother dead on the dining room floor with his rifle by his side. He left no letters explaining his act.

Ex-Governors to Umpire Baseball Game.

There will be a baseball game at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Jasper Oval, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, between the teams of the law firms of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson and Black, Olcott, Gruber, & Bonynge. The contest is for the baseball championship of the legal profession. Ex-Gov. Black and ex-Gov. Hoadly will act as umpires. The fines imposed by one umpire will probably be remitted by the other.

APOLOGIZED IN COURT.

Mrs. Taylor Found Co-respondents Were Innocent and Withdrew Divorce Suit.

Learning that the co-respondents whom she had named in her suit for a divorce, which she brought some time ago against her husband, Walter Taylor, were innocent women, Mrs. Kate L. Taylor yesterday, before Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, withdrew in open court the charges she made. Mrs. Taylor submitted the following affidavit to the Court:

"I have withdrawn the action which I brought against my husband, Walter Taylor, for a divorce, and have taken this action because I have become convinced upon further investigation that the charges which I made against Mr. Taylor are not true, and I make this public retraction to right, so far as I can, the wrong and injury I may have done to the parties against whom the charges were originally made."

DIVORCE FOR MRS. SHULTS.

Her Action Unopposed, and Decree to be Granted—Asks No Alimony.

A decree of absolute divorce was practically awarded yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to Mrs. John H. Shults, Jr., a member of the wealthy and prominent Beard family of Brooklyn, in her action against her husband, who is a son of the millionaire baker and horse owner.

Mr. Shults is at present residing at Port Chester. Mrs. Shults is living at the home of her mother, 140 Amity Street, Brooklyn. Her brother, Frank Beard, the well-known horseman, recently died at Lakewood.

The case was on the calendar of undefended divorce suits before Justice Gaynor. The defendant made no appearance, either personally or by counsel. The evidence submitted by Mrs. Shults stated that the couple were married on Dec. 3, 1890, at the home of the plaintiff's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Charles Hall, rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn Heights. Three years ago they parted, and since then their two children have been living at the home of Mrs. Beard, in Amity Street. The specific allegations against the defendant are that he was guilty of misconduct with one Sylvia Thorne in the latter part of 1897 and the early part of 1898, and in November, 1900, with one Eva Richards, in an apartment house on Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

Mrs. Shults, who was in the witness chair but a few minutes, testified that her allegations against her husband were true. Mrs. Ade Stephens of 33 West Sixty-third Street and Fanny Fox, a maid who had been in the employ of Mrs. Stephens, gave confirmative evidence.

Justice Gaynor decided that sufficient testimony had been submitted, and announced that the plaintiff would be granted a decree. Mrs. Shults said that she only desired freedom from her husband, and asked for no alimony.

LEGAL NOTES.

A LIBEL AGAINST HIS OCCUPATION.—The services of the chief clerk of the business staff of an evening newspaper in this city were dispensed with some time ago, and the patrons of the paper's advertising department were informed by letter of the fact. Other workers on the staff were discharged at the same time. The chief clerk brought a libel suit against the paper, objecting to the following statement in the letter: "The reason of the change was a general careless manner of attending to our business. Their places will be filled with competent parties, who will attend to our affairs in a more businesslike manner." The plaintiff alleged that such statement would lead advertisers to believe he was unfitted for his trade or calling. A demurrer to the complaint was yesterday overruled by Justice Clarke, who holds that the words were published in relation to the business of plaintiff and are libelous per se. "To assert falsely," the Court says, "of a clerk or other employe that he had been discharged because he was generally careless in the transaction of the employer's business and that he was incompetent could not fail to injure him in his search for a new position, and even prevent his obtaining one. It is too well settled to need citation that words spoken in relation to a man's trade or business may be libelous per se, even though such words if spoken or written of an ordinary person might not. The law allows this form of action not only to protect a man's character as such, but to protect him in his occupation also against injurious imputations. It recognizes the right of a man to live and the necessity of labor, and will not permit one to assail by words the pecuniary credit of another except at the peril, in case they are untrue, of answering in damages. The principle is clearly stated by Bayley, J., in Whitaker vs. Bradley, (7 D. & R. 649:) 'Whatever words have a tendency to hurt or are calculated to prejudice a man who seeks his livelihood by any trade or business, are actionable.' When proved to have been spoken in relation thereto, the action is supported, without allegation or proof of special damages, because both the falsity of the words and resulting damage are presumed."

***

RELIEF FROM FRAUDULENT FOREIGN JUDGMENT.—In an action brought by Allen J. Gray against the Richmond Bicycle Company, it has been held by the Court of Appeals that a judgment in another State against the maker of a promissory note obtained by the payee, is a bar to an action in this State against the maker by a transferee after maturity, unless the payee was induced to secure the judgment by the fraud of the maker. It appeared that the President of the defendant company, while in possession of its property as agent under mortgages for the benefit of certain creditors, wrote to the payees of certain notes apparently to induce them to place their notes, not yet due, in the hands of certain attorneys recommended by him, so that judgment could be taken upon them under the terms of the mortgage, which would be a ratification of such mortgage. He made the misstatement that the assets were sufficient to pay all preferred claims, and omitted to state that the mortgage, including the payees' claim, was second to another given at the same time. Their claim, he also failed to state, was by the terms thereof subject to the prior payment of all other mortgages, and that the attorneys recommended were acting for the first mortgagee, who would derive the greatest benefit from the ratification of the mortgage. There was property in the State of the payees' residence which might be attached to the loss of such maker and the other preferred claimants, if such payees did not come in under the mortgage. The question whether the judgment was procured by fraudulent representations and concealments was, the court holds, one for the jury. Relief may be obtained from the judgment, if fraudulent, the court says, without application to the courts of the other State, and it cannot be indirectly enforced as a bar to the action, since a court of this State may, where it has jurisdiction of the parties, determine the question whether a judgment between them, rendered in another State, was obtained by fraud, and if so, may enjoin the enforcement of it, although its subject matter is situated in such other State.

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West Fourteenth Street

American Sale.

THE LAST SATURDAY before the Fourth

THE LAST SATURDAY on which our stores are open during the Summer

IT WILL PRESENT OPPORTUNITIES that should make it

The Busiest Saturday of the Season

Opportunities in Boys' Department

Boys' Percale Sailor Blouses—3 to 10 yrs—worth .50 29
Boys' Shirt Collar Blouses—6 to 14 yrs—worth .58 39
Boys' Percale Waists—4 to 13 yrs—worth .50 29
"Mother's Friend" Waists—4 to 13 yrs—worth .75 49
Boys' Negligee Shirts—9 to 16 yrs—worth .49 29
Boys' Stiff Bosom Shirts—9 to 16 years—worth .49 29
Boys' Washable Russian Suits—3 to 8 years—worth 1.98 . . .98
Boys' Washable Sailor Suits—3 to 10 years—worth .79 . . .49
Boys' Linen Crash Double Breast Suits—7 to 16 yrs. 98
Boys' Summer Cloth Knee Pants—value .69 to .98 49
Boys' Straw Sailors—all sizes—worth .50 29
Boys' Washable Hats—all styles—worth .29 and .39 19

American Sale Values in Misses' Department

White Lawn Guimpes
Yoke of 18 tucks with emb'y inserting—hemstitch ruffle finish—4 to 14 years—value .98 49

Misses' Shirt Waists
Fancy Percale, Chambray, Linen Batiste, Silk Madras, and fine Zephyr Ginghams—tucked front white pique revers or sailor collar with emb'y insertings—10 to 16 years—
Those that were .69 to .98 49
Those that were .98 to 1.25 59

Misses' White Pique Skirts
Single or double row open work emb'y insertings—28 to 40 inch length 1.98

Girls' Wash Dresses
Percale, Chambray and Lawn—plain Pink, Rose and Blue, also fancy stripes—fancy trimmed waists—4 to 14 years—were .98 69

Misses' Shirt Waist Suits
Batiste, Chambray and Pure Linen—"Shirt Waist" in name only, as the waists are all in fancy styles, trim'd with pique or emb'y—round or square collars—French or Blouse styles—12 to 18 years—worth 5.98 . . . .3.98

Girls' Mercerized Dress Skirts
Pink, Oxblood, Cadet and Light Blue—high silk finish—Tailor made and pressed—flare flounce with two rows emb'y insertings—10 to 16 years 2.98

Girls' Sailor Wash Suits
Stripe Percale—white duck collar, cuffs and tie—4 to 12 years 79

Fine White Dresses
For Girls and Misses—Organdy and Lawn—all handsomely trimmed—balance of several lots—that were $5.98 to $7.98—to close 4.98

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY, JUNE 30.

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NEW

JUNE 1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE will publish in the Autumn a new volume entitled "The Ruling Passion." He is quoted as having recently described it as "fiction pure and simple, out-of-door stories, plain humanity in action on nature's stage. What I wish to do is not to paint a historical period or a section of the country, but just to get hold of the real drama of a few men and women. After all, they are very much alike, and whether the actors dress in silk or homespun, 'the play's the thing.'" Dr. Van Dyke has recently been in the South making addresses at several college commencements, and has just gone to Canada for a fortnight of salmon fishing, after which he returns to work on "The Ruling Passion."

An innovation which marks the July number of The Atlantic Monthly is sure to inspire varied comment. But while the conservative readers of this excellent periodical may shake their heads at what may seem to them an intrusion of the sensational, the public at large, or that part of it which reads magazines only occasionally, cannot fail to appreciate the change. At the foot of the pages on which the current installments of the two serials, "Audrey" and "The Tory Lover," begin there is a note referring the reader to certain pages in the back of the periodical where may be found a synopsis of those chapters of the stories which have already appeared. It has long been the custom of daily papers and weekly periodicals containing serials to print synopses of the stories at the head of the new chapters. Many readers of the more important and high-priced monthlies have often wished that these periodicals might do the same. There was the danger of destroying the artistic make-up, however. This difficulty The Atlantic Monthly has apparently overcome, and many there be, doubtless, who wish that its example may find immediate emulation.

Authors who are puzzling their brains over the creation of extraordinary characters and succeed finally in producing merely the impossible, may learn something to their advantage if they will only give a careful reading to Mr. Mabie's "John Foster," which is now appearing as a serial in The Bookman. Here they may see the paradox of the lowly, the humble, and the commonplace, produced without stage settings and without a single dramatic incident, almost without movement. In fact, the author shows his absolute disregard for the conventions of the novelist at the very beginning: "It was late in April when John Foster's life, long sinking, like a flickering flame, suddenly went out." And what then? Nothing but a character sketch, but a sketch which by minute analysis and a curious power of visualization rears up in retrospect a very natural and utterly human creature, whose small and commonplace rôle in life is rendered intensely interesting by the true and simple delineation of the primary influences on life.

The suggestion of Ambassador Choate at a recent meeting of the Dante Society in London that the Dante collection in the British Museum be preserved in a library building by itself has probably borne fruit quicker than the American representative to the Court of St. James's had any idea that it would. Signor Ricci almost immediately urged that the Dante Society take the initiative in the matter, and the London press, while advocating the establishment of a special Dante Library, suggests also that other libraries should be formed for similarly special features, which shall thereby relieve the museum of its overcrowded shelves. And now the Poet Laureate, Dr. R. Garnett, and Mr. T. Hodgkin have consented to act as Trustees of the proposed Dante Library. Evidently the Dante Society is in earnest. Possibly the fact is not generally appreciated that Dante's bibliography contains more works than have been written on any other subject or author, with the single exception of the Bible.

Mr. Leslie Stephen takes a rather pessimistic view of contemporaraneous literary endeavor in his article, "Romance an' Science,' in The Pall Mall Magazine. He seems to forget that in every age of eager development in the useful arts, of scientific discovery, and of practical application, his predecessors have bemoaned the fact that "the old ideals have become obsolete, and the new are not yet constructed." Yet they have been constructed, all in good time, and nobody can say that they are not better than the old. It is the age of transition which troubles Mr. Stephen. But such an age produced a Dante as it did a Shakespeare. Still Mr. Stephen in his chosen mood is not devoid of interest:

Something in the very nature of modern progress is essentially antagonistic to poetry and to romance. The intrusion of the railway into the Alps is really and permanently destructive of their charms. The subjugation of the whole planet has brought the daylight of plain prose into the mysterious regions where fancy could once find room for the kingdom of Prester John, which pictured the "gorgeous East" abounding in barbaric pearl and gold. That may be a trifle, or have its compensations, but do we not become materialistic and groveling as science extends, and, besides destroying old creeds and legends, fix our aims upon mere physical comfort?

Prof. C. S. Sargent, author of "The Silva of North America," and director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, has in preparation, with the assistance of a number of specialists, an elaborate work upon new or little known trees and shrubs. The chief feature of the work will be the plates, which will be reproduced from original drawings made by C. E. Faxon, one of the most skilled and experienced botanical draftsmen in the United States. The work will be presented in parts by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. at irregular intervals, beginning in the Autumn of the present year. Each part will contain twenty-five plates, and a volume will consist of four parts, of which it is hoped that at least two will appear each year. It is believed that a work of this character in this particular field has never before been attempted.

Poor Heine! Although his case is not exactly as bad as the Indépendence Belge states in referring to the "mutilation" of his statue in New York, in Germany there seems to be a regular movement against keeping his memory green. Several German towns have refused legacies left with the object of commemorating the distinguished poet. The latest instance comes from Erlangen, where a gentleman who died recently left 30,000 marks to the municipality for such a purpose. The members of the city government, however, sheltering themselves behind what they termed the "anti-patriotic" character of the poet's works, rejected the gift, which will now, according to the terms of the will, be offered to Budapest. In the meantime, signs are not wanting in Paris indicating that the long-awaited hour of "la revanche" has arrived.

Although the memory of Nathan Hale, the pathetic American spy of the Revolution, has been recently honored by statues, memorials, tablets, and dramas, authoritative data concerning his brief and romantic career are not generally accessible. His biography by Stuart has long been out of print. It is gratifying to learn, therefore, that Prof. H. P. Johnston of this city, whose contributions to the literature of the Revolution are well known, has a new biography of the patriot-martyr in press. In it we are promised a fuller and more authentic account of Hale's life than has yet appeared, including the reproduction of personal correspondence and important documents hitherto unpublished.

We learn that a complete novel dealing with Anglo-German life is being prepared for publication in the early Autumn by the much-talked-of author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." It will bear the title "The Benefactress."

POPE'S ST. JOHN.

Walter Sichel's First Volume on the Statesman, Philosopher, and Man of Pleasure.*

THE study of biography in our time is instinct with a twofold purpose. The one is character, the other inspiration. Microscopic analysis has dissolved the gloss with which political and social enmity has oftentimes surrounded great men or brushed away the halo lifted up by the hero worshipper. To get at the genuine man has been the aim of the biographer, and to touch him through those qualities in which he has the greatest power to inspire. Walter Sichel has sought to exhibit in this light Henry St. John, the first Viscount Bolingbroke, to whom Pope addressed his "Essay on Man." The age of Anne and the remarkable figure of Bolingbroke will never cease to fascinate us. After years of study the author has given the first volume of his work, in which from fresh materials he has attempted to paint the great genius and the crowded background in which he lived and acted.

He starts out with the assumption that St. John's life makes necessary two divisions. "There are two persons and two periods." The present volume covers his whole public career and the whole of Queen Anne's reign. In another it is his purpose to present his subject out of place, but not out of power, in a new world of events and leaders thoughts, and actions. The point of view of the author is that of the Tory. His claim is that all the prominent English historians have been Whigs. Some vindication of the principles of the opposite party justice demands on an impartial review of the situation.

With skill the historian has drawn a picture of the social atmosphere of the time of Anne as a setting for the brilliant but checkered and disappointing career of his hero. Between the splendor of the Elizabethan period and the magnificent social progress of the Victorian epoch there is only one reign that rises as an oasis in a desert of mediocrity, and that is Anne's short but brilliant reign, and in many of its qualities challenging comparison with the former and the latter. Anne was fortunate in her statesmen, her soldiers, and the many and remarkable men of letters that added lustre to her throne.

Though Anne was mistreated by many who shared in her benefactions, she had the good fortune to have her arms successful abroad, to triumph over enemies at home, and to see great measures carried to a complete issue. The age of Anne was one of energy and originality. She had great men to serve her, and the emancipation of women in a large sense characterized it. Women were conspicuous in many avenues. Talent found favoring auspices for its career. As a woman sat on the throne, it was natural that a woman should gain Court preferment by cleverness in the absence of mere personal beauty. Women found occasion for high political activities.

Genuine learning, however, was not in very exalted repute. The highest educational positions were only meagrely recompensed. One hundred pounds in salary was considered a prize, and those who secured such yearly salary were few. Bolingbroke himself laments the drift of the times and that power that used to follow land now followed money. Little scions of great houses repaired to petty seminaries, where they were treated with ridiculous respect. "My wife and I," writes Peter Wentworth on April 5, 1709, "have resolved to give little Willie the preference as our best beloved, * * * because he may give himself airs to his French master and thirty gentlemen's sons, his fellow-scholars, of the honor he has to be so near related to one who possesses so many honorable titles."

The London of those days was considered a vast metropolis, but the whole of Britain only contained as many inhabitants as are now sheltered by the largest city in the world. After nightfall London streets were dark and dangerous, robbers and footpads lurked in the shadows and the path of the person called abroad without escort was beset with alarms. Intemperance was excessive, and to be drunk was simply to be in fashion. It seemed no disgrace for the clergy to be found in their cups. "We constantly remember you, I can't say in our prayers, for I fear we don't all pray, but in our cups, for we all drink," writes Granville to Harley in 1709.

Women drank and often of mixed liquors. Four glasses a day were thought to be the height of sobriety. People were old at thirty-five. Death after death was attributed to drink. Few of the élite died a natural death. Apoplexy was a fashionable ailment. Small-pox was frequent. Brawls and constant bickerings in public and duels were notorious. Ladies of rank exchanged amenities that would now exclude them from society. Down-right indecency in talk was not condemned. The age was rude, but it was not soft. Vice was not paraded. The standard of private morals, however, cannot be exalted. Banished from the mar-

*BOLINGBROKE AND HIS TIMES. By Walter Sichel, late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. With portraits, tables, and illustrations. In two volumes. Vol. I. 1678-1708. 8vo, cloth, gilt tops. [illegible] Company. Limited. $5 net.

ket, intrigues sought the shelter of the city taverns, and even of the churches. But on the whole it was an age of energy and tremendous advancement. In spite of its time-serving, mammon-worshipping spirit, it had its good qualities.

If it was an age of avarice, it was also an age of philanthropy. Benevolent societies were numerous. Queen Anne gave her protection to the propagation of the Gospel among infidels. Schools and missions for the West India plantations flourished. Charity schools and parochial libraries were directly fostered by the convocation. Bishop Berkeley's scheme for the universal education of America drew its inspiration from the reign of Queen Anne. Had it been countenanced the author thinks that America might have never revolted from England. In the noble verses of this poet-philosopher, whose philosophy has had a curious revival in these last decades by a widely diffused American cult, occurs the familiar passage:

Then shall be sung another golden age,
The rise of empire and of arts,
The good and great inspiring epic rage,
The wisest heads and noblest hearts.
Not such as Europe breeds in her decay,
Such as she bred when fresh and young,
When heavenly flame did animate her clay
By future poets shall be sung.
Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The first four acts already past;
A fifth shall close the drama of the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

Such was society. It was an epoch of universal struggle and universal expectancy. The time was big with great events. To judge Bolingbroke's life and character justly this environment in its moral and practical aspects needs to be carefully considered.

Sichel calls him a young Alcibiades. In 1701, when only a year and a half past his majority, he took the oaths and his ancestral seat for Wootton Bassett in the new Parliament. Swift looked upon him as a great genius. He was at that early period frank, impetuous, if not warm-hearted, and sought to mask immense application by an appearance of licentious leisure. He was haughty, vain, and traveled, a thorough man of the world. He had brains, eloquence, a good memory, and immense business capacity. He carried the same energy into pleasure, and ran through a variety of scenes in a surprising and eccentric manner. Bulwer Lytton sings of him:

Appalling, charming, haunting St. John shone
And stirred that age as Byron thrilled our own;
Sighing for ease, yet ever keen for strife,
Zeno's his creed, yet Aretin's his life.

Such a man as Bolingbroke cannot be judged by the standards we apply to the men of to-day. If he was inconsistent and time-serving in many ways, he was not a corruptionist for his own benefit, for, while generous to his friends, he was too proud to seek overmuch for his own good. Thought and originality marked both his writings and his public service. He told Swift, as an answer to the Dean's objection that his philosophy had "changed by the several gradations of his life," that "my way of thinking has been uniform enough for more than twenty years. True it is, to my shame, that my way of acting has not always been conformable to my way of thinking. My own passions and the passions and interests of other men have led me aside. I launched into the deep before I had loaded ballast enough. If the ship did not sink, the cargo was thrown overboard. The storm itself threw me into port." This perhaps is a true picture of his career and of the motives that swept him sometimes at cross purposes. At any rate, he plunged into the whirlpool of politics with confidence, and his ambition and energy were paramount.

As "Commissioner for Taking Public Accounts," his capacity found instant service, and his education for the future post of "Secretary for War" was begun. It was not long before he became a prominent political factor in the State. At an age when most are opening a career he had become a force to be reckoned and a name to conjure with. "St. John seems at this early period to have been at best a Gallio in theology, as he was afterward a theist and a formulator of a theory of natural religion, which was not, however, far removed from the Broad Church, anti-Pauline Christianity of the Georges." He was free in thought as in life. In common with his fellow-statesmen, he might have been seen taking the early sacrament at St. James's, as Swift has described it, out of compliment to the State. How such a deed with such a motive shocks all sense of fitness and worship! It seems now a dreadful profanation, but it was not looked upon in that light then.

In the height of his political power he was the educator of his party. At this time Bolingbroke towered above his political compeers both in thought and expression. Not one could compete with him, but all must needs follow. There is no doubt of his eloquence, rapidity, and clearness of expression. Contemporaries accord him genius. But his independent spirit, at once volatile and solid, eager and original, lacked equipoise. He was misunderstood, feared, and calumniated. His admirer accords him high praise when he says:

Bolingbroke educated his party by teaching, or, rather, preaching to them that at home they must become "National," and respond to a Constitution which upholds a balance of estates. The old catchwords of divine right and non-resistance he explains by common sense. The corruption of both electors and elected he denounces in scorching diatribes. The just prerogatives of the Crown he defends against the aggressions of individual ambition, while he guards them from dangerous enlargements. He denounces standing armies as contrary to both the mission and the liberties of the nation. He believes in the English people. He describes clearly England's maritime, commercial, and colonial destiny. He discerns the necessity of a regulated navy. He champions fair if not free trade. Abroad he makes the insular situation of Great Britain his pivot. She is never to interfere in Continental broils unless her own immediate interests and the common European necessities demanded it.

Surely in these principles which he sought to inculcate he proved himself of no mean order of statesman. To him was due the credit of the peace of Utrecht in 1713. For it he received high praise and for a while was the idol of the people. His biographer, and indeed nearly everybody except Carlyle, accords to him the motive of earnestly seeking in it the advantage of his country. On it, however, "he risked all, gained all, and lost all." In the last days of Queen Anne he was the prominent figure among her Ministers. A faithful Tory, he was not overcareful about the means he used for party ends, but none ever accused him of going back on his party. On the accession of George, a pronounced Whig victory threw the Tories into confusion. The new Government must clear the track for its success, and political heads must fall. Impeachment followed impeachment. But among all the Ministry of the Queen's reign Bolingbroke was picked out for vengeance and the scaffold on a trumped-up charge of treason, which, however, his enemies could not prove.

When he saw the storm about to break he fled to France. This move opened the way for the beginning of the end of his downfall. In his mad impetuosity he played into the hands of those who sought his shame and thirsted for his blood. He listened to the overtures of the Pretender in the hope of making capital for his party and somehow climbing back into power. He himself declared that his innocence of any wrong was no security when once it had been determined upon to cut him off.

His apologist and the defender of the Tory Party has this to say of that crisis in his life: "The fatal error that he made—and one regretted by none more than himself—was not his flight, but his recourse to the Pretender in response to the invitations of his agents; that step was not determined until 'the smart of a bill of attainder tingled in every vein,' and he 'looked on his party to be under oppression and to call for his assistance.' It was prompted not by reason but by revenge, not by feeling which was with his fatherland, but by pique. That his cause and country must suffer never crossed his mind in this mad mood; it was just this red-hot madness that consistently foiled the coolness of his head and the candor of his heart." It is here that this first volume leaves him on "the road to Paris and ruin." In it for the first time the author thinks Bolingbroke has had a chance to speak for himself, and sometimes against himself. Certainly it has been an interesting story. The fascinating picture of the life of a genius is revealed in these pages. The contrast is presented of virtue and vice, of folly and wisdom, of success and failure, and if in the course of the story one is reminded of the trite hymn:

The mistakes of my life have been many,
The sins of my life have been more,

there is a nobility and inspiration, a capacity, and great-heartedness about his character that awaken now pity and now admiration, and ever and anon charm with some indefinable note of greatness.

Many students of men and history may not altogether agree with Sichel's portraiture of the man, but even such can only laud the patient attempt of a student to get at the intrinsic facts of history and show the men of the past in the lights and shadows that really belong to them. The first volume closes with the promise of the fulfilment in the second of the author's plan to pass before his readers the history of Bolingbroke as a man of letters in company with that brilliant galaxy which numbered in it such men as Pope, Swift, Chesterfield, Cobham, and, above all, the great Pitt, "rehearsing in his youth that greater part which was to rouse England hereafter to some of Bolingbroke's ideals."

Lowndes of Carolina.*

A double interest attaches to this biography of a South Carolina gentleman and politician who died nearly eighty years ago: first, that of his attractive personality and honorable career, and second, that of seeing something of the "seeds and weak beginnings" of questions which have since attained a famous growth. Hardly inferior to this double interest is that created for us by the character and fortunes of Rawlins Lowndes, the father of William. He did not favor the Declaration of Independence, but loyally (or should we say "disloyally"?) supported it once it had been adopted. The Revolutionary troubles did not much hinder the disturbance of his private occupations, for while they lasted he went on marrying much as before. His lonely intervals were short. He was past fifty when he married his third wife, a girl of sixteen, whose youngest child, born in 1782, is the subject of this biographical memoir. There are interesting glimpses of the condition to which South Carolina was brought by Tarleton's raids. All of Rawlins Lowndes's horses having been carried off, he made the long journey from his plantation to Charles Town (then so called) to attend the first State Assembly, in an ox cart, four in hand, the more painfully because he had the gout. It is to his credit that he steadily opposed the confiscation of the estates of loyalists who had taken themselves off to England. He made one of them godfather to his son William. In the controversy excited by the framing and adoption of the Constitution of 1787, the elder Lowndes was of the party of Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams, believing that the old confederation merited the highest encomium. His principal opponent in his own State was Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, a circumstance not easily forgotten when his son in due time, or a little in advance of that, sought Gen. Thomas Pinckney's daughter in marriage; for Gen. Thomas Pinckney cherished the wounded sensibility of his brother as if it were his own.

The father died in 1800; the young mother was soon after killed in a runaway accident, which so affected her son, who was driving at the time, that he would never again drive a lady or child, though he was always fond of horses and in general had a perfect mastery of the most spirited. He was married in 1802, having overcome Gen. Pinckney's objections to his age, (twenty-one,) his health, already precarious, his father's politics, and (possibly) his height, 6 feet 6 inches, with sloping shoulders and a narrow chest. The marriage proved a happy one. When Mr. Lowndes went to Congress his wife's discretion in keeping his political secrets was not considered the better part of valor by her female friends, but a sign of meek obedience to his iron rule. Whereupon she begged him to tell her what she might properly disclose, and, thus armed, she soon forced a complete surrender of the injurious suspicion. Many passages omitted from his letters are eloquent of his interest in the practical conduct of his estate and his wife's intelligent interest and furtherance. Some things are given to the same effect, and one is much impressed with the degree of personal character consistent with a miserable economic system. There is one amusing sign of the change that has come over our standards of propriety in aesthetic matters. Mr. Lowndes made a little trip from Washington to Philadelphia, and while in the Quaker City he saw a picture by Westmuller of Danae in her shower of gold. In a letter to Mrs. Lowndes there was some proper deprecation of the unqualified frankness of the representation, but this did not console her for the warmth of his description, which she conceived as being quite too sympathetic. Her answer is not given, but is reflected in a second letter from her husband, in which he commends the "matronly gravity" of her rebuke and does his best to soothe her injured modesty.

Entered at the bar in 1804, he withdrew from it the following year, finding his conscience generally at variance with his professional duty. He then set about to renew the face of his estate which had been ravaged by a hurricane. But politics was a loadstone which the Carolinian planter could not resist, and in 1816 he took his seat in that Legislature in which all the great political reputations of the State were laid broadly and solidly, except Mr. Calhoun's; his in a less degree. Only one question of importance marked his legislative career, and that was a question of apportionment. The white people of the upcountry found themselves swamped by "the silent negro vote," as they called the wealth vested in negroes, wealth being the basis of apportionment. It was Mr. Lowndes who devised a new and satisfactory scheme, with a basis of wealth and white population. Calhoun heartily approved. And now again we have a "silent negro vote" which enlarges the apportionment of National representation without any corresponding popular enfranchisement, and where is the Lowndes who shall remedy for us the injustice of this policy and commend his principles to the Southern people by the intelligence of his advocacy and his personal weight?

In 1810 he was elected to Congress, where Calhoun and Cheeves were his principal Carolinian colleagues. It is strange that his acquaintance with them seems to have begun at this point, though they had been with him in the State Legislature. There was but a month between his birth and Calhoun's, and the two men kept so close together in their growing reputation that in 1820 they were both, and without mutual jealousy, regarded as Presidential possibilities. Lowndes had the backing of the State for the most part, but Calhoun had the backing of Lowndes. It is very interesting to encounter Calhoun and Clay while they were as yet men of unfulfilled renown. Biographical writing always tends to exaggerate the parts played by its subjects, but when due allowance is made for this deflection Lowndes appears to have been one of the most influential Congressmen of his time. He was as fierce as Clay for the war of 1812, but, while urgent for naval preparation, steadily opposed to the employment of privateers. With Calhoun he was one of the principal promoters of the mildly protective tariff of 1816, but in 1820 quick to resent the further intrusion of the elephant's trunk, fearing some of the many things which have since come to pass. When Clay resigned the Speakership of the House in 1820, Lowndes would gladly have succeeded him, but the diversion of fourteen votes by a Georgian "ruined in fortune and reputation" (sic, John Quincy Adams) defeated him and elected Taylor of New York, who had been prominent on the anti-slavery side of the Missouri struggle. The claim for him as regards that struggle is more modest than the allowance of the historians. Though the terms of the famous compromise were proposed by Thompson of Illinois, it is probable that they were inspired by Lowndes and represented the Southern limits of concession. Close on the heels of this struggle came an offer of the Ministry to France, which he felt obliged to refuse, much to his wife's disappointment. Her father had held the office, and as a young girl she had lived in France. She desired a like privilege for her daughter and for her son an English schooling, but most of all a change of climate for her husband, if haply his health might be restored. But for this it was too late. He broke down miserably in 1822 and set sail for Europe, but died upon the passage, six days out, Oct. 27. Clearly he was a man of admirable parts, and, had his life been lengthened out like Webster's, Clay's, and Calhoun's, he might have been a fourth with that magnificent triumvirate. His granddaughter has written nothing excessive, and everything with good taste and judgment and a laudable affection for a great ancestral name.

*LIFE AND TIMES OF WILLIAM LOWNDES OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1782–1822. By Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel. 12mo. Pp. viii.–257. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1901. $1.50.

A New Edition of Thoreau's "Friendship."*

A beautifully made little volume, the work of the Riverside Press, containing a reprint of the essay "Of Friendship," by Henry David Thoreau, has lately been issued which should take high rank among the works of the year as a fine piece of book making.

This essay, which Lowell said was entirely "worthy of one who has long communed with nature and with Emerson," and which Robert Louis Stevenson said contained "the noblest and most useful passage I remember to have read in any modern author," was originally published in 1849 as a portion of Thoreau's first book, "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers." In Bronson Alcott's diary an entry dated Jan. 13, 1848, says: "Henry Thoreau came in after my hours with the children. He read me a manuscript essay of his on 'Friendship,' which I thought superior to anything I had heard."

Somewhat neglected at first, of late years Thoreau has been slowly but surely coming into his own, so that Emerson's verdict as to the personal characteristics of his friend will certainly be echoed by many of our readers. We find him saying of Thoreau, "As a friend, having not only the secret of friendship, but almost worshipped by those few persons who resorted to him as their confessor and prophet, and know the deep value of his mind and heart." All of which should go far in recommending such a man's thoughts upon friends and friendship.

But quite apart from its great value as a fine piece of writing, the book is most notable typographically. The little volume, which is printed upon a beautiful quality of Arnold's hand-made paper, contains an attractive page about seven and a half by slightly over four inches in size. The type chosen is remarkably good, and both its composition and press work admirable. The pages are somewhat heavily leaded between the lines, although not laterally, but the type is sufficiently large and dignified to make a most attractive page. The margins are very well proportioned, the page being set entirely without running titles. They are numbered at the bottom, after the old manner, which with the style of the type employed gives the page a distinctly old-fashioned look. The title page is also remarkably good, being set entirely in black, with a central floral ornament printed in red; while the opening page of the volume contains a finely set chapter heading, printed in black, and a striking initial letter in red. The last page contains the edition record, finely printed in red and black, and also containing the beautiful Riverside Press mark, designed by Elihu Vedder, printed in black.

The binding of this little volume, which contains nearly a hundred pages, is also extremely good. The sides are in dark gray boards, with a cream-colored cloth back, both of which are lettered in gold. The edition is limited to 500 numbered copies, the plates to be destroyed after printing, and while issued at $2 net per copy will be subject to increase without notice as the edition becomes exhausted.

The volume is so nearly perfect both typographically and in its contents that it can scarcely fail to attract the notice of all book lovers. Thoreau made the journey which the book chronicles as early as 1839. The essay on Friendship, which forms the contents of the present volume, contains a poem used as a prelude as well as a number of verses interspersed throughout. These latter were actually printed in The Dial eight years before the essay was written:

"Thus the whole was thrust bodily into 'The Week,' and may be withdrawn without any loss, for there is nothing in the book that leads up to it, nor aught that follows depending from it. Taken out of its setting this finely cut stone may be enjoyed for what it is, an independent bit of literature."

Thoreau lovers, as well as all lovers of real literature, will scarcely need to have their attention drawn to this charming essay, while the typographical beauty alone of this dainty little volume should win for it many new friends.

*OF FRIENDSHIP: An Essay from a Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers. By Henry David Thoreau. Pp. 71–35. 1901. Riverside Press. Boston, New York and Chicago: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.00 net.

1901

CHINA.

Mr. Parker's Work on Her History, Commerce, and Diplomacy.*

THE recent appetite for information about China has so far been satiated by the mass of literature for which the Boxers are indirectly responsible, that there is now no excuse for a new book on the subject unless it possesses special features. This test is fully met by Mr. Parker's volume, which, while not ignoring questions of social custom, religion, &c., devotes its main attention to the history and prospects of commerce in the Far East. For example, one whole chapter is given to an account of "Early Trade Notions," another to "Trade Routes," and others to "Modern Trade," "Revenue," "The Salt Gabelle," and "Likin." The author is thoroughly well qualified for his task. He resided in China for twenty-five years as a British Consul at twelve different ports, traveled about 7,000 miles in various provinces, has been adviser on Chinese affairs to the Government of Burma, and is now Reader in Chinese at University College, Liverpool. His official training has stood him in good stead in the preparation of a book which deals largely with facts and figures. There is no attempt at brilliancy of style, but the hand of the experienced civil servant shows itself in Mr. Parker's fondness for exact tabulation, and the completeness of his glossary, index, and maps, all set out in as perfect order as though he were making a return to the Foreign Office. There is no risk in predicting that this volume, as soon as it becomes known, will be recognized as an authority on its subject. In business circles, especially, it should receive a warm welcome.

But Mr. Parker's book touches many points of interest even to the average citizen who is not fascinated by statistics, and is not meditating the establishment of a branch of his business at Hankow. How strange it is, for instance, to learn that the importation of kerosene oil and cheap flour from this country is creating as great a social revolution in China as was caused in England by the advent of tea and the introduction of gas.

Mules may be seen by the thousand in distant Bhamo carrying kerosene oil through the passes into Yun Nan, peasants may be met every evening in Arcadian Hainan carrying home a neat pound bag of beautiful white flour, together with the farthing's-worth of periwinkles their ancestors have always brought home in the evening as a relish for the rice.

One of the oddest curiosities of Chinese imports is the great fondness for old English horseshoes, which are considered the best iron in the world for making small household articles such as brackets, hooks, and bolts. Mr. Parker has seen steamer after steamer disgorge this paying and useful "ballast" at Shanghai.

Chinese taste has also been cultivated into a warm appreciation of such foreign luxuries as tumblers and bottles, stockings, soaps, lamps, cigars, preserved milk, sweets, umbrellas, watches, toys, musical boxes, American and European scents, needles, finger rings, and fine white sugar for powdering ladies' faces. Statistics are given to show the variations in the popularity of imports at different periods, to which is added an estimate of the prospects of the foreign trader at each of the open ports, numbering forty-six in all.

In this chapter on the government of China Mr. Parker expresses the opinion that Chinese officials, on the whole, "are no worse than American 'bosses'—that is, mere hacks of a corrupt growth, with as much 'conscience' as their system vouchsafes." The unit of corporate life is the hsien, or city district, which consists of a walled city and an area of from 500 to 1,000 square miles around it. The hsien Magistrate comes in close contact with the people, although in some cases he is appointed by the Emperor himself.

He is judge in the first instance in all matters whatsoever, civil or criminal, and also Governor of the jail, Coroner, Sheriff, Mayor, head surveyor, civil service examiner, tax collector, Registrar, Lord Lieutenant, aedile, chief bailiff, interceder with the gods; and, in short, what the people always call him—"father and mother officer." Of these multifarious duties the most interesting to the Magistrate himself is undoubtedly the collection of the land tax, by which he may in a few years accumulate a considerable fortune. The system of administration seems to be that of the old Roman publicani over again. A regulation amount is expected at Peking, and all details are left to the Magistrate.

By means of juggling with silver rates and "copper cash" rates; drawing harrowing pictures of local disasters and poverty; by legerdemain in counting and measuring, charging fees for the receipts, notices, tickets, attendance, and what not; it has come about in the course of time that the actual amount of the land tax collected is anything between twice and four times the legal amount, while under no circumstances is the full amount even officially due ever admitted to be in hand.

Sweeping reforms are evidently needed in the financial administration of the Celestial Empire. Mr. Parker thinks no effective alterations will be possible until some one of the calibre of Lord Cromer is found, who will give his lifetime to the task. In the present confusion there is an appalling waste of labor. Surely no circumlocution office in any Western Government could possibly equal such red-tape absurdities as are related here.

Funds which might easily be sent by draft are usually dispatched in hollowed-out logs of wood, with a guard of soldiers as escort, accompanied by carts, fighting "bullies," and a commissioned officer. Even when sent by draft there is a charge of 2 or 3 per cent. for remitting, and a commissioned officer is sent to carry the draft, (just as we send favored officers to carry treaties or news of victory,) so that he may gain "kudos" for his zeal. * * * Officers of high rank, who are known to make 30,000 or 40,000 taels a year out of their posts, gravely work out their balances to the thousand-millionth part of an ounce, forgetting that (even if the clerk's salary were only 6d. a day) the time occupied in counting and subtracting each line of figures would cover, ten thousand times over, the clerk's salary rate per minute.

The journalists who feel called upon to refute Minister Wu whenever he tries to show how much better they do things in China, will find a storehouse of fact and illustration in Mr. Parker's textbook. It is equally well adapted, however, for less controversial and more edifying purposes. To the student of Chinese life and history, whether he takes the new course at Columbia or dispenses with oral teaching, it will be of great service; and it will probably save from expensive blunders many of our commercial expansionists who, if they are wise, may learn from it how to capture, and how not to capture, the Chinese market.

Bishop Doane's Rhymes.*

It has been said of Bishop Doane by a clever Englishman that he was "an American Bishop with the manners of an Oriental Prince." The contrasts in his character that elicited this remark are shown in his varied verse. In the preface to his daintily white and gold bound volume the author modestly disclaims the birthright of poet, designating his poetical fancies as "rhymes." "I am old enough," he says, "to dream dreams, and young enough still to see visions, but the dream or vision of authorship, during which the first rhyme published in this volume must have been written, long ago faded and melted away."

Notwithstanding this disclaimer, there are many stanzas in this book which the poet need not be ashamed to father. The Bishop begins in "Salutatoria" by inviting only kindred spirits to the perusal of his book, concluding:

> O heart, that claims no kindred lot
> In all our rhymes rebuke them not;
> We sing to no reluctant ear;
> No eye need glance, unwilling, here.

Twenty songs and hymns, written for Christmas, Easter, All Saints' Day, and other Church festivals, were obviously inspired by strong devotional feeling. The "Personal" poems, following these, are love thoughts, caught on the wings and crystallized into stanzas, to perpetuate domestic incidents, such as the lines entitled "I shall kiss both your eyes, Papa," and the verses to the author's father and mother; or to enshrine memories of friends, as when visiting Dr. Trudeau's camp in the Adirondacks. Perhaps the strongest of these poems is "Thomas Nelson." The next division of the book is under the head of "Miscellaneous." Beautiful is the first of these poems, "Life-Sculpture":

> Chisel in hand, stood a sculptor boy
> With his marble block before him;
> And his face lit up with a smile of joy,
> As an angel dream passed o'er him.
> He carved that dream on that shapeless stone,
> With many a sharp incision;
> With heaven's own light the sculpture shone—
> He had caught that angel vision.
>
> Sculptors of life are we, as we stand,
> With our lives uncarved before us,
> Waiting the time, when at God's command,
> Our dream-life shall pass o'er us:
> If we carve it then, on the yielding stone,
> With many a sharp incision,
> Its heavenly beauty shall be our own—
> Our lives, that angel vision.

Beautiful, also, is the sonnet "Light" and a poem entitled "Long Branch," as are the verses penned on "Yaddo" and to Mrs. Spencer Trask, especially "K. N. T." (Mrs. Trask's initials:)

> Held in high honor, through all England's story,
> Three letters, added to a noble name,
> Since ever Arthur ruled in royal glory,
> A nature gallant, pure, and true proclaim.
>
> Not by mere chance, but this true story telling,
> The knightly surname comes of right to thee;
> Pure heart, high thought, brave, gracious courtesy dwelling
> In the fair Ladye, ycleept "K. N. T."

That the author is not without sense of humor is demonstrated in "Nugae Albanienses." According to "Amphibious," a Right Reverend is

> A fish in his see, he's a tramp on the land,
> And in baggy lawn sleeves like a big bird, he'll stand
> As the type of a deutero-tertio-bisty;
> And so ends my contention, to your full satiety.

The last pages in the book contain excellent receipts for "Lobster Salad," "Muffins," and "Crullers," wherein Sydney Smith's rhymed directions for a plain salad are eclipsed and another proof added of the Bishop's versatility.

George Moore's new novel, "Sister Teresa," will be published within a fortnight by the J. B. Lippincott Company. The Evelyn who figured in "Evelyn Innes" is brought forward here under new conditions, and Mr. Moore's psychological analysis is said never to have been more penetrating or delicate. The author himself regards "Sister Teresa" as the finest thing he has done, the most satisfactory from an intellectual point of view, and the most satisfying to his desire to picture life as it really is.

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*CHINA. Her History, Diplomacy, and Commerce. By E. H. Parker. London: Longmans, Green, & Co. New York: The Macmillan Co. 8vo, pp. xii-482. $4.

*RHYMES FROM THEN TO NOW. By William Croswell Doane, Albany, N. Y.: Riggs Printing and Publishing Company.

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The Indicator: a Hesperian Leaflet, is the title of a little magazine which John Scott & Co. of Three Rivers, North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, are about to issue. It may be expected to contain literary and artistic contributions from many of the writers and artists who furnished the illustrated contents of Mr. John James Piatt's [illegible]

No. 2 of The Manuscript, with its usual dainty rubricated cover, has just made its appearance from The Manuscript press. The American Robert Bridges ("Droch") leads off the number with some observations on wilderness which novelists have peopled; there are other brief articles of particular interest to book lovers and book

FREDERIC HARRISON.

Some of His Impressions of This Country Derived During His Recent Visit.

WE are confident that readers will be glad to see reproduced in these columns several striking paragraphs from the paper which Mr. Frederic Harrison has contributed to the current number of The Nineteenth Century giving his "Impressions of America." While we have already made some reference to it, the paragraphs that pertain to literature, architecture, education, and the commercial spirit are worthy of much longer quotation. Most readers will probably conclude from reading this paper that no Englishman except James Bryce has judged America with so much sanity or so little insularity.

Vast expansion, collective force, inexhaustible energy—these are the impressions forced on the visitor, beyond all that he could have conceived or had expected to find. It is borne in on him that he has come, not so much to another nation as to a new continent, inhabited by a people soon to be more numerous than any two of the greater nations of western Europe, having within their own limits every climate and product between the tropics and the pole, with natural resources superior to those of all Europe put together, and an almost boundless field for development in the future. Europeans, being in touch with the eastern seaboard, do not easily grasp the idea how fast the population, wealth, and energy of the United States are ever sweeping to the West. It is an amusing "catch" when one is told that the central point of population of the United States is now at Indianapolis, nearly a thousand miles west of Boston; that the geographical centre of the United States since the acquisition of Alaska is now west of San Francisco. It is long since an Eastern State man has been elected President, and we are told that there will never be another. The political centre of gravity is now said to lie in the Mississippi Valley. And the destined metropolis of the United States will soon be Chicago or St. Louis. Chicago, with its unlimited area for expansion north, west, and south, and its marvelous site on the vast inland seas, may prove to be, in a generation, the largest, richest, and most powerful city in the world.

Chicago. Chicago, to which I was invited to give the annual address in commemoration of George Washington, was the first city in the United States in which I sojourned; and it naturally interested me much. It did so, among other things, because I am older than the city itself. At my own birth, I learn, it was a village in a swamp with 100 inhabitants, and I heard of a man now living who has killed bear on the site of the Central Lake Park. Although it is said to extend over a space of some thirty miles, it has vast edifices of twenty stories, and its banks, offices, public buildings, and halls show a lavish profusion of marbles, granite, and carved stone. It is not a beautiful city, though it has great natural opportunities on its level lake shore; and perhaps, as whole streets have been bodily raised upward by machinery many feet, it is conceivable that it may be made a fine city in time.

In a country like the United States, where every principal city is struggling to become the first, and every second-rate town is struggling to reach the front rank, there is much jealousy between the competing cities. And Chicago, the youngest of the great cities of the world, is the butt of the wits of New York and Washington. I was, no doubt, fortunate in the conditions under which I saw it, but the impression left on my mind was that the citizens of Chicago were bringing their extraordinary enterprise to bear quite as much on social, intellectual, and artistic interests as they confessedly do on grain, ham, steel, and lumber. They will have to do so if they are to hold their own in the future of civilization. For the manifest destiny of Chicago is to be the heart of the American Continent.

No competent observer can doubt that in wealth, manufactures, material progress of all kinds, the United States, in a very few years, must hold the first place in the world without dispute. Its population will soon double that of any nation of Western Europe. That population will have an education second only to that of Germany and Switzerland, and superior to that of any other European nation. The natural resources of their country exceed those of all Europe put together. Their energy exceeds that of the British; their intelligence is hardly second to that of Germany and France. And their social and political system is more favorable to material development than any other society ever devised by man. This extraordinary combination of national and social qualities, with vast numbers and unbounded physical resources, cannot fail to give America the undisputed lead in all material things.

Material Triumphs. Enormous material triumphs obviously have their moral and intellectual evils. And one is constantly led to fancy some parallels between modern America and old Rome at the close of the republic and the rise of the empire. The sudden possession of vast areas to be exploited, the control of enormous masses of skilled workers, the rapid acquisition by men bred in hard work and having unbounded energy and ambition of all the resources the world can offer—these are common to the Rome of Cicero and Julius, and to the United States of Grover Cleveland and William McKinley. Paradox as it sounds, I was constantly reminded of the old stories of Crassus, Lucullus, and the Caesars when I saw the lavish profusion of marbles, carvings, and mosaics in public and private buildings—so many a porticus metata decempedis—the wanton luxury which seems inspired by a mania of rapidly squandering the riches that have been so rapidly acquired. Wealth is acquired in Europe by slow stages, and usually in more than one generation. In America it comes in a few years to men whose boyhood was usually passed in hardship or severe effort. The sudden mastery of enormous sources of power is the peculiar fact of American society—and its special form of temptation. It is often said, "From shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves takes only three generations." Such power is not seldom used well, generously, and with public spirit. Not seldom it is used ill, with vulgarity, folly, and selfishness. In any case, it knows nothing of the social conventions, habits, and traditions which, for good and for evil, control the use of wealth in modern Europe.

The characteristic note of the United States is to be found in this freedom of the individual—the carrière ouverte aux talents—in a sense which is unknown to Europeans and can hardly be conceived by them. Every one of these seventy millions—at least of whites—has an "equal chance" in life. A first-rate education, comfort, and "betterment" are within the reach of every youth and girl of average capacity and industry. Most of the men eminent in business, politics, or literature began life by "teaching school." Every messenger boy or machine hand may be an embryo President of the United States, of a railroad, or a bank, a powerful journalist, or a millionaire. Every lad seems conscious that this is open to him, and most of them live and work as if they meant to try for this end. Every girl at a type desk or a telegraph office may live to reside in Fifth Avenue, or—who knows?—in the White House. And the ease with which the youth and girl adapt themselves to new careers and wider functions is one of the wonders of American life. Europe, even France, is organized more or less on the caste system, where none but rare exceptions pass from one social rank or office to another from time to time. America is the only land on earth where caste has never had a footing, nor has left a trace. But this (be it said) is true only of the white race.

Libraries and Literature. The libraries, laboratories, museums, and gymnasia of the best universities and colleges are models of equipment and organization. The "pious founder" has long died out in Europe. He is alive in America, and seems to possess some magic source of inexhaustible munificence.

Libraries, of course, are not learning, museums and laboratories are not knowledge, much less is an enormous reading public literature. And, however much libraries may be crowded with readers, however spacious and lavish are the mountings of technical schools, and though seventy millions of articulate men and women can pass the seventh standard of a board school, the question of the fruit of all this remains to be answered. The passing visitor to the United States forms his own impression as to the bulk and the diffusion of the instruments of education, but he is in no better position than any one else to measure the product. The sight of such a vast apparatus of education, such demand for education, and that emphatically by both sexes, must create a profound impression.

The lighter American literature has little of the charm and sparkle that mark the best writing of France, because, apart from National gifts of esprit, American society does not lend itself to the daily practice of polished conversation. After all, it is conversation, the spoken thought of groups of men and women in familiar and easy intercourse, which gives the aroma of literature to written ideas. And where the arts of conversation have but a moderate scope and value, the literature will be solid but seldom brilliant.

But all these conditions, if they tend in the same direction, are perhaps of minor importance. The essential point is that literature of a high order is the product of long tradition and of a definite social environment. Millions of readers do not make it, nor myriads of writers, though they read the same books and use the same language and think the same thoughts. A distinctive literature is the typical expression of some organized society, cultivated by long user and molded on accepted standards. It would be as unreasonable to look for a formed and classical style in a young, inorganic, and fluid society, however large it may be and however voracious of printed matter, as to look in such a land for Westminster Abbeys and Windsor Castles. America will no doubt in the centuries to come produce a National literature of its own, when it has had time to create a typical society of its own, and intellectual traditions of its own.

Equality. Literature, politics, manners, and habits, all bear the same impress of the dominant idea of American society—the sense of equality. It has its great side, its conspicuous advantages, and it has also its limitations and its weakness. It struck me that the sense of equality is far more national and universal in America than it is in France, for all the paeans to equality that the French pour forth and their fierce protestations to claim it.

But this ingrained sense of the absolute equality of all white citizens reacts on all things. The Congressman is, at Washington, a successful politician; but, outside Congress, he is one of seventy millions. A Senator, a Cabinet Minister, or a President, is merely a prominent citizen raised by ballot from the ranks, to return to the ranks when his term of office is up. The reaction from the divine right and hereditary privileges of the monarchies and aristocracies of Europe has led to slipshod habits in public affairs which scandalize the Old World and go much deeper than mere outsides.

White House and Capitol. The White House, as the Executive Mansion is called, is interesting for its historic associations, which exactly cover the nineteenth century, with its portraits and reminiscences of Presidents and statesmen, and its characteristic simplicity and modest appointments. It is not a convenient residence for a President with such great responsibilities. But, as the term of residence is usually so short, and the associations of the house are so rich, it would be a pity to change it for a pretentious modern palace. In the meantime the quiet old mansion, merely a fine Georgian country house in a pleasant park, serves to remind the American citizen of the democratic origin of his Chief Magistrate, who is certainly not yet an Emperor. The White House was a residence suitable for men like Jefferson, Lincoln, and Grant, and it seems a not unfitting office for their successors.

The Capitol at Washington struck me as being the most effective mass of public buildings in the world, especially when viewed at some distance, and from the park in which it stands. I am well aware of certain constructive defects which have been insisted on by Ferguson and other critics; and no one pretends that it is a perfect design of the highest order either in originality or style. But as an effective public edifice of a grandiose kind, I doubt if any capital city can show its equal. This is largely due to the admirable proportions of its central dome group, which I hold to be, from the pictorial point of view, more successful than those of St. Peter's, the Cathedral of Florence, Agia Sophia, St. Isaac's, the Panthéon, St. Paul's, or the new Cathedral of Berlin. But the unique effect is still more due to the magnificent site which the Capitol at Washington enjoys. I have no hesitation in saying that the site of the Capitol is the noblest in the world, if we exclude that of the Parthenon in its pristine glory. Neither Rome nor Constantinople, nor Florence, nor Paris, nor Berlin, nor London possesses any central eminence with broad open spaces on all sides, crowned by a vast pile covering nearly four acres and rising to a height of nearly 300 feet, which seems to dominate the whole city. Washington is the only capital city which has this colossal centre or crown. And Londoners can imagine the effect if their St. Paul's stood in an open park reaching from the Temple to Finsbury Circus, and the great creation of Wren were dazzling white marble, and soared into an atmosphere of sunny light.

Mount Vernon. Of all that I saw in America, I look back with most emotion to my visit to Mount Vernon, the home and burial place of George Washington. I saw it on a lovely Spring day, amid thousands of pilgrims, in the inauguration week. On a finely wooded bluff, rising above the grand Potomac River, stands the plain but spacious wooden house of the Founder of the Republic. It has been preserved and partly restored with perfect taste, the original furniture, pictures, and ornaments supplemented by fit contemporary pieces. It enables one perfectly to conjure up an image of the homely, large, and generous life of the President before the war called him to the field, and after he had retired from all cares of state. We fancy him sitting under the spacious eastern portico, with its eight tall columns, looking out over the broad landscape of forest and river, or lying in his last sleep in the simple bed, with its dimity coverlet, and then laid to rest in the rural tomb below the house, which he ordered himself, and in which his descendants have insisted on keeping his remains. Gen. Grant lies beside the Hudson at New York, in a magnificent mausoleum palpably imitated from the tomb of Napoleon in the Invalides. How infinitely more fitting and more touching is the Spartan simplicity of Washington's burial place—an austere cell within his own ancestral ground; yet not a morning's drive from the splendid capital which the Nation has named after its heroic founder—how much more fitting and more touching is this than the imperial mausoleum to which they have carried the bones of the tyrant who ruined France! It has been frequently attempted to remove the sarcophagus in which Washington lies from Mount Vernon, his home, to place it under the dome of the Capitol. But as yet it has been wisely decided to do nothing that can impair the unique legend which has gathered round the memory of the Western Cincinnatus.

Architecture. America is making violent efforts to evolve a National architecture, but as yet it has produced little but miscellaneous imitations of European types and some wonderful constructive devices. A walk along the Broadway and Fifth Avenue of New York leaves the impression of an extraordinary medley of incongruous styles, highly ingenious adaptations, admirable artistic workmanship, triumphs of mechanics, the lavish use of splendid materials, and an architectural pot-pourri which almost rivals the Rue des Nations at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. There are some excellent copies of European buildings, such as the Giralda of Seville, Venetian palaces, châteaux from Touraine, Palladian loggie, and here and there a German schloss. There are some beautiful revivals of fine art, such as the thirteenth century Gothic of St. Patrick's, the Italian palaces of the Metropolitan and University Clubs, the Renaissance palaces of the Vanderbilts. Facing Central Park, each millionaire seems to have commissioned his architect to build him a mansion of any ancient style from Byzantine to the last French Empire, provided only it was in contrast to the style of his neighbors. So commissioned, the artist had lavished skilful carving, singular ingenuity and noble material in stone, marble, and mosaic. Many of these are interesting experiments, and some are beautiful, but the general effect of such rampant eclecticism is rather bewildering.

In constructive novelties the American builder is consummate. Among these are the Brobdingnagian piles of twenty stories, the substitution of lifts for staircases, the construction of edifices of steel, the profuse use of stone and marble as ornaments rather than as material, the multiplication of baths, heating apparatus, electric and other mechanical devices, and the intensely modern and up-to-date contrivances which put to shame the clumsy conservatism of the Old World. Nothing in Europe since the fall of old Rome and Byzantium, not even Génoa in its prime, has equaled the lavish use of magnificent marble columns, granite blocks, and ornamental stone as we see it to-day in the United States. The Illinois Trust Bank of Chicago—a vast marble palace—is, I suppose, the most sumptuous and one of the most beautiful commercial edifices in the world, and its safety deposit vaults are among the sights of that city.

The reckless use of precious marbles seems to threaten exhaustion of the quarries, but one is assured that they are ample for all demands. Why more use is not made in Europe of the magnificent marbles of America is not very obvious. But we certainly might easily adopt some of the constructive devices of their builders. Not, one trusts, the outrageous towers of Babel, in twenty or twenty-four floors and five hundred rooms, built of steel, and faced with granite as a veneer, which are seen in New York and Chicago, and hopelessly disfigure both cities. If these became general, the streets would become dark and windy cañons, and human nature would call out for their suppression. But the British architect has much to learn from modern American builders. In matters of construction, contrivance, the free use of new kinds of stone and wood, of plumbing, heating, and the minor arts of fitting, the belated European in America feels himself a Rip Van Winkle, whirled into a new century and a later civilization.

Money-Making. About the prodigious luxury, extravagance, and money-making of the United States, of which we hear so much, a passing visitor has no right to dogmatise. America is a very rich country, where everything but raw material is very dear, where fortunes are made very rapidly, and where the scale of everything is raised in proportion. The sudden acquisition of wealth is more often the result of the vast numbers of those who deal in any market or buy any commodity, rather than of any abnormal development of the acquisitive instinct. The railroad, or corn, or oil "boss" becomes a multi-millionaire in a decade owing to the colossal scale of the railroad, corn, and oil trades. There are perhaps more rich men in America than there are in Europe, but then there are not so many poor men. There are costly mansions in New York City, though none on the scale of Stafford House, Bridgewater House, and Dorchester House. And in the country there are no such royal palaces as Arundel Castle, Castle Howard, Longleat, and Mentmore. American millionaires do not own spacious parks, racing studs, and deer forests, nor are they surrounded by armies of tenants, dependents, servants, and equipages as are described in "Lothair." They roll up fortunes, often automatically, owing to the wealth and numbers of the population in which capital operates. And they lavish their rapid gains sometimes in houses, paintings, yachts, and banquets, and not seldom in schools, observatories, and museums. But I saw nothing to suggest that wealth in America is worse acquired or worse applied than it is in Europe.

I must repeat that I am giving nothing but the first impressions of a passing visitor who spent two months in the United States for the first time in his life. Though I had special opportunities to see from the central point the official world, the universities, the literary, and the commercial society, I am well aware that I brought away nothing more than the thumbnail sketches of an impressionist. But my impression is that the accounts we too often get of American life are ridiculous exaggerations. English journalism distorts and magnifies the caricatures it presents, just as American journalism distorts and magnifies the traits of English life.

There are no doubt vices, blots, follies, and social diseases on both sides of the Atlantic, but the proportion these bear to the Nation is grossly overstated by sensational literature. As to the worship of the "Almighty Dollar," I neither saw it nor heard of it; hardly as much as we do at home. I may say the same as to official corruption and political intrigue. Congress, ministers, magistrates in the United States seemed to me to be a good deal of the same stuff as Parliaments, Cabinets, and Judges with us. There are a few good journals; but the average press seemed to me dull, trivial, provincial, and harmless, however insipid. The yellow press, the brutal and gutter press, I never saw or heard of, nor did I meet any one who read it. New York, of course, has the vices of great cities, but they are not visible to the eye, and they are a drop in the ocean of the American people. Even the passing tourist must note the entire freedom of American towns from the indecencies that are paraded in European cities. The youngest girls go about the streets of New York alone; and a lady travels unattended from San Francisco to Washington. I received a deep impression that in America the relations of the sexes are in a state far more sound and pure than they are in the Old World; that the original feeling of the Pilgrim Fathers about woman and about man has sufficed to color the mental and moral atmosphere, and to give all sexual problems a new and clear field to develop in normal ways.

I close my impressions with a sense that the New World offers a great field, both moral and intellectual, to the peaceful development of an industrial society; that this society is in the main sound, honest, and wholesome; that vast numbers and the passion of equality tend to low averages in thought, in manners, and in public opinion, which the zeal of the devoted minority tends gradually to raise to higher planes of thought and conduct; that manners, if more boisterous, are more hearty than with us, and, if less refined, are free from some conventional morgue and hypocrisy; that in casting off many of the bonds of European tradition and feudal survivals, the American democracy has cast off also something of the aesthetic and moral inheritance left in the Old World; that the zeal for learning, justice, and humanity lies so deep in the American heart that it will in the end solve the two grave problems which face the future of their citizens—the eternal struggle between capital and labor; the gulf between people of color and the people of European blood.

The Ledger Monthly celebrates the Fourth of July with an appropriate cover in colors from a painting by Warren B. Davis. The first article in the number, "An Historic Old Southern University," is an interesting account of the Washington and Lee College and the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, with several portraits of Robert E. Lee and Gen. L. Wilson; "Eben Holden's Religion" is a study by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, while among the fiction is a novel, "Twenty Years After," by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Winter, with illustrations by George Bonawitz.

"£19,000," by Burford Delannoy, is a detective tale which deals with the mysterious disappearance of a large sum of money and the adventures of the man who attempts to recover it.

1901

THIBET.

Three Years in That Land and in Chinese Turkestan.*

CAPT. DEASY, an Englishman and an indefatigable explorer, with the love of adventure and the chase running in his veins, takes the reader on a series of journeys and exploring expeditions extending over three years and covering more than 5,000 miles of territory.

These wanderings were over well-nigh trackless and almost inaccessible mountain fastnesses. Now camp was pitched in Kashmir, now we find the traveler lost in the weird and uninhabited Takla Makan Desert, and again, in the depth of the pitiless Winter season, he is treading his way over the ice-clad precipices of the Yarkand River Valley. All the while he has to contend with the stupidity, ignorance, and duplicity of officials and common people who imagine him the scout of a vast army of occupation, or the agent of a Government waiting with wary cupidity to pounce upon barren rocks, lonely mountain peaks, where human foot rarely treads, or uninhabited deserts.

From the pleasant vale of Kashmir, after many weeks of busy preparation, Capt. Deasy set out on his first long journey. On the 14th of June, 1896, he left Fobrang, the last village he was destined to see for five months. With his scientific training he was to do much for the enrichment of accurate knowledge about the geography and topography of that little known portion of Asia, while he brought back to Europe many rare specimens of its peculiar flora.

Up the Marsemik Mountain and its frozen snows his caravan wended its slow way, suffering from the high altitudes, the biting winds, and the low temperature. Horses and men alike gave out in dire distress; at last the caravan reached Riggil and camped in a comparatively level place, and in such comfort as mountain explorers might expect. All around towered the lofty, snow-clad peaks, white, solitary, grand, amid solitudes that seemed primeval.

The author gives a fine view of this camping place. Indeed, the book abounds with the very best of illustrations taken by the explorer on the spot with his own camera. There is no recent book of travel in which the understanding is so vividly assisted by realistic representations as in the plates taken from photographs of actual scenes presented the reader by the skill and sound common sense of the English Captain.

His experiences with the caravan men, the ponies, mules, and sheep used as beasts of burden, are most amusing and often comical. The amount of lying done by the average man in those regions is simply wonderful to relate.

Russian influence largely predominated in these countries. It often happened that the British travelers, and even the English Government officials, had a hard time in trying to procure the necessary official recognition by which supplies could be obtained and guides engaged. The cunning and duplicity of these "lying officials" were constantly coming to the surface. At Yarkand it became important to secure permission to take certain observations in determining a matter of longitude. The town happened at the time to be under military control. The English Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs, Macartney, and Capt Deasy went to the Chow-Kuan for the requisite permission. They were informed that they must go to the commanding military officer, or Teetai. To this person they went with ceremonial formality.

On reaching his door, however, we were informed that he was engaged with other visitors, but that, if we waited a little, we could see him. This message was unmistakably an insult, for we knew that the Chow-Kuan was not then his visitor, and there was no other dignitary in the town who should not have been required to leave in order to give place to Macartney.

Then came an appeal to the Yamen to demand an explanation. As a result of this, the Teetai, who professed to be deaf, laid the whole blame on careless servants, and promising to have them beaten for their neglect, came in person in all his state to make the most humble apologies.

Capt. Deasy thus describes the scene: The Teetai, on entering Macartney's room, at once began to kotow to him, bringing his forehead down to the ground in token of humble apology. Macartney, in politeness, was required to acknowledge it by a like movement, while I was free to enjoy the spectacle. My friend was not quite convinced of the good faith of the visitor, who might slyly leave the ceremony incomplete, and he resolved to reciprocate no further than occasion demanded. His observation was hampered by his white helmet, which dropped over his face, as he bent toward the ground, but he was able by stealthy glances to assure himself that the Teetai really did kotow, and when both had thus humbled themselves the reconciliation was complete.

The volume affords many amusing contrasts. At one place it is difficult for the traveler to either coax or bribe the inhabitants out of their surly indifference, and all supplies and assistance on the march are impossible to obtain. At another stage of the journey, as at Khotan, a manufacturing centre, where carpet weaving, silk and rug making are carried on, a place famous also for its jade cutting and polishing works, and in all the vicinity Capt. Deasy actually sickened of attentions, sweatmeats, and the giving of costly presents in return for these attentions.

Travelers in China impress us with the dreadful crowding of the empire. There is no quiet spot where men are scarce and nature stretches out her arms appealingly to solitude and meditation. Humanity swarms and teems on hill and in vale.

In Thibet and Turkestan, however, the author found an abundance of solitary wastes, where even the nomad was absent. Lonely mountain and desert fastnesses, with here and there a poverty-stricken village or encampment, swallowed him up.

Capt. Deasy's Winter journey through the valley of the Yarkand River was full of wild experience and not devoid of danger. At one time the caravan came down from the steep rocks and traveled along the fringe of ice that skirted the river. From a high point the traveler saw an icefloe with piles of jagged ice speeding down stream on the swift current. He had barely time to bring the men and beasts of burden to the shore. He writes:

It was a most anxious time. All our men were in jeopardy. Yet the danger was of short duration, and just as the last cavalcade reached the bank a large icefloe became jammed between the ice fringes, checking the current, which after an instant broke through with great force. The icefloe came crashing onward and tore up the ice fringe, where, a few moments before, the men and animals had been plodding wearily along.

The Captain's method of procedure in procuring supplies for his men and animals vividly illustrates the native character and customs. It was impossible to deal with each native vendor. His usual method was to instruct his head caravan man to tell the head man of the village, the Ming Bashi or Yuz Bashi, to have the accounts ready. When he was paid in full in the presence of as big a crowd as could be collected, then the precaution was taken to ask him several times if all was settled. Then they would squabble among themselves. For the head man was paid the high prices demanded of Europeans, but he would insist on settling with his compatriots at current native prices.

Chinese Turkestan has quite a complex Government. But the whole system is rotten to the core. Every official patterns his life on the corrupt practices of the Governmental life that has so cursed China. From the highest official down to the lowest it is one systematic fraud. The Futai and the humble Oan Bashi alike are birds of prey. These men are unpaid and they live by plunder. Their right to "squeeze" is well recognized. They are despots within their districts.

For instance, "public offices are nearly always sold; justice is sold; the enjoyment of public rights, such as water supply, can be secured only by bribes paid to officials in charge, and there is no immunity whatever from exorbitant taxation, the proceeds of which go mostly to the private pockets of public officials." Sin-Chiang is a poor province, regarded as a sort of Chinese Siberia, and toward the cost of its administration other provinces of China contribute annually about 200,000 taels, yet the Chinese officials in the province are understood to obtain, by the various means at their command, a good annual revenue. The Chow Kan of Yarkand in three years was reputed to have saved some 200,000 rupees.

The administration of justice is on a par with the other departments of government. The rich are fined and the poor are beaten, imprisonment is resorted to, and in the case of murder the death penalty. The Chow-Kuan has to pay a fine to the Futai, who is above him, and also to the Taotai of the district, consequently convictions for murder are comparatively rare.

A Beg in Yarkand was murdered by one of his sons. The fine justice meted out in the case by the Chow-Kuan was to excuse the parricide on the ground that the accused was drunk when he committed the atrocity. Thus the distinguished official escaped from paying the fine that a conviction of murder would have made necessary.

The same corruption prevails in the army as in the other departments of Government. The quota of soldiers is never filled. But pay is drawn for the whole number, and in case of an inspection the rag, tag, and bobtail are impressed into service for the occasion.

The picture that the Captain gives of the social and political conditions in Thibet and Chinese Turkestan is not, on the whole, a very hopeful one, but is sombre, with few redeeming traits to light up the canvas. Ignorance and prejudice and hatred of European innovations are ingrained with the people.

The illustrations of the volume are numerous, and truly illuminate the text and bring vividly before the reader the wonderful mountain scenery of these old lands and the quaint and curious people, with their primitive customs.

*IN THIBET AND CHINESE TURKESTAN. Being the Record of Three Years' Exploration. By Capt. H. H. P. Deasy, late Sixteenth Queen's Lancers, and Gold Medalist of the Royal Geographical Society. With Appendices, Maps, and Illustrations. Complete Index. Pp. xvi.-420. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

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*PIERO DELLA FRANCESCA. By W. G. Waters, M. A. With 38 Illustrations. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 133. London: George Bell & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company.

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BOOKS AND MEN.

Poe as an Athlete. The July number of The Bookman contains an extremely interesting and intelligent article on "Poe's Student Days at the University of Virginia." It is a fact not generally known that Poe probably held the world's record in his day for the running broad jump.

His greatest athletic achievement dates from June, 1825, when he swam, under a hot sun, from Ludlam's Wharf (Richmond) to Warwick, a distance of six miles, against a very strong tide. "Any swimmer in the Falls in my days," says Poe, "would have swum the Hellespont and thought nothing of the matter." This feat on the James, which is duly attested, was indeed remarkable for a boy, and in a measure justifies his boast that he could swim the English Channel from Dover to Calais. But Poe's prowess was not confined to swimming. He had the reputation of being the best young boxer in Richmond; and if in fights he ever had to exercise the valorous discretion of flight, he could readily have outstripped most contestants, for his swiftness in running was noted among his companions. His athletic record in field sports, however, would have been made in the running broad jump, for during his early life, probably here at the university, he jumped 21 feet 6 inches on a level, with a running start of twenty yards. His chief competitor in athletic contests here was one of the Labranche brothers of New Orleans, who had been educated in France and trained in physical exercise. But the sad-faced Poe took his sports seriously, and exhibited little boyish enthusiasm or spirit in his triumphs.

We also learn much about Poe's favorite studies—literature, French conversation, and Latin composition—and how he prospered with them. Here, too, we become acquainted with Poe's early efforts in prose and poetry.

"The Tower of Wye." The second of the Maryland series of which "The Tower of Wye" was the first will probably be "Clairbonne's Memory," which will appear next Fall. It is a tale of the Chesapeake in the second year of the civil war—also of psychological phenomena never before used in fiction. Mr. William H. Babcock, the author, is now at work on a story of President Lincoln and the City of Washington and its environs in war time. This book will probably be entitled "The Ruler of the People." This will be the third story in recent times in which President Lincoln figures, "The Crisis" and "They That Took the Sword" being the first two. Lothrop & Co. of Boston will publish Mr. Babcock's "Cain of the Charlots," for the collection of material and the writing of which he spent nearly four years. It is a review of the Britain of the sixth century and its legendary and historical Emperor, King Arthur.

Mixed Metaphors. There seems to be a general objection to mixed metaphors among purists, and a correspondent calls our attention to the fact that Mr. Frederic Harrison, in his Harvard address on "King Alfred," a portion of which we cited last week, evidently takes the palm. Here is the "objectional" passage:

> But it was the bones of our common tongue; it was the bones with the marrow in them, ready to be clothed in flesh and equipped with sinews and nerves. But this simple and unsophisticated tongue the genius of our Saxon hero so used and molded, &c.

Of course, school rhetorics condemn mixed metaphors; but personally we see no objection to them if the illusion in each figure is perfect, and if considerable effort be required on the part of the critic to bring the incongruity to light.

> Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
> The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune
> Or to take arms against a sea of troubles

is certainly a mixed metaphor; still, no one will deny its strength and beauty. Apropos of Mr. Harrison an American "private" letter is now going the rounds of the London press which is said to be a genuine American expression. Here is a passage:

> We had a visit from Frederic Harrison lately. As a lecturer he's about equal to Matthew Arnold. We haven't any so bad in this country. Why is it that English men of letters, who write so well, are such hopeless sticks on a platform? I remember hearing Thomas Hughes once—as awkward and bashful as a schoolboy. Give a Yankee one-tenth of their culture and he will make forty times the impression on an audience. What Harrison had to say (about Cromwell) was fine, but any average undergraduate would have said it better.

Cleveland Public Library One of the most novel features of the Cleveland Public Library work for the current year—always a pioneer in all attempts to increase the circulation of good books through the medium of the public schools—is set forth in a circular letter sent out to the graduates of the Cleveland grammar schools on June 14, 1901. In it Mr. William H. Brett, the head librarian, assures those boys and girls who may upon such graduation from a grammar school consider their education finished, that in after life many of them will wish they had gone on through high school and college. He suggests, also, that if there be among them any who care for a higher education and yet feel they must become wage earners, a public library is in reality a "people's university," where, without cost, they can find books to read on every subject they may care to know about. He reminds them that some of the world's greatest men and women have had only books for teachers, and probably not half so many nor so good as those at their own disposal. Therefore, Mr. Brett and the Library Board extend a cordial invitation to these young people to make the library their university, a means for continuing their education, inviting them to go freely to the library staff for all necessary advice, and setting apart Wednesday, June 26, from 3:30 to 8:30 P. M. as a special reception day for such grammar school graduates, all Wednesdays throughout the Summer being considered their special days, and above all advising them to "spend an hour or two in the library now and then, browsing among the books, and see what interesting things you will discover there. You can choose there the greatest people of all ages for your companions, teachers, and friends."

Author of "Jack Raymond." Mrs. E. L. Voynich, author of "The Gadfly" and "Jack Raymond," (the latter, published recently by the J. B. Lippincott Company, is now in its third edition,) is of Irish and not, as has been frequently announced, of Polish birth. Her name is Ethel Lillian Voynich. Some thirty-three years ago she was born in Ireland, of English parents, and all her education was gained in London schools. According to her own confession, her life has been singularly free from startling incidents, and there is nothing that distresses and annoys her more than the two assertions, freely and frequently made, that her husband's history is brimful of tragic incidents. Mr. Voynich is in reality a native of Lituania, in Russian Poland, a quiet, cultivated gentleman, who, not approving of the methods of the Russian Government, located himself in England. He was never a Siberian exile, and in England he met and married Miss Ethel Lillian Boole, daughter of the eminent logician of that name. Before her marriage, Mrs. Voynich, like many an English girl, spent several years on the Continent, but since her marriage she has made her home in London. This is the record of a quiet, happy life. "Jack Raymond" is the favorite among her intellectual creations. She wrote it out of a full heart, and the story would not be stayed, once she entered on its composition.

Poems by Heredia. Apropos of the recent publication by Small, Maynard & Co. of "Les Trophées" of the well-known Franco-Cuban poet, José Maria de Heredia, as translated by Frank Sewall, the following tribute paid by E. Melchior de Vogüé in his "Devant le Siècle" is not without interest:

> * * * I emphasize what is deepest and most original in your talent, and I fear I may give a false impression of monotony in touching only the bass strings of an instrument so supple and varied. Your book is microcosmic, little epics of all ages and all lands. The Middle Ages and Islam, Egypt and the far East, your America, our Brittany, the Florentine jewel, the Japanese bronze, landscapes, figures, minds—your infallible lens fixes the diverse images of the world with their nicest particulars of relief, color, and accent. * * * Yes, you have been the poet we wanted, the noble shroudmaker and burier of the relics of a world that is passing away; skillful beyond any in fixing in a few words a feeling quick and brief; a fine writer of epitaphs, excelling in those of a votive or funereal character; so fine, indeed, that one might like to shut you up in the necropolis of all those who were great, beautiful, and illustrious, to engrave upon their tablets those incomparable funeral odes whose secret you have learned: "The Slave," "The Labourer," "The Young Girl Dead," "The Exile," "The Tomb of a Conqueror," and that admirable "Shipwrecked," the vessel which departed from Egypt at Arcturus's rising, now "tossed by the tempest, so forlorn in its desertion, upon its bed of sand."

Arnold First Editions. It is expected that the "Record of the Arnold Collection of American First Editions," covering the items in the first Arnold sale, which has been in course of preparation at the Marion Press for some little time, will be issued about the 1st of July. Mr. William Harris Arnold, under whose supervision this "Record"—giving both purchase and sales price, and other bibliographical details as to each item—has been prepared, has decided to issue twenty of the one hundred copies which will be for sale on Japan paper. This decision should be welcome news to such fortunate collectors who may be able to secure one of such a limited number of copies, especially when it is remembered how finely the work of the Marion Press comes out on Japan paper. The eighty American hand-made paper copies of the "Record" will be issued at $12.50 net per copy, while the Japan paper copies are to be had at $25 each, Dodd, Mead & Co. being the publishers.

Caroline Starr Wolcott Balestier. At Brattleborough, Vt., on June 4, Mrs. Caroline Starr Wolcott Balestier died of exhaustion, following grip and rheumatism. Mrs. Balestier, who was born at Middletown, Conn., in 1818, was the daughter of Dr. Henry and Mary A. Starr Wolcott, and was finely educated for the times. In 1837 she married Mr. Balestier, a New York lawyer of a good French family, who was largely interested in Chicago real estate and who had sufficient faith in the future of the place to prophesy its present condition in an address delivered when it was a place of only 5,000 people. Mrs. Balestier came of a family that includes in its ranks two Governors of Connecticut and one of Massachusetts—the late Roger Wolcott being her cousin—as well as Judges, Cabinet officers, and other distinguished men. She was a direct descendant of Roger Wolcott, Colonial Governor of Connecticut, 1751-4, who was also Major General in the French and Indian war and Chief Judge. His son—Mrs. Balestier's grandfather—Oliver Wolcott, was Governor of Connecticut, 1796-7; a signer of the Declaration, and a Brigadier General at Saratoga and a leader throughout the Revolution. One of her uncles, the second Oliver Balestier, was Auditor of the Treasury under Washington and Secretary under John Adams. Mrs. Balestier is survived by three sons and eight grandchildren, one of the latter being Mrs. Rudyard Kipling. Wolcott Balestier, Mrs. Kipling's brother, will be remembered as a novelist of great promise, collaborating with Kipling in the "Naulakha." A Brattleborough papers says: "Mrs. Balestier, in her exceptional intellectual capacity and her graciousness, a true lady of the old school, was worthy of her ancestry and station. Rarely well informed and wide in her range of sympathies and interest in human activities, she was a most interesting woman to meet. Generous in church and out, ever doing charities in a quiet way, and with sound business judgment, kind hearted and true hearted, she was, as a friend well says, 'a queenly woman.'"

By the author of
THE GADFLY

Jack Raymond

By Mrs. E. L. Voynich

ROBERT HINCHENS, in *The Westminster Gazette*.—"Jack is certainly magnificent and most truly human. . . . A strong and noble book."

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Newyorkitis and Fiction. In speaking of the mental appetite of the "Newyorkitic" Dr. Girdner says that "he must have a novel written by another Newyorkitic if possible, one in a more advanced stage of the disease." We suppose that the author intends his book as a serious criticism of New York conditions, and yet it is impossible that any one with a sense of humor should be able to read the book without an appreciation of its satire, whether intentional or not. Dr. Girdner's diagnosis of Newyorkitis should be followed by Mr. Townsend's "Days Like These," which is admirably fitted to correct and illustrate the symptoms and conditions of New York life and character as they are to-day. No novel of New York life since "The Honorable Peter Stirling" appeared has been so deserving of serious attention, as much for its graphic portrayal of the diverse phases of the city's life as for its arraignment of certain evils that exist there. It is not without cause that certain reviewers have suggested that Mr. Townsend, in his novel, seemed to be playing into the hands of the Committee of Fifteen.

The Dial. The Rowfant Club has in preparation a reprint of The Dial, under the editorship of Mr. George Willis Cooke, who will also prepare a supplementary volume in the shape of commentary and exposition, in which will be presented an account of the origin of the Transcendental Club, in which The Dial originated, together with biographical sketches of the contributors, and an account of the relation of the magazine to Brook Farm and other movements of the day. A complete index of authors of The Dial will also be presented. In preparing this volume Mr. Cooke will have the aid of Thomas Wentworth Higginson and other persons more or less intimately connected with The Dial. He will also have access to many private papers, including the unpublished correspondence of Emerson, Margaret Fuller, George Ripley, and others. In order that the forthcoming reproduction may be as much like the original as possible, type has been specially cast from matrices of a period contemporary with the publication; the paper wrappers of the original and even the errata sheets will be reproduced, and the work will be delivered in parts or numbers as originally issued.

Brief Personals. Mr. D. Sidney Appleton, Second Vice President of D. Appleton & Co., sailed for England last Thursday to take entire charge of the London branch of the house. As Mr. Appleton has spent considerable time in London, he has many friends among the English authors and publishers. It is understood that many important engagements with foreign authors and publishers have been made, and that others are pending which will form substantial additions to D. Appleton & Co.'s large and growing list of American and foreign authors. The Appletons have already earned a special reputation for bringing out new American authors and for introducing new foreign authors in this country, and the large development of their foreign connections which is indicated promises still more important results.

***At the annual meeting of the Bookbuilders recently held it was resolved that a monthly meeting of the club be held on the evening of the first Wednesday of each month, (excepting the months of June, July, August, and September,) which meeting shall be addressed by some eminent guest, and that Friday of each week be fixed as a Bookbuilders' luncheon day. It was also resolved that Tuesday evening of each week be appointed as a club night. On this night it is hoped that the members will meet socially. The officers and committees for the year are as follows: Directors—F. H. Hitchcock, President; H. L. Rutter, Treasurer; J. H. Chapin, Secretary; R. G. Cooke, W. A. Nosworthy, Temple Scott, H. A. Thompson. Committee on Admissions—A. W. Drake, J. H. Offord, A. M. Grantham, and C. M. Smith. House Committee—F. H. Hitchcock, H. L. Rutter, and J. H. Chapin. Entertainment Committee—D. C. Beard, F. W. Wendt, F. C. Yohn, C. G. Sterling, A. M. Grantham. Librarian—Roland E. Phillips.

***The house in Portsmouth Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, which professes to be Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," is to be pulled down to make way for a new street. One's regret would be keener if it could be believed that the claims of the little house were well founded. Dickens tells us in the last chapter of his novel that "the old house has long since been pulled down, and a fine broad road was in its place," and again it is said that Dickens personally identified that house as 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, a house that was pulled down in the construction of Charing Cross Road. Yet he wrote of the shop as "in the city." A shop in Fetter Lane had "city" claims, but it, too, is gone, and the identification of the spot sacred to Little Nell seems to be hopelessly lost.

***Mr. Austin Dobson, who has written an admirable biography of Hogarth, is a member of the committee which is now endeavoring to raise a fund to save the Hogarth house, Chiswick, from "modern improvement." There are no doubts as to the claims of this house. They are literary as well as artistic, for here lived the Rev. H. F. Cary, the translator of Dante.

***The friends of the Rev. Mr. Ament, missionary to China, have been congratulating themselves that the guns of the distinguished enemy, Mark Twain, had been silenced concerning the controversy over the missionary question in China, into which he was plunged by his criticism of Mr. Ament some weeks ago. Mr. Ament's turn came when he reached this country, and since then Mark Twain has been silent. It would seem, though, that he was getting ready for a new attack on the missionaries, as in a letter acknowledging the receipt of Henry Savage Landor's volumes on "China and the Allies" he says: "I wish I could have had them two months ago, as I see they contain certain information which I very much needed at that time, but I am not sure that I am done with the China business yet, and if I take it up again these volumes will be a competent treasury for me to draw from."

1901

ASHBURNHAM SALE.

The Barrois Manuscripts, the Last of the Earl's Magnificent Acquisitions, Sold for £33,217-6-6.

ON June 10-14 Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold in London the late Earl of Ashburnham's fine Barrois collection of manuscripts, the 628 lots realizing £33,217 6s 6d. The magnificent Ashburnham library commenced in 1814, when a Westminster schoolboy, bought for one and sixpence a copy of the "Secrets of Albertus Magnus," is now a thing of the past, as the present Earl (the fifth of his line) has nothing more to sell.

The first part of the library, sold in June, 1897, brought £30,151 10s; the second part, sold in December, 1897, £18,649, and the third part, in May, 1898, £13,911. The total of £62,711 10s was a little reduced, however, by a later sale of books returned because of imperfections and other reasons, but it was not seriously affected. On May 1, 1899, a part of the manuscripts, known as the "Appendix," fetched £8,500 at auction—this included the Bramhall manuscript of the Wycliffe Bible, which alone sold for £1,750, and was one of the Earl's last purchases. Several months ago Messrs. Sotheby sold privately for £10,000 the beautiful "Evangelia Quatuor," whose binding is studded with precious stones—one of the finest of the Ashburnham manuscripts.

This summary, of course, does not include the Stowe collection, which the Earl secured many years ago for £8,000 and sold, it is said, to the British Museum for £30,000. Including public sales alone—the library, the "Appendix," and the "Barrois" portion—the total is a little over £100,000, and the private sales would considerably add to this.

The Barrois collection was the result of the labors of a man who, in France, was as accomplished a book thief as Libri was in Italy—only he was satisfied with a few precious things. Libri's aspirations knew no bounds. He was Deputy for Lille before the Revolution of 1848, and was a distinguished scholar and book lover. Originally the collection included 702 manuscripts, among them many fine old texts of French romances and poems. In 1848 it was offered to the British Museum for £6,000, but the transaction fell through, and Ashburnham bought it en bloc for £8,000. Later Léopold Delisle proved that about one-tenth of the manuscripts had been stolen from French libraries, and thirteen years ago France reacquired them by purchase.

American, English, and Continental collectors were represented at the sale by such prominent agents as B. F. Stevens, Bernard Quaritch (the younger,) Ellis & Elvey, S. C. Cockrell, Belin of Paris, Baer of Frankfort, and others. The British Museum secured a number of fine things, and Fairfax Murray, the English bibliophile, added many of the best manuscripts to his notable library.

The highest price was £1,800, given by "Mr. Archer," (announced as a private collector,) for a fourteenth century manuscript of "San Graal et Lancelot du Lac," in three volumes, written on 383 leaves, and containing thirty-nine splendidly painted and richly illuminated miniatures and 129 historiated initials. The bidding started at £200, and the underbidder was M. Rahler of Morgand et Cie., the Paris dealers. (This was Lot 587.)

The other important prices were as follows:

Lot 14—"Antiphonale ad usum Basilicae S. Germani a Pratis, pro festis primi ordinis," eighteenth century manuscript, on 176 leaves of vellum, thirty large paintings of scenes in the life of Christ, twelve large historiated initials, and 102 smaller ones, executed by Carolus Mercier about 1729, and later bound by Dérome; a lovely volume, £106. Bought by Peter Marié of New York City.

Lot 25—"La Livre du tres chevallereaux Conte d'Artois et de sa Femme, fille de Bouloingne," fifteenth century, on 115 leaves, 84 painted and illuminated miniatures, bound in velvet, £455. Bought by Belin of Paris. (This was edited in 1837 by Barrois from the present manuscript, with copper plate engravings in outline from the illuminations.)

Lot 28—"S. Augustini Sermones et quaedam alia," sixth or seventh century, 67 leaves, written in Merovingian characters, modern russia binding, £315. Bought by Bernard Quaritch.

Lot 40—Another manuscript of St. Augustine (the finest of the thirteen in that collection,) fifteenth century execution, 35 leaves, 126 tinted drawings, showing incidents in the life of the saint, from the marriage of his parents to the Papal recognition of his order, green morocco binding, £655. Bought by Bernard Quaritch.

Lot 68—"Anicii Manlii Boecii de Consolatione libri V.," fine fifteenth century manuscript of Boethius, 103 leaves, six large illuminations, and 273 initials, &c., in old calf, £540. Bought by Belin of Paris.

Lot 72—A volume containing seven distinct manuscripts of Boethius, fifteenth century, 186 leaves, seven miniatures, bound by the younger Dérome, with his ticket, (from the Bourbon, Sardière, and MacCarthy collections,) £108. Bought by Belin of Paris.

Lot 102—A collection of 1,179 Anglo-Norman charters, royal grants, and other state documents, illustrative of the wars of the English in France, and dating from 1260 to 1771, in eight atlas folio volumes, bound by Mackenzie, £305. Bought by Bernard Quaritch, in all probability for the British Museum.

Lot 104—"Misteriesse Fiction Faicte en Trois Personnages, Mere, Fille, et Fils," compiled by George Chastelin, fifteenth century, on 24 leaves, 17 fine miniatures, in blue morocco, £138. Bought by Fairfax Murray.

Lot 144—"La Bible Hystoriaus ou les Hystoires escolastres," translated from the Latin of Petrus Comestor by Guiart des Moulins, (the old Testament only,) fourteenth century, 416 leaves, written in Gothic letters by a Northern French or Anglo-Norman scribe, 70 beautiful miniatures and 72 initials, in red morocco, by Courteval, £300. Bought by Baer & Co. of Frankfort.

Lot 153—Dante's "La Commedia," fourteenth century, 129 leaves, two large initials, (from the Guildford collection, a letter of Libri inserted,) modern morocco, £630. Bought by Ellis & Elvey. (A fine and important Dante manuscript.)

Lot 164—"Dialogus Creaturarum," fifteenth century, 146 leaves, two large and 120 small miniatures, velvet binding, (from Count Boutourlin's collection,) £350. Bought by Fairfax Murray.

Lot 179—"La Vie du Vaillant Bertrand du Guesclin," fourteenth century, 250 leaves, 11 lovely miniatures, heightened in gold, representing incidents in the life of the great French hero. Old morocco, by Dérome, £1,500. Bought by S. C. Cockerell. (This highly important manuscript was written in verse, by Cuvelier. It was at one time in the great La Vallière collection.)

Lot 189—"Evangelistarium," eighth or ninth century, 134 leaves, elaborate initials and ten full-page illuminations, modern morocco, with an ancient ivory plaque representing Christ in the act of blessing the book inserted in the upper corner, £100. Bought by Walter Money.

Lot 190—Another "Evangelistarium," ninth century, 111 leaves, written in letters of gold, an ancient ivory floreated carving, ornamented with 21 emeralds and carbuncles, inserted in cover, £320. Bought by Fairfax Murray.

Lot 191—"Evangelia Quatuor," ninth or tenth century, 119 leaves, 8 full-page paintings, also having an ivory plaque in cover, £490. Bought by Walter Money.

Lot 192—"Evangelia et Epistolae," fifteenth century, 201 leaves, one large miniature showing Christ's entry into Jerusalem, and 18 drawings, modern calf, £175. Bought by Fairfax Murray.

Lot 227—"Roman des Dedius de la Chasse," in verse, by Gaces de la Buignes, fourteenth century, 240 leaves, modern russia, £102. Bought by Bernard Quaritch.

Lot 236—"Oeuvres Poétiques" of Gilles li Maisis, Abbé de Saint Martin de Tourney, fourteenth century, 257 leaves, 25 miniatures, modern pigskin, £800. Bought by Fairfax Murray. (At one time in the Abbey of St. Martin, at Tourney; later was sold to Heber for £43, and at his sale fetched £131 5s.)

Lot 237—"Le Livre des Proprietes," translated from Glanville by Jehan Corbichon, fourteenth century, 335 leaves, 18 large and 38 small miniatures, old French calf, £295. Bought by Baer & Co. of Frankfort.

Lot 240—"Le Livre du Government des Princes," fourteenth century, 176 leaves, 120 illuminations, modern morocco, £985. Bought by Bernard Quaritch. (Brought £60 at Hanrott sale many years ago.)

Lot 263—Herman's "La Genesi de Nostra Dame Sainte Marie," fourteenth century, 45 leaves, 223 miniatures, (left unfinished by the scribe,) calf, £475. Bought by Bernard Quaritch.

Lot 279—"Histoire Universalle, compilée d'Orose, de Salluste, de Luscain," &c., fifteenth century, two volumes, 452 leaves, 76 beautiful illuminations, modern morocco, £910. Bought by Bernard Quaritch. (Brought £60 at Hanrott sale many years ago.)

Lot 282—Book of Hours, fifteenth century, 223 leaves, 10 splendid miniatures, (left unfinished, but a remarkable and magnificent example of the highest style of the French illuminator's work,) velvet binding by Simier, with his ticket, £1,160. Bought by George Harding, (the bidding started at £300; the under bidder was B. F. Stevens.)

Lot 288—Manuscript of Hugo de Folieto, thirteenth century, 104 leaves, written in gothic letters by an English scribe, 68 illuminations, modern morocco, by Thompson of Paris, £325. Bought by Fairfax Murray.

Lot 301—"Chronique Generale dite de la Bourcachardiere," by Jehan de Courcy, fifteenth century, two volumes, 337 leaves, 6 large illuminations and eight smaller ones, £1,420. Bought by Bernard Quaritch. (From the La Vallière and MacCarthy collections; later sold by Du Bure to Barrois; bidding started at £500; the under bidder was Morgand of Paris.)

Lot 330—Martin le Franc's "Le Strif de Fortune et Vertu," fifteenth century, 136 leaves, one fine miniature, old calf, £200. Bought by Bernard Quaritch.

Lot 335—"La Premiere Guerre Punique" of Leonardus, fifteenth century, 74 leaves, 34 miniatures, russia, by Simier, £355. Bought by Belin of Paris.

Lot 353—Twelve original letters and papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots, 34 leaves, in one volume, bound by Mackenzie, £196. Bought by Ellis & Elvey.

Lot 397—"Merveilles du Monde," fifteenth century, 129 leaves, 57 miniatures, old morocco, £415. Bought by Bernard Quaritch.

Lot 406—"Le Miroir Historial de France," fifteenth century, 124 leaves, 5 large miniatures, £410. Bought by Bernard Quaritch.

Lot 403—"Missale Fratrum Minorum," fourteenth century, 378 leaves, 30 fine initials, russia, £148. Bought by Bernard Quaritch.

Lot 432—"Le Livre des Oisivetes des Emperieres," fourteenth century, 236 leaves, 51 miniatures, morocco, by Thompson, £255. Bought by Fairfax Murray.

Lot 434—"Les Ordonnances de Charles le Hardi, duc de Bourgogne," fifteenth century, 41 leaves, 60 fine initials, £335. Bought by Bernard Quaritch.

Lot 458—"La Passion de N. S. Jesus Christ," in verse by Jacques le Lievre, executed for Francis I., sixteenth century, 25 leaves, 43 miniatures, bound by Le Gascon or in his style, £770. Bought by Belin of Paris.

Lot 463—"Le Roman de Perceval le Galois," thirteenth century, 279 leaves, ancient ivory carving, representing death of the Emperor Septimus Severus, in cover, £340. Bought by Bernard Quaritch.

Lot 476—"Le Livre de la Chasse des Bestes," by Phebus, Comte de Fois, fifteenth century, 134 leaves, 80 initials, £250. Bought by Bernard Quaritch.

Lot 495—"Psalterium Latine," fourteenth century, 106 leaves, 180 initials in the style of Giotto, a rich and splendid manuscript, £1,530. Bought by "Mr. Delaine." (The under bidder was B. F. Stevens.)

Lot 504—"Recueil des Hystoires de Troyes," by Raoul le Fevre, fifteenth century, 231 leaves, 86 drawings, £131. Bought by Bernard Quaritch.

Lot 536—"Le Roman du Saint Graal et de Merlin," by Robert de Borron, fifteenth century, two volumes, 359 leaves, 32 miniatures and 172 initials, old morocco, £560. Bought by Bernard Quaritch. (From the La Vallière, Roxburghe, and Heber collections.)

Lot 540—Sauvaige's "Letiquette des Temps," sixteenth century, 121 leaves, 127 initials, £500. Bought by B. F. Stevens. (From the MacCarthy and Hibbert collections.)

Lot 549—"Le Songe du Viergier," fifteenth century, 240 leaves, 2 large illuminations and 300 small initials, £160. Bought by Bernard Quaritch. (With a long and illustrious pedigree.)

Lot 562—"Speculum Humanae Salvationis," fourteenth century, 71 leaves, 192 drawings, bound by Hering, (from Hanrott's collection,) £396. Bought by Rosenthal.

Lot 616—Voragine's "Legende des Saints qui dite Legende Dyree," translated by Jehan de Vignay, fifteenth century, 2 volumes, 564 leaves, 143 very beautiful miniatures, and 148 large initials, £1,500. Bought by Bernard Quaritch. (The bidding started at £500.)

ROBERT F. RODEN.

End of the London Season with the Sale of the Hope Edwardes Library for $55,000.

Christie's in London has just sold the important library of the late Sir Henry Hope Edwardes of Wootton, Ashburne, Derbyshire. This concluded the book auction season of 1900-01. The 985 lots realized the large total of £11,098 17s, and included many rarities. Chief among them was a fine copy of the first book printed at Oxford, which has not been offered at auction for a long period. This was St. Jerome's "Exposito in Symbolum Apostolorum," which is dated 1468—an error for 1478. Pickering & Chatto gave £360 for this highly important book, of which only ten copies are known. Lord Spenser gave £150 for his copy many years ago. At the Caxton celebration in 1877 two copies were shown—the Spencer and the copy in the library of All Souls' College, Oxford. The book was printed about 1478 by Theod. Rood, the earliest and most important of the printers contemporary with Caxton. The erroneous date of 1468 has always been a bibliographical puzzle, for if it were correct it would come long before Caxton's "Dictes," 1477, the first book printed in England.

More interesting on account of its associations was the copy of Sidney's "Arcadia," 1613, which belonged to "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother." This treasure was secured by Quaritch for £255. It was in contemporary red morocco, with a large M surrounded by S S, and at the foot of the title page was this inscription: "This was the Countess of Pembroke's own booke, and was given me by the Countess of Montgomerie, her daughter, 1625, Ancram," i. e., the poet, Sir Robert Kerr, who became Earl of Ancram. The important items were many, but THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW can give only a few, as follows:

Breydenbach's "Peregrinationum," 1480, the first Latin edition, £120.

Brochart's "La Mer des Histoires," Paris, printed by Pierre le Rouge, 1488, £305. (This copy was at one time in the Jesuits' College, Paris, and later fetched £16 10s. at the Heber sale.)

Braithwaite's "Barnabee's Journal," the very rare first edition, £102.

Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," first edition, £50.

Chapman's translation of "The Crowne of All Homer's Works, Batrachomyachia," the first edition, original calf, with two corrections in Chapman's handwriting, £170.

Chaucer's "Works," Kelmscott Press edition, £80. (The French copy sold for $510 and the Arnold for $600.)

"Cronica del Rey don Rodrigo," printed at Seville in 1499, a unique copy of this famous romance of chivalry, £260. (This was the Sunderland copy, which sold for £28 to F. S. Ellis in 1865, and was then rebound by Bedford and resold to its late owner. The younger Quaritch has it now.)

Lord Bacon's "Historie of the Raigne of King Henry VII.," 1622, given by the author to Tobie Matthews, the Archbishop of York, £116. (This precious book had an inscription in Latin by Bacon on the back of the portrait. It was sold forty years ago, fetching £6 8s 6d at his sale, and later Beckford's, bringing £30 10s at his sale; it is now in the hands of Pickering & Chatto.

Colonna's "Hypnerotmachia Poliphilo," 1490, beautiful copy of the first edition, £122.

Dante's "Divina Comedia," Venice, 1484, with the commentary of Laudino, £75.

Daniel's "Civile Warres," 1609, £62.

De Bry's "Voyages," 1590-1634, in thirty-one volumes, a remarkably fine copy, £245.

Drayton's "Poems," 1619, Charles II.'s copy, with his crowned cipher on the back and sides, £62.

"Dialogues of Creatures Moralized," no date, but printed by John Rastell, an important early English imprint, £225.

"Dives and Pauper," printed by Pynson in 1493, his first dated book, £100.

Gardayne's "Garden of Grave and Godlie Flowers," Edinburgh, printed by Finlaison, 1609, a unique copy, £88.

Hariot's "Virginia," Frankfort, 1590, a very rare item of Americana, £134. (This copy fetched £97 at the Hamilton Palace sale.)

"Les Neuf Preux," Lisbon, 1530, an extremely rare Portuguese imprint, £115. (This brought £83 at the Sellière sale sixteen years ago.)

Fenelon's "Adventures de Télémaque," bound by Padeloup, £147.

"Les Grandes Prouesses du tres vaillant Chevalier Tristan," Paris, 1533, printed by Jasot, £170. (This was the Sellière copy, which fetched £84.)

Margaret of Navarre's "Heptameron," Berne, 1780-81, £92. (This brought £47 at the Hamilton sale.)

Nichols's "History of Leicester," on large paper, a perfect copy, £165.

Purchas's "Pilgrimes," 1625-6, a fine copy, £100.

Second Folio Shakespeare, 1632, measuring 12¾ by 8¼ inches, £140.

Fourth Folio Shakespeare, 1685, measuring 14¼ by 9 inches, £100.

"The True Effigies of Queen Mary," 1641, many rare portraits inserted, £157. (This fetched £17 10s. at the Skegg sale in 1842, and £99 at Dr. Badnel's sale in 1861.)

THE FASHION IN BOOKS

To be out of the fashion is to be out of the world.

The following books are in the fashion.

Read them and be of the world.

(i) The Visits of Elizabeth

By Elinor Glyn. $1.50.

(ii) The Aristocrats

Being the Letters of the Lady Helene Pole. $1.50.

(iii) They That Took the Sword

By Nathl. Stephenson. $1.50.

JOHN LANE, 251 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Paul Revere's Boston Massacre.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In an article headed "Paul Revere" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 22, relating to the sale of one of the patriot's historical engravings, mention is made of an account of the "Boston Massacre" taken from The Boston Gazette of March 12, 1770. I am the possessor of an original copy of the journal of the date in question, it having descended to me from my great-grandfather, an officer in the Revolutionary War.

The little paper consists of four three-column pages, 11 inches by 16 inches each. The story of the massacre is printed on the inside of the sheet, with an elaborate display of mourning. The coffins with their skulls and crossbones are as described in your article, saving an additional scythe displayed on one coffin lid.

Considering the age and the times, the sheet is certainly a very worthy journalistic achievement. HARRY H. DAVENPORT.

Brooklyn, June 24, 1901.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JUNE 29, 1901.—16 PAGES.

THE COLLEGE POET.

The Commencement season is now at an end and the college poet has shut up shop and gone home, where his rhythmic adaptations of old saws and modern instances will find admirers among his friends and family. And the close of the college verse season suggests one or two thoughts. When the college poet writes about college life either in serious vein or with intent to make game of his legitimate prey, the Faculty, he usually writes pretty well. Certainly he has nothing to be ashamed of. Witness the unquestioned excellence of some of the lyrics of the Hasty Pudding productions and similar college plays. But when the college poet undertakes to philosophize on that part of life which he has not yet seen he finds himself in rocky waters and is prone to take on board a pilot. In other words, he consciously or unconsciously adopts a model, and proceeds to copy him as closely as possible.

The classics about this time get in their deadly work, and undergraduate poetry teems with allusions to the fount of Bandusia, the apples of the Hesperides, the golden fleece, the girdle of Venus, and the ox-eyed Juno. Mount Ida and Olympus and the Elysian fields and "lofty Soracte," which as we all know stands "white [candidum] in snow," rattle around in the young poet's museum in a sort of loose and easy way, but, like all other things that rattle around, they are manifestly out of place. In short, these things do not belong to the natural equipment of the college poet. He has learned about them from books, and mostly from dead books at that. He cannot grasp the "beaker full of the warm South" as Keats did. He cannot "weep for Adonais" as Shelley did. He comes a dreadful cropper on his poetic Pegasus and hits the earth with a heavy thud. And falling, he utters a groan, and darkness covers his eyes.

Now if the college poet, when he desires to be serious, would stick to the things he knows, he might accomplish something. "Look into thy heart and write" is the only good advice for a young poet. He may not find much material there, but it is likely to be his own. Such as it is, it is much more likely to warm his imagination than the careful preparation of a waxwork collection of images out of the older writers. If a man finds nothing in himself that demands utterance, then let him keep his peace. It is very easy not to write poetry. It is really quite hard to do it. But the young aspirant must practice on something. Let him sing away, then, by all means, and fill the pages of his college magazine. But let him stick to what he feels and sees and knows, and not attempt to bolster up his verses with the stock in trade of the professional poets.

SHORT COLLEGE COURSES.

President Eliot's radical remedy for the extravagant time now demanded for an education, both collegiate and professional, is, as our readers are aware, to cut down the period for the college proper to three years. In this he is warmly supported by Justice Simeon E. Baldwin, the Professor of Constitutional Law at Yale, in an article in The International Monthly.

Judge Baldwin is an authority whose opinion is entitled to cordial respect. He is a Justice of the highest court of Connecticut, an author on legal and political subjects of unusual reputation, and in his chair at Yale has advanced the standard of instruction. In his article he traces the changes that have made it impracticable for students to enter college before seventeen or eighteen years of age, instead of fourteen or fifteen, as in the earlier American days. These are due to the greater requirements for entrance and to the longer and better course supplied by the preparatory schools. He holds, since the work of the first two years at college differs not in kind from that of the preparatory schools, but is merely extended from that, that the work of the next two years necessarily embraces much that is properly within the university course. Of this he would cut off at least one-half, giving the ordinary college degree at the end of the third year, and leaving such further work as may be desired to be done in the professional schools which are the university.

This general proposition is based on the real distinction between college and university. Judge Baldwin says: "Until within the last thirty or forty years the few ambitious students who desired a general education of greater breadth than that offered by an ordinary college course had gone to foreign universities for it. * * * It is a subject of congratulation that wider opportunities are now offered here. But let us call things by their right names. They are the opportunities that belong not to a college, but to a university. The American college has lost its original and proper type in the Eastern States, and largely in all. The number and range of elective studies have been so far increased as to turn the senior and in great part the junior years also into university years."

Judge Baldwin continues: "If we were a race of Methuselahs this would be well. If we had no second education to get, it could be tolerated. But this second, bread-and-butter education is quite as important as the first; and it is toward the acquisition of this that no small part of the first is directed. College is to discipline and fertilize the mind. University instruction is to plant it for a particular crop. For the few students who intend to make teaching their life work, the scheme of collegiate education which we have thus evolved is not ill-adapted. It may suit also some of the gilded youth whose future is to be, at best, one of literary leisure. But on the rank and file of the student body it lays a burden too heavy to be borne. It holds them back from the world to which they belong, from the profession to which they aspire, from the busy activities of bread winning which, after all, bring out of most men the best that is in them, and stimulate mental effort by presenting every hour a new reward, or, if our work be bad, by imposing a new penalty."

The most obvious criticism of this argument is that it shortens the time within which the average college graduate can secure that general culture which is the basis of our higher civilization. The answer is that the time now allowed for that purpose is greater than the average graduate can afford, and that it will be better for the country to have a larger number educated within the shorter time. Back of that lies the fact that the college man would still remain in college until he was twenty-one, and that by that age he ought to have all the preparatory and general culture suited to his mind. If he have the hunger for it that exists only in the small minority, he will add to it; nothing can prevent him. If he have it not, it is but waste of time to force the culture on him. Of course, the plan is a compromise, as all large plans must be, but it seems a compromise promising well for the great body of those interested.

THE LITERARY LOTTERY.

There was a sad case presented this week in one of the New York police courts. It was that of a lady who had been arrested at the suit of her landlord for trying to defraud him of a board bill. The defendant pleaded that she had written an immortal work, or, if not quite that, a work which was to be "the book of the day." Although she had explained her ambitions and her intentions to her landlord, and had actually given him an order for the first payments on the unpublished and unaccepted work, he prosecuted her for removing herself and her belongings from his house without paying her bill.

The Magistrate decided, and no doubt justly, that there was no evidence of intent to defraud on the part of the authoress. This implies a simple faith on the part of the authoress in her unborn book which is immensely pathetic. It is true that she declared that her expectations had been partly partaken by the publishers to whom she had showed it. It seems to have been partly partaken by the very landlord who has used her with such severity, since she quieted him for a time with assignments of her claims upon the safe. But the upshot of the war between faith and unfaith that went on within him was a determination to hale her before a Magistrate. Seeing that she had no money, this seems to have been a wanton performance. This is not hire and salary, but revenge.

We are not entitled to call this belief a pathetic delusion. As Horace has it, when many persons have a mania it is no longer called a mania at all. And certainly many persons have been bitten by this particular mania, yea, and are still "biting," as Richard Grant White would have had us say. There is no convincing reason why any person who can acquire a ream of paper and a typewriter, since publishers will no longer inspect penmanship, should not cherish hopes of writing, or even of having written, "the book of the day." There have been books of the day in which a judicious minority could see nothing when they were published and in which nobody could profess to see anything the next season. It is not immodest for an obscure writer to believe that he or she could do as well "as that."

At the same time we muse at the landlord who allowed himself to be even temporarily appeased by the hypothecation of an unpublished work by an unknown author. He might as reasonably have made advances of food and drink upon a one-quarter ticket in the Louisiana Lottery. And, in spite of his final austerity, the landlord must be by nature a confiding soul. "Was ever poet so trusted before?" was the admiring comment of one of the tribe on another's schedule in bankruptcy. But that was a small test of faith compared with a board bill which had been running for two years and had mounted to $951.16. The chances that it will be paid from the profits of "Clotilde Trevallion," we may safely say, are slender.

WALTER PATER.

The beautiful de luxe edition of Walter Pater in eight volumes, the last volume of which was recently issued by the Macmillans, is particularly noteworthy in many ways. Fine as were the previous issues in the same series, the de luxe Tennyson, Kipling, and Lamb, the Pater for many reasons seems to be far better.

The Macmillans have lately announced a supplemental volume to the set, just coming from the press which will contain the "Essays from The Guardian," heretofore to be had in privately printed and expensive volumes only.

Volume VIII. of the set, issued in May, should also be considered as unusually important; the ten papers included therein having been rescued from scattered volumes of magazines and published by Mr. Pater's literary executor in 1895. One or two of these papers, however, may be familiar to American readers through their inclusion in the Mosher reprints, as were also the "Essays from The Guardian." In a preface reprinted from the 1895 volume the editor explains that this volume of necessity lacks the unifying principle at the base of the other volumes; many of these papers included falling naturally into carefully classified volumes containing such papers, as those collected in "Imaginary Portraits," "Appreciations," or in the "Studies in the Renaissance." In the case of several of these papers also it is quite probable Mr. Pater himself would have subjected them to very careful revision before allowing them to be put in such permanent form. But his death having made such revision impossible, it has been thought that lovers of Pater's writings would wish to possess such fragments in their present form. "Diaphaneite," the last paper included in the volume, was added after some hesitation. It is, however, the only specimen known to have been preserved of Mr. Pater's early essays, through which his literary power was first made known to the small circle of his Oxford friends. The volume also includes papers on Prosper Merimée and Pascal, and new imaginary portraits like "The Child in the House" and "Emerald Uthwart."

The preface to this volume also contains a remarkably good bibliography of Walter Pater's works, arranged under years; giving the first appearance of each article, either as a lecture or in periodical form, or if not published, the date of its preparation, as well as its first inclusion in a published volume.

This list shows Mr. Pater to have been a remarkably slow and careful worker; "Marius the Epicurean," the most highly finished of all his works, and that which represents his finest effort, having taken five years in its preparation. This work will be found in Volumes II. and III. of the present edition; Volume I., which contains studies in the Renaissance, including a beautiful reproduction on Japan paper of the frontispiece which appeared in the first edition. A good portrait of Mr. Pater, also on Japan paper, forms the frontispiece to a later volume, which is all that is given by way of illustration.

It is impossible to say too much as to the great beauty and excellence of all the details entering into the making of these admirable volumes. The paper is soft both in texture and tint, and contains as a watermark the initials "W. P.," showing it to have been made especially for this de luxe edition. The type is well chosen and the pages but little leaded and bookish looking in every way. The volumes are almost entirely without ornament, depending for their effectiveness upon the excellence both of type and presswork. The false titles and title-pages are remarkably good, being set in several sizes of the same font of type and both slightly rubricated.

But, above all, the binding of the Macmillan de luxe editions is entirely satisfactory; the Pater being even better than was the Lamb. The material of the cover—in a soft shade of blue-green—is a silk cloth, upon which the beautiful side and back designs, as well as the lettering, are most effectively tooled in heavy gold; the whole set making a particularly striking appearance on our library shelves. Walter Pater's writings being particularly in the direction of praise of the beautiful in all forms of art, and his volumes generally being so ugly and commonplace in their appearance, it seems unusually appropriate that this first collected edition of Pater should be typographically notable.

THREE TYPICAL WOMEN.

When Miss Kilmansegg "took a part in 'Rich and Rare Were the Gems She Wore,' according to her biographer," "the gems were there, like a song with an illustration." When Miss Kate Stephens writes to The Atlantic Monthly of "The New England Woman," and Miss Caroline Ticknor of "The Steel Engraving Lady and the Gibson Girl," and the two articles appear in the same number of The Atlantic Monthly, each illustrates the other. Miss Stephens criticises an old school by a new standard: Miss Ticknor brings fundamental principles to bear upon a passing phase of development. Miss Stephens, following the modern feminine theory that scientific skill is in direct ratio to repulsiveness of manner, assiduously devotes herself to discovering ugliness in her subject; Miss Ticknor puts her disapproval of the Gibson Girl into the mouth of the Steel Engraving Lady, who speaks with no pretense to science, but with charity, sorely tried by repeated insolence. The contrast is extremely striking.

Of the three types considered, only one, the Steel Engraving Lady, is permanent. The "New England Woman," the type which has abandoned all worship and denies all authority, and the Gibson Girl, self-worshipping and building her faith on the shifting sands of science, are but passing phases of development in small groups of women. Miss Stephens errs by confounding many types in the one called "come-outer" half a century ago, and she is right in prophesying its disappearance, but wrong in alleging that the cause of its decay is the destructive action of Puritan ideals. This is a characteristic paragraph:

> She is awkward in movement. Her climate has not allowed her relaxation, and the ease and curve of motion that more enervating air imparts. This is seen even in public. In walking she holds her elbows set in an angle, and sometimes she steps out in the tilt of the Cantabrigian man. In this is perhaps an unconscious imitation, a sympathetic copying, of an admirable norm, but it is graceless in petticoats. As she steps she knocks her skirt with her knees, and gives you the impression that her leg is crooked, that she does not lock her knee-joint. More often she toes in than out.

Barring "the tilt of the Cantabrigian man," which is a riddle, one could find a thousand French Catholic spinsters to fill this description in any provincial town in France. Balzac has described, dissected, and analyzed the species. As for the Gibson Girl, her picture making due allowance for the undeniably Hibernian outlines and carriage of her shoulders and arms, and her inability to detach her mind and soul from her trains, she is precisely like her English cousin, and both are one result of abandoning Puritan ideals and placing the development of the body above the nourishment of the soul. The enduring type in both countries is the feminine woman, faithful to Puritan ideals, and Miss Ticknor makes her hold her own very well even against the Gibson Girl, as in this bit of dialogue:

> "You see the motto 'Heaven helps her who helps herself' suits the 'new woman.' We're not a shy, retiring, uncomplaining generation. We're up to date and up to snuff, and every one of us is self-supporting."
>
> "Dear me!" the Steel Engraving Lady sighed. "I never realized I had aught to complain of; and why should woman not be ornamental as well as useful? Beauty of person and manner and spirit is surely worthy of our attainment."
>
> "It was all well enough in your day, but this is a utilitarian age. We cannot sit down to be admired; we must be 'up and doing'; we must leave 'footprints on the sands of time.'"
>
> The Steel Engraving Lady glanced speculatively at her companion's shoes. "Ah, but such great big footprints!" she gasped; "they make me shudder."

But neither the Gibson Girl nor the "New England Woman" will be pleased with those articles, and as each is noisier than the Steel Engraving Lady, it may be well for the editor of The Atlantic to seek the Adirondacks.

1901

OUR LONDON CABLE

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, June 28.—The late Charles Kensington Salaman, the eminent musician and composer, wrote one serious work, "The Jews as They Are Published," nearly twenty years ago, which is especially interesting for its ingenious chapter entitled "Shylock from a Jewish Point of View." It is reported to-day that he left an autobiography covering a career of three-quarters of a century. Salaman made his first appearance as a composer and pianist in 1828. In 1830 he composed the "Jubilee Ode" for the Shakespeare Festival. From then almost down to the time of his death he possessed an ever-increasing circle of acquaintances, among whom were to be found the greatest composers and musical performers of the period. He had an extensive acquaintance, too, with people of the world and with statesmen, and his forthcoming autobiography should be a work of vast interest and important information.

The literature of Anglo-Saxon times, and more particularly the scholarship of King Alfred, is illustrated by the fine collection of manuscripts at the British Museum's special exhibition apropos of the approaching Alfred millenary. It also contains the large collection of gold finger rings which belonged to Alfred and his family, all of which are fully described in Prof. Earle's recently published book.

According to a report published in Literature to-day, Ibsen's health is slightly improved, but the writer believes there is no hope of his ultimate recovery.

After long silence, Catulle Mendes has just completed a drama in verse on the subject of St. Theresa. Sarah Bernhardt announces a stage performance of the piece for next Winter, but, of course, the work is quite as much of literary as it is of dramatic interest.

Parodi, the French poet who died in Paris this week, was chiefly known by his play "Rome Vaincue"—called "Vesta" in an English translation produced by Augustin Daly years ago. But he was also known as a writer of two volumes of verse—"Passions et Idées" and "Nouvelles Mesénienes." Another play of his, "Ulm le Parricide," is sometimes reproduced in Paris, while "La Jeunesse de François Ier," which was rejected by the Théâtre Français, has been published in book form. "Rome Vaincue," which was accepted by the Français in 1872, was not produced until four years later, with a cast which included Mounet-Sully and Bernhardt. He was of Greek origin, and began his literary career in Milan in the early sixties by writing a political novel, "Le Dernier des Papes," which, published in the Illustrazione, aroused considerable comment in Paris, which ultimately drew Parodi to that city.

There is great ado this week made by the Council of the British Economic Association concerning the danger of the purchase by Americans and removal to the United States of the late Prof. Foxwell's economic library of nearly 30,000 volumes and pamphlets. Foxwell, who devoted the greater part of his life to forming the collection, finally acquired one of the most important private libraries of works on social and political economy in the world. Many of the volumes are of great rarity and in exceptional condition, while others have a particular interest as having belonged to Adam Smith, Ricardo, and other well-known political economists. A fund has just been started to keep the library from going to America.

Mrs. W. Desmond Humphreys, who, under the pseudonym of "Rita," writes novels for the British masses, the character of which may be ascertained from the titles—"A Husband of No Importance," "Two Bad Blue Eyes," "Kitty the Rag"—declares to-day in an interview that book writing must shortly become an utterly unremunerative pursuit, as sixpenny editions mean next to no profit for the author. She says that frequently the first edition of a clever novel has only 250 copies; nevertheless, she thinks that authors should employ literary agents and cheerfully pay the commissions demanded.

A charming speech was made by Anthony Hope Hawkins at the dinner of the Authors' Club in honor of the Bishop of London this week. The novelist and the Bishop were schoolboys together at Marlborough, and later on fellow-students at Balliol College, Oxford. Hawkins paid a touching tribute to Sir Walter Besant, who was one of the founders of the club. Dr. Ingram, in replying, disclaimed any literary ambition, but showed a keen appreciation of literary life and of that representative gathering of London writers which, withal, was one of the most interesting of the smallec dinners of a season overcrowded with small functions. E. A. D.

The Morgan Collection—Kipling Set for $6,000.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW briefly referred this Spring to the private sale of Albert J. Morgan's fine library to George H. Richmond, who did not long retain possession of the choicest items, the magnificent Kipling set being secured by George M. Williamson at $6,000, we believe. Mr. Richmond has recently printed an attractive catalogue of the Morgan books, which although evidently hastily prepared is invaluable in many ways. Perhaps its most interesting feature is the portion devoted to Kipling's works, and the seventeen pages filled with titles of first and scarce editions of his poems, tales, and novels provide fascinating reading. There are certainly few authors whose works are valued at $6,000, and assuredly no other writer ever had such early bibliographical fame.

"Schoolboy Lyrics," Kipling's first book, printed in Lahore, India, in 1881, is naturally the treasure of this wonderful collection of the great Anglo-Indian's works. Mr. Morgan's copy possesses decided interest on account of its being the first to come on the market, costing him several years ago a little under $500. At that time no copy had been sold at auction. A little later another turned up and fetched the large sum of £135, and is now in a Chicago collection. Other copies are now known, and while the value has depreciated a really fine copy is worth several hundred dollars. Poor copies have brought comparatively low sums, but a poor copy of a rare and valuable book usually has and should have little value.

Earlier than "Schoolboy Lyrics," printed by Kipling's father for a few friends, while the son was at the United Service College, "Westward Ho" at Bideford, in Devon, came the college paper to which he contributed, The United Service Chronicle, Mr. Morgan's set of which is one of a few known. Among the other rarities in the collection are "Echoes," 1884, by Rudyard and Beatrice Kipling; "Quartette," 1885; "Departmental Ditties," 1886; "Letters of Marque," 1891, the first and suppressed London edition; "The Smith Administration," 1891, one of four copies known, and "Captains Courageous," one of five copies printed of the earliest issue. Manuscript poems of Kipling have rarely occurred at sales, but Mr. Morgan secured one of his earliest efforts, "The Legend of the Cedar Swamp," written at the age of nine, and signed J. R. Kipling.

The Morgan Tennysons are remarkably complete, and in addition to the better-known works, which most collectors have, include "Helen's Tower," 1861; "The Sailor Boy," 1861; "Idylls of the Hearth," 1864; "Morte d'Arthur," 1806, one of the three Cranford Manor books and the only known copy; "The Victim," 1867, and "The Window," 1867, from the same private press; "A Welcome to Marie Alexandrovna," 1874, and "The Throstle," 1889. The Morgan Stevensons rival the fine set of the late Charles B. Foote, now in the possession of Mr. Williamson. The other authors are, with a few exceptions, also of the nineteenth century, and the list of rarities is long. Mrs. Browning's "Battle of Marathon" is here, together with her husband's "Pauline," (the Maxwell copy,) and they have for notable companions George Eliot's "Brother and Sister," Keats's "Poems," 1817, a presentation copy, (from the Frederickson collection, and once Leigh Hunt's copy;) Lamb's "Rosamond Gray" and "Mr. H.," Shelley's "We Pity the Plumage, but Forget the Dying Bird," Thackeray's "King Glumpus," and Whittier's "Moll Pitcher" (the Bierstadt copy) and "Narrative of James Williams," the copy that fetched a long price at Bangs's a few years ago.

It is a pity that Mr. Morgan decided to sell his collection, and one also regrets that it was sold privately. If it had been a public sale many new records would have been established.

A Portrait of Theodosia Burr.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of June 22 you publish an interesting letter by Mr. John M. Townsend. Among other things, he says that "there will not be found an original portrait of Theodosia Burr, and as he understands it but one was ever known to exist, and that was presented by Miss Burr to Isaac Hall Tiffany, then a student at law in her father's office," and that this picture "came into the possession of Mr. Demosthenes Lawyer, and was last seen between the leaves of a law book belonging to him, but was later not to be found."

I am able to correct the impression that Mr. Townsend has that no portrait exists of the lady in question. During frequent visits at the home of Judge Ogden Edwards (a cousin of Aaron Burr) while he resided at West New Brighton, S. I., I saw an original picture in oil of Theodosia Burr, which had been painted by Vanderlyn and which had come to the Judge after the decease of Mr. Burr. I also saw there a fine profile picture in oil, life size, of Mr. Burr, by Gilbert Stuart. The Edwards family removed from Staten Island, taking these pictures with them, and I presume they may yet be found in the possession of some descendant of Judge Edwards. A. DE GROOT.

Port Richmond, N. Y., June 24, 1901.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Referring to an "original portrait" of Theodosia Burr Alston, Mr. John M. Townsend, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the 22d inst., says: "It is undoubtedly lost, and the true features of this admittedly beautiful and intellectual woman are as much a matter of mystery as is her supposed tragic death." This assertion is certainly a mistake. I distinctly remember coming across a likeness of the unfortunate lady—engraved, no doubt, from an original portrait, though I can't recall the artist's name, if it was given—in a life of Aaron Burr, (it may have been Parton's,) which I read many years ago. The face was so strikingly beautiful, and so like her father's, that it impressed me strongly in connection with her pathetic story. The book could be readily found, I should think, in any large public library.

GEORGE LOYD FREEMAN.

Glen Head, L. I., June 24, 1901.

"In the Sweet By and By"—Its History.

"Some singers sing but a single song,
And the world remembers every word,
While others sing their whole life long,
Then die at last, unknown, unheard."

One of the immortal songs in the English language, (and it was the only one that made its author famous,) which has stirred humanity profoundly by its sweeping, conquering inspiration, is Dr. Sanford Fillmore Bennett's famous hymn, known everywhere and in all languages as "In the Sweet By and By." Music is the universal language of emotion, and to the millions of people who have sung this famous song, and have been carried away by it, without perhaps knowing how it was written, the subsequent narrative of its history, from a personal statement received from its author, is of especial interest. As it has been published in numerous collections of sacred music in America, and also has been translated into various foreign languages, even Chinese, as well as having been sung in every land under the sun, it has given to its author an enduring place among the world's poets.

Dr. Bennett was born in the village of Eden, Erie County, N. Y., June 21, 1836. In 1858 he entered the University of Michigan, leaving to take charge of the schools at Richmond, Ill. Two years later he resigned his position and went to Elkhorn, Wis., where for a brief time he was associate editor of The Independent. After the war he opened a drug store, and it was there where he became associated with J. P. Webster, and they published numerous songs, under the name of "The Signet Ring," to which Dr. Bennett contributed over 100, among them the hymn the subject of this article. It was in the village of Elkhorn, Wis., where it first saw the light of day. Dr. Bennett in a letter, dictated to his stenographer, which I received from him shortly before his death, speaks of the origin of "The Sweet By and By" as follows:

"For the benefit of the Soldiers' Monument Fund of your city, and also as a question of information, I write you the following facts in regard to the history of 'The Sweet By and By.' As a further matter of history, which I have often repeated, I desire to say again, that it was about time for closing the store in the evening that J. P. Webster, whose melodies have made Wisconsin famous forever, came into the store somewhat depressed. Mr. Webster, like many musicians, was of an exceedingly nervous and sensitive nature, and subject to periods of depression, in which he looked upon the dark sides of life. I had learned his peculiarities so well that on meeting him I could tell at a glance if he was melancholy, and had found that I could rouse him by giving him a new song to work on. He came into my place of business, walked down to the stove, and turned his back on me without speaking. I was at my desk writing. I said to Webster, 'What is the matter now?' He replied, 'It is no matter now; it will be all right by and by.'

"The idea of the hymn came to me like a flash of sunshine, and I replied: "'The Sweet By and By,'" why would not that make a good hymn?' 'May be it would,' he said, indifferently. I then turned to my desk, and penned the hymn as fast as I could write. I wrote it with lead pencil on both sides of a common sheet of notepaper. The third verse was written on the opposite side of the paper, and as I wrote the third line in the stanza of four lines my pencil gave out, and I wrote the fourth line with pen and ink. In the meantime two friends, N. H. Caswell and S. E. Bright, had come in. I handed the hymn to Mr. Webster. As he read it his eyes kindled, and his whole demeanor changed. Stepping to the desk he began writing the notes instantly. In a few minutes he requested Mr. Bright to hand him his violin, and he played with little hesitation the beautiful melody from the notes. A few minutes more and he had jotted down the same for the different parts and the chorus. I do not think it was more than thirty minutes from the time I took my pencil to write the words before the hymn and the notes had been completed, and we four gentlemen were singing it exactly as it appeared in 'The Signet Ring' a few days later, and as it has been sung the world over ever since. I remember that when we had finished singing a remark was made by E. R. Crosby of Richmond, Ill., who happened to be in the store, and I shall never forget it, for, with tears in his eyes, he uttered the prediction, 'That hymn is immortal.' It was made public very soon after, and has been sung in every part of the world."

The manuscript as it was written so many years ago is now in the possession of Mr. John E. Burton of Milwaukee, who paid $1,000 for the original copy of the hymn.

Dr. Bennett, in 1871, went to Richmond, Ill., where he taught school. In 1874 he took a course at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated, and he remained in active practice in this city until 1883, when he accepted a place with the Keeley Institute. For three years he was the medical director of various institutions in Denver, Pueblo, and Aspen, Col.; Detroit and Alma, Mich., and Plainfield, Ill. In 1893 he returned to Richmond on account of the loss of his health, and remained here until his death in 1898. During the last months of his illness his sight was affected.

Side by side with "Home, Sweet Home," (also, in the handwriting of John Howard, Payne, in Mr. Burton's possession,) the "Sweet By and By" will stand as one of the famous songs of the English language, and in the words of Emerson, its melody will ascend, and leap, and pierce into the depths of infinite time.

Hookes's "Amanda."

The finest copy of Nathaniel Hookes's "Amanda," 1653, that has occurred at public auction in many years fetched £37 at Sotheby's recently. It was in the original sheepskin, and had the original frontispiece, the rare leaf before the title page with the word "Amanda" printed across it, also the errata on the back of A4, and the two blank leaves, viz., G5 and H1. W. C. Hazlitt says that these leaves are of the utmost rarity. "Amanda," which has the charming second title of "A sacrifice to an unknown goddesse, or a free-will offering of a loving heart to a sweet-heart," is a great rarity. Shield, in his "Introduction to Harmony," says: "These poems are almost as scarce as a manuscript." This is, of course, an exaggeration, but the little book has long been sought after by collectors. As far back as the first quarter of the nineteenth century the "Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica" priced a copy at £4 10s. In 1890 Major Gainford's copy, in modern binding, sold for £11 10s., and Charles B. Foote's copy, rebound by Ruban, and with the frontispiece laid down, fetched $80 in 1895. Andrew Lang, in his "Ballade of the Bookman's Paradise," refers as follows to "Amanda":

There treasures bound for Longepierre
Keep brilliant their morocco blue;
There Hookes's "Amanda" is not rare,
Nor early tracts upon Peru!
Racine is common as Rotrou,
No Shakespeare quarto search defies,
And Caxtons grow as blossoms grew
Within that Bookman's Paradise.

It is only, however, in such a delightful imaginary land that Hookes's "Amanda" is not rare. Few of the great public and private collections of early English poetry include copies among their treasures, and it is surprising that the copy sold at the recent London sale did not bring more than £37. R. P. RODEN.

Possibly the name of Lady Sarah Lennox is best known to students of English history through the fact that George III. once proposed marriage to her. And now the correspondence of this lady is to appear in two volumes from the press of John Murray, with thirty-five photogravure portraits. It has been edited by the Countess of Ilchester and Lord Stavordale. Lady Sarah was the daughter of the second Duke of Richmond, and was successively the wife of Sir Thomas Bunbury and of the Hon. George Napier. She died in 1826. The letters, which have been preserved at Melbury, are almost entirely addressed to the friend of her early youth, Lady Susan Strangways. A short political sketch of the years 1760-3, by Henry Fox, first Lord Holland, will form an appendix.

The largest circulation of any copyright English work is believed to be a reference book, "Enquire Within for Everything," of which 1,250,000 copies have been sold. "East Lynne" has had the largest circulation of any English novel—nearly 500,000. The earliest published work still in copyright is "Poems by Two Brothers"—the Tennyson brothers—which was published in 1837. The largest sum for serial copyright was given to George Eliot for "Romola"—27,000.

A NOVEL OF COUNTRY CHARACTERS.

Novel readers have of late shown special pleasure in stories of people far removed from the cities. We have just published a novel by Everitt Tomlinson called "Elder Boise," which is full of the real feeling of the country character. An admiring reader has suggested that we advertise it as a second "David Harum." We prefer to think it a first "Elder Boise." It concerns the work of a young minister among the simon-pure countrymen of New York's rural community whose ideas on church matters are practically unknown in the cities. The interest of the novel is wholesome and clever. (We happen to know a blase seller of books who set up most of the night to finish it!)

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MAIL BAG HINTS.

Stevenson's "Dead Man's Chest."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Readers of Stevenson's "Treasure Island" will remember the buccaneer song beginning "Fifteen men on the dead man's chest." Probably many of them, with myself, have been puzzled to decide just what is meant by the "chest" referred to. I think that the true explanation of the line is the one furnished me by my friend Capt. Flagler of the United States Engineer Corps, at present stationed at San Juan, Porto Rico.

The "dead man's chest" is an island off the south coast of Porto Rico, some ten miles southeast of the port of Ponce. It was a favorite haunt of buccaneers in the olden times, and doubtless many situations have arisen similar to that described in the song. The island was the scene of some sharp fighting as late as 1898, when a force of United States marines which had been landed there was besieged in the lighthouse by the Spaniards.

The full Spanish name of the island is "Isla de Caja de Muertos," i. e., "Isle of the Chest of the Dead." This form of the name is preserved in at least two recent maps of Porto Rico. The island is familiarly known among Americans, however, as "Muertos Island," and I believe an English translation of the Spanish word is to be found on some maps.

Stevenson undoubtedly picked up the song somewhere or other—perhaps he heard it sung by sailors, perhaps found it in some old book—and then used the name for his own purposes. That he himself did not know the original significance of the phrase "dead man's chest" seems clear from his printing it without capitals, and by the singular "dead man," which is inexact for the Spanish plural "Muertos." The change from "men" to "man" in a sailors' song, to avoid the monotony of two identical words in the same verse, would not, I take it, be hard to parallel.

A. W. VAN BUREN.

Yale University, June 27, 1901.

Can Facility in Writing be Cultivated?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I should like to ask why one's vocabulary or power of expression does not seem to expand with reading the best and purest literature? Is it because a person lacks natural capacity? Take graduates from our colleges who have studied Latin and Greek, a large number seems to lack familiarity and ease in expressing themselves in the English language. They appear to understand ideas and argument on theoretical and practical subjects, but are unable to present their views or opinions in a statement properly written or correctly expressed. Men can sit on a jury and give a verdict to facts of which they are familiar, but cannot properly express their opinion in writing. Is all this a lack of education, or incapacity to expand their power of expression by reading the very best literature? I hope it is not a hopeless case, but that it is possible to develop with proper care and attention the ideas and power to express the same with perspicuity and clearness. Do you think that it hurts one to read books not intended for his capacity? I think we have here a good subject for anti-library people.

H. L. LINCOLN.

New York, June 27, 1901.

Wellington's Brother-in-Law Minister to United States.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

C. M. Shipman, whose question about Wellington's veterans at the battle of New Orleans has been answered in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, may be interested in knowing that Wellington himself was selected by the Ministry to go to the United States after the first abdication of Napoleon. He replied that he had no objection to going, but thought that he would be of more use in Europe at that time. Lieut. Gen. Pakenham, his brother-in-law, and his Adjutant General in the Peninsula, was then chosen. When Pakenham was dying from his wound he lamented that he, who had taken part in a great war, should have survived to be shot by a "backwoodsman."

It has always been an interesting military speculation as to what would have been the result if Wellington had become the commander of the English Army in the United States at that time.

FREDERICK M. COLSTON.

Baltimore, June 28, 1901.

The Metre of Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

I notice that you admit into your correspondence column observations on knotty points in Shakespeare. Perhaps the following may be worthy of insertion:

"Midsummer Night's Dream," Act II., Scene 1, Line 249. The metre of "I know a bank where the wild thyme blows," troubles the editor of the Arden edition not a little. On Pages 105, 173, and 177 of his notes he gives different ways of scanning it, and all of them forced. The temptation is great to make it part of a dactylic hexameter.

"I know a | bank where the | wild thyme | blows,"

And the composer of a little song which I heard a friend sing the other evening gives it that rhythm. But that will not do; it must be an iambic pentameter. Give the word "thyme" two syllables, as Chaucer would, and Shakespeare probably intended, and it comes out all right:

"I know | a bank | where the | wild thy- | me blows."

The trochee in the third place, necessitating a pause or breath between "bank" and "where" gives dignity and makes it a very pretty line.

Line 251 of the same is marked by the Globe editor as hopelessly corrupt. Does not the difficulty lie in giving the stress to the last syllable of "woodbine," as seeming to be required by the rhyme with "eglantine" in the line below? Put the stress or accent on the first syllable, as is usual, and the scanning is regular.

"Quite o- | ver can- | opied | with lus- | cious wood- | bine."

It is then an ordinary iambic line with a feminine ending. This reading gives "eglantine" also its proper accent, strong on the first and weak on the last syllable, so that the rhyme is not incongruous.

"Julius Caesar," Act I., Scene 3, Lines 62-68, Globe edition. Line 65 is a puzzle to the commentators. As amended by Mitford, and accepted by the editors, ("Why old men fool, and children calculate,") it interrupts the sequence of the sentence. The lotto reads:

"Why old men, fools, and children calculate."

Richard Grant White says: "With manifest error. We have the superfluous '*s*' again." But is that the error? Is it not rather the comma after "men"? Suppose we omit that comma, and take "calculate" as an adjective, meaning calculating or thoughtful, instead of as a verb. There is an ellipsis in each clause, which, being supplied, the passage would read thus, and the sequence be preserved:

"But if you would consider the true cause
Why all these fires [are,] why all these gliding ghosts,
Why beasts and birds [are turned] from quality and kind,
Why old men [are] fools, and children [are] calculate,
Why all these things change from their ordinance," &c.

Shakespeare has a number of instances where verbal forms ending in "ate" are used as adjectives, e. g.:

"Thereto prick'd on by a most emulate pride."
Hamlet, I., 1, 83.

So that to take "calculate" as an adjective is not forced. Even if this be not admitted it is better to read

"Why old men fools, and children calculate."

JOHN H. EGAR, D. D.

Rome, N. Y., June 24, 1901.

Mollie Brant in Her Old Age.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

To readers of fiction it is always a welcome event to be given an unexpected later glimpse, under new conditions, of characters that have become as living personages. Thackeray used to allow us this privilege on occasions, likewise did Anthony Trollope. Even more is the foregoing a gratifying emotion if experienced in regard to historical characters, who from some brief and brilliant notable part have dropped into obscurity. For this reason I venture to believe that readers who have recently read "The Old New York Frontier" will welcome the following brief glimpse of Mollie Brant as seen by a "Citizen of the United States" in 1794, who was prevailed upon to gratify many friends by having these observations privately printed. And very entertaining and full of information are they. He says:

In the church at Kingston we saw an Indian woman, who sat in an honorable place among the English. She appeared very devout during divine service, and very attentive to the sermon. She was the relict of the late Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the then Province of New York, and mother of several children by him, who are married to Englishmen, and provided for by the Crown.

She is the sister to the celebrated Col. Brant, and has always been a faithful and useful friend in Indian affairs while she resided in Johnson Hall, and since her removal to Upper Canada.

When Indian embassies arrived she was sent for, dined at Gov. Simcoe's, and was treated with respect by himself, his lady, and family. When treaties or purchases were about to be made at Johnson Hall she has often persuaded the obstinate chiefs into a compliance with the proposals for peace, or sale of lands. She retains the habit of her countrywomen, and is a Protestant. During the life of Sir William she was attended with splendor and respect, and since the war receives a pension and compensation for losses for herself and children.

If dates agree, this serious, dignified woman must have been forty years older than the "spritely and very beautiful Indian girl" depicted in "The Old New York Frontier," as she appeared on the occasion of Sir William Johnson's first acquaintance with her, when, at the regimental muster, granted permission to mount behind him by one of the field officers on a prancing steed, "at the word she leaped upon the crupper with the agility of a gazelle. The horse sprang off at full speed, and, clinging to the officer, her blanket flying, and her dark tresses streaming to the wind, she flew about the parade ground swift as an arrow," and—straight into the heart of the Baronet. At the later date she had outlived all the romance of her life, unconscious—shall we believe also indifferent?—that in centuries to come she might be celebrated in song as well as story. C. E. S.

New York, June 20, 1901.

Shakespeare's Misuse of "Traitors"

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Whenever in my reading I come across Shakespeare's lines, "Our doubts are traitors and make us lose the good we oft might win by fearing to attempt," I cannot help feeling that the great master did not use the word "traitors" correctly or was not at his best in using it. Our doubts are produced on the mind by fear, or "abundant caution," as the lawyers call it, and are not primarily or necessarily the result of traitorous purpose; nor do traitors as a general rule "fear to attempt," but cowards, on the other hand, always "fear to attempt." Therefore I claim that the lines in order to express correctly Shakespeare's evident idea would more properly read: "Our doubts are cowards, and make us lose the good we oft might win by fearing to attempt."

I can only explain the use of the word "traitors" on the basis that in the age of Shakespeare it may have been synonymous with the word cowards in our time.

New York, June 26, 1901. L. B.

The Authorship of "Dixie."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Taggart's letter in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW in reference to the misprinting of Albert Pike's "Life Wake" as "Life Work," ended by saying that he had never heard that Pike wrote "Dixie," (as THE SATURDAY REVIEW stated,) but that Dan Emmett, the minstrel, was the accredited author. Emmett took part of Pike's poem entitled "Dixie," and set it to a stirring melody—at least such is the legend—but the original words were most assuredly Pike's, and are given as his in Browne's "Bugle Echoes," Eggleston's "American War Ballads," Stedman's "American Anthology," &c. Browne says that the original melody, claimed by Emmett, is an old negro refrain and dates back to the days when slavery existed in New York City.

R. F. R.

New York June 24, 1901.

Books Children Like.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There is not really such a lack of children's books, but there is a real lack of the opportunity of children getting hold of them. There are many libraries, and many libraries intended especially for children, that contain very few books that children care for. Most of these contain the books that grown people think children ought to like rather than the books that children do care for. The writer remembers his own school library of twenty-five years ago which contained some six or eight books. The principal ones were: "The History of the United States," "The History of Erie County," "The History of Russia," a "History of Religion," and "The Life of Pizarro." This was selected entirely by the standard of the district trustee without one thought to the literary appetite of the child. Many of the Sunday school libraries contain costly collections of books which the children cannot be persuaded to read, while there are hundreds of books that could be placed in such libraries over which the children would really quarrel.

In even the best libraries, designed especially for children, there are a very few books which are read and reread, while the large majority of the volumes are seldom drawn. They always draw "Mother Goose" stories, fairy stories, wonder books, and "yarns" of all kinds. They like to read books several "grades" easier than their school readers, and will do so if there is no one to chide them for it. We should not hesitate to let children read anything they like if it is not immoral and is written in good English. A few years ago Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a letter to the public school children of Franklinville, said that he had been sorry many times that he had written in quite so light a style in his earlier days, but closed with the pathetic and sensible remark that perhaps the colored leaves of Autumn should not be ashamed of the green leaves on the trees.

LAWRENCE A. TORPP.

Richmond, Staten Island, June 17, 1901.

Treasures Among the Old Magazines.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The habit of accumulating old books and magazines when once indulged is one that is cherished for its associations and surprises. The finest stories I ever read were found between the leaves of discarded periodicals, and when once the source became marked without overlooking the latest ethics I embarked on many a mental voyage hunting for antique curios and gems in the magazine line. The opportunity presented itself to buy about fourscore English reviews of ye olden time, not long ago, for a great deal less than the value of the paper if bought by the pound. Among them are the numbers that contain the famous critique on Bacon by Macaulay; also his ever-interesting discussion on the Papal growth and decay of earlier times contained in his treatment of Ranke's "History of the Popes."

In an Atlantic Monthly of recent date I encountered a modern exposition of Macaulay as an expounder of English history, a stylist, and a reviewer of unexampled reach of thought and splendor of diction. The rebirth of his popularity and the prophecy of his lasting vitality were referred to at one and the same time. The attitude of the eulogist seemed just and his praise well disposed, but accident discovered to my mind the judicial estimate of Macaulay's genius as a historian. Like the affectionate tributes of The London Times at the death of its celebrated editor, Mr. Delaney, the occupant of the Edinburgh sanctum felt empowered by the dignity of his position and his inside knowledge to pay the last farthing of respect whenever honored by the draft of public opinion.

Among the most treasured in my collection is an Edinburgh Review of 1849 finely bound, which boasts of a most pronounced judgment upon the "English and Foreign Critics of Shakespeare," giving one the essence of a critic's appreciation of a critic. The appurtenances and stage-setting, the preliminary studies, and natural aptitude are thereupon disclosed by a reverent hand. The particular and most enlightening value of this disquisition is seen in the paragraphs that differentiate French customs and prejudices in the art of criticism when interpreting Shakespeare. It is pleasurable and instructive to combine opposite standpoints when both are prompted by artistic vigor in bespeaking audiences for great men, and so it becomes a thrilling mental phase for any one to fuse the impressions of Shelley that are engraved by the masterly hand of a quarterly reviewer with the trenchant and impulsive charcoal sketch of our American writer, E. P. Whipple.

If any one wishes to justify the title of erudition and compass of thought he has only to pile up the agony of these old channels of learning and authority. They are cheaper far than newspapers if exhaustive discourse, gravity of demeanor, and profound intelligence are supposed to outweigh sensationalism and superficiality. Whether one wishes to know of Bulwer's, Dickens's, Scott's, or George Eliot's novels—their merit, import, distinctive charm, or local color—here deep gratification lures the delver on. If inclined to sound the plummet of Shelley's lyrical power or Wordsworth's didactic skill, Byron's passionateness, Moore's courtliness, Campbell's picturesqueness, and Keats's sensuousness and Delphic fascination—here is the road leading to such realization. If the Corn Laws, Reform bill, the Revolution of 1688, the French Revolution, Catholic Emancipation, Jewish Disabilities, the Long Parliament, Papal infallibility, &c., are merely names—here they can be verified and understood. Here Layard's "Ancient Assyria," Grote's "Greece," Arnold's "Rome," Bulwer's "Athens," Buckle's "History of Civilization," Lecky's "History of Morals," Mackintosh's "Dissertation on Ethical Philosophy," Motley's "History of the Netherlands," Hallan's "Middle Ages," &c., are spoken of sufficiently to arrest and enthrall attention.

J. F. F.

New York, June 26, 1901.

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FAMILY LETTERS.

Records of the Wards of England from 1751-1821.*

SOME time before George III. was King of England, which notable event took place in 1760, there lived in a small village in East Kent, Benenden by name, a yeoman known as William Ward. Ward, who was an honest man, found employment as a steward to certain estates in the neighborhood. He had several daughters, and one of them became Mrs. Cleveland, the wife of a London merchant. The entire family of the Wards were active correspondents, and a large portion of the letters which passed between London and the little provincial village have been preserved. From these old missives Mr. Charles Frederic Hardy has made a volume of decided interest. It is not so certain that the lives of the Magnificoes are invariably clear to us, for there is much of a false coloring worked into them. Private existence of the humbler class as far back as 150 years ago is by no means common property. There are details of such people which are in a measure hidden from us. When the writer of romances tries to describe what were the ways and manners of our great-grandfathers, heavy is the strain put on his imagination. These "Benenden Letters, London, Country, Abroad, 1753-1821," bear all the traits of authenticity.

A great friend of the Clevelands who married one of the Ward daughters was a Mr. Cox. Cox was in the Government employ in London as a clerk, in the "office of the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen and for Taking Care of the Prisoners of War." Cox's letters from London must have been regularly forwarded to Benenden for the amusement of the East Kent family. Mrs. Cleveland had three children, all girls, and Ward corresponded with all of them. Another friend was a M. de Caulier. He was a French tutor in the family of Gen. Fitzroy, a brother of the Duke of Grafton.

With so various a company of correspondents the topics treated by the writers are of all sorts and kinds. Of course there is much gossip, but then, too, politics are touched on, and the art of the time and the drama all form subjects found in the letters. The severer critic of to-day might point out several small historical blunders the writers make, but such mistakes do not in the least take away from the general interest of the text. The clerk of the "Sick and Hurt Office," as it was called, was a great admirer of Garrick. He sees the great actor in "Macbeth," and expatiates over the dagger scene, as well he might. Historians of the drama have noted how Garrick played before the King of Denmark on the occasion of the visit of that King to London in 1768. Cox made a strong effort to be present on that notable occasion, but the crowd was so great that Garrick played and Cox was not able to get into the house. The King of Denmark Cox saw, however, and he describes him as a fair-headed young man, who tossed sovereigns by the handful to the mob. Cox was present at a play of Beaumont and Fletcher's, where Lee was the leading character, in "Have a Wife and Rule a Wife." King George married in 1761 Charlotte Sophia, the daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Cox saw the bride, and he describes her as "a little woman, very young, very pale, and of an obliging countenance." The Queen was the mother of not less than nine sons and of six daughters, and some of these were by no means creditable persons.

M. de Caulier is a vivacious Frenchman. He dwells at length on his position as tutor in the great house.

> At last, I am now a tutor in one of the first families in England, with the Hon. Mr. Fitzroy, brother of the Duke of Grafton. He is, besides, Vice Chamberlain to the Queen, General, and member of Parliament. I am exceedingly well—very free with Mr. Fitzroy, who is the best man I ever saw—no pride at all. I will give you a proof of it. The other day he asked me to go and see his little villa. We went in his post chaise. We talked a great deal all the way. You must know he is quite a master in the French language, and it is a great advantage for me. Though I speak now the English fluently, I do not speak it so well as my mother tongue. I saw all the spot, one of the finest you can imagine. Afterward, as we were hungry, we went into the kitchen, and there we eat a bit of partridge, and drank a glass of wine à la familière. When he is at home I generally dine with him. What a difference! But—taceamus. I'll always remember that Mrs. B.'s recommendations contributed a great deal to my coming here. So gratitude shall be my duty.

Parsons and tutors in those days did not have seats at the head of the board, but M. de Caulier has nothing to complain of.

> One thing makes me a little uneasy. In such a house as this all the tutors are always about thirty or forty years old, and I am only twenty-four. To make me look grave I always appear at table in black. I had on the other day at breakfast a coat of another color. Lord Abingdon, who was breakfasting with us, asked to Mr. Fitzroy if I was his eldest son. To tell you the truth, I did not like it. I had a mind lately to wear my hair in round again, but it is grown so much that it would be a pity to have it cut—indeed, I was very wrong to comply with Mr. Zeph's solicitations to wear it tied up behind. I know I look better, but c'est never mind—what is done is done. Let us think on the present, and not on the past time. However, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzroy esteem me, and treat me with the greatest respect. I do everything to merit more and more their friendship. Now I am very busy in composing a little grammar—French and Latin—for the ladies. Mrs. Fitzroy has got nine boys, four girls, and forty servants. What do you think now? It seems, I hear you say, that I am happy.

To think that the tutor was honored by a bow from that immortal beauty, the Duchess of Devonshire, is there not in it a skill the equivalent of [illegible] enough?

> To-day I was with Lord Gordon, for de Caulier passes near St. James's Park and finds a military camp stationed there, so that future riots may be suppressed. The Frenchman figures at many of the grand balls of the people of quality. There is a Court function, and the Queen, when she danced the allemande, wore a petticoat of such a wide circumference that her partners could not touch the tips of her august fingers. Letters written by one of Cleveland's daughters have been preserved. Sarah, the youngest of Mr. Ward's granddaughters, lived to an old age, having died in 1837. Here is the pretty story of a festival given on the occasion of her fifteenth birthday, as written by her at the time:

> A dance was to be given. Fifteen was invited, and her two elder sisters. Like Cinderella of old the youngest was not permitted to go. But the brother of the host was a particular friend of her father, and he called on purpose to insist that Fifteen should be at the party. Her heart beat high when she knew of this. There was a debate among the higher powers how she should be dressed. Prudent mamma decided that the usual nursery costume would be sufficient—a plain white muslin frock, without sace, sash, or any ornament whatever, adding, as she looked at her, "Ever remember, my dear, Thomson's well-known line—'When unadorned, adorned the most.'" Young Fifteen felt timid and almost frightened when seated in the drawing room with the gayly dressed ladies. It was long before she gained courage to look up. When she did, her eyes encountered the earnest gaze of a handsome youth, who was standing at the end of the room. This caused poor Fifteen to feel still more abashed. She had scarcely recovered composure when a lady approached, (she was the daughter of the host,) followed by the handsome youth. She spoke a few kind words to the timid girl, introduced her "brother," and retired. Seventeen immediately asked Fifteen to be his partner, and remained chatting with her until dancing commenced. Happy, indeed, was young Fifteen during that dance, all fear being soon lost in the society of the amiable, good-humored youth, who continued to dance with her almost the whole evening.

Ward died in 1821, and some time later the Clevelands returned to Benenden. Sarah still kept the records of the family. There is something particularly happy in this, the description of the former duties of an English housewife. The assemblage of the marriage trousseau was a different thing then from what it is to-day.

> It was the custom for the daughters of a family to spin linen for themselves previous to marriage, an event which it was always supposed would take place—hence the term spinster. My mother's industry formed part of her marriage portion. When this fine linen was woven, it was bleached "in the Springtime." Shakespeare knew all about it as well as I do. The linen was in slips, with loops of tape sewed on each side. These slips were pegged tightly down with small wooden pegs on the sweet daisy mead. During the day the linen was watered with clean spring water. This process, at the age of five and six, I watched with great interest. More than that, it was a never-tiring amusement to run between the linen on the narrow space of grass. Small as my feet were, it was not easy to accomplish this without sometimes swerving on the linen. If I did, the maids were out in a moment, threatening I should not be allowed to run between the slips any more. This made me careful, and I became exceedingly expert in my favorite pastime. How perfectly I remember seeing my sockless and stockingless feet incased in pretty green shoes, while I was taking heed to my steps in the narrow pathway. If modern ladies consider spinning an employment beneath a gentlewoman, they are mistaken. Fine spinning was the lady's department. To spin fine thread required delicate and flexible fingers. Their wheels were costly, being beautifully carved. To form the fine thread evenly the forefinger was dipped in rosewater contained in a small silver or porcelain cup suspended at the right side of the machine. A pretty foot appeared to great advantage on the board that turned the wheel, and the general attitude was exceedingly graceful. Those who could sing often did so while spinning, and a flirtation could be carried on charmingly during the hum of the wheel.

A Novel Nature Book.*

If Mr. Almon Dexter, the author of "And the Wilderness Blossomed," hoped to make his readers envious of the paradise he has succeeded in creating, and desirous of following in his footsteps, he may be said to have succeeded admirably. His book, which is dedicated to Ferdinand W. Roebling, "and the others who have been there," describes most alluringly the building of a home on an island hitherto unimproved, in Insley Lake, Me.

The Insley Lake region is a famous fishing ground in Maine, the lake itself being at the head of a chain of lakes, about twenty miles from the town of Pirmins, where a railroad connection can be made with the outer world. The purchase of this island of Norinsementoe, then covered with a primeval forest, and the building thereon of a comfortable home, came about in the following way: Mr. Dexter having been talking of building a camp at Lake Winnebago, his wife suggested that if he would buy the island they had frequently seen—but never visited—in passing Insley Lake, and build thereon a comfortable house, she would take the children and pass each Summer there, the outcome of this suggestion being the immediate purchase of the island.

The shores of Insley Lake are partly cleared and settled, the village of Insley being on its eastern shore. The island itself contains about twenty acres, and is situated in a beautiful region 1,700 feet above the sea level, the lake being surrounded by mountain peaks and ranges of beautiful hills. Mr. Dexter's account of the building of his house, which a full-page plate shows to be a very attractive one, is fascinating reading. Their plans for the entire place were to be carried out independently of architects, landscape gardeners, or contractors. In planning the house itself, the inside was so arranged as to suit the family needs and tastes, the outside having to suit itself to such requirements. The house contained a hall twenty feet square, a hall of this sort being very cool in Summer, and at the same time easily heated and ventilated and most picturesque, with its walls carried up two stories high and a gallery running around the second floor, giving access to all its rooms. The various rooms were equally large and well arranged, the outside walls being carried up about three feet above the second story, and thence following the slope of the pitched roof. The house contained many fireplaces, being heated entirely by wood fires, the chimneys and flues being constructed on the lines suggested by an essay on chimneys and fireplaces written more than a century ago by Count Rumford.

The timber for Mr. Dexter's house was bought in the log and sawed in the village, the window sashes only having to be brought from a distance. The men who built the house were at times carpenters, farmers, guides, or trappers, but always intelligent, capable, and faithful. A not uninteresting feature of the volume will be found to lie in Mr. Dexter's accounts of the various men he had working for him, employing more than a hundred at different times and in various capacities.

Some of these men are superb mechanics, the old-fashioned kind, who not only know all branches of their own trade thoroughly, but also much of kindred trades. I brought with me the design of a corner closet to be built in the dining room, copied after an antique model containing those little diamond panes of glass which are so attractive. I showed the plans to Charlie Barrett and asked him if he could build it. "I think so," he said musingly; "I haven't any plane to work out those styles, but I guess I could do it." He did not appear at the island the next day, and I found out later that he had spent the time in a blacksmith shop making and tempering a plane to correspond with my drawing. That these people should be so skilful in the management of metals, with actually no training at all, is not less than marvelous to me. I have in my possession a steel hunting knife of superior quality and finish made by one of my Maine friends. The blade is worked out of an old file, and the maker had no forge but the kitchen stove, yet I am quite satisfied that I could not buy as good a knife in the trade centres of either America or Europe.

Mr. Dexter describes the ingenious way in which their plumbing was managed, and water brought from the top of a hill on a farm he owned on the mainland to the island itself. The turning of several acres of woodland into a lawn was another difficulty. It would have been easy enough to have cut down the trees and graded the lawn, but Mr. Dexter wished simply to cut out all the underbrush and leave his monarch birches, pines, and spruce, far more beautiful in every way than grass or flowers. The cutting out of the underbrush let in so much sun that the ferns and moss were killed at once, leaving the roots of the trees bare. Fresh earth had to be mounded well around them and the lawn prepared slowly with pick and shovel, rather than with plow and harrow. So successful were his efforts, however, that John Burroughs, upon paying the island and its owners a visit, stood gazing with evident delight upon these gnarled old trunks. "He mused a while, and then his face lit up with a smile, and he nodded his good, gray head and said quietly: 'Yes, they're classic! That's it! Classic!"

Chapter III., "The Vestibule," contains an account of the planning and placing of Mr. Dexter's library; the cases being built upon a somewhat novel plan. It also contains lists of books, largely fiction, suitable for a Summer library, nature books, too, being somewhat in evidence. Mr. Dexter, having invited his guests "to note on the fly leaves their views of the books they read," is often "surprised and always amused" at their verdicts, often so contrary to those of the critics, and so often going against the opinions of the many as shown by a volume's sale. Several pages of such opinions are also given in this chapter.

The birds native to the region come in for a fair share of attention; at least 150 pages being devoted to flower beds, flowers, seeds, and garden lore generally. This portion of the book, besides being interesting reading, seems to possess undoubted practical value. In it Mr. Dexter records his experiments, successes, and failures in the growing of flowers; giving exact directions as to the proper time, place, and manner of planting and cultivating all sorts of flowers—annuals, perennials, and biennials; this portion of the book seeming to be so carefully done that it can scarcely fail to be one of the most reliable of guides for other amateurs, while Mr. Dexter's love for his subject gives the book a decided interest for people who love flowers but do not work among them.

The illustrations throughout the volume are remarkably attractive, and especially the colored frontispiece showing a corner of the Terrace.

"A Sunny Southerner."*

Miss Julia Magruder's "A Sunny Southerner" has a heroine who tramps, rides, and attracts the affections of men after the fashion of Barbara Dering, but is innocent of hysteria or nerves. She fancies herself progressive because she has an idea or two less antediluvian than those held by her kindred, and is confirmed in her fancy when she falls in love with a student of sociology disguised as a workman. The story of her love is prettily told, and leaves one convinced that after her marriage she will become as perfectly unprogressive as heart could wish. The hero is a gentleman, and the author is satisfied with merely asserting that he is a philanthropist, without making him preach, but the heroine quite outshines him, for the story was written for a woman's newspaper, and experience teaches that dull heroes are best beloved by the modern woman.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

BEAUTIFUL editions of standard authors seem to be the order of the day. The Outward Bound Kipling, the Thistle Stevenson, the new Edinburgh Stevenson, and the Personal George Eliot are to be followed by definite presentations of the authors of "Sherlock Holmes" and "The Prisoner of Zenda." D. Appleton & Co. announce subscription editions of the complete works of Dr. A. Conan Doyle and Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins. In the case of Dr. Doyle the set will number twelve volumes, and in that of Mr. Hawkins thirteen. Both sets are to be augmented as new books are written. Every volume will be embellished with finely executed photogravures, and will, we are informed, combine artistic merit and stability.

An interesting study of flowers from an artistic point of view is being published by Charles Scribner's Sons under the title "Decorative Flower Studies." It is intended particularly for artists and designers. The artist-author, J. Foord, has chosen only the well-known flowers for his bouquet, and has pictured them simply as nature made them, not ignoring the defects present in all of nature's work.

With the announcement that no less than four publishing concerns will shortly present reprints of "Salathiel, the Wandering Jew," by George Croly, which was recently published by Funk & Wagnalls Company in an elaborate edition, with illustrations by Thulstrup, under the title of "Tarry Thou Till I Come," we hear that the publishers of the latter are soon to bring out a popular edition of the work, including several of their original copyright features, and with ten illustrations. In the meantime reports from several bookselling centres show that "Tarry Thou Till I Come" is creeping up toward the head of the list of the books "most in demand."

A new volume by Prof. Skeat, called "Notes on English Etymology," will be issued shortly from The Oxford University Press. The book contains an introduction of an autobiographical kind, and a reproduction of the portrait presented by subscription to Christ's College, Cambridge, of which the author is a Fellow. Most of the pages are made up of reprints of stray articles, and the whole may be described as a companion volume to "A Student's Pastime."

Frederick Warne & Co. will issue at once a Cornish story, written in an attractive style, by Silas K. Hocking, and entitled "The Fate of Endilloe." The same house also has ready a new edition of "The Bridge Manual," by the foremost English authority and expert, John Doe.

The edition of "South Africa a Century Ago," being letters written from the Cape of Good Hope, from 1797 to 1801, by the Lady Anne Barnard, which will be published in the Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co., will be edited by W. H. Wilkins. The husband of the author was the first Secretary of Cape Colony, and he owed his appointment to his wife's influence with Lord Melville, who had won her heart in her youth, but did not marry her. The letters have been preserved among the archives of Melville Castle for a century, and are said to be particularly attractive in their personal sketches and impressions.

"A Buckeye Baron," by W. A. Paxton of the Ohio Bar, is being published by the Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati. The work is illustrated by photogravures and pen and ink drawings of a number of the most beautiful places in the section between the Miami River and Yellow Springs. The time of the story is at the beginning of the civil war.

The volume entitled "Twelve Allegories," by Miss Kathleen Haydn Green, the Lady Mayoress of London, will be presented in this country through John Lane. The volume is dedicated as follows: "To the Right Hon Frank Green, Lord Mayor of the free and ancient City of London, this book is respectfully dedicated by his affectionate daughter, Kathleen Haydn Green, Lady Mayoress." The author, who is a granddaughter of Joseph Haydn, of "The Dictionary of Dates," obtained some success two years ago with a volume of verse.

The July Theatre, which is out to-day, presents as its cover picture Mrs. Langtry as Queen Marie Antoinette in a fine lithograph in six colors. Within there is a large number of portraits of stage favorites in extremely well-made half-tones, including a large plate of Charles Richman, the new leading man of the Empire Stock Company; Mr. William Norris as King Dodo, a new portrait of Miss Maude Adams, Miss Virginia Harned, Miss Blanche Walsh, Mr. E. J. Morgan, Miss Grace George, and Mr. Hamilton Revelle, besides scenes from "The Wooing of Priscilla," "The Brixton Burglary," Hammerstein's new roof garden, &c. Among the literary features are "The Essence of Rostand's Greatness," by Cleveland Moffett; "In Memoriam: J. A. Herne," by the actor-playwright's fellow-craftsman, E. E. Kidder; "The Endowed Theatre," by Horace B. Fry; "Paderewski's new opera, 'Manru,'" with a new portrait of the composer, together with illustrated comment on the first production in America in English of Edmond Rostand's "Les Romanesques." The illustrations in the July number of The Theatre show steady improvement from both the artistic and mechanical points of view, while the literary quality of the special articles is fully up to the excellent standard which this periodical set in its initial number.

"The Story of Books," by Gertrude B. Rawlings, will be published in July by D. Appleton & Co.

"Mills of God," by a new writer, Elinor Macartney Lane of Washington, will probably be issued early in July, although its publication has been once or twice postponed by the publishers, D. Appleton & Co. An artistic poster has been issued concerning it, with a medallion silhouette in rich bronze. This is the book, it will be recalled, which is illustrated by artists, sculptors, and models who are personal friends of the author.

The biography of "Chatterton," by David Masson, first published in 1856, will be brought out in a new and appropriate edition in the early Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. Chatterton has been called the "only true" poet of the eighteenth century, although his greatest efforts were forgeries.

Frederick M. Spiegle, whose work was joined with that of Maud Humphrey and Paul de Longpré in "The Bride's Book," has completed a "Vacation Record," which is an attractive souvenir of the time spent away from the city in search of rest and change. There are blanks with suitable decorative borders and vignettes and with spaces for records of the journey, "Outing Notes," "Frivolities," "Important Events," while there are other leaves for the preservation of photographs, newspaper clippings, and autographs. The book is published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

"The Lawrence System of Vocal and Physical Expression," being a practical and comprehensive work on elocution and dramatic art, by Edwin Gordon Lawrence, is about to be published under the auspices of the Lawrence School of Expression of this city.

"The Mysterious Burglar," by George E. Walsh, recently published by F. M. Buckles & Co., is now in its third edition. Many letters asking about the possibilities of hypnotism described in the book, and, in particular, if there is any foundation in fact for the story, have been received by the author.

The "Career of Danger and Daring," to be described by Cleveland Moffett in the July installment of the St. Nicholas papers, is that of "The Aerial Athlete," with illustrations that bring the peculiar perils of this calling very visibly before the eye.

"The Four Leaved Clover," by Maxwell Gray, author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," will be published early next month by D. Appleton & Co.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing in the Country Life Library "Gardening for Beginners: A Handbook to the Garden," by E. T. Cook, one of the editors of The Garden. The attractive feature of the work is the series of illustrations, which, although reproduced from photographs, have many of the qualities of reproductions from oil paintings.

Harper & Brothers will publish early in July "The Nineteenth Hole," being a collection of tales told in the smoking room of a golf club, by Van Tassel Sutphen, and "The Manager of the B. & A.," by Vaughan Kester.

Mrs. Craigie's new novel, "The Serious Wooing: A Heart's History," is soon to be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The author has selected the following quotations to introduce the story:

I shall tell you
A pretty tale: it may be you have heard it;
But, since it serves my purpose, I will venture
To scale 't a little more.

Triumphs for nothing and lamenting toys
Is jollity for apes and griefs for boys.

Fortune knows
We scorn her most when most she offers blows.

A new magazine entitled America will make its appearance in this city on Aug. 15, under the editorship of James A. Garland and Arthur T. Vance. The object of the periodical, which will be issued monthly, is to reflect the genuine American spirit through special articles and short stories on intensely American themes and written in a thorough American spirit.

The Book World for July, while it still maintains its special features of reviews of current literature, science, music, and art, has so broadened its scope as to include several articles of general interest as well as some attractive fiction. There are articles on "The Pan-American Exposition as an Artistic and Educational Achievement," "The Beaumont Oil Discovery," "Representative American Sculptors," "The Influence of Our Literature in Japan." Among the briefer fiction is "A Fool and His Purse," by Miss Grace Sallnger. "The Giant's Gate," a serial by Max Pemberton, will be in the August number.

The Popular Science Monthly for July opens with an article on "The Transmission of Yellow Fever by Mosquitoes," by Surgeon General George M. Sternberg. Experiments carried on under the author's direction in Havana have shown that yellow fever is transmitted by mosquitoes, and made possible the extermination of this disease.

Harry Castlemon, whose books have appealed to the boys of nearly two generations, will have a new boys' book brought out shortly by the Saalfield Publishing Company with the title "Winged Arrow's Medicine." It is an Indian story, the plot of which is laid at Fort Phil Kearny, in the hunting grounds of the Sioux, and the heroes are Guy Preston, a graduate of West Point, and Winged Arrow, a noble Indian youth.

Stories, long and short, will abound in the July Century. Miss Mary E. Wilkins will tell a characteristic New England tale and Seumas MacManus a typical Irish one; the heroine of "A Hope Deferred," by Josephine Daskam, is a New England spinster and the hero of Miss Sedgwick's "A Lion Among Ladies," a popular novelist in London. The other short stories will be by Stewart Edward White and Elliott Flower, creator of Policeman Flynn. Interesting installments will accompany them of Mrs. Burnett's novelette, "The Making of a Marchioness," and Mr. Bacheller's novel, "D'ri and I."

"Elder Boisé," by Everett T. Tomlinson, the publication of which had been delayed, comes to-day from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. The tale deals with the experiences of a young minister in a country town thrown into the light of tradition and unsophisticated existence.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in course of publication a "History and Genealogy of the Mead Family of Horseneck, (Greenwich,) Conn.," which was begun a number of years ago by the late Rev. J. H. Hobart De Mille, and shortly after his decease the work was taken up by Spencer P. Mead, LL. B., who has completed the history and genealogy. The best English authorities state that the family originally came from Normandy and settled in England soon after the Norman Conquest. At any rate, William Mead, the ancestor of the Fairfield County (Conn.) Mead family, sailed from England during the month of April, 1635, for Massachusetts, where he arrived during the Summer of that year. In 1641 he located in Stamford, Conn., and his two sons, Joseph and John, settled permanently in Horseneck (Greenwich) in 1660. The genealogy, containing about 8,937 names, gives the descendants of these two sons.

Brentano's have just received the following books from Paris: "Memoires de Fleury de Chaboulon, ex-Secretaire de l'Empereur Napoleon et de son Cabinet, avec Annotations Manuscrites de Napoleon I." (While a prisoner at St. Helena Napoleon read the above memoirs, which were originally published in London, 1819, and added numerous pencil remarks and corrections in the margin of his copy. The memoirs, which deal chiefly with Napoleon's private life and with the return from Elba in 1815, are here published with all the Emperor's corrections.) Maurice Buentin-Bauchart's "Fils d'Empereur." (A most interesting story of the life of that unfortunate young Prince, son of Napoleon III. and Eugenie, who, born in the Tuileries, passed his best years an exile in England, only to die at the hands of savage Zulus in South Africa.) Funck-Brentano's "L'Affaire du Collier." (An interesting historical study of the old subject of "The Queen's Necklace," remarkable among other things by placing Marie Antoinette in an entirely new light. Illustrated with twelve reproductions from old paintings.) Henri de Regnier's "Figures et Caracteres." (A series of short literary and artistic essays and sketches; among others are de Vigny, Mallarme, and Kipling, by the French novelist and poet, who will be remembered as last year lecturing in the United States,) and Paul Fremaux's "Napoleon Prisonnier: Memoires d'un Medicin de l'Empereur à Sainte-Hélène." (These memoirs of the English Dr. Stokoe add a new and very interesting witness to the many regarding the treatment by the English Government of their illustrious prisoner.)

Small, Maynard & Co. have just published for the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund a special edition of 10,000 copies of "The Future of the American Negro," by Booker T. Washington. The edition is being distributed by the Trustees among the negroes of the South, and a copy is also being furnished to every member of the Legislatures of the Southern States, and to

"The intensity and majesty of this book are almost indescribable"
—Booklovers' Library Bulletin.

THE SECOND MOST POPULAR BOOK OF THE MONTH

"The most popular book of the month and so far of the year's publications was *The Crisis*, by Winston Churchill. The advance orders were very large, and already re-orders are coming in rapidly. The second most popular book was **Tarry Thou Till I Come**, by George Croly, and it is meeting with an exceptional sale."—**The Bookman**, New York, Eastern Letter in July number.

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A Great Historical Romance By GEORGE CROLY

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Hubert H. Bancroft, the celebrated Historian: "It is sublime. It occupies a unique place; there is nothing else like it in literature. Such a book elevates and ennobles the whole realm of fiction, thus exercising a powerful influence for good."

Theo. W. Hunt, Ph. D., Professor of English Language and Literature in Princeton University: "Parts of it remind me of the graphic pages of Victor Hugo in his 'Les Miserables' and 'Ninety-Three,' and parts of it of the scenic chapters of Sienkiewics in his 'Quo Vadis.' Here and there one is reminded of our American Hawthorne.

Prof. H. W. Conn, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: "One of the great books of English fiction. A book of much higher character than the ordinary line of fiction, the reading of which cannot fail to be of great profit as well as entertainment."

IN NO OTHER story have we so glowing and faithful a picture of that life in which Christ went to death, and the new Church took root, and the cataclasm in Jewish history came—the clash between Jew and Roman, in which the Jewish nation sank "as a continent sinks." "Tarry Thou Till I Come" is a historical novel of extraordinary power, covering the gap of 37 years from the crucifixion to the destruction of Jerusalem.

THE great interest that the public has taken almost instinctively in this book is shown in many ways—this one is typical: scores of people are writing us that the book is to be part of their "summer readings." Among those so writing are some of the best known men in America, as **U. S. Senator Frye**, of Maine; **Jacob H. Schiff**, the banker, of New York; **Judge Sulzberger**, of the Judiciary of Philadelphia; **Edward Everett Hale**, of Boston; **President Harper**, of Chicago University.

Introduction by Gen. LEW WALLACE, who pronounces it to be one of the SIX GREATEST ENGLISH NOVELS EVER WRITTEN

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all State executive officers and Superintendents of Education throughout the South. This fund, it may be recalled, was created in 1882 by the late John F. Slater of Norwich, Conn., who set aside $1,000,000 as a trust fund, the interest to be used in the discretion of the Trustees, for the education and uplifting of the freed men of the South.

"The Education of Teachers," by W. H. Payne, Chancellor of the University of Nashville, is in active preparation by the B. F. Johnson Publishing Company of Richmond, Va. Dr. Payne is one of the best-known and most radical writers on education in the South.

The illustrator of "Uncle Terry" is not Henry Higginbotham, as has been announced, but Helena Higginbotham of Springfield, Mass.

We learn from Little Rock, Ark., that in spite of statements to the contrary there is at present in print an edition of the poems by Gen. Albert Pike, published by Allsopp & Chapple of that town. The volume includes 530 pages, octavo, bound in half morocco, and contains a great many poems not published elsewhere, with an introductory biographical sketch by his daughter, Mrs. Lillian Pike Roome of Washington, D. C.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are preparing to issue in the Fall a volume by Clara Morris which will include, besides those autobiographical pages which have appeared from time to time in some of the principal magazines, much new material. The book will probably be called "Recollections of an Actress." It promises something to be enjoyed by everybody who is fond of the theatre and its people, or who like anecdotes and graphic autobiographical sketches.

"A Daughter of Patricians," by F. Clifford Smith, which is being published by R. F. Fenno & Co., has its scene laid in Montreal and adjacent places. The hero is a young musician, while the heroine is a daughter of an intensely proud Frenchman.

A portfolio of golf pictures by F. T. Richards is about to be published by R. H. Russell under the title of "The Royal Game of Golf." The portfolio will contain hand-colored prints of single figures in old-time costume, making a pictorial history of the fascinating and ancient game. Mr. Richards has spent considerable time in searching records and old prints showing how the game was played and how the players dressed in the reigns of Mary Stuart, Charles I., James II., Anne, George II., and the early Victorian period. The pictures are so made that they can be readily framed.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—As the news reaches Philadelphia that Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has arrived at San Francisco on his return home from Japan and the Far East, the word comes from London that a selection from his poems is about to be published there. A writer in The Academy says he should not be surprised if this publication proved to be in the case of many English people their introduction to Dr. Mitchell as a verse writer. The growth of Dr. Mitchell's vogue in England has been slow. His "Roland Blake" appeared there in 1886, but it was not until six years later, when his "Characteristics" came out, that his ability as a fictionist was really recognized, and he can hardly be said to have made himself "popular" there until 1897, when "Hugh Wynne" was widely disseminated by the great circulating libraries.

The verses of Alfred E. Hostelley, recently issued by one of the lesser-known of Philadelphia's publishing houses, are not uncommon—nor are their faults. Mr. Hostelley informs his readers that he "fain would sing," but in all of his 250 attempts now included between covers he has not struck a single really harmonious note. "Songs of the Susquehanna" show two facts clearly—the author has a genuine love for nature, but in his expression of it is so bound by fancied rules and laborious imitation that all spontaneity is killed. Remembering Duke Theseus's advice in "Midsummer's Night's Dream," one wants to be kind, but one must be honest.

Another "first book" of verse—"Love in a Mist," by Post Wheeler of this city—though already referred to in this column, calls for a second mention because of the success with which it is meeting. A part of this may be due to the typographical and other mechanical excellencies of the title volume, which has come from your New York Camelot presses, but more is to be thanked the lyric and truly poetic quality of the verses themselves. Sonnet, sestina, and villanelle show light manipulation of metre and a keen sense of rhythm and rhyme. Rossetti is suggested here, and Swinburne there, while occasionally a higher note is struck—the power to make new some truth of spiritual significance—which promises well for Mr. Wheeler's later work. One request, however, should be preferred: give us fewer poems on dead children—let the next book be less suggestive of a printed burial ground for dead babies. Mr. Wheeler, Sr., is one of Philadelphia's most successful clergyman, but for that reason Mr. Wheeler, Jr., is not called upon to write so often of a theme which may be poetic in itself, but surely becomes both artificial and disagreeable when carried to so great a length.

Speaking of clergymen, it is in order to make mention of an unpretentious little volume recently issued by Drexel Biddle. "Fragments" is a sketch of the late Dr. Alfred Stille, written by his widow, Katharine Blackiston Stille, with a preface by the Rev. Samuel N. Hopkins, D. D., whose friendship with Dr. Stille began in 1828, when they entered Yale College together, and remained unbroken for sixty years. In his will Dr. Stille requested that his biography should be written by his "beloved wife." She expresses the hope that some day she may be able to carry out his wish. In the meantime she offers this fragmentary sketch.

J. Spencer Kennard, Jr., has become [illegible]

in the country, has just made what would appear to be a most valuable contribution to the literature of the pulpit. His "Psychic Power in Preaching," (Jacobs,) which is already in a second edition, has been made a text book at Colgate University, while, in spite of the hot weather and the traditions as to Summer reading, the American Baptist Publication Society has ordered a large number of copies for immediate sale.

Writing to The Press of this city, Arlo Bates, Professor of English Literature at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has said some things well worth harkening to on the subject of present day reading. Under the title of "The Plethora of Books," he devoted the best of two columns to certain dicta quite as true as those with which President Gilman and Mr. Rockefeller attacked the modern reader's methods, and yet far less pessimistic. In view of the all but incredible number of new books clamoring for attention, but also with a view to one's own pleasure as well as profit, he lays down two laws. One is virtually Frederic Harrison's "The main guide to reading is to know what not to read," and the other is something like this, "Read as thoroughly as you can in some one direction, and then, for the rest, read wherever and whenever your leisure and pleasure lead you." It is good advice; and surely it falls patly with the days of hammocks and soaring thermometers.

QUERIES.

"MOFILO," Philadelphia, Penn.: "Will you kindly tell me if Mr. Edmund Gosse is still living, and if a letter addressed to him, University of Cambridge, would reach him, or if not there, where?"

Edmund Gosse is still living, and may be addressed at 29 Delamere Terrace, London, W. He was Clark Lecturer at Cambridge, 1884-1890.

"A. C.," New York City: "Will you kindly inform me whether or not Sir Edwin Arnold's translation of the second part of Sa'dis Gulistan, notice of which was given in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 11, 1900, has been published? The first part was published by Harper & Brothers in 1899."

No other portion has been published as yet.

F. P. WHITING, 143 Amity Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "C. De W. C. is referred to Isaac N. Arnold's 'Life of Lincoln,' Page 20, where Lincoln is quoted as saying: 'All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother.'"

ROBERT AYRES, 1,435 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Please give me some information as to translations of the 'Satires' of Juvenal."

The "Thirteen Satires," translated into English by Alexander Leeper after the text of J. E. B. Mayor, the Macmillan Co., $1.00, and "Juvenal, Persius, Sulpicia, and Lucilius," literally translated into prose by L. Evans, with Gifford's metrical version of Juvenal and Persius, the Macmillan Co., "Bohn's Library," $1.00. Dryden's translations of the first, third, sixth, tenth, and sixteenth satires can be found in his "Select Satires," edited by Collins, the Macmillan Co., 40 cents.

J. C. McDONALD, New York City: "Please print the names of the best ten short American poems."

No list of this kind could be printed without being adversely criticised. Such a list, however, might include some of the following: Emerson's "Waves," Longfellow's "Milton," Poe's "To Helen," Holmes's "The Last Leaf," Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Whitman's "O Captain, My Captain," Parsons's "On a Bust of Dante," Taylor's "Bedouin Song," Lanier's "Ballad of Trees and the Master," and Aldrich's "Fredericksburg."

"ABERCROMBIE," Boston, Mass.: "The author of the verses 'Twas Autumn and the Leaves Were Dry,' concerning which Mrs. C. S. Gowan, Ossining, N. Y., writes, is Seba Smith, otherwise known as 'Jack Downing.' The title of the poem is 'The Three Little Graves.'"

JOHN S. McCALMONT, 1,300 Kenesaw Avenue, Washington, D. C.: "Arthur Pendenys in The Critic of June, 1901, says: 'During the past month and almost on primrose day, new works have appeared, presumably issued by various publishers, both upon the letters of Junius and the Man in the Iron Mask.' Could you kindly give me the titles of these works on Junius, and, if you please, the author of them?"

The works referred to were probably Tighe Hopkins's "Man in the Iron Mask," (Hurst & Blackett, 7s 6d,) and "The Francis Letters," (E. P. Dutton & Co., two volumes, $2.50.)

"KILT," Ottawa, Canada: "I have 'Life and Sermons of John Wesley,' 1770-76. What they any value?"

They have little value in money and would hardly be sought after, save by a collector of Methodistic literature.

W. H. SCHLAEFER, Broadway Central Hotel, New York City: "Has this book any intrinsic value: 'An Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon,' &c., by Robert Knox, printed by Richard Chiswell, London, 1681, containing about 200 pages, and bound in calf?"

Except to a library or to a special collector its value would be slight. Modern books on Ceylon have a distinct and steady value; the early accounts are usually historically unimportant.

"SOUTHERN," Gastonia, N. C.: "What are some facts relating to the life and literary work of the author of 'When the Gates Lift Up Their Heads'? Is Payne Erskine a pen name of the author?"

We have little information at hand relating to Emma Payne Erskine, but would suggest that our correspondent address the author in care of Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

KENNETH W. MACBETH, 470 Crescent Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In answer to H. A. Reese I would say that he can find the 94d ballad of 'King John and the Abbot of Canterbury,' in 'The Ballad Book,' edited by William Allingham, (the Macmillan Company, $1.00.)"

W. G. GOSLING, St. John's, Newfoundland: "Can you give me a bibliographical description of the rare Giunta edition of the 'Decameron' of Boccaccio, Firenze, 1527? I believe I have a copy of this book in perfect condition. I would like to find out if it is genuine. In 1899 two copies of this edition were sold at Sotheby's for £60 and £85, respectively. Those were in half-russia bindings. My copy is in brown calf, with a coat of arms stamped on the covers."

A perfect copy should contain eight preliminary [illegible] (the first [illegible]) [illegible] (Woodhull sales, 1898, £81;) it has also sold as low as £26, (W. H. Crawford sale, 1891.)

GEORGE P. WALLIS, 376 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly state the value of a copy of the poetical works of Shelley, edited by Mrs. Shelley, and published in 1839."

The value of an ordinary copy is about $5.

JEAN SHIP, 1,306 Park Avenue, New York City: "What are Wilson Barrett's books, and where can I get them?"

"My Lady's Honor," L. C. Page & Co., $1.50; "The Sign of the Cross," J. B. Lippincott & Co., $1.50, and "Daughters of Babylon," (written with Robert S. Hichens,) Lippincott, $1.50.

C. E. HOLLAND, 440 Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "If Thomas A. Wilson will send his address to me I will copy Dr. Isaac Watts's poem, 'The Sluggard,' and send it to him. I have it in a small pamphlet published by Samuel Wood, at the Juvenile Book Store, 357 Pearl Street, New York, 1814. The pamphlet contains many other classics of my childhood, such as those beginning 'I hate that drum's discordant sound, parading round, and round, and round'; 'Pity the sorrows of a poor old man'; 'Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber'; 'How doth the little busy bee,' &c., &c."

J. M. WARD, 2,200 Seventh Avenue, New York City: "I would like to know if Henry T. Finck is living, and if so, his present address. What are the names of his books, and where can they be obtained?"

Mr. Finck can be addressed in care The New York Evening Post. He has written the following books: "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty," the Macmillan Company, $1; "Chopin and Other Musical Essays," Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50; "Lotos-Time in Japan," Scribners, $1.75; "A Pacific Coast Scenic Tour," Scribners, $2.50; "Primitive Love and Love Stories," Scribners, $3; "Spain and Morocco," Scribners, $1.25, and "Wagner and His Works," two volumes, Scribners, $4.

"MISS C. E.," New York City: "Can you kindly inform me where I can obtain a copy of The New York Herald for May 14, 1899, as I have tried in vain at a public library, and also at the Herald Building?"

Ask of Back Number Budd, in Thirty-second Street, a little west of Sixth Avenue.

"J. B. A.," Morristown, N. J.: "What value do the following books possess: 'Biography and Remains of Margaret Miller Davidson,' by Washington Irving, Philadelphia, 1841; Ainsworth's 'Jack Sheppard,' Philadelphia, 1839, two volumes, plates by Cruikshank; Whittier's 'Poems,' Philadelphia, 1838, (small piece torn from one corner of the title page;) Jefferson's 'Notes of Virginia,' Philadelphia, 1788; Goldsmith's 'Poetical and Dramatic Works,' London, 1780, two volumes, with portrait; Sir Alexander Mackenzie's 'Voyages Through North America,' New York, 1814, two volumes, with portrait; 'Letters of John Randolph to a Young Relative,' Philadelphia, 1834?"

"Whittier's Poems," 1838, sold last season in good condition for $9 and $12. Arnold's brought $21, but this was an exceptional copy. Jefferson's "Virginia," Philadelphia, 1788, brings from $3.25 to $5 at auction, and Randolph's book would average the same in good sales. Goldsmith's "Poetical and Dramatic Works," 1780, is the first collected edition, but unless in very good condition would not bring $5. The other books have little value.

Appeals to Readers.

"H. R. M.," 43 Irving Place, Cambridge, Mass.: "Where can I find an account of an L-shaped strap used to hold railroad rails together, called a 'fishplate'? Was it invented by a man named Fish? I wish to know particularly the history of the litigation over the patent, and the patentee's profits. Can any one tell me whether Poe's tale, 'The Masque of the Red Death,' has been printed as a 'discovery' in any of the popular magazines during the last five or six years? I cannot trace it in any of the magazine indexes, but am quite sure that I saw it printed in the way I indicate."

"M. F. L.," Philadelphia, Penn.: "Did David Booth ever publish the second six parts of his 'Analytical [English] Dictionary'? He promised originally twelve parts, and issued six in one large quarto volume in 1822, and a corrected edition in 1835. In his 1822 preface, which he reprints in 1836, he says that the introduction to the 'Analytical Dictionary' was issued fifteen years before, or in 1807; that he had been engaged on the work twenty years; that the long delay had been occasioned by his having to wait for returns from each part as sold before printing the next, and that it depended upon the reception of the first completed volume whether the second would be issued. The words in this dictionary are entered in an index, which gives numbered references to the pages in the textual part, where the meanings of the words are discussed and their similarities and differences shown to and from the words."

"S.," Chillicothe, Ohio: "Will some one explain what end Hall Caine is trying to reach by his endless repetition of David Rossi's name in 'The Eternal City'? Here is a sample:

'But David Rossi only patted his horse. * * *

'And then David Rossi came up with a new bridle to his sorrel. * * *

"'Yes,' said David Rossi. * * *

'Roma and David Rossi were riding side by side. * * *

'* * * and at the next instant David Rossi was gone, too.

"'Good,' said David Rossi. * * *

"'Naturally,' said David Rossi. * * *

And so on unceasingly. In fact, Rossi is indicated in no other way but by his full name. This may serve some very excellent purpose, but to me it seems mere senseless and wearisome repetition."

WILLIAM E. WARD, 127 Hudson Street, New York City: "Can any one tell me who wrote 'America and Freedom'?

'When o'er the billows, heaving deep,
The fathers of our race,
The precepts of their God to keep,
Sought here their resting place,
That gracious God their path prepar'd,
Preserved from every harm,
And still for their protection bar'd
His everlasting arm.'"

JAMES A. HARE, Post Office Box 2,567, New York City: "Can any of your readers advise me where I can get a copy of 'Spanish Pastoral Romances'?"

CHARLES F. BARTON, 128 Lennox Street, Toronto, Canada: "Where can I get 'The Two Legacies'? Also who was the author?"

HORATIO F. STALL, 246 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.: "I would like to receive information concerning the following poems: First, who can enlighten me as to the authorship of the following lines?

'The poem hangs on the berry bush,
When comes the poet's eye,
And the whole street is a masquerade,
When Shakespeare passes by.'

"Second, who can inform me where I can obtain 'The Sleeper's Sail,' which, if memory serves me aright, begins:

'Mother, I've been on the cliffs out yonder,
Far away o'er the waters deep,
Towers the castles and turrets glowing
Like beautiful dreamers we see in sleep.'

"The mother thus relates the legend of the land:

'Forever sunny, forever blooming,
Nor cloud, nor frost can touch that spot,
Where the happy people are ever roaming,
The bitter pangs of the past forgot.'

"A storm overtakes the boy, and in a troubled dream the mother sees

[illegible] a woman ghostly,
With seaweed clinging to his hair,
Near the ripen, all [illegible] and dripping,
A crowned boy [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

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By HAROLD MACGRATH
THE GREAT ROMANTIC NOVEL

Without Question The "HIT" in New Fiction.

"'The Puppet Crown' is a novel which will hold men and thrill women; a book of which the popularity will grow. If you read few novels, be sure to make 'The Puppet Crown' one of the few; if you read many, read 'The Puppet Crown' as soon as you can. In either case you will put Mr. MacGrath on the list of authors for whose novels you watch carefully."
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"A Kent Squire."

By Frederick W. Hayes, A. R. A.
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Chicago Evening Post: Worthy the genius of his great exemplar, the inventor and biographer of the immortal "D'Artagnan." The book fairly bristles with adventure.

London Athenæum: It is the finest piece of historical fiction.

The Churchman: We have an unusual book. It is a tribute to the author's skill that this book not merely permits, but enforces interested attention.

The Baltimore Sun: He has written a powerful story which will maintain the interest of the reader to absorption. The book has unquestionable merit.

The Times: There is a powerful love story in this book that makes the reader unwilling to stop reading until the last page has been reached.

The Bookman: A book to be read and hugely enjoyed.

Mail and Express: Mr. Hayes' book is essentially a novel of adventure by land and sea, and a good one.

Minneapolis Times: Well worth reading.

Liverpool Mercury: Not a dull page in the book.

The World: This fascinating romance.

Pall Mall Gazette: Throughout the dialogue is noticeably clever.

Ladies' Pictorial: As fascinating in its way as Dumas' "Three Musketeers."

Anna Katharine Green: "A Kent Squire" is worthy of any favor it may receive. The author strikes me as being a remarkable man.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle: Makes the book doubly entertaining and accounts for its wide popularity.

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[illegible] Co., NEW YORK

ANTHONY HOPE.

A Visit to the Author at His Home in London.

A GOOD deal of human nature exists even in an interviewer, and in consequence he is apt to find that his opinion of a particular author's writings has undergone a subtle change after he has met the author personally. Since making the acquaintance of Mr. Hawkins I think more highly of the writings of Anthony Hope. Not that I thought lightly of them previously, save in spots, but I now find it possible to forgive even "Phroso." Personally Mr. Hawkins is the author of the "Dolly Dialogues," which renders him a very pleasant conversationalist. Either Miss Dolly Forster took notes of Mr. Hope, or Mr. Hawkins listened with profit to Miss Dolly. If your mind does not work very quickly indeed you are apt to miss the best of the author's thought, as he has a tantalizing way of leaving ample work for the imagination.

"Mr. Kipling asserts," I said to him, in prefacing a compliment paid 'Quisante' by Zangwill, "that all of us are amenable to flattery, even to the grossest sort!"

"Surely Mr Kipling should know," he remarked, with a sly smile that gave food for thought. I shall not risk an interpretation of the remark, which, upon examination, will be found, I think, to have several sides.

Upon reaching the Savoy Mansions, Strand, I came to the conclusion that Mr. Hawkins had given me an interview with his man of business, as the entire lower floor of the building was taken up by offices, with names on the doors announcing the industries pursued within. The upper stories, however, were occupied by a different class of tenants, and at the top of the building I unearthed, as it were, the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda," ensconced as a veritable "attic philosopher."

The offices below had prepared me for a sign upon the door of the nature "Anthony Hope, Novelist," but it was through an unadorned portal that I passed to find the famous penman waiting to receive me as though he were really glad of the meeting. The impression produced by no individual can be said to be absolutely single in its nature, nevertheless there is generally a dominant shade or tone to the mental picture that renders it distinct from all others. Thus, Zola's personality is typical of force, Zangwill's of incisiveness, Sudermann's of well balanced worldly wisdom, and Anthony Hope's of healthy mental alertness and delicacy. In the choice of a husband, certainly no qualities are more to be recommended. As I did not, however, represent a matrimonial bureau, I made no attempt to extend my studies of the novelist's character from this point of view.

Unlike many of his countrymen, Mr. Hawkins is an easy man to start a conversation with.

"Take off your coat and sit down," he said, "and have a cigarette. It is getting colder out, isn't it?"

It looked as though there were absolutely no rocks ahead, as though it were to be plain sailing from start to finish. And such proved to be the case—the sailing was excellent, far better than the fishing. I was at liberty, I found, to throw out any number of lines; but it was idle to expect a nibble. A change of bait also was useless. Mr. Hawkins is evidently an old hand at interviews and has long ago decided along just what lines he wishes to have them conducted, and therefrom he does not allow himself to be tempted to depart. That is, he allows this to occur but seldom; as he provided, however, his single indiscretion in the course of our conversation with a prohibitory rider as regards publication, I shall refrain from the tempting disregard of his wish, contrary to what seems to be the opinion of his countrymen touching the custom of American newspaper writers.

The photographs of Mr. Hawkins are remarkably characteristic of one phase of the original, but as this phase is probably most in evidence during the hours of sleep, they can hardly be said to convey an accurate impression. In repose his face is without humor, whereas the divine quality is the salt of his personality. In fact, he possesses the delectable combination of humor and wit, which is so pitifully rare despite each individual's conviction of being divinely favored in this respect.

"That sounds like a remark of Miss Dolly Forster," I observed of one of his elusive observations.

"Perhaps," he replied, "but I believe it is none the less accurate."

Mr. Hawkins is perhaps a trifle above middle height, slight, and well-made, with a suggestion that his departed hair was light in color; he is pleasing in looks rather than handsome, and with a hearty, whole-souled laugh. So much for his exterior. His interior is not so easy to analyze, as there is more subtlety to his character, I imagine, than those who know him only by his earlier books give him credit for. Our conversation touched upon nearly every subject possible, not even excepting Greek accents and cameras, the latter of which, he remarked, would not tempt his honesty, although he intimated the danger of leaving him alone with grandfather's clocks and antique furniture. As to his methods of carting off misappropriated articles of this sort, he did not express himself.

"I am not so sure," he said, "that the novel which eventually dies is necessarily a poorer production than the so-called immortal book. The test is different, that is all. I have a suspicion that if you were given "The Vicar of Wakefield" to read now as a new story you would find it woefully dull; it is the respect for your elders that has brought you to think it interesting. There is a lot of nonsense talked, it seems to me, about the books that 'take hold on life'; it is merely a question of the manner in which this is done. Your story of adventure, and fighting and love, which after all is what occupies most of the world, is just as true to life as the modern realistic novel; in fact, it is even more typical, for it is a picture of any and every man in love and fighting, whereas the other story is the picture of a particular man. Just at present in England we are occupying ourselves with an entirely different sort of novel, with the study of customs and social life, but I would be willing to predict a return to the novel of adventure within five years. The great event in American fiction in the immediate past has been the discovery by American writers of American history. I take credit to myself for my perspicacity in telling some of my friends at a dinner after my return from America that English writers would have to watch out or Americans would get ahead of them, as the Americans were sure sooner or later to find out that they had a history of their own. And now they have done so. Any one in America who would take the trouble to study up a particular neighborhood and write a good historical novel about it would be almost sure of a big success."

The difficulty experienced even by the most conscientious of reporters is, as pointed out by Mr. Zangwill, that a conversation of four columns in length must of necessity be condensed within the limits of one column, whereby the setting and the connecting links of thought naturally are the first to go by the board. As quoted in this article, Mr. Hawkins sounds, perhaps, somewhat loquacious; whereas, in reality, I experienced at no time difficulty in making whatever trite remarks I desired, which, of course, proves him an excellent conversationist.

"The ocean trip bores me to extinction," he said while showing me the collection of snapshots taken by his manager during his tour of America, "but, nevertheless, I am only waiting for a decent excuse to go back again, as I liked the country extremely."

All those who know Mr. Hawkins personally will, I am sure, concur in the wish that the excuse may soon be found.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

Mr. Paston's "Little Memoirs."*

"It has seemed almost like an act of charity to resuscitate these sociable, garrulous beings from the neglect into which they have fallen—if only for half an hour—and allow them to gossip to a modern reader." The "garrulous beings" thus alluded to by Mr. George Paston in a little foreword to his "Memoirs," are my Lady Hertford and my Lady Pomfret of George II.'s Court—those two well-meaning grandes dames who, according to Horace Walpole, "had a tendency to talk and write upon subjects they did not altogether understand"; Richard Cumberland, with whose reputation time has dealt hardly, yet whose name has come down to posterity astride the epitaph in Goldsmith's "Retaliation" as "The Terence of England, the mender of hearts"; Elizabeth, Countess of Craven, who, although she was painted by Angelica Kauffmann, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Romney, and Mme. Le Brun, expressed regret in her later years that there was no portrait that did her beauty justice; James Lackington, tradesman in the reign of George III., who raised himself from the obscurity of a shoemaker's apprentice to the proud eminence of a wealthy bookseller; Mrs. Grant of Laggan, who probably did more than any other Scottish writer, except Sir Walter Scott, to dissipate the national prejudice of England against the Scots, and whose "Letters from the Mountains" achieved a popularity that has only been rivaled by the productions of the modern Kailyard School; John Tweddell, who, though he has found a niche in the Dictionary of National Biography, is probably unknown even by name to most of to-day's readers, since he owed his chief celebrity to a posthumous literary scandal, dead long ago.

This, then, is the little group you will meet with in the "Memoirs" under notice. And, although you will not find in the book the pretty airs and graces of Allan Cunningham's "Lives," nor the detailed accounts of a Horace Walpole, nor the charm of a "Selwyn Correspondence," still—as any reader of Mrs. Delany knows—the author can present a memoir in a form well worth reading.

Some years ago in a rather neat little epilogue to his "Eighteenth Century Vignettes," Mr. Austin Dobson posed the question:

> "What is it, pray "—some reader asks—
> "What is it that attaches
> Your fancy so to fans and masks,
> To perfwigs and patches?"

and his reply was that he found a pleasure in writing of those "old shades," not alone because of their manners and dress, but because, should he trip, or fail to render exactly facts concerning them, they would not indict him and bring about a suit for defamation. The question of irresponsibility (!) aside, however, the days of which Mr. Paston writes must ever be picture-like, and must ever concern us because of their antithetical character. There was such a mass of academic knowledge! There was such a glitter of diamond earrings and shoebuckles! How the repartee went round, how wisdom and folly, elegance and awkward imitation of it, set one another off!

These are the days when Messrs. Johnson in The Strand publish with avidity all essays on Detraction, Astronomy, Celibacy, and the Bills of Mortality, yet with equal avidity usher Sir Roger de Coverley, Will Wimble, and the Exercise of the Fan into the light. When Prior's "Kitty" with decorous dignity rallies the Dean of St. Patrick's (even in the rudimentary epoch of the two-pronged fork) for putting his knife into his mouth, yet scandalizes the Court-usher soul of Horace Walpole by masquerading at St. James's in a costume of red flannel; when in his garret in Gough Square the big Doctor bends for hours over the proofs of his laborious Dictionary, yet cannot at all refrain from rolling down the fragrant Lincolnshire Hills like any schoolboy; when side by side with the Shakespearean songs of Dr. Augustine Arne comes the artless burden of the Roundelays, sung at Vauxhall by the celebrated Mrs. Bland, (blandior Orpheo!)

Yes, everywhere in the days of the first three Georges the Hanoverian supersolids are relieved by qualities of mothlike tissue which make for their attractiveness. And as one turns the pages of Mr. Paston's "Memoirs" the light plays prettily upon the members of his little galaxy, although we do not remember to have observed anywhere any attempt at comment on his part. What lessons and criticisms may be interjected by way of prologue and interlude; what spirit, whether of tolerance or contempt or sympathy for the players may pervade the whole, must be determined by the taste and quality of the individual reader. Mr. Paston merely says, "Here they are!"

*LITTLE MEMOIRS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By George Paston. With portraits in photogravure. Pp. 389. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. London: Grant Richards. 1901. $2.25.

A New Note in Civil War Fiction*

"They That Took the Sword" is a story of Cincinnati in 1862, at the time when Confederate sympathizers within the city and without were conspiring to aid a small Confederate force in taking possession, and it is one of the first books to treat the civil war with absolute freedom from partisanship. Many books before this have been fair, even broad-mindedly just, but few, if any, have left their readers uncertain whether they had been written from the standpoint of the North or of the South. And this does not seem to be because the writer has a preference well-concealed, but because it is beginning at last to be possible to look back at that war impartially, without making an effort to be impartial. Mr. Stephenson's style, too, is fresh and good; it has been carefully chosen and worked out, but it is easy, free from mannerism, and characterized by the personal tone of a narrator who has grown up on the scene of his story and knows his characters intimately, although they are of an older generation.

The materials of a civil war story are usually familiar at first glance; in this one there is a heroine with a Confederate father and a Federal lover, and the main characters of the story are divided between the two camps—brother against brother, father and son leading opposing forces—but the characters are live and clear-cut, and the reader soon discovers that he has before him a rare delight, a story of action in which the incidents turn on the characters of the actors instead of hinging mechanically on the necessities of the plot.

The love story may be dismissed from comment. The real interest of the book is not in the troubled affection between Amy Golding and Vincent Kainson, but in the characters of the four Kainsons and in the exploits of Everard, the youngest of them. The General, old Walter Kainson, is an irascible, prejudiced, obstinate Unionist—one of those positive people who has no patience with people less positive—one of those unreasoning partisans whom we call old-fashioned, though the mold in which they used to be made is still employed. In contrast with this active, truculent old gentleman is his nephew, Thomas, who reasons until he can come to no decision. Thomas sympathizes with the Confederacy, but sees its fate in advance, and is sure that each temporary victory will add to its final suffering; of his own choice he would have remained a neutral, but circumstances force him into taking sides, and he fights for the Confederacy. Different again from these two are Vincent and Everard, sons of Thomas. Vincent is a Unionist, an idealist, and something of a prig before he learns better, but loyal, under the most painful circumstances, to his love for his father and brother; Everard, like his father, is for the Confederacy, but as he is a hot-headed boy, neutrality does not tempt him. He flings himself whole-souled into conspiracies and his zeal carries him to the extreme of spying; to make one of his points he is obliged to declare himself a Unionist and take the oath of allegiance, and, it is after the bitter dilemma when he finds himself pledged to both sides, with the choice of betraying his father or betraying his brother, that his boyish recklessness gives way and his real manhood begins. Uncertain what to do, he takes the advice of a man whom he trusts, but who uses his confidence unscrupulously. As a result Vincent, the brother, loses a battle, and Thomas, the father, gains it; circumstances throw on Vincent a suspicion of having given the Union plans to the enemy; he is tried for treason and would have been condemned if Everard had not come back to give himself up as a spy, in order to tell his story in full and clear his brother. Everard is condemned to be hanged, but a pardon from Lincoln is obtained. The two young men fight honorably to the end of the war, each on his own side, and the lovers are reconciled.

*THEY THAT TOOK THE SWORD. By Nathaniel Stephenson. Pp. 301. Crown 8vo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

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Mr. Carmichael claims as one of his book's chief merits that he has been able to avoid mention of such overwritten cities as Florence and Siena, describing instead Leghorn, Volterra, Portoferraio, Lucca, and Pisa. In the latter place he has almost passed over the Duomo, Campo Santo, and the Leaning Tower, telling us instead of Pisa's camels, which have been native there for nearly two centuries; the Church and Order of St. Stephen, and of a wonderful Madonna carefully shut away from the eyes of the passing traveler.

He makes no secret of the fact that his is a somewhat partisan appreciation. In no part of Italy are the people at once so simple and so complex as in Tuscany, the latter quality being the first impression received by the foreigner who settles among them, continued acquaintance showing their whole nature:

> The Tuscan is so easily taken in and so difficult to get around; so meek of heart and so prone to wrath; so contented and so easily stirred to revolt and discontent; so rootedly old-world and so painfully modern; so common sense, yet so easily deceived by big words and bogus ideals; so enamored of liberty, yet so patient under galling slavery; so free and easy in church, yet so essentially devout; so truthful, so mendacious; so superstitious, so enlightened; so honest, such a cheat; so thrifty, such a spendthrift; so respectable, so disreputable—in a word, so simple and so complex, so good and so bad. * * * There is no limit to the small, subtle discomforts—and all so imperceptibly, so cunningly administered—that the fertile wits of this people can devise for whose meets its disapproval; just as there is no limit to the small kindly acts—and all done without the shadow of ostentation or the desire of reward—which are showered upon him who has been judged with popular favor.

The author discourses charmingly upon the real satisfaction to be gained from living in a land where one's own happiness and comfort depend to so great an extent upon one's own merits! Mr. Carmichael touches more particularly upon the personal characteristics of the Tuscans than upon their political history or religious beliefs.

Nearly a hundred pages are given up to a study of the Tuscan character as shown in the author's stories of particular types; this portion of the volume being in many ways most fascinating. "Fra Pacifico" is a beautiful little story of one of the Friars, Minor, "friend of an hour and memory of a lifetime," which may be said to be typical of many a lay brother, not in Tuscany only, but in Italy; while "My Unpaid Factotum" is the story of Carlo Bianchi, the keeper of a boarding house for English seamen. His devotion to all things English was so strong that he called himself Charlie White, although his first name was spelled "Cialè" on the card which announced his business. Such was his love for English-speaking people that his spare time was spent in doing small services for them, for which he could be paid only through some subterfuge. Poor Cialè's death came about through his love for England; trying to stop a fight between a Tuscan seaman and two Welsh sailors, he accidentally received the knife thrust meant for one of the latter. His funeral was a public event, many British seamen being present, who in turn helped to carry the body the five long miles to the Campo Santo. "Best of all, an English sea Captain who had known Cialè for years, and, like everybody else, used him as an 'unpaid factotum,' brought a red ensign and covered the coffin with it. Borne to his grave by British seamen and covered with the Union Jack! * * * If the poor fellow could but have known of the honors that awaited him in death how exultantly he would have marched into the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

Other sketches have for their subjects equally well-written studies of the National characteristics, as evidenced in "My Cook," "My Serving Man," "My Gardener," and "My Betturino," it being the peasant and working classes who supply the great charm of life in Tuscany, a charm coming from "their inborn good manners, their sunny, cheery courtesy, which never seems to be mere external ceremony, but springs straight from the heart itself." But Mr. Carmichael describes equally well another and quite different type, "The Very Rev. Canon Domenico Pucci, D. D., Domestic Prelate to his Holiness."

An entire chapter is given up to the Tuscan tongue, with all its difficulties and charms, passing thence to a more detailed description of some of the little-known aspects of the country. Leghorn, which Baedeker says "contains little to detain the traveler." This judgment Mr. Hare affirms: "There is nothing whatever worth seeing at Leghorn," while Mr. Carmichael, on the contrary, says there is no much to enjoy as to make "the traveler cease from traveling and take his rest forever in this city by the Tyrrhenian Sea," its greatest charm being that it remains wholly untouched by the influence and requirements of tourists.

The book will be found full of out-of-the-way stories and accounts of these old Tuscan cities, an especially interesting chapter being that describing "Portoferraio and the Island of Elba," with its many memories of Napoleon. It will perhaps be as little known to readers in general as to the present writer, that after Sedan Napoleon III. was invited by the Elbans to choose their island for his future residence. An address, dated Nov. 1, 1870, and signed by more than fifty of the leading men of the island, "proffering hospitality and a warm, loyal welcome," was sent him, to which the fallen Emperor made a most graceful reply.

The book describes Tuscan shrines, such as Mount La Verna, closely connected with St. Francis; Camaldoli, and other beautiful and little-known Summer resorts and baths in Tuscany; touching also upon some of its strongholds like the Spanish Praesidia, with its Passionist Order, and the story of Paolo Francesco Danei, known to all the world as St. Paul of the Cross, a fully canonized saint, and yet one who only died a little over a century ago.

The book is unusually well illustrated, its pictures being chiefly drawn from little known views and buildings and unfamiliar works of art, many fine coats of arms of cities and religious orders being added.

*IN TUSCANY. Tuscan Towns, Tuscan Types, and the Tuscan Tongue. By Montgomery Carmichael. Pp. xvii-318. Illustrations and map. London: [illegible]. 1901. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

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HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

SAVONAROLA. By George McHardy. The World's Epoch Makers. 12mo. Pp. x.-273. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

DALE BICENTENNIAL PUBLICATIONS. The Great Epic of India. Its Character and Origin. By E. Washburn Hopkins. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-495. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

DALE BICENTENNIAL PUBLICATIONS. The Confederate States of America. 1861-65. A Financial and Industrial History of the South During the Civil War. By John Christopher Schwab. 8vo. Pp. xi.-332. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

THE SPANISH SETTLEMENTS WITHIN THE Present Limits of the United States. 1513-61. By Woodbury Lowery. With maps. Octavo. Pp. xiii.-515. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

THE GREAT BOER TREK. With the British Army on the Veldt. By James Barnes. 12mo. Pp. xii.-372. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

MARCUS WHITMAN AND THE EARLY DAYS OF OREGON. By William A. Mowry. 12mo. Pp. 356. Illustrations and maps. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.50.

RELIGION.

INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOKS TO THE NEW TESTAMENT. The Epistles to the Hebrews, Colossians, &c. By Orello Cone. 8vo. Pp. viii.-396. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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LIFE IN POETRY. Law in Taste. Two Series of Lectures Delivered in Oxford, 1895-1900. By William J. Courthope. 8vo. Pp. 452. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

SUNSHINE AND COLLEGE GIRLS. By Elisabeth Upham. 12mo. Pp. 99. Boston and New York: The Morse Company.

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THE DELIGHTS OF DELICATE EATING. By Elisabeth Robins Pennell. 12mo. Pp. 264. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company.

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BULLETIN OF THE NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM. Frederick J. Merrill, Director. No. 35. Volume VII., June, 1900. Clays of New York, their properties and uses. By Heinrich Ries. 8vo. Pp. 944. Albany: University of the State of New York.

A NEW INDUSTRY; Raising the Angora Goat and Mohair for Profit. Care and management of goats and how to grade up the common Mexican goat. With an appendix. Together with formula for dressing the Angora goat skin. Illustrated. By William L. Black, Fort McKavett, Texas. $3.

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THE MIND AND ITS MACHINERY. By W. F. English. Vol. I. The Scientific Description of the Temperaments, &c. 12mo. Pp. xii.-139. Cleveland: Ohio State Publishing Company. $1.

AT THE TEMPLE GATES. By Stewart Doubleday. 12mo. Pp. 117. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

*.*An interesting account of the life of Dr. James Ball Naylor, author of "Ralph Marlowe," was given recently in Tarborough's Book Review of Tarborough, N. C. Dr. Naylor was born in Penn Township, Morgan County, Ohio, in 1825, in a log cabin consisting of but one room, with a clapboard roof and puncheon floor. His parents were desperately poor. His father enlisted in the army in 1861 and was killed. He spent his boyhood in the rural districts and attended the poorly equipped schools. His mother married for the second time, and the family moved to Babylon—the village of which he has written so much. A man of culture, possessing a keen insight to boyish nature, came to teach the district school, and, becoming interested in young Naylor, showed him the usefulness of literature and brought him books to read. He began to write for the press about twelve years ago, to "satisfy an inward longing," as he expresses it, and he adds that the edge of a typewriter is a disadvantage to his descriptive. Many of his poems and short stories have been published, which, strung together, would make a volume of considerable size.

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LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, June 18.—It was mentioned in The Academy the other day that an American edition of George Crosby's "Salathiel" had just been published. Of course Crosby was a misprint for Croly, but why did The Academy deprive the Rev. George Croly of his title? Can it be that the author who was so popular fifty years ago has been utterly forgotten?

There was a time when Croly's "Salathiel," which was by no means a poor novel of its kind, was extensively read as a compromise book. In those days Eugene Sue's "Wandering Jew" was thought to be grossly immoral, and every one was reading it except young people, from whom it was carefully kept. Naturally the young people longed to read "The Wandering Jew," and to appease them judicious parents permitted them to read Croly's "Salathiel," the hero of which was also the Wandering Jew. In its day "Salathiel" had a wide circulation, and the Rev. George Croly was held to be one of the greatest masters of English fiction. And now the book is so completely forgotten that The Academy, which is one of the brightest of weeklies, calls the author George Crosby, and has not a word to say concerning "Salathiel," except that it has been exhumed by some publishing booksnatcher in America.

I wonder how many years will pass before "The Christian" is referred to as a forgotten book by Miss Marie Caine, and Mrs. Ward will be mentioned as the auther of a historical novel called "The Heavenly Babs." "Salathiel" had apparently at the time of its publication as good a chance for immortality as any English novel. It had a capital subject, and in spite of the author's occasional lapses into fine writing, the subject was treated in an interesting and impressive way. It was a far better book than half of the novels which during the last few years have run into hundreds of thousands of copies, but to-day scarcely any one under fifty years of age knows of its existence. Ye who trust that your novels concerning new women and various styles of Christians will live forever, listen to the tale of George Crosby's "Salathiel."

I grieve to say that a new Russian novelist has been discovered. Fortunately he is now residing in jail as a conspirator against the Russian Government, and it is probable that his future supplies of ink and paper will be limited. His name is Gorki, and from the reviews of several of his books which appear in this week's literary papers he is evidently a writer of considerable ability. But Tolstoï has filled many people with a dread of Russian novelists, and the news that a new Nihilistic Russian has gone into the business of producing novels with a purpose will be disheartening. Perhaps Gorki will be more merciful than Tolstoï, and will be content to write books slightly smaller than the Encyclopaedia Britannica, but when once a Russian radical begins to write novels there is no safety for the reading public. Gorki may yet turn out another war and peace novel, which the leading critics will order the public to read, and which, like Tolstoï's masterpiece, will induce them to wish that Russians had never emerged from the state of barbarism in which they were ignorant of the arts of reading and writing.

Mr. Booker T. Washington's autobiography is attracting attention here, and will probably be even more generally read than it will be in America. For the Englishman has no prejudice against color, except in certain parts of the world. Against the American negro he has apparently no prejudice whatever, and hence Mr. Washington's book is not handicapped here to the same extent as it must be at home. An intelligent American remarked the other day concerning Mr. Washington's autobiography, "It may be a very interesting book, but I'm not taking any stock in 'niggers' myself." He was not to be blamed. The prejudice against negroes which was once so violent in the United States cannot be eradicated in a day, and it would be interesting to know to what extent it still exists even among those who treat Mr. Washington's book according to its merits, and who heartily admire the man for what he has done. They will read and praise his book, but will they invite him to dinner?

Mr. Hall Caine's disagreement with Pearson's, which has resulted in a pair of lawsuits, would never have taken place, so we have been several times informed by grave and judicious newspapers, if the publishers had read Mr. Caine's novel before buying it. It does certainly seem as if it would be a wise thing for a publisher to read carefully in manuscript every book that he thinks of buying. But, on the other hand, it must not be forgotten that authors whose books sell as largely as do those of Mr. Caine and Miss Corelli are greatly in demand by publishers, and any enterprising publisher who wished for a serial by either of those writers would, until the Caine-Pearson quarrel burst forth, have been glad to order it without waiting to see the manuscript. Moreover, in the case of Mr. Hall Caine, what publisher would have imagined that a novel by him would contain matter which the publisher would hesitate to publish? Of course I am not for an instant asserting that Mr. Caine's new novel did contain anything really objectionable. The case is before the courts, and to express an opinion as to the justice of the matter at issue would be manifestly improper. I am merely saying that in accepting Mr. Caine's book without reading it Pearson's did exactly what any other firm would have done, and would clearly have been fully justified in doing. Personally I have no admiration for Mr. Caine's books, though I fully recognize his abilities as a writer. Still, had I been editing a new magazine, I should have been very glad to have secured a serial by Mr. Caine, and I should never have dreamed of taking the trouble to read it. That trouble I should have left to my subscribers.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome is writing a new novel, and has broken his ankle. The two facts have no necessary connection. Mr. Jerome was driving with a lady when his horses bolted up an embankment and upset his trap, injuring the lady somewhat severely and smashing Mr. Jerome's ankle. As a physician was needed at once for the lady, Mr. Jerome mounted a bicycle and rode several miles in search of help. It must take a good deal of nerve to ride a bicycle with one of your ankles smashed, and Mr. Jerome's act will compel the admiration even of those who do not care for his books. I hope his new book will not be the worse for his accident. I delight in Jerome's humor, though I am well aware that many excellent authorities inform me that I have no right to laugh at the "new humor," and should permit myself to be amused by nothing except the best, old-crusted jokes of the vintage of the seventeenth century.

The Spectator is publishing letters from people who have known other people, who have dreamed of certain houses which they had never seen, and had afterward found the same houses in actual bricks and mortar. The stories are interesting but tough, as Huck Finn would remark. If true, they establish pretty thoroughly the theory of the astral body and its detachable character as taught by the Theosophists. If the truth of this theory is finally established I shall be convinced that the railway trains in which I constantly travel in dreams have an actual existence in some part of the world. I wish that I knew in precisely what part, for in that case there might be a possibility of inducing the railway companies to improve their rolling stock. I have never found a dream railway carriage that was not either in the very last stage of dirt and dilapidation or of a pattern that has been obsolete for at least forty years. I should greatly like to know where it is that these wretched railway carriages are used. If there were railways in Haiti I should imagine that my dream journeys were made in that country, but on second thought I doubt if any such railways would be tolerated even by a population composed exclusively of Haitian Major Generals.

Mr. Kipling's new poem of the African war is praised by nearly everybody except The Outlook. The Spectator speaks of it in the highest terms, and there is every reason to believe that it has hit the popular taste as thoroughly as did "The Absent-Minded Beggar."

A clever novel, and one with an unusual subject, is Miss Hugh Price's "Pasha." By-the-bye, why do the female relatives of a well-known man assume his Christian name as part of their own name? Miss Hall Caine is now playing in Mr. Caine's drama, "The Christian." Surely she was not christened "Hall" instead of Mary or Susan. And what is Miss Daisy Hugh Price's relation to the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes? However, this has nothing to do with her book, which presents the unspeakable Turk in quite a new light. It is a fundamental article of belief among the class of sentimentalists who insisted that Lord Salisbury should send the British fleet into the Armenian mountains to prevent the Turks from suppressing an Armenian insurrection; that the Turk is the worst scoundrel on the face of the earth. Miss Hugh Price does not hold this belief, and she gives us as a hero a Turkish gentleman, who is the soul of honor. Doubtless there are many such Turks, for Miss Hugh Price knows whereof she writes, and her book ought to do something to counteract the wild prejudice against the Turk which has prevailed in England ever since Mr. Gladstone set the fashion of abusing everything Turkish. For the rest, the story is a readable one, and is one of the best of the novels of the month.

Mr. Neil Munro's "Doom Castle" is rather faintly praised by the press on the ground that, while it is undoubtedly a good novel, it does not quite fulfill the expectations which Mr. Munro aroused when he wrote "John Splendid." There may be truth in this, but why find fault with a good novel because it isn't better? "Doom Castle" is not a great book, but it is an eminently readable one, and that is quite sufficient reason for speaking favorably of it and for expressing gratitude to the author.

The same day saw the death of Sir Walter Besant and Robert Buchanan, the most kindly and the most truculent of novelists. Poor Buchanan had been dead to the world for many months, and his final release was a happy event for him and for all his friends. He was at heart a thoroughly kindly man, and his rough manner was merely the outside of him. In Sir Walter Besant many a young writer has lost a kind and helpful friend. He may not have been a great novelist, but he was a thoroughly good man, and his death will be universally mourned. I have yet to learn that he ever made an enemy, and even the publishers, whom he attacked with so much vigor, respected and liked the man. His People's Palace will keep his name green when the names of many greater novelists will have been forgotten.

W. L. ALDEN.

200,000 Copies Already Published — 200,000 Copies Already Published

An American Novel Generously Received in England

THE CRISIS

By Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL

Nothing was more natural than that the American public and the American reviews should speak well of, even praise to the point of extravagance, Mr. Churchill's new novel, "THE CRISIS." That was to be expected. The story is most interesting, the love tale fascinating, and as a picture of the Civil War and its heroes the book has never been equalled, even approached. But with the cooler criticism of the English papers comes, we are glad to say, the best praise of the work.

The London "Academy" says in regard to "The Crisis" that Mr. Winston Churchill has not gone back. He will not be among those authors who achieve fame in a month only to lose it again in a few years.

He will always be a dignified and impressive figure in American letters, and his books will always have an immense sale.

The "London Spectator" again praises the book highly, and says: "We do not grudge Mr. Churchill his popularity, but rather welcome it as an excellent sign of the times. For he has given us an exceedingly spirited, interesting and right-minded romance of the Civil War, in which, while generously appreciative of the chivalry, the heroism and the charm of the Southerners, always from the dramatic and literary point of view far more picturesque and engaging subjects than the Yankees, he never falters a moment in his enthusiasm for the North. The true hero is Lincoln, and we have to thank Mr Churchill for a very honest portrait of that great man, and a most graphic account of the manner in which he conquered the admiration of the fastidious."

In addition to these words of praise from our English friends, we cannot refrain from quoting from a review from nearer home, which has just reached us:

Mr. Hamilton W. Mable, in the "Outlook," says of it: "The most important of all is Mr. Winston Churchill's 'The Crisis,' which must rank among the foremost books of the year. No more realistic and sympathetic study of Mr. Lincoln has been made than that which is presented in this book, and the figure grows upon the reader as he passes from chapter to chapter. The interest in Mr. Lincoln's rare personality steadily deepens as one perceives underneath his homeliness the elements of power and the nobility in his character. No finer interpretation of Mr. Lincoln's spirit has ever been made than that which Mr. Churchill makes in the few words he puts into Lincoln's month in his interview with Virginia Carvel. It has the elements of originality and power, and is, above all, profoundly interesting. It possesses the great quality of interpreting American life from an intelligent American point of view. A process very much rarer than most people think.

Mr. Winston Churchill's New Novel

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VOL. L..,NO. 16,061. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1901.—Twenty Pages and Magazine Supplement. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GEN. SICKLES'S "PLEDGE" TO THE OLD SOLDIERS

Washington Comment as to the Secrecy Long Maintained.

HIS CHANGE OF ATTITUDE

Present View of Pension Office Not a Surprise to Those Who Remember His "Secession" Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The insistence by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles on his alleged pledges to the old soldiers, particularly at Dayton, Ohio, that Pension Commissioner Evans should be removed, has occasioned some speculation here. It is upon these pledges that Gen. Sickles rests his claim to have Evans removed.

It is remarked as peculiar that the Republican politicians in Washington, who kept in close touch with the last Presidential campaign, never heard of the pledge said to have been given. Pension Commissioner Evans has some personal friends among the old soldiers at Dayton, who would have been certain to inform him if Gen. Sickles had made such a pledge, but none of them ever mentioned it to him. There are some bright newspapers at Dayton, which are alert and do not miss any of the local news. A visit from a man of Gen. Sickles's fame, and a speech by him in support of a party to which he had never belonged, and which he had formerly opposed, was an event of sufficient "news value" to make it worth considerable space, and a pledge by him that the Pension Commissioner would be removed would be of such startling importance that it would have naturally been the first thing in their reports. This would be especially true in an "old-soldier community" like Dayton. Yet the Dayton newspapers missed this beat, and suffered themselves to be ignominiously "scooped" on it.

There are among the old soldiers of Dayton a number of Democrats of the irreconcilable partisan stripe, who never would vote the Republican ticket, and there are also Republican soldiers who are favorable to Evans. If such a pledge had been made it would be hard to keep them quiet about it. Yet none of them ever repeated it.

Gen. Sickles's reputation for veracity is so high that the suggestion is offered that he may have taken as many of the comrades as he could reach and privately breathed the pledge into their ears. But the objection to this theory is that he could never have received any assurance that the pledge would ever get around to the thousands of old soldiers at Dayton, and his assertions positively that in fulfilling this pledge Dayton would have gone Democratic, so he must know that all the old soldiers there heard it.

Another subject which is much dwelt on here in view of the General's assault on Commissioner Evans is his change of attitude toward the Commissioner. In 1869 he was strongly in favor of the Commissioner, and indorsed his policy. It is pointed out that there is no change in that policy, yet Gen. Sickles is now against it, and demands Mr. Evans's removal. This change of heart is said by the Commissioner's friends to be entirely in line with Gen. Sickles's previous history. They say he has been noted for sudden changes of heart. Even on such an important matter as the dissolution of the Union Gen. Sickles experienced an entire change of heart within a few months. It is shown that in December, 1860, he was advocating the secession of New York City from the Union, and declaring that New York would never send a soldier to conquer the South, and a few months later he was a Major General in the Union Army. This speech of Gen. Sickles was delivered on Dec. 17, 1860, and is to be found on Page 107, Volume LIV., of The Congressional Globe. At that time all friends of the Union were drawn together, but there was in New York City a movement for secession. On this subject Gen. Sickles said:

GEN. SICKLES ON SECESSION.

"Now, Sir, as to the attitude of the City of New York, she will cling to the Union while there is a hope left for its preservation, and she will hold all men to a just accountability for whatever shall betide the confederacy, but when there is no longer a union, proud as she is and always has been of her position as its metropolis, she will never consent to remain an appendage to a Puritan province. The North will then see and feel secession. Although it may begin at the South it will not end at the South.

"I tell you that imperial city will throw off the odious Government to which she now yields a reluctant allegiance; she will repel the cabal at Albany, which has so long abused its powers over her, and with her own flag, sustained by the courage and devotion of her own gallant sons, she will, as a free city, open her gates wide to the civilization of the world."

On the general subject of secession Gen. Sickles said:

"No man who knows the American people has the credulity to believe that the country has been fatally deceived, and some of these illusions possess us even now. One of these is that this Union can be preserved by force. * * * When the call for force comes—let it come whence it may—no man will ever pass the boundaries of the City of New York for the purpose of waging war against any State of this Union, which, through its constituted authorities and sustained by the voice of its people, solemnly declares its rights, its interests, and its honor, demand that it should seek safety in a separate existence. * * * In our Federal system the recognized right of secession is a conservative safeguard. It is the highest Constitutional and moral guarantee against injustice."

Those persons who comment on Gen. Sickles's course say that he referred to Abraham Lincoln as "the Medusa head at Springfield," yet a short time afterward he accepted President Lincoln's commission to wage war against the seceding States.

Another instance which is mentioned by politicians here is Gen. Sickles's declaration in 1892 that no old soldier could vote for Cleveland, and his subsequent appearance on the stump for Cleveland after he had received a nomination for Congress at the hands of the Democratic Party.

FIRST PAYMENT PENSIONS.

Commissioner Evans's enemies charge against him that he is opposed to the granting of pensions which carry large amounts on first payments. This, his friends say, is true. They point out that the Commissioner has opposed these as a general thing, because frauds are more likely in such cases than in others. But the fact that he does not oppose such payments where there is any color or right is shown, his supporters say, by the following figures: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, 675 pensions were allowed in the bureau that carried over $1,000 each on first payment. The total for the 675 cases was $1,010,626.20. The average was $1,497.33. In nine cases $40,613 was paid on the first payment. The pension roll will amount to about 996,000 when the figures for the fiscal year are completed. This is an increase of 2,500. The Spanish war largely accounts for it. On the civil war the roll is now about stationary.

GEN. SICKLES IN CONGRESS.

Right to Draw Pay as Representative and Retired Officer Questioned.

The right of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles to enter Congress and draw a salary as a Representative and to continue to hold his military office and draw pay as a retired officer at the rate of $5,625 annually, was strongly questioned in 1894. In June, 1893, the paymaster of the army, fearing that his accounts might be thrown out by the auditing officers of the Treasury if he continued to pay the retired list pension spoken of to Representative Sickles, raised the question whether an officer of the army, retired list, is to be denied the salary of his rank because he had been elected to Congress.

Gen. Sickles, in tenaciously standing out for his "rights," propounded the broader question, whether or not he realy held two offices under the United States.

Second Controller Mansur on Feb. 24, 1894, rendered a decision which practically put Gen. Sickles on his honor in the matter of drawing two salaries. The decision set forth strong Constitutional argument against the qualifications of a retired officer to enter Congress, while it found that Gen. Sickles could not be divested of his retired pay. The Controller showed himself to be clearly of the opinion that Gen. Sickles was ineligible to an election as Member of Congress and was not qualified to take the oath of office.

Catskill Mountain House.
Electric lighted—Searchlight. Daily rate, $3.50.—Adv.

BISHOP POTTER'S WIFE DEAD.

Expires Suddenly at Her Home in Washington Square North.

Mrs. Eliza Rogers Potter, née Jacob, wife of Bishop Henry C. Potter, died suddenly last night at her residence, 10 Washington Square North.

Mrs. Potter was married forty-four years ago, about the time the Bishop received deacon's orders in Philadelphia at the hands of his father, Bishop Alonzo Potter.

LATEST IN ASPHALT WAR.

Warner-Quinlan Agent Telegraphs that His Company Has Possession of Disputed Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, June 29.—C. M. Warner of the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company today received the following cablegram from Caracas, Venezuela, from Patrick Sullivan, who is looking after the company's interests there:

"Arrived here to-day. The Federal high court has rendered no decision. The Judge has been to the lake and demanded that possession be given to us. We have possession of the lake."

There have been throughout the asphalt controversy three claimants for Lago La Brae, or the lobe of pitch, which contains the richest Asphalt deposits in the world. The lake is about five miles long and three miles wide. Through the centre runs a narrow strip of land on which are trees of stunted growth.

The southern half is owned by the New York and Bermudez Company, and the northern half is divided about the middle, one part being owned by the La Venezuela Company. About this there is no dispute. Possession of the other part, La Felicidad, has been disputed by the Warner-Quinlan syndicate and by the Asphalt Trust. All the trouble of the last few months has been over La Felicidad.

STRIKE OF 20,000 SHEET STEEL WORKERS

Amalgamated Association Refuses Employers' Demands.

PITTSBURG, June 29.—A definite order for a general strike of all union sheet steel workers was issued by President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers to-day. There are over 20,000 men affected by this order, and every mill operated by the American Sheet Steel Company, where union men are employed throughout the country will close down until a settlement has been reached. The officials of the American Sheet Steel Company refuse to discuss the troubles with their workmen.

At the offices of the Amalgamated Association to-day it was said that the sheet steel workers had decided at the last convention of the Amalgamated Association to ask only the readoption of the present scale for the present year. No changes were wanted, but there would be one demand, and that was that the American Sheet Steel Company should sign the scale so that it would cover all of its plants. In other words, the Amalgamated Association asked that non-union plants now operated by the combination should be governed by the same rules as the union mills. The officials of the company declined to consider this proposition.

This morning, at the solicitation of Manager Smith, for the American Sheet Steel Company, the Wage Committee of the Amalgamated Association met in conference at the Hotel Lincoln. Mr. Smith submitted an ultimatum to the workmen, which was, in effect, that the wage scale of the plants of the company would be signed without question with the exception of the Old Meadow Mills, in Scottdale; the Dewees Wood Mill, in McKeesport; the Wellsville plant, and all other plants not now considered a part of the union workmen's province.

The workers' committee refused absolutely to consider the proposition, and in ten minutes the conference adjourned without formalities.

As soon as the conference was over President Shaffer issued an urgent call for a meeting of the Advisory Board. The board met and approved the decision of the President to call out all of the union men of the company. The strike order is general, and will take men from the non-union plants who belong to the organization as well as union mills.

The men explain their demand for the unionizing of all the mills of the combine by stating that last year the combination had taken advantage of its position in having the non-union mills, by operating them first and leaving organized mills idle until pressure of business forced them to start them up. It was resolved by the men at that time that such a chance should never occur again for the company, that it would be either all union mills or all non-union mills. To gain this point, no change in the scale was asked, but a demand for unionizing all the mills was made definite.

Iron Company Signs Wage Scale.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 29.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company has signed the scale of wages of the Amalgamated Association. This means that the Bessemer Rolling Mill of that company will continue in operation with but a brief shut-down for repairs during the Summer. The finished iron market is in fine condition, and it is expected that the rolling mills of the Republic Iron and Steel Company at Gate City and Birmingham will do as the Bessemer Rolling Mill has done.

MR. SCHWAB DENIES A STORY.

Special to The New York Times.

BRADDOCK, Penn., June 29.—"There is not a word of truth in the story that I kissed two hundred women at the reception in the First Presbyterian Church last night," said Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, to-day. "The story is too silly to contradict," he added.

Mr. and Mrs. Schwab were the guests of Mrs. Mary E. Kinsey, Mrs. Schwab's mother, until this evening, when they returned to New York.

The kissing last night extended to one baby and Mrs. Schwab. The baby was the child of a prominent woman of Braddock, who was a neighbor of the Schwabs when they lived here. Mr. Schwab kissed the youngster, and when some one suggested that he also kiss the mother, Mrs. Schwab laughingly replied that he kissed but one woman. Everybody in the church looked at Mrs. Schwab, who was standing next to her husband, and he promptly kissed her.

Mr. and Mrs. Schwab attended the dedication of St. Mary's Episcopal Church today. Mr. Schwab wiped out the debt of the First Presbyterian Church, amounting to $6,400, and sent a check for $1,000 to another church. Mrs. Schwab and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie will pay for the remodeling of St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church. It is said that Mr. Schwab will erect a hospital and school in Braddock.

Pain's Fireworks for the 4th.
To have a successful celebration use the best. 12 Park Place. Tel. 4819 Cortlandt.—Adv.

FILIPINOS NOT FITTED FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

So Says Prof. Schurman of First Philippine Commission.

AMERICAN RULE FAVORED

Cornell's President Upholds the Administration in the Establishment of Civil Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Prof. Jacob G. Schurman, President of the first Philippine Commission, was in conference with President McKinley this morning in regard to the establishment of civil government in the islands. He said afterward:

"As I view the matter, the President is acting clearly within his military power in the establishment of civil government in the Philippines, and in such a way that his course will be upheld by the Supreme Court when its decision is rendered. It will be necessary for him to continue the exercise of that authority until Congress acts. The present commission is acting along the lines followed by the first commission, and its action has been in accord with what we recommended in our report.

"I am not surprised that civil government is to go into effect this early. It was the original idea to do as the present commission has done—namely: First, to organize the cities and towns into communities performing the functions of civil government, and then the several provinces, after which the general civil government would follow. There are some of these provinces, particularly in the southern part of the archipelago—Mindanao and the Sulu Islands, for instance, which are not qualified for civil government, and will probably not be for some generations. Such is not the case, however, in Luzon and the Visayas, with the exception of the Island of Samar, where the insurgent element is too strong to warrant a relaxation of the military power. Elsewhere I believe the inauguration of civil government is the best possible means of bringing about a tranquil and happy state of affairs."

Prof. Schurman said the islands, in his opinion, should never be admitted to the Union.

"I believe," said he, "that the Union of States should be confined to the American continent. In the first place, the Filipinos are not capable of self-government, a condition which is imperative before the islands could become States, and again they have nothing in common with us and little in common with themselves, as they are composed of many different tribes, having different districts and religious, and some of them are in a condition analogous to our American Indians a century or two ago.

"Personally," continued Mr. Schurman, "I favor a continuation of American sovereignty for, say, two generations, and of then allowing the people themselves to decide whether they wish to continue under our sovereignty or to maintain an independent Government. We shall treat them fairly, develop their industries and resources, and I would not be surprised to have them express a desire to remain with us. In the interim I favor a Government much like that now existing in Porto Rico. An American Governor, perhaps, with a legislative Council, a portion of whose members shall be chosen by the people and the remainder appointed by the President.

"This system would act as a check against any radical measures and would still give the people a voice in the Government. I do not believe that we took the Islands for commercial exploitation, but simply because the issues of war we could not do otherwise, and it is our duty to educate their people in the ways of civil government and the exercise of liberty, guided by law."

A SPLENDID NEWPORT HOUSE.

New Residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind One of the Finest in the City—The Principal Apartments.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 29.—The new Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, The Elms, on Bellevue Avenue, is one of the most beautiful in Newport. It is constructed of white stone in the style of Louis XIV., with a central pavilion projecting beyond the two wings. The architecture is sober and yet graceful, and the architect, Horace Trumbauer of Philadelphia, has taken care that all the details have been perfectly executed.

The boundary wall in Bellevue Avenue, in which stone has been happily combined with open iron grill work, forms the necessary foreground to the house, and "frame" it well. Entering the house through magnificent doors of glass and wrought iron, one passes into a hall of unusual size. The walls are of cream white Caen stone, and a color effect is obtained by the use of breche violette marble pilasters and columns with bronze capitals and bases. On the wall opposite the entrance are framed in gilt moldings two magnificent painted panels by Tiepolo and his pupils.

The principal apartments of the house open into this hall. Opposite the entrance is a ball room 50 by 45 feet. This apartment is decorated in the Louis XV. style. The richly carved woodwork is painted in cream and white, no gilding being used except for the mirror frames. The curtains were made in Lyons for Mr. Berwind, being copied from an old specimen selected by him. The furniture has all been specially designed for the room, which contains a splendid fireplace of marble and gilt bronze.

Leading from the ballroom is the dining room. This apartment is decorated in richer style, and contains some fine paintings of the Venetian school. The fireplace is of verde antique marble, with panels of onyx and bronze mountings.

Adjoining the dining room is the breakfast room, which is paneled in light oak, beautifully carved, and with a little gilding. The principal decoration consists of four large Chinese lacquer panels. The curtains, upholstering of the furniture, rugs, and other appointments of this unique room are all in the Louis XV. "Chinese" manner.

Opposite the dining room is the drawing room, in gray and white, with symbolic paintings as centre panels. The ceiling consists of a painting by De Witt.

The library has a wainscoting in the Henri II. style, the walls above being hung with crimson brocade. The fireplace reaches the ceiling, the lower part being of carved stone and the upper part of carved walnut wood, framing an original specimen of the work of Della Robbia. Near the library is the palm room, of which the walls are entirely of stone. At one end is a red marble fountain, with bronze figures. In the corners of the room are eighteenth century statues representing the seasons.

The staircase to the second floor is a splendid piece of work in vari-colored marbles. On the walls are Gobelin tapestries. In the hall on the second floor are a series of tapestry paels, said to be unique, representing famous painters. Gold and silver threads are freely used in them, and so perfectly executed are they that they can easily be mistaken for paintings.

The bedrooms are all in either the Louis XV. or Louis XVI. style. Mr. and Mrs. Berwind suggested the designs used throughout the entire house and supervised every detail of construction. Some elaborate social functions are to be given at the Elms this season.

On Sundays, commencing June 30th, and on July 4th, direct EXPRESS TRAINS will be operated from BROOKLYN BRIDGE to ROCKAWAY BEACH via L. I. R. R.—Adv.

Begin Your Outing Right.
Table d'hote breakfast (75c.) served on Hudson River Day Line Steamers from 7 to 9:30.—Adv.

A Magazine Supplement

24 PAGES, ACCOMPANIES THIS ISSUE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

GEN. MAXIMO GOMEZ ARRIVES FROM CUBA

His Son and Gen. Leonard Wood's Secretary with Him.

He Declines to Talk, and Says that He Is Only Here for Recreation—Dines at the Waldorf.

Gen. Maximo Gomez, Cuba's Commander in Chief of the Army, and military leader in many skirmishes and battles, arrived in New York yesterday afternoon on the Atlantic Express over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Tampa, Fla. With him upon his arrival in this city were Urbano Gomez, the General's son, and Alexander Gonzalez, the private Secretary of Gen. Leonard Wood, who is acting as interpreter for Gen. Gomez during his present visit.

The train which brought the General to New York was a trifle late, arriving in Jersey City at 3:06 o'clock. The General threw an air of mystery about his visit, because of the studied silence which he and his companions adhered to, no matter how innocent the questions.

The General's personality, however, soon evoked interest and followers enough among the rank and file of the passengers who were in the Pennsylvania station when he arrived there and among the ferry passengers who crossed the river with him. "That's Gen. Gomez!" floated among the crowd from lip to lip, and the Cuban soldier was soon the cynosure of many eyes.

It was easy to identify him. Not for many a day has so striking a personality come to New York. He is now sixty-five years old, spare, and stoop-shouldered, his complexion is swarthy, and his eyes are small, black, and piercing. He was dressed like a man who does not care, or is too proud to be vain. His coat, for example, was a white linen garment that fitted him none too well. He also wore a starched white shirt and a white tie. He might have passed for a country preacher, perhaps, but he wore russet shoes. His trousers were of dark material. He had a banana in one of his outside coat pockets.

It took the General only a few minutes to discover that the crowd of young men who put out their hands to him after he left the train were reporters. So he stopped bothering with them. The crowd got its first suggestion that the white-mustached, dark, and stoop-shouldered man was Gomez, and began to follow him, women as well as men. All stood back a respectful distance for a time. While the General was waiting for the ferryboat to take on passengers, however, one woman, well-dressed, stout, and perhaps forty, broke through the ranks. She touched the white sleeve of the General's coat and said:

"I should be proud to shake hands with Gen. Gomez."

The interpreter did not open his lips, but Gen. Gomez took the proffered hand, and shook it gently. Slowly, very slowly, he got to his hat and raised it slightly, bowing a little.

The woman's ruddy complexion became more ruddy, and she also bowed.

This initiative brought on more trouble for Gen. Gomez. He was followed upon the ferryboat, where other women held out their hands to him, which he was gracious enough to shake.

But a new annoyance now confronted the General. A rather timid man with a big camera had been lurking about. Word had come from Cuba before the General that being photographed is one his great abominations, and the camera man was somewhat afraid. He confided his fears to Urbano Gomez, the General's son, who speaks English well.

"Take him on the sly," said Urbano kindly.

The camera man was not sly, however. He boldly began erecting the camera stand right in front of the General.

Gen. Gomez was on his feet in an instant. His dark features looked warlike, and he began gesticulating wildly to his son. The latter told the camera man that it was useless, as his father said that if he desired to be photographed he would sit for it on purpose, and did not wish to be caught unawares.

When the camera man subsided, a new effort was made to elicit from Gen. Gomez the purpose of his visit to this country. Through his son, and though Secretary Gonzalez, this was all that was elicited by dint of all sorts of questions, put in all manner of ways:

That Gen. Gomez had left Havana with the firm determination not to talk for publication save over his own signature; that he was here not to confer with Dr. Palma about the Cuban bond issue, nor to discuss the Platt amendment, but for recreation merely. He said, however, according to Urbano Gomez, that he would pay his respects to President McKinley during his stay, because he thinks that is a formality which he owes to that gentleman.

The party met T. Estrada Palma, formerly of the Cuban Junta, and representative of the Cuban Revolutionary Party, who took them to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Señor Palma dined the party in the hotel last evening at the usual dining hour.

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There is no intention of materially reducing the force in Cuba either now or in the immediate future. The present force, which numbers nearly 5,000 men, is held in Cuba on the recommendation of Governor General Wood and will not be reduced until he recommends it. It is said at the department that the retention of the present force is regarded as necessary in order to continue the stability of business conditions and tranquillity needful for the development of the island.

BROKER ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

Bermant Hirsch, a broker with offices at 141 Broadway and whose residence is at 1480 Madison Avenue, was arrested last night on a charge of stealing $3,175 from Joseph A. Hayn, of 1689 Second Avenue. The prisoner was locked up at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court this morning.

Hirsch was in Central Park with his family when he was taken into custody by Court Officer Levy. Hirsch says his arrest was a mistake, and that the trouble arose from a business transaction. He refused to go into details.

The New York Central's "Empire Kitchen."
A new feature in dining car service, first introduced in 1901 on the New York Central's Empire State Express.—Adv.

NEW YORK WILTS IN PROTRACTED HEAT

Temperature on the Street from 98 to 106 in the Shade.

MANY DEAD AND PROSTRATED

Hospitals Prepared for Emergencies—Heavy Mortality Among Horses—Rush to Seaside Resorts in Search of Relief.

Those people who walked around all day yesterday with wilting collars, engaged in the vain endeavor to give their handkerchiefs a chance to dry out "between wipes," will probably resent being told that the thermometer did not climb as high yesterday as it did on Friday, but such is nevertheless the case. At least the weather man says that Friday's temperature was 2 degrees above that of yesterday.

Another surprising thing that the forecaster announced was that the humidity was not really very high, as it dropped from 75 per cent. at 8 A. M. to the relatively comfortable figures of 57 at 8 P. M.

In spite of this and the fact that figures never lie the average New Yorker yesterday was willing to swear that it was considerably hotter than on Friday. That it seemed so much hotter was probably due to the fact that the southerly breeze which had ameliorated conditions during the first part of the hot spell diminished much in force as the forenoon wore on. When the noon hour came the flags even on the highest buildings showed but little life, and from the windows of the tall skyscrapers a thick haze could be seen settling over the city with no wind to blow it away, and with it the stagnation which was slowly destroying all life in the thick air of the crowded business and tenement districts.

In the parks, on the piers, and even on the river, where weary men and women tried to get a breath of pure air, it was not much better. Several men were overcome on the river front and in Central Park two men succumbed temporarily to the rays of the sun.

Up at the top of the twenty-story building where the Weather Bureau observes the evolutions of the thermometer the maximum temperature recorded was 92 degrees. This point was reached twice during the day, once at 2:30 o'clock and again at 4 o'clock. In between the quicksilver fell off slightly, exactly for what reason the weather man was unable to say. On the street it was, of course, much hotter, thermometers at various parts of the city registering all the way from 98 to 106 in the shade.

Those people who had been telling their friends who moved to the country a few weeks ago that they were going to spend the Summer in New York, as it was the coolest resort on the Atlantic, took advantage of the early closing yesterday and started out to find some place which they might have overlooked when they made their previous statements. There must dark, and stoop-shouldered man was Gomez, and began to follow him, women as well as men. All stood back a respectful distance for a time. While the General was waiting for the ferryboat to take on passengers, however, one woman, well-dressed, stout, and perhaps forty, broke through the ranks. She touched the white sleeve of the General's coat and said:

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Intercollegiate Boat Races at Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, July 2nd. Famous Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves foot of Warren St. Also 129th St. Round trip, $1.00. See Adv.—Adv.

dry at Driggs Avenue and North Twelfth Street; died in Eastern District Hospital.

Prostrations in Manhattan.

ARLAND, PAUL, twenty-three years old, 33 Gold Street, Brooklyn; Hudson Street Hospital, Manhattan.

BOLLES, JOHN, thirty-five years old, 306 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

BUTTE, MARY, twenty-six years old, 312 West Forty-sixth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

CLARK, EDWARD F., forty-five years old, 560 Broome Street; Bellevue Hospital.

CLAREY, ANDREW, thirty-eight years old, 5 Monroe Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

DAY, FRANK, residence unknown; New York Hospital.

DONNELLY, JAMES, twenty-six years old, 1,347 Third Avenue; Presbyterian Hospital.

FARRELL, WILLIAM, seventeen years old, 521 West Forty-third Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

FINLEY, WILLIAM, twenty-nine years old, 217 East Thirty-eighth Street; Flower Hospital.

GILMARTIN, HUGH, thirty-five years old, 120 Mott Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

GODFREY, THOMAS, aged thirty-seven, residence Wakefield; New York Hospital.

HORAN, PATRICK, twenty-two years of age, 537 West Fifty-first Street; home.

KANE, EDWARD, sixty years old, 228 East Forty-first Street; home.

KELLY, JOHN, thirty-four years old, 565 Third Avenue; Flower Hospital.

KNAPP, LEWIS, twenty-nine years old, 333 Broome Street; J. Hood Wright Hospital.

LAYRIOUS, SAMUEL, forty-eight years old, 9 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

McCARTHY, ROBERT, thirty-five years old, 140 East Fortieth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

McGRATH, JOHN, thirty-five years old, Thirty-fifth Street and Second Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

McKENNA, PETER, twenty-two years old, no home; Bellevue Hospital.

MEYER, FRITZ, twenty-five years old; Hudson Street Hospital.

MEYERS, JOHN, fifty years old, 101 First Avenue; New York Hospital.

MILLS, MARY, forty-five years old, 601 First Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

MONAHAN, JOHN, twenty-nine years old, 683 Water Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

NEALLS, THOMAS, thirty-nine years old; Presbyterian Hospital.

O'CONNOR, DANIEL, twenty-five years old, 168 Eighth Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

SERCES, THOMAS J., forty-seven years old, 340 East Forty-eighth Street; Flower Hospital.

STATT, THOMAS, 106 West Twentieth Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

ST. JOHN, WILLIAM, residence the Masonic Temple, corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue; New York Hospital.

STEPHENS, DANIEL, thirty-eight years old, 75 Jackson Street; Bellevue Hospital.

SWAAS, MORRIS, sixty years old, 225 Lynch Street, Brooklyn; overcome at 130 Malden Lane.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, thirty-five years old, 117 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, overcome at Thirty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

Prostrations in Brooklyn.

BELL, SAMUEL, twenty-eight years old, 204 Cannon Street; Manhattan; Seney Hospital.

BURKE, THOMAS, twenty-six years old, 145 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn; Eastern District Hospital.

DOWNEY, MAURICE, twenty-seven years old, 73 Franklin Avenue; Brooklyn Hospital.

MORRIS, JOHN, twenty-seven years old, 1,012 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Seney Hospital.

PLUNKETT, JOSEPA, thirty-two years old, 105 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn; Seney Hospital.

SEAMAN, EDWARD, thirty-nine years old, 400 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; Long Island College Hospital.

SANDERS, GEORGE, seventy-one years old, 58 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn; Seney Hospital.

THOMSER, CONRAD, forty-eight years old, 199 Meserole Street, Brooklyn; St. Catharine's Hospital.

UNLET, THOMAS, twenty-five years old, residence unknown; Eastern District Hospital.

Died from Heat in a Cab.

Givonette Giovanni, a porter at the Hotel Savoy, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, was overcome by the heat last evening, and died while on the way to Bellevue Hospital in a cab. Nobody was in the vehicle with Giovanni at the time he expired.

Three Deaths in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 29.—John Heitzman, teamster, sixty-six years old, was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon and died this morning. Two laborers were overcome this afternoon and died an hour later. To-day several foundries were obliged to close, the men being unable on account of the excessive heat to continue at work. The thermometer registered 92 degrees at noon.

Three Deaths in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Three deaths and a score of prostrations occurred here to-day as a result of the excessive heat. The maximum temperature was 95 degrees at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the minimum 78 degrees at 5 o'clock this morning. There was 83 per cent. humidity, which added greatly to the discomfort.

Two Prostrations in Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 29.—At noon to-day the thermometer registered 98, the highest point reached during the hot wave. There have been two prostrations, and one will result fatally.

HEAT'S RAVAGES IN SUGAR REFINERIES.

Man Overcome Falls Into a Mixer and Is Ground to Pieces—Another Becomes Raving Mad and Injures Many Persons.

The intense heat has caused great suffering among the sugar house workers employed in the immense refineries along Kent Avenue from South Fourth to South Second Street, Williamsburg, controlled by the American Sugar Refining Company. Early yesterday morning one of the workmen lost his life and another became a raving maniac, while many others were overcome by the heat.

The dead man was Martin Krug, a laborer employed at Kent Avenue and South Second Street refinery. Krug was at work at one of the ponderous sugar mixers when he was overcome by the heat and fell into the mixing vat and was ground to pieces. These ponderous mixers are on a level with the floor. They are of cylindrical shape, about eight feet in diameter, seven deep, and provided with massive iron pounders and blades which crush the lumped sugar. The entire machinery had to be taken out of the cylinder before the remains could be recovered. Then the pieces were placed in a bag and sent by the Bedford Avenue police to an undertaker. Word of Krug's horrible death was sent to the home of his family at 2,514 Pitkins Avenue. He was forty-five years old.

The insane man is Peter Unlet, a laborer employed at the South Third Street refinery. Unlet went mad at 3 o'clock in the morning, and tried to kill a fellow-employe with a club. Two policemen of the Bedford Avenue Station were called in and the crazed man attacked them, knocking them both down. Word was sent to the station house, and a number of policemen were hurried to the scene. In the meantime the two policemen whom Unlet had attacked were having a fierce battle with the madman.

It required the combined strength of seven men to hold him until an ambulance arrived from the Eastern District Hospital. Then Unlet tried to brain Dr. Smith, the ambulance surgeon, and choked Frederick Musto, the driver. When he reached the hospital the man broke loose again, and kicked Mrs. Bartlett, a night nurse, in the chest; choked Victor Kalinowsky, the night attendant, and forced Dr. Smith into an ice tank.

He was finally bound and treated. Later his condition was pronounced critical.

A.—When Strength Fails.
JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT builds up the system. It is a perfect aid to nature in the process of getting the nutrition from food converted into blood and flesh. Be sure to get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

MOHAWK SINKS WITH 900 PERSONS ABOARD

Steamboat Strikes a Reef After Leaving Glen Island.

PASSENGERS IN A WILD PANIC

Men Fight with Women for Life Preservers—150 People Jump Overboard—Every One Rescued by Other Boats—Excursion Was from Connecticut.

The sidewheel steamboat Mohawk of the John H. Starin Excursion Company struck a reef off Glen Island late yesterday afternoon and sank in a few minutes. Over 900 passengers were on the boat, and there was a panic among them. Many jumped into the water, but a fleet of boats close at hand rescued every person from the water and the wrecked steamboat.

The Mohawk was in charge of a South Norwalk p

ly that there was no hope of keeping his boat afloat.

He gave orders to shut off steam and open the exhausts, so that nobody would be scalded when the water reached the boilers. Signals of distress were sounded constantly, and orders were given to man the boats and hand out the life belts.

The boat struck bow on at full speed and she ran on the reef almost half her length. A great hole was torn in her hull, through which the water rushed in volumes. In less than ten minutes the water was on a level with the deck. The steamboat continued to settle until the upper deck was awash. As she settled she listed slightly to starboard.

In the meantime a fleet of boats were on the way to assist the wrecked excursion boat. Steamboats, steam yachts, launches, sailboats, and rowboats traveled as fast as they ever did. There were about twenty-five all told. First to reach the Mohawk was the Government boat General Berry, which plies between Fort Slocum and the mainland. The Berry was in charge of Capt. Sypher.

Behind the Government boat came the Starin steamboats Myndert Starin and Matteawan: Capt. Sypher and his men rescued about 100 of the excursionists, mostly women, from the water. The Myndert Starin and Matteawan ran right up to the Mohawk, one on the starboard and one on the port. Gangplanks were run out, and the passengers on the upper deck were quickly transferred to the steamboats.

RUSH FOR THE BOATS.

There was a rush to board the relief boats, and again there were several men who acted in a cowardly manner. Half a dozen times the crew beat back these men, using clubs and sticks. It was a difficult task transferring the frightened women, and many had to be carried across the plank. When the steam vessels were doing such good work the smaller boats were hard at work, too. So quickly did they work that it was said that not a person was drowned.

When all hands were taken aboard the boats the fleet put back to Glen Island, where the rescued were landed. They were taken to the big hotel and café, where they dried their clothes and were fed. John H. Starin was present, and he gave orders to provide the excursionists with every comfort. Many of the women required medical attendance, and doctors were summoned to treat them. None suffered from anything worse than swallowing salt water and a few bruises, and an hour after being landed all were able to go about unassisted. A count was taken, and it was announced that no one was missing. Mr. Starin also made an investigation, and stated that all of the passengers were accounted for.

The name of the pilot of the Mohawk and also of the Captain could not be learned. The pilot was in charge at the time of the accident. The Mohawk has been used for some time as a special excursion steamer, taking parties from Connecticut towns to Glen Island. It is claimed by the pilot that the buoy off Rodman's Reef is out of place and that in laying his course according to its present position he struck the reef.

The Mohawk will be raised by means of pontoons and floated to New York for repairs. Mr. Starin has ordered an investigation.

William Brennan, one of the excursionists, was rescued in an exhausted condition. His face was badly cut. Brennan sustained his injury while saving a young woman who was drowning. While swimming with her something struck his cheek, cutting it severely.

Among the thirty or forty boats that were utilized by their owners or occupants in the rescuing of the passengers of the Mohawk was a steam launch belonging to Mrs. Newberry D. Thorne, who, with six other women, is reported to have rescued no less than fifty people. Others who assisted in the work of rescue were John H. and John D. Starin in the launch Rebe Camp, and Commodore Janes of the Huguenot Yacht Club in the Maud.

MEN FOUGHT WITH WOMEN.

Seized Life Preservers and Buckled Them on Their Own Bodies.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 29.—The Myndert Starin, having on board the passengers of the Mohawk, which sank at Glen Island this afternoon, arrived here this evening, and the excursionists went at once by train to Danbury.

The party which left here this morning was made up of employes of the John W. Greene hat factory. When on the return trip from Glen Island and after the Mohawk had been under way only a few minutes the excursionists were startled by a crash. It was thought at first that the boilers had blown up. John W. Greene, however, shouted to the passengers that the ship had struck a rock and was in danger of sinking any moment. A panic then followed, during which every one of the 900 passengers on board scrambled for the life preservers.

Mrs. Richard Voit of South Norwalk, who was a passenger on the steamboat, makes the statement that men fought the women who had life-preservers and buckled them about their own bodies. In the crush which followed the announcement that the steamer was sinking women and children were knocked down and trampled upon. One child had an arm broken and another was picked up seriously injured about the body.

Three launches which were near by when the accident occurred immediately went to the rescue of the passengers who had jumped overboard. They were quickly taken aboard, none the worse for their experience, with the exception of Mrs. Joseph Searle, who, it seems, had been in the water much longer than the others. She was picked up in a state of exhaustion and carried back to Glen Island in a critical condition.

The accident, according to report brought here, was caused by the pilot of the steamer going on the wrong side of the buoy which marks the course to be followed by steamers to and from the island.

THE EXCURSIONISTS RETURN.

A Large Crowd Receives Them—Many Thrilling Rescues Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., June 29.—The party of excursionists who were on board the Mohawk arrived safely here at 10 o'clock tonight. Everybody was accounted for. There was a large crowd at the station to receive the party and there was a great demonstration of delight when they descended safe and sound from the cars. Arthur G. Krom, one of the passengers, described the accident as follows:

"The boat left the island at 5 o'clock. Ten minutes later there was a crash and this was followed by a second shock. Immediately the stern of the boat began to settle and the passengers were thrown into a panic. Some one had the presence of mind to order the band to play, and the musicians responded and struck up a lively tune.

"This reassured the frightened men and women, and a few minutes later boats from the near shore began to come to the assistance of the sinking steamer. Among these were two boats of the same line, who had been discharging their passengers. A naphtha launch from New Rochelle and several sailing craft also came to the scene and assisted in rescuing the passengers. Some of the latter were also taken ashore in the boats of the Mohawk itself.

"By 6 o'clock all the passengers had been landed on the island. Later they were removed by one of the company's steamers and taken home."

John O'Rourke, manager of the excursion, said that had it not been for the fact that the accident happened in comparatively shallow water the loss of life would have been terrible. Mr. O'Rourke said that after the steamer struck the rock she suddenly careened at an angle of about 45 degrees, and it was feared that the boat would turn turtle. She righted herself in a few moments, however, and quickly began to settle.

When the water reached the fires, great volumes of steam were forced up through the boat, and the word was passed among those on board that the boat was on fire. Mr. O'Rourke said the panic which followed this rumor was terrible, and but for the presence of mind of the Captain and crew there would undoubtedly have been a great many lives lost. He also spoke of the coolness of the band which accompanied the excursion. The musicians kept playing from the time the boat struck the rock until they themselves were in danger of being drowned.

It was learned here to-night that but for the heroic work of W. H. Leonard of New York and Arthur J. Krom of Danbury, at least four lives would have been lost. A young woman immediately after the crash leaped from the first deck with a life preserver in her hand. Krom, who saw the act, jumped in after the young woman and brought her back to the steamer with the greatest difficulty.

Mr. Leonard of New York, while being held by passengers leaned over the side of the boat and rescued a boy named Temple, who was being drawn into the vortex caused by the rapid settling of the steamer. A few moments later he saved two other persons in exactly the same way.

ONE WOMAN ARRIVES HERE.

The Only Passenger on the Mohawk That Came to This City.

Rumors of an accident to a Starin Line boat reached this city early in the evening. These rumors spread rapidly, especially in the lower part of the city, and as the stories did not say what boat had sunk, or how, or whether any lives had been lost much concern was felt by those whose relatives or friends had gone to Glen Island during the day.

An official of the Starin Glen Island Line, who said he was Capt. Millikin, John H. Starin's representative on the pier at the foot of Cortlandt Street, received a message by telephone late in the evening of what had occurred. He said that the steamboat Mohawk, while leaving Glen Island with a party of excursionists aboard from Connecticut, had run upon a ledge of rock, damaging her hull so badly that she filled with water and sank. Not a life was lost, and all the passengers were transferred to the steamboats Matteawan and Myndert Starin before the Mohawk settled on the bottom.

Mohawk settled slowly, according to Capt. Millikin, and fully twenty minutes elapsed after the rock was struck before the boat stopped settling. The passengers of the sunken steamboat, after being landed at the Glen Island pier, were transferred to the Myndert Starin and soon after started for South Norwalk. The Mohawk went to South Norwalk from this city early yesterday morning. Capt. Millikin said he understood that only the first deck of the boat was submerged. That was all, he said, he knew.

The Matteawan, which, with the Myndert Starin, had gone to the relief of the Mohawk, reached the pier at Cortlandt Street shortly after 9 o'clock last night, having on board the only person who had been a passenger on the Mohawk, who had come to this city. The passenger was a woman, a friend of the Chief Engineer of the Mohawk, and no amount of coaxing would induce her to tell her name.

The woman, however, talked, and while doing so caressed a white rabbit which she held in her arms. It was the mascot of the Mohawk, which she herself had saved. At her feet there was a big bundle which she said contained the chief engineer's clothing and his license, which she said she had rescued also.

TELLS OF HER EXPERIENCE.

"I was on a pleasure trip," she said. "The chief engineer is a friend of mine. The boat had got about 400 or 500 feet, I should think, from the pier when there was a shock; the boat swung round and began to settle. There was some fright among the women and children, but not very much, for the crew assured them that they were safe. The crew were just splendid. They made everybody go to the top deck and put life preservers on. They got the lifeboats ready, too, but there was really no danger.

"We could all be there now and not have our feet wet. The crew tried to save as much of the passengers' belongings as they could, but lots of things were lost. The band men lost their instruments.

"As soon as the boat struck the Captain began to blow the whistle, and he did not stop until the Myndert and the Matt were alongside. There were ever so many sailboats and launches that came, too, but they were not needed. The people stepped from the top of the paddlebox to the Matteawan and everything went off smoothly. The Mohawk is lying evenly on the bottom and the water is nearly up to the second deck. The rabbit's name is Rubber."

R. L. Hoff of Paterson, N. J., was a passenger who returned on the Matteawan. He said he had seen the accident from the island. "She sank very slowly," he said, "and two boats started at once to her assistance."

Capt. "Garry" Van Pelt of the Matteawan said: "Yes, I took 'em off and they all started for home sound and happy. There were no wet feet. Nobody jumped overboard. The Matteawan moved off within a moment or two after reaching the pier and the Captain repeatedly hollered 'No wet feet. Nobody hurt.'"

Many of the passengers of the Matteawan did not even know that there had been an accident, although most of them had seen the partly submerged Mohawk when they were leaving the island.

Capt. Millikin said the line would suffer a considerable property loss, and suffer also from the interruption to business, but he could not estimate the damage in dollars and cents. "We do not mind very much," he said, "so long as no lives were lost. That is what we care the most about."

He said there had been accidents before in the narrow and tortuous channel that leads to the pier at Glen Island, but he said they had not been serious.

The Mohawk an Old Boat.

The Mohawk is a sidewheeler, and was built at Keyport, N. J., in 1870. About two years ago she was overhauled and is considered a very good type of the old-time sidewheeler. She is 193 feet in length, 31 feet breadth, and 9.2 feet deep. Her tonnage is 482.

Will Close All Day Saturday.

During July and August James A. Hearn & Son of Fourteenth Street will close their stores all day Saturday.

RED TAPE IN REDEEMING UNUSED CHECK STAMPS

Commissioner Yerkes Regrets Conditions, but Must Follow the Law.

Has Worked Hard to Find a Way to Make It Easier for Holders of Stamps to Get Their Value.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Yerkes has been deluged with complaints about the process required for the recovery of money paid to the United States for check stamps unused and returnable. In speaking of the matter to-day Mr. Yerkes said:

"It is a most regrettable thing, and I have worked hard and spent a great deal of thought in trying to find out ways to make it easier for people to recover what they have spent on unused check stamps. The trouble, however, is that the thing is provided for by law, and the Treasury Department cannot override the law. The complaints do not come from the large banks, however. They come from the small banks, which have $10 or $12 worth of unused stamps. It may seem hard to require such formality about the redemption of a two-cent stamp, but the law cannot recognize any difference between 2 cents worth and $100 worth. A forty-dollar whisky stamp and a two-cent check stamp have to be on the same footing when the means of redeeming them are arranged.

"It may seem to you natural that you should simply take your check book over to your bank, and have it there to be returned by the bank without further formality. But the return must be by the owner, and for the purpose of inflicting as little hardship as possible on the depositor, this plan was proposed of having the bank buy the stamps back from the depositor and thus become the owner. It is of course necessary that the bank should have affidavits to prove its ownership. The stamps have to be destroyed after they are returned.

"I think," said Mr. Yerkes, "it is a little unfair to compare these stamps to silver certificates, and to suggest that no more formality is required in the case of the stamps than in that of the silver certificates. A silver certificate is the same as coin of the country. It passes from hand to hand as such. The owner of it did not buy it from the Government, and it is not necessary to prove how he got it."

THE SKAGWAY FLAG INCIDENT.

State Department and Canadian Officials Think Its Importance Has Been Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The State Department has not received any report or representation concerning the flag trouble at Skagway, where much excitement is said to have been caused by the hauling down of a British customs ensign raised at that point. Based on the press reports of the affair, the officials do not attach serious importance to it, although it is recognized that the matter might assume importance if the raising of the flag were an assertion of British sovereignty over that locality. For the present no official attention will be given to the incident, as it is not before the department in any form.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding to-day stated that for some time past Canadian officials have been allowed to go over the border in order that they may look after their customs interest in United States territory, and that United States officials have received a like privilege in Canadian territory.

OTTAWA, June 29.—The Canadian Government authorities have not heard full particulars of the flag incident at Skagway, but are inclined to think that its importance is exaggerated. The Dominion has no custom house or customs collector at that place. No customs duties for this country are taken there, but the Dominion maintains what is known as a transit office for the examination of goods designed to pass through the disputed strip of territory to the Yukon district beyond, the object being to facilitate through shipments and to prevent their being delayed at the provisional boundary.

The arrangement is one used by the Canadian Government at Tacoma, Seattle, Chicago, Duluth, Portland, and other American points, and by the American authorities in the Dominion. Usually the officers are quartered at the railway stations, where it would be absurd to have flags flying. There is a special office at Skagway. It was not known here whether it flew a flag or not, but the impression is that a flag is not necessary to the business the officer has to transact.

KENTUCKY OFFICIALS ACCUSED.

Grand Jury Indicts All Covington Aldermen and Council, with Justus Goebel and Al Gerwe.

Special to The New York Times.

COVINGTON, Ky., June 29.—A sensation was created this afternoon when the Grand Jury returned indictments against all the members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Councilmen, Al Gerwe, ex-Secretary of the Water Works Board, and Justus Goebel, brother of the late Gov. Goebel.

The indictments are the result of alleged official corruption in Covington. The indicted members of the Boards of Councilmen and Aldermen are accused of corruption in passing bills for claims in excess of the real amounts due. Gerwe is accused of embezzling $1,000 of the city's money. Justus Goebel is accused of bribery, it being alleged that he entered into an agreement with Jerry Kirtley of Covington to procure for him the office of City Assessor on condition that $50 a month of the salary be paid to him.

The indictments are believed to be partly the result of the fierce factional fight among the Democrats of Covington and Kenton County, a fight which existed in the days of Senator Goebel. Recently there has been a bitter struggle for control of the "machine." The contest became so fierce that charges were openly made, and these finally came to the cognizance of the Grand Jury.

By a coincidence, the indictments were handed up on the day of the Democratic primary for county offices, and the news, traveling rapidly, only served to heighten the tense feeling.

NEGRO CORPORAL PROMOTED.

Lieut. Green the Eighth of His Race with Officer's Rank in the Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Another negro soldier has been added to the list, which number but eight, of negro officers of the United States Army. He is Corp. L. E. Green, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who has been appointed a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

TORPEDO BOAT STATIONS.

Naval Board Locates Them at Portsmouth Grove, Port Royal or Charleston, and Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Naval Torpedo Board, at a meeting to-day practically decided on the stations to be recommended for the torpedo boat flotilla—namely, Portsmouth Grove, on Narragansett Bay, seven miles from Newport, as headquarters for the North Atlantic group; Charleston or Port Royal as headquarters for the South Atlantic group, and Pensacola, Fla., as headquarters for the Gulf group.

The board also will recommend that torpedo repair stations be placed at Boston, New York, and Norfolk, in connection with the navy yards there. The decision between Charleston and Port Royal has not been made positively, but whichever is chosen the other will be used to some extent as an auxiliary station. The plan of the board is to select intermediate stations as fast as possible, so that eventually there will be a chain of torpedo boat defenses along the Atlantic Coast and Gulf.

CLOSE OF THE STATE CAMP.

Last of the Militiamen Leave Peekskill —First Battery's Small Score.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 29.—The State Camp closed for the season of 1901 at 9 o'clock this morning. The Sixth Battery left camp at 7 A. M. and marched to Peekskill, where the men loaded the guns and caissons on flat cars and started by special train for Binghamton. The Thirty-third Separate Company left at the same hour and marched to Roa Hook, where it took a special for Walton.

At 9 o'clock the remaining twelve companies drew up on the color line, and while the regimental band played the "Star Spangled Banner," the camp flag was hauled down slowly. As its folds reached the ground a salute of twenty-one guns was begun. At the conclusion of the salute the First Regiment marched out of camp and proceeded to Roa Hook, where the companies boarded trains.

The score made by the First Battery of New York was given out this morning. At the shrapnel target the battery made 88 points, but the artillerymen did not succeed in hitting the shell target at all, so that their whole score was only 88. The score of the Second Battery last week was 352, and the Sixth Battery carried off the Flanagan trophy with a score of 357. The Sixth took the trophy back with it to Binghamton this morning.

Col. Robert T. Emmett of the First Regiment, Quartermaster Winthrop, and Commissary Whitehead, after the departure of the regiment, started to ride on horseback to Pelham Manor, where they reside.

Brooklyn Cadets in Camp.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 29.—The cadet corps of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn arrived here at noon to go into camp for one week. There were twenty-one members of the command, and they made an excellent appearance. The cadets left Brooklyn at 8:30, coming by the Patten Line to Ocean Grove and proceeding thence to the camp.

The cadet corps of the Second Signal Corps and the Third Battery of Brooklyn have also arrived at the camp, and will remain a week.

TWO CRUSHED BY AN ELEVATOR

Major J. J. Hawes and His Would-Be Rescuer in a Peculiar Accident.

A peculiar elevator accident, in which two men were seriously injured, occurred yesterday afternoon in the building of the Kings County Trust Company, at Fulton Street and Court Square, Brooklyn. The men who were hurt were Major John J. Hawes, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Information at Brooklyn Police Headquarters, and Allan Reich, thirty-eight years old, of 971 Madison Street, Brooklyn. Reich was injured while attempting to rescue Major Hawes.

The elevator car, in charge of a young colored man who had been employed at the work but a short time, had started to ascend from the ground floor, but the door of the car had not been closed. Major Hawes attempted to step aboard the car. It had ascended too high, however, and he fell forward through the doorway into a well about three feet deep. The Major uttered a cry, and the man in charge of the elevator, not knowing that Hawes was under the car, started to descend.

Mr. Reich, who was in the hallway, saw the danger that Major Hawes was in and rushed to his assistance. While trying to pull him out of the well he was himself knocked into the shaft by the descending car, which pinned both men to the bottom of the well. The colored man, discovering what had happened, caused the car to ascend again, and the two men were taken out.

They were both badly hurt. Mr. Reich's leg was broken and he also received a number of contusions. Major Hawes was injured about the head, his left wrist was broken, and he also received severe internal injuries. Both men were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

Major Hawes is sixty-five years old, and is a veteran of the civil war. He also served as a Lieutenant in the regular artillery after the close of the rebellion. He has been connected with the police department in Brooklyn since the administration of Mayor Schieren.

CANNOT REVOKE LICENSES.

Col. Murphy Told He Has No Power in This Respect Against Theatres Giving Sunday Performances.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday advised Police Commissioner Murphy that he has not the power to revoke or annul any license granted by him.

John M. Perry, attorney for the Sabbath Committee, and others interested in suppressing theatrical performances on Sunday laid evidence before Police Commissioner Murphy with regard to alleged violations of the Sunday law. The places complained of were the New York Theatre, all the Proctor houses, the Bon Ton, Grand Opera House, Hurtig & Seamon's, and the Dewey Theatre. Mr. Perry complained particularly about the Dewey and the Grand. He protested against the issuance of any license to either of these places and requested that the licenses of the other theatres be recalled. The Police Commissioner sent the papers to Corporation Counsel Whalen, who yesterday replied as follows:

I doubt very much if you have the power to revoke or annul a license granted by you.

Section 1,470 of the charter which was invoked by the Sabbath Committee, to revoke the license granted to Sullivan & Kraus, provides for the revocation or annulment of a license by any Judge or Justice of a court of record, while Section 1,481, which prohibits exhibitions on Sunday makes a violation of the section a misdemeanor, subjects the offender to a penalty of $500, and provides that the violation shall operate to forfeit, vacate and annul and render void and of no effect any license which shall have been previously obtained.

It seems to me, inasmuch as the Sabbath Committee, has, as claimed by it, the necessary evidence in its possession to secure either convictions for misdemeanors or forfeitures of these licenses, that they as good citizens and members of that committee, should proceed either as they did in the Dewey Theatre case, (whose license was revoked,) or present the information to one of our city Magistrates.

"LIEDERKRANZ DAY" IN BUFFALO.

New Yorkers to Give a Big Concert at the Pan-American Exposition.

The German Liederkranz of New York will be the star attraction at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo on July 5. The officials of the Exposition have paid the organization the honor of setting apart that day as "Liederkranz Day," a distinction which is bestowed because of the fact that the society is the oldest of its kind in the State, and because of the universally high standard of its musical talent.

The Liederkranz has engaged a special train, which will leave with the chorus of 100 voices and a large membership at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening for the Exposition. The Hotel Lenox will be the headquarters of the association. Among the singers engaged to take part in the concert, which will be given in the Temple of Music in the Exposition grounds, are Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, soprano; Miss Olive Mead, violin soloist; Mme. Fannie Richter-Fuchs, pianist; Carl Schlegel, baritone, and Otto Graff, organist. At the conclusion of the concert the Liederkranz will give a commers upon the roof garden of the Lenox in aid of the orphans of Buffalo.

The Liederkranz will remain in Buffalo until the morning of the 7th, when they will depart for Niagara Falls, spending the day there, after which they will take a train for New York, arriving here at 8:30 o'clock the following morning.

Mme. Modjeska Coming Here in August.

BERLIN, June 29.—Mme. Modjeska is visiting relatives in the Province of Posen. She is going to Kissingen for six weeks, and will return to the United States in August for a starring tour.

BRAVE POLICEMAN INJURED.

Stopped a Runaway While Seeking a Doctor for His Sick Babies.

While hurrying for a doctor for his sick babies, Policeman Neil Brown of the West Thirtieth Street Station stopped a runaway horse at the risk of his life in West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and was injured so severely in doing so that he was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. His uniform was torn to shreds, his left foot broken, and he received severe contusions all over the body.

The horse belonged to David Strauss, a grocer of 2,118 Eighth Avenue.

PORTRAITS IN PRINTS.

Engravings and Etchings of Famous Men at the Lenox Library.

The upper hall near the picture galleries at the Lenox Library has a new series of exhibits to take the place of the Dürer and other old prints from the Morgan gift; it will remain for the Summer months to arrest the attention of the comparatively few visitors who know that the Lenox has an art gallery on the second floor. It may fairly be called a popular exhibition, since the portraits of famous men and women interest those who care little or nothing for art, and, if they are well executed, the rest of the world also. Editors of illustrated magazines ought to know the popular taste, for they pass their time speculating on it, and certainly they give plenty of space to portraits. Sometimes one feels that they overshoot the mark, especially so when they inflict the likenesses of writers of no particular merit or mark on their picture-loving readers.

The likenesses chosen from the great stock of prints at the Lenox are those of the most celebrated people of modern times in war, politics, science, and the arts. Some effort is made to arrange them in groups; but there is no catalogue and no attempt to give much instruction regarding the persons they represent or the methods by which their portraits are prepared for printing. Our German fellow-citizens will be pleased at the number of Bismarcks exhibited, chiefly by the faithful C. W. Allers, but also by Lenbach and others. The great height of Bismarck and the small size of his head compared to his bulk often seemed exaggerated by the caricaturists, as, for example, by Tiret-Bognet in the Petit National or Marietti in the Fischietto of Turin; but Allers has a full-length portrait of Bismarck with his big Dane and his enormous pipe, which accentuates these proportions more than many caricaturists. As he leans back the Iron Chancellor's head looks smaller than ever, and his body bulkier. Two profiles of Bismarck's head by Allers give the two sides of the face; each has the pipe in the mouth. These drawings must have been of great use to the sculptors who have made the host of monuments for the Fatherland. An engraving by Wolf following one of Lenbach's many paintings of Bismarck shows him resting both hands on his stick and glancing to his right—not the best Lenbach to follow by any means, since it does not give very well the characteristic modeling of the lower face. More interesting is the group of Bismarck and Hans von Bülow by Allers.

The series of sovereigns contains an interesting 1848 portrait of "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Republic," in a lithograph by Joseph Felon, presenting the future Emperor in the guise of a very harmless-looking gentleman. Near by is an engraving by Calamatta purporting to be the death mask which was taken of Napoleon the Great at St. Helena by De Antommarchi. It is crowned with a laurel wreath; sword and cross of the Legion of Honor lie in front of the mask—altogether too smooth and finikin a performance to suit the occasion. Here is a large etching by R. de Egusquiza, representing the late Ludwig II. of Bavaria at the age of sixteen, as a very melodramatic person with rolling eyes, handsome but effeminate face, dressed in an embroidered coat with ermine cape and lace collar. The portrait of Franz Josef, the Emperor of Austria, in his coronation robes, by Prof. von Angela, has been engraved by W. Hecht. The beard and portentious mustache of the Emperor have a curious incongruity with the elaborate surroundings—throne, three crowns, embroidered velvet robe, and order of the Golden Fleece. These artists have not made their monarch kingly; he looks like an uncouth person from the Ukraine who has found the imperial baubles, or perchance has commandeered them, and is standing for a portrait like the parvenu he is! This is all the more singular when one recalls the ancestry of Franz Josef and the simplicity of the man. Surely here it is the fault of the artists. Adolf von Menzel's Frederick the Great does not suffer from this weakness. In his three-cornered hat, with his walking stick under his arm, the Prussian King looks sharply up, with his head turned to one side, a very lifelike and determined old man. Catherine II. of Russia in stipple by Caroline Watson is every inch a Queen. Here, too, is a print by W. Unger, after the old portrait painter Goltzius, showing an unflattered likeness of William the Silent, (1581,) a likeness taken a few years before his death. He is in armor, with a helmet and iron gloves by him, and rests a baton against his hip.

Of course there are likenesses of Washington, one after Boudon's bust, engraved by A. B. Durand in 1833; another after Gilbert Stuart's painting, engraved by W. Sartain at a much later date; a third by Henri Lefort, after a Gilbert Stuart, engraved in 1881, and still another engraved by Rembrandt Peale after his own oil painting. Henri Lefort's etching of the Duplessis portrait of Franklin at the Metropolitan is here, but not the beautiful steel engraving Chevillet made in 1778 from the painting by Duplessis, with the quatrain by Feutry underneath:

"Honneur du nouveau monde et de l'humanité
Ce sage aimable et vrai les guide et les éclaire;
Comme un autre Mentor il cache à l'oeil vulgaire,
Sous les traits d'un mortel une divinité."

Lefort's etching was made for the Grolier Club and has the coat of arms of the club in the margin.

A rather fearsome portrait of Gen. Jackson, by Vanderlyn, is seen in Durand's engraving; also a mezzotint of Thomas Jefferson, by A. Desnoyers, and a rather sweet-looking engraving of Gen. Grant, by W. E. Marshall.

The artist group is represented by many interesting pieces, from a suave likeness of Benjamin West in lithograph, by Grevadon in 1827, to a half-length etching of John Sargent, by Rothenstein. Col. John Trumbull, by Asher B. Durand; lithographs of Isabey, Decamps, and himself, by Gavarni; a broad, soft lithograph, like a monotype, by Eugène Carrière, representing Puvis de Chavannes, and a self portrait of Whistler, etched by Guerard, are in this group. Then there is the group of French authors—the Goncourts, Dumas the younger, Alfred de Vigny, Lamartine, Victor Hugo when young, Alfred de Musset, Daudet, Zola, and Baudelaire, and then the greater poets—Shakespeare, Goethe, &c.; the musicians, Richard Wagner, Liszt, and his friends. A very curious print is Masqueller's reproduction of a picture by J. M. Moreau representing the arrival of Mirabeau in the Elysian Fields, greeted by Franklin, Voltaire, J. J. Rousseau, and others, all dressed in the clothes of the period; not a joke at all, but deadly earnest. An hour is well spent in looking over these portraits.

FUERST BISMARCK DELAYED.

Breaking of Section of Crank Shaft Caused Loss of About Twenty Hours.

The Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck arrived from Hamburg and Cherbourg yesterday morning about twenty hours behind her schedule time. The delay was caused by the breaking on Tuesday last of the intermediate section of the crank shaft of her starboard engine.

The accident occurred at 5:20 A. M., when most of the passengers were asleep, and no excitement resulted. Chief Engineer Korte and his assistants soon disconnected the injured engine, and the liner proceeded under her port engine. The Fuerst Bismarck averaged over fifteen knots for the remainder of the voyage.

An extra shaft is carried by the Fuerst Bismarck, and on her arrival yesterday work was immediately begun to replace the broken section. She is expected to sail on schedule time next Thursday.

PROMOTIONS FOR BRAVERY.

Civil Service Board Stands by Right to Revise Police Action.

Police Commissioner Murphy has received from President Knox of the Municipal Civil Service Board an answer to his letter of Friday, in which he had asked the Civil Service Board to determine at once whether they were going to hold up the pay of men recently promoted to be Roundsmen for bravery. President Knox told Commissioner Murphy that the board had decided to confirm the promotions of three men who were given their advances on the day of the last parade, but would defer action in the case of the seven other men promoted since.

This is virtually an announcement that the Civil Service Board holds to its stand that it has the right to judge whether a man has merited promotion for bravery or not.

Pneumatic Mail Service Ends.

The pneumatic tube mail service in this city expired last night by limitation, as the contract with the company furnishing it ended and Congress had made no appropriation to have it continued. Postmaster Van Cott will ask Congress, when it convenes in December, to make an appropriation so that he can resume the service.

A. Simonson
933 Broadway, 21—22 Streets.
HUMAN HAIR GOODS

GRAY HAIR—I can match exactly every shade from the slightly gray to the pure silver.
FOR THE FRONT HAIR.—Transformation, Marie Antoinette, Pompadour.
FOR THE BACK HAIR.—Grecian Knot, Newport Coil, Wavy Switches.
HAIR DRESSING and HAIR COLORING.
Wigs and Toupees; Hair Ornaments. I have built up my present reputation and business by personally seeing that my clients were absolutely pleased with both goods and attendance. I KEEP EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.
My establishment is kept pleasantly cool by electricity.
No Branch Stores. No Agent

PANIC IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

Part of a Brick Wall Falls and One Man Was Injured.

About a ton of brick and cornice work fell from the wall in the rear of the tenement house at 242 Monroe Street last evening, slightly injuring one person, John Descher, but not seriously, and creating a panic among the inmates, which resulted in the Fire Department being called out.

The building is a three-story affair, and in the rear of it, situated on the same lot, is another tenement of five stories in height. Both structures are old and considerably dilapidated. Between the two are several small bridges connecting the two at the different floors. There are also a large number of clothes lines on which the tenants hang their washing.

In the rear house there are thirty-six families, with numerous children, and in the front establishment twelve more families are domiciled. Yesterday afternoon the washing for the bulk of this numerous tenantry was hanging out to dry, and the combined weight of the articles was too much for the decayed walls.

Mrs. Kate Steffens, who resides in the rear building, was crossing the lower bridge and had stopped to chat with John Descher, when they were terrified by a strange noise.

The next moment there was a crash. The couple on the bridge were running for cover, but they were not quick enough, and in an instant found themselves covered with débris. The upper corner of the rear wall had torn loose and fallen to the ground, taking lingerie, shirts, and clothes galore, besides a couple of the connecting bridges along with it.

Mrs. Steffens was unhurt. She quickly emerged from the débris and clothing and looked around for her companion. He was nowhere in sight.

She finally saw a leg of the missing man sticking up, and pulled vigorously at it. She soon dragged Descher to the surface of the pile which had covered him.

Descher declared that he had been killed, but an examination showed that he was intact, with the exception of a few slight cuts on his left hand. Just as he and Mrs. Steffens were entering the house a second crash occurred and a large stone about 5 by 2½ by 5 feet fell within a few feet of them.

The noise of the falling wall created a panic among the many tenants, and they quickly poured into the streets, carrying all sorts of personal belongings with them. One excited individual sent in an alarm of fire and called out the department. Lieut. Ford of Engine No. 15 sent Descher to Gouverneur Hospital and they took steps to prevent any more of the wall from falling.

Presentation to C. H. C. Duncan.

At the St. Denis Hotel last evening a presentation was made to C. H. C. Duncan, formerly Superintendent of the dry goods firm of James McCreery & Co., of a loving cup from the ex-employes of the firm. The presentation was made by Henry S. Graham, formerly with the McCreery Company, and now assistant superintendent for Snellenberg & Co., on behalf of the ex-employes.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Arthur W. Yates, Quartermaster, will proceed via Washington to Portland, Me., and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at such posts in Portland Harbor as may be assigned him.

The honorable discharge, June 18, of First Lieut. James H. Blount, jr., Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, from the service of the United States, on tender of resignation, is announced.

First Lieut. Henry A. Ripley, Twenty-sixth Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry.

Major J. Estcourt Sawyer, Quartermaster, will take transport to sail from San Francisco July 16 for Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department: Capt. William C. R. Colquhoun, Quartermaster, will proceed to St. Louis, and report to the Depot Quartermaster in that city for duty, to relieve Capt. John Baxter, jr., Quartermaster. Capt. Baxter will proceed to San Francisco in time to take the transport Logan, to sail July 16 for Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster at Nagasaki, Japan, to relieve Major John McE. Hyde, Quartermaster. Major Hyde will proceed to Manila, and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Major Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, will make, during the months of July, August, and September, the number of visits hereinafter indicated to the places specified on official business, pertaining to the inspection of material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department: One visit each month to the Niles Tool Works Company, Hamilton, Ohio; four visits each month to the Rarig Engineering Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department: Capt. Joseph T. Crabbs, Quartermaster, will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, and relieve Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, Deputy Quartermaster General, of his duties at that place, including the duties heretofore performed by Capt. William C. R. Colquhoun, Quartermaster. Lieut. Col. Clem will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the commanding officer, Department of Texas, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department, and as Quartermaster at the post of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to relieve Col. John Simpson, Assistant Quartermaster General.

Capt. William S. Scott, First Cavalry, upon his muster out as Lieutenant Colonel, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Meade, South Dakota, and report to the commanding officer of that post, for duty with Troop H, First Cavalry.

Capt. Carter P. Johnson, Tenth Cavalry, upon his muster out as Major, Forty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Meade, South Dakota, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the Thirteenth Cavalry.

The following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, and report as indicated for recruiting duty:

First Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson, Portland, Me., and report to Capt. William B. Homer, Artillery Corps, recruiting officer.

First Lieut. Clarke S. Smith to Detroit, Mich., and report to Capt. Samuel W. Dunning, Sixteenth Infantry, recruiting officer.

Second Lieut. Henry C. Jewett to Buffalo, N. Y., and report to Major James S. Rogers, Twentieth Infantry, recruiting officer.

Capt. William C. Brown, First Cavalry, will join his troop at Fort Washakie, Wyoming.

Major William H. Baldwin, Commissary, in addition to his present duties, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty as Chief Commissary of that department, to relieve Major O. E. Wood, Artillery Corps, of that duty.

Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, Commissary, in addition to his present duties, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty as Commissary for the camps at the Presidio of San Francisco, for the provisional battalions of recruits, and for the camps established there for the returning volunteers, to relieve Major Carroll Mercer, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, of that duty.

Major Frederick G. Hodgson, Quartermaster, will proceed to Boston on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, in addition to his present duties, will assume charge on July 1 of the business pertaining to the transport service in New York City, in so far as the same relates to transport sailing regularly

DAUGHTER'S INSANITY AFFECTS HER MOTHER

Mrs. Hoppie Raves Wildly Over Her Child's Trouble.

After Attacking Her Brother, the Daughter Is Removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A coach dashed up to the main entrance of Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning, and as it came to a standstill a young man appeared at the door and called loudly for aid, at the same time struggling to keep a handsome young woman from forcing her way past him. Several ran to his assistance, whereupon the young woman began to scream and make desperate efforts to free herself.

There was every evidence that a violent struggle had ensued within the coach, and when the young man, who was somewhat the worse for wear and tear, recovered his breath, he explained that the young woman was his sister, Bertha Hoppie, nineteen years old, of 835 Courtlandt Avenue, who had become so violently insane that she had threatened the lives of several members of the family and had attempted to take her own life by jumping from the windows of her home on several occasions. She was quited down with much difficulty and placed in the insane pavilion.

According to Albert Hoppie, her brother, the young woman first showed signs of insanity about two years ago, when she became so violent that it was finally necessary to send her to a sanitarium in Stamford, Conn. She was discharged from the sanitarium as cured about six months ago, and for a time it was thought she had entirely recovered. About three months ago, however, she began to act strangely at times, and would talk about jumping from the windows, saying that life was not worth living as nobody cared for her. This talk and the fact that her daughter was becoming insane again, troubled the girl's mother so that she was taken ill a couple of weeks ago. She suffered from a fever, and at times would rave just as her daughter did.

Dr. W. A. Goodall of 536 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street was called in to attend the mother, and left several prescriptions that were made up and administered to the sick woman. In the meantime both mother and daughter continued to grow worse despite medical treatment, and for a couple of hours every day the mother would have fits of temporary insanity, during which she would rave about her daughter and declare that they were trying to take her away to an insane asylum for the purpose of getting rid of her. This condition of affairs tended to make the daughter worse, and she became so violent that it was necessary to engage a nurse to care for her and watch her constantly, as she declared that her brother was trying to poison both her and her mother.

Every opportunity that offered the daughter stole the mother's medicine, and either emptied the contents of the bottle in the wash basin or threw the bottle from the window. On Friday afternoon the daughter eluded her nurse, and stealing to her mother's room, saw her brother administering a dose of medicine. She flew into a passion, declaring he was trying to poison her mother, and, summoning all her strength, she knocked her brother down, and punched and scratched him until he was obliged to call for help. The nurse came to his assistance, but on seeing how violent her charge had become left the house immediately.

Dr. Goodall, who was summoned, said that there was absolutely no hope for the recovery of the mother so long as the daughter remained in the house, and that if she was not removed they would both become maniacs. It was finally decided to remove the girl to Bellevue, and yesterday her brother engaged a coach to take her to that institution. She was enticed into the coach on the pretense of taking a ride, but soon seemed to realize that she was being parted from her mother, and then began a continuous struggle to keep the girl in the vehicle.

She fought with her brother and screamed for help, the flying coach attracting much attention as it dashed along. By the time Bellevue was reached the brother was almost exhausted, but the girl seemed possessed of abnormal strength and energy. Her condition was said to be critical, while the mother was somewhat improved last night.

REFUSES TO PAY DOG TAX.

Peter F. Meyer Likely to be Prosecuted by Greenwich Selectmen.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 29.—Peter F. Meyer, partner of Richard Croker, who is one of the New York colony residing at Byram Shore, intends to test the legality of the Connecticut law which says that rich men and poor men alike must pay a tax into the town Treasury for the privilege of keeping dogs, so at least he told Constable John J. Nedley last night when the Constable called at his residence.

The Selectmen last April gave notice to all dog owners that they must take out dog licenses. About 200 persons obeyed the mandate. On June 1, the Selectmen took a dog census, and found that there were 1,425 dogs in town. The census had a good effect, for dog owners then saw that the officials meant business. However, at the present time less than 1,000 dogs have been registered.

The Constables have again visited the delinquents, and it was while making a visit of this kind that Constable Nedley was informed of Mr. Meyer's position. He warned Mr. Meyer of the penalty that threatened him.

"What's that to you? You won't have to go to jail for me," Mr. Meyer is quoted as saying. "I don't believe you can compel me to license my dogs, and I won't do it. What's more I'll forget it."

A list of men who feel like Mr. Meyer will be placed in the hands of Prosecuting Attorney James F. Walsh next week, and arrests will follow. The penalty for nonpayment of the tax is $7 fine and thirty days' imprisonment.

BAR HARBOR MANSION BURNED.

Toppinwold Struck by Lightning—Other Houses Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 29.—During a severe thunderstorm Toppinwold, the home of Francis W. Lawrence, brother of Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, was struck by lightning, set afire, and destroyed. The cottage of William C. Allison of Philadelphia was struck and the roof and side wings destroyed. Stanwood, the Summer home of Mrs. James G. Blaine, was badly damaged, as was Mossley Hall, formerly occupied by William C. Whitney.

The entire town was aroused, and many persons left their houses for safety. At 3:30 o'clock the town alarm bell called a crowd into the streets. It was discovered that Toppinwold, the residence of the Lawrences, was afire. The building crowns the top of Malden Hill, the highest point near the village of Bar Harbor. Before the volunteer fire brigade could reach the spot the place was doomed. Fortunately there were but a few servants in the house at the time, and they escaped in safety.

The Lawrence family were to have arrived to-night. Bishop Lawrence and his daughter had just arrived, and were occupying their cottage which adjoins Toppinwold. The roof caught fire from the flying embers, but the flames were extinguished. The loss on the burned building is about $15,000. The total damage to property in the vicinity is about $50,000.

Milk Depots Open To-day.

The announcement is made by Nathan Straus that on account of the extreme heat the following milk depots will remain open to-day until 10 P. M.: Central Park, Battery Park, Tompkins Park, City Hall Park, recreation piers at foot of East Third Street, foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, foot of Barrow Street, foot of West Fifteenth Street, and the roof garden of the Educational Alliance, corner East Broadway and Jefferson Street. The stores at 151 Avenue C, 65 Market Street, 235 West Sixtieth Street, and 241 East Fifty-ninth Street will remain open until noon, as usual.

ANCHOR LINER ASHORE.

Freighter Armenia in Ballast Goes on a Reef Near St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 29.—The Anchor Line steamship Armenia, on her way to St. John from New York, went ashore about 10 o'clock this morning on Nigger Head, about seven miles from this port, and hopes of saving the vessel are about abandoned.

The mate was navigating the Armenia at the time she went ashore, and had previously been making soundings. The last sounding was only four minutes before the vessel struck, and showed twenty-four fathoms of water and a sand and mud bottom. The weather was very foggy, and it was impossible to see any distance ahead, the ship just feeling her way along. When the shock was felt the engines were backed at full speed, but the tide was dropping, and the boat was soon hard and fast. Word was sent to the agents of the steamer, J. H. Scannell & Co., here, and tugs were sent down to the Armenia's rescue. They made every effort to move the vessel, but met total failure, and the attempt was given up, the crew being taken on board of one of the tugs and brought to this city.

This afternoon the agents went to the scene of the wreck and found that whatever prospects the morning gave of saving the vessel had practically gone. The falling tide had caused the steamship to cant and she now lies on her side, masts pointing seaward, the water rushing into her holds, and with the outlook that at high tide the steamer will be totally submerged. Shipping men said the bottom was not damaged greatly, but look to see the steamer badly beaten on the rocks by the waves.

The Armenia was in ballast and was coming here to load lumber for the North of England. She is 2,218 tons net register, was built at Glasgow in 1881, and was under command of Capt. J. W. Shacklin. She was recently in the Indian trade, and her crew of sixty-three is composed chiefly of Lascars. She is said to have had no pilot on board coming up the bay.

SAY BATHER WAS KILLED.

Police Declare Herbert Kramer Was Struck on the Head with an Oar.

The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station say that the death of Herman Kramer, eighteen years old, a painter who lived at 884 Tenth Avenue, was caused by Frederick Gaggus, twenty-seven years old, proprietor of a bathing pavilion at the foot of Eighty-fifth Street. Gaggus is a prisoner in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and will be arraigned this morning in the West Side Court, charged with homicide.

Kramer went in bathing from the pavilion of William Opperman, whose place adjoins that of Gaggus, at 2 P. M. Friday. Late at night, when Opperman was about to close his pavilion he found that one of his rooms was locked. He burst open the door and found clothing and other property which undoubtedly belonged to a young man. The body of Kramer was recovered at 3 o'clock yesterday. It was taken to the Morgue and the boy's family notified.

Detectives Fitzgibbons and Flannelly of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station were assigned to the case Friday night. From their investigations they learned a story to the effect that Kramer, with several other young men of his age, while in bathing, swam to Gaggus's float and caught hold of it to rest themselves. This made Gaggus angry, and he chased them away. They let go of the float, and swam to an electric launch belonging to Gaggus. This made Gaggus furious. He jumped into a rowboat, but when he got to the launch all had let go but Kramer. Then, it is declared by Opperman, who witnessed the scene and told the detectives the story, Gaggus raised an oar and brought it down hard on Kramer's head. The boy sank and did not come to the surface again.

A 52,000 TON SLAB OF GRANITE.

Lifted from a Penobscot Bay (Me.) Quarry by About 400 Dynamite Cartridges.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., June 29.—A 52,000-ton piece of granite was lifted bodily from its bed in the quarry of John L. Goss, at Crotch Island, in Penobscot Bay, this week. This big stone is 350 feet long, 40 feet deep, and 50 feet wide, and in lifting it from its bed about 400 dynamite cartridges, each placed in a deeply-drilled hole, were exploded all at once. The deposit of granite from which the stone was loosened is in the form of an immense sugar loaf, and its formation is like the layers of a marble cake. The holes were drilled around the border of the stone to be removed, and the explosion, which was heard many miles away, lifted the 52,000-ton weight as easily as though it were an ordinary stone.

The stone in numerous costly buildings in various parts of the United States has been taken from this same quarry, and the big slice of the granite mountain just lifted will be cut up for similar uses. It is said to be the largest single piece of granite ever taken from a quarry in this or any other country.

$10,000 MORE FOR PORT JERVIS.

Andrew Carnegie Increases His Gift to the Village Library.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 29.—This morning Dr. W. L. Cuddeback, Secretary of the Board of Library Trustees, received a letter from Andrew Carnegie through his private secretary stating that he would increase his gift of $20,000 offered last February for a library building to $30,000.

The increased gift is made without any further conditions than those prescribed in the first offer, and as the village has voted to raise $3,000 annually by taxation for the support of the library, and a suitable site has been given by Peter E. Farnum, these requirements have been complied with.

Mr. Carnegie showed his appreciation of the prompt action of Port Jervis by granting the request for $10,000 more which was made by a committee of the library Trustees while he was in New York recently. The board is now authorized to draw on Mr. Carnegie's cashier at Pittsburg, Penn., for the amount.

NEWPORT'S NEW CHURCH.

Cornerstone of Emmanuel Church Laid by Bishop Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 29.—The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new Emmanuel Church, which is being erected by Mrs. John Nicholas Brown in memory of her husband, took place at noon to-day.

Bishop Clark of Rhode Island headed the procession from the parish house, followed by Bishop Coadjutor McVickar, the Rev. Emery H. Porter, rector of Emmanuel Church, the Rev. Dr. Gilliatt, the choir, and the Vestrymen.

Bishop Clark laid the cornerstone and made a brief address. He laid the cornerstone of the old church forty-six years ago. Mr. Porter and Bishop McVickar also spoke. The latter paid a high tribute to the memory of John Nicholas Brown and to Mrs. Brown for her generosity in building the new church.

Many of the cottagers were present. Later the clergymen were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Edward King, an aunt of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown.

CAUGHT THE CHICKEN THIEVES.

Farmer Recognized His Poultry by the Marks on Their Legs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 29.—Harry W. Kline, a farmer living near this city, has run down a pair of chicken thieves in a rather remarkable manner. He noticed some time ago that his hennery was growing depleted, and to spot the thief he cut a peculiar mark on the leg of every fowl he possessed.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Kline came to this city and found some of the marked chickens hanging, with life extinct, at the store of H. M. Van Cleef. Following up this clue, Mr. Kline was soon able to cause the arrest of William Dunn and William Van Note, who had sold the chickens to Mr. Van Cleef, and both of whom were jailed.

FIVE CLERGYMEN HONORED

Fiftieth Anniversary of Their Ordination to the Priesthood.

Loving Cups Presented by Bishop Potter at a Banquet Held to Celebrate the Occasion.

The fiftieth anniversary of the ordination to priesthood of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, who from early manhood has been a leader in educational work among the deaf-mutes of this country; the Rev. Dr. P. R. Cady, the Rev. Dr. William W. Olssen, the Rev. Dr. J. Selden Spencer, and the Rev. Dr. William S. Coffey, was celebrated by a memorial service and a dinner at the General Theological Seminary last night. All were present, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Cady, he having gone to Europe several weeks ago.

They were ordained by the Right Rev. Bishop De Lancey of Western New York on June 29, 1851, the ordination taking place in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.

In the chapel of the seminary at 6 o'clock last evening, with the thermometer at 90 degrees, the memorial services took place. Bishop Potter officiated. The full vested choir of Trinity Church was in attendance. Nearly all the prominent Episcopal clergymen of the city and surrounding country were present. Bishop Potter delivered a brief address.

After the services the clergymen repaired to the seminary dining hall, where a dinner was served. The Rev. Dr. Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Bishop Potter acted as toastmaster. In front of the Bishop were five large morocco-covered boxes containing silver loving cups to be presented to the clergymen in whose honor the dinner was given. He read the inscription on the cups, which was to the effect that they were presented to the various clergymen named by the clergy of the Diocese of New York, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of their ordination. Bishop Potter then eulogized the recipients and presented the cups.

The Rev. Dr. Rodgers received the cup for Dr. Cady. Dr. Parks made an address and the Rev. Dr. Flagg read a poem. There was some singing, and the banquet closed.

GIFTS TO DR. GALLAUDET.

An Address and $1,200 in Gold Presented at St. Matthew's Church.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet's ordination to the priesthood was celebrated yesterday morning at St. Matthew's Church, in West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park West, with a service in commemoration of the ordination and an address by the Rev. Austin W. Mann of Cleveland, Ohio, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Ohio, who is in charge of the work among the deaf-mutes in the Middle West.

The Rev. Arthur H. Judge, rector of St. Matthew's, read from an embellished and handsomely bound parchment volume a congratulatory address describing the life work of Dr. Gallaudet among the deaf-mutes. He then presented the volume to the aged clergyman.

The Rev. Dr. John Chamberlin interpreted the address in the sign language, after which the vestry members came forward, and through the Rev. Mr. Judge presented to Dr. Gallaudet $1,200 in gold.

BROKE INTO A PATROL BOX.

Philadelphia Man Who Did It Then Went to Sleep and Woke Up in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—When Samuel Brown of 7,106 Paschall Avenue awoke in a cell of the Thirty-first Street and Woodland Avenue Police Station this morning, he wondered how he had got there. He had a faint recollection of having taken more liquor than was good for him, and remembered making a dizzy voyage down the street, but thought he had later opened his door and gone into the vestibule to lie down. He was still more puzzled when Magistrate Stratton gave him ten days in the county jail.

When he recovers his wits, Brown will be greatly surprised to hear that he arrested himself. After spending several hours against the bar, he had left a saloon to go home. He groped his way down the street, seeking the support of trees, walls, trolley poles, and lampposts. In the course of his journey he ran into a patrol box. The door was open. He entered, and in a vain grasp for support he pulled the lever that calls the wagon.

In a few moments the patrol clattered up to the box. The policemen jumped to the ground, surprised at seeing no fellow-patrolman in sight. Investigation disclosed Brown asleep in the box. He was loaded into the wagon and started on his way to jail.

Ordained to the Priesthood.

NEWARK, N. J., June 29.—Henry J. Watterson and Michael Corcoran of Jersey City, Edward Miskela of Dover, N. J., and P. A. Maher of Mount Hope, N. J., all Seton Hall College graduates, were ordained to the priesthood in the Cathedral in this city this forenoon. The ordination services were conducted by Bishop McFaul of Trenton. Bishop-elect O'Connor was present at the services.

Christian Scientist Arrested.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 29.—Dr. Tompkins, the Christian Scientist, who recently testified in a suit brought against him that he collected from debtors by locking himself in his study and thinking them into paying up, and who has since been directed by Vice Chancellor Prey to pay the complainant $2,425, was arrested this morning on a criminal warrant charged with fraudulently withholding trust money.

BURGLARS USE CHLOROFORM.

Put the Family to Sleep and Ransack the House.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., June 29.—Burglars got into the residence of John Friedman of this place this morning, and after administering an anaesthetic of some kind, perhaps chloroform, to all the members of the family, ransacked the house. When the occupants of the house finally awoke all complained of dizziness and nausea.

The burglars carried off nineteen pairs of shoes, a gold watch and chain, and $5 in silver. The watch and chain were taken from under Mr. Friedman's pillow.

CANNING FACTORY BURNED.

One Employe Seriously Injured by the Explosion of a Gasoline Tank.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., June 29.—One person was seriously and another painfully burned by the exploding of a gasoline tank in Anderson's canning factory in this place this forenoon.

The person seriously burned is Albert Gyford, a pressman, employed in the factory, and the other is Albert Dixon, also employed in the factory. The building took fire after the explosion and was totally destroyed.

Twenty thousand cans of strawberries which had recently been put up for the Winter, along with valuable machinery, were destroyed.

The loss on building and contests is estimated at $30,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

BIG DRY DOCK FOR OREGON.

New York Company Said to be Behind One to be Built at Astoria.

ASTORIA, Oregon, June 29.—The Columbia Dry Dock Company, which filed articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office yesterday with a capital of $1,000,000, is backed by the Simpson Dry Dock Company of New York. This company has placed all the stock and will build and operate the dock.

Several months ago Mr. Simpson visited Astoria with T. B. Hammond, and at the time selected the site where the plant will be erected. The site has a thousand feet of water frontage between Warrenton and Flavel. The deeds, which have been placed in escrow, provide that a certain amount of work must be done on the construction of the dock during the present year.

LEFT BY "STYLISH" MOTHER.

Impressed the Neighbors with Her Liberality, but Deserted Her Children.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 29.—Last Summer a stylishly dressed woman, apparently well educated and wealthy, arrived in South Brunswick Township with her two children. She said she was Mrs. Ellen Horan of 124 Cabinet Street, Newark.

She impressed the residents of Monmouth Junction with her liberality, and became popular with every one in the vicinity of the Ashmore Farm, where she boarded for the Summer. The children were Ann, four years old, and John, two years old. In November she disappeared, leaving the children to be cared for by the township. She said she was going away only for a visit, but she never returned.

To-day T. W. Oliver, Overseer of the Poor for the Township, appeared before Justice Sedam, in this city, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of the woman. Mrs. Horan could not be found at the address given in Newark. It is now said she is living on Sixty-eighth Street, New York.

ALL NIGHT IN LEAKY BOAT.

Four Young Persons Make a Hard Fight for Their Lives and Win.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., June 29.—Randell D. Warden, A. C. Wilson, and the Misses Mary P. and Anna Beadle were in bathing yesterday afternoon when they discovered a sailboat drifting a mile from shore. They decided to go out and bring the sailboat in, and they started out, still clad only in their bathing suits, in a leaky small boat. There was a very high wind blowing, and the young people soon had reason to regret that they entered upon such a dangerous adventure. The wind blew them off shore, and their leaky craft began to make water rapidly.

The two young ladies worked heroically bailing out the boat, and their companions tugged hard at the oars, but were able to make but little headway. In the meantime the young people had been missed by their friends on shore and the greatest anxiety was felt as to their safety. Searching parties were sent out and fires were lighted on the shore to guide the missing ones, but nothing was seen of them until they managed to make their way into Point Roanoke at 4 o'clock this morning. They reached home at Wardencliffe at noon, and there was much rejoicing in the village when the fact that they were safe became known. Young Warden is the son of the founder of Wardencliffe.

MOTORMAN INSANE BY HEAT.

Collision Results with a Truck, and Driver Is Fatally Injured.

A collision between a Third Avenue trolley car and a heavy truck at the corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street at 10 o'clock last night caused the probably fatal injury of William Tombe of 390 First Avenue, driver of the truck, while several other persons were slightly hurt by crashing glass.

A large crowd which gathered wanted to lynch the motorman, Fletcher Fleming, who lives at 2,137 Lexington Avenue. Fleming was arrested. He acted like a maniac, and it is thought he had become temporarily deranged by the excessive heat and did not know what he was doing when the collision occurred.

The car was bound north on Third Avenue, and the truck was crossing the tracks at Twenty-seventh Street when they came together. Tombe was hurled several feet in the air by the force of the collision and fell on his head and side, fracturing his skull and sustaining severe internal injuries. The truck was loaded with empty soda siphons, and the crashing glass flew all about the passengers of the car, cutting several of them. Several women fainted, and these, in addition to the injured, caused a call to be sent to Bellevue Hospital for all the available ambulances that the institution possessed. Four ambulances and six doctors responded. Tombe was taken to the hospital, and his condition pronounced precarious.

All efforts to calm the conductor after he was arrested so that he could give a coherent account of the accident failed. When locked up he wrung his hands and moaningly declared that it was not his fault. The car was badly damaged, and the truck was reduced to kindling wood. One of the horses was killed and the other so badly hurt that it will probably die.

Asbury Park Baby Parade.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 29.—The annual baby parade at Asbury Park will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 1. The date was decided at a meeting of the committee last night. Each entry will be allowed two tickets of admission to the auditorium during the parade. The following committees were appointed: Finance—Jesse Minot, W. H. Shaffer, Dr. G. F. Wilbur, Harry J. Rockefeller, and Mrs. D. W. Sisson; Awards—W. H. Bannard, Mrs. Frederick Gibbs, Mrs. George R. Hillier, Miss Lydia Morgan, and Thomas Muir.

Syndicate Acquires Barnum Island.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 29.—The Barnum Island property, long the site of the Queens County Almshouse, has been formally transferred to the syndicate headed by P. H. McNulty of Brooklyn, who bought the property at the sale last month. A certified check for $36,000 was paid over to County Treasurer Eastman. The amount of the check represents the final payment, $4,000, 10 per cent. of the bid, having been paid on the day of the sale. It is not known what will be done with the property.

Republicans Nominate Assemblymen.

CORNING, N. Y., June 29.—Assemblyman Frank C. Platt was renominated by the Republicans of the First District of Steuben County to-day.

ALBION, N. Y., June 29.—The Republicans of Orleans County have renominated W. W. Phipps for member of Assembly.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., June 29.—George M. Patchin of Wayland was to-day nominated by the Republicans as a candidate for Assemblyman from the Second Steuben District.

ROGERS WORKS LITIGATION.

Appeal of President Longbottom Withdrawn—Legality of This Action Undecided.

NEWARK, N. J., June 29.—Vice Chancellor Emery gave a hearing to-day on argument to show cause why the order confirming the sale of the Rogers Locomotive Works, at Paterson, to the Smith-Holran syndicate should not be reopened. Ex-United States Attorney General Griggs appeared for the purchasers and Robert McCarter for President Longbottom of the Rogers Works.

Mr. Griggs claimed that the notice of appeal filed by Mr. McCarter on June 22 took the jurisdiction in the case out of the Chancery Court. Mr. McCarter said that for fear of jeopardizing the case he would ask permission to withdraw the appeal. A long argument followed as to whether he had the right to withdraw the appeal.

Vice Chancellor Emery, with the consent of counsel, finally permitted an order withdrawing the appeal to be filed, and the question of its legality will be decided later on.

Mr. Griggs, in his answer to President Longbottom, claimed that the complainant owned only seventeen shares in the Rogers Works and that the allegations now made showed no difference from those made on the day that the order confirming the sale was made. He claimed that any disturbance of the order by the court would cause irreparable loss to his clients, and he argued that the court had no right to order the sale to be reopened so long as the respondent fulfilled every obligation. He declared that Mr. Longbottom was working in the interests of the International Power Company.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Gen. Butterfield Much Weaker.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 29.—Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who has been ill at his home in Cold Spring for about a month, is now rapidly failing. Dr. Murdock, who is attending him, says the patient weakened considerably yesterday and to-day, owing in a small degree to the excessive heat. The General to-day was unable to get out of his bed. The physician does not believe he can recover. Five weeks ago Gen. Butterfield sustained a stroke of apoplexy. At 8 o'clock to-night he was resting easily.

INFERNAL MACHINE FOR GIRL.

Sent by Persons Who Had Demanded $10,000 from Rich Philadelphia Man.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 29.—An attempt to kill Miss Carlotta Barney, granddaughter of Jay Cooke, the famous financier of war times, was frustrated by the watchfulness of Charles Storm, a coachman employed by her father, Charles D. Barney, the banker, who detected the gun powder which sifted through the wrappings around an infernal machine mailed to the young woman.

The box containing the infernal machine was delivered to Storm by Postmaster Yerkes of Ogontz, who agreed with the coachman that it contained powder. Storm took the package to Miss Laura Barney, an older sister, and cautioned her against opening it. She cut the cords and found a bon bon box filled with powder and a cap and trigger were so adjusted that an explosion must surely have followed a careless opening of the packet.

Mr. Barney was at once communicated with, and upon his return home he startled the household by relating a long series of threats against the lives of himself and the members of his family.

On Feb. 19 the following letter was received by Mr. Barney, the father of the young lady:

C. D. B.: I need $10,000, and intend to have you give it to me. I must have the money. I have ruined my life by drink, and am now a desperate character. If I do not get the money I will shoot your wife. Bring a package containing $1,000 in ten-dollar bills and $9,000 in one-hundred-dollar bills to the corner of Church Road and Washington Lane on the night of Feb. 23. Wear a white handkerchief around your neck, and hand the package to my agent. You need not arrest him, as he knows nothing about the matter. A. K. K. A.

Two weeks later a second letter was received, dated March 9. It was as follows:

C. D. B.:

You paid no attention to my letter. Now send the money through a Post Office order to Stanley Wood, Ogontz. I intend to shoot your wife or daughter, and then kill myself if you do not send the money. I must have the money. I have ruined my life and don't care what I do.

A. K. K. A.

Mr. Barney then employed detectives, who kept every member of his family under constant surveillance, and others to seek the person writing the threatening letters. Two weeks later the third letter came. Others of a like nature followed in quick succession. Their only effect was to make Mr. Barney urge the detectives to greater efforts to find the writer.

It is believed generally that the letters and infernal machine were sent by a discharged employe. Miss Charlotta Barney is in Europe, which fact explains the opening of the package by her sister.

BUFFALO BANK IN TROUBLE.

Injudicious Loans Given as Reason for Appointing Receiver of City National.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Controller of the Currency Dawes late to-night appointed a temporary receiver of the City National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y. The following statement was made by Mr. Dawes:

"A recent examination of the City National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., made by a special examiner, showed a serious condition of affairs existing in the bank. In order that this report might be thoroughly verified, the Controller on Friday sent A. D. Lynch of his office, together with another examiner, to Buffalo, to make a careful re-examination of the condition of the bank. On Saturday Mr. Lynch telegraphed the Controller that the former report was sustained in all particulars, and thereupon the Controller wired him as follows:

"'The condition of this bank is so serious that I cannot consent to its reopening for business Monday morning unless sufficient assets to pay the depositors in full are satisfactorily guaranteed. The bank is certainly insolvent, and I have no right under these circumstances to permit the withdrawal of deposits by delay in action. If the Directors think that their efforts from this time until banking hours Monday are insufficient to provide means to rehabilitate the bank, notify me and I will appoint a receiver immediately.

"In accordance with the tenor of this dispatch and reports from Buffalo the Controller has appointed E. J. Vaughan, National Bank Examiner, as temporary receiver of the bank. The failure of the bank is due to injudicious loans."

The following is a statement of the resources and liabilities of the City National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., as shown by the report of its condition at the close of business April 24, 1901:

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$300,000
Surplus and undivided profits	220,291
Circulation outstanding	287,550
Due to trust companies and savings banks	126,368
Due to National banks and bankers	1,110,121
Dividends unpaid	78
Individual deposits	1,567,694
United States deposits	190,000
Total liabilities	$3,802,103
RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$2,258,375
Stocks, securities, claims, &c., including real estate owned	107,468
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	300,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	200,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds	9,243
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	184,500
Cash on hand and with other banks	724,938
Five per cent. fund and due from U. S. Treasury	17,577
Total resources	$3,802,103

It is not thought that the loss to depositors will be large.

CABLE OFFICIALS PROTEST.

They Say that the Western Union Is Trying to Shut Out Competition in Cuban Business.

Representatives of the cable companies which compete with the Western Union Telegraph Company for West Indian business have sent a letter to Secretary of War Root protesting against a compliance by the War Department with the request of the International Ocean Telegraph Company. This request, which is said to really come from the Western Union, which owns the cable line, urges the Secretary of War to issue instructions to the effect that United States officials at the head of Cuban telegraph lines at Santiago, shall refuse to accept messages going from the United States to Cuba via the United States and Haiti Telegraph-Cable Company.

The writers of the letter claim that the route which the Western Union seeks to suppress has been in operation for several years, and that the Western Union has no legal monopoly in the business. They quote the law at length, maintaining that their position is right, and that the franchise of the International Ocean Telegraph Company expired in 1880. The letter is signed by George G. Ward, as general manager of the Commercial Cable Company; William H. Baker, as general manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, and George G. Ward, as President of the United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company.

TWO KILLED IN IOWA FUED.

Man with Shotgun Killed Father and Son After Being Wounded.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, June 29.—In a feud C. D. Guild and his eighteen-year-old son, Clarence, were shot to death at Dayton, Iowa, to-day. The man who did the shooting is Oliver Bricker, a neighbor.

Bricker's story is that Guild shot him three times. All his wounds are slight. Bricker says that his brother George handed him a shotgun. He fired one barrel at the boy, who held a revolver. The boy fell, and as the father sprang to pick up the revolver Bricker shot and killed him. Both Brickers were arrested.

Railroad Construction in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 29.—The reports made to the Texas Railroad Commission show that during the first six months of the present year ending to-morrow, there has been constructed 294 miles of new railroad, making a total of 10,316 in the State. There are nearly 2,000 miles of proposed railway chartered, the building of which during the ensuing two years is almost assured.

Rev. Mr. Lockwood Accepts a Call.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 29.—The Rev. George R. Lockwood of Montclair has decided to accept the call tendered him by the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Castine, Me., and will begin his duties there about the 1st of August. Mr. Lockwood is a son of Jesse H. Lockwood, and was born and brought up in this town.

It's a Question of Price.

If you want the very best serge which money can buy you must get the "Clay's," but be sure you get the genuine. If you wish the next best that money will buy then look at our other grades from equally reputable makers.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

TO DEVELOP BIG STEEL PLANT.

Syndicate of Capitalists Interested in the Cramps' Property in Canada.

It was announced yesterday that a financial syndicate, consisting of Dr. W. Seward Webb, Chairman of the Rutland Railroad; J. Wesley Allison, President of the National Leather Company; Col. A. B. Chandler, President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and H. L. Burrage, Vice President of the Eliot National Bank of Boston, has become associated with the Cramps in their big steel plant at Collingwood, Canada.

The first two named men are closely identified with the Vanderbilt railway system, which has a large mileage in Canada. Col. A. B. Chandler is associated with John W. Mackay in his Telegraph-Cable Companies, while Mr. Burrage is looked upon as the representative of a group of New England capitalists who are also heavily interested in Amalgamated Copper.

By some it is said this is a move on the part of another big railway interest to place itself in a position of independence of the Steel Trust. In the United States 90 per cent. of the ore supply has been absorbed by the Steel Trust. The chief ore deposits are located at the head of Lake Superior. Recent investigations by the Cramp Steel Company have proved that this rich iron belt extends for a great many miles into Canada. Canada is supplying a lot of ore to the United States furnaces. The Canadian Government not only grants a subsidy of $6 per ton on steel made from native ores, but also places a protective tariff on American steel and iron entering the country.

TAMMANY AND THE FOURTH.

Programme of Exercises for the Observance of the Day.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for Tammany's observance of July 4. The exercises will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning with an address of welcome by Grand Sachem Thomas L. Feitner. Dr. William J. O'Sullivan will read the Declaration of Independence. Letters from eminent Democrats will be read by Secretary Thomas F. Smith.

"Long talks" will be given by Gov. William S. Jennings of Florida, Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, and Senator Richard R. Kenney of Delaware. "Short talks" will be made by Congressman Charles E. Hooker of Mississippi, Congressman J. Otey of Virginia, John W. Tomlinson of Alabama, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn, State Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York, Congressman Amos J. Cummings of New York, Assistant District Attorney James Lindsay Gordon, Robert Campbell, and Ira Edgar Rider of Manhattan Borough.

The audience will sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

BRICKLAYERS TO GO TO WORK.

About 8,000 in This City Will Receive Sixty Cents an Hour.

Eight thousand bricklayers belonging to the eight local branches of the Journeymen Bricklayers and Masons' International Union will go to work to-morrow at 60 cents an hour, which is an advance of 5 cents an hour over the former rate. This is in accordance with an agreement for one year entered into between the union and the Mason Builders' Association after the settlement of the recent strike.

Under the agreement the bricklayers will work eight hours a day, and all differences and disputes will be settled by the Joint Arbitration Board of the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers' unions.

MACHINISTS GO BACK TO WORK.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 30.—Walter Scott & Co. have granted their machinists a fifty-five-hour schedule, a 6 per cent. increase in wages, and a half holiday on Saturday. These terms were accepted to-day by the men, who will return to work on Monday.

The Potter Press Works will open on Monday and will take back any men who are willing to return.

Yale's Entrance Examinations Close.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 29.—Examinations for entrance to Yale University closed at noon to-day, having been in progress since Thursday. While the exact figures are not available, it is certain that the class of 1905 academic will be fully as large as last year's entering class, while in the Scientific School there will be a substantial increase over last year.

Yale Professor Refuses a City Job.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 29.—Prof. Eugene L. Richards of Yale to-day notified Mayor Studley that he declined to serve as a member of the City Paving Commission, to which he had been appointed a few days ago, because of ill-health.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and not so warm; southwesterly winds.

There are no present indications of a permanent break in the warm wave which covers the country generally east of the Rocky Mountains. In the lake region and the southeastern States where cooler weather prevailed yesterday the temperature will rise to-day, and in New England, where a fall of temperature will occur to-day the weather will be warmer Monday.

On the Atlantic Coast fresh south to southwest winds will prevail. On the Gulf Coast the winds will be light to fresh from the south. In the lake region, light to fresh westerly winds will shift to southerly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh southwesterly winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	71	77	79
6 A. M.	70	74	82
9 A. M.	76	80	90
12 M.	82	86	94
4 P. M.	87	92

PARLIAMENT FROM DAY TO DAY

Lord Salisbury Rebukes Party Members Who Avoid Business.

ACCIDENTAL DEFEAT FEARED

Mr. Asquith's Supporters Not Eager to Declare Themselves.

Liberal Party in a Bad Plight—Lord Wolseley and the Duke of Bedford on Army Reform—Irish University Problem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. DAY REVIEW by

LONDON, June 29.—Lord Salisbury is convinced that if the members of the Government party in Parliament persist in their present practice of going home to dine or attending protracted dinner parties elsewhere than at St. Stephen's, there will be a majority against the Government some fine night and much trouble will ensue. The Spectator's caustic comment to-day is that if the Opposition leader were a Gladstone instead of a Campbell-Bannerman, Government members would not run away to dinner. The kitchens of the houses of Parliament, however, have provided twenty thousand more dinners to members this session than in the corresponding portion of last session, which shows that the active if not potent Opposition generally dines within sound of the division bell. Lord Salisbury's speech at the United Club was one of the most interesting incidents of a rather lively political week, but his remarks about the habit of his followers of shirking their Parliamentary duty at dinner time was much more important and to the point than was what he said about the Boer war.

However much the Government may have erred or may still be erring, there can be no doubt that an accidental majority against it in one of the nightly divisions would be productive of no good result. The Liberals are not united nor are the people prepared to hand the care of this country over to the best of them. A very ordinary Tory candidate, for instance, was returned this week in the bye-election in the Stratford-on-Avon district by a greatly increased majority, though his opponent, Bolton King, is a man of standing and of measurable popularity. Mr. Chamberlain, too, in one of his worst moods, had signed his name to an address to the electors on the eve of balloting declaring a vote for a Liberal to be a vote for the Boers; and this was regarded as rather damaging to his candidate, especially as Bolton King is no Radical or pro-Boer; but the temper of the people in the present crisis is such that they will not have a Liberal, no matter who he may be. But as the Prime Minister so sensibly says, it is easier to get Conservatives elected to the House of Commons than to make them attend to their business after they get there.

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THE LIBERAL IMPERIALISTS.

The friends of Mr. Herbert Asquith have been talking all the week about a splendid banquet they intend to give him at Hotel Cecil on July 10, in honor of his recent service to his party in publicly proclaiming views antagonistic to those accepted after much hesitation and under great pressure by the party's accredited leader. But it is said-to-day that the banquet is likely to be postponed or abandoned altogether, because too few Liberals are willing at the present moment to sign their names to the invitation. As a matter of fact, the party is in a perilous plight, the extreme Radical wing making all that is possible out of the recent open split. These emotional statesmen and animators would like to cut away altogether from the main branch of the party if they could carry a few such men as John Morley with them. "What," cried a Radical enthusiast this week, "has Morley in common with Asquith, the crafty lawyer Fowler, and Grey the capitalist?"

"What," he was asked in return, "has that gentle scholar in turbulent politics to do with such company as Labouchère, T. P. O'Connor, Hardie the Welsh Socialist, and half a dozen others prominent in the Radical wing!" Each question is equally difficult to answer.

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WHY A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT IS DESIRED.

These Radicals would gladly welcome such a vote against the Government as would force a dissolution and an appeal to the country, not with any idea of defeating the Conservatives at the polls, but because of the chance it would give them to employ their influence and eloquence to prevent the return of Asquith and the other Liberal imperialists, whom they dislike more than they do the Tories. Their hatred of the Tories, however, is fierce and vigorous enough to impel them to employ every possible means to injure the members of the Government. The recent feeble effort to prove Lord Milner, because he was born in Germany, not legally a British subject and therefore not entitled to his office and peerage was coupled with nasty slanders which reflect much discredit on their authors.

Among other subjects of great vital import the Gibraltar matter has been up in Parliament this week, and was rather thoroughly ventilated in the House of Lords. One sage commentator remarks that the whole matter was difficult for a "layman" to understand; but it is quite clear now, from the frank speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty, that the Government is going on with enormous expenditure on the western side of the harbor on the conservative principle of not being swerved by argument from a course once firmly taken. Thus far, as these dispatches forshadowed a fortnight ago, the course of "Captain Tommy" Bowles is amply justified.

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ARMY REFORM.

In the House of Lords, too, there was a debate on the army which promised well in the beginning, but brought forth nothing in yesterday's session but a clear arraignment by Lord Wolseley of the present system, which if persisted in must lead, in the opinion of good military judges, to conscription. The Duke of Bedford's promised measure of reform, which was withdrawn before reaching a vote, was based upon the need of paying Tommy Atkins at least one honest shilling a day, "all found and well found," and considerably increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers. The Duke contends that while the common soldier is not well treated, there are great difficulties in recruiting the service. There are too few reserves. No fighting force of sufficient strength is always ready. Private soldiers are imposed upon by unfair deductions from their pay, and good marksmen receive no higher rewards than poor ones. Ninety-two thousand boys who cannot fight are maintained at an annual cost of $25,000,000. Tories and Liberals alike commend this wise plea for Tommy Atkins by the Duke of Bedford, which, though delivered in his cold and polished manner, is likely to have something of the awakening effect of a ballad by Kipling in the House of Commons.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Finance bill continues to make slow progress against a generally futile but persistent opposition. Much time was wasted in midweek by debates on the sugar and the coal tax. On the latter, as was expected, the Chancellor of the Exchequer granted a modification which will entail a loss to the revenue of at least $500,000 a year. In his speech to the bankers at the Mansion House dinner the other day Sir Michael Hicks-Beach playfully hinted that the income tax might reach 1s. 4d. in the pound next year. He is not a jocular man, even in an after-dinner speech.

Irish Protestants are protesting as strongly against the newly formed Royal Commission on Irish University Education as are the Nationalist politicians, who fear that the commission will deprive them of some of their thunder. Protestants declare that the commission is a direct stepping stone to the establishment of a Catholic university; yet there are some strong Protestants on the commission, and no Roman majority, though the Irish Presbyterian Church is not represented. Indeed, the Irish Protestants, as a body, seem inclined to range themselves as strongly against Balfour and Wyndham's policy in Ireland as the Catholics and Nationalists themselves.

A rather amusing debate in Parliament yesterday was on the question of the Irish Secretary's salary in the Civil Service bill. The assertion was made that Mr. Wyndham in his function as Chief Secretary for Ireland, had not accorded sufficient police protection to a certain Dr. Long of Limerick, who practiced medicine among the poor for nothing and used his influence surreptitiously to entice Catholics away from their own Church. Mr. Wyndham, with his incomparable tact and good humor, took part in the needless but comic debate, and, although the motion pending was for a reduction of his salary, turned the laugh against his opponents.

John Redmond came to the front, too, and the Parliamentary week ended in a veritable blaze of eloquence.

E. A. DITHMAR.

AS A BRITON SEES US.

Hadder Williams Compares His Countrymen to Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 29.—The favorite organ of the great Nonconformist population, The British Weekly, edited by William Robertson Nicoll, prints this week the impressions of America of one Hadder Williams, just returned from travel in the United States. His opinion is that the average Englishman works harder and longer than the average American and accomplishes more with less fuss. The English business man in every way is the equal of the American, the only essential difference being the American's receptivity of new ideas. In England new ideas are always received with disfavor at first. The American, on the other hand, gladly welcomes the newest typewriting machine if faster than the old, no matter if it makes a noise like Niagara.

Mr. Williams finds everywhere in America a craze for novelty in religion, art, and life. This craze, he thinks, finds reduction to absurdity in the Buffalo Exhibition, where the buildings represent a phase of American existence to stagger the future historian by its gaudy and questionable taste.

ABOUT EDWARD VII.

Why His Sherry Was Sold—Friday's Pageant—The Cowes Regatta.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 29.—The sale of the King's sherry from the cellars of his various royal residences, as expected, was enormously successful. The feverish competition of private buyers of small lots sent the prices up to the astonishing figures of $140 a dozen, in one lot.

The explanation of the sale is that sherry lost its vogue after the cellars had been heavily stocked and the King presumably wants money.

The splendid mediaeval pageant of Friday, when Norroy King of Arms and other Heralds proclaimed the approaching coronation, was utterly unannounced, and even the policemen on duty along the line of march did not know what they were turned out for. The publication of the King's proclamation this week follows the accustomed forms.

The whole royal family, except the absent heir to the throne and his consort, will attend the Cowes regatta.

LONDON IMMIGRATION.

To Ascertain the Number of Would-Be Americans Detained.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 29.—A great increase is reported in the foreign population of London in the last year. There has been a large invasion of Russian Poles, Italians, and Roumanians. Many of these are poor and helpless. Hundreds come to London en route for the United States, but passage is refused them by the Consular Agents and the steamship authorities.

The question is to be brought up in Parliament as to how large a proportion of these persons, condemned as unfit to be received in America, were left last year in London, their own countries refusing to take them back.

LONDON ART AND PLAYERS.

Paderewski Believes the English Have an Innate Love of Music—The Bernhardt Theatre Canard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 29.—The sale of Hoppner's portrait of Lady Louisa Manners, a good work but not great, for $70,000, at Willis's rooms, this week, was merely another illustration of the present tendency to overvalue old paintings. Artists say, however, that the sales of modern works are picking up a little as the season advances.

W. D. Laidlay's novel with a purpose, "Lena Laird," has aroused much discussion of the needed reforms in methods and management of the Royal Academy. Some radical changes are suggested. Many of Laidlay's assertions are serious, and, if true, show that artists not in the ring are often treated very unfairly. Laidlay has written on the same subject before.

Paderewski, in an interview, puts himself on record as believing that the English have innate love of music. He admits, however, a great need of culture, and that, he thinks, can only be secured by State and municipal support of the opera and concerts.

The yarn of Sarah Bernhardt's new French theatre in London, along with that of Maude Adams, belongs only to the season of relaxation and trifling. Mme. Bernhardt will have few more years of public life, and has her work all cut out for them.

Leonard Boyne, well known in America as an actor in melodrama and sporting drama, will act Rawdon Crawley to the Becky Sharp of Marie Tempest in September.

Louie Freeare will return to the London stage at the Strand in September in a musical farce called "A Chinese Honeymoon."

Albert Saleza has gone for rest to the Pyrenees. His voice seemed sadly worn lately, but he may sing in Paris in grand opera next September.

Maurice Grau has gone to Carlsruhe for a short stay before he returns for his Autumn and Winter campaign in America. He sets much hope on Isador de Lara's opera, "Messaline," in which Calvé sings here for the first time next week.

George Edwardes has now secured the new Apollo Theatre, in Shaftesbury Avenue, and will produce there in September a new musical farce, "Three Little Maids." By arrangement with Charles Frohman Edna May appears in this.

Daniel Frohman is now cycling in Ireland.

Charles Frohman is back in London, where he will remain until the end of July.

Arthur Collins is practically rebuilding the Drury Lane Theatre, constructing new steel balconies, and improving the heating, lighting, and ventilating. "Ben Hur" is to be produced there next Easter, with Robert Taber in the title rôle. Literature says that Gen. Lew Wallace's book is practically unknown here.

Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida" is to have an elaborate production in Vienna next September. The German text is revised by Dr. Adolf Gieber. The play was long held to be unsuited to the stage, but its irony and cynicism seem almost modern.

Constance Fletcher, who calls herself "George Fleming," is finishing a new play called "1801," founded on one of Balzac's shorter stories, "La Duchesse de Langeais." It is a romantic melodrama with one thrilling scene.

E. A. DITHMAR.

CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

The Lur-Saluces Trial—The Moorish Mission in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 29.—The trial of Count de Lur-Saluces in Paris seems to have been as businesslike and untheatrical as the efficient Ministry of M. Waldeck-Rousseau could make it.

The prisoner at the bar was from first to last in an emotional and heroic mood. Before the verdict he secured the attention of the Court and spectators to a tale of his great-grandfather's respect for honor, which he led the listeners to infer he had inherited. He was quickly found guilty and as quickly sentenced and escorted to the frontier. No effect he had counted upon came off.

With the French counter-manoeuvres going on in the Mediterranean and Lord Charles Beresford's imitators getting up a little scare about the weakness of the British Navy in those waters, it is no wonder that the French papers of the sensational sort are active.

The latest yarn is that the French Government intends to ask Great Britain what she intends to do in Morocco and just what the object of the present Moorish Mission in London is. The object of the swarthy but comely and resplendent Mission is clearly to enjoy itself. It visits the King and the shows and rides about town peacefully in carriages.

AUTOMOBILES IN ENGLAND.

County Councils Asked to Permit Increase of Speed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 29.—Next month the various County Councils of this part of England are to vote on the proposition to permit automobiles to travel over the roads at a rate of speed exceeding fourteen miles an hour. The future of the automobile industry here largely depends on that decision.

Thus far the automobile has made small headway here, but no fewer than three distressing accidents in and near London within the last week, however, have done much to increase the natural hostility of a County Councilman to automobiles, in common with all new things.

The Coming Fourth in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 29.—The Fourth of July will be celebrated as usual by Americans in London. In the afternoon the reception at the Ambassador's house in Carlton House Terrace will be thronged. At the dinner of the American Society, at the Hotel Cecil, at night, it is expected that Senators Depew and Lodge, Ambassador Choate, and Consul General Osborne will be among the speakers.

LONDON TRACTION.

Mr. Yerkes Takes the Delay Cheerfully—The Rival Railways.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, June 29.—The efforts to introduce electric traction on the old underground roads are hampered by lack of harmony between the two distinct companies which control these roads, the Metropolitan and the Metropolitan District Railways, and also by the privilege granted the London and Northwestern Railway to run a certain number of trains over their lines.

Two different electric systems are favored, the Ganz and the Yerkes. Mr. Yerkes, the chief capitalist in the reorganization, refuses to countenance the first-named system.

For the present the needful Parliamentary act authorizing modern means of locomotion has been delayed, and one investigating committee having got through with the subject, another is suggested. Mr. Yerkes seems to take the matter cheerfully and hopefully. The fact is divulged that the roads at present are losing about $9,000 weekly.

CADIZ FEARS TREACHERY?

Greatly Exercised Because Three Foreign Squadrons Are to be There at the Same Time.

MADRID, June 29.—A dispatch to the Correspondencia from Cadiz says much comment has been excited by the approaching visit of the German squadron to that place, as the date for the visit coincides with that fixed for the arrival of the Russian and the French squadron, and at the same time the British naval force at Gibraltar is to be increased.

The correspondent expresses surprise that the Madrid press has not announced these events.

MR. CROKER'S PLANS UNCERTAIN.

He May Insist on Returning to New York for the Campaign.

LONDON, June 29.—John F. Carroll and Richard Croker are attending the Brighton races this week. They are not talking for publication.

It is still a question when Mr. Croker will return to New York. He may insist on returning for the campaign.

John W. Gates, Mr. Carroll, and Richard Croker, Jr., had a fortunate escape in an automobile accident on Thursday. Mr. Gates, who bought the automobile in Paris, insisted on driving Mr. Carroll and young Croker back to London. They had not got half way home when a tire broke. As the vehicle was going at a fair rate of speed, the sudden stoppage endangered the party, but no one was injured.

AMERICAN BUYS A BIG DIAMOND.

Pays £20,000 in London for the Prince Edward of York Gem.

LONDON, June 29.—Proof of American prosperity is illustrated by the activity of the American gem buyers. In every diamond market in Europe they are seeking to secure precious stones for the American market. At the sales in Paris, St. Petersburg, and Amsterdam the American buyers are securing the most costly gems offered.

A climax was reached in London this week when a New York buyer secured the Prince Edward of York diamond, regarded as one of the most perfect gems which has ever appeared in London. This pear-shaped stone, of matchless color and purity, weighs 60½ carats. It has never been exhibited in public, and never left the hands of the rough diamond syndicate till this week. An English syndicate paid £1,500 for a three months' option on the stone, but the American paid £20,000 cash for it.

RUSSIA DREADED BY CHINA.

The Only Nation the Celestials Are Afraid of, Gen. Stahl Says.

"The Russians," said Gen. Julius H. Stahl, who has just returned from China, where he has been for more than a year, and is at the Hoffman House; "are the only nation the Chinese really fear. Russia is practically in possession of Manchuria, and while she professes no desire to stay, it is her intention to remain there. That is quite certain, in my opinion.

"China is a great country, but her people do not realize her greatness. The Chinese are traveling in ruts from which it will be difficult to displace them, but once they understand the possibilities they will make great strides forward."

Gen. Stahl paid a compliment to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"I have been away two years," said he, "and everywhere I go I see THE TIMES. The English-speaking people the world over regard it as a substantial, sound, and respectable newspaper."

PRINCE CHUN TO VISIT AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The State Department has received a dispatch from Mr. Rockhill, at Peking, saying that Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor of China, sails for Germany on July 20 on a special mission. He will return by way of America, and is expected to reach this country early in October. His mission to Germany is to apologize for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

The trip of Prince Chun to Germany and America will be the first event of the kind on record, as it is an unbroken tradition of China that the members of the imperial family shall remain within the boundaries of the empire.

It had not been known up to this time that Prince Chun would come to this country, as the advices reaching the Chinese Legation here indicated that he would return the other way. For that reason, the legation officials have made no arrangements yet for the entertainment of the distinguished guest, but it is presumed that he will be quartered at the legation. As he will not be in the United States on an official mission, but merely returning through the country, the United States may not feel called upon to take cognizance of his imperial character, although, doubtless, every proper consideration will be shown to him.

New Jamaica-New York Fruit Company.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 29.—A new fruit company, formed to trade with New York, will begin business next week. The fortnightly shipments will amount to 20,000 bunches of bananas. This is the second company to enter into competition for the American trade within a month, a striking contrast to the failure to enlist support for the Bristol-Jamaica company.

French Minimum Tariff to Continue.

PARIS, June 29.—A decree issued to-day continues the application of the minimum tariff on colonial foodstuffs, and on coffee from the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

Against the Leipziger Bank.

Deputy Sheriff Burnes has received an attachment for $15,000 against the Leipziger Bank of Leipsic, Germany, in favor of Morrison V. R. Weyant of 509 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on an assigned claim from S. Fleichroder of Berlin, who had loaned the bank 63,000 marks prior to May 1. The attachment was served on Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.

German Banker Commits Suicide.

LEIPSIC, June 29.—Eduard Krohmann, a banker, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself on his estate at Lindenau, near here.

Observatory in the Azores Opened.

HORTA, Azores Islands, June 29.—King Charles of Portugal and the members of the Portuguese Cabinet opened here to-day the meteorological observatory in connection with the Weather Bureau at Washington.

To Attend the Zoologists' Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The German Government recently invited the United States to participate in the international congress of zoologists, which is to meet in Berlin in August next. The invitation having been referred by the Secretary of State to the Agricultural Department, Secretary Wilson has appointed Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles of the Bureau of Animal Industry as the American delegate to the congress.

ACCESSION OATH REVISION.

Committee of House of Lords Recommends Elimination of Phrases Objectionable to Catholics.

LONDON, June 29.—The report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider the accession declaration of the sovereign, finds that the language can be advantageously modified without diminishing its efficacy as security for the maintenance of the Protestant succession.

The form of declaration suggested by the committee does not contain the phrases relative to idolatry, &c., which are so objectionable to Roman Catholics.

The passages in the accession and coronation oath which it is proposed to modify are as follows:

"I do solemnly and sincerely and in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do believe that in the sacrament of our Lord's Supper there is not any trans-substantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever; and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint and the sacrifice of the mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous.

"And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, and without any hope of any such dispensation from any person whatsoever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man of any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

BLUE BOOK ON FARM BURNING.

Accusations Made by Boer Leaders and Counter Accusations by Lord Roberts.

LONDON, June 30.—A Blue Book was issued yesterday giving the correspondence between Lord Roberts and the Boer authorities on the subject of the destruction of property.

The Presidents of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, on Feb. 3, 1900, protested against "the destruction and devastation of farms by barbarians, encouraged by British officers and by white brigands, contrary to the usages of war." Later Gens. Botha and De Wet made similar complaints of the "Godless barbarities and atrocities of the British and their robber patrols."

Lord Roberts, in replying to the protests, asserted that the British did not encourage barbarities, but that the burning of farm buildings was necessitated by treacherous shooting of the British from farmhouses and the wrecking of trains. Lord Roberts accused the Boers of wanton destruction and guerrilla tactics, which he was compelled to repress by the exceptional measures always employed by civilized nations in like circumstances.

THE PRISONERS AT BERMUDA.

Boers Attempted to Mutiny in the Course of the Voyage—Martial Law on Darrell's Island.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 29.—The British transport Armenian, which arrived in these waters yesterday, brought 930 Boer prisoners. She anchored in the Sound, half a mile west of Darrell's Island. The gunboats Medway and Medina, as guardships, are anchored on either side of the transport.

Martial law has been proclaimed on Darrell's Island and in its vicinity. The prisoners who were ill have been landed at ports on the island.

An attempt at mutiny occurred in the course of the voyage, but it was suppressed and the ringleaders were placed in irons.

Crowds of people in boats sailed round the transport yesterday. Only Government officials are allowed on board. The Boers, from bearded men of seventy to youths of seventeen, swarmed on the forward deck, laughed and lifted or waved their hats to the passers-by. Several of the prisoners inquired eagerly for fruit, tobacco, and grog. They say they have no cause to complain of their treatment.

The sound to-day is alive with craft carrying stores and workmen to the islands where the camps are being prepared to receive the Boers.

BOER RAIDERS BEATEN OFF.

LONDON, June 30.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria dated yesterday, says:

"The Boers attacked two blockhouses on the Delagoa line, near Brugspruit Bight, June 26. An armored train arrived and scattered the Boers, killing four. It is reported that twenty casualties were carried off.

"Field Cornet Depriez has surrendered at Pietersburg with forty-four men."

Dutch Branch of Arbitration Union.

THE HAGUE, June 29.—The formal institution of the Dutch branch of the International Arbitration Union took place to-day. Messrs. Krüger, Wessels, Fischer, and Wolmarans were appointed honorary members. The meeting decided that it would be of no use to seek the meditation of The Hague Court for the settlement of the South African troubles.

BIG ITALIAN SURPLUS.

Amount to $5,700,000, Exceeding the Most Optimistic Forecast.

ROME, June 29.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Guiccardini, Reporter of the Budget Committee, announced a revenus surplus of 30,000,000 lire, (about $5,700,000,) exceeding the most optimistic forecast.

The Chamber adjourned with a great loyalist demonstration, a message of congratulation being sent to King Victor Emmanuel III. and cheers being given for the President of the Chamber and the Ministers.

Minister Bowen on His Way Here.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—The Cunard liner Campania, which sailed from Liverpool to-day for New York, had among her passengers Herbert W. Bowen, the retiring United States Minister to Persia, recently appointed to succeed F. B. Loomis as United States Minister to Venezuela.

American Yachting Party at Cronstadt.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—Isaac Emerson of Baltimore and a party of seven have arrived at Cronstadt on the steam yacht Margaret.

BRENNAN NOT ILL-TREATED.

Superintendent Stewart of Bellevue Says that He Received Proper Care.

Dr. G. T. Stewart, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, denied yesterday that Martin Brennan of Jersey City had been ill-treated at the hospital. The Superintendent said that the reports of the nurse and physician in charge of Brennan's case showed that he had had proper care. The only trouble that arose was Brennan's refusal to allow a necessary operation to be performed.

Dr. Stewart has known Brennan for a number of years and says he has repeatedly been treated at Bellevue. The very day Brennan made his charges against the hospital he called there to ask Dr. Stewart to aid him in getting employment.

Trial Trip of the Thomas Patten.

The new steamboat Thomas Patten of the New York and Long Branch Steamboat Company, commonly known as the Patten Line, had its trial trip yesterday. The boat left the pier of the Hudson River Day Line, at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, at 11 o'clock, with a party of about 100 guests. It first steamed up the North River as far as Grant's Tomb. Above that point a turn was made, and the boat went at a fifteen-knot clip down to Long Branch, where it turned without stopping and made its way back to this city, arriving at Pier 8 North River at a little after 5 o'clock. The new steamer was built at the shipyards of T. S. Marvel & Co. of Newburg, and is intended for use on the Long Branch line via the Shrewsbury River.

B. Altman & Co.

SUMMER DRESSES.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES for MONDAY, JULY 1st:

Dresses of Figured Dimity with lace insertion; Navy and Cadet Blue, Pink, Violet, White, and Black; sizes 34 to 42 inches, ... $9.50, 12.75

Shirt Waist Dresses of Striped Madras, . . 3.00

Skirts for Walking and Golfing (of Imported Fabrics),

Piqué Skirts, plain, ... $2.25, 3.50

Piqué Skirts, flounce stitched, ... 4.75

Tan Linen Skirts, flounce stitched, . . . 3.25

French Blue Linen Skirts, flounce stitched, . . 3.75

Walking Skirts, embroidery trimmed, . . 4.75

During the months of July and August the store will be opened at 8:30 A. M., and closed at 5 P. M. Saturdays, at 12 Noon.

Sixth Avenue, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, New York.

Soliloquy of the Connoisseur When Contemplating His Empty

Old Crow Rye

Bottle,

None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise.

He was right. He knew a good thing, and could appreciate it.
Gold Medal Awarded at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

SAID BURGLAR WAS HUSBAND.

Mrs. Mitchell Doubted Mr. Mitchell's Story and Had Him Arrested.

A case somewhat out of the usual developed in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when Henry Mitchell, thirty-three years old, of 316 Halsey Street, was araigned on complant of his wife, Ida Mitchell. Early yesterday morning Detectives McCauley and Donlon of the Gates Avenue Station were summoned to the home of the Mitchells. They found Mrs. Mitchell in an excited state of mind and her husband with a revolver in his hand.

Mrs. Mitchell told the detectives that her husband had discharged the revolver, saying that burglars were in the house. She took the pistol from his hand and gave it to the detectives. The officers searched the house, and found a lot of silverware piled up on the dining room table. They also found the basement door open. Mitchell said that he had heard a noise in the house, and, going down stairs, had found the basement door open. The thieves, he thought, had been scared away by the discharge of his revolver.

Mrs. Mitchell did not share her husband's belief that burglars had been in the house. She told the detectives that she had from time to time been robbed of jewelry to the value in all of about $750. She made a complaint against her husband, and he was placed under arrest.

When arraigned before Magistrate Naumer Mitchell declared that his wife had made a serious mistake and that he knew nothing whatever about the robberies of which Mrs. Mitchell alleged she had been the victim. He waived examination and was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

BOATING WAS DISASTROUS.

One Man Drowned; Companions Badly Bitten by Mosquitoes.

Charles Mertens, Otto Reimann, and Henry Egel, employes of Helmann's bakery, Union Hill, finished work at 8 o'clock on Friday night, and then went for a boating trip on the Hackensack River.

They had not gone far when their boat ran upon the remnants of an old dam and was upset. Egel could not swim, and before Reimann and Mertens could go to his aid he was swept away by the tide and drowned.

The other men succeeded in reaching the shore, but found themselves on the edge of a vast march covered with high cat-tails. Through these they fought their way for nearly two miles, assailed by myriads of mosquitoes. When they finally reached solid ground they had been bitten and stung until their faces were so swollen that they were almost blinded. They were obliged to send for a physician to alleviate their distress. Egel's body has not yet been recovered.

NEW TENEMENT HOUSE LAW.

Police Commissioner Murphy Issues Orders for Its Observance.

The new tenement house law, under the provisions of which it is believed the police can better protect residents of tenements from disorderly characters, goes into effect to-morrow. Yesterday Police Commissioner Murphy sent out a general order directing that a tenement house census of disorderly women be taken by the department, and that buildings in which they are harbored, if such buildings are also rented to respectable families, be reported.

Among other things the Commissioner says:

"The honor of the Police Department will be staked to a considerable degree upon the manner in which this law is enforced. Women of the class referred to and all other disorderly persons must be driven out of the tenements, or, if they are not driven out, a report as to their residence must be made."

FOUND AN $863 GOLD NUGGET.

Mr. Blanchard Also Says He Discovered a Big Copper Ridge in Alaska.

Benjamin Blanchard of Arizona was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Among his possessions is a gold nugget worth $863, and which was picked up in its present state in Yabapai County, about twenty miles from Prescott.

Mr. Blanchard has just made a tour of what is known as "The Desert," in Yuma County, a tract of land 110 by 100 miles, in which there is scarcely any water. He discovered a ledge of copper forty-five feet wide, all of it solid metal on the surface. He says he has found a way on the Colorado River by which he can reach a point within nine miles of his find.

Mr. Blanchard says the current year will be the greatest, from a mining point of view in the history of the country.

SAID HE WAS THROWN OUT.

Man Killed by Fall from Window—Friend with Whom He Boarded Arrested.

James Lyons, who either fell or was thrown from the fourth floor window at 274 Tenth Avenue, Friday night, died at the New York Hospital at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He told the hospital authorities that he had been thrown from the window. This statement led to the arrest of James McMahon of the same number, with whom Lyons boarded.

Lyons was a driver employed by Thomas Smith, a truckman of 453 West Twenty-eighth Street. He was single, and had been a chum of McMahon's for about fifteen years. Most of that time he had been living with the family.

Mrs. McMahon said that Lyons was subject to fits, and about a year ago was sunstruck. Since then he has been subject to fits of dizziness, and Friday night he told her that he felt very dizzy. All the family retired at about 10 o'clock. Owing to the heat McMahon and Lyons decided that they would sleep on the floor in the front room. Between them and the window slept two children, Sarah, four years old, and John, six years old. About 2 o'clock Mrs. McMahon says she was awakened by the little girl crying. She went into the room to see what was the matter, and the girl called out that some one had stepped on her. At the same moment, Mrs. McMahon says she saw Lyons's legs disappearing from the window. She awakened her husband and the two saw the body of Lyons lying on the sidewalk.

A boy who was sleeping in a hallway near by was awakened by the fall of the man and he ran off up the street and spoke to a policeman. The policeman sent in an ambulance call.

About an hour later the hospital authorities called up Sergt. Tims at the station house and told him that the man was going to die and had made a statement at the hospital to the effect that he had been thrown from the window at his home by four men.

Detective Kehoe went at once to the Tenth Avenue House and arrested McMahon. He was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate Meade, who remanded him to the Coroner.

A NEW SPRING WATER

Which Will Probably Revolutionize the Treatment of Catarrh of the Stomach and Intestines.

There has been discovered in West Virginia a spring of unusual medicinal properties. While it has been known for some time, it has never been brought prominently to the attention of the public. This water is invaluable for Catarrhal Affections of the Mucus Membrane of the Alimentary Tract. Upon careful analysis, it was found to contain a remarkable proportion of Manganese in Solution, for which it was awarded the World's Fair Medal. Manganese, long sought for in soluble or assimilable form by myriads in every generation, is now provided by Nature, is well known to the Scientific World to be the most valuable Antiseptic, Corrective, Digestive and Tonic. It is being prescribed by some of the best doctors and used by some of the most prominent people in extreme cases of Catarrhal, Gastric, Dyspeptic, Debilitated, Inflamed and Ulcerated conditions, causing loss of Appetite, Suspended Digestion, Cannot Digest or Retain Food, Anaemia, Impoverishment of the Blood, Excess of the Mucus, Acidity, Gases, Pains, Cramps, Nausea, Vomiting, That Feeling of a Lump, Distress After Eating, Heart Trouble, Sleeplessness and Shattered Nerves.

In case of Debility from Grip, Gastric or Catarrhal Fever, it effects wonderful results. It is prescribed for Cholera Infantum. Every case treated from the first with this water has been cured in twenty-four to forty-eight hours. In Enteric troubles, it destroys the germs, dislodges the Mucus and cleanses the intestines, restoring them to a healthy condition almost immediately. The water is tasteless, odorless, harmless, and can be taken in any quantity, or used as a table water, and yet in doses from a teaspoonful for children in Enteric trouble, to a goblet for adults for Stomach Troubles, it effects decided results. It cleanses the Mucus Membrane, the lining of the Stomach and Bowels of mucus, obviating artificial washing of the same. The agent of this water, Mr. Ben E. Curtis, No. 13 Stone St., New York, will gladly respond to any inquiries about it. A member of his own immediate family who suffered for five years from Catarrh of the Stomach, Gastritis, etc., having tried every known remedy and method to no purpose, used this water with immediate and decided beneficial results.

For the sake of protection, a word had to be coined and copyrighted. "MAN-A-CEA" was chosen, which the water has been named. "The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth, and he that is wise will not abhor them."

ENGLISH SCHOONER LOST

Lady Godiva Beaten in Seawanhaka Races by A. C. James's Aloha

Fifty-one Yachts Started in Regatta at Oyster Bay, but Stiff Breezes Prevented Many Finishing.

Fifty-one yachts crossed the starting line yesterday in the last of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's three days of racing at Oyster Bay. Yacht owners, who for one reason or another had not participated in the events of the two previous days, were out to a man, and nearly every type of yacht was ably represented.

As a fitting climax to the close of their gala season, Commodore Arthur Curtis James's auxiliary schooner Aloha was matched in a special race with ex-Commodore Henry Clark Rouse's English auxiliary schooner Lady Godiva, which was imported this season. These big yachts, that dwarfed the ninety-foot yawls Vigilant and Ailsa, used their sails alone.

Aloha allowed Lady Godiva 3 minutes and 40 seconds, but this did not save the British craft from defeat by more than three minutes on corrected time.

A light breeze was blowing from the southwest when the preparatory signal sounded, and this freshened throughout the day, until at the finish the yachts were well laid over as they went across the line. A few of the competing craft found the weather a little stiff for spars and rigging, and did not finish. O Shima San lost her topmast stay, and Vagrant's rudder broke on the home journey.

The yawls, schooners, and the 51-foot sloops sailed a twenty-three-and-a-half-mile course, while the smaller boats had relatively shorter distances to cover.

Ailsa and Vigilant were sent away at 12:05 o'clock. In sparring for the start, Ailsa got the weather berth for a while, but a few seconds before the signal Vigilant cut under her stern and crossed at the windward end off the line promptly on the whistle, with Ailsa well on her lee shrouds.

Elmina won easily in the seventy-five-foot schooner class, but Amorita and Muriel were close together all over the course.

In every class of boats the hot pace set from the start never became slower, and many close finishes resulted.

In the thirty-one-foot sloop class Leda, the winner in it, and O Shima San, which was disabled, were protested by Anvatok, on the grounds that these had turned a mark on the wrong side.

The big auxiliary yachts had a special start at 1:10, after all the other boats were on their way over their several courses. Aloha is a brigantine rigged schooner and she carried double topsails, while Lady Godiva is a topsail schooner. The jockeying of the large craft for the weather position was greatly relished by the old salts who watched them box-haul and cut other unwieldy capers with exclamations of delight.

Lady Godiva succeeded in getting over the line in the coveted berth at 1:15:46, while Aloha did the trick at 1:20:22. As their first leg was a reach and could be sailed with sheets eased off, both had their st'unsail booms run out when they crossed the line with st'unsails set to port. Aloha began to make up her lost time and had gained a good deal on Lady Godiva when they neared the second mark. Their course now lay dead before the wind, and starboard st-unsails were set our both craft in most seamanlike manner. With her larger sail spread Aloha began to overhaul Lady Godiva. Shortly after they doused their st'unsails and braced up yards sharply for the beat home, Aloha weathered Lady Godiva and passed her.

The arrival of these yachts at the line had the skippers of the raceabouts thinking, as they dodged them in finishing both to port and starboard, and displayed good seamanship in getting by the slowly moving craft.

The summary follows:

YAWLS, FIRST CLASS.—Start 12:05.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Vigilant, Percy Chubb	3:03:07	2:58:07
Ailsa, H. S. Redmond	3:09:23	3:04:23

SCHOONERS, 75-FOOT CLASS RACING TRIM. Start 12:15.

Muriel, Charles Smithers	3:31:42	3:16:42
Elmina, F. K. Brewster	3:23:41	3:08:41
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	3:31:20	3:16:20

SCHOONERS, 75-FOOT CLASS, CRUISING TRIM.—Start, 12:15.

Latona, H. C. Eno	3:39:58	3:24:58
Katrina, James B. Ford	3:47:21	3:32:21

SLOOPS, 51-FOOT CLASS.—Start, 12:20.

Altair, Cord Meyer, Jr.	3:43:12	3:23:12
Humma, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	3:46:19	3:26:19

SLOOPS, 43-FOOT CLASS.—Start, 12:25.

Dorwina, W. L. Ward	3:57:58	3:30:58
Effort, F. M. Smith	3:00:51	2:35:51
Mira, C. L. Poor	3:04:05	2:39:05

SLOOPS, THIRTY-SIX-FOOT CLASS. Start, 12:30.

O Shima San, J. T. Pratt	Disabled.	
Leda, H. L. Maxwell	3:06:02	2:36:02
Veda, Robert Bacon	3:23:19	2:53:19
Anoatok	3:24:18	2:54:10

YAWLS, THIRTY-SIX-FOOT CLASS. Start, 12:30.

Sakana, A. B. McCreery	3:40:56	3:10:56

SLOOPS, THIRTY-FOOT CLASS. Start, 12:40.

Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	3:28:10	2:48:10
Empronzi, Alfred Peats	3:40:50	3:00:50
Alerion, A. H. Alker	Did not finish.	
Marion, F. H. Smith	Did not finish.	
Kit, T. H. Macdonald	3:49:18	3:09:18

SLOOPS, TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT CLASS. Start, 12:45.

Ojibway, D. P. Morse	3:47:31	3:02:31

TWENTY-ONE-FOOT RACEABOUTS. Start, 12:50.

Rogue, F. T. Bedford	3:45:26	2:55:26
Merrywing, H. M. Crane	3:29:31	2:39:31
Badger, Thorsen & Jones	3:44:05	2:54:05
Jolly Roger, S. L. Ackerley	3:39:40	2:49:40
Scamp, J. De Forest	3:34:50	2:44:50
Viper, W. D. Hennen	Did not finish.	

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS. Start, 12:55.

Mistral, E. I. Low	3:56:34	3:01:34
Lucille, H. H. Landon	4:02:36	3:07:36
Vagrant, Bevan & Low	Disabled.	
Marcia, Dresser & Jacquelin	3:55:33	3:00:33
Nakodo, J. T. Sherman	4:02:15	3:07:15
Heron, F. R. Coudert, Jr.	Did not finish.	

CATBOATS—25-FOOT CLASS. Start, 1:00.

Mollie S., A. M. Bradley	4:04:19	3:04:19

CATBOATS—21-FOOT CLASS. Start, 1:00.

Arline, A. E. Rendle	3:27:20	2:27:20
Kazaza, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	3:45:52	1:45:52

MANHASSIT RACEABOUTS. Start, 1:05.

Bab, Phillips & Morgan	3:05:57	2:00:57
Arizona, G. A. Corry	3:09:03	1:55:03
Firefly, Guy Standing	Did not finish.	
Larrabkin, S. W. Roach	3:00:11	1:55:11
Mist, A. H. Alker	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—18-FOOT CLASS. Start, 1:05.

Cricket, H. C. Pryer	3:02:19	1:57:19
Chipmunk, T. S. Young, Jr.	2:59:51	1:54:51
Hope, C. Oliver Iselin	Did not finish.	
Mystical, A. C. Burdock	3:00:21	1:55:21
Meola, C. D. Mallory	2:51:05	1:46:05
Nora, H. M. Raborg	2:59:32	1:54:32

AUXILIARIES. Start, 1:10.

Aloha, Arthur C. James	3:23:48	2:13:26
*Lady Godiva, H. C. Rouse	3:30:02	2:20:16

*Corrected time. Lady Godiva, 2:16:36.

The winners were: Vigilant, Elmina, Latona, Altair, Dorwina, Leda, Oiseau, Merrywing, Marcia, Kazaza, Arizona, Meola, and Aloha. Sailover: Sakana, Mollis S., and Ojibway.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Easy Victory for New York—Mathewson Pitches a Masterly Game.

After the first inning of yesterday's baseball game at the Polo Grounds everything was plain sailing for the New Yorks, the Chicagos being all at sea. In that inning two infield hits and another over Nelson's head scored the only run the Chicagos were able to make. Thereafter they gave an exhibition of the playing that has kept them in the tail-end position, while the New Yorks, gingered up by Mathewson's masterly pitching, played a faultless game in the field and left nothing to be desired at the bat. "Rube" Waddell, the first pitcher tried by Chicago, was hit very hard and retired in the fourth inning after his hand had been injured, a swiftly batted ball from Mathewson caroming off his pitching hand to Dexter. He tried to continue pitching, but his delivery was anything but deceptive, Eason taking his place just before the close of the inning.

The stands were an animated mass of color, every non-essential in the matter of dress being laid aside for the time being. Out in the bleacheries the sun shone down fiercely, but in the grand stand the weather was comparatively cool compared with many other parts of the city. The heavy batting of the New Yorks soon placed the Chicagos hopelessly in the rear, and, of course, the rooters had a chance to try and keep cool, as no cheering was required to spur on the home players. One rooter in the right-field bleacheries enlivened the crowd at intervals, and every one awoke to cheer Mathewson when he made a particularly good catch of a hard line drive from the bat of Dexter.

Mathewson pitched one of his best games of the year, and as usual fielded his position as few other pitchers can. For once the team behind him helped him out with the stick as well as in the field, and consequently he did not have to work very hard to win his game. But two Chicago players reached first base after the first inning, the first getting there in the second inning on the only base on balls given by Mathewson during the contest; the other, Kling, sending the ball to Selbach for a single. New York, on the contrary, made eighteen safe hits, Selbach doing the heaviest batting, a three-base hit by him sending in two runs in the second inning. Nelson was the only New Yorker not able to make a hit.

Strang did not play yesterday, and the New Yorks made use of a new man, McBride, formerly of the Cincinnatis. The signing of McBride makes it appear as if Hickman will be continued at short stop for some time to come at least. Taking into consideration his rather heavy build for his height, his playing of that position thus far has been first-class, and his throwing has been fairly good. He goes for everything that comes his way and generally manages to get it. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	3	3	2	0	0	Hartzel, rf.	0	1	0	1	1
Selbach, lf.	3	4	3	0	0	Green, cf.	1	1	3	0	1
McBride, rf.	2	1	2	0	0	Dexter, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0
Hickm'n, ss.	1	2	1	0	0	Chance, lf.	0	1	0	0	1
Ganzel, 1b.	2	2	11	0	1	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	10	0	1
Davis, 3b.	1	3	1	3	0	Raymer, 3b.	0	0	3	0	0
Warner, c.	1	2	6	0	0	McC'm'k, ss.	0	0	3	4	0
Nelson, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0	Kling, c.	0	0	1	3	4
Matt'son, p.	1	1	1	6	0	Waddell, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						Eason, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	14	18	27	11	1	Total	1	4	24	18	4

New York	2	3	0	4	0	0	1	4	.	—14
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—New York, 5; Chicago, 1. First base by errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—By Mathewson, 1; by Waddell, 1; by Eason, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 5; by Waddell, 3; by Eason, 1. Three-base hits—Selbach, (2.) Two-base hit—Davis. Stolen base—Ganzel. Wild pitch—Eason. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham. Time—1:50.

BROOKLYN WON AND LOST.

The Brooklyn and St. Louis baseball teams each won a game at Washington Park yesterday, and, curiously enough, the scores in each case were identical. Superior all around playing, combined with hard, long drives when men were on bases, won the first contest for Brooklyn. Not a hit made off Powell was wasted, while those off Donovan were well scattered.

The forms of the pitchers were reversed in the second game, St. Louis's man proving the most deceptive. Brooklyn used two pitchers, McJames retiring in the fifth inning, wildness once more being his bane. Kitson relieved him, and was batted for two triples and as many singles. Kruger's field was a feature of each game. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	2	4	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	0	14	0	1
Heidrick, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	2	1	2	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Childs, 2b.	1	1	4	1	1	Daly, 2b.	1	1	0	3	0
Wallace, ss.	0	1	3	4	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	2	0	3	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	0	2	0
Ryan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Gatins, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Nichols, c.	1	1	0	0	1	McGuire, c.	1	0	8	1	0
Powell, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Donovan, p.	1	1	0	4	0
Total	4	11	24	8	2	Total	7	6	27	13	0

St. Louis	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	.	—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Three-base hit—Daly. Home runs—Sheckard and Donovan. Stolen base—Heidrick, (2,) Keeler, (2,) Sheckard, Daly. Double plays—Donovan, Dahlen, and Kelley. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—By Donovan, 3; by Powell, 2. Sacrifice hits—Wallace, Powell. Struck out by Donovan, 6. Wild pitch—By Powell. Time—1:45. Umpires—Messrs. Farrell and Schriver.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	2	3	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	1	7	1	1
Heidrick, cf.	0	1	3	0	1	Keeler, rf.	0	1	4	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	0	10	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	2	4	1	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	Daly, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0
Wallace, ss.	2	1	2	4	1	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	1	3	1
Kruger, 3b.	1	2	4	1	0	Dolan, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	1	1	0	Gatins, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0
Nichols, rf.	1	2	3	0	0	Farrell, c.	0	1	4	2	0
Murphy, p.	2	3	0	2	0	McJames, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Kitson, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	7	11	27	9	2	Total	4	11	27	12	2

St. Louis	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—Murphy and Gatins. Three-base hits—Burkett, Wallace, and Dahlen. Home run—Nichols. Stolen bases—Burkett, Heidrick, McGann, (2,) and Kruger. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 7. Double play—Kitson and Kelley. Sacrifice hits—Ryan and Farrell. First base on balls—By McJames, 4; by Kitson, 1. Hit by pitched balls—By McJames, 2. Struck out—By McJames, 2; by Kitson, 1; by Murphy, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Schriver and McGuire.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Crolius, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Dobbs, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	0	7	3	0	Harley, lf.	2	2	3	0	0
Demont, 2b.	1	1	9	3	0	Beckley, 1b.	4	2	10	0	1
Long, ss.	0	0	2	2	1	C'f'rd, rf.	2	3	1	0	1
H'm'l'n, cf.	2	1	2	0	0	Magoon, ss.	1	2	1	7	0
K'ng'e, c.	2	2	3	1	0	St'n'l't, 2b.	1	3	4	3	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0
Nichols, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	Peitz, c.	0	2	3	1	0
Dineen, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Hahn, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Lawson, p.	0	1	1	0	0						
P't'n'g'r, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Total	11	16	27	12	2
Total	5	9	27	14	2						

Boston	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	—5
Cincinnati	4	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	—11

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 6. Two-base hits—Crolius, Kittridge, Dobbs, Crawford, Magoon, Steinfeldt, Peitz. Three-base hit—Crawford. Sacrifice hit—Magoon. Double plays—Demont and Tenney; Demont (unassisted;) Pittinger, Long, and Tenney; Magoon, Steinfeldt, and Beckley. 2. First on balls—Off Lawson, 4; off Hahn, 4. Struck out—By Lawson, 1; Hahn. Time—2 hours and 3 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Clarke, ss.	0	3	1	2	3
Hallman, 2b.	1	2	3	7	0	B'mont, cf.	1	0	1	0	1
D'h'nty, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	Davis, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Flick, rf.	1	1	3	1	0	Bransf'd, 1b.	1	0	14	1	0
W'v't'n, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0	Wagner, 3b.	1	1	2	2	1
Jennings, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0	Ritchie, 2b.	0	2	3	3	0
Douglass, c.	0	0	1	0	0	Fannehill, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
McFarl'd, c.	0	1	4	3	0	Zimmer, c.	1	1	2	1	0
Cross, ss.	0	1	5	5	1	Poole, p.	0	0	1	1	2
Orth, p.	0	1	2	3	0	Leever, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	4	8	30	14	2	Total	5	12	30	15	5

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—4
Pittsburg	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hit—Orth. Three-base hit—Delehanty. Stolen bases—Beaumont, (2,) Davis, and Flick. Double play—Clarke, Ritchie, and Bransfield. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburg, 5. Sacrifice hits—Bransfield, Poole, and Cross. First base on balls—Off Poole, 3; off Leever, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Leever, 1. Struck out—By Orth, 4; by Leever, 2. Passed ball—McFarland. Wild pitches—Orth, 1; Leever, 1. Time of game—2:15. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	33	23	.589	St. Louis	31	27	.534
New York	27	21	.563	Boston	25	25	.500
Brooklyn	30	26	.536	Cincinnati	23	30	.434
Philadelphia	30	26	.536	Chicago	19	40	.322

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	36	20	.643	Washington	25	29	.463
Boston	31	19	.620	Philadelphia	21	32	.396
Baltimore	27	20	.574	Milwaukee	19	35	.352
Detroit	30	25	.545	Cleveland	18	34	.346

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 1.
At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Milwaukee, 0.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 15; Philadelphia, 13.
At Washington—Boston, 7; Washington, 2.

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Syracuse, 14; Rochester, 6.
At Montreal—Montreal, 8; Hartford, 0.
At Hartford—Hartford, 1.
At Toronto—Toronto, 6; Worcester, 5.
At Buffalo—Providence, 5; Buffalo, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Rome—Schenectady, 4; Rome, 3.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Cortland, 2. (11th inning.) game forfeited to Albany, 9—0.

Rockefeller, Jr., on a Coaching Tour.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Everett Colby sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamer Lucania. They are going to enjoy a novel tour through part of England, making a coaching trip from London to Southampton, and from there taking the coach across to the Isle of Wight, which they will tour from one end to the other. Young Rockefeller has shown a great deal of interest in coaching during the past season, and this trip is an evidence of the greater interest being given to road coaching by Americans. Everett Colby is an excellent horseman, and he will probably "tool" the coach during the greater part of the journey. He is a member of Squadron A and one of the leading players in the Squadron Polo Club. The two men will return home early in the Fall.

Walthour Won in Record Time.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—"Bobby" Walthour of Atlanta to-day defeated Arthur W. Ross of Newark, N. J., in a twenty-five-mile motor-paced bicycle race on the Woodside Park track. Walthour finished in 38:13 4-5. Walthour led at every mile, and finished the last mile in 1:25 1-5, which is said to be the fastest time ever made behind a motor in a twenty-five-mile race. Walthour's time for the race broke the American record of 38:33 2-5 made by himself in Washington last Thursday. The previous best record was 39:24, held by William Stinson.

ENGLISH CYCLIST LOST

Were Beaten by Americans in Race at Kings County Meet.

HURLEY'S GOOD SHOWING

Young Cyclist Won Metropolitan District Championship—Greenwich Wheelmen's Team Race.

In the international professional match team race between Frank Cooper and Kramer and Thomas Cooper, representing America, and Sydney Jenkins and Thomas J. Gascoyne, representing England, which was the feature of the annual race meet of the Kings County Wheelmen of Brooklyn at the Manhattan Beach cycle track yesterday afternoon, the English team were outclassed and their American opponents were so far ahead in the score by points at the end of the second heat that the third heat could not have affected the result, and in consequence it was not run off.

Jenkins is the champion of England at one-quarter of a mile, one mile, and five miles, while Gascoyne is the holder of the unpaced, flying start quarter-mile record of 0:25 2-5, and, together with Jenkins, holds the two-mile tandem record of England. Both these riders came over about three weeks ago to follow the American racing circuit, and so far have not won a race.

The conditions of yesterday's match called for three heats, at one-third of a mile, one-half mile, and one mile, to be decided by the total points scored by the two teams, on the basis of 5 points for first, 3 for second, 2 for third, and 1 for fourth.

In the first heat, at one-third of a mile, Kramer finished first and Cooper fourth, scoring a total of 6 points, while Jenkins was second and Gascoyne third, scoring a total of 5 points. The second heat, at half a mile, was won by Kramer, with Cooper second, Jenkins third, and Gascoyne fourth, which gave the American team 8 more points, a total of 14 points, and the English pair 3 more points, a total of 8 points. This settled the race, as even if Jenkins and Gascoyne won both first and second places in the third heat they would score but 16 points to Kramer and Cooper's 17.

The next event in point of interest was the two-mile interclub team race, which had three teams entered representing the Greenwich Wheelmen of New York City and the Kings County Wheelmen and the Howard Cycle Club of Brooklyn. The race was decided by a complicated system of points, the first four men at the end of each lap except the last scoring 5, 3, 2, and 1, and the first four to finish scoring double those points, respectively. John Bedell of the Kings County Wheelmen team led in the first two laps, with M. L. Hurley of the Greenwich team a close second. In the third lap Hurley came to the fore and led to the finish, winning by about a yard. Bedell was second.

The full order at the finish was not announced nor that of any of the laps, and it was only after fifteen or twenty minutes of figuring that the judges announced the result as follows: Greenwich Wheelmen, 42 points; Kings County Wheelmen, 26 points; Howard Cycle Club, 9 points.

The make-up of the teams was as follows:

GREENWICH WHEELMEN—M. L. Hurley, P. G. Van Cott, and H. Welsing.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN—John Bedell, Menus Bedell and George Schofield.

HOWARD CYCLE CLUB—H. Cazin, G. Peden, and W. B. Ferguson.

Hurley, who practically won the race for the Greenwich team, was the individual star of the meet, as he also won the Saltonstall Trophy for his club in the metropolitan district championship at five miles. He came from Boston early in the season and has been winning the open amateur events at Vailsburg from good fields ever since he arrived.

The combination two-mile professional handicap had two trials heats, in which ten riders qualified. Teams were announced for the final as follows: Hadfield and Krebs, Leander and Newhouse, Kimble and Gascoyne, Cadwell and Fenn, and Bleeker and Babcock. There was a great deal of jockeying, resulting in a very slow race, but Kimble and Gascoyne finally came out and won first and second places, respectively, with Cadwell third and Newhouse fourth. The latter lost a toeclip near the finish or he might have been better placed.

The other events included a half-mile amateur handicap, in which Edward Forrest of the Kings County Wheelmen, with a handicap of thirty yards, won by considerably more than his handicap; a one-third-mile novice race, and a half-mile open professional even, the latter won by Frank Kramer. Walter Smith of the Kings County Wheelmen attempted to lower the time of 1:33 for a mile motor-paced, made by Harry Elkes on June 22, but failed, making it in 1:37. He lost his pace at one time for a quarter of a lap, and was handicapped by the strong wind in addition.

The attendance was about 2,000, much under the average for a race meet of this club, and the falling off was generally ascribed to the fact that there was no motor-paced racing on the programme. It is evident that the cycle race-going public demands these expensive and dangerous, but highly interesting, events. The weather was delightful, and the cool wind from the ocean was very grateful to the occupants of the stands, though it kept down the times and precluded the possibility of records.

The summaries follow:

One-third Mile, Novice.—First Heat—Won by C. G. Young, Keyport, N. J.; F. J. Jessup, Brooklyn, second. Time—0:45 3-5. Second Heat—Won by S. W. Anderson, Brooklyn; Thomas Davis, Brooklyn, second. Time—0:44 1-5. Third Heat—Won by W. L. Schroeder, Brooklyn; William Moseman, Brooklyn, second. Time—0:45 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Charles Peters, New York City; M. Cazan, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, second. Time—0:44 3-5. Race won by Anderson; Young second, Moseman third. Time—0:43 1-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—First heat—Won by P. Van Cott, New York City, (scratch;) G. C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (10 yards,) second. Time—1:02 2-5. Second heat—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York City, (scratch;) Edward Forrest, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, (30 yards,) second. Time—1:02 1-5. Third heat—Won by M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York City, (10 yards;) George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, (scratch,) second. Fourth heat—Won by John Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, (10 yards;) W. A. La Due, Kings County Wheelmen, Cold Spring, N. Y., (10 yards,) second. Time—1:02 2-5. Race won by Forrest, Bedell second, Hurley third. Time—1:04 2-5.

Combination Two-mile Professional, Handicap.—First heat—Won by H. E. Bleeker, Brooklyn, N. Y., (180 yards;) T. J. Gascoyne, England, (90 yards,) second; F. J. Cadwell, Hartford, Conn., (120 yards,) third; O. S. Kimble, Louisville, Ky., (90 yards,) fourth. "Al" Newhouse, Buffalo, N. Y., (30 yards,) fifth. Time—4:29 1-5. Second heat—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., (60 yards;) Oscar V. Babcock, New York City, (150 yards,) second; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., (120 yards,) third; R. Leander, Chicago, Ill., (90 yards,) fourth; Charles Hadfield, Newark, N. J., (90 yards,) fifth. Time—4:55 4-5. Race won by Kimble, Gascoyne second, Cadwell third, Newhouse fourth. Time—4:46 1-5.

One-Third-Mile International Professional Match Team Race Between Sidney Jenkins and Thomas J. Gascoyne, Representing England, and Thomas Cooper and Frank Kramer, Representing America.—First Heat—Won by Kramer, Jenkins second, Gascoyne third, Cooper fourth. Time—0:41. Points—Cooper and Kramer, 6; Jenkins and Gascoyne, 5. Second Heat—Won by Kramer, Cooper second, Gascoyne third, Jenkins fourth. Time—1:06 1-5. Points—Cooper and Kramer, 8; Jenkins and Gascoyne, 3. Total points—Cooper and Kramer, 14; Jenkins and Gascoyne, 8.

Metropolitan District Championship, Five-Mile, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York City; George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, second. Time—6:51 4-5. Second Heat—Won by W. A. La Due, Kings County Wheelmen, Cold Spring, N. Y.; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, N. Y., second. Time—4:47. Third Heat—Won by John Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen; G. C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, second. Time—5:01 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York; George E. Mormans, Kings County Wheelmen, second. Time—6:08 3-5. Race won by Hurley, J. Bedell second, La Due third. Time—12:11.

Half-Mile Professional, Open.—First heat—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn., second. Time—1:14 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Thomas J. Gascoygne, England; H. B. Freeman, Portland, Oregon, second. Time—1:08 4-5. Third Heat—Won by Owen Kimble, Louisville, Ky.; "Al" Newhouse, Buffalo, N. Y., second. Time—1:16 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Thomas Cooper, Detroit, Mich.; R. Leander, Chicago, Ill., second. Time—1:14 4-5. Race won by Kramer, Freeman second, Wilson third. Time—1:08 2-5.

Two-Mile Interclub Team Lap Race.—Won by Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City—M. L. Hurley, P. G. Van Cott, and H. Welsing—with 42 points; Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn—John Bedell, Menus Bedell, and George Schofield—second, with 26 points; Howard Cycle Club, Brooklyn—H. Cazin, G. Peden, and W. B. Ferguson—third, with 9 points. Time—4:49.

One Mile Motor-Paced.—Won by Walter Smith, Kings County Wheelmen. Time—1:37.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:32	Sun sets...7:35	Moon sets..3:30

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:18	Gov. Isl'd...6:42	H. Gate....8:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:28	Gov. Isl'd...6:56	H. Gate....8:49

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JULY 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Coln	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Patria, Naples		
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Buffon, Brazil, Argentina, &c	12:00 M

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TWENTY PAGES

WITH 24-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

MR. MACVEAGH ON CONTENT AND DISCONTENT.

Unquestionably it is the duty of all of us to do what we can to lessen the evils that "bear heavily and unjustly on the poor," as was urged by WAYNE MACVEAGH at Harvard on Thursday. It is equally our duty to live up to our ideals in private and in public life and to seek to raise the standard of conduct wherever our influence extends. Of this duty Mr. MACVEAGH has a special right to speak, for he has been faithful to it. His country is better, purer, more free, with more equal opportunities for all and a higher ideal of justice, because of the work that he has done in it during his many years of activity.

But at the moment we think he takes a mistaken view of the tendencies of our political life, and a much too gloomy view. "Our electorate," he says, "is already beginning to be divided, and must, in obedience to the law of social evolution, continue more and more to be divided by that sharp cleavage which separates those who are contented with their lot from those who are discontented with their lot." He predicts that this division will "in the not distant future" determine the course of parties and that the "discontented" will prevail and will have their way.

Under whatever disguises, called by whatever names, inheriting or seizing whatever partisan organizations, the alignment of the two great political divisions of American voters who will sooner or later struggle against each other for the possession of the Government will inevitably be upon the basis I have named. The party of the contented will be ranged under one banner and the party of the discontented will be ranged under the other, and that alignment will steadily develop increasing sharpness of division until the party of the discontented, being the majority, have obtained the control of the Government, to which, under our system, they are entitled, and then they will be sure to remodel the present system for the distribution of wealth, unless we have previously done so, upon bases wiser and more equitable than those now existing.

This seems to us a singularly vague, extravagant, and misleading statement of our actual situation and of the probabilities of the future. We see no evidence whatever of any "sharp cleavage" separating the contented from the discontented. So far as such a classification can be made, there is, of course, no sort of doubt that the contented are in a hopeless minority. They are in an almost infinitesimal minority in number, and if they really are contented they lack the one stimulus to energy that is worth counting on in this struggling world, and will easily be overcome by any assault that the vast body of the discontented may unite in making on them. But what reason have we to infer that the discontented will unite? What common desire and purpose have they that will bring them together and enable them to organize for political action? They are the great majority, we admit. Nay, we go further, and find them to be the great body of our people. We are all of us, who amount to anything, discontented. But they are not discontented with the same things, and their discontent is not to be removed by any general change. Least of all is there any merely political change that will appeal to them all, or even to the greater number of them, so far as can now be foreseen.

Mr. MACVEAGH thinks that they will combine "to remodel the present system for the distribution of wealth." Probably most of our people would be glad to see such a change in the actual distribution of wealth, or of property, as would give each of them a larger share than he has now. But the inevitable effect of any legislative policy to this end must be to deprive a very large number of some of the property, or the chances to get property, that they now have. On that policy the number who can agree will be far smaller. When it is seen that "remodeling the distribution of wealth" means taking from those that have to give to those that have not, those that have will resist, and among them the resistance will be stoutest on the part of the smaller holders. So far as the world seems yet to have discovered, artificial checks on the accumulation of property do not tend to the cure of poverty. They rather aggravate it. And those who have accumulated enough to be well beyond the reach of want will be very suspicious of measures to restrict accumulation. The sound policy, to which the great body of sensible men are likely in the long run to rally, is one that removes all artificial impediments to accumulation on whatever scale, and leaves the discontented free to satisfy their longings by the use of whatever brains and energy they may possess.

COMMISSIONER EVANS WILL STAY.

Gen. SICKLES's confession of defeat is playful, if not humorous. When he declares that if he were twenty years younger he would be glad to lead a column of old soldiers against the office of THE TIMES to wreck and demolish it in revenge for its plain speaking about the pension-grabbers of the Grand Army of the Republic he is not angry, he is not heated. He does not at all mean what he says. He is not a mob leader, but a law-abiding citizen, who has his wits about him all the time.

His talk about demolishing newspaper offices is merely a way of saying that he has run out of arguments. For the General knows very well that after he had wrecked the office of THE TIMES and stood amid its ruins waving his arms in the exultation of the moment, the questions whether the Grand Army of the Republic is, as Col. WARING described it, a "lot of pension bummers," and whether Pension-Commissioner EVANS is a faithful public officer would still remain unanswered by him.

We think Gen. SICKLES has substantiated his statement that the Republican National Committee promised him that Commissioner EVANS should not be retained. When Senator SCOTT, speaking for the committee, wrote the General that "I think you can take it for granted that things will be about on the line that you suggest," Gen. SICKLES was justified in assuming that a promise had been made. The phrase of the Senator is slippery and scents of campaign politics, but he intended to give the impression that Mr. EVANS would not be continued in the office where his honesty and courage had given such offense to Gen. SICKLES's friends, the pension-grabbers of the G. A. R.

The promise was an infamous one to make, and it cannot be kept. The President was not concerned in it or bound by it. Even if he had been, Gen. SICKLES has put it out of his power to keep the promise. President MCKINLEY can better afford to face Gen. SICKLES, even at the head of a column of old soldiers, than to face the outraged sentiment of the people angrily protesting against the dismissal of an upright and competent officer at the demand of a clamoring mob of looters.

Gen. SICKLES has failed to get Commissioner EVANS out, and he has not raised the Grand Army of the Republic out of the state of exceeding ill-repute into which it has fallen. But he has nobly accomplished his main purpose. He has made himself the most conspicuous and unmitigated defender and champion of the Grand Army of the Republic, and when the time comes for electing a Commander in Chief of that order he will doubtless get his reward. In this effort THE TIMES has been his accomplice by becoming the vehicle of his proclamations of loyalty to the policy of opening wide the doors of the Treasury to the old soldiers, already receiving $140,000,000 a year, and loudly bawling for more.

THE LL. D.'S OF 1901.

When some New England college conferred a degree of LL. D. upon the late HORACE GREELEY, the late WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT remarked of the publicist thus honored that "it had been the airy aim of his industriously ill-spent life to achieve distinctions irrelevant to his faculties." And irrelevancy is the chief drawback to the bestowal of academic honors. A doctorate is the easiest way of indicating a person whom the college or the university delights to honor. The high-water mark of irrelevancy was probably reached by Oxford, what time it indicated its satisfaction with Waterloo by making BLUCHER a D. C. L., for the theory had not then arisen that WELLINGTON would have beaten NAPOLEON all the same if the Prussians had not arrived. But that American college is a close second which conferred an LL. D. upon ANDREW JACKSON.

It is an ancient undergraduate joke that a "sheepskin" should not be conferred upon a graduate who cannot construe it. But, with the development of the elective system, the point of the joke is more and more blunted, seeing that there is now no presumption that a majority of the A. B.'s in institutions where that system prevails could perform that feat. But there is a not unnatural feeling that a doctorate of laws ought to have some special fitness, and to denote learning of some of the kinds which are recognized as "scholarly," if neither legal nor strictly scholastic.

A glance over the crop of doctorates gathered for this year at the four universities of Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale does not bear out the notion that these honors are conferred at random. A Judge is, of course, especially eligible to a doctorate of laws; and this fact is recognized in the bestowal of the degree upon such jurists as Judge RUFUS W. PECKHAM, Vice Chancellor EMORY of New Jersey, and Judge JAMES T. MITCHELL of Pennsylvania. Harvard has done itself honor by doing this honor to Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH, who has precisely those qualities for which the degree is "indicated," learning in and also outside of the law, public spirit, and the conspicuousness which public employment brings.

But it is not at all desirable that the degree should be confined to lawyers, while it is distinctly desirable that it should be confined to those lawyers who have resisted the tendencies to the commercialization of the profession which has been its most marked tendency in this country within the past generation. A highly successful lawyer is not on that account, in our time, an eligible candidate for a doctorate of laws. On the other hand, certain kinds of literary success and certain miscellaneous and official successes may very properly be recognized in that way. It would provoke some such smile as Mr. BEECHER foresaw and avoided when he declined a proffered doctorate in divinity by declaring that "the use of such a title ends with the expression of the wish to confer it," if the beautiful and distinguished work done in literature by Mr. HOWELLS were marked with this particular doctorate. On the other hand, a doctorate of laws, as Harvard has perceived, fits the historical work of Mr. JAMES FORD RHODES with great accuracy. And so does the doctorate of Mr. VON HOLLEBEN, the German Ambassador.

That the present President and the present Secretary of State should be honored in that way is highly appropriate, as Senator HOAR has so generously been arguing; and there is no graduate of Harvard who knows better than the Senator what a doctorate of laws ought to mean. We may add that the public services of the present Secretary of War might thus be honored with equal appropriateness, and in one respect with greater, since Mr. ROOT is a lawyer, and his very incumbency of his office shows that he is not one of the lawyers who take the mercantile view of the profession, and whom colleges should particularly not delight to honor.

A person engaged in teaching, or in writing textbooks, is the only person who can directly use a doctorate "in his business." For the most part such persons have already earned "in course" the handle to their names which it is the less necessary to bestow upon them "causa honoris," and the earned degree is more satisfactory than the gratuitous. But nobody will grudge his honorary doctorate to Superintendent MAXWELL, or nobody but the more palaeozoic members of his "board," nor is the irrelevancy perhaps too marked in the case of the President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. But when a doctorate of laws drops upon a "physical chemist," and another upon the Director of the Arnold Arboretum, one is compelled to admit that "it is far from the purpose of its creation."

In fact, with the increasing differentiation of edueation, it seems that there should be a corresponding differentiation of academic honors. Nobody pretends to say any longer what the baccalaureate degree specifically means, and, as we advance in the scale of honors, the significance of them becomes even dimmer. There is, to be sure, some diffentiation. There is a doctorate of polite letters, for example, which would be as accurate a fit for Mr. HOWELLS as the doctorate of laws would be a palpable misfit, even though CHARLES READE wore his D. C. L. on his title pages with pride. But it seems that the honorary degrees might properly be as varied as are the degrees which denote proved and tested proficiency. It is true that the familiar Ph. D. is of a vagueness, and that "philosophy" is made to cover a multitude of studies which have nothing specifically to do with one another. But if the degree denotes that the wearer of it has pursued any liberal studies in a philosophical spirit, it sufficiently justifies itself. Nevertheless, it seems that there should be some variation in the way in which artists and scientists and statesmen and jurists and soldiers and sailors—everybody, in fact, but the clergy, who have a separate doctorate of their own—should respectively be honored.

It is agreeable to remark that millionaires do not seem to be eligible to doctorates "as such," and do not become so even when they become "benefactors." We do not recall that Mr. ROCKEFELLER, or Mr. CARNEGIE, or Mr. PIERPONT MORGAN is an LL. D. None of these gentlemen would know what to do with the doctorate. That American colleges are able to restrain themselves from bestowing academic honors upon Mr. SCHWAB of Pittsburg, who apparently thinks it would be "good for business" if they were all abolished, is not at all wonderful.

OUR FEMININE PERIL.

Prof. MUNSTERBERG of Harvard, after patient and sympathetic study and reflection, has discovered a new peril to American civilization in the nature, extent, and effect of the higher education of our women. In a most interesting and instructive article in the current number of The International Monthly he says: "The American system injures the National organism not only because it antagonizes the family life, and thus diminishes the chances for the future bearers of the National civilization, but it has the tendency to feminize the whole higher culture and thus to injure the National civilization itself."

Here are two elements of danger, of which the first is the more immediate and to the mind of the general observer the more important. Prof. MUNSTERBERG is by no means to be classed with the ordinary opponents of higher education for women. He takes himself openly out of that class and insists that he has been not only an advocate, but a champion thereof in this country and in Germany. He still supports it in Germany, but has come to see that in this country it is accompanied by the very serious tendency to which he refers. He thinks that it "antagonizes the family life" for two reasons. The first is that higher education of girls leads to "disillusionism" as to the other sex. The well-educated girl not only feels herself to be but really is, according to the author, superior to the average young man, even the better educated type. She has had as good opportunities as he, if not better, and she has made better use of them. "The result is a marriage in which the woman looks down on the culture of her husband; and, as the girl instinctively feels that it is torture to be the wife of a man whom she does not respect, she hesitates, and waits and shrinks before the thought of entering upon a union that has so few charms." The second reason why higher education tends to antagonize the family life is that it gives the woman something much pleasanter to occupy herself with. She so enjoys the intellectual and spiritual realm to which her education has given her the key and in which she possesses not only freedom but a certain authority, that she is unwilling to give it up for the duties of family life which she knows cannot leave her much time or strength for anything else.

The most formidable peril, however, in the eyes of Prof. MUNSTERBERG, is the tendency to "feminize the whole higher culture." If we understand his reasoning on this point, it is in substance as follows: Women in America, owing to their education, are gradually absorbing all the intellectual activities. They constitute some 35 per cent. of the audiences at the theatres, of the visitors to the art galleries, and of the workers in the churches. They have seized wholly on the profession of teaching in the primary schools, and are steadily encroaching on all other teaching. "Where will this end?" desperately cries the professor. "That very soon no male teacher of good quality will survive is certain, but there is no reason to expect that it will stop there. * * * Must we not expect that in the same way in which the last thirty years have handed the teachers' profession over to the women, the next thirty years will put the ministry, the medical calling, and, finally, the bar also into her control? To say that this is not to be feared because it has never happened anywhere before is no longer an argument, because this development of our schools is also new in the history of civilization."

Prof. MUNSTERBERG, as he states, thinks that it would be an injury to our National civilization to have the higher culture in this way "feminized." He is sure the women would not get along with the task. There is no use in saying that they will, because "it is simply not true, and cannot be made true by any dialectics, that the minds of men and women are equal." "The laws of nature are stronger than the theories of men." Well, we admit that, as an abstract proposition, but it does not settle much practically, for what are "the laws of nature" but the "theories of men," their generalizations based on their own observation and tested by experience? Some theories are far better than others, but none of them attains indisputable authority, not even Prof. MUNSTERBERG's. Granting, however, that his theory in this matter is the most nearly correct of all that we have, it seems to us that the professor has really discovered what we may be permitted, at the risk of punning, to call a mare's nest. What has come about in American in women's education has come through a régime of great liberty. That is to say, there have been no artificial obstacles to the working of the "laws of nature," and what has resulted must be taken as in accordance with those laws. It may not produce the German type of civilization, but—we say it with entire respect for Prof. MUNSTERBERG's undoubted good faith—there is the consoling possibility that the resulting civilization is as good for us. The professor's own suggestion of a safeguard against the peril that worries him is not that the level of culture for women should be lowered, but that that for men should be raised. Which is sound enough, but not final, since the real laws of nature will prevail, and in the singularly complete freedom of our National life each sex will take approximately the level it chooses and of which it is capable.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondents, "Spokesman" and "A. S. P.," assume that Sunday is primarily a day of worship, created and set aside for that use by God, and hence that work or play on that day is rebellion against God. Is there any evidence in support of this assumption? Not a particle. What are the facts? These are a few of the many of the same general nature:

1.—The Sabbath of the Bible was Saturday, the seventh day of the week. There is no warrant in the Bible for the transference of the attribute of sacredness from Saturday to Sunday. The observance of Sunday was not made obligatory until A. D. 321, when Constantine issued his famous decree inhibiting work on "the venerable day of the Sun," excepting, however, the rural population, who might till the soil and gather the crops.

2.—Neither Jesus nor Paul looked upon a certain day as holy. Jesus "broke the Sabbath," as admitted by John, (Verse 18,) and when the Jews rebuked him for working on the traditional sacred day, he answered: "My Father worked hitherto, and I work." (John, v., 17.) He went with His disciples into the cornfields, and when the Jews rebuked them for gathering corn, Jesus replied that "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." (Mark, ii., 27.) When He healed the impotent man on the Sabbath, and told him to rise, take up his bed, and walk, the day-worshippers of his time said to the man, "It is the Sabbath day; it is not lawful for thee to carry thy bed." (John, v. 10.) Said Paul: "One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." (Romans, xiv., 5.) Did the Rev. Mr. Eaton, who has been criticised, say anything stronger than that? Paul thus rebukes the Galatians: "Ye observe days, and months, and times, and years. I am afraid of you, lest I have bestowed labor upon you in vain." (Chapter iv., 10-11.) Again he said: "Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of a holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days." (Col., ii., 16.) Are "Spokesman" and "A. S. P." more Christian than Jesus and Paul?

3.—In substantial agreement with Jesus and Paul were Luther, Melancthon, Bucer, Erasmus, Zwingle, Beza, Calvin, Knox, William Tyndale, Cranmer, Milton, Grotius, Paley, Jeremy Taylor, Neander, Archbishop Whately, and nearly all the other reformers.

4.—While it is possible that the Israelites independently invented the quarter-lunar Sabbath, as did some of the African tribes, the evidence of the Old Testament indicates that they borrowed the seven-day week and the weekly Sabbath from the Babylonian Assyrians during the captivity, prior to that epoch having only a monthly Sabbath, the festival of the new moon. "No mention of a weekly Sabbath is to be found in Joshua, Judges, the Books of Samuel, or the First Book of Kings," says Col. A. B. Ellis. After contact with the Babylonians we find Sabbaths frequently mentioned and insisted upon, but rarely save in connection with new moons. Apparently the new-moon festival was of equal importance with the Sabbath, sometimes of greater. Both were days of rest.

5.—The week is of lunar origin. Among primitive peoples, it was much easier to measure time by the moon than by the sun. Hence the lunar year, and its subdivisions preceded the solar year. The moon being a night orb, time was measured by nights; hence our "fortnight," and the old name of the week, "sen'night," seven nights. Different tribes had subdivisions of the months of various lengths, from four to ten days, but the seven-day week was the most frequently adopted, because the quarterly changes of the moon naturally suggested that division. To dispose of the fraction resulting from the division by four the Tshi tribes of the Gold Coast of Africa have a week which begins at a different hour of the day at each recurrence. Gradually the lunar year was supplanted by the solar year, and as twelve or thirteen lunar months would not exactly correspond with the solar year, computation by moons was dropped and the length of the month and week were arbitrarily fixed. Some peoples and some religionists still reckon the day of twenty-four hours from sunset to sunset, a survival of the lunar measurement.

6.—Rest days and holy days are purely human institutions, sometimes having relation to planetary movements, as in the case of the weekly rest day and the first day of a new year, and sometimes commemorating events in history, as the Fourth of July and May 30 in the United States and July 14 in France.

E. C. WALKER.

New York, June 24, 1901.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the Secretaries and the editor of the American Missionary Association, I write to express my great appreciation of your strong and discriminating editorial in THE TIMES of June 25 upon the subject of the white man and the negro in the South. The American Missionary Association for more than fifty years has been an important instrument in opening the advantages of education to both races in the South.

Schools comprising all departments of instruction, from kindergarten to professional education, have been planted in various parts of the South. Industrial training has been a considerable feature of this work, as is well known. The author of the article in THE TIMES has certainly carefully studied the real conditions in the South. So much is frequently written from superficial information. A man or company of men make a hurried trip through the South, visiting a few institutions, looking into a factory here and a mine there, and come North imagining that they really understand the Southern problem. Your editorial is comprehensive and discriminating. One gets tired of the talk heard so frequently "that the Southerner understands the negro better than we do in the North." This was equally true in the days of slavery, and yet the blacks were kept in bondage.

The negro problem is one in which the whole Nation is interested. It is the most important problem before us to-day as a Nation. It requires the calm judgment and careful investigation of all patriots. It cannot be settled sectionally. Such calm and balanced editorials as that in THE TIMES must contribute to wise and wholesome settlement of this great National problem.

New York, June 25, 1901. C. J. RYDER.

The Treatment of the Negro.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of June 25, entitled "White and Negro in the South," is far the best of any that I have ever read upon the subject, showing exceeding deep insight, penetration so far beyond what I had reason to expect, considering how prone the North seems lately to accept the plea of the South, "Let us alone with the negro; we know him, and you don't. We are his true friends." This is a counterpart of the plea of the man who is found maltreating his family and servants, "Just let me be, I know 'em better than you."

My heart sinks within me when I see so many evidences that, from the President of the United States down, the strong men of the country seem to accept that plea. We have no more reason to abandon the negro to the tender mercies of the South than we have to abandon the wife and family that we know, according to a strict sense of justice, are not being treated right.

S. R. SCOTTRON.

Brooklyn, June 26, 1901.

THE MILK COMMISSION'S WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "H. B. S." seems to be under some misapprehension as to the scope of the Milk Commission of the Medical Society of the County of New York. He states: "It intends to occasionally inspect dairies and milk stores, create new offices and jobs, distribute labels with the signature of the Milk Commission in full, and compel the public to pay for this advertisement." Much more of the same tenor follows, which is not worth noticing.

I would state for his information that no offices are created, no salaries are paid or will be paid, and the label of the commission contains no signatures. During the past year a large amount of work has been done, without compensation, with the hope of improving the public health. The poorest as well as the richest dealer may profit by the counsel of the commission if he desires it. No milk store or dairy farm is ever visited except on the special invitation of the owner. The object is to give scientific and efficient aid to any conscientious dealer who wishes to improve the character of his milk and voluntarily requests the aid of the commission.

Your correspondent need fear no "probing" so far as the commission is concerned. The Health Department, while doing excellent work, cannot require the advanced standard that the commission is helping some dealers to attain. There is no "self-admiration" in this work, the thought of which is so distressing to "H. B. S." There is considerable admiration, however, for some of the dealers, of whom your anonymous correspondent is evidently not one, who are making laborious and successful efforts to put out a scientifically clean and wholesome milk. It may be of interest to know that a similar medical milk commission has been in successful operation in Philadelphia during the past three years.

HENRY DWIGHT CHAPIN, M. D.

New York, June 25, 1901.

MR. COLER AND REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give publication to this communication in connection with the article, "Mr. Coler's Professional Reformers," published in a recent issue of your valuable paper?

Owing to the failure of the majority of the citizens of this community to have their wishes respected by having Mr. Coler, in the last campaign, nominated for Governor, and, after that defeat, to again see their hopes frustrated by the successful efforts to prevent his nomination for Mayor this Fall, and with the knowledge that in both cases the "machine" interfered, with the will of the people, there is no doubt that Mr. Coler feels exactly as he has stated—that the reformers are controlled like ordinary mortals, and that their profession of superiority in political life is nil.

In criticising Mr. Coler's comments concerning the reformers, you admit, by implication, that he has been of service to the community, and has been creditably conspicuous in the conduct of the public office which he now occupies. This being the case, and having done what a man should do to win the confidence of the community, and feeling that the community itself desires his services at the head, but is balked by the reformers being dictated to by the "machine," why should he not be influenced in the manner that he is? You yourself, Mr. Editor, cannot but feel that the recent actions of the reformers in this city have made them a laughing stock to a great many sensible people, though the good intended by some is recognized, and commendable efforts put forth in some particulars appreciated. Still, the "machine's" dictation concerning the non-availability of Mr. Coler as the people's representative, followed by the reformers' subsequent nonsensical doings, has caused the community at large to feel as Mr. Coler feels, though not so intensely from a personal sense.

Human nature will always remain human nature—true to itself; and the desire on the part of the reformers to win being paramount to the wish to recognize honorable labor in public life, there need be no complaint if motives are questioned. It is a bad day when morality submits to a suspension of rules in favor of principals. The writer of this communication has no acquaintance whatever with Mr. Coler, but, in view of the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and his most recent publication on municipal affairs, he believes in giving due credit to the performance of right actions rather than countenancing their disparagement.

R. H.

Brooklyn, June 26, 1901.

"Does It Pay?"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 24, a poem, "Does It Pay?" gives scope for thought. The expenditure of any commodity pays or not, according to the greatest good to the largest number, and to the durability of that good. It does not pay to toil for gold, sacrificing health and happiness, for dissipation or for hoarding, but if used to alleviate suffering humanity and spread the Gospel of Christ and truth abroad, and to the saving of souls, these will endure through all eternity. The truth of the Lord endureth forever, (Psalm 117;) then it pays.

Neither does it pay to dance all night and to dream all day, to worry and fret over what we shall eat, drink, or wear. Seek first the Kingdom of God, and, living in accordance therewith, all these things shall be added. (Luke xii., 31, First Chronicles, xxviii., 9.) Such living and trusting in God will soar above and escape the heartaching void which comes in striving for earthly treasures alone. Lay up treasures in Heaven, for where the treasure is there will the heart be also. (Luke xii., 34.) Neither does it pay to rush through life, failing to see the beauties God has placed along our pathway, or, stopping to consider and prepare for the end. Eternity is very near and lasts forever. Be wise and prepare. (John iii., 16.) My mind is not poetic, but having lived in the light of God's word for fifty years, trusting in His promises, I can vouch for the peace and joy it gives in this life and the bright prospect of eternal bliss,

"And O, the joy when I shall wake
Within the Palace of the King."

Brooklyn, June 27, 1901. ELIZABETH.

SOME SAYINGS OF CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer, being particularly appreciative of the interesting and funny things said by children, was attracted by an article in your paper of the 24th inst. headed "English Children's Wit and Wisdom," from The London Globe. The instances of wit and wisdom described were indeed funny and unique.

It is the writer's experience that Sunday school scholars say the strangest and funniest things in answering questions put to them by their teachers, and there is no difference between English children and American children in this respect. A few samples which the writer recalls that are original are as follows:

A girl about nine years old when asked to tell what she knew about an epistle commenced by saying that an epistle was the wife of an apostle. Another girl of about eleven years, answering the question as to whether she had been baptized (which information was required for the class register) said, "Yes, Mum, and I have the marks on my arm now." Still another new scholar coming to the same class for the first time on the Sunday immediately preceding the annual excursion, accompanied by her two younger sisters, was required by the teacher to furnish all the necessary information for the register as to names, ages, residence, &c., which information had been vouchsafed in a sitting attitude; when asked what her father was, she jumped up immediately and with enthusiasm shouted, "A Democrat!" "Yes," said the teacher, "but what is his occupation?" "Oh! he keeps a saloon, Mum."

The following answer, given by a boy thirteen years old, reflected somewhat unfavorably on his public school teacher, for when asked in what part of the world Palestine was situated said, "Up the Hudson River." The boy evidently had the Palisades in mind. The latest funny case in the writer's experience occurred four weeks ago, on Trinity Sunday, when the teacher was trying in a simple way to explain the meaning of the word "Trinity," and having commenced by taking the prefix "tri" as meaning three, asked a number of boys to give some different words beginning in that way. One boy immediately said triangle, another tripod, the fourth shouted "triplets," whereon the teacher having ample evidence that the simple meaning was fully understood, said, "Boys, that's sufficient," and proceeded at once with the more subtle meaning of Trinity.

J. N.

New York, June 27, 1901.

SUSTAINS GEN. SICKLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An old soldier (though not a pensioner) cannot remain indifferent to the controversy, now become so interesting, between Gen. Sickles and some of our newspapers. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, I am proud of the organization, but not indifferent to what I deem some mistakes which it has made. Not even a majority of its members are "pension grabbers," but in its department and National encampments it has at times shown poor judgment in the manner in which it has reminded the Nation of the sacred promises made in the time of the Nation's need. Too often such reminders have savored of a demand, and thereby stirred up antagonism from those of a later generation, who simply see a large pension list. Nevertheless, those promises were made and accepted in good faith, and so far as pension legislation is concerned, they have been kept by the Government.

It is in the practical application of the pension "rules" established by some of the Pension Commissioners that the trouble comes in. I am not a pension "shark," and in thirty years' practice at the bar I have had probably not more than as many pension claims—most of them being for widows of personal friends. Under Commissioner Evans's rules, it would seem that every intendment of fraud is taken against the claimant, especially against a widow. She must prove to the satisfaction of some underling in the Pension Office, by two or more eye-witnesses, the fact of her marriage, the death of her husband; that she was never divorced and has never remarried, and could not have remarried without the knowledge of these witnesses; she must, if a resident of New York City, procure the sworn statement of the "tax officers" that she is not assessed for any real or personal property. Here real estate is assessed against the property, the name of the owner not being an essential feature of the assessment, and the same name often standing for years against the same property, although many transfers have intervened. All affidavits must contain a statement that the affiant (except the claimant) and the notary taking the affidavit have no interest in the claim for pension, and they must be taken down without the aid of any written memoranda furnished by the claimant, but written out in her presence and by her dictation.

I have in mind one claim of undoubted merit for a most reputable woman, which has been hung up for nearly ten years, the monotony being varied occasionally by demands for proofs long before furnished.

The sworn testimony of Gen. Horatio C. King to a marriage of which he was an eye-witness was pronounced insufficient in another case, because he was not corroborated by other witnesses.

Such things—far more numerous under Commissioner Evans than before—constitute the real cause of the universal desire of old soldiers for a change. It is idle to repeat the old charge that half the pension roll is fraudulent. If true, whose duty is it to find out these frauds? Who has the facilities, the detectives, and the power of the United States Government behind him, as well as the power to cancel summarily all pensions he deems fraudulent?

In the Grand Army of the Republic post to which I belong, comprising about 170 members, a large majority now past the age of sixty years, there are not forty pensioners. I believe the post is a unit in support of the gallant old fighter Gen. Sickles in this controversy. It also seems to me, in the light of the letters published this morning, that it is "up to" the "great and good President," for whom I voted in 1896, to tell us what he did say to Gen. Sickles; but then this is a commercial age!

WILLIAM C. REDDY.

New York, June 29, 1901.

Gen. Sickles and Mr. Evans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reply of Gen. Sickles to Commissioner Evans this morning is certainly the most ridiculous effort to bolster himself up in a bad cause—I might say a "lost cause," so long as Evans is Commissioner—that a man ever made. Gen. Sickles says that Mr. Evans "has succeeded in making the newspapers believe" part of his story. He thinks this "a grave mistake." Then he goes on to speak his piece, reiterating what he said the other day, and which statements Mr. Evans knocked into a cocked hat without half trying.

Gen. Sickles will be seventy-nine years old Oct. 20.

For President, 1904, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee—a good soldier and an honest man. May his tribe increase.

DYED-IN-THE-WOOL REPUBLICAN.

New York, June 27, 1901.

Gen. Sickles and the Pension Rolls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One would think that after reading your editorial of to-day Gen. Sickles would subside for a while at least. The noble band of 3,500 veterans whose votes were in the market and which the General so cleverly diverted to Mr. McKinley, bring to mind the heroes of Byron's lines:

Who strike blest hirelings for their country's good,
And die that living might have proved her shame;
Perished perchance in some domestic feud,
Or in a narrower sphere wild rapine's path pursued.

Coquetting alike with Republicans and Democrats, eternally shouting for the old flag and an appropriation, passing round the hat for camp fires, and spinning yarns that put to shame Sir John Mandeville or Marco Polo, this continually insulting and impudent host of beggars disgust the people beyond measure.

Gens. Grant and Garfield both stated that the pension list at no time ought to exceed $40,000,000 to $50,000,000.

It may be that Gen. Sickles and Corp. Tanner, of "to hell with the surplus" fame, think otherwise. As to Gen. Sickles, it seems quite clear that "Sparta hath many a worthier son than he."

J. P. H.

Glen Ridge, N. J., June 29, 1901.

TRAVELING IN HEATED CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial in to-day's issue of THE TIMES on "The Tortures of the Tunnel," there is still another "torture" on the New York Central, of which you do not make mention. It is of an aggravated character, and as a commuter I beg leave to call attention to it.

All traveling regularly on any of the railways running into the Grand Central Station will have noticed as they approached it in the morning trains great numbers of empty cars on their way to Mott Haven, where they remain, superheated by the sun, until they are required for the return travel in the afternoon.

These cars have no protection whatever from the sun's rays, and the consequence is they become intolerably hot outside and inside, and the heat when they are hauled into the station in the afternoon is stifling in hot weather such as we are having now.

Whatever excuse there may be for forcing us to inhale and absorb carbonic oxide with the smoke of the tunnel, there can be no excuse for lessening our vitality to resist the action of the poisons generated in the tunnel by subjecting us to torrid and almost stupefying heat before we "run the gantlet" of the passage.

I do not know, but it seems to me that it must be competent for the Board of Health to abate both of these nuisances and to compel the New York Central to erect sheds at Mott Haven to protect the cars from the heat of the sun while they remain there. The only reason for not doing it is the cost; and this would be but little as compared with the increased comfort to passengers.

If there is no other way to bring about these much-needed reforms, cannot something be done under the ordinance which forbids "CRUELTY TO ANIMALS"?

New York, June 27, 1901.

The Clematis Vine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being something of an amateur florist, I read Capt. E. A. Wilson's letter on the clematis vine this morning with interest. Perhaps the Captain is not so well "up" in the thing as I am, and he will forgive me for making a correction and adding an item or two. The "virgin's bower" is itself a clematis, botanically known as "flamula," (a small flame,) and called in its wild state "the traveler's joy." It is a fragrant white-star beauty. The purple, flowering vine mentioned is another clematis called "Jackmanii," after Jackman, the English florist—lovely it is, and just now in rich purple profusion in my small "back yard" in Brooklyn. "Paniculata" is another white clematis, a good climber, that shows a cloud of bloom in late August. "Henryii" is a white clematis, the bloom of which is four-petaled, same as "Jackmanii." A unique clematis is "coccinea," the scarlet bloom of which resembles a rosebud deprived of its calyx—known to but few plant-growers.

I am pleased to see interesting mention of one of my garden favorites, and I would like to ask some of the readers of THE TIMES whether or not in their plant-growing experiences they have observed that a clematis vine is sure to die to the ground the first year it is placed in the garden border. Such has always been the case with me, except with "paniculata" and "coccinea."

J. B.

New York, June 27, 1901.

The Care of Truck Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a visitor to New York, I often notice in various parts of the city the many truck horses owned by some of the largest mercantile houses stabled in cellars and hot lofts. After a hard day's work they are at the mercy of a heartless driver, and suffer tortures that their owners' family may enjoy the seaside and their children receive academic education.

JERRY DUN.

Trenton, N. J., June 24, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Averting a Sarcasm.

"You seem very self-satisfied to-day," said Miss Cayenne.

"Yes," answered Willie Washington, "but don't let that influence. Everybody says I've got dreadfully poor taste."—Washington Star.

The Height of It.

"I never see him taking her out for a walk now."

"No, they're engaged now, and they're economizing."

"Why, it doesn't cost him anything to take her walking."

"Well, it wears out shoe leather, you know."—Philadelphia Press.

Asking Too Much.

Marked item in the Huckleberry Valley Journal of Progress:

"Born, in the family of the editor, last Wednesday, triplets. Editors of Buggville papers please copy."

Involuntary exclamation of the editor of The Buggville Argus, on seeing the item: "Heaven forbid!"—Chicago Tribune.

Sword, Etc.

Now was the hero being hailed as the Sword of Liberty.

But he did not forget the simple maiden to whom he had plighted his troth.

"Because I am the Sword of Liberty," exclaimed he, looking down into her deep, dark eyes, "is no reason why you should be a cut lass!"

"Ain't you turrible!" faltered she, trustingly.—Detroit Journal.

FRAUNCES'S TAVERN.

At the Corner of Broad and Pearl Streets.

Restore, O, Thought! whose potent weird
Recalleth Time on sullen pinion,
The corbelled roof De Lancey reared
When gentle Anne maintained dominion.

Away with dust and rattling pave!
Let all be swarded, green, and trim!
And call the river's banished wave
Again to lap the garden's rim.

How bright with silk and rich brocade,
With baldric broad and tossing feather,
The Long-Room rilled, when youth and maid
Went swinging down the floor together!

Those heavy beams could make avow
Of all the joys of dance and reel—
Of flirt of fan and courtly bow—
And sudden glint of jealous steel.

But ruthless Traffic claimed the place;
And swarthy-visaged Landlord Fraunces
Displayed Queen Charlotte's pictured face
To awe his guests with regal glances.

Then here the traveler reined his beast
And drank his noggin in the shade;
And merchants met in solemn feast
To ponder for the weal of Trade;

And Captains, fresh from siege and plain,
Rehearsed their tales of savage warring
At Frontenac and Fort Duquesne
In tones that set the glasses jarring,

And pledged the memory of him
Who stormed the Heights of Abraham
In bumpers beaded to the brim
With rousing punch of Rip van Dam.

Inflamed by laws of grievous weight,
And tyrant craft, but ill-dissemb

MARION BUTLER TALKS ABOUT THE NEW SOUTH

Ex-Senator from North Carolina Says Mossbacks Must Get Out.

Col. Carr's Declaration of Political Independence Greatly Pleases Him —Northern Capital Needed.

Ex-Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina is another of the prominent Southern men who believe the South is about to devote more attention to business and less time to politics, except of the kind that will eliminate the mossback politicians, who have been so long in control, from power.

Senator Butler, who is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was asked his opinion of the effect of the bold stand taken by Col. Julian S. Carr of Durham, N. C., on the politics of the State.

"In all my experience," replied Senator Butler, "I know of no utterances of a Southern Democrat that have attracted such widespread attention as those of Col. Carr, related in THE NEW YORK TIMES on June 15. The Colonel sounded the keynote of the campaign in the South that will send the mossbacks and reactionaries into retirement.

"Unquestionably, Col. Carr has the largest personal following of any man in North Carolina, and the decided stand he has taken against Democratic machine tactics will have an excellent effect. I am proud of the position of Col. Carr. He is a man of large wealth, and has given largely to deserving institutions and charities. But while he has been aggressive in business, he has been timid in politics. If he stands by his guns he is certain to succeed. If he abandons them, many good men are ready to step into his shoes.

"Col. Carr was a candidate against State Chairman Simmons for the United States Senatorship last year. On the face of the returns from the primaries he was beaten by a large majority. But the latter was a false one, for in hundreds of precincts the Carr ballots were burned or stolen, and in others were not counted.

"The sentiment against the kind of Democratic politics that has prevailed in the South is rapidly growing, and it is only a matter of time, and a short time, too, when the Simmons idea will be wiped out. It may not be accomplished in two years, but it will certainly come in four years, even if it is necessary to put a citizens' ticket in the field.

"It may seem a strange statement, but it is the fact, that the white man has been the slave of the South in recent years. The moment a man showed any sign of political independence he was whipped into the Democratic fold again by the bugbear of 'nigger domination.' The cry was always successful.

"But that weapon cannot be longer used in North Carolina. The amendment to the Constitution practically disfranching the blacks—and the constitutionality of which I greatly question—has removed any fear that may have existed of negro domination.

"During the last few years the business men have discovered the great possibilities of the commercial development of the South. But they did not have the capital. Northern men sent some money South, but did not accompany it. Still, that capital has brought such remarkable returns in successful investments in factories, canning establishments, foundries, and mining that capital is not only seeking investment, but the capitalists are accompanying the cash.

"Southern Democrats who are patriots rather than politicians realize that if the South is to become the beehive of industry confidently predicted for it, the mossbacks and reactionaries who have been running matters must be sent to the rear in short order. That explains the growth of the new Democracy, of which Col. Carr is a type. It is bound to succeed because it represents the best there is in the South.

"A great many of our people are heartily tired of Democratic dictation, and I have been in a position during the past few months which has enabled me to be possessed of facts that have come to few men. I have been traveling constantly between North Carolina and the East negotiating loans for the development of Southern properties. I succeeded from the start because I was able to convince Eastern capitalists that the South offered excellent opportunities for development. While my business was confined almost entirely to North Carolina concerns, the same state of affairs exists in many other parts of the South. When we are rid of the dictation Democratic machines the South will vie with the North in making the United States the greatest commercial country on the face of the globe.

"The commercial Democracy will succeed. That it is growing in force is shown that it had strength enough to defeat the impeachment by the Senate of the Judges whose places Chairman Simmons had filled for some of his friends. A more outrageous act was never attempted, and North Carolina is proud that Col. Carr and his friends prevented it."

SUFFRAGE IN ALABAMA.

Payment of Poll Tax and Property Qualification Parts of Article Submitted to Constitutional Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 29.—A suffrage and elections article for the proposed new Constitution was submitted to the Constitutional Convention to-day. It provides that, to vote at any election, a citizen shall have resided in the State at least two years, county one year, and precinct or ward three months preceding the election, and he shall have been duly registered and shall have paid all poll taxes due. Following are the male citizens, who are citizens of the United States, twenty-one years old or upward, qualified to register prior to Jan. 1, 1903:

All who have honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States in the war of 1812 or in the war with Mexico, or in any war with the Indians, or in the civil war between the States, or who honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States in the war with Spain, and the lineal descendants of persons above mentioned; all others of good character and who understand the duties of citizenship and the obligations of the elective franchise.

After the 1st day of January, 1903, the following persons, and no others, shall be qualified to register as electors:

Those who can, unless prevented by physical disability, read and write any section of the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and who, being physically able to work, have been regularly engaged in some lawful business or occupation, trade, or calling for twelve months next preceding the time they offer to register.

The owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner, of forty acres of land in the State, upon which they reside, or of the husband of any woman who is the owner in her own right, of real estate in Alabama of the value of $300 or more, or the owner, or the husband of a woman who is owner in her own right of personal property assessed at $300 or more; provided, that all taxes due by him for the year next preceding shall have been paid.

Following are the persons disqualified both from registering and from voting:

All idiots and insane persons, those who shall be disqualified from voting at the time of the ratification of this Constitution, and those who shall have been convicted of treason, murder, arson, embezzlement, malfeasance in office, larceny, receiving stolen property, forgery, perjury, robbery, assault with intent to rob, forgery, bribery, assault and battery on the wife, bigamy, living in adultery or incest, crimes against property, nameless crimes, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, or of any infamous crime or crimes involving moral turpitude; also persons who shall have been convicted of vagrants and tramps, and any person who shall sell or offer to sell his vote or the vote of another, or who shall buy or offer to buy the vote of another, in any election by the people or in any primary election or to procure the nomination or election of any person to any office or who shall suborn any witness or registrar to secure the registration of any person as an elector.

A poll tax of $1.50 and county registration boards are provided for.

BRYAN'S FRIENDS MEET.

Discuss the Political Situation and Their Attitude in the Coming Campaign.

A largely attended meeting of representative members of the Radical Democracy at the Hotel Bartholdi on Friday night discussed plans for future guidance and political action. Among those participating were Dr. George W. Thompson, Chairman of the convention of the Chicago Democracy; J. W. Hughes, and Melvin G. Hallister.

The situation was discussed thoroughly, and it was the unanimous opinion that the Radical Democracy would not under any circumstances take part in a campaign and support for Mayor of Greater New York a man who is a Republican or a gold Democrat, provided the candidate of Tammany Hall was a man of standing, a regular Democrat, and supported the ticket in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900.

Reports were received from twenty districts showing the same trend of feeling. It was decided to strengthen the organization throughout the State. Letters were received from up the State urging an aggressive warfare to the end that at the next National Convention the Democratic Party in New York may not be represented there by the Cleveland and Hill elements.

It is felt by these Bryan men that in the probable fight between Tammany Hall and the Hill element that the Radical Democracy, which claims to control several up-State counties, can hold the key to the situation.

Dr. Thompson will probably issue a call for the appointment of new members of the State Committee. It was authoritatively stated that Mr. Bryan will take no interest in the coming local campaign. He is, however, expected to be in New York early next year, when the work of agitation by the Radical Democracy will be taken up.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Onderdonk—Congrieve.

Special to The New York Times.

DURHAM, N. H., June 29.—The marriage of Shirley Onderdonk of New York to Miss Edith Angela Congrieve, daughter of Mrs. Hamilton Smith, which took place in the Congregational Church at noon to-day, was one of the most beautiful ceremonies of the kind ever witnessed in this town. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Onderdonk, parents of the bridegroom; Mrs. Ballard Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Onderdonk, and Miss Eleanor C. Carter, all of New York; Col. A. B. Livermore of Hamilton, Ont.; Mrs. Henry Janin and Mrs. Ogden of New Orleans, and Col. and Mrs. Daniel Hall of Dover, N. H.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William S. Beard. Dr. A. B. Osborn of Hamilton, Ontario, was the best man. The maid of honor was Miss Gladys Onderdonk of New York, sister of the bridegroom. The Misses A. L. Ogden and Eleanor Campbell Carter of New Orleans were the bridesmaids, and the Misses Dorothy Ballard Smith of New York and Louise Janin of Durham were the flower girls. The ushers were Prof. Charles L. Parsons, Prof. C. W. Burkett, H. E. Clark, and Prof. Clarence M. Weed, all of New Hampshire College.

The bride was led to the altar by H. C. Perkins of New York, who was partner of the late Hamilton Smith.

The bride was gowned in white chiffon, trimmed with lace. She wore a tulle veil caught up at the forehead with lilies of the valley, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The flower girls strewed the path from the altar to Red Tower, the Smith residence, with rose leaves as the party left the church. At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was given at Red Tower, followed by a breakfast.

The bride received many beautiful gifts from friends in nearly every part of the world. Among them was one from Baron de Rothschild, head of the London Exploration Company, which Hamilton Smith founded.

Mr. Onderdonk and his bride left here to-day for an extended wedding tour. They will go first to British Columbia, thence to Alaska, and later to Europe. They will reside in New York and Durham.

SUMMER NECESSITIES.

Here is something that is very useful and convenient for hot weather—any weather at all, for that matter—and sanitary as well. This is an earthernware water cooler. It consists of two stone pots, one standing upon the other: the upper one having a porous stone bottom, through which the water is filtered. There are patent water coolers of porcelain, which are fanciful in design and which cost large sums of money, but the plain brown or gray stone cooler or filter is the best of them all. It keeps the water at a better temperature, the filter is an excellent thing, and the article as a whole has a primitive look, which suggests the old oaken bucket and other poetic and refreshing Summer thoughts. These coolers will cost from $1.65 to $7.50, the smaller one reputed to hold six quarts of water and actually holding at least five, will answer any ordinary purposes in a private family. The largest of the coolers would supply a regiment with water.

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There are small water coolers which are excellent, and which actually have been used to supply a regiment. Any number of them were sent to the field in the late war, and one company of cavalry was supplied with them. They cost only 85 cents, will hold a good quart of water, and a piece of ice put in one of them, it is said, will keep twenty hours. It will keep a long time, at any rate, if not that exact period, and they are most convenient small articles of household furniture for many people. They have the appearance of Japanned tin on the outside and are lined with zinc. They have a double handle on one side. There are also the red-cloth-covered coolers, which are good and somewhat more expensive.

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There are ice cream freezers and ice cream freezers, and there are so many delicious desserts which can be made with them that there is no more useful article for the household. One of the most attractive freezers, and one which is valuable for many purposes and a blessing to many small families and cream and ice loving individuals, is the tiny freezer, the baby of the whole family, which will freeze a pint of cream. It is most attractive as to its outward appearance, being shellacked and showing the natural grain of the wood, the small pail of the freezer being held together with brass bands. It costs $1.25 and has a three-minute record for freezing. It is to be found in the toy departments of many stores, and is sold for the benefit of some fortunate children, but it more often is sold for practical use in the household. It is so small that it can be used without trouble in the most crowded quarters, and is frequently bought for use in the sick-room, where ices are made, and can be kept indefinitely for the invalid.

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Of the ordinary size ice cream freezer, probably every housewife considers her own the best. There are different features in different models which appeal to different people. There is the freezer which has no dasher and which is packed with ice and brine carefully, the cream put in, and the ice does the rest without active manipulation from the outside, with the exception of an occasional turn or two given the cream before it has set.

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There is another freezer, which has a triple action to the dasher, the centrepiece turning. It is made of something in the nature of a coarse netting, which beats the cream to delightful smoothness. There is a solid cap fitting over the cream in this freezer, making it impossible for salt water to spread ruin in its wake in case of an accident.

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Another freezer which is considered excellent has the centrepiece made of heavy prongs. A good freezer costs from $1.50 for one holding a quart of cream to $7.50 for the large size holding six. To freeze cream with a freezer, an expert says there is a method which comes with experience. The dasher must be turned first slowly, then faster, and gradually very fast, slowing down at the last, and the cream is frozen in seven or eight minutes.

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This is the time of year when every other person carries a luncheon in more or less style. The less is probably the small boy's luncheon, which is carried in a tin box. There are folding tin boxes to be found which, when emptied, can be flattened out as flat as a sheet of paper, the sides and ends bent up, and there is a small and easy package to carry. However, a tin luncheon can never be recommended. There are small baskets with leather handles on the top and a clasp in front for a small luncheon, which are convenient, pretty, and neat, and cost 75 cents.

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For a practical, old-fashioned picnic luncheon, however, it does not make much difference what kind of a basket is carried, and there are good, practical ones of splint which cost 6, 8, or 10 cents, and can be renewed if broken or soiled.

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The genuine lunch baskets are of English make, England being the country of picnic luncheons among all classes. The baskets come in all sizes, and with accommodations for from one to six persons. Two is a popular size, and in the basket will be a couple of enameled plates, a couple of glasses in wicker covers, a wicker-covered bottle for milk or grape juice, a tin-covered glass jar for butter or preserves, and a tin box for meats, while at one side is a compartment of the basket for bread. There are two napkins, knives and forks and spoons. The baskets are of wicker, stained a dark brown, and will cost, if bought at one of the most reasonable places, $22. There are baskets arranged for a tea service which have in addition an alcohol lamp and two cups. The cost for these is about the same.

FROM THE SUMMER RESORTS

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 29.—Dinners and luncheons were numerous to-day, and cards for many future social functions are out. On July 4 many of the cottagers will give dinners.

Among the cottagers entertaining at luncheon to-day were Mrs. R. I. Gammell, at the Gooseberry Island Club, and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells. Those entertaining at dinner included Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. George Crocker, and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll.

The Casino grill rooms will be open for the season on Monday.

Henry F. Eldridge will arrive for the season from New York on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener and Mr. and Mrs. George Widener of Philadelphia will spend the season here. They will live on the steam yacht Josephine, which will go to New York in the latter part of next week to bring P. A. B. Widener, who is returning from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter of Philadelphia have postponed their arrival until Tuesday.

Mrs. W. T. Neilson of New York has arrived at her cottage at Price's Neck.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg will arrive for the season on Tuesday.

Secretary Oddie of the New York Yacht Club and Commodore Nicholson Kane of the Regatta Committee of the same club, have arrived here.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a large dinner party to-morrow, and she is arranging for musicales and vaudeville entertainments to be given on the Saturday evenings in July and August.

The wedding of Miss Lily Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, to Peter D. Martin of San Francisco has been set for Aug. 14, either at St. Joseph's or St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. The church at which the ceremony will take place will be decided upon the return of the pastor of St. Joseph's, who is on a vacation in the West. Mr. Martin, who went to San Francisco recently to attend the wedding of his brother to Miss Scott, is expected here in the early part of July.

Gerard A. Lowther, First Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, has arrived for the season at the De Rham cottage, where the Embassy will be quartered during the Summer.

Mrs. Higginson, wife of Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, and her sister, Miss Haldane, are at the Margaret for the season.

James A. Stillman has arrived at his cottage in Narragansett Avenue, where his son and daughter-in-law are spending the season.

The Naval Board, which has been in session at the War College during the week, adjourned to-day. Admiral Dewey, Rear Admirals Evans and Crowninshield, and Capt. Sigsbee returned to Washington.

A. Winslow Weld of Boston has arrived for the season.

Justice and Mrs. Henry W. Bookstaver have closed their cottage and returned to New York.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler was a visitor here to-day.

Mr. Hooper of London has taken one of the Cliff Hotel cottages for the season.

George I. Scott has arrived for the season.

A. S. Post, Jr., of Flushing is the guest of L. L. Lorillard, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Childs of New York have arrived for the season.

W. B. Howe has returned to Washington.

Mrs. Thomas O. Richardson of Boston is among the late arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier and R. S. Fowler of New York are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

The cottages are for the greater part all filled and there have been a few small dinners and luncheons, but nothing of importance will take place until after the Fourth of July.

It is a noticeable fact that there have never been so many handsome horses or more attractive harness in Newport than are seen daily on the drive, especially those owned by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Neilson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

The fox hunts will be resumed the latter part of July by James A. Van Alen and J. P. Messervey and by Peter F. Collier and Mrs. Ladenburg and Miss Greta Pomeroy.

The squash and lawn tennis at the Casino were never more popular than since the Casino opened, and to secure the use of the squash court it is necessary to book well ahead. The most frequent players there are Miss Hallock, Miss Gray, Miss Roche, Miss Elight, and Miss Rives, who have become capital players, and on the tennis courts the Misses Potter, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. Barger Wallack, Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., and several others play for hours each morning.

The music begins there on the 8th of July with the usual morning and Wednesday and Sunday night concerts, with dancing each Thursday at the Casino Theatre, and it is said here that there will be a revival of the Casino dancing. The grillroom opens on the Fourth.

The wedding of Miss Oelrichs to Mr. Martin will be a fashionable event in Late August, with the ceremony at St. Mary's Catholic Church. There will be a large reception and a wedding trip abroad.

Before the wedding a large number of dinners and luncheons will be given in honor of Miss Oelrichs and her fiancé, who will return next month from his home in San Francisco, and with him will come his crack polo team.

Several other large functions are already on the tapis, a big ball which Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give in early August at Freidheim, while Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who has changed the interior of that large villa so beautifully since last Spring will also give a large ball, and not a few of the large affairs will be given at the Newport Golf Club and the home of the Clambake Club, which have both been materially improved since last season, and it will be at the Clambake Club that the first bake of the season will occur on the Fourth, when many other social gatherings will occur.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford are settled at the Osgood villa, where a number of large social events will be given, and when Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs return on the Fourth with Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., there will be no end of affairs at the Oelrichs villa, which has been entirely completed since they closed the place last Fall. Mr. Vanderbilt is to bring back his fast new German motor, and with his White Ghost" and the several hundred other machines already here, racing machines will be fully tested, and the field day at Auquidneck Park should be well patronized.

Mrs. Astor is having Beechwood prepared for her return, which is set for July 10, and it will be there that many brilliant affairs will be held, with Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor as her guests. The Esplanade, at the south end of the harbor, will be ready for use by the middle of August, but more money than has yet been voted will be required for its completion.

The much-needed hotel will be started this Fall, as much less than $700,000 has already been subscribed and considerable more will be subscribed.

The Newport Golf Club has taken on a renewed lease of life, and everything is moving along very nicely, and the restaurant was never run better and to better satisfaction of the members.

Mrs. Fish gave a large luncheon on Wednesday for fourteen women guests, and during the afternoon the Misses Gerry sang delightfully. Mrs. Fish entertained again at luncheon the following day, and to-morrow evening she is to give a large dinner for twenty-five guests.

Among the arrivals during the week are included Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mr. George Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Van Alen, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Henry Walters, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, and several others.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, with his brother Reginald Vanderbilt, Willing Spencer, and several others, has been practicing polo on Mr. Vanderbilt's polo grounds, in Portsmouth, during the week.

Bailey's Beach is being well patronized those warm days, although the formal opening does not occur till the Fourth of July.

GOSSIP OF LONG BRANCH.

The Summer Season Now in Full Swing —Outdoor Sports — Latest Arrivals of Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, June 29.—The Summer season at this resort is now in full swing. All the hotels and boarding houses are open, the boat lines are all running, and the Summer schedules of the railroad companies are in effect.

Bathing has been indulged in freely all the week by the cottagers and hotel guests, the temperature of the water being about 60 degrees. The other favorite out-of-door sports seem to be golf and tennis. Many of the cottagers, too, have taken to the automobile.

On Thursday the graduation exercises of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital were held. Five of the nurses received their diplomas, as follows: Miss May Lippincott, Miss Longcoy, Miss Eden, Miss Lyons, and Mrs Ann Smith. Great interest is taken in this hospital by New Yorkers.

The Elberon Beach Club, at Elberon, that was so popular last season, has thrown its doors open and a number of new members have been enrolled, among them William Fahnestock, Judge Andrew H. Kirkpatrick, William D. Harper, Frank L. Sheppard, Temple Bowdoin, Robert H. McCarter, Dr. D. L. Wallace, Miss E. W. Loeber, and Mrs. George T. Lewis.

Mrs. William D. Harper of New York, who is summering at Norwood Park, is very much interested in all classes of charitable and church work. She is President of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church at Long Branch, and in its aid entertained a number of the ladies of the church at a carper-rag bee on Wednesday at her residence.

Some time ago David Johnson of New York leased a cottage at West End not far from the new clubhouse he was having built with the expectation of spending the Summer at that place, not thinking for one moment that he would not be allowed to run his clubhouse this season. This being the case, however, he has decided not to occupy the cottage.

W. D. de Peyster of New York, who prefers summering at Elberon to any other resort, arrived there on Wednesday. Mr. de Peyster brought with him some fine horses.

The Hollywood Golf Club, which must secure other golf quarters before the Summer closes, has an option on three farms not far from the present headquarters.

E. M. Burghart and family of New York arrived at Monmouth Beach this week for the Summer, and are occupying the Rusch cottage

Gainsborough Stuyvesant of New York has taken possession of his cottage at Elberon.

St. Peter's Church at Monmouth Beach has opened for the season. Dr. Theodore W. Moses of New York is again officiating as organist.

Mr. A. V. Hutchinson of New Orleans, who is connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad, was the guest during the week of Col. O'Brien and Joseph Mora.

The Wild West Show, which was to have been given at Elkwood Park on July 13, has been postponed until July 20.

Mrs. Urlah H. Painter and her daughter of Washington, D. C., who have been spending the past six months in Europe, arrived this week at their cottage on Ocean Avenue, West End.

On Wednesday Mrs. James Smith, Jr., and family of Newark, N. J., arrived at their cottage at Elberon. Ex-United States Senator Smith, who is traveling in Europe, will not join his family until about August.

A. Secor and family of New York arrived at Seabright on Thursday and are occupying the Lopez cottage, on the Rumson Bluff.

H. J. Jacquith and family of New York have again taken possession of the Pine Lodge cottage at Oakhurst for the Summer.

Seth M. Milliken of New York has arrived at his country seat on Lincoln Avenue, Elberon.

H. E. Gawtry of New York is a recent arrival at Elberon. He is occupying his Lincoln Avenue cottage.

James A. Roosevelt of New York is spending the Summer with his family in the Ferns cottage, on Cottage Place.

David Lipman of New York has leased the Dunn cottage this week, and has taken possession of it.

Robert Lincoln of Chicago arrived at Deal this week with his family. The journey was made in a special Pullman palace car.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Bach of New York entertained a number of friends at dinner at Elberon on Tuesday.

L. Lewisohn of New York, who is summering at West End, owns a new yacht. In company with several friends he took a sail down the bay from New York to Atlantic Highlands one evening this week, and from there hired a special train to bring them to West End.

C. H. Ward and family of New York have taken possession of their cottage at Seabright.

H. C. Emmet and family of New York are occupying Castle Wall-on-the-Hill at Elberon. This country seat is the most conspicuous of any along the Jersey coast. On account of the high ground the cottage built upon it can be seen for a long distance away.

The old Hollywood swimming pool, which was very popular at one time, is being torn down.

P. P. Coleman and family of New York are new arrivals at Monmouth Beach. They have recently returned from Virginia.

The coach Reliance, which runs between Seabright and the Ross-Fenton farm at Asbury Park during the Summer months for the accommodation of a number of New Yorkers, will make its first trip on July 2 for the season.

The Rev. Dr. John Hadley of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church at Long Branch, has been appointed a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference to meet in London Sept. 4 to 17 to represent the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. E. Hildebrand of New York has presented the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at this place with a number of useful articles of furniture. Mrs. Hildebrand has a Summer cottage at Scobeyville.

J. F. Casey of New York has leased the old East End Hotel for the Summer.

H. C. Fahnestock, who has been a Summer resident at Elberon for many Summers, has arrived at his Ocean Avenue cottage.

Mr. S. J. Bach of New York, who has leased the Huyler cottage on Ocean Avenue, West End, sailed for Europe on Wednesday. His family will spend the Summer at West End.

H. B. Kingsland, who has been a Summer resident at Elberon for many seasons, is occupying the Lockwood cottage at Elberon this Summer.

The Illingsworth cottage, at Elberon, has been taken for the season by J. Keddrell and family of New York.

Dr. E. D. Ledderman of New York, who has the reputation of being one of the best tennis players who visit the Branch, has arrived at West End.

Julius Hidalgo of New York was among the arrivals of cottagers at Elberon this week. He took possession of Hotel Cottage No. 4.

E. Steiman and family of New York are recent arrivals at Elberon. They are domiciled in the White cottage, on Lincoln Avenue.

THE WEEK AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., June 29.—The hot weather of the past week has started a number of the cottagers preparing for Newport and other seashore resorts, and the first week of July will see many cottages vacated for the Summer, but this week Tuxedo was almost as full as last.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Halsey left their Tuxedo home this week and sailed on the Lucania. They will be in Europe during the Summer, and will return to Tuxedo in September, living at the small Yznaga cottage while their new residence is being built.

The reception given on Wednesday afternoon at The Breezes by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable entertained at dinner on Thursday evening.

Mrs. W. Heywood Drayton of Baltimore was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord at their cottage during the week. They gave a dinner in her honor on Thursday evening.

James W. Henning has gone abroad for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon have gone to Bar Harbor. Their Tuxedo cottage will be occupied by the Misses Beach of Chicago during their absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blair Macdonald, who occupy the large Yznaga cottage, spent the week in Chicago.

George F. Baker, who now occupies the Lorillard cottage, on East Lake, spent the week in Canada.

Mrs. Henry Brookman entertained at luncheon on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer.

Henry T. Carey entertained Mrs. van de Byl and Mrs. S. O. Jackson of South Africa at the club on Wednesday.

Mrs. James W. Henning gave a tea at her cottage yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Faye this week moved into the A. Post Mitchell cottage, vacated by Mr. Mitchell and his mother, who will spend the Summer on Long Island.

William MacNeill Rodewald, who occupies the R. H. Hunt cottage, entertained at dinner this evening, as also did Mrs. P. Lorillard.

THE WEEK AT ASBURY PARK.

Methodists Flock to the Ocean Grove Camp Meetings — Fourth of July Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, June 29.—Methodists from every nook and corner of the land flocked to Ocean Grove this week, and most of them will tarry until Sept. 1 to enjoy the special religious services provided daily by the officials of the Camp Meeting Association. Just now the Young People's Meeting, in charge of Evangelist Charles H. Yatman, and the Holiness Meeting, in charge of Mrs. Lizzie Smith, are held daily on the camp grounds at 9 A. M. This week Mrs. Margaret Bottome, the founder and President of the King's Daughters, took part in the services.

Preaching services are held every Sabbath in the big auditorium. To-morrow will be the National Sabbath. The morning sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Millard, presiding Elder of the New York Conference. At night a song service, led by Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, will be held.

A concert and musicale were the attractions at the Auditorium this evening, and 4,000 persons enjoyed the programme arranged by Prof. Tali Esen Morgan. The artists who appeared included the Bradford Quartet and the Park sisters.

A monster Fourth of July celebration is announced for the morning of Independence Day. The oration will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage of Washington, and the Declaration of Independence will be read by T. Frank Appleby, President of Asbury Park's Common Council. The auditorium choir of 400 voices will also sing patriotic songs.

The most prominent arrivals during the week include William R. Hearst of New York City, Col. James Matlack Scovel of Camden, William A. Brady of New York City, James Russell, the comedian; Prof. George Macloskie of Princeton, Dr. William M. Leszynsky of New York City, ex-Congressman James Belden of New York City, the Rev. P. Y. Grant of New York City, Dr. F. L. de Villa of Brazil, the Rev. J. O. Wilson of New York City, Bishop James N. FitzGerald of St. Louis, Dr. L. B. Lane of East Orange, Secretary of State George Wurts of Paterson, J. K. Calhoun, United States Navy; Capt. George W. Burr, United States Army; Dr. John D. McGill, Jersey City; Dr. Archibald Mercer, Newark; Dr. William J. Chandler, South Orange; Dr. N. L. Wilson, Elizabeth; Dr. Ferdinand M. Jeffries, New York City.

MANY ARRIVALS AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, June 29.—The hot weather of the past week has sent people swarming into the country, and there have been many arrivals in Lenox, both at the hotel and at the cottages.

At Elm Court the family of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane are gathered. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane recently arrived from abroad and have with them their daughter, Mrs. J. Abercrombie Burden, Jr., and her husband, also Miss Leila Sloane and Master Malcolm.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Jesup went to Bar Harbor the first of this week, where they will remain during July and August, coming up to their country place here for the Autumn.

Mrs. A. C. Kingsland closed her country house, Village View, and sailed for Europe this week. She will make an extended tour and be gone several months.

Thomas Shields Clarke of New York has arrived with his family and opened the Eddy cottage, which he has taken for the season.

Miss Kate Cary is entertaining quite a large house party, and had a number of guests out with her on her break with her famous cross-matched fours on Monday.

Mr. Samuel D. Babcock and family have arrived at Osceola Lodge, which they have taken for the Summer.

Mrs. William B. Bacon has returned from a visit to New York. She gave a dinner on Friday evening.

Mrs. Harleston Deacon, who occupies the Mackay cottage this season, has a house party of Boston people.

There will be the usual celebration of the Fourth of July, with exhibitions of fireworks at many of the cottages, and the usual out-of-door sports in the way of golf matches, sailing on the lake, and other amusements.

BAR HARBOR ARRIVALS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 29.—So far there have been no entertainments whatever of a social nature beyond a few informal dinners. Until the first week of July there will be little gayety, but with the opening dinner dance of the Kebo Valley Club the season proper will begin and carry the season through the Horse Show on to the concluding squadron week.

The North Atlantic squadron will be here the latter part of August and there is some hope that the English fleet will rendezvous here at the same time.

The dates for the Horse Show have been set for Aug. 20, 21, and 22. Col. Edward De V. Morrell and Dr. J. Madison Taylor, assisted by several well-known New York and Philadelphia men, are again the promoters of the exhibition. The show will be held in Col. Morrell's park. The arrangements are being carefully worked out by Charles B. Pineo, Secretary of the association, and the preliminary notices indicate that there will be a large list of exhibitors. The racing feature will be subordinate, while the fair attractions will be increased.

Sporting enthusiasts are delighted over the prospect of having polo matches here. The matter is being actively discussed and it will very shortly be arranged to have a polo field laid out with a half-mile running track very much after the country club idea in Philadelphia. The cool weather will make this game more attractive than further south, and, in addition, a half dozen or more crack players will spend the Summer here. Several good teams are expected to come down and play matches when the plan is put through.

At the golf matches Douglass and Travers will be among the competitors for the Hinkle Cup in August.

The season will open after the usual custom with a dinner dance at Kebo. The Malvern ball will follow a week later. Following the Fourth private entertaining will steadily increase until the latter part of August, which is usually the height of the season.

Visitors now in town are devoting themselves to driving, yachting, and golfing. The regular tournaments on the Kebo links will begin next week, and the crack event of the year will be the club tournament which takes place in August.

Burnmouth, the Walley cottage, will be occupied by W. S. Gurnee of New York, who returns to Bar Harbor after an absence of eight years.

Mrs. Morris of Baltimore is at Lynam's with her daughter Mildred. Mrs. Frederic Gebhard will arrive shortly.

A. de Chateau Neuf of Paris, a friend of Count Langier-Villiers, is a guest of the Belmont.

Mrs. James Gerard, who has leased the Canary cottage, accompanied by Mrs. A. L. Edwards, arrived this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis B. Ogden are always among the first arrivals. They are at Okeden, their Cromwell Harbor cottage, for the season.

Mrs. Edward Coles and Mrs. St. George Campbell of Philadelphia are at Alderson.

Mrs. Frederick and Mrs. James Todd of Lexington are again at their cottage, the Edgemere.

Judge Patterson and family have taken the Goddard cottage. The Misses Patterson will be greatly welcomed, as they were missed by society last Summer.

Theodor Bloeksten has leased his cottage to Mrs. Hoffman and will be at the Marlborough.

Mrs. Wilson M. Cary and Miss Cary have the Marigold cottage

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks of Albany were among the arrivals last evening. They will occupy Salt Air, their Summer home, on West Street.

Mrs. John G. Moore and family of New York arrived last Thursday and went immediately to Grindstone.

Mrs. Dehon and Miss Dehon of New York have taken Corners Meet for the season.

The Drapers have opened the Boulder, on Kebo Street. Willie Draper, Charles T. How, and Waldron Bates are with them.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery of New York were among the early arrivals of the season.

Mrs. John S. Kennedy of New York arrived last week and is at Kennarden Lodge.

CAPE MAY HOTELS OPEN.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 29.—All the hotels are now open here, the last of them opening to-day. The others have been entertaining guests for the last three weeks.

To-day the series of free band concerts will begin on the beach, and continue until Sept. 1. These concerts are given three times a day in the pavilions on the beach front, and they are provided at public expense.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, the coming American historical novelist, has a cottage on the beach front.

Former Postmaster General John Wanamaker will occupy his cottage at Cape May Point this Summer, which was formerly that of the late ex-President Harrison.

Mrs. D. M. Kearny of Washington, widow of Gen. Philip Kearny, has her beach front cottage opened for the Summer.

Milton E. Alles, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Charles Lyman, former Civil Service Commissioner, have their families at an ocean front hotel, where Minister Wu Ting Fang staid last Summer.

The Rev. C. C. Luther of Bridgeport, Conn., is a late arrival.

Caleb Barker of East Orange is sojourning here.

Prof. L. A. Voorhees and wife of New Brunswick are enjoying a short vacation here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Elliott of New York are occupying a cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving H. Smith of Brooklyn are sojourning here.

W. H. Bryan of Plainfield, N. J., has been resting from business cares here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Rodney Burton have arrived from Saratoga to spend the remainder of the Summer here.

Gen. John M. Denison of Maryland is a late prominent arrival.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fairchild arrived this week.

Robert B. Johnston of Saratoga is a prominent arrival.

New Yorkers who have recently registered are George G. Patterson, T. B. Forbes, Jr., E. J. Rain, George W. Edge, John Cornwell, Jr., George H. Main, S. B. Withehimer, S. Goodman, Robert M. Curran, Edward Howard Griggs, W. W. Bennett, J. A. Launch, A. P. Nevin, H. W. Rose, T. B. Mitchell, W. V. Darling, F. J. Anderson, W. A. Fitzmann, Vincent Rosate, L. M. Davis, W. L. Leland, B. Katz, R. Doggett, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pearson, Charles Fraucken, George Metzer, Joseph Hurtz, Charles Danforth, W. P. Rich, H. Tebault, E. H. Twford, A. Sleitz, Charles Kelly, E. A. Frederick, T. H. Howard, F. N. Clarke, F. B. Allen, William De Vine, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Cheston

FOURNIER WINNER OF AUTOMOBILE RACE

Many Diplomats in Crowd that Welcomed Him at Berlin.

German Papers Demand that Government Regulate Speed of Motor Vehicles Because of Accidents.

BERLIN, June 29.—The arrival here of the Paris-Berlin racing motors was generally recognized as the great sporting event of the season. As evidence of this from 8 in the morning the high road from Spandau to the West End was thickly lined with people. From Berlin thousands of bicyclists and automobilists and very many of the most fashionable turnouts, from four-in-hands to modest cabs, toiled up the hill leading from Charlottenburg to the West End suburb, about six miles from Berlin proper.

There, in Germany's largest trotting park, the victorious participants in the Paris-Berlin race arrived, one by one, before a fashionable, sport-loving crowd of some 10,000 persons. Stands, decorated with flags and bunting, French, German, and Belgian intertwined, were erected at the goal, where, in an adjoining tower, the judges, officers of the automobile clubs of France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium, and the most distinguished guests were waiting. Two fine military bands played inspiring music.

Among the auto-cars sent ahead was Baron de Zuylen's seventy-horse-power vehicle, with seven seats, which excited considerable interest. Hundreds of army officers, in bright uniforms, enlivened the scene, as did crowds of ladies in elegant light costumes. The weather was fair but hot. There was considerable amusement when Robert Katzenstein of Frankfort-on-Main came in with his auto-car running backward, having made thirty kilometers, from Potsdam, in that manner, owing to his vehicle's machinery being out of order.

From 9 A. M. until nearly noon there was a tedious wait for the first arrival.

This proved to be Fournier. He was first seen at a great distance, in a thick cloud of dust, approaching the goal like a whirlwind. The enormous crowd outside and inside the park began cheering wildly, and, at the same time, the bands struck up the "Marseillaise," while all the French people present waved small tri-color flags, and, as Fournier halted before the goal, an immense wreath of laurel, decorated with ribbons of the German and French colors and inscribed in German with the word "Victory," was handed to him. Then Fournier completed the circuit of the track and left his auto-car, the bands playing Sousa maches. The victor was then taken hold of by a score of lusty young French and German athletes, who lifted him upon their shoulders and carried him across the field to the main stand.

Girardot passed the winning post, at the west end, second, arriving at 12:08 P. M. Brassier was third, at 12:26 P. M., and De Kuyff was fourth, at 12:28 P. M. Charron arrived at 12:35 P. M. and Farman at 12:40 P. M. The latter collided, six miles out, with an unknown Berlin motorist, and Farman's companion was injured.

After the arrival of Fournier the racers began coming in fast. The first five in were Frenchmen. Each one complained of the heat, dust, and poor quality of the roads. After the lapse of several hours, during which about a score of motor cars arrived, the motors were formed into a long line, and, with the club members and a cortege of carriages, the whole procession wended its way to the city. The distribution of prizes will take place to-morrow. There will be a banquet to-night at the Kaiserhof.

The evening papers here express approval of Premier Waldeck-Rousseau's anti-motor race declaration in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday. They mention a number of severe accidents which occurred during the race in Germany, and demand that the Government strictly regulate the speed of motor cars.

LONG TEST FOR AUTO CARS.

Rules Drawn and Date Fixed for New York to Buffalo Competition.

With the date determined upon and rules and regulations drawn to govern the competition, the 500-mile road contest planned by the Automobile Club of America, from New York to Buffalo, has taken definite shape and is announced as a fact by the promoters of the scheme. Though the sponsors are extremely careful to avoid the use of the term "race" in any of the provisions for the contest, the growing army of American automobilists is deeply interested in the long trial, and popularly the test is regarded as the American equivalent of the European road race from Paris to Berlin, which has just been completed and won by the famous French chauffeur, M. Fournier. The details of that great trial of the capacity of the auto car over country roads and the applicability of the motor vehicle to the uses of commerce or for military uses have filled the newspapers for the past three days and interest in the European race is so general at present that the announcement of the conditions that are to govern the American trial is most timely.

In the preliminary notice of the test, however, the promoters of the New York to Buffalo trip lay special emphasis on the statement that their plans do not in any way contemplate a speed trial, any idea of permitting great speed in the course of the competition having been destroyed by the accounts of the accidents that followed the course of the racers in the flight of the motors from Paris to Berlin. The outcry made against the abuses of the privileges of the road by the racing machines in the European test therefore cannot be applied to the plans for the American road contest, which, under the rules drawn by the committee in charge, cannot become a race in the sense of a trial of speed.

It is described, in fact, as a "500-mile endurance contest," and throughout the rules the idea of testing the strength and staying capacity of the many different makes of auto cars is adhered to. With the purpose of making this trial as thorough as possible, the route from New York to Buffalo has been divided into six stages, giving one day to the covering of each section of this division, and so making a six days' trip of the 500 miles, a precaution that most assuredly ought to shut out the chance of reckless racing on the road. The date fixed for the beginning of the competition is the morning of Monday, Sept. 9, and by the provision of the rules the end must be on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 15, in Buffalo. The start is to be made from in front of the clubhouse of the Automobile Club of America, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, the competing vehicle to follow a certain designated route and to make all the stages of the journey in accordance with a schedule that has been prepared with great care to bring into the route every variety of road that the State employs for travel and traffic.

The entire route thus will average about just what would be encountered on an extended trip through the State, and will include roads that are good, bad, and indifferent, with a fair share of hill climbing, and as much work on grades of every character as will try thoroughly every variety of motor machine that is entered. The arrangement of the stages of the test and the distances that must be covered between them bring out as clearly as the emphatic announcement of the Competition Committee that the object is to provide opportunity for the many types of motor carriages to demonstrate their individual reliability and enduring qualities in actual use under conditions that will bring out the stronk or weak points of each.

The members of the committe are W. M. Power, Chairman; W. E. Scarritt and Harlan Whipple, and S. M. Butler, Secretary. These gentlemen have spent much time and thought on the subject of the road contest, and the rules and conditions that they have decided on and announced seem to cover most completely the scheme for a practical, safe, and reasonable road test of automobiles. To be well within their ground the committee in the rules presented for the test reserve the right to change the rules and conditions if such changes are deemed expedient. The competition is to be open to the world, with the only restriction on the machines entered that no owner or maker of motor carriages shall enter more than three vehicles in any one class.

Entries are to be made by Aug. 31, but to induce early entry a smaller entry fee will be charged if entry is made before Aug. 15. The provisions for the judging of the contest are most thorough, as also are the provisions for the settling of disputes, disqualifications, and fouls, while road stewards will oversee the general progress of the contest, these being stationed along the route at convenient points. The ordinary rules of the road will govern the progress of the contest, and the competitors will be required to respect the rights of all travelers as well as the rights of their opponents in the contest. A system of controls will be established officially at the beginning of each day's run, at lunching places, and at the end of each day's run, where records of the time of each competitor's arrival and departure and the number of miles covered will be kept.

The committee will make provision for the sheltering of machines at night and also will have ready for competitors all necessary supplies and fuel at convenient stations. In the arrangement for the hill-climbing contest, which will be held near Little Falls as one point and at such other places as the committee may decide in the course of the competition, the same system of controls will be observed, and the vehicles will follow instructions as announced by signals ordered by the committee. The hill-climbing will be conducted as a separate trial, and allowance will be made for the time occupied in this test by deduction from the time of the trip between New York and Buffalo. It is specially provided, however, that no credit will be made for speed exceeding fifteen miles an hour, and competitors are warned to comply with the State laws regulating speed on public roads. The division of the distance between the points of the contest into six days allows approximately eighty-five miles to each day of the trip, the stages being arranged as follows:

	Miles.
1st Stage—From clubhouse to Poughkeepsie	90
2d Stage—From Poughkeepsie to Albany	70
3d Stage—From Albany to Little Falls, (including a hill-climbing trial near Little Falls)	85
4th Stage—From Little Falls to Syracuse	85
5th Stage—From Syracuse to Rochester	90
6th Stage—From Rochester to Buffalo	80
Total distance	500

AKISTA DEFEATED BONITA.

Yachts Were Becalmed Yesterday in Atlantic Y. C. Regatta.

The fifth race of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay was sailed yesterday under the auspices of the Atlantic Yacht Club, over the regular course in the bay. A fresh southerly breeze was blowing at the start, but dropped out in the middle of the second round, leaving the yachtsmen becalmed until nearly home, when it freshened again.

The larger yachts sailed eleven miles, and had a broad reach to the first mark, another reach to the second mark, and a beat home. George Hill's forty-three-foot sloop Akista won handily over Haviland Brothers' Bonita, and in the Marine and Field Club Knockabout Class Flying Fox and Quinque had a close fight all the way with Flying Fox a winner by 25 seconds.

The twenty-one-foot catboat Minnetonka, which sailed over the course alone in her class, capsized, but was righted in a few moments, and finished the race. The summary follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS M, 43 TO 51 FEET.

Start, 3:05.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Akista, George Hill	5:56:18	2:51:18
Bonita, Haviland Brothers	5:58:25	2:53:25

SLOOPS—CLASS N, 30 TO 36 FEET.

Start, 3:05.

Narlka, F. T. Cornell	6:00:52	2:55:52
Vivian, A. E. Vernon	5:23:31	2:18:31
Susie, C. Ferguson	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS Q, 21 FEET.

Start, 3:10.

Minnetonka, A. E. Vernon	4:40:00	1:30:00

SLOOPS—CLASS P, 21 TO 25 FEET.

Start, 3:10.

Cockatoo, Hendon Chubb	4:30:04	1:20:04
Song & Dance, E. F. Luckenbach	4:30:44	1:20:44

SLOOPS—CLASS Q, 18 TO 21 FEET.

Start, 3:10.

Elsie, C. P. Roseman	4:40:15	1:30:15
Spots, D. D. Allerton	4:37:35	1:27:29
Broncho, F. C. Moore	4:34:39	1:24:29
Wraith, Calvin Tomkins	4:39:02	1:29:02

SLOOPS—CLASS R, UNDER 18 FEET.

Start, 3:10.

Pebble, R. W. Speir	4:46:23	1:36:23
Peanut, Calvin Brewer	Did not finish.	

CATBOATS—CLASS V, UNDER 18 FEET.

Start, 3:10.

Martha M., Richard Moore	4:44:50	1:34:50

MARINE AND FIELD CLUB KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 3:15.

Jig-a-Jig, W. Hutchinson	4:45:07	1:30:07
Kelpie, W. K. Brown	5:34:22	2:19:22
Flying Fox, Buckman & Cone	5:56:36	2:41:36
Quinque, L. H. Smith	5:57:00	2:42:00
Stinger, A. P. Clapp	5:32:48	2:17:48

The winners were—Akista, Vivian, Minnetonka, Cockatoo, Broncho, Pebble, Jig-a-Jig, and Martha M.

RULES FOR THE CUP RACES.

New York Yacht Club Announces Regulations for Those at Newport.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club have definitely postponed the dates of the Newport series of races for all classes of yachts. These dates, as originally announced, were the 8th, 9th, and 10th of July. The postponement to July 1 and 3 of the races for the ninety-foot sloops, which were fixed for June 15 and 17, at Newport, necessitated a rearrangement of the schedules by other clubs, and to avoid interference with these altered dates the postponement was deemed advisable.

The committee has also given out its arrangements for the races between Constitution and Columbia off Newport on July 1 and 3. The start will be off Brenton's Reef Lightship each day. The preparatory signal will be made at 11:15 in the morning. The course for the first race will be from the starting line to and around a mark fifteen miles to windward, or to leeward and return, leaving the mark on the starboard hand.

The second race will be sailed over course, "Letter T," from the starting line, ten miles to and around a mark; thence ten miles to and around a second mark, and thence ten miles to the finish line. All marks must be turned on the outside of the triangle, to port or starboard, according as the yachts are sent around. The starting and finish lines will be at right angles with the outward and home courses respectively.

Compass courses will be set before the preparatory signal is made, and will be kept flying until after the start. The signals for Course No. 2 must be read, beginning forward. The marks will be floats displaying either a black cylinder with a yellow band, or a red flag with a diagonal white stripe.

In the matter of starting signals, a gun will be fired and a blue peter set for the preparatory. Five minutes later a second gun will be fired and the blue peter lowered as a warning signal. Five minutes after this a gun will be fired and a red ball hoisted, at which signal the yachts will start. The signal for handicap time will be given two minutes after by firing a gun and lowering the red ball. Should a signal gun miss fire a prolonged blast of the whistle will be given.

Should the wind be from the southward or westward, the starting and finish lines will be between the committee boat and a boat displaying the club signal, anchored five miles to the eastward of Brenton's Reef Lightship. In case of postponement, the committee flag will be lowered, and will be reset ten minutes before the preparatory signal is given.

Independence in Rough Water.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Conn., June 29.—The yacht Independence arrived at this port at 9:30 o'clock this evening, after her run of eighty miles around the cape, which took her just sixteen hours. She was towed by the tug Storm King the entire distance and encountered heavy seas off Long Point, Pollock Rip, and Nantucket Shoals, being subjected to a severe pounding. She stood it well, however, and sustained no damage except two bent angle irons. If the weather is favorable, she will leave here at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning on her way to New London, where she will probably arrive early in the afternoon.

VALENCIA B. C. REGATTA.

Interesting Races Held Over Guttenberg Rowing Course.

There were two open events in the twenty-seventh annual regatta of the Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken, held over the old Guttenberg course yesterday afternoon—a senior single gig race, which was won by William Mehrhoff of the Nassau Boat Club of New York, and a junior four-oared barge race, which was won by the Rosedale Boat Club of Hoboken, with the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken second. The Bloomingdale Boat Club of New York was third and the Waverley Boat Club of New York was fourth in the latter event. The summaries follow:

Double Gigs, Class A.—Won by No. 3 crew—Bow, George Perry; stroke, H. Badenhausen, Jr.; No. 2 crew—Bow, E. Gouze; stroke, J. L. Sperry—second. Time—5:53.

Double Gigs, Class B.—Won by No. 1 crew—Bow, J. H. Peters, Jr.; stroke, L. J. Stursberg; No. 3 crew—Bow, J. C. Lambert; stroke, John D. Waring—second. Time—6:12 2-5.

Senior Single Gig Race, Open.—Won by Nassau Boat Club, New York City, William Mehrhoff; Active Boat Club, Hoboken, F. J. Fuessel, second. Time—7:00.

Senior Four-Oared Barges.—Won by No. 2 crew—Bow, W. E. Stehl; No. 2, O. M. Erk; No. 3, G. H. Smith; stroke, W. F. Grempler; coxswain, W. B. Jones; No. 1 crew—Bow, H. Schocke; No. 2, William Schmalz; No. 3, J. L. Sperry; stroke, C. F. Dieffenbach; coxswain, H. Kilian—second. Time—5:58.

Junior Four-Oared Barges.—Won by No. 3 Crew—Bow, J. Koellisch; No. 2, A. A. Kerr; No. 3, G. J. Gregorius; stroke, J. H. Peters, Jr.; coxswain, H. Schocke. No. 1 Crew—Bow, George Perry, Jr.; No. 2, H. Leudecke; No. 3, C. F. Tietje; stroke, John D. Waring; coxswain, O. M. Erk; second. Time—5:45.

Junior Four-Oared Barges, Open.—Won by Rosedale Boat Club, Hoboken—Bow, F. Lawrence; No. 2, Lafayette B. Neats; No. 3, P. Ernst; stroke, G. La Point; coxswain, F. De Largy. Atlantic Boat Club, Hoboken—Bow, E. Mulberger; No. 2, T. Bindewald; No. 3, G. Aitken; stroke, E. Norman; coxswain, J. E. Johnson, second. Time—6:11.

Eight-Oared Barge Race.—Won by No. 1 Crew—Bow, H. Weinhagen; No. 2, J. C. Lambert; No. 3, H. Luedecke; No. 4, J. Kellisch; No. 5, Joe Earl; No. 6, H. Badenhausen; No. 7, J. D. Waring; stroke, O. M. Erk; coxswain, W. B. Jones. No. 3 Crew—Bow, J. H. Peters, Jr.; No. 2, E. F. Meyer; No. 3, C. Petrie, Jr.; No. 4, A. Vaupel; No. 5, L. J. Stursberg; No. 6, E. Gouze, Jr.; No. 7, G. H. Smith; stroke, William Stehle; coxswain, H. Kilian, second. Time—5:40.

MISS MOORE CHAMPION.

Kings County Tennis Expert Beat Miss McAteer at Philadelphia for the Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—With the sun shining its brightest and general humidity out in full force, players of the finals of the women's National tennis tournament, which has been progressing all the week at Wissahickon Heights, found their skill taxed to its utmost this afternoon. A fair sprinkling of spectators was seen on the grounds and they were fortunate indeed to see some of the finest tennis that has ever taken place in this State. Interest, of course, was centred in the court occupied by Miss Bessie Moore of New York, who has successfully defeated all her opponents throughout the week, and the holder of the championship title, Miss Myrtle McAteer of Pittsburg.

Summary:

Women's Singles.—Championship round—Miss Bessie Moore, Kings County, challenger, beat Miss Myrtle McAteer, Pittsburg, holder, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Final round—Miss Marion Jones, California, and R. D. Little, Princeton, beat Miss Myrtle McAteer and Dr. Stephens, Pittsburg, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles, Consolation.—Semi-final round—Miss E. J. Rastall and A. L. Hoskins, Belmont, beat Miss Bessie Moore, Kings County, and J. C. Davidson, Washington, by default. Final round—Miss Rastall and A. L. Hoskins to play Miss Riggins and Elliott Field Radnor.

Women's Doubles.—Final round—Miss Juliette Atkinson, Staten Island, and Miss Myrtle McAteer, Pittsburg, beat Miss Marion Jones, California, and Miss Bessie Moore, Kings County, by default.

Women's Doubles, Consolation.—Final round—Miss E. J. Rastall and Miss Dorothy H. Rastall, Belmont, beat Mrs. Kane Green and Miss Chichester Merion, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Men's Singles, Consolation.—Semi-final round—F. S. Hove, Belmont, beat Ewing Stille, Germantown, 9—7, 6—1.

TENNIS AT BAY RIDGE.

Larned and Ware Tie in Crescent Athletic Club Tournament.

The invitation tennis tournament on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge was concluded yesterday afternoon and resulted in a tie for first and second places between William A. Larned and Leo E. Ware, each with three games won and one lost. Clarence Hobart and Beals C. Wright tied for the next two places with two games won and two lost, and Richard Stevens finished in last place with four games lost and none won. The ties will not be played off on account of the beginning of the Middle States championship tournament at Orange, N. J., next week, but the Crescent Athletic Club will give two trophies of similar design to Larned and Ware in place of the one prize originally offered.

Yesterday's matches were between Larned and Wright and Ware and Hobart. In the former contest Larned played poorly at the start and lost the first two sets, 4—6 and 5—7, but took the next three straight with scores of 9—7, 6—3, and 7—5. The match between Ware and Hobart was decided in four sets, Ware losing the first, 2—6, but winning the next three, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4. The scores and the standing of the competitors follow:

William A. Larned beat Beals C. Wright, 4—6, 5—7, 9—7, 6—3, 7—5. Leo E. Ware beat Clarence Hobart, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4.

FINAL STANDING.

	Games. L.	Games. W.	Sets. L.	Sets. W.
William A. Larned	3	1	11	5
Leo E. Ware	3	1	9	5
Beals C. Wright	2	2	9	6
Clarence Hobart	2	2	7	8
Richard Stevens	0	4	3	12
Total	10	10	39	39

Rockaway Polo Team Won.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The Rockaway polo team defeated the Philadelphia Country Club's first team at Bala this afternoon by 13 goals to 3½ goals. The contest was the semi-final for the Morrell Challenge Cup, the final, which will be Challenge Cup. The final, which will be played on Monday. The Rockaways were allowed one goal handicap.

KILLED BY A FOUL BALL.

Simon Cohen, Struck Behind the Right Ear, Expires Instantly.

Simon Cohen, eleven years old, of 54 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, was killed instantly by a foul ball, batted by another boy, on the vacant lot between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, and Madison and Fifth Avenues, yesterday afternoon. He was a spectator at the match game being played between the Decaturs and the Arlingtons, two local teams. There was considerable interest in the neighborhood, and a large crowd was present.

Detectives attached to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station have been ordered to investigate the case and find out if blame is attached to any one. The lad's body was taken home.

More Ships for Gilchrist Fleet.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 29.—J. C. Gilchrist to-day gave an order to the American Shipbuilding Company for five steel steamers, 400 feet over all, 50 feet beam, and 28 feet molded depth, and a carrying capacity of 5,600 tons of iron ore, to cost $1,250,000. The order signifies the beginning of a boom in shipbuilding on the great lakes. The new boats will be the largest in the Gilchrist fleet, and make Mr. Gilchrist the largest vessel owner on the lakes, with the exception of the Steel Trust fleet. The Gilchrist fleet now comprises sixteen steel steamers and forty-eight wooden vessels.

Football Player's Injuries Fatal.

PATERSON, N. J., June 29.—William Hinchliffe, seventeen years old, died in St. Joseph's Hospital, here, this morning. He was the son of William H. Hinchliffe and a nephew of Mayor Hinchliffe. Until a few weeks ago he was a student at Fordham College. He died from an abscess on the brain. It is the belief of the doctors that he received the injuries which resulted in his death while playing football.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

The Best Offering of Negligee Shirts.

A worthy companion of the great sale of Hosiery and Underwear is this sale of Negligee Shirts for men. Doubtless there are thousands of men whose Summer wardrobe is not yet complete. However particular they may be, whatever their fastidiousness in the choice of pattern, of generous fullness, of fineness of material and of perfect workmanship, they will do no better than they may do here to-morrow and

To-morrow's Prices Are a Third to Half Off Regular.

Read on:

Dollar Negligee Shirts, 55c.

It is the smallest price for which such excellent Shirts have been sold. They are made of an excellent madras, and there is wide variety of the newest patterns and freshest colorings for choice. A pair of detached link cuffs goes with each Shirt. The workmanship, the finishing, are of the highest order and the cost is practically half their worth at 55c.

Main floor, front, East Building.

$1.75 Plaited Shirts, 94c.

Another shipment of the Shirts which have been making such a stir since we first announced their sale. They are made of the best madras, in fresh and new designs and colorings, including some of the specially popular plain bosom Negligee Shirts that have sold regularly all season for $1.75. Workmanship is the finest that may be put into Shirts. A pair of detached link cuffs goes with each. They will go with the telling to-morrow at 94c. each.

The Fine Undermuslins Underpriced

Distinguish This Great White Sale.

More than by the thousands of garments, even more than by the unparalleled low prices this sale is distinguished from usual white sales by the high character of the garments themselves. Nothing poorer than a Masonville muslin—which is a standard all over the country—nothing less than the very best workmanship that skilled seamstresses in cleanly, well lighted workrooms can turn out. Fresh and dainty designs; neat and generous garments that appeal to a refined taste. These are the things which are not easy to duplicate, which differentiate the Abraham and Straus White Sales from usual sales of the sort. Here is excellent news for to-morrow:

Gowns. Masonville muslin and cambric Gowns, high neck, Mother Hubbard yoke of cluster tucking, lawn hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves 35c.

Cambric Gowns, V neck, four lace insertions and six clusters of hemstitched tucks, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves 75c.

Cambric Gowns, empire embroidery insertion across front, two lace insertions and four clusters of hemstitched tucks, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves 79c.

Nainsook Gowns, low, square neck with lace insertion and hemstitching back and front, and trimmed with ruffle in front, with hemstitching and lace edge $1.23

Drawers. Muslin Drawers, with full ruffle of choice embroidery and cluster tucking, 49c

Cambric Drawers, with full ruffle of fine embroidery and cluster of hemstitched tucks, open and closed 69c

Walking Skirts. Walking Skirts, full ruffle, with hemstitched tucks, also dust ruffle 69c

Cambric Skirts, lawn umbrella ruffle, with two clusters of hemstitched tucks, others with two insertions and ruffle of cotton torchon lace and dust ruffle 98c

Muslin Skirts, tucked lawn flounce and full ruffle of fine embroidery; also dust ruffle. $1.23

Corset Covers. Nainsook Corset Covers, low round neck, trimmed with fine embroidery all around, tucked front and back, draw string at waist 79c

Second floor, East Building.

Women's $3.50 Oxford Ties, $1.85.

Nine hundred pairs join the sale to-morrow, the climax of a series of notable offerings that have made this the greatest June Shoe Sale in our history. They are handsome, fresh, new styled, finely finished Oxford Ties

For Less Than It Cost to Make Them.

The New York maker wanted quick dispersal and made the price little enough for us to buy, although our sale was practically over. But you will take them in a jiffy to-morrow. These details:

Enamel Oxfords, hand welted extension soles and low heels, with large punching in tip and around vamp, worth $3.50, at $1.85

Heavy box calf Oxfords, in same style, worth $3.00, at $1.85

Vici Kid Oxfords, hand welted extension soles; medium weight, broad toe last; worth $3.50, at $1.85

Vici kid Oxfords, with kid tips, low heels, medium round toe and medium weight hand sewed welts; worth $3.50, at $1.85

Two thousand pairs more of the turn, welts and McKay sewed black Oxfords that we offered last week in kid and patent leather tips; worth $1.75, at $1.19

Second floor, rear, West Building.

Straw Hats and Mull Trimmings.

You will see more mull trimmed Hats at Manhattan Beach this Summer than anything else. Because they are prettiest, because the mull isn't affected by dampness and because—Fashion says so. One of to-morrow's bargains in the main floor Millinery Store are some

59c. to 75c. Split Jap Braid Hats for 29c.

They were made by one of the best manufacturers in the country who is getting ready for his Fall work now. For this reason and because we have been one of his biggest customers this season he has made up all his fine grade Jap split braids into the four best shapes of the season and they are here under cost. Light as a feather—choice for 29c

Mull Pompons for the Hats, 75c.

A white mull Pompon, very large and full, with a long end made full enough to twist around the Hat. Designed in our own workrooms and very little priced at 75c

If you wish, our experts will pin the mull on the Hat you buy, without charge, so that with a few stitches it will be ready to wear.

Main floor, center, East Building.

Good Fiction at Bargain Prices.

Certainly there was never better opportunity to buy Books underprice to put in the trunk for Summer reading—we doubt if there was ever a chance as good. Prices in this Book Store are much the lowest anywhere as the lists will show.

Two thousand paper covered Novels by such writers as George Ebers, Charles Dickens, Alexander Dumas, Hall Caine, E. Marlitt, the Duchess, Rosa N. Carey, Bertha M. Clay and a host of others—about 400 titles published at 25c., here at 8c.

Copyright Fiction Reduced.

Books in the original editions, published at $1.00, $1.25 and $1 50, thus reduced:

In the Desert, by George Ebers, our regular price, $1.08; now 68c

Sons of the Morning, by Eben Philpots; were $1.08; now 68c

The Two Standards, by Wm. Barry; were $1.08; now 68c

In Hostile Red, by J. A. Ashelter, were $1.08; now 68c

From India to the Planet Mars, by Flournoy; were $1.08; now 68c

The Cardinal's Rose, by Sutphen; were $1.08; now 68c

The Flame of Life, by D'Annunzio; were $1.08; now 68c

The Penitents, by Louis How; were $1.08; now 68c

Giber, by Kate A. Benton, were $1.08; now at 68c

The Men of the Merchant Service, by Bullen; were 98c.; now 68c

Ouirda, by Countess de Chavanne, were $1.50; now 68c

The Voyage of the Pulo-way; by Carlton Dawe; were $1.50; now 45c

Vivian of Virginia, by Hulbert Fuller; were $1.50; now 68c

Yeoman Fleetwood, by M. E. Francis; were $1.50; now 68c

Bladys of Stew Poney, by S. Baring-Gould; were 88c.; now 48c

The Skipper's Wooing, by W. W. Jacobs; were 72c.; now 48c

The Romance of Zion's Chapel, by Richard Le Gallienne, were $1.08; now 68c

The Cross Triumphant, by Florence M. Kingsley; were 72c.; now 48c

Hope, The Hermit, by Edna Lyall; were $1.08; now 68c

The Princess Senia, by Julia Magruder; were 88c.; now 48c

In Chimney Corner, by Seumas McManus; were $1.08; now 68c

Struan, by Julia Magruder; were $1.08; now 68c

Pemberton or 100 Years Ago, by Henry Petersen; were $1.08; now 68c

Sand'n' Bushes, by Maria Louise Poole; were $1.08; now 68c

Red Bridge Neighborhood, by Maria L. Poole, were $1.08; now 68c

An Arkansas Planter, by Opie Reid; were 72c.; now 48c

The True King, by Heribert Rau; were $1.08; now 68c

The Associate Hermits, by Frank R. Stockton, were $1.08; now 68c

The Lively Adventures of Gavin Hamilton, by Molly E. Seawell. were $1.08; now 68c.

The World's Rough Hand, by H. P. Whitmarsh; were 88c.; now 48c

The War of Worlds, by H. P. Wells; were $1.08; now 48c

The Instinct of Stepfatherhood, by William Bell; were 72c.; now 48c

A Little Sister of the Wilderness, by Lillian Bell; were 72c.; now 48c

Jennie Baxter, Journalist, by Robert Barr; were 91c.; now 68c

For Love of Country, by Cyrus Townsend Brady; were 87c.; now 48c

Ziska, by Marie Corelli; were 88c.; now 48c

Cheerful Yesterdays, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson; were $1.43; now 68c

Tales of Home Folks, by Joel Chandler Harris; were $1.08; now 68c

Averages, by Eleanor Stuart; were $1.08; now 48c

A Beautiful Alien, by Julia Magruder; were 88c.; now 48c

The Deserter, by Harold Frederic; were 88c.; now 48c

Four for a Fortune, by Albert Lee; were 88c.; now 48c

The Watchers, by A. E. W. Mason; were 88c.; now 48c

Miranda of the Balcony, by A. E. W. Mason, were 88c.; now 48c

Our New Copyright Fiction.

The Crisis; by Winston Churchill; publisher's price, $1.50; our price 98c

The Helmet of Navarre, by Bertha Runkle; publisher's price, $1.50; our price 89c

Tarry Thou Till I Come, by George Croly; publisher's price, $1.40 net; our price $1.06

They That Took the Sword, by N. Stephenson; publisher's price, $1.50; our price 98c

A Pair of Patient Lovers, by William D. Howells; publisher's price, $1.15 net; our price $1.04

The Wilderness Road, by J. A. Altshelter; publisher's price, $1.50; our price 98c

Sir John and The American Girl, by Lillian Bell; publfsher's price, $1.15 net; our price $1.04

The Octopus, by Frank Norris; publisher's price, $1.50; our price 98c

Practical Golf, by Walter J. Travis; publisher's price, $2.00 net; our price $1.80

The House of DeMailly, by Margaret H Potter; publisher's price, $1.50; our price 98c

Insect Life, by J. H. Comstock; publisher's price, $1.75 net; our price $1.58

The Woman's Book of Sports, by J. P. Paret; publisher's price, $1.00 net; our price 90c

The Tribulations of a Princess; publisher's price, $2.25 net; our price $2.03

Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts, by Mabel O. Wright; publisher's price, $2.50 net; our price $2.25

An Original Girl, by Christine Faber; publisher's price, $1.25; our price 88c

Graustark, by G. B. McCutcheon; publisher's price, $1.50; our price 98c

In Search of Mademoiselle, by George Gibbs; publisher's price, $1.50; our price 98c

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Recreation Needs.

Hammocks and Bicycles—bargains.

Two elements of the activity of the Sporting Goods Store in which there are sharp savings for prompt purchasers. Things that are doubtless in your Summer plans—it is good fortune if they are not already included in your Summer purchases.

More Bicycles at $12.98.

It is the lowest price for which a reliable Bicycle was ever sold. These are up-to-date Wheels, too—our guarantee is back of them. They are stanch and handsome and speedy—diamond and drop frame models in the varying heights. Colors maroon and black. The Bicycle bargain of the year at $12.98

"Daycycles" at $16.98. They are the equal of many Bicycles sold at $35.00.

"Electras" at $24.98. Hundreds of Brooklyn's best riders use them—if you want the very best you will have an "Electra."

A Thousand Hammocks Under Cost.

A manufacturer's clearance—his season is over just as yours begins. These are fresh and clean and handsome; full size and strong. Some have wide valances, some reversible pillows and some stationary pillows. Such bargains as these:

Full size Hammocks of extra heavy weave, good pillow, wide valance, full color, guaranteed to hold 600 pounds; $2.50 regularly at $1.49

Large size canvas weave Hammocks, extra strong, with pillow and wide flowing valance, rich reds and yellows, reds and blacks, etc.; regularly $3.50, at $1.98

Golf Hammocks in rich plaid colorings, with wide reversible pillows and pretty valance, fast colors, of course; $3.50 value for $2.49

Mexican Hammocks, the kind that may be left out in all sorts of weather 69c

Hammock Hooks, regularly 15c., at 9c

A New Folding Crib.

A Hammock for a child from 6 months to 5 years old. Weighs about 5 pounds and folds up like an umbrella. A first class baby tender, and with stand and Hammock complete, little priced at $2.75

Fourth floor, West Building.

Boys' Summer Wear, Half

75c. Blouses at 39c.

48c. Trousers at 25c.

A complete Suit of the most practical Summer kind for 64c.—you have never heard anything quite like it, have you? Nor we—clearance from two makers who are anxious to go to their Fall work makes it possible.

The Blouses are of fast color chambray and madras, in the new plaids, stripes and small checks, in handsome colorings; very light weight, yet strong and serviceable; correctly cut and finished, with pearl buttons and small turnover collars; sizes 6 to 14 years, 75c. kind at 39c

The Trousers are of fine Bedford cord in brown and white and navy and white stripes, and of pure linen, in handsome checks, which are absolutely fast color; put together in the very best way and finished with pearl buttons; sizes 3 to 15 years; 48c. kind at 25c

Second floor, rear, East Building.

Phonograph Records,

23c.—Regularly 50c.

Five hundred fresh Columbia Phonograph Records are here for selling at less than half price. They are the pick of the recent catalogues, not seconds but perfect in every respect. Many of the most popular airs of the day are included.

Only 500, remember.

Stella Music Boxes.

One in the Summer home will add immensely to your enjoyment. "Stella" Boxes stand at the head of the list—they more nearly take the place of the piano than any other music box made. We are sole agents in Brooklyn for the "Stella" Boxes—that is indication of our belief in them. Prices, including a dozen sheets of music, $33.00, $48.00, $50.00, $65.00, $80.00 and $100.00.

Fourth floor, West Building.

HBatterman

Half Yearly Clearance.

Prior to Inventory every department in this great building is undergoing the sharpest price reductions ever attempted. Mindful of the public's want we have prepared to offer the most astonishing bargains. Goods must be sold to make space for new assortments and new departments.

REMEMBER: MONDAY THE FIRST DAY OF THIS GREAT SALE.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

At Half Yearly Clearance Prices.

Centre Aisle Bargain Counters

ALSO UNDERWEAR DEPT. SECOND FLOOR.

PETTICOATS.

With deep umbrella flounce, edged with embroidery tucks above, 39c

With umbrella flounce of embroidery and insertion, 69c

With deep ruffle of fine embroidery and tucks above, 98c

With deep flounce of two lace insertions and lace edge, 98c

Cambric Petticoats, with deep lawn flounce and two clusters of hemstitched tucks, 88c

GOWNS.

With yoke of cluster tucks, neck and sleeve finished with cambric ruffle, 39c

Muslin Gowns, good quality, yoke of cluster large and small tucks, neck and sleeve finished with cambric ruffle, 50c

Cambric Gowns, square neck, neck and sleeve finished with lace ruffle, 68c

Cambric Gowns, square neck with Hamburg insertion, neck and sleeve finished with lawn ruffle, 68c

Cambric Gowns, V-neck, yoke of hemstitched tucks, neck and sleeve finished with lawn ruffle, 68c

Cambric Gowns, square neck yoke of four lace insertions, neck and sleeve finished with lace ruffle, 78c

A large assortment of fancy trimmed Gowns, some with lace, others with fine embroidery, 98c

CHEMISE.

Extra Long Lace

CREWS AT POUGHKEEPSIE

Darsmen Enter Last Stage of Training for Tuesday's Regatta.

SIX EIGHTS FOR 'VARSITY RACE

Columbia, Wisconsin, and Cornell Equal Favorites So Far in the Main Contest—Description of the Strokes.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 29.—There are three crews here to-night equal favorites for the 'Varsity boat race on Tuesday. Cornell, Columbia, and Wisconsin are those from whom every one is agreed the victor will be chosen, but the rowing experts are all at sea in regard to picking any one eight for honors. This year as never before the critics are at a loss to indicate which of the six crews has the best chance to win. Almost absolute uncertainty is the keynote of conditions here, and those who support one crew do so more from sentiment than from any real knowledge of the capabilities of the eights. Many favor Columbia because her crew has made the best showing in practice, but just as many support Cornell, not so much because of what she has done in practice, as because of their absolute reliance upon Coach Courtney's ability to produce a winning crew. A smaller but no less stanch body of enthusiasts advocate the cause of Wisconsin, and with an air of great confidence predict that the Western boys will cross the line a victor.

Six crews are entered in this year's 'Varsity boat race, a greater number than ever before, and not only in this but in several other respects the race promises to be a record breaker. Two crews—Cornell and Columbia—have done well under the record of 19:44 3-5, and with auspicious conditions nearly every one predicts that the race will be the fastest, pluckiest, and closest four-mile contest that has ever been rowed here, and that it will establish a record. This Hudson River town is rapidly filling with a crowd of enthusiasts who have come here in expectation of witnessing such a contest. While all of these college men and the sporting fraternity admit they have favorites, none of them are so indiscreet as to claim boldly absolute superiority for their crew.

COLUMBIA FAVORED BY MANY.

Certain it is that Columbia has a large following who base their claims of her pre-eminence upon apparently justifiable grounds. Columbia has made the fastest time for four miles of any crew on the river. When she made that phenomenal trial of 19:07, shattering the record by 37 2-5 seconds, her men were fairly tired out from a previous hard row they had had in the morning. There are those, including Edward Hanlan himself, who are free to predict that Columbia, in all probability, can row the race in 19:00 or under. No other crew has approached 19:07 except Cornell, which has done the distance in 19:35. The supporters of Columbia fully agree that time trials are not races, but they believe that Columbia's performances show that her crew is not a laggard, but rather that it is the fastest eight she has had in years. Physical condition is likely to play an important part in the race, and the followers of the Blue and White believe that in this respect they are fully the equal of any crew on the river, if not the superior. Any little evidence of a tendency to go off form after their recent 19:07 run has gone, and Hanlan says his men are perfectly satisfactory to him, as far as their physical condition goes. Coolness and generalship at the crisis of the race are likely to prove important factors in the ultimate result, and here again Columbia is trustful, for she thinks her stroke, Charles M. Niezer, will send the shell to the front and keep it there as long as a man in the boat can sit up. All the men in the boat are confident that they can sit up and pull to the finish. In the allotment of positions for the race, Columbia drew a course that is sure to be good whether the water is rough or smooth. She hopes that the water may be a bit rough, as that is the kind she is most accustomed to on the Lower Hudson. Columbia is not the pronounced favorite to-night largely because her poor showing since 1895 has made persons wary of backing her. They seem to forget that she has another and very competent coach this year in Edward Hanlan. Those who have put personal prejudice aside and from an expert's standpoint have watched both Cornell and Columbia row, are inclined to rate the Blue and White above the Red and White. All this, however, may be changed by Tuesday.

No one has been able to get a real line on Wisconsin's powers since her arrival here, for her work has been fragmentary. Her claims to consideration are based on achievements in fomer years, while Columbia seems to be the only crew whose popularity is rated in the record of actual work in this year's practice. Columbia is rowing a very powerful stroke, that sends the boat ahead in capital shape, with very little perceptible check between strokes. The shell runs on an even keel, but the men have a little tendency not to keep their eyes in the boat. The stroke is not so clean as Cornell's and the men splash quite a good deal, but the stroke is less wearing on the rowers than Cornell's, and it is easier for a four-mile pull.

Cornell men feel that their oarsmen are in excellent condition, fully capable of rowing the four miles, but this assertion is doubted by many, who say they fail to see why Cornell should be physically better trained this year than last, when she went to pieces at the three-mile mark. Cornell certainly expects to win, and is inclined to give second place to Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN ALSO A FAVORITE.

Wisconsin has no small circle of friends here who bravely "root" for the Westerners. Her supporters believe that it will be possible for her to outstrip both Cornell and Columbia. There is no doubt of the physical strength of the Wisconsin crew. The men, as last year, are tall, heavy fellows, whose rowing form is again open to criticism, but nevertheless they seem very able to send their shell ahead. All the men are not in the best physical condition, however, because of the tiresome, hot trip of a thousand miles. This may militate against them. They further have a freshman stroke, and it is common report here that such a handicap is a difficult one to overcome. Andy O'Dea, the coach, says, however, he is the best stroke Wisconsin has ever had.

Pennsylvania's 'Varsity crew seems to get very little consideration. All the good material in the university has gone to Henley to try to win international honors, and in consequence the 'Varsity crew here is left high and dry upon the sands of mediocrity. The Quakers will be satisfied simply to beat out Georgetown and Syracuse. Green and inexperienced, the crew cannot help but row raggedly, and Coach Ward has had a hard task before him to drill them even into creditable shape.

Georgetown has a stronger crew than last year, but her rowing is irregular and she can scarcely hope for victory over Pennsylvania, which is her desire. Syracuse is young in rowing, and every one considers her a hopeless last. The real race, in the opinion of those on the ground to-night, will be among Cornell, Columbia, and Wisconsin, and when all is said and done the three eights appear to be so evenly balanced that the conditions of wind and weather and fortune are likely to play a prominent part in what is expected to be the greatest four-mile college race ever rowed.

Before the 'Varsity race comes off there will be a freshman race among eight-oared crews and a four-oared 'Varsity contest. The freshman race seems to be just as uncertain, just as difficult to pick a winner or a favorite as the 'Varsity race. Most persons consider that first place is between Pennsylvania and Columbia, for the first year boat of the Blue and White has been making tremendous advances in speed of late, more so than most people realize. The practice records of the Columbia and Pennsylvania crews for the two-mile distance are respectively 9:35 and 9:38, but, again, time trials hold no more here than in the 'Varsity race. Hanlan thinks his freshmen are sure winners, while Joshua Ward and Charles Courtney think the same of their respective men. Pennsylvania has the heaviest crew and Columbia the lightest. The general impression seems to put the freshman crews in this order: Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell, and Syracuse.

The only race in which there is a favorite is the four-oared contest, in which Pennsylvania, with reason, is an overwhelming odds-on favorite, with Columbia and Cornell about equal choices for second.

CREWS ENCOUNTER ROUGH WATER.

With the approach of evening the mercury fell considerably, and between 5 and 6 o'clock all the crews were in the water, which was rougher than it has been in several days, although not rough enough to create white caps. There was little opportunity to gauge the crews as to speed or to compare one with another in that respect, because all, with the exception of Columbia, abstained from fast rowing or time tests. The practice, however, gave a chance for close observation of the personnel of the various crews, and it showed that the men are for the most part in the pink of physical condition and fit to respond to the calls that their coxswains will make upon their resources of muscle and vitality. The only cases of unfitness reported were in the Syracuse contingent, where Beam, who rows 3 on the 'Varsity, and Fowler, 2 on the freshman, were slightly affected by a change of water and heat and were kept out of their seats for the evening practice, although both expect to be able to row to-morrow.

To-night Courtney gave his 'Varsity, his fours, and his freshman crew an opportunity to go over the course in the positions allotted them. They began at the start, rowing down stream. The freshmen were in No. 1, the four in No. 3, and the 'Varsity in No. 5 course. The crews rowed slowly the entire distance, but suffered to a considerable extent from the rough water and the swells from passing steamers. When the float was reached the shells were half filled with water.

The Wisconsin crew, the mysterious element in the situation, rowed eight miles this evening, but, as yesterday, gave no one a chance to form an estimate of their prowess, keeping their stroke down to thirty and apparently not exerting themselves at any time. They laid their course down the river for four miles, finding such rough water that before returning home the crew had to get out and empty the shell of the wash that had been taken aboard.

Columbia had four crews on the water—the 'Varsity eight, freshman eight, 'Varsity four, and scrub four. Coach Hanlan took them to the two-mile mark, where they lined up for a race to the finish. They had a sharp contest for two miles, the feature of which was the surprisingly good work of the 'Varsity four, which very unexpectedly held the 'Varsity eight for the first time all the way. There was a corresponding falling off in the freshman crew, which finished several lengths to the bad. To-morrow the Columbians will go for a sail to West Point.

It is announced that Edwin Gould's yacht Nada will be the referee's boat.

Cornell and Wisconsin will each send a cablegram to the Pennsylvania crew at Henley, wishing them success.

Philadelphia Cricketers Won.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 29.—The match between the visiting Canadian cricketers and the Belmont Club was continued on the Elmwood grounds to-day, and, although the home team fell seven runs behind the total of their opponents in the first innings, they made up the discrepancy in the second, and finally won in easy style with seven wickets to spare. The weather was extremely hot, and the members of both teams were completely exhausted at the end of the hard-fought game. The score:

CANADIANS.

H. S. Logan, b. King	3
H. Lounsborough, b. King	15
J. M. Laing, b. King	18
W. A. Henry, b. Altemus	39
J. L. Counsell, c. Rolls, b. King	7
W. R. Marshall, b. King	0
C. C. Van Strawbenzie, b. King	8
C. B. O. Symons, c. Coates, b. King	30
F. H. Rooker, c. Watson, b. Graham	11
H. R. McGiverin, not out	34
W. W. Wright, c. Wood, b. Watson	2
N. W. Farrell, b. Rolls	3
Extras	17
Total	187
c. Wood, b. Graham	2
l. b. w. Watson	56
b. King	4
b. King	10
l. b. w. Graham	11
l. b. w. Graham	9
b. King	8
c. Rolls, b. King	2
c. Rolls, b. Graham	15
b. King	0
Not out	11
Extras	5
Total	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Name.	B.	R.	M.	W.
King	126	69	3	6
Graham	84	55	2	1
Altemus	66	32	1	2
Keenan	18	8	0	0
Watson	18	5	5	1
Rolls	6	0	1	1

Name.	B.	R.	M.	W.
King	96	42	3	6
Graham	90	59	2	4
Altemus	30	9	1	0
Keenan	6	4	0	0
Watson	30	15	0	1

BELMONT.

T. M. S. Rolls, W. Wright, b. McGiverin	22
W. F. Keenan, L. B. W. McGiverin	66
A. M. Wood, c. Wright, b. McGiverin	0
J. B. King, b. McGiverin	18
F. L. Altemus, c. Counsell, b. Rooke	6
C. Coates, Jr., c. and b. Rooke	2
E. B. Watson, b. Rooke	2
W. Graham, c. and b. Rooke	8
H. H. Brown, c. and b. McGiverin	0
E. McCregan, not out	36
F. Morgan, c. Strawbenzie, b. Rooke	2
G. W. Statzell, c. Strawbenzie, b. McGiverin	0
Extras	23
Total	178
c. McGiverin, b. Rooke	15
c. Rooke	4
Not out	51
b. Rooke	23
Not out	23
b. Counsell	11
Extras	18
Total	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Name.	B.	R.	M.	W.
McGiverin	132	64	5	6
Farrell	18	17	0	0
Laing	12	26	0	0
Rooke	102	48	3	5

Name.	B.	R.	M.	W.
McGiverin	78	63	1	0
Rooke	54	27	0	3
Counsell	48	34	0	1

HEAT-CRAZED MAN'S EXPLOITS.

Overpowered After Fierce Struggle He Escapes from Hospital and Is Recaptured with Difficulty.

A man went mad in Williamsburg from the heat last evening, and after he had painfully hurt several persons while running about the streets, was captured and taken to the Eastern District Hospital. The man is a big Swede, whose identity the police have not as yet been able to establish. He is supposed to be a sugar house laborer and to have become suddenly insane from the heat while on his way to his home.

The man first attracted attention at Wythe Avenue and North Seventh Street by running to and fro along Wythe Avenue yelling with all his might, and brandishing a large knife. People fled into their homes, and in a few seconds the streets in the neighborhood were completely deserted. The yells of the man brought Policemen Owens and O'Connor of the Bedford Avenue Station to the neighborhood, and when they attempted to take the madman into custody he turned upon them and knocked them down. Six men ran to the officers' assistance and held him pending the arrival of an ambulance with Dr. Delaney.

When Delaney undertook to administer medical treatment the Swede attacked him, knocking him down. After some difficulty he was put into the ambulance, and while on the way to the hospital he tried to escape, but was prevented by several policemen.

When he reached the hospital he attacked the attendants and ran from the building, darting along South Third Street to Bedford Avenue, where he tried to board a cross-town trolley car. The passengers became panic-stricken and several men jumped from the car. The madman, after riding a few yards, jumped from the car and ran to South Fourth Street, followed by several policemen, hospital attendants, and a large crowd of people. At South Fourth Street he knocked down a woman, but before he could do any more harm he was seized and taken back to the institution and placed in a straitjacket.

HAD BEADS IN HER EARS.

Doctor Found Them with X Rays—Needle in a Patient's Neck.

UNION HILL, N. J., June 29.—Dr. Wallace White has just made two peculiar discoveries in the cases of two patients whom he has been attending. One of the patients is Louisa Mestron, who lives on Hudson Avenue, Union Hill. Miss Mestron is twenty-eight years old. One day last week she fell down stairs and injured herself about the head. Since then she had complained of severe pains in the head, and she finally went to Dr. White, who made an examination by means of the X-ray. Miss Mestron had felt the pain particularly severe in her ears, and an examination of those organs discovered the presence of two beads, one in each ear.

The doctor located the beads by the X-ray and will perform an operation and extract them. Miss Mestron's mother says that when her daughter was three years old she broke a chain of beads that she had been wearing, and she thinks that the child must have stuffed the beads into her ears at that time. The shock caused by her fall last week probably dislodged them from the positions they had been in so long and caused the pain that the young woman experienced.

The other patient of the doctor whose case is peculiar is Mrs. Bertha Stoltz of Woodcliffe, N. J. Seven years ago Mrs. Stoltz accidentally ran a needle into her finger. It broke off, and part of it remained in the finger. It troubled Mrs. Stoltz for a time and then the pain ceased and Mrs. Stoltz forgot all about the needle. Recently a swelling arose on the right side of her neck and she consulted Dr. White. The doctor, again by the use of the X-ray, discovered the presence of a part of a needle in the neck, and last night he extracted it. The part of the needle that had broken off in the finger seven years ago had evidently worked its way up through the arm and entered the neck.

CLANCY HELD FOR GRAND JURY.

Long Island City Politician Gives $10,000 Bail—Scene at Inquest.

John F. Clancy, the Long Island City politician who shot and killed John Clark, another politician, at First Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street on Friday, the 21st, was yesterday held in $10,000 bail by Coroner Bausch to await the action of the Grand Jury, although the Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the killing was done in self-defense.

Quite a dramatic scene was caused by Kate Clark, the sister of the dead man, who from the witness stand denounced Clancy as a murderer. Elizabeth Conaty, another sister of Clark, fainted when the jury returned their verdict.

When Coroner Bausch opened the inquest Lawyers Levy & Unger placed John P. Conaty, a brother-in-law of the dead man, on the stand. He swore that Clark was a man of violent temper and that he had threatened Clancy's life. He declared also that Clark knocked Clancy down before the latter fired the fatal shot.

Charles A. Smith of Long Island City testified that he heard Clancy say after he was knocked down: "Let me up and don't kill me." Clark, he said, permitted Clancy to rise and then struck him again and made a motion as if to draw a weapon.

District Attorney John B. Merrill of Queens County testified that Clancy had asked him for a permit to carry a revolver, claiming that Clark had threatened his life. After other witnesses testified to Clark's temper, Kate Clark, the dead man's sister, arose and requested that she be allowed to testify. As soon as she was sworn she broke out:

"My brother was a man. He never had any trouble that he brought on himself. He always defended himself as a man should. He is dead now and cannot defend himself while his character is being assailed. But there, [pointing at Clancy,] there, I say, sits his murderer—"

"But, Madam," interrupted Coroner Bausch, "this is not evidence. You must control yourself." He added that in view of the testimony of the previous witnesses she had better leave the stand.

The jury was out about fifteen minutes. When the foreman announced the verdict of justifiable homicide Elizabeth Conaty became hysterical and fainted. It took the efforts of all the Coroners' physicians present to revive her.

Clancy's bail was signed by Michael J. Golder, Deputy Sewer Commissioner of Queens County.

JUMPED FROM HIGH BRIDGE.

George R. Sheldon Commits Suicide by Leaping 120 Feet.

George R. Sheldon, thirty-three years old, of 334 West Fifty-fifth Street, committed suicide by jumping from the bridge over the Harlem River at High Bridge to the water below, a distance of 120 feet, yesterday.

He regained consciousness when taken from the water, and declared that he had had an attack of heart disease about a week ago, and did not remember how he happened to jump from the bridge. He was taken to the Fordham Hospital in the patrol wagon. He died two hours later, of shock and internal injuries.

Sheldon was seen to walk out on the bridge from the Manhattan side about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. When about the centre span, he leisurely removed his coat and threw it over the side. His hat followed suit, and then he climbed on the rail and took the leap. His falling body was seen by several women sitting on the veranda of the Woodbine Hotel near by. Detectives Hall and McGuire of the High Bridge Station were eating their luncheon in the hotel, and, attracted by the cries of the women that a boy had fallen off the bridge, ran down to the shore.

James Day of 1,213 Ogden Avenue, who was swimming in the river near the spot where Sheldon struck on his side, dived after him and brought the unconscious man to the surface, after he had sunk twice. By means of a shell he was carried to the shore, where Detectives Hall and McGuire and Capt. Chapman endeavored to resuscitate the would-be suicide. He recovered sufficiently to give his name, occupation, and address, and to say that he was married. He said that he was a broker.

In his pocket was a note telling him to bear up under his troubles, and signed "Harry." There were also several empty envelopes of the "American Cigar Company, 111 Fifth Avenue."

Sheldon lived with his young wife, to whom he had been married not quite two months, at 334 West Fifty-fifth Street. He engaged a room there three weeks ago. Sheldon did not go out to work except for one week of this time. About eight days ago Mrs. Sheldon was taken ill with gastritis and became so sick that it became necessary to remove her to Roosevelt Hospital, Friday. Sheldon nursed her assiduously all of this time. Yesterday he left his room about 10 o'clock in the morning and was not heard of until his body was seen falling into the Harlem River.

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YACHT SAILS

Perfect Fit. Low Prices.

LAUNCH STEERING WHEELS

Polished Brass, Mahogany Drum and Handles.

12 in. was...$5.98 Now....$5.00
16 in. was...$8.97 Now....$6.50

YACHT SUPPLIES

Brass Hand Rails, Letters, Whistles, Stanchions, Chain, Rope, and Blocks.

Yacht Caps.....$1.98
Working Suits.....$1.50

YACHT FLAGS

Yacht Ensigns, Club and Private Signals, New Code, 27 Flags.....$13.50 and up.

CAMPING TENTS

9 x9 ft.....$6.57 12x12 ft.....$9.18
9x12 ft.....$7.74 12x14 ft.....$10.38

AWNINGS

John C. Hopkins & Co., 119 Chambers St.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY. Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 11 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

For Sale.—One double-end 20x6 boat, new, and outfit; no reasonable offer refused. C. J. Lawless, West End Bridge Station, Coney Island Creek.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER. McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn. A. J. McINTOSH, Yacht Broker. 32 Broadway.

Boats for pleasure; spoon oars, &c.; life boats. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

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What's the Good of Unknown Good?

IF THE OLD AND RELIABLE

Sterling Pianos

ARE BETTER THAN OTHER PIANOS, IT WON'T BENEFIT YOU IF YOU DON'T KNOW IT.

That's Why We Advertise.

We want you to know the good qualities of the STERLING.

We want to demonstrate their points of superiority, their enduring qualities, their sweet tone and beautiful designs.

A Piano that has stood the tests of years, that has gone into the nation's best musical homes, that satisfies the most exacting musicians or the amateur, must be of unusual and acknowledged merit.

Such Is the Sterling.

Bargain Honesty is exemplified in this week's offering of

Little Used Upright Pianos.

There are several sample Sterlings from the factory and eight sample Huntingtons from the factory show rooms, about a dozen Sterlings that have been used in private houses from a month to a year, three concert used Sterlings of unusual merit. All are practically new, but at greatly reduced prices.

SOME FOR $200, $225, $250 TO $350.

20 GOOD SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Some have been rented, others were taken in exchange as part payment for our own make. All have been perfectly repaired and newly polished. They look and sound like new; BUT THE PRICES are one-third to one-half less than when new. Pianos that will please you at $125, $150, $175, $200, and on easy monthly payments.

We Close Saturdays at 12:30. Open Monday Evenings Till 9:30.

The STERLING PIANO Co.,

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WHOLESALE and RETAIL WAREROOMS (Entire Building, four floors),

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Examinations and Estimates Free.

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JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert." 215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613 Main.

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JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest.

Muslin Underwear, Wrappers, Sacques, Wash Skirts and Infants' Wear at Less Than Cost to Make.

To-morrow will be a banner day in the Muslin Underwear and kindred departments on the second floor. Very fine goods will be sold at less than they cost to manufacture; in fact, nothing will be spared from the operation of the order to reduce prices for clearing purposes. The following are a few examples:

Gowns of Nainsook and Cambric, elaborately trimmed with embroidery or lace, beading and ribbon, were $1.50, $1.85, $1.95, and $2.95, reduced to **95** cts., **$1.25, $1.48** and **$1.95.**

Drawers of Cambric, tucked, lace or embroidery trimmed, some with umbrella ruffle, were 95 cts., $1.35, and $1.65, reduced to **75** cts., **95** cts., and **$1.25.**

Walking Skirts of Cambric, with umbrella flounce, fine embroidery ruffle, were $1.75, $1.95, $2.50, and $3.50, reduced to **$1.35, $1.48, $1.95,** and **$2.48.**

Walking Skirts of Cambric, with umbrella flounce, fine lace insertions and wide edge, were $1.95, $2.50, $2.75, and $3.75, reduced to **$1.65, $1.95, $2.25,** and **$1.25.**

Reductions in Wrapper Department.

Lawn Wrappers, deep flounce on skirt, ruffle over shoulder or large collar, finished with ruffle of white Dimity, **89** cts. and **$1.48**; were $1.35 and $1.75.

Dressing Sacques of white and colored Lawn, large collar, lace trimmed, **95** cts. and **$1.48**; were $1.48 and $1.85.

Wash Skirts of fine Seersucker, umbrella flounce, with graduated ruffle or two small ruffles, **89** cts. and **$1.25**; were $1.25 and $1.48.

Reductions in the Infants' Department.

Infants' Colored Dresses, yoke effect, blue and white, and pink and white stripes, trimmed with featherstitched braid or lace trimmed ruffle, **35** and **48** cts.; were 50 and 69 cts.

Fine colored Dresses of Chambray, Gingham and Dimity, trimmed with choice embroidery, **$1.48**; were $2.25 to $3.85.

White Dresses of fine India Lawn, long waist effect, hemstitched, lace or embroidery trimming, 6-year size, **$1.75**; were $2.25 to $3.25.

Boys' fine colored Dresses, plaited or Russian blouse effect, collars and cuffs of white pique, 2 and 3 years, **95** cts.; were $1.25 and $1.50.

Clearing Sale of Suits, Skirts, Etc., at Less Than Half of Regular Prices.

The Cloak and Suit Department has a large assortment of choice goods just received from the manufacturers, which will be closed out entirely regardless of the prices for which they were made to sell. An early inspection is advised.

25 Suits, odd sizes, in self colors only, regular $16.00 and $18.00 Suits, for **$5.00.**

50 Colored Dress Skirts, in grays, tans and browns, with ripple flounce, edged with Taffeta, regular $8.50 Skirts, for **$3.95.**

35 Rainy Day Suits, in blues, browns and tans, medium weight, all very new and desirable Suits, were $16.00 and $18.00, for **$7.50.**

40 Linen Suits and Dresses, all high class goods, in different colors, the most desirable styles of the season, regular $12.00 and $15.00 Suits, for **$4.95.**

60 Rainy Day Skirts, with stitched flounce, in shades of gray and other colors, regular $8.00 Skirts, at **$4.95.**

Also, 25 dozen fine White Lawn Waists, fronts all tucked, regular $2.00 Waists, for **$1.35.**

20 dozen Colored Waists, in Gingham and Linen effects, regular $1.25 Waists, for **75** cts.

75 Silk Waists, colors and black, in Taffetas, wool Taffetas and Chinas, regular $5.00 and $6.00 Waists, for **$3.85.**

Half Price Sale of Ladies' Summer Shoes.

Shoes taken from our regular stock and reduced for clearance at a time when the reductions will be of greatest benefit to purchasers.

Ladies' Oxford Ties for Summer wear, in best grade of Russia Calf, mannish shape, heavy soles, welted, and stitched by hand, military heels—a few wide sizes missing—were $4.00—reduced to **$2.00.**

Ladies' fine Black Vici Kid Oxford Ties, some all Patent Leather, best grade, mannish shape, medium welted soles, some sizes missing, were $3.50 and $4.00, reduced to **$2.00.**

Ladies' Dress Oxford Ties, best grade Patent Leather or Ideal Patent Kid, fine, bright quarters, hand turned soles, feather weight, Louis XV. heels, were $4.00, reduced to **$3.00.**

Ladies' fancy Slippers for evening wear, exclusive designs, fine, soft stock, made by hand, high or low heels, choice of our regular $3.00 and $3.50 lines, at **$2.50.**

Our Great Sale of Negligee Shirts at 50 Cts.

Fancy woven Madras Negligee Shirts, in every way as good as those we sold last week, sizes 12 to 18, make and fit perfect, cuffs detached, regular $1.00 Shirts, for **50** cts.

Also regular $1.50 quality of white Madras Negligee Shirts, cuffs attached or detached, sizes 14 to 16½, at **95** cts.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews Sons

A Clearing Out Sale of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats.

Also Flowers and Foliage.

Our $5.00 Hats have again been subjected to the pruning knife, and this cut finds a large slice off their price.

Of fancy and braided straws and trimmed with flowers, foliage and velvet, they are very dressy little affairs, and the price puts them within the reach of all. Formerly $5.00; now.....$1.98

Our stock of Untrimmed Hats that have been selling at 25c. and 48c., special for Monday at.....10c. each

Linen and Duck Hats, very cool and dressy, for beach or mountain, from 25c. to $1.39

Also White Pique and Linen Hats, with breasts and silk trimming, at, special, $2.98

The popular Shirt Waist Hat, trimmed with polka dot silk and velvet, special at.....$1.89 and $2.69

Our entire stock of Flowers has been gone over and marked at losing prices. "Our loss your gain." Flowers of every description, your choice at 25c

Books---Special for Monday Only.

We offer three of the season's most popular Books at special prices.

The Crisis, by the author of Richard Carvel.
The Helmet of Navarre, by Bertha Runkle.
The Puppet Crown, by Harold MacGrath.
Publishers' price for these books, $1.50; our special price for Monday only **89**c.

Popular fiction, cloth bound, good type, pub. price, $1.00; our price **44c.** Such titles as these

Caleb West, Master Diver, by F. Hopkinson Smith.
Soldiers of Fortune, by Richard Harding Davis.
The Choir Invisible, by James Lane Allen.
The Sorrows of Satan, by Marie Corelli.
Ziska, by Marie Corelli.
Barabbas, by Marie Corelli.
The Prisoner of Zenda, by Anthony Hope.
Phroso (illustrated) by Anthony Hope.
A Lady of Quality, by Frances Hodgson Burnett.
Tekla, by Robert Barr.
The Pride of Jennico, by Egerton Castle.
Dross (illustrated) by Henry Seton Merriman.
The Sowers, by Henry Seton Merriman.
The Damnation of Theron Ware, by Harold Frederic.
Soldier Stories (illustrated,) by Rudyard Kipling.
McTeague, by Frank Norris.
Agatha Webb, by Anna Katherine Green.
The Leavenworth Case, by Anna Katherine Green.
The Jessamy Bride, by F. Frankfort Moore.
A Dash for a Throne (illustrated,) by A. W. Marchmont.
By Right of Sword (illustrated,) by A. W. Marchmont.
The Greatest Gift, by A. W. Marchmont.
The Gadfly, by E. L. Voynich.
A Gentleman Player (illustrated) by Robert Neilson Stephens.
An Enemy to the King, by R. N. Stephens.
A Continental Dragoon, by R. N. Stephens.
The Road to Paris, by R. N. Stephens.
For the Freedom of the Sea (illustrated,) by Cyrus Townsend Brady.
St. Ives, by Robert Louis Stevenson.
Sentimental Tommy by J. M. Barrie.
The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, by A. Conan Doyle.
The Irony of Life, by H. Sienkiewicz.
A Gentleman of France, by Stanley J. Weyman.
Young April, by Egerton Castle.
A War Time Wooing, by Captain Charles King.
The Landlord at Lion's Head, by W. D. Howells.

Dress Skirts--Smartly Reduced in Price.

Women's duck Skirts, in black and white and blue and white polka dot, with graduated flounce, special.....98c

Women's duck Skirts, in extra large sizes, in black and white and blue and white polka dot, with 4 graduated bands; this skirt is extra full, lengths 39 to 44 in., bands 28 to 34 in., special at.....$2.50

Women's white pique Skirts, with five rows of insertion above flounce, special price, at.....$2.98

Large assortment of linen Skirts, in plain and all-over tucked, at popular prices.

Women's black cheviot Skirts, strictly all wool, with taffeta band at top of flounce, at.....$3.98

Women's Skirts, made of fine homespun cloth with flounce and 8 rows of stitching at bottom, special price.....$4.98

Women's Etamine Skirts, unlined, with graduated flounce and 2 taffeta bands at top of flounce, actual value $6.98; special Monday at.....$4.98

Women's extra fine brilliantine Skirts, lined and unlined, and all-over tucked from flounce up, worth $7.75 easily, special at.....$5.75

Women's Tourist Skirts, of medium weight cloth, strictly all wool, with 22 rows of stitching on flounce, all seams are bound and finished as well as any $7.50 Skirt, special at.....$4.50

Women's Tourist Skirts, made of men's suiting cloth, with hair line effect, has flounce with 16 rows of stitching, value $8.00; special at.....$5.25

Women's Golf Capes, value $8.98, for **$5.98**

Special Silk Waist Sale.

Odd lots of silk Waists, about 200 in all, mostly colors, all clean, fresh and up-to-date Waists; we have been selling these same styles for $4.98, $5.25 and $6.50; special for Monday, while they last, at.....$2.98

China silk Waists, tucked back, front and sleeves, colors black and white only..$1.98

Oxford Ties = = Oxford Ties.

1,300 Pairs of Women's $2.50 Ties at $1.39 a Pair.

One of the largest and best makers of Boston has closed out to us his entire surplus stock of women's Ties, made of black dongola and vici kidskin with heavy extension or hand turned flexible soles, five of the best lasts to select from, including the mannish, bulldog and broad round toe shapes, with kid or patent leather tips. These Ties are the latest Summer styles, well made of good materials and are Shoes that will give the best of service, regularly they would cost you $2.50 a pair; sizes are 2½ to 8, widths B, C, D and E, at, a pair..... **$1.39**

Women's Shoes at $1.87 a Pair.

Worth from $3.50 to $4.50 a pair, 600 pairs of them, broken sizes and sample Shoes from some of Boston and Rochester's best bootmakers, made of vici and glazed kidskin, with welted and stitched soles in lace or button, patent leather or kid tips; you will find all the newest and best toe shapes among them; we can fit most feet in some one of the styles and save you $1.50 to $2.00 a pair, no matter what your selection may be; on tables for easy choosing Monday at, a pair..... **$1.87**

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

RUMORS ABOUT THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

Talk of Absorption by Another Bank or a Trust Company.

Application for an Order of Arrest for ex-President Kimball Denied by Commissioner Shields.

At the Seventh National Bank yesterday the investigations by the new administration and Receiver Raybor were continued, and no results of them were made public. Fletcher S. Heath, who is ailing, was not seen, but his brother, Frederick Heath, was at the bank building. He said that their brother, Perry S. Heath, would be in this city to-morrow.

Contrary to his custom, President Frederick D. Tappen was at the Gallatin National Bank yesterday, and as Chairman of the Clearing House Committee was at the Clearing House when the balances were struck. The sheets went through without a hitch. Mr. Tappen said that the bank situation continued to be without any unfavorable development.

President Thomas was not at the offices of Sullivan & Cromwell yesterday because of his marriage. He will be there and at the Seventh National Bank to-morrow. William Nelson Cromwell talked freely of the affairs of the bank so far as his knowledge went.

"Practically," he said, "there is nothing to tell. What the future will bring I will not venture to predict. Many things are possible, the reorganization of the Seventh, for instance, its consolidation with another bank, or its absorption by one or by a trust company. There have been no results attained or conclusions arrived at through our investigation. I know of no scheme involving the sending out of a circular with a plan of proposed reorganization to stockholders and a call for an assessment of 100 per cent. Had this been done or agreed to, I cannot see how I could be ignorant of it.

"I don't know how depositors or stockholders stand, so that I am not able to give them advice of any sort, and will not be until we get concrete results from our investigation. This may not be for a week or two. I, of course, cannot in such circumstances talk of reorganization. I know of no negotiations for the bank. The investigation we are conducting involves a close study of all the assets and business relations with the bank, and in it we have the aid of President Thomas and Edwin Gould. None of us had any knowledge of the condition of the bank prior to this week, and consequently our study of the problem is without the benefit of such previous knowledge. We must work from the ground up—ab ovo. The work is both analytical and synthetical. I should add that I have received from the bank's stockholders assurances of hearty co-operation."

There was some chat in the down-town banking district about the Seventh which developed rumors in regard to offers made to take up the business of the suspended bank, purchase its good will, or effect a consolidation. In view of Mr. Cromwell's statement, the judgment of conservative financiers that if anything had been done, it was of a tentative or conditional character, was regarded as sound. The rumors involved a trust company in Lower Broadway and the Mercantile National Bank. President Schenck of the Mercantile was reported as out of town, and no one at the bank would talk for him. On the day of the Seventh's suspension he was in frequent consultation with its officers and has been since, but he refused to tell what his business with them was. He is reported to have said that on the day of the suspension he made tentative overtures to them to take the assets of the bank and assume its liabilities, but that the situation had changed by the patronage of the Seventh being carried to other banks, so that further efforts to a consummation of the scheme was not made.

United States Commissioner John H. Shields conferred yesterday, in the absence of United States District Attorney Burnett, with Assistant District Attorneys Houghton, Bull, Ward, and Parsons in regard to an application made on Friday by the representative of a newspaper for a warrant for the arrest on a charge of malfeasance in office of W. H. Kimball, ex-President of the Seventh National.

Commissioner Shields said that, after an examination of the application for the order of arrest, he considered that there were not sufficient facts set forth in the papers to justify the issuance of a warrant. It was not shown that the complainant in the case was interested either as stockholder or depositor in the suspended bank. Nor was there any statement made, save as a matter of general information and belief, relative to the management of the bank. In this opinion the members of the District Attorney's staff coincided, and the application for the warrant of arrest was denied by Commissioner Shields.

It was announced that Gen. Burnett would return to the city in the early part of next week and that in all probability no definite action would be taken by the Government authorities prior to that time.

Lorenzo Semple, who up to the first of the year was a stockholder of the Seventh National Bank, and is a United States Commissioner and an attorney of the Seventh National Bank, and thoroughly familiar with its troubles, was asked:

"Will Gen. Thomas be paid in full or pro rata for the sum of $983,000 which he advanced to save the bank?"

"I cannot say," was the reply.

"Was Gen. Thomas fully acquainted with the situation when he advanced that money?"

"Yes; he knew all."

"What do you think about criminal proceedings being preferred against the Directors and officers of the bank?"

"I don't think any criminal proceedings will or can be instituted against them. If such proceedings are instituted against the Seventh, they can with equal justice be preferred against every banking institution in the city. It is a custom with banks to certify checks in excess of the amount of deposits, and though this is a violation of the National banking laws, no bank could do business without doing it."

EDWARD R. THOMAS MARRIED.

President of the Seventh National Bank, for a Day, and Miss Lee Married.

Edward Russell Thomas, who was President of the Seventh National Bank for a day, and Miss Linda Lee of Louisville, Ky., were married last evening at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. W. B. Dick, 20 Morningside Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Swevey performed the ceremony.

It was the original intention that the marriage should take place at the bride's home, in Louisville, but the Seventh National Bank's trouble prevented this. Miss Lee, accompanied by her father, arrived in the city on Friday afternoon and was met at the station by her fiancé.

Only a few relatives and intimate friends were present at the wedding and there will be no tour, at least not for the present. Mr. Thomas has leased the Orms Field Judson place at Irvington for a Summer home, and the honeymoon will be spent there.

MARQUAND & CO.'S FAILURE.

Negotiations with Financial Institutions Holding the Firm's Securities—Statement by Mr. Poor.

Frank Sullivan Smith, assignee of the stock brokerage house of Henry Marquand & Co., which failed on Friday, said yesterday that in all probability no schedule of assets and liabilities could be filed or any statement relative to the extent of the failure made for several days yet.

After a long conference with Frank B. Poor, the junior member of the firm, Mr. Smith went out to see the officials of four banks and trust companies, which hold securities belonging to the firm as collateral for loans, to ask them not to dispose of these securities for a time. He had previously conferred with twelve other financial institutions, and in no single instance was he refused assurance that none of the securities would be slaughtered. He said that as soon as he had finished with the banks in town he would try to get out-of-town creditors to adopt a similar policy.

"As far as the loans of the firm are concerned," he said, "the creditors are protected by the best kind of securities—better than I expected. They could all be realised on without loss to-morrow, should the creditors so desire."

"Does that mean that the firm will be able to pay dollar for dollar?" Mr. Smith was asked.

"I cannot say that," was the reply. "While the securities of the firm are splendid, I do not as yet know how the firm's account with the Stock Exchange stands. We have not yet come to that."

When Mr. Smith spoke of the securities held by creditor firms as collateral for loans as being excellent, he distinctly wanted it understood that the securities held by the Seventh National Bank were not included.

Mr. Poor, who bore the brunt of the firm's trouble during the three days before the failure, was at the Marquand offices early yesterday morning at work with his sleeves rolled up, assisting the assignee's accountants in clearing up the tangle.

When asked in regard to the transfers of real estate made yesterday by his partner, Mr. Marquand, to the father of the latter, he declined to talk, saying, "You must see Mr. Marquand about that."

Mr. Smith, when asked the same question, said he presumed Mr. Marquand had transferred the real estate as partial restitution for the advances made by his father to the firm during times of stress.

GRAFF & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

Mr. Nevins's Position in the Concern—Dr. Maxwell's Purchases—A Deal in Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

G. Edward Graff and Thomas F. Nevins of the brokerage firm of G. Edward Graff & Co., now in the hands of a receiver, were examined yesterday before Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, Brooklyn. They were questioned as to details of business transactions with several of the creditors who have brought proceedings in the court against them.

J. Edward Swanstrom, appearing for City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell, brought out in the examination the fact that 100 shares of Southern Pacific and twenty shares of United States Steel were bought for Dr. Maxwell outright. The stocks were not delivered to Dr. Maxwell, but remained in the hands of the brokers until the receiver's sale.

The most interesting testimony was brought out by Lawyer A. J. Koehler, who questioned both Mr. Nevins and Mr. Graff in behalf of J. M. Suarez & Co., a Brooklyn firm. It appeared from what Mr. Nevins said that he was practically a mere figurehead in the concern. E. O. Clark, he said, was the manager, and it was through him that most of the business was transacted. Most of Lawyer Koehler's questions related to a purchase by J. M. Suarez of 100 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, and it came out that Graff & Co. had a pool account. A purchase of 100 shares of the stock named was made at 83 for the Brooklyn office of the concern on the same day that a sale was made from the pool account at the same figure.

The hearing will be continued this week.

SUIT AGAINST G. A. KESSLER.

He Files a Counter Claim for $750,000 Damages Against London Brokers.

George A. Kessler of this city has filed his answer to the suit of Crews, Lichtenstein & Co. of London, an account of which has already been printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The London firm seeks to recover $108,508 alleged to be due on account of stock transactions.

Mr. Kessler charges in his answer that the complainants sold his stocks irregularly and improperly, on a falling market, at prices far below their real value. He sets up a counter-claim for $750,000 damages.

The reply of the complainants to Mr. Kessler's answer was also filed. It states that Mr. Kessler did not take up his shares or supply money for a margin for his account.

Steamboats to Rockaway Beach.

The Knickerbocker Steamboat Company to-day begins its service between New York and Rockaway Beach with its ocean-going steamers the Grand Republic and General Slocum, which will make three trips every day. The company has a new landing at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, for the accommodation of the residents of Harlem. The other landings will be at West Twentieth Street and at the Battery, adjoining South Ferry.

LEGAL NOTES.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.—While Francis H. Weeks, the lawyer who embezzled about $1,000,000 belonging to various estates, was practicing in this city, he acted for Daniel Morison, who was trustee of the estate of Isabel von Linden. Weeks was also attorney for Mrs. Saalfield, who held a mortgage on property of George W. Folsom, which had passed to her through several mesne arrangements. Mr. Folsom had always paid the interest on the mortgage to Weeks. In May, 1896, when paying the interest, he received a receipt from Weeks signed "Daniel Morison, trustee," and then he discovered that the mortgage had been assigned to Morison. The latter, it seemed, had made the investment on Weeks's recommendation, but took no part in the transaction himself. In June of the same year Mr. Folsom paid the principal of the mortgage to Weeks, and received from him the original papers and the assignments. In an action brought by the Central Trust Company as substituted trustee against Folsom to recover the mortgage, the Appellate Division in this city, by Justice Rumsey, Justices Barrett and O'Brien dissenting, held that the payment by Folsom to Weeks was not a good payment to Morison as trustee. That decision has now been reversed by the Court of Appeals, which holds that the possession by Weeks of the securities, under the circumstances narrated, conferred upon him apparent authority to receive the principal, on which Folsom was entitled to rely. The Appellate Division, while not questioning the general rule that an agent who negotiates a loan for his principal, and is allowed possession of the security, has apparent authority to receive payments, held that the present case did not fall within the rule because Weeks did not make the original loan for which the mortgage was given. "Under the circumstances," says Judge Cullen, for the Court of Appeals, "Folsom was justified in inferring that Weeks, as attorney, had transacted the whole business for Morison. He knew that Weeks had previously held possession of the bond and mortgage on behalf of Mrs. Saalfield, its then owner. Morison gave him no notice that he had succeeded to the title of Mrs. Saalfield. He continued to pay the interest to Weeks and received from Weeks a receipt in the name of Morison, trustee. This doubtless apprised him that his creditor was no longer Mrs. Saalfield, but a person named Morison, but beyond this he had no knowledge of Morison. He found that Weeks was authorized to collect the interest, and that he still retained all the securities. If Weeks had not made the investment for Morison, how was it that the securities still remained with the former? We think that, under these circumstances, Folsom was justified in believing that Morison had intrusted the same power and confidence to Weeks that he would have done had Weeks made the loan in the first instance directly to Folsom, instead of taking an outstanding mortgage."

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ALLEGED GIFT OF SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT.—Barbara Schwind, in 1899, opened an account in the Williamsburg Savings Bank under the name of "M. Barbara Schwind and Emma Schwind," the latter being her daughter. She alone deposited and drew money from the account. No money was ever contributed by Emma, and the mother always had control and possession of the bank book. In an action brought by the mother as committee of the daughter, who is a lunatic, to recover the money on deposit, a receiver of Mrs. Schwind's property in supplementary proceedings instituted by the Frank Ibert Brewing Company, a judgment creditor, was allowed to interplead. Mrs. Schwind testified: "I put the money there for my daughter, so that she may have something to live on. I said to the girl, 'I am putting this money in the bank for you.'" It was shown, however, that she testified on her examination in supplementary proceedings that the money belonged to her and not to her daughter. A judgment of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, holding that the evidence disclosed no facts sufficient to establish either a gift or a trust, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The facts testified to by the mother, the Court says, constituted no divestiture of her possession, dominion, or control over the fund.

Mr. B. RILEY, Grenada, Col., April 20, 1900, writes:
I have used JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE in my family for several years, and I find it an excellent remedy for worms, and a FINE TONIC. The best blood purifier is JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.—Adv.

Le Boutillier Bros

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

Ladies' Scotch Gingham Shirt Waists, plain colors and stripes; also in White Lawn,
98c.
Value $1.25

Ladies' Grass Linen Shirt Waists: white stock collar,
$1.25
Value $2.00

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, tucked effects; also, trimmed with lace,
$1.50
Value $2.00

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists (Buttoned in Back), hemstitched tuckings,
$1.75
Value $2.25

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

JUSTICE JEROME HOLDS SALOON KEEPER REILLY

He Had Been Twice Discharged by Magistrate Brann.

Three Policemen Assert that They Were Transferred Because They Had Arrested the Defendant.

Justice Jerome, at the request of District Attorney Philbin, yesterday held John Reilly, a saloon keeper, of One Hundred and Second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in $1,000 bail for trial in Special Sessions on a charge of violating the excise law, despite the fact that the defendant has been twice discharged upon practically the same complaint by Magistrate Henry A. Brann.

For the arrest of Reilly, Policemen Faubel, Hall, and Becker of the West One Hundredth Street Station were shortly thereafter transfered to other precincts. The officers complained to District Attorney Philbin of having been transferred for doing their duty, and Mr. Philbin assigned Assistant District Attorney Gordon to look into the matter.

According to the testimony given by Officer Becker before Justice Jerome, he was standing, with Hall and Faubel, at One Hundred and Second Street and Amsterdam Avenue on the afternoon of March 31 last, just after the 6 o'clock squad was turned out. Hall and Faubel were on their way to their posts. Becker saw through the windows of Reilly's saloon, the shades of which were not drawn.

He swears that he saw Reilly, in a white apron, draw from a box some "amber-colored liquid" into glasses on a tray. With the other two officers, mindful of Police Captain Schmittberger's recent admonition to his men to rigorously enforce the excise law, Becker entered the back door of the saloon. In a rear room, he swears, there were fourteen men with glasses in front of them, containing "amber-colored liquid." Becker tasted some of this liquid.

"It's beer," said he to his brother officers. "It's ginger ale," spoke up one of the men in the place. "I ought to know. I paid for it." "Well, you've got me," said Reilly, according to Becker, and the policeman took the former to the station house. The next day he was arraigned in the West Side Police Court, before Magistrate Brann. The hearing in the case was set for April 10.

The officers when cross-examined admitted that they had seen no money pass and that they did not know whether or not the persons in the room were guests or relatives of the prisoner. They charged Reilly with exposing and offering liquor for sale on Sunday. Magistrate Brann promptly discharged Reilly. He is charged now with allowing persons not members of his family or guests to be present in his saloon during the hours prohibited by law.

After the officers complained of their transfer District Attorney Philbin directed Mr. Gordon to write to Magistrate Brann, asking for a reopening of the case, declaring that the officers said that all of the facts had not been brought to the Magistrate's attention. Magistrate Brann consented to a reopening, which was asked for on April 24. The date for the new hearing was set for May 14. On that date examination was held and decision reserved.

It is the contention of the District Attorney's office that as this examination was conducted chiefly by Magistrate Brann, the facts tending to support the charge were not brought out, as Mr. Gordon did not have a sufficient opportunity to do so. On this date the Magistrate asked counsel to submit briefs in the case and gave them a week to do so. Frank Boland represented the defendant at that time. The District Attorney directed Mr. Gordon to submit his brief directly, as he deemed the matter to have been so thoroughly presented on former occasions as to render unnecessary the preparation of elaborate briefs. Briefs were submitted two days later. Stenographer E. T. Davis informed Mr. Gordon on June 5 that Reilly had again been discharged.

In view of the fact that so much time had been consumed with the case, and wishing to get a final disposition of the matter, Mr. Philbin directed Mr. Gordon a few days prior to June 5 to write and ask that a decision be handed down. Mr. Gordon wrote on June 8, and this letter brought out a reply which is said to be quite acrid. In regard to his own letter the District Attorney said in a subsequent communication that he had no intention of endeavoring to instruct the Magistrate in regard to the duties of his office or to interfere with his performance of them, and that he had no reason to believe he had disregarded the well-known courtesies recognized by the bar and bench.

In showing Magistrate Brann's familiarity with the case, and presuming that the pressure of business had prevented him from handing down a decision, the District Attorney said that if this impression was correct, and the Magistrate had so informed him, he saw no impropriety in submitting the matter to another Magistrate for disposition. He submitted the matter to Justice Jerome a short time thereafter, and the latter held Reilly. This action caused the Magistrate's friends to intimate that the District Attorney had disregarded the very courtesies he professed to believe he had observed. They claim that if the District Attorney desired to have the case again reopened he should, according to the custom of the Board of City Magistrates, have taken it up again before Magistrate Brann.

Magistrate Brann was out of the city yesterday, and his side of the matter could not be obtained. District Attorney Philbin was in Seabright.

Stern Brothers

Special Sales, for To-morrow Monday

Women's Dresses

of Satin Foulards & Foulardines, a variety of colors & designs, trimmed with Cluny and Chantilly Laces, $22.50
Real value $35.00

Silk Departments

4800 Yards Printed Satin Finish Foulards, Value 65c & 75 45c
1050 Yards Black Taffeta Silks, at 48c

Dress Goods Sections

5000 Yards All-wool Printed Challies in navy blue, black and light grounds, most desirable designs, Value 50c yd at 21c

This season's Importations of High-Class All-Wool and Silk and Wool Fabrics odd lengths ranging from 2 to 7 yds., at about One-Half Former Prices

Women's Shirt Waists
Exceptional Values

Plain and Striped Madras, in Pink, Blue and Ox-Blood, with stock collar and tie, at 89c
White Lawn Waists, embroidered and tucked front and back, at $1.25
Imported striped Scotch Madras Waists, at $1.45

Girls and Misses' Apparel

Girls' Guimpes of white lawn tucked and insertions of embroidery, 4 to 14 yrs, Value 98c 45c
Girls High Neck and Guimpe Dresses of Chambrays and Ginghams, 3 to 14 years, Formerly $2.75 to 5.00 $1.95 $2.85
Girls' Eton and Blouse Suits of mercerized oxfords, linens and piques, 8 to 16 years, Formerly $3.95 to 6.50 $2.85
Misses' Golf and Walking Skirts of plaid back cloths, 14 to 18 years, Value $8.50 $5.75

West Twenty-third Street

HEAT CLOSES THEATRES

Summer Gloom Settles Down Over Three More Playhouses.

"The Strollers," "Florodora," and "King's Carnival" Remain, with the Vaudevilles and Stock Companies.

The somewhat belated hot weather, which has arrived in all its glory and strength during the past week, has caused three of the city theatres, which had had phenomenally successful runs, to darken their houses for the Summer.

"On the Quiet," Willie Collier's successful play at the Madison Square Theatre, was taken off the boards on Wednesday night. Mr. Collier found he could not stand the heat of the atmosphere, augmented by that from the footlights, and the money received at the box office for the advance sale of the remaining three nights was refunded.

Last night two other attractions which had for the past few weeks continued to draw fair-sized audiences, closed their seasons, and the annual Summer gloom settled over the auditoriums till the cooler days of September. These were "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," at the Garrick, and "The Brixton Burglary," at the Herald Square.

The former play, which Ethel Barrymore has made an unqualified success, in the rôle of Madame Trentoni, besides establishing a record for a first season's star, completed its two hundredth performance at the closing presentation. The Garrick, it is announced by Charles Frohman's representatives, will reopen early in September, with Miss Barrymore and "Captain Jinks" again as the attraction.

It is Mr. Frohman's opinion that the Clyde Fitch comedy, with the leading rôle so well portrayed by Miss Barrymore, has still left in it enough of magnetism to draw New York audiences to see it for a number of months to come; before the play and the actress will present it to outside cities.

"The Brixton Burglary" will be sent on the road with almost an entire new cast of principals. "On the Quiet" will also go a touring, and Mr. Collier will return to New York later next season, with a new play not yet decided upon. "On the Quiet" has furnished Mr. Collier a part which was so well played by him that he now has a metropolitan claim to popularity, which he had long striven for, but which up to this last season he had not wholly attained.

There still remain, besides the vaudevilles and stock companies, three indoor attraction which will brave the hot weather for an indefinite period. "The Strollers," at the Knickerbocker Theatre, with Francis Wilson as the star, is drawing very fair-sized audiences.

Mr. Lederer, the producer and manager of "The Strollers," has always maintained that New York would stand for one mid-Summer indoor performance. This season he has two rivals in "Florodora," at the Casino, and "The King's Carnival," at the New York. A matinée performance of "Florodora" will be given on the Fourth of July, a rather unheard-of happening in New York theatricals for anything outside the vaudeville houses.

"Florodora" is merrily singing its way to its three hundredth performance, without any marked decrease in popular interest and patronage. The burlesque, "The King's Carnival," one of those performances always subject to the ravages of the pruning knife, and timely interpolations by the authors and performers, still goes on entertaining large audiences.

The Parry Opera Company, up at Terrace Garden Opera House, is weekly reviving the list of popular operas. Milloecker's "Beggar Student" is the selection this week, and the management are rewarded by large audiences.

"The Flower of Yeddo," described as "a Japanese fantasy, equal in merit while opposite in theme to Long and Belasco's 'Madame Butterfly,'" adapted from the French by Victor Mapes, is one of the novelties to be presented for the coming week. It will be produced at Keith's Union Square Theatre, under the management of Dore Davidson. The argument tells the story of a Japanese lover, who has retired to his country seat to compose verses to his obdurate sweetheart. She decides to test his love by sending an entrancingly fair friend in the guise of a dancer to lure him from the allegiance, another in warrior's guise to test his courage, while she will test his generosity by seeking to borrow his entire fortune for a needy relative. They all fail to reveal a flaw in his character. The cast includes N. L. Jelenko of the Charles Frohman forces; also Miss Edith Fassett, Miss Nettie Bourne, and Miss Grace Gibbons.

FOR SUMMER AMUSEMENT.

Koster & Bial's roof garden will have a number of new features for the coming week, the principal among them being the May Madcap Quartet, a troupe of young women acrobats and dancers who have just arrived in America from Berlin. Charmion, who is right at home in this weather in her disrobing act on the trapeze, continues to be the main attraction. Others on the bill include Deranda and Breen, club jugglers; Latinia, a contortionist, and John Le Clair, a comedy juggler, besides a list of well-known performers.

The Madison Square Roof Garden, entirely renovated and redecorated, will open for the Summer season on Wednesday evening, July 3, under the management of Harry Hammerstein. The list of performers will include Lottie Gilson, James Thornton, Edwina, the four Alsacians, performers of a whirlwind dancing act, and Tsudo, a Japanese equilibrist. There will be regular Sunday night concerts.

Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens, now in the second month of its prosperous season, still continues to be crowded nightly. Several new and interesting acts will be added this week. There will be the usual Sunday night concert to-night.

"Cherry Blossom Grove" has the double attraction of a cool spot to spend an evening and of "Little Tich," who is nightly repeating his hit of last Monday night. The "Grove" is crowded to standing room, and "Little Tich" is bound to make you laugh at some of his numerous funny impersonations and songs. There is also the usual entertaining vaudeville bill. There will be concerts in both the theatre and on the roof to-night.

Manager Blumenthal has decided to substitute the vaudeville performance instead of comic opera on the roof of the American Theatre. The Rose Garden will begin this change to-morrow night, when an unusually good bill of variety favorites will make their appearance on the west side.

The programme for the Kaltenborn orchestral concerts at the St. Nicholas Garden are now about evenly divided between popular and classical music. Tuesday and Thursday night are now devoted to popular compositions. The other nights are given to the more serious. Soloists appear at every concert. At the concert to-night Mrs. Sophie Markee, a soprano, will sing. The programme to-night is as follows:

SOLOISTS.

Charles Schuetze ..... Harp
Franz Elm ..... Trombone

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture, "Nature" ..... Dvorak
2. Ballet music, "Boabdil" ..... Moszkowski
   Scherzo Valse—Malaguena.
3. Harp solo, selected.
   Charles Schuetze.
4. Adagio Lamentoso, from Symphony No. 6, (Pathetique) ..... Tschaikowsky
5. Siegfried Awakening Brunhilde, "Siegfried" ..... Wagner
   Concert arrangement by W. H. Humiston.
6. Waltz, "Vienna Woods" ..... Strauss
   Intermission.
7. Overture, "Robespierre" ..... Litolff
8. Trombone solo, "Das Grab der Haide" ..... Haeser
   Franz Elm.
9. Second Polonaise ..... Liszt
10. Serenade ..... Saint-Saens
11. Ride of the Valkyries, "Die Walkuere" ..... Wagner

Manhattan Beach has indeed been a very popular place during the past week, and the famous resort has been visited by thousands. Large audiences have witnessed the tuneful performances of "The Circus Girl" at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. There will be a matinée of "The Circus Girl" on July Fourth, and another musical comedy, "The Geisha," will be presented on July 5. Sousa's Band will be another attraction at the beach, beginning July 7, and will continue to give concerts daily thereafter at 4 P. M.

A special feature of the performance at the Midland Beach Theatre, Midland Beach, Staten Island, this coming week, will be Miss Attie Spencer-Koster, from Koster & Bial's, New York.

Oscar Hammerstein has engaged by cable for his Paradise Gardens the three Svengalis, who in their telepathic exhibitions have been exhibiting throughout the European capitals. The trio will open at the Paradise Gardens on July 22, and will continue indefinitely. The act consists of one of the trio mingling with the audience and getting whispered requests, to which one or the other of the two pertormers remaining on the stage responds, having received them "telepathically" from the third member.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre, besides the Japanese one-act comedy "The Flower of Yeddo," which is featured, there will appear McIntyre and Heath, blackface comedians, presenting "The Man from Montana." The programme continues with Dixon, Bowers, and Dixon; the Folly Trio, Adams and Bennett, Milt and Maud Wood, and the ever-popular biograph pictures.

"Lend Me Your Wife" will come down to Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, where the Proctor Stock Company, Section A, will present that amusing comedy. The part of Abner Tarbox, made famous by the late comedian Roland Reed, will be played by Charles S. Abbe. Section C of the stock company will enact the humorous comedy "Turned Up," one of Nat Goodwin's earliest successes. It will be played at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The character of Carraway Bones, the lugubrious undertaker, will be assumed by Sumner Gard. The comedietta "Pink and White" will be the curtain raiser. "Lost—24 Hours" will be played at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street house, while Gillett's "All the Comforts of Home" will move to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house owned by Mr. Proctor. There will be concerts to-day at all of Mr. Proctor's houses.

The Chamber of Horrors at the Eden Musée has undergone many changes. New groups have been added, while many of the old ones have been re-engaged and made more startling. Besides the daily vocal and instrumental concerts new moving pictures are being shown.

"New York at Night" will be the dramatic offering the coming week at Huber's Museum Theatre. The curio hall has many new freaks and novelties, among them being Percy Percy, who will enter upon a seven days' sleep without partaking of any nourishment, and Mr. and Mrs. Williams, who will demonstrate their skill with the rifle.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The "Roger Brothers in Washington" will have its first New York production at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Sept. 2.

The Augustin Daly Musical Comedy Company in "San Toy" will open the season at the Harlem Opera House Sept. 23.

"The Explorers," a new modern musical comedy, book and lyrics by Bert Leston Taylor and music by Walter Lewis, will be presented to-morrow night at the Dearborn Theatre in Chicago.

Contracts were signed during the past week by Maclyn Arbuckle and Daniel V. Arthur, manager of Stuart Robson, under the terms of which Mr. Arbuckle will play the part of Old Nick in Mr. Robson's revival of "The Henrietta" next season.

The Bostonians open their season at Atlantic City Aug. 26. The company will be larger than ever this season. They will later in the season produce "Maid Marian," De Koven and Smith's new opera, which is said to be a sequel to "Robin Hood."

John Mason, who is to star next season under the management of Jacob Litt in the "Altar of Friendship," will be supported by the following players: Nannette Comstock, Margaret Fuller, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, Dodson L. Mitchell, Malcolm Williams, Walter Craven, and others.

Mary Hampton, for a number of seasons one of Charles Frohman's leading ladies, will be starred next season with Thomas J. Keogh and George C. Boniface, Jr., in a play called "The Gay Mr. Goldstein." The play will be presented in New York for a run during the season.

Bernard Sullivan, the leading baritone of the "Foxy Quiller" Opera Company last season, is spending his vacation at his Summer home, The Skip, in Chicopee Falls, Mass. He will next season be a member of either the Roger Brothers or of "The Messenger Boy" companies.

Nixon & Zimmerman's production of "The Messenger Boy" will open the regular season at Daly's Theatre the second week in September. Ben Teal will direct the final rehearsals. The principals engaged are James T. Powers for the title rôle, Georgia Caine for Nora, and May Robson, George Honey, Jobyna Howland, George De Long, and a large cast.

Frank McKee has definitely decided on "The Taming of the Shrew" as the Shakespearean production in which he will present Mary Mannering and James K. Hackett in a special joint starring tour next Spring, covering a period of six weeks. Miss Mannering arrived in town during the week from Europe, where she has been sojourning.

Jacob Litt signed contracts yesterday with H. W. Savage for the engagement at the Broadway Theatre for six weeks beginning Monday, Sept. 16, of the Castle Square Opera Company. A series of grand operas in English will be presented during the engagement upon the same scale that marked the season of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House under Mr. Savage's direction last Fall. The same scale of popular prices that was at the Broadway Theatre during the engagement of the "Price of Peace" last Spring will prevail for the season of opera.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Half Cost Sale of Very Desirable HATS, TOQUES AND BONNETS.

Picturesque Mull Garden Hats - - $1.95 to $3.50 each.
Linen Canvas Hats (very cool) - - 85c. to $1.75 each.
Pique Hats - - - - - - 50c., 75c. to $1.95 each

All our Trimmed Hats reduced to prices that must insure immediate sale.

(IN THE MILLINERY PARLORS OF OUR NEW 8-STORY FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.)

LADIES' NECKWEAR DEPARTMENT.

50 doz. Lawn Ties, white and colored, at 10c. and 12½c. each.
25 doz. Revere Collars - - - - - - - - - 25c. each.
White Lace Fichus - - - - - - - - - 50c. and up.

Chemisettes and Lace Fronts, in Lawn and Grass Linen, at special prices.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Amusements. Amusements.

KEITH'S

Broadway & 14th St. Continuous Performance. E. F. ALBEE, General Manager
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
McINTYRE & HEATH, in "THE MAN FROM MONTANA." "THE FLOWER OF YEDDO." BIOGRAPH. SAM EDWARDS, DIXON, BOWERS and DIXON. FOLLY TRIO. 20 OTHER ACTS. DELIGHTFULLY COOL.

Manhattan Beach TO-DAY
3:30 & 8:30 P. M.
SHANNON'S 23d Regt. BAND.
FREE BAND CONCERTS.
CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS
July 4 Great Programme
EVENINGS AT 9
The Circus Girl
EXTRA MAT. THURSDAY, JULY 4.
FRIDAY EVG., JULY 5,
FIRST PERFORMANCE OF
THE GEISHA
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4. COMMENCING
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 7
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES
This Afternoon and Evening
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA
And Vocal Soloists.

THE NEW YORK IMMENSE SUNDAY CONCERT To-night at 8:15. ON THE ROOF.
BIG ALL-STAR BILL.
Beg. to-morrow ngt. and Mats. Wed. & Sat.,
Grand VAUDEVILLE BILL, followed by
THE KING'S CARNIVAL
Written by SYDNEY ROSENFELD.
Music by A. M. SLOANE.
Great cast of popular favorites.
Also CARL MARWIG'S new and brilliant Ballet THE NORTH STAR.
And NIGHTLY ATOP OF THE NEW YORK
CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE ROOF GARDEN.

HUBER'S CASINO,
Jerome Av. and 162d St., Grand Opening Sunday. Concert and Vaudeville. Bell and De Vaux, Florence Hartley, Edna Merrella, Josie Flynn, Charles Patterson.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th. Evs. 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... PROPRIETORS
MAMMOTH ICE COOLING MACHINE.
"A DISTINCT SUCCESS."—Herald.
FRANCIS WILSON In Geo. W. Lederer's Direction Nixon & Zimmerman. "The Strollers"

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street. SIRE BROS. ..... Mgrs. Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
ON FOR ALL SUMMER
THE MERRIEST PLAY, AT THE COOLEST THEATRE.
FLORODORA
ALL-STAR CAST.
FAMOUS DOUBLE SEXTETTE.
CHORUS OF 75.
SEATS ON SALE FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
SPECIAL MATINEE JULY 4TH.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. 1884-1901.
American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School.
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT ..... President
A practical Training School in connection with Mr. Charles Frohman's New York Theatres and Traveling Companies. Apply to E. P. Stephenson, General Manager, Room 145, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
PARADISE GARDENS
ON THE COMBINED ROOFS OF THE VICTORIA & REPUBLIC THEATRES.
Glass Enclosed. Fully protected against weather.
Every Evening ..... 8:15 to Midnight
TO-NIGHT GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT EXCELLENT RES'D SEATS 50c.

Terrace Garden, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Ave.,
LEXINGTON OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 7 O'CLOCK,
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, POPULAR PRICES,
"The Beggar Student."

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL AND ROOF GARDEN
Special Feature! Daily Mats., 25c. Evgs., 50c. & $1
Charmion's Great Hit. "Takeoff." 4 Mad Caps Big Star Bill
Sun. Con.—To-day at 2, 25c. To-night at 8, 50c.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Every Evening, 8:15. Admission, 50 cents.
To-night, Sacred. Automatically Cooled.

HUBER Shooting act sensation. N. Y. at night, fine features. Prof. Silver, hypnotist, specially engaged. 10 cts.

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CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
RACING TO-MORROW.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Parting Summer's lingering blooms delay'd."

REED REDUCED.

Many the sequestered "lingering bloom" flowering here from Summer stocks. Many the dainty suggestions of "dolce far niente." In short, many are the golden opportunities here for transforming the dusty, sun-baked porch into a delightful out-of

Sunday
June 30, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Horner's Furniture.

Suggestions of Summer Comfort

are represented by our large variety of Furniture in all the light woods, including

Bedroom Suites of White Enamel finish, Bird's-eye Maple, Birch and Oak.

Brass Bedsteads in over one hundred patterns.

White Enameled Iron Bedsteads, with brass trimmings.

Roomy Settees, Sofas, Arm Chairs and Rockers in English Quartered Oak, dull finish.

All at Very Attractive Prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

TIMELY GOSSIP FROM CHICAGO

Union Traction Company Brings Suits Against the City.

American Calendar Confuses a Russian Professor—To Check the Use of Opiates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The syndicate which controls the North and West Side Street Railway systems has begun a legal fight that may result in giving the companies a long extension of life without being obliged to ask the permission of the City Council. The Union Traction Company is the real instigator of the suits, although W. L. Elkins of Philadelphia is the plaintiff of record. The company acquired the property by purchasing the interests of Charles T. Yerkes, who disposed of his holdings of Chicago street railways when he realized that the extension of the franchises of the various lines was likely to be a costly affair for the companies. The franchises of most of the lines that compose the systems expire in 1903.

The company, however, claims that under an old law it has a franchise that does not expire until 1963. The suit begun this week is to enforce this contention. The original franchises were granted in 1858 by the City Council, and were for a period of twenty-five years. The State Legislature by an act passed in 1861 expressly ratified the ordinance. In 1865 the Legislature enacted another law extending the time of the franchise ninety-nine years, subject to conditions imposed in the ordinance, the principal one being the right of the city to buy the lines. This, however, the city has never considered doing.

In 1883 the City Council passed an ordinance which extended the life of all street railway ordinances twenty-five years, and the companies accepted it, apparently waiving their right under the law which is now brought up. Under the provisions of this later ordinance the franchises will expire in 1903. All of the great surface lines have feeders built since 1883, with franchises expiring at various times from 1903 to 1917. The franchises of the main lines, however, expire in 1903, and without them the branches will be worthless.

It has been evident for a long time that the city, under the present Government, would exact a more adequate compensation for the use of the city streets. The certainty of this undoubtedly caused the street railway companies to begin the suit. It not only asks the court to decree that the ninety-nine-year grant by the Legislature is legal, but that it extends all the later grants for the same period. The court is also asked to prevent the city from interfering with operation of the road and to prevent the City Council from granting any other company a franchise to build a line in any street occupied by the present companies. The suit is brought by a stockholder of the company, in order to get the case into the United States courts, as the company is incorporated in this State.

The city officials are glad the action has been brought, for it will settle a question which of late years has threatened to delay the city making radical reforms in the management of local transportation facilities. The Mayor declared only recently that the franchise for twenty years in a city of the size of Chicago was worth at least $20,000,000 if such a franchise was worth $2,700,000 in Philadelphia. According to the present plans of the city officials the local Transportation Committee of the Council will go ahead with its work as if no suit had been brought. The city will advertise for bids from all who wish to run street railways through the streets of the city, and the bid considered most advantageous to the city will be accepted. Ordinarily the present holders of the franchise would be given more consideration than any one else, but the bringing of the lawsuit has caused a bitter feeling in the City Council, and many of the members of that body are studying up how they can make it interesting for the street railway companies.

The companies now pay as an annual license for occupying the streets less than the dog taxes amount to.

Prof. Maxime Kovalevsky of the University of St. Petersburg was one of the advertised speakers at the recent decennial celebration of Chicago University. He has just arrived, and he missed the celebration because he made all his travel calculations based on the Russian calendar, which is several days slower than the one in use in America. This accounts for his missing the chance to hobnob with John D. Rockefeller, the founder of the university.

Prof. Kovalevsky is greatly interested in the doings of American officials. He attended the meeting of the City Council Monday night and expressed surprise that more time was not taken up in the discussion of important measures. In legislative bodies abroad, he said, whether national or municipal, each minor faction would be represented by one or more long speeches on every question. M. Kovalevsky was also interested in the proceedings of Chicago courts. He could hardly overcome his astonishment at hearing the presiding Judge interrupt a lawyer with the question:

"Do you mean to develop your point so?" indicating the trend of the lawyer's argument. On being answered in the affirmative, the Judge continued:

"You need go no further. I understand."

Such a proceeding in France or Russia, said the professor, would never be permitted.

Pharmacists have formed an organization to stop, if possible, the increasing sale of cocaine and morphine in this city. It is estimated that 300 ounces of cocaine are sold monthly to persons in the "levee" district without the prescription of a doctor or other authority, and in open violation of the law. Apathy on the part of the city and State officials is asserted to be the cause of the laxity of the druggists. R. B. P.

ALL DOGS MUST BE LICENSED.

Commissioner Murphy Says Owners Must Now Obey the Law.

Every police Captain on the force has received an order from Commissioner Murphy relating to the licensing of dogs in the city. After quoting the law on the subject the order says:

"You will instruct the members of your command to notify all people leading or accompanying dogs that the law must be complied with and licenses procured.

"Licenses may be had at the headquarters of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, Borough of Manhattan; at the Brooklyn office of the society, 13 Willoughby Street, and at the society's shelter for animals, on Wave Street, Stapleton, Staten Island."

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

During Summer this Store will close at 5 P. M. Saturdays, at 12 o'clock.

For Those Who Go and Those Who Stay.

The scattering exodus to Mountain, Shore and Country becomes, this week, a general "Hegira." Some have completed preparations, but the great mass of vacation takers (men and women) put off their buying almost until the starting whistle blows. This advertisement especially appeals to such—to the "outward-bound," and, in equal degree, to all who summer at home.

Outing Hat Department---On Main Floor.

Our assortment of Stiff Trimmed Hats has never been so replete with novelties and exclusive styles. We are ever striving to give to our patrons "new ideas," and feel confident that we can suit the most fastidious and exacting taste. Several hundreds to choose from and all fresh, new productions at prices ranging from $2.25 to $8.95 each.

In Trimmed Hats---Monday.

The "Constitution."

A new and original outing hat of great merit, made of fine Milan braid, trimmed jauntily with white taffeta and velvet ribbon—far removed from the usual hat termed "Outing"..... 4.95

Another Offering of

Black straw dress hats and sailor effects, trimmed with white or black breasts, and black velvet ribbons—value $6.00 each, at..... 3.95

Sailor Hats.

The New English Sailor Hat, made of Jap. Ribbon Braid, with fancy ribbon bands; real value $1.75, at..... 98c

50 dozen Sailor Hats, in rough braids, correct proportions and head sizes, precisely the same as sold by men's Hatters at $3.00 each; here..... 1.25

The Samples of a Season —IN— IMPORTED HOSIERY,

Collected by America's foremost Importers, are being sold on our Fourth Floor, at

½ TO ⅓ BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

Once every year this sale recurs. We inspect the Samples, pay smallest prices, then figure out and name the lowest possible selling figures. Three selling days have dispersed a third of the Original Purchase—

Two-Thirds (Many Thousand Pairs) Remain,

the same values, the same attractive styles and reliable qualities that started the sale at its outset.

SAMPLES. For Women.

Fast black, tans and all colors—dots and figures—full-fashioned cotton and plain black lisle thread. Imported full-fashioned cotton and lisle, fancy stripes, plain black (Hermsdorf) Richelieu and Rembrandt rib lisle—all kinds of novelty stripes.

Lisle Thread Novelties, stripes, extreme, striking and conventional, black and colored, ribbed and plain lisle, in profusion of styles.

12½c. 25c. Everywhere.

24c. 39c. to 50c. Samples.

44c. 75c. to $1.00 Samples

SAMPLES. For Men.

Full-fashioned lisle or cotton, fast black, tans, colors, stripes, dots and novelties, with lace effects, in prevailing shades.

Imported lisle or cotton, plain black, full-fashioned, popular light shades, black and colored lace lisle and attractive new stripe effects.

"Oxford" Half Hose, to give them the best name. The low-shoe craze makes such hosiery obligatory. Words cannot paint the rare range of styles.

At 69c. we offer to WOMEN the typical art creations of the Continent. They are smartness itself, dainty and fine, styles of to-day and styles of the future.

(Entire Hosiery Dep't moved to Fourth Floor.)
No City Mail Orders can be filled.

Summer's Sudden Descent Makes Negligee Shirts Imperative.

The man who stays at home, the man who makes short trips or packs up for a prolonged vacation is

The Man Most Vitally Concerned Here.

Madras Shirts---59c.

By purest good fortune and merest chance this lot came to our notice. We started to mark them 75c., then reasoned they would be a valuable help to our sale. White woven Madras, perfectly cut, detached cuffs, all sizes. What shirt selling parallels this?

Madras Shirts----79c.

Shirts of every desirable style, striking or subdued; cuffs separate or attached; regular $1.00 and $1.25 values.

Madras Shirts----95c.

Choice and fashionable as any $1.50 shirts outside a sale of this sort. Figured and white—the limit of correctness. Separate and attached cuffs.

Pure Linen Collars----6 for 55c.

4-ply Irish linen, cut as exactly, made as carefully as the finest known; 12½c. values, to be precise.

Take Away a Full Supply of Handkerchiefs.

Country stores are apt to fail one at a pinch. "Forewarned is Forearmed." The week of July Fourth always gives a boom to Handkerchiefs. We make transient low prices, mark the finest Linen Goods to a Cotton basis—one at a time or by dozens, opportunities were never as great.

All Linen Hand Embroidered Initial

15c each 12 1-2c each

85c Box of 6 72c Box of 6

Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, neat designs..... 10c, 15c. each.
All Linen Lace Trimmed and Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs..... 19c each.
Hand Embroidered Initial French Printed Handkerchiefs, all linen, regular 25c..... 18c

The Changeful Phases of Women's Neckwear.

Many women—many minds. Fashion has proven so liberal in scope that no hard and fast line can be drawn on styles. Whatever is worn at all is here. Whatever is worn in greatest degree is here—in rich assortments and attractive prices.

Monday's Leaders Include

Embroidery and Lace Turnover Collars..... 6c and 10c
Lawn, Mull and Dimity Ties, white and polka-dot effects..... 10c, 15c, 25c
Tucked and Lace Trimmed Dimity and Batiste Ties..... 39c
Soft Eton Collars for Shirt Waists, embroidery, tucked and lace effects..... 45c to 75c
Lawn Lace Trimmed Sailor Collars..... 39c and 45c

Summer is Stripped of Half its Rigors by the Possession of The Right Toilet Articles.

A SALE MONDAY.

Clean-cut reductions made all through the most wanted things. We only put our name on what we *know*. These standard articles, choice, guaranteed and pure, figure, with other good articles, at prices unknown before.

S. C. & S. Specialties.

Bay Rum—16 ounces	30c	Pure Ammonia, quart	10c
Florida Water—16 ounces	39c	Tooth Powder, excellent	15c
Violet Talcum, large	19c	Sachet Powder (assorted), 2 ounces	25c
Violet Soap, box	18c	Violet Water, 8 and 3 oz.	37c and 20c

Items of Assured Value.

Complexion Brushes	20c	Kent's Tooth Brushes, a leader at 25c.	15c
Nail Scrubs, solid backs	25c	Tar Camphor, pound	10c
Hair Brushes, real bristle	33c	Violet Ammonia, pints	10c

All Sense of Previous Value is Lost in these

175 Tailored Summer Suits, at 7.50

Our books record some being sold at 27.50, some at 23.00, a few at 20.00, a majority at $18.00. Not more than five or six of a style remain; they include such popular creations as the finest Silk and Cotton fabrics and pure Linen, plain and lace trimmed, made up within the last few days.

THE SECRET OF THE PRICE. Their manufacturer has Fall Goods in mind, and did not count the cost.

Shirt Waist Suit of Tan Linen with tucking on front of waist, buttons in back—full flare Skirt, $6.50 Suit..... 3.95

Pique and Linen Skirts, plain tailor finish or insertion—full sweep, at..... 3.75

Linen Skirts, flounce effect, also in plain White Pique, choice..... 1.50

Ladies' and Misses' Bathing Suits of Silk, Mohair and Flannel—many and various combinations.

150 Brilliantine Bathing Suits, in Blue only, of excellent material, trimmed with white braid, $2.75 value..... 1.95

(The Trousers, too, are Brilliantine—not Sateen.)

Short Skirts, Indispensable at Seashore or Mountain.

Hair Line Stripe, Wool Material	7.75	White Serge with hair line stripe	4.50
Plaid or check back wool material	5.00	Linen or White Pique, flounce stitched	3.35

Tucked Taffeta Silk Coats 8.75

Satin Foulard Gowns, chic Model, lace trimmed on Silk Linings, for..... 37.50

Store-Soiled Silk Waists

Proved magnets of powerful attraction. The trend of trade turned toward the finer sorts; they were handled by many—many were bought—

The Residue are Further Reduced.

New lots are made by blending higher costing with the lesser priced. The swell styles of the season, in garments, whose fineness and fashion are above criticism, form

The New Lots at

1.98 2.75 5.00 7.50

Store-Soiled Cotton Waists.

Scores upon scores are gathered up from white and colored lines, high priced and medium costing. Where the least speck of soil shows, a sacrifice is made..... 68c

Other Striking Waist Offerings.

White button back Empire Waists, tucked..... 98c
White button back, embroidered insertion and tucks..... 1.98
White button back, lace insertions between tucks..... 2.50
Imported models—linens, Swisses and Organdies..... 4.98
Imported Madras Waists, final disposal at..... 1.35

Store-Soiled Underwear.

White is the first to show dust. But, fortunately, it is readily cleanable. A whole lot of

Gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Petticoats and Corset Covers

show signs of "building" influences. While the soils are slight, prices are radically cut.

5 Lots===58c, 92c, 1.98, 2.75, 3.98.

With special reference to Lace-trimmed Petticoats, whose vogue was never so great—the very finest suffer serious reductions.

Infants' Wear.

Low Neck Dresses	50c
Organdie Hats, to close	38c and 75c
Pique Reefers, to close	87c

Corsets.

Imported Ventilating Pacra Corsets	1.98
Silk Broche Pacras, pink, blue and helio	2.75

Closing Out Misses' Shirt Waists.

Half the present stock will do after the Fourth of July. There is the "why" of to-morrow's prices.

Were 1.00—are 50c.

Waists of plain and fancy white Lawn, with colored Chambray and Madras—sizes 10 to 14 years.

Were up to 2.25—are 1.00

Pique, fine Dimity, Lawn and Madras Waists, exceedingly pretty and very stylish. Same sizes

Closing Out Misses' Foulard Dresses.

Original Prices, 21.00 to 35.00 — Closing Prices, 14.75 and 19.75

(Splendid selection from sizes 14 to 18 years.)

In Umbrellas.

The clearing stock of Amasa Lyon, famous the world over.

For Men and Women. 28 and 26 inches.

In rich taffeta and Lamerine pure silk—selected natural wood handles; regularly $4.75 to $6.00..... 2.75

Also 350 women's pure silk umbrellas, smart, handsome natural handles; regularly $3.25..... 1.95

Such offerings should not be missed—equal opportunities are rare.

Veils for Train and Boat.

Chiffon is preferred to all others; its lightness and becoming qualities make the preference very natural. Here are the leading combinations of red with blue, pale blue with black or white, plain grounds, and meshes that support the latest discs, cubes, spots, squares and figures. This complete assortment will be found at the Veiling Dept.

Leather Sundries Upon Which Summer Comfort Largely Depends.

The New Era Belt—With a patent clasp that wipes out all the old time clumsiness and slipping of buckles. In patent leather and seal grain—50c styles, throughout. 39c

Best-of-All Suit Cases—There is nothing like leather, solid, sturdy and select. A sole leather Suit Case, leather lined, is the epitome of hand bag virtues—wears longest, looks best. To-morrow 50 of the $6.50 sort will be..... 4.75

Men on Vacation Want Serge Coats, Duck Trousers, White Vests, Bathing Suits.

The lightest Coat, made in good serge, that shapes right and lasts, is here for..... 2.95
A choicer Serge Coat that follows the newest caprice of form and is half-lined—Monday 3.95
Black and Gray Alpaca Coats, best heat shedders..... 1.95
Fancy Vests, white and gray, were $1.25 the other day, at..... 95c
Regular "West Point" Duck Trousers..... 95c

And Bathing Suits.

Little boys, big boys, young fellows and men, with an eye to color, harmony and lastingness, pay here as little as 89c.—from that to..... 8.00

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

American Sale.

1776—July 4th—1901

To celebrated the Fourth has been the custom for 124 years. .....We'll make this anniversary week of the Declaration of Independence memorable by values in American Goods that will arouse enthusiasm and help to enjoyment of the week's holiday.

Wash Dress Fabrics

Straight from one of America's foremost mills comes one of America's latest novelties.

Plymouth Rock "Lace" Batistes, which as Fourth of July contribution to the American Sale, will be sold at

12½ CENTS

42 designs and colorings—sheer, cool lace-like fabrics in exquisite tints of

Pink, Blue, Violet, Turquoise, Cardinal, Nile Green, Gray, Primrose, Heliotrope

Also White with colors,
Also Renaissance Lace. Net effects of Black over White.
No One Else Has Them.
They would quickly sell at double the price.

Also, This Week,

American mercerized Zephyrs—32 inch—woven figures and dots, with and without dividing cords—brilliant shades—high silk lustre—value .35..... .19

Fancy Dimities—light, dark and medium, including large assortment of black and white dots, 12½ cent quality..... 6¾

American Foulard Sateens—beautiful patterns—best colors—Equal to imported at 17 cents..... 9¾

Emb'd dotted Muslins with printed black dots or lace inserting stripes—also net allover effects..... 10½

Hard to tell from the French that sell at four and five times the price.
Cadet Blue Ducks—the latest shade—linen finish—worth .12..... 5¾

Grenadine Stripe Mulls—also Silk Emb'd Dots—all the delicate evening shades—value .50..... .33

American Challies

for American Sale, we offer

At Twenty-nine Cents

ALL WOOL CHALLIES—light and dark Figures, Stripes and Flower effects; sold elsewhere at 40 cents, and almost always sold as "French," because they are as good as the Foreign that sell at 65 and 75 cents.

The American Sale

has become a Summer institution with us, impressing the excellence of America's products at a time when Freedom's Birthday should arouse increased interest in American goods.

Ladies' Colored Shirt Waists
Percale, Gingham and Lawn—well made—well fitting—value $1.00. .69
Fine Corded Gingham, Chambray and Dimity—plain or tucked—stiff collar or fancy stock..... .98
Finer to 1.98; were 2.69 to 3.25.

Ladies' White Lawn Waists
button back—front of Emb'y insertings and pin tucks—fine tucked back—pointed lace edged stock—regularly 2.98.....1.98
Finer to 5.98; elsewhere 7.50.

Misses' Shirt Waists
Fancy Percale, Chambray, Linen Batiste, Silk Madras, and fine Zephyr Ginghams—tucked front, white pique revers or sailor collar with emb'y insertings—10 to 16 years—
Those that were .69 to .98..... .49
Those that were .98 to 1.25..... .59

DAILY FREE DELIVERIES

By our wagons in radius of Twenty-five miles.

By Express in radius of One Hundred Miles.

By Freight on paid purchases to all R. R. Stations in New York, New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Dwight Anchor Muslins.

One of the best brands America produces—These goods are made in all widths from 36 to 100 inches, and the cloth is exactly the same count and weight for all widths—not a less number of threads per inch in the wider widths, as in many other brands....They always retain their clear, white color—remain soft and pliable—will not crack or turn yellow, as is the tendency with most heavy Bleached Goods.

DWIGHT ANCHOR
Sheetings and Pillow Casings

BLEACHED.		UNBLEACHED.	
42 inch	9½	5-4	9½
5-4	10½	6-4	11½
50 inch	11½	7-4	12½
6-4	12½	8-4	14½
7-4	14½	9-4	16½
8-4	16½	10-4	18½
9-4	18½		
10-4	20½		

DWIGHT ANCHOR SHEETS

54x90	.32	81x90	.45
63x90	.37	90x90	.49
72x90	.42		

DWIGHT ANCHOR PILLOW CASES

42x36	.10	50x36	12½
45x36	.11	54x36	.14

We Also Offer

"American Eagle" Muslins—pure bleach—yard wide—wholesale value 6½ cents..... 4¾

For reasons that don't change the value of the Muslin, we have made this purchase without labels, calling it "American Eagle," and selling at this price to demonstrate our earnestness in this sale.

Yard wide Unbleached—wholesale price 6 cents..... 3⅞

Yankee Tickings—fancy stripes—value 11 cents..... 6¾

Red, White, and Blue Buntings—also other colors..... 2½

THE UNITED STATES

has not yet reached the zenith of its efforts—wonderful progress of the past but leads to the beckoning finger of the future.

Ladies' White Skirts

Styles this season are especially elaborate—necessitated because of the many thin dresses worn—As specially good values we submit:

White Skirts—deep flounce of emb'y or flounce with 2 and 3 rows lace—also extra ruffle with wide lace edging—also eight other showy styles..... .98

White Cambric Skirts—22-inch flounce composed of three wide Point de Paris lace cluster tucks and wide lace ruffle—also six other styles—value 2.49 to 2.69.....1.98

Double flounce Skirts—elaborate trimming of extra fine lace and insertings—full fluffy effects 3.98
Exquisite Petticoats at 4.98, 5.98 and 6.49
Still finer novelties to 19.98

All our fine goods are fully A THIRD LESS than same qualities are elsewhere sold. Our stock of White Skirts alone equals in size the entire underwear department of many large houses.

White Goods

Quality of American Goods has grown with increase of manufacture—in beauty and finish the American are as good as the best.

As America's largest buyers we can and do quote America's lowest prices.

Long Cloths—yard wide	12½
Long Cloths—12 yd. pcs	.98
Nainsooks—12 yd. pcs. in box	1.09
Fine Nainsooks—values .25	.15
Fine White Cambrics	6¾ to .24
Victoria Lawns—40 in. wide	6¾ to .15
India Linons	4¾ to .39
Persian Lawns	12½ to .39
Sheer Batistes—45 in	.29 to .79
Fancy Openwork Stripes	6¾ to .25
White Piques	12½ to .49
Dimities—sheer and fine	4¾ to .39
Dotted Swisses	9¾ to .39
White Silk Mulls—30 inch	.39

AS AMERICAN SALE CONTRIBUTION

for Fourth of July week, we offer about

A Thousand Ladies' Summer Dresses

at these reductions from value

Dresses worth	*We offer at*	*Dresses worth*	*We offer at*
55.00	39.98	17.00	9.98
40.00	29.98	14.00	7.98
36.00	22.98	12.00	5.98
25.00	17.98	10.00	4.98
23.00	15.98	8.00	3.98
19.00	11.98	5.00	2.98
		3.50	1.98

The above includes dresses of dimity, lawn, organdy, chambray, batiste, linen, duck, Pique, lace lawn and dotted muslin—pink, blue, tan, violet, gray, navy and black-and-white—plain colors and fancy stripes and figures—Newest skirts, flounced, tucked, with and without lace, ribbon, velvet and braid—Waists to match, with allover tucked yokes and fronts, many with handsome lace or applique collars.

All fresh and clean—First comers have first choice.

White Dresses

Organdy, Lawn, Dimity and other cool fabrics, including exquisite Point d'Esprit dresses, full trimmed with shirred satin ribbon or lace insertions.

Were	Now	Were	Now
49.98	31.98	5.98	2.98

All qualities between PROPORTIONATELY REDUCED.

Special Values also in:—

Washable Dress Skirts	.98 to 7.98
Silk and Net Skirts	5.98 to 29.98
Cloth—lined and unlined	2.98 to 12.98
Walking Skirts	1.98 to 9.98
Bloomers—Silk, Mohair and Sateen	.98 to 3.98
Traveling Cloaks—Linen, Mohair and Silk	3.98 to 21.98
China Silk Waists—Black and White—with and without lace	1.98 to 7.98

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
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HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
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87 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
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I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 New Street, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin
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JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and Investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request, A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS. Monthly Fluctuation Sheets, Daily and Weekly Reports.
Commission 1-16. Moderate Margins.
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BROKER,
35-37 Broad St., N. Y.
Direct Wire to Exchange.
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STOCK BROKER, 66 BROADWAY.
5th floor, Manhattan Life Bldg., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Reports given on special stocks.
Book on Railway Statistics upon application.
Established 1868.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
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Telephone 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

HARRIMAN & COMPANY,
Bankers and Brokers,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway,
offer blocks of the following
First Class Investment Bonds:

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN
Consol. Gold 6's.
Extension & Imp. Gold 5's.
Michigan Division 1st Gold 6's.

CHIC., MIL. & ST. PAUL
Hast. & Dak. Div. First 7's.
Southwestern Division 1st 6's.

CANADA SOUTHERN 1st 5's

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NO.
Consol. 1st Gold 5's.

MINNEAPOLIS UNION RAILWAY CO.
1st Guaranteed Gold 6's.

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MAN.
Dakota Ext. 1st Gold 6's.

WABASH 1st GOLD 5's.

KNOXVILLE & OHIO
1st Guaranteed Gold 6's.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
First Consol. Gold 5's.

WESTERN UNION
Collateral Trust 5's.

BROOKLYN UNION GAS
1st Consol. Gold 5's.

FREEMONT, ELKHORN & MO. VALLEY
Guaranteed 6's.

ST. PAUL, EASTERN & GRAND TRUNK
1st Gold 6's.

INTERNATIONAL & GT. NORTHERN
First Gold 6's.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Vermilye & Company,
16 Nassau Street, New York;
13 Congress Street, Boston;
AND
Hallgarten & Company,
26 and 28 Broad Street, New York,
INVITE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

$8,000,000

Seaboard Air Line Railway

Refunding Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Bonds.

Part of a total authorized issue of $10,000,000 (of which $2,000,000 are reserved to retire an equal amount outstanding of Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds maturing October 1, 1902), to be secured by the deposit with the Trustee of $20,000,000 First Mortgage Fifty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which latter bonds are selling in the open market at about 85.

Principal Payable May 1, 1911.

Interest payable semi-annually on May 1st and November 1st in the City of New York,

Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, free of all taxes.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION AS TO PRINCIPAL.

The entire issue (but not any part of the same) is subject to redemption at 105 and accrued interest on any half-yearly interest day on three months' notice.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

A considerable part of the above bonds having been placed, subscriptions for the balance will be received at 102 and accrued interest to date of payment, at which price, if not redeemed before maturity, they will net about 4¾ per cent. upon the investment.

The subscription list will be opened at ten o'clock A. M., on Friday, the 5th of July, 1901, and closed at 3 P. M., or earlier on the same day; the right is reserved to reject any applications and to allot a smaller amount than applied for. Payment on allotments to be made on or before Thursday, the 11th of July, 1901, at which time interim certificates will be ready for delivery. It is expected that the engraved bonds will be ready within thirty days thereafter.

Copies of the trust agreement, which has been prepared by Messrs. Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, may be obtained at the offices of the bankers.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Reference is made to the following letter from Mr. Jno. Skelton Williams, President of the Railway. Copies of the more exhaustive letter to which Mr. Williams refers may be obtained at the offices of the bankers.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1901.

MESSRS. VERMILYE & CO.,
AND
MESSRS. HALLGARTEN & CO.,
NEW YORK.

DEAR SIRS:

With reference to the $10,000,000 Seaboard Air Line Railway Refunding Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Bonds which you recently purchased from this Company, I beg to state that these bonds are to be secured by a deposit of $20,000,000 First Mortgage Fifty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, due April 1st, 1950, to be held in trust by the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

Of the **$10,000,000** Refunding Collateral Trust Bonds, **$2,000,000** will be reserved to take up the **$2,000,000** Seaboard Air Line Railway 5 Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds, due October 1, 1902. The proceeds of the remaining **$8,000,000** will be used:

(a) For the immediate retirement of the **$3,400,000** six per cent. certificates of indebtedness, due March 26, 1902, which are redeemable at the pleasure of the company at any time on sixty days' notice, and which will be called at once.

(b) To pay for a one-sixth interest in the Richmond-Washington Company controlling the road from Washington, D. C., to Richmond, Va., **114** miles.

(c) To pay the installments maturing prior to 1902 under all car and equipment trusts.

(d) To pay floating debt and other liabilities of the System, and

(e) To provide a fund of at least **$1,000,000** for additions and improvements.

Upon the issuance of the **$8,000,000** refunding bonds and the redemption of the 6 per cent certificates, the annual interest on outstanding bonds (exclusive of bonds owned by the Seaboard Air Line Railway or its constituent companies) and the rentals of the System will be as follows:

Interest on underlying bonds on the several divisions of the System*	$1,470,400
Rentals	43,500
Interest on **$12,775,000** First Mortgage 4's	511,000
Interest on **$2,000,000** Collateral Trust 5's, 1902	100,000
Interest on **$8,000,000** Refunding Collateral Trust 5's	400,000
	$2,524,000

*The Company has outstanding $2,143,687 Car Trusts, maturing at various dates, from January 1st, 1902, to July 1st, 1918, the interest on which will be charged against income.

The total authorized issue of First Mortgage 4s is		$75,000,000
There are issued	$32,775,000	
(of which amount **$20,000,000** will be deposited as collateral against **$10,000,000** Refunding Collateral Trust 5's).		
Reserved for underlying bonds	20,725,000	
Issuable only after July 1, 1903, for additional properties, improvements, extensions, etc., at not exceeding **$1,500,000** per annum for four years, and **$1,000,000** per annum thereafter	12,500,000	
		$75,000,000

EARNINGS.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks attendant upon beginning the operation of the System as a whole, the business of the System for the eleven months ending May 31, 1901 (one month approximated), shows gross earnings of **$10,008,773**, against **$8,801,936** for the same period in the preceding year, an increase of **$1,206,837**, or 13.7 per cent. The growth since January 1, 1901, has greatly exceeded previous records, as the following statement will demonstrate:

STATEMENT FROM JANUARY 1ST TO APRIL 30TH.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.	
Mileage	2,600	2,358	242 miles	10.2 per cent.
Gross Earnings	$3,906,230	$3,287,400	$618,830	18.7 "
Operating Expenses and Taxes	2,624,563	2,409,650	214,913	9. "
Net Earnings	$1,281,667	$877,750	$403,917	46 "
Net Earnings, four months ending April 30, 1901				$1,281,667
Interest on outstanding Bonds			$761,800	
Interest on Car Trusts and other interest			49,864	
Rentals			14,500	826,164
Surplus				$455,503

Within the next few weeks it is expected that the necessary final action will be taken to vest in the Seaboard Air Line Railway by consolidation, or merger, or purchase, 1,210 miles of road, which include all lines in the System north of Savannah and east of Atlanta, except the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, 81 miles, from Portsmouth, Va., to Weldon, N. C. The Seaboard Air Line Railway owns more than ninety-two and one-half per cent. of the stock of the latter company, which is deposited with the Trustee under its first mortgage.

On the completion of the consolidation above mentioned, the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Company will be secured by a first and only mortgage on some 320 miles of railroad, including 102 miles of main line from Richmond to Ridgeway and 108 miles from Hamlet to Columbia (subject only to $155,000, prior lien bonds on two branches,) and also by a direct mortgage on the whole 1,210 miles of consolidated road, subject only to prior lien outstanding bonds thereon, not exceeding $12,748,000 (or an average of $10,500 per mile.) The roads upon which these 4 per cent. bonds will thus become a direct lien include the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, the Raleigh and Augusta Railroad, the Carolina Central Railroad, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad, the South Bound Railroad, the Palmetto Railroad, and several less important lines.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I have every reason to believe that such results that have been attained in the past are not a measure of the future possibilities of the property, and it is my confident expectation that the recent appointment as Vice President and General Manager of Mr. J. M. Barr, who assumed charge on May 1st last, will result in establishing the property and service of the road upon the high plane of excellence which has characterized the other important railroads with which he has been heretofore connected, and that with the changes of management and the consolidation, physically and otherwise, of the several properties which comprise the System, and with additional new capital as provided, the property will reach a still higher state of efficiency, and that the earnings of the System in the not distant future will exceed $12,000,000 per annum, while the ratio of operating expenses should be less than 66 per cent.

For further details, I beg to refer you to the more exhaustive letter which I have written you under to-day's date.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JNO. SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

RICHMOND, June 15, 1901.

Messrs. Vermilye & Co.,
AND
Messrs. Hallgarten & Co.,
NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN: I have, at your request, examined the properties constituting the system of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and also the accounts of that Company, and I concur in the statements made by President Williams in the foregoing letter.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN SCOTT,

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, June 27, 1901.

ON ACCOUNT of ill health, at his own request, and greatly to our regret, MR. FREDERICK K. TROWBRIDGE retires this day from membership in our firm.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nassau and Pine Sts.
New York, June 30, 1901.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Sidney C. Love & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 2 Wall St., New York.
Chicago Office, Rookery Building.
Will occupy their new office, No. 2 Wall St., Monday, July 1st, 1901.

To the Bondholders of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company.

At the request of a number of bondholders the undersigned have consented to act as a protective committee, and holders of bonds are asked to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.

Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Trust Company.

May 22, 1901.

GEORGE SHERMAN,
H. T. CUTTER,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,
JAS. M. EDWARDS,
Committee.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Issue of $1,000,000 7 % Cumulative Preferred Stock

The Cramp Steel Company, Limited.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada.

FREE FROM BONDS OR MORTGAGE DEBTS

CAPITAL STOCK

Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock -	$2,000,000
Common Stock - - - - - -	$3,000,000

SHARES - $100.00 EACH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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A. McLEAN MacDONNELL, Councillor at Law, Toronto, Ont.
J. A. CURRIE, Financial Agent, Toronto, Ont.

TRANSFER AGENTS

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, New York.
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

OFFICES

Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St., N. Y. City. Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.

PROSPECTUS

$1,000,000 of the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock is now offered for sale at par, with accrued dividends from the 1st of June, 1901, the proceeds of which will be used for the purpose of completing the Blast and Steel Furnaces and Rolling Mills at Collingwood, and to further equip the iron and coal properties of the Company.

With every share of preferred stock, subscribers will receive one share of the common stock, fully paid and non-assessable, without additional payment.

Payments for the preferred stock to be made as follows:

25 per cent. on application.
25 " on August 1, 1901.
50 " on September 1, 1901.

Subscribers will have the privilege of anticipating all deferred payments. Receipts will be issued against payments, exchangeable for certificates.

The Directors have authority under the charter to declare and pay dividends on the common stock concurrently with dividends on preferred stock.

PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY

A. The Company owns iron and limestone lands in Ontario.

The iron ore is of a superior Bessemer quality.

B. The Company's site at Collingwood contains valuable deposits of limestone sufficient for all its purposes.

C. The Company also owns coal mines which are situated in Wise and Dickenson Counties, Virginia, which embrace an area of fifteen square miles. Five seams of coal are available, three of which are above water level and can be opened by drifts. Two of the seams contain coking coal of exceptional merit, ranking with the best Connellsville.

With respect to the character and quantity of the coal, reference is made to the reports of the well-known experts, McCreath and D'Invilliers, Philadelphia, and P. L. McCully of Pittsburg.

It is estimated that there are 147,000,000 tons of coking coal available in these two seams alone.

TRANSPORTATION

The Collingwood site affords excellent facilities for rail and water transportation.

Mr. Walter Kennedy, of Pittsburg, the well-known Engineer, in a letter to the Company, says:

"I believe that Pittsburg is at present the greatest steel manufacturing city in the world, and is now shipping a great deal of its product by way of the Great Lakes to foreign markets. I believe that Collingwood would be more advantageously situated for this trade than Pittsburg, and for any local market would have a great advantage."

EARNING CAPACITY

Mr. George R. Waite, Consulting Engineer, Philadelphia, after making a careful and conservative estimate, speaking of the Company's plant at Collingwood, says:

"A careful estimate of the annual profits of your plant at Collingwood, Ontario, producing 250 tons of billets per day, under present conditions of trade, gives a profit of $810,900, without considering bounties."

In addition to the ordinary profits, the Company will receive a bounty of $6.00 per ton from the Government of the Dominion of Canada, on all steel produced during the year ending June 30, 1902. After June 30, 1902, the bounty will be reduced on a sliding scale until the 30th of June, 1907, when it will be discontinued. The Government of the Province of Ontario at present is paying a bounty of $1.00 per ton on pig iron manufactured in the Province. This latter bounty is continued at the pleasure of the Government.

It is estimated that the bounty from the Dominion Government will increase the Company's ordinary trade profits as follows:

6 Months ending June 30, 1902	$270,000
Year ending June 30, 1903	486,000
" " " 1904	405,000
" " " 1905	297,000
" " " 1906	189,000
" " " 1907	108,000
Total Bounties	$1,755,000

The following is an estimate of the yearly profits:

Business profits from plant at Collingwood as estimated by Mr. Waite	$810,900
Average yearly bounty of the Dominion Government	292,000

These figures do not include profits from coal mining operations or the bounty of one dollar per ton paid by the Ontario Government on pig iron.

The amount required to pay the annual dividend on preferred stock is $140,000. The balance of the profits will be available for improvements, betterments, a substantial reserve fund, and dividends on Common Stock.

CONCESSIONS

The Town of Collingwood has granted the Company:

A. A cash bonus of $115,000.

B. A free site consisting of 80 acres of land, with 800 feet frontage on Collingwood Harbor, also water lots suitable for dockage and terminals.

The imports of iron and steel into Canada during the year ending June 30, 1899, amounted in value to $19,768,725, on which a duty of $3,495,712 was collected. The average duty on steel and iron entering the country is about 20 per cent.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions for the above mentioned issue of $1,000,000 preferred stock will be received up to close of business on July 15, 1901, subject to the right reserved to reject or reduce any or all subscriptions, and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice, at the following offices:

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.....New York.
ELIOT NATIONAL BANK.....Boston, Mass.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.....Chicago, Ill.
THE REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY.....Philadelphia, Pa.
THE BANK OF TORONTO.....Toronto, Ont.

$3,000,000
Russian Government Guaranteed 4% Bonds

Maturing 1957. Optional 1916. Interest Semi-Annually, in New York.

In United States Gold Coin

NON-TAXABLE.

Bonds are specifically made free from tax by Imperial decree.

International Market.

Sinking Fund to Retire Bonds at Maturity.

A Sinking Fund of ½ of 1 % annually is raised for protection of this loan.

Price 100 and Interest.

Farson, Leach & Co., 35 Nassau St., New York. 140 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Safe Deposit Vaults
OF
The Bank of New York
N. B. A.
48 WALL STREET.

Additional boxes are now ready at rentals of from $5 to $250 per annum.

Easy access to the vaults from Wall Street and from William St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 35 Congress st., Boston.
1,116-19 Broad Ex. Bldg., 25 Broad St.
Uptown office,
640 Madison Av.,
NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin.
Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Auction Co. will be held Monday, July 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M., at 195 Bowery, New York.
C. H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS.

New York, Ontario & Western Ry. Co.
Refunding Mtge. Gold 4's.

Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Co.
Consol. Mtge. Gold 4's.

Cleve., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Co.
Cin., Wabash & Michigan Gold 4's.

Illinois Central R. R. Co.
Collateral Trust Gold 4's.

Rochester & Pittsburg
Consol. Mtge. Gold 6's.

Pacific R. R. of Missouri
1st Mtge. Gold 4's.

Pennsylvania Company
Collateral Trust Gold 4½'s.
Guaranteed Certificates Gold 3½'s.

Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co.
1st Mtge. Gold 5's.

Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R. R. Co.
1st Mtge. Gold 4's.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
New Orleans & Mobile Gold 6's.

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.
1st Mtge. Gold 6's.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.
Consol. Mtge. Gold 6's.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
1st & Refunding Mtge. Gold 4's.

Connecticut Ry. & Lighting Co.
1st & Refdg. Mtge. Gold 4½'s.

Elizabeth, Plain. & Cent'l Jersey
1st Mtge. Gold 5's.

Consolidated Gas Co. of Newark
Consol. Mtge. Gold 5's.

Trenton Gas & Electric Co.
1st Mtge. Gold 5's.

Equitable Gas Light Co. (N. Y.)
Consol. (now 1st) Mtge. Gold 5's.

Illinois Central R. R. Co.
Leased Lines Stock.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago
Guaranteed 7% Stock.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh
Guaranteed 7% Stock.

Central Park, North & East River
Guaranteed 9% Stock.

And Other High Grade Bonds
FOR SALE BY
Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS,
41 Wall St., New York.

July Investments

New York Cent. & Hud. Riv. R. R. Co
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Refunding Gold 3½s (Registered or Coupon) due 1997.

Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey.
General Mortgage Gold 5s. Due 1987

Wabash R. R. Co.
Toledo & Chicago Div. First Gold 4s Due 1941.

Buf., Roch. & Pittsburgh Ry. Co.
Rochester & Pittsburgh First Gold 6s. Due 1921.

Burl., Cedar Rap. & North. Ry. Co.
Consolidated First & Collateral Trust Gold 5s. Due 1934.

Chic., St. P., Minne. & Omaha Ry. Co.
St. Paul & Sioux City First Gold 6s. Due 1919.

Chic. & East. Illinois R. R. Co.
First Sinking Fund 6s. Due 1907.

Chicago & Alton Ry. Co.
First Lien Gold 3½s. Due 1950.

Missouri Pacific Ry. Co.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern General Consolidated & Land Grant Gold 5s. Due 1931.
Boonville, St. Louis & Southern Ry. First Gold 6s. Due 1911.

Union Pacific R. R. Co.
Utah & Northern 1st 7s. Due 1908.
Utah & Northern Consolidated Gold 5s. Due 1926.

Sav., Flo., & W. Ry. Co. (Plant System)
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf Ry. First Guaranteed Gold 4s. Due 1918.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit System.
Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. First Gold 4-5s. Due 1950.

Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co.
First Consolidated Gold 5s. Due 1926.

People's G. Light & Coke Co. (Chicago)
Consumers' Gas First Gold 5s. Due 1936.

PRICE AND PARTICULARS FURNISHED ON REQUEST.

TRACY & CO.,
BANKERS,
40 WALL ST.,
NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE

Wherever You May Be.
At the seashore or in the mountains,
Resting for a while,
Your pleasures will be enhanced
If you use
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
In your business operations.
It points the way to prime investments.
It reaches men and women with money to invest.
It will follow you to your Summer home.
$1 a month; $8 a year; also at newsstands. Address changed as often as desired.
DOW, JONES & CO., 44 Broad St. N. Y.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 30-YEAR GOLD BONDS

(FREE OF TAX)

Pittsburg, McKeesport and Greensburg Railway Company

DATED JULY 1, 1901 DENOMINATION, $1,000 DUE JULY 1, 1931

COUPONS PAYABLE AT

HARRISBURG TRUST COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pa., Trustee of Mortgage. MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY, Providence, R. I.

LIMIT OF ISSUE.....$1,500,000

AUTHORIZED AT PRESENT TIME....1,000,000

$473,000 of the above bonds have already been sold for investment and the remaining $527,000 are now offered and recommended as a desirable and conservative investment.

The legality of the issue has been approved by the following Counsel for the Company and for the Trustee: Wolfe & Bailey, Harrisburg, Pa.; Moorhead & Head, Greensburg, Pa.; Patterson & Sterrett, Pittsburg, Pa.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF W. D. CHAPMAN, CHIEF ENGINEER

This Company is a consolidation of the Greensburg & Hempfield Railway and the Westmoreland Railway, two established lines at Greensburg, Pa. (in the vicinity of Pittsburg), having 14 miles in operation and 20 miles in course of construction, making in all 34 miles of continuous line.

All franchises are perpetual, and a great portion of the road is over private right of way, owned by the Company.

Two parks are owned in fee, affording permanent features of value and profit.

Greensburg, the county seat, attracts constant travel from all parts of Westmoreland County.

The system directly serves a population of 100,000 in numerous cities and towns along the line, and in addition, 500,000 population in Pittsburg and vicinity, reached by the through service from Greensburg to Pittsburg, a position almost unparalleled, thus making the Company's permanency of business and increase of earnings assured beyond question.

Pittsburg and vicinity, for growth in population, industries, wealth and general prosperity, are unequaled in the United States, or possibly in the world.

I estimate the earnings for the first full year of operation to be:

Gross	$183,600
Expense (52%)	95,472
Net Earnings	$88,128

REPORT OF R. H. TINGLEY, PROVIDENCE, CONSULTING ENGINEER

As requested, I have just finished a careful examination of the properties of the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Greensburg Railway Company, located at and near Greensburg, Pa., and beg to report that I am well satisfied with the proposition, and believe same to be good business.

This system when completed will serve directly several important cities and towns nearly joining each other, besides the extensive coke, coal and iron manufacturing communities which are even of greater population than the towns themselves. I heartily endorse the report of W. D. Chapman, Chief Engineer.

The property, I believe, is good security for the $1,000,000 of bonds issued, and the earnings will be amply sufficient to safely provide for the interest on the bonds, which I have no hesitation in recommending as a safe and desirable investment.

Applications must be accompanied by 15% of subscription, remainder payable on or before July 30, 1901.

Right reserved to allot smaller amounts than applied for.

Application will be made to list the bonds upon the Pittsburg and Providence Stock Exchanges.

For further information apply to any of the undersigned.

Subscriptions will be received by the undersigned from 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, July 1st, until 3 P. M. Tuesday, July 2d, 1901.

PRICE, 102½ AND INTEREST

Manufacturers Trust Company	Providence, R. I.
Commercial National Bank	Providence, R. I.
E. M. Prindle & Co.	Providence, R. I.
State Bank	Hartford, Conn.
C. H. White & Co.	New York, 71 Broadway
First National Bank	Greensburg, Pa.
Harrisburg Trust Company	Harrisburg, Pa.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

(Mutual Life Building.)

Capital $2,000,000 Surplus $2,500,000

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
June 30th, 1901.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
United States Bonds	$1,112,000.00	Capital	$2,000,000.00
New York City Bonds	1,230,500.00	Surplus	2,500,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	3,512,983.45	Undivided Profits	393,990.43
Mortgages	9,443,530.89	Deposits	15,712,789.95
Loans, Demand and Time	8,251,266.70	Mortgage Trust Bonds	8,000,000.00
Bills Purchased	229,185.61	Accrued Interest Payable	102,461.43
Real Estate	117,021.33	Certified Checks	13,094.01
Foreign Department	500,000.00		
Accrued Interest Receivable	236,109.53		
Cash on hand and in Bank	4,089,738.36		
	$28,722,335.87		$28,722,335.87

Dividend of 6%, amounting to $120,000, has been declared and charged out of the profits of the past six months.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS.....Manager Foreign Dep't.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dumont Clarke,
Charles D. Dickey, Luther Kountze,
Chas. R. Henderson, Richard A. McCurdy,
Gustav E. Kissel, James Timpson,
George W. Young.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, Charles R. Henderson,
W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair, Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler, Robert Olyphant,
Charles D. Dickey, Charles M. Pratt,
William P. Dixon, Mortimer L. Schiff,
Robert A. Granniss, Eben B. Thomas,
George G. Haven, Jr., James Timpson,
George W. Young.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

The holders of more than **NINETY-SIX PER CENT.** of the entire Capital Stock of this Company have accepted the proposition submitted in our circular of April 29th, 1901, and have deposited their shares thereunder.

Inasmuch as there are stockholders who desire to deposit their shares, but who have been unable to do so, the **TIME FOR DEPOSITING** stock is hereby extended to the close of business on **JULY 15TH, 1901,** but any stock so deposited will be paid for **WHOLLY IN BONDS** and no part in cash.

Holders of 5% **CONVERTIBLE BONDS,** due Sept. 1st, 1903, desiring to take advantage of the proposition should convert them into stock at once and deposit their stock.

FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,
Boston, June 6th, 1901. Chairman.

July Investments

$250,000 City of New York.
TAX EXEMPT GOLD 3½S, DUE 1950.

$200,000 Southwestern C. & Imp. Co.
GOLD 6S,
unconditionally guaranteed by
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. Ry. Co.
DUE 1929.

$50,000 Norwich, N. Y. Gas & Electric Co.
GOLD 5S, DUE 1931.

Price and particulars on application.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.
BANKERS,
[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW YORK

10% to 20% Dividends Assured With Safety of Principal.

1000% Profit on Investment Within a Reasonable Time.

The foregoing has reference to one of the most desirable mining propositions ever opened to the investors of this country.

See larger advertisement in "The New York Herald" of Sunday, June 30, 1901.

For full particulars address

The Exploration Co. of New York.

"A legitimate channel through which conservative investors may safely enter properly managed and remunerative mining enterprises."

Examination of Mines.
Auditing of Mining Enterprises.
Critically Selected Properties Financed.

FRED'K G. CORNING, M. E., President.
THOS. J. HURLEY, Vice President.
C. VAN RENSSELAER COGSWELL, Sec'y and Treas.

Mills Bldg., 15-17 Broad St., New York

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE STOCK Wanted.—Send particulars immediately. ROBERT APPLETON, Jr., 7 Pine St., New York.

Dividends.

The Merchants' National Bank

of the City of New York.

194th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

June 20th, 1901.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901.

The transfer books will be closed on and after June 21st and reopened July 2d, 1901.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Fifth Common Dividend.

The Directors have this day declared Dividend No. 5 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares out of the earnings, payable July 15th, to holders of record July 3d.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, July 3d, at 3 o'clock, and reopened July 15th.

Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
June 3d, 1901. Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF
Empire State—Idaho Mining and Developing Company:
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, June 29, 1901.
Dividend No. 38.

A monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 8.

F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, June 14th, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1st. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 2d.

CHARLES L. ADRIAN,
Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 20, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1901.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Office of WELLS FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1901.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable July 15, 1901, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 29, 1901, and reopen July 16, 1901.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

103D DIVIDEND.
National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 19, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on June 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on July 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. J. DAY,
Cashier.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.

Holders of the July, 1901, coupons of the Four Per Cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after July 1st, 1901. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.

C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., June 28, 1901.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., June 13, 1901.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and will reopen July 2d, 1901.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Bank of America.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1901. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE STATE BANK.
New York, June 13th, 1901.

The Directors have this day declared from the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Ten (10%) Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st proximo, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 21, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Seaboard National Bank.
New York, June 24, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the Bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association.
New York, June 25, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1901. CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.

The Washington Trust Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Broadway, New York, June 19, 1901.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1901. Transfer books close on June 25, and reopen July 2d, 1901. FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, June 19, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company.

The coupons due July 1st, 1901, on the Prior Lien 3½% Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after July 1st, 1901, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York City.

JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treas.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois.

Coupons due July 1st, 1901, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Company, No. 27 Pine Street, New York.

RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 19, 1901.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Monday, July 1. 1901. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
49 Wall Street, New York.

Coupons due July 1st, 1901, of the SOUTHWESTERN COAL & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres't & Treas.

INTEREST ON MOBILE'S CITY BONDS.

The July, 1901, coupons of Mobile City bonds, issue 1881, will be paid on and after July 1st, 1901, in New York by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile. Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, June 19, 1901.

The coupons due July 1, 1901, on the Bonds of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

THE TRIPLE STATE NATURAL GAS COMPANY'S coupons, due July 1st, will be paid on and after that date, by
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY.

Copartnership Notices.

JAMES D. SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
New York, June 29th, 1901.

Owing to the death of our partner, Mr. GEORGE W. BUTTS, the firm of JAMES D. SMITH & CO. is this day dissolved.

JAMES D. SMITH,
ARCHIBALD H. SMITH.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JAMES D. SMITH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm.

JAMES D. SMITH,
ARCHIBALD H. SMITH,
ARCHIBALD G. HENDERSON.

The Exchanges and the Fourth.

The Stock, Cotton, Produce, and Consolidated Exchanges will remain open on Friday and Saturday, July 5 and 6. The Coffee Exchange has decided, however, to close on those two days, as well as on July 4.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $1,840 in 3 per cent. short-term bonds at 108.9653 and $35,200 fours at 113.922.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 644 BROADWAY.

June 24, 1901.

100th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000, remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secretary.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.

New York, June 20th, 1901.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1901, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1901, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 15th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.,
Private Bankers,

6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on July 1, 1901, for the three, four, five and six months ending June 30, 1901, on all deposits from $5.00 and not over $3,000.

Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.

All deposits payable on demand without notice.

Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

656 AND 658 EIGHTH AVENUE,
Corner 42d Street.

Eighty-second Semi-Annual Dividend.

On and after July 15th, 1901, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.

ASSETS, $11,406,977. SURPLUS, $858,000
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

82D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **July 15th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three **or** six months ending **June 30th, 1901,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **July 10th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**

HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK.

2,279 AND 2,281 THIRD AVE.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30, on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 to $1,000, and Three Per Cent. per annum from $1,000 to $3,000, payable on and after July 15. Money deposited on and after July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

CHARLES B. TOOKER, Pres.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
June 11, 1901.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

June 30, the end of the fiscal year 1900-1901, finds the United States in enviable condition. National finances are completely satisfactory—the advance estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury as to both income and outgo having been met with singular correctness, justifying the decrease in Federal taxation which takes effect to-morrow, and which will favorably affect the banking community from now on in its dealings with the New York Sub-Treasury—a material reduction of taxation meaning, of course, the diversion of many millions to the channels of commerce and speculation.

In all other general aspects the National situation is of the brightest—no adverse development mars the symmetric whole. The Winter wheat crop is being harvested under perfect weather conditions, insuring a bumper crop in both extent and quality. Spring wheat is maturing amid equally auspicious surroundings, promising a total yield for 1901 unsurpassed by any previous year; while reports from competitive foreign fields forecast a serious shortage abroad to be supplied from our abundance—a correlation of circumstances big with wealth for American farmers. From the South come glowing reports of the growing cotton crop, a staple for which exists a steadily growing demand, making continuance of prosperity in that section of the country a reasonable certainty. Another great crop, corn, is passing through the stages of growth incidental to the season with everything in its favor—with promise of a harvest fully up to or beyond the average of the last ten years. All the forces of nature, uncontrollable by man, blend to maintain and extend American supremacy. The earth itself is teeming with fecundity which will add billions to our National wealth. Here is the superb, unassailable basis upon which our prosperity rests.

In industry, no less than in agriculture, the fiscal year erects new standards. Exports of manufactures increase not only in volume, but in diversity, carrying the product of American inventive ingenuity to all quarters of the globe—blazing the way for yet greater achievement. Total exports of all kinds approximate the enormous sum of $1,500,000,000, a point hitherto unreached in any time by any land. To the criticism that the settlement of export excess over imports is not borne out by Custom House statistics there is the answer that the export business is not carried on by the Nation as an entity, but by a multiplicity of individuals who would quickly stop business if it were not profitable. It is a perfectly safe conclusion that all exports are paid for with the due profit thereon—equally true, of course, of imports—for certainly neither exporter nor importer will continue to engage in unprofitable transactions.

The familiar and plainly visible registers of prosperity for the fiscal year all tell the same tale. Railroad earnings, bank clearings, Post Office receipts, are each and all in notable excess of any previous like period. Labor finds ample employment at remunerative wages—the West being sadly short of harvest hands; and what strikes occur find speedy and satisfactory settlement; indeed it may be broadly claimed that there is essentially no discordant note in the harmony of the Nation's progress.

Yet, despite the basic and powerful facts recited, the past week saw much uneasiness in Wall Street, with at times serious depreciation of values. True, such depreciation was not lasting or effective, but that it could show at all was, on the surface, perplexing. The cause was the failure of a bank, such an occurrence as always shocks financial circles. In this particular case the bank did not fail because of general conditions nor because of unavoidable financial stringency; it went down through mismanagement—undue extension of credit on inadequate collateral. Yet the mere fact of a bank failure caused securities (temporarily) to decline—so sensitive is the Wall Street barometer. The rumormonger, of course, hastened to predict further failures—to assume that the incident was typical—to prophesy contingent disaster—and this in the face of the soundest, strongest conditions ever known in Wall Street. It is creditable to public intelligence that such predictions had so little effect—that the declines so effected were so transitory. The action of the securities market under the unexpected shock gave indubitable evidence of inherent strength. Imagine such an event happening in an inflated, artificial market. It is beyond doubt that a collapse would have ensued of long duration—quick recovery would have been impossible. Hence, the market action of last week gives contrary testimony, proclaims the solidity and reasonableness of the current level of values, practically unharmed by an insidious blow. The market could hardly have been subjected to a severer test, coming as it did in the wake of the May 9 panic—Wall Street still disturbed by the recollection of that sinister day. Standing the test unflinchingly, it emerged all the stronger for the discipline to which it was submitted. Broadly viewed, it asserted the superiority of natural over accidental influences; but in detail something more was shown—the tenacity of the investor and his disregard of passing untoward happenings. And here is the market's prop.

So long as capital can find larger return from bonds and stocks than from other methods of investment, so long will securities continue to be bought. Due allowance for the element of risk will keep many securities below their apparent yield value, but current tendencies in both railroad and industrial properties point to the minimization of that element and consequently to the steady approach of value to yield. No artifice of speculation, whether for rise or fall, can long successfully resist the operation of the natural law.

To-morrow begins a new fiscal year, than which none ever started with brighter prospects. That the securities market must reflect what creates it is self-evident. The professional speculator, who plays for a point or two up or down, will doubtless find many opportunities to exploit his art, but it would seem to be a reasonable assurance that the investor who exercises sound judgment and pins his faith to the capacity, the development, and the future of the American people, will reap no mean reward.

The return of Mr. J. P. Morgan from abroad will in all probability be followed promptly by business developments of magnitude bearing especially upon the affairs of the great iron and coal corporations.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 29	299,172
To date this year	175,798,433
Corresponding date last year	65,946,211

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 29	$1,237,000
To date this year	$636,994,720
Corresponding date last year	$290,281,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅞	Glucose Sugar	1
Am. Car. & F.	½	Gt. North. pf.	⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	⅛	Illinois Central	3¼
Am. Linseed	1¼	Iowa Cent. pf.	1⅝
Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Smelt. & R.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Woolen	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	Mo., K. & T.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	National Biscuit	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Canada South	1½	North American	1
Canadian Pacific	1	North. Pacific pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Penn. R. R.	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅝	Penn. receipts	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	3¼	Pressed S. C. pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	2⅝	Reading	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	1⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅞
Consol. Gas	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco ctfs.	1⅛	Southern Pacific	1
Del. & Hudson	1	Tenn. C. & I.	2⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Texas & Pacific	1⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Un. Bag & Paper	2⅝
Dist. of Am. pf.	¾	Union Pacific	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Wabash	½
Gas & El., Berg. Co.	2	Wabash pf.	1⅞
General Electric	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Evans. & T. H.	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Iowa Central	⅞
Ann Arbor	⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	2
Cent. of N. J.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Col. Mid. 3-4s.....1

Bonds Declined.

Iowa Cent. 1st	1⅝	St. P. & Sioux City 1st	2
Louis. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1⅝		

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business made a much more favorable showing than generally had been expected, in view of the known loss of money by the banks through the interior and Sub-Treasury operations. Reserves increased $1,872,850, loans decreased $10,374,000, legal tenders decreased $7,400, specie decreased $985,300, and deposits decreased $11,462,200. The explanation for the showing lies in the fact that the accounts of the Seventh National Bank had been eliminated from the statement, while there had been, of course, some considerable calling of loans in preparation for the July disbursements. The decrease in deposits "tallied" with the decrease in loans and the loss in cash, and reduced the legal reserve requirement by nearly $3,000,000.

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Previous to the bank statement the stock market had been decidedly strong. Following its publication even greater strength showed, prices at the close being generally the high for the day.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$892,381,800	$808,468,500	$786,884,000
Deposits	971,382,000	888,249,300	905,127,800
Circulation	30,535,800	23,124,700	13,583,000
Specie	172,311,600	166,679,600	182,466,100
Legal tend's.	79,018,100	72,242,100	58,090,400
Total res.	$251,329,700	$238,921,700	$240,556,500
Res. req'd	242,845,500	222,062,325	226,281,950
Surp's res.	$8,484,200	$16,859,375	$14,274,550

***

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	June 22.	June 29.	Decrease.
Loans	$902,755,300	$892,381,300	$10,374,000
Deposits	982,844,200	971,382,000	11,462,200
Circulation	30,887,500	30,535,800	351,700
Legal tenders.	79,025,500	79,018,100	7,400
Specie	173,296,900	172,311,600	985,300
Reserve	252,322,400	251,329,700	992,700
Res. required.	245,711,050	242,845,500	2,865,550
Surplus	6,611,350	8,484,200	*1,872,850

*Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,075	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,540,675	19,078,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,041,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,076,375	24,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,986,425	19,074,175
March 22	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,350
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,325
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,173,900
April 27	10,758,775	17,074,275	25,523,975
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,157,625
May 18	13,290,925	16,555,225	34,031,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,125	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	19,221,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$8,484,200	1896	$20,328,250
1900	16,859,375	1895	31,173,700
1899	14,274,550	1894	74,805,350
1898	42,013,550	1893	1,251,725
1897	41,384,875	1892	18,096,600

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

The strength of yesterday's stock market may fairly be termed wonderful. With the opening of the market prices started to go up, nor did they cease until business was suspended, but, instead, kept advancing until the last moment with final figures consequently generally marking the high for the day. Many substantial advances were scored, the chief being Baltimore and Ohio, 1⅜; St. Paul, 3½; Northwest, 2⅞; Rock Island, 1¾; Illinois Central, 3¼; Iowa Central preferred, 1⅝; Southern Pacific, 1; Texas Pacific, 1½; Union Bag, 1⅞; Tennessee Coal, 2⅝; New York Air Brake, 4; Linseed Oil, 1¼.

Influencing to the higher prices were the assurances that there would be no further trouble in banking or Stock Exchange circles; the statement that money would be easy next week; the favorable bank statement; the appearance in the market of investment seekers in anticipation of next week's investment demand to follow upon the July disbursements, and the publication of some further favorable net railway earnings for the month of May, including Southern Railway, with an increase of $75,200, and Lehigh Valley, with a gain of $98,700.

As on the previous day, Morgan, Vanderbilt, Standard Oil, and Keene brokers were active in the market, and their buying helped materially in the advancement of prices while at the same time it tended to improve sentiment.

Concerning stocks themselves, there was little particular news. Erie were advanced on the statement that that company will be the operating concern for the anthracite coal combination; the steel stocks were bought on dividend prospects; Atchison advanced on earnings and the statement that arrangements were making for direct ocean connection; St. Paul rose on talk of increased dividends; Illinois Central was advanced on buying on the theory that the stock is selling relatively too low, while Tennessee Coal rose on reports, not confirmed, that H. C. Frick has recently purchased 10,000 shares of the stock of the company.

London sent over rather irregular prices at the opening, but bought freely on the advance here.

THE JULY DISBURSEMENTS.

Commencing this week the July disbursements—the largest in the history of the country—will be made. These include payments by the Government on interest account and for pension payments; dividends, new, increased or unchanged, by industrial and railroad corporations, and many incidental disbursements. While it is not possible to determine the figures accurately it is best opinion that they approximate between $125,000,000 and $150,000,000. The greater part of this money will remain in New York City, and it is the view of the financial district that much of it will seek investment in the stock market. Indeed, not a little of the buying on Friday and Saturday was said to be in anticipation of this demand.

According to the Daily Stockholder's figures of the payments to be made, including railway and manufacturing companies, interest becomes due in July on bonds having a par value of $3,481,062,357, calling for the payment of $89,333,439 against $66,949,326 last year, $61,307,137 in 1899, $56,892,623 in 1898, and $55,061,938 in 1897. Dividends are to be paid on railway and manufacturing stocks having a par value of $2,441,818,886, calling for the disbursement of $32,816,044, against $38,621,252 a year ago, $33,017,678 in 1899, $27,930,158 in 1898, and $23,060,805 in 1897. The most notable addition to the dividend list is the United States Steel Corporation. The dividend to be declared on the preferred stock is included in these figures, but the common stock is omitted because of the suggestion that owing to the vast amount of clerical work involved in the distribution of checks among the thousands of shareholders of the corporation the dividend on the company's common stock may be made payable at a date later in July.

The Government disburses in July for interest approximately $4,500,000 and for pension payments $13,000,000, of which about $4,000,000 will be required to meet checks of agents during the first week of the month. Hence, according to the Stockholder's figures there are combined interest and dividend disbursements of $123,140,483, against $105,570,578 last year, $94,324,708 in 1899, $84,822,781 in 1898, and $78,122,803 in 1897.

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Discussing the probable effect of these disbursements on the money market, an officer of the Chase National Bank says:

"There is no use in endeavoring now to get up a money scare. All danger of any tight money is passed, and from this time on you can look for relatively easy money. In my opinion much of this money will go into the stock market for investment."

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On the same subject an officer of the National Bank of Commerce says:

"The disbursements will be the largest in the history of the country, and are bound to affect the stock and money markets favorably. The increased payments reflect and represent the increased prosperity of the country, the increases coming from new or larger dividends made possible by better earnings."

CONFIDENCE IN THE MARKET.

Herewith will be found a number of representative views on the stock market. All are along hopeful lines. Since the failure of the market to decline in the face of the Seventh National Bank suspension and the Marquand failure sentiment has changed much for the better, and hence these expressions of opinion:

FREDERICK S. FLOWER—Practically all the conditions are favorable to market improvement. While our crops at home are bounteous beyond all past experience, shortages and poor crops are reported in many of the older lands,

large increase in acreage, the increase in the visible supply as compared with last season, the probability of another large crop in India, and the poor trade on the Continent. The large crop in India, it is generally believed, will be counterbalanced by the better demand in Manchester for cotton goods from India.

NO MORE GOLD TO GO OUT.

It is the opinion of C. Schumacher that no more gold is likely to go out at any time this year. Discussing the foreign exchange situation, Mr. Schumacher says:

"The decline of one-tenth of 1 per cent. in exchange during the week was not the result of a steady downward movement, but simply represents the net result of the week after the several ups and downs which it experienced during that time. Thursday morning demand sterling had fallen as low as 4.87½@4.87⅝, but recovered again to 4.87⅝ at the close of business. In this movement it closely followed the course of the money market, which after touching 15 per cent. at one time closed 6@7 per cent.

"Several of our banks and bankers put out round amounts of their checks on London, while others were offering their sixty and ninety days' bills in all parts of Europe. The former were absorbed more readily than the latter. Of commercial bills, the supply was small, but the offerings of grain bills for July and August delivery showed a further large increase this week. Some cotton bills also were offered for September and October delivery, but so far no business has resulted, owing to the wide differences in the views of sellers and buyers.

"Gold shipments, of course, were out of the question, and will hardly be resumed at any time this year.

"During the twelve months which close with the present week this country has done the largest foreign business in its history, with exports about $1,500,000,000 and imports of about $800,000,000—and with the largest trade balance in its favor, has enjoyed the greatest prosperity ever known. This state of affairs alone, without taking into account the certainty of further large grain exports to the north and west of Europe, points to lower exchange and to a protracted period of low exchange during the last six months of the year."

NEW YORK'S CUSTOMS BUSINESS.

The amount of duties collected at the Port of New York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, was announced at the Custom House yesterday as follows:

July	$13,468,022.14
August	12,487,359.88
September	11,809,264.95
October	13,421,472.19
November	11,855,259.18
December	14,440,440.38
January	11,905,702.35
February	12,627,382.66
March	12,957,256.19
April	12,731,594.37
May	13,346,831.90
June	11,280,480.14
Total for year	$153,348,846.33
Total for 1899-1900	152,202,414.20
Increase	$1,146,432.13

The receipts of the fiscal year just ended are the second largest in the history of the port. The heaviest year's receipts amounted to $153,871,379.17, and were collected in the fiscal year of 1889-1890, the last full year during the operation of the Wilson act.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 4 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $316,208,746; balances, $10,577,633; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $430,160.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £169,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 135.20; Madrid, 39.95; Lisbon, 39.50; Rome, 4.45.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 29.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, on repurchases in view of the settlement. The advices from foreign Bourses were encouraging. Rio Tintos advanced substantially, on buying for London account. Toward the close, business was quieter on realizations.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 2½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 72.02½.

BERLIN, June 29.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet. Funds were irregular. Canadian Pacifics hardened, on New York and London advices. Transvaal rails recovered. Banks improved, on bear covering. Industrials were dull.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 39½ pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

Imports of Specie, New York, June 22 to 28, 1901.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Prinz Maurits	Port au Prince	$10,610
Philadelphia	Curacao	5,941
Madiana	St. Martin's	25
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	500
American Silver Coin—		
Prinz Maurits	Curacao	8
Madiana	St. Martin's	115
Prins Willem V	Port au Prince	2,000
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Athos	Carthagena	35
Prinz Maurits	Curacao	129
Philadelphia	San Juan	1,015
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Athos	Carthagena	415
Prinz Maurits	Curacao	15
Philadelphia	San Juan	25
Gold Bullion—		
Athos	Carthagena	10,016
City of Washington	Colon	4,239
Niagara	Tampico	4,134
Silver Bullion—		
Havana	Vera Cruz	3,143
Niagara	Tampico	4,871
Total		$60,429

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from June 24 to June 28, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
June 24	K. W. d. Grosse	London, S. B.	$201,345
June 25	St. Louis	London, S. B.	280,605
June 25	Maraval	Trinidad, S. C., (Mex.)	2,092
June 26	Yucatan	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.)	2,000
June 26	Columbia	London, S. B.	58,655
June 28	Lucania	London, S. B.	373,745
Total			$918,242

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

June 21	Umbria	London, S. B. $235,665
Total		$1,153,907

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 29. Bid.	Asked.	June 28. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	27¾	28	27⅝	27½
American Can pf	76	76¾	75¾	76¼
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40	41	40	41
Am. Locom., W. L.	32	33	32	33
Am. Locom., pf., W. L.	80	88	80	88
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf	4	4¼	4	4¼
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	24½	25¼	24¼	25¼
*British Columbia Copper	15¼	15½	15	16
British Exchequer 3s	98½	99½	98¼	99
*California Copper	⅞	¾	⅝	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	37	38	37	38
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3¾	4½	4	4¼
Compressed Air	16	18	16	18
Con. Refrigerating	8	9	8	9
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	34	32½	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	69	69½	68¾	69⅝
Continental Tobacco deb.	106½	107¼	106¾	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	84	85	84	85
Detroit Southern	15¼	17½	16	...
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	41	40	...
Electric Boat	19	20	37½	38
Electric Boat pf	50	51	48	51
Elec. Lead Reduction	2⅝	3⅛	2⅜	2¾
Electric Vehicle	19	20	8	12
Electric Vehicle pf	15	21	18	22
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	2	1½	2¼
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅓	⅔	⅓	3
General Carriage	1⅞	2	1⅞	2⅛
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
Gerraan Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	38	44	38	44
Havana Commercial	10½	12½	10¼	12
Havana Commercial pf	45	48	45½	48½
Hudson River Tel	120	125	120	125
International Umbrella	2½	3½	2½	3½
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	2½	⅜	2½	3
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	26½	28	26½	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp. pf	87½	89	87½	89
Nat. Sugar pf	107	108¼	107	109
New England Transport	⅜	¾	2¾	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	20¾	21
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	69	69½	72	73
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y., Trans., $20 paid	13½	14	13¼	14
Old Colony	165	173	165	170
Otis Elevator	35¾	36¼	35¾	36½
Otis Elevator pf	95	96	95	97
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35¾	36½	35¾	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	75	75	75	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	99	99½	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	135	140	135	140
St. Louis Transit	26½	27	26¼	27
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84¾	85½	84¾	85⅜
Seaboard Air Line	29¼	30	29⅛	29½
Seaboard Air Line pf	51⅜	52½	51⅜	52½
Singer Mfg	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120	...	120	...
Standard Oil of N. J	772	775	772	775
Storage Power	8	11	8	11
Storey General Electric	15	16	15	16
Tennessee Copper	21	21½	21⅝	22
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6½	4	6½
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
Union Typewriter	62	64	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81¾	...	80¾	81½
U. S. Cotton Duck	33¾	34	33¾	34¼
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	91½	92	91¼	92½
Universal Tobacco	...	20	20	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	...	58	...	62
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	48	44	48
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	16¾	16½	16¾
Worthington Pump pf	111½	112½	108	112
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.			44½	44⅞
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.			86	87

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	102	103
Brooklyn City R	245	255	245	250
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	103	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	210	220
Cent. Pk, N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	45	42	45
Columbus Railway pf	97	100	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70½	69½	70½
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	28	27	28
New Orleans Traction pf	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	210	216	208	212
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	115	116	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	114	117	115	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	8	6½	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	73	76	73	76
Central Union 5s, gtd	103½	103½	103½	103½
Col. Gas 5s	106	106½	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105½	105½	105	105½
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	...	103	...
Denver Gas	34½	35½	34½	35
Denver Gas 5s	79	80	78	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98	98	95	98
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	300	310
New Amsterdam Gas	108½	108⅝	108⅜	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	7½	8½	7½	8½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	59	60	59	60
N. Y. & N. E. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. Gas 5s, con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	80¾	83½	80¼	83½
Standard Gas, N. York	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	18	22
Western Gas	98	101	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	24½	22	23½
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	40	42	40	42
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Vermilye & Co. give notice that on account of ill health and at his own request, and greatly to their regret, Frederick K. Trowbridge retires from membership in their firm.

More than a majority of the underlying bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company have been deposited under the refunding plan. In action there will be deposited between now and July 6 a considerable number of bonds, the holders of which have signified their intention of depositing them under the plan. The next step in the refunding, it is expected, will be the calling in of such bonds as are by their terms redeemable.

Vermilye & Co. and Hallgarten & Co. of New York, invite subscriptions for $8,000,000 Seaboard Air Line Railway refunding collateral trust 5 per cent. ten-year gold bonds. They are secured by deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, of $20,000,000 first mortgage fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which latter bonds are selling in the open market at about 85. The subscription list will be opened at the bankers' offices at 10 A. M. on July 5, and closed at 3 P. M. or earlier on the same day. Payment on allotments are to be made on or before July 11.

Northern Pacific Officials Promoted.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 29.—President C. S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific to-day announced the appointment of W. G. Pearce as general manager of the company, to take effect at once. Mr. Pearce has been acting general manager. Thomas Cooper, at present Western land agent, is appointed assistant to the President, with headquarters at Seattle.

GLASS FACTORIES TO CLOSE.

Have Had a Successful Season—Large Orders Left Over.

MILLVILLE, N. J., June 29.—The glass factories throughout Southern New Jersey will close with the end of this month after one of the most successful seasons in the history of the industry.

The plants in this city, which are the largest in the East, were compelled to work overtime to get out all their orders before closing for the Summer. The demand has been greater than the supply, and many large orders from foreign buyers have not been filled and are left over until next Winter.

Paper Company Increases Wages.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 29.—The Taggarts Paper Company gave notice to-day that its mills, beginning July 1, will be run from 7 A. M. Mondays to 6 P. M. Saturdays, and that the tour men will receive the same wages for 131 hours as they now receive for 144 hours. The firemen will have one extra day off in every two weeks, which is equivalent to the increase received by the machine men, or about 10 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 29, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
124	124¼	8,050	Amalgamated Copper	123⅜	124⅝	123½	124⅛	+ ⅞
32⅞	33	1,200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
88⅞	89	400	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	88⅞	88	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅛
32	32½	400	American Cotton Oil	32	32½	32	32¼	+ ⅛
34¾	34½	200	American Ice Co	34¾	34¾	34	34	- ¼
24⅞	25	500	American Linseed Co	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	+1
55	55⅜	704	Am. Linseed Co. pf	55	55⅜	55	55⅜	+ ⅜
58½	58½	1,314	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	57⅞	58½	57⅞	58⅜	+ ⅜
103⅛	104	210	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	103⅛	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	- ⅛
145⅞	145¼	4,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	145	145¾	144½	145¼	+ ½
		100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
139	140	100	American Tobacco	140	140	140	140	- ⅛
17½	17⅝	1,050	American Woolen	17½	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
48⅝	49	600	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ½
24½	25⅜	300	Ann Arbor	25	25	25	25	- ⅛
88	88⅜	17,400	At., T. & S. F.	88	88⅜	88	88⅜	+ ⅛
103⅝	103⅞	5,230	At., T. & S. F. pf	103¼	103⅝	103½	103½	+ ⅛
108⅝	108⅞	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	107⅞	108½	107⅞	108⅞	+1⅜
94⅞	94⅞	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅜
82½	82¾	2,450	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	82⅝	82⅞	82⅛	82⅞	+ ⅞
69½	70	300	Canada Southern	69	70	69	70	+1½
105¼	105½	800	Canadian Pacific	105	105½	105	105½	+1
166	167½	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	166	166	166	166	- 1
48¾	49	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	48¾	49	48¾	49	+ ½
43⅝	43⅞	800	Chicago & Alton	43½	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅛
79½	79½	875	Chi. & Alton pf	80	80	79½	79½	+ ⅜
196⅞	197	300	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	197	197	196⅞	196⅞	.....
	...	1,700	Chicago Great West.	24¾	25	24½	24⅝	.....
	87	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	80	86	86	86	.....
37½	38	550	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	37½	37¾	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
175¼	178	19,925	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	175¼	178	174⅞	178	+3½
189	190	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	190	190	190	-2½
202	202½	200	Chicago & Northw.	202	202	202	202½	+2⅝
		200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	222	222	222	222	+2
158	159½	1,300	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	158	159½	157⅝	158⅝	+1⅝
		3,913	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	10½	11½	10½	11½	.....
		1,150	Chi. Term. Trans.	23⅞	24⅝	23⅞	24½	+ ½
		900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	46	46¾	46	46⅔	+ ½
87⅛	89	2,700	C., C., C. & St. L.	87⅛	89	87¼	88⅝	+1⅛
115	116	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	115	116	115	116	+1
		100	Colorado Southern	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
51⅛	52	1,400	Col. Southern 1st pf	51⅛	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞	.....
22⅞	23¼	300	Col. Southern 2d pf	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
23½	23½	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
222½	222¾	1,400	Consolidated Gas	222½	223¼	222½	223¼	+ ⅜
68	69¼	1,400	Con. Tobacco Co. ctfs.	68	69¼	68	69¼	+1⅛
118½	119	600	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	118½	118½	118¼	118½	.....
167	168	100	Delaware & Hudson	168	168	168	168	+1
50½	51	100	Denver & R. G.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
101	101⅜	100	Denver & R. G. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
10	10	100	Dist. of America	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
32	33	100	Dist. of Am. pf	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
11½	12	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
20½	21	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
43⅞	43⅞	15,725	Erie	43½	43⅞	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅜
77	77⅜	7,750	Erie 1st pf	72¾	73¼	72¾	73¼	+ ⅜
58⅜	58⅝	1,200	Erie 2d pf	57⅞	58⅜	57⅞	58⅜	+ ⅜
59	59½	300	Evans. & T. H.	59	59½	59	59½	+ ½
48	48	200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	48	48	46	46	-2
267½	268	750	General Electric	267	269	267	267	+2
60	60	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	60	60	60	60	+1
185¾	186	400	Great Northern pf	186	186	185¾	186	+ ⅜
53¾	54	100	Hocking Valley	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	- ⅛
76¾	77	400	Hocking Valley pf	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¼	- ½
152	154½	9,800	Illinois Central	152	154½	152	153½	+3½
95⅞	96	100	Internat. Power Co.	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	- ½
40¾	41¼	200	Iowa Central	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
81¾	82	800	Iowa Central pf	81¾	82	81¾	81¾	+1⅜
86	86	200	Laclede Gas	86	86	86	86	+1
60⅜	60⅝	400	Lake Erie & West	60⅜	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	- ⅛
110⅝	111	3,000	Louisville & Nashville	110⅝	111	110⅝	111	+ ⅝
125¼	126½	2,200	Manhattan Elevated	125¼	126½	125¼	126½	+ ⅞
174¾	174¾	800	Met. Street Railway	174¾	174¾	174¾	174¾	+ ⅞
28¾	28¾	300	Mexican Central	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
106	106	500	Minn. & St. Louis	106	106	106	106	.....
112	112	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	112	112	112	112	.....
26½	26⅝	940	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26½	26⅝	25¾	26¼	+ ⅝
72	72½	690	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	72	72½	72	72½	+ ½
31½	31½	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	31½	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
64	64	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	64	64	63¼	63½	+ ⅛
121½	121⅝	3,920	Missouri Pacific	121½	121⅝	121½	121½	+ ⅛
44½	45	260	National Biscuit Co.	44½	45	44½	45	+ ¾
22	23	100	National Lead Co.	22	23	22	22	.....
90	90	500	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
76	76½	1,100	Nat. Salt Co. pf.	76	76½	76	76⅜	+ ⅛
144	147½	500	New York Air Brake	144	147½	144	147½	+4
158½	158⅝	5,200	New York Central	158½	158⅝	158	158½	+ ⅜
36⅞	36⅞	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅜
37¼	37¼	2,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅜
52½	52⅝	500	Norfolk & Western	52½	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	+ ⅛
104	105	800	North American	104	105	104	104	+1
98¼	98¼	100	Northern Pacific pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ½
151½	152⅜	11,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	151½	152⅜	151½	152¼	+1
151⅝	152¼	4,500	Penn. Coal & Iron	151⅝	152¼	151⅝	152¼	+1½
119	119	2,700	People's Gas, Chicago	119	119	118¾	119	+ ¼
44⅞	44⅞	300	Pressed Steel Car	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	.....
86⅝	86⅝	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅜
46⅛	46⅜	5,100	Reading	46⅛	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	+ ⅛
79⅞	79⅞	2,900	Reading 1st pf	79¼	79⅞	79	79⅞	+ ⅜
57⅝	57⅝	2,900	Reading 2d pf	57	57⅝	56¾	57⅝	+ ⅜
22⅜	22⅜	1,600	Republic Iron & Steel	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
76	76	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
70⅞	70⅞	100	Rubber Goods pf	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	+1⅛
14⅜	14⅜	400	St. J. & G. I.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
75½	76	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	75½	76	75½	76	+2
34⅜	35	300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	+2
47¼	47½	300	St. L. & San Fran.	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	+ ½
83	83	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	83	83	83	83	+ ½
70¾	70¾	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70¾	70¾	70	70	+1
37⅞	38	3,600	St. L. & S. F. rights	37⅞	38	37⅞	37⅞	- ¼
34	34¼	200	St. Louis Southw.	34	34	34	34	.....
67	67	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	67	67	67	67	- ½
60⅝	60⅝	22,350	Southern Pacific	60	60⅝	59¾	60⅝	+1
33⅛	33⅜	8,570	Southern Railway	33½	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅜
87½	87½	700	Southern Railway pf.	87½	87½	87	87½	+ ⅜
72¼	73¼	15,400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	70	73	70	72⅝	+2⅝
		1,700	Texas Pacific	45⅜	46½	45⅜	46½	+1⅜
36	36	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	36	36	36	36	.....
17	17⅛	100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+2⅝
29,270	110½	111⅝	110	111⅝	+1⅝			
91	91½	91	91

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.04	.05
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.22	.23
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.32	.34
Callenge Con.	.18	.16
Challar	.06	.08
Confidence	.68	.68
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.20	2.20
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.06	.06
Gould & Curry	.13	.13
Hale & Norcross	.19	.19
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.01	.01
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.22	.22
Occidental Con.	.03	.03
Ophir	.86	.86
Overman	.15	.15
Potosi	.08	.08
Savage	.09	.09
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.19	.20
Standard	3.70	3.70
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.16	.16
Utah Con.	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.06	.07
Silver bars	59¾	59¾
Mexican dollars	Nominal.	Nominal.
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	145	147	143	145
Alamo	13½	14	13½	14½
Argentum	15½	16	15	16½
Anaconda	37	38	37	39
Butterfly	40½	42	40	41
Battie Mountain	17½	18	17	18
Blue Bell	15½	16	15¾	16
Coriolanus	14½	15½	14½	15½
C. C. Cons.	8½	9¾	8½	9¾
C. C. & M.	7½	8	7¾	8
Columbine Victor	9	9¼	9	9½
Dante	5½	6	6	6¼
Doctor Jackpot	69½	71	68	70
Elkton	175½	177	175½	176
El Paso	46½	47	47¾	47¾
Findlay	11	11¼	11	11¼
Golden Fleece	35	39	35	39
Gibson	28½	30	27½	30
Gold Dollar	17½	18	17½	17¾
Gold Knob	7¾	8	6¾	7
Golden Cycle	61	62½	61	62
Gold Sovereign	5¾	6¾	5½	5¾
Gould	17¾	18	18	19½
Hart	10	12	10	11
Ingham	16¾	17¾	17¼	17¾
Isabella	55½	56	55	56
Jackpot	47	48½	46½	48
Keystone	9	10½	9	10½
Lexington	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Last Dollar	60	64	60	64
Mary Cashen	13½	15	13½	15
Moon Anchor	28	28½	27	28
National	4	4½	4	4½
Nugget	20	20¾	20½	20¾
New Haven	6¾	7	6¾	7
Orphan	18	23	18	23
Pharmacist	8½	8½	8¾	8½
Pinnacle	10¾	10½	10¾	10½
Portland	300	310	308	313
Pointer	10	10½	10½	10¾
Rawlings	10	20	18½	24
Rose Nicol	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾
Sedan	8½	9	8½	9
Vindicator	120	125	120	125
Work	14½	15	14½	15
Zoe	3½	3¾	3½	3¾

INSURANCE CASE DECISION.

Plaintiff Loses in Suit for Damages Arising Out of the Tarrant Explosion.

Civil Justice Herman Joseph, in the Seventh District Court, rendered a decision in the case of Edward Jones of 277 Greenwich Street against the Lancashire Insurance Company. Jones brought suit to recover $129 for damages done to his place of business by the explosion in the Tarrant Building, in Warren Street, a few doors away, on Oct. 29, 1900. There was no fire in Mr. Jones's Greenwich Street offices. His policy contained the usual clauses and conditions adopted by the Board of Fire Underwriters. Justice Joseph found for the insurance company, saying:

"This is purely a question of law. It is indisputable that the loss was caused by the explosion, though the explosion of itself may have been caused by fire. Neither fire nor heat caused the damage, and it would have suffered no injury had it not been for the explosion. The explosion may be traceable to the fire, but the fire did not cause the damage, and under the exceptions contained in the provisions of the policy it did not include losses by an explosion which was in itself the result of fire. The finding of the court is for the defendant."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet to-morrow to receive the report of the special Committee on Storage Store Rates.

The outstanding risks of the Red Star Accident Insurance Company of Indianapolis have been reinsured by Ocean Accident and Accident Guarantee interests.

C. W. Cartwright of Minneapolis has been appointed special agent of the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago for the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Stewart McDonald.

The reinsurance of the entire outstanding business of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York in the United States and Canada by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company was officially confirmed yesterday at the offices of the American. Report in Insurance circles had it that the Hartford agreement of the Lancashire, the Pacific, and the American of New York is likely to be followed shortly by the liquidation of another comparatively large fire insurance company, but no confirmation was forthcoming at the interested offices.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The New York Inter-Urban Water Company of Mount Vernon, Westchester County; capital $1,500,000, to operate the plants and franchises of the New York Suburban Water Company, which were sold under foreclosure proceedings in December, 1900. Directors—Gustave S. Darwin, Robert C. McCormick, Charles W. Eichelis, Jr., Hawkins A. Tucker, Archibald A. McGlashan, Armitage Mathews, and Joseph Kelly of New York City.

The Valley Telephone Company, capital $75,000, to operate a telephone system in Waverly, Tioga County, and Sayre and Athens, Bradford County, Penn. Directors—Joel H. Fuller, Kerm F. Gill, Charles R. Stowe, and Burt G. Hubbell of Cleland, Ohio; Frank Pike of Sayre, Penn.; Fred E. Lyford of Waverly, N. Y., and Vine Crandall of Athens, Penn.

The National Total Abstinence League of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Gaylord Logan of Albany, Francis E. Baldwin of Elmira, Dr. George F. Hand of Binghamton, John W. Cummings of New York, and Levi Hoag of West New Brighton.

The Herman Mindermann Company of New York City, to conduct restaurants; capital, $2,000. Directors—Herman Mindermann, Mary Mindermann of New York City, and F. H. Renman of Brooklyn.

Wrenn Conbustion Governor Company of Hempstead, Nassau County; capital, $150,000. Directors—J. H. Tschudi, F. J. Farnsworth of New York City, and B. W. Wrenn of Savannah, Ga.

Borough Credit Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Nathan Hirschbein and M. J. Hirschbein of New York City and Sigmund Cohn of Brooklyn.

Nunn Brass Works of Rochester; capital, $4,000. Directors—Lorasso Field, A. W. Nunn, and Elizabeth P. Booth of Rochester.

The White Rat Publishing Company of New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—G. S. McCready, M. W. Solomon, and H. S. Radesky of New York City.

Endicott Water Works Company of Union, Broome County; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. F. Johnson and A. H. Bixby of Binghamton and C. Frod Johnson of Union.

Egyptian Flag Cigarette Company of New York City; capital, $1,500. Directors—Arthur Courtin, J. A. Golden, and Philip Tillinghast of New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., June 29.—The American-European Identity Guaranty Company of Philadelphia, capital $1,000,000, was incorporated here to-day.

WILL PAY OVER SIXTY PER CENT.

Good Showing Made by Receiver of Globe Investment Company.

BOSTON, June 29.—Henry A. Wyman, receiver of the Globe Investment Company, a Western mortgage company that failed in 1895, has filed a final report with a request for authority to pay a dividend.

The report shows gross receipts of $180,195, and payments under orders of the court of $107,029. The debenture bonds issued by the company will pay over 60 per cent., a much better showing than was expected originally. The Court has issued an order of notice in the case, returnable Aug. 13.

New York Post Office Revenue.

The net revenue of the local Post Office for the fiscal year which closed yesterday was $6,491,555. This was an increase of $641,965.41 over the previous year.

SOME HEATED TERM CHAT IN WASHINGTON

Government May Take Over Neglected Spanish Caravels.

NEW CARPET FOR THE SENATE

"Backers" of Dismissed West Point Cadets Appear to Have Overlooked the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Quite the most novel feature of the naval parade and review at New York in 1893, and a little earlier at Fort Monroe, during the naval rendezvous, was the fleet of caravels, built in Spain after the models of the fleet of Columbus and brought to the United States under command of Spanish officers and with the convoy of the cruiser Newark, then under command of Rear Admiral Benham. The day of the arrival of the caravels in Hampton Roads was a bright and breezy one, and much enthusiasm was manifested as the quaint little vessels plowed their way through the lines of modern warships and found their places near the Spanish cruisers. Every person who went to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago had a chance to see and to examine the caravels, which after the exposition were left in care of the city and as a permanent attraction at Jackson Park.

Washington has heard with regret that the caravels ceased to be interesting to Chicago as soon as the exhibition of which they were an attractive feature had closed. It is understood here that they are decaying because of neglect, and that they do not attract visitors. The suggestion has been made that Chicago give or sell them to the Government, and that they be brought here to be included within the tidal reservoir south of the Washington Monument grounds, or housed in some appropriate place where they may be seen as examples of the naval architecture of the fifteenth century.

When Spain made the contribution to the exposition the best of relations existed between the countries, and there was no intention to treat the gift as if the compliment was not fully appreciated. It is considered to be not only wise to bring the caravels back to a place where they may be seen by many people from all over the land, but graceful to Spain to take decent care of the gift made to us as friends at a time when friendship was not expected to be disrupted.

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Col. D. M. Ransdell, the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, has just settled a very troublesome question. After the adjournment of the extra session of the Senate it became necessary for him to look over the furnishings of the Senate Chamber, to ascertain their condition, and he found that the carpet was badly worn in spots, and that it would not last through another session. As it would not do to have holes discovered in the middle of a session, when a new carpet could not be put down, a new one at once was admitted to be imperative. With a prudence that is commendable in an officer of the Senate, which usually does not stop at any expense incurred for its comfort or adornment, he asked for bids to supply a new cover for the Senate floor. Having obtained bids from several manufacturers and accepted one, a pattern and color had to be decided upon.

The various samples made expressly for the Senate were spread on the floor a day or two ago, and all were of shades of green. The last carpet was of an ecru color, and with an indistinct scroll work figure that gave the impression of a solid single hue. Col. Ransdell decided that a green or greenish carpet would be an agreeable change. The pattern selected is a combination of dark green background, with black lines crossing to make small diamonds, and with bosses of old gold at regular intervals. The gold and green harmonize so well that the effect of regular recurrence of the geometrical figures may not be annoying. The job of preparing and laying the carpet, which must be done by the contracting manufacturers, is a big one. It requires about 650 yards of carpet to cover the Senate Chamber floor. Before it is put down the fitter must cut and bind 180 eyelets to permit the heating apparatus beneath each seat to operate without obstruction. As these eyelets are arranged in a semi-circle corresponding to the arrangement of desks and chairs, the work calls for the exercise of great skill in carpet cutting and binding. The responsibility for a good result is upon the contractor. The old carpet will be disposed of at auction. The new carpet cost $1,100 less than the last one provided for the room, and the new one is of the same quality as the old.

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Some murmurs were heard at the time of the dismissal of certain cadets from West Point about the determination of irritated patrons of the unfortunate young men to insist upon having them reappointed to the Military Academy. It was intimated that with an opportunity to appoint from the districts affected by the dismissals the rejected men would be sent back to West Point by their patrons in Congress. If the reported threats were ever uttered by the members mentioned, those members, whether of the Senate or the House, had forgotten the law. It is a fact that hitherto members of the House of Representatives have been accorded the privilege of indicating candidates for West Point, and the privileges of such members were apt to allude to the appointment by "their members" of Congress. But the fact was overlooked that while the Representative was allowed to present a candidate for the academy, the nomination did not become effective until the President had ratified it. The law was amended in June, 1900, so as to increase the number of cadets at large to thirty, and in the last session it was further changed, so as to provide two additional cadets at large from each State. The intention was to afford Senators a chance to name two each from a State, but the whole number of cadets is to be appointed by the President. As a matter of fact, the appointments are made by the Secretary of War, but the Secretary acts only as the clerk of the President in making the appointments. So, while there may be Senators who think that by renaming young men who have undergone punishment for violation of the rules of the academy they will be within the law, the nominations may be turned down by the President, on the advice of the Secretary, who in turn may accept the advice of the Academic Board in rejecting cadets whose admission might be prejudicial to the maintenance of authority by the head of the institution. It is custom, and not law, that permits the Representative to name a candidate. The law only provides that a certain number of cadets shall be named from Congressional districts and from the Territories, and for convenience the member of Congress in the district entitled to name has been accorded the privilege of suggesting a person to receive appointment.

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Somehow or other the impression got abroad through the country that the last session of Congress made an appropriation of $10,000 in order that the Congressional Library and Reading Room should be kept open on Sundays throughout the year. This impression is newly discovered every Sunday. Capitol policemen on duty in the grounds about the library have a story to tell of the approach to them of visitors who ask at what hours the library is to be opened. When told that the library is not opened on Sunday they repeat the oft-told story of having read in the newspapers that the money was provided and the authority given to open the building, and they have added the regret that having only one day to stay in the city, and that one Sunday, they had confidently expected to derive great enjoyment from seeing the fine edifice and a chance to consult some book or books that they could find only there.

The policemen do not know, but they should, that the appropriation was not objected to in either house when it was under consideration. It went sailing along until the appropriations came to be revised in conference, and by some narrow judgment it was decided to be expedient to save the $10,000 by depriving Librarian Putnam of the chance to spend it for extra help to run the library on fifty-two extra days in the year. It does not appear from anybody's account that the question of morality was at any time raised. The withdrawal of the appropriation was for economy only. Considering how many less worthy appropriations were permitted to go through, and how small, comparatively, the $10,000 looked to a Congress in which $100,000 was like a mere bagatelle, the failure to allow this trifle that would have gratified and improved every person who took advantage of it, the failure appears to be one of the least meritorious ones of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

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"Lone Wolf" and some other Indians who have undertaken to arrest the march of empire into Oklahoma, have been in Washington and have enjoyed the privilege extended to most Indian visitors of stopping at a hotel that is run for the special entertainment of such visitors to the capital. It is not in the fashionable quarter, and it is not a fashionable hotel. The guests have rooms in large apartments, with many beds in them, and these chambers sometimes are the scenes of pow-wows with a great deal of tobacco in the proceedings. When they eat it is at a long table destitute of fine china and fine linen, but equipped with a red cloth and that substantial sort of tableware that is found in the booths along the river side in New York, and with three-tined forks that may be used to spear food before it is conveyed to the mouth. The Indian is not a critical eater, but he wants about twice as much at a meal as the average white man. The race is inordinately fond of ice cream. It would have it for breakfast in preference to pie, and the expression of the Indian while eating it for the first time is said by an observer to be one of the most sincere manifestations of unmitigated delight. The dramatic taste of the Indians is in the direction of the gay and various. Serious plays they will desert in a body, right in the middle of an act, but they would stay until morning to watch without smiles but with undoubted relish the frivolities of the vaudeville show of the meanest stripe. Sometimes they drink too much, and would fight, but thus far the manager of the leading Indian hotel has escaped any disturbance having serious results. E. G. D.

BROADWAY CORNER SOLD FOR $375,000 IN CASH.

R. Smith & Co. to Have a Big Building at Thirty-fourth Street.

The sale of a Broadway corner was announced yesterday that establishes a record for prices in the section where considerable activity has been noted recently. R. Smith of R. Smith & Co. has bought from Alfred Duane Pell the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, the transaction representing $375,000 in cash.

On the corner there is a three-story building, which hardly figures at all in the transaction. Mr. Smith's purchase, therefore, which contains somewhat less than 1,100 square feet, represents a price of about $350 a square foot—a price which has been exceeded but once in the city, and then for a parcel in the heart of the financial section. Mr. Smith said yesterday that he will erect a twelve-story fireproof building on the site at a cost of about $150,000, bringing his total investment up to more than half a million of dollars.

The plot that he has bought is at the corner of the block recently acquired by R. H. Macy & Co. for their new store. Isidor Straus said yesterday that the plans of the firm would in no wise be affected by Mr. Smith's purchase.

"In fact," he added, "we would have to change our plans altogether if we had got that corner. But we are entirely satisfied as it is."

The sale of the property to Mr. Smith brings out an interesting story. Some years ago he purchased the building 58 West Fourteenth Street, which adjoins Macy's. He has continued in business there up to the present, and only yesterday signed a lease for the adjoining house, 60 West Fourteenth Street, with the intention of enlarging on his present site.

Mr. Pell, the owner of the Broadway corner, has been in Spain. He returned to the city a week ago. There have been numerous offers for the property, and many cablegrams went to and fro in regard to its purchase. As soon as Mr. Pell arrived in the city Mr. Smith made an appointment to call on him. According to his statement yesterday it took just twenty minutes to settle the deal.

"Mr. Pell demanded $375,000 for his property," said Mr. Smith, "and there was no dickering. I handed him $75,000 to close the transaction, and will pay the balance next week. That is all there is to it. There is a lease on the parcel that has to run until May 1, 1903. I will buy the lease if the price is not exorbitant. If I cannot arrange that satisfactorily I will have to delay my building until later, but I prefer to go to work at the earliest possible moment. For the present I will also continue my establishment here. I have great faith in this section, and the fact that I have just leased the store adjoining proves it. My purchase in Broadway may modify my plans somewhat here, but I cannot now say exactly to what extent. The new Broadway store will be devoted to ladies outfitting and specialties of the fine sort. I will give over one floor of the new building to a restaurant for my employes, and I have some novel features in contemplation. These will be announced later. But you may say positively that the Broadway corner is not for sale at any price."

The parcel acquired by Mr. Smith occupies a plot 81.10 by 45.7 by 16 by 50.6. It was bought by Mr. Pell's father in 1855 for $10,000. A few years later the city paid $50,000 for a part of it, which was taken to widen Broadway.

Mr. Smith's lease on 60 West Fourteenth Street is for thirteen and a half years at an aggregate rental of $175,000. It gives him a site 50 by 200.6. The lease is made by Miss Mary Day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALBERT F. MOORE.—Deputy Sheriff Carey has received an attachment for $575 against Albert F. Moore of Nassau, Bahama Islands, in favor of Leeman Brothers of this city for groceries sold to him. Mr. Moore arrived here yesterday from Nassau, and as he stepped off the ferryboat from Brooklyn in this city Deputy S. Stricker of the Sheriff's office served the attachment upon Mr. Moore.

WILLIAM BURGDORFF.—Schedules in the assignment of William Burgdorff, dealer in wines and liquors at 1,235 Broadway, show liabilities of $8,523, nominal; assets of $2,536, and actual assets of $1,523.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACHOR, Servetus T.—J. Andrews and others	$204
ACHOR, Servetus T.—J. Andrews and others	478
BARRE, Frederick—Henry Kroger Company	181
BREMER, John—People of the State of New York	50
DALLA, Vincenzo—Vincenzo Solimando	129
DOYLE, Joseph F., Thomas M. Smith, and Elizabeth Tracy—H. P. Robinson and others	1,190
DARNIT, Isaiah—H. Trittler	180
FRANKE, Louis—E. K. Warren Brewing Company	1,739
HOLMES, Benjamin, William S. Guerineau, and William H. Drake—Eleventh Ward Bank	632
HOLLY, Robert T.—Mercantile Bank of the City of New York	283
HUSTACE, William A.—Mercantile Bank of the City of New York	372
HUTLSHORN, Christopher—Consolidated Gas Company of New York, costs	69
HENGST, Conrad—Consolidated Gas Company of New York, costs	69
HAYWARD, John A.—United Electric Light and Power Company	75
HENDRICKSON, Julia C. and James G., executors, &c.—H. Berry	282
LA BELLE, Joseph—J. B. Huntoon	27
LEVY, Solomon, Salamon Davidson, and Jacob Herzfeld—J. Jacques and others	907
LUSK, Frank—M. C. Snediker	53
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—G. Buering, by guardian, costs	128
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Flaumhaft	737
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. O. Reed	2,375
O'GARA, Thomas—E. Exner	114
PALURNIA, Luigi—Smith & Co.	224
PHILLIPS, Joseph—Consolidated Gas Company of New York, costs	69
RUNYON, Asa R.—A. Monick	119
ROSEVELT, Warren—J. H. Caswell and others	214
ROEDER, Otto R.—P. Richter	192
SKIDMORE, Charles A.—J. T. Egbert and others	82
STORY, Robert K.—Backus Water Motor Company	114
SMITH, Edwin R.—A. McElwee, costs	28
THE KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS—John Polhemus Printing Company	230
TAYLOR, Mary B.—Mercantile National Bank	169
TORSIELLO, Julius Caesar—B. M. Lumley	2,101
WALDRON, Edward—C. E. Schuyler, costs	394

Mining Companies to be Merged.

BOSTON, June 29.—A majority of the stockholders of the Centennial Eureka Mining Company has voted to accept an offer of the United States Mining Company for an amalgamation of the two enterprises. The offer is to exchange 1½ shares of Eureka for each share of United States Mining with a bonus of $2 for each share of Eureka.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Activity of Early Part of Week Gives Way to Lethargy.

Some Items of Interest—Marshall Field's Purchase — Sale of the Wallace Building—Coming Auction Sales.

Beginning with a few sales of a fair degree of interest the business of the week fell off in quantity and quality in a ratio about equivalent to the rise in temperature. A number of brokers, following the example of their clients, left the city, and those who remained were principally engaged in seeking comfort rather than in the attempt to do much business. Such sales as have been reported are rather the leavings of the earlier part of the season than any strictly new business, though an occasional transaction represents activity in a direction where it was not looked for at this particular time.

In point of interest the sale of the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street is easily the first item of the week. Details will be found in another column.

The sale to Marshall Field of the plot 50 by 100 at 291 and 293 Fifth Avenue is interesting not only on account of the fact that the price represents a half million of dollars, but from the possible improvement which it may mean in the future. Mr. Field now has a plot 125 feet in Fifth Avenue and 200 feet in Thirty-first Street. His broker disclaimed any intention on the part of Mr. Field to build at present, saying that the sale represents simply an investment of his client's personal funds. The impression, however, prevails that eventually the site may be used for a business building for the Marshall Field Company, though no such announcement can be made authoritatively at present.

The sale by Benjamin Stern to an investor of the plot of eight lots at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, and that of L. V. Harkness of the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, brings the business in the upper Fifth Avenue section for the week to a figure considerably exceeding a million dollars.

In the last sale there is illustrated the rapid increase in values that marks the section. Mr. Harkness bought the corner some two years ago for a little less than $250,000. The asking price for the same has been about $300,000, and it is not thought that less than $350,000 was realized in the sale.

In sales of business properties the most important item of the week concerned the Wallace Building, 56 and 58 Pine Street, running through to 26 and 28 Cedar Street, which was especially noteworthy as following the sale in the preceding week of the Sun Building, also built by James G. Wallace.

There has been considerable activity in King's Bridge, and sales from that section have been reported each day, a long list having been included in the doings of one day, when it was also announced that the Subway Realty Company would secure by condemnation an extremely large plot. The business of the week also included the usual share of sales of dwellings, flats, and tenements, the items covering sites in all parts of the city.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Francis J. Schnugg has sold to F. W. Marx the four-story and basement dwelling 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 100.8.

The Century Realty Company, which owns 61 and 63 West Forty-fourth Street, is reported to have also bought 59 West Forty-fourth Street, old building, on lot 22.6 by 100.5.

Eugene Southack has sold to Jackson & Stern for John D. Maxwell the four-story and basement dwelling 250 West Twenty-third Street, on lot 25.8 by 98.9.

Charles D. Bernheimer, with Robert B. Potter, has sold for various owners 163 to 167 East Seventieth Street, a stable and two dwellings, on lot 58.4 by 102.2. The buyer will build a stable.

Charles M. Rosenthal has sold the five-story flat 9 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Mandel & Maran have sold to Domenico Cella and Giovanni Barbiari the six-story tenement, with stores, 487 Pearl Street, on lot 20 by 96, for about $57,000.

Irving I. Kempner has sold to J. D. Goodman the five-story tenement 124 Monroe Street, on lot 48 by 17.6.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have acquired for a client a tract of land at Great Neck, L. I., including the country seats of William Arnold, E. V. W. Rossiter, and a part of the grounds owned by W. D. Wright. A large residence will be built and other improvements are contemplated to represent a cost of nearly a million dollars.

Eugene Southack has sold for the estate of Charles Park ten acres at Rye, N. Y., adjoining the Apawamis Club.

The Auction Room.

A short week in the auction room, due to the holiday which will be generally observed by brokers and auctioneers, presents, nevertheless, a good list of offerings. The list for Tuesday is long and embraces several interesting parcels. William M. Ryan will offer a flat in West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and a four-story dwelling in West Ninety-seventh Street. The three-story stone dwelling 1 West Eighty-eighth Street will be put up by Bryan L. Kennelly, and Herbert A. Sherman, D. Phoenix Ingraham, James L. Wells, Richard V. Harnett, and Peter F. Meyer have similar parcels scheduled in foreclosure sales. On Wednesday there are only two items and on Friday three. The parcels, however, are desirable ones, and will probably attract many to the salesroom.

There were recorded last week 259 mortgages for $4,381,401, of which 81, for $889,040, were at 5 per cent.; 117, for $1,510,661, were at more, and 61, for $2,181,700, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 295 mortgages for $4,175,165, of which 84, for $1,564,434, were at 5 per cent.; 121, for $1,439,352, were at more and 90, for $1,768,980, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

MONDAY, JULY 1.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, J. J. Phelan, referee, 150 Eighty-second Street, south side, 262.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.6 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,840.63.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thompson, referee, 322 One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,728.84.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, E. F. McCann, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four and three story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $684.91; subject to mortgage, $16,000.

By Asa B. Gardiner, referee, on premises, Park or Third Avenue, west side, 300 feet south of First Street, William's Bridge, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $2,613.75.

TUESDAY, JULY 2.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Michael C. Gross, referee, 139 Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 444 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,897.77.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas Gilleran, referee, 226 One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 423 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 35.4x100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $35,585.75.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward E. MacCall, referee, 147 West Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 391 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,586.88.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, R. W. G. Welling, referee, 51 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four and three story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, E. J. Tinsdale, referee, 882 Prospect Avenue, east side, 162 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 26.11 by 58.3 by 28.6 by 65.4, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $2,376.78; subject to mortgage, $5,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Harry V. Morgan, referee, 11 Trafalgar Place, west side, 78 feet south of West One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 22 by 65, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,832.54.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, James N. Barnum, referee, 363 West Fifty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $58,430.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., voluntary sale, East Fifty-second Street, northwest corner of proposed Avenue A, plot 94 by 156, with factory building; also interest in Avenue A and land on the west.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Bird, referee, 91 West Forty-eight Street, north side, 755.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 21.6 by 21.5, four-story stone-front dwelling, leasehold. Due on judgment, $15,519.71.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John B. Brodsky, referee, 449 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores, with three-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $9,449.25.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, A. W. Stump, referee, 434 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 391 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $23,372.07.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, 61 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 755.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 21.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling, leasehold. Due on judgment, $15,794.94.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, N. C. Milnor, referee, 1,153 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, on Map 1,155, north side, 75.5 feet east of Tiffany Street, 25 by 94.11 by 25 by 93.2. Due on judgment, $4,116.06.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert O'Bryne, referee, 186-190 Beach Avenue, east side, 174.4 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 66.3 by 174.6 by 65 by 160.5, three three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $3,301.12; subject to mortgage of $14,000.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George E. Hotaling, referee, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue, 75 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,151.66.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lucas Van Allen, referee, 114 One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 200 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,358.45; subject to mortgage, $16,000.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, L. L. Van Allen, referee, 116 One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 205 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,780.63; subject to mortgage, $16,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles J. McCafferty, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Melrose Avenue, 50 by 100, foundations unfinished. Due on judgment, $24,462.66; subject to mortgage, $21,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure, Edward B. La Fetre, referee; 3 One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 90 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,982.99.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 126 Broome Street, for a seven-story brick actory, 20 by 87; Aaron Asen, 121 Broome Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $12,000.

Sixteenth Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 26 by 53; J. J. Ritter, 988 Jennings Street, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 278 East Houston Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; A. Reitzman, owner; H. Klein, architect; cost, $500.

No. 94 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Rose Jackson, owner; Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowery; architects; cost, $250.

No. 22 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; T. B. Clarke of 5 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $17,000.

No. 280 Henry Street, to a three-story brick tenement; Jacob Sweetman, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 541 to 547 Pearl Street, to a five-story brick factory and store; Jenny Faber, premises, owner; R. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick art gallery; American Fine Art Society, premises, owner; H. J. Hardenburgh, architect; cost, $20,000.

Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Fidelity Bank, premises, owner; J. M. Mosseman of 72 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $11,500.

Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; J. McGowan, owner; P. B. Ruggles, architect; cost, $500.

No. 347 Park Avenue, to a three-story brick and frame hotel; F. & M. Schaeffer Brewing Company, owners; cost, $25.

New Broadway Office Building.

The Century Building Company is to build a twenty-story fire-proof office building from plans by Bruce Price, architect, on the plot 50x100, 1 to 7 Rector Street, 29 to 37 Broadway, and running through to 9, 11, and 13 Nesw Street.

The building will have an ornamental front of Bedford limestone, brick, and terra cotta, and is to cost $900,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration.

Saturday, June 29.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 121st St, 191.10 to 122d St, x 200; John O. Baker to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $134, mtg $130,000) $1,000

INTERIOR LOT, 111 ft e of Broadway and 425.10 ft n of 231st St, runs s 111.6x n e 76.5x w 118.10x s w 76.5; Charles Weisbecker to Otto Spannaus, (R S $20, mtg $17,000) 20,000

KEPPLER AV, s e corner of 239th St, 40x100; Keppler Av, e s, 40 ft n of 239th St, 40x100; W. J. Dykeman to Rose E. Magnus, (mtg $1,300) 1

LOT 196, map of 370 choice lots, McGraw estate; John F.

WOMAN THRASHES HER RIVAL.

Beats Her Over the Head with an Umbrella Until the Weapon Breaks.

The arraignment of Mrs. Charles H. Gardiner, the wife of an insurance broker of 2,438 Pitkin's Avenue, Brooklyn, before Magistrate Higginbotham, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, brought to light a rather sensational thrashing incident which occurred Thursday night in the fashionable section of Williamsburg. The victim was Miss Ethel M. Whitten, who lives at 224 Ross Street. Miss Whitten was the complainant yesterday charging Mrs. Gardiner with having brutally assaulted her with an umbrella.

Mrs. Gardiner was represented in court by ex-Judge John Peterson, while Miss Whitten was represented by Lawyer John D. Walsh.

Through her attorney, Mrs. Gardiner told the story which led up to the thrashing. For three months past Mrs. Gardiner had noticed that her husband was not as devoted as he used to be, and frequently absented himself from home. On Thursday Mrs. Gardiner chanced to open a satchel belonging to her husband, and to her astonishment discovered two letters written in a feminine hand and signed "Ethel." In each of the letters the writer promised to meet the man in Prospect Park. Mrs. Gardiner learned that the writer was Miss Whitten, the daughter of a respected citizen, and hurried to her home that evening for an explanation.

When she reached the house, Miss Whitten was sitting on the front stoop with other members of her family. Mrs. Gardiner called the young woman to the sidewalk and demanded to know what she meant by writing letters to her husband. This Miss Whitten denied, but it did not satisfy Mrs Gardiner, who brought an umbrella she carried down upon the young woman's head with great force. She continued to repeat blow after blow upon the head of her victim, who screamed with pain, until the umbrella finally broke and Mrs. Gardiner hastened away.

Several of Miss Whitten's family hurried from the stoop and assisted her to the house. On Friday the young woman went to the Lee Avenue Police Court and, secured a warrant for her assailant's arrest.

When Mrs. Gardiner was arraigned she exhibited the letters she had found in her husband's satchel as justification for her act. Miss Whitten at first denied being the author, but when the Magistrate showed her that the handwriting resembled hers in the court complaint. Miss Whitten burst into tears and admitted having written the letters. She declared that Gardiner had given her to understand that he was single, and that she had often met him in Prospect Park.

The attorneys for Miss Whitten tried to show that the letters had been written by the woman's husband and placed by him in a satchel where his wife could find them. The Magistrate found Mrs. Gardiner guilty and placed her under a peace bond in the sum of $400. Miss Whitten left the court-room sobbing. The Gardiners have three children.

MUST WEAR UNION CLOTHING.

Central Federated Delegates Will Have to Look Sharp to Their Garments Hereafter.

On and after next Sunday no delegate can take his seat at a meeting of the Central Federated Union, if the rules of the body are carried out, unless he has the union label on every article of clothing he wears. An ironclad resolution to that effect was passed several months ago.

Hats, shoes, coat, vest, collar, underwear, everything, in fact, that a delegate wears must bear the union label if he wants to remain a delegate. It is expected that a committee of investigation will be appointed to-day to take charge of the delegates before they enter the meeting hall next Sunday and put them through a rigid examination. No excuse that the delegate was fooled into buying non-union-made goods for union-made articles will be accepted.

A formula of inspection has been suggested something like the following: The Committee of Inspection will take the delegate into an ante-room and say, "Your hat, please." If the delegate's hat is a unionmade hat it is returned to him. The next request will be: "Your collar, please," and then the tie, coat, vest, and all other articles which it is practicable to investigate will be examined. The delegate's word, pledged on his honor as a man and a trade unionist, will be taken as regards his underclothing, but some of the sticklers for rules are in favor of requiring each delegate to doff his boots that they may be examined.

The Committee of Inspection will be specially instructed to examine the hats. According to the Hatters' Union, a man may be more easily fooled into buying a nonunion hat than any other garment. The union hat, it says, must have the label sewed as well as pasted in the lining. A hat with the union label only pasted in the lining may to the uninitiated appear a union hat, but if he thinks it is, he is mistaken.

William C. Osborn Resigns.

William Church Osborn of this city has sent to Gov. Odell his resignation as a member of the State Lunacy Commission. Mr. Osborn was appointed as the legal members of the body by Gov. Roosevelt on April 27, 1899. Gov. Odell, it is said, would have been pleased to have Mr. Osborn remain in office.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

JERE JOHNSON, JR. CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Wednesday, July 10th, 1901,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, IN THE
Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange,
189 and 191 Montague St., Brooklyn,
192 VALUABLE LOTS,
Ft. Hamilton Ave. Driveway,
9th Ave., 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th Sts.,
BAY RIDGE
30TH WARD, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
All titles insured without expense to purchasers by the
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

TERMS: Cash payments of $1,000 and upward 15 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent. interest.

The lots are reached from Manhattan without change of cars and for a five-cent fare via the express trains on the 5th Ave. Elevated RR. and New Utrecht Ave., (within three blocks of the property.) They are also accessible by the Sea Beach Route of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.

NOW THAT THE TUNNEL TO MANHATTAN IS AN ASSURED FACT, SOUTH BROOKLYN PROPERTY OFFERS A MOST ATTRACTIVE AND CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT.

Maps and additional information from Messrs. TUCKER & BENNER, Attorneys for owners, 135 Broadway, New York, or JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., 189 Broadway, New York, and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
Wednesday, July 10, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
MACDOUGAL AND VANDAM STS.,
southwest corner; two five-story and basement brick and stone Tenements, with three stores; size of plot 87.11½ on Vandam x 118.4½ on Macdougal St., by irregular.
M. J. EARLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 229 Broadway.
THOMAS ALLISON, Referee, 76 William St.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Particulars of suburban or city property for exchange, rent, or for sale. What have you?
G. A. Peterson & Co., 187 Broadway, N. Y.

Farm, Westchester County, less than ½ mile to depot, inside of $7,000; good house, good water, and healthy location desired. Commuter, 157 East 125th St.

Wanted, for cash customer, dwelling between 50th and 86th Sts., near Madison Av., $30,000 to $40,000. Joseph W. Lawrence, 734 Lexington Av.

Dwelling for improvement, vicinity 5th Av., below 59th St.; also stable. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Want to sell your farm property? Send to H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St., N. Y., for their manner of doing business; we sell.

Modern cottage, about an acre, and farm, about 100 acres; Long Island; give particulars. B., Box 203 Times.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DEVELOPMENT BY THE SEA..

One can hardly realize unless a visit is made what rapid strides have taken place at Sea Gate in the last few years.

This location for Summer homes at the entrance of the harbor is certainly an ideal spot.

Within easy reach of New York, the privacy of the Park, with its high state of development, cannot be duplicated on the Atlantic Coast.

We will furnish upon application special announcement of sale of the remaining land of the NORTON POINT LAND COMPANY, with pass upon private boat from Battery, New York, to visit and inspect Sea Gate.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,
Real Estate
Managers and Auctioneers,
203 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

10% PROFIT GUARANTEED.

The great improvement in Brooklyn real estate justifies our prophecy of 100% increase in value in the next five years.

We have 1,284 lots, the balance of 4,000, to sell in the next 60 days.

Buyers will be guaranteed purchase price and 10% profit.

The only property in New York City where the owners guarantee the price. You take no risk, but must buy at once.

BOROUGH PARK CO.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Pres.,
49th St. & New Utrecht Av.

Fifth Avenue Elevated from Manhattan end of Bridge, through cars, five-cent fare.

Capital, $150,000.
Surplus, $600,000.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED
Prospect Park Neighborhood—Midwood St., Near Flatbush Av.
2 AND 3 STORY
New modern stone houses, 20 minutes to Park Row. Superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city. For particulars regarding terms, &c., apply to W. A. Brown, owner, Brooklyn—For Midwood St. and Flatbush Av., New York—140 Broadway. Illustrated Booklet, showing floor plans, mailed on application.

BUILDING LOTS AND HOUSES.
Kings Highway, beautiful place south of Prospect Park. New houses going up every day; improvements on every hand.
Buy lots for a future home or investment, on easy payments without interest. You can buy new house, nicely finished, with all improvements, and pay no more per month than rent.
Take Brighton Beach or Smith Street cars to Kings Highway. See Mr. Yale and new houses at Yale Park, or write Yale Land Co., 38 Park Row, N. Y.

10 CHOICE LOTS
AT A BARGAIN.
Cash or installments; sell in part or whole; these lots are located in the most rapidly growing section of Brooklyn; close to trolley lines; all improvements; 30 minutes from Park Row, N. Y. Address WM. OPPENHEIM, 36 Wall St., N. Y. City.

2 TO 12 CHOICE LOTS
AT A BARGAIN.
Sold for cash or on installments; are located near famous Cycle Path; city improvements; 2 to 4 minutes' walk from electric express; time, 30 minutes from Park Row, N. Y. City. Address H. F. WHEELER, 34 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Must be sold; elegant 2-story and basement dwelling, Prospect Place, near Franklin Av.; fine neighborhood and only 15 minutes to N. Y. City; price, $5,500; recently sold for $6,750; small cash payment and balance monthly. Jerold, 111 5th Av., N. Y. City.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Executor, P. O. box 1,877, N. Y.

Bargain.—Six-family tenement; improvements; Greenpoint; will sacrifice; $5,400; rents, $672. Mrs. Jones, Freeport, L. I.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE—THREE COLONIAL HOUSES AT MORRIS HEIGHTS, on the N. Y. Central; 17 minutes from Grand Central Depot, and on the New York and Putnam. 45 minutes from Rector St., via 6th or 9th Av. "L"; houses situate on TREMONT AV., just west of JEROME AV.; 10 rooms, all improvements, streets sewered; ground 50x150; price, $8,000 each; terms to suit. Apply ESTATE OF HUGH N. CAMP, 55 Liberty St.

Investment Properties,
RULAND & WHITING,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

A salary of $50 weekly and expenses paid to man or woman selling one lot weekly; no experience necessary; excellent opportunity for persons with large acquaintance, or foreman employed. 1,200 lots, $200 up; easy terms; Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

Great opportunity to purchase in the new section of fashion and wealth; elegant, full-size marble mansion, adjoining 5th Av., at less than value of lot; easily altered into American basement; must be sold. Apply to Schnugg, 78 East 96th St.

Fine Store Property, West 125th Street.—Well filled; rent about $3,000; neighborhood constantly improving; rapid transit station. For particulars call on Geo. A. Blank, 249 East 84th or 220 B'way.

Beautiful two-story basement and cellar brick and stone two-family houses, 168th St., between Union and Prospect Avs.; 15 rooms, two baths; modern improvements; call and inspect. Owner, 3,194 3d Av.

For Sale—A large, choice plot, with old buildings, on an important street through and close to subway station; by letter only. Executors, 69 East 125th St.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Two-story basement house, suitable for physician; cash required, $1,800; residential neighborhood. Neubeck-Bisbier, Willis Av., 149th.

Easy Terms.—Beautiful detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Washington Heights—Broadway corner plot, in very best section; reasonable. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

$6,250.—Bronx; brick house; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements; near station. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Sacrifice.—Two triple flats, 135th St., near Brook Av.; $33,000; rents, $3,840.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Plot, corner 171st St. and Brook Av.; asking $10,000; also others.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Desirable flat, full lot, 12th St., near Broadway; $40,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

HAVE SEVERAL PRIVATE HOUSES near 5th Av., above 34th St., at tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SACRIFICE.—Modern double tenement, East 73d, near 3d; $18,000; rents, $2,115.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Actual Bargain.—Modern double tenement, West 51st St.; price, $21,000; rent, $2,624.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have several apartment hotels showing over 10 per cent. guaranteed income.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE.—Four-story English basement house, 34th St., near Madison; asking $45,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Five-story double tenement, East 20th St.; asking $21,500; rents, $2,954.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Handsome new house and stable for sale; big bargain. S. S., 153 6th Av.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Valuable corner store property, near City Hall; 3-story and store; plate glass windows and a prominent corner; annual rent $400; price, $3,000; worth more money, but owner is forced to sell, as he needs the money.
FRED. H. SMITH,
205 Montague St., Brooklyn.

2 OR 4 CHOICE LOTS AT A BARGAIN.
IN BROOKLYN'S PRETTIEST SECTION.
Thirty minutes from Park Row. Address, owner, H. & S. B. & S., 34 Wall St., New York City.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

LOTS $400 LOTS $5. MONTHLY $10.
RICHMOND HILL TERRACE
THE CENTRE OF GREATER NEW YORK
Adjoining the New 550 acre Forest Park.
BROADWAY & JAMAICA CARS DIRECT TO PROPERTY
All First Class Improvements.
L.I. REAL ESTATE EX. & INV. CO.
1155 MYRTLE Av. and BROADWAY B'N
S. H. CARR, Secy. } TEL. 47 BUSHWICK. } DURATZ MARTIN, Pres.

Flushing.—New 11-room cottage; all improvements; open plumbing; gas, electric lights; $6,500; easy terms. T. L. Bogert, 62 William St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE
LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.
All Improvements. We offer
FOR SALE
building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.
Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.
Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.
Agent on premises to show property and give full information.
C. WALTER CASHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.
Rockville Centre, hour out; colonial residence, 12 rooms and bath; all improvements; hardwood throughout; 2 acres; lawn, garden, fruit; stable, hennery; price, $6,000.
G. A. Peterson & Co., 187 Broadway, N. Y.

Centreport, Long Island.—Do you want to buy a fine Summer and Winter home on water front, 6½ acres? Call Benner, 132 Nassau St.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

A SUMMER BARGAIN.
Hartsdale, 40 minutes out; 10 rooms and bath, all improvements, hardwood trim, decorated; grounds, 125x115; lawn, garden, fruit; stable, hennery; sell for $6,500.
G. PETERSON & CO., 187 Broadway, New York.

Bronxville, 28 minutes from 42d.—Lots at station, cheap; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments. Offerbach, 97 East 116th.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
On Boulevard, near depot and the harbor, adjoining Larchmont Manor; 38 minutes from 42d St.; no interest or assessments. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—For Sale—Attractive 10-room house, near Sound, depot, trolley; two lots; lawn, garden, shrubbery; bargain.
C. E. Davenport, 25 Broad St.

Yonkers.

Cool breezes, pure air, high ground, beautiful views, detached houses, large rooms, and every convenience; close station, easy to reach, easy to buy homes at Fairview, Yonkers. Send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d.

Air, light, room, a "place to put things," a fine piazza; out of door life for children, health, wealth, happiness. All these at Fairview, Yonkers. Why pay rent in a stuffy flat? Send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d.

Charming homes for charming people at Fairview, Yonkers. Send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HUNDREDS OF
HEALTHY HILLTOP HOMES
AT
HACKENSACK AND BOGOTA
are permanent residences of
REFINED FAMILIES.
Thirty minutes from City. Ample Transportation. Every City Improvement, with Country Surroundings.
Golf Club, Boating, Bathing, and Fishing convenient.
Houses and Building Sites at Reasonable Terms.
North Jersey Title Co. Guarantee.
HACKENSACK LAND COMPANY,
116 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.
1,298 Broadway, Cor. 34th St., City.
Open Evenings.

WEST NORWOOD, NEW MILFORD; CLOSING AN ESTATE; 6 COUNTRY, HIGH, DRY COTTAGES, 6 TO 9 ROOMS EACH, 2 LOTS EACH; 5 MINUTES' WALK TO DEPOT; 36 TRAINS DAILY; 45 MINUTES OUT; GOOD ORDER. PRICE $1,200 TO $2,000 EACH; INSTALLMENTS OR CASH WITH DISCOUNT; ALSO 200 LOTS NEW MILFORD AND 200 LOTS WEST NORWOOD.
W. D. SNOW, ATTORNEY,
47 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.

South Orange.—Choice Plots and Lots at low prices; easy terms; very accessible to Lackawanna station; 47 trains each way daily; beautiful mountain view from all lots; will build to suit. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO., 181 Broadway, New York.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—For Sale—Attractive 10-room house, near Sound, depot, trolley; two lots; lawn, garden, shrubbery; bargain.
C. E. Davenport, 25 Broad St.

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Cool breezes, pure air, high ground, beautiful views, detached houses, large rooms, and every convenience; close station, easy to reach, easy to buy homes at Fairview, Yonkers. Send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d.

Air, light, room, a "place to put things," a fine piazza; out of door life for children, health, wealth, happiness. All these at Fairview, Yonkers. Why pay rent in a stuffy flat? Send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d.

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REFINED FAMILIES.
Thirty minutes from City. Ample Transportation. Every City Improvement, with Country Surroundings.
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Houses and Building Sites at Reasonable Terms.
North Jersey Title Co. Guarantee.
HACKENSACK LAND COMPANY,
116 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.
1,298 Broadway, Cor. 34th St., City.
Open Evenings.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE IMmediately; immediate possession; 2 adults; linen and silver; modern furniture. Full particulars to Chas. H. Easton & Co., 116 West 42d St.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in large or small amounts. Losers, 871 Brook Av.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Beautiful
Waramaug Lake,

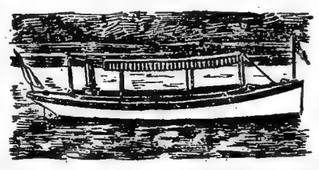

IN LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN.
Cottage Sites for Sale.
Large and Beautiful Tract Sloping Down to the Lake. Spring Water; High Service in Storage.
Phone.—
S. M. BROWN, 40 W. 125th St.

For Sale at Newport, Rhode Island,
ALL THE UNIMPROVED PROPERTY
OF THE LATE A. A. LOW.
Parcel No. 1—Containing 13¼ acres of land, (more or less,) adjoining the Busk place, with fine frontage on Ocean Av. and unrestricted ocean view.
Parcel No. 2—Containing 19 acres of land, more or less, on the northerly side of Castle Hill Av., opposite Prof. Agassiz and G. M. Hutton places, the Golf Club, and the Bateman place, with ocean view.
Parcel No. 3—Containing 14½ acres of land, more or less, opposite the Golf Club and Bateman place, and near the Westchester Polo Field, with ocean view.
ALL THE ABOVE PARCELS ARE SITUATED IN A VERY DESIRABLE PART OF NEWPORT.
PRICES AND DIAGRAMS BY
DeBlois & Eldridge,
1 West 38th St., New York, and
152 Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

AT LAKE MAHOPAC.
Only 50 miles out, with 1,000 feet elevation; finely situated place of 9 acres on south side, and only 175 feet from lake, with 600 feet frontage. House, 7 rooms, old-fashioned; new barn, outbuilding. Fine commanding view; plenty of fruit; never-failing spring; select neighborhood 5 minutes from two stations. Price $3,200; $1,200 to $1,700 can remain on mortgage. Willing to surrender possession immediately; furnished if desired. 75 feet lake frontage, directly opposite house, can be had for about $800 additional. Call or address Jas. Barker, 858 Dean St., Bklyn.

Charming Country Home.—Modern improvements, 16-room stone mansion; high ground, superb views; abundant water supply; 18 acres, fine grove of shade trees, fruit trees; large stone barn; desirable as permanent or Summer home, or would be an ideal site for sanitarium; near trolley line, good schools, Post Office, and railroad; two hours to New York; daily steamboat line on Connecticut River; $7,500, easy terms; a rare bargain. E. H. Wilkins, Middlesex Co. Bank, Middletown, Conn.

ADIRONDACK COTTAGE,
only six hours from New York; altitude, 1,200 feet; 700 feet frontage shore beautiful lake; excellent fishing, hunting, bathing; model cottage; sleeping accommodations for 10 people; completely furnished and ready for immediate occupancy; quantities of ice and wood stored; row boat; everything perfect condition; will sell cheap or rent; photographs. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Woodbine Cottage, Bethlehem, N. H., in the White Mountains, near the Presidential Range—Furnished or otherwise; with hardwood floors; 7 rooms; hot and cold water, furnace, laundry, bathroom, electric light, shady verandas back and front, stable; in the most delightful section of Bethlehem; in perfect order; with spacious grounds; will be sold cheap. Address Mrs. Lizzie M. Howlston, Box 83, Bethlehem, N. H.

Fine residence at Orange, N. J.—Occupied by owner; large double house, every modern convenience; spacious grounds, forest trees, garden, barn, etc.; an ideal place for children; free and clear; will be sold at a bargain to quick purchaser; terms to suit. Address Owner, P. O. Box 2,123, New York.

ON LOON LAKE.
"Camp Gaffney" is thrown on the market for sale or rent; one of the finest outfits on most popular Adirondack lake; completely furnished; four row boats, piano, eight acres. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

For Sale—Delightful residence for gentleman of leisure; twenty acres; beautiful views; fruit; ¾ mile from Main St.; also 100-acre farm, ½ mile from Post Office, church, store, &c.; fine Summer residence. James E. Dean, 428 Main St., Winsted, Conn.

For Sale—In the heart of the Adirondack Mts., a new modern house; 7 sleeping rooms, every one facing the lake; completely furnished and ready to occupy; dining room, two parlors; piazza 50 feet long; boats and fishing tackle. Inquire G. J. Benson, 132 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Among the hills, mountains, streams, and lakes of New Hampshire, Vermont, Western Mass., and Connecticut; low cost farms suitable for Summer homes; $300 up; circular free. Leland's Farm Agency, 113 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

A Bargain.—10 acres; 1 hour out; shore line; fine house, 9 rooms; barn; quantity of fruit; 1 mile station; come quick; $3,500.
H. B. HOLMES CO., 7 East 42d St.

Zinc Lands.—Subscriber has for sale about 60,000 acres in Barry County, Mo.; price and particulars upon application. James Gamble, 11 William St., New York.

For Sale—Fine, well-improved 80-acre farm in Arkansas; price $10 per acre. John A. Parker, Royal Ins. Bldg., Chicago.

LONG BRANCH vicinity; sale or rent, furnished cottages; every location; all prices.
WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

Five lots, near millionaire's new Summer resort, Dobbs Ferry; A1 investment. Graeb, 305 East 87th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City.
To lease, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Factory or Warehouse.—Five story, 43x100, 246, 247 South St., through to Water St. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWNTOWN STS. RULAND & WHITING, 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Have syndicate with $3,000,000 who will erect mercantile buildings for desirable tenants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story and cellar factory or warehouse, 440 Water St.; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted for Western investors, properties showing 6 per cent. on prominent thoroughfares.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—For quick purchaser, Business Property showing good income; one tenant preferred.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Four-story houses on 5th Av., above 23th, suitable for alteration.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 110th St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

New Jersey Property to Let.

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, NORWOOD PARK, MONMOUTH BEACH, ALLENHURST; FURNISHED COTTAGES, ALL SIZES AND PRICES; 15 NEW COTTAGES. R. H. WOODWARD & CO., LONG BRANCH.

Queens Property to Let.

Flushing, Long Island.—45 minutes to Wall St.; to let, fully furnished, desirable family residence, Colonial style, (owner in Europe,) containing 18 rooms; open plumbing; stabling for five horses; excellent garden; grounds contain five acres; adjoining Flushing Golf Club, ¾ mile from R. R. depot; can be leased furnished for one year, or unfurnished for a term; price, $150 a month. R. H. E. Elliott, Real Estate, 62 William St.

Long Island Property to Let.

Rockaway Park, L. I.—Handsomely furnished, 10-room cottage to let; season, $500. Mrs. Greene, 3d Av., near depot.

Lawrence Beach.—One hour from New York; seaside; 13 rooms, furnished; rent low. Dawson, Lawrence, L. I.

$15.00 Month.—House, 8 rooms; barn, shed; 2 lots. Inquire "Owner," 213 East 35th St., N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Mott Avenue, No. 320, near Madison Avenue Bridge; new house, 6 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water supply; rent, $18.00. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Avenue.

Rear house, 8 rooms, for living or light manufacturing; tailor, cigarmaker, &c.; rent, $25. 209 East 86th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

There are a couple of unrented apartments in
THE CORNER BUILDINGS
61 WEST 86TH AND 72 WEST 87TH ST.
7 all-light rooms, open plumbing. To desirable tenants will be rented reasonably. Apply to hallboys.

HOFFMAN ARMS, Madison Avenue and 59th Street. 2 to 18 room apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Private kitchen or restaurant. Will alter and decorate to suit.

FREE—ONE-HALF MONTH—FREE.
A corner apartment, four light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, all conveniences; only $17.00. Apply 1,621 Lexington Avenue, corner 102d Street; Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Avenue.

203 WEST 81st ST.
7 OR 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS.
LOCALITY UNEXCELLED.
$50 AND $55.
WILLIAMS & HAIG, 1,910 7th Av., (116th St.)

An elegant corner apartment, seven rooms, bath, every modern improvement, finest location on Washington Heights, rent $45. Apply 100 Convent Avenue, corner 146th Street; Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Avenue.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Columbus Avenue, 584, near 88th Street; apartments, four handsome rooms with bath, all conveniences; rent only $15.00. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Avenue.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
113th Street, No. 70 East; house newly renovated, six large rooms and bath; all conveniences; only $19. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Avenue.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
An apartment of 4 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rent, $24; nicely decorated. Apply 203 East 14th Street; Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Avenue.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
98th Street, 50 West; apartments of six large, light rooms with bath; all conveniences; rent $21.00. Apply to Janitor, or Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Avenue.

106 Lexington Avenue, corner 32nd Street.—Large floor of 5 rooms and bath; newly decorated; now in first-class condition; rent only $35.00. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Avenue.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $40 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath; open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

18th St., 341 West, between 8th and 9th Avs.—All light; 4 rooms, bath; decorate to suit; $20.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.,
Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; decorated; $13.50-$14.

98th St., 157 West.—Large, airy 5-room apartments; newly decorated; $14 to $16.

124th St., 312 East.—Large apartments; six rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $27.

90th St., 244 West.—3 rooms; tubs and gas; house entirely renovated; $7 to $9.50.

7 Jones St., Near West 4th St., 6th Av.—4-room apartments; decorated; $9-$14.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

Thorndyke Cottage, (12 rooms,) Highland Beach, 100 feet from ocean and river; most beautiful seashore location near New York; palatial steamers, (3 lines;) stable, sailboat; take boat foot Rector St., or at Battery, 9:30 Sunday or week days. T. C. Campbell, 220 Broadway.

NANTUCKET, MASS.—To rent—$150 for the Summer season; large, comfortable, fully furnished private house, twelve rooms; large attic and cellar. Apply to owner, C. E. Woodbridge 456 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Rent.—House with ten large rooms furnished for Summer; fruit; garden planted; spacious shady lawns; piazza; hour out; 5 minutes to depot to Oct. 15; $80 month; bargain. Box 225, Spring Valley, N. Y.

At Liberty, New York.—Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; steam heat, baths, electric light; rent reasonable. McLaughlin Bros., Liberty, N. Y.

Furnished cottage, eight rooms, attic, cellar; all improvements; garden planted, fruit trees, shade; well water; opposite grove; $25 per month Address B. G., 125 Sickles Av., Nyack, N. Y.

To Rent—Part of comfortably furnished cottage, facing ocean, to private family. Victoria Cottage, 2d Av., Rockaway Park, L. I. Wm. Fisk.

A large 14-room cottage in the Catskills, near Phoenicia, fully furnished; plumbing; $100 per month. D. I. Reynolds, 10 John St.

Fine furnished cottages; every modern appointment $200 up; no malaria; no mosquitoes! W. H. McAlpine, Stamford, Catskill Mountains.

Storage.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, wall-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

WEST END STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND SILVER VAULTS,
202-210 W. 59TH ST.
Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing; shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 537—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 9th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGHLY IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM.
These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. Deane, Dentist, 464 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dressmaking, dresscutting, designing, ladies' tailoring, millinery taught; special Summer offer; apply this week; perfect fitting waist, shirt-waist, and skirt patterns cut; evening school, Monday, Wednesday, Friday. McDowell's, 310-318 Sixth Av.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; addresses by the choir of children of the institution; public cordially invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Richmond Real Estate For Sale.

Beautiful home; 8 rooms; all improvements; plot 75x125

Instruction.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 50 times.

PACKARD
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,
Fourth Ave. & 23d St. Phone 101—18.

No better time than now to think of the boy's future—or the girl's.
No risk in selecting a school known by forty-three years of good work.

THE HORACE MANN SCHOOLS
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New building for September, 1901.
Superior equipment for Kindergarten, Physical Culture, Science, Art, and Manual Training.
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FRIENDS' SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Founded by Friends over a century ago, but open to all denominations. Endowed. Eighteen States represented last year. Ideal combination of school and home life. AUGUSTUS JONES, LL. B., Principal.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls,
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Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets. New York.

Lady going West End, Long Branch, like pupils; English, music, languages, kindergarten. Teacher, 316 West 23d.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

A.—SUMMER COURSE
AT THE
NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
128-130 East 58th St.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT, DIRECTOR.
Terms from $15 up. Catalogue sent on application.

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STUDIO, 3 EAST 14TH ST.

EMERSON PIANOS.
8 AND 10 EAST 17TH ST.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

American woman, middle age, experienced, unincumbered, to take entire charge of 2-year-old child; $20 to $25 a month. F., Box 197 Times.

Operators on Muslin Underwear.—A chance for a pleasant country vacation; fifty operators on Singer machines are wanted at Peekskill, in a clean, cool factory; board in private families at $3.50 per week; steady work at good pay; this is a splendid chance for good operators to get away from the hot city, and besides paying all expenses, have the benefit of the country, and money saved. To all operators who are experienced and satisfactory that remain until August 1 or longer, fare between Peekskill and New York will be paid; boarding places secured; good pay, pleasant workrooms; country air; healthful surroundings. Apply in person at the office of The Baker Underwear Co., No. 97 Wooster St.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c. per line 3 times 25c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Salesmen Wanted—To sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

Liberal commission paid to sell our high-grade ready-mixed house and barn paints; exclusive agency given one dealer in town. Reliance Paint Co., St. Louis.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—In hardware store; about 19 years of age; must be steady and intelligent and have a knowledge of bookkeeping; splendid chance for advancement. Address A., Box 175 Times Office.

Wanted—Assistant superintendent; a first-class man, thoroughly qualified to take charge of factory manufacturing small brass goods; must be capable of managing help and producing work quickly and at low cost. Address, giving experience, references, and wages expected. Manager, Box 132 Times Office.

Wanted—Telegraphers; competent, experienced railroad telegraphers, with clear record and good references; pay, $50 per month to start; those familiar with Standard Code rules preferred. Call on F. T. Billings, Room 29, Colonnade Hotel, 726 Broadway, city.

Wanted—Competent, self-respecting non-union machinists, die and toolmakers, who will appreciate a permanent position with ample protection and good pay. Address, giving experience, reference, age, terms, and when you can begin work, G., Box 211 Times.

Wanted—Trustworthy persons in each State to manage business of wealthy corporation; salary $18 cash each Wednesday direct from headquarters; expense money advanced. Manager, 335 Caxton Building, Chicago.

Wanted—As a clerk in a foreign banking house, a young man; must be familiar with accounts and foreign exchange, and understand German and English. Apply, stating references, to Box 1,834, Post Office, New York City.

Wanted—Salesmen; only those who have an established trade; no expense advanced. Empire Skirt Company, 139 Spring St.

Wanted—Practical man with experience, to manufacture straw hats. Box E 206 Times.

Situations Wanted—Female.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid, &c.—By a thoroughly competent Norwegian chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, in city or country; disengaged first week in July; present employer can be seen. 128 West 59th St.

Chambermaid or Laundress.—By colored girl as chambermaid or laundress in private family or boarding house; city or country. L. W., care of Mrs. M. Brown, 300 West 21st St., top floor.

Cooks.

Cook.—Thoroughly competent; private family; have done catering and housekeeping for last employer; best personal references; city or country. 177 West 94th St., care of Mrs. Brandt.

Cook (colored) in boarding house; thoroughly competent; excellent carver, bread, pastry baker. Eliza, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Cook.—German; plain baker; assist with washing; small German Jewish family; excellent references. 411 West 45th St.

Cook.—By competent young woman as cook in private family; city or country. Can be seen at present employer's, 322 5th Av.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker.—Reliable, good dressmaker can take more work home; skirts, waists, very reasonable; also alterations, remodeling, misses' and children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Dressmaker.—By day or week; first-class fitter; competent worker in every respect; terms reasonable. J. Acker, 225 East 48th St.

Governesses.

Visiting Governess.—City, resort; morning, afternoon; elementary kindergarten; neglected education; teachers' college method. Moderate, 1,620 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

Housekeeper. (Working.)—For small family, widower, bachelor in apartment; excellent references; industrious, painstaking. Refined, 1,620 Broadway.

Housework.

Housework in small family or bachelor apartments. Millen, 246 Park Av.

Neat colored girl desires few hours' work daily or housework in flat. Priscilla, 1,620 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

Maid—As maid to lady or grown child by North German Protestant; good traveler; references. Beatly, 258 West 55th St.

Nurses.

Nurse or Companion.—By refined, middle-aged lady as nurse or companion to elderly lady or mother's assistant; no objection to country; first-class reference. Emory, 609 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

Nurse.—To care for sick or an invalid lady; excellent references. Quigley, 1,620 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress.—Hand, machine, mending; $1.25 daily; neat, quick, painstaking, handy; unexceptionable recommendations. Margaretha, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Seamstress, teaches music and gives German lessons, wishes refined house in Long Branch during Summer months; does not speak English. Kottner, 792 Columbus Av.

Situations Wanted—Female.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Waitresses.

Waitress, &c.—By competent waitress or chambermaid, plain sewing; private family; city or country; good city reference. English, care of Crowley, 239 East 36th St.

Waitress.—By waitress; do work of small family; good cook; plain washing; best references; city or country. Call Monday, 244 East 44th St.

Waitress.—By a first-class waitress in private family; willing and obliging; country preferred. M. N., 1,269 Broadway.

Waitress.—Lady leaving town desires a situation for waitress, also chambermaid or nurse. Present employer's, 65 East 53d St.

Washing.

Washing, office or house cleaning; $1.25 daily; sober, industrious, respectable widow; excellent references. Anxious, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Washing.—By colored woman, washing to take home. 339 East 122d St. Terry.

Miscellaneous.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent penman; mathematician; quick, accurate, painstaking, trustworthy; unquestionable recommendations. Mabel, 1,620 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Male.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display

Bookkeepers.

Bookkeeper.—Expert accountant, office manager; rapid, accurate, trustworthy; temporary or permanent; excellent references. Painstaking, 1,620 Broadway.

Butlers.

Butler.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable recommendations prominent families; smart appearance; quick, painstaking, courteous; $50. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachmen.

Coachman. — Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; temperate, trustworthy, industrious, painstaking. Englishman, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 2155 Columbus.

Coachman, Gardener.—Useful; single; country place; thoroughly competent; sober, honest, industrious, respectful; $35. Energetic, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Married; thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed personal testimonials; skillful driver; smart appearance; temperate. Weber, 503 Amsterdam Av.

Coachman.—Single; forties; thoroughly competent; active, handy, sober, industrious, steady; excellent references; $25. Useful, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Disengaged account family traveling abroad; $40, with rooms; temperate, willing, reliable; anywhere. Colored, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Several years' thorough metropolitan experience; unquestionable recommendations; stylish driver; state wages paid. Temperate, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; unsurpassed testimonials; careful driver; smart appearance; first-class; industrious, respectful; $40. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understanding duties; unsurpassed testimonials; dextrous driver, sober, honest, willing, respectful. Hamilton, 547 West 47th St.

Coachman.—Married; thoroughly experienced handling, breaking saddlers, coachers, trotters; $45, including rooms; anywhere. Horseman, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Expert driver tandem, four; hornblower; unquestionable testimonials; stylish appearance; temperate, trustworthy; $50. Scotchman, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Single; sober; experienced; excellent references; present employer going abroad. Lawrence Condon, care of Burke & McDermott, 1,604 Broadway.

Coachman.—By single man; 30 years; best of reference; would go to country. Call or address for two days, O. T., 246 East 53d St.

Grooms.

Groom or Second Man.—By a young Swede as groom or second man in a gentleman's stable; is well recommended from last employers. C. H., 623 Park Av.

Second Men.

Secondman.—Thorough city experience; highest personal references; smart appearance; careful driver; temperate; $50. Groom, 1,620 Broadway.

Useful Men.

Useful Man—Cook and Laundress.—By man and wife; young Germans; man waiting, useful in and outside; wife good cook and laundress; country preferred; reference. Kloss, 403 East 64th St.

Valets.

Valet.—Thorough; undeniable city references; has traveled considerably; good sailor; used to shooting, yachting, and hunting things; an invalid not objected to. Murdo, 54 East 41st St.

Miscellaneous.

Agency for meritorious specialties; salary or commission basis; control canvassers; use Broadway office: Hustler, 1,620 Broadway.

A young student, aged 17, desires employment during vacation; lawyer or broker's office preferred; best references; security if necessary; would expect about $5 a week. Student, Box 170 Times Office.

Barkeeper.—25; excellent bottler, waiter, caretaker houses; permanency preferred. H. B., 755 7th Av., restaurant.

Boy, colored, 15, bellboy; willing worker at anything; city experience; excellent references. Alfred, 1,620 Broadway, store.

Carpenter.—Experienced old or new work, stores, estates, landlords, or hotel. 146 West 52d St.

Clerk.—Nineteen; expert mathematician; excellent penman; experienced with books, office work; references; $6.50. Advancement, 1,620 Broadway.

Collector desires charge houses, collecting rentals, superintending repairs, securing tenants; references; bond furnished. Experienced, 1,620 Broadway.

Driver.—Accompany doctor; smart young colored; excellent references; willing, industrious, sober, reliable. Wooby, 261 West 47th St.

Escort.—Intelligent, companionable gentleman will accompany exclusive, liberal ladies or gentlemen; theatre, anywhere. Tact, 1,620 Broadway.

Gentleman would appreciate opportunity exercising horses during owner's absence, insuring proper condition. Lover Horses, 1,620 Broadway.

Manager restaurant, lunchroom, or small hotel; thoroughly competent; superior cook; capable manager help. Courteous, 1,620 Broadway.

Nurse.—Graduate, young man, medical student, desires engagement for the Summer months; references. Van Dyke, 109 East 64th St.

Private Secretary.—Confidential representative; qualifications, executive ability, superior correspondent, economical manager, resourcefulness, teetotaler. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway.

Position wanted as purchasing agent, by man who has had experience in this line in one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country; understands thoroughly the placing of large contracts, the handling of a large number of orders in a day, and the management of an office; best of references. Address B. C. J., Box 200 Times.

Shipping and Stock Clerk.—Good packer; experienced, reliable, and willing; references. Nicholson, 293 West 11th St.

Storage battery engineer; lighting, power; private installations. Electrical, F, Box 198 Times.

Watchman.—By a middle-aged American, work as watchman, day or night; 14 years last place. C. Klein, 1,342 Amsterdam Av.

Young man, 25, strong, temperate, reliable, wants work at anything but canvassing. Box E, 204 Times.

Excursions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Leg: 9:15, 10:40 A.M., 2:05 P.M.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
50c. Round Trip.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BOAT RACES
AT POUGHKEEPSIE, TUESDAY, July 2.
The famous fast steel twin-screw steamer RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., at 10:00 A. M., 129th St., N. R., at 10:30 A. M., coming to anchor in full view of and near finish of races. No more satisfactory or luxurious way of witnessing races will be afforded. Music. Splendid dining room service. Tickets, $1.00. Limited number now on sale at Pier 19 N. R.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON
TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST, Weekdays 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

HENDRICKSON'S TOURS.
Over Fourth of July.
Everything first class; all expenses included. July 3, Pan-American and Niagara, 4 days, $19.50 July 4, Atlantic City, 4 days..... 14.00
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations, lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
Coney Island.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:25, 7:10, 7:55, 8:40, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL, 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave. Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave. Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave. Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 " *
3:30 "	4:00 "	6:30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

IMPORTANT!
New Route! New Resort!
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Commencing Tuesday, July 2d, Landing at the New Pier at
ROCKAWAY PARK.
The "Atlantic City" of Long Island. Superb bathing and unequaled bathing houses.
Round Trip Tickets..... 50 Cts.
Round Trip Tickets, Children.. 30 Cts.

ERIE RAILROAD.
4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.
SHOHOLA GLEN **$1.00** ROUND TRIP
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.
Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
Including Dinner at Casino, $1.50.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40; Chambers St. 9:45; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning leaves Glens 4:00 P. M.

NIAGARA FALLS $9.00 ROUND TRIP
TICKETS GOOD FOR STOP-OVER AT BUFFALO, in either direction, enabling holders to visit the
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Tickets good going July 3d as follows: Leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M. and 9:15 P. M.; W. 23d St. 5 minutes earlier; Jersey City 15 minutes later. Returning leave Falls or Buffalo on or before July 7th.
Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5 15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.00, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3 P. M., 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave FOOT E. 34TH ST., NEW YORK, week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave daily (7:00 A. M., except Sundays) 8:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M., (and 10:20 P. M., except Sundays.) Additional trains on race days C. I. J. Club, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY
EXCURSION TO
MAUCH CHUNK
GLEN ONOKO AND THE SWITCHBACK
BY
Central R. R. of New Jersey.
Special train leaves foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M., South Ferry, 8:25 A. M. Round-trip fare: Adults, $2.00; children under 12, $1.50.
Switchback tickets 50 cents extra if purchased on train.

ROCKAWAY PARK,
Between Ocean and Bay.
THE PARK INN,
AND
The Bathing Pavilion
The Newest, Delightful Summer Resort on Rockaway Beach.
Frequent trains from E. 34th St., New York, Brooklyn Bridge B. R. T., and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, direct to Rockaway Park.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9:30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.
Sundays, also July 4th, on Long Island Sound.
On SUNDAYS AND JULY 4TH the great steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25 E. R., foot of Peck Slip, 8:30 A. M.; East 129th St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.
Fare, $1.00 Round Trip. Children 50 Cents.

MIDLAND BEACH.
STATEN ISLAND.
THE CLEAN RESORT.
Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite lv. Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon; 2:35, 4:45, 7:15 P. M. Str. Wm. Storie lv. Power House Dock, Newark, daily, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays: 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:40, 9:30 P. M.
Last train from Rockaway Beach, 10:40 P. M.

NORTHBEACH
Large double-decked boats leave East 90th St. Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly. Week days, hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York & Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Last train returning 11:15 P. M.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R.
Leave foot Whitehall St., N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M.
Last train returning 10:39 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
DIRECT EXPRESS TRAINS FOR BROOKLYN BRIDGE ON SUNDAYS.
VIA ELEVATED AND L. I. R. R.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Ave. elevated stations.
Fare from Brooklyn, 30c.; from New York, 35c.
VIA NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH RY.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, (9:30 Hammel only,) and 10:20 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:30 P. M.

LONG BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 4:00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 3:50, and 6:40 P. M. Last train returning leaves Long Beach at 9:30 P. M.

JULY FOURTH
should be spent at the PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, which celebrates the triumphs of American industry and energy.
$16.50
will do it comfortably, and pay expenses—railroad tickets to Buffalo and NIAGARA FALLS, hotels, etc.
INDEPENDENT (Individual) TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
Send for circular to
THOS. COOK & SON,
Downtown, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren, N. Y.
Uptown, 1,185 B'way, cor. 28th St., N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Grand 4TH JULY Trips on same Schedule.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, 6:00 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Saty night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.
NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service weekdays. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.
Note.—On July 4th steamer will leave N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Instead of 3 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POKEEPSIE & RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.
LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.
PATTEN LINE.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave ft. W. 129th St., 9:00 & *11 A. M.
(*Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. (*Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. West 129th St., 8:20, 9:00 & 10:00 A. M. Battery, 8:50, 9:30 & 10:20 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except July 3d and 4th, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays and July 3d at 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st). Leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32. Horatio Hall, General Manager.

50c. TO PROVIDENCE via the NEW LINE
Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5:00 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on Steamers sailing days only.

JOY $2.00 TO BOSTON LINE PROVIDENCE AND RETURN, $1.50.
Every Week Day at 5 P. M.
$3.00 via Direct Steamer,
Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.
From Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine St.
Rooms reserved in advance. Phone 2827 Franklin.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.
Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.
Descriptive Folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) (July 4th will leave on Saturday's time.) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

TROY BOATS.
REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight D isp'ay
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr..July 30 Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27
Kaiserin M. Th..Aug. 13 Kaiserin M. Th. Sept. 10
*Lahn.....Aug. 20 *Lahn.....Sept. 17
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbarossa, Jly 4, 11 AM | G. Kurfurst, July 25, noon
K. Luise, July 11, 1 PM | Barbarossa, Aug. 8, 11 AM
Fr. der Gr, July 18, 11 AM | K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM
From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Aller, July 6, 11 AM | Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM
Trave, July 20, 11 AM | Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM
‡H'h'zoll'n, Aug. 3, 10 AM | Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM
‡Hohenzollern, formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn, Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck, July 4, 10 AM | Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM
Deutschland, July 11, noon | D'tschland, Aug. 8, 11 AM
Columbia, July 25, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pretoria, July 6, 8 AM | Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM
*Phoenicia, July 13, 2:30 PM | Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM
Patricia, July 20, 8 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM
Waldersee, July 27, 2 PM | *Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES
to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg, July 25, to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 15, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All

Country Board.

Boarders Wanted—Around breezy hills of Sullivan Co.; fine mountain scenery; good roads; pure spring water in house; convenient to Post Office, church; plenty of shade and amusements; 2 daily mails. S. F. Fredenberg, Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Farmhouse; pleasant, airy rooms; new, with modern improvements and bath; half hour from depot; good table, with fresh milk and vegetables; accommodations for twelve. For particulars address Mrs. M. J. Fletcher, P. O. Box 600, Asbury Park, N. J.

BERKSHIRE HILLS. Summer home; elevation 1,200 feet; beautifully situated; large, well shaded lawn; broad verandas; vegetables, &c., fresh from farm; large rooms, singly or en suite. For rates, &c., apply to JOHN A. BRADLEY, Lee, Mass.

The Octagon.—Farmhouse, pleasantest spot in the country; splendid view; beautiful shade, piazza, piano, &c.; 6 minutes from station, D. & H. R. R.; come and see us. Address Z. Jenkins, Delanson, N. Y.

Sea Cliff, L. I.—Everitt Cottages; mountainous atmosphere; fine beach; clean, comfortable rooms; excellent table; shaded lawns; boating, bathing; transients accommodated over the Fourth. Miss Everitt.

"RIVER VIEW," NEW WINDSOR, N. Y.—Near Newburg; large, shady grounds; river and mountain views; large rooms, piazza; piano, daily mail; good board; fresh vegetables, milk; terms, $5.00. Mrs. G. H. Moores.

Nicely furnished airy rooms, for three or four gentlemen; at Fort Wadsworth Station; convenient for beach and city. Inquire at newsstand, Fort Wadsworth Station, or address C., Lock Box 9, Rosebank, S. I.

THE LOOKOFF, White Mountains, Jefferson, N. H. Situated on a high and magnificent site. Delightful cool air and mountain scenery. Address James Hight, P. O., Starr King, N. H.

High elevation; large rooms; piano; piazza; bath and toilet; artesian well water; fresh garden vegetables. Address DERILLA J. HORTON, Montkagen Hill, Middletown, Orange Co., New York.

Darrow House, Patchogue, L. I.—Now open for guests; one mile out from village; delightfully cool and pleasant; spacious grounds, &c., &c.; large parlor for dancing; stage daily to bathing pavilion.

At farmhouse on Great Peconic Bay; boating, bathing; large rooms; cool, healthy; good table; terms, $7; references; piano. M. Benjamin, Flanders, Long Island.

White Plains, New York, 5 minutes' walk from station; select and quiet neighborhood; all newly-furnished rooms; permanent boarders desired. Jennie W. Wilkinson.

In private family, two or four boarders; large rooms; good table. Terms $8 and $10 per week. Address G. E. T., 316 W. Main St., Portchester, N. Y.

Demarest Farm, Spring Valley, N. Y.—Delightful; Rockland County; pure air, water, shade, and excellent table; one hour from New York. Sebastian Schneider.

Bayshore, L. I.—House cottage, cor. Main and Clinton Av.; choice location; large rooms and excellent table; stable accommodations. Mrs. N. J. Kuttingen.

Englewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York; four minutes from station; modern house; large piazza; excellent table. Mrs. L. Herter.

Farmhouse; large rooms; shade; milk, vegetables, and eggs from farm; rates $4 to $5. Mrs. Harriet Cage, Galilee, Wayne Co., Penn.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Private family have large room; excellent board. Address E., New Rochelle, Post Office.

Accommodations for six adults; private family; moderate prices. Mrs. Scott, 525 Lake Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

Show Cottages, Long Branch, N. J.; terms reasonable; first-class family house now open. Mrs. H. Guttmann.

The Pierrepont, Asbury Park, N. J.; 1½ blocks from ocean; good board; pleasant rooms. A. W. Kelsey.

Southerners can obtain board in attractive suburban home; thirty minutes' distance. Box 32, Pelham, N. Y.

Country Board Wanted.

A party of five desires country board during July within 25 miles of City Hall; sanitary plumbing, good table, and convenience of access indispensable. Address Mr. Raimond, 62 West 53d St.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Port Jervis.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

A Summer resort with all the conveniences of city life. Grandly located upon the highest point in the State of New Jersey, (1,960 feet elevation.) Always cool.

A beautiful spring water lake upon the mountain top. All the advantages of the Adirondacks within three hours of New York. Pure mountain air, good water, no malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes.

A wide veranda encircling all sides of the house affords a fine opportunity for promenades, the veranda being 600 feet in length.

Good livery, tennis, and croquet grounds, billiards, boating, fishing, &c. An orchestra during season.

LEON ST. JOHN, MGR., PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

Dutchess County.

THE HALCYON,

Millbrook, N. Y.

Under new management. A grand hotel, grandly located among the hills and dales of Dutchess County.

A high-class family resort, modern in every detail, elegantly furnished, perfect cuisine, prompt service, &c.

Beautiful drives and charming scenery; ideal bicycle roads; stabling for private horses, livery, &c.

The Golf Links of the Millbrook Golf Club have, at great expense, been put in fine condition, and this course is available to guests of The Halcyon.

A library containing 1,500 volumes, a music saloon, billiards, &c. V. Purishoff, Musical Director.

CHARLES ST. JOHN, Millbrook, N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem Railroad. Opens June 20th. 1,200 Feet Elevation. GOLF LINKS AND ALL OTHER AMUSEMENTS.
N. S. HOWE, Manager,
Post Office address, Pawling, New York.
Circulars, &c., at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
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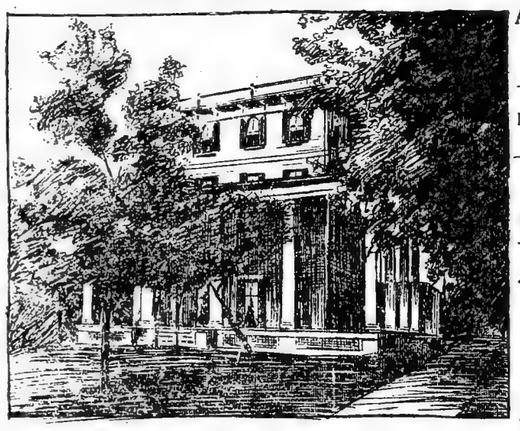

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The Glen Ellis House

KENNADAY IS CHAMPION

Montclair Player Beats Glenny for New Jersey Golf Honors.

WON BY 6 UP AND 5 TO PLAY

Clarke, Candler, and Garretson Win the Other Cups—Hot Weather Curtails Handicap Competitors.

Allan N. Kennaday won the golf championship of the State of New Jersey yesterday in the final round of the tournament that has been in progress since Thursday morning on the links of the Englewood Golf Club. The final round was thirty-six holes, and the new champion beat W. L. Glenny, a Columbia student, and who was entered from the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club of Plainfield, by 6 up and 5 to play. At the end of the morning eighteen-hole round Kennaday was 4 in the lead. The new title holder is a member of the Montclair Golf Club, although Paul Wilcox, President of the New Jersey Golf Association, under whose auspices the tournament was held, holds the Montclair Club championship.

It was insufferably hot when the championship finalists drove off, and a facetious member remarked that golf balls on ice would be about the proper thing. Such things have happened in hot weather contests, but there were no tin pails with balls on cracked ice carried around this time. A number of women assembled on the piazza to watch the start, and a few enthusiastic men, carrying umbrellas, formed the gallery. The first hole was halved, and Kennaday got his lead on the next hole, running down a good put for a 3, to 4 for Glenny. The latter got into trouble on the third, needing 7, while the Montclair man won in 5. The Columbia lad pulled himself together on the next three holes, and had the game even on the sixth green. A rare 2 by Kennaday—the first time of the tournament—on the eighth hole—175 yards—gave him the lead again. Kennaday drove within three yards of the hole, and ran down his put. On the ninth green he led by 2. Coming home he increased his lead, only having two bad holes—the eleventh and sixteenth—which he did in 7 and 8, respectively, losing both. Glenny maintained a steady game, but it was plain that he was slightly outclassed by his rival.

In the afternoon the contest developed no sensational features, each man playing well up to his game. Kennaday continued to forge ahead, and led by 7 on the twenty-seventh green. Glenny won the next, and, as the following three were halved, the match came to an end on the thirty-first green, and Kennaday received the congratulations of the gallery as the New Jersey champion. The scores for the thirty-one holes played are:

Allan N. Kennaday, Montclair—										
Out	4	3	5	5	5	6	5	2	4—39	
In	5	7	5	4	4	4	8	6	5—48	87
Out	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	3	4—39	
In	5	5	5	4	.	.	.	.	.—19	61 146
W. L. Glenny, Hillside—										
Out	4	4	7	4	5	5	5	3	6—43	
In	5	5	4	3	6	5	6	7	7—48	91
Out	4	5	6	4	6	5	5	4	3—42	
In	4	5	5	4	.	.	.	.	.—18	64 155

All of the final rounds for the other three cups were at thirty-six holes. The hottest finish was for the Consolation Cup, offered for the second sixteen. Dumont Clarke, Jr., of the home club, merited the applause of his fellow-members by winning the prize, beating Murray Olyphant, also of the home club, by 1 up and 2 to play. At the end of the morning round, Clarke led by three holes. The third cup was won by R. W. Candler of the Baltusrol Golf Club, who beat Hugh Scott of North Jersey by 10 up and 8 to play. L. B. Garretson of Morris County took the fourth cup by defeating Dana Mitchell of Glen Ridge, by 8 up and 6 to play.

In addition to the final cup rounds, there was a handicap. Twenty-one men finished, but had the weather not been so intensely hot, the competitors would have been doubled. Kennaday was the only scratch man, but he did not turn in a score, and the prize for the best gross score was won by R. W. Candler, the victor of the third cup, in 86 strokes. C. H. Blake, Jr., and R. H. Cory, the Englewood Field Club lads, tied for the net score prize at 79, each playing the course in the actual figures of 88. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
C. H. Blake, Jr., Englewood Field	88	9	79
R. H. Cory, Englewood Field	88	9	79
R. W. Candler, Baltusrol	86	6	80
C. P. Watson, Jr., Essex County	87	5	82
D. Clarke, Jr., Englewood Field	90	8	82
S. H. Harris, Englewood	92	8	84
L. B. Garretson, Morris County	89	4	85
J. G. Batterson, Jr., North Jersey	97	9	88
C. B. Kell, Englewood	98	12	86
Clarence Place, Glen Ridge	93	6	87
Harold Wilcox, Montclair	94	6	88
W. C. Ridgeway, Jersey City	97	8	89
M. Olyphant, Englewood Field	96	7	89
E. E. Moody, Newark	96	7	89
E. L. Johnston, Glen Ridge	104	15	89
G. H. Bowley, Jersey City	95	6	89
J. W. Halsey, Newark	99	9	90
Dana Mitchell, Glen Ridge	100	9	91
W. G. Scott, North Jersey	94	3	91
G. B. Jenkinson, Essex County	98	6	92
C. B. Storrs, Englewood	104	9	95

NEW APAWAMIS GOLF RECORD.

Charles H. Seeley, the young Wee Burn golfer who was runner up to Findlay Douglas for the metropolitan championship about a month ago on the Apawamis Club links at Rye, made a new amateur record over that course yesterday of 81 strokes. Douglas held the former record at 82, made a year ago. During the metropolitan event the course was so wet and soggy that record breaking figures were out of the question. The score was made in a team match between the home club and the Wee Burn golfers. Seeley played at the head of his team and beat Malcolm Graham by 6 holes. The Apawamis team won by 17 holes to 9. The defeated team suffered severely from the defeat by 11 holes of A. S. Kipp by W. R. Thurston, the latter playing the course in 85 strokes. The players and scores are:

APAWAMIS.	Holes.	WEE BURN.	Holes.
Malcolm Graham	0	C. H. Seeley	6
Maturin Bullon	0	W. W. Taylor	0
R. Matthews	2	C. B. Brown, Jr.	0
John Molter, Jr.	2	George A. Jenkins	0
W. R. Thurston	11	A. S. Kipp	0
F. H. Wiggin	2	E. B. Alvord	0
Duncan Edwards	0	E. N. Carnrick	1
J. A. Feck	0	F. Merritt	2
Total	17	Total	9

Dickson Wins the Thebaud Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 29.—The only event of interet to-day on the links of the Morris County Golf Club was the final round at match-play handicap for the Thebaud Cup. Ralph Marsh and J. B. Dickson were the opponents, and the latter won by 3 up and 2 to play. It was a 36-hole match, and honors were even at the conclusion of the first 18 holes. The women's Class A team match with Nassau in the metropolitan championship series was played on Friday on the Nassau links, Glen Cove, and the Morris County women, with a team of three, won by 7 points to 3, the three points being lost by default. The players and scores were:

MORRIS COUNTY.		NASSAU.	
Miss Elsa Hurlbut	2	Miss Ruth Underhill	0
Miss William Shippen	2	Mrs. H. F. Whitney	0
Miss C. G. Willis	3	Miss Travers	0
Default	0	Mrs. O. A. Fuller	3
Total	7	Total	3

Crescent Golf Team Wins.

The Crescent Athletic Club golfers defeated the Morristown Field Club yesterday in a team match on the links of the Crescent Club, near Bay Ridge, by 11 points to 1. The players and scores are:

CRESCENT A. C.	Points.	MORRISTOWN FIELD.	Points.
James Rhett	2	Snow	0
Thomas Hovenden	3	Holmes	0
George O'Flyn	1	Chadwell	0
Charles Mason	3	Letchford	0
A. A. Adams	2	A. Macy	0
C. B. Van Brunt	0	J. Macy	1
Total	11	Total	1

Golfer Travis Sails for Europe.

Walter J. Travis, the National amateur golf champion, sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamer Lucania. With him were Charles L. Tappin of the Westbrook Club and E. H. Jewett of Dyker Meadow. This golfing trio will make a short journey through England and Scotland, and as they did not forget to leave their clubs at home some competitions of an informal international character may be looked for. Travis will surely play over some of the famous courses on the other side, but just how much he says will depend upon his health, as he has not been feeling strong for several weeks. He made no definite statement as to his return, but it is generally expected it will be early in September, at the latest, so as to leave a little time for him to get ready for the National championship at Atlantic City during that month. John M. Ward, the former New York baseball Captain, also sailed by the same steamer. He is now a pronounced golfer, being a member of the Fox Hills Club team.

Novel Foursome at Rockaway.

Seven teams finished the novel competition arranged by the Rockaway Hunting Club yesterday on its links at Cedarhurst. The event was a handicap foursome team match, each man's play counting in the total result. Daniel Chauncey and C. L. Perkins of the home club won the event by a joint score of 158 net. Chauncey's gross score of 85 was the best of the day. The Deal Beach and Oakland teams tied for second place at 165 net. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.	Ttl.
Rockaway Hunt—				
Daniel Chauncey	85	8	77	
C. L. Perkins	92	11	81	158
Deal Beach—				
C. H. Murphey	90	8	82	
B. Ballard	91	10	81	163
Oakland—				
Dr. W. S. Brown	93	13	80	
W. Rossiter	92	9	83	163
Rockaway—				
Dr. W. H. Anderton	98	18	80	
H. B. Slaybrck	102	18	84	164
Fox Hills—				
L. Livingston, Jr.	90	4	86	
R. C. Watson, Jr.	83	3	80	166
Fox Hills—				
G. E. Armstrong	93	10	83	
E. C. Talcott	104	17	87	170
Richmond Hill—				
W. H. Rachan	96	10	86	
C. A. Blackburn	99	13	86	172

Big Golf Day at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 29.—Plainfield's great golfing event, the reception by the Park Club to the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, came off this afternoon with unprecedented success. The pretty clubhouse was crowded, and the links were bright with the gay costumes of the hosts and their guests.

Three contests made the card for the afternoon's sport. The interclub handicap, eighteen holes, medal-play, was won by G. T. Rogers of the Park Club. Frank O. Reinhardt, Hillside, took the cup offered for the best gross score, only playing three strokes behind the bogey score of 82. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
George T. Rogers, Park	110	35	75
H. D. Hibbard, Park	104	27	77
S. St. John McCutcheon, Park	110	32	78
W. Delar Anderson, Park	93	14	79
N. P. Rogers, Jr., Hillside	90	10	80
Carroll L. Raynon, Hillside	95	13	82
Roger F. Murray, Park	101	18	83
William A. Townsend, Park	112	29	83
Frank O. Reinhart, Hillside	85	0	85
Willard Wadsworth, Hillside	86	0	86

The scores of the Park Club members also counted for the President's Cup. Senator Charles A. Reed still leads for that trophy, but H. D. Hibbard is tied with Charles W. McCutchen and Morgan T. Townsend for second place. The driving contest was won by Frank O. Reinhart, Hillside, with an average of 205 yards in three drives. In a mixed approaching putting contest the first prize was captured by Mrs. Samuel Townsend and her son, William A. Townsend, holing out in three approaches in 9 strokes.

Golf at Innis Arden and Wee Burn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 29.—Dr. Frederick Schavoir won the first prize in the putting and approaching contest at Innis Arden to-day. Mr. Hasbrouck was second. At Hillandale a women's 18-hole handicap medal play was contested. Miss Louise Herrick was the winner. Miss Ursula Leavitt and Miss Sowers tied for second honors. C. H. Seeley won to-day's handicap at Wee Burn. His figures were 39, 47, 86. The gross figures of the other players were E. M. Carnick, 95; J. H. White, 95; A. F. Delafield, 127; J. A. Hoyt, 125; W. W. Burton, 119; W. H. Capen, 118; D. T. Woodbury, 119; H. S. Woodbury, 118; Dr. Sherrill, 110, and S. C. Smith, 113.

Golf Play for Wills Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 29.—A handicap competition for a cup presented by Charles T. Wills, ex-Commodore of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, began at the Fairfield Country Golf Club to-day and will be ended next Saturday. The following qualified in the morning play:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
H. B. Andrews	98	10	79
J. M. Mason	92	10	82
King Smith	92	10	82
W. T. Bouchelle	107	24	83
B. H. Warford	102	16	86
William Copp	110	24	86
H. M. Day, Jr.	97	10	87
S. S. Day	97	10	87

This afternoon the result of the match handicap played was as follows:

J. M. Mason beat H. M. Day, Jr., by 1 up on 18 holes; H. B. Andrews beat S. S. Day by 1 up on 20 holes; W. T. Bouchelle beat B. H. Warford 2 up and 2 to play; King Smith beat William Copp 5 up and 4 to play.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON PLEASED.

Shamrock II. Beat His Old Boat at All Points, and He Thinks Her Much Improved.

ROTHESAY, Firth of Clyde, June 29.—The Shamrock II. and the Shamrock I. had their first trial this afternoon since the former was wrecked. A steady twelve to fourteen knot breeze was blowing when the yachts left their anchorage, under mainsails. Before they were out in the bay jib-headed topsails were set, and the boats reached out together in great form.

The Kariad, under similar canvas, accompanied the Shamrocks, but was left so far behind that she abandoned the race. The sea was fairly smooth, and the Shamrock II. pulled ahead and led the way round Bogany Point, gradually increasing the gap until she was three lengths ahead. The boats then started sheets and reached along the Bute shore from Bogany to Ascog, three miles. They had a fair racing trial, and the challenger dropped the older boat in a way that she has never before been able to do. Over the three miles the challenger opened out a big lead, probably of from a minute to a minute and a half, but timing was impossible, as she was thrown into the wind to await the older boat's coming up.

The two yachts were afterward sent off toward Fairlie. They started even and closehauled. On the reach out the challenger opened out all the time, and, carrying the canvas with her lee rail well clear of the water, she set a pace which the former challenger was quite unable to contend with. The new canvas of the Shamrock II. set to perfection. The new mast also seemed stiff enough to stand the strain.

The result of the day's sailing is regarded by yachtsmen here as indicating that the challenger is a much improved boat. Sir Thomas Lipton said after the race:

"I sailed on the Shamrock II. purposely to be better able to criticise her performance under her new rig, and I am well pleased with all I saw. Her new pole mast seemed quite able to do its work, and her sails, so far as I could judge, are perfectly satisfactory. The new boat has done all I expected, and probably a little more. I do not care to express an opinion based solely upon a day's sailing, but the Shamrock II. had absolutely no difficulty in besting the Shamrock I. on any point to-day."

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 29.—George W. Byles has sold the twenty-foot knockabout Ask Me to a Lake George yachtsman.

The City Island Yacht Club has completed and launched three of its one-design class of twenty-footers and events will soon be sailed to prove their merits.

J. Berre King's sloop yacht Spasm, formerly Oswald Sanderson's Countess, has been thoroughly overhauled and prepared for commission at Wood's yard. The yacht is one of the Herreshoff production of last year, and will be in command of Capt. Brown this season.

Edward Kelly's fifty-one-footer Huguenot has undergone the operation of having her lower weights lightened three tons at the Jacob yard, and was launched from the marine railway to-day. Preparations are being made for her to carry larger canvas if the present sails prove too small with the present lower weight.

WHITNEY WON TWO STAKES

Blue Girl First in Great Trial, Star Bright in Standard.

FILLY IN MADDEN'S COLORS

Great Crowd Saw Close and Spirited Racing at the Sheepshead Bay Course.

With a double triumph that took in both the stake fixtures of the Saturday half holiday at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday William C. Whitney asserted himself and at the same time reclaimed a part of the money that he has so lavishly expended on the turf in the three years that he has been racing. His victories included the most valuable prize of the Spring season for two-year-olds—the Great Trial Stakes, in which his success was shared by John E. Madden, in whose name and colors the winner, the fast filly Blue Girl, ran, though Mr. Whitney is half owner of the victor, and the Standard Stakes, the richest of the weight for age events of the early part of the season, won by Star Bright, who ran in Mr. Whitney's own name and colors. Both races made contests that bordered on the sensational, but at that they were only in keeping with the character of the racing throughout, for a better day's sport has not been witnessed this year, and in addition there have been few larger or more enthusiastic crowds on a New York race course since the opening of the Aqueduct meeting in the early Spring.

The weather was intensely warm, but a cool breeze from the ocean contributed much to the comfort of the crowd, and even alleviated the misery of those who insisted on betting and so became involved in the moist wretchedness of the betting ring, where, in an atmosphere like that of a Turkish bath, a huge crowd struggled and perspired throughout the afternoon. The track was lightning fast, but though the best class horses in training raced in several of the events the day passed for the once without any time records being beaten.

Of the Whitney victories the most impressive was that for the Great Trial Stakes, for in that event Blue Girl gave one more strong argument for her claim to be considered the best of the two-year-olds, and one that seemed most convincing. In a race eleven furlongs ran with the Whitney-Madden partnership horses favorite coupled as the Madden entry, while the Morris colt Compute was the next choice. The start was made with the field so well together that it was impossible to say which led until the horses began to string out, Whiskey King then showing in front and making the running, with Goldsmith second and Blue Girl third to the bend in the Futurity course, where Blue Girl went on and took the lead, she hanging on in first place from that point, and winning ridden out by a length from Hyphen, who after getting away back in the crowd closed steadily and finished a good second a length and a half before Goldsmith, third.

From the standpoint of sport the victory for the Whitney colors in the race for the Standard Stakes was a much more satisfactory one than that of Blue Girl, for in the Standard, at one mile and a half, for three-year-olds and upward, at weight for age, Mr. Whitney had but one starter in Star Bright, who originally had as his only opponent Perry Belmont's Ethelbert, though the addition of the Beard Stable's Prince of Melbourne made a three-horse race of it. Ethelbert, with O'Connor up, was always the favorite, with Star Bright a well-backed second choice, and Prince of Melbourne the outsider. The start was made with Star Bright the first to move and go on, Star Bright racing in front to the end of the first mile, with the other two trailing to that point, where O'Connor suddenly made his move with Ethelbert, going from a pull to riding in an instant, and making his run a half mile from the end. The moment Ethelbert went on Prince of Melbourne dropped out of the race, and left the other two to finish for it. As Ethelbert ranged alongside Star Bright the latter looked beaten, and the cry went up that Ethelbert was winning, but Turner, on Star Bright, sat steady and was only hand riding to the head of the stretch; there he went at his mount in a style that brought the Whitney horse away again, aided by the fact that Ethelbert, having made his run too soon, was tiring. A furlong from the end Ethelbert plainly was beaten, and Star Bright was drawing away, the latter winning rather easily at the end by three parts of a length, with Prince of Melbourne beaten off. The time of this race was 2:32 1-5, a fifth of a second only behind the track record.

For the other races the contests were close throughout, and some of the results were rather startling. For the opening event, Honolulu and O'Hagen, frequent rivals in selling races, met again, and, as has been the custom in their meetings, the horse at the longer price proved the winner, the turn this time being for O'Hagen, who squeezed home first in a head finish with Honolulu and Wild Oats. Isidor was the choice for the second race, but had none of the speed that distinguished him in his performance a few days before, and three outsiders had the contest among them, Mixer, from J. H. McCormick's stable, backed from 100 to 1 down to 20 to 1 at the post, winning by a head from Cervera.

In the steeplechase, after Dorman made the running for about two miles, Passe Partout went on and won very easily by a length and a half. Mars Chan and Higbie fell in this race and Owens, who rode Higbie, received a severe shaking up. In the last race the 20-to-1 chance Barbetto drew to the front after Ilium led for nearly a mile, and won ridden out to beat Pleasant Sail, while the odds-on favorite Tinge was beaten off. Commando of the Keene stable had his trial for the Lawrence Realization Stakes yesterday morning, and worked out a mile and a half in 2:40, covering the first mile in 1:45 and the mile and a quarter in 2:12 1-5. The Parader also worked for the Realization and finished a mile and a half in 2:44½. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Frank Farrell's O'Hagen, b. c., by Top Gallant-Sallie Hagen, 104 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 15 to 10, won ridden out by a head's and a length from Toyner's Honolulu, b. c., (Odom,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a head from H. T. Griffin's Wild Oats, br. c., 97, (Wilkerson,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Meditation, Cast Iron, Nugget, Lady Sterling, Ponsoluca, and Carroll D. also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Honolulu the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. J. H. McCormick's Mixer, b. c., 3 years, by Meddler-Fair Barbarian, 115 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, won ridden out by a head; George B., Walter's Cervera, ch. g., 3, 117, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from G. E. Smith's Isidor, ch. h., aged, 140, (Shaw,) even and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Vitellius, The Black Scot, St. Ina, Magnificent, and Fabius also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Isidor always favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Trial Stakes, of $20,000 guaranteed, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last nine furlongs of new Futurity course. John E. Madden's Blue Girl, ch. f., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 126 pounds, (Shaw,) 15 to 10 and 3 to 5, (coupled with Fly Wheel, an added starter,) won ridden out by a length; S. S. Brown's Hyphen, b. c., by Himyarsomaphore, 122, (Piggott,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a length and a half from William C. Whitney's Goldsmith, b. c., by Meddler-Klondeer, 117, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Whiskey King, Par Excellence, Port Royal, Reformer, Compute, Leonid, Dean Swift, and Fly Wheel also ran. Value to the winner, $16,000. Madden's entry, (Blue Girl and Flywheel,) favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Advance Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, to carry weight for age. One mile and a half. William C. Whitney's Star Bright, br. c., 4 years, by Aintree-Spaldimore, 128 pounds, (N. Turner,) 13 to 10 and out, won ridden out by three parts of a length; Perry Belmont's Ethelbert, b. h., 5, 129, (O'Connor,) 9 to 10 and out, second by fifteen lengths from J. Robinson Dunn's Prince of Melbourne, ch. c., 4, by Bramble-Maid of Balgowan, 126, (Spencer,) 7 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—2:33 1-5. Value to the winner, $8,590. Ethelbert always favorite. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half. R. J. Loughlin's Passe Partout, ch. g., 5 years, by St. Florian-Everywhere, 164 pounds, (Heuston,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; W. C. Daly's Magis Light, b. c., 4, 138, (Barry,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by six lengths from J. E. Widener's Fulminate, br. g., 6, 130, (Helder,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, third. Time—5:11. Walter Cleary, Jack Carey, Mars Chan, Higbie, and Orman also ran. Mars Chan and Higbie fell. Value to the winner $710. Passe Portopt the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. J. A. Bennett's Barbetto, ch. f., 3 years, by Falsetto-Barbiche, 87 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 25 to 1 and 5 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; G. Morris's Pleasant Sail, b. f., 3, 97, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and even, second by three lengths from Pierre Lorillard's Ilium, b. g., 3, 105, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:49. Tinge, Borough, and Ginki also ran. Value to the winner $660. Tinge the favorite at 4 to 5 and 1 to 3. Winner trained by owner.

PENNSYLVANIA DREW THE WEAKEST CREW

Americans Were Lucky and Will Race London First at Henley.

Coach Ward Pleased with Condition of His Eight, but Would Like Another Week to Train.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, June 29.—According to the immemorial custom the competing crews at Henley gathered this afternoon at the Town Hall to draw for stations and races. The room was packed with young athletes in flannels. The races were drawn for according to the order of the programme. First came the Grand Challenge Cup.

Little rolled slips of paper were placed in the Grand Challenge Cup itself, and the Stewards dipped in their hands and announced the results. Under the conditions prevailing to-day a crew getting the "Bucks" (Buckinghamshire) side secures an advantage variously estimated at a length to two lengths.

The Pennsylvania crew had good luck in drawing to race with the London Rowing Club, one of the weakest of the crews, and also in securing the "Bucks" station. The Leander crew drew New College. The winner of the Pennsylvania-London race meets the Thames crew. The winner of the Leander-New College heat meets the Belgians. This is generally taken to signify that Pennsylvania gets into the final heat, probably with Leander, as the Americans only meet two of the weakest clubs.

The Pennsylvania crew paddled over the course this morning in good shape and without any apparent diminution in form. When they went out this afternoon they paddled over the course. When past the starting post they hit up the stroke and had a sharp spin, driving their shell through the water in great shape and rowing well together. Returning, they started from where Point Grind begins and paddled home. Coach Ward said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"We certainly could not have done better in the draw. It is as fair a way of arranging such matters as I have ever seen. The luck was on our side. All our men are in fine condition. Every one has been gaining weight. This I regard as an excellent sign. Yes, I know the English think we are likely to overtrain; but, when you think that at home we always do our eight or nine miles, the work the boys are doing here does not amount to anything. They have not quite got back their American form. If they had one more week I think they would equal what they were when they sailed.

"Leander," said Ward, as that crew passed the launch on which a representative of The Associated Press accompanied the Pennsylvania crew's coach, "rows evenly and well. It will be a close thing. I do not want to be optimistic, but you may be sure our crew is not going to suffer from stage fright. They have rowed too often before shouting crowds to be put off the mark at Henley. If we are beaten, it will be by a crew that can row faster and better than we do."

All the Pennsylvanians are delighted with the result of the draws, and while they are loath to say they expect to be in at the finals, they evidently believe they will reach that goal. Ward says no time trials have yet been held, and nothing can be judged from the form his men have shown so far.

One of the oldest members of the London Rowing Club said that it would be a walkover for Pennsylvania, both against his own crew and that of the Thames Rowing Club. Leander is expected to beat New College and get into the finals with Pennsylvania. However, the Belgians are still the dark horses of the contest, and are regarded with respect.

The Canadian oarsman, Hickman, drew Blackstaffe, (the well-known oarsman of the Vesta Rowing Club,) in his heat for the Diamond Sculls.

The London Globe does not like the prospect at Henley. It says:

"There is nothing of the championship about the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley. In the first place, the course is too short, and the result of the race is too frequently dependent on winning the toss. Then the race is only an item in the regatta, and it is but seldom that a crew trains for the Grand Challenge Cup alone. Of course, a crew which enters and trains for months beforehand for a single race has a much better chance than a crew which spends a short time in training for two or three races. We agree with The Field that it is a pity the race was ever thrown open to foreigners. But all the same, this talk as if it were an international championship event is utterly absurd. It will become necessary to establish some new race over the University course unless the Grand Challenge Cup is looked upon in its proper light."

Warren Athletic Club Games.

As the games of the Warren Athletic Club of Jersey City, which were held at Baldwin Park, Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City Heights, yesterday afternoon, were the only open athletic events scheduled for the day in the metropolitan district, they attracted a large number of well-known local athletes who carried off the honors in all but one of the six events. The summaries follow:

100-Yard Run.—Won by J. P. Cooke, West Side Y. M. C. A., New York City, (6 yards;) W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., New York City, (2½ yards,) second; E. S. Blackledge, West Side Y. M. C. A., New York City, (8½ yards,) third. Time—0:09 4-5.

300-Yard Run.—Won by Harry Arnold, Union Settlement A. C., New York City, (14 yards;) George A. Ashley, Pastime A. C., New York City, (22 yards,) second. Time—0:33.

600-Yard Run.—Won by E. A. Trede, Shamrock Harriers, New York City, (45 yards;) C. A. Wogan, Fourth Regiment A. A., Jersey City, (30 yards,) second; George Bischoff, Pastime A. C., New York City, (32 yards,) third. Time—1:16.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by L. Bohnlafrick, Union Settlement A. C., New York City; Fred. Reuss, National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, second; W. McDonald, Xavier Athletic Association, New York City, third. Time—1:23.

One-Mile Run.—Won by A. S. Williams, unattached, (90 yards;) J. J. Farrell, Star Athletic Club, Long Island City, (85 yards,) second; P. Soutar, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City, (65 yards,)—third. Time—4:27.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by J. J. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club, Long Island City, (1 minute 20 seconds;) H. Vorhies, Company E, First Regiment, Jersey City, (1 minute 30 seconds,) second; A. Ziegler, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City, (2 minutes,) third. Time—17:45.

Tuxedo Team Beats Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., June 29.—An interesting team match took place to-day on the Tuxedo Club links between a team from the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown and the home club. The Tuxedo team won by 18 to 12. The play was on the Nassau system. The match between Collier of Tuxedo and Flagg of Morris County had to be decided by playing 20 holes, Collier finally winning by 1 up. Following are the scores and order in which each played:

MORRISTOWN.		TUXEDO PARK.	
Percy Fyne, Jr.	0	Charles MacDonald	3
C. F. Watson	2	Bruce Price	0
J. T. Bates	0	Rossiter Betts	2
Max Behr	3	Grenville Kane	0
P. H. B. Frelinghuysen	0	G. Snow	2
W. Y. Marsh	0	George Hull, Jr.	3
Morgan Smith	1	W. P. Hamilton	0
W. D. Vanderpool	3	Edwin C. Kent	0
Frank Bacon	0	A. G. Jennings	3
W. Alston Flagg	0	Price Collier	1
Prof. Denton	0	Dr. R. C. Rushmore	1
S. H. Plum	3	H. V. Poor	0
A. H. Bond	0	H. E. Pierrepont, Jr.	3
Total	12	Total	18

Harbor Hill Golf Handicap.

R. P. T. Fiske and H. W. Allen tied for first honors yesterday in the club handicap played on the Harbor Hill Club links, Staten Island. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
R. P. T. Fiske	83	3	80
H. W. Allen	92	12	80
Maxwell Carrere	88	7	81
J. E. Bullen	86	3	83
R. W. Conrow	91	8	83
J. G. Janssen	96	12	84
P. E. Alden	99	14	85
A. S. Ogilvie	88	3	85
H. Hollis	95	8	87
J. A. Jaffrey	98	12	86
Scott O'Connor	88	0	88
W. L. Allen	94	5	89
J. E. Faber	94	3	91

COOMB'S LICENSE REVOKED.

Jockey's Ride on Wax Taper Ended His Career on Eastern Turf.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday completed the investigation into the riding of Jockey C. Coombs on the horse Wax Taper at the Sheepshead Bay race track on June 25, for which the rider was suspended by the Stewards of the meeting, and after hearing the evidence of all the persons connected with the horse, revoked the rider's license. In the race in question Coombs, it was alleged, rode the horse suspiciously, and charges were made that the boy did not try to win. The owner of the horse and his trainer were exonerated. The Stewards present were August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, F. R. Hitchcock, James R. Keene, and Andrew Miller. W. S. Vosburgh was appointed Steward to represent The Jockey Club at the Brighton Beach Racing Association meeting. On the recommendation of the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association the mare Kassala and the gelding Salesman were reinstated for steeplechase and hurdle races. The following licenses were granted:

Jockeys—Dennis Desmond, James Fitzsimmons, Med Henderson, Richard Head, Burt Knapp, A. Powell, Edward P. Lelan, Eugene Snedeker, H. Shields, and H. Vittatoe.

Trainers—H. B. Blair, E. Burrows, John Chapman, George Comnell, J. B. Dyer, James E. Dorsey, William E. French, Joseph T. Ferguson, W. B. Howell, S. M. Holman, Frank Jones, George A. Luckey, John McKee, John H. Shepard, Howard Williams, D. Withers, and Louis Euton.

Holmdel Yearlings at Auction.

The thoroughbred yearling race horses from Gideon & Daly's Holmdel Breeding Farm at Red Bank, N. J., were sold at auction in the sales paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay yesterday in the presence of a fair crowd of turfmen, and straight through the offering brought good prices. The best price of the sale was $10,300 paid by David Gideon, one of the breeders, for the full brother to the great horse Jean Beraud, by His Highness-Carrie C. The next best price was $8,750, paid by James R. Keene for Futurita, by His Highness-The Butterflies, both sire and dam being Futurity winners. The yearlings that brought $500 or more and the buyers were as follows:

Bay colt by His Highness-Alhada; David Gideon $2,000
Bay colt by His Highness-Carrie C.; David Gideon 10,300
Bay colt by His Highness-Chemise; L. M. Myer 2,000
Futurita, b. f., by His Highness-The Butterflies; James R. Keene 8,750
Bay filly by His Highness-Chiffon; David Gideon 1,600
Bay colt by Henry of Navarre-Inverman; David Gideon 800
Bay colt by His Highness-Lilita II.; L. M. Myers 2,000
Bay colt by His Highness-Nettie; David Gideon 1,600
Bay colt by Esher-Nosegay; John Mackey. 3,500
Total for 10 head, $34,725.

Gold Medal Given to Senator Hoar.

BOSTON, June 29.—United States Senator George Frisbie Hoar was tendered a luncheon to-day by a sub-committee of the South Boston Citizens' Association, at which there was presented to the Senator a gold medal struck from the dies of the copper medal given to the school children of Boston on the occasion of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary celebration last March of Evacuation Day. The medal was given to Senator Hoar in recognition of his oration at South Boston on Evacuation Day.

AMERICAN ATHLETES WON IN LONDON GAMES

Kraenzlein Broke the English 120-Yard Hurdle Record.

Baxter, Coe, and Duffy First in Their Events—Coe Won Shot Put by Nearly Eleven Feet.

LONDON, June 29.—A. F. Duffy, the American runner, at scratch, carried the Georgetown University colors to the front at the London Athletic Club meeting at Stamford Bridge, this afternoon, in the final of the 100-yard handicap. There was a high wind dead against him, yet

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

EX-COMMODORE S. NICHOLSON KANE, who knows more about yachting than any other man in either continent, was a stroller on Fifth Avenue during the week. A graduate from Annapolis, he resigned from the navy, and to-day, although he is approaching middle age, looks much younger than many of the men in society who are in years considerably his juniors. Mr. Kane affects the English style of dressing, and wears in Summer a hat of a peculiar block—a gray felt derby, with a black band. With his closely cropped side-whiskers, he looks as if he had stepped out of one of Leech's pictures. Every year Mr. Kane, taking his valet with him, goes to the Adirondacks, where for six weeks, in an utter wilderness, he lives a rough life, exercising and eating only the very plainest of food. He emerges from this retreat as brown as a berry and with a physique which stands all the inroads which society and club life are apt to make on a man of his position and popularity.

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A paragraph published from Newport some days ago to the effect that Col. De Lancey Kane had imported a new coach from England was rather a surprise to his friends. Col. Kane has in his stable at New Rochelle the coach Tally Ho, with which he made the first essay at amateur coach driving in this country. The Tally Ho was really the first public pleasure coach placed on the road. It ran from the Brunswick Hotel to Westchester every day, and Col. Kane was the whip. This relic of nearly twenty-five years ago is preserved with religious care. It was built in England, and Col. Kane drove it from the Strand to Virginia Water before he brought it out here. Should he ever put a coach on the road again, his friends are confident that it will be the Tally Ho, which is in perfect condition. Fairman Rogers in his book on coaching points out the error into which many Americans fell when this coach was first brought from England. Being called the Tally Ho, and referred to by that name, it has become synonymous with the term "coach," and the Century Dictionary falls also into the error in its definition.

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There was nothing remarkable in Mme. Schumann-Heink's rewarding with a kiss Mulehill, the baggagemaster of the Metropolitan Company, who prevented her from jumping from the carriage in the runaway of Thursday, and continued his good deeds by himself driving her to the wharf, thus enabling her to reach the steamer on which she was a belated passenger. It was entirely like her expansive self. Schumann-Heink is the embodiment of vitality, hearty good nature, and affection for the world in general and particular. This is a part of her charm on the stage, and it is more manifest among her friends and associates. She distributes her embraces freely in a hearty German fashion. She is quite as likely to receive the men in the company in which she is singing with a voluminous embrace as the women. It is somewhat startling to the unaccustomed at first, but every one knows that it is "Mme. Schumann-Heink's way."

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The restlessness of New Yorkers and the many changes in the residence districts are after all not features peculiar to this city. London is almost as fickle and old Paris is fast disappearing and the very fashionable people are rapidly coming over from the famous "Faubourg" to the more modern city on the other side of the Seine. There are a few people in New York who cling to old localities. Mrs. Ambrose Spencer when in this country always resides at her residence on the south side of Washington Square, the only private house on the block. The Keteltas mansion at St. Mark's Place and Second Avenue has just been closed for the season, Miss Keteltas and her brothers having gone to their Newport villa. Owing to illness in the family for years Miss Keteltas has never entertained, and there have also been frequent deaths and the family is constantly in mourning. Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore is a sister of Miss Keteltas, and once or twice in the season, either she or her daughters visit there. The neighborhood is essentially Teutonic these days. All the old friends have left, and the sight of the Keteltas carriage and Keteltas liveries is always a wonder to the residents of this part of town. The Ward house on Bond Street is kept intact, but the furniture has been removed. There are two maiden ladies living over on Seventh Street, who are related to many of the old Knickerbocker families and who have refused to move. The Schermerhorn mansion on Twenty-third Street in the shopping district; the beautiful Auchmuty residence on University Place, the Stewart and King houses on the same street, the Schieffelins and Jays and Evarts in the neighborhood of Stuyvesant Square are comparatively modern instances.

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Members of District Attorney Philbin's staff are fond of telling of the time when Mr. Philbin, then a young lawyer, was "turned down" by one of his present office staff. Years ago, Mr. Philbin and Andrew Fay, now the Deputy Chief Clerk of the District Attorney's office, were both employed by the firm of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., importers, of 408 Broadway. Mr. Philbin was a salesman, and Mr. Fay was in the shipping department. Subsequently the present District Attorney began the study of law, and Mr. Fay entered the District Attorney's office.

During the trial of Carlyle Harris Mr. Philbin, then just beginning practice, decided that he would like to look in on the trial, and wondered whom he knew well enough to ask to pass him in. Suddenly he remembered "Andy" Fay, and straightway hunted that gentleman up and made known his desire. Great was his surprise when Mr. Fay firmly but courteously said:

"I'm very sorry, old man, but it will be impossible to get you in. It would be hard enough to get my own brother in, much less you."

Mr. Philbin recalled the incident when revising his office staff, and Mr. Fay remained undisturbed in his position.

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Ex-Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire was in correspondence with Senator B. F. Tillman during the recent tilt the fiery Southern politician had with his colleague, Senator McLaurin. The object of Senator Tillman was to drive his enemy into a corner from which he could not escape political defeat. After the resignation of Senator McLaurin was withdrawn from the hands of the Governor of South Carolina and Senator Tillman also had to withdraw his resignation, the wily New Hampshire politician telegraphed to Senator Tillman:

"The rat got away from the cat. Good rat; bad cat."

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Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant was accosted by a very fresh young man in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other evening, who said: "Hello, Hugh; how are you?" Grant side-stepped slightly, and, looking the young chap over, said: "It's a real pleasure to meet old friends, but you'll pardon me if I say that I have forgotten your name."

"Well, that's funny," said the irrepressible. "Why, I rowed you around for nearly a whole day, when you were fishing up at Kennebunkport three years ago."

Then he looked deeply grieved as the ex-Mayor turned away indifferently to greet some acquaintances, and remarked: "It is funny how stuck up some people are in this world."

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It is not generally known perhaps, but J. Pierpont Morgan has one of the most elaborate collections of beer steins in America. During his present trip abroad he purchased two more that formerly belonged to a collection owned by Prince Bismarck. The price paid for them would buy beer enough to fill all the steins in America a couple of times.

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The Calumet Club this Spring has changed Presidents, the term of the last incumbent, James Brown Lord, having expired. His successor is A. Huidekoper Bond, one of the most popular men in the club. Mr. Bond comes from Boston, but has lived in New York a number of years. He married Miss Louise Van Buren Davis, whose mother and twin brothers reside at the old-fashioned mansion on Fourteenth Street, which is still one of the sights of the city. Mrs. Bond is one of the heirs to the great Spingler estate. The Van Buren house is possibly the last of the semi-suburban residences of a half a century ago which exist in New York. The Goelet residence disappeared five years ago, and until it was demolished the corner of Broadway and Nineteenth Street was always a welcome spot on a hot Summer day. James Brown Lord, the retiring President of the club, is the architect of the Court of Appeals, Delmonico's, and other well-known buildings in this city. The recent redecoration of the Calumet Club, which has converted it into one of the most artistic clubhouses on the avenue, was done under his personal supervision.

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Weather plays a pretty important part in many kinds of business. This is particularly the case at places where pleasure seekers go to refresh the inner man after a drive. The Casino in Central Park on evenings and Sundays is crowded, and no one would suspect that all New York is supposed to be out of town. This is on pleasant days. But let a light rain come up at an inauspicious moment and everything is changed.

"How is business?" asked some one of Gustave Dorval of the Casino last Monday.

"Business," replied Mr. Dorval, with a characteristic gesture; "well, my business is like the weather. Yesterday we had a shower, and my banker says my bank account is not worth having when it rains."

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Apropos of the placing of chairs "to be let" in Central Park, remarked the observing man:

"Is there anything in the circumstance that the Park Board consists of two brewers (Clausen and Moebus) and a Brower?"

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Mr. Walter Damrosch, the musician, is fond of telling how he was called upon impromptu to assist at the christening of the child of an Italian fruit vendor. Mr. Damrosch having occasion several years ago to visit the Five Points district was walking by a church on Mulberry Street, when an excited Italian woman, in gala dress, rushed out and looked wildly up and down the street. Mr. Damrosch paused to see what was the matter, and was accosted by the woman. She asked him, in extremely broken English, if he would please be godfather to her little son, who was about to be christened, and explained that the gentleman who was to have officiated in that capacity was not forthcoming, and that the priest refused to wait longer. Mr. Damrosch kindly consented and, entering the church, took his place beside the baby's father. The ceremony proceeded smoothly until the priest asked what names had been chosen for the child. The first name was easily disposed of. It was Pietro, after the baby's father. When it came to the second name the mother, as a delicate compliment, proposed that the child should take the name of the stranger who had so kindly consented to be his godfather, and asked what the gentleman's name was.

"Damrosch—Walter Damrosch," replied the musician.

"Damn what?" asked the priest, politely, surprised.

"Damn—you shall not call my little Pietro damn anything!" exclaimed the mother fiercely.

Mr. Damrosch at length cleared up the matter, but the mother still refused a name so easily misunderstood, and insisted on calling her child Pietro Walter instead. Mr. Damrosch takes quite an interest in the Italian godchild he gained under such peculiar circumstances, and has recently set him up as a newsboy.

◆ ◆ ◆

An artist of no mean ability was lost to the world when Dr. Edward Everett Hale laid aside his pencil for the pen. He has always been intensely interested in sketching, and although he has done little himself in that line, he has a decided talent for it. He has an old sketch book at his home full of quaint pencil drawings done at Niagara Falls in 1868. These sketches, while crude to a certain extent, show an appreciation of composition and a knowledge of perspective rare with an amateur.

◆ ◆ ◆

It is the proud and frequent boast of Police Capt. James Kenny of Brooklyn that the precinct in which he has command is the "cleanest" in the city. There is not a gambling resort, a disorderly house, or even a saloon within its boundaries. Capt. Kenny's precinct extends from Park Row, Manhattan, across the East River to High Street, Brooklyn. It is the Brooklyn Bridge.

◆ ◆ ◆

Richard Harding Davis is a prophet who is renowned in his own country. In Marion, Mass., where the family have spent many Summers and are almost indigenous to the soil, there have been many prominent people with whom the townsfolk have become more or less well acquainted. Grover Cleveland and Joseph Jefferson have been familiar figures there and of good repute, but this has not heretofore been the case with the author who has probably more young women admirers than any other man not a matinée idol.

The trouble was, as the townspeople put it, that Mr. Davis was topiottical. He was to be seen around the place day after day and Summer after Summer, but he never spoke as he passed by. Even in the Post Office, the social centre where every one meets and speaks in a small place like Marion, Mr. Davis looked neither to the right nor to the left. The town's folk lifted their eyebrows and said nothing, but they thought thoughts.

This season, however, all is changed. Not long ago Mr. Davis gave a lecture for the benefit of the Congregational Church of the place. Fifty cents a seat was charged, and the church realised a goodly sum. Not only that, but every one remarked that the lecture, which was an account of the speaker's experiences in the Boer war, was a very good lecture, indeed.

Whether this was a sentiment which Mr. Davis appreciated or whether he had before experienced a change of heart no one knows, but immediately invitations were sent out to all the townspeople to a reception to be held at the cottage of J. M. Clark of Chicago, the father-in-law of Mr. Davis, where he and his wife spend the Summer. Every one accepted with delight. Every one went, they all enjoyed themselves mightily, and now the Marion people say there may be authors and authors, but there is no author quite like their Mr. Richard Harding Davis.

◆ ◆ ◆

William Astor Chanler, college athlete, hunter of big game, African explorer, and a man of much strenuousness in all he undertakes, is going to get down among what his friend, Congressman Sulzer, lovingly spoke of as as the "peepul." Mr. Chanler enjoyed his recent term in Congress, which he earned by defeating Lemuel E. Quigg after a most brilliant campaign in the Fourteenth District. Looking about for a new political field in which to labor, he decided that the lower west side promised well, and so he has taken apartments in Eighth Street, just off Fifth Avenue. That he will loom up as a candidate as soon as opportunity offers is certain.

◆ ◆ ◆

Wherever there is a meeting of ecclesiastics there is sure to be told some story of the late Bishop Williams of Connecticut, who was one of the brightest men of his day. At a recent conclave at the General Theological Seminary they told this tale of the good Bishop's wit:

One Summer day the Bishop went out fishing with a friend, and, as the day was warm, they swung a bottle of rare old Burgundy over the side of a rowboat. When luncheon time came the Bishop essayed to pull the wine aboard, already tasting in anticipation the cool, delicious beverage. Through some mishap the string slipped from his fingers and the bottle sank to the bottom of the river. Bishop Williams sat up with a sigh and said, with his eyes sparkling:

"You say it, Jones; you're a layman."

◆ ◆ ◆

Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, is celebrated for his inveterate habit of offering his cigar box to his callers as soon as they enter his office. Three men, one of them a stranger to Ainsworth, visited the office recently on a matter of business, and the General, as usual, instantly produced his cigar box and offered it with a few words of kindly insistence. They all took cigars, including the stranger, and this much astonished the latter's friends, who knew that he neither smoked nor drank and was bitterly opposed to tobacco. Their surprise grew into stupefaction when he lighted the cigar and began to smoke.

"How is this?" they asked when they left the office.

"I can't help it," answered the non-smoker, puffing away. "It's his way of inviting you—you can't refuse. I would have taken a pipe if he had offered it."

◆ ◆ ◆

Augustus Thomas did not reach the position of one of America's leading playwrights by a rose path. He had many bitter discouragements. The story of how fame came to him at last by the production of "Alabama," after the manuscript had laid on one of A. M. Palmer's shelves for two years, is well known. "Alabama" was not his first play, however. Long before he had come to New York from St. Louis he had written "Editha's Burglar," a one-act play, afterward elaborated into the four-act drama "The Burglar." In those days Thomas was employed on a St. Louis paper. He was not a brilliant success as a newsgatherer, and his gift as a writer was unappreciated. It is related by one who knew Thomas in those days that on one occasion, feeling the necessity of making a showing, having had no luck in turning up news stories, he offered his city editor the manuscript of "Editha's Burglar" as a special. The city editor thought so little of it that he threw it into the waste basket, from which Thomas was fortunate enough to rescue it.

◆ ◆ ◆

Controller Coler believes in the adage "To save time is to lengthen life." When busy in his office he will say to an attendant:

"Bring me a shave."

In a few minutes the attendant will appear with razor, shaving cup, and brush ready. In his private office Controller Coler dashes the lather over his face, and, without looking in a glass, shaves one side of his face with his left hand while signing checks with his right hand.

"I had to get used to this way of shaving while traveling in Western railroad trains," said Controller Coler when asked for an explanation of his hirsute feat.

◆ ◆ ◆

"When Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee took command of the Division of the Philippines," said an old army officer, "a thing happened that is not likely to occur again in many years. A Brigadier General who had been three years on

the Captain of a troop of the Sixth Cavalry, of which Chaffee was First Sergeant, reported to his First Sergeant, now raised to superior rank. At the beginning of the civil war James F. Wade, the son of old Ben. Wade, was a First Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry, and Chaffee, who had enlisted as a private in Company K had advanced to the dignity of First Sergeant. Wade became a Captain in 1867 and Major a year later. Chaffee reached a Captaincy in 1867, but did not get his Majority until 1888. Now. Gen. Wade is in command of the Department of Southern Luzon, and the man who once served under him in the ranks is his superior in rank by the fortunes of war."

◈ ◈ ◈

Alfred Hayman, the man in charge of Charles Frohman's publicity department, was lunching at a down-town resort the other day, where a specialty is made of Hungarian goulash. Hayman ordered a portion. As the waiter was placing it on the table, he dropped the platter. The contents splashed all over the brand new pair of light flannel trousers that Hayman wore. He spoke sharply to the fellow, saying: "Now see what you have done."

The waiter smiled blandly and replied: "Never mind, Sir, we have plenty more of it."

◈ ◈ ◈

The recent booming of Senator Allison for the Presidency, to succeed McKinley, brought forth a multitude of reasons why the distinguished Iowan should be nominated, but there was one which was overlooked. This reason was advanced to Senator Allison himself previous to the St. Louis Convention which nominated McKinley and amused him greatly. The man who offered it was a newspaper man from Texas, named Roberts, who, strange as it may seem, both from his nativity and profession, was something of a society swell at the capital—a Harry Lehr sort of chap, who seemed to be privileged to say or do almost anything. Meeting Senator Allison in Statuary Hall one day just before the St. Louis Convention, he said to him:

"Senator, I do hope you will be nominated. We really need you for President."

"Why?" asked the Senator.

"Well, after Cleveland and Harrison, it is about time the country had a pretty President."

◈ ◈ ◈

The nomination of an east side Italian boy to the Naval Academy led a New York paper to head its account of the affair in this grandiloquent and optimistic fashion: "Mott Street Has an Admiral Dewey." This suggests one of Secretary Root's sardonic witticisms. A visitor called on him recently in the War Department at Washington and found him signing a number of papers.

"What are you doing, Mr. Secretary?" he inquired.

"Appointing Lieutenant Generals," replied Mr. Root.

He was signing the commissions of the West Point graduates, and it is safe to say that those who received them would have seen nothing unreasonable in the Secretary's answer.

◈ ◈ ◈

Murray Danenbaum, a man of finance and popularly supposed to be the thermometer of the sentiment of the New York business community toward Tammany Hall, had occasion to use a hansom cab to keep an engagement the other evening. He told the driver to hustle. When the destination was reached Danenbaum asked "How much?" The charge was excessive. Danenbaum expostulated. Cabby said, "See here, Mr. Danenbaum, it's men like you who make prices in this town, and if I haul you cheap, how can I keep my standing up in the profession?"

Danenbaum says he has not yet discovered the exact logic of the argument, but he paid the fare.

◈ ◈ ◈

While Commodore Albers, commander of the Deutschland, was talking to a number of his New York friends, the conversation drifted to the subject of happiness. Of course some one immediately asked the Captain when he felt happiest. "I am happiest," responded the famous skipper, "when I feel the Deutschland rolling and pitching in mid-ocean, with the great seas breaking over her; when I see the lightning's flash and hear the thunder as it reverberates across the sea; when I am chilled to the bone by the icy winds; when the hail and sleet and snow are falling all about me, and the Deutschland is still far from home. To feel, to see, and to hear all this, and then to think of my family far away in Germany, and all of a sudden to hear a familiar voice ask me what the matter is, and then to open my eyes and find myself at home; that's when I feel happiest."

◈ ◈ ◈

The recent break between Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett and Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, because of the former's alleged incivility to the latter, is not the first incident of the kind. Last year relations were strained between them for a long time as a result of a well-meant proceeding of the Admiral's which offended Mr. Hackett to the soul. Mr. Hackett rides to the Navy Department in a vehicle which somewhat resembles a Park omnibus, and looks as a Black Maria might if it were built on the lines of an open trolley car. Mr. Hackett is proud of this official wagon.

Last Summer, when Mr. Hackett was away from the Navy Department, Rear Admiral Crowninshield decided to use the official vehicle of Mr. Hackett to get to the building. The custodians of the ark, however, knowing more about Mr. Hackett's personal peculiarities than did the Admiral, thought it best to wire the Assistant Secretary for permission. The Admiral waited with as much dignity as possible under the circumstances. In an incredibly short time the answer was wafted back on the wings of electricity:

"Allow no one to use my carriage except my son Willie."

The Admiral walked. It was a long time before any one except the most athletic of his acquaintances dared to breathe Mr. Hackett's name to him.

◈ ◈ ◈

Judge Blair, who presided over the trial of Thomas Barker in Jersey City recently, is a man of determined character and a great stickler for form. When a law student he was assaulted by an aggressive man who had been a client of the office where Blair was studying. Blair was alone at the time and did not want to engage in a fight. So he pushed the man into a closet, locked the door, and went nearly the length of the town to get an acquaintance of the man who would be an impartial witness, before he let him out. Then he formally gave him his choice of apologizing or being well trounced. It is said the man apologized.

◈ ◈ ◈

In a recent sermon the Rev. Minot Savage dwelt upon the close relations between man and the animals as established by Darwinism. Men and women, he said, should recognize this kinship and show a more tender regard and sympathy for animals. Referring to the fashion followed by women of wearing birds' heads and birds' feathers on their hats, Dr. Savage said:

"If I did not believe women did this through thoughtlessness and ignorance, I should have much less respect for them than I have."

Dr. Savage's idea that woman's crime against the songsters is committed more through thoughtlessness than cruelty or indifference is borne out by an incident which occurred during the recent session of the Legislature. When the Anti-Pigeon-Shooting bill came up in the Assembly one Monday night, Judge Wauhope Lynn took the floor in its favor. The Assembly Hall was crowded with ladies, as is usual on Monday nights. Judge Lynn spoke with much eloquence against the ruthless slaughter of the "pets of the barnyard," as he termed them. When he had concluded he was greeted with a round of applause.

"That was a fine speech, Judge," said a friend, congratulating him.

"It seemed to take, didn't it?" said the Judge, pleased with the compliment.

"Oh, it did, immensely," replied his friend, "especially with the ladies who wore birds' feathers in their hats."

◈ ◈ ◈

Commissary General Weston is an explosive old soldier with a red face, a loud voice, and a violent manner. These appearances are deceptive, for he is the best-natured soul in the whole War Department. During the last session of Congress the General met one of the Washington correspondents with whom he was acquainted, and asked him when the Army bill was going to pass.

"I don't know, General," was the reply.

"You do know!" vociferated Weston, in the voice of a human cyclone, "but you won't tell! Ordinarily you are garrulous, loquacious, conversational, communicative, discursive, and talkative, but now you are silent, still, supine, and dumb, and you ain't saying a word!"

◈ ◈ ◈

Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, while in New York City recently, found her portrait on the advertising literature of a new face powder. She wrote to the firm telling it if the picture was not removed she would sue. She received this terse reply: "We advertised for a photograph and the name of the best-known American woman except Mrs. McKinley. The majority of the names sent in was yours. If you sue us we will get more than any damages we would have to pay you in free advertising by being sued by the "best-known American woman." Mrs. Palmer was saved the solution of a vexing question by the failure of the firm.

◈ ◈ ◈

In the amen corner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel—the very shrine of Republicanism—ex-Senator David B. Hill sat on a plush-covered bench last Tuesday night and mopped his dome of thought with a white silk handkerchief.

"Get me a camera," gasped Col. Abe Gruber. "Hill in our Amen Corner! What can it mean? Democracy's high priest has invaded our very altar! By the gods, this doth amaze me!"

"Don't be alarmed, boys," said Mr. Hill, as Col. Gruber led a group of puzzled Republicans toward him. "I am not a usurper. Just waiting to see my old friend, Judge Earle."

"Didn't know but you had seen the error of your ways and come here to do penance," said William Leary.

"I am a Democrat," retorted Mr. Hill, solemnly, and as he settled back in Dwight Lawrence's favorite seat to laugh Col. Gruber muttered:

"Oh, if Boss Platt were only here to greet our strange guest!"

◈ ◈ ◈

State Senator Coggeshall was coming to the city recently. Parlor cars on the train were crowded, so he had to ride in the day coach. He found a vacant seat, and had no more than seated himself when a fussy old woman came in with a load of bundles and asked to share the seat. The Senator graciously bowed, and moved over. Hardly had the old lady become settled than she thought of an acquaintance she had seen when getting on the train. So, depositing her cargo of bundles on the seat, she left to look up the acquaintance. She had but passed out of the door when a big, self-assertive chap came through the other door. He wandered down the aisle looking anxiously to the right and left for a seat. He spied the seat by the Senator with the bundles on it, and a look of grim satisfaction lit up his face. He bore swiftly down on the seat, where he stopped, and said to the Senator:

"Have you any objection if I move these bundles?"

The Senator said: "No, certainly not."

The fellow pulled the bundles savagely down and sat down in the seat, just as the old lady came back. She looked at the big man, and then began to read him a lesson for taking her seat, which caused him to get up hurriedly. As he wandered away he cast one long, lingering look of scorn at Coggeshall.

◈ ◈ ◈

Pension Commissioner Evans, who is now suffering from one of the periodical wars on his administration of the Pension Bureau, is proud of the practically unanimous support given him by the newspapers of the country. On one occasion some one said to him:

"Mr. Evans, it is reported that you have a literary bureau at work for you."

"I have," replied the Commissioner, "and it is composed of all the reputable newspapers in the country."

◈ ◈ ◈

A. W. Machen, Superintendent of the Free Delivery Service of the Post Office Department, including the rural free delivery service, is described as a man with a photographic mind. He remembers everything. From long association with the service he has become so familiar with its details as to know by name nearly all the letter carriers in the country. An instance of his familiarity with the details of the business over which he presides was shown a few days ago. Inquiry was made to ascertain why a certain arranged transfer of carriers had not been completed. When the name of a Post Office in New Jersey was mentioned, Mr. Machen at once replied: "Yes; I know about that case. Lafferty wants to exchange East Orange for West Superior, Wis. That's all right. As soon as the Civil Service Commissioners have disposed of the transfer on their lists it will be carried out." He keeps himself acquainted with the movements of his special agents by using a war map and little flags, each carrying the name of an agent, thus marking from day to day the place in which the agents are operating.

◈ ◈ ◈

People who know Bellamy Storer, the United States Minister to Spain, were a little surprised that in the recent transfers of members of the diplomatic service he was not shifted to some other legation. When, after the treaty of peace with Spain was signed, Mr. Storer was transferred to Madrid from Brussels, it was said that he did not at all relish the prospect of representing this country at the Spanish capital. Perhaps he has found life there more pleasant than he anticipated, or perhaps Mrs. Storer, who is one of the best amateur ceramic artists of this country, is unwilling to give up the opportunities which Madrid offers for the study of Hispano-Moresque and other fictile treasures.

◈ ◈ ◈

"P. Henry Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court," and "P. Henry Dugro, proprietor of the Savoy Hotel," while one and the same person, shows almost two individualities. On the bench Justice Dugro has all the dignity required of his position. Divested of his black gown and placed behind the desk at the Savoy, he seems altogether a different person. While the Justice does not make a practice of clerking in his own hotel, there are often times when it is necessary for him to devote a few moments to this work in the evenings. It is then that the judicial dignity is displaced by the proverbial urbanity of the hotel man.

◈ ◈ ◈

W. R. Crerand, the publisher of trade publications, tells this story of a recent trip to a town in Pennsylvania, where a new hotel had just opened. He was standing by the desk one evening when a new arrival who had just registered was asking for mail. As the clerk was looking for the mail the landlord, who was behind the register also, looked at the newcomer and said, pleasantly:

"Are you a traveling man?"

"Yes," was the answer.

The landlord beamed and said: "We have just opened up here, and we have a fine sample room, and I want you to make yourself at home in it."

"I have no samples with me," said the stranger.

The landlord looked disappointed and said: "Perhaps you didn't think you would find a place to display them properly and left them up the road. If so, will you let me send for them."

The stranger seemed touched by the sincerity of the host, and said: "I am afraid that would put you to a great deal of bother. You see, I travel for a bridge company."

◈ ◈ ◈

Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee, who is to deliver the Fourth of July oration at Tammany Hall, is a speaker of some force, but is lacking in that magnetism of speech and manner which proclaims the real orator. He will probably interest his audience, but unless he has improved greatly since he was in Congress, it is not at all likely that he will evoke any spontaneous and hearty enthusiasm. When McMillin was in Congress he was one of the most persistent talkers in that garrulous body. He had aspirations for the Democratic leadership when Crisp was chosen, and later, when Bailey was selected. He is a good fighter, but not always an intelligent one, and it was lack of confidence in his ability to be equal to every occasion which prevented the realization of his ambition to achieve party leadership. His occasional ability to obfuscate an argument once led to Thomas B. Reed's making one of the bitterest retorts ever made in Congress. In following McMillin, Reed said:

"Every time the gentleman from Tennessee opens his mouth, he subtracts from the sum total of human knowledge."

◈ ◈ ◈

Toru Hoshi, the Japanese statesman, who was assassinated at Yokohama nine days ago, though not a wealthy man, was one of the most hospitable diplomats in Washington at the time he represented his country as Minister there. His wife was a great favorite in official society, and was a good specimen of a highly cultured Japanese woman. However, she did not pretend that this country pleased her as well as her own, and used to go back to Japan for the Summer. Mr. Hoshi was the first Oriental Minister who followed the Western custom of placing his family name after his given name.

◈ ◈ ◈

For little things as well as big ones Abram S. Hewitt is one of the most painstaking of the prominent men. A reporter had occasion to visit Mr. Hewitt a number of times, and each time sent in his card. One day when he had similarly announced himself, Mr. Hewitt came down stairs holding a little package tied neatly with a rubber band.

"Here are all the cards you sent me during the past month or so," he said; "they are of no use to me, and I thought you might use them again, so I gathered them up for you, and here they are."

◈ ◈ ◈

The bride of William A. Clark, Jr., the son of Senator W. A. Clark, the copper king, has a dress in her trousseau made of hairlike copper wire that was created in Paris especially for her. The effect is said to be unique.

◈ ◈ ◈

When Joseph Ramsey, Jr., the newly elected President of the Wabash Railroad, was Superintendent of the Pittsburg Southern, a small road in the coal district, Joseph Walton, a millionaire coal miner of Pittsburg, heard of his ability, and decided that Ramsey would be just the man to take charge of a road which he was then projecting. Walton went over to the small town where Ramsey made his headquarters in order to offer him the position. At the office he was told that Mr. Ramsey was out somewhere in the yards, so "the coal king" went out to look for him. The first man he came across was a grimy mechanic who was at work underneath an engine.

"Where's Mr. Ramsey?" inquired Walton.

"I'm Ramsey," replied the man, and then, climbing out from under the locomotive, he explained laughingly that there was "something wrong with a bolt of the engine, and as the engineer didn't know how to fix it I took a hand at it myself." That made Walton desire Ramsey's services more than ever, and indirectly was the cause of Ramsey's rapid advancement.

◈ ◈ ◈

Justice MacAdam of the Supreme Court is a favorite of the stenographers in the Court House. On occasions when an official stenographer is not at hand the Justice will say to the lawyers:

"Proceed, gentlemen, I will take notes of the case."

"His record of the proceedings will have all the 'meat' in them," said an old-time stenographer. "The minutes taken by Justice MacAdam are often fully as valuable as the official record of the stenographers. They contain all the facts."

◈ ◈ ◈

Lieut. Gov. John A. Lee of Missouri, who spent several days of last week in New York, is probably the only man occupying an elective office who owes his place directly to the commercial travelers. Missouri is in fact the only State in which the commercial travelers are a distinct political factor. About fifteen years ago the "drummers" found that bills adverse to their interest were continually bobbing up in the Legislatures of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and other Southwestern States. They organized to combat it, and, Missouri being the chief distributing point, was made headquarters of the Travelers' Protective Association of America, of which Mr. Lee was the first President. The association now has nearly 50,000 members, with local posts in nearly every State. Its members found that their influence, especially in Missouri, was potent, and the politicians found out the same thing. Mr. Lee's nomination last Autumn was a distinct concession to the "boys," as members of the posts call each other. The only office he ever held before becoming Lieutenant Governor was that of Police Commissioner of St. Louis.

◈ ◈ ◈

The approaching trial of Earl Russell in the House of Lords will doubtless take rank as one of the greatest causes célèbres for many years. It is sixty years since the last trial of the kind took place, and even in the forties, when the trial of a nobleman "by his peers" was by no means a novelty, the appearance of Lord Cardigan before the House on a criminal charge created an immense sensation. In these democratic days, people forget that a peer has still a good many privileges that a British commoner does not possess. For instance, a good many of the noblemen who have married American heiresses have been at some time or other aware that it was a most convenient thing that a peer could not be arrested for debt.

RIG AND PARTS OF A CUP RACER

LAST Sunday some information was here given for landsmen in regard to the sails carried by an America's Cup racer. This information may now be supplemented by something about the principal parts of the rig of such a yacht to the end that the landsman who desires to read the stories of the races with understanding may have further enlightenment. Reference is frequently made by writers of yacht race stories to the parts of the sails of a yacht. The first diagram will assist the reader in comprehending what is here said. The top of every sail is called its head and the bottom the foot. Yachts carry fore and aft sails. These are sails whose forward edge is made fast either to a mast or a stationary rope (of steel wire) called a stay. In a square-rigged ship both edges are free, and the head and foot are extended on yards. The mainsail of a sloop is extended on a gaff at the head and a boom at the foot. On a schooner which has two masts, the forward mast is named the foremast and the rear one the mainmast. The gaffs and booms of these masts are distinguished by prefacing their names with that of the mast to which they belong, as main gaff, fore gaff.

The forward edge of every fore and aft sail is called the luff, and the rear edge the leach. The outer or forward lower corner is called the tack, and in the case of a jib, a staysail, or a spinnaker, this is fastened down with a rope called also a tack. The after lower corner is called the clew. This is the part of the sail to which the sheet (a rope) is attached, and by this rope the sail is trimmed to the proper angle to receive the wind effectively. The sheet is the line that does the pulling. One can always decide which part of a sail is the clew by observing where the sheet is made fast to it.

In a four-cornered fore and aft sail, such as a mainsail, a club topsail, and in a schooner a foresail, the forward upper corner is called the throat and the after upper corner the peak. The sheet of a topsail leads through a sheave or a cheek block, (a half block of which the spar itself forms the second side,) thence along the gaff to the mast near the throat of the mainsail, and thence down to the deck. All sails are hoisted by means of ropes called halyards,

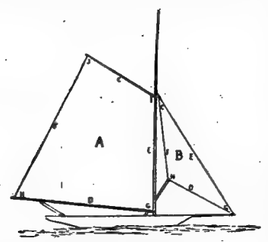

A—Mainsail.
B—Jib.
C—Head of sail.
D—Foot.
E—Luff.
F—Leach.
G—Tack.
H—Clew.
I—Throat.
J—Peak.

and nearly all are also provided with downhauls, lines leading from the top of the sail downward, so that the canvas can be pulled down expeditiously.

A look at the second diagram will give further information. In front of the mast will be seen three lines, which belong to the standing rigging of the yacht. Standing rigging is that which is not used for hauling, but for bracing and strengthening spars. The principal forward stay is the forestay, which runs from the mainmast head to the bow and braces the lower mast against the great strain imposed upon it by the after canvas of the vessel. In front of the forestay is the jibstay, which runs to the end of the bowsprit. From the top of the topmast to the end of the bowsprit runs the topmast stay. In small yachts the jib topsail sets on this stay, the jib on the jibstay, and the staysail on the forestay. Large yachts usually have separate stays for the sails, as a staysail stay for the staysail, and a jib topsail stay for the jib topsail.

From the end of the bowsprit back to the stem of the yacht runs the bobstay, which pulls downward and counteracts the upward pull of the other stays. Thus the upper and lower stays running over the end of the bowsprit form a truss for the forward bracing of the mast. If the bobstay parts, the vessel is in danger of losing her bowsprit and her topmast. The bowsprit is braced laterally by lines called bowsprit shrouds, leading from the end of the spar back to the hull. The topmast is braced laterally by the topmast shrouds, to which a truss effect is given by the use of the spreaders. If a spreader breaks, the strain of the topmast shrouds is removed and away goes the topmast. This accident seldom happens unless either a club topsail or a balloon jib topsail is set. The lower mast is additionally braced for lateral strains by the runner pendants, sometimes called the masthead backstays. These are provided with runners and tackles, or else iron turnbuckles, by which they can be set up more tightly.

A mainsail, or the foresail of a schooner, requires two sets of halyards to hoist it and hold it up. These are named according to the part of the gaff at which they are made fast the throat and peak halyards. Both run through a series of blocks in order to give them plenty of power. In the diagram only one peak halyard block is shown, but in a large yacht there are always more. These halyards lead down to the deck for hauling purposes. In large yachts they have both ends on deck, one

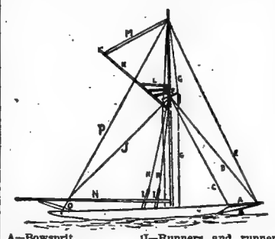

A—Bowsprit.
B—Bobstay.
C—Forestay.
D—Jibstay.
E—Topmaststay.
F—Spreader.
G—Topmast shrouds.
H—Runner pendant, (or masthead backstay.)
I—Runners and runner tackles.
J—Topping lift.
K—Gaff.
L—Throat halyards.
M—Peak halyards.
N—Boom.
O—Main sheet.
P—Preventer backstay.

coming down on each side. The end on one side has a tackle called a jig attached to it, so that when the sail is up the extra power of this tackle may be applied to get the very last inch stretched.

From the masthead to a point well out on the boom runs the topping lift, a line arranged to support the boom, or to raise it when necessary. This line has a tackle on the deck end, so that it can be hauled with plenty of power. Large yachts have a topping lift on each side of the mainsail. From the top of the topmast run the preventer backstays, one on each side. When not in use this stay runs through a niche (called a nip) in the spreader down to the deck, where it is made fast just behind the topmast shroud. When a jib topsail is set the preventer backstay is taken out of the niche, unfastened at the deck, and led out to a point near the stern of the yacht, where it is hauled taut and made fast. It thus supports the topmast against the additional strain of the jib topsail. It is always the stay on the side opposite to that on which the mainsail swings that is used for this purpose. It is then designated the weather backstay, "weather" meaning the side against which the wind blows.

The opposite of "weather" is "lee." A vessel sailing with the wind not behind her, or in other words with it on the beam or on one side of her bow, is said to be on the starboard or port tack. If the starboard side is the weather side, she is on the starboard tack; if the port side is the weather side, she is on the port tack. Starboard designates the right-hand side of the vessel looking forward, and the port side is the left-hand side. The whole forward end of the vessel is called the bow, and it is customary to speak of the starboard or port bow. The sides of the vessel where they round in toward the stern are called the quarters, starboard or port.

W. J. HENDERSON.

Larchmont's Annual Wreck.

That famous plate-glass window in the Larchmont Yacht Club has been broken once more. It fills a space about the size of a door, and on account of its extreme clearness, shape, and location, is mistaken for one about once a season, when some member walks through it and wrecks it.

Many schemes have been tried by the club to save the big plate from the annual accident. One that worked well until Tuesday, when it was temporarily removed, was a placard suspended over it with the legend:

This cost $125.

Shortly after the removal of this warning sign, Addison Hanan, while in the rear of the clubhouse, heard a launch that he wanted to catch puffing away from the float. He turned quickly and ran through the window in the usual way. Emerging uninjured from the cascade of glass that heralded his advent to the rocking chair fleet, he dashed on over the lawn waving his handkerchief to the launch, while back to the clubhouse he shouted:

"Put it on my bill!"

A Yachtsman's Strategy.

One of the most expert small-boat sailors in these waters is a prominent business man in Wall Street. All the idiosyncrasies of eighteen-foot sloops are as an open book to him, and he knows how to dodge the tide and find a breeze anywhere on Long Island Sound.

Every Saturday he lashes the wheel of his large business and hies forth to grasp the tiller of a tiny craft which he usually succeeds in bringing home a winner in her class over many competitors.

Having made all snug aboard the trim little racer, he comes ashore and circulates quietly among the reporters, and in an embarrassed, guilty manner takes them aside, saying to each:

"Now, please don't put me down as sailing her."

with his ingenuous request he explained his reason for hiding his light under a bushel.

"While my associate in business is one of the finest fellows in the world, he has no sympathy with yachtsmen, and regards the sport as 'a crazy man's game.' He also holds the opinion that our clients would not believe their interests were properly guarded if when glancing over their papers they should see 'John Doe was first home in the Margin.'

"Years ago we had a whole-sail-breeze argument over this which finally ended in a black squall that made a dissolution of the firm seem imminent. This passed when I mollified him with the promise that never again should he read of me in connection with yachts. And he hasn't."

No Drowning Mark On Him.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II. may again carry away everything above her deck, but he can always count on his advisory skipper, "Willie" Jameson, escaping without injury. The Irish sportsman may well say with Gonzalo in "The Tempest": "I have great comfort from this fellow: Methinks he hath no drowning mark upon him."

Dodging the falling spars and blocks of the recently wrecked challenger was but another trifling incident in the long career of "Wicked Willie"—as he is known among yachtsmen—as the most daring and capable amateur in Great Britain.

In a forty-eight-mile single-handed yacht race, sailed in a gale of wind a few years ago around the Kish Lightship and back, he had some interesting moments. He sailed the Petrel against four other yachts, all under twenty tons.

The Peri foundered after turning the lightship and drowned her sailing master; the Madcap was taken in tow while foundering; the Moccasin retired, and the Torment ran for port.

Jameson finished alone.

One of Brooklyn's Freaks.

The druggist leaned over the counter and asked the frowsy-headed little girl in the soiled gingham frock what she wanted. She handed him up a crumpled note.

"It's from me mudder," she explained, sticking a finger in her mouth and standing on one foot.

The note ran thus:

"Give the girl a dose of quinine for an eight-year-old boy in a capsule."

"Say, you tell your mother she w...its to get that kid into a museum without delay," remarked the druggist, as he filled the order.

YACHTSMEN'S FLAG ETIQUETTE.

TWO snow-white yachts, their spars laden with brand new sails leaning at a threatening angle, were winding their way through a maze of tugs and ferryboats in the lower North River. They were keeping up a lively conversation, one from the New York and the other from the New Jersey shore. Flag after flag was run up only to be hauled to the deck as soon as an answer was received, and then up would go another string, and that would hardly stiffen in the breeze before down they would come.

A group of young women on one of the ferryboats wondered what this rapid hoisting and the lowering of the flags meant. A yachtsman who was of their party enlightened the curious ones who appealed to him. Then to a companion he remarked:

"It seems curious how few persons know that ships talk to each other. Wonder what would they think if some one should enlighten them as to the usages of yacht flag etiquette!"

As a matter of fact there is not another sport that requires so much exercise of etiquette as does yachting. A full set of rules which the ordinary yachtsman must observe so as not to make a "break," as disastrous in yachting circles as a similar one would be in the ballroom, is enough to make a land lubber's head swim. The etiquette of the flags alone is as much as a green yachtsman can learn in a season, and flag etiquette is but the first branch of the higher sea polish that a yachtsman must acquire.

As a sample of the rules required of yachtsmen when traveling alone or with a fleet or when entering or leaving port or when saluting while the ship is in mourning or at anchor or about to get under way, a few of the rules are given. If you own a boat and do not know these rules, it will pay to learn them, even though your yacht be but a little fellow. If you do not own a boat, but will study these regulations, by the time you go down to Sandy Hook to see the America's Cup races you can know what some of the flags and signals mean when you see them.

To begin with, there are three kinds of yacht signals, the triangular or pointed flag known as the club burgee, the swallow-tailed flag, which is the owner's signal, and the rectangular flag, which is the signal of the flag officers of the club—the Commodore, Vice Commodore, &c. Yachtsmen there are, and even yacht clubs, that do not know this regulation, and that sin for example by making their club burgees the shape of the private signal; but the rule is as already laid down, and, depending upon its observance and upon a hundred and one prescribed regulations just when and where and how the signals should be hoisted, you will be known either as an up-to-date yachtsman or one that has things to learn.

The colors for the rectangular flag officer's signal depend upon the rank of the officer. In the case of the Commodore the color is blue. The Vice Commodore has a red flag, and the Rear Commodore a white one. In all cases the flag must be rectangular.

The purpose of the club burgee is to show by its design to what club the yacht belongs. The private signal is the owner's private flag. So, by seeing the design of the club burgee and noting the design and the colors of the private signal, a passing yacht has only to look up the "American Yacht List," (a copy of which is kept aboard every well-appointed yacht,) and there, opposite the design of the private signal, is the name of the owner to whom the boat belongs, the dimensions of the yacht, and when she was built. Therefore it is possible by this means to tell at a distance limited only by the range of a powerful pair of glasses the name of the yacht and its owner though he may be a total stranger to you and miles away.

But the cut of the signal is not its only requirement. The clubs each have a varying rule which prescribes the size of the flags, be they club burgees, flag officers' signals, or private house flags. The rule of the New York Yacht Club is that the club signal shall be in length one-half inch for each foot of height of truck from the water, and in width two-thirds the length. The

vate signals shall not exceed in length one inch to every foot of length of the deck. This assures that the proper proportion between the size of the flags and the height of the masts or the size of the vessels will be maintained.

Aside from the flags already mentioned every yacht carries the American yachting ensign. This is the Stars and Stripes, with a white anchor surrounded by thirteen stars in the blue field.

There remain but four principal flags to be considered, the owner's "absent flag," the crew "meal pennant," the owner's "meal flag," and the "night pennant," also known as the pointer. The owner's absent flag is blue in color and rectangular in cut, and when it is hoisted it denotes that the owner is not aboard. The flag is hoisted on the main starboard spreader and should be shown only when the vessel is at anchor. The owner's meal flag is a white rectangular flag, and when raised—its place is also at the main starboard spreader—denotes that the owner is at his meals. While this signal is flown it is, for an obvious reason, considered bad form to board the vessel. The crew meal flag, which is hoisted while the crew is at meals, is a red rectangular flag, and it is hoisted at the port main spreader in the case of sloop-rigged yachts and at the port fore spreader in the case of schooner yachts. The night pennant is a blue, elongated, triangular signal which is hoisted at sunset at the main truck, where it is kept between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

Yachts in commission hoist their colors at 8 o'clock in the morning and keep them flying until sunset, taking their time from the senior officer in the fleet. When in the vicinity of a naval vessel or a naval station the senior officer should take his time from the man of war or the station.

When entering a port, before or after colors, depending of course whether entrance is made early in the morning or after sunset at night, the ensign and the distinguishing colors should be shown, but these are hauled down as soon as the yacht comes to anchor.

Guns are not fired aboard yachts on Sundays, nor between the hours of colors at sunset and colors next morning, and no gun should be fired for colors except by the yacht giving the time. The rank of a yacht is represented by the owner, whether he be aboard or not.

If for any reason there is occasion to half-mast a flag, it should be mastheaded before it is lowered to half mast, and when it is about to be hauled down it should again be mastheaded before it is lowered. Only the club flag is used to half mast in case of the death of a member of the club. If your yacht is in mourning, before you salute with the half-masted flag you must masthead it.

The private signal is shown only upon entering a home port or when approaching other yachts at sea; at other times the club flag only is shown.

At night lanterns take the place of the flags to designate the various ranks of the officers. Thus, the Commodore when absent from his boat shows at the stern one blue light, and when present two blue lights, one above the other. The Vice Commodore shows similarly one or two red lights. The Rear Commodors shows in the same way his presence or absence by displaying white lights. The Captains of boats when aboard show a white light hung under the main boom; when absent the light is extinguished.

All salutes must be returned as they are given. When a yacht meets a vessel of the United States Navy it dips its ensign once. All yachts salute the Commodore when he enters a port and comes to anchor; on other occasions the Commodore is saluted only by the officer in command. Junior officers salute their seniors upon coming to anchor.

Yachts passing one another salute by dipping the ensign once, the junior saluting first. Steam whistles are never properly used as a means of salute. The salute from a yacht entering a port is to dip the ensign once or to fire a gun upon letting go the anchor.

Finally, a yacht acting as a judges' boat during a race should not be passed by any

Last Man on the Northfield

What He Saw, Felt, Thought and Did When the Ferry Boat Went Down.

By ALBERT L. LEUBUSCHER

A RECORD of personal experiences detailing the mental processes of one who was perhaps the last to escape from the sinking Northfield may be of interest and value. Even the trivial details of a peculiar personal experience in such a case are more interesting—bearing, as they do, the stamp of truth—than the usual extravagant tales of adventure. Such details are cool zephyrs of relief from the customary hot-house talk. I shall neither color nor shade a single fact, nor shall I spare myself, and in these respects and in the fact that it is largely a study of the phases of my consciousness under test conditions, the following tale of adventure is unique.

If I remember correctly, my watch indicated about two minutes to six on the evening of June 14, as I left a Broadway car and hurried through Battery Park to catch the 6 o'clock Staten Island boat. My watch must have been fast, however, as the ferry time indicated three and one-half minutes to six, and the boat had not yet come in. In about a minute the Northfield entered her slip, discharged her load of passengers and vehicles, and admitted the waiting crowd. I recall distinctly how I dashed up stairs through the men's cabin to get a seat on the shady side of the boat. It must have been past 6 when I reached my seat, and as the minutes passed I began to wonder at the delay in starting. There is little doubt in my mind that it was two or three minutes past 6 before we left the dock. All this has of course a bearing on the accident and the responsibility for it, for had there been no delay there would have been no accident.

While waiting for the start, my attention was arrested by a fat woman looking into the cabin at the doorway nearest me, laughing boisterously and calling to some one inside. I turned to my evening paper with an offended sense of the ethics and aesthetics of her procedure, and of the enormous proportions of her bare, pudgy arms. She was afterward instrumental in giving me a nightmare. Finally we started, and I had, barely glanced at a few headlines when, suddenly, I heard the alarming cry, "There's going to be a collision!" followed by a scene of general confusion.

Quickly rising from my seat I stepped forward and beheld the Mauch Chunk a few hundred feet distant, bearing down upon us at considerable speed. The Northfield, which was only just outside her slip, was moving very slowly, and as I stood there trying to conceive how she could move either backward or forward in time to escape the impending disaster, there was a general rush of persons from the exposed side to where I stood; screams and yells—one man especially yelling at the top of his voice that there would be a smash-up, that nothing could save us, that we would all be drowned.

Involuntarily, I joined in the rush toward the back of the boat on my side, when the thought of a boiler explosion in case of a violent concussion deterred me, and I made my way forward again, through the fleeing crowd. As I had run but a few steps I soon reached my seat, and there, on a camp-stool next to mine, sat a fine, prosperous-looking man, imperturbably reading his paper, and smiling scornfully at the general alarm—in which, evidently, he had taken no stock—and at my remark to him, "There's going to be a collision!"

A moment after I had spoken the shock came, and I was ashamed of my share in the general alarm, for the concussion seemed so slight and trifling—perhaps so in view of the violence we had all been expecting—that I sat down again next to the "unruffled," and once more opened out my paper. No sooner had I done this, however, than the boat listed so decidedly on my side that I feared she would capsize, and it occurred to me that in such an event, I, as well as the other passengers on that side, would have mighty little chance of escape from being swamped. Rising, I glanced hastily around, took in the situation, and decided that the best course to pursue when we got far enough over was to jump out as far as possible and swim rapidly away—if, perchance, I had jumped far enough!

Pandemonium reigned on board, and uproar was added by our signal of distress and by the multitudinous craft hurrying to our assistance. What a transformation scene in less than a minute! Here I was brought unexpectedly face to face with my destiny, and the thought came:

"Is this to be my finish? My hard study for years, my valuable scientific and philosophical discoveries—none of which are ready for publication—are they all to be rudely effaced, rendered nugatory by a sudden watery grave?"

I could not believe it, and yet I felt strangely acquiescent if such was to be my fate. Here was a crisis in my life, and I was stirred to the depths by the thought that this event would somehow prove a turning point in my career. An exaltation took possession of me, and I viewed my possible end with equanimity. Indeed, the absurdity of an end-all after I had made so much preparation, after I had been, as it were, but a mere "prospectus," made me smile. Strange to say, not one blameworthy act of my life rose to condemn me—a proper thing for such kind of acts to do under the circumstances—not a tremor of fear entered my soul from start to finish, nor did a word or thought of prayer rise to my lips.

Although but a few seconds elapsed these and similar thoughts had leisure to lengthen themselves as though they had ample time at their disposal; and it likewise seemed as if many minutes had elapsed since I had sighted the oncoming steamer.

Intensely alert, I stood waiting for my part in the next act. Was it not a drama that was being played, a drama in which all on board and many in the bay were the involuntary actors? The thousands that were beginning to line the shore; and the newspapers and telegrams that would follow with eagerness our performance—these were the audience. From the beginning till the end, the dramatic, spectacular, and humorous impressed me to the exclusion of the dangerous and disagreeable.

For a few seconds only did the boat list, when she began to right herself as the crowd rushed pell-mell to the other side. Then she began to list just as dangerously on that side. Back again rushed the crowd; and again and again; and with each wabble of the boat the alarm of the panic-stricken crowd seemed to increase. The few women that remained on the front upper deck began to weep and wail; but as they seemed to be accompanied by men who tried to reassure them, I refrained from "embracing the opportunity." I recall one young woman almost fainting and in tears, who, when she caught sight of me coolly standing with my hands in my pockets looking at her with mild surprise and pity, seemed to "pull herself together," and try to smile. But she had a gentleman with her!

Most of the men, however, behaved no better than the women. They raced across the deck and yelled aimlessly; while others yanked down life-preservers and donned them—one or two men pulling down several for the women. A life-preserver fell at my feet, but I spurned it, as I felt safer without such an incumbrance, should indeed the situation grow so bad that we had to take to the water—a condition of affairs in which I did not believe till the very last minute; and I strolled to the other side of the boat to see the breach that had been made by the impact. Leaning over as far as possible I could just see near the bow, at about the water's edge, a little splintered timber and glass. The boat had by this time turned around and was drifting up stream, blowing without cessation the signal of distress. It was not till then that I believed her to be somewhat seriously injured; but I could not help thinking that she would be able to proceed or to dock presently.

Meanwhile the rushing continued and the excitement and disorder kept on increasing.

"If only these people would keep to the middle!" No sooner had this thought crossed my mind than a large man appeared among us shouting "Stop this rushing; there's no occasion for it; keep to the middle!"

A young man with courageous mien and a big voice followed with:

"This is all wrong; you frighten the women; keep to the middle!"

Admiring their course and feeling that I ought to have taken it long ago, I chimed in, and, proceeding to the centre in front, called to the people to stop all this, to be quiet, and take courage, as with all these boats around us there could be no danger, and that we would beach presently anyway. A few of the crowd gave heed.

Presently, stooping down, I put my arms around a little boy of seven or eight years, who, terror-stricken and weeping, was being led by a man—presumably his father—hither and thither. Smiling into his face I told him what great fun it was to see big men going about the lions in a cage, not able to get out. "They are all perfectly safe, yet they don't know it. Hear them yell and carry on; just for all the world like a pack of frightened children! Still, they act more like monkeys than like either lions or children, as they follow one another across the deck and along the railing! Guess they have lost their senses and their fears are running their bodies. Look at them! Now, isn't all this performance just like a dream play?"

The child listened intently to my words; confidence came again into his face and bearing, and he returned my smile with glee. But his father, who had been standing listlessly, resumed his nervous, helpless wanderings. Subsequently, when all was over, and I had been picked up from the water and was standing safe on a tug, and I had heard that a child answering to his description was among the missing, I could not help but feel a twinge of conscience, and to represent to my imagination his reproachful, dying look as he thought of my error—how it was after all a dreadful reality and not a play!

Before long I, too, began to wander, but in a slow, absent, meditative way, for but few would give heed to the reasons advanced; that we should dock; that the damage could not be very serious, as the shock had been slight, &c. The people, however, were not to be reassured, for they knew what an old ramshackle tub they were in; and, as it turned out, they were beginning to see, what I was blind to till the very last minute, the increasing evidences of the sinking of this tub. I saw many faces blanch; the concern of the crowd seemed to grow more intense; hands were wrung; prayers were uttered.

When the rescue boats drew nigh, some men on this upper deck, in order to be among the first saved, climbed over the railing and let themselves drop upon the dense crowd below. Other men, more or less expert in athletics, swung themselves up to the hurricane deck by getting on the railing and seizing the floor above them.

Two deck hands suddenly appeared among us and cried, "Get to the deck above! Get to the deck above!" I asked one how we could get there, but he gave no heed. Then I ran after the other, who had darted into the deserted cabin, but he likewise gave no answer, though I yelled to him a number of times. Both of them seemed to be highly excited, and the one in the cabin was deathly pale. Leaving him, I ran to the outside—fearing to be caught in the cabin should the boat be in immediate danger of sinking—and searched for the stairway to the pilot or hurricane deck. The stairway, on several of the Staten Island boats, is on the outside, near the middle; but I recollected that on the Northfield it must be somewhere inside. I saw no one among our crowd in the upper front proceed to the hurricane deck except the athletes as described. But I did observe that the advent of these deck hands served to make our crowd more frantic.

But the panic on the stairways of the lower cabin was far worse than the panic on the upper deck. In the jam down there men climbed over each other and over women and children, and trod them down in their desperate efforts to escape to the deck above, as they feared being engulfed, caught in a trap, in the sinking ship. The brutality of human nature had a better chance to betray itself there than elsewhere. Fellow-feeling had vanished, and fear and fury possessed their souls. But when it is remembered that only seven minutes after the boat was struck she sank to and over her hurricane deck, one can realize the danger that menaced these people and the alarm that they must have felt.

All of this struggling mass of humanity got up stairs finally, and rushed back, whence they were rescued long before a craft came to rescue those on the front upper deck. My attention was so preoccupied in noting the apparently groundless excitement of the people among whom I strolled that I did not sufficiently realize the gravity of our plight, though I now recall that once when I got near to the railing at the side I saw the lower deck of the stern completely submerged. This submergence, however, did not make the impression on me at the time that it did on my fellow-passengers, for I became more and more fascinated by the actions of the fear-stricken mob.

When, finally, a tug came alongside, the frenzy of this mob knew no bounds. Each person seemed to be for himself in his reckless efforts to escape from the sinking tub. Each one rushed for the same spot, apparently, and they pulled and pushed, thrust aside and clinched, as in their desperation they sought to climb the railing and to jump into the tug. Some of them, no sooner did they manage to get on to or over the edge of the railing, ready to jump, were shoved over, falling, in several instances, between the boats into the water. Others were yanked back on to the boat they were so anxious to leave, and still others were pitched headforemost or sideways on to the tug. Quite a number among those that had reached the tug safely were jumped upon before they could possibly get out of the way of the rapid descent of bodies.

The sight was so distressing that I turned away and continued to stroll meditatively up and down the sinking boat. For a moment, when another tug came alongside, I joined in the third or fourth rush—the crowd having quite thinned by this time; but when I saw a renewal of the desperation, I quickly liberated myself from the body of the crowd and went aside again by myself, waiting my turn. I thought that as some one had to be last, I might as well be that one; and I recoiled at the thought of saving myself at the expense of others, especially if such methods had to be used as those I was then witnessing. Then, again, conscious that I was a first-class swimmer, and as many of my fellows were probably no swimmers at all, it would be inconsiderate for me to join in the scramble and thus shove some luckless one aside. The tug kept moving on somehow, and those that had not jumped kept running along for a chance to get on to the railing and jump.

There seemed to be few women amid these scenes in front, and though I saw several women badly jostled, elbowed, and stepped upon, I am not sure that, in the general mêlée and scuffle, I saw any thrust wholly aside. I did see one helped on to and over the railing, however.

While I was standing, as I believed, out of the way, one man, rushing apparently from the rear of the boat, seized me by the arm and yanked me aside in his desperate effort to reach the tug in time. I called out to him, "Haven't you any sense of courtesy? Can't you be civil?" But he was, of course, too preoccupied to hear me; and then, confronted with my unanswered question, I had to smile. "Civil" under such circumstances! Civilization had disappeared, and we were again savages. "But hold! What of the boats that have rushed so eagerly to our rescue? With them civilization reappears.'

All this rescue work at the upper deck could not have taken more than a minute and a half. When less than a dozen were left that had not succeeded in jumping, I proceeded to the side to take my turn on the next boat that was approaching, when I was startled by a most alarming circumstance. Water dashed over my feet, and rising rapidly, swirled around my ankles!

"What! Are we indeed sinking; and so rapidly that the water is already above the upper deck? This is getting interesting!" And, laughing ironically, I turned to several men that were waiting to jump over, and said, "We'll have to get a move on." The boat still listed somewhat to this side, and as I rushed toward the other side I saw the remaining passengers, except three who joined me, disappear, probably into the tug alongside, possibly into the bay, as the tug didn't seem to be quite near enough. Two of the three that accompanied me ran but a few steps when they jumped over into the bay. They feared that they would be caught between the upper deck and its roof, or, perhaps in the vortex of the sinking boat. My remaining companion ran with me to where the deck was still dry, and, after kicking off his shoes and throwing aside his jacket he, too, jumped.

I had with me a large, heavy book—a rare old volume—that I had bought that day from a second-hand dealer, and an umbrella. I didn't see why I should discard these, as I had often swum with parcels in my hands and could swim easily with folded arms. So I adjusted the book over my left arm and elevated the umbrella over my shoulder, holding it together with the book, and poised myself on the railing over the submerged lower deck. In the few seconds that I poised thus the boat had sunk and the water had risen up to my knee.

By this time I was quite thoroughly awake, and became aware of my danger. Realizing at last that I had been "in the clouds"—a state quite habitual with me my friends tell me—I slid from my perch into the bay.

Ah, how well I remember the grotesque thoughts this new exigency awakened! Notwithstanding that I believed myself to be in immediate danger of being drawn into the vortex that would result presently when the hurricane deck had sunk below the surface, my first thought as I was about sliding off my perch was "Pshaw! I shall have to wet my coat and vest; I can't wade here." This absurd thought was due in a measure to the fact that I knew I would sink above my hips, even though I did tread water, a practice in which I am a master, and I realized that I would sink more deeply than usual if I carried anything heavy.

After I had got fairly into "the briny," up to my shoulders, in fact, and had started my legs going at a rate that would make the best frog extant green with envy, I said to myself: "There, now, they are wet and done for; what's next?" Thereupon I couldn't help remarking: "Ah, how warm this water is!" I had been taking a cold plunge before breakfast every morning during last Winter up to the present time, and the bay felt positively warm by contrast. But I didn't let any barnacles attach themselves to my clothing while indulging in these and similar speculations, for I struck out with my free hand and my agile legs in double-quick time.

Hardly had I proceeded twenty-five feet when I was startled anew. My swimming hand came in contact with a woman's dress. Then I saw that she was floating face downward and motionless.

"Seize her! Seize that woman!" was the cry that met my ears above the uproar. Believing her to be dead and fearing that I might be seized myself and around the neck by some one or more of the dozen persons that I now perceived splashing around me, I left her to the rowboat that was already near her, and to the boathook that was being lowered from an approaching tug. A vision of the pudgy arms of the fat woman who had obtruded herself upon my notice just before the accident, overcame me like a nightmare.

[I learned afterward that the woman I supposed dead had only fainted and was soon revived.]

I was surrounded by craft of all kinds within the radius of a block or two; and the surface within this circle seemed to be full of floating débris and bodies.

"Why! the situation is really serious! How shall I ever get out of this?" The boats to an eye level with the surface seemed so high; the waves were splashing in every direction—occasioned doubtless by the motion of the numerous boats and the strong tide, and possibly also by the sinking old hulk I had just abandoned—and to cap all, a tug was coming into the clearing directly in my path, threatening to cut off even the watery career I had only just begun.

Thus far I had held on to the old book and the umbrella, and had managed to keep them dry. When, however, I turned from the apparently dead woman and looked around for the best direction to take to escape from the oncoming tug, and when, furthermore, dead and dying seemed to float about and the living ones had designs on my neck, I succeeded in convincing myself that the situation called for the salvation of my life rather than that of the book.

"It is improbable that I can keep it dry much longer; and then what arrant folly to try to save the book when I am not at all sure that I can save myself. It would verily be a delicious incongruity to save a book at one's own sacrifice!" With that thought I regretfully chucked the rare old volume into the water and turned my back upon it.

The umbrella, however, I clutched a little more firmly and elevated a little higher than ever, meanwhile keeping my eye on the tug that was making for me. Dodging here and there among rowboats and other craft, I swam out of its path and away from the floating débris. As I passed the numerous boats life-preservers and camp-

stools were flung to me—one of which splashed water over my face, spectacles, and hat; and rope after rope was thrown across my path accompanied by cries of "Grab that rope!"

I ignored them all, not caring to stop and run the risk of the oncoming tug and the danger of being seized by some desperate water victim. Besides, I thought that others, less expert at swimming than myself, might have more immediate use for these things. And as for saving any of them, I felt that it was both unnecessary and dangerous; unnecessary because of the number of boats at hand, and dangerous because too many persons were gathered in a small space, several of whom, grabbing me, the would-be rescuer, at the same time, might render him helpless.

As I swam toward the furthest tug I was greatly astonished that my clothing and shoes didn't seem to incommode me in the least. They were very thin—especially the shoes, which were snug-fitting kid. When I had got out of harm's way I was in no hurry to leave the water. The ensemble was delightful, and seemed like a special entertainment for my benefit. How spectacular it all was: these many craft, and the shore lined with thousands; the shouts and efforts of the rescuers; the strained look and intense attitudes of many of the rescued, and the draggled appearance of the others; and the centre of it all, the smoke stack and pilot house of the sunken Northfield. Everything seemed fitted into the great scenic display; nothing could be omitted. "Surely this must be something unusual and elemental."

As I turned from this inspection, what should float right in front of me under my very nose, but my pill box, which I had kept in my vest pocket. Its contents were a few sulphur tablets, some Warburg tincture tablets for malaria, and half a dozen rhubarb-magnesia tablets. I was about to reach forth to rescue this box, bobbing, cork-like before me, when it occurred to me that every tablet in that box would probably be pretty well tinctured and tainted by the other, as well as by the sewage-flavored East River, and I turned from that box with indignant disgust for having brought my mind down from the sublime to the very ridiculous. "Pah! I had better discard physics hereafter for psychics."

Renewing my journey toward my goal, I was abruptly awakened from the dreamy condition into which I was lapsing by a woman's sudden cry from a near-by boat, "See the man swimming with the umbrella; see the man with the umbrella!" The fact that it was most preposterous, almost Hibernian, to carry an umbrella aloft out of the wet while I was being steadily soaked, had not occurred to me. But inasmuch as I had paid $2.75 for that umbrella only a few months before, and since I had got thus far with it, near my goal, I meant to keep right on, especially as it didn't incommode me particularly.

Nearing my tug I was awakened from my day dreaming by a line flung across my free hand. Courtesy demanded that I should grab it and relieve the anxiety of people so solicitous for my welfare, but, as a matter of fact, I was reluctant—more so than I can ever hope of convincing any one—to bid a final adieu to this charming element, with its unusual accessories, all of which had given me such a strange elation. Then, again, I didn't see how I really could climb that thin line, and the boat seemed so high above me! "O dear! I suppose I shall have to make the attempt." At first I thought of dropping the umbrella, then of taking it in my teeth; finally I decided that as the line was so thin I could hold both it and the umbrella in my right hand—which I did. Four men found difficulty in pulling me up, while I made herculean efforts with my legs on the slippery sides to help them—straining a muscle in so doing. A deckhand had at last to lie down and seize one of my arms, and thus, with their united efforts, the unwilling salvage was landed. I was, indeed, sorry that the performance was over.

Shivering in the chill night air and wet clothing, I stood idly by and watched the rescue of those still in the water.

I urged the Captain a number of times to land us somewhere, and he always asked me and the others where we wanted to land. I told him, "Land us anywhere; we must get out of our wet garments." Finally, he took us close to a long merchantman near Pier 10, and with several other rescued passengers of the ill-fated Northfield, I scampered aboard and made my way to the Staten Island Ferry.

At a corner saloon I called for whisky, as did several other wet and shivering victims. A cold had already begun to settle on my chest, and I may have warded off its dangerous character in this way—my faith in the all-sufficiency of mere "psychics" being only just born and not quite strong enough to ignore the value of a good stiff glass of "physics." But on my way back to my Staten Island home I was more than usually garrulous, having lost somewhat of my "psychic nerve," that had stood by me so well all through.

Arriving at St. George I walked to my home on the hill, at 56 Fourth Avenue, New Brighton, and in fifteen minutes was in the presence of my anxious wife. Not noticing my appearance in the semi-darkness, she said: "I have been worrying about you; what has kept you?"

"Oh, I saved a 'rare and radiant maiden' from a watery grave; quick, I must change my wet clothing at once, for I am catching cold."

Taking no stock in the "rare and radiant" as I had feared, she soon got the story out of me.

At 9 o'clock I was prepared to go to the station and telegraph my folks in Harlem of my escape. On my way back, slowly passing a house on Fort Place, New Brighton, I heard, much to my amazement: "I tell you, I saw a man swim with an umbrella on his shoulder."

"Oh, pshaw!" was the answer, "that is surely impossible. How can any one swim that way; and then, if he could, is any one fool enough to try to save an umbrella?"

Examining my pockets I found that my Ingersoll watch was full of water and had stopped at eleven and a half minutes past 6. As this watch was less than a minute and a half fast, and as the collision must have occurred about three minutes past 6, the old hulk took about seven minutes in sinking. Will not the shortness of this unceremonious performance account for the pitch of excitement to which most of us were wrought, as well as for many wild and savage scenes among those menaced with an imminent watery grave?

Curious to relate, in my jacket pocket I found a small book entitled "The Majesty of Calmness: Individual Problems and Possibilities," by William George Jordan, author of "The Kingship of Self-Control." Strangely significant were the contents of its fifty-four pages, in the light of the experience through which I had just passed, for its seven chapters treated of the majesty of calmness; hurry, the scourge of America; the power of personal influence; the dignity of self-reliance; failure as a success; doing the best at all times; the royal road to happiness. How singular that such a book should be in my pocket at such a time!

Seven years ago a palmist, in a remarkable reading of my hand, foretold this very accident. Among other curious things, he said that at about the age of forty-five I should meet with an accident from which I would barely escape, and that, dating from this accident, the course of my life would be changed toward success; that theretofore disappointment had filled my career. On Sept. 6 I shall be forty-five! At the time he made this prediction I gave little or no credence to what he said; since then, however, I have come to the conclusion that there must somehow be an equation between individual volition and general tendencies, and that the time is not far distant when some great philosophical mathematician shall announce the law for the reduction of all surd or incommensurate quantities, thus striking once for all the universal balance between fate and freedom.

The palmist further told me that the configuration of my hand, especially of my thumb, indicated that I could be depended upon in any great crisis; that in such a crisis I would be calm, cool, and collected; but that in domestic, business, or social affairs I might often get rattled. I feel that in the Northfield accident my mettle has been tried and has stood the test. I account for my coolness partly from the special stimulation of my organ of subfimity, and partly from the fact that I had an empty stomach, as I never eat anything from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

Realizing now that had I delayed ten or fifteen seconds I would have been caught and drowned under the hurricane deck—as it turns out that several poor fellows were—I am conscious of a deepening sense of the significance of my escape.

Antwerp's Fire Fighters.

Writing from Antwerp to his uncle in this city, a fourteen-year-old boy tells very wittily of the way in which the Pompier crops of that sleepy old city in Belgium work when a fire breaks out there. He writes:

I must tell you about the fire we had here yesterday afternoon. At just 3 P. M. fire broke out in the Entrepot Royale, where all the merchandise is placed before passing through the Custom House. Twenty minutes after, a quick-witted Belgian thought of ringing the alarm, and before an hour had passed the fire brigade came dashing up the street at the dangerous speed of three miles an hour.

The fire brigade of Antwerp is a very practical and orderly one. They are dressed in a very pretty uniform and carry handsome swords, which, of course, are very useful in putting out fires. They are supplied, in limited quantities, of course, with large size garden hose, and, besides a liberal supply of hand pumps, buckets, syringes, &c., they have one good American fire engine. While the fire brigade was preparing to go into action, the Captain of an English ship which lay in the docks near by offered to bring over his two steam pumps to help them. As he did not have permission from the Water Department to tap the city water, he was, of course, not allowed to do so. In the meantime a bucket line had been formed to the river and the hand pumps were doing splendidly. Naturally the firemen could not risk their lives by going near the fire, and as the pumps carried but fifty feet, they only wet the outside wall.

The entrepot is about a block and a half long and three stories high. It started burning at the north end. A well-known man of business who had some goods stored in the south end got a gang of men and started to haul his goods out. The police immediately stopped him, as he did not have a signed permit from the head of the entrepot to take out his goods. The fire got the goods.

By 10 o'clock the whole entrepot was a blazing ruin. But no one was there to see it. The firemen had gone home to bed. The loss on the fire was about $10,000,000.

Vive les Pompiers!

Would She?

"Say, Hiram," exclaimed a bright city boy who was visiting the country, "if a cow should stub her toe and fall, would she strain her milk?"

Hiram only grinned.

The Heavens in July

JULY is exceptional for the surpassing beauty of its moonlit and starlit sky which we have to contemplate at a time when outdoor life is most attractive, and affords additional pleasure to all interested in the study of the starry heavens that arch over the seashore, the mountains, or the rural resorts. Throughout the month all the conspicuous planets will be in the field of vision and in favorable positions for observation. Nature also impresses itself particularly upon us at this season, and nothing can ever bring back this time of splendor in the grass and glory in the flowers.

Then comes the twilight, with its perfect stillness and its dim, mysterious shadows bathed in a faint glimmering light. As the night gathers and the stars begin to shine, thoughts come to us of the dear ones traveling about in different portions of the globe, as is wont to be their custom at this season of rest, and we find peace in the thought that "the star that guides us from the far-off skies guides others, too, yet guides to us no less."

The days are now at or near their longest over all the globe north of the equator, and the nights at or near their shortest. Nine days before the close of June the sun, in its apparent 365 days' swing around the earth, reached the northernmost point in its journey, and for a few days, when the Summer solstice, or sun's standing place, was entered, it seemed to pause before turning in its course and beginning its six months' march to the southward.

In the opening days of July the earth will be at its furthest point from the sun. The solar orb celebrates its independence on the Fourth by getting about 3,000,000 miles further away from us than it was at New Year's. Of course this is owing to the earth's movement and not to the sun's. The part of a circle which the sun describes now in its apparent movement daily from east to west is larger than this was six months ago; the time which that orb remains above the horizon is greater than this was then, and its rays fall more nearly directly on the northerly half of the earth than was the case at the earlier date. These are the determining conditions in the matter, and much more than compensate for the increased distance of the orb from which the heat emanates.

Just after the sun has set we shall see on the dark horizon line in the opposite side of the heavens from that in which the sun has disappeared, a fanlike glow of shimmering yellow, narrowing into silver rays; then a tiny spark of light ever broadening. With a flood of glory we soon shall see the moon's great globe slowly mounting, until its lower edge has parted with the sea. Twice she turns her full-orbed face toward the earth, twice she treads her shining path low down in the south, where she seems so much nearer than when, on Winter nights, she soars high up in the north; twice she passes near Jupiter and paints pictures of exceeding loveliness on the starlit sky.

The first full moon of the month comes promptly in before July is a day old, on which day there is conjunction with Jupiter. A repetition of this latter event occurs four weeks later, on the 28th, whereas the second full moon does not occur until the last day of the month. Ten hours after the first meeting with Jupiter the moon encounters Saturn, not far from his position of opposition with the sun. There is not another similar meeting until the 14th, when the waning crescent comes quite near Neptune. On the following day the rapidly disappearing face of the moon is very close indeed to Mercury; and we would have a rare treat were it not that the sun's all-powerful rays engulf them both. On the 17th Luna's bright new face gets near enough to exchange smiles with the fair Venus, while on the 21st our satellite and Mars hobnob together in a somewhat distant though friendly manner. On the 27th, while between quartering and full, the moon is in conjunction with Uranus; the roster for the month being brought to a close on the 28th by a second meeting with Saturn. Thus we have a very unusual list of monthly phenomena, in which there are two full moons and two meetings between the moon and two different wanderers.

The scene in the firmament at 9 o'clock in the evening of the opening days of July will be markedly different in some respects from that which presented itself at the same hour a month earlier. Regulus, which then was high above the horizon in the southwest, will now be so near the horizon that it can barely be discovered, and the stream of small stars to the north and east of it, which formed the Sickle, will not be readily traced out. All the stars visible at that time will be noticed to have shifted westward in these four weeks. Castor and Pollux, which were in the west north of Regulus a month ago, have vanished, and the only bright star passing anywhere near the zenith which will be west of the point overhead at that time is Arcturus. In the southeast Antares of the Scorpion group will be seen. In the east and high above the horizon, Altair of the Eagle is in view.

From the Scorpion and the Archer in the south, northward through the Eagle, the Lyre and the Swan, to the Lady in the Chair, the zone formed of the blended light of tens of millions of distant stars, called the Milky Way, is flung like a scarf across the firmament. To Saturn falls the place of honor for the month, as on the site he is in opposition to the sun, and, rising as the latter sets, takes his place with others of his distinguished brothers as a member of the evening stars. In this group he will continue throughout the remainder of the year. In his two encounters with the moon the latter's face is too full to admit of the planets shining very brightly, so this meeting will not possess as much interest as though the night were somewhat darker. At present Saturn is at his largest phase for the year, and, while he will not be so very much smaller at the close of the year than we have him at present, his disk from now on will be gradually shrinking in size.

Jupiter is now a most glorious object in the eastern section of the heavens from the time night draws on her sable mantle. His fair rival holds court in the opposite section of the sky, and from this on it will be of ever-increasing interest and pleasure to watch the two gradually approaching one another until, finally, the triumph will be on the side of the fairer rival, who will continue to adorn the sky some time after Jupiter has passed to the realm of the morning stars. The great advantage generally in favor of the mighty planet lies in the fact of his shining from the dark background of the midnight sky and also from his making the circuit of the heavens from east to west.

Venus, on the contrary, is chained more closely to the sun, and is visible only about three hours after sunset or three hours before sunrise. The wanderings of this princely planet during midsummer nights may be easily followed, as in seemingly capricious course she pursues her path among the stars that form the constellation of Sagittarius. Mercury once again changes his allegiance this month, and after being in conjunction with the sun on the 13th, becomes a morning star, when she finds Neptune alone in his glory. Thus we have the nearest and the most remote of the planets acting together as the sole caretakers of the early morning sky. Those gifted with sharp vision and who know the exact spot where to look for it may be able to catch a glimpse of this elusive orb just before the sun rises toward the close of the month a little to the left of where the sun first makes his appearance.

Neptune is now about an hour removed from the sun, and will increase this distance to two hours and a half before the month closes. The planet's right ascension is 5 hours 57 minutes and 37 seconds and his declination 22 degrees and 18 minutes north. This locates the planet close to the dividing line between the constellation of the Twins and that of the Bull. He is in conjunction with the moon on the 14th, the day before the old moon gives place to the new.

Venus has already moved an hour and a quarter away from the sun, and so is now quite plainly visible in the sunset glow. She will have added half an hour to this separating period when the month ends. The planetary queen is bewitchingly lovely as she seems to spring into being from out the very midst of the golden twilight. She will be found the sole star visible when first discovered, but Jupiter can shortly after be seen appearing in the east. The time when the rival planets are both above the horizon increases until one may be seen in the west and the other in the east for nearly two hours, a charming feature in the planetary observations of July that will be most enjoyed by those who command a view of the eastern and western horizons at the same time.

Mars, the warlike, plays but an insignificant part in the Summer's programme, but his ruddy face still makes him fairly conspicuous among the fixed stars that surround him. We find the planet setting about midnight at present, but getting to the disappearing point a little earlier on each succeeding evening. He has been an evening star since Feb. 22, and will remain listed as such until after the new year comes. His conjunction with the moon on the 21st is of too distant a nature to make it of particular moment to us. His right ascension and declination place him in the constellation of the Lion.

Uranus, who only a few years ago took McGregor's place at the planetary table, has now taken a more humble seat and performs to far smaller audiences. The planet is moving on to a position of quadrature with the sun, where he will arrive early in September, and will then continue on toward conjunction, where he will get some time in December, and after that we shall have him among the morning stars again.

Tangled but Sensible.

Professor—My dear Sir, I am sorry to have to tell you that your son is a young good-for-nothing.

Father—And yet the boy is the very apple of my eye.

Professor—Then I would advise you to take the apple of your eye by the back of the neck, Sir.

Where They Draw the Line.

A burglar with an elastic conscience broke into a house on Monroe Street, Brooklyn, recently and stole the family rubber plant. Brooklynites feel that this is stretching the burglary business a little too far.

THE MAN WHO FIRST VOLUNTEERED

The Case of Dr. Charles F. Rand Provokes a War Department Investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Now and then public attention is invited in the newspapers to accounts of the "claims" of men who saw service during the war of the rebellion, and who indulge in what may be thoughtless and vain efforts to magnify their importance, as heroes or soldiers, when upon investigation it appears that they have indulged their imaginations and imposed upon credulous readers their tales of adventure.

Quite recently there appeared several long stories about Charles F. Rand of this city, who was presented to the public as having been the first man to respond to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers and the first man to receive the bronze medal of honor "for conspicuous gallantry in action." As the story ran Rand volunteered at Batavia, N. Y., on April 15, 1861, and received the first medal of honor for his bravery at Blackburn's Ford, Virginia. As Dr. Rand has been urging some action upon the War Department to make his private account a part of the official records, an investigation has been made which brings out much matter of general interest relating to similar claims made by other veterans.

The official records show that Charles F. Rand was enrolled (or enlisted) May 1, 1861, at Batavia, N. Y., and mustered into service as a Sergeant with Company K, Twelfth New York Infantry, May 13, 1861, at Elmira, N. Y., to serve three months. The regiment was turned over to the United States for two years in August, 1861.

He was discharged from the service, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, at the United States Army General Hospital, West Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1862, because of "Resection of shoulder necessitated by gunshot wound received at the Battle of Chickahominy, June 27, 1862."

It is further shown that Charles F. Rand was appointed Second Lieutenant, Invalid Corps, Nov. 3, 1863, to rank Nov. 2, 1863, and accepted the appointment Nov. 10, 1863; that he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps April 25, 1864, to rank April 24, 1864, and accepted the appointment April 28, 1864; and that he was honorably discharged the service as First Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, in Special Orders No. 316, Paragraph 5, Adjutant General's Office, Dec. 10, 1867.

A Congressional Medal of Honor was granted to him Oct. 13, 1897, for most distinguished gallantry in action, the following being a statement of the particular service.

"At Blackburn's Ford, Va., July 18, 1861, this soldier, then a Sergeant in Company K, Twelfth New York Volunteers, remained in action when a part of his regiment broke in disorder. He joined another company and fought with it throughout the remainder of the engagement."

The medal was transmitted to him Oct. 23, 1897, engraved as follows.

The Congress
to
First Lieut. Charles F. Rand,
Veteran Reserve Corps,
for
Gallantry at Blackburn's Ford, Va.,
July 18, 1861.

It appears from the records of issue of Medals of Honor that 2,370 Congressional Medals of Honor had been issued prior to Oct. 23, 1897; and that on that date three, of which that issued to Lieut. Rand was one, were issued. Of the 2,370 medals referred to above, 864 were issued to members of the Twenty-seventh Maine Infantry.

The first Congressional Medals of Honor issued were handed by Secretary Stanton in person to six "of the twenty-two men (including two civilians) who, by direction of Gen. Mitchell (or Buell) penetrated nearly 200 miles south into the enemy's territory and captured a railroad train at Big Shanty, Ga., in an attempt to destroy the bridges and track between Chattanooga and Atlanta." An account of the presentation of these medals is contained in the Washington Chronicle of March 26, 1863, from which the following is extracted:

"Secretary Stanton (opening a morocco case) further informed Mr. Parrott that 'Congress had authorized him to present medals to such soldiers as shall by their brave deeds prove that they deserve them. None of these medals have yet been awarded to any soldiers, and I now present you with the first one that has been issued by authority of the late act.' The Secretary then presented each one of Mr. Parrott's companions with a like medal."

The recipients of medals of honor on that occasion were: William Bensinger, private, Company G, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry; Robert Buffum, private, Company H, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry; Elihu H. Mason, Sergeant, Company K, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry; Jacob Parrott, private, Company K, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry; William H. Reddick, Corporal, Company B, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry; William Pittinger, Sergeant, Company G, Second Ohio Infantry.

An account of the operations of these "bridge burners" appears in The Army and Navy Official Gazette for July 21, 1865, and also in Senate Report No. 361, Forty-eighth Congress, first session.

If the claim that Dr. Rand received the first medal of honor is intended to mean that the date of the specific act for which his medal was granted antedates that of any other medalist, it is to be remarked that medals of honor have been granted in five cases in which the date of the specific act is earlier than July 18, 1861, the date of the act for which a medal was granted to Dr. Rand. These cases are:

1. Feb. 13-14, 1861—Bernard J. D. Irwin, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, who "voluntarily took command of troops and attacked and defeated hostile Indians he met on the way." Medal issued Jan. 24, 1894.

2. April —, 1861—John C. Hesse, Corporal, Company A, Eighth United States Infantry, who "preserved and brought away the colors of the Eighth United States Infantry after capture of the regiment." Medal issued Sept. 10, 1894.

3. April —, 1861—Joseph K. Wilson, Sergeant Major, Eighth United States Infantry, who "brought the colors of the regiment out of Texas after capture of the regiment." Medal issued Dec. 9, 1864.

4. May 24, 1861—Francis E. Brownell, private, Company A, Eleventh New York Infantry, who "killed the murderer of Col. Ellsworth." Medal issued Jan. 10, 1877.

5. June 1, 1861—Charles H. Tompkins, First Lieutenant, Second United States Cavalry, who, at Fairfax, Virginia, "twice charged through the enemy's lines, and, taking a carbine from an enlisted man, shot the enemy's Captain." Medal issued Nov. 13, 1893.

In addition to these a medal was issued April 5, 1898, to James E. Cross, Corporal, Company K, Twelfth New York Infantry, who remained at the front with Dr. Rand in the action at Blackburn's Ford, Virginia, July 18, 1861.

With regard to the claim that Dr. Rand was the first soldier to volunteer under the President's proclamation of April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 militia, it is to be remarked that 62 other members of his company (K) are reported as having been enrolled (or enlisted) May 1, 1861, the same date on which Rand is shown by the official records to have been enrolled. The earliest dates of enrollment appearing on the records of the other companies of the Twelfth New York Infantry Volunteers are as follows:

Company A—April 30, 1861, on which date nearly all members of this company are reported to have been enrolled.

Company B—April 30, 1861, on which date nearly all members of this company are reported to have been enrolled.

Company D—April 30, 1861, on which date nearly all members of this company are reported to have been enrolled.

Company E—April 30, 1861, on which date nearly all members of this company are reported to have been enrolled.

Company H—April 30, 1861, on which date nearly all members of this company are reported to have been enrolled.

Company I—April 30, 1861, on which date nearly all members of this company are reported to have been enrolled.

Company F—April 30, 1861. Most of the members of this company are reported as having been enrolled May 1.

Company C—May 1, 1861, on which date nearly all members of this company are reported to have been enrolled.

Company G—May 2, 1861.

Attention is invited to correspondence published in the War Records, Series III., Volume I., from which it appears that several organizations tendered their services to the President before his first call for troops had been issued. The services of the Washington Artillery of Pennsylvania were tendered Jan. 12, 1861, (Page 38;) those of the Governor's Grays of Iowa, Jan. 15, 1861, (Pages 55 and 56;) those of Elk Artillery No. 1, of Pennsylvania, Jan. 24, 1861, (Page 56;) those of the First and Second Regiments of the Washington Guards of Pennsylvania, Jan. 28, 1861, (Pages 56 and 57,) and those of the Leavenworth State Guard of Kansas, Feb. 20, 1861, (Page 63.)

In a letter to the Secretary of War, dated April 13, 1861, the Adjutant General of Massachusetts said: "We have 5,000 infantry now armed and equipped and properly officered." (See War Records, Series III., Volume I., Page 66.)

The Governor of Minnesota, under date of April 14, 1861, tendered to the Government of the United States on the part of that State, 1,000 men. (See War Records, Series III., Volume I., Page 67.)

The earliest call of the President for troops of any description was for ten companies of District of Columbia Militia. It was issued April 9, 1861, under Section 24 of the act approved March 3, 1803. One company was mustered in under the call on the 10th, and eight companies on the 11th, (see War Records, Series I., Volume LI., Part I., Pages 321-3.) A call was made April 13, 1861, under the same law for five additional companies of District of Columbia Militia, and April 15, 1861, for one additional company. (See War Records, Series I., Volume LI., Part I., Pages 324-5.)

The first proclamation of the President calling for troops was issued April 15, 1861, and called forth the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000. (War Records, Series III., Volume I., Pages 67-9.) This call was issued under authority of the act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1795.

Responses to this call were both prompt and numerous. Many of them are printed in the War Records, Series III., Volume I., to which attention is invited, especially to Pages 70 to 85.

The Governor of Massachusetts, on April 15, acknowledged the receipt of call and inquired; "By what route shall we send?" (Page 71,) from which it is to be inferred that he had troops ready to send on that date. On the 17th he advised the War Department (Page 79) that "one regiment starts at 6, another to-night, another to-morrow, and another within three days."

The Governor of Indiana, under date of April 16, 1861, writes that "the six regiments will be full in three days." (Page 75.)

April 17 he says: "I start you 1,000 men to-morrow." (Page 80.)

The Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, April 16, 1861, referring to the Ringgold Artillerists of Reading, says: "They had already started." (Page 76.) On the same date he writes that "troops will be in Harrisburg in considerable numbers in twenty-four hours from now." (Page 77.)

The Governor of Ohio says, April 16, 1861: "We can move two regiments this week." (Page 77.)

The Governor of Rhode Island, April 17, says: "We have organized our regiment." (Page 82.)

The following telegram (not printed in the War Records) is on file in the War Department:

Philadelphia Penn., April 15, 1861.
Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:
I offer the First Rifle Battalion, First Brigade P. V., of two (2) hundred and fifty able-bodied men to you. Answer immediately. JNO. F. BALLIER,
Comdg. 1st Rifle Bat. P. V.

Abstract from the return of the volunteer troops stationed in the Department of Washington for April 30, 1861, printed in War Records, Series I., Volume LI., Part I., Page 344, shows the following:

Pennsylvania Volunteers, (five companies,) arrived April 19, (18;) Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, April 19; Seventh New York Infantry, April 25; Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, April 26; Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, April 27; Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, April 28; Twelfth New York Infantry, April 28, (not Rand's regiment;) First Rhode Island Infantry, first detachment arrived April 26 and second detachment April 28; Twenty-fifth New York Infantry, arrived April 29.

It is shown by the records of the War Department that the five companies of Pennsylvania Volunteers referred to above ("First Defenders") were mustered into the service of the United States April 18, 1861, at Harrisburg, Penn., and that two of them (the Pottsville Washington Artillery," and the Lewiston Logan Guards") arrived in Washington the same day. While no official record has been found of the date of arrival of the other three companies, it is probable that they reached Washington on the same date. The National Intelligencer (a Washington newspaper) in its issue of Friday morning, April 19, 1861, says: "Seventeen carloads of troops, numbering about 600, arrived last evening from Harrisburg, via Baltimore, and were quartered in rooms at the Capitol. They passed through Baltimore at 5 o'clock."

The official records also show that the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers (three months of 1861) was one of the State militia orgahizations which responded to the President's call of April 15, 1861. It left Boston, Mass., on the evening of April 17, 1861, en route to Washington, D. C., arriving at Washington, D. C., April 19, 1861. It was mustered into the service of the United States April 22, 1861, to serve three months.

Twenty-one companies of District of Columbia Volunteers, together with the field and staff of five battalions, were mustered into the service of the United States prior to April 18, 1861, the first, as stated above, having been mustered in on the 10th.

The Twelfth New York Infantry, mentioned above as appearing on the return of volunteer troops stationed in the Department of Washington April 30, 1861, is the Twelfth New York State Militia (three months of 1861,) and not the Twelfth New York Infantry Volunteers of which Dr. Rand was a member.

All the field and staff and nearly all the companies of the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry were actually enrolled on April 15, 1861.

The purported enlistment of Dr. Rand on April 15, 1861, if it took place at all, undoubtedly consisted of the giving in of his name or the signing of a paper of some kind at a mass meeting, which act was simply an informal declaration that he intended to enroll himself in the military service of the United States. Thousands of other men in different parts of the country did the same on April 15, 1861, immediately after the receipt of news that the President had called for troops. This informal announcement of intention to enter the volunteer army may or may not have been followed by enrollment, (which is synonymous with enlistment in the case of volunteers,) a formal proposal or declaration of readiness to enter the service. In Dr. Rand's case it appears that this announcement of his intentions to enlist, which he is represented to have made April 15, 1861, was followed by the formal proffer of his services May 1, 1861, and that this offer was accepted May 13, by the United States, 1861, by his muster into service.

The regiment of which Rand was a member did not reach Washington until 10:30 P. M. of May 30.

Hundreds of men not only enlisted, but were actually mustered into the service of the United States several days prior to the date (April 15) on which it is claimed that Rand offered his services, and thousands of others were enlisted and were mustered into service before the date (May 1) on which the official records show that Rand enlisted.

As pointed out above, the official records on file in the War Department show positively that Rand enlisted on May 1, and not on April 15, as he claims. And even if it were a point that he offered his services on April 15, this would not by any means make him the first to offer his services, because there were many others who had already done the same thing, and had been accepted into service, and because, further, thousands of men, all over the country at public meetings and elsewhere, offered their services on April 15, 1861, the day of the President's proclamation calling for militia.

TWO NEW PHONOGRAPHS.

The latest wonder of the inventor is a machine which photographs words actually takes pictures of them and then by the combination of an especially sensitive device known as a selenium cell and a telephone, audibly reproduces them. The old story about the "frozen words" which the melting ice set free, seems hardly more improbable than a "talking photograph," and yet the latter is, thanks to Herr E. Ruhmer, the inventor, an accomplished fact. He calls his device the photographophone.

The vibrating flame and fan arc lamp (caused to vibrate by the sound waves of a person talking) is photographed on a cinematograph film. The sound vibrations are thus translated into dark and bright strips. The light is concentrated on the film by means of a cylindrical lens. After the record has been completed the film is developed and fixed in the ordinary way, and when it is desired to reproduce the conversation the film is run past an ordinary projection lantern, and a sensitive selenium cell provided with telephones and a dry battery is placed in the path of the light. The changes in the illumination of the selenium cell, as the record film passes before the lantern, produce changes in the current corresponding to the original sound vibrations. The velocity of the film is from seven to ten feet, but even with much slower speed good "photophonograms" are obtained.

From one negative any number of positive films may be made, and either the negative or positive can be used for reproduction. Herr Ruhmer hopes to be able to record pictures and sounds on the same film, so that we may eventually have, on what is apparently simply an ordinary cinematograph film, an address describing the occurrences illustrated by the moving pictures.

From the purely scientific point of view the most interesting feature of Herr Ruhmer's invention is the actual photographing of the enormously complex and very delicate sound waves, which make up an ordinary conversation. Two earlier instruments, it is true, König's manometric analyzer and Prof. Graham Bell's phonautograph, accomplished practically the same result, although in a much less perfect way, if we can credit the preliminary announcements regarding the Ruhmer machine.

Another new and novel phonographic method has recently been described by Prof. W. Nernst and R. von Lieben. Their instrument makes use of the alteration of polarization capacity and surface resistance of the metal used as an electrode in an electrolytic bath. One of the several devices which they have used for illustrating their method is as follows: A small and thin copper disk is rapidly rotated, and against its edge is pressed a thin wedge of wood soaked in an electrolyte. The secondary currents from the induction coil of a microphone transmitter are caused to pass through this contact, and leave a record on the edge of the disk on account of the varying amount of chemical change produced. A telephone receiver is then substituted for the microphone, a battery being included in the circuit, and on again rotating the disk a reproduction of the sound is obtained. The most satisfactory electrolytic solution yet used is apparently potassium zincate, the edge of the copper disk being made the cathode and the wooden wedge standing in a bath of the solution into which a zinc anode dips. It is stated that this instrument reproduces sounds clearly and distinctly, and that the records may be used two or three hundred times before wearing out. Then the old record may be cleaned off with emery paper and a new one made.

It is claimed by Herr Ruhmer that the reproductions obtained with the photophonograph are clearer and more perfect than those of Poulsen's telegraphone, which it will be remembered makes its record on a steel wire by magnetization. It is obvious, however, that neither of the new phonographs is as simple in construction or in theory as the Poulsen apparatus, and while of course they may eventually be developed into valuable practical contrivances, they do not at first sight seem as promising as the latter, which is itself as yet only in the experimental stage.

There are now known four distinct methods of registering and reproducing human speech: The mechanical one using a wax cylinder and a stylet, as in the present phonograph and graphophone; the magnetic system of Poulsen, in which a metal strip or wire receives the record; the photographic one of Ruhmer & Nernst, and von Lieben's electrolytic method. V. J. Y.

Could Not Teach Him Anything.

Benevolent Gentleman (on the upper deck of the ferryboat where he has just bought a "polish")—John, no spotter is up here, and you might as well knock down a nickel by ringing your cash bell only once instead of twice.

Shina Boya—Ringa da bell once, mister? Ah, no! No ringa da bell a' tall.

What the Schoolmistress Heard.

Little Boy (with bandaged head)—My ma got mad at pa last night and threw the lamp at him and spoilt it.

Second Ditto—Pooh! That's nothing; my mother got mad at my father and spoiled both his lamps.

Benefits From Shorter Hours For Workingmen

I HAVE carefully examined the article by "C" which appeared in the Magazine Supplement of THE TIMES of June 2, and find that it requires more than a passing glance of an off-hand answer, as it appears to be written by one who is after facts that the writer is not acquainted with, or is written to bring out the other side of the argument, so that a thinking public may have an opportunity of judging the question at issue upon its merits. "C" having entered into details at some length, it will be necessary to do the same, to answer the article intelligently.

"What use has organized labor made of its leisure time?"

In answering this I will have to cover a wide area of country. The workers of Australia and New Zealand have enjoyed an eight-hour day for a number of years. The American writers and tourists state that New Zealand is the worker's paradise, and Australia has just framed a Federation of Provinces and adopted a Constitution that is considered to be superior to that of the United States by those competent to judge.

The workers took a very active part in bringing about the great reforms that are proving so beneficial in these countries, as has been stated by those best able to speak on the question, and these workers are nearly all union men, many of them holding prominent and important positions connected with the Government. The Minister of Agriculture and Education of South Australia and the Premier of New Zealand, Mr. Sodden, are both members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The changes that have taken place in these countries have not been detrimental to any business, only that of making tramps, which has nearly disappeared.

While writing this I received a letter from my nephew, who has been farming in New Zealand for thirty years, in which he states that the country has never been so prosperous as during the last eight years, that the Government is purchasing large tracts of lands, dividing it up for actual settlers. The good accruing from this has surprised the expectations of its most ardent advocates, a majority of whom are workers, that have used their shorter working day for the benefit of the whole country. The British engineers, and machinists gained the nine-hour working day, or fifty-four hours per week, after a strike of six months in 1871, against the opposition of such employers as Sir William Armstrong, the great gun manufacturer, who opposed it with both voice and pen, and predicted some terrible things if the nine hours was conceded at that time. At a banquet held less than two years later, where a large number of the employers affected were present, Sir William Armstrong made this statement, as nearly as I can quote from memory: "That the terrible thing that I predicted at the time of the nine-hour strike has not come to pass, I am glad to be able to make this statement at this time, but, to the contrary, more of our men and boys are attending night schools and technical classes than ever before, and the shorter day has had a beneficial effect upon their morals; it has proved a blessing to all, and if my signature would change it to the old order of things I would not do it." This is the statement of a man who in 1871 was the bitterest enemy of the nine-hour movement, as a perusal of The London Times of 1871 will prove.

In some lines of industry the British workers have reduced their hours during the last fifty years from two to four hours per day, and with each reduction the pay has been increased—if not at the time, soon after. This leisure time has been used by the workers not only for themselves, but the whole country, as I could show from facts and figures at my command. As a result of a short day a large number of the best governed municipalities and cities are found in the British Isles to-day, especially where trade unionists are on the board, and wield an influence. This could not have been thirty years ago, before the working day was shortened so as to allow the workers time to become intelligent. Such cities as London, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Glasgow, and others speak for themselves as to the beneficial results and intelligent use the workers have made of the shorter working day.

I wish to note here one union and its work for fifty years. It is the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. During that time $30,621,872 has been paid out for benefits to its members, and others; $6,000,000 of this has been paid out for old age pensions, and $8,000 per week is being paid out now for that purpose. Out of $2,131,000 of a balance now to the union's credit, $409,800 is invested in municipal and corporation bonds, $549,450 is loaned to members at low interest to purchase their own homes. Hundreds of families have homes through this means who never would have had one, and have no fear of losing them through foreclosure. The organization has stock in cooperative machine shops and printing establishments, and owns its own general offices, worth $63,000. While commercial and financial enterprises have been swept away in the last fifty years, with these millions, and the best brains at their back, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has withstood every storm and is stronger than ever to-day. Its members are holding prominent positions in Municipal and National Governments, all of which I can furnish proof of to those desiring the same. The above shows to what use the members of one organization have put their shorter working hours. They have become intelligent enough to transact business of millions of dollars, something that is supposed to belong to Messrs. Morgan and Rockefeller, and men of their class. And this business has been transacted at a small cost and with a smaller percentage of loss than any other financial enterprise I know of at present.

The International Cigarmakers' Union of America shortened their workday to eight hours in 1886. The statistical reports, which their National officers will furnish to any one desirous of fact, show the wonderful improvements, moral, mental, and physical, in their members. They are the pioneers against the disease-breeding tenement sweatshops, the suppression of which is a benefit to all citizens alike, as it would prevent the spread of disease. Thirst for knowledge is so intensely increased by the proper use of the shorter workday that in some of the large factories, where they all work piecework, they pay one of their members to read the current news of the day and useful books aloud to those at work. Their members are conceded to-day to be above the average in intelligence, when compared with the same number of workers in any other line. The financial transactions of their union would do credit to an expert accountant, none of which they lay claim to have in their union.

The Legislature of the State of Ohio passed a law while in session in 1895 making Saturday afternoon a legal holiday. This law came into force in May, 1896, and a large number of firms in the State complied with it. The writer investigated as to the moral effect of the holiday upon the workers, and in interviewing saloon keepers in the immediate neighborhood of the works, whose statement is as follows: "When the men worked to 5 P. M. and received their pay, they would call and spend a dollar or so, but now they quit at noon, go straight home, attend baseball games, take their families to parks, or go shopping."

The increased consumption of liquor is not caused by prosperity and short hours, but the so-called prosperity and long hours are the cause. No man can retain his intelligence long and work long hours in our modern shops and factories under the present competitive system; he soon becomes part of the machine, and loses all ambition to become anything but part of a cog. The wonder is not that we have so much drunkenness, but it is a miracle that the great masses of workers are as sober as they are, when the foul, disease-breeding dens that they are compelled to work in from ten to fourteen hours per day are considered. I say this as a lifelong abstainer from both liquor and tobacco.

"C" says "that the union members constitute a small part of the workers," and he would like to know "how much the men working under the eye of the walking delegate have in the savings banks." I cannot answer this, but I do know that twenty Presidents of local unions in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, all workers at their trades, paid more taxes in 1897 than twenty bank Presidents, the writer being one who paid his part.

"C" speaks of child labor doing the work, and the automatic machine doing the work without a tender, or with very few. I make bold to inquire, Who will consume the product of the machine when the workers, who constitute 70 per cent. of the consumers, are idle, and their purchasing power goes through the introduction of the machine?

He speaks of the higher economic law that cannot be always and to an unlimited extent nullified. The barons of old stated this under the feudal system; the coal mine owners of England said that the women and children of tender years were a necessity in their mines to succeed; the slaveholder of the South set the same value upon humanity as "C." does in his article. This has all been changed, and there is more produced, more people fed and clothed to-day than at any other time in the history of the world. The machine is a blessing and ought to be encouraged by all intelligent thinking men and women. It is its private ownership that is the cause of strife in our midst to-day, but the time is coming when the workers, through the intelligent use of the shorter working day, will change this. Then the child will not be used to grind out interest and profit for some greedy and self-interested employer, but will be in the American school, being fitted for citizenship of a great Nation. The woman will hold the position in society best suited for her, and will not be in the molding shop or greasy bolt factory; man's toil, aided by machinery, will be a pleasure, as the hours will be reduced according to the increased capacity of the machine to produce. It is the machine that makes the shorter day a necessity, and not the shorter day that makes the machine a necessity, as there are thousands of willing workers unemployed at the best of times with our present long hours.

ISAAC COWEN.
International Organizer, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and Pattern Makers.

How to Get a Rebate on War Revenue Stamps

AFTER Monday next the use of internal revenue stamps on checks, drafts, telegraph messages, and warehouse receipts will be unnecessary. Although the Treasury Department has made arrangement for the redemption of unused stamps, it is not thought that Uncle Sam will be called upon to return much of the money he has collected to defray the expenses of the Spanish war. The whole procedure for obtaining what has been expended for stamps that will not be used has been so extravagantly wound in red tape that most business men will be discouraged from making an attempt to get any return at all.

First, you must have two dollars' worth of stamps or you will not be able to get any rebate. In addition to this there must be an affidavit, made not only by the owner of the stamps, stating from whom they were bought, but also by the agent, and a certificate from the collector, so that the authorities may be assured that the stamps were bought from Uncle Sam and are not counterfeits. If, however, the stamps were bought two years ago, you cannot get the rebate. This is the time limit fixed by the department. In transmitting the stamps or stamped matter to Washington for redemption by express or registered mail the expense is to be borne by the sender, and, once delivered to the department, whether the rebate is paid or not, they cannot be returned. Affidavits are to be made on forms furnished by the Treasury Department.

In many cases where stamps have been imprinted on checks no effort will be made at redemption, as the expense of engraving has exceeded the price of the stamp. Many checks are very finely engraved and it would cost a great deal more to have new checks made than would be obtained in rebate. In addition to this, the rule preventing the return of stamped matter after it has been sent to the department will cause many to refrain from sending their checks, because, being numbered serially, they will not care to give them up entirely. This will result in checks with the stamps imprinted thereon remaining in circulation long after the 1st of July. All such checks will have to be returned to Washington for redemption and a claim filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue in the department in which they were printed. This must be done because of the fact that a record of all stamps printed is kept in the office of the Collector. On receipt of the claim, properly certified if he finds it to be correct, to the Treasury Department in Washington.

When claims are presented by any person or firm other than the one for whom the order for imprinting was issued and whose name does not appear on the papers on which the stamps are imprinted, the claimant, in addition to the certificate of the Collector or Deputy Collector, must satisfactorily establish ownership of the stamps and furnish a certificate of sale by each owner of them from the time of their purchase from the person or firm for whom the order for imprinting was issued.

Since the publication of the circular by the Treasury Department announcing the rebate, many similar methods have been offered the officials of the Treasury, with relation to the return of imprinted checks. One of these plans submitted provided for the use of checks after July 1, and the redemption of the cancelled instruments in the possession of banks by the Government. Another provided for the collection of the checks by trust companies and banks, the cancellation of the stamps, payment of the rebate, and the return of the checks to their owners. This would enable business men to obtain the rebate, and afterward use the checks with the canceled stamps thereon, in the ordinary course of business.

However, when these plans and others have been submitted, the officers of the department have replied that the Government's plans had been perfected, and that it is now too late to change them in any way, because of the confusion that would result. Already, in spite of the obstacles raised by the department, several applications for rebate have been received and officials of the department are now preparing for a rush after the first of July.

Charles H. Treat, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, in speaking of the proposed changes, said: "I find outside of banking circles and large mercantile establishments great rejoicing that the stamps on checks, telegrams, express receipts, and promissory notes are not to be required after June 30. Particularly is this true in the produce commission district, where an enormous number of checks are issued in payment for produce. Many of these checks are for less than $1, and the two-cent revenue stamp represented a large percentage of the small commissions. The firms paid as high as $1,000 a year tax on checks, while the larger firms paid $3,000. The doing away with this tax as well as that on express receipts means a very great saving to the produce dealers.

"The doing away with the tax on express receipts and telegrams will also serve to end much criticism. It was not the one-cent tax that caused the criticism, but it was the belief that the corporations had obtained the ear of the courts and had euchred the people out of their rights.

"Another class that are happy are the real estate agent, who have been obliged to place a twenty-five-cent stamp on every receipt for rent where they specified the location of the flat or tenement. Many of the agents avoided this tax by simply giving receipts on account of rent, and not specifying the location of the place rented."

War Revenue Tax as Amended

Amendments to the war tax made at the last session of Congress go into effect on Monday, July 1. Changes in the law are as follows:

REPEALED.

Bank checks, 2 cents.
Bills of lading for export, 10 cents.
Bond or obligation by Guarantee Company, one-half of 1 cent on each dollar.
Certificates of damage, 25 cents.
Certificates of deposit, 2 cents.
Certificates not otherwise specified, 10 cents.
Charter party, $3 to $10.
Chewing gum, 4 cents each $1.
Commercial brokers, $50.
Drafts, sight, 2 cents.
Express receipts, 1 cent.
Insurance—Life, 8 cents on each $100; marine, inland, fire, one-half cent on each $1; casualty, fidelity, and guarantee, one-half cent on each $1.
Lease, 25 cents to $1.
Manifest for Custom House entry, $1 to $5.
Mortgage or conveyance in trust, 25 cents for each $1,500.
Order for payment of money on sight or on demand.
Perfumery and cosmetics, one-eighth cent for each 5 cents.
Power of attorney to vote, 10 cents.
Power of attorney to sell, 25 cents.
Promissory notes, 2 cents for each $100.
Proprietary medicines, one-eighth cent for each 5 cents.
Protest, 25 cents.
Telegraph messages, 1 cent.
Telephone messages, 1 cent.
United States money orders, 2 cents each $100.
Warehouse receipts, 25 cents.

MODIFIED.

Beer, $6 per barrel and 7½ per cent. discount, changed to $1.60 per barrel, and 7½ per cent. discount repealed.
Bills of exchange, foreign, 4 cents for each $100; changed to 3 cents for each $100.
Cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, $3.60 per 1,000; changed to $3 per 1,000.
Cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, $1.00 per 1,000; changed to, valued at not more than $3 per 1,000, 15 cents per pound; valued at more than $3 per 1,000, 30 cents per pound.
Cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, $1 per 1,000; changed to 15 cents per pound.
Conveyance, 50 cents for each $500; now exempted below $1,000; above $1,000, 50 cents for each $500.
Express companies, &c., drawn in but payable out of the United States, 2 cents for each $100.
Passage ticket, $1 to $5; now exempted below $20 in value, for each $50, 50 cents; exceeding $50, in addition thereto, 50 cents.
Sales of products at exchanges: 1 cent for each $100 retained, but sales of merchandise in actual course of transportation exempted from tax.
Tobacco and snuff, 12 cents per pound; now discount of 20 per cent. allowed.

RETAINED.

Bankers' capital and surplus, $50 for $25,000, and $2 for each additional $1,000.
Bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, &c., 5 cents for each $100.
Bond for indemnity or for due execution or performance of duties of any office or position, 50 cents.
Broker, $20.
Brokers' contract, 10 cents.
Certificates of profits, 2 cents for each $100.
Certificates of stock, original issue, 5 cents for each $100.
Certificates of stock, transfers, 2 cts each $100. (Amended to include sales at bucket shops.)
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000, $3.00 per 1,000.
Custom House brokers, $10.
Dealers in leaf tobacco, $6 to $24, according to sales.
Dealers in tobacco, $12, when sales exceed 50,000 lbs.
Drafts, time, or bills of exchange, inland, 2 cents for each $100.
Entry of goods at Custom House for consumption, 25 cents to $1.
Entry for withdrawal, 50 cents.
Freight receipts or domestic bills of lading, 1 cent.
Manufacturers of cigars, $6 to $24.
Manufacturers of mixed flour, $12 per annum.
Manufacturers of tobacco, $6 to $24.
Mixed flour, 6 cents per barrel.
Pawnbrokers, $30.
Petroleum and sugar refineries, ¼ per cent. gross receipts in excess of $200,000.
Proprietors of bowling alleys or billiard rooms, $5 for each alley or table.
Proprietors of circuses, $200.
Proprietors of other public exhibitions, $10.
Proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls, $200.
Sleeping and parlor car tickets, 1 cent.
Sparkling or other wines, 1 pint 1 cent; more than 1 pint 2 cents.
Tea, customs duty of 10 cents per pound.

AN AMERICAN PASSION PLAY

A PASSION PLAY without the Christ, a play that should deal with the strong dramatic element of religion without offending the sentiment of the spectator, but still a play that should be vitally associated in its action with the story of the Christ, treating it with modern stage technique, has been the undertaking of Clay M. Greene. That he has accomplished all this is the testimony of those who have seen the American Passion play presented early in the present month at Santa Clara, Cal. The power of the unseen but the dramatically indicated has been pushed to its ultimate in this creation of Mr. Greene, which may possibly be seen on Broadway during the coming theatrical season.

Before coming to a consideration of the play itself and the various technical devices by which the Christ illusion is created without the actual presence of the Christ, a history of "Nazareth: A History of the Faith," seems properly in order. It was more than a year ago that Mr. Greene, who is an alumnus of the old Jesuit College of Santa Clara, was asked by his former classmate, the President of Santa Clara, the Rev. Robert E. Kenna, to write a play of the sort that should teach its lesson, for production upon the occasion of the college's golden jubilee. The playwright consented. Various schemes and scenarios were rejected by his active fancy. There is in California a law that prohibits the enactment of the Christ by any actor. When the subject of a Passion play began to be entertained by Mr. Greene the value of a device by which Christ should be indicated but never appear came to his mind's appreciation. He set to work at once, and in a year, all of which was not devoted to the preparation of the play, had produced a dramatic composition based entirely upon this suggestion.

"Nazareth" was offered at once to the Santa Clara fathers for their consideration. They agreed enthusiastically to its presentation. Then with printed copies in their possession undergraduates and alumni began the study of their parts. All of the cast either were directly connected with Santa Clara or had been in the past. The college that in the days of early California had been but an adobe protest against barbarism has always had its theatre and its regular presentation of drama. In the days of the first converts to Christianity rude plays dealing with the native Indian life of the region were prepared and acted there by Indians who had come to the fathers through the compelling force of religion. A rude wooden cross about which these earlier dramas were presented is still shown at Santa Clara. From the open plain of those times to the three-story Ionic structure equipped with all the modern stage accessories and possessing lighting devices, the invention of a professor of physics which cannot be duplicated in the mundane theatre, is a far cry. It was in this supermodern theatre, standing on ground that had once been an Indian burying place and presided over by Jesuits, that the American Passion play was given its initial production. When ten weeks before the first night Clay M. Greene arrived at his Alma Mater the Jesuit actors were well up in their parts, but there had been no rehearsals and no scenery adequate to the intended scale of the piece was ready. A consultation was at once had. Prof. Montgomery of the Chair of Physics went to work at the author's suggestion with experiments designed to produce the apparatus necessary to give the tints and lights desired. The presence of the Christ in view of those upon the stage was always to be represented by a peculiar light effect. Then there were storms, the phantom of false morn, as Omir calls it, peculiar to the East; the landscape effects of the Holy Land, to be thought of. For the scenery a landscape painter, an alumnus of the college then abroad, was sent for. Michael O'Sullivan came and began the painting on a larger scale than he had hitherto done of the scenery of the Holy Land. Then as a regular part of the college work rehearsals were ordered. The students of Santa Clara arise at 6 in the morning, and for the rest of the day are busy with their customary college duties. Then at 6 each evening a rehearsal began, lasting until 11. Father Ford of the college was stage manager, and Mr. Greene took general charge of the production. It was hard work, he confesses, making actors out of some of them, but it was done. The undertaking made its strongest appeal to Mr. Greene because of the fact that one of the oldest religious communities of California was to present a Passion play. The place had in the days of long ago been under the Franciscans. The mission had been there when only pirates sailed the Pacific and the power of Spain was in the land. That this isolated mountain community with its wealth of tradition should undertake the production of an American Passion play seemed aesthetically and religiously fitting.

There were ten weeks' hard work upon the part of all before the thing was done. During these times Mr. Greene announced suddenly that he had become a Catholic. The study of both Old and New Testaments which he had made as a preparation for writing the play and the life of the time of rehearsal in Santa Clara had made its impression upon him. He had found the true faith, he said. Thus the presentation of the play assumed a [illegible] religious [illegible] over the torrent on the side of a Sierra Nevada mountain hundreds of miles away to do its novel part in the play. Costumes had been prepared with the most searching study in the requirements of the period. On the stage were some 200 people. In front of it was an audience approaching 3,000. They came by special train from as far away as San Francisco and from San José, too. The stage was constantly occupied with glittering, effective Oriental pictures, and the action was thoroughly modern. Suggesting a touch of the old Greek spirit, a chorus occupied the stage between each of the epochs into which the play was divided. Throughout the entire production large choruses and an orchestra were employed. In the pictures themselves and throughout all the action there was a splendid mob element. The masses were brought on as the populace, as soldiers, and as clamorers for the death of the Christ. Electrical devices invented for the production made forked tongues of lightning, showed the destruction of the temple, and assisted at the resurrection. The author himself constructed a stage temple that in its ease of effective demolition was a marvel. All parts of it were run to a single trigger by strings so that a single touch brought it down.

The story of "Nazareth," the American Passion play, owes nothing to the brutal realism of Ober-Ammergau. "Nazareth" begins with the shepherds watching their flocks by night, the visit of the angel, and the arrival of the wise men of the East and the emissaries sent by Herod. The wise men were, by the by, Filipino students of Santa Clara. In the sky appears the star of Bethlehem, and prior to its appearance other stars have shown there. The next scene deals with Herod ordering a slaughter of the innocents in the hope that the new-born King of the Jews may be among them. In this scene a human interest appeal is made by introducing Athias, afterward Matthew, as a friend of the King's son. He parts from his father because of his espousal of the new cause. That completes the first of the four epochs or acts into which the play is divided.

The opening scene of the second epoch is timed for the manhood of the Christ. The high priests are shown in Jerusalem plotting against the growing power of the Messiah. While they are in the council chamber, outside takes place the entry into Jerusalem. This is the first hint in the play of the presence of the Christ and the introduction of the various devices for indicating Him. The procession passes by the window and is described by those within, while from without comes the singing and music and the roar of the populace. The scene also shows Judas in the first of his negotiations with those who are to apprehend the Christ. The two succeeding scenes deal with the treachery of Judas, who is made a weak, money-loving, hesitating man. The actual kiss of Judas is made to occur behind the scenes and is described by one of the Apostles.

The next epoch is a marvel of the cunning that has gone into this play of the Christ without the Christ. Its two scenes are Christ before Herod and Christ before Pilate. In the first Christ is made to stand upon a platform out of view of the audience. His appearance is described by Herod. The presence of the Christ there is indicated by a strong light. In the scene before Pilate the mob demands the release of Barabbas. Pilate granting their demand washes his hands of the whole affair visibly. Christ during this scene is supposed to be within the view of those on the stage. At the conclusion of the scene before Herod the command is given: "Jesus of Nazareth, approach." The light that has all along represented and indicated his presence grows steadily stronger. Just as it reaches its culmination in a pause of intense expectation the curtain falls.

The last epoch has for its subject the Crucifixion and Resurrection. The disciples are shown in a little garden removed from the road to Calvary. The march to Calvary is taken up outside and the procession passes behind the hedge up stage. The cross illumined and borne by the Christ is visible above the hedge. The scene is filled in with those who have fled from Calvary unable to remain there. In this way the occurrences of Calvary are made known. When the stage is momentarily unoccupied Judas, remorseful and about to hang himself, despised of all, enters for a period. The next scene shows the interior of the temple. One after another of the principal characters declare themselves Christians. Pilate in his turn does so. At the command of the high priest soldiers are about to destroy the Christians when the temple is destroyed, permitting to be seen in the background the three crosses on Calvary. These are seen only momentarily by flashes of lightning. The play concludes with the Resurrection. This final scene is purely scenic and musical. At the rise of the curtain the stage is entirely dark and the music of the Resurrection is heard coming very faintly through the gloom. As the sound of the voices dies away there is a flash of lightning and a distant peal of thunder. The lightning becoming more vivid, the form of the Christ is seen through the stone of the Sepulchre as though the stone were transparent. Then all is dark again. The blue light of sunrise begins to appear. With a flash of lightning and a peal of thunder the stone falls away from the door [illegible] where is bright [illegible] in the opening. The soldiers who have been sleeping on the ground fly in terror. The apostles led by Peter appear and kneel. Gradually the dawn comes. As the curtain descends upon the grand chorus of the Resurrection the stage is full of people and the three crosses of Calvary are seen silhouetted against the sky. The entire Resurrection has been shown by flashes of lightning. Only once does the form of the Saviour appear. At the next flash it is gone.

This is the play that Mr. Greene has written and whose processes has led him to declare himself of the true faith. It is Christ and not Christ. The art of the author has made the emotions and aspect of those who see the events of the life of the Christ most conspicuous in this way. In any scene in which the Christ appeared these would necessarily receive no consideration. In this way he plays upon the emotions of his spectators through the emotions of the actors. There is not in this whole play of the faith a woman. Mr. Greene has, however, written another play about the same theme which has a love interest. He does not know now just what will be done with this second play. The first is exceedingly likely to have a Broadway production during the coming season, though the arrangements are still incomplete, and at their request no announcement is made.

THE FLOODED COAL TERRITORY.

McDOWELL COUNTY, West Va., the scene of the great cloudburst and flood which occurred during Saturday night last, is the largest coal producing county of that State. Last year it had a production of 4,000,000 tons of the Pocahontas coal, which has gone to all parts of the world and is used so largely by the United States Navy. To properly understand the situation of this scene, and the very natural devastation which has taken place, one need only glance at any chart showing the physical geography of that part of the State. The Elkhorn has two branches, or forks—North and South—which join at the town known as North Fork Junction. At Welch, about ten miles below, the Tug River comes in, and there forms the Big Sandy, which runs out to the Ohio at Catlettsburg or Kenova.

Along the north fork of the Elkhorn and its numerous branches, such as Windmill Gap, Gearwallow, Buzzard, Buck, and Clark, the coal mines are located up the ravines, the openings being far above the stream levels. The coal is let down inclines to the tipples. There are also many mines along the south fork of the Elkhorn, all the way from Maybury to Kyle, there being thirty operations tributary to the Norfolk and Western Railway system on the two branches of the Elkhorn.

The territory of the Elkhorn Valley is a narrow strip extending for miles through the mountains, with many connecting mountain streams flowing into it. The valley is not more than 300 yards wide at any place, and sometimes for miles there is barely enough level land for a roadbed. The mountains rise abruptly on either side, and through this ravinelike way the Norfolk and Western extends, simply for the coal tonnage which is to be had.

At Vivian is situated the railroad yard, where the coal trains for the East and West are made up, it being about the only level place in that vicinity. Keystone, just below the junction of the two forks of the Elkhorn, seems to have been the point where the great damage was done. The heavy rain during Saturday last was the cause of the flood, and it was evident that if it did not cease there would be great destruction, but it was not until after darkness had enveloped the coal regions that the great catastrophe was upon the country, and was making a clean sweep of the valley for miles around.

It is stated that in the district covered by the flood, from Ennis to Welch, there have been many bridges carried away, which will delay the work of reopening the line to traffic for some weeks. The companies affected are: Elkhorn, Shamokin, Norfolk, Lick Branch, Turkey Gap, Crozer, Houston, Upland, Pohawtan, Elk Ridge, Algoma, Rolfe, Roanoke, Indian Ridge, Arlington, McDowell, Greenbrier, Ashland, Keystone, Pulaski, Eureka, Shawnee, Bottom Creek, and Tidewater. All the production of these mines is taken by the coal agency of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, and sold in the several markets reached by that line. The operations in Mercer and Tazewell Counties, Va., will now be pushed to their utmost to supply the tonnage required, which are all up to record figures.

Defined.

She—What do you call brutal realism?

He—When one becomes unnaturally natural.

ELLIS ISLAND LINGUISTS

TALENT for languages is the most specious of all talents; it seems to imply great intellectuality, whereas, like the gift for music, it may be linked to the very lowest order of intelligence. Indeed, it is questionable whether linguistic ability of a high order is ever found in the creative mind. Scott, as is well known, stubbornly refused to learn Greek, and Thackeray expressed his relief on finding Goethe's French accent as bad as his own.

The reason for this antagonism between the creative and the linguistic mind is manifold. Linguistic ability demands not merely happy sensitiveness and adaptability of ear and vocal chords, but also a certain childlike, unthinking receptivity and imitativeness of mind that is of course foreign to originality.

"Give me three weeks and I will learn any language in the world well enough to converse in it," said one of the Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, who spoke nearly every civilized tongue, but who left not a single monument of his wonderful acquirements.

Linguistically the most remarkable set of men in the Eastern States are the interpreters of Ellis Island, where immigrants are examined preparatory to admission into the United States. With the exception of the East Indian dialects, the Mongolian languages, and the uncivilized tongues of Africa and the South Sea Islands there is hardly a known language of which at least one of these men is not master. In view of the fact that there are but fifteen interpreters in all, and that of this number three are limited to Italian, an idea may be gained of the acquirements of the remaining twelve. Also, it must be remembered that in many cases their knowledge, so to speak, overlaps, the same language being spoken by several of them. Thus, it would be hard to find one of the interpreters, save the Italians, ignorant of German.

"You see that man over there?" said my cicerone at Ellis Island. "Well, he is our star interpreter. He speaks everything in sight except Oriental languages." When one recalls that in the Austro-Hungarian Empire alone there are nineteen distinct languages and dialects, the significance of this statement may be faintly grasped.

What use had this wonderful linguist made of his knowledge, I inquired, expecting to hear of grammars and learned philological treatises bearing his name. To my surprise I learned that he had done absolutely nothing whereby the world might remember him—he was simply an inspector at Ellis Island, engaged at $5 a day to see that no incapables or diseased Poles or Bohemians or Russians slipped into the uncontaminated precincts of the United States. As a mere "interpreter," a lower order in the Ellis Island hierarchy, on the face of the earth and of as large a family as Solomon himself. Fortunately the ferry trip from the Battery to the island is free.

"That fellow yonder," said my guide, pointing to a handsome, black-eyed son of Smyrna, whose face was glowing from a plunge in the river, "is as clever as they make them, but ten policemen couldn't persuade him to work; he simply can't. He speaks every single one of the Oriental languages. If you examine into the history of any one of these men you will find there is something the matter. They are a set of incapables. Let's take them in order, all fifteen of them," and he therewith proceeded to relate as much of the history of each as he was familiar with.

Of the interpreters and inspectors, who may be grouped under the general name of interpreters, no two are of the same race, save the three Italians, who, however, for purposes of this article, may be left out of consideration as being merely bilingual. The remaining twelve are distributed among the following nationalities: Hungarian, Russian, Lithuanian, Belgian, Pole, Krain (Austrian province,) Dalmatian, Bohemian, Armenian, Dane, Syrian, and Smyrnese. Their average age is perhaps forty-three, the extremes being seventy and twenty-five.

Among these men are represented all classes of society, from the highest to the lowest. One was formerly a baker, a second was an army officer, a third a minister of the Gospel, and a fourth Governor of an Austrian province. Still another was with Kossuth in '48, and was forced to flee from the vengeance that awaited the so-called "traitors" of that period. At present all are equal and all equally deprived of prospect for the future.

As in the old Marshalsea Prison, described by Dickens in "Little Dorrit," newcomers at Ellis Island are filled with the self-deception that their stay is to be temporary. As time passes, however, they settle down into the ambitionless "vegetability" that attaches to security of tenure and lack of responsibility, and continue, year after year, to ask the same questions of the frightened immigrants who file past their desk in an endless, odoriferous line. Their barrenness in other fields of works is doubtless to be explained in the same manner as that of the great chess players or mathematicians; their entire mental energy and stamina is so concentrated in this single channel that there remains none for other occupations.

"I was a physician before I came here," said my guide in a deprecating manner, in speaking of himself, "and some day, of course, I shall get back to the practice of medicine again."

No, no, my friend, you are mistaken; you will never get back to the practice of medicine again. You may be an excellent [illegible] a poor [illegible]

1901

ATHLETIC BUSINESS MEN

POPULAR as it is, golf does not entirely satisfy the wants of the capitalist and business man of to-day. He goes in for more vigorous exercise, and the financial prosperity of the various country, athletic, and riding clubs tell the story of his fondness for such sports. There are many other business men than Hermann Oelrichs who are able to hold their own against a professional prizefighter at the boxing game.

To give a complete list of the men who go in for athletics as necessary to their health and the successful conduct of their business would be very like republishing the "Directory of Directors," for nearly all those capitalists would have to be included.

Among the best-known men who rarely miss a day without gymnasia or other health-giving exercise, are William K. Vanderbilt, George J. Gould, Col. John Jacob Astor, James L. Breese, P. F. Collier, the publisher; Hugh Baxter, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, J. Rogers Maxwell, ex-President of the New Jersey Central Railroad; Jesse Lewisohn, one of the copper millionaires; Dr. Graeme Hammond, August Belmont, W. C. Whitney, H. L. Herbert, and Louis J. Grant.

W. K. Vanderbilt is a regular pupil of "Prof." Donovan, the boxing instructor of the New York Athletic Club, and when he is in town he makes it lively for Donovan occasionally. Mr. Vanderbilt finds the exercise beneficial, and, according to his instructor, he could make it interesting for a good many of the alleged fighters who make their living with their fists.

Donovan's views as to the athletic prowess of several of the business men and millionaires who are members of the New York Athletic Club are interestingly truthful.

"Many of these men," said he, "do not know how strong they are, or how clever. If they knock me down they think I am 'jollying' them and don't believe it is on the level. Look here," and he pulled aside his sweater to show where his body had been daubed with iodine. See that? Well, one of my pupils, H. W. Putnam, Jr., hit me there and knocked me down. He thought I was playing with him. He then went down to the wrestling room and threw Hugh Leonard, the wrestling teacher. He thought Leonard was playing with him, too, and said so. These men do not know what they can do. There is where the professional has them, for they don't have that confidence in themselves that their skill warrants, and, like Mr. Putnam, when they have a man 'out' they don't know it."

John Jacob Astor keeps himself as hard as a rock. He rides to the hounds and uses dumbbells, but his favorite game is tennis, at which few men can beat him. He only plays in the closed club games at Cedarhurst and Newport. The Twin Cups, the National championship emblems of the tennis doubles, which are the most valuable tennis trophies in the world, were presented to the Tennis Association by Col. Astor. Mrs. Astor is also a clever tennis player, and it takes a good team to beat her and her husband in the mixed doubles.

George J. Gould is an excellent polo player, boxer, bicycle rider, and tennis hand. He never misses a day's practice at some sport, and says that but for his regularity in this he would not be able to attend to his business. Mr. Gould's polo grounds are the finest in the country, probably in the world. He has improved steadily since he began playing the game a few years ago, and each year his handicap has been increased, and he now has a deserved reputation as an aggressive, clever, and fearless player in the line.

William C. Whitney exercises regularly, but does not go in for it as much as many of the others. He rides horseback a great deal, and spends much time in the open air. Once in a while he rides to the hounds. All this keeps him in good health. His muscles are hard, and any man that picks him out in a crowd for a fight would find his work cut out for him.

P. F. Collier, the publisher, is the veteran of the polo field, an enthusiast in the hunting field, and an expert at both sports.

Another man, who despite his many business interests, plays polo and other outdoor games with skill, is August Belmont. Mr. Belmont is one of the Meadow Brook Club's standbys. Polo, racing, and horseback riding are his favorite diversions.

The President of the Polo Association is H. L. Herbert, the coal man. Mr. Herbert even now makes the younger men play at their best to beat him. Some years ago he was thrown during a game, and for many weary weeks was confined to his bed. He now limps as a result of that accident, but all memory of that fall seems to have departed when he is on a polo field, for he plays a game that is often reckless in the chances taken. Mr. Herbert also rides to the hounds.

Richard Stevens of Hoboken, son of the man who brought the America's Cup to this country, is one of the best baseline tennis players in America. He plays regularly, and is also an excellent hand at polo.

Another crack tennis player is Louis J. Grant, the lawyer. Mr. Grant proudly [illegible] the New York Tennis Club. Mr. [illegible] is European and American Express Company, is still an oarsman. Years ago he was a champion, and even now he can give the younger experts a lively pace. He has a place near Travers Island, so that he can row. He takes a pull in a single scull daily. His arm is like a bar of steel and his broad shoulders and depth of chest show him to be a man well able to care for himself in any kind of company.

A. L. Clark, the lawyer, also keeps up his rowing. He pulls a beautiful oar to-day and is ready at any time to take a seat in a boat. Mr. Clark rowed No. 7 in the celebrated "Chippy" eight and also had a seat in the great Cornell eight of 1892.

Harry E. Buermeyer enjoys the distinction of being the strongest man in the New York Athletic Club. Mr. Buermeyer in 1878 won the amateur heavyweight boxing championship. Even now it is with some regret that Prof. Donovan and his assistant see him put on the gloves, for it means a hard bout. When John L. Sullivan was in his prime he saw Mr. Buermeyer box, and all efforts to get the great fighter to put on the gloves with the amateur proved futile. Several times obstreperous strangers have discovered to their cost that the ex-amateur champion is still a bad man to try to impose upon. Buermeyer is also a great walker and an expert swimmer.

Another boxer who makes things lively for Donovan several times a week is A. V. De Goicouria, the banker. He is as quick as a flash, uses his head and feet well, and is scientific. The instructor says: "I always like to have him come in when I am fresh, for he does not take a lesson; he fights me and I have to fight back hard to keep from getting licked."

Other men who box regularly at the New York Athletic Club are Charles Kaster, the banker; his son, "Willie," who is a sprinter and an all-round athlete; W. G. Morse, W. H. Page, the lawyer, who won the lightweight and middleweight championships at Harvard; Dr. J. E. Kelly, C. D. Ford, a Produce Exchange broker, and whom Prof. Donovan has nicknamed "Jeffries," because his style and power of hitting resemble that of the champion; F. H. North, a lawyer, and Charles E. Knoblauch, a broker, both of the latter very rough, ready, and strong fighters who believe always in taking a blow if there is a chance to get in one of their awful "wallops" in return.

Gen. McCoskry Butt is another man who loves boxing. Every now and then he gets a black eye in his eagerness to demolish Donovan. He had one that was almost black when with Vice President Roosevelt, another expert boxer, he recently inspected the State troops. He was knocked down by the blow, but it was a little too far back to do other than give him a pink eye instead of a black one.

F. W. Dillingham, Teackle W. Lewis, known at the N. Y. A. C. as "Bob Fitzsimmons"; Dr. Ramon Guiteras, John M. Jones, a lawyer; H. R. Remsen Coles, Philip Hoffman, the millionaire brewer; T. H. Russell, the original "Little Lord Fauntleroy"; Sidney J. Smith, L. Stuart Wing, Thomas W. Chilton, Charles W. Turner, a broker, and Dr. R. W. Ely are among the well-known men who regularly try their skill against Donovan.

B. C. Williams of the Stock Exchange in 1870 won the featherweight amateur championship. Mr. Williams could not fight in that class now, but as he has kept up his boxing ever since he is eligible in nearly all the others.

Dr. Graeme Hammond, the alienist, would be a bad man for a French duelist to meet up with, for an accident would surely happen to the other person. The doctor is one of the best fencers in the country. In 1891 he won the championships of America with the foils; in 1893 with the sabre, while with the duelling swords he won in 1889, 1891, and 1893. He still keeps up his practice, as he says without the exercise he could not keep up with his professional work.

Another clever fencer is Frank Slazenger, the importer of sporting goods, who now holds the broadsword championships.

Hugh Baxter, at one time the champion pole vaulter, can even now go into an athletic field, pull off his coat, and beat half the men who are trying to be champions.

Charles J. Diegis, the jeweler, is a good weight thrower, and in fact an all-round athlete. He keeps up his training to such an extent that he is always ready for a contest. He proved this recently at Buffalo, when, at the last minute, he determined to enter the games at the Pan-American Exposition. He went in and won three championships in one day.

A. J. Spalding, the organizer of the Bicycle Trust, is to-day as hard and in as good condition as he was when playing baseball. Mr. Spalding plays golf, tennis, and baseball, and uses dumbbells, pulleys, and Indian clubs regularly. "Al" Reach, another sporting goods dealer, does the same. He goes in for about the same sports that Mr. Spalding affects, and at times they take their exercise together. George Wright, the shortstop of the famous [illegible] and now a rich sport-

and on the road can make the best riders leg-weary before he is ready to stop himself.

James L. Breese of the Wall Street firm of Smith & Breese, is a lover of tennis and racquets. Recently Mr. Breese built a racquet court that cost him $6,000. It is said to be one of the best and most complete in the country.

J. Rogers Maxwell, ex-President of the New Jersey Central Railroad, is a golf player of no mean ability. He also goes in for yachting heavily and for other out-of-door sports, and is said to be very handy with the gloves.

Jesse Lewisohn, one of the Lewisohn brothers, known as the "copper kings," is an early riser. He takes a long horseback ride in the morning, punches the bag, boxes, and uses dumbbells.

James Cremins, importer of laces, is both an oarsman and a wrestler. He has moved to Pelham Manor so as to be able to indulge in his love of rowing. He has a seat in the New York Athletic Club's boat in what is called the "centipede" crew.

Alphius Geer is another importer who keeps up his exercise. His specialty is boxing. He strips at 165 pounds, and is really expert with the gloves.

James Kintner, the patent lawyer, is a water polo player, wrestler, and swimmer.

This is necessarily an incomplete list of the business men who keep up their exercise and who by so doing are in condition to protect themselves from street toughs. The man who does not exercise now is the exception, where ten years ago he was the rule. The easiest way to prove this to be so is to read over the membership lists of the different athletic, golf, tennis, rowing, and other athletic clubs. There are 30 golf clubs in the metropolitan district, 32 rowing clubs, at least 60 tennis clubs, 28 cricket clubs, 48 athletic clubs, 2 racquet clubs, and 8 handball courts. All of these have large memberships, and nearly every one has among its members well-known millionaires and business men.

FORGED HIS OWN NAME.

IT was a banker who was asked: "Can there be such a thing as an innocent forgery?" It was a surprise when he answered: "Why, certainly; I know of such a case."

So the story that he told will have to be accepted on trust.

"The man who committed the forgery lives over in Jersey, and he has been employed on one of the New York papers for many years. Some ten years ago he temporarily lost the use of his right hand. As he was a very busy man, who used to grind out anywhere from one to three columns of copy daily, he was at his wit's end as to what to do.

"Finally he thought to try and use his left hand. He began with a pencil, and, although it was slow and exhausting at first, he managed to get along, and never lost a day. Now, his right hand was a long time in getting well, and by that time he had become so accustomed to using his left that he kept on writing copy with it, and he does to this day. But he always draws and signs his checks with his right hand.

"One day there came into the bank a check, signed with his name all right enough; but it wasn't the signature I had been accustomed to, and I held it up. I sent word over to his office to have him drop into the bank. When I showed him the signature he vowed it wasn't his handwriting.

"I proceeded to investigate, and was satisfied that the man in whose favor it was drawn was innocent. So I brought the two together, and then the editor remembered that he had drawn such a check, but still he was puzzled. He sat down and wrote his name before us both.

"'Why,' said the man to whose order the check was drawn, 'John, I thought you were left-handed.'

"Then it flashed across the editor's mind that he had absentmindedly drawn the check with his 'copy' hand. 'That's funny,' he said; 'I didn't know before that I could sign my name with my left hand.'

"That is the only case that I know of where a forgery was committed innocently, and in that case the man only forged his own name."

MILK LOSING IN POPULARITY.

IF the peripatetic vendors of milk, milk-shake, and buttermilk, whose lacteous-laden wagons constitute familiar if not ornamental landmarks about the streets of the city in Summertime, interpret aright the vagaries of the popular thirst, then New York is drinking less of those products of the cow than it used to do.

As to why this is so there does not appear to be any well-defined explanation. Perhaps a recently published item of news about one of the big ocean liners bringing over a record number of barrels of German beer may offer a suggestion.

But whether the milk has been deserted for beer or something even stronger, or whether thirsts are not what they use to be, and are more easily quenched now than of yore, the men who sell milk and buttermilk complain that business is falling off sadly.

"Why," said one of these to a TIMES reporter the other day, "I do not fetch in from the dairy anything like as much milk as I did a few years ago, and sometimes I have a lot of it spoiled on my hands—very few seem to want it.

"A few years back I couldn't get enough buttermilk to supply the demand. There was an idea—and a good one it was, too—that buttermilk was good for [illegible]

milk was a specific for all sorts of ailments, and they drank it as many times a day as they thought their special malady needed it.

"But all that is done with now. Nobody thinks of buttermilk cures or milk cures, and the small boy who patronizes the milkshake is about our 'only customer.' 'Cures' have to be fixed differently now, and the desired action upon the affected organ must be obtained by a dash of some special brand of bitters, or by a particular liquor.

"The man with a kidney takes a gin fizz or a gin rickey or a gin cocktail; the man with a liver, some drink with currant juice as an ingredient; the man with a stomach something with any one of a half dozen different bitters dashed in, and the man with a heart any old thing his fancy leads him to think may afford the proper amount of stimulating action.

"Yes, it's hard times for us milk sellers," he ended with a sigh as he took down a bottle with some red-colored preparation in it, decanted a portion into a glass, ladled up a measure of milk from one of the cans in the wagon, shook the two together once, and handed the result over the counter to a small boy who had demanded a vanilla shake, and dropped the nickel into the till.

VETERANS IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

TWEED'S régime and the happenings in official life in New York during the "sixties" is as bright in the minds of some public servants now in office as if the occurrences took place yesterday. A custom has been adopted in the city departments of late years to give a loving cup and a dinner to an official after he has completed twenty-five years of public service. The custom originated in the Department of Finance, and within the past few months two men have thus received loving cups and were the guests of honor at dinners.

The honor of being the oldest city employe in a position of trust outside of the Police and Fire Departments is said to belong to Andrew T. Campbell, chief clerk of the Law Department, at a salary of $5,000 a year. Mr. Campbell became a clerk in the law office of the city in August, 1857, and for forty-three years he has served in the same office and performed the same work.

The City Record shows that the next city official in seniority of service is Henry J. Storrs, Chief Clerk of the Department of Finance. Mr. Storrs is a brother of the late Richard A. Storrs, who for many years was Deputy Controller of the city. Henry J. Storrs entered the Department of Finance on Dec. 15, 1857. He served during the Tweed régime and knew every fact about the revelations made at the time.

Chief Warrant Clerk Michael Meehan came into the Finance Department on June 8, 1863.

Isaac E. Barrett, general bookkeeper of the Department of Finance, entered the public service on Oct. 17, 1872. In telling what happened when the Tweed revelations came, Mr. Barrett said:

"There was a feeling among the people that something was wrong with the books of the department. The men in this office knew very little about the matter. When the committee of citizens headed by Mr. Astor and others examined the books of the department and declared them to be correct, there was a feeling among the officials that no wrong was being committed. THE NEW YORK TIMES kept printing statements and editorials that the finances of the city were not in proper shape. Then came the first publication in THE TIMES of Clerk Copland's story and the exposure of the Tweed régime followed very quickly after that. It all seems as clear to me as if it happened yesterday."

Among the men who have served over twenty-five years in the Finance Department are Joseph Haag, chief bookkeeper, appointed Oct. 1, 1870; Edward O'H. Gervols, appointed Dec. 23, 1869, and John F. Gouldsbury, the head of the Auditing Bureau, who entered public service Aug. 9, 1877.

Frederick J. Brettman, who became a public servant on May 29, 1876, was the most recent one to whom a loving cup inscribed, as usual, "Memor et Fidelis," and a dinner were tendered by his fellow office-holders. Mr. Brettman was appointed during the reorganization period after the Tweed régime. Andrew H. Green was Controller, and he gave Mr. Brettman a small salary. In a short time Mr. Brettman was made an auditor of accounts. His salary was increased gradually, until now he is receiving $3,000 a year. Mr. Brettman has served through the administrations of Controllers Kelly, Campbell, Grant, Loew, Myers, Fitch, and Coler.

In the Department of Water Supply there are several city officials who have weathered political storms. Chief Engineer Birdsall was appointed Jan. 1, 1872, and ever since he has given his whole time to the study of the water problems and Tammany politics.

Tit for Tat.

Spring Poet to Great Editor—Here are a few lines I dashed off hurriedly, for which I hope you will give me a check. Of course it may need a little touching up here and there, but then you can fix it for the press.

Great Editor, who had seen poets before—Certainly, certainly, (writing,) certainly—now there you are: [illegible]

Some "Maxums" Touching Success

Silas Larrabee's Advice to Ambitious Young Men of East Ogunquit

MR. SILAS LARRABEE talked last night to a body of young men on "Success." He spoke, by request, before the East Ogunquit Philomathian Society.

"We want you, Uncle Silas, to give us young fellers a little advice, tell us how to get on in the world"—that's the way the President of the society put it.

"Well," Mr. Larrabee replied, "I'll give you a few maxums if that'll do you any good; but, mind ye, it's about's easy to philoserphize about chain lightnin' as it is about success. Some folks gits hit by lightnin' hard and some folks don't git hit at all. Same way with success. What its rules and regulations is, is consider'ble more'n I know."

Mr. Larrabee opened his talk before the society with practically this same proposition.

"I wish," he went on to say, "that I could tell you something to-night that would put every one of you on the straight road to wealth, fame, or whatever else you're hankerin' after; but they ain't no sech road. They's plenty of signposts sot up by fellers that's done pootty well in the world. 'Go the way the finger p'ints,' these sign posts says, 'and you'll find what you're lookin' for.'

"'Taint so. They's always lots of forks in the road; if you don't go wrong at the very fust one you're lucky; if you git clean through without goin' wrong, it's more'n likely you'll owe it to something outside of your own self. Without no disrespect to folks that has written books and folks that has made speeches tellin' young men how to be great, my jedgment is that what we gener'ly mean when we say 'success' has got to pick you out jest as lightnin' picks out folks; else you won't do nothin' to set the world afire.

"Maybe you'd like to be President of the United States. I don't blame ye. It's a good payin' job, and they's consider'ble honor attachin' to it—while it lasts. I'd like to live to see an Ogunquit boy Chief Magerstrate of the United States of Amerikky. But didn't you never hear how Henry Clay and Daniel Webster and John Sherman and Jim Blaine all got lost on the road to the White House? How come it that William McKinley went straight through? Seems as though success must have went a good spell down the road and met him and led him along, while she let men that was jest's well fitted to be President as he was look out for themselves.

"I seen a piece in the paper t'other day givin' a recipee for success made up by that ere man Schwab. 'Avoid eddication,' he says, or words to that effect; 'tend right up on your work; make your employers' interests your'n and you'll climb up like riz bread.'

"Mr. Schwab is one of them fellers that thinks they's self-made. I don't agree with him. I'm willin' to give him all the credit that's comin' to him; but he ain't done the whole thing himself. He was born with a head on him; the Lord guv him that. He was so poor he had to git to work rather youngish, and his sarcumstances was sech that they druv him into the iron and steel business. He done his work faithful, and the folks he was under liked him fust rate and kept a boostin' him up. You might say he contracted the boostin' habit. Bumbye he riz up where old man Carnegie couldn't help seein' of him. Carnegie tuk a fancy to him and pushed him along some more.

"Now, Schwab wasn't the only feller with brains that ever worked for Mr. Carnegie, and he wasn't the only one that worked faithful, nuther. But his name was McKinley; the Clays, the Websters, the Shermans, and the Jim Blaines is doin' business at the old stand—stiddy as clocks, faithful as good wives. They ain't riz sech an awful sight. Why not?

"S'pose you ask the lightnin' why it struck Si Plummer's thoroughbred bull calf t'other day and never done a thing to the half a dozen cheap critters in cowskins that was standin' with him under the big ellum tree down in Si's pasture. One thing I'm sartain of—it wasn't altogether the bull calf's doin's.

"I s'pose all this is sorter discouragin'; but I'm talkin' jest what I believe. It sounds good to say that every man's the architect of his own fortunes; but experience has showed me that ain't the way careers is made.

"Some folks is born with brains that wouldn't make a hen topheavy. Do you s'pose a man of that kind can grow himself into a big man? Can he make a Schwab of himself? Can he draw a set of plans and build accordin' to them plans, and so git to be a Shakespeare or a Rufus Choate or a J. Pierpont Morgan? He can't do no sech thing, and, b'jocks, the man that's born with the big brain can't do it, nuther, though of course he stands a better chance of doin' it than the hen-headed feller does.

"But it don't foller from what I've been sayin' that a young man ought to set down on his old man's front steps and whittle pine shingles and wait for his career to come along and pick him up. That ain't your best jedgment tells you to take up. Aim high and git there if you can.

"Be careful when you git to forks in the road. A terrible little thing sometimes is big enough to turn the current of a man's life.

"They's a man in the United States Senate to-day—pootty good man, too—who wouldn't be there if he'd done what he was proposin' to do one day. You see, he had been disapp'inted in a political fight, and kinder thought some folks had oughter been with him that had been agin him. He made up his mind his political career was all over; they wasn't no use, he thought, aspirin' to nothin' more.

"He come to me and says, says he, 'I've got consider'ble confidence in you, Uncle Si. You've been my friend all my life, and I've gener'ly found your advice pootty good. I want you to read this 'ere letter.'

"Well, it was a letter to his political associates informin' them he was done forever with politics. More'n that, it was chock full of rather ha'sh criticism of the fellers that hadn't toed square in the last fight.

"'What do you think of that letter, Uncle Si?' says he.

"'Pootty good letter to burn up,' says I.

"'Why?' says he.

"'Burn it up and try again,' says I. 'It don't foller because you got licked last Summer that you've got to stay licked.'

"We had some more talk, and then the letter went into the fire. Two years after that he was elected United States Senator. He was headin' for the political graveyard all right; good advice turned him t'other way.

"Watch for opportunities. If one comes your way grab it. I know men who owes everything they have in life to opportunities. I know one man whose fortune was made when he wasn't over seventeen year old and lived right here in Ogunquit.

"That's my friend Zeke Hatch. It was nip and tuck which of us should git the fortune—Zeke or me. Zeke got it. He's a big man now, lives in a palace, has all his clothes made to order, goes to Europe every year, President of a bank—and the Lord knows what.

"Zeke and me was hoein' corn one day when all of a sudden we seen a hoss runnin' away. He was comin' lickerty-split down the Wells Road. He was good's a mile off.

"'By mighty!' says Zeke when the hoss come a little nigher, 'they's somebody in that carryall. Looks like a woman.'

"We didn't stop to talk. 'You take one road,' says I jest's we hove away our hoes, 'and I'll take t'other.' You see we couldn't tell which way the old hoss would go when he got down to the bottom of the hill where the road split.

"Turned out to be Zeke's road, and Zeke stopped the hoss. He was drug more'n four rod, but he hung on all right.

"Zeke was livin' in New York inside of three months, workin' for the father of the gal that was in the carryall. Got to be a pardner after a while. Married the gal soon's she got out of boardin' school. Bumbye the old man died. Everything was Zeke's then.

"I ain't findin' no fault with Zeke's good luck, but, b'jocks, I can't help thinkin' sometimes that it wasn't nothin' more'n a crazy hoss's choice that guv that good luck to Zeke Hatch instead of to Silas Larrabee.

"Of course you understand Zeke's opportunity wasn't one that promised what came out of it. I ain't tellin' the story for no other reason than to illustrate how important it is to do jest the right thing when your chance comes round.

"But they is opportunities that comes in sech shapes that wideawake folks knows they's opportunities and acts accordin'.

"Dewey had his opportunity and tuk it, and comin' ages will read the story of his performance at Manily in pootty much the same sperit as we read it the day it came out in the papers. I don't believe nothin' will happen in this country that will be any better readin'.

"Right there in that man Dewey is the sum and substance of my idee. A man of brains, by hard work and faithful 'tention to the interests of them that pays him his wages, prepares himself so that he is ready for his opportunity. Along comes the opportunity. The man and the opportunity hitch hosses and does a work that astonishes the world.

"'That's somethin' new in sea fightin',' says Barick Marston to me when I'd finished readin' the story to him. 'Yes,' chipped in Barick's boy, 'Dewey ought to get a patent on that!'

"They's one idee I want to impress upon you young men. No man oughter be ashamed of himself, no matter what he turns out to be, provided he makes the most of the talents the Lord has guv him. The world is full of men in little places who would be big men if the opportunities had come to them that has come to some other men. The thing to do is to do your duty as well as you know how. Peg away day after day, advancin' if you can, but workin' stiddy whether you are advancin' or not. Don't forgit your opportunity may [illegible] after you're kind of slonsish in your [illegible] the mouth becomes [illegible]

"But I'm gittin' to be a old man, and I'm liable to say jest a word about matrimony before I set down.

"Be careful who you marry. I ain't goin' to tell you to pick out healthy gals and good lookers. That kind of advice ain't necessary in speakin' to intelligent young men sech as I see before me. Nuther am I goin' to tell you to avoid hitchin' up to female critters with dispositions on 'em that's consider'ble more vinegar than saccyrine.

"But what I'm goin' to say to you is this: Git a woman that'll help you rise—one with brains, one with ambition. They's piles of men in this world that owes heaps to their wives helpin' 'em on. On t'other hand, they's been women that's actually stood between their husbands and acts that would have made 'em immortal.

"Git a wife that'll be ginger to you, not paregoric."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Me., June 24, 1901.

Where Appearances Are Deceitful

If you see a Harlemite going along the street at night carrying a pitcher filled with something on which there is a white foam, it is no longer safe to charge him with having just come from the side door of a saloon.

Ten chances to one the contents of the pitcher are ice cream soda instead of beer. A visit to any one of the large Harlem drug stores on a hot Summer's night will reveal a long line of waiting men with pitchers.

"Give me four sodas, chocolate," is a common order. The man at the fountain puts the required amount of ice cream and flavoring extract in the bottom of the pitcher, and then draws the charged water on top of this. The resulting foam gives all the appearance of beer to the uninitiated as they see the man hurrying home with the innocent beverage.

FROGS' LEGS AND FROGS

TAKING frogs for market as a business has so steadily increased during recent years that, according to the estimate of the United States Fish Commission, the annual catch in this country is but little less than 2,000,000 frogs, with a total value to the hunters of about $100,000 and a corresponding cost to the consumers of not less than $250,000. In all sections of the United States frog hunting has been carried on, in fifteen of the States to such an extent that it may be said to be of economic importance.

So important has the industry become—the United States consuming five times the amount of frogs' legs used in France—that the Fish Commission has for years busied itself trying to devise means for the artificial breeding of frogs to be used for market, the natural sources of the batrachia threatening to become exhausted.

In taking frogs for market, lines baited with red cloth, worms, or insects are extensively used; guns, small-bore rifles, and spears are also employed, and crossbows are used for this purpose in Canada. The animals are often hunted at night, a lantern furnishing light at the same time for the hunters' aim and for the purpose of dazzling the frogs.

In the early part of the season, when the animals retire to the mud during the cool nights and appear only on bright, warm days, they are captured with hooks and lines, the bait being a small bit of flannel cloth. Later, when the frogs turn out in large numbers, it is the custom of the frog hunters—in such rich territory as the St. Francis River Basin in Missouri and Arkansas, for example—to use spears with from one to three barbed prongs. Two men usually hunt together for this purpose. One rows a boat and the other stands in the bow with the spear and a huge reflector made for the purpose. The frog is attracted to and dazzled by the light and becomes an easy victim. Hereabout the frog season extends from early Spring to late in the Autumn, and in Northern New York, Pennsylvania, and in parts of New Jersey there are men who make a business of catching frogs, though nothing like the number that do so on the Canadian border.

The market price for frogs varies greatly with the condition of the market and its location. The lowest price is probably in the Kankakee Valley, in Indiana, where hunters receive prices running downward from 75 cents a dozen for the large frogs, whose hind legs reach a half pound in weight, to 5 cents a dozen for small ones, while in San Francisco the market price often runs up to $3 or $4 per dozen, that being the best market in the country. About here the price paid hunters is about midway between the two. The Canadian, who harvests about the best legs that are marketed, gets the Kankakee price, or even less.

Naturally, the unrestricted hunting of frogs has resulted in a diminution of the available batrachia. Already the decrease is manifest in the lessening of the supply from Lake Erie and Northern New York, and hundreds of persons are experimenting to solve the problem how frogs may be raised artificially.

The process of oviposition, or the laying of eggs by the animals, extends over several days, during which period several hundred eggs are deposited. The egg measures about .07 of an inch. As the egg passes into the water it is covered with a thin coating of albuminous material. This steadily swells, forming the gelatinous mass with which frogs' eggs are usually found to be covered. The eggs of the toad are readily distinguishable, for they are laid in long strings.

Temperature has much to do with the time required for the hatching of the eggs, incubation being retarded by cold water. Late frosts often work havoc among the eggs. When first deposited the upper part of the frog's egg is dark and the lower end white, but the growth of the embryo soon darkens the entire egg, which is ovoid in shape. In from four to thirty days the young tadpole is able to wriggle out of his gelatinous covering. By means of a sort of adhesive organ at the mouth he promptly attaches himself to some plant or other support. His mouth at this early stage is not yet opened, and he feeds entirely by absorption, the first food consisting solely of the gelatinous egg envelope. In a short time the mouth becomes [illegible]

idea until a short time ago that the tadpole was exclusively vegetarian has been proved incorrect, experiments showing that the animal prefers animal matter, providing it is in a state of maceration.

Respiration is carried on by means of gills while in the tadpole stage, but as the animal develops the gills close up and lungs take their place.

Depending upon the temperature of the water and the supply of food, the animal grows with rapidity. The most favorable conditions are shallow pools, readily warmed by the sun and well stocked with organic matter. In a period varying from two months to a year the first indication of the adult form appears in the protrusion of the two hind legs, the latter retardation of development occurring only when the tadpole is kept in aquaria or in wholly unsuitable, natural surroundings. The forelegs or arms appear later, being concealed by the gill membranes.

Little food is needed by the animal at this stage, for, as the legs become functional, the tail disappears, it furnishing material for growth, so that little food need be taken. When the tail is almost fully absorbed the purely aquatic life of the animal ceases and the food is changed from dead to living matter, which must demonstrate its life by motion. The food of the frog consists largely of insects, which he catches by means of his tongue. The tongue is hung very loosely at the roots, so that it can be extended quickly to quite a distance, and, being covered with a viscid secretion, any insect that approaches too closely is handily captured.

Despite the success of the Fish Commission in breeding all sorts of fish artificially, the problem of frog culture is about as far away from solution as ever. As much as has been accomplished to date is the discovery of how to preserve the frogs from their natural enemies. This is by segregation. It is during the tadpole stage that the frog is most easily exterminated. At this period the young furnish tempting morsels for fish, reptiles, adult frogs, several kinds of mammals, and wading birds.

Frog cultivation is a matter requiring some time, unlimited patience, and thorough appreciation of the animals' needs. The difficulty so far in raising frogs has been in getting the animal over the critical period, when the larvae assume the adult form. From this time on the food must be living, and it is the difficulty of providing insects in sufficient numbers that has almost invariably led to failure. The placing of tainted meat about the pond has been tried in order to attract flies, but the water becomes contaminated and the animals have suffered from the poisonous matter to an extent which entirely counterbalanced all the advantages gained.

To rear the tadpoles is easy enough. To get them is even easier, for one visiting the stagnant pools in early Spring may dip thousands of young ones from the water. For propagation purposes this method is, however, inferior to the stocking of a pond with mature frogs. To protect the young from their natural enemies, ponds have been inclosed in screens, making it impossible for birds or other animals to prey on the tadpoles. In this early stage food may be readily provided. A shallow pond well stocked with organic matter will supply unaided a large number of frogs.

Despite these obstacles there are a number of frog farms in existence. One of the most successful of these is in Ontario, in the Trent River basin. It has been operated for about twenty-two years, the ponds having been stocked with mature frogs. No attempt is made to confine the frogs until the time for marketing approaches. This near, the frogs are caught at night by lamplight and are stored in pens until ready for shipment. For several years this farm has yielded from 5,000 to 7,500 pounds of dressed frogs' legs, and something over 10,000 frogs have been taken from the farm for scientific purposes and for stocking other ponds.

Extensive frog farms have been operated for some time in Indiana and Illinois, and there are small ones in this State and Missouri. Last year a company was organized in Massachusetts for the purpose of raising frogs for market. It bought a large tract of land in the marshes of a small town near Boston. So far the owners have only attempted to make it a success by protecting the frogs secured and corralled from their natural enemies and sup-

When We Celebrated "The Fourth"

ONE hundred years ago, when the citizens of this land assembled to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of American Independence, traces were still visible of that universal sorrow in which the country had been plunged by the death of Washington, in December, 1799. Among the toasts at several banquets was one, repeated from July 4, 1800, and worthily called sublime by the editors of several newspapers. "Washington, our late file leader: May we follow him in slow time to the permanent cantonment, and be all found near his headquarters at the final roll call."

In the death of Washington the citizens mourned the loss of the one who stood out most prominently as the chief exponent of all that the day meant to them. True, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and many other eminent patriots were never forgotten by the diners who, toward the close of the day, invariably sat down to a sumptuous feast, and drank as many toasts as there were States in the Union. All were held in grateful memory, but Washington, their gallant General of the Revolution and the hero of many battles, was truly "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

"The memory of George Washington. When we forget to speak of his virtues may our tongues cleave to the roof of our mouths," was one of the toasts at Portland, Me., and it was responded to in silence and with bowed heads, all the company rising from their seats.

Following the death of Washington the seat of Government had been moved from Philadelphia to its permanent home, named to perpetuate more clearly the memory of the founder of the Nation's line of Presidents. Just 100 years ago the first inauguration of a President took place in the City of Washington. The crudities of the town and the small population prevented the National holiday from being so joyous or jubilant in character as was the custom in the larger seaboard cities. President Jefferson, however, gave, as the newspapers stated, "a grand levee which for splendor and brilliancy has not been exceeded since the removal of the Government to this place." As the Government had been domiciled there less than two years, it was not difficult to exceed former splendors.

It is interesting to notice, in studying this memorable day, that its importance was recognized at once, and the people honored it accordingly, without waiting for future results. "The people are now convinced of what we ought long since to have known, that our enemies have left us no middle way between perfect freedom and abject slavery," was the fearless comment of The New Jersey Gazette as soon as news came that the Declaration of Independence had been signed.

The temper of the country was ably expressed in a letter written from Philadelphia by John Adams on July 5, 1776, and this letter was frequently published in succeeding years by those editors who were warm admirers of the second President. The more patriotic sentiments of the letter are:

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States.' The day is past. The Fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am led to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, ringing of bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, for this time forward and forever. You will think me translated with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood treasure that it will cost us to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States. Yet, through all the gloom I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will triumph."

The first Fourth of July, therefore, while greeted with shouts of joy, was also a very serious one for those who looked beneath the surface. But the petty oppressions and clamorings for freedom of ten years had trained the people to a realization of the responsibilities they were taking upon themselves, and they accepted their Declaration of Independence with unflinching approval. The sacrifice was to be great. The enthusiastic patriots of Philadelphia, who rang their church bells so merrily on the 5th of July, 1776, were soon to see their homes occupied and ransacked by the enemy, while in less than two months New York was to be in possession of the British troops.

In that first year of independence, the Declaration was celebrated at various times according to the rapidity with which news could travel. The young men of New York, aided, as we may reasonably infer, by many of their enthusiastic elders, made the first Fourth memorable by tearing from its pedestal the leaden statue of King George III., which Tory pride and folly had raised in the year 1770, was, by the Sons of Freedom, laid prostrate in the dirt, the just desert of an ungrateful tyrant. The lead wherewith the monument was made is to be run into bullets to assimilate with the brain of our infatuated adversaries, who, to gain pepper-corn, have lost an empire."

At Princeton the famous Nassau Hall, which then comprised all there was of Princeton University, was brilliantly illuminated, and the Declaration was read to the accompaniment of volleys of musketry and loud acclamations for the prosperity of the newly formed Republic. Throughout the Thirteen Colonies the Declaration of Independence was greeted with the ringing of bells, firing of guns, and earnest exhortations to maintain the principles of equal rights at all hazards. One very beneficial effect was in making the people feel that they were banded together more closely in a common cause.

In 1781, the ladies of Princeton decorated their houses with flowers and greens, and the inhabitants held a jollification meeting in the village tavern, when, to quote The Jersey Gazette, "After a draught of punch they repaired to a tree in front of Mr. Beekman's house, from the top of which a Union flag was displayed." Later in the day there was a banquet, and among the toasts was this one:

"If there are British officers who treat a traitor as he deserves, let their enemies esteem them; but perpetual infamy on the wretches who are not ashamed to consult with or to serve under Benedict Arnold."

The Fourth of July, 1789, was of exceptional importance, not only to the country at large, as it was the first to be celebrated under a stable form of Government, but to New York City in particular, because less than three months before George Washington had been inaugurated President, and was then a resident of the city. The Society of the Cincinnati held its customary meeting in the morning and elected Baron Steuben President and Alexander Hamilton Vice President. The society appointed a committee to wait upon the President, bearing the best wishes of the day, and Baron Steuben acted as spokesman on this memorable occasion. His remarks were:

"The Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New York have directed this delegation to present to you, Sir, their sentiments of profound respect. In common with all good citizens of the United States of America they join their ardent wishes for the preservation of your life, health, and prosperity. In particular they feel the highest satisfaction in contemplating the illustrious Chief of our armies, by a unanimous vote of an independent people elected to the highest station that a dignified and enlightened country can bestow. Under your conduct, Sir, this band of soldiers was led to glory and conquest, and we feel ourselves confident that under your administration our country will speedily arrive at an enviable state of prosperity and happiness."

George Washington said in reply:

"I beg you, gentlemen, to return my most affectionate regard to the Society of the Cincinnati, and assure them that I receive their congratulations on this auspicious day with a mind constantly anxious for the honor and welfare of our country, and can only say that the force of my abilities, aided by an integrity of heart, shall be studiously pointed to the support of its dignity and the promotion of its prosperity and happiness."

Later in the day public exercises were held in St. Paul's Church, where the Declaration of Independence was read and Alexander Hamilton delivered "an elegant eulogium" on Major Gen. Nathaniel Greene, who died in 1786.

The early newspapers abound in interesting incidents on parades, dinners, church services, and other ways of celebrating the Fourth during the years prior to 1800. They reveal very strongly the habits of the people on their joyous occasions, and although we, in this rapidly progressive age, may be forced to smile occasionally both at the description and at the incidents themselves, there was, on the other hand, no lack of the deepest patriotism. The love for their young country rang out clear and true in every oration and after-dinner toast. A toast given by the merchants of New York City in 1795 at the Tontine Coffee House may be cited as a sample of many which the day always called forth:

"The Auspicious Day that rescued our country from the hated yoke of foreign tyranny and gave us honorable rank among the nations of the earth. May its glorious events never be effaced from our memories; may the blessings it has conferred be as lasting as the globe we inhabit, and may each revolving year find us more united, more happy, and more free."

The celebration of the glorious Fourth in Boston just one hundred years ago is thus described in a local newspaper:

"The morning sun advanced to the music of the artillery of this town, of Fort Independence, and the Castle, and was welcomed by the ringing of bells. At an early hour all ages shook slumber from their eyes, arrayed themselves in their best attire, and repaired to the festive scenes of Independence. Heaven was pleased to bestow a day as temperate and invigorating as the Government and laws which a wise people must feel they enjoy."

In New York there were parades and church services during the day and theatrical performances at night. The militia, with members from the Tammany and Mechanics' Societies, formed in line of march at the Battery and paraded through Beaver, Broad, Wall, Pearl, and Beekman Streets to Broadway, and then to St. Paul's Church, where a service of oratory commemorative of the day was held. In the two popular gardens, Mt. Vernon and Vauxhall, there were firework displays in the evening, combined with exhibits of military scenes. The usual dinners were eaten with toasts equal to the number of States in the Union which brought the twenty-fifth anniversary of American independence to a close.

Queer Tongue Tripping in Court

Lawyers often make queer slips of the tongue. The other day one in the Supreme Court said to a witness:

"Now, consecrate your mind on that." Of course he meant concentrate, and the witness understood him and tried to do as he was requested.

Another lawyer in asking a witness as to a certain dance said:

"Did you pi-rute?"

After some explanation the witness learned that he meant "pirouette."

Still another lawyer in all earnestness told the Court that he would have to ask an adjournment of his case "because my client is suffering from bivalvular fracture of the heart."

The Court thought this disease sufficient cause for granting the application.

Two Views.

"Doubt is the casket of faith."

"Yes, and the cradle of science."

THE BARBARISM OF NOISE.

IT is a matter of sorrow, as well as singular, that in this era of tender and attenuated nerves—which has added to the dictionary the words "neurotic" and "neurasthenia"—we should be subjected, as no generation has been before us, to a diabolical accession of new and a frightful exaggeration of ancient noises. The calls of numerous peddlers, the ringing of church bells, (this last performance being wholly unnecessary when watches can be bought for a few cents each by the bushel,) the rattlety-bang of many new things, along with the trolley and elevated road rackets, and other similar tortures that it is needless to specify, make our period absolutely painful with strident and tumultuous sounds.

Everything seems to delight in our age in its specially noisy avatar. Even the kindling wood man demands his cacophonous cowbell, and for what earthly purpose except to increase the demoniac? If the iceman and expressman can be stopped by a lettered signal, why not this purveyor to heat and cookery? But we Americans submit to all this as if it were either delectable, or unhelpable, when we know, with Emerson, that the coarse and loud, even in a laugh, is hateful and barbaric.

I am writing these prefatory words on the eve of the Fourth of July, when all the hoodlums and that unreasoning savage, the small boy—with his sisters and cousins and aunts—and a large contingent of mature, hysterical male adults, will make at least two sleepless nights and one day unendurable and hideous. If all this were merely the noise of the ante-bellum firecracker of over a generation ago, the whiz of the old pin-wheel, and the slight popping and sizzling rockets, there would be no need of protest. All of these milder instruments were symbols of silence by the side of the terrific dynamite explosions the six-year-old can duplicate upon us every two minutes at this juncture.

All over the land there is not a residence secure on our National holiday, or a street free of unbearable sound tortures. But they must be borne by all, by the sick and the old and feeble, even if the result finishes some of them off—as it always does—for the undertaker and the cemetery. A protest from sick and dying lips, and the polite requests of the invalids' friends and caretakers has been known to meet not only with a heartless storm of loud derision, but with an increase of the cacophonous orgies. In every municipality there are ordinances against such dangers to buildings, and such trespass on the plainest human rights as we now wink at, but Magistrates, policemen, and parents seem alike paralyzed over the thing to be done.

It is even worse than that. They tamely submit, and for many years have pusillanimously submitted to this annual pandemonium, foretokens of which begin sporadically as early as the end of May, and follow fitfully week by week until (and occasionally a while after) the deluge of noise begins. The "celebration," as all this is called, is beginning to be extended to other days and to conspicuous events—since the public's patience so far seems to be without limit.

Why, with rational speaking, music, and flaming banners, with decorative bunting, fireworks, and illuminations, is there any need of more noise on any occasion than the official salvos of artillery? Why should each individual accentuate to a tormenting degree a superfluous pandemonium? If this American folly and hysterics have their way much longer all sane people will wish on a Fourth of July for Cowper's "Lodge in Some Vast Wilderness," or, to use more expressive "Americanese," will prefer to take to the woods on our National holiday. (Even the umbrella mender has lately appeared on the streets with a megaphone, so that the quiet beggar is now about the only one who pursues financial gain in primitive and exemplary quietude.)

I am not writing this to ask for the shutting off of the children's reasonable racket or to condemn a reasonable firing of cannon and military guns on the National holiday, and on the day a Nation's hero appears. Appropriately placed, and regulated by a wise authority, these things are not objectionable. But a multiplied combination of terrific, motley, and jarring sounds, unregulated—poured forth everywhere by everybody—is a quite different matter. As I write this there passes by my window for a 5h illustration of birth pangs (so called)

teresting to have some intelligent person, not a paranoiac, tell us what place such a company has in any civilized hamlet or street—or anywhere out of Voodoo land. And yet the performances of this band are but one of the many outrageous nuisances we are compelled to submit to on the Fourth of July and certain other festive occasions.

I am not inclined to blame John Adams, who in the fresh enthusiasm of a notable victory for freedom, prophesied that our National holiday would one day be celebrated by bonfires and the firing of cannon—a hint which was sanely taken advantage of down to the civil war. For the noise he invoked was mild, mostly distant, and never rudely annoying. Writing to his wife, and speaking of the 2d of July, which was believed at first to be the day which would be set apart for National honor, he said:

"It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forever more."

All these features we once had, with oratory and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and quiet music uppermost—which are now rarely heard. The noise produced was very mild, and incidental mainly to better things—to serious thought, in fact. To-day we look back to a great deal of larger and later history that makes our early Revolution seem small—not unworthy of remembrance, to be sure, but not fitly remembered by a purely pandemonium racket, which has no moment of cessation and no place for escape from it. Who believes for a moment that the perpetrators of this day's noise have a single thought of American history, or American freedom properly so-called, while letting off their diabolical devices, unless it be their freedom while so doing of making over 65,000,000 of people inhumanly miserable?

Each year the holiday noises seem to increase, and are made more torturing. A sign which I lately read gleefully advertised, with a superfluous letter in "noisy," "Firecrackers—the noisey kind." The "annoying kind" would have been equally truthful. Does any one suppose that this country will always accept, lambiike, this continued crescendo of strident and brain-splitting sounds? It certainly will not. For less than 1 per cent. of our many millions of people have us all at their mercy just now—but human patience will be worn out some time.

Why not begin at once an organization to prohibit savage and unearthly noise? Let the society I invoke be made legal in each ward and township, and have officers like the game constables, to do for human life and happiness what these officers do for another good purpose. With the public sentiment that surely exists, and that which can be aroused, an Anti-Megaphonic Society could be made to make existing ordinances obeyed, provide legislation against horrid and habitual noises where sane people live, and prescribe zones in which alone cannonading of a loud sort, and certain excruciating devices, will be permitted—rendering residence streets thereby safe from unwelcome and sickness-and-death-dealing sounds.

This will not avail to prevent—unless indirectly—the children, whose parents are willing, and the hoodlums—on July 4—from blowing off their fingers, putting out their eyes, or killing themselves, or from burning up cities like Portland, and private property everywhere. In a free country, however much we may lament it, there are some serious things of ill-result that we cannot by law wholly extinguish. But we can, to a sufficiently wholesome extent, get rid of this merciless inundation of barbaric noise. And the one who first organized an effort to do this will go down in history as a benefactor as great as Henry Bergh—inasmuch as he will have done for humanity what Bergh did for our Darwinian cousins. He may well write for his guidance a new Declaration of Independence against our noise tyrants, since he will be able to write for a new scroll in the eagle's mouth a fitter legend than Strepitus et praeterea nihil, which seems to be the one that has come to dominate us.

Meantime, until the millennial event arrives, let such of us as can—while noise reigns—build cellars of the cyclonic sort, or charter vessels that go far out from shore, until the evil days pass—for at present the regions of the supernaturalness, especially

Education of the Filipinos

AMONG the changes which American government will work in the Philippines, none will be more important than that relating to the schools. A systematic effort to bring out the best that is in the people, to encourage development along the lines of racial aptitude, and to make sure of firm and broad foundation work on which general education or special attainment may build to the limit of capability is in intelligent progress. It revolutionizes practices prevailing heretofore which may be classed as systematic in that they clearly aimed to sustain the theory that the nimble gifts of the people could never raise them above the plane of puppets. It was the purpose then to keep them in subjection and ignorance. Now they are to be helped and encouraged to show that friar estimate of them was selfish and slanderous, and that the cleverness with which nature endowed them was the index to substantial mental quality rather than to mere surface glitter and cunning. Comparison with what happened under Spain becomes wearisome in connection with Filipino dealings, but it is hardly to be avoided in the face of glaring evidences everywhere that the people are largely of Spanish molding.

The tendency of Orientals to appear as they think those whom they wish to please would have them had such long exercise under former rule as to weave into the common nature traits as distinctly Spanish as those which prevailed in the West Indian possessions of that power. Judged by its aptness for putting plans and theories plausibly on paper, Spanish talent must always rank high. If there had been some international apportionment of the world's work, assigning Spain as the framer and advocate of doctrine for wholesome guidance, it could hardly have been dislodged from its proud estate as special pleader for the welfare of humanity. Its school regulations conformed to all the model requirements, as did the teachings of the books in other lines. They failed miserably in execution in the schools as elsewhere because when they were not ignored or defied they were distorted to suit ulterior or antagonistic designs. It pleased the friars to dwarf the intelligence of the Filipinos, and the product now exhibited was stunted by the processes with which they treated it. Now it is to be trained back to its normal growth, whatever that may be. The old law prescribed that Spanish be taught in the schools. Obviously the purpose of this law was to furnish a medium of uniform instruction and which would attach the people to the Government by a common speech. Yet that language is as strange to the majority of the people as is English. The reason may be found in the opposition of the priesthood, carried to such lengths that the priests, in parts of all the islands, acting as Inspectors of Schools, refused to indorse the pay certificates of teachers who obeyed this provision of the law. Under this check teachers naturally ignored the law, and it came about that in the great majority of schools only local dialects were used, and in time few of the teachers knew any other tongue. The average pupil learned to read, write, and recite the catechism. That was considered education enough. As appropriations provided for secondary schools could not be permitted to lapse, the friars made a show of earning it by advancing to such schools personal favorites or pupils uncommonly apt, who received instruction that gave them a surface polish, but exercised their memories rather than their understanding and did not exclude them from the mass characterization of the people by the friars as a race of monkeys.

What is to be done will be as different as possible from what was done. As there is no common speech, English is to become the medium of instruction. It is to be taught everywhere, and in the present year 1,000 teachers engaged for that purpose will be at work throughout the islands. The number may be greater, for already 100 have been sent out. English instruction is furnished in about 300 school districts by enlisted men, detailed from army posts, and nearly 500 trained teachers will shortly arrive as the first direct installment from the United States. It is estimated that the cost of this instruction for the first year will be not less than $1,500,000, for salaries are to range from $900 to $1,500, for those coming from the United States, and they are to be transported from their homes to the places assigned them here, at public expense. No teacher may receive from private source fees for special instruction, but the school fund will provide an addition to salaries of from $15 to $20 per month for classes in English three times per week, free to any adults who may wish to attend, and from $10 to $15 per month extra if the teacher will learn the district dialect. The English teacher must give four hours daily to school pupils and one hour daily to the English instruction of native teachers, who will be formed in classes of four or five for that purpose. Instruction of teachers will be designed to acquaint them not only with the language, but also with American school methods. The adult classes are already attended by the leading people in the places in which they have been started.

Special incentive is held out to native [illegible] to a bookish [illegible] an American might be made uncomfortable, will be assigned to them for the purpose of carrying English instruction there, and eventually they will teach all the schools. At least half a dozen normal institutes are to be started, and possibly one for each of the fifteen or twenty school divisions, to hold sessions for one vacation month every year, for the purpose of training native teachers in American methods of instruction and in the language. Since the chief complaint of American teachers against native is that they neglect their own classes in school hours in order that they may listen to the instruction in progress in English, and since in addition to that and to the instruction they receive specially, many of them attend the adult classes in the evening, forecast of the outlook for English in the schools seems needless.

The foundation promises well because of the keen interest in Filipino education in the United States as manifested by the normal schools, colleges, and educators there. No less than twenty-five normal schools have interested themselves by letters which prove that it is to be a matter of pride with them that the best possible material be sent to the islands for instruction in English and in modern school methods. The Filipino Educational Association, in which Presidents Eliot of Harvard, Hadley of Yale, Low of Columbia, and other prominent educators are leaders gives promise of the greatest encouragement not only to the education of Filipinos here, but in the United States. A normal school for native teachers has been opened this week in Manila, to which all the islands have contributed pupils. The school authorities have interested themselves to provide lodgings free for those from a distance, and are disposed to ease the way otherwise for those in need of financial help to pursue their studies.

While there may be attractions in a Manila course above any other, opportunity to get quite into accord with modern methods and American affairs is not withheld from eager teachers who avail themselves of the evening school instruction provided for adults. Adults must start, as do the children, with the primer, but as they learn quite as readily as do young pupils, they are soon advanced to American history and through that agency the teacher may aid them materially in gaining good insight into the principles and methods of republican institutions.

Ten years ago 100 American teachers were sent to the Hawaiian Islands. Within five years they had made English the basis of instruction there, and now the native tongue is not taught in any of the schools, or used at all, except in two or three of them. The fine English teaching equipment in these islands may be expected to secure results quite as good and perhaps much better. English will certainly become the basis of instruction in less than five years. Already 50,000 English books have been distributed among the schools. That is only a beginning. As English is to become the official language, it will become the language of those seeking political preferment or having to do with public affairs and of society as fast as the leaders in those fields can learn it.

Native teachers heretofore have worked for as little money as cooks and coachmen, and some of them for less. Old pay rolls show that as low as 3 pesos per month, equivalent to $1.50 in American money, was the allowance for teachers in some districts. They had house rent free, but it was a common thing for them to take boarders and charge fees to those who could afford to pay them for special instruction, to eke out an existence. Fees are now forbidden. the combination of dwelling and schoolhouse stopped as far as practicable, and in Manila not only have salaries been increased so that good native teachers get 45 pesos per month, but an allowance of 20 pesos extra has been made to those put out of the schoolhouses to seek new dwelling quarters. Living salaries have been provided everywhere to compensate for the abolition of the fee system. Native teachers are to be encouraged by further increase of salary.

While this prospect holds out to them means of increased comfort of living, their ambition is mainly stirred by the assurance that the teaching will eventually fall wholly to them. Now they enjoy many of the places as Principals, working beside American teachers, whose departure they may hasten by becoming themselves competent to furnish English instruction. The Americans, although not principals, receive many times the salaries paid to natives, but no complaint is heard of this inequality, and it seems to be commonly regarded as justified in view of the rapid and thorough revolution in language and the consequent tremendous impetus to education that it promises in the islands.

The school plan laid out by Mr. Atkinson, the General Superintendent, puts the greatest emphasis on primary instruction. It is the only kind that many of the districts are yet ready to receive. Always a believer in object lessons for primary use, Mr. Atkinson's convictions in that regard have been strengthened here by his observations of the quick memory of the pupils, which, as he says, enables them to give back like phonographs lessons that they poses to reach their understanding through their interest, and to that end agreeable occupation, producing pleasing tangible results, is to be combined with the necessary drudgery that the classroom imposes. He intends that music shall diversify school work. The native ear is ready with catching melody, but in spite of all that has been said of peculiar aptitude in this line, the Filipino musical product is simply a crude jingle, which, as expressed through the bands met everywhere, surfeits a listener in its opening measures. A Superintendent of Music now engaged will prepare a scheme calculated to develop the capacity of the young and in time to test the depth of popular love for this art. As a school exercise it should be diverting. The people seem well adapted to manual accomplishment. They write remarkably well. The straw matting that they make displays natural skill in design and workmanship.

They are adept in carving, and their eyes are fond of pretty effects. These arts will serve as means of instruction in the schools and of preparation for other work. Drawing will be made a part of the course in primary grades, and perhaps higher. The lessons that the lower grades will furnish in these lines will be of assistance as a basis for those who may wish later to enter a manual training school to be established where carpentering, smithing, cabinet making, and the lesser mechanical arts will be taught. Whatever pupils may have in mind for the future, the earliest work in the schools will be largely illustrative and picturesque, not only because of the belief that this variation from advanced models will best suit the present taste of the people, but that it will rouse in them an affectionate interest which needs to be cultivated toward the schools.

Grammar or intermediary schools are to be started throughout the islands as soon as pupils may be ready for them. Some are now in operation in cities. There will be four grades in the primary department and four in the grammar. By another year provision will be made in each province for secondary schools, corresponding to the high schools in the United States. They will prepare for a college, which it is hoped may be ready in Manila, to be operated as part of the public school system as soon as pupils shall be fitted to enter it. It is hoped that this institution may rank nearly as high as colleges in the United States and become affiliated with them. There is a nautical school, revived from Spanish times, which is turning out navigators and doing creditable work. A dental school is also under the supervision of the Department of Public Instruction. Spain set aside certain lands in Luzon, Negros, and Mindanao, as model farms, with agricultural schools on them. They are to be used again for that purpose, but it will not be thought good policy, as in other days, to send out graduates better posted on Latin poets than on fertilizers. Eventually in Manila there may be established as part of the educational system a conservatory of music, an art school, a school of technology, a museum, and a public library.

A centralized management for the schools has been proved to be necessary, and it may be doubted if for years the system can be safely left to local control. No demand is so loudly or persistently voiced in these islands as that for schools. Yet it may be doubted if one-half the school population avail themselves of the school opportunities now presented to them. Reliable figures are not gathered, but it is not supposed that the attendance reaches anything like the enrollment of between 300,000 and 400,000 pupils. At least three times the enrollment may be reckoned as of the school age, that is, between six and twelve years. There is no present way of forcing attendance. Objection to a compulsory law has been urged on the ground that the present equipment of buildings and of teachers is not sufficient to care comfortably for all who should attend. As soon as equipment shall be certainly ample, the department will propose a compulsory law to apply to the primary grades, and to surely two of the four grammar grades.

When the schools, earlier in American occupation, were wholly under military direction, the teachers received good salaries. As soon as municipalities became ready, however, to relieve the military of this task, one of the first acts in many of them was to restore the old starvation scale of pay. Check has now been applied to this retrograde tendency by empowering the division Superintendents to select teachers and fix the pay which the municipality must provide. The division Superintendent may also pass upon the suitability of buildings for school use. If a municipality that can afford, in his opinion, decent accommodation, shall show itself disposed to be niggardly or to set aside as a schoolhouse something not fit for use, by reason of unsanitary or other objectionable condition, the Superintendent may close the school until requirements that he thinks proper are met. Certain part of the taxes must be applied to school purposes. The Division Superintendents will see that they are not diverted to something else.

Local interest in education is to be stimulated by the appointment of local boards, but lest the old habit of letting the schools have the last thought may reassert itself, one-half of the members of these boards are to be named by the Superintendents, and the remaining members, appointed by the local council, must be approved by the Superintendent, and the entire board may be suspended by him, to await final action by the general department. Presidentes will be members ex officio. It is intended that a liberal spirit shall actuate the Superintendents. Should a municipality be im- [illegible] uted generously with this view, but the willingness manifested quite widely to saddle the General Government with expenses that should be borne locally, and that municipalities can afford, will be sternly and emphatically discouraged. The general department will expend in the present year more than $2,000,000 for the schools; for, in addition to the $1,500,000 for salaries and expenses of English teachers, it has an appropriation of $400,000 for buildings and furniture and $220,000 for supplies, of which it has already spent $170,000 for books and various small schoolroom appointments. If this is not its fair share it may spend more, but it does not intend that any municipality which may profess to desire school privileges, and can afford to contribute toward their maintenance, shall escape bearing a fair share of the local burden. Financial aid will be extended wherever it may be deserved. It may ease anxious minds at home, whose frettings have reached here over the expense in which the general department will indulge, to learn that the insular Treasury provides every dollar of it, and that it does not tax at all the Treasury at Washington. The hope of the authorities is that local pride may be roused in the work to be done. Such opportunity for the elevation of the people through the schools was never before presented. As they say they want it, they have simply to make good their professions by providing their share of the cost. The general department has tried to devise a scheme which will relieve the people of the contumely which the former rule tried to attach to them. There is no purpose now to create a nation of upstarts, but to provide a system which so far as it goes shall be thorough, which shall comprehend more than was ever seriously attempted in the islands, and which has been studied out and will be pursued with reference to its adaptability to Filipino conditions and capabilities. The educational future of the people is practically in their own hands. FREDERICK W. EDDY.

Iloilo, May 10, 1901.

A Typical Cuban Election.

THERE was an election recently in the Isle of Pines, off the Island of Cuba, and a report of what happened was brought to New York by Col. Robert Rolfe of the Quartermaster's Department. His story of the election is thus related by ex-Senator William S. Chandler of New Hampshire to his friends in the Fifth Avenue Hotel:

"The Alcalde of the Isle of Pines was a shrewd politician. On the island there are about 4,000 people, and 400 were to vote at the election. The peculiar idea of the people of Southern climates, as for instance Mexico, is to continue their officials in office year after year by re-election. President Diaz will be re-elected until he dies, and then some other strong man may come to the front and continue in office.

"Complaints were received by Gen. Wood from some of the residents of the Isle of Pines that they feared the election for Alcalde would not be conducted honestly, so he sent a representative to the place. On landing, the American found that the Alcalde had a police force of twenty-four men, twelve of whom were mounted. The policemen went about the town telling of the virtues of the Alcalde and sounding his praises in the ear of every voter. The 400 voters were well canvassed by the Alcalde's police, and on the day of election he felt confident that there would not be a vote cast against him. So the Alcalde went fishing. The representative of Gen. Wood returned and reported the facts. The election was a perfectly honest one. There was simply no opposition. The Alcalde of the Isle of Pines thinks that it is his duty to place as many men as possible in official places to draw salaries, and so he is popular

"So you see the people of Cuba have a hard lesson yet to learn. They will first have to go through the experience of having local governments made excessively costly. Then the taxpayers will come to take an interest in affairs and will seek an economical administration of public matters. That is the one great benefit of local self-government which Cuba has yet to learn. I understand, for instance, that there are 100 officials in the Tax Office in Havana."

In discussing what the United States should do with Cuba, Senator Chandler said:

"We should let them take care of their own affairs and let them try their hand at self-government, always with the proviso that if their political battles result in the slaughter of citizens the United States will step in. The United States can guard the island from the interference of foreign Governments and leave the people to work out their own salvation. There is no reason why Cuba should not be a thriving country at once. The ground is so fertile and crops so abundant that there should be plenty for all. There is an Agricultural Department there now, and I understand that a large business is being done at present in horses and cattle. Agents have been sent to Mexico, and 50,000 horses and cattle have been sent into Cuba. There is a scarcity of farm implements, which will soon be overcome."

An Emphatic Touch.

The man who lives in a flat and is often annoyed by the violent piano playing of his otherwise agreeable neighbor of the floor below remarked to his wife the other day:

"That Smith downstairs would make an [illegible]"

Color at the Pan-American

EXHIBITIONS have become the pastime of nations. Starting with the purpose of encouraging the manufactures, the trades, the industrial and fine arts of a people, they tend more and more toward periodical taking account of stock, when progress or the reverse may be noted in this particular or that; and the nation is able to measure itself against other nations, or against its earlier records. The old, simple days of expositions are past; we now make unheard-of demands for the mere setting of the scene. No longer are we content with the commercial advantages that we hope to see accrue from the spending of millions; we must have fun, and rare intellectual fun, from the way an exposition is carried out.

The Centennial was an exposition on the old order of things; the World's Fair began the new order, with its scheme of buildings and its definite plan of color. Then came the Paris Exposition of 1900, with a more intricate plan, with its buildings and bridges that remain as part of the city's ornamentation and its monumental entrance, to supply the fun of the fair, the intellectual fillip, the joke, if you will.

And here is the Pan-American that takes us one step further—its ground plan, the disposition of its buildings, the placing of its hundreds of statues and groups, the coloring of its walls and roofs and porticos and pergolas, all arranged on some plan, more or less well pondered, more or less successful in the carrying out, but always interesting and suggestive of infinite possibilities on analogous lines in the future.

Let us take the most obvious thing that strikes the visitor to the Pan-American and at the same time separates this Exposition more radically than any other feature from the great shows which have gone before—the color scheme.

Here is an attempt to execute a task of extraordinary difficulty in a short space of time, a task for which no precedents exist, no rules are laid down, a task indeed never before set a man or a group of men. That fact, however, is enough to condemn it in many eyes, and especially in the eyes of architects, whose education is mainly an education in precedents, who are taught to fear originality and worship what has been done for centuries. At the World's Fair the architects had it all their own way, and by dint of following safe precedents and elliminating color as far as possible, they constructed a very beautiful White City, only in part arranged on a good plan. When it came to the Pan-American the idea of introducing color frightened them at first; but with the boldness of a people like ours, who do not care a snap for the quotation: "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," it was determined in despite of the architects that color should be the novelty of the Pan-American.

As a body, then, the architects of the Pan-American surrendered to the demand for color. But when the painter, C. Y. Turner, approached a given architect with the proposition to paint his building thus and so—then there was trouble! The general proposition might pass, but ah! the particular application! That was a steed of another hue. Thence arose conflicts which shook the little world of the Bau-Hütten to its centre and seemed about to delay the Pan-American for an indefinite period. But concessions were made on both sides, and the result is what we see.

Is it a success? That depends on the individual and his point of view. If one goes to Buffalo with the idea that the director of color has rioted over the buildings with Oriental or even Spanish-American colors, one is likely to be disappointed—or infinitely relieved, as the case may be. That task might have been carried out by some one possessed of great boldness of mind and an exceptional feeling for color, a sureness of eye that rarely exists even among painters, and a domineering spirit that insisted on seeing his ideas carried out without regard to the architects and their views. But even if such a man had been found, would the public have admired the result? Is it in the American character to like brilliant colors? Are we as a nation educated to the point of enjoying them? Are we not too self-conscious and lacking in primitive naïveté to really let ourselves go in the pleasure of splendid colors under our splendid sky?

The scheme is discreet, very beautiful in many places, rarely discordant or obtrusively out of key. It should be examined from the south, for if one enters by the north there is likelihood that the Court of Fountains may appear dingy, owing to its gray walls and the faintness of the green touches on restaurants and Propylaea. The approach should be from the side of the park and the city. Leaving the imposing New York State Building on the right, and passing by beds of wonderful roses and iris and tulips to the causeway, with its four lofty pylons crowned with standard-bearers on prancing steeds, one reaches the proper point. Standing there on the broad causeway, a sort of condensed bridge, as long as it is broad, the main portion of the Pan-American lies before you, or, at any rate, that portion on which most color has been lavished.

The blue dome and gilded domelets of the Government Building, together with the yellowish mass of the Anthropological Building, are on the right, while the [illegible] cultural with its tones of orange and [illegible] pylons on the

this point fails to find enough green trees and shrubbery to offset and bind together the colors; but as the Summer ripens this defect will be lessened. The eye catches the dull-red roofs of the buildings along the Esplanade to right and left, the Liberal Arts and the Machinery Buildings on the right, the Agricultural and Electricity Buildings on the left. Strong colors flash from the entrances of most of these fronts on the Esplanade, some of them being treated as if they were incrusted with brilliant tiles. Right in front, beyond a series of fountains, rises the centrepiece of the composition, the Electric Tower, designed by Galen Howard, mainly of an ivory white, with a gilded statue by Herbert Adams on the apex of its double lantern, representing in a winged female figure poised on one foot the Goddess of Light.

The scene is best enjoyed on a clear gray day of cloud, for brilliant sunlight is apt to make the colors weak. Then the fine tones of green and gold on the Electric Tower can be recognized even at the distance of the pylons; and the fountains show mauve, and the red of the roofs, which is not always happy in tone, settles down, and colors unperceived in the dazzle of the sunlight start out to greet one. Impressive enough when the sun shines and the heavy cornices on the curving pergolas throw firm shadows, and the fountains are brilliant with little rainbows, and each statue gets the benefit of sharp contrast in light and shade, yet is the sight far more winning when the sun is low or gently obscured. It is a picture painted on a Titanic scale and suffers from the problems of a picture, such as the advisability of having put this color in that place with as much strength as it has, or whether yonder tones should not have been applied with double their present force. Standing there, it is well to consider the boldness of the attempt made at the Pan-American.

Granted that models were made of all the buildings, and these models were colored and set up in a studio ever so large, it is easy to perceive that such a guide is feeble when it comes to actual buildings, some of them 500 feet long and others even larger. Distance alone introduces complications. Then there is the change wrought in colors, as they seem in the studio, when submitted to the broad, open sky and seen by sunlight and shadow. What a demand to make of a painter of mural pictures—that he should sit half a mile off and paint the roofs and walls and towers and porticoes of a city which has sprung up near a public park, and paint it before the trees and shrubs and flowers are there, before some of the buildings are free of scaffolds, and, indeed, while the earth and the roofs are covered with snow!

Let us consider a moment the complication that this white fall of snow must have introduced from time to time, even down to the middle of April. The white sheet absolutely upsets all the harmonies and makes of the colors mere chaos. If it were a Winter exhibition, with snow permanent, then the color scheme could be easily arranged; but to paint the building allowing for the absence of snow all the time was no child's play.

But this is what we call having fun with modern exhibitions. Some people do not care for the color scheme at the Pan-American; others admire it. But all must acknowledge that it is the "nail" on which the exhibition hangs, the key of the situation, the feature whereby it differs most from all that have gone before it. In one sense, it is impossible to expect perfect success in such a task of Hercules, in another even a half-success is of great importance, because it firmly sets a standard, behind which no exposition hereafter shall dare to fall. In the matter of painting, the Pan-American is an epoch maker. It fixes the date 1901 as that when the painters of America succeeded in establishing their right to be heard in architecture, whether welcomed by the architects or not. Hereafter they must be reckoned with in the erection of temporary buildings for exposition purposes. Now the problems that such attempts as this at the Pan-American are working out are problems of the greatest magnitude, because their solution will profoundly affect city architecture in the United States during the coming century. Thus the artist and art critic may have "lots of fun" in struggling with and estimating the difficulties that lie before a director of color; but the fun does not make the result one whit less far-reaching, nor the sequel a bit less serious. That we know from the sequel of our Centennial and our World's Fair.

India and Japan are almost the only countries where color in architecture (to use the word color in its ordinary, everyday sense) can be studied on a large scale. In China there have been too many wars and popular tumults, too many mighty cities have been utterly destroyed or allowed to fall to ruin. Even in India one has to supply through the imagination a great many links before the old cities stand in our mind's eye as they must have looked when cared for and kept in brilliant trim. In the old cities of Italy and Germany we find traces of mural painting that give us some inkling of what a street or public square looked like when each household was covered with painted [illegible] or the [illegible] painted sculptures are being dug up, and the colors of their architecture are being learned from ancient wall paintings. And yet painting as painting has never been pushed so far since the world began as it is to-day. But it remains timidly in the bonds of the picture frame, clinging in oils to a canvas, when it should launch out, and, making use of all vehicles and any materials that suit the purpose to be achieved, assert itself as one of the Muses who are meant to add to the beauty of the modern world.

It might be wearisome to review the buildings at the Pan-American one by one in relation to their coloring, but some should be mentioned. The Bazaar, designed by W. W. Bosworth of New York, is an example of the effectiveness of very little color. It is French baroque in style, treated simply. Its odd open-work domelets at the four corners, its capricious window frames, the jolly little Cupids above the eaves near the domes, and the tone of green on the windows and domes give it a dainty, joyous look. The little Mission Building, by George Cary of Buffalo, is another and yet more subdued bit of coloring. The architect has given it exactly the look of an ancient Spanish monastery. In the courtyard grass is growing between the bricks; parrokeets and cockatoos are perched about the fountain. As this is a reproduction of a historic "mission," brilliant color would be out of place, but the rich, subdued tones are all there. Oddly enough, this delightful building contains three strangely assorted exhibits. The chapel has a marble altar and a stained-glass window twice premiated last year at Paris; an organ on which recitals are given twice a day, and further windows in stained glass, all the exhibit of J. & R. Lamb of New York; the main building has fine wallpapers made by the firm of George K. Birge of Buffalo, and the annex has agricultural machines that do not lack a certain beauty of their own. Expositions abound in such surprises. The pretty, almost coquettish Bazaar, on the other hand, contains rubbish from twenty different nations, for which the crowds have an appetite apparently inexhaustible.

The best place to see the color of the Pan-American is just north of the band stands on the Esplanade, and the best time is after sunset, when the crowds gather to see the electric lighting begin. As Sousa's Band starts "Nearer, My God to Thee," a faint red glow as of clusters of fireflies appears in the tops of the bronze lamp-posts that line the Esplanade. The finer tones of the coloring on the Electric Tower are then seen to their utmost. The panels of blue-green that simulate the color of Erie's flood as it careens over the falls at Niagara, the ivory of the larger spaces, the gold of capitals, pinnacles, stars, finials, and crowning statue, the darker green of lamps and urns and potted trees, appear with uncommon distinctness just before the illumination comes. Different jets and veils of water ascending from the fountains and the big cascade descending from the niche at the bottom of the Tower and falling from step to step over the greenish water terraces take on peculiar tints of lilac and green and blue. Then all disappear in the growing flood of electric light. Each building slowly glows into lines of light across and lines of light descending, until the Tower and all the structures far and near have suffered a seachange and appear in another aspect entirely, an unearthly aspect, such as the tellers of fairy stories may have imagined as the appearance of palaces below the ocean or deep in the recesses of the earth, or on Mars—but such as no human eyes have ever seen before. For this is the Century of Electricity, and the Pan-American is its prophet.

CHARLES DE KAY.

Artists and Their Work.

AFTER a season of painting, illustrating, and teaching at the New York School of Art, F. Louis Mora leaves for the country to continue some serious work in a different atmosphere. Mr. Mora has made several paintings this season, mostly genre subjects, two of which are now on view at Buffalo. His work has mainly consisted of illustration, a great deal of which has been published in New York magazines. The most important of these are the picture for Woodrow Wilson's "Colonies and Nation," and for a New England story by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. In the latter, Mr. Mora says he took great interest, as much of his time has been spent among such scenes and characters as Mr. Aldrich has portrayed.

Albert Insley is at work on a number of commissions, all landscapes. A feature of Mr. Insley's painting is the fact that his work has been done for four or five years past with the palette knife almost exclusively. Mr. Insley is decorating his house in Rockland County, N. Y., where he will soon take up his abode for the Summer.

Charles A. Lopes has partially completed the work on his "Negro Group" for the Charleston, S. C., Exposition, which opens in December. This group is one of five which will be used on the "Negro Building." In the studio is an unfinished figure of a "sprinter," posed in the act of starting. His group over the entrance of the Commercial Trust Building in Jersey City was recently put in place. It consists of two figures, [illegible] terra cotta, with numerous accessories. One is a male figure typifying "Trade [illegible] the other a draped female figure, "Commerce." Among

a portrait of Mr. Tilton. Some other recent work includes the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Moore. Mr. Moore was formerly the President of the Park Bank. He is now at work on the portrait of Mr. Frank W. Chambers, the senior partner of the firm of Rogers, Peet & Co. Among ideal subjects dealt with is a decoration, "Music," consisting of an arrangement of a girl with a guitar. Another, for which numerous studies have been made, is on a classic theme, "The Departure for Salamis." A companion canvas to this represents "The Return." Mr. Bancroft will take up his quarters in the Holbein in the Fall, where a private exhibition of his Summer's work will be given.

Seymour J. Guy, N. A., still has his painting which won him a mention at the Paris Exposition. It is one of an old man dozing in an easy chair, in the full glow of a lamp which stands on a table at his side. Book and pipe are on the table, laid aside for a few minutes' reverie, and at the old man's feet lies his dog. Mr. Guy has never given this painting a title.

W. Granville Smith is laying out the compositions for a number of outing sketches, the motives for which have been suggested by his fishing and sketching trips near Bellport. Among his studies are bits of seashore or woods. One of a wreck and sand dunes and another of men making hay he intends to carry out in paintings. The unfinished painting of "The Mother and Child," which Mr. Smith is working on are portraits of his wife and his own child.

Herman Fuechsel is painting a landscape, the studies of which were made in Boulder Cañon, in the Rocky Mountains. He is also working up a sketch of a moonlight effect seen at Belmar, N. J.

J. Allen St. John, who is a co-worker with Mr. Mora at the New York School of Art, is painting a portrait of Miss Helen Pitkin, the author of "Passing of Caezare," and also that of the aunt of Miss Pitkin, Mrs. Dr. Pitkin. This is a small canvas, while the portrait of Miss Pitkin is life size and shown full length. Mr. St. John recently painted the portrait of Mr. Charles M. Jarvis, the Vice President of the American Bridge Company. Mrs. St. John has also a number of dog studies, some of which were exhibited here this Winter.

Alfred Houghton Clark is best known by his delicately colored chalk drawings; he has recently painted the portrait of Dr. Lyman Abbott. In chalk is a portrait of Bishop Grafton of Fond du Lac. Between the acts of "L'Aiglon" M. Coquelin posed for Mr. Clark in the costume of the gravedigger and also as Flambeau, the Grenadier. M. Coquelin was so pleased with the results that, in his English, he "commanded" Mr. Clark to make the portrait of the daughter of his friend, Mr. Maurice Grau. Two sketches in each costume were made, and Mr. Clark still retains one of each bearing the autograph of the famous French actor. A series of portraits of authors was made for The Outlook, consisting of Mark Twain, W. D. Howells, E. C. Stedman, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, T. W. Higginson, and Edward Everett Hale.

The extension of the decorations for the Blue Room in the Manhattan Hotel by Charles M. Shean will be put in place this week.

A GIFT FOR MRS. KIPLING.

IT speaks well for the quality of work done, not only in New York, but in America, and is a hint to the many people who hurry abroad when they are looking for anything particularly fine. Mrs. Doubleday, the wife of the New York publisher, not long since wished to make Mrs. Rudyard Kipling a present. It was to be something in the nature of embroidery, and it must be unique and original. It would be seen abroad in the critical Whistler and Burne-Jones circles, and it must be something not only above reproach, but it must have qualities of beauty and originality which would excite admiration from artists. She searched everywhere in New York and in other parts of this country, but found nothing which answered in any way the work she had in mind.

So she went abroad and made a diligent search there, even visiting the South Kensington schools, but with no bettter result. She had begun to think that only an Aladdin's lamp would bring her the required article, when the name was given her of a New York woman who makes wonderful embroideries. In a piece of her work she found something that exactly suited her. It was a table centrepiece done in something of a rococo design in green and white, and was an original creation of the artist. She had offered it for sale at one of the New York commercial houses, but not getting the price she considered it worth, was thinking of presenting it to the Metropolitan Art Museum as a specimen of American embroidery, when Mrs. Doubleday made her appearance and took possession of it without delay.

Easily Defined.

Inquiring Youth—Pa, what is a discriminating and differential duty?

Pa—A discriminating and differential duty, my son, is that sort of duty which impels your mother to call me "darling" in the parlor, and something else after the company has gone home.

As Dewey Made Geography.

Question—What is an island?

LITUANIA AND HER FOLK SONGS

THE land full of frogs and the sky full of larks, that is Lituania, in the easternmost part of Prussia, a vast flat land of pastures and arable slopes descending to ponds or the banks of rivers, isolated wedges of pine woods and lonely little railway stations where horse meat is served under the disguise of boiled beef, where there are embankments raised to the proper height by the siding for the quicker detrainment of cavalry and artillery in case of a war with Russia, and where the talk in the waiting room is half about horses and half about geese.

Horse breeding has always been a favorite occupation of the people of this land, perhaps in virtue of the strong Tatar infusions in the population to the eastward from time to time; but it remained for a later period to bring it to its full bloom when the army of the German Empire needed special stud farms to supply its mounted officers. The horses at Trakehnen and Jurgaitschen are considered the best of all for the requirements of cavalry, although it may be doubted whether the qualities that recommend them for purposes of parade and European war would fit them for guerrilla operations on the veldt or a raid on Indians in the American Southwest. Naturally there are many words for horse in the old tongue of the Lituanians—arklys, judis, kumelé, and so forth, just as we have horse, mare, foal, steed, stallion, nag, &c. Beris means a brown horse. The Germans have a similar wealth of words for the beast in his various forms—Rappen, Ross, Gaul, Hengst, Stute, Füllen, &c., besides the general word Pferd, which is the same in its origin as our word palfrey, originally a "by" or led horse. For the gray horse the Germans have Schimmel, which recalls Lituanian kumelé, specifically the word for mare.

The horse appears often in the songs and fairy stories of the Lituanians, but not so constantly as in the chants of Tatars, Uigurs, or even the Russian peasantry. The more pious Lituanians disapprove of their songs in the vernacular as savoring of frivolity, if not ungodliness; so that it was well certain German pastors and philologists have performed for Lituanian folk-songs and tales the service rendered the Finns by Lönnroth. He collected the ballads arranged in epical sequence as the Kalevala and saved one of the most important literary monuments from oblivion. The national songs of Esthonia were collected in the Kalevipoeg, which forms another treasury of myth and folk-manners for the comparative folk-lorist. No one has welded Lituania's songs together in just that way, but Schleicher (1821-68) and Dr. Sauerwein, Pastor Kurschat of Königsberg, Profs. Nesselmann and Bezzenberger of Königsberg, Messrs. Karl Brugman and A. Leskien have written dictionaries or published prose and verse in Lituanian directly from the mouths of the people.

The young learn the songs from their nurses and keep up the tradition by singing among themselves, especially at weddings, where a special form of oratory is in request, spouted by the messenger whose office it is to invite people to the ceremony. This important person is called Kveslys; he always rides, and rides in great state. In his hand he bears the marriage baton wreathed in colored ribbons, or he places it for safety in the kvetka, a pouch made of badger skin. The baton carries the rings of the bride and groom and the bridal wreath (vainikas) of the bride. While he declaims his piece before the admiring group at each farm he holds the kvetka before him, and at the close hands it to any unmarried woman, who is expected to add a ribbon to it, and perhaps give him some small present. The elder members offer him brandy or beer, and if well-to-do give him money. The speakers of Lituanian are now comparatively few. It is a more complicated language in some respects than Greek, and German is as much simpler and easier than Lituanian as English is simpler and easier than German.

Littauen, or Lituania as we should write the name, (for the language has no "th" sound and spurns even the "h," turning it regularly into "s,") is a country as conservative as Finland. On this side of the River Memel the people are Protestant, on the Russian side they are Catholic; but each sticks to its own religion and the common tongue with great pertinacity, and doubtless the Russian Lituanian is as doglike in his devotion to "Little Father" at St. Petersburg as his Prussian cousin is to the Hohenzollern at Berlin. They are a peculiar people, the Lituanians, not alone in their ancient language and religion, but in their views of things, their persons, and their characters as a race.

Long faces, long bodies, long arms, and especially long legs, which may be nature's way of adapting a race to marshes and tall grass, give the average knot of Lituanians a grave aspect. Certainly no one will accuse them of frivolity. One reason for their peculiar detestation of Germans, ever since the Teutonic Order robbed them of their land on plea of converting them to Christianity and turned them from pagans into severe religionists, was the fatal tendency of the German to absorb beers and wines and become heavily boisterous and proverbially frivolous. They call a German "wokietis," as if to say a person who indulges in "wogimas," or thievery, possibly because he first appeared on their horizons with a fixed idea that tuum was meum. But the Prussian King is not a German in their eyes, he is a Lituanian, or a Cassube, or a Pommeranian, or a Wend. He can do no wrong. They feel very near the King, speak of him as a person who is thinking a good deal about them, and are never so happy as when writing him private letters or sending him petitions and round-robins. Sometimes their expressions sound quaint enough in their German dress. Thus the Lituanians of Tilsit wrote to the King asking that a favorite pastor should be kept at their church, and, although the King of Prussia is their spiritual as well as their secular lord, being called at times the Protestant Pope by heated controversialists, these good people wrote to him: "If his Majesty will grant this wish of the Littauers of Tilsit, they will love His Most High Self as heartily as one loves a nightingale." Sometimes this bluntness gets them into trouble and leads to lèse majesté and the jail, as that Lituanian found who was horrified to discover jugglers and rope dancers setting up their traps in the market place close to the house of God. He complained of this sacrilege to the Common Council, and to the Mayor, but all in vain. Learning that there were no laws against ropedancers he burst out: "Well, if the King makes laws which permit a gallows to be erected near a church, he must be either a liar or a fool," that is to say, a liar if he knows better and plays a part, a fool if he does not know it is wrong.

Piety is meat and drink to the Lituanians, and they do not always want the professional near, when they indulge in their devotions.

They meet together in a Quakerlike way without their pastor in order to sing hymns and pray and discourse. These meetings are called surinkimai, and the people who frequent such prayer meetings without the benefit of clergy are termed Maldininkimai. And, though the German language becomes more and more the rule, these prayer meetings are still held in Lituanian. There is something of the Roundhead of Cromwell's time in the Lituanian's earnestness and godliness, something of the Scotch Cameronian. The tendency to religion may well be inherited from pagan ancestors not so many centuries ago, for if we judge of the attention of a race to higher things by the number of gods which it worships, we shall have to give the old Lituanians the palm for variety in gods and goddesses.

There is Aushra, a dawn goddess who drives away Naktinycsia, the spectre of the night, and all the devils however called—Befas, Cziartas, Welinas, Laume—as also the ghosts or apparitions of the night specifically, called Aitwaras and Slozintoja—and the general tribe of fiends and evil-workers, Deiwe, Pabludnycsia, Metra, Nebuitis, and their kindred who work their wiles everywhere. Then there are the bearded dwarfs under the ground, the Kaukas and Barzdukas. The old Lituanians had their Eelwonas, or idols, of course, which are now destroyed. Like the pagan Saxons and the pagan Irish, they reverenced as idols great stones, either natural drift boulders or rude artificial pillars. One that lay between Tilsit and Ragnit on a hill retained its hold on the superstitions of the people, because it was observed that those who passed it left little tokens of respect, a rag or a bit of food, just as the bushes about a "holy well" in Ireland testify to the old worship of water spirits by the rags attached to their branches, although the former worship is now explained as a use of the well water to cure diseases of the skin and eyes. The holy stone on Mount Rombinus fell a victim some time ago to the fury of the iconoclast; it was blown up by zealous Christians, who would not tolerate even that concession to the ancient worship of nature.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Lituanians, because they feared these devils and tried to placate them, knew nothing of loftier gods. They shared Percunas, the god of thunder, with the old Slav Prussians; they believed in Pikulas, the god of hell, which was not so fiery an abode as Dante described; they had Delwaite, the goddess of rain, and at least two wind gods—Bangputys, "wave-blower," and Ziempatys, "Winter-man." Then there is Kaukerius, the mountain god, and Jagaubis, the fire god; Drebkulys, the deity of earthquake, and Magila and Gilitine, goddesses of death. They had a goddess of color, called Meilatele, to whom they sacrificed when they put the cloth in the pots to dye, and Kruke seems to have been invoked to protect swine from disease. They had a grain goddess, Jawine, and a god of house and barn, called Razumakas. They had a forest god, Giryftis, and a god of cattlemen and shepherds, under the obsolete term of Jauckiu-Banpis, which appears to mean the Ox-Bellower. Among the small fry of their mythology there is a hint of a creature called Smagalwis, or "Bogweed," which corresponds to several figures engraved on the famous Danish horn of gold found in a bog in the eighteenth century, but now gone the way of gold, dog-headed fiends that recall remotely the jackal-headed Anubis of the Nile. Unfortunately, no pastor of the Middle Ages has been found who turned the pagan songs in honor of these gods into Latin. Doubtless there were songs of peace as well as songs of war, ballads of the victories of Lituanians and Poles over the Teutonic Order and their ambitious friends and guests from Western Europe, and pastorals on the long-forgotten goddess of gardens, Bibcsiu Bobélis. A term for a chum or intimate friend is Bicriulis, or bee guardian, as if it meant a friend so close that he or she could handle the beehives on the farm.

Daina is the term for the folk-song of the Lituanians and pasaka the fable or fairy tale in prose. The former are lyrics which often have the mournful tone common to Russian songs of the people. Although Lituanian is a very different language from the Slav tongues that surround it and seems nearer Greek than Russian or Polish, yet it is full of words taken up from Polish and German. There are old words in Lituanian that recall other languages, such as wyras, man, that recalls Latin vir: snakas, snail, like German Schnecke; puisé, kitzen, like our "pussy"; awis, sheep, like Latin ovis; wapsa, wasp, which is the vulgar or cockney way of pronouncing "wasp" in England; and wabalas, beetle, which recalls weevil. A term for butterfly is drugys, which also means fever and reminds one of a Germen term "fever-bird," and the belief among the old Irish that the butterfly represented the souls of the departed. An amusing compound word for the cat is urpelé, meaning "after the mouse." Ungurys, eel, suggests Latin anguis, and angis, adder, still more so. In Lituanian the older form of the name of Finland is preserved; for a Finn is called Pinas.

The fairy tales have for the most part analogues in Russian, Polish, and German folk-lore, as well as the Arabian Nights. A novel one is the story of the enchanted castle which lies deep underground. The castle of Bluebeard, but not the one we know of who had the gory chamber, is near the palace of a King who has a little daughter twelve years old. Bluebeard comes to the King and begs that his daughter shall come over and stay the night in his castle so that he and his may escape the spell of witchcraft that keeps them deep in the earth. The King and his daughter consent. Mr. and Mrs. Bluebeard treat the child well, and beg her not to speak, whatever she hears, and if she will hold out for three nights they will be free of the curse.

The first night she hears some one rattling chains and groaning; he enters, takes off the chains and lies down. When the cock crows he gets up, picks up his chains, and departs. The child is homesick and begs to see her parents, and the Bluebeards agree, but tell her she must not bring back with her anything, not even if her mother insists. The second night passes. But on the third the child has brought material for striking a light with her, because her mother has urged her. The castle has risen each night nearer the surface. The third night the little Princess has forgotten and strikes a light; when she sees a man who starts up, seizes his chains, and disappears howling and storming. The castle remains dark and deserted; for a year the Princess wanders about in the dark. At last she overhears a conversation; in the kitchen is an old woman; if she kills the old woman and puts out the fire on the hearth, she will be saved. She finds the old woman, gets her to sleep, and kills her, when the castle rises to the upper air. The enchanted Prince rushes in and brings the Princess to his parents. The Princess weeps and says she must go to her father and mother, but is told that no one can reach that country, not even a bird. So she resigns herself to her fate, marries the Prince, and lives happy ever afterward.

This is a story of the pagan Hades with suggestions of the tales of Psyche and Persephone, but in a novel guise; it seems to be a symbolical account of the rise of plants in Spring to the upper air. The old woman is the witch who prevents the growth of the plant; when she is killed, Winter is gone and the plant rises to the sunlight.

If the Prussian Government is harsh with their Polish subjects, doing what they can to suppress their language and discourage their feeling of nationality, they act directly otherwise toward the Lituanians. Interpreters are in all the courts, services in Lituanian are held every Sunday in the churches, and the language has been studied with the utmost care by Germans. The reason is plain. Poles are irreconcilable. Moreover, when Napoleon was waging war with Austria and Russia and Prussia the Poles thought the day of reckoning had come for the powers that had torn their land into three parts. The Lituanians, on the other hand, showed the unfortunate King and Queen of Prussia such love and devotion that the Hohenzollerns have never forgotten it. The Poles are potential rebels, the Lituanians the most loyal of the loyal.

HENRY ECKFORD.

Bound to Make a Sale.

Book Agent—Here, sir, is a brand new edition of a dictionary which is being—

Victim—I don't want any dictionary.

Book Agent—But your children, sir, they surely should have one.

Victim—Have no children—only a cat.

Book Agent—Well, you may need it to throw at the cat. It's very effective that way.

Queer Customs in Vienna.

A BRIGHT American woman who is at present sojourning in Vienna, where her husband, an American physician, is pursuing a special line of scientific research, has written a letter to a friend in this city giving their first experiences there. She says, among other things:

"I was greatly disappointed with Vienna the afternoon we drove up from the station, and further investigation has not caused me to alter my first impressions. We had been told so enthusiastically that we should be infatuated with Vienna that we may have overestimated the town. As a matter of fact, we liked Munich much better.

"There is a great park here similar to the Bois de Boulogne, in Paris, and really quite its equal, but it is a long way out, and the street-car service is execrable, so we do not go to the Prater, as it is called, as often as we should like to. It resembles the Bois in more respects than in the great woods and other natural beauties. There are many pretty looking little villas back in the trees, as there are in Paris.

"In one other respect we have not been disappointed. The prices, we find, here for living and all else are absurdly high. Apparently it costs fully a third more to live in Vienna than in any part of Germany. Why no one seems able to explain. It may be due in a measure to the small army of American students who are here continuously.

"We thought the tipping system was rather cleverly done in London and Paris. My dear friend, congratulate yourself that you escaped Vienna. Here it is carried so far that even the car conductors are tipped. They look for it from every one, not only from Americans. Indeed, I see poor Austrians doing it, who cause you to wonder how they had the original carfare, least of all the tip.

"Then there is another Viennese custom, brought from the Dark Ages surely, which requires the paying of 20 heller (about 5 cents) to secure admission to your own house after 10 o'clock at night. If you are calling on a friend after that hour you also pay 20 heller to be let out of the house. There is but one way out of it. By paying 3 gulden a month ($1.20) you are allowed to carry a night key and let yourself in. All this is by law, mind you, and you can be prosecuted at once if you try any American kicking.

"Another pleasing little variety they offer here is in the purchase of theatre tickets. If you buy them in advance of the performance you are charged an extra sum for the privilege. American managers are only too glad to sell the house in advance—not so in this country. You pay for your reserved seat and you pay for reserving it.

"At the restaurants there is another peculiar proposition, but it seems out of keeping with the business streak that runs through all else in this city. Apparently no account is kept of what you have ordered, but when you are through with your luncheon, the waiter comes with pencil and paper and asks you what you have had. He asks how many beers, how many other articles, and how many biscuits or pretzels you have taken from the plate.

"The tram cars are small and dingy, and, like everything else, are controlled by the Government. If you infringe upon the law, however slightly, you find the good right hand of Franz Joseph clutching you by the neck. As an instance, the windows of the cars can only be opened on one side; there is a law to that effect, as the Austrians regard a draught even in midsummer as something deadly. The passenger must also see to it that his fare is paid; the duty is not on the conductor at all. Should he happen to pass you by, you must keep your eye upon him, as the Government Inspector is liable to jump on the car at any moment, and if you have no ticket showing that you have paid, you are arrested then and there. Another thing, you are allowed to jump off and on a horse car, but if you do the same thing in the case of an electric car you are arrested.

"Like everything else, the water system is under Government control. If a family uses too much, consequences follow. In our pension the bathtub was removed by order of the Emperor because of our being too profligate with the water. Our landlady offered to pay extra, but no money consideration would avail. The tub was taken away. Perhaps some neighboring public bathhouse tipped the imperial Franz in order to get the trade of the pension."

Romance and Finance.

The wedding of Edward Russell Thomas, President of the Seventh National Bank, which closed its doors on last Thursday morning, recalls a coincidence. On May 24 of last year the banking and brokerage firm of Price, McCormick & Co. failed, with liabilities of $13,000,000, and two days later Theodore H. Price, the head of the firm, was married very quietly, the elaborate plans for the event having been discarded by reason of the failure, just as now Mr. Thomas was married quietly in town yesterday, although the ceremony had been planned to take place in Louisville, the home of the bride.

Again, on May 9 of this year, the day of the Northern Pacific "corner" and the general panic, John T. Lee, a Consolidated Exchange broker, went under, the assignment being made by his manager under a power of attorney. Mr. Lee had been married three weeks previously, and was in Europe on his honeymoon trip when the crash came.

So much for romance and finance.

1901

In FOREIGN LANDS.

British Imperial Court of Appeal. The Australian Commonwealth Convention, as finally amended, while it did not provide for an Imperial Court of Appeal in the accepted sense of the term, did concede a possible colonial representation in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This was, of course, an advantage which Canada did not have, and it was expected that when granted to her it would be gratefully received.

The Canadian Minister of Justice, David Mills, is now in England to participate in the inter-imperial-colonial conference upon the question of colonial appeals to the Privy Council. In the meantime, from French-Canadian lawyers and journalists, comes a series of declarations in opposition to any change in the present system. The French Canadians regard Mr. Chamberlain's proposal as a step toward imperialism, and see in it a menace to what they consider their constitutional rights. It is also alleged that Mr. Chamberlain might find refuge behind a Canadian representative to the Judicial Committee for an undue use of the imperial veto power. French Canadians further say that one has only to recall the events which led to the creation of the United States to realize what Mr. Chamberlain's scheme would result in.

According to the old system appeal in commercial and constitutional lawsuits was made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council wherein no colony was represented. The fact that under the new system the Legislature of a province can prohibit all appeals to England is further looked upon by the French Canadians as another danger which threatens their present status.

Truce in the Finnish Conflict. It may be recalled that a little over a month ago the progress of Russification of Finland was brought to an abrupt halt through the refusal of the Council of the Russian Empire to sanction the promulgation of the Finnish Army Reorganization bill. According to the terms of this measure, Finnish conscripts were to be mixed with Russian levies and distributed over the Empire, while the Grand Duchy itself was to be garrisoned by regular Russian troops. M. de Witte, the Minister of Finance, spoke strongly against the measure, declaring that the expense of its enforcement would be more than the Government could conveniently sustain. Thereupon, many of the members of the Council withdrew their approval of the bill, for it was considered that the remarks of M. de Witte had been inspired by the Czar himself, who sought this means to intimate his disapproval of the extent to which the Russification of the Grand Duchy had been carried.

According to recent advices from St. Petersburg, the Council has finally agreed upon a substitute measure, which, it is believed in political circles, establishes the limit, for some time to come, of Russian imperial reforms in Finland. Now, instead of the Finnish Army being fused with that of the rest of the Russian Empire, the Council has decided that it shall continue to be quartered in Finnish territory, and shall be maintained, as heretofore, at the expense of the Grand Duchy, which will have to supply an annual contingent of 4,000 conscripts. These will serve in what will be essentially a Finnish Army.

France and Morocco. Although the Pouzet affair in Morocco has been settled, as were similar cases of Germany and the United States against that African empire, by apologies and the payment of indemnity, the reactionary European press see in the transaction simply a French entering wedge which may, at the next contingency, be employed by the French Army, which is still manoeuvring in the Algerian-Moroccan hinterland. The Sultan of Morocco has, in the meantime, dispatched two missions of inquiry to England, France, Germany, and Russia.

Le Temps of Paris, while disclaiming that the Pouzet affair had any connecting link with the international dispute in regard to the hinterland, declares:

"It may be said that our privileged situation in Morocco is founded both on geography and history, since our possessions now completely surround that country. There are, besides, the immense sacrifices which we have made in North Africa during the last ten years. A portion of the National patrimony now exists there. No party in power could neglect it. Should this be a reason for wresting the defense of it from our miserable internal quarrels?"

Le Figaro, with more insinuation, publishes the following semi-official note:

"The foreign press, notably the English press, affects to believe that, owing to France, a Franco-Moorish question is imminent. We can affirm that the Government, satisfied as it is with the carrying out of the reparation due by the Sultan for the murder of M. Pouzet, has no other policy in Morocco than the maintenance of the status quo. Military precautions have been taken all along the Morocco frontier to prevent incursions of the tribes not obedient to the Sultan and to secure respect for our territory, which envelops the empire. The Morocco question is at present closed, and only fresh [illegible]

"incident is closed," it is the general belief in Continental diplomatic circles that the Sultan, having pledged himself to France, is now seeking some way out by informing other interested powers of the exact terms of his agreement, which means nothing less than that he has accepted the protection of France against any revolt which may follow the publication of his tacit consent to France to occupy the hinterland and fortify his frontier.

Savings Banks of Paris. The annual report on savings banks for Paris for 1900 has just been published. It shows that at the end of that year the number of deposits was 10,316,000, the amount of deposits being 4,336,000,000f. In 1882 there were 4,645,000 depositors, with deposits amounting to 1,802,000,000f., and the increase has since been uninterrupted. In 1882 123 Frenchmen out of every 1,000 were despositors. The proportion is now 267 per 1,000. Of the depositors, 28 per cent. are minors, 16 per cent. artisans, 15 per cent. owners of land or persons without a profession, 11 per cent. day or agricultural laborers, and 10 per cent. domestics.

People's Hotel for Milan. A people's hotel was recently inaugurated in Milan under the auspices of the Municipal Government and in the presence of a large assembly of officials, ladies, and gentlemen. The hotel, although to be conducted along the same lines as the Mills Hotels in New York City, was planned in imitation of the Rowton Houses in London. The late King Humbert bestowed a large sum for erecting the building, which contains 530 bedrooms, besides dining, reading, and smoking rooms, bathing halls, a library, and large kitchens. In 1899 two Milanese engineers visited London, in order to study the Rowton Houses and the system on which they are managed. Besides this, Lord Rowton paid a visit several months ago to Milan and inspected the new edifice. Representatives of working associations in other towns attended the inauguration, with a view of studying the system of organization. The Prefect, Signor Alfazio, represented the Government, while the Duke of Aosta attended the ceremony in behalf of the King. The building has cost about 700,000 lire, ($140,000.)

The Netherlands Railway. It is understood in Berlin that the German holders of Netherlands Railway certificates, who were to attend a general meeting of the company in Amsterdam yesterday, would do so at the express desire of the German Government, which, unsatisfied with the report of the Transvaal Concessions Commission, will employ all diplomatic influence in order to obtain fair terms of expropriation for the German holders of the certificates. Even a British offer, it is said, to redeem the certificates at par would not be accepted as adequate. The view taken in financial circles in Berlin is that, as the shareholders were unable to exercise any control over the local management of the railway after the war began and were unaware of the acts of hostility perpetrated by the servants of the company against the British, and as the Transvaalers had been regarded by the British Government as belligerents, the railway should be considered as private property.

This view is strongly supported by the National-Zeitung, which adds that the property "can only be acquired by the State (Great Britain) in exchange for full compensation to the foreign shareholders. In consequence of the news of the report drawn up by the British Government commission, fresh instructions in this sense have been dispatched to the German Embassy in London."

The Borsen Courier, Berlin's most important financial journal, has this to say on the subject:

"If the British Government can produce evidence in support of its allegation that the Netherlands Railway took a direct part in the hostilities against England, it would be impossible to deny that this circumstance might furnish the British Government with reasons such as it perhaps desires for docking the amount of compensation payable to the shareholders for their expropriation by the State. In that case it is only fair to admit that the British Government could not be convicted of lawless action. The shareholders, in that case, would have sustained uncommon damage at the hands of the Directors."

Italy's Foreign Policy. According to Italian press comments made on the recent speech of Signor Prinetti before the Chamber in Rome, the programme of Italy's foreign policy as expounded by the Minister of Foreign Affairs is deemed weaker for him personally as a member of the Zanardelli-Giolitti Cabinet than it is as an expression of the Government in which he holds a portfolio. Certain passages of the speech which were omitted from the brief cable synopsis of it, particularly those in regard to British relations and the status of Italy in the Dreibund, are deemed of sufficient importance to cause doubt among Government organs as to whether Signor Prinetti will long continue to hold the Foreign portfolio in the Zanardelli-Giolitti combination.

French agreement of 1899 and of the Maltese language ordinance, which makes English the legal and official language of Malta. Signor Prinetti declared that with reference to Anglo-Italian relations he could add nothing to what had been said on these subjects by his predecessors, and that "no important negotiations have taken place for some time past between Italy and England; but the relations between the two countries authorize the conviction that, should occasion arise, the ancient friendship, based upon sincere and equitable respect for reciprocal interests, would be found."

In regard to the Tripple Alliance, Signor Prinetti, who, when he first took the Foreign portfolio, was strongly against the continuance of Italy in the alliance, declared that the present more tranquil attitude of the Italian people toward it had changed his views. He affirmed the perfect compatibility of the Triple Alliance with good relations with France, as demonstrated by the Toulon fêtes. With regard to Tripoli, he candidly informed the Chamber that the French expeditions to Wadai and Boru were the consequence of the Anglo-French convention; but he denied the rumors of a French occupation of Ghadames and Gatt, which form an integral part of Turkish territory in Tripoli. In closing, he assured the Deputies that, owing to Italy's alliances, any change in the status quo of the Mediterranean would not be to the detriment of Italian interests.

The Outlook in Spain. What is believed to be the last Cortes under the regency has been opened by Queen Cristina in Madrid; before another general election, unless for some unforeseen reason Parliament should in the meantime be dissolved, the young King Alfonso XIII. will have reached his majority. The Spanish press of all phases of political opinion is now noting the sudden tranquillity that has seemed to settle over the country. The speech from the throne has been cordially received except in Radical and extreme anti-Clerical quarters. A great point is being made of the passage declaring that "a thorough reform of the social organism was necessary," but that this must be accompanied by the development of the wealth of the country and the consolidation of finances. The proposal to make municipalities as far as possible autonomous and free from interference from the Central Government in Madrid has been well received by the organs of the National Union, which for the last three years have labored toward this end. The statement in the speech that a Religious Orders bill would shortly be brought forward by the Government is regarded by the anti-Clericals as an encouraging sign, not from the fact that they believe the bill will go so far as to recommend a separation of the Church from the State or that congregations recognized by the Concordat will be interfered with, but because they can readily take advantage of the agitation sure to be aroused by the weakest bill to advance their ideas of a self-supporting Church or no Church at all.

The references in the Speech from the Throne to the desirability of consolidating the Government's finances is interpreted in financial circles in Madrid to mean that the Government considers that the time has arrived to begin the reform of the national monetary circulation, both paper and coin, the derangement of which it considers is the cause of the state of foreign exchanges. For that purpose it is expected that the Government will propose means to enable the Treasury to cease issues of paper money and to coin silver, and repay the advances of the Bank of Spain without resorting to large operations of credit for the present.

The recent speech made by Gen. Weyler at Léon on army reorganization has not met with as much resentment as foreign commentators on the Continent thought it would; while the later announcement by Señor Sagasta that a public works loan would be utilized for territorial defense and the reorganization of the navy has passed almost unnoticed. Foreign observers of political affairs in Madrid deem the outlook the most promising since the end of the Spanish-American war, and anticipate a general revival of industry and public spirit which may be extensively developed, provided the Government acts with precision and dispatch along the lines indicated in the Queen's speech.

Integrity of Belgium. The fear which animated the Belgians a year ago that Great Britain, in case of a Continental war, might not be able to maintain the integrity of their nation is said to be gradually subsiding. For this reason the Mixed Committee, which was to suggest a plan of army reorganization, including new fortifications, &c., finds its proceedings more and more unpopular, while the scheme which will be likely to succeed is far from the radical one originally determined upon.

What is deemed a severe blow to the more radical army reformers was dealt in the Senate the other day during the debate on the Budget for Foreign Affairs. M. de Coster took exception to the interpretation hitherto placed on the treaty of 1831, under which the London Conference guaranteed the independence and integrity of Belgium. He cited the opinion of M. Ernst Nys, supported by historical documents, to show that Belgian integrity was in no sense secured under that instrument, although anti-militarists had endeavored to take their stand upon this view of the case. The next day M. de Favereau, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied with the greatest firmness that M. Nys's interpretation was wrong and that [illegible] Of this there could be no possible legal doubt.

British Naval Stokers. The British Admiralty Office recently discovered that stoking on a man-of-war consists of something more than throwing coal on a fire, and what this "something more" is naval apprentices must learn as soon as they are assigned to seagoing ships, when they should really have learned it in the training ships. A new form of instruction has, therefore, been introduced on board the British schoolships—the Northumberland at Chatham, the Nelson at Portsmouth, and the Bellerophon at Devonport. The early part of the training concerning clothing drill, squad drill, small-arms drill, &c., remains as before, but, instead of being sent at this stage to a seagoing ship, the apprentice now goes through what the Admiralty terms his "secondary education."

This instruction consists of being taught how to make packing, trim lamps, sling heavy weights, tie knots, prime and top fires, build brick bridges, lay pipes; the apprentice is also made to acquire an elementary knowledge of machinery, the principles of combustion, and a thorough acquaintance with the geography of the engine room. To make the advanced tuition as perfect and as agreeable to the apprentice as possible, the ships named above have been fitted with bath and drying rooms, reading rooms, canteens, and other conveniences of a commissioned ship, in which a recruit after he has passed through his three months' probation receives eight weeks' practical tuition.

Twenty men form a class, and over each class a chief or leading stoker presides, under the supervision of an engineer officer who has been specially appointed to each ship to direct the course of instruction. Thus it now takes five months to qualify a stoker for his first duty at sea instead of three months as formerly, but whereas under the old system he had learned absolutely nothing of his particular calling of stoker, he has now acquired a good deal of theoretical and practical knowledge. Moreover, a manual is issued to each recruit, in which the various duties of a stoker are defined in a series of short lectures, and these are amplified by the instruction during the course of practical lessons.

European Press on the Boer War. Following the activity of the Boer European press agencies, which a few weeks ago published the accounts of a series of "brilliant" Boer victories, and the intimation of European intervention, which later proved to have no foundation in fact, a reaction has taken place in the Continental press, which, while not exactly Anglophile, is at least an attitude against further continuance of the war by the Boers. This is particularly true of the papers of Brussels and Vienna. Says the usually authoritative correspondent in Amsterdam of the Indépendance Belge: "I am in a position to give you very precise indications as to the pacific rumors now current in the English and Continental press. I know formally from a most absolutely trustworthy source that President Krüger has been for several days past in direct correspondence with the members of the Transvaal Government. Lord Kitchener has authorized the transmission of telegrams addressed to the President, as well as the transmission of messages sent to the Boer Government by Mr. Krüger. These messages are in cipher, and the key used is that of the Dutch Consul General at Pretoria. It was after the receipt of the first messages recently that the President had a long and important interview with his advisers at present residing in Europe, and it appears that as a result of this interview a veritable coup de théâtre may be expected at any moment in connection with South African events."

The Indépendance Belge (Pro-Boer) in commenting upon the foregoing intelligence says: "Indeed, the Boers, in our opinion, could not have a better opportunity of finishing in honorable conditions an admirable struggle which has not left them their independence, perhaps, but which will have proved that they are worthy of liberty."

The Information of Vienna, after ridiculing the recent activity of the Boer press bureau, says: "Mrs. Botha, the wife of the Transvaal Commander in Chief, of the victor of Colenso, and, in fact, the only real General, from a European point of view, whom the Boers possess, has arrived in Europe. On the other hand she will dispose of a mass of falsehoods which have been diligently circulated, while on the other it is known that the principal object of her visit is to give ex-President Krüger to understand that Botha and his followers are resolved to surrender, as all further resistance is hopeless. Botha wants Krüger to agree to the surrender and to call upon De Wet and Delarey to do likewise. That, of course, sorely embarrasses the Boer press bureau, which is trying to raise dust in order to conceal the truth."

A Good Name for It.

A droll medical officer at the War Department at Washington, who is obliged to give some attention to the pension business, has suggested a new disease to pension hunters that is likely to be acceptable to the pension agents. He found that the lists of disabilities submitted by applicants included almost everything in the medical dictionaries, the idea being to name some disease that an applicant is liable to have.

"How would it do," he asks, "to [illegible] some of these applicants describe their disabilities under the name '[illegible]'"

Women Here & There

ONCE in a while the woman's walking stick is to be seen in New York. There was a pretty young woman wandered around the Waldorf-Astoria one day last week carrying a dark, slender stick, and there are frequently two or three stick devotees in the house. One young matron carries a stick at all times during the year, Winter or Summer. One girl with a stick says that it is a great moral support.

"You would never think it," she says, "but I am really diffident. Take my stick away, and if I have not a muff or something else in my hands, you would know it. But there is nothing like the stick for moral self-support. It is light and graceful to carry, and I can always depend upon it to keep up my courage. I could walk past a clubhouse window with the club members all at their points of observation if I was carrying my stick and preserve my equilibrium. I should not even look or feel as if I was walking on clothes poles, and that is a test as every one knows. I half believe myself that men carry sticks for the same reason; nothing in the world but moral self-support."

A New York woman has just received a letter from a friend, a young matron, who is living in Japan, giving some of her experiences. Her husband is in business in the land of the chrysanthemum, and they enter into the social life of the city in which they are living. One of her most interesting experiences, the woman writes, was at the time of the Japanese New Year festivities. That is a festive occasion, indeed. There are many calls made and refreshments are offered the guests. The results are, as has sometimes happened in this country when the New Year celebrations were in vogue, that the guests feel, many of them, at the close of the day that they have partaken more freely than they should of liquid refreshments. Now, the little American woman is a white ribboner, and the thought of anything of this kind was repugnant to her. She could not bring herself to offer the guests wine at any rate, so she laid in a good stock of lemons, and lemonade as good as she knew how to make it was prepared. She awaited the coming of the first callers with apprehension. Would they be disgruntled at this departure from their customs? But she need not have been alarmed; the guests were too well pleased. Nothing they had tasted equaled this delicious American drink. They drank freely, went out, and spread the news of the beverage in all directions. More and more people came and drank lemonade, and before half the visitors had arrived all the lemonade was gone, no more lemons were to be had, and it became necessary to lay in a stock of lemon capsules to make a compromise drink for the thirsty crowds.

There is a vast difference between fashion and style, though every one does not recognize that fact. There are certain shops and certain people all fashionable, but neither the one nor the other stylish. To be fashionable a thing must be made along certain lines, and, generally speaking, of certain materials. To have good style is quite another thing. Style is an undefinable something which comes more from instinct than knowledge. There are certain articles of dress that never are stylish, no matter how fashionable they may be. If one dared criticise the man's apparel, the Panama hat could be mentioned under this head. There are certain establishments where they turn out hats and gowns which are well made, expensive, and fashionable, but they have no style. There are some women who, no matter what they wear, have no style. With a woman there is a great deal in the carriage and in the manner in which she puts on her gowns, though trimness and trigness do not by any means make always for style. However, there is much in the wearing of clothes, and two well-known New York girls, millionaires' daughters, now married, presented an interesting contrast a year or two ago. The one was never well dressed. Her clothes were thrown on in any way, while the other would always and everywhere have been recognized as a well-dressed girl, even where her wealth and social position were not known. An interesting fact in this case was that the well-dressed girl had a mother with peculiar ideas about the bringing up of a young girl, and would not allow her a maid until she was married, while the other had a maid as soon as she entered society.

Hand-made embroidery is coming so much into vogue that the women who make a business of it must work through middlemen. They no longer work directly for the women who are to wear the embroideries and fine laces they make. There are advantages as well as disadvantages in this. They sell their work at much lower rates, but they sell large quantities of it for cash, and do not run the risk of having it left on their hands. Competition in New York is so keen that the finest hand work sells for comparatively small prices. However, there is a growing demand for it, and it gives employment to many people who could do nothing else, and if they make a reasonable income they do not complain.

If the workers make less through not selling directly to the wearers of fine embroideries the latter pay much more. A woman who knew the story behind the scenes tells of a case of which she knew in Chicago. A woman there who was making a business of fine embroidery had a wealthy woman for a customer, who wished a certain lot of embroidery, which the embroiderer estimated would cost $30. This the customer considered too much, and refused. But the work was done, and sold to one of the large shops for $9. When the woman who had once refused to pay $30 for it saw the work at the shop she found it to be so exactly what she wished for that she could not resist it, and bought it for $45. Hand work is, as a rule, poorly paid for. While people appreciate the beauty of it, it is difficult for them to realize the amount of labor it costs.

"The most money I have ever known any one to make in embroidery at one time," says the woman who knows the work, was a young girl who earned $5 on embroidery for a certain firm, played the races with the $5 and made $75. However, I would not advise young women to attempt to make embroidery profits in that way."

The shops present some amusing pictures at this time of the year. There are plenty of people shopping, people who have waited for lower prices, people who have delayed for one reason and another, and they all want things in a hurry and without much trouble. The regular customers who buy large quantities of things at a time are fitted out earlier in the season. The people who buy now get one or two garments at a time and a shop looks humorously like a big fitting room. Women are not as particular about the fit of thin garments, and they try them on over their street clothes. The other morning in one corner of a big shop different women were looking over thin gowns. One had on the waist to one, tags hanging here and there. She held the skirt up to her waist to ascertain its length, but not satisfied with the result slipped it over her head. At a counter a little distance off a line of women was standing before it, each holding a pair of corsets before her to see if they were her particular style, in the meantime gazing earnestly into the eyes of the shopwomen as they proceeded to tell how and why that particular brand of corset was the best for the particular woman who was holding it. Corset-buying is serious business in this day of smooth-fitting gowns. Further up the room a young girl flitted around wearing a loose white negligée jacket, which she was trying on, and which looked ridiculously out of place in the shop, and at the same moment one of the shop girls outside a counter behind which she wished to be sat down upon it, slipped her feet over and landed on the other side as lightly and deftly as a man would have done it. Every one relaxes in hot weather.

If this story were not one of fact it would lose its principal claim to interest. Not that all facty stories are interesting, perhaps, but there may be an element of value, not to say novelty, about them which productions in pure fiction sometimes lack. The dramatis persona is just an ordinary woman, and the narrative shows how she came to take an interest in social problems and why she disapproved of Government control of public utilities.

To begin with, like all women, she was a great shopper, a very great shopper, and the time she spent among the big department stores was only limited by the small number of hours in the day and the modest quantity of coin in her husband's pocketbook. Still, even with these limitations, she succeeded in deriving a substantial enjoyment from the daily shopping, and if she didn't buy all the articles that were sent around to the house for her inspection and approval, not even her husband objected. Neither did the stores, which was of more consequence to her.

Sometimes she would get a dress waist or an opera cloak, a fur boa or a picture hat, according to the season and the style, wear the goods for a day or two, see something else she liked better, and take the first purchase back. The stores always made the exchange willingly, and if she didn't happen to want anything else just then they gave her a credit check. With that she bought a paper of pins for 3 cents or needles for 5 and cashed in the balance.

But one day she "went up against" an institution that was run by the Government, and then she gained a new experience. She had a fifteen-cent stamp which she had bought for some purpose and never used. She took it back to the man in the stamp window at the General Post Office where she had got it and told him she wanted seven twos and a one in exchange.

"Can't do it; against orders," said the man in the stamp window.

"But I bought it from you, and I don't want it," rejoined the woman, with an air which meant that that was all there was to say about it.

"We're not allowed to exchange stamps," said the man, in a tone which seemed to indicate that that, also, was all there was to the question.

"But it's of no use to me, and it's worth precedent to even exchange anything to even become indignant.

But the stamp man was obdurate.

That evening her husband was astonished by the vigor of her denunciation of the socialistic idea of Government ownership, and thought she must have been reading up in economics—but she hadn't.

Women and Her Corsets.

NEVER was there a time when the women of this country were paying so much attention to their corsets as at the present. The close fit of the gowns not only in the waist, but over the hips, has made it essential that women should be well corseted. There has been something in the way of a revolution in the world of corset wearers within the last two or three years. Funny mistakes have been made when all women ran after one another for a tiny ribbon girdle in which the slender young girl with a firm figure looked like a Princess and the stout woman with an overabundance of soft fat looked unpleasant and vulgar.

There have been women who have worn no corsets and have looked equally well or ill, according to their figures, and now the straight-front corset has come in, and with the same desire which most women have to look their best—however misguided they may be in their attempts—there has been a run on the straight-front market, and the market being strong and stock good, it looks as if the straight front had come to stay. The women who have adopted it generally look well dressed.

Straight-front corsets have many advantages. They give, in the first place, an inch or two more room at the waist, and the flesh which belongs around the waist is left there and not crowded up and down to bulge out above and below the corset. In getting a corset it is not only necessary to have a desirable model like the straight front, but it must be of the proper variety for the wearer, and properly put on. An establishment where all styles of women can be fitted will have from twenty to thirty different styles of corsets made in every size and shape, from the corset for the slip of a girl to that for the full matronly figure.

When the corset is once purchased, the next and important thing is the putting on. The strings are loosened, the corset is clasped easily and pulled well down over the hips and abdomen, the latter being raised with the hand to come well under the corset, which is then laced.

It is laced at the waist line, and every that it may not twist, but fit snugly and easily. The elastics for the stocking supporters are put on at the front, others at the side if the hips are extra large and the woman is corseted.

America has not yet been able to compete with the Frenchman in the manufacture of corsets, and the fine corsets are imported. The most expensive are what are called hand made, each pair of corsets being cut separately, while the less expensive ones are cut by machine. They are made with great care and exactitude, and it is seldom that a woman cannot, particularly in the finer hand-made corsets, be fitted. In these, or in any corset, if she cannot find an exact fit, she can have alterations made as she would in her gowns, until they are exactly right. The woman with an abundance of flesh is the one who looks most anxiously to the fitting of her corset, and she should. She has many charms that the slender woman does not possess, but she has also more chances to make herself ridiculous. With the high-busted corset curving in at the waist, making mountains of flesh above and below, she was ugly, but with the low-busted corset of today, well fitted, she may be charming.

For the woman who can spend as much money as she pleases on her wardrobe a good lump sum can go into her corsets. A few years ago a $20 or $25 corset was not in demand, but with the increasing luxury of the times and greater care for detail more and more women are wearing the finer corsets. There is occasionally a woman who will lay in a stock of a dozen corsets at a time, but there are more who will buy half a dozen. This is what the latter woman will buy in getting a general supply.

She will buy three pairs of corsets in coutil and pay for them from $12.50 to $13.50 a pair; she will get two pairs of batiste corsets—and these are particularly pretty—at $10.50, and another pair of silk for $25. If she wishes others than these, she will probably have a pair of negligée corsets, the prettiest of simple little low corsets with ribbon and elastic straps over the shoulders. These corsets may be made of striped batiste, or if they are for Summer weather she can find a pair made entirely of lawn embroidery, which is pretty and cool. They will cost her $5. She may have, if she likes, too, a little directoire, or Mme. Rejane corset, and if she does not believe the corset is well named, she can be shown the original model worn by Mme. Rejane herself. With this corset, if she has not a firm figure, the woman will wear a bust support.

The Empire corset is a small one, which is much used for sports, for being short above and below the waist, it does not restrict the activity of the muscles in any way. It is the slender young woman with a firm figure who wears this corset usually, and she is the one who will wear the pretty silk ribbon girdle, which will cost about $5. A strong pair of coutil corsets in the Empire model will cost $2.75.

There are corsets at very reasonable prices to be found, and one may pay any price. One fine pair of corsets, which was ordered with the most elaborate accessories, cost $250. These were trimmed with real diamonds. The loops and buttons in front were of gold, the one having a small row of diamonds set around it, and the other a single diamond in the centre. The hook in front for the skirt was gold set with diamonds, and the catches and slides to the stocking supporters were also of gold and diamonds. A bride can always find elaborate corsets awaiting her trimmed with real "Val" lace and made of brocade, and she may pay $75 for them. A fancy in corsets is to have them of a delicate color and skirts of silk to match, all made in Paris.

There are various kinds of ribbon corsets, some made of wide ribbon with the ribbon bias over the bust, while others are straight narrower ribbon corsets. There is also what is called in France the tulle corset, all of openwork net for Summer wear, and delightfully cool. The greater number of corsets worn are of white, though there are women who like blue and pink and lavender, and occasionally there is one who wishes a black corset to wear with black gowns. The dark-colored corset is not generally liked.

There are some very low-cut corsets for evening wear, and all corsets are rather low, some of them dipping down in a V shape in front. It is only once in a long time that one sees now on the street the woman with the old-fashioned corset coming well up on her shoulder blades and standing out from them, making a ridge across her back announcing themselves in an unpleasant fashion which a woman's underwear should never do. The high corset is a thing of the past.

The woman of moderate means is now spending more money for her corsets as well as the woman of wealth. She realizes the importance of them, and not only pays from $3 to $5 for her corsets, but she may pay $8 or $10. It is frequently good economy to do this.

Women and Their Clubs.

IT is amusing to note what constitute the attractions of a club to many women.

A wolf in sheep's clothing was present at the closing meeting of a well-known woman's club of Brooklyn this season. One dear little woman came in late, panting and excited.

"I was so afraid I wouldn't be in time for the ice cream," she said to the hostess. "Am I?"

* * *

One bright-looking woman confided to the wolf that she had joined because her daughter wanted to get into society. "One must do things, don't you know. Such a bore, too."

* * *

Then there was the ambitious woman in search of an education. She saw no deeper than the sheep's clothing, for she artlessly confided to the wolf that she had always taken care of the children and the housekeeping, and been quite contented, until her husband had obtained a political position that gave them a certain social standing, and that she must now rise to meet it. So she had joined the club.

"And it is such a help," she said; "all those lovely papers and so many superior women. It is so elevating. I am going to give a Longfellow tea myself this Fall."

* * *

It is dangerous to open the door to a club too wide. One member met another member, both being charming women. Their gowns had quite the right air and their hats were evidently not home trimmed. Those little things tell even in club life. The wolf sat in the corner and overheard this conversation:

"A most delightful meeting."

"Most charming. And such a lovely house—so refined."

"How did you ever get into the club?"

"Why, one of the members presented me."

"Impossible!"

"But she did. I met her at a reception at your house."

"Impossible. But I am going to resign any way. All sorts of people one knows nothing about are coming into the club. It used to be such a genteel, exclusive affair. Good afternoon."

All Were for Suffrage.

The girls of Grammar School No. 41 would like to vote—when they become of proper age. There may have been some doubt of this prior to last Wednesday, but it no longer exists. Commencement exercises were being held on that day, and the Rev. Dr. Reed was addressing the young women who were about to receive their diplomas.

"You girls," he said, "are a part of God's plan, and your influence will be felt from the time you leave this school life until you die. You do not vote, but you can influence your father and your brother, and perhaps, later on, your husband, to be a good citizen." Then hesitating, the doctor cried somewhat impulsively, "I'm not so sure either that you will always be deprived of a vote. Its by no means improbable that some time in the not far distant future you will have the privilege of casting a free, unrestricted and educated"——

Presumably the speaker's last word was "vote," or "ballot," but nobody heard it. The applause, led by the graduates in white dresses, was so deafening and so prolonged that he had to switch off on another subject in order to be heard at all.

Misplaced Sympathy.

The Man who was Proud—That is the picture of my distinguished ancestor who gave up his life at Brandywine.

Sympathetic Visitor (whose family tree is only a sapling)—So! Too bad they didn't have Keeley institutes in those days.

1901

MAKERS OF FINE EMBROIDERY

PEOPLE have little idea of the artistic fancy work that is done here for the gowns of the women who make the city a representative one in the world of dress. Exquisite embroideries in original designs which are worn by the most smartly gowned women in New York are many of them done at one establishment, by American workwomen under the direction of a clever woman artist. There is not one design in a hundred that is not American. Occasionally an imported design is copied, but that is seldom in this work.

Some of the smartest of New York's tailors and modistes get their fine embroideries and laces in new designs and materials at this establishment, and from there they go into the millionaire homes of the city. There are two women who conduct the business; the one is the creative head who makes the original designs, while the other is the financial partner who takes charge of the business.

This is in general terms the manufacture of novelties, trimmings, laces, and embroideries for gowns and particularly this year for the smart tailor gowns which have lost to such an extent the severity of their lines and have blossomed out in laces, linens, and embroideries.

The establishment is kept in touch with the fashions of Paris, and along the general lines laid down there the work here is developed. The fashions in France are some five months or a season ahead of those in New York. When something in the nature of a fashion has been accepted in France, it is pretty sure to have a life of a year or two, or perhaps more. By the middle of the Summer there is more or less of a certainty of what will be worn for the Fall and Winter. At that time the woman creator of fashions for New York starts out to pick up all sorts of odd and original materials, and with the ideas that have been fermenting in her brain, she and her establishment get to work.

About the middle of September, sometimes a little earlier, the tailors and modistes begin their work. The manufacturer of novelties has a large stock of original designs on hand, and will take some 00 or 100 of these to probably the smartest tailor or modiste of the lot. He or she makes a choice from the designs, and these if a sufficient number of orders are given, are theirs for the season. There are other designs for other tailors and modistes, and more and more new ones are taken to one place and then another until the list is filled and every one will have entirely original designs.

"Last year," says the designer, "in the middle of August we were busy getting up a hand-made Persian trimming which took wonderfully, and was the trimming of the season. This has been a great collar year. There have been all sorts and kinds, and they will be well used up this season. There will still be collars for children who always wear them. For women there will be beautiful hand-worked lapels. Some of this work will be incorporated on the lapels of the garments, and others will be detachable. There has been so much lace used now for some time that it is going out, and there is a growing tendency toward solid embroidery. The most exclusive people have been wearing it, and others will wear it now more and more.

The extra lapels to the coats will be in this embroidery. Women always will have small accessories to their gowns, and these are useful. There are more elaborate lapels of embroidered satin for weddings and dress affairs, and plainer ones for a morning's shopping. The conventional designs prevail. Occasionally we make a design of violets and at times there has been a tendency to realistic designs, and we may do more of them, but the greater part of the work is in conventional designs."

The collars made for this season have been largely in linen of all colors, combined with lace and embroidery. The laces are difficult to classify. There is, for instance, point de Venise for edging some of the collars, but it is formed into original designs with various lace stitches. A white satin collar, dotted with yellow violets, has a creamy silk lace on the edge which has no name, for it is handwork, made for that individual collar. In some of the collars taffeta is introduced beneath the designs. There is effective silk embroidery in colors on a foundation which forms the fronts of a gown, and gay colored cotton embroidery is used on chiffon.

There is special embroidery done for gowns and shirt waists. A smart dark blue linen frock has collar, cuffs, sailor tie ends, &c., edged with a plain cream-colored material, and inside this material is embroidery in white brought out with lines of black.

Shirt waists are made largely of sheer handkerchief linen. These are made into pattern waists, not made up. There are tucked fronts and backs. Lines of heavy embroidery are put on differently in each waist, and in the most effective way possible—any way to make the waist pretty, stylish, and "different," for the woman who will not have anything that any other woman can have if she can help it.

"A French stepping waist is in ecru with a solid edge of white and the design in black embroidery. Nearly everything else, it is said, is in white. The [illegible] they have been trained are too precious to be lost, and so they are sent out with work that has been done at odd times to the Summer hotels where the guests who are always delighted to find something pretty to buy, pick them up without delay.

This is the only time that there is an approach to personal dealings between the embroidery establishment and the wearers of the articles they manufacture. The wealthy women of New York have neither the time nor the inclination to look after the details of their wardrobes or to go to more than one person for a single gown. They know what is good when they see it and put the work into the hands of the tailor or modiste, and if the desired result is accomplished that is all they ask.

It takes a large corps of workwomen to furnish all the handwork that is demanded. There is a dull time in the middle of Summer always and another in the middle of Winter, but practically work never stops. In the busy season there are many outside workers employed, and this is an interesting feature of the work, for they are largely well-to-do women. They work for one reason or another; to help replenish their wardrobes, to keep them in matinée tickets, or for pocket money. It means a real business for them, for work of this kind cannot be done at any time, but must go on steadily. They have generally a three-months' season of work twice in the year, Winter and Summer.

The season when the greatest amount of work is demanded is a short one. Women of the smart set would like, if possible, workers of all kinds, say, to get their wardrobes in shape in four weeks each Spring and Fall. In the Spring Easter is the point by which the gownmaking is gauged and in the Fall the Horse Show. During these periods every one is working overtime and there is no one who could not readily do twice the work turned out if the necessary workwomen could be secured. Smart women are demanding more and more in workmanship in their gowns, they like less and less to be troubled about them.

Prospect Park Rose Gardens.

PROSPECT PARK'S Vale of Cashmere is now a place of pilgrimage for the lovers of roses. There are nearly 3,000 rose bushes in full bloom, and the air for a half mile around is loaded with the fragrance of sixty different varieties of the flower. The Rose Garden is the pride of the inhabitants of the Park Slope. They claim that there is no place in the United States where so many varieties of roses can be found as in the romantic little vale bounded on the north by the rustic arbor on the hill and on the south by the little pass in which several hundred American patriots were killed during the war of the Revolution.

A walk of three minutes from the Flatbush Avenue entrance to the park brings the visitor to a long rustic bower. Below is the Vale of Cashmere. There extend out from the bower on the side of the hill several lookout places. The first view shows the hillside filled with rhododendrons. In the middle distance there is a glint of water and the sparkle of the fountain. In the background there is a vista of green. The hillsides are lined with small trees and handsome shrubs, many now abloom. The trees in the distance are large, and to one side is the "Nelly Tree," said by many horticulturists to be the finest elm tree in this section of the country. The tree was made famous by a rich Brooklyn woman who after the death of her daughter became possessed with the idea that the soul of her darling had taken refuge in the tree. From childhood the daughter and mother, in their rides through the park, always passed the beautiful elm. The child many times insisted on spending hours under the grateful shade of the outspreading branches. As a young woman of society, the tree continued to be a place for hours of quiet rest. All her friends paid a tribute to her beauty and called it the "Nelly Tree." After her death the mother would spend hour after hour nearly every day in the year at this spot, and when she died a large silver plate was placed in the tree just bearing the inscription "The Nelly Tree."

This is the romantic story which every gardener in Prospect Park is always ready to relate. If on your call you can find Jacob Fisher, the foreman of the Rose Garden, he may take a few minutes from his labors to point out and tell of the "Nelly Tree" and of his rose bushes.

"It is hard work to bring out those blooms for people to admire," said Mr. Fisher last week. "They say every rose has a thorn, and if you have thousands of roses to take care of you will be stuck by many a thorn. How many varieties? About sixty of roses. There are many bushes there which could not be duplicated in this country. Just look around. I won't tell you their Latin names."

A walk about the Rose Garden showed that there was a large collection of the beautiful, pink rose the Baronne Rothschild. The Magna Charta is represented by [illegible] bushes. They are placed in a large plot by themselves, and are grafted on long wild-rose stems, which are supported by rods, the stem running up as high as four feet. On the top of this grows the rose bush, with the flowers hanging down on all sides.

Besides the Rose Garden there are in the Vale of Cashmere two large lily ponds, which later in the season are a source of wonder to many people. The water in them is kept heated to a temperature of 90 degrees. The great attractions there are the monster Victoria Regias, which come from the Amazon River, in South America. The flowers are about the size of the ordinary lily, but the leaves are the distinguishing characteristic, some of them being five feet in diameter. Several proud Brooklyn fathers are possessors of actual photographs of chubby children taken while the littles ones laughed and made merry while standing on the shell-like leaves resting on the water.

The best time for rose lovers to make a pilgrimage to the Vale of Cashmere is either in the early hours of the morning, when the morning dew is fresh on the petals, or in the evening, when the light is subdued. The heat of the day has a drooping effect on these tender growths just as it has on mankind in general.

A new feature of the Rose Garden this year will be an iron-framed bower fifty feet in length, over which will be trained the vines of many varieties of creeping roses.

A Central Park Tragedy.

THERE was a curious tragedy in Central Park on Thursday. An English sparrow was killed by a burrowing spider, whose scientific name is Lycosa saccata. This spider is a little smaller than a butter bean. A colony of them have made their home in a patch of sand among the big bowlders, near the Park entrance at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue.

A TIMES reporter on Thursday had dodged the Park police and invaded restricted territory. He was watching a number of mining bees at work when he noticed the homes of the spiders, which are little burrowers about the size of a twelve-bore cartridge. These spiders are hunters, and seize their prey upon the ground, never building a web. While watching the spiders the reporter noticed a large moth alight upon a tuft of grass and lazily move his wings. There was a flash of dark brown and the spider had the moth, who struggled desperately.

A sparrow saw the moth and swooped down upon it. He got it, but very foolishly failed to fly away at once. The witness thought for a moment that the sparrow had the spider, too. These fellows are desperate fighters and never yield their prey without a battle. Suddenly the sparrow gave a quick, pained chirp and began to flutter and fight and roll on the ground. Its chirps of pain brought a flock of other sparrows around it. They flew about in evident distress. In its struggles the sparrow rolled near one of the burrows, where a female spider was engaged rolling her eggs into a ball. She fastened herself upon the unfortunate bird, too. Soon, with a gasp or two the sparrow tumbled over. The other birds flew about it for a few minutes in great excitement and then departed.

Upon examination it was found that the bird had choked to death. The spider had stung it several times in the throat. The poison had caused an almost instant swelling, which prevented the bird's breathing.

The female spider rolls her eggs into a single ball, coating it with a white deposit until it shines like silver. This covering is elastic and expands as the eggs expand. The spider by means of a glue fastens this ball to her under body and carries it always with her. She will fight to the death for it. The female that attacked the sparrow was in the very act of attaching her eggs when the bird disturbed her. The egg ball was somewhat damaged in the conflict, and she began immediately to repair it.

For the Pug's Outing.

A bicycle "built for two," the two being a woman and her pet pug dog, appeared on the Coney Island cycle path on Wednesday and caused something of a sensation among the riders on that popular wheelway. The seat occupied by the dog was a cradle-like arrangement made of nickeled wire. It was cushioned on the bottom and three sides and was fastened to the headpiece of the bicycle, in front of the handle bars.

The woman was recognized as the wife of a Flatbush builder and real estate speculator. She was dressed in a natty costume of garnet and black, and the pug wore a blanket and ribbon to match. The dog had apparently been well trained to ride thus with his mistress, as he sat quietly in his seat as she wheeled along and was not disturbed by anything about him.

City Hall Cupids.

JUNE has been a busy month for the "Cupids" of the City Hall, probably the busiest since this industry was established. The "Cupids" have their headquarters in a dingy room in the basement of the City Hall where is located the Marriage Bureau so frequently visited by ardent lovers, who want the official sanction of the city placed to their assumption of the bonds of matrimony. While the business of the City Hall cupids is not recognized they are politically authorized to transact the few preliminaries necessary to a civil marriage in this city.

The "Cupids" in the City Hall do not carry love shafts about with them. They are just simple Tammany politicians who are in the cupid business for the money there is in it. They act as "best men," make out the copies of the marriage license and "tip off" the bride and groom as to just what they should do. They hunt up an Alderman, give points to the groom as to the way he should conduct himself, and in many instances act as witnesses to the weddings.

There are four "Cupids" in the City Hall. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of the Bowery is really at the head of the "Cupid" combine, for the "Head Cupid" is William Long, a protégé of the Bowery politician. He collects the largest amount of the donations made by the bridegrooms. The amount of the revenue from the business varies greatly. There is a semi-official understanding that no fee over $2 shall be forced out of any couple, and that if the bridegroom is an obdurate man and won't pay that, he can have a free wedding. The "Cupids" are not authorized by law to collect a penny for their work. Yet, often their fees amount to $10 for a wedding, and perhaps four or five times a year, when some wealthy couple is desirous of being wedded without publicity, they secure fees of $25 or $50. Their incomes depend altogether on how much the bridegrooms are willing to "give up."

For many years up to 1896, when Mayor Strong took office, the couples who came to the City Hall to be married were ushered into a committee room of the Board of Aldermen, where there was always some member waiting for a fee. Tammany politicians saw here a chance to obtain patronage, and "Cupid" Fitzgerald was placed in charge of the Aldermanic committee room with power to make out marriage licenses, keep the records, and send the copies to the Health Board. "Cupid" Fitzgerald made a fortune in a few years. Soon stories were circulated to the effect that [illegible] of money were being extorted from foreigners. So Mayor Strong [illegible] Marriage Bureau. But the [illegible] politicians within [illegible] natural need of [illegible] charge of the place with the understanding that he was not to charge more than $2 for each marriage, with a free wedding to any who demanded it. "Cupid" Carter lost his job soon after the election of Mayor Van Wyck.

When Senator Timothy D. Sullivan heard that there was from $8,000 to $10,000 in fees each year in the Marriage Bureau he made a demand that William Long be made the new "Cupid." No appointment could be made officially, but Mr. Long took charge by consent. City Clerk Scully secured a place for a politician in his district who is now known as "Cupid" Weldon. Harry Van Pelt, who for years has been in charge of the clerical work of the bureau, is still retained.

All classes and conditions of people go to the City Hall to be married. Most of them are Italian couples, who appear in gay attire. They generally drive up to Chambers Street, from which point the wedding party walks through the City Hall Park with the bride and bridegroom leading the way. Bright colors flash in the sunshine, though the brides themselves are generally attired in white dresses, with flowers twined in glossy black hair. The happy bridegrooms come in cutaway coats, with boutonnières. Actorfolk and wanderers from all over the world go there to wed. Married men who have just secured divorces or who have just been divorced, seek there the friendly services of a "Cupid," and an Alderman who will perform a marriage without letting the fact be known and divide the fee. Within the legal time the marriage record is filed with the Health Board, where generally no notice is taken of it.

Hundreds of transient couples visiting New York form sudden desires to be married, and rush away to the City Hall. One farmer from the West was there last week. He went to the Mayor's office, and, accompanied by a flashily attired woman, asked:

"Tell me what steps I have to take to get married in New York?"

"Just three steps, when you see a sign 'Marriage Bureau.' Those three steps are downward, however. So watch out. That is all that is necessary in New York," said the guardian of the Mayor's office.

A "Cupid" greeted the farmer and his prospective bride, telephoned to a thirsty Alderman in need of pocket money, and the farmer was launched on his stormy career. Then "Cupid" touched the bridegroom on the shoulder:

"Five dollars, please," he demanded, blandly, and the yokel "coughed up," in Tammany vernacular. When both went out and got a drink.

If the necessary cash is not forthcoming in such cases as these, the particular "Cupid" interested becomes [illegible]

Society at Home and Abroad.

WITH the advent of July, the Summer season should be in its complete glory. But it is always a little en retard, and it will be almost August before any of the very fashionable watering places will be really very gay. Until that time, however, people will be able to amuse themselves with the many different means of recreation which are at their disposal during this time, and moreover will rest, wait, and will keep cool. One Summer is very much like another. Sometimes there is a complaint that it is a dull season; that the men show apathy, and either remain in town, or when they go to the seashore or the mountains they busy themselves entirely with yachting and fishing, and cannot be induced to cast aside their flannels and come in out of the sun and dine and dance. The Summer girl in the new order of things has gone forth to join the man in his different sports, and the old spectacle of elaborately gowned young women sitting disconsolately on piazzas waiting for the missing male is only one of the relics of the last century.

It has been conceded that this will be a yachting year, and all indications point to numerous entertainments on superbly fitted-up yachts, which are in fact floating hotels, and which have every accommodation for entertaining large parties. Polo seems also to have taken up a great deal of attention, and tennis is beginning to rival golf. A golf club these days is simply a place for all sorts of out-door sports, a casino where the neighborhood meets, and there are but few suburban or country settlements now which do not possess a building of this kind. Southampton is prepared to be one of the centres of golf interest this Summer. The season opens there this week, and on Thursday at the Meadow Club there will take place the first dance, and a display of fireworks in honor of the National holiday will close the evening. Already there have been many small affairs at Southampton, and the cottagers are hardly settled in their Summer quarters before they are entertaining. The sewing classes will be one of the afternoon diversions at Southampton, and bridge has taken quite a hold on the community. Polo and cross-country riding will also be taken up. It is true that Peter F. Collier for years kept his pack at his place near the Shinnecock Hills, but the home industry was not so popular as it has been in other places. Southampton has much good bathing, and it is so loyal to golf that all other amusements are pushed to the wall.

The Fourth, this week, will make a decided break in the calendar, and if this torrid weather continues, many who have gone out of town for Sunday will not return until Friday. The Fourth will be celebrated with great éclat, and much noise and fireworks, everywhere. Newport has its clambake and other minor entertainments, and every clubhouse and casino in the country will have dances and fireworks, and every hotel a hop and nearly every yacht club a regatta. Tuxedo will come in for its celebration. The weather there has not been so warm, as there is always a cool breeze in the Ramapo Hills, and people are lingering there. This Sunday and again the Fourth will see every room at the clubhouse taken and many house parties. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin are among those who have entertained a great deal this Spring. They have a house party this week and among their guests is the Countess Festetics.

It has not been so dull in town, when one considers the time of year. The arrivals from Europe and the constant passing through of people have given some zest to social life these torrid days. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Van Alen and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel were among those who were at the Waldorf-Astoria during the first part of the week. William K. Vanderbilt flits in and out of town. He has been for a few days at Newport. Mrs. Leiter was also here preparatory to her sailing for Europe. Most of the men are in town and are available for short suburban excursions in the evenings and dinners at some of the restaurants on the outskirts of New York.

In Westchester and at Meadow Brook the polo ardor is strong, and on the days when the heat was fiercest there have been practice and match games, which were well attended by the "county" people, as they would say in Virginia and England. The race on Wednesday at William C. Whitney's place on the Wheatley Hills was one of the diversions of this kind. There was polo yesterday at Seabright and each Saturday and Sunday afternoons there are interesting games played at Georgian Court, Lakewood. The series of match games commence this week at Cedarhurst, and the Long Island colony will attend almost en masse each day. One of the features of the tournament will be the matches played by the juniors, upon which there have been some heavy odds taken. The week at Lawrence, Cedarhurst, and Far Rockaway and the chain of villages on that part of the South Shore promises to be extremely gay.

It has been a week of weddings. Many of these were suburban and others again took place quite a distance from New York, but all of them were interesting to New Yorkers. One of the most elaborate was that of Miss Scott and Mr. Walter Martin, at the Scott country place, near San Francisco. There were quite a number of festivities preceding the wedding, among which was a luncheon given by Mrs. Scott to some fifty women from all parts of the adjacent country and from San Francisco. Peter Martin, who went to San Francisco for the wedding, is returning immediately to Newport, his heart being in the East. The very simple wedding of Lieut. Rhea and Miss Mary Lee, the daughter of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, was an event which interested both North and South, and the splendid nuptials of Miss Truesdale and Arthur Bissell, at Greenwich, and the wedding of Miss Katrina Brandes Ely and Charles L. Tiffany, at Bryn Mawr, Penn., were most notable events.

The commencement exercises at Yale attracted more attention, as far as New Yorkers were concerned, than those at Cambridge the week previous. Of course the tragic death of Adelbert Hay cast a gloom over the week which it was almost impossible to dissipate. The rumored engagement of Miss Helen Hay and Payne Whitney, the younger son of William C. Whitney, has been on dit for some time. It is an admirable match, and the authoritative announcement may be looked for during the Summer. It might have been made before but for the sudden and terrible grief into which Secretary Hay and his family have been plunged.

The commencement really closed with the exciting boat race at New London on Thursday. There were a number of steam yachts with parties from Newport which followed the contestants. New London was a mass of blue and red bunting, and there were several dinners and excursions on the water given in honor of the event. At Poughkeepsie this week the interest centres on the boat race there. There will be given a number of yachting parties for the affair. Among those taking part in the races are Maxwell Stevenson and Lewis Iselin. Mr. Iselin's parents are abroad, but they hope to reach this side in time for the race. Mr. Stevenson is a brother of Mrs. James L. Kernochan, who is this Summer at Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer expect to be at Lucerne this Summer. They were booked yesterday to sail, and they will remain aboard all Summer. Mr. Spencer's mother has a beautiful chateau at Lucerne, and his sister, the Princess Cenci, lives there also. Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park hope also to be abroad the entire Summer. They are to take an automobile trip through middle France and into Switzerland.

Bar Harbor swept into line yesterday with a dinner at the Kebo Valley Club, followed by a dance. Polo is to have quite a place in the affections of the Bar Harbor people this Summer, and there will be a horse show in August. A yacht club has also been organized there, and the Summer has very bright prospects. Johnston Livingston and the Count and Countess de Langier-Villars, are among the late arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are expected this week. Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri and Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin have been at Bar Harbor for the past ten days. When Mrs. Elliott Shepard concludes her visit to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt she will go to Bar Harbor for the remainder of the season. Mr. and Mrs. David Hennen Morris are also there, and Mrs. John Morris and her daughter, Mrs. Barnes, are occupying their cottage. Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, who last year, entertained so much at Bar Harbor, will be at one of the hotels for a short season this year. Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Baker.

There have been any number of house parties in the vicinity of Great Neck. Miss Carola de Forest is visiting Mrs. Hooper there at her cottage, and will remain there for some time. Miss Callender has been in town, but is in the country over Sunday. Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert and Mr. and Mrs. James E. Martin are also entertaining friends. Bourke Cockran has had a succession of house parties at Sands Point, L. I.

The dances and the musicales at Morristown are over, and within the next fortnight there will be many closed cottages. But Morristown, like many suburban resorts, enjoys different seasons with different sets of people. There are those who live there in Winter and give dances and hold assemblies, and who are part and parcel of the county society, which remains at country houses until very late in the Autumn, way after Thanksgiving. There is also a very gay crowd there in Spring, and many of the residents lease their houses at very profitable figures for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have returned from Buffalo, and after a house party over the Fourth will go to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Pitney, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers all intend to be away this Summer, but will return early in the Autumn. The musicales and dances at the Country Club have been very successful, and this Spring season has been the gayest on record for many a day.

The ships which are sailing toward this port with, let it be hoped, not only favoring winds—which, by the way, have little to do with the case these days—and full force of steam, are bringing to America a cargo of assorted American millionaires, among whom are J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were to have sailed yesterday and are due here this coming week. They are to go—this without saying—directly to Newport. Among the departures of the week were Col. and Mrs. William Jay and Miss Jay, Mrs. Frederick Bronson and Miss Bronson. They will be abroad all Summer. Miss Alice Rutherford leaves next week for San Francisco, and from there she will go to Japan with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker of 20 East Forty-eighth Street have gone for a trip on the Great Lakes, and will visit the Pan-American Exposition before returning. They will spend part of the Summer at Aukony, Rhinebeck-on-Hudson.

Miss May Callender is the guest of Mrs. William G. Young at her place, Over the Brook, Oyster Bay, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are back at Florham, after a trip to the Pan-American Exposition. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze will spend most of the Summer at their Morristown place, The Farm. Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCurdy of Morristown are in Canada, fishing on the Restigouche.

Mrs. John R. Emery gave a tea Friday at her Morristown home for Miss Katharine Stevens. The Stevens family have taken the F. W. Merrell place at Morristown. Mrs. William Y. Marsh gave a reception on Thursday for Mrs. William Lawrence Marsh. Mr. and Mrs. George E. Chisolm have started on their yacht Pioneer for a long cruise.

Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden has taken a cottage at East Hampton for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens will spend the Summer at their residence, in Bernardsville.

The engagement has been reported from Paris of Miss Ethel Irvin, daughter of Alexander P. Irvin of this city, and Harry Van Bergen. Mr. Bergen has lived abroad for some time, and is a member of the New York Yacht and the Union Club. Miss Irvin, who spends much of her time in Paris, visited here last Fall with her aunt, Mrs. Griswold Gray of Paris. Another aunt is Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, whom she visited when here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackey, who are well known in New York, and who come over every year to visit Mrs. Mackey's parents, have leased for the London season No. 13 St. George's Place, London.

Among the recent arrivals at Seabright are Mr. and Mrs. George Blagden, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Adee, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mrs. John G. Neeser, and Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt.

The coming week will usher in at many of the resorts the commencement of genuine Summer gayeties. The first dance of the season at the Meadow Club, Southampton, will take place on the evening of July 4. There will be a number of house parties over the Fourth at Southampton, East Hampton, Great Neck, Cedarhurst, and the other Long Island resorts.

A feature of Innis Arden, J. Kennedy Tod's country place at Sound Beach, is a bell tower with chimes brought from London. The tower, which is about fifty feet high, is made of wood and stone and is opposite Indian Harbor, E. C. Benedict's place. The chimes include some fifteen bells, the largest of which is three feet in diameter. They are rung by automatic clock machinery and can be heard at a distance of ten miles or more. On the Fourth a number of patriotic airs will be played on them, including "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Miss Eleanor Sedley, who has been spending some weeks with Mrs. J. J. Alexandre at her place Nirvana, at Stamford, Conn., will go to the Pan-American Exposition soon. Miss Barbara Sedley will soon sail for England to be absent most of the Summer.

A heated spell has been the occasion of emptying Paris. The garden party has been the principal source of amusement, and there are frequent excursions to the Ile des Puteaux, where polo has been played by a team of Frenchmen, Englishmen, Americans, and Franco-Americans. The one notable entertainment of the week was that given by a number of titled women for charity at the Petit Trianon, Versailles. The patronesses were gowned in the costumes adopted by Marie Antoinette and her Court when they personated rustics. It was a fête very similar to that given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish two Summers ago at Newport. The Countess Boni de Castellane was one of the participants.

[illegible] With this dinner will be served Rhine wine cups.

short visit to her daughter, Mrs. Haig, and then to sail for this country, reaching here not later than the second week in July. Harry Payne Whitney sailed on the same ship with J. Pierpont Morgan. Mrs. Whitney remains abroad. Pierre Lorillard was also among those who were booked, and William Burden, the son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

London is at the height of its season. Although it is claimed that it has not been very gay, yet there have been so many dinners and musicales and entertainments of all kinds that the absence of Court functions and crush dances and State balls have not been felt. There are dances, but slightly disguised, which makes them all the more piquant. Saturday finds the majority of society out of town over Sunday. William Waldorf Astor has been having some large parties at Cliveden, and he seems to be once more restored to fashionable favor. Mr. and Mrs. Henry White have a charming place just a short distance from town, where they entertain a great deal. Cora, Lady Strafford, has given a musical party and some very delightful dinners, and the Duchess of Marlborough has been seen out quite frequently at various affairs.

Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, who has had the charming house 12 Bruton Street, London, has cards out for a musicale on July 10. Calvé will sing. Mrs. Leggett has entertained a great deal in London, and has been a guest at many of the parties of the season. She has had the Baron von Cranach, the Governor of Wurtburg Castle, as her guest, and this week she has the Princess Lili and Princess Vera Demidoff, Ladies in Waiting to the Czarina, who are great friends of her daughter, Miss Alberta Sturgis. Miss Sturgis has been spending a week in Ireland with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester at Tandsgaree Castle. The Duchess will remain there all this Summer. Mrs. Leggett has given several dinners recently. At one of these among her guests were the Prince and Princess Radzivill, Lord and Lady Southampton, Lord Harry Vane Tempest, Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Baron Westbury, Lord Norbury, Lady Edith Villiers, and Lady Muriel Frances Parsons, the daughter of the Earl of Rosse, and at another dinner, Lord Clarendon, who is Lord Chamberlain; Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin, Lord and Lady Amhurst, Lord and Lady Wemyss, Lord and Lady Reay, Lord and Lady Hill, the Dowager Lady Wenlock, Sir Algernon, Edward West, Mme. von André, the Prince Lynar, the Duke of Caracciolo, Miss Sturgis, and Sir Bache and Lady Cunard.

Among the house parties which are to be given is one at Neville Hall next week, where the guests will be Sir Redworth Williamson, the Hon. Eddy and Mrs. Bourke, Mrs. Leggett, Baron Allotti, and Lionel Guest. The Baron and Baroness de Meyer have also been entertaining a great deal in London. Some weeks ago they had a matinée to introduce Yvette Guilbert, and last week a musicale at which Melba sang. Among the guests were Lady de Grey, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, Mme. von André, Mrs. Dudley Leigh, Sir Bache and Lady Cunard, Lady de Trafford, Mrs. Leggett, Lady Gosford, and Mrs. Asquith. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are in London, and have been giving a number of dinners. They are to open Balmacaen earlier this Summer than usual. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck have also been entertaining for their second daughter. Mrs. Ogden Mills and her daughters will pass a short time in London before returning to America.

Among the entertainments in Paris recently was a dinner given by Mrs. Kingsland at her apartment, on the Avenue de Bois de Boulogne. Among the guests were the Hon. Humphrey and Lady Feo Sturt, the Count and Countess Alan de Montgomery, Mrs. Arthur Paget, who left the next day for London; the Count and Countess de Ganay, the Viscount and Countess Foy, Mrs. G. Le Grand, and the Prince Eugene Marat. The decorations were La France roses.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., were registered at Claridge's Hotel last week. They had arrived from their honeymoon trip on the Continent. They are shortly to sail for this country. Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and Miss Cutting will shortly return to New York.

Hot Weather Dinners.

This is the time of year when delicacy reigns in the cuisine. A short dinner and a fine one is the rule. A smart dinner is a comparatively short one at any season now, but in the hot weather a long, heavy meal is an abomination. There are few courses, several of these cold, and all light.

For a first course the cantaloupe may take the place of clams; a clam cocktail is appetizing; suedoise—the heart of the lettuce stuffed with anchovies—is delicious, and tomatoes with anchovies make another pretty and tempting dish.

For desserts there is something cold, and a macedoine of fruit is a favorite. The combination of different fresh fruits frozen and with a little maraschino is refreshing. Another cold dessert is made of frozen fresh strawberries with maraschino and a lemon ice on top. This is the Coupe St. Jacques which Oscar of the Waldorf gives to his patrons.

Here is a menu he gives for a good dinner these hot days.

Cantaloupe.
[illegible]d chicken gumbo served in cups.
[illegible]lain fish.
[illegible] of Spring lamb, with two vegetables.
[illegible]y of chicken in jelly with salad.
Macedoine of fresh fruits.
After-dinner coffee.

GOWNS WORN BY WELL-KNOWN WOMEN

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR was lunching in the palm garden of the Waldorf several days ago in a pretty navy blue nun's veiling. The foundation skirt of taffeta of the same hue was not beruffled, but simply finished with a deep hem. The dress skirt had the same finish. It did not trail, and was fitted smoothly about the hips with tucks eighteen inches deep. The round bodice had two three-inch groups of tucks running from the outer edge of the shoulder seams to the belt, and slanting toward the centre. A rather small sailor collar had three rows of narrow cream lace applied. The stock showed white mousseline, blue veiling, and Persian trimming in gold and red, and this trimming crossed the upper portion of the bodice front and formed a point at the bust line, from underneath which showed finely plaited white mousseline. The bolero fronts were ornamented with the trimming, and the belt was formed of a soft fold of the red and gold trimming. The sleeves were bishop, gathered in to the Persian material. Her hat, set well over the face, was made of ecru straw. Folds of black ribbon were seen in the back, but the front was covered with two white birds. A tan chiffon veil was worn.

Mrs. Allan Appleton Robbins (Miss Edith Knowlton,) a June bride, also lunched in the palm garden on Monday. She wore a tightly fitting frock of white satin foulard, thickly sprinkled with tiny spots of pale blue. The circular flounce of the skirt was headed with blue and white silk braid, about half an inch wide. The bodice was trimmed with this braid, which appeared in appliques and in a finish at every edge. There was a narrow white vest and stock. A large black crinoline hat, worn off the face, showing a large black ostrich plume on the left, completed the costume.

Her sister, Miss Madeline Knowlton, wore tan veiling. The skirt was laid in groups of graduated tucks, three in each group, beginning a foot from the waist line and deepening as they neared the floor. The bodice simuated a little jacket over tucked white wool goods, the tucks showing as a yoke, and also above the belt. Where the tan goods was cut away to show the yoke it was edged with points of heavy cream lace. The hat was tan, trimmed with violets and foliage, and a knot of pale blue showed under the brim on the left side, where the hat flared.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander was in town during the week. She wore on Monday a white silk gown, figured in black, the black in tendrils and bunches of small berries. The skirt was gathered slightly to fit, and the bottom was hemmed to the depth of two inches. Above this were several graduated tucks from three inches to one inch in width. The bodice was a simple round one, with a sailor collar effect in the back, the collar laid in three tucks. The yoke, stock, and vest were of heavy dead white lace. The coat sleeves had gauntlet cuffs of the heavy lace running nearly to the elbow. White chiffon showed under the lace. Mrs. Alexander wore a black hat, rolling a trifle at the sides, straight on the head, with an aigrette of black near the front on one side.

Mrs. Orme Wilson, who recently lunched with Mrs. Fish in the Waldorf, was in a charming brown Holland frock, especially graceful and chic in cut and finish. The skirt was absolutely plain, fitted at the top by graduated tucks which ran near to the knees in front, but were barely sixteen inches deep in the back. The blouse waist, which fitted charmingly, was tucked all over, as were the sleeves that puffed slightly at the wrist. The stock was of the linen. The hat worn was a small round one with a low crown. It was of light brown straw and pink roses were placed at the left side.

Mrs. Marion McKay Le Roy wore on the same day and at the same place a striking and handsome dark blue foulard with white crescents a half-inch wide and four inches long scattered profusely over it. The skirt trailed slightly in the back. A six-inch flounce started in the front and was lifted slightly at the sides of the front width and disclosed a second flounce of the same width which began at either side of the front gore. These flounces were gathered and were headed with quarter-inch blue velvet ribbon, and the lower edges were cut at distances of, say, twenty inches apart, in shallow points. These edges also showed the blue velvet ribbon. This ribbon was also applied to the extreme edge of the skirt and the pointed ruffles revealed it. At the top and in the back the skirt was fitted by the usual tucks. The bodice had the goods drawn plainly over the back and laid at the waist line in tiny fan plaits. The belt ran below the waist line in the back. A large square collar of heavy white lace was short in front and two straight pieces of the lace ran down either side of the jacket-like opening over the full vest. Starting under the collar, several bands of narrow black velvet ribbon fell nearly to the waist line, and were all caught at the left side in a rosette, with long ends. The vest was of pale blue covered with white lace [illegible] sleeves were a coat, rather loose, and gathered a wee bit into a four-inch cuff of the white lace over pale blue. This cuff was laced with narrow black velvet ribbon on the inside seam. Mrs. Le Roy's hat was a small black chip, faced with white. It flared up slightly in a point in front and the only trimming was a wreath of black, red, and white cherries with a little foliage, applied flatly to the narrow brim.

Miss Anna Sands, while in town on Tuesday, wore a light-brown linen frock. The skirt barely touched, and had two bands of half-inch black and white braid running around it and rising higher in the back, the first about a foot from the ground, the second six inches above it. The Eton jacket reached to the belt only all the way around. The revers had a row of the black and white braid on their edges; the braid also extending around the jacket. There were appliques of the braid on the upper portion of the sleeves, and at the centre line of the back high up a band of the braid simulated cuffs. A pink stock with an enormous pink bow and ends that reached the belt filled up the opening between the revers. The hat worn was black chip faced with white; it set back and off from the face, and two black quills were thrust through the white facing over the forehead. There was a bow of white on the back of the hat.

Mrs. John R. Drexel wore while lunching in the palm garden on Tuesday an extremely pretty frock of soft silk in tiny black and white checks. The bodice had a deep girdle, fully five inches wide, formed of five one-inch bias bands of the silk stitched on a shaped girdle. From this in the back a shallow triple box plait of the silk ran up to meet the square yoke, cut bias, of the same material. On this yoke, just below the stock, a circular piece of white taffeta was stitched and on this were appliqued tiny pieces of the silk in a geometrical pattern. The stock was white lace, and had quarter-inch bands of black velvet ribbon two and a half inches long ending in points. These bands were arranged in groups an inch apart, and were finished with tiny pearl buttons. The sleeves were wider at the bottom than at the elbow, with a turn-back cuff of the silk, and below the cuffs a full puff of white was gathered into a band. The bodice front showed revers of the silk, and a narrow vest of the white. On the sleeves and other parts of the waist where there were points the tiny pearl buttons were in evidence. The skirt was fitted without tucks, and closed invisibly in the back for seven inches. Then underplaits were seen. The bottom of the skirt, which otherwise was plain, was formed of five undulating bands of the silk piped with white, each about four inches wide. A small chip hat, the crown black, the brim white, and covered with white wings, was worn set well over the face.

Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen (Miss Daisy Post) wore on Tuesday a black crêpe de chine skirt, clinging and trailing, a short, plain Eton jacket of black, an extremely fine but not sheer white shirt waist, severely plain—as a shirt waist should be—and a black hat with a rolling jetted brim, a little off the face. The only trimming showing was a white aigrettelike feather caught to the brim on the left side and forming an edge of white.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney lunched at the Waldorf on Monday in a cool and simple frock of dark blue grenadine of fine mesh over a bluish lilac taffeta slip. The skirt, not overlong, and plain, had a few tucks, and a scant six-inch ruffle finished it at the bottom. The bodice had two groups of fine tucks, four inches wide, at the outer edge of the back, and the front bloused slightly. The sleeves were a loose coat, with puffs at the back just above the wristbands. Mrs. Stickney's hat was a small one of cream straw, raised on the left side and showing green leaves. It was trimmed about the crown with black velvet ribbon and green foliage.

An especially charming gown worn by a woman lunching at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday was a heliotrope foulard in a dull shade, with a moderate splashing of white. The trailing skirt had two rows of large insertions in cream white and black lace. The flowers were of the cream and the leaves of the black lace. The lower part of the bodice was made in girdle fashion for six inches above the waist line, and from there the silk was applied so that it puffed out over the girdle and simulated a bolero. Across this fullness was inserted a row of the cream and black insertions. The effect in the front was similar to the back.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who was seen on the day of her departure for Newport, wore a simple duck frock, pinkish brown in tone and of a light shade. The skirt, which touched the floor all around, had three rows of white braid in different widths applied around the bottom in large block battlement outlines, and three rows of the same braid ran on either side of the front breadth to the belt. The [illegible] with short points, a [illegible] belt, and [illegible] Her hat was a rather small round sailor of cream straw, tilted over the nose, with pale pink roses, higher on the left side, massed around the crown. A band of black velvet ribbon crossed the brim and crown, and was carried down under the brim to the back, where the hat was rolled up, and the ends tied in a bow a little to the left of the centre. A two-inch belt of plain black patent leather was worn. Mrs. Fish took off her jacket before luncheon, and this disclosed an almost tight-fitting waist of light brown linen, cut out a little in the back and low in front to show a vest and yoke of tucked muslin. The tucked muslin stock had a tulle bow in the back. The opening was outlined with a three-quarter inch band of blue linen embroidered and piped with white and showing a white edge against the blue. The rather tight sleeve showed a puff of tucked white material at the wrist, and this was headed by and banded into the blue and white embroidered bands.

Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson of Philadelphia wore white organdie over white taffeta. The skirt was gathered slightly where it joined the belt. A third of the way down the skirt there was a crossing insertion of cream lace and a ten-inch band of the organdie, laid half its width in tiny tucks. Then came another insertion of lace and another band of tucking, this being repeated a third time. The bodice was formed of bands of tucks and lace alternately, and a yoke was outlined by three groups of the narrowest possible black velvet ribbon, caught at intervals and forming rosettes at the sides in the front. The elbow sleeves were of lace and tucks, with black velvet looped on. Elbow length mousquetaire gloves of black glace kid were worn. A rather large black crinoline hat had its brim rolled up on the left side, toward the back, and a large bow of black velvet held it in place. A long ostrich plume started from the inside of the rolled portion and ran around the crown.

A charming dress also seen in the palm garden was of fine open mesh grenadine, dark blue in color, over light green taffeta. The simple skirt had a wide straight flounce, headed with a ruche of blue, and at its lower edge showed a narrow plaited ruffle, also headed with a ruching. The bodice was tucked. It bloused, and at the throat was cut away to show a short V of tucked green silk. The collar of cream lace was cut square. The tucked sleeves were of the now common bishop cut, had wristbands of green silk edged with blue, and had blue ribbon bows at the outside edges. The stock of tucked green silk was also touched with blue, and there was a blue bow in the back. The boat-shaped hat of medium size was of rough straw and showed many shades of blue. It was trimmed with blue taffeta, which formed a point in front caught with rhinestone ornaments, and in the back formed a wide, low bow, fastened in the centre with a small rhinestone buckle. A green coaching parasol was carried, and black suede gloves were worn.

Her companion was in light lavender linen. The plain skirt, gathered to fit, had a flounce headed with fancy white braid. The sailor blouse had no collar, but numerous insertions of batiste medallion shaped embroidery. A small cream-colored straw hat, lavender trimmed, was worn, and a lavender parasol and white suede gloves finished the toilet.

Miss Barbara Sedley wears an exquisite blouse of Japanese embroidered linen. The material is white grass linen, and the flowers—also white—are the blossoms of the Japanese almond. The waist blouses all around. The bishop sleeves are gathered in to plain hemstitched bands of the linen, closed with tiny solid pearl buttons and loops. A hemstitched band of the linen closes the front, and the pearl buttons are arranged in groups of three, loops lusted of buttonholes being used. For beauty of design and material this blouse has been equalled by few seen this season.

Miss Sedley wore the other day a frock of light saffron colored linen. The skirt was short, for country wear. The strapped seams showed about a foot from the bottom of the skirt, under plaits that gave the necessary fullness over the feet. The short Eton jacket was finished with two narrow stitched bands of the linen, and had a triple cape collar, giving additional breadth to the shoulders. The sleeves were a plain coat shape. The white pique revers were made to button on invisibly, and were appliqued with heavy cream lace.

Mrs. Theodore F. Havemeyer, Jr., lunched with her sister, Miss Anna Sands, at the Waldorf on Wednesday in an ideally cool frock for so hot a day, particularly as it had no lining. It was an extremely fine but not especially sheer white batiste with small polka-dots in black. The long skirt, trailing slightly, was finished with five two-inch tucks of the material. The round waist was plain save that it had a broad band of pure white and rather heavy lace across the back, forming two-thirds its depth from the stock to the girdle. This lace also extended across the front of the bodice, over the slightly blousing front of batiste. The girdle was the simplest possible. Black taffeta ribbon about four inches wide was tied in the back. The bow had two short loops, say three inches long, and the two ends of the ribbon fell nearly to the tucked border of the skirt. The white lace stock showed just a touch of narrow black velvet ribbon, and three quarter-inch bands of ribbon velvet were carried about the yoke to the front of the bodice and there looped. The sleeves [illegible] with a band [illegible] the white [illegible] back hat [illegible] got back from the face, and a [illegible]

THE JOKE ON ADONIS.

ADONIS, who is looked up to by his friends as one of the well-dressed men of the city, came within an ace of setting a comfortable fashion last week. If his friend, the fashion writer, had not played him a shabby trick, mankind at large might to-day be reveling in cool unstarched shirts with their dress suits.

It happened in this way. What looked in the first place to be a terrible misfortune happened to Adonis. It had been an extravagant time for shirts, and in some way every shirt of which he was possessed had gone to the laundry. Through some sad negligence they had not been sent home. Adonis had a dinner engagement, and an engagement following that for a roof garden party. It was too late to go to the haberdasher's, and he had no mind to give up either the dinner or garden. Being a bright as well as well-dressed man he set his wits to work. He had a little rummage affair among his goods and chattels, and from among them brought out, after some search, a fine pique shirt, a good shirt of its kind, but not strictly full dress. Nevertheless, Adonis donned it with great confidence in himself and his past reputation, and presented himself in the bosom of his family wearing the shirt, a white waistcoat, and a dinner coat.

Mrs. Adonis knows something about dress herself, and when Mr. Adonis made his appearance wearing semi-evening dress and a negligée shirt, she expressed her surprise without moderation. Mr. Adonis listened patiently, wearing an expression more sorrowful than annoyed.

"My dear," he said, "if you would let me explain, I would tell you that tucked soft shirts are the correct thing in France, and this is the American edition of the smart Summer dress shirt." Then he departed with the air of one who is always in the right, and left Mrs. Adonis still somewhat skeptical, but uncertain.

At dinner Mr. Adonis, with his white waistcoat and pique shirt, was the centre of observation, a condition of affairs which he bore with the becoming modesty of one who knows he is not of the multitude, but is not set up by his superiority.

At the roof garden there were more interested observers of the soft pique shirt, and Adonis bore their gaze again with the unconscious simplicity of the truly great. As the evening wore on he waxed proud and happy. It was very hot. Shirts to the right of him, shirts to the left of him, shirts in the rear, and shirts all around him succumbed to the warmth and humidity. Adonis was as cool as a cucumber, and his opinion of himself began to go up with strides as rapid as that of the mercury in the thermometers.

"I say," he said to the fashion man, who met him with a gasp of surprise as he was leaving the garden, "what do you think of me? Isn't it great? To be sure, it is an accident, but you write up that men are dressing like this for evening, and we will set the fashion and my wife will know that my shirt was all right."

"Why, certainly, old chap, of course I will," said the fashion man, who likes to have a little joke of his own sometimes. And this is what he wrote, and what Mrs. Adonis, urged by Mr. Adonis to look up the men's fashions, read aloud to him in a stern and I-told-you-so voice:

"The French do occasionally wear soft tucked—Mr. Adonis's shirt was not tucked—shirts, but the only proper garment for evening wear has the starched bosom."

THROUGH "NO MAN'S LAND."

"No Man's Land," over which there has been a six years' contest between the Corporation of the City of New York, the Town of Pelham, and the County of Westchester, will soon be a thing of the past, as a bill passed by the recent Legislature provides for a settlement of this long and expensive legal dispute.

Ever since the laying out of the city line in the Borough of the Bronx in 1894 there has existed a narrow strip of land running from the Bronx River in a southerly direction to the shores of Long Island Sound, claimed by the city, town, and county, and which has become known throughout the borough as "No Man's Land." On the Long Island Sound shore the strip of land in question is about 250 feet wide, and it tapers gradually for a distance of two miles or more northerly until it reaches an angle and dies away near the heart of South Mount Vernon.

The bill gives the land to the County of Westchester, but provides for the construction of an avenue 100 feet wide running from Long Island Sound to South Mount Vernon. The centre line of this avenue will, according to the provisions of the bill, be the boundary line between New York and Westchester County, and the expense of the construction of the avenue will be borne equally. This new avenue will also form the eastern boundary of Bronx and Pelham Parks. Property owners in the vicinity are elated over the outcome of the dispute, as it will open up a territory that has been unimproved for years and provide a fine roadway leading straight from Long Island Sound.

Hammock Philosophy.

He—Loving has cost many a good man his reason.

She—And reasoning has cost many a good woman her love.

His Only Chance.

"His wife says that he holds the record for talking in his sleep."

"No wonder. It's about [illegible]

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., June 27.—In a letter sent nearly two months ago from Norfolk, the readers of THE TIMES were given a general outline of the causes which led to the decision of the people of Virginia to revise their Constitution. In the light of such facts as can be gained from intimate intercourse with the representative delegates, the facts set forth in that statement need no revision. The three objects steadily in view are an economical administration of the State Government, a better system of taxation which shall relieve the seaboard counties of the burden of an undue share of the costs of the State administration, and such restriction of the franchise as shall render the negro a negligible factor in State politics, and relieve the white citizens of the necessity of remaining united under Democratic leadership in order to avert the real or assumed danger of a recovery by the negroes of the control of State and local Government. This is the whole matter in few words. A great number of documents have been filed and referred to the proper committees, which cover everything in the heavens above and in the earth beneath and in the waters under the earth. Every delegate has a constituency which particularly desires something, and in consequence we have a flood of so-called "ordinances" which are merely memoranda, and which will be sifted in committee before they are even presented for discussion. Not many of them are expected to be reported back by the committees. Practically all of them relate to one of the three subjects above named—the restriction of the franchise, the reduction of State expenses, or methods of assessment and taxation. Even those which seem to relate to other matters are, upon analysis, found to point in one of the three directions indicated.

In one or two matters of importance the position and action of the convention has been misinterpreted and misunderstood. One of these is the hesitation of the delegate to take the oath prescribed in the existing Constitution as the condition precedent to the qualification of a State officer.

It is to be regretted that the declination of the delegates to be sworn has been attributed by influential Northern journals to an unwillingness on their part to assume an obligation to support the Constitution of the United States. This is nonsense, and the assertion that this is the attitude of the convention is either ignorance or disingenuous. If any useful purpose was to be served thereby, every delegate would march up to the clerk's desk and take the most stringent oath which could be framed to respect the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States. To refuse to do so would not in any way change the duties or obligations of the members, and if that was all there was of the controversy it would never have arisen. The oath which they are asked to take is one embodied in the existing Constitution, and reads as follows:

"All persons, before entering upon the discharge of any functions as officers of this State, shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of the State of Virginia; that I will recognize and accept the civil and political equality of all men before the law, and that I will faithfully perform the duty of —— to the best of my ability, so help me God."

The first of the contentions to arise under an interpretation of this provision was: Is a delegate to a Constitutional Convention an officer of the State within the meaning of the present law? The argument seems to be a strong one in favor of both sides of this contention, but the insistence of Senator Daniel that the delegate is not a State officer, but is above and beyond the position of a servant of the people, in that he is, as a deputy, the sovereign people, with all the powers and immunities which, under the Bill of Rights, belong to the people, seems to meet with general acceptance. One reason for this grows out of the fact that there are several delegates to the convention, including two Judges, who are unquestionably State officers. The Constitution prescribes that no person shall hold two offices at one and the same time, and if the delegate is a State officer the gentlemen already State officers have forfeited their previous offices by accepting election as delegates. Hence the argument that the delegate is not an officer of the State, but a deputy of the people, representing their supreme and sovereign power, finds great favor.

Another and probably better reason is found in the belief that the existing Constitution was deliberately framed with a view to hampering the action of any convention subsequently formed to amend or alter it. Article XII., which relates to alterations and amendments, and prescribes the way in which they may be made, concludes as follows: "Provided, That no amendment or revision shall be made which shall deny or in any way impair the right of suffrage, or any civil or political right as conferred by this Constitution, except for causes which apply to all persons and classes without distinction."

To do exactly this, so far as it is possible under the Federal Constitution, is the principal object for which the present convention has been called. The dead hand of the framers of the Underwood Constitution of 1867 is not recognized as vested with the right of mortmain in prescribing the limitations of the powers of subsequent conventions; and as eminent legal talent has held that neither law nor precedent make the taking of an oath by a properly elected delegate to a Constitutional Convention a duty, and especially as the convention which adopted the Underwood Constitution and inserted in it the provisions above quoted was not sworn as a condition precedent to the discharge of its duties, the present convention is warranted in refusing to take an oath pledging it not to do what it has come together for the purpose of doing, and involving its recognition of the right of an earlier convention to do what is held by a majority of the delegates to be wholly outside its powers.

At the session on Wednesday last the matter came up for formal discussion, and the Hon. A. J. Thom of Norfolk made a powerful argument in favor of taking the oath as a condition precedent to the discharge by the delegates of any duties which, under any circumstances, could come before the courts for review. The basis of his argument was that as the existing Constitution prescribed the oath, any action taken by the convention prior to the qualification of its members in the way prescribed by law would be revolutionary, and might lead to serious and far-reaching consequences. If, for example, the convention should restrict the franchise and at an election for Representatives in Congress those disqualified by its action should offer to vote, and on the ground that their votes were refused the election of those chosen should be contested, the decision of such contests by a hostile majority in Congress might overturn the whole scheme of State Government and Congressional representation. The argument was impressive, but not conclusive. Senator John W. Daniel, who followed Mr. Thom, made what many of his friends consider the most masterly argument of his career as a statesman and lawyer. He combated every point made by Mr. Thom, quoting precedents and decisions, and made it very clear that from his point of view the convention, duly chosen and officially recognized, was superior to any obligation which the convention that framed the present Constitution could impose. The matter was not definitely decided, as an adjournment was had before a vote was reached. Whatever action the convention may take will be taken conscientiously, and should not be misinterpreted by hysterical correspondents, who have gained the impression that the present attitude of the members is the result of a disinclination to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Such an attitude on the part of the members would be extremely silly, and they are incapable of anything so childish.

Whether the convention shall submit the new Constitution it decides upon to ratification by popular vote, or make it operative by proclamation, is a question not yet decided. The best authorities are of the opinion that it has ample authority to take either course, and that if it shall decide upon a referendum, it may restrict the right to vote for or against the Constitution to those whom it recognizes as qualified under the restricted franchise. This view of the matter will not be quite intelligible to the average layman, and probably could not be made so without an analysis of the Virginia law, which would have more of technical than of popular interest.

It is evident without argument that to submit to the approval of those now in the enjoyment of full political rights the question of whether the franchise shall be restricted would be something of an absurdity. It would bring out the solid negro vote, and any attempt to restrain it would probably lead to serious trouble. If the negroes voted they would defeat the amendments. If they were forcibly prevented from voting, grave questions would arise which might embarrass the State for many years. On the other hand, if the new Constitution was submitted to those whom it recognizes as hereafter qualified to vote, it would undoubtedly be adopted, but the legality of such restriction of the franchise in advance of the adoption of the Constitution in its amended form is certainly open to question. It is understood that the convention has the power to proclaim some provisions and submit others, if it shall see fit to do so, but to concede the right of the people of the State to revise their work in any particular would perhaps raise a question as to the propriety of withholding any. In these and many other respects the situation in Virginia is very different from that in Alabama, and altogether more favorable to a satisfactory solution of the question before it.

It is expected that with the end of the present week the Virginia Convention will take a recess of thirty days, more or less, to give its committees a chance to digest the mass of documents which have been referred to them. Under present conditions the committees have very little time for serious consideration of the business before them. The Alabama Convention cannot do this. It is required by the act of the Legislature creating it to complete its work within fifty days, and will probably finish in even less time. This is to be regretted. The Alabama Convention could advantageously profit by the work of the Virginia committees, and harmonious action between the two States on the main question at issue, the political status of the negro, would be to the advantage of both.

It is impossible at this time to intelligently forecast the action of the Franchise Committee of the Virginia Convention. Its Chairman, Senator Daniel, is discreetly non-committal, and beyond assuring those who consult him that Virginia will not be asked to put itself in a position of antagonism to the Federal Constitution, he has no views to express as to how the practical disfranchisement of the negro can be effected without doing so. As to the necessity for doing this in one way or another, there seems to be no difference of opinion among the delegates. The reasons for it have been quite fully given in earlier letters from this State, and need not be repeated at this time. Less in Virginia than in any other Southern State is the conviction that this discouragement of political activity on the part of the negro is a necessity, the result of race prejudice. If he would exercise his political rights honestly and independently there would be very little objection to leaving him the ballot without other or more stringent restrictions than are made equally applicable to the white man who lacks the qualifications of good citizenship. This, however, is more than the whites of Virginia seem prepared to expect. The great body of the negro vote is mercenary, and as the people of this race seem incapable of effective organization, they are easily handled for purposes inimical to the public welfare by the politicians who use them for their own purposes. Senator Daniel expressed the view of his class very tersely when he said that the negro never gave any trouble, other than by individual delinquency, unless led into it by a white man. The unforgivable excesses of the reconstruction period were due much less to the native disposition of the negro to plan and perpetrate schemes of misgovernment, than to his willingness to follow the lead of unworthy and unprincipled white men. If he is not misjudged by his white neighbors, he still manifests this dangerous tendency, and for this reason chiefly, if not exclusively, his elimination from politics is desired. Race prejudice counts for something, of course, but the instinct of self-protection counts in this instance for a great deal more.

J. C. B.

Thoughtful as to the Larder.

At the reception which Richard Harding Davis gave to his townsfolk and friends in Marion, Mass., this Spring, there was among the guests that Nice Old Lady who is sure to be present at all gatherings where kindly and considerate country people are gathered together. Mrs. Davis had with her a number of her friends assisting in receiving and waiting on the guests. It was in the serving of refreshments that one of these young ladies passed a dish of eclairs to the Nice Old Lady.

"I've had one," said the N. O. L. demurring, but with her eyes fixed upon the dish longingly.

"Well, take another," urged the young lady cordially.

"I'd really like to," said the N. O. L., "but I didn't know as you'd have enough to go around if I did."

Rubbing It In.

Magistrate (to prisoner at bar)—But how is it that when you broke into the place you took only some packages of worthless stuff, leaving the valuable things behind?

Prisoner—Ah, y'er Honor, what's the use rakin' up old scores—me wife has been raisin' Cain these two days over that same!

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPELLER

WHEN the Captain of the Deutschland announced shortly before his ship left New York on her last trip eastward that the vessel would try to establish a transatlantic record within the five-day limit, many engineers who had closely watched the gradual tuning up of the steamer expected that the feat might be accomplished. The fact that the record was not smashed means but little to these experts, who have watched the gradual limbering up of the machinery of the huge steamship which, according to the claims of her officers, has never yet been pushed to her limit.

"You can never tell what the propeller is going to do next," said an old Chief Engineer referring to the Deutschland's attempt, "judging from what the propeller has accomplished recently in the way of smashing records thought to be invincible."

Of these recent feats accomplished on American waters through use of the propeller the most remarkable is that made by the torpedo boat destroyer Bailey, the fastest vessel in the United States Navy. Six weeks ago, on her official trial trip, the Bailey developed the remarkable speed of 31.12 knots an hour, a distance equal to 36 land miles, or a rate of speed equal to that of many express trains. On a short burst of speed, the result of a few added revolutions of the churning propellers, a speed at the rate of 37 miles per hour was developed by the tiny warrior.

The last group of the battleships have furnished additional proof that the possibilities of the propeller screw are still in the ascendant, for as each battleship has made its speed trials it had exceeded the speed record of its predecessors, until the last man-of-war, the Wisconsin, topped the record figures of everything in her class with a speed for two hours of 18.6 knots.

As may perhaps be shown in the case of the Deutschland, so delicate is the adjustment of these huge submerged propelling powers that the slightest change or alteration in the screw may either improve the vessel's speed or diminish it considerably. In time, should the Deutschland fail to accomplish what her owners and her Captain expect she is able to do, her engineers may advise trifling alterations in her propellers. The screws may be given a few inches more pitch or the shape of the blades slightly altered, or the weight of the propellers a trifle increased or diminished—all changes so slight that they would be apparent only to the eye of the expert. Yet such trifling changes may cut hours from the transatlantic record, and the gallant ship, now the queen of the seas, may be better than ever before. Of course there is also the chance that the changes may act the other way. It is the propeller screw that makes or unmakes the "ocean greyhound" of to-day. Yet this very device was known to and tested by engineers for twenty years in the first half of the past century and was then declared useless, a hopeless failure, and a dangerous experiment.

The early trials of the propeller screw were a succession of failures. The more it was tried the fewer friends it made and the firmer grew the conviction that as compared with the paddle-wheel steamer the propeller was a wild dream of men less responsible than hopeful and experimentative.

Not until about 1836 were the causes of failure ascertained. They were found to be the use of too many blades on the propeller screw and an insufficient supply of steam power. In those days, when even the steamer using paddle wheels at the sides was a novelty, engineers had only such data to work upon as was gained from their experience with those vessels. For this reason it was not discovered, until the screw was almost universally condemned, that the new contrivance required considerably more steam power than it was necessary to install on a sidewheeler.

Possibly the invention, certainly the perfection, of the propeller belongs to John Ericsson. In 1841 two sea Captains and ship owners, Stephen E. and Russel E. Glover, purchased the bark Clarion, and under the supervision of Ericsson fitted her up with the necessary machinery to make what in these days is known as an auxiliary vessel. The boiler and engines were placed as far aft as possible, exactly similar to the location of the machinery and steam plant in a modern oil tank steamer.

Fitted with the then experimental screw the Clarion made a number of voyages between New York and Havana, the propeller being used only in the case of head winds and calms. The screw of this propeller had six blades, and so little power was provided to run the engines that when the vessel was caught in a heavy gale in 1842 she was unable to stem the wind and the sea, and was driven ashore on the reefs on the coast of Florida. That was the end of the first screw vessel of the merchant marine flying the American flag.

The fate of the Clarion frightened others from trying the experiment further, and for a number of years after the wreck no seagoing vessel driven by a propeller was built.

In 1844, however, there arrived in New York Harbor a vessel which was the forerunner of the modern steamship, and which gave the first clue that the propeller might in time be made to do all that was at first expected of it. The vessel was the Great Britain, hailing from Bristol. She was the first iron ship to cross the Atlantic. She was also the first four-master to cross. She was provided with a stern paddle wheel, driven by a chain gear connected with the engines. The vessel was not a success from the vital standpoint of speed, as she was considerably slower than the sidewheels then used on ships crossing the ocean.

It was long after the Great Britain and the day of the Sarah Sands and vessels propelled by a stern wheel something after the Mississippi steamer type before the propeller gradually came into general use. The ultimate fate of the propeller remained even then problematical, and the one builder who favored the new device and who prophesied that the propeller would one day revolutionize steam navigation and would eventually drive the side-wheeler from the seas was nicknamed "Steam Mad Steve."

It was not until the early sixties, twenty years after the propeller seemed first to have proved itself a failure, that it came into general use. At that time the Cunard Line had a contract with the British Government to carry the mails, and there was a clause which required that the mails be forwarded on sidewheel steamers. The line, however, had in use a number of propeller freight ships, and it was noticed that in heavy seas the vessels propelled by the screw were faster than those run by sidewheels. But the ordinarily faster sidewheelers lost prestige whenever it came to rough seas, and during the Winter months especially the propeller fleet made better time than the regular passenger line. This discovery settled the fact that the propeller was the real seagoing motive power.

The first really notable vessel to use the propeller was the Russian frigate, General Admiral, built by Webb for the Russian Government. She was the finest and the most completely equipped vessel of her class afloat. Her propeller had two blades, and aft there was a well hole through which the screw could be lifted out of water and temporarily blocked when the ship was under full sail.

The modern propeller is a creature of very gradual development, beginning with the Archimedian screw, which first started the idea and which was tried out on the Clyde, to the six, the four, the two, and finally the three bladed propeller, the type now in general use.

IN A FISHERMAN'S PARADISE

Pigeon River, North Carolina, and Its Million Trout.

THE trout season is now at its height in Western North Carolina—the "Land of the Sky." From the headquarters of the Pigeon River, where men go rarely and where the venomous rattlesnake holds undisputed sway over the well-nigh impenetrable mountain passes, to Crawford's Creek, from which generations of fishermen have not yet succeeded in driving away a perceptible proportion of the speckled game fish, is a trout belt that doubtless cannot be equaled in the world. In the river, with its multitude of forks, and in the hundreds of its tributaries, small and large, there are millions of trout, white-breasted, dark-backed, red-speckled, varying in size from the length of one's finger to the length of one's forearm, weighing often as much as a pound, sometimes two pounds. So extraordinary is the fishing that the expert swears it is bad sport if he casts his line for six hours and gets less than a hundred trout, seems fairly well satisfied if he catches two hundred, wears a broad smile at the end of the third hundred, and boasts a bit over the fourth.

There are so many good trout streams in Western North Carolina that the listing of them would be an unending task. None of them is better than the Pigeon, called the most beautiful as well as the "fishiest" stream of the Blue Ridge. The Pigeon is a river of many parts. There are the West Fork of Pigeon, the East Fork, the Little West Fork, and a host of other subdivisions, each saddled with some complex name of which the word Pigeon is a component part. Where all these various waters unite is situated a Post Office called Forks-of-Pigeon, and below there the stream is known as the Big Pigeon. The forks are five miles from Canton, that being the nearest railroad station, eighteen miles from the City of Asheville, on the Murphy branch of the Western Carolina Railroad. In the Big Pigeon there are few trout nowadays. A long time ago, according to the old inhabitants of the mountains, the fisherman did not have to travel further up than where the railroad now crosses the stream, but as the years passed and the settlers in the mountains cut most of the timber away from the river banks, the trout fled upward. The loss of the trees let in too much sunshine; the water came to be not so icy cold as it ought to be; the woodman's axe was a signal to the trout to swim far back into the rattlesnake country.

Beyond Forks-of-Pigeon, less than six miles up the East Fork, is Springdale, a beautiful valley guarded on the east by Mount Pisgah, where George Vanderbilt has his hunting preserves and lodge, and on the west by Cold Mountain, one of the loftiest peaks of the Alleghenies and so bleak that little besides the chilly-natured balsam tree can thrive on the pinnacle. Springdale, Forks-of-Pigeon, and Canton are all in Haywood County, and the summit of Pisgah is the point where this county meets three others—Transylvania, Buncombe, and Henderson. It was only two or three years ago that plenty of trout lived in the East Fork as far up as Springdale, but even there so much timber has been cut off the banks that the cold-water loving fish have now fled still further into the mountains, leaving the Springdale section of the stream in possession of the black bass, of which there are hosts in every pool.

The traveler who follows the East Fork upward finds the first good trouting grounds at Crawford's Creek, sometimes called the Little West Fork of the East Fork, which is owned by an old man known as "Uncle Tommy" Crawford. This individual, whose eccentricities are famous throughout the countryside, lives at the mouth of his stream. He charges fishermen who go there 15 cents per pound for the trout they catch, and no one can poach on him, for the only way to get to the creek is over a road that runs past his old log house, the rest of the stream being hedged in to its very source by lofty and almost impassable mountains. The charge of 15 cents per pound keeps native fishermen from ever wanting to fish in Crawford's, but the old man has plenty of trade from Northern visitors, many of whom go up and board with him for weeks at a time, paying a dollar per day for their "keep," and having the fishing privileges "thrown in" provided they will not eat much except their own trout.

Those who do fish the stream on the pound arrangement had better provide their purses with several dollars before tramping to Crawford's, or else they will have to give up to the old man a good part of their catch at nightfall. No good angler, casting on a fair day, can fail to get ten pounds in the creek, although it can only be fished for about two miles and a half. The stream consists of a succession of pools, interspersed with eddies, rapids, and falls, and the banks are so densely covered with shrubbery and so rough that the fisherman has to travel upward either by jumping from rock to rock or wading. He is pretty sure to catch at least one fish in every pool, if he is at all adept with his fly. As all trout fishermen know, it takes quite an expert to do more than that, and few will believe, although it is undoubtedly true, that some of the best anglers who go to Crawford's have been known to land fifteen or sixteen from a single pool in quick succession. This is [illegible]

view—that, in the first place, there exists a small stream where so many trout can be found together, and that there are in the mountains fishermen expert enough to catch so many out of one place, when in theory every cast of the fly is supposed to frighten away all trout that are not caught by the cast.

Crawford's and several other small creeks are reckoned as "good fishing" by the natives and by regular visitors in these mountains; but for "A No. 1" sport they tell you to go up to the headwaters of the East Fork. This is far beyond Crawford's, and the road leads through a tract of country so wild that few men go there in Summer, none in Winter. But the trail should not be called a road; it would be called a trail only by mountaineers, for other folks couldn't find it with a magnifying glass. From Springdale to this fishing ground the distance by the longest and most easily traveled way is twelve miles; by the shortest and roughest way, about eight or ten miles. The longer route the mountaineers describe as "passable rough." They tell you that the other way is "purty tough, fur shore," making an upward gesture that indicates you will have to climb almost perpendicular cliffs.

Any one unused to mountain country will wonder to what kind of dialect "passable rough" belongs before he has half finished the less difficult trip to the trout's quarters near the headwaters of the East Fork. At least half a dozen times in the twelve miles there are hills to be scaled by ascents so steep that the climber must look to himself every second lest he tumble backward and break his neck. For several hundred yards on a stretch the trail leads up a rocky cliff with a slant of 75 or 80 degrees. By the time you clamber fifty yards you begin to think you are traveling in a perpendicular course; before you have gone another fifty you feel as though the hill had turned over and left you hanging to it like a fly on the ceiling; when the top is at last reached you are in a state of wonderment that you are there, instead of lying far below with all your bones broken.

During this ascent, and in many others almost as difficult, one has to move by pulling himself up hand-over-hand from rock to rock, or from tree to tree. As likely as not the engrossing attention to one's locomotion will be broken by a buzzing noise that brings forgetfulness of even the danger of broken bones. It is the rattlesnake! The buttons on his tail rattle so fast that the resulting sound is more like the hum caused by a rapidly flying bug than anything else. There are lots of these reptiles in the trout country of the East Fork. At this season they are not half so dangerous as they will be later in the Summer, when they will be blind for a whole month, snapping at everything that passes them. But now they are venomous enough. Lying curled behind old fallen tree trunks or moss-grown rocks, they "mind their own business" until something disturbs them, and if they hear the disturber coming they will rattle a warning in time for him to give berth. The chief danger lies in treading upon or touching with the hand a sleeping snake, for in such case the fang does its work before the rattle, and the pedestrian is beginning to swell up by the time he knows what has struck him. In climbing very steep mountainous trails it is not uncommon for the traveler to place his hand square on a rattler in pulling himself up by the help of logs or rocks that lie across the path.

Unless the fisherman is a great enthusiast, he will decide after one trial that "the game's not worth the candle" when it comes to going up the East Fork. Besides the danger of snakes and the difficulty of transit, there is the camping outfit to be cared for. It takes so long to reach the fishing grounds that those who make the trip always stay several days. If the weather is perfect, all goes well, and the trouble, as far as camping utensils are concerned, is pretty well over when the camp is once located. But if it storms every fisherman in the party wishes before long that he had never heard of a trout, or even that he had fallen to his death over one of the precipices on the way up. Storms on the Pigeon are far different phenomena from the things called by that name in New York or even fifty miles further east in North Carolina. The river rises to double its volume in a few hours from a heavy rain, and a whole day of the storm serves to make the once small stream a roaring torrent, its banks half up the sides of the flanking mountains and its centre a mad whirlpool in which enormous trees are hurled along as though they were mere straws.

The camping outfit for the trip is made as small as possible, for one doesn't like to lug many pounds on a continuous climb of ten miles or more. A blanket, an axe, a mackintosh; some cans, containing coffee, sugar, pepper, salt, and matches; several flasks of whisky, and a bundle of bread make up the individual load, exclusive of the fishing tackle, which consists of a jointed rod, carried in a cloth bag, and a goodly bunch of artificial flies. When the fishing grounds have been reached the travelers choose some shelter[illegible] for their camp. From a square [illegible] One [illegible]

and fells a lot of saplings. These are piled up at one end of the clearing. At night a big fire is built, both to keep the fishermen from freezing and frighten off snakes and wildcats. If the weather is good the travelers sleep under the open sky, wrapped up in blankets, and lying near the fire. If a storm comes a slanting shed, shaped like a country chicken coop, is constructed out of saplings, and on top of it is piled a huge heap of moss to keep out the rain. Under this structure the soaked and raging anglers creep, huddling together like sardines in a box, groaning, swearing. The rain puts out the fire, and the outside man has to smoke perpetually so that the snakes will stay off. The moss roof keeps out the rain for a while, but finally it begins to give forth moisture like an overloaded sponge. Then the unhappiness of the campers is complete.

The feature of trouting on the East Fork that most astonishes the stranger from far off cities is the great variety of bait used to deceive the fish. The regulation fly is the chief decoy here, as in other trouting countries, but this is supplemented in numberless ways. Only the best fisherman or the stickler after "sport for sport's sake" uses just a simple fly by itself, for that is the hardest way to catch trout. People who want the fish, and who don't care so much for the artistic element in the game, use "stick bait" to a large extent, or ordinary red worms, or cut-up pieces of dead fish. Among the experts who live along the lower part of the river it is not uncommon to use as bait live spring lizards, little ground snakes, grasshoppers, and live minnows. These last four kinds of bait are only used to catch large trout, and the man who fishes often never thinks of starting out on an expedition without preparing for all sorts of fishing, carrying along appliances for landing the little fellows until that grows monotonous, and other apparatus for getting the bigger ones later on.

The very simplest way to catch a trout is to use a red worm, fastening it on an ordinary hook and sinking it under the water just as though you were trying to catch suckers or any other sort of sluggish fish. When worms are used thus—and only novices who can't handle a fly are ever guilty of this kind of "criminal" lack of sportsmanship—the average fisherman can often get three or four good catches out of the same pool.

Both large and small trout bite at red worms, and it is a fact that this least skillful means of catching them will almost invariably result in a longer string of fish at the end of a day's outing than will the same length of time spent at casting artificial flies. Hence it is very fortunate that most fishermen of trout, whether they be uncouth mountaineers or well-to-do farmers, or far-off visitors, scorn the red worm as a bait. Were this not true, the mountain trout would disappear much faster than it is disappearing.

Frequently the fly is used together with a "stick bait," which is a diminutive white grub-worm that is found in eddies along the river or small creeks. This worm makes itself a house of tiny twigs, which it weaves together in such a way that they entirely conceal its body. The twig house, though, has a peculiar shape, so that the fisherman, as he travels upstream, can see it in the eddy several feet away. Most habitués of the Pigeon River trouting grounds use "stick bait," fastening the white body of the grub on the fly hook so that it looks as though it were a continuation of the fly's own body. This bait has its advantages. When a trout darts up at a simple artificial fly and touches the steel hook, it darts away at once, detecting in a fraction of a second that the fly is not a real one. So only the most skillful can make a catch with the fly alone, as the crucial jerk to hook the trout's lip must be made on an instant's notice. When, however, there is a "stick bait" on the fly hook the trout gets a taste of it when he darts, and so lingers a bit longer, thus giving the man at the end of the rod more time to do his work. Yet, even with such supplementary bait, much skill is requisite, and so the experts do not frown upon this method as they do upon the use of common red worms. With the "stick bait" the fly is made to skim over the surface just as though it were being used alone, and there is so much skill in just this skimming one's hook on top of the water that the little assistance of the "stick bait" is not regarded as totally robbing the sport of all the art that should be put into it to make it a real sport.

Although the man who uses pieces of dead fish as bait sinks his line just as does the one who uses red worms, he is not looked upon as the same sort of butcher, for the cut fish is not intended to entice small fish, and it is deemed excusable to abandon flies to catch the big fellows, since these big ones don't feed on flies as a usual thing, and hence would be rarely captured by the high-art means. The same reasoning applies to such bait as spring lizards, ground snakes, grasshoppers, and live minnows.

"Give me the ground snake," says "Jim" Osborne, who is reputed to be the best trout catcher in Western North Carolina, and who lives about four miles up the river from Springdale. "How do I know the ground snake's the best? Well, just like this: I've been fishing trout since I was ten years up, and I've used all kinds of bait and caught all kinds of fish. Till two years back I never knew about the ground snake, though. Capt. Kennedy and me were up the river, and the Cap'n caught a whopper, and he said to me: 'Jim, let's cut this thing open and see what he feeds on, and maybe we'll get some new ideas on [illegible] So we cut the big feller up, and [illegible] was a whole ground [illegible] Now, I've often caught ground [illegible]

use them for the big, deep pools. Put the hook right in the middle of the snake—you must have him alive, so as he'll wriggle—and if there's a big trout in the pool, you'll get him."

Mr. Osborne is a prosperous farmer, but he spends very nearly as much time with rod and line during the trout season as he does on his farm. The land he owns is not so very extensive, but he controls all the country around the headwaters of the East Fork of the Pigeon River, the real owner of this country being a syndicate that has bought up the whole tract with the expectation of a rise in land values thereabout. Mr. Osborne fishes in the syndicate's waters, and lets his friends fish there. If, however, anybody he doesn't like tries to cast a line, there will be trouble, and it is hard to poach on the river, wild though the country is; for Mr. Osborne has about a dozen sons, who are continually tramping about and who are amply muscular enough to "tend to the hash" of any trespasser.

Another expert trout catcher of the East Fork is "Jim" Burnett. He is probably second to Mr. Osborne. The two are great friends, and the stories they can tell about their fishing achievements are rare ones. Incidentally they generally take their guns along on a fishing trip, and not seldom one of them comes back home with a bear skin, for bruin is plenty along the fishing streams, and if one travels all the way to the source of the East Fork, he will, nine times out of ten, see either a bear itself or some tracks that show it has been there recently. Bear hunting is merely a side issue, though, with "Jim" Osborne and "Jim" Burnett, for they are fishermen through and through, and every other form of sport is considered by them as inferior to that of the rod and line.

While Osborne declares the ground snake, which is a small, brownish reptile, to be the best bait for big trout, Burnett declaims in favor of the grasshopper. "Jus' before I starts out," he says, "I cotches me a tin box full o' hoppergrasses; big, juicy 'uns. I bores holes in the box, so as to let in air, fur the critters mus' be 'live and sprightly when the trout sees 'em." It is known that Burnett catches hundreds of nice, large trout with his "hoppergrass" bait, and some people even say he can "beat 'Jim' Osborne all holler." This, however, is an unsettled question. Each man has his admirers, and almost everybody admits that Osborne is "the bes' fur all around fishin', little and big throwed in." The only point of dispute is whether or not Burnett can catch just a few more "real big trout" in a day than Osborne can. The latter describes some of his other baits as follows:

"Spring lizards are good—fine, in fact. How d'ye catch 'em? Why, as you walk along the river, just keep your eye skinned for little springs that flow into the stream. Go to a spring, turn up a rock at its mouth, and there you'll see the lizard. Hard to hold? Well, I reckon. They're slick as glass, and a little slicker. The way you do is to stick a pin through 'em, then put 'em on your hook. They wriggle fine under the water, and there ain't anything in the world, except a ground snake, that a big trout likes better than a spring lizard. Don't ever forget to take along plenty of pins on a fishing trip, for if the fish won't bite at anything else, you'll need to catch spring lizards. On rainy days they even prefer 'em to snakes, hang me if they don't.

"Yes, live minnows are good, but we don't use 'em much, for you have to go down the river to catch 'em, where the water's warm, and it's lots of trouble. But after you've once got 'em, they're downright bully bait, I can tell you. As I said, they live down stream, and likely as not the trout that bites at one on your hook never saw a minnow before in his life. If you've got energy to catch 'em, and then lug 'em over the trail in a water can, you can certainly catch trout, and big ones. But I'd rather get my bait after walking to the fishing place, for it's trouble enough to get yourself there—let alone bait, camp truck, and grub."

Native trout fishermen don't pay much attention to costume when they're out trouting, wearing their everyday clothes, wading at random in the cold water, returning home soaked through and through. They don't even change their garments then, but sit around a big fire and dry skin and raiment simultaneously. A few questions addressed to one of them will bring out the fact, however, that these rugged mountaineers would hardly know what you were talking about if you remarked that they might "catch cold." Occasionally a stranger will strike the Pigeon Valley with an approved outfit of "fishin' togs"—high hip boots, fancy baskets for fish, and such like things. The natives regard these accoutrements with no little contempt, and before long the stranger finds he can get along just as well, and with much less worry, if he will fish in his old clothes, letting them dry at night and starting out to wet them anew at the next sunrise. Maybe he gets tough enough to wear the clothes still wet—but if he does he doesn't live long enough to tell his friends at home about it, as far as records show.

There is enough "trout lore" in Western North Carolina to fill a library. And even at that many people go there—fishermen, too—and never even try to catch a trout, so busy are they with the big black bass of the lower rivers that their vacations are over before they can find time to climb back into the wildest mountain regions.

RALPH H. GRAVES.

Springdale, N. C., June 26, 1901.

An Exclusive Affair.

P. S.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Awl Tight request the pleasure of your company on July 1, on the occasion of their [illegible]

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES

GOOD-NIGHT.

Good-night.
The tiny stars peep out on high;
The silvery moon; the dark-blue sky.
The zephyrs whisper; the owls cry.
Good-night.

Good-night.
The busy marts of trade are still;
The water murmurs o'er the mill;
While softly sings the whippoorwill,
Good-night.

Good-night.
The children scamper off to bed.
And "Now I lay me down," is said;
The candle snuffed, the Bible read.
Good-night.

Good-night.
The church bells toll; the west winds sigh;
The hearth-fires flicker, and then die,
While prayer is raised to God on high,
Good-night.

Good-night.
So when the night of death is nigh,
And Heaven's gates before us lie,
We'll gently whisper as we die,
Good-night.

—GORDON V. MAY in Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Let Americans Talk English.

Sydney Brooks in The National Review.

Nothing pleased me more in the States than to go into one of the public schools and watch America Americanizing. The Americans take hold of the immigrant's children and flatten out whatever may be too un-American in their mental make-up beneath the steam roller of the English language, with the result that no citizens are more ebulliently loyal than the second generation of aliens. Nor can it be long before the introduction of the American public school system into Cuba and Porto Rico drives a stiff wedge into the dominion of Spanish and makes English the necessary language for an ambitious colonial. American policy is, and always has been, of the hard-headed Bismarckian type, rarely to be swayed by sentiment; they believe in education as we believe in cricket, and it is no great rashness to prophesy that within a few years Spanish will be leading at most a furtive, twilight sort of existence in the highlands of Spain's ancient colonies, and that a Cuban or a Porto Rican of the towns and seaports who does not speak English will be as rare as a Welshman who knows only Welsh.

Masquerading in the Past.

From The Saturday Review.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Venice set the fashion in all matters of amusement and was a sort of combination of our Monte Carlo and Paris. Throughout the eighteenth century the Venetians were seized with a perfect mania for masquerading and gambling. Paris and London followed suit, and the two most popular amusements, both public and private, were masquerades and gambling saloons. People not only wore their masks or visors at balls, but in the Mall and the parks and the theatres. At length matters got to such a pass that when a police raid was made on a certain loose dancing place in Soho and an order was given for every one to unmask, what was the amazement of the police to find that at least a third of the company consisted of ladies and gentlemen of the highest aristocracy, some of whom had even brought their daughters to an entertainment which, to use the words of a contemporary, was "a disgrace for a female even of the lowest class to attend."

Food Fads.

From Everybody's Magazine.

Attention should be paid to the suitability of food for special functions in the individual. In this we are met at the first by an army of faddists and theorists who have discovered special diets for special purposes. The markets are flooded with these products; nerve food, brain food, muscle food, and so on. A common superstition is that fish is a good brain food, and that the eating of meats has a distinct influence upon character, rendering the consumer more ferocious and vicious. Such ideas may be pleasant to theorists, but they have no foundation in physiological and chemical fact. There are certain influences of food, however, on the organism which are well established, viz., that the use of a diet containing a large excess of sugars and starches tends to produce corpulence. The farmer understands this principle in feeding animals for the market. He would never think of attempting to fatten a pig by feeding him an exclusively nitrogenous food, but he gives him a food rich in starch, such as Indian corn. On the other hand, the working horse is best nourished by oats, containing a large excess of nitrogenous principle, and at the same time a sufficient quantity of starch and sugar to supply animal heat and energy. The constant use of a muscle tends to hasten the changes of tissue, and thus high muscular endeavor requires the food rich in starch, sugar, and fat to supply animal heat, which all muscular exertion needs in abundance.

The Death of Louis XVI.

From Notes and Queries.

At Sotheby's a little while ago was sold an autograph letter from Sanson, the executioner, to the editor of a newspaper in Paris. The letter is dated Feb. 20, 1793, or less than a month after the execution of Louis XVI., and gives a minute account of the last moments of the King and the words used by him upon the scaffold. Sanson was not only an eye-witness, but also a most important actor in a scene which must have been still vividly in his recollection as he wrote, yet the account does not coincide in all points with other accounts to which we are accustomed. He takes some pains to contradict a report, probably circulated at the time, that the King struggled violently and had to be bound by force. "L'espèce de petit débat qui si fit au pied de l'echaffaud" was due to his dislike to taking off his coat or having his hands tied, and his wish to be permitted to cut his hair off himself. Sanson also implied that the King was not at any time allowed to address the people, as he wished to do, and that when it was explained to him that "la chose étoit impossible," he permitted himself to be led to the guillotine. It was here, and to those standing around him—not to the people—that he made his speech. The words also are not the same as are given in other accounts. The letter concludes with an admission that "il a soutenu tout cela avec un sang froid et une fermetté que nous a tous étonnés." Is this letter known to historians?

The Indian and the Buffalo.

From The Outlook.

The buffalo and his habits presents the key to the life and customs of these Western tribes. What the palm is to the Bedouin of the desert or the reindeer to the arctic Laplander, this, and more, the buffalo represented to the Sioux and Blackfeet, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. His flesh provided food, not only for present need, but, when "jerked" and packed away in the skin perflèche, a store for Winter's use. His hide was metamorphosed now into an impervious covering for the tepee, now into clothing to be worn by day or the warm blanket for the couch at night, and again into the horse trappings, cooking vessels, and various ufensils of aboriginal life. The broad, fibrous sinew of the back gave to the woman her thread and to the hunter or warrior his bows. ing. The bones, horns, hoofs, and tails played their part in the ornamentation of tepee and clothing, while even the dried offal supplied the much-needed fuel. The village of movable tepees floated hither and thither in the wake of the drifting herds, the extinction of which revolutionized the conditions of the plains Indian's life. His chief occupation, the chase, was gone. The war-path was of necessity discontinued, because, with the passing of the buffalo, his commissariat was destroyed. Thus, his activities gone, averse to agriculture, untrained in any useful art, he was left stranded on the different reservations, a pensioner on Governmental bounty, and a prey to indolence, disease, and vice.

The Orthodox Pobiedonostseff.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The question that M. Pobiedonostseff must already have passionately propounded to himself and others, is whether the process set up by the Russian Minister of Finance, M. Witte, can be steered to the point where it will be invaluable to the State and stopped before becoming dangerous to autocracy and the Holy Synod. "Democracy is the most complicated and the most burdensome system of government recorded in the history of humanity," cries the procurator. He denounces the modern craving after mammon, the mania for money; he sees luxury and vanity raging like a plague, wherever man, a natural creature of green earth, has lost his simple contact with the quiet mother. Apart from "the modesty of nature," we have no true peace or true power from all our strivings. "The sensual instincts," observes the Vice Pope of Orthodoxy, thinking apparently of the Stock Exchange, "awaken with peculiar strength in a life spent in anxious and feverish activity, and founded upon infidelity and accident." These arguments were those of the Spanish Jesuits, and are those of China. They have their side of truth; and the logical results are Spain and China. The latest statistics show that company promotion has advanced rapidly in Russia, and the total number of companies is given as 990, with an aggregate share capital of £177,028,394. This is fair progress in a direction which must have the inevitable accompaniments most abhorred of M. Pobiedonostseff. M. Witte, in a word, is inoculating Russia with this poisonous virus of Western industrialism, from which all Western symptoms must ultimately follow. But we can go much further than this, and say that there is no part of the world where the development of factory production is so perilous from the political point of view as in Russia, where the national temperament flies, in all things, if it move at all, from one extreme of the pendulum to the other. It has been already suggested that the Russian mind, dreamy, inexperienced, and idealistic, and saturated with the commercial feeling, takes to Socialist enthusiasm on the faintest provocation. M. Witte is creating his towns and manufacturing communities under conditions more effectively designed to promote a revolution than any which have ever prevailed in other countries.

Paris Beautified.

From Harper's Magazine.

In the administration of Paris, municipal art is divided between two departments, which is to say, between National and municipal authorities. The State Direction des Beaux Arts has the care of all National Museums, which in Paris include the Louvre and the Luxembourg; of historic monuments, such as the Musée de Cluny; of subsidized theatres, as the Opéra, the Opéra Comique, the Comédie Française, and the Odéon. It is clear that this department of the State Government has much to do with the artistic side of Paris. The second department, the Service des Beaux Arts of the city, concerns itself, on the other hand, with the decoration of municipal and departmental buildings, such as the Hotel de Ville and the mairies; with the purchase of works from the Salon; with the public fêtes; with subventions for monuments and statues; with the participation of the city in French and foreign expositions, and with various other duties. For the plainer, and what we may call for convenience the more strictly civic art—since it has to do with streets and parks—there is now a department of the municipal government known as the Direction Administrative des Services d'Architecture et des Promenades et Plantations, which does most of this work. It comprises also the so-called "services" of the highway inspection and of the plan of Paris; it looks after all the parks, the squares, and even the cemeteries; has superintendence of the city's culture of trees, plants, and flowers, and of the trees and gardening on the highways. It examines from the artistic point of view requests for concessions, and is the department of municipal architecture, having charge of the great multitude of civic buildings.

It is by means of such management that the city has made herself, with her many thousand lanterns, the "ville lumière," and in the inhospitable soil of her boulevards and avenues has planted nearly 90,000 trees. For the provision of these and the flowers in her parks and gardens she has established municipal nurseries and hothouses, the chief gardener reporting for 1897 an output of more than a million plants.

Preparation of Barley.

From Good Words.

Among the rocky fields of the Faroes stand cabins built of rough stones and turf, used for drying barley. The cold Summers here never ripen the grain, and after it is cut in October, it must be subjected to a strong heat for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. A great fire of peats is built on a high raised hearth of stone; about five feet above it wooden beams support laths fastened several inches apart. These are covered with a layer of straw, on which unthreshed barley is spread to the depth of several inches, and allowed to dry. Passing near a cabin, I venture to peep in, and there see a group worthy of Millet's brush. Three women, with skirts kilted high and heads bound up like Millet's "Gleaners," are treading out the grain with their bare feet. Their bodies slightly bending, and hands resting on their hips, they trot to and fro, singing as they go snatches of some Faroe peasant song. The air is luminous with golden dust, and the firelight flashes over their strong supple bodies and large fair faces. It is a charming picture, and a rare one in these days of machine labor.

But this treading of the barley does not sufficiently separate the grain from the husk. The next step is to beat it with flails; not the jointed flails formerly in use in America, but "treskyutrea," which resemble a baseball bat, flattened a little toward the end. I was fortunate enough to see the whole process, for the women, after questioning me curiously for several minutes, confer among themselves, and I hear them say, "She is from America, and there they do not know the way of Faröe folk; we must show it all to her." After treading vigorously for perhaps fifteen minutes, they bring out the flails and, kneeling on the floor, wield them vigorously; the blows falling, one, two, three—one, two, three, in perfect time. Later they take down large shallow trays of wood from the walls, and putting the grain in them separate the chaff by shaking the trays from side to side.

A Sonnet of Revolt.

"Les modes ont fait plus de mal due les revolutions."
VICTOR HUGO, N. D. de P., iii., c. i.
"Les revolutions sont les idees d'une époque."
—LAMARTINE, Hist. d. Girondins, I. 15.

Life—what is Life? To do, without avail,
The decent ordered tasks of everyday:
Talk with the sober: join the solemn play:
Tell for the hundredth time the self-same tale
Told by our grandsires in the self-same vale
Where the sun sets with even, level ray,
And nights, eternally the same, make way
For hueless dawns, intolerably pale.

And this is Life? Nay, I would rather see
The man who sells his soul in some wild cause:
The fool who spurns, for momentary bliss,
All that he was and all he thought to be:
The rebel stark against his country's laws:
God's own mad lover, dying on a kiss.
W. L. C. in The Fortnightly Review.

Success of German Steamers.

Andrew Carnegie in The Nineteenth Century.

As for the serious loss of the Atlantic express travel, a few words will explain why this was inevitable, keeping in view Britain's environment. The British steamship lines sailing between Liverpool and New York convey passengers to and from Britain only, with her 41,000,000 of people. The German lines sailing from Bremen and Hamburg to New York draw first from the whole of Northern Europe, then touch at Southampton and draw part of the British travel, and, not content with this augmentation, crossing to Cherbourg, they draw from Paris and all Southern Europe. Thus three fine streams of travel feed their enormous fast ships; the 300,000,000 of Europe are tributary to them; and homeward from America to Germany they draw all who wish to visit or have business with any of these millions, for the homeward ships touch also at Cherbourg, Southampton, or Plymouth, and land passengers. Against this the British lines have only tributary to them 41,500,000 of people who desire passage to New York, and, returning from America to Britain, only those Americans who desire to visit the 41,500,000 for pleasure or business. It goes without saying that the German lines must inevitably lead in large, fast steamers. But no cause for pessimism here, because British shipowners are neither unenterprising nor inefficient; they only show their good sense by recognizing the situation, and will hold more of the profit of Atlantic travel for Britain than if they attempted the impossible.

A Chinaman's Convictions.

From The Contemporary Review.

The Chinaman has no very earnest convictions, but he does not like to cut himself adrift from the religion of his childhood altogether; as a rule, he is frankly agnostic. It may be, he thinks, that what the priests tell him is true; anyway it is better to be on the safe side; it can do no harm. Religious ceremonies with him are a kind of spiritual insurance. One of them confessed as much to a European critic, who was laughing at him for burning joss paper before his idol:

"How fashion," he said, "you belong Christian? You talkee makee die, have got joss. You no can savee proper have got, no go. My belong all same. Suppose have got Devil more better my chin-chin he suppose no have got, makee, only belong few hundred cash one year expense."

(In what way are you a Christian? You say that after death there is a God. You can't tell for certain whether there is or is not. I am in just the same state. If there be a God it is better I should worship Him. If there is no God, it doesn't matter, it only costs me a few pence a year.)

It is not so in Japan. There the quickening influences of modern civilization have not only stimulated Christian effort, but have led also to a remarkable vivification of Buddhism; a religion which has in it somewhat of the same missionary spirit as our own. "Indian Buddhism," declared Nichiren, a Buddhist reformer who lived in the fourteenth century, "came to the East; Japanese Buddhism will go to the West;" and the first country to which the Japanese Buddhists are turning their attention is China, where they have already sent a number of their priests.

Chanson Breton.

Alas, my love is far away,
And there is naught can comfort me.
A gallant wooed me yesterday
Beneath the shady greenwood tree.
"Fair Sir," I said, "thy vows are vain,
This heart is wrung with heavy pain,
And he I love—Thou art not He."

With gauds of jewels and of gold,
And robes of pearl and silver thread,
Came a great lord who would me wed,
And give me all his heart to hold.

And then came Death—O Sweet and Fair!
Stretch forth thine arms and clasp me there—
Dear Death, do thou my body bear
There where my love is lying cold!
Only thy breast should stay her head
Who never may be comforted.
—ROSAMUND MARRIOTT WATSON, in Harper's.

The American School Girl's Ideas.

Miss Catharine Dodd in The National Review.

There is a severity in the New England girl's view of men, she compares them with women greatly to the advantage of the latter in manners, morals, and mental endowments.

Here are some of the pithy conclusions and condemnations on mankind:

"A woman has better sense than a man."

"Women learn things quicker, because they have more intelligence."

"Women are always better than men in morals."

"Women are more use in the world."

"Women has more religion than men has."

"Women are quicker than men, and they can control their temper."

"Women just has patience, when she is crossed, but men uses bad language."

"Women bring up children, and the child is father to the man," is the crowning testimony to woman's superiority by these young moralizers. Those of us who know the traveled American child in hotels and boarding houses will agree that the child is certainly father to the man in a way which Wordsworth never contemplated.

Twenty-four per cent. are well balanced and cheerful. They accept the inevitable and make the best of it.

"I would rather be a woman, because I have to be."

"I wish to be a woman, because I can't help it."

"I am satisfied with the way I am, and it would make no difference if I wasn't."

"I wish to be a woman because God gave me no choice."

"I would rather be a woman, because I cannot be anything else, and I mean to be as good as a man anyway."

"Fur an' Wide."

From The New Lippincott.

"Have you spent all of your life right here in this one place?" asked a stranger of an old fellow he came across seated on a rail fence whittling in front of a log and slab cabin in one of the back counties of Arkansas.

"Not by a derned sight," was the terse reply. "I been hyar the better part o' the time, but, la, I hev traveled fur an' wide."

"Ever been abroad?"

"Wal, not eggzackly to say 'abroad,' onless you call it goin' abroad to go from here way over to Petersville. I been over thar twice in the last forty year. It's thirty-six an' a half mile to Petersville, an' I been furder than that, fer my ole woman an' me went clean to Hogback Ridge on our weddin' tower, an' that's forty-one mile from here. Then I been over in Pettis County to see my wife's folks twice, an' that's twenty-odd mile from here. Then I been over to Rocky Hill ez menny ez four times, an' that's eighteen mile. Ez I say, I been here most o' the time, but then I've traveled fur an' wide all the same. I've seen the big four-story mill over to Petersville and the engine kyars over to Peaville. I rid three mile on 'em, an' it's all I want o' the pesky things. I've seen a calf with two heads an' a feller that could eat fire an' dance on broken glass in his bare feet. I see a man hung once, an' a hoss-race fer a purse o' sixty-five dollars. Yes, Sir; I been fur an' wide, and I reckon I've seen the biggest part o' what there is to see in this world, an' I don't lot on doin' no more gaddin' about."

Negro Superstition.

From The Journal of American Folk-Lore.

Many of the negro superstitions in Kentucky are quite interesting. An old philosopher told me with great gravity: "If you want peppers to grow, you must git mad. My old 'oman an' me had a spat and I went right out and planted my peppahs an' they come right up!" Still another saying is that peppers, to prosper, must be planted by a red-headed, or by a high-tempered, person. The negro also says that one never sees a jay bird on Friday, for the bird visits his Satanic majesty to "pack kindling" on that day. The three signs in which the negroes place implicit trust are the well-known ones of the groundhog's appearing above ground on the second of February; that a hoe must not be carried through a house or a death will follow; and that

potatoes must be planted in the dark of the moon, as well as all vegetables that ripen in the ground, (and that corn must be planted in the light of the moon.)

Feed gunpowder to dogs, and it will make them fierce.

A negro will not burn the wood of a tree that has been struck by lightning, for fear that his house will burn, or be struck by lightning.

If a bird flies into a house, it brings bad luck. If a crawfish or a turtle catches your toes, it will hold on till it thunders.

When a child, I was told by a black nurse that if a bat alights on one's head, it would stay till it thundered. This was so terrifying that even now I have an unnecessary fear of being clutched by a bat.

To make soap, stir it with a sassafras stick in the dark of the moon.

The Tulip Mania.

From The Saturday Review.

Steele's essay shows the pitch to which the fancy had already reached early in the eighteenth century; its closing years saw the London florists, men who grew their flowers in places like Camberwell and the City Road, beginning to introduce improved seedlings, and henceforward the tulip became essentially an English flower, for the florists of the Low Countries failed to recognize the qualities upon which our growers insisted. The early half of last century was the golden prime of the fancy; £50 was no uncommon price for a bulb; £74 is perhaps the highest recorded at a public auction; but little by little the fashion changed, certain trading malpractices brought the flower into disrepute, and to-day only a handful of enthusiasts keep alive a few shows, survivors of the gatherings that used to be held in almost every village in the Midlands and the North. For the tulip became one of the pets of that born fancier, the workingman of the northern manufacturing towns, and as with many another flower, our gardens owe their most beautiful varieties to his devotion. His body might be bent over the loom or the stocking frame, but all his heart was with the little strip of ground that often lay under the shadow of the great mill chimney itself; some of his fellows might be hastening to get wealth, others were deep in the heady fight of politics, yet his quiet ambition was only to set his name to a flower that should stand for a generation or so as the head of its class. A modest aim, yet one demanding some labor and a certain measure of faith, for the third of a man's life may well run out before a new tulip shows all its beauties; nevertheless the fame was enduring, for the tulip possesses an immortality limited only by failing into disesteem.

The Master Builder.

The lowliest work he perfecteth,
Transforming, by his care,
The humble hut of Nazareth
To many mansions fair.

More wondrous still! Of earthly clay,
Misshapen, marred by sin,
He buildeth temples, day by day,
That he may work therein.

Shall Selfishness deny Him sway,
Or Folly bar the door?
Dear Master, make our hearts, we pray,
Thy dwelling evermore!

—ERNEST NEAL LYON in The Outlook.

Russian Finance.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Russia's present formula, in a word, is not conquest, but capital; and this is why M. Witte is the significant figure of her whole policy. It is practically impossible for any Western critic to be sure of the state of the facts behind the brilliant balance sheets of this accessible and impenetrable Minister. No outsider really knows whether the recent financial statement, drawn up with all the elaborate and determined optimism of a prospectus, represented simple realities, or whether it was a dazzling juggle of figures designed to encourage investment. What is certain is that there are two sides to M. Witte's financial policy, and that Europe is allowed to see and hear little except what relates to one side only. He perfectly understands the uses of advertisement. The splendid exhibits at Paris and Glasgow must be regarded as great advertisements. They are meant to impress the foreigner, and the foreigner is impressed. M. Witte has been no less judicious in receiving with grave ease Anglo-Saxon journalists who become the picturesque exponents of the views which he desires to disseminate. The case for the Finance Minister of the Czar, therefore, is well known. We have been shown that Russia is paying off debt at the rate of from two to three millions a year. But this would be the minimum necessity of any competent policy of financial advertisement. We are told, and it is perfectly true, that Russia's borrowings have been made for the purpose of extending her railways and developing her inexhaustible resources. The industrial result must be magnificent sooner or later, but the exact date when these enterprises will begin to be fully remunerative is still undetermined. The one solid certainty is that Russia has gained from her command of French credit more enormous advantages than any country ever yet received from another for a purely abstract compensation. With the new loan the result of the whole Vishnegradsky-Witte series of conversions from 1890 to 1901 is that Russia has increased her national debt by something like 20 per cent., with no appreciable increase in the annual charge.

First Use of an Army.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The first use of an army is for purposes of defense against internal commotion. This statement may surprise some people who think of police only when questions of internal order are concerned and have not for many years witnessed the soldier in evidence in civil commotion or insurrection. But we shall have no true idea of what armies exist for unless we begin with this, perhaps in importance the highest, function of an army. The ultimate guarantee of civil order is, in fact, the soldier. The unarmed policeman is nothing without him, and no one can foresee how necessary the soldier may at any moment become. We have a standing illustration in the case of Ireland, where a police force is maintained which is really a military force, and with a large number of regular soldiers behind it. Another illustration is just being given by South Africa, where the new police force is really being armed and organized as a military body with regular forces behind it. An illustration of a different kind was afforded by the great civil war in America. If the United States had been able to dispose at the beginning of the war of a regular army of 100,000 or even 50,000 men, there would have been no civil war. The losses and miseries of four years' civil strife, with its enormous waste of human lives, would have been entirely prevented. It is not cheap for a nation, therefore, even on the score of internal policy, to be without an irresistible army for all purposes of home defense. I put down, then, as the first object of an army, the maintenance of civil order in the State.

Old Folks at Home.

John Habberton in The Literary Era.

Foster's "Old Folks at Home" is the most popular song in existence. It has been translated into all the languages of Europe, and also into some of Asia and the isles of the sea. The lines are poetic only in the sense of suggestion; they are so simple and artless that it would seem that any school child could pen them and improve upon them, but they express the sentiment of every homesick man or woman that ever lived. Compared with "The Old Folks at Home," Kipling's "Mandalay" which has been said by some high authorities to be the acme of homesick expression, is a disgusting emulsion of beer and sensuality. There is an oft-told story of a regiment of troops, with pay overdue four months, that was overtaken by the paymaster just as it reached a camp near a great city in which everything was "wide open." Many of the men, with their pockets full of money, "broke guard," and returned to camp in a condition prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The guards themselves became untrustworthy, good men though they had been on the march and in battle; the sober members of the regiment strove unsuccessfully to restrain the uncontrollable, and the Colonel gravitated between slaughter and suicide, when suddenly the leader of the band asked permission to try his hand on the disturbing element. Grouping his musicians in the centre of the camp, he started "The Old Folks at Home," and played unceasingly for half an hour, when the Officer of the Guard reported that the camp was entirely quiet, even the most uproarious drunkards having wept themselves to sleep.

Telegraphy and Invention.

From Notes and Queries.

The Abbé Barthélemy seems to have had a prevision of the practical use to be made of electricity in sending messages. Writing to Mme. du Deffand in 1772, he observes:

"It is said that with two timepieces the hands of which are magnetic, it is enough to move one of these hands to make the other take the same direction, so that by causing one to strike 12 the other will strike the same hour. Let us suppose that artificial magnets were improved to the point that their virtue could communicate itself from here to Paris; you have one of these timepieces, we another of them; instead of hours we find the letters of the alphabet on the dial. Every day at a certain hour we turn the hand, and M. Wiard [Mme. du Deffand's secretary] puts together the letters and reads. * * * This idea pleases me immensely. It would soon be corrupted by applying it to spying in armies and in politics, but it would be very agreeable in commerce and in friendship."

Reindeer for Alaska.

Lieut. J. S. Herron, Explorations in Alaska.

Miners, mail contractors, freighters, and traders in the interior of Alaska, the men who actually travel and are on the ground and whose interests are involved, all condemn reindeer transportation in the strongest terms. Even some of the Lap reindeer herders informed me that dogs were better than reindeer. I will cite one example. A herd of about eighty reindeer arrived at Tanana, Alaska, the Winter of 1899-1900, after having been nearly two years coming from Dyea, in charge of four Laps, with two herd dogs. These deer were all that had survived of a herd of about 500 brought from Norway and landed at Dyea in 1898. After its arrivel at Tanana it was necessary to keep this herd about fifteen miles away on the nearest moss grounds, and it required the constant service of Laps and herd dogs, assisted part of the time by white men and an Indian. Dog teams carried supplies to the herders from Tanana. A thorough and practical test of the reindeer as a means of transportation was made here by experienced Alaska business men, utilizing the services of the Lap reindeer herders. The deer proved failures, were slaughtered, and the Laps discharged. Reindeer transportation might have a limited use in the interior if good trails were made, with relay stations every twenty-five miles, where herders, feed, and fresh animals could be obtained. But if this were done, dogs would still be better and cheaper than deer, while horses or mules would be better and cheaper than either. Reindeer for transportation cannot compete with horses in Alaska any more than they can in the United States.

The Newport of To-day.

From Harper's Magazine.

During its 200 years of existence Newport has seen three distinct phases of life. First, as a provincial seaport, it had a day of prosperity; trade, however, drifted away to rival centres, leaving the town to sink into obscurity and indigence, until some sixty years ago, when a group of unostentatious people selected it for their Summer home. Those were happy days! I have an idea that the old city remembers with pleasure the simple ways and entertainments of the epoch. The third phase of its existence began late in the eighties, when, almost in a season Newport turned from being a tranquil and exclusive centre into a focus of folly, extravagance, and newspaper notoriety, the fad of our wealthiest plutocracy, and perhaps the most-advertised watering place on the globe. So quickly did this last transformation take place, so great has been the treasure flung about its ill-kept streets, that the astonished seaport is still rubbing its eyes and wondering if this unexpected prosperity is not an illusion. As to rising to the situation, getting its hair cut, and making a fresh toilet in which to receive guests, such an idea has never crossed its mind.

Each year when I set foot anew in the meagre shed that does duty for a railway station, or note the crowd of fashionable city people who thronged together on the platform to welcome friends arriving [illegible] ing of a Saturday afternoon the arrival of their fagged owners; when I saunter through lanelike streets leading incongruously to marble villa and Tudor manor house; when I find shingle cottages decorated with Versailles furniture, Mignard portraits, Genoa brocades, and Beauvais tapestries; when I see the toilets and jewels that women assume to dine informally with friends—I feel the same sort of amused astonishment as the loungers in Hyde Park must have experienced when Tittlebat Titmouse appeared among them, his clumsy hands glittering with rings, and a splendid chain strung across a waistcoat homesick for the washtub. The strongest impression one receives on visiting Newport to-day is a confused sense of splendor and slouch that would be sad if it were not laughable.

Menelek and Brooklyn Bridge.

From The National Geographic Magazine.

Following the well-established custom, I had with me a few gifts to present to his Majesty, who had sent me goats, bread, and tej. Two large volumes, with illustrations of scenes of our own country, of its cities, mountains, waterfalls, &c., I offered in the hope of making known the land of the free. Through the very excellent interpretation of a young Abyssinian attached to the British agency, I endeavored to explain the geographical relations of the United States to the rest of the world, but I am quite sure that I did not make a brilliant success. The difference in time between New York, which I mentioned as being our biggest city, and Addis Abeba seemed to interest his Majesty very much, but not understandingly.

Menelek seemed to have some appreciation of the magnitude of the Brooklyn Bridge and of the Capitol, yet the absence in his own language of any defined measure of distance left me doubtful as to whether, in spite of his unceasing efforts to understand things European, he is really able to mentally interpret such great dimensions. He has never seen a house larger than his own, unless possibly the neglected ruins of a considerable building erected by the Portuguese about 300 years ago in Gondar, once Abyssinia's capital.

For the Study of Eros.

Arthur B. Hinks in The Nineteenth Century.

During the past Winter the newly discovered planet Eros has come very near the earth. A great combined effort has been made to determine the distance of the planet. To this end thousands of photographs have been obtained recording the position of Eros among the surrounding stars. When they are completely measured and discussed we shall be in a position to deduce with great accuracy the distance of the planet, and that will lead to an improvement in our knowledge of the distance of the sun from the earth, a distance which is of paramount interest, because it is the unit in which all other astronomical distances are expressed. But there is the ever-present difficulty to be surmounted. Far more photographs have been obtained than can be measured in a reasonable number of years by the astronomers who took them, even if they could afford to lay aside the photographic survey of the heavens on which they were before engaged, and to let their telescopes stand idle, producing no more results. There is fear that the new solution of the grandest problem in astronomy will be indefinitely delayed, and there can be no attack upon a hundred other problems which are pressing for solution, until it is realized by those who are in a position to help that under the altered conditions introduced by the application of photography to astronomical measurement the necessary complement of each observatory equipped with a photographic telescope is a score of observatories of the new type, the astronomical laboratories.

English Railways.

From The Contemporary Review.

If our railways were at least well managed we should only have to pay three times more for their service than the Germans, Swiss, French, and Belgians pay to their railways. But the assured monopolistic position of our railways makes them reckless, and causes enormous waste of time and money, which also has to be paid for by the nation, which means out of the pockets of the wage earners in our productive industries.

Our railways stand, as regards their performance, at exactly the same point on which they stood thirty years ago, and are on the lowest level of railways in any of the leading countries. True, they have introduced a few Pullman cars, &c., but these Pullman cars are of little use to the nation, and no use at all for the development of the country. They serve only for the comfort of a few individuals, not for the prosperity of the country. Our trains are made up of toy trucks, carrying five to ten tons of goods each, and are pulled by toy engines.

In other countries large engines pull large cars. Moving goods in small parcels, in small wagons, and in small trains, if large ones can be had, is like emptying a tank with a teaspoon when a bucket is available. It means an enormous waste of time and money. An English goods train moves about 150 tons of goods, an American goods train moves from 800 to 1,500 tons of goods. One thousand five hundred tons of goods in ten trains means ten times the expenses for drivers, stokers, brakesmen, shunters, machines, and sheds, machine cleaning, machine repairing, a huge additional coal bill, and blocked lines all over the system. The same thing applies to passenger trains. Two of our trains, which one can see on any of our main lines daily starting with two engines each, might be hauled by one strong engine, at little more than one-quarter the cost. In this way the hard-won earnings of the nation are being wasted by our railway companies, which consequently charge us rates about four times larger than they ought to charge.

In this country the legal maximum fare in the third class is about 1 penny per mile. In the United States the legal maximum in the first class is 1 penny per mile.

Cat and Diphtheria.

From Good Housekeeping.

A sad case recently came to the knowledge of the writer. The only child in a pleasant home, a little girl of five, was taken ill with diphtheria, a peculiarly malignant case, and in a week she was dead. The physician searched everywhere for the cause of contagion, and found it in a cat which had been taken indoors in the little [illegible] a few days before she was taken ill. caressed it, fed it, slept with it. The creature's home was traced to a house in the lower part of the city where three children lay ill of diphtheria. The cat had been their sickroom companion for a week or two, then it had disappeared, to carry bereavement into a happy home.

The Babbler at the Play.

Of the bores that are bred 'neath Society's wing,
Where they flourish, unheeding the satirist's sting,
One genus in impudence rivals the rest
And pre-eminent stands as the Theatre pest.
For the bores we allude to ignore all restraint,
They're as deaf to appeal as they are to complaint;
Pachydermatous nuisances surely are they
All those garulous people who chat at the play!

Who is there that knows not the scenes they create
In the stalls every night by arriving too late?
Who is there that hasn't, with reason, grown surly
At their troublesome craze for departing too early?
Who is there that's felt not the weight of their feet
As they push, none too gently, their way to a seat?
And who does not know, to their angry dismay,
How, once seated, they chat all the time at the play?

The plot may be thrilling—they care not one bit;
They prefer their own jests to the dramatist's wit.
The hero may crawl to the limelight to die—
With the smallest small talk their companions they ply.

—London Truth.

When You Lose Your Pocketbook.

From The Outlook.

Happy is he who loses his pocketbook or is relieved of it by a skillful rogue. At the moment he will complain, will groan, but the trial is a salutary one, the lessons it conveys are precious. No contents of any pocketbook are so valuable.

First of all, there is the agreeable side of this accident, the honey, I may say, in the calix. You have just had your pocket picked. If you are in the kind of acquaintance, everybody hastens to your assistance. One pays your fare in the omnibus, another takes you off to breakfast with him; here money is loaned you, there some one even offers you his purse. Do these testimonials count for nothing? One could get on very well without them, you say. But that is not the real bottom of your thought. Whosoever has not a bad heart loves to know that some one cares for him, that, if need be, some one would deprive himself of something for him.

For all that we like to make ourselves out positive, skeptic, unfeeling men, a little kindness stirs our hearts to depths where the pocketbook counts for nothing. Nevertheless, if it be written that you are to lose your pocketbook, pray that it be on a neighborly shore. On a foreign soil and amid strangers it would be so different. You would then taste the bitter dregs in the calix. You have just been despoiled, say, of your money. From one moment to the other you are excommunicated; yes, excommunicated. There exists throughout the entire world a federation to which money associates us. Have much of it or little, you are still a part of this confraternity. You have the wherewithal to pass, to have doors opened for you, to make yourself esteemed and understood. As soon as your money fails you, your whole personality is called into question. In fact, we may take it for granted that without money no one knows you.

Maitre Laborí.

From The Spectator.

As must inevitably happen in any country where the bar and the bench do not form continuous steps in one profession, the successful French advocate is rarely a lawyer. Success at the bar is primarily a success of oratory, and since the great advocate does not pass to the bench, there is no need that he should ever possess either the judicial mind or the necessary judicial knowledge. The great lawyer in France is the professor, the savant, the publicist, hardly ever the leader of the bar. The learning and analytic power of a Westbury would seem to the French courts as thoroughly out of place in an advocate as they would be invaluable in a Judge. Hence in France the advocate is a more picturesque person, he is not hampered by a sense of strict relevancy, he can indulge in oratory, he can use the gestures of the platform, and in general he can address the Court in a way in which educated Bostonians are said to address their fathers, as if they were speaking to a large popular audience. To us, as the Lord Chancellor said, there are many things in French procedure which we cannot understand, and many things which we do not like. We believe in judicial conventions, in rigorous rules of evidence, in an etiquette which ties down the orator strictly to the point at issue. Wide learning, an exact mind, a judicial temper, and common sense—all these we think the causae causantes, the essential qualities of good advocacy. But we are apt to forget one thing, which at the old dinner to M. Berryer, Sir Alexander Cockburn, if we remember rightly, spoke eloquently of—that an advocate must above all things be loyal to his client, independent, and courageous. We may miss certain things at the French bar which we expect to see, but this one quality, as it seems to us, has never been wanting. The High Tory Sir Archibald Alison somewhere remarks that he doubted if the trials in England at the time of the French Revolution were so fair as the trials in France even during the Terror, for the advocates on the unpopular side fought loyally and courageously for their clients. Of this high tradition M. Laborí is a worthy exponent. It matters nothing what our opinion on the conduct of the Dreyfus case may be, but it matters much that an advocate should have been found so loyal to his profession as to brave popular odium and fight every inch of the ground. "We have nothing to do," to quote the Lord Chancellor again, "with the modes of administering justice adopted by foreign nations, but we can and do recognize the qualities in all countries and at all times of courage, [illegible]

JUNE 1901

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS FOR THE CAMPING SEASON

NOTHING so surely makes or mars the pleasure of a camping expedition as the management of the commissary department. The worst of it is, too, that about every man in such a party believes that had he devoted his time and attention to it, he would have made a most successful chef.

Three things are to be considered in camp cookery: the food, the stove, and the utensils. The novice usually loads himself down with a choice collection of canned goods that weighs heavily on his pocketbook, his means of transportation, and, subsequently, on his digestive apparatus. There is an awful sameness about preserved food that becomes apparent after a few days' subsistence upon it. It is well, however, to take along a moderate quantity of tinned meats, vegetables, and fruit, so that, in event of fresh provisions being temporarily unobtainable, one is not forced to go hungry. There are two extremes in the camper's bill of fare which it is well to avoid—meagreness and an attempt to serve elaborate meals. By striking a happy medium of plain, wholesome food, well cooked, and in sufficient quantities, the outer himself is also likely to be rendered happy. It is wonderful how very good the plainest fare will taste when living under canvas. The fresh air, early rising, and the hearty sleep produced by the honest feeling of tiredness with which the camper goes to bed reduce criticism of the table service to a minimum.

As a general thing, the camp cook does not get the best results possible when cooking fish. If, instead of simply scaling and slamming them into a pan with a little grease or bacon fat, as many do, the fish be skinned, rolled around in a shallow plate, in which the yelk of an egg has been beaten, and then rolled in a little flour or finely powdered cracker crumbs, and afterward boiled in lard in the frying pan until sufficiently done—a few prods of a fork will tell when this stage is arrived at—this portion of the menu will be found vastly improved.

If potatoes, instead of being fried with just sufficient grease to keep them from sticking to the pan, are boiled in a generous amount of lard, they will taste far better, and, strange as it may seem, be really less greasy than if a moderate amount of lard is used. A point of vital importance in this style of cooking is that the lard be not allowed to cool before whatever is cooked in it be removed. Lard, when hot, seems to form a thin coating on the outside of the food, which prevents the grease entering into it, but if allowed to cool with the food still in the pan, the fish, potatoes, or whatever one has been preparing, will become soaked with grease, soggy, heavy, and indigestible.

After the lard has once been used it can be poured off, preferably into a wide-mouthed glass jar with a screw top, and kept for any subsequent occasions, bearing in mind, however, that, once used for fish, it should never be utilized for cooking any other article of food.

As soon as your potatoes are boiled, remove them from the water and allow them to drain. This prevents them from becoming waterlogged and soggy, and it is wonderful how quickly the heat of the potatoes will dry them.

Steak and other meat can be easily cooked on a gridiron, provided, if a wood fire be used, the wood is allowed to burn down to bright coals, which will give an even heat. A fresh wood fire is irregular in its temperature and apt to puff up at times, and the tongues of flame, unless one is extremely careful, will burn the meat. One of the chief objections to an oil stove until very recently was the fact that it was almost impossible to broil anything over the flame without imparting to the food a taste painfully reminiscent of petroleum. With the advent of wickless stoves, however, and a gridiron protected from the direct flame by wire gauze, one is not now obliged to build a wood fire for the sole purpose of making meat palatable.

It is an odd fact that among seventeen men there will be fifteen different ideas as to how coffee should be made. In civilized life, where one has an epicurean fastidiousness, this is all right. But in camp life the easiest way is usually the best, provided by the means employed a tolerably good cup of coffee is produced. The camper loses some of his critical taste when he assumes a hunting shirt and corduroys. There are three general ways in which coffee may be made in camp. One is by boiling. Put into a coffeepot a cup of water and a teaspoonful of ground coffee for each cup of the beverage desired, adding an extra spoonful for the coffeepot and an extra cup of water to allow for evaporation. Let it come to a boil, set it back for a few seconds until the boiling ceases, then start it to boiling again; repeat this operation three times. Throw in a quarter cup of cold water to settle the grounds, and then drink. It sounds easy, but you will get four vastly different kinds of beverage with the same ingredients, manipulated by four different men, in apparently the same manner.

An easier method is the use of a French drip coffeepot. Put a teaspoonful of pulverized coffee for each cup and one extra for the pot in the coffee tray. Before this tray is put in the pot the latter should be warmed by a couple of cupfuls of hot water, which is then emptied out. Then pour hot water, a few degrees below the boiling point, over your coffee in the tray, allowing about a half-cupful more than the actual amount of coffee desired. The results from this method are much more uniform than by the boiling process, but still it is rather a nuisance to have to warm the coffeepot.

The best scheme, and by all odds the easiest, is the use of one of the new pots, in which a sufficient amount of cold water is put in the lower portion of the pot. The coffee is put in a tray above, and, being brought to a boil over the fire, the water bubbles up through a central hollow column, reaching from the bottom of the pot, spreads over the coffee in the tray and drips down. About fifteen minutes from the time the pot is put over the fire, one has coffee ready for drinking. It may be kept boiling indefinitely, and the water replenished if necessary, without spoiling the flavor. This method is a godsend to the camper, as he can put his coffee on the fire, start cooking the rest of his meal, and, at any stage of the game after fifteen minutes, his coffee is ready for him. When buying pulverized coffee, especially at a country store, it is the part of wisdom to examine the package before going away with it. Otherwise one is very apt to reach camp with a bag full of stuff of about the size of cracked corn. This is all right for making boiled coffee, but it is a pretty poor proposition for use in coffee making by the French process.

A camper can get along with a frying pan and a tin cup if necessary, but if he takes along in addition a saucepan, gridiron, and either of the coffee pots mentioned, he is apt to enjoy himself better and this is what he is after. Never use tin or ironware in camp. If you have plenty of money to spend, and want your equipment to weigh the least possible amount, aluminum ware is nice. It is light, clean, and not affected by acids. If this is considered too much of a luxury, the cheap enamel ware which resembles agate, is the next best proposition. The meanest part of a cooking outfit to pack is probably the frying pan. About 50 per cent. of the space required for packing this interesting utensil can be saved by having the handle removable.

The use of a wood fire by campers is becoming beautifully less. There is a certain romance attached to it, and it always looked well on a photograph. There are, however, some features connected with it not always shown in the photograph, and which are not particularly pleasant in practice. It is a fact well known by those who become intimately acquainted with the open camp fire, that the smoke always blows in the direction of the man endeavoring to cook over it. A nice west breeze may be blowing, and you approach from the west, congratulating yourself that the smoke is going to stay out of your eyes this time anyway. The potatoes have scarcely begun to sizzle in the pan before the wind will slap around from the east. Before you get the smoke removed from your eyes, a goodly portion of the potatoes are burned black. You move around to the east and start on a steak. Before the meat is really warm, the wind has changed again and the smoke sailing in your direction once more. Parties who are sufficiently large sometimes try to circumvent the cussedness of a wood fire by having three men surround it at once during cooking time. Parties who have tried this have informed me with tears in their eyes that on such an occasion the wind usually blew in three directions at once.

There are three other items connected with a wood fire which are apt to render it unpopular. First of these is the fact that one must get wood. There is always more or less work connected with this, and people do not generally go to camp to work. It is surprising the amount of wood that a small, unobtrusive camp fire will demand. The elephant of whom Wang so pathetically sang, was a total abstainer from supplies in comparison. The second trouble is that it is rather difficult to start a fire when the wood is wet. There is only one precaution against wet wood in camp. That is, to take a cord or two of it in the tent with you over night. The room in a tent is usually limited, and therefore one or more of the party usually have to sleep in close proximity to or even on the fuel supply for the morrow. This sometimes tends to prevent pleasant slumber. Thirdly, a wood fire must be built outdoors, which rather interferes with the pleasurable preparation of the meal in case of rain.

A quart of kerosene will put more heat where you want it than a fair proportion of a cord of wood. It is more easily stowed and carried, and you only use it when you want it. When through with your fire, it is rather a simpler operation to turn a valve on a kerosene stove and let the fire go out than to pour water on it or pound out a wood fire with brush in order that flying sparks may not eat their way through the roof of your tent while you sleep.

A few years ago a little oil stove was brought out, whose dimensions were about 8 by 9 inches, and which weighed about five pounds. Instead of a wick, the oil was raised through a coil of pipe by means of air pressure produced by a small air pump. This coil was heated by a spoonful of alcohol in a little cup underneath until sufficiently hot to vaporize the kerosene raised through it. This vapor was ignited and thereafter the coil, being self-heating, remained sufficiently hot to vaporize the kerosene before emerging from the pipe. With this stove an intense heat could be produced, which would boil a quart of water in about four minutes, and would do other cooking equally as well. The chief drawback was that in order to keep clean the small aperture through which the vapor emerged a cleaning needle had to be carried, and if this was lost the stove would be put out of commission.

In the new models brought out this year a needle valve regulates the supply of oil in the coil, and automatically cleanses the aperture through which the vapor passes. By means of this a tremendous pressure of air can be stored in the tank, and the valve set so as to regulate the amount of kerosene to be vaporized to any amount desired. The stove can be left for a couple of hours with the knowledge that it will continue to burn at a regular heat. When the compactness and convenience of this cooking apparatus is considered, and that being wickless, the flame does not smoke, and there is no soot to be cleaned from the cooking utensils, the price at which it is sold, about $4, seems pretty reasonable.

For broiling with one of these stoves it is well to procure a little gridiron, made especially for that purpose. It looks like one-half of an ordinary grid. Underneath it is a bit of gauze, which can be regulated to be distant from the grid from one-half inch to an inch and a half. This, while allowing the heat to cook the meat, prevents the flame and the food from coming into contact. The arrangement collapses, when ready for packing, into space occupying no more room than an ordinary gridiron.

A light, unleakable canoe has been produced which, while apparently made of seamless wood veneer, is in reality made of linen pulp, pressed into shape, and absolutely watertight. With the exception of the gunwales, floor boards, and decks, there is no wood about the craft. A canoe of this description, 15 feet in length by 30 inches beam, weighs about 50 pounds, and costs but $25.

Many a fisherman who has carefully kept his catch all day, either hanging in a live-bag from the side of the boat or attached to a string, has experienced the mortification of having them spoiled in transit home. Packing in seaweed, plantain leaves, or grass will often keep fish in good condition, but I saw something the other day which beats even those schemes. In outside appearance it was simply a rattan basket with a wooden top and two handles. The lid was fastened down by a strap with a lock buckle, which prevented the contents from being handled unless the strap were cut. Lifting the lids, the basket is found to be lined with zinc. Between the zinc lining and the outside wicker work is a filling of hair, felt and oilcloth, and the cover is made non-conductive in the same manner. At one end of the basket is a zinc pocket, removable for cleaning, which will contain about four pounds of ice broken small. In this basket the fisherman may carry his luncheon and other refreshment to the fishing grounds, and they will remain in as good condition as if kept in an ice chest.

Luncheon being disposed of, the fish, if one be lucky, can take its place, and four pounds of ice will last for eight or ten hours. The lid, which is hinged in the centre and fits over the edge with a flange, making the whole affair air tight, may be entirely removed for scalding out the basket to remove all possibility of odor. The basket was 20 inches in length, 13 inches wide, and 10 inches deep. It was small enough to go in a fishing boat or canoe, and large enough to serve as a camp refrigerator for those who might be able to secure ice occasionally, particularly if the camp site is so far distant from the spring to allow of the carting of their supplies to the spring for refrigerating purposes. If used for transporting ice, it would easily hold about forty pounds. All in all, it is a pretty good scheme, combining as it does, a lunch basket and game carrier. The man who owned it had used it in transporting ten pounds of trout from Maine a little earlier in the season, and he assured me that they arrived in town in good condition.

It is rather odd that so many owners of rowboats rig them for sailing with the abomination known as the "spritsail." This sail, which has very much the shape of an ordinary gaff fore and aft sail, is lashed permanently to the mast, and when set held in place by a sprit of wood, one corner of which is fastened to the upper corner of the leach, or outer edge of the sail, the other end setting in a loop on the mast. The sail is sometimes provided with a boom, though often the boom is omitted.

Possibly the popularity of this rig lies in the simplicity of its appearance. In reality it is anything but that in manipulation. The only way that it may be raised or lowered is by going forward in the boat, and attaching the sprit to the loop on the mast to hoist or free it in order to drop the sail. Even when the sail is lowered, it is still fastened high up on the mast, and unless wrapped around it and bound down, is apt to flap in the wind. Having no halyards, the process of setting or furling necessitates some one going forward to the mast and standing up. This is not always a safe move to make in a heavy blow or sea way.

If, instead of this form of sail, owners would rig their rowboats after the fashion of a yawl, with bat-wing sails, one forward and the other aft, the sail area being distributed between two sails, which in the bat-wing rig may be easily reefed, it would be an easy matter to carry a spread of canvas in accordance with weather conditions. These sails hoist with halyards, and can be raised and lowered, and, if fitted with running reef lines, may also be reefed without the steersman leaving his seat in the stern. In very heavy weather, the mainsail can be hauled down and the after sail or dandy will alone enable the boat to make good time. This after sail will be found extremely convenient for running ahead of a heavy wind, which is apt to cause a long, narrow craft like a rowboat to roll badly, especially if going against the tide.

If the foremast be stepped far forward enough to rest on the after part of the stem piece, and the dandy be stepped through the forward portion of the after deck, the sails should be about in proportion one to two—that is, the dandy would contain one-half the area of the mainsail. So rigged, the average rowboat will require a little weather helm. That is to say, the moment the tiller or rudder cords are let go, the boat will luff up into the wind of her own accord, which means that the moment the water gets unpleasantly near the rail, simply letting go the tiller will head the boat up in the wind and put her once more on an even keel.

The yawl rig is almost automatic in its safety. Probably the reason that it is not more used on small craft is that the appearance of two sails causes the uninitiated to believe that it is a complicated rig, and requires more attention than the single spritsail. Appearances, however, were never more deceiving than in this instance.

In buying a small boat which may be occasionally used for sailing, it is a very good plan to see that she is fitted with a deck two or three inches wide along the sides as well as the short deck at each end. This side deck or wash streak, as it is often called, should be finished with a combing of a couple of inches in height, oval at both bow and stern. If so fitted, one is able to carry sail until the water comes up quite a way on the combing instead of having to luff or reef as soon as the boat commences to heel to any extent, as would otherwise be the case. The amount of additional sail which can be carried and the difference in the speed thereby gained will much more than compensate for the slight additional cost in weight of the side decks and combing. A rowboat of 17 feet in length by 44 inches beam, decked as designated, will easily carry 123 square feet of canvas, which in heavy weather can be reefed down one-half that area. In a heavy storm, under dandy alone—which may be stepped on the forward mast in place of the mainsail—she will struggle along pretty well under one-quarter of the same spread.

A wooden rudder is generally used on rowboats, but any sailor who has once used a metal drop rudder on one of these small craft will never return to the affair made of wood. A rowboat is a pretty small craft; no one ever realizes how small she really is till putting one through a heavy seaway. Oftentimes she will jump so from wave to wave that the ordinary wooden rudder, which does not project below the line of the keel, is out of water. The drop rudder, the removable blade of which is practically a small centreboard, drops far below the bottom of the boat keel and always has a good hold on the water, allowing one to keep the boat under perfect control, no matter how much she may dance. If a wooden rudder were made low enough to secure the same grip, it would be broken nine times out of ten when shoving the boat off from a beach, stern first. The folding blade of a drop rudder, which is raised or lowered by a halyard led forward within easy reach of the hand, is hauled up out of harm's way when either approaching shallow water or launching. It costs about three times as much as a wooden rudder, but it is a case of money well spent.

E. T. KEYSER.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair and continued high temperature; winds southerly.

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NEW CAPITAL OF CHINA

The Dowager Empress Refuses to Return to Peking.

Notifies Grand Council that Kai-fung-Foo, Capital of Ho-Nan, Is to be the Chief City of the Empire.

SHANGHAI, June 30.—Marquis Tsong has received a dispatch from Sian-Foo to the effect that the Empress Dowager, fearing a trap to capture her, declines to return to Peking.

The dispatch adds that the Empress Dowager has notified the Grand Council that the future capital will be Kai-fung-Foo, in the Province of Ho-Nan.

Kai-fung-Foo is the capital of Ho-Nan, and therefore in the midst of a population regarded as the most intensely anti-foreign in the Chinese Empire. The city is of immense antiquity, and from 1280 to 1405 was the capital of the empire.

Few foreigners have visited Kai-fung recently, but those who have been there describe the city as covering a very large area, surrounded by the usual high brick wall, with all the elaborate fortifications used in China in the Middle Ages, and containing some fine buildings. Its population is about 500,000.

Kai-fung is remarkable as being the only city in China in which is a colony of Jews. Marco Polo and other travelers asserted that there were Jews in China, but their stories were not believed until the early eighteenth century, when the Jesuits discovered them at Kai-fung.

NOT ACCUSED OF LOOTING.

American Marines Exonerated by Later Details of the Tien-Tsin Company's Claim.

TIEN-TSIN, June 30.—Mr. Denby, who, when the foreign troops arrived here, was deputed by the China Merchants' Company to protect its property, says the company in its claim against the United States Government does not use the word "loot" in regard to the marines, but merely holds them responsible. The greater part of the company's property consisted of rice, which was afterward distributed under orders from the British and American Generals to assist those in need. Mr. Denby thinks the company's claim should have been added to the indemnity as legitimate expenditure.

Some Tien-Tsin merchants say the company never had 300,000 taels worth of property here.

It is pointed out that the company stored three boxes of valuables with the Chartered Bank before the troubles began, and did not withdraw these until October, and that consequently it is improbable that any jewels were left to be looted. Moreover, the place was thoroughly gone through by local looters before the allied forces arrived.

SEVERE STORMS IN EUROPE.

Much Damage Done in the United Kingdom—Many Fatalities in Portugal Reported.

LONDON, July 1.—The long continued drought in the United Kingdom has broken up. Violent thunderstorms occurred on Saturday night and yesterday, accompanied by torrential rains and lightning, which wrought much havoc.

Many parts of the continent have been suffering from heat waves. In Portugal much damage has been done by floods and hailstorms.

According to a dispatch to The Daily Express from Oporto, twenty persons were drowned by floods in the Carrazeda district and five killed by lightning at Gouvinhas.

PARIS, July 1.—Violent storms have swept the northwest and southwest sections of France, doing great damage to crops and vineyards, especially in the neighborhood of Bordeaux and Dijon, where considerable hail has fallen.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN CANADA.

Member of Dominion Parliament Says It is Buying the Country Up—Annexation Movement Likely to Revive.

LONDON, July 1.—J. Henri Bourassa, who is a member of the Dominion Parliament, and was for some years Director of La Revue Canadienne, has arrived in London for a holiday. Interviewed by a representative of The Daily News, he referred, among other matters, to the way in which American capital is invading Canada. He said:

"American capital is spreading around the lakes, up the rivers, and along the railway systems. It is breaking down the barrier between Canada and the United States. The Americans are not conquering us, but they are buying us up. When this is accomplished it will only need a slight political difference with the home Government, and the annexation movement, now dead, will revive.

"Then you will have to look, not to the half-American business men of Toronto, but to us French Canadians, who have saved Canada for you more than once, and may save it again, unless you hopelessly alienate us."

SULPHATE OF COPPER WANTED.

Quantities Used by Currant Growers in Greece.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Consul Frederick Hossfeld thinks there is a splendid opportunity to increase the volume of sulphate of copper exported from this country to Greece, where there is a bid demand for it. He estimated that from 7,000 to 8,000 tons are used annually by the currant growers. The wholesale currant trade of Greece is practically in the hands of banks and syndicates, and they have agreed to buy sulphate of copper in bulk and to sell it to the farmers at cost, so as to encourage the growing of currants.

Consular reports have so far failed to show, but it is the opinion of Consul Hossfeld that the United States could secure a goodly portion of this trade if the tariff tax on the commodity were removed.

TO-DAY'S TWELVE PAGES,

FINANCIAL REVIEW

AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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Amusements.—Page 7.
Auctions at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Building Fire.—Page 3.
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Fires in Fires.—Page 3.
Intercollegiate Boat Races at Poughkeepsie.—Page 2. Famous steamer Richard Peck sold by Warren St.; also 120th St. Round Trip. See advertisement.—Adv.

ACTRESS RECITES IN CHURCH.

Crush at Gorleston, England, to Hear Mrs. Potter—Bishop May Forbid Another Such Performance.

LONDON, June 30.—At the invitation of the vicar, the Rev. Forbes Phillips, Mrs. Cora Urquhart Potter, gowned in white and wearing a picture hat, recited from the chancel of Gorleston Church, near Yarmouth, after evensong to-day, Pope's "Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame" and another poem, "The Queen's Last Ride." She delivered both poems to organ and choral accompaniment, the congregation listening reverently.

The vicar's idea was to enhance the attractions of the service, and for an hour before it began a great crowd besieged the doors, as if the occasion were a theatrical first night. Hundreds were unable to gain admission.

It is rumored that the Bishop will forbid a repetition of the incident. Mr. Phillips writes plays under the nom de plume "Athol Forbes." He is now writing a play for Mrs. Potter.

UNIQUE BRIDGE TESTS.

Greenwich Constables, a Horse, and the Town's Largest Citizen Try the New Structure.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 30.—The $12,000 bridge being built by the State of Connecticut, West Chester County, and the Greenwich Tramway Company over the Byram River, connecting Greenwich and Port Chester and the States of New York and Connecticut, was tested in a peculiar manner yesterday. When the first plank was laid, Constable John J. Nedley and Charles Hills, walked over it, then they led across a horse belonging to Wiegand Brothers, and finally hitched the horse to a wagon in which they induced the largest citizen, "Blondy" Hoffman, whose weight is 300 pounds, to take a seat and ride over. The test was pronounced satisfactory.

GIFT TO NEW JERSEY.

Picture of Gov. Bloomfield to be Presented by Charles Bloomfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, June 30.—The next contribution to the State of New Jersey's portrait gallery of ex-Governors will be a picture of the first Democrat to hold that office, Gov. Bloomfield, who was in the chair in 1801, again in 1803, and again in 1812. He was the third Governor of the State under the Federal Government after the revolution. The donor of this picture is the Governor's great-grandnephew, Charles Bloomfield of Metuchen, a New York merchant.

When Mr. Bloomfield conceived the idea of making the gift he cast about for some old picture of the Governor, a difficult task, for Gov. Bloomfield left no children. He enlisted the services of W. H. Griffin, one of the Plainfield colony of artists. Mr. Griffin called to his assistance Col. Julian Scott of Plainfield, one of the most famous painters and connoisseurs in New Jersey. He was fortunate enough to find in his collection two old engraved medallions of Gov. Bloomfield and his wife, and Mr. Griffin has started the work of adding this picture to the State gallery of notables.

Charles Bloomfield still resides on the old Bloomfield homestead, about half way between Metuchen and Perth Amboy. It is one of the most perfect specimens of the colonial style mansions in the State. It was first built in 1640. The present house was erected fifty years ago and is the fourth mansion to occupy the site.

PRIEST TAKEN TO PESTHOUSE.

Believed to Have Contracted Smallpox in an Albany Confessional.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—Grief and surprise were occasioned to-day when the priests of the Diocese of Albany learned that one of their number, the Rev. Dr. John W. Spensley, a graduate of the American College at Rome, had been removed to the pesthouse suffering from smallpox. Because of criticism by certain members of the clergy and the laity, the Rev. Dr. Maguire, the pastor of St. Patrick's Church, to-night made an affidavit explaining the circumstances of the priest's removal from the parish house and declaring untrue the report that he had compelled Dr. Spensley to leave. Several priests drove to within talking distance of the pesthouse and obtained from Dr. Spensley the information that he had gone there of his own free will, acting on the advice of Health Officer Craig.

It is supposed that Father Spensley contracted the disease in the confessional.

"DRY" SUNDAY AT ATLANTIC CITY

Saloons Closed, and Only "Soft" Drinks Sold in the Grottoes.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 30.—The Sunday closing movement here passed off quietly, and to the casual observer the day was as other days, only more quiet. All of the saloons kept front and side doors closed. The grottoes were open, but sold nothing but soft stuff. In many of the licensed hotels the guests were supplied with liquors ordered and paid for on Saturday.

Every one seemed to take the matter as a huge joke. The excursionists laughingly ordered lemonade or other soft drinks to quench their thirst. The general effect of the order is apparently highly satisfactory to every one except saloon keepers and grotto proprietors. Only one arrest for drunkenness was made to-day, while on past Sundays the list was quite large.

New Pastor Installed at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 30.—The Rev. William B. Waller, who for fifteen years has been pastor of the New Rochelle Presbyterian Church, was officially installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here this afternoon. Among the members of the church congregation are E. C. Benedict, W. H. Martin, and Charles T. Wills of New York. The Rev. Dr. G. T. Purves of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York; the Rev. Joseph H. Robinson of Pelham, the Rev. Dr. Washington Choate of New York, and the Rev. R. Sanford Cobb participated in the ceremony to-day. Despite the heat, the church was filled.

Orange's Reception to Col. Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 30.—There is great enthusiasm in this city over the reception to Vice President Roosevelt to-morrow night. On leaving West Orange he will be driven directly to Orange Music Hall, where he will be met by a committee of prominent residents. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic and all old soldiers have been specially invited to attend. Col. Emerson H. Liscum Camp No. 94, Spanish-American War Veterans, will march from their headquarters in a body to meet the commander of the Rough Riders.

Mrs. Dewey Leaves Manhattan Beach.

Admiral Dewey did not go to Manhattan Beach, as was expected, but there were many callers for him at the Oriental Hotel yesterday. Mrs. Dewey was at the hotel for several days, but she left there yesterday morning.

The STEAMER SHINNECOCK will leave New York for BLOCK ISLAND and intermediate landings on Wednesday, July 3d, at 1 P. M., instead of 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

SCHOOLBOY WEDS A SCHOOLGIRL SECRETLY

William T. Hawes, 18, Eloped with Minnie Wilson, 16.

The Marriage Was Betrayed by a Letter from Him Addressed to "My Dear Wife."

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 30.—There appeared in a New York morning paper today the marriage announcement of the wedding of William T. Hawes to Minnie L. Wilson. The appearance of the notice was the first intimation most persons here had of the wedding, which took place on May 6. It was an elopement.

Mrs. Hawes was Miss Minnie Wilson. She is sixteen years old. She attended the Mount Vernon High School until last week, when it closed for the Summer. Her father is William Wilson, a wealthy real estate broker of New York, whose home is at 72 Elm Place, Mount Vernon, in the Chester Hill section.

The bridegroom is two years older than the bride. His father is William Hawes, Secretary of the United States Rubber Company. The bridegroom is a scholar in St. Paul's School, Garden City, Long Island. He is destined by his father to become a civil engineer.

The couple had been friends for two or three years. At Christmas last year there was a rumor that they were married, but they denied this and said they were only engaged. Their parents insisted the engagement be deferred until they were of age. The young folks consented, but it is now thought there was a mental reservation, as they were married at about the time they had intended to be.

On May 6 Mrs. Wilson and her daughter went to New York. Mrs. Wilson went to call on friends, and her daughter went to call on others, ostensibly. Instead, the girl journeyed to Brooklyn, where she met Hawes, who had run in from Garden City by appointment. They went to the residence of the Rev. A. D. Kennedy, an Episcopal clergyman, and were married.

The bride hurried back to Manhattan and was waiting for her mother at the appointed time and place. The bridegroom went back to Garden City. The marriage was kept secret until Friday, when Mrs. Wilson found a letter written by Hawes in which he addressed her daughter as "My Dear Wife." Explanations were needful and were made. Mrs. Wilson forgave her daughter, but Mr. Hawes has not forgiven his son.

The husband appears to have left the city Friday. Both families claim not to have seen him since the marriage became known. Mr. Hawes says he will have the marriage annulled. This has aroused the Wilson family and they say they will fight any such step.

BUFFALO BANK WAS WARNED.

Controller Dawes Told Directors to Produce Funds to Pay All Depositors—Did Big Pan-American Business.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30.—A notice was posted on the door of the City National Bank to-day to the effect that the bank is in the hands of the Controller of the Currency, and that it will not open its doors for business to-morrow morning.

The members of the Board of Directors profess ignorance of the causes that led to the declaration of Controller Dawes and President Cornwell denied himself to callers. Bank Examiner Mason said to-night that the City Bank had never recovered from some embarrassing loans made three years ago, and that these contributed to its trouble. He also said:

"Although the action of the Controller is a surprise, it was by no means hasty. The Directors of the bank had ample warning. I was sent here by the Controller on June 12, and made an examination which occupied ten days. That report I took to Washington. It showed a condition of affairs which the Controller could not allow. The bank officials were asked to produce sufficient money to pay the depositors in full. It was more money than they were able to command. The Controller sent me here again with Mr. Lynch, Chief of the Bureau of Insolvent Banks. We had a number of conferences with the Directors of the bank. They could not meet the requirements of the Controller, so as a protection to the depositors he has appointed a temporary receiver."

The public has had no intimation of the bank's weakness, and financial and business circles the opinion that the institution was in a prosperous financial condition was general. The City Bank has a large number of depositors owing to the fact that it was the first commercial bank in the city to offer interest to depositors on monthly balances.

The Directors, while professing ignorance and surprise at Controller Dawes's order, gave the information that the bank had been carrying the paper of several manufacturing and lumber companies for a long time. These accounts were objected to by the Federal Bank Examiners on several occasions, and are still outstanding.

James G. Berry, assistant cashier of the bank, who has been acting for Mr. John R. Boag, the cashier, during the latter's absence owing to illness, said to-night:

"The appointment of a receiver for the City Bank is a great shock to me. From what I know of the bank's business it is perfectly solvent. In fact its business has been on the increase. During the last month or two there has been an increase of nearly $1,000,000 in deposits. We hold the accounts of a large number of Pan-American concessionaires and contractors."

"Is it true," Mr. Berry was asked, "that this failure was brought on by the withdrawal of Pan-American accounts?"

"No, it is not true," he replied. "There has been no withdrawal of accounts."

When asked, "How do you think the depositors are likely to come out?" Mr. Berry replied, "They will get every cent of their money."

Mr. Heath Gets Out of Another Bank.

OXFORD, Ohio, June 30. — Fletcher S. Heath resigned by wire yesterday afternoon as President and Director of the First National Bank of this place. The Directors held a meeting last night, and elected George C. Munns to fill the vacancy.

METHODIST-JEWISH SERVICE.

Held in Albany for the Congregations of Trinity Church and Temple Beth Emeth.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—Since the destruction of its house of worship by fire on May 9, the congregation of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church has held services in Temple Beth Emeth, which was placed at its disposal. This led to a remarkable service this evening for the congregations of both Trinity Church and Temple Beth Emeth. The Rev. A. H. Lucas of Trinity and Rabbi Alexander H. Lyon of Beth Emeth took part in this service, which was the first of its kind held in Albany. The feeling between the two congregations has been most friendly since the fire, and the leaders thought that this feeling might be further cemented by a union service, hence the service of this evening.

After the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" by both congregations, Mr. Lucas introduced Rabbi Lyon, who spoke on the subject of "The Patriotism of Peace," taking as his text "Seek and pray for the peace of the city."

Mrs. McKinley Takes a Long Drive.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Mrs. McKinley's condition continues favorable. She went driving with the President to-day and was out fully an hour.

CAR KILLS LITTLE GIRL.

Run Over Directly in Front of Her Home in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 30.—Bessie Robert, seven years old, of 130 Clinton Place, this city, was killed by a trolley car of the Union Traction Company on Riverdale Avenue this evening directly in front of her home. Bessie was sent by her mother to a fruit store on the same side of the street in which she lived. Instead of going where she was sent the little one went to the fruit store on the opposite side. In so doing she was forced to cross the trolley tracks.

Bessie hurried from her home to the store and purchased the fruit. On her return she again started to cross to her home when she was run down by a trolley car. The wheels passed over the child, and her body was lodged in the rear truck. The passengers of the car jumped out and tried to raise the car but failed. An employe of the road suggested to run the car ahead as the child was already dead. At this suggestion the passengers became angry, and threatened to lynch the man that made the suggestion. If he had not disappeared the threat would have been carried out.

In the meantime word was sent to the repair shop and a gang of men in the employ of the road came and jacked the car up and took out the body. The body was horribly mangled. In her hand she still clasped the fruit which was uninjured.

The accident of to-day makes the second within a week. The residents are angry and a complaint will be made against the trolley company for failing to provide fenders for the cars. They say that when a person is struck he has no chance of being saved from the motors.

KANSAS CRIES FOR RAIN.

Reports of Almost Unprecedented Drought and Peril to Corn in Missouri, Also in Nebraska.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30.—Missouri and Kansas are suffering from hot winds that threaten much damage to corn. Atchison, Kan., reports the greatest drought in Northwestern Kansas since 1860, a warm wind having blown from the south almost unceasingly for the last seven days. Abilene, Kan., reports 105 degrees, with many fields in South Dickinson County ruined. A Mexico (Mo.) dispatch says that the thermometer registered 101 degrees yesterday and to-day, and that if rain does not come soon, the farmers will have to put their stock on the market immediately to save it. Sedalia, Mo., reports 103 degrees in the shade, with the statement that another week of similar weather will make certain a failure of the corn crop in Central Missouri.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 30.—To-day was the seventh during which the mercury has reached more than 99 degrees, and the fourth during which it has reached 100. For eight days the State has suffered from drought and south winds. Oats, potatoes, and hay crops have been badly injured, corn began to curl and wither to-day in the eastern part of the State. The drought is felt worse in the central-eastern part of the State.

North of the Platte River the dry weather was preceded by a week of rains and no damage has been done there. Unless rain shall fall within a day or two, the corn crop south of the Platte River will be considerably damaged.

DOG TACKLED AUTOMOBILE.

Vehicle Was Overturned and Its Occupants and the Animal Were Hurt.

B. L. Wright, thirty-seven years old, of 3,225 Third Avenue, with William Damm, a friend, were riding in an automobile on Pelham Road, near Green Avenue, Westchester, yesterday afternoon when a big St. Bernard dog rushed at the vehicle, and seized one of the front wheels with his teeth.

The next instant there was a mix-up. The automobile was overturned. Mr. Wright was lying in the dust with his collar bone broken. Mr. Damm was unconscious by the side of the road. The dog was badly hurt.

Mr. Damm soon recovered. Mr. Wright, after being attended by a Westchester physician, returned home on a trolley car, his friend with him.

Mr. Wright, when seen last night, was in bed, but he was in good humor and regarded his mishap lightly. He laughed at it.

"Yes, I'm damaged a little bit," he said, "but you should see that dog."

QUIT WORK WHEN FIFTY.

Chicago Broker Follows Advice He Gives to Grain and Stock Commission Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 30.—"Do not stay in the grain and stock commission business after you are fifty years of age; let younger minds handle the business."

This is the rule laid down by Frank G. Logan, and unlike many who are quick to give counsel, Mr. Logan is following his own advice. After an active career of twenty-five years on the Chicago Board of Trade Mr. Logan has determined to retire from the firm of F. G. Logan & Co., one of the largest "private wire" houses in the commission field of stocks, bonds, and grain. Mr. Logan will give up active business life. This decision was announced today, and will take effect to-morrow, when the firm name will be changed to Logan & Bryan. Theron Logan and Benjamin B. Bryan will be the active managers.

Mr. Logan has presented his membership on the local Board of Trade to Henry Nicoly, who, for twelve years, acted as his New York manager.

MARTIAL LAW IN PANAMA?

By Way of Jamaica Come Disquieting Reports of Fears that Rebels Are Reorganizing.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 30.—The steamship Orinoco, which arrived here today from Colon, Colombia, reports that martial law has been proclaimed in Panama owing to a report that the rebel forces are being reorganized. It also is reported that considerable fighting is in progress in the interior and that the Government is dispatching reinforcements, arms, and ammunition to the garrisons in the interior and also to certain coast towns.

It is further stated that stringent precautions are taken in Panama in consequence of the fear that the rebels will attack the city. Similar conditions obtained at Colon when the Orinoco left. The Government's alleged cruelty to political prisoners is said to be the cause of the refusal of the Liberals to accept the peace terms.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD WEAKER.

Condition Critical, with Indications that He Is Near His End.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 30.—The condition of Gen. Daniel Butterfield remains critical.

He is growing weaker and the end seems near.

Died of Joy at Seeing Her Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

DUBLIN, Ind., June 30.—A few days ago Mrs. James Conn, who resides in Missouri, learned that Mrs. John Vernon, her sister, whom she had not seen since 1875, was living at London, in Shelby County. She prepared at once to pay her a visit and surprise her. To-day she arrived at London and with all haste proceeded to her sister's home. The first greetings of the sisters had hardly been made when Mrs. Conn suddenly fell unconscious, and in a few minutes she was dead. The excitement and joy of meeting her sister were the cause of her death.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT insures perfect digestion. Avoid substitutes.—Adv.

STEEL STRIKE NOW INCLUDES HOOP TRUST

Fifty Thousand Union Men Ordered to Quit.

WALK-OUT IN "OPEN" MILLS

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association Says "We Will Make Strike One to be Remembered."

PITTSBURG, June 30.—President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers will to-morrow morning issue an order calling out all union employes of the various mills of the American Steel Hoop Company, known as the Hoop Trust. It is estimated that 15,000 men will be subject to the call, which, in connection with the strike of the American Sheet Steel Company, ordered by President Shaffer on Saturday, will affect 35,000 to 50,000 men. President Shaffer said to-night:

"The impression that only the mills of the American Sheet Steel Company are affected by the decision of Saturday is a mistake. The workmen of all mills in the American Steel Hoop Company are interested and will be officially notified to-morrow morning that the scale has not been signed and that they must quit work. To the well-organized mills this notice will not be necessary, as the men will have watched the situation carefully, but what is known as open mills where union men have been allowed to work side by side with the non-union, is where we have to move. Union men must walk out of these open mills in the Hoop Trust.

"The open mills to be notified are one at Hollidaysburg, Penn.; three at Pittsburg, and one at Monessen. The organized mills which will close on our call are the Upper and Lower Mills at Youngstown, Ohio; Pomeroy, Ohio; Sharon, Penn.; Girard, Penn.; Warren, Penn., and Greenville, Penn. This, I believe, will bring the number of men affected up to 50,000.

"It is a matter of regret that the issue has been forced, but now it looks as though it will be a fight to the death. The Amalgamated Association is not unprepared for it," he continued. "We have not had a general strike for many years, and in that time we have not been idle. We have funds, and will use them. Right here I want to correct an impression which has been given out that no benefits will be paid strikers until two months have elapsed. The Amalgamated Association will begin at once to take care of its people."

Mr. Shaffer concluded his talk by saying: "I will say now what I said to Mr. Smith, General Manager of the American Sheet Steel Company, in the conference. I said if it is to be a strike we will make it one to be remembered. The officials dealing with us have little idea of the extent to which this strike will go once it is on."

STRIKING MINERS ARRESTED.

Nine Accused of "Terrorizing" in the West Virginia-Kentucky Trouble.

THACKER, West Va., June 30.—T. L. Felts, a detective; John Justice, Deputy United States Marshal, and a posse of six men, went to the Kentucky side of Tug River last night and captured nine persons. The prisoners are charged with terrorizing the miners on the West Virginia side of the river for ten days by shooting at all who could not give the strikers' sign. They were brought here and held under a heavy guard awaiting the train to take them before a Kentucky Judge, who commanded them to appear before Judge Jackson at Parkersburg, this State. They are in jail to-night at Williamson.

Charles Burke, President of the local union of United Mine Workers of America, was arrested at noon to-day and taken to Parkersburg to appear before Judge Jackson on the charge of tearing down the notices of the injunction granted by that Judge.

Wood Workers May Strike To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 30.—By a vote of 745 to 72 the woodworkers this afternoon refused the offer by the manufacturers of about 12 cents a day increase in wages. The action of the men will be presented to the manufacturers at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Unless they agree to an advance of 25 cents per day, demanded by the woodworkers, the Council of the latter will authorize a strike involving 2,500 men.

CUBA'S ELECTORAL LAW.

Probability of Opposition in Constitutional Convention to a Federal Republic.

HAVANA, June 30.—During the present week the Constitutional Convention will discuss the electoral law. The project submitted by the commission provides only for the election of Congressmen, Governors, State Representatives, Mayors, and Councilmen. No agreement has been reached as to whether or not to elect the President and Senators by direct popular vote.

The discussion of the electoral law will undoubtedly open up an argument by the Conservatives against a federal republic with many provincial officers, as entailing heavy expenditure. The Conservatives will oppose granting absolute autonomy to the provinces and municipalities. An effort will be made to change the Constitution and to invest the central Government with appointing and veto power.

Universal suffrage seems to be a popular movement, but the general opinion is that it will be impossible to induce the convention to change the form of voting.

Gen. Wood Improving.

HAVANA, June 30.—Governor General Wood is improving, but his physicians advise him to desist from attention to his public duties for a time.

TO MAKE "ARTIFICIAL COAL"

Consul Hughes Warns the State Department About Such a Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Word comes from Germany to the effect that some Prussians are contemplating the organization of a "Peat Machine Company" in this country. From the report sent to the State Department by Consul Hughes, who represents this country at Coburg, there is money in peat machines—for the men who sell the capital stock to the public. The machine, the Consul says, is being extensively advertised as of exceeding value, because with it, it is alleged, common peat can be turned into a so-called artificial coal at the rate of $1.10 to $1.20 a ton.

The company claims that its fuel of peat origin will take rank between English bituminous coal and anthracite. As announcement has been made that the promoters have their eyes on America as a more promising field than the Continent, the Consul reports to the department that the machine is valueless for the purpose named.

GAMBLER'S SLAYER GOES FREE.

Former New York Man Killed His Opponent at Poker for Cheating.

GRANITE FALLS, Minn., June 30.—The jury in the murder trial of Dr. Wintner late last night returned a verdict of not guilty. Dr. Wintner last April shot and killed William Lenard, a gambler, with whom he was playing poker, explaining at the time that he had discovered that Lenard was cheating him. Dr. Wintner was formerly a resident of New York.

GEN. SHAFTER'S FAREWELL.

Department of California Turned Over to Gen. S. B. Young—Four Volunteer Regiments Mustered Out.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—A large company of military men and civilians met today at Black Point to witness the transfer of the command of the Department of California and the Columbia from Major Gen. William R. Shafter to Major Gen. S. M. B. Young. Gen. Shafter made an address, in which he dwelt on his forty years of service and the results that have followed the Spanish war. Gen. Young paid a high tribute to the character and military record of Gen. Shafter.

Major Gen. Shafter has been a Major General of Volunteers since May 4, 1898. He was retired several months ago as a Major General of the regular army.

Gen. Young announced his personal staff as follows:

Capt. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., of Fourteenth Cavalry, of Class of '93, West Point, from San Francisco; Capt. H. P. Howard, Fourteenth Cavalry, Class of '91, from St. Paul, and First Lieut. James F. McKinley of the Eleventh Cavalry, from Canton, Ohio, nephew of the President, who was appointed from civil life two years ago.

The unusual spectacle was seen at the Presidio to-day of the mustering out on one day of four regiments of volunteers and the paying out of $1,500,000 to the discharged soldiers. The Thirty-eighth, Forty-fourth, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Regiments were mustered out. Clerks were at work on the rolls until late last night, and everything was arranged for a task which had not been attempted here before.

Forty-five artillerymen, mounted and armed, escorted the treasure and pay corps to the reservation. In order to protect the soldiers on the grounds from swindlers, 100 men of Troop E, Fifteenth Cavalry, were stationed around the reservation. Two of the regiments mustered out, the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth, were colored, and the men had between three and four months' pay due them.

As soon as the volunteers had been mustered out they rushed hurriedly to the railroad ticket offices for transportation to their Eastern homes. The ticket offices were crowded till late in the night with discharged volunteers and nearly 4,000 tickets were issued.

During the day an accidental shooting, which may have a fatal ending, occurred. George Price, colored, of Kentucky, Company G, Forty-eighth Regiment, accompanied by John Rogers of the same company, went into a store to buy a revolver. Price told the clerk he wanted one like that Rogers carried. With this Rogers handed his revolver to the clerk, without warning him that it was loaded. While the clerk was examining the pistol it was discharged. The bullet entered Price's abdomen.

There yet remain three volunteer regiments to be discharged, the Forty-third, the Forty-seventh, and the Forty-first. They will be paid off to-morrow. The volunteer army will then have passed into history.

FATAL HUNT FOR BIRD NEST.

Boston Man, Descending Tree, Is Caught in Rope and Strangles in Sight of His Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 30.—While Prof. Francis J. Birtwell of Boston was high up in a tree on the Rio Pecos searching for a bird's nest, he was killed in sight of his bride of a month, who with two men stood at the foot of the tree unable to help the unfortunate man.

Prof. Birtwell had climbed the tree by the aid of a pair of linemen's spurs, and was 75 feet above the ground when he called for help. His wife called two men who were near, and tying several short ropes together they threw the whole to the professor. He fastened it over a limb, and was descending when one of the knots on the rope caught in the fork of a limb, preventing the rope from slipping either up or down. In attempting to free it Birtwell jerked one of his arms out of the loop, when the rope tightened around his neck. He was unable to lift his body to loosen the knot, and slowly strangled to death.

"YOU MUSTN'T PAY MY FARE."

Motto of New Order Apparently Aimed at Kansas Politicians with "Treating" Habits.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 30.—The "Independent Order of Men Who Refuse to Pay Street Car Fare for the Other Fellow" is a new order to be launched here to-morrow. Prominent society women have joined it and will seek to extend the order to all the large cities of the country.

Kansas politicians have a habit of paying street-car fare for all their acquaintances. The object of the new order is to make this habit unpopular. The only obligation is to refuse to accept a "treat" to a street-car ride. There are no signs, grip, signals, or goat riding.

DEEPENING THE SUEZ CANAL.

Vessels of Large Tonnage Find Its Present Depth Insufficient.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Consul General Guenther of Frankfort-on-Main sends some interesting facts concerning the Suez Canal, the deepening of the channel of which has already begun. It is to be deepened 30 to 31 feet, and lighted by electricity, so that work may proceed at night.

Transoceanic navigation has for some time realized that the use of small steamers for long distances leaves but a small margin of profit. Vessels of large tonnage like some of those of the present day were practically unknown at the time of the opening of the canal, and its present depth is insufficient for them, which is undoubtedly the reason that the year 1900 shows no increase in traffic.

American Cotton in Asia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Consul Hughes, stationed at Coburg, reports to the State Department that there was last year an increase of 44.5 per cent. in the amount of cotton raised in Asiatic lands over the amount produced in 1899. The increase is in Russia, Middle Asia, Bokhara, and Khiva, and it is attributed to the use of first-class American seed.

Electric Ventilators for India.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—According to French official reports which have reached the State Department through Consul General Guenther, the demand for electric ventilators in British India exceeds the supply. American manufacturers are handicapped somewhat by the fact that the people of British India prefer ventilators with blades from 4½ to 6 inches long, while those of American make are only about 3 inches long. The establishment of a depot for automobiles in Bombay is also spoken of as of great promise for business.

Escaped Mangling, Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., June 30.—While Thomas Dougherty, a track walker on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was crossing Ridley Creek bridge this afternoon a south-bound train suddenly came around the curve. Finding that it was impossible for him to reach the end of the bridge, Dougherty leaped to the side supports. He missed his footing, fell into the creek and was drowned.

Advice to Canadian Workingmen.

QUEBEC, June 30.—His Grace, Archbishop Begin, has addressed a letter to workingmen in Quebec advising them to keep away from foreign labor unions.

THE CITY A FURNACE, VIRTUALLY DESERTED

Enormous Crowds Pour Out in Search of Cooling Breezes.

Trains, Trolley Cars, and Boats Taxed to Their Utmost Capacity—Death and Prostration Lists Swelled.

Out of the burning Sahara of brick and stone—Manhattan—there moved yesterday a mighty host, which swept down through Brooklyn to the sea at Coney Island. It was a second evacuation of New York, and in the city the dreaded heat was left in possession. The exodus was a record-breaker, and there was great joy in the heart of the beer seller by the sea and in that of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit management.

While yet the sun was low in the east there began to flow, from the east side and the west side, already baking and blistering both, human streams, which came together in Park Row and raged as a swollen river across the bridge, breaking at last in an evergrowing flood on waiting and eager Coney.

From the blasé and noisy West End to staid and dignified Manhattan Beach, the breeze seekers were as the sands of the beach. It is estimated that about 150,000 fled to the island from the city's heat during the day. The crowd at the resort was by far the largest of the present season and one of the biggest in years. There were visions of a possible dividend in the business done by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Every available car was put in use on the lines running to the shore resorts, but even the largely increased service was taxed to the utmost during the greater part of the day.

The jam of people in the Manhattan terminal of the bridge in the early afternoon was the greatest seen there on any Sunday this year. Although there was a steady procession of Coney Island and other beach-going cars leaving the terminal, every car was packed to the steps with perspiring pleasure seekers. The cars running from Hamilton, Thirty-ninth, and the Broadway ferries to the island were also uncomfortably crowded.

While the great mass of the people went to the West End, Brighton Beach, Manhattan Beach, and the other resorts on Coney Island, there were record-breaking crowds also at the other Brooklyn shore resorts—Bath Beach, Ulmer Park, Bergen Beach, and Canarsie. Thousands of people went from Manhattan and Brooklyn to Rockaway Beach over the new through routes over the Brooklyn Elevated and Long Island Railroad. Many also went to this resort by way of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry and the Queens Borough trolley route, from Long Island City through Flushing and Jamaica.

But Brooklyn shore resorts had no monopoly. All the excursion lines were kept busy, no matter where they carried passengers.

ALL KINDS OF CRAFT IN USE.

Nearly 100 craft of all kinds left the city. The thousands of people that flocked from the city seemed to prefer a trip by water, and consequently every kind of a boat was pressed into service to accommodate the crowds.

Besides the regular fishing boats of the Patten Line more than thirty tugboats went to the Fishing Banks during the day. On every trip the boats were crowded and many who had contemplated a fishing excursion were doomed to disappointment, for despite the extra boats put on there was not room for the vast crowds.

The reason for the exodus was not only on everybody's lips, but it dropped in beads of perspiration from everybody's brow, and made itself manifest in everybody's linen. Manhattan Island was one huge gridiron, and those unfortunates who could not get out of town were grilled to a turn. It was not only the warmest day this season, but it was one of the warmest days of any season of which the Weather Bureau has a record. The maximum temperature was reached at 4 o'clock, at which hour the thermometer registered 97 degrees. The local forecaster had promised thunderstorms, and through them those credulous people who put their faith in predictions expected some relief, but it did not come.

Breezes were intermittent and irritating, suggesting the thought when they did spring up that they must be artificial and come from a hot-air furnace in which the workmen had forgotten to bank the fires over Sunday.

The only 97 degrees previous to yesterday registered in June since 1871 was on June

about midnight, and they were hot, sweltering, and irritable.

Following are the names and addresses (where known) of those who succumbed to or were overcome by the heat, and whose cases were reported to the police:

Deaths in Manhattan.

COLE, Mrs. ELIZABETH, stricken at her residence, 167 Eighth Avenue; died at the same place last evening.

FARRELL, JOHN, fifty years old, of 409 West Thirty-seventh Street; died at his home.

HEIN, MARY, seventy-one years old, residence 51 East Sixteenth Street; overcome while asleep in bed and died before the arrival of a doctor.

KENNEDY, MARGARET, fifty-five years old, of 1,877 Second Avenue; died suddenly at her home.

KENNEDY, ROBERT, fifty-five years old, watchman at 403 East Twenty-second Street; overcome yesterday afternoon and died soon afterward.

KRAUTER, JOHN, sixty-four years old, of 32 Second Avenue; died at his home.

KRAUS, WILLIAM, seventy years old, 515 East One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street; died at his home, paralytic stroke, superinduced by heat.

LEE, THOMAS, thirty-six years old, 519 West Thirty-eighth Street; died at Roosevelt Hospital.

LEVER, GEORGE, forty-two years old, 330 Bleecker Street; died at 527 Hudson Street.

MULLEN, CHARLES, thirty-two years old, of 440 West Fifty-fourth Street, while lying on a fire escape at his home to escape the heat became ill and died before the arrival of an ambulance.

MORAN, JOHN, twenty-one years old, residence 552 West Fifty-fifth Street, overcome at his home and died at Roosevelt Hospital.

O'BRIEN, ROBERT, three months, living with parents at 408 East Fifty-fourth Street, died suddenly yesterday morning at home.

O'NEILL, PATRICK, twenty-seven years old, of 240 East One Hundredth Street, died at his home.

PHALEN, JAMES, fifty-three years old, no home, who was transferred to Bellevue from the Hudson Street Hospital on Wednesday last, died in Bellevue yesterday morning from exhaustion.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, overcome at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; died at Harlem Hospital.

Prostrations in Manhattan.

ANDREWS, EMILE, 236 West Thirty-seventh Street; Bellevue.

BARNETT, JOHN H., 219 West Sixteenth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

BENNETT, James, 218 West Thirty-first Street; New York Hospital.

BRAYAN, BERTRAND, 50 Oliver Street; Harlem Hospital.

CONNELLY, JAMES, 200 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Harlem Hospital.

CONNAUGHTON, DOMINICK, 246 East Forty-sixth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

DURKEE, CHARLES, 379 Third Avenue; Bellevue.

DOHERTY, LOUIS, no home; Gouverneur.

DERUNES, LOUIS, 301 East Thirty-first Street; Bellevue.

HAAS, WILLIAM, of 136 West Twenty-eighth Street; New York Hospital.

HILL, JOHN, of 644 Water Street; Gouverneur.

MORRISSEY, JOHN, Grand Central Station; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MULCAHY, JEREMIAH, 6 Eleventh Avenue; New York Hospital.

O'CONNOR, WINGATE, 50 West Seventeenth Street; Bellevue.

POLLOCK, CHARLOTTE, 449 East Seventy-second Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

REDYOCK, JOHN, 318 East Forty-fifth Street; Flower Hospital.

SUER, Mrs. ESTER, 1,803 Third Avenue; home.

SUMMERS, JOHN, 585 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn; Roosevelt Hospital.

SMITH, GEORGE, 22 Hamilton Street; Gouverneur.

SPENCER, ALEXANDER, 236 East Seventieth Street; Roosevelt.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 45 years old, was removed to Roosevelt Hospital from Forty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 50 years old, dropped at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WEINSEHL, WILLIAM; Bellevue.

WICKLIN, GEORGE, 250 East One Hundred and First Street; Harlem Hospital.

WEINACHE, WILLIAM; Bellevue Hospital.

Deaths in Brooklyn.

BILTERS, HENRY, twenty-six years old, overcome in lodging house at 658 Broadway; died in Williamsburg Hospital.

LEWIS, Mrs. JESSIE, seventy-three years old, address not known, overcome at 49 Rodney Street, and died before the arrival of an ambulance surgeon.

QUINN, SARAH, forty-two years old, of 181 Columbia Street, overcome at Congress and Columbia Streets; died in Long Island College Hospital.

Prostrations in Brooklyn.

CLARK, ABBIE, 292 Twentieth Street; Seney Hospital.

COLLINS, PAUL, 55 Columbia Street; Long Island College Hospital.

COKERINS, JOHN, 94 Market Street, Manhattan, overcome at Coney Island, falling and striking his head; taken to Reception Hospital on Sea Breeze Avenue suffering from concussion of brain.

HALLERAN, STEPHEN, 1,186 Halsey Street; Eastern District Hospital.

KNOBB, Mrs. GEORGE, 734 Fourth Avenue; Norwegian Hospital.

SMITH, CHARLES, 296 Forty-fifth Street; Norwegian Hospital.

DIED FROM HEAT ON TRAIN.

E. J. Walsh, Sr., of St. Louis Was on His Way to Virginia—His Brother on Train Following.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTOON, Ill., June 30.—Edward J. Walsh, Sr., President of the Mississippi Glass Company and of the St. Louis Terminal Company, and prominently identified with other St. Louis enterprises, died at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon from heat prostration on board a Big Four train between Gays and this city. Death was totally unexpected.

Mr. Walsh was on his way to Hot Springs, Va., to recuperate from a severe attack of grip, with which he was seized in the early Spring. When Litchfield was reached he began to complain of the heat, and despite every attention grew very ill. Soon he fell over in a state of collapse. Ten minutes later this city was reached, and he was conveyed to the Essex Hotel. Dr. Charles D. Pyle was summoned, and pronounced him dead. The end had come a few minutes before the train arrived here.

The special train carrying the St. Louis World's Fair Directors to Buffalo was run as Section 2 of the train on which Mr. Walsh died. On it was Julius S. Walsh, brother of the dead man and one of the leading figures in the World's Fair movement. The train stopped for a short time at Mattoon. While Director John Schroerers was pinning a World's Fair button on one of the residents of Mattoon the man remarked: "A St. Louis man died here a little while ago."

"Who was it?" asked Mr. Schroerers.

"A man named Edward Walsh," was the reply.

The train was then pulling out. Mr. Schroerers hastily informed the conductor of the news, and the train was stopped and put back to Mattoon. The World's Fair party left it to tender condolences to the bereaved wife and son, and Julius Walsh abandoned the trip to Buffalo.

NEWARK IN PARTIAL DARKNESS.

Firemen in Electric Light Power House Demoralized by the Heat.

NEWARK, N. J., June 30.—The heat here last night left the central part of the city in darkness, owing to the collapsing of men at the electric power station. The firemen at work in the pits in the power house worked in relays during the early evening, but even this did not enable them to keep at work. By 8 o'clock several were in a state of collapse. The rest managed to keep the steam up for an hour, but as more and more men were forced to give up, the steam began to run down.

The engineers then made an investigation and found the fireroom force demoralized. The force that remained had to be conserved for the most important boilers, and most of the street lights were shut off. The store circuits were generally kept going, but office circuits were shut down. The arc light circuits also had to be cut off in the centre of the city where the store lights could be relied upon to keep the streets fairly well lighted.

Meantime messengers were scouring the city for extra firemen. The day firemen, who had gone off duty at 6 o'clock, were called upon, and worked until extra men could be gotten. By midnight enough men were on hand to keep up steam in all boilers. The men are working in relays to-night, so no further trouble is expected.

SWELTERING IN WASHINGTON.

Weather Bureau Reports High Temperatures All Over the Country.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Intense heat [illegible] here all day and far into the night. The sun shone with relentless fury [illegible] cloudless sky all day, and there was [illegible] breath of air to temper the atmosphere during the afternoon. The Weather Bureau was [illegible] maintained a high record [illegible]

throughout the evening.

Reports to the Weather Bureau from points throughout the hot-wave area show remarkably high temperatures generally, with little or no rainfall and with poor prospects for any substantial relief in the next forty-eight hours in the eastern part of the country.

In the South Atlantic and Middle and East Gulf States there were local rains and thunderstorms to-day and in the extreme northwest cooler weather came from local showers.

High temperatures continued in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains.

Some of the high temperatures reported at the bureau were the following: Atlantic City, 94; Boston, 92; Chicago, 96; Cincinnati, 96; Davenport, Iowa, 98; Denver, 94; Des Moines, Iowa, 96; Indianapolis, 94; Jacksonville, 94; Kansas City, 98; Little Rock, 90; Marquette, Mich., 86; Memphis, 90; New Orleans, 94; North Platte, Neb., 92; Omaha, 98; Pittsburg, 94; St. Paul, 90; Springfield, Ill., 98; Vicksburg, Miss., 90; St. Louis, 100.

LESS HUMID IN BOSTON.

Man, Apparently Crazed by the Heat, Commits Suicide.

BOSTON, June 30.—The weather throughout New England to-day showed a slight improvement over that of the previous three days, a breeze tempering the sun's terrific heat on altitures and along the coast. In the cities, however, the suffering was severe among the poor, and the hospitals were fully as busy as during last week.

In Boston the official figure for the maximum temperature was 93, one degree more than yesterday, while the humidity was only 58, giving a Summer day's warmth without the dogday saturation. The police report only one death from heat prostration in the city proper, but there have been very many serious cases.

Warren Weston of this city, while demented, committed suicide by jumping from the Portland steamer on her trip to that city last night. He was eighty-five years old, and yesterday left a note saying that he was going to Portland, Maine, and that no one would see him again. His family communicated with the steamboat officials but Weston was not on the boat at Portland. His coat, waistcoat and pocketbook had been found on deck with this note: "Still very hot. To-day ends my sufferings."

Heat Fatal in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 30.—Between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday eleven deaths directly traceable to the effects of heat and fifteen prostrations were recorded. In addition to this many children succumbed, as is evidenced by the burial permits issued. In the past eighteen hours fifty-nine permits have been issued, three-fourths of which are for children under four years. The maximum temperature today was 94; minimum 72.

Crazed by Heat He Hanged Himself.

NEWARK, N. J., June 30.—Crazed by the excessive heat, John Bitzeg, forty years old, of 49 Kossuth Street, hanged himself early this morning in the cellar of his home. He had been unable to sleep during the night and went down stairs in search of air. To-day a member of the family found his body.

Great Heat at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—This has been the hottest June day Philadelphia has experienced since 1897. The maximum temperature, according to the official thermometer on top of the Post Office Building, was 98, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the minimum 77, at 5 o'clock this morning. In the street the temperature was several degrees higher. The humidity registered 66 per cent. To-night there was a slight decrease in both temperature and humidity. One death from heat and twenty-five prostrations were reported.

Heat Kills Mr. Trask's Coachman.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 30.—Thomas Lucas of New York City was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon and died to-day. For twenty years he had been coachman for Spencer Trask of New York City, who has a country seat here.

99 at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—The Weather Bureau thermometer registered 99 degress at 3 P. M. Not a breath of air stirred all day, and a high temperature was maintained far into the night. One death and several prostrations were reported.

Old Engineer Succumbs.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 30.—William Van Epps, one of the oldest locomotive engineers on the New York Central Railroad, who was sunstruck on Friday, died to-night, aged seventy-two years.

Too Hot to Preach, Even About Tammany.

Dr. W. McKendree Darwood had announced that he would preach on "Our Civic Evils," having special reference to Tammany Hall, at the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, Eighteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, last night, but the heat was so intense that he dismissed the congregation after singing the National hymn.

Heat Drives a Prisoner Frantic.

John Johnson, fifty-two years old, a prisoner in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, charged with vagrancy, was made frantic yesterday afternoon by the heat. He ran wildly about his cell, and, falling to the floor, fractured his skull. He was removed to the Brooklyn Hospital.

Suicide Caused by the Heat.

Crazed by the heat, George Habernech, fifty-seven years old, of 218 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, committed suicide yesterday morning in the bed shared with him by his seven-year-old son. Habernech had cut an artery in his left wrist with a razor after trying to strangle himself with a rope tied to the bedpost. His son's cries brought the members of the family to the room, but the man died before medical assistance could be summoned.

Jersey City's First Fatal Case.

John Gallagher, thirty-seven years old, of 40 Concord Street, Jersey City, was prostrated by the heat at his home last night and died before a physician could be called. This is the first fatal case in Jersey City this Summer. Five other cases of prostration occurred. The victims were removed to the City Hospital and will recover. They are Frederick Stratford, 526 Henderson Street; Patrick Cavanagh, 345 Grove Street; Thomas McManus, 168 Sixth Street; John Pollaski, 56 Morris Street, and Charles Reinhold, West Hoboken.

Died in a Vacant Lot.

The body of an unidentified man was found in a vacant lot at the Harlem River end of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street last night. There were no marks of violence on the remains and the police believe that the man was overcome and died from the effects of the heat. The man was about fifty years old. In his pocket was an engineer's license made out to Henry Fairbuck of 620 West Twenty-fifth Street. The body was taken to the morgue.

Rolled Off Roof and Was Killed.

John Terrell, living at 23 Duane Street, fell from the roof of the four-story building at 104 Park Row yesterday and was instantly killed. Terrell went up on the roof on account of the heat, fell asleep, and rolled to his death. His body was taken by Policeman Johnson to the Elizabeth Street Station.

NEW ANIMALS AT THE ZOO.

An Elk, an Axis Deer, and Three Guinea Chicks Are Born.

The population of the Central Park "Zoo" was increased yesterday by an elk, an axis deer, both male, and three Guinea chicks, which were born there.

Jewel, the big female elephant, had her first day's outing of the Summer yesterday. She was taken from the house and led to the enclosure in the rear. There she was chained to a stake in the ground and seemed to enjoy having Keeper Schneider play the hose on her while Tom, the other elephant, looked on enviously.

One of the valuable swans recently placed in Ladies' Lake has disappeared. Whether it has been killed or stolen or has merely strayed away is not known by Manager Smith.

MANY BATHERS LOSE THEIR LIVES

Two Men Drowned at the Same Spot in East River.

Four Boys Also Go to Their Death Along the Shores of Manhattan Island.

The heat of the past few days has driven hundreds of men and boys to bathe in the East, North, and Harlem Rivers, with the result that several cases of drowning have been reported to the police.

Two men were drowned within twenty-four hours in the East River at the foot of Seventy-seventh Street. They were John Phillips, twenty-eight years old, of 302 East Seventy-fourth Street, an Assistant Superintendent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Patrick Gahns, forty-five years old, of 204 East Seventy-seventh Street. Phillips was drowned last night about 7 o'clock, while Gahns lost his life about 10 o'clock Saturday night. Neither of the bodies has been recovered.

The place where the men were drowned is said to be one of the most dangerous along the Manhattan shore of the East River. It is popularly known as the "Danger Hole." At the foot of Seventy-seventh Street, and extending to Seventy-sixth Street, is a rope stretched some distance from the bank, and known as the "death" or "danger" line. Through some peculiar formation of the rocks on the bank at that part of the stream and the shore line, there is a suction formed at flood tide so strong that none but the most expert and powerful swimmer can escape from it when once caught in its tow.

Phillips, with two friends, David Spiegel and A. Tuschman, went in for a swim. They had been in the water but a short time, when Spiegel saw Phillips throw up his arms, heard him call out that he was sinking, and then saw him go under. Phillips did not come to the surface, the suction of the strong tide keeping him down. His companions dived repeatedly in vain attempts to find him. It is supposed he was unable to battle against the strong tide and was carried out rapidly. The police were notified and also joined in the search for the body, but up to midnight it had not been recovered.

Phillips leaves a widow and two young children. He had been with the Metropolitan Company for a number of years and had charge of a district for the company in the Yorkville neighborhood.

Patrick Gahns, the other victim, went down to the river on Saturday night with a friend, James Monahan, who lived with him. Both were good swimmers. Monahan went in first, Gahns remaining on the bank to watch his clothing. Then Gahns went in while Monahan watched. Gahns swam about for some time, then disappeared without any warning or cry. A search of several hours by Monahan and the police failed to find any trace of the body.

In sight of hundreds of persons gathered on the pier on the North River at Forty-seventh Street, James McDonald, eleven years old, dived from a springboard constructed by boys on an old raft used by the Dock Department in repairing piers. He did not come to the surface again. It is supposed that he struck a submerged pile and became unconscious.

Against the wishes of his parents, who live at 500 West Forty-seventh Street, young McDonald and Edward Hosey, ten years old, of 507 West Forty-seventh Street, went to the water front. After they had watched older boys swim, they decided to go into the water also.

"Con" Murphy, a member of the New York Volunteer Life Saving Corps, and Thomas Peeptel, boatmen, aided by the police, grappled for the body, but did not find it.

George Williams, a negro boy of 53 Manhattan Avenue, was drowned in the Harlem River off One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. He was in swimming with a friend. He dived from a dock, and as he failed to come up civilians and policemen in the vicinity began a search for him and he was taken from the water. Strenuous efforts were made to revive him, but a surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Hospital who was summoned to the scene pronounced the boy dead.

Hamilton S. Johnston of 208 West Twelfth Street, twelve years old, was drowned in the Hudson River off One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. His body was recovered.

Louis Schitz, sixteen years old, residing at 666 Bergen Avenue, while in swimming off Oak Point, was caught by the tide and drowned before assistance could reach him. The body was not recovered.

Physician's Narrow Escape.

Dr. Thomas White, forty years old, of 121 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, had a narrow escape from drowning while bathing in shallow water at Midland Beach yesterday afternoon. He was seized with a fit and disappeared beneath the waves. The bathers near by saw what had happened and hurried to his aid. He was carried ashore unconscious, and Dr. Hugo Gille of Central Avenue, Jersey City, who was in the crowd, revived him after an hour's hard work. He was taken home by friends.

Bather Drowned at Rockaway Beach.

Morris O'Donnell, twenty-five years of age, a barkeeper employed at the Grand Union Hotel, was drowned at Rockaway Beach yesterday. He went in swimming, got beyond his depth, and sank before the guards could reach him.

Drowned In Sight of Thousands.

Within sight of a crowd of several thousand people on the board walk at Bergen Beach, Charles Grear, ten years old, of 128 Ralph Street, Brooklyn, was drowned late yesterday afternoon in Jamaica Bay. The lad went to the beach with his brother and two other boys. He swam out until he reached the channel, which is twenty feet deep, when he was attacked by cramps, and sank before any of the other swimmers could reach him. The body was recovered.

Young Man Drowned in a Reservoir.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., June 30.—Andrew Kline, nineteen years of age, a resident of New York City, and employed in the ball-bearing castor factory at Chappaqua, was drowned this afternoon in Bryon Lake, one of the New York reservoirs. Four companions who tried to rescue him recovered the body.

Swimming Teacher Drowned.

PATERSON, N. J., June 30.—John Goodwin, twenty years of age, an expert swimmer, who was employed to teach swimming at the Passaic River Swimming School here, was seized with cramps while in the water this evening and drowned. Those who saw him drown did not realise until too late what was the matter. They thought he was giving an exhibition to show how a person behaved in the water when not used to it.

Fatal Dive in Newtown Creek.

Peter Martin, nineteen years old, of Fresh Pond Road, Newtown, was bathing in Newtown Creek, at the foot of Maspeth Avenue, Newtown, yesterday when he dove head first into the water and did not rise. It is supposed he stuck in the mud. His body was not recovered.

Man Drowned in the Hudson.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 30.—John Finnerty of 588 South Street was drowned this afternoon while swimming in the Hudson off Flat Rock. He leaves a wife and three children.

PANIC IN A PUBLIC BATH.

Charles Schmidt Has His Skull Fractured with a Club During a Quarrel.

While in the public bath at the foot of North Second Street, Williamsburg, yesterday, Charles Schmidt of 86 Grand Street and Patrick Clifford of 261 Wythe Avenue, got into an altercation, which terminated in Schmidt's skull being fractured with a club. When Schmidt fell unconscious a panic followed among the other bathers, and many ran to their rooms to dress.

Dr. Delaney of the Eastern District Hospital responded to the call for an ambulance and removed Schmidt to the institution, where his condition is considered serious. Clifford was arrested.

CROWDS VISIT THE SUNKEN MOHAWK

Divers Find No Trace of Bodies in the Boat.

Hundreds of Craft Visit the Wreck—Beer Furnished to Excursionists and the Soldiers.

NEW ROCHELLE, June 30.—The sunken Mohawk lay all day just as she did last night immediately after she sank with 900 excursionists on board. The wreck was thoroughly examined yesterday morning by Merritt-Chapman divers, and they reported they found no trace of any bodies. They sent up a lot of stuff belonging to the excursionists which had been abandoned by them when the steamboat sank.

During the night the big wrecking derricks Monarch and Century and the wrecking steamer William E. Chapman ran alongside the Mohawk. Myndert Starin urged them to raise the steamboat during the morning if possible, as he did not want her there when the day's excursionists to Glen Island arrived. The divers made an examination of the hull, and found the rock had torn an immense hole in the hull and that the boat was spitted upon the reef, so that it would not be possible to raise her clear until high tide. The divers spent the day running chains under the hull and making ready for the tide to-night. They said it would be morning before they would be able to get the steamboat clear and make her in shape to take away.

The divers found that except for the hull the steamboat is unharmed. Her engines appear to be all right. She is a comparatively shallow boat, and did not draw much water. As a result, when she began to fill the water rushed into the boiler rooms and put out the fire first. This was the cause of the dense cloud of smoke which rushed from her a minute after she struck. It was a fortunate thing, perhaps, that this was so, as it prevented any effort to back her off the reef. Had this succeeded, she would have gone down in the deep water which is close by, and her suction and the resulting whirlpools would have caused many to drown, as then her entire lot of passengers would have been in the water, and the rescuers would not have been numerous enough to handle them all.

There was quite a scene on the pier at Glen Island last night because a couple of score of those who had been in the water wanted to carry away the life preservers they used. They claimed they would have been drowned but for the preservers, and wanted to take them home as mementoes. Mr. Starin had issued an order that all preservers should be left on the pier. The excursionists objected to this and refused to leave them. Mr. Starin was appealed to, and when he learned the value the possessors of the preservers placed on them, he rescinded his order and those who wished to and had been in the water were allowed to carry them away. Many persons with dry clothing tried to take preservers away with them, but when the condition of their clothing was alluded to they desisted.

There was a big crowd around the wreck all day. Several hundred small boats were about. Launches and sailboats brought parties from South Norwalk, Port Chester, City Island, and Flushing. The boats hung around the wreck and the wreckers watching the divers, and finally the jam became so great that Mr. Starin sent out several launches to establish a police line so as to allow the wreckers room to work in safety and also to carry expert swimmers to rescue any one getting overboard, as in the jam of boats it seemed probable there would be collisions and upsets. None occurred. Several thousand persons visited the wreck during the day by means of boats.

Impromptu beer parties were the order along the water front during the day. When the Mohawk sank, the beer in kegs floated away, and during the day came up on the beaches. It did not remain long, as parties soon gathered around each keg and tapped it.

One keg floated to Davids Island right at the feet of a lot of soldiers sitting in the shade of a building watching the work on the wreck. The keg was emptied in a very brief time and was then set afloat before an officer appeared. It is said that other kegs floated ashore there, and some were captured by the officers before the soldiers could conceal them. In other cases the soldiers had the kegs tapped and emptied before they were discovered.

Many boating parties rescued kegs during the day. The churning of the screw of the Chapman would work the kegs out of the Mohawk, and the moment the keg showed itself there would be a race for it.

Capt. E. C. Collins, Pilot Robert Lasher, Engineer William L. Schneider, and the firemen and deckhands of the Mohawk came to this city from Glen Island yesterday. They remained by the sunken steamboat all Saturday night and helped the wreckers patch up the hole in the hull. Capt. Collins and Pilot Lasher explained to the Assistant Superintendent that the striking of Rodman's Reef was due to the fact that the buoy marking the channel had drifted from its proper place.

RUNAWAY ON EIGHTH AVENUE.

Bernard Courtney, the Driver, Receives a Fracture of the Skull.

Bernard Courtney, thirty-two years old, a blacksmith, living at 239 West Thirty-second Street, accompanied by Mrs. Mary Thompkins, was driving up Eighth Avenue in a two-seated carriage last evening when, at Thirty-sixth Street, the horse became frightened and ran away. Another vehicle was run into, which caused the carriage to overturn, the occupants being thrown to the pavement with considerable force.

Courtney received a fracture of the skull. He refused to go to the Roosevelt Hospital, where Dr. Rodgers, who had been summoned by a policeman, wished to take him, and went home with his brother Thomas. Mrs. Thompkins was not injured.

After the collision and subsequent overturning of the carriage the horse continued up Eighth Avenue, but was stopped at Forty-first Street by Policeman Dunn.

Smash-Up in Central Park.

An open phaeton, in which were seated Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Ferguson of 396 West Twenty-seventh Street and their two children, last evening ran into a hansom cab, in which H. B. Hendrickson of 405 West Fifty-third Street and a young woman were riding, in the East Drive, in Central Park. Both vehicles were partially wrecked, and all the occupants thrown out. No one was injured, however, and they all went to their homes.

Illinois Central Pensions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 30.—About 200 employes of the Illinois Central Railroad will to-morrow be retired on a pension, under the system which became effective at midnight to-night. Their pensions will be based on their average monthly pay during the last ten years of their service, 1 per cent. of this average monthly pay being allowed for each year of their total service. For example, if one of the men retired has been employed by the company forty years, and his average pay for the last ten years has been $100 a month, his pension will be 40 per cent. of $100, or $40 a month.

Alleged Train Wreckers Caught.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., June 30.—Five negroes who gave fictitious names were arrested here to-day and taken to Greensburg charged with the wrecking of the Southwestern express near Greensburg yesterday, in which a number of passengers were hurt. The detectives profess to be sure of their men. They say the wreckers were discharged from the John Robinson Circus and sought revenge by ditching the circus train. The passenger train came ahead of the circus train and was wrecked.

The Hartford at Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, June 30.—The United States training ship Hartford, Commander J. M. Hawley commanding, arrived here this afternoon. The Navy Department has reserved the best berth for her during her visit, which will continue two weeks. The Crown Prince will entertain the officers of the Hartford at dinner.

GREAT CROWD AT CONEY ISLE.

Fully 150,000 Visitors Flock to the Resort in Search of Cooling Ocean Breezes.

It is estimated that fully 150,000 visitors were entertained at Coney Island yesterday. Many of them were there before daybreak. Thousands had remained over from Saturday and snatched what sleep they could lying on the beach and under the piers, in preference to braving the heat of the city. There was a stiff southwest breeze blowing all the afternoon, which served to keep the mercury below the nineties.

The excise regulations were stretched to the widest limit, and were governed only by what the interested persons thought was right. The police did little, and few arrests were made. Early in the day the horses used to draw the patrol wagon were taken ill with tuberculosis, and in consequence when an arrest had to be made the prisoner was treated to a ride to the station house in one of the old-style carriages that do business at the seashore.

The keepers of the concert and dance halls reaped a rich harvest of shekels. The concert halls gave "sacred concerts" and the dance halls regaled the dancers with "sacred" music.

At Brighton Beach the crowd was bigger than ever before, and the attractions at the music hall and concert stand were well patronized. Lander's Band gave concerts in the afternoon and evening, and the bathing beach was black with men, women, and children in bathing suits.

SEA LIONS CAUSE A PANIC.

Bark Under a North Beach Pavilion, Starts a "Mad Dog" Scare.

There was much excitement near the chutes at North Beach yesterday afternoon, and several women fainted, and the scare extended over the beach. The trouble started in a retiring room for women at the chutes. There was a panic, and the story spread that a mad dog was at large and biting right and left. There were 50,000 persons at the beach, and all sought places of safety, and it took the authorities a long time to quiet the nervous crowd.

Three sea lions caused the trouble. Walter C. Foster, President of the beach company, brought them from California. For want of a better place he put them into the tank at the bottom of the chutes. Saturday night the lions disappeared. No trace of them could be found. It was at last concluded they had escaped and gotten into the Sound. They were not seen yesterday morning, but in the middle of the afternoon, while the pavilion was crowded with women and children, they made themselves heard.

They had gotten into the vault under the pavilion. When they began to bark there was immediate flight on the part of all in the pavilion. Some of the women collapsed. Others became hysterical. The crowd saw the panic and heard the noise, and the mad rush started. Mr. Foster had the pavilion closed, and will to-day seek to recover his sea lions.

EX-CONGRESSMAN PAIGE DEAD.

Was Once Defeated for Congress by William McKinley.

Ex-Congressman David R. Paige of Akron, Ohio, died at the Brunswick Hotel, Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He had been ill for some time and was to have undergone a surgical operation yesterday. He died only a little while before the hour set for the operation.

Col. Paige was born at Madison, Ohio, in 1844 and was graduated from Union College, New York, in 1865, afterward becoming a hardware merchant of Akron. He served two terms as Treasurer of Summit County, Ohio, and was in 1878 the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. He was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, but was defeated for the Forty-ninth by Major William McKinley.

Later he became a member of the firm of Paige, Cary & Co., contractors on the Croton Aqueduct.

Col. Paige was also a member of the banking firm of Paige Brothers & Co. of Painesville, Ohio, which failed a number of years ago. For the past few years he had lived a retired life.

REDUCTION IN REVENUE STAMPS

Offices Opened at Midnight Last Night to Supply Customers.

Business began at midnight last night at the Third District Internal Revenue Office, over which Ferdinand Eidman has charge. A long line of prosperous-looking men collected there shortly before 12 o'clock for the purpose of getting the newer and cheaper stamps which the Government allows, beginning with to-day, on beer, cigars, and cigarettes. The other internal revenue districts in the city had the same privilege, for Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes some time ago issued authority permitting the various offices to open at midnight joining June 30 with July 1.

The men who took advantage of the opportunity last night in Mr. Eidman's district were nearly all brewers. They send out their first lot of beer about 3 o'clock in the morning, and even for one such lot the reduction meant a great deal to the larger brewers. The stamps required on a full barrel of beer yesterday were $2, with a 7½ per cent. discount; to-day the same barrel of beer requires only $1.60 to be given to the Government.

In order to take time by the forelock Mr. Eidman had received by check or other means $133,662.67 before 12 o'clock last night for the new stamps. Therefore when midnight arrived he merely handed out to each brewer or tobacconist the lot of stamps which he had ordered.

Instead of 9 o'clock—the usual hour—all the internal revenue offices will open this morning at 7:30 o'clock. They will all do a rushing business to-day and for several days to come. On small cigars there is a reduction of 46 cents a thousand. The reduction on cigarettes is also considerable.

DOMINION DAY AT BUFFALO.

Kilted Highland Regiment Receives a Warm Welcome.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30.—The week beginning to-morrow will be an interesting one at the Pan-American Exposition. To-morrow will be Dominion Day. The Forty-eighth Highlanders of Toronto, one of the two kilted regiments of Canada, arrived at the Exposition 500 strong in a special train to-day. They made a fine appearance as they marched through the Lincoln Parkway gate to Camp Millard Fillmore. They were greeted by Sousa's Band with "The Invincible Eagle," and the famous Highlander Band answered with "God Save the King" and "Yankee Doodle." The United States artillery, under Major Wiser, turned out the entire guard to welcome the Highlanders. The crowd cheered heartily.

Attached to the special train in which the Highlanders came was a special car carrying Dr. F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia and Defense, who will represent the Government of Canada at the opening of the Dominion Building to-morrow.

CHARCOAL ON FIRE.

Flames Believed to Have Been Started by Spontaneous Combustion.

Fire which it is supposed started from spontaneous combustion did several thousand dollars' damage last night in the charcoal establishment of E. B. Newman, at 544 to 548 West Twenty-fifth Street. The fire was confined to the second floor of No. 548. On this floor there were stored several thousand bags of pulverized charcoal.

About 6 o'clock Andrew Thompson, a watchman employed in the factory, while making his rounds smelled smoke, investigated, and found the fire. He turned in an alarm. The police estimated the damage at $1,000, but a Battalion Chief of the department said the damage would be many times that amount, as the bags of powdered charcoal had necessarily been thoroughly wet, and he believed the damage from water would be great.

Weaver Who Shot Himself, Dead.

Jacob Roesch, forty-five years old, the silk weaver of 127 North Fifth Street, Paterson, N. J., who shot himself through the head at the East Drive and Seventy-fifth Street, Central Park, on Thursday night last, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital.

SHOOTING AT A PICNIC

Riot and Bloodshed End Hugh Dennis Association Outing.

Two Men Wounded, One Probably Fatally—Their Alleged Assailant Nearly Killed by Infuriated Crowd.

According to the story told by Dennis Maroney in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, there were riot and bloodshed at the picnic given by the Hugh Dennis Outing Association at Kroebel Park, Boulevard, Union Hill, New Jersey, on Saturday. Maroney was arrested after accompanying Thomas Dennis to the New York Hospital yesterday morning. Dennis was suffering from shot wounds in the hand and wrist. Both men were reticent when asked how the wounds were inflicted, and their arrest followed.

At the police court Maroney was more communicative. He said that 1,200 persons attended the picnic and that everything passed off nicely until about midnight, when there was a short intermission in the dancing and Joseph Brewster, a bartender in the gas house district of Ninth Avenue, began to sing "In the House of Too Much Trouble." This, said Maroney, angered Thomas McCague, aged twenty-two years, and residing at 248 West Twenty-ninth Street.

"If there is going to be any trouble I want to be in on it," he is alleged to have shouted. The next moment, according to the story told by Maroney, McCague drew two large seven-shooters and opened fire on the singer. Brewster was shot in the left shoulder and through the back and left lung. He sank unconscious to the ground. Thomas Dennis is said to have then attempted to overpower McCague and was shot at seven times. One bullet passed through his left wrist and another went through his left hand.

After emptying his two revolvers McCague fled. He was pursued and soon overtaken by a large mob of infuriated men, who beat him terribly. During the struggle to get at McCague, chairs and beer glasses were thrown indiscriminately, and many people are said to have been injured. The trouble caused many women to faint.

Almost dead from the pounding which he received at the hands of the crowd, McCague was turned over to the police of Union Hill, New Jersey, who locked him up.

Brewster was taken to St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken. There is was said that his wounds were fatal. Thomas Dennis, the other injured man, crossed on the ferry-boat to the New York side, accompanied by his friend, who was arrested with him when they appeared at the New York hospital. Thomas Dennis is a son of Hugh Dennis, the contractor and politician.

McCague's account of the affair as told to the New Jersey police is that a fight started in some way in which fifty or more men took part. He found himself opposed to Brewster. The latter was getting the best of the fistic argument and he drew the revolver to frighten him. Brewster hit him and the revolver went off.

UNION MEN LOCKED OUT.

Trouble at the Office of The New York Commercial.

The union compositors and stereotypers of The New York Commercial were locked out on Saturday afternoon and the place was to be hereafter run as non-union. Pickets of the unions were posted at the office of the paper. It does not come out on Sunday. H. H. Cash, treasurer of The New York Commercial, made a statement yesterday in reference to the cause of the trouble in which he said:

"The New York Commercial is not a general newspaper, but caters only to business readers, and its circulation is largely outside of New York. To accommodate our out-of-town subscribers we must print several editions to catch the mails, and this necessitates having some of the workmen come to work earlier than the hours prescribed by the unions for a morning newspaper."

He went on to say that a few months ago, in response to a demand from subscribers in England, the management decided to print an earlier edition and asked the unions to allow a change in the hours, without adding to the number of hours of work or lowering the pay. This was refused by the Typographical Union and conceded by the stereotypers and pressmen, but the concession was afterward withdrawn.

Mr. Cash said the office has not any fault to find with the unions, but with the management of the unions, to which it charges all the trouble.

It was learned that non-union men arrived from Pittsburg and Chicago yesterday morning to take the places of the locked-out force.

SILVER SHIPPED TO MEXICO.

United States Sending Refined Metal to the Republic's Mints.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Consul General Hanna, writing to the State Department from Monterey, Mexico, reports that refined silver is being shipped to Mexican mints from the United States. This is regarded as an instance of carrying coals to Newcastle, and it is partly due to the fact that excessive exportations of silver coin from the republic to the Orient caused a decided stringency in the money market. Many of the banks felt the effect, and it was hard to obtain loans on any sort of security.

For a time the scarcity of silver caused a rise in the price of coined dollars and half dollars, but now that the demand is being better supplied the price has declined.

Within the last few weeks there has been a steady improvement in the situation, and money is now comparatively easy.

WRECK ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Steamer Preston Lost—One of Her Crew Dead.

WINNIPEG, Manit

BEFORE BOAT RACE

Six Varsity Crews at Poughkeepsie Await Tuesday's Struggle.

COACHES EXPLAIN STROKES

Cornell and Wisconsin the Favorites for Intercollegiate Regatta, with Columbia Well Fancied.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 30.—This was the last day of absolute rest that the oarsmen who represent six American universities will know until the great struggle on Tuesday is over. All of the crews were kept off the water because of it being Sunday, and the custom of resting on that day has been adhered to. Anything like actual work was strictly tabooed, although the Georgetown eight turned out for a short row just as the sun was going down. A mere paddle was indulged in just to keep the boys well acquainted with the boat, said Coach Zappone.

Many strangers are in town. Every train from New York to-day brought an unusual number of passengers, but only in the neighborhood of the quarters of the various crews is there anything like a lively indication of what is in store in the athletic line for Tuesday. In these quarters the suppressed excitement is apparent to the observing one, accustomed to being on the preliminary scenes of a big rowing regatta.

As yet there is no loud talking of the prospects of this and that crew. That is expected to-morrow night, when the undergraduate body will be here, and then the town will look as it did in 1895, when the first regatta under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association was held. With every hour the fondest hopes of the Stewards of this regatta association seem nearer realization. An American Henley to them appears to be an actuality for no far distant day. That a great crowd will be here for the race cannot be doubted, as every seat of the observation train of twenty-eight cars has been spoken for.

The intense heat that prevails all over the country has not exempted this place, though the humidity is much less than it has been in New York City. Probably for this reason more than any other, the men have escaped the enervating effects of a torrid season. A visit to the various crew quarters showed that no sickness is prevailing and that the men are apparently in remarkably good physical condition. There is singular quiet, however, about the quarters of all the squads. The announcement of the marriage of D. Frederick Colson to Miss Edna M. McNarry to-day caused a ripple of genuine interest. Colson steered eight Cornell crews during his career as a rowing man, only one of which did worse than win a race. Miss McNarry was instrumental in securing a six-oared shell for a girl crew of Sage College at Cornell. Colson left here yesterday, leaving the Cornell oarsmen entirely under the care of Courtney. The marriage, which the men knew nothing about until to-day, took place in New York.

CHANCE FOR SINGLE SCULL RACE.

Cornell men express entire satisfaction over the disposition of the Francis affair, and the action of Charles S. Francis, United States Minister to Greece, in withdrawing the entry of his son, John M. Francis, from the single scull race because of the opposition to the action of Francis in securing the services of James Ten Eyck as a personal coach. The single scull event, therefore, has been declared off, and Syracuse has the only other entry. It is just possible, though, that Georgetown, at the last minute, may name her promised entry in the single scull event. In that case the stewards have promised that the race will form part of the day's programme. If this entry is not forthcoming Clinton Goodwin of Syracuse will win the race by default. If the race is rowed it will take place at 11 A. M., distance one mile and a half.

The four-oared race between the Universities of Columbia, Cornell, and Pensylvania will start at 3 o'clock. The freshmen eight-oared race between the Universities of Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania will start at 3:45 o'clock. The university eight-oared race between the Universities of Cornell, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Syracuse, Columbia, and Georgetown will start at 5 o'clock.

The condition under which these races will be rowed this year will be the same as those which governed previous regattas of this association, with such modifications as may be decided upon by the Board of Stewards, which is made up as follows: Francis A. Bell, Columbia; Prof. W. F. Durand, Cornell, and Thomas Reath, Pennsylvania. John B. Eustis of Wesleyan has been selected as the referee.

The Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association expect to formulate plans which will insure the future annual regatting of the association being more representative even than the one of this year. They think this end in view they have expressed the intention of inviting all the prominent colleges interested in rowing to organize rowing departments, so as to insure each college having representation in the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association in 1902.

The Stewards of the Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association have expressed themselves favorably to the idea to include additional events in the 1902 programme. The additions probably will be freshmen and university races in the following events: Single scull, double scull, four-oared race, and eight-oared race. It may be that other special events will be put on. The Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association, from year to year has been forced to change from one course to another for a variety of reasons. The universities, members of the Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association, at last seem to have come to the conclusion that the Poughkeepsie-Highland course on the Hudson is the ideal course for the annual regatta of the association.

The Poughkeepsie-Highland course is four miles straight away, having a depth of water ranging from 42 to 76 feet, an unobstructed view of the course on the West Shore of the Hudson for four miles, splendid facilities for an observation train to follow the race from start to finish, and a clear width of the river of over half a mile. As an illustration of the facilities of the course it may be stated that there is room and available space from start to finish to enable forty boats to start abreast of each other, and then there would be room for many private yachts, steamers, and other craft on the east, or Poughkeepsie side of the river, to anchor and view the race.

Columbia seems to be the best boated of the squads. All three of her crews will row in shells built by Ruddock. Cornell's crews will row in a new shell. Pennsylvania will row in the boats left in this city by the Henley crew. Syracuse and Wisconsin will row in old shells. Wisconsin will row in the shell presented to her by Syracuse.

ODDS OF CREWS EXPLAINED.

Local bookmakers arrived from New York to-day and the gambling spirit is just kindled, though no open betting has been recorded yet. Cornell and Wisconsin are favorites with those who say they know best, and it is a toss-up at present that these crews will be made first and second. With the advent of the Columbia boat, which is expected to-day, the odds will no doubt be changed, for Columbia are loyal and their crew has demonstrated that it is worth something. Syracuse and Georgetown are holding out by themselves, so that if the race results in a certain of the wise ones predict, a struggle between these two will be interesting.

The differences of the various strokes are under consideration by those who keep racing books, and a description of the mechanical points of the various systems will not be amiss. The stroke used by Columbia is practically the one taught to his crew by Courtney.

Courtney, for Cornell: "From the beginning of the stroke the backs of the hands are kept straight, as are also the arms until the body has its full swing; then the hands are brought quickly in to the body, the elbows being kept low and close to the body instead of putting the oar in the water at right angles, like the Pennsylvania crew, it goes in at an angle of about forty degrees, turning after it is in the water. The body is not started until the oarsman has passed the erect position, and the oar is at right angles with the shell. Then they shoot out to their full length. The recovery is slow and deliberate, to prevent any check to the boat."

Callahan, for Columbia: "I have endeavored to get the crew to begin the stroke with a quick catch pull through, hard to finish and not jerked out. The body swing and the leg drive are simultaneous, not separated like Mr. Courtney's. The slide limit is reached, the body is thrown erect and the stroke then carried to the finish by a strenuous pull with the leaders, the body being firmly placed at the groin. The recovery is slow, so as not to jerk the boat and thus produce a check. The bodies are carried forward quietly until ready for the sharp catch again."

Mr. O'Dea, for Wisconsin: "We have tried to obtain a long reach with the back nearly as straight as possible, and the arms straight and rigid. The power is applied by swinging the shoulders on the oar, the body being brought to an upright position before the leg drive is used. Then the legs are driven steadily on the stretchers no decided kick being given, but just strong enough to keep the seat well under control. When the hands reach the knees the arms begin to bend and the oar is swept home with a steady pressure. This completes the pull, the hands are dropped low enough to clear the water well enough with the blades, and then shot out at an even pace, the body following sharply. The recovery gradually tones down until it ends softly just before the new catch."

Mr. Zappone, for Georgetown: "I can tell you my cardinal principle very briefly. It is a full reach with a very quick catch and a full leg drive, giving all the leg power possible in conjunction with the shoulders. The recovery is quick and the stroke rowed is high."

Mr. Ward, for Pennsylvania: "The stroke depends very largely on the leg drive, even more so than the catch, the drive of the leg on the finish of the stroke being strong enough to give a boat such tremendous impetus that there can be a sharp recovery without any check resulting to the boat. The reach is as long as possible, but the grip on the water is slower than that of most of the other crews."

CUP YACHTS RACE TO-DAY.

Constitution and Columbia at Newport Ready for First of Tuning Up Trials.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30.—The first of the New York Yacht Club's special races for the Constitution and Columbia will be sailed to-morrow at 11:15 A. M. These are called tuning-up races, and as they will give Constitution her first opportunities to measure speed with a vessel of known ability they promise to be extremely interesting. The races will be under the direction of the Regatta Committee of the club, Messrs. S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Newbury D. Lawton. The conditions were published this morning at the club's station here. There will be two courses, termed 1 and 2. The former will be fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return, the latter a triangular course of thirty miles with one leg to windward, or as nearly so as possible.

The start will be made across a line between the committee boat and Brenton's Reef lightship, unless the wind is southward and westward. In that case the start will be five miles east of the lightship, and a schooner will be anchored there as a mark boat. This will be used to give the yachts plenty of room to manoeuvre off the Narragansett Pier shore. With a southwesterly wind, a course from the lightship to windward would carry them too close to the beach. The preparatory signal will be given at 11:15. This will be followed in five minutes by a warning signal, and this will be succeeded after another interval of five minutes by the starting signal. Two minutes later the handicap signal will be given. Either yacht crossing after this signal will be timed as if she had crossed at the moment it was given. The Regatta Committee will go out on Frederick G. Bourne's steam yacht Colonia. The members of the club and their guests will go on board the big tug Storm King. Hiels Olsen, the club steward, will superintend the laying out of the courses and the setting of the marks with a second tug.

Capt. W. B. Duncan, Jr., boarded the Constitution this morning about 11 o'clock. The yacht, which was lying at her moorings just west of Goat Island, had her mainsail and No. 2 clubtopsail up, and her headsails in stops. There was a good, wholesome breeze from the southwest and she slipped her moorings, broke out her jib, and beat down as far as the Dumplings. She returned very early, and Capt. Duncan went ashore. The trial was made to test the set of the clubtopsail, which was found to be satisfactory. The yacht lay at her moorings this afternoon and the crew rested.

The new boat looked all ship-shape alow and aloft, and if nothing carries away she will give a good account of herself. Her mainsail, which was bent yesterday, is as fine a piece of canvas as was ever bolsted. She has been using the old one, which was on her when she broke down, but the sail bent yesterday is not a new one. It has been up before, and its qualities are known.

Columbia did not leave her moorings today. She is lying quietly in the cove, and her manager, E. D. Morgan, Jr.; her sailing master, Charles Barr, and her mate, Lemuel Miller, have her in as fine a condition as she was in 1899, when she beat Shamrock I. She will give Constitution a hard race, especially if there is any weight in the breeze. Constitution, it is said, has never had her lee rail under water, and if it should blow hard enough to put it there, the lofty steel spar might possibly give way again. At any rate, while Constitution should be at least equal to Columbia in a clubtopsail breeze and smooth water, she would be lucky to hold her own with the older yacht in fresh water. The racing measurements are: Constitution, 104.76; Columbia, 102.15. This means that the new yacht must allow the older one about one minute and twenty-two seconds on a thirty-mile course. The Columbia will be remeasured on Tuesday, and the figures may be altered. To-morrow, however, the allowance will be based on her measurement in the cup races of 1899. The weather here predict easterly winds and smooth water to-morrow.

RIVAL FOR SHAMROCK II.

Kariad Put Forward as a Possible Competitor for the America's Cup.

ROTHESAY, June 30.—Kenneth M. Clark, a member of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and owner of the cutter Kariad, who has witnessed all the trials of the two Shamrocks since the challenger was refitted, has asserted doubt whether the Shamrock II. is good enough to send to American waters in challenge for the America's cup. He believes that the Kariad is a better boat than the Shamrock II., and desires to see this question settled before any yacht goes out as a challenger.

"The race for the America's Cup," said Mr. Clark to-day, "is an international affair in the fullest sense of the word; and, for the credit of British yachting and the good of sport, it is desirable that the British side of the contest should be upheld by the best available boat. I believe the Kariad is faster than either of the Shamrocks and I desire an opportunity to enter the Kariad in the trials. If this request is not granted I shall challenge Sir Thomas Lipton to trial races between the Shamrock II. and the Kariad, to be sailed over courses similar to the course for the America's Cup and on the American measurement, in order to decide which should be sent as the challenger."

So far as the elegibility of the Kariad is concerned Mr. Clark said he understood there would be no serious difficulty, as the Royal Ulster Yacht Club had challenged on behalf of a cutter under 90 feet water line, and his boat answered the description.

"If Sir Thomas Lipton has the better boat," Mr. Clark concluded, "I shall be delighted to stand aside. My only desire is to insure the sending of the fastest British yacht, and this cannot be secured beyond question without a trial."

The Kariad was built last year to a Watson design by the Hendersons, for C. D. Rose. Mr. Rose lost two sons in the South African war, and on that account the Kariad was not launched until purchased this year by Mr. Clark.

INDEPENDENCE'S FAST RUN.

Yacht Proved Ability in Windward Trip to New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 30.—That the Lawson ninety-footer Independence is possessed of great capabilities in going to windward was shown to-day in her run from Vineyard Haven to New London, a distance of seventy-five miles, which she covered in exactly eight hours. The first twenty miles was a dead beat down Vineyard Sound to Gay Head, but the remaining fifty-five miles were made in two long hitches and a short one of seven miles, the yacht sailing nearly the entire distance under three lower sails and working opsail. The sea was comparatively smooth, except from Gay Head to Point Judith, but the yacht met the heavy rollers between these two points very easily, showing but little tendency to pound and thrash. The wind averaged about ten knots, getting up to twelve or fourteen at times, while there were somewhat calmer periods. The Lawson yacht made a long board into Narragansett Pier, passing within a few miles of Newport, where the Constitution and Columbia lay at anchor awaiting their race duel to-morrow as preparatory to the greater struggle with the Boston yacht later in the week.

At 4 o'clock the yacht was thrown around on the port tack half way between Point Judith and Block Island. The wind canted a trifle more to the south, so that a nice course could be laid for Race Rock Light to the westward. This run of twenty-four miles was the best of the day, the yacht making it in two hours and eighteen minutes, a speed of nearly eleven knots an hour. She rounded Race Rock Light at 6:18 o'clock, and half an hour after passed in by New London Light, having made the distance from Vineyard Haven of seventy-five miles against an almost head wind in exactly eight hours.

The Independence dropped anchor off the Pequot House, and to-morrow will be hauled out for cleaning. During the run over some water worked through a few of the seams of the yacht, due, Mr. Crownshield said, to imperfect caulking. Those on board were delighted with the performance, and were enthusiastic over the great speed shown by the Independence in windward work. It is expected the Lawson yacht will join the big fleet at Newport on the National holiday.

Emperor William's Yacht Winner.

TRAVEMUNDE, June 30. — The Meteor, with Emperor William on board, won today's yacht race in Lubeck Bay.

GOLF FOR THE WEEK.

Many Special Events for the Fourth of July.

Golfers will be busy this week with a host of club competitions. The Fourth of July will be a big day in the golfing world, as scores of team matches and handicaps are to be decided then. The Ardsley Club has offered two trophies, known as the Sky Rocket Cups for Class A and Class B handicaps, and there is sure to be a big field. Morris County has provided its usual 18 and 36 hole bogey handicaps for special trophies, and an Independence Cup will be offered at the Rockaway Hunt Club, in addition to a prize for a women's putting match. The links in the neighboring resorts such as Seabright, Deal, Far Rockaway, and Long Beach will be alive with players. Club handicaps have been arranged at Deal and Seabright.

The new nine-hole course of the Inwood Country Club, near Far Rockaway, will be formally opened on July 4. A supplementary course for women and children has been laid out. Among the incorporators of the Inwood Country Club are Jacob A. Cantor, Jacob Wertheim, Frank A. Einstein, Edgar M. Friedenberg, S. H. Koenig, Frank R. Lewin, George W. Stern, Benjamin Homan, Dr. William G. Echstein, and Alois Gutwillig.

The New York Central Golf League will hold its fifth annual championship tournament this week, beginning Wednesday. It will be played on the links of the Elmira Country Club, and there will be individual and team championships. The usual number of Saturday events will be in order. The programme for the week is:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

Richmond County—Women's 18-hole handicap.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

Ardsley—Class A and Class B handicaps for Sky Rocket Cups.
Montclair—Mixed foursomes.
Apawamis—Lapham Cup, second round, and 36-hole handicap.
Morris County—Handicaps, 18 and 36 holes.
Richmond County—Mixed foursome and men's handicap.
Bayswater—Men's handicap.
St. Andrew's—Independence Day handicap.
Oakland—Independence Day handicap.
Harbor Hill—Mixed foursomes and handicap.
Flushing—Club championship.
Newark Athletic Club—Handicap, 36 holes.
Rockaway—Fourth of July handicap and women's putting match.
Wee Burn—Handicap.
Inwood Country—Opening of new course.
Englewood—Handicaps for men and women.
Deal—Club handicap.
Seabright—Club handicap.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.
Marine and Field—Men's and women's handicaps.
Dyker Meadow—Members' handicap.
Innis Arden—Mixed foursomes.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

Ardsley—Monthly handicap, Classes A and B.
Apawamis—Team match with Richmond County and women's putting.
Innis Arden—Women's and Kickers' handicaps.
Bayswater—Match handicap finals.
Richmond County—Monthly handicap.
Flushing—Finals for club championship and Governors' Cup.
Newark Athletic Club—Club championship, second round.
Rockaway—Club handicap.
Wee Burn—Handicap Committee prizes.
Englewood—Club handicap.
Montclair—Members' handicap.
Crescent Athletic—Members' handicap.
Marine and Field—Handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Club handicap.
Westbrook—Open tournament, professionals and amateurs.

CYCLISTS IN CENTURY RUN.

One Hundred Riders of Bay Ridge A. C. Were Out.

About 100 cyclists took part in the open century run of the Bay Ridge Athletic Club over the Long Island roads yesterday. There were two divisions, the first of which left the Bedfodr Rest, Brooklyn, at 7 A. M. It was paced by A. E. Due, Frank Freel, Louis Cook, and Robert M. Cuming, with Louis Stecker as courier. The second division, which left at 7:30 A. M., was paced by C. P. Staubach, F. W. Fleet, A. Walls, and W. E. Walsh, and had M. A. Cuming as courier. The Captain of the run was Freeman Cass.

The route was as follows: Bedford Rest, Valley Stream, Massapequa, Lynbrook, Rockaway Beach, (dinner,) Valley Stream, Jamaica, Bedford Rest, Sixtieth Street and Fourth Avenue, via Fort Hamilton Avenue and Sixtieth Street, Bath Beach, Cropsey and Twenty-second Avenues, via Fourth Avenue and Dyker Meadows, Coney Island, and Bedford Rest.

The first division finished the run in ten hours, Chief Pacemaker A. E. Due being first to finish, and the second division arrived half an hour later. No accidents were reported, and the roads were found in good condition except for the dust.

TO-NIGHT'S CYCLING MEET.

Contests Arranged for Madison Square Garden Track.

All the fast short-distance riders in both the amateur and the professional classes have entered for the various events in Madison Square Garden to-night. With the track banked still steeper by nearly ten feet than last week, time will be faster and falls fewer.

The Pan-American pursuit race between intercity amateur teams probably will be the feature of the night. In this event the teams will be Charles Schlee and Erwin Billington of Newark, J. M. Lindley and D. W. Haggerty of Bridgeport, and August and Harry Welsing of this city. The teams will be matched against each other in heats, the winners meeting in a final, which means there will be three hotly fought pursuit races.

A handicap will be almost as exciting is the five-mile amateur affair, with prizes for the leaders at the intermediate distances. In addition to the amateurs, the professional fliers will have an inning, as they will compete in a half-mile open and a mile handicap.

Cycle Racing at Vailsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 30.—One of the largest crowds of the season witnessed the cycle races at the Vailsburg track today. The principal event of the day was a five-mile professional handicap in which W. S. Fenn, of Waterbury, last year's amateur champion, won from the 100-yard mark in a close finish with Frank Kramer of East Orange, who was on scratch. The summary:

Quarter-Mile, Novice.—Won by O. Perrin, South Amboy; John Brady, Newark, second. Time—0:34 1-5.
Quarter Mile, Amateur.—Won by M. L. Hurley, Boston; Walter Bardett, Buffalo, second; M. T. Dove, New York City, third. Time—0:33 4-5.
Half Mile, Open, Professional.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, second; Tom Cooper, Detroit, third. Time—1:13.
Three-Cornered Match Race, Best Two in Three Mile Heats.—First Heat—Won by Marcus L. Hurley, Boston; Charley Schlee, Newark, second; Edwin Billington, Vailsburg, third. Time—2:06. Second Heat and Race—Won by Hurley; Schlee second, Billington third. Time—2:18.
Five-Mile Professional Handicap.—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, (100 yards;) Frank Kramer, East Orange, (scratch,) second; H. B. Freeman, Portland, Oregon, (50 yards,) third. Winners Play prizes: Lord Coburn, $8; Al. Guyo, $4; H. E. Bleecker, $3; J. Coburn, $2; O. V. Babcock, $2; E. C. Hausman, $1; Charlie Hadfield, $1; George Collett, $1.
Half-Mile, Amateur Handicap.—Won by Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, (10 yards;) Charles Garrant, Paterson, (50 yards,) second; Warren Zurbrick, Buffalo, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:58 4-5.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

The Yorkville Wheelmen of 205 East Eighty-sixth Street have arranged a club run to Rockaway Beach on July 4, leaving the clubhouse at 9 A. M. The annual races and games of the club will be held at Livingston, S. I., on Sunday, Sept. 1.

The Greenwich Wheelmen have once more entered racing, and are now represented on the track by one of the best amateur teams in the Metropolitan district. The members of the team are Marcus L. Hurley, formerly a well-known Boston rider; the Welsing brothers, August and Henry, and Daniel Sullivan. This team won the Metropolitan district championship, which carries with it the Saltonstall trophy, at Manhattan Beach last Saturday.

On July 4, at Revere Beach, Mass., Sydney Jenkins, the English champion, will essay to follow the motor machines for the first time in a five-mile paced race against "Eddie" McDuffie, who makes his initial appearance of the season. The race will be best two in three heats of five miles each, paced by motors.

So successful have the sprint races been of late through New England that many of the promoters want more dates for them to get. New Haven and Hartford have had record-breaking crowds.

Indianapolis shows great interest in cycle racing. A meet postponed twice drew 4,000 people, and now Indianapolis is to have a number of first-class meets with the best talent.

The Winter entertainments of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York are now being planned. The officers intend to promote a series of entertainments that will bring all of the clubs together and encourage a fraternal feeling. Races, smokers, runs, and other entertainments will be given, including a minstrel show, in which President Oatman will make his first appearance in blackface, together with Dr. E. V. Brendon, Edward Gerbereaux, M. L. Bridgeman, Edward Becker, James O'Neill, Clarence K. McGuire, and W. F. McConnell.

"Freddy" Hoyt and Burns Pierce have sent in their entries for the big paced race at Manhattan Beach on July 4, and the list of starters already is an imposing one. Entries can be made until noon to-day, with A. G. Bishop, 1,193 Broadway. The list of entries to date comprise Harry Elkes, Major Taylor, Nat Butler, Watson Coleman, Burns Pierce, Freddy Hoyt, Arthur Ross, and Perry. In the amateur events the list of starters is a long one.

C. E. Nylander, State Centurion of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America, has announced the appointment, as Secretary-Treasurer of the division, of Charles A. Lehritter of the Century Wheelmen. He also states that the New York Division of the Century Road Club of America has not seceded from the National body, nor merged its membership into any other club; and that the new officials intend to carry out every obligation. Plans for the annual moonlight and double century event are already under way, and the annual event known for the past two years as the "Individual Record Run" will again be held the same as last year, as a handicap event.

In anticipation of the arrival of "Major" Taylor on Wednesday, Manager Brady has arranged to have the colored rider race at Manhattan Beach on the following day. Taylor won many victories in Europe during his stay there. In Berlin he defeated Arend, the German crack, and Ellegnard, the Danish champion, in an open race. In the trial heats of which Jacquelin, the French champion, had been shut out. At Copenhagen he again defeated Ellegnard, and at Hanover won over Arend in three straight heats of a match race. Later he defeated Huber and Arend at Leipsic and Crogna and Moma in match races at Antwerp. His only recent defeat was by Brogna and Prevost, who rode against him on a tandem.

For the benefit of those who regard driving as a safer pastime than cycling, the results of a carefully compiled record recently published by a Parisian daily newspaper, showing the percentage of accidents occurring in the use of the horse, the railway, the automobile, and the bicycle, may be of interest: By the horse, 81.21 per cent.; by the railway, 8.35 per cent.; by the automobile, 7.25 per cent.; by the bicycle, 3.19 per cent. The bicycle has its faults and some hard falls are chargeable to its accounts, it is true, but under a careful rider it is far more tractable and easier controlled than any horse that ever wore harness or resented the tightening of a saddle girth.

END OF SCULLERS' ROW.

All But One of Boat Clubs Will Remove This Week.

The principal topic of conversation among the members of the local rowing clubs yesterday was the impending removal of the boat clubs from "Scullers' Row," near the Third Avenue Bridge. Three of the clubs, the Metropolitan Rowing Club, the Harlem Rowing Club, and the Wyanoke Boat Club, have arranged to move on Wednesday or Thursday to sites near the Nassau Boat Club in front of McComb's Dam Park and between the Central and the Northern railway bridges.

The First Bohemian Boat Club will move to a site adjoining the Union Boat Club at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, while the Crescent Rowing Club has decided to attempt to remain where it is. The water front where the Crescent house is situated is claimed by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company as its property, and the Crescents say they have obtained a permit to remain from the railroad company, and will oppose any attempt of the city to force them to move.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club has decided to send its intermediate eight-oared shell crew to the Metropolitan Regatta to be held at Boston on July 4.

Coach Coat at Henley.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, June 30.—The Pennsylvania crew to-day enjoyed a thorough rest, their only exercise being a three-mile walk in the morning. "Bob" Cook, Yale's celebrated coach, arrived last night. He said of the crew: "I consider Pennsylvania in better physical condition than any other American crew who ever reached the eve of the Henley races. They are better fitted to gain a victory for the American stroke than any other lot of men I have ever seen here. The Pennsylvanians have the great advantage of having rowed together, I believe, for nearly four years. They have improved greatly since they have been here, and perhaps instinctively they have adopted some of the best points of the British stroke."

Fast Horses on the Speedway.

A few of the more enthusiastic road drivers braved the heat yesterday, and there were several lively brushes, but the crowd that usually lines both sides of the stretch was missing, and the only spectators were a dozen or more horsemen who sought shelter under the arch of Washington Bridge. A three-cornered brush in the morning had in it the green pacer King Tom, driven by Christopher J. Hackett; Thistle Bud, driven by Isaac Fleming, and the brown mare Dundess, (2:23¾,) driven by B. Zahn. Thistle Bud had things all her own way until near the finish, when King Tom took the lead and won a half a length to the good. In the next trip down the road Dundess defeated Prince Altara, driven by George Huber, and Clarence A., driven by William Durando, won a pretty trial from Thistle Bud. Zig Zag, driven by W. Schwering, beat the pacer Maud L., driven by F. Haines, in a first heat, but lost the two heats following.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $600; penalties; special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Bruff, Waterboy, Byrne of Roscrea, Lord Badge, Rightaway, Albert, and Lemoyne, 115 pounds each; Bonner, Gunfire, and Post, 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $700 in 1900 or 1901; selling allowances; one mile. Ethics, 112 pounds; Candling, 108; Value True, 107; Fonsolee, Elgin, and Contend, 106 each; Big Gun, 105; Monmouth Boy, Oliver Mac, Lucky Star, and Double Dummy, 103 each; Bondman, San Luis, and Nimonia, 99 each; Inshot, 97; Bluff, Aurons, and Thicket, 94 each; Ginki, Seminole, and Amiste, 89 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Vernal Stakes, for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Hanover (get of), 122 pounds; Bradvarian and Lucline, 119 each; Par Excellence, 115; Lady Viola, Legation, Rossignol, Delagoa, and Pearl Finder, 110 each. (Par Excellence and Pearl Finder Pepper entry.)

FOURTH RACE.—The Racing Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Colonel Padden, 111 pounds; Sweet Tooth and Bedeck, 104 each; Magentic, 102; Broadysmash, 101; Glennellie, 100; Annie Thompson and Wayland, 98 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Draughtsman, 168 pounds; Charagrace, 164; Monroe Doctrine, 162; Mat Simpson, 158; Jingle Bells and Cephalagia, 146 each; Jack Carey, 143; Ingot, 138; Hopeful, 134; Pau Puk Keewis, 133; The Lost Chord, Holland, and Orenburg, 132 each; Semper Ira, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three furlongs. Kamara, 120 pounds; The Amazon, 106; Latson, 96; Humboldt, Cephalagia and Round Up, 92 each; Arden, 90.

Entries for Elkwood Park Trots.

The entries for the first harness races of the regular programme announced by the Monmouth County Driving and Field Club, to be held at Elkwood Park, Long Branch, N. J., on July 4, follow:

Monmouth County, Pole for All, Trot or Pace.—F. R. Bradley's Wayne, W. H. Sherman's Sam L., T. Pope's Dell Shaw, S. H. Wilcox's Maud V., A. Dennis's Daddy.

Trotting, 2:20 Class.—J. Wade's Fred Wilkes, Jr., J. W. Bayliss's Hamlet, C. Kingwood's Princess May, John McCabe's Billy Warner.

2:14 Class, Pacing.—William H. Nelson's Casanecita, Theodore T. Marland's Amokin and Bicycle Girl, Charles McCoy's Little Gem, Dr. Fred A. Burgess's Bellette, Dr. H. D. Gill's Fairville Prince, George F. Hall's Highland Lassie, John Maguire's Walter R. and Wakeena.

2:35 Class, Trotting.—Charles J. Rose's Prineville, William E. Parsons, Jr.'s La Belle Rose, J. W. Bayliss's Dean Drumm, Dr. Hale's Scorcher, Frank T. Holman's Annie Powell, Benjamin F. S. Brown's Generous, Kimball C. Atwood's Northern Light and Northland Carolyn.

Canadian Cricketers for New York.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League has been called for to-night to consider a proposition from Major C. C. Strawbenzie, Captain of the Canadian team, now playing in Philadelphia, for four days' play in New York next week. The Canadians propose to play two games here of two days each, one to be against a representative eleven of New York, under the auspices of the Metropolitan League, and the other against the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Cricket Teams Still in a Tie.

The tie for the cricket championship of New York remains unbroken, the honor of leadership in the contest of the Metropolitan League still being divided by the Brooklyn Cricket Club and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The closeness of the race for the pennant of the Metropolitan League is being duplicated in the series of the New York Cricket Association, in which the Paterson and Kearny clubs are tied, neither team having yet suffered defeat. The West Indians, however, have a good lead in the Prospect Park Association, without a defeat being registered against them.

Flanagan Against Plaw's Record.

John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club, the world's champion sixteen-pound hammer thrower, is training at Traver's Island for his effort to eclipse the record of 171 feet 2 inches made by Alfred Plaw of the University of California a few days ago. In order to give Flanagan an early opportunity to reclaim the record from the young Californian, the Athletic Committee of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has secured the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union to hold an open competition for a sixteen-pound hammer throw from a nine-foot circle in conjunction with the closed games of the regiment, which will be held on July 4 at Celtic Park, Long Island City. This will be a scratch event, for which three special prizes are offered. Entries will close with Major D. C. Devlin, at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Wednesday, July 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	33	23	.589	St. Louis	31	27	.534
New York	27	21	.563	Boston	25	25	.500
Brooklyn	30	26	.536	Cincinnati	23	30	.434
Philadelphia	30	26	.536	Chicago	19	40	.322

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Detroit, 2.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 0; Cleveland, 7.

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Montreal, 1; Hartford, 4.
At Rochester—Rochester, 6; Syracuse, 5.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 5; Providence, 6.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 2; Troy, 12.
At Albany—Albany, 10; Cortland, 21.

N. Y. University, 9; Liebknecht A. C., 4.

The Liebknecht Athletic Club baseball team met its first defeat at Prospect Park at the hands of a picked team representing the New York University by the score of 9 to 4. Both teams fielded very loosely. The wildness of Pitcher Cohen cost the game for the Liebknechts. The score:

N. Y. University	0	0	0	4	1	0	3	0	1	—9
Liebknecht A. C.	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4

Batteries—Smith and Watson; Silverberg and Cohen.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Percy Pyne, second, who qualified in the recent New Jersey championship, only to be put out in the second match play round by T. E. Reid, went to Tuxedo late in the week to play over the course there for a few days. This week he will go to Southampton to be the guest of Archie Brown, a member of the Harvard golf team. Later in the season they will be joined by Charles Hitchcock, Jr., the former championship of Yale, and go to Narragansett and Newport, playing in the open tournaments at those resorts in August. The three will enter the National amateur championship at Atlantic City in September.

The Montclair Golf Club will be an applicant for the New Jersey championship tournament next year. The Games Committee has decided not to give any big event this year, preferring to wait until the links are in the very best condition. Many of the leading New Jersey golfers have been over the course, and they give it high praise. Paul Wilcox, President of the club, also is President of the Jersey Golf Association, and as the course is fully worthy of the tournament, there is no doubt that the event will go there for 1902.

The clubhouse of the Wheaton Golf Club, which was established last year with a nine-hole course not far from the links of the Chicago Golf Club, was destroyed by lightning a week ago. Most of the furniture and personal effects of the members were saved, but the loss to the house will amount to about $3,000.

Vice President Thornell and W. F. Havemeyer have offered the trophies which will be played for on the Fourth of July by the members of the Seabright Golf Club. This will be the first big contest of the season. The committee has opened the event to guests of members, provided they are members of a club in the Metropolitan district. Mr. Havemeyer's cups will be played for by the Classes A and B members, and eight will qualify for their respective cups in an eighteen-hole medal play round. The first match play round must be finished before Saturday, and on that day the semi-final round will be concluded. The final round will be played on July 13. Vice President Thornell's cup will be competed for at medal play, eighteen holes. It must be won twice by the same player to become his permanent property. The cup will have its second competition on Labor Day.

The North Jersey Shore Golf League will not be in operation this season. The organization was formed two years ago to promote golf interest and encourage team contests between the neighboring clubs. The superiority of Deal and Seabright somewhat disconcerted the weaker clubs last season, however, and there will be no regular league contests this Summer. A number of matches, however, will be played among the clubs. The practical abolishment of the Monmouth and Norwood Park links also weakened the league membership.

Thomas Thacher has offered a Fourth of July cup for competition by the Englewood members on that day. It will be for the men at handicap. Special prizes have also been offered for the women. A foursome event will close the sport in the afternoon.

The sixteen Apawamis members who are eligible to meet in the first match play round on July 4 for the Lapham Cup are: J. W. McBride, R. F. Mathews, H. S. Downing, Maturin Ballou, H. Morse, J. A. Edwards, W. S. Morten, H. A. De Gall, G. R. Gillette, John Moller, Jr., J. A. Peck, Simeon Ford, N. D. Eddy, H. R. Kelly, F. S. Wonham, and F. S. Weaver. There will be a thirty-six-hole medal play handicap on the same day.

PORTO RICANS STOPPED.

School Principal, with Fifteen Children in Charge, Prevented from Landing.

Dr. Rafael Janel, Principal of the High School at Pan Juan Porto Rico, with his wife and five children of his own, besides ten young Porto Ricans in his charge, who have come to America to enter Ash School in Baltimore, was refused permission to land yesterday by an immigration officer. Dr. Janel came up on the steamer Ponce which reached the Union Stores at Harrison Street, Brooklyn, after 12 o'clock. He had not anticipated the slightest trouble, as on the same vessel were fifteen young American women who teach in Porto Rico, and who have returned to spend the Summer vacation in the United States.

The children who were not permitted to land are members of the best and wealthiest families in the island, and it is their intention to stay in America until they have completed their education. Janel had planned to keep them a week in

The Wanamaker Store

Early Closing Hours—During the Summer, this Store will be closed at 5 o'clock daily, except Saturdays, when it will be closed at 12 o'clock noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Midsummer Sale---All Over the Store

THE entire six floors of this old Stewart store are astir and enthusiastic this morning. July is to be a month of unusual activity, and this First day of the first week finds every section of the store responding to the demand for stirring news. Summer goods are to be cleared away. Stocks that are too large are to be cut down. Special offerings just from the manufacturers are also included. Everything that tends to make this store attractive and profitable to midsummer shoppers has been combined. We want a busy store, despite the thousands who are away; and we make such offerings as will repay you splendidly for coming when you had no such intention.

100,000 Yards of DIMITIES and BATISTES

Dainty, Printed Patterns Worth 12½c at 6¼c a Yard

The fact that we have already sold double the quantities of Dimities which we usually sell up to this time, will double the assurance of your own judgment in liking them. And they well deserve their popularity, for in no other fabric are daintiness and durability so firmly allied.

These are fine and handsome—excelled only by the Irish Dimities. The cloth is strong, and there are over a hundred attractive patterns to select from, in figures, stripes, polka dots, on light and dark grounds.

With the Dimities are some dainty designs in Printed Batiste, in white figures on navy blue and black; and figures and stripes in navy blue on white grounds. **All at 6¼c a Yard—Worth Double.**

The entire Main Aisle is devoted to the selling.

Cool Wash SILKS

At 25c, worth 45c and 50c

We have about seven thousand yards of the best quality of Japanese Wash Silks to sell at this little price. Some corded, some plain striped Habutai. They are in a wide range of styles and colorings. They are the coolest and most serviceable fabrics for women's waists and dresses, and for children's dresses; as well as men's shirts and night robes, and boys' wash waists.

Regularly 45c and 50c; now at 25c a yard.

Rotunda.

Shirt-Waist SUITS

And Skirts Reduced

No woman can get too many of these Summer garments—especially when going away where laundries are scarce or tardy in deliveries.

Here is the opportunity to buy very smart and handsome sorts at unusually little cost.

At $3.50, worth $4.50 and $5—
Shirt-waist Suits of chambray, in pink, blue, gray and rose; all variously and prettily trimmed with insertion, braid and rows of stitching.

At $5, worth up to $8.50—
Suits of chambray, in gray, blue and pink; also of striped dimities and percales; all variously trimmed; some with insertion; many have sailor collars.

Separate Skirts—

At $7.50, worth up to $16.50—
Skirts of linen, crash and cotton whipcord, in tan and blue; handsomely trimmed; in stylish designs.

At $5, worth up to $10—
Skirts of cotton whipcord, in tan and blue; stylish and effective.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Blue and Black Cheviot Suits Reduced

These are the most staple goods in our Clothing Store—the sort of suits a man would scarcely expect to buy under-price. About a hundred and fifty in the lot—sack suits of blue or black cheviot in light Summer weight; most reasonably priced when marked at $10 and $12. Now at

$8.50 a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sale of Samples of FANCY LINENS

We obtained the sample line from an importer of these dainty decorative linens, and shall sell them at

A Third Under Value

The lot is composed of Doilies, Tray Covers, Center Pieces, Scarfs and Table Covers; of stamped linen, momie cloth, embroidered linen, Renaissance, Cluny and Duchesse lace; also Renaissance lace Lunch Cloths and Bed Sets, and Arabian lace Doilies and Center Pieces.

Prices begin at 3c for a small Linen Doily, and on up to $45 for a Renaissance Lace Bed Set. These more specific details:

Stamped linens and momie cloth pieces, from 3c for a doily, up to $5 for a lunch cloth.

Renaissance lace pieces, from 10c for a doily, up to $45 for a bed set.

Cluny lace pieces, from 15c for a doily, up to $35 for a table cover.

Duchesse lace pieces, from 20c for a doily, up to $6.50 for a scarf.

Arabian lace pieces, from $2.25 for a doily, up to $6 for a center piece.

Embroidered linens, from 75c for a doily, up to $15 for a scarf.

Tenth street.

FLAGS for the Fourth

Bunting and Silk Flags—all sorts and sizes; as well as poles, pole-holders, and the like. These exceptionally low prices:

Regulation Standard Bunting Flags:

2x3 ft., 60c	6x10 ft., $2.65
3x5 ft., $1.15	8x12 ft., $3.75
4x6 ft., $1.50	8x15 ft., $5
5x8 ft., $2	10x15 ft., $6.25
6x9 ft., $2.50	10x18 ft., $8

U. S. Silk Flags, mounted on finely polished hardwood spear-head staffs:

7x10 in., 10c	12x18 in., 25c
8x12 in., 15c	16x24 in., 40c
24x36 in., 90c	

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

Italian Silk BLANKETS for a Dollar

The value is just double today's price. They are just the thing for a dozen uses in and about the summer Cottage—for the couch, the hammock, to throw on the grass when lounging on the lawn, to use as portieres—in bright colors, stripes and figures—that are effective everywhere. The few hundreds now here should go in a jiffy. Special counter on Main floor.

CANDY

"Fourth of July" Things

This is a hint of the safe kind of fireworks for little folks; and they'll be as much delighted with eating them as with the dangerous racket that older boys and girls make. Candy things for older folks, too.

Chocolate Firecrackers, Rockets and Roman Candles, 10c, 15c, 20c a package.

Firecrackers for filling 3c, 5c, 8c, 10c.

Boxed Bonbons, 10c, 15c. Drums, 15c.

Flag Boxes, 5c, 10c, 25c, 45c.

Declaration of Independence Boxes, 10c.

Square Boxes with flag and ribbon, 5c, 10c.

Pictures of Goldwaite and Uncle Sam, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c.

Flags, 1c, 2½c, 5c, 10c.

Columbia Ice Cream, 10c dozen.

Japan floor and mezzanine.

CORSETS

Under-price

Lillian Corsets are the best corsets in the world, and the cheapest of all imported corsets at their regular prices. These are offered under-price, because models are being discontinued. Lillians are always kept right up to the latest correct styles, that is why these superb corsets are obtainable at these prices today:

At $3—Lillian straight-front, whalebone corsets of fine coutil. Regularly $6.75.

At $6—Lillian straight-front corsets of coutil; long waist; regularly $11. Same in black sateen.

At $3—Lillian silk moiré corset; straight, long and medium waist; sizes 18 to 26. Regularly $15.

Second floor.

ENVELOPES

For Business Use

We have secured a big lot of Commercial Envelopes, size 6¾, white, good quality, well gummed, which we offer at

75 Cents a Thousand

which is less than most printers can buy them for. We have also made arrangements to have them printed with the ordinary card in corner, at the following additional cost:

In lots of	1 thousand, 75c additional
In lots of	2 thousand, 70c additional
In lots of	5 thousand, 50c additional
In lots of	10 thousand, 40c additional
In lots of	25 thousand, 25c additional on each thousand.

Commercial Stationery Store, Basement.

LINEN SUITING

At 12½c, worth 35c and 50c

This is the best possible bargain in dress fabrics at this season when cool linens are in such wide demand. These are imported Irish linen suitings that look so well and wear so splendidly in Summer suits and skirts; in gray-and-white and brown-and-white mixtures, and three weaves of natural linen color. Worth 35c and 50c; now at

12½c a yard

Rotunda.

Women's Bathing SUITS

This is a special offering of good and good-looking surf suits, in our Under-price Store today.

Made of black or blue mohair, with sailor collar, revers and shield prettily trimmed with white braid. Two attractive styles; regular value $3.50 and $3.75; today at $2.75 a suit.

Basement.

Desk Beautifiers

At Half Prices

Having a good equipment of writing accessories on your desk is one way of making your correspondence seem less of a task than you usually think it is. Here is your opportunity to pick up some of the needfuls, which are at the same time ornamentals, at half their regular prices. Included in the group are stamp-boxes, hand blotters, hook files, letter racks and sponge cups, all in artistic designs, quadruple-plated.

Articles that were $1 are now 50c.
Articles that were $1.50 are now 75c. Broadway.

Useful Things in Leather

For the Traveler

All sorts of pretty and convenient articles—needle and pin-books, purses, match-safes, cigar-cases, and the like, that are of particular usefulness to the traveler who likes to have a place for everything. For that matter, they're just as attractively handy for those who aren't going a-traveling.

Their prices make them difficult for anybody to resist—for they're marked far beneath their original prices—and their value. Thus:

Travelers' Jewel Cases, suitable for stick pins and cuff buttons; suede lined; in levant and Morocco leathers. 50c; regularly $1.50 and $1.50.

Leather Telescope Match Cases, of pigskin and levant, 10c; regularly 25c.

Needle and Pin Cases, chamois lined, in red and green levant leather, 25c; regularly 50c.

Imported Leather Cigar or Card Cases, more than 50 styles; some lined or plain. 75c; regularly $1.50.

Pocket Books, with assorted silver chains, made in one piece; black Morocco, calf lined; levant and Morocco leathers. 75c; regularly $1.50 and $2.

Broadway.

"WILD FLOWERS"

By NELTJE BLANCHAN

Part III---Ready Today

Those who have bought Parts I and II will be eager to see the new number. Those who have not yet seen these fascinating nature books can buy all three parts today.

This is the best book of flowers ever published. It tells most charmingly by word and picture the unknown habits of the flowers of field and wood.

Published in eight parts—one ready each week—three ready now, at

25c each

By mail, postage prepaid, 30c each. No teacher should be without the hitherto unknown information that is in this work. No lover of nature should miss reading it.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Imported WAISTS

And Other Garments, Under-Price

Exquisite Paris Waists *at Half Price!* Made of silk, chiffon, Swiss muslins, and other sheer materials; some plain, others trimmed with lace or embroidery. Prices were $8 to $55; today $4 to $27.50.

Also a lot of domestic Silk Waists, of Foulard or Louisine silks in figures or stripes; plaited front and back, with bishop sleeves. $5 value, at $3.75. Second floor, Tenth street.

These two exceptional offerings in the Basement Store:

At $1.75 each—Silk waists, lined and unlined, in solid colorings; some slightly soiled. Original values $5.

At $1.50, worth $2.75—Shirt Waist Suits of chambrays and lawns, in solid colors; trimmed with braid or white duck; sailor collars. A remarkable bargain. Basement.

Boys' CLOTHING

Our stock-righting offers splendid economies to parents of boys. We're making radical reductions to clean up odd lots in a jiffy. These offerings today:

Boys' Bicycle Suits, in broken lots, in sizes for 6 to 10 years; worth $5 to $7; now at $3 a suit.

Sailor Suits, in blue, tan, red and olive shades; in sizes for 3 to 10 years; worth $4.50 to $8; now at $3 a suit.

Vestee Suits, in plain blue and mixtures; sizes 3 to 7 years; worth $5 to $7; now at $3 a suit.

Russian Blouse Suits, in shades of blue, red, tan and brown serge and cheviots; sizes for 2¼ to 7 years; worth $4.50 to $5.50; now at $3 a suit. Second floor, Ninth street.

Also these in Basement Store:

Boys' Blouse Waists, in madras and a few percales; broken sizes for 3 to 6 years, with sailor collars; 6 to 12 years with round collars; worth 75c and $1; now at 50c.

Boys' Shirt Waists of percale; sizes 5 to 12 years, with or without collar; worth 65c and 75c; now at 50c.

Boys' Flannel Blouse Waists, in blue, green, red and gray; sizes 4 to 10 years; worth $2 and $2.25, now at $1.

Separate Collars and Shields of pique and duck; some white, neatly trimmed; others in colors; sizes for 4 to 8 years; worth 90c; now at 50c.

Decorated LAMPS

At Less Than Half

At two-fifths of their original price—to be exact. Such a marked saving on an originally moderate valuation would justify you in buying these lamps "sight unseen." But if you're cautious, and look at them first, you're absolutely *sure* to buy one.

There are about 100 of them, in half high shape with 12-inch globe to match. They are richly decorated with lilies, chrysanthemums, daisies and other flowers on dark and light grounds.

$4 each for $10 values Basement.

Stirring Offerings in Upholstery Goods

Here are seven groups of draperies and other goods wanted in every Summer home in city or country. The styles are new, the goods are choice and perfect, because taken from our regular stock, yet almost all items are marked

AT HALF PRICE

And many of the goods are for use all year 'round. The details are highly interesting:

Six patterns of Ruffled Muslin Curtains that were 55c, $1 and $1.25 pair, now priced 38c, 50c and 65c a pair.

Embroidered Denim and Burlap Portieres that were $5, $5.50, $6.50, $8.75, $9 to $20 pair, now $2.50, $2.75, $3, $4.50 to $6.75 a pair.

Tapestry Table Covers, 1½ yards square, were $2.25, $2.75, $3 and $3.50 each, now $1.15, $1.40, $1.50, and $1.75. 2 yards square, were $1.50, $2.25, $2.50 to $3.50 to $6.25 each, now 75c, $1.15, $1.25, $1.75 to $3.15. 2x2½ yards, were $3, $4.25, $4.75 and $5.75 each, now $1.50, $2.15, $2.40 and $2.85.

Tapestry Portieres, in 10 different colorings, were $3 and $4.25 pair, now $1.50 and $2.15.

Silk Striped Snowflake for Summer curtains, in 4 colorings; 41 inches wide; was 75c a yard; now 37½c.

1,000 yards of Cretonne, 35 inches wide, new styles and coloring, was 15c a yard, now 8c.

500 yards of English Dimities, 31 inches wide; were 35c a yard, now 18c.

1,000 yards of Awning Materials; our season's accumulation of short pieces; enough to make from one to six awnings of a kind. Prices have been from 18c to 25c a yard, now 12c.

Third floor.

GAS COOKERS and Water Coolers

Extremes seem to meet in these contrasting household wares. In reality, they are much alike, for they both make for hot-weather coolness and comfort. They are alike in another thing, too—half price. You are bound to appreciate that.

The Gas Stoves—we call them gas cookers—have two burners and 6 feet of tubing, with patent ends. They are excellent for light cooking, and form an offering which won't repeat itself; for we shall have no more of them when these are gone.

75c. each, value $1.50

The Water Coolers are neatly japanned outside and lined with galvanized iron; and hold two gallons each. Invaluable in hot weather.

70c each, value $1.35

Not more than one of each to a customer. Basement.

PARASOLS

Two interesting offerings in the Under-price Store:

At $1.25, worth $2—Fancy parasols, in plain white and black, and small polka dots.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—24-inch all-silk sun umbrellas, with fancy handles.

Basement.

Light-Weight Bed Coverings

Under-Price

Just enough for comfortable protection:

At 50c each, from 90c—White cotton-filled comfortables; silkoline covering; figured on one side, plain on the other.

At $1.25 each, from $2—White Marseilles bedspreads for full-size beds.

At $2.25, from $3.25—Medium-weight Summer blankets; white wool filling; cotton warp; 70 x 82 in.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Fancy RIBBONS

Quite a variety of handsome ribbons, some striped, others flowered; in widths from 3½ to 6 inches; original values up to 55c. Choose today for

25c a yard

Tenth street.

Lace Remnants

At One-fifth Value

The immense selling of Laces which we have done recently has brought an accumulation of Remnants which we wish to get rid of promptly. The laces were half-price by the yard—now the remnants are less than half those yard prices.

Lengths of ½ to 3 yards, consisting of allover laces, edgings and insertions, and appliques.

Basement.

Printed PIQUE

25c Kind at 10c

This is the last of the hundred-thousand-yard lot, which we sold at half-price. Now we cut the price still more to close out the remainder. There are colored stripes on white, and white stripes on color, blue. No more at even regular prices when these are gone.

10c a yard

Rotunda.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	4:32	Sun sets 7:35	Moon rises 7:13

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook 7:04	Gov. Isl'd 7:18	H. Gate 9:11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook 7:12	Gov. Isl'd 7:35	H. Gate 9:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 1.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Princess Anne, Norfolk.. ..... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic ..... 12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
*1:00 P. M.

City of Washington, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
*10:30 A. M.

El Mar, New Orleans... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk .... 3:00 P. M.
Patria, Naples ....
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville .... 3:00 P. M.
Trajan Prince, Azores... 5:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

Alamo, Galveston .... 3:00 P. M.
Buffon, Brazil, Argentine, &c. ..... 12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool .... 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk .... 3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp ... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti ..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Lombardia, Naples ..... 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti, Venezuela, &c ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Ulster, St. Kitt's, British Guiana &c ..... 7:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

Alnwick, Argentina, &c. 9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bismarck, Hamburg ..... 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk .... 3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre.. 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 10:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kamakuru Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 23 and up to July 6, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York July 6, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Braemar. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 15, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are via Europe,) and New Zealand, (which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 16 and up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. July 21.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.]

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 1.

Catalina, Barcelona, June 11.
Hildur, Curacao, June 24.
Huelva, St. Michael's, June 21.
Laurentian, Glasgow, June 22.
Louisiana, New Orleans, June 26.
Marquette, London, June 20.
Nomadic, Liverpool, June 21.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, June 12.
Richmond Castle, Algiers, June 22.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga., June 28.
Ventnor, Hamburg, June 14.
Zeeland, Antwerp, June 22.

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 27.
Alker, Gibraltar, June 23.
El Paso, New Orleans, June 26.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, June 29.
Jefferson, Norfolk, July 1.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

Deutschland, Hamburg, June 27.
Georgia, Gibraltar, June 19.
Jamestown, Norfolk, July 2.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, ——.
Toronto, Hull, June 22.
Wells City, Swansea, July 19.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

Ashfield, Huelva, June 19.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 29.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, June 19.
Phoenicia, Boulogne, June 24.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 3.
Servia, Liverpool, June 25.
St. Hugo, Antwerp, June 22.

Arrived.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah June 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Heinfeld, (Ger.,) Elsfeld, Hamburg June 11, with mdse. to Funch, Eyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Ragusa, (Ger.,) Ebert, Santos June 7, Rio June 10th, and Barbados 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Eyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow June 20 and Moville 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Guildhall, (Br.,) Staveley, Cardenas June 21 and Matanzas 25th, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) Muchison, Trinidad June 23 and Grenada 23d, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Ibis, (Mex.,) Langile, Havana June 24, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS El Norte, Gardner, New Orleans 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Dinnemara, (Ital.,) Caflero, Genoa June 3, Messina 9th, and Palermo 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Seneca, Johnstone, Tampico June 20 and Havana 26th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Athalie, (Nor.,) Matson, Cardenas June 21 and Matanzas 25th, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Verlyndé, Havre June 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 12:03 P. M.

SS Ponce, Sargent, Guayanilla June 18, Fajardo 20th, Naguabo, Manahabo, and Arroyo 21st, Ponce 22d, Mayaguez 23d, and San Juan 25th, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville June 27 and Fernandina 28th, with mdse. and passengers to the Clyde Steamship Co.

SS Hugo, (Ger.,) Hagen, Antwerp June 22, with mdse. to Funch, Eyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

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BRYAN'S ORDERS.

Mr. W. J. BRYAN has never printed a more powerful article in his Commoner or one that will do more solid good in the country than the command he sent forth to the party in his issue of last week to put none but faithful Bryanites on guard. We quote one shining passage:

> Do not allow a man to be placed upon any committee, precinct, county, State, or National, unless he is a believer in the Kansas City platform. If a man opposed to the Kansas City platform is sent as a delegate to any convention, he should be bound by instructions and should have associated with him a sufficient majority who are sound on the platform. If a man objects to instructions leave him at home; no Democratic delegate will object to an expression from the voters whom he seeks to represent.

From our point of view we can give this no higher praise than to say that it is in Mr. BRYAN'S best vein. It is intimately characteristic in spirit and phrase. No other Democrat ever addressed such language of command to his party. JEFFERSON did not, TILDEN did not. Neither of those statesmen and party chieftains ever felt that he was great enough or secure enough in the control of the organization to put on these imperial airs. Mr. BRYAN assumes the manner and adopts the very words of a ward boss giving orders to his ever-faithful heelers just before convention time. He does not stoop to warning or argument. He commands and expects the party to obey.

This is precisely the spirit in which he gave orders to the Kansas City Convention about his platform. The Democracy of the country and the delegates to the convention wanted a very different declaration of principles. They had the gravest doubts as to the safety of a platform containing so much that the country had already once rejected. You must take my platform or you cannot have me, said Mr. BRYAN; I will be your candidate on no other. And the weak, cowardly, despairing convention of a disorganized party took the platform, took BRYAN, and stumbled on to defeat and disgrace.

We like these new orders of BRYAN for the reason that it is altogether improbable that the Democratic Party will stand this sort of thing from him. The impudence of it from a person who has twice led the party to awful defeat is unbearable. Already some of the Democrats who were very near to BRYAN in both his campaigns, who were his friends, his ardent supporters, his managers, have declared that a third nomination for him is out of the question. They will be confirmed in that view and countless other Democratic followers of the oracle of doom and death will be brought to their way of thinking by his command that every Democrat who has the hardihood to differ with him or who ventures to question his title to be regarded as the fountain head of doctrine and the perpetual candidate shall be "left at home" when convention delegates are chosen.

A small and strictly Bryanite party would very well serve his selfish purpose of keeping himself before the country. It is now his sole business to keep up the paying demand for his paper, his lectures, his books. That is the way he makes his living. But a majority of the Democratic Party has now beyond question come to the point where it fails to see the necessity that he should make a living at its expense. It will not take orders for its own destruction from W. J. BRYAN. Therefore it is in a high degree salutary that he should give such orders. It will the sooner make an end of him.

TENEMENT HOUSE PURIFICATION.

In distributing among the owners and agents of dwellings designed for a multiple tenancy a circular setting forth some of the provisions of the law relative to tenement houses which goes into effect July 1, the Board of Health of this city has called attention in a way which a great many people will be likely to consider more zealous than discreet to its own evident desire to perform duties pertaining to prompt home purification. President SEXTON has, we understand, made the announcement that the department of which he is the executive head will enforce this law with unprecedented thoroughness and absolute impartiality. We [illegible] he has promised depends in large degree upon his willingness to administer the coup de grace to Tammany, which he has never been suspected of a desire to do. Tammany has had a good many hard blows of late, and has begun to show distress under continued punishment; but nothing has happened to it so disastrous as the intelligent and impartial enforcement of the new tenement house law would be.

The physical purification of tenements for which the law provides will be resisted and resented by owners and agents, and more good excuses for not doing what it requires will be found than could be imagined in advance. In the last analysis they all resolve themselves into the unwillingness of owners to devote any part of their rents to what they are pleased to consider as useless as varnishing the walls of a hog pen or providing beveled glass lights for the illumination of a kennel. Every argument which the ingenuity of man or the irresponsibly effervescent imagination of woman can devise will be advanced to obstruct the law and embarrass those charged with its enforcement. Political influence of all kinds will be marshaled in support of appeals from the findings of Inspectors and the decisions of the department officers. A brave and conscientious Commissioner, who has no political debts and no ambitions which the kind of political influence he would antagonize by doing his duty could in any way further, might break through the entanglements of misrepresentation and persuasion which will make the enforcement of the law a matter of daily and hourly difficulty. Mr. SEXTON may be this sort of a man in exactly this position, but if we are skeptical on this point in advance of evidence that such is the case, we shall be the more ready to admit that he is in every respect a better Health Commissioner than we had supposed, if he is able to do what he has promised.

In the moral purification of the tenements the work which largely devolves upon the Health Board demands moral courage of a much higher order than that required in enforcing cleanliness and requiring necessary repairs. What is done in this direction will touch a very tender spot which Tammany does not want to have probed, much less surgically explored. The citizen who supposes that vice has flourished in the tenements unknown to the police, or that the abandoned women who have flocked to the apartment houses of the formerly clean and respectable neighborhoods have hidden themselves so effectually that the wardman cannot find them for the purpose of blackmail, is credulous indeed. Tammany is understood to have lost much revenue of late from vice which it has found itself unable to protect, and if this source of profit is cut off, the official responsible for such destructive activity will have committed the unpardonable political sin, and his fate, so far as Tammany is concerned, will be that of the scapegoat of the Hebrew ceremonial. President SEXTON may have forgotten that the definition of a tenement in the new law includes the better classes of apartment houses, and if he does not know that a great many of his political friends are the owners of such houses which should be designated by the familiar danger signal of the east side, the ominous red light, the fact will be borne in upon him with disagreeable directness the moment he begins to serve notices upon owners, to file liens when such notices are disregarded, and to appoint receivers of rents and profits when the liens are not discharged.

Unfortunately for Mr. SEXTON, if he expects to keep his promises in the way Col. MURPHY kept his in matters connected with the reform of the Police Department, the new law renders it comparatively easy to fix responsibility for its lax enforcement. The burden of this responsibility will fall upon the Health Department. The recent experience of Commissioner SCANNELL will tend to make it somewhat easier than it has been in the past to hold a municipal officer responsible for the way in which he performs his duty. A good many people are much interested in the enforcement of the new law for tenement house purification, and they will not be likely to make as much allowance for the political embarrassments of an official who can not possibly do his duty without hurting his friends as a considerate regard for his interests would suggest. A large number of Tammany men envy Mr. SEXTON his salary, but we venture to say that comparatively few of them would care to take his "job" under the circumstances existing at the moment.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE "LOWER RACES."

There has been a good deal of inexpensive wisdom talked about the inevitable displacement or subjugation of the "lower" by the "higher" races, and our own course in the Philippines has been justified on the theory that we are the helpless instruments of forces which we neither originate nor can guide. As our readers are aware, we have found more justification for our policy there than some of those who claim to judge it on purely ethical principles. But we have little patience with those who think that we have no will in the matter, and no responsibility for the consequences of our action. On the contrary, we are convinced that our responsibility is very direct and complete, and while we are not called on to do the impossible, we are held to do the very best we can. We have made some pretty bad errors, and we have paid pretty dearly for them. We are trying to remedy them, and it seems likely that we shall measurably succeed. But we shall do so only on condition that we keep steadily in mind the duties imposed by our superior strength, and administer the affairs of the islands always with the purpose of developing the greatest practicable degree of self-government in the natives.

In the latest number of The International Journal of Ethics there is an article by Mr. HENRY RUTGERS MARSHALL of this city, on this subject, which is ingenious in conception and sound in its conclusions. Mr. MARSHALL applies to our relations with the "lower races" the true doctrine of evolution, which is very far from being that doctrine of fatalism behind which so many apologists of our course seek to shelter our mistakes. He makes, to begin with, an excellent distinction between the lower and the higher races. "The higher races are those in which broad social instincts are firmly established, and by which well-marked habits of co-operation have been acquired." The lower races are those in which these conditions are relatively lacking. Obviously the duty of the higher toward the lower is not to displace or subjugate, but to develop them. Mr. MARSHALL traces an elaborate parallel between the relations of the various elements of the interracial organization to each other and to the whole body, and the relations of the elementary systems in the individual organism to each other and to the whole. It is too carefully made to admit of summarizing here, but readers who will consult the article will find it highly instructive and helpful.

The general conclusion reached by Mr. MARSHALL is thus expressed: "If we learn the lesson taught by the comparison of individual life with social life, we must see that the course of development of interracial organization, which is most hopeful, and which it is most rational withal to foster, is one which will allow each special race of diverse qualities and abilities, whether it appear to us within our limited view to be 'higher' or 'lower,' to exercise and strengthen its full capacities with the utmost freedom, and under such restriction only as may be needful to subserve the ends of that higher organic growth to which we aspire, and which will imply the existence, side by side, of the most diverse races, working in unison for man's advance, and held together by interracial bonds which must constantly gain in intricacy and power."

This is the ideal. The practical difficulty arises as to the "restriction that may be needful to subserve the ends of the higher organic growth." Who shall decide the nature and extent of that restriction, and how shall it be applied? But this difficulty will be met most successfully by keeping in mind the ideal.

THE COURTS AND THE TELEPHONE.

It is believed that the decision rendered in Boston on Thursday last by Judge BROWN in the United States Circuit Court, in a suit involving the validity of the second Berliner patent, will have the effect of ending the monopoly of the Bell Telephone Company and opening the business to such competition as its promise of profit may invite. In the judgment of the Patent Office experts, it renders operative a large number of patents on transmitters and parts of the telephone apparatus, which are wholly outside of the control of the Bell Company. Notice of appeal has been filed, but it is not considered probable that the Supreme Court of the United States will reverse Judge BROWN.

Meanwhile the field is open for a number of patents which have been held by the Patent Office as of doubtful validity, and which will now be allowed and passed to issue. The Commissioner of Patents understands the decision as in some sense a rebuke to himself and the examiners of his office, in denying that they had the right to allow, or the Commissioner to issue, the second Berliner patent, and in the present situation of the matter he has no idea of having any further acts of his office open to the criticism which that act invited.

How quickly or how generally the right to enter the telephone field will be availed of it is difficult to tell. The uncertainty of the patent situation has restrained capitalists from subscribing to the stock of the companies organized to compete with the Bell Company. With the expiration of the original Bell patent they were quite ready, and even eager, to do so, but the litigation which has followed the attempts to establish competing companies, and which may be expected to follow any such attempts until the Supreme Court shall make a final and authoritative ruling, has permitted the Bell Company to become so strongly intrenched in the possession of the most desirable fields, that successful competition with them presents great difficulties. The probabilities are that the Bell Company will recognize the situation and make such a reduction in rates where competition is most seriously threatened that the cause for dissatisfaction with the service of the Bell Company will be to a great extent eliminated. This would be the part of wisdom, at least, and it is characteristic of good business judgment to recognize the necessity for such concessions as will render competition as little attractive as possible to those who contemplate engaging in it. The telephone service is capable of indefinite extension, and at much lower rates than those now charged it would be much more profitable than the present scale has made it. That which has become a necessity cannot be maintained on the basis of a luxury. To cut the annual charge in two would probably multiply the number of subscribers by four, and that it would increase the operating expenses of the company by more than 30 per cent. is doubtful.

A NEW IDEA IN GAS BILLS.

The company which supplies illuminating gas to the City of Buffalo appears to have the courage of its corporate convictions in a remarkable degree. Hitherto the meter has been relied upon to record as consumed gas not burned. There was nothing unusual in this, as it is believed to be the custom of the gas companies to have recourse to the subornation of mechanical perjury to establish their fictitious claims to compensation for gas which the consumer should have used, whether he did or not. This accounts for the fact that the gas meter, a harmless, necessary device which commonly "aims to tell the truth," but has never acquired a reputation as a dead shot, suffers the disadvantage of a popular rating as a picturesque, variegated, and industrious liar. Whether this has set the good people of Buffalo to watching their meter dials, under the mistaken idea that the cashier at the gas office could be confounded and made ashamed by the indisputable evidence of overcharge, we do not know. If so, it was time wasted. It was in Buffalo, we believe, that the householder who contested his bill on the strength of an alibi showing that during the month covered by the charge his house had been closed and his family on a journey, gained no other satisfaction from the clerk than a weary admission that traveling was usually expensive.

The announcement of the Buffalo company is that in future every person appearing on its books as a customer will be assessed a minimum charge of 50 cents a month, whether he consumes any gas or not. The plan has a certain measure of brutal frankness to commend it. The reason given for this decision is that the placing of a meter in the house, with the chance of its being used, is worth that much to the company, and that the consumer who leaves home and burns no gas should pay at least that much for the privilege of being able to burn it if he wants to. The hypercritical business man with a weakness for futile calculations may think that a fixed charge of $6 per year is calculated to yield uncommonly satisfactory interest on the cost of a gas meter; but that is neither here nor there. The scheme is boldly original, and if it works in Buffalo, we may expect to see it adopted generally, if not universally. Of what use is a franchise hedged round by an invulnerable chevaux-de-frise of State laws and municipal ordinances, if it will not safeguard a corporation like the Buffalo gas company in making the potential consumer who does not consume pay something for the privilege of not consuming?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There has been enough, and more than enough, suffering from heat among the horses of the city during the past week, but the total amount was small indeed compared with what it used to be in such weather when street cars were moved in the way which, though recently almost universal, already seems so antiquated. And it is not the horses alone that have profited by the substitution of mechanical motors on the urban transportation lines. Humanity, too, is spared the emotional wear and tear produced by the prolonged observation of animal agonies, and the enforced utilization of them for its own convenience. The work of the car horses, hard when conditions were at their best, became little less than torture when a burning sun was beating down on the pavements, and it was almost as bad when the tracks were covered with snow. Now the cars are carried along much faster than before, and such incidental discomforts as remain—for the passengers—have nothing to do with the expenditure of energy for locomotive purposes. This is a distinct gain, and perhaps it has had a share in bringing about the New Yorker's increased power to resist hot weather, to which we referred the other day. As for the horses that are left, their present troubles can be regarded as in a way inevitable and therefore to be witnessed with composure. Most of them are animals of a higher grade than the car horses of old, and from the great majority of them the performance of no heavier tasks than they have strength for is demanded. Perhaps not as many horses as men and women were prostrated by last week's temperature, a fact which indicates that the lot of city horses is now about as good as it can be expected to be. Anything better, in this workaday world, would lead to extermination, and of course horses will not be happy when there are no horses.

—Commenting on the refusal of The Philadelphia Times, under its new ownership, to print advertisements that are offensive to decency or cloaks to vice, American Medicine of the same city expresses its inability to comprehend why physicians take and read papers which contain matter obnoxious to all their ideas of professional propriety. "If we refused," it says, "to buy such journals or sanction such journalism, and if we let the editors and publishers know of our refusal, we could largely or entirely stop the abuse. It is our plainest duty to support such newspapers as thus sacrifice a temporary gain in the cause of decency. We hope that physicians will buy The Times in preference to other papers which have no honor or principle in such things. Are there, indeed, others that adopt the same standards and rules? If so every medical journal in the United States should know of the fact and tell its readers of the good news." The policy in this matter of The Philadelphia Times is, of course, only an extension of that which THE NEW YORK TIMES has consistently followed. And it is a pleasure to say that there are not a few other American newspapers that exercise over their advertising columns a supervision which, if not quite so rigid as that over their news and editorial columns, is of the same kind and based on the same moral standards. The commendation of American Medicine is highly appreciated, but that paper might well have refrained from treating as a universal journalistic evil what it says was the unjustifiable use of a Philadelphia doctor's name in connection with a Sunday newspaper article. Possibly as many doctors as newspapers are guilty of what it calls "the flamboyant and unethical exploitation of the unscientific," and nothing is to be accomplished by undiscriminating condemnation. The medical profession is not a secret society, though some of its members would like to make it one, and scientific achievements of any sort are legitimate news. That they are sometimes handled unintelligently by some newspapers is a thing to be regretted, but it is not an excuse for contemptuous jeers at all "newspaper medicine." Doctors get a lot of valuable assistance from the newspapers, and not a few of them recognise the debt.

—Nobody whose unhappy fate it is to pass frequently through the tunnel north of the Grand Central Station can have failed to notice that the inward trip, though terrible enough, is as much less terrible than the outward one that in comparison it is almost comfortable. Some of the difference, no doubt, is due to the fact that the southward journey is usually made in the morning, when the heat is less than in the afternoon, but what counts for much more than this is the condition of the cars. Approaching the tunnel from beyond the river they have been ventilated and more or less cooled by rapid motion through the open country, and when the windows, doors, and other openings are closed for the dreaded passage through the noxious gases of the cavern, enough good air is imprisoned in the car to mitigate the sufferings of the passengers. The outward-bound commuter, however, enters a car that for hours has been stationed in a baking heat and the air in which has apparently been deprived of all life-sustaining qualities. The distance to the tunnel is too short to improve these conditions appreciably, and when the plunge into the thick darkness comes discomfort instantly becomes torture. It does seem as though the great and wealthy corporations using this tunnel might at least do something toward reducing the terrors of the outward trip to the level of the inward one. If they will not adopt modern methods of tunnel locomotion, they could at least store their cars somewhere where they would be protected from the sun and swept by the breeze.

—"You see, I was in politics then," says Senator SCOTT, referring to the "promise" concerning Commissioner EVANS of which Gen. SICKLES makes so much, "and I was writing political letters." Evidently the Senator thinks that much allowance should be made for a man when he is "in politics," and that the language of "political letters," should be permitted to shrink after the campaign is over. The impression that such is the case became widespread long ago, but few politicians are frank enough to admit that while actively engaged in their professional labors they are not under the ordinary obligations to tell the exact truth or to refrain from making promises which they are unauthorized or unable to fulfill. It is hard to tell whether to be amused or to be saddened by Senator SCOTT'S ingenuous explanation. It is funny, of course, but really to enjoy the fun one has to be something of a cynic. As a matter of fact, the Senator's letter did not promise that Commissioner EVANS should be removed; it only expressed something between a personal hope and a personal belief that the President would give for the votes of pension hunters the price that the pension hunters wanted for them. But Senator SCOTT had forgotten just what he did say, and so he uttered his queer confession.

FOR A TRAINED ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was a time when the majority of the American people opposed the discussion of such questions as the slavery system, a stronger navy, a monetary standard, a National paper currency, and a uniform bankrupt law within the United States. All these burning questions were answered some time ago adversely to the aims of the majority of bygone times after a protracted and expensive agitation.

The change of public opinion on these subjects proves that the mere existence of systems and measures is in itself no proof of their excellence, does not exempt them from an honest examination, and, further, that the heresy of one time may become an axiom at a future time. Our present commercial competition with the European Continental nations has engendered their animosity, which was but ill-concealed during our war with Spain, and which crops out again in their groping for measures which would exclude us from their markets.

The early change from a peaceable opposition to a forcible resistance had been brought home to us during out last war, when it was averted only through the tacit but firm support which England gave us. England, though, has just now to strain every nerve to protect herself, cannot divert part of her strength to protect her friends, and may even welcome a return of her good services to us.

The monarchs of Continental Europe are no friends of ours, because our form of Government is a negation of their claim to rule by the grace of God, and their peoples do not like us because we press them hard in the markets of the world. Where an accumulation of combustibles exists the proverbial spark is likely to come forward, and foresight should prompt us to examine with candor whether a powerful army would endanger our liberties or whether such fear be merely a superstition surviving from times and conditions of the past.

Nowadays volunteers or recruits have no chance whatever in a conflict with trained soldiers, when the war is waged in a civilized country gridironed with railroads and waterways and having a long coastline. At the same time it is in our power to meet them on their own grounds if we decide to adopt their measures to our own National system.

A moderate estimate gives to the United States twenty millions of men capable to bear arms. If the Congress of the United States should resolve that Section 8 of the Constitution makes every male citizen a soldier of the United States, subject to the call of his country, an army would be created which would be no burden to the Nation and a warning to our ill-wishers to keep away from us.

A National system of education might devote a limited number of hours to the drill of our schoolboys conforming to their ages, and three months' service at the age of twenty-one years, resulting in an army of citizens and not of mercenaries. During the War of the Rebellion it took nearly three years before our volunteers became an efficient army, and in our war with Spain regulars did most of the fighting, and if we should become embroiled with a great power we would not be left time to practice before going into action, and would have to submit to the harsh measures which an unfriendly victor might choose to dictate.

New York, June 28, 1901. L. W.

"A Man Without a Country."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 27 a correspondent who says he is "a man without a country" and also says he is a cowardly cur, a poltroon, or a pauper, writes to you about the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Protective and Benevolent Association having passed a new by-law. If he had written the truth it would have gone unchallenged, but when he sent a garbled statement about the by-law, which prohibits our members from joining the State militia and other like bodies in time of peace, having left out that it was distinctly provided that the section would not apply when the United States was at war with a foreign nation, he sought to convey a wrong impression. This stamps him as having a correct estimate of himself when he subscribed himself as he did.

The "man without a country" says he went to school and learned the four R's. Unfortunately I have learned only three, viz. readin', ritin', and rithmetic, and if he has learned four R's the fourth one must be R-ot.

His talk about making stovepipe to a scale immensely amuses men who know our trade, and as to his assertion about having to pay for ball tickets for which there was no accounting, I can only state that when he wrote the article he had in his pocket a financial statement for the last year which gave him all the information on the subject.

That poor "man without a country" is better off in wages and hours than ever he was before, and if he has not steady work it is because employers prefer men who do not require a scale to make stovepipe.

MATTHEW BARR,
President Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Association.
New York, June 28, 1901.

LOCAL EXPRESS BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The absorption by the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company of the recently organized Metropolitan Express Company, which is said to have a contract with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to run baggage-express cars over the tracks of the latter corporation, indicates a pronounced improvement in the method of conducting the express business, the adoption of which Mr. Hans S. Beattie suggested and recommended to the officers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company as far back as 1896. On Dec. 12 of that year Mr. Beattie wrote William C. Whitney reminding him that he and other street railway operators had written him approving of his plan for the use of the street railway tracks for the transportation of the collections made by the Department of Street Cleaning.

This approval, Mr. Beattie wrote, was given away back in 1891, long prior to the introduction of cable or electric street railway traction, and then invited attention to the greater ease with which the method he had suggested could be adopted when the railroads were operated by mechanical power. Now that Mr. William C. Whitney has seen money for his roads in the adoption of the suggestion, may we hope that the city authorities will come to it?

J. R. VANDEVEER.
New York, June 29, 1901.

The Park Policemen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not know anything of Miss Krueger, who was arrested in the Park the other day, but I do know a good deal about the Park police, and I think it my duty to say that I visit the Park constantly while in town, and have always found the policemen to be extremely polite and almost too reluctant to enforce the rules. The police come in for so much abuse that I do like to praise them when they deserve it.

Now that "W. I." who wrote to you today protesting against your article on the arrest, shows the peculiar difficulties under which the Park policemen work. She says: "The children belong to prominent families whose names one would know. The father of one of them is a member of a large law firm in William Street."

Now, it is precisely the attitude that children whose fathers are members of large firms may do what they want that causes so much trouble in the Park. The nurses and governesses of stylishly dressed youngsters act constantly as if their pampered darlings need not obey the rules of the Park; that these are made only for the children of the poor. I have seen many times "estimable young lady governesses" laughing at the polite requests of policemen and urging their charges to go right on doing what they want.

As a mother of a small child who spends part of every day in the Park, (while in town,) I would feel relieved and happy if the policemen were instructed to enforce obedience and take in a few more "estimable young ladies." Then I would not be in constant dread of my little one being knocked down by roller skaters coasting (against the law) down hill, or rushing down the steep paths on tricycles and express carts, while the "highly educated daughters of clergymen" look smilingly on and the to-be-pitied policeman stands helplessly by before the bestarched and beruffled youngster, protected by the fashionably attired "lady."

A. N. M.
New York, June 28, 1901.

"The Tortures of the Tunnel."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much pleased with your article of June 27 entitled "The Tortures of the Tunnel." It does seem disgraceful that the Directors of the New York Central should think so little of the comfort of those who are obliged to use their cars and who help to keep the road running. Not only do these suffer twice a day, but also those who live on Park Avenue have the intolerable noise during the warm weather, when the windows have to be kept open. It seems as if the engineers try to make as much commotion as possible. I am glad you have agitated the subject, and hope you will keep it up until we have some redress, and trust the other papers will follow your example.

H. L. R. C.
New York, June 28, 1901.

Crowding in Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my judgment it takes little time to figure out who is doing all the kicking about standing in street cars. It is not we who want to get home as early as possible. Let us stand if we want to. But it is the big, strong men, who drop their eyes to the floor and sit, sit, sit when somebody's mother or sister is standing. Those are the fellows who howl, and they are the first to crowd on a car, seats or no seats, and drop into a space half big enough for them. Why don't they wait in the street until the rush is over?

C. D. P.
New York, June 25, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Information Needed.

"A word to the wise is sufficient,"
We're told; yet it's never occurred
To any wiseacre to tell us
Just what is that word.
—Philadelphia Press.

Hopes.

"Do you think that the trusts are capable of serving any philanthropic purposes?"

"I have hopes in that direction," answered the optimist. "I understand that a peanut trust has been organized, and I am waiting to see whether it won't put up the price so that you can't get enough for 5 cents to make you sick."—Washington Star.

Probably Never Heard of It.

The theological argument waxed warmer and warmer.

"But, my dear Sir," protested Deacon Ironside, aghast, "you don't pretend to know more about it than the Apostle Peter did, do you?"

"What did the Apostle Peter know," retorted the man with the aggressive pompadour, "about the higher criticism?"—Chicago Tribune.

The Sinecure.

"Well, my boy, and what are you going to do now?"

"Well, dad, I don't know. What I want is one of those fancy jobs where you do the least possible work for the very largest possible pay."

"Guess you are out out for a corporation lawyer, my boy."

"No, dad. I was thinking of being a medical specialist."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Shuffle.

Perceiving now that the block was inevitable, the noble prisoner bethought him of suicide.

"Shall I shuffle off this mortal coil?" mused he.

But the executioner, being a man of some wit withal, divined his thought.

"You shuffle after I cut!" quoth this functionary, briefly.

The Duke was silent at this. It was not his Grace's wont to bandy words with one from the commonalty.—Detroit Journal.

MR. JABEZ HALL ON RELIGIOUS UNREST.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

"They're huntin' fer a new belief to take
the old one's place;
The doctors and professors ain't quite satisfied no more,
And it seems to sort of got to be a kind of mild disgrace
Fer folks to keep believin' as their parents did before.
They say it shows you're ignorant to think
that God's up there
A-guidin' this old world along and watchin' day and night;
They say the Bible's only a historical affair;
And they're fixin' up new doctrines fer to keep things goin' right—
But with all their talk and tinkerin' they hain't arranged it so
That folks can quite afford to not be decent here below.

"I don't pretend to know it all, and mebby
there's a way
That's better than the one our mothers
wanted us to take;
They may find a fairer doctrine or arrange
a creed some day
That'll not have enny flaws in and'll
neither bend nor break;
But with all their college learnin' and their
searchin' high and low,
And their great philosophisin' there is one
thing they forget—
They can take the creeds and smash 'em
and bring out their proofs to show
That the old religion's foolish, but there
ain't none of 'em yet
Found a way that they can fix it so we
needn't try nor care
To be righteous or be decent and still keep
a-gettin' there.

"The ones that keep a-kickin' at the old
religions most
Ain't worried over whether Moses really
talked with God,
And I guess they'd find it easy to accept
the Holy Ghost,
If in doin' so there wasn't a straight path-
way to be trod—
What we want's a new religion that'll let
us all be free
To give our inclinations a loose rein and
let 'em go;
But none of these here creeds they're gettin' up, it seems to me,
Is helpin' out a speck, and what's the use,
I'd like to know?
If the ones that turn and get the new religions they scrutch
Must still keep doin' good, why, what's
the use of enny change?"

DR. GALLAUDET'S ANNIVERSARY

Celebrates the Fiftieth Year of His Work Among Deaf Mutes.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Ann's, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, celebrated his fiftieth anniversary of work as a minister of the Gospel among deaf-mutes at that church yesterday, and a large congregation of deaf-mutes from far and near assembled to do honor to the venerable ecclesiastic.

The celebration was begun by the reading of a short service by the Rev. C. M. Niles, rector of St. Paul's Church, Ossining, N. Y., and then the younger brother of Dr. Gallaudet, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, who is President of the Gallaudet College for Deaf-Mutes at Washington, D. C., delivered a short address, describing the work of that institution in educating the deaf, and telling what a loyal supporter his brother was to that institution.

The formal address, which was made to Dr. Gallaudet by the rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Matthew's Church on West Eighty-fourth Street, on Saturday, was next read by Dr. Reed and presented to Dr. Gallaudet, bound in book form. St. Ann's Church is attached to the mother church of St. Matthew, and the greatest interest is felt by that parish in Dr. Gallaudet's work.

Next a purse of money, contributed by members of St. Ann's Church, was presented to their rector, followed by an address delivered by the Rev. A. W. Mann, a deaf-mute clergyman of Cleveland, Ohio.

All the addresses were delivered in the deaf-mute sign language, and were followed closely by the congregation. The celebration was of a semi-religious character only, and many of the addresses were liberally applauded by hand clapping.

AT OCEAN GROVE CAMP.

Great Congregations Attend the "National Sabbath" Exercises—President McKinley Eulogized.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 30.—The "National Sabbath" was appropriately observed here to-day. Thousands attended the various meetings held throughout the day on the camp grounds, and at every service patriotic prayers were offered and patriotic songs were sung. Despite the intense heat, the young people's meeting and the holiness meeting, both held at 9 A. M., were well attended.

There were 3,000 present at the morning service in the auditorium. Bishop James N. FitzGerald of St. Louis presided. Prof. Tali Esen Morgan and his large choir and orchestra gave a song service prior to the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Millard, Presiding Elder of the New York City District of the New York Annual Conference. Before concluding his discourse Dr. Millard eulogized President William McKinley for his patriotism and for his devotion to Mrs. McKinley and criticised those who, through intense partisanship, refused to give the President credit for what he has done in helping make America the greatest country on the globe.

Twenty-five hundred scholars took part in the Summer Sabbath school, and 10,000 participated in the vesper service held on the beach at 6 P. M. A song service, led by Bishop FitzGerald, was held in the auditorium this evening.

The Independence Day oration will be delivered Thursday morning in the auditorium by the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington.

TO PLAY GOLF ON SUNDAY.

Dr. Savage Indorses Any Vacation Exercise Which Will Benefit a Person.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage made "Vacation Religion" the theme for his sermon at the Church of the Messiah, at Fourth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, at the services yesterday morning. He said:

"Every Spring, when we approach the time when most ministers go off for a period of rest and recuperation, and some, at least, of the churches are closed, there is a certain type of newspaper paragraph which always appears. Ministers are spoken of as though they were going away from their religious duties; the churches which close their doors are spoken of as though they for a time were ceasing all religious occupation.

"There is one excuse for ministers not going to church for perhaps a little time that you may not think of. Once in seven days comes the great absorbing effort of the week for them. In seven days again; in seven days again, again, again, until you have no idea what a relief it is for a few weeks, at any rate, to get away and forget that such a thing as Sunday exists.

"Now, I haven't a word to say against Sunday amusements. There is no reason whatever in the Bible, or in ecclesiastical history, or anywhere else, for the existence of the Puritan, or ordinary American Sunday. It is absurd and childish to think that there is anybody up in heaven who is going to be angry with you for doing on Sunday anything that it is right to do on any other day in the week.

"Get a part of Sunday for communion with God. Then use the rest of the day for recreation, walking, sailing, driving, playing golf, or anything that will make you better physically. Do not dissipate, however, for that is not recreation. Spend your vacation in this way, whether you are in the country or in town. If you do this you will be better, both physically and spiritually, when the church opens again in the Fall."

The Consecration of Bishop O'Connor.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., June 30.—The Right Rev. John J. O'Connor, the new Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Newark, will hold his consecration services on the feast of St. James the Apostle, July 25, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark. The consecrating prelate will be Archbishop Corrigan of New York and the assistant consecrating Bishops will be the Right Rev. James A. McFaul of the Trenton Diocese and the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn. The sermon will be delivered by the Right Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid of Rochester.

Newark Pastor's 85th Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., June 30.—The Rev. Dr. William B. Brown, pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church of Newark, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday at his home, 37 Chestnut Street, this city, yesterday afternoon. A reception was given to him by the members of the Newark High School Alumni Association, over 100 members of which called at his house in the afternoon. A magnificent bouquet of flowers was presented to the venerable minister by Miss Bessie Hopper in behalf of the association.

PROTEST AGAINST PARK [illegible]

President Clausen Answers an Objection of the Central Federated Union.

A letter was received at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union from George C. Clausen, President of the Park Board, in reply to a protest from the central body against giving a speculator the privilege of renting out private chairs in Central Park. Commissioner Clausen said in his letter, after acknowledging the receipt of the letter containing the protest: "I wish to add my appreciation of every such expression of public opinion on park matters. While I think that the privilege could be conducted without infringing upon any one's rights, and that its effect is generally misunderstood, I must also say that nothing which is demonstrated to be unpopular and objectionable will be supported by me."

Park Chairs Not Patronized.

The attendants who rent out the new chairs that were recently placed in Central Park said yesterday that they had had more patrons than on any previous day. Notwithstanding this statement, it was noticed that most of the chairs were vacant. Most of them were placed along the East Drive.

Mgr. Seton to Retire.

Mgr. Robert Seton, who has been rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, since July 2, 1878, yesterday notified his parishioners at the 11 o'clock mass that he would retire from the charge on Dec. 31 next. His retirement is occasioned by failing health, and he will spend his declining years in Rome. Mgr. Seton was born in Maryland in 1823, and his boyhood was passed in Westchester County, N. Y. His father was a close friend of Edgar Allan Poe while the latter resided at Fordham.

TO OPEN TWO NEW BRIDGES

Both of Them Are in the Borough of the Bronx.

One of Them Is Situated at City Island and the Other Is Placed at Willis Avenue.

Within the next fifteen days two new and important bridges in the Borough of the Bronx will be declared open by Commissioner Shea. On July 4 the new City Island Bridge, which is a steel structure connecting City Island with the mainland, will be opened with informal ceremonies. This bridge takes the place of the old wooden structure that for years had done duty at this point. The draw of this structure was the same that was used in the second bridge that spanned the Harlem River, at Third Avenue, and was so old that many people were timid about crossing it.

The new Willis Avenue Bridge, which is completed, with the exception of a few finishing touches, will be opened during the week beginning July 15. This will make the thirteenth bridge spanning the Harlem River between the Harlem Kills, off the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the Harlem Ship Canal where it connects with the Hudson River.

Probably the first and only bridge ever built over the Harlem River below the new Willis Avenue Bridge was an old wooden structure built from a point on the New York shore just south of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street to Ward's Island, near the entrance to Little Hell Gate. It was built on piers sunk in cribs, with a draw near the Ward's Island shore. At that time there were cotton factories on Ward's Island. The island was also a favorite spot for fox hunting.

The bridge was used and stood until 1811, when during a heavy northeast storm and high tide the draw and several sections of it were carried away. The structure was never rebuilt, and the old abutments were left standing, a menace to navigation.

In the year 1839 ex-Judge Henry P. McGowen, one of the organizers of the Harlem and New York Navigation Company, which ran boats between Harlem and Peck Slip before the elevated roads were built, obtained the passage of a resolution by the Common Council making an appropriation of $500 to remove the old abutments, so as to leave a depth of twelve feet of water. The cribs and stones forming the abutments were not removed, but merely raked down into the deep water on either side, where they still remain.

The fourteenth bridge over the Harlem is now in course of construction, and will connect Lenox Avenue, in Manhattan Borough, with One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street in the Bronx.

A RUSSIAN PHILANTHROPIST.

M. Solodovnikoff of Moscow Left $10,710,000 for Educational and Charitable Purposes.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—The will of a Moscow capitalist, M. Solodovnikoff, bequeathing princely sums for educational purposes, has just been approved by the courts after a hard legal struggle.

The relatives receive modest allowances. The remainder of the estate, estimated at 21,000,000 rubles, (about $10,710,000,) is to be divided into three parts, of which two will form funds for the establishment of elementary and professional schools in the Governments of Cologda, Archangel, and Tver, and the third will be devoted to the erection of working men's dwellings in Moscow. The rent for each family is not to exceed 5 rubles a month.

POLITICAL RIOTING IN LYONS.

Members of League of Patriots and Socialists Fight in Streets.

LYONS, June 30.—Godefroy Cavaignac, ex-Minister of War, presided this afternoon at a meeting of the League of Patriots in Lyons. Sebastian Faure, the Anarchist, organized an opposition meeting of Revolutionary Socialists, at which he violently denounced Nationalism as "a detestable compound of clericalism, capitalism, and militarism."

Subsequently the Socialists marched in procession through the streets, shouting: "Down with Cavaignac!" and "Down with the Officers!" Ultimately they became riotous and several were arrested.

In the meantime the supporters of M. Cavaignac escorted him to his hotel in the Place Bellecour, where the hostile bodies met and fought, the police and mounted guards having considerable difficulty in dispersing them. Even after they were scattered various groups paraded the quarter and took part in riotous scuffles. Many persons were injured and numerous arrests were made.

TRADE WITH SWITZERLAND.

Exports from This Country Have Not Increased Recently—Germany in the Lead.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—An interesting extract from the volume entitled "Commercial Relations of the United States for 1900" was made public to-day by Frederic Emory, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, State Department. The extract deals with American trade with Switzerland.

Consul Gifford, stationed at Basel, says Switzerland's trade figures are especially noteworthy, as showing that this diminutive republic—about half as large as the State of Maine—is commercially the most highly developed part of the world. Not even industrious Holland or Belgium, says the Consul, can display the astonishing figure of $130 of foreign commerce for every unit of its population of barely 3,000,000 reached by Switzerland. These remarkable results have been attained by a country without seaports, without coal or iron, in fact, without any considerable quantity of raw material for the manufactures it has to sell.

According to Consul Morgan, at Aarau, Switzerland is almost wholly dependent upon the outside world for her wellbeing, 80 per cent. of her importations consisting of foodstuffs and over 40 per cent. being raw material, which is re-exported in the shape of manufactured goods. Of the nations trading with Switzerland, Mr. Morgan says that Germany is far in the lead, the United States standing fifth. American trade with Switzerland has not been growing of late, a decline being noted in American exports of food products to that country. Manufactured goods, however, have shown an increase, particularly American bicycles and dried fruits.

American sales in Switzerland, according to Consul Gifford, are much more important than they are commonly supposed, amounting in some years to $14,000,000. The Consul notes that since the termination of the commercial treaty between the United States and Switzerland last November American goods have been subjected to the general Swiss tariff. He says, however, that the new tariff does not seriously affect American trade, although the rates on shoes, bicycles, cast-iron manufactures, flour, and dried fruits have been advanced, and in some cases been doubled.

Although the Germans have the lion's share of the trade, Vice Consul Frankenthal, at Berne, says there is no reason why a portion of their trade could not be taken from them, provided goods and prices are satisfactory.

THE RUSSIAN TARIFF TROUBLE.

Official St. Petersburg Organ Says Mr. Gage's Action Was a Reprisal.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—Confirming statements already telegraphed to America, The Journal of Commerce and Industry, representing the Russian Ministry of Finance, explains Russia's attitude toward the American duty against British paraffine manufactured from Russian naphtha.

The article asserts that Secretary Gage's measure was "manifestly designed as a reprisal," adding that this supposition is strengthened by the fact that Article 620 of the United States tariff law had never previously been so construed. It asserts also that Mr. Gage did not mention Russian naphtha, which is likewise imported into Great Britain.

The contention, therefore, is that Russia's answer in raising the duties on bicycles and resin is justifiable.

Old Paris Paper to Cease Publication.

PARIS, July 1.—The Moniteur Universel, one of the oldest journals in France, founded in 1789, until 1871 the official organ of the Government, and subsequently a stanch Royalist sheet, announces this morning that it will cease to appear. The Soleil will take over the subscribers.

Czarovitch Said to be Betrothed.

LONDON, July 1.—"It is reported in St. Petersburg," says a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from the Russian capital, "that the Czarovitch is betrothed to Princess Cecile, daughter of the late Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin."

Three Tourists Killed in Bohemia.

LONDON, July 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Vienna says: "Bohemian papers report that three German tourists, Wesinitz, Meixner, and Fischer, were killed on the mountains near Weipert. They were roped together. One lost his footing and fell over a precipice. The others held him suspended. He urged them to save themselves by cutting the rope, but they refused, and, renewing their efforts to haul him up, all fell down the rocks."

Italian Minister May Fight a Duel.

LONDON, July 1.—A dispatch from Rome says that as an outcome of Saturday's squabble in the Italian Chamber of Deputies in the debate on the conflict at Ferrara, the Minister of War, Gen. Count San Martino, has challenged Signor Ferri, one of the Socialist Deputies, to a duel.

Anglo-Belgian Dispute Settled.

LONDON, July 1.—"An Egyptian expedition has occupied Bahr-el-Ghazal," says the Brussels correspondent of The Daily Mail. "The Belgians have withdrawn, thus setting the disputed claim between Great Britain and Belgium."

Tien-Tsin Full of Returning Troops.

TIEN-TSIN, June 30.—The City of Tien-Tsin is now more crowded than ever. Officers of all nations are here en route for their homes, and the hotels are placing cots in every available place. Apartments have been prepared at the University of Tien-Tsin for Prince Chun and his suite, consisting of forty persons, who will remain there for three days before starting for Germany to make formal apologies for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

M. de Witte to Visit Manchuria?

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—It is asserted that M. de Witte, the Finance Minister, will leave here for Manchuria in July.

STATE AS A LIQUOR DEALER.

South Carolina Asks for a Refund of Tax Paid to Federal Government on Its Dispensary System.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The State of South Carolina, acting through the Governor and the Attorney General, has initiated proceedings before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to test the question whether the State can be legally required to take out special tax stamps as wholesale and retail liquor dealers under the State dispensary laws, and has made a demand upon the Commissioner for a refund of all such taxes hitherto paid, amounting to $4,916. While this sum is not large, it is realized that the principle at issue is important. The one question involved is whether the internal revenue laws of the United States apply to the dispensary system of South Carolina so as to entitle the collector to demand the payment of these taxes.

In the brief filed on behalf of the State it is contended that there is nothing in the laws of the United States authorizing the collection of internal revenue taxes which, even impliedly, authorizes the imposition of a tax against a State or its instrumentalities of government, and that such an act containing any provision taxing the instrumentalities of the State Government would be to that extent unconstitutional. It is contended further that the property of a State and the means and instrumentalities employed by it to carry its laws into operation cannot be taxed by the Federal Government, and an opinion of the late Judge Cooley on this question is quoted.

Commissioner Yerkes is inclined to the opinion that the dispensary system is not a necessary State agency, or such a needful function of the State Government as will exempt it from Federal taxation. The Government contends that when the State performs a work and assumes direction of an agency which has been and can be performed by its citizens in their individual capacities, a new aspect arises.

If it is unconstitutional to require the local agents employed under the dispensary system of South Carolina to pay to the Government the sums required for retail and wholesale liquor dealers' stamps, then this same State and all other States, the Commissioner points out, could take control not only of the sale, but of the manufacture of whisky, beer, and tobacco, and if so, then the question would arise, could the Government levy any tax upon the products of plants under and operated by the State and used for these purposes? If so, while the States must thereby be able to pay all of their Governmental expenses, the general Government, it is said, would lose an internal revenue income of some $200,000,000 per year. It is understood that if the Commissioner's decision is against the State, as seems probable, the case eventually will go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

MISS THEO JULIAN MARRIED.

She Was Attended by Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons as Matron of Honor.

Miss Theo Julian, a sister of Martin Julian, the sporting man, was married yesterday afternoon to Clarke G. Ball, a theatrical manager of Chicago. The ceremony was performed in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Bensonhurst, by the Rev. Charles E. Benedict, pastor.

The bride was given away by her brother, Martin, and was attended by Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons as matron of honor. Amy Julian, niece of the bride, acted as flower girl, and Master "Bob" Fitzsimmons, Jr., as page. After a brief trip to the Buffalo Exposition, Mr. and Mrs. Ball will take a house at Bath Beach, where they will reside permanently.

THEATRE AT PLEASURE BAY PARK

Crowds Journey to the New Jersey Resort to See "The Rounders."

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 30.—The opening of the opera season took place last night at Pleasure Bay Park, with "The Rounders," under the management of S. T. King of the New York Casino. The play was a great drawing card for the shore people. Many trolley parties from Asbury Park, Allenhurst, Deal, Elberon, West End, and Long Branch journeyed to Pleasure Bay, as also did large numbers of cottagers from the Rumson Road, Seabright, and Monmouth Beach. The audience was the largest ever seen at a play at that place.

Active preparations are being made there for the Fourth of July celebration. There will be a balloon ascension in the afternoon by the "Mysterious Mrs. Murphy," a monkey. The animal will drop from the balloon with a parachute. There will be two performances at the theatre, and at night an elaborate display of fireworks.

"The Explorers" Staged in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The first performance of a musical comedy entitled "The Explorers" was given to-night at the Dearborn Theatre, and was well received. The music is by Walter H. Lewis of Manchester, N. H., and the book by R. L. Taylor, a Chicago newspaper man. The principals in the cast were Charles Dickson, Miss Lillian Coleman, Edward Mackay, and Miss Ruth White.

Brooklyn Boy Is Missing.

The Brooklyn police were asked yesterday to search for Jacob Rathman, Jr., 16 years old, of 41 De Sales Place, who has been missing from his home since May 22 last. The boy's father is a dealer in furnaces at 1,554 Broadway, Brooklyn, and also conducts a hotel at North Beach. As Jacob had on a previous occasion left home and remained away for several days, the family did not become alarmed over his last absence until yesterday, when they became fearful that harm had befallen him.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE TIBETAN MISSION TO RUSSIA.—The mission from the Dalai Lama of Tibet to the Court of Nicholas II., which is now somewhere between Odessa and St. Petersburg, has been long in preparation, and is, in the opinion, of most European diplomatists, fraught with considerable importance for the destiny of Southwestern China. So far the subject has aroused scant interest in England, in spite of the fact that British correspondents in Central Asia, both official and unofficial, have from time to time warned Downing Street of the propable purpose of the mission.

In these columns on Oct. 14, 1900, it was stated that such a mission was being prepared, and it was added by way of explanation: "The Russian War Office has for several years taken great interest in Tibet, which was to some extent explored by the late Gen. Prejevalsky, and attempts have been made, chiefly by the exercise of influence on the priesthood, to enter into political relations with that country." A year before Dr. Badmayeff, a Tibetan living in St. Petersburg, acting under orders of the Russian Government, had taken presents from the Czar to the Dalai Lama and other influential Lamas, who were reported to be not indifferent to a scheme of Russian protection, provided the integrity of their Church could be maintained under Russian influence.

In February last an advance agent of the present mission arrived in St. Petersburg, and had several secret interviews with certain members of the Russian Government. It was then that the Birschevija Viedomosti, in anticipation of British criticism, sought to explain Russia's position in the matter, which it did as follows: "With the exception of Ladakh, which forms its extreme western territory, Tibet borders on our neighbor and protégé, China, which, like other Asiatic countries, has always been protected by Russia against English manoeuvres. Russia's unshakable power in China, where we bring with civilization also contentment and peace, rests upon her rôle of protectress. That Russia will remain faithful to that part during coming events in Asia is manifest from her way of dealing with the present situation—that is to say, the recall of her troops from Peking and her readiness to submit the question of compensation to the international tribunal at The Hague."

It is understood that the Dalai Lama's mission, at whose head is Akvin Khoba, as Embassador Extraordinary, will be entertained by the Russian Court and Government with ceremonies the pomp and impressiveness of which have never before been employed in welcoming foreign Embassies to the Russian capital, and that the Czar will personally present to Akvin Khoba an invitation for the Dalai Lama to visit him next year—an invitation which was unofficially made and accepted last February. There is no doubt in the minds of students of foreign politics that the mission and its probable consequences are filled with serious meaning for Great Britain.

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SPAIN AND GIBRALTAR FORTIFICATIONS.—The debate that has been going on in the British House of Commons in regard to the Gibraltar fortifications had only excited a moderate amount of interest in Madrid, until it was reported from London that Mr. Gibson Bowles had made a statement that England would occupy a part of Spanish territory in the neighborhood of the western fortifications. Then came a series of protests in the press, asserting that Spain could never be induced to part with a foot of ground to England. An article in the Nacional quotes the Spanish Minister of the Interior on the subject as follows: "For Great Britain the importance of Gibraltar is such that its possession constitutes her power in the Mediterranean. I believe that the problem of the West is not Morocco, but Gibraltar. If Gibraltar is the key of the straits, Spain represents the door to which the lock is fixed. Consequently, firm friendship with us is very important."

The Epoca (Conservative) sees in the Parliamentary debate a warning to Spain, whose geographical position gives her sufficient weight to render her support desirable, while the Liberal (Republican) believes that Great Britain is simply interrogating Spain to discover whether the latter's policy is in accord with strengthening the British position at Gibraltar. The Imparcial, as though responding to this supposed query, declares that Spain's present status in regard to international politics is not sufficiently defined to induce her to enter into alliances from which she might shortly wish to extricate herself.

In the meantime, it is admitted by Spanish naval officers that any guns which Spain might bring to bear upon the unfinished western works of the fortress could readily be reached by the guns of British ships lying in the straits. They express astonishment, too, that this fact has not been brought to the attention of British lay critics by their Government.

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CRETE AND HER PROTECTORS.—The foreign Consuls in Canea, Island of Crete, have delivered to Prince George the reply of their Governments to the request made by the High Commissioner last February that some of the terms by which Turkey still held Crete be modified. The powers in a courteous but firm note point out that, although tranquility seems to prevail in the island, it would be impossible to foresee what might happen were the Moslem part of the population suddenly to find itself without even the theoretical support of the Sultan. Moreover, any infringement of the rights of the Porte might seriously endanger the peace of the Nearer East by subjecting Greece once more to the hostility of Turkey, and thus exposing her to great peril. Greece's status quo has the advantages—complete security, light taxation, and simplicity in the administration of justice—and for these and the other foregoing reasons the powers feel bound to maintain it, and to insist on the Prince's continuing to discharge his function of High Commissioner in accordance with the original plan. Another form of the note, which is destined to be presented to the Assembly, reads as follows:

"The four protecting powers, noting the desire expressed by the Cretan National Assembly for the annexation of the island to Greece, and taking into consideration the general political situation, and that of Crete in particular, as well as the engagements they have contracted with the Sultan, are firmly resolved to maintain the status quo established under their auspices in Crete. The powers consider this situation to be that which is best adapted to the interests of the country rightly understood, its condition, notwithstanding the progress already effected, being still far from normal. They therefore feel themselves bound to make an appeal to the enlightened sentiments of his Royal Highness in the hope that he will continue the mandate which they have confided to him, and express their desire to know as soon as possible the intentions of his Royal Highness in view of the gravity of the interests at stake."

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GREEK ARMY SCANDAL.—An army scandal, which threatens to endanger the integrity of the military force of Greece, is receiving considerable attention at the hands of the Athenian press, all of which, irrespective of political affiliations, condemn the course of the Government in the matter. Since 1897 army reform has been slowly going on in Greece through a succession of Parliamentary acts, which, in many cases, placed certain departments of the military in an undesirable position, until the supplement to the measure affecting them could be enacted. Last August, for example, a grave case of insubordination on the part of junior officers of the infantry occurred on account of the loss of their quota of officers, and the fact that the burden of police duty fell upon them, and that while they supplied the greater part of the garrions in the provinces, two out of three regiments of artillery and the one regiment of engineers were permanently located in the capital. The Government explained the matter by saying that the state of the national finances did not permit a change at present.

According to a law passed about a year ago the Crown Prince in September last assumed the rôle of Commander in Chief of the Army. It was understood that he was to have full control of the discipline and organization of the military, subject only to those limitations in regard to equipment, provision, and the stationing of large forces delegated by law to the War Office. Recently three Colonels, including Col. Tsamados, Minister of War, were promoted to the rank of General. Thereupon two aides-de-camp to the King, Col. Grivas-Cardikotis and Bousaris, deeming that the right of seniority had been infringed, resigned their staff posts, and requested that they be placed upon the retired list. Col. Mastrapas, who distinguished himself in the late war, followed their example.

As promotion is a matter which should have its initiative with the Commander in Chief, the Crown Prince was blamed for his supposed disregard of seniority. Recently the Hestia, however, which is the Court organ, stated that the Prince's proposals in regard to the appointment of Generals were not due to his suggestion. In the meantime, the general promotions in the army which would have been made in order to fill the vacant Colonelcies have been suspended, owing to the rivalry between the different branches of the service, the infantry being ignored entirely in the nominations.

ART NOTES.

The famous library of the Earl of Ashburnham continues to be dispersed, the Barrois section being lately sold at auction. An "Hours" of the Holy Virgin Mary with calendar, a French work of the fifteenth century, has 225 pages covered with fine pictures. It started at $1,500 and went for $5,800. A two-volume history of the world, with 337 large folio vellum pages richly wrought, started at the same figure and reached $7,100. The ancient history of the world, profane and Biblical, is told in miniature paintings, 8 inches by 9. One hundred and thirty-one old manuscripts brought $35,725.

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The Society of the Iconophiles is a little offshoot of the Grolier Club that publishes limited editions of portraits of celebrated New York men. It is composed of Messrs. W. L. Andrews, S. P. Avery, and Beverley Chew of Tracy Dows, W. F. Havemeyer and E. B. Holden of M. C. Lefferts, J. S. Morgan, and J. Housen Purdy, and of the Secretary, Mr. Richard H. Lawrence. One of their issues is a portrait of De Witt Clinton, engraved in mezzotint by F. S. King, with an engraved border commemorating the Erie Canal. Mr. King has introduced beneath the portrait a view of Castle Garden and the Battery as it appeared in 1825, at the time of the celebration in honor of the completion of the Erie Canal. Canal boats, waves with sturgeon and dolphins, fresh water and salt water fish, fasces, and the seal of New York furnish other decorations for this border. After 120 impressions were taken the plate was destroyed. The short bit of text accompanying the print says that the original is a portrait painted by C. C. Ingham. Other portraits to be issued are those of Washington Irving, Fitz-Greene Halleck, and Joseph Rodman Drake.

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A Raphael has made its reappearance in the hands of a dealer in Paris which was about to become the property of the French Government in 1870, when the Franco-Prussian war broke out. It was on exhibition then in the Louvre, and the price—$200,000—was agreed upon. It is the Colonna Madonna, ordered of Raphael in 1504 by the nuns of Sant-Antonio-of-Padua, at Perugia. Raphael was still in Florence, painting in the symmetrical manner of his old master, Pietro Perugino, but profoundly influenced by the sight of works of Leonardo da Vinci and by his personal acquaintance with Fra Bartolomeo and Pinturicchio. On a throne beneath a baldaquin, on a platform of three steps, sits the Virgin Mary, with Saint Cecilia on one side and Saint Catherine on the other. Next to them, on opposite sides, and one step lower, are the Saints Peter and Paul. Above the baldaquin, in a lunette, appears the Heavenly Father between two cherubim and two angels, one on each side, in the conventional way that Raphael retained even after his transference to Rome. The Bambino on the knees of the Virgin is entirely draped, according to the request, it is said, of the nuns at Perugia, while St. John the Baptist stands to one side, looking up at the Christ-child with hands joined in prayer, his sheepskin cloak over one shoulder. The Bambino looks down and blesses him. In 1677 the nuns sold this picture, and it became the property of the Colonna family, who sold it in 1802 to the King of Naples. Ferdinand II. carried it with him into his Spanish exile, and England and France tried to secure it from him. Owing to the influence of Eugénie at Madrid it was sent to Paris. Finally, in 1895, the present owner, a dealer, in old masters, bought it from the heirs of Ferdinand II. This painting ought to come to America, since we have no fine specimen of Raphael, while England, France, and Germany are well provided.

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Böcklin's "Centaur in the Village Smithy" has been sold to the National Gallery, in Budapest, and his "Family of Tritons" to the gallery at Magdeburg. The latter brought $20,000. Swiss and German papers urge owners of Böcklin paintings to notify the national authorities if they are disposed to sell them, so that efforts may be made to raise the necessary sums.

MORMON PRIEST TALKS.

Elder McQuarrie Tells Why They Believe in Their Book.

Elder John J. McQuarrie, President of the Eastern States Mission of the Latter Day Saints and the chief high priest of Mormonism in this section of the country, last night at Hawthorne Hall on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, explained some of the doctrines of his Church and came out in a vigorous defense of the Book of Mormon, which he declared was inspired. His lecture was called forth by a pamphlet recently issued by the Presbytery of Utah, entitled "Ten Reasons Why Christians Can Have No Fellowship with Mormons." The elder did not find time to touch upon all of the ten reasons, but he spoke in refutation of some with considerable earnestness.

There were twenty-five in the audience, outside of the speaker and the assisting Elders. Eighteen of those were women, some of them young and handsome.

"Christianity is the religion of love," Elder McQuarrie said. "A man who loves God should also love his neighbor, says the Scripture. But in these days we often find that those who say they love God the most love their fellow-men the least.

"This little tract, issued by the Presbytery of Utah, does not appear to have been prompted either by love or sympathy. Far be it from me to impugn the motives, but as long as the good people in Utah who are against us can make you Christian people here in the East believe that we are heathens, they will have no difficulty in persuading you to contribute $1,000,000 annually to make us Christians. And I don't blame you if you could believe all that has been printed about us. The good Christian people in Utah then pitch their tents among us, hold one or two revival meetings, have a good time generally, and then your million is gone.

"The Book of Mormon is a testimony that Jesus came into this hemisphere. And this testimony is so abundant and so strong that it cannot be controverted.

"In the days of stress that must come the Book of Mormon will be the Rock on which God's Church shall be founded, and the gates of hell will not prevail against it. No higher or lower criticism can shake the faith of the Latter Day Saints, because we have this additional revelation.

"We believe in the Book of Mormon as the additional record which has come out of the North Land. We believe in Joseph Smith only as the humble tool whom God used to bring this knowledge to the world. It is needful not only to believe in God, but to have faith in men as well. If we believe in the Bible, we must also believe in the men that wrote it."

On the Fourth of July the Elders will go down to Bayonne, N. J., where they have a baptising ground. Mrs. Dickinson, who was Secretary of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Port Morris Congregational Church and who recently became a convert to the Mormon faith, will then be formally adopted into the communion of the Latter Day Saints by immersion.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 30.—To-day was the warmest day yet experienced this year. At noon the thermometer registered 89 degrees in the shade.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish this evening gave an elaborate dinner, the largest social event thus far this season. The table was adorned with yellow orchids and the dining room was decorated with tall plants and ferns. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mr. Hoppin, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Edward V. Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, Mrs. Burke-Roche, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mallory.

Others entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. George Eustis, Mrs. William Grosvenor, and Mrs. John Clinton Gray.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp gave a luncheon at the Golf Club this afternoon, their guests being Mrs. Frederic Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., J. F. D. Lanier, John S. Tooker, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mallery, Roderick Terry, Jr., Edward H. Bulkley, and Miss Potter. American Beauty roses were used for the decorations.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Rowland of Washington will arrive to-morrow at the Lieber cottage, Rhode Island Avenue.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Clambake Club will be held on the morning of July 4, and will be followed by the first bake of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have arrived at their cottage.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a dinner dance and vaudeville at Crossways on July 10. It is expected that Mrs. Fish will be one of the most frequent entertainers this season. Mrs. Ogden Mills will also give a number of large functions in the latter part of July, including a ball to introduce her two daughters.

Miss Anna Sands is expected for the season to-morrow.

All the privileges of the Casino have been extended by the Governors to Gen. Joseph Wheeler. This afternoon he was entertained by Senator George Peabody Wetmore at luncheon. He will be joined by his family to-morrow, and will spend the season here.

Newport Florists Must Close Sundays.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 30.—The florists in Bellevue Avenue were to-day notified by the Chief of Police that hereafter they must not open their places of business on Sunday. This will mean a great loss of business to the florists, who have always been busy on Sundays, especially with dinner orders. To-day's order came from the Police commissioners, and it is intimated that other businesses will also be closed on the Sabbath.

MRS. POTTER'S FUNERAL.

Will Take Place at Grace Church To-morrow—The Bishop Returned Home to Find Her Dying.

The funeral of Eliza Rogers Jacob, wife of Bishop Henry C. Potter of the Diocese of New York, will take place in Grace Church at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, will officiate. At the termination of the exercises the body will be taken to Poughkeepsie, where the interment will be.

Bishop Potter was the recipient of numerous telegrams and messages of condolence from friends in this city and elsewhere yesterday. Mrs. Potter's death occurred about midnight on Saturday, and was due to an affection of the heart, which was rendered acute by the excessive heat of the past few days.

The Bishop had attended a memorial service and dinner during the evening given in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the Rev. P. R. Cady, the Rev. W. W. Olssen, the Rev. Dr. J. Selden Spencer, and the Rev. Dr. William S. Coffey. The Bishop presided at the service. From the General Theological Seminary, where the ceremonies were held, he returned to his home at 10 Washington Square North to find Mrs. Potter critically ill. A summons was sent at once to Dr. John Miller Mabbott of 19 Fifth Avenue. Dr. Mabbott arrived a short time before Mrs. Potter breathed her last. No other member of the family was at her bedside.

It had been the intention of Bishop Potter to take his wife this evening to his home on Lake Placid, where it was thought that the cool air of the Adirondacks would do much toward restoring her to health.

Bishop Potter was married forty-four years ago to Miss Jacob, his father, Bishop Alonzo Potter, performing the ceremony. Six children survive the union. They are Mrs. Mason C. Davidge, Mrs. Charles H. Russel, Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Mrs. William H. Hyde, Miss Sarah L. Potter, and Alonzo Potter.

THOMAS P. BURKE DEAD.

Was Formerly City Clerk and Corporation Counsel of Long Island City.

Thomas P. Burke, formerly City Clerk and also Corporation Counsel of Long Island City, died yesterday morning in the New York Hospital. He went there on Saturday to undergo what was supposed to be a slight operation. His brother, Dr. Francis M. Burke of Greenpoint was present when the operation was performed. The incision developed that there was a cancerous growth below the base of the spine. Everything possible was done to aid the patient, but he died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Burke was but thirty-three years of age, and was born in Greenpoint, his father having been a well-known physician of that section. His education was obtained in the public schools and Manhattan College, after which he studied law in Columbia Law School. He was made City Clerk by Mayor Gleason. He was City Clerk when Sanford was elected Mayor over Mr. Gleason.

In the fight for the possession of the office which followed, Mr. Burke played an important part. Some of the Sanford ballots had an error on them. As City Clerk Mr. Burke refused to count these ballots as for Sanford, and issued the certificate of election to Gleason. He then went away on a trip, leaving Mr. Gleason in possession of the office and with the certificate showing he was entitled to another term. Mr. Gleason held office for almost a month before Sanford obtained a writ from the Supreme Court ousting him. When Mr. Gleason succeeded Sanford as Mayor Mr. Burke became Corporation Counsel. He served until Long Island City was merged into New York.

Mr. Burke was President of the P. J. Gleason League and a member of the Knights of Columbus. His funeral will occur to-morrow morning from St. Mary's Church in Long Island City.

COMMODORE ZELLER DEAD.

He Expires from Old Age After a Long Career in the Navy.

Commodore Theodore Zeller died at his residence, 15 West Twelfth Street, yesterday from old age, in his eighty-third year. He had been an invalid for some years and his death was not unexpected.

Theodore Zeller was born in this city in 1818, and was appointed from this State on June 15, 1843, a third assistant engineer in the United States Navy. He was ordered to duty on the frigate Missouri for a cruise which terminated at Gibraltar on Sept. 26 of the same year, by the burning of the ship. In July, 1844, he was assigned to the steamship Colonel Harney, and did duty in the Gulf of Mexivo and on the rivers of Florida and Louisiana for the protection of live oak timber.

In March, 1846, he was made assistant to the engineer in chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs. In February, 1847, he was promoted to the grade of second assistant engineer, and the following month was ordered to the steamship Union and thence to the Iris, acting as chief engineer until the termination of the war with Mexico.

In April, 1849, he was senior engineer on the Massachusetts of the Pacific squadron, and while there was detached on special service on a joint commission which selected a site for a navy yard in California, and the location of forts on the coasts of California and Oregon. He was made a First Assistant Engineer in 1851, and Chief Engineer in 1855, and from 1858 to 1859 was engineer on the Saranac, attached to the Mediterranean and then to the Pacific squadron.

In 1860 he was sent to Erie, Penn., where he superintended the repairs to the Michigan, and for eighteen months thereafter conducted a series of important experiments with steam.

In June, 1861, he was ordered to this city, where he supervised the building of machinery for gun boats, screw sloops of war, ironclads, and other vessels, where he remained until May, 1863. Then he was appointed fleet engineer of the Eastern Gulf Squadron and remained upon the staff of Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey until September, 1864, when he was stricken with yellow fever and as a convalescent returned North to recruit his health.

October in the same year saw him attached as fleet engineer of the North Atlantic Squadron under Admiral David D. Porter, remaining with him until the close of the war. Then he was on special duty until 1880, when he was retired.

Matthew Arnold's Widow Dead.

LONDON, July 1.—Mrs. Matthew Arnold, widow of the British poet, critic, and "Apostle of Culture," is dead. Mr. Arnold died suddenly on April 15, 1888.

O'Neill's Summer Hours.

During July and August the stores of H. O'Neill & Co. will close daily at 5 P. M., except on Saturdays, when the closing will occur at noon.

QUEER PREACHER AND BICYCLE

He Said He Was from the South and Was Looking for the Mayor.

"Who's the Mayah of this yer town, Suh?" asked a long-haired individual with a lean face and figure to match, of Sergt. Norton at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night. "Is his name Hirchcliff, Van Cliff, Van Cleave, Van Dyke, or what?"

The questioner had ridden up to the door of the police station a minute before on a woman's bicycle, a dilapidated wheel, which had been made to appear like a man's by the use of an old umbrella for a cross tube. His ragged clothing and straw-colored whiskers were covered with dust and he was tanned like a man who had traveled much in the sun and wind.

"I've been a-lookin' foah the gen'leman who presides ovah this town all day, Suh," he continued, "and the people have sent me everywhere. I must find the Mayah an' git a permit to preach here. I want it right away, so that I can preach here to-night."

Sergt. Norton gave him the name and address of the Mayor, and he rode away on his wheel. Before going he said that his name was William R. Paulham of Raleigh, N. C., and that he had come to New York to save the city by preaching sermons which would carry conviction to the hearts of everybody. Incidentally, he remarked that he was going to collect clothing and money from the rich for distribution among the poor. He declared he had ridden from his home to this city on his wreck of a wheel.

FOUNDLING HAS BROKEN LEG.

Mystery in the Case of a Child Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Policeman Hubert J. Callahan of the Union Market Police Station entered Bellevue Hospital last night with a male child about three months old, which he said Maria Gallagher of 748 East Ninth Street had found in the hallway of the house she lives in, and had turned over to the police. Policeman Callahan was directed to take it to the hospital.

Dr. Byington examined the little one and found that its left leg was broken. He thought he recognized the child as one brought to the hospital yesterday morning about 11:30 o'clock by an Italian woman, who said she was Mary Gluck of 319 East Eighth Street, and who was disturbed by a rash that had appeared on the baby's body. He had both her and the child sent to the isolation ward, and sent for a physician of the Board of Health. The latter inspected the child and pronounced the rash a common complaint and not dangerous, and the woman left the hospital, taking the baby with her. Dr. Byington is certain that the child at that time did not have a broken leg.

Detectives of the Union Market Station are investigating the case. Two of them went to 748 East Ninth Street, the address given by Maria Gallagher, who said she found the baby. They reported that no such woman lived there.

Investigation proves that the address given by the Gluck Woman at the Hospital is also fictitious.

ELEVATED ROAD EXTENSION.

Line from 177th Street to Fordham Now in Operation.

The extension of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue to Pelham Avenue, Fordham, was opened at 12:01 o'clock yesterday morning. There are stations at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and at Pelham Avenue.

Hereafter trains on the Second and Third Avenue lines will run straight through from the City Hall.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 30.—The Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland of Washington, D. C., died of cerebral embolism this forenoon at the home in this city of his son-in-law, Orrin Day, President of the Tanners' National Bank.

Dr. Sunderland was born in Shoreham, Vt., in 1819, and was graduated from Middlebury College when he was nineteen years old. After teaching for several years he entered Union Theological Seminary, joining the Third Presbytery of this city as a licentiate in 1843. His first charge was at Batavia, where he remained eight years, then removing to Syracuse. Before he had completed his second year in Syracuse he received a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, which he accepted. For more than forty years he was the active pastor of the First Church, and then became pastor emeritus, being succeeded in the active work by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

He was elected Chaplain of the United States Senate in 1861 and again in 1872. Mr. Cleveland almost as soon as he was established in the White House after his first election announced that he would attend Dr. Sunderland's church and selected a pew. Later Dr. Sunderland was the officiating clergyman at the President's wedding.

William B. Litchfield.

William B. Litchfield died at his home, Fifty-fifth Street and Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He had been suffering for some time with an affection of the li

FINANCIAL.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus and profits, $3,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
BALTIMORE OFFICE, 215 E. German Street.

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ALFRED M. LAMAR,
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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Bought for investment or on margin. Com. 1-16.
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Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
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The Latest on "Wall St. & Speculation."
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FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,000,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARNOLD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
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Henry O. Havemeyer, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kühne, Frank Curtiss, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, W. Seward Webb, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, James W. Tappin, Geo. W. Quintard.

MERCHANTS' TRUST CO.,
320 BROADWAY.
Statement at the close of business June 29, 1901:
RESOURCES.
New York City bonds $700,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and investments 411,150.49
Loans 7,911,605.22
Accrued interest receivable 22,419.19
Due from other banks 288,837.87
Cash on hand and in banks 2,855,382.57
$12,190,395.34
LIABILITIES.
Capital $500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits 1,142,121.07
Accrued interest payable 5,090.18
Individual deposits 9,800,791.42
Deposit banks and bankers 739,982.67
Reserve for taxes 2,500.00
$12,190,395.34
OFFICERS.
EDWIN LANGDON, President.
JAMES E. REYNOLDS, Vice President.
JOHN E. GRANT, Secy. and Treas.
FRED P. DAVIS, Asst. Secy. and Treas.
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Michael E. Bannin, C. L. Bausher, George R. Clarke, Henry D. Cooper, George E. Fisher, John U. Fraley, E. Hawley, Charles W. Jones, John P. Munn, John C. McCall, Joseph R. Quinby, James E. Reynolds, Henry Sampson, Frank C. Travers, Edwin Langdon.

NOTICE TO REDEEM.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
OF THE
Memphis Light & Power Co.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Memphis Light and Power Company that in pursuance of the rights of redemption reserved in said bonds and in the mortgage or deed of trust securing the same, the said Memphis Light and Power Company has determined to and will on the first day of July, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, at Atlantic Building, corner of Wall and William Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, redeem each and all of said bonds. All holders of any of the said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time or cause the same to be so presented for redemption accordingly, and upon such deposit with the said Atlantic Trust Company of the funds necessary to make such redemption at such time and place by payment of the interest of each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal thereof and four per cent. premium thereon; and in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage or deed of trust interest will cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.
This call for redemption is made by the said Memphis Light and Power Company through the undersigned.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, June 1st, 1901.

NOTICE TO REDEEM.
Second Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds
OF THE
Memphis Light & Power Co.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Second Mortgage six per cent. gold bonds of the Memphis Light and Power Company that in pursuance of the rights of redemption reserved in said bonds and in the mortgage or deed of trust securing the same, the said Memphis Light and Power Company has determined to and will on the first day of July, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, at Atlantic Building, corner of Wall and William Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, redeem each and all of said bonds. All holders of any of the said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time or cause the same to be so presented for redemption accordingly, and upon such deposit with the said Atlantic Trust Company of the funds necessary to make such redemption at such time and place by payment of the interest of each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal thereof and four per cent. premium thereon; and in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage or deed of trust, interest will cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.
This call for redemption is made by the said Memphis Light and Power Company through the undersigned.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, June 1st, 1901.

Vermilye & Company,
16 Nassau Street, New York;
13 Congress Street, Boston;
AND
Hallgarten & Company,
26 and 28 Broad Street, New York,
INVITE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
$8,000,000
Seaboard Air Line Railway
Refunding Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Bonds.
Part of a total authorized issue of $10,000,000 (of which $2,000,000 are reserved to retire an equal amount outstanding of Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds maturing October 1, 1902), to be secured by the deposit with the Trustee of $20,000,000 First Mortgage Fifty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which latter bonds are selling in the open market at about 85.
Principal Payable May 1, 1911.
Interest payable semi-annually on May 1st and November 1st in the City of New York,
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, free of all taxes.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION AS TO PRINCIPAL.
The entire issue (but not any part of the same) is subject to redemption at 105 and accrued interest on any half-yearly interest day on three months' notice.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
A considerable part of the above bonds having been placed, subscriptions for the balance will be received at 102 and accrued interest to date of payment, at which price, if not redeemed before maturity, they will net about 4¾ per cent. upon the investment.
The subscription list will be opened at ten o'clock A. M., on Friday, the 5th of July, 1901, and closed at 3 P. M., or earlier on the same day; the right is reserved to reject any applications and to allot a smaller amount than applied for. Payment on allotments to be made on or before Thursday, the 11th of July, 1901, at which time interim certificates will be ready for delivery. It is expected that the engraved bonds will be ready within thirty days thereafter.
Copies of the trust agreement, which has been prepared by Messrs. Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, may be obtained at the offices of the bankers.
Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.
Reference is made to the following letter from Mr. Jno. Skelton Williams, President of the Railway. Copies of the more exhaustive letter to which Mr. Williams refers may be obtained at the offices of the bankers.
NEW YORK, June 29, 1901.
MESSRS. VERMILYE & CO.,
AND
MESSRS. HALLGARTEN & CO.,
NEW YORK.
DEAR SIRS:
With reference to the $10,000,000 Seaboard Air Line Railway Refunding Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Bonds which you recently purchased from this Company, I beg to state that these bonds are to be secured by a deposit of $20,000,000 First Mortgage Fifty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, due April 1st, 1950, to be held in trust by the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
Of the $10,000,000 Refunding Collateral Trust Bonds, $2,000,000 will be reserved to take up the $2,000,000 Seaboard Air Line Railway 5 Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds, due October 1, 1902. The proceeds of the remaining $8,000,000 will be used:
(a) For the immediate retirement of the $3,400,000 six per cent. certificates of indebtedness, due March 20, 1902, which are redeemable at the pleasure of the company at any time on sixty days' notice, and which will be called at once.
(b) To pay for a one-sixth interest in the Richmond-Washington Company controlling the road from Washington, D. C., to Richmond, Va., 114 miles.
(c) To pay the installments maturing prior to 1902 under all car and equipment trusts.
(d) To pay floating debt and other liabilities of the System, and
(e) To provide a fund of at least $1,000,000 for additions and improvements.
Upon the issuance of the $8,000,000 refunding bonds and the redemption of the 6 per cent certificates, the annual interest on outstanding bonds (exclusive of bonds owned by the Seaboard Air Line Railway or its constituent companies) and the rentals of the System will be as follows:

Interest on underlying bonds on the several divisions of the System*	$1,476,400
Rentals	43,500
Interest on $12,775,000 First Mortgage 4's	511,000
Interest on $2,000,000 Collateral Trust 5's, 1902	100,000
Interest on $8,000,000 Refunding Collateral Trust 5's	400,000
	$2,524,000

*The Company has outstanding $2,143,687 Car Trusts, maturing at various dates, from January 1st, 1902, to July 1st, 1918, the interest on which will be charged against income.

The total authorized issue of First Mortgage 4s is		$75,000,000
There are issued	$32,775,000	
(of which amount $20,000,000 will be deposited as collateral against $10,000,000 Refunding Collateral Trust 5's).		
Reserved for underlying bonds	20,725,000	
Issuable only after July 1, 1903, for additional properties, improvements, extensions, etc., at not exceeding $1,500,000 per annum for four years, and $1,000,000 per annum thereafter	12,500,000	
		$75,000,000

EARNINGS.
Notwithstanding the drawbacks attendant upon beginning the operation of the System as a whole, the business of the System for the eleven months ending May 31, 1901 (one month approximated), shows gross earnings of $10,006,773, against $8,819,936 for the same period in the preceding year, an increase of $1,206,837, or 13.7 per cent. The growth since January 1, 1901, has greatly exceeded previous records, as the following statement will demonstrate:
STATEMENT FROM JANUARY 1ST TO APRIL 30TH.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.	
Mileage	2,600	2,358	242 miles	10.3 per cent.
Gross Earnings	$3,906,230	$3,287,400	$618,830	18.8 "
Operating Expenses and Taxes	2,624,563	2,409,850	214,913	8. "
Net Earnings	$1,281,667	$877,750	$403,917	46 "
Net Earnings, four months ending April 30, 1901				$1,281,667
Interest on outstanding Bonds			$761,800	
Interest on Car Trusts and other interest			49,864	
Rentals			14,500	
				826,164
Surplus				$455,503

Within the next few weeks it is expected that the necessary final action will be taken to vest in the Seaboard Air Line Railway by consolidation, or merger, or purchase, 1,210 miles of road, which include all lines in the System north of Savannah and east of Atlanta, except the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, 81 miles, from Portsmouth, Va., to Weldon, N. C. The Seaboard Air Line Railway owns more than ninety-two and one-half per cent. of the stock of the latter company, which is deposited with the Trustee under its first mortgage.
On the completion of the consolidation above mentioned, the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Company will be secured by a first and only mortgage on some 320 miles of railroad, including 102 miles of main line from Richmond to Ridgeway and 106 miles from Hamlet to Columbia (subject only to $155,000, prior lien bonds on two branches,) and also by a direct mortgage on the whole 1,210 miles of consolidated road, subject only to prior lien outstanding bonds thereon, not exceeding $12,745,000 (or an average of $10,500 per mile). The roads upon which these 4 per cent. bonds will thus become a direct lien include the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, the Raleigh and Augusta Railroad, the Carolina Central Railroad, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad, the South Bound Railroad, the Palmetto Railroad, and several less important lines.
In conclusion, I wish to say that I have every reason to believe that such results that have been attained in the past are but a measure of the future possibilities of the property, and it is my confident expectation that the recent appointment as Vice President and General Manager of Mr. J. M. Barr, who assumed charge on May 1st last, will result in establishing the property and service of the road upon the high plane of excellence which has characterized the other important railroads with which he has been heretofore connected, and that with the changes of management and the consolidation, physically and otherwise, of the several properties which comprise the System, and with additional new capital as provided, the property will reach a still higher state of efficiency, and that the earnings of the System in the not distant future will exceed $12,000,000 per annum, while the ratio of operating expenses should be less than 66 per cent.
For further details, I beg to refer you to the more exhaustive letter which I have written you under to-day's date.
Yours very truly,
(Signed) JNO. SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.
Messrs. Vermilye & Co.,
AND
Messrs. Hallgarten & Co.,
NEW YORK.
GENTLEMEN: I have, at your request, examined the properties constituting the system of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and also the accounts of that Company, and I concur in the statements made by President Williams in the foregoing letter.
Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN SCOTT.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, June 27, 1901.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Trust Co. of America,
140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $3,345,804.12.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM B. LEUPP ..... WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. T. B. MAYWOOD, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BARTLETT, Treasurer. LAWRENCE C. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

American Linseed Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage 5% Gold Notes.
TAKE NOTICE that the American Linseed Company has elected to pay and redeem on August 1st, 1901, at par and accrued interest to date of redemption ALL of the notes issued and outstanding under the MORTGAGE of FEBRUARY 1st, 1901, to the Morton Trust Company, as Trustee, on which date interest on said Notes will cease.
AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY.
F. T. GATES, President.

Referring to the above notice, we beg to say that we are prepared to purchase the aforesaid Notes On or BEFORE AUGUST 1ST, 1901, at par and accrued interest.
BLAIR & CO.
24 Wall Street, New York City.

LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchases and sales for cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ERNIS & STURGANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange.
34 New St. & 16 Broad St., New York.
BRANCH OFFICES.
40 W. 125th St., N. Y. 1 Nassau St., N. Y.
Astoria, L. I. Philadelphia, Pa.
Oswego, N. Y. Baltimore, Md.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 30-YEAR GOLD BONDS
(FREE OF TAX)
Pittsburg, McKeesport and Greensburg Railway Company
DATED JULY 1, 1901 DENOMINATION, $1,000 DUE JULY 1, 1931
COUPONS PAYABLE AT
HARRISBURG TRUST COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pa., Trustee of Mortgage. MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY, Providence, R. I.
LIMIT OF ISSUE $1,500,000
AUTHORIZED AT PRESENT TIME ... 1,000,000
$473,000 of the above bonds have already been sold for investment and the remaining $527,000 are now offered and recommended as a desirable and conservative investment.
The legality of the issue has been approved by the following Counsel for the Company and for the Trustee: Wolfe & Bailey, Harrisburg, Pa.; Moorhead & Head, Greensburg, Pa.; Patterson & Sterrett, Pittsburg, Pa.
EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF W. D. CHAPMAN, CHIEF ENGINEER
This Company is a consolidation of the Greensburg & Hempfield Railway and the Westmoreland Railway, two established lines at Greensburg, Pa. (in the vicinity of Pittsburg), having 14 miles in operation and 20 miles in course of construction, making in all 34 miles of continuous line.
All franchises are perpetual, and a great portion of the road is over private right of way, owned by the Company.
Two parks are owned in fee, affording permanent features of value and profit.
Greensburg, the county seat, attracts constant travel from all parts of Westmoreland County.
The system directly serves a population of 100,000 in numerous cities and towns along the line, and in addition, 500,000 population in Pittsburg and vicinity, reached by the through service from Greensburg to Pittsburg, a position almost unparalleled, thus making the Company's permanency of business and increase of earnings assured beyond question.
Pittsburg and vicinity, for growth in population, industries, wealth and general prosperity, are unequaled in the United States, or possibly in the world.
I estimate the earnings for the first full year of operation to be:

Gross	$183,600
Expense (52%)	95,472
Net Earnings	$88,128

REPORT OF R. H. TINGLEY, PROVIDENCE, CONSULTING ENGINEER
As requested, I have just finished a careful examination of the properties of the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Greensburg Railway Company, located at and near Greensburg, Pa., and beg to report that I am well satisfied with the proposition, and believe same to be good business.
This system when completed will serve directly several important cities and towns nearly joining each other, besides the extensive coke, coal and iron manufacturing communities which are even of greater population than the towns themselves. I heartily endorse the report of W. D. Chapman, Chief Engineer.
The property, I believe, is good security for the $1,000,000 of bonds issued, and the earnings will be amply sufficient to safely provide for the interest on the bonds, which I have no hesitation in recommending as a safe and desirable investment.
Applications must be accompanied by 15% of subscription, remainder payable on or before July 30, 1901.
Right reserved to allot smaller amounts than applied for.
Application will be made to list the bonds upon the Pittsburg and Providence Stock Exchanges.
For further information apply to any of the undersigned.
Subscriptions will be received by the undersigned from 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, July 1st, until 3 P. M. Tuesday, July 2d, 1901.
PRICE, 102½ AND INTEREST

Manufacturers Trust Company	Providence, R. I.
Commercial National Bank	Providence, R. I.
E. M. Prindle & Co.	Providence, R. I.
State Bank	Hartford, Conn.
C. H. White & Co.	New York, 71 Broadway
First National Bank	Greensburg, Pa.
Harrisburg Trust Company	Harrisburg, Pa.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. Refunding
To Holders of the following Underlying Bonds:
As Syndicate Managers of a Syndicate formed under an agreement dated April 4, 1901, we have arranged with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to purchase for refunding purposes, $30,000,000, face value, of its proposed Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, to bear interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, and hereby offer to exchange such Refunding Bonds (to the extent to which they may be so issued and acquired by the Syndicate) for underlying bonds of the Railroad Company's system, on the following basis:

For each $1,000, Face Value, of the Following Outstanding Bonds.	In Refunding Bonds Face Value.
6% SECOND MORTGAGE A, B AND C BONDS	$1,160 66
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	1,382 05
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	1,282 05
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,369 23
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,194 87
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	1,179 49
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,179 49
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,128 20
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,025 64
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,031 28
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,000 00
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	876 93
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,031 28
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	974 35
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	1,025 64

At the time of deposit, holders of underlying bonds will receive payment in cash of the unmatured interest accrued and accruing upon their deposited bonds to July 1, 1901, from which date the Refunding Bonds are to bear interest.
In order to avail themselves of the foregoing privilege of exchange, holders of underlying bonds must deposit, for our account as Syndicate Managers, their bonds, in negotiable form, with all unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, on or before July 6, 1901, with
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 38 Nassau St., New York;
or with any of the following depositaries:
Old Colony Trust Co., Boston; Union Trust Co. of St. Louis, St. Louis;
Seligman Brothers, London; Seligman & Stettheimer, Frankfort;
Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, Berlin; Seligman Freres & Cie., Paris;
Alsberg, Goldberg & Co., Amsterdam.
Depositing bondholders will receive negotiable receipts or certificates of the Morton Trust Company entitling the holders thereof to new Refunding Bonds of the Railroad Company (or to interim bonds,) in exchange for the deposited bonds, upon the aforesaid basis, when said bonds shall have been issued and delivered to the Morton Trust Company for such exchange, or to a return of the deposited bonds if said Trust Company shall not have received the bonds for such exchange on or prior to January 1, 1902. As the new bonds will be issued only in amounts of $1,000, fractional amounts must be adjusted, at the option of certificate-holders, by purchase or sale, for which suitable provision will be made.
As Syndicate Managers we are also prepared to purchase for cash, at the prices set opposite thereto, all or any of the following underlying bonds which may be presented and surrendered to us on or before July 6, 1901, with all unmatured coupons attached, viz.:

6% SECOND MORTGAGE A, B AND C BONDS	113¾ AND INTEREST.
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	125 AND INTEREST.
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	123 AND INTEREST.
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	133½ AND INTEREST.
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	116½ AND INTEREST.
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	113 AND INTEREST.
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	113 AND INTEREST.
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	110 AND INTEREST.
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	100 AND INTEREST.
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	102½ AND INTEREST.
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	97½ AND INTEREST.
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	85½ AND INTEREST.
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	102½ AND INTEREST.
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	93 AND INTEREST.
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	100 AND INTEREST.

We reserve the right, at any time, without notice, to alter the basis of exchange or the purchase price of any of the foregoing bonds, or to withdraw, wholly or partly, our offers to exchange or to purchase.
J. & W. Seligman & Co., Syndicate Managers.
NEW YORK, May 28, 1901.

Safe Deposit Vaults
OF
The Bank of New York
N. B. A.
48 WALL STREET.
Additional boxes are now ready at rentals of from $5 to $250 per annum.
Easy access to the vaults from Wall Street and from William St.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits $1,700,000
BEAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
REVERDY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, D. O. Mills, Dudley Olcott, Fred'k D. Tappen, Edward R. Bacon, Bradley Martin, Robert Bacon, Heber R. Bishop, William L. Bull, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Richard Mortimer, Geo. Henry Warren, Samuel Thomas, Haley Fiske, John E. Parsons, J. Edward Simmons, John J. Mitchell, Norman B. Ream, Brayton Ives, Albert C. Case, Henry C. Pomeroy.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
NEW YORK.
INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 25 Congress St., Boston.
1,216-18 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 66 BROADWAY.
5th floor, Manhattan Life Bldg., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Reports given on special stocks.
Book on Railway Statistics upon application.
Established 1883.

MALCOM & COOMBE ANNOUNCE THE REMOVAL of their office to the American Surety Building, 100 Broadway.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$3,000,000

Russian Government Guaranteed 4% Bonds

Maturing 1957. Optional 1916. Interest Semi-Annually, in New York.

In United States Gold Coin

NON-TAXABLE.

Bonds are specifically made free from tax by Imperial decree.

International Market.

Sinking Fund to Retire Bonds at Maturity.

A Sinking Fund of ½ of 1 % annually is raised for protection of this loan.

Price 100 and Interest.

Farson, Leach & Co., 35 Nassau St., New York. 140 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Guaranteed Stocks

EXEMPT FROM TAX.

2,000 Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 7% (Pennsylvania.)

1,500 Cleveland & Pittsburg 7% (Pennsylvania.)

1,000 Illinois Central Leased Line 4% (Illinois Central.)

400 Columbus & Xenia 8% (Pennsylvania.)

400 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. 10% (Pennsylvania.)

200 Morris & Essex 7% (Del., Lack. & West.)

350 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5% (New York Central & Hudson River.)

250 New York & Harlem 14% (New York Central & Hudson River and Metropolitan Street.)

300 New York, Lackawanna & Western 5% (Del., Lack. & West.)

BONDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

$50,000 Chicago & Pacific Western 5%.

$25,000 Chicago & Pacific 6%.

$25,000 Fargo & Southern 6%.

$25,000 Milwaukee & Northern Cons. 6%.

$50,000 ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA 1st 6%.

$50,000 CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & INDIANAPOLIS 1st 7%.

$150,000 CENTRAL PACIFIC 4%.

$50,000 PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS Cons. 4½% & 4%.

$50,000 NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS 4%.

Prices, Investment Bond Circular and Book on Guaranteed Stocks sent on application.

Joseph Walker & Sons,

Members New York Stock Exchange, 15 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
General Office, Broad Street Station,
Philadelphia, 1st July, 1901.

For the convenience of stockholders and holders of Treasurer's receipts in connection with the allotment of capital stock of March, 1901, certificates for the new stock will be ready for delivery as follows:—

1. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts, bearing date 8th, June, 1901, or prior thereto, certificates are now ready for delivery.

For assigned receipts, dated as above, certificates will be delivered five days after surrender of receipts to the Secretary at Philadelphia.

2. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts, bearing date 10th to 13th, June, 1901, inclusive, certificates will be delivered upon surrender of receipts on and after 8th, July, 1901.

For assigned receipts, dated and surrendered as above, certificates will be delivered five days after surrender of receipts to the Secretary at Philadelphia.

3. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts, bearing date 14th or 15th, June, 1901, certificates will be delivered upon surrender of receipts on and after 17th, July, 1901.

For assigned receipts, dated and surrendered as above, certificates will be delivered five days after surrender of receipts to the Secretary at Philadelphia.

For the convenience of stockholders in New York, certificates of stock, payment for which was made at the office of the Company, No. 85 Cedar Street, New York, will be delivered to holders of unassigned receipts at the same office.

This supersedes all previous notices.

LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED BY A NEW publishing house to locate a young man in legitimate profitable business under fair salary, on the purchase of a block of stock at a nominal price. Stock will be placed upon the market at $1.00 per share inside of 90 days. Office work, no canvassing. WM. H. COE, 49 Wall St.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold; state quantities, best terms. ARTHUR BENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, July 1st, 1901.

HEDGE, LOUNSBERY & FOSTER:
Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between Frank Grant Hedge, S. Durell Lounsbery, and J. Hegeman Foster, under the firm name of Hedge, Lounsbery & Foster, having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Hedge, the firm name will be signed in liquidation by either of the surviving partners.

FOSTER & LOUNSBERY:
Partnership.

The general stock and bond brokerage business heretofore conducted by Hedge, Lounsbery & Foster at 11 Pine Street, New York City, will be continued at the same address by the undersigned, who have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of FOSTER & LOUNSBERY, and have taken over all the accounts of the firm of Hedge, Lounsbery & Foster and assumed all its liabilities.

J. HEGEMAN FOSTER,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
S. DURELL LOUNSBERY,
Member Chicago Stock Exchange.
W. FRASER GIBSON.

JAMES D. SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway,
New York, June 20th, 1901.

Owing to the death of our partner, Mr. GEORGE W. BUTTS, the firm of JAMES D. SMITH & CO. is this day dissolved.

JAMES D. SMITH,
ARCHIBALD H. SMITH.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JAMES D. SMITH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm.

JAMES D. SMITH,
ARCHIBALD H. SMITH,
ARCHIBALD G. HENDERSON.

New York, July 1st, 1901.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of PALMER & CO., for the transaction of a General Stock Brokerage and Banking Business, with offices at Nos. 40-42 Wall St.

Nicholas F. Palmer, Charles W. Palmer,
Frederick H. Palmer, George Q. Palmer,
Francis F. Palmer.

New York, July 1, 1901.

I HAVE THIS DAY GIVEN AN INTEREST IN my business to Mr. A. B. MURRAY and Mr. A. J. MURRAY, and will continue in the iron and steel business, as heretofore, at my present address, No. 26 Washington Street, under the firm name of D. F. COONEY & CO.

DANIEL F. COONEY.

JOHN D. EVERITT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall Street.

Mr. ARTHUR W. HOLLISTER is admitted to partnership in our firm from this date.

JOHN D. EVERITT & CO.

New York, July 1st, 1901.

MESS. EUGENE ARNSTEIN, EUGENE MEYER, and GEORGE BLUMENTHAL have this day withdrawn from our firm, and Mess. CHARLES ALTSCHUL and E. L. RIESSER have been admitted as partners. LAZARD FRERES.

New York, July 1st, 1901.

New York, July 1, 1901.

Mr. EMIL CARLEBACH, Mr. ALBERT STRAUSS, and Mr. FREDERICK STRAUSS have this day been admitted as members of our firm. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

Mr. GEORGE F. CASILEAR has this day retired from our firm.

MOORE & SCHLEY.

June 30, 1901.

New York, July 1, 1901.

We beg to announce that Mr. GORDON MACDONALD is authorized to sign our firm name.

SPEYER & CO.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Stock trust CERTIFICATE NO. D 15056 for two shares preferred stock of Northern Pacific Railway Company. Return to Alls J. Langdon, 625 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.

New York, June 20th, 1901.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1901, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1901, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 15th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.,

Private Bankers,

6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on July 1, 1901, for the three, four, five and six months ending June 30, 1901, on all deposits from $5.00 and not over $3,000.

Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.

All deposits payable on demand without notice.

Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

106TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.

NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A Dividend for the six months and three months ending June 30, 1901, has been declared, and will be credited July 1 to all depositors entitled thereto under the bylaws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 15, 1901.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

82D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 15th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1901, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $2,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 15, 1901.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1901, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1901.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK

260 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

71ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1901, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 18th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before July 10th draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1901, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1901. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York,
July 1, 1901.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provision of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th day of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.

MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Gould Steel Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gould Steel Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business which may be brought before them, will be held at the offices of the said Company, at No. 25 West 33rd St., New York City, on Saturday, July 27th, 1901. Polls will be open from eleven to twelve A. M.

W. E. KURTZ,
Secretary.

Gould Coupler Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gould Coupler Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business which may be brought before them, will be held at the offices of the said Company, No. 25 West 33rd St., New York City, on Saturday, July 27th, 1901. Polls will be open from eleven to twelve A. M.

F. P. HUNTLEY,
Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the THADDEUS DAVIDS COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 127 William St., New York, on Monday, July 8th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may come before it.

E. W. DAVIDS, Secretary. Thaddeus Davids Co.
New York, June 29, 1901.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Auction Co. will be held Monday, July 1st, 1901, at 2 P. M., at 195 Bowery, New York.

C. H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

JULY DIVIDENDS AND COUPONS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JULY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1901, AS FOLLOWS:

Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
American Fire Engine Company.
Anderson Electric Street Railway Company.
Albion Water Works Company.
Akron Water Works Company, 5 per cent.
Bath Water Works Company.
Bismark Water Supply Company.
Butler Water Company.
Buffalo Creek Railroad Company.
Buffalo Creek Railroad Company, Registered Interest.
Charleston, W. Va., Water Works Company.
Caro Water Works Company.
Consolidated Street Railway, Memphis.
Cortland Water Works Company.
Commercial Cable Company.
Consumers' Park Brewing Company.
Constitution Publishing Company.
Central Brewing Company.
Dayton Union Railway Company.
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company.
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Company.
Eastman Freight Car Heater Company.
East St. Louis, City Water Company.
Fairbault Water Works Company.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railway.
Hudson River Water Power & Paper Company.
Ithaca Street Railway Company.
Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company.
Iowa City Water Company.
Independent Thread Company.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company.
Kansas City, Watkins & Gulf R. R. Co., 1st One-Half.
Keokuk Water Works Company.
Kokomo Water Works Company.
La Crosse, City of.
Larchmont Yacht Club, 2d Mtge.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railway Company.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railway Company, Called Bonds.
Lakewood Water, Light & Power Company.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Extension 1st Mtge.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Car Trust "P."
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Car Trust "Q."
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Car Trust "R."
Mobile Light & Railroad Company.
Mosler Safe Company.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company.
New Castle & Shenango Valley Railroad Company.
Omaha Water Company.
Orange County Gas & Electric Company.
Olean, N. Y., Water.
Pensacola Water Company.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Company.
Red River Valley Company.
Richmond Beach & Railway Company.
Rocky Mount Mills.
St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Company.
Staten Island Midland Railroad Company.
South Yuba Water Company, Consd. Mortgage.
South Dakota Water Company.
Syracuse Northern Railroad Company, 7 per cent. bonds and coupons.
Tarboro Cotton Factory.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company.
Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad Company.
Texarkana Water Company.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Company.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio Railroad Company.
Urbana Water Works Company.
Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio.
Union Stock Yard & Transit Company.
Vanderburgh County, Indiana.
Washington & Columbia River Railway Company.
Warren Water Company.
West Side Railroad Company of Milwaukee.
Williams & Son, E. T., of Duluth, Minn.
JULY 2, 1901.
Chattanooga City Water Company.
JULY 5, 1901.
Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Co., Dividend.
JULY 10, 1901.
Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company.
JULY 15, 1901.
Louisiana Water Company.
Minneapolis, Lyndale, Minnetonka & Minneapolis St. Ry. Co.
St. Paul City Railway Company.
JULY 20, 1901.
Pekin Water Works Company.
JULY 31, 1901.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Company.
Metropolitan Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY,

NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

COUPONS PAYABLE JULY 1.

Arizona Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Arizona Water Co. Purchase Money Mtge.
City of Dallas, Texas.
City Water Co. of Marysville, Mo. 1st and 2d Mtge.
Detroit Citizens' St. Ry. Co.
Dunkirk & Point Gratiot Tract. Co.
Eagle & Phenix Mills.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Lt. Co.
Florida Publishing Co.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Ry.
Globe St. Ry. Deb. Bonds.
Indianapolis Water Co.
Lincoln Traction Co. 1st Mtge.
Muscatine North & South Ry.
Norwich Gas & Electric Co.
Pence River Phosphate Mining Co.
Portsmouth St. Ry. & Light Co.
Pine Bluff Light & Water Co.
Rome, Ga., City of.
Spring Valley Coal Co.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R.
Utica Belt Line R. R. 2d Mtge.
Watertown Water, Light & Power Co.
Youngstown & Sharon Ry. & Light Co.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

First Mortgage Refunding 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 1 due July 1, 1901, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 36 Nassau St., N. Y.

E. O. CHENEY, Treasurer.
Buffalo, N. Y., June 24, 1901.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, June 22d, 1901.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SYRACUSE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing July 1st, 1901, together with the coupon due on that date, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1901.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Pa., June 27th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the preferred stock, for the half-year endings May 31st, 1901, and an ad-interim dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock, payable July 15th, 1901. The books will close July 9th and reopen July 16th. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders. WM. K. KRIPS, Treasurer.

The People's Bank of the City of New York.
June 20th, 1901.

ONE HUNDREDTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date. WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 25, 1901.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. HENRY DIMBE, Cashier.

THE RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 22, due July 1st, 1901, of this Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., Financial Agents, New York. J. W. GILLULY, Treasurer.

Denver, Col., June 24th, 1901.

New York, July 1st, 1901.

THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY, No. 38 Nassau St., New York, will pay on and after July 1st, 1901, Five Dollars per Bond on each of the Class B Bonds of the AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY on presentation and surrender to said Trust Company of coupon of said Bonds due July 1st, 1901.

114th Dividend.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
New York, July 23d, 1901.

This Bank has declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6%) PER CENT., payable, free of tax, July 1st proximo.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R. R. Co.

Coupons of the above Company falling due July 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall Street, New York.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due and payable at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar St., New York, July 1, 1901:

Alexandria, La.	5s
American Felt Company	5s
Billings, Montana, Funding	6s
Baton Rouge, La.	5s
Bradford, Pa., C. H.	4s
Easton, Palmer, Bethlehem Ry.	5s
Elmira Water, Light & Ry. Co.	5s
Elyria, Ohio, Water	4½s
The Fisheries Co.	1st 6s
Jackson, Mich., Imp.	5s
Klickitat County, Washington	6s
L. I. R. R. Consolidated	5s
L. I. R. R. New Consolidated	4s
L. I. R. R. North Shore Branch	5s
N. Y. Bay Extension	5s
Montauk Extension	5s
Montgomery, N. Y., Water	4s
Memphis, Tenn., Refunding	4½s
Montpelier, Ind., Funding	6s
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	5s
Multnomah County, Oregon	5s
Minneapolis, Minn.	Various
National Starch Co.	5s
North Spring Lake, N. J., Water	5s
Peoria & Pekin R'y Co.	5s
Stonington, Conn., School	4s
Sullivan Water Co. 1st	6s
Syracuse, N. Y.	Various
Trenton, Mo., School	5s
Tampa, Fla.	5s
Utah State	3½s
Utah State	3½s
Utah State	4s
Terre Haute, Ind., Improvement	6s
Wilmington, N. C., Funding	4s
Westerly, R. I., Refunding	4s
Whitman County, Wash., S. D. No. 9	6s
West Indianapolis Funding	6s
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Series D	4½s
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Series K	4s

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

Coupons payable at 66 Broadway on and after July 1, 1901.

NEW YORK CITY PARK IMP. 6%.
NEW YORK CITY DOCK 6%.
NEW YORK CITY 6%.
NEW YORK COUNTY 6%.
ABILENE WATER CO., 1ST 5%.
AMHERST COUNTY, VA., 1½%.
ASHTABULA WATER CO., 1ST 5%.
ASHTABULA WATER CO. GEN. 5%.
BAY SHORE, N. Y., UNION FREE SCHOOL 4%.
BOONE GAS CO. 1ST 5%.
BRUNSWICK & BIRMINGHAM R. R. CO. 1ST 5%.
CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORP. 4%.
CORNING, N. Y., SEWERS, 4%.
CORNING, N. Y., SCHOOL DIST. NO. 13 4%.
CORNING, N. Y., RIVER IMPT. 4%.
CRAWFORDSVILLE WATER & LIGHT CO. 1ST 5%.
DECATUR TRACTION & ELECTRIC CO. 1ST 5%.
FISHKILL & MATTEWAN EQUITABLE GAS CO. 1ST 6%.
GENERAL AMERICAN REDUCTION CO. 1ST 6%.
KEY WEST ELECTRIC CO. 1ST 5%.
LAWRENCE WATER CO. 1ST 6%.
MANOR CLUB 2D 5%.
MECHANICAL RUBBER CO. 1ST 6%.
NAUMKEAG STREET RAILWAY CO. CON. 5%.
N. Y. BELTING & PACKING CO. LTD. DEB. 6%.
N. Y. CAB CO. REG. 4%.
N. Y. & EAST RIVER GAS CO. CON. 5%.
ONEONTA & COOPERSTOWN & RICHFIELD SPRINGS R. R. CO. 1ST 5%.
PEOPLE'S MINING COMPANY 1ST 5%.
RHINEBECK WATER CO. 1ST 5%.
SHELBYVILLE WATER & LIGHT CO. 1ST 5%.
SOUTHERN MISSOURI & ARKANSAS R. R. CO. 1ST 5%.
SOUTHERN STATES LUMBER CO. 1ST 6%.
WARSAW WATER CO. 1ST 5%.
PEOPLE'S MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO. 1ST 6%.
JULY 10TH.
CARTERET STEEL CO. 1ST 6%.

The Merchants' National Bank

of the City of New York.

194th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

June 20th, 1901.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901.

The transfer books will be closed on and after June 21st and reopened July 2d, 1901.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 6, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of its First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds:

Coupon No. 5, due July 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 24th, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, June 22d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1901.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Consolidated Traction Company,
Jersey City, N. J., June 25, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on July 15th, 1901, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company under terms of the lease between said companies dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record the 29th day of June, 1901. Transfer books close June 29th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen July 16th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Fifth Common Dividend.

The Directors have this day declared Dividend No. 5 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares out of the earnings, payable July 15th, to holders of record July 3d.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, July 3d, at 3 o'clock, and reopened July 16th.

Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
Transfer Agent.

June 3d, 1901.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 20, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1901.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.

Holders of the July, 1901, coupons of the Four Per Cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after July 1st, 1901. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.

C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., June 28, 1901.

The Bank of America.
New York, June 21st, 1901.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 23, 1901. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 21, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association.
New York, June 25, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cents. free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1901.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1901. CHARLES CONEY, Cashier.

The Washington Trust Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Broadway, New York, June 19, 1901.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1901. Transfer books close on June 25, and reopen July 2d, 1901.

FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

Consolidated Water Co. of Utica.

Coupons of the above Company falling due July 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING-HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY

JULY 1ST, 1901.

Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding.
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Funding; General Street Improvement.
Beaverhead Co., Mont., Refunding.
Berryville, Va., Water Works.
Buda, Ills., Water Works.
Cascade Co., Mont., Court House.
Centerville, Ia., Funding; Refunding.
Cheney, Wash., Funding.
Clallam Co., Wash., School District No. 7.
Clifton Forge, Va., Bridge.
Clinton, Ia., Funding and Refunding.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Sewer.
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light; Water Works.
Danville, Ills., Street Railway and Light Co., Refunding Mortgage Gold.
Day Co., So. Dak., Refunding.
Douglas Co., Ore., School District No. 22, School Buildings (Drain.)
Elmwood, Ills., Refunding.
Evergreen Park, Ills., Drain & Sewer.
Fayette Co., Ky., Funding.
Fisher, Polk Co., Minn., Refunding.
Fort Madison, Ia., Refunding.
Gallatin Co., Mont., Funding.
Galveston, Tex. { Limited Debt. Street Improvement. Water Works. City Hall.
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer; Water Works.
Hale Co., Ala., Refunding.
Hamblen Co., Tenn., Turnpike Road.
Harlan, Ia., Independent School District.
Hawarden, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Highwood, Ills., Refunding.
Hot Springs, So. Dak., School.
Howard, So. Dak., Board of Education Independent School District School Building & Funding.
Huntington, W. Va., Second Sewerage.
Indianola, Ia., Independent School District Refunding.
Lake Co., So. Dak., Refunding.
La Salle, Ills., School Building.
Lincoln, Ills., Refunding.
Lyons City, Ia., Independent School District School House.
McLeansboro, Ills., Water Works.
Macon Co., Ills., Court House.
Madison, So. Dak., Board of Education School.
Manson, Ia., Water Works.
Marshalltown, Ia., Refunding.
Martinsville, Ind., Water Works.
Maywood, Ills., Village Hall & Funding.
Missoula Co., Mont., Funding; Renewal or Refunding.
Missoula Co., Mont., School District No. 1, Refunding School.
Missoula Co., Mont., School District No. 3.
Muskegon, Mich., General Street Improvement.
New Orleans, La., Edison Electric Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Odebolt, Ia., Refunding; Water Works.
Ottawa, Ills., Gas Light & Coke Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Ottertail Co., Minn., Refunding.
Owosso, Mich., Union School District School Building.
Owosso, Mich., Water Works.
Pecatonica, Ills., Board of Education District No. 6, School Building.
Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli Co., Mont., Gold Funding.
Red Oak Junction, Ia., Water Works.
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Riverside, Ills., School Building; Water Works.
Seattle, Wash. { Funding 1891. Funding 1st Series 1893. Funding 2d Series 1893. Sewer. Sewer Tunnel.
Shenandoah, Ia., Refunding.
Snohomish Co., Wash., School District No. 1.
Spalding Co., Ga., Improvement.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Spartanburg, S. C., Funding.
Teton Co., Mont., Funding Gold.
Union Co., Ore., School District No. 5; School District No. 23, Refunding (Elgin.)
Utica, N. Y., Electric Light & Power Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Waitsburg, Wash., Water Works.
Washington, Ind., Refunding School.
Westport, Mo., Refunding; Water Works.
Wilmette, Ills., General Street Improvement.
Winnetka, Ills., School Site & Building.

JULY 2D, 1901.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Water Works.
Garrard Co., Ky., Turnpike Road.
Hamburg, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Hot Springs, So. Dak., City Hall.

JULY 15TH, 1901.

Eugene, Ore., Sewer.
Hartford, Wis., Water Works.
Marshalltown, Ia., Independent School District Refunding.
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Works Refunding.
Riverdale, Ills., Village Hall.
Sauk Centre, Minn., School District.

JULY 16TH, 1901.

Lawrence Co., Ills., Court House.
Morris, Minn., Independent School District Refunding & School Building.

JULY 18TH, 1901.

Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 1 (Steilacoom.)

JULY 19TH, 1901.

Windom, Minn., Electric Light, Water Works & Sewerage.

JULY 20TH, 1901.

Albert Lea, Minn., School District Refunding.

JULY 21ST, 1901.

Shelbyville, Ills., Electric Light & Improvement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

St. Louis Southwestern R'way Company's Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.

Notice is hereby given that on and after July 1st, 1901, interest will be paid on the above certificates of $20.00 on each $1,000 certificate upon presentation and surrender of the coupon maturing July 1st, 1901, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By HENRY C. DEMING, Vice President.

Irving National Bank.
New York, June 18th, 1901.

72D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1901.

Transfer books will close June 20th, 1901, and reopen July 1st, 1901.

B. F. WERNER, Asst. Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent., free of tax, from the earnings of the past six months, payable July 1st, 1901, and the Transfer Books will be closed to that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

June 18, 1901.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.

COUPON NO. 4, due July 1st, 1901, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed. WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.

New York, June 21st, 1901.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.

No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 27th, 1901.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company, and the Coupons of the refunding mortgage Six and Five per cent. Bonds of this Company due July 1st, 1901, will be paid at the office of Messrs J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New York.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS.

Dated August 1, 1881, maturing July 1st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the above bonds will be

presentation not being possible in any other form:

EARNED FOR STOCK.

Year.	Northwest.	Burlington.
1894	$2,744,094	$4,083,719
1895	1,238,306	2,864,638
1896	3,804,107	2,557,558
1897	3,125,686	3,165,927
1898	4,189,518	6,082,703
1899	5,590,946	6,728,239
1900	8,493,004	7,028,762
Average	$4,176,677	$4,454,895

Year.	St. Paul.	Rock Island.	Illinois Central.
1894	$1,898,310	$2,051,402	$2,983,276
1895	971,678	380,407	2,502,917
1896	3,585,772	1,423,987	3,085,725
1897	2,811,377	1,443,270	2,778,551
1898	3,727,716	2,222,390	4,388,653
1899	5,165,961	3,173,117	4,331,502
1900	4,534,062	4,462,061	5,737,274
Average	$3,213,268	$2,294,283	$3,686,843

STOCK UPON WHICH EARNINGS APPLY.

Year.	Northwest.	Burlington.
1894	$41,387,866	$82,004,200
1895	41,387,866	82,004,200
1896	41,402,266	82,004,200
1897	41,402,266	$120,000,000
1898	41,420,366	82,004,300
1899	41,448,366	93,725,400
1900	41,448,386	98,447,500
Average	$41,416,080	$85,759,480

Year.	St. Paul.	Rock Island.	Illinois Central.
1894	$46,027,261	$46,156,000	$50,000,000
1895	46,027,261	46,156,000	50,000,000
1896	46,027,261	46,156,000	52,500,000
1897	46,028,600	46,156,000	52,500,000
1898	46,026,600	46,156,000	52,500,000
1899	46,026,600	50,000,000	52,500,000
1900	47,146,600	50,000,000	60,000,000
Average	$46,315,026	$47,254,266	$52,857,143

The striking feature is Illinois Central's steadiness in bad years like 1894 and 1895, the road not failing to make progress in conditions, improving, gave better results to the other properties. But naturally this is more clearly brought out in the comparisons now introduced, showing the percentage earned on stock by each of the five roads. It may be stated that with regard to St. Paul and Northwest, which have preferred stocks, the figures given apply to the common issues only, and the earnings for stock above shown are before deducting amounts set apart for improvements and so specified by the companies in their reports. St. Paul suffers in the comparison for 1900 by reason of the fact that it put large sums into property, but distributed the amount over its expenses in such a way as to frustrate any attempt to accurately separate the items.

PERCENTAGE EARNED ON STOCK.

	North-west.	Burling-ton.	St. Paul.	Rock Island.	Illinois Central.
1894	6.6	5.0	4.0	4.2	5.9
1895	3.1	3.5	2.1	1.5	5.0
1896	9.2	3.1	7.8	3.1	6.0
1897	7.5	3.9	6.2	3.1	5.3
1898	10.1	7.4	8.1	5.0	8.3
1899	13.5	7.2	11.2	7.5	8.3
1900	20.5	8.1	9.5	8.9	9.6
Average	10.1	5.2	6.9	5.0	7.0

Illinois Central in the seven years ending with the late one earned an average of 7 per cent. for its stock. This is a figure not shown by either Burlington, St. Paul, or Rock Island. Northwest owes its better position of 10.1 per cent. largely to the late year's results. But more significant is the fact that not even in the worst year did Illinois Central earn less than the steady 5 per cent. it paid in dividends.

TRANSACTIONS IN JUNE.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange during June aggregated 19,819,131 shares, against 25,199,736 shares in May, 41,688,897 shares in April, 27,001,677 in March, 21,881,389 in February, and 30,207,993 shares in January.

The business in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to $79,729,850; in State bonds to $22,500, and in Government bonds to $105,500, making the total of all classes of bonds for the month $79,858,050, against $110,035,400 in May, $115,875,500 in April, $122,401,920 in March, $103,651,300 in February, and $44,718,400 in January.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for June and the first half of this year as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS (SHARES.)	June.	Jan. 1 to June 30.
1901	19,819,131	175,798,433
1900	7,292,357	65,340,211
1899	10,876,013	100,262,018
1898	9,100,697	52,415,079
1897	6,421,527	25,357,228
1896	4,356,330	25,361,440
1895	6,899,502	31,271,490
1894	5,384,920	24,951,320
1893	4,847,212	47,028,005
1892	4,657,334	45,724,559
1891	3,903,252	29,048,143
1890	5,270,521	28,276,387
1889	6,085,503	31,336,609

Bond dealings for the month and the half year make the following showing as compared with preceding years:

BONDS.	June.	Jan. 1 to June 30.
1901	$79,858,050	$636,994,720
1900	29,801,050	290,281,360
1899	57,870,860	551,885,270
1898	70,698,960	396,214,720
1897	46,031,700	211,442,800
1896	26,039,100	212,167,550
1895	46,419,400	260,548,950
1894	22,466,100	182,087,820
1893	20,284,000	202,984,900
1892	32,243,900	315,438,710
1891	13,428,000	158,264,400
1890	37,870,500	108,142,210
1889	35,224,500	213,018,874

Big Check to Pay for Lead Fields.

The Union Trust Company of St. Louis on Saturday received from the Morton Trust Company of this city a draft of nearly $1,000,000 with which to take title to the fields in the Big River district in which the latest lead mine discoveries have been made. This money is said to come from the Whitney-Ryan syndicate.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, June 30.—The German Boerses were dominated wholly last week by the failure of the Leipziger Bank, the influence of which was stronger than any other incident for years. The Frankfurter Zeitung says the lack of confidence is now greater perhaps than at any other time since the panic of 1873, being reinforced by the continually unfavorable report regarding general business. All the weekly reviews point out that the feeling among capitalists is very pessimistic, and while a more confident tone began to develop toward the end of the week, apprehension is still felt lest the evil effects will be long drawn out.

Heretofore Berlin has suffered comparatively little from the Leipzig incident, the great banks here having long steered clear of the Leipziger Bank, owing to the latter's relations with the Cassel-Treber-Trockenung Company, whose business methods for several years have been the subject of sharp controversy. The Leipzig failure has caused only two insignificant suspensions here. While all Berlin bank stocks fell sharply and sympathetically, the utmost confidence is expressed that the banks are all perfectly sound. The fact is emphasized that the Leipziger Bank was ruined by heavy advances to one industrial company, which is contrary to the general policy of German banks. Therefore the failure is not regarded as symptomatic of wider conditions.

The dividend estimates of the industrial companies for the twelve months ending to-day show immense reductions, many companies, which in the corresponding period of 1899 and 1900 declared dividends ranging from 15 to 30 per cent., now promising dividends ranging all the way from half the former dividends down to nothing.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 30.—Business on the Stock Exchange last week was extremely slack. The American section was the least affected by the prevailing dullness and was the only section showing a week-end rally. Nothing seems able to shake the conviction here that the United States is due for a lengthy period of prosperity, although, even while buying attractive American securities, the critics are unable to disguise their covert resentment at the seemingly universal run of luck in the United States.

While home rails were down from 1 to 2½ for the past week, and more disquieting rumors of reduced dividends were afloat, conservative writers pointed out that the depression, after all, might be somewhat overdone and were of the opinion that the worst possible already had been discounted fully, and that there was now a fair chance for good investment and buying.

Industrials generally appeared to be in bad shape. The repeated fiascos of stock companies have decreased dividends, and the conviction of widespread overcapitalization has taken all the snap out of the market. Apprehension does not diminish, and it is feared worse will follow.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. have admitted Emil Carlebach, Albert Strauss, and Frederick Strauss as members of their firm.

George Blumenthal, who withdraws from the firm of Lazard Freres to-day, will hereafter have his office with Speyer & Co., 30 Broad Street.

Speyer & Co. announce that Gordon Macdonald, who has been for many years Vice President of the Continental Trust Company, is, from this day, authorized to sign their firm name.

The New York Security and Trust Company, Parson, Leach & Co., Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Winslow, Lanier & Co., N. W. Harris & Co., the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

On account of the death of Mr. Hedge, the Stock Exchange firm of Hedge, Lounsbery & Foster has been dissolved. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, T. Hegeman Foster, member of the New York Stock Exchange, and S. Durell Lounsbery, member of the Chicago Stock Exchange, and W. Frazer Gibbons, who have assumed all the liabilities and taken over all the accounts of the old firm.

The Directors of the John B. Stetson Company have declared the regular half yearly dividend of 4 per cent. upon the preferred stock, and also an interim dividend of 5 per cent. upon the common stock. The dividends upon common stock have heretofore been paid after the close of the fiscal year only, but the results for the first half of 1901 show an increase over even 1900, when nearly 30 per cent. was earned on the common stock, and the Directors say they feel justified in making a distribution now.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except the last one in the list, which will take place as stated:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, J. J. Phelan, referee, 150 Eighty-second Street, south side, 262.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.6 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,640.63.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thompson, referee, 322 One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,723.84.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, E. McCann, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four and three story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $664.91; subject to mortgages, $16,000.

By Asa B. Gardiner, referee, on premises, Park or Third Avenue, west side, 300 feet south of First Street, William's Bridge, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $2,613.75.

Surrogate Notices.

FREEMAN, MARGARET A. S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Peter Sloane, John Sloane, Thomas Sloane, Michael Sloane, James Sloane, Theresa A. Sloane, Matthew Sloane, Mary S. Sloan or Sloane, Patrick J. McEvoy, Mary E. McEvoy, Thomas J. McEvoy, Michael J. McEvoy, the only heirs and next of kin of MARGARET A. S. FREEMAN, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Arthur J. O'Leary of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret A. S. Freeman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOSEPH P. HENNESSY, Atty. for Petitioner,
35 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.
my20-1awTwM

DANN, CHARLES A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY ANE SPEER, Newark, New Jersey; ADELIA H. DANN, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES A. DANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, heirs at law, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Court House in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph Marson, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County Court House in the County of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901.

ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.
J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

BOGERT, ANDREW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW W. BOGERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of James W. and Charles J. McDermott, at No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September, 1901.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1901.

ANNA LYDIA CUSHIER, EMMA KLATZL, PETER V. BOGERT, Executors. JAMES W. and CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Attorneys for Executors. 155 Broadway, N. Y. f18-1aw6mM

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1901.

IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.
JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. je17-1aw6mM

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 39 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA SAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 39 Wall Street, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at Part I. thereof, in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of April, 1901.—Present, Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the ANTONIO ANDUJAR COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Jacob Lesser and Berthold Levi, as Directors of the Antonio Andujar Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed duly verified by the petitioners on the 3rd day of April, 1901, and it appearing by the admission of Hon. John C. Davies, Attorney General of the State of New York, that said petition and the proposed form of this order was duly served on said Attorney General, and that due notice of the application for this order was given to said Attorney General, and after hearing Charles Strauss, Esq., of counsel for the petitioners,

Now, on motion of Spiegelberg & Wise, attorneys for the petitioners, the Attorney General by Clarence W. Francis appearing hereon,

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this court, before John Hone, Jr., Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for this purpose, at his office, No. 37 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted and said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that said referee proceed in accordance with law and the practice of this Court, and that he report thereon with all convenient speed.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 16th day of July, 1901, in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the City of New York and the County of New York, wherein this order is entered.

Ent., C. H. T., J.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SAMUEL H. STONE and others, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Cathedral Parkway, distant two hundred (200) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said Cathedral Parkway and Amsterdam Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue seventy (70) feet eleven (11) inches, thence westerly parallel with said Cathedral Parkway one hundred (100) feet, thence northerly and again parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue seventy (70) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of said Cathedral Parkway, and thence easterly along the said southerly side of said Cathedral Parkway one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 14th, 1901.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold and is known by the street numbers 214, 216, 218 and 220 Cathedral Parkway:

Cathedral Parkway.

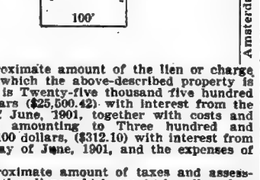

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Twenty-five thousand five hundred 42-100 dollars ($25,500.42) with interest from the 7th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three hundred and twelve 10-100 dollars, ($312.10) with interest from the 14th day of June, 1901, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is the sum of Twenty dollars ($20) and interest.

Dated, New York, June 14th, 1901.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—L. ROMAINE BROWN, Plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 23d day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. P. Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz.: All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Twelfth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; running thence easterly along the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with the east side of Twelfth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block and parallel with the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street fifty feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the east side of Twelfth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the point or place of beginning. The above premises described being situate within the present Borough of Manhattan of the present City of New York.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1901.

J. ASPINWALL HODGE, Referee.

THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 4 Warren Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

W. 132d Street.

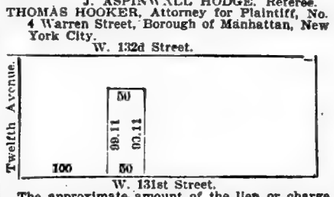

W. 131st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,359.04-100, with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $260.82-100, with interest from May 23d, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,096.61-100 and interest.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1901.

J. ASPINWALL HODGE, Referee.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,890.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK ECKSTEIN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Frank Eckstein of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Frank Eckstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 43 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COX,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 29th, 1901.

NO. 3,868.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. MOORE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles E. Moore, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 29th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 24th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COX,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 29th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR The Southern District of New York.—No. 3,626.—ABRAM ABELMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abram Abelman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 10th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 29th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 3,802.—BENJAMIN GERSTNER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Frank Eckstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 43 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COX,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 29, 1901.

NO. 3,868.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—HENRY E. HILLIER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry E. Hillier, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 14th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 29, 1901.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—GIUSEPPINA SCARPA, an infant, by LUIGI GUIDA, her guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against VINCENZO SCARPA, also known as VINCENT SCARPA, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action to Annul Marriage.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 29th, 1901.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Vincenso Scarpa, also known as Vincent Scarpa:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of May, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 1st, 1901.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1 North River. } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL, 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

IMPORTANT!

New Route! New Resort!

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Commencing Tuesday, July 2d, Landing at the New Pier at

ROCKAWAY PARK.

Leave Foot 31st St., East River, 9:00 A. M.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 9:40 A. M. 2:30 P. M.	Leave New Pier, Rockaway Park, 12:15 P. M. 6:00 P. M.

Note.—Passengers may embark on steamboat leaving foot 22d St., North River, at 9 A. M. and transfer for Rockaway at Pier No. 1, North River.

Round Trip Tickets..... 50 Cts.
Round Trip Tickets, Children.. 30 Cts.

ERIE RAILROAD.

4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.

SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.

Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:35 and 9:25; Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:50; Jersey City 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.

ROUND TRIP, $1.00.

Including Dinner at Casino, $1.50.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40; Chambers St. 9:45; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning leaves Glens 6:30 P. M.

NIAGARA FALLS $9.00 ROUND TRIP

TICKETS GOOD FOR STOP-OVER AT BUFFALO, in either direction, enabling holders to visit the

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Tickets good going July 3d as follows: Leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 30 F. M. and 9:15 P. M.; W. 23d St. 5 minutes earlier; Jersey City 15 minutes later. Returning leave Falls or Buffalo on or before July 7th.

Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamer Glen Island steamboats. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M. 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:30, 10:45, 11:45, A. M. 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45 P. M. LEAVES GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. J. S. 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:40, 9:50, 10:00 P. M. Hammel only, 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

JULY FOURTH

should be spent at the PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, which celebrates the triumphs of American industry and energy.

$16.50

will do it comfortably, and pay expenses—railroad tickets to Buffalo and NIAGARA FALLS, hotels, etc. INDEPENDENT (individual) TICKETS BY ALL LINES.

Send for circular to

THOS. COOK & SON,

Downtown, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren, N. Y.
Uptown, 1,185 B'way, cor. 28th St., N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO MAUCH CHUNK

GLEN ONOKO AND THE SWITCHBACK

BY

Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Special train leaves foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M., South Ferry, 8:25 A. M. Round-trip fare: Adults, $2.00; children under 12, $1.50. Switchback tickets 50 cents extra if purchased on train.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS

From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Grand 4TH JULY Trips on same Schedule.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

West 129th St. & M. & A. M. 50c.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Round
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Trip.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BOAT RACES

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, TUESDAY, JULY 2

The famous fast steel twin-screw steamer RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., at 10:00 A. M., 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M., coming to anchor in full view of and near finish of races. No more satisfactory or luxurious way of witnessing races will be afforded. Music. Splendid dining-room service. Tickets, $1.05. Limited number now on sale at Pier 19, N. R.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Excursions.

MIDLAND BEACH

Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite lv. Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon, 2:35, 4:45, 7:15 P. M., Str. Wm. Storts lv. Power House Dock, Newark, dly. 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach. STATEN ISLAND, THE CLEAN RESORT.

FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO

WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45, West 22d St. 2 P. M., arriving West Point 4:40 P. M. Returning by West Shore R. R. Special train, 7

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR LEASE

For 21 Years, with Renewals

A large corner property, comprising more than 22,500 sq. ft., on

Fifth Ave., bet. 28th & 34th Sts.

Suitable for a hotel, apartment house, or other improvement requiring much space.

For further particulars

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ, Agent.

NO. 60 CEDAR ST.

Great opportunity to purchase in the new section of fashion and wealth; elegant, full-size marble mansion, adjoining 5th Av., at less than value of lot; easily altered into American basement; must be sold. Apply to Schnugg, 78 East 96th St.

For Sale—A large, choice plot, with old buildings, on an important street through and close to subway station; by letter only. Executors, 60 East 125th St.

Easy Terms.—Beautiful detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Washington Heights—Broadway corner plot, in very best section; reasonable. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

$6,250.—Bronx; brick house; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements, near station. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 158th St.

Real Estate at Auction.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

The Choice and Valuable Property

CONSISTING OF

5 and 6-story Brick Factory and 2 5-story brick tenements,

with large plot of land on north side.

52d St. and East River

together with all right, title, and interest in valuable water front and lands under water in front of and adjoining the above premises, with all rights in and to land in Avenue A, fronting and adjoining the same.

Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

LOTS $400 LOTS

$5 MONTHLY $10.

RICHMOND HILL TERRACE

THE CENTRE OF GREATER NEW YORK!

Adjoining the New 550 acre Forest Park.

BROADWAY & JAMAICA CARS DIRECT TO PROPERTY

All First Class Improvements.

L. I. REAL ESTATE EX. & INV. CO.

1155 MYRTLE AV. & BROADWAY B'K'N

E. H. CARR, Supt. TEL. 47 BUSHWICK. (LOWITZ MARTIN, Pres.)

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Centreport, Long Island.—Do you want to buy a fine Summer and Winter home on water front, 6½ acres? Call Benner, 132 Nassau St.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

A SUMMER BARGAIN.

Hartsdale, 40 minutes out; 10 rooms and bath, all improvements, hardwood trim, decorated; grounds, 125x115; lawn, garden, fruit; stable, hennery; sell for $6,500.

G. PETERSON & CO., 187 Broadway, New York.

Bronxville, 28 minutes from 42d.—Lots at station, cheap; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

On Boulevard, near depot and the harbor; adjoining Larchmont Manor; 38 minutes from 42d St.; no interest or assessments. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—For Sale—Attractive 10-room house, near Sound, depot, trolley; two lots; lawn, garden, shrubbery; bargain.

C. E. Davenport, 25 Broad St.

Yonkers.

Cool breezes, pure air, high ground, beautiful views, detached houses, large rooms, and every convenience; close station, easy to reach, easy to buy homes at Fairview, Yonkers. Send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2 OR 4 CHOICE LOTS AT A BARGAIN.

IN BROOKLYN'S PRETTIEST SECTION.

Thirty minutes from Park Row. Address, owner, M. & S. B. & S., 34 Wall St., New York City.

BUILDING LOTS AND HOUSES.

Kings Highway, beautiful place south of Prospect Park. New houses going up every day; improvements on every hand.

Buy lots, for a future home or investment, on easy payments without interest. You can buy new house, nicely finished, with all improvements, and pay no more per month than rent.

Take Brighton Beach or Smith Street cars to Kings Highway. See Mr. Yale and new houses at Yale Park, or write Yale Land Co., 38 Park Row, N. Y.

10 CHOICE LOTS AT A BARGAIN.

Cash or installments; sell in part or whole; these lots are located in the most rapidly growing section of Brooklyn; close to trolley lines; all improvements; 30 minutes from Park Row, N. Y. Address WM. OPPENHEIM, 36 Wall St., N. Y. City.

2 TO 12 CHOICE LOTS AT A BARGAIN.

Sold for cash or on installments; are located near famous Cycle Path; city improvements; 2 to 4 minutes' walk from electric express; time, 30 minutes from Park Row, N. Y. City. Address E. P. WHEELER, 34 Wall St., N. Y. City.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Executor, P. O. box 1,877, N. Y.

Bargain.—Six-family tenement; improvements; Greenpoint; will sacrifice, $5,400; rents, $672. Mrs. Jones, Freeport, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HUNDREDS OF

HEALTHY HILLTOP HOMES

AT

HACKENSACK AND BOGOTA

are permanent residences of

REFINED FAMILIES.

Thirty minutes from City. Ample Transportation. Every City Improvement, with Country Surroundings.

Golf Club, Boating, Bathing, and Fishing

Houses and Building Sites at Reasonable Terms. North Jersey Title Co. Guarantee.

HACKENSACK LAND COMPANY,

116 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.

1,236 Broadway, Cor. 34th St., City.

Open Evenings.

WEST NORWOOD, NEW MILFORD; CLOSING AN ESTATE; 6 COUNTRY, HIGH, DRY COTTAGES, 6 TO 9 ROOMS EACH, 2 LOTS EACH; 5 MINUTES' WALK TO DEPOT; 36 TRAINS DAILY; 45 MINUTES OUT; GOOD ORDER. PRICE $1,200 TO $2,000 EACH; INSTALLMENTS OR CASH WITH DISCOUNT; ALSO 300 LOTS NEW MILFORD AND 200 LOTS WEST NORWOOD. W. D. SNOW, ATTORNEY, 47 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.

South Orange.—Choice Plots and Lots at low prices; easy terms; very accessible to Lackawanna station; 47 trains each way daily; beautiful mountain view from all lots; will build to suit. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO., 181 Broadway, New York.

$600.00 buys 100x150 ft. at Lyndhurst, N. J.; twenty-five minutes from New York. Apply to John McAdie, Jr., 777 Washington St., New York.

$60 buys 5 acres fine soil, half timber; adjacent Summer resort; terms, $2 down, balance $1 monthly. Boston, Box 41 Times Office.

New Jersey Property to Let.

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, NORWOOD PARK, MONMOUTH BEACH, ALLENHURST; FURNISHED COTTAGES, ALL SIZES, AND PRICES; 15 NEW COTTAGES. R. H. WOODWARD & CO., LONG BRANCH.

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in large or small amounts. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Camp Meeting Lots, $300; tents, $25; shares, $10. America World Company, Belmar, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—Delightful residence for gentleman of leisure; twenty acres; beautiful views; fruit; ¾ mile from Main St.; also 100-acre farm, ½ mile from Post Office, church, store, &c.; fine Summer residence. James E. Dean, 428 Main St., Winsted, Conn.

Among the hills, mountains, streams, and lakes of New Hampshire, Vermont, Western Mass., and Connecticut; low cost farms suitable for Summer homes; $300 up; circular free. Leland's Farm Agency, 113 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

A Bargain.—10 acres; 1 hour out; shore line; fine house, 9 rooms; barn; quantity of fruit; 1 mile station; come quick; $3,500.

H. B. HOLMES CO., 7 East 42d St.

Zinc Lands.—Subscriber has for sale about 60,000 acres in Barry County, Mo.; price and particulars upon application. James Gamble, 11 William St., New York.

Five lots, near millionaire's new Summer resort, Dobbs Ferry; A1 investment. Graeb, 305 East 87th St.

Fourteen-room cottage, modern improvements, and completely furnished, with four lots facing the ocean; price complete, $8,000. Apply Victoria Cottage, 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City

To lease, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Factory or Warehouse.—Five story, 43x160, 246, 247 South St., through to Water St. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices: exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWNTOWN STS. RULAND & WHITING, 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Five-story and cellar factory or warehouse, 440 Water St.; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Long Island Property to Let.

Lawrence Beach.—One hour from New York; seaside; 13 rooms, furnished; rent low. Dawson, Lawrence, L. I.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Rear house, 8 rooms, for living or light manufacturing; tailor, cigarmaker, &c.; rent, $25. 209 East 85th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

Mott Avenue, No. 320, near Madison Avenue Bridge; new house, 6 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water supply; rent, $18.00. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Avenue.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $40 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath; open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leaveworth, on premises.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE SWANANDA,

105 East 15th St.

Apartments of 5 to 8 rooms; thoroughly up to date in every respect.

Rent $65 to $135.

Apply to PAUL B. PUGH.

Owner and builder, on premises

AT 8TH AVE.,

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

60th St., 244 West.—3 rooms; tubs and gas; house entirely renovated; $7 to $9.50.

Real Estate Wanted.

Farm, Westchester County, less than ½ mile to depot, inside of $3,000; good house, good water, and healthy location desired. Commuter, 157 East 125th St.

Wanted for Western investors, properties showing 6 per cent. on prominent thoroughfares. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—For quick purchaser, Business Property showing good income; one tenant preferred. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Four-story houses on 5th Av., above 26th, suitable for alteration. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Want to sell your farm property? Send to H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St., N. Y., for their manner of doing business; we sell.

Modern cottage, about an acre, and farm, about 100 acres; Long Island; give particulars. E., Box 203 Times.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Fine furnished cottages; every modern appointment $200 up; no malaria! no mosquitoes! W. H. McAlpine, Stamford, Catskill Mountains.

Storage.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. FIREPROOF.

Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, wall-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2063-38th St.

WEST END STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND SILVER VAULTS,

202-210 W. 89TH ST.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing; shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

EPWORTH HOTEL.

Most accessible located for 600 of you Pan-American and Niagara Falls visitors; two short blocks north of Exposition Station, where all Belt Line steam trains arrive. High-class hotel; modern conveniences; moderate rates; convention tent, free to patrons on agreement; shower baths, free; rooms reserved on application. Address above,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Dentistry.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGHLY IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM. These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Nafta, 746 6th Av.

Summer Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

"HOLLYWOOD" West End, Long Branch, NEW JERSEY.

The Garden Spot of the Atlantic.

ON THE GOLF LINKS—THE HOLLYWOOD.

THE HOLLYWOOD ministers to the real comfort and enjoyment of a select clientele. Its guests are domiciled in light, cheerful, perfectly appointed rooms and suites, and have at command the best service that intelligent and liberal management can supply. The structure overlooks a wide and beautiful expanse of lawn and foliage.

A private bathing pavilion for the exclusive use of the Hollywood guests, who are carried to and from the beach by the Hotel 'bus.

For plans and further particulars apply to R. G. GRAHAM-WOODWARD, Manager.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.

Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey.

THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST.

Now open under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.

Address as Above. Sea food a specialty

SOMERSET INN

and Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.

Inn closes in October, 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

Allenhurst.

ALLENHURST INN AND COTTAGES.

"FROM LAKE TO OCEAN."

ALLENHURST, N. J.

5 minutes' walk to DEAL BEACH GOLF LINKS. A delightful combination of

OCEAN, LAKE, AND WOODLAND.

N. Y. Office Hotel Empire, Broadway & 63d St. W. JOHNSON QUINN.

Atlantic City.

POCONO MT. HOUSE MT. POCONO, PA.

Asbury Park.

ST. CLOUD 211 1ST AVE., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Particulars on application.

COLEMAN HOUSE.

WHOLE SQUARE ON THE OCEAN. Illustrated Booklet. F. B. CONOVER.

The Ocean Spray, Asbury Park, N. J.; fourth house from beach, facing Wesley Lake; $8 to $12 weekly. G. D. Schanck.

TENNEY'S HOTEL, Asbury Park, N. J. Special Winter Rates.

Atlantic Highlands.

THE BRANDON HOUSE.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electric lights, bathing, boating, fishing; terms reasonable. Mrs. S. HOOPER.

Long Branch.

OCEAN HOUSE,

Directly on beach. NOW OPEN. High class cuisine and service. Hot and cold Sea Baths. Rates for July, $12 per week and upward. Write for booklet.

W. IRVING DAVIDS, Prop. CHARLES E. PARKER, Mgr.

HOWLAND HOUSE, ||

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Finest located hotel on the ocean, veranda on every floor; popular prices, on the European plan, $1 to $5; American plan, $15 to $35. Special rates to families and large parties.

H. L. CROSSLEY.

Port Jervis.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.

A high-altitude mountain resort, with all the conveniences of city life. A beautiful spring-water lake. Elevation, 1,960 feet, affording a view of unparalleled grandeur. No malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes. Good livery, tennis, and croquet grounds, billiards, boating, fishing, &c. Good orchestra. Leon St. John, Mgr.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

POCONO MT. HOUSE MT. POCONO, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

"HIGH FALLS HOTEL."

DINGMAN'S FERRY, PA.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

DR. PHILIP F. FULMER.

WATERGAP HOUSE. DEL. WATER GAP. In the Mountains of Pennsylvania, 2¾ hours from New York, D., L. & W. R. R.; highest elevation; Beautiful Scenery; Pure Air and Water; Bathing, Rowing, Fishing; Mountain Rambles; Beautiful Drives; Golf, Tennis; Best of Hotels.

C. L. W. BROADHEAD.

THE OPENING OF

MONTANESCA,

MOUNT POCONO, PA., Saturday, June 15th, 1901. A cordial invitation extended to all.

I. D. IVISON, PROP.

DINGMAN HOUSE, DINGMAN'S FERRY, Pike Co., Pa.; delightful Summer, Autumn home; send for booklet. F. C. DINGMAN.

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DELAWARE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING river and mountains; newly built; large, airy rooms; steam heat; hot and cold water; bath on each floor; pure spring water; fishing and boating. Booklet.

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Milford.

Vandermark Hotel Open all year. Terms moderate. F. A. Beck, Prop., Milford, Pa.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

Lake Sunapee, BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER. BEN MERE INN, LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

JACKSON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

BETHLEHEM, New Hampshire. The Great Summer & Health Resort.

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GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

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Directly on beach. NOW OPEN. High class cuisine and service. Hot and cold Sea Baths. Rates for July, $12 per week and upward. Write for booklet.

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THE INN AT HIGH POINT.

A high-altitude mountain resort, with all the conveniences of city life. A beautiful spring-water lake. Elevation, 1,960 feet, affording a view of unparalleled grandeur. No malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes. Good livery, tennis, and croquet grounds, billiards, boating, fishing, &c. Good orchestra. Leon St. John, Mgr.

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The Gem of the St. Lawrence River,

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Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, it has a delightful, cool, and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements, including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel.

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High-class family resort, grandly located, elegantly furnished, modern in every detail. Assembly rooms, large library, music saloon, &c. The golf links are unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. V. Purishoff, Musical Director. Chas. St. John, Millbrook, N. Y.

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3 minutes from Great South Bay; accommodations 60; $7 weekly up. Write particulars, Bay View House.

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SOUTH BAY HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I. Sixty feet from water. Boating, fishing. Excellent table. C. A. BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

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PROSPECT HOUSE, White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. Amusement Hall. 1½ miles Lake Shore. 50 acres forest.

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THE KENSINGTON, White Lake, N. Y. J. B. Racine, Prop.

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Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE.

ROGERS' ROCK HOTEL.

Open, under new management, June 8 to Oct. 1. Write for booklet. D. W. EASTON, Owner and Prop., Rogers' Rock, Essex County, New York.

KATTSKILL HOUSE, Kattskill Bay, N. Y., on Lake George. Telephone, Telegraph, Post Office in house. A. P. SCOVILLE.

CROSBYSIDE. Lake George, N. Y. Open June 20th. New management. Send for booklet.

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THE KNOLL. WOODBURNE, SULL. CO., N. Y. Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

WOODBURNE HOUSE. Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

"OLD JUDGE," Phillipsport, Sull. Co., N. Y., with annex. Thoroughly renovated. All kinds fishing. Terms. CHAS. McCUNE, Prop.

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The Arlington, Livingston Manor, N. Y.—Accommodates 50. Terms and particulars of Bush Bros., Props.

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Lake Placid House

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Large enough to be up-to-date

Small enough to be comfortable and homelike

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THE BUCKLEY Liberty, Sull. Co., N. Y. Dr. A. P. Buckley, Prop. Send for Booklet.

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Have been established at 415 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 275 Columbus Ave., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.

For a fine map of "America's Summer Resorts" send a stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

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HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

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Jefferson Heights, Catskills, N. Y.

NOW OPEN. Situated on a plateau, overlooking historic Valley of the Hudson; golf links, baseball, and tennis on hotel grounds. Cuisine and service a special feature. Reached by West Shore, N. Y. Central R. R., and Hudson River Boats. For rates, booklet, etc., address Grant House, Catskills, N. Y.

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HESS HOTEL, P. O. Inlet, Hamilton Co., N. Y. Head of Fourth Lake Fulton Chain; $12 to $15.

Long Island.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND

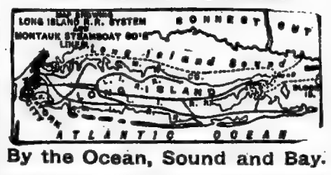

By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.

Swept by Prevailing Cool South Winds from the Ocean.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120, (962 Eagle Bureau,) (1,352 World Vacation Bureau,) (1,370 Journal Resort Bureau,) and 1,323 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St., and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 5c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

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Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshires and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and lists of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

LONG BEACH L. I.

ALWAYS COOL.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

The Inn and Cottages now open.

A. E. DICK.

Country Board.

The Berkshire Hills are becoming more popular yearly; delightful rooms, with excellent table and beds, may be procured at The Pines, Monterey, Mass., nine miles east of Great Barrington; stage runs daily to and from that town; house has accommodation for about 30; piano, open wood fires; bathroom, &c.; piazza; 1,400 feet elevation; no mosquitoes or malaria; lake fishing in vicinity; terms $6 to $9. Address Henry Clapp.

KNAPP'S HOTEL, WEST NYACK, N. Y. Few select boarders; fine, large house; ballroom. Carriage meets all trains free. $1 per day. Capt. KNAPP.

Marvine Cottage, Hobart-in-the-Catskills; elevation, 1,650; delightful climate; pure spring water; modern house; all conveniences

STRIKE THREATENED AT PROTESTANT CATHEDRAL

Also at the New Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Central Federated Union Informed that Non-Union Wages Are Being Paid to Workers on the Structures.

Reverence for religion, according to William J. O'Brien, delegate of the Granite Cutters' Union, has so far prevented strikes upon the new Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Morningside Heights, and the new Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Fordham Heights. Now, however, Delegate O'Brien says, even respect for religion may not prevent strikes on both structures, unless non-union wages and conditions which prevail on both building are changed. He argues that as the Bible says, "The laborer is worthy of his hire" the same wages should be paid in the building of churches as rule in the erection of secular buildings.

Delegate O'Brien, who spent a good part of last week investigating the conditions of work at both buildings, brought the matter up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. He said he did not like to do anything that would precipitate a strike on ecclesiastical buildings, but at the same time as the clergy generally had expressed sympathy at all times with the working people, he thought that in the building of churches the Golden Rule should be observed with reference to the workingmen.

"I am sorry to say," he continued, "that there are more non-union contracts for churches than for any other class of buildings."

O'Brien went on to say that in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine the granite was cut in a non-union quarry near Peekskill. This granite was also used in the chapel of the cathedral. He wrote to the architect about it, and was told that the wages paid to the men who cut it were the wages prevailing in the district where it was cut.

"This means," O'Brien continued, "the padrone wages. I should think any church would be the last kind of an institution to countenance the padrone system. The wages and conditions in several branches of the work are non-union."

"The Bible says 'Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you,'" said a delegate. "It is only carrying out the precepts of the Bible when people pay union wages."

O'Brien said that he did not believe Bishop Potter would stand for non-union wages. It was decided that Bishop Potter, and through the Bishop, the Building Committee of the cathedral, should be communicated with, and a request made that union men in all trades should be employed at the cathedral.

The same kind of a complaint was made in reference to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. It was decided to instruct the Secretary to write to Archbishop Corrigan, and ask him to use his influence to bring about union conditions at this building.

"If Bishop Potter and Archbishop Corrigan cannot bring about union conditions," continued Delegate O'Brien, "there will be no remedy but the usual one—a strike."

Edward Friday of the Arbitration Committee of the Central Federated Union, which settled the general strike on the rapid transit tunnel, said that in order to prevent future strikes on the tunnel it would be necessary for every union represented on tunnel work to notify the committee as to its union scale of wages, the union headquarters, and all other information necessary to enable the contractors to avoid friction with them. The union scale of all the unions had not been forwarded to the committee.

"The rapid transit contractors," continued Delegate Friday, "want to know what the union wages are in all the trades. Some of the delegates have been very indefinite so far in stating exactly what the union conditions in their respective organizations were."

The various delegates were then directed by the Chairman to give the information required, after which Delegate McConville of the Safety Engineers' Union, one of the organizations which have already made an agreement with the rapid transit contractors, reported that his organization had ordered a general strike on all contracts outside of the tunnel for the eight-hour workday.

"There are nine contracts," he continued, "at which members of my organization are still on strike. I want also to remind the delegates that the foundation work on many buildings is built by non-union men, while the rest of the structure is built by union men."

It was decided that such matters should be looked into while the foundations were being built. A delegate remarked that it would not be practicable to have a building pulled down and built over again because the foundations were built by non-union men.

DISPUTE IN FEDERATED UNION.

A Delegate from the United Hebrew Trades Meets with Opposition.

A delegate from the United Hebrew Trades was opposed at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union in an attempt to get the central body to indorse the union label of his organization. He was allowed the privilege of the floor, and asked credentials from the meeting, in order that he might push the union label.

A motion to give him the credentials was proposed, but before it was put Matthew Barr of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers sprang up and opposed the motion, declaring that the United Hebrew Trades had always shown a hostility to the Central Federated Union. Herman Robinson of the United Clothing Salesmen also opposed the application, for the reason that the United Hebrew Trades was not represented in the central body. Other delegates opposed the application on various grounds.

The representative of the United Hebrew Trades, by way of retort, made a bitter personal attack on Delegate Robinson. Robinson became very angry, and denied his statements, reminding him that he was only speaking to a question of privilege. The Chairman also told him that as he was there only by courtesy he ought to act in a courteous manner. The request of the United Hebrew Trades was not granted.

BROOKLYN'S LABOR LYCEUM.

Ground to be Broken for the New Building Next Thursday.

The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association announced yesterday that ground will be broken on Thursday, July 4, at Willoughby Avenue, near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, for the rebuilding of the Labor Lyceum, which was burned down some time ago. The ceremony will be performed at 1 o'clock in the afternoon by Herman Gottschalk, one of the oldest men in the labor movement. All the labor unions which will have a home in the new building will march to the site in a body.

Seven hundred members of Brooklyn singing societies will assemble in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum garden after ground has been broken, and sing several appropriate airs, after which there will be addresses in German and English, followed by a picnic in Graner's Ridgewood Colosseum, adjoining the Lyceum grounds.

GEN. GOMEZ IN RETIREMENT.

He Declines to See Callers and Remains in His Apartments.

Gen. Maximo Gomez spent the greater part of yesterday in his apartments on the sixth floor of the Waldorf-Astoria. All day long cards from callers were sent to his rooms, but the General invariably refused to receive any of the visitors, a fact that seemed to be very displeasing to some Cubans. Señor Gonzalez, who accompanies him, saw some reporters and said to them:

"Gen. Gomez has nothing to say about anything at this time for publication, and respectfully requests reporters to excuse him. He is going to Washington on some personal business, but just when he will go has not been decided upon."

The report is current that the General's visit to this country has to do with a readjustment of the agreement made between him and the United States Government at the close of the Spanish war. Gen. Gomez was then placed on the Government pay roll, value being put on his services among the Cubans.

Eating warms—in a warm dinner coat warms more.

Try a light dinner and a light weight coat.

Light weight dinner coat, (Tuxedo) $16.

It's a true kindness to let people know about these porous wool crash suits—tropical suits; and there's comfort beyond coolness — crash won't muss as thin goods usually do. $20 and $25.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CHARGED WITH TRYING TO PASS BAD CHECKS

Arrest at Rockaway Beach Under Peculiar Circumstances.

They Befriend a Starving Visitor and He Gives Them Valuable Information of the Scheme.

Peter Brown is the name given by a man under arrest by the police at Rockaway Beach. He is charged with attempting to pass worthless checks. He was caught at a hotel on the Boulevard kept by Mrs. Louis Gottlieb.

One day last week the police picked up a sick man on the street. He said that he was ill from want of food. The police believed him and gave him a couple of good meals before letting him go. Then he was given money enough to get to Brooklyn, where he said he belonged. The following day he appeared at the police station and said he had walked all the way from Brooklyn to Rockaway. He said he was grateful for what the police had done for him, and to repay them wanted to inform them of a swindling plan.

He said that a man had approached him with an offer. It was to share in the profits of working off a number of worthless checks. The plan had been explained to him, and he told the police what he knew. Acting on this information the police warned the hotel keepers of the beach to watch for the checks. The paper was described by the man who gave the information and who said his name was Charles Smith.

Saturday night Brown appeared at Gottlieb's Hotel and proffered a check such as had been described. Under pretense of getting the needful bills Mrs. Gottlieb detained the man while she telephoned to the police. When arrested Brown had a number of checks on him. They purported to be signed by George Tilyou, John W. Wainwright, and William Wainwright, the three best-known resort owners on the beach.

Besides these the prisoner had checks on the Chatham National Bank of New York and of a National bank in Newark, N. J. The Rockaway checks were on the Far Rockaway Bank. Magistrate Healy held Brown to allow the police to look up his record and to confront him with Smith.

SAYS MEN MUST SPIT.

Magistrate Hogan Discharges Five Arrested for Expectorating.

Five men who were arrested for expectorating in ferryhouses were discharged yesterday morning, in the Centre Street Court, by Magistrate Hogan, who rebuked the policemen who made the arrests.

"Now, what is the use of arresting these men," said the Magistrate, "when you know we will have to discharge them? Men have to spit, and if cuspidors are not provided they have to spit elsewhere."

BROKER HIRSCH ARRAIGNED.

Held in $2,500 Bail on the Charge of Grand Larceny.

Brainard Hirsch, a broker and a member of the Consolidated Exchange, who has an office at 141 Broadway and lives at 1,480 Madison Avenue, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday morning charged with grand larceny and was held in $2,500 bail for examination this afternoon.

The arrest was made by Policeman Levy on a warrant sworn out by James A. Hayne of 1,689 Second Avenue, who charges that he gave Hirsch $3,175 to invest in certain stocks, and that Hirsch failed to make the investments and has not accounted to him for the money, though he has repeatedly asked for a settlement.

PILLSBURY PLAYS BLINDFOLDED.

Meets Ten Opponents and Wins Six Games from Them.

Harry Nelson Pillsbury, American chess champion, met ten opponents in a simultaneous blindfold performance at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club, 146 Montague Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening. After a little less than four hours' play Pillsbury had placed six of the games to his credit, drawn two, and lost two. The summary showing the players, openings and results is appended:

Bds.	Openings and Openings.	Scores.
1.	A. J. Souweine, Sicilian defense	1
2.	C. Curt, French defense	½
3.	C. S. Howell, Ruy Lopez	0
4.	R. M. Smythe, French defense	0
5.	H. J. Waterbury, Ruy Lopez	½
6.	S. H. Cragg, Sicilian defense	1
7.	C. Allen, French defense	1
8.	G. Pratt, King's Gambit decline	1
9.	A. H. Cameron, Ruy Lopez	1
10.	J. Lee, Vienna	1

Total, Pillsbury won 6, drew 2, and lost 2.

FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL THIEF.

Cannot Be Induced to Tell What She Did with Stolen Articles.

Rose Youngblood, fourteen years old, who until recently lived with her parents at 317 East Sixty-first Street, was held in $500 bail for trial on a charge of grand larceny, by Magistrate Deuel, in the West Side Court, yesterday morning.

The complainant in the case is Mrs. Lillian Black, who keeps a boarding house at 238 West Fifty-first Street. About a month ago she employed Rose as a servant. Last Thursday the girl disappeared, and Mrs. Black then missed a diamond bracelet, a diamond ring, a diamond breastpin, her best hat, a satchel, several toilet articles, and $3.50 in money. She notified the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and Detectives Armstrong and Lyons were put on the case.

They found the girl on Saturday in Central Park. She was wearing Mrs. Black's hat and was carrying the stolen satchel. Neither threats nor promises that the complaint would not be pressed if she would tell what became of the other articles would induce her to confess. Nor would she answer a single question addressed to her by the Magistrate.

Mrs. Black said the missing articles are worth $250.

"A Few Pegs Higher"

in quality and general desirability—but not so high in price. Everything you can possibly require for your Summer Outing found at our stores:

Serge and Flannel Suits, $10 to $20.
Thin Cheviot Suits, $12 to $24.
White and Fancy Wash Vests.
Extra Flannel Trousers, some made with fixed turn-up.
White Duck Trousers, $1.50.
3-oz. Underwear, $1.00 a garment.
White and Striped Negligees of the soft cool texture.
Straw Hats, etc.

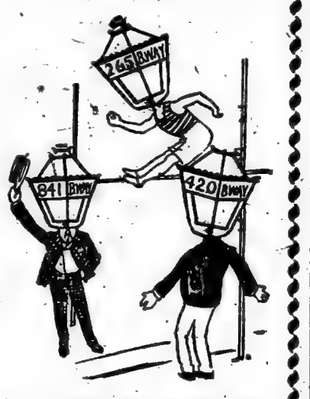

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

PASSENGERS SAW TWO MEN KILLED BY CARS

Both Run Down on the Bridge Over Coney Island Creek.

Their Mangled Bodies Found—Neither of the Accidents Reported to the Police by the Trolley Company.

The finding of the mangled body of a man in the Coney Island Creek yesterday morning satisfied the police of the Coney Island Precinct that reports made to them of the killing of two men by cars were true. The railroad company has never been free with information concerning the accidents which happen on its lines, and the cases in point now show that the policy is still unchanged.

Late on Saturday night Henry A. Gray of 716 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, reported to Capt. Driscoll that he and his wife, while riding to the Island on Car No. 1,087 of the Fifth Avenue branch had seen a man run down and hurled into the creek from a trestle which crosses the Coney Island Creek about three-eighths of a mile from the terminal of the road. While he was telling his story, Dr. C. F. Yerdon of 1,309 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, reported a similar accident as having occurred on Friday morning at the spot described by the Grays and in a like manner.

The Captain ordered an immediate investigation, and the blotter showed that neither the company nor any of its employes reported any accident there at the times mentioned. It showed, however, that on Saturday morning the mangled and bruised body of a man was found floating in the creek near the spot described by Dr. Yerdon.

Roundsmen Clark and Arwater, together with a company of reserves, went to the creek and looked for the victim of the accident told of by the Grays. Their search proved fruitless at the time, but early yesterday morning the body of a man with both legs broken in two places was found, sticking in the mud near the spot indicated. The body is that of a man apparently about forty-eight years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighing about 160 pounds. It was attired in good clothing, but had nothing by which identification could be made.

The trestle is a solidly constructed one, and the speed restrictions usually observed by railroads when crossing waterways is disregarded at this point. According to Mr. Gray the car struck the man while going at great speed, and it was some time before the car could be brought to a standstill. Then the motorman and conductor and several passengers went back to search for the man, but could find no trace of him. The motorman then declared that Mr. Gray was dreaming, and that what had apparently impressed him as being a man was nothing but a log. Mr. Gray, however, was not satisfied, and decided to report the matter.

Yesterday the company took cognisance of the danger of the spot by placing a flagman at the north and south approach to the bridge, and causing each and every car to come to a full stop before crossing it.

Neither of the bodies has been identified. The first was sent to the Brooklyn Morgue, and the other is now at Havron's Morgue on West Eighth Street, awaiting the action of the Coroner.

ARRESTED THRICE IN A WEEK.

Prisoner Protested He Was Not a Thief, but Was Pursuing One.

Jacob Goodman fain would make the police believe that he is a sort of semi-professional burglar chaser. By a strange coincidence when robberies occur he "happens" to be on hand to join in the chase. The police do not accept Goodman's statement, however, as they think they can prove that he himself is a burglar, and that he takes up the "hue and cry" in order to divert suspicion.

Goodman enjoys the distinction of having been arrested three times last week, charged with three separate burglaries in different parts of the city.

Saturday night Hyman Hammer of 708 Fifth Street awoke to find a strange man in the room. Mr. Hammer sprang from his bed and grappled with the intruder, who finally shook him off and escaped. But later he was caught. He said that he was not the man wanted, that he was simply joining in the search. Magistrate Flammer took no stock in his story, and held him in $500 bail.

It then developed that he had been arrested the day before on complaint of Samuel Albert of 227 Cherry Street, who charged that the man had robbed his room. He then gave his name as Jacob Goldstone, and said that he was simply trying to help catch the real culprit. The Magistrate gave him the benefit of the doubt.

The Monday before he had been arrested on a similar charge, Harry Meyers being the complainant. Meyers failed to prosecute, and it is said that the prisoner openly boasted that he had money and could buy his way out of any scrape he got into.

As the complaining witness left the court yesterday after the man had been put under bail, he was approached by several of the latter's friends.

EX-THEATRICAL MANAGER HELD.

William S. Reeves Accused of Larceny —How Detectives Caught Him.

William S. Reeves, formerly a theatrical manager, his last venture being in connection with the "Hands Across the Sea" company, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning charged with the larceny of $785 from The Philadelphia North American.

He has for some time been employed by that paper as a collector of advertising accounts, but it is said that he failed to turn over the money which he had collected, and on May 17 a warrant for his arrest was issued at Philadelphia. The detectives traced him to a small town in Massachusetts, where he had a sweetheart, and from there to New York. By following the young woman they found him yesterday at Fortieth Street and Broadway, and placed him under arrest.

Magistrate Meade held him without bail until to-morrow, in order that he may be extradited.

The North Star Arrives Here.

The North Star, a new steamship built for the Maine Steamship Company's New York and Portland route, arrived in port from the yards of the Roach Shipbuilding Company, at Chester, Penn., yesterday. The new vessel was built at a cost of about $550,000. She was launched on the 7th of May. Her dimensions are: Length, about 300 feet; width, 46 feet, and depth, 17 feet. Triple expansion engines furnish the motive power. They are capable of 4,000 horse power and the ship is expected to make a speed of 15 knots. The North Star is a sister ship of the steamer Horatio Hall and registers a gross tonnage of 3,300.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCTIONS.
STURDY RUSTIC BEAUTIES.

for mountain lodge, seashore cottage or the city "stay-at-home"—a breath of the woodland spirit hovers about these.

"OLD HICKORY."

	Were	Now
Grouping Stools	$ 1.50	90 cts.
Chairs	$ 2.00	$ 1.50
Child's Rockers	$ 2.50	$ 1.50
Window Seats	$ 3.00	$ 2.00
Rockers	$ 4.50	$ 2.75
Settee Rockers	$ 6.50	$ 4.00
Couches	$20.00	$15.00

Altho' beauty-loving economists have plucked a vast bouquet of our summery novelties, there are still some fine designs and color combinations left, which must be dispatched before stock-taking, so promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Waiting — to propose — don't do it with loud clothes—the quiet kind are most effective—more lasting—we have the enduring kind; get into ours and ten to one you'll make an impression—they have such an air of reliability, the gentlemanly kind, and the price is low, so much lower than equal merit from custom tailors that you save enough for your vacation. Cut, your shape yet shaped in the artistic manner to give you "presence" among the best; ¼ lined to give you "style."

In our three great stores.

Smith Gray & Co.

Broadway & 31st St., New York. | Fulton St. & Flatbush Av., Broadway & Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HOBOKEN FIRE ANNIVERSARY.

Granite Monument to the Victims Unveiled—Three Persons Overcome by the Heat.

A granite monument erected by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in memory of the 171 victims of the Hoboken steamship fire was dedicated at Flower Hill Cemetery, North Bergen, N. J., yesterday, the first anniversary of the disaster.

Twenty-five hundred persons witnessed the exercises, three of whom were overcome by the heat. Gustave Hirschner, leader of the band from the steamship Barbarossa, swooned while he was directing the musicians in the rendition of the dedicatory hymn. The other persons prostrated were women.

Archdeacon William R. Jenvey, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Hoboken, spoke in English, and the Rev. H. Randolph of the German Evangelical Church, also of Hoboken, spoke in German. Capt. Max Moller, Superintendent of the Bremen piers in Hoboken, officiated at the dedication. The vocal music was furnished by the Hoboken Quartet Club.

The monument is 10 feet high and 10 by 3 feet in area. The names of the 171 victims of the fire are inscribed on a bronze plate, although only 149 persons are buried in the plot. A granite pedestal sent from Germany by Gen. Henry Baron marks the grave of his son Alfred, who was third officer of the ill-fated Seale.

FIRE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Seamen's Church Observes Hoboken Dock Disaster Anniversary.

Memorial services on the anniversary of the fire disaster at the North German Lloyd docks at Hoboken, were held last night at the Seamen's Church, corner of West Houston and West Streets. They were attended by about 150 seafaring men and a large number of people who are in sympathy with the work of the church. An elaborate musical programme was rendered, after which the pastor, the Rev. Walter A. Gardner, spoke of the brave men who met death in the catastrophe, some of whom had been attendants at the Seamen's Church.

The minister then gave a short résumé of the work which the Seamen's Church had accomplished during the past year. In that time 575 services were held, which were attended by 20,673 persons. The reading room was visited by 148,685 people, most of them sailors, and 12,237 letters were received and distributed there. Workers in the church made 8,092 visits to vessels and sailors' boarding houses, and 5,000 mugs of hot coffee were given during the Winter to seafaring men who visited the church.

At the conclusion of the pastor's remarks prayers were offered for Bishop Potter on account of his bereavement.

CHINAMAN DIES OF HIS HURTS.

Jumped from a Car Backward and Struck His Head.

Ching Fon, fifty years old, a prominent tea merchant in "Chinatown," living at 17 Mott Street, died last night in the Harlem Hospital from a fractured skull.

Ching Fon jumped early yesterday morning from a rapidly moving north-bound car of the Third Avenue line at One Hundredth Street. He got off backward. His head struck a pillar of the elevated structure.

Monday Bargains at O'Neill's! | Monday Bargains at O'Neill's! | Monday Bargains at O'Neill's!

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street. O'Neill's SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

During July and August our store will close daily at 5 P. M. and Saturdays at noon, as has been our custom for the past 15 years.

Clearing Sale of
Summer Furniture!
Unusual Reductions!

Prairie Grass Chairs and Rockers.

The 15.00 Grade	12.00
The 12.00 Grade	9.98
The 9.75 Grade	6.98
The 6.50 Grade	4.98

Reed Rockers.

The 15.00 Grade	9.98
The 10.50 Grade	6.98
The 7.50 Grade	5.98
The 4.98 Grade	3.25

Maple Frame Porch Rockers,
in Red, Green and Natural Colors, high back and double reed seats:
Regular Price 1.75;
1.25 EACH.

Box Couches.
Spring edge, hair top, covered in fancy creton; Regular Price 10.50,
7.89.

Special Sale of
Green Porch Screens.
WEATHER PROOF DYE.

4x8	1.50
6x8	2.00
8x8	2.50

Bargains in
Summer Draperies.
Bobbinet Lace Curtains, three yards long and 42 inches wide, lace inserting and edges ruffled.
1.10, 1.25 and 1.48 Pair
Other values equally attractive.

Hammocks!
The largest variety and the lowest prices in town. These are special:
MEXICAN GRASS HAMMOCKS, very strong, will stand all kinds of weather,
75c. EACH.
Full line of woven Hammocks of every description. All newest designs and all decidedly cheap in price. They range from
48c. to 1.98 EACH.

Lawn Swings.
Nothing that will give the children greater pleasure during these warm Summer days. We have a large stock, all substantial and handsomely painted.
Single, for two persons 4.75
Double, for four persons 5.98

Japanese Stoop Mats,
Full Size,
5c. EACH.

Special Sale of
Water Coolers.
All galvanized lined and handsomely decorated:

1½ Gallons	.98 each
2 Gallons	1.19 each

Our Mail Service.
If you have left town for the Summer and don't care to come in to do your shopping, write us—your wishes will be carried out just as promptly and accurately as if you were present in person.

Trimmed
Outing Hats.

The Largest and Best Stock in Town to Choose From.
None but the very latest and finest novelties are used in making up these Hats, imported Birds, Wings, Breasts, etc. There are styles to suit all purposes.
Traveling, Yachting, Driving, Golfing, etc.
A Special Assortment, worth 8.00 to 10.00, now on sale at
3.98 AND 4.48 EACH.
Also an Extensive Collection of
Trimmed Felt Hats
For mountain wear at very attractive prices.
Closing Out Sailors
AND
Untrimmed Hats
At greatly reduced prices.

Another Great Sale of
Shirt Waists!
Another shipment of Shirt Waists, made specially to our order from selected patterns of Men's Shirting in Silk and Cotton Mixtures, new sleeve and finished with stock collar; worth 3.50, on sale
TO-DAY AT 1.98 EACH.
Also a special lot of fine black and white striped Shirt Waists, tucked back and front at
98c. EACH.

Two Special Values in
Women's Bathing Suits.
Women's Bathing Suits of Mohair, Black and Navy, large fancy collar, front and skirt trimmed with white braid,
3.50 EACH.
Fine Sicilian Bathing Suits, front of white, neatly braided, Navy, Brown, Wine and Black shades,
8.98 EACH.
A complete stock of Women's Bathing Suits at prices ranging from
2.98 TO 22.50 EACH.

The "O'Neill" Bicycle
20, 22 and 24 inch frames, fitted with Hartford No. 70 Tires, Reversible Handlebars, Fauber one-piece Crank Hanger, and all up-to-date improvements. Nothing but the finest material is used in the construction of these wheels. Men's and Women's Models at the same price.
23.98
Other Wheels at
18.00, 22.50 and 24.50.
We guarantee all "O'Neill" Wheels for the calendar year of 1901.

Flags.
No home should be without one on Independence Day. We have a full line of sizes, all of the best quality Army and Navy bunting and have reinforced corners.

2x 3 feet	35c
3x 5 feet	1.35
4x 6 feet	1.85
5x 8 feet	2.50
6x10 feet	3.50
8x12 feet	5.25
10x15 feet	6.50

Fine line of Silk Flags, mounted and unmounted, at prices ranging from 10c. to $1.50 each.

Sale of
Trunks and
Suit Cases.

A splendid opportunity to secure a Trunk or Suit Case for your Fourth of July outing.
Two Great Bargains.
Canvas covered basswood Trunks, iron bound, "Excelsior" lock, strap hinges, leather handles, iron bottom, two trays, three sizes 32, 34 and 36 inch:
Regular Price 7.50,
5.89 EACH.

500 Suit Cases.
Made of heavy sole leather, steel frame, reinforced corners and sides, stitched leather handles, linen lined, straps or catches, two sizes, 22 and 24 inch:
Regular Price 6.00,
3.98 EACH.

Croquet Sets
A Large Assortment.
Made of hard wood, nicely decorated.
4 Mallet Sets 49c. to 8.00
8 Mallet Sets 75c. to 8.00

Golf Goods.

Spalding Golf Clubs, each	1.50
Spalding "Morristown" Clubs, each	1.00
S. M. C. Crescent Clubs, each	1.50
Spalding Remade Balls, dozen	2.25
Caddy Bags in Plaids, leather bottom and seams, waterproof	1.59 & 1.98
All Leather Caddy Bags	2.98

Complete Line of Golf and Tennis Goods at Lowest Prices.

Cameras
and Photo Supplies.

Eastman No. 2 Bull's-eye Kodak, takes pictures 3½x3½	6.40
Cycle "Wizard B" Cameras, double lens, Bauche & Lomb shutter, complete, with plate holder and sole leather carrying case	8.00
"Cycle Poco" Cameras, 4x5	10.00
"Vive" Cameras, 4x5	6.00
Toning and Developing Solution, 8-oz. bottles	15c
Boflay Automatic Developer, will properly develop under or over exposed plates, bottle	40c
"Hammer," "Seeds," "Stanley" and "New York" Dry Plates, 3½x3½, dozen	20c

Full Line of Photo Supplies of every description at Lowest Prices.

H. O'Neill & Co., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St., N. Y.

SHELDON'S BODY REMOVED.

His Wife Has Not Yet Been Informed of His Suicide.

The body of George R. Sheldon, who died at Fordham Hospital Saturday night from the effects of jumping off High Bridge, was removed from the hospital yesterday morning and taken to Boyd's undertaking establishment in Fordham. Sheldon's mother, who lives in Hartford, Conn., has been telegraphed for, and the body is held awaiting directions from her. It was said at Roosevelt Hospital last night that Mrs. Sheldon's condition was serious. It was also said that she had not been informed of her husband's suicide on Saturday, and that she would not be told while she is in her present critical condition.

SHE WILL NOT FORGIVE.

Mrs. Gardiner Says She Will Bring a Suit Against Miss Whitten.

Mrs. Charles F. Gardiner of 2,458 Pitkins Avenue, Brooklyn, who assaulted Miss Ethel Whitten, twenty years old, of 224 Ross Street, Williamsburg, in front of the latter's home on Thursday night with an umbrella, because Miss Whitten had written two letters to her husband, appeared in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday and had a private audience with Magistrate Higginbotham. Mrs. Gardiner expressed a determination to the Magistrate of instituting a suit for damages against the young woman for alienating the affections of her husband.

While Mrs. Gardner was in the court house her husband appeared and was desirous of a reconciliation with his wife. Magistrate Higginbotham called the husband into his private room and tried to patch up the differences between the two, but Mrs. Gardiner was not in a forgiving mood.

Gardiner left the court the same time as his wife, but they went in different directions. It is said that Miss Whitten is ill at her home as the result of her experiences at the hands of Mrs. Gardiner.

Amusements.

AT 3:30 MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
SHANNON'S 23d Regt. BAND.
CHINA AND PAINE'S FIREWORKS.
AT 9. "THE CIRCUS GIRL."
MATINEE JULY 4 AT 4.
FRIDAY EVG. OF THIS WEEK.
FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE GEISHA AT 4. MAT SAT.
Commencing Next Sunday Afternoon.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.

NEW YORK EVERY NIGHT B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Vaudeville & King's Carnival.
CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.
Crystal Covered; Performance Rain or Shine.
AMERICAN & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
AL. HAYMAN & CO. Proprietors
MAMMOTH COOLING ICE MACHINE.
FRANCIS WILSON
Direction Nixon & Zimmerman
In Geo. W. Lederer's "The Strollers."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FLORODORA
EXTRA MATINEE JULY 4TH.

Terrace Garden, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Av.
Concert To-night at 7 and 8:15 o'clock
"The Beggar Student."

Steamship Colorado Puts Back.
The Mallory Line steamship Colorado, which sailed from New York for Brunswick, Ga., Friday, put back to port for repairs yesterday. She was about 150 miles south of Sandy Hook when it was discovered that her propeller was loose. Capt. Avery decided to return to New York. On her arrival yesterday the Colorado was drydocked in Hoboken and the work of tightening the propeller begun. She is expected to be ready to sail for Brunswick some time to-day.

Amusements.

St. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Every Evening, 8:15. Admission, 50 cents.
To-night, Request. Automatically cooled.

"PARADISE" Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12 | On the Combined (Glass Enclosure.) | Roofs of the GARDENS. (Fully Protected.) | Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. | Republic Theatre.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St McINTYRE & HEATH, "FLOWER OF YEDDO," SAM EDWARDS, others.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall and Roof Garden. Daily Mats., 25c. Evgs., 50c. Charmion, 4 Madcaps, Big Star Bill.

HUBER Shooting act sensation. N. Y. at night, fine features. Prof. Silver, hypnotist, specially engaged. 10 cts.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

AMERICAN Roof Rose Gardens. To-night High-class Vaudeville. 25 & 50c.

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS, TO-DAY. 4 P. M. CHICAGO vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
June 15 to July 4, 2:30 P. M. (Rain or Shine.) 14TH DAY, MONDAY, JULY 1. Vernal Stakes, and Five Other Races.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 12 o'clock and every 20 minutes. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, $1.00.

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 29..	3,181,088
Same week last year.....	1,775,223
To date this year.....	175,798,433
Corresponding date last year.	65,946,311

Bonds for the week.....	$14,140,250
Same week last year.....	$6,257,400
To date this year.....	$636,994,720
Corresponding date last year.	$290,281,360

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3½@15; at three months, 3½; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1¼	Int. Pump pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¾	Iowa Central pf.	2½
American Tobacco	2	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	2
American Woolen	1½	Manhattan Beach	4
American Woolen pf.	3½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Cent. of New Jersey	4	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	6½
Chi. R. I. & Pacific	2½	Mobile & Ohio ctfs.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Chi. T. Trans. pf.	3½	N. Y. Central	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	2½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	5½
Colorado So. 1st pf.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Consolidated Gas	1½	Pullman Co.	3
Delaware & Hudson	2	St. J. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	2½
Erie 1st pf.	2½	St. J. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	2
Evans. & T. H.	4½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
General Electric	7	Twin City R. T.	1½
Illinois Central	6⅞	Va. Car Chem. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	1	Kan. & Mich.	2½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1	Long Island	1½
Ann Arbor	⅝	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	1
Brook. Gas	2½	Nat. Bis. pf.	1
Brunswick City	1	Nat. Lead	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	4⅜	Nat. Lead pf.	2
Chi. Gt. West.	1⅝	Nat. Salt pf.	1⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1	Norf. & West.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼	Nor. Pac. pf.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	Pacific Coast	2
C. M. & St. P. pf.	2¼	Pere Marquette	2½
Chi. & Northwestern	4	St. L. & San Fran.	1½
Den. & R. G.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf. ctfs.	2½	Stand. R. & T.	1½
Des M. & F. D.	2½	Tex. Pac. Land tr.	3
Dist. of Am. pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	1⅝
Gas & El. Bergen Co.	5⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅝
Glucose Sugar Ref.	1	Union Pac.	1⅝
Int. Paper	1¼	U. S. Express	1¼
Int. Power	2	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Int. Silver pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1⅜
Iowa Central	1⅛	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 4½s.	1½	Long Isl. unif. 4s.	1
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s.	1½	Long Isl. Fy. 4½s.	1
Col. Mid. 4s.	1	Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 5s.	1
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s.	1¼	Met. Street Ry. 5s.	1
Hock. Val. 4½s.	1⅞	M., L. S. & W. 1st.	3
Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s.	1	Pac. of Mo. 1st.	1
Ill. Cent. 4s. 1952.	1¼	Peo. & East. 1st.	1
Ill. Cent. 4s. 1953.	1	Rens. & Sara. 1st.	2⅝
Int. & G. N. 1st.	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st.	2
Lake E. & W. 1st.	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	1
Lehigh & W. B. ext. 4½s	1	Wheel. & L. E. 1st.	2
Long Island gen. 4s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s.	2	Long Dock 6s.	1
Am. H. & Leath. 6s.	1½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	2
B. & O. sub. ctfs. 4s.	1½	Mut. Union Tel. 6s.	2
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	1½
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2½	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1½
C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1½	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 1st.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s.	1¼	St. F. & Sioux C. 1st.	2
C., C., C. & St. L. St. L. Division 4s.	1	Union Pac. conv. 4s.	1½
Ill. C., Louis. Div. 3½s.	1¼	Va. Midland 1st.	1

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, June 30.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, unchanged; silver in hand, increase, 1,044,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 23,000 pesetas.

OUR LONDON CABLE

THE MARKET IN BAD HUMOR

Bank of England Is Said to Have Tried to Keep Clear of New Consol Scrip — Short Credits Cheap — Belief, However, that a Difficult Half Year Is Ahead — Solid Business Shrinking.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 30.—Our money market has been in a bad humor all the week. It thinks that the Bank of England has used it unfairly in charging 4 per cent. for seven-day advances, when money in open market was, up to midweek, under 3 per cent. The Bank said that it would take August bills at a 3 per cent. rate, but the market answered Thank you for nothing, in most instances, and preferred to take seven-day loans at a higher rate as likely to be a less costly way of raising money. Discount had been worked down to 2½ per cent., or little better, and brokers could not afford to pay an extra one-half of 1 per cent. for the rediscount of sixty-day bills bought at a figure so much finer.

Various reasons are given for the hardness of the Bank's attitude, the most plausible being a reluctance on its part to fill its safes with the new consol scrip which was floating about the market unplaced to an extent little suspected. If this be the motive, the object sought has not been attained, for every day last week the Bank had to accept scrip against advances, and yesterday the pressure was as severe as on Thursday or Friday.

So much has been borrowed that the ordinary disbursements of the Treasury at the end and the beginning of the quarter for interest and other purposes will not by some millions suffice to enable the market to pay back what it has borrowed. It counts, however, on a rush of cheapness from Monday onward, relying upon the extraordinary outlays of the Government to pour additional millions into the market. Accordingly, the discount rate, which scarcity of credits had lifted to 2⅝ per cent., fell back yesterday to 2⅜ per cent., and the banks were buying from brokers at one-sixteenth of 1 per cent. below that fraction.

I doubt whether we shall have more than a few days of cheapness in short credits. There are too many disturbing elements both at home and abroad to warrant an expectation of settled ease. My impression is that we are now to enter upon one of the most difficult half years our market has encountered since 1890, and considerable nervousness undoubtedly has been excited in high quarters by the news of bank failures on the Continent and in the United States. It is not so much that people regarded the catastrophes which actually occurred as serious in themselves as that their happening fed the already existing feeling of apprehension about the future.

Looking at our own market alone we see business of a solid kind shrinking to microscopic proportions, quotations falling almost uninterruptedly for all our best classes of stocks, railway traffic stagnating or declining, and the trade reports becoming more pessimistic. That something will come out of all this in the way of mischief is common opinion.

Yet in some respects the European markets look stronger than they were at this time last year. Every Continental State bank of importance except the Imperial Bank of Russia is richer in bullion than it was twelve months ago, and so is the Bank of England. Should further trouble develop, every country ought therefore to be better able to cope with it, but I cannot find this view current, least of all among those acquainted with the position of credit in Germany, Russia, and Belgium.

France stands apart, although not without troubles connected with many of her investments, domestic and Russian. Losses to Belgium and France in Russian enterprises during the last few years must exceed £30,000,000, and on top of this must be laid, for France, a serious waste of capital in abortive home enterprises. But France can stand it all and smile, we are told. It is not really France, others say, that has suffered, but the half-and-half financial class.

Time will show how far this is true, but our market is liable to be apprehensive lest France should take her money home, and it is actually fearful that a further German collapse should involve credit troubles here.

There are considerable lumps of the Leipziger Bank's paper in London, but the holders are strong and can stand any loss that may accrue. Such, leastways, is the opinion generally emitted.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 1.

Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding—Dividend payable on preferred.
Allegheny and Western Railway—Dividend payable.
American Bank Note Company—Dividend payable.
American Beet Sugar Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Caramel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Chicle Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Express—Dividend payable.
American Ice Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Snuff Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Thread—Dividend payable on preferred.
Androscoggin Mills, Boston—Dividend payable.
Arlington Mills, Boston—Dividend payable.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Dividend payable.
Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line Railroad—Dividend payable.
Bank of America—Dividend payable.
Bank of New York—Dividend payable.
Bates Mills—Dividend payable.
Beech Creek Railroad—Dividend payable.
Belt Railway, Chicago—Dividend payable.
Bliss (E. & W.) Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Boston Belting Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Colorado Smelting and Refining Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine—Dividend payable.
Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn—Dividend payable.
Boston Towboat Company—Dividend payable.
Bowery Bank—Dividend payable.
Broadway Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Bank—Dividend payable.
Capital Traction Company, Washington, D. C.—Dividend payable.
Celluloid Company—Dividend payable.
Central Auction Company—Annual meeting.
Central National Bank—Dividend payable.
Central Trust Compsny—Dividend payable.
Chase National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chattahoochee and Gulf Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago and East Illinois—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Chicago Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago and West Indiana Railway—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati Gas—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati Street Railway—Dividend payable.
City Railway, Dayton, Ohio—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cleveland City Railway—Dividend payable.
Cleveland Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Colonial Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Columbia Bank—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable—Dividend payable.
Continental Cotton Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Corporation Liquidating Company—Dividend payable.
Crucible Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cumberland Valley Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cutting Car Company—Dividend payable.
Delaware Railroad—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Dominion Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
East River National Bank—Dividend payable.
Electric Storage Battery Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Eleventh Ward National Bank—Dividend payable.
Fairhaven and Westville Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
Finance Company, Pennsylvania—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Fourth National Bank—Dividend payable.
Frankfort and Southwark Street Railway, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
General Aristo Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
George A. Fuller Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Books close.
German Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
Girard Trust, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.

Continued on Page 7.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 29, 1901

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 29. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change for Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended June 29, 2,181,088.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended June 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 29, '01.
90½	89⅝	120	June 17.	89⅝	Jan. 21.	124	124¼	+ ¼	Amalgamated Copper Co.	$100	148,540,200	Apr. 29, '01.	12	Q	124½	124¾	122	124¼	...	108,925
...	...	35	June 13.	20¾	May 21.	31½	32	— ½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	16,588,000				31¾	31¾	31	31	...	700
...	...	91	June 18.	81	May 20.	88	90	— 1	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,044,900	Apr. 1, '01.	3	SA	89	89	89	89	...	200
*28	*28	39	June 11.	24½	May 16.	...	...		American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000				29	29	29	29	...	300
...	...	8¾	Apr. 22.	4½	June 19.	4	5⅜		American Bicycle Co.	100	20,000,000				5	5	5	5	...	100
25½	22½	25	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	23½	23¾	— ¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	20,000,000	May 1, '01.	½	Q	23¾	23	23¼	23¼	18½	22,282
72	57⅝	88⅝	June 29.	67	Jan. 18.	88⅛	90	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¾	Q	87⅞	88⅝	86⅞	88⅝	69½	5,075
27⅜	20	35¼	June 17.	24	Mar. 8.	32	32½	— ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	29,237,100	Dec. 1, '00.	2½	A	32¾	32¾	30¾	32½	33½	4,600
191	145	205	Apr. 19.	170	Jan. 12.	195	203	...	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '01.	2½	SA	197	197	195	195	154	30
49½	27½	41⅝	Mar. 15.	30	May 18.	34	34½	— ¼	American Ice Co.	100	25,000,000	May 14, '01.	1	Q	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	34	30	3,275
73½	69⅝	77¼	Mar. 22.	67½	May 1.	71	72	+ ¼	American Ice Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	71¾	71¾	71	71½	68	210
16¾	5	28	June 11.	6½	Jan. 24.	25	25½	+ ¾	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				24½	25	23½	25	10½	2,980
60	24½	55⅝	June 29.	31	Jan. 24.	55⅝	56	+ ⅝	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1½		55¾	55¾	51½	55⅝	33⅝	1,914
7⅞	3	8	June 20.	4½	Feb. 4.	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,000,000				7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	3	3,000
31½	15¾	30	June 25.	22¾	May 4.	29	30	— ¼	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,440,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1½		29	30	29	29	15¾	2,300
56½	34½	69	Apr. 20.	39¾	May 9.	56½	56¾	— ¼	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	60,000,000				56¼	59	56	56¾	35¾	20,000
99	85	104⅜	June 20.	88	Feb. 26.	103½	104	— ¼	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	104	104	101¼	103¾	86¾	3,120
143	95¼	153	June 3.	121¼	Jan. 16.	145¾	146	+ 2¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	97,500,000	July 1, '01.	2	Q	146¾	146¾	143	145¼	114¼	129,710
118	107	124	Mar. 7.	117½	Jan. 3.	120	121	— 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	97,500,000	July 2, '01.	1½	Q	120	120½	120	120½	118½	1,920
99¾	99	100	Apr. 19.	96	Mar. 8.	98	101		American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '01.	1	Q	97	97	97	97	...	30
114⅝	94½	144	June 8.	91	May 7.	138	140	+ 3	American Tobacco Co.	50	54,500,000	May 1, '01.	2½	Q	135½	140½	135	140	90	31,900
...	...	128½	June 14.	124	June 17.	127	133		American Tobacco Co. 1st pf. ctfs.						130½	130½	130½	130½	...	1,200
22⅝	21¼	21⅝	Jan. 2.	13¼	May 16.	17½	17⅝	+ 1⅛	American Woolen Co.	100	36,891,000				16⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	...	3,200
77	76	80	June 28.	70	Mar. 22.	81	82	+ 3½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	77	80	77	80	...	210
57⅝	37⅝	54¼	Apr. 16.	37	May 9.	49	49	+ ¾	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	37,000,000	Apr. 25, '01.	1¾	SA	49¾	49¾	47¾	48¾	40¾	12,400
25	15	29	Apr. 22.	20	Jan. 2.	20	22	— 1	Ann Arbor	100	2,500,000				21	21	20	20	...	200
48⅜	12⅝	71	June 3.	42¾	Jan. 21.	69½	69¾	+ 2¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	177,000,000	June 15, '01.	1½		69¾	69¾	68⅜	68⅝	35¼	107,425
80⅝	58½	106	May 1.	70	May 9.	103⅝	104½	+ ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	112,000,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2½	SA	104½	106⅝	103⅝	105½	71¾	48,150
88⅝	85¼	114¼	May 3.	81⅜	Jan. 4.	108½	109	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio	100	45,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	109¾	109	108	108¾	71⅜	7,000
90	77⅜	97	June 1.	82	Feb. 28.	94	94½	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	50,237,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	95	95	94½	94½	76½	1,200
85¾	67⅛	85¾	Apr. 22.	67¾	May 2.	82	83	+ ¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	48,000,000				83¾	85¾	82¾	85¾	54¾	108,750
152	140	228	Apr. 16.	175	Jan. 18.	216	218	— 1	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '01.	4	SA	218	218	215½	215½	165	3,200
19¾	8¾	19¾	Mar. 12.	9¾	Jan. 30.	10¾	11¼	— ¼	Brunswick Dock & Cattle Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				11¼	11¼	10¾	10¾	9¼	1,100
85	82	85	June 20.	70	Mar. 21.	...	...		Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '01.	3		85	85	85	85	...	100
135	95¾	132½	June 24.	114	Mar. 1.	125	135	+ ¾	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '01.	3	SA	132½	132½	127½	127½	105	300
62¾	47⅞	75½	Apr. 22.	55¾	Jan. 4.	62¾	63	+ ¼	Canada Southern	100	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	SA	63	63	62¾	62¾	46¾	1,100
117⅝	94	117⅝	May 1.	94	Jan. 4.	107½	107¾	+ ¼	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2½	SA	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	82¾	1,200
150½	112	161	June 20.	122	Jan. 4.	137½	138	+ ¼	Central National of New Jersey	100	2,000,000				137½	137½	137½	137½	112	50
47¾	31	47¾	May 1.	31	May 9.	41	41¼	— ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	25,000,000	Nov. 20, '00.	2		41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	31	100
47¾	31	47¾	Apr. 30.	31	May 9.	41	41¼	— ¼	Chicago & Alton	100	19,000,000				41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	31	100
170½	150½	170½	Apr. 30.	150	May 9.	160	161	— ¼	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,000,000	July 1, '01.	2½	Q	161	161	161	161	150	100
122	98	122	June 11.	98	Mar. 8.	118	119	— ¼	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	58,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	2½	Q	119	119	118	118	98	1,100
1	½	1	Apr. 22.	½	May 9.	¾	1		Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	6,000,000				1	1	¾	¾	½	100
1	½	1	Apr. 22.	½	May 9.	¾	1		Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,000,000				1	1	¾	¾	½	100
1	½	1	Apr. 22.	½	May 9.	¾	1		Chicago & Erie	100	6,000,000				1	1	¾	¾	½	100
1	½	1	Apr. 22.	½	May 9.	¾	1		Chicago & Erie pf.	100	6,000,000				1	1	¾	¾	½	100
1	½	1	Apr. 22.	½	May 9.	¾	1		Chicago & Great Western	100	6,000,000				1	1	¾	¾	½	100
1	½	1	Apr. 22.	½	May 9.	¾	1		Chicago & Great Western pf.

NOTICE—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. Sales of less than 100 shares, including ex-extra dividend or ½ of 1 per cent. In dividends paid during the year, the amount is given in the last column. A figure for annual, SA for semi-annual, Q for quarterly, M for monthly, W for weekly.

† Sales of less than 100 shares. ‡ Including ex-extra dividend of ½ of 1 per cent.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 29, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended June 29. $14,140,250

	Week ended June 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104⅜	104⅜	104¼	104¼	4
Albany & Susquehanna 7s	116	116	116	116	25
Albany & Susquehanna 6s, registered	112	112	112	112	25
American Bicycle 5s	75	78	75	78	7
American Cotton Oil 4½s	102	102	102	102	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	95½	96	94½	94½	43
American Tobacco scrip	101	101	100¾	100¾	28
Ann Arbor 4s	98½	98½	98¼	98½	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	104½	104⅝	104	104⅝	212
Atchison, T. & S. F. general 4s, reg	104	104	103¾	103¾	25
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	98⅝	98⅞	98¼	98⅞	63½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	96½	96⅞	96¼	96¾	45½
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	110⅝	111	110⅝	111	35
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97½	187½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	104	104	103½	104	33
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	91⅜	92	91¼	91⅝	266½
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1911, 4th in. pd.	106½	106¾	107	107½	265
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	3
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	102	102½	102	102½	39
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. cts.	74	74⅝	74	74⅝	31
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	118	118	118	118	2
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	123¼	124¼	123¾	123¾	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109	109	108⅝	108⅝	21
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	5
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108½	106⅝	107	108	135
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	80½	80½	78	79	55
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	34½	34½	31	31⅜	59
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	20¼	20¼	19¼	18⅞	74
Central of New Jersey general 5s	133	133	133½	133½	12
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	131¼	131¼	130¼	130¼	13½
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	27
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87½	87½	87½	87½	47
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102½	102¾	102¼	102¾	42
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106½	108¾	108	108½	20
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	10
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121	121	121	121	15
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s, reg	121	121	121	121	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	87½	87½	86¾	87¼	19
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, when issued	90⅞	90½	89	89	1,153
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110⅝	110¾	110¼	110⅝	25
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104	104	103¾	103¾	7
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	137	137	137	137	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123	123	123	123	8
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	119⅝	119¾	119¾	119⅝	11
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	100	100	100	100	6
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	142½	142½	142½	142½	5
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	105⅝	106	105½	105½	39
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 6s	131	131	131	131	8
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	3
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 1st 6s	139	139	139	139	5
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	139	139	139	139	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	96¾	96¼	96¼	96¼	115
Cleve., Col., Cin., & Ind. general 6s	138½	138⅞	138½	138½	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis general 4s	104	104	104	104	6
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	86	85	84¼	85	41
Colorado Midland 3-4s	85	85½	84	85	177
Colorado & Southern 4s	89⅝	89¾	89	89½	31
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	123	123	123	123	6
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 5s	108	108	106	108	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	104½	104½	103½	103½	29
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	111¾	111¾	111½	111½	1
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	96	96	95½	95½	10
Detroit City Gas 5s	102¾	102¾	102½	102¾	25
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1 g. 3½s	33	33	32	32	11
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101½	101½	101	101	21
Erie 1st consol. 7s	141⅝	141⅝	141⅜	141⅜	12
Erie general 4s	90⅝	91	90¼	90½	201
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101	101	100¾	101	163
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	96⅛	96⅝	95¾	96	108
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	109	109⅝	109	109⅝	44
Evansville & Terre Haute consol. 6s	126	126	126	126	6
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	107½	107½	106¼	107	10
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4-5s	90	90	90	90	3
Gal., Har. & San A., Mex. & P. Div. 5s	108	108¼	106	106¼	2
Gal., Harrisburg & San Antonio 1st 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	6
Green Bay debenture, A	67½	67½	67½	67½	2
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	121	121	121	121	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	23
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	112	113½	113	113½	3
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	102¼	102¾	102	102	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	105½	105¾	105¼	105¼	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104½	105	104½	105	9
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	125	125	125	125	6
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101	101	100¾	100½	4
International Paper 6s	110½	111	110	110	24
Iowa Central 1st 5s	118	118	116¼	116¼	5
Kansas City Southern 3s	70	70	69¾	69¾	125
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	−2
Kings County Elevated 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93¾	93⅝	110
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	128	128	128	128	7
Laclede Gas 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	102½	102¾	102¼	102¾	73
Lehigh Valley Coal 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	111	111	111	111	1
Long Dock 6s	197	197	197	197	2
Long Island unified 4s	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	6
Long Island general 4s	102	102	102	102	5
Long Island Ferry 4½s	105	105	105	105	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	104¼	104¼	104	104¼	215
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	101	101	101	101	21
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	114⅝	114⅝	113	113	15
Louisville & Nashville 5s	115⅞	116⅛	115⅛	115⅛	10
Manhattan Elevated 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105	105	201
Metropolitan Street Ry. (N. Y. C.) gen. 5s	121	121	121	121	21
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	3
Mexican Central consol. 4s	90	90	89	90	23
Mexican Central 1st income	26½	26½	24½	26	706
Mexican Central 2d income	5¾	5¾	5	5	257
Mexican International consol. 4s	97¼	97¼	90¾	90¾	76
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	3
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136½	136½	136½	136½	3
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western ext. 5s	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis, Iowa ext. 7s	119	119	119	119	9
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	127
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	87	87	86¾	86¾	43
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105¾	106	105	105	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	106	106	106	106	4
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	17
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	108¾	108¾	107¾	108¼	374
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	135	135	135	135	12
Morris & Essex conv. gtd. 7s	139½	139½	139½	139½	5
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	132½	132½	132½	132½	1
Mutual Union Telegraph 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	116⅝	116⅝	114	114	10
New York Central, Lake Shore 7s	97½	97½	97¾	97¾	40
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	97	97	97	97	2
New York Central 1st 7s	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107½	107½	107	107	57
N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & P. purc. money 6s	98	98	97	98	112
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certs. 4s	105	105	105	105	1
New York, Ontario & Western 1st 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105	105⅝	11
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	107	107	107	107	1
New York, Sus. & Western 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 6s	135	135	135	135	10
Norfolk & Western imp. & ext. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Northern Pacific general 3s	74	74	73½	73½	24
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Northern Pacific terminal 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	1
Nor. Pac., St. Paul & Duluth Div. 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102	102	102	102	3
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Ottumwa, Cedar Falls & St. Paul 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Pacific of Missouri 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	1
People's Gas of Chicago 1st 6s	104	104	104	104	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	78	78	78	78	1
Quicksilver 6s	100	100	100	100	1
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	1
Richmond & Danville 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Sabine Pass & Northern 1st 6s	100	100	100	100	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	1
St. L. & San Fran., Northwestern Div. 4s	101	101	101	101	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	136½	136½	136½	136½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	119	119	119	119	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	99	99	98	98⅝	178
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	82	82¼	81¼	81¼	124
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	12
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Central 6s	122	122	122	122	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	90½	90⅝	90	90	44
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Southern Pacific 4s	93¼	93⅝	93	93	223
Southern Pacific 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99	99⅝	33
Southern Railway 5s	120	121	120	120⅝	37
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Standard Rope & Twine income	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	30
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	65	65	63	63	12
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	102½	103⅝	102½	103⅝	6
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	110½	111¼	110¾	111	136
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119¼	119¼	119	119	6
Third Avenue 1st 5s	125	125	125	125	3
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	12
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	91½	91½	91½	91½	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	85¼	85¾	84¾	85	73
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	10
Union Pacific 1st 4s	107	107	106¾	106⅝	95
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	113⅝	113⅝	111¾	112½	2,740
Virginia Midland general 5s	115	115	115	115	8
Wabash 1st 5s	119¼	119¼	119	119¼	95
Wabash debenture, Series A	102	102	100	100	19
Wabash debenture, Series B	67⅝	67⅝	65	67¼	772
West Shore guaranteed 4s	115	115¼	115	115¼	9
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5s	100	100¼	100	100¼	2
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie improvement 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	93	94	93	93½	193
Wisconsin Central general 4s	92¼	92½	91	91⅝	358
Total sales					$14,104,750

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 29, 1901.

	Week ended June 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138⅝	139¼	138⅝	139¼	12
United States 3s, coupon	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	1½
United States 2s, coupon	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	10
Total sales					$23,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 29, 1901.

	Week ended June 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia funded debt 2-3s	95	95	95	95	12
Grand total					$14,140,250

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	Q. Jan.	106⅝	June 6	105½	Jan. 21	106⅝	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1903, coupon	Q. Jan.	108½	June 29	105½	Jan. 17	108½	June 29
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112½	June 4	112½	June 18
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	115½	Mar. 30	113⅝	June 3	113⅝	June 3
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F.	138½	May 29	137½	Jan. 7	138½	May 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	139½	Apr. 23	137⅝	Mar. 6	139½	June 26
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg	Q. F.	111½	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F.	112½	Jan. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	113	Mar. 22	106¾	June 21	106¾	June 21
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	106½	June 6	106½	June 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	Q. F.	111¾	Mar. 27	109	May 15	109	June 26
District of Columbia 3-65s	F. A.	125	Apr. 26	125	Apr. 26	125	Apr. 26
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108½	Jan. 14	108¼	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906	J. J.					109¾	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	103½	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	103½	Mar. 30
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	109	Apr. 17	108	May 13	108	May 13
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13
North Carolina 6s, 1919	A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½	Mar. 14
South Carolina 4½s, 1933	J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	99¼	May 2	96	Jan. 17	96	June 20
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs		10⅝	Mar. 30	7¼	Feb. 15	10	May 24
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	96⅝	Jan. 17	95	May 17	95	June 25

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 29, 1901	$11,022,709
Week ended June 30, 1900	8,506,196
From Jan. 1, 1901	283,976,539
From Jan. 1, 1900	253,810,445

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 25, 1901	$10,382,741
Week ended June 26, 1900	9,741,269
From Jan. 1, 1901	262,946,622
From Jan. 1, 1900	230,940,673

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 29, 1901	$44,637
Week ended June 30, 1900	15,156
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,227,617
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,904,324

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 29, 1901	$8,000
Week ended June 30, 1900	47,650
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,129,709
From Jan. 1, 1900	37,000,976

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 29, 1901	$43,637
Week ended June 30, 1900	32,506

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1901	$25,901,992
From Jan. 1, 1900	35,096,100

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 29, 1901	$[illegible]
Week ended June 30, 1900	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1901	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1900	[illegible]

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 29, 1901	$[illegible]
Week ended June 30, 1900	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1901	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1900	[illegible]

Net Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 29, 1901	[illegible]
Week ended June 30, 1900	[illegible]

Net Exports of Silver.

From Jan. 1, 1901	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1900	[illegible]

Municipal
Railroad and Corporation
BONDS,
To Net from 4 to 6 Per Cent.
Correspondence Solicited.
C. H. WHITE & CO.
BANKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Agents for the Anglo-American Bank, Limited, Charing Cross, London.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
[illegible]

ALEXANDER [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CFCL

Subscription for the WEEK ENDED JUNE 29, 1901

Subscriptions can be found under the head of the system of which the road is lien on is a part. Where no price is quoted, "Par" is to be understood. Interest dates are stated in connection with the name of each bond. Where a bond is registered, the fact is stated in connection with the name of the bond. Where a bond is coupon, the fact is stated in connection with the name of the bond. Where a bond is both registered and coupon, the fact is stated in connection with the name of the bond. Where a bond is neither registered nor

ID LIST.

of bonds which do
er alphabetical or-
id Quotation List."

Opposite each is
ystem under which
le referred to:

ONDS.

System.	
...Southern Railway.	
...Sav., Fla. & West.	
...Delaware & Hud.	
...Pennsylvania R.R.	
...Buff., R. & Pitts.	
...Central of N. J.	
...Southern Railway.	
...Southern Railway.	
...Southern Pacific.	
...Michigan Central.	
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
...Illinois Central.	
...Mo., Kan. & Tex.	
...Long Island.	
...Sav., Fla. & West.	
...Erie.	
...Erie.	
...Illinois Central.	
...Seaboard & Roan.	
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
...Buff., C. R. & N.	
...Baltimore & Ohio.	
...Southern Pac. Co.	
...Erie.	
...At., Top. & S. Fe.	
...Illinois Central.	
...Pennsylvania Co.	
...C., C., C. & St. L.	
...C., C., C. & St. L.	
...Buff., R. & Pitts.	
...Pennsylvania R.R.	
...Pennsylvania Co.	
...Southern Railway.	
...Hocking Val. Ry.	
...Norfolk & West.	
...Chi., Mil. & St. P.	
...Mo., Kan. & Tex.	
...Pennsylvania R.R.	
...Chi., R. I. & Pac.	
...Chi. & Northwest.	
...Lake Sh. & M. S.	
...St. Paul, M. & M.	
...Southern Railway.	
...Chesa. & Ohio.	
...Lehigh Valley.	
...Pennsylvania Co.	
...Chi. & Northwest.	
...Chi., Mil. & St. P.	
...Pere Marquette.	
...St. L. & San F.	
...Southern Pac. Co.	
...Southern Railway.	
...Southern Pac. Co.	
...N. W.	
...Pennsylvania Co.	
...St. Louis South.	
...Chi., Bur. & Q.	
...N. Y., N. H. & H.	
...Southern Pac. Co.	
...Southern Pac. Co.	
...Chi. & Northwest.	
...Erie.	
...Lake Sh. & M. S.	
...Tol. & Ohio Cent.	
...Mo., Kan. & Tex.	
...St. L. & San F.	
...Louis. & Nash.	
...Chi., R. I. & Pac.	
...Southern Railway.	
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
...Central of N. J.	
...Central of N. J.	
...Missouri Valley.	
...Erie.	
...Chicago & Alton.	
...Chi., Ind. & Louis.	
...Lake Sh. & M. S.	
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
...Manhattan Rway.	
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
...Erie.	
...Chi. & Northwest.	
...Chi. & Northwest.	
...Chi., Mil. & St. P.	
...Burl., C. R. & N.	
...St. Paul, M. & M.	
...Chicago & Alton.	
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
...Baltimore & Ohio	
...St. Paul & Man.	
...Southern Pac. Co.	
...Del., Lack. & W.	
...Louis. & Nash.	
...N. Y., N. H. & H.	
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
...Pennsylvania Co.	
...Long Island.	
...Erie.	
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
...Del., Lack. & W.	
...Erie.	
...N. Y., N. H. & H.	
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
...Long Island.	
...Erie.	
...Southern Pac. Co.	
...Chi. & Northwest.	
...Lake Erie & West.	
...Southern Pac. Co.	
...C., St. P., M. & O.	
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
...C., C., C. & St. L.	
...Union Pacific.	
...Southern Pac. Co.	
...Union Pacific.	
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
...Chi. & Northwest.	
...Missouri Pacific.	
...Louis. & Nash.	
...C., C., C. & St. L.	
...Pennsylvania Co.	
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
...Del. & Hudson.	
...Southern Railway.	
...Southern Railway.	
...Buff., R. & Pitts.	
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
...Mobile & Ohio.	
...Missouri Pacific.	
...Wabash.	
...Ter. A. R. of St. L.	
...Illinois Central.	
...Northern Pacific.	
...Northern Pacific.	
...C., St. P., M. & O.	
...Southern Pac. Co.	
...Norfolk & West.	
...Mo., Kan. & Tex.	
...Sav., Fla. & West.	
...Southern Railway.	
...Louis. & Nash.	
...Pennsylvania R.R.	
...Del., Lack. & W.	
...Mo., Kan. & Tex.	
...Southern Pac. Co.	
...Pennsylvania R.R.	
...Rio Grande West.	
...Union Pacific.	
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
...Missouri Pacific.	
...Southern Railway.	
...Del., Lack. & W.	
...Southern Railway.	
...Northern Railway.	
...Southern Railway.	
...N. Cen. & Hud.	
...Baltimore & Ohio.	
...Erie.	
...St. Paul, M. & M.	
...Chi. & Northwest.	
SOUNDS.	
...Texas, C., L. & R.	
...Pen. R. & G. Co.	
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
...Pen. G. & E. Co.	
...Mem. Coal & Iron.	
...N. Y. Gas & Elec.	
...Ter. R. & F.	
...Kings Co. El. & P.	
...Pen. G. & C. Co.	
...Pen. G. & C. Co.	
...Western Union.	

1901

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Asʼd.
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S*	108¾ Jan 16	104⅝ Mar 13	104¾ June 21	.. ..
Do do registered M S*	106¾ Feb 21	105 Apr 30	105½ May 20	.. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D	105¾ Apr 30	102¾ Jan 16	103¾ Apr 30	.. ..
Do do registered *J D	102¼ Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	.. ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905 *M N	103¾ Apr 30	101⅝ Jun 4	101⅝ June 4	.. 101
Do do registered *M N			102¾ Au 1, 99	
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997 J J*	110¾ Apr 24	109 Jan 18	110 June 19	109¾ 110
Do do registered J J*	109¾ May 20	109½ May 20	109½ May 20	.. ..
Do do registered J J*	97¼ Jan 15	94 Apr 26	95¾ June 21	95½ ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	97 Jan 11	96 Mar 27	96 Mar 27	.. ..
Do do registered *F A	97 Jan 25	95 May 16	97¾ June 28	97½ 98
Do do registered *F A	99 Jan 10	94½ May 1	97 June 25	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	97¼ Jan 10	94½ May 1	97 June 25	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	116¾ Mar 5	113 May 28	115 June 27	.. ..
Do registered *J J	115¼ Mar 28	112½ Jan 17	114¼ June 19	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J*	112¾ Jan 30	111 Mar 1	111 Mar 1	110 ..
Do registered J J*			106 Jne 17,98	.. ..
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940 J J	.. ..	.. ..	95 Jul 28,98	.. ..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	104 Jul 24,97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	115⅞ May 2, 00	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 *F A	128¾ Mar 18	125½ May 20	102 Fe 3, 00	105 ..
R.,W.& O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922 A O	.. ..	.. ..	126½ June 24	125½ 127½
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	109 Jan. 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 *F A	.. ..	.. ..	113 Ap 13,99	112 ..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	110 Oc 16, 00	111 ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991 *M S*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Jul 6, 00	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O*	122¼ May 8	121 Jan 18	122½ May 8	120 124½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—				
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 F A*	117⅝ May 15	117 Feb 13	117⅝ May 15	116½ ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D*	110⅝ Feb 21	108½ Jun 11	108½ June 12	108½ 111
Do do registered, 1903 J D*	111 May 2	110½ Jan 8	111 May 2	.. ..
Do. g. 3½s, 1997 *J D	111¼ May 17	108½ Jun 11	108¾ June 17	108¾ ..
Do do registered *J D			110¼ Mr 17,00	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.,L.S.&M.S.,1901 *A O	.. ..	.. ..	108¾ Do 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J*	128 Jun 19	128 Jun 19	128 June 19	125 ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932 J J*	146¾ Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	143 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902 *M N	106¾ Mar 4	102½ May 20	103 May 23	103½ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902 *M N	103¼ Mar 11	102½ Jan 30	103¼ Mar 11	101½ ..
Do 6s, 1909 M S*	119 Jan 3	116½ Apr 19	119 June 20	118¾ ..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S	131⅜ Jun 25	127⅜ Jan 9	131⅜ June 25	130 ..
Do do registered, March, 1931 Q M	.. ..	.. ..	126 Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940 *J J	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	106 ..
Do do registered *J J	.. ..	.. ..	106¼ No 28,00	.. ..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937 A O*	109¼ Mar 14	106 Apr 12	107 June 28	106¾ 107½
Do registered A O*	107 Apr 8	106 Jun 19	106 June 19	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903 *J D	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 A O*	202 Jun 8	198 Apr 11	202 June 24	.. ..
Do registered *J J			187 No 17,99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100 *J J	197 Jan 17	195 Feb 21	195 Feb 21	.. ..
Housatonic R. con g. 5s, 1937 M N*	136 Mar 12	134 Mar 8	134½ May 25	133 ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	125¾ Ja 6, 97	117½ ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J*			114 Ja 5, 00	.. ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J	110 Apr 12	110 Apr 12	110 Apr 12	.. ..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992 M S	108 Jan 9	104 May 14	104¼ June 29	104½ 104½
Do do registered, $5,000 only *M N			101½ No 30,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941 *M N	112½ Mar 28	110¼ May 14	110½ May 15	112½ ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 *M N	136 Apr 2	132 May 21	132 May 21	132 ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 *A O	133¼ Mar 4	131 Apr 4	131¾ Apr 20	132 134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 *F A	133¾ Apr 23	131 Feb 20	133 June 27	133 ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922 *J J	107½ Jun 3	107¼ Jun 3	107¾ June 3	108 110
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989 M N*	103½ Mar 14	101½ May 27	102 June 29	101½ ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996 A O*	104 Mar 9	99½ Jan 21	103 June 28	.. ..
Do registered			97¾ Jul 18,00	98 ..
N. P. Ry p.in.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997 Q J	106 Mar 7	104¼ Jan 8	105¾ June 28	105½ 106
Do registered Q J	105¾ Mar 20	104½ Mar 22	105 June 14	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	73¾ Apr 30	69½ Jan 21	73 June 29	72¾ 73
Do do registered Q F	72¾ Jun 5	72¾ Jun 5	72¾ June 5	.. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996 J D*	102 May 28	100 Jun 24	100 June 24	.. 100
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 *F A	131½ Feb 18	131½ Feb 18	131½ Feb 18	131 ..
Do registered certificates Q F			132 Jul 28,99	.. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948 Q M	.. ..	.. ..	88¾ May 31,00	88½ ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931 *F A*	122¾ Feb 13	122¾ Feb 13	122¾ Feb 13	121½ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O*	117 Jan 9	111½ Apr 10	112 June 10	112 114
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 *J D	103 Jan 8	102 Feb 13	102 Feb 16	104 ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 J J*	119 Jun 20	115½ Apr 18	117⅞ June 26	117½ ..
Ohio Riv. R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936 *J D	112¾ Jun 3	112 Feb 27	112¾ June 3	110 112
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	.. ..	.. ..	95 De 12,00	100 ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1001 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	75 Ap 4, 00	.. 70
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J D	111 May 22	108 Jan 9	111 June 22	.. ..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910 M N*			101 De 15,00	.. ..
Do do 6½s, 1917 A O	105 Jan 31	102 May 17	102 May 17	103½ 105
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J*	115¼ Mar 12	114¼ Jan 16	115¾ May 27	114 116
Do registered, 1921 J J*	114½ Mar 8	110¾ Jun 20	110¾ June 20	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s,col.tr.reg.cts.,1937 M S*			102 No 11,98	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932 A O*	126¼ Mar 22	122½ Apr 15	122¾ Apr 15	123½ 126
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942 *J J			121 Oc 22, 00	122¾ ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J*			102 No 7, 00	.. ..
P.,C.,C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A.1940 A O*	118 Mar 28	114¾ Jun 12	114½ June 18	114¼ ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O	117¾ Feb 13	113 Jun 6	113 June 6	114¾ ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N*	116½ Feb 14	116¼ Feb 14	116¾ Feb 14	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N*			109 Ap 12,00	108½ ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949 F A*	90¾ Apr 18	87 May 10	87 May 10	86¾ ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*	130¾ Feb 19	130¾ Apr 29	136¾ Apr 29	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*	136¼ Apr 12	135 Apr 1	136¾ Apr 12	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	136¾ Jan 28	128¾ Apr 11	130 Apr 11	128 ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s,1923 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	108 My 12,97	.. ..
Un. N. J. R. & C. gen.4s,1944 *M S	.. ..	.. ..	117 My 1, 00	117 ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941 J J*	112½ Jan 25	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 *M S			102 No 10,97	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921. Q F	133¾ Jan 28	133¼ Jan 22	133½ Jan 26	.. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N			101 Oc 31, 00	.. ..
Pere Marquette—				
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920 A O*	127 Feb 4	126 Jan 10	127 Feb 4	123½ ..
Do 1st con. g.'5s, 1939 *M N	114½ Mar 5	108 Jan 10	112 June 11	114½ ..
Do Pt.Huron Div.1st g.5s,1939 *A O	115½ Mar 28	109 Jan 19	114 May 20	114½ ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*	.. ..	.. ..	137 No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Oc 26, 98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	121 No 26,98	122½ ..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A.&B,Ja.,1928 A O	.. ..	.. ..	114 Mar., 93	.. ..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916 J J*			90 Jne 24,99	90½ ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 A O*	118 Feb 16	113¾ Mar 8	117¾ June 6	117 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*			98 Jul 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	100¼ Apr 4	100 Feb 14	100¾ Apr 4	.. ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	100¾ Apr 29	98 Jan 21	100¾ May 21	101 ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s,1927 M N*	121¼ Mar 12	121 Feb 15	121½ Mar 12	121¼ 123
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 J J	99 Jun 21	92¼ Jan 3	98¾ June 29	98¾ 99
Do registered J J	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J*	103¾ Jun 21	98¾ Jan 4	103 June 29	102¼ 106
Do mtg.& col.tr.g.4s,Se.A.1949 *A O	98¾ Jun 12	93¼ Apr 8	96 June 21	95 ..
Utah C.1st gtd.g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918 A O			88¾ Se 27, 00	92 ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 J D*	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	104 ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	94 Mar 28	93½ Feb 18	93½ May 3	83 84½
Do guaranteed J J*	94¼ May 23	92½ Jan 8	94¼ May 23	.. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947 *J J	98 Jun 19	89¾ Jan 11	97 June 27	97 ..
St. L. & S.F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A.,1906 M N*	112¾ Feb 14	112 May 8	112 May 6	114¾ 115¾
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906 M N*	114¾ May 31	111¾ Jan 22	114¾ June 6	114¾ 115¾
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N*	113¾ Apr 25	111¾ Jan 8	114¾ May 23	114¾ 115¾
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919 F A*			113½ July, 99	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	136¼ Jun 25	127¾ Jan 3	136½ June 25	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 J J*	119 May 31	112¾ Jan 3	119 June 29	.. ..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987 A O*			102¾ Oc 17, 00	102¾ ..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910 *A O			105 Oc 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J*	101¾ Apr 29	91¾ Jan 2	100 May 24	100 ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947 A O*			100 Jne 15,00	.. ..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929 *A O	100 Apr 29	96 Feb 8	100 Apr 29	.. ..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930 *A O	102¾ Jun 22	97 Apr 2	102¾ June 22	100¾ ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989 M N*	100¼ Mar 14	95¾ Jan 29	98¾ June 29	96¾ 98
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989 J J	82¾ Jun 5	71 Jan 18	81¾ June 28	81¾ 82
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O*	118¾ Feb 20	118¾ Jan 22	118¾ Feb 20	116¾ ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	120¾ Feb 26	116 May 17	116¾ June 25	115¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	142 Feb 11	140¾ Apr 19	140¾ June 6	141 ..
Do do registered J J*			137½ Fe 23,99	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J*	116¼ Jun 13	114¾ Jan 3	116¾ June 13	115¾ ..
Do do do registered J J*	116¾ Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	.. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 *J D	107¾ May 6	103 May 1	105¾ June 13	.. ..
Do do registered *J D	106 May 6	106 May 6	106 May 6	.. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*			128 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	140 May 24	132 Jan 21	140 May 24	140 ..
Do registered J J*			115 Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	122 Mar 6	121 Apr 22	122 June 28	122 ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908 *A O	110 Feb 14	109¾ Jun 7	109¾ June 7	107¼ ..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938 *J D			120 Ap 11,98	121¼ ..
Do registered *J D			118 Ap 24,96	.. ..
S. Pac. P. & P. 1st g. 6s, 1905 M S*	104 Jan 9	104 Jan 9	104 Jan 9	.. ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J			112 Jne 9, 00	.. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g.6s,1934 *A O			102¾ Ja 15,00	127 ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 J J*			117 Mr 17,00	.. ..
Do St. John's Div. g. 6s, 1901 J J*	94¾ Feb 15	94 Feb 9	94¾ Feb 15	.. ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 M N*	106¾ Feb 15	100¾ Feb 25	100¾ Feb 25	98 ..
Brunz. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *J J	87 Jan 12	87 Jan 12	87 Jan 12	84 ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land. gr. gtd. g. 4s, 1918 J J*	91¾ Jun 5	91¾ Jun 5	91¾ June 5	86 ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J*			104¾ Fe 5, 97	.. ..
Southern Pacific Company—				
Do 2-6 year col. tr. 4½s, 1905 J D*	101¼ May 31	99¾ Jan 2	99¾ June 20	99 ..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug. 1949 J D	95¾ Feb 19	95 Jan 3	95 June 20	95 95½
Do do registered J D			96 Oc 6, 99	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 J J*	100 Feb 14	100 Feb 14	100 June 20	100¼ ..
Do registered J J*			98 Jan 1, 00	.. ..
Do Mem. gtd. g. 5s, 1938 J J*	119¾ Apr 30	119 Jan 18	119¾ June 27	119 ..
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 F A*	115¾ Jun 24	115¾ Mar 20	115¾ June 24	115 ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905 M N*	107¾ Feb 20	107¾ Feb 20	107¾ Feb 20	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 6s, 1911 M N*	110 Feb 20	110 Feb 20	110 Feb 20	.. ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s,int.gtd.1937 J J	110 Jun 20	110 Jun 20	110 Jun 20	110 ..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd. 1912 A O	111¾ Apr 30	111¾ Apr 30	111¾ Apr 30	111 ..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd. 1912 J D	111¾ Jun 20	111¾ Jun 20	111¾ Jun 20	111 ..
Mex. L. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1911 J J*	110 Jun 20	110 Jun 20	110 Jun 20	110 ..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1912 J J*	109 Ap 12,00	109 Ap 12,00	109 Ap 12,00	108½ ..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Asʼd.
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A.1905 *A O	114¾ Jan 30	108½ Jan 21	111¾ Jan 30	105¾ ..
Do do Series B 1905 J J*	109¾ Apr 22	106¾ Apr 22	106¾ Apr 22	106¾ ..
Do do Series C and D, 1906 J J*	108 Jun 4	108 Jun 4	108 June 4	106¼ ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912 A O	120 Feb 15	119 Jan 19	120 Feb 15	117¾ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 M N*			107 No 27,00	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	109¾ Mar 28	106¼ May 3	107⅞ June 14	.. ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 J J*	111 Jun 25	96 Jan 4	111 June 26	110 ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 J J*	112¾ Jun 21	110 Mar 25	112¾ June 26	.. ..
Glia V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924 M N*	107 Mar 2	105 Jan 9	105 June 7	107 110
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907 *J J			98 Au 6, 97	104 ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O*	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	.. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J*	121 Jun 25	113¾ Jan 2	120¾ June 29	120½ 121
Do registered J J	119 Jun 22	116 Jun 4	119 June 22	.. ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996 J J	110¾ Apr 1	109 Jan 21	109 Apr 24	112 ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938 *M S	116¾ Feb 5	113¼ Jan 15	114¾ June 20	114 ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 5s, 1918 J J*	120¾ Mar 25	120 Mar 25	120 Mar 25	110 ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J*	95¾ Apr 25	93¼ Jan 25	94½ May 6	94 95¾
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	121 Jun 12	119¾ Mar 21	121 June 12	121¼ ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930 J J*	120¾ Apr 25	117¼ Jan 29	120 Apr 26	.. ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	123 Apr 10	117 May 28	119½ June 25	119½ ..
Do do registered	115 Jun 21	115 Jun 21	115 June 21	.. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *J J	128 Jun 1	124½ Feb 7	128 June 12	128 ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J*	129 Apr 8	124¾ Jan 24	128 June 28	127½ ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 5s, 1915 *J J	124½ Jun 22	122 Jan 7	124 June 28	124 ..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 M S*			101¼ Jul 20,00	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *A O	109¾ Feb 15	109 Apr 10	109 Apr 10	108¼ ..
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948 M N*			83 De 10,00	.. ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 *M N	115 Jun 14	113 May 15	115 June 26	115 ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 *M N	115 Jun 10	115 Jun 10	115 June 10	115 ..
Do serial, Series D A O*	.. ..	.. ..	102 Oc 13, 99	.. ..
Do serial, Series E A O*	.. ..	.. ..	109 Ja 12, 98	.. ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924 *F A	.. ..	.. ..	91¼ Je 14, 00	.. ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 J J*	120¾ Jun 8	110 Apr 29	120¾ June 8	120½ 121
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *M N	110 Jun 26	106 Jan 4	110 June 26	107 112¾
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s,1939 J J	.. ..	.. ..	117 Jul 25,00	.. ..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939 A O*	116 Mar 18	116 Mar 18	116 Mar 18	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A*	116½ May 23	115¼ Mar 12	116½ May 23	115½ ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 A O	115 Mar 6	115 Mar 6	115 Mar 6	112¾ ..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905 *J D	104 Feb 15	104 Feb 15	104 Feb 15	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 *J D	120½ May 24	115¼ Jan 4	119 June 27	118¾ 120
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 Mar.	100 Jan 22	90 Jan 7	99 May 23	.. ..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931 *J J	111 Jun 18	110½ Jun 13	111 June 18	110 ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J*	117¼ Apr 10	114¾ May 2	116 June 18	115 ..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935 *J D	108¼ May 17	103 Jun 12	106½ June 26	105½ ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 A O*	115¾ Jan 14	115¾ Jan 14	115¾ Jan 14	111¾ ..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990 *A O	98 Mar 19	95 Jan 14	98 June 14	.. 98¼
Tol., Pec. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	94 Mar 29	86 Jan 24	94 June 6	94¼ ..
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,tr.*J D			130¾ Jne 25,00	.. ..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g.3

The letter or figure after the name of the stock.

Dividend and Interest periods are indicated as follows: J—January; F—February; M—March; A—April; M—May; J—June; J—July; A—August; S—September; O—October; N—November; D—December; M—Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S-Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	8½	S	May 1, 01	265	285
Astor National	250,000	..	..	.....	600	670
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	315	350
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	135	162½
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	705	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	325	335
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	S	Mar., 1901	4020	4070
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	162½	..
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	690	710
Colonial	100,000	6	..	1896	200	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	305	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	395	405
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	405	420
Domestic Exch. National	300,000	..	..	.....	101	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	142½	150
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3150	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	380	..
First National	500,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	4400	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	8	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	250	265
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	145	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	495	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	130	140
German Exch.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	305	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	158	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	675	690
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat. ($50)	1,500,000	10	S	Jan., 1901	580	..
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb., 1901	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	265	..
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	260	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	112	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	275	285
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	195	..
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	140	148
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	185	195
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1205	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	335	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	175	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	160	170
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	106	115
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	218	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 01	190	200
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	570	610
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	245	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	111	..
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Republic (Nat.)	1,500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	275	295
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	107	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	270	300
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 23, 01	300	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	595	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	240	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	280	295
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	200	210
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Apr. 1, 01	1930	1975
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	545	570
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	410	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	400	415
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	410	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	1490	1510
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	715	..
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 01	310	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 01	420	430
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	186	195
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	265	..
Manhattan ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	450	510
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	335	345
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	July 1, 01	900	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	315	..
Metropolitan	1,800,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1050	1250
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1900	1310	1350
N.Y. Securi'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 01	925	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	235	250
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	May 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	275	285
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan., 1901	1380	1415
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	455	470
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1720
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	340	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	205

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	23	26
Hoboken 1st 6s, 1946	1,100,000	3½	S	May, 1901	112½	114

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N.Y.Mutual Gas	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 15, 01	68	70
Do 1st 5s, 1932	500,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	98
N. Y. & Hoboken	2,000,000	2½	Q	June 1, 01	91	92½
Do con. 5s, 1948	3,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	94	96
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	69	75
Do 1st 5s, 1910	250,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	2,000,000	½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	40	42
Do 1st 6s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	97
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	1	..	.....	⅝	¾
Binghamton Gas	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	28	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	8
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	73	76
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	8,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 6s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	106	107½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,608,825	6	..	1900	78	80
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	102	104
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	922,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	34½	35
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	78	81
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	..
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	98	99
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	..	Jan., 1901	70	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107	108½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108¼	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	59	60
N. Y. & R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	93½	95
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Q	May 15, 01	50	55
Do gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86¼	88¼
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	133
Do preferred	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,352,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1948	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	97	100
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	92	95
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,600,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*50	55½
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	80	83
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	80	82
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	10½
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	40	41
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4¼
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 10, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	12,000,000	..	..	.....	54	..
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	96	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	10½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	68	71
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	..	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*15	16
Brit. Exchequ. 5s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	96¾	99
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	100,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,625,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	160	162
Cen. & So. Am. Tel	7,725,600	1½	Q	Apr., 1901	107	110
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	23½	26
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	69	72
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,152,400	..	..	.....	17	18
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	2½	S	Feb., 1901	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	.....	..	..	.....	8	9
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	540,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	4½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	32½	35
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	83	85
Electric Boat	4,207,500	..	..	.....	18	20
Do preferred	4,500,300	..	..	.....	43	51
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	8	12
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	April 1900	18	22
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅝	2¼
Flem. Coal & C.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2¼
General Chemical	6,760,200	..	Q	June 1, 01	65½	67
Do preferred	8,082,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	98	101
Havana Com'e'l	10,650,000	..	..	.....	10¼	12
Do preferred	6,650,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	45½	48½
H'ng-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	650,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do 2d pref'd	1,650,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 01	120	122
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	1
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2½
Do 1st 6s	600,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	50	60
J'sey & B'rnham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1899	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	120	125
Mark't Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*2½	3
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	167
Mex. Nat. con. pf.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	25⅝	28
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,638,100	..	..	.....	26	28
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	87	89
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 2, 01	107	110
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*2⅝	3¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	963,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Tran., $20 pd.	25,000,000	..	..	.....	13¾	14
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	35	36½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 01	95	97
Pen., Dec. & Erv.	3,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
P., R. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*35⅜	36½
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	17	25
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 01	204	216
Royal B. Bow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	150	155
Seaboard Air L.	32,167,650	..	..	.....	28½	29½
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	51	53
Do 1st 6s, 1926	12,035,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	32	35½
Singer Mfg.	25,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 30, 01	235	245
South. La. & Tex.	1,800,000	1¼	S	May 29, 01	39½	42
Do col. tr. 5s, 1945	1,800,000	2½	J	Mar., 1901	81½	82½
Standard Cordage	1,500,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	29	33
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	120	..
Standard Oil	97,500,000	12	Q	Jun 15, 01	770	775
Stor. Power ($30)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	10	18
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	103	..
Do 1st 6s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel. Tel. & C. A. ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	6¼
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*21¼	22½
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 26, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	840,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1898	5	6½
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 01	68	70
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*3¾	7
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	62	64
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	5½	S	Apr. 1, 01	118	120
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	11⅔	S	Apr. 1, 01	116	118
U.S. Cast-iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	7	7⅝
Do preferred	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	36½	38
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	50
Do preferred	2,750,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	95	97
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	44	48
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,250,000	16	Q	Apr., 1901	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	106	112

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	100	103
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1901	600	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	80	90
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	290	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	125	140
Home	5,000,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	295	305
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	180	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	1	S	July, 1900	..	55
Unit'd States ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	135	150
W'chester ($10)	300,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	330	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	245	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. S. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100	101½
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	240	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	116	118
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	165	180
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,500,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	178	..
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	35½	38
Do preferred	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	97	100
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	14½	Q	Feb., 1901	330	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100½	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,238,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	67	69
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	109¼	110
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	105
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	July, 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St Do 1st 6s, 1909	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	395	405
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	113	115
	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	99	101
Nassau Electric. B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	680,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	112	113
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98½
New Or. City R. R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	93	96
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22½	24¼
Do 1st 4s, 1945	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	28
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	26¼	27½
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	850,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,882,000	2	Q	Mar., 1901	213	216
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,679,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	118	119
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	July, 1901	208	215
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	105	108
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	116	118
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	60	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1923	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1996	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	395	410

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing June 20. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.	
175	185	**Adams Express**	†12,000,000	June, 1901 4	185 May 29		147 Jan. 10		175	June 19, 1901
220	..	Albany and Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901 3½	..		..		*265	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1901 1½	77½ Jan. 7		77 Jan. 7		77½	Jan. 7, 1901
..	25¼	American Bicycle pf.	10,000,000	..	35 Apr. 22		24½ June 20		24½	June 20, 1901
180	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901 5	180 Apr. 26		180 Apr. 5		180	May 15, 1901
93	101	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	†0,108,000	June 1, 1901 13	91½ Jan. 8		85 Apr. 10		89¾	June 19, 1901
34	36¾	Am. District Tel.	3,845,600	May 15, 1901 1	49 May 8		34 Jan. 30		40	May 7, 1901
40	47	American Snuff	11,001,700	.. ..	46½ June 8		26 Mar. 18		46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	.. ..	2¼ Mar. 21		2 Jan. 10		2¼	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	May 1, 1901 2	149¾ June 10		137 Jan. 2		147	June 21, 1901
55	58	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.. ..	64 Apr. 22		52½ May 15		57¼	June 6, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901 3	..		..		*121	Nov. 28, 1899
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1901 1	..		..		100	Oct. 31, 1898
103	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1901 2	..		..		106½	Nov. 14, 1898
133	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	135¼ May 21		120 Feb. 25		135¼	May 21, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1901 1	103¾ Jan. 9		103¾ Jan. 9		103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.. ..	..		..		20¾	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.. ..	..		..		30	Apr. 26, 1900
..	..	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	22,576,500	Jan. 15, 1901 2	94¾ Mar. 15		91¾ Jan. 17		94	June 20, 1901
184	198	Chic., St. P. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1901 3½	201 Apr. 11		180 Mar. 29		200	Apr. 19, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1901 2	..		..		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1, 1901 1¼	..		..		120	June 4, 1894
..	..	Chicago Un. Trac. pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1½	60 May 28		54¾ Feb. 11		60	June 7, 1901
116	119	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1901 1½	121 Apr. 20		115¾ Jan. 12		119¾	June 21, 1901
..	..	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	3,000,000	.. ..	37 Mar. 6		27½ Jan. 7		33	June 20, 1901
..	..	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 1¾	70½ Mar. 6		68 Jan. 16		74¾	May 3, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	.. ..	..		..		1½	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.. ..	..		..		¾	Oct. 31, 1900
130	137	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901 4	142½ Apr. 29		116 Mar. 19		138	May 25, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.. ..	..		..		11½	June 12, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	.. ..	..		..		29	June 12, 1900
184	187	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 1, 1901 1¾	189 May 7		168½ Feb. 16		184¾	May 15, 1901
57	63	Consol. Coal	10,240,000	Feb. 1, 1901 2	60 Mar. 11		56½ Jan. 30		60	Mar. 11, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.. ..	27½ Feb. 15		24½ May 10		34½	May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	July 1, 1901 1¾	84 Mar. 15		81¾ Feb. 26		82	Mar. 27, 1901
125	150	**Des M. & Ft. D. pf.**	763,500	Aug. 1, 1900 7	130 Apr. 1		123 Feb. 13		130	Apr. 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	June 1, 1901 1	77¼ Apr. 11		75¼ Apr. 2		77¼	Apr. 11, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901 3¾	405 Mar. 21		405 Mar. 21		405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1½	..		..		*100	Dec. 20, 1900
88	94	Evans. & T. H. pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1901 2½	95 Apr. 11		81 Jan. 4		94¾	Apr. 23, 1901
27	28	**Ft. Wth. & Den. City**	2,535,000	Mar. 15, '98 2	36 Apr. 20		17 Jan. 18		30	June 21, 1901
..	..	Fort W. & Rio Grande	3,198,100	.. ..	29 Feb. 8		25 Jan. 29		29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	July, 1901 1½	..		..		*108½	Dec. 14, 1901
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	59½ Apr. 9		50 Feb. 18		59½	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,823,100	Apr. 15, 1901 2	112 Jan. 11		110 Jan. 10		110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,000	May 1, 1901 1¼	..		..		*107¾	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,000	May 1, 1901 1¾	..		..		*108	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Jne 25, 1901 50c	..		..		*105	May 20, 1899
95	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Jne 25, 1901 50c	100 Apr. 16		75 Jan. 8		95	June 11, 1901
102	..	**Ill. Central leased line**	10,000,000	July, 1901 2	106 Mar. 30		105 Jan. 22		106	Mar. 30, 1901
8	10	**Keokuk & Des M.**	2,600,400	.. ..	..		..		..	..
35	40	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	1,564,600	July 2, 1900 50c	10½ Feb. 13		5¾ Jan. 2		0	June 18, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	36 Apr. 4		24 Jan. 2		35	May 7, 1901
..	0	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	.. ..	..		..		*22	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf.	1,000,000	April 2, 1901 1	10 May 7		8 Mar. 6		10	May 7, 1901
25	29	Knickerbocker Ice, Chic.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 ..	60 Mar. 13		45 Mar. 8		60	Mar. 13, 1901
118	124	**Lake Erie & West. pf.**	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1901 2	29 June 18		12 Jan. 8		29	June 18, 1901
70	78	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,600	July 1, 1901 2½	130 Mar. 29		105¼ Jan. 21		124	June 14, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Jne 29, 1901 2½	75 June 6		70 May 10		75	June 6, 1901
35	36½	Met. W. S. El., Chic.	7,498,700	.. ..	..		..		*152	May 31, 1899
105	..	Michigan Central	18,733,000	Jan. 28, 1901 2	57 June 6		27 Jan. 9		30	June 20, 1901
..	118	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	May 1, 1901 1½	107¼ Mar. 4		107 Mar. 4		107¼	Mar. 4, 1901
193	197	**Morris & Essex**	15,000,000	July 1, 1901 3½	118 Apr. 18		118 Apr. 18		118	Apr. 18, 1901
75	100	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	197¼ Apr. 9		192 Jan. 12		194½	June 7, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. ..	*75 June 19		*70 June 11		*75	June 19, 1901
27	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900 2	57 Jan. 8		27½ May 22		5¼	June 9, 1898
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1901 5	430 Apr. 3		420 Apr. 1		27½	May 22, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,560,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	295 Jan. 12		294 Feb. 4		430	Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Apr. 15, 1901 1½	*173 June 5		*173 June 5		294	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,300,000	Apr. 10, 1901 1	..		..		*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	May 6, 1901 1	†700 May 9		77¼ Jan. 21		95¾	Nov. 14, 1900
									100	June 3, 1901
25	33	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1901 1	..		..		*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,800	.. ..	..		..		7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,841,800	July 2, 1898 1	..		..		*45	Nov. 15, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,124,900	July 1, 1901 2	..		..		15½	Oct. 7, 1899
96	100	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1901 1¼	98 Apr. 26		89 Feb. 25		98	Apr. 26, 1900
71	74½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	May 1, 1901 1	75 June 13		63 Jan. 8		74	June 20, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901 2	..		..		*95	Sept. 22, 1899
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 1, 1901 1¾	..		..		*110	June 26, 1899
22	30	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.. ..	35 Mar. 22		14½ Jan. 22		23½	June 20, 1901
77	85	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 1, 1901 4	75 June 18		33¾ Jan. 9		86	June 17, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	14,712,950	Apr. 20, 1901 1½	100 May 27		80½ Mar. 23		100	June 1, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1901 2	..		..		*117	May 16, 1894
186	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	10,714,200	July 1, 1901 3½	*195 June 21		*183½ June 8		*190	June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1901 3	..		..		*157	Mar. 3, 1899
9	11	**Quicksilver pf.**	4,291,800	May 10, 1901 ½	12¾ May 28		7 Mar. 20		10¾	June 21, 1901
205	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901 4	..		..		200	Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande West.	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 5	65 Mar. 22		65 Feb. 16		80	May 31, 1901
130	140	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	10,000,000	May 15, 1901 1¼	140 Apr. 24		133 Jan. 5		140	Apr. 24, 1901
..	..	**Silver Bullion certfs.**	..	.. ..	65½ Jan. 8		59¾ Mar. 28		60	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1901 2½	..		..		200	Mar. 10, 1899
80¾	88	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	8,700,000	July 1, 1901 1¾	86 Apr. 2		65½ Jan. 22		82¾	June 19, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1901 2½	..		..		100	Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.. ..	..		..		*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1901 5	..		..		*40	Apr. 9, 1900
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,900	.. ..	10 Jan. 17		10 Jan. 17		10	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1901 1¾	147¾ Mar. 19		147½ Jan. 30		147¾	Mar. 19, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1901 ¼	..		..		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 15, 1901 2½	..		..		*205	Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 30, 1901 3½	..		..		165	Oct. 30, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1901 3½	..		..		*134	Nov. 11, 1896
145	165	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 31, 1901 3	155 June 5		138 Jan. 14		155	June 5, 1901
..	..	West Chicago Street	12,180,000	May 15, 1901 1½	..		..		120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 22, 1901 2	..		..		*98	Mar. 12, 1900

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash" 1,000. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Morris and Essex, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Philadelphia Company, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Granite Railroad—Dividend payable.
Guaranty Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Hall Signal Company—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Bank—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Fire Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Hanover Bank—Dividend payable.
Hartford Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Hestonville and Fairmount Pass. Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
H. C. Miner Lithograph Company—Annual meeting.
Idria Quicksilver Mining—Dividend payable.
Importers and Traders' Bank—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Steam Pump Company—Dividend payable on common.
Irving National Bank—Dividend payable.
Jackson Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Kings County Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Knickerbocker Ice Company, Chicago—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Kodak Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Leather Manufacturers' Bank—Dividend payable.
Long Island Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Louisville, Safety Railway—Dividend payable.
Manchester Mills, Boston—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Storage—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Market and Fulton Bank—Dividend payable.
Maryland Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Massachusetts Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Mechanics' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Mercantile National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Merchants' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Merchants' Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
Montville (Conn.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Napa Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Newton (N. H.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
National Bank of Commerce—Dividend payable.
National Bank of North America—Dividend payable.
National Bank of the Republic—Dividend payable.
National Broadway Bank—Dividend payable.
National City Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
National Park Bank—Dividend payable.
National Shoe and Leather Bank—Dividend payable.
National Tube Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New Central Coal and Land Mining Company—Dividend payable.
New England Cotton Yarn Company—Dividend payable.
New Orleans Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Newton (Mass.) Street Railway Company—Dividend payable.
New York Air Brake Company—Books close.
New York County Bank—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable.
North American Trust Company—Books close.
North Side Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Northern Railroad of New Hampshire—Dividend payable.
North Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Northampton (Mass.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Northern Ohio Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Norwich (Conn.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Norwich and Worcester Railroad—Dividend payable.
Old Dominion Steamship Company—Dividend payable.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Original Bank—Dividend payable.
People's Bank—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Company and Indemnity Company—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable July 2 to holders of record this date.
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway—Regular dividend.
Pullman Palace Car Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Quicksilver Mining Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Reading (Penn.) Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Real Estate Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Retsof Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Revere Rubber Company—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad—Dividend payable.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Dividend payable Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.
Riverside Bank—Dividend payable.
Rutland Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Sacramento (Cal.) Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Seaboard National Bank—Dividend payable.
Second National Bank—Dividend payable.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Sprague National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Standard Coupler Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
State Bank—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.
Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Torrington Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Trust Company of America—Dividend payable.
Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tyson Company—Annual meeting.
Union Bag and Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Union Passenger Railway, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Union Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Union Zinc and Lead Company of Galena—Dividend payable.
United States Breweries—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United States Leather Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Projectile Company—Dividend payable.
United Traction and Electric Company of Providence—Dividend payable.
Wallabout Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Washburn Wire Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Washington Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Washington Water Power Company—Dividend payable.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Dividend payable on preferred.
West End Realty Company—Books close.
West Philadelphia Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
West Side Bank—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Machine Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, July 2.

American Sugar Refining—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Woolen Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Boston and Lowell Railroad—Dividend payable.
Commercial Towboat Company—Dividend payable.
Continental Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Empire Steel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Sugar Refining—Dividend payable on preferred.
Standard Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Toronto (Canada) Street Railway—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, July 3.

American Shipbuilding Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Canton Company—Books close.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on common.

Friday, July 5.

American Cement Company—Books close.
Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Lorain and Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light and Power Company—Books close.
Missouri Pacific Railway—Books close.
National Biscuit Company—Books close for dividend on common.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
United States Printing Company—Books close.

Saturday, July 6.

North Chicago Street Railway—Books close.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred July 15 to holders of record this date.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, June 29, total transactions included 3,181,086 shares of stock, $14,140,950 bonds, including $28,500 Government bonds and $12,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.	June 30,1900.	June 29,1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,775,223	3,151,086	1,405,864
Mining	3,000	800	*1,200
Banks	200	....	*200

BONDS.	June 30,1900.	June 29,1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$6,220,000	$14,104,750	$7,878,750
State	20,000	12,000	*8,000
Government	20,000	28,500	8,500

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK & TRUST CO. STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
66 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

H. AMY & CO.,
BANKERS,
41 AND 43 WALL STREET.
Bonds, Stocks and Investments.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

JULY 1901

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

CHARTERED 1822

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital, $2,000,000.00 Surplus, $5,000,000.00

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon Certificate of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Acts as Agent for the transaction of any approved financial business.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. LARNETT, 2d Vice President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Asst. Secy.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Asst. Secy.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

LONDON OFFICES 32 LOMBARD ST., E. C. 60 ST. JAMES ST., S. W.

Capital..... $2,000,000. Surplus..... $4,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

Acts as Trustee for Corporations, Firms & Individuals; and as Guardian, Executor & Administrator; Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates; carefully selected securities offered for investment. TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world; ALSO COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED. DRAFTS on all parts of Great Britain, France, and Germany BOUGHT and SOLD

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President. ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President. HENRY A. MURRAY, 3d Vice President.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Department.
WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer. E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.
F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer. R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Walter R. Gillette,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	Alexander E. Orr,
George F. Baker,	G. G. Haven,	Augustus D. Juilliard,	Walter G. Oakman,
George S. Bowdoin,	E. H. Harriman,	James M. Jarvie,	Henry H. Rogers,
August Belmont,	R. Somers Hayes,	Richard A. McCurdy,	H. McK. Twombly,
Frederic Cromwell,	Charles R. Henderson,	Levi P. Morton,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
		Harry Payne Whitney.	

London Committee:
ARTHUR J. FRASER, Chairman; LEVI P. MORTON, DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,152,346

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.*
JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Victor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Pheips,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Marshall Field.	

CITY TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS.

JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice President.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City bonds	$2,301,807.50
Other bonds and securities	922,600.00
Bonds and mortgages	288,218.57
Bills purchased	230,026.56
Loans on collaterals	11,171,981.71
Cash in vault and banks	1,944,297.19
Overdrafts	806.69
Interest, &c., receivable	71,934.28
	$16,932,075.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	401,563.83
Deposits	14,394,849.52
Interest, &c., payable	135,662.05
	$16,932,075.40

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.

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NEW CUP DEFENDER LOST IN FIRST RACE

Columbia, Aided by Accident, Won the Trial at Newport.

MISHAP TO CONSTITUTION

Jib Sheet Carried Away, but Even Under Handicap She Showed Satisfactorily.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 1.—Columbia, the old cup defender of 1899, defeated Constitution, the newly designed yacht of the present year, in the first of the races of the New York Yacht Club at this place to-day. No doubt too much significance will be given to this result in the popular mind, for Constitution is a green yacht, with a crew not yet fully drilled, while Columbia is a known quantity, with a smart crew and the skipper who steered her to victory two years ago. Furthermore, the race was one in which a mishap counted seriously against the new yacht.

There was a noticeable difference in the work of the two crews, however, and this element acted against the new yacht. Columbia's crew showed the greatest smartness in setting and taking in canvas. Constitution's men were behind hand in this important matter. This was undoubtedly due to her recent breakdown. Then, just as her crew was rounding into shape and Capt. Rhodes began getting things going on board she buckled her mast and had to go to the shops for repairs. The result was that the work of drilling the crew had to begin all over. This was a serious handicap for the vessel, and had not a little to do with to-day's defeat. On the face of it the showing of Columbia and her people was better than that of Constitution and hers, but it is not time yet to cry "Wolf."

After the yachts had crossed the finish line, Columbia met with a mishap. She jibed her main boom, and as the breeze was freshening this proved disastrous. The sheet slipped off the cleat, and the boom brought up with a jerk against the lee runner, and, as is so common with these peculiar craft, it whipped as if it were made of line. Capt. Barr at once luffed his sloop up and the drooping end of the boom was hauled on board. Heavy lashings were put on it forward of the break, which was about one-third of the way aft from the mast, and another lashing between the break and the main sheet blocks. The Park City, the tender of Columbia, was quickly alongside, and the yacht was taken in tow.

Capt. Barr brought the wind on the opposite side of the sail and thus blew his main boom on board, where it was secured and the mainsail lowered. The Park City towed the injured yacht into port. This accident, however, had no effect on the race. There was no great excitement in the City of Newport about this trial. No doubt there will be more interest when these two yachts meet the Boston vessel. Mr. Thomas Lawson's steam yacht Dreamer was among the vessels out to see the race to-day, and the owner was on board. A dozen other steam yachts, including the Narada, Kanawha, Narwhal, Giralda, Duquesne, and Eugenia, and a few sailing craft, including Hester, Virginia, Mermaid, Hildegarde, and Palmer, were out, together with the United States training ship Annapolis and a pair of torpedo boats.

The Regatta Committee was on board of the steam yacht Colonia. Mr. J. Frederic Tams served in place of Mr. Chester Griswold, who is still in Canada. The ocean tug Storm King carried a few members of the club and their guests. The tug was in charge of Mr. F. P. Sands, who placed her where every one had an excellent view of the contest. Mr. George Drakely of the club had as his guests on this boat Herbert von Rebeur-Paschwitz, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy; Tjard Schwarz, Chief of Hull Construction, German Navy, and Prof. Ernest von Halle of the University of Berlin, detached by the Emperor for naval service. These gentlemen have been visiting navy yards in this country, and they were of the opinion that Columbia was the limit of Mr. Herreshoff's genius. They expect to see Constitution beaten in the end by the older vessel.

The race of the day was a beat of fifteen miles to windward and a run of the same distance down the wind to the home mark. The conditions were a light wind from the southward and westward, freshening every hour as the race progressed, but at no time reaching to more than a fair club topsail breeze. The sea was smooth. There was no chop, and the old swell which was set in from the southwest was moderate. In short it was the sort of racing weather which our transatlantic cousins regard as typical of this country. The tide was running flood, but it was not an element of serious value in the race. It lee bowed the yachts on the starboard tack when they were going to windward, and weather bowed them on the port tack. Neither yacht was at any time far enough away from the other for the tide to have made any difference in the result.

On the beat to windward the comparative qualities of the two yachts as revealed to-day seemed to be these: Columbia pointed quite as high as Constitution, while the latter outfooted her. Constitution fell to leeward on each tack, but this was certainly not from inability to hold on. It was because she was sailed fuller than Columbia.

Capt. Barr's idea was to squeeze Columbia as high to windward as possible, endeavoring to shoot her up to windward by hitches. This he did with consummate skill, keeping her going all the time and seldom letting her jib topsail lift. Capt. Rhodes, on Constitution, sailed on a plan which was to let her sag to leeward a little, if she would, but to get so much speed out of her that she would reach out ahead of Columbia far enough to place her in the weather berth at the first tack. His plan would undoubtedly have worked if he had not met with the accident to his jib sheet. When the accident happened the two yachts had been standing on a long starboard leg with Constitution hold'ng the lee berth, her course a quarter of a mile to leeward of Columbia's. She had outfooted the older yacht so much that she was far out on her lee bow. Capt. Rhodes now decided to tack, and as Columbia immediately followed suit, it was plainly seen that on the port tack the new boat had the older one under her lee.

It was in this position that Constitution carried away her jib sheet, and fell so far behind that she never recovered the lost distance. It took seven minutes and a half to get a new jib set, and in that time Columbia was running away from her rival. The two yachts held the port tack till the mark was in plain sight about a mile and a half away. Columbia then made a short hitch on the starboard tack, holding it just a minute. Constitution went on the starboard tack just five seconds after Columbia, but held it four minutes and a half. As Columbia weathered the mark, Constitution threw away not less than three minutes by holding her starboard tack after Columbia had returned to the port tack. Of course, when Columbia went on the starboard tack she had the right of way, and therefore forced Constitution about. The new yacht, however, could have tacked again the instant that Columbia did, but for some reason she did not do so. After rounding the mark the new yacht was unaccountably slow in getting out her balloon canvas, but it is possible that the rawness of her crew was to blame for this. On the run home Constitution picked up materially and cut down a lead of over two minutes to less than one. The details of the race were as follows:

THE RACE IN DETAIL.

On board Constitution, in addition to her crew, were Capt. Duncan, Messrs. Ralph N. Ellis, Reginald Brooks, James A. Stillman, Nerberry D. Thorne, and Nat Herreshoff, the designer. On board Columbia were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan. Constitution went out with her No. 2 club topsail set. Columbia carried her No. 1, but changed it for a No. 2 when she was outside before the start. Both yachts went out in tow of their tenders, but cast off when half way down to Castle Point. Columbia was first to leave her moorings at 10 o'clock. Constitution followed at 10:05. As soon as the Colonia, with the Regatta Committee, had reached Brenton's Reef Lightship, it was seen that there was too much westing in the wind to admit of the course being set from that place, so Colonia steamed to the eastward about three miles to a point about a mile and a half west of West Island Light, and there the tug Unique, on board of which was Nelis Olsen with the marks for the course, dropped a catboat which she had in tow. The catboat anchored and marked the inshore end of the line. At 11:15 the committee gave the signal for the kind of race by hoisting the international code letter B, which meant that the race would be fifteen miles to windward and return. The two yachts which were cruising about in the neighborhood, responded by sending up their baby jib topsail in stops.

The weather conditions at this time were wind southwest by west and light, tide flood, sea smooth, sky clear, easy swell from southwest. The committee boat hoisted the international code Signal D. F. Q., which meant that the compass course would be southwest by west. The preparatory signal was given at 11:30, or only fifteen minutes behind time. Five minutes later a warning signal was given, followed at an interval of five minutes by the starting signal. The yachts now had two minutes to cross. Neither was handicapped. Both stood away from the line with sheets aft and coming up into the wind headed for the mark with booms to port. Columbia was ahead and to windward of Constitution in the preliminary movement, but the new yacht was deliberately sent at the leeward end of the line, thus giving the older yacht the weather berth. The intention of this move was plain.

Capt. Duncan desired to give the older vessel the advantage, and then see if the new one could pull out from under her lee. Capt. Morgan and Sailing Master Barr, the latter at the wheel, kept Columbia hard away, and dropped her down right on the weather bow of Constitution. In these relative positions the two rushed across the line, carrying the usual canvas for working to windward. Barr at once began to squeeze Columbia up to windward, while Rhodes set out to run Constitution through the lee of the older yacht. With the impetus gained in going for the line the new vessel ran far enough through the older one's lee to bring their bowsprits even half a minute after they had crossed the mark. Now Constitution began to sag to leeward, for either she went to leeward simply because she was sailed so much fuller than her rival was.

It was a very long starboard tack that they held after crossing, and it gave the spectators a chance to study the going of the pair. The bow action of the two was the same. There was the usual fuss and smother of foam under the lee bows. This is a characteristic of all the Herreshoff shovel-nosed fliers, and at each plunge into the shining blue hollows both yachts hurled half an acre of snow leeward. Both showed the same angle of heel, and their lee rails were well clear of the water. But the breeze at this time was light, and later, when it freshened, Columbia buried her lee rail several times while her decks ran water.

The two vessels did not point quite in the same direction. Columbia, owing to Barr's squeezing tactics, pointed the higher, but Constitution gained in speed what she lost in direction, and

wore a yellow wig, a pair of spectacles, and a huge palm leaf fan, and he stopped people, asking his way to the North Pole.

The crowds at the bridge going to Coney Island were record breaking considering that it was a week day. On Sunday night many who went to the Island remained over night, digging holes for themselves in the sand, lying under the clear sky, and were fanned to sleep by ocean breezes. Of these, many have not yet returned to their homes. For sojourning places they evidently think the Island plenty good enough for any man, and many went to work from there yesterday morning and returned there last night to sleep in the sand and recuperate what energy they lost during the day. All the other points of exit of the town were packed with excursionists.

HOW THE HORSES FARED.

By far the greatest suffering, however, was among the horses. The drivers, themselves unstrung by the strain of the week's heat, handled the unfortunate brutes with little mercy. Only when it came to the fire houses, where the animals were to be bathed, did the horses come in for any refreshment. A number of cases of overheated animals were about to be driven past the watering hose, when the firemen got the drivers to change their minds. The men had no particular authority to do this, it was simply an act of mercy on their part; and the driver who can get by when the firemen want him to do as they "request" is a good man.

The horses under the hose enjoy the life-giving streams that play over their backs and cool their burning heads and breasts. Most of them try to catch the stream in their mouths.

Down at South Ferry, where the Belt Line cars rest their horses after each trip, twenty-five teams were comfortably stationed after their rough trips under the shade of the elevated railroad at that point. As each team arrived with fluttering flanks and panting nostrils the man in charge turned the hose on the animals to their visible delight.

The men of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have been working night and day ever since this hot weather began. Yesterday alone, by 4 o'clock, over 100 horses had been treated. The method is simple. Aconite is given to the patient, and cold water is poursed over the body and ice packed about the head until the animal gradually revives. Then, if possible, the horse is left when it fell, the idea being that the animal is better off lying in the street where it can get what fresh air is to be had than if it were removed to the same close hot stall where it has spent nights, and where, probably, it gradually lost its vitality and strength.

A brand new move on the part of the society came yesterday when it attacked drivers who had overloaded their teams. At one time over a dozen huge coal trucks that usually come over the Liberty Street ferry were stied. The agents of the society notified the drivers that a six-ton wagon is too much for a pair of horses when the mercury is at 95 degrees or over, and they are requested to unhitch until they can get horses enough to pull the load.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

So fast did the calls for ambulances come in to Bellevue Hospital that as early as 11 o'clock A. M. nearly all of the ambulances had to take two calls apiece. To add to the trouble, the horses are nearly all old animals, and many of them are sick with the epizootic. In anticipation of a busy day Dr. Stewart had made preparations to meet all emergencies, and requested that in case it was necessary to meet the demands for ambulances the police patrol wagons be held in readiness for that purpose.

At the hospital itself arrangements have been made to handle thirty cases simultaneously. Ten extra tons of ice are keut in readiness and a number of extra wards are set apart to treat patients, and especially desperate cases. Special physicians, trained in the treatment for overheated patients, have the work in hand, but the men are being overworked in many cases, the hospital being shorthanded owing to vacation time.

Late last night Dr. Stewart turned the Sturgis Pavilion into a temporary reception hospital. The pavilion usually is used for convalescent firemen and policemen, but with the thermometer at 92 degrees at 9 o'clock last night the officers of the hospital expected another record breaker and a consequent demand on every possible resource which could be brought into play.

Other hospitals throughout the city have also taken precautions to meet emergency cases. The weather is especially severe on patients recovering in the various hospitals, notably on those who have been recently operated upon. No doctors or nurses are as yet reported to have given out under the strain, but all are being severely tried.

At the J. Hood Wright Hospital two of the three ambulance horses gave out at noon and had to be kept in their stables. The police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and the One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station loaned their patrol wagons to and took a number of cases to the hospital.

At the Harlem Hospital, where the strain has been unusually severe ever since this hot wave hove into sight, six of the seven ambulance horses are on the sick list. The horses are used, nevertheless, though all should be in their stables.

Roosevelt Hospital has a special staff of nurses and surgeons assigned to the accident department. For want of room and also because of the cool and shady lawn which is on the grounds of the hospital, a number of the recuperating patients have been taken out doors.

Following are the names and addresses (where known) of those who succumbed to or were overcome by the heat, and whose cases were reported to the police:

Deaths in Manhattan.

COSSIL, CHARLES, colored, 5 months old; died at his home, 223 West Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday morning.

CROKE, MARY, 50 years old, 409 East Eighteenth Street; died at home.

ERGMAN, VICTOR, 45 years old, 1,578 Broadway; died there.

GREEN, ANNIE, 62 years old, 552 West Forty-fifth Street; died at home.

JOHNSON, SPENCER, 7 years old, 1,855 Third Avenue; died at his home.

KELLY, KATHERIN E., 56 years old, 215 East Seventy-sixth Street; died at home.

KRANTER, JOHN, 64 years old, 32 Second Avenue; died at home.

MILLER, ADAM, 46 years old, 173 East Fourth Street; overcome in a barber shop at 34 First Street and died there.

MCNALLY, CHARLES, 25 years old, 211 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; died at J. Hood Wright Hospital.

MCWIGGAN, HENRY, 40 years old, 338 East Thirty-fifth Street; died at his home.

MURTHA, THOMAS, 42 years old, 206 West Sixty-seventh Street; died in Mason's stable, Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

MURPHY, MARY, 50 years old, 50 Cherry Street; died at her residence before the arrival of a doctor.

OHL, LOUIS, 6½ months old, 367 Bowery; died at home.

O'CONNELL, DANIEL, 25 years old, 494 First Avenue; died at his residence.

SUCCEIETTO, THOMAS, 37 years old, 340 East Forty-eighth Street; overcome at home; died in Bellevue Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 40 years old, bartender; died at 242 West Street.

VAN DOREN, HANNAH, colored, 45 years old, 12 Sixth Avenue; died at her home.

WALDMAN, E. JOSEPH, 40 years old, 265 Broome Street; died at his residence at 2:30 o'clock.

WARD, RICHARD, 44 years old, 344 East Sixty-first Street.

WATDELWORCH, ESTHER, 65 years old, 234 West Thirty-fifth Street; died at her residence.

BUCKLEY, WILLIAM, thirty-two years old, 441 West Seventeenth Street; died at St. Vincent's Hospital.

CONNAUGHTON, DOMINICK, thirty-eight years old, 246 East Forty-fifth Street; died in Bellevue Hospital.

CLARK, JOHN, forty-four years old, 454 West Thirty-ninth Street; died in saloon at 554 West Fortieth Street.

GILMARTIN, CATHERINE, forty-two years old, 32 East Forty-eighth Street; died in Flower Hospital.

JACKELIN, RUDOLPH, thirty-nine years old, 211 East Ninety-second Street; died at his home.

JOHNSON, EDGAR, seven months old, colored, died at home, 1,585 Third Avenue.

LARKIN, FRANCIS J., twenty-three years old, 1,550 First Avenue; died at his home.

LYNCH, ARTHUR, forty-five years old, 391 Avenue A; died at home.

LYONS, KATE, twenty-one years old, 110 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; found dead in bed.

MCCARTHY, THOMAS, 41 years old, 339 Fifth Street; died at his home.

MORRIS, WILLIAM, 8 months old, 207 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; died at his home.

MCKEON, JOHN, 48 years old, 324 Delancey Street; died at Gouverneur Hospital.

O'NEIL, JOHN, 45 years old, 122 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; died at his residence.

POLLOCK, CHARLOTTE, 62 years old, 440 East Seventy-second Street; died at the Presbyterian Hospital.

RACK, PATRICK H., 60 years old, 813 Greenwich Street; died at his home.

SMITH, MARY, 161 East Ninety-ninth Street; died at her home.

TERTUGEN, LEOPOLD, sixty-two years old, 24 West Twenty-second Street; overcome by the heat at 219 West Twenty-seventh Street and died on the spot.

TIEMAN, WILLIAM, forty years, 243 West Street; died at home.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, found dead at 920 Second Avenue, about twenty-five years old; supposed to have died from the heat.

VERCRUYSSE, LEOPOLD, sixty-two years old, 241 West Twenty-seventh Street; died at 219 West Twenty-seventh Street.

SAHULKA, MAVLIN, seventy-one years old, 217 East Third Street; died at home.

JOHN DOLAND, fifty years old, 615 East Fourteenth Street; died at Bellevue.

BYER, ERNEST, fifty years old, 163 East Forty-fourth Street; died at home.

CLEVELAND, DAVID, forty-eight years old, 249 East Thirty-sixth Street; died in bed.

JACKSON, IRVING, 220 West Thirty-eighth Street; died at Roosevelt Hospital.

SCHIFFEN, JOHN, 60 years old, 8 Goerck Street; died at home.

SCHAEFFER, Mrs., 123 East Third Street; died at home.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, overcome at Thirty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue; died at Roosevelt Hospital.

PRITZHIE, HENRY, 15 months, colored, 284 Seventh Avenue; died at home.

RILEY, NELLIE, 6 months, 403 East Twenty-ninth Street; died in mother's arms while being carried to Bellevue Hospital.

SMITH, JOHN, 30 years, 536 First Avenue, overcome on street; died at Bellevue Hospital.

DOULEN, VICTOR, (supposed name,) about forty-five years old, no address; died at Fordham Hospital.

BIRNEY, JOSEPH, thirty-eight years old, 217 West Houston Street; died at his home.

BUSHBY, ALBERT, four months old, 506 West Twenty-sixth Street; died at residence.

HIDE, HAROLD, thirty-six years old, 551 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; died in J. Hood Wright Hospital.

HEINE, OWEN, thirty years old, 446 East Twentieth Street; died at Bellevue Hospital.

KARSOTH, WENZEL, thirty-three years old, 253 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; found dead in bed.

LYND, AXELL, forty-five years old, 248 West Thirty-eighth Street; fell from roof of his home while suffering from the heat.

LAMBROUS, ——, thirty-eight years old; died in J. Hood Wright Hospital.

LEBETE, HENRY, twenty-five years old, colored, 263 West Forty-seventh Street; died at his home.

MURPHY, THOMAS, thirty-five, of 339 East Fifth Street; died at his home.

MURPHY, ANNIE, sevenyt, of 325 West Forty-second Street; died at her home.

O'KEEFE, DANIEL, 27 years old, of 53 Monroe Street; died at home.

REILLY, KATE, 50 years old; died in Plaza Hotel, where she was employed.

SPRECHT, ADOLPH, 50 years old, 2 Abingdon Square; died in St. Vincent's Hospital.

VOGEL, MICHAEL, a sailor, 55 years old, of 220 East Twenty-fifth Street; prostrated at 403 East Fifth Street; died at Bellevue.

Prostrations in Manhattan.

BARRETT, WESLEY, 2 Fox Terrace, Dunwoodie; Fordham Hospital.

BROOK, WILLIAM, 167 Avenue B; Bellevue Hospital.

BYRNES, THOMAS, 430 West Fifty-fourth Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

BULFORD, MONTGOMERY, 221 East Twenty-fifth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

CLANCEY, JOHN, 655 Eighth Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

CURROTER, EDWARD, 11 Decatur Street, Boston; Bellevue Hospital.

CALMER, ELMER, 700 Boulevard; taken home.

CLUNE, PATRICK, 10 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

DALY, EUGENE, 12 West Forty-fourth Street; went home.

DILLON, MICHAEL, 204 East Sixty-third Street; Flower Hospital.

DOLAN, JOHN, 615 East Fourteenth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

DONOHUE, PETER, 307 West Fiftieth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

EVANS, ROBERT, 656 East Twelfth Street; overcome at Fifteenth Street and Avenue D, fell off truck and broke wrist; Bellevue Hospital.

EGLIS, NICHOLAS, 309 West Sixty-seventh Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

FREDZIKS, AUGUSTUS, 20 Newell Street, Greenpoint; New York Hospital.

FRIAZI, DONATA, 48 Mulberry Street; taken home.

FUNK, GEORGE, 1,615 Park Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

FRAWN, HENRY, Fulton Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Sixth Street and Avenue B; Bellevue Hospital.

FREUNLIR, GASTON, 646 East Twelfth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

FULTON, WALTER, 100 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn; Bellevue Hospital.

GIORDANO, VICENZO, 280 Mott Street; Bellevue Hospital.

GRAFF, SEBASTIAN, 455 West Fortieth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

GALLAGHER, EDWARD, 131 Eldridge Street; attended and went back to work.

GROHMAN, GEORGE, Hoboken, N. J.; overcome at One Hundred and Ninetieth Street and Third Avenue; to Fordham Hospital.

GRONASAY, NELLIE, 204 Delancey Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

GOLPH, FRED, 719 Hart Street, Brooklyn; overcome at 336 Stanton Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

GUTTENKUNG, GOTTLIEB, 512 East Sixteenth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

HYNES, PATRICK, East Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue; Presbyterian Hospital.

HARLAND, JOHN J., 12 Broome Street; attended and went home.

HASTING, LIZZIE, 68 Clinton Place; Bellevue Hospital.

HELD, EMIL, 17 Stanton Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

HARRIS, JOSEPH, 15 Grove Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

KOPER, Joseph, 329 East Ninety-fourth Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

HUGHES, PATRICK, 143 Bowery, at Bowery and Hester Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

JOHNSON, JOHN, New Rochelle; Fordham Hospital.

KIRTHNER, ALFRED, 190 Park Row; Hudson Street Hospital.

KISER, JOHN, 25 West Sixty-sixth Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

KEATING, JOHN, 603 Water Street; attended and went home.

LEVINE, ABRAM, 307 Hartford Avenue, Brooklyn, overcome at Allen Street and Bowery; went home.

MCWIGGIN, HENRY, a plasterer, address not known; Bellevue Hospital.

MILLER, GEORGE, 685 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; attended and went home.

MEISTER, LOUIS, 127 Grand Street, Hoboken; St. Vincent's Hospital.

MCCUNE, THOMAS, —— Elizabeth Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

MARTIN, JOHN, 516 East Eighty-first Street.

MCMAHON, Edward, 40 East Seventy-second Street; J. Hood Wright Hospital.

MORRISEY, MORRIS, 95 Washington Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

MCCAFFRET, JOHN, 246 East Forty-first Street; taken home.

MANDEL, JACOB, 44 Essex Street; Bellevue.

MILLER, FRANK, 71 Hancock Avenue, Jersey City; Bellevue.

MURTHA, GEORGE, 24 East Twelfth Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

MCCONVILLE, JAMES, 3,874 Third Avenue; Fordham Hospital.

O'CONNELL, ——, 40 First Avenue; Fordham Hospital.

PEARSON, ROBERT; employed at the Union Club; overcome at work; New York Hospital.

PESTA, CARMEN, 95 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn; Bellevue Hospital.

POWERS, LIZZIE, 348 West Forty-ninth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

ROACH, JAMES, overcome at Second Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

RICH, CHARLES, 1,268 Amsterdam Avenue; taken home.

ROBINSON, MICHAEL, 242 Fifth Street; taken home.

SATHAM, GEORGE, 166 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street; taken home.

SACK, AUGUSTUS, 764 Forest Avenue; taken home.

SCHAPLE, WILLIAM, 305 West Thirty-ninth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

SPECANS, JOSEPH, 411 West Seventeenth Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

STEVENS, JOHN, 503 East Eighteenth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

STEIN, MORRIS, 1,297 Third Avenue; Presbyterian Hospital.

SMITH, THOMAS, of Yonkers; to Bellevue Hospital; suffering also from exhaustion and starvation.

TIEMANO, JAMES, 197 Grand Street; taken home.

TORMEY, MICHAEL, 102 Wayne Street, Jersey City; Fordham Hospital.

THRIGS, THOMAS, 191 Sixth Avenue; St. Vincent's Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, fifty years old, 499 Pearl Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 38 years old; prostrated in front of 288 East Thirtieth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 35 years old; prostrated while riding on a Belt Line car at First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, about 37 years old; prostrated while in front of 45 East Thirty-fourth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED GERMAN, 35 years old, with light complexion and hair, wearing blue striped shirt, dark cost and vest, black trousers, black derby; overcome at One Hundred and Ninetieth Street and Third Avenue; Fordham Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 30 years old; from 208 East Thirtieth Street to Bellevue Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED EMPLOYE of the Street Cleaning Department; was overcome while at work at Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue; his name is unknown; he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WHITE, HOWARD, 28 Carroll Street, Yonkers, N. Y.; overcome at One Hundredth Street and Eighth Avenue; J. Hood Wright Hospital.

WALTERS, THOMAS, 158 Madison Street; attended and went home.

WILLSEY, ISAAC, 307 East Eleventh Street; taken home.

BOYLE, WILLIAM, 228 East Ninety-third Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

BERRY, ALPHONSUS, 536 Greenwich Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

BOEHNER, FRANK, Cortlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street; Fordham Hospital.

CEAROD, CHARLES, 188 Essex Street; St. Vincent's, Hospital.

CLARK, MARY, 248 Eighth Avenue; New York Hospital.

COONEY, R. J., Marlborough Hotel; Flower Hospital.

CORCORAN, PATRICK, 120 Ninth Avenue; prostrated at residence.

CALLAHAN, KATE, 317 East Thirty-first Street; Bellevue.

CORLISS, ELLA, 444 West Twenty-eighth Street; New York Hospital.

CLARK, PATRICK, of Providence, R. I.; St. Vincent's Hospital.

CLARK, JOSEPH, 406 West Thirty-ninth Street; went home.

DEAN, THOMAS, 149 West Forty-eighth Street; New York Hospital.

DONNELL, MICHAEL, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Walton Avenue; taken home.

DAVIS, FRANK, 125 West Thirty-first Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

DUSCH, WILLIAM, 167 Avenue B; Bellevue.

FAY, PATRICK, 1 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a motorman; taken home.

GILMARTIN, PATRICK, 96 Varick Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

GILMORE, JOHN, 56 Park Row; Hudson Street Hospital.

GILLMAN, MARY, 316 East Fourteenth Street; Harlem Hospital.

GALIZAN, MICHAEL, 23 Rivington Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

GARDNER, HARRY, (supposed name,) prostrated at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

GILLIN, MARY, 316 East Fourteenth Street; Harlem Hospital.

HEALY, DANIEL, 443 West Seventeenth Street; New York Hospital.

HYMANS, PATRICK, 629 Tenth Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

HOLLAND, GEORGE, 407 Warwick Street, Canarsie, L. I.; Gouverneur Hospital.

HOLLER, JACOB, residence unknown; Gouverneur Hospital.

JACKSON, ISAAC, 485 Central Park West; Roosevelt Hospital.

JORDAN, GEORGE, 1,371 First Avenue; Presbyterian Hospital.

KELLY, WILLIAM, a postal clerk, living at 97 Varick Street; St. Vincent's Hospital in critical condition.

KOPF, ——; taken from Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue to St. Vincent's Hospital.

KNOBLITZ, FRITZ, 651 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; Flower Hospital.

KOCH, AUGUST, 149 East Fourth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

KLEINSCHMILT, HENRY, address unknown; Flower Hospital.

LINN, OFFICER WILLIAM R., attached to the West Thirtieth Street Station; New York Hospital.

MINARD, HENRY, 741 Halsey Street, Brooklyn; Hudson Street Hospital.

MCCORMACK, JOHN, 527 West Forty-ninth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

MCCAFFNEY, MARY, 22 Batavia Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

MANUEL, JAKE, 330 East Seventy-fourth Street; Flower Hospital.

MCDONALD, ANNIE, 270 Mott Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

MCGARRY, JOHN, 517 East Eighty-eighth Street; went home.

MARBLEY, Miss, a nurse, found unconscious at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue; J. Hood Wright Hospital.

NASCOWITZ, Dora, 297 Delancey Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

O'DONNELL, MICHAEL, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Walton Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

REINER, HERMAN, 226 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; J. Hood Wright Hospital.

RYAN, MARY, 327 East Thirty-first Street; Bellevue.

SANTHEZ, ANDREW, 174 South Street, fireman on steamship Seminole; St. Vincent's Hospital.

STEPHENS, JOSEPH, 441 West Seventeenth Street; St. Vincent's Hospital, in critical condition.

SMITH, J. V., 60 Lenox Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

TURNIN, LORETTA, 416 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Harlem Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about forty years old, prostrated at Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue; Presbyterian Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about fifty years old, prostrated at Corlears and South Streets; Gouverneur Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about thirty years old; prostrated at Grand and Suffolk Streets; Gouverneur Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, about thirty-five years old, prostrated at Corlears and Front Streets; Gouverneur Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about twenty-five years old, prostrated at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue; New York Hospital.

VOGEL, MICHAEL, 220 East Twenty-fifth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

WILSON, FRANK, 127 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; taken home.

WARD, ROBERT, colored, no home; Gouverneur Hospital.

WISKEN, JOHN, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue; J. Hood Wright Hospital.

ZIGLER, WATSON, 647 Hudson Street; New York Hospital.

COLLINS, GEORGE B., 705 Warwick Avenue; Gouverneur Hospital.

GOLDBAUM, HENRY, 54 Norfolk Street; Bellevue Hospital.

JARASCH, WENDELL, 253 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; J. Hood Wright Hospital.

LIGHTBODY, ELIZABETH, Canada; Presbyterian Hospital.

VINEGAR, JOHN, 123 East Twelfth Street; New York Hospital.

WALSH, JOHN, 700 Third Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

ZEUS, DANIEL, 530 East Twelfth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

Deaths in Brooklyn.

BELDING, CHESTER A., 57 years old, 511 Warren Street.

BURNS, ——, 11 months old, 771 Bergen Street.

CORNELL, Mrs. M., 58 years old, 158½ Nevins Street.

CONLEY, JAMES, 11 years old, 707 Sixth Avenue.

DEVLIN, AGNES, 3 months old, 307 Gold Street; died at Brooklyn Hospital.

DRABERT, ANNIE, 4 years old, 191 Wyckoff Avenue.

FLAHERTY, Mrs. ——, 54 years old, at Marcy Avenue and Floyd Street.

FARRELL, KATE, 3 months old, 35 Hopkins Street.

HAMBURGER, MARY, 35 years old, 198 Grand Street.

HUNTLEY, WILLIAM, 50 years old, 491 Court Street.

LYMAN, THOMAS, 29 years old, 66 High Street; died at 74 Sumner Avenue.

MEANEY, WILLIAM, 4 years old, 87 Coffey Street.

NESBITT, THOMAS, 9 months old, 173 Russell Street.

O'ROURKE, PATRICK, 50 years old, 95 Dean Street.

RUSH, WILLIAM, 32 years old, 5 Lawrence Street.

TROTWEIN, M., 68 years old, 251 Gold Street.

WEIR, JAMES J., Jr., 8 months old, 21 Weirfield Street.

HOWARD, PATRICK, 403½ Eighteenth Street; died at home.

MCMAHON, ——, 189 Duffield Street; died at the Brooklyn Hospital.

Prostrations in Brooklyn.

ACKERMAN, GILBERT, 644 Baltic Street.

CASTLE, PATRICK, residence unknown; Seney Hospital.

FOUNTANA, JOHN, of Kings Park, L. I.; Kings County Hospital.

FLEMING, CHARLES, 428 Eighteenth Street; Norwegian Hospital.

FAMMER, JOSEPH, 329 Warren Street; St. Catharine's Hospital.

HAZEL, JOHN, address unknown; Long Island College Hospital.

JOHNSON, ALBERT, 57 Garnet Street.

KELLY, PATRICK, 10 Tillary Street; Brooklyn Hospital.

KLODT, ANNA, 17 Carlton Avenue; Eastern District Hospital.

MEEKS, FREDERICK, Patrolman attached to the Forty-second Precinct, Brooklyn; overcome while on duty; Brooklyn Hospital.

METZ, JOHN, 361 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn; taker home.

MANNING, JOHN, 313 Stockton Street, Brooklyn; Eastern District Hospital.

MURPHY, RENO; Seney Hospital.

MOSMENOR, FALDINE, 40 Hamburg Avenue; St. Catharine's Hospital.

MCNEIL, JAMES, 92 Jackson Street; Eastern District Hospital.

NEILSON, HENRY, Columbia Street; Norwegian Hospital.

O'ROURKE, FRANK, 517 Grand Avenue; St. Peter's Hospital.

SCHRENS, JACOB, 234 Wythe Avenue.

SCHACKEL, ROBERT, 195 Plymouth Street; Brooklyn Hospital.

SARTMAN, JOHN, 72 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

SMITH, HENRY, 89 Henry Street; Long Island College Hospital.

THIER, GEORGE, twenty-three years old, 71 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, Manhattan; on street; taken to Brooklyn Hospital.

TROTT, WILLIAM, overcome at Bergen Beach; Kings County Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, found in the street; removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

UNIDENTFIED MAN, picked up in the street; taken to Brooklyn Hospital.

WEGLEY, J., 625 Broadway, Brooklyn; Brooklyn Hospital.

WENDELL, JOHN, 98 Meeker Avenue; Williamsburg Hospital.

WEIR, MAUDE, address not known; Brooklyn Hospital.

In Queens Borough.

One death was reported in Queens borough, the victim being an unidentified man, apparently a Bohemian, who staggered into the pumping station at Blissville and died before a doctor arrived. The following prostrations were reported:

AROUNT, AUGUST, Box Street, Brooklyn; St. James's Hospital.

BROWN, WILBUR, 300½ East Nineteenth Street, Manhattan; St. John's Hospital.

HOLLEY, CHARLES, Astoria; St. John's Hospital.

HEMMING, CAROLINE, Astoria; St. John's Hospital.

TAPLINKI, JOSEPH, Broad Street, Brooklyn; St. John's Hospital.

WASHINGTON, THOMAS, 29 years, Fifth Street, Brooklyn; St. John's Hospital.

There was only one heat prostration in Richmond Borough yesterday. The victim was John Brady, sixty years old. He was found lying unconscious on Henry Street, Concord. He was removed to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton.

NEW JERSEY CROPS SUFFER.

Farmers Doing Their Work by Moonlight—Many Factories Shut Down.

New Jersey sweltered yesterday under a burning sun which rushed the thermometers up to points between 95 and 104 in various parts of the State. The State Weather Bureau, with headquarters at New Brunswick, where the agricultural experimental station is located, pronounced the last two days record-breakers for all corresponding days. In several places factories were compelled to shut down. All through the State they will close at noon to-day unless a change sets in.

Reports from the country districts show that farmers had abandoned work during the day. They are cutting their hay by moonlight. The damage to crops is very great. At Hilton and Springfield, where the most famous strawberries are raised, the growers are in despair. Before the intense hot weather set in they had the promise of the finest crop in years. The berries have withered on the vines. Other early and tender crops are in a similar state all over the country districts.

West Hoboken suffered more than any other place in New Jersey, as when the heat was at its worst the big main which supplies the town with water broke and there will be no water in the town before noon to-day, if then.

Husband Dying, Wife Found Dead.

James Finn of 73 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, was prostrated by heat in the street yesterday and removed to the hospital. He became worse at night, and a messenger was sent to the house to notify Mrs. Margaret Finn, his wife. He found her dead in a chair at the window. A physician ascribed her death to heart disease, superinduced by heat. Finn will probably die.

Jersey City's Heat Casualties.

Nineteen persons were prostrated by the heat in Jersey City yesterday and were removed to the City Hospital. One death occurred, the victim being John Galvin, a track laborer employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who was overcome in the Meadow shops last night.

Eight Deaths from Heat in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., July 1.—The temperature reached the 100-mark at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the highest so far this season. In the past forty-eight hours eight deaths due to the heat have been reported and two score or more of prostrations.

Heat Victim Strangles Himself.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., July 1.—Henry Schweler, a German, seventy-one years of age, driven insane by the heat, committed suicide at the residence of his son in this place this morning by strangling himself with a rope attached to his bed.

102½ Degrees at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 1.—The thermometer here at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon marked 102½ degrees in the shade. No cases of sunstroke have been reported so far.

Stricken While Wheeling Her Child.

Mrs. Frances Hamburger, thirty-seven years old, of 192 Grand Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Eastern District Hospital from the effects of the heat. Mrs. Hamburger wheeled her sick infant to Winthrop Park on Sunday, a distance of nearly two miles, and when she set out on her return home collapsed at Driggs Avenue and North Second Street. A woman took charge of the infant. An ambulance was called from the Eastern District Hospital, where the mother was removed.

Lawyer Fred B. House Overcome.

Lawyer Fred B. House was overcome by the heat in the Criminal Courts building yesterday and fell to the floor unconscious. He was taken to his home, 332 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, where it was said last night that he would be sufficiently recovered to-day to go to his Summer home on Lake Erie, where he has been ordered by his doctors to take a rest of several weeks.

PHILADELPHIA'S HOTTEST DAY.

102 Degrees; Highest Ever Recorded—Thousands of Industrial Workers Compelled to Quit.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Philadelphia and vicinity to-day experienced the highest temperature ever recorded in this city, the Government thermometer on the top of the Post Office Building, 170 feet above the street, registering 102 degrees even. The highest temperature previously recorded was on Sept. 1, 1881, when the Weather Bureau thermometer touched 101.5 degrees. The minimum temperature today was at 5 A. M., when 82 was recorded. At noon it reached 98; 2 P. M., 100; 3 P. M., 101, and 3:45 P. M., 102. From the latter point it slowly fell, and at 6 o'clock it was down to 100 and at 8 P. M. 96. The velocity of the wind throughout the day was six miles an hour, practically a dead calm.

All records regarding the number of deaths and prostrations due to the hot blast were broken. Every one of Philadelphia's many hospitals was taxed to its full capacity. The extreme heat had a most demoralising effect on the manufacturing establishments. The industrial district of Kensington was badly crippled, many of the establishments having to close down. At Cramps' shipyard the prostrations were so numerous that the 5,000 men employed there were relieved from duty at noon. At Baldwin's Locomotive Works, the Midvale Steel Works, and numerous other places scores of heat sufferers had to quit.

Up to midnight fourteen deaths were reported and upward of one hundred persons were treated at hospitals for heat exhaustion.

BLISTERING WEATHER UP STATE.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—Effects of the continued hot wave are found in Central, Western, and Northern New York, in the increased number of prostrations and deaths. There were two deaths, attributed to heat prostration, here to-day. The maximum temperature was 95 degrees.

In Schenectady two fatal cases of prostration are reported. In Jamestown, where the thermometer registered 98 in the shade, James W. Upham, a well-known citizen, died on the street. In Elmira the temperature was higher than on any first of July in nineteen years, reaching 101. Several persons were prostrated by the heat, but no deaths resulted. Several manufactories ceased operations for the day.

In Saratoga for ten days the noon record has been 95 degrees. At 8 o'clock to-night the mercury was at 90.

Rats Cause Sinking of a Launch.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Attracted by the smell of food in the bottom of a naphtha launch owned by Andrew Ahlstrand at South Chicago, dock rats swam out and gnawed holes in the planking of the boat, causing it to sink. Mr. Ahlstrand has a marine grocery store, and uses the launch in delivering his wares to boats. Last night the launch was moored alongside a lighter. The rats could not get to the launch over the lighter, and they swam to the boat and ate their way through the sides.

"HAVE YOU GOT THAT $100 BILL?"

Thirty Thousand Persons Asked the Question in Madison Square.

All Wanted the Five Bills Offered by The New York World—Fights and Amusing Incidents.

"Got that one-hundred-dollar bill?"

"No, have you?"

"No."

"Well, let's try that fellow over there."

This is a sample of some 10,000 conversations going on simultaneously in all parts of Madison Square yesterday afternoon. C. Arthur Pearson had announced over his signature in The Sunday World Magazine that on yesterday afternoon between the hours of 5 and 7 five men, each with a one-hundred-dollar bill about him, would appear in the square. The first person showing a copy of the magazine who should ask the holder of the bill the question, "Have you got that one-hundred-dollar bill?" would become at once its possessor.

Mr. Pearson before he sailed back to London selected five men in whom he had confidence, and gave to each an envelope in which in their presence he had placed a one-hundred-dollar bill. The five were there yesterday, and so was a crowd of all sorts and conditions of men, women, and children. Their number was estimated at from 20,000 at the beginning of the contest to 30,000 near its close.

Promptly at 5 o'clock the asking of the question began. Young women in neat Summer costume promenaded about the walks asking with perfect freedom every one they met, at the same time shaking the copy of the magazine they carried. Laborers in the vicinity had left their work for this new chancing. Newsboys and bootblacks forgot their usual trade. The men who sleep on the benches in the park at night were there, too. Smart young men asked each other the question, grinning foolishly the while. Let a man be seen there without a magazine in his hands and asking no one for the wealth that was to come for nothing, and that was all that was needed to bring a crowd about him.

At first the crowd didn't take itself seriously. Sheepishly though persistently it asked its various components the question. There were many skeptics there who really didn't believe anyone was going to give away a hundred dollars.

"B. G. Hughes is at the bottom of this," they declared.

Nevertheless the greater part kept on. The function hadn't been in progress more than twenty minutes when of a sudden there was a wild rush for the southern side of the square. Policemen bellowed "Keep off the grass!" in vain. Timid stragglers tried to avoid it, but were swept forward. The mob culminated about a small boy who was tightly clutching the coat sleeve of a man.

"Fork over that dough," shouted the boy.

"Yes, fork over," echoed the crowd.

The man produced a slip of paper.

"Here, you come over to the Fifth Avenue and get your money," he ordered.

With difficulty the police cleared a path for the fortune winner. In the presence of World representatives the stout linen envelope in the possession of Elbert A. Bennett of the American Exchange National Bank was opened. A grinning small boy, waving a bright bill, left the hotel to be welcomed by the crowd. He was Jacob Reinstein of 52 Pitt Street.

After this first blood had been drawn the crowd warmed to its work. There were no more grins, only deep earnestness on the faces of all. It wasn't long before another victim was brought to bay. Again the crowd formed a shouting escort to the hotel. The fortunate one was a negress, Louise Lloyd, of 216 West Sixteenth Street.

"I did so want to be a teacher," she told them, "and now, thanks to this, I can be one." J. Edward Fallon, also of the American Exchange Bank, was the man she had questioned.

While the negress was being paid her hundred dollars, on the outskirts of the crowd a man was noticed stealthily approaching from a side street by another man without a collar and coatless.

"Mister, got that hundred?" the collarless one yelled at him.

"You win," he was told.

He was T. Baxter of 450 West Twenty-ninth Street. The man who paid him the money was Charles F. Doyle of the same bank as his predecessors. From that time until after 6 o'clock no more one-hundred-dollar bills were discovered by the

THE TAX ROLLS FOR 1901

Increase in the Rate Explained By Department Officials.

Legislative Action Criticised—The Effort to Collect More Taxes on Personal Property—Tammany Leaders' Assessments.

The tax rolls for 1901 were opened to the public yesterday at noon on the delivery of the 200 large volumes to the Municipal Assembly. The books will remain open for examination until late in August, when the tax rate will be fixed. President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments said that the tax rate this year would be less than $2.35. The rate for last year was $2.24 on each $100 of valuation. The officials of the Tax Department declared that the rate for 1901 would be about $2.30 on each $100 of valuation.

WHY THE RATE IS HIGHER.

A statement of the reason why the tax rate will be higher this year than last was given out by the department officials. The following are extracts from the document:

As a companion picture to the City Controller's statement issued a few weeks ago in relation to the mandatory legislation of 80 per cent., affecting the budget of this city, we desire to call attention to the legislation which affects the valuations for this year.

The effect of the legislative action in both respects is that, on the one hand, it compels us to raise a certain amount of money without any voice in the matter, while, on the other hand, we are deprived of the opportunity of raising that money by the confiscation of the valuations of our property for State purposes, or the exemption of certain other property from equal burdens with others.

Three acts this year have been passed by the Legislature affecting such valuations:

1. Chapter 132, being an act to amend the tax law in relation to taxation of trust companies, which assessed trust companies on a valuation of 1 per cent. on the amount of capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits, and is alone payable to the State Controller, and exempts such trust companies from "assessment and taxation for all other purposes," and thereby struck off our rolls an assessable value of $8,648,400.

2. An act to amend subdivision fourteen of Section 4 of Chapter 908 of the Laws of 1896, entitled "An act relating to taxation, constituting Chapter 24 of the general laws," exempts the personal property "of any corporation, person, company, or association transacting the business of fire insurance in this State equal in value to the sum of unearned premiums upon policies not yet expired as required by the laws of this State or the regulations of its Insurance Department," which struck off an assessable value of $20,840,115, and which amendment to the law was passed by the Legislature within six weeks after a decision by the Court of Appeals, sustaining the action of this department in holding that such unearned premiums were not a debt, and being assets in the hands of the insurance company, were liable to taxation.

3. Chapter 550 of the Laws of 1901, being an act to amend the tax law relating to taxation of the stockholders of banks and banking associations, which also strikes off an assessable value of personal property for this year of $103,581,707.

This last act has generously relieved the banks and donated to them at least $500,000 of cash in taxes, which would have been collected this year, and also has placed a law upon the books which, to say the least, will lead to vast litigation, and an additional loss to the Treasury of the city for the future.

If the Legislature had not passed these various acts this department would have shown a total increase in valuation over the year 1900 of personal property of $197,657,326, instead of an increase now shown of $64,617,014, and which would have made a very great difference in the tax rate of this city for this year.

INCREASE IN ASSESSMENTS.

The rolls show that the increase in the assessments on real estate in all the five boroughs this year over last year amounts to $60,245,061 and that the increase in personal assessments is $64,617,014. The following are the totals by boroughs:

Borough.	Total Real and Personal, 1901.	Total Real and Personal, 1900.	Increase, 1901.
Manhattan	$2,713,468,664	$2,653,364,267	$60,104,377
Bronx	155,906,910	146,508,490	9,488,420
Brooklyn	748,203,743	695,321,340	52,882,403
Queens	118,006,439	109,928,553	8,079,886
Richmond	52,295,126	48,988,128	3,306,998
Total	$3,787,970,873	$3,654,108,798	133,862,075
Increase—Real estate			69,245,061
—Personal estate			64,617,014
Total increase			$133,862,075

The officials of the Department claim to have made strenuous efforts this year to collect more taxes on personal property. The first assessments levied were largely in excess of the amount levied in any previous year of personal property. Many wealthy men who are taxed in New York made no effort to have their assessments reduced. By a semi-official understanding with the Department these men agree to be taxed on certain sums. The Department officials say that many of these men could swear off all their taxes by claiming their country places as their permanent residences.

Among this number are Andrew Carnegie and Richard Croker. Mr. Carnegie consents to pay taxes on $1,000,000 without protest, and Mr. Croker on $25,000 without protest. John F. Carroll was assessed $30,000 and swore off $20,000 of this amount, leaving $5,000 of personal property on which he will pay taxes. Nearly every Tammany district leader was assessed this year, and nearly all swore off their taxes, or obtained reductions.

FIRST AND FINAL ASSESSMENTS.

The following is a copy of the first and final assessments for personal taxes for 1901 given out by the Department officials:

Name.	First Assessment.	Final Assessment.
Astor, Caroline W.	$250,000	$250,000
Archbald, John D.	1,000,000	100,000
Auchincloss, Elizabeth	50,000	50,000
Abernethy, Sarah McL.	50,000	50,000
Adams, Frances O.	20,000	20,000
Armour, Herman O.	1,000,000	388,000
Atterbury, Louis B.	70,000	70,000
Austen, Helen Louise	500,000	
Ayer, Josephine M.	50,000	
Abercrombie, C. S.	30,000	30,000
Adams, C. H.	40,000	
Adams, E. K.	25,000	
Adams, T. M.	25,000	25,000
Aitken, J. W.	100,000	100,000
Alexander, C. B.	30,000	
Alexander, J. W.	5,000	5,000
Alexandre, J. E.	225,000	125,000
Andrews, G. P.	50,000	10,000
Appelton, C. A.	30,000	
Astor, J. J.	500,000	300,000
Atterbury, S. T.	50,000	15,000
Auchincloss, H. D.	50,000	10,000
Auchincloss, J. W.	30,000	10,000
Ayer, F.	50,000	50,000
Austen, David E.	10,000	
Andrews, James F.	45,000	
Arents, George	60,000	40,000
Andrews, Constant A.	40,000	
Adler, Dr. Felix	5,000	5,000
Andrews, George F.	50,000	10,000
Barney, Charles T.	100,000	
Butterfield, Gen. D.	25,000	
Bangs, Mrs. Mary A.	25,000	
Bausch, Jacob E.	5,000	
Belmont, August	1,000,000	100,000
Barrett, George C.	30,000	20,000
Baker, George F.	200,000	100,000
Borg, Simon	100,000	100,000
Blumenthal, Ferdinand	30,000	2,000
Babcock, H. D.	100,000	
Baago, R.	250,000	50,000
Bacon, W. R.	20,000	
Baker, G. F.	200,000	100,000
Baring, Cecil	250,000	25,000
Beach, Miles	30,000	30,000
Boyle, James W.	10,000	
Ballou, George W.	50,000	1,000
Barrett, George C.	30,000	30,000
Boardman, A. B.	60,000	18,000
Braun, Henry A.	10,000	
Blair, George	10,000	
Brady, Thomas J.	10,000	
Bischoff, Henry	40,000	
Byrnes, Thomas	10,000	
Barnes, Anna	75,000	75,000
Barnes, Cora F.	75,000	75,000
Barton, Lydia R.	20,500	20,500
Bedell, Abner K.	29,000	
Beer, Julius	50,000	50,000
Benziger, N. C.	30,000	30,000
Bernheimer, Fanny	250,000	75,000
Bernheimer, Leopold	50,000	
Bernheimer, Rosie	250,000	50,000
Bernstein, Isaac	10,000	700
Bliss, A. H.	100,000	100,000
Bondy, Charles	19,000	19,000
Bowdoin, George S.	150,000	150,000
Brewer, Thomas C.	75,000	75,000
Brookfield, William	50,000	50,000
Brown, Ellen W.	100,000	100,000
Bruce, Matilda W.	180,000	180,000
Butler, Emily O.	60,000	60,000
Butler, Helen C.	125,000	125,000
Benjamin, Park	15,000	
Benedict, E. C.	20,000	
Barger, Samuel F.	20,000	
Burden, I. Townsend	100,000	
Barney, Charles T.	100,000	
Bull, W. L.	50,000	50,000
Burnett, H. L.	20,000	
Bush, J. A.	20,000	1,000
Butler, P. H.	75,000	20,000
Bigelow, Charles E.	2,000	2,000
Baker, Stephen	100,000	
Bogart, Charles W.	50,000	
Burrell, George A.	15,000	
Cram, J. Sergeant	15,000	1,000
Currey, Jonathan D.	50,000	4,000
Cosby, John D.	20,000	20,000
Cadwalader, J. L.	30,000	15,000
Cannon, H. W.	100,000	10,000
Carey, H. T.	100,000	10,000
Carter, J. A.	40,000	2,500
Cary, C.	30,000	20,000
Cary, H. W.	30,000	1,000
Case, W. E.	50,000	45,000
Chapin, C. W.	75,000	75,000
Chapin, E. S.	40,000	10,000
Childs, C.	30,000	10,000
Chisholm, H. J.	35,000	35,000
Choate, J. H.	200,000	200,000
Chubb, P.	15,000	15,000
Claflin, J.	200,000	10,000
Clarke, T. B.	50,000	
Coates, S. A.	50,000	7,400
Cockran, W. B.	50,000	25,000
Coffin, E. E.	20,000	20,000
Colgate, W.	150,000	150,000
Cook, W. H.	200,000	25,000
Cooper, E.	200,000	200,000
Copper, T. P.	30,000	
Coppell, C.	75,000	
Coster, C. H.	100,000	
Cutting, J.	20,000	20,000
Coudert, F. R.	100,000	
Croker, Richard	25,000	25,000
Carroll, John F.	30,000	5,000
Clews, Henry	250,000	75,000
Carnegie, Andrew	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cutting, W. Bayard	100,000	100,000
Connor, Washington E.	100,000	25,000
Colgate, Bowles	75,000	50,000
Cornell, John M.	100,000	100,000
Cutting, R. Fulton	250,000	250,000
Clarkson, Augustus L.	50,000	50,000
Clarkson, Mathew	15,000	
Cuthbert, William	75,000	
Clausen, G. G.	20,000	10,000
Cluley, John K.	30,000	
Cannon, Henry W.	100,000	10,000
Coddington, Mrs. Julia	20,000	20,000
Clark, William A.	10,000	10,000
Crimmins, J. D.	75,000	
Crocker, G. G.	500,000	
Crocker, G. A.	100,000	5,000
Cromwell, F.	60,000	7,000
Cromwell, S. Le G.	3,000	3,000
Crosby, J. S.	10,000	
Cunningham, F.	1,000	1,000
Cushing, C. F.	30,000	
Cutler, C. F.	100,000	
Cox, Charles F.	26,000	6,000
Crane, Leroy B.	10,000	10,000
Cornell, Robert C.	10,000	
Carter, James C.	150,000	100,000
Curran, James Ross	30,000	2,000
Coogan, James J.	50,000	5,000
Dodge, George H.	25,000	
Delafield, Richard	35,000	
Ditson, Charles H.	20,000	10,000
Dewey, E. W.	30,000	
De Witt, G. G.	50,000	12,500
Dickson, J. B.	20,000	
Dimock, E. F.	40,000	40,000
Dodge, G. E.	25,000	
Dodge, W. E.	300,000	100,000
Dominick, B.	50,000	7,500
Day, Thomas	100,000	100,000
De Garmendia, B. S.	40,000	
Delmonico, Josephine C.	50,000	6,000
Delmonico, Rose	50,000	
Devoe, Fred W.	100,000	100,000
Dickey, Charles D.	100,000	30,000
Dix, Rev. Morgan	75,000	75,000
Dodge, Melissa F.	150,000	150,000
Doelger, Peter	100,000	100,000
Donald, Peter	100,000	100,000
Duff, J. J.	20,000	
Dunn, Thomas J.	20,000	
Dominick, G. F.	40,000	10,000
Dominick, H. B.	50,000	22,000
Donald, J. M.	100,000	
Draper, E. S.	20,000	
Duer, J.	40,000	40,000
Duncan, J. P.	50,000	50,000
Dunham, J. H.	50,000	50,000
Durkee, A. W.	40,000	
Duval, H. R.	40,000	
Dyer, H. L.	60,000	
Dalley, H., Jr.	20,000	5,000
Daly, J. F.	20,000	
Davies, J. T., Jr.	15,000	
Davis, H. F. S.	500	500
Davis, J. S.	5,000	5,000
Davis, J. W.	50,000	
Day, C. S.	40,000	40,000
Day, H. M.	40,000	
De Bocande, E.	20,000	
De Heredia, C.	50,000	5,000
Delafield, F.	20,000	20,000
Delafield, M. L.	50,000	
De Luze, F. O.	40,000	40,000
Dench, E. B.	2,000	2,000
Dennis, J. B.	50,000	50,000
Depew, C. M.	500,000	25,000
Dalton, William	10,000	2,000
De Forest, R. W.	30,000	
Duel, Joseph M.	10,000	
Erhardt, Joel B.	25,000	
Ely, George W.	100,000	100,000
Ealer, B.	15,000	
Ellis, Wilbur D.	30,000	30,000
Evans, R. D.	50,000	50,000
Ehret, George	125,000	125,000
Ellis, J. W.	75,000	75,000
Ely, Ambrose K.	145,000	145,000
Ely, Smith	50,000	
Erlanger, Nathaniel	50,000	
Engel, Martin	10,000	
Evarts, Wm. M., estate of	100,000	50,000
Edey, F.	75,000	10,000
Eidleston, D. C.	100,000	30,000
Egleston, W. C.	15,000	5,000
Elkins, S. B.	10,000	
Elliot, E.	25,000	1,000
Ellsworth, J. W.	50,000	50,000
Emmet, H. D.	30,000	1,000
Emmet, W. T.	4,300	4,300
Ewart, R. H.	40,000	20,000
Elliott, Frederic	100,000	19,000
Farrell, Herbert L.	30,000	30,000
Flagler, H. M.	75,000	
Fish, Hamilton	75,000	10,000
Freedman, Andrew	30,000	5,000
Feitner, Thomas L.	10,000	1,400
Foster, F. De P.	50,000	
Fowler, R. L.	23,000	
Frame, C.	10,000	
Frelinghuysen, G. J.	20,000	
Frelinghuysen, T.	50,000	
French, A. T.	50,000	
French, S. B.	50,000	50,000
Fabyan, G. F.	20,000	
Fahnestock, H. C.	500,000	25,000
Fahnestock, W.	500,000	15,000
Fairchild, C. S.	250,000	
Fearing, C. F.	20,000	
Fessenden, J. D.	15,000	1,000
Fish, N.	100,000	
Fish, S.	100,000	100,000
Fitch, A. P.	50,000	
Fitzgerald, L.	50,000	50,000
Fleming, R.	15,000	
Flint, Charles R.	500,000	10,000
Flower, Jattson R.	250,000	
Flower, S. F.	200,000	50,000
Fletcher, I. D.	50,000	50,000
Fox, Joseph	70,000	
Foster, John S.	100,000	
Fitzsimmons, James M.	20,000	
Foster, Warren W.	25,000	
Flammer, Charles A.	10,000	
Fitzgerald, James	30,000	
Freedman, John J.	30,000	
Fromme, Isaac	20,000	
Fitzgerald, Frank T.	20,000	
Fairchild, Charles S.	250,000	
Foster, Scott	50,000	
Gilleran, Thomas	10,000	
Gildersleeve, Henry A.	30,000	
Glegerich, Conrad A.	30,000	
Grell, William F.	20,000	
Gurnee, Delia	50,000	
Gray, Olin D.	20,000	
Gould, Charles A.	30,000	5,000
Gerrish, Frank Scott	15,000	5,000
Goelet, Henrietta W.	200,000	23,000
Garth, Horace E.	50,000	5,000
Gallatin, Frederick	45,000	10,000
Hearst, William R.	40,000	40,000
Gentz, James G.	35,000	
Goelet, Mrs. Mary R.	200,000	20,000
Gilon, Edward	5,000	
Gaffney, James E.	5,000	
Gallatin, A. H.	5,000	5,000
Gallatin, A. G.	100,000	30,000
Goldsmith, Henry	20,000	
Goodridge, Charlotte M.	100,000	100,000
Green, A. H.	50,000	50,000
Griggs, H. L.	50,000	50,000
Guggenheimer, Randolph	20,000	5,000
Gould, Frank J.	100,000	
Gould, Helen M.	100,000	
Gallian, R. H.	50,000	5,000
Gallaway, R. M.	100,000	10,000
Gallaway, M. W.	15,000	
Gardiner, A. B.	20,000	1,000
Garland, J. A.	100,000	
Gebhard, Fred	50,000	10,000
Gibbs, T. K.	20,000	3,000
Gibson, R. W.	15,000	
Gilford, J. P.	5,000	5,000
Gilford, T. H., Jr.	10,000	10,000
Goddard, P. N.	100,000	50,000
Goddard, W. N.	75,000	75,000
Goelet, R. W.	200,000	
Goodwin, J. J.	40,000	40,000
Govin, R. R.	10,000	
Grace, W. R.	100,000	30,000
Graham, M. J.	25,000	
Grammis, R. A.	50,000	
Grant, G. De F.	5,000	5,000
Grant, R. S.	30,000	30,000
Graves, A. B.	20,000	2,000
Gray, J. C.	15,000	
Greene, G.	20,000	
Greene, F. V.	20,000	
Greene, M. E.	10,000	
Greer, Rev. D. H.	25,000	
Gregory, E. C.	10,000	10,000
Grinnell, W. M.	100,000	5,000
Griswold, C.	20,000	5,000
Griswold, G.	20,000	20,000
Griswold, J. N. A.	40,000	40,000
Gurnee, W. S.	50,000	35,000
Guthrie, W. D.	40,000	40,000
Hyde, C. M.	20,000	20,000
Hitchcock, Thomas	10,000	10,000
Herter, Mary C.	100,000	10,000
Haight, Charles H.	10,000	
Hyde, E. Francis	50,000	
Hoag, Daniel T.	50,000	2,000
Hopper, I. A.	100,000	10,000
Holbrook, William C.	20,000	2,000
Hascall, Theodore F.	20,000	1,000
Hart, Edward W.	10,000	
Holahan, Maurice F.	10,000	
Harvier, Ernest	10,000	
Hertle, John C.	10,000	
Hoffman, Benjamin	20,000	
Hoyt, A. M.	75,000	50,000
Harper, Caroline S.	70,000	70,000
Hard, Sarah E.	75,000	75,000
Havemeyer, H. O.	25,000	
Hall, Thomas H.	102,000	102,000
Hackett, Minnie L.	68,000	68,000
Hess, William M.	20,000	
Hone, John	50,000	15,000
Hewitt, Abram S.	100,000	15,000
Hoffman, Rev. E. A.	75,000	75,000
Hart, Henry	200,000	
Hoyt, Mary I.	20,000	20,000
Huntington, C. P., estate	3,000,000	
Hess, Jacob	10,000	
Rodenbough, Theophilus	10,000	
Hadden, J. A.	25,000	
Hadden, J. A., Jr.	25,000	25,000
Haggin, J. B.	50,000	15,000
Haight, C. C.	21,000	
Hamersley, T. H.	27,000	7,000
Hamilton, W. G.	30,000	
Hamilton, W. P.	100,000	7,000
Hard, A. W.	60,000	60,000
Hargous, R. L.	20,000	
Harriman, E. Henry	50,000	
Harriman, Edward M.	100,000	
Harriman, O.	250,000	25,000
Harriman, O., Jr.	15,000	
Harvey, G. B. M.	30,000	5,000
Haskell, J. A.	20,000	
Haven, G. G.	60,000	60,000
Haven, G. G., Jr.	20,000	2,500
Haven, J. W.	25,000	15,000
Havemeyer, W. F.	30,000	
Havemeyer, W. F., second	20,000	
Hayes, R. S.	25,000	5,000
Hays, E. St. J.	100,000	50,000
Heckscher, J. G.	50,000	10,000
Henning, J. W.	30,000	30,000
Hepburn, J. B.	100,000	9,000
Hyde, J. E. H.	10,000	
Hewlit, R. W.	50,000	10,000
Ingalls, M. E., Jr.	25,000	5,000
Inman, H. M.	25,000	25,000
Isaacs, Montefiore	30,000	1,000
Isaacs, Meyer S.	35,000	
Iselin, A., Jr.	100,000	100,000
Iselin, C. O.	50,000	
Iselin, W. E.	400,000	400,000
Isham, E. S., Jr.	25,000	
Isham, W. B.	200,000	68,500
Inman, William L.	25,000	25,000
Iselin, Adrian	400,000	400,000
Ingraham, George L.	30,000	
Ives, B.	100,000	25,000
Ireland, John D.	25,000	
Johnson, Mrs. Bradish	50,000	
Jones, Francis	120,000	120,000
Juilliard, A. D.	100,000	25,000
Jackson, F. W.	30,000	
James, A. C.	50,000	9,500
James, D. W.	100,000	70,000
Johnson, A. L.	50,000	
James, Thomas L.	25,000	
Jacob, Ephraim A.	20,000	
Jackson, Charles A.	10,000	
Jesup, Morris K.	500,000	100,000
Jones, George E.	450,130	76,225
Jones, Elizabeth S.	150,000	150,000
Jay, W.	50,000	
Jennings, F. B.	50,000	10,000
Jennings, O. S. M.	40,000	
Jennings, W.	50,000	10,000
Johnson, S. F.	40,000	12,000
Johnson, W. K.	20,000	550
Jones, S.	150,000	20,000
Jones, W. H.	30,000	5,000
Juilliard, A. D.	100,000	25,000
Jones, Pembroke	50,000	50,000
Kittel, Joseph J.	50,000	
Kearny, S. S.	15,000	5,000
Keenan, Patrick	20,000	2,000
King, Edward	40,000	10,000
Keenan, Patrick	20,000	2,000
Kane, J. I.	50,000	1,000
Kane, S. N.	50,000	5,000
Kane, W.	25,000	1,500
Kean, H. F.	75,000	15,000
Kean, J. H.	25,000	
Kearney, J. W.	10,000	10,000
Keator, Lucy B.	25,000	5,000
Knickerbocker, Mrs. H.	20,000	
Kelly, E.	40,000	25,000
Kemp, A. T.	50,000	10,000
Kendall, E. H.	2,450	2,450
Kendall, D. R.	2,500	2,500
Kennedy, Van R.	50,000	
Kountze, Luther	50,000	20,000
Kent, Edward	40,000	25,000
Kelly, Stephen	50,000	
Kennedy, J. S.	1,000,000	25,000
Keyes, E. L.	40,000	40,000
King, C.	40,000	40,000
King, D. H., Jr.	25,000	
King, R.	30,000	10,000
Kingsland, W. T.	15,000	
Kingsley, W. M.	25,000	2,500
Kip, L. F.	30,000	
Kissam, W.	25,000	
Kimball, William H.	25,000	
Keller, John W.	10,000	1,000
Keating, James P.	15,000	
Knox, Charles H.	15,000	
Jetter, Edward	10,000	
Keppler, Rudolph	30,000	10,000
Kane, Delancey A.	75,000	
Keene, James R.	75,000	75,000
Kernochan, Catharine L.	5,000	5,000
Kountze, A. L.	100,000	5,000
Krebs, W.	20,000	
Krech, A. W.	500	500
Kuhne, P.	100,000	8,500
Kuhnhardt, H. R.	200,000	8,300
Leland, Francis L.	30,000	
Laflin, J. F.	20,000	
Leary, Miss	15,000	5,000
Lacombe, E. H.	30,000	
Lanier, Charles	250,000	75,000
Lanoit, D.	40,000	40,000
Landon, J. H.	25,000	25,000
Lanier, J. F. D.	5,000	5,000
Laroque, J.	200,000	92,000
Latham, J. H.	40,000	40,000
Lattman, A.	75,000	
Lawrence, J. B.	30,000	30,000
Laying, D.	20,000	20,000
Leggett, F. H.	200,000	25,000
Libby, P.	25,000	1,000
Livingston, E.	30,000	30,000
Lloyd, F. G.	50,000	5,000
Low, A.	25,000	25,000
Lord, J. B.	15,000	
Low, S.	500,000	
Lusk, W. C.	20,000	
Livingston, Johnston	108,580	108,500
Loeb, Solomon	250,000	125,000
Lauterbach, Edward	20,000	5,000
Lehman, Emanuel	75,000	75,000
Levy, Joseph J.	10,000	
Lounsbury, P. C.	50,000	
Levy, Ferdinand	10,000	1,000
Lantry, Francis S.	20,000	
Lawrence, Abraham R.	30,000	5,000
Lane, Smith E.	15,000	
Langdon, Woodbury	100,000	10,000
Leventritt, David	30,000	
Loeb, James	150,000	70,000
Lawrence, Joseph	10,000	
Leslie, Mrs. Frank	20,000	10,000
Lewis, Mary	300,000	300,000
Mackay, C. H.	100,000	
Manson, T. L., Jr.	20,000	
Marquand, H.	100,000	10,000
Marquand, H. G.	220,000	200,000
Marsh, J. E.	40,000	40,000
Marshall, C. H.	75,000	75,000
Martin, Bradley	200,000	
Martin, E.	30,000	
Mills, Andrew	50,000	5,500
Moller, George H.	50,000	50,000
McKean, John B.	20,000	
McCarthy, John Henry	20,000	
Murphy, Michael C.	10,000	
Murphy, Charles P.	25,000	2,000
Mayo, John B.	10,000	
Moit, John O.	10,000	
Mead, Clarence W.	20,000	10,000
McAdam, David	30,000	
Morrison, David M.	40,000	40,000
McDonald, John B.	25,000	
Macy, Eliza	200,000	200,000
Maillard, Henry, Jr.	25,000	120,000
Matthiessen, F. O.	100,000	100,000
Miller, William S.	50,000	
Mertens, William	75,000	75,000
Meyer, Henry	40,000	
Milliken, Seth N.	25,000	25,000
Miln, Susan	45,000	45,000
Martinez, A.	40,000	
Mathews, C. T.	30,000	
Maxwell, G. T.	40,000	
McCall, J. N.	30,000	20,000
McCook, J. J.	50,000	10,000
McCormack, R. H.	50,000	
McCready, N.	10,000	
McCurdy, R. A.	100,000	
McIntyre, J.	50,000	5,000
McKim, C. F.	20,000	10,000
McKim, R. V.	50,000	10,000
McLean, G. H.	20,000	2,000
McLean, W. R.	20,000	10,000
McMaster, W.	100,000	
McKesson, John, Jr.	45,000	
Macy, Francis H., Jr.	100,000	20,000
Macy, William H., Jr.	100,000	100,000
Maitland, A.	20,000	20,000
Marshall, Marie	530,000	530,000
Matthews, Armitage	20,000	
Miller, C. R.	25,000	
Mills, D. O.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mills, W. McM.	100,000	
Mitchell, E.	40,000	
Mullen, P. J.	37,500	37,500
Morgan, G. H.	55,000	
Morris, A. M.	40,000	10,000
Morrison, G. A.	50,000	
Morse, C. P.	50,000	12,000
Morley, T. H.	25,000	7,000
Mott, J. L.	75,000	10,000
Murray, E. A.	15,000	
Quimby, J. A.	10,000	1,000
Randolph, J. B.	50,000	
Miller, G. M.	50,000	
Mitchell, A.	100,000	
Moffatt, G. B.	30,000	9,000
Monahan, C.	20,000	
Moran, A. D.	50,000	10,000
Morgan, J. P.	1,000,000	400,000
Morris, N.	20,000	17,000
Morrison, G. A., Jr.	25,000	
Morrison, L. P.	500,000	
Mott, H. A.	40,000	40,000
Monroe, H. W.	50,000	5,000
Manning, Henry F.	50,000	15,000
Minturn, Louisa	50,000	50,000
Moller, Charles G.	50,000	37,500
Moller, Christopher	50,000	40,000
Moller, George H.	50,000	50,000
Moller, Peter, Jr.	37,500	37,500
Nash, W. A.	40,000	
Nicholas, G. S.	40,000	40,000
Nicoll, De L.	10,000	10,000
Norwood, C.	38,000	
Nash, William A.	40,000	
Nagle, John T.	35,000	
Newburger, Joseph E.	20,000	
Nixon, Lewis	20,000	5,000
Neubold, T.	50,000	
Nicholas, C. S.	40,000	
Norris, A. L.	31,000	31,000
Osgood, Elizabeth	115,000	115,000
Olyphant, Robert M.	75,000	75,000
Ottendorfer estate	1,500,000	1,500,000
Oelrichs, Charles M.	30,000	5,000
Olcott, F. P.	100,000	10,000
Oliphant, J. K.	5,000	5,000
Olcott, Frederick P.	100,000	10,000
Oatman, Joseph	1,000	
O'Brien, David	20,000	
O'Beirne, James R.	20,000	
O'Dwyer, Edward W.	20,000	
O'Brien, Miles M.	10,000	
Owen, Edward	10,000	
Olmsted, Charles T.	20,000	9,000
O'Brien, Morgan J.	100,000	10,000
O'Gorman, James	80,000	
Oakman, W. G.	25,000	25,000
Oelrichs, H.	100,000	10,000
Olcott, J. V.	50,000	
Oliphant, R.	100,000	25,000
Platt, Frank H.	20,000	
Parker, Forest H.	50,000	4,000
Palmer, Laura A.	170,000	150,000
Palmer, Francis A.	100,000	
Perkins, Benjamin	25,000	14,700
Perkins, William H.	200,000	
Power, Maurice J.	20,000	
Penfold, William H.	40,000	40,000
Post, Joseph	10,000	
Patterson, Edward	25,000	10,000
Phillbin, E. A.	2,000	2,000
Park, Joseph	50,000	
Parsons, Mary L. S.	289,000	150,000
Pulitzer, Joseph	500,000	500,000
Pearsall, Paul S.	100,000	100,000
Parsons, Herbert	50,000	1,000
Paget, A.	40,000	40,000
Paine, T. E.	40,000	
Parish, T.	109,000	56,500
Parker, F. H.	50,000	6,000
Parsons, H. De B.	30,000	
Parsons, W. B.	30,000	5,000
Paterson, B.	30,000	10,000
Payne, O. H.	100,000	100,000
Peabody, S.	40,000	20,000
Pell, K.	50,000	
Peters, S. T.	20,000	
Phoenix, P.	23,500	23,500
Plymton, O. M.	75,000	8,000
Pollock, W.	30,000	
Poor, H. W.	100,000	10,000
Perkins, Edward H., Jr.	50,000	
Palmer, Nicholas F.	50,000	10,000
Porter, H.	30

The Wanamaker Store

Early Closing Hours--- During the Summer, this Store will be closed at 5 o'clock daily, except Saturdays, when it will be closed at 12 o'clock Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

This MIDSUMMER SALE Is Economy-Time

JULY makes less demands for dry goods than any other month of the year; but we tolerate no midsummer dullness in this store. Our plan is to give profitable interest for you by combining the necessities of manufacturers and our own stock-righting demands to make it such an occasion for economy that you will invest now for later use---even in some cases to lay goods away to be made up next Spring.

But in every instance---in every offering---the goods, even at the sharpest bargain prices, are worthy merchandise, carefully investigated before being offered to you; and much is from our own regular stocks of the choicest goods of each kind that are manufactured.

A glance at the offerings below will tell you how much of this July news is of sharply reduced prices on goods of immediate need---supplies of which you are still demanding---on which there are savings you would scarcely have expected. Read on:

Over Five Thousand SHIRT WAISTS

At An Average of Less Than Half Price

This is a timely transaction of immense interest to all women. We obtained the entire remaining stock of Shirt Waists from a manufacturer whose goods are of such high character that they find an important place in our regular stocks.

Now these fine, perfect Shirt Waists, in a wide variety of handsome designs, are offered at such prices as should take the entire lot of more than five thousand before the day is out.

We have grouped them into two lots as follows:

$1 and $1.25 Shirt Waists at 50c
$1.75 to $3.25 Shirt Waists at $1

All are, of course, in the most correct styles; some made plain, with full front; others plaited; some trimmed with embroidery; some have sailor collars. Some made of madras in solid colors, stripes or checks; others of fancy or plain lawns. Not all sizes in many of the lots, but all sizes in plenty in the combined group.

One of the best Shirt-Waist offerings ever made at any time. Certainly a remarkable opportunity to come before July Fourth.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Plaited Percale SHIRTS at 50c

These are smart, handsome shirts, despite their little price. The patterns are new and effective; the shirts are nicely made, and the laundering is of the best. They are made with long plaited front that goes well below the trousers band, to look well when worn without a vest. Large variety of patterns. Sizes 14 to 17. 50c. each.

Broadway and Ninth.

A New OUTING SUIT

For Boys

Here is a stylish, sensible, new suit for hot-weather wear, that will tickle the vanity of the most fastidious boy and please his mother, too.

It is of handsome outing flannel, in new shades and two styles; with jackets with patch pockets and long trousers with permanent upturn. Sizes for 10 to 16 years. $9.

Other serviceable Outing Suits:

Norfolk Suits, with belt; cool and comfortable; of crash, in sizes 8 to 14 years, at $4.50; of plain linen, sizes 9 to 14 years, at $5.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, in two shades of tan linen; sizes 9 to 16 years; $4.50 and $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Wear Good SHOES Pay Little for Them

Poor shoes are never cheap—not at any price. They're uncomfortable when new, and worn out before being "broken in." This is why, in all our selling of bargain shoes, we never sell an unworthy shoe at any price. Of course it is unnecessary for us. We can, and do, sell thoroughly good shoes for less than the shoddy kinds cost where they are sold.

Of course there are certain times that we can give more shoe value at a certain cost than at other times.

These are hints of most seasonable shoes which are here under-price today:

Men's Shoes—in Annex Store:

$2.40, worth $3 to $5—Tan calf and kid lace and Oxford shoes; shapes to suit all feet and most fancies.

$1.50, worth $2—White canvas outing Oxfords; heavy red rubber soles, stitched; for yachting or tennis.

$1.50, worth $2.50—Turn-sole Congress shoes; tan and black kidskin; plain broad toe; splendid to loaf around in.

Women's Shoes—Basement:

$1, worth $1.50 and more—Black kid Oxford shoes, with light and heavy soles; not all sizes.

$1.20, worth $2—Black kidskin, in half a dozen smart shapes; all sizes in most styles.

$1.60, worth $2.50—Kidskin with turned soles; kid or patent leather tips; aristocratic shoes on strictly correct lasts.

$1.80, worth $2.50—Black patent leather lace and button shoes, with flexible soles and neat heels.

Women's Shoes—Basement:

$1.50, worth $3 and more—Tan and brown kidskin lace boots; some thin soles and high heels, others heavier with extension soles.

35c, worth 50c or more—Black tan and white canvas Oxfords, with rubber soles *sewed on*—the good rubber that doesn't crack; all sizes.

Main Store Shoe News—

Kid Oxfords, with turned soles and tips of kid or patent leather, $1.50, $2, $3, $4.

Kid Oxfords, with welted and stitched soles, in various weights, $2, $3, $4, $5.

Patent leather Oxfords, of different patterns and combinations, $3, $4, $5.

Calfskin Oxford shoes, with heavy soles and soft uppers, $3, $4, $5.

Canvas, white and linen color, with soles of oak leather, $2.50.

Tennis and golf Oxfords, steamer shoes, traveling slippers, $1.25 to $5.

Particular Women Appreciate UNDERWEAR Like This

It is full of grace of design, and made with the utmost care throughout. Our Summer stocks are brimming over with pretty pieces of muslin underwear for the most fastidious of women, at prices that meet every requirement. Today's hint is of long Petticoats and Night Gowns:

Long Petticoats—

$2.75—Of muslin; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with ruffle of fine embroidery, 2 rows of insertion and plaits in clusters. Regularly $3.75.

$3.50—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with deep point de Paris lace, insertion forming points, and plaits above. Regularly $4.50.

$4.50—Of nainsook; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with small ruffle, edged with point de Paris lace, insertion and fine plaits above. Regularly $6.50.

Many other styles, from 50c to $24.

Night Gowns—

$1—Of cambric; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with fine embroidery and two rows of insertion; ribbon bow at neck. Regularly $1.50.

$1.25—Of nainsook; square neck and long sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; ribbon bow at neck. Regularly $1.75.

$1.75—Of nainsook; round neck and short sleeves, trimmed with ribbon and hemstitching; front of fine plaits. Regularly $2.25.

Many other styles, from 38c to $14.

Second floor.

How About that Gas Range NOW?

Did you find that your coal range added insult to injury during the last sizzling week? Did you, perchance, contemplate dining on cold viands, out of consideration for yourself or your servant?

Very likely you did—and perhaps you thought longingly of the handy gas range, that is hot and efficient only when you want it; cool and unobtrusive when you aren't using it.

We'll sell you one, by our convenient Rent-Purchase Plan, whereby you pay $2 in advance and $1 a month thereafter, and get your gas range *instanter*. The Consolidated Gas Company makes the necessary connections without charge, on Manhattan Island.

Gas Ranges, $10.75 to $24.50. Basement.

Out of the Heat, Into the Surf, In Your Own Bathing Suit

No matter how hot it grows, New Yorkers are within a few minutes' ride of the splashing surf, and can be invigorated for another day's business battle. Thrice happy those who can get away for weeks to the cool beach and the cooler water.

Whether for a day or a month, you should have your own bathing suit. For looks—and if you are not particular of that, for every sentiment of cleanliness and hygienic precaution.

Without these the fullest enjoyment of the ocean dip is impossible.

We have superb variety of suits for men and women, boys and girls; as well as caps and shoes for bathing use.

Men's Bathing Suits—

At $2—Suits of wool Jersey cloth, in navy blue.

At $2.50—Suits of wool Jersey cloth, in solid navy blue or black; in navy blue with red or white stripes; also in alternating stripes of light blue and white, black and red, and black and orange.

Other styles, with alternating stripes, at $3 and $3.25.

At $3.50—Suits of navy blue wool Jersey cloth, with stripes of red or white on skirt of Jersey.

Other styles at $4 a suit.

At $5—Suits of plain navy blue or black Jersey cloth, with or without sleeves.

At $5.50—Suits of navy blue or black, with red or white stripes on skirt of Jersey.

At $7.50—Suits of fine blue or black Jersey cloth, with handsome silk Roman stripe around skirt of Jersey.

At $12—Fine suits in navy blue with white silk design, and in black, with red silk design.

Boys' Suits—

In similar styles at 75c, $1, $1.75, $2, $2.50.

Broadway and Ninth.

Women's Bathing Suits—

At $3—Suits of black mohair; sailor collar of white duck, trimmed with black braid; short sleeves.

At $4—Suits of black mohair; shield and collar edged with white mohair, trimmed with white soutache braid.

Women's Bathing Suits—

At $5.50—Suits of black or blue mohair; collar and shield of duck, trimmed with braid; elbow sleeves.

At $6—Suits of black or blue mohair; silk polka-dot sailor collar, with bow.

At $8.50—Suits of black or blue mohair; collar of black with white stitching; white revers and shield trimmed with bands of taffeta; new flare skirt.

At $12—Suits of Sicilian, in black or blue; sailor collar, and prettily trimmed with silk braid.

Girls' Bathing Suits—

In similar styles, at $3, $3.50, $4, $5.

Rubber Bathing Caps—

Gray gossamer caps, 10c.

Plain and fancy colored sateen caps, 20c, 22c, 25c and 35c.

Zephyr check caps, Tam O'Shanters, 40c.

Zephyr check caps, with peak, 50c.

Scotch plaid hoods, 40c.

Oiled silk caps, bright and dull finish, 35c and 40c.

Plain rubber caps, 20c and 35c.

Plain and fancy colored silk caps, 40c, 45c and 50c.

Plain and fancy colored silk hoods, 50c and 70c.

Plain and fancy colored silk Tam O'Shanters, 50c, 60c and 70c.

Bathing Shoes—

Canvas bathing shoes with linoleum soles; Children's, 25c a pair: Girls', 30c pair; Women's, 30c and 50c pair; Men's, 35c pair.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Sale of DIMITIES

At 6¼c a Yard

You took these dainty cottons as fast as we could cut them yesterday—and no wonder. Better bargain was never offered, for the goods were dainty, crisp and perfect, and there is superb variety. The Dimities are the best quality made in America; the cloth is strong, and there are over a hundred attractive patterns to select from, in figures, stripes, polka dots, on light and dark grounds.

With the Dimities are some dainty designs in Printed Batiste, in white figures on navy blue and black; and figures and stripes in navy blue on white grounds.

All at 6¼c a Yard—Worth Double

Quantities and varieties are still full and complete today; for there were a hundred thousand yards in the purchase.

It is an exceptional opportunity to buy dainty Summer dresses at insignificant cost.

The entire Main Aisle is devoted to the selling.

Then here are other offerings of cool Summer dress stuffs:

25c Printed Pique at 10c a yard—
Dainty colored stripes in clusters and widely spaced on white grounds, and white on navy blue.

25c Printed Irish Dimities at 12½c a yard—
In a variety of figures and stripes, mostly printed on dark colored grounds.

Rotunda.

Novels You'll Enjoy---40 cents each

Excellent reading for the Summer, at a most unusual price. These are all copyrighted novels of interest, that have been published, within the year, to sell at $1.25 and $1.50—all handsomely cloth bound. We have only a limited quantity of each novel, and until they're gone, which won't take long, we price them at

Forty Cents Each

Here's the list—you'll find it an attractive one:

Her Sailor. Marshall Saunders.
The Strength of Gideon. Paul Laurence Dunbar.
The Sign of the Cross. Wilson Barrett.
Wreck of the Conemaugh. Jenkins Harris.
Knights in Fustian. Caroline Brown.
Poor People. D. K. Friedman.
The Rhymer. Allan McAulay.
Deficient Saints. Marshall Saunders.
The Prelude and the Play. Rufus Mann.
Fate the Fiddler. Herbert C. MacIlwaine.
Dauntless. Ewen Martin.
The Furnace of Earth. Hallie Erminie Rives.
The Georgian Actress. Pauline Mackie.
God, the King, My Brother. Mary F. Nixon.
Edward Barry. Louis Becke.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Low Prices on PIANOS Taken in Exchange

This is an offering of excellent pianos which we have taken in exchange for Chickering and Vose Pianos. They have been thoroughly gone over and repaired where necessary, tuned, or revoiced, so that they are now in excellent condition. Sold for cash, or on monthly payments.

Grand Pianos—

Chickering Baby Grand, a beautiful piano in every way and a desirable one, was $750; now $475.

Chickering Concert Grand, in splendid condition, and a magnificent piano, was $1000; now $375.

Upright Pianos—

Cable & Sons, upright, was $300; now $165.

Weser Bros., upright, was $275; now $125.

Mozart upright, ebony case, in nice condition, was $250; now $125.

Bradbury upright, in good condition, was $350; now $165.

Pease upright, was $300; now $145.

Fischer upright, was $350; now $125.

Fischer upright, small size, walnut case, was $300; now $100.

Square Pianos—

Chickering square piano, $50.

Walker square piano, $20.

Square Pianos—

Haines square piano, carved legs, serpentine moulding, modern style; a very fine piano in excellent condition—as good as new, $140.

Weber square piano, fancy case, carved legs, in good condition; original price $400; now $75.

Decker & Barnes square piano, serpentine moulding, heavy carved legs, in nice condition, was $350; now $75.

Haines Bros. square piano, was $350; now $65.

Gabler square piano, rosewood case, carved legs, modern style, $75.

Other Instruments—

3 "Symphony" self-playing Organs, reduced on account of being a little shop-worn: Was $450, now $375 Was $275, now $220 Was $180, now $140

1 Beatty Organ, $25.

A few Angelus, last year's models, reduced from $250 to $200.

Fifth floor.

Women's Summer Hats

We have a particularly attractive collection of cool, dainty and practical Hats for Summer wear; and prices are very moderate indeed.

Pique, duck, crash, silk and linen Outing Hats; some are plain, others have draping of scarfs and are trimmed with breasts and pompoons. Prices, 50c to $4.50.

Rough Straw Hats, hand made—to wear with shirt-waists—trimmed with mull, and white wings; effective, stylish and serviceable hats for all occasions. $3.

Mull Hats, in a large variety of styles. As a shade hat for the mountains or seashore, nothing has as yet been devised to take its place. $2 to $4.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Interesting Notes of Women's Wear for Little

The Basement Store today attracts all women who appreciate muslin underwear and dressing sacques possessing that rare combination of qualities: Excellence in material and workmanship and lowness in price. These timely offerings are sure to prove interesting:

Night Gowns—

38c—Of muslin; square neck, trimmed with embroidery and ruffle of lawn. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

Drawers—

10c—Of muslin; plain hem, with plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

Dressing Sacques—

50c—Of lawn; in two styles: One of plain white, the other of pretty light stripes and figures; French back, full front, with plaits at neck; sacque trimmed with ruffle, edged with lace. Worth 75c.

Basement.

On the Second Floor, these:

Long Kimonos—85c—Of lawn; in two different styles: One of plain white with solid colored borders in light blue, pink and lavender; the other of pretty stripes and figures with plain white border. Worth $1.25.

Japanese LANTERNS

For Fourth of July Decoration

A row of them beneath the eaves of the piazza; strings of them under the trees on the lawn—all help to give a festive air to the evening of the Glorious Fourth. Then there are innumerable other occasions during the Summer for which they're appropriate.

We have a fine collection of them, from which to supply your needs:

Lanterns in bunches of five, for 25c, 30c and 40c a bunch; others, 6 for 50c; 14 inch oval Lanterns, 10c each; some, slightly defective, 5c each.

Fine gauze Paper Lanterns, 15c to $1.50 each.

Extra large Lanterns, in a variety of shapes, 35c each. Japanese Store, Basement.

Girls' SHIRT WAISTS And Separate Skirts

This last week of hot weather in New York, savoring uncomfortably of the Torrid Zone, has emphasized strongly the need of a plentiful supply of light dresses, waists and skirts, for girls and women who wish to keep cool and look neat under such trying conditions.

This news of Shirt-Waists and Separate Skirts, for girls—the former reduced in price by one-half, will interest all mothers who have their daughters' comfort and appearance at heart.

Shirt-Waists—

Attractive Shirt-Waists of fine lawn, natural linen color; with deep sailor collar, with trimming, finely plaited shield, and collar of red, blue or pink; sizes 10 to 14 years—$1, formerly $1.50 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Separate Wash Skirts—

Skirts of white pique, stylishly and well made, from $1, for a plain skirt of good quality, to $5.75, for a skirt beautifully trimmed with bands of insertion.

Others, of duck or linen, in many styles of making and trimming, at $1.15, $1.50, $2, up to $4.50. Second floor, Ninth street.

Awning Materials Reduced

That means a proportionate reduction in the cost of your awnings. We have rounded up the short ends of our awning materials, that have accumulated thus far during the season, and which will make from one to six awnings of a kind.

Those that were formerly 18c to 25c a yard, are now uniformly priced at **12 cents a yard**

Third floor.

Pure GRAPE JUICE

An innocent, healthful, thirst-quenching, refreshing beverage, that should be in every home in summer-time.

Pour it over the cracked ice in a glass and you will agree that there is nothing more delightful on a hot summer day.

The "Wanamaker" Grape Juice is prepared from the choicest Lake Erie grapes, and preserved by heat and sterilization, unfermented and unadulterated. Only the best grapes, hand-picked, are selected, and no chemicals of any kind are added.

Grape juice, thus prepared, makes a healthful and delightful Summer drink; refreshing to those who are well, and an invigorating tonic for those who are sick.

You can drink it pure, or dilute it with plain or carbonated water. It can be also used as the basis for a delicious ice.

Try a glass of it in the picturesque "Grape Juice Inn," in the Basement.

Quart bottles, 50c; case of 1 dozen bottles, $5.
Pint bottles, 25c; case of 1 dozen bottles, $2.75.
Basement. Half-pint bottles, 15c; case of 1 dozen bottles, $1.75.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

CREWS AWAIT THE WORD

College Oarsmen Trained and Eager for To-day's Race.

CONTEST A VERY OPEN ONE

Men Have Suffered from Heat, but All Hold Their Condition—Crowd at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., July 1.—Various outside influences have tended to affect the result of the boat races held here since the organization of the Poughkeepsie Amateur Rowing Association and the government of the college boat races by the Intercollegiate Rowing Association on the Hudson River course at this place, but this year the excuse has been foreshadowed, and if the race is lost by a supposed crack crew it will be attributed to the intense heat which has prevailed here since Thursday. No such stretch of torrid temperature has been recorded here in sixteen years, and the hardy young men who represent the six universities have been more or less handicapped in training. Apparently the men look physically fit, some a trifle drawn, but most of them have but one wish—that they should have the race over with.

"If Columbia happens to lose," said Capt. Irvine this afternoon, "we will have no one to blame but ourselves. I have never seen a Columbia crew as fit or as fast. There is not a sick or slow man in the boat." There is a given reason for this confident spirit among the New York contingent. Coach Hanlan has driven his men like none of the others have been forced since the crews came here. They have stood the strain, notwithstanding the severe conditions, and nothing but the race will demonstrate whether their vitality has been drown on to greater extent than was advisable. The crew is undoubtedly the best crew Columbia has turned out in late years, and the New Yorkers who arrived to-day are anxious to back Hanlan's crew and only need such glowing accounts to bring forth their money. Columbia men have been sentimentally confident in past years at Poughkeepsie, but this year the confidence in the crew is well founded, and if the Blue and White boat is beaten the race will be a great one and fast.

This evening Francis S. Bangs and G. T. Kirby were in the Columbia launch, and followed the crew, which rowed a distance of two miles practicing starts. These were executed in a fair manner, and were ordered more to test the crew in spurts than to see how fast they really could go at the start of the race, because a good or indifferent start in a four-mile race cuts a small figure. The 'Varsity eight, freshmen, and four all weighed under to-night, and Hanlan advised a change of food preparation, so the squad ate at the German Tavern. Hanlan is the liviest coach here. His confidence and lack of concern for his crews' chances have made an impression, and the Columbia contingent will back their 'Varsity eight for all the money they have.

WISCONSIN MYSTERY OF RACE.

Wisconsin is still the mystery of the river, and much comment has been indulged in because of the attitude of the Westerners and their universal desire to keep quiet. Their manner has at times been particularly objectionable to some who attempted friendliness, and lately they have been left strictly alone. Their crew is the heaviest on the river, though the men have gone off in weight, and Odea, the coach, constantly wears a serious look. All of the crews have lost considerable weight. The Cornell boat has averaged two pounds, while in the other crews from a pound to a pound and a half has been lost by each man.

Cornell's men, however, can afford to lose some of their weight, for, next to Wisconsin, they are the heaviest crew on the river, averaging fully three pounds per man more than Columbia and fully seven pounds to a man more than Syracuse. In their freshmen crew, the Cornell men are fully twelve pounds heavier per man than any other crew in the race. Wisconsin's 'Varsity crew is four pounds per man heavier than Cornell, and the experts this morning were using that as an argument that Wisconsin will land first place in the 'Varsity, because, as they contend, her superior weight for the leverage of the oar will do for her in a four-mile race, which is one of endurance, what it would not do in a two-mile race. No one here discounts this Western crew, and they are equal favorites with the betting element with Cornell and Columbia.

Syracuse is the life of the rowing colony here. They are receiving little or no encouragement for the race to-morrow, but they keep cheerfully at it, and their good nature is pronounced to a degree. The men were out twice to-day, though the work was brief and easy. Columbia has loaned the Syracuse freshmen a boat, so that their 'Varsity and freshmen eights will not be compelled to row in the same boat to-morrow. The 'Varsity seems to be in fine physical condition, but lacks in oarsmanship and the discretion which comes of long experience and an old-time coach.

A great deal of sympathy is expressed on all sides for the Syracuse crews. It leaked out to-day for the first time that the men have no boathouse on Onondaga Lake, and were compelled to carry their shells half a mile to the lake shore and wade through icy water to launch it every day during the Spring practice. Two members of the 'Varsity crew only recently recovered from pneumonia induced by these trips, and several others suffered from minor illnesses from the same cause. The pluck and perseverance of the Salt City oarsmen are very much admired, and there are many devotees of boat racing who love the sport for its own sake, who would be pleased to see Syracuse win.

Georgetown was out twice to-day, but the heat prevented any hard work, and the men just paddled. In fact, two of the men complained of dizziness, which was accounted for by the heat. S. H. Tow, a Columbia freshman, is ill with malaria, and may be compelled to stay out of the race to-morrow. In that case Edward D. Hanneman will row in his place.

CORNELL'S LAST TRIAL ROW.

Cornell's 'Varsity started away from quarters to-night at 6:30 o'clock on a row over the course, and during the last two miles the freshmen were encountered and beaten easily. Cornell's crew still shows magnificent form, but Courtney talks so earnestly and lovingly of last year's crew that some skeptics have shifted in their favoritism. Ward sent the 'Varsity a hard four miles this morning, and they maintained a fast clip all the way down. The last mile was done in 4:36.

The hotels have begun turning away visitors, and to-night the town is comfortably crowded, but as yet there is no great excitement and the rowing men chiefly are to be found in batches around the hotels. None is wearing a coat, and arms that are sunburned are generously exposed by the shirt sleeves being rolled up, for any one who can make the least claim to being an oarsman is playing his end up for all it is worth.

The betting is quiet yet, but in the Nelson House lobby to-night several three-figure wagers were made, Manager Erdall of the Columbia crew betting $100 against an Ithaca partisan. Two bets were made of $300 to $400, Columbia against the field. Ten-dollar and twenty-dollar bets were frequent, all at even money and going on Cornell against Columbia or Wisconsin, according to the opinion of the gambler, and turn about by others, the three crews remaining the favorites in the race to-morrow.

This evening after the concert of the Columbia Glee Club the annual regatta ball was held at Kirchner Hall. This is one of the greatest social events of the year. The hall was decorated with drapings and flags of various colleges. Each manager of the several crews furnished one large flag of his Alma Mater, so that all were represented. The members of the crews themselves did not attend the dance, as they were in bed early, but the managers and some of the substitutes of the crews were in attendance. The patronesses were Mrs. E. S. Atwater, Mrs. S. A. Crummey, Mrs. R. Adriance, Mrs. Charles H. Swift, Mrs. C. W. Pilgrim, Mrs. J. Silvin Courtney, Mrs. M. E. Reeves, Mrs. Harry S. Reynolds, Miss Fannie Myers, Mrs. Alfred Bunce, Mrs. Halsey H. Cheney, Mrs. James W. Wood, and Mrs. J. Spencer Van Cleef.

The Columbia regatta concert, which was held in the Opera House, was a social success, though it was so warm indoors that much of the quality of entertainment was lost on the uncomfortable audience. The Columbia Glee, Madolin, and Banjo Clubs participated in the evening's programme.

To-morrow morning the college Stewards will allow Clinton Goodwin, 1,903 Syracuse University, to row a mile and a half in a single shell so that he may be called a winner of what was expected to be a three-sided contest for college championship. The next race will be the four-oared shell event at 3 P. M. The freshmen race is scheduled for 3:45, and the 'Varsity race is on for 5 o'clock.

BUFFALO BANK FAILURE.

President Cornwell Hopes to Pay Depositors in Full and to Resume Before Long.

BUFFALO, July 1.—The City National Bank, which was placed in the hands of a receiver on Saturday night by Controller of the Currency Dawes, did not open its doors this morning. Not more than fifty persons were at the bank at 10 o'clock, the usual opening hour, and a few minutes after 10 most of these had left. M. D. Lynch, chief of the Division of Insolvent Banks, and Special Bank Examiner W. A. Mason took charge of the bank pending the arrival of Mr. Vaughn, the temporary receiver.

In an interview to-day Pascal P. Pratt, President of the Buffalo Clearing House, said:

"I have just glanced over this morning's reports, and I must say that there is nothing alarming presented. The reports show that all the other banks are in a healthy, prosperous condition. There is no occasion for alarm among the other banks, so far as I can see. It seems to me that the only ones who will be injured, if any are injured, will be the depositors of the City National Bank."

The following statement was issued by President W. C. Cornwell:

"I did not know anything about this until Friday afternoon, when a meeting of the board was requested by a representative of the Controller, which meeting was held at 10 o'clock in the evening. We were then notified that the Controller considered some of our assets doubtful, and that the bank would have to go into a receiver's hands on Monday morning. We hoped to make these good before that time, but could not do so. I believe the assets of the bank ample to pay the depositors in full, and hope that we may resume before long. I saw the Controller in Washington on Sunday, and he will extend every help possible for fair realization on assets in the interest of depositors and stockholders.

"As to the loans disapproved by the Controller, the Directors are making energetic efforts to have these promptly taken up and a meeting was held this morning in reference to this."

Special Examiner Mason, when asked today whether any of the loans referred to were made to the Pan-American Exposition Company, said: "No, they were not, nor to any of the interests concerned directly with the fair."

The Fourth National Bank of New York City is one of the local correspondents of the Buffalo City National Bank. Vice President James G. Cannon of the Fourth National said that the announcement of the suspension was a great surprise to him, as he had not supposed that the institution was in need of funds. He said that no application for help had been made to his bank and the Buffalo bank did not owe the Fourth a dollar.

"On the contrary," he said, "it had a deposit of several hundred thousand dollars in the Fourth National Bank, which it might have drawn on if its need of funds had been anticipated."

NEW ISTHMUS COMPANY.

To Acquire the Rights for the Construction of the Panama Canal—Incorporated in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., July 1.—The Isthmus Company which, according to its papers of incorporation, has been formed for the purpose of "acquiring, owning, constructing, and operating in all harbors, canals, and ship railways," and to acquire the rights for the construction of the canal on or across the American Isthmus of Panama, or anywhere within or across the cities of Central America, Mexico, or the United States of Colombia, or South America, filed articles of incorporation in the office of the County Clerk to-day.

The principal office in this State will be located with the New Jersey Registration and Trust Company, in East Orange, which corporation is to act as the legal agent of the Isthmus Company.

Included in the objects of the company is the right to operate in any and all and every part of the canals and ship railways of Tehuantepec, Honduras, Nicaragua, Chirriqui, Panama, Nandingo, Darien, Atrato, Truando, Nappipi, San Blas, Costa Rica, or at any points within the boundaries of the countries named.

The capital stock, all paid in, is $2,000, but it may be increased to $1,500,000 with the consent of three-fourths of the stockholders. There are twenty shares of the par value of $100 each, and the incorporators are John R. Turner, ten shares; Alfred G. Brown, five shares, and Herbert S. Murphy, five shares.

No further details as to the company could be obtained at the East Orange office to-night.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL BOARD.

Mayor Van Wyck Reappoints Thirteen of the Eighteen Old Members.

Mayor Van Wyck announced yesterday the appointments of members of the Brooklyn School Board. Thirteen members were reappointed and five new appointments were made. The following is the list:

Ira Leo Bamberger, 107 Taylor Street; John J. Cashman, 110 Milton Street; John J. Colgan, 191 Nassau Street; Andrew J. Dower, 380 Union Street; John J. P. Fagan, 26 Fourth Place; T. J. Farrell, 177 St. Mark's Avenue; James J. Hutt, 357 McDonough Street; Adolph Kiendl, 141 Schenck Avenue; Henry C. McLean, 146 Sixth Avenue; Michael Murphy, Fort Hamilton Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street; George E. Nostrand, Twentieth and Cropsey Avenues; A. T. Sullivan, 933 St. Mark's Avenue; John R. Thompson, 92 Morton Street.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

John T. Breen, 391 State Street, succeeding T. M. Farley; John O. F. Hill, Coney Island, succeeding John Greene; George F. Leyh, 71 Jefferson Street, succeeding J. L. Radecke; W. S. Hurley, 59 Jefferson Avenue, succeeding G. F. Blandy, and George Ihnkon, Nineteenth Street, succeeding James Wright, deceased.

COMMISSIONER LYMAN OUT.

Resigns Offices of the United States District Court—Thomas Alexander Succeeds Him.

United States Commissioner Samuel H. Lyman, Clerk of the United States District Court, tendered his resignation to Judge Brown yesterday. The resignation was accepted and Judge Brown appointed Commissioner Thomas Alexander, the present Deputy Clerk as Clerk.

Mr. Lyman was born in Ohio in 1821. He was the third person to have filled the position during the last half century. He was appointed by Judge Choate in October, 1878, and resigned because of ill health. He says he has no definite plans for the future.

Commissioner Alexander began his services under the Federal Government, in 1867, when he was thirteen years old. On Jan. 1, 1887, he was appointed Commissioner and Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court. It is generally understood that Clerk Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., will be appointed as his Deputy Clerk with the title of United States Commissioner.

WILL BE AN EXCLUSIVE CLOCK.

Naval Department's Timepiece to Have No Highways Within 1,000 Feet.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Navy Department to-day purchased a considerable tract of land surrounding the Naval Observatory here, in order to protect from jar the delicate instruments which record the official time of the country.

It was deemed desirable not to have any highways within 1,000 feet of the clock room, where the instruments are stationed, and a circle with a radius of that length was therefore drawn entirely around the observatory. At the last session of Congress $149,000 was appropriated to purchase the inclosed land, and this amount became available to-day. The tracts purchased contain about sixteen acres.

Private Secretary for Mr. Root.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary Root has appointed Merritt O. Chance as his private secretary. Mr. Chance is at present Chief Clerk of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

Collector Bidwell Begins Second Term.

Collector of the Port George R. Bidwell was sworn in by United States Commissioner Shields for his second term of four years yesterday. The Collector then reappointed Special Deputy Collector J. J. Couch and Disbursing Agent Samuel W. Thompson.

STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE ON

More Than 35,000 Men Involved in the Order to Quit.

NO QUESTION AS TO WAGES

Trouble Based on Dispute as to Whether Two Mills Are in the Union—Early Settlement Predicted.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—As a result of the refusal of the representatives of the American Sheet Steel Company and the American Steel Hoop Company, subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, to sign the new wage scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the strike ordered by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association is now on. At the outset more than 35,000 men will be involved as follows:

UNION SHEET MILLS.—Etna-Standard Steel Mills, Bridgeport, Ohio, 2,500; Midland Steel Mills, Muncie, Ind., 1,000; Old Meadow Rolling Mill, Scottdale, 400, (possible;) Saltsburg Rolling Mills, Saltsburg, Penn., 300, (possible;) W. Dewees Wood Mills, McKeesport, 1,000; Cambridge Iron and Steel Mills, Cambridge, Ohio, 400; Canton Rolling Mills, Canton, Ohio, 250; Chartiers Iron and Steel Mill, Carnegie, 300; Dennison Rolling Mills, Dennison, Ohio, 350; Dresden Iron and Steel Mills, Dresden, Ohio, 300; Falcon Iron and Nail Mills, Niles, Ohio, 450; New Philadelphia Mills, New Philadelphia, Ohio, 700; Piqua Rolling Mills, Piqua, Ohio, 600; Reeves Iron Mills, Canal Dover, Ohio, 750; Struthers Iron Mills, Struthers, Ohio, 400; Corning Steel Mills, Hammond, Ind., 300; Lauffman Steel Mills, Pfaulton, 200; Hyde Park Iron and Steel Mills, Hyde Park, 350. Total, 11,650.

NON-UNION SHEET MILLS.—Apollo Iron and Steel Mills, Vandergrift, 3,500; Kirkpatrick Mills, Leechburg, 550; Wellsville Plate and Sheet Iron Mills, Wellsville, Ohio, 400; Scottdale Iron and Steel Mills, Scottdale, 550. Total, 5,100.

American Steel Hoop Company, 14,000; Independent plants, twenty-seven in number, 5,000. Total number of men involved in strikes, 35,750.

Added interest was given the strike today when it became known that two mills in dispute, which were the cause of disagreement between the Amalgamated Association and the American Sheet Steel Company, were claimed by both parties. These mills are the Old Meadows at Scottdale, and the Saltsburg Mill. The Sheet Steel officials say that information came from Scottdale that the men now working there refused to quit, scale or no scale, association or no association.

John Farrell, Secretary of the Labor Bureau of the Sheet Steel Company, said today: "The Amalgamated people have no claim to the Meadows and Saltsburg Mills. The men, particularly in Scottdale, are working under personal agreements with us. These agreements have been extended to Jan. 1, 1903. They left the Amalgamated Association of their own volition. They are making money now, something which they did not do when quarreling all the time for the association. With regard to the Saltsburg Mill, I can prove that prominent members of the Amalgamated said there was no lodge there and they wanted an independent agreement like that at Vandergrift.

"The whole thing in a nutshell is that the Amalgamated Association seems anxious to have us force these men at Scottdale and Saltsburg to come into their fold again. This we will not do. I do not think it will come to a strike. Mr. Shafter will cool down a little, and when the men have had their little vacation during the hot spell all will be well again. One thing is certain, the workman has got all he asked."

The rumor that President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation might be asked to come to Pittsburg to settle the trouble now pending caused some little discussion, but both parties to the dispute denied that there was any need of his services.

To-day all of the prominent officials of the Amalgamated Association were on hand and several private consultations were held. The present and the former Vice Presidents of the districts were busily engaged all day and indications are that President Shaffer himself expects an early adjustment of the complications.

Signatures to the Amalgamated scales from the following concerns were received at the headquarters this morning:

Lockhart Iron and Steel Company, McKees Rocks, Penn.; Sharon Tin Plate Company, South Sharon, Penn.; Stewart Iron Company, Limited, Sharon, Penn.; N. & G. Taylor Tin Plate Company, Cumberland, Md.; American Rolling Mill Company, Muskegon, Mich.; Southern Car and Foundry Company, Anderson, Ala.; Bessemer Rolling Mill Company, Bessemer, Ala.

At the offices of the American Steel Hoop Company it was stated that certain plants of the company were closed this week for needed repairs and the National holiday. Others were at work as usual, but none of the officials would allow themselves to be quoted on the present wage complications.

Almost all the plants of the company, union and non-union, will be compelled to shut down during the early part of this month to give the men a needed rest.

READING SHOP STRIKE ENDS.

Men to Return Pending Efforts of Joint Committee to Arrange Wage Scale —Union Not Recognized.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—President George F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company to-night gave out the following signed statement:

The Reading Railway shop strike has been settled upon the following basis: The men to return to work at once just as they were before they went out. The men to be restored to the Philadelphia and Reading Relief Association with like effect, as though they had not left the employ of the company. The labor union not to be recognized. We will employ any one we please and no distinction will be made between union and non-union men.

After the men have returned to work, a committee of the shops, representing all the workmen, can be appointed by our employes. We will appoint a committee composed of Superintendents and foremen of the shops to meet the workmen's committee, and the whole subject of wages to be considered by this joint committee, with power to agree upon a new scale of wages, which shall be fair and just both to the men and the company. These committees are to begin work as quickly as they are elected. In case after a reasonable effort, the joint committee cannot agree, I will personally, after Sept. 1, 1901, meet with the joint committee and endeavor to adjust the differences.

It is understood that if any new scale is agreed upon it shall, whenever adopted, be effective, as of July 1, 1901. Transportation will be given to the committee to visit any of the shops with a view of ascertaining the scale of wages in force in such shops.

The following foot note to the statement was given out by the Reading Company at the same time the statement was issued:

"The men have accepted the above conditions and will go to work, but on account of the Fourth of July intervening it was agreed that they should report on Friday morning of this week."

Erie Shop Strike Is Off.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., July 1.—The six months' strike of the boiler makers and their helpers employed by the Erie Railroad Company in its locomotive shops at Susquehanna, Hornellsville, and Headville, is ended. The differences between the men and the company have been adjusted satisfactorily to both, and the men will return to work on next Monday.

Locomotive Workers Yield.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 1.—The strike at the shops of the American Locomotive Works is at an end. To-day seventy-one, mostly boilermakers, returned. To-night the remainder, numbering in all 500, decided to go back in a body. A committee from the union waited on Superintendent Delaney to make terms. He told them that the only concession he could make was to guarantee them that they would not be discriminated against.

INCREASE IN SHIPBUILDING.

More Vessels Built in the United States in 1900 than in Any Year Since 1855.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Vessels built in the United States and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation of the Treasury Department during the fiscal year ended yesterday number 1,173 of 401,285 gross tons, compared with 1,058 of 805,677 gross tons for the previous fiscal year.

The whole tonnage built has been exceeded only twice in the history of the country—in 1854 and in 1855—when the maximum, 583,450 tons, was attained.

Geographically, vessels were built as follows: On the Atlantic Coast, 785, of 190,948 tons; on the Great Lakes, 105, of 158,184 tons; on the Pacific coast, 151, of 26,105 tons, and on Western rivers, 182, of 11,094 tons. The increase over last year on the Great Lakes was 58,362 tons, and on the Atlantic coast, 30,372 tons.

The Crawford Shoe

For Men and Women $3.50

THE CRAWFORD SHOE is in the hands of new owners, with new capital and new ideas.

They offer to the public the best $3.50 shoe that can be produced.

A shoe for well-dressed men and women.

It is made of the best leathers, by the best workmen, and is correct in every detail.

We want you to see this shoe—to look it over, and convince yourself that in style, fit and quality it is unequalled.

Every pair is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money back.

We do not want a single pair of uncomfortable feet in Crawford Shoes.

We call particular attention to our new Stores in Manhattan. One is located at the corner of Nassau and Fulton Streets, in the heart of the busy downtown district—the finest and most commodious Shoe Store in that section. The other is located at No. 150 West 125th Street. At all of our stores prompt service and careful attention is assured.

CRAWFORD SHOE MAKERS

STORES: Men's Shoes Only — 825 Broadway (12th St.), Manhattan. 262 West 125th Street, Manhattan. | 433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. | Men's and Women's Shoes — Fulton, cor. Nassau Street, Manhattan. 150 West 125th Street, Manhattan.

STEEL TRUST MEETING.

Strike Not Regarded as Serious by Officials and Will Not Affect Dividend Plans.

Wall Street is much interested in the meeting of the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, to be held today to take action on the matter of dividends on the stocks of the company. A story heard in the Street yesterday was that the meeting might be adjourned until after Mr. Morgan's arrival here, but this could not be confirmed. Generally, the understanding is that the meeting will be held as scheduled.

Concerning the probable dividends to be declared, the gossips in the Street had it yesterday that the strike of the Amalgamated Association Workers might influence the Steel Trust Directors to postpone action on the common stock dividend. Of this it can be said that the Directors will act quite independently of the strike, and will be in no wise influenced by it.

Indeed, it is a fact that the strike is by no means officially regarded as serious. On this point the following bulletin, inspired by a prominent official of the Steel Corporation, was put out by one of the Wall Street news agencies yesterday:

We do not regard the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers as of very serious import. In the first place none of the Carnegie companies nor the Tube Company is union, and only about half of the workmen in the sheet steel plants belong to the union. In fact, about 60 per cent. of the iron and steel workers of our company are non-union men. In the second place, the wage scale of the tin plate workers has already been agreed upon, and those men will not strike. It therefore leaves but a small percentage of employes who will go out at this juncture.

July 1 has for a number of years been the time fixed by the iron and steel operators and workmen for the adjustment of wage scales and other matters between them. It has become almost customary in many mills for a shutdown at this period to take place while questions of differences were being arranged. A year ago many of the tin plate mills were closed down about six weeks on this account. The workmen themselves have come to look upon this period of the year as a good time for a vacation after eleven months of continuous labor. The men realize that they are now receiving the highest, or nearly the highest, wages ever paid in their branch of work. They also realize that the wage scale formulated by the Amalgamated Association has been accepted by the corporation and the only question of difference is the demand to treat non-union mills as if they were union mills. This naturally the steel corporation refuses.

It is not believed that the Amalgamated Association seriously considered that this demand on its part would be acceded to. It is altogether probable that the association, after a few weeks, will recede from its position, and the men will return to work at the wages agreed upon. At any rate, the strike will not seriously affect the business of the United States Steel Corporation. It has men enough and mills enough which it will be able to continue in operation to keep fairly well up with its contracts.

An official of the United States Steel Corporation said:

"The United States Steel Corporation is simply a stockholding company, and does not in any respect direct the management of any company in whose stock the former is interested. Information has been received from the officers of the American Steel Hoop Company and the American Sheet Steel Company respectively that the questions which have been discussed by them and representatives of the Amalgamated Association grow out of the request by the latter to extend union labor into mills in which union labor has not heretofore existed; that the officers of the two companies above named have expressed a willingness to promptly sign the Amalgamated Association's scales for mills, in which their unions have heretofore existed, but not for other mills.

"No question of amount of wages is involved."

DOMINION DAY AT BUFFALO.

Dr. Borden the Principal Speaker at Dedication of Canadian Building.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1.—This was Dominion Day at the Pan-American Exposition, and, as is customary on holidays, thousands of Canadians crossed over the border. At 9:30 this morning the Forty-eighth Highlanders of Toronto, with their band and pipers, and a detachment of United States marines, came into town from the Exposition grounds and escorted Dr. Borden, the Canadian Minister of Militia, and his staff to the Temple of Music in the Pan-American grounds, where the dedication ceremonies in connection with the Canadian Building were held.

Dr. Borden delivered the principal address, to which replies were made by Director General Buchanan and President Milburn of the Exposition Association. Addresses were also made by James Kerr, President of the Canadian Club, and Albert E. Jones, President of the Victoria Club, both of this city. Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies, Dr. Borden held a reception in the Canadian Building.

VIRGINIA NEGRO LYNCHED.

Mob Asked for Jail Keys, Got Them; Took Negro and Hanged Him.

RICHMOND, Va., July 1.—Joseph Walton, a negro, who was arrested several days ago for attacking Miss Kate Clarke near Tripplet, in Brunswick County, was taken out of the jail at Lawrenceville on Sunday night by a band of fifty to seventy-five men and hanged to the county bridge, four miles from town.

The mob rode quietly into town about midnight, after the night train for Danville passed. Pickets were thrown out and several men went to Jailer Mitchell's house and made him give up the keys to the jail. The crowd then went to the jail, took Walton out, tied him to a runabout, conveyed him to the place selected for the execution, and hanged him. The mob then dispersed.

FEW NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

Treasury Department Found But Four During the Past Twelve Months.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The annual report of Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, submitted to Secretary Gage to-day, indicated that this has been the most successful year in the history of the division.

During the twelve months, ending June 30, 1901, there were placed in circulation but four new counterfeit notes, against an average of about ten for each year during the preceding ten years. Only one of these new notes was at all dangerous, the others being the product of unskilled workmanship.

The total amount of counterfeit currency which came into the possession of the division during the year amounted to $30,656, while $18,117 in counterfeit coin was confiscated. Coin counterfeiting decreased all over the country except in New York City and vicinity, where there has been a gradual increase in this class of crime, particularly in cases in which genuine silver forms the basis of the imitations. The arrests for twelve months show a total of 594.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS UNITE.

Savannah, Florida and Western Applies to Increase Its Capital to $25,000,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 1.—Application was made in the office of the Secretary of State this morning to increase the capital stock of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company from its present capital to $25,000,000.

The reason assigned in the application is said to be the absorption of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, the Brunswick and Western, the Alabama Midland, the Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf, and the Tampa and Thonotasosa Railroads.

This combination of railroads makes a complete link from Charleston, S. C., to the Atlantic Coast cities, reaches across the southern part of Georgia to Tampa, Fla., and extends as far to the west as Montgomery, Ala. It is believed that this combination of interests foreshadows the merger of the lines concerned with the Plant system.

The present capital stock of the Savannah, Florida and Western is $9,432,900. This will be increased by 155,671 shares, making total shares 250,000. Of these, 125,000 shares will be preferred 4 per cent. shares and 125,000 shares will be common stock.

President Erwin of the Plant System said with the regard to the merger that the roads will continue to be known as the Plant System, and that the consolidation was in the name of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway.

Some of the lines which are operated as a part of the Plant System are not included in the present move. The roads omitted are the Florida Southern, Sanford and Petersburg, St. John's and Lake Eustis, Ashley River, Green Pond, Walterboro and Branchville, Abbeville Southern, and Winston and Bone Valley.

Arkansas Commission Restrained.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 1.—Federal Judge Trieber to-day made perpetual an interlocutory decree against the Arkansas Railroad Commission restraining it from making and enforcing joint through ratings provided for in the standard freight distance tariff adopted by the commission in April last. It is announced that the commission will appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...4:33	Sun sets...7:35	Moon rises...7:55	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:45	Gov. Isl'd...8:01	H. Gate...9:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:54	Gov. Isl'd...8:16	H. Gate...10:12

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Patria, Naples		
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Buffon, Brazil, Argentina, &c	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lauenburg, Insgua and Haiti		4:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Naples	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Uller, St. Kitt's, Bridgetown, Guiana, &c	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

Alnwick, Argentina, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mayall, Northern Brazil		3:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:00 A. M.; (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kamakaru Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 23 and up to July 30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York July 26, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 20, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 6 and up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. July 21.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of the uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 2.

Cataluna, Barcelona, June 11.
El Paso, New Orleans, June 26.
Hildur, Curacao, June 24.
Huelva, St. Michael's, June 21.
Jefferson, Norfolk, July 1.
Laurentian, Glasgow, June 22.
Richmond Castle, Algiers, June 22.
Ventnor, Hamburg, June 14.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

Deutschland, Hamburg, June 27.
Jamestown, Norfolk, July 2.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, ——.
Toronto, Hull, June 22.
Wells City, Swansea, July 19.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

Ashfield, Huelva, June 19.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 29.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, June 19.
Phoenicia, Boulogne, June 24.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 3.
Servia, Liverpool, June 25.
St. Hugo, Antwerp, June 22.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

Campania, Liverpool, June 29.
Comal, Galveston, June 30.
St. Paul, Cherbourg, June 29.
Tampican, Liverpool, June 26.
Victoria, Gibraltar, June 21.

Arrived.

SS Alier, (Ger.,) Randermann, Genoa June 19, Naples 20th, and Gibraltar 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M., June 30.

SS Sallust, (Br.,) Grimes, Santos June 12, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 P. M., 30th.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Prescati, (Br.,) Wills, Kingston June 2, Montego Bay 24th, St. Ann's and Port Maria 25th, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Montserrat, (Span.,) Lavin, Vera Cruz June 24 and Havana 27th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 30th.

The reported arrival last night of SS Maskelyne, from Santos, was an error, in mistaking SS Sallust.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Brambeer, Genoa June 13, and Naples 15th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Louisiana, Halsey, New Orleans June 26, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Rio Grande, Johnstone, Brunswick June 28, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Kingston June 15, Savanilla 18th, Carthagena 19th, Greytown 22d, and Port Limon 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE CHINESE CAPITAL.

There is very likely a real distrust at the bottom of the reported refusal of the Empress Dowager to return to Peking, now that the Allies have swept and garnished it for her. Indeed, she has some reason for thinking that she might not be safe there, with a minimum of five thousand foreign troops intrenched and watching her proceedings. The missionaries and the converts would be more than human if they did not presume more or less upon such a defending force. And there is an obvious loss of that "face" so dear to the Chinese soul in occupying a capital, and even a palace, which has been defiled by the invader, and in occupying it pretty obviously on sufferance.

But doubtless one motive of the Empress Dowager's determination was the malicious satisfaction it gives her to balk the Allies. They can continue to hold the fort, or the capital. But that will do them little good so long as the capital does not contain the Government of China. From her eyrie in the Western mountains the unvenerable old lady can "grin defiance upon her baffled pursuers" and sarcastically inquire of them what they are going to do about it.

The answer is not so easy. Apparently the Allies have all along proceeded upon the assumption that the Government was very anxious to get back to Peking upon almost any terms. It appears that it was anxious to do so only upon its own terms, and not upon theirs. Undoubtedly the decision puts them in an awkward situation. "Punitive raids" upon the whole province of which Peking is the capital would not disturb the stepmother of her people nor soften her heart. And a military expedition to the new capital is not to be thought of, with the force the Allies have left themselves. Moreover, this force is visibly inadequate to the task of maintaining order over that part of China which the Imperial Government has abandoned to it.

It is a very difficult situation. The Allies have discovered that putting pressure on the people of China is by no means equivalent to coercing the Chinese Government. What relation the decision of the Chinese Government to stay where it is may have to the payment of the indemnity does not yet clearly appear, but doubtless it will affect that matter also. It would be a great misfortune, not only for China, but for the world, if the Allies should determine to put themselves in as receivers for China and to pay themselves out of the assets of the empire within their reach.

FREEDOM OF RIOT.

If there is any sign of the times which would give support to Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH'S gloomy predictions of coming violence and revolution it might be found in the sentiments to which Mr. MATTHEW BARR, President of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Association, gave expression in a letter to THE TIMES published in our issue of yesterday. President BARR is a frank supporter of the amendment to its constitution adopted by the Benevolent Association of his union forbidding its members to join the National Guard of the State of New York. This amendment reads as follows:

> Any person a member of the regular army or navy, or of the State militia or Naval Reserves, shall not be eligible to membership in this association. Any member of this association who shall become a member of either one of the above-named bodies must tender his resignation of membership to the association at once.

A correspondent who signed himself "A Man Without a Country" recently wrote to THE TIMES that, while he had chafed under the tyranny of the union to which he was forced to belong, he was made ashamed and outraged in every patriotic sentiment by this amendment. President BARR denounces this correspondent and triumphantly makes this point against him:

> If he had written the truth it would have gone unchallenged, but when he sent a garbled statement about the by-law, which prohibits our members from joining the State militia and other like bodies in time of peace, having left out that it was distinctly provided that the section would not apply when the United States was at war with a foreign nation, he sought to convey a wrong impression. This stamps him as having a correct estimate of himself when he subscribed himself as he did.

We suppose by this distinction the President of the Sheet Metal Workers' Association thinks to save the standing of its members as good citizens. They are willing to fight a foreign foe—the Russians, Turks, or Prussians, and particularly the Englishmen—but they are forbidden to bear arms for the suppression of civil disorder. The State Government may be overthrown and the red flag of Anarchy be nailed to the flagstaff of the Capitol at Albany, but no member of President BARR'S trades union shall lift a finger to stay the violence of the mob.

All this is as plain as a pikestaff. When the United States is at war with a foreign foe its troops have other business than the suppression of disorders due to labor strikes. The militia of the several States, and in particular the National Guard of the State of New York, are not infrequently ordered out to disperse mobs of strikers and their sympathizers. When the local police and constabulary are unable to preserve order the militia is the arm of authority upon which the State relies to prevent bloodshed and protect the rights of property owners.

President BARR and his association having set up the doctrine that militia interference with mobs of strikers is a form of oppression, proceed to take the logical and practical step of boycotting the National Guard. Carried far enough, this policy would reduce the National Guard to a handful of men who would be easily overcome by the mob. Striking employés of transportation companies and manufacturing establishments would then be free to tear up rails, overturn cars, stone passengers, burn buildings, wreck machinery, and club the life out of men who were willing to take the places they had left at wages satisfactory to themselves.

This is the whole meaning of the amendment to the constitution of President BARR'S association. It is a demand for the freedom of riot. That right is put upon the same basis as freedom of speech and of the press, something the State has no right to take away and which the trades unions, to the extent of their power and influence, will prevent it from taking away.

There can be no worse citizenship than this. The absence of patriotism is complete. Respect for authority, obedience to law, and love of civil order are quite incompatible with the letter and spirit of this amendment to the Sheet Metal Workers' constitution. The laws of New York say that every citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall be liable to enrollment in the militia. President BARR'S union says that none of its members shall be so enrolled.

It is a very singular exhibition of the present spirit of organized labor. It would be disquieting if it were not confined within narrow limits. The great mass of workingmen in the United States abhor these doctrines. The solid substance of our Anglo-Saxon civilization stands opposed to them. If it were not so, if the demand for freedom of riot were so general as to be apparently about to prevail, consternation would seize upon the community. Men would prepare to leave the doomed country, taking with them their portable possessions; commerce would perish, business be destroyed, and the advocates of the freedom of riot would be left to exercise upon each other the destructive privilege they had secured.

The doctrines of President BARR are detestable, but in this Republic and in the existing state of public opinion they are not dangerous. The letter of "A Man Without a Country" shows from where the corective would come.

THE BOER "ULTIMATUM" AGAIN.

His Majesty's Opposition is in so headless and helpless a condition in Great Britain just now that it seems to be superfluous as well as difficult for the Government to defend its own conduct in respect to the South African war, its causes and its consequences. For the Government to justify itself it would have to show, or at least to say, that it would have acted as it did act if it had foreseen the consequences of its action. None of its members has had the face to say that. The next most complete defense is to say that the war was forced upon it, and that it had no choice. And that is what Lord SALISBURY ventures, upon every occasion, to say on behalf of himself and his colleagues. The war, he says, has been on our part a war of self-defense, to repel an invasion of British territory and to make unfriendly nations wary of repeating such an invasion.

Of course all this is founded upon the fact that the Boers issued an "ultimatum" calling upon the British to stop the concentration of troops upon the Boer border, and to withdraw from those borders within twenty-four hours. It was this ultimatum which was followed up with an invasion of British territory. This was what Lord SALISBURY described at the time as "that great insult," and what he described again in his latest speech, last week, as an invasion which it was the duty of the British Government to repel.

One must be a very eager British imperialist to accept this as a plausible explanation of the origin of the war; and Lord SALISBURY must rely upon the sympathy of his hearers or else upon the shortness of their memories. The historical fact is that, at the last conference the Boer proposals for peace, which contained substantial concessions, were rejected by the British Government, without any counter propositions, but only a declaration that her Majesty's Government would in due time "formulate its own proposals." At once all available British troops were hurried forward from all quarters toward the frontiers of the two republics. For weeks the movement went on openly, with no answer to the Boers, until it became evident to them and to all the world that Great Britain was simply waiting to "formulate its own proposals," until it could back up its ultimatum with an irresistible display of force. The "great insult," the invasion, was simply a military measure to gain the advantage of an attack upon the British forces before their concentration could be completed. Like the British, like everybody else, the Boers saw that negotiations had been abandoned and that the sword must decide the quarrel. It was their business to begin it with every possible advantage. As Mr. MORLEY said the other day, quoting HALLAM: "The aggressor in a war is not he who first uses force, but he who first makes the use of force necessary." For the Prime Minister to pretend that the Transvaal had any chance of retaining its independence when it issued its ultimatum, except by fighting for it, for him to pretend that the Power which was then summoning all its strength to crush the republic out of existence still expected to do anything by negotiation, would be necessary to his contention that the Boers began the war. And any such pretense, in the light of the facts, would be mere pettifogging.

THE STRIKE IN THE STEEL MILLS.

Those for whom the strike in certain of the steel mills of the Middle West has interest will be glad to know in few words what issues are involved and what it all means.

The American Sheet Steel Company and the American Steel Hoop Company are constituent parts of the United States Steel Corporation. When formed they included two groups of mills, one group operated under the rules of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the other group open mills, not recognizing the union and not especially discriminating against it. There were several of both in each of the companies. When they were transferred to the ownership and control of the United States Steel Corporation they remained as they had been before, some union and some open.

The demand now made on behalf of labor is that all the mills in both groups shall become union mills and operate under the rules established by the Amalgamated Association. This demand the management of the United States Steel Corporation is not ready to concede, and it is not yet shown that the Amalgamated Association is in a position to enforce it. What other conditions may have been proposed by either side are of minor importance, and while more or less useful for purposes of complicating the discussion, are not issues upon which either side would make an obstinate stand. The managers of the United States Steel Corporation would sign any reasonable scale if the mills now open are not required to come under union rule. The Amalgamated Association is anxious to try its strength, and has seized the first opportunity offered to raise an issue. Since 1898 it has been gaining membership, but just how strong it is will not be known for some weeks. The mills will have to shut down during July, owing to the intense heat and the fact that the men require a rest. It will no doubt be claimed that all the men idle are on strike at the direction of President SHAFFER of the Amalgamated Association, but the real strength of the movement will be made apparent when the mills undertake to resume operations.

For the moment there is nothing sensational in the situation, and many of its features are distinctly misleading. It is not yet a great strike; whether it will become so is a question on which there is much difference of opinion among those best informed.

AUTOMOBILES AND ROADS.

Our own automobilists must look with admiring despair upon the record of the automobile racing between Paris and Berlin. The first flight of the racers, "the tourist contingent," seems to have covered the distance between the two capitals at the rate of between forty and forty-five miles an hour. Evidently no such speed could be attained for a like distance anywhere in this country. It would be difficult to lay out a single stretch of forty-five miles anywhere in the United States which the same machines and the same "chauffeurs" could cover in an hour.

This means that the difference is not in the machines, but in the roads. It is the same difference that formerly existed between European and American railroads. The average speed, especially in England, was far higher than in the United States, and all the railroad records were held over there. And this when American locomotives were already at least as powerful as the English. The difference was in the roadbed, which was laid on the other side far more deliberately, substantially, and expensively than here. When American railroad managers found that their profits would enable them to better their permanent way, and that a greater first cost was true economy, they began to improve their roadbeds up to the European standard. From that time the superiority of European trains in point of speed began to diminish, until now it has disappeared altogether.

Like causes will secure like results in highways. When our common roads are as good as the common roads of France and Germany we may expect to see the records for speed in automobiles approach those of this race. Automobilising is, thus far, little more than a toy in the rural parts of this country. But it is useful as an index of what may be done, with more practical vehicles. When the farmers become as well convinced as the railroad managers long ago became that good—meaning costly—roads are more economical than cheap roads, and that the smooth and hard surface is worth, in the saving of horses and vehicles, all it costs, then we shall have roads upon which automobiles may make records comparable with those already made abroad. Not that there is any particular point in whizzing along highways at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, except to demonstrate that the thing can be done, and that other more useful feats can also be accomplished.

THE SMALL FAMILIES OF FRANCE.

The Continental press is just now indulging in a chorus of comment, sympathetic or half-contemptuous, according to nationality, over the stationary population of France as revealed by the late census. Stationary is the right word, for, though there have been some fluctuations from time to time, and though there are variations in the different provinces, the general fact remains that the population of the country is only about 3 per cent. larger than it was in the middle of the last century. During that period there have been several smallish wars—the Crimean, the Italian-Austrian, and the war in Tonquin—with the great war of the "année terrible," but Austria, Germany, and even Great Britain have suffered as much from this source, and their increase in population is, relatively, large.

It is generally admitted by French, as well as by other, students of the question, that the stagnation of population in France is due almost exclusively to the influence on the agricultural class of the law of equal division of real property. This was undoubtedly devised to establish in the country a numerous class of small land owners, and it has met its purpose with great and continuous success. There is no country in Europe, none, in fact, in the world, where there are so large numbers of persons owning land, and none in which the land owners are on the whole so prosperous. But the natural and inevitable result has been to limit the size of families; to limit, in other words, the number among whom the land is to be divided at the death of each owner. As a consequence, the number of "younger sons," who in England and elsewhere recruit continually the army of emigration, and who also crowd the avenues of industry and trade at home and abroad, is very much smaller. The average member of the great land-owning class in France seems to be under an unconscious covenant with his successors that he will not force the partition of the heritage beyond a certain point.

This class not only possess with great steadfastness the land of their predecessors, but they appear to inherit and transmit with equal constancy the good qualities that go with such possession. They are necessarily hard-working, saving, fairly intelligent in their calling. It is true that they have the defects of their qualities, and tend toward penuriousness and overcaution in accepting progressive ideas. But on the whole they are a tremendous conservative force, and a most valuable element in the national life. It is generally assumed by their Continental critics, however, that the nation is greatly handicapped in the general competition by its failure to increase in numbers. But to this question there is certainly another side. It is true that a stationary population does not furnish as many conscripts, as many emigrants, and, in France, not as many seekers for employment in the industries of the cities. On the other hand, where the great body of the population is agricultural, the average standard of living and comfort is kept higher. There is less extreme poverty. If the army is not so numerous, that is not an unmixed evil, for it is probably ample for defense, and is less of a temptation to aggression. If colonists are fewer, foreign trade is not on that account necessarily less profitable. If labor tends to greater cost in wages, it also tends to greater capacity, and in modern conditions, it is skill and the use of machinery, not wages, that determine the cost per unit which tells in competition. It is a fair inference that the conservative force existing in the land-owning class, with their small families and their peculiar thrift for their families, largely has enabled France during the last thirty years to maintain a more stable and on the whole a more beneficent system of government than it has enjoyed since the great Revolution.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An article in The American Anthropologist on the health conditions in which DARWIN accomplished his colossal work has prompted The Medical Record to venture the suggestion that the great formulator of the evolutionary hypothesis was something of a hypochondriac. Until the age of twenty-two, when his voyage on the Beagle began, DARWIN was in excellent health, and devoted to out-door life and vigorous exercise. The five years covered by the famous voyage brought much physical and mental strain, and were marked by several sudden illnesses of some severity. Next came thirty-six years of chronic invalidism, but this time of nervous suffering and frequent depression was that in which most of DARWIN'S labors were accomplished, and they included the writing of twenty-three distinct and important books, besides scores of minor papers and many letters. From 1872 until his death ten years later the nervous symptoms notably decreased, but they were replaced by heart troubles that finally resulted in death. The conclusion that DARWIN suffered from no organic disease until near the close of his life, but that he had chronic neurasthenia, due to the overstrain of the Beagle voyage and hard intellectual toil between 1837 and 1872, is accepted as correct by The Medical Record, but it adds: "One cannot avoid the impression that some of DARWIN'S symptoms might be ascribed to the hypochondriasis so common to men who use their intellectual faculties to an excessive extent, and lead for the most part an insanitary and sedentary existence. CARLYLE is a conspicuous case in point. It should be borne in mind that both these great men reached a ripe old age, and therefore could not have suffered from any serious organic trouble." It is hard to believe that DARWIN imagined his invalidism, and as an alternative theory it is suggested that "his highly strung nervous organization would probably not permit his brain to rest, the result being that the mental strain reacted upon the system, bringing in its wake all the unpleasant functional symptoms which nature inflicts upon those who rebel against her laws. Such, however, are the men who usually do the best work in the world."

—By challenging to a duel a Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Gen. Count MARTINO, the Minister of War, has emphasized, at once amusingly and significantly, a marked difference between American and Continental conditions. There was a time, of course, when our own politicians, and even our own statesmen, occasionally found words and ballots inadequate for the settlement of their controversies, and occasionally resorted to swords, or more often to pistols, as a final though somewhat irrelevant argument. The time was not very long ago, either, as history counts years, but it seems almost as remote as the Stone Age, according to present ideas, and we can hardly force our imaginations to draw a picture of Secretary ROOT in the act of requesting Congressman SULZER, say, to meet him in mortal combat. That they can still keep straight faces in Italy while doing such things indicates to us an almost terrible lack of the sense of humor. Not a few Europeans admit that duels are wicked, and many regard them as unreasonable, but only here and there is there anybody who considers them ridiculous. As a substitute for murder dueling has some advantages. They are not founded on logic, however, for he who definitely makes up his mind that another man needs killing, and proceeds to do it simply and directly, is a much more reasonable being than he who, in the same circumstances, gives the other man a chance to shoot back. Laughter, not law, is the remedy for dueling—and Americans all laugh. They are a soberer folk in Italy, Germany, and France, apparently, and they do not laugh when a Minister of War challenges a Deputy.

—There will be much rejoicing—in certain circles—over the declaration of Magistrate HOGAN that "Men have to spit." He was prompted to this noble utterance by the arraignment before him of five individuals who had been arrested for expectorating upon the floor of a ferryhouse, and after he had proclaimed as necessary what some people think is only filthy, he released the prisoners with a reproof—to the policemen who had captured them. This, coming at a time when the campaign against the spitters seemed to be almost won, will cause much sorrow—among those whom it does not please.

The Renting of Park Chairs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most outrageous piece of official impudence that any body of political servants has usurped recently is the leasing of the Park highways for some conniving schemers to make capital from. The placing of chairs in all the desirable shady places and charging to sit in them is the latest result of the superior intrinsic ability possessed by the Park Commissioners.

Mr. Clausen explains that it is only an experiment, and further bolsters himself by saying "It has been tried in Europe with good results." As if we are not capable of devising ways and means to tax ourselves without mimicking European customs and adopting monarchical systems!

It would not make a difference if this privilege had been open to competition before it was granted; it would be the same dastardly outrage, anyhow. Are the shady spots in the Park to be compared with the lake where the boats are let? It is true there are benches where one can sit without paying, but these have been pushed from the shade to make room for the ones costing 5 cents an hour. Are the servants who take their charges out for an airing, the invalids who refresh themselves in the green bowers, and the weary and aged to be charged a tax so that they can rest themselves beneath the shade of the trees? There is no more fitting word that bespeaks individuals that would thus rob the public of their comfort than "scoundrels."

I know various parts of the Park where small bodies of elderly people have gathered for years almost daily to sit beneath the shade and calmly pass the hours in peaceful pleasure discussing various topics. Not so now; all this must change. Mr. Clausen sees $500, but his clever head tells him it's to his benefit to increase the Park revenues. When brought to task for his conduct, he replies, "It's an experiment." FREDERICK K. WINEBURGH.
New York, June 26, 1901.

As to Double-Decked Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article headed "Suggests Double Deck Cars" and signed Alex Doyle in your paper of the 24th inst., Mr. Doyle does not take into consideration the fact that a double-decked car must necessarily be at least three feet higher than those now in use and that every line in the city passes under an elevated structure at some point.

The only lines on which double-deck cars would be practical are the Lexington Avenue, Broadway, part of Eighth and part of Amsterdam Avenue. The Lexington Avenue line meets the elevated at but one point, Forty-second Street. Why is it that the elevated road cannot be gradually inclined from Third to Lexington Avenue, and then sloped down to Fourth Avenue? Similar methods can be used at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifty-third Street, where the Broadway line passes under the elevated. The expense incurred would be small in comparison to the immense benefits to both company and patrons.

Double-deck cars could be run on Eighth Avenue between One Hundred and Tenth Street and Thirteenth Street if a switch was put in at One Hundred and Tenth Street; also between Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, on Amsterdam Avenue.

C. DOTTY.
New York, June 24, 1901.

On Police Business.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Rule 47, "Manual Police Department," provides that a policeman "must, while on patrol, constantly patrol his beat, and shall not stand, walk, or converse with the policemen or civilians, except on police business, nor shall he loiter, lounge, or sit while on patrol duty."

Was it police business that occupied the patrolman who on Sunday night lounged against the electric light post on the northeast corner of Seventeenth Street and Irving Place for fully half an hour by the clock, viz., from 12:20 until 12:50 A. M., (Monday,) while he occupied himself in conversation with what was apparently a most affable and agreeable young woman?

At the close of this conference "on police business," the policeman lounged down Irving Place with the young woman, his bearing from first to last being as "unofficerlike as possible. IRVING PLACE.
New York, July 1, 1901.

NUGGETS.

A Summer Idyl.

Don't you roam—
'Less you got ter;
Stay at home—
'Tain't no hotter.
—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Boy.

A boy is like a fountain pen. You can't tell from what he costs whether he will make his mark or not.—Detroit Journal.

Pertinent Suggestion.

"I wonder how so many forest fires catch," said Mrs. McBride.

"Perhaps they catch accidentally from the mountain ranges," suggested Mr. McBride.—Detroit Free Press.

A Conversazione.

Stuffed Cat—Mr. Owl, are you as wise as you look?

Stuffed Owl—Goodness, no; wise people never give themselves away by looking wise. Say, if you get hungry don't jump on me, because I'm half full o' cheap moth balls.—Chicago Record-Herald.

DREAM MUSIC.

Ada McN. Remick in Somerville Journal.

Voices of birds from uplands calling,
Odor of hemlock, pine, and fir;
Wash of the tides at flood and falling,
Rustle of leaves by winds astir,
Come in the long night's fitful dreaming.
Reckless are these of prison bars,
Ghosts that flit at the dawn's pale gleaming,
To hasten back with evening stars.
Rhythm of church bells chiming and swaying,
Echoes of half-forgotten airs;
Whispered sounds through my dark cell straying
Of children lisping evening prayers;
On ears grown dull from prison faring
No sweeter music ever falls
Than this that comes in dreams, uncaring
For fetters, bars, or frowning walls.

HOSPITAL SHIP MAINE GIVEN TO BRITISH NAVY

Lord Selborne Announces Donation in the House of Lords.

THE ADMIRALTY ACCEPTS IT

The Vessel Given by Bernard N. Baker and the Hospital Fittings by the Maine Committee.

LONDON, July 2.—The Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Lords yesterday that he had great gratification in informing the House that the hospital ship Maine had been presented as a free gift to the British Navy.

Lord Selborne read a letter, offering the vessel, from President Baker of the Atlantic Transport Company, which was in part as follows:

"In offering the Maine, I would like, as a citizen of the United States, to express appreciation of the long protection afforded my interests under the British flag. I am also influenced by the noble work achieved by Americans in equipping and maintaining the Maine while in service in South Africa and China. I trust she will long be an emblem of the cordial relations existing between the citizens of the United States and those of the mother country."

The gift was made in Mr. Baker's individual capacity, and not by him as President of the Atlantic Transport Company.

The Lords of the Admiralty, in their reply, also read by Lord Selborne, expressed cordial appreciation of the motives of the generous act, and accepted the gift. Lord Selborne added that the ladies of the Maine Committee had donated the ship's hospital fittings. He remarked that this gift of citizens and ladies of the United States was a most gracious one.

Earl Spencer concurred. He said they all appreciated the gift very highly, not only on account of the ship herself, but as a sign of the cordial relations and good feeling existing between the United States and Great Britain.

The editorials in the morning papers express keen appreciation of Mr. Baker's gift. The Daily Chronicle, after recalling the fact that it was a ship in Boston Harbor which caused the first quarrel between Britons and Americans, and the further fact that the Alabama nearly brought the two nations to blows again, says:

"It is a ship which, in Mr. Baker's graceful phrase, is 'an emblem of the cordial relations existing between the citizens of the United States and those of the mother country.' Great Britain and America will have to cultivate the art of forgetting, but Great Britain will 'Remember the Maine.'"

The Maine, as presented to the British Navy, is the gift partly of President Bernard N. Baker of the Atlantic Transport Company and partly of the Hospital Ship Maine Committee. The former presents the vessel, and the latter gives the elaborate fittings, which make the Maine one of the best-appointed floating hospitals ever constructed.

The fact that the committee and Mr. Baker have agreed to present the vessel jointly to the British Navy would seem to indicate that the dispute between Mr. Baker and Mrs. George Cornwallis West (formerly Lady Randolph Churchill) has been settled. Queen Victoria presented a flag to the Maine in December, 1899, which flag was claimed, when the vessel went out of commission recently, both by Mr. Baker and Mrs. West, the dispute as to the ownership of the trophy being a rather bitter one.

The Maine was originally loaned by the Atlantic Transport Company, through its President, Mr. Baker, to a committee of American and Anglo-American women, of which Lady Randolph was Chairman. The committee fitted up the vessel as a hospital ship, placed her in charge of American doctors and nurses, and sent her to Cape Town and Durban to care for the wounded and sick of the South African war. She received both British and Boer wounded, and afterward returned to Southampton with over 350 invalided British soldiers. She only staid there nine days, being re-equipped with remarkable speed and sent back to South Africa to carry home another shipload of sick and wounded.

It had been intended that the Maine should make a third voyage to South Africa, but when the crisis in China became acute it was decided that she could be used to better advantage in the Orient. She was therefore sent to Taku, and the Maine Committee, through the United States representatives in Europe, informed the powers of the departure of the vessel, and notified them that their wounded and sick would be cared for on her. Appreciative acknowledgments were made by all the powers. The Maine returned from China last January, and has since been at Southampton. At one time it was reported that the British Government intended to buy her.

CANADA'S LOYALTY TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

Sir Louis Davies at Dominion Day Dinner in London Says the Time for Annexation to This Country Is Passed.

LONDON, July 1.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal presided to-night at the Dominion Day dinner at the Hotel Cecil, which was attended by 300 persons, the company including the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Aberdeen, and other ex-Canadian Governors General, Sir Louis H. Davies, David Mills, Sydney Fisher, and the other Canadian Ministers now in London, Gen. Ian Hamilton, Rear Admiral Douglas, Gilbert Parker, and other well-known men.

Mr. Parker paid a tribute to the French-Canadians who took part in the South African war.

Admiral Douglas and Gen. Hamilton responded for the navy and army, the latter characterizing the fighting of the Canadians as "the triumph of individual intelligence." The work of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal in forming Strathcona's Horse was highly eulogized.

United States Ambassador Choate, in the course of a letter expressing his regret at being unable to be present, uttered sentiments of hearty good will, adding. "We are neighbors, and we must always be good friends."

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking of Canada's material progress, said:

"Thirty years ago your thoughts might have turned to the question of absorption with your powerful but friendly neighbor to the south."

This was received with cries of "No," "no," from Mr. Dobell and the other Canadian Ministers. Mr. Chamberlain continued:

"Yes, you may say 'no,' 'no,' but you wouldn't have said it thirty years ago. Of one thing I am convinced. If our colonies desire closer connection with us and will assist us with their counsel and advice, in addition to their arms, there is nothing this country would more readily welcome."

Referring to Great Britain's isolation, the Colonial Secretary said:

"I do not think the opinion of civilized Europe to-day is likely to be the verdict of posterity. Of much more value is the opinion of our colonies than the uninstructed opinion of Europe, which is based upon lies foisted upon Europe by our enemies abroad and traitors among us at home. We may be isolated among the nations of the world, but so long as our children rally around us we are not alone."

Sir Louis Davies spoke of the work the Dominion Government has done in maintaining order in the Klondike.

Sir Louis Davies spoke of the work the Dominion Government has done in maintaining order in the Klondike and the Kootenay country, "where others are anxious to displace our flag." He continued:

"Reciprocity of action is such that there is no distrust, fear, or danger between the colonies and the empire to-day. Our tie may only be silken, but it is stronger than an iron chain. The empire's King is our King; the empire's flag is our flag, and we are as proud of both as you are. The Canada of to-day is not the Canada of fifteen years ago. Emigration is now flowing from the United States into Canada, instead of from Canada to the United States. We have so improved trade relations that we find we have a better market in Great Britain than in the United States.

"There was a time when certain people thought Canada could be forced into relations with the United States. That time, thank God, has gone by, and the time to talk annexation has gone by. To-day our faith is pinned on the flag, and our material prosperity lies that way also. We recognized that the cause in South Africa was a righteous cause."

After the speech of Mr. Chamberlain, that of Sir Louis was quite the speech of the evening. Sir Louis was loudly applauded.

The Earls of Derby and Aberdeen also spoke.

American Coal Said to be Inferior.

LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch from Stockholm to The Daily Express says the naval trials of American coal have proved it inferior to British coal.

BOERS LANDED AT BERMUDA.

The Prisoners Were Part of Cronje's Force—Grateful for Their Treatment by the British.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 1.—The 930 Boer prisoners who arrived here on June 28 on the British transport Armenian were to-day moved into the camps prepared for them on Darrell's and Tucker's Islands.

These Boers were part of the force of Gen. Cronje, and were captured at Paardeberg. They include several boys of eight and ten years, who carried ammunition to their fathers when the latter were in the Boer trenches. There are also two men so old that they crawled on all fours down the transport's gangway. These two old men aver that they never saw salt water before reaching Cape Town.

The prisoners are pleased with Bermuda, and this afternoon they are enjoying the sea bathing. They say they are sorry they were led into the war, and that they long for its termination. They express themselves as grateful for the treatment accorded to them by Great Britain. Some of the more wealthy prisoners have inquired as to their chances of spending money in Bermuda.

The gunboats Medina and Medway are guarding Darrell's and Tucker's Islands.

THE SPLIT AMONG THE LIBERALS.

Mr. Asquith Consents to Attend Imperialist Liberal Banquet.

LONDON, July 2.—The Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, ex-Liberal Home Secretary, has consented, after considerable hesitation, to attend the banquet tendered to him by the Imperialist Liberals. In a letter accepting the honor he promises to deliver a speech at the dinner, setting forth the claims and duties of the Liberal party and his view that "There is an alternative to the existing Government."

The banquet is regarded as a severe reflection upon the policy of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Asquith's action is looked upon as a bid for the Liberal leadership. The greatest efforts have been made to prevent the project being carried out, but these have failed, and a complete split in the Liberal Party appears to be inevitable. Great irritation is observed in the Liberal ranks.

THE FOREIGN WHEAT CROPS.

India May Not Be Able to Export More Than 3,000,000 Quarters.

LONDON, July 1.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the crop situation to-day, says:

"The official report giving the yield of the Indian wheat crop as 30,926,000 quarters (about 255,000,000 bushels) should mean that nearly 6,000,000 will be available for export. But, as the granaries are completely depleted, it is not likely that more than 3,000,000 will be exported."

The paper, in summarizing the Continental position, says it expects over the average wheat yield in Russia, Spain, and Servia; an average yield in Italy, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, and the Netherlands, and below the average yield in Germany, Poland, and Scandinavia.

The feature of the maize trade continues to be the spirited competition of Roumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey with the United States and Argentina.

Earl Russell's Trial Set for July 18.

LONDON, July 2.—The Earl of Morley, Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, announced yesterday that the trial of Earl Russell by the House on the charge of bigamy will begin on July 18. The trial will be held in the Royal Gallery, under the Presidency of the Lord High Steward, the Earl of Pembroke.

WANTS NON-SPANISH PRIESTS.

United States Said to Desire Emigration of Clergy of Other Nationalities to Cuba and Philippines.

ROME, July 1.—It is said in Vatican circles that one of the principal subjects of the recent conferences between Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Chapelle, and Cardinal Rampolla was the devising of means for counteracting the Spanish sympathies of the priests in Cuba and the Philippines.

It is asserted that the United States, through Cardinal Gibbons, requested that the necessary measures be taken to secure the immigration of Dutch, Belgian, French, and German clergy to those islands in order gradually to dilute the pro-Spanish character of the priesthood. It is added that the suggestion was favorably received at the Vatican.

DENY FRENCH BRUTALITY.

Ministers Tell the Chamber of Deputies Troops Did Not Commit Atrocities in China.

PARIS, July 1.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted supplementary credits amounting to 80,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of France's Chinese expedition.

In the course of the discussion on this subject Marcel Sembat (Radical Socialist) protested against the Chinese expedition, and asserted that the war in China was due to missionaries and capitalists. He spoke of the brutality of the European troops in China, and demanded that an inquiry into their conduct there be made.

M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, repudiated the allegation that the French Government had acted in regard to China without consulting Parliament, and recalled, in this connection, the sessions in the Chamber of Deputies at which the Government had been called upon to act vigorously in the matter. He praised the French soldiers, and said a dispatch would be found in the coming Yellow Book in which the Chinese themselves did justice to the French troops.

M. de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, also denied that atrocities had been committed by Frenchmen. He said inquiries already made had failed to show more than twenty or thirty isolated acts of brutality, and remarked that account must be taken of the state of mind of the men who were doing the fighting.

René Viviani (Radical Socialist) moved an amendment, calling upon the Government to relinquish the protection of missionaries in the Far East. This was rejected by a vote of 425 to 108.

The credits were then voted by 474 to 71.

BANDITS CLAIM TO BE AMERICANS.

PEKING, July 1.—Five men calling themselves Americans have been captured by Chinese troops in a town fifty miles from Peking, and were to-day turned over to Major Robertson, Commander of the United States Legation guard here.

The men, who were armed, demanded 5,000 taels from the keeper of a pawn shop, and got 500 taels. They filled five carts with plunder, and then began shooting, not knowing that the town was occupied by one hundred Chinese troops. The United States Legation was notified, and the quintet brought in.

British Surrender Control in Peking.

PEKING, July 1.—All parts of Peking occupied by the British for police purposes were turned over to-day to the Chinese authorities.

KAISER DINES WITH MR. WHITE.

Is Entertained at the Home of the United States Ambassador.

BERLIN, July 1.—Emperor William was entertained at dinner this evening by United States Ambassador Andrew D. White and Mrs. White.

Duke of Cornwall Reaches Tasmania.

HOBART Tasmania, July 2.—The steamer Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, has arrived here.

BIG GAIN FOR THE TREASURY

Government Receipts for a Year $75,864,999 Above Expenditures.

JUNE SURPLUS, $17,288,760

Public Debt Less Cash in Treasury Amounts to $1,044,739,120—Statistics of the Circulation.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the total receipts from all sources amounted to $585,848,309, and the disbursements to $509,983,310, leaving a surplus for the year of $75,864,999.

The receipts from customs during the year amounted to $238,786,740, as against $233,164,871 for the fiscal year 1900.

Internal revenue receipts were $305,514,410, as against $295,327,926 for last year.

Miscellaneous receipts were $41,547,157, as against $38,748,053 for last year.

The disbursements during the year are given as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	$122,310,434
War	144,620,590
Navy	60,515,387
Indians	10,896,006
Pensions	139,323,489
Interest	32,317,402

The total disbursements for the year were $22,269,510 in excess of those for last year.

The monthly statement shows that during June the receipts amounted to $50,-333,907, and the disbursements to $33,045,-147, leaving a surplus for the month of $17,288,760.

The receipts from customs were $18,409,-878; from internal revenue, $25,431,802, and from miscellaneous sources, $6,492,727. The total receipts for the month were about $1,100,000 less than in June last year.

The miscellaneous receipts for June include $2,122,841, realized from the sale of the claim of the Government against the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company.

The statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1901, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,044,-739,120, a decrease during June of $17,737,-374. This decrease is accounted for in the main by an increase in the cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt	$987,141,040
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,415,620
Debt bearing no interest	383,015,584
Total	$1,371,572,244

This total does not include $771,754,689 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve fund	$150,000,000
Trust funds	771,754,689
General fund	158,697,248
In National bank depositories	101,416,973
Total	$1,181,868,011

Against this total there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $855,-035,786, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $326,833,124.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of the fiscal year, June 29, 1901, the total circulation of National bank notes was $353,742,187, an increase for the year of $44,101,744, and an increase for the month of $2,159,597.

The circulation based on United States bonds was $323,890,684, an increase for the year of $49,775,134, and an increase for the month of $352,507.

The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $29,851,503, a decrease for the year of $5,673,390, and an increase for the month of $1,807,130.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $326,219,230, and to secure public deposits $105,810,450.

2,500 MORE PENSIONERS.

New Names Added to the Roll in Last Fiscal Year, 69,612—Three Widows of War of 1812.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A statement prepared at the Pension Office shows that for the fiscal year ending June 30 there were 69,612 names added to the pension rolls, of which 44,861 were original issues and 4,751 were restorations. The original issues included the following: Invalids, civil war, 20,443; invalids, war with Spain, 2,705; survivors, Mexican war, 15; survivors, Indian wars, 7; widows, civil war, 19,-942; widows, war with Spain, 1,241; widows, Mexican war, 352; widows, Indian wars, 132; widows, "old wars prior 1861," 6; widows, war of 1812, 3; nurses, 25. The increases, reratings, &c., numbered 60,043, making the total number of certificates issued 109,635, as against a total of 105,591 in 1900.

The increase in the number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1901, compared with the previous year was about 2,500. The number of claims ending May 31, 1901, was 415,409.

NO WORK YET ON SUNKEN MAINE

Cuban Shipping Interests Urge Hull's Removal, but Contractors Are Inactive.

HAVANA, July 1.—Although three months have expired since the Government completed the contract to raise the hull of the battleship Maine from Havana Harbor, no work to this end has yet been done, nor have the contractors, N. F. Chamberlin & Co., filed the necessary bond of $25,000.

The work of raising the wreck was to have been completed by July 1, but a provision was inserted in the contract to the effect that if there should arise unavoidable delay the time for its completion would be extended to March 1, 1902.

Capt. Lucien Young of the Port of Havana says that Contractor Chamberlin has sent him word that he is sick, and asks for an extension of time. The Captain is considering whether sickness comes under the head of unavoidable delay. It is believed here that the contractors will not be able to undertake the work according to their agreement, which is to raise the wreck without remuneration and to give the Government 3 per cent. of what is derived from the sale of the ship's metal, machinery, ammunition, and souvenirs.

The Engineers' Department have estimated the cost of the wreck's removal at several hundred thousand dollars, and the cost of cutting up the hulk is estimated as equal to that of building another battleship.

Shipping interests here are urging the Government to remove the wreck as soon as possible, as a dangerous bar is forming about it.

Cuban School Teachers Going to Harvard.

HAVANA, July 1.—Eighty-five Cuban school teachers will sail to-morrow for the United States to attend the Harvard Summer School, at the invitation of President Eliot.

Havana City Council Inaugurated.

HAVANA, July 1.—The recently elected Mayor of Havana, Señor Gener, and the Havana City Council were inaugurated here to-day.

WICHITA INDIAN RESERVATION.

Secretary Hitchcock Decides Against Delay in Opening Lands.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary Hitchcock has decided that there is no authority of law for permitting a delay until Oct. 1 in the opening of the Wichita Indian reservation in Oklahoma, as desired by certain cattle interests.

The Secretary's announcement followed a hearing which he had given to representatives of the lessees and of companies which had loaned money on reservation cattle owned by the lessees. The cattlemen have paid the money up to the 1st of October, and said an injustice would be done them if the reservation were opened at the date proposed.

There was a very full and free discussion, but the Secretary did not feel he had authority to grant the delay asked for, and preparations will be made for opening the lands to settlement next month.

MEDAL FOR AN AMERICAN.

Conferred on A. M. Biennus for Saving Ladysmith from Water Famine.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Ambassador Choate has informed the State Department that a South African war medal has been awarded to A. M. Biennus, an American citizen, in recognition of the valuable service rendered by him as driver of the engine connected with the water supply of Ladysmith during the siege of that town.

Mr. Choate adds that the British Foreign Office requests that the medal be forwarded to Mr. Biennus at 216 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

No. 216 West Thirty-fourth Street, the address given in the foregoing, is that of Mr. Biennus's brother.

At the height of the burgher investment of Ladysmith a shell from the Boer trenches burst near the engine connected with the water works of the town. There was no duplicate engine, and things looked very dark for the garrison, for it seemed as though the water supply would be cut off. The British officers all supposed that the engine was irretrievably damaged, but Mr. Biennus, with what he found in a heap of scrap iron, succeeded in repairing it, his feat resembling that described in one of the stories in Kipling's "The Day's Work."

TO MAKE RELIGION FREE.

Virginia Constitutional Delegate Says Christianity Is Not the Only Faith.

RICHMOND, Va., July 1.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day Mr. Pollard of Richmond offered a resolution that Section 18 of the Bill of Rights be amended by striking out the word "Christian," so that the section should read as follows:

That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and not be force or violence, and, therefore, all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience, and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice forbearance, love, and charity toward each other.

Mr. Pollard's proposition developed some opposition. Mr. Pollard said that he was surprised that any Christian should oppose it. "Christianity," he continued, "needs no special recognition by law. It can live and grow without it. I am unwilling that our fundamental law should contain a single word which, to a large class of our citizens, has a sectarian meaning, or which has the semblance of a discrimination against any man's sect.

"When the Bill of Rights was written there was practically no religion in this country except Christianity. Now a large and substantial class of our citizens profess another religion."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 1.—Newport to-day again suffered from the heat, the thermometer at noon registering 88 degrees in the shade. Admiral Higginson early in the morning signalled to the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron orders that the officers be careful in regard to drills, holding only those that could be carried on without exposure to the sun.

Mrs. William Post will remain in Europe for the Summer.

Mrs. Robert Garrett has returned to her cottage from Baltimore.

Stuyvesant Fish and his son have returned from Garrisons, N. Y.

D. Herbert Hostetter and family of Pittsburg have arrived at the Cushman villa for the season.

Mrs. Astor has cabled word that she will sail from Europe on Saturday and will arrive at her Newport cottage about July 15. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will arrive here about the same time, coming on the Nourmahal.

Arthur Metcalf of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay will arrive on July 8 at the New Cliffs Hotel, where they have taken an entire floor for the season.

John R. Drexel and Henry F. Eldridge have arrived from New York on the steam yacht Sultana.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have returned from their yachting cruise on the Rainbow.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven have arrived at the Marguerite villa in Rhode Island Avenue. Mrs. De Koven has entirely recovered from her recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt have postponed their arrival at their Newport villa until next week.

Mrs. W. S. Neilson of New York has arrived at her cottage at Price's Neck.

Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia will arrive for the season at Jamestown to-morrow.

Miss De Barril of New York has arrived for the season.

Miss Leary has postponed her arrival for the season until after July 4.

Charles Fairchild of Boston has arrived for the season.

Miss Anna Sands of New York is the guest of Miss Maud Wetmore.

James J. Van Alen has returned from Canada, where he has been fishing. He entertained this evening in honor of his son and daughter-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. George V. Haven will arrive at their cottage in Narragansett Avenue for the season this week.

Mrs. W. Denison Hatch entertained at dinner this evening. There were twenty-one guests.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell gave a large dinner this evening.

Andrew H. Sands of New York has arrived at Hill Top cottage for the season.

Dr. William T. Bull of New York has joined his family at Dudley Place.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons gave a luncheon to-day, and Mrs. George Crocker a dinner this evening.

Mrs. Austin L. Sands of New York is the guest of her son, Frederick P. Sands, for the season.

Mrs. S. G. Arnold of Providence is at her cottage, Lazy Lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Carson of Philadelphia are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp.

It was learned this evening that Chester Griswold of New York had a narrow escape from serious injury yesterday. He is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and yesterday afternoon started for a drive in a spider phaeton. In going down Narragansett Avenue the horses became frightened and ran away. Mr. Griswold and the groom were thrown out. The pole snapped and released the horses, who proceeded well up town before they were stopped. Mr. Griswold and the groom were both badly shaken and bruised.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO DETROIT.

He Will Contribute $750,000 Toward New Public Library.

DETROIT, July 1.—George W. Radford, a member of the Detroit Public Library Board, has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie, stating that Mr. Carnegie will contribute $750,000 toward a new public library building in this city.

Teacher Dies After Long Service.

David E. Rue, one of the oldest school teachers in Hoboken, died at his home, at 1,006 Park Avenue, on Sunday from a complication of diseases. He had been ill a year. Mr. Rue was born in Englishtown, N. J., on Feb. 8, 1843. He was educated at Lewisburg University, now Bucknell College. He enlisted in the Pennsylvania Volunteers at the outbreak of the civil war, and served until place was declared. He was appointed Principal of Public School No. 1, Hoboken, in September, 1860. He held the position up to the time of his death. He leaves a wife, two sons, and one daughter.

"A Flower of Yeddo," at Keith's.

"A Flower of Yeddo," a comedy of Japanese life, was presented yesterday at Keith's Union Square Theatre. It is adapted from the French piece, which is in the repertoire of M. Coquelin. This adaptation is by Victor Mapes, under whose direction the piece was produced. The management of "The Flower of Yeddo" is announcing their production, describes it as equal in merit to "Madame Butterfly." "The Flower of Yeddo," however, contains nothing that would indicate to the audience whether to take it seriously or humorously. Its only excuse seems to be to supply the demand for Oriental entertainment.

Like Meteoric Fragments.

Fragments supposed to be parts of a meteor were found yesterday by a number of workmen while excavating for a cellar at Knickerbocker Avenue and Cornelia Street, Brooklyn. The fragments are said to be largely composed of magnetic ore. Some of the pieces weighed over one hundred pounds. One was chopped in two by the workmen. It contained iron ore and hard yellow clay. The fragments were found at a depth of forty feet.

ROUNDING UP INSURGENTS

In Bataan, 350 Bolomen Take Oath of Allegiance.

Gonzalez Captured—Ten Filipinos Killed—Gen. Chaffee After Malvar, Chief of Southern Luzon.

MANILA, July 1.—Several insurgent officers and 350 bolomen have voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance at Cuino, Province of Bataan.

Capt. Adams, with ten men, scouting in Albay Province, has killed ten insurgents and captured a Filipino Captain and ten men.

A detachment of the Fourth Infantry, scouting on a volcano island, in Lake Taal, has captured Gonzalez, an insurgent leader, his adjutant, and several others. Another detachment of the same regiment has had a running engagement at Baneas and destroyed a Filipino stronghold. Sergt. Brown and Privates Rigsby and Gatfield of the Coast Artillery were wounded.

Major Gen. Chaffee is preparing to push Malvar, the insurgent Chief in Southern Luzon. He has ordered the transfer of the Fifth Infantry from Northern Luzon to Batangas Province. Gen. Chaffee has been informed that Malvar's principal headquarters are in a mountain town in Northern Tayabas, whose inhabitants are contributing to Malvar's support. Gen. Chaffee has not formulated plans for the occupation of the Island of Mindoro.

Gen. Hughes, at his request, will be permitted to continue in command of the Visayas Islands until the Samar campaign is completed. Consequently, Gen. Davis will continue, temporarily, to be Provost Marshal at Manila.

Gen. Chaffee's staff appointees are as follows: Adjutant General, Col. William P. Hall; Quartermaster General, Brigadier General Charles F. Humphrey; Inspector General, Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Sanger, and Military Secretary, Capt. Grote Hutcheson, (Sixth Cavalry.)

Four American prisoners who escaped from Calapan, Mindoro, June 25, in a sailboat, have been recaptured. Six others are reported to be in Southern Mindoro.

Bills have been passed establishing a Board of Health for the Philippines and providing for laboratories in connection therewith. The salary of the Health Commissioner will be $6,000.

Thursday next, July 4, will be Inauguration Day for the Civil Government and moving day for the Military Headquarters, which will be transferred to the former Spanish headquarters, outside the walled city. The palace will be occupied exclusively by the Civil Government. Gen. Chaffee, who assumes command Thursday, will occupy Judge Taft's residence, and Judge Taft will remove to the Malacanan palace. The English Club will give a reception to Gen. MacArthur to-night.

NEW BERTH FOR A CONDUCTOR.

Man Who Handled Presidential Train to be a White House Usher.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Harry Acheson, who has been an usher at the White House since James A. Garfield was President, will become a pension examiner next week. He will be succeeded on the White House staff by Charles J. Peary of Maryland, a palace car conductor who was in charge of the train on which President McKinley recently made the trip to the Pacific Coast.

JUDGE TAFT'S COMMISSION.

Signed by the President Acting "Under All the Powers He Has."

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President to-day signed the commission of Judge William H. Taft of Ohio, designating him Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands. Judge Taft was notified when instructions were sent him relative to the inauguration of civil government in the islands, July 4, that he would be appointed Civil Governor.

While the appointment of the Civil Governor is credited to the War Department, this does not mean necessarily that the President is proceeding entirely under his war power in setting up civil government in the Philippines. He is not differentiating the sources of his authority. He is acting, so it is authoritatively stated, under all the powers he has in the premises.

Commissions to Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President to-day issued commissions to Col. A. L. Wagner and Lieut. Col. H. P. McCain of the Adjutant General's Department. Col. Wagner is on duty in the Philippines and Lieut. Col. McCain is one of the principal assistants of the Adjutant General at the War Department.

Naval Officer Seeks Retirement.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Lieut. Commander Hunker of the navy has applied for voluntary retirement.

Lieut. E. E. Downes Killed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—General MacArthur cables to the War Department from Manila that First Lieut. Edward E. Downes, Company H, First Infantry, was killed in Southern Samar. Downes was appointed to West Point from Texas in 1896, but in 1898 entered the service as a Second Lieutenant without graduating from the Military Academy. On March 2, 1899, he

To be Buffalo's Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—At a conference to-day between the President and the Postmaster General, it was decided to appoint Frederick Greiner Postmaster at Buffalo.

McPherson Being Towed Here.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The transport McPherson, which was wrecked in Cuban waters, is being towed to New York by the two wrecking tugs which raised it.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieuts. Joseph I. McMullen and William S. Barriger are assigned to the Fifteenth Cavalry.

Capt. William M. Wright, Second Infantry, will proceed to Philadelphia and report to Major Henry B. Moon, Tenth Infantry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty.

First Lieut. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, will join his regiment.

Capt. David B. Case, Commissary, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty as Commissary.

Transfers in the Seventeenth Infantry—Capt. Charles D. Clay, from Company E to Company B; Capt. Benjamin F. Hardaway, from Company B to Company E.

First Lieut. Irvin L. Hunt, Fifth Infantry, is transferred to the Nineteenth Infantry.

First Lieut. Edward L. King, Seventh Cavalry, is transferred to the Eleventh Cavalry.

First Lieut. Louis C. Wolf, Corps of Engineers, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, was retired from active service June 29.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, in addition to his present duties, will repair to Washington and report to the Quartermaster General, for duty in his office.

Capt. John D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry, is assigned to Troop K of that regiment, vice Capt. J. L. Reynolds Landis, First Cavalry, who will remain unassigned until further orders.

Navy.

R. M. Watt, H. G. Smith and H. G. Gillmor are commissioned Naval Constructors from July 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The New Orleans has left Che-Foo for Yokohama.

The hospital ship Solace has arrived at Taku.

The Sylph is at Washington.

The Chesapeake, with a crew of naval cadets, is at New London.

The Mayflower is at La Guayra, Venezuela.

The Scorpion is at the Boston Navy Yard.

The Dolphin is at Portland, Me.

The Hannibal has left Norfolk for Lambert's Point.

The Essex has gone to Gardiner's Bay.

The Albany sailed to-day from Manila for the Mediterranean.

Rear Admiral Rodgers has arrived at Kobe, Japan, aboard his flagship, the New York, together with the gunboat Yorktown.

New Magistrates' Pay Withheld.

The Controller has refused to authorize the warrants for the pay of Magistrates Furlong, O'Reilly, Naumer, and Higginbotham, the new Brooklyn appointees, because of the litigation over the offices. It is probable that the Magistrates will have to resort to mandamus proceedings to get their pay.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Even yesterday's torrid weather, following in the wake of others nearly as warm, failed to keep people in the suburbs, and several were in town, shopping and lunching. Mrs. Edwin Gould was one of the number, having come down from Ardsley, where Mr. Gould has taken the Terrace.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have rented their Adirondack camp to Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers of Hyde Park, N. Y., for the Summer, but may occupy it for a short time early in the Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris and their family, including Miss Eleanor Morris, who made her début last season, intend going abroad, and are booked to sail Saturday, July 12.

***

Mrs. L. Z. Leiter did not sail for Europe on Saturday last, and has postponed her sailing until July 15. Lady Curzon, whom Mrs. Leiter will join abroad, is in Munich, sitting to Vollenbach for her portrait.

***

Mrs. Charles H. Marshall of Seventy-seventh Street has gone to Newport, where she is the guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Mrs. Fish's dinner of Saturday night was in Mrs. Marshall's honor.

***

Mrs. George E. Edgell (Miss Isabella Corbin) purposes sailing for Europe on Thursday. Miss Daisy Greer, daughter of the Rev. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's, is going with Mrs. Edgell. They will travel through Russia and Germany, and also go to Baireuth to attend the Wagner festival.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin (Miss Maria Louisa Shepard) had a baby girl born to them on Friday evening last. Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin are at Clearfield, Albert Meadow, Bar Harbor, for the season. The new baby is a granddaughter of Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard (Miss Margaret Vanderbilt) and a cousin to many of the Vanderbilts.

***

Miss Dehon, who is at Bar Harbor for the Summer, entertained a party of women on the Mascot Friday afternoon last. Bishop Lawrence of Boston and his family are now at the Maine resort.

***

Mrs. Richard Irvin has been in Baltimore visiting her mother, Mrs. Thomas Morris, and her sister, Mrs. Hollins McKim. Gerard Hopkins gave a dinner at Bagatelle, his country place, opposite the Kennels. Among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. "Hal" Parr. David Stewart of Baltimore, who is going abroad in a few weeks, will spend some days at New Castle, N. H., before sailing.

***

Miss Enid Badgley Alden, daughter of Mrs. Robert Fulton Weir of 11 East Fifty-fourth Street, has been in Buffalo, the guest of Miss Haviland, for some days. She will be joined there this week by Mrs. Weir, and in a short time they will leave Buffalo for San Francisco, and will sail from that port for Honolulu. After doing the Hawaiian Islands they will sail for Japan, and before returning to New York will visit India, the Holy Land, Egypt, and Italy.

***

Mrs. Edmund Lewis of Philadelphia and her two daughters, Miss Elizabeth Lewis Mawr Hotel, Bryn Mawr, and will remain and Miss Christine Lewis, are at the Bryn there until about the 1st of August.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia are to take a party of guests on their yacht May to witness the Poughkeepsie races. Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia have joined the yacht Josephine, which is in the North River, to remain until the races are over.

IN THE SHOPS.

Could anything be prettier in the way of a simple little coat than this? It is of pongee, a loose coat reaching about to the knees. It is plain on the outside, with a stitched band of taffeta around the edge, which is broken by slashing, a slash at each side and one in the back, strapped across with narrow pongee straps. There is a double pongee collar slashed at back and sides, and fastened in the front with a knot of black taffeta. The lining is charming, both as to looks and coolness. It is of a soft palm leaf design in a muslin. In Oriental designs, having a line of heavy lace appliqued down the front to make a finish when the coat is thrown open.

***

A charming blue linen gown is made with white embroidery running the length of shirt and waist. This embroidery is in flowers, and combined with it is a pattern of leaves in semi-conventional design made of white cloth appliqued on at the edges with an embroidery stitch.

***

In many smart and finely-made gowns the buttons fasten with loops rather than buttonholes.

***

One can buy hat pins, stick pins, and spoons, with attractive little golf club handles, the pins or spoons standing on and in golf club cases.

***

The best court plaster is bought by the bottle. It is not plaster at all, but a liquid which forms a coating over the broken skin, is not removed by water, and remains until the injury is healed. It is one of the most convenient of household remedies. In the case of a tiny hangnail or cut on a joint where it is impossible to use plaster the liquid preparation saves much inconvenience.

***

The old-fashioned bound palm leaf fans, which many people connect with old-fashioned country churches where there were always one or two tucked back of the pews, are to be had for a few cents apiece. With their colored bamboo handles they appear a little better dressed than the ordinary palm leaf.

***

The prettiest of candlesticks have supports of fleur de lis in bronze.

***

There are the most attractive of brass watering pots for the woman who likes brass for as many purposes as may be about her establishment. Like other articles of brass they cost something, and a small brass watering pot with a long spout and sprinkler will cost $3.50, while another of first-class tin, painted in blue or red, will cost forty cents, or plain little tin cans can be found for ten or fifteen cents.

***

Bathing caps have stiff visors to protect the face in the water. They are but little good, however, for the reflection from below is as bad as the sun above. The visors to some extent keep the sun from the eyes, which is an advantage.

***

The men's departments in the shops are more crowded than any of the others. Every other man is out buying a negligée shirt at half price.

***

More books on natural history are sold this year than ever before. The wild flowers are the most popular, birds come next, and trees and ferns and mushrooms are coming into vogue. Seashore subjects are but little noticed comparatively, partly because there is little popular literature upon the subject and also partly because not as many people come in contact with sea subjects. The crowds who flock to the water in hot weather are anxious as a rule only to get into it.

***

Safety bottles in wooden cases for traveling cost from $1.75 up. The cases are in light and dark wood.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO CANTON.

Getting Ready Keeps Him Busy—Mrs. McKinley Unaffected by Heat.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President is busy clearing up public business prior to his departure for Canton on Friday, and will see only such visitors as may have urgent matters to bring to his attention during the remainder of the week.

The extreme heat of the past few days has not affected Mrs. McKinley. The daily morning drive was given up to-day because it was cooler and more comfortable in the White House, but she has suffered no inconvenience. She sits up much of the day, and is able to walk about her bedroom.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Trowbridge—Harrison.

LONDON, July 1.—E. B. Trowbridge of New York and Miss Sara Harrison, daughter of Judge H. Lynde Harrison of New Haven, were married at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, this afternoon. United States Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate, Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Capt. Clover, the United States Naval Attaché, were among the guests.

Miss Harrison was given away by her father. Miss Félicité Oglesby, daughter of ex-Gov. Oglesby of Illinois, and Miss Kathrin Harrison were the bridesmaids. H. Q. Trowbridge was the best man.

A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony.

Richardson—Tenbroeck.

ASBURY PARK, July 1.—Miss Josie E. Tenbroeck, daughter of Mayor Frank L. Tenbroeck of Asbury Park, and James W. Richardson of Washington were married in the parlors of the West End Hotel at noon to-day. The Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, officiated. James Enny of Washington acted as best man. There were no bridesmaids. The bridegroom is connected with the War Department at Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson left on an early afternoon train for the Adirondacks. They will reside in Washington.

EX-GOV. PINGREE'S BODY HERE.

Came on the Zeeland Yesterday and Will Be Shipped to Detroit To-morrow.

The remains of ex-Gov. Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan, who died in London two weeks ago while on his way home from South Africa, arrived here yesterday on the Red Star steamer Zeeland. With the body came Hazen S. Pingree, Jr., who was with his father when he died.

The body was not removed from the vessel yesterday, as the committee having charge of the conveyance of the remains to Detroit was not ready to act, the Zeeland arriving a day earlier than she was expected. Frank S. Pingree, a son of the dead man, Mayor William H. Haybury of Detroit, and R. G. Solomon of Newark, representing the leather dealers' committee, were at the dock to meet the Zeeland.

To-day at noon the body will be taken from the vessel and conveyed to an undertaking shop until ready to be shipped to Detroit on Wednesday. The body of the ex-Governor will lie in state in the Detroit City Hall on Friday, and on Saturday at 2 P. M. the funeral services will take place at the Pingree home in that city.

SENATOR JAMES H. KYLE OF SOUTH DAKOTA DEAD.

After Struggling as a Minister and Teacher, an Accidental Oration Led to His Election.

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 1.—Senator James H. Kyle died at 6:05 o'clock this evening.

Senator Kyle was stricken at his home here about ten days ago. His trouble was of malarial origin and resulted in a functional affection of the heart. His health has not been robust for about two years.

James Henderson Kyle was born near Xenia, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1854, of Scotch Presbyterian parents. He entered the University of Illinois in 1871, taking a course in civil engineering. In 1873 he went to Oberlin College, and was graduated from the classical course in 1878. He then prepared for admission to the bar, only to enter the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, Penn., from which he was graduated in 1882. Going to Utah as a missionary of the Congregational Church, he remained there three years as pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, in Salt Lake City. He afterward traveled through Colorado as a home missionary. He also served as an educator, and taught mechanical and civil engineering in Pittsburg. In 1888 he became pastor of the Congregational Church at Aberdeen, S. D. This pastorate he resigned a year and a half later to become financial agent of Yankton College, at Yankton, S. D., on a salary of $600 a year.

On July 4, 1890, he was unexpectedly called upon to deliver the oration of the day before the citizens of Brown County, S. D. He spoke for about half an hour, advocating the more general distribution of wealth and denouncing the corruption of politics. As the result of this speech he was elected to the State Senate in the Fall of that year. Following a dead-lock in the State Legislature, he was elected as an independent to succeed Gideon C. Moody in the United States Senate. He took his seat on March 4, 1891, and was re-elected in 1897.

A Republican until 1887, Mr. Kyle then joined the Democratic Party, and, when elected to the United States Senate, it was by the votes of the Farmers' Alliance members. He had been a Prohibitionist and was known as a sympathizer with the female suffrage movement.

On Dec. 28, 1899, Senator Kyle announced his abandonment of the Populist Party, saying that it had degenerated into an indorsement of all that is radical and Socialistic. "Though I am a bimetallist," he said, "and have been so from conscientious convictions for twenty-five years, I would rather take the most undiluted gold standard coin than to mingle bimetallism with the ingredients of radical Socialism that are now associated with it."

Since that declaration Senator Kyle had been classified in the Congressional Directory as a Republican.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Francis Wilson and his merry company, including Dan McAvoy, are drawing large audiences to this Summer attraction. The other principals and chorus are also dispensing good humor and song.

CASINO.—"Florodora" is to play a matinée on Thursday, July 4, an almost unheard-of happening on Broadway. This speaks much for the tuneful comedy.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"The King's Carnival" is held nightly to large audiences. There are laughter and good music in this piece.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Sam Edwards, McIntyre and Heath, and a long list of other well-known performers supply the fun at this house. Keith's is one of the coolest theatres in town, and every patron is besides supplied with a palm-leaf fan.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Charmion shared the honors of applause last night with the May Madcap Quartet. The latter were well received. The usual large audience was there and was kept cool as well as being entertained. There are also many other good specialties.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—While Broadway swelters below, "The Grove" is dispensing cool breezes and excellent entertainment. "Little Tich" is still the main attraction, and heads a long list of laugh makers and entertainers.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE GARDENS.—Several new features were added to the already good bill on the roof garden last night. They are in line with Mr. Hammerstein's usual good selection, and he is being rewarded by increased patronage nightly.

AMERICAN ROSE ROOF GARDEN.—Manager Blumenthal has switched from comic opera to vaudeville, and the bill furnished at this cool resort last night was all that could be desired.

TERRACE GARDEN OPERA HOUSE.—"The Beggar Student" still continues popular as a drawing attraction, and will remain the programme for the remainder of the week.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—"New York by Night" thrilled a large audience last night in the theatre, where an equally large assemblage were mystified and charmed by the attraction of the curio hall.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The second "popular" Kaltenborn concert will be given to-night. Two soloists will appear, Miss Annie Moneton, soprano, and Wengel Kopta, violinist.

MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE.—"The Circus Girl" is still crowding this theatre to the doors nightly. "The Geisha" will be substituted for a run beginning Friday.

EDEN MUSEE.—New figures in the Chamber of Horrors, the shirt waist orchestra, and the cinematograph are the attractions this week.

MANY SMALLPOX CASES.

Eleven Additional Ones Reported to the Board of Health.

The following cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday:

George Rell, thirty-eight years old, removed from Bellevue Hospital, had been living at City Lodging House; Tagophili Grand, twenty-seven years, 155 West Twenty-sixth Street; George Schlisinger, four years, 1,956 Third Avenue; Eleanor Reilly, thirty-five years, removed from the Home for Girls at 235 East Fourteenth Street; Matthew Goss, 5 years, 1,517 First Avenue; Lizzie Amann, thirteen years, 52 Mills Street, Long Island City; John Montgomery, thirty-one years old, 631 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; Grace Stahe, three years, 229 West Eighty-third Street; Louisa Tomi, thirty-seven years old, 309 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Louis Lofia, three years, 309 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Vincenzo Lofia, four years, 309 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Frederick J. King, eighteen years, 286 Pleasant Avenue, removed from the Harlem Hospital.

Newsboy Killed by a Car.

William Bugle, a newsboy, twelve years of age, residing at 412 West Fifty-sixth Street, was struck and killed by an electric car in front of 902 Sixth Avenue last night. James McLaughlin, the motorman, who resides at 420 West Thirty-second Street, was arrested.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John M. Marlin.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, July 1.—John M. Marlin, President of the Marlin Firearms Company of New Haven, died yesterday at his home at the age of sixty-five, after a lingering illness. Mr. Marlin had been for years connected with firearm manufacture, and had patented the Marlin repeater, well known in the firearms market. He was born in Windsor, Conn., in 1836, and came to New Haven early in life. He practically built up the business that he made so well known, making pistols until 1871, when the Marlin revolver was first patented. Since then the Marlin repeating rifle and shot gun have been manufactured. A wife and two sons, Mahlon Henry, Vice President, and J. Howard, Secretary, of the Marlin Firearms Company, survive him.

P. B. Winston.

CHICAGO, July 1.—P. B. Winston, senior member of the firm of Winston Brothers, railroad construction contractors, of Minneapolis, died here to-day of heart failure. Mr. Winston was taken sick on the train coming into Chicago, and on arrival here was taken to the Augustana Hospital, where he died half an hour afterward. His body was removed to Minneapolis to-night on a special car.

Mr. Winston was born in Virginia in 1844. From 1888 to 1890 he was Mayor of Minneapolis. At the Kansas City Convention, at which Mr. Bryan was nominated, he was a delegate at large from his State.

George W. Partridge.

DETROIT, Mich., July 1.—George W. Partridge, for eight years private secretary to the late Zachariah Chandler while he was serving as United States Senator from Michigan and as Secretary of the Interior, was found dead in bed at his home here to-day. Heart disease is ascribed as the cause of death. He was about seventy years of age. He had held numerous Government positions in Washington, and at one time was a correspondent there for Western papers.

Aid for an Aged Couple.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $1 from Yonkers in aid of the fund for the payment of the rent of an aged couple for whom the Charity Organization Society made an appeal.

Business Notices.

A Summer Shirt.
All Linen. E. & W. All White.

MARRIED.

DUMARESQ—SWEET.—On July 1, 1901, at Grace Church, New York, Jordan Dumaresq of Boston to Mrs. Amy Gunther Sweet of New York.

HAMMOND—LITTLE.—On Wednesday, June 26, 1901, by the Rev. Dr. James Andrew Little, assisted by the Rev. Charles S. Nettleship, Anna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James K. Little of Essex, N. J., to William Clark Hammond, Jr., of East Orange.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—Suddenly on June 30, 1901, at Centre Moriches, L. I., Benjamin Geroe Ackerman, aged 50 years.
Funeral from late residence, 914 President St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 2, at 2 P. M.

BRENNAN.—At her residence, 2,113 5th Av., on the 1st inst., Rose A. Haggart, widow of John Brennan.
Solemn requiem mass at All Saints' Church, 129th St. and Madison Av., Wednesday, 9:30.

JARBOE.—On June 30, John W

KAMARA WON BY A HEAD

Mackay's Filly Squeezed Home First for Closing Race.

HATASOO WON THE STAKES

New Track Record for One Mile and Three Furlongs Set at Sheepshead Bay Course.

It is a question whether the racing promised by the card or the torrid weather in the city had the more to do with increasing the attendance at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday. Whatever the cause an uncommonly large crowd gathered and put in a reasonably comfortable afternoon, for even in the grand stand an ocean breeze kept the air stirring sufficiently to stay perspiration, while the wiser visitors who spent the time in the paddock and under the open end of the stand luxuriated in a cool breeze and most satisfactory surroundings. The sport was all that the programme promised, close finishes being the order, with a sufficient number of favorites in front at the end to satisfy the betting element. As has been the rule through the Sheepshead Bay meeting, Jockey Shaw had his inning, and was first on two horses, Bonner, from "Pittsburg Phil's" stable, and Contend, both at prices long enough to put a profit to the credit of the rider's followers on the day's result.

The best race of the afternoon was the last on the card, a handicap at one mile and three furlongs, for which six horses ran, with Clarence H. Mackay's filly Kamara the top weight and favorite. Kamara won, but it took all the riding that Odom, her jockey, was capable of to to get her home first, as four horses fought out for the purse, Kamara winning by a head from Arden, who made nearly all the running, while Talson and Humbolt were heads apart, a neck behind Arden. The time of the race, 2:20 1-5, established a new record for the track, beating the best previous performance at Sheepshead Bay, that of Nankipoo six years before, by four-fifths of a second.

For the Vernal Stakes, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, eight horses ran, with Rassignal the post favorite, and the Featherstone filly Hatasoo the next choice. Rassignol was in front to the bend in the course, where Hatasoo went in and won with great ease by two lengths, Disadvantage getting the place by a narrow margin from Rassignol. The betting on the Racing Stakes, six furlongs, selling, for three-year-olds, practically was between Col. Padden and Glennellie, but Sweet Tooth, well up all the way, shook both of them off on the straight, and won easily by three lengths. Cephalogia, favorite in the hurdle handicap, drew out at the finish, and won hard ridden by a half length from Holland, with Hopeful, who acted as pacemaker, a fair third. Contend was never headed in the second race, and won comfortably from the favorite, Bluff. In the opening race Alibert was the first choice, but Bonner leading away, raced in front throughout, and won rather easily. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $600; special weights, with penalties; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. George E. Smith's Bonner, b. g., by Montana-Lola A., 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and even, won easily by two lengths; John E. Madden's Gunfire, b. f., 112, (H. Cochran,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second by a neck from Julius Fleischmann's Alibert, br. c., 115, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Water Boy, Byrne of Roscrea, Lord Badge, Bruff, and Post also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Alibert the favorite. Winner trained by W. Smith.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $700 in 1900 or 1901; selling allowances; one mile. Thomas Monohan's Contend, b. c., 3 years, by Galore-Conlextra, 106 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length; P. H. McCarren's Bluff, br. c., 3, 94, (H. Cochran,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a neck from Miles Finlen's Lucky Baldy, b. g., aged, 103, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:39 3-5. Value True, Elaim, Bit Gun, Double Dummy, Oliver Mac, San Luis, Amite, Ginkl, and Seminole also ran. Value to the winner, $710. Bluff the favorite. Winner trained by E. Garrison.

THIRD RACE.—The Vernal Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. A. Featherstone's Hatasoo, br. f., by Albert-Hoodoo, 115 pounds, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; J. W. Smyth's Disadvantage, blk. f., 119, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from T. Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Rossignal, ch. f., 110, (Shaw,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Hanover Queen, Luciline, Pearfinder, Lady Viola, and Legation also ran. Value to the winner $2,950. Rossignal the favorite. Winner trained by Julius Bauer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Racing Stakes, for three-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs on the main track. J. H. McCormick's Sweet Tooth, br. c., by Conrad-Too Sweet, 104 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won, handily by three lengths; Frank Farrell's Col. Padden, blk. c., 111, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths from Green B. Morris's Bedeck, ch. c., 104, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:13. Glennellie and Annie Thompson also ran. Value to the winner $650. Col. Padden the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. J. W. Smyth's Cephalagia, b. g., 4 years, by Mars-B. and S., 146 pounds, (Sueston,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won, ridden out, by a half length; R. S. Hill's Holland, ch. h., 5, 132, (Owens,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by two lengths from T. F. Heffernan's Hopeful, blk. g., aged, 134, (Higgens,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—3:18 3-5. Draughtsman, Monroe Doctrine, Matt Simpson, Jingle Bell, Ingot, Pau Puk Keewis, Orenburg, The Lost Chord, and Semper Ira also ran. Value to the winner $590. Cephalagia the favorite. Winner trained by Arthur Carter.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and three furlongs. Clarence H. Mackay's Kamara, br. f., 4 years, by Candlemas-Balaklava, 120 pounds, (Odom,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 2, won ridden out by a head. Charles W. Baird's Arden, b. c., 3, 90, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a head from F. Provost's Latson, b. h., 6, 96, (Romanelli,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—2:20 1-5. The Amazon, Humbolt, and Round Up also ran. Value to the winner, $975. Kamara always favorite. Winner trained by Charles Hill.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the meeting, with allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Sanders and Intrusive, 128 pounds each; Military and Demurrer, 117 each; Unmasked, Fabius, Kinnikinic, and Margata, 115 each; Dublin, Bobs, and Headwork, 112 each; Belle of Lexington, 113; Flora and Ashes, 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile. Intrusive, 120 pounds; Hammock, 109; Fatalist, 106; Ethics, 104; Dolando, 103; Anecdote, 101; Pleasant Sail and Oread, 99 each; Barretto, 96; Vitellius, 92; Barbetto, 89.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the new Futurity course. Howell W. and De Reszke, 122 pounds each; Port Royal, Sombrero, and Remorse, 115 each; Gunfire and Sweet Clover, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Long Island Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Brigadier, 119 pounds; Watercure, 112; Blues, Carbuncle, Decanter, and Gold Heels, 106 each; All Green, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; selling allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Fair Empress, 110 pounds; Zyra, 111; Tenegra, Lady Sterling, and Tearwarre, 107 each; Concertina, 105; Figurtha, 103; Linore, 101; Hebron, Venus Victrix, Emma A. M., Lady Radnor, Gulf Stream, High Carnival, Notlimah, Succasumma, and Elizabeth Jane, 99 each; Step Onward, Sand Flea, and Frivol, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a sixteenth, on the turf. First Whip, 122 pounds; Intrusive, 119; Decanter, 117; The Puritan, 113; The Musketeer, 111; Prince Richard, 110; May W., 100; Lady Chorister and St. Finnian, 96 each; Godfrey, 92; MacLeod of Dare, 90; Lady of the Valley and Princeton Girl, 88 each.

TROTTING CASES DECIDED.

National Board of Review Acted on Racing Frauds.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 1.—Secretary Goucher of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association to-day made public the decisions of the dozen cases that came before the board at the special meeting in this city last Thursday. It is ordered that Arch W. has a record of 2:16¼, at Birmingham, Ala., in November, 1899, and that his subsequent winnings in slower classes are unlawful. Until the winnings are returned for redistribution the owners and the horse Arch W. are suspended. S. R. Gilbert, who drove the horse, is expelled.

In the case of H. K. Devereaux, Cleveland, Ohio, the decision rendered by the May board is set aside and decision of the December board is reinstated and affirmed. This is assumed to give the horse John A. McKerran a record for a heat won in a matinee race. These cases are the best known of those considered by the meeting.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Doyle Lost His Temper and Hit Spectator—New York Won from Chicago.

Through timely batting the New Yorks won the baseball game from Chicago yesterday at the Polo Grounds. The heat made the game somewhat monotonous, and it was not until after the ending of the sixth inning that the spectators had a chance to awake from their lethargy. "Jack" Doyle, now Captain of the Chicagos, but formerly first baseman of the New Yorks, was the cause of the awakening. In the early innings he had been subjected to a lot of chaff. One of the spectators—a large man in the right-field bleachery—became personal, and Doyle ordered him to be silent.

Two or three more remarks aroused Doyle, and on the spectator's invitation to come to him, he made for the bleachery. The man stood waiting for him. Doyle hit him once with his left hand, when the police and players interfered. "Well, well!" who had been jeering at Doyle all afternoon, subsided after the attack.

Doyle went back into the field, but after the seventh inning retired from the game, as he injured the hand he broke some weeks ago. Chance then moved to first base, while Hughes took Chance's place in right field.

Before the game it was announced that Nelson and Bernard had been unconditionally released by the New York management. Buelow, whose knee has not been in the best of shape this season, took Nelson's place at second and played a good game. He made but one hit—a two-base hit—when he appeared at the bat for the first time. Luther Taylor pitched a fair game, having but one bad session. Ganzel made some pretty stops at first base, and Hickman looked after a lot of territory at short stop. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	Hartzell, lf.	2	3	1	0	0
Selbach, lf.	1	2	1	0	2	Green, cf.	0	1	1	0	1
McBride, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	Dexter, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Hickm'n, ss.	0	1	1	7	1	Ch'ce, rf, 1b.	1	1	3	1	1
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	15	1	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Davis, 3b.	0	0	3	4	0	Raymer, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Warner, c.	1	1	4	0	0	McCor'k, ss.	0	0	3	3	1
Buelow, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0	Kling, c.	0	1	6	1	1
L.Taylor, p.	1	2	0	1	0	J.Taylor, p.	1	1	1	2	0
						Hughes, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	6	11	27	15	3	Total.	4	7	24	14	4

Chicago	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—4
New York	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0—6

Earned runs—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. First base by errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 3. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 8. Base on balls—By L. Taylor, 3. Struck out—By L. Taylor, 2; by J. Taylor, 4. Home run—Hartzell. Two-base hits—Van Haltren and Selbach. Balk—J. Taylor. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

ST. LOUIS, 10; BROOKLYN, 8.

St. Louis beat Brooklyn yesterday in ten innings by better all around playing. The home team had a lead of 8 to 4 up to the seventh inning, when the visitors batted out three runs and Hughes retired. They tied the score in the eighth inning, and won out in the tenth inning. Burkett was put out of the game for excessive kicking. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	1	1	14	2	0
Childs, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	2	1	0
Heidrick, cf.	2	2	1	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	3	3	1	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	5	0	0	Daly, 2b.	1	3	5	5	2
Padden, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	5	7	0
Wallace, ss.	0	1	4	4	0	McCreery, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Kruger, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1	Gatins, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0
Ryan, c.	2	1	6	2	0	Farrell, c.	0	2	2	1	0
Nichols, rf.	2	2	4	0	0	Hughes, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Harper, p.	1	2	0	1	0	McJames, p.	0	0	0	1	1
						*Dolan	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	10	11	30	11	2	Total.	8	14	30	20	3

*Batted for McJames in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	1	0	2—10
Brooklyn	0	1	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0— 8

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Hughes, Sheckard, Harper. Three-base hit—McGann. Stolen bases—Childs, Keeler, Sheckard. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Double plays—Gatins, Daly, and Kelley; Wallace, Padden, and McGann. Sacrifice hits—Heidrick, Harper, (2.) First base on balls—Off Hughes, 4; off McJames, 1; off Harper, 4. Hit by pitched balls—By Hughes, 1; by McJames, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 1; by Harper, 5. Passed balls—Farrell, (2.) Time of game—2 hours and 27 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

At Boston.

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Crolius, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	Dobbs, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	8	0	1	Harley, lf.	0	1	1	1	1
Demont, 2b.	1	1	3	5	1	Beckley, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
Long, ss.	1	2	4	3	0	Crawf'rd, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Ham'ton, cf.	2	1	3	0	0	Magoon, ss.	0	0	2	1	0
Kit'ridge, c.	0	1	6	0	0	Peitz, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0
Lowe, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	1	1	5	2
Lawson, lf.	1	1	0	1	0	Bergen, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Nichols, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Phillips, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Total.	9	11	27	11	2	Total.	1	5	24	16	3

Boston	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	—9
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hits—Crawford, Long, Kittridge, Lawson. Home run—Tenney. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Kittridge, Long. Stolen bases—Magoon, Harley. Double play—Irwin, Pietz, and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Nichols, 2; off Phillips, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Harley. Struck out—By Nichols, 3; by Phillips, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Crolius, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Dobbs, cf.	0	2	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0	Harley, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Demont, 2b.	1	1	3	2	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0
Long, ss.	0	0	3	3	0	Crawf'rd, rf.	2	3	3	1	0
Ham'ton, cf.	1	0	3	0	0	Magoon, ss.	0	0	2	5	1
Moran, c.	1	1	7	1	0	Peitz, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0
Lowe, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	2	4	1
Lawson, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Bergen, c.	0	0	5	4	1
Dineen, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Newton, p.	0	1	1	2	1
Total.	4	6	27	9	0	Total.	2	8	24	16	4

Boston	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Three-base hits—Crawford, Demont, Crolius. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Demont. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Moran, Lowe, Crawford, Harley. Double plays—Magoon and Peitz; Crawford and Beckley; Magoon, Bergen, Newton, and Irwin; Long and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 1; off Newton, 3. Struck out—By Dineen, 3; by Newton, 3. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clark, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Thomas, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Beaumont, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0
Davis, rf.	0	0	2	1	0	Delhanty, lf.	0	0	5	0	0
Br'nsfield, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	0	2	1	0
Wagner, 3b.	0	3	1	4	0	Wolvert'n, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Ritchie, 2b.	0	3	3	1	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	2	4	0	Jacklitsch, c.	0	1	2	1	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Chesbro, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Donohue, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	0	9	24	11	0	Total.	1	4	27	12	0

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Sacrifice hits—Hallman, Zimmer. Stolen bases—Bransfield, Thomas. Double play—Ritchie, Ely, and Bransfield. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 9. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 3; off Donohue, 2. Struck out—By Chesbro, 1; by Donohue, 1. Passed ball—Jacklitsch. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	33	24	.579	Brooklyn	30	27	.526
New York	28	21	.571	Boston	27	25	.519
Philadelphia	31	26	.544	Cincinnati	23	32	.418
St. Louis	32	27	.542	Chicago	19	41	.317

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 7; Boston, 5.
At Washington—Washington, 15; Philadelphia, 13.
At Milwaukee—Cleveland, 8; Milwaukee, 5.

Eastern League Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 9; Syracuse, 8.
At Montreal—Montreal, 7; Worcester, 6, (first game;) Montreal, 7; Worcester, 0, (second game.)
At Rochester—Rochester, 5; Providence, 4.
At Toronto—Toronto, 6; Hartford, 0.

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; Albany, 1.
At Cortland—Cortland, 7; Troy, 6.
At Utica—Utica, 16; Schenectady, 3.

POLO AT ROCKAWAY.

First Event for the Blizzard Cups—Coming Events at Bernardsville and Saratoga.

The youngsters will have the honor of opening the polo tournament season of the Rockaway Hunting Club, at Cedarhurst today. The first of seven competitions for the Blizzard cups will be played, and the opposing teams will be the second and third of the home club. The second team will be composed of Laurance B. Rand, 2; Cortlandt R. Dixon, 2d, 2; Albert Frapkie, 4; W. Blanchard Rand, 1. Total—9. The third team will be G. G. McMurtry, Jr., 1; Walter L. Godwin, 2; Montague La Montague, 2; T. W. Brooks, 1. Total—6.

The last game at Rockaway will be played on Monday, July 22, and immediately after that the Somerset County Polo Club will hold its annual tournament, being nearly three months earlier than it was held last year. The trophies are the Somerset County Cups, open to teams not exceeding an aggregate of sixteen goals, and the Bernardsville Novice Cups. The competition will be the first for these prizes, and the conditions specify that no individual player shall have a higher handicap than four goals, and that at least two players of each team shall not have played in any tournament held under the auspices of the Polo Association. The entries for these events will close July 10, with the Chairman, H. L. Herbert, at 15 Church Street.

The Saratoga Polo Club has offered a more attractive list of events this season than formerly. A new trophy is a cup presented by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., which will become the property of the club winning it three times. There will be no handicap limit to competing teams. The Saratoga events will be held from Aug. 19 to 29, and the entries close Aug. 9. The Point Judith Country Club tournament will be held from July 27 to Aug. 6, and the Westchester Polo Club of Newport will follow with its usual events from Aug. 6 to 17.

TENNIS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Fifteenth Annual Tournament Begun at Orange, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 1.—The fifteenth annual lawn tennis tournament for the championship of the Middle States, under the auspices of the National Lawn Tennis Association, was begun this afternoon on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Mountain Station, N. J. On account of the absence of several well-known players who are now abroad, the entry list is smaller than usual, but the standard is fully maintained, and excellent matches are anticipated.

Among the well-known players entered are W. A. and E. P. Larned, Clarence Hobart, Beals C. Wright, W. J. Clothier, Richard Stevens, and C. F. Watson, Jr. In the women's singles, which will probably begin to-morrow, are Mrs. Clarence D. Cleveland, Miss Margaret Johnson, Miss Helen Homans, Mrs. Philip McKim Garrison, Miss Homans, Miss Larned, Miss Dillingham, Miss Seabury, Miss Marion Firth, Miss Beatrice Firth, Miss A. E. Johnson, Miss Mabel Worth, Mrs. Van Pyke, Miss Sutherland, Miss McAteer, and Miss Juliette Atkinson. Miss Marion Jones and Miss Bessie Moore are also expected to compete.

For the women's doubles, which will probably begin on Thursday, entries have been received from Miss Johnson and Miss Helen Homans, Mrs. Cleveland and Miss Homans, the Misses Firth, and Miss McAteer and Miss Atkinson. For the men's doubles, entries have already been received from W. A. Larned and Clarence Hobart, J. C. Davidson and J. P. Paret, and P. Souther and J. Bramhall.

The best match yesterday was between Tristam Souther and Dudley Bramhall, and was won by Souther, 2—6, 8—6, 6—1. W. A. Larned defeated Russell Colgate, and Beals C. Wright beat H. P. Homans, both in straight sets. The summary follows:

Preliminary round—Beals C. Wright beat H. P. Homans, 6—1, 6—1.
First round—W. A. Larned beat Russel Colgate, 6—2, 6—4; Tristam Souther beat Dudley Bramhall, 2—6, 8—6, 6—4.

BRYN MAWR POLO TEAM WON.

Philadelphia Players Beat Rockaway in a Close Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 1.—The Rockaway Polo Team had Bryn Mawr beaten twice in the final match for the Morrell Cups on the field of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala to-night, but lost the game by a desperate spurt of the local players in the last period by the score of 16¾ goals to 13. Rockaway had been conceded 7 goals by handicap, and earned 6 while the locals earned 17 and lost ¼ on a safety play by Wheeler. Rockaway completely outplayed the heretofore invincible Bryn Mawr quartet in the first and third periods, and it looked as though it was all over but the shouting. Darkness came on, however, and it required effort to play the ball with any accuracy. As the locals knew the lay of the land better, they managed to score the greater number of goals in the final struggle and won the match. The teams lined up as follows:

BRYN MAWR.		ROCKAWAY.
1.	C. R. Snowden	W. A. Hazard.
2.	G. W. Kendrick, 3d	R. La Montagne.
3.	G. McFadden	F. S. Conover.
Back.	Charles Wheeler.	D. F. Savage.
	Total goals.	Total goals.

1.	5	1.	4	2.	3	2.	4	3.	5	3.	5	Back.	7	23	16

Manhattan Cricketers Won.

Despite the heat of yesterday the cricket team of the steamship Etruria played an interesting game with the Manhattan eleven at Prospect Park, and were defeated by one inning and 26 runs. Dr. Johnson and W. D. Irvine did some good batting for the steamship, the former getting 25 in the first inning and the latter 18 not out in the second. The rest of the men, however, gave little support. For the Manhattans the chief scorers were: J. Jones, 30; W. Burrows, 22, and G. W. Barnes and J. G. Hunt, 18 each. The totals were: Steamship Etruria, 42 and 47; Manhattan, 115.

Americans Won at Tennis.

LONDON, July 1.—The final round of the all-comers' doubles in the all-England lawn tennis championships, which began at Wimbledon last Monday, was played today. D. Davis and H. Ward, the American players, defeated Agger and Simond by 7—5, 4—6, 6—4. In the singles championship contest A. W. Gore defeated R. F. Doherty by three sets to one.

Whitney Horses Sold Well.

The first sale of thoroughbred yearling horses from the farm of William C. Whitney in Kentucky was held yesterday afternoon in the sales paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company, at Sheepshead Bay. Fair prices were realized, but no very large figures were reached. A number of horses in training from the Whitney racing stable also were sold. The horses that brought $300 or more and the buyers were as follows:

B. f., 1, by Meddler-Elusive, by Sir Dixon;	James Shields	$325
Ch. c., 1, by St. Carlo-Fairy Rose, by	Kisber; T. Hitchcock, Jr.	800
B. f., 1, by Meddler-Flitaway, by Sensation;	J. A. Mackay	500
B. f., 1, by Meddler-Florrie, by Hanover;	James Shields	1,025
B. f., 1, by Lissak-Geisha, by Iroquois;	W. H. Karrick	500
B. c., 1, by Meddler-Lissie Montrose, by	Duke of Montrose; J. Shields	1,525
B. f., 1, by Lissak-Medje, by Sensation;	J. A. Mackay	700
Br. c., 1, by Lissak-Princess Bowling, by	Prince Charlie; W. H. Timmons	400
Ch. f., 1, by Wadsworth-Reine d'Or, by	Rayon d'Or; T. Hitchcock, Jr.	500
Ch. f., 1, by Meddler-Ruperta, by Prince	Charlie; J. Shields	1,525
Triton, b. c., 2, by St. Savior-Lady Long-	fellow, by Longfellow; M. Ryan	450
Trump, b. c., 2, by Phoenix-Thora, by	Longfellow; T. Hitchcock, Jr.	2,100
Collegian, br. c., 3, by Sir Dixon-Vassar,	by Virgil; W. Jennings	1,700

EMPEROR WANTS AMERICAN BOAT

Kaiser William Will Order a Big Schooner Built Here.

BERLIN, July 1.—Commander William H. Beehler, the Naval Attaché to the United States Embassy at Berlin, received much attention from Emperor William during the Kiel regatta. At the yachting banquet the Emperor engaged Commander Beehler in a long conversation about yachting matters. Emperor William said he thought the present type of surface-skimming yacht, ballasted with a heavily weighted keel, had reached its highest possible development, and that it was necessary to return to the schooner type of yachts, capable of going to sea and of carrying more sail. Emperor William said he regarded Americans as far ahead of other countries in the building of schooners, and that he intended to give an order for an American yacht of this type which would be 100 feet longer than his present schooner, the Iduna.

Emperor William was extremely cordial toward Americans during the Kiel races. He visited and dined on board Mrs. Robert Goelet's steam yacht Nahma and entertained the Goelets at luncheon on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. He also showed courtesies to the visiting French and Russian yachtsmen.

During the race at Kiel, in which the royal yacht was entered, a small German war vessel crossed the starting line in front of the competitors. Emperor William noticed this and ordered the Captain of the vessel to twenty-four hours' arrest. The Captain obeyed, but the next day he resigned his commission in the navy.

Indian Harbor Y. C. Regatta To-day.

The first yacht race of the Long Island Sound circuit will be sailed to-day off Greenwich, Conn., under the auspices of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. In the programme are included races for the 90-foot yawls, Ailsa and Vigiliant; the 75-foot schooners, which have had such close finishes this season, and many classes of sloops and yawls down to the raceabouts.

These races are open to boats enrolled in any recognized yacht club, and entries will be received until shortly before the starting signal is displayed. Club topsails may be carried in the first class of yawls, the 75-foot class of schooners, and in the 80 and 70-foot sloop classes.

The preparatory signal will be set at noon.

Clarence W. Dolan's New Houseboat.

Clarence W. Dolan is having a houseboat built, which he will use on shooting trips in Chesapeake Bay. The new boat is in process of construction at Nyack, N. Y., from designs by Tams, Lemoine & Crane. The specifications call for every appointment which will add to the comfort of the owner. The principal dimensions of the boat are: Length, 115 feet; beam, 17 feet 6 inches, and draught of water, 2 feet 6 inches. The extreme lightness of draught will enable Mr. Dolan to navigate safely any of the shallow waters of the hunting grounds. Power will be supplied by two seventy-five horse power motors.

Independence in Dry Dock.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 1.—Thomas F. Lawson's sloop yacht Independence was hauled out at the ship yard of the Thames Towboat Company, on the Thames River, this morning. Her under body will be cleaned and she will leave for Newport on Wednesday.

Yacht Kariad Not Eligible.

LONDON, July 1.—A special dispatch from Glasgow says that Kenneth M. Clark, owner of the Kariad, has sent a challenge to Sir Thomas Lipton for trial races between the Shamrock II. and the Kariad, to be sailed over courses similar to the course for the America's Cup and on the American measurement, in order to decide which yacht shall be sent as challenger to American waters. It is said that Sir Thomas Lipton is opposed to such a match. The final decision rests with the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. Authorities agreed that the conditions arranged between the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and the New York Yacht Club preclude a substitution, as the Belfast Committee's challenge expressly designated the Shamrock II. as its representative.

L. I. REGATTA ENTRIES.

Six Junior Eights Will Row on Flushing Bay Saturday.

The Regatta Committee of the Long Island Regatta Association met last night at the headquarters of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, on Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, and completed arrangements for the annual regatta of the association, to be held on Flushing Bay next Saturday afternoon. The entries received number twenty-four, divided as follows: Junior single shells, 4; junior double shells, 2; intermediate double shells, 2; junior four-oared shells, 3; junior four-oared gigs, 3; intermediate four-oared gigs, 4, and junior eight-oared shells, 6.

The best races of the day are expected to be the intermediate four-oared gig and the junior eight-oared shell events. In the former the prize is the Flushing Cup, which has already been won twice by the Nassau Boat Club, and if won again by that club will become its property.

Accommodations for spectators will be provided on a barge to be moored at the finish. This barge will leave the foot of Third Street, Long Island City, adjoining the ferry from Manhattan, at P. M. on the day of the race, and will also make a stop at North Beach. After the races are over the barge will stop at North Beach again, and then return to Long Island City.

The programme of events, with the entries in each, is as follows:

2 P. M.—Junior Single Shells—Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City; Lone Star Boat Club, New York City; Friendship Boat Club, New York City; Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn.

2:30 P. M.—Intermediate Double Shells—First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City; Flushing Boat Club, Flushing, L. I.

3 P. M.—Junior Four-oared Shells, for Eagle Cup—Varuna Boat Club, Brooklyn; Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn; Brooklyn Rowing Club, Brookly

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Everards vs. Lyon.
2—In re Walton Av.
3—Stein vs. Stein.
4—Bittner vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
5—Connelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6—Bilstein vs. same.
7—Murray vs. same.
8—Schlosser vs. Equitable Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
9—Mullin vs. O'Neil.
10—Price vs. Hawk.
11—People, &c., vs. Nat. Mutual Ins. Co.
12—Buchignani vs. Buchignani.
13—Lee vs. Smith.
14—Marx vs. Lang.
15—In re Johnson Av.
16—Bullock Revolving Sash Co. vs. Kohart.
17—Weinstein vs. Prenowitz.
18—Same vs. Rougin-sky.
19—In re Chalfin.
20—Eickwort vs. Jones.
21—In re Leggett Av.
22—Union Theol. Seminary vs. Diller.
23—Francis vs. Watkins.
24—Medical College Laboratory vs. N. Y. University.
25—In re Coogan.
26—In re E. 180th St.
27—12th Ward Bank vs. Dolan.
28—Reynolds vs. Sousa.
29—Higgins vs. Am. Pastry Mfg. Co.
30—Reid vs. Reid.
31—In re Jaimes.
32—Borough Realty Co. vs. Schley.
33—Higgins vs. Stock.
34—Lyon vs. Halloran.
35—Gansevoort Market Sheep Co. vs. Stock.
36—In re Dunning.
37—In re Barker Silver Co.
38—Horrmann vs. Rothschild.
39—Baumgarten vs. Baumgarten.
40—In re Rice.
41—Nelson vs. Jessup.
42—Columbia Bank vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.
43—Irving Sav. Inst. vs. Robinson.
44—Cohen vs. Cohen.
45—Schlossberg vs. Meryash.
46—Westheimer vs. Musliner.
47—In re Randolph & Co.
48—Copeland vs. Manning.
49—Hall vs. Blue Ridge Mining Co.
50—Rogers vs. Condi.
51—Thorn vs. Alvord.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Garvan for the People.

1—Myles B. McDonnell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Margaret Hagerty.
2—Charles L. Tiffany.
3—Caroline E. Hall.
4—Catharine Coffe.
5—James Crinnion.
6—Jane T. Dillon.
7—Jane McCafferey.
8—Charles A. T. Rice.
9—Ann Tierney.
10—Benjamin Kerr.
11—Henry H. Morange.
12—Robert Irwin.
13—Same.
14—Louise Adler.
15—Joseph J. Lawrence.
16—Mary Winkler.
17—Janet Hintz.
18—Joseph Seidenberg.
19—Bridget Kelly.
20—Bethany Smith.
21—George Gottroff.
22—John L. Williams.
23—Jacob B. Tallman.
24—George Vogler.
25—Alexander P. Irvin.
26—Isaac W. Parker.
27—Isaac Gross.
28—Simon Helder.
29—Peter Lane Doyle.
30—Andrew Dunne.
31—Bernard Doherty.
32—Thomas Mildeberger
33—Ruby Tilden Paine.
34—Same.
35—Alfred G. Myers.
36—Ann L. Noe.
Contested wills.
1677—Herman Sulzer.
1680—Peter Lane Doyle.
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Charles Gsell,
James W. Connolly,
Patrick Martin.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and O'Connor for the People.

1—Soloman Ritt.
2—Robert J. Winfield.
3—Samuel Alberson.
4—Benjamin Bloom.
5—George Prendergast. Pleadings.
1—John H. Eisenhuth.
2—James T. Patterson.
3—William Campbell.
4—Theodore Lindlein. Charles Meyers, Robert Allen.
5—Charles Bennett.
6—Charles J. Melville.
7—William Martin, James Adams, George Wilson, James Ryan.
8—Robert Colbert.
9—Andrew McVey.
10—James McGibney, Ida Ackerly.
12—Richard Wilson, Hyacinth Lauzon.
13—Samuel Westfield.
14—William Cavanagh, Frank McQuade, John McDermott.
15—Thomas Williams.
16—Gardella Pagguale.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the people.

1—William Angley.
2—Ryman Schlesinger.
3—Joseph Whitnaky.
4—John Mitchell.
5—William Franklin.
7—Henry Alexander.
9—Jennie Miller.
9—Arthur Miller.
10—People ex rel. Keller vs. Russell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Matter of American Impulse Wheel Company—Francis N. Sanborn, Virginia Willow vs. Augusta Berger —Max Altmayer. Minnie S. Morris vs. Margaret M. Hoyt et al.—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Edward Raymond, (four cases)—Erastus Hamilton.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Arthur M. Hoffman vs. Alfred Sulzer—Sidney Nordlinger.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Continental Trust Company vs. Lella B. Dressner—Phillip Waldheimer.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Matter of Williams—Charles Putzel. Real Estate Trust Company vs. Bartscherer—Otto A. Rosalsky. Kaufman vs. Kaufman—Joseph F. Perdue.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Cott vs. Briggs —Max Altmayer. Van Nest vs. Mead—Edmund J. Tinsdale.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Matter of Johnin—Paul L. Kiernan. Nathan vs. Younger —Michael J. Kelly. Elias vs. Flynn—John E. Duffy.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Von Ramdohr vs. Adolphi—H. W. Bookstaver. Matter of Marble and Enamel Mosaic Company—George E. Morgan.

Kings County Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kings County. —Parts I., II., III., IV., and V. adjourned.

Notice.—Ordered that all Trial Term calendars shall be deemed disposed of from and after June, 1901, and the clerk of this court shall make up a new Trial Term calendar for the October term, 1901.

No cause on the present calendars shall be placed on the new calendar, unless a new note of issue thereof be filed on or before Sept. 2, 1901. Such note of issue must specify its number on the present calendars.

The call from said new calendar will commence with the cause next succeeding the one last reached in June term, 1901.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions.—Hooker, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County.—Adjourned.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Hooker, J.—Agricultural Insurance Company vs. Brokaw—Alfred R. Page, to compute. Kempton vs. Dolget—Norman S. Dike, to compute. Woods vs. Macdonald—W. W. Gillen, to sell.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.74⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.49⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32⅛
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.08⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06 1-16
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04 15-16
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08¼
Lard, prime	8.90
Butter, Western creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, July 1.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@65¼c; No. 2 red, 66¾@68¼c; No. 2 corn, 44½c; No. 2 yellow, 44½c; No. 2 oats, 29½c; No. 2 white, 30¾@31½c; No. 3 white, 29¼@31c; No. 2 rye, 48@49c; fair to choice malting barley, 48@51c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.86; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.88; prime timothy seed, $4.25; mess pork, per barrel, $14.55@14.60; lard, per 100 lb, $8.00@8.62½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.00@8.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7⅛@7¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.35@8.45; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $9.50.

COTTON.—Taken as a whole, it was a day of bull successes, with prices showing a return to the high level reached on the bulge of a week ago. Nearly every factor lined up on the bull side, and from start to finish the attitude of the shorts was defensive rather than offensive. Our markets opened firm and 10@14 points higher on very active buying for both accounts. The upward movement continued until August touched 8.05, October 7.69, and January 7.74, when there was a turn for profits and brisk selling by the room for a turn. Early in the afternoon there was a sharp decline to 7.57 for October and 7.62 for January under talk of rains in Texas. Near the close a hasty turn for profits caused prices to settle rapidly. The market was finally easy, with prices net 3@9 points higher.

Spot cotton closed dull with quotations 1-16c higher on the basis of 8¾c for middling upland and 9⅛c for middling gulf. Sales, 29,586 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston, steady, 1-16c higher, at 8⅝c; New Orleans, quiet and firm, 1-16c higher, at 8 5-16c; Mobile, nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c; Savannah, steady, 1-16c higher, at 8 3-16c; Charleston, steady, unchanged, at 8¼c; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 7⅞c; Norfolk, steady, 1-16c higher, at 8¼c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8 11-16c; Augusta, firm, ⅛c higher, at 8⅜c; St. Louis, firm, unchanged, at 8¼c.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.70	8.72	8.62	8.66@8.67
August	8.00	8.05	7.92	7.92@
September	7.67	7.76	7.65	7.66@7.67
October	7.62	7.69	7.57	7.58@7.60
November	7.62	7.63	7.55	7.56@7.58
December	7.65	7.71	7.58	7.59@7.60
January	7.69	7.74	7.61	7.62@7.63
February	7.68	7.68	7.62	7.62@7.64
March	7.72	7.72	7.69	7.65@7.66

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business; prices 1-32d higher; American middling, fair, 5 7-32d; good middling, 4 31-32d; middling, 4 25-32d; low middling, 4½d; good ordinary, 4¼d; ordinary, 4d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,400 American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and steady—American middling, low middling clause, July, 4 40-64d, buyers; July and August, 4 39-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 33-64d, value; September, 4 33-64d, buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 16-64@4 17-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, sellers; September and January, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 15-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 15-64@4 16-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Although speculative activity was most prominent in corn yesterday, the wheat market had a good share of the trading and was generally weak throughout the session, except for a brief period at the opening, when prices were influenced by the pronounced strength in corn. Crop news from all parts of the West continued favorable and tended to help the active liquidation which was a feature of the day's trade, especially in September, which, although even with July at the start, fell off ¼c discount at the close. The local stocks of wheat decreased 272,200 bushels. There was a decrease of 114,500 bushels in the supply of No. 2 red, and an increase of 164,000 bushels in the local stock of No. 1 Northern. The English visible increased 83,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 73¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, and No. 1 Northern, Chicago, both 73c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 75½c, prompt, scarce, and No. 2 hard, New York, 74½c, to arrive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; rye grade, $18.40@$19, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.45. Cornmeal—Dull; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. Buckwheat—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1.10@$1.15; coarse, 92@93c. Feed—Dull; Spring bran, spot, $15@$15.50, in sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.30@$15.70; Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19; city bran, $16; cornmeal, $28; linseed oilcake, $27.25; corn oilcake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $27.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—Wheat lower. Close: No. 1 Northern, 67¼@68c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66c; July, 64½@64¾c; September, 65¾c. Rye dull; No. 1, 48½c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 64@54½c; sample, 36@53½c.

DULUTH, July 1.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 68⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65½c; July, 65⅝c; September, 65½c; August, 65⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 60½c. Corn, none. Oats, 27¼@27c.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 68¼c; July, 62½c; September, 63⅛@63¼c; December, 65½c. No. 3 hard, 64½@65c, new. Corn—No. 2 cash, 48c; July, 42½c; September, 45⅜@45¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 29c; July, 27½c; September, 27½c; No. 2 white, 31⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 1.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 63¾c; July, 62⅝c; September, 63¼c. Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clears, $2.60@$2.70; second clears, $2. Bran, in bulk, $10.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	72 7-16	72⅞	72¼	72⅛
September	72⅝	72¾	71⅝	71⅞
October	73	73	72	72½
December	74⅛	74⅝	73 7-16	73½
Corn—				
July	49¼	49¼	48⅝	48⅝
September	51	51	49⅝	49⅝
October	51	51¼	49⅞	49⅞
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$8.90

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	65¾	66⅞	64½	64⅜
September	66⅝	67	65½	65⅝
Corn—				
July	44½	46½	44 5-16	44½
September	46⅜	48	46⅛	46¼
Oats—				
July	27¾	28	27	27
September	27 5-16	27⅞	27 3-16	27¼
Lard—				
September	$8.77½	$8.77½	$8.65	$8.67½
October	8.70	8.70	8.62½	8.65
Ribs—				
September	8.15	8.15	8.10	8.12½
October	8.07½	8.07½	8.05	8.05
Pork—				
September	14.85	14.85	14.72½	14.75

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $15.75@$16.75; family, $15.50@$16; short clear, $15@$17. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12.50; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Firm, $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7⅞c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 8¼c; 140 lb, 8½c; pigs, 8¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 11c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9¾@10c; 14 lb, 9⅛@9¼c; pickled shoulders firm, 7½@7¾c; pickled hams firm, 10¾@11c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4 15-16c; country, 4¾@5c. LARD—Easy, $8.90; city lard easy, $8.35; refined lard easy; South America, $9.65; Continent, $9; Brazil, kegs, $10.75; compound quiet, 7c. STEARINE—Firm; oleo, 9¾@10c; city lard stearine, 10¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.10	5.10	5.05	5.00@5.05
August	..	..	..	5.05@5.10
September	5.25	5.25	5.20	5.15@5.20
October	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.20@5.25
November	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.25@5.30
December	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.40@5.45
January	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
February	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.50@5.55
March	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
April	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
May	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.65@5.70

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS—Santos—No returns. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 8,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet, unchanged, to ⅛f lower; at 12 M. ⅛f lower; at 3 P. M. irregular and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 8,000 bags; January, 37; February, 37.25; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 37.75; June, 37.75; July, 35.50; August, 36; September, 36.25; October, 36.50; November, 36.50; December, 36.75. Rio—Receipts, 26,000 bags. No other returns.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $6.90, and in bulk $4.30. Philadelphia, bbls, $6.55, and in bulk $4.30; refined cases, New York, $7.90. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, bbls, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 38c; off Summer yellow, 36½c; prime white, 41@42c; prime Winter yellow, 42c. Linseed—American raw, 70c; American boiled, 72c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 68@69c.

SUGAR.—Holders are now asking 4 7-32c for centrifugal, but refiners display no disposition to buy at any figure, and the market assumed a quite attitude, though a steady undertone was current throughout the day. Values were quoted at 4 1-16c for centrifugal, 4 7-32c; muscovado, 3 9-16c, and molasses sugar, 3 5-16c. Advices from London indicated a lower market for beet sugar at that point, closing with July quoted at 9s 3d and August at 9s 3¾d.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.25. Spirits of turpentine, 37@37½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.45; $1.65; K, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $2.20; M, $2.65; N, $3; W G, $3.30; W W, $3.55.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers steady to 10c off; bulls 15@25c lower; cows, 10@15c off on the under grades; steers, $4.85@$6.12½; bulls, $2.75@$4; extra heavy bulls, $4.75; cows, $2@$4. Dressed beef slow. CALVES—Opened 15@35c off; closed 25@50c; lower; large number unsold; veals, $4@$6; extra, $6.12½; culls, $3.50@$4; buttermilk, $2.75@$3.50; mixed calves, $3.75@$4; city-dressed veals, 6½@9c per lb; extra, 9½c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, 15@25c lower; choice and extra lambs steady; others unevenly lower; 12 cars unsold; sheep, $2.50@$4; choice wethers, $4.25; culls, $1.50@$2.25; lambs, $5@$6.35; extra, $6.50; culls, $3.50@$4; yearlings, $4@$4.50; dressed mutton lower at 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@10½c; extra, 11c. HOGS—Easier at $6@$6.55; choice State hogs, $6.60.

Excursions.

JULY 4th.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET" For GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF and GLENWOOD
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Glenwood 4:00, Sea Cliff 4:30 P. M., due in New York 7:00 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BOAT RACES AT POUGHKEEPSIE, TUESDAY, JULY 2
The famous fast steel twin-screw steamer RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., at 10:00 A. M., 129th St., N. R., coming to anchor in full view of and near finish of races. No more satisfactory or luxurious way of witnessing races will be afforded. Music. Splendid dining-room service. Tickets, $1.00. Limited number now on sale at Pier 19, N. R.

IDEAL JULY 4TH TRIP
A Day on Long Island Sound.
On JULY 4TH, also on Sundays, the great steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25 E. R., foot of Peck Slip, 9:30 A. M., East 31st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.
Fare, $1.00 Round Trip. Children 50c.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

New Route! New Resort!
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Commencing To-day,
Landing at the New Pier at
ROCKAWAY PARK.
Leave Foot 31st St., East River, 9:00 A. M. | Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 9:45 A. M., 2:30 P. M. | Leave New Pier. Rockaway Park, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
Note.—Passengers may embark on steamboat leaving foot 22d St., North River, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. and transfer for Rockaway at Pier No. 1, North River.
Round Trip Tickets.....50 Cts.
Round Trip Tickets, Children..30 Cts.

Ocean Route
to
LONG BRANCH.
PALATIAL, 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:
Leave Foot 22d St., North River, 9:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. | Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. | Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch, 12:00 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:30, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Amusement and Education Combined.
GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent display of rare plants. Horticulture and wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful shaded walks, swift streamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Kiein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.15 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 92d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 92d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Amid leafy glades enjoy THE FOURTH.
Only $2.00 for ticket to Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko and Return. 121 miles from New York.

KEEP COOL | IN THE HEART OF THE ALLEGHANIES
Special train leaves New York: West 23rd St., 8.10 a. m. Cortlandt St., Desbrosses St., 8.10 a. m, Brooklyn: 7.45 a. m. Jersey City: 8.35 a. m, Newark: 8.49 a. m. Returning, arrive New York about 9.45 p. m.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
DIRECT LINE. LOWEST RATES. } To PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

JULY FOURTH
should be spent at the PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, which celebrates the triumphs of American industry and energy.
$16.50
will do it comfortably, and pay expenses—railroad tickets to Buffalo and NIAGARA FALLS, hotels, etc.
INDEPENDENT (individual) TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
Send for circular to
THOS. COOK & SON,
Downtown, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren, N. Y.
Uptown, 1,185 B'way, cor. 28th St., N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc.

FOURTH OF JULY
EXCURSION to
MAUCH CHUNK
GLEN ONOKO AND THE SWITCHBACK
BY
Central R. R. of New Jersey.
Special train leaves foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M., South Ferry, 8:25 A. M. Round-trip fare: Adults, $2.00; children under 12, $1.50.
Switchback tickets 50 cents extra if purchased on train.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. } GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
50c. Round Trip.

FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON
EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45, West 22d St. 2 P. M., arriving West Point 4:40 P. M. Returning by West Shore R. R. Special train, 7:25, or any regular train. Fare round trip, $1.00; returning Hudson River R. R. trains, $1.10, or Steamer Ramsdell, $1.00. Concerts on board. This excursion made every Saturday. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Public Buildings, &c.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Grand 4TH JULY Trips on same Schedule.

HENDRICKSON'S TOURS.
Over Fourth of July.
Everything first class; all expenses included. July 3, Pan-American and Niagara, 4 days, $19.50 July 4, Atlantic City, 4 days..... 14.00
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON, 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Excursions.

ERIE RAILROAD.
4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.
SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.
Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:50 and 6:00 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
Including Dinner at Casino, $1.50.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40; Chambers St. 9:45; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning leaves Glens 6:00 P. M.
NIAGARA FALLS $9.00 ROUND TRIP
TICKETS GOOD FOR STOP-OVER AT BUFFALO, in either direction, enabling holders to visit the
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Tickets good going July 3d as follows: Leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. and 9:15 P. M.; W. 23d St. 5 minutes earlier; Jersey City 15 minutes later. Returning leave Falls or Buffalo on or before July 7th.
Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

MIDLAND BEACH
Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite lv. Battery Landing daily 9:35 A. M., 12:15 noon; 2:35, 4:45, 7:15
STATEN ISLAND, P. M. Str. Wm. Storie THE CLEAN RESORT. lv. Power House Dock, Newark, dly, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays, 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, 6:00 P. M.
LONG ISLAND SOUND.—Shortest route. Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Sixty night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trip will be made during same period.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.
NEW HAVEN LINE.—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service weekdays. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.
Note.—On July 4th steamer will leave N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. instead of 3 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE & RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $2,000,000.00 UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
15 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE,
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and Investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request, A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS. Monthly Fluctuation Sheets, Daily and Weekly Reports.
Commission 1-16. Moderate Margins.
Send for letter on
ERIE.

J. G. Zachry, BONDS.
46 Wall St., New York.
Deals in Railroad, Traction, and Industrial Investment Securities, Bank and Trust Company Stock, and Negotiates Loans. Telephone 3454 John.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,745,894.13
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Wm. Barbour, H. S. Manning, Samuel A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Charles F. Cutler, Emory McClintock, Jas. M. Donald, George Crocker, Edw. C. Schaefer, S. C. T. Dodd, Joel F. Freeman, William E. Spier, Anson R. Flower, R. S. Redmond, John R. Bigelman, G. I. Hudson, Willard Brown, Philip Lehman, Edward F. Cragin, Geo. Blumenthal, Frank Jay Gould, Wm. A. Clark, John W. Griggs.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

The holders of more than **NINETY-SIX PER CENT.** of the entire Capital Stock of this Company have accepted the proposition submitted in our circular of April 29th, 1901, and have deposited their shares thereunder.

Inasmuch as there are stockholders who desire to deposit their shares, but who have been unable to do so, the **TIME FOR DEPOSITING** stock is hereby extended to the close of business on **JULY 15TH, 1901,** but any stock so deposited will be paid for **WHOLLY IN BONDS** and no part in cash.

Holders of 5% **CONVERTIBLE BONDS,** due Sept. 1st, 1903, desiring to take advantage of the proposition should convert them into stock at once and deposit their stock.

FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,
Boston, June 6th, 1901. Chairman.

THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY.
BONDS SERIES D6.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest of The Railroad Equipment Company Bonds Series D6, the undersigned will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on July 9th, 1901, at 12:30 P. M., One Hundred and Ninety-one Thousand Dollars, ($191,000,) par value, of Canda Cattle Car Trust certificates, Series B78, held by the undersigned as Trustee under an agreement dated April 1st, 1896, between The Railroad Equipment Company and The State Trust Company.
New York, June 22d, 1901.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly called The State Trust Company.
By H. M. FRANCIS,
Secretary.

THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY.
BONDS SERIES B1A.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest of The Railroad Equipment Company Bonds, Series B1A, the undersigned will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on July 9th, 1901, at 12:30 P. M., Two Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, ($247,500,) par value, of Lease Warrants of The Consolidated Cattle Car Company held by the undersigned as Trustee under an assignment executed July 15th, 1896, by The Railroad Equipment Company to The State Trust Company, Trustee.
New York, June 22d, 1901.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly called The State Trust Company.
By H. M. FRANCIS,
Secretary.

To the Bondholders of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company.

At the request of a number of bondholders the undersigned have consented to act as a protective committee, and holders of bonds are asked to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.
Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Trust Company.
May 22, 1901.
GEORGE SHERMAN,
H. T. CUTTER,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,
JAS. M. EDWARDS,
Committee.

BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WILLIAMSON & SQUIRE,
Members of New York Stock Exchange,
30 BROAD STREET.

MALCOM & COOMBE
ANNOUNCE
The Removal of Their Office
TO THE
American Surety Building,
100 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 30-YEAR GOLD BONDS

(FREE OF TAX)

Pittsburg, McKeesport and Greensburg Railway Company

DATED JULY 1, 1901 DENOMINATION, $1,000 DUE JULY 1, 1931

COUPONS PAYABLE AT

HARRISBURG TRUST COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pa., Trustee of Mortgage. MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY, Providence, R. I.

LIMIT OF ISSUE.....$1,500,000

AUTHORIZED AT PRESENT TIME... 1,000,000

$473,000 of the above bonds have already been sold for investment and the remaining $527,000 are now offered and recommended as a desirable and conservative investment.

The legality of the issue has been approved by the following Counsel for the Company and for the Trustee: Wolfe & Bailey, Harrisburg, Pa.; Moorhead & Head, Greensburg, Pa.; Patterson & Sterrett, Pittsburg, Pa.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF W. D. CHAPMAN, CHIEF ENGINEER

This Company is a consolidation of the Greensburg & Hempfield Railway and the Westmoreland Railway, two established lines at Greensburg, Pa. (in the vicinity of Pittsburg), having 14 miles in operation and 20 miles in course of construction, making in all 34 miles of continuous line.

All franchises are perpetual, and a great portion of the road is over private right of way, owned by the Company.

Two parks are owned in fee, affording permanent features of value and profit.

Greensburg, the county seat, attracts constant travel from all parts of Westmoreland County.

The system directly serves a population of 100,000 in numerous cities and towns along the line, and in addition, 500,000 population in Pittsburg and vicinity, reached by the through service from Greensburg to Pittsburg, a position almost unparalleled, thus making the Company's permanency of business and increase of earnings assured beyond question.

Pittsburg and vicinity, for growth in population, industries, wealth and general prosperity, are unequaled in the United States, or possibly in the world.

I estimate the earnings for the first full year of operation to be:

Gross	$183,600
Expense (52%)	95,472
Net Earnings	$88,128

REPORT OF R. H. TINGLEY, PROVIDENCE, CONSULTING ENGINEER

As requested, I have just finished a careful examination of the properties of the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Greensburg Railway Company, located at and near Greensburg, Pa., and beg to report that I am well satisfied with the proposition, and believe same to be good business.

This system when completed will serve directly several important cities and towns nearly joining each other, besides the extensive coke, coal and iron manufacturing communities which are even of greater population than the towns themselves. I heartily endorse the report of W. D. Chapman, Chief Engineer.

The property, I believe, is good security for the $1,000,000 of bonds issued, and the earnings will be amply sufficient to safely provide for the interest on the bonds, which I have no hesitation in recommending as a safe and desirable investment.

Applications must be accompanied by 15% of subscription, remainder payable on or before July 30, 1901.

Right reserved to allot smaller amounts than applied for.

Application will be made to list the bonds upon the Pittsburg and Providence Stock Exchanges.

For further information apply to any of the undersigned.

Subscriptions will be received by the undersigned from 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, July 1st, until 3 P. M. Tuesday, July 2d, 1901.

PRICE, 102½ AND INTEREST

Manufacturers Trust Company	Providence, R. I.
Commercial National Bank	Providence, R. I.
E. M. Prindle & Co.	Providence, R. I.
State Bank	Hartford, Conn.
C. H. White & Co.	New York, 71 Broadway
First National Bank	Greensburg, Pa.
Harrisburg Trust Company	Harrisburg, Pa.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000. SURPLUS, $2,842,122.35.

Statement, June 30, 1901.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds	$2,380,031.66	Capital Stock	$2,500,000.00
Railroad Bonds and Stocks at cost	5,467,537.30	Surplus	2,500,000.00
United States Bonds	2,313.75	Undivided Profits..$429,622.35	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	271,833.21	Less Dividend No. 2 87,500.00	342,122.35
Amount Loaned on Collaterals	11,629,719.31	Reserved for Dividend No. 3, due 1st July, 1901	87,500.00
Bills Purchased	545,000.00	Reserved for account Taxes for 1901	36,500.00
Interest, Commissions, &c., Receivable	156,758.47	General Deposits and Deposits in Trust	16,795,537.23
Furniture and Fixtures	20,000.00	Interest due on Deposits	38,043.60
Cash on hand and in Banks	1,826,509.48		
	$22,299,703.18		$22,299,703.18

Appointed by the State Bank Superintendent a Depository of Lawful Money Reserve for the Banks of the State of New York. Named as a Depository of the Moneys of the City of New York. Designated as a Depository of the Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges of New York on contracts.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Pres. WM. BARBOUR, V. Pres. WM. H. LEUPP, V. PRES.
H. S. MANNING, V. Pres. R. J. CHATRY, Sec. T. C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec.
A. L. BANISTER, Treas. W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treas.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Ashbel P. Fitch,	Emerson McMillin,	John W. Griggs,	Philip Lehman,
William Barbour,	James M. Donald,	Anson R. Flower,	Edward F. Cragin,
H. S. Manning,	George Crocker,	Henry S. Redmond,	George Blumenthal,
Samuel A. Maxwell,	Edward C. Shaefer,	Jno. R. Hegeman,	Frank Jay Gould,
Myron T. Herrick,	S. C. T. Dodd,	C. I. Hudson,	Willard Brown,
Charles F. Cutler,	Joel F. Freeman,	William A. Clark.	

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1897, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 37 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.
June 30th, 1901.
COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold. State quantities, best terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Stock trust CERTIFICATE NO. D 15036 for two shares preferred stock of Northern Pacific Railway Company. Return to Alic J. Lambert, 645 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

Lost—Bank Book No. 130,359, issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to Chas. Cockerill. Finder please return to bank.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,

19 Milk Street, Boston,

Will forward upon application their

JULY LIST

Of High Grade

Municipal and Corporation Bonds.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

195 BROADWAY,
New York, June 18th, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, to take place on June 26th, 1901, for the purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock of this Company by the amount of $30,000,000.

Subject to the authorization of such increase of the capital stock the Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for increased stock at par to the extent of 15 per cent. of their respective holdings as shown upon the books of the Company at the close of business on July 5th, 1901, the right to subscribe continuing until the close of business at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 18th, 1901, at which time it will terminate.

Immediately after July 5th, 1901, warrants indicating the amount for which each stockholder is entitled to subscribe will be mailed to the stockholders, and subscriptions can be made only upon presentation of such warrants at the office of the Company on or before July 18th, 1901.

Forms will be provided on the back of the warrants, so that the stockholder can subscribe direct, or, desiring to dispose of his right, it may be assigned by him.

Payments of amount subscribed must be made at the office of the Company by draft or certified check on New York to the order of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, in installments and at dates as follows:

25% at the time of making the subscription, namely, on or before July 18th, 1901.

75% on or before August 1, 1901.

ON AUGUST 1, 1901, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, certificates of stock, or interim certificates representing the same, will be issued for all full subscription payments of $100 or multiples thereof, which stock will be entitled to share in all dividends declared after August 1, 1901. Scrip certificates will be issued for full subscription payments of less than $100 and may be exchanged for stock certificates when presented in amounts of $100 or multiples thereof. Scrip certificates and all rights thereunder will pass by delivery, but the holders of such certificates will not be entitled to dividends on the amounts thereof. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights. Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the stock subscribed for and any installments previously paid.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By
GEORGE J. GOULD,
President.
A. H. CALEF,
Secretary and Treasurer.

North American Trust Company

STATEMENT
June 29, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Banks	$5,572,317.18
Foreign Exchange	216,086.17
Loans	7,421,400.70
Stocks, Bonds, and Securities	6,140,858.64
Real Estate	38,011.92
Total	$19,389,664.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided profits	2,639,253.54
Deposits	14,750,411.07
Total	$19,389,664.61

Dividends of 7%—$140,000—declared from earnings of the past year have been deducted from Surplus and Undivided Profits.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 3d, 1901.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.)
1,200 shs. Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Co. Pfd.
$11,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 per cent. Bds., 1941.
500 shs. Bay State Gas Co.
11 shs. Pneumatic Rolling Co.
5 shs. Great Eastern Casualty Co.
25 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
33 shs. Iron Steamboat Co.
9 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
100 shs. Napa Quicksilver Co.
100 shs. Ogalala Land & Cattle Co.
700 shs. Pneumatic Fire Alarm Co.
75 shs. Durben Land & Cattle Co.
100 shs. New Jersey Southern R. R.
4 shs. B. H. Douglas & Son's Co. Pfd.
$1,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bd., 1948.
$2,000 Union Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Bds., 1947.
$100 Freundschaft Society 1st Mtge. 4% Bd., 1928.
10 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
15 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
50 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas of N. J.
100 shs. Brooklyn Ferry.
$3,000 Peoria Water Works Co. 1st Consld. 4% Bds.
$300 Peoria Water Works Co. 4% Deb. Bds.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$60,000 Glenwood & Polytechnic College Street Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bds., 1920.
600 shs. Glenwood & Polytechnic College St. Ry.
25 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
$800 Securities Co. 4% Regist. Consols.
75 shs. North American Trust Co.
1 Membership share Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. 9th National Bank.
$1,600 Securities Co. 4% Regist. Consols.
16 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Trust of America.
15 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$1,300 State of Louisiana 4% Bds., 1911.
$25,000 Jacques Cartier Water Power 1st Mtge. 6% S. F. Gold Bds., 1928 (Hypd.)
$25,000 Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County 5½ 20-year Deb. Bds., 1920 (Hypd.)
70 shs. City Water Co. (Newark, N. Y.) (Hypd.)
50 shs. German-American Bank.
333 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. 23d Ward Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$10,000 Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co., 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1949.
18 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
280 shs. Warren R. R. Co.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'rs.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, July 2, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Charles R. Shaw, Receiver of the Franklin National Bank of the City of New York:)
$19,000 Class B purchase money mortgage gold coupon bonds of the Judge Company, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, dated June 1st, 1899, coupons payable semi-annually, June 1st and December 1st.
One $34 19-100 certificate for fractional part of Class B purchase money mortgage gold coupon bond of the Judge Company, bearing no interest.
The receiver reserving the privilege of withdrawing the said bonds or any of them from the sale if in his opinion the highest amount bid for them shall be inadequate. If the highest amount bid for the said bonds or any of them shall be less than 25 per cent. of their par value said bonds will not be sold.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
15 shares Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Warehouse Co., $50 each.
10 shares Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Warehouse Co., $50 each.
10 shares Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Warehouse Co., $50 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
June 24, 1901.
100th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000, remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 20, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1901.
Money deposited on or before July 10, 1901, will draw interest from July 1.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.,
Private Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on July 1, 1901, for the three, four, five and six months ending June 30, 1901, on all deposits from $5.00 and not over $3,000.
Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
All deposits payable on demand without notice.
Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1901, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 15th, 1901.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will be entitled to interest from July 1st, 1901.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MUELLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York,
July 1, 1901.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provision of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th day of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1901, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1901. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
656 AND 658 EIGHTH AVENUE,
Corner 42d Street.
Eighty-second Semi-Annual Dividend.
On and after July 15th, 1901, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
ASSETS, $11,466,977. SURPLUS, $858,000
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Dividends.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of July, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2d, 1901. Transfer books for preferred stock will be closed at the close of business July 2d, 1901, and will be reopened July 16th, 1901.
WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., June 26, 1901.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND No. 8.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.
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Consolidated Traction Company.
Jersey City, N. J., June 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on July 15th, 1901, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company under terms of the lease between said companies dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.
Payment will be made to stockholders of record the 29th day of June, 1901. Transfer books close June 29th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen July 16th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Fifth Common Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared Dividend No. 5 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares out of the earnings, payable July 15th, to holders of record July 3d.
The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, July 3d, at 3 o'clock, and reopened July 15th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
June 3d, 1901. Transfer Agent.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 5th, 1901. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 5th, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 22nd, 1901.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.,
By A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, 143 LIBERTY STREET,
July 1st, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared payable August first to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 13th.
The Transfer Books will be closed from noon on Saturday, July 13th, until the morning of Monday, July 22d.
G. O. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.
Holders of the July, 1901, coupons of the Four Per Cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after July 1st, 1901. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.
C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., June 28, 1901.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest due July 1st, 1901, on the Series A Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable on that date at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
June 28th, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.
CALL FOR MEETING.
Through agreement taken at the General Meeting, which took place on the 12th of the present month, the shareholders are called to meet at a general extraordinary meeting, which will take place Thursday, the 1st of August next, at 3 P. M., in the offices of this Bank, Cadena Street, No. 11, under the following order of the day:
1st. Examination and discussion of the plan of contract for the amalgamation of the Banks, Internacional e Hipotecario e Mexico and Agricola e Hipotecario de Mexico, in the new institution, which will bear the name of the Banco Mercantil e Hipotecario de Mexico, S. A., in conformity with the conditions approved in the general meeting, which took place on the 12th of the present month.
II. Election of a proprietary Director and a supplementary Director, who should be designated by common agreement between the two Banks before mentioned, and four proprietary and four supplementary Directors, who should be designated by the Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico, all in agreement with the conditions already mentioned.
Mexico, June 18th, 1901.
JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA, Manager.
NOTE: In order to be present at the meeting, the shareholders should deposit their shares in this city in the Bank's offices, Cadena St., No. 11, which can be done up to 12 o'clock on the 31st day of July next, at which hour the time for such deposit will expire in New York in the agency, No. 15 Wall Street, banking house of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Company, and in London in the agency, No. 60 Old Broad St., banking house of Messrs. Samuel Montagu, up to the hour and date which these agencies may fix.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED by a majority of the Board of Directors of the Aspinook Manufacturing Company, at a Special meeting of said Board, called for that purpose on the 13th day of June, 1901, at No. 102 West 71st Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of such Company will be held on the 22d day of July, 1901, 8 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 102 West 71st Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to dissolve such corporation pursuant to Section 37 of the Stock Corporation Law.
—Dated June 13, 1901.
WILLET C. ELY,
HENRY C. ELY,
H. ABBOTT ELY,
Directors.

Cypress Hills Cemetery.
The Annual Election for Directors of the Cypress Hills Cemetery will be held at the New York Office, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Avenue, corner Twenty-third Street, Room 404, Tuesday, July 9, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. M. FRASER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER COMPANY for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Co., 537 E. 69th St., New York City, on Friday, July 19, 1901, at one o'clock P. M.
J. M. BANCROFT, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

OFFICE OF
WM. D. BARBOUR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
25 Broad Street, New York, July 1, 1901.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WM. D. BARBOUR & CO. expires this day by mutual consent, Mr. Charles M. Newcombe retiring to enter the firm of Messrs. Thomas Denny & Co.
Mr. Wm. D. Barbour and Mr. Thomas J. Barbour will continue the business under the firm name of WM. D. BARBOUR & CO., at the above address.

MESS. EUGENE ARNSTEIN, EUGENE MEYER, and GEORGE BLUMENTHAL have this day withdrawn from our firm, and Mess. CHARLES ALTSCHUL and E. L. RIESER have been admitted as partners. LAZARD FRERES.
New York, July 1st, 1901.

New York, July 1, 1901.
Mr. EMIL CARLEBACH, Mr. ALBERT STRAUSS, and Mr. FREDERICK STRAUSS have this day been admitted as members of our firm.
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

THE FIRM OF DEVLIN & MARTIN HAS been dissolved, and all obligations of the firm are to be presented at the address below.
WILLIAM A. DEVLIN,
302 West 142d St., City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 1	398,644
To date this year	176,197,077
Corresponding date last year	66,240,825

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 1	$1,780,500
To date this year	$638,775,220
Corresponding date last year	$291,305,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 9@10 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	1½	Int. Silver	½
Am. Woolen	2	Iowa Central	⅞
Am. Woolen pf	2½	Iowa Cent. pf	5¼
Ann Arbor	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Chi., B. & Q. ctfs.	½	pf.	1
Col. Southern	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf	⅝	Nat. Lead pf	½
Col. So. 2d pf	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅝
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
Glucose Sugar	¾	pf.	4

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Car & Fd.	⅝	Met. Street Railway	1¼
Am. Ice	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅔
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Mo., Kan. & T.	⅛
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Missouri Pacific	1¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	N. Y. Central	½
B'klyn R. T.	1	N. Y., O. & W.	⅝
Canada South	½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	¾	Pacific Mail	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	1	Penn. R. R.	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio	½	Penn. receipts	1½
Balt. & Alton	⅝	People's Gas	⅜
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Pullman Co.	2⅝
Chi. Great West.	½	Reading	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	3¼	Rep. Steel	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & P. rts.	⅝	Southern Pacific	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅛	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	2⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Texas & Pacific	1⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	3	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Un. Bag & P.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1¾	Union Pacific	2
Cont. Tob. ctfs.	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
Del. & Hudson	2	U. S. Leather	½
Del., L. & W.	4½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅝	U. S. Steel	1¼
Erie	¾	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	½	Wabash	⅞
Ga. North. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	1½
Illinois Cent.	1⅝	West. Union Tel.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1	Wis. Central	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mex. Nat. 2d inc. B.2	1	N. C. & St. L. con. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

| | |

period covered by these returns. Dividends on the first preferred stock have been intermittent but steady at the full rate of 5 per cent., beginning with 1899. Last year 2 per cent. was paid on the second preferred out of 1899 earnings, and 2 per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of the late year. The effective fact is that the physical condition of the Nickel Plate Road and its equipment has advanced to a stage where a sharp reduction in expenses is not only possible but probable, and for the reason that the change in the status of the Vanderbilt system, of which this forms an integral part, indicates that such a development may at any time be expected. New York Central's position, while comparatively strong, is not as strong as it could be made. There will be a smaller surplus this fiscal year than there was last, owing to a decrease in net income and an increase in dividend payments caused by the 5 per cent. rate falling due on the increased volume of capital stock. An argument frequently advanced in the case proceeds that Central could fall back on Lake Shore, which could easily raise its 7 per cent. dividend to a higher figure, and that Lake Shore, which benefits from the dividends already being paid on Nickel Plate, could measurably increase its investment income by bringing about a larger return on the second preferred of the latter, and of course more so by the institution of dividends on Nickel Plate common stock.

Nickel Plate earned gross in the year ended Dec. 31 last $7,023,359. Operated as high as 68 per cent., expenses would be $4,775,000, leaving net earnings $2,248,000, which would work out as follows:

Net earnings		$2,248,000
Rentals as in 1900	$96,230	
Net charges	854,370	
		950,600
		$1,297,400
5 per cent. on 1st pref.	$250,000	
5 per cent. on 2d pref.	550,000	
		800,000
Balance 3.55 per cent. on common		$497,400

If the operating ratio were reduced to Omaha's average, (62 per cent.,) the result would be a much better showing than this; but as the figures stand at 68 per cent., it is obvious that a fair average expenditure would easily yield full dividends on the two classes of preferred stock and leave a margin above 3 per cent. for the common. Anticipations in the direction of relaxing the policy of holding up earnings claimed by minority stockholders have lately received much encouragement—the payment of an initial dividend on the common shares of the Panhandle Road, controlled by the Pennsylvania being in this connection a long step toward developing a condition which it is believed will become more general.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

A variety of unfavorable developments conspired yesterday to keep the stock market under pressure and led to the almost general decline in prices recorded. Chief of these was the strike ordered by the President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, followed by numerous statements that the matter would be fought "to the death," this being interpreted by the pessimists in the Street as signifying the beginning of a contest between capital and labor, the end of which no man can foresee. Another adverse development was the reported damage to the corn crop by hot winds and dry weather, this in a measure being borne out by the manipulated advance of over 2 cents in the price of corn, nearly all that advance, however, being lost in the final trading. A third factor militating against the market was a number of rumors—altogether without foundation, but nevertheless, because of the Street's sensitive condition, not without influence on timid holders of securities—to the effect that other local banking institutions and Stock Exchange houses were in trouble, and that the Seventh National and Marquand failures were but the beginning of serious trouble. Incidentally, it was declared that other country banks besides the City National of Buffalo would be forced to suspend. And finally, call money rates were rather stiff all day, at one time rising to 10 per cent., this because of the last day's preparations for the July disbursements.

And yet in spite of all this the entire selling movement, professional and otherwise, resulting from these conditions, spent itself in the first hour and a half, the market thereafter being very dull and without change. Total transactions for the day fell below the 400,000 mark—the dullest full day of the year. More, despite the pressure the market by no means lacked its strong features, as was evidenced by the substantial advances in the Nickle Plate issues, in Iowa Central, in American Linseed, and American Woolen stocks. Generally, nevertheless, the changes were for the worse, the list showing that net declines were greatly in the majority. However, at the market's close the opinion expressed was that, all the circumstances considered, the wonder was not that prices fell, but that they did not fall lower. Even the foreign operators joined in the selling movement, the cables reporting that sentiment abroad was much unsettled not only because of the bank troubles here, but because of the general commercial depression and the financial ills of Germany. Later in the day, strangely enough, London turned buyer, taking about 10,000 shares on balance.

Coming to the stocks themselves, chief interest not unnaturally centred in the Steel Trust shares because of the strike and for the reason also that the Directors of the corporation are to meet to-day for dividend action. Early in the day the rumor went round that because of the strike there might be no dividend on the common stock, and this led to more or less selling throughout the list. In Steel Trust circles it was said that the strike would have no influence on the dividend matter one way or the other. It was the opinion, in conservative quarters that the strike would be settled shortly after Mr. Morgan's return, the view being taken that Mr. Morgan would not permit any strike to threaten the success of the immense corporation which he has launched. It was declared that developments would show that he would act in this steel affair much as he had acted when the coal strike was threatened and that as a consequence a strike would be averted. Nevertheless the common and preferred Steel stocks lost each over a point.

The weakness of St. Paul and the heaviness of the Granger stocks generally may be ascribed directly to the reports of crop damage. St. Paul in addition suffered specially by reason of rather persistent profit-taking by traders and others who had bought last week and who therefore had a half-dozen points profit to their credit. The early heaviness of Illinois Central was also for the same reason, though later there was good buying in anticipation of rights on the stock. It being understood that an issue of $25,000,000 new stock is to be made and that stockholders are to be given the right to subscribe to this new stock at par. There was talk also of rights on New York Central. The aggressive strength of the Nickel Plate issue was on buying largely by Vanderbilt brokers. To explain it several reports were heard. One was to the effect that the first preferred stock is to be retired, and another that an increased dividend is assured on the second preferred stock. Iowa Central, another strong feature, was advanced on the persistent talk that despite denials some important deal is on with Illinois Central. The strength of Linseed Oil was on progress being made in plans in relation to the development of the company. The anthracite coal stocks were comparatively steady, due to the further advance of 10 cents a ton on the price of coal, effective July 1.

During the day some favorable railway statements were put out for the month of May, showing such increases as $148,820 for Louisville and Nashville, $68,950 for Northern Pacific, and $6,080 for Minneapolis and St. Louis.

YESTERDAY'S SELLING.

Most of yesterday's selling was by professional room traders for the short account, real liquidation being little in evidence except on the part of a few weak or timid holders of stocks. Mr. Keene was popularly credited with supporting the steel stocks and selling the remaining stocks on the list. As a matter of fact this talk of selling was merely guess work, the Street always falling back on Mr. Keene when no other name readily suggests itself. The truth is that if the facts were disclosed Mr. Keene would be found to have been a steady buyer all day on the decline. Chicago sold the granger stocks.

MANY LOANS CALLED.

There was not a little calling of loans by banks yesterday in preparation for the July disbursements, and new loans made were at 6 to 10 per cent., the high figure being due to the appearance of a number of belated borrowers toward the market's close. Several large life insurance companies appeared as lenders at the low figure. The opinion generally is that yesterday marked the last day of high rates.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Meeting of the stockholders of the Amsterdam Street Railroad called for July 18 to act upon the question of increasing the capital stock from $250,000 to $1,000,000.

New England Confectionery Company formed with $1,000,000 capital.

Value of exports from New Orleans for the year is $40,000,000 greater than last year.

Statement that the Directors of the Fisheries Company, it is understood, have decided to defer action temporarily on the payment of the dividend on the preferred stock.

According to Boston dispatches the Tremont and Suffolk mills have passed the July dividend for the first time since 1887.

Number of new companies incorporated during June with $1,000,000 capital or over computed to be the largest for any month of the year, the aggregate capital being $303,450,000.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week, 72,811 barrels of flour, 1,280,000 bushels of wheat, and 54,124,100 pounds of provisions.

Application made to the Stock Exchange to admit the securities of the American Locomotive Company to the unlisted department.

Reserve of outside banks $192,075 below legal requirement, as shown by last week's statement.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@10 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable. 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $143,210,897; balances, $10,628,823; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $385,922.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2½ per cent. for short and 2¼@2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days, and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅞; demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87¾; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84¼@$4.85⅛.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 95 1-16 and 95⅝; guilders, 40¼ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 1.—The month-end eased money materially to-day. Several millions in dividends and interest were distributed. Discounts were quiet.

Business on the Stock Exchange improved in most directions. There was a more hopeful view taken of the immediate future, though there was no noticeable increase in activity. Home rails were irregular. Americans opened firm and rather above parity. This was maintained for a while, and was the best market in the house. Transactions, however, were meagre and prices sagged, later closing dull.

Consols for money, 93 7-16; consols for August account, 93⅝; Atchison, 91; Canadian, 107¼; St. Paul, 181¼; Illinois Central, 157½; Louisville, 113; Union Pacific preferred, 92¾; New York Central, 162; Erie, 44½; Pennsylvania, 77¾; Reading, 23⅝; Erie first preferred, 74; Northern Pacific preferred, 90; Grand Trunk, 10½; Anaconda, 9⅞; Rand Mines, 4⅛; United States Steel, 40⅜; preferred, 101¼.

Bar silver steady at 27¼d per ounce.

Money, 1¾@2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅜@2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½@2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £41,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 135.20; Madrid, 39.95; Lisbon, 39.50.

Spanish 4s, 70 ex-interest.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 1.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were weak in spite of light contangoes. Forced sales were effected in rentes, which were exceptionally strong, owing to the open bear position. Portuguese and Italians were firm. Turks were offered freely on the unsatisfactory financial situation in Turkey. Rio Tintos and Kaffirs were weak.

Three per cent rentes, 100f 52½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks. Spanish fours, 71.97½.

BERLIN, July 1.—Home funds and banks were steady on the Boerse to-day. Transvaal rails were firm, industrials were very weak, and mines closed above the worst prices of the day. Settlement day passed off without a hitch. There were only two unimportant failures.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

MADRID, July 1.—The gold quotation to-day was 39.50.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The rise in Consolidated Lake Superior, at the close of the market, was the feature of the local market to-day. The warrants leaped from 2¾ to 5½, and the common stock from 29½ to 31, the preferred meantime touching 49, against 46⅞ Saturday. This supplied the only real incident worthy of comment outside of Electric Storage Battery common, which was elevated 4 points. Union Traction, after a show of strength at the opening, fell back to 27¾, and Electric Company of America declined ⅝, to 7⅛, the lowest since the recent dragging tendency set in. It was officially stated to-day that all hope of a merger with American Railways Company was abandoned.

Money on call is firm at 4 per cent.; on time, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper is quoted at 4 to 4½ per cent., but in some instances this minimum rate has been shaded fractionally.

Complete transactions in stocks for the day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am. Cement	7½	7	7
60	Bethlehem Iron	61	61	61
4,317	Cambria Steel warrants	4⅝	4½	4½
700	Cam. S. rcts., Drexel	26¼	26	26¼
700	Cons. Lake Superior	31	29½	31
876	Cons. Lake Sup. pf	49	47	49
439	Cons. L. S. warr. pf	5¾	5	5½
5	Cambria Iron	48	48	48
4	Continental Tobacco	118½	118½	118½
3,280	Elec. Co. of America	7¾	7¼	7¼
617	Electric Storage	34	30	33½
5	Insurance of N. A.	23	23	23
1,059	Lehigh Valley	38½	38	38¼
300	Lehigh Navigation	72	72	72
100	Marsden Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	Palmetto Co.	½	½	½
50	Penna. Steel	50	50	50
210	Penna. Steel pf	89½	89	89½
24	Penna.	75¾	75¾	76¼
454	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5½	5¾
120	Philadelphia Trac.	94½	94¼	94½
130	Philadelphia Co.	51½	51	51
4,525	Reading, t. c.	23 7-16	22 13-16	23 1-16
2,700	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	39 13-16	39¼	39¾
3,050	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	28 5-16	28	28⅛
100	Southern Ry.	33½	33½	33½
25	United Gas Imp.	119	118	118
3,400	Union Traction	27¾	27¼	27¼
1,525	U. S. Steel com.	40½	40	40⅝
25	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7
20	W. N. Y. & Penn.	8	8	8

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—The market today was dull and featureless. No significant changes were recorded one way or the other.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,630 shares of stock and $124,600 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
88	Atlantic Transport	261	261	261
88	Enameling pf	88	88	88
12	Maryland Brewing pf	8	7½	8
25	Cotton Duck	21	21	21
140	United Railways com.	17½	17½	17⅝
300	Northern Central	100	100	100
100	Atlantic Coast L. com.	90	90	90
215	Seaboard common	30	29⅝	29⅝
850	Seaboard pf	62⅝	52⅝	53⅜
10,000	Seaboard 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾
5,000	Seaboard & Roanoke 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾
9,000	Georgia & Ala. con. 5s	106½	106½	106½
25,000	Atlantic C. L. 4s cts	98	98	98
25,000	Atl. C. L. 4s cts. com	98	98	98
1,000	Atl. C. L. 4s, (S. C.)	102½	102½	102½
33,000	United Rys. 4s	96½	96	96⅛
4,000	Atlantic Ry. 5s	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Lexington Ry. 5s	99	99	99
2,000	Maryland Brewing 6s	51½	51	51
4,000	Cotton Duck incomes	64⅜	64¼	64¼

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 1.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3 per cent. and New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $18,395,308; balances, $2,341,702.

Money on call rules from 3½@4 per cent. Time money is nominally 3¾@4½ per cent., according to the character of the collateral. The choicest business paper sells from 4@4½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks of Boston, issued to-day, shows a decrease of $2,811,826 on the excess reserve and a loss of $540,286 in the home excess reserve. The loans were expanded $670,000 and deposits fell off $433,000.

The South Range copper shares commanded much attention in the stock market to-day, and were moderately active from opening to close, and well sustained as well. A burst of activity for Massachusetts developed and its price was carried up to 18½. Amalgamated ranged from 122 to 124¼, finishing at 123. In the general list, Massachusetts Electric was bid up to 45 on continued excellent buying. The closing came quiet but strong for the specialties.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
428	Atchison	93¾	88	88
295	Atchison pf	104½	103¾	104
24	Boston & Albany	255	253	254
63	Boston Elevated	185	182	185
43	Boston & Maine	194	193	193
6	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
9	C., B. & Q. ctfs	197½	196	197
50	N. Y. Central	158⅝	158⅜	158⅝
23	N. Y., N. H. & H.	217½	217½	217½
2	Old Colony	208	208	208
700	Union Pacific	110⅝	109	109½
1	Union Pacific pf	90	90	90
3	West End pf	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

297	Am. Tel. & T. ex rights	156	155½	155⅝
3,588	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	17⅜	17	17¼
400	Erie trust ctfs	50	50	50
3	New England	139	139	139

ELECTRICS.

33	Edison	255	255	255
174	General Electric	268⅞	265	267
8,380	Massachusetts	44½	42¾	42¾
172	Mass. pf	95⅞	95½	95⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Agri. Chem.	31	31	31
230	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	80	80⅝	80
695	Am. Sugar	144¾	144	144¼
865	Am. Woolen	20	18	19⅞
558	Am. Woolen pf	83	83	83
100	Dom. Iron & Steel	32½	32½	32½
5	Mergenthaler	165½	165½	165½
50	Planters' Compress	17¼	17¼	17¼
21	Pullman	210	210	210
57	Swift Pack. & Prov	108	107½	107½
88	United Fruit	98⅛	98	98
231	Un. Shoe Machine	36	36	36
916	U. S. Steel	49	45	48¼
616	U. S. Steel pf	99⅜	98½	98⅝

MINING.

3,005	Adventure	25¼	22	25
2,190	Amalgamated	124¼	122½	122⅞
250	Atlantic	37½	36⅝	37½
2,075	Baltic	54¾	54	54½
700	Bingham	23⅞	23	23⅞
200	Bonanza	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7	Calumet & Hecla	790	787	790
50	Centennial	30	30	30
255	Centennial Eureka	31½	30½	30½
3,100	Copper Range	79¾	77½	79
270	Dominion Coal	39½	39	39½
95	Franklin	17	17	17
375	Isle Royale	44	44	44
6,085	Mass.	18¼	16⅞	18⅜
100	Mayflower	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Merced	5	5	5
745	Michigan	9	8⅝	9
1,617	Mohawk	44	43	43⅝
220	Old Dominion	31½	31	31
95	Osceola	90	86½	90
383	Parrot	54	53	53½
8	Quincy	175	175	175
725	Rhode Island	4	3⅝	4
100	Santa Fé	7	7	7
80	Tamarack	347	343	345
710	Trimountain	55½	55	55½
550	Trinity	38½	38	38¼
717	United States trust certs	20⅜	20	20
125	United States Oil	11	11	11
40	Utah	32	32	32
665	Victoria	4⅞	4½	4⅞
10	Washington	25c	25c	25c
225	Wolverine	59	58⅝	59

British Columbia, 16½ bid, 18 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 1.—New York exchange was at par to-day. Money for call and time loans brought 4½@5 per cent.

Tin Can was slightly lower to-day in consequence of the steel strike, but otherwise the local market was held around the level of Saturday's quotations. Tin Can common sold at 22@23¼, and the preferred at 76, and both issues appeared to be in fairly good demand around these prices. Biscuit common was steady at 45 and the preferred at 102. There were scattering sales of City Railway at 210 and Linseed common at 25½.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,330	American Can	27	27	27
300	American Can pf	76¼	76	76
273	American Linseed	25½	25	25½
100	American Linseed pf	55½	53½	55½
100	American Strawboard	25	24¾	24¾
100	Central Union T	36½	36½	36½
25	Chicago City Railways	210	210	210
12	Diamond Match	145½	145	145½
130	National Biscuit	102¾	102	102¾
125	Shelby Steel Tube	10	9¼	10
50	Shelby Steel Tube pf	50	50	50

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 1.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
185	Pittsburg Bwg.	27	27	
160	Pittsburg Bwg. pf	45½	45⅛	45⅛
710	Crucible	23	23	23
170	Crucible pf	86	84⅞	86
2,434	Window Glass	55½	54⅝	55⅛
80	Window Glass pf	96	96	96
50	Pittsburg Plate Glass	173½	171½	173½
290	Pittsburg Coal	32	32	32
130	Pittsburg Coal pf	97	96⅝	96¾
75	U. S. Steel	48½	48⅛	48⅛
10	U. S. Steel pf	98⅝	98⅝	98¾
$5,000	Philadelphia Co. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼
50	Con. Traction	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
33	Underground Cable	225	225	225
20	Steel 20s pf	96½	96½	96½
265	West. Air Brake	187½	187	187½
70	West. Air Brake, ex div.	186¾	186¾	186¾
250	Con. Ice	21¼	21¼	21¼
325	River Coal	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
$7,000	River Coal 6s	110¾	110¾	110½
60	Switch & Signal	70½	70½	70½
275	Bessemer R. R.	36¾	36¾	36¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27¼d per ounce, and in New York at 59½c. Mexican dollars at 47¼c.

On the Stock Exchange 2,000 shares of Comstock sold at .06.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .20, 1,600 Comstock at .07@.06¾, 300 Consol California and Virginia, at 2.25, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consol at .00½, seller, 10; 200 Leadville at .06, 300 Little Chief at .14, 500 Mexican at .20, 500 Mollie Gibson at .36, 300 Ophir at .92@90, 300 Phoenix at .09, 1,000 Work at .15½, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .08.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details of a dividend declared by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey will be found in another column.

The annual statement of the North American Trust Company shows assets to be $19,389,664, leaving, after deduction of the capital stock, amounting to $2,000,000, and deposits amounting to $14,750,411, a surplus and undivided profits of $2,639,253.

The annual statement of the Trust Company of America shows deposits of $16,795,537, as against $10,911,343 the preceding year, being a gain during the year of $5,884,194. The total resources of the company aggregate $22,229,703 and the capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits together are $5,342,122.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

South Bay Hotel Company of Oakdale; capital $50,000. Directors—W. K. Aston, F. B. Monell, and J. A. Tallman, New York city.

International Advertising Company of New York City; capital $50,000. Directors—E. B. Sanborn and George Mord, Richmond; Isaac Moss, New York City.

Summit Roofing Company of New York City; capital $10,000. Directors—G. J. Geer, S. H. Ordway, and W. A. Gommell, New York City.

Yonkers Wharf and Warehouse Company of Yonkers; capital $5,000. Directors—I. W. Maclay, Richard Edie, and C. F. Marsden, Yonkers.

Cooper's Creek Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital $50,000. Directors—A. C. Schlesinger, W. A. Hart, and Gustave Frey, New York City.

Cluett, Peabody & Co. of Troy; to manufacture shirts, collars, and cuffs; capital $2,000,000. Directors—George B. Cluett, Robert Cluett, Howard F. Kennedy, Walter H. Cluett, Robert Cluett, Jr., G. Alfred Cluett, and E. Harold Cluett, Troy; E. J. Peabody and F. F. Peabody, Chicago; G. W. Statfelle, Philadelphia.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was small and presented very little change in the conditions which ruled at the end of the week. In no stock were the transactions large, and most of the changes showing in the final quotations were of small importance. Probably more advances occurred than declines, but in neither direction was there any decided movement. The same conditions which resulted in a dull Stock Exchange market were responsible for the falling off in outside business.

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AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE was one of the few stocks which showed some little activity. The common stock closed unchanged, but the preferred ended the day with a slight net gain. It is intended to transfer the trading in these stocks to the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange, and it is possible that these stocks will be put on the board to-day or at all events during the present week. It is stated that the stocks are now ready for delivery.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred continued to show considerable strength and made a further net gain. It closed at 82¼ bid, an advance of more than 1 point. St. Louis Transit was also strong. On the purchase of a few hundred shares it rose to 27⅞ and closed at that price, with a net gain of 1⅛ points. Notwithstanding the sharp advances that have occurred in both the common and preferred stocks during the past few weeks, the bonds of the company have shown no improvement in price.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, although traded in during the day to only a small extent, showed a small net gain. Just at the close, a sale of a block of more than a thousand shares was reported to have been made at 14. The stock closed at 14 bid.

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CONSOLIDATED REFRIGERATING closed unchanged at 8¼ bid. It is stated that within the last few days there has been some demand for the stock of the National Safety Third Rail Company, a majority of which is held by the Consolidated Refrigerating Company.

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DENVER GAS, which has been steadily advancing for some time past, was still in demand, and the bid for the stock rose more than a point to 36¼. None was offered.

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Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of Saturday were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 1. Bid.	Asked.	June 29. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53	58½	56	58½
American Can	27	27¼	27¾	28
American Can pf	76	76½	76	76½
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40	41	40	41
Am. Locom., w. i.	32	32½	32	33
Am. Locom. pf., w. i.	88¼	88⅝	88	89
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf	4	4¼	4	4¼
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	24¼	25½	24½	25½
*British Columbia Copper	15	15½	15½	15⅞
British Exchequer 3s	96⅝	99½	98⅝	99
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7¼	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	37	38	37	38
Central Fireworks	23½	28	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. div.	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	4	4¼	4	4¼
Compressed Air	15	18	16	18
Con. Refrigerating	8½	9¼	8½	9
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4	3	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	34	32	34
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	69	69½	69	69½
Continental Tobacco deb.	106½	107¼	106½	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	84	85	84	85
Detroit Southern, w. i.	15	16	15	15½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	40½	40	41
Electric Boat	18	19½	19	20
Electric Boat pf	48	51	48	51
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	3½	2½	3½
Electric Vehicle	9	10	9	10
Electric Vehicle pf	15	21	18	22
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	2	1¾	2
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1¾	2½	1¾	2½
General Chemical	63¼	67	63¼	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	38	44	35	44
Havana Commercial	10¾	12¾	10¼	12
Havana Commercial pf	45	48	45½	48½
Hudson River Tel	120	125	120	125
International Umbrella	2½	3½	2½	3¾
Iron Steamboat	1½	2¼	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	2¼	3	2¼	3
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	26½	28	26½	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp. pf	87½	89	87½	89
Nat. Sugar pf	107	108½	107	109
New England Transport	3	3¼	2¾	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	69	71	69	69¾
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y., Trans., $20 paid	14	14¼	13½	14
Old Colony	145	160	165	173
Otis Elevator	35½	36¼	35½	36¼
Otis Elevator pf	95	96	95	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	½	¾	½	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35¾	36½	35¾	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	73	75	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	150	155	150	155
St. Louis Transit	27½	28	26¾	27
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84¾	85½	84¾	85½
Seaboard Air Line	29½	30¼	29¼	30
Seaboard Air Line pf	51¾	52¼	51¾	52½
Singer Mfg	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	42	50	42	50
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	81¼	82¾	81¼	82¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120	..	120	..
Standard Oil of N. J.	772	775	772	775
Storage Power	11	13	11	15
Storage General Electric	15	18	15	16
Tennessee Copper	21	21½	21	21½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6½	4	6¼
Trenton Potteries	5	6¼	5	6¼
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	6¼	6¾	6¾	6⅞
Union Typewriter	62	64	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	82¼	..	81¾	..
U. S. Cotton Duck	33¾	34	33¾	34
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	91½	92	91¼	92
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	..	20	..	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	68	..	68
Va. Coal, I. & C.	10	11	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	48	44	48
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17½	16½	17
Worthington Pump pf	111⅜	112¼	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118	114	118
Bro

CHICAGO CORN PIT EXCITED.

September Opens at a Marked Advance, but Net Gain Is Only ⅝.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Continued hot weather throughout the Southwest caused excitement in the corn pit to-day at the opening, and a grand scramble to buy ensued. The opening figures on September ranged between 46⅝ and 48. ⅜@⅝c. higher than Saturday's close, but later, on reports of rain in Kansas, the market assumed a more rational tone and the close was ⅝c. higher. Deliveries on July contracts were estimated at 2,000,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 314,000 bushels, against 993,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts were 222 cars, with only four of contract grade.

To Redeem Linseed Co.'s Mortgage.

Official announcement is made that the American Linseed Company has resolved on Aug. 1 to take up at par and accrued interest to date of redemption all of the notes issued and outstanding under the mortgage of Feb. 1 last to the Morton Trust Company, as trustee. Blair & Co. announce that they will take up the notes at the terms mentioned on or before Aug. 1.

Linseed Oil's Advance in Price.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1.—Another sharp advance was announced in prices for linseed oil to-day by the American Linseed Company. The wholesale price is now 80 cents per gallon in single barrel lots, an increase of 15 cents per gallon since June 1. The jump in prices to-day was 7 cents per gallon. The increase for the last month has been about 25 per cent.

Merger in Staten Island Gas.

ALBANY, July 1.—A certificate of merger of the Consumers' Gas Light Company of Richmond County with the New York and Richmond Gas Company was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The certificate is signed by H. A. Tucker, President, and Joseph Kelly, Secretary of the New York and Richmond Gas Company.

$50,000 Gift to Oberlin College.

OBERLIN, July 1.—President John Henry Barrows announced to-day the receipt of a check for $50,000 from "A Friend in New England," toward the completion of the half-million-dollar Rockefeller endowment fund for Oberlin College. It is necessary yet to secure $150,000 to assure Mr. Rockefeller's conditional gift of $200,000.

Treasury Figures for Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—National bank notes received to-day for redemption, $312,398. Government receipts from internal revenue, $1,860,058; customs, $513,180; miscellaneous, $601,350; expenditures, $2,100,000.

$200,000 in Gold for Canada.

The local branch of the Bank of Montreal has withdrawn $200,000 in gold from the National City Bank for shipment to Canada. The shipment is said to be in the regular course of business.

American Locomotive Securities.

Application has been made at the Stock Exchange to admit the securities of the American Locomotive Company to the unlisted department.

Secretary Gage Buys Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day bought $128,000 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at $112.9349, interest due July 1 out, and $50,000 fives at $108.9205.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of a Block Front—Building Plans—List of Auction Offerings.

Sonn Brothers have sold the block front on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets, to Thomas J. McGuire.

H. C. Senior & Co. and John H. Day have sold for Dr. John D. Malone the three-story and basement brown-stone dwelling 145 West Ninety-second Street, on lot 17 by 100.8, for about $22,000.

Rosenzweig & Klingenstein have sold to a client the two six-story apartment houses 407 and 409 East Sixth Street, each 32.10 by 90.6, for about $105,000.

George Ranger has sold for Tillie Hazen to Dr. Lee Cook the three-story and basement brown-stone dwelling 222 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, on lot 15.8 by 99.11.

Cohen & Glauber have bought the five-story brown-stone dwelling 282 Madison Street, 25 by 90 by 100; also the five-story building 15 and 17 Lewis Street, 40 by 50, and the five-story house 341 East Twenty-second Street.

The New York Realty Company, through S. Marcus, has sold to Charles M. Rosenthal the three lots on the north side of Sixty-fourth Street, 109 feet east of Broadway, 75 by 100.

Wm. Lemberg has sold for Schmeidler & Bachrach 231 East Thirty-third Street to a builder, who will erect a five-story improved tenement.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

180 Eighty-second Street, south side, 262.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.8 by 102.2; four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale; Seamen's Union Dime Savings Institution, plaintiff.....$20,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Michael C. Gross, referee, 139 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 444 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,587.77.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas Gilleran, referee, 226 One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 423 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 35.4x100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $33,585.73.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward E. MacCall, referee, 147 West Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 691 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,586.58.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, R. W. G. Welling, referee, 51 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 29 by 100, four and three story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, E. J. Tinsdale, referee, 882 Prospect Avenue, east side, 162 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 26.11 by 56.3 by 26.6 by 45.4, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $2,376.78; subject to mortgage, $5,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Harry V. Morgan, referee, 11 Trafalgar Place, west side, 75 feet south of West Fifth Street, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 22 by 65, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,682.54.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, James N. Barnum, referee, 393 West Fifty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $38,430.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., voluntary sale, East Fifty-second Street, northwest corner of proposed Avenue A, plot 94 by 156, with factory building; also interest in Avenue A and land on the water.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Bird, referee, 61 West Forty-eight Street, north side, 755.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 21.6 by 21.5, four-story stone-front dwelling, leasehold. Due on judgment, $15,319.71.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John B. Brodsky, referee, 449 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores, with three-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $9,449.25.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, A. W. Stump, referee, 434 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 391 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $23,372.07.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, 61 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 755.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 21.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling, leasehold. Due on judgment, $15,794.94.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, N. C. Milnor, referee, 1,153 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, on Map 1,155, north side, 75.5 feet east of Tiffany Street, 25 by 94.11 by 25 by 93.2. Due on judgment, $4,116.06.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert O'Bryne, referee, 188-190 Beach Avenue, east side, 174.4 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 66.3 by 174.6 by 60 by 160.5, three three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $3,301.12; subject to mortgage of $14,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations.

Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 127.8 feet east of Fifth Avenue; for three five-story brick dwellings, various sizes; O. C. Edgar's Sons, 2 West Eighty-eighth Street, owners; Turner & Killian, 2,291 Broadway, architects; $120,000.

Alterations.

Exchange Place, 51; to a five-story brick office building; D. O. Mills, 634 Fifth Avenue, owner; Copeland & Dole, premises, architects; $100.

Park Row, 140, to a five-story brick tenement with stores; John Q. Underhill, New Rochelle, N. Y., owner; Bannister & Schell, 69 Wall St., architects; $750.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, July 1.

BROOME ST, 24, n s, 25x99.8; Leopold Kaufmann to Joseph Broadman, (it S $10.50, mtg $11,000).....$1

CANAL ST, s s, Sarah A. Brush to Stephen Lavery, (R S $18.75).....Omitted

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 16.5 ft s of 93d St, runs e 70 x n 16.5 to 93d St and w 70 to at, x s 16.5; Walter R. Lord to Moses Novemberg, (R S $5, mtg $25,000). 29,350

LOT 25, map of Washingtonville; Katarina Mack to Conrad Mack.....1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 113th St, 26.10x75; Magdalena Frey and another to Rosa Palm, (R S $5, mtg $22,000).....1

MADISON AV, n e cor of 127th St, 20x85; Hannah Perlman to Louis H. Perlman, (R S $2, mtg $16,000).....1

MADISON ST, 174, s s, 25x 100; Levin Hertzberg and another to Margaret Jaeger, (R S $1.25, mtg $36,000).....1

MARCHER AV, w s, 163 ft s of 168th St, 25x62.8x irregular; Albert Wilson and wife to Maria J. Eckenfelder, (R S $1)..1

MARCHER AV, w s, 163 ft s of 168th St, 100.11x62.8x irregular; George W. Collier and wife to Albert Wilson, (R S $2.50).....1

MONROE ST, 32, s s, 38.8x80.2x irregular; Callman Rouse and wife to Herman Queller, (mtg $25,000, R S $10).....1

MONROE ST, 32, s s, 38.8x80.2x irregular; Herman Queller and wife to Callman Rouse, (mtg $35,000, R S $5).....1

MULBERRY ST, 151, 25x100; Samuel Barnett and wife to Michele S. Di Santi and another, (R S $3.75, mtg $27,000)..

PART LOT 197, map of Prospect Hill (state; also Avenue C, e s, at n s of Lot 198, same map; Thomas H. Murphy to Frank Murphy, (R S $2.50, mtg $5,500).....2,500

PEARL ST, 81; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Paul M. Herzog, (mtg $18,000, R S $4.50).....100

SHERMAN AV, s e s, 200 ft n e of Academy St, 50x160; Edward J. Farrell and wife to John Lane, (R S $1).....

SHERMAN AV, n e corner of Hawthorne St, 100x100; Louise S. Burkholt to J. Allen Townsend, (R S $2.50).....100

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 179th St, 25x100; Union Real Estate Company to Frederick C. Hobbs, (R S $5).....1

WATER ST, 396; Charles B. Coulter to Lawrence Drake, (R S $1.50, mtg $4,000).....5,500

WEST END AV, 12, e s, 25x100; James M. Varnum and others, trustees, to James M. Varnum, jr., and another.....10

WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of St. Ann's Av, 56.5x100x21x104.2; Henry Hachemeister and others to Anna Hachemeister, (R S $8, mtg $24,000).....42,500

3D AV, s w cor of 20th St, 26.10x100; Aaron J. Bach and others to Ernestine Harris, (R S $5, mtg $15,000).....1

3D AV, w s, 90.3 ft s of Wendover Av, 25x100; August and wife to Josephine Kleinhenz, (mtg $16,000, R S $4.50).....100

13TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 21x 103.1; Denison P. Chesebro to Harry McNally, quitclaim, (R S $6).....1

19TH ST, 274 and 276 West, 40x123.5x 40.3x128.2; Philip Tillinghast, referee, to Daniel Farrell, (mtg $74,000, R S $1).....1,000

43D ST, 14 East; Elizabeth Bache and others, executors, to William S. Hawk and another, (R S $34.50).....71,500

44TH ST, 114 West, 17.6x100; Catharine M. Sherman to William N. Cohen, (R S $12.50).....1

45TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 100.5; Mary B. Benjamin to Albert J. Adams, (R S $20, mtg $10,000).....

48TH ST, n s, 287.6 ft w of 6th Av, 18.9x39.9x18.9x100.5; Max A. Harway and another to Charles H. Wilson, (R S $9.75).....22,000

56TH ST, 144 East, 20x100.5; Gustav Lange and wife to Katharine A. Patrick and others, (R S $75, mtg $19,000).....14,000

77TH ST, n s, 184.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x 102.2; Max Altmayer, referee, to Theodore Lee, (R S $1.75).....5,600

78TH ST, 111 West, 17x102.2; Amanda Ferrero to Thomas Byrnes, (mtg $18,000)

80TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 102.2; Amalia Bondy, widow, to Anna Garner, (R S $1.50, mtg $18,000, all incumbrances).....1

82D ST, 58 East, 16x102.2; William N. Parsons to Walter H. Liebmann, (R S $6.50, mtg $16,000).....1

83D ST, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x 102.2; Emanuel Tannenbaum to Esther Abrahams, (R S $2.25, mtg $25,000,) taxes.....1

85TH ST, s s, 142 ft e of Avenue A, 37.4x 102.2; Henry Gundlach and others to Mathilde Gundlach, (R S $6, mtg $15,000).....100

87TH ST, s s, 252.8 ft e of 3d Av, runs e 157.3x s 100.8x e 14.3x s 100.8 to 86th St x e 149.9x n 100.8x w 22.3x n 100.8; Abraham C. Quackenbush, executor, and others, to Abraham C. Quackenbush and others, individually, (R S $9).....18,000

87TH ST, s s, 290 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 100.8x e 25x s 100.8 to 86th St x e 50x n 100.8 w 22.3x n 100.8 to 87th St x w 52.9; Abraham C. Quackenbush and others to Lambert S. Quackenbush and another, (R S $9).....1

88TH ST, s s, 127.8 ft e of 5th Av, 18x 100.8; Joseph Hamershlag to George Edgar, all liens, (R S $32.50).....1

90TH ST, n s, 481 ft w of 8th Av, 18.6x 100.8; Annie B. Ritterband to Thomas Byrnes, (R S $2.50, mtg $20,000).....25,000

95TH ST, 211 East, 25x100.8; John A. Stewart and others, trustees, to Francis J. Schnugg, (R S $18.50).....18,189

93D ST, 10 and 12 West, 50x100.8; Cornelia A. Fox to Julia Curtiss, (R S $10, mtg $90,000).....1

103D ST, 215 East; Ferdinand Shalz to Leonard Soan.....13,000

104TH ST, s s, 131.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.4x100.11; John Foley to Edward O. Tompkins, all liens, (R S $2).....1

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Josephine De Zaremba to Frank W. Savin, jr., (R S $5, mtg $18,000).....1

112TH ST, 7 East, 25x100.11; Frank W. Savin, jr., to David R. Daly, (R S $5, mtg $18,000).....1

119TH ST, 15 West, 25x100.11; Josephine Weinholtz to George Fennell, (mtg $22,000, R S 75c).....100

118TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Solomon Mosses and wife to Charles Mishkin, (R S $75, mtg $21,000).....1

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; William F. Bantje to Michael Tanner, (R S $4, mtg $21,000).....1

119TH ST, n s, 310 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Mathilde Levy to Henry Gundlach, (R S $3, mtg $7,000).....100

136TH ST, n s, 276.6 ft w of Willis Av, 55x100; Letitia McMurtry to William H. Payne, (R S $15).....100

142D ST, 155 and 157 West, 54x99.11; William H. Hall and wife to Mary Gerlach, (R S $25).....1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Albert J., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 45th St, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....$18,000

AHR, Henry to 23d Ward Bank; 148th St, s s, 265 ft w of Brook Av, secures notes.....11,000

BALL, Charles, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 8th St, s s, 274.9 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years, 4 per cent.....10,500

BERLINGER, Emilie, and another to New York Building Loan Company; 74th St., n s, 102.6 ft w of Lexington Av, installments, 6 per cent.....16,660

BLEEO, Kate, to Bowery Savings Institution; 143d St, n s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....2,000

BROADMAN, Joseph, to Leopold Kaufmann; Broome St, 24, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent.....6,500

CAMMEYER, Mattie, to the Bank for Savings in the City of New York; 20th St, 48 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.....18,000

CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY OF New York, Limited, to Morton Trust Company, as trustee; Avenue A, s w corner of 55th St; 54th St, n s, 65 ft e of Avenue A, with all franchises, &c, secures bonds, 10 years.....200,000

DI SANTI, Michele B., and wife to Henry De Forest Nichols; Mulberry St, 191, 1 year, 6 per cent.....6,000

DOELGER, Charles P., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Morningside Av East, s e corner of 124th St, Avenue A, 1 year, 4 per cent.....45,000

EBERLY, Edward, and wife, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 100th St, 223 East, due July 2, 1906, 4 per cent.....5,000

EDGAR, George, to Joseph Hamershlag; 88th St, n s, 127.8 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $115,000, due July 25, 1902, 6 per cent.....67,500

GERLACH, Mary, to Arlington C. Hall; 142d St, n s, 107 ft e of 1st Av, due July 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.....19,000

GERLACH, Mary, to Arlington C. Hall; 142d St, n s, 134 ft e of 7th Av, due July 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.....19,000

GERLACH, Mary, to Arlington C. Hall; 142d St, 155 and 157 West, prior mortgages $38,000, 1 year.....4,000

GERMANN, Mary, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 24 Av, 913, 3 years, 4 per cent.....2,000

HAMANN, Arthur H., to Katharine M. Friedrich; Boston Av, w s, as widened, 340.2 ft s of Suburban Place, prior mtg $7,000, demand, 6 per cent.....2,000

HARRIS, Samuel, to Emilie J. Murray; Bayard St, 22 and 24, due Feb. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....16,000

HARRIS, Ernestine, to Isaac A. Bach; 3d Av, w s, 20 ft s of 96th St, due July 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.....12,500

HOBBS, Frederick G., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 179th St, 1 year.....6,500

JAEGER, Margaret, to Levin Hertzberg and another; Madison St, 174, installments, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent.....4,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to Harlem Savings Bank; 106th St, 112 and 114 East, 2 mtgs, 3 years, 4½ per cent. each.....7,000

KESSLER, Frederick, to George Bechtel Brewing Company; 4th St, 189 and 189½ East, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent.....

KAYSSER, Henry C., to Gustav W. Gerlach; 82d St, 160 East, due July 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.....7,500

KORN, Henry, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 47th St, 246 and 248 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.....14,500

KUNZEL, Christine, to Annie Hinz; 81st St, s s, 310 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....500

LAVERY, Stephen, to Sarah A. Brush; Canal St, 79, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....25,000

McCAFFERTY, Robert, and another, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 82d St, s w corner of Madison Av, and property on street, 5 mortgages, due July 1, 1902, 5 per cent, aggregating.....450,000

McDONALD, Jane, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; St. Lawrence Av, e s, 100 ft s of Mansion St, installments, 6 per cent.....267

MILLER, Charles, to Solomon Moses; 118th St, s s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mortgage $21,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

MILLER, Stephen, to Marguerite T. Diez de la Cortino; 140th St, n s, 481.6 ft e of Alexander Av, prior mtg $5,000, due July 1, 1904.....1,000

MOORE, Julia D., to William H. Sage; 176th St, s s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 6 months, 6 per cent.....600

OBENDORFER, Gustav, and wife to Thomas P. Kelly; 91st St, 148 West, due July 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.....20,000

QUELLER, Herman, to Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, trustee; Monroe St, 32, due July 10, 1906, 4½ per cent.....35,000

REID, Walter, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 47th St, 56 to 60 West, prior mtgs $20,000, 2 months, 6 per cent.....40,000

RASCHE, Joseph, to Conrad Stein's Sons; Beekman St, 127, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....1,600

RIEGER, Jacob, to Louisa M. Aukamp; 13th St, 352 East, 3 years.....18,000

RUTH, Samuel D., to Samuel D. Ruth, trustee; 134th St, s s, 265 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....20,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to John A. Stewart and others as trustees; 95th St, 211 East.....15,000

SCHWARZLER, Albert J., to Isaac M. Berinstein; 100th St, n w corner of Park Av, prior mortgage $38,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

SCHWARZLER, Albert J., to William R. Walker and others, trustees; 100th St, n w corner of Park Av, 3 years.....38,000

SIERICHS, Henry, to William Sierichs; Elizabeth St, w s, 209 ft s of Spring St, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent.....4,000

STOLZENBERG, Frank, and wife to Jacob Damm and wife; 76th St, 351 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....7,500

TANNER, Michael, to William F. Bantje; 120th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, prior mortgage $21,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....6,000

TAUB, Leon, to Catherine A. Stevens; Pitt St, 90, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....21,000

THE CHURCH OF ST. ROSE to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Delancey St, s s, 25 ft e of Cannon, and Grand St, 554 and 556, n w corner of Lewis St, 1, 3, and 5, 1 year, 4 per cent.....40,000

TOWNSEND, J. Allen, to Louise S. Birkholz; Sherman Av, n e corner of Hawthorne St, 3 years.....5,000

ULLMAN, Samuel, to Moses S. Stern; 76th St, 19 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.....40,000

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Emilie J. Murray; 11th St, n s, 220.6 ft w of Avenue B, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....24,000

WELLBROCK, Leonora H., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Cherry St, n w corner of Gouverneur St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....15,000

WILSON, Charles H., to New York Skin and Cancer Hospital; 48th St, n s, 287.6 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent, sold.....15,000

WILSON, Albert, to George W. Collier; Marcher Av, w s, 188 ft s of 168th St, (or Birch St.) 3 years, gold.....2,500

WUSSMAN, Benjamin, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Perry St, s s, about 128.2 ft e of Bleecker St, due June 17, 1902, 6 per cent.....12,750

Recorded Leases.

MADISON ST, n e corner of Catharine St, 19x101.9x19x90.3; John N. Beekman and others, trustees, to Ellen E. Brossel, as executrix, 8 years from May 1, 1898..$1,200

MULBERRY ST, 287; Patrick Cunningham to Mary Gnerre, 4 10-12 years.....2,200

3D AV, 3,821; August Oesting and wife to Adam Schaefer, 5 years.....$720 to 960

47TH ST, 276 to 292, 298 and 298 East; Frances Marx to Michael Rosenkrantz and another, 2 years and 10 months.....6,600

8TH AV, n w corner of 140th St; Nathan Low to Johanna Kennedy, 5 years.....2,100

105TH ST, 102 East; Christian Lampe to James Farrell, 5 years.....660

Assignments of Mortgages.

BORBEIN, Wilhelmine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....$11,000

COLLIER, George W., to Elizabeth M. Cochrane.....Omitted

DE WITT, George G., jr., and another, as executors, to George G. DeWitt, jr., and another, as trustees.....7,500

DIECKMANN, Anna C. W., to Fannie K. Koss.....16,500

EHRMANN, Gustav, Jacob Scholle and others, executors and trustees.....6,600

GRUNTHAL, Moses, to Leopold Haas.....6,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another.....Nominal

MUHLFELDER, Julia, to Jonas Fishel...20,000

MOMMER, Edward, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....55,000

POWELL, Sarah H., to William G. Sewall and another.....7,000

PURROY, Henry D., executor, to Josephine M. Purroy and another.....Nominal

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK to Hannah Silverstone.....3,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank.....10,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Elizabeth C. Cornell.....3,500

UNION TRUST COMPANY of New York to George F. Richardson and another....300,000

VAN RHYN, Anna M., to Annie I. Astel...3,075

WEIL, Jones, and another to Henriette Kahn.....Nominal

WINGERT, Peter, to Alexander Cash....5,000

WITTHAUS, Sarah H., general guardian, to Guy Witthaus.....Nominal

WITTHAUS, Guy, to Ewald Mommer...Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

MANHATTAN AV and 116th St, n w corner, 50x100; Vincenzo La Mora against Leopold Kahn & Co., owners; Luigi Costabile and others, contractors.....$35

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 158X100; Charles F. Maeder & Co. against Jenette R. Kirby, owner; Joseph S. Kirby, contractor.....150

7TH ST, 114 and 116 East; Griffin & Brother against Frank W. Herter, owner and contractor.....103

98TH ST, 48 West, William A. Neylan against A. T. Brown, owner and contractor.....39

101ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 50x 100.11; Vincenzo La Mora against Alexander M. Brown, owner; Luigi Costabile and others, contractors.....19

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x100; Thomas K. Egbert and others, trustees, against Thomas J. McGuire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Case, jr.

BROADWAY and 107th St, n e corner, 81.1x 99.1x irregular; Jacob D. Butler against Joseph A. Stoll and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

Lis Pendens.

164TH ST, n s, 94 ft w of West End Av, 17x 100.11; Frederick W. Kimball against Sarah F. Kimball, (action to debar claim, &c.;) attorney, N. J. Walsh.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS. UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BAYARD ST, n s, 79.4 ft w of Chrystie St; Emilie J. Murray with Samuel Harris.....$16,000

COLUMBUS AV, s s, 75 ft w of Taylor St, 25x100; Herbert S. Ogden as attorney, &c., with John Carey.....3,000

McGRAW AV, s s, 100 ft w of Harrison Av, 25x100, Bronx; Herbert S. Ogden, as attorney, with Thomas Gallagher.....2,000

11TH ST, n s, 220.6 ft w of Avenue B, 50x103.5; Emilie J. Murray with Julius Weinstein.....24,000

47TH ST, 56 to 60 West; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company with Walter Reid.....40,000

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES H. DAUCHY.—Charles H. Dauchy of Troy has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His debts amount to $131,216. There are no assets except such as will cover about $5,000 secured claims.

SIMON KLEIN.—Simon Klein, formerly a dealer in hardware, residing at 159 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $1,132 and no assets. There are thirty-seven creditors. The liabilities were contracted in 1895 and 1896.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAMS, Henry M. and Joseph L.—M. Gottlieb, recovery of chattel or.....$65

BLOCH, Abbie M.—Herbert Bloch.....865

BELSINGER, Harry P.—E. M. Pohlman...62

BIEL, Louis—J. G. Lynch.....3,327

CANTWELL, William W.—M. H. Adams and others.....62

CONGLAM, Abraham and Joseph—M. Fischer, costs.....118

COURTNEY, Bernard P. and Sylvester M. —J. Cartesz.....220

DE LA CHAPPELL, John—United Electric Light and Power Company.....27

EISTORN, Wolf—Ams.....136

FRIEDLAND, Tobias—A. Arens.....220

GELHAAR, Bessie—L. Barry.....42

HYAMS, Rosalie, individually, and as executrix—J. Remsen and others.....482

HAWKINS, James G.—W. G. Crump.....72

IRVING NATIONAL BANK—A. Meislahn, jr., costs.....91

JANNY, Louis—E. A. Holmberg.....74

JONES, Jennie—A. Allen.....1,026

JOHNSON, William—M. Morris and others 123

KIRBY, Joseph—J. Sternschuss and others 102

MARTIN, Edward H.—J. Rupoort.....1,092

MARGOLIUS, Max—D. Rosendorf.....267

MAGIONCALDO, Caterina—M. Magioncalde, costs.....100

OPPENLANDER, Katie—J. C. Goebel and others, executors, costs.....84

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Surrogate Notices.

AKERS, FREDERICK.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Richard C. Akers, Robert Akers, if living; if deceased, to the heirs at law and next of kin of said Robert Akers, if any, their names and places of residence being unknown; George H. Jefferies, Charles H. Jefferies, and Kate H. Jefferies, the heirs and next of kin of FREDERICK AKERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas James F. Niemann of Lynbrook, Nassau Co., New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated September 22, 1892, and the codicil thereto attached, dated September 9th, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Frederick Akers, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CHEEVER, GERTRUDE Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gertrude Y. Cheever, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the undersigned, at the place of transacting business, namely: At the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated, New York, the 8th day of March, 1901. EDWARD B. BENNETT, Executor. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

mh12-1awT6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN METZGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John H. V. Arnold, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1901.

BELLA METZGER, Executrix.
JULIUS I. METZGER, OTTO I. METZGER, Executors.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Attorney for Executrix and Executors. No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PECK, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of March, 1901. EDWIN H. PECK, WALTER J. PECK, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SMITH, CATHERINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE A. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 629 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of February, 1901. WILLIS H. SMITH, SAMUEL H. SMITH, Administrators. DEMING & DEMING, Attorneys for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City. E. of M.

Feb. 5-1aw-6m-Tu

Public Notices.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK. DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 1st, 1901.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1902 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, Petitie, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, Arthur C. Salmon, Ferdinand Levy, } COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GUSTAV LANGE, plaintiff, against CHARLES SCHAEFFER, et al., defendants.—Action No. II.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Second Street distant two hundred and five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Second Street and Park, formerly Fourth Avenue, (as now established by law,) running thence south

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

NOTICE.—Landlords and Owners, Attention. Practical builder, twenty-five years experience, tenement and flat house construction, offers his services to superintend making of plans, alterations, and construction of old tenements or flats to conform to the order of the new Tenement House Commission. Highest reference. J. F. Gallagher, 7 Pine. Tel. 3963 Cort.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in large or small amounts Lesere, 871 Brook Av.

Camp Meeting Lots, $300; tents, $25; shares, $10. America World Company, Belmar, N. J.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

The Choice and Valuable Property

CONSISTING OF

5 and 6-story Brick Factory and 2 5-story brick tenements,

with large plot of land on north side.

52d St. and East River

together with all right, title, and interest in valuable water front and lands under water in front of and adjoining the above premises, with all rights in and to land in Avenue A, fronting and adjoining the same.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MODERN STYLE HOUSES,
substantially built at bargain prices, in choice section, and the coolest in all New York; 29 minutes from Park Row, N. Y. Purchaser may select a lot and we will build to suit and arrange payment for cash or monthly plan, same as rent. Address H. & S. B. & S., 34 Wall St., N. Y.

Great opportunity to purchase in the new section of fashion and wealth; elegant, full-size marble mansion, adjoining 5th Av., at less than value of lot; easily altered into American basement; must be sold. Apply to Schnugg, 78 East 96th St.

Washington Heights—Broadway corner plot, in very best section; reasonable. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

$6,250.—Bronx; brick house; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements; near station. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 136th St.

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HUNDREDS OF

HEALTHY HILLTOP HOMES AT HACKENSACK AND BOGOTA

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REFINED FAMILIES.

Thirty minutes from City. Ample Transportation. Every City Improvement, with Country Surroundings.
Golf Club, Boating, Bathing, and Fishing conveniences.
Houses and Building Sites at Reasonable Terms.
North Jersey Title Co. Guarantee.

HACKENSACK LAND COMPANY,

116 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.
1,298 Broadway, Cor. 34th St., City.
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WEST NORWOOD, NEW MILFORD; CLOSING AN ESTATE; 6 COUNTRY, HIGH, DRY COTTAGES, 6 TO 9 ROOMS EACH, 2 LOTS EACH; 5 MINUTES' WALK TO DEPOT; 36 TRAINS DAILY; 45 MINUTES OUT; GOOD ORDER. PRICE $1,200 TO $2,000 EACH; INSTALLMENTS OR CASH WITH DISCOUNT; ALSO 300 LOTS NEW MILFORD AND 200 LOTS WEST NORWOOD. W. D. SNOW, ATTORNEY, 47 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.

South Orange.—Choice Plots and Lots at low prices; easy terms; very accessible to Lackawanna station; 47 trains each way daily; beautiful mountain view from all lots; will build to suit. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO., 181 Broadway, New York.

$550.00 buys 100x150 ft. at Lyndhurst, N. J.; twenty-five minutes from New York. Apply to John McAdie, Jr., 177 Washington St., New York.

$40 buys 5 acres fine soil; half timber; adjacent Summer resort; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Trustee, Box 47 Times Office.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

A SUMMER BARGAIN.
Hartsdale, 40 minutes out; 10 rooms and bath, all improvements, hardwood trim, decorated; grounds, 125x115; lawn, garden, fruit; stable, hennery; sell for $6,500.
G. PETERSON & CO., 187 Broadway, New York.

Bronxville, 28 minutes from 42d.—Lots at station, cheap; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
On Boulevard, near depot and the harbor; adjoining Larchmont Manor; 38 minutes from 42d St.; no interest or assessments. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—For Sale—Attractive 10-room house, near Sound; depot, trolley; two lots; lawn, garden, shrubbery; bargain.
C. E. Davenport, 25 Broad St.

Yonkers.

Cool breezes, pure air, high ground, beautiful views, detached houses, large rooms, and every convenience; close station, easy to reach, easy to buy homes at Fairview, Yonkers. Send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Centreport, Long Island.—Do you want to buy a fine Summer and Winter home on water front, 6½ acres? Call Benner, 132 Nassau St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Want to sell your farm property? Send to H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St., N. Y., for their manner of doing business; we sell.

Dwelling for improvement, vicinity 5th Av., below 59th St.; also stable. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

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To lease, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Rurland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

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Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWNTOWN STS. RULAND & WHITING, 5 BEEKMAN ST.

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Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Boyer, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

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Among the hills, mountains, streams, and lakes of New Hampshire, Vermont, Western Mass., and Connecticut; low cost farms suitable for Summer homes; $300 up; circular free. Leland's Farm Agency, 113 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

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H. B. HOLMES CO., 7 East 42d St.

Fourteen-room cottage, modern improvements, and completely furnished, with four lots facing the ocean; price complete, $8,000. Apply Victoria Cottage, 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

Five lots, near millionaire's new Summer resort, Dobbs Ferry; A1 investment. Graeb, 305 East 87th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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Rear house, 8 rooms, for living or light manufacturing; tailor, cigarmaker, &c.; rent, $25. 209 East 85th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Portsmouth, 38, 44 West 9th St.

Choice large light apartments to let. All modern improvements; elevator runs all night; rents, $750. Possession Oct. 1st.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

CHEAPEST RENT IN CITY.
Newly decorated apartments. Rents from $6 to $9. Apply at NO. 553 WEST 57TH ST.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $40 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath; open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22 Leavenworth, on premises.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

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Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

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Lawrence Reach.—One hour from New York; seaside; 13 rooms, furnished; rent low. Dawson, Lawrence, L. I.

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LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, NORWOOD PARK, MONMOUTH BEACH, ALLENHURST; FURNISHED COTTAGES, ALL SIZES AND PRICES; 15 NEW COTTAGES. R. H. WOODWARD & CO., LONG BRANCH.

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Fine furnished cottages; every modern appointment $200 up; no malaria! no mosquitoes! W. H. McAlpine, Stamford, Catskill Mountains.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND

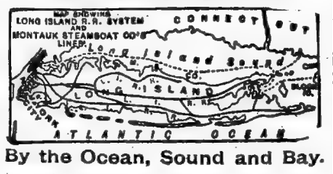

By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.

Swept by Prevailing Cool South Winds from the Ocean.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120, (952 Eagle Bureau,) (1,362 World Vacation Bureau,) (1,370 Journal Resort Bureau,) and 1,383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St., and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 5c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

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and
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.

LONG BEACH L. I.

ALWAYS COOL.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

The Inn and Cottages now open.

A. E. DICK.

AMITYVILLE, L. I. 30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY. **THE INN.** NOW OPEN.

HOTEL NEW POINT OPENS JUNE 22.

Always cool. 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

THE SEASIDE,
SAYVILLE, L. I.
ON THE GREAT SOUTH BAY.

Grand location. Beautiful shady grounds. Every modern appointment. Large, airy rooms. Refined Family Resort. High-class cuisine. Boating, bathing, fishing. Illustrated circular. Terms reasonable. S. S. ACKERLY.

Bay View House, Patchogue,

3 minutes from Great South Bay; accommodations 60; $7 weekly up. Write particulars, Bay View House.

APACUCK POINT HOUSE, Westhampton, L. I.

Facing Great South Bay. Shady grounds, modern appointments, airy rooms, (always cool,) reasonable. C. L. RAYNOR.

SOUTH BAY HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I. Sixty feet from water. Boating, fishing. Excellent table. C. A. BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

THE SEA-SIDE Sayville, L. I., on Great South Bay. Select family resort. S. S. ACKERLY.

Thousand Islands.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Thousand Island House.

O. G. STAPLES, G. De WITT, | OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Opens June 22. Renovated throughout and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. Applications for rooms may be made to the hotel, or to Mr. J. B. Stetson, Herald Square Hotel, West 34th St., near Broadway, N. Y.
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The CHATEAUGAY,
AT CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
Moderate Rates. Booklet.
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HESS HOTEL, P. O. Inlet, Hamilton Co., N. Y.
Head of Fourth Lake Fulton Chain; $12 to $15.

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Connecticut.

FENWICK HALL,
FENWICK, CONN.

If you wish to spend the Summer at one of the most perfectly appointed resorts on the Atlantic Coast, offering every facility for indoor and outdoor amusements, and with a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to J. E. CHATFIELD, Hotel Jefferson, New York.
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NEW LONDON, CONN.
PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES.

Famous Harbor Yachting Headquarters. A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY. MACADAM ROADS. BATHING, GOLF, ETC. FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET, WRITE
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IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Open May 30th. Accommodates 100. Golf, driving, tennis. For rates, &c., apply H. C. Savage, Prop.

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White Mountains, Littleton, N. H.; on the slope of Pins Hill, overlooking Mount Washington and the Presidential Range; always cool; elevation 1,600 feet; appointments perfect; $7 to $12 per week; circular. Mrs. William Spratt, Prop.

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WHITE MOUNTAINS, GLEN, N. H.

In the most delightful region. Forest shades, brooks, and cascades. Table excellent. Appointment perfect. Terms, $6 to $14. Booklet. A. F. & A. M. HALL, Props.

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JACKSON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

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GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Rydeville, Vt.

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Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey.
THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST.
Now open under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.
Address as Above. Sea food a specialty

SOMERSET INN

and Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.

Inn closes in October, 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.
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WHOLE SQUARE ON THE OCEAN.
Illustrated Booklet. F. B. CONOVER.

The Ocean Spray, Asbury Park, N. J.; fourth house from beach, facing Wesley Lake; $8 to $12 weekly. G. D. Schanck.

TENNEY'S HOTEL, Asbury Park, N. J. Special Winter Rates.

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LONG BRANCH
Hotel Brighton

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE OCEAN'S EDGE.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
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OCEAN HOUSE,

Directly on beach. NOW OPEN. High class cuisine and service. Hot and cold Sea Baths. Rates for July, $12 per week and upward. Write for booklet.
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CHARLES E. PARKER, Mgr.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

THE SCARBORO.

ALEC. D. GOLDSMAN.

POCONO MT. HOUSE MT. POCONO, PA.

Asbury Park.

THE VICTORIA,

3d and Ocean Avs., Asbury Park, N. J., now open. LAUREL HOUSE, 2d and Kingsley St. Under same management. Open June 20.
S. KEMPE.

ST. LAURENT, 408 SEVENTH AV., near ocean. 9th season. Cuisine excellent; boating, bathing; booklet. S. Flynn.

THE GUY MANSION, 2d Av., near beach; convenient to points of interest; no infants or nurses.

Ocean Grove.

$8, $12 WEEK.....DAY, $2.50
SHELDON BY THE SEA, OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

Largest hotel. Accommodates 500 guests. Elevator, electric lights. A. S. WASHBURNE. 6th season.

Sea Girt.

BEACH HOUSE.

Directly on the beach; beautiful situation. Coolest place on the coast. Every sea shore advantage. JOHN H. RISDON.

Belmar.

The River View and Cottages Belmar, N. J.

Opens June 1; view ocean and river; suite rooms; modern in every way; booklet. H. A. Truax.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

BELMAR, N. J.—Under new management. Best service. Popular rates. JOHN H. RISDON.

Atlantic City.

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DINGMAN HOUSE, DINGMAN'S FERRY, Pike Co., Pa.; delightful Summer, Autumn home; send for booklet. F. C. DINGMAN.

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Opens June 15. 95 miles from N. Y. City, via Erie Railroad; accommodates 350; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; all modern conveniences; orchestra; golf; half-mile track; baseball, tennis; magnificent roads; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; cuisine unexcelled; send for illustrated booklet.
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Mt. Pocono.

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MONTANESCA,
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strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

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Elementary and High School. College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

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LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, built of steel and with Yale locks,) for silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

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Send for booklet.
Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

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Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Dressmaking, dresscutting, designing, ladies' tailoring, millinery taught; special Summer offer; apply this week; perfect fitting waist, shirt-waist, and skirt patterns cut; evening school, Monday, Wednesday, Friday. McDowell's, 310-318 Sixth Av.

GREY'S INN,

Jackson, White Mts., New Hampshire. Write for circular. C. W. GREY, Prop.

Lake Sunapee, N. H. BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER. BEN MERE INN, LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

JACKSON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

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Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning, 184th St. and Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c. yard; free cartage.

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Boats for pleasure; spoon oars, &c.; life boats. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

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$155.00—1.00 Per Week.

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Grand and Upright Pianos; used Pianos at greatly reduced prices; list of bargains mailed; terms easy; rentals from $3; small Pianos a specialty.
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WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Special.—Weber bargain, upright, $165; Chickering, $150; guaranteed; stool, cover, and free care one year.
CHANDLER'S, 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$175—Beautiful upright mahogany piano; slightly used; guaranteed 5 years; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Company, 64 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

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Elegant upright piano, $195; $6 monthly; Steinway bargain. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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Clothing for men, women, and children at lowest CASH PRICES ON CREDIT.
Easy weekly or monthly payments.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGER, GOODS BETTER, PRICES LOWER, TERMS EASIER than any credit house in the city.
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1,114 3d Av., bet. 65th & 66th Sts. Open every day until 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

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Bargains, $9 to $30, guaranteed 10 years; second-hand, $5 to $7, guaranteed 2 years. Write; salesman will call. We do not keep canvassers. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 3d Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
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72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Watches, Diamonds.—Small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment. Call or write, National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

For Sale.—No. 2 Caligraph, good condition, $15; No. 2 Remington, good condition, $35; title guaranteed. E. H. Eldridge, 332 Broadway, N.Y.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1673 Cortlandt.

SAFES.—Lot small and medium safes, to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Diebold, 30 Reade St.

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30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
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The location is the most central and delightful in the city. It is a most convenient place for persons visiting the city for shopping, and has always been a home for ladies traveling alone, and affords the fullest protection.
Summer Rates during June, July and August.

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Most accessibly located for 600 of you Pan-American and Niagara Falls visitors; two short blocks north of Exposition Station, where all Belt Line steam trains arrive. High-class hotel; modern conveniences; moderate rates; convention tent, free to patrons on agreement; shower baths, free; rooms reserved on application. Address above,
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PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations, lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

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By virtue of several chattel mortgages, Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, sells to-day, at 8:45 o'clock, No. 1,984 2d Av., Borough Manhattan, saloon fixtures. By order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 8:30 o'clock, No. 324 East 112th St., Borough Manhattan, saloon fixtures. By order of attorneys for mortgagees.

George Rudolph, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, 11 A. M., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, fixtures and furniture of saloon, No. 603 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan. By order of mortgagees.

Clothing.

Highest price paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac; furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal, Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 828 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

For Sale—No. 2 Caligraph, good condition, $15; No. 2 Remington, good condition, $35; title guaranteed. E. H. Eldridge, 332 Broadway, N.Y.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 125th St.

Business Opportunities.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ANCHOR LOAN CO., (INCORPORATED.)
Room 707, 7th floor, 116 Nassau St.
Money advanced on furniture, pianos, storage receipts, without removal; real estate, assignments of rents, second mortgages, legacies, incomes, bills receivable, claims against bankrupts, bills and judgments against the city, and all other good securities bought. Call or write. Loans of other companies taken up. J. Brodie, President.

Wanted—$10,000 or more working capital to increase an established mercantile business; can show where one thousand dollars brought profits of four thousand in less than 90 days; no speculation; full investigation solicited; party can handle his own money. Address Business, Box 187 Times Office.

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4% A MONTH.—We are now syndicating a splendid mining property earning this dividend. Write for prospectus. Lyon Investment Co., Box 236 Joplin, Mo.

Must sacrifice lease; furniture, fifteen-room house, almost new; filled; thorough investigations. "Thirites," 530 6th Av.

Established hotel and roadhouse; 22 rooms; completely furnished; first-class trade; good business; investigate. Box 488, Patchogue, L. I.

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Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large room, with superior board; table boarders; references.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

29th St., 13 East.—Pleasant large and small rooms; good table; Summer rates; messenger call; telephone; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsome, newly-furnished suites; single, $8 upward; back parlor, suitable physician, dentist; also large front basement; select neighborhood; references required.

22d St., 267 West.—Two very desirable large rooms; second floor; every convenience; for party of gentlemen; reference.

26th St., 38 West.—Cool, airy rooms; quiet house; Summer prices; accommodations single or for two.

27th St., 237 East.—Elegantly furnished front parlor, piano, $4; large hall room, $1.75; other rooms, $2.75; housekeeping.

18th St., 13 West.—Handsomely furnished connecting large and hall room on parlor floor; lowest Summer rates.

32d St., 142 West, (Quincy House.)—Adjacent to Broadway; 50c., 75c., $1.00 daily; reduction weekly; hotel service; cleanliness, quietness.

36th St., 245 West.—Charmingly appointed cool rooms; choice accommodations for married couple and gentlemen; absolute cleanliness.

43d St., 130 East, (near Grand Central.)—Large parlor; bedrooms adjoining; Southerners accommodated; second floor. Wintermute.

47th St., 70 West.—Newly furnished; board if desired.

60th St., 116 East.—Well furnished floor, private house; also single rooms; board if desired; references.

83d St., 43 West.—Large airy room for one or two gentlemen; private; rent very moderate.

103d St., 111 West.—Hall and parlor bedroom; use of parlor, piano, and bath. Gorvan.

104th St., 8 West.—Cool hallroom; private family; bath. McCourt.

154th St., 261 West.—Large, pleasant room, with bath adjoining; private family; gentleman preferred; reasonable.

Irving Place, 23.—Furnished front parlor; business or private; other rooms; centrally located. Apply all week.

Light housekeeping; also double parlors, folding bed, piano; cool; reasonable. Spring, 161 West 63d St.

Country Board.

KNAPP'S HOTEL, WEST NYACK, N. Y.

Few select boarders; fine, large house; ballroom. Carriage meets all trains free. $1 per day. Capt. KNAPP.

WIGTON HALL,
SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND CO., N. Y.
Fine location; eight minutes' walk from station; first-class accommodations; excellent table; stabling; terms, $8 to $10; transients, $1.50 day. Address J. L. Wigton.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Summer home; elevation 1,200 feet; beautifully situated; large, well shaded lawn; broad verandas; vegetables, &c., fresh from farm; large rooms, singly or en suite. For rates, &c., apply to JOHN A. BRADLEY, Lee, Mass.

Sea Cliff, L. I.—Everitt Cottages; mountainous atmosphere; fine beach; clean, comfortable rooms; excellent table; shaded lawns; boating, bathing; transients accommodated over the Fourth. Miss Everitt.

Catskills, Haines Falls.—Good board can be procured by few adults; reasonable rates; surroundings pleasant and healthful; good water; plenty shade; station convenient; sanitary plumbing. J. H. Frank, 237 East 117th St.

"RIVER VIEW," NEW WINDSOR, N. Y.—Near Newburg; large, shady grounds; river and mountain view; large rooms, piazza; piano, daily mail; good board; fresh vegetables, milk; terms, $5.00. Mrs. G. H. Moores.

Moore House, Parksville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,862; capacity, 50 guests; one-fourth mile from village; no undesirable persons or pulmonary patients accommodated; rates and references on application. Frank Moore, Prop.

Grand View Farm, one of the most beautiful locations in Ulster County.—Large, airy rooms; good table; plenty shade; elevation 1,500 feet. For further particulars address M. FREYKNECHT, Ulster Park, N. Y.

Shady Slope Farm, Wallkill, Ulster Co., N. Y.—On high ground, overlooking Wallkill River; boating and fishing; fine shade; good water; fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables. Mrs. L. K. Lippincott.

The Parkway, (private hotel.)—New, large rooms, overlooking ocean; first-class table; all improvements; rates reasonable; 45 minutes to New York. J. E. Schilz, 91st St. and 7th Av., Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn.

Northport, L. I.—Persons desiring good board with large rooms, near water, can be accommodated by applying to Mrs. Chas. Payne, Oakleaf Cottage.

Catskills.—Rock View Cottage, for comfort, quiet, and rest; shady lawns; fishing; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; terms $5 and $6. Elisha Merrihew, Krumville, Ulster County, N. Y.

DOUGLAS MANSION, Middletown, Conn.—On the beautiful Connecticut River; 2 hours by R. R.; a night by boat; a grand home; all conveniences; beautiful shade and lawn; $15 per week.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster County.—Boating, fishing, and driving; free transportation; table unsurpassed; particulars on application. A. W. Deyo.

Mount Lina House, (New.)—Large rooms; excellent table; elevation, 1,400 feet on Delaware Range; booklet on application. H. L

MILES M'DONNELL BEGINS HIS DEFENSE

His Witness Testifies that Kennedy Fired the First Shot.

While He Is on the Stand Foreman Canavan Is Prostrated by Heat and the Case Is Continued.

Miles McDonnell's lawyers opened their client's defense of the charge of murdering George Price, in the Onawa Café, in December last, after the prosecution rested its case yesterday, before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, by eliciting much favorable testimony from a witness the State privately examined but failed to call.

Interest in this case, which is the outcome of a bitter feud between two Harlem gambling factions, has increased greatly during the last few days, so when Levy & Unger opened for the defense the courtroom was crowded.

As this courtroom is on the first floor of the Criminal Courts Building, where the noises of the street are almost deafening, every window was kept tightly closed. This resulted in the prostration of the foreman of the jury, Patrick T. Canavan, a real estate dealer, of 136 Eighth Avenue. Mr. Canavan recently suffered the loss of his wife, and his small daughter at present is quite ill. Weakness brought on by loss of sleep and constant attendance upon his sick ones caused him to succumb to the stifling afternoon heat during the testimony of Witness Ehler.

Justice Fursman immediately adjourned court, and Mr. Canavan was carried, half fainting, to the office of Assistant District Attorney Delany, where he was attended by Coroners' Physician Higgins. He was soon able to ride to his home. It is not expected that he will be too ill today to continue with the trial.

The State closed its case, after trying to prove that the bullet holes in McDonnell's overcoat were made by the latter's own pistol, held beneath it. The defense endeavored to prove upon cross-examination of the State's experts that the holes were made by another's revolver, the muzzle of which was held very close to the outside of the coat.

Coroners' Physician Weston swore that, in his opinion, McDonnell made the holes in the coat by firing through it. McDonnell's friends ridiculed this theory at the Coroner's inquest. Police Sergeant Petty, the revolver expert of the department, had an altogether different theory, which he illustrated by putting on the heavy Winter coat, while the perspiration rolled down his face. He thought the holes were made from the outside by the pistol in McDonnell's hands, held close to his side. McDonnell smiled broadly at this testimony. The defense showed that the coat was burning on the outside when the fracas was over.

Joseph Josefson, recalled by the prosecution to testify to an alleged conversation he had had with McDonnell after the shooting, proved a disappointing witness for the State.

"Didn't you tell me," asked Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan, "that McDonnell told you that he had put two shots into Kennedy?"

"No, Sir," was the firm reply.

Mr. Garvan immediately rested the State's case.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Unger of counsel for McDonnell then moved that the jury be directed to acquit the prisoner, on the ground that the State had failed to prove that McDonnell shot Price.

"They have adduced no evidence other than the inconsequential testimony of the experts and the deathbed identification of Price, which we object to as illegal," said Mr. Unger.

"There is a good deal more evidence than that," replied Justice Fursman. "Eliminating Prince's deathbed statement, and presuming the other evidence to be true, McDonnell and Price were in the saloon, Price was trying to go between Kennedy and McDonnell, the latter held a pistol in his hand. Two witnesses tried to seize his hand. No one else exhibited a pistol. Five or six shots were fired. Price was seen staggering home. He died from the effects of a bullet wound. A bullet taken from his body is of the same calibre as those used in the defendant's pistol. There is evidence enough there to warrant the jury in returning a verdict—no, strike that out—upon which the jury might infer that Price was shot there."

Mr. Unger then declared that McDonnell was the victim of a dastardly attack upon his life, and that if he had not been arrested another—and the right person—would be on trial. Failing to kill McDonnell, he declared, his enemies, "forsworn and perjured, had come to court seeking to have his life in another way."

John A. Ehler, a bartender in the Onawa Café, and a witness to the shooting, was then called to the stand. He said that he had made a statement to the District Attorney and had not been called upon to testify. He then told the story of the shooting.

"McDonnell and Kennedy had a short talk in one corner," said he, "and then walked to the bar. McDonnell said: 'There's been a leak somewhere. If any one has anything to say, let him speak out.' 'Abe' Pfizer said: 'Why do you look at me?' 'I mean every one and any one,' answered McDonnell. Kennedy, standing close to him, had his right hand in his pocket. A tall, thin man at his elbow nudged him—" The witness was not allowed to explain what he thought the nudge meant.

"Then McDonnell said," continued the witness, "'You came here to do me, but the whole bunch of you can't do that.' Kennedy was very close to McDonnell. The latter said: 'You've got it, Tom; why don't you pull it?' Kennedy at this quickly jerked his pistol from his pocket. McDonnell, like lightning, grasped his wrist before he could shoot and shoved the revolver into the air. It went off. McDonnell drew his own gun and placed it against Kennedy's heart. 'Tom,' he said, 'I've got you, but I'll spare your life for your wife and children's sake.' Then two shots were fired, and I ran out. Four more shots were fired, and then all was still. I came back, and Courtney, bleeding, was lying on the floor. McDonnell stood holding his pistol. When the police came he said: 'I want protection.'"

Severe cross-examination by Mr. Delaney failed to shake the witness's narrative. Under the prosecutor's questions, he denied Kennedy's testimony that the latter had pushed Pfizer back and told him to mind his own business. He also swore that the first three shots were from a revolver of smaller calibre than the last shots. He judged by the sound. He saw McDonnell fire no shots. At this point Foreman Canavan was overcome by the heat and caused the adjournment of the court.

McDonnell will tell his own story on the stand to-day. He preserves his air of confidence in his ultimate acquittal. This confidence is shared by his wife, who sits beside him.

"There are reputable business men," said the prisoner yesterday, "who were in the saloon the night of the shooting. They could clear me if they would come forward. They naturally don't wish the notoriety incident to such a proceeding, nor do they want their employers to know they were in a saloon with a lot of gamblers at midnight. But I believe that if they can be made to realize that the life of a human being is at stake they will come forward. We have not been able to reach them. One of the men, I know, is an auctioneer named Wesley; another is a retired piano maker, and a third is a salesman for D. M. Williams & Co. I hope they will see fit to come forward and testify in my behalf."

$5,000 for Adelphi College.

For years Adelphi College, Brooklyn, has maintained a small fund to extend help to students needing financial aid to enable them to complete their studies. Upon giving his note, payable at his pleasure, a student can draw upon the fund to pay his tuition fees. This fund has recently been increased by a gift of $5,000 from a friend of Adelphi who wishes his name to be withheld.

Short and Meyers Want Lower Bail.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court yesterday, reserved decision upon the application of David Short and Morris Meyers for an order reducing their bail.

They are held in the Tombs under $25,000 bail each on a charge of forgery in connection with the Rice will case. They were indicted jointly with Albert T. Patrick. Short and Meyers assert that they have no desire to leave the State, and ask that their bail be made much lower.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO. WINS.

Suit to Prevent the Levying of an Assessment Dismissed.

Vice Chancellor Pitney at Jersey City yesterday heard argument on the application of Benjamin Meyer to restrain the New York Electrical Vehicle and Transportation Company from levying on its stock an assessment of $10 per share.

Mr. Meyer in his complaint alleged that it was intended to use the money to equip the Fifth Avenue stage line in New York with electric automobiles and to do an express business in connection with the Metropolitan Railway Company. Mr. Meyer also alleged that he was denied information.

The company's answer denied this statement and alleged that Mr. Meyer had been given all the information necessary and had merely been denied the privilege of bringing in an expert to examine the books. All the money paid in had been used in purchasing vehicles, the answer said, and in equipping stations. In this way it had expended $2,500,000, and it was proposed to use the money raised by the proposed assessment in replacing the Fifth Avenue stages with automobiles.

At the end of the argument the Vice Chancellor dismissed the application without prejudice to the complainant's right to begin a new suit should the necessity arise.

THE DUTY ON PLATE GLASS.

Protest of Semon Bache & Co. Against a Method of Measurement Sustained.

A decision of interest to the plate and window glass trades of the entire country was announced yesterday by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers.

The case decided was that of Semon, Bache & Co., who filed a protest against the decision of the Collector of Customs. The principle involved will apply to many other cases now pending. The merchandise was cast polished plate glass, and duty was assessed under Paragraph 104 of the tariff act. The question in dispute related to the method of measuring to determine the duty.

Now, glass not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square paid but 10 cents, but under a recent order of the Treasury Department 22½ cents was assessed, if either dimension exceeded 30 inches. Thus the higher rate was laid on glass 13 by 32 inches, although it contained but 576 superficial square inches, while the lower rate was assessed on plates 24 by 30 inches, which contained 720 superficial square inches.

The importers claimed that the duty should be levied according to the superficial area, without reference to the particular shape of the glass. The board holds that this is correct, and sustains the protest. Judge Somerville, who writes the opinion of the board, says that the descriptive phrases of Paragraph 104 are to be considered merely as a means of indicating the superficial area, and that the mere length is not the determining factor. The Collector's decision is therefore reversed.

LIBRARY BID LITIGATION.

Testimony of Norcross Brothers' Superintendent Before the Referee.

There were submitted to Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, some facts about the negotiations between city officials and Norcross Brothers which led to this firm being awarded the contract for the construction of the New York Public Library, although their bid was $77,000 higher than that of another contractor.

When the injunction was granted restraining Mayor Van Wyck and other officials from finally signing the contract after the award by the Board of Estimate to Norcross Brothers, Justice Blanchard appointed Henry M. Powell as referee to take testimony on the charges of favoritism made by Eugene Lentilhon, who was the lowest bidder.

Lawyer Kellogg examined Thomas O'Reilly, Superintendent for Norcross Brothers, as to his dealings with city officials before the contract was awarded.

Mr. O'Reilly testified that he called on the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, and other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the day before the contract was awarded to his firm. He said he was not a member of the firm, but had been its Superintendent for over twenty-seven years.

Mr. O'Reilly said he had made out the estimates for the library building. He denied that he had any conversation with Thomas J. Brady, ex-Commissioner of Buildings, or with Daniel McMahon, the Chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee. He further said he received no estimates from Naughton & Co., with which firm McMahon is connected.

"Have you talked with any public officer in relation to this matter, and if so, to whom?"

"I have not," was the answer, "except to the Commissioners the day before the bids were opened. I spoke to Mr. Guggenheimer, the Mayor, and the Corporation Counsel in their front lobby, outside their office."

"How did you come to go there?"

"I just wanted to explain my bid to them. I went round to each of them individually. I simply explained my bid to them."

"Well, what did Mr. Guggenheimer say?"

"Nothing, but that the matter would come up before the Board. The Mayor said the same. I didn't have more than three minutes' conversation with them altogether."

O'Reilly said he obtained the information that Dorset marble was to be selected for the work from the specifications, which said it was to equal Dorset marble. He said he was introduced to the Mayor and Corporation Counsel by City Court Justice Fitzsimons, who accompanied him. His purpose in getting Judge Fitzsimons to accompany him was to make it easier for him to get an introduction. He explained to them that his firm had figured on Dorset marble.

"Did you tell them you were the highest bidder for the work?"

"I don't know."

"Did Judge Fitzsimons go round and speak to any of the different gentlemen you saw?"

"No; we only saw two, Mr. Whalen and Mayor Van Wyck. Nobody accompanied me to see President Guggenheimer. I had a letter of introduction to him from Mr. Isaac Stern."

JULY GRAND JURY SWORN IN.

Recorder Goff's Charge Suggests that Some City Officer May Be Indicted.

Recorder Goff swore in the July Grand Jury yesterday. As most of the members of the body had served in the same capacity once or more before the Court's charge was quite brief.

They were cautioned to clear up the calendars submitted to them daily by the District Attorney. The latter, they were told, was their legal adviser, as well as the Court. They were also admonished to try and dispose of the witnesses subpœnaed on the day they were called to be in attendance. The only significant remark in the charge was the following:

"It is your duty, gentlemen, if it should be brought to your attention, to inquire into all cases of malfeasance in office, misadministration of office, or neglect of duty."

This was taken to indicate that Fire Commissioner Scannell might not long enjoy the distinction of being the only city official under indictment. The foreman of the Grand Jury is Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, dry goods, 993 Third Avenue. His associates are:

Otto Denecke, bedding, 151 East Twenty-third Street.
John F. Caragher, trucks, 49 Downing Street.
John W. Aitken, dry goods, 873 Broadway.
B. Frank Hooper, President, 38 Park Row.
Samuel Aufhauser, President, 30 Maiden Lane.
J. Henry De Witt, importer, 451 Broadway.
Hugo Lange, merchant, 195 Franklin Street.
Samuel W. Brown, broker, 59 Liberty Street.
William T. Salter, retired, 1,700 Broadway.
Frank P. Bugbee, provisions, 629 West Thirty-ninth Street.
Christian F. Glynn, poultry, 315 Washington Street.
Charles M. Lamline, retired, 323 East Sixty-second Street.
Russell D. Hyde, woolens, 53 Worth Street.
Henry Spies, President, 96 Lincoln Avenue.
Richard H. Eggleston, banker, 20 Broad Street.
Henry C. Ward, storage, 1 Broadway.
John H. Knoeppel, merchant, 231 Fourth Avenue.
Seligman Goldman, clerk, 206 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.
William Greene, Jr., stables, 177 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.
John N. Bull, retired, 417 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.
Justus L. Bulkley, leather, 86 Gold Street.
Chester C. Munroe, retired, 39 East Twenty-eighth Street.

KEMP ESTATE LITIGATION.

Courts Asked to Permit the Sale of a Lot Involved for $600,000.

Justice McAdam was asked, in the Supreme Court yesterday, by Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and by Bowers & Sands, attorneys for Edward Kemp, and the other executors of the will of George Kemp, to make an order that the supplementary complaint in the suit brought by them for a partition of Kemp's estate be amended by striking from the list of property in the partition suit a lot at the northeast corner of William and Cedar Streets.

The reason given for the proposed amendment was that an extraordinary price, $600,000, had been paid for these premises. Mr. Bowers said the sale was most advantageous for the estate, and the trustees were ready to execute any bond necessary that the purchase money should be held until the suit was decided.

Thomas F. Conway and William H. Hamilton opposed the motion, on the ground that the property sold was part of the estate which was particularly in dispute. Justice McAdam reserved his decision.

NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA.

North American Trust Company's Business in the Island Transferred to It.

The North American Trust Company has brought to a satisfactory conclusion negotiations which it has had pending since Jan. 1 for the transfer of the business conducted at its branches in Cuba to the National Bank of Cuba, a corporation formed under the laws of the Island of Cuba.

Since Jan. 1 last the Trust Company's business in Cuba has been conducted substantially as a separate banking institution, and in the transfer the National Bank of Cuba assumes the business as it stands on July 1.

The North American Trust Company withdraws entirely from further business in the Island of Cuba, and the National Bank of Cuba becomes the official depository of the insular funds in Cuba and also the fiscal agent of the United States Government.

The bank will have its main office at Havana and branches at Santiago, Cienfuegos, and Matanzas.

The National Bank of Cuba has among its shareholders representative and leading business men in Cuba and a number of bankers and banking institutions in the larger cities in this country. Its President is Louis Galvan. In addition to conducting a general banking business in Cuba it will conduct a general and international banking and exchange business.

President Thorne of the North American Trust Company said that the stock of the National Bank of Cuba was sold in a single block and that neither the company nor any interests identified with it retained any connection with the Cuban institution.

ASKS AID FOR DR. KELLER.

Money Wanted for His Support and to Use in Clearing His Name—Barker Appeals.

The Rev. Edward L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, yesterday announced in "St. John's Bulletin" that he would receive contributions to be used in supporting the Rev. John Keller of Arlington, N. J. Also contributions to aid in the investigation it is believed Mr. Keller will demand in order that he may be freed from the charge made against him by Mrs. Thomas G. Barker.

In his appeal for aid Mr. Stoddard disclaims any intention to discuss the subject, but says that the charge against Mr. Keller is so contradictory, improbable, and untrue that his friends require no further proof of his innocence.

He says that Mr. Keller, because of his injuries, will not be able to continue his clerical duties, and will therefore need financial help. In conclusion he says that while there can be no objection to Mr. Keller's determination to forgive his assailant, he must clear himself of all blame in the matter. Even those who believe Mr. Keller guilty may well subscribe to the fund in order to have the facts brought to light. All subscriptions will be publicly acknowledged unless otherwise requested.

Marshall Van Winkle, counsel for Thomas G. Barker, filed yesterday an application for a writ of error with Leslie C. Pierson, Clerk of the Supreme Court at Trenton. When seen at his office in Jersey City Mr. Van Winkle said he had asked for the writ as a writ of right and not as a writ of discretion, and therefore it would not act as a stay pending the hearing of the appeal, which is not expected to come before the Court of Errors and Appeals until November. Thus, should the decision be adverse, Mr. Barker will receive the benefit of the time he shall then have served.

Sheriff Ruempler said he had not decided when he would remove Barker to Trenton. He may be taken to State Prison at any time after ten days from the day of sentence, but Sheriff Ruempler intimated that he would allow Barker the time limit of twenty days.

RUSH FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

Collectors' Offices Opened at Midnight to Let Brewers Take Advantage of War Tax Reduction.

The reduction of the war tax went into effect yesterday under the amendments of the law as made by the last Congress, and the offices of the Internal Revenue Collectors for the various districts in this city were opened unusually early, in order to give certain of the taxpayers a chance to take advantage of the new law. The taxpayers for whose benefit the early opening was arranged were the brewers and cigar dealers.

The brewers, to whom the reduction in the tax means a saving of 25 cents a barrel, had let their supply of stamps run low. They filled up their cooling rooms with hundreds of barrels of beer, awaiting the new stamps before sending the beer to their customers. Most of the breweries are in the Third District, and the office of Collector Eldman was opened shortly after Sunday midnight, and remained open until 1 A. M., when the office was closed, to be reopened at 7:30 A. M.

Representatives of the many breweries in this district were on hand early, and it is estimated that over $200,000 worth of stamps were sold at this office during the first hour. The office of Collector Treat of the Second District was also opened at midnight, but the rush at this office was not so great, as there are only three breweries in this district. Business, however, became brisk as the morning wore on, and by 9 o'clock a double line of applicants had been formed. Most of these were cigar and cigarette dealers. The total amount of new stamps received by the Second District office was 129,000 beer and 426,000 cigar and cigarette stamps.

There were not many applications for redemption of the old revenue stamps. Collector Treat accounted for this by the fact that such application may be made at any time within sixty days. The stamps which are to be redeemed are not sent to the local Collector's office, but are forwarded directly to Washington. This is also done with the checkbooks with stamps printed on the checks. In many cases where checks are engraved or printed on fine paper with the checks and stubs numbered consecutively it is expected that no attempt will be made to redeem the stamps, as it would involve too much trouble.

The report of Collector Treat for the fiscal year ending at midnight Sunday showed an increase of $3,237,851 over the previous year, the total receipts being $18,594,245.

Regarding the tax on bucket shops Collector Treat stated that a test suit is now being prepared against a certain broker, and the case will be presented some time this month.

GEN. GOMEZ'S STATEMENT.

He May Talk for Publication Before Going to Washington.

Gen. Maximo Gobez, his son Urban, and Alexander Gonzales, who is acting as his secretary and interpreter, left the Waldorf-Astoria early yesterday and went to Central Valley, to the home of T. Estrada Palma. They returned to the city last night, and at first denied themselves to reporters.

Later a NEW YORK TIMES reporter saw Gen. Gomez at dinner in the palm garden, and through Señor Gonsales he said:

"I may have a statement to make before I go to Washington to-morrow. At present I have absolutely nothing to say for publication. I went to Central Valley today to see Señorita Palma, whom I had not seen in years. I had a pleasant time."

Alderman Fleck's Appointment.

The City Record yesterday contained the name of Alderman Frederick F. Fleck as a Commissioner of Deeds. The Board of Aldermen made the appointment. Alderman Fleck was recently tried and acquitted of maintaining a disorderly resort in the concert hall he conducts at No. 104 Bowery.

NATIONAL GUARD IS REORGANIZED

First and Fifth Brigades Merged Under Gen. Smith's Command.

Gen. McCoskry Butt Rendered Supernumerary—Troop C, Artillery and Signal Corps Attached to Headquarters.

The most revolutionary order affecting the National Guard of New York State since that of 1886, which provided for the disbandment of the divisional organization of the guard and placed it on its present basis, was received at all brigade and regimental headquarters in the State last night.

The new order provides for the disbandment of the present First and Fifth Brigades and their reorganization as a single body, to be known as the First Brigade. It also renders Gen. McCoskry Butt, commanding the present First Brigade, supernumerary. The order makes provision for the detachment of Troop C, all light artillery organizations, signal corps, and the Thirteenth Regiment of Heavy Artillery from their various brigade commands and attaches them to the headquarters and under the direct command of Major Gen. Roe.

Before the issuance of this order, the only organization not attached to a brigade was Squadron A, which, since Gen. Roe was appointed to his present position, has been attached to his headquarters.

The order was a complete surprise to National Guardsmen generally, and there was much speculation as to its purport. The order follows:

General Headquarters State of New York.
Adjutant General's Office,
Albany, N. Y., July 1, 1901.

General Orders: No. 9—

Upon the recommendation of the Major General commanding the National Guard, the following consolidations, alterations, disbandments, and reorganizations are hereby ordered, to take effect this day, for the purpose of strengthening military discipline, and further the best interests of the National Guard, and to increase the efficiency of the State forces.

First—The present brigade organizations known as the First and Fifth Brigades are hereby disbanded; Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt and Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, with the officers of their respective staffs, are hereby rendered supernumerary, as of this date.

Second—The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments of infantry are hereby reorganized into one brigade, to be known as the First Brigade. Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith and the officers of his staff, of the disbanded Fifth Brigade, are hereby detailed for active duty. The commanding officers of the regiments designated above will report at once by mail to the commanding officer of the new First Brigade.

Third—All books and records pertaining to the disbanded First and Fifth Brigades will be turned over without delay to the commanding officer of the new First Brigade.

Fourth—Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt and the officers of his staff, now supernumerary, will turn over to the Adjutant General at the State Arsenal, New York City, all State property for which they are responsible, invoicing the same to him and taking proper receipts.

Fifth—The First and Second Light Batteries are hereby attached to the headquarters of the National Guard and shall for all purposes be under the commanding officer of the National Guard, to whom their commanding officers will at once report by mail for duty.

Sixth—The Second, Third, and Fourth Brigade organizations are hereby altered by detaching from them the Second, Third, and Fourth Signal Corps, Troop C, the Third and Sixth Light Batteries, and the Thirteenth Regiment of Heavy artillery. These organizations are attached to the headquarters of the National Guard and shall for all purposes be under the commanding officer of the National Guard, to whom their commanding officers will at once report by mail for duty. By command of the Governor.

FRED PHISTERER,
Brevet Brigadier General, National Guard, Acting Adjutant General.

When seen at his home last night, Gen. George Moore Smith said that the order had come to him somewhat as a surprise, although he had anticipated some very important changes.

"All I know about it," he said, "is that the two brigades have been consolidated to the great benefit of the National Guard.

"What will become of Gen. But?" he was asked.

"The order renders him supernumerary."

"And his staff?"

"Oh, they, too, are supernumerary."

"Will there by any changes in your staff?"

"There will not."

7TH NATIONAL BANK AFFAIRS.

Gen. Burnett Says No Evidence to Warrant Criminal Proceedings Has Yet Been Presented.

The suspension of the Seventh National Bank had no salient features yesterday. United States District Attorney Burnett said that so far no feature of the disaster to the institution that had officially been brought to his notice warranted criminal action. President E. R. Thomas and several of the Directors of the Seventh had a long conference in the afternoon at the offices of Sullivan & Cromwell. Mr. Sullivan, counsel for the new organization of the bank, said that the situation was the same as on Saturday.

Receiver Raynor, as heretofore, declined to talk of his examination of the affairs of the bank, which he is conducting for the Controller of the Currency. Mr. Raynor was in consultation with Gen. Burnett, who declined to discuss the visit. He said, however, that he would act on any valid evidence of misdoing or violation of law that might be presented to him.

"If all that has been published about the bank be true," added Gen. Burnett, "there is no doubt that criminal proceedings could be commenced against those responsible. But unless a complaint shall be filed here which is valid on its face, and it shall be found on conference with the complainant that evidence can be produced to support it, which will hold good in court, this office will do nothing."

Of the procedure in case of the discovery of evidence of illegal action, Gen. Burnett said:

"The Bank Examiner, if he finds that the law has been violated, will present his complaint at this office. A United States Commissioner will then be requested to issue a warrant, and the accused parties will be arrested. They will be brought before a Commissioner or a United States Circuit Court, where they can either plead or waive examination. The case will then be placed before a Grand Jury. If a sufficient case is presented here by a citizen, I shall go ahead with this case as any other case."

Perry S. Heath arrived in the city yesterday, but neither he nor his brother and fellow-Director, Fletcher S. Heath, was at the bank building. Ex-President Kimball would not avail himself of an opportunity to talk of his administration of the affairs of the Seventh.

HOW MR. POOR RAISED MONEY.

Transferred Property for $20,000 Needed by Marquand & Co.

Frank B. Poor of the firm of Marquand & Co., which failed last Friday, made the following statement yesterday:

"On Wednesday evening last, on leaving this office late in the afternoon, it was absolutely necessary that the firm should have cash to meet its Stock Exchange Clearing House draft, which came due at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning; otherwise at a few minutes after 10 it would have been necessary to make an assignment. As negotiations were on for the disposal of the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad, which if completed would have carried us through, it was a matter of immediate life or death to raise a certain sum of money. With that end in view I tried to borrow $15,000 on my equity in an uncompleted building in Englewood, N. J. The only party from whom the money could be borrowed absolutely refused to make a loan, but finally agreed to purchase for $20,000 cash the following:

"Title to an uncompleted building in Englewood, but with over $10,000 due to contractors.

"Title to a lot in Englewood.

"Title to a lot in Hackensack.

"Assignment of a mortgage on a golf club.

"As it was absolutely essential that the loan be completed and the cash in hand before 10 o'clock in the morning, the party took the tremendous risk of sending me a check with simply my bare word that there was nothing against the piece of property with the exception of certain builders' liens, also the big change that before the deeds could be prepared I might refuse to sign them or my wife might refuse to sign them.

"Every dollar of the money was at once deposited in the National Park Bank to our credit, the deposit having been made before 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday."

A flannel, crash, nun's cloth or serge suit, if you want to get the cold shoulder.

Network underwear, negligée shirt, low shoes, if you would get chilled to the bone.

The only warm thing here is the welcome.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren,
and 7 and 9 Warren St.
529 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d,
and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

90c DUCK PANTS, THE KIND THAT SELLS FOR $1.50. BLUE SERGE COAT & VEST, $4 FANCY WASH VESTS, $1.00. BENSON & CO., 60 EAST 14TH ST.

JURY CENSURES MANHATTAN HOSPITAL

Two Attendants Held Responsible for Wadman's Injuries.

Physician Accused of Neglecting the Patient Whose Death Was Investigated by Wife and Sister.

The long and determined fight of Herbert C. Wadman's wife and sister to prove that his death in Manhattan State Hospital on March 5 resulted from the ill-treatment of hospital attendants proved finally successful yesterday, when a Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with their belief.

Coroner Zucca for three months has been conducting an inquest into the death of Wadman, whose dead body, covered with bruises, was received at the Morgue March 6 after a ten-day stay in the Bellevue Insane Pavilion and the Manhattan State Hospital.

At the inquest the Bellevue officials testified positively that Wadman had no bruises on his person when he was received at the hospital, and that he had none when he was turned over to the Manhattan State Hospital. They produced the receipt of the doctor of the last-named institution, showing that there were no bruises on the patient's body when he was received for transfer. The Manhattan State Hospital authorities failed to explain how the bruises came to be on Wadman's body between that time and the date of his death, two days later.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury is as follows:

"We find that Herbert C. Wadman came to his death on March 5 last at the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, by chronic nephritis and acute mania aggravated and hastened by broken ribs and injuries to chest and head.

"We exonerate the Bellevue Hospital authorities from all blame. We find that the bodily injuries were inflicted in the Manhattan State Hospital by Attendant John Foley, and that Keeper Michael Carroll was a party thereto.

"We also censure the authorities of the Manhattan State Hospital for neglect of duty, and especially censure Dr. Louis C. Pettit for neglecting the patient, who was suffering, according to the doctor's own testimony, from chronic nephritis, by failing to treat him for that disease."

Coroner Zucca to-day, after a conference with District Attorney Philbin, will immediately issue warrants for the arrest of Foley and Carroll. Assistant District Attorney Delany, who has conducted the inquest, with Deputy Assistant Keith, will prepare the complaint for the Grand Jury's consideration at an early date.

Wadman was taken to Bellevue on Feb. 23 from the Virginia Hotel. He was quite violent at times, and gave the attendants no little trouble. March 2 he was turned over to the Manhattan State Hospital authorities. Mrs. Harriet F. Davis of Boston, the sister of the dead man, immediately upon hearing of his death, hastened to the city, and, accompanied by Wadman's widow, began investigation. They learned enough unaided to interest District Attorney Philbin and cause him to have the body, buried eight days, exhumed and an autopsy performed. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Wadman, undaunted by obstacles, worked indefatigably, and though pleased with the first success of their efforts, will redouble their endeavors to see that the courts render justice to those they believe responsible for the death of their brother and husband.

NEW SYSTEM OF CITY ACCOUNTS.

Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association Committee Organizes.

A permanent organization of the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of the City of New York, appointed to devise a system of city accounts less wasteful and more satisfactory than the existing one, was yesterday effected at a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce. The permanent officers elected were: Chairman—George F. Seward; Vice Chairman—D. Le Roy Dresser, President of the Merchants' Association; Treasurer—Isaac N. Seligman; Secretary—S. C. Mead.

Provision was made for an Executive Committee and a Finance Committee, to consist of five members each, to be appointed by the Chairman, and rules for the guidance of the committee were discussed and agreed to.

CHOICE OF PARTY CANDIDATES.

Republican Voters May Name Their Favorites at the Primaries.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, at its last meeting, listened to a novel proposition for the determination of the choice of the Republicans of Greater New York for candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen. The proposal was made by George W. Wanmaker of the Fifteenth District, and was to the effect that at the primaries in September all Republicans entitled to vote should voice their sentiments with regard to candidates.

The matter was discussed at length, but no action was taken. If anything is to be done in this direction a special meeting of the Executive Committee will be necessary, as the next stated meeting does not occur until September, after the holding of the primaries.

Since the last meeting of the County Committee several of the members have expressed approval of the plan, and it is possible that a special meeting will be called.

The only obstacle in the way, as viewed by practical politicians, is a suspicion that the organization leaders would select the names for whom the faithful should vote. This suspicion is declared to be unfounded by organization men.

Anti-Tammany Mayoralty Candidates.

The latest midsummer candidates for the anti-Tammany nomination for Mayor are ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy and Dr. John H. Girdner. Each of these, it is said, has expressed a willingness to be a candidate. Dr. Girdner is alleged to be confident that he can command the vote of the Chicago Platform Democracy. The strength of the latter is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 75,000 in Greater New York.

"It's An Even Race"

these hot days between thin serges, flannels, light cheviots, homespuns and crashes—and all the rest, etc., $10 to $24 buys them.

Skeleton Blue Serge Coats, $3.50 to $8.
Duck Trousers, $1.50.
Summery Shirts, $1 to $3.50.
Zephyr Weight Underwear, 50c. to $3.
Open Weave Hosiery, 50c. to $1.
For Night Comfort—Filmy Pajamas. $1.50 to $3.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Men's Furnishing Dept.

Woolen Bathing Suits.
Navy blue and black, — trimmed with white, red or yellow.

Sleeveless, swimming Suits, —Shirts, with horizontal stripes. Trousers, plain with military side stripe.

Summer weight underwear, — various fabrics, — all standard makes.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

THE NEW TENEMENT LAW

Provisions Designed to Purify Moral Conditions of Houses.

Board of Health to Enforce Them as Best It Can Pending the Appointment of a Commissioner.

The Department of Health took little notice yesterday of the several clauses of the Tenement House act, which has now become a law. It continued to send out the circulars embodying the text of the law, most of which has been in force for considerable time past. This circular, addressed to the owner, lessee, or agent of the house, begins with this introductory paragraph:

Please take notice that the Legislature of the year 1901 has enacted a law, known as the Tenement House act, which must be enforced by the Tenement House Commissioner, and the following provisions of the law may be enforced immediately by the Board of Health.

The portions of this law which are new are these:

PROSTITUTION IN TENEMENT HOUSES.—A tenement house shall be subject to a penalty of $1,000 if it or any part of it shall be used for the purpose of a house of prostitution or assignation of any description, with the permission of the owner thereof or his agent, and said penalty shall be a lien upon the house and the lot upon which the house is situated.

VAGRANCY.—A woman who resides in or commits prostitution in a house of prostitution or assignation of any description in a tenement house, or solicits any man or boy to enter for such purpose a tenement house, shall be deemed a vagrant, and upon conviction shall be committed to a county jail for a term not exceeding six months. If a tenement house is used for purpose of prostitution or assignation or any part thereof, with the permission of the lessee or his agent, the lease shall be terminable at the election of the lessor. A tenement house shall be deemed to have been used with the permission of the owner and lessee if summary proceedings for the removal of the tenants of so much thereof as is unlawfully used shall not have been commenced within five days after notice of such unlawful use served by the Department of Health.

RECEIVERSHIP.—Whenever the liens upon a tenement house shall amount to $1,000 or over, the Department of Health shall appoint a receiver of the rents and profits of said property.

As is stated in the introductory paragraph of the circular, the law is to be enforced by the Tenement House Commissioner. He is not known yet, and will not be appointed by the Mayor until Jan. 1. The introductory paragraph also states that the provisions of the law may be enforced immediately by the Board of Health. These two sentences tell the condition of things regarding the tenement house law at the present time. The Board of Health, according to several officials connected with it, will act when it must between this time and the 1st of January, but it will not be until the Tenement House Commissioner has been appointed, and has appointed his working force, that the owners of tenement houses will begin to feel the full effect of the new law. The Board of Health has no allowance to increase its corps of clerks and Inspectors to attend to the additional work which the new law will entail. Commissioner Murphy some time ago sent out notices to his force about the new tenement house law, and where flagrant violations of it appear they are to be prosecuted, the police and the Board of Health acting together in the matter.

Until the new Commissioner is appointed the responsibility so far as the Board of Health is concerned for the Borough of Manhattan will rest principally upon the shoulders of Dr. Frederick H. Dillingham, Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

W. E. WYATT APPOINTED.

Succeeds Justice Jacob in the Court of Special Sessions.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday appointed W. E. Wyatt, a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, to succeed Justice Jacob, whose term expired yesterday. Justice Wyatt's appointment is for ten years, and the salary is $9,000 a year. The appointment of Justice Wyatt came as a surprise to the Tammany politicians about the Criminal Court Building. It was the impression that Henry Steinhardt, Assistant Corporation Counsel, would be named.

Justice Wyatt is a member of the law firm of Trimble & Wyatt of 34 Pine Street, and is the Secretary of the Democratic Club. He was born in California, but is a graduate of Columbia University, and also from the Columbia Law School. Up to 1882 he was managing clerk of the law firm of Strong & Cadwallader. Justice Wyatt is forty-five years of age, and lives at 282 West Thirtieth Street.

Fireworks at Manhattan Beach.

The greatest display of fireworks possibly that was ever given at Manhattan Beach will be that on the night of the Fourth in Pain's open-air theatre. The "War in China" spectacle will of course be shown, but in addition the fireworks display on that night will be magnificent. In the water, on the earth, and high up in the air pyrotechnics of all kinds will be fired to the amusement of the thousands who usually throng the inclosure on the night of the glorious Fourth. Pain proposes to make the coming Fourth a memorable one.

Lieut. Scott Leaves Revenue Service.

Lieut. Henry H. Scott of the United States Revenue Marine Service, who, as executive officer of the cutter Hudson, played such a conspicuous part in the rescue of the disabled gunboat Winslow, on which Ensign Bagley was killed, off Cardenas, Cuba, during the Spanish-American war, has resigned from the Government service to take a position in the foreign freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Amusements.

AT 3:30 MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
SHANNON'S 23d Regt. BAND.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Warm and partly cloudy; west to south winds.

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CORNELL VICTORIOUS IN A GLORIOUS RACE

Ithaca 'Varsity Won in Record Time for Four-Mile Course.

COLUMBIA CREW WAS SECOND

Four-Oared Contest Also Went to Cornell—Great Crowd Saw Spectacular Boat Races at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 2.—Cornell sympathizers should be satisfied with the glory of the Red and White to-night, for her men rowed victoriously in two races on the Hudson to-day, beating the former record and even the previous fastest time that four miles has ever been rowed over the Poughkeepsie-Highland course.

Cornell's 'Varsity crew rowed the grandest contest ever seen since the Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association has been formed. Cornell would have swept the river had not No. 7 in the freshmen eight collapsed while their boat was leading and the crew rowing in perfect form. This looked Cornell's race to a certainty, and the crew always had a comfortable lead until within a quarter of a mile from the finish, when the strain and torrid weather told on No. 7 and he dropped over. He pluckily tried to resume, but it wasn't in him, and Pennsylvania pushed her boat ahead and took the race.

Cornell's time for the 'Varsity race, 18:53 1-5, is the talk of the rowing crowd here to-night. With the wind against her, though the tide was with her, she raced down the course as it has never been done before, and won the great race of the day by somewhat over a length.

Columbia was responsible for most of this magnificent struggle. Her crew disputed every inch of the course with the Ithacans and, with the Wisconsin eight, which finished third, made a race that well repaid the thousands who made the journey here to witness it. "Old Man" Courtney, Cornell's coach, just beamed and beamed; he could say nothing, for his hopes had been more than realized. Two races out of three and the single defeat an unfortunate result of the hot weather compensated the veteran coach for the derogatory remark of Hanlan, Columbia's coach, when he charged Courtney with ulterior motives while the Francis controversy was on.

Hanlan managed to make himself unpleasantly conspicuous again to-day when, at the starting line, just before the 'Varsity eight race was started, and while the crews were in beautiful alignment, ready for their four-mile journey, his launch drifted on to the Cornell stakeboat and dragged it from its moorings, thus leaving the Cornell crew in a position to either get an advantage or a disadvantage at the start, just as luck would have it. Fortunately, the referee, who, by the way, thoroughly knew his business, got away the crews together, and the advantage Cornell had at the finish was by no means attributed to the start, but to superior all-round oarsmanship and pluck.

Columbia and Wisconsin rowed in fine form, but Columbia was more than too much for the "Badgers," and after hanging on to the blue and white boat for three miles, Wisconsin dropped away and Columbia had her boat clear before the finish was reached. Georgetown was somewhat of a surprise, for her boat was in at the finish, while the noise was going on, and her time too was under the record for the course, being 19:21. Syracuse and Pennsylvania were far behind, the latter being beaten by 65 seconds.

RACE A SPECTACULAR ONE.

The regatta was a pronounced success, and the course, which can be so beautiful at times, was never better. The scenes and incidents common to an affair of this kind all were in evidence, and nothing detracted from the day except the threatened thunderstorm, which, however, appeared to pass around the course, and left it undisturbed, much to the satisfaction of the gaily dressed women on the observation train.

The crews were roundly berated during the wait for the start of the 'Varsity race. The train was four miles from Poughkeepsie, and there was nothing to protect the thousands, who, however, determined to see the sport and demonstrate their own personal claims to the prevailing spirit, but nevertheless it was thought a needless delay to wait at the start when the storm threatened to break every minute. But the crews waited for little. A mere matter of drenched finery did not concern them, and there was no intention of accepting loss by any undue haste at the start. When Hanlan's officiousness delayed the contest still more, the cries were loud and long, because here was some one they could "jump on," though from a distance, and the Columbia coach was condemned forever by the observation trainload.

The course and the river banks never presented a prettier picture than they did to-day. The private steam yachts and excursion steamers from New York were all in holiday dress, and the crowds on shore added to the color scene, banked as they were in the foreground of thickly wooded heights, which abound here as they do elsewhere along the beautiful Hudson. The immense gray walls perfectly showed the crowd on the west shore, including those of the observation train. If it had not been for these sheltering hills, the sport would have lost most of the keenness for the spectators, for the heat still continues here, though the storm in near-by localities has cooled the air somewhat to-night. The oarsmen more than any others welcome the change for the better, slight as it is, for they have been sorely tried during the last stages of training, and need bracing air after the long strain.

The observation train on the West Shore Railroad was the main point of vantage to view the races. There was absolutely no discomfort or crowding of cars, though the train was well filled, and every race from start to finish was in perfect view of those on the train. The course was policed admirably, and nothing interfered on the water with any one crew. The steam yachts were stretched from below the big bridge down the river to the finish in a line half a mile long. The little launches that generally manage to get in the way of something were kept strictly off the course, and the rowboats and other small craft were made to stay around the finish and out of the way. The excursion steamers were anchored at the finish. All this order was possible with the Government boats on the scene, and woe to any one other than

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Poland, Poland, Poland Water, Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract builds up the weak and debilitated. Avoid substitutes.—Adv.

AL. L. JOHNSON DEAD FROM HEART DISEASE.

His Work as a Builder of Trolley Lines —His Fight with the Rapid Transit Board.

Albert L. Johnson, who had spent much of his life at work on electric railway projects, died at his home on the Shore Road, Brooklyn, last evening at 10:15 o'clock. Heart disease was the cause of death. Mr. Johnson had been ill at home only three weeks. Previous to this time he was under the care of a physician for heart trouble, but the symptoms were not alarming, and did not cause his family any worry.

Three weeks ago Mr. Johnson had to give up active work. He was attended by Dr. Philip A. Bennett, the family physician, and as the recovery of the patient was not rapid Dr. J. A. McCorkle was called in consultation. A few days ago it was decided to call Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio, to the bedside of his brother. Mrs. Albert L. Johnson, her four children, Mayor Johnson, and Mr. Johnson's mother were present last evening.

The death of Mr. Johnson will come as a surprise to his friends. He was a man of powerful physique, who always led an outdoor life in his railroad work. He was six feet one inch in height. Prior to the beginning of his last attack, Mr. Johnson never suffered any severe illness.

Mayor Johnson and Albert L. Johnson who were born at Helena, Arkansas, went to Cleveland when young men and started with a few mules in the street railroad business. They had what were considered to be valueless old franchises. Tom Johnson led in the development of the street railway ventures and Albert Johnson was active in the operating department. His brother looked after the finances.

When the Johnsons disposed of their Cleveland street car interests and took to other fields success seemed to come a little slow to Albert Johnson. A system from East Liverpool to Wellsville, Ohio, was built by him, Sidney Short, C. E. Grover, and Henry Davies. Eight miles of track were laid, but the venture was not a successful one.

Mr. Johnson's attention was next devoted to the street railroad systems near Allentown, with Allentown as the centre he began the development of lines of urban and interurban trolleys, which now connect over sixty villages and towns.

One of the most successful ventures of Albert Johnson was with his brother, Tom Johnson, in the Nassau Railroad Company of Brooklyn. Senator Michael J. Coffey, then an Alderman of Brooklyn, engineered the scheme to get the franchises through for the Nassau Company to start an opposition to the Brooklyn City Company. The first surprise came when Tom and Albert Johnson started trolley roads to Coney Island and placarded them with signs, "East River to the Ocean." A single fare of 5 cents was charged, and the Nassau system became a dangerous competitor to the Brooklyn City Company. When the plans of Roswell P. Flower were formulated for the consolidation of all the transit lines of Brooklyn into one system the Johnsons held out for a very large price for their road.

The boldest of Mr. Johnson's schemes in street railroad business became known a short time ago when Mr. Johnson told a friend that after the franchises for the Nassau Railroad Company were obtained from the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen he went to R. T. Wilson, the banker. Mr. Wilson was the controlling factor in the Detroit street railways until he was bought out by the Cleveland-Everett-Moore syndicate.

Mr. Johnson explained to the banker the merits of the Brooklyn system, and soon the work of laying thirty miles of tracks was begun and a mortgage of $10,000,000 placed on the property. Tom and Albert L. Johnson made it a point never to trade a share of stock of the Nassau Railroad Company. Patrick H. Flynn, one of the promoters of the company, and Michael J. Coffey had large holdings of the stock; but the Johnsons never sold a share of their stock until it was turned over in bulk to the promoters of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. The price paid to the Johnsons for their personal holdings is said to have been over $4,000,000.

Mr. Johnson went to London and took an active part in the building of an underground road in that city. The last project to which he devoted his attention and energies was the plan to connect Philadelphia and New York by a trolley system.

Mr. Johnson offered to build a tunnel under the East River to Brooklyn to Flatbush Avenue, thence to South Brooklyn and under the Narrows to Staten Island, thence to New Jersey, and direct across that State to Pennsylvania. He offered to make the fare 3 cents for passengers in any part of Greater New York, and if the tunnel cost more than the $8,000,000 which it was decided could be spent on the Brooklyn extension of the Rapid Transit tunnel, Mr. Johnson offered to raise the capital himself.

After a controversy with the Rapid Transit Commissioners, during which Mr. Johnson charged that a present of many millions of dollars had been made to Contractor John B. McDonald when the rapid transit tunnel contract was signed, it was decided not to accept Mr. Johnson's offer. The statement was also made that if Mr. Johnson wanted to bid on the tunnel as planned under the East River to Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, his bid would receive consideration.

For several months Mr. Johnson had been busy buying and consolidating trolley lines between New York and Philadelphia to make a trunk trolley system, and he promised a forty-cent fare from the extremes of the line. Mr. Johnson also had his engineers at work preparing estimates of the cost of building the Brooklyn tunnel.

It is known that Mr. Johnson worried considerably over the situations existing in New York City and Philadelphia, and even after his illness kept planning active campaigns for three-cent car fares, a mammoth petition containing hundreds of thousands of names of people interested having been planned through his advice. Since his illness this petition was sent to the Municipal Assembly.

The home of Mr. Johnson was one of the handsomest on the Shore Road in Brooklyn. The house overlooks New York Bay and the Narrows, and is of unique architecture. It combines many characteristics of Spanish and Roman types. It is two stories in height, and the interior of the building is in the shape of the open court common in Roman architecture. Mr. Johnson's wife was a Miss Mitchell of Louisville, Ky.

TO SPLIT SOUTH'S DEMOCRACY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 2.—Another step toward the organization of a white Republican Party in South Carolina was made to-day in the appointment by the President of J. F. Richardson as Postmaster at Greenville. The appointment was made at the instance of Senator McLaurin. Republican candidates were ignored and the office was given to Richardson, who is a Democrat, but who is friendly to the McLaurin movement.

Richardson is the third Democrat appointed to a Federal office through Senator McLaurin's influence during the last few months. The regular Republican element is bitterly opposed to the giving of patronage to the new converts, and it is said that efforts will be made to defeat some of the nominations when they go to the Senate for confirmation.

New Shipping Record for "Soo" Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich., July 2.—All monthly records of the amount of tonnage passing through the "Soo" Canal at this point were broken during June, when 4,509,075 tons of freight passed through. It exceeded the next largest month's traffic (June, 1900,) by over 400,000 tons. The largest items were iron ore, 3,161,982 tons; wheat, 3,421,802 bushels; other grain, 1,667,757 bushels. The vessel passages numbered 3,197 and the registered tonnage was 3,975,392.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water, Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

If you want the BEST sea trip and put up at the best hotel, then you should take the Old Dominion line, and put up at the famous Hygeia, on the Virginia coast.—Adv.

FLAMES SPREAD PANIC IN WEST SIDE HOMES

They Destroy New Apartment House and Menace Many Others.

RIVERSIDE LANDMARK BURNED

Storm Carries Firebrands in All Directions—Panic in Riverside Drive and Upper West End Avenue.

Fire that is generally believed to have been caused by a stroke of lightning last evening completely destroyed the eleven-story brick and stone apartment house in course of construction in Ninety-fifth Street, near West End Avenue, spread to many apartment houses and private residences in the vicinity, and caused much excitement and fear among the residents of those places.

The fire started just before 6 o'clock, at the time when the heavy storm was passing over the city. Although there was a high wind, but little rain fell in that neighborhood at that hour, and the flames had full sway.

The burned apartment house was to have been ready for occupancy on Aug. 1. It was being built by Lorenz Weiher of 77 East Eighty-sixth Street, who stated that the building would cost him $300,000 when completed, but who refused to place any estimate on the damage done. The building is a wreck, however, and the police place the damage at $150,000. There is only a portion of the walls left standing, and the ground will have to be cleared before the building can be carried on anew.

In addition the flames spread to the Hudson apartment house at 227 Riverside Drive, where a half dozen or more apartments were damaged by fire and water, to the estimated aggregate amount of $3,000. The three-story brick hotel at 330 West Ninety-sixth Street, on the south side, occupied by Leonard Rats and Charles Williams, was caught in the sweep of the sparks and flying firebrands, and suffered a loss of $200.

A LANDMARK DESTROYED.

The old Riverside Drive Hotel, a two-story frame structure, standing on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street at 327, a house that was frequented by fashionable persons forty years ago, was also in the pathway of the flames, and was burned. The loss is placed at $5,000. The hotel was occupied by John Garrigan. It was one of the few remaining landmarks of the old Bloomingdale Road days.

Directly in the rear of the Weiher apartment house, on Ninety-seventh Street, were two stables used by Max Ludecker of 102 West Ninety-sixth Street, an expressman. In these were about twenty horses, all of which were gotten out safely by Nathan Caskell and John Manheim, two stablemen.

Facing Riverside Drive, between Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Streets, and standing in the centre of a big plot of ground, stood the old four-story frame mansion of the Furniss estate. This was surrounded by a quantities of locust trees. The mansion is now occupied by M. C. Stewart and James Trestin. Sparks from the burning apartment house and flying firebrands, carried for blocks by the high wind, dropped into the foliage of these trees in such profusion that in a minute half the trees surrounding the old house were burning.

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Trestin both climbed to the roof of the house, and with buckets of water handed up through the skylight fought the burning brands that fell on the roof. They thus succeeded in saving the house. The firemen when they arrived turned their attention to the trees.

The fire also communicated to the awnings on a number of private residences on the south of One Hundredth Street, near Riverside Drive, known as the Livingstone Buildings. There but little damage was done, aside from the awnings. In one house sparks blew inside a second-story window and set fire to some clothing; but this was quickly extinguished by a watchman.

Flames were first discovered in the Weiher apartment house by a boy, Edward Egan of 788 Amsterdam Avenue, who saw the smoke pouring out of the rear of the building. He notified August Gallenbacher of 211 East Eighty-ninth Street, the watchman, who on investigation found that the fire had started in the rear of the second and third floors of the building. The building stood on high ground in the centre of a big, vacant space, about 200 feet west of West End Avenue. There were no windows in it, and the wind had a clean sweep through the house. Inside were piles of lumber, barrels of paints and oils, and quantities of rubbish, all lending fuel to the fire.

Egan was sent to turn in an alarm. He went to West End Avenue and Ninetieth Street. When Battalion Chief Clinton arrived he sent in a second and third alarm. In the meantime the flames had spread throughout the entire structure, and were leaping out through the roof and the windows.

It was but the work of a few minutes for the firemen to ascertain that they could not save the burning building. They then turned their attention to the surrounding structures.

The tenants of the Hudson apartment house were thrown into a state of panic. This building stands about 100 feet from the Weiher Building, with a vacant space between, the building facing on Riverside Drive. It is owned by the Livingston Realty Company of 127 East Twenty-third Street. George A. Dellar, the Superintendent of the Hudson, ran through the apartment quieting as best he could the alarmed tenants. He and the janitor then went to work to put out the various awning fires on the house.

The men of Engine Company 40 were between the Hudson and the Weiher building. They turned their attention to the former structure. Battalion Chief Binn, with a dozen men, went through the Hudson with hand extinguishers, putting out small fires scattered all through the apartments.

THE FIRES IN THE HUDSON.

The first fire in the Hudson was in the apartments of Frank Gusse, on the first floor. The damage was $200. On the third floor the apartment of Joseph Johnson, a lawyer, who is now in Europe, was damaged to the extent of $1,000. E. A. McCaffrey, on the fourth floor, suffered a loss of $200, while R. W. Weber, on the fifth floor, and H. Peabody, on the sixth suffered losses respectively of $200 and $300.

By the time these small fires had been attended to it was discovered that the flames had spread to the fourth floor awnings on the Bradford Mansion, a frame structure at 841 West End Avenue, at the corner of One Hundred and First Street. It is occupied by J. W. Osborne, who, with the janitor, John Hayes, put out the fire without the aid of the department. Mrs. Osborne was much frightened and fainted, but was revived by her family physician, who lives near by. She was said last night to have entirely recovered.

Sixth floor awnings on the building at 301 West Ninety-sixth Street became ignited from flying sparks. This fire was put out by Detectives McManus and Hughes of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station.

When it was seen that the flying brands would endanger nearby houses, Police Captain Schmittberger called out the reserves from the West One Hundredth Street, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and West Sixty-eighth Street Police Stations. These policemen were instructed to post themselves on all sides of the buildings within the range of flying sparks and also go through the big apartment houses in the vicinity and quiet the tenants, many of whom were packing up their more precious belongings preparatory to beating a hasty retreat in case the fire got too close.

When the fire attacked the old Riverside Drive Hotel, the occupants carried the furniture out into the yard adjoining, and there it was piled up, only to be drenched by the rain that followed about 7 o'clock. This place was being run as a road house. It was badly damaged, and parts of the walls fell.

The origin of the fire was the cause of much conjecture. Many contended that the Weiher Building had been struck by lightning. There was incessant lightning at the time the fire started, and sharp claps of thunder, making it appear that lightning struck very close to the burned building if it did not touch it.

Although it was oppressively hot during the fire, and the firemen worked with great energy, there was none overcome by the heat. The only accident reported from any source was that to Daniel Cleary's nine-year-old boy of 772 Columbus Avenue, who got too close to Engine Company 37 as it drew up to the fire. A rear wheel passed over his right foot, smashing his toes. He went home.

William H. Weiher, son of Lorenz Weiher, was in charge of the building during the afternoon, but left at 5 o'clock. Neither he nor his father would discuss the fire.

LIGHTNING SETS A BIG CHURCH ABLAZE.

St. Agnes's in Brooklyn Destroyed—Priests Hurrying to Save the Sacred Vessels Forced to Flee.

St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, was struck by lightning late yesterday afternoon, was set on fire in an instant, and totally destroyed. While the fire was burning fiercely a second time the doomed edifice was struck, the lightning disappearing, it seemed to the spectators, in the blazing tower.

While the ruins were still smouldering at an early hour this morning three firemen were badly injured. They were Assistant Foreman James Flannelly of Engine Company No. 104, and Firemen Oscar Thompson and John Ferguson, both of Truck Company No. 60. The three men were under the arch of the front entrance of the church, on Second Street, when it suddenly fell and crushed them.

Dr. Smith, who lives in the neighborhood was quickly summoned, and he said that they were all fatally injured. The Rev. Father Sloane of St. Agnes was also called, and he administered extreme unction.

The destruction of the church was a striking spectacle. The beginning of it was just before 6 o'clock. The church, which stands at the northeast corner of Hoyt and Degraw Streets, was deserted at the time, the Rev. James S. Duffy, the pastor, and his assistants being at dinner in the rectory, on the opposite corner. People hurrying through the streets in the rain were half blinded by a sudden, vivid flash, as a lance of dazzling light shot down out of the low-lying rain clouds. Then there was a crash as the bolt pierced the tower of the church. It seemed to those looking on that but an instant elapsed ere flames were shooting out through the windows of the church and the structure appeared all ablaze.

Among those who saw the lightning strike was John Maloney, an ex-fireman who lives in the neighborhood. He ran at once to a fire box and turned in an alarm. Father Duffy and his assistants, with John Finn, the sexton, rushed out of the rectory and across to the church. Their purpose was to save the vestments, altar vessels, and other valuable property within the building. Several parishioners ran in to aid them in the work.

They found the church already a seething furnace. The bolt, descending through the tower, had glanced into the organ loft, set on fire that part of the building, and then run along one side of the structure to the rear, setting ablaze the dry woodwork as it ran. With such rapidity did the fire spread through the building that Father Duffy and those with him had been inside but a few minutes when they were forced to retreat.

Three of them there were, who, working to save what they could, found their retreat cut off by smoke and flame. They were Father Blaver and two parishioners, John F. O'Neill and Thomas McNamany. They were caught in the rear of the church.

The danger of the three men was told to the firemen as soon as they arrived, and the men of Engine Company No. 105 answered a call for help and put up to one of the windows on the Hoyt Street side. The firemen, led by Thomas Spellman, smashed the window and took out the imperiled men. O'Neil had to be dragged out by the heels by Spellman. Most of the altar vessels were saved and taken to a house near by.

Four alarms had been turned in, and these brought most of the fire-fighting force in the lower part of the borough to the scene. Burning strips of wood, falling from the tower, were caught by the high wind then blowing and carried for several blocks along Hoyt Street.

These were dropped on the roofs of houses, and at one time half a dozen dwellings on Hoyt Street, between Sackett and Douglass Streets, a distance of two blocks, were ablaze. These smaller fires were put out by firemen sent from the big fire, and none caused much damage.

Seeing that it was useless to try to save the church, the firemen devoted their efforts at first to saving surrounding property. The flames were threatening a chapel and the parish schoolhouse in the rear of the church, on Degraw Street. The chapel caught fire and was badly damaged, but was saved from destruction. The firemen managed to keep the fire from spreading to the schoolhouse, which was completed only six months ago at a cost of $100,000.

An hour after the fire started the pillars supporting the roof were burned away and the roof itself fell in with a great crash. Two of the firemen were struck by falling bricks and slightly injured.

It was shortly after this that a second bolt of lightning struck the tower of the church. While this stroke caused the firemen and spectators to scatter, it resulted in injury to no one. The blazing tower, with the lightning playing about it, presented for a brief time an awe-inspiring spectacle.

The heat of the day, coupled with that from the burning church, was such as to render most trying the conditions under which the firemen worked. Several of them were overcome and were cared for by ambulance surgeons. After three hours' work the firemen succeeded in getting the flames under control, confining the fire almost wholly to the church edifice, although the chapel in the rear, as stated, was damaged.

WELL-KNOWN CHICAGOAN DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Augustus A. Parker, an old-time member of the Board of Trade, died to-day. He was on 'Change yesterday apparently in his usual robust health and good spirits.

Mr. Parker conducted the commission business of Holden & Co., the senior member of which, his brother-in-law, John Holden, has been dead for more than twenty-five years. Mr. Parker and a surviving brother were partners at the time of the senior partner's death. The firm of Holden & Co. was one of the strongest in the provision shipping business before the packers absorbed that department of the trade.

Mr. Parker was sixty years old.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water, Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

SPECIAL EVENING SERVICE FROM THE SEASHORE TO NEW YORK, JULY 4.

For the accommodation of seashore patrons the New Jersey Central will operate special evening return service via their Sandy Hook Route July 4th, leaving Point Pleasant at 8:15 P. M.; Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 8:40 P. M.; East Long Branch, 9:05 P. M.; Seabright, 9:14 P. M.; stopping at intermediate stations and arriving at New York 10:40 P. M.—Adv.

Pittsfield in 4 hours, North Adams in 5 hours from New York, via Harlem Division of the New York Central. Luxurious through trains. Inquire ticket offices.—Adv.

TORNADO STRIKES SING SING PRISON

Convicts Driven Nearly Crazy by Terror and Excitement.

SOME PRAY AND OTHERS CURSE

Storm Sweeps Through Ossining Covering People with Yellow Mud—Trees Uprooted, Buildings Unroofed, and Windows Broken by Hailstones.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 2.—A tornado swept through the village this afternoon and along the shore of the Hudson, cutting a swath two miles long and several hundred feet wide. Trees were uprooted, buildings unroofed, and windows caved in as if made of tissue paper. No houses were blown down, but many were damaged by trees falling against them. The storm, it is supposed, struck in or near Haverstraw first, for the forewind was filled with yellow mud from the brickyards.

The storm was first seen up the river about Haverstraw at 4:45. It was then simply a black cloud in the distance. Here the sun was shining, and it was oppressively hot. There was hardly a breath of air stirring. The sun was beating down with the greatest fierceness. Within five minutes it could be seen that the black cloud was traveling directly toward this place. It was sweeping across the river at a height of from fifty to a hundred and fifty feet, rising and falling. Sometimes it rose high into the air and again swooped down to almost the water's surface.

As it approached the village the light changed the color from black to yellow. Those who saw the cloud say it had a motion like a wheel, the interior motion apparently being opposite or reverse to the advance. The roll of the thunder could be heard when the cloud was still a couple of miles away.

The cloud hit the surface of the river within a short distance of the village, and then rushed through the village engulfing the building in a rain of mud. The wind blew a gale for a few minutes. The yellow mud which formed the cloud was driven into houses, through clothing and lodged in streaks about the village. The rain with which the mud was mixed was dense. Conservative estimates are that for a brief space the wind was blowing seventy-five to eighty miles an hour, if not more. The tornado itself lasted but a minute, but was followed by a heavy downpour of rain, with thunder and lightning. Mingled with the mud was hail which fell in pieces as big as birds' eggs.

EXCITEMENT IN THE PRISON.

The tornado embraced practically the whole village, and Sing Sing prison, down by the river, was in the very centre of the storm's path. There was great excitement and considerable damage was done there.

Almost every window on the west side of the prison was blown in, and the rain laden with the yellow mud was driven through the prison in every direction. The prisoners had just been locked in their cells for the night, and when the blast hit the prison they set up an awful howling and screaming. Their terror was intensified when a moment after the windows were blown in there was a ripping and roaring sound which filled the prisoners with abject terror. This noise was caused by the wind ripping off the roof of the administration building. This roof was put on hurriedly last Winter after the regular one had been burned off. The roof was of boards covered with tar paper. These were torn completely away. The roof of the bake shop was also torn away.

Warden Johnson sent the keepers through the prison to calm the men, who begged to be released from their cells to be given a chance for their lives. The thunder which accompanied the storm continued in deafening peals for some time, and the men were in terror. Some trembled and remained standing, clasping the bars of the cell doors. Others threw themselves upon their cots and moaned. Others prayed, while some, seemingly driven daft by the uproar, the cause of which was shut out from their sight, cursed and yelled. Calm was eventually restored by the prompt action of the keepers, who went quietly about assuring their charges that all danger was past. The prison resumed its usual quiet within three-quarters of an hour except for the prisoners who were called out to aid in clearing up the wreckage in the yard. Some of the boards from the administration building's roof were found half a mile away and pieces of tar paper were found scattered as far as the storm touched the earth.

TREES TORN UP.

Through the village trees and wires suffered most. The trees were torn up by the roots. Some of these were eighteen inches in diameter. Some of them were hurled against houses and crushed in the sides, carried away porches and eaves, and wrought damage generally. Not half a dozen wires remain strung. They were either blown down or carried down by falling trees. The streets are impassable because of the trees. The trolley cars have ceased to run. Those out on the road are unable to get back to the car house, owing to the blocking of the streets by the trees. The village is in darkness because the wires are down, and even where the power company found the wires intact, they did not dare use them because they are covered with telephone wires, which would be dangerous.

One of the big dials of the clock on the tower of the Presbyterian Church was blown in. Some of the wreckage must have gotten into the works, as they have stopped. The Gospel Tent, in which services are held nightly, was blown down and ripped.

Down on the water front a score of boats were sunk. They were all small, launches, catboats, and similar craft. Peter Smith's boathouse was torn to pieces. The veranda of the Ossining Yacht Club was torn from the building and went sailing away in the air to be dropped in pieces 500 yards away.

Miller & Holden's coal sheds were torn to pieces. The boards were torn from the scantlings and carried long distances. The railroad tracks were strewn with boards and limbs of trees, some of which must have been carried across the river, as some of them lay between the river and the first trees hit on this side.

Persons caught out in the first blow received a mud bath. White linen was turned yellow. Black and other outer clothing was covered with the mud. James Shea of Spring Street was aiding in clearing the street of the mass of trees and branches after the storm. In doing so he clutched a wire which was crossed with a trolley feed wire. He was doubled up, and wriggled about in the mud for a minute before some one cut the wire with an axe. He was badly shocked, but was attended by Dr. Collard and will recover.

William Marshall, driver of a coal wagon, was going through Croton Avenue when the storm struck. A tree was uprooted alongside of the wagon and fell upon it. The seat on which Marshall sat was crushed, and the young man was caught under the tree. His spine was broken. He was brought into the Ossining Hospital, having to be carried on a stretcher, as no wagon could get through the streets. He is paralyzed from the waist down. His scalp is torn off and he remains unconscious.

Fences and small outbuildings were toppled over by the wind and some panes of glass in houses were broken by the hail.

The storm came out of the northwest and departed in the direction of the southeast. In spots its force seemed to be greater than others, as in places it skipped trees without harming them, while a little further on it uprooted them and tore off their branches.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water, Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

Yacht Race off Newport July 6th, Columbia, Constitution, and Independence. Steamer Plymouth will leave Providence at 8:30 A. M. and Newport at 10:30 A. M., and accompany the Yachts over the course.—Adv.

MUCH DAMAGE AT KINGSTON.

Wires Blown Down and Trains Delayed by Uprooted Trees.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 2.—The severest storm of many years passed over Kingston this afternoon. Its duration was twenty minutes. The rain fell so rapidly that it was impossible to see fifty feet away. The lightning was continuous.

Trees were uprooted and electric wires blown down. Several horses were killed and many places were struck by lightning. West Shore trains were delayed by trees being blown across the tracks, and a trolley line was disabled for several hours.

BANKER'S RESIDENCE STRUCK.

Lightning Sets Fire to Two Buildings on Staten Island.

The three-story frame dwelling house of J. H. Alexander, the banker, in New York Avenue, Clifton, S. I., was struck by lightning and set on fire last evening. The mansion is known as Shore Acres. The firemen were called, and before they arrived two companies of artillerymen from Fort Wadsworth reached the scene and began to save the furnishings. The firemen had a stubborn fight to stay the flames, but succeeded in doing so after about $5,000 damage had been done.

The lightning also hit a two-story frame storage house on Southfield Boulevard. The building and its contents were destroyed. The building was owned by Willis Mills and occupied by Edward F. Keegan as a storage house for hay and grain. The loss is about $3,000.

MINING TOWN AFIRE.

Globe, East of Phoenix, Arizona, Said to Have Been Damaged Badly.

PHOENIX, Arizona, July 2.—The mining town of Globe, 100 miles east of Phoenix, has been damaged badly by fire.

The loss is said to be very heavy.

The wires are down and particulars are unobtainable at present.

2,000,000 BASKETS OF PEACHES

The Estimated Crop of the Peninsula Section of Delaware and Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON, Del., July 2.—Special Agent I. N. Mills of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad has just completed compiling the estimates of railroad agents in the Maryland and Delaware peninsula as to the peach crop of 1901.

These agents include those of the Delaware Railroad from Wilmington to Delmar; the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad, from Townsend to Centreville; the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad, from Clayton to Chestertown; the Delaware and Chesapeake Railroad, from Clayton to Oxford; the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad, from Harrington to Lewes, and from Georgetown to Franklin City, and the Cambridge and Seaford Railway, from Seaford to Cambridge.

The estimate is 2,000,000 baskets. Mr. Mills has not as complete and reliable an estimate this season as formerly, because the "June drop," in some sections, is not over, and the peaches are still falling from the trees. Usually the "drop" is over by the middle of June. This year, however, owing to the late Spring, the shedding season has been delayed.

There is every indication that the fruit will be of good size and fine quality. In sections where the trees are unusually full of fruit the farmers have thinned them to make the peaches larger and of more delicate flavor.

The estimate of last season's crop was over 4,000,000 baskets. This season there will not be more than half a full crop. This will bring the farmer more money, and prevent the usual "gluts" in the city markets. The number of peach trees on the Peninsula would be increased very materially were it not that thousands of trees have been pulled out. This is very noticeable along the line of the Queen Annes and Kent Railroads, a few years ago the centre of the peach belt, and a section noted for the delicate flavor of the fruit.

The "Yellows" has played havoc with the trees, and the farmers have found it very unprofitable to raise such inferior stock. The principal shipping points in Maryland will be Millington, Kennedyville, Lambson, Nicholson, Queen Anne, Ridgely, and in Delaware, Milford, Fredericksburg, Wyoming, Bridgeville, Seaford, Ross, and Laurel.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VA., BURNED UNHINDERED.

All of the Central Part of the City Destroyed—Reservoirs Empty, Fire Engines Out of Repair.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., July 2.—A fire raged in the heart of this city from 11 o'clock this morning until 5 o'clock this evening, resulting in a loss of $200,000.

The flames started in the Adelphi Hotel and were caused by an electric wire on the fifth floor. They had gained great headway before they were discovered.

The hotel was crowded with guests, many of whom were women. Of these a number fainted when the alarm of fire rang out through the halls, and it was with great difficulty that they were removed from the building. Many attempted to leap from windows but were prevented from doing so.

There was not a gallon of water in the city reservoirs when the fire started and all the fire engines in the city were out of repair.

The flames spread rapidly and soon half a dozen residences were on fire. The brick annex to the Adelphi Hotel on the other side of the square also caught fire and was destroyed. This, as well as the hotel proper, was handsomely furnished.

The hotel property is a total loss, together with a livery stable and a number of private offices, fruit stores, barber's shops, and dozens of smaller structures.

The fire engines that were sent to the scene from surrounding towns soon broke down and the flames spread rapidly and unhindered.

Prostrations among the firemen were numerous, but none will result fatally. C. W. Yost of Catlettsburg, Ky., was struck by a falling wall and his skull fractured. He is in a serious condition.

The loss is divided as follows: Adelphia Hotel and contents, owned by J. T. Nickels of Columbus, Ohio, $100,000; Adelphia Annex, owned by H. U. Maxon heirs of Dayton, Ohio, $25,000; George Page's livery stable, $4,000; G. P. Ingram's residence, $5,000; F. D. Bower's residence block, $15,000; J. H. Close, residence, $4,000; Gaylord Stewart residence, $3,000, and the remainder included in numerous smaller residences.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water, Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

HEAT BRINGS DEATH TO OVER 200 PERSONS.

Several Hundred Others Collapse in Stifling Atmosphere.

STORES AND OFFICES CLOSE

Foundries and Factories Shut Down, Building Operations Cease.

Street Car Service Hampered by Exhaustion of Employes — Fierce Squalls Afford Some Relief to the Suffering City.

Over 200 deaths in all the boroughs and over 300 cases of prostration in Manhattan alone, two heat records smashed to smithereens, and two furious black squalls which brought some relief was the result of yesterday's meterological record.

The maximum temperature came at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon, when the mercury reached the 99-degree mark—within one degree of the highest record in the history of the Weather Bureau, and equal to the highest previous July record, and 5 degrees higher than the previous July 2 record on the books of the bureau.

The heat was so intense that the entire city was as if paralyzed. Many big companies and wholesale houses closed their doors as early as noon, in order to give their stenographers and clerks a chance to flee the city. Almost all of the insurance companies closed their doors. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company

the previous days to fight the heat were apparent. As usual, whole families slept in the streets and on the tops of houses and on fire-escape landings. Many, however, went to the parks, and Central Park showed a rare sight as the blistering sun went down on it Monday night. Whole families, mothers and babes in arms, had gone to the Park to sleep outdoors rather than to stifle in their squalid hot rooms. All made themselves comfortable for the night and found places for themselves to sleep under trees and bushes, or to spend the hot night at least under God's free sky.

Similiar scenes were witnessed in the parks in Brooklyn. Park Commissioner Brower called at local Police Headquarters and secured the consent of the police authorities not to enforce the ordinance prohibiting persons from entering the parks after a certain hour at night.

Battery Park, as on previous days, was a rendezvous for a vast multitude of people of all ages in search of a breath of fresh air.

CONSTRUCTION WORK STOPPED.

Every sub-contractor on the Rapid Transit tunnel realized that it was too hot to ask men to work, and that even if some were willing to work for their own good they should be prevented. Accordingly, as if the lay-off had been planned, simultaneously work ceased all along the line by noon.

One by one men came out of the deep open cuts about noon and complained to their foremen that the heat down below was more than human creatures could stand. In the depths of the trenches not a breath of air penetrated, what little breeze there was glancing over the tops. Only the killing sun beat down on the men and on the hot sides of the trenches, until the heat reflected by the earth or the rock, as the case might be, threatened to prostrate the men below.

At the office of Contractor McDonald it was said that orders to tie up the work had not been issued from those headquarters, but that the heat made it impossible for the men to work, and that therefore they had been laid off by the sub-contractors.

Similar quitting of work took place throughout the city, including the waterfronts, where the longshoremen had to give up. Many prostrations in the foundries and factories in Brooklyn and Queens compelled a general shut-down. Even the men employed on the high sky-scrapers, where there might be supposed to be a breeze, knocked off, not to return until the weather permitted. All the construction work of the Metropolitan Street Railway system was similarly suspended.

The most trouble the street car people had was with their conductors. The motormen were all right, but car after car arrived with the man who takes the nickels worn out and pleading to be allowed to quit.

"We are not exactly crippled," said President Vreeland; "in fact, as yet we are not crippled to any extent, but if this warm weather continues, it will be hard to say what is in store for us. The work of conducting an open car is hard, even under the most favorable conditions. Car after car comes up to its stables, the conductor almost ready to drop. What are we to do if a man in a case like this asks for a rest? You cannot make a sick man work, and in that case we simply do as we are asked. The men now running the cars are largely substitutes, but even they are beginning to peter out under the unnatural strain.

"So long as we can get the men to run the cars we will run them. About the only trouble we have in keeping up to our schedule is in the cases of men who are temporarily knocked out. A car comes in and the conductor asks to be laid off for a few trips. Nothing remains except to give the man a rest, and in the meantime, there being no one to take his place, the car must remain idle."

According to President Vreeland the business of the trolley cars in this hot spell has surpassed every record except that of Dewey day and similar big celebrations. On Monday the cars carried within 20,000 persons as many as on Dewey day. Every one flocks to the cars in the hot weather as during stormy weather, and it is this strain that has told on the conductors. As it is easier to run a closed car than an open one, some of the open cars have been taken off so that men who are in need of relief may continue in the work without crippling the car service too severely.

The working force of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines was badly crippled because of the number of motormen, conductors, and other employes who succumbed to the heat. About 800 motormen and conductors reported sick in the morning and their places had to be filled by substitutes or "extras," as they are called. The 400 men employed in the shops of the company on Fifty-second Street suffered so much from the heat that the shops were shut down temporarily and the men allowed to go home.

SUFFERING AMONG HORSES.

The chief trouble the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is having, however, is with its horse car lines. The horses, many of them already on the sick list with the epizootic, are falling off from the active list in large numbers. Few horses are actually lost, but there are many that are temporarily unfit to work. On the Twenty-ninth Street cross-town line, which is now a horse line, cars have been run at ten-minute intervals instead of at two and one-half minute intervals.

As usual, the chief sufferers in the city were the horses. Over 250 cases of overheated horses were treated by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for, like the human creatures, the animals, owing to lack of sleep at night, have become steadily less able to withstand a strain, and they dropped off almost like flies. So steadily did the horses fall that within one block on Nassau Street three lay dead at the same time, the wagon to remove the animals being too busy to be able to pick them up promptly.

Many stores and private houses came to the rescue of the horses by supplying water hoses and men to bathe the animals. One store at Warren Street and Broadway erected a new washtub at the curb in front of its door and into this led a hose which ran from the inside of the building across the sidewalk. Over the tub in crude letters was the sign

"Water Your Horses Here."

All day long overheated animals were driven to this tub and were bathed and refreshed, an interested crowd looking at the animals as they gradually revived.

Most of the horses of the hospital ambulances again gave out, and in many cases heat patients had to be taken to the hospitals in delivery wagons, even the police patrol horses being overworked.

Following are the names and addresses (where known) of those who succumbed to or were overcome by the heat, and whose cases were reported to the police:

Deaths in Manhattan.

ADAMS, L. E., 50 years, an editor of Chicago; died at Flower Hospital, where he was taken from Grand Union Hotel.

BARR, THEODORE, 50 years; 623 East Twelfth Street.

BENHEIM, AGNES, 17 months; 1,016 Avenue A.

BIRD, HENRY, 35 years; 268 Bowery.

BOYD, JANE SCOTT, 60 years; 214 East Forty-second Street.

BRAY, THERESA, 81 years; 310 East Houston Street.

BRANN, WALTER, 18 months; 402 East Fifteenth Street.

BURGURWITZ, JACOB, 45 years; died at his home, 316 Seventh Avenue.

BUTCHER, EDWARD B., 55 years; 455 West Forty-second Street.

BIRD, JAMES, 35 years; 46 Manhattan Street.

BOBINKAT, FRITZ, 49 years; 161 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; died at Flower Hospital.

BURGESS, MAGGIE, 53 years; 252 Seventh Avenue.

BART, MARIA, 52 years; 49½ Dominick Street.

BOYD, JOSEPH, 60 years; died at 240 East Forty-second Street.

BOYLE, JAMES, age unknown; died at his home, 2,081 Second Avenue.

BRUGHAN, MARY, 28 years; died at 148 East Forty-second Street.

CHRISTINE, LOTTIE, 86 years; 80 Horatio Street.

COLEMAN, MARY, 45 years; 1,486 Lexington Avenue.

CUSACK, TIMOTHY, 55 years; 484 Seventh Avenue.

CURRAN, PETER, 20 years; 401 West Fifty-fifth Street.

CORR, THOMAS, 17 years; 547 West Thirty-seventh Street.

CROSS, ANDREW, 186 West One Hundred and First Street.

CONNELLY, JAMES, 48 years; 171 West Eighteenth Street.

CONNORS, WILLIAM, 34 years; 80 Watt Street. Died in the Tombs.

CONNOLLY, Mrs. ANNIE, 75 years; died at 15 West Eighty-third Street.

CALSTEAD, ANNIE, 55 years; 277 West Thirty-sixth Street.

CASSIDY, Mrs.; died at the Mount Morris Hotel. One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue.

CODY, CATHERINE, 60 years, 460 East Twenty-second Street; died in Bellevue Hospital.

DALY, CORNELIUS, 201 West Seventy-sixth Street.

DEVINE, PATRICK, 47 years; 173 East Eighty-ninth Street.

DAVIS, JANE, 58 years; 163 Varick Street.

DORRAGH, Robert, 50 years; 448 West Twenty-eighth Street.

DENIS, FRANK, 75 years; 204 West Thirty-second Street.

DONNELLY, JOHN, 236 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

DILLON, MARGARET, 32 years; 357 Madison Street.

DERBEC, EUGENE; died at Roosevelt Hospital.

DINEEN, JOHN T., 38 years; 21 West Street.

DONOHOE, JOHN, 82 years; 46 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

DART, MARIA, 62 years; 40 Dominick Street.

DOFF, MEYER, 60 years; 18 Pitt Street.

ELDREDGE, GEORGE B., (supposed name,) 2,291 Third Avenue; found dead in bed.

ESHMEAL, (rest of name and address unknown;) died at Roosevelt Hospital.

FLYNN, DAVID; died at Roosevelt Hospital.

FAUMAN, MICHAEL, 60 years, no home, died at the Stock Yards at Eleventh Avenue and Fortieth Street.

FITZSIMMONS, ELIZABETH, 64 years, 107 West Houston Street.

FLOREY, WILLIAM, 60 years, 1,623 Second Avenue.

FOLEY, MARY, 39 years, died at 1,577 Second Avenue.

GEOSEOI, BERTHA, 60 years, 202 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

GREENWOOD, MARY, 130 West Twentieth Street.

GOLDEN, NELLIE, 26 years, 156 West Houston Street.

GILES, WILLIAM, 28 years, 360 Seventh Street.

GILCHRIST, AGNES, 89 years, 252 West Thirty-first Street.

GOERING, HARRY, 23 years, 488 Sixth Avenue.

GREEN, THERESA, 45 years, 62 West Forty-ninth Street.

GRIFFIN, FRANCIS, 8 years, 199 East One Hundredth Street.

GROATY, ANNIE, 43 years, 238 West Sixty-eighth Street.

GILMARTIN, BRIDGET, 32 years, 2,027 Second Avenue.

GRADY, JANE, 45 years, 620 West Fifty-fourth Street.

GILMORE, BRIDGET, 32 years; died at 2,027 Second Avenue.

GRAY, THERESA, 8 years; died at 310 East Houston Street.

GOSS, MARGARET, 54 years; 15 Second Avenue.

GALLAGHER, CHARLES, 38; 2,449 Second Avenue.

HANNIGAN, THOMAS, 34 years, 260 Avenue B.

HEFFERMAN, PHILIP, 30 years, 60 Gouverneur Street, 357 Madison Street.

HENNINGTON, GEORGE, 28 years, 105 West Thirty-third Street.

HEINES, JOHN, 44 years, 521 East Twelfth Street.

HASTINGS, MARY A.; 204 West Twenty-sixth Street.

HYLAND, Mrs. BRIDGET, 48 years; One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

HARDING, MARGARET, 55 years; 21 Irving Place.

HAGEN, Mrs. ANN, 71 years; 2,149 Second Avenue.

ILKENHAUS, EMIL, 43 years, 91 Walker Street.

JORDAN, ——, 50 years, 31 Gansevoort Street.

JEPSON, ——, (female,) 4 days old, 224 East Twenty-seventh Street.

KATTE, MRS., 513 West Forty-seventh Street.

KANE, JOHN, 45 years, 158 East Twenty-third Street.

KALSPEAD, AMIEL, 55 years, 277 West Thirty-sixth Street.

KEMP, ISABELLA, 212 West Sixteenth Street.

KELLY, PATRICK, 60 years, 482 Hudson Street.

KLOH, FRANK, 64 years, 513 East Twelfth Street.

KELLY, MARGARET, 40 years, 452 West Thirty-ninth Street.

KNASSE, JOHN, 62, died at Roosevelt Hospital.

KRIESER, HENRY, 43 years, 271 Third Avenue.

LYNCH, HUGH, 60 years, 263 West Twenty-second Street.

LEXTON, Mary, 55, died at 66 Varick Street.

LANTE, CHARLOTTE, 53; 320 West Seventeenth Street.

LAWRENCE, LIZZIE, 60; 263 West Fifty-fourth Street.

LEABINGHAM, WILLIAM, 26 years; died at his home, 1 Dominick Street.

LUDLOW, JOHN; 586 Second Avenue.

LINDSAY, Andrew, age unknown; 220 West Fifty-eighth Street.

MAYNARD, the Rev. Dr. NEWLAND, 50 years; died at 44 West Twenty-eighth Street.

MADIOLAS, CHARLOTTE, 53 years; 329 East Fifty-ninth Street.

McGOLDRICK, GEORGE, 70 years; 162 East Eighty-eighth Street.

McCABE, JAMES; 117 Forsyth Street.

MURPHY, ANNIE, 88 years; 1,126 Third Avenue.

McNEIL, ANNIE, 48 years; domestic at the Hoffman House.

McQUILLAN, J. B.; 244 West Nineteenth Street.

MILLER, FRIEDMAN, 66 years; 172 Seventh Street.

MILTING, FREDERICK, 76 years; 420 West Fortieth Street.

MAXEY, WILLIAM, bartender, Fifth Avenue Hotel; 152 East Fiftieth Street.

McJOHN, PATRICK, 28 years; 841 Third Avenue; died at the Flower Hospital.

MARKHAM, STEPHEN, 33 years; 89 Varick Street; died at Bellevue Hospital.

MANNING, MATTHEW, 65 years; died at 129 Varick Street.

MARTIN, ANNE; died at 102 Washington Street.

NULTY, Mrs. J., 60 years; 616 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

NIERNAN, JOHN, 67; died at 300 East Fifty-second Street.

NUGENT, CHRISTOPHER, 44 years; 340 West Fortieth Street.

ORLANT, ROSE, 85 years; died at 135 Sullivan Street.

OSTER, Mrs., 70 years; died at 317 Broome Street.

O'BRIEN, MICHAEL, 55 years; died at 508 Eleventh Avenue.

O'BRIEN, Mrs. Ellen; died at 211 West Thirteenth Street.

PENN, ADRIAN, 51 years; 342 West Twenty-eighth Street.

PEINECKE, LOUIS, 26 years; 240 West Fourth Street; died in Ninth Precinct patrol wagon on way to St. Vincent's Hospital.

PASQUALE, MILLET, 46 years; died at 66 Leroy Street.

ROACH, ——; 1,494 Second Avenue; died at home.

RYCRAFF, CHARLES, 62 years; died at Putnam House.

RIDY, MARGARET, 50 years; 444 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; died at 636 Madison Avenue.

RAFFERTER, JOHN, 50 years; died at 1,446 Second Avenue.

RILEY, MAY, 50 years, 103 Second Avenue.

RYCROFT, CHARLES E., 359 Fourth Avenue.

REARDON, MARY, 51 years, 143 West Fifty-fourth Street.

ROGERS, JACOB S., of Paterson, N. J., at Union League Club, 1 East Thirty-ninth Street.

ROONEY, JAMES, 201 East Fifty-fourth Street.

RYAN, CORNELIUS, 35 years, 290 Seventh Avenue.

RAFFERTY, BERNARD, male child 3 days old, died 305 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

REILLEY, ——, address unknown; died at Roosevelt Hospital.

SCHAEFER, CHRISTIAN, 71 years, 122 Third Avenue.

SEADINGHAM, WILLIAM, 28 years, 1 Dominick Street.

SEUCH, ANDREW, 117 Ninth Avenue.

SEXTON, JOHN, 38 years, 173 Mott Street.

SHESKER, FRED, 45 years, 112 East Eighty-seventh Street.

STELLER, ANTONIO, 63 years, 336 East Seventy-first Street.

STEIP, JOHN, 55 years, 529 East Thirteenth Street.

SPIOUS, JOHN, 38 years, 2,204 Second Avenue.

SHANDLY, JAMES, 448 West Forty-eighth Street.

SHERRY, FRANK M., 50 years; Branchport, N. J.; died on board steamboat Monmouth.

SNECKA, —, (woman,) 40 years; 419 East Seventy-fourth Street; died at Presbyterian Hospital.

SKLENER, CHARLES, 54 years; 534 East Seventy-second Street; died at Presbyterian Hospital.

SMIVER, JOHN, 33 years; 322 East Seventy-third Street; died at Presbyterian Hospital.

THROCKMORTON, P., 48 years, 20 Bowery.

TUSEY, J., 60 years, 58 West Eighth Street.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 40 years; died at 169 Bleecker Street.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 45 years; died at 153 East Twenty-third Street.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 55 years; died at 541 Washington Street.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, colored; died at Roosevelt Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 35 years; 163 West Thirty-second Street; died in New York Hospital

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, prostrated at 239 East Third Street; died in Bellevue ambulance.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 40 years, 675 Third Avenue; died in Flower Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 35; died in Gouverneur Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN; died in Hudson Street Hospital; taken there Monday night.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN; died at Roosevelt Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN; died at Roosevelt Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, died at Roosevelt Hospital.

VANDERHOFF, Daniel, from Barge Office.

VAUGHN, EMMA, age unknown, died at the Grand Union Hotel.

VANDELPOOL, ELIZABETH, died at her home, 431 West Twenty-sixth Street.

WORTH, NELLIE, age unknown; died at her home, 248 West Twenty-first Street.

WALTER, FRANK, 65 years; died at his home, 954 First Avenue.

WALTHER, BERTHA, 78; 317 East Thirteenth Street.

WHITNEY, ELIAS, 85 years; 85 Fourth Avenue.

WEINGER, JOHN, 3 months; 416 East Eighteenth Street.

WEIR, CAROLINE H., 51 years; 408 West Forty-second Street.

WALSH, CARROLL H., 35 years; 208 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

WIGLERT, PAUL, 46, 227 Park Avenue, Astoria, L. I.; died in Presbyterian Hospital.

WRIGHT, MARY, 71; 78 Little West Twelfth Street.

WEST, NELLIE, 22 years; 248 West Twenty-first Street.

WHALEN, Mrs. ANNIE, 39 years; 110 Bradhurst Avenue.

Prostrations in Manhattan.

A.—Aarons, Maggie, 36 years, 207 East Thirteenth Street; Albert, —, 338 East Ninth Street.

B.—Bailes, Ellen, 45 years, 544 West Forty-fourth Street; Bergen, Paul E., 18 years, 476 West Thirty-first Street; Brady, Marguerite, 18 years, 1,599 Avenue A; Beck, Henrietta, 18 years, 12 Manhasset Street, Brooklyn; Beyhl, Henry, 41 years, 604 East Twelfth Street; Berner, William, 18 years, 11 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn; Bromley, John, 52 years, 27 East Eleventh Street; Bylelow Michael, 48 years, street sweeper, 339 East Forty-third Street; Bullin, William, 25 years, 477½ West Seventeenth Street; Byrnes, John, 31 years, 3 Sullivan Street; Byrnes, Michael, 28 years, 786 Third Avenue; Barnett, James, 45 years, 625 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Bodell, William, 43 years, 340 East 42d Street; Bradley, John, 40 years, 1,807 Park Avenue; Brennan, Hugh, 45 years, 207 West Sixty-third Street; Becker, Justus, 48 years, address unknown.

C.—Canarsie, John, 60 years, 644 West Twenty-ninth Street; Carroll, Patrick, 60 years, 553 Park Avenue; Campbell, John, 35 years, 80th Street and Second Avenue; Connors, Nora, 22 years, 237 East Twenty-third Street; Clifford, Jernich, 38 years, 24 Cherry Street; Cook, Charles, 32 years, 620 East Sixteenth Street; Conduzin, Eugene, 21 years, no home; Chevallier, Louis, prostrated at the New Amsterdam Hotel; Codardi, 43 years, 89 Baxter Street; Connally, Michael, 28 years, 248 East Eightieth Street; Connors, N., 23 years, 140 Charles Street; Carey, Gottlieb, 50 years, 433 East Tenth Street; Coleman, John, 43, 125 Bowery; Casey, James, 35 years, 1,218 First Avenue.

D.—Danhauser, Carl, 28 years, 153 Second Avenue; Day, Joseph, 51 years, 510 West Broadway; Donnelly, Rose, 23 years, 29 Boulevard, Weehawken; Downey, Francis, no home; Duffy, Michael, 35 years, 1,667 Avenue A; Devoe, Daniel, 55 years, residence unknown; Domrorsky, Fritz, 50 years, 506 Eleventh Avenue; Dott, Charles, prostrated at 93 Lexington Avenue; Dick, James H., 35 years, 927 Cortlandt Avenue; Devine, John, 65 years, 155 Waverley Place.

E—Elliott, James, 41 years, 317 East Thirty-first Street; Evans, H. W., 36 years, 12 Fulton Place, East New York.

F—Field, John, 71 years, Maspeth, L. I.; Flynn, Frank, 21 years; Fishker, Maurice, 25 Rutgers Place; Foster, Charles, 60 years, 251 East Tenth Street.

G—Gaffney, Thomas, 31 years, 1,055 Third Avenue; Gantner, John, 31 years, 346 East Third Street; Garvey, Michael, 29 years, 126 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Gelinder, Moses, 58 years, — Rivington Street; Gilmore, John, 56 years, 149 Park Row; Green, Michael, 50 East Thirty-second Street; Grief, Harry; Greenberger, George, 36 years, 403 East Twenty-fourth Street; Graff, Charles, 31 years, 183 Third Avenue; Grossman, Leopold, 57 years, 142 Second Avenue.

H.—Hahn, Albert, 42 years, 13 Astor Place; Hardy, Charles, 35 years, 322 East Sixteenth Street; Hare, John, 38 years, 514 West Twenty-seventh Street; Heines, Charles, 306 East Twenty-sixth Street; Hines, John, 44 years, 521 East Twelfth Street; Hughes, Margaret, 36 years, 651 Third Avenue; Hynes, Patrick, 62 years, 143 West Sixtieth Street.

J.—Jacobs, Charles, fireman of Truck 16; Jarott, Algano, 56 years, 160 West Thirtieth Street; Johnson, Mary, prostrated at Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue.

K.—Kennedy, John S., 23 years, of 543 East Sixteenth Street; Kennedy, James, 28 years, 103 Paterson Street, Paterson, N. J.; King, John, 43 years, 322 Bowery; Kehoe, Frank, 24 years, prostrated at 719 Second Avenue; Kucher, Frederick C., 71 years, 329 Fifth Street; Kalbfleisch, Katie, 139 East Third Street; Kelly, Charles, 30 years, 60 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Kane, John, 45 years, Providence, R. I.; Kilheeney, James, 42 years, 1,678 Madison Avenue.

L—Loccadito, Ercore, 28 years, overcome in Tombs Prison; Lanton, David, 40 years, 1,880 Third Avenue; Leech, John, 35 years, College Avenue and Cedar Place; Leroy, Arthur, 26 years, 23 Madison Street.

M.—Martin, John, 25 years, 1,325 Amsterdam Avenue; Meade, Michael, 20 years, 28 Hudson Street; Moran, Andrew, 40 years, 158 Park Row; Morrissey, Michael, 35 years, 95 Washington Street; Mortiman, Henry, 53 years, 222 East 65th Street; Mooney, John, Assistant Clerk Board of Aldermen; McDonald, Annie, 202 East Forty-second Street; Moore, Peter, 43 years, 331 East Fifteenth Street; Murphy, James, 45 years, Bayonne, N. J.; McQuiller, Joseph, 30 years, 442 West Nineteenth Street; McDowell, Mary, 43 years, 2,097 Second Avenue; McCarthy, Kate, 21 years, 244 West 67th Street; McCormick, Kathleen, 18 years, 496 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; McMahon, Rosella, 38 years, 452 Eighth Avenue; McLoughlin, William, 306 West Twenty-seventh Street; Morrell, Jefferson, policeman, 53 years, 436 East Eighty-fourth Street; McCabe, Julia, 35 years, 510 East Twelfth Street; McJan, Andrew, 50 years, 156 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Mulhall, Mary, 70 years, 611 Greenwich Street.

N.—Nelson, James, 44 years, 446 East Seventy-ninth Street; Newes, Frederick, 28 years, of East Eleventh Street; Newens, Robert, taken from the Mercer Street Station to Bellevue.

O.—O'Donnell, Norah, 36 years, No. 675 Third Avenue; Oseler, Charles, 25 years, North Western Hotel; Olesen, Amelia, 24 years, 80 Cherry Street; O'Keefe, Mary, 62 years, 2,331 Second Avenue.

P.—Phin, Augustus, of 298 Bowery; Powers, William, 27 years, 117 West Fifty-sixth Street; Pugh, Walter, 23 years, 838 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

R.—Ruestler, Christian, 54 years, 532 East Sixteenth; Regan, Roger, 43 years, 227 West Twenty-seventh Street; Rooney, Joseph, 21 years, of 523 West Twenty-seventh Street; Rohl, Matthew, 42 years, 387 Avenue A; Reilly, Peter, 35 years, 318 East Twenty-fourth Street; Ryan, Patrick, 35 years, 1,218 First Avenue.

S.—Strawal, Louis, 214 East Third Street; Supple, Edward, 35 years, 429 West Forty-second Street; Shaft, Frederick, 35 years, 312 West Eighteenth Street; Skoyo, Fannie, 21 years, 620 East Sixth Street; Seely, Michael, 23 years, 124 West Twenty-seventh Street; Slavin, Patrick, 48 years, 1,714 Third Avenue; Seman, James, 36 years, 633 Columbus Avenue; Stacker, Emile, 29 years, Etna, N. J.; Snell, Adelaide, 22 years, 270 East Sixty-sixth Street; Smith, Annie, 317 East Sixty-sixth Street; Schuman, August, 59 years, 608 East Twelfth Street; Sullivan, William, 38 years, 17 Park Row; Shanahan, Johannah, 60 years, 24 Oak Street; Scarlin, Thomas, 26 years, 628 Water Street; Sheerin, Bertha, 31 years, 459 West Fortieth Street; Sherrett, Mary, 75 years, 421 West Twenty-sixth Street; Schmidt, Michael, 183 Varick Street; Shiner, Michael, 32 years, 949 First Avenue; Schultz, Louisa, 15 years, 14 East Seventeenth Street; Sexton, Michael, 60 years, 138 East Twenty-eighth Street; Somoni, Mary, 70 years, 88 James Street; Smith, George, 465 West Forty-ninth Street; Smith, Mamie, taken from 205 West Thirtieth Street Station; Steilick, Otto, prostrated at 340 East Twelfth Street; Sprunkel, Frans, 58 years, 171 Second Street.

T.—Terrell, Mrs. Jane, 74 years, 204 East Sixteenth Street; Thanning, Mary, 21 years, residence given as "a barge," prostrated at 41 Catharine Street; Tully, John, 60 years, porter in the Post Office, prostrated while at work in basement of Post Office; Thyne, Martin, 45 years, 202 East Twenty-ninth Street; Trues, John, 45 years, 607 East Thirteenth Street.

U.—Unidentified man, 30 years, prostrated at 218 East Tenth Street, to Bellevue Hospital; unidentified man, 38 years, prostrated at 151 East Twenty-fourth Street, to Bellevue Hospital; unidentified man, prostrated at Sixtieth Street and Third Avenue, to Presbyterian Hospital; unidentified man, prostrated at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, to Harlem Hospital; unidentified man, prostrated in City Hall Park, to Hudson Street Hospital; Unidentified man, in City Hall Park, to Hudson Street Hospital; unidentified man, 35 years, prostrated at Hamilton Ferry, to Hudson Street Hospital; unidentified man, about 40 years, prostrated at Seventeenth Street and Irving Place, to Bellevue Hospital; unidentified man, prostrated at Seventh Street and Avenue B, to Bellevue Hospital; unidentified man, overcome at 816 Second Avenue, to Flower Hospital; unidentified man, 40 years, prostrated at Thirty-sixth Street and North River, to St. Vincent's Hospital; unidentified man, 50 years, prostrated at 81 Ann Street, to Hudson Street Hospital; unidentified woman, 75 years, prostrated at 77 Oliver Street, to Hudson Street Hospital.

V.—Voight, Otto, 21 years, 280 Avenue B.

W.—Warren, William, 56 years, 631 Eleventh Avenue; Wellman, Mary, 50 years, 666 East Eleventh Street; Whalen, David, Wilson, Joseph, 41 years, 112 Varick Street; Welsh, John, 45 years, 2,447 Eighth Avenue; Wheeler, Maggie, 36 years, 207 East Seventy-third Street; Warner, Phillip, 34 years, 1,535 Kiley Street.

Y.—Yates, William, 60 years, 206 Eighth Street; Yosilo, Calino, 40 years, 43 Tompkins Street.

Deaths in Brooklyn.

BAXTER, THOMAS, 60 years old, 103 South First Street.

BENTON, HELEN, 50 years old, 1 South Oxford Street.

BENSON, OWEN, 50 years old, 438 Henry Street.

BERT, CHARLES, 23 years old, 244 Central Avenue.

BAILEY, MARTHA, 27 years old, 102 Wilson Street.

BEHR, CHRISTIAN, 60 years old, 22 Humboldt Street.

BLAZE, JOSEPH, 59 years old, 225 Central Avenue.

BRADSHAW, THOMAS, 50 years old, 176 Forty-third Strete.

BRANDT, PETER, 71 years old, 41 Sumpter Street.

BURNS, HELEN, 22 years old, 175 Duffield Street.

BURKE, WALTER, 25 years old, 231 Duffield Street.

CARSON, JOHN, 30 years old, 80 Greenpoint Avenue.

CHILD, six months old, 168 Twenty-first Street.

CONRAD, ——, 1 month old, 1,758 Pitkin Avenue.

COX, Mrs., 668 Bergen Street.

DWYER, CATHERINE, 10 months old, 112 Oak Street.

EVANS, MARGARET, 5 months old; 164 Front Street.

FISCHER, HENRY, 33 years old; 146 North Fourth Street.

GREELY, VICTORIA, 75 years old; 43 Rapelye Street.

HOE, DANIEL, 16 months old; 528 Graham Avenue.

HOLTZ, HENRY, 79 years old; 669 Lafayette Avenue.

HOOD, Michael, 45 years old, 46 Bristol Street.

HUGHES, HENRY, 62 years old; 256 South Third Street.

JAEGER, WILLIAM, 48 years old; 208 North Eighth Street.

JOHNSON, MARY, 43 years old; 362 Hicks Street; overcome and fell from window.

JOHNSON, M., 62 years old; 240 Hamburg Avenue.

JOYCE, WILLIAM WALTER, 39 years old; 80 Hoyt Street.

KAPLER, HENRY, 67 years old, 41 Sumpter Street.

KASSESI, FIFA, 23 years old; 167 Montrose Avenue.

KELLEY, MICHAEL, 12 months old; 35 Columbia Street.

KEILY, ELEANOR J., 60 years old; 420 Vanderbilt Avenue.

LINDNER, THEODORE, 61 years old, 135 Twenty-first Street.

LEONARD, JAMES, 50 years old, 488 Henry Street.

LIGHT, JOHN, 55 years old, 73 North Third Street; died.

MAHAN, MARY, 93 years old, 420 Hudson Avenue.

MALONEY, HONORA, 40 years old, 38 Gold Street.

MEYERS, EDNA J., 12 months old, 338 Leonard Street.

MOORE, HANNAH, 14 months old, of 147 Degraw Street.

McCABE, OWEN, 29 years old, 100 Graham Avenue.

NELSON, ANTON, 47 years old, 16 Sackett Street.

O'ROURKE, FRANK, 45 years old, 619 Grand Avenue.

PARKS, JESSIE, 14 months old, of 1,046 Second Avenue.

PETERSON, HENRY, 12 months old, 205 Richardson Street.

PHELAN, HELEN, 70 years old, 337 South Fourth Street.

POWERS, MORRIS, 35 years old, 308 Kosciusko Street.

PROPOR, CHARLES, 59 years old, 614 Evergreen Avenue.

RUDD, VICTORIA, 56 years old, 67 Emerson Street.

RYAN, PATRICK, 42 years old, 246 Warren Street.

SAID, Mrs., 70 years old, 187 Meserole Street.

SCHACKELL, M., 55 years old, 343 Fifth Avenue.

SMITH, GEORGE F., 57 years old, died at 929 De Kalb Avenue.

STEDSON, SUSAN, 72 years old, 790 Gates Avenue.

SORENS, ——, four months old, of 66 Sixteenth Street.

WEBER, ELIZABETH, 12 months old, 898 Myrtle Avenue.

WEISMER, PHILIP, 45 years old, address unknown; died at 51 Central Avenue.

WEST, CHARLES, 47 years old, 122 Dikeman Street.

In Queens Borough.

Five deaths from the heat occurred in the Borough of Queens, the victims being:

HENNING, CAROLINE, 48 years old, 90 Boulevard, Long Island City.

MURPHY, LILLIAN, infant, 88 Nott Avenue, Long Island City.

THREE UNIDENTIFIED ITALIANS, St. John's Hospital.

The following cases of prostration were reported:

CAMBOAH, JOHN, 29 years old, 40 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

DUNN, Mrs. MARY, 64 years old, Jackson Avenue.

DILLMAN, LIZZIE, 8 years old, 201 Rogers Street, Brooklyn.

FIDLEY, ALICE, 39 years old, 1,108 Van Alst Avenue.

GLENMORE, PETER, 22 years old, Long Island Railroad, Newtown.

HOLSBACH, LOUIS, 42 years old, employe sugar refinery.

HENDERSON, ALICE, 20 years old, Far Rockaway.

JOYCE, MARGARET, 40 years old, 52 Mill Street, Astoria.

KASOLERCKI, MARO, 30 years old, laborer.

MODLER, PETER, 20 years old, 404 East Seventy-fourth Street, Manhattan.

NOCOLASKI, MICHAEL, 40 years old, Greenpoint.

SIMS, CHARLES, 26 years old, 134 Greenpoint Avenue.

SULLIVAN, SARAH, 50 years old, 33 Vernon Avenue.

WASSOR, NEOSAKI, laborer.

In Richmond Borough.

There were three deaths from the heat in Richmond Borough, the victims being:

FLYNN, J., 60 years old, Mount Loretta.

HORN, SOPHIE, 72 years old, 183 Richmond Road, Stapleton.

SPINDLER, CATHARINE, 72 years old, Tompkins Street, Stapleton.

The prostrations were:

CARNEY, THOMAS, 50 years old, Matawan, N. J.

FISHER, HARRY, 42 years old, Stapleton.

DEATH OF DR. N. MAYNARD.

Well-Known Clergyman and Lecturer Was Prostrated on the Street.

The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, a well-known lecturer, died yesterday at the Hotel Doré, in West Twenty-eighth Street. He was preparing for a European voyage, and Monday night was prostrated in the street and taken to the hotel in a cab. He rallied under the care of a physician, but at 7 A. M. yesterday was found dying and expired before a physician who was summoned arrived.

Dr. Maynard was the son of the Rev. George Maynard, M. A., a distinguished Cambridge College graduate. He was graduated with honors at Upper Canada College and studied for the ministry after he had held responsible positions in the Government Bank of the Dominion. He was ordained deacon after three years' study with the Right Rev. Bishop of Connecticut and served his deaconate on Staten Island. He was raised to the priesthood by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, and accepted a call to St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn. He administered the affairs of this parish with success for fifteen years, and traveled in China, India, and Japan, where he accumulated information and data for his career as a lecturer. At other times he traveled in Italy, France, the Holy Land, Russia, Turkey, Austria, Hungary, Servia, and Greece.

Dr. Maynard was a student of ecclesiastical music and architecture. He was for fifteen years Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment of the State National Guard, and on his resignation was appointed Chaplain of the National Guard Association of this State. He for many years was a contributor to newspapers. He was a fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, and received the gold medal for the extension of sacred art and mediaeval architecture in America.

CHARLES E. RYCROFT'S DEATH.

Ex-Importer of Textiles Succumbs to the Heat.

Charles E. Rycroft, for many years active in this city as an importer of textiles, and well known in business circles, died in his room in the Putnam House yesterday afternoon, a victim of the heat. Edward Paffert, a friend of Rycroft, living at 1,065 Jackson Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, found his body on the floor near his bed.

Through a letter which Mr. Rycroft had in one of his pockets with the heading of the firm of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., accountants, it was learned that he was the son of John Rycroft, a wealthy linen merchant of Manchester, England. He was quite successful in business here until about two years ago, when he began to drink heavily. Finally his creditors, with his consent, wound up his business. Nobody lost anything, but Rycroft was left almost penniless.

ADRIEN TENU HEAT VICTIM.

Well-Known Chef, Long Connected with the Waldorf-Astoria, Dies Suddenly.

Adrien Tenu, one of the best culinary artists in the country, and long connected with the Waldorf-Astoria, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease, rendered acute by the heat, at his home, 342 West Twenty-eighth Street. M. Tenu complained of feeling poorly on Saturday, and went to his home. He had so far recovered on Monday that he was about the house and opened the door to callers. During the night he was taken worse, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning he was dead.

M. Tenu was born in Paris about fifty-two years ago. He came to this country in 1880, and entered the service of the late Jay Gould. Next he went, in turn, to the Hotel Brunswick, the Café Savarin, the Lawyers' Club, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the Waldorf-Astoria. He was an artist in his line, taking great pride in his work, and some of his decorative pieces were greatly admired at the annual displays at the balls of the French Cooks' Philanthropic Society.

He leaves a widow and two children.

DEATH OF A CHICAGO EDITOR.

L. E. Adams Prostrated by the Heat at the Grand Union Hotel.

L. E. Adams, aged fifty, editor of The Equity, a newspaper published in Chicago, was overcome by the heat at the Grand Union Hotel yesterday afternoon, and taken to the Flower Hospital by Dr. Jenks, ambulance surgeon. He died a few hours after arriving at the institution.

Mr. Adams, so it was learned at the

FIERCE SQUALLS STRIKE CITY AND HARBOR

Vessels Tossed About, Causing Panic on Board.

Spray of Breaking Waves Dashed Into Battery Park—Trees Uprooted and Street Cars Stopped.

Shortly after the heat had reached its maximum yesterday afternoon, and just as it seemed impossible to withstand the unnatural strain imposed by the continual high temperature, two fierce black squalls broke over the city in close succession, smashing things generally and furnishing a most peculiar meteorological phenomenon.

The second squall was one of the fiercest known to even the oldest boatmen along the water front, and before it was fairly started it pelted the town with hailstones, big as peas, that cleared the streets in almost record time. It was of the kind that comes swooping down wrapped in a yellowish brown haze of dust and sand picked up miles distant, and it kicked up the waters of the bay and the river, throwing excursion boats about as if they were pleasure yachts.

A feature of both storms was that while they were at their height down town, the sun was shining up town, and then when the squalls finally reached Harlem they appeared only as heavy showers.

When the first storm broke shortly before 4 o'clock at least 10,000 persons of all ages and both sexes were assembled in Battery Park, seeking relief from the intense heat. None seemed willing to move from the lifegiving breeze that preceded the black clouds, but with the first drops there was a general stampede for shelter. Mothers gathered up their children, and with other children tagging onto their skirts, tried to flee with the crowd to where there was protection.

Lightning and thunder began to play overhead, and as the van breeze of the squall struck the bay white caps rose and a score of sailboats on the water downed their sails as if to duck the fury of the wind. Steadily it rose, however, until the trees bent under its weight and with each gust the crowd, now mostly sheltered under trees and in the neighboring ferry sheds, breathed sighs of relief.

The second squall, which arrived within an hour after the first, was by far the record breaker. Black clouds began to bank and pile up on one another in the west, and a greenish yellow haze arose as the storm neared. In time the haze included the clouds, and as the squall swept over the bay things broke loose.

The Mary Patten, from Long Branch, rode safely through the squall while on the way to the city, but as the seas were still running high she was unable to make a landing at the Battery, and for safety sake proceeded to her dock at the foot of Little West Twelfth Street.

The Liberty Island boat Bay Ridge narrowly escaped being swamped at the Battery landing. The Iron Steamboat which left Coney Island for this city at 4:30 P. M. ran into the storm while making for the Narrows. The waves being higher than ever before encountered by craft in this harbor caused the boat to rock so heavily that it was thought advisable to keep the women and children in the cabins. The first gust of wind which struck the Grand Republic and Gen. Slocum relieved hundreds of the passengers of their Summer straw hats in a jiffy.

Several hundred passengers on the Staten Island ferryboat Southfield had an exciting trip to Staten Island. The Southfield left Whitehall Street at 5:45. She had just gotten out into the stream and was heading to round Governors Island when the wind hit her. She was turned into the wind and breasted it. She made some headway for a time, but the waves broke over her bow and the water flowed through her wagon ways and made its way into the lower cabins.

The boat rocked and rolled, and the passengers, having the Northfield in mind, became panic stricken. The crew went about assuring all there was no danger, but the passengers knew better, for, despite the fact that she was supposed to be running ahead, she was drifting astern and making the Governors Island seawall fast. The passengers made for the life preservers and rushed about thoroughly frightened. The wind finally blew itself out, but only just in time to avert a collision with the seawall.

The Southfield then headed down the bay, and her nervous passengers had just time enough to cool off, when as she was approaching St. George another flurry of wind struck her. There was a continual din of thunder and the lightning flashes were incessant. The passengers were in a panic again in an instant, although the boat was not in danger. There was a new rush for life preservers and for the upper deck. The boat heeled over considerably under the storm, but made her dock in safety. She was eighteen minutes late in landing.

The seas broke against the Battery seawall furiously, throwing the spray at times nearly twenty feet into the air, and much of the water was blown far into the grass plots in the Battery Park. The free bath and also the pay swimming bath, which are moored alongside each other on the seawall, were buffeted and pounded so severely that it seemed as though they would be carried away at any moment, and both these places were cleared of swimmers as quickly as possible.

Up town the storms were not severe. The first arrived in Harlem at 5:30 o'clock, and after making things lively in a bit of a blow, dropped a few dashes of rain, hardly enough to wet the pavement, and then glanced off eastward toward the New Jersey shore. The second storm, however, did a little better. It reached Harlem at 7 o'clock, and after a blow of several minutes sent a downpour of rain which continued for twenty minutes. The fury of the squall seemed to have spent itself in what mischief it could do further down the city. One of the more remarkable parts of the performance of this storm is that it traveled up the river touching the shore here and there and glancing off over the water, so that even in streets between the Battery and Harlem it rained, or failed to rain, according as the storm had glanced off or onto shore.

The after part of the storm, however, struck Bay Ridge, where it descended with some of its original fury. Trees were uprooted and branches and limbs twisted off, while great clouds of dust preceded the squall.

In some of the outlying districts, as the storm struck the trolley cars the motormen had to stop the cars, as they were unable to see twenty feet ahead. The storm here was accompanied by a severe downfall of rain.

HAVOC AT CONEY ISLAND.

Two Bathers Drowned—Boats and Booths Swept Out to Sea—Ten Horses Killed by Lightning.

The storm of last evening swept the shore of Coney Island and drowned two men who were bathing at the West End.

Peter Van Holzer of 195 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, with his brother-in-law, was in the water when the storm broke. The waves ran very high for a short time, and Van Holzer could not reach the shore. He sank, and his brother-in-law and a lifesaver named Thomas Bye went to the rescue of the drowning man. He was dragged ashore, and was attended by Dr. W. H. Pierce, but could not be revived.

The body of an unidentified man who was drowned during the storm was washed ashore at the foot of Thompson's Walk soon after the rain stopped.

The hundreds of clam chowder boats and tintype galleries near the water at Coney Island were swept out to sea.

A freak of lightning happened in the barn at Crobsey Avenue and Bay Thirty-sixth Street. Ten horses were in stalls on one side of the barn and eleven on the other. The ten horses were killed and the eleven horses in stalls exactly opposite escaped injury. The cupola of the Brighton Beach Hotel was struck and the hundreds of guests who were in the hotel became for a few minutes panic-stricken.

When the storm started there were over 30,000 people on the beaches near the West End. They ran for cars and crowded the stations, while the lightning played about the electric wires. At 6:45 P. M. a bolt of lightning shot up into the observatory at the West End, and an alarm of fire was turned in by some people, who thought the big outlook tower was ablaze.

The loss through the storm at Coney Island is reported to be about $10,000.

Nominated for the Assembly.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 2.—Charles J. Hewitt of Locke was nominated for the Assembly to-day by the Republican Convention of the Second District of Cayuga County.

DOG LIFE SAVER SHOT.

Had Rescued Many from Drowning, but His Last Act Brought About His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 2.—While the Stanton Avenue police and Miss E. Valentine Smith, a representative of the Anti-Cruelty Society, stirred about to-day endeavoring to save the life of a canine hero, Scot by name, a policeman's bullet killed the animal.

Scot was a handsome collie, and had rescued many a small boy from death in the lake during his useful life. Last evening Tommy Peterson, ten years old, plunged into the lake. Scot saw the little fellow wade out beyond his depth, and waited for no more. Jumping from the pier that projects into the water at that point, he seized the bather by the leg and dragged him to shore.

The small boy limped home. His mother's ire was raised through the fear that her son had been bitten, and she hurried to the Stanton Avenue Police Station to make complaint. It was learned that Scot was not the possessor of a tag showing that a license had been paid for him, and the dog life saver's fate was sealed.

A GEORGIA RAILROAD LINE.

Peter Vickers, Colored, a Subscriber to the Enterprise.

The New York officials of the Brunswick and Birmingham Railroad received word yesterday that the $25,000 necessary to insure the road going through Douglass, Coffee County, Ga., has been subscribed by the citizens of that county and a free right of way has also been guaranteed the road by the citizens of that county.

The most notable feature connected with this news from Georgia is that the last $1,000 of the necessary subscription was furnished by a colored man, Peter Vickers, one of the leading colored citizens of the county and President of the Colored Colony Scheme.

The railroad officials point to this as a refreshing proof not only that all the negroes in this typical county of the Southern "black belt" are not ground down by poverty, but also that there are men of the colored race even in the farming districts of the South who are keenly alive to the conditions marking the march of progress.

Norfolk and Western's Track Repaired.

The damages to the Norfolk and Western Railway track caused by the recent floods have been repaired, and the line in its entirety is open for business to all points.

American Rabbis in Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—About fifty ministers of American Jewish congregations assembled at the Keneseth Israel Temple here to-night to attend the first meeting of the twelfth annual session of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf of the local committee delivered the address of welcome. Several other addresses were made, and after the annual message of the President Rabbi Joseph Silverman of New York, had been read, the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow. The sessions will last until Saturday.

The Old Century House Burned.

The Old Century House at King's Bridge, famous as the headquarters of George Washington, was completely destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. It is supposed that tramps set the old mansion on fire, as it has been occupied by them ever since the family of Walter White vacated it last Fall.

The fire was discovered by residents in the neighborhood shortly after 4 o'clock, and an alarm which they turned in brought two engines from Riverdale and King's Bridge. Before they arrived, however, the flames had gained great headway, and, although the firemen worked desperately to save the old landmark, their efforts were of no avail, and all that now remains to mark the spot is a heap of blackened ruins

To Raze Yale's Old Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 2.—Contracts have been awarded by Prof. Morris of The Tyler Treasurer of Yale for tearing down the treasury building, North College, and lyceum. Work on the last two will begin at once. The treasury building will stand a month longer until Woodbridge Hall is completed. With the demolition of the lyceum and North College, Yale's famous old brick row with the exception of South Middle, will have disappeared.

Must Improve Suffolk County Jail.

ALBANY, July 2.—Secretary McLaughlin of the State Prison Commission, in a report made to that commission to-day on an inspection of the Suffolk County Jail, severely criticises the women's department and the absence of any department for juveniles. The commission adopted a resolution directing the Board of Supervisors of that county to provide improved quarters for the women and juvenile prisoners, on plans to be approved by the commission, and also to make some minor improvements in the men's jail.

Cuban Convention to Meet in Secret.

HAVANA, July 2.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention has moved its quarters from the Marti Theatre to a suite of rooms in that vicinity. The convention's sessions will hereafter be closed to the public. The commission appointed to draft an electoral law for Cuba formally reported to the convention to-day. No action was taken on the report.

Gen. Wood Is Improving.

HAVANA, July 2.—Gen. Wood, who has been suffering from malarial fever, is improved. His doctors report the fever as diminishing.

Typhoid Kills Yale Student.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 2.—Robert M. Chamberlain, a leading member of the class of 1901 at the Sheffield Scientific School, died this noon at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Alice P. Chamberlain, 4 Mansfield Street. The young man died after a six weeks' illness from typhoid fever. He prepared for Yale in England, with one of the leading prize takers of his class. He was twenty-one years old.

New York Building at Buffalo Opened.

BUFFALO, July 2.—The New York State Building at the Pan-American Exposition was informally opened to-day. The officers of the commission simply moved in, and will be at home there from now on for visitors and receptions. There may be an installation ceremony later, possibly on New York Day, which will be Sept. 18.

Frank Follin's Skull Fractured.

Frank Follin, a well-known horseman, who keeps a livery stable at Summit and Jewett Avenues, Jersey City, was out driving last night with a spirited team, when they ran away, dashing into a lamppost. Follin was thrown out. His head struck the curbstone, his skull was fractured, and he was hurt internally. His injuries are fatal.

Civil Service and Police Promotions.

ALBANY, July 2.—The State Civil Service Commission, at a meeting in this city to-day, signed the report to be sent to the Governor containing its findings in the matter of the investigation of the charges that abuses exist in connection with the promotion of Sergeants to Captaincies under the New York bi-partisan Police Board. The report is to be given for publication in a day or two.

Liabilities, $304,173; Assets, Nothing.

BATH, N. Y., July 2.—Frederick Morris, formerly of Plattsburg and for several years proprietor of the Bath Harness Company, who made an assignment in 1893, today filed a petition in bankruptcy in Buffalo. His liabilities are $304,173.25; there are no assets.

Rev. G. K. Newell Accepts a Call.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 2.—The Rev. K. Kennedy Newell of Hope Chapel has accepted a call to the City Park Branch of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. A number of the striking machinists attended Hope Chapel, and during the strike some of the congregation became divided on the subject. This rendered it unpleasant to Mr. Newell, as he was friendly to men on both sides, and he solved the problem by accepting the call.

CORNELL VICTORIOUS IN A GLORIOUS RACE

Continued from Page 1.

tender who disregarded the Government rules for the course.

GREAT CROWD CHEERED CREWS.

A few scattered drops of rain fell just before the start of the 'Varsity race. With the advent of the rain, the wind died down, and the water was smoother than it had been all day. The 'Varsity four-oared shell race at two miles was the first event of the afternoon. C. Goodwin of Syracuse, the only entry in the single sculls race, was allowed to row over the mile and a half course, to have that event officially awarded him.

Much difficulty was experienced by the thousands in getting across to Highlands on the West Shore, where the observation train was sidetracked and where those who intended to see the race any old way proposed to station themselves. It was a shirt-waist crowd, and a man who wore a coat was jeered and greeted with shouts of, "Take that coat off!" There did not appear to be as much betting as usual, though occasionally one saw a roll of bills. Fancher, the local bookmaker, said that betting was dull.

Every train and boat brought more people, and by noon anxious looks were cast toward the West, where thunder heads were appearing. Some expressed the hope that there would be a shower, race or no race, but most of the spectators were willing to stand any amount of heat, provided the water remained in good condition. There was just a lazy breeze from the South, and everything promised well for the starting of the races on time, except the prospect of a storm. Notwithstanding the great heat, the crowd was good-natured, and many amusing incidents happened on the train.

An enterprising vendor of root beer, thinking to profit on the day, had turned to Krum's elbow with a boatload of the beverage on and off the ice, mostly off. When the observation train reached the pier, just below the start, the boat was spied by those on the train, and a wild descent on the stuff was made. After the root beer magnate had sold out he discovered to his dismay that he had not charged enough money for the beer, for it was put up in patent stopper bottles, which were thrown in the river or smashed on the railroad ballast.

Pennsylvania four furnished the surprise of the day, for it has been heralded all along as a sure winner, and when it was beaten it only served to again demonstrate how uncertain boat racing really is. This race was a good one, and the freshmen race was one of those victories that carry glorious memories with it, two sheds in will be remembered how prettily Cornell was rowing when No. 7 collapsed. In addition to this misfortune, No. 5 broke his oar near the finish. Columbia men consider that they were lucky in being permitted to be in the races to-day, for late last night an attempt to burn their boathouse with the shells in it was prevented by one of the caretakers who sleeps in the place. At night he was awakened by the odor of smoke, and, rushing to the outside, discovered a lot of smoldering waste under the house. No clue to the incendiary has been discovered, and the incident probably will close, with the other happenings of the 1901 regatta.

THE 'VARSITY CREWS' RACE.

The four-oared race was a beautiful contest, and the freshmen event was full of excitement, particularly in its last stage, but, like everything else, these two races could have been dispensed with from non-experts' point of view, for the 'Varsity race was what every one had come to see, and that it turned out such a splendid spectacle and great contest vindicated the confidence reposed in the first-class article.

The main race was scheduled for 5 P. M., but for one reason and another a delay of over thirty minutes was occasioned, and it was exactly 5:33 when the crews were given the word by Referee Eustis. The six crews lined up from the first position on the west shore, with Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Columbia, Wisconsin, Cornell, and Georgetown in the order named. Every crew went away from a stake boat except Cornell, hers having been brushed out of the way by Columbia's launch. Cornell got her snap in ahead of the others, with Columbia and Wisconsin close up. Syracuse, Georgetown, and Pennsylvania were beaten from the start, though Pennsylvania was rowing the fastest stroke, keeping industriously at it, with 38 swings to the minute. Syracuse rowed 35, and Columbia was rapidly going to the front at a 37 clip, while Wisconsin kept showing in 35 strokes to the minute, and Cornell and Georgetown 36 each. The water was getting smoother every second, but the light breeze was more stimulating than it was a hindrance, though the heat was intense. Pennsylvania and Syracuse were hopelessly left before the half mile was reached.

Cornell had by this time got a comfortable lead, Wisconsin had ousted Columbia from second position, and Georgetown was pluckily holding on to the fourth peg in the line. These relative positions were maintained to the mile and a half mark, though Cornell's stroke then had dropped to her customary 34, while Wisconsin was rowing 36, Columbia 35, and Georgetown 38.

THRILLING FINISH FOR 'VARSITY.

The hundreds on the observation train had settled for a cracking good race, for it was apparent those youngsters out in the stream were in it to stay. None of the crews wore shirts, and brown, muscular backs and legs were sending the knifelike shells through the water as they had never been sent before. Columbia was hanging on to Cornell at the two-mile mark, Wisconsin in the meanwhile dropping back to third. Georgetown was gamely bringing up the rear of the quartet, while Syracuse and Pennsylvania, in the order named, had been passed by the referee's boat. Columbia was now rowing 38, Cornell kept a wonderful pace and a good length to it, Wisconsin was plugging at 35, and Georgetown had only dropped one notch of the watch in her stroke.

These positions were never varied again during the race, though spasmodic bursts of speed by Columbia would raise the hopes of the blue and white supporters, which if they did nothing else served to keep Wisconsin back where Columbia and Cornell wanted her. At the bridge Columbia hopes went soaring, for a magnificent struggle was going on. Columbia had pushed her shell's nose almost to that of the Cornell boat and the train was nearly thrown off its track by the wild antics of the Blue and White followers. Flags of all descriptions were frantically waved, fans fluttered on high, for nearly everybody had one, and one pretty girl pulled out a hatpin and flung the hat, trimmed in blue and white ribbon, high in the air. A man on the next car following caught it and passed it forward with the remark, "You're all right!" Cornell raised her stroke then and it was all over. She went from 34 to 36 and increased her lead over Columbia. This was on the last mile of the race, and everybody on the train was standing. Columbia was rowing faster, but she was being held safely in second place. Wisconsin was a sure winner over Georgetown by this time, though nothing better than third in the race was claimed for her.

Cornell was rowing 34 on the beginning of the last half mile, and Cornell people were crazy. The yachts had begun to discharge their small arms, and even the shouting of the victory had started. It was Cornell's race, sure enough. Even from the train it could be seen that nothing but an obstacle dumped in the Cornell crew's way could keep them from the line first. It was a race, though, that would have stirred an Egyptian mummy, and when Cornell let out a few more strokes in the minute as the line was approached, the bottom dropped out of everything. Cornell breasted the finish mark a length and a third in the lead. Columbia rowing faster than ever, somewhere about 40, added to the spectacle. Wisconsin was two lengths behind Columbia, and Georgetown was beaten by fully six lengths. Columbia had made good her boast that she could do the course better than 19:00. Cornell proved what she claimed, ever since the New Yorkers had rowed the course in 19:07, that she could beat the crew who did it. Wisconsin was inconsolable. She expected to do better than third, but took the defeat gracefully. Georgetown was delighted with her showing, and Pennsylvania and Syracuse had nothing to say except that they enjoyed the race.

THE FOUR-OARED RACE.

The four-oared and freshmen races started at Coe's Cut, the course lying two miles straight down the river. The same finish line serving for all three races. The water was worse than smooth, for a brisk breeze was blowing and the choppy water bobbed the shells around considerably. Pennsylvania and Columbia led at the start, with Pennsylvania having the advantage, Columbia following half a length behind, with open water between Cornell and Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania gained a length and a quarter. The crews rowed about 34. For the first half Pennsylvania led, with Columbia second and Cornell back three lengths. All three boats were out of their course, steering through the pier next to the one through which all the courses were laid out.

Approaching the mile mark, Pennsylvania and Columbia were holding their course, while Cornell seemed to have gone to the east, but was gradually regaining her course. Pennsylvania still led by about a length, with Cornell pushing Columbia for second place. The Cornell crew came toward the west shore shortly before the mile mark was reached. At this stage Pennsylvania led by half a length, with Cornell half a length behind Columbia. Cornell gradually closed on Columbia and all three crews retained their courses in a masterly manner. They were rowing about 32 strokes to the minute. Meeting the mile and a half mark, it was a beautiful struggle for supremacy. Pennsylvania had the lead by almost a length, with but little difference between Columbia and Cornell. Coming into the last half mile Cornell slightly decreased Pennsylvania's lead, and all three crews rowed a good, steady, fast stroke. Cornell spurted when she neared the last quarter, and caught up somewhat on Pennsylvania, while Columbia fell behind.

Cornell again spurted as she neared the finish, and rapidly closed up the gap, passing the other two crews. The finish was one of the most beautiful pieces of rowing ever seen on the Hudson. Cornell's crew whipped up the stroke in the last few hundred yards, just before entering the home stretch, closed up the gap, and walked away from the leader, Pennsylvania. Columbia's crew, which had never expected to make much of a showing in this race, put up a heroic struggle, and finished less than two lengths behind Pennsylvania, which was clearly two lengths behind Cornell. The official time was: Cornell, 11:39 3-5; Pennsylvania, second, 11:45 2-5; Columbia, third, 11:51 2-5.

The betting on the freshman race was lively, Cornell being favorite against the field. Columbia was considered one of it, for her crew had woefully bad luck. Capt. Stow, who had been rowing 7, was led to the observation train, supported by several of his student friends, malaria having played sad havoc with his physical condition. Tears were in his eyes as he watched the crews start away on the two-mile journey he had prepared so long for.

The referee gave the word at 4:20 o'clock, Cornell getting under way first. No. 7 in Columbia's boat slipped his seat. The unfortunate youngster recovered again, and got his oar working, but the boat's advantage was lost. Pennsylvania and Cornell were in the van, with Cornell rowing in magnificent form. At the quarter, Cornell led by a length over Pennsylvania, with Columbia and Syracuse close up. Cornell's apparent advantage was very marked, and the race was conceded to her. Her boat led at the mile and at the mile and a half. A short distance further a cry from thousands of throats arose. No. 7 in Cornell's boat had collapsed. He was up again in an instant, and the boat's lead was only cut down a trifle, as the plucky youngster held on to his oar, and went through the motions of rowing. Pennsylvania's coxswain saw the mishap, but he could not make his crew understand what was going on. When he finally did get the fact into their heads, the crew spurted, and No. 7 in Cornell's boat had gone over again, this time for good, as far as the race was concerned. Pennsylvania had by this time worked to the front. Even then the plucky Cornellians were not out of the race, but when No. 5 broke his oar the bitter disappointing struggle for Cornell was over, and Pennsylvania's crew was victorious. Columbia was third, and Syracuse last. The time was 10:20 1-5 for the winning crew.

The coaches of the three leading crews made the following comments at the conclusion of the race.

Charles Courtney said: "The winner is as I predicted, but the remarkably good race of Columbia was certainly no less surprising than the wonderful time, which is forty seconds faster than I expected. The statement that the best crew won sums up the situation."

Edward Hanlan said: "My crew, while it did not win, certainly made a magnificent showing. That is comforting to every Columbia man. My crew did not win because it did not have the requisite strength and weight. Next year I can produce a crew that can do the course in 18:30, and to beat Columbia then Cornell will have to do better than that."

Andrew Odea said: "The pace was too hot for us. We were not able to cope with such worthy rivals."

THE CREWS AND SUMMARIES.

'Varsity Eights, Distance Four Miles.—Won by Cornell. Time—18:53 1-5. Columbia second. Time—18:58. Wisconsin third. Time—19:06 4-5. Georgetown fourth. Time—19:21. Syracuse fifth, Pennsylvania sixth. No time taken for Syracuse and Pennsylvania.

CORNELL CREW.

	Age.	Height. Ft. In.	Weight.
Bow.S. Hazlewood, 1903	..23	5.09½	164
2....W. Merrill, 1903	21	5.05½	163
3....H. T. Kuschke, 1903	..21	5.10	165
4....T.J.Van Alstyne,1903	.21	6.00	179
5....C. A. Lueder, 1902	..23	6.00	171
6....Capt. H. E. Vanderhoef, 1901	24	5.09½	162
7....A. S. Petty, 1902	22	5.10½	162
Str'ke.R. W. Robbins, 1901	.21	5.08½	156
Averages	.22	5.09 11-16	165¾
Coxsw'n J. G. Smith, 1903	.21	5.03	107
Sub. B. H. Smith, 1903	..21	6.01	164
Sub. E. D. Sebring, 1903	.20	5.11	175

COLUMBIA CREW.

Bow.R. P. Jackson, 1902	..20	5.07½	145
2....H. C. Townsend, Jr., 1903	19	5.08½	158
3....A. D. Weekes, Jr., 1902	.22	5.08½	150
4....Capt. F. B. Irvine, 1902	21	6.00	167
5....S. P. Nash, 1901	22	5.11	172
6....M. Stevenson, 1901	..20	5.11	170
7....R. B. Bartholomew, 1903	20	5.10½	165
Str'ke.C. M. Niezer, 1901	..23	6.00	170
Averages	.20⅞	5.10½	162½
Coxsw'n W. P. Comstock, 1903	21	5.05½	115
Sub. Coxsw'n G. Potts, 1904	19	5.08	122
Sub. A. B. Hull, 1903	19	5.09	152
Sub. L. Moen, 1903	20	5.10	137
Sub. P. B. La Roche, Jr., 1902	20	5.07½	143
Sub. J. C. Harrison, 1901	.21	5.10	148

WISCONSIN CREW.

Bow.D. C. Trevarthan, 1903	.19	5.09	157
2....B. F. Lounsberry, 1902	.21	5.11	164
3....F. L. Smith, 1903	..20	5.11	166
4....E. L. Jordan, 1904	..20	6.00	174
5....Capt. W. J. Gibson, 1902	25	6.02	184
6....R. G. Stevenson, 1903	.20	5.10	176
7....C. H. Gaffin, 1903	..20	6.01	174
Str'ke.E. V. McComb, 1904	.18	6.00	164
Averages	.20⅜	5.11½	169⅝
Coxswain J. F. Sawyer, 1903	20	5.06	100
Sub. B. M. Palmer, 1903	.22	5.06	100
Sub. A. J. Quigley, 1903	.20	5.09	146
Sub. M. Banta, 1904	18	5.09	140

GEORGETOWN CREW.

Bow.J. St. Clair, 1902	..21	6.00	147
2....J. Reilly, 1903	20	5.11	156
3....F. Romadka, 1901	22	6.00	163
4....J. F. Lynch, 1902	..21	6.01	172
5....W. Britt, 1903	23	6.00	167
6....M. A. Russell, 1903	.20	6.01	165
7....J. P. B. Duffy, 1901	.22	6.01½	163
Str'ke.Capt. F. J. Kerns	..22	5.11	172
Averages	.21⅛	6.00	163½
Coxsw'n C. Kiernan, 1901	.23	5.04	116
Sub. A. C. Gracie, 1901	..21	5.10½	150
Sub. H. Brechinor, 1904	..19	5.10	147

SYRACUSE CREW.

Bow.W. T. Pangmon, 1902	.26	5.11	151½
2....J. E. Gramlich, 1904	.23	5.08	152
3....A. D. Brown, 1903	..26	5.10	165
4....E. H. Summer, 1903	..22	5.11	152
5....H. E. Elden, 1903	23	6.00	160
6....J. B. Parrish, 1902	..21	5.11½	154
7....L. D. Woolsey, 1902	..26	5.07½	155
Str'ke.Capt. L. B. Wikoff, 1902	26	5.09½	163
Averages	.24⅛	5.10 1-16	157 1-16
Coxswain R. C. Farrington, 1903	19	5.04	115
Sub. E. E. Davis, 1903	..25	5.10½	171
Sub. C. E. Goodwon, 1903	.23	5.07½	148

PENNSYLVANIA CREW.

Bow.R. Bloch, 1902	20	5.05½	155
2....H. E. Gillespie, 1903	.20	6.00	165
3....F. A. Hartung, 1903	.22	5.09	155
4....J. Sharpe, 1903	22	5.10	165
5....R. Oglesby, 1903	23	6.01½	170
6....G. S. Keller, 1903	..20	5.08½	160
7....H. E. Schrieber, 1901	.21	5.10	150
Str'ke.Capt. F. J. Klér, 1903	21	5.10	155
Averages	.21⅝	5.09½	158⅛
Coxswain F. B. Tupper, 1903	19	3.06	115
Sub. J. E. Goodman, 1902	.24	5.10	155
Sub. F. T. Bridgeman, 1903	.21	5.10½	147
Sub. J. B. Kelly, 1902	19	5.10½	150

'Varsity Four-Oared Shell Race, Distance Two Miles.—Won by Cornell. Time—11:39 3-5. Pennsylvania second. Time—11:45 2-5. Columbia third. Time—11:51 3-5.

Cornell Crew—Bow, E. D. Toohill, 1902; 2, P. F. Ballinger, 1903; 3, C. L. Edmonston, 1902; stroke, J. F. Frenzel, Jr., 1903. Average weight, 158½ pounds.

Pennsylvania Crew—Bow, S. J. Heinderson, 1901; 2, J. R. Shock, 1903; 3, F. Eckfeldt, 1903; stroke, J. H. Hildebrand, 1901, Captain. Average weight, 154½ pounds.

Columbia Crew—Bow, H. C. Brinkerhoff, 1903; 2, L. Iselin, 1903; 3, G. A. Eyer, 1901; stroke, A. B. A. Bradley, 1902. Average weight, 158½ pounds.

Freshman Eight-Oared Crews, Distance Two Miles.—Won by Pennsylvania. Time—10:20 1-5. Cornell second. Time—10:23. Columbia third. Time—10:36 1-5. Syracuse fourth. Time—10:44.

Pennsylvania Crew—Bow, J. E. Richards; 2, A. F. Schisler; 3, O. J. Cathcart; 4, J. H. Cope; 5, M. Morgan; 6, J. T. Mallard; 7, Van A. Lee; stroke, Capt. H. E. Pepper. Average age, 19½; average height, 5 feet 11½ inches; average weight, 152 pounds. Coxswain, L. E. Register.

Cornell Crew—Bow, J. W. Schade; 2, E. A. Wadsworth; 3, C. Whittlesey; 4, R. W. Nutting; 5, H. W. Torney; 6, R. M. Thompson; 7, Capt. J. F. Borden; stroke, A. R. Coffin. Average age, 19½ years; average height, 5 feet 10⅝ inches; average weight, 164½ pounds. Coxswain, E. Atkins.

Columbia Crew—Bow, A. L. Ynigo; 2, W. F. Gillies; 3, E. L. Hanemann; 4, R. S. Stangland; 5, G. Green; 6, J. S. Haeder; 7, E. H. Updike; stroke, A. J. Fraser. Average age, 19 years; average height, 5 feet 9⅝ inches; average weight, 151⅝ pounds. Coxswain, J. Meyers.

Syracuse Crew—Bow, C. F. McMurray; 2, G. W. Fowler; 3, F. Sowers; 4, E. Brady; 5, Capt. R. R. Stone; 6, R. M. Hawn; 7, C. Ellis; stroke, G. H. Wrightman. Average age, 20½ years; average height, 6 feet 1¼ inches; average weight, 150⅝ pounds. Coxswain, M. W. Nelson; substitute, R. E. Dakin.

Records of Former Races.

The records of previous college races over the Poughkeepsie Highland course since its foundation in 1895 are as follows:

1895.

June 24—Eight-oared University Race, (4 Miles.)	Time.
Columbia	21:20
Cornell	21:45
Pennsylvania	Wrecked

1896.

June 24—Eight-oared Freshman Race, (2 Miles.)	
Cornell	10:08
Harvard	10:22
Pennsylvania	10:26
Columbia	10:51
June 26—Eight-oared University Race, (4 Miles.)	
Cornell	19.09
Harvard	19:32
Pennsylvania	20:11
Columbia	21:35

1897.

June 23—Eight-oared Freshman Race, (2 Miles.)	
*Yale	9:19½
Harvard	9:26⅖
Cornell	9:29⅖
*World's record.	
June 25—Eight-oared University Race, (4 Miles.)	
Cornell	20:34
Yale	20:44
Harvard	21:00
June 30—Eight-oared Freshman Race, (2 Miles.)	
Cornell	9:21 1-5
Columbia	9:22 3-5
Pennsylvania	9:23 1-5
July 2—Eight-oared University Race, (4 Miles.)	
Cornell	20:47 4-5
Columbia	21:20 2-5
Pennsylvania	Wrecked

1898.

(No. Race.)

1899.

June 26—Eight-oared Freshman Race, (2 Miles.)	
Cornell	9:55
Columbia	10:00
Pennsylvania	10:10
June 28—Four-oared University Race, (2 Miles.)	
Pennsylvania	11:12
Cornell	11:14⅘
June 27—Eight-oared University Race, (4 Miles.)	
Pennsylvania	20:05
Wisconsin	20:05⅖
Cornell	20:13
Columbia	20:20

1900.

June 30—Eight-oared Freshman Race, (2 Miles.)	
Wisconsin	9:45 2-5
Pennsylvania	9:45 3-5
Cornell and Columbia	Time not taken
July 2—Four-oared University Race, (2 Miles.)	
Pennsylvania	10:31 1-5
Columbia	10:38
Cornell	Did not finish
June 30—Eight-oared University Race, (4 Miles.)	
Pennsylvania	19:44 3-5
Wisconsin	19:45 2-5
Cornell	20:04 1-5
Columbia	20:08 1-5
Georgetown	20:19 1-5

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Warm and partly cloudy, west to south winds.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been mostly fair, except on the north coast, with lower temperatures. Warm weather will continue generally during to-day and Thursday, although the maximum temperatures will not be quite so high in the Eastern States. In the central valleys local thunderstorms will afford some relief, but high temperatures are again probable on Thursday. In the slope region showers may be expected, with lower temperatures. West of the Rocky Mountains it will be cooler and fair, except over the northern portion, where showers are probable.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh and mostly south to west. On the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts they will be light and variable.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh south to west winds, but probably some thundersqualls to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
8 A. M.	82	87	80
6 A. M.	81	83	90
9 A. M.	88	93	96
12 M.	74	97	101
4 P. M.	75	95	101
6 P. M.	72	83	99
9 P. M.	69	84	87
12 P. M.	67	83	86

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	93⅝
Weather Bureau	90
Corresponding date, 1900	68
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The barometer at 8 A. M. was 30.07 and at 8 P. M. 29.95. The humidity at

The Wanamaker Store

Early Closing Hours—During the Summer, this Store will be closed at 5 o'clock daily, except Saturdays, when it will be closed at 12 o'clock Noon. Closed all day tomorrow, July 4th, of course.

The Wanamaker Store

Everything for the Fourth---Except the Fireworks

EVERYTHING to wear—all ready to put on. Garments that will make you feel comfortable, both as to temperature and other people's opinions; and to feel easy and satisfied in your clothes is the primary element of comfort and coolness.

Everything for the housekeeper—ice cream freezers, water coolers, Fourth of July dinner favors, Japanese and Chinese lanterns, and all sorts of furniture and housefurnishings to make the hot weather more comfortable, as well as the things to help you entertain friends—croquet, tennis, golf, baseball, cameras, canoes. Then for the little folks—swings, tents, wagons and almost endless variety of toys, for outdoor play.

LIGHT CLOTHES
For Men

To be light-clothed is to be light-hearted these days. To carry an extra burden of sheep's-wool on one's back is little less dangerous than standing under a tree in a thunder-storm—you risk life both ways.

Proper clothes in hot weather are cheap at any price; but the best investment for Fourth of July pleasure that a man can make is a suit to be comfortable in—comfortable in body and mind.

Proper suits are not necessarily expensive; for here are the best hot-weather clothes that the skill of man has devised for men. And these are the prices:

Men's Suits—coats and trousers only—made of wool crashes and flannels in tropical weights—delightfully cool and stylish; medium and light colors. At $10 to $15 a suit.

The very newest fad for young men is the Norfolk coat and trousers. These in stylish fabrics. At $12 to $20 a suit.

Some very effective imported striped worsteds; cool and stylish. At $18 a suit.

Men's striped worsted trousers in light colors. The kind that other good clothiers ask $5 for. Here at $3.50.

Men's Serge Suits—
Cool, serviceable, refined—excellent blue and black serge suits at $8.50.
Serge suits in blue and black at $10, that give splendid satisfaction.
Better grades at $12 and $15.
One hundred gray serge sack suits. Just in. Half lined. Cool and stylish. Good for two seasons' wear. At $15 a suit.
Suits of the celebrated English J. T. Clay serge in black, gray and blue. Half serge lined at $22; half silk lined at $25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sharp Price-Cutting in Girls' Tailor-made SUITS

Every girl should own a tailor-made suit as part of her Summer outfit. But she ought to possess it now—before she starts off on her Summer travels. Hence these handsome tailor made suits, for girls of 14 and 16 years, are sharply reduced in price now, when you need them, rather than later, when they will, to a large degree, fail of their economical effect:

At $7.50, worth $12 to $15—
Suits of cheviot serge and brilliantine, in handsome shades of gray, tan, navy blue and black; some have flounced skirts, others plain skirts; coats are mostly Eton style.

At $12, worth $17.50 to $24—
Suits of cheviot serge, homespun and cloth, in Oxford, red, navy blue and black; all well tailored and made and trimmed in a variety of effective styles.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Shirt-Waists Reduced

This is a remarkably good opportunity to add a shirt-waist or two to your young daughter's wardrobe, at a marked saving over original values. The waists are all new and in the latest styles; of lawn and percale, in neat patterns. Sizes 10 to 14 years. They were priced as high as $1—now 38c each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Wanamaker Fountain Pen, $1

Don't bother with an ink well this Summer. The risk of spilling is as great as the trouble of keeping it filled, and the bother of dipping and blotting with the old-fashion pens.

The fountain pen is always ready in pocket, grip, or on the table. And now the equal of any two-dollar-and-a-half pen is made under our name for

One Dollar Each

All have gold points, in the various styles of fine and stub pens.

Commercial Stationery Store, Basement.

20,000 Yards of Chambray and Fancy GINGHAMS 8 cents a Yard.

Plain Chambrays, in clear pinks, light blues, and ox-blood; and Fancy Ginghams in ox-blood and light-blue, with white corded stripes in clusters and single stripes, and light blue, navy blue, and black-and-white corded checks. We don't seem to be able to get enough of these pretty Ginghams to meet your demands at the regular price; and there will be further scarcity when these are gone. Yet here are plenty today; and they are offered at this little price which dealers would gladly pay us and take the whole lot. We prefer to give the bargain to you. Regularly 12½c; now at 8c yard.

Then we also offer today—

15,000 Yards of

Printed Swiss Muslins at 6¼c a Yard

The regular value is just double today's price, and they are probably the most popular of all hot-weather fabrics. The designs are in attractive conventional figures and stripes of blue on white, and white figures and stripes on navy blue ground.

Both lots are on counters on the Main Aisle to-day.

Summer HEADGEAR
For Children

"But the worst of your foes is the sun over'ead,
You *must* wear your 'elmet for all that is said.
If 'e finds you uncovered, 'e'll knock you down dead,
And you'll die like a fool of a soldier."

Children have to be taught this lesson as well as Kipling's recruit. We will furnish the little ones with cool, light head-coverings—your look-out is to keep them on when the children are playing in the hot sun.

Broad-brimmed sailor hats—splendid shade hats, of Milan or rough straw, in plain white and mixed colors; some with streamers at back, others with bows at side. 50c. to $3.

The "Grand Duc," of fine Milan straw, a very nobby and stylish hat for little men, $3.75.

Beach hats of rough straw, with large brim and trimmed with scarf of China silk; for girls, $1.75.

A large assortment of duck, linen and crash Tam O'Shanters and golf caps, 25c to $1.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Chinese LANTERNS
And Other Things for the "Fourth."

We have a quantity of Chinese Lanterns, in various shapes and colorings, which sold formerly at ten and fifteen cents. Today they are offered at

3c each

Just in time for Fourth of July decorations.

Then here are other articles for the holiday:

Cap Pistols, 5c. Cap Bombs, 5c. Brass Cannons, mounted, $1.50 and $2.25. Drums, 35c and 50c. Trumpets, 10c, 25c and 50c.

Hammocks, Cameras, Fishing Tackle, and all other sporting goods, at fairest prices.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or 76 E. Ninth street.

Hot Weather Gives Importance to the MATTER OF SHIRTS

The "Shirt Waist Man" is still an unrecognized quantity; but the *coatless man* is everywhere during these hot days; and he will continue to declare his rights to comfort until the cool days come again.

But the coatless man must wear good shirts—not freakish "shirt waists;" just well designed shirts, of refined fabrics; made up in the faultless manner that does not require the shoulders and back to be hidden.

This store does a tremendous shirt business—largely because of being convenient for so many men; but far more because of the superb stock that our vast outlet enables us to carry.

Then each line is selected with the care and taste which is inspired by having the best custom shirt-making organization in the country.

The showing starts with

The Best Dollar Madras Shirt

that is on the market. Made by the maker of our famous Dollar White Shirt. Made of fancy madras in new stripes, with detached cuffs. Then the line continues as follows:

$1.50—Fancy-striped madras shirts, with plain or plaited fronts; cuffs attached or detached. Others of white imported madras, cuffs attached, made in our own factory. Still others of fancy madras, made in our own factory.

$2—Fancy striped madras shirts, with plain or plaited fronts; cuffs attached or detached. Some of fancy madras, made in our own factory; plaited; cuffs attached. Other imported shirts with plaited bosoms; cuffs attached.

$2.75—Silk-and-cotton shirts, with collar attached, or neckband for white collars.

$3.50—Shirts of striped French batiste, made in our own factory; Raglan or yoke shoulders; hand-made buttonholes.

$5—French silk-and-linen corded shirts, made in our own factory; Raglan or yoke shoulders; hand-made buttonholes.

Broadway and Ninth street.

The best place in New York to get Shirts to be proud of for "Fourth of July" wear, with coat on or off.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Vacation SKIRTS
For the Day or Season

Whether you are going away for the "Fourth," or for the summer; or are going to stay around home, the Skirts we tell about today will interest you, if you are a woman. For all women are interested at this moment in comfortable clothing; and few are indifferent to low prices.

The Skirts told of below are the sorts that aid the cool effect of the sheer and dainty shirt waist. Every woman needs ample supplies; and this is a rare opportunity for those who are still unprovided.

At $1—Skirts of white pique or duck; the duck skirts are made with flounce effect.
At $3—Skirts of white pique, trimmed with bands of insertion.
At $3.75—Skirts of linen, in three styles, variously trimmed with bands or insertion. A $6 value.
At $4.50—Skirts of pique, handsomely trimmed with embroidery in stylish designs.
At $5—Summer skirts in various designs. Values up to $10.
At $7.50—An assortment of stylish skirts. Values up to $16.50.
An assortment of walking skirts, of linen and pique, at $3.50 to $5.

Second floor, Broadway.

Keep Your Boy Cool During the Hot Weather

Many mothers have been been acting on this advice the last few days; and rightly, too, for though the average small boy is an uncomplaining little person, when it comes to a matter of temperature, yet his hot weather comfort is just as important as that of his elders.

More today of those splendid Washable Sailor Suits of chambray and galatea, for boys of 3 to 12 years. 300 of them, regular $1.25 to $2.25 values, at 95c a suit.

Washable Trousers, too, in neat striped and checked materials; sizes 3 to 16 years, at 25c and 35c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

SHOES for the Holiday

You can be as particular as you wish, and we can meet your wishes for cool outdoor shoes. Or you can be exacting on the point of economy. We care for you in both ways, as no other shoe store can.

Shoes Above Criticism—

Cool Shoes for Men—Oxfords of canvas or coolie cloth, with leather soles. $3.
Oxfords of thin kidskin, with light soles. $3.90 and $5.
Outing Shoes of canvas, with rubber soles, 35c, $1, $1.50, $2 and $3.
Women's kid Oxfords, with kid tips and Cuban heels. $2.
Women's kid Oxfords; kid or patent leather tips or foxings; thin turned soles. $3.
Women's thin kid boots, lace or button, with turned soles; the coolest Summer shoe. $3, $4 and $5.
Children's Oxfords of tan calf and black kid, with spring heels. $1.25 to $2.50, according to size.
Slippers for baby; cool and pretty; with strap to hold them securely; all the pretty colors, and black. 75c.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Shoe Economies

Men's Shoes—in Annex Store:

$2.40, worth $3 to $5—Tan calf and kid lace and Oxford shoes; shapes to suit all feet and most fancies.

$1.50, worth $2—White canvas outing Oxfords; heavy red rubber soles, stitched; for yachting or tennis.

$1.50, worth $2.50—Turn-sole Congress shoes; tan and black kidskin; plain broad toe; splendid to loaf around in.

Women's Shoes—Basement:

$1, worth $1.50 and more—Black kid Oxford shoes, with light and heavy soles; not all sizes.

$1.20, worth $2—Black kidskin, in half a dozen smart shapes; all sizes in most styles.

Women's Shoes—Basement:

$1.60, worth $2.50—Kidskin with turned soles; kid or patent leather tips; aristocratic shoes on strictly correct lasts.

$1.80, worth $2.50—Black patent leather lace and button shoes, with flexible soles and neat heels.

$1.50, worth $3 and more—Tan and brown kidskin lace boots, some thin soles and high heels, others heavier with extension soles.

35c, worth 50c or more—Black, tan and white canvas Oxfords, with rubber soles *sewed on*—the good rubber that doesn't crack; all sizes.

FIREPROOFINE
Of Especial Value for July Fourth

We might justly be called a nation of fire worshippers every Fourth of July. Matches, firecrackers, fireworks, sparks, conflagrations, large and small, flourish on every side.

At no time are precautions against fire of more importance. "Fireproofine" is one of the best and simplest of these. Fabrics, such as clothing, curtains, carpets, and so on, wood—in fact, everything combustible, may be rendered absolutely impervious to the attacks of fire by an application of "Fireproofine." It is odorless, colorless, harmless, and will not injure the most delicate fabric.

We offer it today at less than half regular prices:

½-pint bottles, 4c, from 10c.
1-quart bottles, 18c, from 40c.
½-gallon bottles, 32c, from 75c.
1-gallon bottles, 55c, from $1.25.

Basement.

Another Hint—

Don't Go Away Without Your Bathing Suit

We're doing a tremendous business in Bathing Suits this year. Twice as many people are buying their own suits, or our suits are being recognized for possessing virtues not found in others. It is partly both reasons.

There is no other pleasure for the "Fourth" that is equal to the splash in the surf.

Men's Bathing Suits—
At $2—Suits of wool Jersey cloth, in navy blue.
At $2.50—Suits of wool Jersey cloth, in solid navy blue or black; in navy blue with red or white stripes; also in alternating stripes of light blue and white, black and red, and black and orange.
Other styles, with alternating stripes, at $3 and $3.25.
At $3.50—Suits of navy blue wool Jersey cloth, with stripes of red or white on skirt of Jersey.
Other styles at $4 a suit.
At $5—Suits of plain navy blue or black Jersey cloth, with or without sleeves.
At $5.50—Suits of navy blue or black, with red or white stripes on skirt of Jersey.
At $7.50—Suits of fine blue or black Jersey cloth, with handsome silk Roman stripe around skirt of Jersey.
At $12—Fine suits in navy blue with white silk design, and in black, with red silk design.

Boys' Suits—
In similar styles at 75c, $1, $1.75, $2, $2.50

Broadway and Ninth.

Women's Bathing Suits—
At $3—Suits of black mohair; sailor collar of white duck, trimmed with black braid; short sleeves.
At $4—Suits of black mohair; shield and collar edged with white mohair, trimmed with white soutache braid.
At $5.50—Suits of black or blue mohair; collar and shield of duck, trimmed with braid; elbow sleeves.
At $6—Suits of black or blue mohair; silk polka-dot sailor collar, with bow.
At $8.50—Suits of black or blue mohair; collar of black with white stitching; white revers and shield trimmed with bands of taffeta; new flare skirt.
At $12—Suits of Sicilian, in black or blue; sailor collar, and prettily trimmed with silk braid.

Girls' Bathing Suits—
In similar styles, at $3, $3.50, $4, $5.

Rubber Bathing Caps—
Gray gossamer caps, 10c.
Plain and fancy colored sateen caps, 20c, 22c, 25c and 35c.
Zephyr check caps, Tam O'Shanters, 40c.
Zephyr check caps, with peak, 50c and 80c.
Scotch plaid hoods, 40c.
Oiled silk caps, bright and dull finish, 35c and 40c.
Plain rubber caps, 20c and 35c.
Plain and fancy colored silk caps, 40c, 45c and 50c.
Plain and fancy colored silk hoods, 50c and 70c.
Plain and fancy colored silk Tam O'Shanters, 50c, 60c and 70c.

Bathing Shoes—
Canvas bathing shoes with linoleum soles; Children's, 25c a pair; Girls', 30c pair; Women's, 30c and 50c pair; Men's, 35c pair.

Second floor, Broadway.

SHIRT WAISTS
And Suits Under-price

Yesterday's stirring Shirt Waist news is practically duplicated today. Not continued; for the five thousand waists told of yesterday were taken as fast as our extra force of saleswomen could serve the eager buyers.

Today's offering is entirely new; though variety and values offered are equally great. Those who missed yesterday's offering will likely be prompt today.

The Shirt Waists are in these two groups:

At 65c, worth $1 and $1.50—
Shirt Waist of madras and Mercerized chambray, in solid colors; made with full front, plaited and hemstitched; also two other styles, with sailor collar and white plaited shield.

At $1, worth $1.75 to $3.25—
Shirt Waists of lawn, chambray or percale, in solid colors, or fancy stripes; some trimmed with embroidery, others have white pique vests; some made plain, with full fronts.

$3.75 to $4.50 Shirt Waist SUITS at $2.50—
Cool, well made Suits, of lawn or chambray, in solid colors; two styles. The chambray suits are trimmed with white pique. The lawn suits are trimmed with braid and have white plaited vests.

Second floor, Broadway.

Cool Lawn NECKWEAR

Stocks and ties of lawn and dimity, soft and cool, recommend themselves as the most sensible type of neckwear just now, to women who wish to look as well as possible under the circumstances, and yet be comfortable.

These ties are in a wide variety of pretty patterns, in white, or in colors to match the shirt waist.

25 Cents Each

Broadway.

Summer CORSETS at Low Prices

Corsets have to be comfortable indeed in extreme hot weather such as this. These are that kind, and besides, they are priced considerably below their worth.

50c and 75c—Of strong net, in medium and short lengths; worth 75c and $1.
75c—Batiste girdles; worth $1.
$1—Short and medium length imported corsets of coutil; worth $1 and $1.50.

Basement.

PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF
JOHN WANAMAKER
44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris, June 18, 1901.

Although it must be acknowledged that for some years past the Grand Prix has lost some of its former prestige from a fashionable point of view, yet this year's event was favored by the presence of all the best known elegantes of Paris, most exquisitely but very simply dressed. Indeed, this absence of elaborate toilettes on the part of the "grandes mondaines" was a noticeable feature in the Grand Prix.

To describe all the exquisite gowns of linen, lawn and batiste, which were the materials favored by the best people, would be impossible. The remarkable workmanship and artistic trimming on mousseline was a striking feature, while Pompadour sashes of taffetas were extremely popular on white and cream mousseline dresses. Many colored taffetas, Louis XV. and Louis XIII. corsages, having habit basques, were worn in conjunction with white and cream skirts. Ceintures were particularly effective in their arrangement; one, especially pretty, was of pink Pompadour taffetas on a rose and white figured Pompadour mousseline gown. The draped belt was brought up to the center of the back, very high between the shoulders, and caught down by a gold chased buckle. Another buckle appeared at the waist at the back, whence the tightly draped folds diminished in depth beneath the arms, forming a narrow point in front.

Scores of the most stylishly dressed women wore batiste dresses simply relieved by large collars covering the shoulder, of exquisite old laces. These collars were simply ubiquitous, some bordered with wide Venetian or Irish point in the same shade as the linen; others made of alternate stripes of lace and embroidered lawn; others again covered with an intricate design in small plaits, outlined with an almost imperceptible band of flowered cretonne attaching the wide fall of lace. The only luxury of many of the gowns lay in these exquisite collars, for the skirts were perfectly plain, with a shaped flounce at the bottom.

One of the most charming toilettes was of white muslin worked all over with white applique muslin, bordered with narrow strappings of red batiste. Many beautiful gowns of lace and muslin were to be seen trailing along the gravelled paths, but they presented no strikingly new departure, and in fact, differed very little from those that were worn at Chantilly, and at Auteuil. There were a few painted muslins inserted with ribbons and lace, and many Louis XVI. dresses in striped and flowered silks, and of course, quantities of voiles and foulards; but they were nothing different from what has been seen at previous functions.

Floral, broad-brimmed hats, with white ostrich feathers appearing beneath, falling loosely upon the hair, were conspicuous, while large picture hats garnished with plumes and flowered were worn with picture gowns. But for the most part they were in pale yellow straws, either encircled with the loveliest of flowers, or simply caught up on one side with large white tulle bows.

The modistes, by the way, seem to have divided their favor between two distinct categories of hat: The capeline, which is seen in every shape and form, crowned with flowers, trimmed with amazone feathers laid on flat—a style harmonizing perfectly with the low coiffure, which continues to make slow but very sure progress. Then there is the hat with the brim very much turned up at the side and curved under at the back. This style is nearly always trimmed with a wreath of flowers. This hat presents a very conquering air, quite the contrary of the capeline, which has a modest and youthful appearance. Of course, there is a go-between hat, which is equally popular—the Tricorne, which goes with a high or low coiffure. Those composed entirely of flowers are very charming, and many of these shapes have the crown in black, and the turned-up brim on white straw. Nearly all the large picture hats have ends of lace or black velvet ribbon tied at the back, with the ends falling over the hair, in the Winterhalter style. One of the pretty ideas worth noting at the Grand Prix, which will no doubt be much adopted for Summer gowns, was the resurrection of those beautiful embroideries on white muslin that our ancestors prized so highly. Some of these rare specimens have been copied; and were introduced into white batistes and plain muslins with delightful effect.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

LIBERALS IN DISTRESS APPEAL TO ROSEBERY

With Him as Chief, Mr. Asquith Would Lead in Commons.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman Deplores Crisis and Is Expected to Resign the Leadership.

LONDON, July 2.—The crisis in the ranks of the Liberal Party has reached an acute stage. This fact was publicly admitted, and deplored, by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the party, in a speech at Southampton to-night. Although the rumors that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has already resigned the leadership of the party are premature, a meeting of the party has been suddenly convened for next Tuesday, when it is expected he will virtually offer his resignation.

The Imperialistic section of the Liberal Party, headed by Herbert H. Asquith, former Liberal Home Secretary, has been doing its utmost to enlist Lord Rosebery on its side, but up to the present time he has made no sign of meeting its desires.

Lord Rosebery arrived at Vienna from Gastein yesterday, on his way to England. He will arrive in London next Friday. Should he be willing to resume the leadership and support Mr. Asquith, it is probable the latter would become the party leader in the House of Commons. It was understood that Mr. Asquith would long ago have been selected as leader of the Liberal Party had he been possessed of ample means. This financial difficulty would be surmounted by the resumption of the leadership by Lord Rosebery.

EARL RUSSELL AT THE BAR.

Before the House of Lords He Asks a Postponement of His Trial for Bigamy.

LONDON, July 2.—Earl Russell, accompanied by the Countess, formerly Mrs. Somerville, drove to the House of Lords this afternoon and appeared at the bar. He was formally taken into custody, on the charge of bigamy, by Black Rod, Gen. Sir Michael Biddulph. Earl Russell made many obeisances in advancing to the bar. Formerly it was the custom to approach the bar in a crawling position, on hands and feet; but this has been modified.

On reaching the bar Lord Russell sank on his knees and remained there till the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, told him to rise. When asked if he had any application to make, Earl Russell requested that the trial be postponed beyond July 18, in order to enable him to prepare his defense. His application will be heard on July 4.

The Earl was released on bail. The proceedings were private.

WEDDING IN AMERICAN COLONY.

Ambassador Choate Lends His House for the Ward-Cutting Reception.

LONDON, July 2.—George Cabot Ward of New York and Justine Bayard, daughter of W. Bayard Cutting of New York, were married this afternoon at the Oratory, Brompton. The bride was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Alice Morton, daughter of Levi P. Morton, and Caroline Drayton, daughter of J. Coleman Drayton, and the maid of honor was Olivia Cutting, younger sister of the bride. Baron von Hoffman, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man.

After the wedding ceremony a reception was held at the house of Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, which was lent for the occasion. There was an extraordinary profusion of flowers, among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Higgens, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Lady Strafford, Gen. Herbert Eaton and Mrs. Eaton, Col. and Mrs. Higginson, Mr. Montgomery Sears of Boston, Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Coleman Drayton, Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy; Capt. R. Clover, the United States Naval Attaché; the Earl of Desart, and Levi P. Morton.

BOER PRISONERS AS PUBLISHERS.

St. Helena Publication Runs Religious and Sporting News Side by Side.

LONDON, July 2.—The Boer prisoners at St. Helena have started a weekly paper. The first issue, dated June 7, has just been received here. The paper bears the title of "De Krajsgevangene," meaning "The Prisoner of War." It is in striking contrast to The Ladysmith Lyre. A sixth of the space of the St. Helena paper is devoted to religious news. Sporting events are not neglected, however, and a vivid description, in English, of a prize fight appears in a column adjacent to a history, in Dutch, of the St. Helena War Prisoners' Christian Endeavor Society, which celebrated its first anniversary May 11.

The advertisements in this weekly indicate that considerable liberty is allowed the St. Helena prisoners; these advertisements include those of cafés, pawn shops, auctioneers, stores, and boarding houses.

AT THE CZAR'S TABLE.

Ambassador Tower a Guest at Royal Baptismal Luncheon.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—The United States Ambassador, Charlemagne Tower, was seated at the Czar's table at the luncheon following the baptism on Sunday of the Grand Duchess Anastasia, the fourth daughter of the Czar and Czarina, who was born on June 18.

The Czar made inquiries regarding the health of Mrs. McKinley, expressed gratification over the improvement in her condition and regret at the fact that President McKinley was compelled to curtail his journey.

ASHMEAD-BARTLETT'S DEBTS.

Brother of Bankrupt Offered Funds for a Composition.

LONDON, July 2.—At an adjourned meeting to-day of the creditors of Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, against whom a receiving order was made on May 21, it developed that his brother, William L. Ashmead-Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, had proposed to provide the funds to pay a composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound.

The accounts filed show the bankrupt's debts to be £83,214 and assets £27,485.

EXPORTS FROM GERMAN CITIES.

Increase for the Last Quarter at Frankfort and Berlin.

BERLIN, July 2.—The exports from the Frankfort Consulate General for the last quarter amounted to $10,476,807, an increase of $555,649. The exports for the fiscal year amounted to $40,124,178, a decrease of $373,316. The largest increase was reported from Coburg—$532,005, and the largest decrease from Barmen—$478,866.

Berlin exported in the last quarter goods to the value of $1,728,135, an increase of $141,432. The Berlin exports for the fiscal year were valued at $6,615,598, a decrease of $361,732.

WILLIAM'S SON AS A GUARDSMAN.

Preparations for Installation of Prince Eitel Frederic.

BERLIN, July 2.—The installation next Sunday of Emperor William's second son, Prince Eitel Frédéric, into the First Guard Regiment will be a brilliant ceremony. All the Princes of the Imperial House of Germany, as well as the Princes of the reigning German dynasties, the Generals in the German Army, and all the foreign military attachés in Berlin have been invited to attend the ceremony. Two fellow-pupils of Prince Eitel Frédéric will also be present. The installation will occur in the Lustgarten at Potsdam. During the ceremony the entire First Guard Regiment will form about Emperor William in a hollow square.

RIOT IN BELGIAN CHAMBER.

Socialist Representative Promises to Kill General of Civic Guard, Under Certain Circumstances.

BRUSSELS, July 2.—A riotous disturbance between the Socialists and Ministerialists in the Chamber of Representatives to-day was provoked by a Socialist interpellation over the recent speech of the General in command of the Civic Guard. He is reported to have exhorted his men, in case of a riot, to fire on the mob. M. Poluile, a Socialist, promised, in case of a riot occurring, to kill the General in question.

"Liar!" and "Assassin!" were among the epithets hurled at the Ministerialists. The House ultimately approved the Government's position in the matter.

MANCHURIA CLOUD GROWS.

Reports of Pitched Battle at Shan-Yang—Tung-Fuh-Sian Attacks Chinese Converts.

TIEN-TSIN, July 2.—Fresh reports of fighting in Manchuria and on the frontier of Chi-Li Province have been received here. A pitched battle has been fought at Shan-Yang, in which the natives defeated the Mohammedans. Gen. Tung-Fuh-Sian is reported as attacking the Chinese converts in Shan-Si Province.

WARNING TO CHINESE THIBETANS.

Imperial Edict Tells of European Victory and Orders Missionaries Spared.

SIMLA, July 3.—Advices received here from the Sikkin border say that an edict, signed by the Emperor and Empress Dowager of China, has been posted in Chinese Thibet announcing that the European powers have been victorious in Northern China and ordering that the lives of missionaries and Christian converts be respected on pain of decapitation.

Korean Demands on Japan.

YOKOHAMA, July 2.—Reports received from Seoul say Korea has suddenly requested Japan to close the latter's Post Offices in Korea and withdraw the Japanese officials, thus increasing the tension between the two countries. The newspapers contain veiled allusions to Russian intrigue.

RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Chancellor von Buelow's Movements Timed to Meet M. de Witte.

BERLIN, July 2.—Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, will return to Berlin to-morrow. According to private advices from St. Petersburg, he will arrive in the Russian capital during July for the purpose of facilitating the Russo-German commercial treaty. It is also asserted that M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, will go to Wiesbaden, ostensibly to take the waters, and will defer until next Spring his projected trip to Manchuria.

BRITISH SUGAR DUTIES.

Parliament to be Asked for Certain Exemptions.

LONDON, July 2.—In a letter to a Bristol shipper the Custom House authorities announce that the Government intends to ask Parliament to exempt from duty unsweetened canned apricots and pulp sugar, but that duty will be charged on sweetened fruit. The announcement is also made that the law will be retroactive to last April 19.

TRAGEDY IN LEIPSIC SCANDAL.

Coburg Resident Attempts Double Murder and Kills Himself.

LEIPSIC, July 2.—Two companies of this city have failed as a result of the recent collapse of the Leipziger Bank. A prominent resident of Coburg, in despair over his losses in the Leipziger Bank failure, shot at and severely wounded his wife and daughter and then killed himself.

French Clerics Buy German Loan?

BERLIN, July 2.—It is asserted in banking circles here that during June a large part of the German loan of 1897 was bought up by agents of a French clerical order.

Emperor Honors Mrs. Robert Goelet.

BERLIN, July 2.—At the invitation of Emperor William, the party of Mrs. Robert Goelet on the steam yacht Nahma have started on a cruise to Neufahrwasser, Dantzig, on the Vistula, Marienberg, &c. All the local military and civic authorities have been instructed by the Emperor to show every consideration to the American visitors.

HELD FOR WADMAN'S DEATH.

Keeper and Attendant of Manhattan State Hospital Arrested.

Keeper Michael Carroll of the Manhattan State Hospital and an attendant, John Foley, of the same institution were arrested last night by Detectives Hallahan and Reed of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station charged with being implicated in and accessories to the death, on March 5 last in the institution with which they are connected, of Herbert C. Wadman.

The men were arrested on a warrant issued by Coroner Zucca. The warrant charges the prisoners with causing the death of Wadman.

Wadman was a bartender. He lived at 1,654 Park Avenue. He was thirty-six years old. About a week before his death he became insane, and was sent to the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital, whence he was transferred to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island. When Wadman's death occurred and the body was taken back to the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital it was found that the patient had suffered several broken ribs before death and other injuries.

These injuries were first discovered by Wadman's wife. She complained to the authorities. Other relatives backed up the complaint, and Mrs. Wadman insisted that an inquest be held and that an inquiry be made into the causes of the man's death.

District Attorney Philbin took an interest in the case. The inquest was held, a large number of witnesses called, and more than a dozen sessions of the Coroner's jury were had, the jury finally rendering a verdict to the effect that Wadman had come to his death from chronic nephritis and acute mania, hastened and aggravated by broken ribs and injuries to chest and head, and found that the said injuries were inflicted at the Manhattan State Hospital by the attendant, Foley, and that Keeper Carroll was a party thereto.

The verdict also censured the Manhattan State Hospital authorities, and especially Dr. Louis C. Pettit, for neglect of duty by failing to treat the patient, Wadman, for chronic nephritis.

The papers in the case, after the rendering of the jury's verdict, were at once placed in the hands of District Attorney Philbin, who assigned Assistant District Attorney Keith to prepare the case for presentation to the Grand Jury. Coroner Zucca yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of Carroll and Foley.

The accused men were locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, where they remained during the night. They will, in all probability, be arraigned to-day before Coroner Zucca at the Criminal Courts Building.

Neither of the prisoners had anything to say when arrested last night. Efforts were made to see Coroner Zucca at his home, the Colonial Hotel, Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, but it was said he was not at home and might not be in the hotel during the night.

MACHINISTS CLAIM VICTORY.

Even If Men Return, Nine-Hour Day Is Won, Says President O'Connell.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists said to-day that he regarded the machinists' strike as practically won.

"Even if an order should be issued at this time directing all men out to return to work on the old basis," he said, "the nine-hour day would be won." Continuing, he said:

"There are now only 8,000 men out, and agreements are being signed every day reducing this number. It has not been a strike. It simply has been a cessation of work. A strike, to the mind of the public, means riot and bloodshed. The machinists have had none of this. It is true there have been one or two cases of assault, but these are liable to occur at any time and cannot be chargeable to the machinists."

The first financial aid to be received by the machinists since their strike began was accepted to-day by President O'Connell in the form of a check for $5,000 for the American Federation of Labor.

STUDENTS RIOT IN MEXICO.

Invade Churches in the Capital and Demand Punishment of Immoral Priests.

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—The public mind is much excited over the students' anti-clerical demonstration yesterday. The students to the number of 300 held a public meeting. Speeches denouncing recent alleged immoralities of a few priests were made. It was charged that former Archbishop La Bastida was a traitor to his country.

A company of mounted gendarmes preserved order, and the demonstration was witnessed by Gov. Coral of the Federal District and by Chief of Police Villegas. The students, accompanied by a great number of people from the lower classes numbering fully 3,000 people, marched to the Church of Santo Domingo, where the Dominican Fathers officiate. Part of the crowd entered during mass, when the church was filled with worshippers, mostly women. Shouts were raised of "Death to the priests" and "Down with the clergy." The priests sought refuge in the sacristy with many of the worshippers.

Another part of the crowd entered the Church of Santa Carija. Windows were broken and images thrown down. The priests were dispersed and the students made speeches denouncing the clergy. There were heard shouts for Father Icaza, who is accused of many misdeeds. The women present were terrified and the police made several arrests, but many of the prisoners were afterward released.

Precautions have been taken to prevent further trouble, but it is believed that if several priests who are publicly denounced in the press are not punished the young men may make an attempt to invade the temples.

INGALLS ACCIDENT INQUEST.

No Light on the Fatal Listing of the Ship—Flatbush Farmers Serve as Jurymen.

Coroner Anthony J. Burger of Brooklyn yesterday held an inquest into the deaths of Martin B. Anderson, Thomas Burke, and Bert Miller, who died from injuries received when the United States Army transport Ingalls tipped over in the Erie Basin dry dock on June 14. Besides the three men killed over forty workmen were injured in the accident, and the inquest held last night was expected to throw light on the mysterious cause of the vessel's tipping.

For some reason the Coroner summoned as jurymen in the case seven Flatbush farmers. After being duly sworn the farmers heard much technical testimony about bilge blocks, running gear, blocks and falls, reeving chains, lists to port, and keeling over. Then after deliberating they rendered a verdict in which they said:

"The jury is unable to determine the cause of said listing."

About twenty witnesses were examined, including the principal officials of the New York Dry Dock and Repair Company, which owns the dock in which the accidents occurred, but not one of them could throw any light upon the probable cause of the accident. There was some intimation that the fault was in defective shoring, but nothing definite was elicited on this point.

PHILLIPS'S CORNER IN CORN.

Board of Trade Orders Him to Furnish the Record of It to a Customer.

CHICAGO, July 2.—George H. Phillips, the "Corn King," was to-day given until Aug. 1 by the Board of Trade Directors to supply George L. Inman, one of his former customers, with a complete record of the famous deal in May corn. Mr. Inman insisted that Phillips be censured for "unbusinesslike conduct," but the Directors decided that the only thing necessary for Mr. Phillips to vindicate himself was to furnish Inman with a full report of the inside workings of the transaction.

Phillips was satisfied with the decision, and set his clerks to work to prepare the statements. The action of the board came as the last chapter in a bitter wrangle growing out of the corner of two months ago. Mr. Inman represents Van Fleet & Co. of Champlain, Ill. At the outset of the deal Phillips took into his confidence a number of out-of-town brokers and farmers of the corn-growing States and formed a pool.

Phillips insists that the entire profits of the campaign should be divided according to the investment on the proposition of an average price. Van Fleet & Co., through Inman, bought 265,000 bushels. This represented but a drop in the bucket of Phillips's enormous purchases and sales.

When the deal was consummated, Inman, it is claimed, insisted that he should be supplied with a statement showing in what manner his corn was sold. Phillips says the customer would not accept the average 48 cents, that satisfied every other associate. Neither would he consent to a review of the books with the aid of a clerk.

CUP YACHTS TO RACE AGAIN.

Columbia's Injury Repaired and Boat Ready to Sail To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 2.—Columbia's injury has been repaired, and she is ready for to-morrow's contest with Constitution. Her spare boom arrived here about 3 o'clock on a Chapman steamer, and was at once put on board. The crew at once set to work to bend the mainsails, and the work was completed before 6 o'clock. Constitution went to Bristol early this morning to have her rigging set up. She returned at 7:45 this evening and made fast to her mooring outside Goat Island.

While she was on her way down, a fierce squall out of the northwest swept across Narragansett Bay, but as the yacht was in tow of the Mount Morris, nothing happened to her except a good wetting down. Columbia rode out the squall comfortably at her mooring in the cove. When Mr. Duncan came ashore from Constitution tonight, he said that he was perfectly satisfied with the result of yesterday's race. He was sure that Constitution was very fast and would show her ability in coming races.

To-morrow's race will be over a triangular course of ten miles to a leg. It will be started at 11:15 A. M., if there is any wind. Weather sharps here are somewhat doubtful as to the weather after the squall. John Hyslop, official measurer of the New York Yacht Club, arrived to-day to measure Columbia, but, of course, was unable to do so on account of her mainsail being bent so late in the day. He will measure her at 7:30 to-morrow morning. There is much disappointment in Newport over Constitution's failure to win yesterday, but this feeling is temporary and will disappear as soon as the new boat shows her real speed.

Astonishing stories of the speed of the Boston yacht Independence continue to be told. The crew of the tug Storm King, which followed her around the Cape from Boston to New London, say that the vessel could not keep up with her even when she was sailing close hauled, but this is probably a tugboat story. There is little doubt, however, that she will go fast in a smooth sea with a brisk wind, but she will probably not do so well if the sea is lumpy. Saturday's race, in which she will measure herself with Constitution and Columbia, will arouse keen interest among yachtsmen here.

The Governors of the Newport Yacht Racing Association this afternoon elected these officers: President—George L. Rives; Vice President—Herman B. Duryea; Secretary—Arthur T. Kemp; Treasurer—Ralph N. Ellis; Regatta Committee—Herman B. Duryea, Chairman, and Royal Phelps Carroll, A. Cass Canfield, Woodbury Kane, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Reginald Brooks, and Clarence W. Dolan. The Regatta Committee is arranging for a regatta to be held on August 1 and 3 for ninety-foot yawls; special, Class H, seventy-footers, fifty-one-foot slooops; seventy-footers, schooners, and the special thirty-footers.

Capt. Norman L. Terry arrived here to-night from Greenport, L. I. He will sail on Constitution to-morrow to handle head sails. He did this work on Defender. He is rated as the best handler of head sails in this country.

Canadian Cricketers Played Well.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 2.—Despite the intense heat which caused the Canadian cricket team to suffer a severe handicap, they managed to draw their match with the Germantown Cricket Club at Manheim to-day. While they were obliged to follow on, by consistent batting and skillful play for time, they managed to score 197 runs in their second inning, leaving Germantown 68 runs to make in fifteen minutes in order to win before stumps were drawn, which proved an impossible task.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won a Slow Game from Chicago—St. Louis Beat Brooklyn.

By winning yesterday's baseball game from Chicago, the New Yorks have a comfortable hold on second place, with which to start their second Western trip. In the first three innings of the contest the sun was out. Then the wind became puffy, clouds began to gather, and the Chicago's played dilatory ball in the hopes of rain, much to the disgust of the rather small crowd. At the beginning of the eighth inning gales of dust blew across the diamond, and it was with difficulty that the men played out the game, but no rain appeared.

The Chicagos were never dangerous, New York assuming the lead at the start. Both sides made an even number of hits, but the New Yorks made theirs at more opportune moments. Phyle pitched steady ball and received fair support, Davis and Hickman playing especially good games. Hughes also pitched well, but Chicago's patched-up team did not support him as well as it might. Doyle did not play, and Dexter looked after first base in the opening innings, Childs returning to his position at second. Dexter gave way to Waddell, who was not a brilliant success as a first baseman.

New York has been fairly successful in the present home series, winning eight of the thirteen games played at the Polo Grounds and losing four, the extra game being the tie contest with Pittsburg. All of the players will go on the present trip with the exception of Smith, the catcher, and Denzer, the pitcher. The first game will be played at Pittsburg on the morning of July 4. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E
V'H'f'r'n,cf.	2	2	1	1	0	Hartzel, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Selbach, lf.	2	0	3	0	0	Green, cf.	0	2	1	1	1
McBride, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Dexter, 1b.	0	0	2	0	1
Hickm'n, ss.	1	2	3	5	0	Waddell, 1b.	0	2	6	0	1
Ganzel, 1b.	0	2	9	0	1	Chance, rf.	1	3	0	0	0
Davis, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0	Childs, 2b.	0	0	4	5	0
Warner, c.	0	1	7	1	0	Raymer, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Buelow, 2b.	0	1	1	1	1	M'C'm'ck, ss.	0	0	1	1	0
Phyle, p.	0	0	2	0	0	King, c.	0	1	8	2	1
						Hughes, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	6	10	27	12	2	Total.	3	10	24	11	5

New York.....2 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 .—6
Chicago.....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3

Earned runs—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. First base on errors—New York, 3; Chicago, 2. Left on bases—New York, 9; Chicago, 10. Base on balls—By Phyle, 2; by Hughes, 3. Struck out—By Phyle, 5; by Hughes, 7. Two-base hits—Ganzel, Waddell, Chance, Kling. Sacrifice hit—Phyle. Stolen bases—Hickman, Ganzel, Hartzel, Chance. Double plays—Green and Childs; McCormack, Childs, and Waddell. Hit by pitcher—By Phyle, 1; by Hughes, 2. Passed ball—Warner. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham. Time of game—1 hour 55 minutes.

ST. LOUIS, 4; BROOKLYN, 2.

The Brooklyn-St. Louis baseball contest at Washington Park was twice interrupted by rain yesterday and then by a windstorm, being finally stopped altogether by a terrific thunderstorm. Donovan was hit safely six times in the first two innings, and this enabled St. Louis to secure a lead which the Brooklyns could not overcome. Powell pitched effectively throughout. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	0	2	1	0	Kelley, 1b.	1	2	7	1	0
Heidrick, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	2	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Padden, 2b.	0	1	1	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	0	2	4	1
Wallace, ss.	0	2	4	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	1	1
Kruger, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0	McGeery, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	4	2	0	Gatins, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1
Nichols, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	McGuire, c.	0	1	5	4	0
Powell, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Donovan, p.	0	0	1	1	1
Total.	4	7	21	7	0	Total.	2	7	24	10	3

St. Louis.....2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Wallace, Kelley. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Stolen bases—McGann, Daly, McCreery. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Double play—Donovan and Kelley. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 4. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Hit by pitched ball—By Donovan, 1. Struck out—By Donovan, 5; by Powell, 2. Passed ball—McGuire. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

At Boston.

BOSTON, July 2.—Cincinnati batted Pittinger's pitching hard and often to-day and won easily. Hahn was effective at all times. An odd double play, in which Lowe succeeded in running down two Cincinnati men on the base line, was the feature of the game. Murphy of New Haven played his first game for Boston and made a good impression. Score:

BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Croilus, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	Dobbs, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Tenney, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0	Hahn, lf.	1	2	3	0	1
Dement, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0	Beckley, 1b.	1	3	2	1	0
Long, ss.	0	0	1	4	2	Crawford, rf.	2	2	3	0	0
Hamilton, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Magoon, ss.	2	2	5	1	1
Kittridge, c.	0	0	6	0	1	Peitz, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Lowe, 3b.	1	1	4	3	0	Irwin, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0
Muray, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Bergen, c.	0	2	8	0	0
Pittinger, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Hahn, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Moran, 1b.	0	0	2	1	0						
*Nichols.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	1	7	27	14	3	Total.	10	15	27	7	2

*Batted for Pittinger in ninth.

Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Cincinnati.....0 1 0 4 1 0 1 0 3—10

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 1. Two-base hit—Beckley. Three-base hits—Murphy, Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Dement, Harley. Stolen bases—Long, Bergen. Double play—Long and Lowe. First base on balls—Off Pittinger, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Tenney. Struck out—By Pittingsr, 3; by Hahn, 5. Wild pitch—Pittinger. Time of game—1 hour and 48 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Clark, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Thomas, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
B'mont, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	0	5	4	0
Davis, rf.	2	1	2	0	0	D'haney, lf.	0	1	1	0	1
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	Flick, rf.	0	0	2	1	0
Wagner, 3b.	1	3	3	3	1	Wolv'ton, 3b.	1	2	1	3	1
Ritchie, 2b.	0	2	1	1	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Carr, ss.	0	1	3	3	1	McF'land, c.	0	1	9	4	0
Zimmer, c.	0	2	12	0	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	2	1	0
Philippi, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Barry, ss.	0	1	1	0	0
						White, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Total.	5	11	27	13	2	Total.	3	9	27	14	2

Pittsburg.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—5
Philadelphia.....0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Wagner, Clark. Sacrifice hits—Hallman, (2.) Stolen bases—Davis, Wagner, Barry, Ritchie, (2,) Clark. Double plays—Flick and Jennings; McFarland and Hallman. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 9. First base on balls—Off Philippi, 3; off White, 2. Struck out—By Philippi, 1; by White, 7. Balk—Philippi. Time of game—2 hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	34	24	.586	Brooklyn	30	28	.517
New York	29	21	.580	Boston	27	26	.510
St. Louis	33	27	.550	Cincinnati	24	32	.429
Philadelphia	31	27	.534	Chicago	19	42	.311

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 3; Detroit, 2.
At Washington — Washington, 10; Philadelphia, 6.
At Baltimore—Boston, 10; Baltimore, 8.
At Milwaukee—Cleveland, 6; Milwaukee, 4.

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 9; Providence, 0. (Game forfeited in seventh inning.)
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 3; Syracuse, 2.
At Montreal—Montreal, 5; Worcester, 1.
At Toronto—Toronto, 11; Hartford, 8.

SILVERBROOK HORSES SOLD.

Appleby Yearlings Brought an Average of $1,103.07.

The yearling thoroughbred horses from L. O. Appleby's Silverbrook breeding farm in New Jersey were sold by auction in the sale paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, the offering drawing a good attendance and spirited bidding. The prize of the sale was the chestnut colt, full brother to All Green, by Knight of Ellerslie-Lizzie Pickwick, who went to D. C. Johnson for $4,800. The next best price was $2,500 for the only colt in the lot who had a name, this being Standard Bearer, by Handspring-Songstress. This colt, a half-brother to the famous Kinley Mack, winner of both Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps in 1900, brought $2,500. Thirteen head brought $14,350, an average of $1,103.07. The details of the sale follow:

B. or br. c., by Tristan-Spaldie, by Blue Mantle; P. H. McCarren.....$1,000
B. f., by Knight of Ellerslie-Onoma, by Hampton; John Mackay.....500
Ch. f., by Knight of Ellerslie-Almy, by Springbok; E. E. Bennett.....200
Standard Bearer, ch. c., by Handspring-Songstress, by Luke Blackburn; W. L. Bowers.....2,500
Ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Lizzie Pickwick, by Mr. Pickwick; D. C. Johnson..4,800
Ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Flash in the Pan, by Spendthrift; Lewis Elmore.....850
Ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Belle Daly, by The Ill Used; R. W. Walden.....1,500
Ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Dilemma, by Onondaga; John Mackay.....250
Br. c., by Factolus-Cassette, by Uncas; J. H. Carr.....650
Ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Pansy, by St. Blaise; Peter Wimmer.....700
Ch. f., by Knight of Ellerslie-Lady Alice, by Babcock; W. J. Arkell.....300
Ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Banishment, by Exile II.; W. T. Grady.....500
B. c., by Tristan-Emma Mac, by Stockton; Lewis Elmore.....600

GOLD HEELS WAS WINNER

Poor Start for Brigadier Gave Him a Commanding Advantage.

PRINCETON GIRL'S HANDICAP

Filly Just Squeezed Home in Front of Old Decanter in Grass Race at Sheepshead Bay.

The unexpected that always happens in racing gave patrons of the local turf material for much reflection yesterday when the result of the race for the Long Island Handicap was announced, with the three-year-old Gold Heels first and the horse that only a few days ago broke the world's record for a mile on a circular track, August Belmont's Brigadier, a rather poor second in a time that was only moderate for the Sheepshead Bay track in this record-breaking season. Beyond question a poor start for Brigadier had much to do with his defeat, but, that aside, Gold Heels ran a good race, and aided by the mischance to Brigadier, had a commanding advantage throughout.

In the betting on the event Brigadier was made the favorite at a short price in the opening, but the support that Gold Heels received from his stable drove the odds against that colt down and made a liberal price against Brigadier, which the form followers took with rare eagerness, the general impression seeming to be that Brigadier could not fail to repeat his performance of June 22. There were two other horses in the race, but they were hardly considered by the betting men, the speculation practically being confined to the horses named. The race, the fourth on the card, was at one mile and a furlong, but none imagined that the extra eighth of a mile would stop Brigadier, who, ridden by Shaw, went to the post at 5 to 7. The mishap that popularly was supposed to have beaten Brigadier at the start was in the second break, Shaw being in part responsible for it, as he seemed to jerk the horse's head just as all broke together, Brigadier responding to this by jumping up and down in his tracks, while All Gold went on, followed by Gold Heels, Brigadier in the meantime dropping so far to the rear that when Shaw sent him on after his field the Belmont horse had at least ten lengths to make up. Quite naturally, he never made it up on so fast a colt as Gold Heels, who, after trailing behind All Gold for about six furlongs, went on and won, ridden a bit on the stretch to keep away from Brigadier, who, in spite of the bad start, made a strong bid for the race in the last quarter and finished second.

One other race out of the ordinary was that for the mile and a sixteenth handicap on the turf course, for which Prince Richard was the favorite, with Decanter and May W. about equal second choices. May W. made the running into the last quarter of a mile, where the lightweighted filly Princeton Girl went to the front, followed by Decanter, the two fighting out in a splendid finish, with Princeton Girl in front by a narrow margin, Decanter having made his run a fraction of a second too late. Dublin, at an outside price, made all the running, and easily took the opening event, and Untrusive, second choice to old Dolando in the second race, had nearly as easy a victory after Anecdote led for six furlongs. In the two races for two-year-olds De Reszke and Lady Radnor were the winners, the former in a gallop and the latter after a smart fight through the last furlong. Mitchell, the jockey who has been riding for the stable of M. Murphy, has severed his connection with that establishment and is at liberty. The separation was due to a difference between the rider and the trainer of the Murphy horses, W. A. Rogers, over a ride by Mitchell on the fast filly Lucilline on Monday. The weather was warm, but a thunder shower coming just as the crowd started to leave the track made the journey home pleasant for those who escaped being drenched. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the meeting, with allowances, six furlongs on the main track. The Coughacres' Stable's Dublin, br. c., 3 years, by Atheling-Wild Honey, 112 pounds (Landry,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 2, won easily by four lengths. Rogers and Rose's Handwork, b. c., 3, 112, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by three lengths from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Unmasked, br. c., 3, 115, (Spencer,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:13. Demurrer, Margate, Fabius, Kinnikinic, Belle of Lexington, Bobs, Flora, and Ashes also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Unmasked the favorite. Winner trained

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THE TAX ROLLS.

The figures given out by the Department of Taxes and Assessments will encourage the advocates of personal taxation to indulge further in the delusions of hope. The increase in the assessments of real estate is $69,245,061 as compared with last year, and the increase in personal assessments is $64,617,014. These are the first fruits of the dragnet method of assessing personalty adopted by the department last Winter, and they seem fair to the eye. The increase is not only substantial in itself, but it is almost as great as the increase in realty valuations. It would have been very much greater, as the Assessors point out, if the State had not by new laws taken exclusively to itself $133,000,000 of taxable personal property in the form of banking and trust company capital and surplus and the unearned premiums in the hands of insurance companies. But for this legislation the increase in personalty assessment would have been $197,687,326.

As it is, the personalty roll barely holds its own, for there was last year a decrease of $60,332,162 as compared with the previous year, while real estate showed an increase of $236,000,000, chiefly due to the addition of $154,000,000 for franchises taxed as real estate under the Ford law. Making the comparison with the roll of 1899 the taxable personal estate in the city shows an increase of only $5,000,000. Inasmuch as the realty assessment is now $3,200,000,000, while the personalty stands at $550,000,000, or, say, one-sixth, the gain recorded this year is quite insignificant. For it is probable that the personal property owned in this great financial centre equals if it does not exceed the real estate in value.

The Assessors, we suppose, did the best they could do under an absurd system of taxation which requires them to find and put on the roll all personal property subject to taxation by law. Nobody knows so well as they know that the thing is impossible. They tried this year the method of semi-enlightened guesswork. Every citizen who, judging from the visible circumstances of his manner of living, might, could, or should be the owner of taxable personalty was assessed. The amount in each case, where the common notoriety of opulence afforded no guide, was determined largely by domicile—a house on Fifth Avenue $100,000, not too far off the avenue $50,000, and apartments $25,000. This has a puerile and foolish look, but who has ever devised a better method? There is no method, no rule, by which personal property can be equitably assessed. The only equitable method is to cease the futile effort to get at it.

The department officials lament the action of the Legislature in exempting from local taxation so large an amount of personal property upon which the levy is now made for State purposes only. But this policy tends to establish a system by which the State will draw all its revenues from special sources. No taxes for the State will then be imposed in the general levy, the farce of equalization between the counties will be done away with, and the counties will be free to lay and collect their taxes by any form of local option that suits them. If it should then be determined that it was worth while to try the experiment of providing the public revenues from visible and tangible forms of property, leaving personal property out of the account as being in practice inaccessible to the Assessor, any county would be free, or could by law be made free, to adopt that policy. If under the guidance of experience an enlightened system were adopted it would be found that the burden of taxation would be more equitably distributed than is now the case.

THREE MONTHS' VACATION AND TWO YEARS' ARREARS.

Those overworked Titans, the trial Judges of the Supreme Court in this department, staggering under the too vast orb of their fates, laid down their burdens on Monday with sighs of relief for a brief respite. One of them, it is true, stays for a while, to be replaced anon by another, in order to take care of the ex-parte applications. But, excepting this lonely sentinel, the courts will be closed until the first of October. While those who pay their salaries are working for their own livings, the twenty will disperse to the most eligible shooting, fishing, or golfing grounds of their own country or go overseas to observe the administration of justice in other lands.

We are sure that none of them will find a place, at home or abroad, where justice according to law dawdles as she does within the jurisdiction which they will not resume until the first of October. We have had object lessons, in conspicuous cases in a neighboring State, of the kind of administration of justice which both punishes men for taking the law into their own hands and leaves them without excuse for doing so, so swift and sure is the administration of justice according to law. Neither out of the State nor up the State does justice lag as in this department. According to the consent of the bar, that is because the Judges up the State and out of the State, on an average, know their business better, and do it more faithfully, than the trial Judges in this department.

While the trial Judges of the Supreme Court are taking the more or less well-earned repose to which they are now dispersing, they might devote some portion of their meditations to the question whether they are doing quite the right thing by the public which pays them for justice in taking one quarter of the year, in a single slice, to say nothing of the intercalary holidays, in the circumstances in which they find themselves. They are paid for their work, and very well paid, twice as well paid as the trial Judges in New Jersey, whose work does not lose in the least by contrast with their own, and three-quarters as much again as the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is not to be supposed that many of them have earned or could earn, in private practice, the $17,500 which each of them annually receives for serving the public. If they did and could, why should they have sought the bench, and even have stood an "assessment," in some cases of $10,000, in order to reach it.

If any one of these Magistrates were at the bar, and found himself two years and more behind his work, would he think of voting himself a three months' holiday at his own expense and that of his clients? If he did he would soon be short of clients. But they have no scruple about voting themselves three months' holiday at the public expense, with their work more than two years in arrears. And they know that the delay of justice which they thus acquiesce in and aggravate is in many cases, if not in most, a denial of justice. The honest suitor makes his claim, and is prepared to prove it. But, in the lapse of months and years, witnesses die or are dispersed, memories fade, and all the changes and chances inure to the benefit of the dishonest litigant who is trying to keep the honest suitor out of his own. It is the dishonest litigant, the litigant who is aware that his case is without merit, and his lawyer who alone, excepting the not excessively industrious Judges, derive any advantage from the accumulation of arrears. These arrears could be brought up, with the present number and calibre of Judges, within a few years, if the Judges would lengthen their hours and increase their days of work and shorten their vacations. As things are now the arrears are constantly increasing, and the only relief judicially suggested is more $17,500 Judges with three months a year off.

That is not the remedy that will commend itself to the public or that ought to commend itself to the bar. We are saying nothing about the trial Judges of this department which the lawyers do not say more emphatically and more severely. It seems that the situation might commend itself, for suggestion if not for action, to the Bar Association. CHARLES O'CONOR once bluntly observed to that body: "I thought you amounted to something." He admitted that he had been too sanguine. But, if nothing is done to reform the administration of justice from within, it may be that something will be done from without, by the public which has found the limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. When that time comes it may be a bad time for a bench which takes a vacation of three months in the face of arrears of two years.

THE OHIO PLATFORM AND THE NEGRO VOTE.

One would not naturally look in the platform of the Ohio Republicans for illustrations of anything exceptional in the way of good morals or bad politics. It is proper to assume that the object for which the platform was written was to strengthen the party locally and Nationally. Indeed, it would not be unreasonable to expect that anything likely to hurt the party and drive from it an indeterminate number of new recruits would be discreetly omitted—especially if no exigent reason for its insertion could be found. If this reasoning is good we are at a loss to understand the paragraph of the Ohio platform which is to the effect that the attempt to deprive any citizen (meaning any negro) of his right to vote under the provisions of the Federal Constitution is to be denounced as a wrong, and demanding that in the States in which the suffrage is abridged for any reason other than crime, the representation shall be cut down in proportion to the number of potential voters disfranchised.

This may seem to be good morals, but it is distinctly and inexcusably bad politics. The South is determined to restrict the franchise as regards the negro. It may be all wrong in its reasons for this determination, but it seems to do it all the same, and if no other way is open it will continue the methods by which this result has thus far been attained in the States which have not amended their Constitutions. One reason why it is so eagerly desired at this time to effect the practical disfranchisement of the negro is that more Republican votes may be cast and counted. For reasons which are well understood by every one who knows the facts, the Democratic Party in the South is disintegrating. Prematurely to carry out the recommendations and comply with the demands of the Ohio platform would again solidify the Democracy of the South as a temperature of absolute zero would solidify water.

THE POSITION OF IRON.

A great many well-informed people held and expressed the belief that by the middle of the present year, which we have now reached, there would be evidences of a reaction in the iron and steel trades from the great activity which has characterized them during a longer period than booms usually last. While predictions to that effect have not been wholly contradicted, their fulfillment has been restricted to the influence of such artificial causes as the strike of the machinists and the uncertainty which has for some time existed as to the attitude of organized labor in other trades which are large consumers of raw material. But for these causes, the statistical position of iron would be even more remarkable than it is.

The production of pig iron is at present much greater than it has ever been. At the beginning of the present month the blast furnaces of the United States were producing at the rate of about 16,350,000 tons per annum. This is the high-water mark of pig iron production, and represents an output calculated to confuse statistics. Under the circumstances, some accumulation of pig iron stocks might be expected, and would be regarded as an advantage by consumers, as tending to steady prices and guard the market against surprises of any kind. As a matter of fact, however, not only was the unprecedented production of May absorbed, but stocks were reduced about 30,000 tons. The entire stock of anthracite and coke pig iron reported in first hands is now very little in excess of 400,000 tons, or only about two weeks' supply for a consumption continuing on the present basis.

It is impossible that either production or consumption can be maintained through the Summer on the present scale. The hot weather is always attended with more or less interruption of mill activities, and the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, should it attain anything like the proportions predicted, would check consumption to an extent which it would be difficult to estimate. This would scarcely affect the furnace industry for some time to come. An interruption of the business of the mills in which the trouble has begun would promptly produce a scarcity of the products upon which they are employed, and some accumulation of pig iron would not be regarded as a disadvantage by either producers or consumers.

So far as any forecast now possible can show, the condition of the iron and steel trades is likely to continue satisfactory during the remainder of the present year. Labor troubles may attain proportions great enough to produce an inconvenient scarcity of some classes of products, but this is likely to prove more embarrassing to consumers than to producers. That English and German ironmasters are contemplating the position of affairs in this country with open-eyed astonishment is not to be wondered at. They seem to have reached the conclusion that natural laws do not work equally on both sides of the Atlantic. Perhaps the difficulty is less with the natural laws than with their interpretation.

ELECTRICITY FROM CULM PILES.

Several months ago a correspondent of THE TIMES presented at some length and with sufficient detail to be perfectly intelligible a plan for putting New York in a position of advantage as compared with cities near great water powers in the matter of cheap and ample electrical currents for light and power. It was pointed out that the land occupied for power stations was too valuable for use for that purpose; that the noise and vibration of engines and dynamos made such stations nuisances demanding abatement, and that for these and many other reasons the great investments already made or about to be made in power stations were essentially transient, since no large city could, or should, long tolerate the maintenance of such stations within its corporate limits.

Those for whom this subject has interest may attach the proper degree of importance to the fact that the plan outlined in these columns as offering New York, Philadelphia, and other cities within a radius of 100 miles, more or less, the advantage of electricity generated as cheaply as it is at Niagara or other great water powers, is now finding application in England on a large scale by corporations sufficiently capitalized to undertake the business. Already the necessary Parliamentary legislation has been had authorizing private companies to supply light and power over four considerable areas. The generators and other necessary machinery for the production of useful currents for the purposes in view are to be built close to the pits of the coal districts. As far as possible, the culm piles, representing the waste of a century of mining, will be drawn upon. By the methods of destructive distillation giving producer gas, this refuse can be utilized at very small cost; and as a current will move itself, the resulting economies will be important. Under this system many British cities and towns will be supplied with electricity much more cheaply than would be possible from local plants, municipal or corporate.

As has been already pointed out in these columns, the area which may be supplied with electricity from the culm piles of the anthracite district of Pennsylvania is the most populous in the United States, and represents the highest development and diversification of industrial activity. The plan of giving it cheap light and power would seem to be sufficiently attractive to engage the attention of capitalists before many additional millions have been absorbed in the essentially temporary investments which the increasing electrical requirements of New York, Newark, Paterson, Trenton, Philadelphia, and some twenty smaller cities and towns are now calling for.

SAVING THE CHILDREN.

The Children's Aid Society, through the instrumentality of its Sick Children's Mission, is rendering timely and very effective service to the sick and suffering children in the crowded tenements in these days of excessive heat. When the thermometer day after day indicates from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade out of doors it means a much higher temperature in the crowded tenements where the poor are obliged to live, and of course the little children soon succumb to the combined influence of impure air and torrid heat.

In many instances the parents of the children are so poor that they cannot pay for the services of a private physician nor for medicine and nourishing food, and it is in such emergencies that the organized medical charity of the Children's Aid Society comes into beneficent operation, and in connection with other Summer charities does much to reduce the infantile death rate of the city. Ten experienced physicians have been assigned to the poorest quarters of the city, ready to respond to all applications for medical attendance made either personally or by letter at the headquarters of the Sick Children's Mission, 287 East Broadway, or 273 Henry Street. Twelve druggists at convenient points have agreed to fill all prescriptions at first cost to the mission, and all doctors' orders for nourishing food will be filled from the dietary at the mission rooms.

As this charity is maintained by funds currently contributed, the managers invite donations which may be sent to Mr. CHARLES LORING BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Checks should be drawn to the order of Mr. A. B. HEPBURN, Treasurer.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Of the many thousand people who enter and leave the city daily by the railways of which the Grand Central Station is the terminus, a considerable fraction go south from and north to that station by the Fourth Avenue surface line of electric cars. Twice each day, therefore, everybody in this fraction has a chance to observe the contrasting possibilities of tunnel travel. For there is a tunnel above the station and another below it, and while the former is approached with terror, traversed with agony, and left behind with much the same emotions that follow escape at the last moment from a burning building, the other is, in weather like this, about the coolest, and consequently the pleasantest, place in the whole city. Approaching from the blistered downtown region, the passenger takes new courage as the shadowy portal at Thirty-fourth Street comes in sight, and when his car enters the tunnel he breathes the pure, cool air with delight. For six blessed blocks he forgets his troubles—or would if it were not for the underlying consciousness that there is another tunnel just beyond through which he must soon pass, a tunnel where the substitute for air is a chemical compound of a temperature and consistency which might have been enjoyed by the flora of the carboniferous age, but which nowadays are horrible reminders of eschatological perils. The difference between the two tunnels is not a matter of necessity; it is due simply and wholly to the fact that through one of them cars are run in an up-to-date way, intelligently and considerately, while in the other a disinclination to utilize new methods that involve an immediate expense of some magnitude has resulted in the continued use of coal-burning engines instead of the electric motors that could and should have been substituted for them in all such places long ago. Every patron of the New York Central and the New Haven Roads should study this contrast between the two tunnels with care, and draw from it the inevitable conclusion.

—In several particulars the statement issued yesterday by Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ justifies the observing man who noted that a certain Spanishism or Spanishicity marks all things Spanish, but it is a pretty good statement for all that, and shows that the veteran is skilled in more than bush fighting. Though only a translation, it is still sufficiently characteristic of the man and his race to make its authenticity indubitable, and it may safely be taken as an exact expression of as much of his purpose as he cares to reveal. There is some inaccuracy in his declaration that "as the Cubans are all anxious to establish self-government they are all working toward this end," but this is a pardonable exaggeration, coming from a leader whose struggle for independence has lasted twenty years, and he can hardly be blamed for intimating that the annexationists are not Cubans as he understands the word. The conclusion is a fine bit of Iberian eloquence, committing the General to nothing, and yet distributing compliments broadcast and assuming that disagreements are impossible where virtues are equal and aims are shared. "In every American," says the adroit old fellow, "I see a friend who, having shed his blood side by side with us for Cuba's freedom, has earned our eternal gratitude and established mutual obligations between the two people to maintain the peace and independence of the Island of Cuba." That begs several questions and takes for granted two or three things about which nobody can be quite sure, but it makes good reading in both Havana and New York, and so the intended purpose is served. It is only an occasional glimpse of the irreconcilable autonomist that one catches beneath the flowery phrases, but caught they are, and it is to the General's credit that he attempts no real deception and in effect proclaims that his friendship for us, though intense, is conditional on his having his own way or something like it.

—According to The Beacon, a Boston publication which calls itself "a magazine of helpfulness and hopefulness," a queer dilemma confronts the military authorities of the world wherever service in the army is not compulsory. On the one hand, it says, men nowadays will not enlist, except in times of great excitement due to peril of foreign attack, unless they are well paid and fed, provided with amusements and recreation, and subjected only to the lightest of discipline. On the other hand, declares The Beacon, "men who are kept in a fairly comfortable frame of mind, who are well fed and who find plenty of wholesome amusement, do not make good fighters. The rough fare, the strict discipline, the drill, the constant restrictions on his liberty, the punishment for petty offenses, put the soldier into an irritable mood in which it is a positive relief to him to go out and kill somebody." So The Beacon thinks that it will not do to make army service too easy, because in that case the army will not be a good fighting machine, while if army service is not made attractive it is going to be more and more difficult to get recruits. The conclusion is that before very long little wars will be given up, and then, sarcastically—"that, of course, would be a sad blow to civilization, but it would be a great thing for the comfort of those who sit in darkness, and incidentally for the people who have to pay the bills." What special knowledge of war and soldiers the helpful and hopeful magazine has is unrevealed, but its notion of what makes men useful in battle is interesting, and certainly it is novel.

—Evidently the New York public as a whole does not like the idea of exacting fees for the use of chairs in the parks, and the abandonment of the experiment is probably near, especially as the opposition to the scheme is likely to make itself painfully felt by ambitious local politicians. Some of the arguments against the chairs, however, are distinctly absurd, and the weakest of them all, which is also the one most frequently heard, consists in denunciation of the introduction of a "monarchical" custom. The people who raise this objection seem to forget that there are several republics in Europe, and that in them, not less than in the monarchies, park chairs are rented, and without exciting any hostility on the part of the people. As New York prefers to have its park seats free, that is sufficient reason for making them free, and to seek others is a waste of time. As might have been expected, the new chairs already show a strong tendency not to supplement the ordinary benches, but partly to replace them and partly to drive them into sunny and unpleasant places, where nobody wants to sit. That might have been prevented, but it hasn't been, and the private chairs ought to go. They will if people continue to occupy them without payment, and, when arrested therefor, are at once discharged by the Magistrate before whom they are arraigned. Not everybody would like even that mild encounter with the law, but a good many wouldn't mind it at all, and some would positively enjoy it. The lot of the fee collectors is sure to be a hard one, and the chance of the contractor's making anything out of his privilege seems minute.

THE CENTRAL'S TUNNEL NUISANCE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The timely editorial in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, condemning the management of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for its wanton treatment of passengers carried through the Fourth or Park Avenue tunnel, ought at least to have the effect of abating that stifling nuisance forthwith.

It should be clearly undestood that the cost of the tunnel and the avenue it is constructed under has been borne by this city. In this connection I trust that a brief résumé of the tunnel construction will not be out of place. Doubtless, as you distinctly remember, Mr. Editor, so many people were killed and maimed on Fourth Avenue that it was justly called in the early 70's "Slaughter Avenue." This led a howl to go up which caused the Tunnel to be built. However, the first act in the tunnel drama was to get the city to cede the avenue to the railroad corporation. The next act was to get the city to bond itself for $3,107,000 for its share of the cost. It was stated at the time that the work was completed by the money contributed by the municipality. It was also stated that the public money more than finished the job. If it did not do this, just add interest to principal and what the people have paid in mileage to ride on this public street, and it would more than complete the McDonald tunnel from the Bronx to the City Hall Park, thus giving New York genuine rapid transit in fact as well as in name only.

The point I desire to make is that the city owning the tunnel as well as the avenue through which it passes, why should not city officials take prompt steps to abate the nuisance and compel the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad corporation to foot the bill, as is done in the case of other property called private domain.

Capt. W. C. CLARK.

New York, June 27, 1901.

Seats in Public Places.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The tendency of posing as champion of the oppressed poor as a means of making political propaganda has manifested itself once more in the outcry against the introduction of pay chairs in public places, which I for one regard as utterly uncalled for.

That it is an innovation is no longer an effective argument against the adoption of modern conveniences, and granted that a commodious chair all to yourself is an improvement upon a few inches of space on an overcrowded bench, the poor are entitled to their enjoyment if they get the money's worth and are willing to hire them.

It seems to me that the privilege of obtaining for the price of a few lozenges the unrestricted use of a chair for an entire day in any public park or driveway is a blessing instead of an oppression to the poor, many of whom are kept away from the concerts because they get tired of standing when no seats are vacant and, when vacated, are lost.

The experience of their popularity in European cities is a potent argument why the experiment should be allowed here.

If people don't want to hire them the project will fail of itself.

If they do, it proves their popularity and that the people want them to stay.

New York, June 26, 1901. L. O. B.

NUGGETS.

Not a Climatic Distinction.

"A Virginia man died at the poker table the other night."

"Nothing wonderful about that. Lots of Nevada and Arizona men have done the same thing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Unselfishness.

When you find yourself inclined to think
This world a selfish world, you should
Reflect how many folks delight
To tell you things for your own good.
—Detroit Journal.

The Equivalent.

"Mister," said Meandering Mike, "I have just heard your time was worth 50 cents a second."

"What of it?"

"I was jes' goin' to stop you to ax you what time it is. But you kin give me de 50 cents instead."—Washington Star.

Cruel Girl.

"Your conversation, Mr. Hevviman," said Miss Peppery, suppressing a yawn, "reminds me of some champagne."

"Ah!" exclaimed Hevviman, much pleased; "so sparkling as that?"

"No, but it's extra dry."—Philadelphia Press.

Plausible.

"Science has proved," said the Professor of Astronomy, "that there is no water at all in the moon. Now, Mr. Fresch, what do we deduce from that?"

"That there is some excuse for its getting full so regularly," replied Mr. Fresch.—Philadelphia Press.

JOE'S WAY AND BOB'S.

Caroline Stratton Valentine in The Forester.

"If something would only turn up," sighed Joe,
"I could make a success of life, I know.
And I wouldn't live just for myself—
Everybody should have a share of my wealth."
He might have won both wealth and esteem
But he wasted his time in an idle dream.

"I'll turn something up," said Bob, with a smile,
So he tramped o'er the city for many a mile;
Asking for work at offices and store,
Until, at last, he reached the right door.
The work was hard, and the pay was slim,
But hard work meant promotion, and that suited him.

The time that Joe was dreaming away
Bob kept on working and made it pay.
Joe feels that Dame Fortune has cheated him,
For Bob's cup with good things she's filled to the brim.
With the poor and the needy he shares his cup,
As Joe will do—when something turns up.

SHADE FOR PARK CHAIRS

Relative Position of Public and Private Seats Compared.

Some Park Frequenters Regard the Innovation Unfavorably—The Statement of Commissioner Clausen.

When Park Commissioner Clausen permitted the Comfort Chair Company to place private chairs in some of the parks of the city which employes of the company were to let at 5 cents apiece he said that in no case would public benches be disturbed because of the innovation. A trip through the parks in which chairs are to be hired showed that in nearly all cases they had been placed in the shade, while many of the public benches were allowed to stand in the sun. In the case of Riverside Drive, chairs had displaced a row of benches. In Madison Square Park the diagonal walk leading from the fountain over toward the Fifth Avenue Hotel was lined with chairs, well in the shade, where benches formerly stood.

In Central Park itself there are at present, according to the figures of Commissioner Clausen, some 250 private chairs. The company has placed an order for several hundred more. On the East Drive near Seventy-second Street there was noticed yesterday a total of 111 public benches constituting a group. Of these 74 were in the sun and 37 in the shade. Of the generous collection of private chairs—there being the greater part of them here—all were in the shade. Further up on the East Drive there was a group of 114 public benches, 86 of which were in the sun, the remaining 28 being shaded. Sixty private chairs were all in the shade, and six were half in the shade and half in the sun.

The last group of private chairs at present in the Park is down on the main south-eastern walk, near the Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue entrance. Here most of the benches and chairs were shaded—that is, those directly on the walk. On the many paths leading into the main path were long stretches of sun-lighted public benches.

As a rule, the private chairs in Central Park were very poorly patronized. People occupying them showed the same air of self-consciousness that people in theatre boxes do. The glances that the passing populace cast upon the elect at 5 cents a head were not of the kindest, and did not show a genuine desire upon the part of the populace for the welfare of the elect.

"Why, it's establishing social lines on a very cheap basis in a place that belongs to all the people alike," said one man on a public bench.

When Commissioner Clausen was seen he said:

"I hope to see this thing a success. It's largely in the nature of an experiment, but I am going to put it through. It's an accommodation to that part of the park-loving public that wants a private chair that will be cared for by attendants.

"Down in Madison Square Saturday thirty-seven chairs were put in. At night-time guests of the Albemarle and Hoffman House, men who were paying $5 a day for their rooms, went over into the park and paid 5 cents for a chair in which to spend the night. They were cool there. Then, too, they had the knowledge that in the presence of an attendant they were safe, so far as their jewelry or watches were concerned.

"These chairs have been placed in the parks with strict orders from this department that no public benches be disturbed. The opinion of the landscape gardener is sought as to their location. The reason the privilege was given without competition is because I am responsible to the city for the way these privileges are conducted, and I want those gaining them to be responsible to me. The contract is for a period of five years at an annual rental of $500. The contract is so drawn that I may terminate it if it appears best.

"No, there is no strike or job back of the matter. It's simply a plan designed to give the public greater comfort. Of course, where there were vacant spots the chairs were placed in the shade. It wouldn't be accommodating the public to place them in the sun. But you couldn't if you wanted to place either bench or chair in the shade the whole day, though, as the morning shade and the afternoon shade are different. We have received many letters commending the plan and but two protests."

Commissioner Clausen was asked if the Park Department would suspend the rules of the Park during the heated term.

"That would be very foolish," he replied. "We must be able to keep out bad characters, but for all that during the last few days people have been allowed to sleep in the parks without let or hindrance, and they will be so long as the heat continues."

ALDERMEN'S SHARP DEBATE.

Park Board Attacked for the Private Chair Contract—Remarks of Alderman Bridges.

There was a wrangle in the Board of Aldermen yesterday over the placing of seats in the public parks for which a charge of 5 cents is made by the contractor, Oscar F. Spate. The debate was started by the following resolution, introduced by Alderman Wirth of Brooklyn:

Whereas, The Park Board of the City of New York has caused to be let to one Oscar F. Spate the privilege of placing chairs in the several parks of Manhattan Borough, and the further privilege of renting out such chairs for the sum of 5 cents; and

Whereas, It is notorious that the said chairs are placed in the only shady places in the said several parks, and the benches provided for the comfort of the public, and paid for from the taxes collected, are placed in the sun, so that persons desiring comfortably shady seats are compelled to pay the said Spate the sum of 5 cents for the privilege, or else be compelled to sit in the sun; and

Whereas, The charter of the City of New York, Chapter 2, Section 44, gives to the Municipal Assembly the right to investigate the conduct of heads of departments; and

Whereas, The charter of the City of New York, Chapter 2, Section 47, empowers the Municipal Assembly to "make, alter, establish, modify, amend, and repeal all ordinances and rules of the Police, Health, Park, and Building Departments; therefore, be it

Resolved, That pursuant to Chapter 2, Section 44 of the charter, a committee of the Municipal Assembly, two members of the Board of Aldermen and one member of the Council, be appointed to investigate the letting of the said privilege to the said Oscar F Spate to rent chairs, and to investigate the conduct of the park employes in placing the free benches in the sun; and be it further

Resolved, That, pursuant to the power vested in the Municipal Assembly by Chapter 2, Section 47 of the charter, to repeal ordinances, rules, &c., of the several departments of the City Government, the privileges granted the said Oscar F. Spate to rent chairs to the public be and it is hereby repealed.

Alderman Wirth wanted a special committee appointed to investigate this matter at once. Alderman Wafer wanted the matter taken up with the Park Board so that the officials could explain their action in granting the privilege to Mr. Spate. Alderman Goodman opposed this idea. He said:

"I do not wish to cast any reflection on the Committee on Parks, but I oppose this matter being referred to that committee. Sometime ago it was decided by this board that the Committee on Parks should hold public hearings on the question of converting Blackwell's Island into a public park. We have never heard from that committee and it has taken no action."

A vote was taken on the resolution to refer the matter to the Committee on Parks. Every member insisted on explaining his vote. Alderman Bridges made a long speech. He denounced the resolution as a "slap at a public official."

"I raise the point of order that the gentleman is not explaining his vote," said Alderman Matthews.

"If any one tries to choke me off in debate he makes a hell of a mistake," roared Alderman Bridges.

"The gentleman must not use such language again," said President Woods.

"This is a buncombe resolution," yelled Alderman Bridges, "and it is a 'bum' one, too."

The resolution was referred to the Committee of Parks by a vote of 19 to 18.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ALDERMEN.

They Discuss Life Preservers and Seats in the Cars.

The regular session of the Board of Aldermen yesterday prior to the Summer vacation was marked by the introduction of many peculiar resolutions. Alderman Dowling wanted to compel the owners or lessees of all barges carrying passengers to have one life preserver for each passenger. Several of the Aldermen raised a question whether this was encroaching on the authority of the United States Government. The resolution was, however, passed.

Alderman Wolf introduced a resolution to compel all railroad companies in New York to partition their seats with iron bars and to make a separate seat for each passenger. The resolution was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Alderman Delano introduced a resolution making it unlawful for a street railroad company to carry more than five passengers in the seats or aisles of open cars. Alderman Wafer moved that the resolution be referred back to the "introducer." Alderman Goodman said such action was a personal insult. The resolution was referred to the Railroad Committee, and then the board adjourned, to meet again on Aug. 27 at 1 o'clock.

MR. COUDERT ON EXPANSION.

His Letter to Vice President Roosevelt in Relation to the Decision in the Insular Cases.

The following letter regarding the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the insular cases has been sent to Vice President Roosevelt by Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.:

July 2, 1901.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

My Dear Colonel: My mind has several times recurred to my very pleasant conversation with you the other evening in regard to the insular cases. I am fully of the opinion that a man who sends literature, especially of his own production, to one as busy as yourself should not be protected (much as I abhor the thought) by the provision of the Constitution prohibiting cruel and unusual punishment.

Entertaining such views, it may seem strange that I send you a copy of the oral argument in the De Lima and Downes cases, but I only do so on the theory that you render yourself liable to such an attack by branding me as the enemy of the public weal, and, what is perhaps worse, a dissenter from your own views. I am convinced that if in some of your moments of leisure, or if that is too strong a word to apply to you, in some of your moments of less extraordinary activity, you should glance over the argument in the case, you would find little, if anything, to dissent from.

It would seem that names, brands, or labels cause men who really agree to think that they differ. That "expansion" or "contraction" is a law applicable to the National entity as well as to the individual would seem to me to be as elementary a truth as any of the ordinary laws of physiology.

Carthage, Rome, Spain, and England all expanded, and, with the possible exception of the latter, have all long since contracted. But the expansion of Rome was a very different thing from that of Carthage, and the expansion of England was a different thing from that of Spain. Is not the real question how should we expand? Is not the view which is roughly and inaccurately termed "the Constitution and the flag" the correct one in this, that we should carry with us, into our new territory, at least, certain applicable provisions of the Constitution which are the results of centuries of struggles on the part of English-speaking men?

The Spanish Government of American dependencies once considered it necessary, in order to make their government effective, to visit upon the aborigines cruel punishment, which in our day (and possibly in that day for some other nation) might have been unusual punishment, but which was not so under the successors of Torquemada, the Pizarros. The framers of the Constitution did not believe that a Government was impotent because it could not crucify or confiscate.

My idea is that the misused term of "the Constitution and the flag" simply means that our expansion should be a better and different kind of expansion from any that has yet preceded us. It should, in fact, be the logical outcome and evolution of what, very roughly speaking, English expansion has been, namely, the domination of foreign peoples or possessions with as little absolutism as possible.

Dependencies have usually suffered rather from too much than too little government. However this may be, it seems to me that such is the view contained in the decisions of the Supreme Court. Strictly speaking, the only questions raised in the insular cases were as to the applicability of one particular clause of the Constitution to the agencies of government when acting in and for territory situated in a peculiar way. The Court merely decided that the tariff clause did not apply to territories in the condition of the Philippines or Porto Rico, leaving it an open question whether that particular clause protected your friends in Oklahoma or Indian Territory, but all the Judges seem to me to have agreed that the so-called fundamental rights and immunities contained in the Constitution applied to the Government of the United States wherever and whenever acting.

If, therefore, I read these decisions correctly, the general view of Constitutional law contended for by the counsel for the importers was fully sustained by the court; that is to say, that while their minor premises have not been agreed to, their general principles received the complete assent of the court.

It is for this reason and in view of our conversation that I send you the copy of the argument. It would be a pleasure to me to feel that I was in general agreement upon so important a question with a neighbor whom I admire so much and esteem so greatly apart from any exalted position in which he may temporarily find himself in the kaleidoscopic conditions of American politics. I remain sincerely yours,

F. R. COUDERT, Jr.

ALL EXCHANGES MAY CLOSE.

The Stock Brokers Petition the Governors Anew—Send Special Train for a Member of the Board.

The heated condition of the weather yesterday led to efforts on the part of members of the several Exchanges to reconsider their previous decision to remain open for trading on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Members of the Stock Exchange went so far as to send a special train to Atlantic City to bring back a Governor so that a quorum might be obtained, and a new petition to close on Friday and Saturday as well as on the Fourth might be submitted to the Governors.

The first petition to close on these two days was submitted to the Governors last Wednesday, and was refused by that body, despite the fact that over 600 signatures had been appended to the petition. The continuance of torrid temperatures and the consequent enervating effect on business had their influence, and yesterday a new petition had been drawn up and signed by practically every member of the Stock Exchange now in town.

Efforts to obtain a quorum and a special meeting of the Governors will be held at 10:30 o'clock this morning to receive the petition and act upon it. During yesterday the Governors only lacked a quorum by a margin of one. This approach to the desired quorum led to the idea of dispatching a train to Atlantic City with the intention of "rounding up" the one more necessary Governor. The officials of the Exchange had no part in this venture, and at the Secretary's office all knowledge of the train was disclaimed. Members on the floor, however, who were active sponsors of the petition, stated that the Governor, whose presence they sought by this means was Albert E. Goodhart.

The Stock Exchange brokers were not alone in their desire to close Friday and Saturday on account of the heat.

The Consolidated Exchange authorities are waiting to hear the result of this morning's Stock Exchange decision, and if the "big board" closes the "little board" is likely to follow suit.

The managers of the Produce Exchange have voted to close on Friday as well as on Thursday, and another meeting will be held to-day to determine whether any session will be held by grain traders on Saturday.

While the Cotton Exchange voted decisively last week against a three-day suspension of business, cotton brokers were talking yesterday of the possibility of a reversal of that vote.

The Coffee Exchange voted last week to close on July 4, 5, and 6.

The sugar trade will have a brief rest, as all of the lower Wall Street salesrooms will close this afternoon, not to reopen until next Monday. Most of the refineries will suspend operations during the same period for the usual Summer cleaning up.

A New Jersey Appointment.

TRENTON, N. J., July 2.—The State House Commission this afternoon elected John W. Weseman as custodian of the State House buildings and grounds, to succeed the late John H. Bonnell. Mr. Weseman is an ex-Assemblyman and lives in Newark, where he is engaged in the grocery business. His new position pays $1,000 a year.

YOUNG AMERICA READY FOR FOURTH OF JULY

Large Sales of Fireworks of Almost Every Description.

New Styles of Cannon Crackers and Iron-Clad Torpedoes Warranted to Produce Noise.

According to the men who furnish the sinews of war for the youthful patriot in his Fourth of July campaign, it seems that there is not going to be quite so much noise in New York as usual on this historic anniversary. This conclusion is arrived at by the dealers from the fact that there has been a slight falling off in the sales of firecrackers, bombs, pistols, torpedoes, and other strenuous contrivances compared with other years. It is admitted, however, that this decrease is very slight, and that the sales to-day and to-morrow may bring the figures up to the average, so that the vast army of nervous persons who have already bought tickets to remote and thinly settled districts in which to spend the next two days may just as well use them and be on the safe side.

A tour among the fireworks dealers developed the fact that, while the strictly noise producing contrivances are not going quite as fast as usual, the sale of fireworks in general is by far larger this year than for many years past, and some establishments are so overrun with orders that they have had to temporarily refuse many would-be customers. The orders are coming in from every quarter for colored lights, Roman candles, rockets, rainbow wheels, jeweled jets, pyric cascades, and innumerable other contrivances for patriotic illuminations, and it is predicted that on to-morrow night the sky from every point of view in New York will be a flower garden in green, yellow, blue, purple, and red.

All of the big Summer hotels for miles around have already placed large orders for these goods, and it is said that more orders have come in from private families than ever before in the history of the business. Some of every Fourth of July contrivance in the fire line has been ordered, from the gorgeous prismatic dragon rockets and the elaborate set pieces down to the modest but reliable Roman candle. This latter article has met with a sale this year entirely unprecedented, and this fact is said by some to furnish a solution of the decreased firecracker sale. It has been gradually learned by the small boy that a good high power Roman candle, well directed, will cause a nervous pedestrian to jump quite as high as would a medium power cracker, and the candle has from three to fourteen shots, to the cracker's one. It is further argued by the observant child that a dyspeptic-looking man on the Fourth of July becomes more timid and deadened by the din of firecrackers that, after the day has wore on apace, it requires a large bomb to wake him up, and bombs are expensive, whereas a man taken behind the ear with a large green ball of fire from a Roman candle, can always be depended upon to wake up and say things as to the heart of a "Fourth" celebrator.

The boy who desires to make a noise proportionate to his feelings to-morrow, and who has pocket money, will find the means at hand as of yore, but dealers say that there have been few absolute novelties added this season. There is one new invention this year which will be hailed with delight by every youthful patriot in the land. This article is an adjustable contrivance for attaching a string of fire crackers to the tail of the dog. Heretofore this operation has been attended by more or less fatigue and delay, owing to the lack of a fastening that would not allow of the string of crackers to slip from the tail during the tempestuous moments succeeding the liberating of the dog. The latest contrivance is of wire and made adjustible to fit any size tail. By a simple movement it will clamp on the tail of the unsuspecting dog and will hang on until the last cracker has been fired.

In the firecracker line there are, besides the common or garden cracker of antiquity, a line of "Ripper Cannon" crackers that have the power almost to raise the dead. The smaller of these is called the "Young America Salute," and comes in lengths of two and three inches. They are said to be exceedingly strenuous, but for the youthful patriot who wants to really shake things up the cracker known as the "Ripper Salute," 3¼ inches long, is the thing. They are guaranteed by the dealers as "reliable," which probably means that one specimen placed under grandfather's chair on the front porch and abandoned there a moment is sure to accomplish the desired result.

But the acme in the firecracker line this season are huge affairs, known to the trade as "corkers" and "thunderbolts," which vary little in their hair-lifting capabilities, but range in length up to 14 inches. One of these things exploding sounds pretty much like the blowing up of a powder magazine and has been known to bring a policeman to the scene at top speed.

A promising-looking torpedo of this season's vintage is called the "ironclad." It is a harmless and innocent-looking affair about the size of a blacking box, and fits nicely under a park bench or rocking chair. It is especially adapted for deaf old gentlemen with white side whiskers and severe countenances. It will probably be used largely for work under hammocks in lawns, where fathers are sleeping with newspapers over their faces. For use in the case of nervous-looking men with packages in their arms who are running for street cars, a cracker has been invented known as the "Uncle Sam."

That quaint little chef d'ouvre, the toy pistol, is being distributed by thousands, and its music will be added to to-morrow's patriotic symphony. Bomb caps may be used with this little toy.

CHIEF CROKER'S WARNING.

He Asks Citizens to Take Precautions to Prevent Small Fires.

Fire Chief Croker has issued a statement to citizens asking them to take precautions on the coming National holiday to prevent as far as possible the occurrence of numerous small fires. The Chief fears that the firemen and fire horses enervated by the warm weather will find it difficult to cope with the regular list of fires which are expected on the Fourth of July.

The Chief asks that citizens attend to areaways and see that there are no papers left lying around them. He also asks that scuttles be closed wherever practicable, and in business houses windows, too, should be kept closed in all cases where it is possible.

The Chief also suggests that it will be a good plan to have buckets of water standing near windows where the water can be thrown on awnings which take fire and on other small blazes.

Fourth of July Excursions.

To-morrow (July 4) the Hudson River Day Line steamer Albany will leave Desbrosses Street at 8:40 A. M., and West Twenty-second Street at 9 A. M., for West Point, Newburg, and Poughkeepsie, returning to the city at 5:30 P. M.

The steamer Mary Powell will leave Desbrosses Street at 1:45 P. M., and West Twenty-second Street at 2 P. M., to-morrow, arriving at West Point at 4:40 P. M. Passengers can return on any West Shore Railroad train.

The steamer Chester W. Chapin will leave Peck Slip, East River, at 9:30 A. M., and East Thirty-first Street at 9:45 A. M., to-morrow. After spending an hour at New Haven she will reach New York about 8 P. M.

Announcements will also be found in the advertising columns of this issue for special Fourth of July excursions by the Old Dominion Line, the Erie Railroad, the Lehigh Valley, and Central Railroad of New Jersey, the steamer Nantasket, and many others.

The usual excursions will be made to Manhattan Beach, Rockaway Beach, Midland Beach, Brighton Beach, Glen Island, and other popular resorts.

THE FOURTH AT NEWPORT.

Gen. Wheeler and Others to Speak to Society of the Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 2.—Among the guests and speakers at the banquet of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati at the Casino on the evening of July 4 will be Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Army, (retired;) Rear Admiral Thomas Selfridge, Mayor F. P. Garretson, Walter S. Logan, President General of the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution; Col. Herbert Bliss, commanding the Newport Artillery Company; President George A. Buffum of the Rhode Island Society of Sons of the American Revolution, Gen. James M. Varnum, Gen. Hazard Stevens, and John Caldwell Calhoun.

At the celebration at the State House on the afternoon of the Fourth of July President Asa Bird Gardiner of the Cincinnati will deliver an address. The Declaration of Independence will be read by William Watts Sherman, and the Rev. Dr. Daniel Goodwyn will deliver a historical address, the subject of which will be "The British Occupation of Newport During the Revolution."

TEA IN THE UNITED STATES.

Secretary of Agriculture Says This Country Will Soon Raise All that It Needs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—"We are now," said Secretary of Agriculture Wilson today, "succeeding admirably in the production of tea in the United States. It is only a question of a short time when we will be able to raise all the tea demanded for use in this country. The two tons of tea grown at Summerville, S. C., last year so well satisfied the New York investors interested in the industry that they immediately formed a syndicate and bought 6,000 acres of land in the State upon which tea will be grown.

"This department last year sent tea plants to every Gulf State in the Union from the Carolinas to California for experimental raising. We have just heard from South Carolina that imported machinery in use there is able to make green tea from the black product in one hour. We do not yet manufacture such machinery in this country, but we will get to that later.

"Then there is no question concerning the availability of labor when we get to growing our tea on a large scale. There is any number of young people who will seek employment as pickers of the tea leaves, as wages will be good. We are now importing plants from China, Ceylon, and Japan, and we purpose raising the highest grade of the product in this country."

THE ARMY'S BIG EXPENSES.

Quartermasters', Commissaries', and Engineers' Accounts for the Year, $120,061,378.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Quartermaster's Division of the office of the Auditor for the War Department closed its record of work done during the fiscal year ended last Saturday, with a showing greater in volume by almost 50 per cent. than that of any previous year in the history of the Treasury.

This division examines, recomputes, and tabulates all the accounts and expenditures of all Quartermasters, commissary, and engineer officers of the army. The grand total of expenditures thus audited for the present year is $120,061,378, or over 23½ per cent. of the entire cost of the Government. It is divided as follows: Quartermasters' disbursements, $73,000,000, commissaries, $29,000,000; engineers, $18,000,000.

The total number of monthly accounts settled was 18,481, involving the examination in detail of 2,340,000 vouchers. These covered transactions in the taels of China, yen of Japan, rupees of India and Ceylon, francs, marks, and pounds of Mediterranean countries, Mexican dollars of the Philippines, and pesos of Cuba, all of which had to be reduced to the domestic standard, and so stated in respect to each officer's accounts that the Treasury might know his exact indebtedness at a glance.

N. C. Martin, the chief of the division, was a private soldier during the civil war, and was Seward's nurse when he was wounded by an assassin.

POSTAL SERVICE AGE LIMIT.

Maximum of Forty-five Years Decided On for Both Carriers and Clerks.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—It was decided at the Cabinet meeting to-day that a change should be made in the civil service rules regarding clerks and carriers in the postal service.

The age limits within which applicants might apply for positions as carriers heretofore have been twenty-one years as the minimum and forty as the maximum. The minimum for clerks has been eighteen years, with no maximum. The Civil Service Commission proposed a uniform minimum of eighteen, and a maximum of forty years.

It was the opinion of the Postmaster General and the rest of the Cabinet, however, that this maximum was too low, and it was decided to fix forty-five years as the maximum for both classes of employes.

FORTUNE LEFT TO AN ACTRESS.

Edna Wallace Hopper Made Residuary Legatee of Her Mother's Estate.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 2.—The will of Mrs. Josephine Dunsmuir, mother of Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, and widow of the late Alexander Dunsmuir, makes the former residuary legatee after the provisions of a trust clause shall have been carried out, establishing a fund of $50,000 for the benefit of Mrs. Dunsmuir's son and only other child, William Wallace of Chicago.

The value of the estate is not given, but it is supposed to be over $250,000.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR CALVE.

At Covent Garden She Sings the Title Role in "Messaline."

LONDON, July 2.—The reproduction of De Lara's brilliant opera "Messaline," at Covent Garden to-night, was a pronounced success. Calvé's impersonation of Messaline received a series of ovations. Tamagno gave an admirable rendering of the part of Helion. All the principals and the composer were enthusiastically recalled.

Mr. Grau will produce the opera in New York during the coming season, with Calvé in the title rôle.

Dakin—Slosson.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 2.—The marriage of the Rev. William Taylor Dakin of Walpole, Mass., and Miss Marguerite Lawrence Slosson took place at Trinity Church at 9 o'clock this morning. The Rev. Dr. Henry W. Nelson officiated. The church was prettily decorated with daisies and palms. Miss Sarah Slosson, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor; Frank Dakin, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Louise Slosson, Laura Berry of New York, Gladys Talbot, and Anna Dakin of Walpole. The bride was one of the leading society belles and the wedding one of the social events of the year.

Torpedo Boat Biddle Is Fast.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Navy Department received a dispatch to-day stating that the torpedo boat Biddle, built at Bath, Me., has been successfully standardized, and in a run for two hours made an average speed of 28½ knots. This is a half-knot better than the contract requirement.

Attorney General Knox Buys a Home.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Attorney General Knox has bought a home in this city. The house is situated in a fashionable section on K Street, Northwest, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets. The consideration is $118,000.

MR. EVANS ANSWERS A CRITIC.

He Will Investigate Pension Abuses If Furnished with Information.

Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans was criticised by William C. Reddy, a lawyer, of 100 Broadway, in a letter published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday. Mr. Reddy cited two instances where injustice was done to applicants worthy of consideration. One was that of a woman who first applied for a pension ten years ago. The other was the case in which the testimony of Gen. Horatio C. King, who was a witness of a marriage, was pronounced insufficient because other witnesses did not corroborate his statement.

Mr. Reddy's letter was read by Commissioner Evans, who, under date of July 1, forwarded to THE TIMES a letter for Mr. Reddy. In it the Commissioner pledged himself to thoroughly investigate the cases cited, if furnished with proper information regarding them.

On receiving the letter, Mr. Reddy said that he would forthwith cause particulars of the case of the woman whose claim has been hung up for ten years to be sent to Commissioner Evans.

"As to the case in which Gen. King is concerned," he added, "I only mentioned it on information and belief. My informant was Gen. Daniel E. Sickles."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It took much courage to indulge in field sports in the open yesterday, and plazzas and fans were much more comfortable. The warm weather began at Newport on Sunday, and reports from there and other resorts, although cool nights are claimed, are rather reassuring to those who have had to stay in town. Nevertheless, quite a large gathering of fashionable people attended the boat races at Poughkeepsie. At Rockaway the polo enthusiasts played a very good game, and there was also a large attendance at the club. To-day there will be a game at Seabright.

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There were quite a number of people in town yesterday, many of whom came to attend the funeral of Mrs. Henry C. Potter, the wife of Bishop Potter. Among those who were here were the immediate family of Bishop Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Stillman, James Brown Potter, Mrs. Clarence Carey, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. William Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser, and Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord.

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Mrs. Frederic Edey, Mrs. Robert Osborn, and Miss Ethel Barrymore were lunching together in the Waldorf palm garden yesterday. Mrs. Joseph Stickney also lunched in the garden yesterday, having come down on the Susquehanna, as also did Mrs. Welch and a number of other well-known people. Miss Barrymore is booked to sail for Europe to-day.

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The engagement is announced of George Gordon Hammill, son of George Cadwalader Hammill of Stamford, Conn., and Miss Margaret Willett Boardman, daughter of the late David F. Boardman. Miss Boardman is related to the Mariés and Stephenses, and is a cousin of Mrs. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, and a granddaughter of the late Marinus Willett. Mr. Hammill is a lawyer and a graduate of Princeton, class of '96, and is connected with the Cadwaladers of Philadelphia.

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Another engagement announced is that of Dr. James Spottiswood Taylor, United States Navy, and Miss Louise Draper, daughter of Dr. Edgar L. Draper of Holyoke, Mass. Dr. Taylor is the son of the Rev. Dr. George B. Taylor of Rome, Italy, and is now stationed at the United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama.

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The cable account, which appears in another column of the wedding of Miss Justine Cutting and George Cabot Ward at the Brompton Oratory, was the occasion of some surprise in New York, as it was not supposed that it would be solemnized so soon. W. Bayard Cutting, gave his daughter away. The ceremony was according to the impressive ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. The Brompton Oratory is the most beautiful of all the Roman Catholic chapels in London, and is associated with the memory of Cardinal Newman. The fact that the wedding took place in the church would signify that either an extraordinary dispensation was granted or that Miss Cutting has become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. The Ward family have been Roman Catholics for generations, and they are related to the Von Hoffmans and the Grymes. They represent the old banking house of Cabot & Ward, which was well known in Boston for years, and the members of which have intermarried. Mr. Ward is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward of this city.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney have been cruising in their yacht with a party, and were at the New London races last week. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs. The party were the guests of Mrs. Robert G. Remsen at a dinner at her cottage at New London last week.

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Miss Louise Kane and Miss Sybil Kane will sail from Vancouver for Japan on July 20. They are to be away until December. They will be accompanied on their trip by their kinsman, Joseph Jenkins Lee.

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Among those booked on the Germanic, which sails to-day, are Peter Alexander, Mrs. Alexander and Miss Alexander, Miss Ethel Barrymore, R. J. Cross and the Misses Cross, Mrs. Joseph Parrish and the Misses Parrish, A. H. Stevens, and W. L. Clark.

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Among the recent visitors to the Buffalo Exposition were Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick and the Misses McCormick. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Howard Tracy Cornell, and Mrs. Dwight Townsend.

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The glorious Fourth to-morrow will be celebrated all over the country with appropriate and varied ceremonials. Newport will have its annual meeting of the Clam Bake Club and its election of officers; ex-Commodore Gerry will give an entertainment on the Electra and Mrs. James P. Kernochan will have an afternoon tea. The Casino will also open. There will be a club dinner and fireworks and dancing at the Meadow Club at Southampton and an extra celebration at the Morristown Country Club, where the club dinner will be supplemented by fireworks and by dancing. At Cedarhurst there will be a celebration and dance, and also at Oyster Bay at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. All the hotels promise hops, and there are a number of house parties, one of the largest of which will be that given by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Florham.

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Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have so far this Summer been at Ferncliff, with a few days in the city. Col. Astor last week made a tour of Long Island in his motor carriage. He stopped at Bayshore and dined with Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Lawrence, Mrs. Astor's sister.

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Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer has taken a cottage near Fabyan's, in the White Mountains. She has purchased the cottage, and is having it decorated and arranged, and expects to occupy it during July and August with her grandchildren, the children of the late Mrs. Mayer, and her daughter, Mrs. Perry Tiffany.

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There are booked to sail to-day on the Germanic, among others, George H. Tower, Mrs. B. L. M. Tower, and Miss Adeline L. Tower, Julian Hinckley, S. N. Hinckley, S. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Harris, and Basil, Gordon, and Jack Harris, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Gay, R. J. Cross and the Misses Cross, James Bryce and Miss Margaret T. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian H. Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. George Mitchell and the Misses Ruth and Jane Mitchell, Mrs. Joseph Parrish and the Misses Ethel and Marcana Parrish, and John D. Peabody.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 2.—Newport to-day was sweltering from early morning till late in the afternoon. At noon in the shade on Bellevue Avenue the thermometer read 89. The cottagers were noticeably absent from the avenue until the dining hour. During the driving hour the weather had become cooler, and many of the handsome horses and stylish traps belonging to the cottagers were out. Again to-day the drills in the squadron at the training station and at the various forts were suspended because of the heat. The Fourth of July will be very gay socially, as there are many cards out for functions by the cottagers, including those sent out by Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry for the Electra. Mrs. George Crocker is giving a large dinner. The Clambake Club has its first bake of the season and a large number of other events will take place, besides a liberal display of fireworks at many of the cottages.

Senator George P. Wetmore has gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland of Scarborough-on-the-Hudson will arrive at Pinard cottage No. 4 Friday for the season.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr., and Mrs. Perry Tiffany. Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at luncheon.

Vineland, the Newport home of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, is being repaired by the servants for the arrival of the family next week.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin has gone to New York for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pepper Norris were the guests of Mrs. J. G. Johnson to-day. They left for Philadelphia this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg have arrived from New York for the season.

Late arrivals include Mrs. Greene Harrison, England; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Boudern and Arthur Platt Howard of New York, T. Jard Shwartz, Chief of Hull Construction of the German Navy; Prof. De Ernest von Halle of the University of Berlin, and Herbert von Rebeur-Paschwitz of Germany were here to-day. They are inspecting the various naval institutions of this country.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has gone to New York for a short visit.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hitchcock and Miss Hitchcock of New York have arrived for the season.

De Blise & Eldridge have rented for L. P. Roberts Cliff cottage No. 2 to E. F. Robinson of Philadelphia for the season.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield entertained at dinner last evening at her cottage, No. 5, which they are occupying for the season.

Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan entertained at luncheon to-day, and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore entertained a number of guests with a bake at the Clambake Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post of New York have arrived at the Lieber cottage on Rhode Island Avenue for the season.

Casino registers include Miss Anna Sands, Miss Wortman, John J. Fitzgerald, and G. W. Thorpe.

John R. Drexel, H. F. Eldridge, and Richard Peters have arrived from New York on the steam yacht Sultana.

Richard Peters is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, who have arrived at the Satterlee cottage, in Clay Street.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and Gerald Lowther and Percy Wyndham of the British Embassy are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., and Mrs. Herbert D. Parsons are expected at The Rocks for the season in a few days.

A reception was given by Col. Hasbrock and the officers of Fort Adams this afternoon in the new barracks, which was largely attended by the army and navy and the cottage colony. Gen. Joe Wheeler was among the many present.

Mrs. Clara Bloodgood and Mrs. S. D. Schenck arrived from New York this evening for the season.

MRS. MARY E. McCOMB DEAD.

The Widow of J. Jennings McComb, Whose Strange Will Attracted Public Attention.

The death of Mrs. Mary Esther McComb occurred yesterday at her residence, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Mrs. McComb was the widow of J. Jennings McComb, a wealthy New York real estate owner, who died about two months ago. Mr. McComb left a large share of his property to his wife, and a peculiar clause of the instrument was the practical disinheritance of his daughter if she married a young doctor named in the will.

Mr. McComb was the owner of the Navarre and several other large apartment houses near Central Park.

FUNERAL OF MRS. H. C. POTTER.

It Took Place in Grace Church and Was Attended by Many Friends.

The funeral of Mrs. Henry C. Potter, wife of the Bishop of the New York Episcopal Diocese, took place yesterday in Grace Church. The officiating clergymen were Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church; the Rev. William M. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation, and the Rev. G. F. Nelson, former Secretary to the Bishop.

The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The poor were there in large numbers, and their sorrow was genuine and sincere. Great masses of flowers were banked about the altar, but no cards were attached. Fifty Episcopal ministers were present in a body and paid reverence to the dead.

The casket was followed into the church by the relatives and the family servants from the butler to the cook. The regular Episcopal service was read. The interment will be in Poughkeepsie, where several members of the family are buried. Among those present at yesterday's service were Henry Clews, Alexander M. Hatton, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, E. N. Potter, nephew of the Bishop; Mrs. Dr. Draper, Mrs. James M. Varnum, Mrs. R. M. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. William Kingsland, Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mrs. George F. Bowdoin, Major Theodore Gibbs, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scrymser.

Benjamin G. Ackerman's Funeral.

The funeral of Benjamin G. Ackerman of the insurance firm of Ackerman, Deyo & Hilliard, which was held at his home, 914 President Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, was attended by a large number of fire underwriters, including James H. Brewster and John Kelly of Hartford. The pall bearers were J. Montgomery Hare, Lindley Murray, Jr., Benoni Lockwood, Thomas A. Ralston, Harold Herrick, and Henry T. Finch. The interment was at Greenwood Cemetery.

New Water Company Incorporated.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 2.—The New York Inter-Urban Water Company filed articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office to-day. This company bought the property and franchise of the New York Suburban Water Company under foreclosure sale on May 3, under proceedings brought by the Atlantic Trust Company. Its maximum stock is fixed at $1,500,000. Its Directors are Gustave S. Dorwin, William B. Hood, Robert C. McCormick, Charles W. Eichells, Jr., H. A. Tucker, Archibald A. McGloshan, Armitage Mathews, and Joseph Kelly.

FEMININE FRILLS.

There is no woman who cannot have a white skirt to wear with light shirt waists if she has the opportunity to have it laundered and kept fresh. Very pretty skirts can be found for a dollar, well but simply made, and they rise in price up to as much as one cares to pay for a tucked linen skirt. But the simple skirts are very satisfactory. They come in cotton duck and in pique of various weaves. There are also very attractive and stylish linen skirts that can be found ready made as simple or as elaborate as one may desire.

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It is a continual surprise to find at how little cost one may dress to look well with care in knowing what to buy, and above all what to buy for the particular woman who is to wear the article purchased. Stitched hats of white cotton are in the shops costing from 50 cents up to something over $2. With a little mull and a white feather or a white feather with black tips they look delightfully cool, an object for which women should aim in Summer. These hats it is said will clean easily with soap and water and a brush, and it may be possible, but it does not sound altogether probable. Any of the cleaning fluids, however, will clean them successfully.

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Knife plaitings are to be seen every now and again, and this is a revival which is very satisfactory. One attractive muslin gown has the effect of having three ruffles around the lower edge of the skirt, one ruffle on the other, and the lower finished with a tiny knife plaiting. The bolero is edged with a similar plaiting, very narrow, just a frill outside the incrustations of lace set into the jacket, and the effect is very good.

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Trousers for bathing suits, if made at home, should be made plain, and if cut to fit they will not pull and it is not necessary to have the blouse ends, every bit of fullness being a consideration in swimming. Cashmere is sometimes used for bathing suits, but it is not satisfactory, as it is apt to cling too closely when the wearer leaves the water. Alpaca is always good and is the most satisfactory and practical material that can be found for general use.

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China silk is liked by many people who wish more elaborate suits, being light to wear and quick to dry. China silk is also used for trimming suits of other materials.

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Large buttons appear upon many smart suits, sometimes of pearl and occasionally covered with the material of trimming of the suit.

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One of the prettiest variations of the laced skirt is on the sailor suit of the small girl. There the placket hole is laced with a soft silk ribbon to match the trimmings of the suit with very good effect.

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Flag ribbons and flag bonbon boxes abound ready for the Fourth. The patriotic ones can find a flag to wear at any price and any size. The narrow flag ribbons are cut into separate flags, a pin put through the end, and they are ready to sell for a cent apiece, or they are 2 cents for a larger flag, and so on as they increase in size. There is not much that is original in bonbon boxes. There are not many variations of red, white, and blue.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John D. Quincy.

John D. Quincy, Assistant Corporation Counsel, assigned to the Board of Building Commissioners, died on Monday in Brooklyn after an illness of three months, in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Quincy was born in Boston, and his family came of the famous Quincys of Revolutionary stock. He was educated in Baltimore, but after his marriage he came to this city and engaged actively in his profession of law. He also became a figure in local politics under the late John Kelly, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. He was a successful campaign speaker, and in the Hayes-Tilden Presidential battle by invitation of the late Samuel J. Tilden he stumped Ohio for the Democratic candidate.

He was for many years counsel to the Sheriff of the county, and in 1892 he became an attorney in the Building Department under Superintendent Thomas J. Brady, and served almost continuously during the Mayoralty terms of Mayors Grant, Gilroy, and Strong.

Upon the death of the late Assistant Corporation Counsel, Eugene Otterbourg, last January, Corporation Counsel Whalen promoted Mr. Quincy to the vacant post of adviser to the Commissioner for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. He broke down from overwork after Commissioner Wallace succeeded Commissioner Brady as head of the Department of Buildings, and his physicians compelled him to abandon all professional work.

Mr. Quincy was an enthusiast on the subject of the Old Guard, and was for years Captain of the First Company of the battalion. A widow and a married daughter survive him. The funeral will take place this evening at the Old Guard Armory, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, the services being conducted under the supervision of Major Ellis Briggs, commander of the Guard.

James Rorke.

James Rorké, a prosperous wholesale crockery merchant in Manhattan, President of the Catholic Library Association and Trustee of the Emigrants' Savings Bank, died at his home, 112 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. Mr. Rorke was born in Temno, County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1839, and came to this country in 1858.

Besides the organizations named Mr. Rorke was a member of the Emerald Benevolent Association, St. Patrick's Society, a trustee of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, and President of the Irish Emigrant Society of New York. He leaves eight children, six sons and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

ISAAC WALLACE of Urbana, Ill., died there yesterday from heart disease, in his sixtieth year. For many years he was a conductor on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Rev. Father JOSEPH ERNST, rector of the St. Elizabeth Roman Catholic Church, at Woodhaven, L. I., died Monday night from typho-malarial fever. He had been in charge of the St. Elizabeth Church for five years. He was born in Brooklyn, was thirty-six years old, and was ordained to the priesthood twelve years ago.

Dr. JOHN K. CURWIN, eighty years old, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at Harrisburg, Penn. Dr. Curwin built the Harrisburg Insane Hospital, and was its first Superintendent. He was subsequently Superintendent of the Warren State Insane Hospital. He served several times as a Commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly from the Carlisle Presbytery.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE FINDLAY SACKETT, who died after a surgical operation at her home in Madison, N. J., last evening, was the daughter of Robert Findlay, well known fifty years ago in newspaper circles in the South, and a relative of Gov. Findlay of Pennsylvania. One of her sisters was the wife of the late Recorder Frederick Smyth. She is survived by five daughters and three sons.

Capt. G. T. BATES of the United States Marine Corps, retired, died at Annapolis on June 30. Capt. Bates entered the Marine Corps on Feb. 1, 1873, being appointed from the District of Columbia, where he was born. For more than nine years he was in sea service, and for twelve years he was engaged in shore and other duty. He was retired from active service on May 2, 1894.

Acknowledgment of Contributions.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeals for funds with which to pay rent for a widow with six children; to pay rent and provide necessaries in part for an Italian family consisting of the parents and five children; to provide rent for an aged German couple, and for a woman of thirty and her five children, all under ten years of age: J. Mitchell Clark, $60; "C. B. D.," through NEW YORK TIMES, and John Innes Kane, $25 each; C. Bruno, $20; Cash, "J. B. I.," "Montclair," (through Evening Post.) Mrs. M. Mayer, "M.," A. J. J., E. H. Cole, "I. W." and "K. J. L.," (through NEW YORK TIMES,) $5 each; J. Gould's Son & Co., $2; and "A.," $1.

Aid Wanted for Women's Hospital.

The New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, One Hundred and First Street, near Central Park West, cares for destitute women and children, both in the hospital and homes of the poor. The bequests of Emma Keep Schley, Henry Villard, and several subscriptions, together with the work of the Hospital Guild, headed by William Curtis Demorest, George T. Wilson, and others, have made it possible to undertake the task of the erection of the new hospital building adjoining the present college building. Subscriptions are now asked for in aid of this work, and may be sent to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, by courtesy of George W. Young, President.

An Appeal for Charity.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities renews its appeal for $35 to pay the fare of a woman to Germany. The woman is highly recommended by all who have known her, but is ill and needs care, which she can have if she can go to her home in Germany. Contributions for this purpose should be sent to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

$2 for the Keller Fund.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from an anonymous source $2 for the fund which was suggested by the Rev. Dr. Stoddard of Jersey City for the purpose of paying the expenses of an investigation of the charge made by Mrs. Barker against the Rev. Mr. Keller.

Business Notices.

A Summer Shirt.
All Linen. E. & W. All White.

Stops Diarrhœa and Stomach Cramps.
Dr. Siegert's Genuine, Imported Angostura Bitters.

MARRIED.

DUMARESQ—SWEET.—On July 1, 1901, at Grace Church, New York, Jordan Dumaresq of Boston to Mrs. Amy Gunther Sweet of New York.

TROWBRIDGE—HARRISON.—At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, on Monday, July 1st, by the Rev. David Anderson, rector of St. George's Parish, Sara Gertrude Plant, daughter of Lynde Harrison of New Haven, to Edmund Quincy Trowbridge of New York.

WARD—CUTTING.—On Tuesday, July 2, at the Oratory, London, George Cabot Ward to Justine Bayard, daughter of William Bayard and Olivia Murray Cutting.

DIED.

AYMAR.—On Tuesday, July 2, 1901, Louis Russell, elder son of the late James K. and Johanne A. Aymar, aged twenty-seven years.
Funeral services at Bethany Presbyterian Church, 137th St., east of Willis Av., on Wednesday, July 3, at 8 P. M.

BAILEY.—On July 2, Martha E. Darlington, wife of De Witt Bailey and granddaughter of J. H. Darlington.
Funeral services at her late residence, 102 Wilson St., Brooklyn, Friday, July 5, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

BRENNAN.—At her residence, 2,113 5th Av., on the 1st inst., Rose A. Haggart, widow of John Brennan.
Solemn requiem mass at All Saints' Church, 126th St. and Madison Av., Wednesday, 9:30.

DUNN.—On Tuesday, July 2, at her late residence, 313 West 20th St., Mary Freeland Dunn, widow of Mathew S. Dunn.
Funeral services at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Madison Av. and 57th St., Wednesday evening, July 3, at 8 o'clock.
Interment private.

FOLLETT.—At his residence, 35th St., near 14th Av., Brooklyn, on Monday evening, July 1, William Strong Follett, in the 32d year of his age.
Funeral services at St. James's Church, St. James, L. I., on Wednesday morning, on the arrival of the 8:50 A. M. train.

FLEET.—At her residence, 171 Lexington Av., Tuesday evening, July 2, Margaret M., widow of the late Oliver S. Fleet and daughter of the late Samuel B. Harper.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARDNER.—On Saturday, June 29, John Gardner, M. D., of Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, in his 65th year.
Funeral services at Grace Chapel, 410 East Fourteenth Street, on Wednesday, July 3, 1901, at 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.
Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

ILLMAN.—On Tuesday, July 2d, at Asbury, Warren County, N. J., after brief illness, Mary Gillespie Illman, wife of the Rev. George F. Illman, and daughter of Louis C. Gillespie of Morristown, N. J.
Notice of funeral later.

LYON.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 1, John F. Lyon, in the eightieth year of his age.
Funeral from 529 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 3, at 3:30 o'clock.
Elizabeth (N. J.) papers please copy.

MAUGER.—At East Orange, N. J., July 2, 1901, Frederick G., son of Nicholas and Isabella Mauger, in the nineteenth year of his age.
Funeral services from the residence of his parents, 25 North Walnut St., East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, July 3d, at 7:30 P. M.
Interment at convenience of family.

McCOMB.—On Tuesday evening, July 2, 1901, at her late residence, 79 Dobbs Ferry, New York, Mary Esther, widow of J. Jennings McComb.
Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.
Baltimore and New Orleans papers please copy.

POILLON.—Suddenly, at her residence, 36 East Thirty-eighth Street, July 1, Mary Whitmore, widow of Richard Poillon.
Funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, July 3, at 4:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

POLLOCK.—Suddenly, of heart failure, West Pollock, beloved husband of Susanna Pollock, Tuesday, July 2.
Funeral services at 10:30 A. M. July 3 at his late residence, 380 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn. Interment at the convenience of the family.

RORKE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 2, at his residence, 112 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, James Rorke, President of the Irish Emigrant Society, Trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings B

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

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LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.

Orders Solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
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34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.
BRANCH OFFICES:
20 W. 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT, N. Y., Adjoining "WALDORF-ASTORIA."
22-26 COURT ST., GARFIELD BLDG., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
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640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
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FINANCIAL.

11 PER CENT.
PAID IN DIVIDENDS
in Two Months
(More than any savings bank will pay in two years)
is the record of the
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO.

A limited amount of stock can be secured for a few days only at 50c. per share, (par value $1,) full paid and non-assessable.

This company is controlled by some of the largest and most prominent capitalists in the country, and the stock is registered by the Beaumont Trust Co. of Beaumont, Texas.

Write at once for special report on this Company and its holdings, just issued by the Assistant State Geologist of Texas, and also our new book, mailed free.

L. R. BECKLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Fiscal Agents,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members Beaumont Oil Exchange.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Vermilye & Company,

16 Nassau Street, New York;
13 Congress Street, Boston;
AND

Hallgarten & Company,

26 and 28 Broad Street, New York,
INVITE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

$8,000,000

Seaboard Air Line Railway

Refunding Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Bonds.

Part of a total authorized issue of $10,000,000 (of which $2,000,000 are reserved to retire an equal amount outstanding of Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds maturing October 1, 1902), to be secured by the deposit with the Trustee of $20,000,000 First Mortgage Fifty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which latter bonds are selling in the open market at about 85.

Principal Payable May 1, 1911.

Interest payable semi-annually on May 1st and November 1st in the City of New York,

Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, free of all taxes.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION AS TO PRINCIPAL.

The entire issue (but not any part of the same) is subject to redemption at 105 and accrued interest on any half-yearly interest day on three months' notice.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

A considerable part of the above bonds having been placed, subscriptions for the balance will be received at 102 and accrued interest to date of payment, at which price, if not redeemed before maturity, they will net about 4¼ per cent. upon the investment.

The subscription list will be opened at ten o'clock A. M., on Friday, the 5th of July, 1901, and closed at 3 P. M., or earlier on the same day; the right is reserved to reject any applications and to allot a smaller amount than applied for. Payment on allotments to be made on or before Thursday, the 11th of July, 1901, at which time interim certificates will be ready for delivery. It is expected that the engraved bonds will be ready within thirty days thereafter.

Copies of the trust agreement, which has been prepared by Messrs. Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, may be obtained at the offices of the bankers.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Reference is made to the following letter from Mr. Jno. Skelton Williams, President of the Railway. Copies of the more exhaustive letter to which Mr. Williams refers may be obtained at the offices of the bankers.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1901.

MESSRS. VERMILYE & CO.,
AND
MESSRS. HALLGARTEN & CO.,
NEW YORK.

DEAR SIRS:

With reference to the $10,000,000 Seaboard Air Line Railway Refunding Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Bonds which you recently purchased from this Company, I beg to state that these bonds are to be secured by a deposit of $20,000,000 First Mortgage Fifty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, due April 1st, 1950, to be held in trust by the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

Of the $10,000,000 Refunding Collateral Trust Bonds, $2,000,000 will be reserved to take up the $2,000,000 Seaboard Air Line Railway 5 Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds, due October 1, 1902. The proceeds of the remaining $8,000,000 will be used:

(a) For the immediate retirement of the $3,400,000 six per cent. certificates of indebtedness, due March 26, 1902, which are redeemable at the pleasure of the company at any time on sixty days' notice, and which will be called at once.

(b) To pay for a one-sixth interest in the Richmond-Washington Company controlling the road from Washington, D. C., to Richmond, Va., 114 miles.

(c) To pay the installments maturing prior to 1902 under all car and equipment trusts.

(d) To pay floating debt and other liabilities of the System; and

(e) To provide a fund of at least $1,000,000 for additions and improvements.

Upon the issuance of the $8,000,000 refunding bonds and the redemption of the 6 per cent certificates, the annual interest on outstanding bonds (exclusive of bonds owned by the Seaboard Air Line Railway or its constituent companies) and the rentals of the System will be as follows:

Interest on underlying bonds on the several divisions of the System*	$1,470,400
Rentals	43,500
Interest on $12,775,000 First Mortgage 4's	511,000
Interest on $2,000,000 Collateral Trust 5's, 1902	100,000
Interest on $8,000,000 Refunding Collateral Trust 5's	400,000
	$2,524,900

*The Company has outstanding $2,143,687 Car Trusts, maturing at various dates, from January 1st, 1902, to July 1st, 1918, the interest on which will be charged against income.

The total authorized issue of First Mortgage 4s is		$75,000,000
There are issued	$32,775,000	
(of which amount $20,000,000 will be deposited as collateral against $10,000,000 Refunding Collateral Trust 5's).		
Reserved for underlying bonds	29,725,000	
Issuable only after July 1, 1903, for additional properties, improvements, extensions, etc., at not exceeding $1,500,000 per annum for four years, and $1,000,000 per annum thereafter	12,500,000	
		$75,000,000

EARNINGS.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks attendant upon beginning the operation of the System as a whole, the business of the System for the eleven months ending May 31, 1901 (one month approximated), shows gross earnings of $10,008,773, against $8,801,936 for the same period in the preceding year, an increase of $1,206,837, or 13.7 per cent. The growth since January 1, 1901, has greatly exceeded previous records, as the following statement will demonstrate:

STATEMENT FROM JANUARY 1ST TO APRIL 30TH.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.	
Mileage	2,600	2,358	242 miles	10.2 per cent.
Gross Earnings	$3,906,230	$3,287,400	$618,830	18.7 "
Operating Expenses and Taxes	2,624,563	2,409,650	214,913	9. "
Net Earnings	$1,281,667	$877,750	$403,917	46 "
Net Earnings, four months ending April 30, 1901				$1,281,667
Interest on outstanding Bonds			$761,800	
Interest on Car Trusts and other interest			49,864	
Rentals			14,500	
				826,164
Surplus				$455,503

Within the next few weeks it is expected that the necessary final action will be taken to vest in the Seaboard Air Line Railway by consolidation, or merger, or purchase, 1,210 miles of road, which include all lines in the System north of Savannah and east of Atlanta, except the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, 81 miles, from Portsmouth, Va., to Weldon, N. C. The Seaboard Air Line Railway owns more than ninety-two and one-half per cent. of the stock of the latter company, which is deposited with the Trustee under its first mortgage.

On the completion of the consolidation above mentioned, the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Company will be secured by a first and only mortgage on some 320 miles of railroad, including 102 miles of main line from Richmond to Ridgeway and 108 miles from Hamlet to Columbia (subject only to $155,000, prior lien bonds on two branches,) and also by a direct mortgage on the whole 1,210 miles of consolidated road, subject only to prior lien outstanding bonds thereon, not exceeding $12,748,000 (or an average of $10,500 per mile.) The roads upon which these 4 per cent. bonds will thus become a direct lien include the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, the Raleigh and Augusta Railroad, the Carolina Central Railroad, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad, the South Bound Railroad, the Palmetto Railroad, and several less important lines.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I have every reason to believe that such results that have been attained in the past are not a measure of the future possibilities of the property, and it is my confident expectation that the recent appointment as Vice President and General Manager of Mr. J. M. Barr, who assumed charge on May 1st last, will result in establishing the property and service of the road upon the high plane of excellence which has characterised the other important railroads with which he has been heretofore connected, and that with the changes of management and the consolidation, physically and otherwise, of the several properties which comprise the System, and with additional new capital as provided, the property will reach a still higher state of efficiency, and that the earnings of the System in the not distant future will exceed $12,000,000 per annum, while the ratio of operating expenses should be less than 66 per cent.

For further details, I beg to refer you to the more exhaustive letter which I have written you under to-day's date.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JNO. SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

RICHMOND, June 15, 1901.

Messrs. Vermilye & Co.,
AND
Messrs. Hallgarten & Co.,
NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN: I have, at your request, examined the properties constituting the system of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and also the accounts of that Company, and I concur in the statements made by President Williams in the foregoing letter.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN SCOTT,

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, June 27, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

To the Bondholders of the
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company.

At the request of a number of bondholders the undersigned have consented to act as a protective committee, and holders of bonds are asked to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.

Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Trust Company.

May 22, 1901.

GEORGE SHERMAN,
H. T. CUTTER,
ROBERT L. HARRISON,
JAS. M. EDWARDS,
Committee.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
234 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated December 1, 1899, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 15th day of July, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $8,304.22.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
New York, July 1st, 1901.

Lost and Found.

To whom it may concern: Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 49, dated May 27, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the eighth day of July, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate. CHARLES H. DICKINSON.
P. O. Address, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Dated May 27th, 1901.

Wanted—A railroad contractor who has $200,000 in cash to complete an Eastern railroad: references exchanged. G, Box 213, Times.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. Refunding

To Holders of the following Underlying Bonds:

As Syndicate Managers of a Syndicate formed under an agreement dated April 4, 1901, we have arranged with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to purchase for refunding purposes, $30,000,000, face value, of its proposed Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, to bear interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, and hereby offer to exchange such Refunding Bonds (to the extent to which they may be so issued and acquired by the Syndicate) for underlying bonds of the Railroad Company's system, on the following basis:

For each $1,000, Face Value, of the Following Outstanding Bonds.	In Refunding Bonds Face Value.
6% SECOND MORTGAGE A, B AND C BONDS	$1,166 66
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	1,282 05
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	1,282 05
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,369 23
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,194 87
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	1,179 40
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,179 49
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,128 20
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,025 64
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051 28
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,000 00
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	876 93
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051 28
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	974 35
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	1,025 64

At the time of deposit, holders of underlying bonds will receive payment in cash of the unmatured interest accrued and accruing upon their deposited bonds to July 1, 1901, from which date the Refunding Bonds are to bear interest.

In order to avail themselves of the foregoing privilege of exchange, holders of underlying bonds must deposit, for our account as Syndicate Managers, their bonds, in negotiable form, with all unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, **on or before July 6, 1901,** with

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 38 Nassau St., New York;

or with any of the following depositaries:

Old Colony Trust Co., Boston; Union Trust Co. of St. Louis, St. Louis;
Seligman Brothers, London; Seligman & Stettheimer, Frankfort;
Berliner Handelsgeselischaft, Berlin; Seligman Freres & Cie., Paris;
Alsberg, Goldberg & Co., Amsterdam.

Depositing bondholders will receive negotiable receipts or certificates of the Morton Trust Company entitling the holders thereof to new Refunding Bonds of the Railroad Company (or to interim bonds,) in exchange for the deposited bonds, upon the aforesaid basis, when said bonds shall have been issued and delivered to the Morton Trust Company for such exchange, or to a return of the deposited bonds if said Trust Company shall not have received the bonds for such exchange on or prior to January 1, 1902. As the new bonds will be issued only in amounts of $1,000, fractional amounts must be adjusted, at the option of certificate-holders, by purchase or sale, for which suitable provision will be made.

As Syndicate Managers we are also prepared to purchase for cash, at the prices set opposite thereto, all or any of the following underlying bonds which may be presented and surrendered to us on or before July 6, 1901, with all unmatured coupons attached, viz.:

6% SECOND MORTGAGE A, B AND C BONDS	113¾ AND INTEREST.
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	125 AND INTEREST.
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	125 AND INTEREST.
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	133½ AND INTEREST.
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	116½ AND INTEREST.
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	115 AND INTEREST.
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	115 AND INTEREST.
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	110 AND INTEREST.
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	100 AND INTEREST.
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	102½ AND INTEREST.
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	97½ AND INTEREST.
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	85½ AND INTEREST.
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	102½ AND INTEREST.
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	95 AND INTEREST.
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	100 AND INTEREST.

We reserve the right, at any time, without notice, to alter the basis of exchange or the purchase price of any of the foregoing bonds, or to withdraw, wholly or partly, our offers to exchange or to purchase.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1901.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., Syndicate Managers.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	President
THOMAS F. RYAN,	Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Prest
H.M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS,	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
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James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.

New York, April 30, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, namely:

1	189	402	664	893
36	201	404	672	898
42	214	407	675	899
64	216	467	740	945
79	244	474	767	961
82	248	545	790	978
114	296	556	796	980
115	319	578	818	984
137	359	579	828	
153	379	607	869	
177	380	608	876	

Said bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease July 1, 1901.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Sword, Sec.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

To Holders of Trust Certificates for First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company issued under the Voting Trust Agreement dated the 1st day of July, 1896, between Louis Fitzgerald, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, Siegmund Aisberg, James A. Blair, Benjamin P. Cheney, Samuel C. Eastman and Charles S. Gleed, a Committee under a certain Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, dated the 1st day of April, 1896, parties of the first part, and John A. Stewart, Louis Fitzgerald, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, Samuel C. Eastman, Benjamin P. Cheney and James A. Blair, Voting Trustees, parties of the second part:

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of July, 1901, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company having then paid for two consecutive years a four per cent. cash dividend on its first preferred stock, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, in accordance with the terms of said Voting Trust Agreement, in exchange for and upon surrender of any stock trust certificates then outstanding, make delivery of proper certificates for the capital stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

All holders of stock trust certificates issued under said Voting Trust Agreement are hereby required to exchange them for certificates of capital stock on said first day of July, 1901.

Stock trust certificates must be presented for exchange to CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, the agent of the Voting Trustees for such purpose, at its office, NO. 30 BROAD STREET, in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 18, 1901.

JOHN A. STEWART,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
BENJAMIN P. CHENEY,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Voting Trustees.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1901.

Referring to the foregoing notice the exchange of stock trust certificates for stock certificates may be made at any time after the 30th day of June, 1901, but not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received by the undersigned.

All stock trust certificates surrendered for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof. If stock certificates are desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the surrendered trust certificate, the endorsement by the registered holder must be acknowledged before a notary public, or be attested by some person or firm satisfactory to the undersigned.

Holders transmitting trust certificates by mail or express will please indicate whether they desire the certificates of stock to be sent by mail or by express at their expense.

In exchange for all stock trust certificates so surrendered there will be delivered receipts entitling the party therein named to receive stock certificates of the character and amount specified therein as soon as they can be prepared for delivery.

Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York
by WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

North American Trust Company

STATEMENT
June 29, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Banks	$5,572,317.18
Foreign Exchange	216,086.17
Loans	7,421,490.70
Stocks, Bonds, and Securities	6,140,858.64
Real Estate	38,911.92
Total	$19,389,664.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided profits	2,639,253.54
Deposits	14,750,411.07
Total	$19,389,664.61

Dividends of 7%—$140,000—declared from earnings of the past year have been deducted from Surplus and Undivided Profits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 3d, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.)

1,200 shs. Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Co. Pfd.
$11,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 per cent. Bds., 1941.
500 shs. Bay State Gas Co.
11 shs. Pneumatic Rolling Co.
5 shs. Great Eastern Casualty Co.
25 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
33 shs. Iron Steamboat Co.
9 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
100 shs. Napa Quicksilver Co.
100 shs. Ogalala Land & Cattle Co.
700 shs. Pneumatic Fire Alarm Co.
75 shs. Durben Land & Cattle Co.
100 shs. New Jersey Southern R. R.
4 shs. B. H. Douglas & Son's Co. Pfd.
$1,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bd., 1948.
$2,000 Union Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Bds., 1947.
$100 Freundschaft Society 1st Mtge. 4% Bd., 1923.
10 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
15 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
50 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas of N. J.
100 shs. Brooklyn Ferry.
$3,000 Peoria Water Works Co. 1st Consld. 4% Bds.
$300 Peoria Water Works Co. 4% Deb. Bds.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$60,000 Glenwood & Polytechnic College Street Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bds., 1929.
600 shs. Glenwood & Polytechnic College St. Ry.
25 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
$800 Securities Co. 4% Regist. Consols.
75 shs. North American Trust Co.
1 Membership share Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. 9th National Bank.
$1,600 Securities Co. 4% Regist. Consols.
16 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Trust of America.
15 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$1,500 State of Louisiana 4% Bds., 1911.
70 shs. City Water Co. (Newark, N. Y.) (Hypd.)
50 shs. German-American Bank.
333 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. 23d Ward Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$10,000 Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co., 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1949.
18 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
260 shs. Warren R. R. Co.
102 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
150 shs. Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co. (Hypd.)
$10,000 Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R. Co. 5% 1st Mtg. 50-year Bds. (Hypd.)
500 shs. National Mercantile Agency.
50 shs. Hillsdale Land & Cattle Co.
3 shs. Springfield City Market Co.
25 shs. Fidelity Loan & Trust Co.
120 shs. Gilbert Corset Co.
100 shs. George III. Mining, Milling & Smelting Co.
40 shs. Hurley & Ironwood Building Asso.
250 shs. Topeka Land & Development Co.
450 shs. Emerson Safety Car Heating Co.
42 shs. Empire Linen Fibre & Fabric Co.
50 shs. Aerated Fuel Co.
200 shs. Cheney Flexible Loom Reed Co.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 9.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Fifty-three (53) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

2	127	264	496	679	916	1131
7	131	312	512	716	935	1144
69	163	329	580	782	964	1150
73	176	344	581	807	1034	1188
81	220	349	576	848	1086	1196
88	236	357	647	855	1124	1197
96	243	368	653	899	1129	1205
97	247	480	678			

ALL future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.
New York, June 5th, 1901.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-three bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1901, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1901, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WILLIAMSON & SQUIRE,
Members of New York Stock Exchange,
30 BROAD STREET.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$250,000

NORTH CHICAGO STREET RAILROAD CO.

4½% REFUNDING MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Dated April 1, 1901. Maturing April 1, 1931. Interest payable April 1 and October 1, at the office of the Company in Chicago. Denomination $1,000. Principal may be registered.

THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY, CHICAGO, TRUSTEE.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CAPITAL STOCK	$7,920,000
Market Value, Current Quotations, about	15,840,000
TOTAL BONDS, including present issue	7,785,000

CASH DIVIDENDS PAID BY NORTH CHICAGO STREET RAILROAD CO.

1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
5%	6%	6%	6⅓%	8%	11⅓%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%

The property of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company was leased in 1899 to the Chicago Union Traction Company under contract requiring the Chicago Union Traction Company to maintain the property in thoroughly good operating condition and pay an annual rental amounting to 12 per cent. on the entire capital stock of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company.

The Chicago Union Traction Company assumes and agrees to pay both principal and interest on the entire funded obligations of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company.

We recommend these bonds as a conservative investment.

PRICE AND FURTHER PARTICULARS ON REQUEST.

N. W. Harris & Company

BANKERS

NEW YORK

31 Nassau Street

CHICAGO BOSTON

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000. SURPLUS, $2,842,122.35.

Statement, June 30, 1901.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds	$2,380,031.66	Capital Stock	$2,500,000.00
Railroad Bonds and Stocks at cost	5,467,537.30	Surplus	2,500,000.00
United States Bonds	2,313.75	Undivided Profits	$429,622.35
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	271,833.21	Less Dividend No. 2	87,500.00 — 342,122.35
Amount Loaned on Collaterals	11,629,719.31	Reserved for Dividend No. 3, due 1st July, 1901	87,500.00
Bills Purchased	545,000.00	Reserved for account Taxes for 1901	36,500.00
Interest, Commissions, &c., Receivable	156,758.47	General Deposits and Deposits in Trust	16,795,537.23
Furniture and Fixtures	20,000.00	Interest due on Deposits	38,043.60
Cash on hand and in Banks	1,826,509.48		
	$22,299,703.18		$22,299,703.18

Appointed by the State Bank Superintendent a Depository of Lawful Money Reserve for the Banks of the State of New York. Named as a Depository of the Moneys of the City of New York. Designated as a Depository of the Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges of New York on contracts.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICERS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Pres. WM. BARBOUR, V. Pres. WM. H. LEUPP, V. PRES.
H. S. MANNING, V. Pres. R. J. CHATRY, Sec. T. C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec.
A. L. BANISTER, Treas. W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treas.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch, William Barbour, H. S. Manning, Samuel A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Charles F. Cutler, Emerson McMillin, James M. Donald, George Crocker, Edward C. Shaefer, S. C. T. Dodd, Joel F. Freeman, John W. Griggs, Anson R. Flower, Henry S. Redmond, Jno. R. Hegeman, C. I. Hudson, William A. Clark, Philip Lehman, Edward F. Cragin, George Blumenthal, Frank Jay Gould, Willard Brown.

$3,000,000

Russian Government Guaranteed R'y 4% Bonds

Maturing 1957. Optional 1916. Interest Semi-Annually, in New York.

In United States Gold Coin

NON-TAXABLE.

Bonds are specifically made free from tax by Imperial decree.

International Market.

Sinking Fund to Retire Bonds at Maturity.

A Sinking Fund of ½ of 1% annually is raised for protection of this loan.

Price 100 and Interest.

Farson, Leach & Co., 35 Nassau St., New York. 140 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,

51 Chambers St., New York.

New York, June 20th, 1901.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1901, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1901, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 15th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

106TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.

NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A Dividend for the six months and three months ending June 30, 1901, has been declared, and will be credited July 1 to all depositors entitled thereto under the bylaws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 15, 1901.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

82D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 15th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1901, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

The Bank for Savings,

280 Fourth Avenue, New York,

July 1, 1901.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provision of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th day of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.

MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 10th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 15, 1901.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1901, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1901.

Savings Banks.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.,

Private Bankers,

6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on July 1, 1901, for the three, four, five and six months ending June 30, 1901, on all deposits from $5.00 and not over $3,000.

Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.

All deposits payable on demand without notice.

Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK

NO. 26 CHAMBERS ST.

106th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

New York, June 10, 1901.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10.

DEPOSITS made before July 7 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK

280 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

71ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1901, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 33D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 18th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before July 10th draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1901, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1901. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. H. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LaTIMER, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AV. (opp. Cooper Institute.)

CHARTERED 1852.

96TH DIVIDEND.

New York, June 11th, 1901.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1901, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 17TH, 1901.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.

New York, June 12, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its Common Stock, payable August 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on July 12, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on July 12, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 25, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Texas Central Railroad Company.

A semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock and also a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Stock of this Company, has been declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., on 15th July, 1901.

The transfer books for the Preferred and Common stock of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M., 8th July, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M., 16th July, 1901.

D. COMYN MORAN,
Assistant Secretary.

New York, 2d July, 1901.

Office of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company,

Richmond, Va., June 22nd, 1901.

The Board of Directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the Preferred stock of this company for quarter ending June 30th, 1901, payable July 15th, 1901, when checks will be mailed all stockholders of record June 26th.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from June 27th to July 18th, both days inclusive.

S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.

52 Broadway, New York, June 20th, 1901.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent. (½%) were declared, payable July 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, July 12th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 12th, 1901, and reopen Tuesday, July 30th, 1901.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, now outstanding, payable July 15, 1901.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 1, and reopen on the morning of July 16, 1901.

EDGAR R. BOOTH, Secretary.

New York, June 6, 1901.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, 143 LIBERTY STREET,

July 1st, 1901.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared payable August first to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 13th.

The Transfer Books will be closed from noon on Saturday, July 13th, until the morning of Monday, July 22d.

G. O. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.,

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., June 12th, 1901.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1901.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois.

Coupons due July 1st, 1901, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Company, No. 27 Pine Street, New York.

RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Murray Hill Hotel will be held at the office of the corporation on Tuesday, July 9, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WASH. L. JAQUES, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

OFFICE OF

WM. D. BARBOUR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

25 Broad Street, New York, July 1, 1901.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WM. D. BARBOUR & CO. expires this day by mutual consent, Mr. Charles M. Newcombe retiring to enter the firm of Messrs. Thomas Denny & Co.

Mr. Wm. D. Barbour and Mr. Thomas J. Barbour will continue the business under the firm name of WM. D. BARBOUR & CO., at the above address.

On account of ill-health, at his own request, and greatly to our regret, Mr. Frederick K. Trowbridge retires this day from membership in our firm.

VERMILYE & CO., Nassau and Pine Sts.

New York, June 30, 1901.

MESS. EUGENE ARNSTEIN, EUGENE MEYER, and GEORGE BLUMENTHAL have this day withdrawn from firm, and Mess. CHARLES ALTSCHUL and E. L. RIESER have been admitted as partners. LAZARD FRERES.

New York, July 1st, 1901.

National Bank of Cuba's Officers.

The National Bank of Cuba, which has taken over the business of the North American Trust Company in Cuba, has elected the following officers: President—Luis S. Galban; Vice Presidents—Samuel M. Jarvis and Francisco Gamba: Secretary—Ramon V. Williams. The Directorate includes John G. Carlisle, William Buchanan, Gen. Wager Swayne, Samuel M. Jarvis, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Luis S. Galban, Francisco Gamba, Elias Miro, Venancio Serra, Juan Pino, Rafael Fernandez, Calixto Lopez, and José Gaian.

Charter for United National Bank.

It was announced yesterday that the Controller of the Currency had granted a charter to the United National Bank, which is a reorganization of the Consumers' National Bank, that was formed some time ago, but had done no business. It is said the newly organized bank will be capitalized at $1,000,000, and will probably be opened about Oct. 1 on the north side of West Forty-second Street.

FINANCIAL.

Business Opportunity

Treasurer wanted immediately, willing to invest $50,000.00, business that of Manufacturing Specialty. Services employed in sales department in New York. Experience not necessary. Wanted to join with two others with the same amount. Business highly respectable; fine opportunity.

ADDRESS F., TIMES OFFICE, N. Y., BOX 201.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 2	184,662
To date this year	176,381,739
Corresponding date last year	66,449,801

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 2	$1,590,500
To date this year	$640,365,720
Corresponding date last year	$292,289,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@8 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Lake Erie & W.	2½
Am. Linseed pf.	2½	Minn. & St. L.	1½
B'klyn R. T.	½	M. & St. L. pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Ont. Mining	½
Evans. & T. H.	1	Standard R. & T.	1½
Gt. North. pf.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Laclede Gas	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Man. Beach	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	Manhattan	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
Am. Snuff pf.	½	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Am. Woolen	½	Nat. Salt pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Norfolk & West	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	North American	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Col. F. & I.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Rubber Goods	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Erie	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Gas & El., Bar. Co.	3½	Southern Pacific	½
Gen. Electric	1½	Texas & Pacific	½
Int. Power	1½	Texas Pac. 1 tr.	1½
Int. Pump	½	Va.-Car. C. pf.	2½
L. E. & W. pf.	2	West. Un. Tel.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	1
Laclede Gas 5s	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1¼
N. Y., L. & W. c. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	2½	Southern Ry. 1st	1
C., I. & L. ref. 5s	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	1¼		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Trading on the stock market yesterday was practically at a standstill all day. Because of the great heat many operators were absent from the Street, while commission houses were almost deserted. The result was that the day's dealings were the smallest of any day this year, aggregating less than 200,000 shares. Unlike the day previous, however, the market undertone was strong, and, except in the first few minutes of trading, whatever tendency there was in the way of price movement was upward. The heaviness at the opening is explained by the generally lower prices sent over from London, followed by selling orders for that account to the extent of 15,000 shares. This selling at an end, prices forthwith steadied and thereafter held well.

Generally, the news developments of the day were favorable. These included the reports of copious and needed rains in the corn belt, where the drought and heat had threatened to do much damage, and on which the price of corn on Monday had been advanced at one time over 2 cents. There was also an easier feeling in the money market, and, although call rates at one time rose to 8 per cent., most of the day's loans were made at 6 per cent., and some below that figure. Still another helpful factor was the official statement that the strike on the Reading was finally off, while cheering reports were likewise heard in respect to the machinists' strike, it being estimated that the strikers were returning to work at the rate of about 1,000 per week.

This improvement in these strike situations naturally led to the hope that the labor difficulty in the iron and steel trade might speedily be settled. Indeed, the Street had it that Chairman Gary and President Schwab not only did not view the trouble with any alarm, but that they had declared to their friends that developments would show that the strike would be of short duration. However this be, it is a fact that the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, at their meeting held after the market's close, declared dividends on both the preferred and common stocks of the company—on the former at a 7 per cent. rate, on the latter at a 4 per cent. rate. So important a step, it is the general opinion in the Street, would not have been taken by these representative, far-seeing men did they not feel that present conditions and the general trade outlook fully warrant it. It is understood to be the policy of the company to maintain these dividends, now that they have been begun, and it is not likely therefore that any declaration on the common stock would have been made had the Directors felt that earnings would be imperilled by the present strike. The announcement of the dividends was not made till after the market's close, and hence had no market effect.

On the other hand, the only unfavorable development of the day was the failure of the Niagara Bank in Buffalo. This was rather a remote influence at best, because of the smallness of the bank and of the fact that the bank had close relations with the City National Bank of Buffalo, which had been closed on Monday, the second failure being due to the first. Nevertheless, the traders on the floor professed to see in the happening much that was serious and significant and declared that many other country banks were bound to go down.

As for the stocks themselves, there was so little dealing in them that there is nothing of consequence to say of any but a few of them. The best buying was in the Vanderbilt stocks under the leadership of Lake Erie and Western and the Nickel Plate issues. The talk persists of rights on New York Central and of the retirement of Nickel Plate first preferred. The coal stocks were also well supported, particularly the Eries, on the first preferred of which a dividend is shortly to be declared. Illinois Central, Minneapolis and St. Louis, and Iowa Central were bought on the talk of closer relations, though the statement that Minneapolis and St. Louis had been taken over by Illinois Central was officially denied. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was bought on the excellent earnings of the company, though the talk of an early dividend declaration was deprecated. Western interests were buyers of the Atchison shares, and it was said that they had been given assurances that the common stock would receive an increased dividend, the phenomenal earnings of the company being said to warrant an increase. The steel stocks were bought all day by insiders in anticipation of the dividend declaration.

PRINTING ODD LOTS AGAIN.

Months ago, when the stock market boom was on, the Stock Exchange ticker abandoned the printing of "odd lots"—that is to say, transactions of less than 100 shares. Now that the market is again very dull, the printing of these lots has been resumed, yesterday being the first day.

MORE LOANS CALLED.

There was some further calling of loans yesterday, but for the first time in some days new accommodation was easily obtained, with the ruling rates at from 5½ to 6 per cent. Bankers explain the late afternoon rise in call rates to 8 per cent. as being due to belated borrowers whose collateral was not of the best rushing into the market and practically bidding up rates on themselves.

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Weather Bureau's weekly report of general crop conditions is as follows:

"In the districts east of the Rocky Mountains the week ending July 1 has been intensely hot, with desiccating winds in Texas and the States of the lower Missouri Valley and middle Rocky Mountain slope. East of the Mississippi River the excessive heat has so far caused no serious injury, but in portions of the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the centre Gulf States rain is much needed. In the central and north plateau districts and on the Pacific Coast the week has been abnormally cool with light frosts in exposed places in Idaho and Utah. Abundant rains fell from central Montana eastward to the upper lake region and over portions of the Ohio Valley and local areas in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

"Corn has made good growth in the principal corn States, but is suffering for rain in Missouri and Kansas. In the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, however, corn is backward, and in the upper Ohio Valley is suffering from lack of cultivation. In the central and west Gulf States, including Arkansas, the crop has been seriously injured by drought.

"Under the high temperatures of the past week grain has ripened rapidly and harvesting of Winter wheat has made rapid progress, being nearly finished in Kansas and Missouri, and thrashing is well advanced in the central valleys. In the upper Ohio Valley a considerable portion of the crop is badly lodged, and reports of damage by rust and fly are received from Pennsylvania and New York respectively. Favorable reports continue from the Pacific Coast; in Oregon wheat is ripening slowly, but under favorable conditions.

"In Minnesota the condition of Spring wheat continues excellent, and in the Dakotas the outlook is generally favorable, although some injury has been done by excessive rains on lowlands.

"The oat crop in the States of the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys has suffered damage from the intense heat. The crop is much affected by rust in Maryland and Pennsylvania. In other sections more favorable reports are generally received.

"Haying has progressed under very favorable conditions, and satisfactory yields are generally reported except in portions of the central Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, where the crop is light. In Oregon and Washington haying has been delayed by cloudiness and moisture, but large yields are promised.

"Cotton is now in general need of rain in the central portions of the cotton belt, but is standing the drought very well. In portions of southern Texas the rainfall has been ample, but the crop in that State is generally in need of rain. A general improvement is indicated in the eastern districts, but the condition of the crop in Georgia and South Carolina is still unpromising, although cultivation in these States has made favorable progress.

"All reports respecting tobacco are favorable, with the exception of those from Tennessee and South Carolina, the crop needing rain in the former State and suffering from lack of cultivation in the latter.

"The outlook for apples is scarcely as encouraging as in the previous week, many important apple States reporting prospects for light yields."

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard Y. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

15 shares Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Warehouse Company, $50 each, $125 per share.
10 shares Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Warehouse Company, $50 each, $125 per share.
10 shares Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Warehouse Company, $50 each, $125 per share.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $13,885,687 preferred and $62,700,000 common stock of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company.

Smallest day's business in stocks since Oct. 11 last.

Consolidation of the sales agencies in Cleveland of the Illinois Steel, the American Steel Hoop, the National Steel, and the Lorain Steel Companies with that of the Carnegie Company.

Dispatches from Baltimore stating that for the first six months of 1901 the exports of coal and coke from that city to foreign countries were 201,372 tons of coal and 19,883 tons of coke, against 423,195 tons of coal and 45,232 tons of coke in 1900, a record year.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange to remain closed from this evening until Monday morning next.

Reports from Boston that the fish trust there, organized sixteen months ago, has collapsed, owing to the desire of those interested to withdraw and continue as individual firms.

Statement from the West, credited to an official of the American Cereal Company, that the company will be reorganized, with a capitalization of $8,000,000 preferred stock and $4,000,000 common stock against a present capitalization of $3,400,000 all of one issue.

Cripple Creek's output of gold for the six months ended June 30 computed at $12,583,000.

St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway to accept an act of the Dominion of Canada for incorporation and to issue $300,000 6 per cent. fifty-year gold debenture bonds to take up car trust certificates.

Decrease of $796,549 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $1,072,843, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5@8 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $370,107,479; balances, $17,421,638; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,105,093.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 5-16 @2 7-16 per cent. for short and 2⅜@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days, and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.84¼@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95⅝; guilders, 40¼ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 2.—Money was plentiful to-day, and the demand slackened materially. Loans were obtainable on practically the borrowers' terms. Discounts were disorganized.

On the Stock Exchange prices were irregular, lapsing into a state of stagnation, operators hoping, however, that easier money soon would lead to an investment demand.

Americans opened weak and in a gloomy mood, owing to the steel workers' strike, reports of damage to crops, and fears of banking troubles. After a further decline they grew firmer. Toward the close Grand Trunks hardened, after opening at a decline.

The applications to-day for two millions in nine months' Treasury bills amounted to £3,708,000.

Consols for money, 93 5-16; consols for the account, 93⅛; Atchison, 90⅝; Canadian, 106½; St. Paul, 178¾; Illinois Central, 157; Louisville, 111⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; New York Central, 162; Erie, 43⅝; Pennsylvania, 77¼; Reading, 23; Erie first preferred, 73; Northern Pacific preferred, 97¼; Grand Trunk, 10½; Anaconda, 9¾; Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver dull at 27¼d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 5-16@2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 70⅛.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 137.40; Madrid, 39.50; Rome, 4.42; Lisbon, 39.50. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £9,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 2.—Industrials reacted sharply at the opening of the Bourse to-day. Later they made a good recovery, on supporting purchases. Toward the close there was a favorable all-round tendency. Rentes were in active demand. Spanish 4s, Portuguese, and Brazilians were harder. Rio Tintos fluctuated considerably, closing with a decline. De Beers and Kafirs recovered, owing to the easy settlement and better London advices.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 70c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 72.32½.

BERLIN, July 2.—Funds were irregular and generally quiet on the Boerse to-day. Northern Pacifics were firm, on the weekly traffic increase. Canadian Pacifics declined, in sympathy with New York. Locals fluctuated, closing firmer.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 80½ pfennigs for checks. Discount Rates—Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 106,080,000 marks; Treasury notes decreased 4,400,000 marks; other securities increased 286,460,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 281,520,000 marks.

MADRID, July 2.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 78.20. Gold was quoted at 38.75.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2. — Excessive heat caused the smallest attendance of the year in the Philadelphia Exchange, and trading was in very small volume. The only event that disturbed the placid surface was a 3½-point rise in the Electric Storage Battery shares. Not a sale of Cambria Steel was recorded. The rest of the market declined, but only to a trivial extent. After being without a quotation until 2 o'clock, 2,000 shares of Union Traction were taken in one block at 27. The steam railroads were lower, except for the Readings, which were stiffened by the settlement of the strike in the company's shops. The excessive heat and the voting to close the Exchange from 3 P. M. tomorrow until Monday took all snap out of the dealings during the afternoon, and the close was lifeless.

Money on call is very firm at 4 per cent., a great many of the largest institutions in the city being loaned up nearly to their limit. Time loans are quoted at 4½ per cent. and upward. Commercial paper is quoted at 4 to 5½ per cent., with a hardening tendency evident.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
64	American Railways	42¼	42	42
200	Cambria Steel	26	26	26
460	Cambria Steel warrants	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
625	Cons. Lake Superior	31	31	31
100	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	80¼	80⅛	80¼
45	Diamond State Steel	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,372	Elec. Co. of America	7¼	7	7
1,750	Elec. Storage	87	85	86½
320	Elec. Storage pf.	86¾	85½	86
120	High Mill. & Min.	3	3	3
3	Insurance of N. A.	23	23	23
230	Lehigh Valley	38	37⅝	38
30	New Haven Iron & Steel	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
26	Pennsylvania	75⅝	75⅜	75¼
2	Penna. Salt Mfg.	113	113	113
237	Phila. Co.	51	50¼	50½
100	Penna. Steel pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾
440	Phila. Elec.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
100	Railways Co. gen.	2½	2½	2½
4,350	Reading 1st c.	23 1-16	22 13-16	22 15-16
1,008	Reading 1st pf. 1st c.	39¾	39 9-16	39¾
1,400	Reading 2d pf. 1st c.	28¼	28 1-16	28¼
400	Ridge Avenue Pass.	310	310	310
493	Southern Cotton Oil	65	62	65
203	Tidewater Steel	7½	7	7½
20	United Gas Imp.	118	117¾	118
2,255	Union Traction	27	27	27
1,010	U. S. Steel com.	48½	47⅝	48
100	U. S. Steel pf.	98	98	98

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 2.—New York exchange was held at 25 cents discount to-day. Money for call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent.

In its general aspect the stock market resembled that of Wall Street. Commission business was practically at a standstill and the movement of prices was exceedingly narrow. In the majority of instances the net changes in quotations from day to day lately have not been sufficient to cover the commissions. There was no news or gossip to-day likely to affect speculation. Tin Can was the only thing in which any notable interest was shown, and quotations for that stock were about the same as those of yesterday. Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,410	American Can	27	26⅝	26⅞
870	American Can pf.	76⅜	76

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Exceedingly little business was transacted in the outside market yesterday. Owing to the extreme heat traders took no interest in the market, and orders from other sources were very light. The day's movement in prices was nearly without exception confined to fractions, and in only one or two stocks was the day's total as large as 1,000 shares. There was practically no news affecting outside stocks, and nothing occurred to give the market any decided tendency.

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AMERICAN CAN was the most active stock of the list. Trading in the common stock amounted to about 2,000 shares, and the preferred stock was active to the extent of 1,000 shares or more. All these transactions were made within a range of half a point and both issues closed half a point lower for the day.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO bonds were not very active, but attenion was drawn to them by a sharp advance in the last hour. The last sale was made at 68½, but the closing bid was 69½.

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AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE common showed a net gain of half a point, closing at 32½ bid. On the other hand, the preferred stock closed a little below Monday's final price at 88 bid. Part of the demand for these stocks was due to the expectation that the quotation for them would advance when trading is transferred to the Stock Exchange, it being expected that they will be put in the unlisted department this week.

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ELECTRIC BOAT, on the sale of a few hundred shares, was forced down several points. The common sold at 18 and closed at 15 bid, while the preferred stock sold as low as 48, and was later offered at 47 without a bid. There was little or no demand for either issue.

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CAST IRON PIPE common sold to the extent of nearly 1,000 shares at 8, and closed at 8 bid. The preferred stock was traded in at 37½.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION opened at 14, and was traded in at this price to the extent of 800 shares. The stock closed with a net loss of half a point, at 13½ bid.

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DETROIT SOUTHERN sold at 15¼ and 15½, and closed unchanged at 15 bid.

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DENVER GAS made a net gain of another point. It sold above 37½, and closed at 37½ bid. Trading in the stock amounted to 150 shares.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 2. Bid.	Asked.	July 1. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	26½	27	27	27½
American Can pf.	75¾	76	76	76½
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf.	9½	10½	9	10½
Am. Hide & Leather	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	41	42½	41	42½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	41	40	41
Am. Locom., w. i.	32½	33	32	32½
Am. Locom. pf., w. i.	88	88½	88¼	88¾
American Malt 6s	95	98	94	95
*American Thread pf.	4	4¼	4	4¼
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	24½	25¾	24½	25½
*British Columbia Copper	15¾	15¾	15	15½
British Exchequer 5s	98¼	99½	98¾	99
*California Copper	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7¾	7	7¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	37	38	37	38
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf.	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	4	3	4
Compressed Air	15	18	16	18
Con. Refrigerating	8¼	9¼	8½	9¼
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4	3	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	34	32	34
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	69½	70½	69	69¾
Continental Tobacco deb.	106½	107¼	106½	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	84	85	84	85
Detroit Southern, w. i.	15	15½	15	16
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	40½	40	40½
Electric Boat	15	18	18	19½
Electric Boat pf.	47	48	51	
Elec. Lead Reduction	2¼	3½	2¼	3½
Electric Vehicle	9	10	9	10
Electric Vehicle pf.	15	21	18	22
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	2	1¾	2
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1¾	2	1¾	2½
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	38	44	38	44
Havana Commercial	9½	10¾	10½	12½
Havana Commercial pf.	45	48	45½	48½
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	2¼	3	2¼	3¼
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	2½	3	2½	3
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	20½	28	20½	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf.	87	88	87¼	89
Nat. Sugar pf.	107	108½	107	109
New England Transport.	3	3¼	2¾	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	69	71	69	69¾
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans. $20 paid	13½	15	14	14½
Otis Elevator	34	35	35½	36¼
Otis Elevator pf.	95	96	95	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35¾	36½	35¾	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	75	78	75	78
Retsof	45	50	45	50
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151		151	
St. Louis Transit	27½	28½	27¾	28
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84½	85	84¾	85¼
Seaboard Air Line	29	30	29½	30½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	51½	52	51¾	52½
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	120		120	
Standard Oil of N. J.	774	776	772	775
Storage Power	8	11	8	11
Storey General Electric	15	16	15	16
Tennessee Copper	21	21½	21	21½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6½	4	6½
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Union Typewriter	62	64	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	82¼		81¾	
U. S. Cotton Duck	53¾	54¼	53¾	54
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	91½	92	91¼	92
Universal Tobacco, w. i.		20		20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	48	44	48
Westinghouse Air Brake	192	195	192	192
White Knob	16¼	17½	16¼	17½
Worthington Pump pf.	111¾	112½	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	113	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	103	100	101¼
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	210	220
Cent. Pk, N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	42	45	42	45
Columbus Railway pf.	97	100	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	69¼	70¼	69¼	70¼
Con. Traction 5s	100½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	31½	32½	31½	32½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	96	98	96	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81¼	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Second Av. R. R.	210	216	208	212
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	115	116	113	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6¼	8	6¼	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	73	76	73	76
Central Union 5s, 1927	110	109½	110	110
Col. Gas 5s	104	106	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	37¾		36½	
Denver Gas 5s	79	80	79	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	88	90	88	90
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	95	98	95	98
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s	106½	108¾	108½	108¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	7½	8½	7½	8½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	50½	52	50	50
M.Y. & N.E. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
M.Y. & N.E. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¾	88¼	88¼	88½
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	18	22

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 2, 1901.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	122⅝	122⅞	3,050	Amalgamated Copper	123¾	123	122⅝	123	+ ¼
	32¼	32½	310	Am. Car & Found. Co.	32⅝	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
	88⅞	89	435	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛
	31½	31¾	210	American Cotton Oil	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	− ¼
	192	203	40	American Express	191½	191½	191½	191½	.....
	33¾	34	1,120	American Ice Co.	33½	34½	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
	26½	27	300	American Linseed Co.	26	26½	26	26½	+ ¼
	58½	59	1,300	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56	58½	56	58½	+2½
	57⅝	58	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	57¾	57⅝	57½	57½	− ⅛
	103	103½	400	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	103½	103½	103	103	− ½
	85¼	87¼	100	American Snuff pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	− ¼
	144¾	144½	2,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	143⅝	144½	143½	144½	+ ⅝
	19¼	19½	300	American Woolen	19½	19½	19	19	− ⅞
	136	138¾	200	American Tobacco	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	− 1⅛
	136	139	400	Am. Tobacco ctfs.	136½	136½	136½	136¾	.....
	48	48½	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	48	48	48	48	− ⅛
	88	88¼	9,800	At., T. & S. F.	87⅞	88⅝	87¾	88⅛	− ⅛
	104¼	104⅝	2,800	At., T. & S. F. pf.	104	104½	104	104⅛	− ⅛
	107	107½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	− ¼
	94⅜	95	24	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95	95	95	95	.....
	82¼	82½	5,850	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	81¼	82⅞	81¾	82⅜	+ ⅞
	104½	105	150	Canadian Pacific	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	.....
	160	165	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	165	165	165	165	.....
	48	48¼	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	48¼	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	− ⅛
	44⅜	45	600	Chicago & Alton	44⅜	45	44½	44½	− ⅛
	79	79½	450	Chicago & Alton pf.	79½	79¼	79½	79½	+ ½
	197	197½	500	C. B. & Q., tr. ctfs.	197¾	198	197½	197½	+ ⅛
	24	24¼	500	Chicago Great West.	24	24	23⅞	24	− ¼
	85	86	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	86	86	86	86	.....
	37½	38	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	37½	37¼	37½	37½	− ¼
	174½	174¾	4,350	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	174½	174⅝	173⅞	174⅜	− ¼
	186	188½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	187½	187½	186	187⅞	−2½
	154½	155	200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	155	155	155	155	−1
	...	...	1,070	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	.....
	23	23½	50	Chicago Term. Trans.	23½	23½	23½	23½	.....
	87½	88½	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	87½	87¾	87¼	87¾	− ⅛
	111½	111¾	1,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	111	113	110¾	111½	−1½
	15	15¾	400	Colorado Southern	14½	15	14½	15	− ¼
	52	53¼	600	Col. Southern 1st pf.	52	52	52	52	− ⅞
	23¼	23¾	400	Col. Southern 2d pf.	24	24	23½	23½	− ⅞
	22	23¼	300	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	23	23½	23	23½	+ ½
	222	223	200	Consolidated Gas	222¾	222¾	222½	222½	+1
	68¼	69	800	Con. Tobac. Co. ctfs.	68¼	68½	68¼	68½	.....
	235	237	520	Del., Lack. & West.	235	235½	235	235½	+2¼
	67¾	70	385	Denver & Southw.	70	70	70	70	.....
	97	97½	125	Denver & R. G. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97⅞	− ⅛
	40¾	41½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	40½	41	40½	41	+1
	9¼	9⅝	1,000	Dist. of America	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	− ⅛
	32	32½	100	Dist. of America pf.	32	32	32	32	.....
	20	20½	50	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	.....
	42½	42⅝	5,500	Erie	42½	42¾	42⅜	42⅝	− ⅛
	71½	71⅝	4,100	Erie 1st pf.	71⅜	71⅞	71⅜	71⅞	− ⅛
	57	57½	165	Erie 2d pf.	57¼	57¾	57¼	57⅝	− ⅛
	59¾	60	2,900	Evans. & T. H.	58¾	61½	58½	60	+1
	45	55	120	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	44½	44½	44½	44½	−3½
	260	268	500	General Electric	265	265½	265	265½	−1½
	60¾	61	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	61	61	60¾	60¾	− ⅛
	185	186	220	Great Northern pf.	186	186	186	186	+ ½
	53	53½	250	Hocking Valley	53	53½	53	53½	.....
	75¾	76½	210	Hocking Valley pf.	76	76⅝	76	76	+ ⅛
	153½	153⅞	2,576	Illinois Central	152⅝	153⅞	152½	153⅜	+ ⅛
	23	23½	100	International Paper	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
	95	95⅞	400	Internat. Power Co.	96¼	96¼	94⅞	94⅞	−1⅛
	40½	41½	500	Iowa Central	41½	42	41¼	41¼	.....
	85½	86	800	Iowa Central pf.	86	87	85½	85½	− ½
	39	39¾	200	International Pump	39½	39½	39½	39½	− ⅛
	87½	88	100	Lacleda Gas	87½	87¾	87¼	87¼	+1¼
	62¾	63½	2,200	Lake Erie & West.	62	64	60	63	+2¼
	120	122	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	122	120	120	120	−2
	100¼	100⅝	1,420	Louisville & Nashville	100	100¾	100	100½	− ⅛
	17	18	500	Manhattan Beach	18½	19	18½	18½	− ½
	124	124⅝	3,650	Manhattan Elevated	123¾	124½	123¾	124	− ⅛
	173	173⅝	500	Met. Street Railway	173½	173¾	173¾	173⅝	− ⅛
	107¾	108	700	Minn. & St. Louis	106½	108	106½	108	+ ⅛
	112	113	400	Minn. & St. L. pf.	112½	112¾	112½	113⅜	+ ⅜
	26	26	200	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
	70	72½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	72	72	72	72	−1½
	30	30⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
	62¼	64	20	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	.....
	120½	120½	4,010	Missouri Pacific	119½	120½	119	120½	+ ¼
	45	45½	350	Nat. Biscuit Co.	45½	45½	45⅜	45⅜	− ⅛
	102½	103	500	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	102⅜	103	102⅜	102⅜	+ ¼
	22¼	22¾	200	National Lead Co.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
	90	90½	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	− ½
	44⅜	44¾	200	National Salt Co.	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅜	.....
	73	75⅝	200	Nat. Salt Co. pf.	76	76	75¾	75⅝	− ⅛
	158	158½	1,847	New York Central	157⅜	158¼	157⅝	158⅛	+ ⅛
	38½	39¼	6,750	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	38½	40⅜	38½	39¼	+ ⅝
	80	82	1,000	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	80	81½	80	80½	.....
	36	36⅜	2,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	36	36½	35⅞	36	− ½
	51¾	51½	900	Norfolk & Western	51¾	51⅞	51½	51⅜	−1
	102½	103	100	North American	102½	102½	102½	102½	−1½
	10	10	100	Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
	41	42½	100	Pacific Mail	41	41	41	41	− ⅛
	150⅜	150⅞	3,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	151¼	150½	150⅜	150⅞	− ⅛
			1,480	Penn. R. R. rcts.	150⅜	150⅝	150½	150½	− ⅛
			300	People's Gas, Chicago	117¾	118	117½	118	− ⅛
			100	Pressed Steel Car	44½	44½	44½	44½	− ⅛
			200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	85½	85½	85⅛	85⅛	− ⅜
			3,150	Reading	45¾	46¼	45¾	46	.....
			1,300	Reading 1st pf.	79	79⅝	79	79½	− ⅛
			3,650	Reading 2d pf.	56½	56¾	55¾	56⅜	− ⅛
			1,175	Republic Iron & Steel.	21	21¾	21	21¼	− ⅛
			1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75	75¾	75	75¾	−1
			800	Rubber Goods	31⅝	31⅝	31	31	− ⅜
			100	St. L. & Adirondack	73	73	73	73	− ¼
			300	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	− ⅜
			800	St. L. & San Fran. rts.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
			290	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	−1
			100	St. Louis Southw.	34¾	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	.....
			100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	35½	35½	35½	35½	− ⅛
			9,800	Southern Pacific	59¾	59¾	58¾	59⅛	− ⅛
			3,200	Southern Railway	33¼	33¾	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
			310	Southern Railway pf.	87½	87¾	87	87¼	+ ⅛
			600	Standard R. & T.	7⅜	8	7⅜	8	+1½
			2,725	Tenn. Coal & Iron	69¾	70¾	69¾	70⅜	+ ⅝
			1,000	Texas Pacific	44⅞	45	44¾	44¾	− ⅛
			100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	30½	30½	30½	30½	−1¼
			100	Twin City R. T.	94	94	93½	93½	.....
			100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	17	17	17	17	− ⅛
			100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	74	74	74	74	.....
			17,000	Union Pacific	103¾	109¼	103⅝	109	− ⅛
			24,815	United States Steel	48	48½	47½	48	− ¼
			7,840	U. S. Steel pf.	98	98½	97¾	98⅛	.....
			625	United States Leather	13¾	13¾	13½	13⅜	.....
			200	U. S. Leather pf.	79	79	78⅞	78⅞	− ⅛
			100	U. S. Rubber pf.	62	62	62	62	+1⅛
			100	Va.-Car. Chemical	65	65	65	65	− ½
			100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	118	118½	118½	118½	−2½
			800	Wabash	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	− ⅛
			1,100	Wabash pf.	43¼	43⅝	43	43⅜	− ⅛
			600	Western Union Tel.	93	93	92¾	92¾	− ⅛
			100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ⅛
			200	Wisconsin Central	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	− ¼
			200	Wisconsin Central pf.	46	47	47¼	47¼	.....
	Sales.		184,662						

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

	July 2. Bid.	Asked.	July 1. Bid.	Asked.
Western Gas	98	101	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	24½	24	24½
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	94½	97	94½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	82	81	83
Union Ferry	40	42	40	42
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107	108	Int. Sil. pf.	33½	39
2s, c., 1930	107	108	I. S. P. pf.	83	84
3s, r., 1918, X	108	109	Joliet & Chi.	175	36
3s, c., 1918	108½	109¾	Kan. & M.	34	36
3s, 1918	105½	110	K. C. S. pf.	43	44½
4s, r., 1907	112½	113¾	K. & D. M.	8	10
4s, c., 1907	112½	113¾	K. & D. M. pf.	35	40
4s, r., 1925	139	140	King. & P.		9
4s, c., 1925	139	140	K. Ice, Chi.	29	32
4s, r., 1904	108¾	109¾	K. L. C. pf.	55	60
5s, r., 1904	108¾	109¾	Lacl. Gas pf.	98	101
D. C. 3-65s	125		Lake Shore	233	250
Adams Exp.	170	185	Long Island	74	77
Alb. & Sus.	220		Md. C. pf.	70	78
Alb. & W.	120		M. W. S. El.		
Am. Ag. C.	31½	32	Chi.	35	36½
A. A. C. pf.	87	90	M. W. S. El., pf.		
Am. Bicycle	4	5¼	Mex. Cent.	90	92
Am. Bicy. pf.	25	30	Mex. N. ctfs.	10⅝	10¾
Am. Coal	180	200	Mich. Cent.	105	
A. C. O. pf.	89	91	Mil., El. R.		
Am. D. Tel.	34	39½	& L. pf.		118
A. I. Co. pf.	60½	72	& L. pf.		113
Am. M. C.	7¾	8½	M. & O. ctfs.	82½	85
Am. M. Co. pf.	25	30	Mor. & Es.	193	197
Am. Snuff	41	47	N. C. & St. L.	75	100
A. S. R. pf.	120½	121	N. Cent. C.	27	35
A. T. & C.	97	101	N. Y. A. B.	141	143
A. W. Co. pf.		53	N. Y. & N. H.	216	219
Ann Arbor	24	25½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	108	112
Ann Arb. pf.	55	57¾	N. Y., L. & W.	135	138
B. A. L. pf.	108		N. & W. pf.	89	91
B. Un. Gas	215	219	Nor. Pac. pf.	97	
Bruns. City	10½	11½	O. & I. G.	25	33
B., R. & P.	94½	96⅞	Pac. Coast	68	71
B., R. & P. pf.	125	129	P. C. 1st pf.	99	101
B. C. R. &			P. C. 2d pf.	71	74½
C. & C.	40		Peo. & East.	28	30
C. & E. Ill.	125	130	Pere Marq.		75
C. & E. Ill. pf.	131	134	Pere M. pf.	77	85
C. G. W.			St. L. & S. F.		
C. G. W. pf.	51	53	2d pf.	74	79
C. & I. L.	91	93	St. L. pf.	100	104
C. & N. W.	195	200	St. L. S. W.		
C. St. P., M. & Om.	135	140	St. L. S. W. pf.		
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	185	200	Sav., F. & W.	206	218
C. T. & T.			Sil.	136	141
C. T. & T. pf.	45¼	48½	Sub. G. pf.	75	79¾
Chi. U. Tr.	19	20	Tol. St. L. & W.	32	34
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	119	St. J. & G. I.	14¼	14½
C., L. & W.	35	38	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	33½	35
C., L

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Flats and Dwellings—Records of Auctions and Building—Important Transfers.

Herbert R. Snyder has sold for J. Allen Townsend to Hyman & Haffner the five-story apartment house 50 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, at about $26,000.

R. S. Finney of Charles H. Easton & Co. has sold for Louis B. Bolston to Emma B. Laig the five-story triple flat 87 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on lot 25 by 100.11. The price was about $31,000.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Mary W. Strong the four-story and basement dwelling 12 West Fifty-seventh Street, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Daniel B. Freedman the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 64 West Fifty-fifth Street, on lot 18 by 100.5.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for Hugo Cohn the five-story double flat, with store, 1,348 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 87 by 100, at $31,500. Mr. Cohn bought 1,346 and 1,348 Fifth Avenue last March, and both are now sold at an advance.

Paul Mayer has sold to a builder the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, 82 by 100, for $65,000. A seven-story apartment house will be erected.

Solon Brothers have sold to H. W. Brede the lot 25 by 100.5 at 323 East Sixty-third Street.

Frank L. Fisher Company have sold the five-story American basement dwelling 246 West One Hundred and Second Street, on lot 20 by 97.

Sharrott & Thom have sold the lot on the south side of Dawson Street, 100 feet west of Union Avenue, 38.4 by 161 by irregular. The property may be improved with a five-story flat. The same firm has sold the lot, with frame dwelling, 1,011 Crotona Park North, 23 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

No. 139 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 444 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to New York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.....$14,000

No. 226 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 423 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 35.4x100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Ettie Goldberg.....37,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham.

No. 882 Prospect Avenue, east side, 162 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 26.11 by 56.3 by 28.6 by 65.4, three-story frame flat, foreclosure sale, to A. W. Campbell.....7,506

By James L. Wells.

No. 11 Trafalgar Place, west side, 78 feet south of West One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 22 by 65, two-story frame dwelling, foreclosure sale, to Halsey Trenchard, plaintiff.....2,150

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

No. 61 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 755.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 21.6 by 21.5, four-story stone-front dwelling, leasehold, foreclosure sale, to George E. Brewer.....16,900

No. 434 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 391 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement, foreclosure sale, to George S. Hamlin, plaintiff.....24,400

No. 1,151 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, on Map 1,135, north side, 75.5 feet east of Tiffany Street, 25 by 94.11 by 25 by 93.2, foreclosure sale, to Empire City Savings Bank, plaintiff.....3,500

Nos. 186-190 Beach Avenue, east side, 174.4 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 66.3 by 174.6 by 65 by 160.5, three three-story frame flats, foreclosure sale, to A. H. Feuchtwanger and others, plaintiffs.....14,805

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George E. Hotaling, referee, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue, 75 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,151.96.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lucas Van Allen, referee, 114 One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 200 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,358.45; subject to mortgage, $16,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 150 feet east of the Harlem River, for a one-story frame shop, 32 by 100; C. H. Moore & Co., & East, Forty-second Street, owners; Edward Berrian, King's Bridge, N. Y., architect; cost, $600.

Pelham Road, east side, at the intersection of Pelham Bay Park, for a one-story frame clubhouse, 48 by 36; Pelham Shore Improvement Company, Pelham Manor, owner; W. Lensining, 55 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

No. 51 West Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and office; Adele Kneeland, 48 West Forty-sixth Street, owner; John B. Snook & Son, 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $800.

Sixth Avenue, east side, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth Street, to a six-story brick store; Siegel, Cooper & Co., premises, owners; Stair Last Company, Philadelphia, Penn., architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 36 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Dr. E. Gummy, 109 East Twenty-third Street, owner; Russell W. Tether, 120 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

Seventy-second Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a six-story brick hotel; estate of Sarah Levenson, 102 West Eightieth Street, owner; G. A. Schellinger, 130 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $150,000.

Nos. 313 and 315 Madison Street, to two five-story brick tenements; Harris and Henry Newcorn, 2,640 Third Avenue, owners; T. W. Ringrose, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Ninety-first Street, southwest corner of West End Avenue, to a one-story brick church; Fourth Presbyterian Church, premises, owner; John H. Woods, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 56 and 58 Mercer Street and 483 and 485 Broadway, to a one-story brick office and storeroom; Woodbury C. Langdon, 719 Fifth Avenue, owner; Warren H. Conover, 116 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 20 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Agnes M. Mott, Atlantic City, owner; John L. Jordan, 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Seventy-third Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Louis Reiss, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $50.

Transfers to Bradish Johnson Estate.

Deeds were recorded yesterday by which James M. Varnum, referee, transferred to the estate of Bradish Johnson a number of parcels of real estate, for a consideration of $2,397,550. Details of the parcels will be found in the list of transfers below. The properties belonging to the Bradish Johnson estate were put up in partition sale in the Trinity Building Salesroom on Oct. 11, 1900, and were bought in by a corporation of the heirs known as the Estate of Bradish Johnson. The officers of the corporation are E. A. Roome, President; Charles P. Northrup, Vice President, and Philip Many, Secretary and Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list " mtg " stands for mortgage and " R S " for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This " consideration " has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, July 2.

ALLEN ST, 152, e s, 26.6x87.6x irregular; Jacob Levy and another to Barnett Levy, (mtg $20,000).....$1

ALL, interest in estate of Patrick McElroy; Rose O'Gorman to Daniel McElroy, (R S $4,) C. A. G.....1

ALL right, title, and interest in estate of Patrick McElroy; James Bailey to Rose O'Gorman, quitclaim.....4,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x100; Carrie L. Shotwell to Thomas J. McGuire, (R S $1, mtg $22,000).....1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 52.2 ft n of 77th St, 25x100; John N. Desel to Augustus Mass, (R S $14).....28,000

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 189th St, 49.11x100; Ellen M. Cremin to Charles S. Guggenheimer, (R S $1.50, mtg $3,265).....3,300

AUDUBON AV, e s, 75 ft n of 180th St, 25x100; Marie Gebert to Martin Ungrich, (R S $1).....8,750

AVENUE A, 1,640, e s, 20x75; Amelia Graf and others to William Newman, (mtg $6,000).....100

BAXTER ST, 15, e s, 23.10x81; Francesco Canepa to Kate Canepa, (R S $2, mtg $5,500,) 2-3 part.....12,250

BIRCH ST, e s, 100 ft n of Syracuse Av, 50x100; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to William H. Harden.....1

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 27.11x80x28.9x80.1; Nathan Hutkoff to Isidor Hirshman, (R S $28.50).....57,500

BROADWAY, n w corner of 148th St, 66.11x100; Jacob Bartacherer to Sophia Zimmermann, (R S $32.50, all liens).....1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 149th St, 99.11x100; Jacob Bartacherer to Sophia Zimmermann, all liens, (R S $20).....1

BROOR AV, 1,516, e s, 25x100.10; Marcus Nathan to Rachel Hattenbach and another, (R S $1.50, mtg $9,500).....1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 100x100; A. H. Rosen and another to Moses Greenwood, (R S $5, mtg, $16,000).....1

CEDAR ST, 5, n s, 21.10x43.5x21.3x45.10; Caroline M. Child and others to John H. Rhoades, (R S $7.50).....17,500

CEDAR ST, 3, n s, 21.9x45.10x irregular; Caroline M. Child and others to John H. Rhoades and others, trustees, (R S $7.50).....17,500

CHISHOLM ST, 344, s s, 16.5x75; Arena A. Wright to Michael D. Sohon.....100

CHURCH ST, 297, e s, 22.2x51.1x22.2x51.2, with alley; David Thomson, referee, to Peter McDonnell, (R S $9.75).....21,650

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 89th St, 50.8x99.10x50.8x96.8; Thomas C. Crain, referee, to Henry J. Ohlckers, (R S $46.25).....95,000

DIVISION ST, 88, and 2, 4, and 6 Eldridge St; Jacob Feschel to Abraham Bernstein and another, (R S $10, mtg $56,000).....66,300

FORSYTH ST, 297, w s, 28x66.7; Clara Schmidt to Jonas Weiss, (R S $10.75).....1

GOERCK ST, 104, e s, 25x98.9; Barnett Levy and others to Moritz Weisberger, (mtg $23,400, R S 75c).....1

GRANT AV, n w s, 463 ft s w of Samuel St, 33x187 to Southern Boulevard x 33 x--; Mary Hanlon and others to Henry Daly, (R S $1).....1

INTERVALE AV, 1,416, e s, 20x61.6x irregular; Edward F. Burke to Caroline S. Meyer, (R S $2).....1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,584 to 1,588, s w corner of 101st St, 52.5x75.5; Estelle G. Spitzer to Maurice Earley, (mtg $31,000).....1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,578 to 1,588, s w corner of 101st St, 100.11x75.5; Julius Katzenberg to Estelle G. Spitzer, (R S $8, mtge $36,500).....100

LOT 2, map of Classons Point; also Lots 3, 6, and 7, same map; Sophia Church and others, executors, to James W. Hoey, (R S $10.50,) rerecorded.....10,500

MARION AV, w s, 280 ft n of 194th St, 25x186.2; William H. Wright to Catharine C. Cleary, (mtg $4,500).....7,200

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, 26, e s, 27x 100; Genovefa Eusner to Lester B. Churchill, (R S $5.50, mtg $25,000).....100

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 144th St, 54.3x 130; Angelo Sciarri to Antonio Vernaglia.....1

PARK AV, e s, 180 ft s of 171st St, 20x 150; George A. Macdonald to Wilhelm Tiesler and wife, (mtg $4,600).....1

RIDGE ST, 29 and 31, w s, 40x75; Samuel Pollak and another to Julius Kaplan and another, (R S $6.25, mtg $42,000)...56,800

RIVINGTON ST, 169, s s, 20x66; Lizzie Freefeld and another to Mary Freefeld, all liens.....1

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 450 ft s of Stone monument at proposed street, 25x153x 25x154.5; Jennie E. Wiley to Charles F. Kalle, (R S $1.50).....5,000

SHERIFF ST, 122, e s, 24.10x100x25x 100; Jennie Kaunsler to Isidor Hollander, (R S $4, mtg $5,250).....43,000

SHERMAN AV, s s, 250 ft w of Hawthorne St, 25x160; John Lane to Emma C. Johnson.....1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 43, n s, 25x102.4; Catharine Campbell to Robert Abrahams, (R S $3.50, mtg $16,000).....25,500

SYRACUSE AV, s s, 100 ft e of Birch St, 50x100; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Hugo Scheller.....170

UNION AV, n e corner of 150th St, runs n 350 ft to Beek St x e 90x s 350x w 90; Harold S. Rankine, Referee, to Henry F. Huestner.....10,000

WADSWORTH AV, s w corner of 178th St, 25x100; Union Realty Company to Wesley Thorn, (R S $4.75).....1

WADSWORTH AV, s w corner of 183d St; 104.11x100; Catherine C. Middleton to Caroline Rullman, (mtg $7,000, R S $6.50).....1

WESTCHESTER RAILROAD ST, n s, 155 ft w of Tinton Av, 100x125; John Naumer, referee, to Elizabeth Rintelen, (R S $6).....13,000

1ST AV, 1,223, e s, 22.2 ft s of 77th St, 25x 75; John Stauf to Max Orbach and wife, (R S $5.50, mtg $10,000).....20,500

2D AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x 105; James P. Keenan, referee, to Ottilie Herrmann, (R S $20).....8,400

3D ST, s w corner of Wooster St, 71.4x 75; John C. Coleman, referee, to Adolph M. Bendheim, (R S $16.25, mtg $175,000).....210,000

3D ST, 226 East, 24.9x105.11; Peter Wannemacher to Julius Tischman, (R S $10.50, mtg $16,500).....1

4TH ST, 71 East, 25x100; Israel Horwitz and another to Dore Golding, (R S $2.75, mtg $36,000).....43,750

5TH AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 112th St, 25x 100; Hugo Cohn to Samuel Siegler and another, (R S $7, mtge $23,500).....100

5TH AV, e s, 74.2 ft s of 31st St, 49.2 x100; Lloyd S. Bryce to Marshall Field, (R S $124.75, mtg $80,000).....1

5TH AV, n w corner of 134th St, 24.11x 110; Frank J. Donohue to Thomas Smith and another, (R S $6.50, mtg $46,000)..100

5TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 96.2; Xenophon Wiener and others to Julius Livingston, quitclaim.....1

5TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2; Betti Lorber to Julius Livingston, (R S $8.75, mtg $15,000).....22,500

7TH AV, s e corner of 125th St, 100.11 x25; Fifth Avenue Company to Samuel E. Jacobs, (R S $5, ½ part, mtg $115,000.....1

7TH AV, n w corner 26th St, 24.9x88.11x 88.6; John H. Judge, Referee, to Lucy Edwards, (R S $16.25).....35,000

8TH AV, n e corner of 14th St, 68.11x98.6x irregular; 8th Av, e s, 54 ft s of 17th St, 84x60; 6th Av, s e corner of 21st St, 20x73.9; 8th Av, s e corner of 38th St, 144.6x100.4x irregular; Broadway, n w corner of 21st St, 115.8x44x irregular; 5th Av, n e corner of 21st St, 62.4x50.11x 60.4x79.1; 15th St, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 125x103.1; 10th Av, 304, e s, 20.2x 102.3x20.1x70.3; 28th St, 448 to 454 West, 88x98.9; 8th Av, 540, n e corner of 37th St, 19.10x94; 37th St, 265 and 267 West, 36x98.9; 16th St, s s, 193.6 ft e of 8th Av, 25x103.1; 33d St, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; 15th St, 328 West, 25x 81.3; 10th Av, s e corner of 16th St, 77.10x80; 10th Av, n e corner of 15th St, 77.10x52.3 irregular; 10th Av, e s, 77.10 ft n of 15th St, 23x90; 16th St, s s, 90 ft e of 10th Av, 25x103.3; James M. Varnum, referee, to the estate of Bradish Johnson, (R S $1,199).....$2,397,550

8TH AV, s e corner of 142d St, 24.11x100; William F. Mott, individually and as executor, to George Kitt, (R S $5.25, mtg $23,000).....36,000

8TH AV, 169, w s, 22.2x100; David Thomson, referee, to Peter McDonnell, (R S $13.25).....28,750

8TH ST, s s, 303.4 ft e of Avenue B, 19.10 x97.6; Ida Atwell and another to Herman Moeller, (mtg $9,000, R S 75c)...Omitted

11TH ST, 332 East, 25x94.10; Samuel Levin to Ciro Poggioriale, (R S $11.25, mtg $16,000).....25,000

13TH ST, 54 East, 25x89x26x96.3; George A. St. John to Alden S. Swan, (R S $14.25, mtg $93,000).....1

18TH ST, 3 and 5 West, 46.4x92; Mary A. Goodspeed and another to Henry R. C. Watson, (mtg $180,000, R S $33.75).....100

20TH ST, 28 West, 28.6x92; Estelle G. Spitzer to Julius Katzenberg, (R S $27.25, mtge $90,000).....100

21ST ST, s s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 91.11; John Naumer, referee, to Elizabeth Rintelen, (R S $6).....3,300

21ST ST, s s, 552.10 ft w of 5th Av, 16.9x 92; Helen M. Anderson and another, to Annie W. Gould, (mtg, $12,500, R S, $5).....1

21ST ST, s s, 552.10 ft w of 5th Av, 16.9x 92; Charles G. Anderson, Executor, to Annie W. Gould.....500

25TH ST, 44 and 46 West, 53.6x98.9x 53.3x98.9; Charles E. Johnson to Sterling Realty Company, (R S $30, mtg $35,000).....100

33D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x96.9; Louis Bachrach to Zax K. Berlin, (mtg $8,500).....1

37TH ST, 453 West, 20x58.7; Albert G. Weed, Jr., to F. A. Carlson, (R S $5.50, mtge $5,000).....1

38TH ST, 451 West, 25x98.9; Gustav J. Bechstein to William T. Young, (R S $3).....1

40TH ST, n s, 59.6 ft e of 8th Av, 40.6x 98.9; Margaret Ford and another to Ludin Realty Company, (R S $14.75).....32,000

42D ST, 24 East, 26x98.9; Andrew H. Smith to Jane T. Smith, (R S $7.50, mtge $78,000).....1

157TH ST, n s, 420 ft e of 8th Av, 75x 103.3; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Thomas J. Bartley, (R S $3.25, mtge $184,000).....9,000

46TH ST, n s, 412.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x 100.5; the Longacre Realty Company to John H. Leigh, (R S $20.50, mtg $30,000)..100

49TH ST, 304 East, 25x50.3; James McGuire to Mary McGuire, (mtge $7,000, R S $5).....Gift

49TH ST, s s, 488.6 ft w of 10th Av, runs n 100.5; w 36.7; n e 100.10 to street x e 6.6; Sarah J. Jackson to Mary E. Ogilby, ½ part, (mtg $7,000).....1

53D ST, 47 East, 20x100.5; Julia A. Alexander to Ida R. Larkin, (R S $3, mtg $10,000).....1

53D ST, s s, 361.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Annie E. Schastey to Amos F. Eno, (R S $1.75, mtg $6,000).....11,500

53D ST, 235 and 237 West, 37.6x100.5; William G. Robinson to John H. Ives and another, (R S $12).....27,000

54TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 100.5; Elizabeth L. Goodnow and another to Anna E. Mortimer, (R S $55).....33,000

55TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 16x100.5; John E. Ward, referee, to Katharine E. Duane, (R S $17.50).....34,050

56TH ST, s s, 161 ft e of 6th Av, 16x 100.5; Clara H. Stanton to William S. Woycott, (R S $21.25).....45,000

56TH ST, 112 East, 21x100.5; Henry Gottgetren to Edith S. McVickar, (R S $8.50)...1

57TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100; Central Realty Company to Charles T. Rowley.....43,000

57TH ST, 310 West, 20x100.5; Ann Miller, individually and as trustee, to Charles T. Rowley, (R S $22.25).....47,000

57TH ST, 122 West, 20x100; Sarah W. Gillender to Charles T. Rowley, (R S $20.50)...1

57TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100; Joseph J. Manning to the Central Realty Company of New York, (R S $20.25).....43,000

59TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 50x 100.5; Sylvester Pope and another, executors, to Charles N. Tainton, (R S $21.25).....45,000

60TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Norman R. Cook and another, trustees, to Jonas G. Goldsmith, (mtg $10,000)..12,250

60TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Norman R. Cook and another, trustees, to Jonas G. Goldsmith, (mtg $10,000)...1

63D ST, n s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Elihu B. Frost, referee, to W. Dazian, (R S $4.75).....1

63D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Hymann Sonn and another to Henry W. Brede, (R S 75 cents, mtg $3,015).....100

67TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 20x80; Henry Dale to E. D. Hawkins, (R S $7.75, mtge $52,500).....50,000

74TH ST, 326 East, 20x102.2; Rachel Hattenbach and another to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $13,000. R S 75 cents).....17,000

82D ST, 204 West, 10x102.2; William A. Smith to Charles R. Youngs, (mtg, $17,000).....1

85TH ST, 32 West, 17x102.2; Annie Pearson to William Maas, (R S $15).....1

86TH ST, 45 West, 25x100.8, Joseph M. Lichtenauer to Minnie G. Levy, (R S $11.25, mtg $75,000).....1

88TH ST, 250 West, 18x100.8; Eugene C. Potter to Frederick H. Comstock, (mtge $16,000).....1

89TH ST, 102 West, 32x100.8x irregular; Alma Carlson to F. A. Carlson, (mtg $25,000, R S $3).....1

91ST ST, 124 West, 23.4x100.8; Thomas W. Russell to Auguste Gahren, (R S $7.50, mtg $40,000).....1

101ST ST, s s, 244.8 ft e of Park Av, 16.11 x100.11; Julius Katzenberg to Estelle G. Spitzer, (R S $2.25, mtge $5,000).....1

101ST ST, 100, 104 and 106, 110 and 112, 116 to 130 East; Julius Katzenberg to George V. Ellis, trustee, (R S $11.50, mtg $93,000).....100

102D ST, 159 West, 25x100.11; Valentine Nessel to Rosa Fuchs, (R S $2, mtg, $17,000).....1

104TH ST, 256 West, 16.8x80.11; Hattie Frank to Michael W. Rayens, (R S $2.25, mtg $14,000).....1

106TH ST, 226 East, 25x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Frank Stock, (R S $2).....100

116TH ST, 87 East, 25x100.11; Louis B. Rolston to Emma Laig, (R S $2, mtg $2,500).....1

116TH ST, n s, 202.5 ft e of Park Av, 55.7 x100.11; Johanna Lalor to James Lalor, (R S $10, mtge $17,000).....1

117TH ST, 9 East, 25x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Samuel Glatner, (R S $2.50, mtge $21,000).....28,500

117TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, 25 x100.11; Julia Fleischmann to Lucas George, (R S $2, mtg $18,000).....100

117TH ST, 50 West, 25x100.11; J. Allen Townsend to Joseph F. Haffner and another, (R S $1.25, mtge $21,000).....1

118TH ST, 521 East, 20.5x100.11; Eva Wegner to Louisa A. Wegner, (mtge $4,200).....1

118TH ST, 519 East, 20.7x100.11; Eva Wegner to Samuel Wegner, (mtg $3,500).....1

118TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Charles Miller to M. B. Reismann, (R S $1, mtg $21,000).....1

124TH ST, 7 West, 19.6x100.11; Auguste Gahren to Thomas W. Russell, (R S $11.25).....1

129TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 99.11; Annie Garber to Meyer Pomeranz.....16,250

129TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 99.11; Meyer Pomeranz to Jacob Silberman, (mtg $15,000).....16,750

136TH ST, 219 West, 16x99.11, (mtg $11,000;) 136th St, 266 West, 16.8x 99.11, (mtg $10,750;) Charles R. Youngs to William A. Smith, (R S $15.25).....1

138TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church to Thomas F. Dolan, (R S $1.25).....6,000

149TH ST, n s, 115.6 ft w of Brook Av, 61.3x71.4x22x63.5; Mitchel Levy, referee, to Amelia Heilmann, (R S $2.50).....7,100

149TH ST, 536 to 540 West, 50x99.11; Henry R. C. Watson to Mary A. Goodspeed and another, (R S $29.25).....1

160TH ST, s w corner Railroad Av, West, 96.6x120x--x135; Isaac White to Annie Engelsman, (R S $2, mtg $6,500).....1

164TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Washington Av, old line, 30x100; Henry M. Rockwell to John L. Roden, (mtg $4,500).....100

179TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 16.8x95; Henriette E. M. Le Pronx to Mary E. Ford, (mtg $2,000).....1

180TH ST, n s, 31 ft e of Clinton Av, 66x 135.3; Tommaso Giordano and wife to Thomas E. Finucane, (mtg $1,900).....100

Recorded Leases.

PARK ST, 29 to 33; Gustav Lindenmeyer and others, trustees, to Nicholas Yuzzolino, 5 years.....$6,500

WEST ST, 384 and 385, n e corner of Barrow St; William Farrell to Thomas F. Farrell, 10 years, from May 1, 1898, $6,000.....8,000

3D AV, 1,291, n e corner of 74th St; Philip J. Curry to James F. Gavin, 5½ years.....1,500

39TH ST, 60 West; Albertina C. Wilkins to Benjamin B. Davenport, 10 years, $3,300.....3,600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAMS, Robert, to Arine Campbell; St. Mark's Place, 4¾, 3 years, 6 per cent.....$5,500

ABRAHAM, Esther, to Emanuel Tanenbaum; 83d St, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....500

ALTIERI, Jerry, to George M. Smith and another, firm of Candee & Smith; 101st St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, prior mortgage $30,000, due Dec. 1, 1901.....14,000

ANZALONE, Mary, to Carmela Bove; 111th St, n s, 156.3 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.....1,050

APFELBAUM, Lena, to Johanna or Hannchen Hallo and another, executors and trustees; Avenue C, 58.....8,000

BARTLEY, Thomas J., to Rapp & Speidel Iron Works; 15th St, n s, 420 ft e of 6th Av, prior mortgage, $184,000, 1 year.....25,000

BECKMANN, Otto, to Peter Doelger; 4th Av, 57, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent.....6,000

BERGIN, Daniel, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 11th Av, n e corner of 53d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent., gold.....15,000

BERLIN, Zax K., to Irving Bachrach and another; 33d St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent.....8,000

BERNSTEIN, Abraham, and another to Jacob Fischel; Eldridge St, 2, 4, and 6, prior mortgage $44,000, installments, 6 per cent.....12,000

BLUMENTHAL, Levy, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 9th Av, s s, 79 and 81, 2 mortgages, due July 5, 1904, 4 per cent., aggregating.....25,000

BOEHM, Katharine, and another to Henry H. Scherb; 38th St, s s, 270.6 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years.....3,000

BOEHM, Katharine, and another to Martin Scherb; 38th St, s s, 270.6 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years.....11,000

BREDE, Henry W., to Hyman Sonn and another; 63d St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 10 years, 4½ per cent.....3,085

CHISOLM, Mary A., to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; 6th Av, s w corner of 20th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....500,000

CLEARY, Catharine C., to William H. Wright; Marion Av, w s, 289 ft n of 194th St, due March 1, 1905, 6 per cent..1,300

CLEVERDON, John F. to John Brad; 179th St, n s, 275 ft w of Anthony Av, due July 1, 1904.....3,000

DRUCK-SOHON, Michael, to Arena A. Wright; Chisholm St, e s, 25 ft s of Jennings St, due July 1, 1906.....3,700

EDWARDS, Lucy, to American Mortgage Company; 7th Av, n w corner of 26th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....23,000

ESTATE OF BRADISH JOHNSON, a corporation, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 8th Av, n e corner of 17th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....15,000

ESTATE OF BRADISH JOHNSON, a corporation, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 6th Av, s e corner of 21st St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....50,000

FINUCANE, Thomas E., to George C. Dawson; 180th St, n s, 31 ft e of Clinton Av, as same is now laid out, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....1,000

FINUCANE, Thomas E., to Tommaso Giordano; 180th St, n s, 31 ft e of Clinton Av, as same is now laid out, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....250

FRANKE, William B., to Mary L. Clark; West End Av, n w corner of 79th St, prior mtgs $265,000, 5 years, 4 per cent..20,000

FRANKE, William B., to United States Trust Company; West End Av, n w corner of 79th St, interest and time due as per bond.....265,000

FUCHS, Rosa, to Valentine Nesser and wife; 102d St, n s, 333.8 ft w of Columbus Av, due Sept. 29, 1903, 6 per cent..3,250

GAVIN, James F., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 3d Av, 1,201, saloon lease, demand, 6-per cent.....1,500

GEORGE, Linda, to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 117th St, n s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, prior mortgage, $18,000, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....3,000

GILLIES, Annie M., to Sarah A. Williamson; Washington Av, e s, 145.2 ft n of Samuel St, prior mtge, $6,500, demand, 6 per cent.....3,750

GRAF, August, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 8th St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....10,000

GREENWALD, Hattie Cohen, to Elizabeth S. Clark, as guardian; 93d St, 24 East, 5 years, interest as per bond, gold.....20,000

GINSBURG, Abraham, and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Monroe St, s s, 75.1 ft w of Rutgers St, due July 2, 1902, 4½ per cent.....1,000

GINSBURG, Abraham, to Henry P. Botty; Monroe St, s s, 75.7 ft w of Rutgers St, prior mtg $4,000, due June 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....500

GOODSPEED, Mary A., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 149th St, 538 West, due July 1, 1904..9,000

GOODSPEED, Mary A., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 149th St, 540 West, due July 1, 1904..9,000

GRAU, Minnie, and husband to Katharina Fuchs; 7th St, n s, 118.2 ft e of 1st Av, installments, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent.....3,000

GREENWOOD, Moses, to Sarah Davis; Avenue B, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, demand, 6 per cent.....11,000

HARRIMAN, Margaret, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 102, 5 years, 4 per cent.....3,000

HEILMANN, Amelia, to Sara M. Foster; 149th St, n s, as widened, 115.7 ft w of Brook Av, 5 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

HEIMANN, Ottilie, to Henry J. Appel; 2d Av, w s, 74.11 ft s of 126th St, 3 years.....6,000

HENRY, James J., to Ellen Hughes; Marion Av, n w s, being part of Lots 128 and 130, map of part of farm of Benjamin Berrian, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 500

HESS, Selma, to Selma Hess, as trustee; Madison Av, 956, 5 years, 4 per cent., gold.....5,000

HILLE, Ottomar, to Bertha Sattler; 14th St, n e s, 94 ft s e of 1st Av, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,500

HIRSCH, Ludwig, and another to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Sons of Israel; 10th Av, e s, 75.3 ft n of 44th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....8,000

HIRSHKIND, Lilly, and another to Seymour Realty Company; Lexington Av, 1,058, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....12,000

HIRSHMAN, Isidor, to Nathan Hutkoff; Bleecker St, s e corner of Jones St, prior mtg $40,000, installments, 6 per cent..7,000

HIRSHMAN, Isidor, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Bleecker St, s e corner of Jones St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....40,000

HOTT, Francis S., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Franklin St, 54 and 56, Aug. 1, 1906, 3 per cent..100,000

JOHNSON, Emma C., to John Lane; Sherman Av, n s, 250 ft w of Hawthorne St, 3 years.....1,350

KAPLAN, Julius, and another, firm of Kaplan & Lieberman, to Samuel Pollak and another; Ridge St, 29 and 31, installments, 5 years, 6 per cent.....7,800

KITT, George, to William F. Mott, individually and as executor; 8th Av, s e corner 142d St, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....7,000

KUNATH, Julius, to Oscar Kunath; 5th St, 406, leasehold, due May 1, 1906.....3,000

LAIG, Emma, to Louis B. Rolston; 87 East 116th St, 3 years.....4,500

LARKIN, Ida R., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 53d St, n s, 205 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....30,000

LAUTENSCHLAGER, Philipp, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Avenue A, e s, 40 ft s of 11th St, due July 1, 1902, 4 per cent.....8,000

LEVY, Barnett, to Jacob Levy and another; Allen St, 152, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent.....3,000

LEVY, Jacob, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; Grand St, s w corner of Chrystie St, demand, 6 per cent.....30,000

LIVINGSTON, Julius, to Oscar Kunath and others; 5th St, s s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, (prior mtg $15,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,500

LOUDERBACK, Jessie L., to American Mortgage Company; 70th St, s s, 150.4 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....8,000

LOUDERBACK, Jessie L., to American Mortgage Company; 70th St, s s, 150.4 ft w of West End Av, (prior mtg $8,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

LUBBEN, Luer, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 81st St, 231 East, 5 years, 4 per cent.....10,000

LUBBEN, Luer, to Annie Osterman; 81st St, 231 East, 3 years.....9,000

LUDIN REALTY COMPANY to George Wiley; 40th St, n s, 59.6 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years.....26,000

LYNN, Lucy E., to Nason Manufacturing Company; 424 to 430 West 163d St, demand, 6 per cent.....809

LYON, Anna E., to Cremieux Benevolent Society; 126th St, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years.....14,000

MAAS, William, to Josephine Cerf; 85th St, 32 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.....10,000

NAFZ, Charles A., to Christina Yung, executrix and trustee; 90th St, 311 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....14,000

MARKS, Frederick W., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, e s, 59 ft n of 17th St, due Aug. 1, 1904, 4 per cent.....75,000

MARX, Joseph, and another to Marcus

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only.) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Public Notices.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.
July 1st, 1901.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1901 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
Arthur C. Salmon,
Ferdinand Levy,
} COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—BELLA MANASHAWITZ, plaintiff, against DAVID MANASHAWITZ, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 17th, 1901.

STANISLAUS N. TUCKMAN.
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, New York, Manhattan.

To David Manashawitz:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James O'Gorman, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated May 23, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County on June 24, 1901.

STANISLAUS N. TUCKMAN.
Je26-1aw6wW Plaintiff's Attorney.

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the application of THE MONTEFIORE HOME FOR CHRONIC INVALIDS to assume another name.

Notice is hereby given that The Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, a society duly incorporated pursuant to the act for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, and scientific and missionary societies, passed April 12th, 1848, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, upon its petition, duly verified, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a special term thereof in the First Judicial District, to be held at Chambers thereof in the New County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of August, 1901, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to assume and use another corporate name; that is to say, to assume and use as its corporate name the name of Montefiore Home, a Hospital for Chronic Invalids and Country Sanitarium for Consumptives, in the place and stead of its present name, The Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1901.

The Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids,
[Corporate Seal.]
JACOB H. SCHIFF, President.
RAPHAEL ETTINGER, Secretary.
LYMAN G. BLOOMINGDALE, Treasurer.
M. WARLEY PLATZEK, Attorney for Petitioner, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City, Manhattan.
Jaw7s W&Sj31.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KENYON B. CONGER, bankrupt.—No. 3647.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Jerome H. Koehler, the trustee, at public auction, by Charles Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, at No. 22 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of July, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows: $1,000 note of Herbert S. Sexton; 245 shares Akron Printing & Publishing Co.; $500 note, payable in Akron, Ohio; 5 shares Zanesville Street Railway Co.; 2 shares Akron Security and Investment Co.; 50 shares Muncie Land Co.; 2 shares Beta Theta Pi; 3 shares Summit County Abstract Co.; 10 shares American Silica Land Co.; 25 shares Republican Publishing Co.; paid up policy of the New York Life Insurance Co. of Vermont.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five percentum of the appraised value.

New York, July 2, 1901. THEO. AUB.
Referee in Bankruptcy.
JEROME H. KOEHLER,
Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSS F. ROBERTSON and JOHN B. MORAN, Bankrupts. —In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Ross F. Robertson and John B. Moran of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1901, the said Ross F. Robertson and John B. Moran were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
July 2, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Surrogate Notices.

GOURDIER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GOURDIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of David McClure, 22 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1901. EDWARD GOURDIER, Administrator. DAVID McCLURE, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. ap3-1aw6mW

FOUNTAIN, GIDEON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON FOUNTAIN, late of the City of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 34 East Sixty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New York, Dec. 29th, 1900. ELIZA J. FOUNTAIN, Executrix. GIDEON E. FOUNTAIN, Executor. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Executors, 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
j2-1aw6mW

McPHERSON, EDLA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDLA J. McPHERSON, late of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Church Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1901. ALISON S. BALDWIN, Ancillary Executor. READ G. DILWORTH, Attorney for Executor, 102 Chambers Street, New York. my15-1aw6mW

OTTENDORFER, OSWALD.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSWALD OTTENDORFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward Harding, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1901. LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, JULIUS W. BRUNN, ANNA WOERISHOFFER, Executors. EDWARD HARDING, Attorney for Executors, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my15-1aw6mW

RHODES, RALPH BROWN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ralph Brown Rhodes, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Bolton Hall, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1901. ANNE H. R. HINTON, Administratrix. BOLTON HALL, Attorney, R. 130, 111 Broadway, New York City.

WILSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of April, 1901. GEORGE W. CADAM, Executor of Estate of John H. Wilson. ap10-1aw6mW

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

New Route! New Resort!

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Time Table for To-day,
Landing at the New Pier at
ROCKAWAY PARK.

Leave Foot 31st St., East River, 9:00 A. M.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 9:45 A. M. 2:30 P. M.	Leave New Pier, Rockaway Park. 12:15 P. M. 6:15 P. M.

Note.—Passengers may embark on steamboat leaving foot 22d St., North River, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. and transfer for Rockaway at Pier No. 1, North River.

Round Trip Tickets.....50 Cts.
Round Trip Tickets, Children..30 Cts.

Ocean Route
to
LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL, 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners & la carte. "Klein Deutschland." Tae Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. North 32 St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and 6. 24 St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.
LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.

PATTEN LINE.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & *11 A. M. *(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.

Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 8:20, 9:00 & 10:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, & 10:20 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.

Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

JULY 4TH SCHEDULE.

Leave New York from West Little 12th St., 8:20, 8:40, 9:00 and 11:00 A. M.

Battery (near Barge Office), 8:50, 9:10, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:20 A. M.

Leave Long Branch (Morning Boat), foot Rockwell Avenue, 6:00 A. M. Pleasure Bay, 6:15 A. M., Sea Bright, 6:45 A. M., Highland Beach, 7:10 A. M.

ERIE RAILROAD.

4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.

SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.

Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.

ROUND TRIP, $1.00.

Including Dinner at Casino, $1.50.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40; Chambers St. 9:45; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Glens 6:00 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY

EXCURSION TO

MAUCH CHUNK

GLEN ONOKO AND THE SWITCHBACK

BY

Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Special train leaves foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M., South Ferry, 8:25 A. M. Round-trip fare: Adults, $2.00; children under 12, $1.50.

Switchback tickets 50 cents extra if purchased on train.

JULY 4th.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

For GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF and GLENWOOD

will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Glenwood 4:00, Sea Cliff 4:20 P. M., due in New York 7:00 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

IDEAL JULY 4TH TRIP

A Day on Long Island Sound.

On JULY 4TH, also on Sundays, the great steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25 E. R., foot of Peck Slip, 9:30 A. M., East 31st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.

Fare, $1.00 Round Trip. Children 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.
50c. Round Trip.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON

EXCURSION TO

WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45, West 22d St. 2 P. M., arriving West Point 4:40 P. M. Returning by West Shore R. R. Special train, 7:25, or any regular train. Fare round trip, $1.00; returning Hudson River R. R. trains, $1.10, or Steamer Ramsdell, $1.00. Concerts on board. This excursion made every Saturday, Sunday and July 4 to see Dress Parade, Public Buildings, &c.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 8:30 P. M.

MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Grand 4TH JULY Trips on same Schedule.

MIDLAND BEACH

Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite lv. Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon; 2:35, 4:45, 7:15 P. M. Str. Wm. Storie

STATEN ISLAND, THE CLEAN RESORT. lv. Power House Dock, Newark, daily, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 23d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Best accommodations, lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiser Wm. Gr.	July 30	Kaiser Wm. Gr.	Aug. 27
Kaiserin M. Th.	Aug. 13	Kaiserin M. Th.	Sept. 10
*Lahn	Aug. 20	*Lahn	Sept. 17

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Barbarossa,	July 4, 11 AM	G. Kurfurst,	July 25, noon
K. Luise,	July 11, 1 PM	Barbarossa,	Aug. 8, 11 AM
Fr. der Gr.	July 18, 11 AM	K. Luise,	Aug. 15, 10 AM

From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Aller,	July 6, 11 AM	Werra,	Aug. 10, 1 PM
Trave,	July 20, 11 AM	Aller,	Aug. 17, 10 AM
†Ethelbert'n.	Aug. 3, 10 AM	Trave,	Aug. 31, 10 AM
†(Hohenzollern,)	formerly Kaiser Wm. II.		

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Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBURG—HAMBURG.

F. Bismarck,	July 4, 10 AM	F. Bismarck,	Aug. 1, 10 AM
Deutschland,	July 11, noon	D'tschland,	Aug. 8, 11 AM
Columbia,	July 25, 10 AM	A. Victoria,	Aug. 15, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Pretoria,	July 6, 8 AM	*Bulgaria,	Aug. 3, 7 AM
*Phoenicia,	July 13, 2:30 PM	Penn'a,	Aug. 10, 1:30 PM
Patricia,	July 20, 8 AM	Pretoria,	Aug. 17, 7 AM
Waldersee,	July 27, 2 PM	*Phoenicia,	Aug. 24, noon

*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES

to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg, July 25, to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 15, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

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St. Paul,	July 10, 10 AM	St. Louis,	Aug. 14, 10 AM
St. Louis,	July 17, 10 AM	New York,	Aug. 21, noon
St. Paul,	Aug. 7, 10 AM	St. Paul,	Aug. 28, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kensington,	July 3, noon	Friesland,	July 17, noon
*Zeeland,	July 10, noon	Pennland,	July 24, noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers sailing at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

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NEW YORK—LONDON

MARQUETTE	July 6, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	July 13, 3:30 P. M.
MANITOU	July 20, 9:00 A. M.
MESABA	July 27, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	July 27, 2:30 P. M.

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From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Astoria	July 6, noon	Furnessia,	July 20, noon
Anchoria	July 13, noon	Ethiopia,	July 27, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.

2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic	July 3, noon	Oceanic	July 24, noon
Cymric	July 10, noon	Teutonic	July 31, noon
Majestic	July 17, noon	Germanic	Aug. 7, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria	July 6, 9 AM	Umbria	July 20, 9 AM
Servia	July 9, 11 AM	Lucania	July 13, 1 PM
Campania	July 13, 2 PM	Etruria	Aug. 3, 8 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY 15 DAYS. Duch'a di Genova, July 10 Nord America, Aug. 1 Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 229 Wall St.

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W. H. PLEASANTS, Traffic Manager.

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Through Long Island,
Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.

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Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Doric	July 3	Pru	July 25
Nippon Maru	July 17	Ceptic	Aug. 2

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R. Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday. Sunday changes: a 12.25, d 13.45, e 7.45, s 7.25, t 8.10, x 6.15.

	N. Y.	A	L. V. N. J.	B
Easton Local		*6.25 AM		*6.00 AM
Buffalo and Western Express		*7.40 AM		*7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express		*9.55 AM		*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS		*11.55 AM		*12.00 M'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local		*c12.40 PM		*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.		*3.59 PM		*4.10 PM
Easton Local		*5.10 PM		*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.		*5.55 PM		*6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS		*7.54 PM		*8.00 PM

*Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 305, 1205 and 1351 Broadway, 125 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Atlantic City

VIA

New Jersey Central

Trains with Buffet Parlor Cars leave Liberty Street 9:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M. Saturday Special, 1:00 P. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier. Returning, leave Atlantic City 8:30 A. M., 2:15 P. M. Sunday Special, 5:30 P. M.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lv. Franklin St.	Lv. W. 42d St.
7:45 A.M.—Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A.M.
9:05 A.M.—Liberty Express	9:15 A.M.
12.00 Noon*—Mount'n Exp. to Sidney	*12:15 P.M.
12:45 P.M.†—Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P.M.
3 P.M.—Vestibule Ltd. to Rock'nd	3:15 P.M.
5:40 P.M.‡—Western Limited	‡6:00 P.M.
9:05 A.M.§—Sun. Spl. to Midw'y Park	§9:15 A.M.

*Str. Homer Ramsdell, from Pier 26, N. R., 9:30, W. 129th St. 10 A. M., connects at Cornwall. †Saturdays only. ‡Daily. §Sundays only. Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:35 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
DAILY except Sunday.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20.) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches, on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only), 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only), 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 p. m.—Mail & Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.—Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.—Syracuse Local	*6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.—Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.—Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.—Exposition Express	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.—Saratoga Special	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.—Day Express	*7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.—Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.—Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
‖1:50 p. m.—Saratoga *Limited	*10:40 a. m.
*2:20 p. m.—Chicago & Chicago Special	*4:30 p. m.
†3:20 p. m.—Saratoga	†10:40 a. m.
†3:20 p. m.—Albany Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.—Albany Special	2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.—Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.—The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.—St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.—Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.—Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.—Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.—Pan-American Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.—Buffalo & Chicago Special

Summer Resorts.

HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 72d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

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Fireworks by Pain.
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BRODHEAD COTTAGE, Del. Water Gap, in Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania. Delightful views. Pure air. Fresh water. Moderate. ABRAM BUSH.

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Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

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Scenery and location unsurpassed; beautiful walks and drives. Accom. 60. Booklet. J. Hamblin, Swiftwater, Pa.

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$175—Beautiful upright mahogany piano; slightly used; guaranteed 5 years; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Company, 94 6th Av.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Elegant upright piano, $195; $6 monthly; Steinway bargain. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CREDIT.

Clothing for men, women, and children at lowest CASH PRICES ON CREDIT.
Easy weekly or monthly payments.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGER, GOODS BETTER, PRICES LOWER, TERMS EASIER than any credit house in the city.
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Bargains, $9 to $30, guaranteed 10 ye: ; second-hand, $3 to $7, guaranteed 2 years. Write; salesman will call. We do not keep canvassers. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 3d Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

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SAFES.—Lot small and medium safes, to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Diebold, 80 Reade St.

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Money advanced on furniture, pianos, storage receipts, without removal; real estate, assignments of rents, second mortgages, legacies, incomes, bills receivable, claims against bankrupts, bills and judgments against the city, and all other good securities bought. Call or write. Loans of other companies taken up. J. Brodie, President.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 288 Broadway, New York.

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Established hotel and roadhouse; 22 rooms; completely furnished; first-class café; good business; investigate. Box 483, Patchogue, L. I.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th St.)—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; singly or en suite; table guests accommodated.

14th St., 352 West.—Cool, large rooms, two doors from elevated station; good food, well cooked, and properly served; everything clean.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large room, with superior board; table boarders; references.

21st St., 29 East.—Desirable rooms, with good board; cool house; moderate prices.

24th St., 25 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

127th St., 64 West.—Large, pleasant room, nicely furnished, and excellent board; private Jewish family.

Board Wanted.

Respectable young lady desires to board with private family; terms, $4. E., Box 207 Times.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

18th St., 13 West.—Lovely, cool, large and hall room on parlor floor; excellent accommodations for two or three persons; very moderate rent; transients taken.

18th St., 141 East.—Handsomely furnished room, suitable for two; also other rooms; running water; Summer rates.

18th St., 116 East.—Large, small furnished rooms; hot and cold water; large closets in every room.

22d St., 267 West.—Two very desirable large rooms; second floor; every convenience; party of gentlemen; reference.

26th St., 38 West.—Cool, airy rooms; quiet house; Summer prices; accommodations single or for two.

27th St., 237 East.—Elegantly furnished front parlor, piano, $4; large hall room, $1.75; other rooms, $2.75; housekeeping.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy House.)—Adjacent to Broadway; 50c., 75c., $1.00 daily; reduction weekly; hotel service; cleanliness, quietness.

43d St., 130 East, (near Grand Central.)—Large parlor; bedrooms adjoining; Southerners accommodated; second floor. Wintermute.

47th St., 70 West.—Newly furnished; board if desired.

60th St., 116 East.—Well furnished floor, private house; also single rooms; board if desired; references.

83d St., 43 West.—Large airy room for one or two gentlemen; private; rent very moderate.

126th St., 320 West.—Large and small rooms; running water; ample closets; Summer rates.

Irving Place, 23.—Furnished front parlor; business or private; other roo

MAY REIMBURSE DEPOSITORS AT ONCE

Seventh National Bank Directors to Meet To-day.

Talk of Early Resumption of Business—Investigation by United States District Attorney's Office.

There will be a meeting of the Directors of the Seventh National Bank to-day, which will be held as quietly as possible and will be attended by all of the members of the board in the city. It is expected that President E. R. Thomas will be back from his bridal trip and will be at the meeting. The two Heaths, Fletcher and Perry, are also expected, and the interests of Alexander McDonald will be specially represented.

At this meeting it is expected that steps will be taken looking toward the immediate reimbursement of depositors. According to the figures in hand, it is thought that the net loss to the bank will be hardly $500,000, after all differences have been arranged.

Both Fletcher Heath and Perry Heath will assert that they knew nothing of the overcertification of checks, and that they had done nothing in the way of speculative banking for their own benefit or that of their friends or in the extension of credit to customers.

Gen. Samuel Thomas is credited with being ready to contribute largely in the matter of funds for the resurrection and re-establishment of the bank. It is also stated that the Board of Directors stands, approving the statement of William Nelson Cromwell, attorney for the Thomas and Gould interests, that they obtained title to the collateral for the assistance rendered to the bank in its last days and that they occupy the position of buyers and not lenders.

Interests connected with the institution quote Mr. Heath with saying that business would probably be resumed as early as July 15.

A dispatch from Washington stated that the Postmaster General has designated the Western National Bank of New York as the depository for local postal funds to replace the Seventh National Bank. At the Western it was said that no official confirmation of the dispatch had been received, but that its substance was credited.

Gen. Burnett, United States District Attorney, after a conference with Examiner Forest Raynor, delegated Capt. Ball, one of his assistants, to assist Mr. Raynor in the investigation of the affairs of the Seventh National Bank, with especial reference to possible criminal proceedings by the Government against officials who, it may be found, have violated the law. Capt. Bell will begin his work to-day.

Gen. Burnett was asked whether or not the Government had power to compel these officials to testify. In reply he said:

"We have no such power, but a refusal to furnish such information would be strong presumptive evidence of guilt or wrongdoing. Capt. Bell has full power to call before him and catechize any and every official of the bank. If he should discover evidences of violation of the law from his examination of the books or from any questioning of these officials, he is under instructions to report to me at once, and an arrest would follow as quickly as I could get a man after the offender. I shall go down to Goshen to-night, which is not more than an hour and a half from this city, but shall keep in close touch with Capt. Ball and Examiner Raynor, and shall be prepared to return to this city at any moment that my services may be needed."

When asked as to the matter of check "kiting," Gen. Burnett said:

"I have had a statement of the modus operandi of the bank from Examiner Raynor, but there is not as yet sufficient evidence to authorize the Government in taking action. It is for that reason chiefly that I have delegated Capt. Ball to assist in the affairs of the bank. The overcertification of checks is a misdemeanor under the United States law, and is punishable by a fine of $500, or five years' imprisonment, or both. It is not necessary for the Government to show criminal intent on the part of the officials violating the law, the simple fact that there has been overcertification of checks is sufficient to establish a case for the Government."

I. B. Brooks, manager of the Warranty Realty Company, who was a depositor in the Seventh National Bank before that institution closed its doors, yesterday instructed his lawyers, Lindsay, Kramer, Kalish & Palmer, to begin action against the Directors of the bank in the civil courts for the purpose of determining whether the money advanced by the new President, Mr. Thomas, and by Edwin Gould, on security, was simply a loan on collateral or an outright purchase of the collateral in question.

WASHINGTON, July 2. — Controller Dawes to-day sent the following telegram to Forest Raynor, receiver of the Seventh National Bank, New York:

Confirming my telephone to you to-day, if, after a careful and complete examination of the books of the Seventh National Bank, you find no evidence of criminal violations of the National Banking act, you will ask the United States District Attorney to make a thorough investigation on his own account, affording him access to the books of that bank for that purpose.

NIAGARA BANK CLOSED.

Second Buffalo Institution to be Declared Insolvent—Due to City National Failure.

BUFFALO, July 2.—State Superintendent of Banks F. D. Kilburn to-day closed the doors of the Niagara Bank, a State institution. The first that the depositors knew of the bank's trouble was when the notice closing it was posted. The clerks of the institution were as much surprised as the depositors.

The bank is a small one, with a capital stock of $100,000 and no surplus. Its failure is due to the recent failure of the City National Bank.

The City National Bank, according to a statement made this morning, had loaned $400,000 to the different concerns in which P. H. Griffin, its Vice President, and also President of the Niagara Bank, was interested. The failure of the City National under the burden of paper which the Controller of the Currency claimed represented injudicious loans, taken in connection with the fact that concerns in which Mr. Griffin is interested had borrowed from the Niagara Bank nearly twice the amount of its capital stock, $160,000, leaving it with its surplus entirely wiped out, it is said caused Superintendent Kilburn to close it.

Superintendent Kilburn was seen in the Niagara Bank, and in reply to the question as to why the bank had been closed said:

"I have closed this bank because I think it insolvent. The main reason for the failure is the failure of the City National Bank. This bank is involved in that to an extent not yet to be announced, but I do not deem it safe to permit this one to continue business any longer. As to whether this bank has been in trouble heretofore I have nothing to say."

P. H. Griffin, President of the Niagara Bank, when seen, said:

"My indebtedness to the City National Bank is $25,000, secured by collateral. Therefore, my loans from the bank are well within the legal limit. It is true that other concerns in which I am interested had credit at the bank, but these are individual concerns, doing individual business, and no one exceeded the legal limit of credit. Some people have bunched all these credits upon me, which certainly is not fair."

That the bank was in serious trouble was first known yesterday at the close of business. It applied for assistance to the Clearing House Committee. Arrangements to give the assistance asked were made providing the State Banking Department found it solvent.

The last statement of the bank filed with the State Department is of the date of June 3, 1901, and shows its condition at the close of business on that date. It is as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000
Undivided profits	35,033
Due depositors on demand	676,772
Due to trust companies, banks, and bankers	49,203
Due savings banks	105,194
Due Treasurer of New York State	15,000
Amount otherwise due	80,000
Total liabilities	$1,061,194

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors	$656,878
Liability of Directors as makers	88,230
Overdrafts	518
Due from trust companies, banks, &c.	88,809
Real estate	37,994
Mortgages owned	9,647
Stocks and bonds	83,762
Specie	46,122
United States legal tenders and circulation notes of National banks	18,000
Cash items	27,386
Other assets	4,147
Total	$1,061,194

The National City Bank is the local correspondent of the Niagara Bank of Buffalo, which was closed yesterday by Superintendent of Banking Kilburn. The Buffalo institution is said to have a small credit balance here. The brokerage house of McIntyre & Marshall issued this notice yesterday:

"Our Buffalo correspondent states that it is confidently believed there that there will be no more bank failures or financial troubles in that city. The Niagara Bank was closely related to the City National, which failed Monday, and it is thought that the latter's trouble precipitated the suspension of the Niagara Bank this morning."

BANK OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

T. F. Ward of Plymouth, Iowa, Accused of Embezzlement.

T. F. Ward, ex-Vice President of the Le Mars National Bank of Plymouth, Iowa, was arrested in Jersey City early yesterday morning by Post Office Inspectors James and Jacobs on a warrant issued by T. G. Henderson, United States Commissioner for the Western District of Iowa. Ward is charged with altering a draft for $3,000 against the Le Mars National Bank to $3 and appropriating the difference to his own use.

The prisoner when arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday afternoon waived examination and consented to return to Iowa. He was remanded to Ludlow Street Jail to await the arrival of officers from Iowa.

SHOT BY A CANVASSER.

Lunchroom Proprietor Tried to Eject a Man Who He Said Insulted His Wife.

While struggling to eject from his lunchroom a man who, he says, had used abusive language to his wife, Joseph Cohn of 538 Second Avenue was yesterday afternoon shot in the head and seriously wounded. His assailant was Marton Ahronson of 2,703 Eighth Avenue, a canvassing agent for a mandolin house. Cohn was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and Ahronson was arrested and taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station.

The wounded man and the prisoner tell different stories of the trouble which led to the shooting. Ahronson visited Cohn's place and urged him to allow his six-year-old son to begin a course of instruction on the mandolin.

According to Cohn's ante-mortem statement, he gave Ahronson some encouragement and told him to call again. Ahronson called yesterday at 3:30 o'clock. Cohn says he told him he had decided that the boy was too young to take lessons.

When Mrs. Cohn appeared, Cohn says Ahronson jumped to his feet and abused her, and when he attempted to eject him from his store, the canvasser drew a revolver and fired.

Ahronson denies using abusive language to Mrs. Cohn. He admits that there was an argument, but says that Cohn, his wife, and another man had attacked him with bread knives, and that he shot Cohn in self-defense.

The bullet was extracted from Cohn's head by the Bellevue Hospital surgeons, and they were of the belief last night that he would recover.

GOAT ATE $19 IN BILLS.

Owner Singled Out the Culprit by Guess, Dissected Her, and Recovered the Money.

A perspiring citizen of German extraction walked into the Sub-Treasury yesterday morning, carrying in his hand $19 in fragments.

"It's this way," he said. "I have three boys who go peddlin', and all that with three nanny goats, and they brings their profits to their mother. Last night the weather it was warm, so they count the money on the lawn, where it is cool-like. Soon one of the boys says, 'Pop, where's dat $19? Has de goat got it?'

"I looks at the three goats, I puts my finger to my head, and I thinks just once which goat it is has the cash. 'Dat's de goat,' I says, and I cuts her up. Sure, it was the right goat, and the money here it is. We'll eat goat for dinner this week."

The money was much too mutilated to be redeemed at the Sub-Treasury, but the afflicted man was advised to send the fragments to the Bureau of Redemption at Washington, where experts will probably be able to determine the denomination of the bills and issue new ones in their stead.

THE MORRO CASTLE'S FAST TRIP.

Record Run from Havana in 2 Days 13 Hours and 11 Minutes.

The Ward liner Morro Castle arrived at the bar yesterday at 3:33 A. M., having made the run from Havana to New York in 2 days 13 hours and 11 minutes, the record time for the trip. The Morro Castle is also the holder of the best previous record, which is 2 days 14 hours and 15 minutes.

The trip that ended yesterday was made at an average speed of 10.04 knots. One hundred and thirty passengers arrived on the vessel, forty-seven of whom were sent to Hoffman Island for observation, owing to the fact that they were not immune from yellow fever. Among the passengers were Capt. Eriksen of the Norwegian steamship Douglas, which was disabled recently and towed to Matanzas, and Capt. A. Webber and Lieut. E. Rockwell, United States Army.

PRESENTATION TO A. L. BEALE.

After Thirty-seven Years' Service He Retires from The New York Times.

A presentation of a gold locket was made last evening in the composing room of THE NEW YORK TIMES to Abner L. Beale. Mr. Beale retired from active work yesterday after a service of thirty-seven years and five months in various capacities on THE NEW YORK TIMES.

When THE NEW YORK TIMES Chapel learned last week that Mr. Beale intended to retire it was decided to make the occasion a memorable one. The fellow-employes of Mr. Beale contributed for the purchase of a token. The inscription on one side of the locket was "Abner L. Beale," and on the other side "1864—NEW YORK TIMES Chapel—1901."

Joseph T. Spoth made the presentation speech. He said that the fellow-workers of Mr. Beale were happy to present a faithful associate for over thirty-seven years with a token which would bring back many happy remembrances. The wishes of the men, expressed through Mr. Spoth, were that Mr. Beale would live many more years and always be happy. Mr. Beale made a fitting reply. There was a general handshaking when the ceremonies were over.

MILES McDONNELL'S TRIAL.

Adjourned Until Next Monday Owing to Foreman Canavan's Indisposition.

Miles McDonnell's trial on the charge of murdering George Price in the Onawa Café on Dec. 28 last was adjourned yesterday by Justice Fursman, on account of the intense heat and the indisposition of Foreman Canavan of the jury, until next Monday.

Foreman Canavan, who was overcome by the heat, was in his place at the opening of court. He looked quite weak, and it was feared the continuance of the trial would jeopardize his health.

Mrs. Tighe's Mother Dies of Grief.

Mrs. James G. Murphy of 145 West One Hundred and Fourth Street died yesterday. Friends say that it was the death of her only daughter, Mrs. May Tighe, at the hands of her husband, Martin J. Tighe, on June 13, which caused the death of Mrs. Murphy, and that she died of grief. The husband, Martin J. Tighe, is now confined in the Tombs after recovery from wounds inflicted on himself at the time of the death of his wife. Martin J. Tighe charged that his mother-in-law was responsible for all the family trouble which ended in the tragedy.

Mr. A. C. WALLIN, Prairie du Chien, Wis., Jan. 19, 1901, writes:

I have used the Strength-Giver, JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, in my family for a number of years, and have NEVER KNOWN IT FAIL to restore the debilitated man, woman, or languid, hollow-eyed little one to its wonted health.

The best blood purifier is JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.—Adv.

NATIONAL GUARD CHANGES

Gen. McCoskry Butt Said to Have Been Unpopular.

Consolidation of First and Fifth Brigades Effected in the Interest of Economy and Discipline.

The one great topic of conversation among members of the National Guard yesterday was the order of the Acting Adjutant General, Brig. Gen. Fred Phisterer, consolidating the First and Fifth Brigades, thereby placing Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt and his staff on the supernumerary list.

Gen. Butt, while considered one of the best drillmasters in the service, has been very unpopular with the rank and file, and there was a remarkable unanimity of opinion among National Guardsmen that no tears would be shed because of his retirement.

Gen. Butt has been more or less at odds with Major Gen. Charles F. Roe ever since the latter took charge of the National Guard. On the occasion of the Dewey parade in 1899 Gen. Roe assigned troops from out of town to armories in Gen. Butt's brigade without consulting the latter. Gen. Butt was so angry in consequence that he threatened to prefer charges against Gen. Roe, but he did not do so. At another time in 1899 Gen. Butt was on the point of resigning because of supposed slights by headquarters.

Gen. Butt's brigade included the Ninth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Regiments and the First Battery. On his staff were the following officers: Lieut. Col. Henry S. Clark, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Walter E. Lambert, Surgeon; Major Schuyler Schieffelin, Inspector of Small Arms Practice; Major Washington T. Romaine, Inspector; Major Robert T. Varnum, Commissary; Major James W. Gerard, Quartermaster; Major Herbert Parsons, Judge Advocate; Major Frank B. Keech, Engineer, and Capt. F. L. V. Hoppin, aide de camp.

When inquiries were made yesterday at Gen. Roe's headquarters concerning the causes for the retirement of Gen. Butt, the statement was made that the consolidation was in the interest of economy and discipline.

One of the officials in Gen. Roe's office said:

"We understand that the belief prevails that Gen. Butt has been placed on the supernumerary list because of some personal feeling against him. That is not the fact. If it were, we would know it. The reasons have been fairly stated in Gen. Phisterer's order, and the latter is in the line of Gov. Odell's plan to economize wherever there is a chance for economy. The consolidation does away with one brigade hedquarters, and that means a saving of at least $2,000 per year. Gen. Butt and the members of his staff will be on the supernumerary list until assigned to other commands."

"Was not Gen. Butt considered one of the best drillmasters in the service?" the official was asked.

"He was not a good drillmaster," replied the official. "He never had a line office until he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment. He was a Lieutenant for a short time."

Gen. Butt, who was born in this city in 1850, first entered the Guard in 1880, while a student at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy. Then he joined the Citizens' Corps (Sixth Separate Company) as a private. On Jan. 30, 1883, he was transferred to Company K, Seventh Regiment. He was elected Second Lieutenant of Company E of the Twelfth Regiment on Feb. 27, 1885, and on Oct. 28 of the same year became First Lieutenant of Company D. He resigned from the service Nov. 14, 1887. He re-enlisted in Company K of the Seventh Regiment in March, 1888, and was made Commissary of the Twelfth Regiment Feb. 9, 1891. He was chosen Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the same command on Feb. 27, 1893, and Nov. 20, 1896, respectively. When the First Brigade was disbanded, in March, 1898, the Fifth Brigade was created, and Gen. Butt was commissioned a Brigadier General.

It is explained that the artillery, cavalry, and Signal Corps branches of the brigade have been detached, in the interest of discipline. These commands under the old system could not be ordered out until the brigade commander had been consulted. This was found very inconvenient in the case of strikes. Now they are under the immediate control of the Major General commanding, and can be ordered out without the necessity of indulging in red tape.

When seen at the Union League Club, Gen. Butt remarked to reporters:

"You have seen the order. What is there to say? But I will tell you, gentlemen, that I would sooner be without a brigade than have a brigade I could not command."

LEN H. WAGER'S TROUBLES.

His Financial Straits He Attributes Partly to Tolerating "Wall Flowers."

Len H. Wager, Democratic politician and man-about-town, is in financial straits.

As Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic State Committee and Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the National Committee, Mr. Wager had one of the most extensive acquaintances among politicians of any man in the United States.

He was messenger for Senators Hill and Murphy when they were in the United States Senate, and often acted as Richard Croker's betting commissioner at the race tracks in this State. He enjoyed the confidence of all of these men.

When the Presidential campaign closed last year Wager leased the café on Broadway adjoining the Herald Square Theatre. He had little means, and Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, secured the license for him and stocked the place. Max Bimberg, the button man, also assisted Wager.

The latter fitted up the resort in expensive style, and he said yesterday he had paid for all the improvements. Some difference arose between him and Mr. Ruppert, and as a result the latter called for the license.

The resort was open yesterday, but no business of any acount was doing, because Wager had no liquor tax certificate.

"Cashed too many 'N. G.' checks for suckers, and tolerated too many wall flowers," Wager remarked, nonchalantly yesterday. "But I guess I will come out all right in the end."

MR. BRYAN IS "FIGHTING ON."

Tells Roanoke Station Audience He Still Stands by the Chicago Platform.

ROANOKE, Va., July 2.—William J. Bryan was here a short time this afternoon on his way to Pocahontas, Va., and made a short speech on the station platform here. He said he had stood for the questions that several years ago dominated the Chicago platform because he believed in them. He had not changed his mind when the Kansas City platform was enlarged to suit certain conditions.

The Democratic Party, Mr. Bryan said, was all right when it came to addition, but not in subtraction. No backward step would be taken, but whether it did or not it would be the same with him. He had said the question was not whether they should win, but whether they should do what was right. He would do the right and abide the consequences.

The duty of Democrats was to advocate principles. The results would be beyond the party. If the blood was bad and boils came they would keep coming until something was taken to cleanse the blood. Mr. Bryan said in conclusion:

"I am fighting on, not so much to win, for I would rather die fighting for right than win fighting for something else."

TO BUILD A NEW RAILWAY.

It Will Reduce the Traveling Distance Between Denver and Salt Lake City.

DENVER, July 2.—A new short railway line—one that will decrease the distance by rail between Denver and Salt Lake City—will be built by the incorporators of the Denver and Salt Lake Railway, Tunnel, and Mining Company, that filed papers with the Secretary of State to-day. It is capitalized at $5,000,000.

The incorporators are J. E. Ratchford of Syracuse, N. Y., and John J. Reilly, D. W. Hannum, L. N. Cullis, and David J. Kelly of Denver. The company intends to complete and use the Atlantic and Pacific Tunnel, projected by "Brick" Pomeroy, which Mr. Hanford bought at Sheriff's sale on March 4 last.

STEEL TRUST'S MEETING

Dividends Declared on Both Preferred and Common Stock.

More Than 10 Per Cent. Earned on the Common in First Three Months—Strike Settlement Expected.

The Directors of the United States Steel Corporation at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the corporation, 71 Broadway, placed both the preferred and common stocks of the company on a dividend basis by declaring 1¾ per cent. on the preferred, payable Aug. 7, and 1 per cent. on the common, payable Sept. 14. With the authorized $550,000,000 preferred stock and the authorized $550,000,000 common this will signify an outlay in dividends of $15,125,000.

The meeting at which the dividends were declared was called for 3 o'clock, but it was not until some minutes later that it came to order. It was of short duration, adjournment being taken at 3:30 o'clock, when the following official statement was given out:

"At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation held to-day a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock were declared. The dividend on the preferred stock is payable Aug. 7. Books close July 16, open Aug. 8. The dividend on the common stock is payable Sept. 14. Books close Aug. 20, open Sept. 16. Beyond this nothing but routine business was done.

"The time of payment of the respective dividends was fixed at the earliest date practicable to allow the clerical labor which is necessary to be performed. It is so arranged that dividends on the preferred and common stocks respectively will be made about six weeks apart."

Beyond this no further statement was made nor would any of the officials talk for publication. It is learned, however, that a detailed statement of earnings was submitted which, it is understood, showed for the first three months of the company's existence more than 10 per cent. earned on the common stock. The strike situation was also canvassed and discussed, and, as the gossip has it, it was the opinion, because of certain expected developments, that the strike will be of short duration.

It is noticed in the official statement given out that the dividends are not set forth as quarterly dividends. Generally, however, the sentiment in the Street is that for all practical purposes the dividends are quarterly. In this connection it is pointed out as bearing out this view that not even the preferred stock dividend is declared as quarterly, though it is a 7 per cent. cumulative dividend.

In some parts of the financial district it was feared early in the day and on Monday also that the strike of the Amalgamated Association workers might prevent the declaration of the common stock dividend at this time. On this theory there was more or less selling of both stocks. The action of the Directors, therefore, was particularly gratifying to holders of the securities who had not been induced to sell. Best information is that it was Mr. Morgan's personal wish—the earnings of the corporation having beeen submitted to him—that the common stock dividend should be declared.

At the conclusion of the meeting, while none of the officers would talk for publication, one of the Directors, on the understanding that he would not be quoted, said:

"You can put it down for a fact that our earnings were amply sufficient to justify the dividend declarations made, or they would not have been made. The policy we set out with was not to begin dividend payments unless we felt we could continue them. This we feel we can do. As for the strike, it is not unlikely to be disclosed in a few days that it will be settled. More than that I cannot say."

TO LIVE IN A PAINTED JUNGLE.

Commissioner Clausen's Plan to Lighten the Captivity of Wild Animals in the Menagerie.

If the present plans of Park Commissioner Clausen are carried out, the ferocious beasts in the lionhouse at the menagerie will soon be roaming about in a jungle instead of being compelled to loaf around all day staring at bars, blank walls, or a stream of idly curious human beings. The propsed Clausen jungle, which the Park Commissioner says is an assured fact if he can get the $5,000 he asked for of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the erection of a new hoppopotamus house, will differ slightly from the wilds of Africa or Asia in that it will be make believe, but Commissioner Clausen has been told by naturalists and animal lovers that if the animals had a more homelike place they would live longer, and he is going to turn out a jungle that he believes cannot fail to appeal to any animal with the least imagination.

The walls of the lionhouse will have painted upon them jungle scenes done in a realistic manner, and palms and other native trees done in papier maché will also be set up, presenting a picture to the eye of the lions, tigers, jaguars, leopards, and hyenas in keeping with their native haunts. President Clausen says that when his plan is carried out he feels sure that the animals will be enlivened by the view. Care will be exercised by the artists to have the view from each cage in keeping with the character of the animal confined therein.

On the walls opposite the lions' cage, for instance, will be a beautiful scene in greens and browns representing the entrance to a forest, with rich African grass growing about in the foreground, with tangled tropical vegetation in the distance, together with a limpid pool of water, with the picture of a nice, fat water buffalo going down to drink.

In the vicinity of the tigers' cage the view will change. The artist will add a trifle more of green paint and will make his vegetation a little more rank and luxurious. Trailing vines will reach down from the thick branches of the palm and date trees, and a tropical moon in the painted heavens will cast its rays down upon several animals which tigers are known to prefer for a late supper. Between this painted jungle and the cages will be artificial palms and real rubber plants from Brooklyn set out in boxes.

Round about on the walls of the cages of the different beasts the jungle artists will display their talents in tropical vegetation of any old kind that happens to come to mind, and in various waste spots on the walls and ceiling will be highly colored birds of the tropics to add to the realism of the weird jungle scene, until it is expected that the animals will wake up at times and almost have to bite themselves to find out whether it is all not a beautiful dream.

Another departure for the benefit of the animals is the adoption of a clay floor for the cages instead of a hardwood floor.

DECISION AGAINST THE CITY.

Recovery of Interest and Taxes on Property Condemned for Riverside Park Establishes a Precedent.

The Court of Appeals has handed down a decision in the Standard Gas Light Company's suit against the city granting payment of taxes and interest upon its property which was condemned in 1894 for the extension of Riverside Park. James A. Deering acted as counsel for the gas company.

The case is of interest to those whose property was condemned with the property of the company concerned in this particular case, because it establishes a precedent. About $2,000,000 worth of property was condemned by the city in all between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets for the extension of the park. The owners will probably all get their money now for taxes and interest.

The objection which was originally made by the Standard Gas Light Company was that the Commissioners had allowed only the value of the land on the date of the passage of the act, March 21, 1894, and had not included interest thereon, taxes, or assessments since confirmed, nor considered the amount to be deducted therefrom for the value of the use and occupation by the company pending the proceedings to condemn.

The Special Term first confirmed the report of the Commissioners of Appraisal, the Appellate Division reversed the decision, then the city appealed to the Court of Appeals, and the latter sustained the decision of the Appellate Division.

R Don't eat much and don't wear much.

Clothes for man and boy as thin as the law allows.

Stores closed to-morrow.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
503 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

"CAPTAIN" G. F. BURSLEM SENT TO THE TOMBS

He Is Alleged to Have a Picturesque Criminal Career.

Described as a Distinguished-Looking Englishman with a Cork Leg, He Is Charged with Larceny.

"Captain" Godolphin Finney Burslem, a distinguished looking Englishman, with a cork leg, whose career, the police say, is one of the most picturesque recorded in the annals of Scotland Yard, was committed to the Tombs by Recorder Goff yesterday in default of $1,000 bail, charged with stealing $40 from Mrs. Caroline W. Kramer of 271 West Fourteenth Street.

"Capt." Burslem, alias "Col. Osborne," was indicted by the Grand Jury Dec. 12 last. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest, but he suddenly disappeared from his address, then at 532 East Eighty-second Street. Detective Sergeant Cuff arrested Burslem in Boston Monday and arraigned him yesterday.

Mrs. Kramer alleges that the man told her that he was an ex-Captain in the royal army, and met her first in a social way early in 1900. On Feb. 18 of that year she declares that he told her he owned an equity of $5,000 in a house at 1,111 Putnam Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. He offered to sell it for $2,000. Mrs. Kramer bought it and engaged "Capt." Burslem as her agent to collect the monthly rent of $40.

For eight months he collected this amount but failed to make any return to her, she says. He is now charged specifically with the larceny of one month's rent. Mrs. Kramer also contends that she gave Burslem $6,900 to invest for her. She does not know what became of this money.

Burslem comes of an old English family and was really in the British Army at one time. In 1892 he sprang into notoriety when Mrs. Minnie Cummings, an ex-actress, sued him in New Jersey for slander. The suit attracted great attention at the time. Mrs. Cummings lost it. Subsequently she issued a pamphlet entitled "The Vindication of the Character of Mrs. Minnie L. Cummings."

In this pamphlet is set forth what purports to be "Capt." Burslem's criminal record in England. It is in the shape of a communication from Police Inspector Henry Moore of London to Benjamin Murphy, Chief of the Jersey City Police, and is dated Aug. 26, 1894. It says of Burslem:

"His first fraud was the obtaining from Charles Luker of Oxford £500 upon an imaginary reversion of a life interest of his father in a sum of £2,000. He was not prosecuted for this, his father, who had been assisting him in the fraud, dying in the meantime. Burslem then went to Egypt and tried to join the gendarmerie of Baker Pasha. He was unsuccessful, and returned home, leaving his bill unpaid at Shephard's Hotel, Cairo."

After enumerating a number of other offenses, the communication continues: "In May, 1885, Burslem was arrested in Cockerill for obtaining harness and valuable securities by fraud. For these offenses he was sentenced by the Recorder, Sir T. Chambers, to five years' penal servitude on Sept. 15, 1885. He was discharged from prison on license Aug. 16, 1889, and went to America in January, 1890."

The original of the above communication is said to be now in the hands of Chief Murphy of Jersey City. Detective Sergeant Cuff said that the facts as set forth were correct.

WRIT OF ERROR FOR BARKER.

His Counsel Files One with the Hudson County Clerk and Notifies the Sheriff.

A writ of error in the case of Thomas G. Barker, the assailant of the Rev. John Keller, was filed yesterday with Maurice Stack, County Clerk of Hudson County, by Marshall Van Winkle of counsel for Barker. The writ was received by mail by Mr. Van Winkle from the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Trenton, to whom it had been originally sent by Mr. Van Winkle for his signature. The writ is returnable at Trenton at the November term of the court. The writ conveys no information as to the grounds of the appeal taken by Barker's counsel.

Under Sheriff John Healey said yesterday that Mr. Van Winkle had told him that he had taken out an appeal in behalf of Barker, and that he would be at work on the matter for a few days. For this reason he would like to have Barker retained in the county jail at present, instead of being sent to the prison at Trenton. The Under Sheriff said that under these circumstances Barker would probably not be removed until Friday.

Tiffany & Co. to Close Early.

Owing to the intense heat Tiffany & Co., Union Square, will until further notice close their establishment every day at 5 P. M., except Saturdays, when their store will close at noon.

CRUSADE AGAINST POLICY.

Capt. Goddard's Society to Wage War Upon the Crime.

The new anti-policy law, passed by the last Legislature and signed by Gov. Odell, which goes into effect on Sept. 1, will be taken up as a weapon by the newly formed Anti-Policy Society, of which Capt. F. Norton Goddard is President, for extensive and persistent war on that crime. Under the existing laws this society has already accomplished a large number of successful raids and secured a number of convictions, but it is said that the policy system which honeycombs the great east side district has thus far only been lightly touched.

It is intended by the society to introduce a system of detective work, and appeals will be made to institutions and citizens to assist by evidence to convict and send to prison policy writers and their backers. It is estimated that about $10,000 will be required in addition to the funds already in hand to prosecute the matter effectively, and those who feel interested in contributing to this fund may send checks to W. Redmond Cross, Treasurer, care Morton Trust Company, 38 Nassau Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

LOSS ON A SALMON CONTRACT.—Richard Delafield and others secured a warrant of attachment against the A. K. Armsby Company, a foreign corporation, in their suit for damages, charging that the company failed to keep its contract to deliver 23,000 cases of salmon, of the pack of 1900, at $1.07 per dozen cans, at San Francisco. The plaintiffs alleged that after they had sold the salmon for $142,590, the company refused to deliver them, entailing a loss of $9,060.20. The attachment order was vacated at Special Term, because the contract of sale was insufficiently stated, in that it failed to disclose, except by a process of arithmetical calculation, what the contract price was. The order vacating the attachment was reversed last March by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice O'Brien dissenting. A reargument was granted, however, and this time the Court affirms the order, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt. He is concurred in by Justices McLaughlin, Hatch, and Laughlin, while Justice Patterson dissents. Justice Ingraham decided that the measure of damages where the vendor has refused to deliver an article of merchandise which he has agreed to sell is the difference between the contract price and the value of the article at the time it should have been delivered. The plaintiffs, he said, properly sought to recover the difference between the price which they agreed to pay for the merchandise to be delivered in the future and the price at which they sold it, also for future delivery. Presiding Justice Van Brunt says that, while the measure of damages might be as contended by the plaintiffs, where they show that there was no market price for the article at or near the place of delivery, and it could not be purchased, their affidavit wholly fails to bring the case within the rule. The affidavit did not show that Delafield and his co-plaintiffs are entitled to recover a sum stated therein over and above all counter-claims known to them.

***

THE LIEN LAW.—In an action brought by Alexander E. Brace and Eugene Pierce against the City of Gloversville and others, it has been determined by the Court of Appeals that the provisions of Section 15 of the lien law, relating to the filing of assignments of contracts and orders for money due or to grow due thereon, apply to contracts for public works as well as to private contracts. The action was brought to foreclose two mechanics' liens filed against funds applicable to the payment of a contract for building a schoolhouse in Gloversville. The court holds that if the contractor gives an order for money accruing under the contract it is sufficient if a copy of the order identifying the contract is filed. The section contemplates that a copy of the contract is to be filed only when the contract itself is assigned. Consent of the department or officer awarding the contract, the Court says, is not necessary to the giving of such an order.

***

CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.—Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has just given an interesting decision construing the will of William McMahon, who died in October, 1898. The testator gave one-third of the income of his residuary estate to his widow, Mary, during her life, and the income of the remainder was to go to his sister Eliza for life and to the lawful issue of four other brothers and sisters. In case of the death of Eliza, or either of the others, the share of the person or persons so dying was to be divided among the remaining beneficiaries of the will. Eliza died before the testator, though on the same day. His widow is still living. All the other brothers and sisters of the testator died before he made his will, and there was left at his death only the children of his brothers and sisters. The testator's sister, Ann, had a son, James Morrow, who went to Illinois in 1872 with the view of seeking employment and making a home for his wife. The action now before the court is by their child, Samuel H. Morrow, who claims that his father is dead, and that as the "lawful issue" of the testator's sister, Ann Morrow, he is entitled to share in the income of the estate now, and, at the death of the testator's widow, in the residue of the estate, if he shall be then living. Justice Gildersleeve has decided in his favor, holding that the young man's father is presumptively dead. He was last heard from in 1876, in a hospital in Texas. He wrote from there that he never expected to leave the institution, and asked for forgiveness for past wrongs. The Court holds, therefore, that the devise of the residue of the estate vested in the issue of the deceased brothers and sisters of the testator is a present estate defeasible by their death before the termination of the trust.

O'Neill's

Sale of Shirtwaists and Wash Skirts

A special lot of Waists made of Silk and Cotton Mixtures, Plaited Front and Stock Collar, New Sleeves, Unprecedented Value at

1.98 each.

White Pique Separate Dress Skirts made with two rows of insertion over hips, down front and top of flounce,

3.98 each.

CLOSING OUT Rough and Ready Sailor Hats 25c and 45c each.

A Complete assortment of Women's Bathing Suits at Exceptionally Attractive Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

"For Over The 4th"

buy the coolest Clothes, the lightest Straw Hat, the low cut Shoes, the thinnest Underwear, and the hot season's outfit generally at our stores.

July fashions in very thin Negligee Shirts—red, white, blue—Neckwear to match.
Black, blue, tan and hair-colored Sox.
Belts of suede, seal and patent leather.
The caper at the seashore is a Bathing Suit—all day—solid or striped, we have both.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

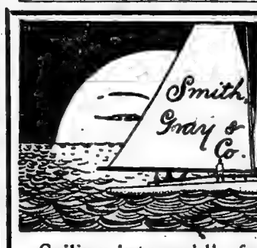

Sailing into public favor by the bright, snappy styles of Clothing for Men and Young Men, designed and produced by and under the immediate direction of one of the Firm.

This means you get the best that can be produced.

Equally breezy things in Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, etc. Sail into us if the service is not to your liking.

Three great stores.

Smith Gray & Co.

Broadway and 31st St. New York. | Broadway and Bedford Av., Fulton St. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Amusements.

AT 3:30 MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY SHANNON'S 23d Regt. BAND. CHINA AND PAINE'S FIREWORKS. AT 9: "THE CIRCUS GIRL." MATINEE JULY 4 AT 4. FRIDAY EVG. OF THIS WEEK. FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE GEISHA. MAT SAT. AT 4. Commencing Next Sunday Afternoon. SOUSA AND HIS BAND.

NEW YORK EVERY NIGHT B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. to-day. Vaudeville & King's Carnival. CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Crystal Covered; Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. to-day, 2:15. To-night, 8:15. FLORODORA EXTRA MATINEE JULY 4TH.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN 66th St. and Columbus Ave. Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts. Every Evening, 8:15. Admission, 50 cents. To-night Miscellaneous. Artificially cooled.

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev'gs, 8:

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Warm; thunderstorms probable in afternoon, winds variable.

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A BOER APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Asks Them to Stop Shipments of Supplies to the British.

THE PRESIDENT ATTACKED

Gen. Pearsons, in a Manifesto, Says the Administration Does Not Enforce the Treaties.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—Gen. Pearsons, Special Agent of the Boer Government, who conducted the recent legal proceedings here with a view to preventing the shipping of mules to South Africa, has issued the following address to the American people, the title being "A Statement of Facts: A Question and an Appeal":

"The burghers of South Africa, who have maintained the war with Great Britain these two years past, have in their struggle a history strikingly parallel with your own.

"Driven by English oppression, they went into the wilderness and redeemed from the wild beasts and the savage a country for themselves, and there planted a civilization and established a free government. In the course of time English cupidity threatened them. They withstood the demand. Raids were made upon their territory, troops and munitions of war massed upon the border, and insulting demands made of them. The appeal to arms followed. Hundreds of thousands of British soldiers from all parts of the world were massed on the soil of these two little republics, containing fewer inhabitants than any State of your Union, and yet they remain unconquered and will so remain if the American people will compel their Government to keep faith.

"By the law of your land—a treaty solemnly entered into and to which you compelled the assent of the British Government—it is declared that the ports of the United States shall not be used as the base of warlike operations against a nation with whom the United States are at peace. The attention of your courts and your President has been formally called to the operations of a body of English army officers, with headquarters at New Orleans. From many parts of the United States these army officers gather horses and mules for their cavalry, and at New Orleans load them on ships and take them to their armies in South Africa. Without these munitions of war the war on the South African republics would almost instantly end. When these republics went to war with their oppressor, they did not believe that they went to war with you; they had faith in your promise of fair play, and can hold and establish their freedom and keep their country if you keep faith.

"To-day the army supplies that you permit to leave your ports are used chiefly to continue torturing and slaying women and children. The revelations forced to be made in the English Parliament within the past few weeks have not only shocked and staggered humanity, but have shamed it as well.

"How much of the sin and shame shall become your own, and what will you do about it?

"On this natal day of your great Republic, will you not turn your thoughts from purely selfish patriotism, and in emulation of your Washington, let your hearts go out to the people who, as your ancestors did, seek to unfurl and to uphold the flag of liberty, and to do so, just as your forefathers did, have engaged in the struggle with the same enemy?

"The appeal is made to the liberty loving people of America. When I came here I came fearing that the people were hostile, as their Government has been unfriendly to the Boers. I find, indeed, that the contrary is true. The hearts of the American people go out to these South Africans so grandly struggling with the enormous power of England to maintain their right to keep and to rule the land they redeemed; but you have not impressed the Federal Administration with your will. The President does not enforce the treaties, and his subordinates despise them.

"The English Government is at the end of its resources. The Boers have won against them. If the American people will stop the shipment of supplies from American ports to British armies, the war will end, and the Weyler-like atrocities at Bloemfontein and Pretoria—the murder of women and children—will end.

"So, in behalf of those sturdy Burghers in arms, who will part with life rather than liberty, in behalf of those women and little ones who, dying of starvation and in prison yet cheer their brave ones in the field, in the name of your own history and traditions and principles, and for your own sakes, at this season, I make bold to pray you to keep the faith and the law made by yourselves, and compel your Government to be American in the traditional and glorious sense."

BADEN-POWELL GOING HOME.

DURBAN, July 3.—Gen. Baden-Powell has arrived here on his way to London. He is going home to recruit his health.

Another Shipload of Horses and Mules.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—The steamship Monterey cleared to-day for Cape Town, with 500 horses and 500 mules for the use of the British troops in South Africa.

WHAT PARIS EATS AND DRINKS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Consul Haynes of Rouen writes as follows, under date of June 3, 1901:

"The annual report concerning the food supply of Paris for 1900 contains some interesting figures. Here is the official average of what a Parisian eats and drinks in one year: Two hundred and forty-two eggs, 19.62 pounds of butter, 3.05 pounds of ready-cooked butcher's meat, 34.92 pounds of fish, 154.70 pounds of beef, 25.38 pounds of pork, and 27.83 pounds of fowl and game.

"This gives a daily average of two-thirds of an egg, 380 grains of butter, 57.12 grains of ready-cooked butcher's meat, 669 grains of fish, 6.81 ounces of beef, 1.11 ounces of pork, and 1.21 ounces of fowl and game.

"The Parisian drinks in a year 1.80 gallons of alcohol, 3.07 gallons of beer, 1.48 gallons of cider, and 44.9 gallons of wine. This gives a daily average of 0.0387 pint of alcohol, 0.067 pint of beer, 0.0334 pint of cider, and 0.99 pint of wine."

THE CHICAGO GAS FIGHT.

Companies Gain Another Legal Victory—Application by City Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A second victory was scored by the gas companies in the Federal court to-day when Judge Kohlsaat refused to allow the City of Chicago to file a petition asking for a rehearing of the motion to remand to the State court the suit against the Ogden Gas Company, the People's Gas, Light and Coke Company, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Judge Kohlsaat last week decided that he had original jurisdiction over the matter at issue, and denied the motion to send the suit back to the Circuit Court. The reason for this ruling was that questions under the Federal Constitution had been raised in the bill of complaint.

Corporation Counsel Walker claimed that the decision was based on a misunderstanding of the case. Judge Kohlsaat announced that he had gone fully over the original petition, and he denied the city's right to file a motion for rehearing.

JUDGE ADDISON BROWN RESIGNS FROM THE BENCH.

Appointed by President Arthur to Place in U. S. Court, He Retires After 20 Years' Distinguished Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Judge Addison Brown of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York has resigned. His letter of resignation was to-day handed to the President by Attorney General Knox. In a personal letter to a friend in this city, in which Judge Brown announced his resignation, he said that he had been on the bench twenty years; that he was seventy-two years of age, and that he felt the need of rest, and had decided to retire from service. No recommendation for the appointment of a successor has been made.

A report was received to-night that Judge Brown's resignation was denied in New York. This created some surprise among the department officials, but investigation showed that the New York report was erroneous. Judge Brown has resigned, and Attorney General Knox has written accepting his resignation.

Addison Brown was born in West Newbury, Essex County, Mass., on Feb. 29, 1830, and came from a noted family of lawyers. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1852 and two years later from the Harvard Law School. He came to this city in 1855 and entered the law office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, of which firm ex-Mayor Oakey Hall and Judge John D. Vanderpool were members. There Mr. Brown shared a table as clerk with Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. In 1864 he became a member of the firm of Pierrepont, Stanley, Langdell & Brown, he being the junior member. Mr. Pierrepont later resigned to accept a position on the bench, and Mr. Langdell was, in 1870, appointed Dean of Harvard Law School, which position he still holds. The name of the firm then became Stanley, Brown & Clark, and so remained until the appointment of Mr. Brown to the position which he has just resigned. The appointment was made by President Garfield on June 2, 1881, but the Senate dissolved without confirming the nomination. President Arthur, in the Fall of 1881, renamed Judge Brown as District Judge for the Southern District of New York, and the appointment was confirmed by the Senate. Judge Brown succeeded Judge William G. Choate, the brother of Joseph H. Choate, both of whom, as well as ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, were classmates of Judge Brown at Harvard.

Previous to his appointment Mr. Brown had never held or sought public office. Always an earnest Republican, he had preferred to confine his activities to the ranks. He has had on the bench to deal largely with admiralty cases, and also to a certain extent with Custom House seizures, condemnation of goods, &c. He is regarded as one of the most hard-working and painstaking Judges on the bench.

Judge Brown was one of the originators of the New York Botanical Garden, and was long President of the Torrey Botanical Club. In collaboration with Prof. N. L. Britton in 1896-8, Judge Brown published "Britton and Brown's Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States and Canada." In The Federal Reporter, 1880-91, Judge Brown published more than 1,600 legal opinions, largely in cases of shipping and admiralty. Judge Brown has twice been married and is a man of considerable means.

Under the United States law a Judge over the age of seventy, who has served ten years on a bench, can be retired at his own request at full salary during the rest of his life. The salary of a District Judge of the United States is $5,000.

Talk of Judge Brown's Successor.

Ernest Hall of the Thirty-fifth District, of which William H. Ten Eyck is leader, was reported last night to be slated for the United States Judgeship made vacant by the resignation of Judge Addison Brown. Mr. Hall is a practicing attorney, a member of a number of clubs, and was Judge of the City Court from 1882 to 1887.

SOUTH DAKOTA SENATORSHIP.

Reported that A. B. Kittredge Will Be Appointed—Others in the Field.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—It is reported that A. B. Kittredge of Sioux Falls will be appointed Senator from South Dakota to succeed the late Senator Kyle. The Governor is to appoint some one to serve until the Legislature meets in 1903.

Mr. Kittredge was formerly National Committeeman. He has abandoned politics and is making money, and it is believed that he may not accept the Senatorship.

Col. Coe I. Crawford, Representative Burke, Judge Campbell, G. A. Matthews, Thomas Sterling, and Capt. Lee Stover are candidates. Col. Crawford was formerly Attorney General of South Dakota; Mr. Matthews was a territorial delegate from Dakota, and Mr. Sterling is a Grand Army orator. Mr. Stover has a Philippine war record.

A POST FOR COL. HERRICK.

Senator Hanna's Associate May Be Made Ambassador to Italy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—It is reported here on quite good authority that Col. Myron Herrick of Cleveland, Ohio, friend and business associate of Senator Hanna, is to receive an appointment in the diplomatic service. Italy is named as the place to which he will be sent, though just now George V. L. Meyer of Massachusetts is the United States Ambassador to Italy.

It is not possible yet to say just what changes are to be made, but there is reason to believe that the President is working on the matter, and will soon have an announcement to make. The post of Ambassador at Rome pays $12,000 a year, and is considered one of the most desirable in a social way of the Continental Courts.

CHICAGO TRACTION BONDS SUIT.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Interesting developments are expected to come out of the arguments in the case of I. and S. Wormser of New York against the North Side Traction Companies of this city, which Judge Kohlsaat has set for hearing in the United States Circuit Court on July 11.

This is the suit in which the complainants, who are bankers in New York, holding $475,000 worth of preferred and $250,000 worth of common stock of the Chicago Union Traction Company, attack the "operating agreement" by which the bonds of the company were exchanged in April, 1900, for the stock of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company, by Charles T. Yerkes and others.

Appointed Examiner in Latin.

ALBANY, July 3.—Elizabeth R. Hoy of New York City has been appointed from the eligible list of the State Civil Service Commission as Examiner in Latin in the State Regents' Department.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

The Direct Route to the Far East
is through Chicago and San Francisco by the "Overland Limited," the every-day train via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

15° cooler than by rail—Hudson River Day Line steamers' Daily Excursions.—Adv.

FATAL RIOT IN COLORADO

Two Persons Killed and Four Wounded in Miners' Outbreak.

Dispute Between a Striker and a Non-Union Man at the Smuggler Mine Started the Uprising.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 3.—The bad feeling engendered in the mining region near Telluride by the labor troubles came to a head to-day in an outbreak at the Smuggler-Union Mine. A dispute between a striker and a non-union miner ended in shooting. It is not known which fired the first shot, but soon the camp was in an uproar. Both sides were armed, and the shooting was general. It is known that at least two men were killed and several wounded.

The first information was to the effect that the Post Office had been blown up with dynamite and that several men had been killed. The news of the riot came from Ouray, Col., across the mountains from Telluride, and was telephoned into Ouray from the Camp Bird Mine, which is between Ouray and Telluride. The Camp Bird is the property of Thomas Walsh of Washington, D. C.

As soon as news was received from the Smuggler mine, which is above the timber line, two miles from Telluride, the Sheriff hastened to the scene, but found the roads and trails blocked with armed men, who refused to allow him to pass. He was also informed that the men of the Camp Bird and the Liberty Bell men had joined the strikers and were armed and supplied with dynamite to defy the authorities. Sheriff Downtain was warned to return without delay, and he obeyed. He telegraphed to Gov. Orman calling for troops, saying that he could not otherwise guarantee protection for life or property.

Gov. Orrman instantly ordered the two regiments of the National Guard to hold themselves in readiness for further advices, but at 9 o'clock this evening he received a message to the effect that a truce had been declared and that there was no further danger.

At 10:45 o'clock Gov. Orman received a message from Sheriff Downtain of Telluride, saying that the strikers had taken forcible possession of the Smuggler-Union Mine and had run all the employes over the range. The message said that the latter made no resistance.

Those known to be killed are John Barthell, a union miner, and J. L. Lujan, a Mexican employed as trimmer in the mines. The wounded are, so far as known, Charles M. Becker, Mine Superintendent, right hip broken and badly shattered by bullet; W. Jordan, shift boss and Deputy Sheriff, shot through hips, no bones broken; John Nicholson, shot through head, will probably die; an unknown man, shot through both legs.

As nearly as can be learned the fight was precipitated at the Sheridan tunnel, which is about three-quarters of a mile above the Bullion tunnel, through which the mines are worked, and where the principal boarding, bunk houses, and other buildings and upper terminal of the tramway are situated.

Last night a party of union miners went to a point near these places, and at 5 o'clock this morning, it is said, sent a man with a message to the men working with William Jordan to the effect that if they would stop work and come down the hill there would be no trouble. In response to this message it is said the union men were fired on, resulting in the instant killing of Barthell.

Jordan and his crew then sought refuge in an old tunnel, and it was while running for its mouth that Jordan was shot through the hips. About 11 o'clock an opportunity was offered to bring Jordan to town by an old and unused trail, all other avenues to the basin being strongly guarded by the union men. The firing gradually worked down to the bullion tunnel.

Telephone wires leading from town to the mines in Marshall and Savage Basin were cut at an early hour, and communication was shut off until a late hour this afternoon.

During the day many rumors were current, some to the effect that fifteen men had been killed. This evening Dr. Sheldon, who went up early this morning, telephoned that ten men, including the four mentioned, were injured, and that they would be sent down as rapidly as he could dress their wounds. Dr. Sheldon was shot through the hand by a stray bullet.

The Tom Boy and Liberty Bell miners, who went to the Smuggler Union early this morning, compelling these properties to close down, returned to their respective mines this afternoon, after it was announced that a temporary agreement had been reached by the union and Edgar Collins, assistant manager. The agreement is said to be that the company will withdraw all men from the mines except a few watchmen until the strike shall be amicably settled and officially declared off.

Shots were exchanged most of the morning between the miners, deputies, and guards, but at 1 o'clock all was quiet, with the exception of scattering shots. Sometime to-day one of the cabins near the office building was blown up, but it is impossible to learn what damage, if any, was done. The Liberty Bell and Tom Boy Miners have practically all gone out in sympathy, and those properties are nearly idle.

READING STRIKE RENEWED.

Employes Say the Company Already Has Violated Its Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 3.—The strike of the shop hands of the Philadelphia and Reading Company in this city is on again. Ever since the approval by a majority of the men at a meeting held in the Opera House, yesterday morning, of the agreement reached by President Baer and Chairman Beschor, there have been mutterings and threats. From the first some of the strikers declared that they were not satisfied with the agreement, and insisted that they were receiving nothing and that the company was getting all.

To-day the claim was made that in two instances the agreement has already been broken by the company, and a meeting of all the men involved in the strike was held in the Opera House to-night. After two hours of heated discussion the men, by a large majority, voted not to return to work on Friday morning.

The employes are now preparing a statement. They say that when twenty-five of the strikers appeared at the shop at Wayne Junction to return to work to-day, they were shown a letter by the Superintendent, which instructed him not to re-employ those who had struck. This letter, it is declared, came from the Philadelphia office, and was in violation of the agreement entered into with President Baer.

The men now charge the company with having broken the agreement, and say they have decided not to return to work until there has been a full recognition of their unions.

A. L. JOHNSON'S ENTERPRISES.

His Death Will Not Cause Their Abandonment, as a Syndicate Is Back of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The death of Albert L. Johnson, who proposed to build a trolley line from this city to New York, and also to fight for the right to operate a three-cent fare system in this city, will not affect his plans, according to his attorney, A. S. L. Shields.

Mr. Shields explained to-day that Mr. Johnson was the head of a corporation, and was not acting as an individual, though his name had been more prominently identified with his trolley enterprises than that of any other member of the syndicate back of them.

Mr. Shields was not able to say who would be selected as President of the syndicate in place of Mr. Johnson, but said he presumed an election would be held before long.

It is rumored that Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland, will take up his brother's fight.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

SPECIAL EVENING SERVICE FROM THE SEASHORE TO NEW YORK, JULY 4.
For the accommodation of seashore patrons the New Jersey Central will operate special evening return service via their Sandy Hook Route July 4th, leaving Point Pleasant at 8:15 P. M.; Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 8:40 P. M.; East Long Branch, 9:08 P. M.; Seabright, 9:14 P. M.; stopping at intermediate stations and arriving at New York 10:40 P. M.—Adv.

Iced TEA-ETTE is the most nourishing drink for hot weather.—Adv.

STORY OF FILIPINO CRUELTY.

Seven Natives Sentenced for Abduction, Assault, and Murder—Had Beaten Nine "Americanista" to Death.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A remarkable story of Filipino cruelty comes to the War Department in the shape of a general order containing the records of the trial before a military commission convened at Nueva Caceres of seven natives charged with abduction, assault with intent to kill, murder, and guerrilla fighting in violation of the rules of war.

One of these men, Zamudio by name, while residing in the Barrio of Cabusao, conceived a plan of deception and cruelty which is worthy of note. With the other six men Zamudio formed a band, of which he was made chief. Notice was served on the people of the barrio that they must assemble at a given place in order to be presented to Gen. Santos, who would punish them if they failed to appear.

Men, women, and children obeyed the mandate. Zamudio received them and required them to take an oath to resist American authority to the death. The people were then formed in ranks and started out to be presented to Gen. Santos, who had not yet made his appearance. Nor did he, for it developed that Santos was a myth, and that the name had been used as a deception by which to commit wholesale murder.

The victims of the band were selected from the friends and relatives of a native pilot aboard a steamboat plying between Manila and Nueva Caceres. Upon the slender pretext that the pilot must be an "Americanista," or a friend of the Americans; eleven persons, among them an aged woman and four young children, were taken into the fields, assaulted with clubs and bolos, and left for dead.

Three of the victims revived, and two of them reached safety, but the other, a girl, was betrayed in a house where she sought succor, and was recaptured by three of the band. Her almost lifeless body was taken back to the fields on a carabao cart, and since then she has not been seen.

Sentences of death and imprisonment at hard labor, according to the degree of guilt, were imposed on the seven by the commission.

$30,000 STOLEN FROM MINT.

Six Bags of $20 Gold Pieces Missing from Cashier's Vault in San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The sum of $30,000, in bright, new twenty-dollar gold pieces, are missing from the Cashier's vault of the United States Mint. Although the mint officials have been working on the case for four days, they have no clew to the disappearance of the coin.

Last week, when Inspector of Mints Roberts appeared here, the semi-annual inspection of the mint was in progress. The local officials preceded the inspection officers by a few days, and last Saturday, in checking up the $6,000,000 of coin in the Cashier's vault, they found that six bags of $5,000 each were not there. The Cashier's books were all right, but the count showed that some one had stolen the coin.

A Director at once changed the combination of all the vaults, but inspection showed the other five vaults were all right. That is all the officials know after four days' work on the mystery.

The coin in the cashier's vault is checked up every night by Cashier W. K. Cole and Chief Clerk Dimmick. The cashier's bond is $30,000, and the chief clerk's $10,000. Every month Superintendent Leach inspects the mint, and is supposed to count the cash. He declares that this vault was all right one month ago. Director Roberts said to-day:

"The theft was probably due to overcrowding of the mint. The cashier's vault has a capacity of $6,000,000, yet recently it contained $25,000,000, which practically filled the place, so that checking up the contents was very difficult. The glut of coin probably suggested his opportunity to the thief. The Government can lose nothing, as the superintendent and the cashier are responsible for the shortage."

MONTANA LAND SCANDAL.

Fears of a "Shakeup" Among Federal Land Officials—Ex-Senator Carter Goes to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The President and the Department of Justice are receiving intimations that certain Montana politicians are alarmed. The Secretary of the Interior and Attorney General Knox a few weeks ago began a campaign against alleged fraudulent transfers of public lands and obtained 101 indictments against persons accused of perjury and subornation of perjury. They also caused to be commenced civil suits against Senator W. A. Clark to recover lands which it was alleged had been transferred to him by agents now under investigation. Special Attorney Frederick A. Maynard of Michigan was retained to conduct the proceedings for the Department of Justice, and the local Montana authorities were ignored.

Now there is talk of collusion in the Montana Land Office, and it is predicted that there will be a general "shake-up" among the Federal officeholders of that State. Ex-Senator Carter has seen the gathering clouds and has come to Washington to see what may be done to avert the "calamity."

MEDICAL STUDENT'S BRAVE ACT.

Rushed Through Burning Building for Instruments Needed for a Patient.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Frank Hill, a medical student and assistant to Dr. V. Farrell of the Chicago Lying-In Hospital, rushed through flame and smoke to-day to save a case of medical instruments upon which a life depended.

The incident was one of several unusual scenes at a fire in the living rooms at the rear of Samuel Gandz's store, at 3,703 Vincennes Avenue. Mrs. Gandz lay on a bed suffering, and Dr. Farrell, Hill, and a nurse were in attendance. While the members of the family carried Mrs. Gandz through the smoke to a near-by house, the flames spread rapidly. When the patient reached a place of safety the need of the instruments was immediate, and Mr. Hill got them.

The damage done by the fire was small and was covered by insurance.

Can Look About Into Three States.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 3.—William Stewart Tod of the firm of J. Kennedy Tod & Co., New York bankers, has purchased 150 acres of land on the top of Round Hill, in Greenwich, from which a view of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut for many miles can be had. Mr. Tod now owns nearly 300 acres of farm land here, which he has acquired in various purchases.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

Engage Space in Advance.
The Lake Shore Limited of the New York Central is running full; it is necessary to engage space days in advance in order to get just what you want. Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis passengers, please note.—Adv.

HEAVY THUNDERSTORMS IN NEW JERSEY

Two Persons Killed by Being Struck with Lightning Bolts.

Houses and Barns Damaged and People Knocked Unconscious—Hailstones as Big as Marbles.

A severe thunderstorm passed over New Jersey yesterday afternoon, during which two persons were killed by lightning bolts and many houses and barns were set on fire by the same cause.

Carrie Shinn, thirteen years old, was sitting with her father and mother in their home on Mill Street, Mount Holly. When the storm came up the girl went to the door to watch it. Her father and mother sat in the room behind her watching the storm through the door over her head. There was a blinding flash, which centred about the child. She dropped on the steps, dead.

The bolt entered her head at the back, passed down her left side, scarring it, and emerged from her foot, tearing off the shoe, and leaving the foot blackened, but not burned. The father and mother were stunned, but revived in a minute.

William Elliott, colored, eighteen years old, of Red Bank, was also struck by lightning and instantly killed while seated in his home.

The residence of J. R. Millor, at 100 Davis Avenue, Kearny, was struck by lightning, and badly damaged but not set on fire. Mrs. Marie Glover Millor, a well-known singer, was knocked unconscious. Edith Browne, a maid in the house, was also stunned, and Mr. Millor was knocked down but not stunned.

At Montclair the storm was one of the worst seen in years. The lightning flashed so frequently that it seemed as though it were continuous. The thunder claps came thick and fast with noises that resembled the crash of thirteen-inch guns. Hailstones as big as marbles fell, and in places almost stripped trees of their leaves. The thunder was punctuated by the rattle of the hailstones on roofs and windows. The wind blew a gale and the rain fell in torrents.

One bolt of lightning hit the house of Harvey Wiley of Forest Street. It entered an unoccupied room and did not damage beyond tearing out a piece of the wall. Five boys were passing the house and were all knocked into the gutter. One boy cut his head by striking a tree, but the rest were not injured.

BIG STORM IN YONKERS.

Lightning Strikes Houses, and a Ball of Fire Frightens People.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 3.—A severe electric storm, accompanied by rain and wind, passed through this city this afternoon. Several trees were uprooted in the vicinity of Yonkers Park, one of the suburbs, by the wind. In the same vicinity the wind got inside of a partly finished house and toppled it over. The roof was not yet on, and the building now lies upside down in the adjoining field.

The lightning entered the residence of Gustave Candlies on Palisade Avenue. The apparent point of entrance was where the burglar alarm wires enter near the roof. It tore a hole from the attic down into the second floor, and then through the floor and ceiling into the dining room. Mr. and Mrs. Candlies were seated at opposite ends of the room, and they declare that a ball of fire as large as a football came through the ceiling and jumped out through an open window. They were not harmed.

The ball of fire leaped across the yard and entered the open window of the kitchen of the next house. There Mary Dohn, the servant, was at work. She asserts the ball burst, filling the room with flame and smoke. That she is right seems to be borne out by the fact that her hair is singed and the bottom edge of her dress scorched. She suffered no bodily harm, but was much frightened.

Several trees were struck by lightning, as were several houses, without great damage being done.

INTENSE HEAT IN KANSAS.

Temperature in Leavenworth Reaches 108—Hot Winds Burn Up Vegetation—Oat Crop Ruined.

KANSAS CITY, July 3.—Kansas City today was the centre of the hottest area in the country. Within a radius of 200 miles of this city the temperature ranged from 96 to 108 degrees. In Central Kansas hot winds are reported as literally burning up all vegetation.

At Leavenworth, Kan., the highest temperature recorded in this part of the country for years was reached, the Government thermometer in that city reaching 108 at 3 o'clock.

Other records in Kansas are: Hutchinson, 105; Fort Scott, 104; Lawrence, 102; Atchison, 100; Arkansas City, 98.

In Missouri the temperature at Sedalia reached 104; at Kansas City, 101; at Joplin, 100, and at Springfield, 96.

In Kansas City the record of yesterday was exceeded by one degree, and five prostrations, none of which it is believed will prove fatal, were reported.

In Joplin the drought of the past ten days has so reduced the water supply as to threaten a shutting down of many mining plants unless rain soon comes.

WICHITA, Kan., July 3.—Secretary Smiley of the State Grain Dealers' Association, after a personal investigation, said to-day that the oat crop of Kansas would be the worst failure in ten years, and that only an immediate rain could save the corn.

Must Guard Chicago Grade Crossings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Fifteen railroad companies were ordered to-day by Mayor Harrison to guard dangerous grade crossings over their tracks. The records of fatalities in the months of July, August, September, and October, in past years indicate that these are the months when the grade crossing swells the list of killed and injured in accidents. At the beginning of the four fatal months the Mayor has taken precautions to eliminate the danger as far as possible. From the Police and Street Departments a list of especially dangerous and unguarded crossings was obtained. Notice was then sent to the companies that they would be required to put flagmen at these points. The order will be obeyed or the city will force compliance.

Sun Hatches Chickens in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

STERLING, Ill., July 3.—Old Sol acted the part of mother to a brood of unhatched chickens on the farm of Warren Powers near this place. The hen was killed on her nest in the field when the mowing machine ran over her, but the eggs were saved and put in a hot place. Within a few hours there were eight eggs hatched out of a total of nine in the nest.

Naval Fireman Dies of Alcoholism.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3.—Daniel McDonald, a fireman on the United States battleship Massachusetts, was found dead in the "brig" this morning when ordered on deck for punishment. McDonald had been intoxicated on Tuesday and struck a sentry, after which he was placed in confinement. The ship's surgeon examined him during the night and reported his condition normal.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

Columbia, Constitution, and Independence, Str. Plymouth will accompany the Yachts in Race off Newport, July 6th, leaving Providence at 8:30 A. M. and Newport at 10:30 A. M.—Adv.

J. P. MORGAN SAID TO HAVE BOUGHT TWO STEAMER LINES.

Transaction Announced from Tacoma Would Give His Firm Control of a "Round the World" Transportation System.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 3.—It is definitely announced to-night by interests closely connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad that J. P. Morgan & Co. have purchased of George B. Dodwell, Frederick Dodwell, and Hugh C. Wallace the Northern Pacific Steamship Company and the Washington and Alaska Steamship Company. The former company owns and operates the steamships Tacoma, Olympia, Victoria, Queen, Adelaide, Baremer, and Glenogle, between Tacoma and Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong.

It also controls the business of the Glen Line, numbering eleven freight steamers which ply between Tacoma and London by way of the Suez Canal. The Washington and Alaska Steamship Company operates the steamships Victorian, City of Seattle, Ruth, and Charles Nelson, between Tacoma and ports of Southeastern Alaska. The sale of these lines was, it is said, effected in New York in May by George B. Dodwell and Hugh C. Wallace, who recently returned.

They will not discuss the matter, but Mr. Dodwell to-night would not deny private dispatches received here from St. Paul stating that the sale had been made. Other men connected with the Northern Pacific confirmed the sale to-night. The purchase of these lines gives J. P. Morgan & Co. a complete transportation system around the world, with headquarters in New York.

It comprises the Leyland Line from New York to London, the Glen Line and Northern Pacific Steamship Line from London to Tacoma, and the Northern Pacific, Burlington Route, and Erie Railroad from Tacoma to New York. It is said that contracts will be let for building several large fast passenger and freight steamships for the Tacoma-Hongkong Line.

TRAIN ROBBERS GET $40,000.

Reported that Express Safe on Great Northern, Robbed in Montana, Contained that Sum.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 3.—According to advices to Chief of Police O'Connor, Train No. 4 on the Great Northern Railway, leaving Seattle on Sunday evening, was robbed near Havre, Mon., about 1 o'clock this afternoon by a band of outlaws. The Great Northern express safe was blown open and $40,000 is said to have been secured.

The robbers escaped across the prairie. The express company has offered a reward of $5,000 for their capture. The express and mail cars were badly damaged by the explosion.

Chief O'Connor's information is that the band which robbed the train consisted of three men, one of whom was a half-breed. They were armed with rifles, and after flagging the train near Wagner, they commanded the engineer to cut loose with the express car.

After proceeding a few miles the engine was again halted and "killed." The men then attacked the express car and blew open the safe and escaped with the booty. Whether or not any one was hurt is not known here.

DETECTIVES GUARD MR. WU.

He Arrives in Philadelphia to Give the July 4 Oration in Spite of a Threatening Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, arrived here from Washington to-night for the purpose of delivering the Fourth of July oration in the public exercises at Independence Hall to-morrow, and is a guest at the Hotel Walton under the watchful eyes of city detectives.

In Washington this morning Mr. Wu received an anonymous letter from this city in which the writer in effect said that the Minister would have to take the consequences if he came here. Mr. Wu immediately communicated with Chairman John S. Hammond of the Committee of the Philadelphia Council, and asked to be relieved of the engagement. Mr. Hammond assured the Minister that no bodily harm would befall him, and Mr. Wu was induced to keep his engagement.

Ever since Mr. Wu's name was suggested as the Independence Day orator there has been individual criticism against that honor being paid to him. The principal argument advanced was that, Independence Day being purely an American holiday, an American citizen should deliver the oration. Most of the criticism came from clergymen, and neither the city officials nor Mr. Wu officially paid any attention to it.

Mr. Wu was met at Wilmington, Del., by the Council's committee and escorted to this city. At the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad three of the city detectives joined the party and accompanied it to the hotel.

Mr. Wu was averse to detective protection, saying that he had great confidence in the American citizen and felt perfectly safe without protection. He said he understood that the Fourth of July was a day of great rejoicing and patriotism, and he came here to enter into the spirit of it. The committee, however, decided that prudence dictated caution, and Mr. Wu was accordingly guarded.

The exercises at Independence Hall tomorrow will be under the auspices of the City of Philadelphia, and are held every year at the historic hall. Mr. Wu will deliver his oration in the morning, and in the afternoon, at his own request, he will witness the annual regatta on the Schuylkill River, in which oarsmen from several of the Eastern cities will participate.

ATTACKS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee Indorses, Strictures of Archbishop Corrigan.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 3.—Archbishop Katzer indorses the attack made on Christian Science by Archbishop Corrigan. He said to-night:

"Christian Science is fundamentally wrong. It is founded on Pantheism, from which all its theories are drawn, and so the system is fundamentally wrong. Christian Science does no harm when it convinces some person who is suffering from an imaginary illness; indeed, it does some good. But when it tells a man whose leg is cut off that he only imagines that his leg is off, and thus keeps him from the care of a physician, when medical help could save his life, then it is wrong, deplorably wrong.

"I know Archbishop Corrigan, and I know him for a careful, as well as a learned, man, and whatever he says regarding the doctrine of Christian Science I am willing to indorse."

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

Pennsylvania Railroad East and West
The Pennsylvania Railroad train service is maintained on a high plane of excellence. Leave New York at convenient hours for Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

200 MORE DEAD BEFORE RAIN FALLS

Storms at Last Come to Break the Fatal Heat.

94 DEGREES IN EARLY HOURS

When the Tempest Swept Over the City the Mercury Dropped Many Degrees—Commerce Had Then Practically Ceased—What This Relief Means.

After another desperate effort to establish still another heat record, the hot spell which has been paralyzing everybody and everything in the city for the past seven days was broken yesterday afternoon by a series of severe thunder showers that followed one another in quick succession just as the mercury in the official thermometer reached the 94-degree-in-the-shade mark.

The maximum temperature came, after a morning of trying humidity, at 12:30 P. M. With the thermometer at that height at that early hour, climbing at the rate of two degrees an hour, with three or more hours to run before it reached its best effort, and with a steadily rising humidity, it may be conjectured what the day would have been were it not for the timely showers.

As it was the maximum temperature was broken almost as soon as it was reached, for almost simultaneously the first black clouds of a storm rushing to the rescue of the stricken city began to show in the west.

Within thirty minutes of the time of the highest record the thermometer fell four degrees, and within two hours and a half it had fallen eighteen degrees—from 94 to 76 degrees—and for the time being at least there was an end to the prostrations that were going on in the street far below alike of man and beast.

The relief came in the nick of time, for the sweltering city. Trade and even traffic were being paralyzed, and the hospitals, already crowded, were overpacked with patients hauled through the streets by exhausted ambulance horses.

THE RECORD OF DEATH.

The deaths in all the boroughs in the city again reached over 200. In the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx the prostrations numbered over 150.

Despite the fact that up to noon, when the storms began to appear, the temperature was anywhere from 5 to 7 degrees lower than the day before, yesterday began as early as 8 o'clock in the morning to threaten another record-breaker. At that hour the mercury had climbed up to 82 degrees. By 9 o'clock it was up to the 85 mark, and by 10 o'clock it had soared up to the 88 line, with no apparent intention of stopping.

The humidity at this hour was but 53 per cent., but the day had begun with 72 per cent., and the effect of this was even worse for the time being than the heat. In another hour the 92 mark was reached, and at 12 o'clock, as a distant haze was observed from the top of the American Surety Building by the Weather Bureau men, 93 degrees were recorded.

The haze grew into clouds, and it became apparent that either the promised "cloudiness" or an unexpected storm would soon prevail. At 12:30 the maximum temperature of the day, 94 degrees, was reached, while at the same time the humidity rose steadily to 53 per cent.

At this time the people in the street

of the city was paralyzed worse than ever before. The most serious result of the protracted spell was realized when it was found that the ice situation was being affected. Throughout the down-town districts the delivery of ice was delayed from two to five, and even more, hours. One club that should have been served at 6 o'clock in the morning could not obtain ice until 1 o'clock P. M.

The delay in the delivery of this commodity caused rumors that men handling the ice at the barges for the company had struck for higher pay. The cause, however, was the general complaint that men and horses were exhausted and overcome, and that this, with the extra demand, owing to the long spell of heat had caused the delay.

General Manager Winch of the American Ice Company said that the output of ice was four times that ordinarily sold and that four times as many men as were ordinarily employed were trying to fill the unprecedented demand.

The company shipped horses from Baltimore, Philadelphia and Chicago to take the place of the many animals on the sick list in this city. At many stations where the animals were in sufficient number the men began to drop off. At the various stations of the company throughout the city special men were designed to look after the animals. As each wagon backed into the bridge to be loaded, the animals were watered and bathed and, when necessary, ice was placed on their heated heads.

FAMINE IN DRINKS NEAR.

Owing to the impairment of the ice service a famine in cooling drinks was threatened at one time in lower Broadway. Ice cream was among the luxuries that could not be had in many places. One restaurant down town offered a premium of 25 cents per quart to be supplied with the cream, but was told that none could be delivered.

One of the biggest ice cream manufacturers in the city ceased taking orders for cream as early as 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. At this place, ever since the heated spell began, 20,000 quarts of cream were manufactured every day, but this and an emergency supply of 20,000 quarts which was kept on hand for to-day's celebration were consumed, and thereafter the company could not catch up with its orders. All except regular customers were, therefore, cut out of the list to be supplied, and even the orders of regular consumers, restaurants, hotels, and clubs, were cut in half.

Another big ice cream manufacturer down town complained of the same experience. The demand for ice cream was beyond all records. This factory turned out more than 8,000 quarts above its regular daily output, and still the demand exceeded the capacity to supply the cream.

Next to the ice cream men the "soft stuff" men and the beverage men were taxed most heavily. One of the big manufacturing concerns of temperance drinks put on a double shift of men and hired double delivery teams and men and worked night and day until the entire surplus stock was sold. Thereafter sales were made only to regular customers, the factory being unable to turn out the beverages quickly enough.

One big brewing concern reported 147 of its horses laid up with the heat and the epizootic. Over 100 horses were hired to take the places of the sick animals, and 23 extra men were taken on to fill vacancies of those who had given out. About the only thing to escape the epizootic and the heat in the brewery's outfit was a huge delivery automobile, with which the company has been experimenting. The demand for beer also was a record breaker, the only trouble being to supply the customers owing to the condition of the horses and the men.

Another big brewing concern hired a special veterinary surgeon and a staff of assistants to look after its horses, and even with such help twelve of its teams were laid off.

Many of the express companies were a full day's work behind last night owing to the havoc of the heat among their horses. One company delivering in Bath Beach delivered at 11:30 o'clock Tuesday night trunks that should have been delivered early Monday evening. Orders were to save the horses and to deliver at night as much as possible to avoid the hottest parts of the day. Many other concerns throughout the city made arrangements to save their horses, among them the big department stores. The customer who made a purchase and who did not choose to carry his own parcel with him had the choice of leaving it behind to be delivered when the weather "let up."

THE METROPOLITAN'S TROUBLES.

Conditions in the Metropolitan street car service were about the same yesterday as the day before. Many of the men who were overcome slightly during the early part of the spell returned to work just in time to take the places of the "extras," who could no longer stand the strain. Car after car ran in, the conductor complaining of illness and asking to be relieved for a while. It was only the storms that cooled the city so suddenly that saved a disarrangement of the schedules.

Work on the tunnel in many cases was about to be suspended when the relief came. The men turned out in the morning hoping to put in at least part of a day's work, and they worked until noon. During the eating hour they lounged about arguing whether it was too hot to risk further work when the first signs of relief in the shape of clouds rose over the city. As it was, many decided to knock off, the stifling heat in the deep trenches having taken the vitality out of them. In time, in many sections, the rain prevented further work, and in general yesterday's work on the tunnel was but that of a half day.

Down town the heat was overpowering as the morning hours approached noon, and it was decided by many of the big companies to close and give the employes a chance to recuperate. A number of the big wholesale silk and woolen houses closed their doors as early as 11:30 A. M., and many of them will give their clerks a vacation until next Monday, when it is hoped the last traces of the hot spell will have worn off.

Dr. Taylor, Assistant Registrar of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, gave out the following list of deaths due solely to the heat. The deaths were not the result of an illness aggravated by the high temperature, but were due entirely to sunstroke. The list also represents only the deaths that occurred in Manhattan, there being some delay in arriving at similar figures for the other boroughs:

Saturday, June 29, 24 deaths.
Sunday, June 30, 22 deaths.
Monday, July 1, 48 deaths.
Tuesday, July 2, 61 deaths.
Wednesday, July 3, (to noon,) 3 deaths.

In the report the doctor explains that in heated terms many deaths are reported which seem to have been caused by the heat, but which in reality are the result of some illness which had been aggravated by the high temperature. This is the reason for the discrepancy between the present figures and those published as being the returns from the different hospitals.

WORK OF THE S. P. C. A.

Among the most overworked during the hot spell were the men of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and those of the Department of Health. Over 200 dead horses were removed by the Health authorities on Tuesday, and the number yesterday would have been even larger had it not been for the timely interruption of the death-dealing heat. In each case where an animal falls the department takes care that the offal contractor removes the carcass, and if, as was frequently the case during the past week, the contractor's horses are unequal to keep up with the job, the department itself removes the carcasses. Wherever an animal has been removed the place is thoroughly disinfected, the carcass being taken to Barren Island, where it is disposed of.

Up to noon yesterday the Society for the Prvention of Cruelty to Animals had treated over one hundred horses that had been overcome by the heat. In all, since the beginning of the hot weather, nearly 500 horses have been treated. The ambulances for the animals have been out almost night and day for over a week, and it was necessary to get an extra supply of horses to haul the big red trucks that carry the sick horses to the hospital.

Among those who had to suffer most by the business incident to the heat were the telephone girls. In hot weather none that can do business by telephone cares to venture out, and the number of calls to "Central" yesterday were so frequent that numbers of girls were in danger of collapse under the combined strain of the work and the heat.

One of the interesting things to be observed among those seeking relief from the heat in cooling drinks was the number of fervent old topers who drifted away from their favorite beverages and took to "soft stuffs." In the better sections of the city beer practically went begging, and vichy, at best with a trifling addition to take the innocent taste out of it, reigned queen of drinks.

RELIEF FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Nowhere was the relief brought by the thunderstorms of the afternoon hailed with more welcome than in the crowded and overworked hospitals throughout the city. At the present time there is not a hospital in the city that is not crowded with heat patients, and the respite of yesterday afternoon, even though but temporary, will go far, the doctors say, toward hastening the recovery of those overcome. Doctors, nurses, and ambulance horses and every one and everything connected with the hospitals have been worn to the verge of fatigue by the extraordinary strain imposed.

At Flower Hospital there was a congestion of heat patients, and the regular force was worked far beyond the regular hours. At 10 o'clock, two hours before the showers brought relief, the house surgeon announced that he would be able to take in very few more patients, as the capacity of the hospital was about exhausted.

The Presbyterian Hospital is even more crowded than the Flower Hospital. There cots have been erected in the corridors and all routine hospital operations have been postponed wherever possible. Every possible attention is concentrated on the emergency cases that have come in and that are expected to come in until the spell has been definitely broken. The ambulance service of this hospital is in fair condition, as the horses have been treated carefully, a bath and a rub-down following each exhausting call.

Up to noon yesterday Roosevelt Hospital had answered twenty-two heat prostration calls, two of which proved fatal before the ambulance could reach the hospital. Several of the cases have been transferred to the Mount Sinai Hospital and to the German Hospital. The Roosevelt ambulance service consists of electric vehicles, and therefore remained unimpaired by the severe heat.

The staff of the New York Hospital was assisted by a number of volunteer physicians and nurses, which made it possible to treat an extraordinary number of extra patients. Yesterday alone 64 cases were taken to this hospital, the brunt of the ambulance work falling on the automobile ambulances, the horses having given out several days ago. One trip made by the automobile ambulance brought in six patients picked up in different parts of the district. About 50 patients who have sufficiently recovered from the effects of their prostration were transferred to the branch of the hospital at White Plains.

St. Vincent's Hospital had seventy heat prostration calls yesterday. Here also all accommodations are full, and as fast as patients recover they are removed to the court within the hospital, where they sit covered by awnings and fanned by electric fans, gaining steadily in strength. One automobile ambulance and three horse ambulances attend to the calls sent in to this hospital. The horses gave out several days ago, and the officers of the institution asked assistance of some of their friends.

John D. Crimmins at once sent three animals to take the place of the disabled horses. Mr. Crimmins then called at the hospital in person and remained there pretty much throughout the day. At the end of that time he offered to loan other horses if necessary to keep the service in fit condition.

Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan also offered her newly acquired house in Twelfth Street to the hospital authorities if it should become necessary to have more room. The offer was accepted, the house having been newly renovated, and hereafter it will be used for the heat cases that are mending.

The J. Hood Wright Hospital is about the only one in the city that is not overcrowded. Only three calls were sent in to the hospital yesterday, one of these proving fatal.

The chief work of saving heat victims, however, goes on at Bellevue. Here the morgue was so overcrowded with unclaimed bodies that sixty of them were removed yesterday and buried in the Potter's Field before the usual time limit of five days was up. Trouble is being experienced with the bodies of heat victims. The method of preserving the remains is practically that of cold storage, but it is found that the bodies of those whom the heat killed are harder to preserve than are those who died of other causes.

In the hospital itself the marked lowering of temperature had a beneficial effect on the patients. Even though the break in the spell may not be permanent the respite granted by the temporary relief will do much to save those now at the hospital. The ambulance service, so severely crippled, was helped out by the successful operation of the automobiles which the New York Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company has placed at the disposal of the hospital.

Speaking of the general effect of the heat Dr. Stewart of Bellevue Hospital said:

"Even if the present respite in weather conditions is continued and there are no more heat prostrations, the effect of already contracted exhaustion will be felt for some time to come."

Following are the names and addresses (where known) of those who succumbed to or were overcome by the heat and whose cases were reported to the police:

Deaths in Manhattan.

BARTLETT, HENRY, 45 years, 280 Bowery.
BEECHER, CORNELIA, 65 years, 439 West Thirty-ninth Street.
BRESE, (child,) 236 West Sixtieth Street.
BERNARD, ANDREW, 47 years, 434 West Twenty-sixth Street.
BRADBURY, HENRY, 50 years, 36 East Seventieth Street.
BERTRAM, Mrs., 197 Forsyth Street.
BROSSON, MARGUERITE, 60 years, 239 West Thirty-third Street.
BROSTON, JAMES, 62 years, 1,807 Third Avenue.
BULKLAND, HENRY, 33 years, 111 Bowery.
CONNELLY, —, 153 West Eighty-third Street.
CONVILLE, JOSEPH, 60 years, 14 Baxter Street.
CONWAY, —, 10 months, 331 East Forty-fourth Street.
CREEHAN, Mrs., 57 years, 429 East Seventy-second Street.
CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 60 years, 601 West Forty-second Street.
DANBROSCHI, JOSEPH, died in Roosevelt.
DECKER, CHARLES, 45 years, 80 Bowery.
DELIMEL, LOUIS, 25 years, 618 East Eleventh Street.
DE LOOK, JOHN, 44 East Twentieth Street.
DONNELLY, ELLEN, 52 years, 2,407 Second Avenue.
DOYLE, KATHERINE, 839 Second Avenue.
DELAVOR, MATHEW, 25 years, 667 Third Avenue.
DUGAN, MICHAEL, 44 years, German Hospital.
ENGLE, NICHOLAS, 58 years, Sixty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue.
ENTERWEIN, JOSEPH, 580 Eleventh Avenue.
EVANS, HARRY, 1 year, 451 West Forty-second Street.
FALLON, HENRY, 63 years, 118 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.
FITZGIBBONS, MARY, 29 years, 519 West Forty-ninth Street.
FITZSIMMONS, —, 1 year, 225 Spring Street.
FLANNELLY, died in Roosevelt.
FRANKENBERG, HEADING, 31 years, 48 Avenue A.
GAFFNEY, THOMAS, 31 years, 1,055 Third Avenue.
GILES, Mrs. SARAH HAYWARD, 234 West Forty-fourth Street.
GOODWIN, ANN, 55 years, 500 West Twenty-sixth Street.
GOLDSTEIN, —, child, 250 Monroe Street.
HALPIN, MARY, 26 years, 8 Mangin Street.
HARTNEY, BRIDGET, 65 years, 507 West Fiftieth Street.
HASTINGS, LIZZIE, 38 years, 62 Clinton Street.
HELLIG, MICHAEL, 58 years, 509 West Forty-fourth Street.
HENLEY, ELIZABETH, 92 years, died at her home, 348 Hudson Street.
HENNING, MICHAEL, 58 years, 509 West Forty-fourth Street.
HEMINGFRIED, —, child, 416 East Seventy-sixth Street.
HOEY, ROSE, 65 years, 972 Eighth Avenue.
HOPKINS, MARGUERITE, 50 years, 315 East Twenty-fifth Street.
HOWARD, JAMES, 4 years, 119 West Twenty-fourth Street.
JAMESSEN, JAMES, 3 months, 119 West Twenty-fourth Street.
JELLECKER, Dr. FRANCIS A., 190 West Street.
KEEFE, Mrs., 60 years, 479 Third Avenue.
KENNEY, JOHN, 6 months, 329 East Forty-eighth Street.
KENNEDY, JOHN S., 23 years, 543 East Sixteenth Street.
KENNEDY, JOHN F., 23 years, 543 East Sixteenth Street.
KRINTACE, DAVID, 45 years.
LANZ, ROSALIE, 78 years, 135 Sullivan.
LE CLAIR, B., 54 years, 552 West Fifty-second.
LUDWIG, Mrs., 43 years, 390 Third Avenue.
LUDWIG, Mrs. EMMA, 156 East Twenty-eighth.
LUDLOW, JOHN, 586 Second Avenue.
LYNCH, JOHN, 65 years, 447 West Sixteenth.
MALLON, NICHOLAS, 70 years, 217 West Thirty-second Street.
MANN, JACOB, 26 years, 104 East Seventh Street.
MACK, JAMES, 38 years, 669 Third Avenue.
MONIHAN, LENA, 75 years, 71 East Houston.
MEYER, HENRY, 40 years, 228 West Twenty-seventh.
MORRISSEY, BRIDGET, 48 years, 243 Mulberry.
MONSKY, DORA, 43 years, 68 Suffolk.
MOORE, ANNA, 66 years, Chapin Home.
McCOY, WILLIAM, 58 years, 530 West Forty-sixth.
McREAR, JOHN, 25 years, 239 East Eighty-fourth.
McINTYRE, JAMES, 41 years, 1,959 Madison Avenue.
NOLAN, NICHOLAS, 70 years, 217 West Thirty-second.
NONBEK, ALEXANDER, died in Roosevelt.
NUGENT, CHRISTOPHER, 36 years, 340 West Fortieth.
NORMALLY, ELLEN, 52 years, 2,407 Second Avenue.
OBERHOFER, MARTIN, 45 years, foot of West Fifty-ninth.
O'BRIEN, ELLEN, 311 East Thirteenth.
OSBORNE, RICHARD, 656 Broadway.
OSTER, Mrs., 68 years, 317 Broome.
POWERS, JOSEPH E., 3 months, 169 Mulberry.
PRESTON, JESSIE, 62 years, 1,870 Third Avenue.
QUANN, ALICE, 70 years, 114 King Street.
QUINN, (child,) 445 Tenth Avenue.
RAVEN, HANSON, 39 years, 301 Spring Street.
RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, died in Roosevelt.
REGINI, PASQUALE, 23 years, 311 West Sixty-ninth Street.
ROURKE, JAMES, 444 West Twenty-fourth Street.
RUSSELL, MARGARET, 53 years, 4 Macdougal Street.
RUDELLI, ANDREW, 35 years, 175 Bleecker Street.
RYAN, MICHAEL, 25 years, 441 East Seventy-sixth Street.
SAUNDERS, RUMEAN, died in Roosevelt.
SCHMIDT, MICHAEL, 183 Varick Street.
STEINEN, DELIA, 55 years, 105 East Twenty-seventh Street.
SNELL, ADELAIDE, died in Roosevelt.
STRUNKEL, FRANZ, 58 years, 171 Second Street.
TILCHER, ELLEN, 4 months, 264 West Fortieth Street.
TODD, THOMAS HALL, 40 years, Park Row and Mail Street.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN, died at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 55 years, died in front of 444 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN, died at 150 East Twenty-seventh Street.
VAFUS, DORA, died at Bellevue Hospital.
WADE, JAMES, 60 years, 258 West Fifty-ninth Street.
WALL, —, 994 First Avenue.
WARNER, —, 1 year, 76 Morton Street.
WILLMAN, MARY, 30 years, 506 East Eleventh Street.
YOUNG, MARY, 82 years, 64 Lewis Street.

Prostrations in Manhattan.

A.—Allen, Asa, 45 years, 65 Leroy Street; Adams, Edward, 22 years, 347 East Seventy-third Street.
B.—Birdsall, John, 62 years, Soldiers' Home; Berger, Otto, 57 years, 531 East Twelfth Street; Buckhamg, Henry, 33 years; Bode Emily, 443 West Thirtieth Street; Brown, Julius, 503 East Fifth Street; Benkowitz, Herman, 50 years, 147 Avenue A; Bodiner, Annie, 30 years, 129 East Third Street; Brown, Pauline, 3 years, 14 Cottage Place; Beyer, John, 31 years, 621 East Fourteenth Street; Byrnes, Kate, 27 years, 169 Perry Street; Brennan, Mary, 35 years, 666 Broadway; Butts, James, 68 years, 219 Seventy-sixth Street, Bay Ridge.
C.—Conlon, John E., 29 years, 432 East Fourteenth Street; Cohen, Harry, 30 years, 335 Stanton Street; Cohen, Max, 44, overcome at his home, Hester and Division Streets; Cassidy, Matthew, 35 years, 136 West Nineteenth Street; Commiskey, James, 44 years, 560 West Fifty-fourth Street; Cohen, Morris, 21 years, 91 East Broadway; Conway, Michael, 35 years, 66 Carmine Street.
D.—Dunn, Frank, 405 East Thirteenth Street; Deppe, Herman, 37 years, 730 Second Avenue; Dentol, Paul, 32 years, 6 Varick Street; Dunn, Mary, 47 years, 554 West Fiftieth Street.
E.—Early, Joseph, 26 years, overcome at home, 228 East Forty-third Street.
F.—Farley, John, 30 years, residence unknown; Feri, Antonio, 89 years, 555 West Broadway; Fonan, Michael, 36 years, 73 Centre Street; Fray, John, 38 years, 776 Third Avenue; Faw, William, 37 years, 61 Old Broadway; Fannen, James, 100 Bleecker Street; Frankenly, Heading, 31 years, 48 Avenue A; Fallen, Joseph, 27 years, 12 South Street.
G.—Gehn, Henry, 33 years, 456 West Thirty-fifth Street; Gately, Bernard, 45 years, 1,612 Broadway; Gunther, Alfred, 40 years, 350 East Ninety-first Street; Grunner, George, 35 years, 46 West Forty-sixth Street.
H.—Hofner, Carl, 62 years, 213 East Sixth Street; Hout, Marcelis, 32 years, 452 Eighth Avenue; Hughes, Fanny, 46 years, 515 Street; Hull, Garrie, 40 years, 397 Third Avenue; Haas, Joseph, 45 years, 630 East Ninth Street; Hutchinson, John, 53 years, 73 Bowery; Hesheir, Charles, 50 years, 51 Bedford Street; Hufull, Carl, 62 years, 231 East Sixth Street; Hayes, Thomas, 24 years, 163 East Forty-seventh Street; Hafler, Hyman, 26 years, 174 Clinton Street.
J.—Johnson, William, 19 years, no home.
K.—Kelly, John, 54 years, 565 Third Avenue; Kirling, Edward, 31 years, 80 Allen Street; Keefe, Kate, 24 years, 149 East Eighteenth Street; Kruise, Charles, 39 years, 566 Anderson Avenue; Kiser, Martha, 74 years, 1,970 Second Avenue; Kerwin, Margaret, 70 years, 31 James Street.
L.—Lancaster, John, 48 years, 424 West Twentieth Street; Lannigan, Charles, 35 years, 225 Ninth Avenue; Liebenthal, Annie, 17 years, 16 Willis Street; Lindsey, John, 30 years, 420 West Thirty-eighth Street.
M.—Mann, Jacob B., 45 years, 104 Seventh Street; Medigan, James, 23 years, 1,080 Brook Avenue; Masch, John, 44 years, 27 West Forty-ninth Street; Michael, Frank J., 39 years, 64 Park Row; McGowan, Andrew, 28 years, 249 Seventh Avenue; McGillig, Sarah, 42 years, 234 East Twenty-eighth Street; McKenna, Michael, 33 years, 117 Varick Street; Momerick, Alexander, 45 years, 557 West Forty-ninth Street; McEntree, John, 49 years, 1,744 Bergen Avenue, Brooklyn.
N.—Newton, Fred., 32 years, 460 West Thirty-eighth Street.
O.—Orr, Albert W., clerk in Fire Marshal's office, Fire Headquarters; Glover, Jack, 26 years, Ninety-ninth Street and Second Avenue; O'Connor, Barclay, 311 East Twenty-sixth Street; O'Brien, J., no address; O'Brien, Thomas, 54 years, Newark, N. J.
P.—Purcell, Patrick, 34 years, 334 East Thirty-fourth Street.
R.—Reidy, Michael, Chief Clerk at Fire Headquarters, attended and remained on duty; Rudolph, Walter, 63 years, 316 Broome Street; Rockey, George, 50 years, 22 Cherry Street; Rosenbioh, Seymour, 50 years, 251 West Thirtieth Street; Rowe, Jennie, 22 years, Tenth Street, near Avenue C; Reilly, John, 50 years, 220 East Thirty-ninth Street.
S.—Sears, James E., 33 years, 218 East Eighteenth Street; Stang, Oscar, 42 years, 9 Second Street; Shurmeister, Charles, 38 years, 12 Chatham Square, overcome in Tombs; Stern, Herman, 41 years, residence unknown; Stetson, Charles, 47 years, 646 East Eleventh Street; Steinbercker, Joseph, 60 years, Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn; Smith, William, 39 years, 432 West Twenty-ninth Street; Schoett, Ernest, 36 years, 512 West Fiftieth Street; Seelig, Rose, 30 years, 332 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, went insane from heat at her home.
T.—Thanner, Annie, 2,340 Second Avenue; Taylor, Percy, 78 Jackson Avenue, Brooklyn; Tuttle, Nancy, 90 years, 255 West Thirty-eighth Street; Turner, Robert, 23 years, 23 Jane Street; Tynan, Mary, 45 years, 200 East Eighty-fifth Street.
U.—Unidentified man, about 35 years, overcome at Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue; Unidentified man, 40 years, overcome at Stanton Street; unidentified man, 35 years, card in pocket with name "Batler, 609 Ninth Avenue"; Unidentified man, from Seventeenth Street to Avenue B; Unidentified man, overcome on Third Avenue; Unidentified woman, employed at restaurant at 607 Hudson Street, known as "Sarah."
W.—Woeger, Mary, 20 years, 183 Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn; Warner, Augustus, 35 years, 452 Washington Street; Wheeler, Frank, 43 years, 456 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Wolf, Annie, 65 years, 1,215 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn; Wilson, Kate, 30 years, 118 West Nineteenth Street.

Deaths in Brooklyn.

BARON, AUGUST, 46 years, 149 Eighth.
BARRINGTON, HANNAH, Long Island College Hospital.
BAUERLEIN, FRANCIS, 8 months, Meserole.
BOEMMINGHAM, FRANZ, 78 years, 1,401 Greene Av.
BROWN, —, 2 years, 124 Meserole.
BURGALL, LIZZIE, 65 years, 82 Van Pelt.
BOCKHERT, HENRY, 8 months, 44½ Meserole Street.
BOWERS, JAMES, 41 years, St. Catharine's Hospital.
BENDER, DANIEL, 47 years, 176 Stagg Street.
BASS, M., 44 years, 282 North Seventh Street.
BYRNE, BERNARD, 74 years, 177 Concord.
CHRISTIAN, CURKE, 241 Central Avenue.
CONNOR, Mrs., Hotel St. George.
CAMPBELL, JOHN, 42 years, 857 Flushing Avenue.
CANNING, ELIZA, 86 years, 343 10th.
CANTLING, DANIEL, 68 years, Greenpoint Avenue.
CARLIN, EUGENE, 1 month, 306 President.
CASISE, LOUISE, 22 years, 177 Montrose Av.
CHILD, 9 months, 866 Kent Av.
CHILD, 9 months, 291 Twenty-first.
CHUBB, MARY A., 68 years, 44 Devoe.
CORNELL, ELIZA, 74 years, 153½ Nevins.
COOK, WILLIAM, 50 years, 47 Powers.
DIETERLE, CATHERINE, 68 years, 38 Hamburg Avenue.
DOWD, MARIA, 595 Columbia.
DONNELLY, MARY, 40 years, 187 Bond.
DRITCHMAN, LIZZIE, 9 months, 174 Stagg.
DUGAN, CHARLES, 22 months, 179 India.
DUHAMEL, CARL J., 2 years, 104 Heyward.
DOYLE, KATE, 68 years, 645 Warren Street.
FABORN, —, infant, 175 Stockton.
FIELD, MORRIS, 45 years, 352 Wythe Avenue.
FINGER, —, 53 Gratten.
FRANKLIN, ROLAND, 30 years, 142 High Street.
FLANIGAN, THOMAS, 40 years, 1,035 Manhattan Avenue.
FREESE, EDWARD, 283 Hart Street.
GARRISON, PETER H., 9 months, 111 Wyckoff Street.
GELIOMEL, DAISY, 4 months, Hudson Avenue and Willoughby Street.
GEORGE, MRS., 35 years, 162 Leonard Street.
GLASER, MRS., 67 years, 282 Ashford Street.
GORMAN, THOMAS, 6 months, 68 South Third Street.
GRAVE, JULIA, 2 days, 165 Lexington Avenue.
GUMPENAU, MARY, 62 years, 395 Eckford Street.
HAGADORN, CHRISTIAN, 77 years, 18 Graham Avenue.
HABRO, JOHANNA, 85 Columbia Street.
HARVEY, MARIE F., 78 years, 19 Ashland Place.
HILLBRAKE, EDWARD, 4 months, 1,090 Manhattan Avenue.
HORNEICKER, JOHANNA, 58 years, 478 Marcy Avenue.
HOWE, MARY, 478 Marcy Avenue.
HUTH, MICHAEL, 45 years, 45 Bristol Street.
HUNTER, —, 55 years, 141 Java Street.
HOONICE, JOHANNA, 53 years, 478 Marcy Avenue.
IVERS, MATT[illegible] 20 months, 236 Spencer Street.
JACKSON, JOHN, 67 years, 241 Bridge Street.
JENNINGS, JOHN, 38 years, 161 Newell Street.
JOHNSON, MABEL, 4 years, 64 Thirty-seventh Street.
JOHNSON, ANNA, 50 years, 180 Hopkins Street.
KELLY, BERT, Brooklyn Hospital.
KEINSEN, MARY A., 80 years, 511 Marcy Avenue.
KINSLAND, ANNIE, 68 years, Home for the Aged.
KELLY, M., 33 years, 54 Madison Street.
KIRK, MICHAEL, 38 years, 783 Myrtle Avenue.
KILLER, FREDERICK, 20 years, 262 Ralph Avenue.
KACHNER, JOSEPH, 50 years, 109 Ellery Street.
LAMB, EUGENE, 41 years, 141 Greenpoint Avenue.
LERA, CATHARINE, 19 years, 90 North Fifth Street.
LUCAS, JAMES, infant, 406 Hudson Avenue.
LYNCH, WILLIAM, 8 months, Norwegian Hospital.
LYON, JOHN E., 79 years, 529 Washington Avenue.
MAGANER, MARY, 68 years, 135 Franklin Avenue.
MANN, MARY, 90 years, 67 Emerson Place.
MARDORF, MARY, 60 years, 22 Carlton Avenue.
McCLELLAND, JAMES, 278 Hicks Street.
McKEON, MRS., 121 North Third Street.
UNKNOWN MAN, German Hospital.
UNKNOWN MAN, Brooklyn Hospital.
MARTIN, JACOB, 70 years, 97 North Seventh Street.
McCARTHY, MARY, infant, 129 Fourth Place.
McMAHAN, ANN, 27 years, 1,253 Pacific Street.
McNULTY, THOMAS, 8 months, 476 Warren Street.
McSORLEY, MARY, 75 years, Home for the Aged.
MIELNK, KATIE, 68 years, 301 Wallabout Street.
MOLINEUX, MARIE E., 88 years, 133 Fort Greene Place.
MURPHY, MARY, 70 years, 317 Hooper Street.
NAILEY, EDWARD, 10 months, 10 Canton Street.
NEIGHBORNE, MARY, 44 years, Manhattan, 43 Willow Place.
NELSON, —, 11 months, 372 Baltic Street.
O'BRIEN, JOHN, 41 years, 915 De Kalb Avenue.
O'LOUGHLIN, HUGH, 55 years, 61 Nelson Street.
POWERS, MORRIS, 40 years, 803 Kosciusko Street.
POWERS, MARGARET, 20 Alabama Avenue.
ROBINSON, SAMUEL B., 90 years, 180 Monroe Street.
RORKE, JAMES, 62 years, 112 Sixth Avenue.
ROSS, JOHN, 27 years, 245 Walker Street.
RUDD, VICTORIA, 56 years, 67 Emerson Place.
RUSS, MARY, 11 months; Stagg Street.
RYAN, PATRICK, 42 years, 348 Warren Street.
RYAN, HANNAH, 26 years, 116 Schermerhorn Street.
SANG, LEE, 288 Davoe Street.
SLAVIN, JAMES, 38 years, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street.
SCHLITZ, HENRY, 32 years, 26 Montrose Street.
SABIN, HENRY W., 88 years, 589 Fulton Street.
SAILAI, MARIA, infant, 288 Herkimer Street.
SCHINDZEL, CORNELIUS, 60 years, 1,394 Greene Avenue.
SCHUTLER, SELENA, 70 years, 703 Monroe Street.
SCHWARTZTROUP, ELIZABETH, 11 months, 57 Boerum Street.
SCHWAMB, PETER, 52 years, 31 Stagg Street.
SEVERAN, MABEL, infant, 417 South Fifth Street.
SMITH, MARY, 47 years, Long Island College Hospital.
SMITH, Mrs. SARAH, 70 years, 66 Sumpter Street.
STEWART, JAMES, 10 months, 467 Degraw Street.
STERNFELD, ALFRED, infant, 256 Twelfth Street.
SERVANT at 88 St. James Place named "Annie."
TAWS, WILLIAM, 69 years, 101 Duffield Street.
ULRICH, LIZZIE, 1 year, Meserole Street.
UNKNOWN MAN, about 40 years; Eastern District Hospital.
VARITY, JAMES, 40 years, Long Island College Hospital.
WAHNER, FRANK, 42 years, 655 Hart Street.
WELCH, ROSE, 50 years, 452 Hicks Street.
WESTON, BRIDGET, 76 years, 182 Shepherd Avenue.
WILLIAMS, MARGARET, 5 months, 359 Hudson Avenue.
WINGARR, Margaret, 62 years, 72 Woodhull Street.
WITHOFFSKY, CASIMER, 14 months, 154 Grand Street.
YOUNG, CHARLES, 211 East Thirteenth Street, Manhattan.

Death in Richmond.

WAGNER, WILLIAM, 8 days, New Brighton.

Long Island City Prostrations.

CONDON, PATRICK, 60 years, Ravenswood.
FLANNIGAN, JOHN, 25 years, Queens Oil Yard.
McPECK, JAMES, 37 years, 137 Flushing Avenue; Long Island City.
THREE EMPLOYES New York Sugar Refining Company; names unknown.

TELEGRAPH LINES DAMAGED.

Storms of the Last Two Days Play Havoc with the Eastern Service of the Companies.

The windstorm of Tuesday evening played havoc with the telegraph wires all over the New England and Middle Atlantic States, and after the large forces of linemen sent out by the companies had succeeded in partially restoring the service, the storm of yesterday afternoon appeared and undid much of the work. The first of the storms did by far the most serious damage, however, and for a time Tuesday night communication between this city and Boston, Providence, New Haven, and many of the larger cities, as well as nearly all of the smaller New England towns, was practically shut off.

At the office of the Western Union Company it was said yesterday afternoon that wires had been affected in every direction to such an extent that all day messages had been received subject to delay, and that during the afternoon, after the linemen had been at work for more than twelve hours, the New York office of the company was behind with its messages about three hours. Late in the afternoon, it was said, all the through wires of this company to the larger New England cities had been restored to working order, but the "way" wires (that is, the wires connecting the various smaller towns throughout the district) were still down in many cases and would not be restored for hours. It was said that by this morning it was hoped to have the system once more in complete running order.

The storms also interfered considerably with the Western connections, such as those between New York and Pittsburg, Buffalo, and other cities in that direction. These lines were restored to running order during the forenoon and were not interfered with by yesterday afternoon's storm.

At the office of the Postal Telegraph Company it was said that this company had experienced the same trouble as the Western Union in Tuesday's storm throughout New England, but that the Western connections had not been interfered with.

AN AGED HEAT VICTIM.

Death of Barney Morris, Who Said He Was Born in 1792—He Scorned Sunstroke.

As a result of the heat, Barney Morris, who has figured in newspaper reports as Brooklyn's oldest citizen, died Tuesday night at the home of his son-in-law, at 842 Fulton Street. Morris, according to his own account, was born at Central Port, County Cavan, Ireland, June 10, 1792, and was consequently 109 years old at the time he died.

He came to this country seventy-nine years ago and obtained work as a coachman. Later he invested in a coach and pair of his own, and joined the group of public hackmen who make the Borough Hall square their stand. Here he remained until about ten years ago, when some of his customers obtained for him a position as laborer in Prospect Park.

Never after Morris secured public office did any person find reason to complain of his lack of attention to duty. He was among the first to report for work in the morning and the last to leave when the bell rang at night, no matter whether the day was stormy or not. He had a profound contempt for those who felt the heat, and was very much grieved when he found himself so ill as to be compelled to go home on Monday.

He told many gruesome stories of what he had seen in the course of his long life. He boasted that in his youth no six men in Brooklyn could throw him.

"But I am getting old," he would add, "and there is no man who has seen more wonderful things than I. Why, I have seen three devils come out of the body of a man. I've poked them with a stick and watched them run up and down the floor."

His body will be buried at Holy Cross Cemetery to-morrow.

HEAT KILLS A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Frank A. Jellecker, whose home was at 28 Vandam Street, where he lived with his father and sisters, died from the effects of the heat yesterday morning at a hotel at 190 West Street. Dr. Jellecker was thirty-two years old.

According to a statement made by his sisters, the doctor left his home Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock to make some professional calls. He did not return Tuesday night, but the family were not much worried. The first intimation they had of his death was when an officer came to the house and told them that their brother had been found dead at the West Street house.

The sisters said that the doctor had no patients in that locality so far as they knew, and their supposition was that Dr. Jellecker must have wandered down in that neighborhood while affected by the heat. He had registered at the hotel as Frank Jones.

HEAT CAUSES INSANITY.

French Waiter Striken at His Home—He Attacks Policemen.

Marcel Huot, a French waiter, living at 452 Eighth Avenue, became violently insane in his room last evening as the result of the hot weather, and proceeded to destroy everything he could lay his hands on. Policeman Pitts of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, attempted to quiet the man, but the waiter hurled a large china dish at him. Another policeman came to the rescue, and with difficulty Huot was handcuffed and taken to Bellevue Hospital. The surgeons stated that he was only temporarily insane from the heat and would recover.

MORE DEATHS IN PHILADELPHIA

Forty-seven Fatal Cases Yesterday—Policemen Can Seize Teams to Get Patients to Hospitals.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Although the temperature to-day did not reach the record it made yesterday and Monday by 4 degrees, the suffering from the heat was nearly as great, and the fatal results from the torrid wave were nearly as numerous as on the two previous days.

Up to midnight the number of deaths attributed to the excessive heat reported since last midnight was 47, with over 250 prostrations. The later reports from the police stations and hospitals will doubtless considerably increase these numbers.

In order that heat patients can be promptly attended to, the city authorities have issued orders that policemen can seize any passing team to get a patient to a hospital quickly. Tents have been erected in various parts of the city for the care of the prostrated.

NEW TREATMENT IN HEAT CASES.

It Has Been Tried in Philadelphia, and Consists in Injecting a Salt Solution.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 3.—The Women's Homeopathic Hospital, at Twentieth Street and Susquehanna Avenue, adopted to-day what is known as the "transfusion" system for the treatment of heat cases. This treatment differs greatly from the usual treatment by the application of ice in such cases.

The system was first tried in an experimental way last Saturday, and was successful in saving the life of John Dunlap of 2,517 Colorado Street. It was decided to place the method in general use at the hospital to-day, and remarkably quick and effective results were reported.

The human system, according to homeopathy, contains a certain amount of normal poison, which, when subjected to intense heat, causes prostration. To thin and cool the heated, cloggy blood, an injection of a salt solution is made. An incision is then

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS' JULY 4 MANIFESTO

America's Course Declared an Example of National Perfidy.

APPEAL MADE TO THE PEOPLE

"Mark Twain," W. D. Howells, and J. Sterling Morton Among Those Indorsing the Address.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The American Anti-Imperialist League has issued the following address:

To the American People:

The Anti-Imperialist Leagues of the United States have been silent since the Presidential election, but not because they have less faith in their cause or believe the battle lost. They had hoped that those who voted for Mr. McKinley, while disapproving his policy in the West Indies and the Philippines, would see that their votes were misinterpreted, and would make their disapproval known and felt. They had hoped that Congress would claim its place in our Government, and would insist that the principles of freedom must be recognized and applied wherever our country holds sway. They had hoped that the Supreme Court would with no uncertain voice declare that no human being under our control could be without the rights secured by our Constitution, and that neither President nor Congress, nor both together, could exercise absolute power over men entitled to the protection of our flag.

These hopes have not been realized. Where Benjamin Harrison nobly led, too few have followed. The war in the Philippines has been prosecuted with unrelenting cruelty until the resistance of the unhappy islanders seems to have been crushed. Many thousands of their bravest men have been killed, or have died of disease, during the contest, and to-day the President exercises a power as despotic as the Czar's over the whole Filipino Nation. Congress has abdicated its function, has given these people into the President's hands, and has adjourned without attempting to deal with the questions presented by the islands. Already it has learned that free government is hard and absolutism easy—a dangerous lesson in a republic. Liberty and absolutism cannot exist together.

Three years ago Congress by joint resolution declared "that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent"—that they were then independent, and were justly entitled to be independent. This country intervened to establish their independence, and by the same resolution promised not to exercise "sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof." To-day the President is the absolute ruler of Cuba. He spends the revenues of the island as he pleases. No Constitution, no law, fetters his power. At his instance Congress has violated the Nation's pledge. The "independent" Cuban people have been told that they will not be allowed to establish any government in their own land, unless they surrender in part the control of their finances and foreign affairs; unless they give to this country the possession of strategic points on their territory, and unless in addition they give to it the right to intervene in their domestic affairs whenever in the judgment of our authorities the occasion shall demand such intervention. They are offered no option to refuse these demands, which are backed by the presence of American troops on their soil. Thus to the whole world our course has become an example of National perfidy. The enforced submission of the Cubans to these unjust requirements has made the stain on our National record indelible.

THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION.

The Supreme Court has spoken, but has left the law in doubt. Some of its members have given their countenance to views urged by the Administration, of which their associate, Mr. Justice Harlan, says: "If the principles thus announced should ever receive the sanction of a majority of this court, a radical and mischievous change in our system of government will be the result. We will in that event pass from the era of constitutional liberty, guarded and protected by a written Constitution, into an era of legislative absolutism."

Where such a revolution is threatened, and when Congress and the Supreme Court both fail, there is no help save in the people. If they would avert the impending calamity they must help themselves. Let us not be misled by names. Imperialism is not a question of crowns and sceptres, of names and of titles. It is a system of government. Where a man or body of men, an Emperor, a President, a Congress, or a nation claims the absolute right to rule a people, to compel the submission of that people by brute force, to decide what rights they shall have, what taxes they shall pay, what Judges shall administer the laws, what men shall govern them—all without responsibility to the people thus governed—this is imperialism, the antithesis of free government. As Mr. Justice Harlan says: "The idea that this country may acquire territories anywhere upon the earth, by conquest or treaty, and hold them as mere colonies or provinces, and the people inhabiting them to enjoy only such rights as Congress chooses to accord them, is wholly inconsistent with the spirit and genius as well as with the words of the Constitution."

In organized society there is no liberty that is not constitutional liberty. Even in America, where we have only to fear the abuse of power by our own fellow-citizens, we all rely on Constitutions, National and State, to protect our rights. We cannot conceive an American community without these safeguards. Do not the inhabitants of Luzon need against us the protection that we need against ourselves? It has ever been the American method to incorporate acquired territory with representation; it is now proposed to revert to the Roman method and hold conquered territory by force without representation. This policy which we oppose gives to the Filipinos and Porto Ricans no constitutional rights, no American citizenship, no hope of statehood, no voice in the Congress which rules them; it leaves them without a country the subjects of a republic. To believers in free government this policy is monstrous.

"Let it be remembered," said the Continental Congress, "that it has ever been the pride and boast of America that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature." When this country denies to millions of men the rights which we have ever claimed, not only for ourselves but for all men, its policy is suicidal. As Lincoln said: "Those who deny liberty to others deserve it not themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it." Indifference to liberty anywhere breeds indifference to liberty everywhere. No man can defend despotic methods abroad and long retain his loyalty to democracy at home. The common speech of those who support our new policy gives us daily examples of this truth. We cannot have citizens and subjects under the same flag. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." For

Laws of changeless justice bind oppressor with oppressed,
And close as sin and suffering joined we march to fate abreast.

CAUSE OF FREEDAM THREATENED.

We insist that Constitutional liberty shall be the inalienable right of every man who owes allegiance to our flag; that freedam shall belong to man and not to place; that our Constitution shall be no respecter of persons, colors, or races; that it shall recognize the equal rights of all. Ours is the policy of liberty. Ours is the cause for which the American Revolution was fought and which triumphed again in the civil war. It is the cause of human freedom now threatened in the house of its friends. It makes little difference under what name we rally to its support. As Daniel Webster said:

Arbitrary governments may have territories and distant possessions because arbitrary governments may rule them by different laws and different systems. * * * We can do no such thing. They must be of us, part of us, or else strangers."

With Benjamin Harrison, we are "unable to rejoice in the acquisition of lands and mines and forests and commerce at the cost of the abandonment of the old American idea that a government of absolute powers is an intolerable thing, and, under the Constitution of the United States, an impossible thing." We agree with him that this view "will not limit the power of territorial expansion; but it will lead us to limit the use of that power to regions that may safely become part of the United States, and to peoples whose American citizenship may be allowed."

We urge all lovers of freedom to organize in defense of human rights now threatened by the greatest free government in history. Even if our Government may exercise arbitrary power over millions of men in disregard of the Constitution—which we deny—it can never be right for it to exercise such power. Right is higher than might. Let every citizen study the facts and make his conclusion known, combining with his neighbor to influence Congress to stand true to the principles of the Declaration by which this Government was founded and under which it has grown so great. The gravest danger our country has known till now has come from a denial of those principles. The incoming Congress is not yet committed to the policy of incorporating the island peoples into our system without rights. Let it resume its place in the Government in defense of the inalienable rights of man.

We appeal from those who for the moment exercise the power of the Nation to the people who are the Nation—that Nation which, on July 4, 1776, was "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC LEAGUE. By George S. Boutwell, President, and W. J. Mize, Secretary.
NEW ENGLAND ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC LEAGUE. By Albert S. Parsons, Chairman Executive Committee, and Erving Winslow, Secretary.
ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE OF NEW YORK. By Ernest H. Crosby, President, and E. W. Ordway, Secretary.
AMERICAN LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA. By George G. Mercer, President, and Samuel Milliken, Secretary.
WASHINGTON ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE. By W. A. Crotfut, President.
CINCINNATI ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE. By Charles B. Wilby, Chairman Executive Committee.
MINNEAPOLIS ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE. By Henry J. Fletcher, President.

C. Schurs, New York.
C. T. Aldrich, Chicago, ex-Solicitor General, U. S.
L. W. Bacon, Connecticut.
J. Beatty, Columbus, Ohio.
J. L. Blair, St. Louis.
H. Boies, Iowa.
D. Caffery, Louisiana.
D. H. Chamberlain, Massachusetts.
S. L. Clemens, New York.
C. R. Codman, Massachusetts.
L. R. Ehrich, Colorado.
W. H. Fleming, Georgia
F. W. Gookin, Chicago.
A. C. A. Hall, P. E. Bishop of Vermont.
M. Hallett, Denver.
E. H. James, Seattle, Washington.
W. D. Howells, New York.
H. U. Johnson, Indiana.
H. W. Lamb, Boston.
D. S. Lord, Chicago.
J. L. Laughlin, Chicago.
H. B. Metcalf, Rhode Island.
J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska.
C. E. Norton, Cambridge, Mass.
W. Olney, San Francisco.
G. L. Paddock, Chicago.
R. T. Paine, Jr., Boston
W. H. Peckham, New York.
H. W. Rogers, New Haven.
J. Ryan, Bishop of Alton.
E. B. Smith, Chicago.
R. B. Smith, Cincinnati.
C. B. Spahr, New York.
J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria.
M. Storey, Boston.
C. H. Sturges, Chicago.
W. G. Sumner, New Haven.
J. J. Valentine, San Francisco.
H. Welsh, Philadelphia
H. White, New York.
C. E. S. Wood, Portland, Oregon.
S. Ziesler, Chicago.

Chicago, July 4, 1901.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS WON

Court Orders Reorganizers of Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw to Carry Out Their Original Plan.

The litigation in relation to the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw has terminated favorably to the plaintiff by order of Judge Wilmot M. Smith in Brooklyn. In 1895 Frederick W. Olcott, Calvin S. Brice, and George R. Sheldon, as the Committee of Reorganization, invited the bond and stockholders to deposit their securities upon a plan which purposed the issue of preferred stock for the bonds and a reduction of the capital stock of one for five.

The Reorganization Committee departed from this plan and deposited all the stocks and bonds received by them as collateral security for $1,000,000 loan with the Central Trust Company, and thereafter the committee, which had been changed by Frederick W. Whitridge, who had taken the place of Mr. Brice, proceeded to sell the said securities at auction. Mr. Whitridge announcing that it was his intention to buy the same at the smallest price possible.

The stockholders took action in the Supreme Court of this State, and the court has sustained their contention that the action of the Reorganization Committee, in pledging the securities, was without any authority or power, and the stockholders must receive the shares of stock provided for under the reorganization plan or else the said committee must be enjoined.

The Protective Committee, Messrs. Martin, Dawes, and Gallatin, had been organized at the request of stockholders to enforce their rights, and all stockholders who desire to avail themselves of these proceedings should notify said committee through Messrs. Schmidt & Gallatin at 45 Broadway.

Resignation of E. R. Bacon.

E. R. Bacon has resigned from the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been elected to succeed him. According to official announcement the resignation of Mr. Bacon is only temporary, to be in effect during his absence in Europe. His stay there is expected to be of some length.

FLORIDA'S GOVERNOR DINED.

Florida's Governor Entertained by the Tammany Society, Columbian Order.

William F. Jennings, Governor of Florida, who is to be one of the three speakers at to-day's one hundred and twelfth Fourth of July celebration held by the Society of Tammany, Columbian Order, was tendered a dinner last night at the Casino in Central Park. The celebration will be in Tammany Hall.

When Gov. Jennings arrived in the city yesterday he was received by John Whalen, Corporation Counsel; Judge McMahon, "Larry" Delmour, Judge Herman Joseph, Peter F. Meyer, Thomas F. Smith, Commissioner Boyle, and others. In the afternoon the Governor visited various places of interest about the city. In the evening there was a carriage ride through the Park and the banquet at the Casino, at which most of those named and some others were present.

Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama and Richard R. Kenny of Delaware, who are two other "long" speakers, were not at the banquet. In the last Presidential campaign Messrs. Morgan and Kenny were opposed to William Jennings Bryan, while Gov. Jennings was and still is an ardent admirer of the defeated candidate. At the dinner last night there were many complimentary allusions to Mr. Bryan, nearly every one present uniting in praise.

Charles E. Hooker of Mississippi, Peter J. Oatey of Virginia, and John W. Tomlinson of Alabama, who are also to speak, but more or less briefly, at the celebration to-day, were not at the banquet either.

WON HEARTS OF DELEGATES.

Grandson of Virginia Jurist Will Not Have to Peddle Lemonade.

RICHMOND, Va., July 3.—There was a pathetic incident in the Constitutional Convention to-day. Soon after the body met Delegate Thornton proposed that an additional page be appointed, and suggested the name of Walter Moncure.

Mr. Thornton said he had met a little boy on the street carrying a piece of ice tied with a string. He engaged the boy in conversation and learned from him that his grandfather was the late Judge Moncure, ex-President of the Court of Appeals. The little fellow said he was going to make lemonade to sell in the Capitol square to raise money to help support his widowed mother.

Mr. Thornton's resolution was adopted with only one dissenting voice. The result was loudly applauded. The convention, by 50 to 25, decided to take a recess from to-day until next Tuesday.

BURGLAR IN A HOSPITAL.

At about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning Night Clerk John Irwin of the Presbyterian Hospital went to the office of the Superintendent, where he discovered a man with a "jimmy" in his hand. The intruder made for Irwin, and tried to seize him by the throat. Irwin grappled with the man, but he got away and jumped through a window and made his escape.

Although several drawers of the Superintendent's desk had been pried open, nothing was taken. During the early part of the evening Irwin had removed a large sum of money from the desk to a safer place. Irwin gave the alarm, and the police from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station made a useless search for the burglar.

Killed Playing with Railroad Torpedoes.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 3.—Floyd W. Lewis, twenty-one years old, died this morning at his home here as the result of injuries sustained while playing with railroad torpedoes last night. Young Lewis placed the torpedoes on a flatiron and let a stone fall on them. The torpedoes exploded, hurling the stone back and striking Lewis in the head with force sufficient to break his skull.

New Pacific Steamship Record.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 3.—A new trans-Pacific record has been made by the steamship Empress of China, which arrived at Quarantine Station to-day. The ship made the run from Yokohama, a distance of 4,360 miles, in 9 days and 18 hours. The best previous time made by a transAtlantic Pacific liner was 10 days and 14 hours.

PENN WINS AT HENLEY

American Oarsmen Easily Beat Crew of London Rowing Club.

LEANDER CLUB, TOO, WINNER

Hopes of Yankee Athletes Raised by Triumph on Opening of the Royal Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 3.—The American oarsmen from the University of Pennsylvania more than justified the assertions of their trainer and coach to-day at the formal opening of the Henley Royal Regatta by winning their first heat in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup, with an ease and in a style that compelled even the most partisan of the English rowing experts to admit their quality. Just now, though the Americans did not meet a really representative opponent in the crew they vanquished, the Americans' stock is going up fast, for the visitors proved beyond any question that they are trained to winning form, and that in the style of their victory to-day even the favorite Leander crew has no license to hold them lightly.

The Americans' first triumph was won from the London Rowing Club in the preliminary heats for the Grand Challenge Cup with great ease, the winning crew spurting away at the finish and easily coming first by three lengths in 7:08 3-5. The heat was the fastest of those rowed to-day, and it was fast enough considering the style that the men rowed and won in to make it appear that the Pennsylvanians will prove formidable adversaries to the Leanders. The winning of to-day's heat also seems to insure the Americans of going further, for it looks impossible for them to lose in their next heat, as they have drawn for that a crew decidedly inferior to the one they beat to-day. The favorite crew for the cup, the Leanders, also won their first heat very easily, too, but it may be taken for what it is worth that the time of Leander was 7:09, or seven and three-fifths of a second slower than the winning time of the Americans.

To-day's results have made slight change in the general outlook of the great race, for the crews beaten by both Leander and Pennsylvania were crews that had only remote hopes of anything else than early defeat, but the Americans at any rate have taken a step forward in the general esteem and even the confident Leanders are beginning to look in the direction of the strangers from across the Atlantic.

The regatta opened formally to-day, though the large number of entries for the Thames Challenge Cup made it necessary for three heats in that event to be rowed yesterday, that there might be a better chance of hurrying the races to a finish according to schedule, and to permit of more time for other races. All conditions to-day favored the oarsmen, as the sun was out bright and warm, with a gentle breeze blowing off the towpath, while the water was perfection for the sport on hand. The attendance was very much lighter than was anticipated and was far below that of the year that Yale rowed. There also seemed to be few Americans present among the spectators, or if they were present they did not make that fact apparent, for American flags and streamers were but little in evidence. The greatest interest of the day was in the preliminary heats for the Diamond Sculls and the Grand Challenge Cup, and, though the pairing was of a nature to prevent close contests, there was much to hold the interest and attention of the crowds.

AMERICAN CREW VICTORIOUS.

The Pennsylvanians, when they came down to their boathouse at 11:30 A. M declared themselves fit and confident. Leander, which was to meet New College at 12:35 P. M., went out for a spin, but the Pennsylvanians did not embark till they were ready for their race of the day. Then they went straight to the starting point, where the London Club crew awaited them.

When Umpire Pitman's launch arrived, both crews were waiting. The most encouraging feature was a perfect nonchalence the Americans showed while waiting, in marked contrast to the attitude of both Cornell and Yale in former races. Without delay, Mr. Pitman sent them on their journey, Pennsylvania rowing forty and London forty-one to the minute. At the end of the island the Americans led by half a length. Opposite Fawley Court, which they did in 3:24, the Americans were clear, rowing thirty-one. They seemed to be rowing a little short opposite the Leander inclosure, and there the London crew made their final effort. But it was useless. The Pennsylvanians rapidly increased the distance of their lead, and, near the grand stand, hit up the stroke to forty, and then to forty-eight, crossing the line at a terrific pace. There was practically no cheering.

The Pennsylvanians, after their heat, disembarked at their boathouse apparently as fresh as when they left it. There was no sign of exhaustion on the part of any member of the crew. Stroke Gardiner said:

"We pulled pretty lively at the finish, but there was no time in the race when we had any doubt about the result."

Ellis Ward, the coach, said:

"The crew did the work to-day which I expected. Their performance, I believe, was most creditable. But, to me, it was in no way a surprise. There was no advantage whatever in the stations to-day, and all the conditions of the race and the management were as perfect as possible."

The Pennsylvanians undoubtedly won their heat in great style. They were never extended, and it is now freely admitted by those who thought the Leanders had a certainty for the Grand Challenge Cup that the Americans are extremely dangerous.

"I don't like the looks of it," said the London crew's coach after the American victory. "I thought we might be beaten, but I never thought the Americans would show such capabilities." The Pennsylvanians were taken to their quarters immediately after the race, and did not appear among the other crews who watched the races.

WINNERS WERE QUITE FRESH.

Prof. White of the University of Pennsylvania said: "I took Stroke Gardiner's pulse as he left the boat, which was about eighty, about what I suppose mine is here. Gardiner told me the race was merely practice."

"Bob" Cook, in his final summary of the Pennsylvanians' prospects, said:

"No American crew was ever at Henley with better prospects. They are in splendid condition and confident. They will, in my opinion, meet Leander in the finals. Then, I fear, the Englishmen will beat them."

The event of the day which aroused most enthusiasm was the Eton boys' easy defeat of the crew of Trinity College, Dublin. Eton led from the island and defeated Trinity by three lengths in seven minutes and twenty-five seconds. As Trinity is to oppose Pennsylvania at Killarney July 15, that race is regarded as a practical walk-over for the Americans.

Theodore Cook, an old Oxford oarsman, who rowed for his university against Cambridge and who helped Lehmann coach Harvard, described the race of the American crew, as an expert, as follows:

"The Pennsylvania boys looked brown, wiry, and as well trained as possible considering the severe and secluded nature of their preparation on a hill above the town from which they only came down to row, without ever watching the other crews from the towpath, or even trying their strength against the other crews at all. They looked far less nervous and fine drawn than I should ever have imagined, and a few of them actually smiled as their shell was paddled to the starting post. This was very different to the tense and stern faces of both the Yale and Cornell crews some years ago, on a similar occasion.

ENGLISH EXPERTS' VIEWS.

"The Pennsylvanians were on the right side of the river as you looked from the start to the finish. The members of the London Rowing Club crew averaged 168 pounds each, as against 164 pounds each for the Pennsylvanians, but the Americans looked far more stocky and wiry, and Mr. Lowe, the coach of the London crew, who also watched from the umpire's boat, did not seem to like the prospect at all. His fears were justified, for although his crew got ahead for the first few strokes at 40, Pennsylvania, whipping in at 41, soon cut down the difference, and began to go ahead very quickly, getting a lead of a long quarter of a length at the Farm, with the London crew rowing hard behind them.

"The Englishmen were quite unable to press the leaders, and Pennsylvania passed Fawley Court boathouse clear and away, rowing well within themselves at a level and strong thirty-eight, which suited them capitally. No. 5 and No. 4 were doing especially well at this point, and John Gardiner, though his style is not attractive, was doing just what his crew needed, and in the best way any stroke could do it. They negotiated the half course in three minutes and twenty-four seconds, and immediately began to take off the full pressure which had lasted up to this time. The London crew spurted then, but they only produced the effect of falling still further back, and the race was practically over when Pennsylvania passed the lawn of the Leander Rowing Club two lengths to the good.

"Soon after this Gardiner broke his men out of their easy gait, although there appeared no necessity whatever for doing so, and worked them up to nearly forty, apparently with the object of showing the grand stand how strong the Pennsylvania crew could finish if they liked. The boat rolled at first under the change of pace, but rapidly became steady again, and the blue and crimson jerseys passed the post three lengths ahead, doing their hardest. The course was completed in 7:01 2-5.

"The victory will do the boys good, but the silence with which it was received at the finish was an indication that no one considered it a final verdict as to their pace against a first-class combination.

"It will be noticed that the Leander crew, rowing against New College five minutes before Pennsylvania's race, and when the conditions were just the same, made three seconds quicker time to the half course, and when the Pennsylvanians find themselves pushed at this pace for the first half of the course, they will not be in a mood to give an exhibition of their strength over the last half as they did to-day. Leander only paddled as soon as they had won their race, and they were not at all anxious to increase the margin of their victory, so that the difference of seven seconds in their total time means nothing. Pennsylvania will have another easy race against the Thames crew to-morrow, and will again be able to win without extending themselves. Either Leander or the Belgians would have given them far more trouble."

In the first heat for the Diamond Sculls Hickman's heat against Blackstaffe was a very tame affair. The Canadian appeared to be listless and tired, and did not do himself justice. Blackstaffe led at the island, and soon increased his lead to two lengths. Both men took things very easy. Blackstaffe won, almost as he liked, by two lengths. Summary of the day's events:

The Grand Challenge Cup.—First Heat—Leander Rowing Club beat New College, Oxford. Time—7:09.

Second Heat—Pennsylvania University beat London Rowing Club. Time—7:01 2-5.

Diamond Challenge Sculls—First Heat—K. Johnson beat A. H. Clouts. Time—8:05.

Second Heat—G. Ashe beat W. C. Bond. Time—8:48.

Third Heat—S. T. Blackstaffe beat W. A. Hickman of St. John, N. B. Time—9:23.

Wyfold Challenge Cup.—First heat—Kingston Rowing Club beat Trinity College, Oxford. Time—8:03.

Second heat—Christ College, Cambridge, beat the Royal Artillery Rowing Club. Time—8:06.

Third heat—The Thames Rowing Club beat the London Rowing Club. Time—8:00.

Fourth heat—Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat First Trinity, Cambridge. Time—8:03.

Thames Challenge Cup.—Three heats rowed Tuesday.

Fourth Heat—Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat the London Rowing Club. Time—7:25.

Fifth Heat—The Royal School of Mines beat the Twickenham Rowing Club. Time—7:29.

Sixth Heat—Kingston Rowing Club beat Exeter College, Oxford. Time—7:21.

Seventh Heat—Worcester College, Oxford, beat Caius College, Cambridge. Time—7:29.

Ladies' Challenge Plate.—First Heat—Worcester College, Oxford, beat Jesus College, Cambridge. Time—7:17.

Second Heat—Eton Rowing Club beat Trinity College, Dublin. Time—7:25.

Visitors' Challenge Cup.—First Heat—New College, Oxford, beat Trinity College, Oxford. Time—8:14.

TESTIMONY BY LORD ROBERTS.

He Tells a Royal Commission It Was Necessary to Deport Many Officials of the Netherlands Railway.

LONDON, July 4.—Lord Roberts testified yesterday before the Royal Commission, which is considering the claims of foreigners deported from South Africa.

The Commander in Chief dealt with the plots against his life and the deportation of the ringleaders of them. He said the officers and employes of the Netherlands Railway were so hostile to the British that many of them had to be deported. Every consideration was shown to them. He personally investigated the great majority of cases and sanctioned no deportation unless on adequate grounds. No difference was made on account of nationality.

DECORATIONS FOR NURSES.

Handed to Them by Queen Alexandra, Who Praises Their Work.

LONDON, July 3.—Queen Alexandra, in company with the King and Princesses Louise and Beatrice, this afternoon, received 770 Victoria jubilee nurses on the lawn of Marlborough House and distributed decorations to them. Many of the nurses have just returned from South Africa, and others have been engaged in city outdoor relief work. Her Majesty said:

"It is a pleasure to receive you and help you to carry on the noble work begun by our deeply beloved Queen Victoria. It is a satisfaction to be associated with you in your labor of love. I cannot imagine a more holy calling than yours. I pray that God's blessing may be bestowed on your noble work, and that He will have you in His keeping."

The Boer Prisoners at St. Helena.

LONDON, July 4.—The report of the Governor of the Island of St. Helena, dealing with the year ending March 31, says: "The lies in the European papers about the treatment of the Boer prisoners even exasperated the prisoners. The latter enjoy large liberty and are well behaved, contented, and anxious to work. Many of them are employed by the farmers, and others are employed on the roads and wharves."

ANOTHER AMERICAN DEAL?

Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits Said to Have Been Bought by Capitalists of This Country.

LONDON, July 3.—It is reported that an American syndicate has purchased the business of the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits (International Sleeping Car Company) from the Belgian company, and that the headquarters will be transferred to Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Officials of the Pullman Palace Car Company to-day disclaimed all knowledge of the reported purchase by an American syndicate of the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits. They regarded the statement that the headquarters would be situated in Chicago as "preposterous."

An official, who declined to allow his name to be used, said he had heard that some New York capitalists had been negotiating for the purchase of the Belgian company, but they had no connection with the Pullman Company and had no Chicago associates in the proposed transaction.

BRITISH NAVAL WEAKNESS.

Government Severely Criticised in the Commons, Particularly as to the Mediterranean Fleet.

LONDON, July 4.—In the course of the debate in the House of Commons yesterday on the naval estimates, the Cabinet Ministers were heckled on all sides regarding the condition of the navy.

Members asserted that the British Mediterranean fleet, in particular, was inadequate to meet the French and Russian squadrons, saying that it was undermanned and unequipped, especially with modern guns; that it lacked colliers, and that the coal depots were all exposed to an enemy's fire. The members generally predicted that in case of war the Admiralty would break down as completely as did the War Office at the beginning of the South African war.

H. O. Arnold-Forster, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, in replying, referred to the great demand made on the Admiralty for services in South African and China. He promised to strengthen the Mediterranean fleet when new battleships were available, and to add to the swift cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers.

According to recent statements, Great Britain has in the Mediterranean eleven battleships, eight cruisers, fifteen torpedo-boat destroyers, three torpedo boats, three gunboats, and several miscellaneous unarmored vessels.

This list shows that within the last four years British naval power in the Mediterranean has not only not been increased, but has actually decreased. At the end of 1896 there were in the same waters twelve British battleships, fourteen cruisers, four gunboats, and ten torpedo boats and destroyers. At that time some of the finest vessels of the British Navy were attached to the Mediterranean station, including three of the ships of the Royal Sovereign class.

At present the Mediterranean fleet includes some first-class vessels, but the proportion of superior to inferior ships is not so great as in 1896.

MARRIED A BOGUS COUNT.

Woman Wrote to M. de Pomereu, Supposing that She Had Wedded Him Here in 1892.

PARIS, July 3.—Michael Marie Robert, Comte de Pomereu, Deputy for the Department of Seine Inférieure and Mayor of Héron, near Rouen, has received a decree from a French Court declaring that he was never married to a woman named Lizzy Barrier.

It appears that at the beginning of this year Count de Pomereu received a letter from Lizzy Barrier in which the writer claimed conjugal rights and reproached him with abandoning her and their baby. Count de Pomereu investigated the matter, and found that Lizzy Barrier had been induced to marry, in New York, on Jan. 28, 1892, an adventurer who used the name of Count Robert de Pomereu. When the Barrier woman was confronted with the real Count she admitted that he was not her husband.

Upon the day of the marriage in New York of the Barrier woman and the impostor the real Count de Pomereu was at Héron, where, in his capacity of Mayor, he read the marriage ceremony over two of the villagers.

Lizzy Barrier possesses an authentic certificate of her marriage with the adventurer, but nothing is known of her real husband's present whereabouts.

BELGIAN LABOR PARTY'S THREAT.

Manifesto Says It Will Not Shrink from a Revolution If Necessary.

BRUSSELS, July 3.—The General Council of the Labor Party has issued a manifesto to the public, maintaining that the Government has forgotten the lessons of the past, and appears to be unaware of the power of Socialism, and adding that if the Government refuses to listen to the people, the latter, conscious of the legitimacy of their rights and the justice of their cause, will fight for universal suffrage and secure it.

"The hour has arrived for battle," says the manifesto, and it appeals to all Socialists to organize demonstrations coincident with the reassembling of Parliament. It concludes by saying that, if pacific means fail, the working people will not shrink from a revolution.

Spanish Financial Proposals.

MADRID, July 3.—At a Cabinet Council to-day the Minister of Finance read a proposed bill suspending the coinage of silver, except in the case of one and two-peseta pieces, and authorizing the negotiation of Treasury bonds at three, six, nine, and twelve months, according to the demands of commerce. The debt conversion scheme provides for the conversion into 6 per cent. interior stock of the 4 per cent. unstamped exterior stock and of the Cuban and Philippine mortgage bonds.

The Vickers-Maxim Capital Increase.

LONDON, July 3.—At a meeting of the Vickers Sons & Maxim shareholders at Sheffield to-day the proposal of a new issue of £1,000,000 in ordinary shares was agreed to. No mention was made of any American deal.

A WARNING TO FRANCE.

German Paper, In an Inspired Article, Says She Will Not Be Allowed to Acquire Morocco.

BERLIN, July 3.—The Vossische Zeitung prints an editorial asserting that Germany would under no conditions permit France to acquire Morocco or the key to the Mediterranean, near Gibraltar.

"Were either end to be accomplished," says the article, "France could shut out German ships from the Mediterranean in time of war."

This declaration is significant because obviously inspired, and the whole article is believed to reflect the views of the German Foreign Office.

Against the Leipziger Bank.

Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an attachment for $12,000 against the property in this city of the Leipziger Bank, Leipsic, Germany, in favor of Schiff & Bodenheimer, importers of gloves and hosiery at 96 and 98 Franklin Street, this city, and Chemnitz, Germany, for money deposited in the Filiale der Leipziger, a branch of the Leipziger Bank at Chemnitz, between June 1 and June 25, 1901.

Another Victim of the Leipsic Failure.

LEIPSIC, July 3.—Herr Schwedler, a wool merchant of this city, drowned himself today at Zwickau. His suicide was a result of the failure of the Leipziger Bank.

Want Fewer Foreign Students.

BERLIN, July 3.—A petition has been addressed to the Bavarian Government by the students and trustees of the Munich Mechanical High School, urging the Government to restrict henceforth the number of foreign students, which has recently greatly increased, hindering native students in their studies. The trustees have also begun negotiations with the trustees of all other German technical high schools for the purpose of restricting foreign attendance. This proceeding is chiefly directed against Russians.

Plot Against the Kaiser's Life?

BERLIN, July 3.—The Berlin police have issued a circular asking police authorities everywhere to be on the lookout for and to arrest Attilo Pieri and Enrico Gigli, Italian Anarchists, who are described as "intending to come to Berlin for a criminal purpose."

To Fill Lunacy Commission Vacancy.

ALBANY, July 3.—It is said here to-night that Gov. Odell will appoint W. M. Van Amee of Middletown to the vacancy in the Lunacy Commission caused by the resignation of William Church Osborne.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Warm; thunderstorms probable in the afternoon; winds variable.

Warm weather will continue generally during to-day, although it will be somewhat modified in the afternoon by storms in the Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and the northern and western portions of the upper lake region. There will also be showers in Florida and the southern portion of the East Gulf States, and thunderstorms, with lower temperatures, in the Upper Missouri Valley and the Central Rocky Mountain region. On Friday the weather will likely continue warm, with local thunderstorms in the extreme South and over the upper lake region. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair, with somewhat higher temperature.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be light to fresh and mostly southerly to southwest. On the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts they will be light to fresh and mostly southerly, and on the lower lakes variable, though mostly southerly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh south to west winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	Weather Bureau. 1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	64	76	80
6 A. M.	65	80	80
9 A. M.	71	85	96
12 M.	76	93	96
3 P. M.	74	78	81
6 P. M.	71	76	82
9 P. M.	71	74	80
12 P. M.	75	75	79

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80½
Weather Bureau	84
Corresponding date 1900	70
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The barometer at 8 A. M. was 29.91, and at 8 P. M. 29.85. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 82, and at 8 P. M. 75. The maximum temperature was 94 at 12:30 P. M., and the minimum 73 at 4:45 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

9:00 A. M.—137 Gosrck Street; Isadore Lagercity; damage $25.

9:35 A. M.—914 East Fortieth Street; D. Cabello, damage $25.

10:35 A. M.—70 Ridge Street; Max Lenre; slight damage.

2:20 P. M.—4 Ludlow Street; Samuel Stern; damage $1,000.

9 P. M.—240 West Forty-sixth Street; Charles Hunnell; no damage.

10 P. M.—1,645 Lexington Avenue; F. Borges; damage $10.

AMERICA'S PART IN THE PEKING NEGOTIATIONS

French Yellow Book Shows This Country's Lead Was Followed.

British Plan for Payment of Indemnity Not Supported by Other Powers Till Mr. Rockhill Indorsed It.

PARIS, July 3.—A Yellow Book issued to-day covers the Chinese negotiations from the end of 1900, when the joint note was presented, to the middle of last month, when the Ministers decided the question of indemnity. The dispatches deal chiefly with the discussions in regard to the total of the indemnity and how China should pay it. The French Minister, M. Beau, cabled to M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, on June 7:

"Mr. Rockhill yesterday proposed to raise the customs duties to 10 per cent., provided the Chinese Government agreed—firstly, to change the duties from ad valorem to specific; secondly, to abolish all likin-transit duties; thirdly, to revise likin-export duties on the principal articles, and, fourthly, to participate in the amelioration of the water routes."

M. Beau on June 12, cabled that the diplomats had unanimously agreed to take over the native duties; secondly, the disposable remainder of the maritime duties, and, thirdly, the salt duty. They all agreed on an increase of the import duties 5 per cent., except Mr. Rockhill, who asserted that he could not consent unless, firstly, specific duties were substituted for ad valorem; secondly, the waterways of Pei-Ho and Wang-Poo were improved, and, thirdly, the regulations in regard to fluvial navigation were revised. The diplomats agreed on the first two conditions, but there were some objections to the third.

M. Beau, on June 15, announced that Mr. Rockhill said his Government would withdraw the third condition.

Accord was thus established regarding the resources to be devoted to paying off the debt. With regard to the realization of the latter the British, American, and Belgian Ministers said they could not accept a guaranteed loan, and the adoption of the system of bonds was thus inevitable. The diplomats adopted it unanimously, agreeing that the rate of 4 per cent. should be maintained as a minimum interest.

M. Delcassé replied on June 18, agreeing to the decisions of the Ministers, and adding:

"The Government sees in the establishment of this guarantee of a common-to-all creditor a serious pledge for the maintenance of a good understanding between the powers who have interests in China, and who are working to develop them."

The Yellow Book brings out the fact that M. Delcassé strongly deprecated the desecration of the Chinese imperial tombs. M. Pichon, the French Minister at Peking, preceding M. Beau, replied to an inquiry on the subject, that the French troops were quite innocent of the desecration of the tombs.

M. Pichon cabled on Jan. 18 that both Chinese and foreign inhabitants admitted that the French quarter of Peking was the calmest and best governed of

GLOOMY VIEW TAKEN OF PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS

Representative Hull Predicts Trouble for Dual Government.

OPPOSED TO REMOVING TROOPS

Provincial Governments Are "Hothouse Plants Unable to Withstand Adversities"—Salaries Too High.

MANILA, July 3.—Representative Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, who accompanied Gen. Chaffee on his Southern tour, characterizes the rapid establishment of provincial governments as "hothouse plants, unable to withstand adversities." He said that there will be many difficulties under the dual civil-military government, which will be inaugurated to-morrow.

Mr. Hull believes that their natural richness will lead to the eventual prosperity of the islands, but he is convinced, from conversations with the Governors and army officers, that in the new Southern provinces poverty and other obstacles will prevent the successful collection of land taxes. He believes that the salaries, excepting those of the clerks and minor employes, are too high, from the Commissioners downward, and that the provinces ought to have far larger areas and fewer officers.

The United States Commissioners agree with this, he says, but deferred to the wishes of the inhabitants. Mr. Hull approves of the provincial law, but is of the opinion that the bulk of the territory should be under military government until absolutely pacified and cleared of ladrones. He is convinced that the natives in general are not concerned about the government.

These views are typically those of the generality of army officers. The American civilians, as a rule, are not inclined to await a fair trial of the experiment of partial self-government, and neither the natives nor the army officers are in favor of any removals of troops. Gen. Sumner urged that the native police of Tayabas Province ought to be disarmed or controlled by the Military Governor. Col. Gardiner, the Governor of that province, insists on controlling the police. The pending bill for the organization of the entire insular policy provides for civil control of the police, and army officers predict clashes unless the military control the police in the disturbed localities.

RIVAL DATTOS IN STRIFE.

Natives of Mindanao in a Two Days' Battle with Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

MANILA, July 3.—An engagement lasting two days has occurred thirty miles east of Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, between Datto Tjim and his followers and the followers of Datto Sobyman. Datto Tjim is a vassal of the Sultan of Mindanao and Datto Sobyman is independent. The losses on both sides were heavy, and the result of the engagement indecisive.

The Sultan of Mindanao, who is friendly toward the Americans, professes ignorance as to the cause of the outbreak between the two Dattos.

WANT FILIPINOS IN HAWAII.

Planters There Need Laborers and Ask to be Permitted to Take in a Shipload.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—William Haywood, who represents certain business and commercial interests of Hawaii in Washington, has requested the United States Government to grant permission for the landing of a shipload of Filipinos in Hawaii for labor purposes. Mr. Haywood first went before the War Department with his proposition, then before the Treasury, and to-day he saw President McKinley.

Before the decision of the Supreme Court as to the status of Porto Rico several shiploads of Porto Ricans were taken to Hawaii. Mr. Haywood says they are doing well, but that not a sufficient number can be had, and their physical condition is such that it takes a long time to build them up for plantation work after their arrival. Meanwhile the sugar plantations are suffering for labor.

Under the old Government in Hawaii the Japanese Government permitted thousands of laborers to go there under contract to work on the plantations. After the immigration laws of the United States were extended to Hawaii, putting a stop to contract labor, Japanese laborers were debarred. Chinese, who are the best of all plantation laborers, are not admitted since the annexation of the islands to the United States.

The Hawaiian planters believe that the Filipinos would fill the needs. No action has yet been taken on Mr. Haywood's request.

Gen. MacArthur to Visit Japan.

MANILA, July 3.—Gen. MacArthur, who to-morrow will turn over the command of the American forces in the Philippines to Gen. Chaffee, has closed up his affairs here and anticipates an enjoyable fortnight in Japan on his way home. He is elated at the progress made during the past year in the islands, and to-day mailed to Washington an optimistic report of the situation.

FOR WASHINGTON MEMORIAL.

Assistance Asked for Toward Erection of Building to be a Centre of Research and Learning.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The George Washington Memorial Association to-morrow will issue a general appeal for assistance in the erection of a memorial building to be sacred to the memory of Washington. The society numbers 1,500 members, and it has the co-operation of the National Academy of Sciences and the Washington Academy of Sciences. The purpose of the movement is to make the memorial building a centre of research and learning, and it is hoped that it may prove to be the foundation of a National university, such as Washington himself had in mind. It is intended that the building not only shall be the permanent home of the societies mentioned, but that it also shall be the meeting place and headquarters of the educational, scientific, literary, and patriotic societies, many of which meet from time to time in Washington.

The institution has secured the services, as director, of Dr. D. C. Gilman, for many years President of the Johns Hopkins University.

The following constitute the Board of Trustees:

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, President of the board; Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President Tulane University; Dr. A. Graham Bell, Regent Smithsonian Institution; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Professor of Philosophy and Education of Columbia University; Dr. C. W. Dabney, President University of Tennessee; Dr. D. C. Gilman, President Johns Hopkins University; Dr. A. T. Hadley, President Yale University; Dr. William R. Harper, President University of Chicago; Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Regent University of California; Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, President George Washington Memorial Association; Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Department of Agriculture; Dr. Cyrus Northrop, President University of Minnesota; Dr. H. S. Pritchett, President Boston Institute of Technology; Dr. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon General, United States Army; Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor.

Mrs. Archibald Hopkins is President of the Memorial Association, and Mrs. Charles D. Walcott is one of its Vice Presidents.

Canal Report Due Next Month.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Rear Admiral Walker, President of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was one of the President's callers to-day. He says the full report of the commission will be completed in about a month.

GEN. GOMEZ IN WASHINGTON.

He Calls on the President, Meets Gen. Miles, and Dines at the White House.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, the Cuban military leader, arrived at the War Department at 10:30 A. M. to-day. After a short conference with Secretary Root he went to the White House to see the President. While Gen. Gomez was at the War Department he met Lieut. Gen. Miles. Secretary Root escorted Gen. Gomez to the White House at 11 o'clock. The Cuban General was accompanied by his son and Señor Gonzales, the private secretary of Governor General Wood. The President received the party very cordially in the red parlor.

The interview lasted about half an hour, and at its conclusion Gen. Gomez reiterated, through his interpreter, that his mission to this country is in no way political. He came here, he said, to visit his old friend, Señor Estrada Palma, and desired, before returning to Cuba, to see President McKinley, for whom he has a very high regard, and to express to him personally the deep gratitude he felt for the assistance of the United States in the Cuban struggle. No political topics, he said, had been touched upon during the interview, which was purely social. The President invited Gen. Gomez to be his guest at dinner to-night, when he will meet those members of the Cabinet now in the city and several Senators. After the dinner Gen. Gomez and his son will return to New York.

GEN. WOOD HAS TYPHOID.

Under the Impression that His Ailment Was Cuban Fever He Has Been Ordered Home to Recuperate.

HAVANA, July 3.—The illness from which Gov. Gen. Leonard A. Wood is suffering has been officially diagnosed as typhoid fever. Last night the fever was high, but to-day it moderated.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Secretary of War to-day issued an order to Gen. Wood, Governor General of Cuba, authorizing him to come to Washington at his own convenience for consultation with the Secretary of War upon Cuban affairs. It is said this action has no reference to political conditions in the island. Gen. Wood recently succumbed to Cuban fever, and as his ailment does not yield readily to medical treatment, it has been deemed advisable to authorize him to go to a cooler climate in the United States for rest and recuperation.

FOR THE NEW WARSHIPS.

Improvements in Naval Construction to be Utilized.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Some new features in naval construction have been decided on by the Navy Department for the armored cruisers and battleships now being planned.

One of these is an increase of the ammunition hoists to twenty-five in number, so that the six-inch guns can be supplied with ammunition at the rate of six rounds a minute per gun, or seventy-two rounds per minute for the ship. This will be a marked advance on the best record possible under present conditions.

Another departure will be the adoption of the stockless anchor, by which labor and time can be saved. Aside from this convenience, the entire forward part of the ship will be altered in construction, and there will be no cutting away to receive the big anchors. Those on the new ships will be the largest in use, weighing 16,500 pounds each.

Another new feature will be a device for steering from the flying bridge, an abandonment of steering from the charthouse.

Assignments of Returned Regulars.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Root has issued the following orders assigning to stations in the United States the regulars just returned from the Philippines:

Fourth Cavalry headquarters, staff and band and two squadrons to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, the remaining squadron to the Department of the Columbia.

Coast Artillery: The Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Companies, to the Department of California; the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Companies, to the Department of Columbia.

Field artillery: First Battery, to San Francisco; Eighth Battery, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Twelfth Battery, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Thirteenth Battery, at Fort Logan, Colorado.

Fourteenth Infantry: The headquarters, staff and band and the Second Battalion, at Madison Barracks, New York; two companies at Fort Porter, New York, and two companies at Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Eighteenth Infantry, headquarters, staff and band and the Second and Third Battalions, to the Department of the Colorado; the headquarters, staff and band, to take station at Fort Douglas, Utah. Twenty-third Infantry: Headquarters, staff and band and one battalion at Fort Logan, Col.; one battalion, to the Department of the Missouri; Company H, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed from Fort Porter to Fort Ontario, N. Y.

The following changes in the stations of troops are ordered:

Troops A and C, Thirteenth Cavalry, from the Department of Dakota to the Department of the Missouri; one troop, Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, and one troop, Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory.

The Retirement of Naval Lieutenants.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The decision of the Board of Rear Admirals charged with the selection of two Lieutenants in the navy for compulsory retirement, which was intended to be made public on July 1, probably will be announced to-morrow. Rear Admiral John A. Howell, a member of the board, is ill in Virginia, and it was necessary to mail him the report of the board to obtain his signature.

Major Pruden Back in White House.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Major O. L. Pruden, the former Assistant Secretary to the President, who in May was appointed a Paymaster in the regular army, has resigned that position and has been reappointed to his old place of Assistant Secretary to the President. This is the office to which the late Adelbert Hay was to have been appointed.

A BIG CLAIM TO PROPERTY.

Sidney Smith Wants Chicago to Give Him About $250,000,000 Worth.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A claim to property said to be worth $250,000,000 was made here to-day by Sidney Smith of Cambridge, Mass. In his presentation of alleged facts to the Cook County Recorder, Smith claimed 160 acres of land between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Streets, Rhodes Avenue and Lake Michigan, which are now fine residence property.

It was owned by Jeduthan Smith seventy years ago, under a pre-emption certificate and patent title. Smith claims to be the legal heir of the old homesteader.

Proposed Catskill Electric Railroad.

ALBANY, July 3.—The Catskill Mountain Traction Company was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $360,000 to operate a street surface railway by electricity from Saugerties to the Otis Elevating Railroad in the town of Catskill, Greene County. The Directors are Hawkins A. Tucker, Arthur E. Walradt, Gustave S. Dowin, Robert C. McCormick, Joseph M. Kestinge, Charles P. Blaney, Joseph Kelly, Herman F. Lee, and G. Louis Meade. The proposed road is expected to shorten the riding time between New York City and the Catskill Mountains by 1½ hours.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Tenney Ross, Third Infantry, upon his arrival at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and the completion of his duties with recruits, will report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Capt. Joseph C. Castner, Fourth Infantry, will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines.

First Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, Twelfth Infantry, is transferred to the Seventh Infantry, Company M.

Capt. Charles F. Mason, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at San Antonio, Texas, vice Lieut. Col. Charles E. Byrne, Deputy Surgeon General, who is relieved.

Col. Frank E. Nye, Assistant Commissary General, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to the Commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for assignment to duty as chief commissary of that department, to relieve Major Charles B. Krauthoff, Commissary. Major Krauthoff will proceed to Chicago and report to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that department, to relieve Capt. William H. Hart, Commissary.

Capt. Charles H. Muir, Second Infantry, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and join his company.

First Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Buffalo on official business pertaining to the Ordnance Department.

Navy.

Commander C. K. Curtis is ordered from the Vixen to the Norfolk Hospital, for treatment.

Cadets W. McAmtee and W. B. Ferguson, Jr., are ordered to additional duty on the Vermont.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The gunboat Castine left Singapore for Colombo to-day, en route to the United States.

The Wisconsin has arrived at New Whatcom. The Vixen is at Norfolk.

THE RABBIS' CONFERENCE.

Treasurer's Report Shows an Increase in Funds—Paper on Judaism Read.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—To-day's sessions of the Central Conference of American Rabbis were devoted principally to routine business. The report of Charles S. Levi, Treasurer, showed an increase in the amount of conference funds. The funds on hand a year ago were $7,382.48. During the year $8,100 was invested at interest. The receipts for the year were $4,246, and the expenditures $2,918. The funds on hand are $9,027. The present membership is 141.

At the afternoon session reports were presented on Summer schools non-affiliated with congregations, and ethics. Rabbi S. H. Sonneschein read a paper on "Judaism and Its Religious Development in the Nineteenth Century."

MAY TAKE ONE SON RIDING.

But the Father Must File a Bond to Return the Child.

NEWARK, N. J., July 3.—Norbert Bertl may take one of his sons out trolley riding, but the other, according to Vice Chancellor Stevens, is too young to be taken from his mother. The order allowing the taking out of the older son was made subject to the filing of a bond of $2,500 as surety against Bertl's failure to return the child to its mother.

Bertl has been separated from his wife for more than a year. He sought last Spring to obtain the custody of the two boys, aged four and six. The mother, however, was allowed to keep them, but Bertl was given the privilege of seeing the youngsters once a week at their mother's home.

Recently Bertl asked to be allowed to take them trolley riding, and met with vigorous resistance on the part of Henry Hahn, Mrs. Bertl's counsel, and the case came up to-day.

Insane Man Tried to Wreck a Train.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 3.—A special to The Leader from Susquehanna, Penn., says that John W. Mungan was arrested at his home this morning for attempting to wreck Erie Train No. 7, which arrives here about 1 A. M. He was caught in the act. He had placed two rails on the track just west of the Starrucca Viaduct as the train was approaching. Mungan was held in the sum of $500 to await further action. Some time ago he was arrested for attempting to shoot a resident of this place and convicted on that charge. It is believed that his mind is unbalanced.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:34	Sun sets	7:34	Moon rises 9:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:07	Gov. Isl'd	9:25	H. Gate 11:17
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:21	Gov. Isl'd	9:44	H. Gate 11:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alnwick, Argentina, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mayali, Northern Brazil	.....	3:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hyades, Argentina	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau, Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

Alleghany, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Aller, Naples	8:00 A. M.	.....
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hildur, Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Staatendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 23 and up to July 6, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York July 6, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Braemar. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 15, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 16 and up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. July 21.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 4.

Ashfield, Huelva, June 19.
Deutschland, Hamburg, June 27.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 29.
Hamilton, Norfolk, July 3.
John Sanderson, Somerset, June 21.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, June 19.
Phoenicia, Boulogne, June 24.
St. Hugo, Antwerp, June 22.
Toronto, Hull, June 22.
Venitor, Hamburg, June 14.
Wells City, Swansea, July 16.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 2.
Cymric, Liverpool, June 26.
Jefferson, Norfolk, July 4.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, June 25.
Nicola II., Copenhagen, June 19.
Orisaba, Havana, July 5.
Peninsular, Lisbon, June 30.
Pinners Point, Dundee, June 22.
Tessmore, Shields, June 22.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

Apache, Jacksonville, July 3.
Campania, Liverpool, June 29.
Comal, Galveston, June 30.
James Town, Norfolk, July 5.
St. Paul, Cherbourg, June 29.
Tampican, Liverpool, June 26.
Victoria, Gibraltar, June 21.

SUNDAY, JULY 7.

La Normandie, Havre, June 29.
Maria, Liverpool, June 22.
Menominee, London, June 27.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, June 27.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 6.
Vincenzo Bonago, Gibraltar, June 24.

MONDAY, JULY 8.

Caracas, San Juan, July 3.
Cevic, Liverpool, June 28.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 3.
Minneapolis, London, June 29.
Proteus, New Orleans, July 3.

Arrived.

SS Alnwick, (Br.,) Sampher, Baltimore July 2, with steel rails in transit to Norton & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah July 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Watson, Rio Janeiro, June 8, and Pernambuco 17th, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:10 A. M. July 4.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Nunan, Glasgow June 22 and Moville 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 P. M.

SS Duchessa di Genova, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Genoa June 17 and Naples 20th, with passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Cleveraale, (Br.,) Harding, Cardiff June 15, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Vigorous, (Nor.,) from Banes, which went outside Sandy Hook last night to keep her purpose of fruit cool, returned in past Quarantine at 5:24 A. M.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Ninnes, Antwerp June 14, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M., 2d.

SS Porto Rico, Harvey, Samana, (San Domingo,) June 28, with mdse. and passengers to Bertram Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Normandie, (Nor.,) Berge, Progreso June 24, with hemp and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Herman Wedel Jarlsberg, (Nor.,) Kjerland, Cardenas June 24 and Matanzas 26th, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 2d.

SS Maverick, Tanolon, St. John, N. B., June 30, via Bath July 1, with ship Acme, (new, 2,087 tons,) in tow to Philip Ruprecht.

United States training SS Dixie, Commander Ackley, Rio Janeiro June 10, St. Lucia 24th, and San Juan 27th. Will anchor off Tompkinsville.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville June 30, and Charleston July 1, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Mussans, Maracaibo June 23 and Curacao 24th, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Ellerie, (Br.,) Niven, Port Natal May 25, and St. Vincent, C. V., June 19, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Stephens, Liverpool June 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 9:15 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 3, 9:30 P. M., south, moderate breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Norfolk, for Newport News.
SS Patris, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kensington, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Albis, (Nor.,) for Porto Cabello.
SS Oneida, for Providence.
SS Prins Maurits, (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Esperanza, for Havana, &c.
SS Pontiac, (Br.,) for Trieste.
SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Lady Armstrong, (Br.,) for Stettin, via Copenhagen.
SS Buffon, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, Bahia, &c.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

DOG BAR BREAKWATER BEACON LIGHT.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse board that, on July 1, 1901, a fixed red, lens-lantern light, illuminating the entire horizon, was established, 15 feet above mean high water, on an iron spindle surmounting a pile of granite riprap that marks the westerly end of the unfinished Dog Bar Breakwater, Gloucester Harbor, which is awash at high water. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 109 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 42 degrees 34 minutes 55 seconds; longitude, west, 70 degrees 40 minutes 17 seconds. Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Tenpound Island Lighthouse, NNE. ¼ E., 1 3-16 miles; Eastern Point Lighthouse, SE. ¼ E., 5-16 of a mile; Baker Island Lighthouse, WSW. ⅝ W., 5¾ miles. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 34, after No. 92, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1901," Page 23.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 3.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 12:35 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Nubia, (Ger.,) Capt. Lotze, from New York for Copenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York for Newcastle, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Curic, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Parrak, (Nor.,) Capt. Henrikson, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Andrews, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Jansen, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Manilla, (Ital.,) Capt. De Negri, from New York, via St. Michaels and Naples, arr. at Genoa June 30.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Reiners, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam yesterday.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 9:15 P. M.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Etchel, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bachmann, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Marco Minghetti, (Ital.,) Capt. Mancini, from Genoa and Naples for New York, arr. at St. Michaels to-day.

MR. VREDENBURGH'S PETITION.

Liabilities of the Tailor, Formerly of Fifth Avenue, $15,227.

Peters Vredenburgh of 75 West Eighty-fifth Street, formerly a tailor at 384 Fifth Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $15,227 and assets of $909, the latter debts due on open accounts. The principal creditors are Mary Stryker, $6,500, secured by mortgage on real estate; estate of J. J. Lynes, $3,152, and estate of Denis Shea, $2,745.

The firm as started in 1866 was Vredenburgh & Brooks, and although Mr. Brooks died in 1879, the firm name was never changed. In 1898 Mr. Vredenburgh was supposed to be worth about $45,000, but losses since that time resulted in the winding up of the business, and the filing of a petition in bankruptcy.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Justice Addison Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted nine discharges in bankruptcy, among them being Albright & Steindler of 515 Broadway, liabilities $19,616, and no assets; Benjamin T. Whitmore of 8 and 11 Cedar Street, liabilities $9,034, and assets $1,064, and Weinstein & Bernstein, 28 Market Street, liabilities, $5,058, and no assets.

Judgments.

ALTONWOOD PARK REALTY AND Investment Company—F. C. Murch	$335
BEAM, George—H. Swarts	240
BRISACHE, William R.—D. P. Horgan	59
BERGONZI, Pietro—J. E. Mordaunt	178
BANNER, Mathilda—M. Price	47
BANNER, Mary—M. Price	47
BATES, Benjamin L. M.—F. Holbrook and others, costs	121
BLOOM, Otto—F. Sheldon	10
COTTER, John—W. A. Schmidt	197
DE FONTAINE, W. Hampton—G. Carr and others	101
DEXTER, Frederick C.—The Nassau Bank	2,000
DUFF, George G.—C. E. Tine	104
EIBEL, Henry—I. Picker and others	1,795
FLESCHINGER, Gustav—H. L. Cohn	73
FAY, Mary, and Hiram Rinaldo, executors, &c.—H. Mandelbaum and others	1,850
GIBBONS, Harry W.—McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company	274
GILLESPIE, Michael H.—F. W. Morris and others	800
GERRODETTE, Frank H., Henry F. Granger, and Charles E. Travis—C. Hart	17
HOEY, George—H. W. Van Dyke	81
HAAS, Samuel—Moneyweight Scale Company	62
HODGE, Mary—United Electric Light and Power Company	37
HAYMAN, Thomas E.—E. S. Kuhnen	150
HOAG, Russell—I. Picker and others	139
KEVENEY, Thomas J. and Hugh—J. Kitchennan and another, costs	23
KEALE, Thomas A.—L. C. Turts	253
LINKE, Robert—A. Peterman	223
LENNFELD, Jacob—Acker, Merrall & Condit	503
RICE, Theodore—I. Schiska	83
ROSS, John H.—The Garden City Company	415
MICHAELIS, Otto—I. Weckstein	70
McCLAN, John H.—G. Farrar and others	90
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—A. Erdman and others, trustees	6,993
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—I. ———	3,170
MANO, Antonio—F. Bruno	95
NEWMAN, Allen G. and Charles H.—D. K. Hall	84
RIO TINTA COPPER MINING COMpany—F. Harrington	695
ROGERS, James—The Twelfth Ward Bank, costs	83
ROGERS, Jerry—Walter Dunn	90
RITTER, Henry S.—M. W. Van Orden	90
PATTERSON, Samuel R.—H. Georgian and others	55
PRICE, Samuel E., and William W. Southill—M. F. Miller, executor	800
PRISTONE, Frank—J. H. Troll	43
PETRI, George C.—Gaylord	442
PALLADINO, Joseph—J. H. Troll	79
SCHROEDER, Albert—J. C. G. Huppel Brewing Company	146
STURTEVANT, George D.—D. W. James	78
STARRETT, George B.—Joliet Stove Works	1,707
SAMSON, Warren L.—L. B. Green	5,165
SELLECK, Herman D.—A. B. Fletcher	1,795
STACON, Catharine, and Hiram Rinaldo—H. Mandelbaum and others	12,000
SCHORER, Joe—M. Marx	108
STEINITZ, Paul—J. S. Gans and others	202
SAYRE, Robert M.—The J. E. Armsby Company	431
SULLIVAN, Cornelius L.—I. Picker and others	126
STACK, Maurice—Diamond Soda Water Manufacturing Company	150
THOMPSON, Lewis W.—R. C. Smith	99
TOWLE, Martin A.—H. Rechnitzer	82
TAYLOR STEAM ECONOMIST COMpany—Nonpareil Cork Company	66
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Christine Just	2,727
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—G. H. Hefile	153
THE HARTWELL-THOMSON CONstruction Company, domestic corporation—F. C. Train	285
VAUGHAN, Charles L.—W. Briggs	496
WINTER, William—J. A. Scriven Company	33

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	75¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	50¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	33⅜
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.08⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, Q. K. prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04 15-16
Pork, mess	15.62½
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	8.80
Butter, Western creamery	19½

CHICAGO, July 3.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 68@70c; No. 3 red, 65@66c; No. 2 corn, 43½@44c; No. 2 yellow, 44¼c; No. 2 oats, 28½@28¾c; No. 3 white, 31@32c; No. 2 rye, 48@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.85; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.88; prime timothy seed, $4.25; mess pork, per bbl, $18.87½@19.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $8.40@8.45; short clear sides, (loose,) $7.75@7.95; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@8.35; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $9.80.

COTTON.—Cotton was whimsical throughout the session, with the trade extremely nervous. With a holiday on one hand, a drought in Texas on the other, and with a Government report to digest, room operators were easily frightened to unload or cover shorts, just as the whims of the leaders dictated. On the opening the market was quiet, with prices 3 point lower to 3 points higher. The indications for a time pointed to a higher market, as the English cables were much better than expected, crop reports were far from satisfactory, and weather conditions over the Southwest continued very unfavorable to cotton. The market at the close was heavy, with prices net 5 points lower to 3 points higher. As to just how Liverpool would construe the Government report few operators cared to express an opinion.

RAIDS MADE ON THREE POOLROOMS

They Were of the Small Handbook Variety of Betting.

Superintendent Britton of the Society for Enforcement of Criminal Law Engineered the Arrests.

Raids on three handbook poolrooms situated in saloons in the down-town district were engineered yesterday by the New York Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law, of which Joseph A. Britton is Superintendent. The places raided were at 37 Beaver Street, 55 Whitehall Street, and 85 South Street. In each place but little betting paraphernalia was taken. The method of betting was the usual handbook arrangement, which is a violation of the law.

Owing to the absence from town of Justice Jerome, and the reputed determination of the Committee of Fifteen to abandon, for the present, their activity against gambling houses, the poolroom people and gambling houses were doing business at the old stands and without much pretense of concealment. The three raids on the little handbook places were therefore quite unexpected, but none of the patrons got excited and there was a total lack of the spectacular incidents which marked some of the recent raids of Justice Jerome.

The evidence against the three places was collected by detectives in the employ of John R. Wood, who was the complaining witness against Police Captain Westervelt and against "Ridge" Levien. Wood was employed by the society. The information secured by these agents was put in legal shape by Assistant District Attorney Schurman at the request of the society. Yesterday he asked Magistrate Deuel, sitting in the Centre Street Court, for warrants for the arrests of the men described in the affidavits of Wood's detectives. The warrants were issued and Commissioner Murphy sent several Central Office detectives to the District Attorney's office to execute the warrants. Agents of the society went along to point out the persons wanted.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman took no active part in the raids. He acted in the matter simply according to the evidence submitted to him.

Detectives Kauff and Horrigan went to 55 Whitehall Street with the representative of the Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law. This society has raided no gambling houses nor presented evidence against any, so far as is known, in a very long time. The raiding party found a lot of men sitting around tables drinking in the saloon which is on the ground floor of the three-story building. On the top floor was the alleged poolroom. Two men were arrested. They were Joseph Burke and Frank Linn.

A Central Office detective made the arrests at 85 South Street. The three men arrested were John Brady, John Nolan, and Thomas Burns. All five of these prisoners were bailed by William Dooling of 38 Front Street. Magistrate Deuel fixed bail at $1,500.

The complainant in the 37 Beaver Street raid was William R. Hamilton. The alleged poolroom was situated on the saloon floor. Detectives Eggers, Duane, and Walker executed these warrants. The three men arrested were William Harland, Edward Fitzpatrick, and Henry Freeman. They were all held for examination Monday in $1,500 bail.

The police of the Old Slip Station were ignorant of the raid. At 85 South Street is the Stubbs Hotel, of which Fred H. Donaldson is the proprietor. It is a two-story building that was built probably fifty years ago. On the ground floor is a saloon, and the two upper floors are used as lodging rooms.

A reporter called at the Stubbs Hotel last night and was informed by Fred H. Donaldson, the proprietor, that a poolroom had been running there for more than four years. Donaldson talked freely.

"Three friends of mine," he said, "have been making book in the second floor. I wasn't interested in it at all, but when a 'good thing' came off I generally got a rake-off. These fellows have a good wad, and have done a good business right along. The owner of the house knows nothing about it and I hope he doesn't catch on."

Donaldson then led the reporter up stairs, where he pointed out where the gamblers did their business. A row of cots were on either side of the room which was used as a sleeping apartment, and at the end was a booth where the gamblers stored their paraphernalia after the results of all the races were received.

"Some detectives," Donaldson said, "I don't know what society they belong to, got a fellow to place bets here. He played the horses for a few days and then squealed. This afternoon a crowd of the detectives came up to the door, and before the fellow we have on guard at the lower door leading to the bunk-room could press the button, one grabbed him and snatched the key of the door from him. He then rushed up stairs, and his partners after him. They got the 'bookies' dead to rights, as they didn't have a chance to hide the telephone or any of the sheets. We never had any trouble with the cops, and I am sure that the guys that raided us were Parkhurst gents."

"Didn't any policemen of the Old Slip Station know that a poolroom was running here?" Donaldson was asked.

"Sure," he replied, "but I didn't give a damn."

Donalson then showed the reporter through the building and pointed out exits in case a raid was ever made on the place. He regarded the raid lightly, and said that he was not afraid, as he was not a partner of the pool sellers.

Gambling Resorts Closed Up.

The poolrooms and gambling resorts which had practically been running wide open for several days received word yesterday to close. They obeyed the order apparently.

One gambler, when asked the reason for the closing, sadly replied:

"I don't know. We were told there was nothing doing. I am getting tired of this sort of thing. I think I'll go to Rhode Island again and go to work at my trade."

DARING CANOEIST DROWNED?

Yale Student in Frail Boat Caught in Squall and Possibly Blown Out to Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3.—The Captain of a fishing sloop reports that on Tuesday afternoon, off Watch Hill, he fell in with a canoe carrying a "leg o' mutton" sail. The boat was handled by a young man who did not give his name, but said he was a Yale student and was trying to make a record run from New Haven to Newport. The Captain of the sloop offered to tow the canoe to Newport, but the offer was declined. There was no sign of the squall then, but half an hour later it came with terrific force. The canoe when last seen was under bare pole and had passed out of sight to sea.

The Captain of the sloop feels certain that the canoeist did not have time to make a port and was drowned.

Not Known in New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, July 3.—Inquiry at all the boathouses, the Yale Corinthian Yacht Club, and the New Haven Yacht Club, where Yale men kept their boats this season, failed to bring to light any Yale student who had left this city in a canoe for Newport. There are a large number of undergraduates out in catboats and yawls, and some men are working around in the neighborhood of Newport, but up to date they have all been heard from. White, the Yale boatman, has two small parties at Newport. The only sailing canoe known here was taken out to-day.

BREWSTER CHURCHES BURN.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., July 3.—The Village of Brewster, in Putnam County, was this morning visited by a conflagration which completely destroyed a new church recently erected by the St. Andrew's Society of that place, as well as the old edifice, which stood but a short distance away.

The church was one of the handsomest in this section, and had been dedicated by Bishop Potter only two weeks ago. It was built of stone, and cost about $30,000. The furnishings were elegant, and the church and fixtures were the gift of Seth B. Howe, the millionaire showman, who died a day or two before the dedication was to have taken place.

The fire was discovered in the new church by an officer at an early hour this morning. The Fire Department was called out, but the village steamer would not work, and the flames gained rapidly, spreading from the new church to the one formerly used. Both were burned to the ground. It is thought the fire was of incendiary origin. There was $18,000 insurance on the two buildings.

PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL.

No Games Played in National League Yesterday—Two-Game Series To-day.

No games were played in the National Baseball League yesterday owing to the shifting of the scene of action from the East to the West. This arrangement gives all the clubs ample time to reach their various destinations. As to-day is the Fourth of July two games will be played in each city, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

The New York players are in good condition and confident of at least winning an even number of games. Mathewson, who failed to pitch his team to victory on the last Western trip, will probably occupy the box in one of the Pittsburg games to-day. If he is able to retain his home form on the road he should win a majority of the games in which he participates, provided, of course, the New Yorks do some batting, the lack of which handicapped them on their last Western trip.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	34	24	.586	Brooklyn	30	26	.517
New York	29	21	.580	Boston	27	26	.510
St. Louis	33	27	.550	Cincinnati	24	32	.429
Philadelphia	31	27	.534	Chicago	19	42	.311

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Pittsburg, (A. M. and P. M.)
Brooklyn in Chicago, (A. M. and P. M.)
Boston in Cincinnati, (A. M. and P. M.)
Philadelphia in St. Louis, (A. M. and P. M.)

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 9; Baltimore, 1.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 7.
At Cleveland—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3 (11 innings.)
At Milwaukee—Detroit, 7; Milwaukee, 5.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 7; Providence, 6.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 5; Syracuse, 4.

POLO FOR BLIZZARD CUPS.

Great Neck Team Defeated Squadron A Team on a Slippery Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., July 3.—On the field of the Rockaway Hunt Club here today the second polo match for the highly prized Blizzard Cups was contested between the four of the Great Neck Polo Club and the quartet that upheld the honors for Squadron A of Manhattan. There was a large attendance, and some of the play in the last two periods was quite spirited, and some well-directed shots were made by each team, though the field was exceedingly slippery. J. C. Cooley probably was the star performer of the day. Great Neck, though handicapped, won by 2¼ goals. Line up:

GREAT NECK.		SQUADRON A.	
No. 1, J. P. Grace...	2	No. 1, J. C. Cooley..	2
No. 2, W.H. Grace, Jr.	2	No 2, H. M. Cowperthwait	2
No. 3, C. H. Robbins.	3	No. 3, H. S. Kip....	2
Back, Morgan Grace..	3	Back, H. M. Earle..	2
Total	10	Total	8

FIRST PERIOD.

Goals.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1	W. R. Grace,	Great Neck	7:00
2	Morgan Grace,	Great Neck	1:30
3	H. S. Kip,	Squadron A	2:30
4	H. M. Cowperthwait,	Squadron A	3:00

One-half goal lost by Squadron A for foul, and one-half for two safeties.

SECOND PERIOD.

1....J. C. Cooley, Squadron A.....2:30
2....C. H. Robbins, Great Neck.....4:00

THIRD PERIOD.

1....C. H. Robbins, Great Neck.....4:30
2....J. P. Grace, Great Neck.....8:00

One-fourth goal penalty against Squadron A for safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1....J. P. Grace, Great Neck.....1:00

Total score: Great Neck—By earned goals, 6. Squadron A—By earned goals, 3, and 2 goals by allowed handicap; lost 1½ goals by penalties. Total score, 3½ goals.

AMERICAN TENNIS PLAYERS STAR.

Doherty Brothers Retain Championship in Four Hard Games.

LONDON, July 3.—The Dohertys retain the tennis championship by the consistent, safe game they played to-day at Wimbledon against the brilliant display of Davis and Ward, the Americans. The latter gained their points by magnificent strokes, Davis scoring frequently with hard smashes and back-hand volleys, such as had never been seen at Wimbledon, and which elicited rounds of applause.

On the other hand, it was almost irritating to watch the Dohertys. They took no risks and ignored easy chances of killing the ball.

The Americans throughout have borne themselves with modesty and good temper and have been a credit to their country in every way. The spectators, generally have been very ready to appreciate and applaud their great play, though they have been criticised for being tricky and their high lobs have been referred to as not being proper tennis. The chief criticism they were subjected to, however, was from the fact that their wore black tennis shoes, instead of the customary white shoes.

The games (in the doubles championship) stood 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, and 9—7.

In the ladies' singles tennis championship contest, Mrs. Sterry of Surbiton beat Mrs. Hillyard, the holder of the championship.

Crescent Lacrosse Team Won.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—Two games of lacrosse in the Stadium at the Pan-American grounds to-day narrowed down the field in the Canadian-American championship to two teams, the Capitals of Ottawa and the Crescents of Brooklyn. They will meet tomorrow afternoon in the final game. The Crescents defeated the Seneca Indians this morning by a score of 4 to 2. This afternoon the Capitals beat the Torontos of Toronto. The score was 3 to 2.

To-day's games were warmly contested, the afternoon game being particularly close and exciting. The team work of the Canadians was remarkable and the final game promises to be a good one. Several of the Canadians were injured during to-day's play, but the Capitals have several substitutes with them, and will be able to put on a strong team for to-morrow.

Quaker Cricketers Score Heavily.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 3.—The visiting Canadian cricketers were treated to a great dose of leather-hunting when they met the Merion Cricket Club eleven at Haverford to-day, as when stumps were drawn at 5:30 o'clock, necessitated by a heavy downpour of rain, the total for the Americans was 266 runs for 4 wickets. It is expected that the Canadians will go to the bat the first thing to-morrow morning, as Merion will then declare its innings closed. The score:

MERION.

C. C. Morris c. Baldwin, b. McGiverin	13
D. H. Adams b. McGiverin	39
J. A. Lester not out	117
H. Haines b. Baldwin	4
H. C. Thayer c. Domoulin, b. Counsell	51
C. Evans not out	42
W. N. Morice, A. P. Morris, R. A. Patton, J. A. Scattergood, W. H. Sayen, J. R. Vetterlein did not bat.	
Extras	10
Total	266

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
McGiverin	150	62	3	2
Rooker	96	58	1	0
Farrell	42	33	0	0
Laing	30	28	0	0
Baldwin	78	47	1	1
Counsell	88	25	2	1

Runs at the fall of each wicket. 26 86 96 107

New York Golf League Tourney.

ELMIRA, July 3.—The fifth annual tournament of the Central New York Golf League began here on the Country Club links to-day and will continue throughout the week. Teams from the Albany Country Club Country Club of Rochester, Elmira Country Club, Jefferson County Golf Club of Watertown, the Onondaga Golf Club of Syracuse, the Otsego Golf Club of Springfield, the Owasco Golf Club of Auburn, and the Sadaquada Golf Club of Utica competed.

Team matches for the league championship, including qualifying round for individual championship, were played this morning. Sadaquada won from Jefferson, 26 up; Rochester won from Onondaga, 7 up. Elmira won from Otsego, 9 up; and Owasco won by default from Albany, 54 up. Elmira and Rochester qualified for the league championship cup, and will play off to-morrow morning. The four defeated teams in the morning match played the consolation teams match this afternoon, and Onondaga won from Jefferson, 21 up. Albany won by default from Otsego, 54 up. Onondaga and Albany thus qualifying for the finals to-morrow. In the second round for the league championship, Rochester won from Sadaquada, 28 up, and Elmira from Owasco, 17 up.

To-morrow the individual league consolation cup match will be played.

WAX TAPER'S GREAT RACE

Western Colt, Conceding Twenty Pounds to Toddy, Beat Him.

GRAIL TOOK FILLY STAKES

Races at the Sheepshead Bay Course Were Run on a Wet and Muddy Track and in a Rainstorm.

One race at least of the six run at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday provoked a genuine outburst of enthusiasm, and that, too, at a time and under conditions that were far from favorable for such a demonstration. This was the second event on the card, run in a heavy rainstorm with the spectators huddled up in the corners of the grand stand, trying to see the contest and keep dry at the same time, but the spectacle presented of the stout Western colt Wax Taper coming home in front after a splendid race a length before the Keenes' colt Toddy, one of the placed horses in the Suburban Handicap, to whom Wax Taper was conceding twenty pounds of dead weight, brought the spectators out from their shelter, regardless of the rain, and stirred them to applause that was as hearty as if the Western horse had won a Suburban himself. Only four horses ran in this event, Wax Taper, with 131 pounds up, ridden by Turner, being always the favorite, though in the ring the public money was accepted eagerly, the layers, as one of them put it, arguing that Wax Taper would "have to be a Hindoo" to beat Toddy at the weights, Toddy, ridden by Spencer, having but 108 pounds. Toddy was well backed by his stable connections, but the Western colt justified the opinion of the public by galloping behind Toddy to the head of the stretch and then going on in his own resolute way and winning, ridden out, by a scant length. The time was slow, as the track was deep in slush and mud, but the performance was a most creditable one and places Wax Taper up with the best of the handicap horses of the East, as he covered his mile in 1:41, two and a half seconds better than the next best mile of the day, run with light weights by old horses.

The one stake event of the afternoon was the Nassau, for fillies two years old, at five furlongs, run as the third race, with seven starters, of which Grail was the favorite. Grail was well up all the way and managed to squeeze home first by a neck, but a weak finish by Shaw on Lady Holyrood, who was the contender, aided much in making the result. White Owl was third, only a head behind Lady Holyrood.

Essene, ridden by Jockey McCue, in his first race for more than a month, won all the way in the opening event, the rain coming after this race, and the remainder of the programme being decided in mud that made the riders almost unrecognizable.

Herbert, off badly, ran a remarkable race for the fourth event and won in handy style from the favorite, The Musketeer, while Mercer led throughout and took the fifth race in a big gallop. Mercer, entered to sell for $600, was bid up to $1,100 by J. J. McCafferty.

From the Gravesend track came the news that William C. Whitney's good handicap horse Star Bright has broken down and that it seems hopeless to attempt to train him again.

Horsemen talked much about the prospects for the race for the Lawrence Realization Stakes, to be run to-day, and the prospect now is that if the track remains heavy a fairly good field will start for the big event, the richest prize of the Eastern turf courses for three years old. If the track dries out well there seems little chance for any of those named to run to beat Commando, and much scratching is probable. Spencer will ride Commando.

In the thunderstorm of Tuesday night the lightning bolt that struck the barn at the Sheepshead Bay track, occupied by the horses of I. V. Bell, and killed the exercise boy J. Gallagher, also shocked several of the horses, notably Alcedo, winner of the Suburban Handicap, and Mixer. They were on the sick list yesterday, but the trouble is chiefly nervousness, and Alcedo probably will be able to run for the Brighton Handicap Saturday. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, weights seven pounds below the scale; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. T. J. Healey's Essene, ch. g., by Inverness-Sadie, 112 pounds, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won handily by two lengths; J. J. Castle's Fair Knight, ch. c., 112, (Coochan,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by a half length from Michael Murphy's Brixton, b. c., 115, (Piggott,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:08. Bon Mot, Blue Blood, Ruff, Clipper, Dorset, Silver Twist, and Miss Weller also ran. Value to the winner, $560. Fair Knight the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile. Robert R. Rice's Wax Taper, b. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Utility, 131 pounds, (H. Turner,) 4 to 5 and out, won, ridden out, by a length; James R. Keene's Toddy, ch. g., 4, 108, (Spencer,) 11 to 10 and out, second by twenty lengths from A. Featherstone's Lamp o' Lee, b. c., 3, 104, (McGinn,) 60 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Ethics also ran. Value to the winner, $670. Wax Taper always the favorite. Winner trained by Ed Burroughs.

THIRD RACE.—The Nassau Stakes, for fillies two years old; selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. The Gough-acres Stable's Grail, b. f., by Atheling-Pilgrimage, 106 pounds, (Landry,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 2, won, ridden out, by a neck; the Setanket Stable's Lady Holyrood, b. f., by Lissak-Truth, 103, (Shaw,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a head from L. M. Myer's White Owl, b. f., by Ingolby-Giralda, 104, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 13 to 10, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Musidora, Crisscross, Drop Light, and Lieschen also ran. Value to the winner, $660. Grail the favorite. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs on the main track. Walter Rollins's Herbert, br. c., 4 years, by Albert-Bonnie Dee, 114 pounds, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1 and 9 to 5, won handily by a length; Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., 105, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by three lengths from P. S. P. Randolph's Scurry, ch. g., 98, (H. Mitchell,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:23½. Cyrano, Lady Uncas, and Himself also ran. Value to the winner, $710. The Musketeer the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1900 or 1901, selling allowances; one mile. F. Preble's Mercer, b. g., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Mamie Da, 114 pounds, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by two lengths; W. C. Daly's Aislike, b. g., 5, 100, (Miles,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by two lengths from S. S. Brown's Walter, b. g., 3, 101, (Lyne,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:43 1-5. Ills Greenwood, Spry, Nanine, San Luis, Fairy Tale, Aurous, Nimbia, Brisk, Monmouth Boy, Survivor, Morokants, and Protus also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Brisk favorite at 5 to 1 and 2 to 1. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half, on the turf course. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Nones, b. g., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Amy Davenport, 106 pounds, (Shaw,) even and 1 to 3, won easily by two lengths; Mrs. R. Roche & Co.'s Rochester, ch. c., 4, 90, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by three lengths from J. D. Crimmins, Jr.'s, Intrusive, ch. h., 6, 120, (Spencer,) 7 to 2 and even, third. Time—2:42 2-5. Maid of Harlem also ran. Value to the winner, $850. Nones always the favorite. Winner trained by W. McDaniels.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Optional, 114 pounds: Montana Pioneer, 107; East Iron, 106; Honolulu, 104; Dark Secret, 102; Carroll D., 101; Lady Sterling, 96; Wild Oats, 95; Fontenix, 94; Leander, Osman Digna, and Bijou, 92 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Cal. Padden, 127 pounds; Lone Fisherman, 120; Cervera and Templeton, 119 each; Ilium and Hengist, 114 each; Tatar, 113; Oliver Mac, 112.

THIRD RACE.—The second part of Double Event Stakes for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the new Futurity course. Whiskey King, 129 pounds; Blue Girl, 126; Hyphen, 123; Par Excellence, 119; Fly Wheel, Compute, Dixieline, and Goldsmith, 114 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lawrence Realization Stakes, for three-year-olds; penalties and allowances; one mile and five furlongs. The Parader, 126 pounds; Commando, 121; Smile and Handwork, 119 each; Mortolio and Alfonso, 116 each; Vitellius, 112.

FIFTH RACE.—The Independence Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles. Passe Partout, 170 pounds; Sacket, 152; George Keene and Perion, 147 each; Magic Light, 145; Marylander, 135; Zingiber and Eligio, 130 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. First Whip, 121 pounds; MacLeod, Dare and Bombshell, 111 each; The Amazon, 110; Oliver Mac and Dolando, 108 each; Himself, 104; Alfonso and Lady Chorister, 99 each; The Golden Prince, 91.

RACE HORSES AT AUCTION.

Stable of State Senator P. H. McCarren Dispersed.

A combination sale of race horses in training was held by the Fasig-Tipton Company in the Sheepshead Bay sales paddock yesterday, where consignments of horses from half a dozen owners were offered by auction. The largest lot was that of State Senator P. H. McCarren, who sold all his racing stable in conformity with his intention to retire from racing, for the time at least, and the next largest, that of Gwen B. Morris, who sold a number of useful horses to reduce the big stable that he has on hand. The prices throughout were moderate, and as the sale lasted until almost time for the opening race at the Sheepshead Bay track, there were few bidders present when the last lots were offered. The details of the sale follow:

PROPERTY OF G. B. MORRIS.

Modrine, ch. c., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Katrine, by Mortemer; W. Heuston	$2,000
Bedeck, ch. c., 3, by Star Ruby-Debotte, by Bonnie Scotland; W. T. Ryan	1,700
Juvenila, b. c., 2, by Juvenal-Vivacity, by War Dance; W. T. Ryan	800
Graden, ch. c., 2, by Star Ruby-Faisolara, by Falsetto; J. McGibben	800
G. Whittier, b. c., 2, by Kismet-Prose, by Onondaga; F. M. Taylor	1,600

PROPERTY OF P. H. McCARREN.

King Bramble, ch. c., 4, by Bramble-Queen Beluga, by Australian; A. Miller	$1,600
Potente, b. g., 5, by Racine-Pow-Wow, by Phaeton II.; J. J. McCafferty	2,050
Alfonso, ch. c., 3, by Charaxus-Gen-ering, by Eolus; H. T. Griffin	1,700
Bluff, b. c., 3, by St. Blaise-Satisfaction, by Sensation; Matthew Corbett	2,000
Misleader, b. c., 3, by Deceiver-Nance, by Trumpeter; A. C. McCafferty	1,900
Shandonfield, br. c., 2, by Prince of Monaco-Sara, by Tremont; W. N. Adrians	1,000
Sedition, ch. f., 2, by Albert-Emuente, by Mortemer; T. Monahan	900
Jim Tully, b. c., 2, by Albert-Tommie Lee, by Great Tom; T. Monahan	500

PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS.

Magentic, b. g., 3, by Tenny-Magnetism, by Kingfisher; Victor Hollar	$200
Mark Twain, blk. c., 3, by Albert-Susie Tasley, by Vocolle; S. Ryan	100
Bounteous, b. g., 3, by Galore-Abaca, by King Alfonso; G. H. Davis	500
Wolfsroost, b. c., 2, by Jim Gore-Bamboo, by Pat Malloy; H. W. Smith	100
Lady Bets, b. f., 2, by Hanover-Tid Bit, by Emperor; T. Talke	25
Mary A. M., b. f., 2, by Mariner-Rasolie, by Cyrus; Luke Tully	50
Charlatan, b. c., 2, by Sir Modred-Mary Adelia, by Salvator; H. W. Smith	300
Friar Tabor, b. c., 2, by The Friar-Lizzie Tabor, by Coltness; Dudley Hollis	400
L'Aiglon, br. c., 2, by Fresno-Vandalia, by Darebin; T. French	55

Daly Trotting Stock to Be Sold.

ANACONDA, Mont., July 3.—Mrs. Marcus Daly to-day announced that she will sell in New York in November all the trotting stock belonging to Marcus Daly's estate. Among the stallions are Prodigal, Ponce de Leon, Bow Bells, and Mitrol. There are more than fifty thoroughbred mares, and a large lot of two-year-olds, yearlings, and weanlings, which will be sold.

Gardner's Horse First at Newmarket.

LONDON, July 3.—Frank Gardner's Sandpiper II. (C. Jenkins) won the race for a plate (of 150 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, distance one mile and a quarter) at the Newmarket first July meeting to-day. Richard Croker's Minnie Dee (J. Reiff) was second, and Haika finished third.

Harness Races at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 3.—Two of the three races on the card of the Central New York circuit were quite long drawn out here to-day. Good time was made in the respective classes. Summaries:

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Birch Hall, b. m., (E. M. Kimber, Syracuse)	3	2	1	1
Winona, br. m., (Rockland Stock Farm, Penn.)	1	1	3	4
Comet, br. g., (S. S. Lyman, Binghamton)	2	5	2	3
Birdie Hal, b. m., (C. E. Swan, New Haven, Conn.)	4	3	4	2
Tyanna, blk. m., (Abner S. Deysher, Reading, Penn.)	5	4	dr.	
Prince W. II., b. g., (Dennis Mc-Man, Elmira)	6	dr.		

Time—2:18½; 2:19; 2:19¾; 2:21½; fifth not taken.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Single K., ch. g., (Rube Rush, Harrisburg, Penn.)	1	1	1	
Pears Rola, b. g., (Rockland Stock Farm, Penn.)	2	2	3	
Brandywine, g. g., (J. Roumbaugh, Hamilton, Ontario)	3	3	2	
Times-Herald, b. g., (G. Brinckerhoff, Fishkill, N. Y.)	4	dr.		

Time—2:20¼, 2:20¼, 2:22.

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Untera, b. m., (Gannoung)	1	1	2	2	1
Belle Kuser, br. m., (Rites)	3	2	1	1	2
Toboggan, g. m., (Roumbaugh)	5	4	4	3	3
Ned H. Woodnut, b. g., (Haight)	4	8	5	4	4
Carrie E., ch. m., (Cummings)	2	5	3	5	*
S. S. B., ro. m., (Swan)	6	5	7	6	*
Broker, ch. g., (Atkin)	8	6	6	*	
Kittie Clark, ch. m., (Baker)	7	7	*		

*Distanced. †Drawn.

Time—2:19¼; 2:10¼; 2:19¼; 2:20; 2:19½.

Goodwin's New Turf Guide.

Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, No. 6, just issued, carries the record of racing East and West up to date, the volume including the usual indexed form tables for the Sheepshead Bay meeting up to the opening of the present week, and the other features of the work, the table of jockeys' mounts, dates of meetings, and important foreign fixtures and statistics of the various American tracks are included in the book.

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULE OF SPORTS

Be the weather what it may, this is a day of sport. The holiday once given over to the reading of the Declaration of Independence and the popping of fire crackers has more and more grown to be a time for healthful out-of-door recreation and athletic pastime, and for many years there has been no Fourth so hot that the baseball games, boat races, and outing parties scheduled for the holiday did not take place. To-day sports have been added golf and hundred amusements that call their patrons out into the open, and the day fairly divides with Thanksgiving and Memorial Day the honor of figuring in the schedules of all sorts of sporting affairs.

The following list of events set for the anniversary of American independence gives the most important of the games and competitions that will engage the attention of turfites, yachtsmen, athletes, marksmen, and the patrons of the gentler exercise of golf for the day:

YACHTING.

Larchmont Yacht Club's annual regatta at Larchmont.

Penatquit-Corinthian Yacht Club's Spring regatta at Bayshore, L. I.

Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association's regatta at Sea Gate, L. I.

Shelter Island Yacht Club regatta, special classes, at Shelter Island.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club races, special classes, at Oyster Bay.

Canarsie Yacht Club races and parade at Jamaica Bay.

Sachem's Head Yacht Club races at Sachem's Head, L. I.

Davenia Yacht Club races at Bayonne, N. J.

Brooklyn Canoe Club, canoe races in Huntington Harbor, L. I.

Hartford Yacht Club, races at Hartford, Conn.

GOLF.

Richmond County, S. I.—Men's handicap and mixed foursome.

Baltusrol Golf Club—Members' tournament.

Harper Hill Golf Club—Women's driving, men's handicap, and mixed foursomes.

Oakland Golf Club—Members' handicap.

Englewood Golf Club—Thacher Cup, putting, driving, and men's foursome.

Montclair Golf Club—Men's handicap and mixed foursomes.

Wee Burn Golf Club—Members' tournament.

Flushing Golf Club—Club championships.

Innis Arden Golf Club—Mixed foursomes and club handicaps.

Cedarhurst Golf Club—Women's putting match and handicap.

Morris County Golf Club—Handicap against bogey.

Long Beach Golf Club—Open medal play.

Freeport Golf Club—Open medal play.

Rockville Centre Country Club—Members' matches.

TRAP AND RIFLE SHOOTING.

Brooklyn Gun Club, targets, at Union Course.

Empire Rod and Gun Club, targets, at Old Mill.

Hudson Gun Club, targets, at club grounds.

Aqueduct Gun Club, targets, at Aqueduct, L. I.

Schenectady Gun Club, targets, at Schenectady, N. Y.

Champion Gun Club, targets, at Champlain, N. Y.

Newark Gun Club, targets, at club grounds.

East Side Gun Club, targets, at Newark.

Carlisle Gun Club, targets, at Carlisle, Penn.

Towanda Gun Club, targets, at Towanda, Penn.

Kelsey Gun Club, targets, at Altoona, Penn.

Frankford Gun Club, targets, at Summerdale Station, Penn.

BASEBALL.

National, American, and Eastern League Clubs each have two games scheduled.

Crescent Athletic Club, at Morristown.

Browne's Business College vs. Amphion Athletic Club, at Washington Park, morning.

Fifth United States Artillery vs. Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., at Washington Park.

CRICKET.

Manhattan vs. Nelson Lodge, at Prospect Park.

Montclair vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Prospect Park, morning.

RACING.

Coney Island Jockey Club, at Sheepshead Bay; the Lawrence Realization Stakes and five other races.

TROTTING.

North Hudson County Driving Club; races at Guttenberg, N. J.

Monmouth County Driving and Field Club; races at Elkwood Park, Long Branch, N. J.

ATHLETICS.

Star Athletic Club games at Monteverde Park, Maspeth, L. I.

Clan-Na-Gael annual games at Ridgewood Park, Ridgewood, L. I.

Sixty-ninth Regiment games at Celtic Park, Long Island City.

LAWN TENNIS.

Middle States championships, at Orange, N. J.

LACROSSE.

Play in the series for the American and world's championships in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

CYCLING.

Racing at Manhattan Beach track, afternoon and evening.

Racing at Vailsburg board track, Newark, N. J.

Richmond County Wheelmen's meet on Staten Island.

COLUMBIA DISABLED, NO RACE.

Accident Happened to Champion Yacht While Holding Her Own with Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3.—An unsuccessful attempt to sail the second race between Constitution and Columbia was made today. The failure was due to an accident on the Columbia. She was sailing like a witch at the time and was more than holding her own with the newer vessel. The conditions of the day were such that a thoroughly satisfactory trial was expected, and the accident caused the greatest disappointment. Comments on the structure of huge single stickers flew thick and fast, and several yachtsmen and skippers predicted that no more ninety-foot sloops would be built.

To-day's race was to have been over a triangular course of thirty miles, ten miles to a leg. The committee, owing to the prevalence of winds from the southward and westward, moved the start from Brenton's Reef Lightship to a point about three and a half miles eastward. The wind was west-southwest, and the first leg of the race was a beat to windward. The second leg would have been a broad reach, and the third a reach, but a little closer.

The starting signal was given at 12:25. Each yacht was under mainsail, No. 2 club topsails, staysail, and jib. Both set baby jib topsails on the first long leg to windward. In jockeying for the start, Capt. Barr had the better of it. He sent Columbia at the line on the starboard tack. Constitution ran up on her opponent's weather quarter with the intention of blanketing her, but the new yacht did not find room enough between Columbia and the mark boat at the end of the line and so had to pay off and go over the line twenty seconds astern of the old cup defender. Instantly, after crossing the line, Constitution went about for a long reach on the port tack. Columbia at once followed. The two were now on the port tack, Columbia to windward and a little astern. The wind was about a 13-knot breeze and the sea smooth. In these conditions both yachts heeled far under the pressure of their club topsails, which were frequently aback.

In pointing they were quite equal, but in speed the older yacht showed to greater advantage. She moved slowly up till she was abeam of the new yacht and then until she was ahead. At the same time her course was about 300 yards to windward of her rival's. The wind now began to freshen and lee rails went under. They raced on the port tack till about twenty minutes beyond the start, when Columbia suddenly luffed as if about to tack, but she did not go about. On the contrary, she went up into the wind, let fly jib sheets, and ran down her baby jib topsail. It was then seen that her martingale had succumbed to the strain on it and curled up like a letter J. This slacked up the bobstay and sprung the bowsprit. Hence sail had to come in quickly or spars would have been lost. The club topsail was taken in and the jib doused. Columbia was soon after taken in tow by her tender, and the Regatta Committee hoisted the signal of indefinite postponement.

As Columbia's repairs cannot be completed in time, she will not be raced again until Saturday, when she and Constitution will meet Independence. The second race of the New York Yacht Club's series is off altogether for the present.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE DECLARATION.

A hundred and twenty-five years do not make a long period in the history of our race, or in that of the nations we are used to regard as old. The completely independent and integral nationality of the English people counts from the Norman Conquest, nearly a thousand years. That of the French is much older, as is that of the Spaniards whom we were fighting a couple of years since. Germany and Austria are in large part composed of the reassembled fragments which were an empire, though a loosely knit one, as ancient as that of the Franks. Yet the century and a quarter that has passed since the thirteen colonies of Great Britain on the coast of the Northern Atlantic declared their independence has seen the rise on this continent of a Nation more numerous and prosperous, and by all accepted standards more powerful than any of the older nations from whom it has so largely been recruited. It has seen the establishment of a system of government in many important elements different from any previously known, and the history of this Nation has had deep and lasting influence on the development of the modern world.

Some of the sources of this remarkable progress are to be traced clearly in the Declaration of Independence. We do not any longer, as a people, have for that document the peculiar reverence felt by our fathers. It will not be read to-day as it was read forty years ago in every city and town in public meeting. If it were read, there are things in our very recent history to which its emphatic statements of general "truths" that are "self-evident" would apply with something like a sting. One can hardly study it now without realizing that there was in it much of the "platform" spirit, that its generalizations were adapted, if not invented, to fit the situation, while some of the statements of fact are known, in the sober light of history, to be more stirring than exact. But what remains perfectly simple and clear, after all deductions, is that the Declaration was the assertion by the Americans of that day of that sense of the supreme value of their own rights, and the readiness to fight for them which from Magna Charta through the Cromwellian Commonwealth to the peaceful revolution of 1688 had established the authority of the British crown on the assent of the English people. And since that time not only in our own country and in that of our parent people, but throughout the civilized world, it has been found more and more true that power and stability in any Government are largely dependent on the substantial recognition of the essential principle of the Declaration.

To this principle neither the English nor their immediate descendants, the Americans, have ever given complete and consistent respect in practice. It took more than a century after the Revolution of 1688 to give in Great Britain anything like the force to the will of the nation that it now has. In our country it required two generations of struggle and the bloodiest civil war of modern times to abolish the system of human slavery which made the author of the Declaration "tremble for his country." This, we take it, is due to the fact that the effectiveness of the principle of the consent of the governed is due not to its perfection as an abstract rule of equity, but to its adaptability to the conditions in which the English-speaking people found themselves or created for themselves. It is a principle which in practice works in proportion as any people are capable of understanding it and contending for it and taking the enormous trouble necessary to maintain it and to live under it. Of this capability the English stock has developed more than any other. Peoples of other stock are gradually developing it, and in the ratio that they do, they will become self-governing in fact as well as in theory.

It ought to go without saying that for nations as for individuals, those will establish their own rights on the firmest foundation who are the most honestly respectful of the essential rights of others.

NO DEFENSE.

"A small, if not select, coterie of newspapers whose animus is perfectly well understood," says our neighbor The Sun, "have been insisting with a good deal of vehemence that the removal of W. J. GIBSON from the position of Counsel for the Treasury Department before the Board of General Appraisers was a flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the civil service law, while in truth and in fact it was neither."

This is the bad beginning of the most wretched defense of a perfectly indefensible action that we remember to have seen in the columns of our esteemed contemporary, where public and private malefactors are not infrequently defended for the pure sport of the thing.

We say it is a bad beginning, because in the succeeding paragraph The Sun throws to the dogs the contention that Mr. GIBSON'S office was not covered by the letter of the Civil Service act. "It was technically included within the letter of it," says this perplexed advocate; but with comic disregard of the facts he continues: "President MCKINLEY very properly excepted the place from the letter of the law by his order of 1899." He did nothing of the kind. The order of May 29 excepted the place by name from the test of competitive examination, but left it within the classified service. The law, the order of the President, and the decision of the Civil Service Commission have been quoted by us in absolute proof of the fact that this office is in the classified service. There is no doubt about it; the Attorney General will not have the hardihood to say that the law forbidding removals for political reasons does not apply to the place. But The Sun has made a discovery:

> Furthermore, the statement has been emphasized that Mr. GIBSON'S services were highly efficient and satisfactory. The interesting fact is not mentioned that his removal was recommended on the ground of inefficiency, as the result of an investigation of his office by the Department of the Special Agents of the Treasury, something like two years ago. This department has hitherto had the repute of being free from purely political influences.

We must ask for further information about this recommendation for removal on the ground of inefficiency. It is plain that Secretary GAGE has never heard of it, for he has recently and repeatedly certified to Mr. GIBSON'S efficiency and entire faithfulness. He has assured Mr. GIBSON and others that the department was well satisfied with the manner in which the duties of the office had been performed. Absolutely the only reason assigned for the removal of Mr. GIBSON was that "LODGE wanted the place."

In a light-minded and casual way The Sun alludes to "the queer story that Mr. WASHBURN'S appointment was the result of political dealing between Senator LODGE of Massachusetts and Senator PLATT of New York." It is, indeed, a queer story, a vile, disgraceful, revolting narrative, and true as all the Gospels. LODGE demanded the place for his private secretary—and got it. He got the President to enforce his demand, and Senators PLATT of New York and PLATT of Connecticut, and, shocking to relate, Senator HOAR of his own State to write letters to the Secretary of the Treasury in support of his lawless effort to turn out a faithful and experienced officer to make a place and get a salary for one of his political dependents. The removal was for political reasons, and therefore in violation of law.

It is extremely painful to us to see our neighbor defend this wholly immoral transaction—and do it so badly.

THE UNITED STATES STEEL DIVIDEND.

As a problem in corporate finance, the question of the wisdom or unwisdom of the decision of the Directorate of the United States Steel Corporation, to pay a dividend of 1 per cent. on its issue of common stock, is a good deal like one of the problems in casuistry which the Oriental sages were fond of propounding to their pupils. How it is answered will depend, necessarily, a great deal upon the point of view. It will be noticed that the term "quarterly" does not attach to the announcement that the common stock is to receive a dividend of 1 per cent. The indefinite postponement of a like announcement would not constitute the passing of a dividend, as it would have done had the qualifying adjective of quarterly or semi-annual been applied to it. As Judge GARY says: "It is just a dividend."

For the non-committal policy of the management various reasons are assigned. Probably the best of these is that, whereas the company has earned enough during the past half year to warrant it in dividing 1 per cent. at this time among the holders of the common stock, its managers do not know how long they will continue to be able to do so. That is the usage of corporations. One view of the matter is that as it is expected to give the common stock holders 5 per cent. per annum as long as present conditions last, it would lead to some misunderstanding if the 1 per cent. payable Sept. 16 had been announced as a quarterly dividend.

An official statement to the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, made May 16, gave the amount of stock then outstanding as follows: Preferred, par value, $508,486,300; common, par value, $506,473,400—leaving in the treasury preferred stock to the par value of $41,513,700 and common to the par value of $43,526,600. A dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred and of 1 per cent. on the common stock outstanding calls for a disbursement of $13,963,224. To this must be added the quarterly interest of 1¼ per cent. on bonds to the value of $304,000,000, amounting to $4,800,000. To maintain this rate of quarterly profit division through the next twelve months would call for net earnings of something over $71,000,000. If the public is skeptical as to the ability of the United States Steel Corporation to show net earnings to that amount after such additions to its sinking fund for depreciation and replacements as wise corporate finance would demand, especially during the first year of its business existence, it need not occasion surprise. That the money needed to meet the interest and dividend disbursements of the next sixty days has been earned is probably not doubted; that it is good policy to divide it under present conditions conservative financiers will be likely to question. Plants deteriorate rapidly, and it is doubtful if an allowance of less than 10 per cent. per annum on the inventory valuation of furnaces and machinery would permit a company in the steel trade to keep up with the progress of the art. Coal mines and ore mines are not self-renewing. Every ton raised leaves that much less in the ground, and makes the cost of recovering what remains a little greater. The continuance of the existing trade conditions is also a matter of uncertainty.

For such misjudgment of the wisdom of their action as may exist, the Directors of the Steel Corporation will be to blame if they make the mistake of assuming that they can properly conduct their business without taking the public into their confidence and making full and intelligible reports from which the shareholder may advise himself on every subject concerning which he has a right to information. A good many thousands of investors in prosperous manufacturing plants were practically dragooned into becoming stockholders of the Steel Corporation. It is not yet established in public confidence, and any imitation by its Directory of the policy of the management of the American Sugar Company will be unwise.

MR. BRYAN STILL THERE.

That is an interesting announcement, of its kind, which comes to us from Roanoke, Va., that Mr. W. J. BRYAN has assured the citizens of that borough that he still stood on the Chicago platform metaphorically, as he stood on the station platform in point of fact. What does Mr. BRYAN think he means? The Chicago platform has twice been presented to the people of this country, and twice they have disapproved it as a piece of political carpentry put together in an unworkmanlike and unsafe manner. Why should he pretend that it is to be presented for their disfavor a third time? He might as well say that he stood on the deck of NOAH'S ark. There is another historical deck which would be much more suitable to his condition:

> The boy stood on the burning deck
> Whence all but him had fled;
> The flame that lit the battle's wreck
> Shone round him o'er the dead.

For this historical parallel between "young Mr. Whitehouse" and the perennially and incurably young Mr. BRYAN we are indebted, we believe, to Mr. DEPEW. It is very apt, all the same. For it is manifestly true that "all but him" have fled the platform upon which Mr. BRYAN will stand if he has to stand alone. Active-minded Democrats all over the country are looking out for some issue on which they can win. They are not backing any longer an issue that has been twice overwhelmingly proved to be a losing issue.

Doubtless they have their opinions of Mr. BRYAN as a counselor or a candidate. Evidently he also has his opinion of them. He speaks with noble scorn of their low desire of success at the polls. In his famous "cross of gold" speech he said that "upon that platform we expect to carry every State in the Union." Having failed twice, and being doomed to a still more disastrous failure if they try it again, the Democrats of the country are getting off that platform. Mr. BRYAN, sticking on, says that success has nothing to do with the matter. "The question," he nobly remarked at Roanoke, "was not whether they should win, but whether they should do what was right." Can Mr. BRYAN suggest any possible method for a political party to "do what is right" in the way of impressing its opinion upon legislation, except to win?

The sane person who reads this very sorry stuff must be moved to ask what Mr. BRYAN can mean by talking it. The answer is really simple. Mr. BRYAN has a family to support. That is the "universal solvent" of all questions about his journalistic or political enterprises.

JUSTICE MORGAN J. O'BRIEN.

In the discussion that is allowed to find its way to the public as to the plans of Tammany for the judicial nominations this Fall, there has not appeared as yet at all conspicuously the name of Justice MORGAN J. O'BRIEN. It may be that it is taken for granted that the "regular" Democratic organization will not throw away the advantage it could surely obtain by so obviously good a nomination. It may be that the leaders are waiting for the various claims to develop and at the proper time will point to Justice O'BRIEN'S renomination as the one element in the situation to which all plans for the judiciary must be adjusted. On the other hand, something will depend on the attitude of the Republicans and of the various other organizations which will unite in opposition to Tammany in the purely political contest. As to this, however, there should really not be any doubt.

The case of Justice O'BRIEN presents this year in its simplest and most imperative form the essential principle that should guide judicial selections. He has been fourteen years on the bench of the Supreme Court and nine of them in the Appellate Branch. He is in the prime of his powers, not yet fifty years old, in vigorous health, and is an indefatigable worker. His judicial service has been of a high order. He is not only peculiarly independent, but is learned and exact, and has that element of sound judgment which is supplied by penetrating common sense in a remarkable degree. His opinions are conceded to be of authority, and he commands the hearty respect of the profession. He has, moreover, what does not always go even with his other excellent qualities, a thoroughly judicial temper, a blend of consideration and firmness, of natural kindness and invincible self-respect, of courtesy and essential dignity.

In brief the city has in Justice O'BRIEN a Judge who has stood with entire adequacy the searching test of actual service in a post of importance, the highest within the gift of this electorate. He presents exactly the same duty to the community that was offered in the cases of Justices VAN BRUNT, BARRETT, and PATTERSON, and the same opportunity. No other candidate will be in like situation. The impartiality and independence of his official conduct should at once be indorsed and confirmed by his unanimous re-election. Nothing would do more to intrench the judiciary in absolute security against all encroachments of party influence, and surely there is no higher aim than this for all who desire the best attainable government.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Though the suffering among the horses of the city has been so great since the superheated term began, and though fatalities among them have been numerous enough to strew the streets somewhat thickly with the bodies of the dead animals, it has still been evident that the maltreatment due to ignorance is now rarer by far than it was a few years ago, and the instances of out-and-out brutal abuse have been extremely few, if not altogether wanting. Of course it was a hardship for the horses to work at all in such weather, but men can hardly be expected to treat their horses better than themselves, and livings must be earned, no matter what the temperature may be. So it can safely be said that the very great majority of the city horses suffered only to the degree made necessary by circumstances, and nobody with observing powers at all well developed could have failed to notice as he passed through the streets numberless evidences of the new and kinder feeling for animals that is one of the characteristics of the time. The old reliance on the whip as the chief, if not the only, means of communication with the equine mind has passed away, and now the cruel beatings which once were common spectacles are seen only at distant intervals and they lead almost invariably to an effectual protest from passers-by who in the past would hardly have thought of interfering. All through the past few days the heads of a considerable number of the hardest-worked horses have been protected from the sun by coverings of one sort or another, ranging from a cheap straw hat with openings for the animal's ears, to ingenious, two-story affairs of cloth and wire, better looking, but perhaps no more useful, and the intelligent use of water has been visible everywhere. The lessons taught by HENRY BERGH have spread far and wide, and the lot of horses was never anything like as good as it is to-day.

—A chart just issued by the United States Hydrographic Office shows the general direction of the journeyings of 100 bottles, thrown overboard from vessels in various parts of the North Atlantic in the second half of 1899 and afterward picked up on the coasts of the countries to which they drifted, and returned by the finders to the Hydrographic Office. The information thus acquired is of rather uncertain value, as the bottles are acted upon by the winds as well as by currents, and there is no telling how long they lie on the beaches undiscovered, but the chart is of interest as exhibiting the main features of the general circulation of the North Atlantic. In the eastern and equatorial portions, the region throughout which the trades prevail, the general motion of the waters is successively southerly and westerly, as evidenced by the destination of the numerous bottles cast adrift between Madeira and the fairway of Cape San Roque, all of which ultimately found their way to the Windward Islands, the Bahamas, or to the shores of Mexico. Along the American coast and to the northward of the fortieth parallel these conditions are reversed. Here the general set of the waters is to the northward and eastward. Between these two main drifts and occupying a stretch of ocean extending in latitude from 25 degrees north to 40 degrees north, and in longitude from 30 degrees west to 60 degrees west, lies a debatable region, crossed by numerous sailing and steamship routes, and within which, consequently, bottles are in all probability as frequently cast adrift as in other portions of the ocean. The recovery of such bottles is, however, rare, the records of the Hydrographic Office furnishing but six since 1888. The average daily velocity of the bottles which landed on the coast of Europe and Iceland was 5 miles. The bottles which drifted entirely across the ocean from west to east unite in giving an average somewhat higher than usual, the last two having traveled 11.4 and 9.9 miles per day, respectively. For those thrown overboard in the north equatorial drift, the average was 10.8 miles per day; while for those which traveled along the north coast of South America it was 21.1 miles per day.

—Commissioner MURPHY'S new instructions to the police in regard to the rented—or rentable—chairs in the parks amount to little less than a revocation of the privilege recently and incautiously accorded by the Park Board to the enterprising Mr. SPATE. The citizen eager to rest his weary bones in the easiest receptacle therefor, but reluctant to part with his cherished nickel, has now only to claim that the chair he selects is in a more agreeable place than that occupied by any free bench he can find, and he will be safe from arrest, and in no case whatever is the policeman to take orders, or, in other words, to grant requests, from the contractor's employés, and he is only to disturb non-paying occupants of the private chairs when he sees with his own unassisted eyes evidences of misbehavior on their part. As the policemen, according to report, do not approve of the new chairs and look upon them as trouble makers as well as infringements upon public rights, it is not likely that they will often discover signs of misbehavior among those who take uncovenanted possession of them. Mr. MURPHY'S action is sure to displease the President of the Park Board, unless, as well may be, that official is inclined to welcome any means other than a complete backdown of getting out of his present uncomfortable position. If that is so, he may growl a little at the outside interference with his domain and his innovation, and then let the whole matter drop. And after the chairs are gone, it is certain that a lot of people will write letters to the papers saying that they were good things and that they met a long-felt want.

—It is generally conceded by those who know a little something about the weather prophecy business, that thunderstorms, though serious enough to people caught out in them when wearing their best clothes, are so sudden in their formation and so erratic in their movements that the official prognosticators cannot in fairness be held to strict responsibility in regard to them. Still, it does seem that the Weather Bureau men might at least have admitted the possibility of thunderstorms yesterday and the day before, instead of giving out, as they did, definite assurances that no rain would fall. Others, with no sources of knowledge except the looks of the sky and the vague impressions produced by the local atmospheric conditions, felt sure that the little tempests were due, and said so, only to be confronted and confused, but not confuted, by the pronouncements of the Governmental scientists. And with tempers as they have been for the past week, it is not quite safe to weary the public patience. People were irritated when more of the "fair" weather of which they had endured more than enough was promised, and then they were irritated again when the rain of which they were not warned overtook them. And the combined irritations were diverted from the weather itself, an impersonal and therefore unsatisfactory object, to the men in the tall towers who know so much about the elements—and, it sometimes seems, pretend to know more than they really do. In reality, of course, the Weather Bureau is an admirable institution, well worth the money it costs, and repaying it many times over in benefits conferred, but it would be more popular if it would be a bit more careful about thunderstorms, and cease to treat them as trifles. To the average citizen, and especially to the average citizeness, they are real storms, deserving of much respect and attention.

STANDS BY MR. EVANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am an old Grand Army man, and have undergone all the hardships, "privations," "suffering," with some wounds, such as Gen. Sickles so pathetically alludes to. I have filled all the chairs in a Grand Army post, and have had some twenty-six years of wearing the "little bronze button"; have been a delegate to the State and National Encampments, and have been on the staffs of two Commanders in Chief, so I think I am entitled to speak a piece on the subject of pensions, their uses and abuses. I am not a pensioner, but have been examined and found eligible for disabilities incurred in the line of duty. I served over three years in the civil war, and was honorably discharged; was a prisoner of war for three months—in fact, I was "in it" from beginning to end, and am glad I was, and would have been in the Spanish-American war, but age and infirmities barred me out.

I withdrew from the Grand Army of the Republic five years ago, principally because I was thoroughly tired out with the constant "drum-drum" of the pension business. When we finished the routine affairs of the post and came to "unfinished business" it was the old story of pensions. When we opened up on "new business" it was pensions, pensions, and when it came to the "good and welfare of the order" a visiting comrade had something to tell us of the pension abuses or the wrongs that were being heaped upon the old soldiers.

The Adjutant of my own post was a pensioner at $12 per month, yet he was an artisan who earned from $5 to $7 a day and was seldom idle a day. He received $50 a year as Adjutant of my post, $60 a year as Secretary of a Masonic lodge, $52 a year from a lodge of Odd Fellows, $52 a year as the Secretary of a Red Men's society, and $35 a year from a veteran association of which he was a member, or $249 a year for night work. Allowing that he only worked 300 days in the year, at $6 per diem, his total income was nearly $2,200 per year. He was the most blatant growler we had in the post on the pension business. It was some years before we knew he had a pension. There are thousands of just such cases as this one.

If the Government was paying the old soldier—my comrade—$100 per month he would clamor for an "increase of pension," and if he did not get it, he would curse the Pension Commissioner, Congress, and Comrade McKinley. Very many of my comrades who have been making the air blue with their denunciations of the pension system as now administered are comrades who served far in the rear of the firing line, and who, if the enemy by chance should get near them, would boldly rush where the bullets were the thickest—underneath an ammunition wagon.

It was this never-ending turmoil, wrangling, and "conversing through their sombreros" about pensions that led me to lay aside my "little bronze button" and remain at home post meeting nights, coupled with the fact that in its declining years the Grand Army of the Republic has become quite a factor in political schemes, and in the controversy that has been going on in the columns of THE TIMES on this subject you will see that even Gen. Sickles intimates that the Grand Army of the Republic is a political power that is not to be despised.

I have had considerable experience in the pension business, assisting worthy veterans in obtaining what I conscientiously believed to be their just dues, and since I left my post I have at times continued to act in this direction. I have never found any cause of complaint against Commissioner Evans, whom I do not know personally. There is a large army of "Generals," "Colonels," and "Majors"—no one seeming to rank lower than a Major—who had only served three months in the war, who are the vanguard of assault upon the Treasury in the name of the old soldiers, and when they can secure a real live General like Sickles to be their leader their hopes run high and the stentorian voices of the pension howlers ring out in the post halls of the Nation nightly in anticipation of outflanking Evans and the Treasury. It's no wonder the people are getting tired of the Grand Army of the Republic. They sympathize with the old men, but feel that they have entered upon their second childhood and are to be pitied more than censured. The real good soldier and citizen stands by Evans and his honest administration of pension affairs.

AN EX-POST COMMANDER.
New York, July 1, 1901.

Condemnation of Gen. Sickles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much pleased with the way in which you have exposed Gen. Daniel Sickles, and feel sure the public will be benefited thereby. It appears the General first tries to bribe the President of the United States, then he goes out West and tries to bribe the veterans. He felt sure these noble soldiers would not vote for Mr. McKinley unless they received a bribe; and in this the General seems to think he was committing no crime, but rather regards it as fine conduct.

Then, when others expose his conduct, he states that if he was twenty years younger he would lead a mob and break the law, and smash the office of THE TIMES, and, Sir, it seems that this General, this man who wishes to break all laws to get at the people's money, is himself a pensioner! Surely this man is not deserving of a pension. I think a prison would be more satisfactory.

Sir, I hope this man will be followed up in the last ditch.

HENRY THORNTON.
Brooklyn, July 1, 1901.

"FINANCIAL" TRANSACTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the transactions connected with what is generally styled "Wall Street" were subject to the same laws as those which govern legitimate commercial operations, what a striking commentary it would be if similar language was applied to dealings in real estate, dry goods, bank stocks, or any of the standard lines of business operations. Suppose, for instance, one of your "esteemed contemporaries" should announce this afternoon that, "owing to the prevailing atmospheric conditions" there was a moderate decline in that portion of the blocks bounded by Wall Street, Broadway, Liberty and Nassau Streets, purchased by Mr. Astor yesterday, of over $300,000, while if the entire property involved had been sold by the syndicate owning it the difference in market value would have been nearly $3,000,000 between the price offered yesterday and that quoted to-day." Or, if the same had been said concerning the united stocks of textiles in a certain portion of the dry goods district, your contemporary would have been met with an exclamation something like that portion of the new philology yclept "hoot mon!"

Yet this is actually the cool manner in which the so-called "financial" transactions of yesterday were characterized, if anything can be treated in a cool manner under "prevailing atmospheric conditions." Some 200,000 shares of certain popular stocks had been sold, and your contemporary remarked: "A variety of unfavorable news developments [made to order!] and the prevailing atmospheric conditions caused moderate declines in the stock market to-day."

On the 200,000 shares sold, the shrinkage in one day was $331,340, while if the entire capital stock of the eighteen organizations had changed hands at "closing prices" the shrinkage over night would have been nearly $3,000,000. "Moderate!" It is true, of course, that, in the space of about six months these same properties had advanced in market price something like seventy or eighty millions of dollars, with the addition of scarcely a single mile of track, a new locomotive, or any marked increase in any of the tangible property.

In your financial columns to-day the report of one railroad with a capital stock of $80,000,000 shows a trifling increase of less than $100,000 in net earnings in eleven months, and yet the market value has much more than doubled in price in that time. In other words, the net earnings increased, say, $100,000, and the market value (!) has been lifted over $50,000,000. Whew!

As I once before remarked in your columns, "with the same sunshine and crops, the same men and women, the same government"—and I might have added with the same stealings going on in New York and Philadelphia—these kaleidoscopic changes keep going on, and sober, steady-going men call the operations "financial," while Justice Jerome is characterizing transactions of lesser magnitude by most opprobrious names, and "Carrienationizes" the "exchanges" where they are performed with an axe.

"What fools these mortals," &c.

J. ROBINSON.
New York, July 2, 1901.

MENACES TO LIFE IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the hot weather it is perhaps too much to expect relief of any kind from the railroad companies of Greater New York as to overcrowding of cars, &c. But there are in my judgment a few evils which the public have the right to be protected against by our city's officials.

First, the continued risk arising from ferryboats and excursion boats being inadequately supplied with life preservers, as witness the recent Northfield and Mohawk disasters.

Second, unprotected bridges and crossings for trolley cars, as witness the two mangled corpses in Coney Island Creek reported in to-day's paper.

Third, the continuance, after eight months of the choked and open sewer near the East Twenty-third Street ferry houses.

This last has been a continuous menace to the health of the many thousands of persons who have to walk around it twice daily. But it is probable that our pseudo scientific vaccinating Health Board considers an open cesspool and sewer to be an especial benefit to the medical profession of the city, and, therefore, continue it six days in every week and devote the seventh day to its promotion and extension.

New York, July 1, 1901. J. G.

THE S. P. C. A. CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent communications in your paper relating to the methods of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals cause me to say that the matter of some $400,000 of the society's funds used to produce the magnificent building and elegant office for the President at one corner of Madison Square is a thing of the past, and while many regard it as a most extravagant and unnecessary expenditure, it cannot very well be remedied at this time unless the property be sold during the present boom and the proceeds devoted to the comforts of dumb animals in a more rational manner.

As your correspondents have asked for an investigation of the society's methods, permit me to say that there are other things of far more importance to the public and the noble cause of the late Henry Bergh than the mere expenditure of a few hundred thousand dollars, which it may be well to ventilate through your valuable columns at this time. Paramount among them we find in the so-called literature of the society, teachings which exhibit a degree of careless investigation on the part of the chief executive officer that are difficult to excuse, especially as some of them relate to the education of our children.

First, let me briefly call attention to a catechism written by John P. Haines, President, and printed at the printing office of the society. The author of this little pamphlet dips into sciences with which he does not appear to be at all familiar, consequently we find the most grotesque descriptions in anatomy, unorthodox teaching in geology, erroneous statements in physiology, incorrect descriptions relative to the diseases of animals, coupled with childish mistakes regarding the most commonplace habits of birds, especially hens and pigeons—indeed, there are so many things in this little pamphlet to which serious exception may be taken that I would suggest handing it over to the Board of Education for its review and after consultation, if necessary, with recognized authorities on the different topics, decide whether or not this is a fit and proper pamphlet for distribution in our schools, Sunday schools, and in our families.

Next let me call attention to the teachings of the society regarding the de- or dishorning of cattle. First we have a circular showered broadcast upon the public denouncing the operation, and giving a most one-sided and superficial investigation as a reason for condemning it, but when we review the elaborate and impartial investigation of a government commission upon the question we are amazed that the Executive Committee ever permitted the Haines circular to get beyond its walls.

This document takes for its text some exaggerated cases which occurred in England before modern instruments or new methods were used in the operation, and totally ignores all evidence from this side of the Atlantic, notwithstanding that on this side the subject has been thoroughly investigated from a scientific standpoint and voluminous evidence taken regarding numerous phases of it.

The witnesses were drawn from farmers, Humane Society officers, drovers, butchers, physicians, veterinarians, agricultural college professors—in a word, all sorts and conditions of men who would be likely to throw any light upon this important question.

By way of showing the impression the lengthy investigation created upon the five men who formed the commission, let me offer one quotation from their 120-page report: "They entered upon the investigation rather opposed to the practice than otherwise—certainly none favored it—and they endeavored throughout the inquiry to be impartial and judicial," and they finally recommended to their Government: First, that the practice of dehorning be permitted when performed with reasonable skill, with proper appliances, and with due regard to the avoidance of unnecessary suffering, &c.

Not only has the A. S. P. C. A. produced the circular referred to, but a law has been enacted in this State, presumably through the society's influence, making it a misdemeanor to dehorn cattle, and thus the society, in this matter, converts itself into one for the promotion rather than the prevention of cruelty to animals. Surely it would be a humane act to have this law repealed. I have only mentioned two things in connection with the society's methods, but which seem to me should be overhauled and put aright at the earliest possible moment, but there are a number of other matters which I think should be investigated in a systematic manner, and when the society has its hands strengthened by the knowledge which will accrue from thorough and impartial investigation it will be much better able to conduct the work it has undertaken.

Leaving these questions in your hands for the present I am,

ONE INTERESTED.
New York, July 1, 1901.

A WAR REMINISCENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that we have so thoroughly made up our minds to get together and stay there, the following war reminiscence may be of interest enough to warrant it finding a place in your paper.

During the civil war I was an officer in a Confederate regiment, and one day while on interior guard at Yorktown, was ordered by Gen. A. P. Hill to take a corporal and six men and escort about forty prisoners to Richmond, and not to leave them for any purpose until relieved by Adjt. Gen. Cooper in person. I left on the Gloucester boat within an hour and had no time to visit my quarters to procure clothing or money. Before delivering the prisoners I asked for and obtained from Gen. Cooper a furlough of six days for my men and myself, then I marched the prisoners down Main Street to the tobacco factories called Libby prison, and delivered them over to the tender mercies of Lieut. Todd, brother-in-law of President Lincoln. I had two dollars and fifty cents with me, and asked permission of Lieut. Todd to buy some pipes, tobacco and papers for the prisoners. I spent two dollars, and when I left there were some moist eyes, for they knew that was probably the last act of kindness they would receive for a long time.

I took my boys to the Spotswood House, the best hotel in Richmond, becoming responsible for all, and as they had friends in the different regiments stationed there I let them go where they pleased, only requiring them to report to me at 8 o'clock every morning at the Spotswood. We were besieged by reporters for news from the front, but I had none to give them.

After breakfast next morning I cleaned up as well as I could my uniform of a year's service—a shoulder strap on one shoulder, my trousers in my boots, and a slouch hat with the rim partly torn off. I did not look very fine, and felt bad enough. Money I must have, and I started out to look for it. I had divided my fifty cents among the boys and was absolutely penniless. I wandered down Main Street as far as Rockets, crossed over, and coming up on the other side I saw the name Isaacs, banker. I stopped and studied that sign, and made up my mind he was the man to let me have some money.

As I entered the banker sat behind the counter reading the morning paper. He looked up. I said, "Good morning, Sir; is this Mr. Isaacs?" "Yes, Sir." "Well, Sir, I have come to ask a favor of you." "Indeed! what is it?"

"I want fifty dollars. I have no reference. I am not acquainted here. I have money at home. I will write my brother and have him send you fifty dollars in gold by express. You will get it in ten days."

He smiled, and asked: "What is your name; what brings you here?"

I told him the story much as I have written it here. He said:

"I believe you. I was reading the account in the paper."

It seems that the reporter had secured from the corporal what he failed to obtain from me.

"Is fifty dollars all you need?" he asked.

"No, Sir, but it is all I want at present to become responsible for."

He counted out five ten-dollar notes and gave them to me. I thanked him, and gave him my address, so that he could acknowledge the receipt of the gold (which he did within ten days' time), and added: "When you come to Richmond again come direct to me, and I will gladly do anything for you that lies in my power."

He lost nothing by his act of kindness, for gold was at a premium, but he did not know me, and took my word for it. I never saw him afterward. I paid the hotel bill, bought a barrel of killikinick smoking tobacco and some other things for the boys.

About twenty-five of my prisoners were members of the New York German Seventh Regiment. I have never heard from any of them since, but would like to if any of them are alive. I think there were two Lieutenants in the party. If any of them should see this and will write me I will be glad to exchange experiences with them.

J. CRANE SCHERMERHORN, 302 Union Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
June 30, 1901.

The Metropolitan's Shortcomings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Mr. Vreeland declared that standing in cars could not be avoided during rush hours I was inclined to think that this was probably so, and that the Metropolitan Company was doing its best. But yesterday's experience shows me that Mr. Vreeland either does not understand his business or that he is simply humbugging the public with his assertions.

I was standing yesterday evening with a party of friends at the corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue at 8:30 trying to take a car to go up town. We allowed about four or five to pass, as they were so crowded that people were standing between all the seats. Then there came along an empty car, and the conductor declared smilingly that this car was off duty and going back to the depot without taking passengers. The following cars were overcrowded, and we finally preferred to take the elevated railroad.

Everybody was simply indignant, and such treatment of the public should be suppressed by the city authorities. If the leaders of the corporation are too greedy or too stupid to see their duty toward the public they should be compelled to have some regard for it. AN OLD READER.
New York, July 2, 1901.

Responsibility of Motormen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In read in to-day's paper of the butchery of Harry Simmons through being run over by a trolley car. I will ask any fair-minded man who has watched motormen if it is not the rule to leave the individual to take care of himself as best he can while a heavy truck receives an amount of respect that will bring the car to a stop in a yard of space.

Is not a human life of more import than a damaged car?

What right have motormen to infer that anyone and everyone will or can take care of himself or herself? I am blind in my left eye, and if I did not perpetually turn rignt and left with my head I could not have written this. (No thanks to the motormen.) I have had many escapes.

Horse car, trolley car, truck, or carriage, the right of way belongs to the individual. Try it in the highest court of equity and see if I am right or wrong.

If an example was made of a motorman and the company mulcted in heavy damages the trolley murders in Brooklyn would have been reduced to a minimum.

If a trolley can pull up within a yard of a heavy truck it can do so when sacred human life is at stake. WILLIAM SAUL.
Jersey City, July 3, 1901.

NUGGETS.

A Longer Dog.

"Have you had this dog as long as the other one?"

"Yes, longer. This is a dachshund."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Careless Wish.

The poet sighed, as poets do,
"If all my dreams would but come true!"
'Twould be a sorry lot, no doubt,
Unless fate cut the nightmares out.
—Washington Star.

Realism.

Church—How did you like that war drama at the theatre the other night?

Gotham—It seemed like the real thing. There was a boy eating peanuts in the gallery, and the shells were dropping all about me.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Remarkable Wheel.

"Yes, Sir," said the dealer, "that bicycle is one of the best in the country. It's full of energy, and yet it can't be ridden."

"What do you mean?"

"Why can't you see that it isn't tired?"—Denver Times.

His Glorious Fourth.

"If your husband hasn't any engagement for next Thursday bring him over to our house for dinner."

"Well, he hasn't any engagement, but he expects to have about forty. You know he's a surgeon."—Chicago Tribune.

EFFECT OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian.

My daughter's goin' to graduate from college Friday week,
An' ma an' I, we've got to go down town to hear her speak;
She's learned a lot o' this an' that her parents never knew;
Her head is full o' modern tongues, an' Greek an' Latin, too;
She talks o' the philosophers as if she knew 'em all,
An' knows by heart the history o' furrin lands like Gaul.
Her theme (that's what she calls the talk she'll make Commencement Day)
Is "Moldin' Human Natur' as the Potter Molds His Clay";
She's practiced it around the house, an' speaks up good an' loud,
An' we are certain sure she'll do her fond old parents proud.

It's meant a lot o' sacrifice to keep that girl in school;
Her eddication's stood us in about three thousand cool,
But we was glad to plod along an' give the child a show
To learn the things that we'd a-liked almighty well to know.
At first we both was kind of scared that it would turn her head;
That she'd get lofty notions from the high-toned books she read.
But now she's gettin' ready for this here Commencement Day,
We see she's just a woman, with the same old woman's way
An' things that's doin' 'round the house reminds me of the days
Her mother left the district school back East. Thanks be to praise!

The peach trees was a blossomin' an' all the country air
Was full o' fragrance, while the world seemed bright an' sweet an' fair.
The schools closed early them old days, fur every mother's son
O' boys was needed in the fields to get the plowin' done.
We didn't have no themes or things on Italy or Greece,
But every scholar in the class got up an' spoke a piece.
My wife that was to be she'd got her piece all learned by heart,
An' yet when closin' day come 'round she didn't take no part;
If you know women like I do, why then you'll mebbe guess
The reason why. She didn't have no graduatin' dress.

An' so, when I've been 'round the house an' seen the goin's on,
I see that human natur's just the same as time long gone.
They're sewin' here and sewin' there an' I can hear 'em say,
Unless that dress gits done that she'll stay home Commencement Day.
I've been down town to git more cloth, an' if I'd git home late
The girl she'd say: "Well, pa, you've spoiled my chance to graduate."
An' then I'd chuckle in my sleeve an' in my heart feel glad,
To think that she ain't got no thoughts but what her mother had.
It's just the same as

TROUBLES OF AMERICAN SETTLERS IN COLOMBIA

They Suffer Loss from the Revolutions in That Country.

James M. Eder Says that There Are Not Enough United States Consuls There.

James M. Eder, formerly Consul of the United States at Palmyra, in the United States of Colombia, and who has just returned from that country, declares that American merchants, mine and plantation owners who have large interests there are suffering much loss because their home country does not afford them sufficient protection against the ravages of the constant revolutions by the maintenance of more Consuls and Consular Agents, the present number of which is not large enough to afford necessary relief to American interests.

According to Mr. Eder, revolutions, either general or local, occur about once a year. The local ones are confined to one of the States or provinces and are in the nature of election riots, while the general revolutions of which one is now raging there affect all the Government. The damage, however, which they do to American interests is about the same. Speaking of his own experiences as an illustration of general conditions Mr. Eder said that during the present revolutionary movement he has suffered many thousand dollars' worth of damage, much of which he never expects to get back, as he still has a large claim for damage done in the revolution of 1885 which has not been paid.

The losses are caused in about equal proportions by the Government and the revolutionary troops. One of the greatest inconveniences is the necessity of paying $25 a head to the Government for every farm laborer in order to prevent their being conscripted for the army. If this amount is not paid the men are taken away without regard for the fact that the result will be the ruin of the crops, as not enough hands are left to take care properly of the fields. When the Government drives away cattle or takes provisions no damages can be recovered unless sworn statements are filed. These have to be sworn to by native witnesses, as the Government refuses to accept the testimony of foreigners.

These claims also have to have the attest of the American Consul. The latter is not generally easy to reach on account of the difficulties of communication, as the roads are bad and the Consuls are few and far between. But much harder to get is the testimony of native witnesses, for if the Government learns of any one so testifying he is immediately thrust into prison. One clerk of Mr. Eder was treated in that way simply because he wrote a letter to a prefect protesting against certain action of some troopers.

With the revolutionists it is not much better. Recently a band of fifty Indians rode into the plantations of Mr. Eder to look for the enemy, as they claimed. They fired at every one, and drove all the inhabitants in terror to the woods. Fortunately no one was hurt, but much damage was done to the fields and the buildings. The Indians, however, considered the only real damage consisted in the tearing down of a fence, for which they offered 20 cents in paper money.

These outrages, according to Mr. Eder, can only be prevented by the United States Government ordering its Minister and Consuls to insist on the strict observance of the treaties. If American settlers could be as sure of the protection of their Government as the Europeans are American commerce and industry in that rich country would soon be in the ascendant.

Mr. Eder says that the present Government will not be able to hold out very much longer, as the general belief in Colombia is that a change is necessary. The present Government, which got into power not quite a year ago, is conservative. The revolutionary party, with which most Americans sympathize, is known as the Liberal Party.

A CHICAGO COUNCIL "MISTAKE."

Ordinance Which Would Have Extended Union Traction Franchises Till 1912 Discovered.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—An ordinance which would extend all the franchises of the Chicago Union Traction Company until 1912 has been discovered in the City Council proceedings by members of the Local Transportation Committee. Reported from the Committee on Streets and Alleys West, under a caption that gave the impression that it was for the building of a street railroad in Kenzie Avenue, from West Twelfth Street to Ogden Avenue, the measure is drawn in a manner that would be a blanket extension of the franchises of the Union Traction Company. Alderman Foreman will call the attention of the Local Transportation Committee to this measure, and it will be withdrawn from the proceedings when the Council reconvenes after the Summer vacation.

The ordinance was introduced by Alderman W. F. Brennan as drawn by Assistant Corporation Counsel Goodwin. It was recommended for passage by the West Side committee, and was on the schedule to be passed last Monday night. Alderman Brennan expressed surprise when attention was directed to the discrepancy, and admitted that he had intended to call the motion up for passage in its present form, saying he supposed it was "all right."

The omission of the route proposed in the caption is said to be a "mistake," but an investigation is on foot to determine whether it is as much of a mistake as is asserted.

POWERFUL NEW TELESCOPES.

Two, from Which Much Is Expected, Being Built for Yerkes Observatory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Two new telescopes are being constructed at the Yerkes Observatory. One is a two-foot horizontal reflecting glass of 165 feet focal length, and from it much is expected. Images of the heavenly bodies will be brought into physical laboratories, where delicate instruments, which are useless in the open dome, can be employed.

The other telescope will have a sixty-inch mirror, which will collect more than twice as much light as the objective of the forty-inch Yerkes telescope. In solar research it is now claimed the facilities of this observatory surpass those of any other in the world.

HIBERNIANS TO CELEBRATE.

Order Will Break Ground for an Irish Institute to Cost $250,000.

This will be a busy day and a happy one for the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York. They will break ground at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue for the proposed Hibernian Institute, and will have a "seilg" at Sulzer's Harlem River Park for the benefit of the building fund. The institute building is to cost $250,000. The title to the site passed to the order on Monday.

National President John T. Keating will break the ground with a silver trowel at 2 o'clock. Immediately after the ceremony the Building Committee will go to the park. There, there will be games and sports of all kinds. In the evening President Keating and Father M. J. Gleason will deliver orations on "The Ancient Order of Hibernians; Its Services in the Past; Its Mission in the Future."

FIRST FOURTH OF JULY FIRE.

Shed Used for Storage of Oil Ignited by a Firecracker.

The first Fourth of July fire of the year occurred a few minutes after midnight directly in front of Police Headquarters on Mulberry Street, near Houston. Fireworks ignited a small shed, which for several weeks has been standing in the street and used by the Degnon-McLean Company for the storage of lamps and oil. The company is building a section of the underground railroad on Elm Street.

A watchman discovered the fire, and called laborers, who tried to extinguish the flames with buckets of water. The water had little effect on the oil-soaked wood of the shed, and they sent in an alarm. The firemen tore the building to pieces in fighting the fire. It is said that a small boy put a firecracker under the shed. The damage is small.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day is the "glorious" Fourth. With the vacation on the Stock Exchange, it means that every one who can get out of town will do so and will remain away until Monday. All the resorts have arranged extra attractions, a programme or summary of which was given yesterday. There are also many yachting parties. Capt. De La Mar gives a cruise, which started yesterday at midday, and which will last until Monday. At all the suburban clubs there will be festivities, and those which are to take place at Morristown, at Cedarhurst, and Southampton have already been mentioned. There are many entertainments going on at Newport, which opens its season.

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The engagement is announced of Dr. Eugene Hillhouse Pool of New York and Miss Esther Phillips Hoppin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin. Dr. Pool is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hillhouse Pool of Harrison, N. Y., and a brother of J. Lawrence Pool. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '95, and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. Miss Hoppin's mother was Miss Katharine Beekman. The announcement of the engagement of her brother, William Warner Hoppin, Jr., and Miss May Gallatin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, (Miss Gerry,) was made early last Spring. Another brother is Gerard Beekman Hoppin.

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Ardsley will have a band concert to-day, and on Saturday it will have a dance. There will be golf there all the time. Several dinners will be given at the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, and a military band will play in the afternoon and evening at Tuxedo, and there will be fireworks in front of the clubhouse on the shore of the lake. There are many house parties. Among the largest are those given by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court at Lenox, by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Florham, and by Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze at their place, The Farm, near Morristown.

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At the Westchester Country Club this afternoon there will be music, followed in the evening by fireworks. The people living in the country around will assemble, and many will dine there. All the rooms have been taken. At the Larchmont Yacht Club there will be the annual Fourth of July dinner, regatta, and fireworks. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bostwick have been holding a series of house parties, and have been seen out frequently in their new French racing automobile. Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., will entertain a family party over the Fourth. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin are going to the White Mountains for a short visit.

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Southampton is becoming very gay. The principal amusements so far have been yachting, fishing, bathing by moonlight, as well as racing each night while the June moon is bright. The Southampton Club, which is one of the new organizations, has among its members recently elected James L. Kernochan, Henry P. Hall, J. Turner Atterbury, Guy Phelps Dodge, S. Knapp De Forest, Charles G. Francklyn, Daniel Bacon, William G. Park, and R. J. Preston.

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The Oriental, at Manhattan Beach, has been well patronized during the warm weather. Among others who have been stopping there are R. L. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Ellery Anderson, James B. Clews, Mrs. Ballard Smith, J. O. Woodward, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Charles E. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Harper, and H. La Montagne.

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The Fuerst Bismarck, which sails to-day, has booked, among others, Mrs. George Kidd and Miss Georgette Kidd, Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Grosvenor Goodridge, (Miss Ethel Iselin,) Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee, H. M. T. Beekman, Mrs. G. S. Edgell, Howard Phipps, and Dudley C. Gautier. Clarence A. Dinsmore will sail by the Lombardia. On the list of La Champagne are Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador; Louis Howland, Mrs. George L. Ronalds, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Scribner, and H. A. Lindsay. Others booked on the Fuerst Bismarck are Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, Mrs. Fessenden, and the Misses Helen G. Content and Katherine Fessenden; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hall and Miss Esther W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Atterbury, Prof. A. C. Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, and Masters James S. and Sinclair W. Armstrong; Mr. and Mrs. William Nettleton and Master Nettleton, Dr. Robert Safford Newton, Frank M. Wright, and Eugene Vanderpool.

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Booked to sail to-day on the Barbarossa, among others, are Mrs. W. Gayer Dominick, and the Misses Elsie, Alice, and Anita W. Dominick, and W. F. Dominick; Bishop J. F. Hearst and Miss Hearst of Washington, D. C.; the Rev. Joseph D. Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne, who are going to Carlsbad; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Longhead and the Misses Adelaide and Gertrude Longhead of Philadelphia; Prof. Horatio W. Parker, Mrs. Parker, and the Misses Charlotte, Isabel, and Grace Parker of New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. William I. Quintard and Miss Jane Quintard, John H. Rutherford, the Rev. L. W. Saltonstall of Hartford, Conn., and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoffman of Baltimore.

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Lieut. Henri Notebaert of the Belgian cavalry, with his wife, is in the city, staying at the Hotel Savoy. The couple are on their wedding tour, their marriage having taken place at Bruges about three weeks ago. Mrs. Notebaert was a Miss Katherine Stevens, daughter of a prominent lawyer of the old Flemish city. They arrived here on the Zeeland on Monday. Lieut. Notebaert is a brother of the Rev. A. Notebaert of Rochester, N. Y., and another brother is a Colonel in the Belgian Army. The three brothers enjoy the distinction of having been each knighted by the King of Belgium.

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Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Lawrence of Boston, whose cottage was destroyed recently by fire, are at Bar Harbor, at the Belmont, pending other arrangements for the season. Mrs. Howard Munnikhuysen and the Misses Grace and Bessie Munnikhuysen of Baltimore are at the Newman cottage. Mrs. John B. Morris and her daughter, Miss Mildred Morris, are also at Bar Harbor for the Summer.

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The road coach Reliance has begun its runs from the Octagon, Seabright, to the Ross Fenton farm, making its first trip on Monday. The coaching parties dine at the farm and make the return trip in the evening.

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Mrs. John G. Neeser will have a house party at Miramare, her cottage at Seabright, over the Fourth. Mrs. Luther Kountze's house party at the farm is for Miss Helen Kountze and her fiancé, Robert L. Livingston. Miss Kate Cary will have a house party at Lenox also over the Fourth. William C. Whitney is to entertain a large house party at his Wheatley Hills house.

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A ball is scheduled to be given to-night by the Summer colonies of Islip and East Islip, L. I., on the old pavilion grounds. The names on the committee include those of Mrs. Henry B. Hollins, Mrs. Bradish G. Johnson, and Mrs. H. C. Du Val.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3.—The rose show of the Newport Horticultural Society was held in Masonic Hall to-day, and was the most successful exhibition of its kind, artistically and financially, ever held in Newport. Much of the success is due to the efforts of Mrs. Burke Roche, who not only contributed prizes, but interested in the event a large number of the cottage colony.

The exhibition of growing plants and flowers showed at a glance the magnificence of the productions from the greenhouses of the Newport cottagers. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry won the majority of prizes, and the cup offered by Mrs. Burke Roche for flower groups. Other winners of prizes included Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Burke Roche, Dr. C. M. Bell, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Astor, James J. Van Alen, and Mrs. J. M. Fiske.

Mrs. R. I. Gammell entertained at dinner this evening at her cottage on the Cliffs, and Mrs. W. D. Hatch gave a large dinner at the Clambake Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer have arrived at the D'Hauteville cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, for the season. Mr. and Mrs. H. Ray Miller of New York have arrived at the Weaver cottage, on Berkeley Avenue.

Mrs. Julia Eldridge and Miss Eldridge of New York are here for the season. William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Jr., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

H. Yale Dolan of Philadelphia is the guest of his brother, Clarence W. Dolan. Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Tames of New York are the guests of Mrs. Burke Roche at Elms Court.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained a large party at the vaudeville show at Freebody Park this evening.

Mayor Garrettson has appointed Congressman Melville Bull a member of the Park Commission. A large number of social functions will be given this evening and to-morrow by the cottagers, a number of whom are having fireworks displays. The yachts in the harbor will be illuminated for the occasion.

Capt. and Mrs. French E. Chadwick gave a large luncheon at the War College this afternoon in honor of Santiago Day, some fifty officers with their wives being present, including Rear Admiral Higginson, Capts. Manney of the Massachusetts, Hunter of the Training Station, Brownson of the Alabama, Commander Mason of the Torpedo Station, Commander Mansfield of the Lancaster, Lieut. Commander Merriman of the Kearsarge, with the officers of the War College staff and class and officers from the fleet. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sampson were to be present, but circumstances at the last moment prevented.

Mrs. and Miss Codman of Boston have arrived at their cottage.

Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Rush entertained at dinner this evening at the War College.

Mr. and Mrs. William Appleton of Boston are the guests of Mrs. George B. Dorr.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Crowninshield of Boston are spending their honeymoon in Jamestown. Mr. Crowninshield is the designer of the yacht Independence. Joseph Wharton and family of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottage, in Jamestown. Col. Samuel P. Colt of Providence is visiting here. Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman have returned from abroad. Mrs. Francis Morris of Morristown, N. J., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. William H. Mayer.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner and his son arrived from New York this evening. Miss Martha Johnson of Macon, Ga., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., at Beaulieu, where she will spend the season. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallery have returned from New York.

Stephenson Taylor of New York and Dr. Welsh and family of Middletown, Conn., are at Sea Breeze Cottage. Edward A. Wickes returned from New York this evening. Miss Davies has arrived for the season.

This evening the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron and the torpedo station, as well as many of the yachts, were brilliantly illuminated in honor of Santiago Day. The crews of the fleet were given a holiday, and the sports were witnessed by all the officers, including Admiral Higginson, at the training station.

Dinner to Wisconsin Crew.

The members of the eight-oared crew of Wisconsin University, on their way home from the races at Poughkeepsie, were dined last evening at the Arena by the local members of the Wisconsin alumni. About seventy-five were present. Edward F. Dwight, class of '87, presided. There was no formal programme, but after the banquet speeches were called for from the members of the crew, each "Andy" O'Dea was the principal speaker, however, and entertained the diners by telling what the Wisconsin men had done in the past and would do in the future.

Pierce—Nelson.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 3.—Miss Mary Hortense Nelson, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry W. Nelson, was married this afternoon in Trinity Church to Edward Lillie Pierce of Syracuse. The church was magnificently decorated, and an orchestra was present. The bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothea Nelson, a sister; Emily Tremaine of Willow Brook, Mary Webster of Geneva, Mary Joy of Syracuse, Grace Pierce, the bridegroom's sister, and Louise Brooks of Syracuse. The flower girl was Annie Nelson, a cousin of the bride, and the best man was Arthur Pierce, a brother of the bridegroom. The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, performed the ceremony.

Haskell—Farrell.

ALBANY, July 3.—Winifred Agnes Farrell, a daughter of the late John H. Farrell, the well-known newspaper proprietor, was married to-day to Lieut. William N. Haskell of the Ninth Infantry, United States Army.

FUNERAL OF JOHN D. QUINCY.

Services Conducted by the Old Guard, of Which He Was the Senior Captain.

The funeral services over the body of Capt. John D. Quincy, senior Captain of the Old Guard, were held last evening in the armory at Broadway and Forty-ninth Street. At 8 o'clock the members of the Guard were called to order. Four privates bore the casket containing the body of the late Captain from the officers' room, where it had lain in state all day, to the drill room, where twenty-four members of the Old Guard, in full regimental uniform, under the command of Major Ellis Briggs, stood at attention. As the body was carried into the drill room, a bugler played the notes of the song, "Think of the Home Over There."

The regular Protestant Episcopal service for the dead was read by the Rev. Dr. John Huske, assistant pastor of St. Thomas's Church. He made no address, but during the service the bugler played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and at the conclusion of the service "taps" was sounded by the bugle. Then the members of the Old Guard stood in line, while Right Worthy C. H. Heyzer conducted Masonic services. Masons representing Chancelor Walworth Lodge, No. 271; Columbian Commandery, No. 1, and the Order of the Mystic Shrine, were present.

At the end of the services the body was borne back to the headquarters room, where it will remain until 10 o'clock this morning, when it will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment in the Old Guard plot. A number of staff and line officers and honorary members of the Old Guard will accompany the body to the cemetery.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD MAN DEAD.

John M. Sherwood of the Seaboard Air Line Succumbs to Recent Illness.

NORFOLK, Va., July 3.—John M. Sherwood, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Seaboard Air Line, died at his home in Portsmouth to-day, aged forty-two years. He was taken ill at a meeting of the Seaboard Directors in New York on June 26 and brought home. He never rallied.

John M. Sherwood was born Sept. 23, 1858, at Washington, N. C. He entered the railway service in 1888, after which he was until January, 1892, Treasurer of the Durham and Northern Railway, at Raleigh, N. C. From January, 1892, to July 1, 1893, he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway, and from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1900, he was Auditor of Receipts of the Seaboard Air Line. From the latter date to the time of his death he was the Secretary and Treasurer of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

THEATRICAL ORCHESTRA STRUCK.

All Quit at American Rose Roof Garden, Except the Leader.

There was more trouble for Manager Blumenthal of the American Rose Roof Garden last night. The musical union ordered the musicians to strike, and the curtain did not rise till 9:20 o'clock.

Mr. Jerome, the leader of the orchestra, finally was prevailed upon, by the payment of part of the money due him, to remain and accompany the singers on the piano. The performance then continued.

Theatrical News and Notes.

Marie Dressler, owing to a temporary indisposition due to the heat, is out of the cast of the "King's Carnival" at the New York Theatre. Edith Moya is taking her place. Miss Dressler expects to return in a few days.

The Madison Square Roof Garden, after being dark for two seasons, was reopened last night under the management of Harry Hammerstein. The garden is uncovered, so that the breezes reach the audience. The new roof garden, which is well lighted, was well patronized last night in spite of the heat. An excellent vaudeville performance was presented. James Thornton and Lottie Gilson were received with the greatest show of approval.

Dion Boucicault Weds Miss Vanbrugh.

LONDON, July 3.—Dion Boucicault, the actor, and Irene Vanbrugh, the actress, were married quietly this afternoon at Buxton.

MRS. PAUL L. THEBAUD DEAD.

She Came of a Well-Known French Family and Was Prominent in Society.

Mrs. Paul L. Thebaud, who died yesterday at the New York Foundling Asylum, was the widow of Paul L. Thebaud, who died recently. She was Miss Caroline Gibert, a member of the well-known French family of that name, and an aunt of Mrs. Hugo Fritsch, the Misses Gibert, and Mrs. James B. Townsend. The family has long been prominent in society. Mrs. Thebaud, on her mother's side, was descended from Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, the Revolutionary hero, afterward a notable figure in the New York business world, and whose descendants have been for several generations prominent in the metropolis.

Since the death of Mr. Thebaud, Mrs. Thebaud has retired from the world, and has given large donations to the different Roman Catholic charities. She was one of the patronesses of the Foundling Asylum and had frequently visited there and stopped there. She leaves one son, Paul Gibert Thebaud, who married Miss Mathilde Reynal, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jules Reynal. The Thebaud family is directly descended from Joseph Thebaud, who landed at Boston, Mass., from China in 1711, the accredited representative in America of various large mercantile interests, including the French East India Company.

Joseph Thebaud came to New York and lived in Beekman Street, then one of the most fashionable neighborhoods. He was active in the various charities of this city and founded the French Benevolent Society. He married a daughter of Philip Le Breton, a wealthy merchant of Martinique, and at his death, in 1811, left a large fortune to his wife and sons, John J. and Edward Thebaud. Mrs. Thebaud married Joseph Bouchard, and the sons were associated with Gardiner G. Howland in business.

Paul L. Thebaud, the husband of the late Mrs. Thebaud, was the son of Edward, and his wife, who was the daughter of Vincent Classe de Boisaubin, a French emigré of noble family.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody.

Ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody died yesterday at his home, 60 West Twenty-first Street. He was in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and was for many years one of the most prominent members of the New York bar. He was born in Sandwich, N. H., July 10, 1814, and came of a long line of distinguished soldiers and advocates. Charles A. Peabody began the study of law in 1834 in Baltimore in the office of Nathaniel Williams, then United States District Attorney of Maryland. After two years he returned to Massachusetts, and pursued his studies in the Law School of Harvard College.

In 1839 he removed to this city, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He took part in the politics of the day, aiding in the formation of the Republican Party in New York State in 1855, and in 1856 was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by the Governor. In 1858 he was appointed Quarantine Commissioner to succeed ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour.

In 1862 President Lincoln appointed Judge Peabody a Judge of the United States Provisional Court of the State of Louisiana. This court was called into existence by the necessities of the Federal Government in connection with foreign relations. In 1863 he was also made Chief Justice of Louisiana, but in 1865 he laid down his judicial office and returned to New York, where he resumed his practice. For many years prior to his death he was a member and Vice President of the Association for the Reform of the Law of Nations, in which body he took an active part, frequently visiting Europe to attend its annual meetings.

Judge Peabody was married three times. His first wife, the mother of his children, was Julia Caroline Livingston, daughter of James Duane Livingston. His second wife was Maria E. Hamilton, a granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton. His third wife before her marriage was Atonia Livingston. Judge Peabody is survived by his wife and three sons and one daughter.

West Pollock.

West Pollock, the head of the fire insurance firm of West Pollock & Co., metropolitan managers of the Caledonian, Caledonian-American, and Potomac Insurance Companies, died on Tuesday at his home, 380 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn. He had been suffering from inflammatory rheumatism for some time. He was born in this city on May 9, 1840, and was educated in the public schools.

At the age of thirteen years he entered the New York insurance agency of Ezra White, who afterward became the first United States manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh. In 1863 Mr. Pollock was elected Assistant Secretary of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, afterward being promoted to its Secretaryship. In 1890 he was appointed Assistant Manager of the North British and Mercantile, resigning in 1890, when he became United States Manager of the St. Petersburg Fire Insurance Company.

The firm of West Pollock & Co. was formed last year by Mr. Pollock and William Ellsworth. Mr. Pollock was a Director of the Little Giant Fire Extinguisher Company, the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company, and the Potomac Fire Insurance Company, and a member of the New York Athletic, Lawyers' and Underwriters' Clubs.

Lebbeus B. Ward.

Lebbeus B. Ward died suddenly yesterday at his home, the Hotel Washington, Jersey City, from apoplexy. He did not respond when called and the door of his room was forced. His hands were folded across his breast. Mr. Ward was born in Vermont in 1835. His father, John D. Ward, was a civil engineer, and moved to New Jersey to superintend the construction of a section of the Morris Canal.

Lebbeus B. Ward adopted his father's profession, and early became identified with the question of water supply in Jersey City. He was for a time a member of the State Water Commission, and was always an earnest advocate of the theory that the State should control all the watersheds and sources of supply. Mr. Ward was at one time President of the Norfolk (Va.) Water Company. One day the officials of the navy yard there sent him word that his company's terms were not satisfactory. Mr. Ward replied that the objectors knew nothing about the cost of water and that those who did not like the terms need not use the water. He then shut off the navy yard supply. That ended the dispute.

He was reticent and reserved. Being of independent means he had for twenty years or more devoted the greater part of his time to the study of Jersey City's water supply. He never married. His surviving relatives are two brothers and a sister.

Samuel Moffat.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 3.—Samuel Moffat, the oldest brother of David Moffat of Denver, Col., died in Goshen yesterday. In 1857 he established the Bank of Nebraska, said to be the second founded west of the Missouri River, making the journey there on horseback and carrying $50,000 in gold. In 1874 he established the State Bank at Chatham, N. Y., and retired from active business in 1878.

Obituary Notes.

DR. TABOR B. REYNOLDS, eighty-one years old, died suddenly last night at Saratoga. He was an ex-member of Assembly, an ex-Sheriff, and had filled other prominent offices.

WILLIAM GILDERSLEEVE, formerly of Patchogue, L. I., died yesterday at Kingston, N. Y., from the effects of the heat. He was prostrated on Monday, and did not regain consciousness. His brother is a prominent produce dealer of Kingston.

MRS. ERNESTINA H. LICHTENSTADTER of this city died in Carlsbad, Germany, last Monday. Mrs. Lichtenstadter was the mother-in-law of Leopold Wallach, senior member of the law firm of Wallach & Cook. She was in Carlsbad on a Summer tour, and her death was sudden. The body will be brought here for interment.

HENRY R. BRADBURY died yesterday at his residence, 36 East Seventieth Street. Mr. Bradbury was prominently associated with a number of mercantile concerns. He was the Vice President and a Director in the Overman Automobile Company, and the Secretary of both the Virginia Portland Cement Company and the Warren-Burnham Company.

MRS. MARY FLOYD NEELY, the widow of the Right Rev. Henry A. Neely, died Tuesday at her residence, 206 West Eighty-sixth Street. The funeral services will be at Portland, Me. Mrs. Neely had been a resident of this city in 1864, when Bishop Neely came here as assistant minister of Trinity Parish. Later they removed to Portland, when Mr. Neely was made Bishop of Maine.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT HUGER of New Orleans, a member of the famous Huger family of the South, died yesterday at 726 Fifth Avenue in his sixty-first year. Funeral services will be held at the Fifth Avenue house to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The Huger family was prominent in the Revolutionary period of this country, nine of its members serving in various military and legislative capacities.

MRS. MELVINA S. ROMAR died at her home at 288 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday from a complication of diseases. She was sixty-nine years old and was the widow of John B. Romar, who was known as Jersey City's war Mayor, from the fact that he was instrumental in securing an allowance of $6 a month from the State for the family of every married volunteer during his term of service. Mayor Romar, who was Mayor from 1862 to 1864, personally attended to the collection and payment of this money while he was in office.

MRS. ELIZABETH BOERINGER died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alonzo H. Coleman, at Goshen, N. Y. She was born at Calais, France, in 1815. Her maiden name was Elsie de Lanois, and in her youth she was strikingly beautiful. She was presented to Queen Victoria at the royal coronation in 1838, and in 1840 was installed in the royal household, becoming, until 1848, Queen Victoria's companion. She was married in that year to Charles Boeringer, son of a German baron, and removed to this country in 1850. Since then she resided near Goshen on a farm. Her age was eighty-seven.

Union Republican Club Reception.

The Union Republican Club of the Twenty-eighth District will entertain the wives and women friends of members to-day at the clubhouse, 165 East Eighty-first Street.

To Aid a Poor Woman.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from "B. P." $5 for the fund to pay rent for a widow who has six children dependent upon her.

Business Notices.

A Summer Shirt.
All Linen. E. & W. All White.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—HERMANN.—On July 1, 1901, at the Red House, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, by the Hon. James A. Blanchard, David Theodore Davis to Clara Gertrude, daughter of Ferdinand and Sara Hermann.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On July 2, Martha E. Darlington, wife of De Witt Bailey and granddaughter of J. H. Darlington.
Funeral services at her late residence, 102 Wilson St., Brooklyn, Friday, July 5, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

BALDWIN.—July 2, at her residence, 156 Macon St., Brooklyn, Josephine Contrell, wife of Frank Baldwin.
Funeral services 8 P. M. Thursday. Burial at convenience of family.

BEATTY.—July 3, Robert W. Beatty, in the 66th year of his age.
Funeral services from his late residence, 192 Penn St., Brooklyn, Friday morning, July 5, at 11 o'clock.

BRADBURY.—Suddenly, on July 3, 1901, Henry R. Bradbury at his late residence, 36 East 70th St.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FLEET.—On Tuesday, July 2, Margaret M., widow of Oliver S. Fleet, and daughter of the late Samuel B. Harper.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 171 Lexington Av., on Friday, July 5, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GILCHRIST.—Mrs. Agnes Gilchrist, July 2, 1901. Interment in Calvary Cemetery, Friday, July 5, from her late residence, 252 West 31st St., New York City.

GILES.—Suddenly, of heat prostration, on Tuesday, July 2, at 234 West 44th St., Sarah Hayward, wife of J. Edward Giles, M. D.
Funeral at Madison Sq. Chapel., cor. 24th St., Friday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

HAMILTON.—At her residence, 33 East 39th St., on Wednesday, July 3, Mary Wilson, widow of James Augustus Hamilton and daughter of the late Thomas Suffern.
Funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St., on Saturday morning, July 6, at 10 A. M.

HUGER.—William Elliott, of New Orleans, at 726 5th Av., in his 61st year.
The services will be held at above residence on Friday morning, July 5, at 10 o'clock.

ILLMAN.—On Tuesday, July 2, at Asbury, Warren County, N. J., after brief illness, Mary Gillespie Illman, wife of the Rev. Geo. F. Illman and daughter of Louis C. and Josephine L. Gillespie of Morristown, N. J.
Funeral services Thursday, July 4, at 10:45 A. M., at residence of Louis C. Gillespie, Morristown, N. J. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Christopher or Barclay St., New York, at 8:40 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

JOHNSON.—On July 2, 1901, suddenly, Albert L. Johnson, in his 40th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 99th St. and Shore Road, Fort Hamilton, L. I., at 4 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) afternoon. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

KIP.—On Wednesday, July 3, 1901, Annie Louise, wife of Clarence V. Kip, and daughter of the late Elias Boudinot Servoss.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LICHTENSTADTER.—Suddenly, at Carlsbad, Ernestine Hannah, widow of Sigmund Lichtenstadter, age 66.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LINDSAY.—Suddenly, July 2, 1901, Andrew Lindsay, for many years a valued and faithful coachman in the family of James Herman Aldrich.
Funeral services were held July 3.

NEELY.—On Tuesday evening, July 2, 1901, at her residence, 206 West 86th St., New York, Mary Floyd Neely, daughter of the late John Delafield and widow of Right Rev. Henry A. Neely.
Funeral services at Portland, Me.
Geneva (N. Y.) and Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

PEABODY.—At his residence in this city, on July 3, Charles A. Peabody in the 87th year of his age.
Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., on Friday, July 5, at 10 A. M. Interment private.
Kindly omit flowers.

PERRY.—At Saratoga Springs, July 3d, Mary Gates Perry, sister of the late Joseph A. Perry, in the 73d year of her age.

ROGERS.—In New York City, July 2, 1901, Jacob S. Rogers, aged 78 years.
Funeral at his late residence, Park Av., Paterson, N. J., Friday, 5th inst., at 4:30 P. M.

RORKE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 2, at his residence, 112 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, James Rorke, President of the Irish Emigrant Society, Trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Trustee of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York, Trustee of the New York Catholic Protectory.
Solemn mass of requiem at St. Augustine's Church, Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place, Friday, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

STANBERY.—Julia Stanbery, daughter of the late Abel Wheaton and widow of Joseph Bradford Stanbery, aged 79 years.
Funeral at her late residence, 127 East 54th St., Wednesday morning, July 4, at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

TAYLOR.—At Newark, N. J., on July 2, 1901, Prudence C., widow of Alva B. Taylor, in her 89th year.
Funeral services from her late residence, 12 Centre St., on Friday at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

THEBAUD.—At the New York Foundling Hospital, on Wednesday, July 3, 1901, Caroline Gibert, widow of the late Paul L. Thebaud.
Funeral services at 10 A. M., Friday, July 5, in the Chapel of the New York Foundling Hospital, 175 East 68th St.
Kindly omit flowers.

TICHENOR.—At Newark, N. J., July 3, Elizabeth Frelinghuysen, wife of Francis M. Tichenor and daughter of the late Dr. John F. Cornell of New York City.
Funeral from her late residence, 10 Lombardy St., on Saturday, July 6, at 10 A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

WARD.—Suddenly, at Jersey City, on July 2, 1901, Lebbeus B. Ward.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 3.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th July.
ANGIL, Dominick, 162 W. 31st St.	30	2
ALLGIVER, Fred., 430 E. 92d St.	62	2
ALLEROMOWITZ, Sophia, 193 Madison St.	27	3
ALOPIA, George, 340 E. 114th St.	35	2
BRENNAN, Rose, 2,113 5th Av.	65	1
BUHR, Otto, 747 Park Av., B'klyn.	35	2
BURKE, Joseph, Bellevue Hospital.	1	1
BELL, Elizabeth, 256 9th Av.	51	2
BIRMINGHAM, Ann, 113 E. 22d St.	1	2
BRANDNER, Christian, 415 E. 9th.	65	1
BARMAN, Mary, 426 W. 40th St.	58	1
BONHEIM, Agnes, 1,016 Avenue A.	1	1
BRIGGS, Joseph, 232 8th Av.	1	2
BOCGUE, Maria, 27 Grove St.	1	2
BUEHLER, Katharine, 31 2d Av.	68

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf; 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
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FINANCIAL.

A Wall Street Man Worth Knowing.
There is one man in Wall Street greatly feared by those who try to foist bad investments upon the public. He is greatly in favor with those whose properties can bear the close scrutiny of expert investigation. He wields the mighty power of his pen in special "Studies in Value" of properties in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. He is one of the most widely known, most able, and most respected writers of the metropolitan press on subjects bearing upon the character of investments and other topics of interest to Wall Street men. He writes exclusively for THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. By the way, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL has attained a circulation of large proportions among Wall Street people; shrewd advertisers are using it accordingly. It is a money-making paper, and people are fast finding it out. It circulates from Maine to California, in Canada and Mexico, British Columbia, and the countries of Europe. It is published daily by Dow, Jones & Co., the oldest news agency in Wall Street. $1 a month; $8 a year; also at news stands.

Savings Banks.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.,
Private Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on July 1, 1901, for the three, four, five and six months ending June 30, 1901, on all deposits from $5.00 and not over $3,000.
Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
All deposits payable on demand without notice.
Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Seamen's Bank for Savings.
74 and 76 Wall Street.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30th, 1901, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1901.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 24, 1901.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
July 1, 1901.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provision of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th day of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK,
West 65th Street and Broadway.
Interest declared, Three and One-half per Cent. Deposits before July 11th draw interest from July 1st. By order of Trustees. JOSEPH G. ROBIN, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

High Grade Bonds.

$500,000
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co. 1st Gold 3½s and 4s.
$250,000
Cleveland and Pittsburg 1st Mtge. Guar'd Gold 3½s and 4½s.
$500,000
Erie and Pittsburg 1st Mtge. Guar'd Gold 3½s.
$120,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Gen'l 1st Mtge. 6s.
$500,000
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Gen'l Mtge. Gold 3½s.
$100,000
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (Chic. and Pac. W. div.) 1st Gold 5s.
$250,000
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Cons. Mtge. Gold 4½s and 6s.
$500,000
Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Con. Mtge. Guar'd Gold 3½s.
$350,000
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st Mtge. Guar'd Gold 6s.
$125,000
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Cons. Mtge. 7s.
$150,000
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Nebraska Extension 1st 4s.
$100,000
Third Avenue Railroad 1st Mtge. Gold 5s.
FOR SALE BY
Goldman, Sachs & Co.,
BANKERS,
31 Nassau Street, N. Y.

London Quotations
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Chas. Minzesheimer & Co.
Branch Office: WEST END, N. J.
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United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000 SURPLUS $2,500,000
Interest on Accounts Subject to Check. Letters of Credit for Foreign Travel. Transacts a General Trust Business.
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ARTHUR TURNBULL, 3d Vice-President — CALVERT BREWER, Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, Manager Foreign Department.
DIRECTORS:
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Charles D. Dickey, Gustav E. Kissel, Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton, William P. Dixon, Luther Kountze, Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair, Robert A. Granniss, Charlton T. Lewis, James Timpson,
Diamond Clarke, G. G. Haven, Jr., Richard A. McCurdy, Eben B. Thomas,
C. C. Cuyler, Charles R. Henderson, Robert Olyphant, George W. Young.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
195 BROADWAY,
New York, June 18th, 1901.
To the Stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company:
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, to take place on June 26th, 1901, for the purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock of this Company by the amount of $30,000,000.
Subject to the authorization of such increase of the capital stock the Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for increased stock at par to the extent of 15 per cent. of their respective holdings as shown upon the books of the Company at the close of business on July 5th, 1901, the right to subscribe continuing until the close of business at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 18th, 1901, at which time it will terminate.
Immediately after July 5th, 1901, warrants indicating the amount for which each stockholder is entitled to subscribe will be mailed to the stockholders, and subscriptions can be made only upon presentation of such warrants at the office of the Company on or before July 18th, 1901.
Forms will be provided on the back of the warrants, so that the stockholder can subscribe direct, or, desiring to dispose of his right, it may be assigned by him.
Payments of amount subscribed must be made at the office of the Company by draft or certified check on New York to the order of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, in installments and at dates as follows:
25% at the time of making the subscription, namely, on or before July 18th, 1901.
75% on or before August 1, 1901.
ON AUGUST 1, 1901, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, certificates of stock, or interim certificates representing the same, will be issued for all full subscription payments of $100 or multiples thereof, which stock will be entitled to share in all dividends declared after August 1, 1901. Scrip certificates will be issued for full subscription payments of less than $100 and may be exchanged for stock certificates when presented in amounts of $100 or multiples thereof. Scrip certificates and all rights thereunder will pass by delivery, but the holders of such certificates will not be entitled to dividends on the amounts thereof. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights. Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the stock subscribed for and any installments previously paid.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By GEORGE J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary and Treasurer.

BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WILLIAMSON & SQUIRE,
Members of New York Stock Exchange,
30 BROAD STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold. State quantities, best terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

11 PER CENT.
PAID IN DIVIDENDS.
IN TWO MONTHS
(More than any savings bank will pay in two years)
in the record of the
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO.
A limited amount of stock can be secured for a few days only at 50c. per share, (par value $1,) full paid and non-assessable.
This company is controlled by some of the largest and most prominent capitalists in the country, and the stock is registered by the Beaumont Trust Co., of Beaumont, Texas.
Write at once for special report on this Company and its holdings, just issued by the Assistant State Geologist of Texas, and also our new book, mailed free.
L. R. BECKLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Fiscal Agents,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members Beaumont Oil Exchange.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY B. MANNING, Assistant Secretary.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Dividends.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, May 21st, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the surplus net earnings of the current fiscal year, after providing for 4% dividend on the preferred stock for such year, a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on its common stock, payable July 20th, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, to the common stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, June 29th, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, June 29th, 1901, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Monday, July 22d, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, May 21st, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. out of surplus net earnings has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th, 1901.
The Preferred Stock books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 29th, 1901, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M., on Monday, July 22d, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, 143 LIBERTY STREET,
July 1st, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared payable August first to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 13th.
The Transfer Books will be closed from noon on Saturday, July 13th, until the morning of Monday, July 22d.
G. O. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company will be payable July 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon July 6th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be re-opened July 22nd.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS FARGO & CO., 63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1901.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable July 15, 1901, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 29, 1901, and reopen July 16, 1901.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois.
Coupons due July 1st, 1901, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Company, No. 27 Pine Street, New York.
RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 3	329,851
To date this year	176,711,590
Corresponding date last year	66,449,801

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 3	$1,722,500
To date this year	$642,088,220
Corresponding date last year	$292,289,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 6@ 25 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem	½	Cont. Tobacco	½
Am. Linseed	½	Evans. & T. H.	1
Am. Linseed pf.	3	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Woolen	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Long Island	2
At., T. & S. F.	1	Manhattan	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	pf.	1¾
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Mo. Pacific	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Phila. Co.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1	St. L. & Ad.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	⅝	Standard R. & T.	⅝
General Electric	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Keok. & Des M.	1	U. S. Steel	1½
Lake Erie & West.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	3
L. E. & W. pf.	1	Wabash pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cin., D. & I. 1st	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. Gen.	1
Hock. Valley 4½s	1		
Ill. Cent. W. L. 4s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

American Bicycle 5s	3

IN ONE NATIONAL YEAR.

Wall Street has witnessed wonderful developments since the Fourth of July last year. Then there was trepidation throughout the financial world, politics was bothering, much effort was being made to create the impression that National election results were in doubt, that cheap money and repudiation were actual impending dangers. Of interest, therefore, is the comparison of security market values then prevailing with those that now rule.

Herewith for the railway list of the Stock Exchange is the contrasted record —quotations for the two Fourths of July, 1900-1901:

	1900.	1901.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	25½	87⅛
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	71⅝	104
Baltimore & Ohio	73	106½
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80⅜	94⅜
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	55⅝	82½
Canada Southern	49	69½
Canadian Pacific	89⅝	104⅞
Central Railroad of New Jersey	128	195
Chesapeake & Ohio	25½	48
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	124⅞	197
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	123⅜	134¼
Chicago Great Western	10⅞	24
Chicago Great Western pf., A	72½	86
Chicago Great Western pf., B	33	51
Chicago, Indiana & Louisville	21	37½
Chicago, Indiana & Louisville pf.	51½	72½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	111½	173⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	171½	187½
Chicago & Northwestern	158½	200
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	183¼	222
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	105½	154
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	114	140
Chicago Terminal Transfer	10½	23
Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	31½	45
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	56⅜	87½
Colorado Southern	6	14⅜
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	40½	52
Colorado Southern 2d pf.	16	23½
Delaware & Hudson	112	166
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	176½	238½
Denver & Rio Grande	17¼	50½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	67½	97⅜
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	12½	41
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	4	11½
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	21½	20½
Erie	11¼	42⅞
Erie 1st pf.	34	71½
Erie 2d pf.	17	57½
Evansville & Terre Haute	44	61
Great Northern pf.	161½	186
Hocking Valley	34⅜	83½
Hocking Valley pf.	67⅞	75⅛
Illinois Central	113	153⅜
Iowa Central	18	40⅞
Iowa Central pf.	45	86
Lake Erie & Western	28	62½
Louisville & Nashville	74½	106½
Manhattan Elevated	87½	123½
Metropolitan Street Railway	148¼	173⅛
Mexican Central	12½	28½
Mexican National certificates	3⅝	10½
Minneapolis & St. Louis	40	100½
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	90½	112⅜
Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. M.	19½	26
Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	60	70¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10	30⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	30¼	63
Missouri Pacific	90	114¾
New York Central	129⅝	167
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	11	39
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf.	75	111½
New York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf.	26½	80½
New York, Ontario & Western	19¼	35⅝
Norfolk & Western	23	52⅜
Norfolk & Western pf.	77¼	89⅜
Pacific Coast	53	70
Pennsylvania Railroad	127¼	150¼
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	56	79
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	89	102¼
Reading	17⅝	46
Reading 1st pf.	60	78⅝
Reading 2d pf.	29½	56¼
Rio Grande Western pf.	86½	106⅜
St. Joseph & Grand Island	6¼	14⅜
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	39	75½
St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	11⅜	34
St. Louis & San Francisco	6¼	47½
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	67½	83⅜
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	33	69¾
St. Louis Southwestern	10	34⅝
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	34½	66⅜
Southern Railway	11	33
Southern Railway pf.	51¼	86¼
Texas Pacific	14⅝	44¼
Third Avenue	106½	122
Union Pacific	50⅝	108¾
Union Pacific pf.	72⅜	90
Wabash	7⅞	22
Wabash pf.	18	42⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8¾	20⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	47½	75
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	22½	33
Wisconsin Central	18¾	24
Wisconsin Central pf.	37½	47¼

Many of the figures now current are materially lower than were reached during the past year's buoyancy; but one of the notable facts disclosed in comparison of these market values appears in the showing that the industrial stocks make, for that class of securities has not had the popularity and has not scored advances equal to the average of the railway list—though the gains in that part of the market are by no means insignificant. This is the industrial comparison from July 4, 1900, to July 4, 1901:

	1900.	1901.
American Car & Foundry Co.	16¼	32¼
American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	63¾	89
American Cotton Oil	33¾	81⅛
American Ice Co.	29¾	34½
American Ice Co. pf.	63	71⅝
American Linseed Co.	10¾	23
American Linseed Co. pf.	51½	61½
American Malting Co.	3	7¾
American Malting Co. pf.	19	28¾
American Smelting & Refining Co.	36¼	57⅜
American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	87	103
American Sugar Refining Co.	115	144½
American Telegraph & Cable Co.	94	100
American Tobacco	91½	135¾
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	39½	48
Brooklyn Union Gas	163	215½
Brunswick City	6½	10½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	32¾	112½
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	13¾	23¼
Consolidated Gas	177	221
Continental Tobacco Co.	25½	69
Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	77½	118½
Detroit City Gas	94	89¼
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co.	73	41
General Electric	128¼	196
Glucose Sugar Ref.	48½	60¾
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	98½	103
International Paper	21½	23
International Paper pf.	64¾	77½
International Power Co.	26¼	95
Laclede Gas	69¼	87¼
National Biscuit Co.	30	44⅜
National Lead Co.	20	22⅝
National Lead Co. pf.	97½	90
New York Air Brake	140	143¾
Pacific Mail	28¾	41
People's Gas, Chicago	98	117⅜
Pressed Steel Car	45⅞	44½
Pressed Steel Car pf.	74½	85⅛
Pullman Co.	179	209¼
Republic Iron & Steel	10⅝	21
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	53⅞	75
Standard Rope & Twine	5	7¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	68	69½
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	14¼	30½
United States Leather	9¼	13½
United States Leather pf.	66¼	78¾
United States Rubber	24	21½
United States Rubber pf.	92	92
Western Union Telegraph	80½	92⅝

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was under pressure all day and prices quite generally declined. Influencing to this were several factors, to wit, the decision of the Governors of the Stock Exchange to close the Exchange from 3 o'clock yesterday until 10 o'clock Monday morning, constituting the longest holiday the Exchange has ever had; the sharp advance in call money rates to 25 per cent., and alleged "disappointment" because the dividends on the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation had not been explicitly declared as quarterly. It was in these Steel stocks that greatest weakness showed, the common selling off nearly two points and the preferred three on dealings aggregating more than one-half of the entire market transactions. Elsewhere through the list, however, the tone was distinctly heavy, with net declines quite generally the rule.

Yet, the circumstances considered, the market heaviness was on the Street regarded as perfectly natural. Four days is a long time for so important an institution as the New York Stock Exchange to be closed—too long, some conservative interests in the financial district declare. Much may happen or little may happen in that time. But there is the contingency that it may be much, and, further, that some of it may be altogether unfavorable. Certain it is that the action of the Governors, in reconsidering a matter once passed upon, and in leaving that consideration until the last day, not only forced much liquidation by conservative holders of stocks, but was the subject of more or less unfavorable comment in those quarters of the Street where business affairs are of more consideration than the case of Stock Exchange brokers for rest and recreation.

More than this, the unexpected closing gave bankers an opportunity to mark call rates up to 25 per cent. over the holiday, this in its turn leading to further liquidation. That this is so is clearly evidenced by the fact that in the morning, while money rates were around 6 per cent., trading was practically at a standstill. When rates so sharply advanced much liquidation was forced, and the market became active on the downward side.

As for the theory advanced that because the word "quarterly" was not inserted before the word dividend in the case both of the common and of the preferred steel stocks therefore the dividends declared are not quarterly, all the information is that this is merely an excuse for the selling of the stocks. For all practical purposes the dividends are quarterly ones. THE NEW YORK TIMES has authority for the statement that unless it was believed dividends could be maintained regularly they would never have been declared.

Beyond these developments the news of the day was favorable. Another very excellent batch of railway statements was put out, showing net increases as follows for the month of May: Chesapeake and Ohio, $69,690; Rock Island, $117,360, and Norfolk and Western, $4,370.

Coming to the stocks themselves there is little to be said. Practically all the declines were due to the forced liquidation. A few advances occurred, the most notable being in Linseed Oil stocks, on the reports of progress being made in the plans of development of that company. The coal shares were well bought, the Street hearing that following Mr. Morgan's arrival some important developments will be seen. Continued talk of corn crop damage led to some selling of the grangers.

London did little on the market one way or the other, trading in about 15,000 shares, about evenly divided between purchases and sales.

STEEL STOCKS DECLINE.

The extreme weakness of the United States Steel stocks yesterday, the preferred declining 3 full poins on dealings in 68,000 shares, and the common 1½ on transactions involving 130,000 shares, was one of the features of the stock market that mystified the Street, especially as it followed so soon after the dividend declarations on the stock. Early in the day, when the common stock alone showed heaviness, the theory advanced was that the selling of the common shares was due to "disappointment" because the dividend on the stock had not been declared as a quarterly one, but had been set out merely as "a dividend." Later, however, when the preferred stock, which is a 7 per cent. cumulative stock, sold off even more sharply than the common the Street was filled with a variety of disquieting rumors to the effect that the strike of the Amalgamated Association workers threatened to be a very serious one. Officials of the Steel Corporation declined to discuss the subject one way or the other.

On the dividend question, however, one of the Wall Street news agencies published a bulletin understood to have been officially inspired, and credited by the news agency to "a very high authority," as follows:

"It can be stated without the slightest fear of contradiction that the 1 per cent. dividend declared by United States Steel common on Tuesday is a quarterly dividend, and this rate will at least be maintained. It was a bit of conservatism on the part of the Directors, but they have assumed a position from which they feel sure that they will not be forced to withdraw."

However this be, and whatever the reason for the selling, it is a fact that a great deal of long stock, particularly of the common shares, came out on the decline. One Stock Exchange house alone sold 20,000 shares, while two other firms disposed of about 15,000 shares each.

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As for the strike situation, this excerpt from an article by such an authority as The Iron Age, to be published to-day, is at once interesting and significant:

Interest in the iron trade naturally centres on the labor situation. The issue has been made between the Amalgamated Association and the American Sheet Steel and the American Steel Hoop Companies, both constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation. Of the mills of both of these companies a certain number, including very important plants, have for many years been non-union mills, which, however, generally pay union wages. Both companies have been willing to sign the scale for the union mills, but declined to do so for the non-union mills, which was demanded by the Amalgamated Association.

From Pittsburg comes the very significant news that the non-union mills in both companies in that district are running to-day, thus proving that the Amalgamated Association has not even succeeded in organizing these plants. This makes the talk seem rash that the men in some of the great plants of the United States Steel Corporation may be called out.

So far as the bar product of the American Steel Hoop Company is concerned, other companies in the group may be able to take care of it. In the sheet branch some of the most important mills are running. Still the product tonnage must be seriously affected by the shutting down of the union mills. Since it has been stated all along that the works were crowded and were behind their deliveries the sudden announcement of a reduction in the price of sheets is certainly puzzling. It cannot have been done to stimulate trade.

Any prolonged strike or any important extension of it to mills now non-union would, of course, adversely affect the pig iron industry to some extent. It would, however, take the form of restricting the purchases of the United States Steel Corporation, since they would practically be the only concern affected.

SHARP ADVANCE IN MONEY.

There was a sharp flurry in money rates on the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon, the call rate at one time touching 25 per cent., at which figure several millions of dollars were loaned by H. P. Frothingham, who had also loaned at the advancing figures. The advance was generally so unexpected that it found many stock brokers unprepared, and there was as a consequence much throwing overboard of stocks by customers who did not desire to pay such high rates over the holidays. This, in no little measure, was responsible for the general market weakness. At the high figure Morgan brokers came into the market with liberal offerings, and broke the rate to 10 per cent., though at the last minute it jumped again to 15 per cent.

The artificial nature of the advance is pointed out to THE NEW YORK TIMES and explained by the President of a leading National bank as follows:

"The action of the Governors of the Stock Exchange in closing for four days was apparently unexpected by many brokers, who therefore found themselves unprepared, moneywise, for the holidays. Naturally, unless they wanted to sacrifice their stocks, they had to go into the market and borrow on them as best they could. Here they met a new difficulty, because not a few of the banks were unwilling to loan even at the high rates, preferring to keep their money well in hand against something altogether unexpected and unfavorable should happen over the holidays. This, however, was not the policy of all the banks or banking interests, a fact clearly evidenced when Morgan brokers came into the market as lenders and broke the rate.

"There is no reason for any worry. You will find that next week money will be actually cheap, and that Saturday's bank statement will show that the banks have materially improved their positions."

More or less unfavorable comment was heard in the Street because of the action of certain banks in refusing to lend money and in failing to make provision to keep rates down in the face of the fact that in a communication to the Governors of the Stock Exchange the bankers had signified a desire that the Exchange should be closed. Had it not been for this closing, it is generally agreed there would have been no such advance in rates as occurred.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing the general situation in the iron and steel trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

The pig iron market has been quiet in all the leading distributing centres. Some of the heavy consumers, notably the pipe consolidation, have been feeling it, but have not made any purchases of consequence.

Steel has been very quiet. We understand that contracts are being offered by a leading interest based on the pig iron sliding scale, starting with $8 pig and ascending to $17 pig. At the range of $16 to $17 the prices of billets is $6.50 above the price of pig.

Quite a considerable number of lake vessels has been contracted for, and the plates and shapes for them have been purchased, the tonnage being fairly large.

In the East the makers of bars have got close together, and are now quoting uniformly. In a similar way the makers of track bolts have agreed upon 2.65c., at mill, as the minimum.

Old material, so sensitive to all changes, has been displaying a weakening tendency lately, and, with a very indifferent attitude on the part of buyers, prices have been receding.

European makers are hunting for business very closely, and the serious position of affairs in Germany makes it probable that pressure from that quarter will continue severe for some time to come. We understand that the Canadian market is hotly and successfully contested, and that orders, small though they be, for steel billets and for wire rods for re-export have been taken in this country.

The interesting announcement is made that the Tennessee Company will not make any effort to complete the steel rail and tin plate bar mills this year, since all energies are to be bent toward getting the steel mill down to a regular, efficient, and cheaply working basis.

SHEET STEEL PRICES.

An official of the American Sheet Steel Company said yesterday that too much importance had been attached to the reduction of prices in certain grades of sheet steel plates, and that the action of the Directors, which had been contemplated for some time, was a readjustment in the scale of prices rather than a reduction. He ridiculed the story that the action was intended to affect the independent companies which had signed the wage scale of the Amalgamated Association.

FAILURES FOR SIX MONTHS.

Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show commercial failures for the half year of 1901 of 5,804, with liabilities of $71,644,244, against 5,362 in the same months last year for $100,570,134. After deducting the 45 banking defaults for $15,839,554, and 305 brokerage failures with liabilities of $9,249,435, there remain of strictly commercial insolvencies 1,265 in manufacturing for $21,631,048 and 4,189 traders owing $24,864,207; which compare most favorably with 1,152 manufacturers for $24,605,465 and 3,915 traders owing $29,019,641 last year. By a curious coincidence liabilities in each of the four classes vary little from $25,000,000 in 1900, although in number the extremes were 30 and 3,915. This year the disasters from speculation and among financial institutions were much smaller in amount, although more violent fluctuations in prices have occurred, and the market passed through a panic that in former years would have caused many suspensions. Aside from a few of exceptionally reckless speculators there were few assignments, and the quick revival of quotations bore testimony to the inherent strength of securities and general confidence in the future.

The number of failures and amount of liabilities in the half year compared with last in different sections of the country are given below:

	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.
New England	1,063	902	$13,162,063	$12,362,921
Middle	1,180	1,071	17,874,695	32,917,414
South	1,009	924	7,683,313	7,458,747
So. West	351	423	2,405,915	3,062,028
Cent. West	1,224	987	9,467,755	13,360,880
No. West	471	539	3,062,508	3,547,356
Pacific

pany of New Orleans with a combined capital of $7,500,000.

Preferred stock of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company to be exchanged for 4 per cent. debenture income bonds of the company on or before July 18.

New issue of £1,000,000 common shares approved by the stockholders of the Vickers Sons & Maxim Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 6@25 per cent., closing at 15 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $225,379,082; balances, $14,825,760; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $267,025.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market 2 5-16@2 7-16 per cent. for short and 2⅜@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days, and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛@4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.84¼@4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95 9-16@95⅝; guilders, 40¼ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—10@16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 3.—Money was in moderate demand to-day owing to the consols settlement, the payment of an installment of London County Council stock, and repayments of loans to the Bank. Yesterday's Treasury bills transaction replaces £2,000,000 due at the week-end. The total amount of Treasury bills in existence is a trifle over £21,000,000. Discounts were firmer on the weaker tendency of foreign exchange.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull. The genial weather attracted many operators to Henley.

Americans opened at parity, and fractionally steadier, improved, and closed quiet. Grand Trunks had as better tone.

Consols for money, 93⅜; consols for the account, 93 9-16; Atchison, 90⅝; Canadian, 106⅞; St. Paul, 179; Illinois Central, 157; Louisville, 111⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; New York Central, 162; Erie, 43⅝; Pennsylvania, 77½; Reading, 23½; Erie first preferred, 73⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 97⅛; Grand Trunk, 10½; Anaconda, 9⅝; Rand Mines, 4½; United States Steel, 49; preferred, 101.

Bar silver quiet at 27½d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 5-16@2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2½ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 70¼.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 137.40; Madrid, 38.75; Lisbon, 39.25; Rome, 4.42½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 3.—Prices on the Bourse today were irregular and generally weaker. Internationals attracted attention. Rentes were maintained. Spanish 4s and Spanish rails were harder on the improvement in exchange. Brazilians were in good demand. Portuguese were favored, closing somewhat easier on realizations. Industrials relapsed, but recovered somewhat toward the close. Rio Tintos declined sharply, in sympathy with copper. De Beers were a feature and showed strength. Kafirs were generally favorable.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 67½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks. Spanish 4s, 72.57½.

BERLIN, July 3.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Home funds generally were weaker. Locals fluctuated somewhat and closed with a good, all-round recovery. Industrials which are dealt in for cash reacted in many instances. Canadian Pacifics were maintained. Transvaal rails rose.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 39½ pfennigs for checks. Discount Rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

MADRID, July 3.—Gold was quoted to-day at 38.12.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Only a handful of brokers were on the floor to-day. Most prices were a little above those of last night. There was a jump of ½ in Union Traction without intervening sale. Near the close the price reached 27¾. There was a moderate demand for Cambria Steel, and the buying was of an excellent character. Southern Cotton Oil improved 3 points. Electric Company of America made a new low price in the morning, but recovered at the close. Other variations were insignificant. The market is now closed until Monday.

In the money market, call loans are firm at 4 per cent.; time money, 4½; commercial paper, 4@4½.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
25..	American Railways	42	42	42
209..	Bethlehem Steel	23¼	23	23¼
830..	Cambria Steel	26½	26⅛	26¼
1,081..	Cambria Steel war	4¾	4	4
50..	Cambria S., Drexel rcts.	26¼	26¼	26¼
100..	Camden Land	2	2	2
192..	Choctaw pf. t. c.	56	55½	56
38..	Cons. Lake Superior	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
10..	Cons. L. Sup. pf.	70	70	70
16..	Cons. Trac. N. J.	68	68	68
622..	Elec. Co. of Am.	6⅝	7	6⅝
225..	Elec. Storage	87	86	86
120..	Elec. Storage pf.	87	86	87
14..	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	52	52	52
20..	Indianapolis St. Ry.	39½	39½	39½
330..	International Pow. & D.	12	7	9
214..	Lehigh Valley	38½	38	38⅝
170..	Marsden Co.	6⅛	6	6⅛
70..	Norristown	161	161	161
80..	Penn. Gas Coal	35	35	35
16..	Penn. Steel pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼
685..	Philadelphia Elec.	5¼	5¼	5¼
35..	Philadelphia Trac.	94	94	94
1,140..	Philadelphia Co.	51	50¼	50¼
2,925..	Reading t. c.	23¼	22 15-16	23⅛
655..	Read. 1st pf. t. c.	39 13-16	39½	39½
1,670..	Read. 2d pf. t. c.	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
420..	Southern Cotton Oil	68	67½	68
155..	Susquehanna Iron & S.	2¼	2	2
10..	United Security Trust	100	100	100
1,250..	Union Trac.	27¾	27½	27¾
4,080..	U. S. Steel com.	48½	46⅝	46⅝
114..	U. S. Steel pf.	98½	98¼	98¼
100..	Warwick Iron & Steel	7¼	7	7

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Twenty cents discount was the rate on New York exchange to-day. Money for call and time loans was unchanged at 4½@5 per cent.

Tin Can held well to-day, in the face of the weakness shown by the Steel stocks, but trading in it was on a somewhat reduced scale. Business in the rest of the list was almost at a standstill. The prices made on the few sales that were recorded showed hardly any change from yesterday.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100..	American Can	27	26¾	26¾
230..	American Can pf.	76	75¾	75¾
225..	American Linseed	28	26	28
978..	American Linseed pf.	69	69	69¾
50..	American Strawboard	24¼	24½	24¼
2..	Chicago City Railway	209½	209½	209½
200..	Chicago Union Traction	19¼	19	19
5..	Diamond Match	145	145	145
10..	Lake Street Elevated	13¾	13¾	13¾
10..	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	93	93	93
550..	National Biscuit, ex div.	44½	44¾	44½
122..	National Biscuit pf.	102¾	102½	102½
37..	Northwestern Elevated	47	47	47
145..	Northwestern Elev. pf.	94	93¼	94
150..	Street's Cable Car	23	23	23
10..	Union Elevated	121	121	121
186..	West Chicago	102¼	102	102

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 3.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
150..	Pittsburg Coal	32	31⅝	31⅝
198..	Pittsburg Coal pf.	97	97	97
50..	American Trust	165	164½	165
10..	West. Air Brake	187	187	187
915..	Crucible	23¼	22¾	22¾
370..	Crucible pf.	84¾	84	84¾
310..	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	45	45	45
140..	Electric 2s pf.	69¾	68½	69½
690..	United States Steel	49¾	48¾	48¾
175..	River Coal	13½	13½	13¾
20..	River Coal pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾
450..	Window Glass	55¾	55¾	55¾
100..	Switch & Signal	68	68	68
50..	Switch & Signal pf.	91¾	91¼	91¾
400..	Marsden	6¼	6	6¼
86..	West. Air Brake	187¾	187	187¾
520..	Consolidated Ice	21¼	21¼	21¼
270..	A. V. Railway pf.	24	24	24
70..	Pennsylvania R. R.	75¼	75¼	75¼
4,000..	River Coal 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾
6,000..	Philadelphia Co. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—The market to-day repeated its record of dullness, disclosing a somewhat easing tendency during a portion of the day with signs of steadying toward the close. The decision of the Exchange to close July 4, 5, and 6 started some of the leading operators out of town before the conclusion of the first call. United Railway common, Consolidated Gas, and Maryland Brewing 6s made gains; generally stocks declined.

Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day amounting to 3,600 shares of stock and $156,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Maryland Trust	225	225	225
22..	Consolidation Coal	64½	64½	64½
455..	Cotton Duck regular	20¾	20	20
95..	Cotton D. voting trust	19	19	19
2,263..	United Railways	17	16¾	17
250..	Consolidation Gas	65½	65¼	65½
55..	Seaboard	28⅝	28¼	28¼
350..	Seaboard pf.	51½	51½	51½
30,000..	Seaboard 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾
56,000..	Georgia & A. con., 5s	107¾	107	107¾
1,000..	Georgia S. & Fla. 6s	112½	112½	112½
5,000..	Seaboard & Roanoke 5s	113½	113½	113½
1,000..	Southbound 5s	107½	107½	107½
10,000..	West Va. Cent. 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼
6,000..	Ga. C. & Northern 5s	108½	108½	108½
10,000..	Atlantic C. L. 4s ctfs.	98	98	98
3,000..	Maryland Brew. 6s	52	51¾	52

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 3.—At the Clearing House to-day money between the banks loaned at 3 per cent. The supply was large, and money was taken home. New York funds were heavy with sales at 10, 12½, and 17 cents discount for cash—mostly 10 cents. Exchanges, $29,991,038; balances, $2,182,714.

On call money ranges from 4 to 5 per cent., mostly 4 to 4½ per cent. There is outside money, the supply of which seems ample for the limited demand. If the lender seeks the borrower he finds difficulty in getting the choice paper better than 3¾ per cent.; on the other hand, when the borrower seeks the lender, he finds 4 per cent. the minimum rate, and 4¼ to 4½ per cent. a very general rate. Collateral loans range from 4 to 5 per cent.

The stock market was dull except for the low-priced coppers. United Fruit suffered a further decline, but recovered to 93. The closing was irregular and weak. The board adjourned until Monday.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
345..	Atchison	87¾	87¼	87½
70..	Atchison pf.	104½	104¼	104½
15..	Boston & Albany	255	253	253
125..	Boston Elevated	183	183	183
52..	Boston & Lowell	240½	238	240½
31..	Chi., Bur. & Qy	197	196½	197
24..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	217½	217½	217½
17..	Pere Marquette pf.	82	82	82
10..	Union Pacific	109	109	109
10..	West End	97	97	97

TELEPHONES.

250..	Am. Tel. & Tel.	157	156½	157
1,702..	Am. T. & T. rights	1¾	1⅝	1⅞
180..	Erie	51	50	50
50..	Mexican	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
17..	New England	134	133⅝	133¾
813..	New England rights	5½	5	5

ELECTRICS.

1..	General Electric	245	245	245
417..	Massachusetts	43½	43	43
280..	Massachusetts preferred	97	95	97
60..	Westinghouse	68¼	68¼	68½

MISCELLANEOUS.

9..	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90	90	90
500..	Am. Pneumatic Service	9¾	9¾	9¾
15..	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	31	31	31
161..	American Sugar	144	143¾	143¾
135..	Am. Sugar pf.	121	120½	120½
110..	Am. Woolen	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
20..	Am. Woolen pf.	81	81	81
150..	N. E. Gas & Coke	7⅛	7 7-16	7 7-16
10..	Pullman	210	210	210
30..	Swift Pkg. & Prov.	107	107	107
1,225..	United Fruit	95	90	93
142..	United Shoe Mach.	36½	36¼	36½
100..	United Shoe Mach. pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼
3,084..	U. S. Steel	48¾	46⅞	46¾
1,010..	U. S. Steel pf.	98⅞	96	96½

MINING.

3,805..	Adventure	25½	24	24
50..	Allouez	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
721..	Amalgamated	123	122¼	122½
200..	Atlantic	38	37¼	37½
375..	Baltic	54⅝	54	54¼
6..	Cal. & Hecla	790	790	790
150..	Centennial	30½	30	30
95..	Centennial Eureka	31	30	30
850..	Cochiti	5¼	4⅝	4⅞
2,090..	Copper Range	79	77¼	79
20..	Dominion Coal	39	39	39
200..	Elm River	5	5	5
60..	Franklin	17½	17¼	17¼
120..	Isle Royale	45	44½	44½
1,575..	Mass	19⅞	19½	19⅞
1,915..	Michigan	11	10½	11
193..	Mohawk	44	44	44
100..	Mont. Coal & Coke	5¼	5¼	5½
800..	Old Dominion	32	31	31⅝
548..	Osceola	92	90	92
256..	Parrot	54	53¼	53¼
18..	Quincy	175	175	175
1,391..	Rhode Island	5¼	5	5½
250..	Santa Fe	7	7	7
10..	Tamarack	350	350	350
1,645..	Trinity	38⅞	38	38⅞
120..	United States	20	20	20
160..	United States Oil	11⅜	11	11⅜
220..	Utah	32½	32½	32½
2,151..	Victoria	5¾	5½	6¼
165..	Winona	3½	2½	3½
224..	Wolverine	60¼	59¾	59¾
250..	Wyandotte	2	2	2

British Columbia, 16½ bid; 18 asked.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	14½	14⅝	13¾	14
Alamo	13½	14	13½	14
Argentum	16¾	17	16¾	17
Anaconda	36	36½	36½	37
Butterfly	40¼	42	40½	42
Battle Mountain	17¾	17⅞	16	17½
Blue Bell	15½	16	15¾	16
Coriolanus	15	16	15	16
C. C. Cons.	8	8¼	8¼	8⅜
C. C. & M.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Columbine Victor	9	9½	9½	9⅝
Dante	5	6½	5¾	5⅝
Dr. Jackpot	68	69	68½	69½
Elkton	175	176	175	176
El Paso	46	46⅝	45¾	46½
Findlay	10½	10⅝	10½	11
Golden Fleece	30	35	30	32½
Gibson	37½	38	39	39½
Gold Dollar	17¼	17⅝	17	17¼
Gold Knob	6⅝	6⅞	6½	7
Golden Cycle	62	63	61½	63
Gold Sovereign	5	5½	5	5½
Gould	17⅝	18½	17½	18½
Hart	10	11½	10	12
Ingham	17½	18	17½	18
Isabella	52½	53½	52½	53
Jackpot	46½	47	47	48
Keystone	9	10	9	10
Lexington	7	8	7½	7⅝
Last Dollar	60	65	60	63
Mary Cashen	13½	15	13¾	15
Moon Anchor	28	28½	26	28
National	¾	4⅞	¾	4½
Nugget	20	20¾	20	20¾
New Haven	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Orphan	16	18	16	18
Pharmacist	¾	8½	¾	8⅜
Pinnacle	10	10¼	10¼	10⅜
Portland	305	309	307	310
Pointer	10	10¼	10¼	10¼
Rawlings	15	23	20	28
Rose Nicol	6⅞	7½	7	7½
Sedan	6¾	7½	7½	7⅝
Vindicator	116	125	115	125
Work	13½	14	14	14⅜
Zoe	3	3½	3⅛	3⅜

No call until July 8.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$174,313,578
Gold	98,787,826
Silver	25,223,981
United States notes	14,375,773
Treasury notes of 1890	94,017
National bank notes	8,649,322
Total receipts this day	3,162,297
Total receipts this month	4,871,214
Total receipts this year	4,871,214
Total expenditures this day	4,855,000
Total expenditures this month	8,890,000
Total expenditures this year	8,890,000
Deposits in National banks	103,513,968
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	285,892
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	1,744,772
Customs	1,350,815
Miscellaneous	57,705

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$289,077,689
Silver dollars	435,047,000
Silver dollars of 1890	870,367
Silver bullion of 1890	46,780,633
Total	$771,784,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$289,077,689
Silver certificates outstanding	435,047,000
Treasury notes outstanding	47,660,000
Total	$771,784,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$56,572,706
Gold certificates	42,215,120
Silver coin and bullion	20,122,182
Silver certificates	5,101,799
United States notes	14,375,773
Other assets	20,063,071
Total in Treasury	$158,450,654
Deposits in National banks	103,513,968
Total	261,964,623
Current liabilities	87,651,045
Available cash balance	174,313,578

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The New York Security and Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend. The Consolidated Rubber Tire Company gives notice that preferred stock may be changed for income bonds. Details in the advertising columns.

A few days ago the loan of the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Greensburg Railway Company was offered in this city. The books were closed at 3 o'clock yesterday, the offering of bonds having been very successful.

The subscription list for the $8,000,000 Seaboard Air Line Railway refunding collateral trust 5 per cent. ten-year gold bonds, which are being offered by Vermilye & Co. and Hallgarten & Co., at 102 and interest, will be opened Friday, July 5, at 10 A. M., and will close at 3 P. M. or earlier on the same day. It is understood that nearly the entire issue has been subscribed for by advance applications.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Practically no business was transacted on the curb yesterday. More thought was given to the approaching three days' holiday than to the execution of orders, and few of these found their way to the market. As was natural under the circumstances prices were irregular and without feature. A few changes of importance occurred, but for the most part variations from the previous day's figures were small. Some weakness developed in a few stocks, but in general the market held its own and showed neither an upward nor a downward tendency. The American Locomotive stocks were taken from the curb to the Stock Exchange.

***

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares, being one of the most active stocks of the day. It was under some selling pressure and at the close showed a net loss of half a point.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE preferred was fairly active. It sold off about 1 point at the opening, but recovered all this loss and ended the day unchanged at 51¼ bid. The common stock sold down to 28½, but was very quiet.

***

AMERICAN CAN was irregular and only fairly active. The common stock closed a quarter of a point higher, at 26⅝ bid.

***

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO bonds were more active than they had been of late, and at the same time developed some strength. They advanced to 70.

***

DENVER GAS sold up to 39½, a further advance of about 1½ points. At the close it was offered at that price.

***

COPPER STOCKS.—Union Copper sold down to 6½, but closed stronger. British Columbia Copper advanced to 16, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 3. Bid.	Asked.	July 2. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	26⅜	27	26½	26⅝
American Can pf	76	76½	75½	76
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	41	40	41
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	96
*American Thread pf	4	4¼	4	4¼
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	25	26	24⅜	25⅜
*British Columbia Copper	16	17	15½	15⅝
British Exchequer 3s	98½	99½	98½	99
*California Copper	½	⅝	⅝	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	8	8	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	37	38	37	38
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. div.	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	4	3	4
Compressed Air	15	17	15	18
Con. Refrigerating	3	8	8½	9¼
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4	3	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	34	32	34
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	60½	70½	60	60½
Continental Tobacco deb.	106½	107½	106½	107½
Cramps' Shipyard	84	85	84	85
Detroit Southern, w. i.	15	15½	15	15½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40½	41	40	40½
Electric Boat	15	17	15	18
Electric Boat pf		47		47
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	3½	2½	3½
Electric Vehicle	9	40	9	10
Electric Vehicle pf	15	21	18	22
†Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	2	1¾	2
Empire State	6	7	7	8
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	1¾	2	1¾	2
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	38	44	38	44
Havana Commercial	9½	10¾	10½	12½
Havana Commercial pf	46	50	45	48
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	2½	3½	2½	3½
Iron Steamboat	1¾	2¾	1¾	2¾
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	2½	3	2½	3
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	24½	25	24½	26
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf.	87	88	87½	100
Nat. Sugar pf.	107	108½	107	109
New England Transport	3	3½	2¾	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	22
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	69	71	69	69¾
N. Y. Railway Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	13	13½	13½	14
Otis Elevator	34½	35½	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	95	96	95	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35¾	36½	35¾	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	73	75	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151		151	
St. Louis Transit	23	23½	27⅞	28½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84½	85	84½	85
Seaboard Air Line	28½	29	29	30
Seaboard Air Line pf	51½	52	51½	52
Singer Mfg.	245	248	238	248
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	38	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120		120	
Standard Oil of N. J.	774	776	774	776
Storage Power	8	11	8	11
Storey General Electric	15	16	15	16
Tennessee Copper	21	27½	21	21½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid		4	4½	4¾
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Union Typewriter	62	64	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	116	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	82½		81¾	
U. S. Cotton Duck	33½	34¼	33⅜	34
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	91½	92	91¼	92
Universal Tobacco, w. i.		20		20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		55		56
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	48	44	48
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17½	16¾	17½
Worthington Pump pf	111¾	112½	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	118	113	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	103	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	210	226
Cent. Pk, N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus & Hudson	40	45	40	45
Columbus Railway pf.	100	102	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70½	69½	70½
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	115	118	113	115
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. P. & 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98¼
New Orleans Traction	26	28	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	190	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	26	22	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	120
Sixth Av. R. R.	210	216	208	212
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	115	116	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	8	6½	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	75	76	75	76
Central Union 5s, std.	109	110	109½	110
Col. Gas 5s	104	106	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	13	15½	13	13½
Con. Gas of N. Y. bonds	80

n s, 92.2 ft w of Montgomery St, 23x100x23.1x100; Dora Sokoiski to Charles T. French and another, executors and trustees, collateral mortgages, $34,000).....
(R S $4).....
HOME ST, n s, old line, 138 ft w of Union Av, old line, 20x123.4x20.1x122.2; Annie E. Bigelow to William Robitzek, (R S $2).....
KING ST, 50 and 51, e s, 41.8x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Charles I. Weinstein, (R S $1.50, mtg $22,000).....
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of 174th St, runs s 70.7 to w s of Wadsworth Av, n 90.8 to 174th St, n w 23.1, gore; Annie E. Reubert and another to John O. Baker.....
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, near 12-mile stone, adjoining land of Miller; Robert W. Taller, as trustee, to Emil Block (R S $373.75).....
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, near 12-mile stone, adjoining land of Miller; Emil Block to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $497,500).....
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 80.5 ft s of 58th St, 20.8; Wilbur McBride, referee, to Henry Steinert, (R S $6.50).....
LOT 168, second map of Nelli estate; August Diesner to Emil Topp, (R S $1).....
LOTS 44, 45, and 46, map of William O. Giles; Catherine C. Giles to Leopold Schlesinger.....
LOTS 387 and 388, map of Van Nest Park; Elizabeth Koch to Charles W. Pommer and wife, joint tenants.....
MONROE AV, n w s, being s ¼ of Lot 50, map of Belmont, 25x100; J. Addison Young, referee, to Millard F. Miller, executor, (R S $3).....
MULBERRY ST, 173, w s, 24.11x71.7x24.4x68.6, also Centre Market Place, e s, 138.2 ft s of Broome St, 24.4x70.8x24.4x69.9; Thomas Farese to Joseph Staffe, ½ part, (R S $2.75, mtg $35,000).....
PINE ST, 75 and 77, s s, Pine St, 73, s s; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to Amos F. Eno, (mtg $225.75).....
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, Meyer Greenberg, referee, to Mary L. Clark, (R S $6).....
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,382, e s, 18.9x100; Albert C. Hencken to John Engfer, (mtg $3,500).....
TINTON AV, e s, 237.6 ft n of 161st St, 22.7x100; Clara Decker to Philip Fluhr, (mtg $5,400).....
VALENTINE AV, w s, 124.5 ft s of 190th St, 25x100.2x25x100.5; Joseph E. Butterworth to Victor Lingert and wife, (mtg $4,000).....
WADSWORTH AV, w s, 75 ft s of 178th St, 25x100; William McCarthy to John O. Baker, (R S $1.25).....
WASHINGTON AV, 2,138, e s, 16.8x85.6x16.11x82.9; Zeon L. Foster to Ida C. Butterworth, (mtg $3,400).....
WATER ST, n s, 163.4 ft e of Scammell St, 24.6x½ block; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Leonora H. Wellbrock, (R S $2).....
WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 78.7 ft w of Eagle Av, runs 68.4 x n 21.11 x w 25.4 x s 94.1 to the Avenue x e 26.4; Maria Engfer to George Elsner, all liens, (R S $1).....
WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 94.5 ft e of Bergen Av, 0.6x74x—x74.3; Nelson D. Stillwell to Thomas D. Malcolm.....
WILLIAM ST, 68 and 70, n e corner of Cedar St; Edward Kemp and others, trustees, to New York Realty Corporation, (R S $298.75).....
ZULETT AV, s s, 325 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; Zulett Av, s s, 125 ft e of Mapes Av, 22x100; Joseph Frank to Herman Kindlich, (R S $1.50).....
1ST AV, 190, e s, 25x100; Frederick Schmidt to Friedrich Weber, (R S $4, mtg $13,000).....
2D AV, 2,355 and 2,355, w e s, 50.6x80; John Schreimer, jr., to Joseph Cavagnaro, (R S $6.75, mtg $11,000).....
3D AV, 411, s e corner of 29th St, 24.8x90; Union Trust Company, executor and trustee, to David Lippmann, (R S $14.25).....
3D AV, 3,886, e s, 27x125; George Devavanti to Samuel D. Tomback, (mtg $17,900).....
3D ST, s s, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, 31x101.4x27.4x102; Jonas Weil and another to Abraham Levy, (R S $25.75, mtg $40,000).....
4TH ST, 251 East, 24.5x80; Helena Brand to Maurice Beckon, (R S $7.25, mtg $26,000).....
4TH ST, 76 East, 25x97.1; Francis Eife to Samuel Hurwich, (R S $8.75, mtg $5,500).....
5TH AV, s w cor of 116th St, 100x100.11; Florence V. C. Parsons, individually, and others, executors and trustees, to Patrick J. McNulty, (R S $38.75).....
5TH AV, n e corner of 116th St, runs 100.11; Cortlandt D. P. Field to Patrick J. McNulty, quitclaim.....
6TH ST, 306 East, 25x97; Friedrich Eisele to Elizabeth Arnold, (R S $18.25).....
6TH ST, n s, 112.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25.11x90.10; Bernhard Klingenstein to Oscar Dobroczynski, (R S $13.50, mtg $73,500).....
6TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97; George Eichler to Frederick Eisele, (R S $9.25, mtg $10,000).....
9TH AV, 765, w e, 25.1x100; Albert L. David to George A. McDowell, (R S $7.25, mtg $26,500).....
11TH AV, e s, at n w s of Fort George Av, runs n e 42.4x e 23.6 to Fort George Av, s w 49.6; Emil Bloch to Charles R. Smith, (R S $5.50).....
11TH ST, s s, 100.9 ft e of Bleecker St, 24.8x95.3x24x95.4; Margaret O'Kane to Herman Reher, (R S $6, mtg $7,000).....
20TH ST, 102 West, 23x93.10; David Thomson, referee, to Timothy Donovan, (R S $8.25).....
21ST ST, 41 East, 25x98.9; Emil Auerbach to George J. Humphreys, (R S $16.50, mtg $90,000).....
21ST ST, n s, 160 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.8; George A. McDowell to Albert L. David, (R S $7.80, mtg $5,000).....
27TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Elizabeth Habener and another to Mary L. Habener and another, (R S $8).....
28TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 24.6x98.9x irregular; John C. Wilmerding, administrator, to Anna Majewski, (R S $3.75).....
36TH ST, 243 West, 18.6x98.9; William Deshon to Elizabeth P. Deshon, (R S $2).....
45TH ST, 158 West, 20x100.5; Fred. V. V. Shaw to William J. Taylor, (R S $5, mtg $25,000).....
47TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.5; George Loewer to Minnie E. Gerhardt, (R S $2, mtg $8,000).....
48TH ST, 61 West, 21.6x100.5; William A. Boyd, referee, to George E. Brewer, (R S $7.25).....
51ST ST, 41 East, 25x98.9; Emil Auerbach to George J. Humphreys, (R S $16.50, mtg $90,000).....
213ST ST, n s, 160 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.8; George A. McDowell to Albert L. David, (R S $7.80, mtg $5,000).....
27TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Elizabeth Habener and another to Mary L. Habener and another, (R S $8).....
28TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 24.6x98.9x irregular; John C. Wilmerding, administrator, to Anna Majewski, (R S $3.75).....
36TH ST, 243 West, 18.6x98.9; William Deshon to Elizabeth P. Deshon, (R S $2).....
45TH ST, 158 West, 20x100.5; Fred. V. V. Shaw to William J. Taylor, (R S $5, mtg $25,000).....
47TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.5; George Loewer to Minnie E. Gerhardt, (R S $2, mtg $8,000).....
48TH ST, 61 West, 21.6x100.5; William A. Boyd, referee, to George E. Brewer, (R S $7.25).....
65TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Clarence L. Delano to Henry P. Goldstein, (R S $5.75, mtg $21,100).....
70TH ST, s s, 260.2 ft w of 3d Av, 19.9x100.5; Wilbur McBride, referee, to Henry Schneider, (R S $6.50).....
71ST ST, n s, 361 ft e of West End Av, 18x102.2; Townsend Jones to Althea A. Jones, (R S $3.50).....
74TH ST, 326 East, 25x102.2; Marcus Nathan to Ida Mothner and another, (mtg $13,000).....
80TH ST, 306 East, 25x102.2; Elizabeth Michel to George Reithlingshofer and wife, (R S $2.25, mtg $7,000).....
82D ST, 402 and 404 East, 50x102.2; William Lenzner to Adolph Miller, (R S $4.75, mtg $19,000).....
83D ST, 522 East, 25x102.2; John Nichele to Herman Leis, (R S $2.25, mtg $11,000).....
86TH ST, 140 West, 21.8x106.10; James A. G. Shaw and another, executors, to Carl Callmann, (R S $2, mtg $3,000).....
87TH ST, n s, 131 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Maria Hohman to Michael Helbling, (R S $1.75, mtg $12,000).....
88TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; William Holbein to Josef Schmalzl, (R S $10).....
91ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Millie Davis to Gustav F. Taussig, quitclaim.....
91ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Aaron Baum to Gustav F. Taussig, quitclaim.....
91ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Sarah Solomon to Gustav F. Taussig, quitclaim.....
91ST ST, 312 and 314 East, 50x100.8; Gustav F. Taussig to Henry C. Glaser, (R S $3.75, mtg $34,000).....
90TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.8; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Catherine M. Sherman, (R S $12).....
101ST ST, 101, n e corner of Park Av, 16.6 x75; Samuel Glaser to Ferdinand Brameyer, (R S $2, mtg $6,000).....
108TH ST, 320 West, 22x100.11; Vincent Loeser to Mary T. Loeser, (mtg $17,500).....
111TH ST, 22 East, 25.3x100.11; Henriette Magnus to John Foley, (R S $2.50, mtg $14,500).....
116TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; William Herz to Mary C. Gallagher, all liens.....
116TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; William Herz to Emanuel J. Heilner and another, all liens, (R S $1).....
118TH ST, 33 West, 25x100.11; John T. Murphy, heir, and another to Louis Levi, R S $2.50, mtg $21,000).....
120TH ST, 114 East, 20.10x100.10; Patrick H. Whalen, referee, to Catherine Brennan, (R S $3.50).....
121ST ST, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 20x99.11; John P. Petty to Sarah F. Maguire, (R S $3.25, mtg $12,000).....
122D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 26x75.1; Salomon Farlan to Bertha Farlan, (mtg $15,000).....
123D ST, 118.9 ft e of Madison Av, 18.9x70.11; Sara McGuire to John P. Petty, (R S $2.25, mtg $10,500).....
124TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Archibald D. Russell to the Ten Associates, (R S $28.75).....
128TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; David L. Weil and others to Ida J. Walker, (R S $2.25, mtg $17,500).....
128TH ST, 19 East, 25x99.11; John H. W. Fleming and another to Fayette S. Curtis, (R S $4.75).....
132D ST, 273 West, 15x99.11; Mary H. Ford to Sherman W. Ford, (R S $1, mtg $8,000).....
134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 200x99.11; Bessie Ruth to Samuel J. Ruth, (R S $47, mtg $48,000.) rerecorded.....
138TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Brown Place, 99.10x100; Thomas J. McGuire to John J. Hetsel, (R S $3.50, mtg $72,000).....
141ST ST, s s, 404 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; George Schreiner to Frederick C. Schmidt and wife, (mtg $42,000, R S $10).....
146TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Anton Ragette to William Danzeisen and wife, (R S $3, mtg $16,000).....
147TH ST, s s, 157.3 ft w of Broadway, 12.6x99.1; Annie F. Raymond to Estelle Seymour, (R S $1.75).....
152D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 160x99.11; Edward Nicholson to Ferdinand Kurzman, ½ part.....
168TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Union Av, 20x135.5; William Robitzek to Annie E. Bigelow and another, (R S $4).....Exchange
173D ST, 677 to 681, n w corner of former Brook St, 80x90.4x53.3x88.1; George Elsner and another to Maria Engfer, (R S $1, mtg $15,000).....

Recorded Leases.

LEONARD ST, 168; Andrea Cappola to Biosis Torres, 4 11-12 years.....

MULBERRY ST, 235; Mary A. Cunningham to Maria Guerre, 4 10-12 years.....
215T ST, 329 East; Rosamond Scanlon to Patrick M. Burke, 6 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Michele Lisanti; Mott Av, e s, 25.4 ft n of 144th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....
ALTIERI, Jerry, to Michele Lisanti; Mott Av, e s, 254.3 ft n of 144th St, (prior mtg $21,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent.....
BAKER, John O., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Wadsworth Av, w s, 75 ft s of 178th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....
BAKER, John O., to Annie Reubert; King's Bridge Road, s e corner of 174th St, 3 years.....
BALLEISEN, Wolf, and another to John T. Willetts, guardian; 5th St, 517 East, 3 years.....
BALLEISEN, Wolf, and another to Wilson M. Powell; 311 East 5th St, 3 years.....
BIGELOW, Annie E., and another to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 168th St, as now laid out, n s, 120 ft e of Union Av, 3 years.....
BLOCK, Emil, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Wadsworth Av, 11th Av, Broadway, Audubon Av, Fort George Av, and interior lots, 38 mortgages, 3 years, aggregating.....
BURRIDGE, Charles J., to Melville Y. Bovard; Cypress Av, n e corner of 137th St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....
CALLMANN, Carl, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 80th St, 140 West, 3 years, 5 per cent.....
CAVAGNARO, Joseph, to John Schreimer; 2d Av, w s, 25.2 ft s of 121st St, 5 years.....
COHEN, Herman, to Elizabeth Lowenthal; 78th St, 401 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....
COMBES, Mary L., to Sarah C. E. Shufeldt; Briggs Av, n w s, 127.4 ft n e of 198th St, 5 years, 6 per cent.....
DALY, David F., to Conrad Schweyer; 112th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....
DEWEY, William C., to Hyman Sonn and another; 385 and 387 Washington St, (prior mtg $40,000,) 1 year.....
DEWEY, William C., to Ysabel F. De S. Suarez; Washington St, 385 and 387, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....
FIORAVANTI, Germano, to Henry Korn; 3d Av, 3,886, 2 years, 5½ per cent, gold.
FIORAVANTI, Germano, to Henry Korn; 3d Av, 3,886, 3 years, gold.....
FLUHR, Philip, to Charles A. Runk, executor; Tinton Av, e s, 237.6 ft n of 161st St, 3 years.....
FOLEY, John, to George H. Stege, executor; 111th St, 22 East, 5 years, 4 per cent.....
GALLAGHER, Mary C., to John Ihlefeld, executor; 116th St, 20 East, 5 years.....
GALLAGHER, Thomas F., to Cyrus Hitchcock; McGraw Av, n s, 100 ft w of Harrison Av, due July 1, 1904.....
GAY, Catherine A., to Thomas W. Jeralds; 12th St, n e s, 381.2 ft s e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....
GEORGE, Ira M., and others, to John Theurer; Ballow Av, Lot 77, map of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge; Fort Independence St, Lot 75, map of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge, 3 years.....
GIBBS, John J., to Empire Mortgage Company; Mott St, 167, due May 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold.....
HEYMANN, Annie, to Joseph L. R. Wood; 136th St, 241 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....
JONES, Alethea A., and another to Augusta U. Von Kienck and others; 71st St, n s, 361 ft e of West End Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....
JONES, Joseph H., to Emeline A. Kemp; Ogden Av, e s, 30 ft n of 162d St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....
JONES, Joseph H., to Lois H. Lyman; Ogden Av, as widened, n e corner of 162d St, 3 years.....
JONES, Townsend, to Augusta U. Von Kienck and others; 74th St, s s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....
KARP, Davis, to Marcus Nathan; 8th Av, s w corner of 149th St, prior mortgage $49,000, 6 months, 6 per cent., secures advances.....
KAUFMANN, Leopold, and Charles Schaefer; 135th St, 503 East, 3 years, gold.....
KLEIN, Samuel, and wife to Herman Gottlieb; Stanton St, 196 and 198, ½ part, due Feb. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....
KROGMANN, Henry, to Anna M. Gemmrich, individually, and others, as trustees; Greenwich St, n w corner of Watts St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....
LEVY, Abraham, to Jonas Weil and another; 3d St, 58 East, installments, 6 per cent.....
LEVY, Matilde, to Anna M. Lehmann; 85th St, s s, 142 ft e of Avenue A, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....
LINSMANN, Henry, and wife to Henry R. Milbank; 849 West 135th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....
LIPPMANN, David, to Newman Cowen; 3d Av, s e corner of 29th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold.....
LYON, Anna E., to Louis Jacobson; 126th St, 237 West, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....
MAJEWSKI, Anna, and another to Florence M. Flammer; 29th St, 540 West, 5 years.....
MALCOLM, Thomas D., to William L. Condit and another, trustees; Westchester Av, as widened, n e corner of Bergen Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent, gold.....
MALCOLM, Thomas D., to Daniel Rosendorf; Westchester Av, as widened, n e corner of Bergen Av, prior mtg $50,000, 2 years, gold.....
McCAULEY, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 10th Av, s e corner of 28th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....
McCAULEY, John, to Jacob Ruppert; 10th Av, s e corner of 28th St, prior mortgage $20,000; 1 year, 4 per cent.....
McCUTTY, Patrick J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, n e corner of 116th St, 1 year.....
MONTAG, Christine, to John A. Hoag; 165th St, 822 East, 5 years.....
MONTAG, Christine, to Elizabeth Armstrong; 165th St, 820 East, 5 years.....
MURPHY, Walter, to the United States Savings Bank; Hull Av, s e s, 107.4 ft n e of 205th St, due July 2, 1904, 6 per cent.....
NEW YORK REALTY CORPORATION to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; William St, 68, n e corner of Cedar St; William St, 70, due May 1, 1902, 4 per cent.....
NOLAN, John T., to Benjamin Veit; Jennings St, n s, 16.9 ft w of Stebbins Av, 5 years, 6 per cent.....
PAPPERT, August V., Jr., to Hinda Schwarz; 30th St, 32 East, due July 1, 1902, 4 per cent.....
RAPTER, Edward, to Mills as guardian; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 82d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....
RAPP, Christian, to August Krefft; Tiffany St, e s, Lot 14, Block 467, Map 919, subdivision of property of Lyman Tiffany, 3 years.....
REEVES, Herbert, to S. Cristy Mead, as trustee; 10th St, s e corner of 4th Av, Wakefield, 1 year, 6 per cent.....
ROBITZEK, William, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Home St, old line, n s, 138 ft w of Union Av, old line, 1 year.....
ROCK, Jessie W., to George F. Johnson; Beck St, w s, 150 ft s of 156th St, prior mtg $60,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....
RUBINE, Harris, to Charles M. Rosenthal; 91st St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, due June 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....
RUTH, Samuel J., to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; 134th St, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av (two mortgages,) 3 years, each.
SCHIMEK, Richard, and wife to Julia Sternglanz; 89th St, 446 East, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....
SCHLESINGER, Adolph, to Henri Strasbouger; Chrystie St, w s, 48 ft s of Delancey St, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent.
SCHMALZL, Josef, and wife to William Holbein and another; 89th St, s s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years.....
SCHNEIDER, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 70th St, 160 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....
SIMON, Annie, to Jacob Weinstein; 338 and 338 East 126th St, building loan, 6 months, 6 per cent.....
STAFFE, Joseph, to Henry De F. Weekes; Mulberry St, 173; Centre Market Place, 3, installments, 5 years, 6 per cent.....
STANTON, Mary A., to Leo Siebert and another; 147th St, 694 East, 5 years.....
TILDEN, Marmaduke, to John H. Judge, referee; Fulton St, w corner of Water St, 1-3 part, 1 year.....
WALLACE, Ida J., to the Jefferson Bank; 128th St, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, new line, 1 year, 6 per cent.....
WATT, Archibald, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 141st St, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, due Aug. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent.....
WEBER, Friedrich, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, 190, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....
WEGNER, Samuel, to Eva Wegner; 118th St, 319 East, 3 years, 6 per cent.....
WEGNER, Louisa A., to Eva Wegner; 118th St, 321 East, 3 years, 6 per cent.....
WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; King St, 56 and 58, demand, 6 per cent.....
WELLROCK, Leonora H., and another to Cyrille Carreau; Cherry St, 374, n w corner of Gouverneur St, prior mtg $15,000; Water St, 646, prior mtg $4,000, due Aug. 1, 1901, 6 per cent.....
WENDLAND, Emil, to Ulrich Schoch; Home St, s w corner of Barretto St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....
WHEALEN, Hannah A., to Auke Dooner; Courtlandt Av, s e s, 60 ft n of 160th St, 3 years.....
WRESTAL, Joseph, to Adolph Block; Avenue A, e s, 102.2 ft s of 72d St, prior mortgage $5,500, 1 year, 6 per cent.....
YEHLING, Valentine, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Chrystie St, 228, 3 years, 4 per cent.....
YEHLING, Valentine, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 10th St, 271 East, 3 years, 4 per cent.....

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASPINWALL, John, to William L. Condit and another, trustees.....
BROSNAN, Francis X., and another, executors, to Mary T. Brosnan, assess-

Pan-American Exposition

FROM NEW YORK

$9.00 to $17.00
By NEW YORK CENTRAL.
$9.00 to $16.00
By WEST SHORE.
FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

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TIME 5¼ TO 12 HOURS.

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NORTH BEACH

Large double-decked boats leave East 99th St., **To-day, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly.** Week days, **hourly,** 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. **Fare 10 cts.**

Surrogate's Notices.

RENZ, FERDINAND H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FERDINAND H. RENZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of James, Schell & Elkus, No. 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1901. HENRIETTA W. RENZ, Administratrix. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 56 Pine Street, New York City.

RINTELEN, ADAM C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM C. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, No. 3 New Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1901. ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Surviving Executrix. H. A. BOLTE, Attorney for Surviving Executrix. f21-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. McCALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezra Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of November next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901.
ALFRED D. HEWITT,
CHARLES N. McCALL,
Executors.
NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

ments 5 mortgages.....
BROWNING, Edward F., to Beatrice A. Sire.....
FISCHER, Gustav R., to Alexander Walker.....
GRAHAM, William A., executor, to J. Oliver Graham.....
GRUNBACHER, Victor J., and another, executors, to Victor J. Grunbacher and another.....
HERRMANN, Charles, and wife to John G. Weber.....
HONEYMAN, Melvina G., to M. J. Adler.....
HUMMEL, Frederick P., to Mary E. Barry.....
ISAACS, Marion E., to William Lang...
JACKSON, Theodore F., and another, trustees, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company.....
JACKSON, Theodore F., and another, trustees, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company.....
JACKSON, Theodore F., and another, trustees, the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company.....
JACKSON, Theodore F., and another, trustees, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company.....
KNOX, Effe V., to M. H. Gilchrist, as executrix, &c., part.....
MOHR, William, F., to Jonas Weil and another.....
NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to American Mortgage Company.....
RHODE, Diedrich W., to John O'Neill and another.....
SIRE, Beatrice A., to Mary Siegelstein..
STUART, Sidney H., to George F. Bleil and another.....
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Knickerbocker Trust Company.....
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Carrie Jaeger.....
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company.....
TOWNSEND, Adelaide T., to Ralph S. Townsend.....
WALKER, William, to H. L. Johnson...
WALKER, William, to H. L. Johnson...

22,778
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400,000
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10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

UNION AV, 1,268; Charles Stegmayer against Maria Ueckermann, owner and contractor.....
VYSE AV, 1,486; Thomas Hickey against James J. Benson, owner and contractor; Mary Benson, owner.....
121ST ST, 238 East; Louis Feldman against John Siegler, owner; Solomon Safomonowitz, contractor.....
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.
JACKSON AV, e s, 198.3 ft n of 166th St, 100x87.6; Lucy G. Barnard, with Catharine A. Lavelle.....
KING ST, 56 and 58; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, with Charles T. Weinstein.....
MADISON ST, n s, 23.10 ft e of Jefferson St, 23.10x80; Hyman D. Baker and Moses Kinzler, with Jacob Margovitz...
18TH ST, 336 and 338 East; Jacob Weinstein, with Annie Simon.....
5TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of 6th Av, 60x100; Germania Life Insurance Company, with Charles T. Rowley.....
128TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; the Jefferson Bank, with Ida J. Walker.....
128TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Samuel Strasbourger and another, with Ida J. Walker.....

100
$25
600
30
36
3,500
2,500
44,000
20,000
18,000
10,000
1,000
2,000
21,000
6,000
35,000
2,000
21,000
5,000

Lis Pendens.

HESTER ST, 127 to 131; Department of Buildings against Margaret Goldberg and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. Whalen.
JAMES ST, 41; Department of Buildings against Catharine H. Lillenbridge and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. Whalen.
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 54th St, 25x100; A. Gertrude Cutter against Milton G. Butterfield and others, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.
MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n s, 254.2 ft w of Eastern Boulevard, 82.6x160x82.6x159, Bronx; Mary E. Baxter against William Baxter and others, (partition;) attorney, E. T. Payne.
VANDERBILT AV AND TREMONT AV, n w corner, runs n 151.7x w 150x n 324.11 to 178th St x w 97.11x s w 165.4 to Webster Av x s 363.1 to Tremont Av x e 291.7 to beginning; Annie Fennel, executrix, against Rosa H. Butenschon, administratrix, (action to obtain judgment, &c.;) attorneys, Ehring & Geiger.
112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x100.11; Max Herbst against Nicholas W. Ryan and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Cohen Brothers.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Emma S. Bleecker vs. Abraham R. Dupuy et al., (two cases)—James R. Chapman.
CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Dodge Manufacturing Company vs. Herbert J. Lindner et al.—Nicholas A. Donnelly.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Stillwell vs. Lanchantine, (two cases)—S. L. H. Ward. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Henderson—Peter B. Olney. Kilner vs. Mills—Richard H. Clarke. Parmlee vs. Parmlee—Joseph P. McDonough.
SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Livingston vs. Quirk—Joseph T. Ryan. Newhouse vs. White—Edward Jacobs. Union Dime Savings Bank vs. Crichton—E. R. McCall.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 8:30, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00, 9:40 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:10, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:25, 7:10, 7:55, 8:40, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40, 11:20 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

New Route! New Resort!
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Time Table for To-day,
Landing at the New Pier at
ROCKAWAY PARK.

Leave Foot 31st St., East River 9.00 A. M.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 9.45 A. M.	Leave New Pier, Rockaway Park. 12.15 P. M. 6.15 P. M.

Note.—Passengers may embark on steamboat leaving foot 22d St., North River, at 9 A. M. and transfer for Rockaway at Pier No. 1, North River.

Round Trip Tickets..... 50 Cts.
Round Trip Tickets, Children.. 30 Cts.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.
1.00 P. M.*	1.30 P. M.*	3.45 " "
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 " "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Rockaway Beach.
JULY 4TH.
Direct Express Trains
FROM THE
BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., stopping at Johnson st., Bridge st., Fulton st. and Flatbush av. elevated stations.

MANHATTAN BEACH. Fare 15c.
From BRIDGE: Express train via Fulton Street "L," BRIGHTON BEACH LINE and L. I. R. R.
Stop only at principal stations.
From BROOKLYN: Take any Kings County "L" train and transfer at Franklin Avenue, or take Brighton Beach surface cars, changing at Kings Highway.

BRIGHTON BEACH. Fare 10c.
From PARK ROW: Flatbush Avenue surface cars.
From BROADWAY FERRIES: Nostrand Avenue surface cars.
Free Band Concerts Afternoon and Evening.
Parlor Cars leave Park Row hourly.

CONEY ISLAND. Fare 10c.
From PARK ROW: Vanderbilt Avenue, Third Avenue, Fifth Avenue, and Court Street lines direct.
From BRIDGE: 5th Ave. "L" trains, transferring at 36th Street:
From BATTERY: 39th St., Ferry, (foot Whitehall St.,) electric cars meet all boats.
From BROADWAY & GREENPOINT FERRIES via Lorimer, Tompkins, and Culver route.
FROM HAMILTON FERRY:
Via 15th Street and Culver Route. **Fare 5c.**
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS.
GLEN ISLAND
Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, new plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. Delightful cuisine. Delightful on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." Tir Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M.
North 10th St., Brooklyn, 8.30, 10.30, 12.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.30, 5.00 P. M. East 33d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 33d St. and N. 10th St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3.6, 5.30,

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

LOTS $400 LOTS
$5. MONTHLY $10.
RICHMOND HILL TERRACE
THE CENTRE OF GREATER NEW YORK
Adjoining the New 550-acre Forest Park.
BROADWAY & JAMAICA CARS DIRECT TO PROPERTY
All First Class Improvements.
L.I. REAL ESTATE EX. & INV. CO.
1155 MYRTLE AV. and BROADWAY B'K'N
S. H. CARR-SEC'Y. } TEL. 47 BEDFORD. IGNATZ MARTIN, PRES.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in large or small amounts. Lowere, 871 Brook Av.

Camp Meeting Lots, $300; tents, $25; shares, $10. America World Company, Belmar, N. J.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Great opportunity to purchase in the new section of fashion and wealth; elegant, full-size marble mansion, adjoining 5th Av., at less than value of lot; easily altered into American basement; must be sold. Apply to Schnugg, 78 East 96th St.

Washington Heights—Broadway corner plot, in very best section; reasonable. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2 OR 4 CHOICE LOTS AT A BARGAIN.

IN BROOKLYN'S PRETTIEST SECTION.
Thirty minutes from Park Row. Address, owner, H. & S. B. & S., 34 Wall St., New York City.

10 CHOICE LOTS
AT A BARGAIN.

Cash or installments; sell in part or whole; these lots are located in the most rapidly growing section of Brooklyn; close to trolley lines; all improvements; 30 minutes from Park Row, N. Y. Address WM. OPPENHEIM, 36 Wall St., N. Y. City.

2 TO 12 CHOICE LOTS
AT A BARGAIN.

Sold for cash or on installments; are located near famous Cycle Path; city improvements; 2 to 4 minutes' walk from electric express; time, 30 minutes from Park Row, N. Y. City. Address H. F. WHEELER, 34 Wall St., N. Y. City.

MODERN STYLE HOUSES,
substantially built at bargain prices, in choice section, and the coolest in all New York; 29 minutes from Park Row, N. Y. Purchaser may select a lot and we will build to suit and arrange payment for cash or monthly plan, same as rent. Address H. & S. B. & S., 34 Wall St., N. Y.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Executor, P. O. box 1,877, N. Y.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

A SUMMER BARGAIN.
Hartsdale, 40 minutes out; 10 rooms and bath, all improvements, hardwood trim, decorated; grounds, 125x115; lawn, garden, fruit; stable, hennery; sell for $6,500.
G. PETERSON & CO., 187 Broadway, New York.

Bronxville, 28 minutes from 42d.—Lots at station, cheap; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
On Boulevard, near depot and the harbor; adjoining Larchmont Manor; 38 minutes from 42d St.; no interest or assessments. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Yonkers.

Cool breezes, pure air, high ground, beautiful views, detached houses, large rooms, and every convenience; close station, easy to reach, easy to buy homes at Fairview, Yonkers. Send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d.

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HUNDREDS OF
HEALTHY HILLTOP HOMES
AT
HACKENSACK AND BOGOTA
are permanent residences of
REFINED FAMILIES.
Thirty minutes from City. Ample Transportation. Every City Improvement, with Country Surroundings.
Golf Club, Boating, Bathing, and Fishing convenient.
Houses and Building Sites at Reasonable Terms.
North Jersey Title Co. Guarantee.
HACKENSACK LAND COMPANY,
116 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.
1,206 Broadway, Cor. 34th St., City.
Open Evenings.

WEST NORWOOD, NEW MILFORD;
CLOSING AN ESTATE; 6 COUNTRY, HIGH, DRY COTTAGES,
6 TO 9 ROOMS EACH, 2 LOTS EACH;
1 MINUTES' WALK TO DEPOT; 36 TRAINS DAILY; 45 MINUTES OUT; GOOD ORDER.
PRICE $1,200 TO $2,000 EACH;
INSTALLMENTS OR CASH WITH DISCOUNT;
ALSO 300 LOTS NEW MILFORD AND 200 LOTS WEST NORWOOD.
W. D. SNOW, ATTORNEY,
47 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.

South Orange.—Choice Plots and Lots at low prices; easy terms; very accessible to Lackawanna station; 47 trains each way daily; beautiful mountain view from all lots; will build to suit. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO., 181 Broadway, New York.

$40 buys 5 acres fine soil, half timber; adjacent Summer resort; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Trustee, Box 47 Times Office.

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Dwelling for improvement, vicinity 5th Av., below 59th St.; also stable. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

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Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent in Adirondacks.—Rustic cottage, furnished; seven rooms, spring water, wood and ice; good shade; for season, $200. Apply to C. E. Vandurburgh, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

Instruction.

50c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School. College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL,
6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Address Sister Superior.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

SIGLAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, New York.—Address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

NYACK SEMINARY.—Boarding school for girls. For particulars write PRINCIPAL, Nyack, New York.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Off Long Branch, Sunday, white round-bottom skiff; suitable reward. Woolston, 39 Cortlandt St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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For Sale or Rent.—Twenty-room cottage; improvements; beautiful views; large grounds; stable for three horses; convenient to stations; also small cottage; seven rooms, large, shady grounds. Address Joseph Lufburrow, Locust, N. J.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

ON BEAUTIFUL DELAWARE, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan County, 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard; $2,300. OWNER, 851 East 165th St., New York.

Residence, all improvements, furnished; easy payments; Winsted, Conn.; photographs. Call F. Thompson, Bennett Building, Room 207.

Five lots, near millionaire's new Summer resort, Dobbs Ferry; A1 investment. Graeb, 305 East 87th St.

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Centreport, Long Island.—Do you want to buy a fine Summer and Winter home on water front, 6½ acres? Call Bonner, 132 Nassau St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City

To lease, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWNTOWN STS. RULAND & WHITING, 5 BEEKMAN ST.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Rear house, 8 rooms, for living or light manufacturing; tailor, cigarmaker, &c.; rent, $25. 200 East 85th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $40 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath; open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

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AT 8TH AVE.,
Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

60th St., 244 West.—3 rooms; tubs and gas; house entirely renovated; $7 to $9.50.

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86th St., 103 East.—Furnished flat, 7 rooms and bath; rent reasonable to respectable party; 1st floor, east.

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Saratoga,
The Grand Union
Now Open.
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
Saratoga Springs, New York.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
United States Hotel,
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OPEN FROM
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WINDSOR HOTEL
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Lake Placid House
Lake Placid, N. Y.
Large enough to be up-to-date
Small enough to be comfortable and homelike
G. W. CUSHMAN, Mgr.

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AT CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
Moderate Rates. Booklet.
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HESS HOTEL, P. O. Inlet, Hamilton Co., N. Y.
Head of Fourth Lake Fulton Chain; $12 to $15.

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Kiamesha Lake House
Is Open for Season 1901.
Special arrangements can be made for July.
EVERY AMUSEMENT IS OFFERED.
Ideal home at moderate cost; accommodating 200.
The healthiest locality in the East.
Positively no malaria or mosquitoes.
No humidity, always cool.
FINEST GOLF LINKS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.
Write for beautifully illustrated booklet, giving 30 photographic views.
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Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. Elevation 2,300 feet. Magnificent view. Extensive grounds. Capacity 100. Everything new, modern, strictly first-class. Moderate rates. New York representative, Miss Carmer, 74 Madison Avenue, will call, if desired.

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SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL OPEN JUNE 20.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
Sulphur Bathing Establishment Now Open.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Send for Pamphlet, JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

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THE BADEN BADEN OF AMERICA.

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Before arranging your outing write for
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Describing the most charming resort on Lake George. Booklet. HENRY W. BECKELL, PROP., Hulett's Landing P. O.

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BUFFALO, N. Y. Largest in the World.
300 ft. from the Main Entrance to the Exposition.
$2 and $2.50 For lodging, breakfast, and eve. dinner. Rooms with bath extra. Send for free maps and folder, telling about our Guaranteed Accommodations.

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Beautifully located; up to date in all departments; specially designed for summer boarders; no bar. Apply to C. DUBOIS.

Otsego Hall, Cooperstown, N. Y.
Small hotel near the lake; good boating and fishing; choice table; prices from $10 to $15 per week; two golf links. Write for circulars and full particulars. K. M. PRICE.

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Swept by Prevailing Cool South Winds from the Ocean.

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HOTEL
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Now Open.

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- ALWAYS COOL.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
The Inn and Cottages now open.
A. E. DICK.

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ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.
Seaside station. Open June 22 to Oct. 1st. American and European plans; elevator service; first-class restaurant at popular prices.
RHODE ISLAND CLAMBAKES a specialty.
O. D. POTTER, Proprietor.

AMITYVILLE, L. I. 30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY. THE INN. NOW OPEN.
HOTEL NEW POINT OPENS JUNE 22.
Always cool. 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

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PROSPECT HOUSE,
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on Great South Bay, one hour from N. Y. Boating, fishing, sailing; ocean and still water bathing; sprinkled drives; golf and all amusements; full orchestra three times daily. Send for pamphlet. Terms reasonable.
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FAR ROCKAWAY L. I.
New management. Most select part of Far Rockaway. Modern, fire-proof building. Special rates July. Surf and still-water bathing. All attractions. L. D. BALL.

Thousand Islands.

THE FRONTENAC
The Gem of the St. Lawrence River,
AND ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF SUMMER HOTELS.
OPENS JUNE 12TH. CLOSES OCT. 1ST.
Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, it has a delightful, cool, and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel.
C. G. TRUSSELL, MGR.
FRONTENAC, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.
ALSO MANAGER HOTEL BON AIR, AUGUSTA, GA.

Dutchess County.

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QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem Railroad. Open June 20th. 1,200 Feet Elevation. GOLF LINKS AND ALL OTHER AMUSEMENTS.
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DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
90 minutes from New York. Now open. Large rooms. Fine table. Moderate rates. GOLF, Tennis, Fishing. Dry air. Write for book.
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Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
High-class family resort, grandly located, elegantly furnished, modern in every detail. Assembly rooms, large library, music saloon, &c. The golf links are unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. V. Purishoff, Musical Director. Chas. St. John, Millbrook, N. Y.

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THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
A high-altitude mountain resort, with all the conveniences of city life. A beautiful spring-water lake. Elevation, 1,060 feet, affording a view of unparalleled grandeur. No malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes. Good livery; tennis, and croquet grounds, billiards, boating, fishing, &c. Good orchestra. Leon St. John, Mgr.
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FARVIEW HOUSE.—Second season; modern improvements. Elevation, 1,800 feet; spacious grounds; open fireplaces and hot water heat; special inducements to June and September guests. Golf, tennis, &c. G. E. HAGER, Stamford, N. Y.

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Connecticut.

FENWICK HALL,
FENWICK, CONN.
If you wish to spend the Summer at one of the most perfectly appointed resorts on the Atlantic Coast, offering every facility for indoor and outdoor amusements, and with a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to J. E. CHATFIELD, Hotel Jefferson, New York.
PRIVATE GOLF LINKS.

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PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
Famous Harbor Yachting Headquarters. A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY. MACADAM ROADS, BATHING, GOLF, ETC. FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET, WRITE
ALLEN & HAGER, Props.

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THE IDLEWILD,
SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Open May 30th. Accommodates 100. Golf, driving, tennis. For rates, &c., apply H. C. Savage, Prop.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.
Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

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The Chiswick Inn and Cottages.
White Mountains, Littleton, N. H.; on the slope of Pine Hill, overlooking Mount Washington and the Presidential Range; always cool; elevation 1,600 feet; appointments perfect; $7 to $12 per week; circular. Mrs. William Spratt, Prop.

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WHITE MOUNTAINS, GLEN, N. H.
In the most delightful region. Forest shades, brooks, and cascades. Table excellent. Appointment perfect. Terms, $6 to $14. Booklet. A. F. & A. M. HALL, Props.

GREY'S INN,
Jackson, White Mts., New Hampshire. Write for circular. C. W. GREY, Prop.

Lake Sunapee, N. H.
BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER. BEN MERE INN, LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

JACKSON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

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Vermont.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE, Tobyhanna, Pa.; highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. CORNISH.

THE BELLEVUE Dingman's Ferry, Pike Co., Pa. Boating and fishing; magnificent scenery. W. E. KERN.

Milford.

BLUFF HOUSE,
MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.
Opens June 15. 95 miles from N. Y. City, via Erie Railroad; accommodates 350; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; all modern conveniences; orchestra; golf; half-mile track; baseball, tennis; magnificent roads; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; cuisine unexcelled; send for illustrated booklet.
P. N. BOURNIQUE, Prop.

Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA. strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

NEW JERSEY.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.
Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey.
THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST.
Now open under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.
Address as Above. Sea food a specialty

SOMERSET INN
and Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Inn closes in October, 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. OCEAN FRONT. Generally enlarged, improved; bath; golf. C. M. RICHARDSON.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J. HOTEL BRUNSWICK DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH. NOTED FOR ITS HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. MORGAN & PARSONS.

THE VICTORIA,
3d and Ocean Avs., Asbury Park, N. J., now open. LAUREL HOUSE, 2d and Kingsley St. Under same management. Open June 20.
S. KEMPE.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.
HOTEL COLUMBIA
AND COTTAGES,
on the ocean front in select North Asbury. Booklet. W. Harvey Jones, owner and manager.

COLEMAN HOUSE,
WHOLE SQUARE ON THE OCEAN.
Illustrated Booklet. F. B. CONOVER.

ST. CLOUD 211 18ST AVE., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Particulars on application.

ST. LAURENT, 408 SEVENTH AV., near ocean. 9th season. Cuisine excellent; boating, bathing; booklet. S. Flynn.

THE GUY MANSION, 2d Av., near beach; convenient to points of interest; no infants or nurses.

TENNEY'S HOTEL, Asbury Park, N. J. Special Winter Rates.

Long Branch.

OCEAN HOUSE,
Directly on beach. NOW OPEN. High class cuisine and service. Hot and cold Sea Baths. Rates for July, $12 per week and upward. Write for booklet.
W. IRVING DAVIDS, Prop.
CHARLES E. PARKER, Mgr.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
THE SCARBORO.
ALEC. D. GOLDSMAN.

POCONO MT. HOUSE MT. POCONO, PA.

Belmar.

The River View and Cottages Belmar, N. J. Opens June 1; view ocean and river; outside rooms; modern in every way; booklet. H. A. Truax.

WINDSOR HOUSE.
BELMAR, N. J.—Under new management. Best service. Popular rates. JOHN H. RISDON.

Sea Girt.

BEACH HOUSE.
Directly on the beach; beautiful situation. Coolest place on the coast. Every sea shore advantage. JOHN H. RISDON.

Atlantic City.

POCONO MT. HOUSE MT. POCONO, PA.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE ALGONQUIN
St. Andrews, N. B.
On Passamaquoddy Bay, near Eastport, Maine. Excellent golf links, boating, bathing, fishing. HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. 8 Park Place, New York, Mondays, 11 to 1.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

George Rudolph, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, 2 P. M., at public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, household furniture on premises No. 306 West 12th St., Borough of Manhattan. By order of attorney for mortgagee.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts.

WILSON PIANOS.
$155.00—1.00 Per Week.
Pianos delivered on payment of $5.00.

Pianos Exchanged.
Exchange your old piano for a beautiful Richardson, Coleman or Weigner upright for $1.00 per week.

WISSNER
PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANO CO.
Grand and Upright Pianos; used Pianos at greatly reduced prices; list of bargains mailed; terms easy; rentals from $3; small Pianos a specialty.
BROADWAY, COR. 47TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Special.—Weber bargain, upright, $165; Chickering, $150; guaranteed; stool, cover, and free care one year.
CHANDLER'S, 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy instalments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$175—Beautiful upright mahogany piano; slightly used; guaranteed 5 years; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Company, 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Bidle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Elegant upright piano, $195; $6 monthly; Steinway bargain. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

For Sale.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SEWING MACHINES.
Bargains, $9 to $30, guaranteed 10 years; second-hand, $3 to $7, guaranteed 2 years. Write; salesman will call. We do not keep canvassers. Western Union S. M. Co., 178 3d Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

ACME EYE-REST FOR DRIVING
or beach; light, pliable, restful; colors, green, blue. Your dealer, or send 20 cents to Gleason, 10 Whipple, Brooklyn. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Watches, Diamonds.—Small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment. Call or write, National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamsons, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5962 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

SAFES.—Lot small and medium safes, to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Diebold, 30 Reade St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

50c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE ST. ANDREW,
72d Street and Broadway, New York.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
The location is the most central and delightful in the city. It is a most convenient place for persons visiting the city for shopping, and has always been a home for ladies traveling alone, and affords the fullest protection.
Summer Rates during June, July and August.

EPWORTH HOTEL.
Most accessibly located for 600 of you Pan-American and Niagara Falls visitors; two short blocks north of Exposition Station, where all Belt Line steam trains arrive. High-class hotel; modern conveniences; moderate rates; convention tent, free to patrons on agreement; shower baths, free; rooms reserved on application. Address above,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Storage.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 430-432 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing; shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal, Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 828 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 308 East 128th St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dressmaking, dresscutting, designing, ladies' tailoring, millinery taught; special Summer offer; apply this week; perfect fitting waist, shirt-waist, and skirt patterns cut; evening school, Monday, Wednesday, Friday. McDowell's, 310-312 Sixth Av.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing; jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning, 154th St. and Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c. yard; free cartage.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Boats for pleasure; spoon oars, &c.; life boats. John T. Smith, 139 South St.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ANCHOR LOAN CO., (INCORPORATED,) Room 707, 7th floor, 116 Nassau St. Money advanced on furniture, pianos, storage receipts, without removal; real estate, assignments of rents, second mortgages, legacies, incomes, bills receivable, claims against bankrupts, bills and judgments against the city, and all other good securities bought. Call or write. Loans of other companies taken up. J. Brodie, President.

Old established manufacturing business, turning over three quarters of a million annually, requires experienced financial man to take charge of its finances. Must be man of responsibility and prepared to acquire an interest. E., Box 209 Times.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 253 Broadway, New York.

4% A MONTH.—We are now syndicating a splendid mining property, earning this dividend. Write for prospectus. Lyon Investment Co., Box 236 Joplin, Mo.

Established hotel and roadhouse; 22 rooms; completely furnished; first-class café; good business; investigate. Box 483, Patchogue, L. I.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

35th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

14TH ST., 352 WEST.
Cool, large rooms, two doors from elevated station; good food, well cooked, and properly served; everything clean.

18th St., 116 East.—Large, small furnished rooms; hot and cold water; large closets in every room.

22d St., 267 West.—Two very desirable large rooms; second floor; every convenience; party of gentlemen; reference.

26th St., 38 West.—Cool, airy rooms; quiet house; Summer prices; accommodations single or for two.

27th St., 237 East.—Elegantly furnished front parlor, piano, $4; large hall room, $1.75; other rooms, $2.75; housekeeping.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy House.)—Adjacent to Broadway; 50c., 75c., $1.00 daily; reduction weekly; hotel service; cleanliness, quietness.

43d St., 130 East, (near Grand Central.)—Large parlor; bedroom adjoining; Southerners accommodated; second floor. Wintermute.

47th St., 70 West.—Newly furnished; board if desired.

60th St., 116 East.—Well furnished floor, private house; also single rooms; board if desired; references.

83d St., 48 West.—Large airy room for one or two gentlemen; private; rent very moderate.

Irving Place, 23.—Furnished front parlor; business or private; other rooms; centrally located. Apply all week.

Light housekeeping; also double parlors, folding bed, piano; cool; reasonable. Spring, 161 West 63d St.

Country Board.

New Brighton, near Pavilion Hotel.—Convenient location; short walk to ferry; 30 minutes from house to Battery; colonial house; large piazza; unobstructed view river and bay; comfortable, nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; $7-$10; adults only. 406 Richmond Terrace.

KNAPP'S HOTEL, WEST NYACK, N. Y. Few select boarders; fine, large house; ballroom. Carriage meets all trains free. $1 per day. Capt. KNAPP.

WIGTON HALL,
SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND CO., N. Y.
Fine location; eight minutes' walk from station; first-class accommodations; excellent table; stabling; terms, $6 to $10; transients, $1.50 day. Address J. L. Wigton.

Marvine Cottage,

MR. MURPHY'S ORDER ABOUT PARK CHAIRS

Forbids the Police to Make Arrests for Occupying Them.

Secretary Holly Says Hundreds of Letters Have Been Received Indorsing the Pay Seats.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday issued the following order to the department:

It has come to my knowledge through the press that partiality is being shown to the owners of chairs located in the parks in this city, that the chairs are put in shady places, and the benches for citizens are placed in the sun. I forbid any arrests to be made for occupying those chairs when placed in shady spots to the detriment or exclusion of the regular benches, and instruct policemen to make no arrests of citizens unless they have the evidence before their eyes, and that they must take no orders from the uniformed agents of the contractor having seats in the parks. The citizens of this community own the parks, and they are the ones to be first served.

Park Commissioner Clausen had left the Central Park Arsenal for his country home at Portchester before the order reached his department. Secretary Willis Holly would not speak for Mr. Clausen, but said:

"Commissioner Murphy's order to the police is right. It is the only order he could make. But it does not seem to me that any order was necessary. I should have supposed that every policeman knows that he has no reason to arrest a man for refusing to pay 5 cents for a seat in the parks. Disorderly conduct, breaches of the peace, depredations of any sort, and larcenies are all provided for and made offenses against the law. The only business protected by law to the extent of making it a criminal offense to evade payment is that of the hotel keeper.

"Commissioner Clausen is, I hardly need say, closely studying the subject of the pay chairs and the free benches, but he had not heard of Commissioner Murphy's order when he went away this afternoon. It seems to me, however, that, to use a familiar expression, it's 'up to' Mr. Spate to say what he's going to do. If the conducting of this privilege is a source of irritation and controversy and incites to disorder, those facts will have great interest and value in determining the question Commissioner Clausen is considering. He thinks that there has not been sufficient time to decide whether the chairs are objectionable or otherwise. Nobody expects that the police are in the parks to enforce the collection of obligations to Mr. Spate."

Mr. Holly added that out of hundreds of letters on the subject of the pay chairs only three opposed them. Of these, one was from the Central Federated Union, another predicted that the result would be the doing away of free seats, and the third said:

"It ought to be asked of yourself if you think you can make German ways work here."

Pro pay seats arguments were generally of this tenor:

"The class that desires more comfort and is amply willing and able to pay for it has heretofore been debarred from the privileges of the parks by reason of the lack of facilities which would meet their views."

Written in a schoolboy hand was:

"Dear Mr. Clausen—Please don't let them take away the chairs. My brother takes me to the Park and I sit in the chairs. I can't sit on the benches because they hurt me. My spine ain't right. My papa says you like little boys and won't let them take away the chairs if I tell you how much I like to sit in them. I hope your little boy ain't lame. Your little friend, * * *."

"That's a good order," said Mr. Spate in his office in the St. James Building. "The Commissioner's is a wise man. I want nothing but what is honorable, right, and just. I think I am given what I want in that order."

"Is not the order, Mr. Spate, of a nature to be construed by the rebellious element as a hint to take your seats, refuse to pay, and decline to vacate?"

"Hardly. But I cannot discuss that. I don't want a wrong construction put on my position."

"What is your position, Mr. Spate?"

"Oh, I can give you an article on the benefit of my chairs to the public. Hardly to the point? Well, you see, a man takes one of my chairs and he doesn't pay and he is simply asked to vacate my property. If he becomes disorderly then the police look after him."

"And if the police do not look after him?"

"I can't help that."

"But then he stays?"

"I haven't reached that point. I have had no such trouble yet. Only one disturber, that man Cohen."

"But assuming that the man stays and does not pay?"

"Oh, I'd put him out of the chair myself. But no orderly man will refuse to pay and stay. But why bring that up? It will only encourage 'bums' to be unruly. I don't think Col. Murphy's order has 'a string' to it and that it is so muddled that the police will not interfere in any circumstance."

COMMISSIONER MURPHY'S ORDERS

He Issues Several to the Police Department Upon Various Subjects.

Commissioner Murphy yesterday issued the following orders to the Police Department:

Hereafter when male patients are taken by police officers to the Pavilion for the Insane in Bellevue Hospital the officer will remain present until the patient has been searched, stripped, and examined by the doctors and nurses on duty for all bruises, contusions, fractures, or marks of any kind whatever on the bodies of patients.

Recent investigations have shown that patients have had marks and contusions on their bodies, and it has been disputed as to whether they were received after admission to Bellevue Hospital, or were in existence before such admission.

Another order reads:

You will cause a box to be placed in a suitable position in your station house for the collection of subscriptions to furnish ice to those unable to procure it. If the box is placed at the door of the station house, those passing in and out will be more likely to see it and to contribute to this worthy object. The box should be marked "Contributions for Free Ice Fund." All moneys so collected will be forwarded with a slip showing the precinct or squad from which it comes to Col. William F. Kipp, Chief Clerk of this department, who will forward it to The New York Herald Free Ice Fund, and receipt for same will be returned to station house.

Commissioner Murphy called upon Deputy Commissioner York of Brooklyn for an investigation of the conduct of Capt. Devanney of the Fifth Avenue Station, Brooklyn, at Coney Island.

LAWYERS' FEES ALLOWED.

J. F. McIntyre and Forbes Hennessy to Get $5,000 and $2,500 for Prosecuting Dr. Kennedy.

Former Assistant District Attorneys John F. McIntyre and Forbes Hennessy will receive fees of $5,000 and $2,500, respectively, allowed by Justice Fursman, who presided at the second trial of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy for the murder of "Dolly" Reynolds. Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision holding that they are entitled to the sums certified for by Justice Fursman, and directing a mandamus in each case to issue to Controller Coler to pay the sums due the two lawyers. They were retained by the District Attorney to prosecute in the Kennedy trial.

Justice McAdam says the law provides that the District Attorney may retain counsel to assist him in any important criminal trial with the approval of the County Judge. Justice McAdam further says that if the District Attorney was dissatisfied with the amounts fixed by Justice Fursman, he should have appealed from his order, and that, not having done so, he is precluded from doing so now by the certificate signed by Justice Fursman.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has notified Controller Coler that he may pay safely the bill of $1,296 rendered by Cantwell & Moore for their work and expenses in defending Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, accused of the murder of "Dolly" Reynolds.

The account was authorized by the trial Judge, Justice Newburger, and, although the Corporation Counsel says he agrees with the Appellate Division that the trial Judge has no authority to approve certain expenditures, such as fees for expert witnesses, &c., he thinks the charges of Cantwell & Moore fair and reasonable.

The Training Ship Dixie Returns.

The United States training ship Dixie, Commander Seth M. Ackley, returned from a visit to the South Atlantic Squadron yesterday. She sailed from New York on May 5 with a large number of landsmen for the various vessels in the squadron. She brought back about 500 discharged and furloughed men.

CLOAKMAKER ARRESTED.

Charged with Inducing an Employe of Brenner to Steal from Him.

Central Office detectives yesterday arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court three prisoners who had been arrested for connection with the robbery of the cloak manufacturing house of Levi Brenner at 194 Greene Street.

On July 1 Brenner complained to Capt. Titus that he was being systematically robbed, but could not tell by whom nor where the goods had gone. Detectives traced the robbery to Henry Goldstein, a shipping clerk employed by Brenner and living at 14 Sixth Street. The detectives found that Goldstein was sending packages by messenger boys to a restaurant at 3 Wooster Street. They arrested the man and he confessed that he had been robbing his employer for several weeks. He said he sent the goods to the Wooster Street restaurant, where they were received by Herman Greenberg, the proprietor, and called for by Simon Hennenberg, thirty-two years old, of 153 Broome Street, who is also a cloak manufacturer, and has a factory at 463 Broadway. Greenberg and Hennenberg were also arrested.

Goldstein said he had been induced to rob his employer by Hennenberg, who offered to pay him $50 for every package of goods sent to him. Brenner went to Hennenberg's place yesterday and recovered $2,500 worth of the stolen goods.

When the three prisoners were arraigned in court yesterday Greenberg said that Hennenberg, who, with some of his employes was in the habit of eating at his place, asked him to take charge of a bundle that would come for him one day. Greenberg consented and received the goods then and also on two other occasions. He said that he had no idea that the goods were stolen. Hennenberg and Goldstein were held in $4,000 bail each for examination while Greenberg was held in only $2,500 bail.

SOCIETY WOMAN IN COURT.

Mrs. Roche Turned the Hose Upon Man Who Tore Down Her Ivy.

Mrs. A. H. Roche, a member of the Columbia Club of Hoboken, and a woman of wealth, whose home is at 1,103 Garden Street, was yesterday summoned before Justice Livingston Conkling on a charge of assault preferred by William Meyer.

Mrs. J. G. Gahagan, who is a Daughter of the Revolution, and also a well-known society woman, lives on Eleventh Street. The side wall of her house abuts on the yard of Mrs. Roche's house. From this yard grows an ivy which clambered up the side of Mrs. Roche's house. No objection was made until the ivy began to spread out over the roof of Mrs. Gahagan's house. Then Mrs. Gahagan asked her husband to have it removed. Mr. Gahagan sent Meyer to remove it. He went to the roof and with a hoe and rake threw the projecting part of the ivy over the edge of the roof. Then, with the rake, he began to tear away the ivy from the side wall.

Mrs. Roche ordered him to desist. She said that as there were no windows in the side wall the plant could not be objectionable so long as it was prevented from spreading over the roof of Mrs. Gahagan's house. Meyer paid no attention to Mrs. Roche's remonstrance. Then she procured a garden hose and began playing a stream of water on Meyer. He continued tearing away the ivy until he became thoroughly drenched. Then he beat a retreat.

His next move was to apply for a warrant. Mrs. Roche stated that Meyer had almost ruined the ivy, and had also destroyed several flowering plants in the garden. She claimed that if Mrs. Gahagan wanted the plant removed she should bring an action for trespass. Without passing upon this question Justice Conkling paroled Mrs. Roche.

LAWYER RECEIVED $250,000.

Claims $100,000 to be Due Still for Hackensack Meadow Litigation and Stops the Sale of the Land.

The proposed sale of the 3,400 acre tract of the Hackensack Meadows, known as the Pike Tract, to Henry Sprague of New York was temporarily stopped yesterday by a suit begun in the Hudson County Supreme Court at Jersey City by Queen & Tennant, representing Augustus C. Francolis.

The defendants are Charles A. Crawford and Ella M. Pike. Mr. Francolis, who is a New York lawyer, was engaged by the Pike family to substantiate their claim to a part of the property. This he did, and although he was paid fees from time to time, he claims that the defendants still owe him $100,000.

When papers were filed with Sheriff Ruempler, Queen & Tennant also filed two attachments on the property, the first for $75,000 and the second for $25,000. Mr. Tennant said he did not know how much Mr. Francolis had already received for his services, but he understood that it was about $250,000. The defendants have thirty days in which to file their answer.

CRUEL DRIVER GOT A LECTURE.

Mrs. Murray Then Induced the Magistrate to Discharge Him.

John Reynolds, a driver, accused of beating his horses, was severely punished on the bridge of the West Side Police Court yesterday by his accuser, Mrs. Evelyn W. Murray. Reynolds's punishment was in the nature of a lecture delivered by Mrs. Murray on the subject of horse beating in general, and by the time she got through with him the culprit was perspiring freely. Then Mrs. Murray got the Magistrate to let him go.

Mrs. Murray had Reynolds arrested on Tuesday afternoon. She claimed that he was cruelly beating his horses in front of her residence, 390 West End Avenue. When taken into custody Reynolds told his accuser that his wife was at the point of death and that if he failed to go home at night he feared the shock would kill her. Mrs. Murray was moved to compassion at this tale of woe and bailed the prisoner out.

When he was arraigned before Magistrate Meade yesterday morning Mrs. Murray refused to prosecute because of this fact and she stood before the bar and lectured the prisoner on the treatment of horses.

"I'll never do it again," whimpered Reynolds in great agitation.

"This man is thoroughly penitent," said Mrs. Murray, turning to the Magistrate, "and I think if he is discharged he will do missionary work in behalf of the horses."

"Humph!" muttered the Magistrate, and he discharged the prisoner.

A SETTLEMENT FELLOWSHIP.

One Has Been Established and Applications Are Invited for It.

The College Settlement Association has established a fellowship of $400 for the year 1901-2, and invites application therefor. The object of the fellowship is to open to a qualified person the opportunity afforded by settlement life for investigations of social conditions or for training in philanthropic and civic work, or for both.

No requirements are made beyond residence in a settlement during the academic year and the pursuit of some clearly defined line of work, scientific or practical, under the general guidance of the Fellowship Committee, and of the head worker of the settlement selected.

The basis of the award will be promise of future usefulness. A college education is regarded as desirable, but not essential if some compensating form of intellectual discipline has been enjoyed. Applications should be sent before July 15 to Miss E. G. Balch, Prince Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Applications should be accompanied by credentials bearing upon character and ability.

Wadman's Nurses Held in $2,000 Bail.

Michael Carroll and John Foley, two Manhattan State Hospital attendants who were declared by a Coroner's jury to have hastened the death of Herbert C. Wadman, an insane patient, by ill-treating him, were arrested yesterday by the police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. Warrants for the arrest of the two men were issued by Coroner Zuzas. The latter held them in $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Carroll gave bail.

Brooklyn Man Hanged Himself.

August Bertram, twenty-nine years old, an ice and coal dealer, living at 229 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn, hanged himself in his stable, at 250 Manhattan Avenue, early yesterday morning. His brother, who found the body, thinks that Bertram's suicide was due to the heat, as he had no troubles and his business was good.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS ON THE TUNNEL NUISANCE

Say that It Is Impossible to Abate the Trouble.

A Prominent Officer Declares If They Can Get a Practical Plan They Will Adopt It.

Officials of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in interviews yesterday stated that it was simply an impossibility for the company to do anything whatsoever in abating the nuisance of the Park Avenue tunnel as it now exists. They said that some of the greatest engineering minds of the country had been concentrated upon the subject for a long time, and that thus far there was no hope that the patrons of the road would ever be emancipated from the heat, smoke, and foul gases that now makes a trip through the tunnel a thing to be thought of with dread and endured with difficulty.

A prominent officer of the Railroad Company was asked yesterday if he had received the communication from the residents of Park Avenue offering to pay the company to put electric motors in the tunnel, and, if so, what reply he had made to the proposal.

He said that he had received no such communication, nor had he any knowledge that such a communication had been sent to his office. "If any person will come forward with any really practical plan for the improvement of the tunnel," he said, "we shall be only too pleased to adopt it. The brightest railroad men of the country have been looking into this matter for many years and have been unable to solve it.

It is not a question of expense, for if some one will solve the problem satisfactorily we will solve the problem satisfactorily we shall only be too glad to take advantage of it at almost any cost."

J. H. Franklin, the manager of the tunnel and of all trains that go through it from the Grand Central Station to Mott Haven junction, was in conference with President Newman with regard to the tunnel, and in speaking of the matter said:

"I have inspected the Baltimore and Ohio tunnel and also every perfected, modern system of railroad electricity which has been held up as a pattern for us, and none of them are practical. We have employed some of the most expert civil engineers in the world to solve the problem satisfactorily, and so far have failed to get at a satisfactory solution.

"It is not a question of expense with the New York Central, but a question of being able to do that which is best for both the road and its patrons.

"It has been suggested that we put in electric motors like those of the Baltimore and Ohio in the Baltimore tunnel. Why, those people run, say, a train every fifteen or twenty minutes where we are sending trains through our tunnel every minute.

"On Saturday, June 20, we ran 546 trains through the tunnel, or 2,592 cars. On Monday we sent through 538 trains, or 2,531 cars. On Tuesday we ran 537 trains, or 2,515 cars.

"In the morning, noon, and evening hours we send out trains every minute. Beginning at 4 o'clock in the evening, we send out seven trains in six minutes.

"Now, if we got those motors and hitched them onto trains at Mott Haven, we should lose seven minutes on each train, besides blocking the entire three systems which operate in the tunnel. We should have to uncouple the engine, run it onto a sidetrack, and then run the motor back, connect and test the air brakes, and the whole thing would take at least seven minutes.

"The passengers would be the first to complain. If we attached the motor to the engine itself and shut off steam, as they do in Baltimore, we should lose three minutes on each train at Mott Haven, besides blocking the entire system the same length of time. The third rail system is impracticable and dangerous for this work and the trolley is not to be thought of for a moment.

"We have had engineers from all over the country look into this. I have myself devoted many days to a study of the problem, and I tell you that nothing feasible has been suggested thus far by any one.

"I ride in this tunnel myself to and from Harlem from three to six times a day. I live up-town, and I feel the discomfort as much as any one, but what can we do? There seems to be no remedy thus far. Again, I say, it is not a question of money, but one of practical changes which we are as anxious to make as any one else."

ENJOINS STRIKING MACHINISTS.

Sweeping Order of United States Judge Thompson to Prevent Interference with Men at Work.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Judge A. C. Thompson of the United States Court today allowed a temporary injunction against the striking machinists. The action had been anticipated, and as Judge Thompson is to sail for Europe next Saturday it was expected that Judge Clark would hear the case. When there was a prospect for an agreement between the parties, Judge Clark left the city on Tuesday for his home in Chattanooga. Judge Thompson was, therefore, called on to issue a temporary injunction. He said that upon the application and the affidavits accompanying it, a temporary order would issue, and the hearing on its merits could be had before Judge Clark next week.

The order was very broad. It enjoined the defendants from picketing or patrolling around the factories of the plaintiffs, and from guarding the doors or the streets in front of the factories and from interfering in any way with employes now in the factories, either there or at their homes, from intimidating their relatives or members of their families. It also forbade the use of violence, threats, or intimidation to induce any person to leave the employment of the plaintiffs or to prevent any one from entering into their employment.

Attorneys for the defendants complained that the allowance of a temporary injunction was to delay a hearing upon its merits, and counsel for the plaintiffs consented to a slight modification of that part of the order which forbade the defendants from entering the premises of the plaintiffs for the purpose of impeding their business. A strenuous effort was made to have stricken out the order against "picketing," but it was unsuccessful. No further changes were allowed, and the Judge set July 15 for a hearing for a permanent injunction.

The order names Business Agent Schilling, who is in charge of the strikers and a large number of others connected with the strike.

SIGNING STEEL WAGE SCALE.

Action of the Keystone Rolling Company of Pittsburg Is Regarded as Significant.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—The officials of the Keystone Rolling Company of this city to-day signed the Amalgamated Association agreement. In view of the close relations between the Keystone Company and the National Tube Company, one of the largest of the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation, the signing of the scale to-day is regarded as significant, especially in view of the complication existing between the Amalgamated Association and the American Sheet Steel Company, another part of the big steel corporation.

The signatures of the Kansas City Bolt and Nut Company of Sheffield, Mo., and Phillips, Mimick & Co. of the Sligo Mills, this city, to the Amalgamated scale were also received at headquarters to-day.

Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, when asked yesterday whether he talked with Mr. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association over the telephone, replied that he had nothing to say.

THE STRIKE IN TRENTON.

Machinists Practically Decide to Call It Off in That City.

TRENTON, N. J., July 3.—The striking machinists to-day practically decided to call off the strike in this city, the American Bridge Company acceding to the men's demands and the McKensie Machine Works granting the men a nine-hour day. The bridge company men accepted all the propositions, and they are to resume work the first of the week.

The Trenton Iron Company refused the demands of the Machinists' Union yesterday, and a strike was inaugurated there to-day.

HOW TO SAVE FROM DROWNING.

U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps Sends Out Circulars of Instruction.

With the arrival of the boating and bathing season the U. S. Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of New York has sent broadcast through the mails a printed circular giving many practical instructions tending to lessen the danger of aquatic accidents and for the saving of life after such accident has taken place. The circular is necessarily confined to instructions that are simple and practical.

First it is sought to impress upon parents the necessary duty of having their children taught to swim. Attention is called to the fact that in every important place in the State Volunteer life savers belonging to the corps can be found who will give children lessons which may ultimately save their lives in some unlooked for disaster.

Boating parties are warned to be sure to have all their members properly seated in the craft before leaving shore and not to permit attempts to change places in midstream nor to allow the placing of feet on the gunwale of the boat. When the waters become rough from a sudden squall or passing steamer never rise in the boat under any circumstances. Sit still and keep cool. If overturned, a woman's skirts if held out by her extended arms while she uses her feet as if climbing stairs, may often hold her up until help comes. A non-swimmer by drawing his arms up to his side and pushing down with widely extended hands, while stair climbing or treading water with his feet may hold himself up for several minutes.

Then follows a set of simple instructions for giving first aid to an unconscious person taken from the water. The corps has distributed several thousands of its "Rescue and Resuscitation Cards," and will furnish them by mail to any one desiring them for the sum of 5 cents, which is to cover the cost of mailing. The general offices of the corps are in The World Building, New York City.

BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Two Important Resolutions Authorizing Large Expenditures Adapted.

There was a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday afternoon, but owing to the absence of several of the members an early adjournment was taken. Despite the fact that all the members were not present two important resolutions authorizing large expenditures for improvements were unanimously adopted. The resolutions were:

Authorizing the repaving of the carriageway of Twenty-eighth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, at an estimated cost of $11,500, and authorizing the repaving with asphalt with a ten years' maintenance from the contractor of the carriageway of Park Avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, at an estimated cost of $11,800. The cost of these improvements is to be paid from the two-million-dollar appropriation for which the issue of bonds was authorized by an ordinance of the Municipal Assembly last year.

MR. DE FOREST, ARBITRATOR.

Robert W. De Forest, President of the Tenement House Commission, has been called upon to settle a labor dispute by the unanimous vote of the Arbitration Committee of the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers' unions. The question he has to decide is whether the bricklayers who went on strike at the Stokes Apartment Hotel before the general shut-down by the Mason Builders' Association are entitled to pay for the time they were out.

In accordance with an agreement reached after the shut-down was called off, the bricklayers are now receiving 60 cents an hour, an advance of 5 cents.

VIRGINIA HOTEL BURNED

The Homestead at Hot Springs Destroyed—Loss $300,000—None of the Guests Injured.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 3.—About 10:45 o'clock last night, as many of the guests were retiring, a fire broke out in the Homestead Hotel, which ultimately destroyed the entire building. The cottages connected with the hotel and bathhouse were saved. A defective electric wire between the floors is thought to have caused the blaze.

There were about 120 guests in the house. Nobody was injured, and all had ample time to move their baggage. The Virginia Hotel was immediately opened for the accommodation of the guests.

The company already has begun to let contracts for the rebuilding of the hotel. A large amount of money had been expended on the Homestead Hotel in improvements during the past two years, and it was one of the best-equipped in the South. The total loss is estimated at $300,000, and is mostly covered by insurance.

Among the guests from New York City, all of whom escaped without hurt, were J. M. and W. E. Arrison, Miss C. F. Ackermann, Miss Agnew, Rear Admiral W. S. Buehler and wife, Mrs. E. E. Ehrmann and family, A. S. Hackley, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Jones and family, William F. King, Miss A. P. Lawson, Miss Julia Marlowe, C. H. McLean, J. M. Einhart, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Scheftel, and Charles Scholle.

TO RESTRICT COAL PRODUCTION

Hazleton Miners Will Agree to a Suspension of Work if Necessary.

HAZLETON, Penn., July 3.—Believing that the present steady operation of the collieries throughout the anthracite region is resulting in a supply of coal far in excess of the demand, and that "it is absolutely necessary to keep the market in a steady condition in order that they maintain the benefits derived from the power and force of their organization," the United Mine Workers of the Seventh District in convention to-day decided to request their district officers to act with the officers of Districts Nos. 1 and 9 to adopt measures to prevent overproduction.

The convention unanimously decided that should the district Executive Boards call for a suspension of work to bring about the desired results, District No. 7 would obey the order. If any corporations refuse to commence operations at the expiration of the contemplated suspension the Executive Boards shall order another general closing down of all collieries until the former agree to resume.

The next convention will be held at Lansford.

OHIO PRIVATE BANK FAILS.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 3.—The Sturges Bank failed to open its doors to-day, and is in the hands of a receiver. The closing of this bank was followed by the assignment of Willis M. Sturges, owner of the bank, and by the appointment of a receiver for the Mansfield Machine Works. None of the other banks here will be affected. Willis W. Sturges is a breeder of fine cattle, owns lumber works, a coal yard, and a large stock farm. He owns valuable real estate.

A. A. Peck, President of the Mansfield Machine Works, who was appointed receiver, was authorized to continue running the plant, which employs several hundred men. Its capital is $300,000. Mr. Sturges owned $82,800 of stock in this concern, and was an indorser for over $50,000 of its paper. There is a large number of stockholders, among them being the estate of the late John Sherman, which still holds a few shares. The machine works has not paid any dividends for five years.

Maine's Largest Corporation.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 3.—The Moffatt Railway Bearing Company, the largest corporation ever organized under the general law of the State, filed its certificate of incorporation to-day. The amount of capital stock is $25,000,000, half in preferred and half in common stock. The company was organized to manufacture bearings for railway cars and other bearings, and to construct railroad rolling stock upon which bearings are used. C. D. Booth is President.

Secretary Gage Buys Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $80,500 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at $112.9454 and $31,000 4s at $108.9857.

The Secretary also purchased $9,750 4s at $112.9448.

The New Oil Ship Acme Arrives Here.

The new ship Acme, built at the yards of Arthur Sewell & Co. for the Standard Oil Company, arrived in port from Bath, Me., yesterday. She is 532 feet long, 45.06 feet beam, and 28 feet depth of hold. The gross tonnage of the Acme is about 3,300, and she has a carrying capacity of 1,500,000 gallons of oil.

The Plaza Bank Election.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Plaza Bank, held yesterday, Charles W. Parson was elected a Vice President. E. M. Clarke was appointed cashier, and E. H. Cook and George B. Wheeler were appointed assistant cashiers.

BROOKLYN MAN KILLED.

Wealthy Coal Dealer Fell from a Third-Story Window Into His Yard.

Frederick Fries, forty-two years old, a wealthy coal dealer, living at 283 Hart Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday by falling from the third-story window of his house into the rear yard. His sister, Miss Barbara Fries, who occupied a room on the third floor of the dwelling, heard her brother at a window of an adjoining room and then she heard a heavy fall. She ran to the window and saw the body of her brother below. Fries was unconscious. He was carried into the house and Dr. Vahu of Willoughby and Sumner Avenues, was called. Fries died an hour later.

Whether Fries jumped or fell is not known. Fries lived with his wife, two young children, and sister in a handsomely furnished dwelling. He had been in poor health for several months.

On Tuesday night Mr. Fries retired earlier than usual. He occupied a room on the second floor with his wife and children. Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning he told his wife that he was not feeling well and intended going to a room on the floor above. He was heard at a window by his sister, and the family believe that while raising the window screen he fell accidentally.

PART OF BACKBONE REMOVED.

Coneau's Back Was Broken and His Legs Were Paralyzed—Operation Restored Movement.

Benjamin Coneau of 69 Munson Street, Astoria, whose back was broken on June 25 in Ward's shipyards in Astoria, is recovering in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, as the result of an operation performed yesterday. He can move his toes and his legs, which were paralyzed at the time he received his injury.

The operation was begun at 10:30 yesterday by Prof. Bodine of Manhattan, Drs. Kennedy, Strong, Barry, Brennan, and McKenna of the hospital staff, and in a short time was completed successfully. Part of the fifth dorsal vetebrae, which was pressing on the spinal cord, was removed.

Coneau was then placed on a water bed, and is resting easily and comfortably. Within four hours sensation returned to his limbs, and he was able to move his toes and move the muscles of his legs. Coneau is in a fine physical condition, which leads the doctors to believe that he will recover rapidly. Last night he said he felt all right and was without pain.

DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE BREMEN

Mr. Whalen Advises the Dock Commissioners to Cancel the Claim.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has advised the Dock Commissioners to cancel the claim for $5,455 against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company for damages to New Pier 31 caused by the steamship Bremen during the Hoboken fire. The steamship was cast loose, and floated across the river and injured the New York dock. The cause of the fire was never determined.

Corporation Counsel Whalen says that it must be proved that the fire and the resulting damages were caused by negligence. He also says that unless additional facts be found it would be impossible to fasten the responsibility upon the steamship company for the damage to the New York pier.

POLICE CAPTAIN BLAKE RETIRED.

Was Appointed to the Old Metropolitan Police Force in 1865.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday retired from the service Capt. Daniel S. Blake of the Staten Island Precinct. Capt. Blake was in charge of the Richmond Precinct, with headquarters at Stapleton.

He was appointed to the old Metropolitan Police Force May 17, 1865, and was thus made eligible for service on the New York City force at the time of consolidation, and he was made a Captain. He was then the highest police official of the Staten Island force, and was allowed to remain there in charge. He was one of the best-known men on Staten Island.

Capt. Blake is over fifty-five years old and retires on a pension of $1,375 a year. Discontent with the police authorities is said to be partly responsible for his retirement.

LEGAL NOTES.

FOLLOWING A TRUST FUND.—Rose Anne Coyle in January, 1875, opened an account in the Union Dime Savings Institution in the name of "Rose A. Coyle, in trust for John Hutton." Payments into and withdrawals from the account were made, and on Jan. 9, 1879, Mrs. Coyle withdrew $1,969.85 from the account and opened another with that sum and $6.15 as a separate deposit. The new account was entitled the same as the first. Both accounts were closed by her in May, 1879, and the money, $3,000 and $1,976, used to purchase two houses for $18,000, subject to mortgages aggregating $13,000. The deed of the property was made out to Mrs. Coyle absolutely, and she held the title until her death in January, 1892. John Hutton was Mrs. Coyle's nephew. In an action by him against her heirs at law to follow the trust fund into the real estate, plaintiff claimed that by making the deposits in the manner shown his aunt created an irrevocable trust in his behalf. Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has given judgment for Hutton. While the language used constituted an unequivocal declaration of trust in the nephew's favor, yet it was not necessarily conclusive. "In the present case," says Justice Scott, "the circumstances tend to establish an intention on the part of Mrs. Coyle to create a trust in favor of her nephew. Her husband had left her and gone abroad, taking their two daughters with him. The plaintiff, her nephew and an orphan, had been sent out to this country by relatives, and had lived with her more or less while a lad, and had evidently been the subject of her care. She had on more than one occasion spoken of money which belonged to him, or which she had in trust for him. Taking all the facts into consideration, I cannot doubt that Mrs. Coyle when she opened the accounts in the form in which she did open them, intended that the money deposited therein should ultimately become the property of, or be used for the benefit of, the plaintiff." The latter, therefore, is held entitled to follow the trust fund, there being no doubt that the money was used in purchasing the real estate. The Statute of Limitations is held not to have run against plaintiff because, although he went with his aunt to the bank when she drew the money, there was nothing to show that the particular money which she drew out was the same money she held for him.

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MOTIVE IN CRIME.—Upon the trial in the Oneida County Court of an indictment charging Richard J. Manahan and six others with willfully causing a break in the bank of a feeder of the Black River Canal, it was not asserted that the defendant Manahan was present during the actual commission of the crime, but it was claimed that he planned the crime and instigated others to execute it for a financial consideration, a portion of which he agreed to contribute. The theory of the prosecution was that the motive of Manahan, who was the proprietor of a hotel in the vicinity of the break, was the increased profits which he expected to reap by entertaining and boarding the men who would be employed in repairing the break. The people offered evidence tending to show that shortly before the commission of the crime and during the time it was being planned the defendant purchased an extraordinarily large quantity of beer. Manahan sought to show by his own testimony and that of the agent of the brewing company which sold him the beer that his reason for purchasing such a large quantity was that the agent informed him that a revenue law was about to be passed, and that it provided for an additional tax of $1 a barrel on beer. This evidence was excluded, but subsequently the defendant was allowed to testify to that effect. A judgment convicting Manahan of felony has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division, the Court holding, by Justice Laughlin, that the defendant was entitled to explain his motive in purchasing the beer, and that it was error to oblige him to go to the jury on his unsupported testimony on that point.

Bail of Patrick's Friends Reduced.

Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order reducing the bail demanded in the cases of David L. Short and Morris Meyers from $25,000 each to $7,500. The men are imprisoned in the Tombs on a charge of forgery in connection with the famous Rice will case. They are friends of Patrick, who is charged with having murdered the old millionaire.

J. B. WHEELER'S PETITION

Takes Advantage of the Bankruptcy Act to Protect Creditors.

His Liabilities $1,596,574.86 and His Assets $457,617.71—His Large Mining Operations in the West.

An application in bankruptcy proceedings was filed yesterday in the United States District Court, this city, on behalf of Jerome Byron Wheeler, now living at the Union League Club, New York.

The papers were filed by Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman of 141 Broadway. In this application Mr. Wheeler gives a total of $1,596,574.86 of liabilities, and assets amounting to $457,617.71.

The list of creditors consists largely of Western parties, including the First National Bank of Denver, the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, David R. C. Brown of Aspen, Col.; Fred G. Bulkley, H. R. Woodward, Elmer T. Butler, and Clement M. Seaman.

Mr. Wheeler, when asked yesterday why he filed a petition in bankruptcy, said:

"My taking advantage of the bankruptcy act is not prompted by a desire to avoid payment of my just debts, for I believe I shall eventually be able to pay them in full, principal and interest.

"During the last eighteen years many suits have been instituted against me by designing and unscrupulous persons, who claimed equities in silver mines which were fairly and honestly purchased by me. During that period I have been obliged to pay large legal fees in an effort to protect my interests.

"In addition to this drain upon my resources there occurred a still larger decrease in my income caused by the great decline in the price of silver, which resulted in practically closing the mines in which I am interested. Now that I am crippled, these persons are pressing their claims so persistently that I must prevent myself from being further plundered; and, if possible, protect myself to an extent that will enable me to pay my just creditors, all of whom, with hardly an exception, have treated me most leniently.

"The three banks which I organized in Colorado were closed about five years ago. All depositors were paid in full, principal and interest, within one year from the date of closing."

Mr. Wheeler is President and Director of several large mining companies, one of which is the Croesus Gold Mining and Milling Company, the mines of which are situated in California. He has recently removed his offices from 27 William Street to the Broad Exchange Building. He was for many years a New York merchant. In 1879, in consequence of the death of his brother-in-law, R. M. Valentine, he became connected with the old firm of R. H. Macy & Co. In 1888 Mr. Wheeler, upon the advice of his physicians, gave up his business interests in this city.

NEEDS FOR THE FOURTH.

It is a poor person who cannot show patriotism to-day in the way of decoration. There is nothing that cannot be bought in the shape of a flag or in red, white, and blue. It will take only 1 cent to buy a whole yard of tiny flags or the economical person can invest in flags "by the piece," as they come in ribbon strips, and ten yards can be bought for 5 cents. Each little flag is something over an inch long, and if every flag used is given a good margin there would be at least twenty-five flags in a yard, and in ten yards there will be 250 small flags. The simplest way to transpose the ribbon into flags is to cut off a flag, stick a pin through it, and there you are ready for decoration. Or by a little more waste of flag material and a bit of paste and a toothpick, one has a flag mounted upon a flagpole worth having.

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The small boy who has a birthday upon the Fourth of July has a regiment of small cakes decorated with these flags for his birthday party, and the other small boys and girls who are his guests think there is no party as delightful as that of Bobby Smith's, with the patriotic decorations. The flags do duty later topping sandhill forts, where serious battles are fought. Altogether they give a larger amount of fun for the investment than almost any other that can be made.

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There are larger flags and at a little higher price, which can also be bought by the yard, and red, white, and blue in stripes, which will cost anything from a few pennies to 10, 15, and 20 cents a yard.

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Genuine bunting flags are sold now at such reasonable prices that there are few people who cannot have a private flag raising on the Nation's birthday. There are fourteen sizes to be found in the shops, ranging from those 2 feet by 3 at 60 cents, 4 by 6, $1.50, and so on up to the largest size, 20 by 40, at $25. The sizes most sold are 6 by 10, at $2.65, and 8 by 12, at $3.75.

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Silk flags are more expensive, and the largest size ordinarily sold is the same as the smallest size of the bunting flag, 2 by 3. This is $1.25. The silk flags begin with the 10-cent flag, which is 7 inches by 10, costing above that 15, 25, and 90 cents, and the largest one already mentioned.

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There are small-mounted silk flags of various nations, although the Irish flag is found here with less difficulty, as a rule, than those of any other nation. There are different English flags, the union jack, with the cross covering the entire flag, and Great Britain's man-of-war and merchant's flags, with the cross in the corner. There is also the tricolor of France, a flag which has been difficult to find.

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It is probable that the birthday of the famous pink lemonade, sacred to the circus and the small boy, is the same as the Nation's birthday. Fourth of July is a thirsty day. The very best of imported and domestic beverages for quenching thirst are inexpensive when purchased by the quantity, and they are sure to be good of their kind. England, and Belfast,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Thunderstorms; little change in temperature; winds southerly.

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DUAL RULE IN PHILIPPINES

Civil Governor Taft Inaugurated at Manila.

Ceremony Enhanced by Receipt of Message of Congratulation from President McKinley—Gen. MacArthur Sails.

MANILA, July 4.—Civil government in the Philippines was auspiciously inaugurated to-day. Commissioner William H. Taft was escorted by Gens. MacArthur and Chaffee from the palace to a great temporary tribune opposite the Plaza Palacio. Standing on a projecting centre of the Tribuna, Mr. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, took the oath of office, which was administered by Chief Justice Arellano. Gov. Taft was then introduced by Gen. MacArthur, a salute being fired by the guns of Fort Santiago.

A feature of the inaugural address of Gov. Taft was the announcement that on Sept. 1, 1901, the Philippine Commission would be increased by the appointment of three native members, Dr. Wardo Detavera, Benito Legarda, and José Luzuriaga. Before the 1st of September departments will exist as follows, heads having been arranged thus: Interior Commissioner—Worcester; Commerce and Police Commissioner—Wright; Justice and Finance Commissioner—Ide; Public Instruction Commissioner—Moses.

Of the twenty-seven provinces organized, Civil Gov. Taft said the insurrection still exists in five. This will cause the continuance of the military government in these provinces. Sixteen additional provinces are reported without insurrections, but as yet they have not been organized. Four provinces are not ready for civil government.

Gov. Taft predicted that with the concentration of troops into larger garrisons it would be necessary for the people to assist the police in the preservation of order. Fleet launches will be procured, he said, which will facilitate communication among the provinces as well as aid the Postal and Revenue Departments. In connection with educational efforts, Civil Gov. Taft said that adults should be educated by an observation of American methods. He said that there was a reasonable hope that Congress would provide a tariff that would assist in the development of the Philippines instead of an application of the United States tariff. According to the Civil Governor, there is an unexpended balance in the Insular Treasury of $3,700,000 and an annual income of $10,000,000.

Gov. Taft said that any possible friction between civil and military subordinates should be discouraged. The patriotism of the leading Filipinos was commended. In conclusion Civil Gov. Taft reiterated a hope expressed by the President that in the future the inhabitants would be grateful for the American Philippine victories, and that they would be indissoluably linked in ties of affection with the common country.

The reading of President McKinley's message of congratulation was enthusiastically cheered. The entire front of the Tribuna, a block long, was decorated with flags, and several hundred officers, with their families and friends, were seated therein. Gen. MacArthur, Civil Gov. Taft, and Military Gov. Chaffee occupied the centre, with the other Generals on their right. Rear Admiral Kempff and his staff were on their left. The United States Commissioners and the Justices of the Supreme Court were immediately in the rear with the foreign Consuls. The mass of the people stood in the park opposite. The Filipino leaders were there, but there were more Americans than Filipinos present.

The President's message is as follows:

"TAFT, Manila:

"Upon the assumption of your new duties as Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands I have great pleasure in sending congratulations to you and your associate Commissioners and my thanks for the good work already accomplished. I extend to you my full confidence and best wishes for still greater success in the larger responsibilities now devolved upon you and the assurance not only for myself, but for my countrymen, of good will for the people of the islands, and the hope that their participation in the Government which it is our purpose to develop among them may lead to their highest advancement, happiness, and prosperity. "WILLIAM McKINLEY."

The transfer of the military authority to Gen. Chaffee was carried out in the presence of the Generals in Gen. MacArthur's office. There was no formality. Gen. MacArthur presented the new commander to the Generals and remarked:

"I bequeath to you all my troubles."

All the high civil and army officers accompanied Gen. MacArthur to the river front, where he formally embarked. Gov. Taft and Gen. Chaffee then returned to the palace and received the public.

The closing event of the celebrations of the Fourth of July was a reception in honor of Gen. MacArthur at the residence of the Civil Governor. Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Chaffee assisted in receiving the guests. The United States Army transport Meade sailed to-night for Nagasaki with Gen. MacArthur and the members of his staff on board.

MR. GROSVENOR ON TRUSTS.

Tells Chautauqua Assembly They May Prove Advantageous—Thinks Franchise Question Important.

WINFIELD, Kan., July 4.—Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio was the principal speaker at the Chautauqua Assembly here this afternoon. He addressed a large crowd at the park grounds, speaking at length on trusts, imperialism, and the franchise. Regarding the trusts he said:

"Much of ignorance has been manifested as to the real character of the existing and growing combinations, but enough is known to fix the character and indicate the possible results, and cheap politicians and rampant demagogues are filling the air with illustrations of their incapacity to ascertain the cause or prognosticate the result of what is going on.

"The people of our country must learn to distinguish between injurious combinations and beneficial combinations, and I lay down this proposition: So long as the managers of two or more industrial institutions which have combined into one greater organization produce the following results no harm can come predicated of their action: First, that the combination employs more men than did the constituent members; second, that they pay as high or higher wages to employes; third, that they do not advance to an unjust figure the products of their industry, because it has already been demonstrated that these combinations are producing far cheaper than the constituent members could, and that, therefore, the enormous invasion of the markets of the world which American industry is now succeeding in establishing, has been the direct result of the cheapening of production by the enlarged capital, better means of manufacture and in various ways the cheapening of production.

"On the other hand, the injurious and dangerous combination, that which will not be tolerated in the United States, is the combination that first reduces the number of laborers, curtails their wages, and enhances the price of the article to the consumer. When this takes place organizations engaged in that business will be wiped off the face of the earth by one of two processes: either by law or by the more sure and certain process of competition."

Continuing, Mr. Grosvenor said, speaking of the franchise:

"The question of greatest moment to the future of the United States and to the people thereof has grown out of the question of the elective franchise within the States of the Union. If a State of the South sees fit to say that the colored man of the South shall not vote because he is a colored man, it has a perfect right to do so, but such State must submit to a deduction of representation in Congress and in the Electoral College.

"Throughout the country, mainly at present limited by the Mason and Dixon line, the wit of man is being brought into action to devise a system that shall not be obnoxious to the provisions of the Constitution, and which shall at the same time operate to disfranchise the colored man. All sorts of schemes have been devised, and the false and fraudulent pretense that education and intelligence is to become more fully than heretofore the basis of the right of franchise is being insisted upon.

"You cannot have a disfranchised class in a free government without making of that class enemies of the Government. Think you that the disfranchised men will be fond of and faithful to the institutions of Maryland and the United States, or will they stand aside branded, condemned, assailed, a class second only to the imprisoned and the criminal and the vicious, and will they not hate a Government that thus treats its citizenship?"

Mr. Grosvenor also spoke strongly in favor of the policy of expansion of the present Administration.

COTTON-LADEN BARGE ABLAZE.

Caught Fire at Docks Where Valuable and Dangerous Material Was Stored.

A large barge loaded with cotton and lying at the American Cotton Docks at St. George, S. I., took fire last night about midnight. The fire apparently started in the cotton. The watchman on the barge discovered it. An alarm was sent in from the Cotton Docks, and as it was supposed the docks themselves were on fire the entire North Shore Department responded.

The barge was cut loose and was hauled out into the stream by the Baltimore and Ohio tug Cyclops. She drifted down the Narrows all ablaze. The Cyclops and another tug were throwing water on her.

The firemen wet down the docks, which were filled with more than a million dollars worth of goods in storage. On one of the piers was a shipload of an explosive compound.

The name of the burning barge could not be learned at the docks last night.

$650,000 FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

Hoen Building, Opposite the City Hall, Completely Destroyed.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—The six-story brick and iron building on the corner of North and Lexington Streets, directly opposite the City Hall and known as the Hoen Building, was completely destroyed by fire shortly after 7 o'clock this morning.

The fire originated on the third floor, but its cause is still undetermined. It was fully an hour before the flames were under control, and then the building was found to be completely gutted and its contents destroyed.

All of the floors except the first were occupied by A. Hoen & Co., lithographers and printers. Their loss may reach $300,000. The other occupants of the building, all of whom are on the first floor, are the Southern Electric Company, the Hammond Typewriter Company, the Cash Coal Company, Gately & Haskell, bookbinders; Baltimore County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the Belgravia Land Company. No detailed statement of the losses of these concerns is as yet obtainable, but a rough estimate places the damage at $150,000. The loss on the building will probably reach $200,000, making the total loss about $650,000, all of which is said to be covered by insurance.

TO LIMIT SECOND-CLASS MAIL.

Post Office Department Anxious to Correct Abuses that Have Crept In by Liberality to Certain Publications.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Postmaster General Smith has been for some time considering the abuse of privileges extended to second-class mail matter, and it is expected that he will shortly issue an order designed to bring about an effective and a radical reform. The second-class matter now embraces nearly three-fourths of the entire weight of all mail, and yet it brings in a revenue of less than $4,000,000 a year, out of the entire postal revenue of more than $110,000,000. To handle and carry the second-class matter costs fully $80,000,000 a year above what the Government receives for handling and carrying it.

The abuses complained of have grown up under loose interpretations and lax methods. The great body of legitimate publications furnish no ground of complaint and there is no purpose of interfering with them, but a large number of spurious publications have been developed which have no just title to second-class rates. The law defines the conditions upon which a publication shall be admitted to the second class as follows:

It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and having a legitimate list of subscribers; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class rate regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation or for circulation at nominal rates.

It is understood that the Postmaster General intends to enforce a stricter enforcement of the law. It is expected also that his order will cut off the serial publications, or books, which, by a subterfuge, have secured admission as second-class matter. It is probable that the order will be issued next week.

TO INCREASE BANK'S CAPITAL.

Citizens' National of Baltimore May Issue Additional Shares.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—The Directors of the Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore have recommended to the stockholders that the capital be increased from $500,000, the present amount, to $1,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of stock.

The par value of the shares is $10, but these have recently sold at $32, and the stockholders will have the opportunity of subscribing for the new issue to the extent of one-half of their present holdings at $28 per share, which is declared to be the book value of the stock at the present time. The remainder of the issue and any unsubscribed shares are to be sold to individuals, firms, or corporations which may become intersted in the bank.

Besides increasing the capital to $1,000,000 the sale of the new stock at $28 a share will add $900,000 to the surplus and undivided profits of the institution. The surplus is now $300,000, and the undivided profits are $300,000, in round figures, so that the total of surplus and undivided profits will then amount to $1,700,000.

This increase of the Citizens' Bank's capital will give Baltimore five National banks, each with $1,000,000 or more capital.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

Pennsylvania Limited
Makes the daily run, New York to Chicago, in twenty-four hours, and to St. Louis in twenty-eight hours.—Adv.

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Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

Charming Music, Mountains, Tourists' tables, Service and Steamers, all are assembled in Hudson River Day Line trips.—Adv.

STRIKERS FIRE ROCKETS IN ATTACK ON FACTORY

New Use to Which Fourth-of-July Missiles May Be Put.

Deputy Sheriff Had His Clothing Set on Fire, and Non-Union Laborers Sought Shelter Underneath the Benches.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., July 4.—The big plant of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company bore the appearance of a beleaguered city for a while early this morning, when for nearly two hours a rain of skyrockets fell about and battered the buildings. The rockets were directed at the carpenter's shop, where forty non-union men, who had taken the places of the striking machinists, were quartered.

The strikers deny the responsibility for the attack, and say it was the work of sympathizers. The men who fired the rockets collected about 1 A. M. on the opposite bank of the Naugatuck River, which at that point is 100 yards wide. Rocket troughs were then aimed at the open door of the carpenter's shop. Beside this door sat Deputy Sheriff Benjamin Hatbell, asleep, and the first rocket fired grazed his hat.

Covered with sparks, he rolled over and over, and finally extinguished his burning clothing. He was slightly scorched. A volley of rockets followed. Two other parties took up positions on the Maple Street Bridge and on Maple Street, and opened fire.

The blazing missiles crashed against the building, and many of them, passing through doors and windows, swept through the room and among the frightened workmen. The latter sought shelter beneath the benches and tables, and, lying flat on the floor, spent the remainder of the night in terror.

The sixteen Deputy Sheriffs who have been on guard since the new men were set at work, headed by ex-High Sheriff Spiegel of New Haven, got out the foundry hose, and, though the rockets were then apparently aimed specially at them, they stood their ground till the building had been thoroughly wet down. Then they were forced to run to cover behind the piles of lumber in the yard.

Numerous small fires within the building were put out with hand grenades, and with workmen and Sheriffs finding what shelter they could, the rockets continued to crash into the buildings as long as the supply lasted. Not a building of the big plant escaped being struck. All the windows in the carpenter's shop were smashed in, and three heavy panes of plate glass in the office were broken. Two Sheriffs were slightly burned. None of the workmen was struck.

Mayor Lockwood Hotchkiss, resenting the importation of a posse of deputies by the foundry company when the police force was available, had ordered the deputies to keep inside the foundry yard. They, therefore, could make no effort to dislodge their assailants. The two policemen on beat in the vicinity were not in evidence, and the rocket firing was not disturbed. A crowd of early morning celebrators collected on the bridge and cheered as every projectile struck home.

A large force of police is on duty to-night. Yesterday the 225 striking machinists and role turners held a conference with the foundry officials. They were told they would all return to work their grievances would be considered afterward. They refused, and both sides assert they will fight to a finish.

The Farrel Company, which is a member of the National Metal Trades Association, has hired a second carload of new men, it is said, and when these arrive more trouble is expected. The strike has continued since May 20 without a break, and patience on all sides is nearly exhausted.

EXCURSIONISTS IN PERIL.

Their Train Struck by Another—Three Rear Cars Quite Empty Smashed Into Fragments.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 4.—An excursion train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad bound from New York to Mauch Chunk had a narrow escape from disaster to-day. The train carried 500 passengers, but the last three cars were empty, and to this was due the fact that there was no loss of life.

At a place called Junction, a quarter of a mile from Bound Brook, the tracks of the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad cross each other. As the Lehigh Valley train was crossing the Reading track a train on the latter road crashed into the three rear cars of the Lehigh Valley train, smashing them into kindling wood. The rest of the cars were not damaged and kept the track, and no one was injured.

It is said that the switchman in the towerhouse saw the impending accident and turned the switch so as to derail the Reading train, thus preventing it from crashing into the centre of the excursion train.

PIKE'S PEAK'S FIERY BEACON.

It Was Visible for Hundreds of Miles and to Hundreds of Thousands of People.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 4.—A fiery beacon, 500 feet long and blazing for hundreds of feet in the air, was set off on the summit of Pike's Peak at dark to-night. The immense sheet of flame over 14,000 feet above sea level, was visible from Cheyenne, nearly 200 miles north, to New Mexico, the same distance to the south.

Hundreds of thousands of people were able to see the patriotic signal, which was the culmination of a two days' display on the peak.

Yesterday several bow kites, six feet across, were sent up to over 18,000 feet, carrying an American flag, which was visible in Colorado Springs and adjoining towns, as well as in the Cripple Creek district. To-day a snow cloud settled around the kites and wrecked them at 17,500 feet. Yesterday's elevation was probably the greatest ever attained by the Stars and Stripes.

To-night's fire was in course of preparation for a week. Dozens of carloads of old lumber were stacked in immense piles on the crest of the peak, and these were completely saturated with kerosene, while several barrels of oil were placed under each pile. A barrel of gasoline was ready on the track to be slid into the flames just as the blaze began to die out.

Behind the whole affair was a platform a hundred feet in the air, on which several hundred pounds of red fire was burned to give a ruby glow to the smoke and flame.

From towns within twenty miles the effect was the same as of a volcano, especially when the barrels of gasoline exploded and sent the embers 200 feet in the air. From Denver, seventy-five miles away, the flames were plainly seen.

Rare Old Stamps Stolen at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 4.—A package of old postage stamps, valued at $3,000 and forming a part of the Government exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, have been stolen. The package contained 300 stamps of the earliest varieties issued by the department. There is no clue to the thief.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

The Steamer Plymouth will accompany the Yachts Columbia, Constitution, and Independence in Saturday's Race off Newport, leaving Providence at 8:30 A. M. and Newport at 10:30 A. M. —Adv.

TROLLEY PASSENGERS' DANGER

A Car in Staten Island Jumps the Track, Narrowly Escaping Going Over an Embankment.

While going along Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, near the Pavilion Hotel, yesterday morning, Trolley Car No. 45 of the Staten Island Electric Railroad jumped the track and narrowly escaped being thrown down a steep embankment into the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yards below.

The car left St. George in charge of Motorman George Bochner and Conductor William O'Connor, bound for Brighton Heights. As the car was rounding the curve near the hotel it suddenly left the track, dashed into a picket fence, and hung suspended over the high embankment. The passengers jumped, and all escaped except Miss Mamie Burbanch of 29 Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton, who sustained a fracture of the right shoulder and of the right leg. She was attended by a physician and removed to her home.

TROLLEY CARS CRASH.

Passengers Bound for Coney Island in Danger—Several Persons Receive Injuries.

A collision occurred yesterday afternoon between two trolley cars at High and Adams Streets, Brooklyn, which caused a panic among the passengers and resulted in slight injuries to several persons.

The cars were of the Smith Street and Seventh Avenue lines respectively. The Seventh Avenue car, which was on its way to Manhattan, was running down Adams Street. The Smith Street car was bound from Manhattan to Coney Island and was crowded with passengers. It was descending the slight grade on High Street, between Washington and Adams Streets, when the Seventh Avenue car was crossing High Street. The Smith Street car ran into the other car and derailed it.

The window panes in the forward parts of both cars were smashed and the running board on one side of the Seventh Avenue car was torn off. The passengers on the Smith Street car were thrown into a panic and many of them leaped to the street. The conductor of the Seventh Avenue car was thrown to the pavement and received a scalp wound. Several of the passengers were slightly cut by flying pieces of glass.

The accident caused a delay to traffic of about half an hour. No information with regard to it could be secured from either the officials or employes of the railroad, and the names of the injured persons were refused.

AS TO A WHITE PAPER TRUST.

Testimony Before the Royal Commission as to Combination of American and Canadian Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 4.—The royal commission to inquire into the existence of an alleged white paper combination or trust in Canada sat to-day at the Court House and adjourned until July 16. Several manufacturers gave testimony in justification of the increase in the price of news print and denied that there was an agreement between the manufacturers of Canada and those of the United States as to prices.

Mr. L. J. Tarte, President of La Patrie Publishing Company, and a son of the Hon. J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, gave testimony to prove that such an undertaking did exist. Mr. Tarte quoted an offer made to him last May by G. C. Scrimgeour, representing the Manufacturers' Paper Company, at $1.85 in New York or $2.45 less 5 per cent. delivered here, freight and duty paid. Subsequently, Scrimgeour said they would do better if La Patrie gave them all their business. Mr. Tarte had heard that the Canadian mills had combined with those in the United States, and so he wrote to several of the latter for prices.

He produced a letter from the International Paper Company, refusing to give quotations on the ground that they understood from the Laurentide Pulp Company that the latter had arranged to supply him. It struck him, Mr. Tarte said, as peculiar that they should have consulted with the Laurentide Company, and then refused to give him the promised quotations.

Mr. White—You did not accept the offer made you?

Mr. Tarte—No. I was not in a hurry to accept the offer; now I am getting paper for 2 cents, and I am perfectly satisfied.

Mr. Tarte said that the representative of an American firm told him that the Otis Falls and other mills had combined, and had decided with Laurentide Pulp Company not to come into Canada to compete with them.

W. D. Gillian, assistant manager of the Canadian Paper Company, denied that the association had been acting in harmony with the International Paper Company of the United States.

He attributed the rise to the fact that previous to 1900 prices had bene ruinous owing to overproduction, to the fact that the war caused a large demand, while many mills had to close down owing to the drought and the increase in the cost of raw material.

James Hardy, Secretary of the Canadian Paper Company, swore that there had never been any conference or agreement with the International Paper Company. The Laurentide Pulp Company has signed the agreement, but never made a deposit, and so was not considered a member of the association.

THE OREGON SHORT LINE.

Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, It Is Said, Will Unite to Complete the Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—One important result of the conference between President Burt of the Union Pacific and President Hays of the Southern Pacific, which has been in progress during the last few days, has, according to The Chronicle, been made public.

It is said to be the purpose of E. H. Harriman to rush work on the construction of the Oregon Short Line from Uvada to Southern California, and it is this undertaking which is now demanding the attention of the two railroad Presidents. The information was given out that Harriman, to facilitate the construction work as much as possible, has planned to divide it between the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific. The line will be surveyed and finally located from Uvada to Beaumont, and Chief Engineer Hood of the Southern Pacific will then put on a big construction force to build easterly from Beaumont, while the Union Pacific construction forces will build westerly from Uvada.

The two construction forces are expected to meet somewhere in the desert within a year.

Ma. Carnegie's Gift to Covington, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—Mayor Rhinock of Covington to-day received a cablegram from Andrew Carnegie, instructing him to have plans and specifications prepared, to ask for bids, and to begin the construction of an auditorium. Mr. Carnegie said he would provide $20,000 toward defraying the expenses. A dispatch of acknowledgment and thanks was sent at once to Mr. Carnegie. Work will be begun without delay.

Employe of John Jacob Astor Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., July 4.—Harry Marburg, an employe of Col. John Jacob Astor as sailor on the yacht Nourmahal, went in swimming yesterday from the dock at Ferncliff and was drowned. He was an expert swimmer, and it is supposed he was seized with cramps. The body was found to-day.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

An Incentive to Travel
Is the certainty of rapid service and ample protection from accident. The Pennsylvania Railroad is noted for these features.—Adv.

MORMONS BAPTIZE A CONVERT IN THE BAY

Trembling Girl Immersed After Receiving the Elders' Greeting.

Men on Ships in the Stream Watch the Strange Scene Through Their Glasses.

Just above a point where a diminutive arm of New York Bay runs into the New Jersey shore at Bayonne a party of some twenty-five men and women alighted from the Jersey City cars yesterday afternoon. They were garbed entirely in black. The men seemed clergymen of the country towns. Long black frock coats were topped with straw and derby hats. Each wore a white tie. As they stood there for a moment while the car moved on out of their way the women seemed grouped about a frail girl in the centre. Several of the elder women put their arms about her.

"My dear, now that you have seen the light," said one, "you're going to be very happy."

"I am happy," said the girl, listlessly.

"How beautiful it is," went on the other woman, "to be baptized in the true faith in the moving waters of such a bay as that where east, west, north, and south meet and mingle their best. It but typifies the spread of the faith of the Latter Day Saints descended from the sainted Smith. See how beautiful it is! It is the Fourth of July, the birth of a new Nation and the birth of a new soul."

"It is beautiful," said the girl, as spiritlessly as before.

The company, with bared heads, walked down to the edge of the water. Their way lay through the broad central roadway of a cemetery. The women looked about at the tombstones.

"They sleep, but not in the faith," said one.

"They sleep," murmured several of the party.

Without further words the company passed through the further gate of the cemetery across a causeway to a little point of land jutting out into the bay. To their right was a low wooden church, flanked by a little wooden house. About both was a high board fence, upon which was written "Mount Zion, no one allowed on these grounds who does not come to divine services." But the pilgrim company did not tempt the validity of the prohibition. Turning sharply to the left they entered a spacious wooded ground. On to the centre of the grove they moved in procession where stood a rambling stone house, from whose veranda glimpses of Manhattan's tall towers of commerce could be seen. They were expected. A woman threw open the door leading into a large assembly room. Into this the company crowded. A young man, garbed as the others, took a chair at the head of the apartment.

GREETING THE CONVERT.

"Brothers and sisters of the Latter Day Saints," he said, "we are come here on this goodly day to witness the baptism by immersion and the confirmation of a new sister, who has warred for the faith. You are here to welcome Sister Elizabeth Dickinson of Port Morris. With difficulty, laboring, and prayer we won her from the false faith of her childhood. At the time we labored with her she was Secretary of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational Church of Port Morris. Our Elders sought her out at the place where she was to be found, and now she is with us to-day in the flesh just as the President of her former society, Mrs. Thomas H. Blair, is in spirit. We welcome thee, Sister Elizabeth."

Others of the company spoke of the joy this new conversion gave them and prayed that it might be of great effect.

"Now, sister," said the young man who had spoken before. "Go prepare thyself, array thyself in the spotless, immaculate robe of the descent into the living waters. In pure white with no adornment save that of some simple flower shall you greet the faith that rests upon the waters."

He led the young woman to her mother, and the two women retired into an inner room. The Mormon company escorted the women of their party to the lawn outside. There their manner of religious reserve was laid aside for the moment. The girls chatted and joked with the men just as other girls do, and occasionally some male Mormon hand squeezed that of his feminine partner.

Then from the house there came the strains of a hymn carried entirely by human voices unaccompanied. Following Elder Samuel Neff of New York came in single file Elders William J. Snow of Brooklyn, James B. Burrow of New York, E. D. Clyde of Newark, and George A. Goff of New York. Back of them walked the young woman, very pale about her was a long white robe, which the wind fluttered about, sharply accentuating her slight figure. At the breast it was caught together with some daisies.

The elders chanted this as they walked:

Unto the waters of life,
Living waters, flowing waters,
Waters of life, we go.

The company falling in behind the elders and the convert took up the strain. Out across a pier built out into the bay some fifty feet they moved. At the end of the pier a float was lying, to which a little stairway led. Men on ships in the stream watched the scene through glasses. The girl shivered as the stairway was reached. Impulsively she caught at her mother.

"Courage, sister; courage!" murmured the elder nearest her. "It is but a little thing and necessary to the faith."

Drawing his robe about him, the leading elder stepped quickly down the stairway to the float. Turning, he held out his arms.

"Come!" he said.

Slowly feeling each inch of the way with her feet, the girl went alone down the stairs, while the company remained standing there above them. Once the girl faltered and seemed about to turn back. There was a moment of expectant silence. Then, with drawn face, she went on. Now she was at the bottom. The elder took her hand. From those above came the sound of voices repeating together a ritual.

"Through the depths to the heights, through a cleansing to purity, once and for all is it done," they repeated.

The elder on the float raised his free hand. Those above him began a hymn. Leading the girl, he approached the water. Without stopping in his movements he stepped over the float's side. An elder above ran down the steps. Catching up the girl, he passed her to the elder in the water. They stood in the tide only knee deep. As impressively as the nature of the bottom would permit, the man and the girl moved out some sixty feet, until they stood up to their shoulders in the stream. Those on the pier continued singing various hymns of the Mormons. At last the two in the water came to a stop. Holding the girl with one hand, the elder raised his other arm. There was silence. He stood there for a moment. Then, with still uplifted arm, his lips moved.

THE BAPTISM.

"Having been commissioned of Jesus Christ, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen," came floating over the lapping tide.

"Amen," repeated the company.

Simultaneously with the almost equally timed amens the man seized the girl, forcing her entirely under the water. In an instant she came up gasping.

"I'm so happy," she said, so that those on shore heard her quite distinctly.

Then the man, supporting the woman, the pair moved in to the float again. As the girl was helped up to the pier the women rushed up to her and kissed her.

"She's saved," they repeated.

The two, followed by the whole company, moved to the shore. Open ground reached, in front of the stone house, the company stood about the two in their dripping garments. The Elders moved forward. They were all young men. They laid their hands upon the shivering girl.

"I confirm thee a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, and say unto thee 'Receive thou the Holy Ghost,'" repeated Elder Burrow.

The other convert made from the Port Morris Congregational Church, Mrs. Thomas H. Blair, formerly the President of the Christian Endeavor Society, of which Miss Dickinson was Secretary, was not present yesterday. This was explained by the Mormons on the ground that their church refuses to allow a married woman to join them by baptism without the full consent of her husband. This Mrs. Blair has not secured. It was said yesterday that no further converts were ready yet to be baptized, though in the future the same place would be used for all such ceremonies.

SAVED EIGHT FROM DEATH.

Rescue Work of an East River Ferryboat's Captain.

Prompt work on the part of Capt. Charles Benjamin of the Fulton Ferry boat Farragut resulted in the saving of eight persons from drowning in the East River yesterday afternoon. The rescued persons formed a family sailing party, and they had come to grief while trying to navigate the eddies and counter currents near the Fulton Ferry slip on the Brooklyn side.

The party was composed of Robert McCarthy, Jr., twenty-three years old, Morris McCarthy, twenty-five years old; Arthur McCarthy, twenty-one years old; Grace McCarth, twenty years old; Dora McCarthy, fifteen years old; Margaret McCarthy, thirteen years old, and John Smith, thirty-five years old. All said they lived at 289 Lexington Avenue, Manhattan.

Early yesterday afternoon they started from the foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street in a small sloop owned by Robert McCarthy to sail to Liberty Island. All went well with them until they reached a point in the river off the foot of Dock Street, Brooklyn. There the boat was caught in an eddy and was swung against the side of the lighter September, which was moored alongside of the Munson Line steamship Vidar.

The boom of the sailboat jibed and Robert McCarthy, who was at the tiller, and his brother Morris, who stood near him, were knocked overboard. They managed to get hold of a small boat towed behind the sloop and clung to it.

The sloop, with her boom dragging in the water and the boat threatening to capsize at any moment, drifted away down stream. The girls on board, panic-stricken, cried for help. The ferryboat Farragut, bound for Manhattan, was pulling out of her Brooklyn slip, and at a glance Capt. Benjamin took in the situation. He brought his boat about and followed the drifting sloop. Getting alongside, a rope was thrown to the two men hanging to the smallboat, and by means of a rope ladder which was lowered they were taken aboard the ferryboat.

A line was also passed to the sloop, and she was taken in tow to the foot of Dock Street. Robert and Morris McCarthy were taken to Manhattan on the Farragut, and brought back to Brooklyn on the return trip, when they joined the other members of the party at the foot of Dock Street. Two of the young men sailed the sloop back to the foot of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The others, however, preferred to return to Manhattan on a ferryboat.

CAPE MAY BATHERS DROWNED.

Two Young Men of Baltimore and Philadelphia Lose Their Lives, One While Attempting a Rescue.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 4.—Edward Hayes of Baltimore, son of Postmaster Hayes of Keyser, West Va., and William Morrison of Philadelphia were drowned in the surf off this place while bathing this afternoon. Hayes was a considerable distance from shore, when he was taken with a cramp. He shouted for help and his cries were heard by Morrison and Rule Levering, also a resident of Baltimore.

Both men went to the rescue of Hayes. They reached the drowning man, and while returning Hayes and Morrison were seized with cramps and Levering was rescued after considerable trouble by several bathers forming a chain by hands and the first man throwing a rope to Levering. The bodies of Hayes and Morrison have not been recovered.

DROWNED IN THE SURF.

Two Unidentified Men Lost—One Tried to Save the Other—No Help from Other Bathers.

WOODBURY, N. J., July 4.—Much excitement was catised at Washington Park this afternoon, when two bathers were drowned in the sight of a number of others. The two men went into the surf together. One of them swam a considerable distance from shore, while the other stayed near the beach. Suddenly the man who went out began to shout for help.

His companion heard his cries and immediately went to his rescue. As he reached his companion the drowning man grabbed him about the neck. The second man tried to make his companion release his hold, but without success. Then both men were seen to throw up their hands and disappear.

While the two men were struggling in the water the crowd on shore seemed to become dazed. No one made any attempt to go to their assistance. Some time later the bodies of both men were recovered and brought ashore. No one knew them, but they are supposed to have been from Philadelphia.

THREE DROWNED FROM ROWBOAT.

Were Thrown Overboard in Rush to Avoid Collision with Sailing Craft.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—Three persons were drowned in the river in front of Waibridge Park to-day. They were George F. Hirth, proprietor of a job printing office; Helen Hirth, his sister, and Aggie Felker.

These, with three others, went to the park to spend the day. While taking a row on the river a sailboat came so near that a collision was feared, and in a rush to the other side of the boat it was overturned. The others were saved without injury.

THE ADIRONDACK PARK.

Detailed Land Classification Being Prepared at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 4.—The Forestry Department of the State Forest, Fish, and Game Commission has expert foresters at work in the field and office in making a complete detailed land classification of the Adirondack Park. When finished it will show not only the acreage of the park, but also how many acres there are of virgin forest, lumbered, waste, and burned-over land; denuded, wild meadow, improved plots, and water surfaces.

There are over 19,000 separate parcels of land in the Adirondack Park. The sheets on which the classification is being made show each parcel, with its number.

When the work is finished it will be possible to see how much virgin forest remains in the Adirondacks. The work will also furnish valuable information as to the appropriations that will be necessary for the State to acquire the entire territory.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

The Express Steamships
of the Old Dominion Line sail each week day afternoon to the Hygeia, on the Virginia Coast.—Adv.

COOL BREEZE TEMPERS THE HEAT IN THE CITY

Falling Off in Number of Deaths and Prostrations.

Many Horses Enjoy the Holiday Rest Out of Doors—Salt as a Sunstroke Remedy.

Notwithstanding the predictions of the Weather Bureau, which promised another day of continued high temperature, the respite brought by the showers of Wednesday afternoon continued all day yesterday, for the best that the thermometer could do in the way of a maximum temperature was 86 degrees, which was recorded at 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon. At 8 o'clock the local bureau thermometer registered a temperature of only 75 degrees, and the mercury rose slowly until at 1 o'clock it had reached the 78-degree mark—15 degrees lower than the record at that time on the preceding day. At noon the temperature rose to 80 degrees and at 1 o'clock to 81 degrees.

Not only was the temperature itself lower, but a brisk northeast breeze fanned the streets of the city, and so cool was the town by comparison that in the early morning hours the air seemed chilly.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company was the first to benefit by the change to normal conditions. All of the men who had been laid off at their own request owing to temporary exhaustion returned to work in time to assist in handling the big holiday crowds that were bound to flock out of the city. Had it not been for the break in the trying conditions, the company's officers said, they would hardly have been able to handle the crowds.

All of the breweries and the soft drink manufacturing concerns and the ice cream companies made use of the day in catching up with the demands which they were unable to meet during the hot weather.

From all the hospitals came encouraging reports that the patients, influenced by the cool wave, were picking up, and not alone the heat patients, but also others who were unable to make any headway against illness during the heated spell. Down at the Hudson Street Hospital, which is situated in the very heart of the district where most of the heat prostrations occurred, many of the patients had arrived at the stage where they could sit in the shade shed on the roof of the hospital. The tax imposed on the doctors and nurses at this hospital was unprecedented. One of the orderlies whose duty it was to attend to the patients suffering from prostration worked for two days and two nights, at the end of which time he fainted.

The total number of deaths reported for Manhattan and the Bronx to the Board of Health from noon Wednesday to noon yesterday was a record breaker, being 406. In Brooklyn also the figures eclipsed all records from a similar cause, being 203. The total deaths in Brooklyn since June 23 number 1,159. Yesterday the prostrations and deaths, of course, were marked by a considerable falling off, the deaths in all boroughs numbering less than two score.

A trip about town yesterday snowed that a number of dead horses were still lying in the streets. At Hudson and Thomas Streets lay

RENNIE, CHARLES, 7 months, 394 Metropolitan Avenue.
RILEY, MAGGIE, 40 years, 255 Washington Street.
ROGERS, WILLIAM, 127 Stockton Street.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 333 Bedford Avenue.
WILSON, DELIA, 60 years, 216 Bridge Street.

HEAT KILLS A POLITICIAN.

Fete of the John J. Shea Association Clouded by the Death of Daniel McCarthy.

With torches unlit and the band playing a dead march, the John J. Shea Association returned to its Mulberry Street headquarters last evening from what had promised to be one of the pleasantest clam chowder fêtes of the season at New Dorp, S. I. The band had played on the way down in the morning, but barely had the party landed at St. George, 350 strong, when Daniel McCarthy of 186 Mulberry Street, one of Shea's political lieutenants, and formerly a restaurant keeper in Centre Market, staggered and fell dead. The heat, added to heart trouble, had killed him.

The sudden death of one of the most popular men in the organization cast a damper on the fête, which almost turned it into a funeral, and the return to Manhattan in the evening bore marked resemblance to a funeral march.

McCarthy was a politician of some note, and was well known by a large number of Tammany men. His body was left at New Dorp.

Two Policemen Killed by the Heat.

Two policemen were numbered among the heat victims yesterday. They were Patrolman W. R. Lunn of the West Thirtieth Street Station and Patrolman Francis Hicks of the East Fifth Street Station. Lunn died in the New York Hospital. Hicks died at his home, 355 East Fifty-fifth Street. The latter was on duty Wednesday night and reported sick yesterday morning.

House Offered for Heat Cases.

Dr. I. Stewart, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, received a telephone message yesterday from Mrs. Charles F. McLean of White Plains, who placed her house, at Thirty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, and twenty-five cots, at the disposal of the authorities of the hospital if it gets so crowded that they cannot accommodate all the patients brought in suffering from the heat.

SEVERE STORM AT BALTIMORE.

Lightning Does Damage to Buildings and Shipping—One Man Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 4.—Storms and severe electrical disturbances continued last night and to-day along the shores of Chesapeake Bay and the rivers through the peninsula. Farmhouses, barns, and hayracks were fired by lightning, and considerable damage done generally.

John Trice's house, in Andersontown, Caroline County, was struck and totally destroyed, the entire side being torn away. The members of the family, who were in a Summer kitchen, were stunned, but will recover. A bolt struck near where Harriet Hensley was standing, and her left arm was paralyzed. Several colored persons in Caroline County were more or less hurt.

Several bay schooners were struck, masts shivered, and members of the crew stunned. Thomas Cheesman, a farmer near Easton, Talbot County, while on the way to his barn to rescue his stock was struck and instantly killed. Wind and hail did considerable damage to fruit and vegetables.

Electrical storms also swept over the western part of the State this afternoon. Martin Startzman's house at Williamsport was struck by lightning and his wife and daughter were severely stunned. The house was nearly destroyed by fire and the loss was $1,000. Lightning struck in several places at Waterville, Howard County, and an Italian, name unknown, was killed under a tree.

AS TO WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Chief Willis L. Moore Says He Has Been Unfairly Treated.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The following telegram was received this afternoon from Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington:

Scranton, Penn., July 4.—On Tuesday night, July 2, I stated in substance that the oppressive heat then covering the country east of the Rocky Mountains would continue at least three days longer, except that thunder showers might afford temporary breathing spells. The New York press and the dispatches therefrom this morning unfairly criticising me for the contents of the interview, although two or three days have passed and the heat remains with us except where temporary relief was given by the local showers predicted. I have made no prediction that the hot wave would last a month. Such a prediction would be the height of absurdity, and I protest against the unfair treatment of putting foolish words into my mouth and then making these words the basis of editorial criticism."

Four Deaths from Heat in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., July 4.—The big drop in the temperature was providential, and in consequence the number of cases of prostration and deaths from heat dropped also. Ten cases in all were reported to-day, four of which proved fatal. They were Frederick Trommell, fifty-eight years old, of 269 Belmont Avenue, Walter Brandt, thirty-five years old, who died in St. Barnabas's Hospital; Philip Caynor of 315 South Twelfth Street, and John Eagan of Second Street, Harrison.

YALE SAILOR HEARD FROM.

Pitzipio, Who Was Thought to Have Been Lost in a Sailboat, Safe at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 4.—The Yale student who was seen by a Newport fisherman yesterday in the storm off Watch Hill, and who was reported as probably drowned, was George O. Pitzipio, a freshman of the Scientific School. Pitzipio is now in Jamestown, R. I., at the Summer home of his mother, according to a telegram received here to-night.

Pitzipio lives in New York City and entered Yale last Fall, rowing on the freshman four at New London last week. He left here on Sunday last in his own dory, one of the Yale Corinthian Yacht Club fleet, intending to make a record trip for a sail boat between this city and Newport.

He stopped at New London on Monday, and Tuesday morning passed a local skipper off Stonington. Tuesday afternoon he passed a fishing sloop off Watch Hill, which he hailed, and then ran into the harbor for safe ride. Being an expert sailor, Pitzipio weathered the storm, and put in yesterday at Jamestown, R. I. His friends here were much relieved to-night to learn of his safe arrival, as it was feared that he had met with an accident.

AERONAUT KILLED BY FALL.

Ropes Broke and Tazeto Dropped 1,000 Feet Into Muskegon Lake.

MUSKEDON, Mich., July 4.—Frank Tazelow, an aeronaut from Grand Rapids, was killed to-day while making a cannon parachute drop. When the baloon had reached an altitude of 1,000 feet the ropes broke and Tazelow dropped into Muskegon Lake.

Tazelow's body was found later in a terribly mangled condition. Tazelow was an assistant of Prof. Moisell, and this was his second ascension. The accident was witnessed by thousand of people.

WOMAN'S JUMP FROM A WINDOW.

Wife of a Railroad Official Injured at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 4.—Mrs. C. J. Smith, whose husband is an official of the Southern Railroad, jumped from the porch of the Hotel Dennis last night, breaking both legs and sustaining a compound fracture of one knee.

Mrs. Smith is said to have been suffering from temporary aberration of the mind. She is being cared for at a hospital.

Gen. Gomez at Ardsley Club.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 4.—Gen. Gomez was among a number of guests entertained to-day by Franklin A. Brown at the Ardsley Club. They were taken on an automobile ride this afternoon, and this evening there was a dinner in their honor. The table was decorated with American and Cuban flags. At the club this evening there were fireworks and a dance. Gen. Gomez was received with great enthusiasm by the club and its guests.

DIED BEFORE HIS WIFE DID.

Husband, Who Had Said He Would Go Before Her, Stricken as She Lay Dying.

"I will die before you do, Margaret." This had been the burden of Edward Phelan's speech during the five years of his wife's invalidism. "I would not care to live after you are gone, and I know you would not be satisfied to go and leave me here after all these years."

His words were prophetic, although up to Tuesday morning, when he died, he was a strong, robust man, who carried his sixty-nine years with ease, and who might have been taken for a man in middle life by the casual observer.

But the couple were not long separated. Less than twenty-four hours later Mrs. Phelan, who had long been marked for death, breathed her last.

Forty-seven years ago Edward Phelan and his bride left the old home in Ireland and came to America to better their fortunes, and, while they never accumulated any very large amount of this world's goods, they lived happily in New York, and never knew what it was to want for the comforts of life.

Children came, grew up, and married off—all but one, a daughter, who remained with the old folks to the end. About five years ago Mrs. Phelan's health began to fail, and recently she declined rapidly. Her husband had devoted most of his time to nursing her, but as it was a labor of love, the task did not tell at all upon him. He kept his health and his spirits. One way he had of cheering his wife was to say that she was stronger than he, or, at least, that she would survive him. But to this she would only smile and say that if it was the Lord's will she was content to go first.

Within the last two weeks a change, decidedly for the worse, set in, and it became apparent that the end was near. Mr. Phelan realized this, and at their home, 20 Rector Street, he was a constant attendant at her bedside.

Tuesday morning the doctors and attendants told him she was dying. For the first time since he slipped the wedding ring on her finger in far-off Ireland she failed to respond to his hand pressure. Up to that time he had been brave and hopeful, but the shock was more than he could bear. He retired to an adjoining room and within a few minutes was in a complete state of collapse. Three hours later he was dead.

The wife never heard of it. She passed away at 8:45 Wednesday morning without regaining consciousness.

Only two children survive the couple, a son, who is a clerk, and a daughter, who lived at home with her parents.

Last night the home was crowded by sympathizing friends, all of whom united in the opinion that Edward Phelan had died of a broken heart. Husband and wife will be buried in one grave to-day.

JOHN HARRISON'S SAD FOURTH.

Both His Brother and Sister Dead in His Cherry Street Home.

When George Harrison, sixty-four years old, a ship's watchman, slipped and fell at Pier 47, East River, last Friday he was fatally injured. His sister Sarah, fifty-eight years old, died from shock caused by the accident.

There were three of the Harrisons, George, Sarah, and John. They lived together at 138 Cherry Street. Never, according to the neighbors, were brothers more devoted to sister, or sister more fondly attached to brothers. And now, John, left alone, sits and grieves and wonders why it was that he, being the oldest, was not taken first. He is an old man, and last night his grief, as he leaned over first one coffin and then the other, was pitiable.

George Harrison was a watchman, and last Friday he fell as he was about to board a steamer at Pier 47. His leg was broken, and he was taken at once to Bellevue. He might have pulled through but for the hot weather, and on Sunday morning he passed away. Brother and sister were at his bedside.

"John," Sarah said, as they mingled their tears, "I shall never get over this. It will not be long before I join him."

Saturday the grief-stricken woman took to her bed, and at 12:30 o'clock Tuesday she died.

The Harrisons were popular in Cherry Street, as a visit to No. 138 proved. The coffins containing brother and sister were buried beneath flowers last night, and there was a constant stream of sympathetic friends going and coming.

The double funeral will take place to-day at 2 P. M. at the Protestant Episcopal Mission, 34 Pike Street. The Rev. Archibald R. Mansfield will officiate.

Mother and Daughter Buried Together.

A double funeral took place yesterday from 106 Walworth Street, Williamsburg. It was that of Mrs. Ellen Cronin, fifty-six years old, and her daughter, Kate, twenty-six years old. They had died within twenty-four hours of each other. Mrs. Cronin succumbed to the heat on Monday and her daughter's death was due to grief. Mother and daughter had never been separated. The bodies were borne to Calvary Cemetery, where they were laid side by side.

INSTALLATION OF A BISHOP.

Impressive Ceremonies at Portland in Honor of Right Rev. W. H. O'Connell.

PORTLAND, Me., July 4.—One of the most impressive ceremonies ever seen in this city took place at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception to-day, when the Right Rev. William H. O'Connell was formally installed as the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Maine. The capacity of the immense cathedral was taxed to its utmost. After the procession of clergy, choir boys, and choristers had passed, and the Bishop, vested in pontifical robes and mitre, had taken the crozier, the symbol of authority, in hand, the latter seated himself upon the throne, while the entire clerical body of the diocese came forward and kissed the episcopal ring, in token of jurisdiction.

The Right Rev. Dennis M. Bradley, Bishop of Manchester, delivered the sermon to the people, and the Rev. M. C. O'Brien conveyed the welcome of the clergy. Then, standing on the steps, the Bishop himself read his address to the people, and at its conclusion he pronounced the apostolic benediction.

SHOT HIS BROTHER SERGEANT.

Dispute Between Army Men at Columbus Barracks Ends in a Tragedy.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 4.—Sergt. Thomas Spaulding, United States Army, was killed to-day at the Columbus barracks by Sergt. Albert Johnson. The latter then blew off his own head with an army rifle.

The men had served ten years and eighteen years, respectively. They were alone in their quarters to-day, when a dispute arose, the nature of which is unknown. Two rifle shots were heard. Several officers and men rushed into the room and found Spaulding sitting in a chair with a bullet through the heart.

In a closet Johnson was found dead. He had apparently picked up the rifle, fired at Spaulding, and then stepped into the closet, where he discharged a bullet into his mouth.

Both men were detailed here on recruiting duty.

PROBLEMS OF TAXATION.

Personnel of Executive Committee to Promote Inter-State Comity.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Frederick N. Judson, Chairman of the Tax Conference held recently at Buffalo, N. Y., under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, to-day announced as follows the Executive Committee of Fifteen, authorized at that meeting to promote inter-State comity in taxation and tax reform in general: Edwin R. A. Seligman, Chairman, Columbia University; John A. McCall, Charles S. Fairchild, Lawson Purdy, New York City; Arthur T. Hadley, President Yale University, New Haven; Charles S. Hamlin, Boston; F. W. Taussig, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; James R. Garfield, Cleveland; Frederick U. Upham, Chicago, T. E. Howard, South Bend, Ind.; N. P. Gilson, Madison, Wis.; William Wirt Howe, New Orleans; John Francis, Colony, Kan.; J. W. Bucklin, Grand Junction, Col. Ex-officio—Frederick N. Judson, St. Louis; Ralph M. Easley, Chicago.

This committee will have its headquarters in New York, and will begin active work in September. The first problem to be taken up will be taxation of the same property by two State jurisdictions, to meet which difficulty the conference declared unanimously that if the title deeds or other paper evidences of the ownership of property or of an interest in property are taxed, they shall be taxed at the situs of the property and not elsewhere.

FETE IN A CITY BLOCK

Decatur Street, Brooklyn, Unites in Observing the Fourth.

Beautiful Fireworks for the Children and Dancing in the Street Cater for Their Elders.

The Decatur Street residents in Brooklyn repeated the co-operative plan of celebrating Independence Day yesterday which they inaugurated last year, but improved upon it. The block is between Patchen and Ralph Avenues. There are about fifty residences in it, and exactly 112 children under twelve years of age.

The adults claim to get up these celebrations for the children, but those who witnessed last night's fête could not possibly miss the impression that the grown-up participants in it were getting quite as much pleasure out of it as the youngsters did.

The fun did not begin exactly when the printed programmes said it would. Early in the day the residents along the block commenced stringing Japanese lanterns before their houses.

There was good-natured banter then from one house to another, which resulted in more and more outlay of money. When night came, and the proper moment, for everything was done with system and dispatch, these decorations were revealed in all their splendor by means of all the tricks of the fireworks man.

No less than $500 were paid to him for "golden raindrops," "silver fire darts," "dazzling streams of frosted silver," "gatling batteries," "bombshells," &c., which were all shot off from the centre of the street. In all it is estimated that the celebration cost the patriotic Decatur Street residents $2,800.

The children were allowed to start the ball arolling. To the 112 children in the block enough had been added to swell the number to 200. The girls were arrayed in fanciful frocks with white and the National colors predominating, and the boys were made to look as fine as the sombre-colored toggery of the future citizen can be made to look.

At a little after 7 o'clock they were all on hand. Under the guidance of Assessor T. F. Larkin, they began their marches, to patriotic tunes by the Forty-seventh Regiment Band. With the precision of soldiers they formed all sorts of figures on the asphalt pavement, their fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers clapping their hands sore on the stoops of the residences along the block.

Then followed the star attraction. Lottie Borkhost, twelve years old, dressed as a little gentleman in a full-dress suit, tall hat, and cane, and Amy Larkin, ten years old, in a yellow gauze creation that was "a dream," both arm in arm, doing the "cake walk." It was all as good as the best roof-garden performance in town.

In order to clear the streets of the hundreds of persons who crowded as near to the unique celebration as the ropes would permit the band had been instructed to work a bit of deception—to play "Home, Sweet Home," and make believe that the celebration was over.

It was then 10 o'clock, a time when the Decatur Street fathers and mothers considered it proper for the children to retire. The police helped the deception along by yelling out to the crowds that the affair was all over. Slowly, very slowly, the children moved away. They were followed up by a corps of street cleaners who scraped away the paper fragments of the fireworks. Then the fun for the children of a larger growth began.

With the first strains of a waltz by the band, the groups of well-dressed women and men began to descend from their stoop seats. A few minutes more and the asphalt pavement in the middle of the street was filled with a great bevy of dancers.

Although nearly everybody on the block had contributed, there were the invariable objectors—those who would not join in the celebration. There were about three or four such families. Their houses remained unillumined, but their steps were crowded with spectators.

The scheme for this co-operative form for celebrating Independence Day was hatched last year in the home of W. H. Jenks, a dock builder, who lives in 480 in the block. It worked so well last year that it was decided to repeat it again this year, and when all was over last night it was decided to repeat it next year.

LAUNCH SEMINOLE BURNED.

Crew Fought the Flames Desperately After Passengers Had Been Taken Off.

The naphtha launch Seminole of Rockaway Beach took fire yesterday from the explosion of one of the naphtha tanks. She was badly burned before her crew succeeded in sinking her.

The Seminole was 62 feet in length. She was formerly used as a private yacht, but more recently belonged to William and Warner Bjur, who run a hotel at Seaside, Rockaway, and chartered the boat to parties. She was used largely for fishing purposes. She carried a crew consisting of Captain, mate, engineer, and two men.

For yesterday she was rented by a party of six men from New York. When she was near the red can buoy, between Rockaway and Barren Island, one of the storage tanks burst and the flames set fire to the boat. The dinghy was gotten out and the Captain, "Sam" Jones, tried to open the sea valve, but found it was buried under the flaming oil. The passengers were ordered to the small boat and the crew proceeded to fight the flames. They managed to keep them well down, but could not extinguish them.

The yacht Yankee Doodle of Canarsie saw the smoke and ran alongside. She took off the passengers, but Capt. Jones and his crew decided to stand by the Seminole and try to beach her. The Yankee Doodle ran into Seaside and landed the six men, whose names were not learned. They carried word of the mishap to the hotel, and Warner Bjur put off in another launch to rescue the crew on the Seminole. The crew continued to fight the flames, but the oil worked in between the joints and into places where they could not reach, and the fight became hopeless. Engineer Edward Kane then cut a hole in the side of the vessel below the waterline, so as to flood her. As she slowly sank the men were taken off.

The Seminole is said to be worth about $11,000.

BULLETS FLY IN A CROWD.

Men and Boy Watching Fireworks Wounded Simultaneously — One Man's Wound Probably Fatal.

John Kiss, a woman's tailor, employed at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, who lives with his wife and three children on the fourth floor of the apartment house, 136 West Ninety-ninth Street, was sitting on the stoop last night with his family, watching the fireworks which the children were setting off in the street, when suddenly he fell forward unconscious with a bullet hole behind the right ear.

Next door, at No. 138, Policeman Matthew Hogan, who is detailed at the Tombs Police Court, felt a sharp sting in his arm just above the right elbow, and discovered that blood was trickling from a bullet wound.

William Carey, a boy of sixteen, who lives on Amsterdam Avenue, near One Hundred and Second Street, was perched on the railing of the stoop in front of No. 140. His hand was in his pocket. A sudden smarting sensation caused him to withdraw it quickly, and in the pocket remained a portion of his little finger.

All these accidents occurred simultaneously.

Kiss was quickly lifted by William Schuster, driver for Battalion Chief Callahan, and Firemen Smith and Haas, who were sitting opposite, in front of the Fire Department Training Stables, and taken to his apartment. Dr. Garlick of 55 West Ninety-ninth Street, who had been sent for, upon examining the wound, said that the bullet had penetrated the brain. Soon afterward the J. Hood Wright Hospital ambulance arrived, and Dr. Hascom took the wounded man to the hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

Hogan sent for Dr. Moore of West Ninety-fourth Street, who dressed his wound and pronounced it not serious.

Carey, the boy, had his wound dressed.

The man who did the shooting has not been discovered.

Timothy Sheehan of the Dock Department, who was sitting with his wife on the same stoop with the Kiss family, and who lives in the same house, stated that they were all watching the fireworks, when a regular fusillade was heard, and Kiss, Hogan, and Carey were wounded.

The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station were notified and Detectives Lohmeyer and McManus were sent out on the case.

PLUCKY GIRL CATCHES THIEF.

Was Not Frightened by Pistol Pointed at Her by the Intruder.

Miss Emma Lonsdale, who is twenty years old and employed as a stenographer in a down-town law office, and who resides with her parents at 17 West One Hundredth Street, had a lively encounter last evening with Wesley Brown, a negro, who gave his age as seventeen, but looks twenty-two, and who lives at 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Miss Lonsdale was preparing to go out, and had left the front door open. She went back to her room to put the finishing touches on her toilet, when she saw the negro standing near a table in the room.

"What are you doing here?" queried Miss Lonsdale.

"Oh, nothin'; I'm looking for work," replied the negro, trying to get past her.

"Where's my watch, which was on the table?" continued the young woman, seizing Brown by the ear.

By a quick movement, so Miss Lonsdale related afterward, the boy pulled the watch out of his pocket and dropped it on the table, saying: "There's your watch still on the table." But the little trick did not work and she cried for help.

The negro drew a pistol, it is charged, and told her if she did not release him he would shoot. But this also failed to frighten the young woman, who held on to the intruder.

The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station were summoned and Brown was arrested. The revolver was found on him, but it was not loaded. A penknife, which Miss Lonsdale recognized as her property, was also in his pocket.

CONTRACTOR'S WIFE'S STORY.

Mrs. Traver Causes Her Husband's Arrest for Non-Support—The Denials of Mr. Traver.

John B. Traver, thirty-three years old, a contractor, living, he said, with his brother, Byron, a lawyer, at 120 Riverside Drive, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night on complaint of his wife, who charges him with non-support. At 120 Riverside Drive an apartment house is being erected.

Mrs. Traver said that she is living with friends at 125 West Ninetieth Street. Before the police would hold her husband she had to make affidavit that she had sworn out a warrant for his arrest. After she had done so Mr. Traver was locked up as a suspicious person. Mrs. Traver swore that on June 26 she obtained a warrant for her husband in the Yorkville Police Court. She said that Policeman Magnus of that court has the warrant and has been looking for her husband.

Mrs. Traver told her story at length to the police. She said she was married to Traver nine years ago, but that they separated about last Thanksgiving Day. Later her husband was ordered in court, she said, to pay her $8 a week alimony for the support of herself and two children. He had failed to pay this, she declared.

Mr. Traver denied his wife's assertion, and said that he had sent her a check through an Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Mrs. Traver said further that her husband had been following her about for weeks. Two weeks ago she said he called on her and knocked her down. This Mr. Traver denied.

Mrs. Traver and two friends, a man and a woman, boarded a south-bound Columbus Avenue car last evening at Ninetieth Street to come down town. She told the police that she found that her husband was also on the car. When she and her friends got off at Sixty-eighth Street, her husband left the car also.

Mrs. Traver's male friend went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and asked the Sergeant for a policeman to arrest Traver.

Policeman Sprague was assigned to investigate the trouble. He found Mr. Traver standing on a corner opposite the one where the women were. Traver went to the station house with the policeman, but under protest. He denounced his arrest as an outrage in the station house, and said that he could be found every day in the week at his brother's house, 120 Riverside Drive, or at his office, 141 Broadway.

In the station house Mrs. Traver scolded her husband roundly, telling him that if he was a gentleman he would support his children. He laughed at her. When he was searched a penknife with the blade open was taken from one of his pockets.

"Why did you have that knife open?" asked the Sergeant.

"I didn't know it was open," replied the prisoner.

When Mrs. Traver saw the knife she nearly fainted and had to be assisted into the Captain's room and revived with a glass of water.

DEMAND NATIVE ECCLESIASTICS.

Filipino Delegates at Madrid Present an Address to Papal Nuncio.

MADRID, July 4.—The Filipino delegates have paid a visit to the Nuncio, to whom they handed an address to the Pope demanding that Bishops, priests, and all classes of the clergy in the Philippine archipelago be selected from the native clergy.

PATRIOTIC PURPOSE FATAL.

Man Killed by Fall When About to Ring in the Fourth.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 4.—John F. Farrell, who was formerly County Librarian and page to the Board of Supervisors, was killed by a fall to-day. At sunrise this morning he took a ladder and climbed to the roof of the High School Building with the intention of ushering in the Fourth by ringing the bell in the tower. While crossing the roof in the uncertain light he stepped upon a skylight and fell forty feet.

He was picked up and taken to his home, where he was attended by Drs. Meyer, Schmidt, and De Hart, but he did not regain consciousness. He died this afternoon.

Herr Koch on Tuberculine.

From The London Standard.

BERLIN, June 20.—I recently telegraphed an account of Prof. Koch's visit to Dr. Götsch's Tuberculosis Hospital in Upper Silesia. The professor has written the following introduction to a report by Dr. Götsch:

"Most doctors are of opinion that the treatment of lung tuberculosis by specific means—especially tuberculine—is useless and even dangerous. This erroneous opinion has arisen because tuberculine has often been used in cases that were no longer tuberculosis, pure and simple, but complicated by suppuration. In such cases the specific effect of tuberculine cannot be obtained. All doctors with much experience in the tuberculosis treatment who have published their conclusions, state that when simple cases of tuberculosis not too far advanced—that is, completely free from fever—are treated with tuberculine, the result is without exception favorable. Moreover, it is also agreed, and I can add the testimony of my own experience, that it is advisable to avoid all strong reactions. Dr. Götsch has gone still further. He has entirely avoided them as much as possible, and, nevertheless, could finally administer very high doses. This procedure has met with remarkably good results, of which I have lately personally satisfied myself in his Slawentsitz Hospital. In order to induce other physicians to make similar efforts, he has, on my suggestion, agreed to the publication of this report."

It is, indeed, earnestly to be hoped that Dr. Götsch's experiments may be tested by other hospital physicians.

Struck in the Eye by a Firecracker.

James Rothschild, twenty-eight years old, while sitting in front of his home, at 753 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, was struck in the left eye by an exploding firecracker. The eye was torn from its socket. Rothschild was taken to the Harlem Hospital and later removed to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street.

MONTANA BANDITS ESCAPE

After Robbing Great Northern Train and Shooting Three Persons.

Supposed Tramp Covers Engineer While Accomplices Blow Open Safe Containing from $40,000 to $83,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 4.—A dispatch from Havre, Mon., gives the following account of the robbery there yesterday of a Great Northern train and the names of the persons shot by the robbers. The injured:

Gertrude M. Smith of Tomah, Wis., a passenger who leaned from a window, received a bullet through the right arm, but is not seriously hurt.

Mr. Douglas of Clancey, Mon., traveling auditor for the Montana Division of the Great Northern, shot through left arm near shoulder. Only a flesh wound.

Brakeman Whiteside of Havre, Mon., shot through right arm near shoulder, shattering the bone; seriously injured.

As the Great Northern flier, Train No. 3, was leaving Malta, Conductor Smith saw a man he supposed to be a tramp on the front end of the mail car next to the engine. Smith tried to drive him off after the train started, but the man pulled a revolver and said Smith had better go back or he would shoot. The conductor returned to the passenger cars, and, as Sheriff Griffith of Valley County was on the train, arranged with him to arrest the "tramp" at the next siding. When the train approached Exeter, the next siding west of Malta, the conductor signaled the engineer to stop, but the train only slackened speed. The conductor signaled a second time, but the train did not stop. Engineer Jones was during this time covered by a revolver and was told by the "tramp" that if the train stopped Jones would be killed.

When the train reached a point three miles east of Wagner the engineer was forced to stop, and two more men appeared, armed with rifles.

They commenced firing, and the passengers at first thought children were celebrating the Fourth. Brakeman Whiteside got off the rear end of the train and was shot. Mr. Douglas swung out on the steps on the south side of the car and was shot. Gertrude M. Smith of Tomah, Wis., bound for Seattle, leaned out of a window and was shot.

Conductor Smith notified all passengers to keep out of sight, which they did by getting down in the aisles of the cars. A sheep herder riding by about a quarter of a mile from where the express car was blown up was fired upon by the robbers. The bullet struck his saddle, but did not wound him. He reported the robbery at Wagner station about 3:35 P. M., and a posse from Malta, twelve miles from the scene of the robbery, and another from Glasgow, seventy-five miles east, started within fifteen minutes by special train. A special train was also started from Havre, with doctors to attend the wounded.

On the arrival of No. 3 at Wagner Sheriff Griffith took ten men and started on the trail of the robbers. After the robbers blew up the express car they started south for the Little Rockies. The reward offered is $5,000, dead or alive.

At Helena it is stated that the express safe contained $40,000 in cash, in addition to securities of considerable value. The amount stolen is estimated at from $40,000 to $83,000.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., July 4.—The three men who held up the Great Northern transcontinental westbound express near Wagner Wednesday afternoon have been surrounded by Sheriff Griffith and a posse of twenty men, at "Buck" Allen's ranch, about forty miles south of Wagner. The bandits are thought to be housed in the ranch buildings, which offer every protection for a siege. The posse may not force their capture until reinforcements shall be received. It is understood that another posse from south of the Missouri, in the direction of Fort Hawley, will join Sheriff Griffith at Allen's ranch.

It is probable that the first estimate of the loss—$83,000—is somewhat excessive. Reliable information received here to-day is that $70,000 was secured, and that this, with the damage to through express shipments resulting from the explosions in the car, will represent the entire loss of the company. No information concerning the consignees of the money in the through safe is obtainable. It is understood that a large part was in shipments west from Chicago banks.

ONCE MILLIONAIRE, DIES POOR.

Charles H. North, ex-Packer and Miner, Shocked While Bathing at Boston.

BOSTON, July 4.—Charles H. North, once a millionaire pork packer, who formed the present North Packing and Provision Company, suffered a shock while bathing in South Boston to-day, and died shortly afterward. He was born in Thomasville, Ga., in 1832, but his father coming North to Vermont, he went to work there, and after years of service with John P. Squire, the packer, he formed a packing establishment in Somerville for himself.

In 1878 the plant was burned, but immediately rebuilt. In 1889 Mr. North formed the North Packing and Provision Company. He held 42½ per cent. of the stock, but in a year the Swifts of Chicago got control and in a reorganization Mr North was retired, having lost $510,000.

In coal mining in Nova Scotia he lost his fortune. Then he became a retail peddler of provisions in Somerville. In 1895 he was jailed for debt, and none of his former friends came forward with bail. During his days of affluence he gave away large sums to charitable and public objects.

Of late his mind had seemed affected, for he continually pored over his books, which showed balances due him from various great concerns, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, which he could never collect.

He leaves a widow and five children.

THE TRANSPORT INDIANA.

Apprehension Over Non-Report at Nagasaki Said to be Uncalled For.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A good deal of apprehension is apparent among those interested in the troops aboard the transport Indiana, which is on her way from Manila to San Francisco, owing to the fact that her arrival at Nagasaki has not been reported. The majority of the transports coming home from the East have put in at Nagasaki, but it is stated at the War Department that the Indiana was ordered to come direct from Manila to San Francisco, and thus no uneasiness on this score need be felt.

The Indiana, carrying the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-second Companies of Coast Artillery and the First and Eighth Field Batteries, left Manila on June 20, and is expected to arrive at San Francisco in about ten days.

ROSE ROOF GARDEN TROUBLES.

Stagehands Failed to Appear—Performers Wanted Pay in Advance.

Beginning Monday night, William Rosenbaum, the son of Edward Rosenbaum, manager of the Casino, will take charge of the financial matters of the American Rose Roof Garden.

The stage hands, who were attending a holiday chowder party yesterday, failed to put in an appearance last night, and after a delay of an hour the stage was set and the curtain rung up by two visiting dramatic newspaper reporters. The performers then refused to go on without an assurance they would receive their salary, and Mr. Blumenthal secured their services by offering them $5 each in advance. The performance then continued before a large audience.

The management, beginning next Monday night, will present the comic opera, "The Mascot," with Miss Julia Gibbon in the principal rôle.

New York Theatre to Close To-morrow.

It was announced last night by Sire Brothers that they would close the New York Theatre for the season to-morrow night. This decision is the result of several members of the cast of the burlesque, "The King's Carnival," being ill, among them Marie Dressler and Adele Ritchie, whose indisposition is due to the hot spell. Dan McAvoy, the comedian, whose wife is ill in La Salle, N. Y., will leave for that place to-morrow night. The regular performance on the roof garden will continue, with the concert on Sunday night.

BRIGHTON RACES

Begin To-morrow at 2:30,

with the greatest of all Metropolitan Races,

The $10,000

BRIGHTON HANDICAP

on the programme. All the crack Thoroughbreds entered. Five other sparkling events.

MUSIC BY LANDER'S BAND.

All Coney Island routes lead to Brighton.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,

FINE CLOTHING AT ALMOST HALF PRICE.

When Bridget's gentle tapping this morning on your door,
Put an end to further napping—
We venture the prediction—without fear of contradiction—
That you long and loudly swore.
In truth there's not much fun, now the holiday is done,
In taking up once more life's weary grind:
Yet we're here, Sir, at our post and responding to the toast:
"The finest clothing in New York at Hammerslough's you'll find."

When a man goes on a lark in holiday time his money fairly flies; and perhaps you're among those who will have to pay for fun on the Fourth by economizing now.

Begin here. Every garment in our stock of fashionable, reliable clothing is now being sold at almost HALF FORMER PRICES.

Several hundred beautiful coats and trousers—striped flannels, gray serges, etc.—are now reduced from $15 and $18 to $7.50 each.

$18 STRIPED FLANNEL COATS AND TROUSER,
$16.50 PLAID FLANNEL COATS AND TROUSERS,
$15 NEAT CHECK WORSTED COATS AND TROUSERS,
$18 GRAY SERGE COATS AND TROUSERS,
ALL NOW $7.50

A dozen rich tasteful patterns to select from. The fabrics are nearly all tropical in weight and the suits are tailored beautifully, with turn-up on trousers, loops for belt, &c.
200 of our finest suits made with vests are now marked down to $8.50 each. Former prices were $15, $18 and $20.
Included in this lot are $18 black and blue serge suits, $15 black thibet suits, $18 flannel suits in neat stripe and plaid effects and $20 Oxford gray suits. All now $8.50.
WE CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING AT 6.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 Broadway, BET. 12TH AND 13TH STS.

SENATOR M'LAURIN ON THE NATIONAL FUTURE

"God's Purpose in Expansion" and "Commercial Supremacy."

DUTY TO CONVERT THE WORLD

Unity of Purpose Will Link Great Britain with This Country—Praise for President McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., July 4.—In the course of an Independence Day oration delivered here to-day by Senator John L. McLaurin, he referred to trusts, to "God's Purpose in Expansion," to the coming "complete commercial supremacy of the United States and to the wiping out of sectional lines by President McKinley during the war with Spain. Among other things Senator McLaurin said:

"While trusts are dangerous to the public welfare by reason of their purpose, which is to increase prices by preventing competition and limit production to the point of the greatest possible profit, the legitimate corporation, however large its capital, having for its purpose a great increase of production and the extension of trade instead of the stifling of trade, is distinctly beneficial and assists in the diffusion of general prosperity. * * * Trusts should be stamped out wherever they may appear, whether their capital be large or small, but the employment of large capital, if used in the creation of new trade, cannot fail to confer benefits upon the entire people.

"Some are disposed to talk flippantly about the advent of the United States into the arena of the struggle among the great powers of the earth. They oppose the extension of our territory, of our commerce, of the blessings of our political institutions and Christian civilization because it increases our National obligations. They forget that no nation ever acquired power and influence without inviting increased responsibilities and marching forward with unflinching boldness toward its destiny. A shrinking from responsibility is cowardice, and the American people are not cowards. * * * As a return of gratitude to the Ruler of Nations for our unparalleled prosperity and advantages it is our National duty to grow, expand, and go forth to contest with other nations for commercial supremacy. * * *

"Our Nation, with its free government and its aggressive Christian civilization, is in a position to march forward and convert the world. With the isles of the Pacific in our possession, with the confidence of the millions of heathens in the East, and with our wealth and commerce and Anglo-Saxon love of liberty, we can raise the banner of the cross and accomplish the heaven designed work of having the gospel preached to every creature."

In predicting great events in the future of this Republic, Senator McLaurin said:

"There may not be any political alliance between the republican United States and monarchical Great Britain, but there will be a unity of purpose which will link them together in the bonds of a common interest and race affiliation. * * * Let it be understood that in any future alliance either implied or explicit the United States is the master of the situation. * * * It controls the food of the world, and any retaliatory measures by foreign nations intended to curtail the products of commerce or industry in the United States could be effectually stopped by similar measures as to our own food exports. The retaliatory measures now threatened by Russia will not be carried out for this reason. Russia made a bluff, and when the United States called the bluff, Russia, instead of carrying out its threat, placed the entire matter in the hands of the Minister to the United States, and it is now a question of diplomacy, which is solved so far as the threats of Russia are concerned.

"Another event will be the assumption by the United States of the obligation of arbiter in all international disputes. Her commanding political and commercial influence will insure the concession of this prerogative. * * * To-day were it not for the conservative intervention of our Nation, supported by Great Britain, China would be dismembered, and her territory partitioned among the European powers. * * *

"Another event of the future will be the complete comm

DEUTSCHLAND GREETED BY GAYLY DECKED FLEET

Many Millionaires Among the Liner's 934 Passengers.

Eight Detectives Sent to Guard J. Pierpont Morgan—The Gainsborough Picture Not for the Metropolitan Museum.

A mass of bunting from stem to stern in honor of the anniversary of American independence, the great Hamburg-American liner Deutschland arrived at the bar from Europe yesterday morning about 8:30 o'clock. Two and a half hours later she was tied up at the piers in Hoboken and her 934 passengers landed.

Seldom, if ever, has one transatlantic liner brought across at one time such a number of well-known people as did the Deutschland. These included J. Pierpont Morgan, Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company; Pierre Lorillard, Sr., the famous turfman; Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, P. A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins of Philadelphia, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who has been abroad with his wife on a pleasure tour; Harry Payne Whitney, who, with Mrs. Whitney, has been watching William C. Whitney's fleet racers capture the choicest prizes on the English turf; Clinton E. Dawkins, one of Mr. Morgan's English partners; Chekib Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington; C. A. Spreckels, and J. I. Waterbury.

As may be surmised, the choicest of the staterooms and suites on the great liner were set apart for the contingent of wealth, while for a few additional thousands of dollars they secured, it is said, practically the entire sun deck, so that they could be safeguarded against intrusion.

At Quarantine the Deutschland was met by the newspaper men, who immediately sought the sun deck to see what the distinguished arrivals had to say for publication. They all seemed pleased to see the reporters, but when trade, ocean traffic, Steel Trust, or Gainsborough portraits were mentioned they affected to be at a loss to understand what their questioners were driving at. They finally relented a little, however.

WELCOMED IN THE HARBOR.

When the Deutschland arrived at the bar and the fact was telegraphed up the bay a flotilla of pleasure craft and tugboats left at full speed to met her. Among them were Mr. Morgan's steam yacht Corsair and Mr. Widener's Josephine. They had to follow the Deutschland to Hoboken, where they anchored temporarily just off the bulkhead, waiting until it should please the customs people to allow their owners to go aboard. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were more fortunate. They were taken off in the Narrows by the New York Central tug Callaway. The yachts and the tugs were profusely decorated with bunting and their sirens blew a continuous bellow of welcome all the way up the bay.

Off the pier, when the Deutschland began the revolution that was to bring her headon in the direction of her berth, there occurred a stirring and unusual scene. The Fuerst Bismarck, the Hamburg-American's second greatest liner, and the North German Lloyd liner Barbarossa were just going out. There was some pretty manoeuvring by the big vessels, while on water front or deck of boat people gathered to watch the interesting sight. The bands of each vessel were on deck and a medley of patriotic airs was soon being wafted across the water between the vessels. The music kept up until the two outgoing liners were well under way en route to Quarantine and the Deutschland was berthed.

At the pier there were hundreds of people in waiting, and their effusive greetings held full sway for at least an hour before matters became normal once more. Everybody, it seemed, had something important to say to his or her welcomers, and stories of incidents, or acquaintances formed while on board, and other matters that happened during the voyage were told by the score. That the Josephine should have met the liner just before she arrived at Quarantine and saluted with her guns, and that the Corsair later should have done likewise, seemed to all of them a very interesting occurrence. The customs people had all they could do to attend to the examination of baggage, and many hours after the Deutschland docked there was still a large crowd of people waiting to have their belongings checked "O. K."

Capt. Albers of the Deutschland did not have much to say about the trip, except that it was a pleasant one, and that the record had not been broken, as the Deutschland is still on the long route. Capt. Albers had rendered a dinner to many of the passengers during the voyage, at which all of the more distinguished were present, as well as a large number of the less well known.

To protect Mr. Morgan from the intrusion of the curious or of cranks who might be tempted to try and get an autograph or an impromptu account of his trip abroad, Capt. Titus, Chief of Detectives, detailed eight men to meet the Deutschland at the dock and watch after the financier. By special arrangement with the company, these officers were the first persons allowed to board the vessel after she docked. They went immediately to Mr. Morgan's quarters, and did not lose sight of him during the two hours he remained at the pier.

WOULDN'T DISCUSS BUSINESS.

On the Corsair Mr. Morgan put on his Commodore's cap, and then chatted awhile with several friends. He said that he was in the best of health, and that he had had a most enjoyable time while abroad. He declined to discuss any subject connected with his business affairs.

"I am," he explained, "still on my vacation. I went abroad on the 3d of April, and am returning in good health and spirits. Why should I talk about the business that carried me away? I never talk business affairs until they have been consummated, and even then I have very little to say. I know nothing about the reported steel and tin strikes, as they are said to have started while I was on my way home. I am not a mind reader, and have got to find things out just like other people. I will not discuss railroad affairs or the reported purchases of steamship lines. I am always pleased to see reporters, but I will not discuss matters to-day. I am not going to my office, but will board the Corsair and go to my home at Highland Falls."

Mr. Morgan said that he had purchased several pictures abroad, one of which was the "Gainsborough," about which so much has been written. He did not bring them with him, and will not donate them to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Morgan added that he was very glad that he had been able to be at sea during the hot spell that has caused so much suffering in this city.

Another of those who were asked for an interview was Mr. Griscom.

"I went over," said he, "to attend the banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce, and to attend to business connected with the International Navigation Company. We have interests on the other side as well as here you know. Of course I met Mr. Morgan in England, and we have had talks together. That story about our chartering the deck of the Deutschland for our exclusive use is an exaggeration. The truth is I was invited by the Hamburg-American officials to take a trip home on the Deutschland, and accepted the offer. Capt. Albers's suite of rooms were set apart for my use, and I had a most enjoyable voyage. Mr. Morgan came to my quarters and I went to his. We moved about the ship just like the other passengers, and occupied the shade or promenade deck with them. There were no deals or schemes discussed on the voyage; in fact, the whole subject of business was tabooed."

MESSRS. WIDENER AND ELKINS TALK

Peter A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins of Philadelphia said they knew nothing of the Philadelphia trolley situation, as they had been away from the country from the day that the Fecht and Emery bills were introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature, and that during that time their advices had been meagre, and they did not care to talk about the matter until they had been to Philadelphia and investigated thoroughly the situation.

Mr. Widener said:

"I didn't go to London to examine into the London subway system; statements to the contrary notwithstanding. I have been very busy since I left this country, and I know nothing except in a general way of the newly chartered corporations in Philadelphia, therefore there is nothing that I can say on the subject."

Asked if he knew of Mr. Wanamaker's two offers to the Mayor and Robert H. Foerderer, Mr. Widener replied:

"I know nothing. I never heard of them."

More than this Mr. Widener would say nothing of the situation now existing in Philadelphia, and he confined his further statements to saying that he had had a very pleasant voyage; that he was in excellent health, and would return to Philadelphia at once. He added that he would not go on the yacht Josephine, which his son, George Widener, brought around from Philadelphia in time to meet the Deutschland off Fire Island.

William L. Elkins said that, personally, he knew nothing except in a very vague and general way of the changes in surface railroad conditions in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania since his departure for Europe.

Harry Payne Whitney said that English sporting men like American sporting men. Then he left the pier and boarded a tugboat that had followed the Deutschland from Quarantine.

GUESTS MADE MR. WOODRUFF'S TRIP COSTLY.

How Messrs. Allds and La Roche Helped Him Spend His Money.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, on landing from the Deutschland yesterday, exhibited to the friends waiting to greet him a stout rubber band. When he sailed a few weeks ago this band encircled a big roll of bank notes. The Lieutenant Governor left the roll in England and brought the rubber band back.

The failure of Mr. Woodruff to bring any part of his roll back was due, he said, to the enthusiasm of ex-Senator William J. La Roche of Brooklyn and Assemblyman J. P. Allds to crowd six months of sightseeing and general enjoyment into a few days. The two gentlemen mentioned went abroad with Mr. Woodruff as his guests. In a rash moment the Lieutenant Governor dared the pair to go to Europe with him, and when they hesitated taunted them with being afraid of getting sea sick.

"I'll tell you what," said Mr. Woodruff finally, "if you fellows can screw up nerve enough to cross the pond I'll pay all the expenses of the trip."

"I'll meet you at the pier," said Mr. Allds, with a great glad smile.

"You'll find me hanging over the rail waiting for you when you come aboard," said Mr. La Roche, with a look of supreme happiness.

And so the three went abroad together, Mr. Woodruff with nothing but money about him, and the others with a deep determination to relieve him of the burden of it. The trio came back yesterday, Mr. Woodruff going to the Adirondacks, Mr. Allds to the Manhattan Hotel, and Mr. La Roche to Brooklyn. Mr. Woodruff ran over to his home in Brooklyn long enough to pack a grip and then hurried away north.

Mr. La Roche was starting from the Montauk Club for Coney Island when a NEW YORK TIMES reporter saw him.

"Did you see Woodruff?" the ex-Senator asked. "Notice the increase in his height? He's two inches taller now than when he went abroad. Allds pulled one of his legs and I pulled the other. That's what lengthened him out. I'm going down to the island now merely to experience the sensation of spending money again.

"We had the finest kind of a time. Tim is a trump. He took us everywhere we wanted to go and bought us everything we asked for. We wanted to go everywhere and asked for about everything in sight. J. Pierpont Morgan hadn't left much in England to buy when we got there so we had Tim send us over to Paris for a few days, while he stayed in London and unpacked another trunkful of money.

"When we got back to London Tim had the money sorted out in bales, and we went up to Oxford. We had discovered a more rapid method of separating him from his coin. This consisted of hiring a steam yacht and cruising up the river. There were others in the party, and we had a most enjoyable time. We put in three days on the river, idling along from one picturesque spot to another. Tim enjoyed this better than anything on the trip. There were stretches of two or three miles when he couldn't spend any money.

"Coming across on the Deutschland we fell in with a lot of millionaires. But we didn't mind this at all. Tim still had a few bales left, and we knew we could keep our end up all right.

"After Allds and I get rested we're going to try to get Tim to dare us to go to Japan or India at his expense."

FATAL EFFECT OF AN ASSAULT.

An ex-Alderman Dies Months After Being Attacked and Robbed.

PATERSON, N. J., July 4.—John M. Powers, formerly an Alderman of this city, died to-day at his home in Mountain View. Three months ago Mr. Powers was assaulted and robbed while on his way to his country home. He took to his bed and never left it.

A band of gypsies was in the neighborhood at the time of the assault, and it was suspected that some of them might have been Mr. Powers's assailant, but no arrests were made at the time, as the family requested that no action be taken.

NEGROES ON SOUTH'S NEGROES.

Says Enfranchisement Engendered Evils for Both Races.

Slidell Correspondence of New Orleans Picayune.

A number of colored citizens met in Odd Fellows' Hall to-day for the purpose of devising means for establishing a graded school for negro youths. The Rev. J. C. Ducks presided, the Rev. C. D. Crockett was temporary Chairman, and J. A. Williams Secretary. After devotional exercises the following committee was appointed to prepare rules and regulations for organizing the school: The Rev. J. C. Ducks, C. Anderson, H. C. Cooper, R. H. Mays, Sr., the Rev. C. D. Crockett, and F. J. Davidson.

The Rev. F. J. Davidson read a paper on "The Negro in the South," which was ordered published in tracts for distribution. J. A. Williamson also spoke. There was a barbecue dinner. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the committee appointed on ways and means in their endeavor to arouse educational interest among the people. The meeting adjourned to meet the second Monday in August.

The Rev. F. J. Davidson, in his paper, said he was a native of the South, and he loved the South, and whenever he had traveled in the North and West had longed to return to the cotton and cane and rice fields and all her tropical beauty. He lauded the love of country and then gave some running remarks about the introduction of slavery, the condition of slaves, the war and the reconstruction times. The negro, after the war, was without education, without moral training, without knowledge of civil government, without money or property or anything else to fit him for citizenship; but evil, designing white men, seeing an opportunity to profit, set about installing the negro in political positions, from Constable to Senator and Governor, and many a negro who could not read or write was elected Judge or legislator. The speaker pointed out that such a condition could not last, and that the dominant race was bound to return to power.

It was a deplorable mistake to thrust on the negro the right of franchise before he knew what politics was. To free him and place him in a position to prepare himself for citizenship was all right, but to enfranchise him and place him in control of any branch of government could not redound to the good of anybody. If the negro had been liberated and placed in possession of agricultural and mechanical implements and his children placed in school and education, in every sense of the word, placed within their reach for at least fifteen or twenty years, he would have had some idea as to what true government was and thus been better prepared, intellectually, morally, and financially, but, as it was, what could be expected but strife?

The speaker did not sanction bulldozing and Kukluxism, but said that all the acts of barbarity were education for the negroes. They are in the South to stay, and make good and acceptable citizens. The negroes in the South have advanced more rapidly and accumulated more wealth and ascended the political ladder more than any other race of men under the sun in so short a time; but there is much for him to go up and possess. The colored men and women of brains are in the South; the men of means and wealth, their best educators and orators and ministers and professional men are Southerners, and their very best and truest white friends are in the South.

The speaker appealed to the negroes to love their country, reverence her flag, get religion, educate their children, get money honestly, invest in railroads, steamships, mercantile business, make friends of the white men of the South, stop playing the hypocrite in religion, labor earnestly and hard for their living, cease drinking beer, wine, and rum, and the race question would soon solve itself and the negro would soon be an indispensable citizen of the South. He has done much to make the South what it is, and it is not unreasonable to expect him eventually to have a strong inclination to help manage its affairs.

PIERRE LORILLARD, SR., IN CRITICAL CONDITION

Removed from the Deutschland to a Hotel in an Ambulance.

Was Taken Ill in England and Was Confined to His Cabin Throughout the Voyage.

Pierre Lorillard, Sr., dangerously, perhaps fatally, ill from a complication of diseases, the gravest being kidney disease, was yesterday afternoon carried from the steamship Deutschland of the Hamburg-American line to an ambulance of the Walton Oxygen Works and whirled to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Urgency dictated prompt and expert treatment, and Mr. Lorillard shortly after he was carried to his suite of rooms was under the care of his personal physician, Dr. Edward Kilroe, Dr. Austin Flint, two trained nurses, his valet, and his son, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., were at his bedside.

The diagnosis of the physicians was that the patient was in a condition bordering on collapse from exhaustion, due to uraemia and Bright's disease. All they would say of the outlook of the case was that Mr. Lorillard was seriously ill and that he would have to be very carefully treated. They were not of the opinion that the case would end fatally within twenty-four hours unless new complications arose. It was, however, found necessary to employ oxygen gas as a rallying agent and to give the patient an alcohol bath. Mr. Lorillard has had attacks of a similar character, but of less gravity, before, and recovered his health. He is now, however, sixty-eight years old, and his condition was aggravated by an ocean voyage.

Mr. Lorillard's present illness dates from June 20. He was in England, and went to his lodge at Ascot, hoping to see his horse, David Garrick, run for the Gold Cup. He had several of his stable engaged for the events, but saw none of the running, as he was stricken with an uraemic chill, and was laid up at the lodge for a week. He was attended by Dr. Kilroe, a graduate of the Class of 1894, at Bellevue Hospital, who became his private physician in 1897. Mr. Lorillard was not at first disposed to heed suggestions that he would do well to return to America. But he was suffering acutely from kidney and bladder trouble, and at last he consented to make the voyage. He went from Ascot to the Carlton Hotel, London, and boarded the Deutschland, with Dr. Kilroe and his valet, and was given stateroom No. 132, on the promenade deck. He was able to walk on board the steamship, but at once went to his cabin, and remained there during the voyage. His condition became graver daily. Dr. Kilroe last evening was enthusiastic in praise of the service rendered by Dr. Boccius, the physician of the mammoth ship. Mr. Lorillard on Wednesday insisted on possessing a full knowledge of the gravity of his affliction, and Dr. Kilroe was blunt and frank and concealed nothing. He added:

"I do not think, Mr. Lorillard, that you will live to get ashore in New York."

"You don't eh?" exclaimed the sufferer.

"Well, I do. I'll live to get in."

During the voyage Mr. Lorillard saw none of the distinguished fellow-passengers. Many inquired after his health at intervals each day. When Quarantine was reached yesterday Dr. Kilroe was ready to insure prompt treatment for Mr. Lorillard and to notify members of his family by messages through the Quarantine telegraph station. One message summoned an ambulance, another quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and one of the messages to relatives was sent to Pierre Lorillard, Jr., at his Tuxedo villa, Keewaydin. The Fifth Avenue Hotel was selected after it had been planned to take the patient to Rancocas. This had to be abandoned because of alarming symptoms of exhaustion.

Dr. Kilroe was extremely anxious while the Deutschland was docking at Hoboken, as, although Mr. Lorillard was conscious, he could hardly articulate and was flushed and breathing stertorously. He appeared to be greatly emaciated. When the gangplanks were laid several friends of Mr. Lorillard went on board and to his cabin. Among them was Alfred S. Barnes of 11 Broadway. He did not attempt to speak to the afflicted man, who was put on a stretcher in his underclothes, covered with a rug, and taken to the ambulance. Dr. Kilroe accompanied him, and fast time was made to the hotel. Mr. Lorillard was taken to the ladies' entrance, on Broadway, and up the elevator to the second floor to Rooms 95 and 96, Room 94 being reserved for Dr. Kilroe. Mr. Lorillard endured the transit from the ship well, and was comfortable soon after he was put to bed. Very soon after his son and Dr. Flint were with him. Dr. Flint remained an hour.

Dr. Flint said at 1 o'clock this morning that Mr. Lorillard was slightly better than when taken to the hotel, but that he was still in a very dangerous condition.

"He is resting easily," said the doctor, "but is a very sick man. He is perfectly conscious and rational."

Pierre Lorillard's personality and affairs have been familiar to two continents for many years. He is the fourth of the New York family to bear the name of Peter or its French equivalent, a concession to the origin of the branch. He is chiefly remarkable as a multi-millionaire of generous nature and many gifts. He built up a fortune in the tobacco business, is the founder of Tuxedo Park, an ardent race horse breeder and turfman, and the winner of the English Derby with Iroquois in 1881. He built The Breakers at Newport, which he sold to Cornelius Vanderbilt, and fitted out, with the French Government, the two Charnay Franco-American archaeological expeditions which explored ancient centres of population in Central America and Yucatan. In recognition of this France made him a Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur, and subsequently promoted him to be an officer of the order.

It is related of Mr. Lorillard that when the Lorillard tobacco interests were merged into a corporation with him as President, at a salary of $75,000 a year, he resigned, giving, as a reason, that he was too busy to attend to the duties of the office. Socially, Mr. Lorillard is as well known in Europe as in the United States. His local clubs are: Union, Knickerbocker, New York Yacht, Tuxedo, Groller, St. Nicholas Society, and Huguenot Society. He married in 1858 Miss Emily Taylor, daughter of Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, who yesterday was at Southampton, L. I. Their surviving children are: Mrs. William Kent, Pierre, who married Miss Caroline J. Hamilton, and Mrs. Thomas Suffern Tailer.

Mr. Lorillard's Eden II won yesterday at Newmarket the Exeter Stakes of 200 sovereigns against seven competitors.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 A. M.—301 Mulberry Street; the Degnan-McLean Company; damage, $100.

1:20 A. M.—212 East Twenty-fifth Street; Wilhelmina Storr; damage, $10.

6:15 A. M.—Wolf and Union Streets; owner unknown; damage, $5.

6:55 A. M.—340 East Ninety-sixth Street; P. Mulligan; damage, $100.

9:20 A. M.—2,102 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $15.

11:50 A. M.—313 East Ninety-first Street; William Parks; damage, $150.

12:15 P. M.—301 West Forty-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $20.

1 P. M.—120 University Place; Riggs & Co.; damage slight.

1:45 P. M.—753 First Avenue; W. Smith; damage, $10.

2 P. M.—227 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

2:25 P. M.—675 Fifth Avenue; J. Brother; damage, $5.

3 P. M.—223 Madison Street; Sarah Sapero; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—1,659 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

4:40 P. M.—2,475 Eighth Avenue; Rosen Brothers; damage, $200.

5 P. M.—408 Lexington Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

5:30 P. M.—3,710 Third Avenue; M. Lyman; damage, $200.

8 P. M.—458 West Fifty-first Street; Charles Morgan; damage, $5.

8:30 P. M.—207 East Broadway; Louis Kahn; damage slight.

8:45 P. M.—31 Pitt Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

9 P. M.—440 Canal Street; Brumer & Co.; damage, $900.

9:10 P. M.—689 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

9:40 P. M.—56 Roosevelt Street; W. T. Fenteman; damage, $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 4.—The old icehouse and barn belonging to the Walter Ice Company, on Grove Street, were burned at 9 o'clock to-night. The property is uninsured and the loss will be between $30,000 and $40,000.

PENNSYLVANIA WON AGAIN

American Crew Easily Beat Thames Rowing Club at Henley.

WILL MEET LEANDER TO-DAY

Members of English Crew Scratched in Race Against Belgians to Save Themselves for Final Heat.

HENLEY, July 4.—In the second day of the Henley regatta, which ends to-morrow, the Americans, the oarsmen of the University of Pennsylvania, defeated the Thames Rowing Club, thus winning their second heat. As the Leanders defeated the Belgian crew, the Pennsylvanians will meet the Leanders in the final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup to-morrow.

The conditions were even better than yesterday, a bright, hot sun was shining, and there was no wind. There was a decided increase in the attendance, and American flags were very liberally displayed.

Soon after 11 o'clock the Leanders, paddling to the start for their race with the Belgians, and rowing splendidly, were loudly applauded along the course, but their reception was quite eclipsed by that given to the Americans, when a few minutes later they followed. The contrast in the style of the two crews, whom everybody expected to see fight it out in the final heat, was more marked than ever.

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS ALL THE WAY

There was only five minutes' difference between the two races, and no sooner had Umpire Willan sent the Leanders and Belgians off than Umpire Pitman's launch took its place to start the Americans and the Thames crew. The former seemed even more confident than yesterday. There was a capital start, and the Pennsylvanians had three-fourths of a length lead before the top of the island was reached. They rowed eleven strokes in the first quarter, twenty-two in the first half, and forty-one during the first minute. The Americans went away steadily and easily from that point, and dropped their stroke to thirty-eight. They did half the distance in 3:30. Their opponents did the half in 3:42. Opposite the Leander inclosure the Pennsylvanians were three lengths ahead, and, although they again eased considerably and the others spurted, the Thames men were never able to make up anything.

Passing the grand stand the Americans could not resist a little spurt, and they rowed past with a dozen strokes at the rate of forty-one to the minute. The Americans had a very friendly reception, and a number of their countrymen succeeded in giving them a very respectable college yell. The band played "The Belle of New York."

Ellis Ward, the American coach, who was in the umpire's launch, expressed himself as being thoroughly satisfied and confident. He said:

"I told them they must not make that spurt at the end, but I suppose they were so excited and pleased that they could not resist it. That was only paddling, but it gets us against Leander, and now we will do the best we can to make to-morrow another Fourth of July.

"Some people," added Ward, "wonder why our fellows do not spend their spare time running about Henley. We have our work cut out for us, and until that is done we do not want to spend any more time in the Thames Valley than possible. Old Ten Eyck told me when we first began to talk about coming to England that if I kept the crew on the hilltop Henley is as healthy as Saratoga. 'Malaria,' he said, 'is a mighty good excuse if beaten, but we never saw it.'

"Well, Pennsylvania has not got malaria, and is not going to get it. Dr. White said the crew stepped out of their boat as fresh as rain. Davenport (No. 3,) who was an invalid a few weeks before he left the United States, is as good as any one in the boat, and that is saying much."

The Leander-Belgian race was a hard one, but not so severe as expected. The Leanders got away with surprising rapidity at the rate of forty-three, and secured a bare length's lead at the top of the island. The Belgians soon struck a rapid gait and began to come up, but they could not catch the Leanders. Off Fawley Court, which they did in 3:24, the Leanders were again clear. Off the Grosvenor Club the Belgians spurted and nearly got up level. A splendid race home followed, the Leanders winning by a bare length.

The Leanders finished very strong, and, in the opinion of experts, they could have made much better time. On one point they all agreed, and that was that to-morrow's meeting between the Leanders and the Americans will be a desperate race. The Leanders have greatly improved. They now pull well together, and to-day's race will do them further good.

AMERICANS CHEER THE LOSERS.

There was some criticism yesterday because after the finish the Americans rowed straight to their boathouse and did not wait, as is customary, and rattle their oars in the rowlocks as a compliment to their opponents. The Americans to-day made ample amends. The moment the Thames crew crossed the line the Pennsylvania crew gave them a lusty college cheer, and then, paddling home, housed their boat and stood on the raft, again cheering the Thames crew as the latter housed their boat at the same place. The cheering was overheard on Henley Bridge, and the crowd which witnessed the scene began cheering the Pennsylvanians.

Four of the Leander's Grand Challenge Cup crew, Goldie, Etherington-Smith, Burnell, and Payne, turned out at 3:30 P. M. and beat the London Rowing Club easily and thoroughly in the first heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup for fours, winning by a length and a quarter. Payne and Burnell of the Leander were to have competed at 3 o'clock in the first heat for the Silver Goblets against the Belgian four, but they were scratched. The Belgians were aggrieved that Payne and Burnell were scratched from the race, and say that courtesy demanded that they be given satisfaction for to-day's defeat. Capt. Burnell of the Leander eight, who was to have stroked in the doubles against the Belgians, said:

"No, we are not going to row to-night. I won two finals to-day, and am taking no chances. I am saving myself for to-morrow, when I know we will have a tough game. I hate to have to abandon this race to the Belgians, but must do so in order to be in form to meet the dangerous Americans to-morrow."

At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning the Mayor and Corporation of Henley will give a breakfast to both the Pennsylvanians and Belgians in the Town Hall, and every preparation is being made to give both crews a royal send-off after their visit.

It is understood that Leander proposes to attempt to outrow Pennsylvania before reaching Fawley Court, believing that the Americans have not the staying qualities to stand the punishment of a hot start. When these reports were communicated to Coach Ward to-night the latter said:

"It makes little difference where Leander makes her spurt; Pennsylvania will be rowing all the time. We can't take our medicine at the start, in the middle, or at the finish. We have been rowing and not talking, and we are not going to talk until the flag falls at the finish to-morrow."

The results of the heats follow:

Grand Challenge Cup.—Third Heat—The Leander Rowing Club beat the Belgian crew by three-quarters of a length. Time—7:08.

Fourth Heat—Pennsylvania University beat the Thames Rowing Club by three lengths. Time—7:22.

Thames Challenge Cup.—Eighth Heat—Kingston Rowing Club beat the Royal School of Mines by a length and a half. Time—7:24.

Ninth Heat—Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat Worcester College, Oxford, by a length. Time—7:26.

Visitors' Challenge Cup.—Second Heat.—Caius College, Cambridge, beat New College, Oxford. Caius arrived alone. No. 3 of the New College crew broke his slide. Caius stopped, but the damage could not be repaired.

Third Heat—Balliol College, Oxford, beat First Trinity, Cambridge, by two lengths. Time—8:14.

Diamond Challenge Sculls.—Fourth Heat—C. V. Fox beat S. Muckaffe by a length and three-quarters. Time—8:46.

Fifth Heat—G. Ashe beat K. Johnson by two and three-quarter lengths. Time—8:52.

Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Third Heat—Eton beat Rodley College by two and one-quarter lengths. Time—7:33.

Fourth Heat—University College, Oxford, beat Worcester College, Oxford, by two lengths. Time—7:32.

The Wyfold Challenge Cup.—Fifth Heat—Christ College, Cambridge, beat the Thames Rowing Club by four feet. Time—8:12.

Sixth Heat—Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat the Kingston Rowing Club by a length. Time—8:00.

The Silver Goblets.—First Heat—The Belgians had a row over. The Leander crew was scratched.

Stewards' Challenge Cup.—First Heat—Leander beat London Rowing Club easily. Time—8:05.

Milk for Infants and Sick Children

IN THIS HOT WEATHER

buy the Century Milk Co.'s fresh cows' milk, modified or humanized to resemble mothers' milk.

Put up in four and eight ounce nursing bottles at low prices.

We invite physicians, nurses and the public to visit our laboratory, which is the most completely equipped in the United States for the bacteriological examination of milk. Dispensary service.

Send or call for our pamphlet on "Humanized Milk."

For out-of-town orders "Humanized Milk" is shipped packed in ice in special shipping cases, and will keep sweet for railway journeys.

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THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Thunderstorms, little change in temperature, winds southerly.

The hot wave still continues from the Rocky Mountains eastward, except in New England and the greater portion of the lake region, where winds from the ocean and lakes have considerably moderated the temperature. At Kansas City the maximum temperature of 104 degrees was the highest ever recorded at the station, the highest previous record having been 103 degrees, on Aug. 8, 1806. At Dodge, Kansas, the maximum was also 104 degrees; at Des Moines and Davenport 100 degrees; at Chicago and Washington it was 94 degrees; at Philadelphia, 92 degrees; at New York, 86 degrees, 8 degrees lower than on Wednesday; at Boston, 78 degrees, and at Louisville, 96 degrees.

As on Tuesday and Wednesday local thunderstorms during the afternoon over portions of the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and Upper Ohio Valley relieved the situation somewhat, but only temporarily.

There were also showers and thunderstorms from the upper lake region westward into the Dakotas, in Florida, and the southern portions of the Middle Gulf States. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather was generally fair, with higher temperatures.

Showers and thunderstorms will be quite general to-day from the slope region eastward, causing some moderation in the prevalent high temperatures, and they will probably continue to-morrow east of the Mississippi River. West of the Rocky Mountains fair weather will continue.

On the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and the lower lakes the winds will be fresh and mostly southerly to-day.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh and mostly southeast to southwest winds with cloudy weather and occasional showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST:

New England, partly cloudy, probably showers to-day and Saturday; winds mostly fresh southerly.

The District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, partly cloudy with local thunderstorms; not much change in temperature; fresh southerly winds, becoming variable, Saturday probably showers.

Virginia partly cloudy, with thunder showers in northern and western portions. Saturday showers, not so warm in southeast portions; variable winds.

North Carolina, generally fair; fresh southerly winds.

South Carolina, generally fair, except showers are probable to-day near the coast; fresh southerly winds.

West Virginia, partly cloudy weather, with thundershowers, to-day and probably Saturday; southerly winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy, probably thundershowers; variable winds, with squalls on the lakes.

Minnesota, thundershowers. Saturday, probably fair, with warmer in northeast portion; fresh easterly winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota, showers; warmer in central portion, Saturday probably fair; westerly winds.

South Dakota, fair in western, showers and cooler in eastern portion. Saturday fair; variable winds, mostly westerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	70	75	79
6 A. M.	69	75	77
9 A. M.	76	75	80
12 M.	82	80	87
3 P. M.	82	85	87
6 P. M.	78	80	86
9 P. M.	76	76	80
12 P. M.	73	76	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81¾
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date 1900	76
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

At 8 A. M. yesterday the barometer registered 29.89 inches and at 8 P. M. 29.78 inches. There was 89 per cent. of humidity at 8 A. M. and 76 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 86 degrees at 4:15 P. M. and the minimum 73 degrees at 8:15 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Dr. A. E. Rykert, Paris; Dr. Adelbert Salz, Prague; E. Jollinger, Zurich; William Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.

HOLLAND—Dr. J. H. Low, Chicago; Jules Cambon, French Minister, Washington; Angelo Benitoz-Casaus, Madrid, Spain; G. R. Arrias, Amsterdam, Holland; Gordon Bigelow, Milwaukee.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. M. Parkinson, Scotland; Sir B. and Lady Leach, Manchester, England; James Warnan, United States Consul at Munich, Bavaria.

SAVOY—Charles Edward Hooker, Jackson, Miss.; M. Sommer, Chicago.

MANHATTAN.—F. W. Graham, Asheville, N. C.; Maurice Talbot, Berlin; W. L. Ellis, Quincy, Ill.

MURRAY HILL—W. N. Haskell, United States Army; Robert W. Henderson, United States Navy.

PLAZA—S. Wiseman, Marshall, Texas; E. B. Milliken, Nassau, N. P.

NETHERLAND—J. Hubion Ashton, Washington; L. B. Baldwin, Chicago; M. Rautenberg, Calcutta.

IMPERIAL—E. N. Ferry, Lexington, Ky.; D. Obata, Japanese Imperial Council, Tokio.

VICTORIA—Senator W. O. Randolph, Los Angeles; Judge A. B. Hilton, Duluth; Prof. Butt Reese, Chicago.

GRAND—J. M. Trimble, Havana; Alfred Lorader, London; M. J. Richmond, Covington, Ky.

GILSEY—Constance Russell, London; F. C. Williams, Cleveland.

HOFFMAN—J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington; J. H. Morgan, London; A. H. Weber, Havana.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. E. Chekib Bey, Turkish Minister, Washington.

ASTOR—J. T. Robertson, Monroe, Ga.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks, suits, and waists, 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

White's Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind.; A. B. White, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Topliff, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; R. L. Topliff, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. E. Guggenheim, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry, 16 White Street; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Richardson & Knight, Jackson, Mich.; J. C. Richardson, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; J. S. McAnulty, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Levis, Zukowski Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. A. Tucker, flowers and feathers; S. Levis, ladies' hats and straw goods; G. Levis, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Kronskopf Millinery Co., Savannah, Ga.; S. Krouskopf, millinery; Hotel Albert.

O'Gorman, T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss Scofield, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Keith Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. Keith, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

Phillipsen, J., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss T. Stelbel, ladies' and infants' wear; 79 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Welles, J. E., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. B. Hughes, flannels and linings; Hotel Albert.

Eliasberg Bros., Selma, Ala.; H. Eliasberg, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Tobias, T., & Co., Murfreesborough, Tenn.; S. Tobias, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Morris, A. M., Houston, Texas; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Cook, Smith & Feldher, Jackson, Mich.; E. L. Smith, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MATTOON, Ill., July 4.—Fire last night destroyed the Demaree store and office building, the Sterling clothing house, a book store, and a furniture house. The loss is $75,000, and the insurance $45,000.

MILLINOCKET, Me., July 4.—The new Northern Hotel here was burned last night and many guests and employes had narrow escapes from death in the flames. Several of the employes were injured. The property loss will reach nearly $80,000, and only a small part of this amount is covered by insurance.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

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3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

BARG

The Wanamaker Store

Early Closing Hours— During the Summer, this Store will be closed at 5 o'clock daily, except Saturdays, when it will be closed at 12 o'clock Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

The Midsummer SALE Continues

YOU are disinterested, we are importunate; and our importunity is your opportunity.

That is the situation in a nutshell. Whether it is a day of hot sunshine, or torrents of rain, shopping here shall be profitable enough to pay you for time, trouble, and any inconvenience caused by adverse atmospheric conditions.

We shall not only have the store filled with stirring under-priced offerings, but they shall be on merchandise of the most desirable sorts—wearing apparel best suited to the hot season—outer wear and underwear for men, women and children; things to make the city or country home cool and pleasant.

The merchandise is exactly what you want right now. The prices are irresistibly low.

New and Important SHOE NEWS

Many manufacturers hold on to choice lots of Summer Shoes right up to July Fourth. They get a little more for those that they sell in the regular way; but they take bigger sacrifices on those that remain. This all helps to splendid shoe news here today. Several lots of superb Summer Shoes for men and women at almost ridiculous reductions.

Some lots are short of many sizes; but everyone can get well fitted somewhere in our Under-Priced Shoe Store.

These new lots today:

Men's Shoes—in Annex Store:

1,248 Pairs Men's Oxford Shoes at $2.65—
Not old styles or soiled or damaged shoes; but a choice lot right from the maker; Russia calf, patent leather, wax calf; the popular Varsity last, with well extended soles of proper weight.

630 Pairs Men's $2.50 Bicycle Shoes at $1.50—
You can ride a bicycle with any shoe, but to enjoy it rightly you need the regulation shoes laced to the toe. These are of tan kid and tan calf, and at the lowest price for which we ever sold shoes of equal quality.

460 Pairs $5 and $3.90 Shoes at $2.90—
From our regular stock; black wax calfskin; plain and with tips; all laced; splendid wearing, comfortable shoes. This is just a clean-up of stock.

Women's Shoes—Basement:

1,400 Pairs $3 Tan Shoes at $1.50—
Women's laced shoes of nut brown kid. Six hundred pairs of these have their first showing at this price today, and include both thin-soled sorts with Louis XIV. heels and the stouter shoes with military heels. All sizes to start.

2,200 $2 Kidskin Oxfords at $1.40—
Better values, because better styles, than we have yet shown; with patent leather or kid tips; straight front last; some with heavy soles and the mannish effect.

300 Pairs $3 to $4 Shoes and Slippers at $1—
Just a round-up of odd lots; mostly narrow widths, but the finest sorts are here: Bicycle boots, dancing slippers, Oxford shoes, walking boots; worth picking over, if you have slim feet.

Men's UNDERWEAR

Cool Kinds Under-Price

This is an offering of some of the most desirable hot-weather Underwear in our stock. Fine French Shirts and Drawers, just from the maker—open-mesh and cool; drawers generously cut in seat and legs; seats are re-inforced; sizes up to 50 inches.

These two lots:

At 50c each, instead of 75c—
Open-mesh cotton Underwear—Shirts have long or short sleeves; drawers, short or regular length inseams.

At 75c each, instead of $1—
Open-mesh lisle thread Underwear—Shirts have long or short sleeves; drawers, short or long inseams. Broadway.

BELTS and BUCKLES

At Little Prices

This is an offering that will likely make a flurry about the Main aisle counter that holds them today.

First is an assortment of Belt Buckles, in newest designs and pointed effects, in gilt and oxidized, plain and jeweled. Values range up to $1. Today choose for

Twenty Cents Each

Also a lot of White kid and calfskin Belts; regular price, 50c; now at 25c each. Main aisle.

To Help You Enjoy Your Lawn

Hammocks and swings for the cool, shady spots, or a pleasant corner of the piazza; tennis, croquet, tether ball, for your amusement and that of your guests. All these, and more, in excellent variety and at eminently moderate prices:

Lawn Tents, 5x5 ft., $3; 7x7 ft., $5.
Solid Comfort Reclining Chairs, of best tempered steel, $4.
Paris Lawn Swings; three sizes, $4.50, $6 and $9.
Home Comfort Swings, $9.
Golf Croquet, $10.

Croquet Sets, in great variety, 90c, $1.50, $2, $2.50, up to $12.
Hammocks, 75c to $28.
Tennis Racquets, 75c to $8.
Tennis Balls, 25c to 40c.
Tether Tennis; pole, ball and cord, $1.75.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or 76 E. 9th St.

Girls' Wash Dresses Reduced

Prices on many of these crisp, pretty wash dresses for girls have been dealt with in no gentle manner, as the following figures testify. Reductions, in some cases, reach half of the original values. Mothers will gladly grasp the opportunity to add one or two to their little daughter's collection of cool, dainty dresses for Summer wearing.

At $3, worth up to $6—Dresses of white lawn and pique.
At $5, worth up to $10—Dresses of lawn and organdy, variously made and trimmed with embroidery and lace.
At $7.50, worth up to $15—Handsome dresses of fine lawn and organdy; some for guimpe, others high neck; trimmings of ribbon, lace or embroidery.

Second floor, Ninth street.

RIBBONS for Sashes

The sash is "the thing" with the Summer dress; and it should have good long ends. The ribbon should be wide and soft, with a high lustre—in fact, exactly these offered today:

Soft-finish, high-lustre Grosgrain Ribbons, in two widths:

5¾ inches wide at 38c yard
6¾ inches wide at 50c yard

in white, cream, light blue, rose, violet, mais, cardinal, marine and brown.

Tenth street near elevators.

Sale of PARASOLS And UMBRELLAS

Defy the deadly darts of old Sol as best you can. Take the shady side of the street if it's possible, but carry your own shade for every moment that you must be in the sunshine.

The buying is a small matter now. We have made some important purchases at sharp concessions in price. Then we have radically reduced many prices in our own stocks.

Today the entire collection is arranged on counters in the Main aisle. Parasols, sun umbrellas and rain umbrellas offered at these new prices:

At $1.50, worth $2—
24-inch colored all-silk Umbrellas, with natural wood handles.

At $1.75, worth $2.50—
26-inch all-silk Umbrellas, with natural wood and sterling silver cap handles.

At $1.75, worth $2.25—
Men's 28-inch all-silk Umbrellas, with natural wood handles.

Fancy Silk Parasols—
Large variety, reduced from our regular stock:
$1.90, worth up to $3
$2.50, worth up to $4
$3.75, and $5, worth $5 to $12

Main aisle.

Summer Furnishings FOR MEN

We have eighteen hundred smart-looking, handsomely made *Plaited-Bosom Madras Shirts*, of the regular $1.50 quality, to sell at

One Dollar Each

today. The patterns are new and choice; the plaits are laid in careful manner; the shirt-making all the way through is of the high character that is to be expected from this manufacturer, who probably makes half the fancy shirts that we sell. Cuffs are attached or detached; there is wide variety of patterns and color combinations; all sizes from 14 to 17½. $1 instead of $1.50 each.

The man who is particular about his shirts will most appreciate this opportunity.

Men's Cambric Night Shirts, 50c—
A cool, delightful Summer sleeping garment—not to be despised for its little price. These are cut large and roomy; made of soft, cool cambric, fine, but strong. Some are plain white; others are trimmed. The manufacturer tells us that we are selling too good a night shirt for the money—that no other store does it. *But that's why we do it.* Sizes 15 to 18. 50c each.

Foulard Silk Scarfs at 25c—
Crisp, fresh scarfs, in bright new patterns—just out of the boxes, spic-and-span—not mussed up, or picked over. The new narrow four-in-hands and batswing ties, mostly in the subdued colorings in demand this season, though there are many gay patterns as well—navy blue-and-white aplenty of course. 25c each.

Broadway and Ninth.

Another Tempting Offering—

White SHIRT WAISTS

The thinnest, coolest, daintiest of Summer Shirt Waists—seven thousand of them ready today, crisp and new, right from the factory, at about

A Third Under-Price

Some are quite plain, others are very handsome—the variety is great enough to meet the wishes of all. The prices are quite remarkable, because these waists are having their greatest popularity just at the present moment.

All are handsomely made, in styles that have been admired all season. These prices:

At $1, worth $1.50—Shirt waists of white lawn, in 2 styles; full front, plaited and hemstitched; plaited back; or full front, trimmed with 4 rows of embroidery.

At $1.50, worth $2.25—Shirt waist of white lawn; full front, with 6 rows of embroidery and 4 hemstitched plaits.

At $1.75, worth $2.75—Shirt waists of white lawn; full front, with 6 rows of embroidery; surplice neck, rolling collar; neck and sleeves trimmed with lace.

At $2.25, worth $3.25—Shirt waists of white lawn; full front, with 6 rows of embroidery and 4 plaits; plaited back.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Colored Shirt Waists—
Of albatross, in black, light blue, old rose, pink, red and lavender; French back, plaited front forming a yoke, bishop sleeves; trimmed with small brass buttons; just the thing for seashore and mountain wear. Were $3.75 and $4.50; now $2.50.

Dressing Sacques—
Of white dotted Swiss muslin and plain lawn; French back and full front, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, fine embroidery, insertion, plaits and ribbon. Were $5 and $6.50; now $3.50 and $4.50. Many other styles 75c to $6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Summer Gloves For Women

Gloves are necessary, of course, hot or cool, rain or shine—not all the time, but sometimes all the time.

These are the best of the comfortable sorts:

Women's Suede Lisle Gloves, in tan, gray, mode, white and black, at 25c, 38c and 75c a pair.
Women's Kayser Double-tip Silk Gloves at 50c, 75c and $1 a pair.
Women's Lace Mitts, for short or long sleeves; black and white, at $1 to $3 pair.
Women's Black Silk Mitts, at 25c and 50c a pair.

Tenth street.

Women's 2-clasp Suede Lisle Gloves, in tan, gray, white and black, at 18c; value 25c.

Basement.

Boys' Summer Suits

Many a boy got his clothes smudged and singed in the fireworks yesterday. But he had a glorious time to grow up and tell about. It was worth it.

New clothes cost little today, anyway. For instance, these two groups for the little fellows of 2½ to 7 years.

Boys' Russian Blouse Suits, sizes for 2½ to 8 years; of striped chambray; in all the latest shades; exceptional values at 65c, 80c and $1 a suit.

Russian Blouse Suits, of blue, red, tan and olive serge and cheviots; sizes for 2½ to 7 years; values $4.50 to $5.50; now at $3 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

"Queen Mary" Face, Toilet and Talcum Powders

Face powders are now as much a necessity of the toilet as any in the long and lengthening list of Queen Mary products. Society which once viewed them askance, now frankly recognizes their value both in the hygienic and cosmetic senses—so frankly indeed that no toilet table is considered complete without its high quality face powders to suit any complexion.

THE BASIS

The basis of Queen Mary face powders is rice powder in a state of freshness and purity—no admixture of lead or bismuth or other hurtful ingredient; no grit—the powder is put through the finest bolting cloth, made of silk, and then delicately perfumed. In three colors, white, flesh and cream; 25c a box.

VIOLETTES DE PARIS

Violettes de Paris, another of our rice powders, exhales a delightful violet odor; white and flesh; 40c a box.

INFANT POWDERS

Medical men agree that nothing is more soothing to the delicate skin of infants than an impalpable powder. This is especially true in the season when prickly heat and such ailments most prevail.

Queen Mary Violet Powder is liked because it is cooling to the skin; and it is also much used as a toilet article by adults because of the readiness with which it absorbs perspiration.

QUEEN MARY TALCUM POWDERS

What is talcum? A soft greasy mineral found in various places in this country, and largely in South Carolina. There are various grades of it, but we have only one—the best. It is selected carefully, crushed, ground, screened, and then "air-floated"—the very atmosphere is made to assist in its process of refining it, after which comes the process of perfuming it, packing it, etc.

Queen Mary Talcum Powders are the most comforting thing we have; excellent after a bath, or after exercise, and good to soothe the skin when it is irritated.

Being a perfect absorbent of perspiration, it is very useful in Summer alike for old and young.

Borated Talcum Powder, 8c a box.

Carbolated Talcum Powder, an antiseptic preparation which destroys odors, 15c a box.

Talcum Powder, perfumed with rose, 15c a box.

Violet Talcum Powder, two sizes, 15c, 25c.

Double Violette Talcum Powder, 25c, 50c—gives out a splendid fragrance when rubbed upon the hands or body.

Talcum Without Perfume, in one pound boxes, 25c.

QUEEN MARY SACHETS

Mostly used in linen drawers and trunks—as our grandmothers used lavender:

Three Queen Mary odors—heliotrope, violet, white rose—in envelopes, 15c; in bottles, 25c.

Reine Marie, in envelope, 10c.

White Orris, large sized envelope, 25c; one pound packages, $1.

The new perfume, "London," 10c.

Florentine Orris, in packages, 25c.

Two Offerings of SHIRT-WAIST SUITS

Today, after the "Fourth," finds many women with new ideas of comfortable dress, suggested by the apparel of friends who have seen things which they had not. It is a time, too, when many women discover the need of more cool clothing. It is also a day for us to make unusual offerings in the way of low prices. The two items below amply illustrate the point.

At $3.50, worth up to $7.50—
Suits of plain or Mercerized linen suiting, and of chambray, in pink, gray and blue; all prettily trimmed; some with insertion; some with braid, others with cording.

At $5, worth up to $10—
Suits of chambray in various shades; of striped dimities and percales, and of linen suiting; made with deep sailor collar and trimmed with band of insertion. All very stylish in design.

Second floor, Broadway.

Cool DRESS STUFFS Half Price and Less

There is magic in the words "half-price"—particularly when coupled with such timely and tempting fabrics. Thousands of dresses will still be made and worn this Summer. Thousands of women of thrift and forethought will pick out dresses for next spring, while such pretty stuffs can be bought at such insignificant prices.

At 6¼c, regularly 12½c—
Printed figured Swiss Muslins, in a variety of designs in conventional figures, and stripes, in blue on white and white on blue grounds.

At 6¼c, regularly 12½c—
Printed Dimities—variety of patterns still good, in colored figures and stripes on white, and white figures and stripes on colored and black grounds.

At 8c, regularly 12½c—
Fancy Dress Ginghams in a variety of pretty corded stripes and checks in pink, light blue, dark blue, ox-blood, black and white.

At 10c, regularly 25c—
Printed Piques, in colored space and cluster stripes on white grounds, and white on navy blue.

At 12½c, regularly 25c—
Printed Irish Dimities, in a variety of good designs, in figures and stripes on black, navy blue and heliotrope grounds.

At 12½c, regularly 35c, 50c
Genuine Irish Linen Suitings, in mixtures of gray-and-white, brown-and-white, striped, and plain natural colored linen. The most serviceable fabric to be had today for the Summer outing skirt.

Rotunda, and Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

BRITONS AND AMERICANS AT JULY 4 CELEBRATION

Well-Known Men of Both Nations Attend Banquet in London.

SPEECH BY JAMES M. BECK

He Says the Supreme Court Has Vindicated America's Right to Acquire and Govern Territory.

LONDON, July 5.—Five hundred persons sat down last evening at the banquet of the American Society in London, given at the Hotel Cecil. It was a remarkable gathering. At the upper end of the great hall, interspersed between the members of the United States Embassy and prominent Americans, sat members of Parliament and representatives of Great Britain's loyal colonies, all participating with hearty goodwill in celebrating the one hundred and twenty-fifth birthday of the rebellious sister who founded a new empire in the Western world.

Morgan Richards presided. At his right sat Ambassador Choate and at his left the Right Hon. Robert W. Hanbury. Representatives of India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Cape Colony were present. Gen. Ian Hamilton, who might be taken sentimentally to represent all South Africa, was a prominent figure. Chancellor MacCracken of the University of New York was present, and scattered through the hall were representatives of all phases of progress in the United States.

The Chairman toasted King Edward, the toast meeting with a warm response from the audience, who sang the British national anthem.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, who proposed the health of President McKinley, said in the course of his speech:

"Despite the traditional prejudice, which happily has been weakening during the past century, it is now well recognized that no other nation can sustain the relation to Great Britain which the United States now holds, and, fortunately for the world, Great Britain and the United States now hold the world's peace in the hollow of their hands."

Three cheers were then given for President McKinley ,and these were thrice repeated, after which an additional three were given for Old Glory at the suggestion of James M. Beck, United States Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. Hanbury, proposing a toast to the United States Ambassador, referred gracefully to the sympathy and joy of the British people in connection with Mrs. McKinley's illness and recovery, adding that the same sympathy, tempered with the most profound sorrow, was extended upon the death of Adelbert S. Hay, "whose faithful and effective service to British citizens in South Africa will be remembered in Great Britain as long as the memory of the South African war endures."

Turning to more material questions, Mr. Hanbury paid a warm compliment to the United States Department of Agriculture, "whose progressive work has enabled the British people to feast daily at the overflowing table of America, no less surely than the British guests are feasting here to-night." Speaking as a member of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Hanbury said he regretted greatly "the inability of purse that has prevented the British Government from doing as effective work for the benefit of our own farmers."

Ambassador Choate, in replying, referred to the marvelous material prosperity of the United States. He reminded his British hearers that at the inception of the American Republic the best Parliamentary friends and defenders of the struggling Colonies enunciated principles that had ever since guided Great Britain in dealing with her Colonies.

Mr. Beck, in responding to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate," after some introductory remarks concerning the growth of the American Republic and its position in the family of nations, spoke in part as follows:

"The presence of our distinguished kinsmen to-night reminds us that no nation has been more quick or generous to recognize the growing greatness of America than that at whose hearthstone we are privileged to be. How could it be otherwise? The mother that would not be proud of such a child would indeed be unnatural, and well may the child be proud of such a mother, with her brow regal with achievements of immortal honor."

Referring to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the insular cases, Mr. Beck said:

"Unquestionably the Supreme Court was called upon to apply the principles of the Constitution to conditions of which the fathers of the Republic never dreamed; but it by no means follows that this application was not within both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution. That inspired compact was, as Jefferson said, 'made for the living and not for the dead.' It is of the utmost importance that we should remember this at a time when the Republic is entering upon a new and most important phase of Constitutional development. While such development can only proceed under and within the Constitution, yet, as the conditions which call for an exercise of Constitutional powers change with the progress of the centuries, necessarily the true powers of the Constitution—new latent—must from time to time be disclosed and developed. The power given to Congress to govern the Territories probably meant nothing more to the founders of the Republic than the control of what was then known as the Northwest Territory. But, with the majestic advance of the Nation to its due place in the family of States, this power to acquire and govern territory has received its vindication in the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, which will make it possible for the United States, without injury to themselves, and in the interests of human progress, to exercise that influence in the councils of the world which is due to the greatness of the Nation. I may venture my opinion that in nothing the American people have done in recent years is there any reason to fear adverse judgment by the exalted standards established by Jefferson."

Evidence of the ever-growing interest in things American is to be found in the fact that every London paper this morning publishes a full report of the speeches at the banquet. Several devote editorials to the subject, echoing an observation of Mr. Choate to the effect that the Fourth of July has now become international, and to a large extent an Anglo-American festival.

The Standard says:

"The speeches at the Paris banquet remind us that we are not the only people on terms of close friendship with the United States; yet no other nations can be linked together in the same intimacy that unites the two Anglo-Saxon communities."

Reviewing the immense progress of the United States, The Standard continues:

"With the buoyant strength of youth the Americans are meeting us on our own grounds. They are beating us not merely in commerce, but in our favorite sports and pastimes; but, as we bear our successes with equanimity, so we endure defeats without bitterness, since we regard the American triumphs with more pride than chagrin. It is not like being beaten by foreigners."

It is the increasing probability of the Pennsylvanians carrying off the Grand Challenge Cup which inspires these reflections.

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial, in a similar vein, says:

"The subdued exultation of Mr. Choate's speech is largely due to events at Henley. We hope that if Leander is defeated the country will accept the blow with fortitude, although it would be harder to bear than even the American victories on the turf."

Both The Standard and The Daily Chronicle echo yesterday's Times, dwelling on the noble use to which American millionaires put their wealth by liberally endowing universities and similar public institutions, and bewailing the absence of a similar spirit in Great Britain. The Daily Chronicle says:

"This is a practical reflection, which should make the Fourth of July as stimulating here as it is in America."

BANQUET IN PARIS.

M. Millerand, French Minister of Commerce, Speaks on the Social Problems of the New Century.

PARIS, July 4.—The United States Embassy and Consulate and a majority of the American business houses and stores here were decorated to-day with the Stars and Stripes and the French tricolor, hung together.

Most of the American residents and visitors attended the open reception of the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, in the afternoon.

The annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris was given to-night at the Hôtel du Quai d'Orsay and was in every way a most successful affair. The hall was prettily decorated with flowers and banners. The French Minister of War sent a military band and a detachment of the Republican Guards, who lined the staircase and were drawn up behind the table of honor, where their handsome uniforms provided an effective background.

Mr. Kimball, Chairman of the Chamber, who presided, pointed out in a neatly turned speech, that the soundest basis for the success of American commercial enterprise in France was mutual good will, which could only be developed by concessions on both sides. He expressed regret that the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce who attended the recent banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of London, were unable to remain for to-day's ceremony in Paris.

Gen. Porter, the United States Ambassador, spoke of the work of the Chamber of Commerce, saying it had done much to facilitate the task of diplomacy in cultivating friendly relations between the two countries. He said the new century, which had begun as the century of commerce, would witness an immense moral advancement and increase of material prosperity among both nations.

Referring to the presence of M. Millerand, French Minister of Commerce, he described him as an old ally, and in an eloquent peroration he extended a greeting from the land of Washington to the nation of Lafayette. "The flags of the two nations are symbolical of liberty," he exclaimed, "and I hope the ruthless hand of discord will never rend them asunder."

M. Millerand, who made the speech of the evening, which was devoted to pointing out the mutual aims of the two peoples, said in part:

"During the last quarter of the nineteenth century a pact of amity was sealed between the two nations, which I hope will never be torn up. The century concluded with the apotheosis of the Exposition of 1900, to which America so effectively and brilliantly contributed.

"Our two nations are marching together at the head of progress, both proclaiming the principles of liberty, which assure to every people the right of self-government. Political problems are scarcely resolved when we are confronted with social problems. The twentieth century is pregnant with problems and aspirations.

"It is the noble mission of the two republican nations to endeavor in peace by serious work to solve these problems and to realize these aspirations, by inspiring themselves with a common ideal of fraternity and justice. Let us unite to conquer all forms of social injustice and to direct the progress of social evolution for the greater welfare of mankind. Our victory is certain, as the right will always triumph." [Prolonged applause.]

Senator Depew, in a speech in his usual humorous vein, said it was significant of the importance the United States had assumed in the politics of the world that no Cabinet considered any question without inquiring the opinion of America. He pooh-poohed the possibility of a commercial and industrial alliance in Europe against America.

J. W. Alexander, on behalf of the New York Chamber of Commerce, expressed the hope that reciprocity would become a fact which would bind closer the two liberty-loving republics, already united in sympathy.

CELEBRATIONS IN CUBA.

Santiago Commemorated Destruction of Cervera's Ships Wednesday and Independence Day Yesterday.

HAVANA, July 4.—The Fourth of July was observed among the United States troops by a field day at Camp Columbia, where there was a large attendance of Americans and Cubans.

All the military offices were closed.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, July 4.—This city has enjoyed two days of celebration, conducted on the most elaborate scale since the war. Yesterday, the anniversary of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, there was a yacht excursion to the Spanish wrecks, where a salute was fired and an oration delivered by a loyal Spaniard on the wreck of the Almirante Oquendo.

The speaker said he was sorry that the grand ships of the Spanish Navy had been destroyed, but he declared himself greatly pleased with the administration of the Americans, and asserted that the outcome of the war would be beneficial to Cuba.

To-day there was a most interesting demonstration by the Americans. The Cubans participated, and a crowd of several thousand, by unanimous vote, declared that the Fourth of July ought to be a permanent holiday throughout the Cuban Republic.

To-night a banquet was given at the Cosmopolitan Club, and a display of fireworks followed.

The Day Celebrated in Peking.

PEKING, July 4.—The Fourth was celebrated here to-day by the United States Legation Guard with athletic games and fireworks. The German Minister, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, gave a dinner at the German Legation to the officers of the American guard. Commissioner Rockhill and the members of the United States Legation celebrated the day at the Summer legation in the hills.

IN OTHER FOREIGN CITIES.

BERLIN, July 4.—The United States flag is to-day floating over the Embassy, the Consulate, and many private buildings. A number of the American residents went on a picnic to Grünau.

No receptions were held by either Ambassador White, who has just moved to the Palace Hotel; Secretary of Embassy Jackson, or Consul Gen. Mason.

ROME, July 4.—A brilliant Independence Day reception was held to-day by the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Lewis M. Iddings, and was attended by a number of distinguished persons.

Mrs. Iddings and Mrs. H. de Castro, wife of the United States Consul General, received.

COPENHAGEN, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated here by the dressing with flags of all the Danish ships in the harbor. Salutes were fired from the forts, and a reception, given on board the United States training ship Hartford, was attended by the Danish authorities and a number of American tourists.

Several Danish warships, when passing the Hartford, played "The Star Spangled Banner," and the Hartford replied by playing the Danish National Anthem.

To-night the harbor was illuminated and the band from the Hartford played at Tivoli Garden. When the band finished playing the crowd cheered long and enthusiastically for President McKinley.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 4.—American residents from all over the Island assembled to-day at the Port Antonio headquarters of the United Fruit Company, and celebrated the Fourth of July with great enthusiasm.

"JES' A HORSE PISTILE."

"What is that? Where did you get it? How did you ever manage to carry and fire it?" were some of the questions which Magistrate Meade put to John Taylor, colored, in the West Side Police Court, yesterday morning.

Taylor was a prisoner and was accompanied by a weapon that looked like a pirate's standby. It was fully a foot and a half in length and had a bore about an inch in diameter. The prisoner was charged with unlawfully discharging this thing in honor of the day at Sixty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue. He was arrested by Policeman Quinn of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

"It sounded like a stick of dynamite, your Honor," said the officer.

"It's jes' a horse pistile," remarked the prisoner.

"It looks as though it might have been carried by a horse marine to shoot whales with," interposed the Court.

Taylor was fined $5 and his curious and antiquated weapon was confiscated.

KILLED BY HIS SON'S PISTOL.

Leonard Banderhoodt, fifty years old, was killed yesterday in front of his home, 518 East New York Avenue, Brooklyn, by the accidental discharge of his son's revolver, which he was oiling.

The younger Banderhoodt, who is twenty years old, was contributing to the noisy celebration of the day by firing off the revolver in front of the house. Something went wrong with the pistol and it failed to explode. The elder Banderhoodt took the weapon and without removing the cartridges started to oil the trigger. The trigger snapped and the weapon was discharged. The ball entered Banderhoodt's head and he fell dead at his son's feet.

When the young man realized what had happened he fell in a faint beside his father's body.

Our Famous Stock

represents the most popular fabrics milled. Our designing department is in charge of the highest paid and most expert talent obtainable. We ask you to pay for high-grade work, but do not require you to pay for heavy losses on a promiscuous credit ledger.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

FUN WITH THE EASY CHAIRS IN THE PARKS

Holiday Crowds Take Possession and Refuse to Pay.

Make Facetious Remarks to the Hapless Attendants, Who, However, No Longer Appeal to the Police.

Commissioner Murphy's order to the park police to arrest no persons occupying the nice green easy chairs of the Comfort Chair Company, shadily disposed in Central and Madison Square Parks, without paying for that privilege, unless disorderly, made life one long and weary burden to the gray-uniformed attendants of the company yesterday.

To the holiday crowds spending the day in town the order brought much joy and a scarcely praiseworthy desire to have fun with the guardians of the chairs. They proceeded to do this in large numbers and individually. The order was construed by many as a virtual permission to all who desired to sit down with impunity. About everybody who felt like it occupied one of Oscar F. Spate's comfortable cane-bottomed easy chairs, disposed out of the reach of the 80-degree sun's rays, for variable lengths of time. But when asked to part with 5 cents in current coin for this privilege—well, that was another matter. Some swore. Some "jollied" the attendants, perspiring and protesting. Some pleaded ignorance and got up. Few produced the requisite nickel.

The chairs in Madison Square Park are ranged along the shady walk from Seward's Statue nearly to the fountain, and along the Twenty-sixth Street side of the park, near Madison Avenue. These chairs occupy the places of the free park benches, removed some time ago at the request of the residents of the neighborhood, who complained of the language and actions of the nightly frequenters of this portion of the park. Yesterday a small percentage of the chairs were occupied along toward 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the sun was getting in good work among the free benches. Not one of the green easy chairs was in the glare of the sun.

The legitimate occupants of the "pay chairs" were well-dressed old men and old women, and an occasional woman with a small child. Other passing occupants were those who desired to sit as long as they could without paying, and who did. They were of both sexes. An individual would comfortably dispose himself or herself in a shady spot, and after the lapse of a few minutes either one of the two men attendants or their small boy assistant would ask for the toll of 5 cents. A conversation punctuated with airy persiflage would ensue, while an appreciative crowd gathered at the fountain would listen with delight:

"Five cents, please."

"What? Ain't this a free country?"

"Yes, but these chairs—"

"This is a public park, ain't it?"

"Yes, but these chairs—"

"Well, you don't get no 5 cents from me. See?"

"Very well; you'll have to move on, then."

"Not much. Go call a cop."

The attendant would then walk off in search, ostensibly of a policeman, and the sitter, having enjoyed his brief spell of notoriety, would shortly arise and leave.

In Central Park it was different. Three attendants looked after the several hundred chairs there. They were placed along the Mall, at the Fifty-ninth Street entrance at Fifth Avenue, and near the Seventy-second Street and Eighth Avenue entrance, and along the East Drive. Although the Park crowd was small for a holiday crowd, the hundreds who were there took an especial interest in the green-painted chairs. As on Madison Square, few of the seats were occupied by paying sitters. These latter were mostly old men and women. The non-paying occupants were young men and women and small boys. They had a good time.

"Come on Bill," Susan or John would say to his or her chum or chums, "let's sit on the shady green chairs. The 'cops' don't care. Murphy and Clausen are both trying to run them. Say, ain't this fun?"

The Mall was the favorite spot for excursions like this. The attendant here appeared at intervals.

"I've been here an hour," said one free sitter to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "and I have not paid a cent. Neither have these people on this side and most of those opposite."

The sitters would rest undisturbed at the various locations until the attendant spotted them. He would then be "jollied" and abused, according to the mood of the person of whom he demanded the required 5 cents. In the end the sitters got up and moved on to the next stand, where they would occupy more seats and repeat the performance. The police were not asked by the attendants to interfere. The crowd was, as a whole, too good-natured. Some of the chairs on the East Drive have been maliciously cut across the seats, but, on the whole, relatively few have been damaged.

Veteran Sergt. Kenney of the Park police said that his men hadn't been appealed to to referee any arguments during the day. He rather thought the chairs were a good idea, and said so.

"From a police standpoint, they are not half bad," he said. "But if the people raising a hue and cry about paying for these chairs want to help the poor people, why don't they get after the people who charge 10 cents a half hour for three-legged benches on the beach at Coney Island? Anyway, who wants to sit on a bench that a dirty, unwashed old bum has been sitting and sleeping on? Then, too, when the music plays up here there are people of a certain nationality who send their children or relatives in here early in the day, with their lunch, that they may get the choicest seats near the band stand and keep them."

MR. WU AT PHILADELPHIA.

Chinese Minister Chief Orator at Independence Day Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The Chinese Minister Wu Ting-Fang was orator at the municipal celebration of Independence Day, and the friendly reception given the distinguished guest must have allayed all fears for his safety despite the fact that he had received an anonymous letter threatening him with bodily harm. When Minister Wu appeared on the speakers' stand in Independence Square he was accompanied by two detectives, who had been assigned as a special body guard during his stay in this city. But from all outward appearances the services of the detectives could easily have been dispensed with. When the Chinese diplomat stepped to the front of the platform a rousing reception was given him.

Minister Wu began with an expression of his gratification of the honor shown him and regret over the circumstances which prevented his acceptance of a similar invitation a year ago. Referring to the day, he sketched the many important events which had occurred upon its anniversaries. His closing tribute to the United States was as follows:

"This nation, it seems to me, has not sprung into existence without a manifest destiny. There must be some noble ends for which the independence of the United States was established. It was to demonstrate to the world what great good to mankind a free and independent people can do; to establish "a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," to preserve law and order; to treat all people alike with fairness and justness; to do away with selfish and clannish feeling; to make American patriotism synonymous with fair play, with the love of mankind, with freedom and liberty in accordance with law and justice. By pursuing these ends this Republic will become the greatest power upon the earth, and you citizens of this great country will be more than ever respected and loved by all."

SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. 18TH ST.

Will Offer To-Day in *Table Glassware.*

Tumblers, full size, best crystal glass, fluted bottoms, special for to-day, per dozen, at 19

Tumblers, full size, thin blown glass, very handsomely engraved, assorted designs, regularly sold at, per dozen, 70c.; special, for to-day, per dozen, at 48

Water Bottles: Perfection Bottle, can be taken apart, cleaned, and filled with ice; regularly sold at 60c.; special for to-day at 43

Jelly Tumblers, finest quality of glass, tight tin tops, regularly sold at, per dozen, 30c.; special for to-day, per dozen, at 21

Lemonade Sets, best quality Bohemian glass, handsomely decorated, large Jug, six Glasses and embossed Tray, complete, regularly sold at $1.25; special for to-day at 68

(Basement.)

SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. 18TH ST.

Will Offer To-Day in *Groceries.*

Salmon, Fancy Salmon Steaks, lb.,	11	Clam Chowder: E. C. Burnham's New England Clam Chowder, 3-lb. can,	15
Selected Long Island Porgies, Flounders or Weak Fish, lb.,	5	Rice: 5 lbs. choice Carolina Rice,	14
Lamb: Hindquarters Choice Canada Spring Lamb, lb.,	11	Flavoring Extracts: Concentrated Extract of Lemon and Vanila, 1-lb. bots., Vanila, 60c.; Lemon,	50
Fancy Porterhouse Steaks, cut from native cattle, lb.,	18	Sardines: La Tour's Imported Sardines, 1-4's, can,	10
Uneeda Biscuits or Milk Crackers, 2 pkges.,	5	Sliced Peaches: Served with cream, luncheon size, can,	10
Pineapples: Ripe luscious Indian River Pineapples, each,	9	Coffee: Golden Santos, fresh roasted daily, lb.,	14
Milk: "Fern" brand Condensed Milk, can,	6½	Salmon: "Arch Rock" choice Alaska Red Salmon, can,	12
Victor Rolled Oats: 2-lb. pkg.	5	Hazel (bitter) Orange Marmalade, 1-lb. glass,	15
Bar-le-duc Jelly, genuine, imported, half price,	10	Tea: Your choice of our rich, fragrant flavored Green, Black or Blended Tea, 3-lbs., $1; lb.,	38
Armour's Potted or Deviled Ham or Tongue, can,	4	Cheese: State Cream Cheese, pound,	10
Delicatessen: Mild Sugar-Cured Ham or Corned Beef, sliced, lb.,	25	Soap: Procter & Gamble's "Lenox" Soap, 5 cakes,	16
Lemons: Large juicy Messina Lemons, doz.,	14		
Prunes: Strictly fancy Santa Clara Fruit, 4 lbs.,	25		

(Fourth Floor.)

SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. 18TH ST.

Offer for Friday and Saturday *Big Cigar Bargains.*

Imported Manuel Garcia, Conchas Selectos, box of 50 for	4.50
La Espartana, Clear Havana Conchas, box of 50 for	2.50
La Francesca, Key West Clear Havana Perfectos, box of 25 for	2.50
Reina Viola, Conchas Perfectos, box of 50 for	2.25
La Simpatica, Clear Havana Conchas Especiales, box of 50 for	2.15
Robert Bonner, Perfectos, box of 50 for	1.95
Cremo Perfectos, box of 50 for	1.70
Lucke's Imports, box of 50 for	1.50
Cuban Belle Regalias, box of 50 for	1.00
Victor Dewey Cigar, box of 50 for	75

Mail Orders Filled.

(Main Floor, Rear, 18th St.)

SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. 18TH ST.

Will Offer To-Day in *Women's Wrappers and House Dresses.*

Women's House Wrappers, of percale, in light and dark patterns, very full skirt, neat waist effects; special for to-day at 89

Women's Wrappers, in pretty light and medium patterns, trimmed waist and ruffle on skirt; special for to-day at 55

(Second Floor.)

SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. 18TH ST.

Will Continue To-Day the *Double Value Shoe Sale*

The big sale continues to be successful. New goods are being constantly added to replace broken lots, so that everybody can depend upon getting the size and width needed in good, stylish Summer Shoes and Oxfords, at half regular prices. Here are sample offerings for to-day (Bargain Friday):

Women's Shoes and Oxfords, at 98c, 1.25, 1.45 and 1.95

Men's Shoes and Oxfords, at 1.45, 1.95, 2.35 and 2.85

Also,

Misses' and Children's Shoes at greatly reduced prices.

(Main Floor, Centre.)

SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. 18TH ST.

Will Offer To-day in *Women's Bathing Suits.*

Women's Bathing Suits, of Sicilian cloth, in black only, with sailor collars and revers neatly braided; special for to-day at 3.95

Women's Bathing Suits, of blue brilliantine, elaborately trimmed with white braid; special for to-day at 4.95

(Second Floor, 19th St.)

SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. 18TH ST.

Will Offer To-Day in *Odd China.*

Plates of all sizes, handsomely decorated, gold traced; Soup, Breakfast and Tea Plates, regularly sold at 15c. and 20c.; special at 9

Cups and Saucers, very handsomely gold traced, regularly sold at 18c.; special for to-day at 9

Salad or Berry Bowls, fine china, handsomely decorated, gold traced, regularly sold at 35c.; special for to-day at 19

(Basement.)

SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. 18TH ST.

Will Offer To-Day in *Wash Fabrics.*

Fine Batiste and Satin Stripe Lawns; regular 12 1-2c. quality; reduced for to-day to, per yard, 8

Imported Organdies—Navy blue ground in white stripes and figures; regular 15c. per yard quality, reduced for to-day to 8

The balance of our yard wide Percales and Madras Cloths, regular 12 1-2c. per yard qualities, reduced for to-day to 6½

The balance of our Cotton Challies and Foulardines, formerly on sale at 10c. a yard, reduced for to-day to 5

Short lengths of Figured Mulls, Dimities and Batistes, specially reduced for to-day to 5

Short lengths of Bohemian Madras, Aberfoyle Ginghams and Imported Piques; worth 15c. and 19c. a yard; reduced for to-day to 6

(Main Floor, Centre.)

SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. 18TH ST.

Will Offer To-day in *Women's Aprons.*

Women's White Lawn Aprons, extra large, with deep hem and tucks; special for to-day at 19

(Second Floor.)

SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. 18TH ST.

Will Offer To-Day in *Wines and Liquors.*

Old Crow Whiskey, bot.,	59	Pure California Port and Sherry, gal.,	85
Pepper Whiskey, bot.,	47	Monongahela, gal.,	2.35
Mt. Vernon Rye, full qt. bot.,	75	Monticello, gal.,	2.85
California Claret, gal.,	65	Finch's Golden Wedding, gal.,	3.00
Maryland Rye Whiskey, gal.,	2.00		

(Fourth Floor.)

WAR DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Balfour Offends Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman—Mr. Brodrick Admits Boers Mean to Fight On.

LONDON, July 5.—In the House of Commons last night an acrimonious discussion arose between the Radicals and the Government on the South African war, Mr. Lloyd-George and others violently denouncing the Government's war policy.

William H. K. Redmond (Nationalist) reminded the Government that the day was Independence Day beyond the sea and that British statesmen were now glad to "claim kinship with and sing hosannas to great, independent America." The American anniversary, Mr. Redmond insisted, ought to be a lesson to the Ministers.

The Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, the War Secretary, amid continual disorder and interruption from the Irish benches, reproached the pro-Boer Radicals with prolonging the war by encouraging the Boers to a vain resistance.

He announced that the Government had just received news that Commandant General Louis Botha had permission in June to communicate with Mr. Krüger, the result being a meeting at which Gen. De Wet, Gen. Botha, and others decided to continue the war and to accept no terms short of independence. Mr. Brodrick added that the Government's resolution was still unshaken and that great progress had been made in the war during the last three months.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (the Liberal leader,) who supported the Radical attack, said the Government should endeavor to conciliate brave opponents.

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour (Government Leader) protested vigorously against the pro-Boer attitude of the Opposition, asserting that it prolonged the war and inflicted untold suffering upon an innocent population. He taunted Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman with having long sat upon the fence, but with having finally made up his mind, and descended on the pro-Boer side.

Sir Henry leaped up and angrily exclaimed that Mr. Balfour might call him what he liked, but that he had no right to use a term intended to be offensive.

Mr. Balfour thereupon said he would willingly withdraw the term "pro-Boer" if it were offensive. Continuing his speech, he said it was not Europe or the United States which encouraged the Boers to resist, but that the chief encouragement was contributed by the speeches of the members of the Opposition in the House of Commons.

The debate was adjourned.

LIBERALS AGAIN UNITED.

"Asquith Revolt" Ended—Party Definitely Committed to a Pro-Boer Policy.

LONDON, July 5.—The so-called "Asquith revolt" in the Liberal Party has already collapsed. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has withdrawn his accusation of jealousy, and the followers of Mr. Asquith have decided to attend the meeting of the Liberal Party next Tuesday and to vote confidence in Sir Henry.

This is probably the outcome of the failure to draw Lord Rosebery into taking sides in the quarrel.

The Liberal Party as a whole is now more than ever committed to a pro-Boer policy.

KING EDWARD'S TITLE.

Bill to be Introduced in the Commons Changing It So as to Refer More Clearly to the Whole Empire.

LONDON, July 5.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, announced that a bill would shortly be introduced, changing the title of the King so as to more clearly recognise his sovereignty over the entire British Empire.

King Edward's title is at present: "Edward, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."

Soon after the King's accession leading Canadians expressed the hope that his title would be modified so as to include some reference to the Dominion, while at the recent celebration in Australia of the foundation of the Federation a similar desire was expressed with regard to that portion of the empire.

Favorable replies to the representations from these colonies were made by the British Government. Whether South Africa is to be specially referred to in the new title has not been announced. At Pretoria last Jan. 28 Lord Milner proclaimed King Edward "Supreme Lord of and over the Transvaal," but this designation is not a part of his Majesty's general title.

It is a somewhat strange coincidence that the last time the title of the ruler of Great Britain was changed was exactly one hundred years ago. Up to that time the title of George III. was "King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, &c., Defender of the Faith."

The word "title" used in the foregoing means that used for ordinary administrative purposes. For special occasions there are other forms, some of them being of enormous length. Queen Victoria was sometimes designated as "Her Most Excellent Majesty Alexandrina Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India."

RUSSELL TRIAL POSTPONED.

The Earl Obtains an Extension to Aug. 6, but His Lawyers Regard the Delay as Insufficient.

LONDON, July 4.—The petition of Earl Russell for a postponement of his trial was presented at a special session of the House of Lords this morning. The petition for postponement was granted and the hearing was adjourned until Aug. 6.

Lord Russell and his counsel occupied seats outside the bar of the House, while the Earl's second wife, formerly Mrs. Somerville, was seated in the box of Black Rod, Gen. Sir Michael Biddulph. After the ordinary opening ceremonies of the House of Lords, Earl Russell himself approached the bar and handed the petition to a clerk, who read the document.

Counsel for Lord Russell, in supporting the application, suggested that his Lordship's proceedings in Nevada had been approved by high legal authority in the United States. He added that evidence in regard to the decree and domicile in Nevada could only be obtained in America, and must be prepared with great fullness and care.

The Attorney General opposed the postponement. He said Judge Curler of Nevada was an essential witness, and he must be back home at the end of August. Therefore, if the application were granted possibly the prosecution would collapse.

After consultation the Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) announced that an adjournment was granted to Aug. 6, but no further delay would be permitted.

It is said to be quite possible that Lord Russell will elect to stand trial on the original date, July 18, as his lawyers consider the extension of time quite insufficient for obtaining the evidence it is desired to collect in Nevada.

MAY BUY FERNANDO PO.

Germany Has Secured from Spain an Option on the Island, Which Faces the Kameruns Territory.

BERLIN, July 4.—It is learned authoritatively that Germany has secured from Spain a purchase option upon the Island of Fernando Po, facing the Kameruns territory (German West Africa.)

A committee has been formed in Berlin for the colonization and fructification of the island.

Fernando Po, in the Gulf of Guinea, is one of the most beautiful small islands in the world. It is forty-five miles long and from five to fifteen miles broad, and rises by regular slopes to two peaks, the taller of which is 9,350 feet high. The coasts of the island are rocky and steep, and the interior entirely mountainous.

A great portion of the island is covered with dense forests of valuable timber. The cultivated products are coffee, cotton, and yams, the last being the principal food of the natives. The island contains many wild goats and sheep, and is celebrated for its monkeys, which exist in great abundance, and some of which are of great size.

A British Baptist settlement, Clarence Town, formerly existed at the northeast end of Fernando Po, but was bought out by the Spaniards.

SPANISH BOND CONVERSION.

It Marks Collapse of the Attempt to Transfer Liability for Cuban and Philippine Securities.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The action of the Madrid authorities, as reported in the press dispatches, looking to the conversion of the Cuban and Philippine bonds into another and more regular form of security, is regarded here as marking the final collapse of the long-cherished purpose on the part of the bondholders to have these securities recognized and assumed by the Cuban Government in the case of Cuba and by the United States Government, or perhaps by the Philippine insular Government, in the case of the eastern archipelago.

At Paris the Spanish Peace Commissioners made desperate efforts, first to have the United States assume liability for the bonds, and, failing in that, to have the subject left in such shape as to permit another attempt in that direction later on. The United States Commissioners positively refused to admit into the treaty of peace any language tending to recognize any obligation on America's part for these bonds. The protocols, however, have been regarded by the bondholders as affording hope for a more favorable outcome at a later date.

Though known as Cuban and Philippine bonds, these securities were, actually issued by the Spanish Government, and in the case of Cuba the funds realized from their sale were used to try to suppress the rebellion.

A large amount of the bonds is held by French, German, and English capitalists, and naturally their Governments felt an interest in having liability assumed by a strong Government like the United States.

With these bonds, amounting to many millions, eliminated from the question, there remain outstanding as possible obligations in the case of Cuba only the bonds issued by the insurrectionary Government and some municipal indebtedness, while in the case of the Philippines some city debts and small subsidies represent all the indebtedness.

EXPECT FURTHER UPRISINGS.

BERLIN, July 4.—A dispatch from China to the Volks-Zeitung says that, according to advices received at mission headquarters, many missionaries have returned to the interior of Shan-Tung Province, where they were well received by the Chinese. The indemnities for missions destroyed and Chinese Christians killed have been nearly all regulated and paid, but the missionaries from every locality report their belief that the present calm will not last.

A missionary from Shen-Si Province reports that, following the directions of the Dowager Empress in Sian-Foo, great preparations for war are being made.

The German Foreign Office says all official reports received here from China seem to show that no new preparations are being made for uprisings, and that, upon investigation, the various alarmist reports of approaching trouble in China were found to be unwarranted.

A RUSSIAN BANK FAILS.

ODESSA, July 4.—The Kharkoff Commercial Bank has failed, with a deficit estimated at 5,000,000 rubles, (about $2,550,000.)

The failure has caused a financial panic in South Russia.

German-Russian Negotiations.

BERLIN, July 4.—The statement, emanating from Russia, that Count von Bülow will go to St. Petersburg in July, is incorrect. The German tariff bill has not yet reached a stage when it can become a subject of negotiation with foreign countries. Something important, however, seems to be going on between Berlin and St. Petersburg. Before Count von Bülow left here to-day for the seaside he had a lengthy conversation with the Russian Ambassador, who, immediately after this conversation, started for Russia.

German Exports to This Country.

BERLIN, July 4.—The fiscal year's exports to the United States, excluding Dresden, amounted to $98,752,519, an increase of $1,070,461. The Magdeburg shows an increase of $3,424,810; Bremen, $1,164,293, and Stettin, $805,504. Hamburg exports decreased $4,109,937. The quarter's exports to the United States from the North German Consulates amounted to $14,006,328, an increase of $1,340,268.

Ex-Monk Ruthven Sentenced.

LONDON, July 4.—Victor Ruthven, the ex-monk, who on March 4 drew a revolver to protect himself against an infuriated mob that attacked him at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, while he was delivering an anti-Catholic lecture, and who was charged with shooting, with intent to kill, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

The Pope Grateful to King Edward.

LONDON, July 5.—"When receiving a farewell visit from Cardinal Gibbons," says the Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail, "the Pope expressed himself in grateful recognition of the fairness of King Edward in changing the formula of the accession oath."

One of Abdul Hamid's Wives Dead.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—The third wife of the Sultan died to-day, after three years' illness. The Sultan is much affected.

Death of Prof. Franklin W. Fisk

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Prof. Franklin W. Fisk, for forty years connected with the Chicago Theological Seminary, and thirteen years its President, and who was one of the most widely known theologians and educators of the West, died to-day. The extreme heat hastened his death, which under the most favorable conditions was known to be but a question of time. Dr. Fisk had not been connected with the seminary for more than a year, having resigned in January, 1900, although at the request of the Directors he returned for two months. A wife and two children, Franklin P. Fisk and Mrs. Walter M. Fitch, survive him.

Prof. Fisk was born in Hopkinton, Vt., in 1820. He worked his way through Phillips Academy, and earned money to finish at Yale. He was a fellow-student at Yale in the forties with Timothy Dwight. A class rivalry between Fisk and Dwight is said to have ended in Fisk winning the valedictory and Dwight the salutatory. After teaching in Yale for a period, Prof. Fisk came West and accepted the Professorship of Rhetoric in the seminary at Beloit, Wis. He was serving there when called to the Chicago Theological Seminary when the latter school was organized on Oct. 6, 1858. His first wife was a sister of Henry C. Bowen, at one time owner of The New York Independent.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE BOER APPEAL.

The appeal from Gen. PEARSONS, the special agent of the Boer Government, which we printed yesterday, is more affecting than cogent. The historical parallel which the Boer General promulgates on the Fourth of July, between the American Revolution and the South African war, may not be so close as he thinks it, but it is close enough to be striking. In connection with the present military situation in South Africa, it should be close enough to induce searchings of heart among the British Ministry, which is almost universally believed, outside of Great Britain, to be responsible for the war, and which does not gain, in the opinion of disinterested outsiders, by its attempts to attenuate its responsibility by dwelling on the fact that, after peace had become hopeless, the Boers made themselves technically the aggressors by striking the first blow. It is upon much broader grounds than this that the British policy must be justified, if it is to be justified at all.

There can be no denying, we think, Gen. PEARSONS's assertion that American sympathy is with the Boers, and no denying that it is far more with them now than it was at the outset of hostilities. Great Britain is now obviously and avowedly engaged in trying to destroy a nationality. That is always a highly questionable operation. Especially is it so in this case, when the nationality that is fighting for its life comprises the majority of white men in South Africa, and this majority is unquestionably opposed to the establishment of that "British supremacy in South Africa" which is the aim of the minority. At the outbreak of the war we did not know, as we know now, what sort of nationality that was which the British were bent upon destroying. It is highly absurd to compare with it the aggregation of Filipino tribes in which Senator HOAR thought, before AGUINALDO "came in," that he discerned the "promise and potency," if not the actuality, of a self-governing nation. The two little republics have shown every mark of nationality. And they have, for nearly two years, so resisted the attempt to denationalize them, against tenfold their numbers of regular British troops, that the present military situation is one that no Briton can contemplate with pride, nor any Boer without it.

If the resistance had been slighter, if there had been dissension and treachery and cowardice among the people who are fighting to the death for what they believe to be their rights, American opinion would have been by no means so decisively on the Boer side as we believe it to be now. But Americans have become weary of seeing the whole military force of their only possible, at least of their only natural, ally in Europe frittered away in a struggle against a people numerically, though evidently only numerically, contemptible. If Sir REDVERS BULLER's initial prophecy of taking Pretoria before Christmas, 1899, had come true, we should have been tempted to call the Boers fools for risking so unequal a contest. We cannot call them fools now. Moreover, the methods of Lord KITCHENER to suppress opposition resemble those in resentment of which in Cuba we went to war with Spain altogether too much to be pleasing to American readers. "Camps of concentration" is a phrase odious to American ears. And, however unavoidable the suffering in these camps may have been, there is no question that it has been frightful.

All these things have had their effect upon American opinion. We are by no means, however, prepared to accept Gen. PEARSONS's assertion that Great Britain would have to give up the struggle but for the supplies her army receives from the United States. She will not give up the struggle until British opinion very greatly changes, and Englishmen have no more the name than Dutchmen of giving up because things are going badly. The supplies which Great Britain gets from this country are mainly of horses and mules, remounts for her cavalry and baggage animals for the enormous lines of communication she is compelled to keep open. There are enough spare horses and mules for her purpose outside of the United States. If she could not get them here, she could get them elsewhere, at a somewhat greater cost, no doubt, and under conditions somewhat less advantageous, but she could and would get them.

However that may be, it is certain that she will continue to get them here. Gen. PEARSONS's appeal to our treaty stipulations is discreditable either to his ingenuousness or to his information. In the first place, we have no treaty relations with the South African Republic, and could have had none, even before the war, under the provisions of the convention of twenty years ago, which recognized the British suzerainty. In the second place, it has been over and over again decided that we have no treaty stipulations with any nation which prevent Americans from selling supplies to a combatant nation to be transported at the risk of the buyer. It has been freshly decided in this very case that it is not within the prohibition, which the Boer General cites, against organising in this country attacks upon a friendly nation. There is thus no warrant whatever for Gen. PEARSONS's imputation to us of bad faith, while his assertion that the absolutely correct neutrality of the Government has been "unfriendly to the Boers" is baseless to the point of impertinence.

Those of us who sympathize with the Boers can give them nothing but sympathy. Rigid neutrality is all that they can expect from the Government, and that they have already. There is, however, something that might be done for the sufferers in the camps of concentration—something done for them, not as combatants or as members of a combatant nation, but as human beings in distress. An appeal for aid for them would reach all sympathizers with their cause, and many who do not sympathize with it. Gen. PEARSONS would be well advised to confine his further labors to that mission of humanity.

THE NEW START IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The establishment of a qualified form of civil government in the Philippines, which was formally inaugurated yesterday, cannot be called a complete reversal of our policy there, but it is so marked a development in that policy, and is due to such a great change in the condition, that the contrast with even a few months since is very striking.

Substantially what the President is doing, in accordance with the provisions of the Spooner resolution, is to substitute civil for military government. The essential difference will be that the action of the Civil Governments in their respective spheres, the municipality and the province, will be final, instead, as formerly, subject at all times to the intervention, revision, and possible annulment of the General commanding, or of his subordinates. It is by no means certain that this will not result in some confusion and disorder, or that the military will not have to be used still in extreme cases. The United States Government necessarily is responsible for order, and must reserve the means in the last resort to enforce it. But the fact remains that an attempt is now being made on a large scale throughout nearly the whole of the archipelago to manage public affairs through civil agencies closely resembling those in use in the United States. The administration of civil and criminal justice, the construction and care of highways, public improvements, sanitation, schools, all the matters that in American cities and towns are intrusted to civil officers, are so to be intrusted in the islands. The central governmental body, executive and legislative, remains the commission of which Judge TAFT is the President. The provincial and municipal bodies are constituted under a system adopted by the commission.

The towns, or "pueblos," elect their Councilors, who have the expenditure of funds for local purposes and the collection of the taxes, under the care of the Provincial Treasurer. Each province has its Governor, appointed, until next February, by the commission, and afterward elected by the Councilors. Under the Governor are the Treasurer, in charge of all money matters; a Supervisor, in charge of all highways and of surveys of land for taxing purposes, and a Secretary. All these associate officers under the Governor are to come under the civil service law and to be appointed and promoted by competition. Natives having as good standing in competition as Americans are to be preferred. The courts, for the present, we understand, will be selected by the commission. For the suffrage there are to be very modest tests of intelligence and property holding.

It will be seen that this is a radical departure from the essential principles and methods of military government. Yet it must be remembered that it is made possible only by the success of experiments in partial self-government set up under Gen. OTIS and conducted with singular intelligence and pains by military officers. Obviously the whole scheme is something of an experiment, and a very serious one. There are, however, some promising signs of its success. It is supported heartily by a considerable body of educated Filipinos, some of them recently in arms against the American Government. It is inaugurated and will be operated by men in thorough sympathy with its purpose, from the commission to the President. It is the alternative—and the only apparent alternative—to the difficult, costly, and dangerous system of military rule. Its success will depend, on the one hand, on the fidelity, honor, and intelligence of the representatives of the United States Government, and on the other hand on the fitness of the Filipinos to do the work assigned to them. Meanwhile it is worth noting that this experiment does not sustain the inference made by the more extreme anti-imperialists, that the lust of arbitrary government would tend constantly to increase, and that our management of the Philippines would go from bad to worse.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued a supplementary Declaration of Independence. He does not impugn the sufficiency of the political declaration signed one hundred and twenty-five years ago to-day, but proclaims the immediate coming of the time when in respect to what we eat and wherewithal we shall be clothed we shall depend upon no other nation:

> There is no doubt that this country within a few years will be in a position to ignore every other nation on the globe in the matter of food products. We will produce within our own domain everything that goes upon our table and upon our backs. We will then be, commercially and industrially, almost independent of the other nations of the world. Hence any trade combination which may be effected against us will count for nothing. Whenever we get ready we can come pretty near starving any other nation. Therefore an effective combination against us will be an impossibility.

In his exultant optimism the Secretary believes that within a few years we shall produce all the sugar we require; we shall grow tea; Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines will give us rubber, of which we now import $30,000,000 worth every year; coffee will be grown in our insular possessions; right here at home we have likely soil for macaroni wheat, and as for spices, the new islands of our domain yield aromatic joys that make Araby the Blest seem an odorless and weary land.

We now buy half as much value of agricultural products as we sell; for the year 1900 the agricultural exports were $844,000,000 and the imports $420,000,000. From this position of weak dependence we shall be emancipated. Pampered wealth may continue to tickle its difficult taste with the snails of Bourgogne and the patés of Strasburg. The silks of France will advantageously drape forms of beauty in American salons while heads of families and their judicious guests will concurrently discuss its vintages in adjacent dining rooms. Scotch whisky, even, will continue to be imported. But California is ambitious and Kentucky defiant. The grand and awful time in which we are rather swiftly moving tends to make all foreign gewgaws superfluous and American victuals, drink, and clothes more acceptable not only in the homes of toil and the palaces of trust-made opulence, but what is vastly more to the point, in the modest chambers of real connoisseurs; for what they seal with their sovereign approval will by a natural law of survival win its way into general vogue and universal consumption.

It was the opinion of GEORGE WASHINGTON that the farmer who grew what he and his required was the happiest and most independent man on earth. It is good, too, for this Nation to be independent of all sources save its own for the actual necessities of its life and activities. Its political independence is helped and assured by the possession of lands so distributed among the climates that ships may find in its own ports the various cargoes that supply its wants.

ENGLAND'S DECLINING SHIPPING.

"In the adversity of our best friends we often find something that is not exactly displeasing." Also turn about is fair play. England having once picked up the mercantile marine lost to us through our preoccupation with events which admitted no denial, it is at least human to be interested in the turn of affairs which makes us the gainers by a reversal of those conditions. Comparing Bluebook figures in the last English mail with statistics issued by the Bureau of Navigation under date of June 30, we find that English shipping is declining and ours is increasing. This is very far from saying that the facts are related as cause and effect, but the coincidence is striking, nevertheless. The total number of British vessels entering all ports in the United Kingdom, including their repeated voyages, was 316,816 within the year, against 326,143 in the preceding twelvemonth. In tonnage the decline was from 86,814,570 to 84,195,388. The clearings of British vessels showed a similar decline, while the foreign entries increased by about 3,000 ships and 1,500,000 tons. The tonnage built was 736,906, against 749,414 a year earlier.

The American figures of construction for the year ending with last week have been exceeded only in 1854 and 1855, which was our maritime high water, at 583,450 tons built. Last year we built 1,173 vessels, of 401,285 tons, against 1,058 and 305,677 for the fiscal year of 1899-1900. It must be admitted that we still have room to grow, the dimensions our construction has reached leaving much to be desired. The percentage of growth is more satisfactory, and prophetic, we hope, of much. There is nothing malicious in the comparison and the hopes which it inspires, but it would be pure pretense to affect not to be glad that we are profiting where England must lose. Doubtless England herself would prefer that we should pick up what she is dropping rather than her nearer neighbors and rivals.

SMALLPOX AND THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The experience of centuries has warranted the generalization that smallpox is a Winter disease, attaining its maximum virulence during the season of low temperatures and gradually diminishing, if not totally disappearing, with the return of weather favoring open doors and windows. The existing epidemic of smallpox in New York is almost without precedent in the history of this disease. From ten to fifteen new cases a day is the present average. Since the first of January, in Manhattan alone, about nine hundred cases have been discovered and given more or less official attention. This is more than the record for any previous year since the Health Department was established.

The persistency with which this disease continues to afflict the city is due to several causes. The unwillingness of the least intelligent element of the population to protect itself by vaccination and its concealment of cases occurring in tenements and lodging houses induce the spread of the disease not only among the families of those who first get it, but among all classes. To escape the Medical Inspectors, persons sick with confluent smallpox are moved about the city in the elevated and surface cars, or in public hacks, and it is sometimes a long chase to catch and arrest them. Even among those who should know better the resistence to vaccination presents serious obstacles to the efforts of the sanitary administration to stamp it out. The corporations employing large numbers of workmen, notably the elevated and surface railroad companies, have refused any co-operation with the Board of Health, and while not forbidding their employés to protect themselves in the only way possible, have given no encouragement to the medical staff. The proprietors of the department stores are much more public spirited. They have insisted upon vaccination among their employés, and by so doing have accomplished a great deal of good.

In dealing with this epidemic the Board of Health has been lax and inefficient, and those of its staff of Medical Inspectors who are loyal to their official obligations and eager to maintain the standards established before the department was given over to politics are neither sustained nor encouraged. The service is thoroughly demoralized. Incompetence and insubordination have taken the place of skill and ambition to excel in the performance of duty. The "pull" of the ward leader counts for more than a good record, and discipline is impossible when the man who finds his duty disagreeable and refuses to do it may safely defy his official superior and snap his fingers at the threat of being reported to the board with a recommendation for dismissal. The department is no longer a safeguard to the public health. It is no exaggeration to say that it is a public disgrace, and that all that saves it from lapsing into utter worthlessness is the fact that a few good men remain who can be counted on to do their duty without recognition or official co-operation, and who are ready to do whatever is necessary, to the limit of their strength and ability.

In permitting the Health Department to lapse into the condition in which we find it to-day, the Tammany leaders are chargeable with conspicuous political unwisdom. It is an object lesson in misgovernment which admits of no explanation or apology.

"GERMANIZATION" OF BRAZIL.

The Brazilian press is not disturbed by the anxiety of some of our colleagues upon Brazil's behalf lest it should be submerged and its institutions overturned by immigration from Europe. Viewed from this distance it has seemed to some that there was significance in the fact that the Germans there flocked together, and retained their own language and customs. But The Rio News explains this most naturally. Brazil is larger than the United States, (exclusive of Alaska,) and is so thinly peopled and so little known topographically that its land laws and surveys are defective. Hence Germans are not able to buy small tracts to advantage from numerous scattered land offices—there being none—but are almost compelled to repurchase portions of large grants, which are surveyed and opened to settlement by companies. This explains to Brazilians a gregariousness which has been attributed here to political aims. The Germans in Brazil "are good and loyal citizens, and consider themselves Brazilians, just as the descendants of German immigrants in the United States consider themselves Americans." The Germans do not differ in these respects from the Italians, the next most numerous class of immigrants, who rank second also in Brazilian esteem. The Germans now number 400,000, and their descendants have risen to prominence in the public service there just as they have here.

If these facts can be accepted there is nothing in them to alarm even the most vigilant American. There is here no influential support for making "America for Americans" mean "America for North Americans." There is neither wish nor reason for limiting our Southern sister republic in its aspirations, and development along lines used by ourselves. The Germans in Germany and the Brazilians in Brazil have each and alike our heartiest good-will. The Brazilians who got rid of an Emperor of their own are not very likely to import another without historic traditions or to accept a non-resident suzerain. Either is as unlikely as a reversion to slavery, an institution which also fostered alien colonies by making it impossible for immigrants to buy large estates held out of the market by owners whose interests were opposed to an increase of free settlers. The more Brazil knows about us and the more we know about Brazil the less likely is the growth of antagonism through misunderstandings, either natural or fostered by agitators. Our benevolence is neither meddling nor malevolent. Brazil's progress along any lines not prejudicial to the United States neither should nor will displease Americans.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Somebody—Park Commissioner CLAUSEN, according to common report—meditates the decoration of the backs and sides of the cages in which the city's lions and other wild animals are imprisoned with painted representations of the jungles amid which they—or their ancestors—once lived. This is to be done, it is said, with the kindly purpose of making the creatures feel more at home and to permit them to occupy their minds by the contemplation of objects more congenial than bare boards and cruel bars. The weak point in the plan is the high probability that the poor captives would never realize that a favor had been conferred upon them. Animals have good eyes, of course, and they can see a picture as well as a human being can, but that they see it as a picture is a matter of extremest doubt. Let Commissioner CLAUSEN try to interest his dog in what to human eyes seems to be an accurate and lifelike portrayal of a cat, and we are sure that he will confess to utter failure. Yet dogs are at least as intelligent as lions or tigers, and whatever inherent powers they have for looking at things as we look at them have been developed by ages of association with mankind. An animal can sometimes, perhaps, be momentarily deceived by a picture or by a reflection from glass or water, but even this is questionable, and certainly the deception never endures an instant after the dog's one thoroughly trusted source of information, his nose, has revealed the real nature of the counterfeit. After that he treats the picture simply as an assemblage of its component materials, canvas and paint, paper and ink, or whatever they may be. So the decorated cages might make imaginative spectators of little scientific knowledge think that the imprisoned animals were in more natural surroundings, but there is not one chance in a thousand that the animals themselves would feel the slightest mitigation of the tedium of their lives. Had the plan been put forward frankly in the interest of park visitors it would have had some slight merit, but so far as regards the lions it is merely absurd.

—Londoners above the rank of day laborers and petty tradesmen have a firm conviction that, for city wear, only the "top," or, as we irreverently call it, the "stovepipe," hat is compatible with dignity and propriety, and they show a determination at once amusing and amusing in living up to this theory. But on the border line between the upper and lower halves of English society there are many people who in the hottest Summer weather yearn for the comfort of the straw hat, and some few bolder souls among them have of recent years defied the conventions and abandoned for its best of substitutes the most uncomfortable and ugliest head covering ever invented by man. Now it is stated that, to lessen the humiliations incidental to the disregard of established rules, the London hatters have made and put on sale hats of straw, but of the size and shape of the venerated "plug." This yarn is hard to believe, for such a hat would undoubtedly be, the very height of absurdity—to us—but perhaps the English, who, though they do not lack humor, as superficial critics assert, really are without a peculiar quality of humor common here, can view these tall straw hats seriously and wear them with straight faces. Almost anything is possible in London. Meanwhile we can congratulate ourselves that a mysterious whim of fashion has now given sudden popularity throughout the United States to the long-known and little-worn "Panama," which, with its cheaper and in some respects superior imitations, can safely be proclaimed the very best thing ever placed on the human head in hot weather. A little familiarity with the "Panama" will remove from it the aspect of elderliness which its previous monopolization by men frankly old has given it, and all ages are already enjoying the combined lightness and softness which are its surpassing merits. With the practical indestructibility of the better "Panamas" is associated mutability of form in accordance with changing fancy, and though the less expensive ones must be left as they come from the presser's block, while they last they are as cool and comfortable as those that cost a little fortune.

—It was ill-advised in Archbishop KATZER of Milwaukee to spoil his condemnation of "Christian Science" by coupling it with the admission that the miserable cult does good, and not harm, when, as he says, "it convinces some person who is suffering from an imaginary illness." Strictly speaking, there are no imaginary illnesses, since people can and do die of such illnesses every day. What the Archbishop means, probably, is that "Christian Science" works an occasional cure through suggestive action on the mind, but in this the "healers" have no advantage over the regular doctors, and the reckless ignorance of the former renders them dangerous even in the instances when they attain a sort of success. The person cured of an "imaginary illness" by a "Christian Scientist," and thereby convinced of the truth of Eddyite follies, has been infected with a worse malady than that driven away, and becomes to a greater or less degree a public nuisance. As is well said in this week's issue of American Medicine: "The whole therapeutic power of any religious system lies simply in the domain of mental impression or suggestive therapeutics; that this power is not, and never has been, confined to any one religion or sect, but has been exerted by all of them in every period of history and in every region of the globe in which they have prevailed. This suggestive therapeutics is potent for good in only a limited domain of medical practice, and, finally, suggestive therapeutics can just as well, if not better and more rationally, be used by extra-theological methods. The Hindoos and the Chinese, as well as the ancient Greeks and Romans, have not been unfamiliar with the therapeutic value of religious emotion." "Christian Science" is bad when it kills; it is, perhaps, worse when it cures, for thereby is its killing made possible.

THE COLLEGES AND BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the end of your editorial on the "LL. D.'s of 1901," published this morning, you state it to be your conclusion that Mr. Schwab of Pittsburg apparently thinks it would be "good for business" if all American colleges were abolished.

I don't know what your premises are, but your conclusion is not supported if it rests solely upon Mr. Schwab's address to the graduating class of St. George's Trades School on the evening of May 8, which has been the subject of much comment and of some misconstruction, which are not only unjust, but which, conceivably, may become far-reaching if not corrected.

What Mr. Schwab said was that four years spent in college by the boy who expects to follow a trade as his life work will generally put him out of the race with the boys who begin practical work when they are sixteen or seventeen years of age. He supported his statement by citing many facts within his personal knowledge, among others, that of a recent meeting of thirty-eight heads of departments in the business with which Mr. Schwab is most familiar, only two were graduates of a college.

The occasion made it appropriate for Mr. Schwab to point out to his listeners that a college education was not essential to their success in life, and he did so with consummate tact and with specific reference to an impressive array of facts in support of his views. He was careful to limit the scope of his remarks to the cases he was considering. The address was helpful in a high degree, and full of encouragement for his auditors; but, while I do not know Mr. Schwab personally, and cannot speak for him with authority, I venture to say that your statement of what he thinks of the relation between business and the colleges will be news to him and to those who do know him.

H. V. S.

New York, June 30, 1901.

A MAGISTRATE REBUKED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading this morning's issue of your paper I was considerably "jarred" by an account of the arraignment and discharge before Magistrate Hogan, in the Centre Street Court, of five men charged with spitting in public places. The article reported the Magistrate as saying to the officers who made the arrests: "Now, what is the use of arresting these men, when you know we will have to discharge them? Men have to spit, and if cuspidors are not provided they have to spit elsewhere."

I do not know Magistrate Hogan, and cannot, therefore, be prejudiced; but if the article correctly relates his words and actions, I do not hesitate to say that a proceeding to remove him from office should be instituted. What energetic enforcement of laws may be expect when peace officers are publicly rebuked by a judicial officer for doing their plain duty? It should be enough for the Magistrate that the law has been established by competent authority. His only judicial business is to enforce it.

This particular ordinance of the Board of Health has the approval of nearly every clean and orderly person, and the Magistrate's assumptions are all wrong. He is not obliged to discharge the offenders. Men are not obliged to spit at all times, or in all places, any more than are women; nor does a well-bred man feel any such obligation. On the contrary, it is a filthy habit, and has no more justification than the commission of any other nuisance. It will be a gloomy outlook for the comfort and health of the public if Magistrates, generally, hold the views and use the expressions of Magistrate Hogan.

I hope that either he has been misquoted, or that his words did not express his ideas.

ORDERLY.

New York, July 1, 1901.

PARK CHAIRS INDORSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in two places in to-day's TIMES, once in a front-page article and once in a letter from a correspondent, that it is charged that the placing of armchairs in the parks has ousted free benches, and relegated them to the sun-baked and thoroughly uncomfortable portions of the people's breathing spots.

I have used the armchairs ever since they were placed in the parks, and do not believe a single bench has been moved; on the contrary, I know that the parks have by this means been made available to hundreds of self-respecting and by no means aristocratic people, who were unwilling to subject themselves to the ordeal of sitting next to unclean, often drunken and generally foul-mouthed loafers. While these unfortunates are in great need and have their rights, have the self-respecting portions of the community none?

Certainly 5 cents is not a prohibitive charge, but it is enough to keep the "bums" away, and that is all that it is intended to do, and so far as it serves the wants of hundreds of people who don't want to spend a dollar or more at a roof garden, and who are not enticed by the doubtful coolness of a fan in some ice cream saloon or a ginmill, I cannot see how any argument can be made against this innocent means of recreation.

It would be a great loss to me to be unable to get a seat in the parks, but if I had to sit next to the average park-bench occupant I would prefer to stay on "our front stoop." I don't think any but a lot of soreheads have any "kick" against these chairs, but I dislike to hear it said that the benches have been moved unless it is absolutely a fact, which I have every reason to question.

J. ARTHUR HOLLY.

New York, July 2, 1901.

A Plea for the Park Chairs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot understand why people have become so hysterical because a few chairs have been placed in our parks. Are the parks intended for the poor and the idlers only? And should not those who are willing to pay for a seat be allowed the privilege? Surely there is room for both chairs and benches. It will be a great boon to many who wish to spend an hour or two in the park to be able to procure for 5 cents a clean and comfortable chair, which may be placed where they will not be compelled to inhale the smoke of ill-smelling pipes, nor nauseated by the expectoration of the "gentlemen" who monopolize the benches. New York is the only place I know of where a decent woman cannot sit down in any of the parks to rest or enjoy the fresh air without running the risk of being shortly joined by one or more rough and dirty loafers. The city should provide plenty of shady seats free to all, but let there be chairs for those who prefer them. I am a very loyal American, but this is a foreign custom which I think it would be wise to adopt, and you will be doing a service to many by strongly advocating the retention of the chairs.

A READER.

Bethlehem, N. H., July 3, 1901.

THE WORK OF THE JUSTICES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's issue relative to the vacations of the Justices of our Supreme Court must have impressed many besides me with the idea that it was written certainly under a misapprehension of facts, and possibly under the influence of overpowering heat. The writer refers feelingly to the departure of the Justices to shooting grounds, golf links, &c. Those of them who are about to leave this torrid city for cooler, pleasanter spots are to be congratulated, and it were churlishness to deny that their vacation has been well earned.

But apart from the fact that two of their number will be constantly present in Special Term, Parts I. and II., there is a vast amount of work for each individual Justice which must be disposed of before the commencement of the October term. During the past Autumn, Winter, and Spring many thousand cases have been brought to trial in the Supreme Court in the First Department. No sooner is the trial of one case finished than another is assigned to the same Justice. In this way a vast number of cases must be decided by each Justice during each year, many of them of the greatest importance and many of extreme difficulty. Before the decision can be handed down and the opinion written, briefs for and against, containing innumerable citations of cases, must be read, as must also the cases contained in them.

This involves a prodigious amount of labor and time, and it is well known that a large proportion of the Justices of the Supreme Court spend the greater part of the Summer vacation in carefully studying the cases tried before them during the preceding months, in order that they may be disposed of before the opening of the Fall term. Whatever time they may find to devote entirely to rest or amusement is time which no one apart from the writer of your able editorial will begrudge them.

Those who know best the nature and volume of their work during the balance of the year, and also realize the amount of work actually accomplished by them during the Summer months, will wish to the Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Department a pleasant vacation.

FRITZ W. HOENINGHAUS.

New York, July 3, 1901.

THE FIRE AT ALLENHURST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Believing that it is the wish of the press to report according to facts, I take the liberty of calling your attention to the errors and misstatements contained in the published accounts of the fire at Allenhurst, N. J., on the night of July 1.

There was an ample supply of water. The borough system had an emergency connection with Deal Lake, and the water therefrom was forced through the mains at a pressure which at no time was less than 75 pounds. The chiefs of the various fire departments who so kindly came to our assistance stated that they, at all times, had an ample supply of water. It is not strange that they were unable to save the hotel, which was a frame structure, while, on the other hand, they are entitled to the greatest possible credit for having controlled the fire and confined it to the building in which it started and two small cottages directly adjoining.

Many reports have spoken of "looting." Nothing could be further from the truth. The borough immediately swore in fifty special policemen, who patroled the entire borough all night, and furnished thereby a police protection of most unusual extent. Some things were naturally lost and destroyed during the great excitement, when it was feared the fire could not be controlled, but there positively was nothing that could suggest "looting."

I trust that you will publish the foregoing in justice to those who voluntarily came to the assistance of the borough, and rendered such great service during the calamity.

WILLIAM H. DUVAL.

New York, July 3, 1901.

DISCOMFORTS IN THE TUNNEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your editorials and other articles regarding the New York Central Railroad tunnel, and I sincerely hope that the agitation will soon prompt the Board of Health to take some action to relieve the sufferings of the thousands who daily have to travel through it.

Yesterday, to not go through the tunnel when hottest, I decided to take the 7 o'clock train on the New Haven Railroad. This was composed of a combination baggage and smoking car, two antiquities, Nos. 37 and 42, and another car not quite so old. I took car No. 37, and as the passengers came in each one tried to open his window, and of the whole car only three could be raised. These were, of course, shut while going through the tunnel and opened again when out of it.

Someone then suggested that the ventilators be opened. The brakeman, standing on a seat, pulled on the lever which opens all the ventilators on one side of a car at a time, like oh the elevated railroad, but he could not move it. A conductor came to his assistance and with their united efforts managed to open that side, they then went to the other, which opened easily enough, but as it did so in the opposite direction only, letting in smoke and cinders. It had to be closed again. Car No. 42 being of the same style was no doubt in the same condition.

These two cars, so different in size and construction to the ones now generally in use, ought to be kept in a museum of antiquities and not pressed into service, no matter what the exigencies of travel. To do so is an imposition on the passengers who pay for first-class accommodations.

The railroad company may have some excuse for not yet running trains through the tunnel by electricity, but has none for using such old rolling stock unless it be to help the watered stock.

A PASSENGER.

New York, July 3, 1901.

Central's Tunnel Tortures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The tortures of the New York Central tunnel were brought home to me to-day more vividly than ever before. I had occasion to meet a young relative who was traveling alone from Canada. Her train—the Southwestern Limited, due at 6 P. M.—reached the tunnel about on time, and passed through a good part of it, then stopped. And not only stopped, but staid for one hour and twenty minutes in that killing atmosphere, which you fittingly describe as a "chemical compound that might have been enjoyed by the flora of the carboniferous era."

One can scarcely imagine what the women and children who had been traveling all through a hot day must have suffered. If the New York Central Railroad will insist upon inflicting the tunnel tortures upon its patrons, it might at least see that an occurrence such as this is rendered impossible.

E. B. S.

New York, July 3, 1901.

Reply of "A Man Without a Country."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apologizing for troubling you with what may be considered a personal matter, I venture to make a request for space in THE TIMES in order to explain how I came to send a "garbled statement about the by-law" of which Mr. Barr complains.

I was not present at the meeting. Knowing it would be impossible for me to attend I exerted my influence upon some of the members who would be there and naturally inquired the next morning as to the result, and my informant led me to suppose that the amendment was accepted as proposed.

I did wrong, perhaps, by writing without further investigation, but I did not seek "to convey a wrong impression," as Mr. Barr states, nor did it produce such an impression, for the provision "that the section would not apply when the United States was at war with a foreign nation" was superfluous, as, under such circumstances, the United States Government can use other means for recruiting the army besides volunteering.

What I, and those I represent, complain of is, that the foreign foe has insidiously invaded the United States and is conspiring against our Government, the best on earth, and is attempting to hoist the flag of anarchy above the Stars and Stripes by just such means as these.

I am informed that the amendment was supported largely by those who could not speak English, and in this connection it would be interesting to know how many American-born citizens voted for it. Some think there were about five, but even that number is doubtful.

We recognize the right of all persons of every land to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," we will eat with them, trade with them, work with them, yes, and fight with them when the cause is just, but "hands off" will be our cry when they attempt to touch the ark of our covenant, the United States Government.

A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

New York, July 2, 1901.

A Cure for Hiccoughs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 28 I noticed an account of death from hiccoughs. I have personally known two cases of hiccoughs cured by the following process:

Let the patient sit up in bed. Then let an attendant sitting behind him on the bed place his knee at the back of the sufferer and vigorously knead his sides. While this is being done, it is well for the patient to hold his breath as much as he can. When exhausted, rest, and afterward repeat the process.

S.

Tryon, N. C., July 1, 1901.

Ocean Bottles of Rubber.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Hydrographic Office would make its ocean bottles of rubber or gutta percha painted red, white, and blue, they would not break on rocks or rough shores and would be easily discovered by the eye or glass. Gutta percha globes on all steamers, red, white, and blue, would in cases of foundering give back a tale of the loss.

DAVID S. COPELAND.

Verona, N. J., July 4, 1901.

Internal Revenue Rule Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think the mean, low-down, penny-whistle course adopted by the Department of Internal Revenue to discourage the holders of unused stamps from an effort to get their money back is altogether too contemptible for words.

W. W. HALLOCK.

New York, July 2, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Normal Summer Symptoms.

"Christian Scientists believe in ignoring physical distress."

"Pshaw, Christian Science girls race up to the ice cream soda counters just like all other girls."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Poor Man.

Said a certain poor sick man named Proctor,
"If I do not shortly get better
The calls of this fancy-priced Dr.
Will make me forever his Dr."
—Philadelphia Press.

A Natural Cure.

"What is the remedy for poverty?" demanded the lecturer in thunder tones.

He paused for a reply, and during the pause a man in the rear of the hall called out:

"You might try the gold cure."—Detroit Free Press.

Their Busy Day.

"Who," shouted the impassioned orator, "who among us has any cause to be happier than his neighbor on this glorious day of the Nation's birth?"

A man with his head bandaged and both arms in a sling, arose in the rear of the hall and exclaimed:

"The doctors!"—Baltimore American.

TH' HEAT UV FIFTY-THREE.

Wilber Duntley in Boston Herald.

Bill Huckins threw his lanky leg over er cracker box,
Emptied out his old "T. D." with a couple of ringing knocks,
Then filled it up and took a pull, and stroked his wrinkled jaws
And started in to tell the folks what "reel" hot weather was.
He was the oldest resident that the "Corners" there could boast,
His memory always kept him cool when other folks would roast.
Said he: "Yew fellers call this hot. Wa'al, naow, you oughter see
Th' scorchin' days we sweltered in July—fifty-three.

"It warn't so much thet dogs went mad, n' hosses tumbled down
Es thet Dan Jones's cattle shrunk one-ha'f in goin' ter town,
But the merc'ry in the glass kep on allus risin' higher
Till th' boilin' water in the pond set th' logs erfire.
'Twas then Ike Swett's boy cum erlong, I never shall ferget
How 'propriate they named him, with jest plain Oliver Swett.
It seemed er if er fire brand hed seared each field n' tree,
In th' hottest Summer ever known, way back in fifty-three.

"It wuz so hot thet clocks n' dishes melted inter junk,
N' ice went up terrific, to er hundred plunks er hunk,
'Twas reg'lar Bryan weather," here the old man choked a laugh,
"Fer ev'ry dollar thet yer got was melted to er ha'f.
Th' railroad rails curled up so thet not er train could run,
N' folks round here boiled coffee, n' fried eggs in the sun.
I know it's warmin' up er bit, but you uns can't tell me
I didn't learn what hot weather was in July—fifty-three.

"All th' rivers 'round erbout dried up jest like bones
N' fishes by th' million were sizzled on th' stones.
Th' town house got erfire, n' ev'rybody knows
They'd put it out, but 'twas so hot they couldn't hold the hose.
'Taters baked right in the ground n' crops warn't any use,
All th' corns on Jim Gray's toes popped out thro' his shoes.
Yew fellers want ter git er chill; Jest set down here with me,
N' let me tell yew 'bout th' heat we had in fifty-three."

PORTO RICO DECLARES FOR FREE TRADE

Joint Resolution of Assembly Approved by Gov. Allen.

President McKinley Asked to Proclaim on July 25 Ports Open to Commerce Free of Duty—Gala Fourth of July Celebration.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 4.—In a joint session lasting three hours the Porto Rican Assembly to-day unanimously passed a resolution providing for free trade. The Assembly Hall was crowded, and cheers greeted the announcement that Gov. Allen had signed the resolution.

The free trade resolution begins with a preamble in which reference is made to Section 3 of the Foraker law.

This section is as follows:

Whenever the legislative assembly of Porto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Porto Rico, by this act established, and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation hereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Porto Rico, shall cease and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty.

The resolution then continues:

"The Porto Rican Assembly, in extra session and acting pursuant to the instructions of Congress, does hereby notify the President of the United States that by virtue of the Hollander act and other acts it has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of insular government, and it hereby directs that a copy of this joint resolution be presented to the President of the United States, and it requests that Gov. Allen deliver the resolution in question to President McKinley, to the end that the proclamation may be made by him, and if it shall seem wise and proper to the President of the United States, the Assembly requests that his proclamation be issued July 25, as that day is being established a legal Porto Rican holiday to commemorate the anniversary of the coming of the American flag."

Gov. Allen personally read a message before the Assembly in which he exhaustively reviewed the financial situation of the island, and showed that Porto Rico possessed abundant revenues for its needs without drawing upon customs receipts. Mr. Hollander's report on the island's resources from which revenue could be derived was considered sufficiently definite to warrant the joint resolution in favor of free trade.

The resolution was introduced to the House by Señor Morales. Mr. Hollander, in a long speech, reviewed the workings of the new tax law and explained the new system of taxation. He said:

"Present conditions make this joint resolution possible, and the insular Treasury can henceforth dispense with the revenues accruing from Porto Rican customs."

Several other long speeches were made. The resolution passed at 12:45 and was signed by Gov. Allen at 1 P. M.

To-day's action of the Assembly is considered to be the most important taken by it since the inauguration of Gov. Allen.

The Fourth of July was celebrated with unprecedented enthusiasm here to-day under the management of Gov. Allen's committee. Both the political parties assisted in the ceremonies, for which Gov. Allen appropriated $500 and the citizens contributed the remainder. The city was crowded. The celebration opened with a public ball last evening, Gov. Allen and Mrs. Allen leading the grand march.

Never before had there been such a display of colors in San Juan. A majority of the houses were decorated with flags and bunting, and fireworks in profusion were set off. In 1900 the Fourth was not celebrated.

At 6 o'clock this morning a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. At 9 o'clock the parade started. There were over 4,000 persons in line, including 2,500 school children and 800 native troops, the Governor, the Councilors, the members of the Assembly, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, a regimental band, sailors from the Yankton, marines, police, heads of departments, court officials, clerks, and visiting delegations from Bayamon, Arecibo, Coamo, Cayey, Camuy, Hatillo, and other places, with bands. The parade was reviewed by the Governor.

The National salute was fired at noon. During the afternoon there was a baseball game between an American and a Porto Rican nine, and athletic contests, including foot, boat, and swimming races, for cash prizes. At 4 o'clock there was a mass meeting in the theatre, where the school children sang National airs in English, after which addresses were made and the Declaration of Independence was read. At 6 o'clock Gov. Allen held a public reception at the palace. There was an illuminated boat parade in the evening, and a great display of fireworks. The part taken by the school children was very creditable. Throughout the day perfect order was maintained, in spite of the exceptional enthusiasm.

Telegrams from other towns on the island report the patriotic observance of the day, excepting Ponce, which has done nothing because of lack of funds.

GEN. WOOD'S ILLNESS.

It Will Prevent Him from Coming Home at the Present Time.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Secretary of War has received a cable message from Gen. Wood, Governor General of Cuba, saying that he is ill with typhoid fever of a mild character and consequently will not be able to avail himself of the privilege of coming to the United States at present. Gen. Wood intimated that he might be able to leave in about a week or so.

It is stated at the War Department that there is no special necessity for the appointment of a successor to Gen. Wood at this time on account of his incapacity by illness. The conduct of military affairs will be temporarily in charge of Col. H. I. Scott, Adjutant General of the Department of Cuba.

HAVANA, July 4.—Governor General Wood was reported better to-day, but his physicians advise him to take a trip to the United States as soon as possible. His condition will probably allow of this in about two weeks.

George E. Leighton Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

MONADNOCK, N. H., July 4.—George E. Leighton of St. Louis died at his Summer home here yesterday. Mr. Leighton was perhaps St. Louis's most representative citizen. He was a lawyer, a business man, an economist, and a litterateur.

He was born in Massachusetts, but his parents went to Cincinnati while he was a child, and there he was educated. At the age of twenty-three he was called to the bar and settled in St. Louis, where, almost immediately, he took a front rank. When the civil war broke out he took an active part in keeping Missouri in the Union. He served under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon at Oak Hills, and was in other hard-fought engagements, reaching the rank of Colonel. In 1865 he became general attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and continued in that capacity until 1873, when he retired from the practice of law to engage in banking, manufacturing, and other business enterprises.

He was for many years President of the Missouri Historical Society and of the University Board of the Washington University. He was a member of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences and of the American Economic Association. He delivered a speech at the Trans-Missouri Congress in opposition to free silver, 150,000 copies of which were distributed. As a result of this speech he was appointed by the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis monetary conference as a member of the Monetary Commission.

The funeral will take place on Saturday at Monadnock, the body being placed temporarily in a vault. In the Fall it will be taken to St. Louis and buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery there.

BAR HARBOR SEASON OPENED.

Dinner and Ball at the Kebo Valley Club Ushers In Summer's Festivities.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 4.—The season was formally opened here to-night with a dinner and ball at the Kebo Valley Club. There had been no previous entertaining whatever, for the custom is always to wait for the word from Kebo as to when the Summer frivolity shall begin.

This season every one has seemed loath to entertain even informally, but to-night the ball at the Valley Club was a greater crush and a more popular affair than any similar event of former years. It was thoroughly patriotic in tone. Every combination of red, white, and blue, with the Stars and Stripes waving from every point of vantage, were the prevailing decorations. The guests were moved to patriotic enthusiasm, and accompanied the band when the National airs were played.

Before the ball a large dinner was given in the banquet room. Those who entertained were Mrs. Thomas Gerald Condon of New York, J. L. Ketterlinus of Philadelphia, E. S. Wadsworth of New York, Mrs. John Harrison of Philadelphia, D. Arthur Stokes of New York, Waldron Bates of Boston, A. H. Hinkle, and Harrison I. Drummond. Mrs. Condon's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison.

Mr. Ketterlinus entertained Dr. and Mrs. Seiy, Mrs. A. L. Edwards, Miss McLane, Miss Davis, Mr. Cochrane, and Mrs. J. I. Bowen.

A. Howard Hinkle entertained Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Hubbard, Miss Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grey, Dr. and Mrs. H. Lawrence Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. S. McGargie Wright.

There were other large dinner parties given at private homes, by Mrs. John J. Emery, Mrs. Henry D. Gibson, and Mrs. John B. Trever. Among the prominent New Yorkers present were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Johnston Livingston, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Mrs. A. L. Edwards, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Miss Draper, Mrs. William P. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Schenck, Miss Schenck, Mrs. A. L. Scull, Mrs. Moncure Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Miss Sherman, Mrs. Dehon, Miss Stevens, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Charles D. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Auchincloss, and Theodore Bjorksten.

In the morning society went out to Kebo to witness the opening golf tournament of the season. The new course was tried in a match against bogey. There was a fair-sized entry list for so early in the season. Charles De R. Moore tied with George Thatcher and H. Thatcher for first place. The other entries were Dr. Guy Fairfax Whiting, Lawrence Gourlie, E. T. Curley, S. M. Wright, A. Howard Hinkle, J. B. Elroell, R. Thorndike, Miss McLane, Clifford Brigham, Dr. Cushman, I. G. Condon, G. S. Robbins, H. Emmons, Waldron Bates, J. L. Ketterlinus, and Mrs. I. G. Condon.

In the afternoon every one went on the water. The yachting craze has taken hold of all here, as it has at Newport. The first race took place to-day, over the small course. The contestants were the new knockabout class. It was a pretty race, with a stiff breeze, and three of the boats finished within half a dozen feet. The Rip, owned by E. T. Scott of Philadelphia, won; the Bobs, owned by A. G. Stewart of Philadelphia, was second, and the Cherub, belonging to William L. Green of Albany, was third.

The Fourth was celebrated with no unusual display of fireworks. Harrison Drummond gave a fine display from his steam yacht, the White Heather, and at Corfield, the home of E. G. Fabbri, there was another large display.

IN THE SHOPS.

Mercerized gingham petticoats in good colors, pink and blue, to be worn under gowns of a like color or under pique or light woolen skirts cost 75 cents a piece. They are light, cool, clean, and pretty.

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Attractive little muslin skirts with or without lace trimmings, some with and some without a satin stripe, French make, are selling now for $3.50 each.

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Gingham suits are selling at very low prices. One pretty pink gown, made in a semi-sailor style, with a dickey stock and tie of pique, is only $5.

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Heavy corded wash silks, the only wash silk that is really worth buying for outside wear, were selling early in the week for 25 cents a yard. This is a reduction of almost half, and the silks are always good. They will be as good next year as this, and it takes only three yards to make a waist. The large plaids in these silks are rather more stylish than the smaller, particularly for a tall woman, and not quite as easy to find, which is an advantage for the lucky purchaser.

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Walking sticks for women are so little used here that they are difficult to find. In some of the shops they make a practice of keeping a few always on hand for the women who use them continually, but they are not to be found everywhere.

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White bathing suits are being made to quite an extent for the women who have suits made to order. Not many white suits are kept in stock at the shops, for the woman who wears white wishes it made exactly according to her fancy. They are ordered in both brilliantine and China silk, and made simply as a rule, usually trimmed with some color.

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Duck, which is used for many things, has found its way into dickies and stocks for bathing suits.

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The woman who is particular has the naval insignia on her bathing suit or on her child's sailor suit made by a woman who is an expert in this work, doing nothing else.

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Fleur de Mai is a crinkled chiffon coming in delicate opalescent colors for hat trimmings.

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The cross stitch Russian trimming in bands is for trimming bathing suits as well as gowns.

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A pretty pique frock for a child has a coarse lace yoke or guimpe, a turn-down collar edging it frilled with lace, and through the collar, which is cut in deep slits, buttonhole stitched, a ribbon is run and tied in the back. Similar slits are cut in the lower part of the waist of the little frock, which has the skirt sewed to it without a belt, and through this a narrow waist ribbon is run and also tied in the back.

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Another little girl's frock of thin pink material which falls from a cream lace yoke, edged with a frill of the lace, is accordion plaited and held in slightly around the waist with a twisted black velvet ribbon.

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A pompadour flowered muslin gown has a pretty finish to the sides of the front of the waist. There are box plaits of the muslin on either side of the white-tucked lawn vest, in which are three broad bands of cream lace insertion set across. The upper part of the vest is outlined with a broad collar, which has applications of lace. This collar is of sheer white muslin, which is particularly pretty over the flowered muslin of the waist.

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A pink albatross gown has incrustation of cream all over lace set into it in medallion form, several rows of them around the skirt and more in the waist and in the top of each sleeve.

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Comfortable doorstep mats for Summer evening seats are made of squares of Chinese matting, red at the edges, showing an interlayer of a softer material, which makes them comfortable.

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Mother of pearl and smoked pearl cuff buttons, in regular button shape, with centre holes, are 45 cents a pair.

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A pretty and useful belt is of white liberty silk, broad in the back and tapering down very narrow in the front where it is finished with a row of small silk buttons on either side of the opening, which is secured with hooks and eyes. The belt, which is light and cool, is built upon a crinoline foundation with a few soft bones in the back to preserve the shape. This is a useful belt for the woman who has a good cleaning fluid always on hand to keep it clean.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although from a standpoint of weather it was delightful in town yesterday, everybody who could went to the country. The holiday on the Stock Exchange will promote the interest of the many house parties, and men will remain over until Monday. In town, hence, for to-day and to-morrow there will be absolutely nothing of social importance. The arrival, however, of the Deutschland, with its American millionaires and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Pierre Lorillard, and Harry Payne Whitney, was an episode. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan boarded the Corsair and went to his place in the Highlands. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are to go to Newport.

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The festivities of the Fourth, which were many, will extend over to-day and to-morrow. There will be extra dances at all the suburban clubhouses. The most notable celebrations yesterday were at the Meadow Club, at Southampton; the Morristown Club, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, where there was a dance; at East Islip, at Rockaway, at Meadow Brook, at the Kebo Valley, in Bar Harbor; at the Westchester Country Club, at Cedarhurst, and at Tuxedo. There was a concert at Ardsley, and there will be a dance there to-morrow evening. There will also be a dance next Saturday evening at Oyster Bay for the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia. At Newport there were many festivities.

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Among the house parties which will continue over Sunday are those at Shelburne Farms, in Burlington, where Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb are stopping for the Summer; a small house party at Fernciiff; a few friends entertained by William K. Vanderbilt at Idle Hour, the house party at Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze's farm, near Morristown; at the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, at Madison, N. J., and at Lenox, where Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Miss Cary have a houseful of friends.

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Among the names not already mentioned in the sailings of yesterday were those of Jules Bouefave, the Chancellor of the French Embassy at Washington, who is well known in New York, on the Champagne, and Prof. Horatio W. Parker and the Misses Parker of New Haven and Dr. R. G. Wadsworth and Mrs. Wadsworth of Boston on the Barbarossa.

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Contrary to general report, the Valiant is not in this country. Mr. Vanderbilt has the yacht still in commission abroad, although he is here. The Valiant is at Plymouth, where she arrived from Nice yesterday. There is much speculation as to Mr. Vanderbilt's plans, and it is generally understood that he will go abroad, now that his son, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has returned from Europe.

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Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Mott and Mr. Allison V. Armour arrived yesterday at Southampton. They are cruising on Mr. Armour's yacht, the Utowana, which left Newport about ten days ago.

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There was quite a celebration in the Genesee Valley yesterday, as it was the annual reunion of the Genesee Hunt Club. Among those who were present were Major W. Wadsworth, Congressman James Wadsworth, and Craig Wadsworth.

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At the New York Country Club, on Morris Heights, yesterday was celebrated by a table d'hôte dinner, fireworks, and music by the Neapolitan Band. The committee of the club having the affair in charge was composed of Col. H. H. Treadwell and Messrs. Frank Jay Gould and George C. Mason.

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Among the recent arrivals at Buffalo were Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pope, Jr., Edmund Willets, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gildersleeve, Lawrence Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, S. C. Newhouse of London, George Keppel of London, E. C. Livingston, Miss C. H. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen, and William R. Lawrence. Mrs. Orme Wilson had a party which is due to return to-day.

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Mr. and Mrs. Eric Dahlgren have taken a cottage at Narragansett Pier. They have with them the young son of Mrs. Harry Lehr.

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The entertaining at Newport is now well under way. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is to give a large dinner at the Crossways on July 10, which will be followed by a vaudeville performance. About 200 invitations have been issued for it. Mrs. Fish will also give a large musical on July 20.

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Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will give a large dinner next week, and later will give a dinner dance for her younger daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, and this will serve as a formal début.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills, it is said, is to give a ball the latter part of July at her villa, at which she will formally introduce the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills.

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Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of the ex-President, and daughter are at the Long Beach Hotel. They are accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Stroud. The party will remain at the beach during July.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and her little son, Hermann Oelrichs, Jr., arrived from Europe yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. W. Hampden Robb are due on July 10, and will go to their Southampton cottage for the Summer.

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There arrived on the Deutschland yesterday, besides those already mentioned, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Chekib Bey, Turkish Ambassador to the United States; John Boyd Thacher and Mrs. Thacher, Gordon Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bartholomay, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Bishop, H. R. Benedict, Mrs. Douglas Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Dawkins and Miss Dawking, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Dick, Mrs. J. C. Hoagland, and Miss Fanny M. Hoagland, Mrs. H. C. Knapp, Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Shillito and Miss Shillito, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Schermerhorn, M. J. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Townsend, Col. Leo Curtis Treadwell, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Morris, and John Morris.

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Mrs. Robert B. Minturn of Gramercy Park and her daughter, Miss Mildred Minturn, who sailed in the Spring for Europe, have spent several weeks in England. They are to visit Mr. and Mrs. Amos R. Pinchot, (Miss Minturn,) and will travel in France, Germany, and Switzerland. They purpose remaining abroad until October.

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Dr. H. G. Holbrook Curtis and Mrs. Curtis have opened their cottage at Southampton. Dr. Edward L. Keyes and Mrs. Keyes have gone to Water Mill, L. I., for the season.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—Independence Day was celebrated by the cottagers here with many entertainments, which practically marked the opening of the season's Summer functions. With perfect weather and a cooler atmosphere there were continual entertainments from the time of the boat race till well after midnight. Besides the luncheons, dinners, a reception, and the events on the yachts, there was also a liberal display of fireworks.

The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron displayed the Stars and Stripes from their mastheads, lit up by search lights directed upon them; while the building of the torpedo station added to the sight with large electric stars. Another feature of the spectacle was the illumination and decoration of the submarine torpedo boat Holland.

The annual meeting of the Clambake Club was held at the Casino in the forenoon, and the election of officers resulted as follows: President—Center Hitchcock; Treasurer—Henry F. Eldridge; Secretary—Elisha Dyer, Jr.; Executive Committee—H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Elisha Dyer, Jr., Roland King, Henry F. Eldridge, Center Hitchcock, Frederick H. Payne, and C. L. F. Robinson. After the meeting the members drove to their clubhouse, at Easton's Point, and enjoyed their first club bake of the season.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry entertained a large party of the cottagers on board his steam yacht Electra, and took them for a sail as well. The guests included Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Andrews, Col. Edward V. Morrell, Mrs. Henry Redmond, Miss Redmond, J. F. D. Lanier, Miss Josephine Johnson, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Edward L. Willing, Mrs. C. H. Berryman, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clark, William Cutting, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Percy Wyndham, Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Wilson, J. T. Spencer, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, and Mrs. Burke-Roche.

Rear Admiral Higginson gave a luncheon on board his flagship, the Kearsarge.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan began her season of entertaining with a reception at her cottage, on Ochre Point.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained with a luncheon at Beaulieu.

Mrs. George Crocker gave a large dinner at her cottage, using American Beauty roses and small silk American flags for the table.

Mrs. William T. Bull gave a large dinner at Dudley Place, using red and white decorations and silk American flags. After dinner the guests were entertained by the Georgia minstrels, who came here from Boston for the occasion.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., gave a sailing party as well as a dinner on board the Constitution, and Commodore Edwin D. Morgan entertained in a similar manner on the Columbia.

On board the steam yacht Narada there was a luncheon, a dinner, and a sail, given by Henry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mrs. Burke-Roche and W. G. Roelker entertained at dinner, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind also gave a dinner, the first social function in their new house.

Frank Sturgis entertained at luncheon on board his yacht Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel entertained at dinner on the Sultana. Mrs. Seth B. French and Mrs. William E. Carter also entertained at dinner.

William F. Whitehouse has arrived at East Bourne Lodge for the season.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and William Cutting have returned to Weebush for the season.

S. D. Babcock of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson. H. R. Bishop of New York is the guest of Lispenard Stewart.

E. K. Hubbard of New York is visiting Frederick Sheldon.

Lispenard Stewart has returned from New York.

Late arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Hurley, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Stevens, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lippincott, F. H. Hooper, R. W. Hooper, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Baudoine of New York, Mrs. L. Cox, and Miss Lyon of Chicago.

Mrs. William H. Sands gave the largest dinner of the season this evening at Tower Top.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney arrived here this evening to spend a month with her mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at The Breakers.

Franklin A. Plummer of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong have returned from New York, as has Whitney Warren.

A number of luncheons were given at the Newport Golf Club to-day. Several large functions have been arranged there for the near future.

Bishop McVickar, accompanied by his sister, Miss McVickar, sailed yesterday on the steamship Commonwealth from Boston for Europe, and will be absent for two months.

The Newport Fête Committee has decided to hold the fête on the day and night of July 30.

COL. JULIAN SCOTT DEAD.

His Work as an Artist and as a Soldier in the War of the Rebellion.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 4.—Col. Julian Scott, a well-known artist, died at his home here to-day. Col. Scott was born Feb. 15, 1846, at Johnson, Vt. When fifteen years of age he enlisted in Company E, Third Regiment of Vermont, as a musician, and served two and a half years. Subsequently he was appointed on the staff of Gen. "Baldy" Smith. He was the first man to receive a medal of honor for official bravery on the battlefield.

During the rebellion Col. Scott made numerous war sketches, which afterward became famous. After the war he entered the Academy of Design in New York, and finished his studies in Paris. He moved to Plainfield twenty-six years ago, and established a studio here.

In 1880 he was appointed a special Commissioner to visit Arizona and New Mexico tribes of Indians. He made an extensive report on the conditions and customs of the Indians, which was accompanied by forty pictures.

Col. Scott was a member of Jerusalem Lodge No. 26, F. and A. M., the Medal of Honor Legion of Washington, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Clover Club of Philadelphia, the National Academy of Art, and the Artists' Fund Society of New York.

Col. Scott received his title from Drake's Zouaves, of which regiment he was commander.

Among the best-known of the pictures painted by him are "The Battle of Antietam," which was presented to the Seventh Regiment of New York by the late Elliott F. Shepard.. "The Rear Guard at White Plains," "Emps," which was painted to be hung in the State House at Montpelier, Vt., and was purchased with an appropriation by the State; "The Song of the Ancient People," illustrated in eleven water colored paintings, and the "Death of General Sedgwick," which is now in the Art Gallery here. A number of his paintings are also in the Art Museum of Boston.

Col. Scott's wife and daughter were with him when he died. They arrived home only recently, having been in Europe, where the daughter had been completing her studies in art.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John H. Tegmeyer.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 4.—John H. Tegmeyer, a well-known civil engineer, died early this morning of paralysis. He was eighty years old, and in 1842 was a member of the Corps of Engineers under the direction of the Gen. J. H. B. Latrobe, who performed the engineering feat of laying out the line of the Baltimore and Ohio over the Alleghenies, from Cumberland, Md., to Wheeling, West Va., the first railroad to cross the mountains to the West. When the road was completed Mr. Tegmeyer rode into Wheeling on the first locomotive that entered the city, and was with Mr. Latrobe on the first engine that crossed

COMMANDO BEATEN BY THE PARADER

He Finished Second in the Lawrence Realization at Sheepshead Bay.

25,000 PERSONS SAW THE RACE

W. C. Whitney's Goldsmith Disqualified in the Double Event—Magic Light Won the Steeplechase.

The public's opinion of the best three-year-old was changed decidedly yesterday when "Dicky" Wilson's colt, The Parader, won the Lawrence Realization, the greatest stake of the year, for three-year-old and upward, from James R. Keene's colt Commando, at Sheepshead Bay. If any one of the 25,000 persons present had said early in the day that The Parader would beat Commando in all probability he would have been laughed at. Commando raced all he knew how to beat the possible runners up, and The Parader, well ridden by Patsy McCue, came on in the last half mile, and a full quarter of a mile from home challenged the favorite and then went on and won very comfortably by two lengths. It was the greatest disappointment of the holiday, and with it one of the most unexpected. McCue, the rider of the winner, has been practically out of the game for more than a month. His riding alone, however, kept The Parader straight, and The Parader ran the best race that he was capable of.

It was the fourth on the card, and was the feature of the day. The majority of the crowd had come out with the one intention to bet on Commando. Commando was a 1 to 5 favorite, and this kept the greater part of his admirers from betting. Failing to back Commando, the crowd simply did not bet, but waited to see Commando win, and were ready to cheer him when he did. In the race Commando broke first of the field of four that started.

Handwork, second at the start, rushed into the lead and, passing the stand for the first time, galloped on in front by two lengths, Commando second, then two lengths in front of the next two horses. Around the turn the order was unchanged. When at the mile and a quarter pole Spencer, on Commando, went on and rushed into the lead at the head of the stretch.

At that point the backers of the favorite were shrieking in glee with full confidence that the favorite was winning. Then there came a flash of green and gold, and The Parader went to the front from fourth place, and in the next fifty yards from the head of the stretch drove Commando to the wind. That was all the race that the Realization produced, for at the end of that fifty yards The Parader drew away from Commando, and, showing in front, galloped on, winning at the end very handily by two lengths.

Commando, a very tired horse, finished second, eight lengths ahead of Mortailo, who came from last place in the final half mile, and beat the pacemaker, Handwork, away off. The time of the race, 2:49 4-5, was remarkably fast, considering the track, which was dead slow and rather holding from the morning rain. The fractions were: Three furlongs, the race being started out of the chute, 0:36 2-5; half mile, 0:49 2-5; five furlongs, 1:02 4-5; six furlongs, 1:16 4-5; seven furlongs, 1:30; one mile, 1:43; one mile and an eighth, 1:56; one mile and a quarter, 2:10; one mile and three-eighths, 2:23 3-5; one mile and a half, 2:36 4-5, and one mile and five-eighths, 2:49 4-5.

The only excuse for Commando was that he did not like the mud. The Parader, however, was well ridden throughout, and with a stronger jockey (McCue) on him showed no tendency to run wide at the turns, and won quite handily at the end, McCue having only to keep the horse straight at the finish. It was McCue's first important race since the boy has returned to Healey, and his winning augurs well for the future.

The next race in importance was the second running of the double event, for which only four horses started, with William C. Whitney's Goldsmith an odds on favorite. Goldsmith was in front most of the trip of six furlongs, but at the head of the stretch began to swerve, and from there on was wig-wagging in and out in a way that kept the rear horses from going up. Fly Wheel, however, made a rush forward on the rail, and getting up in the last few strides, won ridden out by a head, with Goldsmith second, a dozen lengths before, and Whiskey King third. Because of the swerving of Goldsmith the stewards disqualified the Whitney colt, and placed Whiskey King second and Par Excellence third.

In the next stake of the day, the Independence Steeplechase Handicap, eight horses ran, with the Smith entry, Sacket and George Keene, the favorites at 8 to 5. In the race, however, Marylander led away off, and galloping in front by thirty lengths threatened to win a runaway race into the last quarter of a mile, where Magic Light closed on him, and ridden out won by a length and a half. Marylander lasting long enough to get the place by two lengths from Sacket, third.

In the opening race, Honolulu, the post favorite, made all the running, and won ridden out by a neck from Lady Sterling. In the second race Ilium made the running into the stretch, where Col. Padden went on and won by two lengths very easily.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. A. J. Joyner's Honolulu, b. g., by Star Ruby-Baby, 104 pounds, (Odom,) 5 to 2 and 9 to 10, won, ridden out, by a neck; John E. Madden's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 90, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by three lengths from the Oneck Stable's Optional, ch. f., 114, (L. Smith,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Montana Pioneer, Cast Iron, Fortenix, Carroll D., Wild Oats, Susan Dixna, Bijou, and Leander also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Honolulu the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages; six furlongs on the main track. Frank Farrell's Colonel Padden, blk. c., 3 years, by Charaxus-Meta Russell, 127 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by two lengths; John E. McDonald's Templeton, ch. h., 5, 112, (Mounce,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a neck from George Roth's Oliver Mc, b. g., 5, 112, (Simms,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Hengist, Ilium, and Tatar also ran. Value to the winner, $680. Colonel Padden always the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

THIRD RACE.—The second part of the Double Event Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the new Futurity course. John E. Madden's Flywheel, b. c., by Falsetto-Fricti, 114 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and out, won ridden out by a head; William C. Whitney's Goldsmith, b. c., by Meddler-Kildeer, 114, (N. Turner,) 7 to 10 and out, finished second by ten lengths, but was disqualified for a foul, and the Pepper Stable's Whiskey King, ch. c., by Kantaka-Genevieve, 123, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and out, coupled with Par Excellence,) was placed second, and Par Excellence, b. f., by Kantaka-Lady Pepper, 110, (Spencer,) third. Time—1:12 1-5. Only four horses ran. Value to the winner, $4,000. Goldsmith the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lawrence Realization Stakes; for three-year-olds; special weights; penalties and allowances; one mile and five furlongs. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, The Parader, b. c., by Longstreet-Pretence, 126 pounds, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 1 to 2, won handily by two lengths; James R. Keene's Commando, b. c., by Domino-Emma C., 121, (Spencer,) 1 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by ten lengths from A. Featherstone's Mortallo, ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, 116, (N. Turner,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—2:49 4-5. Handwork also ran. Value to the winner, $14,155. Commando the favorite. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

FIFTH RACE.—The Independence Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course; about two miles and a half. W. C. Daly's Magic Light, b. c., 4 years, by Magnetizer-Rushlight, 145 pounds, (Mars.,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; J. R. Beard's Marylander, br. h., 5, by Dutch Roller-Valletta, 135, (Hewitt,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths from Harry W. Smith's Sackett, b. g., 6, by Bersan-Catherine C., 152, (Carson,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, (coupled with George Keene,) third. Time—5:18. Passe Partout, Perion, Zenzibar, George Keene, and Higbie also ran. Perion fell. Value to the winner, $1,990. Smith entry (Sackett and George Keene) the favorite. Winner trained by W. McCann.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Frank Farrell's Dolando, b. g., aged, by Powhattan-Barbiche, 106 pounds, (Shaw,) 13 to 10 and 1 to 2, won cleverly by a length from M. Van Praag & Co.'s Bombshell, ch. c., 4, 111, (Spencer,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by three lengths from C. F. Hill's Macleod of Dare, b. h., 5, 111, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Himself, Lady Chorister, and The Golden Prince also ran. Value to the winner $600. Dolando the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

ROBERT WADDELL'S STAKE.

Horse that Beat The Parader in Chicago Derby Again a Winner.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Robert Waddell added still further to his reputation this afternoon by winning the Sheridan Stakes, at a mile and a quarter, at Washington Park. This stake is the third in importance during the meeting, being surpassed only by the Derby, in which Waddell beat The Parader, and the Wheeler Handicap.

rader, and the Wheeler Handicap. Twenty thousand persons crowded the stands and the lawn.

Six started in the Sheridan Stakes, Waddell being the even-money favorite. Terminus and His Eminence were almost equal second choices, at about 4 to 1, while Six Shooter, Jiminez, and Brutal were held at long prices. The contest was a pretty one from a spectacular standpoint, but there was no time in the race when Robert Waddell appeared to be in any serious danger of defeat. Bullman got him off in front, but allowed Jiminez to pass him and assume the lead. The latter is unable to go a route, and Bullman let him make the pace for a mile, the favorite running handily in second place.

Turning into the stretch, Robert Waddell went to the front. His Eminence and Terminus also made their bid at the some time. It took but a few brief moments to show that Waddell held the others safe, and he crossed the line the easiest of winners in 2:12 3-5.

DIAMOND JUBILEE BEATEN.

King Edward's Colt Ran Second in Princess of Wales Stakes.

LONDON, July 4.—The Earl of Rosebery's Epsom Lad won the Princess of Wales's Stakes, 10,000 sovereigns, at Newmarket to-day. King Edward's Diamond Jubilee was second, and Earl Cadogan's Sidus, (Maher,) third. Twelve horses ran.

Miss Pac, (Maher,) won the race for a selling plate of 400 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, distance one mile and a half; Richard Croker's Joe Ullman, (L. Reiff,) was second, and Ravensden finished third. P. Lorillard's Eden II., (Maher,) won the Exeter Stakes.

Harness Races at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 4.—The Fourth of July races at the half-mile track of the Newburg Driving Park Association attracted several thousand people. The track was in fine condition, the day was perfect, and the racing good. Summaries:

2:40 Class.—Trotting and pacing; $150 purse.

Billy Hudson, b. g., by Risenwood, (Hallenback)	1	1	1
Prince, b. g., (Clancy)	2	3	2
Haywood, b. g., (Walsh)	3	2	3
Billy G., b. g., (Gardner)	4	4	4

Time—2:29¼; 2:30; 2:29¾.

2:28 Class.—Trotting or pacing; purse, $150.

Ralph Stanton, b. g., by Antonio, (Clancy)	1	1	4	1
Blue Dress, r. m., (Clark)	3	2	1	2
Walter R., b. s., (Williams)	2	3	2	2
Myrtle, b. m., (Walsh)	4	4	3	4

Time—2:30½; 2:27¼; 2:27½; 2:27¾.

2:20 Class.—Trotting or pacing; purse $200.

Nictora, b. s., by Wycliff, (Walsh)	1	1	1
General Brayton, b. g., (Rodgers)	6	2	2
Helen S., br. m., (Sanford)	2	3	4
Miss Colwell, b. m., (Wolven)	6	4	3
Prince Ike, b. g., (Smith)	5	5	5
Jennie M., ch. m., (Williams)	4	dr.	
Nancy Burns, b. m., (Hallenback)	7	dr.	

Time—2:20¼; 2:20; 2:22¼.

Amateur Drivers at Elkwood Park.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 4.—Five thousand people attended the opening of the new trotting track at Elkwood Park this afternoon. There were six events on the programme, besides a mounted broadsword contest. The Elkwood track has been leased by the Gentlemen's Driving and Field Club of Monmouth County, which will hold a series of meets during the season. Summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting.

K. C. Atwood's Lucinda	1	1	
F. Farnsworth's Perseud	2	2	
C. J. Ross's Printeville	3	3	

Time—2:31½; 2:26¾.

Trotting or pacing.

Dr. Randell's Moth Miller	1	1
Dr. Gill's Parkville Prince	2	2

Time—2:15¾; 2:26½.

2:15 Trot.—Single dash.—Won by K. C. Atwood's Neilson, 2:17.

2:25 Class.

D. N. Wilbur's Sarah Jane	1	1
P. W. Schildwachter's Ball Bearing	2	2

Time—2:34½; 2:29¾.

Mile Dash.

Charles McCue's Little Gem	1
Julius Ruffz's Vera G	2

Time—2:17.

2:30 Class.

K. C. Atwood's Princess May	1	1
Dr. H. D. Gill's Pearl	2	2

Time—2:24½.

A. B. GUNN A. A. U. CHAMPION.

Won the Title in the Athletic Games at Buffalo—Yonkers Man First in Marathon Race.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 4.—The athletic games that were held in the Stadium to-day brought out the largest attendance that has ever been seated in that classic structure. Fully 10,000 persons watched the interesting programme of sports, which occupied the entire day. The events decided were the Amateur Athletic Union's championship of North America, the handicap races, and the Marathon road race of twenty-five miles.

The Amateur Athletic Union championship brought out six competitors. Each man competed in ten events, and his standing was figured on a percentage basis. Adam B. Gunn of the Central Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo won the championship with a percentage of 5,739. Dan Reuss of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York, stood second with a percentage of 5,198, and G. MacK. Hall, another local man, third, at 4,807. J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York, fourth, with 3,461 per cent.; T. C. Flanagan, St. Mary's Athletic Club, Toronto, fifth, with 3,062 per cent.

Seven men started in the Marathon road race. The course began with a mile in the Stadium, then twenty-three miles to La Salle and return, the finishing mile being over the Stadium cinder course. The men kept well in a bunch until the turning point at La Salle was reached, when Mellor, Jr., of Yonkers began to pull away. His time on the outward trip was 1 hour, 17 minutes, which was very good, considering the condition of the road. Mellor entered the Stadium and finished the final mile before the second man appeared. Davis, the Indian from Hamilton, Ontario, finished second.

The all-round Amateur Athletic Union championship event resulted as follows:

100-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by G. McK. Hall, University of Buffalo; J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, second; W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime A. C., New York, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

Second Heat—Won by Dan Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., New York; Adam B. Gunn, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, second; Thomas C. Flanagan, St. Mary's A. C., Toronto, Ontario, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by Adam B. Gunn, Central Y. M. C. A., (actual put 38 feet 3 inches;) G. McK. Hall, second; Thomas C. Flanagan, third.

Running High Jump.—Won by Dan Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, (5 feet 11 inches;) J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, second; Thomas C. Flanagan, third.

880-Yard Walk.—Won by Dan Reuss; Adam B. Gunn second, J. T. Mahoney third. Time—3:46.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by Thomas C. Flanagan, (actual throw 99 feet 11 inches;) G. McK. Hall second, A. B. Gunn third.

Pole Vault.—Won by G. McK. Hall, (actual vault 11 feet;) Dan Reuss, New York, second; A. B. Gunn third.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by G. McK. Hall; Dan Reuss second, J. T. Mahoney third. Time—0:18 1-5.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by Thomas C. Flanagan, (actual throw 22 feet 9 inches;) A. B. Gunn second, G. McK. Hall third.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Adam B. Gunn, (actual jump 20 feet 3¼ inches;) G. McK. Hall, second; J. T. Mahoney, third.

One Mile, Running.—Won by Adam B. Gunn. Time—5:35. Dan Reuss, second; B. McK. Hall, third.

Marathon Road Race.—Won by Samuel A. Mellor, Jr., Hollywood Inn A. A., Yonkers; William Davis, C. A. C., Hamilton, Ontario, second; Charles H. Knowland, Highland A. C., Syracuse, third. Time—3:16:39 1-5.

HANDICAP EVENTS.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Charles B. Lang, Hill School, Pottstown, Penn.; Anthony Paul, Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo, second; H. A. Allison, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

440 Yards—Won by H. A. Allison, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo; Anthony Paul, Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo, second; W. E. Edwards, K. A. C., third. Time—0:51 2-5.

50-Yard Dash.—Final Heat—Won by W. J. Feldkamp, (11 feet,) Pastime A. C., New York; F. A. Shapley, (scratch,) C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, second; R. W. Bingham, (15 feet,) C. Y. M. C. A., third. Time—0:05 3-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Fred Coaksley, Rochester A. C.; Abbott Widdicomb, Hill School, Pottstown, second; W. E. Luther, St. Bartholomew A. C., New York, third. Time—2:02.

One-Mile.—Won by G. H. McCormick, C. Y. M. C. A.; Fred Coaksley, Rochester A. C., second; E. W. Rother, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, third. Time—4:37 4-5.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York Team in First Place for a Few Hours.

WON AND LOST AT PITTSBURG

Brooklyn Lost Two Games at Chicago—Murphy's Great Catch in the Boston-Cincinnati Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—A brilliant victory in the morning and a crushing defeat in the afternoon was the lot of the New York baseball team to-day. The victory in the morning regained for the New Yorks the lead in the pennant race, while the afternoon's defeat put them back in second place. In the first contest the score was a tie at the end of the ninth inning, and three extra innings had to be contested, a batting rally winning the game for New York in the twelfth inning. The contest was replete with fine fielding and clever pitching.

Mathewson did the pitching for New York, and won his first game away from home. He quite lived up to the reputation he holds at home by outpitching the Pittsburg pitchers. At times he was a trifle wild, but on the whole he held the Pittsburgs safe, in one instance retiring the sides on strikes. In all, he struck out nine men and was hit safely ten times. Tannehill started in to pitch for Pittsburg, but had to retire before the conclusion of the game. A sharply batted ball from Strang's bat in the second inning hit him on the knee and rebounded almost to the plate. For three innings he endured the pain in the knee, and then had to give way to Chesborough. The latter, with the exception of the final inning, pitched fine ball. Hickman was the only New Yorker to make an error, while Wagner was the only Pittsburg player to do likewise.

The afternoon game was too one-sided to be interesting. Taylor had to be taken out of the box in the second inning after seven hits and seven runs had been made. Doheny, who succeeded him, did better, but could not check the run getting of the Pittsburgs. Leever pitched clever ball, and his team supported him by playing a fast and brilliant game. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Clark, lf.	0	1	3	1	0
Selbach, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Beaumont, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
McBride, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Davis, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Hickman, ss.	0	2	2	3	1	Br'nsfield, 1b.	0	1	18	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	12	1	0	Wagner, 3b.	1	2	1	4	1
Davis, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0	Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	5	3	0
Bowerman, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Carr, ss.	0	0	1	3	1
Warner, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Zimmer, c.	0	1	6	2	0
Strang, 2b.	0	2	2	3	0	Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Math'son, p.	0	0	3	2	0	Chesbro, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Total.	5	12	36	11	1	Total.	3	10	36	16	1

New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—5
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—3

Earned runs—New York, 3; Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—Davis, Ritchey, Beaumont, Selbach, and Hickman. Sacrifice hit—Strang. Left on bases—New York, 7; Pittsburg, 9. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Chesborough, 1; off Mathewson, 6. Struck out—By Tannehill, 3; by Chesborough, 3; by Mathewson, 8. Wild pitch—Mathewson, 2. Time of game—2:30. Umpire—Mr. Colgan.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	3	2	5	0	0	V. Halt'n, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Beaumont, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	3	0	0	0
Raymer, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1	McBride, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Chance, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	Hick'm'n, ss.	0	1	2	2	1
Childs, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	12	0	1
McCorm'k, ss.	2	0	3	4	2	McCreery, cf.	0	2	2	0	1
Hoffman, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0	Gatins, 3b.	0	0	0	6	0
Kahoe, c.	2	2	7	1	0	McGuin, c.	2	3	7	0	1
Waddell, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Donovan, p.	0	0	0	3	1
Hughes, p.	1	1	0	0	0						
Total.	12	14	27	11	3	Total.	3	12	27	13	4

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; New York, 7. Two-base hits—Hoffman, McGuire, Kelley. Three-base hit—Kelley. Sacrifice hit—Donovan. Stolen bases—Hartsel, Green, Kelley. Struck out—By Waddell, 4; by Donovan, 6; by Hughes, 2. Passed ball—Kahoe. Base on balls—Off Waddell, 3; off Donovan, 1. Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Cincinnati.

Murphy saved the game for Boston in the ninth inning of the afternoon game by one of the most remarkable catches ever seen on a ball field. With Magoon on first, Peits sent a sharp liner to left centre, which looked good for a home run. Murphy, when he saw that he could not reach the ball on the run, deliberately slid fully ten feet over the ground and caught the ball while lying on his stomach. He then doubled Magoon up at second.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Crolius, rf.	0	0	2	0	1	Dobbs, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Nichols, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Harley, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Dineen, 2b.	0	2	2	6	0	B'kley, 1b.	0	2	15	0	0
Long, ss.	0	1	2	2	0	C'wford, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
H'lton, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Magoon, ss.	0	0	1	4	2
Moran, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Peits, 2b.	0	1	5	4	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Murphy, lf.	0	0	5	0	0	Bergen, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Willis, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Phillips, p.	1	1	0	3	0
†Dineen	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	0	4	*23	5	1	Total.	2	7	27	14	2

*Peits declared out for Magoon's interference.
†Dineen batted for Moran in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Harley and Beckley. Double plays—Magoon, Peits, and Beckley; Long and Nichols. Sacrifice hits—Willis and Moran. First base on balls—By Phillips, 2; by Willis, 5. Struck out—By Phillips, 4; by Willis, 3. Hit by pitcher—Willis, 1. Time—1:35. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	3	1	1	Crolius, rf.	1	2	2	1	1
Harley, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	Dineen, 1b.	1	2	14	0	1
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Demont, 2b.	1	4	2	7	1
Crawf'd, rf.	1	1	1	1	1	Long, ss.	1	0	2	4	0
Magoon, ss.	1	0	2	3	0	Hamilton, cf.	1	1	1	0	1
Peits, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0	Kittridge, c.	1	1	8	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	2	2	1	Lowe, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Murphy, lf.	0	1	2	1	0
Newton, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Nichols, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Scott, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Total.	4	4	27	11	3	Total.	6	12	27	19	4

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Boston	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 4. Two-base hits—Dineen, (2,) Demont, Murphy. Three-base hit—Dobbs. Home run—Demont. Stolen bases—Demont, (3,) Long. Double plays—Crawford, Bergen; Dobbs, Irwin; Murphy, Long; Dobbs, Long and Dineen. First base on balls—Off Newton, 3; off Scott, 3; off Nichols, 4. Struck out—By Newton, 1; by Scott, 2; by Nichols, 2. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	4	2	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	Hall'an, 2b.	1	0	2	3	0
McGann, 1b.	0	2	16	0	0	Deleh'ty, lf.	1	1	2	1	0
Padden, 2b.	1	0	4	8	1	Flick, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	2	1	6	1	Wolve'n, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1	Jennings, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	2	2	0	McFarl'd, c.	0	2	7	2	0
Nichols, rf.	3	2	0	0	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Harper, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Dugg'sby, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	6	13	27	20	3	Total.	2	6	24	12	0

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Nichols, (2,) Wallace, (2,) McFarland. Three-base hits—Delehanty, (2.) First base on balls—Off Harper, 3; off Duggiesby, 1. Struck out—By Harper, 1; by Duggiesby, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Double plays—Wallace, Padden, and McGann; Wallace and McGann. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Hall'an, 2b.	0	0	4	5	0
McGann, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Deleh'ty, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Padden, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	Flick, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	1	2	0	0	Wolve'n, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	0	2	0	1	Jennings, 1b.	0	1	11	2	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	3	0	0	Jacklitch, c.	0	0	8	1	0
Nichols, rf.	0	0	1	2	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	2	5	0
Powell, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Orth, p.	0	0	2	1	0
Total.	0	5	27	8	1	Total.	1	5	27	18	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—1

Earned run—Philadelphia. Two-base hit—Jennings. Three-base hit—Wallace. Double plays—Wolverton and Jennings; Nichols and McGann, and Cross, Hallman, and Jennings. Hit by pitcher—By Powell, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Orth, 1; off Powell, 2. Sacrifice hit—Hallman. Stolen bases—McGann, Orth, and Thomas. Struck out—By Orth, 2; by Powell, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 42 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	35	25	.583	Boston	28	27	.509
New York	30	22	.577	Brooklyn	30	30	.500
St. Louis	34	28	.548	Cincinnati	25	33	.431
Philadelphia	32	28	.533	Chicago	21	42	.333

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Boston in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 10; Baltimore, 2, (first game.) Boston, 8; Baltimore, 3, (second game.)
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 2, (first game.) Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 5, (second game.)
At Milwaukee—Detroit, 8; Milwaukee, 1, (first game.) Milwaukee, 8; Detroit, 7, (second game.)
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 5.

Eastern League Games.

At Syracuse—Toronto, 6; Syracuse, 3, (first game.) Toronto, 6; Syracuse, 0, (second game.)
At Rochester—Rochester, 14; Buffalo, 1, (first game;) Rochester, 6; Buffalo, 1, (second game;)
Rochester, 7; Buffalo, 3, (third game.)
At Hartford—Montreal, 4; Hartford, 2, (first game;) Hartford, 3; Montreal, 1, (second game.)
At Providence—Providence, 4; Worcester, 0, (first game;) Worcester, 7; Providence, 3, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Albany, 6; Troy, 5.
At Cortland—Cortland, 8; Binghamton, 2.
At Albany—Albany, 8; Troy, 0.
At Rome—Rome, 16; Utica, 3.
At Utica—Utica, 4; Rome, 1.
At Ilion—Schenectady, 9; Ilion, 1.

Scores of Other Games.

At Ridgewood, L. I.—Ridgewood Field Club, 17; Hercules A. C., 9.
At Glendale, L. I.—Glendale A. A., 11; Peconic Cyclers, 15.
At Bay Ridge—(A. M.)—Triumph Field Club, 14; Universal A. C., 10.—(P. M.)—Mercury A. C., 10; Tri

INDEPENDENCE AT NEWPORT ANCHORAGE

Boston Sloop Reaches There and Is Anchored Beside Columbia.

LOOKS FAST IN LIGHT WINDS

Rules of the Races that Begin Saturday, It Is Thought by Experts, Will Favor the Lawson Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—The yachting interest of to-day in this port centred in the arrival of the Boston sloop Independence. There is no doubt that Mr. Lawson and his yacht are causing the officials and members of the New York Yacht Club a good deal of anxiety.

These gentlemen are not in the least disposed to retire from the position which they have taken in regard to the ineligibility of the vessel to compete in the trial races to be sailed by the club to select a defender of the America's Cup, but they fully realize the power of public opinion. They fear that if Independence should defeat Constitution and Columbia, or prove nearly as good as either or both, that the public will think that the best possible yacht is not to be chosen to defend the international yachting trophy. Saturday's race is therefore awaited with anxiety, for it will afford the first opportunity of measuring the speed of Mr. Crowninshield's creation.

As she came up the entrance to Newport Harbor this afternoon it must be confessed that she did not look to be an alarming craft. That she would be speedy in moderate winds and smooth water was conceded at once by every expert who saw her, but grave doubts as to her ability to thrash her way to windward in a jump of a sea were expressed.

She left New London this morning under tow of the tug Wrestler at 9:30. As soon as she was clear of the harbor she made sail and began to work her way to this port. The wind was light from the east-northeast, and this made it a beat along the stretch of beach between Race Rock Light and Point Judith. The yacht made slow progress, and it was 3:30 when she was sighted from the cliffs here. She was then off Point Judith, under mainsail, headsails, and small club topsail.

INDEPENDENCE TOWED IN.

She merely drifted up to Brenton's Reef Lightship, where the Wrestler again took her in tow, and the procession of the Lawson fleet into this port began. First came the tug A. W. Chesterton, towing the barge Penokee. The Chesterton flew at her pilothouse staff Mr. Lawson's private signal, a white flag crossed perpendicularly in the centre by a broad blue stripe decorated with a white polar bear. "The cold weather is at hand," said an old salt who saw it.

The barge flew the ensign at her taffrail staff and the private signal at her main truck. She had a big hoisting derrick on her foremast and a heavy hoisting gear on her deck, where were the yachts spare spars. In her hold were the quarters of the crew. The two tugs, the barge, and the yacht made an interesting squadron, and showed that Mr. Lawson was spending money quite as liberally as the syndicate.

Slowly the yacht was towed around Fort Adams and up to the big white can buoy ready for her in the cove just east of Columbia's mooring. Capt. "Hank" Haff was at the wheel, and his son, Clayton Haff, was in his place forward as mate. The crew appeared to be a healthy, hearty lot of seamen. As the yacht came abreast of Columbia she dipped her ensign and the old cup defender answered. As soon as Independence had picked up her mooring she ran down Mr. Lawson's private signal and hoisted the flag of the Hull (Mass.) Yacht Club.

Those who came around on the yacht were B. B. Crowninshield, the designer; C. C. Clapp, Mr. Lawson's secretary; C. H. W. Foster of the New York Yacht Club, E. A. Horton, Arthur Parker, C. F. Adams, 2d, and Louis M. Clarke.

Mr. Clapp said that the light winds were accountable for the long trip. It was 5:30 when the yacht made her moorings. As far as she can be seen above water she is a huge scow. Her bow has no stem. There is no cutwater. The shape of the vessel forward is that of a much-flattened spoon, while her stern is also notable for its flatness. Her sides fall plumb, and her bilges must be not far under water and very sharply turned. Her floors must be flat, and her whole hull slablike in shape. She has plenty of overhang on which to lie down when she is heeled. Her spars and rig look first-rate, in fine order, and built to stay, but all these slim new yachts have a fashion of falling apart that is quite disheartening.

Independence will be distinguished readily at a distance by her spreaders. She has two pairs, like Constitution, but they are much closer together, and the lower ones are much shorter than the upper ones. At present she is painted a slate gray, like warships in time of active service, and this will answer as an easy mark of identification until her paint is changed.

FIRST RACE TO-MORROW.

The first race of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, in which the three ninety-footers will start, is scheduled for Saturday at 11:10 A. M. The time limit for these races, of which there will be four in all, is fixed at six hours. This is decidedly in favor of Independence. It means that a race can be made in a very light breeze when the yachts cannot average better than five knots an hour. This should favor the best drifter, the smartest smooth-weather yacht, and Independence looks as if she might be that sort of a craft.

A full set of signals for all possible conditions has been prepared by the Race Committee, which will go out on Elbridge T. Gerry's steam yacht Electra. Members of the club and their guests will view the race from the big tug Storm King, while the steamboat Plymouth of the Fall River Line will be open to the general public.

With three of the most remarkable yachts ever designed, one of them with a successful record, with two of the most capable managers in the world, namely, W. B. Duncan, Jr., and E. D. Morgan, and with three of the smartest skippers that ever trod deck, this race ought to be one of the great events of the yachting season. Newport will be crowded with yachting people next week.

SHAMROCKS IN DRIFTING MATCH

The Old Challenger Again Shows Her Qualities Against the New Boat.

ROTHESAY, Firth of Clyde, July 4.—The two Shamrocks started off Craigmore to-day for a long leg to windward. At 11:45 A. M. the Shamrock II. led; but the Shamrock I. was to windward and sailing faster. She edged more and more to windward, and when the yachts were put about, five miles out, the older boat was an eighth of a mile ahead. The Shamrock II. soon afterward became becalmed and the Shamrock I. went far ahead. Seeing the challenger's plight the Shamrock I. returned for a fresh start in close company. The fluky breeze made a fair comparison difficult.

With spinnakers set for a long run the challenger gained one and a half minutes; but, the breeze failing, the Shamrock I. overhauled the challenger and secured the lead, showing decided superiority in a drifting match.

Clearing Cumbrae the challenger caught a better breeze and picked up until she lapped the older boat's quarter.

Running up the Firth both yachts carried everything that would draw, and neither of them gained a fathom on the other.

The run eventually deteriorated into a drifting match.

The whole trial was inconclusive. There was nothing to indicate that in light winds the cup challenger is in any way superior to the Shamrock I.

SEAWANHAKA'S SPECIAL RACES.

Small Boats Furnished Good Sport at Oyster Bay—Wyntje a Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 4.—In a light southeasterly wind the special Independence Day races of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club were sailed here to-day. The Wyntje, owned and sailed by Sherman Hoyt, and which was the champion in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian knockabout class last year, won after a capital race with the Marcia, sailed by D. Le Roy Dresser.

The club catboats No. 1, No. 4, and No. 2, sailed by T. W. Satterthwaite, Hudson, and Charles Woodward, had a close race. Mr. Satterthwaite's boat winning on the run home. To-night there is a dance at the clubhouse.

The summaries:

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.
Start, 3:05 P. M.

Boat and Owner.	Finished.	Elapsed Time.
Wyntje	5:09:22	2:04:22
Marcia, D. Le Roy Dresser and H. B. T. Jacquelin	5:10:28	2:05:28
Nakodo, J. T. Sherman	5:15:58	2:10:58
Mistral, E. L. Low, Jr.	5:16:30	2:11:30
Heron, F. R. Coudert, Jr.	5:20:30	2:15:30

SEAWANHAKA CATBOATS.
Start, 3:10 P. M.

No. 1, T. W. Satterthwaite	5:29:58	2:19:58
No. 4, M. Hudson	5:34:08	2:24:08
No. 2, C. Woodward	5:43:30	2:33:30

JENNIE THE CLUB'S CHAMPION.

W. G. Gallagher's Yacht Won at the Jamaica Bay Club's Regatta.

The Jamaica Bay Yacht Club celebrated the Fourth of July at Rockaway yesterday with yacht races, a dinner, dancing, fireworks, and a vaudeville entertainment at night. Several hundred members and their friends witnessed the races and enjoyed the other entertainments.

The yachts sailed in a light southeasterly breeze. The Jennie, William G. Gallagher's boat, won the club championship, and the Vitesse, belonging to William G. Pearsall, won in her class.

Summaries:

OPEN CATBOATS OVER 25 FEET.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Jennie, William G. Gallagher	2:44:00	4:54:07	2:14:07
Mavourneen, E. C. Wood	2:45:00	5:01:25	2:21:25
Ella B., J. L. Brainerd	2:40:00	5:04:20	2:24:20

OPEN CATBOATS UNDER 25 FEET.

Vitesse, W. G. Pearsall	2:50:00	4:03:16	1:18:16
Lochinvar, J. F. Sabin	2:50:00	5:15:00	2:25:00

CANARSIE YACHT CLUB'S RACE.

In the Go-as-You-Please G. B. Fitzmaurice's Vision Won.

The members of the Canarsie (L. I.) Yacht Club yesterday enjoyed a whole day of sport. There was a go-as-you-please race first, over a four-and-a-half-mile triangle, and then a dance and vaudeville entertainment. At night there was more dancing and a supper. The day was ended with a display of fireworks.

The go-as-you-please race was open to all boats in the club without time allowance. Eight boats started. The Vision, sailed by her owner, G. B. Fitzmaurice, won. The So So, owned by Herbert Tuttle, was second.

Wind Prevented Canadian Yacht Races.

TORONTO, July 4.—Stormy weather this afternoon prevented a start in the trial races for the selection of a Canada cup challenger. Although the three contestants were alongside of one another frequently, no actual racing took place.

H. A. Sherman Won Silver Trophy.

The American Yacht Club held the first of its series of regattas yesterday at Port Chester for its special one-design class. Herbert A. Sherman won the silver trophy, and Arthur J. Cumnock was second.

CANADIANS WON AT LACROSSE.

By Beating the Crescents of Brooklyn They Become Champions of United States and Canada.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 4.—The Capitals of Ottawa defeated the Crescents of Brooklyn at the Stadium to-day and won the lacrosse championship of the United States and Canada by a v score of 7 to 3.

The Canadians scored seven straight goals before the Crescents succeeded in getting the ball dangerously near the Capitals' goal. Then the Brooklyn men began to play splendid lacrosse. By good team work they scored their first goal in four minutes, the second in one minute, and the third in eight minutes and thirty seconds. The ball was close to the Capitals' goal when time was called. The game lasted one hour.

The line-up follows:

CAPITALS.	Position.	CRESCENTS.
Ashfield	Goalkeeper	Garvin
Baldwin	Point	McConaghy
Ralph	Cover Point	Miller
Robertson	First Defense	Casnova
Binks	Second Defense	Drakely
Butterworth	Third Defense	Liffiton
Starrs	Centre	Kennedy
Ralph	Third Home	Dobby
Wood	Second Home	Wall
E. Murphy	First Home	Stoba
P. Murphy	Inside Home	Curry
Powers	Outside Home	Mason

Goals—Made by Powers, (4,) Baldwin, Murphy, (2,) Curry, Kennedy, and Wall.

BATTLESHIP CREWS RACED.

Alabama's Men Lost First Race and Won Second at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 4.—Thousands of people, including many of the cottagers, witnessed the rowing races in the harbor over a three-mile course this morning, for Mayor Garrettson's prize of $100, with a second prize of $50, between the four Newport racing crews and the one from the battleship Alabama.

The referee was Commander Mason of the torpedo station, with Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson of the New York Yacht Club, Pembroke Jones, Congressman Bull, and Col. D. E. Young as the judges. A new crew won the championship of Narragansett Bay. The result:

F. M. T. A. Society crew won, Old Colony second, Naval Reserves third, Training Station fourth, and Alabama last. Time—16:22.

The second race, under the same conditions, was pulled between the racing crews from the flagship Kearsarge and the Alabama. The Alabama's crew, which had pulled in the previous race, beat the Kearsarge easily. Time—17:29.

POLO AT CEDARHURST.

Pick-Up Match to Atone for Lakewood's Default—Meadow Brook Forfeits.

Polo was among the Fourth of July attractions yesterday at the Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I. The club delegation, however, did not see the regular contest arranged for the third event in the Blizzard Cup series, for the second team of Lakewood, which was to have met the veteran Rockaway first, sent word that it could not come, and Rockaway therefore won by default. Another good game also resulted in disappointment, for it was announced that the Meadow Brook first team had forfeited to the Philadelphia Country Club in the event which was to have been played this afternoon. The next Blizzard Cup match will be played to-morrow, when Rockaway second will meet Great Neck.

As the regular game in the tournament schedule was off, the Rockaway first team made a pick-up match with the third home club contingent so as to keep the amusement going. The first team allowed its weaker opponents 8 goals by handicap and then won easily by a total of 15 goals to 7½. The third team failed to score and lost ¼ for a safety play. The line-up was:

ROCKAWAY, FIRST.	H'cp.	ROCKAWAY, THIRD.	H'cp.
1—W. A. Hazard	3	1—M. Kennedy, Jr.	2
2—R. La Montague, Jr.	4	2—L. J. Franke	1
3—F. S. Conover	5	3—M. La Montague	2
Back—D. F. Savage	4	Back—H. O. Babcock	3
Total	16	Total	8

Sporting Events in the Orient.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 4.—Oriental advices say:

The inter-port regatta took place at Kobe on June 7 and 8. Yokohama won the fours and single sculls and Kobe the pairs and double sculls.

Schilling, the American one-armed athlete, who is walking around the world for a wager, has passed through Japan. The natives displayed great interest in him and provided him with passage to Colombo.

Fournier's Time in Automobile Race.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Prize Committee of the recent automobile road race from Paris to Berlin announces that the winner, M. Fournier, made the trip in 17 hours 3 minutes and 43 seconds.

Play Golf!
Send for Score Book, unique and practical. FREE. POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76–5th Av., N. Y.—Adv.

GALA DAY AT LARCHMONT

Grounds and Fleet Decorated for Independence Day Regatta.

VIGILANT DEFEATED AILSA

Sixty Yachts Sailed in the Twenty-second Annual Regatta—Many Steam Craft Danced Attendance.

With the handsome clubhouse decked out in holiday colors and an imposing fleet of sail and steam craft in the harbor dressed with all the signal flags in their lockers and a lot more, the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday had every appearance of being the storm centre of Fourth of July festivities.

Commodore Frederick T. Adams's big schooner Sachem, the flagship of the club, was decorated with Larchmont flags alone, and this familiar emblem streamed out from every point where it was possible to attach one. The handsome appearance of the craft excited complimentary comments whenever she hove in sight with her large party of guests.

Fourth of July and the twenty-second annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club in conjunction is an occurrence too large to be confined between sunrise and sunset, so last night the harbor was ablaze with the lights of the illuminated fleet while the grounds about the clubhouse were constantly aglow with the light of soaring rockets, bursting bombs, and other seasonable pyrotechnical delicacies.

Sixty yachts crossed the line in the annual regatta, and while Navahoe was unable to race with Ailsa and Vigilante on account of recently losing her centreboard at City Island, the race was full of interest from beginning to end. Old Vigilant won her largest victory over Ailsa this season, and Elmina again proved too much for her sister seventy-five-foot schooners. In the lively raceabout class, the winner, Merrywing, led Snapper, her nearest competitor, over the finish line by only 15 seconds, and in many other classes the finishes were equally exciting.

BIG YAWLS AWAY FIRST.

The preparatory signal was displayed on schedule time, and at 11:35 o'clock the ninety-foot yawls Vigilant and Ailsa were sent away in a nice whole-sail breeze east by north, which held true all day. Both crossed on the starboard tack, with Vigilant in the windward berth, with Ailsa half a length to windward of her. They had a beat to the first mark, a run to the second, and a reach back home; distance fifteen miles, course to be sailed twice, making a thirty-mile trip for them.

Shortly after crossing, Ailsa was apparently on even terms with Vigilant, and for a few moments led the old champion, but when they both took port tacks aboard at this juncture and filled away, Vigilant began to draw on her, and had a good lead as they tacked around the first mark and set spinnakers to port for their run.

Vigilant gained on the run, and when they jibed around the Hempstead Bay mark and reached for home, Vigilant was six minutes in the lead. On the reach she made further gains, and after the second trip over the course she had piled up a victory of 14 minutes and 36 seconds when the finish line was crossed for the last time. Her triumph was greeted by a salute of steam whistles chromatic in extent.

Elmina was first over the line to windward when the schooners were sent away, at 11:40, over the same course, with the yawls, Amorita, Muriel, and Quissetta following in the order named. Quissetta had a bad start, and a few minutes after crossing she split tacks with the three, and stood out into the Sound toward the Long Island Shore on the port tack.

Elmina was first to go about, and the others quickly followed suit. Elmina was first to tack around the first mark at 12:48:50, with Quissetta, who, cleverly handled by Mr. Lippitt, and overcome her bad start, second at 12:49:30. Muriel was only ten seconds behind Quissetta, and had thrashed out a lead of nearly 5 minutes on Amorita.

Muriel held her lead well on the run, but Elmina, holding in to the Long Island shore to avoid the tide, crept by Quissetta, and was twenty-eight seconds ahead of her when booms were eased to port for the reach home. At the home mark she had a lead on Quissetta of more than two minutes. But her triumph was temporary, for when on the wind again Quissetta began to gain on her, and weathered her and led her once more before the run began again.

Elmira, in the meantime, was strengthening her lead slightly, and had nothing to fear from her competitors. Quissetta made slight gains on Muriel on the remaining two legs of the course, and led her home by a handsome margin. Amorita came in a bad last.

The fifty-one-foot sloops Altair and Humma kept up a hot fight over the course, although they split tacks at the starting line, which Humma was first to cross. On the second trip Humma broke the jaws of her gaff and had to come home in a leisurely manner, which robbed the race of interest.

The races over the shorter courses by the smaller craft were all contested with vigor, and, with no flukes to baffle good seamanship, the amateur skippers may well be proud of runs made yesterday. The summary follows:

YAWLS—NINETY-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 11:35.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Vigilant, Percy Chubb	4:16:17	4:41:17	4:41:17
Ailsa, H. S. Redmond	4:30:53	4:55:53	4:54:28

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.
Start, 11:40.

Elmina, F. K. Brewster	4:44:18	5:04:18	5:04:18
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	4:55:26	5:15:26	5:15:26
Muriel, Charles Smithers	4:51:45	5:11:45	5:11:45
Quissetta, H. F. Lippitt	4:48:28	5:08:28	5:08:28

SCHOONERS—CLASS D, CRUISING TRIM.
Start, 11:40.

Katrina, J. B. Ford	5:42:00	6:02:00	6:02:00

SLOOPS—CLASS K.
Start, 11:45.

Altair, Cord Meyer	3:20:47	3:20:47	3:35:47
Humma, J. R. Maxwell	3:25:24	3:40:24	3:40:24

SLOOPS—CLASS L.
Start, 11:50.

Dorwina, W. L. Ward	3:42:14	3:52:14	3:52:14
Hebe, ——	Did not finish.		

SLOOPS—CLASS M.
Start, 11:50.

Leda, H. L. Maxwell	4:18:15	4:28:15	4:28:15
Spasm, E. D. King	4:24:43	4:34:43	4:34:58
Possum, E. S. Ballard	4:39:50	4:49:50	4:49:50
Veda, Robert Bacon	4:42:35	4:52:35	4:41:30

YAWLS—CLASS M.
Start, 11:50.

Memory, W. N. Bavier	4:54:02	5:04:02	5:04:02
Sakana, A. B. McCreery	4:55:05	5:05:01	5:05:01

SLOOPS—CLASS N.
Start, 11:55.

Alerion, A. H. Alker	4:29:15	4:34:15	4:34:15
Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell	4:29:57	4:34:56	4:34:56
Lorelei, J. M. Ellsworth	Did not finish.		
Empronel, Alfred Peats	4:49:46	4:54:46	4:54:46

LARCHMONT 25-FOOT CLASS.—Start, 11:55.

Nel-San, J. M. Woodbury	Did not finish.		

RACEABOUTS.—Start, 12:00.

Badger, Thorsen & Jones	2:50:10	2:50:10	2:50:10
Merrywing, H. M. Crane	2:47:30	2:47:30	2:47:30
Snapper, A. B. Alley	2:47:45	2:47:45	2:47:45
Scamp, J. de Forest	2:48:15	2:48:15	2:48:15
Viper, W. D. Hennen	2:55:58	2:55:58	2:55:58

CATBOATS, CLASS Q.—Start, 12:05.

Rod, R. G. Sand	3:28:00	3:23:00	.....
Ox, W. N. Bavier	4:05:06	4:00:06	.....
Gazabo, H. Vule	Did not finish.		

SLOOPS—CLASS R.
Start, 12:05.

Mystral	3:20:26	3:15:26	3:15:26
Neola, C. D. Mallory	.....	.....	.....
Cricket, H. C. Pryer	3:34:25	3:29:25	3:29:25
Kingfisher, A. Belmont	3:17:37	3:14:37	3:14:37
Flim Flam, M. D. Prince	3:37:41	3:32:41	3:32:41
Sora, W. Hoey, Jr.	3:30:19	3:25:19	3:25:19
Hope, C. O. Iselin	3:20:52	3:15:52	3:15:52
Sandpiper, R. Belmont	3:25:08	3:20:08	3:20:08
Opossum, H. M. Roborg	3:10:27	3:14:27	3:14:27
Nike, Guy Forbes	3:24:47	3:19:47	3:16:22

MANHASSET RACEABOUTS.
Start, 12:05.

Lambkin, S. W. Roach	3:55:59	3:50:59	3:50:59
Firefly, Guy Standing	3:50:58	3:45:58	3:45:58
Arizona, G. A. Corry	4:12:57	4:07:57	4:07:57
Mist, J. W. Alker	4:19:30	4:14:30	4:14:30

CATBOATS, CLASS S.—Start, 12:40.

Dot, C. T. Pierce	4:38:35	3:58:35	.....

CATBOATS, CLASS V.—Start, 12:10.

Kazaza, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	3:56:21	3:46:21	3:46:21
Hobo	4:39:27	4:29:27	4:29:27

CATBOATS, CLASS W.—Start, 12:10.

Sneeker	4:55:49	4:55:49	4:55:49
Last Chance	4:34:15	4:24:15	4:24:15

PELHAM COUNTRY CLUB LARKS.
Start, 12:20.

Halo, James Smith	4:47:26	4:27:26	4:27:26
Flirt, Fabyan and McKee	4:50:10	4:30:10	4:30:10
Streak, E. Cunningham	5:22:06	5:02:06	5:02:06
Skidoo, M. G. Davis	4:59:14	4:39:14	4:39:14
No. 36, ——	4:49:46	4:29:46	4:29:46

CATBOATS—CLASS T.
Start, 12:10.

Mongoose, II., S. Ford	3:06:09	2:56:09	2:56:09
Mollie S., ——	3:45:22	3:35:22	3:35:22

SLOOPS—CLASS P.
Start, 12:00.

Smoke, ——	3:01:39	3:01:39	3:01:39
Rochelle, Ed. Kelly	Did not finish.		

DORY CLASS.
Start, 12:05.

Prize, H. Van Rensselaer	5:26:00	5:21:00	5:21:00
Cecil, ——	5:29:17	5:24:17	5:24:17

The winners were: Vigilant, Elmina, Altair, Dorwina, Leda, Memory, Alerion, Merrywing, Rod, Opossum, Firefly, Kazaza, Last Chance, Halo, Mongoose II., Smoke, Prize, Sailover—Katrina, Dot.

GOLFERS ON MANY LINKS

Englewood Club Awards Trophies for Six Different Events.

NEW RECORD BY MISS MOWRY

Bowns Wins on the Crescent Course and Barrie Leads at Newark—Women in Many Games.

Englewood practically established a golf record yesterday for the number of competitions which it is possible for a club to run off in one day. No less than six events were finished, and the links fairly groaned at evening under the torture to which they had been subjected during the day. It was not all torture, however, for in the women's handicap Miss Lulu Mowry made a new woman's record for the eighteen holes, 104 strokes. She failed to win, for Miss Mabel Barber, with an allowance of 9 strokes, came in winner with the net figure of 100 strokes, while Miss Constance Barber was second with 101. The leaders in this handicap were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Miss Mabel Barber	109	9	100
Miss Constance Barber	110	9	101
Mrs. B. F. Reinmund	122	20	102
Miss Lulu Mowry	104	0	104
Miss L. Hubbard	121	15	106
Miss E. Fellowes	122	15	107

The men's handicap had a large entry and was won by P. G. Coakley in a net score of 77 strokes. B. F. Reinmund made the lowest gross score, 88. The players and results are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
P. G. Coakley	89	12	77
C. F. Goss	90	9	81
W. S. Baylis	90	9	81
B. F. Reinmund	88	6	82
H. Weatherbee	97	15	82
A. H. Ransom	96	12	84
A. C. Oakley	97	13	85
W. E. F. Moore	93	6	87
G. Sadler	113	25	88
P. G. Kenney	97	9	88
H. Barber	114	25	89
G. C. Austin	119	29	90
M. R. Howe	104	9	93
E. T. Swords	120	26	95
William Kidder	109	12	97
G. M. Boynton	119	20	99
H. B. Keep	114	15	99

A men's foursome best ball handicap attracted considerable interest, and over a dozen pairs finished. Weatherbee and Corlies led the field with 73 net. The scores of the leaders were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Weatherbee and Corlies	88	15	73
Kenney and Howe	85	9	76
Reinmund and Moore	82	6	76
Coakley and Marvin	85	9	76
Oakley and Sykes	89	12	77
Austin and Banks	97	18½	78½

Driving matches were arranged for both men and women. Each competitor had three drives, and the aggregate figure counted for place. The men's event was won by W. E. F. Moore, with a total of 570 yards, with G. Sadler second, 430 yards. In the women's match Miss Constance Barber led, with a total of 447 yards, and Mrs. C. G. Coakley was second, with 379 yards. A putting and approaching match for men and women was won by S. M. Wilson, with a score of 42. A. C. Corlies second, with 45. Miss Lulu Mowry led the women with 47.

ARDSLEY LINKS CROWDED.

Sky Rocket Cups for Patriotic Golfers—Play for Tarbell Trophy.

Ardsley had the biggest golf day of the year yesterday on its links near Dobbs Ferry, overlooking the Hudson. Three cups were played for, the chief feature being the class handicaps in the morning for the Sky Rocket Cups. The characteristic name gave a patriotic flavor to the competition, and perhaps that was one reason why the two classes had such large entry lists. E. E. Tarbell was the successful Sky Rocket victor in Class A, and F. B. P. Trowbridge won in Class B. The best gross score was 81, made by the club champion, A. De Witt Cochrane. The players and scores in each class are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
E. E. Tarbell	92	15	77
W. J. Whitney	94	15	79
A. D. Cochrane	81	0	81
P. Conant	99	15	84
P. Syms	98	13	85
S. Tarbell	97	12	85
H. B. Gayley	95	10	85
T. A. Mack	101	12	89
H. B. Legg	105	13	92
H. Gibney	106	12	94
F. L. Eldridge	106	8	98
M. M. Van Buren	112	12	100

CLASS B.

F. B. P. Trowbridge	91	16	75
N. M. Flower	105	25	80
E. A. McCullough	103	20	83
F. Stanford	110	17	93
C. H. Hilliard	102	18	84
A. H. Van Brunt	110	24	86
E. S. McAlpen	107	20	87
B. H. Harned	105	17	88
E. W. Lyman	115	27	88
W. F. Judson	117	24	93
J. H. McCullough	117	24	93
H. Melville	115	21	94

In the afternoon there was a general handicap for a cup given by E. E. Tarbell. Eight qualified to continue at match play to-morrow for the trophy. The scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
W. J. Worcester	94	15	79
G. E. Tarbell	97	15	82
S. Tarbell	94	12	82
P. Syms	96	13	83
O. P. Conant	92	15	83
A. D. Cochrane	83	0	83
G. S. McAlpin	103	20	83
T. A. Mack	96	12	84
C. H. Harned	101	17	84
H. H. Vail	115	30	85
F. B. P. Trowbridge	102	16	86
H. B. Legg	99	13	86
F. L. Eldridge	95	8	87
H. Gibney	100	12	88
P. M. Taylor	109	18	91
H. Edgar	107	15	92
N. M. Flower	120	25	95
H. Melville	117	21	96
M. M. Van Buren	109	12	97
E. W. Lyman	120	27	99
Thomas Clark	129	24	105

Those who qualified were Harned, Clark, Cochrane, Worcester, Syms, Tarbell, Conant, and Trowbridge. They are drawn in the first round at match play in the order named.

BIG DAY AT MONTCLAIR.

Women Make Good Scores with the Men in the Mixed Foursome—Class Handicaps.

Women were as much in evidence on the links of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday as the men, and in the mixed foursome for special prizes they made good scores. Mrs. B. Pickman and T. T. Reid were the victors with a score of 98 made from scratch. Allan N. Kennaday, the New Jersey champion, played with Mrs. F. M. Harrison and got fourth place. The results were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Mrs. B. Tickman and T. T. Reid	98	0	98
Mrs. W. E. Marcus and Paul Wilcox	113	10	103
Miss Grace Leskom and G. E. Russell	115	11	104
Mrs. F. M. Harrison and Allan Kennaday	111	3	108
Mrs. and Mr. John R. Bradlee	132	18	114
Miss Romaine and W. E. Marcus	133	18	115
Mrs. J. A. Porter and F. M. Harrison	128	10	118
Miss Helen McPherson and Harold Wilcox	135	7	128
Miss E. Van Lennep and B. W. Gibson	151	18	133

Class handicaps were played by the men, F. L. Dyer winning in Class A and Charles G. Hall in Class B. The contestants were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
F. L. Dyer	95	15	80
Paul Wilcox	91	4	87
W. C. Freeman	103	15	88
Joseph Bardsley	103	15	88
H. G. Plimpton	99	10	89
E. N. Blue	104	15	89
J. R. Baldwell	108	15	93
H. M. Robinson	109	10	99
H. C. Meyers, Jr.	115	15	100
Walter Brown	115	12	103

CLASS B.

Charles G. Hall	102	18	84
C. B. R. Chapman	116	25	91
A. Gibbs	117	25	92
F. D. Hyatt	117	20	97
H. W. Cockshaw	124	25	99

CRESCENT GOLFERS ACTIVE.

Bowns Wins the McMahon Cup in a Good Score from a Big Field.

Nearly every golfer in the Crescent Athletic Club turned out yesterday on the links near Bay Ridge to try conclusions for the McMahon Cup. It was a thirty-six-hole handicap, and the trophy was won by H. S. Bowns, with a net score of 148, from 12 handicap. His gross score, 160, was the lowest of the day. The scores of the leading contestants were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
H. S. Bowns	160	12	148
James Rhett	164	13	151
Thomas Hovenden	170	12	158
D. V. B. Hegeman	181	21	160
W. R. Thompson	186	20	166
G. W. Beckel	193	27	166
W. W. Pilkington	190	27	169
G. C. Cassels	184	15	169
Lowndes Rhett	189	17	172
W. J. Wintringham	212	36	176
F. H. Lovell, Jr.	197	20	177
G. D. Dorsey	206	27	179
A. B. Richards	204	24	180
C. J. Marsh	226	37	188
G. W. Cropsey	222	32	192

John Anderson was disqualified, and nineteen others, including C. B. Van Brunt and W. M. Campbell, did not return cards.

BIG ENTRIES FOR WESTBROOK.

Open Golf Champion Willie Anderson Will Play in the Special Tournament To-morrow.

An unusually fine talent of amateur and professional golfers has been received among the entries for the special open tournament to be played to-morrow on the links of the Westbrook Golf Club near Islip, L. I. Willie Anderson, the open champion of America, will be the star competitor, and other good professionals will be Bernard Nicholls of Boston, Willie Davis of Apawamis, Stewart Gardner of Garden City, John Shippen of Marine and Field, John and Alexander Patrick, and Robert Dow. Some stars also appear among the amateurs, the leading entries up to date being Findlay S. Douglas and Charles H. Seeley, Metropolitan champion and runner up, respectively, in the recent tournament at Apawamis; S. S. Knapp, Louis Livingston, Jr., H. B. Hollins, Jr., and Robert C. Watson, Jr. The prizes in money will be awarded to the five leaders in the following proportion: $100, $75, $50, $30, and $20. The competition will be on the same plan as the open event, that is, an amateur can only take first place, and if so, he will receive the value in plate. All other prizes must go to professionals. The contest will be at thirty

FINANCIAL.

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9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00
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48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.

Orders Solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
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22-26 COURT ST., GARFIELD BLDG., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

195 BROADWAY,
New York, June 18th, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, to take place on June 26th, 1901, for the purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock of this Company by the amount of $30,000,000.

Subject to the authorization of such increase of the capital stock the Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for increased stock at par to the extent of 15 per cent. of their respective holdings as shown upon the books of the Company at the close of business on July 5th, 1901, the right to subscribe continuing until the close of business at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 18th, 1901, at which time it will terminate.

Immediately after July 5th, 1901, warrants indicating the amount for which each stockholder is entitled to subscribe will be mailed to the stockholders, and subscriptions can be made only upon presentation of such warrants at the office of the Company on or before July 18th, 1901.

Forms will be provided on the back of the warrants, so that the stockholder can subscribe direct, or, desiring to dispose of his right, it may be assigned by him.

Payments of amount subscribed must be made at the office of the Company by draft or certified check on New York to the order of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, in installments and at dates as follows:

25% at the time of making the subscription, namely, on or before July 18th, 1901.

75% on or before August 1, 1901.

ON AUGUST 1, 1901, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, certificates of stock, or interim certificates representing the same, will be issued for all full subscription payments of $100 or multiples thereof, which stock will be entitled to share in all dividends declared after August 1, 1901. Scrip certificates will be issued for full subscription payments of less than $100 and may be exchanged for stock certificates when presented in amounts of $100 or multiples thereof. Scrip certificates and all rights thereunder will pass by delivery, but the holders of such certificates will not be entitled to dividends on the amounts thereof. The Company will not itself buy or sell rights. Failure to pay any installment of the subscription when and as payable will forfeit all rights in respect of the stock subscribed for and any installments previously paid.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By GEORGE J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary and Treasurer.

North American Trust Company

STATEMENT
June 29, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Banks	$5,572,317.18
Foreign Exchange	216,086.17
Loans	7,421,490.70
Stocks, Bonds, and Securities	6,140,858.64
Real Estate	38,911.92
Total	$19,389,664.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided profits	2,639,253.54
Deposits	14,750,411.07
Total	$19,389,664.61

Dividends of 7%—$140,000—declared from earnings of the past year have been deducted from Surplus and Undivided Profits.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Keighley, Sec.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Vermilye & Company,

16 Nassau Street, New York;
13 Congress Street, Boston;
AND
Hallgarten & Company,
26 and 28 Broad Street, New York,

INVITE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

$8,000,000

Seaboard Air Line Railway

Refunding Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Bonds.

Part of a total authorized issue of $10,000,000 (of which $2,000,000 are reserved to retire an equal amount outstanding of Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds maturing October 1, 1902), to be secured by the deposit with the Trustee of $20,000,000 First Mortgage Fifty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which latter bonds are selling in the open market at about 85.

Principal Payable May 1, 1911.

Interest payable semi-annually on May 1st and November 1st in the City of New York,

Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, free of all taxes.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION AS TO PRINCIPAL.

The entire issue (but not any part of the same) is subject to redemption at 105 and accrued interest on any half-yearly interest day on three months' notice.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

A considerable part of the above bonds having been placed, subscriptions for the balance will be received at 102 and accrued interest to date of payment, at which price, if not redeemed before maturity, they will net about 4¾ per cent. upon the investment.

The subscription list will be opened at ten o'clock A. M., on Friday, the 5th of July, 1901, and closed at 3 P. M., or earlier on the same day; the right is reserved to reject any applications and to allot a smaller amount than applied for. Payment on allotments to be made on or before Thursday, the 11th of July, 1901, at which time interim certificates will be ready for delivery. It is expected that the engraved bonds will be ready within thirty days thereafter.

Copies of the trust agreement, which has been prepared by Messrs. Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, may be obtained at the offices of the bankers.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Reference is made to the following letter from Mr. Jno. Skelton Williams, President of the Railway. Copies of the more exhaustive letter to which Mr. Williams refers may be obtained at the offices of the bankers.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1901.

MESSRS. VERMILYE & CO.,
AND
MESSRS. HALLGARTEN & CO.,
NEW YORK.

DEAR SIRS:

With reference to the $10,000,000 Seaboard Air Line Railway Refunding Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Bonds which you recently purchased from this Company, I beg to state that these bonds are to be secured by a deposit of $20,000,000 First Mortgage Fifty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, due April 1st, 1950, to be held in trust by the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

Of the $10,000,000 Refunding Collateral Trust Bonds, $2,000,000 will be reserved to take up the $2,000,000 Seaboard Air Line Railway 5 Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds, due October 1, 1902. The proceeds of the remaining $8,000,000 will be used:

(a) For the immediate retirement of the $3,400,000 six per cent. certificates of indebtedness, due March 26, 1902, which are redeemable at the pleasure of the company at any time on sixty days' notice, and which will be called at once.

(b) To pay for a one-sixth interest in the Richmond-Washington Company controlling the road from Washington, D. C., to Richmond, Va., 114 miles.

(c) To pay the installments maturing prior to 1902 under all car and equipment trusts.

(d) To pay floating debt and other liabilities of the System, and

(e) To provide a fund of at least $1,000,000 for additions and improvements.

Upon the issuance of the $8,000,000 refunding bonds and the redemption of the 6 per cent certificates, the annual interest on outstanding bonds (exclusive of bonds owned by the Seaboard Air Line Railway or its constituent companies) and the rentals of the System will be as follows:

Interest on underlying bonds on the several divisions of the System*	$1,470,400
Rentals	43,500
Interest on $12,775,000 First Mortgage 4's	511,000
Interest on $2,000,000 Collateral Trust 5's, 1902	100,000
Interest on $8,000,000 Refunding Collateral Trust 5's	400,000
	$2,524,900

*The Company has outstanding $2,143,667 Car Trusts, maturing at various dates, from January 1st, 1902, to July 1st, 1918, the interest on which will be charged against income.

The total authorized issue of First Mortgage 4s is		$75,000,000
There are issued	$32,775,000	
(of which amount $20,000,000 will be deposited as collateral against $10,000,000 Refunding Collateral Trust 5's).		
Reserved for underlying bonds	29,725,000	
Issuable only after July 1, 1903, for additional properties, improvements, extensions, etc., at not exceeding $1,500,000 per annum for four years, and $1,000,000 per annum thereafter	12,500,000	
		$75,000,000

EARNINGS.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks attendant upon beginning the operation of the System as a whole, the business of the System for the eleven months ending May 31, 1901 (one month approximated), shows gross earnings of $10,008,773, against $8,801,936 for the same period in the preceding year, an increase of $1,206,837, or 13.7 per cent. The growth since January 1, 1901, has greatly exceeded previous records, as the following statement will demonstrate:

STATEMENT FROM JANUARY 1ST TO APRIL 30TH.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.	
Mileage	2,600	2,358	242 miles	10.2 per cent.
Gross Earnings	$3,906,230	$3,287,400	$618,830	18.7 "
Operating Expenses and Taxes	2,624,563	2,409,650	214,913	9. "
Net Earnings	$1,281,667	$877,750	$403,017	46 "

Net Earnings, four months ending April 30, 1901		$1,281,667
Interest on outstanding Bonds	$761,800	
Interest on Car Trusts and other interest	49,864	
Rentals	14,500	
		$826,164
Surplus		$455,503

Within the next few weeks it is expected that the necessary final action will be taken to vest in the Seaboard Air Line Railway by consolidation, or merger, or purchase, 1,210 miles of road, which include all lines in the System north of Savannah and east of Atlanta, except the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, 81 miles, from Portsmouth, Va., to Weldon, N. C. The Seaboard Air Line Railway owns more than ninety-two and one-half per cent. of the stock of the latter company, which is deposited with the Trustee under its first mortgage.

On the completion of the consolidation above mentioned, the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Company will be secured by a first and only mortgage on some 320 miles of railroad, including 102 miles of main line from Richmond to Ridgeway and 108 miles from Hamlet to Columbia (subject only to $155,000, prior lien bonds on two branches,) and also by a direct mortgage on the whole 1,210 miles of consolidated road, subject only to prior lien outstanding bonds thereon, not exceeding $12,745,000 (or an average of $10,500 per mile.) The roads upon which these 4 per cent. bonds will thus become a direct lien include the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, the Raleigh and Augusta Railroad, the Carolina Central Railroad, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad, the South Bound Railroad, the Palmetto Railroad, and several less important lines.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I have every reason to believe that such results that have been attained in the past are not a measure of the future possibilities of the property, and it is my confident expectation that the recent appointment as Vice President and General Manager of Mr. J. M. Barr, who assumed charge on May 1st last, will result in establishing the property and service of the road upon the high plane of excellence which has characterized the other important railroads with which he has been heretofore connected, and that with the changes of management and the consolidation, physically and otherwise, of the several properties which comprise the System, and with additional new capital as provided, the property will reach a still higher state of efficiency, and that the earnings of the System in the not distant future will exceed $12,000,000 per annum, while the ratio of operating expenses should be less than 66 per cent.

For further details, I beg to refer you to the more exhaustive letter which I have written you under to-day's date.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JNO. SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

RICHMOND, June 15, 1901.

Messrs. Vermilye & Co.,
AND
Messrs. Hallgarten & Co.,
NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN: I have, at your request, examined the properties constituting the system of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and also the accounts of that Company, and I concur in the statements made by President Williams in the foregoing letter.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN SCOTT.

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, June 27, 1901.

BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WILLIAMSON & SQUIRE,
Members of New York Stock Exchange,
30 BROAD STREET.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL PERSONS whom it may concern are hereby notified that application has been made to The American Tobacco Co. for the issue of a duplicate certificate for fifty (50) shares of the general or common stock of said The American Tobacco Co. now standing upon its books in the name of F. M. Colston and numbered 14,845, the original of which, it is alleged, has been lost or mislaid on or about the 17th day of July, 1899. All persons interested are notified at once to show cause to the American Tobacco Co. at its office in the City of New York, 111 Fifth Ave., why a new or duplicate certificate should not be issued to the said F. M. Colston.

Dated New York, June 21, 1901.
(Signed.) F. M. COLSTON,
216 E. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 22d day of July, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice-President.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. Refunding

To Holders of the following Underlying Bonds:

As Syndicate Managers of a Syndicate formed under an agreement dated April 4, 1901, we have arranged with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to purchase for refunding purposes, $30,000,000, face value, of its proposed Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, to bear interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, and hereby offer to exchange such Refunding Bonds (to the extent to which they may be so issued and acquired by the Syndicate) for underlying bonds of the Railroad Company's system, on the following basis:

For each $1,000, Face Value, of the Following Outstanding Bonds.	In Refunding Bonds Face Value.
6% SECOND MORTGAGE A, B AND C BONDS	$1,166 66
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	1,282 05
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	1,282 05
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,369 23
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,194 87
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	1,179 49
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,179 49
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,128 20
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,025 64
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051 28
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,000 00
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	876 92
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051 28
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	974 35
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	1,025 64

At the time of deposit, holders of underlying bonds will receive payment in cash of the unmatured interest accrued and accruing upon their deposited bonds to July 1, 1901, from which date the Refunding Bonds are to bear interest.

In order to avail themselves of the foregoing privilege of exchange, holders of underlying bonds must deposit, for our account as Syndicate Managers, their bonds, in negotiable form, with all unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, **on or before July 6, 1901,** with

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 38 Nassau St., New York;

or with any of the following depositaries:

Old Colony Trust Co., Boston; Union Trust Co. of St. Louis, St. Louis;
Seligman Brothers, London; Seligman & Stettheimer, Frankfort;
Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, Berlin; Seligman Freres & Cie., Paris;
Alsberg, Goldberg & Co., Amsterdam.

Depositing bondholders will receive negotiable receipts or certificates of the Morton Trust Company entitling the holders thereof to new Refunding Bonds of the Railroad Company (or to interim bonds,) in exchange for the deposited bonds, upon the aforesaid basis, when said bonds shall have been issued and delivered to the Morton Trust Company for such exchange, or to a return of the deposited bonds if said Trust Company shall not have received the bonds for such exchange on or prior to January 1, 1902. As the new bonds will be issued only in amounts of $1,000, fractional amounts must be adjusted, at the option of certificate-holders, by purchase or sale, for which suitable provision will be made.

As Syndicate Managers we are also prepared to purchase for cash, at the prices set opposite thereto, all or any of the following underlying bonds which may be presented and surrendered to us on or before July 8, 1901, with all unmatured coupons attached, viz.:

6% SECOND MORTGAGE A, B AND C BONDS	113¾ AND INTEREST.
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	125 AND INTEREST.
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	125 AND INTEREST.
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	133½ AND INTEREST.
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	116½ AND INTEREST.
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	115 AND INTEREST.
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	115 AND INTEREST.
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	110 AND INTEREST.
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	100 AND INTEREST.
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	102½ AND INTEREST.
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	97½ AND INTEREST.
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	85½ AND INTEREST.
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	102½ AND INTEREST.
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	95 AND INTEREST.
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	100 AND INTEREST.

We reserve the right, at any time, without notice, to alter the basis of exchange or the purchase price of any of the foregoing bonds, or to withdraw, wholly or partly, our offers to exchange or to purchase.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., Syndicate Managers.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1901.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
19 Milk Street, Boston,
Will forward upon application their
JULY LIST
Of High Grade
Municipal and Corporation Bonds.

$3,000,000
Russian Government Guaranteed R'y 4% Bonds
Maturing 1957. Optional 1916. Interest Semi-Annually, in New York.
In United States Gold Coin
NON-TAXABLE.
Bonds are specifically made free from tax by Imperial decree.
International Market.
Sinking Fund to Retire Bonds at Maturity.
A Sinking Fund of ½ of 1% annually is raised for protection of this loan.
Price 100 and Interest.
Farson, Leach & Co., 35 Nassau St., New York. 140 Dearborn St., Chicago.

London Quotations
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Chas. Minzesheimer & Co.
Branch Office: WEST END, N. J.
Mills Building, N. Y.

Who Are Wall Street People?

This is a question often asked. It is an indefinite question, hard to answer. There are many people in Wall Street who occupy only clerical positions—perhaps they are in the majority. But the people who give Wall Street its power and character are the men and women whose money goes there for investment and speculation. These people live all over the world. Some of them are never present in Wall Street, yet they reach Wall Street markets through their brokers. They act according to their information on securities. They order their money spent according to their knowledge of opportunities to use it profitably. They make a point of getting their information from first hands. They read naturally a paper emanating from the heart of Wall Street and which breathes through its pages the atmosphere of Wall Street. Nowhere else can this information be so well obtained. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL fills the bill exactly and it therefore goes to the offices and houses of those who study to spend their money rightly. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL thus becomes an excellent manual for the investor and a help to those who would reach men and women with money. $1 a month; $8 a year; also at news stands.

DOW, JONES & CO., 44 BROAD St., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS.

George W. Smith,	John Sloane,
James Talcott,	Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden,	Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy,	Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg,	R. W. Paterson,
Samuel Sloan.	

11 PER CENT.
PAID IN DIVIDENDS.
IN TWO MONTHS
(More than any savings bank will pay in two years)
is the record of the
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO.

A limited amount of stock can be secured for a few days only at 50c. per share, (par value $1,) full paid and non-assessable.

This company is controlled by some of the largest and most prominent capitalists in the country, and the stock is registered by the Beaumont Trust Co., of Beaumont, Texas.

Write at once for special report on this Company and its holdings, just issued by the Assistant State Geologist of Texas, and also our new book, mailed free.

L. R. BECKLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Fiscal Agents,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members Beaumont Oil Exchange.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

To Holders of Trust Certificates for First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company issued under the Voting Trust Agreement dated the 1st day of July, 1896, between Louis Fitzgerald, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, Siegmund Alsberg, James A. Blair, Benjamin P. Cheney, Samuel C. Eastman and Charles S. Gleed, a Committee under a certain Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, dated the 1st day of April, 1896, parties of the first part, and John A. Stewart, Louis Fitzgerald, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, Samuel C. Eastman, Benjamin P. Cheney and James A. Blair, Voting Trustees, parties of the second part:

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of July, 1901, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company having then paid for two consecutive years a four per cent. cash dividend on its first preferred stock, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, in accordance with the terms of said Voting Trust Agreement, in exchange for and upon surrender of any stock trust certificates then outstanding, make delivery of proper certificates for the capital stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

All holders of stock trust certificates issued under said Voting Trust Agreement are hereby required to exchange them for certificates of capital stock on said first day of July, 1901.

Stock trust certificates must be presented for exchange to CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, the agent of the Voting Trustees for such purpose, at its office, NO. 30 BROAD STREET, in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 18, 1901.

JOHN A. STEWART,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
BENJAMIN P. CHENEY,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Voting Trustees.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1901.

Referring to the foregoing notice the exchange of stock trust certificates for stock certificates may be made at any time after the 30th day of June, 1901, but not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received by the undersigned.

All stock trust certificates surrendered for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof. If stock certificates are desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the surrendered trust certificate, the endorsement by the registered holder must be acknowledged before a notary public, or be attested by some person or firm satisfactory to the undersigned.

Holders transmitting trust certificates by mail or express will please indicate whether they desire the certificates of stock to be sent by mail or by express at their expense.

In exchange for all stock trust certificates so surrendered there will be delivered receipts entitling the party therein named to receive stock certificates of the character and amount specified therein as soon as they can be prepared for delivery.

Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York
by WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

Dividends.

Texas Central Railroad Company.
A semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock and also a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Stock of this Company, has been declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., on 15th July, 1901.
The transfer books for the Preferred and Common stock of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M., 5th July, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M., 16th July, 1901.
D. COMYN MORAN,
Assistant Secretary.
New York, 2d July, 1901.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company
First Mortgage Refunding 4% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 1 due July 1, 1901, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 36 Nassau St., N. Y.
E. O. CHENEY, Treasurer.
Buffalo, N. Y., June 24, 1901.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, now outstanding, payable July 15, 1901.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 1, and reopen on the morning of July 16, 1901.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.
New York, June 6, 1901.

The Commonwealth (Fire) Insurance Co. of New York.
The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable July 6th, 1901.
CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

Dividends.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 28th, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. (2%) upon the PREFERRED stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after Monday, July 15th, 1901, to stockholders as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at Noon on Saturday, July 6th, 1901. Transfer books for PREFERRED stock at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will close July 6th and open July 15th.

Also a dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon the COMMON stock of the Company, payable in cash on and after Thursday, August 15th, 1901, to stockholders as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at three P. M., Thursday, August 1st, 1901. Transfer books for COMMON stock at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will close August 1st and open August 15th.

Checks for above dividends will be mailed on the due dates to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, TREASURER.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
No. 71 Broadway,
New York, July 2d, 1901.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the United States Steel Corporation was declared, payable on Wednesday, August 7th, 1901, at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, July 16th, 1901, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. Thursday, August 8th, 1901.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
No. 71 Broadway,
New York, July 2d, 1901.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Capital Stock of the United States Steel Corporation was declared, payable on Saturday, the 14th day of September, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.

The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1901, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 16th day of September, 1901.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, 143 LIBERTY STREET,
July 1st, 1901.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared payable August first to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 13th.

The Transfer Books will be closed from noon on Saturday, July 13th, until the morning of Monday, July 22d.

G. O. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, June 20th, 1901.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1901, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1901, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 15th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.,
Private Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on July 1, 1901, for the three, four, five and six months ending June 30, 1901, on all deposits from $5.00 and not over $3,000.

Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.

All deposits payable on demand without notice.

Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1901, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 15th, 1901.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will be entitled to interest from July 1st, 1901.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York,
July 1, 1901.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provision of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th day of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.

MERVIN K. TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 15, 1901.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1901, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1901.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

71ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1901, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 18th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before July 10th draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1901, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1901. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm RANDRUP & SIEKER has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. SIEKER will continue the business at the old stand, 3,608 Third Av., Bronx. CARL E. RANDRUP.
ADOLPHUS T. SIEKER.

July 1, 1901.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES. —Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., July 5, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Aug. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on July 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened July 15th, 1901," and addressed to Major H. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Yesterday for Wall Street was quite unlike recent holidays: It was an actual vacation. Not only were all the Exchanges of the country closed, but no effort whatever was made to trade in the foreign markets. After the enervating heat of the early part of the week the brokers were only too glad to escape from the petty cares of business and to sacrifice their profits, in commissions and otherwise, for a rest. It may be that to-day and to-morrow they may be tempted, on behalf either of themselves or their customers, to operate on the London market or in some of the outside Exchanges not closed, as has been the New York Stock Exchange for the longest Stock Exchange vacation ever known. Indeed, the chances are that there will be such trading, probably chiefly in the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, whose affairs at the present time are engaging so much attention. But even at best this trading is not likely to assume anything approaching real activity.

The figures relating to the failures for the first six months of the present year, as compiled by the financial agencies and published in these columns yesterday, made interesting reading. If they impress any fact it is that the very favorable character of the trade reports published in the last few months has been in no wise exaggerated. The country not only is prosperous, but it holds that prosperity. All lines of business are active; railroad earnings steadily increase; money for legitimate business purposes can be had in plenty. More, the outlook is for a continuation of these favorable conditions.

With Mr. Morgan's return to this country it is not improbable that important developments will follow in respect to both the anthracite and bituminous coal roads.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £1,-769,000, circulation increased £941,000, bullion decreased £825,971, other securities increased £5,973,000, other deposits increased £5,764,000, public deposits decreased £1,-863,000, notes reserve decreased £1,745,000, Government securities unchanged.

The percentage of the bank's reserve to liability is 42.96 per cent; last week it was 49.50 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 4.—Although a large amount is still owing to the Bank, the plethora of money promises to glut the market to-morrow, when the dividend funds are released. The Government is disbursing freely. Discounts were fairly steady.

The attendance on the Stock Exchange was small and not sufficient business was done to set prices. What with the Henley regatta and the extended Wall Street holiday, transactions were narrowed to the smallest dimensions. Operators are grumbling more and more at the refusal of the Stock Exchange Committee to close Saturday. Consols hardened. Brazilians were firm.

Americans opened at parity, responded to the decline in New York, and closed steady. Kafirs were firmer.

Consols for money, 93 7-16; consols for the account, 93⅝; Atchison, 80⅝; Canadian, 107; St. Paul, 178½; Illinois Central, 157; Louisville, 111⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; New York Central, 161½; Erie, 43¾; Pennsylvania, 77; Reading, 33⅝; Erie first preferred, 73⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 90; Grand Trunk, 10⅛; Anaconda, 5⅝; Rand Mines, 4⅞; United States Steel, 48½; United States Steel preferred, 98⅜.

Bar silver weak, at 27d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 5-16@2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 70⅞.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 4.—Prices on the Bourse today opened firm, but they reacted, owing to realizations, and prices became generally easier, closing dull. Brazilians were firm. Spanish 4s hardened, on the improvement to exchange. Rio Tintos were rather agitated, closing with a recovery from the lowest prices of the day.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 62½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 72.82½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 100,150,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 50,250,000f, gold in hand decreased 8,700,000f, bills discounted decreased 63,025,000f, and silver in hand decreased 1,150,000f.

BERLIN, July 4.—Home funds and internationals were steady on the Boerse today. Locals were easier, especially mines, on unfavorable advices from the manufacturing districts. The failure of the Cassel Grain Drying Company had little effect on the market, as it was expected.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 39¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars Friday, July 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Sickles vs. Kling.
2—Holmes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Burstein vs. same.
4—Hayes vs. Union Ry. Co.
5—Correll vs. Granget.
6—In re Washington Av.
7—In re Bagot.
8—Harlem Market vs. Cohn.
9—In re Topping St.
10—Hall vs. Blue Ridge Mining Co.
11—Goldstein vs. Nieberg.
12—Kelaher vs. Schaef.
13—In re Geuder.
14—In re Samuels.
15—Wellbrock vs. Wellbrock.
16—Buchignani vs. Buchignani.
17—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Anable.
18—Morris vs. Hoffman.
19—Lydig vs. Jacob.
20—Hoffman vs. Burton
21—Arnaud vs. Ferris.
22—Jonas vs. Kilpatrick.
23—Church vs. Roden.
24—Storer vs. Nitsch.
25—Sherman vs. Tucker.
26—Townshend vs. Stevens.
27—Jordan vs. Underhill
28—In re White.
29—Moller vs. Barry.
30—M. I. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Ernest.
31—Bradley vs. Van Wyck.
32—Hicks vs. Hicks.
33—Schlossberg vs. Meryash.
34—Thompson vs. Cohen.
35—Kreischer vs. Hastings.
36—Ferris vs. Townes.
37—Dickie vs. Dickie.
38—Pfeffer vs. Kling.
39—Ohl vs. Firm Printing Press Co.
40—Story vs. Arthur.
41—In re Hulbert.
42—Varnum vs. Barnard.
43—Ward vs. Ward.
44—Picker vs. Heyman.
45—Gerding vs. Schorer.
46—Haddock vs. Haddock.
47—Bartiek vs. Hoffman.
48—Medley vs. Ford.
49—In re Beck.
50—People, &c., vs. Am. Loan & Trust Co.
51—Mangone vs. Bianco.
52—Buchignani vs. Buchignani.
53—Buhler vs. Reserve Fund Live Stock Ins. Co.
54—Hecht vs. Spachner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned until Monday, July 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Barbara Kohl. | Lillian G. Ives.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Scharman and O'Connor for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned until Monday, July 8.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

TRAFFIC ON THE PACIFIC

Oregon and Oriental Line Owner Fears It Is Overdone.

R. A. Graham Sees Little Need of the Morgan-Hill Fleet—Demand for Banking Facilities.

"The transpacific navigation business is being overdone. Matters will be even worse in the near future as the result of the struggles now going on for supremacy between the transcontinental lines."

This was the preface of some remarks made at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night by R. A. Graham of Portland, Oregon, who for years has been engaged in the Pacific trade, but having read the future, as he considers aright, is seeking other ports from which to sail the fine fleet of ships owned by the Oregon and Oriental Line, in which he is largely interested.

"I read with a good deal of interest in THE TIMES to-day," continued Mr. Graham, "of steamship arrangements alleged to have been made by the Morgan and Hill interests. Some of the statements in your dispatch from Tacoma are at fault.

"There are forty-one large steam vessels now engaged in the shipping trade between the Orient and Pacific Coast ports. Only three of these, those owned by the Pacific Mail Company, fly the American flag. Others sail under the British, Norwegian, and Japanese flags.

"Now J. J. Hill proposes to increase this fleet by the addition of four mammoth steamships, each capable of carrying 25,000 tons.

"The forty-one vessels now engaged in the trade are not capable of carrying the freight which can be transported by the Hill vessels.

"I have been studying this matter, and am firmly convinced that month in and month out the amount of freight carried monthly from the Pacific Coast to Chinese and Japanese ports will not average 40,000 tons. Coming from the Orient this amount can be safely cut in half. Now the Hill vessels making biweekly trips can carry all this freight. What is to become of the other companies? Some one must lose money.

"Six of the vessels in the several fleets sail under the Japanese flag and are subsidized by the Japanese Government. It stands to reason that these lines, the N. K. and the Maru, must be treated with due deference at American ports or Japan will more than get even with the owners of us other ships plying between Pacific and Japanese ports. Then, too, Japan furnishes all the coal used by the eight lines now in operation.

"This community of interest idea may be all right, but it is my opinion that it will be wiser for J. Pierpont Morgan, J. J. Hill, E. Harriman, and others to turn their attention less to steamships and more to banking facilities in China, Japan, and Siberia. Contracts are made here for American money, but over in the Orient the only currency is Mexican dollars, worth 50¼ cents each. After paying your bills there with Mexican coin you take the surplus and send it through English banks for exchange. This means loss of time and money. What is needed in the Orient is an American system of banking. Get that and the trade will follow.

"First of all, we need increased banking facilities if we are to get Oriental trade. The ratio of increase during the past ten years has been largely in favor of the lines sailing from European ports and utilizing the Suez Canal. This will continue unless changes are made.

"Secondly, American manufacturers must be induced to go to the Orient and establish agencies there so that they can sell their wares direct to the retailer and consumer instead of to English and German houses, which reship to the Orient.

"Thirdly, the Government should take off the 20 large transports running between San Francisco and Manila and allow the regular liners to do that business, as is now being done between American and Cuban ports.

"Fourthly, there should be a change in the tariff so as to permit raw sugar, hemp, and hardwood timber to come here free of duty from Manila. This would insure full cargoes in the return trips.

"If, as stated in THE TIMES this morning, Mr. Morgan has secured the Leyland, Glen, and Dodwell Lines, these will give him, with the railroads he controls, a circuit of the globe.

"But I think there is a mistake about the Glen Line. The Dodwells do not control it, nor does it run to Tacoma or the Puget Sound, but between London and China via the Suez Canal.

"Now look at the lines doing business between Pacific ports and the Orient. The Canadian Pacific probably carries 5,000 tons a month, going east; the China-Mutual and the Japanese, 10,000 more; the Dodwells, 4,000; the E. A. Harriman lines, 6,000; those out of San Francisco, 10,000, and the San Diego, possibly 2,000, making a total of 37,000 tons monthly. Hill's four new boats can do more than that business alone, and coming west from the Orient the freight will be less than 50 per cent. of the figures given.

"At this time the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé line runs steamers from San Diego to the Orient.

"There are two lines from Seattle run in connection with the Great Northern. One of these, the China Mutual, with a fleet of thirteen ships, goes from Seattle to London via Chinese ports. Then there is the Japanese Nippon Kesken Line.

"The Glen Line runs between China and London, and does not connect with the Pacific Coast at all.

"The Occidental and Oriental Company has a line between San Francisco, China, and Japan; the Pacific Mail Company sends three steamers out from San Francisco, and E. A. Harriman is running the Indraputra and the Indravarma between Portland and the Orient. The Southern Pacific operates with the Pacific Mail, the Occidental and Oriental, and the Japanese Maru Line. This last has three fine vessels. The Canadian Pacific Line has five of the finest steamers on the Pacific Ocean plying between Vancouver, B. C., and the Orient.

"The business is being overdone, and unless something is done pretty soon to remedy matters trouble is sure to come."

THE RUSSIAN TARIFF DISPUTE.

American Importers in Russia Say This Country Must Not Give In, Whether or Not Mr. Gage's Action Was Justified.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—When Secretary Gage's action in imposing countervailing duties on Russian sugar exported to the United States was followed by such a disproportionate reprisal, the importers of American tools and machinery seemed stunned. They were disposed to support Rusia on the legal aspects of the case, but some of them re-examined the matter, and concluded that the Russian sugar regulations amount to practical compulsion to manufacture for export. They still doubted the expediency of Secretary Gage's action, but latterly they have concluded that if his policy was mistaken—of which question after all, Washington, knowing the complete facts and fostering American interests throughout the world, was the best judge—it does not follow that a backdown is now expedient. They claim that such a precedent would weaken American commercial and political prestige. The trouble is naturally inconvenient for importers whose incomes depend on Russian trade, but it is realized that the Russian market compares unfavorably with others, and that it always will do so.

The actual effects of the discriminating duties have not been as disastrous as expected. The decrease in Asiatic imports is chiefly due to the abolition of the open port at Vladivostock.

Attention is directed to the increasing disinclination of the Russian authorities to permit the importation of any goods which the Russians can produce, no matter what they cost. This policy, more than the tariff, obstructs foreign trade. It is recalled that the Government recently narrowly restricted the use of foreign goods in the Russian Army and Navy factories, and the same policy is pursued wherever the Government influence extends. Inasmuch as this influence is limited merely by will, a somewhat pessimistic view of the future of foreign trade is held here.

Lawyers representing the largest financial interests in America, who were recently here, offered $40,000,000 to build the Viatka Railroad, provided a certain proportion of American materials were used. The reply from the Finance Ministry was that not one pound of such material could be used. The syndicate then refused to accept the concession, as it did not want bond investments, but was chiefly desirous of securing another outlet for American goods. The same syndicate declined extensive fishery privileges in Eastern Siberia, because Russian engineers were required, and the Russians were to retain full control of the enterprise.

The representative of an American house, whose tremendous business is suffering to an unusual degree from the discriminating duties and from the prohibitions, said today:

"Undoubtedly the Russian sugar regulations contain a cunningly devised bounty. The cardinal point is that a company capable of producing qver 60,000 poods annually must sell part of the excess, whether 10 or 1,000,000 poods, abroad, since the share of each company in the domestic market, except the 60,000 poods allowed each concern, is fixed according to the total of the previous year's production, and exported sugar is not taxed. Producers, therefore, calculate the point where the losses on foreign overbalance the profits on protected and regulated domestic sales. M. de Witte, the Finance Minister, shrewdly pitted steel against sugar. He, apparently, displayed more feeling that the intrinsic value of the sugar trade with the United States necessitated. Perhaps this is due partially to the fact that the members of the imperial family and other influential people are largely interested in the sugar industry.

"Whether Mr. Gage acted advisedly in the first instance is one question. Whether truckling is now a politic expedient is another question. The United States must meet Russia halfway, but if Russia desires a commercial war we should fight. Russia does not intend to allow the United States, Germany, or anybody to have permanently a profitable trade here. Russia wants foreign money, not foreign goods. Whether Russia is trying to bluff or bully, the Americans who support M. de Witte against Mr. Gage are playing her game."

It is known here that the United States Ambassador, Charlemagne Tower, who hastened back to St. Petersburg from his leave of absence, has been, during the last few days, in personal communication with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and with M. de Witte upon the subject of the present tariff disagreement, and it can be said upon the best authority that the negotiations are being carried on in the most friendly manner, and that the Russian authorities hope for and expect a speedy and amicable adjustment of the questions in dispute.

BIG GERMAN COMPANY FAILS.

Treber-Trocknung Concern Goes the Same Way as the Leipziger Bank —The Chairman Arrested.

CASSEL, Prussia, July 4.—The negotiations of the Creditors' Committee and the receivers of the Leipziger Bank with the Directors of the Treber-Trocknung (Grain Drying) Company were broken off this morning.

The Grain Drying Company subsequently made an assignment. The Chairman, Herr Sumpf, was shortly afterward arrested. The Director General, Herr Schmidt, has disappeared.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Treber-Trocknung Company of Cassel, the insolvency of which was announced to-day, is one of the most prominent German industrial undertakings, but has for a long time been sharply attacked in the financial press, owing to its methods of doing business. It has declared, for five years, dividends ranging from 25 to 50 per cent., largely through the fancy prices paid for the machinery sold by its branches, which are established in nearly all the Continental countries. The balance sheet were never understood, so it was impossible to establish the concern's actual condition. It has recently been short of funds, and succeeded in raising £80,000 in England. A scheme was talked of, after the troubles began, for organizing a trust, upon the basis of the Treber-Trocknung Company, with American capital.

The company was originally engaged in utilizing brewers' and other waste products, and lately patented a method of wood distillation, which proved worthless. The company's shares have been much dealt with in speculation, at one time reaching 845. They were quoted at 170 before the assignment of the Leipziger Bank, and then fell to 20.

The list of victims of the Leipziger Bank failure increases daily.

The Gustavus Adolphus Protestant Institution to-day reports the loss of 450,000 marks owing to the failure of the bank, and a clergyman named Müller, a resident of Gotha, became insane from losing all the money he possessed, and has been conveyed to an asylum.

It was announced to-day that the property of the arrested Directors of the Leipziger Bank has been seized by the authorities.

WERDAU, Saxony, July 4.—The joint stock company of Flechsig & Bohle, spinners, made an assignment here to-day.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Particulars of dividends declared by the United States Steel Corporation and by the Commonwealth (Fire) Insurance Company of New York will be found in the advertising columns.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

New Route! New Resort!
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Time Table for To-day,
Landing at the New Pier at
ROCKAWAY PARK.

Leave Foot 31st St., East River, 9:00 A. M.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 9:45 A. M.	Leave New Pier, Rockaway Park. 12:15 P. M.
.....	2:30 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

Note.—Passengers may embark on steamboat leaving foot 22d St., North River, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. and transfer for Rockaway at Pier No. 1, North River.

Round Trip Tickets.....50 Cts.
Round Trip Tickets, Children..30 Cts.

Ocean Route
to
LONG BRANCH,
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River. 9:30 A. M. 3:30 P. M.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. 10:00 A. M. 4:00 P. M.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch. 12:15 P. M. 6:15 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 22d St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 18 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

MIDLAND BEACH
STATEN ISLAND,
THE CLEAN RESORT.
Newark, dly. 2:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach.

Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite lv. Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon; 2:30, 4:45, 7:15 P. M. Str. Wm. Storie lv. Power House Dock, Newark, 12:15 P. M.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 6:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Deep-sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Cents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:29, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St., 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)	8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier	8:40 "
" West 22d St.	9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Catskills and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, Week days, 9.30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POKEEPSIE & RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "RONDOUT" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.
LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.
PATTEN LINE.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & *11 A. M.
*(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & 11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 8:20, 9:00 & 10:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, & 10:20 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, July 3d and 4th, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays and July 3d at 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

PEOPLE'S LINE
Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

SUMMER OCEAN TRIP
To Halifax, N. S., & St. John's, N. F.
Through Long Island,
Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.
S. S. SILVIA
Sails July 17th, and Aug. 3d, 21st, &c.
Apply to
C. T. BOWRING & CO., LTD.,
17 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE.
connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st.) Leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32 Horatio Hall. General Manager.

**TROY B

FLANAGAN'S NEW RECORD

Threw the 16-Pound Hammer at Celtic Park 175 Ft. 4 3-8 In.

HIS THROW WAS PROTESTED

Judges Refused to Listen to Protest and Record Will Stand—Flanagan Trained for a Month.

John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club made a new world's record for the sixteen-pound hammer throw at the annual track and field games of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., at Celtic Park, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, hurling the heavy missile 175 feet 4⅜ inches. This is more than four feet over the world's record made a few weeks ago by Alfred Plaw of the University of California. When it is accepted by the Amateur Athletic Union it will again give Flanagan the title of the world's champion hammer thrower, which he held up to the time Plaw made his great throw.

Flanagan has been training for over a month at Travers Island in the hope of making new figures for the hammer throw, and made a determined, though unsuccessful effort, at the New York Athletic Club games last month. To give him another chance, a special hammer-throwing competition was added to the closed events of the Sixty-ninth Regiment yesterday, and all precautions to insure the acceptance of the record, if made, were observed.

The event was a handicap, with Flanagan at scratch. R. J. Sheridan of the Pastime Athletic Club had thirty feet and Robert W. Edgren of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club had thirty-five feet. The judges were James J. Frawley of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association and John P. Boyle of the Pastime Athletic Club, and the measurers were John J. O'Brien of the New York Athletic Club and P. J. Crowley of the Irish Athletic Association.

Flanagan made seven throws in all. His first two were 165 feet 4 inches and 163 feet 6 inches, respectively, and the next three were fouls. The seventh attempt resulted in the record-breaker of 175 feet 4⅜ inches. It was twice measured, the first measurement being 175 feet 4½ inches, and the second giving a lesser result by an eighth of an inch, which was the one recorded. The hammer was weighed and was found to be two ounces over sixteen pounds.

R. W. Edgren of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who was second to Flanagan in the competition, with a throw of 139 feet 11 inches and a handicap of 35 feet added, protested to the judges that Flanagan had overstepped the boundary of the nine-foot circle from which he made the throw. This, according to the rules, would make the throw a foul and would prevent its acceptance either in the competition or by the Amateur Athletic Union. Edgren was supported by two others, who were near the athlete at the time; but the judges decided against the protest.

The other events on the programme were only open to members of the regiment. Dennis Brennan won the 100 and the 440 Yard Runs by good margins, and Joseph Lynch took the half-mile easily from a good field after he had run second in the short dash and third in the one-mile run. The latter event was won by M. J. McGarry, who was easily thirty yards better than any of the other placed men.

The summaries follow:

100-Yard Run.—Won by Dennis Brennan, Co. E; James F. Tobin, Co. I, second; Charles J. McCarthy, Co. E, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Joseph Lynch, Co. E; M. J. McGarry, Co. E, second; James F. Tobin, Co. I, third. Time—2:14 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Final Heat—Won by Sergt. G. F. O'Neill, Co. C; John S. Patterson, Co. G, second; C. J. McCarthy, Co. E, third. Time—3:09.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Dennis Brennan, Co. E; John W. Malone, Co. D, second; M. J. McGarry, Co. E, third. Time—0:56.

One-Mile Run.—Won by M. J. McGarry, Co. E; Charles J. McCarthy, Co. E, second; Joseph Lynch, Co. E, third. Time—5:14 2-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by Eugene Sullivan, Co. K, with 4 feet 10½ inches; Joseph Lynch, Co. E, with 4 feet 9½ inches, second; Henry Bulger, Co. I, with 4 feet 4 inches, third.

Tug-of-War Between Teams of Five Men from First and Second Battalions.—Won by Second Battalion team by 6 feet 2 inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer from 9-foot Circle, Handicap.—Won by John Flanagan, New York A. C., (scratch,) with 175 feet 4⅜ inches; Robert W. Edgren, Knickerbocker A. C., (35 feet,) with 139 feet 11 inches, second; Richard J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., (30 feet,) with 131 feet 1 inch, third.

SCHUYLKILL NAVY REGATTA.

Vespers, the World's Champions, Were Playing, and Lost to an Inferior Crew.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The annual Fourth of July Schuylkill Navy regatta was held to-day over the National course on the Schuylkill River. The racing, with few exceptions, was good. In the morning the weather was beautiful, and a large crowd lined up on each bank of the Schuylkill. The finals, however, were rowed during a succession of thunderstorms, which reduced the number of spectators to a mere handful.

A feature of the regatta was the presence on one of the guests' boats of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, and his secretary. When Mr. Wu was invited to deliver the Independence oration here, he expressed a desire to see the boat races. The distinguished Chinaman showed much interest and took a delight in following the fortunes of the contending oarsmen. The boat he was on was not fast, so he saw only half of most of the races. He asked to be placed aboard the judges' swift launch so that he could see a race from start to finish. His desire was granted. He left for his hotel before the last event had been decided.

The best race of the day was the junior eight-oared event, in which five crews qualified. The race was won by the Malta Boat Club of this city, after a hard race. A surprise of the day was the disqualification of the Vesper Club's eight, which won the world's championship at Paris last year. Their only opponent was a second crew from the same club.

The champions appeared to be "loafing" most of the way, and got into their opponents' course and were run into by the second eight. The Vesper junior double was also disqualified for getting out of course. In the junior single trial heat in the morning C. P. Mooney of the Delaware Boat Club, Chicago, claimed a foul, but it was not allowed, as the swan cut off his own course. He did not get a place.

The four-oared gig race between Baltimore, Newark, N. J., and Philadelphia crews was also hotly contested. The crews were bunched at the three-quarter-mark, and then the Vespers and Fairmounts of this city pulled away, and after a hard row the former won by a nose. All races were one and a half miles straightaway.

Summaries:

Senior Singles.—Won by J. B. Juvenal, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; J. Bond, Jr., Bachelors' B. C., Philadelphia, second. Only two starters.

Intermediate Singles.—Won by F. Veseley, First Bohemian B. C., New York; Van C. Hall, Malta B. C., Philadelphia, second; John Shibe, Pennsylvania B. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—10:48.

Junior Pair Oars—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; Undine B. C., Philadelphia, second; University B. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—10:31.

Junior Singles—Won by A. C. McCloskey, Pennsylvania B. C., Philadelphia; E. H. Haller, Institute B. C., Newark, N. J., second; John Shibe, Pennsylvania B. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—10:01.

Junior Doubles.—Won by Harlem R. C., New York; Crescent B. C., Philadelphia, second; West Philadelphia B. C., third. Vesper B. C. was disqualified for getting out of course.

Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia, second; Arundel B. C., Baltimore, third; Institute B. C., Newark, fourth. Time—0:07.

Custer Race, Between Crews Pennsylvania Naval Reserves.—No. 1 crew won. Time for one mile —8:21 3-5.

Intermediate Doubles.—Won by University B. C., Philadelphia; Malta B. C., Philadelphia, second. Only two entries.

Eight-Oared Shells.—Vesper World's Champion Crew disqualified for getting out of its course and fouling the Vesper second crew, the only other entry.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Malta B. C., Philadelphia; Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, second; West Philadelphia B. C., third. Time—8:08.

The Vesper B. C. was the only club entered in the Senior Four and Senior Doubles, and the respective crews rowed over the course and were awarded medals.

ON THE LOCAL CREASES.

Manhattan II. Won from Nelson Lodge in Championship Game.

The relief from the intense heat was welcomed by local cricketers yesterday, who at one time feared that their usual long list of fixtures for the Fourth would be interfered with. As it was, however, a big list of matches was brought off, and some excellent cricket was witnessed in the vicinity of this city.

At Prospect Park, the Manhattan second team and Nelson Lodge Team B contested a championship match of the Prospect Park Cricket Association, and the former won rather easily by a margin of 74 runs. J. Flannery and W. A. Smith did the chief scoring for the winners, the former getting 58 and the latter 21, while J. H. Tattersall was the only double-figure scorer for Nelson Lodge, with 11. The score:

MANHATTAN II.

W. A. Battles, l. b. w., b. Arnott	7
E. K. Halbach, l. b. w., b. Phillips	0
J. Flannery, b. Patmore	58
J. Stevens, b. Phillips	0
W. A. Smith, b. Patmore	21
E. E. Jacobson, b. Patmore	4
G. FitzGibbon, l. b. w., b. Patmore	3
E. Bradshaw, b. Phillips	0
F. A. Cox, not out	0
Byes	19
Leg byes	4
No ball	1
Total	121

NELSON LODGE TEAM B.

J. H. Tattersall, c. Flannery, b. Bradshaw	11
W. S. Patmore, b. Bradshaw	4
G. Bowker, run out	2
C. E. D. Arnott, run out	1
E. Phillips, run out	0
A. W. Moore, c. Stevens, b. Smith	8
T. Bagnall, b. Battles	6
A. K. Johnson, c. and b. Battles	0
W. H. Johnson, b. Smith	1
F. J. Chadwick, b. Smith	0
F. W. Haywood, not out	0
Byes	7
Wide	1
Total	47

The Kings County Club put up a good game against Brooklyn and won by 31 runs, a result brought about in a great measure through the good stand made by C. T. Toddings and G. W. Barnes, who contributed 30 and 32, respectively, toward the Kings County total. For Brooklyn, the best batting was done by G. C. Boxill and A. Brown. The totals were: Kings County, 108 and 104; Brooklyn, 77.

The Newark Club visited Prospect Park for a game with Brooklyn Team C, and were rather badly beaten by 74 runs. O. Smith was in good form with the willow for Brooklyn, and he put on an even half-century in good style. H. Poyer and R. S. Woods also batted well for Brooklyn, while for Newark, J. Harper, with—15, and B. Booth, with 10, were the only men to make any stand against the bowling of Lovell and Poyer, who shared the wickets. The totals were: Newark, 49; Brooklyn Team C, 123.

The cricket team of the steamship Marquette made an interesting game for Nelson Lodge Team A, and lost a closely contested game by the narrow margin of 8 runs. A. L. Thorpe played a good inning of 24 for the sailors, and he was well backed up by A. McAlister. For Nelson Lodge J. E. Roberts was the chief scorer, with 16, while J. Lloyd, G. Barnes, and E. A. Skyne all added doubles. The totals were: Steamship Marquette, 54; Nelson Lodge, 64.

The West Indian and Bermuda teams had an interesting game at Prospect Park, in which the West Indians won by 40 runs. A. F. Harding batted in fine form for 36 for the winners, while E. E. Godwin, with 15, L. A. Jeppe, with 16, and D. Goodridge, with 10, all added double figures. For the Bermudans the best work was done by C. Hinson, with 26, not out, while E. Jones added 16 and McAlister, 12. The totals were: West Indians, 111; Bermudans, 71.

The Wanderers had a game with the West Indians' Team B, but they were altogether outclassed and lost by 32 runs and 8 wickets in a full two-innings game. D. Lawson played a good innings of 42 for the West Indians, while in the second innings A. F. Urling and G. McDermon both succeeded in reaching double figures. For the Wanderers G. Dunbabin contributed 15 in the first innings and 12 in the second. The totals were: Wanderers, 56 and 39; West Indians' Team B, 91 and 36 for 2 wickets.

Drawn Cricket Match at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 4.—Owing to the rain the Canadians were enabled to draw the game at Haverford this afternoon. As was generally expected, Scattergood declared his innings closed, and the Canadians went to the bat, but made a very poor showing, owing to the very fine bowling of Lester, who obtained six wickets for 11 runs, a remarkable performance. Having to follow on, the Canucks did better in the second innings, scoring 41 for two wickets, when rain put a stop to proceedings. Yesterday Merion scored 266 runs and closed the innings. The score:

FIRST INNINGS.

C. C. Van Straubenzie, b. Adams	9
H. Lounsborough, b. A. P. Morris	4
H. S. Logan, c. Morice, b. Patton	1
W. A. Henry, b. Lester	0
T. K. Rooks, b. Lester	2
J. M. Laing, c. Evans, b. Lester	7
J. L. Counsell, c. Morice, b. Lester	1
S. S. Dumoulin, b. Lester	6
W. E. Marshall, st. Scattergood, b. Lester	0
H. McGlearn, b. Adams	1
F. W. Baldwin, c. Haines, not out	0
Total	31

SECOND INNINGS.

H. S. Logan, c. Scattergood, b. Sayen	13
J. M. Laing, not out	1
J. L. Counsell, c. C. C. Morris, b. Sayen	16
S. S. Doumoulin, not out	4
Extras	12
Total	46

Oxford-Cambridge Cricket Match.

LONDON, July 4.—The Oxford-Cambridge cricket match, which commenced this morning at Lord's, was played before a fashionable crowd. The teams were equally matched, but neither was up to the usual 'Varsity standard. The Cambridge eleven commenced the batting.

When a recess was taken for lunch the score, for Cambridge, was 100 runs for two wickets down. Cambridge was all out, in the first innings, for 325 runs.

At the close of the play to-day Oxford, in their first innings, had scored 34 runs for one wicket down.

NEW ENGLAND REGATTA.

Greer and Lewis Won Senior and Association Single Sculls on Charles River.

BOSTON, July 4.—With perfect weather conditions the fifteenth annual championship regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association was held on the Charles River to-day.

During the junior double sculls, in which three clubs, the Bradford Boat Club, St. Joseph's Rowing Association, and the Neponset Boat Club, were entered, the Bradford shell parted amidships on the home stretch, throwing the men into the water. They clung to the wreck and reached the shore.

Interest centred in the association single sculls, in which there were seven entries. Charles H. Lewis of the Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, was easily the winner. He took the lead from the start and held it all through the race.

John M. Francis of the Laureate Boat Club, Troy, won the single sculls intermediate. Frank B. Greer of the Jeffries Point Rowing Association rowed over the course alone in the single sculls, senior.

In the four-oared shells, three entries, seniors, the Millstreams claimed that they were fouled at the turning stake by Jeffries Point and finished second to Shawmut Rowing Club. The Millstreams' protest was sustained, and, as the other clubs would not repeat the race, they went over the course alone, taking the prize. Summary:

Single sculls, junior, won by James O'Brien, Riverside; Patrick J. Shields, Shawmuts, second. Time—11:37.

Single sculls, association, won by Charles H. Lewis, Wachusett Boat Club; E. A. Pope, B. A. A., second. Time—10:37⅘.

Single sculls, shells, intermediate—Won by John M. Francis, Laureate B. C., Troy; second, J. F. Gardner, Union B. C. Time—10:39.

Double sculls shells, junior—Won by St. Joseph's Athletic Association, Boston. Time—11:55.

War canoes—Won by Waltham Canoe Club.

Four-oared working boat, junior—Won by St. Joseph's Athletic Association. Time—10:43 2-5.

Four-oared shells, junior—Won by Bradford B. C.; second, St. Alphonsus A. A. Time—10:46.

Four-oared shells, senior—Won by Millstream B. C. on protest.

Single scull shells, senior—Won by Frank B. Greer, Jeffries Point.

Eight-oared shells, junior—Won by Millstreams; second, Jeffries Point. Time—9:13.

Eight-oared shells, intermediate—Won by Riverside B. C.; second, Metropolitan Rowing Club. Time—8:59.

A Fatal Fishing Excursion.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 4.—Henry Hulsbadt, twenty-five years old, residing in Fort Lee, was drowned in Overpeck Creek, at Leonia, to-day. Hulsbadt went fishing with two friends. He walked into the channel, which is about twenty feet deep. His friends tried to recover the body, but did not succeed.

ATTACKED BY FOOTPADS.

Perilous Experience of a Blacksmith—The Police Profess Ignorance of the Assault.

Henry Murray, a horseshoer, who lives with his sister, Mrs. McCann, at 309 East Sixty-fifth Street, was waylaid by five men at Washington and Barrow Streets last night, as he was coming from his smithy, which is located at King and Washington Streets. As a result of the attack upon him Murray lies in St. Vincent's Hospital, his head swathed in bandages. While he is not dangerously hurt, his wounds are painful.

Murray told a reporter, while stretched on a cot in the hospital, that as he left his shop he noticed two men following him. He watched them, and just as he reached Barrow Street and was about to turn into that street, he was struck from behind over the head.

The blow was a staggering one, but Murray, being a powerfully built man, turned upon his assailants. He knocked them both down, but at that moment three more men jumped up from behind a pile of boxes on the edge of the sidewalk and rained a torrent of blows on his head and body. One of the highwaymen tried to get into his pocket, but did not succeed.

Murray cried for help, and a policeman came running up; but when he reached the scene the five assailants had fled.

Murray says the policeman, whose name he did not know, told him he was all right and that he had better go home. He started, but soon his eyes began to close and he suffered excruciating pains about the head. He met a boy and asked him to guide him to St. Vincent's Hospital. Upon arriving there he was immediately put to bed and his wounds dressed.

At the Charles Street Station the desk Sergeant professed complete ignorance of the matter, and said if there had been anything serious the policeman on the post would have made a report.

Capt. McClusky walked in at that moment, and was asked by the reporter what he knew about the affair. He likewise professed ignorance, and made light of the whole affair, treating it as "a mixed ale row among a lot of bums." Nevertheless, he displayed enough interest to ask the reporter for the injured man's name and address, and requested that he tell the story to Detective Carmody.

The Sergeant was asked the name of the policeman on that particular post. He refused to give it.

THREW CRACKER AT A CHILD.

Little Minnie Morrisey Fatally Burned as the Result—An Ambulance's Record Trip.

Minnie Morrisey, nine years old, of 201 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, was fatally burned yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. She was with a crowd of children in One Hundred and Fifth Street, near Third Avenue, when a boy threw a lighted firecracker at her feet. Her clothing was ignited and began to blaze. She started for her home, screaming.

Conrad Roch caught the child and he and a man whose name was not learned succeeded in smothering the flames with their coats. She was taken to a drug store and a motor-vehicle ambulance summoned. When the surgeon arrived he found that he had no oil with which to treat the burns, and the vehicle was sent back for it. It made the trip from the drug store in One Hundred and Fifth Street to the Harlem Hospital and back in five minutes. The child was then treated and taken to the hospital. She died early this morning.

CARTRIDGE WENT WILD.

Rochester Professor Arrested for Causing Injury to a Woman's Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 4.—John Heinrich, Professor of Music at the University of Rochester, while celebrating the Fourth this afternoon, fired an inch-and-a-half cartridge from a breech-loading brass cannon. He says he aimed the cannon toward an open field and directly at an oak tree. The explosion threw the cannon in the air. The bullet hit the tree and went through it. After penetrating a fence it went through the door of Mrs. Mary Dupre's store, many feet distant. Mrs. Dupre was weighing sugar; the bullet passed through one of her hands, lacerating it, tore along the shelves, scattering canned goods, struck a brick wall in the rear, and fell on the ice chest, where a policeman found it. Mrs. Dupre was taken to the City Hospital, and may lose her hand.

Prof. Heinrich was arrested on a charge of assault in the second degree and was admitted to bail.

A BULLET IN HIS EYE.

Car Explodes a Cartridge and a Strolling Laborer Is Wounded.

Michael Meehan, a laborer, aged fifty-four, of 112 Bowery, met with a peculiar accident by which he will lose his right eye.

Meehan was yesterday strolling about enjoying his holiday. As he reached the corner of Twelfth Street and Fourth Avenue, he heard a detonation, and the next moment was clapping his hand over his right eye. He had been struck by a bullet.

Some boys, whose identity could not be learned, had placed a ball cartridge on the car track. As a car passed over it the cartridge exploded, and the bullet found lodgment in Meehan's face.

An ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital, and the wounded man was taken to that institution.

Fatality Stopped Celebration.

MEDFORD, Mass., July 4.—Mrs. E. K. Carpenter, twenty-six years old, died to-night after being struck by a rocket during a public celebration. There were also several minor accidents, and the celebration was stopped.

Shot His Cousin While Celebrating.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 4.—Edward O'Mara, fourteen years old, was shot and killed by his cousin, James Doughan, of the same age to-day, by the accidental discharge of a revolver, while celebrating the Fourth. Doughan was arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

Letter Carriers' Picnic.

Twenty-two thousand tickets were taken up at the gates of Schuetzen Park, in Union Hill, yesterday, the occasion being the New York letter carriers' picnic. The crowd was one of the largest that ever attended a picnic at the park. The carriers' band gave concerts in the afternoon and evening. The games between the stations were won by the men from Station D.

Shot in the Neck at His Window.

While sitting at a window on the fourth floor of the apartment house at 58 Concord Street, Brooklyn, last evening, Henry Fay, a young man residing there, received a bullet wound in the neck from an unknown source. The bullet is thought to have come from an air gun, as no sound of a report of any kind was heard at the time. Mr. Fay was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital and was said to be in a serious condition.

A NURSE BRUTALLY ATTACKED.

Miss Luella Dixon of Syracuse Clubbed in Asylum Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 4.—Miss Luella Dixon, head nurse at the State institution for feebl-minded children in this city, returning from a walk late this evening, was brutally clubbed by an unidentified man while passing from the gate to the asylum buildings along a dark path.

Her head and face were horribly cut, but she did not lose consciousness. The man escaped through the grounds, but a detective who followed him found the cudgel. It was a heavy, knotty maple stick, over three feet long, and was besmeared with blood.

No motive can be assigned for the assault, as Miss Dixon has been in the institution several years and is very popular. It is expected that she will recover.

Killed by an Electric Train.

Frank Dellaporte, a laborer employed by the O'Brien-Sheehan Company of Fort Hamilton, was run over and instantly killed by a Fifth Avenue electric train at Sixty-second Street and New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn. This point is the junction of three roads, and is known as Bath Junction Crossing. The forward car struck Dellaporte before the motorman, John B. Marshall, saw him and could stop the train.

A CHASE FOR A STEER.

Commotion and Panic in Newark Streets —A Boy Tossed and Injured.

NEWARK, N. J., July 4.—A steer which broke out of the stock yard at Waverley to-day caused a great commotion, injuring one person and creating a panic in Centre Market Square. The animal, after getting out of the yard, raced up Broad Street with a crowd of men and boys in pursuit. At the corner of Franklin Street a sixteen-year-old boy, John Voorhees, tried to head off the animal, but he caught the lad on his horns and tossed him high in the air. Voorhees was severely injured and was taken to St. James Hospital.

The steer then ran to Market and Broad Streets. About a thousand men and boys were in the hunt by this time, but the steer kept them at a respectful distance until a number of butchers joined in the chase. One of the butchers made a lasso of a rope and succeeded in landing it around the horns of the steer, which was then bound fast.

SWEDE A VICTIM OF THE HEAT.

Recently Arrived in This Country and Is Believed to be of Good Family.

Hernung Stolpe, who registered on June 22 at the Union Square Hotel, from Copenhagen, Denmark, died in the New York Hospital yesterday afternoon from the effects of the heat. Stolpe is believed to have been of good family connections in Sweden and to have been a chemist.

In his baggage were a number of letters, some of which were sent to the Rev. Maurice Stolpe, pastor of the Swedish Church, at 217 East Forty-ninth Street, in the belief that he might be a relative. The Rev. Mr. Stolpe said that from their contents he thought the dead man had recently left Sweden and had come here owing to a disagreement with his family. The clergyman said the dead man was no relative of his, but he declared he would do everything he could to keep the body from burial in the Potter's Field.

BATHERS SHOCKED TO DEATH.

Two Men, While Diving, Touch a Live Wire and Are Instantly Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Two men, whose identity is not known, while bathing to-day on the beach at Washington Park, on the New Jersey shore of the Delaware River, below this city, decided to dive from some pilings that protruded from the water. Over these pilings a cable had been laid, and very close to it was a wire carrying electricity to the park. In some manner the wires came in contact, and the light wire burned the insulation off the cable. As the men climbed to the top of the pilings they touched the cable. Both made a pitiful cry and fell into the water, being instantly killed. Their bodies were brought to shore by other bathers.

KILLED BY FALLING BRICKS.

They Were Accidentally Loosened by Boys at Celebration at Canton.

CANTON, Ill., July 4.—During the Fourth of July celebration here to-day, while a crowd of boys was looking at a street attraction from a roof of a one-story brick building, their were forced over the front wall and several fell to the pavement, a distance of about twenty feet.

A number of people were standing in front of the building, and about 400 bricks fell on them. Eva Snydam, seven years old, was instantly killed; Charles Fellows was badly crushed, and received injuries which, it is believed, will result fatally. About twenty others were injured, but none seriously.

SOCIETY LEADER SHOT.

Mrs. Daniel McMurtrie Wounded by a Fourth of July Pistol.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Mrs. Daniel McMurtrie, widow of the late Medical Director of the Navy, a well-known society leader here and at Newport, R. I., was shot and seriously wounded in the left arm just below the elbow to-night while seated in the vestibule of her home here.

The source of the bullet is unknown, but in all probability was from a pistol fired by some person celebrating the Fourth.

SO-CALLED BULLFIGHTS.

Omaha Gives a Feeble Imitation of the Sport of Spain and Mexico.

OMAHA, Neb., July 4.—Three bull fights were scheduled to be held at South Omaha during the Street Fair Carnival this afternoon.

For the main event four Mexican toreadors entered the ring, and at a signal, a medium-sized short-horn bull, previously trained and rehearsed for the occasion, came bounding through the opening. He was instantly attracted by the red sash and bright uniform of a toreador opposite the entrance and fiercely charged on him.

With an agile side step the toreador avoided the animal and the bull made a rush for another man, but the latter succeeded in getting out of harm's way. The third charge of the bull was more successful. The short horn knocked the toreador down and was almost in the act of goring him when the others came to the rescue.

After some further exhibition in the use of darts for dispatching bulls, a Texas bull was turned into the arena, but acted only on the defensive, refusing to charge the toreadors. Another event was postponed.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...4:35	Sun sets...7:34	Moon rises...9:41		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook... 9:54	Gov. Isl'd..10:13	H. Gate...12:06		
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...10:07	Gov. Isl'd..10:28	H. Gate...12:21		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 5.

Hamilton, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Hyades, Argentina	4:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

Alleghany, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.
Aller, Naples	8:00 A. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	3:00 P. M.
Altoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	
Buffalo, Hull	
Concho, Galveston	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.
Hildur, Venezuela	9:00 A. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	7:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	
Louisiana, New Orleans	
Marquette, London	
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	7:30 A. M.
Staatendam, Rotterdam	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 10:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 10:00 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except Western Australia, which are forwarded via Eastern Australia,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoan, and Hawaiian Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 23 and up to July 6, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York July 10, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Braemar. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 15, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 6 and up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. (supplementary mail's, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. July 21.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 5.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 2.
Ashfield, Huelva, June 19.
Cymric, Liverpool, June 26.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 29.
Jefferson, Norfolk, July 4.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, June 21.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, June 25.
Nicoli II., Copenhagen, June 19.
Orizaba, Havana, July 5.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, June 19.
Peninsular, Lisbon, June 20.
Pinners Point, Dundee, June 22.
Phoenicia, Boulogne, June 24.
St. Hugo, Antwerp, June 22.
Tessmore, Shields, June 22.
Toronto, Hull, June 22.
Ventnor, Hamburg, June 14.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

Apache, Jacksonville, July 3.
Campania, Liverpool, June 29.
Comal, Galveston, June 30.
Jamestown, Norfolk, July 5.
St. Paul, Cherbourg, June 29.
Tampican, Liverpool, June 26.
Victoria, Gibraltar, June 21.

SUNDAY, JULY 7.

La Normandie, Havre, June 29.
Maria, Liverpool, June 22.
Menominee, London, June 27.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, June 27.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 6.
Vincenzo Bonano, Gibraltar, June 24.

MONDAY, JULY 8.

Caracas, San Juan, July 3.
Cevic, Liverpool, June 28.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 3.
Minneapolis, London, June 29.
Proteus, New Orleans, July 3.

Arrived.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg June 27, Southampton and Cherbourg 28th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:41 A. M.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Scott, London June 20, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Stephens, Liverpool June 25 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 P. M., 3d.

SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Watson, Santos June 4, Rio de Janeiro 8th, and Macelo 17th, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 12:35 A. M.

United States Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Anderson, London June 19, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9:18 A. M.

SS Taff, (Br.,) Canrobert, Banes June 29, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 4, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light; partly cloudy and very hazy.

Sailed.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS George H. Stout, for Philadelphia.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Alamo, for Galveston.
SS Montserrat, (Span.,) for Cadiz, &c.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Kursat, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Vigsnaes, (Nor.,) for Puerto Plata, &c.
SS Ucayali, (Br.,) for Maranham, &c.
SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) for Bremen, via Cherbourg.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Laurenburg, for Gonaives, &c.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Panama, (Fr.,) for Bordeaux.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Spoken.

Bark Anna, (Ger.,) Capt. Koster, from New York for London, was spoken June 24, in latitude 45, longitude 36.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 4.—SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Hahn, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Bona, (Br.,) Capt. Bennett, from Huelva for New York, sld. from St. Michaels July 2.

SS Tioga, (Br.,) Capt. Whitson, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Fluminense, (Br.,) Capt. Harvey, from New York for Para, sld. from Barbados yesterday.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 11:05 A. M. to-day.

SS Laura, (Br.,) Capt. Middleton, from New York, via Colombo, arr. at Padang July 1.

SS Glamorganshire, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York, via Singapore, arr. at Manila yesterday.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, from New York, via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro yesterday.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Capt. Casatis, for New York, sld. from Havre July 1.

SS Hardanger, (Br.,) Capt. Willis, for New York, sld. from Porto Empedocle July 1.

SS Ikbal, (Br.,) Capt. Jennings, for New York, sld. from Antwerp yesterday.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 4 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Capt. Hamer, from New York, via Naples, arr. at Genoa July 2.

SS Vaderland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albrecht, from New York for Cherbourg and Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 10:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 10:15

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, L. L. Van Allen, referee, 116 One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 205 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,780.63; subject to mortgage, $16,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles J. McCafferty, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Melrose Avenue, 50 by 100, foundations unfinished. Due on judgment, $24,452.66; subject to mortgage, $21,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 3 One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 90 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,962.99.

London Spot Cotton.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—Cotton—Spot—Moderate business; prices unchanged; American middling, 4 23-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 7,000 American. Receipts, 400 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, July, 4 40-64d, value; July and August, 4 38-64 @ 4 39-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 33-64 @ 4 34-64d, buyers; September, 4 33-64@4 34-64d, buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 23-64@ 4 24-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 20-64 @4 21-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 18-64@4 19-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 18-64@4 19-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 19-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 19-64@ 4 20-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 20-64d, sellers.

Real Estate.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in large or small amounts. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Camp Meeting Lots, $300; tents, $25; shares, $10. America World Company, Belmar, N. J.

City Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Great opportunity to purchase in the new section of fashion and wealth; elegant, full-size marble mansion, adjoining 5th Av., at less than value of lot; easily altered into American basement; must be sold. Apply to Schnugg, 78 East 96th St.

Washington Heights—Broadway corner plot, in very best section; reasonable. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2 OR 4 CHOICE LOTS AT A BARGAIN.

IN BROOKLYN'S PRETTIEST SECTION.
Thirty minutes from Park Row. Address, owner, H. & S. B. & S., 34 Wall St., New York City.

10 CHOICE LOTS
AT A BARGAIN.

Cash or installments; sell in part or whole; these lots are located in the most rapidly growing section of Brooklyn; close to trolley lines; all improvements; 30 minutes from Park Row, N. Y. Address WM. OPPENHEIM, 36 Wall St., N. Y. City.

2 TO 12 CHOICE LOTS
AT A BARGAIN.

Sold for cash or on installments; are located near famous Cycle Path; city improvements; 2 to 4 minutes' walk from electric express; time, 30 minutes from Park Row, N. Y. City. Address H. P. WHEELER, 34 Wall St., N. Y. City.

MODERN STYLE HOUSES,
substantially built at bargain prices, in choice section, and the coolest in all New York; 20 minutes from Park Row, N. Y. Purchaser may select a lot and we will build to suit and arrange payment for cash or monthly plan, same as rent. Address H. & S. B. & S., 34 Wall St., N. Y.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Executor, P. O. box 1,577, N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.
All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

Centreport, Long Island.—Do you want to buy a fine Summer and Winter home on water front, 6½ acres? Call Benner, 132 Nassau St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—Here is a great chance for a man with some capital that wants business; farm, 175 acres, three miles from R. R.; good farm buildings; there is a fine vein of mica on this, also the mica rights in 50 acres of the fine mica from said farm. For a man that can interest capital there is a fortune in this property. Address Box 49, Canaan, N. H.

A great chance for a physician at Congers, Rockland Co.; fine residence of 17 rooms; all improvements; arranged, if desired, for sanitarium; high elevation; artesian well; overlooking two large lakes; no other doctor in town; price, $6,500. H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

For Sale or Rent.—Twenty-room cottage; improvements; beautiful views; large grounds; stable for three horses; convenient to stations; also small cottage; seven rooms, large, shady grounds. Address Joseph Lufburrow, Locust, N. J.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Farm.—Called abroad; a bargain; $5,000 cash buys perfect home, well furnished; farm planted, fully equipped, partly for poultry; immediate possession. Delavoye, Saratoga, N. Y.

ON BEAUTIFUL DELAWARE, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan County, 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard; $2,800. OWNER, 851 East 165th St., New York.

Residence, all improvements, furnished; easy payments; Winsted, Conn.; photographs. Call F. Thompson, Bennett Building, Room 207.

Five lots, near millionaire's new Summer resort, Dobbs Ferry; A1 investment. Graeb, 305 East 57th St.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

A SUMMER BARGAIN.

Hartsdale, 40 minutes out; 10 rooms and bath, all improvements, hardwood trim, decorated; grounds, 125x115; lawn, garden, fruit; stable, chenery; sell for $6,500.
G. PETERSON & CO., 187 Broadway, New York.

Bronxville, 28 minutes from 42d.—Lots at station, cheap; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
On Boulevard, near depot and the harbor; adjoining Larchmont Manor; 35 minutes from 42d St.; no interest or assessments. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Yonkers.

Cool breezes, pure air, high ground, beautiful views, detached houses, large rooms, and every convenience; close station, easy to reach, easy to buy homes at Fairview, Yonkers. Send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

HUNDREDS OF
HEALTHY HILLTOP HOMES
AT
HACKENSACK AND BOGOTA
are permanent residences of
REFINED FAMILIES.

Thirty minutes from City. Ample Transportation. Every City Improvement, with Country Surroundings.
Golf Club, Boating, Bathing, and Fishing convenient.
Houses and Building Sites at Reasonable Terms.
North Jersey Title Co. Guarantee.
HACKENSACK LAND COMPANY,
116 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.
1,206 Broadway, Cor. 34th St., City.
Open Evenings.

WEST NORWOOD, NEW MILFORD; CLOSING AN ESTATE; 6 COUNTRY, HIGH, DRY COTTAGES, 6 TO 9 ROOMS EACH, 2 LOTS EACH; 5 MINUTES' WALK TO DEPOT; 36 TRAINS DAILY, 45 MINUTES OUT; GOOD ORDER. PRICE $1,200 TO $1,900 EACH; INSTALLMENTS OR CASH WITH DISCOUNT; ALSO 300 LOTS NEW MILFORD AND 200 LOTS WEST NORWOOD. W. D. SNOW, ATTORNEY, 47 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.

South Orange.—Choice Plots and Lots at low prices; easy terms; very accessible to Lackawanna station; 47 trains each way daily; beautiful mountain view from all lots; will build to suit. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO., 181 Broadway, New York.

$40 buys 5, saves time soil, half timber; adjacent Summer resort; terms $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Bromley, 206 St. James Office.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

LOTS $400 LOTS
$5. MONTHLY $10.
RICHMOND HILL TERRACE

THE CENTRE OF GREATER NEW YORK
Adjoining the New 550-acre Forest Park.
BROADWAY & JAMAICA CARS DIRECT PROPERTY
All First Class Improvements.
L. I. REAL ESTATE EX. & INV. CO.
1155 MYRTLE AV. and BROADWAY B'W
S. H. CARR, Secy. | TEL. 47 BUSHWICK | IGNATZ MARTIN, Pres.

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FOR LEASE
For 21 Years, with Renewals

A large corner property, comprising more than 22,500 sq. ft., on

Fifth Ave., bet. 28th & 34th Sts.

Suitable for a hotel, apartment house, or other improvement requiring much space.
For further particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent.
NO. 60 CEDAR ST.

No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City

To lease, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 838 Broadway.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWNTOWN STS.
RULAND & WHITING, 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Real Estate Wanted.

Dwelling for improvement, vicinity 5th Av., below 59th St.; also stable. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

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Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 102 West 116th St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A three-story brick cottage to let, 133 East 104th St., near Lexington Ave. Rent, $500; possession at once.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 838 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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MASON, 6-12 EAST 58TH ST.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK PLAZA.
Choice large light apartments of eight and nine rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevators run all night; rents, $1,300 up; possession Oct. 1st.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $40 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 838 Broadway.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath; open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.,

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

60th St., 244 West.—3 rooms; tubs and gas; house entirely renovated; $7 to $9.50.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent in Adirondacks.—Rustl cottage, furnished; seven rooms, spring water, wood and ice; good shade; for season, $200. Apply to C. E. Vandurburgh, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

Country Board.

Sea Cliff, L. I.—Everitt Cottages; mountainous atmosphere; fine beach; clean, comfortable rooms; excellent table; shaded lawns; boating, bathing; transients accommodated over the Fourth. Miss Everitt.

Country board among the Green Mts., near Berkshire's; spring water, shady lawn; piano, piazza; fresh fruit, milk, eggs, and vegetables; terms reasonable. Mrs. C. L. Thompson, Mountain View Farm, North Pownal, Vt.

"RIVER VIEW," NEW WINDSOR, N. Y.—Near Newburg; large, shady grounds; river and mountain view; large rooms, piazza; piano, daily mail; good board; fresh vegetables, milk; terms, $5.00. Mrs. G. H. Moores.

Moore House, Parksville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,582; capacity, 50 guests; one-fourth mile from village; no undesirable persons or pulmonary patients accommodated; rates and references on application. Frank Moore, Prop.

Grand View Farm, one of the most beautiful locations in Ulster County.—Large, airy rooms; good table; plenty shade; elevation 1,500 feet. For further particulars address M. FREYKNECHT, Ulster Park, N. Y.

The Parkway, (private hotel.)—New, large rooms, overlooking ocean; first-class table; all improvements; rates reasonable; 45 minutes to New York. J. B. Schilz, 91st St. and 7th Av., Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn.

Attractive family house; large airy rooms, extensive verandas; excellent board, for adults; one minute to station and ocean bathing. Mrs. Griffin, 54 Cooper Av., Long Branch, N. J.

Catskills.—Rock View Cottage, for comfort, quiet, and rest; shady lawns; fishing; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; terms $5 and $6. Elisha Merrihew, Krumville, Ulster County, N. Y.

Northport, L. I.—Persons desiring good board with large rooms, near water, can be accommodated by applying to Mrs. Chas. Payne, Oakleaf Cottage.

DOUGLAS MANSION, Middletown, Conn.—On the beautiful Connecticut River; 2 hours by R. R.; a night by boat; a grand home; all conveniences; beautiful shade and lawn; $15 per week.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster County.—Boating, fishing, and driving; free transportation; table unsurpassed; particulars on application. A. W. Deyo.

Mount Lina House, (New.)—Large rooms; excellent table; elevation, 1,400 feet on Delaware Range; booklet on application. H. L. Davis, Wurtsboro, Sull. Co., N. Y.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $8 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Elberon.—Fashionable quarter ocean; few Jewish select families accommodated; largest, finest cottage; stabling; references exchanged. Address Refined, Elberon.

The Barlow Farm, Bruynswick, Ulster County.—Comfortable rooms; excellent board; table supplied from farm; plenty fresh eggs; boating and fishing; terms on application. A. Kniffin.

Bayshore, L. I.—Hulse cottage, cor. Main and Clinton Av.; choice location; large rooms and excellent table; stable accommodations. Mrs. N. J. Kuttingen.

A few reliable parties can find board in private cottage at Manhanset, Shelter Island. Address Mrs. G. S. Cartwright, Box 107, Manhanset, L. I., New York.

Fruit farm, in Berkshire Hills; shade trees; piazzas; fine drives and walks; terms moderate for board. Miss Jessie O. Hart, West Cornwall, Conn.

American family, on large farm, wants few select boarders; 50 miles from city. For particulars address Mrs. M. L. Everitt, Reasville, N. J.

$7 to $10; boating, bathing, fishing in front of house, free. Address Box 48, Highlands of Navesink.

Hand-made, hardwood chairs, suitable for office and house, also rocking chairs, will be sold cheap; purchased at receiver's sale. Van Cleft, 71 Bowery, upstairs.

A large lot of photo-engraved and electro plates, various sizes, will close out cheap. Van Cleft, 71 Bowery, upstairs.

Country Board.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE.
Six miles from Fallsburg Station; accommodates 20; large, airy rooms; pure running spring water; table well supplied with fresh milk, eggs, and vegetables raised from farm 200 acres; fruit in abundance, with finest peach orchard in county; 100 feet of piazza; good gunning and fishing, with stream running across farm, stocked with trout, called Burskill; elevation 1,600 feet; daily mail, half mile to church; reference. Rates and further particulars on application, Adam Rampe, Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

KNAPP'S HOTEL, WEST NYACK, N. Y.
Few select boarders; fine, large house; ballroom. Carriage meets all trains free. $1 per day. Capt. KNAPP.

WIGTON HALL,
SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND CO., N. Y.
Fine location; eight minutes' walk from station; first-class accommodations; excellent table; stabling; terms, $6 to $10; transients, $1.50 day. Address J. L. Wigton.

Marvine Cottage, Hobart-in-the-Catskills; elevation, 1,630; delightful climate; pure spring water; modern house; all conveniences; spacious grounds; wide veranda; accommodates 15; terms, $6 to $10. For booklet address S. J. Lamb, Hobart, N. Y.

Englewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York; four minutes from station; modern house; large piazza; excellent table. Mrs. L. Herter.

Accommodations for six adults; private family; moderate prices. Mrs. Scott, 525 Lake Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

The Pierrepont, Asbury Park, N. J.; 1½ blocks from ocean; good board; pleasant rooms. A. W. Kelsey.

Windlemere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—All seasons; comfort, conveniences; beautiful scenery; healthful; reasonable rates; references. Address above.

Bensonhurst—Refined family will accept several gentlemen: large, cool rooms. 2,235 84th St., near 22d Av.

Asbury Park.—Near ocean and lake; modern house; large porches; $5 up. H. F. Miller, 607 Lake Av.

$5 Weekly—Shady grounds; Mary Fisher Home, Tenafly, New Jersey; twenty cents from Fort Lee Ferry.

Rosedale Cottage, Asbury Park, N. J.—Beautifully located on 6th Av., 304; terms, $7 and $8.

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Recreation and Information Bureaus

Have been established at 415 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 275 Columbus Ave., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.

For a fine map of "America's Summer Resorts" send a stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

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BUFFALO, N. Y. **Largest in the World.** 300 ft. from the Main Entrance to the Exposition. **$2 and $2.50** For lodging, breakfast, and eve. dinner. Rooms with bath extra. Send for free maps and folder, telling about our Guaranteed Accommodations.

THE WESTPORT INN,

Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y. Adirondacks, Dry Climate, No Mosquitoes, Mountain Spring Water, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Driving, Tennis, Golf.
H. F. SMITH, Manager.

Long Island.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND

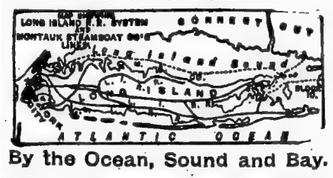

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Swept by Prevailing Cool South Winds from the Ocean.

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Between Ocean and Bay.

THE PARK INN,
AND
The Bathing Pavilion

The Newest, Delightful Summer Resort on Rockaway Beach.
Frequent trains from E. 34th St., New York, Brooklyn Bridge E. R. T., and Flatbush Ave., Brook'yn, direct to Rockaway Park.

AN IDEAL SEASIDE RESORT.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
THE INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.
Golf, Bathing, Fishing, Sailing.
RAPID TRAIN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK CITY.
A. E. DICK.

Bay View House, Patchogue,

8 minutes from Great South Bay; accommodations 60; $7 weekly up. Write particulars, Bay View House.

APACUCK POINT HOUSE, Westhampton, L. I.

Facing Great South Bay. Shady grounds, modern appointments, airy rooms, (always cool,) reasonable. C. L. RAYNOR.

SOUTH BAY HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I.

Sixty feet from water. Boating, fishing. Excellent table.
C. A. BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

THE SEA-SIDE Sayville, L. I., on Great South Bay. Select family resort. S. S. ACKERLY.

Foster and Jessup Houses, Quogue.—Ready for Summer boarders; special rates, June and October, $12 up.

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BAYSWATER HOTEL
FAR ROCKAWAY L. I.

New management. Most select part of Far Rockaway. Modern, fire-proof building. Special rates July. Surf and still-water bathing. All attractions. L. D. BALL.

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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

United States Hotel,

Gage & Perry, Proprietors,
OPEN FROM
JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER

Adirondacks.

HESS HOTEL, P. O. Inlet, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

Head of Fourth Lake Fulton Chain; $12 to $15.

Stamford.

FARVIEW HOUSE.—Second season; modern improvements. Elevation, 1,800 feet; spacious grounds; open fireplaces and hot water heat; special inducements to June and September guests. Golf, tennis, &c. G. H. HAGER, Stamford, N. Y.

Weise's Seaside Cottage.—Good board and rooms, $7 to $10; boating, bathing, fishing in front of house, free. Address Box 48, Highlands of Navesink.

Lake George.

Before arranging your outing write for
"PICTURESQUE HULETTS,"

Describing the most charming resort on Lake George. Booklet. HENRY W. BUCKHOUT, PROP., Hulett's Landing, Lake George.

Summer Resorts.

LAKE MOUNTAIN SEASHORE

There are many cooler and pleasanter places than New York just now, and you can find all about all of them, get your tickets, and steamer or sleeping car berth in a few minutes at COOK'S. Telephone or write if you can't call. Tickets by ALL railroad and steamer lines at either office, at lowest tariff rates.

Tours to all American Summer Resorts, including the PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, 5 to 29 days, $34.50 to $350, all Expenses Included. Independent Individual Tickets Everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Downtown, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren, N. Y.
Uptown, 1,185 B'way, cor. 28th St., N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc.

HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK.
Sullivan County.

Kiamesha Lake Hotel

Is Open for Season 1901.
Special arrangements can be made for July.
EVERY AMUSEMENT IS OFFERED.
Ideal home at moderate cost; accommodating 200.
The healthiest locality in the East.
Positively no malaria or mosquitoes.
No humidity, always cool.
FINEST GOLF LINKS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.
Write for beautifully illustrated booklet, giving 30 photographic views.
C. M. BARTLETT, Kiamesha, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

WOODBURNE HOUSE, Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 90. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

Liberty.

REVONAH MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. Elevation 2,300 feet. Magnificent view. Extensive grounds. Capacity 100. Everything new, modern, strictly first-class. Moderate rates. New York representative, Miss Carmer, 74 Madison Avenue, will call, if desired.

Dutchess County.

THE HALCYON,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
High-class family resort, grandly located, elegantly furnished, modern in every detail. Assembly rooms, large library, music saloon, &c. The golf links are unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. V. Purishoff, Musical Director. Chas. St. John, Millbrook, N. Y.

Port Jervis.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
A high-altitude mountain resort, with all the conveniences of city life. A beautiful spring-water lake. Elevation, 1,960 feet, affording a view of unparalleled grandeur. No malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes. Good livery, tennis, and croquet grounds, billiards, bowling, fishing, &c. Good orchestra. Leon St. John, Mgr.
PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
THE BADEN BADEN OF AMERICA.

NEW JERSEY.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.

Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey.
THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST.
Now open under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.
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LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 42TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded wellkept vans for household moving; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2065-38th St.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 460-462 East 148th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing; shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. Tel. call 'Melrose 1148-38th.'

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MANCHESTER-IN-THE-MTS.,
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THE FINEST HOTEL IN EUROPE
ELYSÉE PALACE HOTEL
AVENUE CHAMPS ELYSÉES
PARIS

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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WILSON PIANOS.
$155.00—1.00 Per Week.
Pianos delivered on payment of $5.00.

Pianos Exchanged.
Exchange your old piano for a beautiful Richardson, Coleman or Weigner upright for $1.00 per week.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

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Grand and Upright Pianos; used Pianos at greatly reduced prices; list of bargains mailed; terms easy; rentals from $3; small Pianos a specialty.
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WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Special.—Weber bargain, upright, $165; Chickering, $150; guaranteed; stool, cover, and free carpet one year. CHANDLER'S, 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$175—Beautiful upright mahogany piano; slightly used; guaranteed 5 years; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Company, 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Elegant upright piano, $195; $8 monthly; Steinway bargain. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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Bargains, $9 to $30, guaranteed 10 years; second-hand, $3 to $7, guaranteed 2 years. Write; salesman will call. We do not keep canvassers. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 3d Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

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ACME EYE-REST FOR DRIVING or beach; light, pliable, restful; colors, green, blue. Your dealer, or send 20 cents to Gleason, 10 Whipple, Brooklyn. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

For cut-price gents' furnishing goods, top shirts, underwear, Summer neckwear, &c., call at 165-167 Grand St., cor. Centre; are the greatest bargains in the city this month.

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Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

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Typewriters, all makes; rented, $3 up; ribbons free. Telephone 3966 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1,575 Cortlandt.

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
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Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

126th St., 149 West.—Rooms to rent; board optional; transients taken; table board; references.

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14TH ST., 352 WEST.
Cool, large rooms, two doors from elevated station; good food, well cooked, and properly served; everything clean.

18th St., 116 East.—Large, small furnished rooms; hot and cold water; large closets in every room.

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33d St., 142 West, (Quincy House.)—Adjacent to Broadway; 50c., 75c., $1.00 daily; reduction weekly; hotel service; cleanliness, quietness.

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83d St., 43 West.—Large airy room for one or two gentlemen; private; rent very moderate.

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$1,000 to $2,000 partner wanted, active or silent, in established gents' furnishing and cheap clothing business in good downtown location; a rare chance for hustling Hebrew business man to go in paying business; no brokers. Address Safe Business, Box 211 Times.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

American Sale

After celebrating the Fourth

Remember that

To-day is Bargain Day

and that

We Close All Day Saturday.

Just One Day in which to do Your End of Week Shopping

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES

Shirt Waist Suits—White Pique and Polka Dot—trim'd sailor collar—white and col'd shield—value 4.00...1.98

White Organdy—tucked or emb'd sailor collar or bolero effects—flare flounce—value 6.98.....4.98

Fine White Organdy—circular lace yoke of full tucked waist—trim'd drop skirt—graduated flounce—inserting or braid trim—value 13.00...7.98

LADIES' WASHABLE SKIRTS

Black and Navy Polka Dot—flare flounce effect—band trim..... .98

White Pique—flare flounce—strap or inserting trim.....1.29

LADIES' BATHING SUITS, Etc.

Black Brilliantine—white or trim'd sailor collar—braid trim—value 4.00..2.98

Honeycomb Shawls—medium and large—deep border—nat'l fringe .69.. .98

LADIES' WRAPPERS

Col'd Lawn—flounce skirt—shoulder ruffle—braid trim—value .98..... .59

Fine White Lawn—extra full skirt, with deep flounce—yoke effects—emb'y trim—bishop sleeve—value 1.59 .89

Remember
We close all day Saturday.
Supply your wants To-day.

LADIES' SKIRTS AND GOWNS

Elaborately trim'd skirts—tucks, ins'tgs and ruffles of lace or emb'y—value 1.98.....1.69

Muslin Gowns—yoke of thirty fine cluster tucks—6 rows hemstitching—value 69 cents..... .45

DRAWERS AND CORSET COVERS

Muslin Drawers—tucks and hemstitched lawn ruffle—value .35..... .19

Fine Cambric Covers—3 and 4 rows fancy lace ins'tgs across front—lace edged ruffle—12 other styles.... .49

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Untrimmed Shirt Waist Hats—best shapes—value .50..... .29

Untrimmed Cuban Straws—value .79.. .49

WHITE LAWN WAISTS

Buttoned back—five insertings of open emb'y down front—value 1.69....1.24

Fine white Lawn—front of lace and emb'y insertings—value 2.69.....1.98

Twenty other pretty styles at.....1.98

Fine Lawn—Eton of emb'y insertings and fine lace edge—emb'd fly front and tucks—tucked back—new sleeves, cuffs to match—value 3.98.....2.98

LADIES' COL'D SHIRT WAISTS

Fancy Percale—tucked yoke—value .79 .49

Dimity, Gingham and Chambray—stripes and plain colors—sailor collar styles—value 1.69..... .98

LADIES' NECKWEAR

White Organdy Collar and Revers—lace trim'd..... .25

Lawn, Organdy and Batiste Collar with Revers—lace insertings, edge and tucking..... .38

LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES

Fine Dimity—white and colored stripes—value 1.69..... 1.24

White and col'd dots, figures, stripes and plain colors—lace, emb'y and ribbon—value 1.39..... .98

SUMMER PETTICOATS

Colored Lawn—stripes and figures—deep ruffle—value .89..... .59

Mercerized Sateen—black-and-white—2 accordion flounces—ruche finish.. 1.49

BABIES' WEAR

Long Slips—Nainsook and cambric—lace and emb'y trim—value .29..... .19

Long Slips—fancy yoke of lace or emb'y—full skirts—deep hem..... .46

Corded Washable Hats—pink, blue and white—button crown..... .29

White Lawn Caps—corded, hemstitch or lace trim—full or flat ruche..... .39

GIRLS' WAISTS AND DRESSES

Percale Shirt Waists, pretty stripes and plain colors—8 to 16 years—were .49 to .79, clearing price..... .25

Best Percale Sailor Suits—collar, tie and cuffs to match—value 1.25.. .59

BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS AND WAISTS

"Mother's Friend" and "Star" Waists, laundered—value .79..... .49

Percale and Madras Blouses—Sailor collar—some with shield and tie—value .49..... .29

Sailor Suits—3 to 10 yrs.—value .79... .49

Russian Suits—3 to 10 yrs.—value 1.98 and 2.98..... .98 and 1.49

BEAR IN MIND
WE DO NOT OPEN SATURDAY.
Supply your wants to-day.

SUMMER HOSIERY

Ladies' Cotton Hose—fast Black, Plain colors and Black-and-White Polka Spots—also Children's fine Rib—fast black—d'ble knees, heels and toes..... .12½

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Fine Madras—new styles—cuffs to match—made to wear with white collar—cut full and large—usually .79 ..... .49

WASH DRESS FABRICS

Cadet Blue Duck Suitings—the proper shade.....
Yard wide Percales—best styles—extra quality.....
Black Henrietta Sateens—best dye.....
Fancy Batistes and Plumetis—mill lengths.....
Apron Ginghams—all colors and checks.....
Value 8½ to 12½ cents. 5

SILK SPECIALS

24-inch Fig'd Foulards—small designs—light and medium..... .39
Black Corded and Hemstitched Taffetas—soft finish—value .75..... .59
Black Foulards—all silk..... .39
Twill Foulards—24 inch—value .75.... .49
Fancy Striped Taffetas and fig'd Summer Silks—value .49..... .29

IN DRESS GOODS

38 inch Mohairs—Black and colors, for Seashore and Mountain Costumes and Bathing Suits ..... .29
All Wool Cheviots—navy and black—fine quality—value .49..... .29

FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS, Etc.

Navy Bathing Suit Flannels—value 39 cents..... .25
Summer Weight Domets..value 6½... 4½
Sheer White Dimities and India Lawns—value 8 and 9..... 4¾
Yard wide Cambrics; also 40 inch Victoria Lawns—value 9 and 10..... 6¾
Tan Dress Linens—31 inch—were .33.. .25

MUSLIN BARGAINS

Yard wide Bleached—true value 7½... 4¾
Yard wide Unbleached—value 6..... 3⅞
Special lot of Muslins 50 inch Bleached 6-4 Unbleached—usually .13..... 9¾
72 inch Mosquito Netting—white and colors—8 yard piece—usually .69 .59

SUMMER CURTAINS

Striped Muslin Curtains
Fluted ruffle—40 inches wide—3 yards long—value .79..... .59
Ruffled Organdy Curtains—2½ yards long—value .59..... .39
3 yards long—value .69..... .49

HAMMOCKS

Fancy Woven—full size—with and without spreader, pillow and valance—value 1.19..... .79
Canvas Weave—extra large pillow, valance and spreader..... 1.98
Fancy Plaid Hammocks—tufted turnover pillow—double spreader—value $5.00..... 3.49

TRUNKS AND DRESS SUIT CASES

Leather Suit Cases—steel frame—4 inside straps—22 and 24 inch.....2.98
Canvas Covered Dress Trunks—iron bottom—28 and 30 inch.....2.98

Remember,
We close all day Saturday.
Supply your wants To-day.

HANDKERCHIEFS FOR FRIDAY

Ladies' Hemstitch Initial..... .10
Ladies' Emb'd and lace edge..... .12½
Men's All Linen Hemstitch..... .12½

TOILET ARTICLES

Talcum Powder—value .12..... 7
Sea Salt for Bath—10-lb. bag..... 9
Violet Toilet Ammonia—pt. bottle..... 9
Smelling Salts..... 9

LADIES' BELTS AND BROOCHES

Pleated Satin Belts—gilt, black, oxidized and silver buckles—value .39 .19
Brooches—enamelled, gilt and jewelled—value .39..... .19

NOTION OFFERINGS

Mohair Corset Laces—5 yards..... 4
Pearl Buttons—card two dozen..... 5
Rubber, Stockinet and Light Weight Dress Shields—No. 3 and 4—pair..... 7
Satin Belt Hose Supporters—all sizes .15

STATIONERY VALUES

Linen and satin finish Stationery—pound package—three sizes.....12½
Envelopes to match—per 100..... .19
Quire Box Stationery—new size—cream and tinted—value .35..... .19

Every week, from day to day, we look around to find those things that have not sold as rapidly as we would wish....Such, while new and still in fashion, we reduce to price that never fails to sell....Friday is the day reduction first is made—oftimes in an hour, so low the price, we sell as many of a lot of goods as have been sold in days before.

ABOVE ANNOUNCEMENT
Made by Us Many Years Ago
Has Since Been Strictly Observed.
SUCCESS OF THE DAY IS DUE TO
Faithful Fulfilment of Promises
The Best Efforts of Some
WHO CLAIM ORIGINALITY
Are in Pretending
To Follow Us and Our Methods
ABOVE OFFERINGS
Are Realities, Not Pretences.

Some Folks Have No Shame!

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH COMPARATIVELY QUIET

Noise-Producing Fireworks Less in Favor than Usual.

The Day Disappointing to the Small Boy Celebrator—Fewer Fires and Accidents Reported.

The adults who were forced by circumstances to remain in this city during the "Glorious Fourth" removed the cotton from one ear long enough yesterday afternoon to observe to their fellows that on the whole there had been a surprising diminution of ear-splitting sound during the day compared to previous National birthdays. There was more or less biff, zipp, sputter, and bang all over the city from early morning until late at night, but to the trained ear there was decidedly less volume than has been the case for years, and it was estimated that there were fewer firecrackers, bombs, and torpedoes by many thousands exploded during the day than during the same day of the month last year.

This feature of the day was discounted some days ago by the statements of fireworks dealers that the demand for more noise producers had been far less this year than usual, although the sale of pyrotechnical contrivances had been unusually large.

The day was given up as usual to the youthful celebrator of the country's birth. For three days the trains leaving town had been filled to overflowing by nervous pilgrims bound for points where it was believed, or hoped, that the small boy existed only in small quantities or not at all. The extent of this hegira was increased by the long hot spell, which had resulted in a general letting up in business throughout the city for several days, and all those who could afford it by any stretch of economy had gone away from the sizzling streets of the city. So that yesterday, so far as appearances went, was a quieter day in New York than an ordinary Sunday.

In some cases there were long stretches of streets almost entirely destitute of pedestrians and in the down-town districts there was scarcely a single house of any description open for business. Even saloons which have not been closed on July 4 for years were in many cases shut tight in the business districts. On Lower Broadway at times during the day one could look for many blocks without catching sight of a pedestrian.

TAME FOR THE SMALL BOY.

Under the rather depressing circumstances the youthful celebrator was very calm and deliberate about letting off his explosives. There were few timid persons in sight under whom to place fire crackers, and the sport of setting off these things was rendered tame in the extreme. In the great residence districts where the small boy swarms by thousands the falling off in the explosion of gunpowder was most noticeable. This extraordinary change was attributed largely to the fact that the heat of the past ten days has left little energy among the inhabitants to be expended upon patriotism, and especially that form of patriotism that has any suggestion of fire about it. The small boy who in tenement or flat had been gasping for the very breath of life night after night on stoops, in hallways, or on housetops did not feel like celebrating as of yore.

The usual extra precautions for the day had been made by the Police and Fire Departments. Extra policemen had been sent out with special instructions looking toward the prevention of accidents from the use of explosives, and every member of the Fire Department had been called to the fire houses for duty throughout the day to fight the expected epidemic of conflagrations caused by remnants from explosives. Both departments were agreeably disappointed. Fewer fires were reported than has been the case on many ordinary days during the year, and not nearly so many as occurred during some of the severe cold spells of last Winter.

Of course there were fires and accidents, and of the latter sufficient to keep the emergency hospital staffs quite busy. Fingers were blown off, faces were burned, hair was singed, and various portions of various bodies were bruised and lacerated in the glorious cause. The 25-cent cannon got in its fine work in various parts of the city; the giant cracker in many instances did more than it was ever intended that it should do, and the harmless little toy pistol turned out to be an engine of destruction in many scores of cases just as in former years, but the total number of accidents was far below the average in number and in seriousness.

All this taken in connection with the grateful change in the weather from the preceding days, made New York a fairly endurable place of existence for the Fourth of July.

There was the usual jam at the trolley and excursion boat terminals throughout the city during the morning hours, and enormous numbers of excursionists sought the cooling breezes of the seashore or buried themselves among the hills and trees of the country. There was a general flag raising and thousands of flags and banners hung from the windows of private residences, as well as from the peaks of all the big buildings. The steady breeze that blew throughout the day aided the success of this feature of the day, and set the city aflutter with red, white, and blue. There were about the usual number of Fourth of July picnics, and in these affairs the estimated number of Summer trousers irretrievably ruined by their wearers inadvertently sitting in the picnic custard pie was about the same as on former National birthdays.

There was the scheduled flag raising in Battery Park and at the block house in Central Park, and besides, there were several functions in the city that are not regular yearly events.

CELEBRATION OF HIBERNIANS.

With oratory, music, and fireworks the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York broke ground for the new Hibernian Hall at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue. Michael J. Slattery of Albany, State President of the orgahization; James J. McGuire, Mayor of Syracuse; Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, and other prominent Irish-Americans were present. After the ceremonies a picnic was given at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, where fireworks and amusements constituted the programme.

The 2,500 insane patients at the Manhattan State Asylum, on Ward's Island, celebrated Independence Day with a carnival of sports and fireworks that began early in the morning and lasted until well into the evening.

The medical staff of the Presbyterian Hospital were celebrating last night in a fitting manner. The roof garden on the Seventy-first Street side of the hospital had been decorated with Chinese lanterns, a band played patriotic airs, and a large quantity of fireworks was set off by the doctors and nurses. All the convalescent patients who were able to be out had been bidden to the celebration. Light refreshments were served and the festivities were kept up until a late hour.

About forty members of the John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R., decorated the tomb of Gen. Grant on Riverside Drive. The commander of the post is Col. James J. Butler, the custodian of the tomb. There were no exercises. The veterans placed a number of handsome floral pieces on the sarcophagus and later were photographed in groups on the south and west fronts of the tomb.

The fireworks display was this year the prominent feature of the day, although the bulk of this display was in the suburbs. A very large number of dwellers in the city proper, however, illuminated their houses at night and from hundred of yards and vacant lots there were launched myriads of rockets, Roman candles, and other pyrotechnic contrivances. Some of the displays were very elaborate, and it was during the early hours of the evening that it began to look as if the "glorious Fourth" had come again.

SHOT AS SHE SAT AT WINDOW.

Projectile from Cannon Fired by Boys Kills Mrs. Ryley in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., July 4.—While seated in a bay window at her home, corner of Morris Avenue and Cabinet Street, this afternoon, Mrs. Emma Ryley was shot in the head and instantly killed by a stray piece of lead weighing about three ounces that was fired from a cannon some boys were celebrating with in the street a half block away.

Mrs. Ryley was sitting on a low bench, chatting with her daughters Fanny and Clara, who were packing trunks for their mother, who was to start for Europe on Saturday to join her husband, Charles G. Ryley, who is abroad with another daughter. When the noise of the cannon attracted their attention they saw their mother fall over, with blood pouring from two wounds in her head. Their cries alarmed the household, and Dr. R. J. Donnelly was summoned, but before he arrived Mrs. Ryley was dead.

The police learned that Joseph Ruddiman, of Morris Avenue and Bank Street, with some other boys, had been firing a cannon in the street. They found the cannon in Ruddiman's back yard, but he was not to be found. It has a barrel about 16 inches long and an inch and a quarter bore, and is mounted on wheels. It pointed straight at the window where Mrs. Ryley had sat. Later Ruddiman, Anthony Horter of 403 Bank Street, Frank Hoffert of 330 Bank Street, and George Theims of Hunterdon Street were arrested. They admitted firing the cannon, but said they had no intention of harming any one.

PAT, CHAMPION OF FREEDOM.

Why His Views of Men Working on the Fourth Underwent a Change.

About the only sign of activity in the lower end of the city other than the passage of pleasure seekers yesterday was on the site of the new Customs House, where the contractors had a large force of men and several teams at work on the foundation of the building.

The sight of this labor on the Nation's birthday irritated a convivial son of Erin, who had evidently begun his celebration early, and he proceeded to express his sentiments to a few idlers.

"Fellow-citizens," he exclaimed, adopting a stump speaker's attitude, "it is a burnin' and a cryin' shame on this glorious day uv fraydom, to see our fellow-citizens a-tollin' and a-sweatin' in the sarvice uv th' Government—"

"Gwan!" shouted the ubiquitous urchin. "It's yer throat as is burnin'."

"Give them liberty," continued the patriot, ignoring the interruption.

"An' let 'em all go to Coney," again interrupted the urchin.

"It makes me heart bleed," resumed the orator, "to see free-born Americans ground down by toil whin they be rights should be rejoicin' on this glorious day uv fraydom."

"Come off, Pat. They're only Dagos," said a friend.

"Thin, begorra, let thim wurrk, thin," said the champion of freedom, angrily, and his friend piloted him to the neighborhood of a glass of beer.

CONEY ISLAND'S BIG DAY.

Fully 200,000 Crowd to the Beach, the Majority in the Evening.

Coney Island saw the biggest day in its history yesterday. At 9 o'clock last night it was estimated by police and railroad officials that there was not one soul less than 200,000 persons at the Beach. They jammed Surf Avenue, they packed the Bowery so that walking was almost an impossibility, they lined the beaches from Sea Gate to the Concourse, and they filled the sidewalks leading to and from the ocean.

During the afternoon it looked as though Independence Day at the Island would be disappointing. The crowd at 5 o'clock was big, but not as large as was anticipated. It was not until after the supper hour that the great crowds began arriving. Capt. Driscoll and Inspector Campbell saw that the regular quota of police would not be sufficient to handle the crowd, and men who had been on post all afternoon were ordered out of their beds and sent on post again.

Specially selected men were sent to the piers and dancing halls, while Capt. Driscoll took personal command of the police stationed in the Bowery. The visitors were kept on the move all the time, the police fearing that if a crowd should congregate on one spot on the Board Walk the walk would give way.

It was not until late into the night that the crowds began to thin out. The trolley service to the Island was inadequate to the demand made upon it. Mad rushes were made for every car that reached the various stations, and that several serious accidents did not result is not the fault of the crowd, that seemed to care for nothing except to get home. The last of the visitors did not leave the Island until nearly daylight. Women with babies in arms were among the number. They had been unable to get cars to take them home and had to wait. There were a number of lost children at the station house at a late hour.

CITY ISLAND BRIDGE OPENED.

Mrs. Delmour and Her Sister First to Cross the New Structure.

The new two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar iron bridge to City Island was opened informally yesterday by permission of Deputy Bridge Commissioner Moore, who had been requested to issue a permit because of the fact that it was the Fourth of July.

Commissioner Moore took charge of the opening and pulled away the rope which barred the passengers. The first persons to cross were Mrs. Lawrence Delmour and sister. Next followed Mr. Moore, John McDonough, Tax Commissioner of the Bronx; E. H. Lyng, A. T. Riley, D. Simpson, and Police Captain Copeland of the West Chester Station.

About fifty persons were assembled to witness the event. The new bridge, which is 800 feet long, is to replace the old wooden structure which was in use thirty years ago.

OCEAN GROVE'S CELEBRATION.

Ten Thousand People Sing Patriotic Songs and Listen to the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth of July began here this morning at sunrise, when Gen. John C. Patterson, a civil war veteran, fired a National salute.

At 10 o'clock 10,000 patriots gathered in the Auditorium. Here Prof. Morgan and his choir and orchestra rendered patriotic hymns and songs. When "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung the vast assemblage arose, and the "Cambrio" salute was given.

Bishop James N. FitzGerald of St. Louis presided. The Declaration of Independence was read by T. Frank Appleby, President of Asbury Park's Common Council. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Richard Van Horn of Newark. The oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage of Washington. His subject was "Triumphant America."

"I have eight hundred thousand new reasons to advance to show that America is the best country in the world," he said. "Eight hundred thousand emigrants came to America last year, so it must be the best country, otherwise we Americans would go to some other land."

The doctor ridiculed the claim made by pessimists that the world was growing worse and insisted that the large donations made recently to the cause of education and religion by Carnegie, Vanderbilt, and Morgan demonstrated that God was working and that the millennium, instead of being far distant, was already here.

"There may be monopolistic oppression here," continued the doctor, "but it is less in America than in England, where a few of the nobility own all the land. Anyhow, the conditions of the workingman in America and England are so vastly different I would rather live here and have nothing than live there and have everything."

Dr. Talmage predicted that our grandchildren would see Canada, Mexico, and all of South America annexed to the United States.

"The present Congress of the United States," he said, "is the best ever assembled at Washington. Many of the Senators and Congressmen are God-fearing men, and, barring a few political accidents, they all have the welfare of the country at heart."

This evening a patriotic concert was given in the Auditorium.

CROWDS AT STATEN ISLAND.

Seventy-five Thousand Persons Visit the Beaches There.

The beaches on Staten Island were crowded yesterday from early morning until late at night. The people began to arrive about 10 o'clock and before noon the board walks were crowded. At Midland Beach many people came in steamboats from New Jersey and Brooklyn, and the surf was filled with bathers all the afternoon.

At South Beach a similar condition existed. It is estimated that 75,000 people visited the beach during the day.

TAMMANY MEN CHEER ATTACKS ON REFORMERS

Discussion of Local Issues Arouses Enthusiasm at the Wigwam.

Senator Grady's Denunciation of Legislative Acts and of Justice Jerome—Letter from Mr. Bryan.

The keynote of Tammany Hall's Fall campaign was again sounded yesterday at the Fourth of July celebration in the Wigwam. The only enthusiasm shown was when Senator Thomas F. Grady walked to the front of the platform. Before this the crowd was apathetic, and the discussion of the National issues by the speakers did not appeal to those present. The denunciation which Senator Grady visited on Justice Jerome was received by the audience with prolonged cheers and loud shouts of approval from the balcony. When the celebration began there were not more than 1,000 people in the large hall, but the crowd soon filled every part of the place. The following telegram from Richard Croker was read by Secretary Smith:

London, July 4, 1901.

The Hon. Thomas L. Feitner, Tammany Hall, New York:

You have my congratulations and remembrance in your fidelity to Tammany's record of patriotic observance of the day.

RICHARD CROKER.

Senator Grady began his speech by saying that he did not intend to talk about the Committee of Fifteen. He said that an ex-President of the United States had said "that it is useless to waste powder on dead ducks."

SENATOR GRADY'S SPEECH.

The crowd applauded, and then Senator Grady launched into his speech. He said, in part:

"We are here to-day fighting, as did Mooney, the founder of Tammany Hall, against aristocracies and for the rights and personal liberties which are so dear to us. The same foes wish to impose a government of their kind on the citizens, and it is not wanted by the majority. These men wish to trample on and scatter the rights of the people to work their own sweet wills. There are some who would coin cash out of conscience for scandal. The men who act as theatrical lawbreakers join in a spectacular combination, and say that they are trying to redeem the city. They are led by a member of the judiciary who himself is a theatrical lawbreaker—a lawbreaker, my friends, of no mean degree.

"There is no combination from the top to the bottom—and the bottom goes pretty low—which would not be against us in this coming campaign if we had turned traitor to the great National Democracy and fought the Democratic candidate in the last National campaign. We are loyal to the leader. We were loyal to the Democratic standard bearer, and this peerless city rolled up a majority for him in the most momentous campaign that has ever been fought in this city.

"There resides in the people the power to exact obedience from their servants in the Legislature, and to compel them to work in their interests instead of in the interests of corporations. What an object lesson there is in the last Legislature, this school for scandal! All you can do from May to November is to bear the Republican Party. There is a settling day—election day—when all citizens will pay heed to what has been done them.

"We now declare our independence of every aristocratic influence and our determination to wrest this city of New York from their aristocratic attempts at control. The Legislature was called together to pass laws that enabled the corporations to rob the people. I hope that that will never be done again. The representatives of the corporations came to us in a high and lordly way and asked us to pass laws to protect them, to protect their Directors from liability. They demanded that we pass many laws for them. They asked? No, they demanded. They got many of the laws they demanded."

Senator Grady then talked about the bills which were passed by the last Legislature. He said:

"The laborers and mechanics of this State came to Albany meekly, modestly, and even deferentially. They did not ask for the enactment of a long array of measures. They asked for a single law. They were betrayed and deceived. When the great legal minds of the Republican Party took the bill known as the Employers' Liability bill, they said they would have their best lawyers—their best legal talent—work on it. When the great legal minds of the Republican Party worked on the bill, they doctored it in the interest of the employers, instead of labor. Every labor representative saw the deception and denounced it. The Legislature does not care for the rights of the citizens of this city. You know and I know that they are called together to work for the corporate interests.

"Some say that we can do nothing with these combinations and trusts. I don't believe in this doctrine. I believe that you should treat them as you do the criminal in the streets, run the trusts in. I do not believe that we have to sit still when four or five coal barons meet in Wall Street, a gambling locality that Justice Jerome never heard of, and decide what the price of coal shall be."

MR. BRYAN'S SENTIMENT.

Mr. Bryan was invited to the celebration yesterday and he was asked to make a speech. He declined, and instead sent a letter in which he said:

I congratulate Tammany upon the fidelity it has shown in celebrating each returning anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. I trust that at this time, when the Republican leaders are denying the universal application of the self-evident truths set forth in that Declaration, special emphasis will be given to the assertion that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

In response to your request for a sentiment appropriate for the occasion I beg to suggest the following: Liberty is not safe without a written Constitution, and a Constitution to be of value must be strong enough to control every public servant and broad enough to include within its protection every person who acknowledges allegiance to the flag.

A feature of the celebration was to be the speech of Gov. William S. Jennings of Florida, who was announced by the Tammany men as a "cousin of William J. Bryan." Gov. Jennings dealt entirely with National issues, but he did not mention the name of Mr. Bryan or the Democratic National platform. He said in part:

"We are struggling with grave problems of Governmental rights and policies, and are called upon to-day to stand by the Declaration of Independence, for we must repudiate it. Who is ready for the supreme act of repudiation? That sublime declaration has kindled the fire of liberty upon many an altar in many a land. Shall we bid it adieu to-day and say farewell? No. It must live on and on, glowing brightly forever.

"Our fathers had this same issue of imperialism to deal with in the dark days of the Revolution. They thought they had dealt with it finally and effectually, but we in our day must deal with it too."

Congressman Charles E. Hooker of Mississippi was received with enthusiasm. He was suffering with a severe cold, however, and had much difficulty in making himself heard.

Congressman Peter J. Otey of Virginia roused the people in the galleries. He told stories and paid compliments, and said that the North and South were intoxicated with reconciliation.

Assistant District Attorney Martin W. Littleton argued that the Constitution should follow the flag. Congressman Amos J. Cummings made a short speech, but did not discuss local matters. A number of letters of regret were read. One short note was from Gen. Miles, and another was from Admiral Dewey. Mayor Carter H. Harrison sent a note of regret, as did twenty other Congressmen and Senators. Dr. William J. O'Sullivan read the Declaration of Independence, and Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band played National airs.

BOY PUPIL SHOOTS HIMSELF.

His Attempt at Suicide Caused by Failure to Pass Examinations.

John G. Muller, fifteen years old, son of Michael Muller, of 258 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, shot himself twice yesterday in his bedroom while brooding over his failure last week to pass the examination for graduation in Public School No. 106, of which he is a pupil. One of the bullets entered the boy's right temple and the other his left groin. He was still alive last night, although little hopes are entertained by the attending physician of his recovery.

Shortly before noon the boy went to his room ostensibly to dress and go out for a walk. His prolonged absence caused his mother to go to her son to see what detained him. When she opened the door she was horrified to find him unconscious on the floor with blood streaming from both wounds. Mrs. Muller's screams brought other members of the family to the bedroom, and Dr. Mullert of 1,200 Halsey Street was summoned.

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CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID.

New Edifice of St. Charles Borromeo to be a Temple of Catholic Americanism, Says Mgr. Mooney.

"This edifice will stand as a temple of Catholic Americanism," declared Mgr. Mooney yesterday afternoon at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo. He added:

"Within these walls will be taught the lessons of patriotism as well as the lessons of religion. The better Catholic a man is, so much the better an American he is. True service to one's country and true service to one's fellow-man can never be divorced from true service to God."

The new church is being built on the north side of West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, under the pastorate of the Rev. Father Henry J. Gordon, and the cornerstone was laid by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by a score of priests.

The Catholic Protectory Band furnished music and led a procession from the temporary church of the parish in West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, the Holy Name Society of the parish escorting delegations from the Holy Name Societies of other parishes.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the procession of acolytes and priests emerged from the parish house adjoining the site of the new church and wended its way down through the foundations and thence to the platform which had been erected for the ceremonies. The service was then said by the Archbishop, who laid the stone with a silver trowel, and then made the circuit of the foundations, attended by the other priests, and sprinkling holy water on the foundation stones.

Mgr. Joseph Mooney, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, said, in part:

"There is a bond between the Catholic Church and the Fourth of July. It has been a frequent saying of the first of American orators, Bourke Cockran, that the Fourth of July, or, rather, the reason of it, the Declaration of Independence, is founded on and is the outcome of the teachings of Christianity.

"There is another bond of connection. Although the first to introduce religious liberty in this country, as she did in the colony of Maryland, the Catholic Church was scarcely permitted to breathe, but from July 4, 1776, she has grown with the growth of the land, until to-day it is uncertain whether the Church or the Nation has made the greater progress."

Then Mgr. Mooney spoke particularly of Father Gordon's work.

Among the visiting clergy present were the Rev. Father Connolly, the Archbishop's secretary, and Father Cunnion of St. Raphael's, Powers of All Saints', McKenna of St. Aloysius's, Keegan of St. Thomas's, Crosby of Nyack, Burke of Bedford Park, and Ruppert of the Order of St. Benedict.

The church is to be of French Gothic design, with two spires, and is to be 75 by 135 feet. The basement is to be ready for occupancy by September, when the present church will be converted into a parochial school. The entire structure is to be finished by February. The pastor, Father Gordon, has two assistants, Fathers P. J. Mahoney and J. F. Malloy.

EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

University Extension Society Furnished 381 Courses to 245 Organizations.

The People's University Extension Society of New York has just published its third annual report. The aim of this society is to help the people educate themselves and for this purpose it furnishes to the poor full courses of instruction on practical and industrial subjects. These courses are offered through the agency of existing settlement societies, missions, churches, day nurseries, boys', men's, girls', and mothers' clubs, and similar institutions, to which, on application, teachers in various branches of knowledge are supplied.

The subjects which are generally taught are hygiene, sanitation, housekeeping, economic cooking, sewing, dressmaking, elementary manual work, &c. Special systematic courses are offered to mothers, in which experienced physicians lecture on the care of children and the prevention of diseases.

During the last year the work of the society has been limited only by the funds it had at hand. During this third year of its existence it furnished 381 courses in the above-mentioned subjects to 245 separate organizations. Of these 71 were churches of all creeds, while the rest were distributed about equally among other societies, among which were 11 industrial schools.

Unfortunately the society during the last year lost a number of its most prominent supporters through death, among them being Oswald Ottendorfer, C. P. Huntington, William L. Strong, and others. The total amount of contributions last year was $11,273.20, of which there was on hand at the end of the year a cash balance of $13.27. The Secretary and Treasurer of the society is J. Eugene Whitney, 244 West Fourteenth Street.

BROOKLYN'S LABOR LYCEUM.

Ground for the New $100,000 Structure Broken with Elaborate Ceremonies.

The ceremony attending the breaking of ground for the new Labor Lyceum building, to be erected on the site of the old structure in Willoughby Avenue, near Myrtle Avenue, Williamsburg, which was destroyed by fire several months ago, was attended yesterday afternoon by over 2,000 people. The new structure, when completed, will have cost nearly $100,000. The fifty-four unions, who lost nearly all their emblems of office at the time of the fire, were represented yesterday at the ceremonies.

After Herman Gottschalk, one of the oldest members of the association, had delivered an address in German, referring in brief to the fire, and told of the future building, a silver spade was handed to him, and with it he broke the ground for the new building. A large space had been cleared for this purpose. The earth was raised amid tremendous cheering, while a band played lively airs. This was followed by singing by a mass chorus of the Arbeiter Saengerbund, after which Algernon Lee, the editor of The Worker, a Manhattan union journal, spoke in English. Others who made addresses were William Seubert, and George Wehil, the President of the Labor Lyceum Association. The ceremonies concluded with singing by a number of school children, after which there was an immense procession to Ridgewood Coliseum, where a picnic was held. It was attended by fully 5,000 persons.

The new structure will have a frontage of 75 feet on Willoughby Avenue, with a depth of 207 feet, and will consist of a high basement and three upper stories of fourteen feet each. The rear half of the entire building will contain the grand assembly room and concert hall. There will be meeting rooms in all parts of the building, as well as a restaurant, a library—in fact, all the accommodations that are found in a first-class clubhouse. Some of the meeting rooms will also be utilized for school rooms for the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum School, and there will be kindergarten accommodations.

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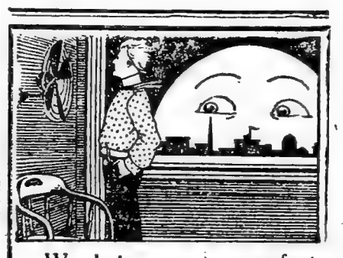

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Koster & Bial's Music Hall and Roof Garden. Daily Mats., 25c. Evgs. 50c. CHARMION, 4 Madcaps, Big Star Bill.

EX-MAYOR PINGREE'S BODY

Taken to Detroit by Mayor Maybury and Deputation of Citizens.

The body of Hazen S. Pingree, ex-Governor of Michigan, who died while abroad, was started for Detroit at 4 o'clock yes

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers: somewhat higher temperature, winds southeasterly becoming southwesterly.

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REFUNDING OF DUTIES ON PORTO RICAN GOODS

Controller Tracewell Preparing Opinion on the Question.

He Has Already Decided that the Treasury Cannot at Present Return Duties Levied in Porto Rico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—In response to a request by the Secretary of the Treasury, Controller R. J. Tracewell is preparing an opinion on the questions of law involved in the return of customs duties paid by shippers on goods brought into the United States from Porto Rico between the date of the cession of the island to this country and the passage of the Foraker Tariff act. The United States Supreme Court decided in the case of Elias S. A. De Lima, which was one of the so-called insular cases, that these duties were illegally levied. Secretary Gage is confronted with the duty of returning their money to the shippers. He wants only to keep within the law in the matter, and, while protecting the Government's rights, to make the operation as easy and expeditious as possible for the merchants.

There are two questions of importance. In the first place the Secretary is uncertain whether there is any appropriation available for this purpose, and in the second place he wants to know whether claimants are to be driven into the courts and compelled to put their claims into the form of judgments, or whether the refunds can be made on the showing of the records of the customs officers. If there is no fund available, the claimants will have to wait for Congressional action next Winter. If this difficulty is overcome and the records of the department are to be taken as proof of payment, the merchants will not have to wait long for their money.

That some of the questions of law are puzzling is evidenced by the fact that the Attorney General, who was first asked to favor the Secretary with an opinion, begged off on the plea that it did not properly come under his jurisdiction.

The claims amount to something over $2,000,000. One claim, that on which the opinion is asked, is for $353,753.45, and is presented by La Salles & Co. Another is for $84,248.52.

On June 25 the Controller of the Treasury rendered an opinion on the claims for refund on goods sent from the United States into Porto Rico. The Supreme Court, in the Dooley case, decided that these were illegal. Controller Tracewell ruled that there was no money to pay these claims, and that the shippers would have to ask Congress for a special appropriation. He based his decision in part on the ground that there were neither customs ports nor collectors in Porto Rico at the time the duties were levied; the taxes were imposed by the military authorities in control, and the money had been spent in public works and other necessities of the island.

The case which now comes up is the reverse of the Dooley case. The duties were imposed at American ports, by the regular collectors. The money went into the Treasury. There are complete official records of every payment. To return the money is a simple proposition compared with the other class of cases. The same reasons which make it impossible to refund to the shippers who sent goods into Porto Rico and paid tariff to the military authorities do not apply to these claims.

The question turns upon the application of the refunding clauses of the Dingley law and the Refunding act of March 3, 1875. If it is believed that these are broad enough to cover the situation, the opinion of the Controller will be contrary to the one delivered in the Dooley case. It is expected that the opinion will be ready on Monday.

There are many claimants who have begun to apply at the eleventh hour. Duties will not be returned unless they were paid under protest. The protest must have been made at the time of the payment and in accordance with the method prescribed by statute. The protests which are now coming in will avail nothing.

MR. DALZELL ON PROTECTION.

Member of the Ways and Means Committee Talks of Reciprocity and Our Relations with Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Representative Dalzell, the second Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, said in an interview to-day:

"Tariff concessions to Cuban products will be the next serious question with which Congress will have to deal. When the Cubans have formed a permanent Government, we must expect that they will come with demands for consideration for their products in our markets. Undoubtedly, they will offer reciprocal advantages. But there will be a great deal of embarrassment in adjusting their wishes to our local conditions.

"I think we may expect to find a great deal of sentiment in this country favorable to the generous treatment of the Cubans consistent with our own interests, and pressure will undoubtedly be brought upon Congress to treat the question at the next session if the Cubans have organized. The difficulties in the way are readily apparent. The Cubans will ask a market for their sugar. Well, if we can, as Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture asserts, produce in this country from beets raised by our farmers all the sugar we consume, there is a problem right away.

"The beet sugar industry is extensive and growing. The farmers engaged in raising the beets and the men who turn the raw material into the finished product by the investment of capital in manufacturing plants, will insist upon protection. Then there are our own citizens who will want less restricted commercial relations with Cuba. It is not to be expected that the Cubans will admit our dairy products, flour and meal, our machinery, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, and clothing, into their country upon less favorable tariff terms than we give them for their staple products. As I said, it is a broad question, and will have to be handled skillfully."

"Are you in favor, then, of reciprocity?"

"I favor reciprocity upon the lines laid down in the Republican National platform last year, and up to the point where it does not conflict with the principle of the American protective tariff. That platform declared that 'we favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.'

"I do not advocate reciprocity which would reduce the tariff on one American protected industry in return for a reduction of the tariffs of a foreign country on another class of our products. In Pennsylvania we have built up an extensive textile industry under protection. It would be folly to knock off 20 per cent. of that tariff in return for a 20 per cent. reduction by France upon some other American product. New Jersey and Pennsylvania have a great silk industry, competing with France, with the advantage of the tariff. We must continue that protection."

CONTROLLER DAWES RESIGNS HIS OFFICE.

He Will Be a Candidate for United States Senator from Illinois to Succeed Senator William E. Mason.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes resigned his office to-day, the resignation to take effect Oct. 1. His reason for doing this was that he might be able to enter the Senatorial fight in Illinois. Mr. Dawes is a candidate, and Senator Mason's friends have already done considerable injury to his boom by charging him with being a Federal official and using the influence of the Administration. The Folger argument is being effectively used against him. Therefore, although Mr. Dawes has long contemplated leaving his office, he decided to let the fact be known at once, so that he might not suffer from an unjust imputation. It was reported several months ago that he was going to resign, and he admitted to-night that he had fully made up his mind to do so a long time ago.

The reason he does not resign at once is because he wants to clear up the Seventh National Bank matter, and other affairs of which he has had personal charge and knowledge. He thinks he can get the Seventh National Bank matter, which is the most important he has in hand, in good shape before the date when his resignation is to take effect.

"In Illinois," said Mr. Dawes to-night, "our Senatorial fights begin a long time before the election. This campaign is under way now, and the main battle will be fought next Spring. I want to be able to enter the contest unembarrassed by other duties, and free from the responsibilities of Federal office."

Mr. Dawes's term of office would not have expired until Jan. 1, 1903.

Mr. Dawes entered the office of Controller of the Currency Jan. 1, 1898, succeeding James H. Eckels, and was immediately confronted by the situation in the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia, which was one of the most complicated ever confronting a Controller. He found it necessary, in the interest of the creditors of the bank, to oppose the general plan of a reorganization committee formed of prominent citizens of Philadelphia.

He frequently expressed himself as in favor of prompt action when convinced that the public interests required action at all, and acted on his principls, notably in the recent case of the Seventh National Bank of New York.

Upon entering office the fag ends largely of the National bank failures of the 1893 panic were still undisposed of. During the last four years he has collected $25,000,000 cash from these assets, which covered every description of property. One of the most prominent features of Controller Dawes's administration has been his annual reports to Congress. He came to office at a time when the monetary system of the country was a subject of general interest, and the arguments he advanced in his reports became the subject of widespread discussion by the press and financial journals of the United States and England. He argued against bank note currency under the present National bank system and opposed with vigor the idea of a prior lien of the note holder over the depositor upon assets of insolvent banks.

BROUGHT GOLD FOR THE DEAD.

Wealthy Miner Found His Sister-in-Law and Niece Had Killed Themselves Because of Poverty.

Special to The New York Times.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., July 5.—B. B. Widmer, a wealthy Idaho gold and copper miner, came to this city to-day bringing a fortune for his sister-in-law and his niece, but he was too late. Four years ago, on the night of June 30, 1897, Mrs. Pauline Widmer and her daughter, Miss Pauline Widmer, because of poverty, drank carbolic acid and died together.

Widmer had never heard of the double suicide, and on reaching the city this morning began to inquire about his relatives. When informed of their fate he seemed heartbroken and almost collapsed.

He had come from his gold mines at Seven Devils, on Snake River, in Idaho, where he owns valuable property and has a fine mine in operation, from which he has amassed a fortune. A short time ago he determined to return to Kentucky and surprise his niece and her mother by presenting them with $10,000 in gold certificates.

He came to this city wearing his miner's clothing, and carried the money in a secret pocket on the underside of his vest. Upon being told that his people had committed suicide on account of poverty, he swore furiously at himself for having neglected them.

Widmer is about forty-eight years of age, and has been roughing it in the West for thirteen years. He is a bachelor, and says he has no use for money, and that he has never wanted it save for the sake of his sister and niece, who were poor.

He left the city this afternoon for Louisville, declaring that he would go back to the hills and die. Mrs. Widmer and her daughter lived in a small farmhouse on Third Street and worked for the tailors about the city. They were in very poor circumstances financially, but were proud and seemed greatly humiliated at all times because of their poverty.

The girl left the following note at the time of the suicide:

"Oh, if I had not been so cross to my poor mother this would not have happened. I see now that I staid at home too much and worried about nothing. My poor mother was too good to me. God blessed and prospered us."

ANOTHER CARNEGIE GIFT.

Offers to Endow a San Francisco Library with $750,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Mayor Phelan is in receipt of a letter from Andrew Carnegie offering to give $750,000 to the City of San Francisco for a library building, providing the city will furnish a suitable site and appropriate $75,000 a year for maintenance.

It may be, should the offer be accepted, that a number of branch libraries will be constructed in addition to the main building.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

Every Conceivable Luxury
is provided on the "Overland Limited," Chicago to San Francisco, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey.—Adv.

ROGERS MILLIONS FOR METROPOLITAN MUSEUM

Disposition of the Locomotive Builder's Great Estate.

BIG WILL CONTEST PROBABLE

Museum of Natural History and Other New York Institutions to Inherit the Fortune if the Art Museum Cannot.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 5.—The reading of the will of Jacob S. Rogers, locomotive builder and many times millionaire, which followed the burial of Mr. Rogers at Cedar Lawn Cemetery this afternoon resulted in one of the greatest sensations in Paterson's history and will ultimately lead to perhaps the greatest will contest the State of New Jersey has ever known.

By the provisions of the will Rogers, who, it is estimated, was worth about $8,000,000, bequeaths a little more than $250,000 to seven nephews and nieces, six of them getting $25,000 each and the seventh $100,000, and leaves the entire residue of his estate, real and personal, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

A portion of the estate, the real property of the testator in the States of New York and New Jersey, is tied up during the lives of two grand nephews of the deceased, they to receive annuities of $500 each during their natural lives, but after their death the property reverts to the Museum of Art.

The will proper was executed on June 3, 1892, and it has attached to it four codicils, dated Dec. 11, 1894, Dec. 11, 1898, May 24, 1899, and Oct. 2, 1900.

BEQUESTS IN THE WILL.

Under the original will the following bequests are made:

Columbus B. Rogers, a brother, (since dead)	$100,000
Ella A. Rogers, daughter of Columbus Rogers	25,000
Julia Edith Gellatly, daughter of Columbus Rogers	25,000
Mary Westfield, daughter of Jason Rogers	25,000
Flora E. Rogers, daughter of Jason Rogers	25,000
Annie R. Dupont, daughter of Theodore Rogers	25,000
Helen R. Bradford, daughter of Theodore Rogers	25,000
Asahel S. Levy of New York, (since dead)	25,000
Ellen Allen of Paterson	5,000

The original will also provides that in case for any reason the Metropolitan Museum of Art should be incapacitated from accepting the millions bequeathed to it, the residuary estate shall go, in succession, to the New York Society Library, New York Historical Library, American Museum of Natural History, General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and Mercantile Library Association, all of New York.

The first codicil attached to the will recites the death of Columbus B. Rogers and orders that the $100,000 bequeathed to him revert to the residuary estate. By this codicil the testator also takes out of his residuary estate all his real estate in the States of New York and New Jersey, and his stock in the Paterson and Hudson River and Paterson and Ramapo Railroads. These are Erie Railroad stocks, the names given being the ones by which that railroad was known many years ago.

The codicil provides that Asahel Levy and Jenkins Van Schaick, both of New York, and now both dead, shall hold all this property in trust during the lives of Thomas B. Bradford and Theodore B. Rogers, Jr., that they, grandnephews of the deceased, may receive annuities of $500 each during their lives, and that the taxes on the property may be paid during their lives. After the death of these annuitants the property reverts to the Museum of Art.

By the second codicil William Pennington, the well-known lawyer of this city and one of the receivers of the Rogers Locomotive Works, is named as an executor, and all the household goods of the testator, including cattle, equipages, wines, and other personalty of like kind, are bequeathed to Theodore B. Rogers, a nephew of the deceased, his favored relative.

By the third codicil Theodore B. Rogers and Judge John S. Barkalow, the latter of this city, are added as executors and trustees under the will. By the last codicil William Dupont is substituted as an annuitant in the amount of $500 in the place of Thomas B. Bradford, the latter having died. By this codicil Theodore B. Rogers receives an addition legacy of $75,000, making his share $100,000, and the household property of the deceased.

$8,000,000 IN THE ESTATE.

The residuary estate of Jacob S. Rogers will doubtless aggregate about eight millions, and his bequest is the largest in the history of this State. It comes as a great surprise to all who knew Mr. Rogers, although without exception they say, "It was just like him to do some such a thing."

But Mr. Rogers was never known to take any interest in art, and why the museum in question should have been selected is a mystery to all who knew the man during his life. He was fond of animals and surrounded his home in this city with wild deer, and it seems remarkable that after showing such fondness he should have bequeathed his millions as he has. There is not a work of art of merit in his house, and nothing whatever in the shape of a landscape. In fact, the only pictures of any sort possessed by him are some very old miniatures.

The heirs, who were all present at the funeral, were, without exception, surprised and disappointed. They left the house indignant, and they will combine to break the will, fighting it in the courts as long as they can, if necessary.

Eminent lawyers of the State who were seen to-night stated that from all they had seen of the will they deemed it a perfectly sound one, and they agreed in saying that it will be a most difficult one to break.

One of the relatives of the testator, Mrs. Heinitsch, formerly Miss Virginia Rogers, a half-sister of Mr. Rogers, daughter of his father by a second marriage, is said to be the one who has the best chance of breaking the instrument. Mrs. Heinitsch is a resident of Irvington, N. J., and during his lifetime Mr. Rogers absolutely ignored her and his will does not even mention her.

Proof that a relative so near to a testator as Mrs. Heinitsch was to the deceased has been absolutely forgotten by the maker of a will has been held in this State as good grounds for overthrowing such an instrument. It is thought, however, that Mrs. Heinitsch's task will be a difficult one, as she practically has to prove a negative proposition.

The will was holographic, as were three of the codicils, it appearing almost in its entirety in the handwriting of the testator. This was merely due to an odd whim of the millionaire, however, for the instrument was drawn in the presence of Mr. Pennington. Mr. Rogers's legal adviser, and the verbiage was his.

Mr. Pennington said to-night that there was no scene of any sort made by the relatives after they heard the provisions of the will, although they were greatly disappointed. When asked if he thought there would be a contest, however, he said:

"Naturally there will be a contest, and doubtless a strong one. As an executor I will try to establish the will, of course, but under the peculiar circumstances there will undoubtedly be a fight."

Funeral of Jacob S. Rogers.

PATERSON, N. J., July 5.—The funeral of Jacob S. Rogers took place at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Samuel A. Welkert of St. Mark's read the burial service. The honorary pallbearers were Col. William Barbour, W. H. Fuller, and Gen. Lee of New York, Robert Goodbody of Haledon, Henry G. Campbell, Judge John S. Barkalow, and John C. and William Pennington. The burial was in Cedar Lawn Cemetery.

PRESIDENT AND HIS WIFE ON THEIR WAY TO CANTON.

Mr. McKinley Will Visit Washington from Time to Time During the Summer.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—President and Mrs. McKinley left Washington to-night for their former home, at Canton, Ohio, where they are to spend the remainder of the heated term, except that the former may visit the Buffalo Exposition and run on to Washington for a few days. They were accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. P. M. Rixey, several clerical attachés of the White House, and servants. The party occupied the private cars Olympia and Hungary, the President and Mrs. McKinley being assigned to the former.

The party travels attached to the regular 7:45 Western express on the Pennsylvania Railroad. They are due to arrive in Canton to-morrow forenoon. Mrs. McKinley as she boarded the train showed unmistakable evidences of her recent severe illness in the thinness and pallor of her face, but she moved with alacrity from the carriage, boarded the train without any material assistance, and appeared to be in a contented and cheerful state of mind and quite at ease during the fifteen minutes preceding the departure of the train. She cordially acknowledged the greetings of the friends who had assembled at the station.

Th weather to-night is extremely sultry, but Dr. Rixey does not think it will have any serious effect on Mrs. McKinley, as the mountainous country, with its cool breezes, will be reached during the early evening.

Occasional visits at intervals of several weeks will be made by the President to the capital to dispose of any accumulated business demanding his attention. These visits to Washington, and probably one to the Buffalo Exposition, it is likely, will be the extent to which the President will be away from Canton during the Summer.

HORSES DYING IN MISSISSIPPI.

Charbon Has Carried Off Practically All the Animals in Some Localities.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., July 5.—The State Board of Health and other officials are being urgently appealed to by planters in Bolivar and adjoining counties for extraordinary assistance in suppressing charbon, which is devastating that section of horses, mules, cattle, and other domestic animals. Charbon is a malignant disease, that attacks sheep, horses, and cattle.

The ravages of the disease are reported to be almost beyond credibility. In the infected district, from Gunnison to Benoit, at least 98 per cent. of the work animals have died. On the plantation of Charles Scott, in this district, 104 mules died in four days. Another planter lost 56 mules from his plantation in three days.

State Senator E. H. Moore of Rosedale, who has just returned from the more virulently infected County of Bolivar, vouches for the above statement, and says further that there are any number of planters who have lost from thirty to fifty, and a much larger number of smaller farmers, who possessed from five to ten mules, have lost them all.

A number of small planters have given up in dispair, while the more extensive planters are making heroic efforts to save the crop this year. They are sending agents to St. Louis and buying cheap stock, horses and ponies, anything that will enable them to tide over the emergency, and without expectation of saving the animals thus brought.

At first it was customary to haul the carcasses of the animals that had died to a certain selected spot, and either burn or bury them. It soon became so bad that it was impossible to get men enough to haul them off in this way, so that now, when an animal sickens he is immediately led to the ground and killed without waiting to find out whether the attack is fatal or not.

The disease has been prevalent only three weeks, and is spreading rapidly in all directions. Pasteur anthrix serum is being used in large quantities in all counties surrounding infected districts.

The spread of the disease has been too rapid for the infected district for it to prove effective. Great alarm is felt all over Northern Mississippi.

YACHTS CAUGHT IN A STORM.

Were Returning to Toledo from Regatta at Monroe, Mich.—Many Narrow Escapes from Drowning.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 5.—Several of the Toledo yachts which took part in the regatta at Monroe, Mich., yesterday had a terrible experience coming home last night and this morning. They were struck by a storm, with accompanying tremendous high seas, as they rounded Bay Point.

The tug Sprite, on which were two men and three women, was capsized and its occupants thrown into the water. The Captain, William Wilson, swam to the dinghey, cut it loose, and hauled the struggling people on board. After some hours, in which they passed through a terrible experience, the party landed at the Casino.

The launch Mabel shipped so much water that her engine could not work, and she signaled for help. The occupants were rescued just as they had about abandoned hope, by the Eya.

The Gracie, when about a mile from shore, capsized. Fortunately the occupants were all good swimmers, and managed to remain afloat until rescued.

War Department to Fight Mosquitos.
WASHINGTON, July 5.—The War Department issued an order to-day providing that upon the usual special requisition the Quartermaster's Department may furnish mineral oil, or some other cheap and equally efficient agent for the destruction of mosquitoes and their larvae.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

Very Low Rates, Colorado, California.
Via Missouri Pacific Railway. Both standard and tourist Pullman cars from St. Louis, without change. Apply W. E. Hoyt, G. E. P. A., 391 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

Ivers & Pond Pianos.
At Joscelyn's, 10 East 16th St., New York City. Adv.

LONG BRANCH SEASON WITHOUT THE GAMBLING

Judge Fort's Charge Heeded by the Local Authorities.

BIG FOUR'S RESORTS DESOLATE

Their Fear of a Rival—Effect Upon the Prosperity of the Place—View of Hotel Men.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 5.—High-class gambling here ceased with the end of the season of 1900. It will not be resumed, rumors to the contrary, which abound where the wish is father to the utterance, notwithstanding, this season.

The gambling referred to is the play in the gilded resorts of the "Big Five," which elbow each other at the West End. To use the words of a prominent gambler, who appeared surly over the situation as he absorbed a Scotch highball at the bar of a Brighton Avenue hotel, Judge J. Franklin Fort's charge to the Monmouth County Grand Jury at the Freehold County Court House on May 7 last "knocked the whole business." Judge Fort practically held the Grand Jury in continuous session until next October and in terrorem over the gamblers. The body will certainly meet July 18 next, and it is not likely that Public Prosecutor John E. Foster will have any information to lay before it that affects the liberty and pockets of any one connected with the five palatial establishments that it was planned to "run" as four of them were conducted last year.

It should, however, be remembered that Judge Fort's charge closed about forty places where the law relating to games of chance was being or about to be violated. Of these thirty were "skin" or "shoestring" ventures, and some of them are likely to tempt criminal prosecution this Summer. If any fall they will have no sympathy. This sentiment, by the way, is not extended to the big fellows, but the general argument is that after all they wrought less mischief than the small places, and some consider that they brought more profit to the Branches and Elberon and Hollywood than they could afford to lose.

JUDGE FORT'S CHARGE.

Mayor Walter E. Reed and his police arm, Capt. James Layton, would take no risks after the charge to the May Grand Jury and closed everything—gambling houses and other unlawful resorts—"tight." The charge was read by every resident and all who had money invested in business in this part of Monmouth County, and many clipped it out of newspapers and put it by to cogitate over. It is admitted that it is stronger than even New Jersey charges are as a rule; that, in fact, it could not be made stronger. Parts of Judge Fort's delivery which aroused local pride and galvanized the authorities into activity are:

"Term after term, gentlemen, the Court has referred to the gambling places at Long Branch. That gambling has been carried on there in an open and notorious manner is unquestioned. The situation has reached a point where it is now simply a question whether the courts of Monmouth County are to abdicate and turn the county over to these criminals and their apologists, aiders, and abettors.

"The test must be made now. Whatever power the county possesses must be employed. The gambling places along the Atlantic Coast in this county must not open this Summer, without knowing if they do, that they will be dealt with as severely as the law permits.

"It seems impossible of comprehension that any one can countenance, to say nothing of indorse, these people in their open defance of the criminal laws of our State. Have we fallen to this low estate? Is there to be no morality in this county? Who undertakes to assure protection to these gamblers and the keepers and inmates of the houses of ill-fame that follow in their train?

"There is not a man in the county who would go far forget his self-respect as to let it be known he defended them. Still, they openly run their existing, handsome palaces, and defiantly build new ones, filing the plans therefor, fully indicating their purpose, in the office of the Clerk of the County, upon the very records of the court. * * *

"Of course, gentlemen, you know, as the Court does, that not one of these places could run an hour if the local officials, whose duty it is to keep the laws, enforced them. These places are open to every one; they could have entered and seen the illegal practices at any time during July and August of 1900. No one knows that better than they.

"They could have taken into custody any night the proprietors, the dealers, the players of the game. They could, under the authority of the Criminal Procédure act, have removed from these places all the tables and implements of trade used for this nefarious business. They have not seen fit to do so.

"Knowing these facts, the Legislature just adjourned enacted a law which makes the Mayor and Chief of Police guilty of a misdemeanor if they fail hereafter, after notice, to raid these places and arrest the inmates. It is the purpose of the Court to see that the Act of 1901 is strictly enforced.

"It will be unfortunate if it shall become necessary for the Court to direct the prosecutor to employ special officers at the expense of the county, where local officers already exist whose duty it is to detect the guilty. But the Court will not hesitate to do so if occasion arise, trusting to the high character of the citizenship of the county to appreciate the necessity and duty in the case, and to approve the expenditure."

THE "BIG FOUR."

The "Big Four," as it existed in 1900, comprised the following costly establishments:

The New York Club, on Ocean Avenue, south of the West End cottages, conducted by Fitzgerald & James, and now owned by James & Ullman.

The Pennsylvania Club, at the corner of Ocean and Brighton Avenues, run by Marks and Phil Daly.

The Long Branch Club, at Ocean and South Bath Avenues, John Daly, proprietor.

The Ocean Club, or "Slater's," at Ocean Avenue and Broadway.

A fifth gambling palace was to have been opened with great hospitality and flourish within a few days. It was to have cost, equipped, close to $120,000. It has been almost finished by the contractor, Edgar Zielian, and hugs the Pennsylvania Club on the south. D. C. Johnson and Sam Emory are the reputed owners.

The cost of all the five "hells," with their furniture, &c., could be little less than $400,000, and the investment is not only not paying, but being eaten up with taxes. The Casino is in trim but unfinished condition, and it is asserted that Louis Sherry of New York will take it over and conduct it as he does his Fifth Avenue establishment. Just at the opening of the season the proprietors of the other places began to trim up the houses and their beautiful grounds. Now they are eyesores, as doors and windows are closed and ugly boards are nailed over them, and the grounds have been allowed to run wild in weeds. Had the intention been to ostentatiously announce, "You have killed our business; we won't contribute to the beauty of Long Branch," the blurring could not have been more complete.

What led to the pronouncement against gambling here is still a matter of discussion. Of course the right-minded hold that Judge Fort's charge was made in spontaneous and absolute good faith. But some insist that "politics did it," others that there was a wrangle over the "divvy," and more than a few that the blow to the gamblers came from the "Big Four" to prevent Johnson and Emery from succeeding with the Casino.

As to the result of the closing of the resorts opinions are varied. Ask any hackman and he will tell you, "Oh, g'wan; the town's dead. You can't run it without the gamblers; they brought the money here."

HOTEL KEEPERS' VIEW.

None of the proprietors of the large hotels will commit himself to a statement without exacting secrecy as to his identity. "Don't want to be mixed up in it," said one. "Whatever I say I shall offend some one. I will not be dragged into the business." A view that is fairly that of all the big hotel proprietors was given by one of them.

"Now, keep my name out of this mess and I'll tell you what I think of shutting down on gambling," were his conditions. "I don't know how we are going to make out this season, and will not be able to tell until September. Long Branch is now comfortably full—I speak for the hotels—and the outlook is good.

"The season began badly. Business was influenced by the Spring wet spell and the Northern Pacific panic in Wall Street. But people have come in, are coming in well, and from what I know the prosperity of last year will be repeated. I think we have lost some patronage because there is no gambling, but I am sure that we are getting guests who would not come were there gambling. We're moving ahead, anyway. It's about even up—one hand washing the other.

"The main sufferers by the result of Judge Fort's charge are the hackmen and servants who got big pay or "tips" for services. Gambling certainly brought the hotels a first-class Saturday night business. But I could show that it hurt us.

"I could multiply instances. Here is one: I had a very good payer who came to stay several weeks. He only remained a few days. He explained when he went away that the gambling instinct was strong in him, and he could not resist the temptation to go to the New York or the Pennsylvania and play, and he lost more money than he thought he ought to squander in such recreation.

"I am disposed to believe that Long Branch will flourish without gambling. Time will show. There is no parallel between Long Branch and Saratoga. Saratoga prospers and is beautiful and well kept, thanks to its games of chance, but the conditions there are vastly different from those here. As to gambling, I was never in a gaming house in my life. Gamblers never bothered me in my hotel. They were my guests, but they came of the class that are gentlemen, and in many particulars they gave less trouble than the other guests.

"Anyway, the conditions here are a great feather in the cap of Judge Fort. He said in substance that there should be no gambling here this Summer, and there won't be. Talk of a deal by which the gamblers will conduct their business quietly is all bosh."

THE POLICE ATTITUDE.

"I do not know," said Capt. Layton, "how the season's going to turn out as to profit for those who have hotels or do business; but I am certain that there will be no gambling. Mayor Reed as Chief of Police gave me my instructions after Judge Fort charged the Grand Jury, and I am going to risk nothing with the May Grand Jury not discharged and to meet again in a fortnight. The hotels are filling up, so are the cottages; but this is due to the hot spell, so you can't tell how the no-gambling situation is going to pan out."

Editor J. A. Poole of The Long Branch Press, who last January was sent to prison for thirty days and fined $50 for poetic sarcasm directed against Mayor Reed's predecessor, Benjamin P. Morris, said that he believed that the reform as to gambling came of his case and the stand taken on his endeavors to purge Long Branch of illegal resorts by the metropolitan press.

"The columns of my paper," said Mr. Poole, "will tell what I tried to do. I was after vile resorts and the gamblers who debauch young fellows. I was intent on breaking up 'shoestring' gamblers, and did not turn my attention to the big fellows at the West End. When Mayor Morris had me put in jail he forced an issue, and a result of it was Judge Fort's charge. As to gambling and the prosperity of Long Branch, everybody who is intelligent knows that we can get along without it."

"There are few," said a resident here, "who have anything but interested sympathy for the big gamblers who are eating snowballs. They didn't bother us. We were more bothered by the small fry. The mischief wrought by the big places gave us no concern. They harmed only men who could afford to lose or who contributed but little for the benefit of this place, and we wasted no sympathy on the losers."

BOY KILLS PLAYMATE, THEN HANGS HIMSELF.

Tragic Outcome of a Youthful Quarrel at Albany—Both Belonged to Well-Known Families.

ALBANY, July 5.—Raymond Albers, a thirteen-year-old boy, this evening shot and killed Emanuel Koehler, a boy of twelve years, and then hanged himself. The boys were playmates, and according to statements of neighbors, they had quarrelled some days ago.

Albers was the son of Albert Albers, a well-known painter, residing at 225 Myrtle Avenue, and Koehler was the son of the Rev. John T. Koehler, a minister of the Gospel, who, with his family, resided at 221 Myrtle Avenue, this city.

The shooting took place at 6 o'clock this evening. Young Koehler was standing on a fence in the rear of Albers's house. He was with his eight-year-old brother, Theodore Koehler, who was the only one who saw the shooting. The little fellow told his father to-night that the two boys had some words, and that Albers raised a rifle he had, and, pointing it, shot the Koehler boy. Albers, when he saw Koehler fall from the fence, said, according to the youthful witness:

"I'm sorry I done it."

The rifle used was a .22-calibre Flobert rifle, which Albers had in the yard with him. The ball struck Koehler in the left breast and passed through his heart. He died almost instantly. After the shooting Albers ran into the house and told his mother.

The neighborhood was quickly alarmed with the news of the shooting, and word was sent to the police, while doctors were summoned to aid, if possible, the wounded boy. He was dead, however, before they arrived.

During the excitement Albers had been forgotten, and it was not until the arrival of the police that a search was made for him. He was found in the cellar of his home, suspended by the neck from the end of a rope tied to a beam of the floor above.

He had gone to the cellar, and, taking a piece of rope, tied it to a beam; then, standing on a cask, he fastened it about his neck. He had then evidently jumped from the cask, for he was suspended in mid-air when found. When cut down the boy was still alive, but with a gasp he died as he was laid on the cellar floor.

The event has caused great excitement in this city because of its peculiar and unusual features.

Seminary Gets $200,000.
LOUISVILLE, July 5.—By the will of William T. Grant of Louisville, who died this week, the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary receives $200,000, with the proviso that his widow be paid an annuity of $5,000.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

Rest Is Necessary
to recruit your intellectual forces—There is no better place to secure this result than a sea trip to the Virginia Coast, putting up at the famous Hygeia Hotel.—Adv.

The Sleepless Agent.
Electric automatic switches and signals protect Pennsylvania Railroad trains against accidents.—Adv.

INCIPIENT CYCLONE CAUSES HAVOC UP TOWN

Downpour Accompanying It Breaks All Local Records.

HOUSES WRECKED, TREES TORN UP

Flood Sweeps Through the Streets, Bursting Sewers, Filling Cellars and Basements, and Spreading Panic —Many Narrow Escapes.

A record-breaking thunderstorm broke over the city yesterday afternoon and deluged it as it has not been deluged before in the history of the local Weather Department. The storm came out of the west shortly after the mercury, accompanied by an unusually high percentage of humidity, had crawled up to 90 degrees, and, with the full pent-up pressure of the bottled heat behind it, the squall switched up town and broke with terrific force over the Harlem and the Fort George section.

Houses were wrecked, sewers burst, and streets flooded, cellars and basements were filled with the rushing water that forced its way through lower windows, trees were blown down, and a number of houses were struck by lightning. Two deaths are reported. In Harlem there were a number of rescues of people caught in the cellars by the flood. And in the end the Weather Bureau announced that the storm had been merely a local one, bringing only temporary relief.

The day dawned with every promise of being another sizzler. The temperature at 8 o'clock was only 76 degrees, but the humidity at that time was 80 per cent., and the sultry atmosphere was even harder to bear than the downright heat of the past week. Within an hour the thermometer rose to 81 degrees, and by 11 o'clock had climbed to 85 degrees, with every promise of doing better still. At noon the mercury stood at 89 degrees and at 1:15 o'clock the maximum of 90 was reached.

About that time the first indications of a thunderstorm were apparent. Heavy black clouds banked and piled up in the northeast, and the sky darkened so that in the tall office buildings down town and in the trolley cars on Broadway, electric lights were turned on. The wind blew from half a dozen quarters almost at the same time, so that, although the Weather Bureau declared that the general movement of the storm was from west to east, it had every appearance of coming from northeast down from the direction of New Rochelle.

While the city was enveloped in semi-darkness at 1:50 o'clock, the first thunder was heard, and soon after lightning was seen to cleave the skies in the up-town section. Over in New Jersey, the Orange Mountains at that time were plainly visible from the tall buildings down town, illumined in a silvery streak of light that imparted to them a phantom effect, and was due, apparently, to the sunshine which had not yet become obscured behind the purple cloud bank. The phenomenon, the weather man explained later, was not because the storm was traveling from east to west, and because the sun was still shining on the mountains, but because the storm had come from the west, leaving the silver streak of rain in its wake.

A PHENOMENAL DOWNPOUR.

As the storm broke at 2:08 o'clock, the thermometer fell to 75 degrees. The rain followed the first wind blast and came in torrents. One of the highest records ever made in this city for a twenty-four-hour rainfall was 6.17 inches, on Sept. 23, 1882. The proportionate rainfall yesterday knocked this record into a cocked hat. In one hour, 1.29 inches of water was caught in the official rain gauge, a fall at the rate of 30.96 inches for the twenty-four hours. The fastest fall recorded for ten minutes was .63 of an inch, between 2:08 and 2:18 o'clock, a rate of 3.78 inches per hour, or 45.36 inches per day. And the greatest fall for any five minutes during the downpour was .38 inches, between 2:10 and 2:15 o'clock, or at the rate of 4:56 inches per hour, or 54.72 inches per day.

Down town the rain simply came in torrents, straight down with never a breeze to slue it from the plumb. The loudest thunder was recorded at the Weather Bureau at 3:50 o'clock, and the last thunder at 4:22 o'clock. At 4:29 o'clock the rain ceased to fall and the air was cleared for the time being of heat and moisture.

While down town the storm confined itself to creating a new record for heavy rainfall, in the upper section of the city it struck with all the force and fury of a baby cyclone. Fort George, near the head of Manhattan Island, affoded a splendid target for the exercise of the gale which in this section accompanied the thunderstorm. All the way from One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, a distance of nearly a mile, unfinished buildings were blown down, verandas were ripped off of hotels, trees were uprooted, and giant limbs twisted off of trunks like toothpicks, and hundreds of booths and sheds were razed to the ground or picked up and dumped into the neighboring woods as if the structures had been made of cardboard.

BOY BLOWN INTO RIVER.

The police of the High Bridge Station reported that a boy fourteen or fifteen years old had been blown from the bridge of the New York and Putnam Railroad into the Harlem River. The body was not recovered up to a late hour last night.

He was seen in the distance by a number of witnesses to the accident who said that he was carrying a bundle. After several frantic efforts to prevent himself from being swept over by the fury of the gale, he was carried head first into the river.

Another victim of the storm was an unidentified boy about 15 years old who was swimming in the Harlem River at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street when the storm broke. For some reason not known the boy sank. His body was recovered and taken to the

was about the first and the most damaged place on the City Surveyor's map in that vicinity. The building, formerly a two-story wooden structure surrounded by a spacious veranda, looked as if a Kansas cyclone had passed over it.

With hardly as much as a tree to hinder it, the storm swept over the plain in front of the hotel, and with the first gust the blinds of the house were wrenched from their hinges, and before they had time to fall, were lifted bodily and whirled into the trees back of the hotel. Then the chimney was seen to wabble, and as it fell the veranda began to creak and crack and sections of it began to loosen and to break off. Section after section broke loose, only to be picked up by the wind and to be hurled, with the blinds, among the trees. Simultaneously with this there was a smashing of windows, after which, before further damage could be done, the storm abated enough to give the inmates of the hotel, all of whom had fled into the centre of the building, a chance to recover from their fright. None in the building was injured, but the house was a wreck.

"The Fort," a three-story hotel not far from the Vesuvius, suffered similarly. The horse shed of the hotel, offering a fine broadside to the storm, was the first to go. The wind caught it, ripped it apart, and carried it over the bluff to the Speedway, banking it down the incline so that it landed below, mere kindling wood. The veranda was then swept away and the shutters and awnings were deposited in the neighboring woods. No casualties were reported at this hotel, either, though many of the guests were badly frightened and one of the women went into hysterics.

Another hotel to lose its veranda and to be generally wrecked was the one at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, owned by Michael Seraphine.

PEOPLE FLED INTO THE RAIN.

The way the houses were ripped down was startling to the neighborhood, and many persons fled into the rain, fearing longer to remain in the buildings, which at any time threatened to collapse about their ears. The destruction all along the line in this section was remarkable. The sauerkraut and candy and "bolivar" booths took aerial flights. Dozens of these booths were erected all about the streets of Fort George. Most of them were mere stands covered with tents and propped roofs of every description. The wind picked up some of the booths bodily, tore them apart, or banged them to pieces against trees and deposited them in the neighboring woods. Within five minutes after the storm began the débris of the booths was littering the Speedway. Trees back of Amsterdam Avenue on the bluff and overlooking the Speedway were wrenched to pieces, some of the limbs being caught and hurled into the Harlem River.

Next to the damage done at Fort George, that in Harlem was the most serious. For over three-quarters of an hour the storm, accompanied by incessant lightning and a tremendous rainfall, remained at its height. Lightning struck the building at 220 and 222 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, occupied by Dimock & Fink. The fifty-foot flagpole was shattered and pieces of it fell into the street.

The tunnel in Park Avenue used by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and by the New York and Harlem Railroad was flooded, so that trains had to pass through at reduced speed. The depth of the water was estimated as varying between two and three feet. The flooding was caused by the height of the tide at the time of the storm, the big Pelham Avenue sewer being unable to take the water off quick enough. This sewer, the largest in the Bronx, and of sufficient diameter to allow a horse and cart to pass through it, flooded all the other sewers with which it is connected, and sent its overflow into the Park Avenue tunnel.

Third Avenue from Pelham Avenue to One Hundred and Eighty-third Street was overrun with water from curb to curb, and the culverts being unable to take the downpour, in some places water filled the street to a depth of over two feet.

Owing to the overflowing sewers, considerable damage was done by the filling of cellars and basements in the vicinity of the upper section of the city. At One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Washington Avenue the sewer burst. The water became dammed and flooded East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. On the steep incline between Huntington and Park Avenues the water rushed in a torrent three feet deep. The cellars at 712, 714, 716, and 718 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and other houses on that side of the street were flooded all the way from four to six feet. Many persons were in the basements of these houses, and some had narrow escapes from drowning.

The excitement as some of the cellars began to fill was intense. There were rumors that many persons imprisoned in the basements were being drowned, and many set about the work of rescue.

FLOATED ABOUT ON HIS BED.

William O'Connor, thirty-seven years old, who lives with his aunt, Mrs. O'Connor at 1,320 Webster Avenue, had been ill since Saturday. It was not known what his ailment was, and no physician had been called in. O'Connor was lying on a wooden bed in the basement. This was one of those into which the water rushed. As it rose the aunt ran out for aid. By the time the police arrived O'Connor was still on the bed, which was floating about the room in five feet of water. It was towed to a window and O'Connor fished out. Somebody said "smallpox," and the stampede was as rapid as it was general. But a few fearless ones took the patient to the floor above, and the Health Board was notified. Dr. Spencer arrived, and had the sufferer removed to North Brother Island.

A lively experience came to Mrs. Timothy Mulcahy, the wife of an undertaker and liveryman of Tremont. Mrs. Mulcahy, her mother, and three children were in the basement of 706 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street when the water broke through the windows and began to deluge the basement, throwing about furniture and everything within reach. As it entered Mrs. Mulcahy took her mother and ran up stairs, thinking that the children had already preceded her. No sooner was she up stairs in safety when she heard the screaming of the little ones below. She returned and brought them up just as the water had risen to the armpits of the youngest child.

All along One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street fences were torn down, ash cans and barrels were washed away, and flower beds were destroyed. When the water subsided the street presented the appearance of having been struck by a tidal wave.

Among the freaks of the lightning was the striking of an automatic fire alarm in the eight-story factory building at 123 and 125 Bleecker Street, where some 200 girls, employed by M. D. Mersky, were sewing wrappers. Some twenty or more of the girls fainted, and the rest made a wild dash for the street, yelling fire at the top of their voices. The girls on the upper floor startled those working below, and the crowd was augmented by another 150 frightened girls all rushing for dear life, when Battalion Chief Kenney with Engine 13 and Truck 20 and a water tower arrived in answer to the alarm. The young women were soon reassured and returned to the factory, rushing out of the drenching rain as quickly as they had fled from the building.

Howard Cole, the proprietor of a candy store at Fordham Square, was standing in his doorway when he was knocked down by a bolt of lightning which descended near by. He was made ill by shock, but it is not thought that he is badly hurt.

Lightning also struck Hey's grist mill at Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. No one was injured, but the greater part of the roof of the building was torn off.

The police of the King's Bridge Station reported that at 4:10 o'clock eight chimneys were blown from the roof of Public School No. 52, situated at Two Hundred and Seventh Street and Broadway.

In Central Park trees and shrubbery were badly injured, the big walnut tree, 150 years old, standing near McGon's Pass Tavern, was blown to the ground. Landscape Gardner Rose reported to President Clausen that the big allantus tree, a landmark in Bowling Green Park, had been blown down.

DAMAGE IN BROOKLYN.

Two Churches Suffer in the Storm—Trolley and Railroad Traffic Interrupted—Several Persons Injured.

All over Brooklyn the storm of yesterday afternoon was severely felt. Streets and cellars were flooded, trolley cars and buildings were struck by lightning, railroad traffic was seriously interrupted, a number of persons were injured, and much damage was done to property. While the play of thunder and lightning caused excitement among people generally in the borough, it was particularly terrifying to those who were riding in the trolley cars.

Churches in Brooklyn have suffered much by storms during the past few days. On Tuesday St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire, which followed the stroke, and a church in Parkville was badly damaged. Yesterday the Central Congregational Church was damaged by flood and the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church by lightning.

The Central Congregational Church is on Hancock Street, opposite Spencer Place. The Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman, formerly of the Metropolitan Temple, Manhattan, recently became its pastor. Adjoining the church is Public School No. 3, and between the two buildings there is a narrow alley. The side wall of the church vestibule ran along one side of this alley. During the storm the alley was flooded and the water worked its way down under the foundation of the vestibule wall, undermining it and causing a section of the wall, 15 feet in height and 40 in length, to fall into the alley. The damage was estimated by Dr. Cadman to be between $1,500 and $2,000.

A bolt of lightning struck the tower of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, at Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street, and damaged the church to the extent of about $300.

The flagpole on the roof of Temple Bar, at Court and Joralemon Streets, which is the tallest building in Brooklyn, was struck by a bolt of lightning. The bolt glanced off into space and did no damage to the structure. The lightning stroke caused considerable excitement among the occupants of the offices in the building.

Three persons were injured as a result of lightning striking a trolley car of the Douglass Street line in East New York. The car was on its way to City Line, and was on Liberty Avenue, near Pennsylvania Avenue. Among the passengers were John Haggerty, his wife, Mary Haggerty, twenty-one years old, their seven-months-old daughter, May Haggerty, and Mrs. Haggerty's sister, Rose Briody, sixteen years old, all living at 62 Rogers Avenue. When the bolt struck the shock was felt by nearly every person in the car, and several were knocked to the floor. Mrs. Haggerty suffered a severe shock, and her baby, besides being shocked, was slightly burned on the face and nose. Miss Briody was slightly burned on the back of the neck and all suffered from shock. All were attended by Ambulance Surgeon Wilson of St. Mary's Hospital and left for their home.

RIVERS IN THE STREETS.

The heavy downpour of rain proved too much for the sewers to carry off, and as a consequence the streets in many sections of Brooklyn were converted into running rivers. In several places the sewers burst under the pressure of the water which flowed into them. The surface car tracks in all parts of the borough were flooded, and at a number of crossings ponds several feet in depth formed. In several instances the motor boxes of cars struck by lightning caught fire and added to the excitement of the passengers.

The delays to trolley traffic included several on the bridge and on lines approaching that structure in Brooklyn. Borough Hall Square was flooded to such an extent that the water rose over the level of the curbs and flowed onto the sidewalks. At one time the trolley tracks on Fulton Street below the Borough Hall were so covered with water that a long line of cars was stalled there. Many cars were also blocked on the Adams Street approach to the bridge.

A well-known café in the basement of a building near Court Square was flooded to a depth of several feet by the backing up of water in the sewer. The place was filled with patrons at the time and they were obliged to abandon their dinners and flee to the street.

Much damage was also caused by the flooding of cellars in the Williamsburg, Bedford, and East New York sections of the borough. In Flatbush and several of the suburban districts many of the streets were impassable for hours after the storm was over.

The breaking of a sewer main in Evergreen Avenue caused the cellar of Public School No. 87, at Evergreen Avenue and Covert Street, to be flooded to a depth of eight feet, and it is feared that the foundations of the building have been seriously weakened. The school is one of the largest in the borough. It was built eight years ago at a cost of $112,000. Two fire engines were at work last night pumping out the school cellar.

The Long Island Railroad Station at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, Brooklyn, and the railroad tracks on Atlantic Avenue for a distance of two blocks from the station were flooded as a result of the storm and trains were held up for nearly an hour. The boiler room in the station basement was flooded and the electric dynamos could not be operated for a time. Incoming trains were held up at Vanderbilt Avenue until the tracks had been cleared by a gang of men.

Cellars in the neighborhood were flooded and the water also entered a number of stores, causing considerable damage.

Many cellars of dwellings, factories, and other buildings in the low-lying neighborhoods along the river front were also flooded and merchandise and other property ruined.

LIGHTNING KILLED FARMER.

Same Bolt Tore a Hole in the Ground Into Which He Fell.

John Humane, a farmer, of Foster's Meadow, a settlement near Jamaica, Borough of Queens, was killed by a lightning bolt on Wednesday while planting cabbages.

His wife and his stepdaughter, Jennie Hobmeyer, who were with him at the time, were partially paralyzed by the same bolt. Two women servants who were in the lot were shocked, but were not injured. The bolt tore a great hole in the ground, into which Humane fell, leaving only the face exposed above ground.

Mr. Humane was forty-five years old. He was the third husband of Mrs. Humane, and it is a curious coincidence that her other husbands met violent deaths, one being killed by a train and the other in a runaway accident.

CHILDREN IN A PANIC.

An Outing Pavilion at Coney Island Hit by Lightning.

During a thunder and lightning storm at Coney Island yesterday afternoon the pavilion of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, at West Twenty-ninth Street and Surf Avenue, was struck by a bolt of lightning which caused a slight fire but great panic among the four hundred children who are enjoying an outing for the week.

The children fled from the end struck and huddled together at the other end. The fire was extinguished by the Fire Department after about $150 damage had been done. None of the little ones was injured.

LIGHTNING STRUCK FIVE.

One Caddie at Montclair, N. J., Killed, and Four Others Injured.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 5.—One boy caddy was killed and four others injured this afternoon by a bolt of lightning which struck a tree on the grounds of the Glen Ridge Golf Club.

When the storm came up there was a rush for the clubhouse. The five boys fooled on the way and were still some distance from the house when the storm broke. There was a large tree close to them, and the clubhouse, on the porch of which the players and most of the caddies had gathered, was some distance away. The boys made a rush for the tree. They had just gotten under its shelter when a bolt hit the tree and ripped it apart almost to the ground. The striking of the tree was witnessed from the clubhouse, and all the men and boys at once ran to assist the boys. They were found apparently lifeless.

Dr. Sinnott was sent for, but by the time he arrived four of the boys had regained consciousness. The fifth, Michael Prout, had been killed instantly. The others were sent to the Mountainside Hospital. They were found not to be badly hurt. Two were discharged this evening. The others will be able to leave in the morning. Dr. Sinnott found the lightning had left the tree in red upon the breast of the dead boy.

MANY BARNS STRUCK.

Lightning Starts Fires at Hackensack and Other Places—Valuable Horses Burned.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 5.—Hackensack had the worst storm of the season this afternoon. The wind uprooted trees and tore off branches. Fences, shutters, and signs suffered severely. Lightning struck the barn of Mrs. J. F. Bound, and set it on fire. Four carriages and two horses were burned. The loss is about $6,000.

The breeding stables of John H. De Mott at Nordhoff were hit and set on fire. Three horses, a lot of farm implements, carriages, wagons, hay, and feed were destroyed at a total loss of $4,000. The big farm barns of Nathaniel R. Earnshaw at Cherry Hill were destroyed by fire started by lightning. Lightning hit the barns of Michael McNally at Fort Lee and badly damaged them, but did not set them on fire.

Lightning also hit the feed wires of the Hudson River trolley road between this place and Fort Lee. It ran along the wire until it reached a trolley car and then ran down the pole into the motor and burned it out. There was a panic in the car, but when the vehicle itself did not take fire the passengers climbed back and enjoyed its shelter until the storm passed. The streets of Englewood were badly washed out.

SEVERE STORM AT BUFFALO.

Supply Wires Struck by Lightning and the City Plunged in Darkness.

BUFFALO, July 5.—A severe electrical storm passed over this city to-night. The lightning struck in a dozen places. It hit the supply wires that bring electrical power from Niagara Falls to Buffalo, burning out transformers and other electrical machinery in the Buffalo receiving house.

For over an hour the streets were without electric light, except that furnished from store windows which had their own plants, and the street cars were at a standstill. As soon as possible the reserve dynamos formerly used by the street car companies were brought into use and the cars were started. The rain fell in torrents, the water rising over the curbstones and flooding many cellars.

At Crystal Beach the lightning struck two houses and three barns, setting them on fire. Mrs. Benjamin Zavitz was severely burned. Three young people who left the dock in a rowboat before the storm had not returned up to a late hour. They may have beached their boat along the lake shore, but up to a late hour no trace of them could be found.

The northwestern and northeastern sections of the city caught the heaviest part of the storm. At the Pan-American Exposition grounds the thousands of spectators were forced inside the exhibit buildings by the first deluge of rain. The flash of lightning that put out the down-town electric lights and stopped the street cars also burned out all the circuits leading to the Exposition.

The conduits were utterly inadequate to carry off the water and the grounds were flooded. Some of the Midway shows were flooded to a depth of three feet. The engine room under the Machinery and Transportation Building was also filled with water, and all the machinery was stopped. One small circuit which supplies arc lights in the exhibit buildings was the only one unaffected by the storm.

HEAVY STORM IN OHIO.

Delaware County the Scene of Much Damage to Buildings and Crops.

DELAWARE, Ohio, July 5.—Delaware County was visited by one of the heaviest storms in its history last evening, the full extent of which is not yet known. Wires are down in all directions and many bridges are gone.

At Ashley, water covered the streets to the depth of six inches. Olentangy River rose twelve feet in four hours. Many fields are under water, and damage to crops will be very heavy.

The Delaware water works plant, north of the town, is surrounded by water, and a rise of thirty-six inches more will cut off the city's water supply. Many houses and barns were struck by lightning.

CLOUDBURST IN MICHIGAN.

Railroad Tracks Washed Out and Traffic Delayed—Mills Will Be Idle.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 5.—Western Michigan was visited by a disastrous cloudburst early to-day, and the resultant damage will amount to thousands of dollars. Both the Père Marquette and Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroads are crippled north of here, and all north-bound passenger trains are obliged to make long detours, while freight traffic is paralyzed.

Between here and Howard City on the Grand Rapids and Indiana, the roadbed is washed out in a dozen places, and the Père Marquette is in the same condition. The Grand Trunk can get no trains east on account of the washing out of a bridge at Saranac.

Dams in the Flat and Rouge Rivers, north of here, have been washed out, and many mills along these streams will be idle for days. The Grand River rose three feet and six inches between 6 o'clock and 10 o'clock this morning, and is still rising rapidly. Great damage was done to fruit trees and growing crops in the Western Michigan peach belt.

Washouts on Northern Pacific.

HELENA, Mon., July 5.—Traffic on the Northern Pacific Railway has been stopped, and probably will not be resumed inside twenty-four hours, owing to two cloudbursts between Miles City and Wibaux last night. Five bridges and several dumps were destroyed, and 1,000 men are engaged in repairing the damage. All trains are held, meantime, at Dickinson on the east and Miles City on the west.

VICTIMS OF THE HEAT.

Latest Deaths and Prostrations Reported in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The deaths reported in Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs as being due to the heat yesterday were as follows:

Deaths in Manhattan.

CARROLL, DANIEL, 120 Park Row.
CONAGHAN, GRACE, 66 years, 1,467 Third Avenue.
LAWNEY, CATHERINE, fifty years old, 120 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.
MULL, HARRY E., 397 Third Avenue.
STEVENS, JOSEPH, 63 years, 241 West Nineteenth Street.
TYNAN, MARY, 45 years, 206 West Thirty-sixth Street.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN, taken to Bellevue.

Prostrations in Manhattan.

BARRY, JOHN, 31 years, 3 Sullivan Street.
FRANCHEY, FRANK, 29 years, 112 Elizabeth Street.
GINSBERG, DANIEL, 31 years, 183 Henry Street.
HIGGINS, MARY, 33 years, 164 East Thirty-fourth Street.
HUTCHINSON, JAMES, 72 years, 49 Christopher Street.
KELLY, FREDERICK K., 29 years, 3 Jane Street.
McCARTHY, THOMAS, 29 years, Thirty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue.
MORIARTY, JOHN, 37 years, 477 Pearl Street.
POPE, HARRY, 27 years, 430 West Twenty-ninth Street.
VEITER, JOHN, 50 years, Hart's Island.
WALDRON, CHARLES, patrolman, Old Slip Station.
WOLTIS, PETER, 284 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Deaths in Brooklyn.

BECK, ——, 4 months, 7 Bremen Street.
GAUR, ELSIE, 7 months, 171 Classon Avenue.
RAYNOR, RAYMOND, 5 months, 117 Floyd Street.
VEILY, LIZZIE, 3 months, 397 Snediker Avenue.

There were twelve prostrations reported in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Forty bodies of heat victims were taken from the Morgue to the Potter's Field on Ward's Island last evening. About as many more will be taken to the same place this morning, which will nearly clear the Morgue of the bodies of those whose death is attributed to the heat.

Died from the Heat in Weehawken.

W. H. Simmons of Louisa Place, Clifton Park, Weehawken, was overcome by the heat yesterday and died. He was seventy-one years old and had been ailing for some time. In company with his wife and daughter he boarded a Boulevard trolley car on his way to his place of business in New York. Mr. Simmons fainted on reaching Willow Avenue and Nineteenth Street, Hoboken.

Insane by Heat, Farmer Kills Two.

ALBANY, Mo., July 5.—E. A. McConkey, a farmer, to-day killed John Bryant and his son with a club. The Bryants were neighbors of McConkey. McConkey attempted suicide, but is still alive. Temporary insanity, induced by the heat, is supposed to have caused the tragedy.

Department Clerk Overcome by Heat.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Col. Michael, Chief Clerk of the State Department, was overcome by the heat near the corner of Eleventh and F Streets to-day. His physician says he will probably be fully recovered in a few days.

ROUGH TREATMENT FOR DOWIEITES

Twenty-one Missionaries Driven from Evanston, Ill.

Had Gone There to Hold a Meeting, but a Mob of One Thousand Assailed Them—Police Were Powerless.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Twenty-one disciples of John Alexander Dowie visited Evanston to-night, and despite the efforts of the entire police force, a mob of 1,000 people drove them out of town.

Several days ago four of Dowie's missionaries were pelted with eggs and driven out of Evanston, and to-night's visit of the twenty-one was intended to show the people of Evanston the error of their ways. The instant the Dowieites began their meeting to-night they were assailed with eggs, vegetables, and other missiles. The guard of policemen was too small to afford much protection, and the crowd soon began to hustle the missionaries along the street in a manner that looked serious.

Chief of Police Knight called the entire police force to the rescue, but it consists of only thirty men, and was unable to cope with the mob. Several of the male Dowieites were knocked down, and both men and women were liberally bespattered with eggs and mud.

The missionaries finally abandoned their meeting and fled from the town, the police protecting them as they ran for the cars.

A BOY'S GUEST ARRESTED.

The Young Host Forgot to Tell His Mother that He Entertained a Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 5.—The fifteen-year-old son of Mrs. Sarah Leming of this city, while celebrating the Fourth of July yesterday, struck up an acquaintance with Sergt. James Kerr, who has charge of the local recruiting station for the United States Army. The boy was much impressed with the blue uniform and martial bearing of his new friend, and when night came invited Kerr home to spend the night with him. Young Lemming assigned Sergt. Kerr to a room without informing his mother that he had a guest. During the night Kerr snored very loudly, and Mrs. Lemming, hearing the strange sound, got up to investigate. Going the rounds of the rooms, she found Kerr asleep.

Mrs. Lemming promptly telephoned for a policeman, and when the officer came he hustled Kerr out of the house and up to the police station before the Sergeant could explain who he was. Young Lemming became aroused after his guest had been removed so unceremoniously from the house and started off in pursuit. He found his soldier friend at the police station trying to explain how he had come to be in the Lemming house. Young Lemming told the police that Sergt. Kerr was his guest and he was released. The boy promised to tell his mother the next time he brought a friend home with him.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DROWNED.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Upton Meet Death at Baker's Island, Mass.

SALEM, Mass., July 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Upton of Danvers Centre were drowned at Baker's Island, Salem Harbor, this afternoon. They were there for a day's outing, and, separating from the rest of their party, went to one end of the island to fish. Mrs. Upton fell into the water. Fred Hutchinson, also from Danvers, saw the accident and dived into the water to save Mrs. Upton.

He reached her and was making good progress with his burden when Mr. Upton also lost his footing on the rocks, and in falling struck both the others. Both Mr. and Mrs. Upton clung to Hutchinson for safety, and to prevent being drowned himself he was obliged to shake them off. He was then pulled ashore by a companion. A boat recovered the bodies of Mr. Upton and his wife. They were fifty years of age.

BOY ROBBED IN DAYLIGHT.

Knocked Down by Three Men While in South Street.

Mrs. Baraket, the Syrian evangelist to the inmates of Philadelphia prisons, was on her way through South Street on Thursday afternoon with her sister and two sons, when Samuel, seventeen years old, the eldest boy, was knocked down and robbed of his watch and chain near Catharine Street.

The party left Philadelphia yesterday morning to go to Old Orchard Beach, Me., and were going through South Street to take the boat for Portland. Samuel was walking about fifty feet ahead of the rest of the party when three young men sneaked up behind him and knocked him down. One of them then took his watch and chain and all three ran.

Detectives Hays and Delaney of the Madison Street Station were near by and pursued the robbers, and succeeded in capturing James Gordon, eighteen years old, of 39 Catharine Street. Mrs. Baraket said she did not wish to delay her trip and would not make a complaint, but the officers told her it was necessary, and she promised to appear in court yesterday morning.

When Gordon was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, the complainant failed to appear. Magistrate Flammer had the detectives make a complaint, and Gordon was held for trial. He was released from the Catholic Protectory three weeks ago.

MR. LORILLARD'S CONDITION.

Doctors This Morning Announced that It Was Not Favorable.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening the following bulletin was issued at the Fifth Avenue Hotel concerning the condition of Pierre Lorillard, Sr.:

"Mr. Lorillard still holds his own and continues to take nourishment.

"AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.
"EDWARD KILROE, M. D."

Dr. Kilroe was asked if he considered the condition of Mr. Lorillard so grave that his death might be expected during the night, to which he made the following reply:

"It is hard to say. I hardly expect it. He is just as well as he was this morning, but is still in a very dangerous condition."

At 1 o'clock this morning Drs. Flint and Kilroe held a consultation, after which they reported that the patient's condition was less favorable.

Liederkranz Day at the Pan-American.

BUFFALO, July 5.—To-day on the Pan-American Exposition calendar was set aside for the New York Liederkranz. The singers celebrated the day by a splendid concert in the Temple of Music. The male chorus of 130, under the direction of Dr. Paul Klengle, the soloists incuding Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, soprano; Miss Olive Mead, violiniste; Mme. Fannie Richter-Fuchs, pianist; Mr. Carl Schiegel, baritone, and Mr. Otto Graff, organist, made a grand array of musical strength. To-day's attendance was 35,940.

The Lucania Uses the Marconi System.

QUEENSTOWN, July 5.—The Cunard Line steamship Lucania, Capt. McKay, from New York June 29 for Liverpool, by way of this port, communicated with the Marconi station at Brow Head from sixty-five miles westward of that point at 2:20 P. M. to-day. The agent of the Cunard Line here later on received another wireless message from the Lucania, saying she was fifty miles west of Fastnet at 3:30 P. M., and proceeding at half speed, owing to fog.

Brooklyn Couple Injured at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5.—Main Street Car No. 470, north bound, smashed into a New York Central coal train at the Jewett Avenue crossing at 12:30 o'clock this morning. The car was crowded with passengers and several were injured, among them Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Blaker of 1,519 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn. They refused to go to the hospital and were taken to their hotel.

MRS. NATION AGAIN ARRESTED.

Threatened a Saloon in St. Louis and Bartender Called the Police.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Mrs. Carrie Nation's threat to wreck the saloon of Oheim Brothers, in Walnut Street, to-night, resulted in her arrest by the police. She was conveyed in a patrol wagon to the central district station, but was released by Capt. Reynolds, who informed her, however, that if she created another disturbance she would be locked up.

Mrs. Nation was on her way to Crawfordsville, Ind., and as she passed Oheim Brothers' saloon she turned to some men standing near and began lecturing them about the drink habit. Her words were spoken in a loud tone and a crowd soon gathered.

Taking from her handbag a nickel-plated hatchet, which she is selling as a souvenir of her saloon-wrecking career in Kansas, she brandished it and started for the front door of the place. She was stopped by the men. The bartender blew a police whistle and a patrolman appeared. While waiting for the patrol wagon Mrs. Nation addressed the crowd, which by this time numbered 500.

At the station Mrs. Nation vehemently arraigned the Police Department for not putting down the liquor traffic. Mrs. Nation left for Crawfordsville, Ind., where she is to stand trial to-morrow for attempting to wreck a saloon there several days ago.

A STANDARD OIL RIVAL.

Chartered in Texas with a Capitalization of $30,000,000.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 5.—Charters were filed to-day at Austin for the Houston Oil Company, with a capitalization of $30,000,000, and the Kirby Lumber Company, capitalized at $10,000,000. The first-named has been organized to handle oil produced in the Texas field, and is primarily intended as a competitor of the Standard Oil Company, first in Texas and afterward in the domestic and export trade.

Its articles embrace provisions for owning lands, prospecting for and marketing oil, operating pipe lines, and steamships.

The lumber company will take over the holdings of John H. Kirby, embracing more than 1,000,000 acres, comprising the larger part of the standing timber in East Texas.

Bostwick Automobile's Record Run.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 5.—Alfred C. Bostwick, the Boston automobilist, broke the record for one mile on his forty-horse-power machine this afternoon at Elkwood Park. The record performance was in the second mile of an exhibition spurt of three miles, which he covered in 3:52½. He made the first mile in 1:18¾, the second in 1:16¾, and the third in 1:17.

An electric storm caused a postponement of the day's sport after the second number had been decided. The first event was a running race at three-quarters of a mile. Kitten, ridden by William Coleman of Eatontown, won. The five-mile De Dion Bouton race for five-horse-power machines was decided in a downpour. All the machines came to grief. P. Gillett's machine finished first in 18:43 1-5. To-morrow, the last day of the meet, will be known as professional day. There are six trotting events on the

Metropolitan Championship Meet.

Entry blanks are out for the annual outdoor track and field championship meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, which will be held in the Stadium at Buffalo on Friday and Saturday, July 26 and 27. The following handicap events will be decided on the first day: Seventy-five-run, 300-yard run, 600-yard run, 1,000-yard run, four-mile run, 220-yard low hurdle race, putting sixteen-pound shot, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, throwing the discus, and running high jump.

On the second day the championship events, all at scratch, will be decided as follows: 100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, three-mile run, 120-yard high hurdle race, 220-yard low hurdle race, putting the sixteen-pound shot, throwing the sixteen-pound hammer, throwing the fifty-six-pound weight, throwing the discus, running broad jump, running high jump, and pole vault.

Entries close with J. E. Sullivan, Post Office Box 611, New York City, on July 15.

May Assume Gov. Wood's Duties.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—It was stated at the War Department to-day that in case Gen. Wood's illness is protracted an unusual length of time the executive duties of the commander of the Department of Cuba will be assumed temporarily by Col. Samuel M. Whitside, Tenth Cavalry, now stationed at Santiago.

Young Wife Drowns Herself.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 5.—Meta Clausen, the seventeen-year-old wife of Jacob Clausen, a boatman, drowned herself in the Raritan last night. Her husband jumped in and tried to save her, but she fought him off and sank. She had quarreled with him over the way they were to spend their Fourth of July money.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers; somewhat higher temperature; winds southeasterly, becoming southwesterly.

The weather conditions have not changed materially during the last twenty-four hours. The temperature continues high in the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the southwest and generally east of the Appalachians, except the coast line of New England. Maximum temperatures of 102 degrees at Oklahoma and 100 degrees at St. Louis were recorded yesterday. East of the Appalachians the highest temperature recorded was 95 degrees at Washington, D. C., while 90 degrees and over was reached from New York southward to Florida. Showers fell in Florida, the East Gulf States, Arkansas, the lake region, and the Middle Mississippi Valley.

Thundershowers and local rains are indicated for the East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and portions of the South Atlantic States.

There will be a temporary cooling in the region by local showers east of the Mississippi. The temperature will rise generally west of the Rocky Mountains. Light variable winds, mostly southwesterly, will continue on the Atlantic Coast. Fresh southeasterly, shifting to brisk southwesterly winds will prevail on the lower lakes, and fresh northwesterly winds on the upper lakes.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have variable winds, mostly east to south, with thunderstorms at times, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

For New England, showers, with somewhat higher temperature along the coast, Sunday, probably showers; fresh south to southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, local rains and thunderstorms to-day and probably Sunday; fresh south to southwest winds.

The District of Columbia and Maryland, local rains and thunderstorms, with somewhat lower temperature, Sunday, probably showers; light southwesterly winds.

Virginia, local rains and thunderstorms, with somewhat lower temperature in eastern portion, Sunday, probably showers; fresh southwesterly winds.

North and South Carolina, thunderstorms and local rains to-day and along the coast Sunday; light southwesterly winds.

West Virginia, showers, with somewhat lower temperature. Sunday probably fair; fresh southwesterly winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, local rains and thunderstorms, with somewhat lower temperature in western portion. Sunday probably fair; fresh southeasterly, becoming southwesterly, winds.

Minnesota, fair; somewhat higher temperature Saturday; westerly winds.

North Dakota, fair and warmer. Sunday fair; variable winds.

South Dakota, fair; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	—TIMES. 1900.	1901.
3 A. M.	74	73	79	
6 A. M.	72	75	80	
9 A. M.	77	81	90	
12 M.	81	89	97	
3 P. M.	79	76	89	
6 P. M.	77	76	80	
9 P. M.	74	76	78	
12 P. M.	73	75	77	

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82½
Weather Bureau	77½
Corresponding date 1900	75½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

At 8 A. M. yesterday the barometer registered 29.82 inches and at 8 P. M. 29.80 inches. There was 80 per cent. of humidity at 8 A. M. and 87 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 90 degrees at 1:15 P. M. and the minimum 73 degrees at 5:30 P. M.

CRISIS IN STEEL STRIKE?

Pittsburg Expects an Important Decision To-day.

Hints of a Secret Peace Conference in New York with Messrs. Schwab, Morgan, and Others.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—There is reason to believe that something of importance touching on the interests of the striking sheet steel and hoop steel mills will develop here to-morrow. It is known that a meeting of the Amalgamated Advisory Board will be held, and it was broadly hinted from a semi-official source late to-day that a peace conference had been held secretly in New York between J. P. Morgan, C. M. Schwab, and others high in the United States Steel Corporation, with Persifer F. Smith and John Jarrett of Pittsburg in attendance.

This being the case, it is more than likely that a reply to the ultimatum of the Amalgamated Association will be in the hands of officials to-morrow in time to be discussed by the Advisory Board. It is strongly suspected that local labor leaders were to-day in telephone conference with the New York people.

While it was persistently denied, the fact remained that President Shaffer and Vice President Williams were not in their offices for some time, and diligent inquiries failed to show where they had been, nor would they tell on their return.

STRIKE'S COLLAPSE PREDICTED.

Machinists Said to be Returning to Work Everywhere.

Henry F. Devens, Secretary of the National Metal Trades Association, issued a statement yesterday regarding the machinists' strike, in which he said that President O'Connell of the Machinists' International Organization had made a proposition to the employers. The statement did not say what the proposition was, but it stated that throughout the country the number of strikers who were returning to work unconditionally was increasing.

In Milwaukee, it is said, many of the strikers admitted that they had been "fed on promises." A representative of the National Metal Trades Association said:

"The strike is on its last legs. I believe it will be over by Tuesday or Wednesday next. The strikers believed that the American Federation of Labor would aid them financially, but they have been disappointed. The best men in many of the principal factories are giving up the strike."

TAILORS MAY GO ON STRIKE.

About 15,000 Men and Women Workers Would Be Affected.

The coat tailors of New York, Brooklyn, Brownsville, and Newark, who are organized as the United Brotherhood of Tailors, it was announced yesterday, will decide in a few days whether it will order a general strike for higher wages and the abolition of the contractors. Meetings of the various branches of the union have been going on for several weeks, and some of these branches have already voted in favor of a strike. Henry Wachsman of the Executive Board of the brotherhood said yesterday:

"We have been organizing the tailors and getting them together so as to be in a position to fight. We are now in a position to make a strong contest."

Another officer of the union said that the tailors themselves in many cases wanted to strike. A mass meeting will be held in a few days to take definite action in the matter. The strike would affect about 15,000 men and women. It would require a vote of all the branches.

JAPAN'S INTERNAL TUMULT.

Irrepressible Conflict Marks Progress Toward Government by Party.

From The Boston Transcript.

The course of politics in Japan shows a deeply interesting phase of evolution in the art of government. Ever since the promulgation of its imperial Constitution and the inauguration of its Parliament about a decade ago, Japan has presented to the world the spectacle of a political agitation and of a seemingly arbitrary and vacillating series of changes in

CUP YACHTS IN A BRUSH

Independence's Challenge Brought Tilt with Constitution.

EVEN END TO CHANCE TRIAL

Boston Boat's Official Measurements, Taken Yesterday, Give Her Time on Bristol Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5.—Independence, the curious production of Mr. Crowninshield, and Constitution, the latest creation of Mr. Herreshoff, had a little brush today, and in that centred the interest of the yachtsmen here. A light wind was fanning down the bay from north-northeast, and the water was smooth, when at 1:30 P. M. Independence slipped her moorings and stood out for a little bit of sail-stretching exercise. As she went out past Fort Adams she had a fair wind, and set her spinnaker. It was a larger sail than that of which accounts have been sent from Boston. It had a wider spread and it hung lower, making a full bag below the boom. The boom itself was an old one, which had once been used on Gen. Charles J. Paine's ninety-footer Jubilee. With this, her mainsail, No. 2 club topsail, and two headsails, the Boston yacht stood out as far as Brenton's Reef Lightship.

She rounded the ship, hauled on the wind, took in the spinnaker, and beat back up the bay. At 3 o'clock she was off Fort Adams. Constitution was lying at her moorings with mainsail and No. 2 club topsail up. Independence on the starboard tack stood past her, but she apparently paid no attention. The new yacht had not gone far, however, when Constitution slipped her moorings, hoisted jib and staysail, and stood away after her latest rival. Neither yacht set a jib topsail.

When Capt. Haff saw Constitution under way he shot Independence up into the wind and waited for her. At 3:15 Constitution, which had started on the starboard tack, went about and crossed the bow of the now motionless Independence. Thirty seconds later Independence filled away on the port tack and followed the Herreshoff vessel. The Boston yacht was a quarter of a mile to leeward and astern when the brush began. As the two drew away it was seen that while Constitution cut the water with hardly a ripple, Independence made a good deal of fuss under her bows. This caused some experts to say that her shoulders forward were too full, but all scow-built yachts make a lot of foam forward. At 3:21:30 Independence went on the starboard tack. Constitution followed thirty seconds later. The Herreshoff yacht was ahead and to windward, just as she had been at the start. She seemed to point a trifle higher than her opponent, but if there was any difference it was a small one.

Independence's jib was flapping badly in the centre, and there was no doubt that her head sails set badly. After a minute or two of work on the wind, Capt. Haff gave Independence a hard full and she seemed to go very fast. Yet there was no large difference in the speed of the two yachts. At 3:26, off Gull Island, Constitution went on the port tack again, and at once eased off her boom and started back toward her moorings. Independence continued till 3:42, when she, too, tacked to port and eased off for home.

As the Boston yacht soon took a line from her tug, the brush came to an early end. Neither yacht had apparently gained any advantage in the short stretch, and consequently the experts are guessing as much to-night as they were before the two came together. But the little race has stimulated interest in to-morrow's contest, and some betting at odds of 10 to 7 on Constitution has been done.

John Hyslop, measurer of the New York Yacht Club, arrived again this morning and measured Independence. Her dimensions are as follows: Load water line, 83.18 feet; length of boom to forward side of mast, 111.36; from forward side of mast to jibstay, 74.42; forward side of mast to jib-topsail sky, 75.36; forward side of mast to forward point of measurement, 74.80; deck to upper side of main boom, 3.22; deck to upper side of topsail halyard block, 137.96; deck to hounds, 80.96; length of topmast, 57; length of sail, 64; sail area, 12,816.91 square feet; square root of sail area, 117.41; racing length, 103.35. From these measurements it is found that on a thirty-mile course, Constitution must allow Independence 42.6 seconds and Columbia 76.8 seconds. Independence allows Columbia 34.2 seconds.

Thomas W. Lawson, the owner of the Independence, was seen to-night at 10:30 and said that Charles Francis Adams 2d, would have full charge of his yacht in her races to-morrow and all through the season.

It was announced late to-night by the Regatta Committee that to-morrow's race will be triangular, and not to windward and leeward, as published by the committee yesterday.

The weather to-night is unsettled, but the likelihood is that there will be a breeze from the southwest and a light swell from the southeast. If the wind is light and the sea smooth, Independence, it is thought, will make a good showing, but she is not in first-class racing trim, as her sails are in poor shape. But the same thing is true of Constitution.

Columbia is in the best condition for a contest, and it would not surprise any one to see her beat both her opponents, especially as they must allow her time. But no one can tell with certainty what Independence will do. She is a freak boat, and all such vessels have curious ways. She seemed to-day to carry a lee helm, and that is indeed a sad defect, but some small yachts built on a plan similar to that of Independence have sailed remarkably well, and it is on this fact, together with sentiment, that the Boston enthusiasts base their confident predictions of Independence's performance to-morrow. Meantime Constitution is as yet a practically unknown quantity, for her one race with Columbia, owing to the accident to her jib and to her unnecessary tack near the outer mark, proved nothing.

For that race there were few ladies afloat, but to-morrow matters will be entirely different, for the big fleet of steam yachts here will take out many ladies as guests, Commodore Gerry will take out a number of army and navy officers and other officials. The steam yacht Narada will take out a large party of ladies and gentlemen, as Mr. Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have issued a large number of cards. The Josephine, with P. B. Widener; Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix; Santanella, Perry Belmont; Sultana, John R. Drexel; Llewellyn, Mrs. Bannigan; Taro, J. Edward Addicks; Tillie, Mr. Osgood; Parthenia, Colonia, F. F. Bourne; Saguita of the Royal Club, and the Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will take out guests to see the races.

The schooner yacht Christine, recently purchased by Pemberton H. Powel, has arrived here, as well as the thirty-footer Puck, from Bristol, owned by Commodore Edwin D. Morgan.

TWO MAIL AGENTS KILLED.

Fatal Result of a Railway Accident in Iowa.

HAMPTON, Iowa, July 5.—By the derailing of the engine tender of an Iowa Central passenger train here last night two men were killed and two severely injured. The passenger coaches remained on the track.

Railway Mail Agents Kennall and McKenzie of St. Paul were killed. Express Messenger Heath and Baggage Master Mandart were injured. Heath, who is a relative of ex-First Assistant Postmaster General Perry Heath, is said to be the oldest messenger in the country, having been in the service of the Adams Company forty years. His condition is serious.

FOUR HANGED ON ONE GALLOWS.

Florida Negroes, Convicted of Murder, Expiate Their Crime.

CHIPLEY, Fla., July 5.—At Vernon, sixteen miles from here, this morning four negroes, Belton Hamilton, John Simmons, Jim Harrison, and Will Williams, were hanged for murder.

The town of Vernon is without railroad connection, and long rides of sixteen miles were made by all classes of people. At least 500 persons were present. The four negroes were made to ascend the gallows at one time at 10:55 A. M., and after short statements from each, who claimed to be on the road to heaven, the trap was sprung and the four were plunged into space, remaining suspended for fifty minutes. Only one neck was broken, the others dying from strangulation.

COLORADO MINERS' STRIKE.

Governor Sends a Commission to Confer with the Men and Their Employers.

DENVER, July 5.—A calm prevailed today over the scene of Wednesday's trouble with the striking miners employed in the Smuggler-Union mine near Telluride, Col. The latest information concerning the situation there came to Gov. Orman this evening from Sheriff Dowtain and was contained in a telegram which read as follows:

"There has been no violence or property destroyed since the 3d. I do not think I can protect life and property in case of riot. It is usually done before one knows it."

Gov. Orman was very much relieved by the receipt of the above message, for he feared that there might be an outbreak before a commission appointed by him could arrive in Telluride and take the matter in hand. The final demands of the miners and the refusal of the manager to accede to them make it appear useless for either side further to present its claims, and there appears to be no chance for an amicable settlement of the differences of the contending parties until the Governor's commission shall take a hand.

The commission is instructed to demand a surrender of the property now held by the strikers. If this is not done at once the Governor has instructed them to say to the strikers' representatives that possession will be secured for the owners of the property, even if it is necessary to call into the service the entire National Guard of the State. However, Gov. Orman was particular to select men in whom the strikers have confidence in making up his commission, and it may be that representations coming from men whom the strikers hold as their friends will induce them to retire and await an amicable settlement of their claims.

State Labor Commissioner James T. Smith, who had been investigating the trouble at the Smuggler-Union mine, returned to Denver to-day. He left Telluride before the outbreak occurred. Speaking of the affair, he said:

"Of course, the miners were wrong in firing and in entering the mine. In fact, it might be called unjustifiable. But the management is not blameless. The strike would have been settled long ago if the company had shown a disposition to treat the employes fairly."

READING MEN STILL OUT.

Acting President Welsh Assures Strikers that Mr. Baer's Promises Will Be Fulfilled.

READING, Penn., July 5.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company shop employes in this city and other points along the line did not return to work this morning owing to the action of the general meeting on Wednesday night, when the settlement was called off on account of the alleged breach of faith on the part of the company.

The leaders state that the men are unanimous in deciding to stand by the men at the Wayne Junction shops near Philadelphia. At the locomotive shops not a boilermaker was at work, while but two blacksmiths were on duty.

Vice President Voorhees telegraphed here this afternoon that all Philadelphia and Reading shop hands should be taken back. "Mr. Baer's agreement is to be strictly carried out," he says. The men will act on this at their meeting to-morrow morning. Their demand for the recognition of the union remains unsettled.

The following statement was given out: "Supplementing Mr. Baer's announcement of the settlement of the Reading Railway shop strike, Mr. Welsh, President pro tem., states that the agreement made by Mr. Baer with the shop employes will be carried out on the part of the company absolutely and in every particular."

TRAIN ROBBERS GOT $41,500.

Identity of the Great Northern Bandits Has Been Established.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 5.—General Auditor D. S. Elliott of the Great Northern Express Company said to-day that the exact amount of the loss by the hold-up at Wagner, Mon., on Monday was $41,500. All but $500 was currency sent from Washington to the Montana National Bank of Helena, the rest being Great Northern money in the through safe.

The consignment to the Montana bank consists of bank notes printed in sheets. Only nine were signed by the President and cashier of the bank, and all could be passed readily without their signatures.

Mr. Elliott received information late to-day that the identity of the men who robbed the express safe has been established by Pinkerton men sent from St. Paul. He did not care to give out their names until satisfied that the detectives had make no mistake. "If the Pinkertons are right," said he, "the men are experienced hands and have held up trains on other roads."

The report that the robbers had been surrounded, Mr. Elliott said, was not verified by information received by Great Northern officials. Their horses were chased by a posse about fifty miles south of Malta, Mon. Officials of the express company believe that the men had fresh mounts and suppose they eluded their pursuers and are now in the Little Rocky Mountains, a wild country, well supplied with hiding places. The district will be guarded by a picket line and the authorities hope to capture the men when they try to get out.

A party of cowboys has started north from Lewistown, in the Judith Basin, to intercept the robbers should they continue southward from the Little Rocky Mountains.

RECKLESS NEGRO EX-SOLDIERS

They Shoot at Random from Train and Citizens Organize to Protect Themselves.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 5.—Two wounded men, one fatally and the other shot through the leg, were brought here on one of the soldier trains passing through to the East. Near Holbrook the discharged negro soldiers got to shooting promiscuously through and out of the cars, and Frank Phillips, colored, received a bullet in the abdomen, while a white soldier named W. A. Eversole, claiming Denver as his home, was shot through the fleshy part of his right leg. A woman living in a small town west of here was coming out of a door when one of the soldier trains was passing and received a bullet through her arm.

At Winslow, before the soldier train reached the town, the citizens armed themselves with shotguns and rifles, and when the train stopped at the station would not allow the soldiers to leave the cars, and ordered the railroad officials to pull out with the train forthwith. All the discharged soldiers carry arms, and the are accused of committing many depredations along the route.

SEVERE DROUGHT IN MISSOURI.

Fears Entertained for the Corn Crop—Zinc and Lead Mines Closing Down.

Special to The New York Times.

JOPLIN, Mo., July 5.—The intense heat and drought of the past few days are causing great damage and distress in Southwest Missouri and portions of the Indian Territory. Unless rain falls within the next week, the corn crop in many localities will be a complete failure.

Many zinc and lead mines are needing water for washing the ores, the storage ponds having dried up. Some have already had to suspend operations for want of sufficient water.

The heat has been a record-breaker, the thermometer having registered 105 in a portion of the territory, and 102 in Joplin and other Southwest Missouri points. There have been no heat prostrations. The heat is dry, and not oppressive as in some places.

Late fruits, especially apples, are also suffering for want of rain, and many of the young apples are dropping from the trees, while many trees are dying for want of moisture.

Held for Receiving Stolen Goods.

TAMAQUA, Penn., July 5.—Charles Shindel, Postmaster of this place, and Charles Christ and Frank Schultz of the Tamaqua Manufacturing Company, were to-day held in $1,000 bail each, charged with receiving over 6,000 pounds of brass stolen from the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. Shindel is President of the Tamaqua Manufacturing Company; Christ is Secretary, and Schultz a foreman. A man named Dietrich, who is under arrest charged with stealing the brass, was the principal witness against the defendants.

PENN BEATEN AT HENLEY

American Crew Lost Final Heat of Plucky Race to Leander.

GREAT CROWD SAW CONTEST

Though Vanquished, the Americans Won Applause for Their Splendid Struggle and Fine Form.

HENLEY, England, July 5.—To the disappointment of all the Americans at Henley, the Leander Rowing Club crew this morning defeated the American crew representing the University of Pennsylvania in the final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup. There was bright sunshine, but puffy cross-winds blew from the Bucks shore, slightly favoring the Leanders' station. The followers of the British crew evinced the greatest confidence, and Leander money everywhere was offered freely, but this confidence never induced the partisans of the English crew to bet odds on Leander.

The Pennsylvanians reached their boat-house at 11 o'clock, apparently as fit as possible, though many of the followers of the Red and Blue showed signs of the intense strain of the final minutes. The crew stripped, chatted, and laughed as coolly as though going out for practice. Ellis Ward, the American coach, placed a miniature American flag upon the rudder of his boat as the coxswain came to the boathouse, and said to Smith:

"Keep that as far ahead, my boy, as you can."

The crews, at the start, showed no trace of nervousness, and were sent away in capital style, the Pennsylvanians rowing 43 to the minute and the Leanders rowing 42. At the end of Temple Island the Americans led by a few yards. At Fawley the time was 3 minutes 25 2-5 seconds, with the Leanders then three feet ahead. From there on it was a ding-dong, splendid struggle, out of which the Leanders gained inch by inch. The mile was reached in 5 minutes 15 seconds, with the Leanders half a length ahead, which distance they increased to three-quarters of a length. At the Isthmian the Pennsylvanians made a desperate spurt, but it was of no avail. Two men in the American boat weakened perceptibly opposite the Grand Stand. The Leanders won by a length. The time was 7:04 4-5.

"It was a grand race," said Coach Ward, as the Leanders crossed the finish line. "We were simply outrowed, and have no other explanation to make."

PENN. CREW'S PLUCKY RACE.

It certainly was the best and most exciting contest ever seen at Henley. There was scarcely the advantage of three feet in the Leanders' station. The cheering for the contestants as they struggled for the lead was terrific. Even Henley never before heard such wild applause as greeted the Pennsylvanians and the Leanders all down the course, and the applause from the partisans of the Leanders was delirious as the latter's boat crossed the line at the finish ahead of the Pennsylvanians.

The Americans paddled slowly to the raft and took their boat out of the water. Their appearance indicated that they had had a hard fight. Stripping as quickly as possible, the Pennsylvanians were soon in the water for a swim. Stroke Gardiner smiled when asked for his view of the race after the finish, and simply remarked:

"We did not think it, but they were too strong."

Then, plunging into the water to join the other oarsmen he seemed almost dazed for a moment, while his brother, sitting on the bath steps, watched the minute pass that he remained under water. But Gardiner popped up quickly and groped his way to the resting board. Ten minutes later all the crew were out again, and while "Bob" Cook of Pennsylvania and scores of friends came in expressed sympathy, the crew cheerily declared they had given the Leanders all they had, and had never rowed in better form. Dr. White said the crew came through the ordeal in as fine condition as possible, and Capt. Flickwer said that, individually, the crew did splendidly.

"I don't think there was any one man worse than any other," the coxswain said. "Our start was not as good as yesterday, but yet it was a fair start. The wind was much against us, and in trying to avoid puffy gusts I was afraid twice that I might foul Leander. We were rowing about forty all through, as near as I could gauge. We led a bit up to the end of the Island, but Fawley they led by a few feet, and we were never able to regain it."

"It was simply a matter of a better crew," declared both Hart and Ward. "We think we have done better than any other American crew, and though beaten by the best crew in England, we did everything we expected to do, except winning."

The Pennsylvanians, after a short rest, came down to the water's side for the first time, and this afternoon enjoyed the novel experience of seeing the other crews. All the men seemed in good form in spite of the disappointment of the morning. "We lunched at the Leander Club," said Gardiner, "but we preferred to come out and get a little comfort from some of our home people. You know the feeling. We cannot disguise our regret, and, while we have been beautifully treated, we have little heart for pleasure.

BEST OARSMEN VICTORS.

"What was I thinking about during the race? Well, my attention was concentrated on Leander most of the time. I felt the boys before me responding to every effort I could call for, and when, somewhere near the Leander inclosure, I increased the stroke, the boys answered in a way that made me believe we still had something left. I have one thing only to say, and that is I do not believe we were ever in better form in our lives, and do not think we ever met a better crew, and we were never better beaten. It was only when we were two lengths from home that I despaired of final success."

The Pennsylvanians excited much interest. All the prominent English racing men took the occasion to shake hands with the Americans and tell them they rowed a splendid, plucky race. The Americans took their defeat in a very sportsmanlike manner. They offered no excuses, and talked of trying again.

Umpire Willan said of the Americans: "They are a good lot. I have seldom seen a better race than the Pennsylvanians made to-day."

Umpire Pitman said: "I may tell you now that we have been more afraid of the Pennsylvanians than of any American crew that ever visited Henley. Their performance to-day justified it. However, we cannot all win. I see no reason to alter our style of rowing."

Theodore Cook, an old Oxford oarsman, describes the race as follows:

"There was a very slight breeze off the Bushes, but the wind fell toward noon, and there was very little difference, indeed, in the stations. As the Pennsylvanians rowed down to the start, all of them wearing huge straw hats and broad smiles, the people gave them a rousing reception, and they paddled gayly through the crowd toward Temple Island. A few minutes afterward the Leanders came out, and the cheers grew louder still. There was an enormous crowd present then, and as the result of the Pennsylvanians' two victorious trial heats, the excitement was intense. The Americans evidently were confident, and, though the Leanders had said nothing, their beautiful form, perfectly together, supple, strong and elastic, spoke volumes for their determination to make a great race. And so they did, with precisely the result I have invariably predicted ever since I saw Ellis Ward's boys at their first work on Henley Reach."

On Umpire Willan's launch was Coach Ward, with Reginald Hart, (the Pennsylvania graduate manager.) Both boats came to the post some time before the appointed hour. All the Pennsylvanian men seemed happy and comfortable, especially No. 6 (G. B. Allyn) and stroke (J. P. Gardiner.) Capt. Flickwer watched the wind carefully, but it was worth only a quarter of a length at the most for the first quarter of a mile, and it became a following breeze, with no advantage to either crew, as soon as the boats were past the Farm.

OFF TO A FAIR START.

The ropes used to hold the Berks boats steady were hardly pulled taut when Umpire Willan leaned over the bows of the launch and said:

"As soon as this puff of wind has passed I will start you. I shall say, 'Are you ready?' once. If there is no answer I shall say 'Go.'"

The Pennsylvanians then squared their blades, and the coxswain put a megaphone to his mouth. All about there was perfect quiet, as the crowd awaited the signal for the start. Willan's words came with the shock of a cannon, "Are you ready?"

The Leanders' second stroke was in before Gardiner's, and for a short time the pink oars were a few feet ahead. But the Pennsylvanians soon wiped out that difference, and by the end of the first minute both Zane (bow) and Eisenbray (No. 2) could see the back of the Leander bow. At this encouraging sight all the first four oars rowed like demons and the Pennsylvanians were going faster than they ever went before. But they also had a faster crew beside them, for at this point the gap between the boats at first ceased to grow. Then it lessened inch by inch, for Payne and Burnell (of the Leanders) were swinging out and shoving their blades through in magnificent form. The Pennsylvanians kept up exactly the same hard clockwork smash, but the American bow oar watched and saw that prow beside him creep up slowly for another hundred yards. As both crews, at the height of their pressure, passed the Farm the Leanders drew up exactly level.

Then came that crisis in the race which I foretold. It was a splendid sight to see the American boys refuse to let the Leanders up. They slashed their big blades through the water and put in all the steam they knew. Allyn, Crowther, and Davenport being especially efficient. The boat fairly rushed under their efforts. Still the Leanders staid where they were. It was no further forward, but it was no further back, and every man was swinging right up to his work, as elastic and free as at the start.

And now that long swing began to tell. But only by inches. It was an advantage of but two feet for Leander at that, as the boats passed the half-way post in 3 minutes 25 seconds. Gardiner (the Pennsylvania stroke) then put on a magnificent spurt and worked his crew up to 42. But they could not hold it. The Leanders only lengthened out at a slower rate of striking and went further away in the lead at every stroke. They were half a length ahead as the mile was finished.

Never have I heard such frantic and continuous cheering as greeted the crews while they raced down that brilliant lane of excited spectators, every one of whom was wearing colors and shouting. The Pennsylvanians made still another effort, just after the Leander Lawn was passed. But two of the first four oars were nearly finished. They had worked like heroes at the terrific task that had been set them, of using arms and legs alone against the English body swing, and now exhausted Nature claimed her tribute, and several men lost the full power of their drive. They had done such splendid work through the first half mile that I was not surprised to see Davenport and Allyn utterly spent. Crowther, too, seemed terribly distressed, and how Zane and Flickwer did so well as they did still, I cannot understand. The boat rolled a little, as if she felt the crew might crack her at any moment. Stroke side began to pull bow side round, and when the indomitable Gardiner called on his men for the final effort they could not respond. Humanity could do no more. The Pennsylvanians had never let up for a second since the start. There had been none of that paddling which helps a crew so much to get its wind, and there was, therefore, no spurt at the finish, as there had been in the first two heats. But no crew could have rowed more pluckily or had a fairer trial, and when the Leanders won in 7 minutes and just over 4 seconds the losers were cheered as heartily as the winners.

EXPERT'S VIEWS OF RACE.

Dr. William White, a prominent member of the Pennsylvania University Athletic Club Committee, approached me as to the possibility of the winning English university at the next March boat race between Oxford and Cambridge coming over to row at the Poughkeepsie regatta next July, offering to make the English crew Pennsylvania's guests from the time they reach Philadelphia. Of course his courteous suggestion will be much appreciated over here, but though an Oxford oar myself, I have not the slightest authority to say what will be the result of it. I expressed to Dr. White my personal opinion that after the Oxford or Cambridge crew had been broken up after the race it would be impossible to collect it again, because its members would form the backbone, in each case, of various crews at Henley, and the success of the regatta might seriously suffer by their absence. I believe the President of the winning club would prefer not to harm English rowing, even to enjoy the privilege and pleasure of accepting Dr. White's kind suggestion.

The regatta progressed rather tamely after the final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup. Many of the Americans left early in the afternoon. The Leander four rowed a terribly punishing race for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, Trinity leading throughout. The Leanders were pretty exhausted.

The prizes were presented at the grand stand immediately after the regatta by the Marquise d'Hautpole, granddaughter of one of the founders of the regatta. Col. Willan made a speech, in which he paid a tribute to the American crew. He said no one who had followed the race, as he did, on a launch, could fail to heartily congratulate the Leanders on to-day's win, for they met a splendid crew who rowed them all the way home.

"I fail to see, however," said Col. Willan, in conclusion, "any reason why we should alter our style of rowing." This statement called forth loud cheers.

After the prizes had been presented Col. Willan said: "One thing more before we separate, and that is three cheers for the King." An American in the crowd cried: "And for the President of the United States." Combined cheers were then given, and the regatta ended.

English rowing experts all agree that the result of to-day's contest was primarily a victory for the English style of rowing. R. C. Lehmann, who was formerly Captain of the Leander Rowing Club, has written the following opinion of the race:

"The Leander Club and the Leander crew feel it is an honor to themselves to have competed against opponents so gallant, so plucky, and so determined as the eight of the Pennsylvania University Boat Club. We trust that, though they did not win, they will all carry away pleasant memories of Henley. As to the methods of rowing, we hold that the result justifies our adherence to the style that is based on a prolonged experience with boat racing."

"Bob" Cook holds practically the same opinion as Mr. Lehmann as to the Pennsylvanians' stroke. Mr. Cook said to-night:

"The Pennsylvania crew were beaten by the better style of rowing, and the present Leander crew were the best exponents of this style. Until the Americans learn to utilize these principles practically they cannot hope to be successful at Henley."

Capt. Burnell of the Leander crew said: "It was the stiffest job I ever had. I think Leander rowed her hardest race to-day."

Henley is fully illuminated to-night, and the town has a holiday appearance. Immense crowds of people are here.

The crews competing in the great event of the day were made up as follows:

Leander Rowing Club—C. A. Willis, bow; H. J. Duvallon, W. Dudley Ward, G. M. Maitland, C. D. Burnell, J. E. Payne, C. J. D. Goldie, R. B. Etherington-Smith, (stroke,) C. S. MacLagan, (coxswain.)

University of Pennsylvania—R. R. Zane, (bow,) R. H. Eisenbray, F. L. Davenport, S. Crowther, Jr., A. H. Flickwer, G. S. Allyn, W. G. Gardiner, J. P. Gardiner, (stroke,) L. J. Smith, (coxswain.)

Summaries:

Grand Challenge Cup.—Final Heat—The Leander Rowing Club eight beat the University of Pennsylvania crew by a length. Time—7:04 4-5.

Diamond Challenge Sculls.—Final Heat—C. V. Fox beat G. Ashe. Time—7:54.

The Wyfold Challenge Cup.—Final Heat—Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat Christ College, Cambridge, by a length and a half. Time—8:09.

The Stewards' Challenge Cup.—Final Heat—Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat Leander Rowing Club by five lengths. Time—7:54.

Thames Challenge Cup.—Final Heat—Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat Kingston Rowing Club by one and a quarter lengths. Time—7:22.

Visitors' Challenge Cup.—Final Heat—Balliol College, Oxford, beat Caius College, Cambridge, by two lengths. Time—8:27.

Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Final Heat—University College, Oxford, beat Eton by two lengths. Time—7:28.

Silver Goblets.—Final Heat—Balliol College, Oxford, beat the Belgian crew. Time—8:50.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE SUIT.

Court Dismisses the Application to Reopen the Sale.

PATERSON, N. J., July 5.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day dismissed the application for a rule to show cause why the order confirming the sale of the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson to the Smith-Holran syndicate should not be reopened. The petitioner is George H. Longbottom, former President of the old Rogers Locomotive Works.

The application was filed immediately after Vice Chancellor Emery had denied the application of the International Power Company, on May 14, for leave to petition for the annulment of the sale of the works. On that date the Vice Chancellor confirmed the report of the receivers, recommending that the works be sold to the Smith-Holran syndicate for $602,000. The International Power Company offered $655,000, but the Vice Chancellor held that the bid was submitted too late.

Two Sisters, 86 and 90, Die on Same Day

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., July 5.—Mrs. Phoebe Floss, eighty-six years old, and Mrs. Eliza Mackey, ninety years old, died yesterday afternoon at their homes in Catskill. Both lived with George Ludington, and were sisters of Hiram Case. They died within two hours of each other.

BRITISH NAVY PROGRAMME

Announced by Mr. Arnold-Forster in the House of Commons.

Three Battleships of an Improved Class, Six Cruisers, and Ten Destroyers to be Laid Down.

LONDON, July 6.—In the House of Commons yesterday H. O. Arnold-Forster, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, announced that the year's shipbuilding programme included three battleships of a new, improved class, six cruisers of the Monmouth class, and ten improved torpedo-boat destroyers.

The battleships will be of 16,500 tons each, and twenty feet longer than those of the Formidable class. Their indicated horse power will be 18,000, and their speed 18½ knots. Their armor will be a belt eight to nine inches thick. A peculiar feature of the new ships will be six-inch guns, not mounted in separate casements, but inclosed in a battery, with seven-inch armor. Each ship's armament will consist of, for forward fire, two twelve-inch guns, two 9.2-inch guns, and two six-inch guns. The aft fire will be of the same formidable character. It is thought that these ships will compare favorably with anything building by any European power.

The new battleships will be named respectively King Edward, Dominion, and Commonwealth, to commemorate the great support rendered to King and country by the two great branches of the kindred race.

The cruisers will be of 9,800 tons each, and will have a speed of twenty-three knots. Their armament will be heavier than the Monmouth's. It is believed that these cruisers will be equal to anything likely to be brought against them.

The new torpedo-boat destroyers will be of stronger construction than those already built.

In regard to hospital ships, the Secretary said Great Britain now had in the Mediterranean, through the generosity of an American citizen (Bernard N. Baker, President of the Atlantic Transport Company,) the well-equipped Maine.

All the new ships will be fitted with wireless telegraphy apparatus, as will also all the other British warships as they come in for repairs.

Efforts, said Mr. Arnold-Forster, were being made to overcome the arrears in ship-building, and the Government was now able to supply guns as they were needed.

The Secretary added that there was an absolute determination upon the part of the Admiralty to find the best type of boiler, and the Government was watching with interest a German experiment of combining cylindrical and water-tube boilers in the same ship.

In the House of Lords yesterday the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a statement on the present naval position of Great Britain, said the remainder of the year 1901 would witness the completion of three armored cruisers of the Cressy class, four first-class barbette ships of the class of the Formidable, and two first-class barbette ships of the class of the Canopus.

Lord Selborne said the first half of 1902 would see the completion of two more vessels of the Cressy class, two others of the Formidable class, one armored cruiser of the Monmouth class, and three armored cruisers of the Drake class.

The First Lord of the Admiralty added that the total number of destroyers built or building was 113, and that of the five submarine vessels already ordered the first would be ready for trial next September.

The Government's explanation of the naval programme has failed to awaken great enthusiasm, but it is regarded as showing that the authorities are alive to the necessities of the case. The Daily Chronicle, which points out that, although Lord Selborne dwelt upon the difficulty of getting vessels finished to time, foreign powers like Japan have no difficulty in getting enormous battleships built to time in British yards, publishes the contents of confidential reports on the latest manoeuvres of the Mediterranean fleet, the substance of which, it asserts, is well known to both France and Russia, although it has been concealed from the British public.

The gist of the reports, according to The Daily Chronicle, is that in a sea like the Mediterranean battleships have little chance, and that British power can only be held by destroyers, such as in the manoeuvres found the fleet at sea and were adjudged to have sunk every ship. The paper says that both Admiral Fisher and Lord Charles Beresford of the Mediterranean fleet demanded more destroyers, but that none has as yet been sent, and that it was these manoeuvres which led Lord Charles to take his recent action in criticising the naval policy of the Government.

MARTIAL LAW IN BUENOS AYRES

But the Opposition to the Bill for the Unification of the Foreign Debt Has Succeeded.

BUENOS AYRES, July 5.—A state of siege has been proclaimed here. This is due to the participation of Anarchists in local disturbances.

The Government will send a message to Congress withdrawing the bill for the unification of the foreign debt.

Quiet now prevails here.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Navy Department has received no word as to the reported political agitation at Buenos Ayres and the declaration of martial law. The Atlanta is at Rio De Janeiro, and will probably visit Buenos Ayres, although there is not felt to be any present need of a vessel there.

The State Department is also without recent advices from William P. Lord, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic.

According to a dispatch from Buenos Ayres in The New York Herald of yesterday the rioting in the capital of Argentina is the result of the opposition to the plan for the unification of the public debt.

The bill for the purpose, introduced several months ago, was immediately denounced by a large section of the press. It was argued that the financial policy would practically put the Government in the hands of foreigners. President Roca and his advisers did not deviate from their policy, and insisted that the bill should be passed.

The bill is now in the Chamber of Deputies, having passed the Senate.

It is reported that the Government of Argentina has distributed arms among its supporters, particularly among the lower classes, so that they may be in a position to attack the opponents of the bill.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announced yesterday that it had received advices to the effect that the Argentine Congress had declared Buenos Ayres in a state of siege for six months, and had established a censorship on all messages thereto.

The Russian-American Tariff Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—M. de Wollant, the Russian Chargé, called at the State Department to-day, and on behalf of his Government formally acknowledged the receipt of Secretary Hay's note respecting the imposition by Russia of retaliatory tariff duties. The latest Russian communication is understood to be indefinite in terms, its principal purpose being to keep the issue between the two Governments in its present condition until Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, arrives at St. Petersburg and has had an opportunity to confer with the Foreign Office officials there. There is, however, an earnest expression of desire on the part of Russia to cultivate the warmest relations with the United States, not only politically, but commercially and industrially.

Date of Russell Trial Again Altered.

LONDON, July 5.—The Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury to-day stated that Earl Russell will be tried on July 18, before the House of Lords, on the charge of bigamy. The defendant considered that the postponement of the trial to Aug. 6, granted yesterday at a special session of the House of Lords, was insufficient to enable his lawyers to prepare his defense, and he therefore elected to be tried on the original date, July 18.

Heir to Dutch Throne Expected.

THE HAGUE, July 5.—The accouchement of Queen Wilhelmina is expected about Christmas.

Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were married Feb. 7.

The Best and Most Popular of all the Great Metropolitan Races, The Great $10,000

BRIGHTON HANDICAP TO-DAY

WITH ALL THE CRACK THOROUGHBREDS ENTERED, AND FIVE OTHER SPARKLING CONTESTS.

MUSIC BY LANDER'S BAND. RACING BEGINS AT 2:30 P. M.

All Coney Island routes lead to Brighton

This Trade Mark

indicates purity and perfection in brewing. It has been used on more bottles than any other label in the world. It is found only on the famous bottling of

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U. S. A.

Brewers of the original Budweiser, Faust, Michelob, Anheuser-Standard, Pale-Lager, Export Pale, Black & Tan, Exquisite and Malt-Nutrine.

Orders promptly filled by

O. MEYER & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS, NEW YORK CITY.

THE GERMAN FAILURES.

Another Leipsiger Bank Director a Suicide—Treber-Trocknung Deficit Said to be $3,400,000.

LEIPSIC, July 5.—Another Director of the Leipsiger Bank, Karl Felix Schaeffer, has committed suicide. He shot himself this morning. Herr Schaeffer was also a member of the firm of Berger & Voigt. This firm asserts that it is not affected by Herr Schaeffer's death, as he sold his share of the business yesterday on favorable terms.

It is reported that an examination of the accounts of the Treber-Trocknung Company, which assigned yesterday, discloses a deficit of 14,500,000 marks, (about $3,400,000.) There are rumors that securities were twice pledged and that the Directors owe large sums to the company.

Another Russian Bank Suspends.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—In consequence of the failure of the Kharkoff Commercial Bank, the Commercial Bank of Ekaterinoslaff suspended payment yesterday. Its liabilities are 1,250,000 rubles, (about $638,000.)

Germany's Option on Fernando Po.

BERLIN, July 5.—The purchase option held by Germnay on the Island of Fernando Po was secured at the time of Germany's negotiations with Spain for the sale of the Caroline Islands. The Fernando Po option also includes some other Spanish islands.

Gift to Kaiser from Ruler of Morocco.

BERLIN, July 5.—Ten Arabian stallions, the gift of the Sultan of Morocco to Emperor William, have arrived at Hamburg.

Railroad Strike in Western Australia.

PERTH, W. A., July 5.—A general railroad strike for increased wages has begun here, and the consequent tie-up of the road is complete throughout Western Australia.

NINETY-THREE BOERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, July 6.—Lord Kitchener has telegraphed to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, July 4, as follows:

"Grenfell, on July 1, at Howell, captured ninety-three Boers and a lot of supplies belonging to Beyer's commando."

New British War Loan Likely.

LONDON, July 6.—The Statist, discussing the probability of a fresh war loan, urges, in view of its apparent inevitability, that Parliament before adjournment confer upon the Treasury powers to raise a loan in the recess. It points out that the last consols loan, after meeting the deficit and carrying on active war to July 31, will leave an estimated surplus of £16,000,000, but that a continuation of hostilities beyond July 31, at the present rate of £1,300,000 a week, would wipe out the entire surplus before Oct. 15.

Holland to Support Boer Protest?

LONDON, July 6.—The Brussels correspondent of The Morning Post says: "Dr. Leyds has addressed to the Continental powers and the United States a protest against Great Britain's 'barbarous treatment' of Boer women and children. It is said that Holland will support the protest."

DELAWARE MAN SHOT BY SON.

Boy Wanted Use of Team for a Fourth of July Drive—Father Said No.

MILFORD, Del., July 5.—On the refusal of his father to allow him the use of a team for a drive yesterday afternoon, Edward Windsor went to his room in the Windsor Hotel, of which his father, Thomas B. Windsor, is proprietor, procured his shotgun, and, returning

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes at 12 o'clock Today

Other days during the Summer at 5 o'clock

Prompt and Comfortable Service

During the Four Hurry-Up Hours this Morning

THERE are things you want for your half holiday, and you don't want to waste time either in hunting around for them, or in buying them.

WANAMAKER'S is best both ways. Surest of having everything you want—surest of having such variety as will meet your wishes most exactly—surest of having the best quality and the fairest price.

Prompt service, because the whole organization is keyed up to the occasion—anxious to serve you fully and carefully; but fully aware of your natural haste and the store's short hours. If a man wants a few more Shirts, there is not another such stock to select from in all this city. Superb in quality; almost marvelous in variety—prompt service, with expert men to wait on men. There is special news today told below. The same is true of Men's Clothing, Shoes, and Underwear.

Women know just how well prepared we are with everything that concerns them. There is special news for them this morning—with the prompt service of a cool store.

If you want supplies of any sort for golf, tennis, baseball, bicycling, fishing—plates or films for your camera—all are here in our Annex Store.

No matter what you want, think of Wanamaker's for it. It is easy to get here from anywhere—easy to get away anywhere quickly. Did you ever think how central this store is? A short block down Ninth street to the Third Avenue "L" and you go in a jiffy to the Long Island Railroad Station at Thirty-fourth street, to Brooklyn Bridge or South Ferry. The rapid Fourth avenue cars take you to the New York Central Depot in fifteen minutes right from our doors. The Broadway cars or the Sixth Avenue "L" hurry you down to the Chambers, Cortlandt or Liberty street ferries. The Eighth street horse cars go quickly to the Christopher street ferries.

Wanamaker's is central to everything, thanks to the shrewd foresight of A. T. Stewart; and it's a good thing for New Yorkers, or commuters, in a hurry, to know it.

Half a Day's News of
Boys' CLOTHING

Half prices, or near them, on Boys' Clothing of the most-needed Summer kinds, are appropriate enough for half a shopping day—aren't they?

These cool, sightly Washable Suits—ready to start the little fellows off, fresh and clean, on a new week, are priced that way. They're Sailor Suits of different materials, and all sizes, from 3 to 12 years, though not in each kind. Prices, that were $1 to $2.25 a suit, are now uniformly

95 Cents

Several hundred pairs of Washable Knee Trousers, too, for boys of 3 to 16 years, at 25c and 35c. Second floor, Ninth street.

Summer Coats for Girls

For Much Less Than Usual

You are safe in disbelieving the prediction that the "present hot wave will last a month." Bound to be nights and days, too—when, at your seashore or mountain resort, jackets will be necessary and forthcoming.

Of your own, more anon—this is about a jacket or reefer for your little girl—if she's between 6 and 12—at much less than it would have cost you a little earlier in the season:

$3.50, worth up to $8—Coats of covert and cheviots.

$5, worth up to $12—Reefers and three-quarter Coats of broadcloth and cheviot, in attractive shades; some have sailor collars of pique and batiste, prettily trimmed. Second floor, Ninth street.

A Noteworthy Offering of
Girls' Separate Skirts

Separate Skirts, cool and stylish, for wear just now and all Summer—at a ridiculously small price—isn't that interesting news to mothers whose daughters need just that sort of skirt?

They are well made, of duck, linen and pique, in various colors, and in different attractive ways—some with flounces, others plain. Splendid skirts, on account of their low price, for knock-about vacation wear. Regular two-dollar values, at

$1.25 Each Second floor, Ninth street.

Comfortable CORSETS

Of Various Kinds

The different sorts of Corsets mentioned here are all chosen with particular reference to that all-important characteristic in Summer corsets—comfort. And in these splendid makes—the Lillian, the L. R. and others—this quality is not achieved at the expense of the other important ones—style, fit and grace; for they're easily recognized as present.

So these corsets—moderately priced, every one—are excellently suited for your Summer wearing.

$1—L. R. Corsets of batiste; also W. B. straight front.
$1—R. G. Corsets of strong net.
$1.75—Lillian Corsets of strong net, short length.
$3.75—Lillian Corsets of net; straight front. Same in batiste, $4.50.
$3.75—Lillian Corsets of batiste; straight front, short over hips, no side steels.
$2.50—Nemo Self-reducing Corsets of strong net.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Splendid List of BOOKS

For Summer Reading

Lots of people like to play golf, go sailing, driving or wheeling in Summer—but there are more who would rather laze in the hammock or on the piazza with a good book of a hot Summer's day. And the golf player and amateur skipper have *their* off hours, too, when an absorbing novel becomes a necessity.

It follows that no country house, seashore cottage, nor outgoing steamer trunk is completely equipped for the needs of owner, guest or traveler, without a plentiful supply of good current fiction. And with interesting novels so numerous as they are this season, and their prices as low as those of the following list—there's no excuse for not having such a supply.

Here's a splendid collection of the latest, most popular novels, cloth-bound, at *One Dollar* a volume, and an excellent list of copyright paper-covered novels of interest and acknowledged worth, at *33 cents* each.

New Novels, $1 Each—

The Crisis. Winston Churchill.
Helmet of Navarre. Bertha Runkle.
The Puppet Crown. Harold McGrath.
Arrows of the Almighty. Owen Johnson.
Curious Courtship of Kate Poins. Louis Evan Shipman.
The Land of Cockayne. Matilde Serao.
Josceiyn Cheshire. Sarah Beaumont Kennedy.
A Son of Austerity. George Knight.
Princess of the Hills. Mrs. Burton Harrison.
The Kidnapped Millionaires. Fredrick Upham Adams.
Our Friend the Charlatan. George Gissing.
Elder Boise. Everett Tomlinson.
Tower of Wye. W. H. Babcock.
The Wilderness Road. Joseph Altsheler.
The Potter and the Clay. Maude Peterson.
Truth Dexter. Sidney McCall.
Juletty. Lucy Cleaver McElroy.
Henry Bourland. Albert Elmer Hancock.
Mills of God. Elinor Macartney Lane.
By the Waters of Babylon. Mrs. Reginald DeKoven.

New Novels, $1 Each—

Antonia. Jessie Van Zile Belden.
Robert Anny's Poor Priest. Annie Nathan Meyer.
Grapes of Wrath. Mary Harriet Norris.

Copyrighted Novels, Paper Covers, 33c Each—

Via Crucis. F. Marion Crawford.
The Heritage of Peril. A. W. Marchmont.
The Crown of Life. George Gissing.
Samuel Boyd of Catchpole Square. B. L. Farjeon.
The Seal of Science. Arthur R. Conder.
In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
The Black Douglas. S. R. Crockett.
Philip Winwood. R. N. Stephens.
The Destroyer. Benjamin Swift.
The Gadfly. E. L. Voynich.
The Jessamy Bride. Frankfort Moore.
Zoraida. Wm. Le Queux.
Vengeance is Mine. Arthur Balfour.
The Maid of Malden Lane. Amelia E. Barr.
That Sweet Enemy. Katherine Tynan.

Book Store, Ninth street.

How Even a Man Can Be Cool

It is man, nowadays, who is the slave to fashion in dress—and what unnecessary torment he bears!

He must wear a coat, most of the time at least; but it need not be lined; and it may be of a cool, light-weight flannel, instead of the close, heavy cloth that most men cling to.

If you really desire to add to your comfort for holidays and all hot days, come in and let us show you the kind of clothes to be cool in.

Here is the ample variety to meet all wishes, also the fairest prices for which good clothes can be sold. They are not necessarily expensive as the figures following show.

Men's Flannel and Crash Coats and Trousers; coats double or single-breasted, or in the popular Norfolk style; no vests, of course. Plenty to select from at **$10 to $20 a suit.**

Men's Bicycle Trousers—a cool outing dress whether you ride a wheel or not—these sorts and prices: Of all-wool crash, $4. Of all-wool fancy cheviot, $3.50. Of striped flannel, $3.50. Khaki Trousers, $2 and $3.

Men's Flannel and Crash Trousers, in well-selected variety; about 600 pairs in all; in the very latest patterns. The most sensible trousers for hot weather, made with belt straps and permanent turnup. Prices, $3.50 and $4. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Prettiest of Shirt-Waists

For Less Than Former Low Prices

A fresh, immaculate shirt-waist, lying ready to put on, adds a good deal of zest to the enjoyment of the week-end outing—a sense of being neatly and appropriately dressed.

At the prices borne by this exceptional gathering of new, extremely attractive shirt-waists, indulgence in a new supply of these ceases to become an extravagance—in fact, becomes almost mandatory, on the ground of the economy it offers.

Read this interesting news of crisp, dainty shirt-waists, at decisive price-reductions; and, whether you enjoy your half-holiday at home or abroad, supply your wants from among them this morning:

At 65c—Of chambray, in solid colors; in two styles, with sailor collar, trimmed with lawn or embroidery, and plaited shield and standing collar of white lawn. Formerly $1 and $1.50.

At $1—Of fine lawn, in neat stripes, and chambray in solid colors; some plain, others trimmed with embroidery; some with white pique vest. Regularly $1.75 to $2.50.

Also a large and extremely attractive variety of white lawn waists, from $1 to $6—including many at less than their original prices. Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Madras SHIRTS

$2 and $2.50 Kinds at $1.50

We have almost two thousand of these refined and handsome Shirts to sell at this concession in price today.

The madras is of excellent quality, in choice, new styles of this present season; made by one of the best makers of Summer Shirts. Our regular stocks are full of this manufacturer's Shirts, so he gave us his stock-on-hand of these fine, new, perfect Shirts to sell at this popular price today—

$1.50 each, instead of $2 and $2.50

Tasteful men will appreciate their high character at a glance, and be glad to take advantage of the saving in price.

Cuffs attached or detached. Sizes 14 to 18.

Broadway and Ninth street.

COOL OUTDOOR SHOES

For Men and Women

It is just as necessary to get away from the black leather shoes sometimes in Summer as it is to discard the Derby hat. Some men cling loyally to both—others prefer comfort.

We have a widely varied stock of these cool, easy shoes, for both men and women. The hints that follow are suggestive:

Men's White Canvas Bals, with no lining to hurt the feet; light weight welted leather soles. $3.50. Oxford style, $3.
Men's Coolie Cloth Bals and Oxfords, with leather soles, welted and stitched. Bals, $3.50; Oxfords, $3.
Men's Patent Leather Oxfords in Blucher style; full toes, tipped; slightly crooked lasts to give character. $3.90.
Women's White Canvas Oxfords, in stylish lasts, with leather soles; fit nicely, and they are restful these hot days. $2.50.
Women's Patent Leather Oxfords in very smart shapes; light turned soles; well arched lasts, with Cuban heels 1⅝ inches high. $4.

Main floor, Ninth street.

Take Your CAMERA

With You Today

And bring back a pleasant reminder of your outing. If you have a camera, this injunction is needless—it takes but a short while for it to become an essential part of every trip you take.

It's rather to the camera-less that we're talking now. Such an easy thing to get, and you needn't necessarily make a large initial investment.

Here's a "Brownie" Camera at 80c, for instance, that takes a good picture 2½ in. square. Nothing expensive about that.

Then here are Kodaks, Koronas, Poco, Premo and Bullard Cameras—all excellent, at prices suited to your proposed outlay.

Films, too, and plates in every size—Stanley, Seeds, Cramer's, Lovell and Eastman; and all the other camera needs you may require before starting off.

Then, if you only enjoy taking the pictures, we'll develop the plates or films and print them for you, at a nominal expense to you.

So handy to get to, if you're in a hurry—right at the front of the Annex Store—770 Broadway, corner Ninth street.

PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF JOHN WANAMAKER, 44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris, June 21, 1901.

The artistic side of Paris is at a discount for the moment, for serious music and theatrical novelties are out of the question in the present whirl of frivolous pleasure hunting. Racing, polo and dancing are the principal occupations of the smart set at this moment, and truly praiseworthy is the energy with which the most fragile of Paris elegantes pursues pleasure from morning till night, and from twilight until dawn.

The hurdle race which took place at Auteuil on Wednesday was one of the week's most interesting events from a sartorial point of view, coming as it does just after the Grand Prix. The atmosphere, however, was considerably cooler than it was on Grand Prix day, and so there were not quite so many muslin gowned women. Taffetas, cloth and linen gowns, in shades of gray, biscuit and white, seemed to be quite the order of the day. It seemed as if it had been a prearranged idea, this exceeding simplicity of color and material. The skirts of these gowns were nearly all made with a shaped flounce, strapped with linen and discreetly stitched with white. Most of the bodices bloused slightly in front, and were quite tight-fitting at the back; trimmed with a wide square collar falling upon the shoulders and covered with beautiful lace, and opening over a small chemisette of plaited lawn. The one luxurious note in these simple toilettes was the quality of the lace—old Genoese Point, Venetian and Irish Point were seen on linen dresses, and gave them a "cachet" of elegance that the most gorgeous painted gauzes and Louis XVI. silks could not rival. In fact, the elaborate lace-inserted and painted gown was not "well worn," to translate the expressive term "bien porte."

Of course, besides these simple and elegant gowns, there were some marvelously elaborate ones to be seen; one of the most striking was worn by a beautiful young actress with brunette beauty and coal-black eyes. Her hair was parted in the middle and worn in thick rippling waves, the chignon very low, almost in the nape of the neck, as the chignons of ladies in the vanguard of fashion are apt to be. Her gown was entirely made of alternate stripes of narrow white lace and very narrow cornflower-colored ribbon; and at the bottom was a design of Louis XVI. bows in straw and imitation grass loosely sewn on. Then all over the dress, which was Princess in shape, were cornflowers embroidered in mousseline de soie, so disposed as to look as if they had been thrown on.

A very stylish woman who is always much remarked at these fashionable race meetings had a gown of white tulle trimmed with applications of a kind of Oriental embroidery, in dull shades of red and green, put on in long lines. The bodice was similarly trimmed, and had a belt—wide at the back and narrowing towards the front—of silver gauze. More startling than beautiful was a gown worn by another equally well-known beauty. It was of primrose colored taffetas, and was trimmed with large marguerites in passementerie. Alternate panels of white and yellow flowers were placed on the front of the skirt, and the back panel was of black marguerites. A large Leghorn hat, trimmed with yellow tulle, completed a costume which, needless to say, created a sensation.

The millinery of the hour is truly delightful. Its chief charm lies in the lovely sweeping curves, for it is very little trimmed. Many shapes are of the Romney and Gainsborough order, and these are trimmed with long drooping feathers. One of the prettiest hats seen at Auteuil on Wednesday was a round shape made entirely of pink crushed roses. Many of the toilettes were completed by a crumpled straw toque covered with tulle, and a large black velvet bow at the back. Some in two-colored straw, some in black, had merely a large tulle bow placed upon one side, but in the way this bow was adjusted and arranged, you at once recognized the hand of the "grande faiseuse."

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

BRIGHTON HANDICAP TODAY

Last of the Season's Important All-Aged Events.

Heavy Track Probable for the Race—Nine High-Class Horses Named to Start.

The last of the great handicaps for horses three years old and upward, the Brighton, at one mile and a quarter, will be run today at the opening of the Brighton Beach Racing Association's Summer meeting. As has been the case for each of the other important handicaps, beginning with the Metropolitan at Morris Park in May, the Brighton in all probability will be run on a heavy track, for, fast as the track by the sea dries, it looks impossible for it to be other than slow after the hard rain of yesterday.

The accidents of training, too, have had their effect on the prospects for the Brighton Handicap, for the top weights have been thrown out of the race for one cause or another, Kinley Mack, Ethelbert, Jack Point, McMeekin, Star Bright, and Standing being among the notables who are missing from the list of horses named to run. The race ought to make a good contest for all that, however, as the nine named to run include about the best of those nominated for the handicap that have trained on for the race.

Of the number, Alcedo, with the fame that he acquired by winning the Suburban Handicap, stands out as the most prominent, he being the top weight, with 123 pounds, including 12 pounds penalty for his Suburban victory. Two other conspicuous horses are Watercure and Toddy respectively second and third behind Alcedo in the race for the Suburban, while the fast Kayon d'Or horse Brigadier and the speedy three-year-old Blues also represent class enough to give added interest to the contest, considering the weights they are to carry. The Brighton Handicap, however, is run too late in the season to stir the racegoing public to such enthusiasm as was caused by the earlier of the big events, and though the relative merits of the horses were discussed much by horsemen last night there was not the general interest that was displayed in the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban.

In the betting on the event last night, Alcedo was the favorite, with Water Cure, Blues, and Toddy the next choices. The handicap is one of six interesting races on the day's programme, two of which are stake fixtures. The card announced is a promising one for the beginning of the stretch of racing that will last twenty-five days at the Brighton track. The entries for the Brighton Handicap, with the weights to be carried, and the jockeys who will ride, follow:

The Brighton Handicap, to be run as fourth race, for three-year-olds and upward, penalties for winners after publication of weights; one mile and a quarter.

Owner and Horse.	Age.	Weight.	Jockey.
L. V. Bell, Alcedo	4	123	Spencer
A. Belmont, Brigadier	4	108	Mounce
J. H. McAvoy, Prince McClurg	5	103	Turner
F. R. Hitchcock, Decanter	6	104	T. Burns
L. Provost, Latson	6	100	Miles
J. R. Keene, Toddy	4	100	L. Smith
G. B. Morris, Watercure	4	100	J. Slack
G. Fleischmann, Blues	3	99	Shaw
W. L. Oliver, All Gold	4	98	H. Cochran

Opening Races at Brighton Beach.

FIRST RACE.—The Auteuil Hurdle Stakes, for four-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances. One mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles. Governor Griggs and Einer, 161 pounds each; Klondyke and The Last Chord, 158 each; Draughtsman, 156; Matt Simpson and Magic Light, 154 each; Fulminate, 151.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners in 1901 of $1,000, with allowances; one mile. The Musketeer, Dublin, and Belvino, 116 pounds each; Seminole, Roehampton, Humbold, and Vitellius, 106 each; Lady of the Valley, Templeton, and Anna Darling, 101 each.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-old fillies and geldings; selling allowances; five furlongs. White Owl and Flintlock, 109 pounds each; Emma A. M. and Ascension, 105 each; Lady Sterling and Gold Braid, 104 each; Neither One, Fonsaluca, Figursha, and Lauretta B. II., 101 each; Knight Templar, Fontenia, Silver Twist, and Drop Light, 99 each; Linora and Step Onward, 94 each; Francois, 91.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five and one-half furlongs. Cameron, 115 pounds; Fast, Sombrero, De Resske, April Shower, Chilton, and Peninsula, 110 each; Leonomia, Loring, 107; Brut, Jacket, Byrne of Roscres, Lemoyne, and Dean Swift, 102 each; Montana Pioneer, 99.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. Sadducee, 118 pounds; Royal Sterling, Trillo, and Eloim, 113 each; Federalist, Captain January, and Mayor Gilroy, 110 each; Himself, 107; Jack McGinn, Hengist, Boas, and Anecdote, 102 each; Walter, 100; Annie Thompson, 99; Ante Up and Bedeck, 97 each.

American Jockeys on Four Winners.

LONDON, July 5.—The American horse King's Courier, with Maher up, won the Ellesmere Stakes for three-year-olds, about a mile and three furlongs, at the Newmarket first July meeting, to-day. Three other races were won by horses ridden by American jockeys. Sister Angela, ridden by J. Martin, won a welter handicap at six furlongs; Kicksy Wicksy, ridden by L. Reiff, won an all-aged selling plate at five furlongs, and Game Chick, also ridden by L. Reiff, won the Princess's Cup, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs. Scottish Archer, with Maher up, was second.

Cup Winners at Yountakah.

Members of the Yountakah Country Club turned out on their links, near Nutley, N. J., in such large numbers on the Fourth that it was impossible to finish the special club competitions. The players who were unable to complete their rounds had a chance to do so yesterday, and the two cups were awarded. The trophy presented by W. J. Berg was won by P. B. Price, who had the handicap limit of 36, in a net score of 164. W. S. Benson won the Greens Committee Cup with a net score of 148 from 56 handicap. Both events were at thirty-six holes. The leaders in the two events were:

BERG CUP.

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
P. B. Price	200	36	164
C. J. Clark	198	28	170
F. Marcellus	180	10	170
G. B. Martin	192	20	172
M. M. Michael	184	10	174
F. Dodd	205	28	177
George Van Kearen	210	28	182
Percy Jackson	219	36	183

GREENS COMMITTEE CUP.

W. S. Benson	204	56	148
C. De Groat	226	72	154
S. L. Magie	227	60	167
W. B. Sheep	224	60	164
Cabot Ward	231	60	171
G. Walcot	241	60	181
W. L. Clark	260	60	200
W. B. Barclay	251	36	215

Team Match at Fox Hills.

An interesting pick-up team match was played yesterday by the members of the Fox Hills Golf Club, Staten Island. M. M. Singer, Captain of the club team, led one of the opposing forces, and W. W. Lowrey acted as Captain of the other. Singer's team won by the high score of 31 holes to 11. The players and scores by holes are:

SINGER'S TEAM.	Holes.	LOWREY'S TEAM.	Holes.
M. M. Singer	3	W. W. Lowrey	0
J. F. Steer	0	I. G. Deane	2
F. B. Barrett	12	F. A. Sassen	0
A. Holland	0	A. A. McGlasher	0
W. Williams	3	W. A. Hamilton	0
W. B. Houghton	11	L. L. Lambert	0
L. W. Smith	2	E. W. Smith	0
Total	31	Total	11

Golfers in Close Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 5.—Two interesting contests took place yesterday on the links of the New Brunswick Golf Club. In the morning Mr. and Mrs. John S. Street won a mixed foursome, the following being the scores:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Mr. and Mrs. Street	117	18	99
Miss Kirkpatrick and N. Williamson	100	0	100
Miss Shannon and J. L. Morgan	107	5½	101½
Miss Johnson and W. P. Slocovitch	106	6½	101½
Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Parkhurst	140	29	111
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Vordron	142	29	113

In the afternoon two picked teams played a handicap match. The team captained by John F. Street beat J. L. Morgan's team by the following scores:

J. L. Morgan, (0)	4	J. F. Street, (6)	0
T. L. Smith, (0)	0	W. P. Slocovitch, (0)	0
C. Runyon, (0)	1	C. B. Ludlow, (3)	0
L. G. Meekes, (4)	3	H. G. Parker, (0)	0
C. Deshler, (1)	0	C. T. Cowenhoven, (0)	2
Miss Johnson, (0)	0	Mrs. Street, (6)	6
Miss Tatum, (4)	0	Miss Kirkpatrick, (0)	2
Total	8	Total	10

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Strengthens Its Hold on First Place by Beating New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—The Pittsburgs won to-day's baseball game with New York, and thereby strengthened their hold on first place. In the fifth inning, with his team at the bat, Manager Davis of the New Yorks protested a decision of the umpires and was ordered out of the game. His loss, while it weakened the New York team, had no bearing on the result as the Pittsburgs had no difficulty in batting Phyle. Buelow covered third base in the absence of Davis. Philippi pitched an excellent game for Pittsburg, the New Yorks making but seven hits, while he struck out six men. With the exception of Carr, his team supported him splendidly, Bransfield was a tower of strength at the bat, a double, a triple, and a single being his share in the hitting line.

Pittsburg virtually won the game in the opening inning by scoring three runs. Singles by Clarke and Beaumont, a three-base hit by Bransfield, and a long fly to the outfield tallied these runs. Clarke's two-base hit and a lucky single by Zimmer followed by a fly out to the outfield gave Pittsburg another run in the second inning. A double and two flies to the outfield scored the first run made by New York. This, the sixth inning, was also productive of two runs for Pittsburg. Bransfield led off by a two-base hit, and went to third on Phyle's error on Wagner's bunt, the batter reaching second. Both came home on Carr's single. Each team scored in the eighth inning, New York's run being tallied on an error and two singles. An error, an infield out, and a long fly to the outfield tallied the run made by Pittsburg. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Beaum'nt, cf.	1	2	5	0	0
Davis, rf.	1	0	3	0	0
Ir'nsfield, 1b.	2	1	7	0	0
Wagner, 2b.	1	2	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Carr, ss.	1	2	0	1	2
Zimmer, c.	0	1	6	0	0
Philippi, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Total	7	10	27	6	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'Haltren, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Selbach, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Hickman, ss.	0	1	3	2	0
Genzel, 1b.	0	1	7	2	0
Buelow, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1
Warner, c.	0	1	1	1	0
Strang, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Phyle, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Total	2	7	24	12	2

Pittsburg	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—Bransfield, Wagner, Carr, Selbach, Phyle. Three-base hit—Bransfield. Double play—Carr, Ritchey, and Bransfield. Bases on balls—Off Philippi, 1. Struck out—By Philippi, 6. Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Colgan.

Brooklyn Beat Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The first three Brooklynites to face Hughes lined out singles, then the entire team went after him, and kept up a regular fusillade of hits throughout the game. McJames pitched in great form, excepting in the fourth inning, when the Chicagos bunched four hits. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	0	2	2	1	0
Green, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Raymer, 2b.	2	2	7	0	0
Chance, rf.	1	2	3	0	0
Childs, 2b.	1	2	4	5	1
McCor'k, ss.	0	1	1	5	2
Hoff'an, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Kahoe, c.	0	1	5	3	1
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	11	27	14	4

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b.	3	2	8	0	0
Keeler, 2b.	1	3	1	2	0
Sheckard, lf.	2	4	0	0	1
Dolan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	4	6	1
McCre'y, cf.	2	3	4	0	0
Gatins, 3b.	1	3	1	2	0
Farrell, c.	1	3	8	2	0
McJames, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	12	20	27	12	3

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	—5
Brooklyn	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	5	0	—12

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hits—Gatins, Dolan. Three-base hits—McCreary, Sheckard. Stolen bases—Kahoe, Chance, McCormick, Gatins, Hartzel, (3.) Double play—McCormick, Childs, and Raymer. Struck out—By Hughes, 7; by McJames, 3. First on balls—Off Hughes, 2; off McJames, 1. Wild pitches—Hughes, 2. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	3	6	0	0
H'drick, cf.	0	1	1	0	3
McGann, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
Padden, 2b.	1	0	2	3	0
Wallace, ss.	0	0	1	2	3
Kruger, 3b.	0	2	3	1	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Nichols, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Murphy, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	3	8	33	12	3

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	4	1	0
D'h'ty, lf.	0	3	1	0	1
Flick, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
W'rton, 3b.	0	1	3	5	1
Jenn'gs, 1b.	0	0	15	0	0
J'kl'tch, c.	0	0	3	1	1
Cross, ss.	0	0	3	7	0
Donohue, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Total	2	6*	30	16	3

*Burkett out on Padden's interference in sixth inning; one out when winning run was made.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Wallace and Delehanty. Three-base hits—Flick and Kruger. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Donohue, 1. First base on balls—Off Murphy, 1; off Donohue, 1. Sacrifice hits—McGann and Thomas. Stolen bases—Wolverton and Burkett. Struck out—By Murphy, 5; by Donohue, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Cincinnati.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Crollus, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Nichols, 1b.	1	4	10	0	1
Belmont, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0
Long, ss.	0	1	1	4	0
Hamil'n, cf.	0	1	4	1	0
Kittridge, c.	1	0	5	0	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Murphy, lf.	1	2	1	0	1
Dineen, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	4	9	27	12	2

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.	0	1	0	0	1
Magoon, ss.	0	0	2	5	1
Peitz, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	2	2	3	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Case, p.	0	1	0	4	2
Total	3	8	27	18	4

Boston	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Murphy, Nichols, (2,) Dobbs. Three-base hit—Peitz. Sacrifice hits—Beckley. Bergen, Harley. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Crawford, Demont. Double plays—Dineen, Long, and Nichols; Peitz, Magoon, and Beckley; Hamilton and Kittridge. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 4; off Case, 2. Struck out—By Dineen, 4; by Case, 3. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	36	25	.590	Boston	29	27	.518
New York	30	28	.566	Brooklyn	31	30	.508
St. Louis	35	28	.555	Cincinnati	25	34	.424
Philadelphia	32	29	.525	Chicago	21	43	.328

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Boston in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 2; Washington, 1.
At Philadelphia—Baltimore, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
At Detroit—Chicago, 8; Detroit, 4.
At Cleveland—Milwaukee, 6; Cleveland, 2.

Western League Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 7; Buffalo, 2.
At Hartford—Hartford, 3; Montreal, 3, (eight innings.)
At Providence—Worcester, 9; Providence, 1.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 3; Cortland, 1.
At Schenectady—Rome, 12; Schenectady, 7.
At Troy—Troy, 4; Binghamton, 2.

Poughkeepsie vs. West New Yorks.

At Weehawken to-morrow the Poughkeepsie team and the West New York Field Club will play their first baseball game of the season.

TENNIS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Stevens Defeats Larned in Semi-Final at Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 5.—Richard Stevens of Hoboken beat Edwin P. Larned of Summit in the second semi-final match for the lawn tennis championship of the Middle States on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station to-day. Stevens won the first set, 6—3, and the second went to Larned, 4—6. The third and decisive set was won by Stevens by 6—3. No other matches were played on account of the storm, which broke just as the Stevens-Larned match was concluded.

In consequence of his victory of to-day Stevens will meet W. J. Larned to-morrow in the final round, and as it is understood that the present champion, M. D. Whitman, will not defend his title this year on account of having secured the permanent possession of the former trophy that year, the victor to-morrow is sure of scoring the first win for the new trophy.

The finals in the women's competitions will also be decided to-morrow. In the women's singles Miss Juliette Atkinson and Miss Margaret Johnson will contest the finals, and in the doubles Miss Atkinson and Mrs. Charles Cleveland will meet Miss Johnson and Miss Helen Homans.

Goshen Hunt's New Clubhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 5.—Dr. D. T. Conduct of Goshen has rented to the Goshen Hunt Club his Summer home in Goshen for a term of five months. The place will be used as a clubhouse by the women members of the club. Among these are Misses Mary and Cornelia Harriman, Miss Helen Barney, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, and Miss Ethel Money. The first run of the hounds will probably be held about the last of the month and a field of probably forty will follow the pack.

RIVERSIDE Y. C. REGATTA.

Thirteenth Annual Race Will Be Sailed on Long Island Sound To-day.

While Constitution, Columbia, and Independence are having their joys and sorrows off Newport to-day, the thirteenth annual regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club will be sailed on the Sound off Riverside, Conn.

The programme of the day's sport affords opporunities to all classes of yachts, from the seventy-five-foot schooners to the eighteen-foot sloops. Many entries have been received by Charles P. Tower, Chairman of the Race Committee, and a good day's sport is assured.

Yachtsmen with new and comparatively untried craft yesterday were disposed to eye Secretary Tower and his regatta with more or less suspicion. In last year's event he furnished a fine sailing breeze in the morning, and in the afternoon he dispensed three black squalls within the space of thirty minutes, in one of which a conquering forty-three-foot yawl was blown from the finish line under the stern of the committee boat, and never did get across the line, though 'twas only a step.

The blue peter will be hoisted at noon today and the boats will be sent away from a starting line a half mile southeast of the gas buoy off Little Captain's Island.

The entries received for the regatta up to yesterday afternoon were as follows:

Sloops.—Fifty-one-Foot Class, Racing Trim—Altair, Cord Meyer, Jr.

Sloops.—Fifty-one-Foot Class, Cruising Trim—Mariquita, H. B. Shaen.

Sloops.—Forty-three-Foot Class—Derwina, William L. Ward.

Sloops.—Thirty-six-Foot Class—Spasm, C. C. King; Anvatok, James E. Martin.

Yawls.—Thirty-six-Foot Class—Memory, W. N. Bavier.

Sloops. — Thirty-Foot Class — Alerion, A. H. Alker.

Raceabouts. — Twenty-one-Foot Class — Scamp, Johnson De Forest; Badger, Thomsen and Jones; Sis, F. T. Bedford; Merrywing, H. M. Crane.

Sloops.—Twenty-one-Foot Class—Ox, R. N. Bavier; Montauk, J. S. Appleby.

Sloops.—Eighteen-Foot Class—Gazabo, H. T. Vuite; Cricket, H. C. Preyer; Kingfisher, August Belmont; Sandpiper, Raymond Belmont; Neola, Clifford D. Mallory; Opossum, H. Mason Raborg.

Raceabouts. — Manhasset One-Design Class—Lambkin, Stephen W. Roach; Firefly, Guy Standing; Bab, Phillips and Morgan; Arizona, G. A. Corry.

Catboats.—Twenty-five-Foot Class—Dot, Charles T. Pierce; Marda, H. H. Gordon; Rochelle, Edward Kelly.

Catboats.—Eighteen-Foot Class—Kazaza, T. J. McCahill, Jr.; Arline, Arthur E. Rendle; Vera, R. Smart.

YACHT MAYFLOWER CHARTERED.

Old Cup Defender Will Be at International Race in September.

William Armory Gardner of Boston has chartered his schooner yacht Mayflower to Samuel C. Davis of St. Louis, Mo., through the agency of Gardner & Cox. She will be used in these waters during the international yacht races.

Mayflower in sloop form successfully defended the America's Cup herself in 1886, defeating Galatea, brought over by Lieut. Henn of the Royal Navy, by 12 minutes and 2 seconds in the first race, on Sept. 9, and by 29 minutes and 9 seconds in their second meeting, on Sept. 11.

She was designed by the late Ed. Burgess and built by George Lawley for Gen. Charles J. Paine of Boston in 1886. Gen. Paine afterward sold her to E. D. Morgan of this city, and after a year or so Mr. Morgan disposed of her to Mr. Gardner, who took her back to her old home. Her rig was changed to that of a schooner in 1889.

Her principal dimensions are: 100 feet over all, 85 feet waterline, 23 feet beam, and 10 feet draught.

There will be several of these ancient vessels present at the cup races, including the famous schooner America, which started the series of international races fifty years ago in the race around the Isle of Wight. Percy Chubb, who has had Vigilant's rig changed to that of a yawl, will be on hand with her in all her Ratsey finery, and, of course, Columbia, who so far has refused to yield her laurels to Constitution, will be present.

OLD SHAMROCK BEAT NEW BOAT.

Former Cup Challenger Outsailed Her Successor in Fair Trial.

ROTHESAY, Firth of Clyde, July 5.—In a fair trial to-day, in a smart breeze, the Shamrock I. beat the Shamrock II. by over 200 yards in a three-mile turn to windward. This is the older beat's most decisive victory over the cup challenger.

The yachts started from Knock Castle on a beat to windward under all lightweather canvas. All conditions seemed to favor the challenger, but the older boat beat her on every tack. On the fourth tack the Shamrock I. dropped the challenger like paying out a line; being about a minute and a half ahead at the turning point.

In a second trial a short time later the cup challenger fared better. The course was a broad reach down channel. Starting even, the challenger soon led by four lengths. The yachts rounded Garroch Head with booms well off. The wind then lightened, though it was still fresh enough to wet the decks. Jibtopsails were sent up, and the yachts stood up channel, close hauled, pointing high and cutting a slight sea with great speed. The challenger gained slightly on each board across channel. Half way home the Shamrock II. led by one and a half minutes. Then, for no apparent reason, she lowered her staysail, thus losing the lead. Reaching home the Shamrock I. led by about half a length.

STEAM YACHTS CHARTERED.

Columbia to Randall Morgan and Wild Duck to Senator Aldrich.

J. H. Ladew of the New York Yacht Club has chartered his steam yacht Columbia to Randall Morgan of Philadelphia through Gardner & Cox. Columbia was built in 1899 at Elizabethport, N. J., and is 196 feet long, with a beam of 33½ feet.

Gen. Francis V. Greene of the New York Yacht Club yesterday through the same agency chartered his auxiliary schooner Wild Duck to Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Providence, R. I. Wild Duck was designed by the late Edward Burgess and built at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, in 1899. Her dimensions are: 146 feet over all, 120.8 feet water line, 27 feet beam, and 9 feet draught of water.

Thirty-Footers in a Cup Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 5.—A fine race was sailed by the thirty-foot class of yachts this afternoon for a cup offered by Chester Griswold of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, over the Dyer's Island course, with a beat out and a reach and a run back. The summary:

Boat.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	3:22	5:56:47	2:34:47
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	3:22	5:57:29	2:36:29
Dorothy, Clarence W. Dolan	3:22	5:58:32	2:36:42
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	3:22	5:59:01	2:37:01
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	3:22	6:03:19	2:41:19
Barbara, Winthrop Rutherfurd, did not finish.			

Red Bank Yacht Club's Races.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 5.—The fifth annual regatta of the Red Bank Yacht Club was sailed yesterday. The distance was ten miles, the course being laid between the clubhouse and the Oceanic bridge. The winning yachts in the catboat class and their time were as follows: Class A—Evelyn, owned by Mr. Monon, 1:49:23; Class B—Mereid, F. L. Blaisdell, 1:38:55; Class C—Jessie, A. B. Murray, 1:39:55; Class D—Cross Patch, J. W. Taylor, 1:41:03.

Knockabout—Annie first, 1:28:35; Caprice second, 1:30:38; Papoose third, 1:32:10.

Emperor's Yacht Off for Cowes.

KIEL, July 5.—Emperor William's yacht, the Meteor, has left here in tow of a torpedo boat for Cowes, where she will participate in the forthcoming regatta. The Meteor has been entered for seventeen races.

Beaver Winner in Trial Race.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 5.—The third race of the series to select a Canada's Cup challenger was sailed here to-day in a good whole-sail breeze from the eastward. Beaver proved the superior of the new boat Invader in a three-mile beat to windward and return. Canadian, the Hamilton craft, is out of the race practically, and started for home this evening. The time of the race was as follows:

Boat.	Start.	First Buoy.	Finish.
Beaver	2:22:10	3:15:55	3:50:25
Invader	2:22:53	3:19:30	3:52:35
Canadian	2:25:35	3:28:35	3:58:25

Invader gained on Beaver in the run back, but not enough to catch her. The remaining trial races will be between these two boats. The first race, with a fair breeze, was won by Invader. In a light wind Invader proved her superiority conclusively by defeating Beaver by over 3 minutes. The judges decided that Invader was the best boat in light weather, and no more races will be held unless there is a fifteen-mile breeze.

Canadian Cricketers for New York.

The Canadian cricket team, now playing in Philadelphia under the captaincy of Major Straubenzie, will be seen in New York next week, as the Metropolitan District Cricket League has agreed to arrange four days' play for them here. On Monday and Tuesday a team representative of New York will play the Canadians at Bergen Point; on Wednesday it is proposed to play Brooklyn against the visitors at Prospect Park, and on Thursday a team made up of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the Montclair Athletic Club will play at either Bergen Point or Montclair. The team to represent New York has been selected as follows: F. F. Kelly, Captain; M. R. Cobb, C. H. Clarke, and F. W. T. Stiles of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club; F. J. Prendergast and W. Adam of Manhattan; A. Brown, A. S. Durrant, and D. Boxill of Brooklyn; R. U. Delapenha and J. E. Backus of Montclair.

The team to represent Brooklyn will be selected from the Manhattan, Brooklyn, Kings County, and Nelson Lodge Clubs, all of which have their wickets at Prospect Park. Play each day will begin at 1 o'clock.

Cricket at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The Canadian cricketers started their final game of their tour in Philadelphia with the Philadelphia Cricket Club to-day on Wissahickon Heights, and at the drawing of stumps had a lead of 38 runs over the Quakers. The Canadians won the toss and decided to bat first on a wicket favoring the bowlers. Although they lost their first five wickets for 39 runs, they totaled 124 before the twelve men were dismissed. The Quakers closed their venture for 86. The Canadians, therefore, will start their second innings tomorrow with a lead of 38 runs.

Cricket Matches for To-day.

An unusually large list of cricket games has been arranged by the local clubs for to-day. The chief match will be that in the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League of Brooklyn and Manhattan. In the last game played by these clubs, Brooklyn won by just two runs and the Manhattans, in consequence, are anxious to reverse this result. Other games scheduled for to-day are: Kings County vs. Manhattan, second eleven, at Prospect Park; Newark vs. Brooklyn, Team B, at Newark; Paterson, Team A, vs. Essex County, at Paterson; Kearny vs. Paterson, Team B, at Kearny; Chadwick vs. Nelson Lodge, Team B, at Jersey City; Livingston vs. Nelson Lodge, at Livingston; Brooklyn, Team C, vs. Antilles, at Prospect Park, and Columbia Oval vs. Bridgeport, at William's Bridge.

Oxford-Cambridge Cricket Match.

LONDON, July 5.—Oxford was all out today in the first innings for 336 runs in the annual cricket match with Cambridge, which began yesterday at Lord's. Cambridge was all out yesterday in the first innings for 325 runs. At the close of play to-day Cambridge, in the second innings, had scored 64 runs for one wicket down.

ROWING CLUBHOUSE SUNK.

Metropolitan's Home Went Down in Yesterday's Storm.

In the storm of yesterday afternoon the house of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, moored in the Harlem River at the foot of Lexington Avenue, was filled and sunk by the water driven upon it. It now rests upon the muddy bottom of the river, with about three feet of water over the floor at high tide.

The house, which was originally owned by the New York Rowing Club, is thirty years old. The scow is so leaky that the club had decided to place the house upon spiles after its removal to the new site in front of Macomb's Dam Park. The janitor was obliged to pump out the water from the scow several times a day, and he made a brave effort yesterday to keep the house afloat, but the waves washing over the front of the house let in the water faster than it could be pumped out.

The accident probably will expedite the moving of the house from its present location in "Scullers' Row" to the new site, as it will be necessary to use pontoons to raise it, and when again afloat it will be a matter of economy and precaution to move it to the new site with the pontoons in place. The other clubs in the "Row," all of which were ordered by the city authorities to move by the first of this month, have made no preparations for complying with the order, and the general expectation is that they are likely to remain undisturbed for some time to come.

Long Island Regatta To-day.

The annual regatta of the Long Island Regatta Association will be held on Flushing Bay, off North Beach, this afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. The order of events will be as follows:

2:00 P. M.—Junior single shells.
2:30 P. M.—Intermediate double shells.
3:00 P. M.—Junior four-oared shells.
3:30 P. M.—Junior four-oared gigs.
4:00 P. M.—Junior double sculls.
4:30 P. M.—Intermediate four-oared gigs.
5:00 P. M.—Junior eight-oared shells.

Entries have been received from all the Harlem River rowing clubs, and the Dauntless, Nassau, Crescent, Metropolitan, and Union Clubs will view the regatta from special tugs. Accommodations for spectators will be provided on a barge which will be moored at the finish. This barge will leave the foot of Third Street, Long Island City, adjoining the ferry from Manhattan, at 1 P. M., and will stop at North Beach. After the races the barge will make another stop at North Beach, and will then return to Long Island City. North Beach may be reached by the College Point ferry from the foot of East Ninety-ninth Street or by trolley cars from Long Island City or Brooklyn.

Flanagan's New Record.

The record-breaking hammer throw of 175 feet 4⅝ inches, made by John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club, at Celtic Park on Thursday, was the topic of discussion among local athletes yesterday, and it was the general opinion that the record would be accepted by the Amateur Athletic Union if the application is made in the proper form and with the necessary affidavits. Capt. Sherrill of the New York Athletic Club is in Europe, but Harry Goffe of the athletic committee of the club, who was seen at the clubhouse yesterday, said that the club would undoubtedly apply to the Amateur Athletic Union for recognition of the record.

It is known that Flanagan has repeatedly thrown the hammer over 180 feet in his practice at Travers Island, and it is expected that he will even improve on his record of Thursday before the end of the present season. He will continue in training and will make another effort at the Fall games of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

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TWELVE PAGES.

WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

A BOOST FOR AN INERT CORPORATION.

In the big lexicon of the New York Central Railroad the word fail has two entire pages to itself. Speaking of the awful tunnel, Mr. J. H. FRANKLIN, Manager of the tunnel train service, says:

I have inspected the Baltimore and Ohio tunnel and also every perfected, modern system of railroad electricity which has been held up as a pattern for us, and none of them are practical. We have employed some of the most expert civil engineers in the world to solve the problem satisfactorily, and so far have failed to get at a satisfactory solution.

We have had engineers from all over the country look into this. I have myself devoted many days to a study of the problem, and I tell you that nothing feasible has been suggested thus far by any one.

Upon two previous occasions this community has heard the cry of, "We have failed," "We can't," "We don't know how," from its public service corporations. Out of patience with the miserable oil lamp in the cars of the elevated railroads, ill-smelling, smoky, dripping much oil but shedding little light, the public demanded a better illumination. "Oh, no; we can't give you better lights; you see—" but the Legislature cut short the wretched excuses by a law compelling the Manhattan Company to install a proper lighting system, which it did grudgingly, after all the delay the law allowed.

Some twenty years ago the town discovered that the overhead electric wires were a disfigurement, a nuisance, and a source of danger. It demanded that they be put under ground. "Quite impossible," said the companies. "You'll have to do it," said the Legislature, and a commission was appointed under the law to see that it was done. Then the most eminent electrical experts in this country, the first men of science, and the practical department chiefs of the companies put their names to a paper declaring with solemnity and in great alarm that if the telegraph, telephone, and electric-light wires were placed in underground conduits the companies would be unable to do business. Electricity, they said, could not be subjected to such treatment, and would manifest its resentment by a multitude of misbehaviors. Induction was the strong point with the experts, we believe, and they made a plea of impotence and impossibility even more moving than that of Mr. FRANKLIN. The community was incredulous and the Legislature stony-hearted. The wires went under ground and they have staid there. They do their work perfectly and we have never heard that the companies employed men to sit up nights and worry about induction.

The position taken by the officers and engineers of the New York Central Railroad is in the highest degree discreditable. They maintain a hideous nuisance, they subject their passengers to atrocious tortures and actual danger of death by asphyxiation, and without shame put forth the plea that there is no relief, no remedy. To the end of time they must go on dragging their passengers through the awful tunnel.

Further forbearance would be a vice. This dawdling corporation will never treat the public right until the public lays upon its shoulder the strong arm of compulsion. Accordingly, we here prescribe a cure for the tunnel abomination which we have not the slightest doubt will prove efficacious. Let the Legislature at its next session enact a law that on and after a certain date no motive force requiring combustion in the tunnel shall be employed by the New York Central, Harlem, and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads between the Grand Central Station and Mott Haven. A reasonable time will be given, but after the date fixed in the act a failure to comply with its terms shall cost the delinquent railroad $10,000 a day. Five thousand dollars a day will not do. It is too little. The penalty must be exemplary and stimulating. Ten thousand dollars a day is a little more than 3½ per cent. on $100,000,000—enough to give a powerful impulse to invention and discovery in the engineering department of any corporation.

THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT.

President MCKINLEY will do surprisingly well—though he will do but his plain and imperative duty—if he places on the bench of the United States Court for the Southern District a man as well fitted for its duties as Judge ADDISON BROWN was when he was selected.

We say he will be doing surprisingly well, for on the latest occasion that was presented to him for an appointment of this general character in this State, he turned over the choice of an appointee to Senator PLATT, with a nominal share in the matter for Mr. DEPEW, who used such reputation as a lawyer as he has acquired to support the choice of Mr. PLATT. That is not a good way to get good Judges, because Mr. PLATT is guided by motives with which the fitness of the candidate has very little to do, and Mr. DEPEW is frivolously, not to say cynically, indifferent on the subject. It is, moreover, an abandonment of the discretion which the Constitution rests with the President alone, for the exercise of which he ought to feel responsible, and for the exercise of which the Senators cannot be held to any accountability whatever.

In a way, the office is not an easy one to fill. The salary attached to it is ridiculously small in relation to its dignity and importance. This tends to confine aspiration to the office on account of the pay alone to those who are least fitted for it, and whose capacity to earn money in their profession is a measure of their probable capacity for service on the bench. On the other hand, the office is of so high a rank and the prestige derived from honorable service in it is so great that it is acceptable to men of ability and character, such as those who have held it now for many years. It is among these that the President should seek the successor to Judge BROWN. Happily the supply in the profession in this city is ample.

Whoever may be the successor of Judge BROWN, he will have the inspiration of the excellent standard which that jurist has established. Judge BROWN avails himself of the right to retirement earned by long service at a time when he is in the full possession of his remarkable powers. For the last score of years he has performed duties always important and sometimes difficult and perplexing not only with untiring industry and painstaking care, but with great skill and intelligence and unfailing impartiality. The word is often abused, but it is not too much to say that he has won genuine distinction in a calling where distinction involves unusual gifts steadfastly and faithfully applied. He takes with him in his retirement the unqualified respect and the firmly grounded confidence of all who have had opportunity to know his service.

THE SILENCE OF THE TOO FEW.

In their Fourth of July address to the American people the Anti-Imperialistic Leagues say that they "have been silent since the Presidential election"; also that "where BENJAMIN HARRISON nobly led too few have followed."

This implies either that the anti-imperialistic gentlemen are fighting windmills or that the rest of the American people are sunk in a slothful and revolting complacency, going about their ordinary concerns with shocking calmness, while Freedom shrieks and their country is in danger.

A perusal of the anti-imperialist address confirms our confidence in the people and establishes the theory of the windmills. It also explains why too few have followed. The decisions of the Supreme Court, the establishment of civil government in the Philippines, and the wise and prudent measures by which the way is prepared for the establishment of the independent Cuban Republic had forestalled the criticisms and complaints of anti-imperialism and left it nothing to say to which open and sensible minds will give attention. The settlement of all the questions arising out of our new responsibilities is in the hands of the American people. The people are neither foolish nor incapable. The present basis of anti-imperialism is the rooted belief that they are foolish and incapable.

JOHN FISKE.

Like HUXLEY, with whom he had some important mental traits in common, JOHN FISKE had a hard fight in his early years to earn his living. Like HUXLEY also, he had the rare gift of exposition, at once interesting and sound, which made it practicable for him to earn his living more easily in the line of his special studies. But, though he was eager and skillful in discussion, and a dangerous antagonist, he had not the aggressive temper or the joy in fierce conflict of the great Englishman. He became, with the passage of time, in the best sense, rather a teacher than a champion of his convictions in science, while his chief work was more and more directed to history, in which he was never especially a controversialist. In science, probably, his most conspicuous if not his most valuable contribution was his conception of the relation of immortality to the doctrine of evolution. It was characteristic of the man that his most strenuous effort was directed to what he considered corrective rather than destructive treatment of the ideas that had become a part of the heritage of the race, and on which much of its moral and social conduct is necessarily based. The prevailing attitude of the agnostics, if not the logical implications of agnosticism, repelled and pained him. Beneath all that he wrote, even in the strictest scientific spirit and with the deepest respect for the requirements of scientific inquiry, there glowed a temperament warm and sympathetic and yearning. Moreover, he had a profound sense of the narrowness of merely negative evidence, and an almost tender regard for the vague and unreasoned yet real and powerful longings of the human mind for some kind of certainty as to the deepest mysteries of life.

It is not easy now to realise that a mind of this sort engaged, in this spirit, in studies of the most abstract nature, should have encountered the bitter animosity and the ferocious condemnation which Mr. FISKE undoubtedly did meet, and from which he suffered acutely in the earlier stages of his career as a scientist. It is a proof of the immense advance that has been made in the last two-score years that we can now hardly understand the resentment that his patient, candid, lucid, and essentially fair-minded discussion of evolution aroused. Doubtless much of this resentment was aroused by the realisation of the danger with which his writing menaced cherished ideas and the institutions founded on them rather than by any offense in his manner or in his professed purpose. Mr. FISKE doubtless felt this reception of his work, but he met it, so far as the public was allowed to see, in the temper of the true philosopher, who knew that his ideas, if they were sound, must prevail, and in the temper of a gentleman who would rather prove his opponents mistaken than make them ridiculous.

As a historian, Mr. FISKE had extremely valuable qualities. He combined in a remarkable degree the capacity for research and that for generalization. On the whole, it was in the latter that he was the more conspicuously successful, and, though he has been criticised for occasional excess in this direction, he probably did more to set the history of the country before its people in an intelligible and informing conception than any other writer. His services were the more effective because of his wide and active career as a lecturer. His lectures were not only attractive, as the constant and increasing call for them showed, but they were stimulating. They sent his hearers to the study of his subject, and had the rare merit of arousing intelligent curiosity as to familiar facts. Nearly all of them were framed as parts of his historical work, and, though their prime use as lectures affected a little undesirably the style of expression, they were not superficial or hasty in construction. It is a valid title of Mr. FISKE to the grateful remembrance of his countrymen that he did so much to enable them to understand not merely the story of the Republic, but its place in the evolution of the race, the forces that contributed to its growth and guided its course, and, not least, the responsibility imposed on its citizens.

PENNSYLVANIA AT HENLEY.

It is a long time ago that a Columbia four, under the coachmanship of Mr. EDMUND KELLEY, picked up the Visitors' Cup for fours at the Henley regatta. But the Grand Challenge Cup for eights is a much more important trophy. It is equally international. Cornell once tried for it. Cornell not only failed to get it, but "cast a gloom" over American college rowing in British eyes by taking a "walk-over" against the strongest crew engaged. That showed nothing worse than a lack of presence of mind on the part of the Cornell crew, in the face of a contingency which it had never contemplated. The crew was afterward very satisfactorily beaten. Yale once tried for it, and, though she did not do badly, did not do well enough, and earned golden opinions from all sorts of people without winning the cup. It is true that we have had small revenges in the shape of Americans who have managed to pick up the "Diamond Sculls." But, under correction from the persons who carry sporting records in their waistcoat pockets, we should say that the performance of Pennsylvania, in beating two British crews in the preliminaries and in getting into the finals, was the American "record" for eight oars in British waters.

Why they should have been beaten at all is a question upon which it might be unsafe to enlarge. It is very absurd of the British to maintain such watercourses as the Thames at Henley, instead of such water courses as the other Thames affords at New London, or the Hudson at Poughkeepsie. Rowing "in heats" because the river does not furnish breadth enough to row altogether and once for all is a practice which gives scope for a large number of speculations upon "the effect of things that never happened." The Henley spurt is a very different thing from the race from Putney to Mortlake, or at Poughkeepsie, or at New London. A crew which can row a short, quick, unanimous stroke over the Henley course ought to win, even if it could not keep up the same stroke for four miles. The consensus of British expert opinion seems to be that the Pennsylvania crew could not, and the Leander crew could, keep up its respective stroke even over the short Henley course. In other and simpler words, the Leander crew won because it rowed better. There is no intrinsic improbability about that proposition. And in looking over the history of international college rowing, from the remote days when Harvard made a show of itself by rowing Oxford upon the Thames, nothing is more curious than the apparent inability of the American college crews to keep the English stroke after they have got it. One undergraduate after another goes out there and brings back the authentic stroke. But when an American crew goes out to exemplify the same after the lapse of a year or so, the stroke has been so quickened and mussed that its Alma Mater would not know it. That has repeatedly happened. Supposing Pennsylvania and Leander to have been equal in "beef," the latter must have known more about the art of rowing. And it is more humiliating for "the American stroke" to be left behind over the course at Henley than it would be over a four-mile course.

GIANT RACING SLOOPS.

The first race between Constitution and Columbia off Newport on Monday resulted in an unsatisfactory finish. Constitution pulled out the cringle of her jib and lost at least a minute by it. Then she stood nearly three minutes too long on a starboard tack near the outer mark and lost more time. Nevertheless, she was only forty-three seconds behind her rival. The accident to Columbia's boom after the race had no significance except that some sailor was neglectful. The morning after the race Constitution went to the shops for repairs.

In the second race, in a fine Summer breeze, such as catboats, thirty-footers, knockabouts, raceabouts, and half-raters sail in, Columbia's martingale gave way. She was not jumping into a head sea—a common cause of such an accident—but was sailing in smooth water. Nothing in the world but the great upward pull of her head stays caused the accident.

In short, these 90-foot sloops, as devised by the genius of Mr. HERRESHOFF, are flimsy monstrosities. They are houses of cards, ready to fall down at any minute. They are over-sparred, over-ballasted, and over-driven. It may seriously be questioned whether they would not go as fast if they were built wider in beam, with greater initial stability, less lead outside, and smaller sail-spreads. The limit of the present style of construction at any rate seems to have been reached. These huge lightly built racing machines cannot hold together. They are an unhealthy, overgrown type and ought to be discarded in favor of smaller and sounder vessels.

AN INDEPENDENCE DAY INCIDENT.

Something new in the way of a Fourth of July celebration of American "independence" was furnished at Ansonia, Conn., on Thursday, when a party of strikers took their position opposite a manufactory which was operating without their assistance, and, during most of the forenoon, bombarded it with skyrockets and giant firecrackers. The purpose of the strikers seems to have been to destroy the plant, and, incidentally, to kill or injure a few of the men at work. Their action need occasion no surprise, as it is not inconsistent with the free riot propaganda which some of the unions have undertaken; but that this kind of Fourth of July recreation should have been permitted to continue without any interference from the police may suggest the question whether a part, at least, of the American people have not imbibed a somewhat exaggerated idea of liberty in matters affecting the rights of property, as well as of the right of the individual to sell his labor on terms satisfactory to himself.

A little clearer definition of the responsibilities of the Mayors of cities under such circumstances would be of public interest and advantage. That a prominent factory, with a costly plant, could be bombarded for two or three hours without the fact coming to the knowledge of the local police is scarcely conceivable. In the instance referred to, there was not even a police remonstrance. The Mayor was piqued that the company had deemed it necessary to employ a small corps of Deputy Sheriffs to guard the men at work, and by way of showing how much better it would have been to depend upon the local authorities he permitted the place to be besieged from three points with highly incendiary missiles, to the imminent danger of life as well as property.

It is not indicative of a wholesome state of public opinion that such an incident could occur without raising a storm of popular indignation, and an imperative demand for the immediate arrest, indictment, and adequate punishment of the persons responsible for it. We are falling into the dangerous habit of judging labor outrages altogether too leniently. It is only one step, and a short one, from such things as are happening daily in connection with strikes, to the bloody anarchy of the Molly Maguire rule in the anthracite coal regions. The Connecticut incident differs from others of its kind only in the fact that it disgraced a National holiday and employed novel means of doing mischief at a safe distance.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Had not Mr. WILLIS L. MOORE, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, made, just before Inauguration Day, a well-remembered exhibition of capacity for applying to the wildly uncertain the language wise men reserve for use concerning the very few things in the world that are matters of something like absolute knowledge, it is probable that the remarks sent out as his from Binghamton on Tuesday last would have been dismissed with a smile as obviously inaccurate quotations of his words. That earlier prophecy, however, prepared people for believing that Mr. MOORE had said almost anything, and as a result he has been subjected to a lot of extremely fierce criticism, all of which, he now declares, was wholly undeserved, since he did not say what he was credited, or discredited, with saying. His prediction was, it seems, that the oppressive heat then covering the country east of the Rocky Mountains would continue at least three days longer, except where thunder showers might give temporary relief. That was a reasonably phrased forecast, and it has been fairly well fulfilled by the meteorological happenings of the last three days. Mr. MOORE accurately characterizes as "the height of absurdity" the statement ascribed to him, that the heat would last for a month, with ever-increasing intensity, and a lengthening death roll. Of course no weather prophet not utterly ignorant and reckless would dream of making a prediction like that, as there is nothing in weather science to justify the taking of shots of half the length. But Mr. MOORE must not take too much to heart the scoldings he received. The collective temper of the country was very bad when the amazing interview was published, and by attracting to himself the lightnings of anger he relieved the situation and so was a sort of public benefactor. He, in turn, can get relief by attacking the Binghamton man who got him into trouble, and, anyway, it will all be forgotten in less, considerably less, than a hundred years.

—Attention is called by Engineering News to certain peculiarities which marked the recent letting of the contract for disposing of the city's garbage. It says that, though the present contractor, the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, asked for a yearly sum more than two and a half times as great as it has received for the last five years, it was still by far the lowest bidder. In explanation of this, Engineering News says that only ten days were given for the preparation of bids, and only thirty-three days for the installation by the successful bidder of a plant with a daily capacity of 1,000 tons. "Inasmuch," continues the expert writer, "as specifications for this work were prepared some eighteen months ago, the taxpayers of New York may justly ask why bids were not invited long since, thus permitting fair and full competition in bidding and ample time for the construction of disposal works." Engineering News refrains from charging that the increased price is unfair or extortionate, but it does assert that the conditions of the bidding were specially adapted to leave that question unanswered. What adds to the mystery of the situation, and still further magnifies the new unit price, is the fact that the amount of garbage reported as sent to Barren Island has been decreasing recently, not increasing, as one might suppose from the sum demanded. When a doctor examines a sick man he notes the patient's symptoms one by one—that he has this or that temperature, that his pulse is fast or slow, that his appetite is good or bad, and so on until he ascertains from what disease the sick man is suffering. New York, too, shows certain symptoms of municipal ill-health. The queerness of this contract is one of them, and there are many others closely related to it, all pointing to the same conclusion. Even an amateur diagnostician can tell what is the matter with poor New York. It's a plain case of Tammanitis.

—Mr. BRYAN rarely, indeed, relaxes his deadly seriousness, but the last issue of The Commoner does contain something which comes pretty near to being a good joke—good, that is, of its kind, being more than slightly malicious and approximating the truth closely enough to be amusing. "Our great and good friend, ABDUL HAMID WOOLOMOL, the Sultan of Sulu," says Mr. BRYAN, "is satisfied as long as the salary voucher follows the flag." A professional jokemaker could easily have put that idea in better shape and equipped it with a more resonant snap, but it does very well as it is. One can safely say that the Sultan of Sulu, with whose full name Mr. BRYAN shows such astonishing familiarity, is not the only person in the Philippines to whom delay in importing the Constitution will be endurable, provided the distance between the flag and a satisfactory salary is short.

FORCE AND LABOR TROUBLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In spite of your yesterday's editorial on "Freedom of Riot," you cannot really believe that labor unions demand or want freedom to riot. On the other hand, you must be aware, as every one else is, that as soon as—often before—a strike is declared, the police force or Sheriff's posse and then the militia are practically put at the disposal of the employers, while no serious attempt is made to punish open, notorious breaches of law by employers, even where such breach is known to be a cause of the strike. For one instance out of the multitude—the ten-hour law for street railroad employes. Finally, you cannot suppose that workingmen alone are unaware of this general situation, however tamely they have thus far accepted it.

It seems to me that you completely covered the equities of the matter by your remark in regard to the English-Boer war (the very next editorial) that "the aggressor in a war is not he who first uses force, but he who first makes the use of force necessary." You may answer that differences between citizens are not war, and that a citizen's first duty is to keep the peace. But you will find there is increasing difficulty in making that distinction plain to ordinary, every-day, but still American, people, against whom, as a class, the troops are called out on mere suspicion or to enforce an injunction granted by a single Judge. Remember that you are advising American citizens—a majority in numbers and a very considerable quantity in intelligence—that it is treason to deny membership in their own unions to members of the militia so long as the militia is used, as it now notoriously is used, with unjust and unfair discrimination against them in disputes with their employers.

The labor parties which preponderate in most of the Australian colonies grew out of similar misuse of the public forces against workingmen. Mr. Wayne MacVeagh very sensibly warns us of a near awakening among the working people of the United States, and the more complicated situation here may easily lead to class hatred and fanaticism when the direct issue arises. Certainly there is danger to all concerned in pressing for such doctrines as you advance in your remarks about "Freedom of Riot." ELLIS G. SEYMOUR.
Brooklyn, July 3, 1901.

Mr. Clausen and the Park Chairs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Clausen says he has received many letters commending his course in giving away the privilege of renting out seats in the public parks.

Will President Clausen let THE TIMES see all the letters he has received? They would make excellent newspaper copy.

If he can rent out our parks for chairs, why can't he rent out more space for hammocks and tents and Summer houses?
T. BERKELEY.
New York, July 4, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Congealed.

"Aha!" cried the villain, "the plot thickens!"

"No doubt," muttered the low comedian, "the frost out front has had something to do with that."—Philadelphia Press.

Give the Sea a Chance.

She—Oh, Frank, how grand the sea is! How perfectly wonderful! I do love so much to hear the roaring of the surf!"
He—So do I, Nell—please keep quiet.

Office.

Political office gives the devil
A capital he finds of much
Service in buying souls, for many
Of these mere money will not touch.
—Detroit Journal.

Side Lights on History.

The question in its original shape was addressed to Socrates himself.

"Why do you swear?" asked one of his intimate friends.

"Sh!" he said, lowering his voice, "Xantippe doesn't know I do!"—Chicago Tribune.

Couldn't Do Business.

"I would like to interest you in the greatest discovery of recent years," began the seedy stranger. "It is nothing less than a preparation to exterminate every fly in creation."

"Can't interest us," said the proprietor. "We manufacture horse netting. Where would we be if there were no flies?"

"Then perhaps I can interest your neighbor?"

"No; he sells wire screens."—Chicago News.

THE FISHIN' FEVER.

From The Denver News.

'Long about this time o' year I sort o' git a wish
I c'd jis' cut loose a spell an' fish an' fish an' fish;
Gittin' all-fired weary of th' stuffy, sweaty town,
Want to go where I can hear the water tricklin' down
Thru a medder summers an' in underneath
Where th' ol' sun kind o' peeks an' shimmers down at me,
Set there by a pool an' smoke an' think an' fish. W'y, Sir,
'Long about this time o' year that's wuth a livin' fer.

One day saw a little gal a dabblin' of her feet
In a gutter stream that made a puddle in the street,
Sittin' there upon the curb an' keepin' mighty still,
Had a bent pin on a line an' fishin' fit to kill.
I stood there a achin' fer to hug that kid an' say,
You're all right, an' this ol' man is feelin' jis' that way.
'Long about this time o' year fer workin'
I ain't fit;
Got the fishin' fever on an' cain't git over it.

Want to git out all alone an' set a dreamin' dreams,
Want to smell the pine trees an' to hear th' mountain streams;
Want to git on top th' range an' waller in th' snow,
Then look down an' see the world a mile er two below;
There is somethin' magic in a breath o' mountain air,
Makes a feller feel somehow that God Himself is there.
'Long about this time o' year, w'y, don't you understand?
Want to go to Nature an' to grab her by the hand.

DANGER IN JEROME PARK'S RESERVOIR

Chief Engineer Hill Says the 2,800-Foot Wall Is Defective.

Rests on Earth 10 Feet Below Ground Level—Water Could Work Under and Cause a Catastrophe.

Chief Engineer William R. Hill of the Aqueduct Commission has found what he claims are serious defects in the plans for the construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir and also of the Croton Dam. The result of the discoveries of Chief Engineer Hill was made known to the Aqueduct Commission June 21, and it was decided to hire a board of experts to look into the matter and decide what changes should be made. Engineer Hill said yesterday:

"In my opinion the Jerome Park Reservoir would not hold water if completed under the present plans. At the south end of the reservoir, near the King's Bridge Road, there is 2,800 feet of masonry wall with a foundation extending not less than ten feet below the ground level of the reservoir, and this foundation rests on earth. Quicksand has been found there, and in my opinion if the reservoir was filled with water there would be a catastrophe. The water would work under the foundation and the result would be awful.

"What will have to be done to make the reservoir strong on the King's Bridge end?" asked a TIMES reporter yesterday.

"That is what the Aqueduct Commission appointed the board of experts to find out. I do not wish to make any statement which would influence the people or the experts in this matter. I do not want to criticise the work of any engineers who have been in this office before. Many mistakes are being made by engineers throughout the country in building reservoirs, and my endeavor will be to prevent mistakes being made in the work, and if any are made I will endeavor to see that they are rectified. In my opinion the 2,800 feet of wall built at the south end of the Jerome Park Reservoir will have to be torn down and a foundation probably 30 to 40 feet deep laid. There has been $40,000 spent on this wall. If the board of experts decide that my views are correct the city will have to spend $200,000 more to make the wall safe against the terrible pressure when the reservoir is filled."

"Will there be any delay in the completion of the reservoir caused by your discovery?" was asked.

"Not necessarily. The Jerome Park Reservoir is being built in sections. The west section near Sedgwick Avenue can be completed and in use while the work on the other sections along Jerome Avenue is going on."

"When was the masonry wall at the south end laid?" was asked.

"In 1897. It is not a question of cost in this matter, but a question of permanency and safety. As an example, there is a reservoir over in Brooklyn which cost the city a large sum of money, and it is useless. With this wall resting on an earth foundation the weight of water would wash away the earth and pour under the wall and into the valley."

Mr. Hill said that this was the only part of the reservoir work with which fault could be found, except that it might be necessary to change the plans for the retaining wall at the North End of the reservoir. He said that there was no reason to be scared, and that the only object of the Aqueduct Commissioners was to make the reservoir the best in the country.

The resolution of the Aqueduct Commissioners in deciding to appoint the board of experts also referred to some alleged defects in the plans of the Croton Dam at Cortlandt.

When asked about this matter Chief Engineer Hill said:

"The Croton Dam is the largest in the world. It is 300 feet high, 200 feet thick at the base, and 20 feet at the top. The reservoir formed by this dam will be 19¾ miles long and will hold 30,000,000,000 gallons of water. This reservoir is planned to collect water. The solid masonry wall extends nearly across the valley, but near the side hill the plans call for an earthen embankment. I think the solid masonry wall should extend clear across the valley to make it safe."

"Is there to be as much pressure at the place where the earthen embankment is to be built as in the centre?" was asked.

"Yes, the pressure will be the same if the water is as deep. The entire wall should, in my opinion, be of like strength and construction."

"What will the additional cost of this work be if the changes in the plans are recommended by the Board of Experts?" was asked.

"I cannot make an estimate. Probably $500,000 will cover the additional expense."

Mr. Hill further said that under the contract made with John B. McDonald for the construction of the Jerome Park reservoir there was a clause covering extra work. The Aqueduct Commissioners have the power to alter the plans, and if extra work is done the contractor is paid for additional labor and materials. If the work is of the same character as that now being done on the reservoir similar prices are paid. If work is needed of a different character the contractor puts in an offer to the Aqueduct Commission, who decide whether the charge is a fair one.

The Board of Experts appointed by the Aqueduct Commissioners to investigate the alleged defects in the plans of the Jerome Park Reservoir and Croton Dam are J. J. R. Croes, President of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Elnathan Sweet, formerly State Engineer, and Edwin F. Smith, formerly Chief Engineer of the Schuylkill Valley Navigation Company. Mr. Smith is the engineer who investigated the water supply of the City of New York for the Merchants' Association.

PHYSICIANS FOR TENEMENTS.

Will Make Systematic Visits and Give Their Services Free.

Dr. Robert A. Black, Health Officer of Brooklyn, yesterday began the organization of a Summer corps of physicians.

The corps will consist of about twenty doctors, who will make systematic visits to the tenement house districts and give their services free to the poor.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Competing Architects Summoned to a Conference for Next Tuesday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5.—By direction of President David R. Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and the Committee on Grounds and Buildings the architects selected to form a commission have been summoned to a conference in this city on Tuesday, July 9. The following compose the commission of Louisiana Purchase Exposition architects:

Cass Gilbert of St. Paul and New York, Carrere & Hastings of New York, Van Brunt & Howe of Kansas City, Walker & Kimball of Omaha and Boston, D. B. Burnham & Co. of Chicago, Isaac S. Taylor, Eams & Young, Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Widdemann, Walsh & Boisselier, and Theodore C. Link of St. Louis.

Free Pasteurized Milk for Babies.

Milk for sick babies, Pasteurized and modified at the laboratory operated by the Board of Health, is to be distributed at various depots throughout Brooklyn by the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, free of charge. The places where applicants may obtain the milk are as follows: Main Street, under the bridge; 69 Schermerhorn Street, 268 Sackett Street, 139 Van Brunt Street, Memorial Hospital, St. Mark's and Classon Avenues; 1,680 Fulton Street, 298 Howard Avenue, 191 Marcy Avenue, 231 Lorimer Street, and 85 Java Street, Greenpoint. The distribution of milk will begin to-day, continuing until about Sept. 6.

Company K Will Go to Buffalo.

Company K of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., N. Y., will leave to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock for Buffalo. The company will spend a week in camp on the exposition grounds. It will visit for one day Niagara Falls. The journey will be made on a special reclining chair car. About forty members will make the trip. The entire expense of the trip, including railroad fare, the day in Niagara, and rations, will be $15.

BRITON COMMANDS INSURGENTS

Filipinos Are Aided by Foreign Officer and American Deserters.

MANILA, July 5.—An Englishman named Howard, former Chief of Geronimo's artillery, is in command of the insurgent forces in Mindoro Island. They are estimated to number 600 men armed with rifles, including several American deserters.

They occupy strong intrenchments at Calapan and Nangan.

Gen. MacArthur on His Way Home.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A cable message was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Chaffee saying that the transport Meade sailed from Manila to-day with three officers and 140 enlisted men of the Eighth Battery, Field Artillery. Gen. MacArthur is a passenger on the vessel.

Philippine Commissary Frauds.

MANILA, July 5.—Commissary Post Steward Sappele, accused of complicity in the commissary frauds, has been acquitted. Provost Marshal Davis disapproved of the verdict. A civilian clerk named Stockman has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

TO RECRUIT IN SOUTH FOR NAVY

Bureau of Navigation Inaugurates Extensive Plan to Secure Enlistments.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The converted Spanish gunboat Alvarado will leave Norfolk, Va., to-morrow for New Berne, N. C., where enlisting headquarters will be established and an extensive plan inaugurated of recruiting young men of the South for the navy.

After the Spanish war the need of sailors became so urgent that Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, sent recruiting parties into the interior, who enlisted many lusty farmer boys for sea service. The plan has worked so well that six ships—the Hartford, Lancaster, Buffalo, Dixie, Alliance, and Mohican—are now engaged in training young men for the naval service.

Admiral Crowninshield is now turning his attention to the South, as he has been advised by letters from that section that North Carolina and other Southern States are fertile districts for obtaining young men for sea service. Following this suggestion, the Navy Department will now seek to make enlistments at various points in the South.

One party is proceeding by land from Port Royal, and will visit the following Southern cities: Spartanburg, Columbia, and Greenville, S. C.; Augusta and Atlanta, Ga.; Durham, Charlotte, Harrisburg, and Greenborough, N. C. The Alvarado, which starts to-morrow, will visit all the principal cities along the sounds of North Carolina, as well as the byways and smaller settlements.

THE WICHITA RESERVATION.

Cattle Must Be Removed by Aug. 1, but Other Pasturage Is Provided.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Interior Department has made arrangements with the cattle interests in Oklahoma by which cattle that cannot be gotten off the Wichita Reservation on Aug. 1, the date of the opening of that reservation, may be taken to the grazing lands of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, in the southern part of that reservation and north of the Red River.

About 72,000 head of cattle are in the Wichita Reservation, and the stockmen claim that it is impossible to get them all off in time for the opening. The Interior Department has decided that the cattlemen shall ship their stock to market as rapidly as possible between now and the opening, and the balance of the stock then remaining, which is likely to be about one-half will be removed to a part of the grazing land set aside for the Kiowas and Comanches.

TO RETIRE NAVAL OFFICERS.

Board Convened to Decide on Personnel Completes Its Work.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The special naval board convened to retire officers of the navy, in order to bring the number within that specified by the Naval Personnel act, has completed its work. Although no announcement has been made, it can be stated that the Lieutenants recommended for retirement are Miles C. Gorgas and Frederick R. Brainard.

The board states in its report that no possible reflection on the officers results from the selection, as it is rather a mark of honor than otherwise. Lieut. Gorgas made a strong application to be included among those selected, as he had suffered considerably from varicose veins.

THE PORTO RICAN SOLDIERS.

Secretary of War Issues an Order Defining Their Status.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—In order to establish more clearly the status of the Porto Rico provisional regiment of infantry since the disbandment of the volunteer army, the Secretary of War has issued an order directing that on and after July 1, 1901, enlisted men of that regiment shall receive the same pay that enlisted men of infantry of the regular army receive "when serving within the limits of the States composing the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto."

It also is ordered that non-commissioned officers of the Porto Rican regiment who originally enlisted in the army within the limits of said States shall be entitled to additional pay equivalent to the 20 per centum of increase of the pay proper provided in the act of March 2, 1901. This 20 per cent. increase is paid to the army on a war footing.

"LLOYD EXPRESS" SERVICE.

North German Lloyd Line's New Train Connections in Europe.

A "Lloyd Express" has been arranged by the North German Lloyd through the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits and the German, Swiss, and Italian Railways. The new train will leave Hamburg and Bremen on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays for Genoa, and will leave Genoa for Bremen on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, so as to connect with North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamships from New York and with Imperial Mail steamers leaving Genoa on Tuesdays for China and Australia.

Connections are also planned with the express trains between Copenhagen, Corseer, Kiel, and Hamburg, as well as with the trains from Genoa to the Riviera and to Rome and Naples.

NATIONAL GUARD APPOINTMENTS.

Posts of Inspectors of Signal Corps, Cavalry, and Artillery Created.

ALBANY, July 5.—Major Gen. Roe to-day appointed special Inspectors for the Signal Corps, cavalry, and artillery, in view of the detaching of those branches of the State service from the brigades in which they heretofore served. This action is supplemental to the order issued a few days ago consolidating the First and Fifth Brigades. Under an order of Gen. Roe announcing the appointments, issued to-day, the Inspectors so appointed will have charge of all matters pertaining to their respective branches of the service, and will not only act as Inspectors, but also as Supervisors and Instructors. The order reads:

"Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer, is, in addition to his regular duties, detailed until further orders as Inspector of Artillery, and placed in charge of all matters relating to that branch of the service.

"Major F. T. Leigh, Signal Officer, is, in addition to his regular duties, detailed until further orders as Inspector of Signal Corps, and placed in charge of all matters relating to that branch of the service.

"Major L. M. Greer, A. D. C., is, in addition to his regular duties, detailed until further orders as Inspector of Cavalry, and placed in charge of all matters relating to that branch of the service."

Salvadorian Envoy Starts for Home.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Don Rafael Zaldivar, the Minister of Salvador, has left here for his home. His health has suffered somewhat, and he goes home to recuperate. There will consequently be a temporary delay in the prosecution of the two claims against Salvador which the State Department has preferred in the interest of Americans, but it is stated that there is every prospect that an amicable settlement will be reached by next Sept. 15. The claims amount to about $500,000.

MR. MORGAN HARD AT WORK

Receives J. J. Hill and Other Callers at His Office.

Not Yet Ready to Talk About Financial Affairs—Russell Sage and His Steel Stocks.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who arrived on the steamship Deutschland on Thursday, spent yesterday at his office, delving into a mass of accumulated correspondence and receiving a number of callers.

Almost the first to greet Mr. Morgan was President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway. Mr. Hill, who returned on Thursday from a fishing trip in Labrador and was looking in fine health and good spirits, was received by Mr. Morgan in the latter's inner office, where the two men were closeted for some time.

Mr. Hill, on coming out, said that he merely called to pay his respects to Mr. Morgan. He said that he did not talk of business matters, and that Mr. Morgan did not bring up Northern Pacific affairs. He also said that he intended to go to Minneapolis to-day, and from there on to the Pacific Coast. When asked how many fish he caught in Labrador, Mr. Hill replied; "Less than a cartload."

Thomas F. Ryan also called on Mr. Morgan and had a long talk with him, as did Francis Lynde Stetson, Mr. Morgan's personal counsel.

Later in the day, Mr. Morgan and his partners, including Clinton E. Dawkins of London, who came over on the Deutschland, talked about the steel strike situation. Mr. Morgan worked at his accumulation of business matters in his shirtsleeves during the early afternoon. When asked whether he would say anything about pending financial affairs, he said:

"I am not going to say one word on business matters to-day. I am now merely trying to catch up and am working hard in the hopes of getting the decks cleared, so that I can run up to see the Constitution and the Independence try to beat the Columbia to-morrow at Newport. I shall not be at the office to-morrow, but shall try to get back to work on Monday. There will be no statements to-day, and nothing from this office before Monday, even if then."

Other financiers who were down town, despite the fact that the Stock Exchange was closed, were August Belmont and Russell Sage. Mr. Sage was said to be at his office because he does not permit himself to take two holidays in succession. He said himself, however, that he came in from his country home because he had a little business to attend to. When asked what he thought of the action of the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation in declaring a dividend, but not for a definite period, he answered by saying that that is one of the things which he expects to refer to in a little talk with Mr. Morgan shortly.

"I have sold no steel stock," he added, "and I now have 5,600 shares. I don't sell a good stock like that. I expect a dull Summer in stocks generally and prices may sag. However, I look for a good bull market in the Fall, if crops turn out well."

No confirmation was obtained, either at Mr. Morgan's office or at the offices of the Steel Trust, of the report from Pittsburg to the effect that a representative of the Amalgamated Association had been or would be in conference yesterday with Mr. Morgan, presumably over the telephone, in regard to the steel strike.

The following official statement was given out by the United States Steel Corporation:

"Apparently some misunderstanding has arisen in the minds of holders of the shares of stock of the United States Steel Corporation concerning the term intended to be covered by the dividends declared at the last meeting of the Board of Directors. The dividends were intended to be quarterly dividends covering the quarter ending June 30, 1901. The reported earnings of subsidiary companies for this quarter, of course, are in excess of the amount of these dividends."

ALGER'S FORTHCOMING BOOK.

Will Refute the Beef Scandal—Stories Circulated About the ex-Secretary.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Post to-morrow will publish a special from its owner at Carlsbad, Germany, saying that Gen. and Mrs. Russell A. Alger are staying there, and that the health of the former is improving rapidly. The special says that when Gen. Alger's attention was called to published statements made apropos of the late Dr. Daly's death to the effect that the army beef scandals in which Dr. Daly was conspicuous, had resulted in Gen. Alger's retirement from the Cabinet, the General said that the beef controversy had nothing to do with his retirement from the Cabinet, and added:

"However, my book to be published in September, will show the whole matter up."

Appointments to Lieutenancies.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—It was stated at the War Department to-day that more than adequate provision has been made for the appointments to the rank of Lieutenant in the regular army, both by appointments and by designation for examination, a surplus of applicants being allowed in order to provide for possible failures. It also was announced that the names of the applicants who take the examination and fail will not be divulged.

Work Begun on the New Battleships.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Navy Department has been advised that a start has been made on the eleven new battleships and armored cruisers. The Colorado, building at Cramps, is the first under way. The forthcoming progress report will show that she is 2 per cent. completed. The 2 per cent. represents the keel and some 300 tons of material, frames, &c.

Secretary Root Visits His Son.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Secretary Root left this evening to visit his son at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. He will return to Washington Monday. Soon afterward the Secretary expects to make an extended trip of inspection of the various military posts in the Northwest.

Lieut. Col. Kirkman Retired.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Lieut. Col. Joel T. Kirkman of the Eighteenth Infantry was placed on the retired list to-day on account of age.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will make ten visits to the Sandy Hook proving ground on official business.

Major John Tweedale is detailed as a member of the board of officers convened at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for service therewith only during the examination of such officers as may have been reported by the board as physically disqualified for promotion, vice Major Samuel W. Fountain, relieved.

Capt. Thomas T. Jackson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to his home, San Antonio, Texas, and report to the Adjutant General for further orders.

Capt. William E. Craighill is assigned to the command of Company A, First Battalion of Engineers, and will proceed with that company to the United States.

Second Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill will be assigned by the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, to a company of engineers stationed in that division.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Col. Edward S. Godfrey, to the Ninth Cavalry, to date from June 26, vice McGregor, retired from active service. He will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, to the Twelfth Cavalry, to date from June 26, vice Godfrey, promoted. He will join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Navy.

Lieuts. F. D. Karns, D. M. Garrison, and J. E. Walker are ordered to the torpedo station July 15 for instruction.

Lieut. A. M. Cook is ordered home via the Culgoa.

Naval Cadets T. R. Kurtz, J. L. Hileman, F. R. McCrary, J. F. Green, and F. McCommon are detached from the Pensacola July 31, and ordered to the Asiatic station via transport sailing from San Francisco Aug. 1.

Naval Cadets G. W. S. Castle, J. V. Babcock, W. H. Allen, J. F. Furse, and J. Downes, Jr., are detached from the Independence July 31, and ordered to the Asiatic station via transport sailing from San Francisco Aug. 1.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Iden is detached from Chelsea Hospital, and ordered to the Lancaster July 8 as relief of Assistant Surgeon Angeny, who is ordered to the Naval Laboratory and Department of Instruction at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Naval Cadet Edward B. Fenner is transferred from the Culgoa to the Albany.

Naval Cadet Charles H. Fischer is transferred from the Albany to the Manila.

Naval Cadet William V. Tomb is detached from the General Alava, and ordered to Mare Island Hospital via the Solace.

Capt. George C. Reid, Jr., Marine Corps, is detached from the Albany, and ordered to Cavite Hospital.

Capt. Robert F. Wynne, Marine Corps, is detached from Cavite station, and ordered to the Albany.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The torpedo boats De Long and Blakely, building at South Boston, are so near completion that their contractors have applied for trials, July 25, over the measured mile course at Newport.

The North Atlantic Squadron sailed to-day from Newport for Nantucket Sound, preparatory to the extensive manoeuvres which will be carried on there.

The New Orleans has arrived at Yokohama.

The hospital ship Solace is at Shanghai.

The Vixen has left Norfolk for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Gen. Alava and Zafiro are at Cavite.

The Culgoa will leave the Asiatic Station about the middle of July for the United States.

The Marietta has arrived at Bombay.

The Dolphin has left Gloucester for Portland.

The Nero, with coal for the Pichilingui Station, left Santa Lucia to-day for Montevideo.

The Michigan has arrived at Detroit.

The Dixie is at Tompkinsville.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Frederick V. Martin of Indiana to be Commissioner of Immigration, Port of San Juan, Porto Rico.

Jacob John Hunker, commander in the navy, on the retired list.

Paul E. McDonald and Russel M. Young, Assistant Surgeons, rank Lieutenant, junior grade, navy.

FAVORS SUNDAY BASEBALL.

County Judge Lent of Yonkers Says It Is All Right If Played in an Orderly Way.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 5.—County Judge Smith Lent to-day rendered his decision in the case of the people against Joseph Crowley and William Russell of Yonkers. Complaint had been made before the City Judge of Yonkers that on Sunday, June 16, the defendants did willfully and unlawfully violate Sections 265 and 269, in that they were playing baseball. They were convicted and fined $5 each. They took an appeal to the County Court, and it was argued last Saturday before Judge Lent, who in his decision says:

"The trial Judge excluded all evidence as to the character of the game and all offers upon the part of the defendants to show that it was carried on in a quiet and orderly manner, and that the spectators were respectable and orderly people. The law presumes the defendants innocent, and it can only be overcome by showing that they had committed an act which brought them within the prohibition of the statute."

The Judge, therefore, presumes, there being no evidence to the contrary, that the game was carried on in a quiet and orderly manner, and that what the defendants did constituted no "serious interruption of the repose and religious liberty of the community." He could see no more reason for prohibiting the playing of a game of baseball which is carried on without noise than there is for prohibiting one from riding in a wagon, trolley car, or railway train or vessel, riding a bicycle, or walking for pleasure or exercise. The exercise of the game is innocent and health-giving, and comes in conflict with no Divine law or law which the Legislature has any constitutional right to pass. For these reasons the Judge reverses the City Judge of Yonkers.

IN THE SHOPS.

A pretty gown worn by a woman who was in town for the day shopping yesterday was a linen embroidered with white. It was simply made with a white vest outlined and strapped across with embroidered bands, a scroll of embroidery running down either side of the waist on the outside of the bands. There was a little turnover of embroidery to the collar and cuffs, the latter fastened with small pearl buttons and loops. A black ribbon was worn around the neck, knotted in front and the ends carried down under the strappings of embroidery to the waist line and black ribbon girdle. The straps across the front were finished with pearl buttons.

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One of the coolest-looking women in the shops yesterday wore a gown of dark-gray linen with a white shirt bosom, collar, and white tie.

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Another pretty frock worn by a young girl was of pongee, the seams of the waist and many-gored skirt piped with a red bandanna silk, cuffs and collar piped in the same way, while a tie of the red bandanna encircled the neck.

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Women look as if they were wearing the insignias of orders of different kinds so large are many of the medallions worn on neck chains for evening.

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Silk madras waists are selling for $1.45.

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Imported silk madras is reduced in price, selling for 55 cents and 60 cents a yard.

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Embroidered pongee waists are reduced to $3.75.

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Pretty fichus of chiffon cost $4 and up, and more serviceable ones of fine net with broad lace ruffles are $6. They will launder. All are large, pretty, and soft.

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Pearl pins are useful and economical for the home milliner. A whole hat can be trimmed with white mull, or with any kind of light material, for that matter, with a card of pins. They can be put in in plain sight and form part of the trimming of the hat.

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Elaborate bureau covers are made of French mummy cloth, which in some pieces has the finish of damask. The covers are edged with Cluny lace, the edge cut out to fit the scalloped edge of the lace, which is put on with an embroidery stitch.

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Golf veilings can be had of red or green chiffon adorned with the usual pattern of golf sticks and balls.

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Golf or outing skirts come in pretty reds and greens. Either a pattern in white hairline squares of the white with white dots at the corners. They are made in the regulation fashion, with placket-hole tabs at the sides.

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No one need faint for the lack of salts. Those interesting green bottles of salts can be bought for 5 cents.

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Leather stamp book cases come in envelope shape to hold the stamp books that the Government is issuing.

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Smart stationers are selling letter sheets for hurried notes. Letter writing, like everything else, is less formal in Summer than Winter. The letter sheet has paper and envelope in one sheet, and when folded and sealed could not be told from an ordinary letter in a square envelope.

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Large centrepieces of linen for the polished table, each finished on the edge with a pattern in silk braid with a line of embroidery inside, are double and contain large sheets of asbestos. The centrepiece, asbestos and all, costs $1.75.

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Charming pieces of French lingerie are selling for half price. Now is the time to get pretty underwear.

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Every woman who irons or presses sleeves needs a little sleeve board. This with a clamp to clamp it to the ironing board will cost her 35 cents.

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Bathing suit cases come in dress suit case shape and cost $2.50. They are not of leather, and are comparatively light and a convenient size and shape to carry. They are rubber-lined, waterproof affairs, and about as good as anything that can be had for the purpose.

Saugerties Electric Road Incorporated.

ALBANY, July 5.—The Saugerties and Palenville Railroad Company was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $250,000. The Directors are: R. N. Jackson and Charles E. Jackson of Middletown, Conn.; Eben Jackson, D. G. Gale and I. J. Lockwood of New York City, D. G. Gale, Jr., and Martin Cantine of Saugerties, and T. V. R. Brown and J. W. Searing of Kingston, N. Y.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society has been quite anxious concerning Mrs. Ogden Mills. She has been very ill in Paris, where she was operated upon for appendicitis. Her son, Ogden Mills, Jr., has been cabled for. Although the case is not considered serious now, it is not known when Mrs. Mills will return, and her Newport house may be closed for the Summer. A weekly society paper recently made the statement that it was Mrs. Ogden Goelet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, who was ill in Paris and had been operated upon for appendicitis. This is a mistake. Mrs. Goelet is not ill. She is now in London with her daughter, Miss Goelet.

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The arrival of ships from Europe is now the only exciting event in the fashionable world of New York. The Campania arrives to-day with a large passenger list. Mrs. Astor is booked to sail to-day from the other side, and will arrive here next Saturday. The alarming illness of Pierre Lorillard has brought the different members of his family into town, and they are with him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery (Miss Lela Alexander) of New York and Bar Harbor are to be congratulated on the birth of a daughter. The infant was born on Monday, July 1, at the residence, The Turrets, of Mr. and Mrs. Emery at Bar Harbor.

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Mrs. Richard Irvin is back from Baltimore, where she visited her mother and sister. She lunched at the Waldorf yesterday. She had Mrs. Frederic Gebhard with her.

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Others who were lunching yesterday at the Waldorf were Mrs. Charles Marshall, Miss Ethel Barrymore—who did not sail this week, although booked—George Keppel, who has just returned from the Buffalo Exposition; Samuel Newhouse, Stanley Mortimer, and Craig Wadsworth.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Pepper Morris (Miss Ida Morrell) have returned from their wedding trip, and are again at Bellevue Court, Newport, with Mrs. Morris's mother, Mrs. John S. G. Johnson. Mrs. J. B. Lippincott and family of Philadelphia have arrived at their Jamestown (R. I.) cottage for the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw and Benjamin Thaw, Jr., have been at the United States Hotel in Saratoga, and J. H. Stauffer and Mr. and Mrs. Preston of New Orleans are occupying one of the cottages of the United States Hotel.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock have been in town this week, arriving here last Tuesday from Pittsfield. They are to visit Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong at Newport this Summer. Miss Marie it at present a guest of Mrs. Wysong.

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The statement that Alfred G. Vanderbilt had purchased a camp in the Adirondacks near that of J. Pierpont Morgan and the Huntington place indicates that each year the Adirondack region is becoming more popular with the fashionable set. During August and September Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Anson Phelps Stokes, the John Sloanes, and Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb all try camp life. It is said that Mr. Vanderbilt will move into his camp on July 16. This would look as if he and Mrs. Vanderbilt did not intend to be at Newport this Summer.

***

With yacht races at Newport, dances at most of the out-of-town clubs, and many house parties, Sunday will be a very gay day for the country. In fact, the closing of the Stock Exchange has made it possible for many to remain out of town until Monday. Among the suburban events today are the polo matches at Cedarhurst and at Seabright and a dance at the Ardsley Club.

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James Henry Smith is in London, where he is registered at the Carlton Hotel. He has not been going out very much in society. Mrs. Arthur Paget has also arrived in London. Wilton Henley over, the London season is pretty nearly at an end. The Misses Van Alen have been in London at the Hotel Bristol, where Miss Katherine Emmet was also stopping.

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Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup were last Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams at Lennox, and have now gone to Bar Harbor. They return to Lenox in September.

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There are booked to sail to-day, among others, on the Aller, for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples, the Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop of East Orange, Dr. C. R. Chapman and Mrs. Chapman, Dr. W. A. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, the Misses Marian D. and Amy G. and David K. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster Foster, Mrs. Samuel Hetherington, Miss Mary P. Irvin of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Olmstead, Miss Elizabeth E. King and Miss Beatrice Presswood King, Mrs. J. K. Tillotson and K. J. K. Tillotson, Jr., the Rev. C. Williams and Mrs. Williams, the Rev. G. E. Strooridge, and Dr. Robert Strobridge.

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Booked, among others, to sail on the Statendam, for Rotterdam, to-day are the Rev. George Grenville Merrill and Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Boreel, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. George Heyl Churchill and Master George King Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. John Whittaker, Joseph G. Walker, Alexander D. Walker, and Albert G. Walker; Charles Boudinet, F. E. Gibert, Jr., Mrs. C. E. Gray, Miss Mary P. Gray, H. A. Herbert, Judge Charles B. Howry and Mrs. Howry, Mr. and Mrs. James Malcolm Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith, Dr. G. Marshall Smith and Mrs. Smith, David F. Read, and Mr. Remsen.

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There arrived on the Cymric, among others, Miss M. W. Barnard, H. A. Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davis, John J. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Jameson, T. Hammond and two children, Mrs. Pearsall, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wall and children, and Miss Helen Wharton.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5.—Cards for many social functions in the near future were sent out this morning by many of the cottagers, and some of them were for quite large entertainments. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, whose large dinner parties last season were elaborate and frequent, will begin her dinner party series next week, and will have for the first large dinner forty guests seated at one table. It will be recalled that Mrs. Fish uses the largest table for these big functions, and at the dinner next week she will introduce a new table decoration which will be a decided novelty. Music will be heard during the dinner and for the dancing afterward.

The smartest dinner of the season so far was given this evening at the Clambake Club by Mrs. W. Dennison Harp for young people, who drove out in automobiles. After the dinner they enjoyed another drive in the moonlight about the Ocean Drive, which is being much used for driving this season. A colored quartet sang after the dinner, to the enjoyment of the young people, who were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, second, the Misses Gladys Brooks, Evelyn Burden, Cynthia Roche, Miss Wells, Miss Sands, Miss Swan, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Evelyn Blight, Miss Katharine Neilson, Miss Hatch, Miss Gray, Miss Terry, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Messrs. William Rogers, Arthur Burden, Reginald Vanderbilt, Reginald Brooks, Austin Gray, Albert Gray, Ralph N. Ellis, Roderick Terry, Jr., Jack Waterbury, De Lancey Iselin Kane, Philip Livermore, William F. Whitehouse, Willing Spencer, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Dennison Hatch. The table decorations were red.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore went to New York to-day to meet her daughter, Miss Edith Wetmore, who is returning from Europe.

T. Le Moyne of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield at Pinard cottage No. 5.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner and his son have returned to New York. Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland of Scarborough-on-the-Hudson arrived for the season this evening at Pinard cottage No. 3.

J. De Forest Danielson has arrived from New York. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Skinner of Boston are here for the races on the schooner yacht Constellation, with a party of friends.

Thomas Lawson and a party of friends arrived in Providence to-day and were taken to Fox Point, where they boarded the steam yacht Dreamer, which came into the harbor during the afternoon. This evening Mr. Lawson entertained at dinner on board.

Miss Anna F. Hunter has gone to Holderness, N. H., for the Summer. Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. E. H. G. Slater entertained at dinner this evening.

The Quononoquot Club of Jamestown, composed of cottagers, gave a reception at its clubhouse to-day from 4 o'clock to 6:30. The guests were received by the ladies of the House Committee, consisting of Mrs. McClellan, Mrs. Lippincott, Mrs. Selfridge, Mrs. A. L. Wetherell, Mrs. Stork, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Hazard, Mrs. John Price Wetherell, and Mrs. Dodge. A luncheon was served. Beginning next Monday there will be music at the club from 11:30 to 1 o'clock each day, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings. Saturday evening has been chosen for the weekly dance, which will no doubt prove to be a very enjoyable feature of the social life of the place.

Mrs. Addison Cammack of New York has arrived at the Cadwalader cottage on Bellevue Avenue for the season.

Mrs. George B. De Forest entertained a large number of guests at dinner this evening. Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Addicks have arrived at their cottage.

Stuyvesant Le Roy of New York is here for the season. Joseph A. Wells of New York is at Land's End Cottage for the season. A. G. Sage is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson. O. S. Campbell of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott. Others registered here include Stuyvesant Le Roy, Edward Harding, Joseph A. Wells, Isaac H. Clothier, and O. S. Campbell.

The first Sunday night concert at the Casino, on July 14, will be attended by many of the cottagers, who are arranging for dinners at the Casino grill rooms.

A large number of dinner cards have been sent out by the cottagers for to-morrow evening. Miss Josephine Johnson and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who have taken an entire floor of the Cliffs Hotel for the season, were to have arrived to-day, but have postponed their coming until next Wednesday.

Late arrivals include Mrs. W. Caspary, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Casserly, New York; Joan Van Hulsteyn, Holland; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Canstich, J. D. F. Lansing, Albany; Miss Griggs, Evanston.

Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a luncheon on board the Sultana this evening. Major Theodore K. Gibbs has offered the Park Commission free transportation for the band from Fort Adams to Morton Park for band concerts on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict of New York are here for a short visit on their yacht. Mrs. George R. Preston of Tuxedo Park is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Hoffman, Jr. Edward Harding of Boston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island will take place at the Casino on Aug. 14.

The cottages owned by Mrs. Astor and Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly are ready for their owners' occupancy. The families are expected next week. Miss Gwynn of Washington is spending the season with Mrs. E. H. G. Slater at Hopedene. Miss Marion S. Mason of Boston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzhugh Whitehouse have arrived at Eastbourne Lodge for the season. Sir A. Norman of the British Embassy has arrived for the season. Mrs. Duncan Elliott and William G. Roelker were among those entertaining this evening.

Mrs. Dunn, wife of Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, United States Army, is the guest of Capt. Schumm at Fort Adams. Miss Annie Smith and Herbert Wade of New York are the guests of Mrs. M. Belmont Blake.

F. Y. Hoopin of New York is the guest of Mrs. Burke-Roche. Marion Story of New York is the guest of Rear Commodore and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson. Edward C. Potter has arrived from New York.

At the meeting of the Park Commission this afternoon Congressman Melville Bull was qualified as a member, and took his seat in the board. The meeting was called to transact the business in connection with the proposed Sunday band concerts, over which there has been a controversy indulged in by the pulpit, the press, and the public of Newport.

The offer of Col. Hasbrouck of the Seventh Artillery to furnish the Sunday concert music without expense to the city was accepted, and the first concert will take place next Sunday.

Secretary Gage Will Occupy Woodley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury has leased for the remainder of the Summer the well-known property adjoining the Summer home of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, and will move there from the Hotel Arlington, Monday. This home, Woodley, is four miles from the capital, and was leased by President Cleveland during his second administration, and always occupied by his family during the Spring and Autumn. It is the property of Representative Newlands of Nevada, but has been unoccupied for nearly four years. The Secretary proposes only opening a portion of the roomy old mansion.

NEWPORT FETE COMMITTEE.

Celebration Will Take Place July 30—Cottages Will Be Illuminated.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 5.—The Newport Fête Committee held a meeting this evening for the purpose of effecting an organization. Many cottagers and prominent citizens were present. Chairman Bull outlined past similar functions, and Mayor Garrettson stated he had received a suggestion from ex-Commodore Nicholson Kane of the New York Yacht Club to the effect that the fête should be in honor, first, of the United States Navy and, second, of the New York Yacht Club. The date for the fête was set for Tuesday, July 30. The election of the Executive Committee resulted as follows:

Chairman—Melville Bull; Secretary—Mayor C. F. Garrettson; Treasurer—Albert C. Landers.

The Finance Committee elected was Hermann Oelrichs, William R. Hunter, Edward W. Higbee, William Watts Sherman, Col. John Hare Powell, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Henry F. Eldridge, Reginald Brooks, B. H. Richards, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Lispenard Stewart, Reginald Norman, John R. Drexel, and A. C. Landers.

It is proposed to have a cutter race in the morning, a parade in the afternoon, with the Naval Brigade from the North Atlantic squadron, the Naval Apprentice Battalion from the training station, troops from Fort Adams, the local militia, and the Rhode Island Militia Brigade. In the evening the streets and harbor will be illuminated as well as the North Atlantic squadron, the training ships and torpedo boats, the submarine torpedo boat Holland, the torpedo station, War College and training station, and the cottages about the harbor front.

THE REV. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN ILL.

Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church Stricken in Indiana.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., July 5.—The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, New York City, is seriously ill here from acute indigestion.

He rallied during the morning, but later suffered a relapse and sank rapidly.

Stewart Hartshorn, Jr., Seriously Ill.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 5.—Stewart Hartshorn, Jr., only son of Stewart Hartshorn, the millionaire shade roller manufacturer, is ill at his parents' home, in Short Hills. Two weeks ago Mr. Hartshorn went South with his wife, and was taken ill in Virginia. He arrived home last night in a special car, attended by two physicians and two trained nurses. Mr. Hartshorn is about twenty-seven years of age, and is associated with his father in business. His condition is serious.

Mrs. Benjamin C. Smith Better.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 5.—Mrs. Benjamin C. Smith, wife of the Treasurer of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad, who was seriously injured last night by falling from the second-story porch of the Hotel Dennis, is much better to-day. The hospital authorities say it will not be necessary to amputate her fractured leg, and that she is out of danger.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas W. Hall.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Thomas W. Hall, a prominent journalist and editorial writer for The Baltimore Sun, died to-night at his residence in Ruxton, a suburb of this city. Major Hall was a native of Baltimore, where he was born in 1833. He studied law in the University of Virginia, and soon after being admitted to practice at the bar engaged in journalism as editor and one of the proprietors of The Baltimore Daily Exchange and afterward as editor of The South.

The Southern sentiments of these two papers caused their suppression by the Government at Washington in 1861 and the arrest and imprisonment of the editors. Upon his release in November, 1862, Mr. Hall ran the blockade and entered the Confederate Army as a Captain, subsequently rising to the rank of Major. He took part in many battles in Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia. At the close of the war Major Hall resumed the practice of law and became a member of the editorial staff of The Baltimore Sun in 1870.

Nathaniel A. Phillips.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Nathaniel A. Phillips, General Baggage Agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and one of the best known railroad baggage men in the United States, died to-day. He was born in New York State in 1831. For two years he ran a passenger packet boat on the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Later he became an express messenger on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and afterward went to the Louisville, Nashville and Chicago. He then became chief clerk in the office of the General Superintendent of the Illinois Central. In 1878 he was made general baggage agent of the Chicago and Northwestern, and had held that position since that time.

Dr. J. Mendez De Solla.

DENVER, Col., July 5.—Dr. J. Mendez De Solla, at one time a prominent Jewish rabbi, is dead here of asthma, aged eighty-three. Dr. De Solla came from a family of churchmen well known in Europe. He held charges in a number of cities in America, and was at one time located at Curaçao, West Indies. Recently Dr. De Solla abandoned his religious beliefs and announced himself opposed to all religion. When Dr. De Solla came first to America, in 1858, he took charge of the Tabernacle in Richmond, Va. His last charge was Church Temple Emanuel of this city, which he helped found. Since leaving the pulpit he had been engaged in teaching the language.

William T. Vidal.

William T. Vidal died at his home, at 5 Howard Place, Jersey City, on Thursday from congestion of the brain caused by the heat and overwork. He was born in Jersey City in 1865 and was prominent both in business and social circles.

He was one of the organizers and Secretary and Treasurer of the People's Safe Deposit and Trust Company. He was also a member of the Carteret and Jersey City Clubs and was the baritone singer of the Jersey City Opera Company, organized by a number of society leaders several years ago. He is survived by his wife.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN S. HANNAH, one of the best-known grain merchants in the West, and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade firm of Carrington, Hannah & Co., died yesterday at Chicago, after a protracted illness. He was a native of Virginia.

I. E. GLENNY of the cotton firm of I. E. Glenny & Co., of New Orleans, died last night in that city. He was well known among cotton and financial men of New York. The firm is one of the leading cotton concerns in New Orleans.

JOHN W. BATES died suddenly at his home, at 1,108 Garden Street, Hoboken, on Thursday from apoplexy. He was born in Philadelphia in 1823, but had lived in Hoboken for over thirty years. He was formerly Superintendent of the Hoboken Gas Company, but retired ten years ago. He was a Trustee of the First Baptist Church. He is survived by two sons and two daughters.

ALBERT F. PIERSON died yesterday morning at his home in Orange, N. J. He is survived by one son, Albert F. Pierson. The funeral services will be conducted in the Brick Presbyterian Church, East Orange, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Pierson was born in Orange Dec. 10, 1838, and was the son of the Rev. Albert Pierson, who was Principal of the Bloomfield Academy and of the Orange Classical and Mathematical Academy.

B. HERNDON NICOLL died Thursday at his home, 271 West Ninetieth Street. Mr. Nicoll was a member of the firm of Nicoll, Herrick & Berg, stock brokers. He had been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1887. He was a member of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club and of the New York Athletic Club. The funeral services will be held to-day at 1 o'clock. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The Rev. DAVID H. POLLOCK, a retired Presbyterian minister, died Wednesday at 150 Penn Street, Brooklyn, at the home of his son-in-law, the Rev. J. L. Hervey, the pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Mr. Pollock was born in Elizabeth, Penn., seventy-seven years ago. He joined the United Presbyterian Church there. As soon as he was graduated from the seminary he became the pastor and occupied the pulpit of the church of that city for twenty-five years. For fifty-three years he had preached the Gospel, retiring from the ministry about eight years ago. Three children, two sons, one daughter, and a brother, the Rev. M. M. Pollock of Gladstone, Ill., survive him. The funeral services were held last night, and the body will be taken to Elizabeth, Penn., to-day for burial.

ALBERT L. JOHNSON'S FUNERAL.

Employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and Many Friends Present.

The funeral services of Albert L. Johnson, the well-known railroad promoter, who died on Tuesday night, were held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his late residence, Shore Road and Ninety-ninth Street, Fort Hamilton. All of the members of the family, Mr. Johnson's wife and her three children, his mother, and his two brothers, Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland and William Johnson, who came on from Michigan yesterday morning, were present. There were also present a large number of railroad officials and employes, including a big delegation from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, many of whom worked under Mr. Johnson when he was the head of the Nassau Railroad.

More than 100 floral tributes had been sent to the house, a large number of them being sent by railroad men. Included in the number was one from the Allentown Traction Company and a large pillow sent from the City Hall in Cleveland, of which city Tom L. Johnson is Mayor.

The services, which were of a simple character, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. George Clover, Chaplain of St. Luke's Hospital, Manhattan. Dr. Clover made a brief eulogistic address. The body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery and placed in the family vault, Dr. Clover reading there the impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church.

The pall bearers were F. S. Drake and George W. Sliney, General Purchasing Agent and Superintendent of the Eastern Pennsylvania Railroad; Samuel Harris, General Manager, and J. H. Kenny, Secretary and Treasurer of the Allentown Railroad Company; George H. Dickenson, C. M. Bates, B. Patton Legard, Thomas Patton, and James McAdam.

Lieut. McClure Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Acting Adjutant General Ward to-day received a cable message from Gen. Chaffee saying that Lieut. Charles McClure, Jr., Thirtieth Infantry, died at Catbalogan, Samar, Philippine Islands, on the 1st inst. of dysentery. Lieut. McClure was a son of Col. Charles McClure, Pay Department, and a grandson of Gen. George W. Getty, United States Army, retired. He was born at Sioux City, Iowa, June 10, 1875, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the army from civil life June 1, 1899.

Death of Capt. Sebree Smith.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Adjt. Gen. Ward received a telegram to-day stating that Capt. Sebree Smith of the Third Artillery Corps died at Catonsville, Md., this morning of uraemia. Capt. Smith was born in Missouri and received his commission as Captain in March, 1898. He was graduated from the Artillery School in 1875. Before that he had been Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry and then First Lieutenant.

MARRIED.

RASMUS—HALE.—On Sunday, June 30, 1901, by the Rev. Lindsay Parker, at the rectory of St. Peter's P. E. Church, Brooklyn, Carl Gerhard Rasmus of New York to Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Hale of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BRADBURY.—Suddenly, on July 3, 1901, Henry R. Bradbury.

Funeral services at his late residence, 36 East 70th St., on Saturday, July 6, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CALLOW.—On July 4, Susan, wife of William Callow.

Funeral services at Calvary Chapel, East 23d St., Sunday, July 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHADWICK.—Frederick M. Chadwick, analytical chemist, died suddenly at Pitkin, Col., June 30, 1901, aged 55 years.

CULLMAN.—At Wuersburg, Bavaria, July 4, Jacob F. Cullman.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAMILTON.—At her residence, 33 East 39th St., on Wednesday, July 3, Mary Wilson, widow of James Augustus Hamilton and daughter of the late Thomas Sutfern.

Funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St., on Saturday morning, July 6, at 10 A. M.

HOLLINGSWORTH.—On July 4, Susan G. Hollingsworth, in her 71st year.

Funeral from the chapel of the home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Satur

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

A New Assistant Rector for Christ Church, New Brighton.

The Summer Work of the Catholics—New Catholic Parish in the Borough of the Bronx.

Of late various churches of Staten Island have been experiencing troubles of one kind or another. One of them, Christ Episcopal Church of New Brighton, which its adherents have regarded as passing through a serious crisis, now takes a new lease on prosperity in the election of an assistant rector.

He is the Rev. F. W. Crowder, formerly a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a graduate of many educational institutions both in America and abroad. After preaching at Stamford, Conn., for some time he left the Methodists last year, then spent nearly a year in the Pro-Cathedral as a layman, and was ordained a deacon by Bishop Potter last Trinity Sunday. He is a native of Baltimore and was born in 1869.

The venerable rector of the New Brighton church is the Rev. Dr. G. D. Johnson, who, although in bad health, still keeps up with his immediate parish work and also manages that of others by telephone, acting in his office as Archdeacon of Richmond. He has tried to resign the place in New Brighton, but the Vestry of the church declined to accept his resignation, saying that, with the young assistant just elected, there was no necessity for his retirement. It is said now that Christ Church is to have in future a rather more extended congregation than hitherto, the members up to this time having been largely representatives of society circles.

Roman Catholics are talking about establishing a third educational centre for Summer work in addition to the two they already have, one at Lake Champlain and another at Detroit. It is proposed to have the new institution somewhere on the Pacific Coast. The Rev. M. J. Lavelle is President of the Lake Champlain Chautauqua, which is to open next week. The school in Detroit will open on Tuesday, and among those scheduled to take either a religious or an educational part in it are Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to Canada; Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal, Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee, President Carroll of St. Joseph's College, Dubuque; the Rev. F. B. Doherty of the Paulist Fathers in this city, and Mgr. Conaty of the Catholic University.

A new Roman Catholic parish has been founded in the Borough of the Bronx, twenty-three having existed there previously. This last is named the Holy Spirit, and the territory is from One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street to King's Bridge Road and from Jerome Avenue to the Harlem River. The parish church, when built, will be situated on University Heights, and the rector is to be the Rev. John D. Roach, long assistant rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in Fifty-first Street, near Tenth Avenue.

Called to a Brooklyn Church.

The Rev. William H. Homer of Irvington, N. J., has received a call from the society of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, Bushwick Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn. The pulpit of the church has been vacant for several months. The former pastor was the Rev. Charles W. King, who resigned. Since that time there has been considerable difficulty in making a selection. The call extended to Mr. Horner was unanimous. It is expected that he will accept it.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for July 14, 1901.

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SUBJECT—Beginning of Sin and Redemption.—Genesis, iii., 1-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound.—Romans, v., 20.

When St. Paul outlined the plan—or "purpose"—of God in regard to man (Romans, viii., 28, 29,) he said that it was marked by five prominent features:

1. Foreknowledge..... "Whom He did foreknow."
2. Pre-determination. "He also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of His Son."
3. Calling..... "Whom He did predestinate, them He also called."
4. Justification..... "Whom He called, them He also justified."
5. Glory..... "Whom He justified, them He also glorified."

Last week we saw how the first two steps of this plan or "purpose" were carried out. For when God said, "Let us make man" (i. 26,) the proposal was evidently not the result of a sudden thought or impulse, but the consummation of a plan which He had long before known and determined upon. For if He made "every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew," (ii., 5,) He certainly in His own mind made man before He formed him "out of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life." (ii., 7.) Having, therefore, created the heavens with the sun, moon, and stars; the earth with its grasses and trees; the fish of the sea, and the fowl of the air, He completed the creation by crowning it with that of man. Thus, "whom He did foreknow" him He did create.

Evidently, also, He not only knew that He would make man before He created him, but He must have had a definite purpose in his creation, for He "predestinated him to be conformed to the image of His Son," or destined him, before his creation, to this high position. Therefore He made him "in the image of God" (i., 27,) and he was called "the son of God." (Luke iii., 38.)

Moreover, it is evident that God's "purpose" was too large to be limited to one man. So Adam was not to occupy this high position, simply as an individual, but as the representative of many individuals. For God predestined him "to be conformed to the image of His Son," in order that His Son "might be the first born of many brethren," even of all the children of this pair whom he named "Adam." (v., 2.) In other words, "the first man, Adam," (First Corinthians, xv., 45,) was to be the representative of all mankind—they were all designed to be conformed to the image of God's Son and to share in His glory.

Last week we saw how admirably he was fitted and conditioned to meet all of the demands of this high position. Now our attention is turned to the third step in God's plan or "purpose." Why is it said, "whom He did predestinate, them He also called"? What was the necessity of calling Him? What was the occasion of it? What was its purpose? And in examining into this matter, it is important to notice the change from the singular to the plural. He predestinated "him," but He called "them," the two whom He named "Adam," and all of their children. It is a striking proof that he "whom He did predestinate" was the representative of all those whom "He called." (iii., 16.)

GOD'S SON FOR MAN.

Now, this representative man, being a creature, was under law—the law of his Maker. This law contained but one prohibition. It said: "Of every tree in the garden thou mayest freely eat, but of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil thou shalt not eat of it; for in that day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." (ii., 16, 17.)

This one law demanded implicit obedience. The penalty for disobedience was "surely" death. And yet no special provision appears to have been made to encourage and foster obedience or in any way to make it easy. Neither was anything done to prevent disobedience or to make it difficult. "The Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil" stood "in the midst of the garden" apparently alongside of or not far from "The Tree of Life." (ii., 9.) The one was just as accessible as the other. No high wall was put around the one to keep it from man, and no inward restraint was put upon him to keep him from it. Neither was there prepared any inviting path leading up to the other, or longing desire implanted in the man to urge him to seek it.

God had said that of the one he might eat freely, but of the other he must not eat at all. And being made "in the image of God" he was necessarily a free agent, as free to follow his own will as was He in whose image he was made. He must, therefore, act in this matter according to his own free choice. The only thing to direct him was his own estimate of the word of God. For he knew that if he ate of "the Tree of Life" he would "live forever, (iii., 22;) if of the "Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil" he would "surely die." The sting of death would pass over all of his high capacities and powers. His intimate and blessed fellowship with God would cease and all understanding of His works would be veiled in darkness. And not only would he as an individual die, but in him all of his posterity would also "surely die." For if by one man sin enters into the word "and death by sin," (Rom., v., 12,) then death will pass upon all men, for that all will be born in sin. (Job. xiv., 4.) This was the position of Adam when he was placed "in Eden" (ii., 8,) as the vicegerent of God and bearing His image.

But now as the inspired seer looks into the Garden of Eden he beholds a new element entering into the problem of man's stability. It is Satan. Once higher than man—one of the angelic host—he had rebelled against the Almighty, and had been cast out of heaven. (Jude, vi., Second Peter, ii., 4.) Now he cannot endure the sight of blessedness in others. But he has no power of compulsion to turn any away from God. Every term used to describe him shows conclusively that he can only "tempt," "beguile," "seduce," "deceive," "allure," or "betray," but never command, enforce, or compel. If he succeeds, it must be by the willing consent of the one whom he approaches. Even Eve could only say, "The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat." (V. 13.)

The serpent, whose form Satan had assumed, was itself, in common with all other creatures, under the dominion of Adam. (i., 28.) In him, therefore, Satan came, with insinuating words as of a friendly interest. Having no desire, however, that man should "live forever," he did not make the slightest suggestion that he should take of "the Tree of Life." But with all subtlety he plotted that Adam should "surely die," for "he was a murderer from the beginning, a liar, and the father of it." (John, viii., 44.) Against his assaults Adam stood in the garden of Eden, as David stood against Goliath in "the valley of Elah." (First Samuel, xvii.) Like David, if he was victorious, all whom he represented would be free; if defeated, they would all be enslaved.

So Satan approached Eve and framed his first question in such a way as to lead her mind

TO DISTRUST GOD.

"Yea, hath God said," he asked, as if it were a very strange and unreasonable thing, "Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?" Heretofore the command had never been questioned or its importance doubted. Now, however, it began to appear irksome. The deceiver fixed attention upon the thing forbidden and its attractions, and turned it away from Him who had forbidden it and His authority. So the longer the forbidden thing was looked at the more desirable it appeared—and the more the goodness and wisdom of God were distrusted. This has always been so.

Thus the poison began to work. The command at which Satan had been surprised was admitted to be true, and a reason for it was frankly stated as sufficient and as thoroughly believed. This admission prepared the way for a bolder assault, even

TO PRESUME UPON GOD.

For having raised a doubt as to God's goodness in one direction, Satan now boldly declared that they could fearlessly trust to His goodness in another; they would not "surely die," he said. So he left the impression upon their minds that God would not inflict the penalty He had said He would. On the contrary, great benefits would result to them, and God knew it. Thus he led them on step by step

TO FORSAKE GOD.

For the more Eve looked at the forbidden tree and turned over Satan's suggestions in her mind the more was she inclined to believe him than to believe God. "And when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat, and gave unto her husband with her, and he did eat." (Verse 6.)

This was the point that Satan desired to reach, and it was now difficult to reach it when once the goodness and wisdom of God were doubted, and the truth of His word questioned. It never is. So sinless man became sinful man. He was not "a sinner" because he had wronged a fellow-man, for there was no fellow-man to wrong. Neither was he "a sinner" because he had wronged himself by being a drunkard, or a liar, or impure. But he was "a sinner" because he refused obedience to God. He rebelled against the law and the authority of his Maker.

Thus man forsook God. Being a free agent he could be tempted. As the potter, knowing what he will do, (Romans, ix., 21,) takes a lump of clay with the determination of making it a vessel fitted for a high place in the King's Palace, so God had (Isaiah, lxiv., 8,) formed man "of the dust of the ground," (ii., 7,) and predestined him "to be conformed to the image of His Son." But when the potter fashions his vessel of clay for the King's Palace with all the skill that he can command and decorates it with exquisite and befitting beauty, he knows perfectly well that if a careless or a wicked hand drops it upon the floor, or if a sudden and unexpected blast of wind blows it from its pedestal, it will be broken into fragments. All of its beauty will be destroyed, the high purpose for which it was designed will in an instant be defeated, and he will have no power to restore it to its place.

SCHEME OF REDEMPTION.

But it is not so with the Divine Potter. His magnificent purposes were not to be overthrown by the wickedness of Satan, or by the weakness of man. In His plan He had provided for this very contingency by the gracious scheme of Redemption—a scheme devised "before the foundation of the world," (Ephesians, i., 4,) when His Son said, "Lo, Lord, I come, to do Thy will, O God." (Hebrews, x., 7.)

So when Adam and Eve in the shame of their sin "hid themselves from the presence of the Lord God among the trees of the garden," (iii., 8,) and no longer sought companionship with Him, He did not hide Himself from them, but sought them out and called them back to Himself. The very first word addressed to sinful man was, "Adam, where art thou?" (Verse 9.) That word of anxious inquiry has been ringing down through all the ages to all men everywhere.

For when God's own Son came to redeem men it was said, "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost," (Luke, xix., 10,) and "to call sinners to repentance." (Matt., ix., 13.) His whole ministry was one of "calling." So He went everywhere preaching the Gospel. So He sent out the twelve Apostles—and the Seventy—to do the same thing. So He commanded all of His disciples before He ascended into heaven, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," (Mark, xvi., 15,) for it "pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believed." (I. Cor., i., 21.) Thus "calling" or "preaching" is part of God's gracious plan of salvation. For man being a free agent, and turning away from God by his own free choice, must necessarily come back to Him of his own free choice by accepting the offers of His grace.

When God "called" Adam, however, it was not to condemn and denounce him, but to awaken him to repentance and to give him a knowledge of His grace. For "whom He called them He justified." By the death of that which was innocent from all sin He provided clothing for them (iii., 21,) that they might appear even in His presence without fear. He also gave them at once the first glimmering promise of redemption—the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head—a man should "destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil." (Heb., ii., 14.)

This promise was fulfilled "when the fullness of the time was come," and "God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons" (Galatians, iv., 4, 5) and that He might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus." (Romans, iii., 26.) Thus what no human potter could possibly do with the work of his hands the Divine Potter could with the work of His, even when it fell and was broken. For His own Son became "unto them which are called, the power of God and the wisdom of God." (First Corinthians, i., 24.)

So through redemption, God's great "purpose" in creation will be accomplished notwithstanding the fall of man. For "whom He justified, them He also glorified," brought back into the glory which they had with the Father in the beginning. (John, xvii., 24.)

When this divine Redeemer and Restorer, this "Second Man," this "Last Adam," entered upon His work, He also was "tempted of the devil" (Matthew, iv., 1) in almost identically the same manner as "the first man, Adam." The effort was the same, and the forms of attack were singularly alike. Thus Satan said, when he tempted

TO DISTRUST GOD.

To Adam—"Hath God said, ye shall not eat?"

To Jesus—"Command that these stones be made bread."

TO PRESUME UPON GOD.

To Adam—"Ye shall not surely die."

To Jesus—"He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee."

TO FORSAKE GOD.

To Adam—"Your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods."

To Jesus—"All these things will I give Thee, if Thou wilt fall down and worship me."

Now every temptation that comes upon any of the children of Adam may be classed under one, or other, or all, of these three heads—to distrust God, to presume upon God, or to forsake God. Thus "in Christ," as "in Adam," we have One who "was in all points tempted like as we are." (Hebrews, iv., 15.) But "in Adam" we fall; "in Christ" we stand.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What are the prominent features of God's "purpose" in regard to man, as outlined by St. Paul?

How are God's foreknowledge and predetermination shown in the creation of man, and what position did he therefore occupy?

To what is our attention now turned, and what is said of it?

Under what law was Adam placed, and what is said of its one prohibition and of Adam's freedom?

What new agent affected Adam's stability, and what was his nature and character?

What three temptations did he present, what is said of each, and what constituted man a "sinner"?

How is God's creation of man illustrated by the potter's work?

What did God do when Adam sinned, and what is said of "calling," or preaching?

When God "called" Adam, what did He make known to him, and how was the promise fulfilled?

How was "the last Adam" tempted like "the first Adam," and what is said of it in regard to us and our temptations?

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. Morse preaches, 11; evening, a Bible reading on "Prayer," with questions asked and answered.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Commonplace People"; 8 P. M., "A Man Without a Bible." Everybody welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square. Dr. Judson, Pastor.—Mr. MacMurray will preach morning and evening.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St. Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The assistant pastor, Rev. G. Andrew Gordon, will preach; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

Collegiate Church,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister,
Rev. Edward G. W. Meury will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate Marble Church,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning, "The Current of a Life."
Evening, "God's Best Gift."

Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Church closed during month of July.

College in Church,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.—Church closed. Congregation uniting in worship with St. Andrew's Church, 76th St., west Columbus Av.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Sundays low mass, 7:30; matin, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong, (plain,) 4. Daily, 7:30, 9, 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Holy Communion, 9 A. M.
Morning Service, 11 A. M.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6TH Av. and 20th St., Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:30 A. M.—Children's service.
11 A. M.—Service and sermon.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Service and sermon.
The rector will officiate and preach every Sunday during the Summer.

HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCH, EAST 74TH St., Dr. Hughes, Rector.—Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M.; musical service, 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, PARISH House, 211 and 213 East 42d St., Rev. Leslie E. Learned, Pastor.—Morning service at 9:45; evening service at 8 P. M. All seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69th St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.—Services 11 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armond Miller, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14TH ST.
Holy communion, 10:30; Dr. Belcher, 11:30; Dr. Cadman at 8; illustrated lecture Tuesday night; prayer meeting Wednesday; M. Kobayashi of Japan Thursday; evangelistic service Friday.
PEOPLE'S POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT. The Columbia Brass Quartet, Thomas Clarke, Miss Beach, and Mr. Edmonds, will render patriotic music.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Service at 11 A. M., with sermon by Rev. Archey Decatur Ball. Subject: "Secrets of Service." Strangers visiting the city cordially welcome.

People's Church 41st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS METHODIST EPISCopal Church, Amsterdam Av. and 153d St., Rev. Frank Simpson Cookman, Ph. D., Pastor.—Holy communion and reception of members, 11 A. M. The pastor will preach at 7 P. M.; subject, "A Visit to Cana of Galilee; Lessons from the Marriage Feast." Sermon in series on a visit to the Holy Land.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Services all Summer.
Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock.
Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D.,
President Hamilton College, will preach.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church,
5th Ave. and 55th St.
Rev. Geo. T. Purves, D. D., pastor. Closed for repairs on July 7th. Preaching services at 11 A. M. on July 14, 21, 28.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "Freedom by the Truth."

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Preaching Sunday morning 10:45, evening 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH,
5th Av., 11th to 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D.,
Rev. John Timothy Stone will preach, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
WELCOME!

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., Near 6th Av., Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.—10:30 and 7:45, Rev. William B. Tower, assistant pastor, preaches.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN, 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45; Sunday school, 2:30; Y. P. Society C. E., 6:55.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M., in chapel; sermon by Rev. C. F. Patterson, "The Coming Kingdom."

CHRIST'S MEETINGS. — RESURRECTION.— Chimney Hall, 25th St. and 6th Av.—Sunday evenings, 8. Wonderful tests to all from Christ through his personal instrument, Mamie Stratford, 154 West 15th St. Sundays, 3; Wednesdays, Fridays, 8.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public cordially invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH AV. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M.; evangelistic services, 7:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jefferson and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

Surrogate Notices.

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.

JOHN C. CLARK, Executor.
CARRIE I. JESSUP, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 83 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of June, 1901. MARY HELEN SMITH, Executrix, ELIAS D. SMITH, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je22-1aw6m8.

SUTPHEN, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SUTPHEN, late of said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold H. Wagner, at No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, February 1st, 1901. JOHN S. SUTPHEN, ADELINE E. SUTPHEN, AMANDA A. POPE, Executors. A. H. WAGNER, Attorney for Executors.
f2-1aw6m8

WALLACE, JANE A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To John Harrison, Jane Wallace, Robert W. Harrison, Mary J. Mitchell, James R. Harrison, Albert Harrison, Anna Geraldine Hall, Happy Harrison Hall, John J. Harrison, Margaret W. Harrison, Thomas J. Harrison, John Hamilton Rendell, Willett G. Rendell, Isabella Gerrish, Ellen G. Pierce, Florence Trembley, William Wallace Trembley, Gertrude T. Barr, Isabella Yeoman, Margaret J. Parsons, Eliza A. Harrison, Edith D. Aitken and Isabel G. Aitken, George W. Harrison, Graham Harrison, Bertha Harrison, Eliza Jane Coles, George H. Wallace, Thomas H. Wallace, Isabella H. Marsh, Jessica Harrison, Isabella Mallery, Robert Neeson, Harriet Hamilton Taylor, Martha Rendell, Carrie R. Lee, Emma L. Rendell, William Graham, Grace Coe, William H. Harrison, David G. Harrison, Joseph A. Harrison, Eugene W. Harrison, and James A. Harrison, all the heirs and next of kin of JANE A. WALLACE, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, William Henry Harrison of the city of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Jane A. Wallace, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
[Seal.]
my25-1aw6w8&1y6

WELLS, REBECCA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA C. WELLS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of September next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1901. HENRY C. WELLS, Executor. CURTIS, MALLETT-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
m2-1aw6m8

Legal Notices.

C. K. FREER & COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Whereas, Charles K. Freer of Port Clinton of State of Ohio and Aaron Radin and Herman Cohen, both of the City and State of New York, have heretofore been copartners together under the firm name and style of C. K. Freer & Company, and having an office in the City of New York; and,

Whereas, The term of said partnership expired upon the 7th day of June, 1901, under and by reason of the Articles of Copartnership existing between the individuals,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that said partnership has not been renewed or continued, that same has been dissolved, and that the undersigned has withdrawn therefrom.

Dated New York City, June 12th, 1901.

C. K. FREER.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 12th day of June, 1901, before me personally appeared Charles K. Freer, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same. FREDERICK W. BALDWIN,
Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York.
je15-1aw4w8.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James A. O'Gorman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of May, 1901, and entered on that day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SLACK, lately doing business under the name of the Anchor Color Manufacturing Company of 486 Cherry Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscribers, Alfred T. Carroll, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said William Slack for the benefit of his creditors, at his place for transacting business, No. 58 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1901.

ALFRED T. CARROLL, Assignee.
REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Assignee, 58 Pine Street, N. Y. City.
my28-1aw7w-S

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:00, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammels only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.
ALL DAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

On SUNDAYS the new fast steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN, leaves Pier 25 East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 31st St., 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.
Fare, $1.00 Round Trip. Children, 50 Cents.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers... GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 18 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

A DELIGHTFUL SATURDAY
AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF,
GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

On Saturdays, the steamer "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 18, 1:30; foot of 31st, E. R., at 1:45 P. M.
Returning, leave Glenwood at 7:00; Sea Cliff, 7:20; Great Neck, 8:00 P. M. Arriving at New York, 31st St., 9:10; Pier 18 E. R., 9:25 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50c.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe from steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Cents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, {Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

New Route! New Resort!
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Time Table for To-day,
Landing at the New Pier at
ROCKAWAY PARK.

Leave Foot 31st St., East River, 9:00 A. M.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 9:45 A. M. 2:30 P. M.	Leave New Pier, Rockaway Park. 12:15 P. M. 6:15 P. M.

Note.—Passengers may embark on steamboat leaving foot 22d St., North River, at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. and transfer for Rockaway at Pier No. 1, North River.

Round Trip Tickets.....50 Cts.
Round Trip Tickets, Children..30 Cts.

Ocean Route
to
LONG BRANCH,
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.
1.00 P. M.*	1.30 P. M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

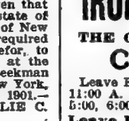

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent shade, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. Bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Delightful sail on twin steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. R., 12.25 P. M. for Cortlandt St. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 2, 3, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27&29 Pine St., New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK & TRUST CO. STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
45 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK,
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.
The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000.) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	398	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	491	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

11 PER CENT.
PAID IN DIVIDENDS
IN TWO MONTHS
(More than any savings bank will pay in two years)
is the record of the
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO.
A limited amount of stock can be secured for a few days only at 50c. per share, (par value $1,) full paid and non-assessable.
This company is controlled by some of the largest and most prominent capitalists in the country, and the stock is registered by the Beaumont Trust Co., of Beaumont, Texas.
Write at once for prospectus and special report on this company and its holdings, just issued by the Assistant State Geologist of Texas, and also our new book, mailed free.
L. R. BECKLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Fiscal Agents,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members Beaumont Oil Exchange.

BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WILLIAMSON & SQUIRE,
Members of New York Stock Exchange,
30 BROAD STREET.

MAKE YOUR MONEY WORK.
Study Opportunities to Invest it.
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Will Help You
Every Day.
3 cents the copy, at news-stands.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$10,000 Jersey City 5 p. c. Water Bd., Regstd., 1921.
$5,000 Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. 1st 5s, 1923.
$10,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. Coll. Trust 4s, 1918.
$10,000 34th St. Crosstown R. R. 1st 5s, 1996.
$14,000 Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. 5 p. c. Consld. Mtge., 1912.
$10,000 Northern Pacific R. R. 4 p. c. Prior Lien Reg. Ctf., 1997.
$10,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 1st 4s, Regstd. Ctfs., 1948.
$10,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4s Reg. Ctfs., 1995.
2 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
2 shs. 1st Natl. Bank of Brooklyn.
10 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
15 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
50 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$60,000 Glenwood & Polytechnic College St. Ry. Co., 1st 6s, 1929.
600 shs. Glenwood & Polytechnic College St. Ry.
300 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
100 shs. Empire Steel & Iron common.
119½ shs. Cleveland Valley & Terminal R. R. Prefd.
$6,000 Texas & Pacific R. R. 2d 5s, 2000.
100 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
$40,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. Debenture 5s, 1913.
Continental Trust Co. Certificate covering deposit of $153,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Bds. and $38,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Bds., (Manhattan Trust Co. Ctf.)
100 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.

$94,000
WEST MIDDLE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF HARTFORD, CONN.
3 1-2% Bonds.
Sealed proposals will be received until noon on July 10, 1901, by the Treasurer of the West Middle School District at his office at the Charter Oak National Bank of Hartford, for the purchase of ninety-four thousand dollars of the bonds of said district, issued under authority of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, and in accordance with the vote of the district. The said bonds will be coupon bonds for one thousand dollars each, will be dated August 1, 1901, and payable on the 31st day of July, 1926, and will bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.
No bids at less than par will be accepted, and the right is reserved to reject any bids not considered advantageous to the district. The bonds are issued to retire the floating debt of the district, incurred in the erection of additions to the present school buildings, and for other purposes. Including this issue the total indebtedness of the district is $246,000, and the assessed valuation of property in the district is over $17,000,000.
WILLIAM H. CORBIN,
LOUIS R. CHENEY,
HERBERT H. WHITE,
Committee.
JAMES P. TAYLOR,
Treasurer.
Hartford, Conn., June 22, 1901.

NO. 3.
Mexican 5 Per Cent. Consolidated External Loan of 1899.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bonds of this Loan, the numbers and particulars of which are given below, and which have been purchased in pursuance of the stipulations contained in Article 4 of the Agreement relating to the same, dated 1st, 2d, and 3d July, 1899, were, together with the Coupons belonging to said Bonds, from the 1st day of July, 1901, to the 1st day of January, 1915, this day produced cancelled to the undersigned Notary.
35 BONDS:
Nos. 843, 845, 846, 1797, 1862, 1863, 1914, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, for £1,000 each, Series A, £35,000
82 BONDS:
Nos. 5849, 6455, 6456, 6458, 7568, 9309, 11567, 12646, 12647, 12648, 12665, 12666, 12667, 12668, 12669, 12670, 12671, 12672, 12673, 12674, 12675, 12676, 12677, 12678, 12679, 12680, 12681, 12682, 12683, 12684, 12685, 12686, 12687, 12688, 12689, 12690, 12691, 12692, 12693, 12694, 12695, 12696, 12697, 12698, 12699, 12700, 12701, 12702, 12703, 12704, 12705, 12706, 12707, 12708, 12709, 12710, 12711, 12712, 12713, 12714, 12715, 12716, 12717, 12718, 12719, 12720, 12721, 12722, 12723, 12724, 12725, 12726, 12727, 12728, 12729, 12730, 12731, 12732, 12733, 12734, 12735, 12736, for £500 each, Series B, £41,000
3 BONDS:
Nos. 160518, 180687, 180688, for £20 each, Series E, £60
£76,060
London, 24th-June, 1901.
LUIS CAMACHO,
Financial Agent of the Mexican Government.
JOHN VENN,
Notary Public,
50, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E. C.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK hereby notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 22d day of July, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice-President.

Meetings and Elections.
Chicago Union Traction Company,
Office, No. 444 North Clark Street.
Chicago, Ill., July 6th, 1901.
Public notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Union Traction Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for transacting such other business as may be lawfully presented, will be held at the office of the company, 444 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, July 23d, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.
MARKHAM B. ORDE, Secretary.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Ferry Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Tuesday, July 16th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
FRANK E. HAFF, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.
OFFICE OF
WM. D. BARBOUR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
25 Broad Street, New York, July 1, 1901.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WM. D. BARBOUR & CO. expires this day by mutual consent. Mr. Charles M. Newcombe retiring to enter the firm of Messrs. Thomas Denny & Co.
Mr. Wm. D. Barbour and Mr. Thomas J. Barbour will continue the business under the firm name of WM. D. BARBOUR & CO., at the above address.

Proposals.
STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for construction and electric wiring of a Bakery Building at the Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y., may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to four o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 19th day of July, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.
Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.
New York City, July 6th, 1901.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES. —Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., July 5, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Aug. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on July 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened July 15th, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock M., 1 August, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing mineral oil and lard oil of the quality required for the United States Lighthouse Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to W. M. Folger, Captain, U. S. N., Inspector.

Savings Banks.
The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 20, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1901.
Money deposited on or before July 10, 1901, will draw interest from July 1.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Private Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on July 1, 1901, for the three, four, five and six months ending June 30, 1901, on all deposits from $5.00 and not over $3,000.
Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
All deposits payable on demand without notice.
Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
96TH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 11th, 1901.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1901, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank for sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 17TH, 1901. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

The Bank for Savings,
250 Fourth Avenue, New York,
July 1, 1901.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provision of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th day of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
106th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
New York, June 10, 1901.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10.
DEPOSITS made before July 7 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1901, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1901. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK,
West 65th Street and Broadway.
Interest declared, Three and One-half per Cent. Deposits before July 11th draw interest from July 1st. By order of Trustees. JOSEPH G. ROBIN, Comptroller.

Dividends.
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND No. 8.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.
[2]

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 6th, 1901. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 5th, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 22nd, 1901.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.,
By A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

The American Smelting & Refining Co.,
No. 71 Broadway, New York, June 18th, 1901.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 8.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND A THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 9th, 1901, to stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock M., June 22, 1901.
The Books of the Company for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock M., June 22d, and reopened July 10th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, 143 LIBERTY STREET,
July 1st, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared payable August first to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 13th.
The Transfer Books will be closed from noon on Saturday, July 13th, until the morning of Monday, July 22d.
G. O. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company will be payable July 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon July 6th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be re-opened July 22nd.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 12th, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner of Church and Worth Sts.,
N. Y. City, July 5, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common Stock will be paid July 15th.
Transfer books for the Common Stock only will be closed at 12 M. July 6th, and reopened at 10 A. M. July 16, 1901.
D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

Office American Stoker Company,
New York, June 10th, 1901.
The regular dividend of 2 Per Cent. on the preferred stock has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15th next to stockholders of record June 29th.
C. J. PEABODY, Treasurer.

Citizens' Insurance Company,
No. 156 Broadway.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) is payable on demand.
F. M. PARKER, Secretary.

The Commonwealth (Fire) Insurance Co. of New York.
The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable July 6th, 1901.
CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

National Biscuit Company.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable July 15th, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from July 6th to July 15th, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Professional Wall Street continued its vacation yesterday though several of the leaders of the financial district, notably J. P. Morgan, were at their offices transacting business as usual. The ticker, however, was silent, and the professionals were conspicuous by their absence. The corridors of the up-town hotels, which usually on a holiday are more or less filled with the rank and file of Wall Street's investment and speculative public, were almost deserted. A few of the uptown as well as a number of the downtown offices were kept open during the morning for the convenience of customers, but little or no business was transacted. What business there was in the way of stocks was with London, where the market was reported strong for American securities under the leadership of the steel stocks, which were up about a point each, the coal stocks and St. Paul. Steel common was selling at 47⅛, as compared with Wednesday's close here of 46⅞, while the preferred sold from 96⅝ to 97. Wednesday's final figure here was 95¼.

Several of the Western houses reported some light dealings in iron on the Chicago market, but beyond this no activity showed.

Yet even with London there was little trading, the number of inquiries made disclosed how keen was the interest in the price movement of stocks. Had it not been for the continued holiday here and the still-present unsettling factors in the situation undoubtedly many large orders would have been cabled from here to London for execution on the market there. This, indeed, was frankly admitted yesterday. But while the steel strike threatens and further crop damage reports may at any time come in, the average Wall Street trader prefers to wait, certainly until the conclusion of the holiday.

Some little comment was heard anent the London quotations, that greatest improvement showed in what are distinctly Morgan stocks, such as the steel shares and the Erie. If the gossip of yesterday is to be believed, however, there is substantial reason for this improvement. Mr. Morgan works quickly.

PRICES IN LONDON.

The further improvement shown in the London market for American stocks yesterday was under the leadership of the steel stocks, which had been strong also on the day previous, and St. Paul. Good buying was also reported in the coal stocks and in the Atchisons, but except on the Steel shares trading was not active.

The following table shows yesterday's final London prices, the New York equivalents, and the closing prices in our market on Wednesday:

	Yesterday's London Close.	N. Y. Equivalent.	Wed'y's N. Y. Close.
Atchison	90	88	87⅛
Do. pf.	99¼	98	96⅜
United States Steel	49¼	48	46½
Do. pf.	99¼	96⅞	95⅝
St. Paul	179	174⅝	173⅝
Erie	43½	42	42¼
Erie 1st pf.	73⅝	71½	71½
Illinois Central	150¾	153¼	153⅝
Louisville & Nashville	111⅝	109	109½
New York Central	161½	159	157½
Union Pacific pf.	92½	90¼	90
Pennsylvania	76⅜	75½	*150¼
Reading	23¼	22¼	*45½
Northern Pacific pf.	99¼	97	..
Canadian Pacific	106¾	104	104¾
Grand Trunk	10¼	10	..

*Full shares.

LONDON, July 5.—Money was superabundant here to-day, enabling large repayments to the Bank. Discounts were easier.

The conditions on the Stock Exchange were practically unchanged. Operators generally were idle. The continued rioting at Buenos Ayres unsettled Argentines, provoking sales. Brazilians were easier. Grand Trunk was irregular; firsts were offered and seconds were bought.

Consols for money, 93⅝.
Consols for the account, 93 9-16.
Anaconda, 9⅝.
Rand Mines, 4⅛.
Spanish 4s, 70¾.
Money, 1@1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 5-16@2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜@2½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £7,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 138.80; Madrid, 38.12; Lisbon, 39.25.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

The extreme heat of the week now ending and the interruption to business because of the holiday have not unnaturally tended to check general trade somewhat, but not more than under the circumstances might have been expected. All the reports to hand, while indicating this, tell of a continuation of the wonderfully favorable conditions which have prevailed now for some months. Indeed, even the warm weather has not been without its blessings, businesswise, the demand for Summer and light goods being very heavy. Some apprehension has developed in certain quarters because of crop "scares" which have been inflicted upon the public, the continued drought in the corn crop belt being insisted upon as being especially destructive.

Official and authoritative advices are to the effect that these "scares" have been unduly exaggerated, and that while admittedly there has been drought, nevertheless there is ample time yet for general rain and, therefore, for crop improvement. The fact that Nebraska, the leading corn State, reports soaking rains, and that corn crop conditions "could not be improved upon," is, to say the least, most encouraging. In this connection it is to be borne in mind that even should a partial corn crop failure result, though the indications are for more than an average crop, it will fall less severely on the railroads than formerly, for the reason that the so-called Granger roads no longer depend for their great earnings on the crops, but, their freight business being diversified and general, can view crop shortage with a fair degree of equanimity. Apart from this, whatever happens to corn, the Winter wheat crop is a banner one and that the Spring wheat yield promises to be enormous.

The advance in call money rates in Wall Street over the holiday to 25 per cent. is not in any sense of the word significant of the true condition of the money market. For legitimate business purposes there is money and to spare.

Lost and Found.
To whom it may concern: Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 3 dated May 21, 1890, for First Mortgage 6s, Bond of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company, and that on the eighth day of July, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
CHARLES H. DICKINSON.
P. O. Address, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Dated May 27th, 1901.

Lost—Saturday June 29, on 58th St. train, by passenger leaving at Cortlandt St., silver chain purse, containing 90 cents; monogram "K. F. H." on cover; $5 reward. Kappes, 20 Nassau St.

Wednesday's Wall Street rise merely represented urgent borrowing demands for speculative purposes.

Discusing the general situation Bradstreet's says:

Hot weather, holidays, and stock taking, the first named particularly, have limited trade in the period under review and caused a practical suspension of industrial activity in many cities. Against this seemingly unfavorable feature, however, is to be noted the fact that a good business has been done in all kinds of seasonable products at retail, and the check to trade at wholesale has been largely a postponement rather than an actual elimination of possible business. The crop situation has on the whole improved, and corn and cotton, the two leading crops most in question at present, have gained some of the ground lost earlier in the season by cold weather. The wheat crop is certainly in a favorable condition, because harvesting has gone forward rapidly, and results have been on the whole quite satisfactory. Spring-wheat conditions have continued exceptionally favorable.

Relatively the best advices as to trade and crop conditions come from the Northwest, but it is worth noting that the tone of Southern advices is rather more cheerful, aided possibly by slightly higher prices for that section's staple product, and the southwestern part of the country alone returns what might be regarded as unsatisfactory advices, owing to the long-continued dry, hot weather. Failures and bank clearings returns for the first half of the year are on the whole quite favorable, increases in number and liabilities in the former being not much more than was to be expected considering the enlargement of business done in the past few years, while bank clearings, despite a heavily decreased stock speculation, are still very heavy, indicating an immense expansion in the volume of legitimate business now compared with previous years. Prices remain on the whole quite steady, and fluctuations have been few and unimportant, except possibly in the case of corn, which has felt the influence of the hot-air damage reports from the Southwest.

The feature in retail trade this week has been the very large distribution of all classes of Summer goods, induced by the hot spell. Wholesale distribution has been comparatively limited, but it is to be noted that Western jobbers have experienced a good reassorting demand, based upon hot-weather conditions. The textile situation is fully as favorable as a week ago. Cotton-goods production has felt the influence of regularly planned curtailment, and, in addition, has been affected by shutdowns, due to the heat. The tone of values is firmer, and the outlook is regarded as encouraging. Manufacturers and agents are indisposed to take their orders for future delivery, except "at value." Export business with China in cottons has been checked by the recent advance, and this is the case in cotton-goods trade with Canada for a like reason.

In the iron and steel trades strikes and weather have been features leading to unsettlement, but just how much idleness is due to the demand of labor organizations is hard to measure, because shutdowns of iron and steel mills for repairs or because of weather conditions are the necessary and usual thing at this period of the year. The fact is that non-union mills ordered struck by the Amalgamated Society are now running at full capacity, and the employers claim that they welcome the shutdown of the union works so as to allow of needed repairs. New business in iron and steel is of a good volume for the season. Bessemer pig iron is quite active at Pittsburg at full prices, and Bessemer steel billets are still scarce. The trade is puzzled by the reduction in prices of black and galvanized sheet iron of from $2 to $5. Jobbers having large stocks in these have been hurt somewhat. There is a better tone to Southern advices, and a number of strikes in the Birmingham district have been settled. Northern pig iron remains quite firm, and the shutdown of mills at the West has thrown considerable business to jobbers, who predict temporarily higher prices owing to short stocks.

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Along the same lines Dun's Review says:

Development of fresh labor troubles is a feature of the week that has made for conservatism in many directions, but throughout the country jobbing and retail lines are busy and are handling goods at prices which yield fair profits. There is a reflection of this activity in the continued improvement in the textile markets in the East, and the uneasiness over the money market does not extend beyond the ranks of speculators in stocks.

So far as the steel strike is concerned, it is significant that it is not a struggle for higher wages, but rather one to compel the recognition of the authority of the Amalgamated Association in the sheet mills heretofore non-union. Crop reports continue gratifying, much good having been done by rains in the Middle West. Harvesting of Winter wheat progresses favorably. Railroad earnings thus far reported for the past half year show a total of $611,687,981, a gain of 10.4 per cent. over last year and 28.2 per cent. over 1899. Bank clearings for the week at New York gained 38.8 per cent. over 1900 and 28 per cent. over 1899, while at leading cities outside New York the gains are 3 per cent. over 1900 and 9.2 per cent. over 1899.

Manufacturing has been interrupted by the elements and labor agitation. Numerous prostrations from heat caused humane employers to close mills during the most distressing hours, while the sheet and hoop workers were ordered to stop work until certain disputed points were settled. No immediate settlement is anticipated, because many plants need repair and others are taking stock. Until the owners wish to resume their positions will not be known. The reduction of 25 cents on No. 28 sheets was unexpected and not accompanied by any general weakening of prices. Footwear shops in New England are active on Fall lines, but local jobbers are less busy, and orders from salesmen on the road are light.

Prices are steady, with an upward tendency in heavy single-soled shoes. Leather is quiet but firmer, with a splendid export demand for hemlock sole. Woolens and worsteds are selling better and raw wool is taken more freely, but the average of 100 grades, according to Coates Brothers' circular, was slightly lower at 17.06 cents on July 1. Cottons are in better domestic demand, but prices are held above bids of shippers to China, and sales in the brown goods division have decreased. Manufacturing as a whole is unusually active for the season.

JUNE BANK CLEARINGS.

Discussing the June bank clearings Bradstreet's declares that with the subsidence of the activity in speculation a clearer idea can be obtained from the bank clearings returns of the country of the extent to which the actual business of the country has expanded in recent months and years. The great Spring stock boom of 1901 culminated early in May, and by the beginning of June this particular element in the creation of large bank clearings totals had ceased to exercise a predominant influence. Since then the clearings have fallen off because speculation has been practically dormant, but it is worth noting that the shrinkage in clearings, while considerable—they were one-fifth less in June than in May—has not been so large as materially to reduce the advantage this year's figures have over all previous records. One inference, and a presumably correct one, is that the general business of the country is so large, even with speculation lacking, that the loss of activity in this direction has exercised little effect upon legitimate business, outside of the dealers in stocks and bonds themselves and their immediate following.

On the general subject Bradstreet's says:

The total clearings at eighty-two cities of the United States for the month of June aggregated $10,053,822,769, a decrease of 21.2 per cent., or about one-fifth, from the month of May, which witnessed bank clearings on the apparent crest of the wave, and a decrease of 5.6 per cent. from the aggregate of January, 1901, the second largest total on record. With these two exceptions, however, bank clearings for June were the largest there is any record of. The increase in June over June a year ago was 51.8 per cent., and the gain over June, 1899, was 34.5 per cent. Compared with June, 1898, there is a gain shown of 83.5 per cent., and compared with the same month in 1897 the increase is over 123 per cent. Compared with the immense increases shown by the May clearings the present gains look small, but the proportion of June increases are still so large as to leave little doubt that the 1901 figures are in a class by themselves, and will probably for some time to come set a standard by which future clearings may be measured.

The gain at New York for June of 77 per cent. far exceeds any other large city's increase, but it is worth noting that St. Louis shows a gain of 84 per cent.; Philadelphia, 32 per cent.; Pittsburg, 31 per cent.; Cincinnati, 26 per cent., and Boston, 20 per cent. Other important gains are those made by San Francisco, 17 per cent.; Kansas City, 15 per cent., and Chicago, 7 per cent. The list of cities showing decreases is not a long one, most of them being in the Northwest, and the decrease by Minneapolis, 22 per cent., is about the heaviest shown by any of the larger cities.

For the six months ending with June clearings at eighty-two cities aggregated $63,685,665,540, an increase of 42.8 per cent. over 1900, of 58.3 per cent. over 1899, of 93.5 per cent. over 1898, and of 154.5 per cent. over 1897. The largest gain in any group of cities is that shown by the Middle States group, 68.1 per cent., which was materially assisted by the gain of 70 per cent. in New York City clearings. The Southwestern, New England, and Western cities return gains of 28.2, 18.3, and 17 per cent., respectively, and the gain in the far Western group is 14.2 per cent. The Northwestern and Southern cities, respectively, return gains of 7.8 and 0.8 per cent., and the gain outside of New York is shown to be nearly 16 per cent.

MINING DIVIDENDS.

The first six months of the present year were of great interest to the mineral industry because the dividends paid were very heavy, and because many incorporated concerns have adjusted their capitalization to the earning power of their properties, wishing to continue dividends on a satisfactory basis. Economic working in various branches has resulted in a number of new dividend payers, and the prospect is that with the present high market prices for most products, the dividend declarations this year will be very large.

A careful compilation by The Engineering and Mining Journal shows that 181 companies identified with the mineral industry paid in the six months ended June 30 a total of $77,977,062. Most of these concerns made regularly monthly or quarterly payments, a few semi-annually, and several extra disbursements. Of this amount, 103 gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, and quicksilver mines paid $21,787,058, or 28 per cent. of the grand total, while 78 petroleum and natural gas, iron and steel, coal and coke, chemical and mineral companies paid $56,189,374, or 72 per cent.

In the whole list of the copper mines yielded the highest annual rate, the Calumet and Hecla, in Michigan, paying 240 per cent. on a capital stock of $2,500,000. During the six months under review, 11 copper mines paid $13,553,403, which is over 62 per cent. of the total amount disbursed by metal mines. This amount would be greatly increased were it possible to report the big dividends paid by the United Verde, Copper Queen, Detroit, and other closely controlled copper mines, especially in Arizona.

The gold, silver, and lead mines pay quite regularly, though their annual rate per cent. is not as large as the copper properties. The maximum rate is 30 per cent., which is disbursed in monthly payments by the Silver King Gold Mine, in the Tintic District, Utah, on a capital stock of $3,000,000. Of the 35 companies paying $7,088,674, the great

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of a Business Building—Results at Auction—Records of Transfers and Building Plans.

John H. Berry has sold for Anna Demorest to a client for investment the five-story business building 25 West Forty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Martin Goerl the four-story front and rear building 81 Sullivan Street, on lot 25 by 100, for $25,000.

L. M. Jones, as trustee, is reported to have sold the plot of four lots in the south side of East Ninety-sixth Street, just west of Park Avenue, 100 by 100.8.

Pocher & Co. have sold for Francis Murphy to Matilda Cohen for occupancy the three-story and basement dwelling 210 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, on lot 15 by 100.

Jacob Finkelstein has sold for Charles Friedman to a client the six-story and basement tenement 231 Thompson Street, 25 by 75.

William Wolff's Son has sold to Max Orbach the four-story flat, with store, 1,473 First Avenue, on lot 25 by 75.

Vetter, Ghames & Soper have sold for Albert G. Hencken at $5,400 the two-story and basement dwelling 2,382 Southern Boulevard.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

No. 116 One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 205 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to Gustav Lange, plaintiff.....$17,734

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

No. 3 One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 90 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 99.1, five-tory brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Leopold Jonas..... 15,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Melrose Avenue, 50 by 100, foundations unfinished; foreclosure sale, to Thomas Lenune, agent; Minnie T. McDonald and others, plaintiff.....43,312

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations.

Boston Road, junction of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a three-story brick building, 81.6 by 31.6; Peabody Home for Aged Women, premises, owners; E. A. Sargent of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $39,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 52 and 54 Greenwich Street, to a five-story brick warehouse; Kate R. Searis and another, Worcester, Mass., owners; Small & Schuman of 265 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 427 and 429 West Thirty-second Street, to a four-story brick shop; Daniel B. Seybel of 247 Fifth Avenue, owner; John B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $50.

No. 333 East Thirty-first Street, to a four-story brick tenement; John J. Campion of 51 Chambers Street, owner; Paul Kissenger of 182 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 71 Broadway, to a twenty-two-story brick office building; O. B. Potter Trust, premises, owners; F. H. Kimball, premises, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 14 Abingdon Square, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; J. & T. Donnelly, premises, owners; William S. Boyd of 561 Hudson Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 137 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Margaretta C. Spedden, Morristown, N. J., owner; G. Attenbury of 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 323 East Forty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick brewery; L. Clausen & Son Brewing Company, premises, owner; J. Munkowitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $450.

Elliott Street, west side, 120.5 feet south of Olin Avenue, to a one-story frame barn; William Baumgarthen & Co. of 323 Fifth Avenue, owner; William S. Miller of 141 East Fortieth Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 179 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; George Marino, premises, owner; Fred Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 34 to 42 East Forty-second Street, and Nos. 45 to 55 East Forty-first Street, to an eleven-story brick storage building; Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, premises, owner; W. B. Tubby & Brother of 81 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 223 Park Row, to a three-story hotel; Isidor Brauman, premises, owner; William T. Totten of 113 West Broadway, architect; cost, $125.

No. 875 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; S. W. Andrews, premises, owner; John E. Howe of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 62 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; K. E. Duane of 123 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; William Strom of 39 Courtlandt Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 404 Fifth Avenue, to a six-story lofts, with store; Davis Collamore, premises, owner; George M. McCabe of 102 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $50.

No. 316 West Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Edward H. White, premises, owner; Clive U. Elliott, Nutley, N. J.,

James McCreery Transfers Property.

By a number of deeds recorded yesterday James McCreery transferred to the James McCreery Realty Corporation a number of parcels of property situated in various parts of the city, the equity in which amounts to about $930,000. Mr. McCreery recently transferred to the same corporation the new building 112-114 West Forty-second Street, running through to 106-117 West Forty-first Street, valued at $594,000. Details of yesterday's transfers will be found in the usual record of transfers.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, July 5.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 96.9x63.11x irregular; also interior parcel, 65.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av and 99.9 ft n of 129th St, runs e 34.7x s 18.4x n w 39.2; Lucas L. Van Allen, referee, to John J. Collins, (R S $19, mtg $70,000).....$114,000

AVENUE B, 278, w s, 25x95.6; Franz Rostetter to E. W. Morche, (R S $2.75, mtg $12,500).....21,500

BROADWAY, n w corner of 11th St, 76.6x 221.9x irregular; 70th St., 69th St., Broadway and Amsterdam Av; 23d St, s e corner of 6th Av; 13th St, n s, 294 ft e of 5th Av; also leases recorded in Liber 2,062, Pages 237, 244, and 252; James McCreery to the James McCreery Realty Corporation, all liens, (R S $245.75).....1

BROOK AV, s s, 125 ft n of 171st, 25x100.11; Rachel Hattenbach and another to Moses M. Lauchenbergen, (R S $1, mtg $9,000).. 15,000

BROOME ST, s s, Lot 811, map of Nicholas Bayard, 25x103x25x102; Hugh O'Neill to Rudolph Schalk, (R S $18.75).....1

CHERRY ST, 243 to 247, s s, 53.7x60x irregular; Harris Friedman and another to Katharina Guth, (R S $7, mtg $34,000).....100

CHRYSTIE ST, 111, w s, 25x100; Joseph Kaufmann to Emma A. Raeder, (R S $1.50).....50

CHRYSTIE ST, 111, w s, 25x100; Peter Raeder to Joseph Kaufmann, (R S 50 cents, mtg $33,000).....1

COMMERCE ST, 12, s s, 25x87.6; Nicholas P. Mahon to Charles J. Egler, (R S $2, mtg $20,000).....1

FOREST AV, e s, 36.1 ft s of 163d St, 18.4 x95; Elise Muller, widow, to Minnie Goebel, (R S 75c, mtg $4,500).....1

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, n s, Lots 129 and 130, map of Fort Independence, property Charles Darke, 55x60.3x46x111.5; Elizabeth McDonald to Leo Schlesinger, quitclaim.....1

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, at north boundary line of property of Lucius Chittenden and 647.11 ft n w of Broadway, runs s e 407.10 x s w 122 x n w 423.9 x n e 113 to beginning; Hannah M. Halpin, widow, to Fredericka Hack, (R S $5, mtg $9,800).....1

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, at north boundary line of property of Lucius Chittenden and 647.11 ft n w of Broadway, runs s e 407.10 x s w 122 x n w 423.9 x n e 113 to beginning; Fredericka Hack to Walter J. Clarke, (R S $2.75, mtg $17,000).....1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, 152.1 ft s of 170th St, 18.11x80.10x36.3x86.3; Fredericka Hack to Annie K. Clark, (mtg $1,500).....1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 55th St, 102.2x37; Paul Mayer to Simon E. Bernheimer and another, (R S $23.75,) all liens.....1

LOT 17, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, United Real Estate and Trust Company; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to Tommaso Giordano.....1,000

LOT 62, map of the property of William O. Giles, 24th Ward; Catherine C. Giles to Michael J. Hart.....100

LOT 326, map of portion of Hunt estate; E. B. Levy to Samuel Shaw.....1

LOTS 49 to 51, map of the property of William O. Giles, 24th Ward; Catherine C. Giles to Raphael C. Korn and another, (R S 75 cents).....3,825

LOTS 72 and 113, map of the property of William O. Giles; Catherine C. Giles to Rose E. Dithridge.....475

LOTS 73 and 112, map of property of William O. Giles; Catharine C. Giles to Ottelsler.....450

MANHATTAN AV, 458, e s, 26.11x94.11; Abraham Nelson to Rebecca Cohn, (R S $2, mtg $25,000).....1

MATILDA ST, w s, Lot 236, map of Washingtonville, 59.6x—x43.6x100; Malinda T. Mace and others to Edward H. Mace.....2,650

OPDYKE AV, n e corner of Verio Av, 104.7x100x148.5x110.2; Katchen Elm to Samuel N. Freedman, (R S $1.50, mtg $5,000).....100

PARK AV, e s, 24.8 ft n of 78th St, 26.11x100; M. B. Smith, trustee, to James G. Affleck, trustee.....1

PEROT ST, s w s, 22 ft s e of Armand Place, 42x80; John H. Judge, referee, to David P. Reid, (R S $1).....4,200

PERRY AV, w s, 560.2 ft s of old Quarry Road, 75x88.8 to drive, x75.7x81.11; William F. Smith and another to J. C. Julius Langbein, (mtg $1,500).....1

POST AV, n w corner of Academy St, 200x100x irregular; D. B. Holmes to American Real Estate Company, (R S $1.25, mtg $8,000).....1

RIVINGTON ST, s w corner of Mangin St, 24.1x75; David Morris to Rebecca Cohn, (R S $2, mtg $13,000).....1

TINTON AV, n e corner of 161st St, 100x35.8; Clara Decker to Anna M. Decker, (R S $1.75,) all liens.....1

TINTON AV, 1,225, w s, 20.5x110; Thomas Farley to Joseph T. Trainor and wife, (R S $3.25, mtg $6,000).....1

UNION AV, e s, 154.9 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x93.7x18.9x93.8; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Louis Smadbeck and others, executors and trustees, (R S $1.25).....5,000

VESEY ST, 51, s s, 25x82; David Thomson, referee, to Isma Schreyer, (R S $14).....30,250

2D AV, 1,893, w s, 24.8x36.8x24.9x36.8; David Noonan to Bernhard Freund, (R S $1).....1

2D AV, e s, 98.10 ft s of 42d St, 24.7x70; Jacob Harris and others to Julius Harris and another, (R S $8.25).....1

3D AV, 3,884, e s, 27x125; Germano Fioravanti to Helen Engler, all liens.....1

3D ST, 80 East, 25x96.2; Elizabeth Noll and others to Julius Zweig, (R S $12.75).....100

4TH ST, n s, 162.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.5x 96.2; Fanny M. Robinson to Douglas Robinson and another, trustees, (R S $6.75).....15,582

5TH AV, n e corner of 102d St, 100.11x 300; James A. Burden, Jr., and another to John S. Phipps, (R S $140).....100

5TH ST, 525 East, 25x97; Karl Froehlich, Jr., to John Becker, (mtg $17,000).....1

5TH ST, 525 East, 25x97; Caroline Froehlich to John Becker, (R S $1.25, mtg $17,000).....1

6TH ST, 218 East, 25x97; Hyman Reubenstone to Max I. Rosenbaum, (R S $4, mtg $29,000).....40,000

7TH ST, 301 East, 39.1x73; Rebecca Cohn to Abraham Nelson, (mtg $30,000, R S $7.50).....1

7TH ST, n w corner of Lewis St, 79.8x 73.1x70.11x74; Rudolph L. Coffee to Rebecca Cohn, (R S $10,) all liens.....1

9TH ST, 8, part of Lot 218, map of Unionport, 25x108; Nancy M. Small to Gottfried Katz, (R S $1).....600

10TH ST, 418 East, 22.9x92.3; Herman Liebmann to Albert A. Rosenthal, (mtg $10,000).....100

12TH ST, s s, 343.4 ft e of 6th Av, 19.4x103.3; James M. Varnum to Gertrude Harison, (mtg $14,000).....1

21ST ST, 158 West, 20.3x91.10; George W. Greason to Christopher Posters, (mtg $5,000, R S $9).....17,775

29TH ST, 230 West, 24.11x98.9x24.10x 98.9; 29th St, 228 West, 24.10x117.5x 24.11x119.1; Philip J. Holzderber and another to Annie Dufort, (R S $14.50).....30,700

37TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 98.9; Margaret L. Rivette to Charles F. Myers, all liens, (R S $7).....1

39TH ST, n s, 327.4 ft w of 2d Av, 37.11 x98.9; William Lane to Isaac Goodman and another, (R S $42.90, R S $6.75).....1

39TH ST, 222 East, 16.8x98.9; Thomas Edwards to Thomas M. Brennan, (R S $4.25).....1

40TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 98.9; Thomas J. Dermody and another, heirs, to Honora Dermody, (R S $1.50).....1

49TH ST, 340 West, 25x100.5; August Wieners to John F. Wohltmann, (R S $5.75, mtg $15,000).....100

49TH ST, s s, 228.4 ft w of 8th Av, 21.8x 100; John J. Halligan to Nellie S. Lynch-Blosse, (R S $6, mtg $22,000).....28,000

55TH ST, 538 West, 25x100.5; Elbe D. Cordts to Samuel N. Freedman, (mtg $8,000, R S $5.50).....10

63D ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25.6 x100.5; Lena Asiel to William W. Hall, (R S $39.25, mtg $20,000).....1

64TH ST, s s, 36 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x80.2; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to William C. Renwick, trustee, (R S $6.30).....15,000

68TH ST, n s, 419 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.5; Charles W. Anderson to H. J. Kohler, (R S $33, mtg $22,500).....1

70TH ST, 62 East, 18x100.5; Ella S. Conkling to Samuel Kubie, (R S $6.25, mtg $20,000).....1

73D ST, 202 East, 24.4x76.8x25x76.8; Henry Cordes to James Dobbin, (mtg $10,000).....1,575

73D ST, 202 East, 24.4x76.8x25x76.8; Antonia Seekamp, individually and as executrix, to James Dobbin, (mtg $10,000)..1,575

76TH ST, 320 West, 20x102.2; William Mitchell to Susan H. White, (R S $1).....1

78TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x 102.2; Maria M. Landenberger and another to Rachel Hallenbach and another, (R S $1, mtg $5,000).....Exch.

84TH ST, 416 East, 19.11x102.2; Eva Wahl to George H. Beck, (R S $1, mtg $7,500).....1

90TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 30x 100.8; Morris Schmuckler to George Laemmle, (R S $3.75, mtg $20,000).....30,000

98TH ST, s s, 214.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.11; Marietta Wilsey, widow, to Warren E. Dennis, (R S $3.50, mtg $11,500).....1

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 120x 100.11; J. Crawford McCreery to the James McCreery Realty Corporation, all liens, (R S $13.75).....1

107TH ST, 2, 4, and 6, w s, 96x100.9; James McCreery to the James McCreery Realty Corporation, all liens, (R S $23.75).....1

114TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 30x 100.11; Barbara Strettmatter, widow, to James A. Tyler, (R S $6, mtg $25,000).. 40,000

117TH ST, 101 East, 50x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Helene Liebmann, (R S $3.75, mtg $37,000).....100

121ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Frederick Lese to Winifred Dunn, (mtg $10,000).....12,000

125TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 100x201.10 to 124th St, subject to mtg of $225,000; King's Bridge Road, n s, at dividing line of the lands of Dyckman & Thomson, runs n 268.6 x n w 162.9x s 128.8x e 118.8x; also plot on F St, mtg $25,000; James McCreery to James McCreery Realty Corporation, (R S $48.75).....1

130TH ST, 27 East, 16x99.11; Joseph L. O'Brien to Charles D. Bender, (R S $4.75).....12,000

133D ST, n s, 248.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Charles H. Becker to F. V. Dixon.....1

134TH ST, 102 West, 25x99.11; Walter J. Clarke to Fredericka Hack, (R S $5.75, mtg $14,000).....28,000

135TH ST, 563 East, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Well and another, (R S $1.75, mtg $8,000).....1

135TH ST, n s, 306.8 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; John A. Fortiers to Philipp Baueric and wife, (R S $1.50, mtg $4,500).....5,500

157TH ST, s w s, Lot 258, map of the village of Melrose, South, 25x191.7x25x190; Birdsall L. Ryan to Thomas Ryan and wife, quitclaim.....1

157TH ST, s w s, w ½ Lot 258, map of Melrose, 25x191.7x25x190; Fannie Ryan to Birdsall L. Ryan, (R S $2.50).....1

159TH ST, 625 East, 25x100; William Bernhardt, executor, to Lena Schulz, (mtg $700).....3,500

162D ST, n s, 451 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x112.6; John J. Hetzel to John W. Strager, (R S $7.25).....1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE B, 247; Edward Ethelmer to Charles Junker, 5 years.....$612

WEST BROADWAY, 502; Mary E. Pinchot to Widder & Cafferata, 3 years.....1,000

WEST ST, 417, 418, and 419, and 173 Perry St; Josephine A. Budke to William Graham, 5 years.....3,500

11TH AV, 740; August L. Ihlenburg to Henry Kim, 5 years.....660

14TH ST, 7 East; William C. Demorest to John Biddle, July 1, 1901, to May 1, 1903.....4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Samuel Williams; Mott Av, e s, 254.3 ft n of 144th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....$3,550

ALLISON, Elsie S. to George G. Hammill; St. Nicholas Av, 147, 3 years, gold. 20,000

BAUERLE, Philipp, and wife to John A. Portiers; 135th St, n s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years.....1,000

BECK, George H., to Eva Wahl; 84th St, 416 East, 3 years.....2,500

BENDER, Charles D., to Simson Wolf; 140th St, 27 East, 3 years.....7,500

BRAHAN, Henry A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, adjoining s s of land of Eliza B. Jumel, due July 3, 1904, 5 per cent.....9,000

BRENNAN, Thomas M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 39th St, 222 East, 5 years, 4 per cent.....4,000

COHN, Rebecca, to American Mortgage Company; 7th St, n w corner of Lewis St, 3 years.....29,000

COHN, Rebecca, to American Mortgage Company; 7th St, n w corner of Lewis St, prior mortgage $29,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....8,000

COHN, Rebecca, and another, to Charles E. Scott; 7th St, 301 East, 3 years, gold. 26,000

COHN, Rebecca, to Martin Stora; 7th St, 301 East, prior mortgage $26,000, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent.....4,000

CONNELL, George F., to Mary J. Connell; Fulton Av, s e s, 201 ft s w of 168th St, 5 years.....1,500

CURLEY, Michael, and wife, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 49th St, 250 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....8,000

DALY, Michael, to the New York Savings Bank; 134th St, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, due July 1, 1904, 4 per cent.....14,000

DEL MONTE, Julia, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 36th St, n s, 275 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....22,000

DITHRIDGE, Rose E., to Catharine C. Giles; Lots 9 and 113, map of property of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge Heights, 3 years.....285

DOCTOR, George, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 1st Av, s w corner of 59th St, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent.....50,000

DUFORT, Annie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 29th St, 228 and 230 West, 1 year, 4 per cent.....10,000

EGLER, Charles J., to Francis A. Goelts; Commerce St, 12, 2 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

EGLER, Charles J., to Francis A. Goelts; 104th St, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

ERDMANN, Bertha, to Amelia Hauck; Grant Av, s w corner of 164th St, 3 years, 5 per cent.....4,000

FRAME, Maria, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 70th St, 105 East, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....17,000

FRAME, Maria, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 107 East 70th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....25,000

FRASER, John, to Miriam Wilson; 10th St, s s, being e ½ of Lot 386, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent.....450

GALLAGHER, Mary C., to William H. Simpson; 116th St, s s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, prior mtgs $37,535, 6 months, 6 per cent.....882

GALLAGHER, Mary C., to Emanuel Hellner and another; 116th St, s s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, prior mtg. $35,000, 6 months, 6 per cent.....11,035

GALLAGHER, Mary C., to Don A. Gaylord; 116th St, s s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, prior mtgs $36,035, 6 months, 6 per cent.....1,500

GOODSPEED, Mary A., and husband and another to the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; 149th St, 536 West, 3 years

GRAHAM, William, to Beadleston & Woerz; West St, 417 and 419, and Perry St, 173, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....3,247

GUTH, Katharina, to Harris Friedman and another; Cherry St, 248 to 247, prior mtg $34,000, installments, 7 years, 6 per cent.....7,000

HACK, Fredricka, to Lillian N. Radie; 179th St, n s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

HACK, Fredricka, to Walter J. Clarke; 134th St, 102 West, 1 year.....3,000

HAFT, Alexander, to Louisa Minturn; Lenox Av, n w corner of 138th St, (four mortgages,) 3 years, 4½ per cent., aggregate.....60,000

HAFT, Alexander, and wife to H. Linsley Johnson; Lenox Av, n w corner of 138th St, prior mortgage $14,000, 1 month, 6 per cent.....33,000

HAHN, George, to Frank A. Uhlein, trustee; 2d Av, e s, 83 ft s of 75th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....7,500

HARRIS, Julius, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 2d Av, e s, 98.10 ft s of 42d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....10,000

HART, Michael J., to Catharine C. Giles; Lot 62, map of property of William O. Giles, King's Bridge Heights, 3 years, 5 per cent.....500

HELMUS, Peter, to Adolph Helmus; Transverse Road, at East 204th St, s s, 25 ft e of Villa Av, due July 1, 1908, 4½ per cent.....3,000

HIDDEN, Thomas B., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 517 and 519 8th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....50,000

HOUPT, Missouria B., and another to Michael Coleman; Madison Av, n e corner of 95th St, due Oct. 5, 1903, 4½ per cent.....250,000

HOUPT, Missouria B., and another to Marx Ottinger and another; Madison Av, n e corner of 95th St, prior mortgage $250,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....11,000

JONES, Lucy A., and another to Henry R. Wood; 8th St, n s, w ½ of Lot 358, map of Wakefield, 3 years.....1,200

LECKLER, Peter, to Henry Hodling and another, executors; Mohegan Av, e s, 199 ft s of 180th St, 2 years, 6 per cent.....1,000

LIEBMANN, Helene, to Charles M. Rosenthal; 117th St, 5 East, prior mtg $18,500, due Aug. 9, 1903.....2,500

LIEBMANN, Helene, to Charles M. Rosenthal; 117th St, 7 East, prior mortgage, $18,500, due Aug. 9, 1903.....2,500

MACE, Edward H., to Malinda G. Mace and others, as trustees; Matilda St, n w s, being Lot 236, map of Washingtonville, East Chester, 5 years, 6 per cent.....570

MORCHE, Ernest W., to Franz Rastetter; Avenue B, 278, 3 years, 6 per cent.....4,000

MULLER, Frederick, to Elizabeth Meyer; 160th St, 932 East, 2 years.....1,000

MYERS, Charles F., to Letitia McMurtry; 53d St, 314 West, 2 years.....3,000

MYERS, Charles F., to Matthew Corbett; 87th St, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....12,000

NELLIS, Abraham, to Theodore Bitterman; 7th St, 301 East, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....4,000

REGELMAN, Christian, to Sadie C. Mainthou; 76th St, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, due July 1, 1904, gold.....2,500

REID, David P., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Perot St, s w s, 22 ft s e of Armand Place, due Aug. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent.....1,500

ROSENTHAL, Max, and wife to Hyman Reubenstone; 6th St, 218 East, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....2,000

ROUSE, Samuel, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; Amsterdam Av, 1,026, 5 years, 4 per cent.....14,000

SCHALK, Rudolph, to Title Insurance Company; Broome St, s s, 25 ft w of Crosby St; Broome St, 433, s s, 1 year, 4 per cent.....55,000

SCHRADER, John W., to Helen C. Hickox; Avenue D, n e corner of 3d St, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent.....800

SCHREYER, Isma, to the Franklin Savings Bank; Vesey St, 57, 3 years, 4 per cent.....21,000

SCHULZ, Lena, to Henry Hett, 159th St, n s, 247 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years, 5 per cent.....1,500

STOCKBRIDGE, Louise, to George W. Betts, Jr.; 11th Av, w s, 35.10 ft n of 187th St, prior mortgage $7,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....4,000

STRAYER, John W., to John J. Hetzel; 162d St, n s, 431 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years, 4½ per cent..3,700

STRAYER, John W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 425 West 162d St, due June 29, 1904, 4½ per cent.....10,000

SUBWAY REALTY COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 7th Av, 607, 615 to 619, and Broadway, 1,471 to 1,485, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....330,000

TETTE, Margaret, and another to Peter P. Dicker; Tinton Av, w s, 93.6 ft s of Home St, prior mtg $5,750, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent.....1,000

TESARO, Filomena, to Catharine A. McGuire; Adams Av, or Place, e s, 125 ft s of 183d St, 5 years.....3,500

TESARO, Filomena, to Catharine A. McGuire; Adams Av, or Place, e s, 400 ft s of 183d St, 5 years.....3,500

WARE, Richard F., and another, executors and trustees, to Margaret E. Mitchill and another, as trustees; 36th St, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, due Oct. 1, 1900, 4½ per cent.....1,500

WELLBROCK, Leonora H., and another to Christine Bladel; Cherry St, n w corner of Gouverneur St, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....1,000

WOHLTMANN, John F., to August Wieners; 49th St, 340 West, installments, 5 years.....8,750

ZWEIG, Julius, to Franz Rust; 3d St, 89 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAUER, Joseph, to Peter Donald.....$1,550

BLUMENTHAL, Samuel, to Henry Roemmer.....15,000

BRADY, Jennie M., to Eliza Dunne.....2,500

COHN, Walter J., to Hyman Adelstein and another.....1,000

FEDER, Rebecca, as administratrix, to Hulda Wittner.....200

JONES, Kate, to Jessie Mark.....

KRONOVET, Morris, to Ignatz Bleich and another.....1,393

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Eleanor M. Greacen.....4,500

O'RORKE, Thomas, to Mary E. Barry..2,500

PENFIELD, James T., to John Bussing, Jr., and wife.....1

PRALL, Eliza A., to Peter Donald.....16,450

SMITH, Matthias T., trustee, to Alvah G. Affleck, trustee, (seven assignments).105,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.....400,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Lily Danziger.....16,000

WEIL, Jonas, and another to Fanny Greenebaum.....1

Mechanics' Liens.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Thomas S. Quinn against Samuel H. Lyons, owner and contractor.....$284

LENOX AV and 138th St, n w corner, 99.11x125; Max Tanowsky against Alexander Haft, owner and contractor.....880

MADISON AV, 1,498; Frederick Weiss against Samuel Greene, owner; Perlman & Fiedler, contractors.....33

WEST END AV, 465; Edward Barbig against John Doe, owner; Mathesius Brothers, contractors.....240

53D ST, 38 West; Adelbert S. Nichols against George F. Laidlaw, owner and contractor.....235

118TH ST and 8th Av, n w corner, 50.6x—; John Feehan against Jane A. Hennessay and others, owners, executors; Daniel Hennessay and others, contractors.....56

No building loan contracts filed July 5.

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBUS AV and 80th St, n w corner, 51.2x 100; Henry C. Lytton against Lewin Buckley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

FOX ST, w s, 161.1 ft n of 165th St, 33.4x100, two actions; Louise N. Bristow against Amund Johnsen and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. Hall.

FRANKLIN ST and West Broadway, n e corner, 60x50x50.8x50.4; New York Elevator and Repair Company against Samuel W. Brenner and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, W. H. Janes.

47TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; 36th St, s s, 553.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x98.9; 2d Av, e s, 39.7 ft n of 37th St, 78x19.7; 2d Av, 902; Max Kalish and others, executors, against Max Kalish and others, (construction of testimony disposition of property, &c.;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.

109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; 110th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Rosie D. Otto against Leon Rosenblatt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Lese.

127TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x 99.11; William M. Kingsland against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

139TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 6th Av, 25x112.5x33.2x 90.8; Mary A. Poynton against Joseph McNamara and others, (partition;) attorney, A. D. Pope.

161ST ST, n s, 300.6 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100; Lina R. Whitehead against Emma Schwars and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. J. Lauer.

Public Notices.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 1st, 1901.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate Assessment Rolls of the year 1901 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
Arthur G. Salmon,
Ferdinand Levy,
} COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING BANK, plaintiff, against BENGT NELSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of April, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots of land situate in Edenwald, in the town of East Chester, formerly County of Westchester, now Borough of Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, designated on a map entitled "Map of Part of Section 'A' of Edenwald, Town of East Chester, Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Joslah A. Briggs, Civil Engineer, &c., dated May, 1892, and filed in Vol. 9 of maps, Page 119, in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, June 6, 1892, by the lot numbers eleven and twelve (11 and 12) of Block No. 28 of Section "A" of Edenwald, and which said lots, taken together, according to said map, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Hill Avenue distant one hundred and fifty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Jefferson Avenue with the easterly line of Hill Avenue, running thence southerly along the easterly line of Hill Avenue fifty feet; thence easterly and at right angles to the easterly line of Hill Avenue a distance of one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of Hill Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly and at right angles to the said centre line of the block one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 1st, 1901.

DAVID A. SULLIVAN, Referee.

F. T. JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street or avenue number being unknown:

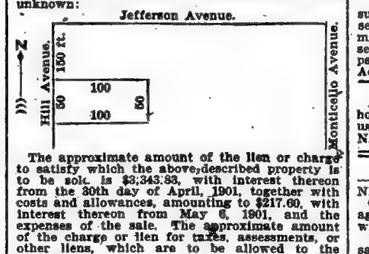

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $2,343.83, with interest thereon from the 30th day of April, 1901, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $217.60, with interest thereon from May 6, 1901, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charge or lien for taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $58.28 and interest.—Dated June 1, 1901.

DAVID A. SULLIVAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JOSEPHINE H. NORCUM, plaintiff, against FLORENDINA VINGIPROVA, (sometimes called Florand M. Vingiprova,) and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 23d day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows.

All that certain easterly one-half of lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and County and State of New York, being part of the lot known and designated as number two hundred and twenty-eight (228) on a certain map of the Village of Mott Haven, dated January 1st, 1850, and on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County at White Plains, New York; the premises hereby conveyed are bounded and described from said map as follows: Northerly by Cottage, now One Hundred and Forty-ninth, (149) Street, twenty-five feet; easterly by lot number two hundred and twenty-nine (229) on said map, one hundred feet; southerly by lot

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HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

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SOUTH NYACK-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

TWENTY MILES OF UNSURPASSED VIEW. Easy of access by rail or steamboat. Outdoor sports and games. Safe salt water bathing. Spacious shaded grounds. Choice music. Tennis, golf, boating, fishing. Special arrangements for transients Saturday to Monday. Sunday dinner, 1 P. M. Erie R. R. depot two blocks from house.
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VICTORIA,

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Large and single connecting rooms, with baths, elevator. Address M. C. WILCOX, Larchmont, N. Y.

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HILLCREST HALL, Highland Mills, Orange Co., N.Y.

This house has been much enlarged and improved. Situated in the Hudson Highlands, 48 miles from New York via Erie Road. Fine golf course, casino, and other attractions. Write for Booklet. W. J. READ.

Grand View House and Cottages.

Fishing, Boating, Driving. Large verandas. Beautiful scenery. Cottages to rent or sell furnished. Farm in connection with Hotel. Send for Booklet. G. W. TEN EYCK.
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DILL HOUSE, FLORIDA, N. Y., ORANGE COUNTY.
55 miles from city, pleasantly situated, free transportation, comfortable rooms, good table, excellent drives; terms moderate; transients accommodated; particulars on application. WM. E. ROSENBAUM, Prop.

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A Summer house for refined families; spacious, well-shaded grounds extend to the lake; excellent fishing, boating, bowling, and driving; one hour from New York C. H. TEN EYCK, Prop.

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Small hotel near the lake; good boating and fishing; choice table; prices from $10 to $15 per week; two golf links. Write for circulars and full particulars. K. M. PRICE.

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Select family house, newly furnished throughout; finest fishing, boating, and drives. For terms address A. GODDWIN.

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(Formerly Storm King Club House.) Golf, Tennis. NOW OPEN. For terms address
JOHN HALL, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

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50 miles Erie. NOW OPEN. Delightfully located. Every convenience. Send for circulars. O. CROMWELL.

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Special Terms per Week or Season.
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Moderate Rates. Booklet.
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HESS HOTEL, P. O. Tiniet, Hamilton Co., N. Y.
Head of Fourth Lake Fulton Chain; $12 to $15.

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Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

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WOODBURNE HOUSE. Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

THE CAMPBELL INN.
Roscoe, N. Y. JEFFERSON CAMPBELL, Prop.

The Arlington, Livingston Manor, N. Y.—Accommodates 50. Terms and particulars of Bush Bros., Props.

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Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. Elevation 2,300 feet. Magnificent view. Extensive grounds. Capacity 100. Everything new, modern, strictly first-class. Moderate rates. New York representatives, Miss Carmer, 74 Madison Avenue, will call, if desired.

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The finest mountain resort in the State. All improvements. Accommodates 150. Elevation 2,000 feet. Booklets on application. Pulmonary patients not entertained. City office, 96 Vesey St. Cohen & Feltman, Props.

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POELLMAN HOUSE Liberty, New York. Geo. W. Murphy, Prop.

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PROSPECT HOUSE, White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y.
Amusement Hall. 1½ miles Lake Shore. 50 acres forest.

CENTRAL HOUSE, WHITE LAKE, N. Y. Accommodates 40; large, airy rooms; 200 feet from lake; good table. Booklets on application. J. B. Low.

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BALSAM HOUSE White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. E. G. Newkirk, Prop.

Staten Island.

NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

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NEW YORK.

Long Island.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND

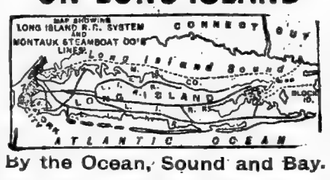

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths.

Patients needing salt water treatment will find these departments in charge of competent attendants and first-class appointments.

CHARGE PER BATH, 50 CENTS.

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35 minutes from New York City.
Newly decorated and refurnished throughout.
HOTEL NOW OPEN.
200 rooms; 50 private baths.
Golf, Tennis, Croquet.
Surf and still water bathing; sailing, driving, fishing. Rooms in Club House for single men. Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.
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EDGEMERE, L. I.

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THE PARK INN,

AND
The Bathing Pavilion
The Newest, Delightful Summer Resort on Rockaway Beach.
Frequent trains from E. 34th St., New York, Brooklyn Bridge, B. R. T., and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, direct to Rockaway Park.

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Now Open.

LONG BEACH L. I.

ALWAYS COOL.

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PROSPECT HOUSE,

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on Great South Bay, one hour from N. Y. Boating, fishing, sailing; ocean and still water bathing; sprinkled drives; golf and all amusements; full orchestra three times daily. Send for pamphlet. Terms reasonable.
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Remington Av.; second house from ocean. High-grade Family Hotel; capacity, 100. Large, ocean view rooms. E. C. McBRIDE.

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Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
Sulphur Bathing Establishment Now Open.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Send for Pamphlet, JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

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Dean House Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

Fine resort, within easy distance of New York; hotel westerly side of lake; lawn and shade trees; tennis, croquet, and playground; billiards and bowling; bathing houses and boats; driving and cycling; golf links; lake famous for bass, pickerel, and perch; capacity, 200; adults, $15, $20; half price for children and servants; transients, $3.50 per day; telephone; booklet sent on application.
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BALDWIN HOUSE.

Charming location; near lake; pleasant rooms; excellent table; boating and fishing; good livery attached; moderate rates. Write for full particulars. L. S. WRIGHT, LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

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Beautiful location on lake, boating and fishing, golf links in vicinity; moderate rates. William Findlay, Prop.

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Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshires and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and lists of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Rates, $6.00 to $8.00. Write for circular. F. BECKER, Prop.

THE BECKWITH Beautifully situated amidst a Large Pine Grove. Spring water. First-class appointments. Bath. Toilet Rooms. Peerless Cuisine, 7.00-9.00. Z. BECKWITH, Purling, N. Y.

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MAPLE GROVE. Margaretville, N. Y. Delightful location; beautiful mountain rambles; generous table; $7 to $10. W. A. Boyes.

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CAIRO, N. Y.—Delightfully located; Catskill Mountains; elevation 1,500 ft.; superior cuisine; large grounds; moderate. BOOKLET. LEVI B. MOORE, Prop.

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HUNTER HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. Hunter, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft.; capacity, 200; location unsurpassed; (Hebrew cuisine;) gas, sanitary plumbing, café, billiards, bowling; booklet. M. Sparks.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL. Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Accommodates 200. Modern improvements, delightful location, pure spring water. Terms apply S. EPSTEIN.

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In the Heart of Catskills, accommodates 150; Amusements, Bowling, Billiards, Tennis, Golf; good cycling and driving; peerless cuisine; booklet. AUG. F. KROEBEL, TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.

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The Gem of the St. Lawrence River,
AND ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF SUMMER HOTELS,
OPENS JUNE 12TH. CLOSES OCT. 1ST.
Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, it has a delightful, cool, and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements, including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel.
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FRONTENAC, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.
ALSO MANAGER HOTEL BON AIR, AUGUSTA, GA.

Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE.
ROGERS' ROCK HOTEL.
Open, under new management, June 3 to Oct. 1. Write for booklet. D. W. EASTON, Owner and Prop., Rogers' Rock, Essex County, New York.

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FAIRVIEW HOUSE.—Second season; modern improvements. Elevation, 1,800 feet; spacious grounds; open fireplaces and hot water heat; special inducements to June and September guests; golf, tennis, &c. G. H. HAGER, Stamford, N. Y.

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Stamford, New York. Capacity 125. Special Rates June, September. Booklet. Rates on application. Cottage to rent. E. C. HANFORD.

UTSANTHIA LAKE HOUSE, STAMFORD, N. Y. Delightful location. Peerless cuisine. Fishing; $8.00 to $8.00. Large grounds. DANIEL CRAFT.

THE WESTHOLM, STAMFORD, N. Y. MRS. H. F. PRESTON.

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THE HALCYON,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
High-class family resort, grandly located, elegantly furnished, modern in every detail. Assembly rooms, large library, music saloon, &c. The golf links are unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. V. Purishoff, Musical Director. Chas. St. John, Millbrook, N. Y.

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THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
A high-altitude mountain resort, with all the conveniences of city life. A beautiful spring-water lake. Elevation, 1,960 feet, affording a view of unparalleled grandeur. No malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes. Good livery, tennis and croquet grounds, billiards, boating, fishing, &c. Good orchestra. Leon St. John, Mgr.
PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

Ocean Grove.

THE CHALFONTE

Ocean Grove, N. J.
Directly on Ocean front. Open all year. Newly furnished; best sanitation; finest cuisine.
S. W. BEHLERS.

HOTEL SPRAY VIEW

The leading hotel on the ocean front. Thoroughly modern; 2,824 square feet veranda. Booklet. JOS. WHITE.

$8, $12 WEEK.....DAY, $2.50.

SHELDON BY THE SEA, OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
Largest hotel. Accommodates 500 guests. Elevator, electric lights. A. S. WASHBURNE. 6th season.

Summer Resorts.

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A pleasant Tour for hot weather, mostly steamer travel—starts July 18, covering the coolest sections of this country. Fall River Line to Boston, steamer to Yarmouth, N. S., rail through the Land of Evangeline to Halifax and Pictou, four days' cruise through the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence to Quebec, river steamer to Montreal, rail to Ausable Chasm, steamer on Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and down the Hudson to New York. **All expenses included,** for 13-day tour, $35.

Many other tours to American Summer Resorts and the PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, 5 to 29 days, $38.50 to $350, all expenses included.
Independent (Individual) Tickets Everywhere.

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Downtown, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren. N. Y.
Uptown, 1,185 Broadway, cor. 28th St., N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc.

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Normandie-by-the-Sea.

Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey.
THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST.
Now open under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.
Address as Above. Sea food a specialty

TOWERS, ELBERON, N. J. SELECT FAMILY HOUSE.
Remodeled, Refitted, Refurnished. Cottages annexed. New management.
MRS. THYLL.

THE VICTORIA, HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, N. J.
On west shore of the Shrewsbury River; river and ocean bathing; table unsurpassed.
O. B. COLLINS, Manager.

Asbury Park.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.

HOTEL COLUMBIA

AND COTTAGES,
on the ocean front in select North Asbury. Booklet. W. Harvey Jones, owner and manager.

THE HOLLYWOOD, ASBURY PARK, NEAR OCEAN.
Open under new management; large, cool rooms; excellent table; terms moderate; booklet on application.

HOTEL STRAND, THIRD AVE. AND KINGSLEY ST
Asbury Park, N. J. One block from fishing pier; commanding an unobstructed view of ocean. Evening dinners. ALBERT S. CRAIG.

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Cool rooms; excellent table; table $8-$10 weekly.

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Superior table, moderate rates, all conveniences. The Ocean Spray, Asbury Park, N. J.; fourth house from beach, facing Wesley Lake; $8 to $12 weekly. G. D. Schanck.

TENNEY'S HOTEL, Asbury Park, N. J. Special Winter Rates.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH Hotel Brighton

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE OCEAN'S EDGE.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
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Finest located hotel fronting ocean, verandas on every floor; popular prices, on the European plan, $1 to $3; American plan, $12 to $35. Special rates to families and large parties.
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Directly on beach. NOW OPEN. High class cuisine and service. Hot and cold Sea Baths. Rates for July, $12 per week and upward. Write for booklet.
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THE SCARBORO,

ALEC. D. GOLDSMAN.

POCONO MT. HOUSE MT. POCONO, PA.

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RESORT HOTEL, Point Pleasant, N. J.
Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address PYE & FOSTER, MANAGERS.

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Directly on the beach; beautiful situation. Coolest place on the coast. Every sea shore advantage. JOHN H. RISDON.

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Special rate for over the "Fourth." Every room has full ocean view. Excellent cuisine. Booklet. I. S. HINKSON.

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PROSPECT COTTAGE, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
Superior accommodations. Reasonable for a few select families. Send for Booklet.
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THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. OCEAN FRONT.
Generally enlarged, improved; bath; golf. M. RICHARDSON.

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BELMAR, N. J.—Under new management. Best service. Popular rates. JOHN H. RISDON.

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If you wish to spend the Summer at one of the most perfectly appointed resorts on the Atlantic Coast, offering every facility for indoor and outdoor amusements, and with a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to T. E. CHATFIELD,
Hotel Jefferson, New York.
PRIVATE GOLF LINKS.

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THE WENDELL Pittsfield, Mass.
NOW OPEN.
Situated amid the glorious green-clad Berkshire Hills. Within six miles of Lenox. Illustrated booklets. CUNNINGHAM & HAMILTON.

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A Popular and Charming Summer Resort. OPENS IN JUNE. For Booklet, rates, &c., All outdoor amusements. Tennis, boating, Fishing, &c.
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TOBYHANNA HOUSE, Tobyhanna, Pa.; highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. CORNISH.

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DINGMAN'S FERRY, PA.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
DR. PHILIP F. FULMER.

THE BELLEVUE Dingman's Ferry, Pike Co., Pa.
Boating and fishing; magnificent scenery.
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MOUNT POCONO.
Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

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MOUNT POCONO, PA.
Special Rates for June and September.
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Scenery and location unsurpassed; beautiful walks and drives. Accom. 60. Booklet. J. Hamblin, Swiftwater, Pa.

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Delaware Water Gap.

WATERGAP HOUSE. DEL. WATER GAP. In the Mountains of Pennsylvania, 2¾ hours from New York, D. L. & W. R. R.; highest elevation; Beautiful Scenery; Pure Air and Water; Bathing, Rowing, Fishing; Mountain Rambles; Beautiful Drives; Golf, Tennis; Best of Hotels.
L. W. BROADHEAD.

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THE CENTRAL DEL. WATER GAP. High ELEVATION, In Blue Mountains. Peerless cuisine. High-class service. Beautiful scenery. S. D. OVERFIELD.

BRODHEAD COTTAGE, Del. Water Gap, In Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania. Delightful views. Pure air. Fresh water. Moderate. ABRAM BUSH.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA. Beautiful location. Fine view of Water Gap. Cheerful and Homelike. Good table. $7.00 up. M. M. ACE.

The Riverview House. Two minutes from depot. Purest artesian water. Overlooking river and water gap. Booklet. Mrs. L. T. Le Barre, estate, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

BLUE MT. SANITARIUM, on the Heights at Del. Water Gap; model all-year health resort. Dr. H. L. TOWNER.

Milford.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE. MILFORD, Pa.; near driving park; capacity, 200; high-class cuisine; spacious grounds; sanitary plumbing. Booklet. WM. METZ.

THE JARDON. MILFORD, PIKE CO. PA.; delightfully situated on highest elevation; high-class service and cuisine; recently chef Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va. FRANCIS X. JARDON.

HOTEL SEITZ. MILFORD, PA.; capacity, 80; excellent German table; steam heat; baths; modern appointments; delightful location. F. S. SEITZ.

Vandermark Hotel Open all year. Terms moderate. F. A. Beck, Prop., Milford, Pa.

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HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, Stroudsburg, Pa. Capacity, 150. Delightfully situated; enlarged, refitted, refurnished, modern conveniences; electric lights; cuisine and service first-class. Booklets, rates. Apply J. F. POULKE.

HIGHLAND INN. Situated on Blue Ridge Mountains, 1½ miles from and 700 feet above STROUDSBURG; electric lights; steam heat; artesian water; telephone; telegrams received and sent from house. C. H. PALMER, OWNER and PROP.

PASADENA COTTAGE, On Blue Ridge Mountains, near Water Gap. Service first class. Peerless cuisine and water. Booklet. MRS. ELLEN TURNER.

AVON HOUSE, 3 miles from Water Gap; 1 mile from Stroudsburg, overlooking two beautiful valleys. Large rooms. Circulars. T. PALMER.

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GERMANY, STATION OF THE NASSAU R. R., NEAR COBLENZ.
ALKALI SALT THERMAL WATERS
22-40 DEGREES R.

Old renowned international watering place connected by mountain railroad with mountain resort "Hohenmalberg." Season begins May 1st. Remedies: Spring and water cure, Inhalations, Electricity, Pneumatic Cabinets, Massage, cold water treatment, walking cure, cow and goat milk, whey. Diseases which are curable at Bath Ems: Chronic catarrh of the nose, throat, larynx, trachea, and its branches, of the stomach, intestinal canal and gall; also catarrhs which very frequently remain after at attack of Influenza, Grip, whooping cough, and inflammation of the lungs. A pre-eminent cure are the Emser Springs for several female diseases. Prospectus can be obtained through "The Kurcommission." Entertainments: Conversation, reading, and play rooms, theatres, concerts 3 times daily; dancing, boatrace, hunting, fishing. Leading meeting place of tourists visiting Lahn, Rhine, and Mosel. SEASON BEGINS MAY 1ST.
St. R. C.

Ems Hotel d'Angleterre.

FIRST CLASS. OPPO. BATHS SPRING. LARGE GARDEN; ELECTRIC LIGHTS THROUGHOUT; LIFT.

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High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation.

Boarders Wanted.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 49c Double for display.

14TH ST., 352 WEST.
Cool, large rooms, two doors from elevated station; good food, well cooked, and properly served; everything clean.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

32d St., 54 West.—Large rooms; private baths; smaller rooms; superior house and table.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

126th St., 149 West.—Rooms to rent; board optional; transients taken; table board; references.

Furnished Rooms.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

18th St., 13 West.—Elegant, large, cool parlor-floor rooms; excellent accommodations; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

18th St., 116 East.—Large, small furnished rooms; hot and cold water; large closets in every room.

23d St., 207 West.—Two very desirable large rooms; second floor; every convenience; party of gentlemen; reference.

26th St., 36 West.—Cool, airy rooms; quiet house; Summer prices; accommodations single or for two.

47th St., 70 West.—Newly furnished; board if desired.

60th St., 116 East.—Well furnished floor, private house; also single rooms; board if desired; references.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dressmaking, dresscutting, designing, ladies' tailoring, millinery taught; special Summer offer; apply this week; perfect fitting waist, shirt-waist, and skirt patterns cut; evening school, Monday, Wednesday, Friday. McDowell's, 349-315 Sixth Av.

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FAIRVIEW HOUSE.
Six miles from Fallsburg Station; accommodates 20; large, airy rooms; pure running spring water; table well supplied with fresh milk, eggs, and vegetables raised from farm 200 acres; fruit in abundance, with finest peach orchard in county; 100 feet of piazza; good gunning and fishing, with stream running across farm, stocked with trout, called Burskill; elevation 1,000 feet; daily mail, half mile to church; reference. Rates and further particulars on application. Adam Rampe, Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Board in Catskill Mts., West Hurley, N. Y.; 3 minutes from depot; 3 hrs. from N. Y.; altitude, 1,200 ft.; healthful, cool, and fine scenery; fresh poultry, vegetables, milk, and eggs. Terms, $6 to $8. Address Harry P. Van Wagenen, M. D., West Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Catskills.—Large farmhouse, located on mountainside, commanding extensive prospect; extra large shaded piazzas; accommodations for 15

TO TEST PROMOTIONS OF POLICE SERGEANTS

Injunction Against Payment of Salaries May Be Asked For.

Law Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association Will Discuss Report Adverse to Old Police Board.

A conference of the members of the Law Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association will be held on Monday to discuss the action to be taken on the report of the State Civil Service Commission, which declares that eleven Sergeants promoted to the positions of Police Captains by the old Board of Police Commissioners hold their positions wrongfully. The result will probably be the institution of a taxpayers' action in the nature of an application for an injunction restraining the payment of salaries to the Captains affected. This proceeding will result in a speedy carrying of the question to the higher courts.

The Captains who are declared to be holding their positions wrongfully are of a batch of sixteen who were made in December last by the old Board of Police Commissioners, Bernard J. York, John B. Sexton, Jacob Hess, and Henry E. Abell. The Captains are John Cooney, John F. Flood, Michael E. Foody, Francis J. Kear, John J. Lantry, who were nominated by Commissioner Sexton; James Gannon, named by Mr. Hess; Edward J. Toole, John E. Colgan, Lawrence J. Murphy, and Edward J. Gans, named by Mr. York, and James Buchanan, named by Mr. Abell. The other five Captains were veterans.

At the time these men were promoted the Civil Service Reform Association charged that the civil service laws had been violated and asked an investigation by the State Civil Service Board. In its report, which was submitted to Gov. Odell on Tuesday last, the State Commission sustains the charges brought by the Civil Service Reform Association. The commission points out the fact that, while the eleven Captains wrongfully obtained their positions through the ratings given them by the Board of Police Commissioners, they cannot be removed by either the State or Municipal Civil Service Commission, and that the only method is a taxpayers' action.

The State Commission finds that the Police Board delayed holding promotion examinations from Sergeant to Captain for over two years, and filled the vacancies by the assignment of favored Sergeants; that the Police Board pretended to answer specifically the questions on the certificate of conduct and efficiency, but as a matter of fact, they did not do so. They made the reports to the Municipal Civil Service Commission on their own lines without regard to the reports filed with them by the immediate superiors of the Sergeants seeking promotion. Continuing, the report says in part:

Although 173 Sergeants applied for the competitive examination required by law, only those personally known to the Police Commissioners, those whom they desired to promote, received the rating "excellent," and those who were unknown were marked as "fair" regardless of their actual merit and without any effort to ascertain it, and those whom the Police Board did not wish to promote under any circumstances—among them a number of veterans—were marked "poor." Although the answers to the questions were certified by the Police Board to be based "on records and reports," in fact they were based almost exclusively on the personal knowledge of the Police Board, and in many cases were in direct contradiction to the records.

The promotions made by the Police Board were based on political considerations in violation of Section 23 of the Civil Service law.

The State Commission recommends that the Municipal Commission have a new eligible list for Police Captains prepared, and it further suggests that a number of the civil service rules for promotions be amended so as to prevent any such occurrence in the future. One of the suggestions is that in every office shall be kept a continuous and comparative record of the efficiency, punctuality, attention, and good conduct of all persons employed in that office, and that these records shall be open to the Civil Service Inspector.

Another amendment to the civil service rules proposed is that promotions or ratings shall be based thus: One-third on the competitive mental examination; one-third on the permanent records of service, and one-third on seniority, and no person shall be admitted to the eligible list without a marking of 70 per cent. The investigation of the ratings given by the old Police Board, the report says, presents the strongest argument for this change in the rules.

Police Commissioner Murphy announced yesterday that there were six vacancies in the list of Captains, and that he thought these should be filled immediately, and that he would ask the Municipal Civil Service Commission for an eligible list at an early date.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—In an interview to-day, Commissioner Pound, Acting President of the State Civil Service Commission, said:

"The State Civil Service Commission has made its report to the Governor of its investigation of the promotion of certain Police Sergeants to be Police Captains in the City of New York. The report, in substance, sustains the charges made against the old Police Commission by the Civil Service Reform Association.

"The purpose of the investigation by the State Commission was solely to collect evidence. The civil service law gives to the State Commission the power to conduct investigations and subpoena witnesses and examine them under oath in connection with all matters affecting the civil service. The Municipal Commissions have no such powers. They cannot compel witnesses to attend and answer under oath, although after Jan. 1, 1902, the New York City Commission will have such powers under the revised charter. On the other hand, the matter being local, the remedy is in the hands of the local authorities and the citizens of the City of New York."

Police Captain Kirschner Retired.

Commissioner Murphy yesterday retired Police Captain William F. Kirschner of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station on his own application. Capt. Kirschner's eyes have been troubling him a good deal lately and when he sent in his application yesterday it was acted upon at once. Capt. Kirschner is fifty-nine years old and a veteran of the civil war. He was appointed to the force in 1865 and retired in August, 1870. He was reappointed in December, 1870, made a Roundsman in 1877, a Sergeant in 1880, and in February, 1896, was made a Captain.

GIRL'S MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

She Said Her Brother-in-Law Frightened Her Into Becoming His Wife.

Justice Hooker, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted judgment for the plaintiff in the action brought by Sarah Mason, through her aunt, as guardian, for the annulment of her marriage to John D. Mason.

The couple were married in December, 1900. The plaintiff said that she was not of age at the time. She left her husband immediately after the ceremony, and had not lived with him since.

Mason, she said, had been married to her elder sister, who died several years ago. She went to keep house for him, and he soon afterward proposed to her, telling her that he had a better right than any one else to marry her, as he had held her on his knee when she was a baby and had known her all her life. He threatened her, the plaintiff alleged, and she went with him to a church, where they were married without the knowledge of her aunt or friends.

A CITY CONTRACT ILLEGAL.

Interest of an Alderman in a Company Furnishing Forage.

Corporation Counsel Whalen sent an opinion to the Controller's office yesterday declaring that the contract for $26,250 for furnishing forage to the Street Cleaning Department was "presumptively illegal." The reason given is that Alderman W. H. C. Delano was Secretary of the Milton Rathbun Company at the time the contract was awarded. Corporation Counsel Whalen holds that this is a violation of Section 1,533 of the charter, which prohibits any city official from being interested in a city contract. The responsibility is placed on Controller Coler, and he receives the option according to law of either accepting or rejecting the contract.

Alderman Delano gave out a statement yesterday afternoon to the effect that he resigned from the Milton Rathbun Company two weeks ago and is now only an employe.

"WOMAN HERMIT" MOVES.

Consents at Last to Sell Her Dilapidated Dwelling on Fashionable Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

Fashionable Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, has lost its "woman hermit," and her dilapidated dwelling, long an eyesore in the neighborhood, is soon to be torn down.

The "woman hermit" in question is Mrs. Caroline Barry, a wealthy widow. When Mrs. Barry's husband died, about thirty-three years ago, he left her a large fortune. Since his death she had lived alone in the family residence at 439 Clinton Avenue, and held no intercourse with her neighbors. She made no repairs to the old house, and it has been rapidly going to decay. All about it are the beautiful homes of some of Brooklyn's richest men, and beside these the old Barry house showed in strange contrast. Many efforts were made to buy the property, but Mrs. Barry would not sell. A syndicate of her neighbors, however, has at last succeeded in buying the house from her, paying $20,000 for the property.

The house is to be torn down immediately and a fence put up to hide the vacant lot. Eventually another house may be built on the property, but at present no plans for building have been made.

Mrs. Barry has bought a three-story and basement brownstone-front house at 471 Greene Avenue, into which she has moved. She paid $11,000 for her new home.

BURKE'S DEATH A MYSTERY.

Carpenter's Body Found in a Room Which He Occupied with a Woman Now Missing.

The body of James Burke, a carpenter, was discovered yesterday morning in the room which he had rented three weeks ago on the top floor of 127 Chrystie Street. There is much mystery surrounding the case. The police and Coroner are as yet unable to tell whether a murder has been committed or whether the man committed suicide or died a natural death. A search is being made for a woman who was with the man when he hired the room, and who disappeared on Tuesday.

The house where the body was found is kept as a lodging house by Mrs. Mary Waites. When Burke appeared with the woman they were assigned to a room at the rear of the top floor. The man went to work every day. The last seen of him was on last Sunday night, when Mrs. Waites, who was on the top floor, saw him reading a newspaper. On Sunday night his companion was seen entering the apartment with a bottle of whisky and some ice. She said her husband was sick.

The woman on Monday told Mrs. Waites that Burke had received a letter from England which had a check in it. She said Burke came of a good English family. On Tuesday, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the woman was seen leaving the house with a bundle.

Mrs. Waites discovered the body of Burke early yesterday morning. On the floor were discolorations resembling those of blood. The case was reported to the Eldridge Street Police Station, and Policeman Peters was sent to make an investigation. Coroner Hart arrived at the house shortly after noon. He called up the Morgue by telephone, and told the keeper to send a dead wagon to the house and have the body removed and prepared so that an autopsy could be made.

A peculiar circumstance of the case is that a man occupying a room adjoining that where the body lay knew nothing of the death of Burke. This man, Emil Schueck, told the Coroner that last Saturday about 1 o'clock he heard the woman cry "Murder!" and the man say, "For God's sake, don't go. Don't leave me."

The woman in the case is known to the police as a frequenter of Bowery resorts. It has not yet been learned where Burke was employed.

POLICE AND PARK CHAIRS.

Commissioner Clausen Criticises the Order Regarding Arrests of Col. Murphy.

Commissioner Clausen of the Park Department yesterday sent out the following statement relative to the action of Police Commissioner Murphy in instructing policemen not to make arrests on complaints of the attendants in charge of the chairs in the public parks:

"I am surprised that Commissioner Murphy has sent out such an order without communicating with the Park Department and ascertaining the truth of the matter. Col. Murphy's record as a soldier and a disciplinarian, as well as his demonstration of executive ability, are reasons for expecting that he would be careful not to act on misinformation, especially when it would have been so easy for him to have found out the truth.

"It is absolutely false that any partiality has been shown in favor of the pay chairs in the parks. It is equally certain that none will be permitted. Besides being based on misinformation, Col. Murphy's directions to the police are incitements to disorder. They are calculated to inspire the loafer and the rowdy to conduct that will tend to a breach of the peace. They are further calculated to make respectable and law-abiding citizens shun the pay chairs for fear they will become involved in scenes of disorder. The police cannot properly arrest a person for refusing to pay for a chair nor can they enforce the collection of a fee. It should not require an order from the Commissioner to determine so plain a question.

"The police should protect the holder of a lawful privilege in the proper conduct of his business under that privilege. The Park Department will do its best to afford this protection and see that a reasonable trial of the system is afforded."

PASSED WORTHLESS CHECK.

Bogard, Credited with a Bad Record by the Police, Arrested—Asked Aid of Bishop Potter.

Milo T. Bogard, who gives his address as 80 Bay Sixteenth Street, Bay Ridge, and whose career, according to the police, has been quite remarkable, was arrested last night by Special Officer Bernard and Detective Devanney of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Bogard is charged with passing a worthless check on Siegel, Cooper & Co., bankers, for $40. The check was on the Third National Bank of Pittsburg and was signed "T. T. Laughtner." It was returned marked "No account," and the detectives began their hunt for Bogard. Special Officer Bernard learned that he was at Bath Beach, and with Detective Devanney arrested him there.

The police declare that for the last ten years the prisoner has been engaged in operations of this kind. In 1896, they assert, he was a prosperous real estate broker in St. Louis and cut quite a figure in certain gay circles. One of his escapades, according to the detectives, landed him in jail for two years. After his release he removed to New York. He started life anew by soliciting subscriptions for the establishment of a home for indigent old men. He approached Bishop Potter, Dr. Parkhurst, and Dr. MacArthur. The latter exposed him and the Charity Organization Society sent out a circular denouncing Bogard as a fraud. Cards found in his pocket last night described the owner as a "special writer for Boston, Chicago and San Francisco papers."

For a New City Hospital.

Ex-State Senator Thomas C. Dunham, Emanuel Blumenthal, and John Norton were yesterday appointed by Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, Commissioners of Appraisal in the proceedings to be taken by the city to acquire land situated on Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, for the purpose of erecting a new city hospital. The value of the property to be acquired is in the neighborhood of $400,000.

Brooklyn Artillery to Practice.

The Thirteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery of Brooklyn, in command of Col. David E. Austen, left its armory at Sumner and Putnam Avenues at 8:30 o'clock last night for Fisher's Island, at the eastern end of Long Island Sound. The regiment will spend a week at the island practicing with the big guns there. Col. Austen took 900 men with him.

American Roof Garden Closed.

The doors of the American Roof Garden on the roof of the American Theatre closed last night to reopen no more this season. A notice to this effect was posted on the door of the theatre early in the evening. The theatre will reopen early in September.

POLICE OFFICIAL ACCUSED

Capt. Diamond's Interview with Complainants Against Bissert.

The District Attorney Considers the Preferment of Charges for Neglect of Duty.

Criminal proceedings will in all probability be begun soon by District Attorney Philbin against Police Captain Diamond of the East Fifth Street Station whose "Wardman," George Bissert, is now under indictment on the charge of levying blackmail.

Capt. Diamond's activity in behalf of his accused subordinate and the course he has pursued since Bissert's arrest have influenced the public prosecutor to consider the preferment of charges against him for neglect of duty.

It became known to the District Attorney's office some time ago that Lena Schmidt and Minna Kurtz, the joint proprietresses of a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street, three times raided by the East Fifth Street police, had recently been in consultation with Capt. Diamond. The two women and an inmate of the house are the complainants against Bissert.

Detectives were placed on guard over the women, and they reported to Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans, who has the prosecution of Bissert in charge, that the women had had an interview with Capt. Diamond. Mr. Gans promptly had them produced before Justice Jerome in proceedings against "John Doe," who is declared to be Capt. Diamond, and they were questioned about this interview. Justice Jerome admonished them that he would withdraw his offer of immunity if they did not keep away from the police. They were then permitted to go.

Mr. Gans then wrote to Capt. Diamond that he thought some of the latter's detectives could give him evidence which would prove valuable in Bissert's prosecution, and that perhaps the Captain could also. In view of this belief he asked them all to come down to his office. They appeared, and to a man refused to talk, on the ground that they expect to be witnesses for their fellow-detective. Capt. Diamond also refused to order them to talk.

Those who were at this interview were Capt. Diamond and Detectives Bonnell, Larkin, Conklin, McCarthy, Popps, Livingston, and McGuire. Mr. Gans was much perturbed at this refusal, and wrote Police Commissioner Murphy a letter telling him that the detectives and Capt. Diamond were trying to obstruct the administration of justice. He asked the Commissioner to instruct them to give him any aid they could.

Col. Murphy replied that he would of course direct them to render the District Attorney any aid in their power. Mr. Gans, however, was still more perturbed when Capt. Diamond refused to give up his blotter and other data and the records of the two complainants. The Captain said he was too busy to send the blotter to Mr. Gans, and that he needed the records in the defense of his subordinate. Whereupon Mr. Gans, after a conference with Mr. Philbin, sent another letter to Commissioner Murphy on the same lines as the previous communication.

Mr. Gans says that Capt. Diamond at the interview with him asked him if he would drop the prosecution of Bissert if he, the Captain, would convince him of the "Wardman's" innocence.

"Certainly, with pleasure," Mr. Gans says he replied, and he also avers that Capt. Diamond only laughed a sarcastic laugh.

45 HORSES PERISH IN FIRE.

Five Frame Buildings in Brooklyn Also Destroyed—Several Firemen Overcome by the Heat.

A fire, which is believed to have been of incendiary origin, destroyed five frame buildings in Greenpoint early yesterday, injured several firemen, and killed forty-five horses.

Shortly before 4 o'clock, Policeman McHenry of the Greenpoint Avenue Station saw smoke coming from the one-story frame stable of John Allen's horse exchange, at 45 Greenpoint Avenue. There were sixty animals on the premises. After turning in an alarm, McHenry ran back to try and save the horses. Several men who were in the neighborhood assisted him. The flames had spread with such rapidity, however, that only fifteen of the animals could be saved.

The fire spread to Tony Moon's bootblacking parlor, at 43 Greenpoint Avenue; the Baynes Brothers' rattan factory, at 41; Thomas Ames's cigar and stationery store, at 39, and to Owen McBreen's roofing works, at 49 Greenpoint Avenue. All these buildings were completely destroyed. The fire went through the block to Kent Street, and the massive corrugated iron-covered storage house of the E. Faber pencil works, at 64, 66, and 68 Kent Street, was badly damaged.

So intense was the heat that many firemen were overcome and required medical attendance. Thomas Anderson of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was cut in the hands and face by broken glass. After his injuries had been dressed he was taken to the company's quarters. The injuries of other firemen were slight.

The losses are estimated as follows: Allen, $5,000; Moon, $100; Baynes Brothers, $300; Ames, $1,500; McBreen, $5,000, and Faber $20,000.

Fire Marshal Brymer will make a thorough investigation.

FARRAGUT MEDAL FOR SCHLEY.

Associated Veterans of the Great Admiral's Fleet Honor Their Shipmate, the Rear Admiral.

The Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet have sent the following letter to Rear Admiral Schley in presenting him with the Farragut Medal:

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Navy:

Dear Sir and Shipmate: We take pleasure in presenting you with the Farragut medal—the insignia of your old Alma Mater—as a token of our high esteem for you as an officer and also in recognition of your illustrious services in the Spanish-American War and on board of the brave old Winona at the capture of New Orleans, for which you received, with your brother officers, the congratulations of the Navy Department, the Government, the country for courage and daring, in letters from Washington, date May 10, 1862. Farragut, in speaking of his officers after his great victories on the Mississippi, said: "We started with a few good officers of experience, but shall end with some of the best in the world." The history of the late war with Spain, in which so many of his pupils added new glory to their already brilliant records, has shown that the great Admiral was correct in his judgment.

As survivors of the "grand old fleet" that did so much in helping to keep this one of the most masterful of the powers of the world, we cherish our souvenirs, our mementoes, and our records, and wear with pride the cross of honor dedicated to the glory of the West Gulf Squadron, which will remain a lasting memory after we have passed away. With love and loyalty, we remain, fraternally yours,

THE ASSOCIATED VETERANS OF FARRAGUT'S FLEET.
J. P. HOLLAND, Secretary.

MR. TRAVER GOES TO JAIL.

His Wife Says He Should Be in Sing Sing for His Conduct Toward Her.

John B. Traver, brother of Byron Traver, the lawyer, and formerly connected with the Barber Asphalt Company, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Court yesterday for the second time within the past three months, charged with failure to support his wife and children. Mrs. Traver had seen her husband on a Columbus Avenue car at Sixty-eighth Street on Thursday evening and had him arrested. She also had him arrested on May 2 last, charged with abandoning her and her two children, and on that occasion he promised in court to pay $8 a week. Mrs. Traver told Magistrate Hogan in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday that her husband had failed utterly to do so.

Mrs. Traver lives at 125 East Ninetieth Street. Her husband was in trouble about two years ago under a charge of absconding with some funds of the Barber Asphalt Company. His wife told Magistrate Hogan that she had given up everything she had to pay back the money that the firm had lost. She said she sold all her diamonds, jewelry, and silks to make up the needed sum.

The Magistrate said he would send Mr. Traver to jail unless he furnished the money or gilt-edged security. Having neither on hand Traver went to jail.

"You ought to be in Sing Sing for what you've done to me," said Mrs. Traver to her husband as he was being led away.

THE COLUMBIA EXAMINATIONS.

Candidates for Admission Who Obtained the Highest Average Percentages—Scholarships.

The results of the Columbia University entrance examinations held a few days ago have just been announced. The following table shows the number of candidates attending the June examinations for the last three years.

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Columbia College	173	206	225
Schools of Applied Science	198	227	234
Barnard College	100	158	164
	471	591	620

The candidates for admission to Columbia College obtaining the highest average percentages are as follows:

	Per Cent.
Edward Sapir, De Witt Clinton High School	90.6
W. S. Messer, Boys' High School of Brooklyn	85.6
J. Tolchinsky, Boys' High School of Brooklyn	83.6
J. L. Waldron, Boys' High School of Brooklyn	78.2
G. S. P. Kleeberg, Dr. Sachs's Collegiate School	76.2
P. M. Smith, Boys' High School of Brokiyn	76.0
J. Zeitlin, De Witt Clinton High School	75.8
G. Tucker, Jr., Boys' High School of Brooklyn	75.6
L. B. Smith, Mount Vernon High School	74.6
W. F. J. Piel, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute	73.5
J. J. Frank, De Witt Clinton High School	73.5

The Alumni Competitive Scholarship awarded annually to the candidate passing the best entrance examinations was won by Edward Sapir.

The Hewitt Competitive Scholarship offered this year to a candidate prepared in the Public High Schools included within the limits of the Greater New York was awarded to W. S. Messer.

The three Brooklyn competitive scholarships established by the Trustees of the University in commemoration of the gift of the University Library Building by President Low were awarded to J. Tolchinsky, J. L. Waldron, and P. M. Smith.

The prospects for next year are that all of the undergraduate schools will have larger classes than ever before in the history of the university.

A STEPFATHER'S REVENGE.

Objected to His Daughter's Sweetheart and Assaulted Him—She Marries Another in Jail to Please Him.

Joseph Ortelli of 604 Hague Street, West Hoboken, is locked up in default of $2,000 bail charged with assault by Louis Callmer of 602 Hague Street, West Hoboken.

Callmer formerly was attentive to Rose Vallemer, stepdaughter of Ortelli. Her father objected, and warned Callmer to keep away from his house. The young couple met, however, and Wednesday night Ortelli learned of it. They had words, and finally blows were struck. During the scuffle Callmer was stabbed in the head and was removed to Christ Hospital. He was discharged from that institution yesterday and immediately went before a Justice in West Hoboken and had a warrant issued for the arrest of Ortelli.

Ortelli's wife and her daughter Rose last night called to see the prisoner. They were admitted to the jail, and when Ortelli saw his daughter he asked her to get married before he went to prison for a long term. The young woman consented. She then left the jail in search of one of her former admirers. The first one she met was Henry Tini, twenty-three years old, of 720 De Mott Street, West Hoboken. She hurriedly explained the story to him, and he gladly accepted. He returned with her to the jail where the father was.

By this time Sergt. Felmore had summoned Justice Charles Kremer to the jail. When Rose and Tuni came in everything was ready for the ceremony, and the Justice united them in the corridor, while the father witnessed the marriage behind the bars. After it was over Ortelli called his daughter to him and said:

"Now I am satisfied. I can go to jail and serve ten years as long as you did not marry Callmer."

SHOUTED TO HUSBAND IN JAIL.

Wife's Plan to Communicate with Him Attracted a Crowd, but Was Successful.

David Levy, twenty-three years old, a clerk, living at 237 East Eleventh Street, was a prisoner last night in the Fifth Street Police Station, having been arrested on a charge of abandonment preferred by his wife, Tillie Levy, eighteen years old. They were married seven weeks ago.

After the arrest she called at the station house and asked permission of Sergeant Frank to see her husband. She was told that it would be against the rules of the Police Department for her to do so. Mrs. Levy said it was "real mean," but she was not discouraged. She went around to the Fifth Street side of the station—it stands on the corner of First Avenue and Fifth Street—and yelled to her husband. He, in his cell, heard and answered. A crowd of several hundred people was attracted, but Mrs. Levy didn't care.

"I'm sorry I had you pinched, Dave," she yelled. "I'll get you out if I can. Do you want anything?"

David answered that he would like to be out, above all things, and that he would like some cigarettes and something to eat immediately.

Mrs. Levy again saw Sergt. Frank and left money with him wherewith a supper and some cigarettes were to be purchased for her husband. She feared he would have to stay in jail all night when she was told that a Magistrate would have to admit him to bail.

Levy was arrested by Policeman Boyle of the Yorkville Police Court Squad, who had a warrant which Mrs. Levy had caused to be issued.

CAR AND COACH CRASH.

Motorman Backed Into the Vehicle and Coachman Was Badly Hurt.

A collision between an east-bound Twenty-third Street car and a coach last night at Twenty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue resulted in the serious injury of the coachman. From accounts obtained by the police of the West Twentieth Street Station, the coach was following the car closely. At Eleventh Avenue the car suddenly stopped and reversed, backing into the horses attached to the coach, which was overturned.

The driver of the coach was thrown to the pavement and was taken in a serious condition to the New York Hospital, where it was said that his spine is injured. He gave the name of George Bradford of Red Hook Lane, Brooklyn. Before being taken to the hospital Bradford said that his fare was Dr. E. S. Ripley of Asbury Park, who had just reached the city from that place and who escaped unhurt. Bernard Sunds, forty years old, of 250 Tenth Avenue, motorman of the car, was arrested.

Epidemic of Sore Eyes at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—An epidemic of sore eyes has broken out among the small boys in various parts of the city. The disease seems mainly to attack those who make it a practice to go bathing in the Passaic River and Morris Canal, although there are cases in which the patients have confined their bathing to the free baths established by the city. Physicians call the disease "cayri neticite," and they say it is caused by a germ in the water. It is contagious.

Surveying a Route Through Youngstown

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 5.—Surveyors said to be in the employ of the Lake Shore and Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroads are running a line for a new track through the residence portion of the city. The track will cross the Mahoning River, giving access to the big plant of the National Steel Company. The line through the city will cost upward of $1,000,000, owing to the expensive right of way. It is said the new road will be the connecting link in a direct route from Pittsburg to Chicago.

Bob Veal Poisons a Family.

PATERSON, N. J., July 5.—The family of Felix Cross, including the father, mother, and four sons, have been prostrated since Monday night at their home, 15 West Street, from illness caused by eating bob veal. Dr. Ritter was called to attend them. Each case showed all the symptoms of poisoning. Last night one of the sons was in such a critical condition that it was decided to remove him to a hospital. The other patients have shown some improvement in the last twenty-four hours, and they are likely to recover.

Mint Employes Suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Cashier Cole and Chief Clerk Dimmick of the Mint were suspended from duty to-day, pending the outcome of the investigation into the mysterious disappearance of $30,000 in gold coin from the cashier's working vault.

We skip business to-day at 12.

But there is not a skip in our supply of cooling suits, shoes, hats or furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
509 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

DUPLICATE WEDDING PRESENTS.

J. H. Johnston & Son, 18 John St., N. Y., buy, sell, and exchange Silverware, Diamonds, and all precious stones, including OLD GOLD JEWELRY. Send by express or mail. Our cases are full of bargains, 25 to 50 per cent. less than first cost of goods. Send for catalogue.

THE CONFERENCE OF RABBIS.

Committee's Report on Question Whether Religion of Jesus Should Be Taught in Theological Schools.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The topic which occupied most of the morning session of the Annual Conference of American Rabbis to-day was one which was brought before the conference a year ago and which caused considerable discussion at that time.

This question was "Whether or not the religion of Jesus should be taught in the Jewish theological schools." Last year a committee, consisting of Rabbis David Philipson, G. Deutsch, and Joseph Krauskopf, was appointed to consider the matter and to report at this year's conference. The following report was submitted to-day:

"Dogmatically speaking, the position of Judaism in respect of the founder of Christianity is altogether negative as denying His divinity, though the pivot on which Christianity revolves, Jesus of Nazareth, has no place in Jewish theology. The conception of his historical position and of his significance in the development of religion is a matter of individual view and conviction, as is also the pointing out and application of the Jewish nature of many of the beautiful moral teachings attributed to Jesus; but these cannot form part of, nor be incorporated in any official statement or declaration of Jewish belief."

The report was received with applause, and was unanimously adopted.

A paper on "Sabbath School Problems," which was to be read by Rabbi Harry H. Mayer, was ordered printed and circulated among the delegates.

New Orleans was selected as the place for the next meeting of the conference, which will be held in April, 1902.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Honorary President and ex-officio member of Executive Committee—Rabbi Moses Miziener of Cincinnati; President—Rabbi Joseph Silverman of New York; First Vice President—Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia; Second Vice President—Rabbi Samuel Sale of St. Louis; Treasurer—Rabbi Charles S. Levi of Peoria; Recording Secretary—Rabbi Adolph Guttmacher of Baltimore; Corresponding Secretary—Rabbi Maurice H. Harris of New York; Directors—Rabbis Philipson of Cincinnati, Stolz of Chicago, Wise of Portland, Schonfarber of Chicago, and Grossman of Cincinnati; Committee on Granting Diplomas—Rabbis Miziener, Deutsch, Philipson, Grossman, and Margolis; Special Committee—Rabbis E. G. Hirsch, G. Gotthell, and K. Kohler; Committee on Fund for Superannuated Rabbis—Rabbis Berkowitz, Aaron, and Calisch.

The conference will adjourn to-morrow.

RESULT OF A DOLLAR BET.

One Washington Negro Likely to Die; Another Arrested for Attempted Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Charles Henry, Washington, a hod carrier, is under arrest for attempted murder. His victim, Thomas Jackson, a cabman, will probably die. Last night Jackson met Washington and asked him where he was going. Washington said he was going to Nineteenth and Baltimore Streets. Jackson said there was no such street as Baltimore Street. The result was a bet of a dollar, and the men, with the stakeholder, adjourned to a drug store, where they looked at the directory. Washington found three Baltimore Streets, and exulted over Jackson.

Jackson grew restive under Washington's manifestation of glee and declined to pay the bet. Subsequently Jackson was removed to the Emergency Hospital because a hatchet had been buried in his skull. Parts of his skull had to be removed. Washington asserts that he used the hatchet in self-defense, and that Jackson tried to kill him with a club. Both men are colored.

RELIGION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Methodist Bishop Says the Spirit of Intolerance Is Being Wiped Out.

OMAHA, July 5.—Bishop Charles C. McCabe of the Methodist Church returned to this city to-day after six months' travel in South America. During his trip he traveled 19,000 miles and visited the Presidents of Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil. Speaking of his tour, the Bishop said:

"The spirit of intolerance is being wiped out in South America. When I returned along the coast I talked with the Presidents of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic and pleaded for religious liberty. I found both to be well disposed, broad-minded, and enlightened men."

Bishop and Mrs. McCabe were to-night tendered a reception by all the Methodist churches of the city.

PAROLED TO TEST PROCESSES.

Convict Who Claims to Make Damascus Steel Released from Prison.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 5.—S. W. Dawson, who has served five years of a ten years' penitentiary sentence for shooting Walter Scott, his son-in-law, on Christmas night, 1895, has been paroled by Gov. Shaw.

"Damascus" Dawson, as he is known, claims to have recovered the lost arts of making Damascus steel and of hardening copper. Capitalists who are interested in a company to develop Dawson's processes secured the evidence upon which he was paroled, as he had asserted that he would die with his secrets rather than reveal them while in prison. It was shown that Dawson was excited to the verge of insanity at the time of the shooting.

New Electric Cotton Mill Started.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 5.—The Columbus Manufacturing Company's new 25,000-spindle cotton mill was formally started yesterday, with elaborate ceremonies. This mill is the first in Georgia to be operated exclusively by electricity. Its power is obtained from the falls of the Chattahoochee River. The mill is to manufacture brown sheetings for the trade of the Far East.

Berry Pickers Fight; One Is Killed.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 5.—John Cooper, alias John Williams, killed John Joseph Johnson at Roseton, four miles from here, early this morning, with a jackknife. The men, who are berry pickers, fought with knives, and Cooper also was badly cut. Both were from Yonkers. Cooper is in the hospital under arrest, charged with the murder.

Will Join the Perry Relief Party.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 5.—C. E. Wyckoff, a wealthy resident of Ithaca, and owner and operator of the Ithaca street car lines, will sail on the Perry relief expedition on the Erik. He will be accompanied by A. W. Church of Elgin, Ill., a student in Cornell University, and Louis Bement of this city.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

CLOSED TO-DAY.

During July and August

Saturday here is full Holiday.

As in past two years, and so that Employees may obtain two full days for recreation each week during July and August,

WE CLOSE ALL DAY SATURDAY.

James A. Hearn & Son.

841 B'WAY 420 B'WAY 265 B'WAY

Our stores will close on this and every succeeding Saturday until September at one o'clock.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

LEGAL NOTES.

NO ALLOWANCE FOR PLAINTIFF'S STEPSON.—Amelia F. Wood brought an action for an absolute divorce against Frank S. Wood, and on her motion for alimony and counsel fees, pendente lite, the Monroe County Special Term of the Supreme Court, besides granting the motion, provided an allowance for plaintiff's stepson, the defendant's child by a former marriage. The boy's custody was awarded to his grandfather. On appeal the Fourth Appellate Division has reversed the order. The Court holds that, even though it is very doubtful whether plaintiff can prevail on the trial of her action—the affidavits submitted containing only allegations on information and belief—yet the award of alimony cannot stand because it embraces an allowance for the child. "Plaintiff," the Court says, "is under no obligation to support his stepson, nor is she entitled to his custody. * * * The statutory authority conferred upon the Court in actions for divorce or separation to require the husband to provide for the support of his children before final judgment is limited to the issue of the marriage, and the authority of the Court conferred by statute to provide by order or judgment for the custody and future support of children in such action is likewise limited. We are of opinion that the Court was not authorized to award the custody of the child to his grandfather, who was not a party to the proceedings. The moving papers did not apprise defendant of the application for such an order, and it does not appear that he consented to the order or otherwise waived any right in the premises. The Supreme Court, under its general chancery jurisdiction over infants, may in a proper case take them from their parents and deliver them to an institution or to a stranger, and may when the interest of the children requires this to be done restore them to either or both parents, but this power must be invoked by petition or by an application for a writ of habeas corpus and upon notice."

DUTY OF ONE INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR TOWARD EMPLOYES OF ANOTHER INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR.—Frederick Bill, while working for a contractor doing the brick work of a building, had occasion to go into a room where the New York Expanded Metal Company, another contractor, was laying a floor. Its method of operation was to lay down a false wooden floor, then a metal netting, and then a layer of concrete or cement. After a few days the cement would harden, and the floor would become fit for use. The false floor would then be removed. In the room in question the false floor had been prematurely removed, and Bill fell through. A judgment in favor of Bill in his action against the company to recover damages for the injuries which he sustained has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The evidence showed that the door of the room was open, and that there were no barricades or danger signals. The floor was apparently finished. The court holds, by Justice Jenks, that where several independent contractors are working on a building, each of them owes to the employes of the other contractors a duty to exercise due care in performing his work if it might otherwise be a source of danger to such employes while lawfully engaged in their own work on the building. It was also held that as it did not appear that the plaintiff knew, or should have known, that a part of the false floor had been removed, it could not be said, as matter of law, that he was guilty of contributory negligence in attempting to cross the apparently completed floor.

DELAY IN SMALLPOX CASE.

Man with the Disease Allowed to Remain Five Hours in Police Station.

William Mansley, sixty-six years old, of 25 Skillman Avenue, Brooklyn, walked into the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station Thursday evening and complained of feeling ill. An ambulance was called from St. Catharine's Hospital and Dr. Hoyt responded. He found the man in the ward room of the station house, where a number of policemen were sitting. As soon as Dr. Hoyt saw the man he said "smallpox" and started for the door.

Instantly the policemen rushed from the room. Dr. Hoyt refused to remove the patient to the hospital. Dr. Peter Hughes, the diagnostician of the Board of Health, who was called then, gave an order for the removal of the man to the contagious disease hospital at Flatbush. The ambulance, however, did not remove him until he had been at the station house five hours. The Health Department did not fumigate the station house for some time, which caused much uneasiness among the policemen.

Rich Men to Serve the Poor.

A number of wealthy young Brooklyn men will carve meats and serve refreshments to thousands of poor women and children on the occasion of the free outing to the poor to be given at Grand View on the Sound on Monday, July 15, by E. Gaston Higginbotham, one of the recently appointed Brooklyn police Magistrates. The outing will be given to the poor of the Nineteenth District.

ADRIENNA MILAR, 1205 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

I had AN ERUPTION on my forehead for several years, and tried doctors and medicines until I was discouraged. At last I read of JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, the Blood Purifier, and after

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year,

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

RICHARD GARNETT, C. B., LL. D., who, until his recent retirement from the post of Keeper of Printed Books, has been for nearly half a century intimately associated with the British Museum, has a more varied critical acumen in things literary than he is generally credited with in this country, where his chief fame rests for the most part upon those purely academic functions which have found expression in the useful compilation of the works of others. He has not only written lives of Carlyle and Emerson and "A History of Italian Literature," but he has given permanent interpretation to much German and Italian verse, with a freshness and vigor which one does not usually identify with a solemn and serious servant of a great repository of the world's literature. His forthcoming volume of essays, therefore, should have an interest aside from any knowledge for knowledge's sake, which Dr. Garnett may have put into them. There are papers on "Shelley and Lord Beaconsfield," "The Story of Luigi Tansillo," "Matthew Arnold," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," "Shelley's Views on Art," &c. We are glad also to see that his essay on "Thomas Love Peacock" has a place in the volume, for Peacock was the autocrat of gentleman humorists, who is not read nowadays as widely as he should be. The volume will be called "Essays of an ex-Librarian," and in this country it will bear the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co.

The late well-known ethnologist, Frank Hamilton Cushing, left among his papers the manuscript of a work on "Zuni Folk-Tales," including more than thirty stories which he had recorded and translated during his long and intimate association with the Zuni tribe in New Mexico, together with illustrations. Mr. Cushing, it may be remembered, discovered the Seven Cities of Cibola and later the extensive remains of a seafaring people on the Gulf of Florida. The manuscript of "Zuni Folk-Tales" has now been arranged for publication and an introduction has been written by Major J. W. Powell. This has been done at the instance of the friends of Mr. Cushing, and the Committee of Publication, which includes besides Major Powell, Stewart Culin of the Museum of Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. W. H. Holmes of the National Museum in Washington, has now completed arrangements with G. P. Putnam's Sons for bringing out the work in a limited edition. These Zuni tales, besides having a scientific value, open for the writer of fiction a new and fantastic field of inspiration.

Miss Ellen Glasgow has written half of a new novel, which, however, she may not give to the press until another year. In a private letter she says: "Please don't be prejudiced against it when I tell you that the background for the latter part is the civil war, and that the book itself is to be called 'The Battleground.' Indeed, indeed, it is not like a 'war story,' and it is as quiet and as much a character novel as 'The Voice of the People'—there is not an adventure in it from beginning to end." Miss Glasgow notes with interest: "How similar the present elections in Virginia are to those in 'The Voice.' A red-haired man is running upon Nick Burr's very platform—clean politics for clean people." From which it would seem that the novelist, as well as the poet, is sometimes a seer.

The current number of The Bookman devotes several pages to Dickens, his portraits, and his illustrators. We know of no author who can be so constantly written about as Dickens without becoming tiresome, and without apparently diminishing to any perceptible degree the immense amount of "hitherto" unpublished material ever ready. It may be recalled that the identity of the author of "Pickwick" was not disclosed until that work was nearly complete, and in these days of well-organized anonymity it is interesting to note the following "impromptu" which for years remained buried in Bentley's Miscellany:

> Who the dickens "Boz." could be
> Puzzled many a learned elf,
> Till time revealed the mystery,
> And "Böz" appeared as Dickens's self.

If the present conduct of war is still far behind the civilization which makes it possible, its features are not so barbarous as they were once. The 18,000 Boer prisoners at St. Helena, Ceylon, and elsewhere are far better fed than are their captors at the front, and most of them have money earned by their own ingenuity deposited in the prison banks. Turn now to the pages in "Lavengro," where George Borrow says that he has seen French prisoners fed on "'rations of carrion meat and bread, from which I have seen the very hounds occasionally turn away." Nor were the prisoners of the Napoleonic wars allowed to make themselves comfortable by ingeniously constructing straw-plait huts. Ever and anon "red-coated battalions were marched into the prisons, who, with the bayonet's point, carried havoc and ruin into every poor convenience which ingenious wretchedness had been endeavoring to raise around it; and then the triumphant exit with the miserable booty; and, worst of all, the accursed bonfire on the barrack parade of the plait contraband, beneath the view of the glaring eyeballs from those lofty roofs."

A volume by the late Sir Richard F. Burton covering the period of his career from 1853 to 1870 will shortly appear in this country under the title of "Wanderings in Three Continents." The work will be edited, with a preface, by W. H. Wilkins, editor of the Burton manuscripts, and author of "Love of an Uncrowned Queen" and "Lady Burton." The forthcoming book, which deals with the most fruitful years of the great traveler's life, most appropriately opens with an account of his pilgrimage, in the disguise of an Arab, to El Medina and Mecca; in the latter place he was the first, and so far the last, Englishman to penetrate the Holy of Holies. Then closely follows his long and perilous expedition into Central Africa, which was fraught with so much importance for science. Burton was not only a man of vast experience, but he could relate his adventures with a wonderful charm of visualization.

Apropos of the dispute between Hall Caine and the London editor who stopped the publication of "The Eternal City" in his new magazine on account of the alleged immorality of one of the chapters, Mr. Andrew Lang makes a few observations in The Morning Post of London. What, for example, would have happened had the distinguished editor discovered that the all-important chapter had been too violently moral? Would he have felt himself just as reasonable in bringing suit as he does now? Mr. Lang also suggests an alternative, which, at least, has the merit of originality. Let the objectionable chapter be omitted, he says, and then offer a prize for the best-fashioned missing link in the tale. By this method the story could be continued as planned; there would be a prodigious call for back numbers that the would-be missing-chapter-writers might gather the requisite data, and the author could quite properly bring out the suppressed chapter in its proper place in the novel when it should appear in book form. In this way the novel would be enormously advertised, no words be suppressed, and no

MOSQUITOES:

Dr. Howard's Interesting Book on Their Habits, Their Possible Destruction, and Their Power to Cause Disease.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

THE name of L. O. Howard has been connected with so much of the recent discussion of ways and means for getting rid of the ubiquitous pest of mosquitoes that the public have rightly come to look upon this naturalist (who is at the head of the entomological division of the Department of Agriculture) as an authority upon the subject. This bespeaks a willing and trustful audience for the small but exhaustive book which he has now written upon it, and will induce readers to have faith in trying to practice the simple preventive measures he recommends.

It is very desirable, indeed, that everybody should do so, for only thus can many an insect-ridden community free itself from the pest. Nothing could more suitably be taken up by village improvement societies and similar organizations than this work for public benefit, since it requires concerted action more than any great outlay of time or money, and because the neglect and carelessness of the lazy and improvident will nullify many isolated efforts by their betters.

The mosquitoes belong to the fly tribe, and consist of a great number of species, but all of those commonly seen and felt belong to the genera culex and anopheles. The former contains our ordinary pests and the latter two other sorts, which add to their natural power of irritation the further vice of carrying the germs of disease, developing them in their bodies, and then imparting them to humanity and to certain animals. There is therefore a double and very serious reason for understanding how to rid ourselves of the latter kind at least.

All mosquitoes lay eggs in stagnant water as soon as it begins to become warm in the Spring, and these hatch the next day, setting free larvae or "wigglers." These feed upon minute vegetable and animal matter in the water, grow for about a week, and then turn into equally active pupae, which exist for two days or so before the adult form breaks forth and emerges from the water. During all this double existence as a wiggler the young mosquito must come to the surface every few minutes to breathe, and it is this habit which makes so effective the coating of the surface of the water with oil, for it shuts off access to the air as well as injures by its touch. As, under favorable conditions, a generation requires only about ten days, and as the young female mosquito is able to lay eggs in her turn a few days later, it is possible that a dozen generations may follow one another in a single season.

This would mean the production of many millions of mosquitoes should no enemies interfere. In nature enemies and untoward circumstances prevent the intolerable multiplication of the insects, (yet sometimes the local accumulation is immeasurable,) but civilization often furnishes the best of circumstances, and then wonders at the result. For example, a single rain barrel or an old well may turn loose, say, 25,000 mosquitoes a month, and that may be the only yet sufficient source of the plague for a whole plantation.

One cannot go into further details. What has been written is only a hint of what the insect is and does, and why it is important as well as interesting to know its life history, and to become acquainted with the means of prevention and remedy, which Dr. Howard has set forth. Mosquitoes rarely travel far. They are almost always born within a few hundred yards or nearer of the place where they live, and it is probable that most readers can diminish or practically rid themselves of the pest by following these directions. The book is interesting, too, for its style is clear, bright, and untechnical, and it abounds with a drollery which makes one forget that he is reading a really scientific treatise.

A distinct part of the volume is its account of that kind of mosquito (anopheles) which many modern investigators believe to be wholly responsible for the diseases properly called malarial chills and fevers. These are due to a protozoön, which, having once been introduced into the human system, breeds in the red corpuscles of the blood and sets up a disease which runs a long or short course according to circumstances and the administration of quinine, which instantly affects the protozoön. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that this microscopic parasite is in an immature stage of growth, and must, in order to complete its development to maturity, pass into the stomach of a mosquito of the genus anopheles—a case paralleled in the history of many parasites, which are obliged to migrate from one host to another in order to reach perfection of organization.

"This immature protozoön in the diseased subject—the man, white cattle, and horse—is picked out by a biting

anopheles and taken into the mosquito's stomach. There it finds the conditions necessary to its completing development, and gives off reproductive spores which enter into the juices of the mosquito's body, and so infect its salivary and poison glands. The next time that mosquito bites a man it injects into him with its poison the seeds of disease, which immediately develop in his blood and set up the disturbance to health that we term malaria. The periodicity characterizing the disease follows regular changes in the growth of the parasite. Every one admits that this disease is so communicated, but some assert it may arise otherwise. Dr. Howard's evidence and arguments from facts and experiences on this point form one of the most interesting and valuable parts of the volume. Other mosquitoes are concerned in the transmission of yellow fever, filariasis, and some other diseases, and as these noxious species are among us, and carelessly permitted to multiply at our doors, the pains Dr. Howard takes to enable us to identify them, know their habits, and combat them, should be thankfully received.

This admirable little treatise is neatly printed, plentifully illustrated, and ought to be in every school library in the land.

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

The Leaven of the Old Testament.*

M. de Laveleye, in his introductory preface to this new edition of Mr. Straus's work, begins as follows: "In studying the science of institutions and Governments most writers have failed to recognize that overwhelming influence exercised by the religious ideas of the people in the shaping and in the practical working of political constitutions." Very sweeping was that expression of Montesquieu's, "The Catholic religion is best adapted to a monarchy. Protestantism the better suited to a republic." Over two centuries have passed since the astute Frenchman wrote this, and it is for the student of history to determine for himself the truth of it. Material environment has not all to do with the future of a people. There have been historians who with much ingenuity have insisted that geographical accidents, as the insular ones, or the presence of ranges of mountains, have in large measure shaped the destinies of nations. Without mincing words, this is what M. de Laveleye means, and it is that religion has everything to do with the precise kind of government, good or bad, men are willing to accept. The reign of law is not supposable without a basis of religion, but whenever that religion becomes oppressive, refusing men permission to pray to their Maker in the way they please, then it is an absurdity to think that justice or liberty can exist. M. de Laveleye, epitomizing Mr. Straus's work, writes that in it may be found "the proofs of that great influence which the remembrance of the Old Testament wrought on the liberties of the English colonies in North America, and how it shaped the form of government there."

Mr. Straus in his first chapter treats of the colonies prior to the Revolution. Naturally the various Governments all took their colorings from the mother country. Their forms were the provincial or royal, the proprietary and the charter. In all cases it was from the King that the power originated. Mr. Straus lays great stress on the religious element of New England, and draws certain distinctions between Pilgrims and Puritans. Mr. Straus writes: "A distinction is to be noted between the two Colonies * * * in respect to their attitude toward the Established Church. * * * The Pilgrims were organized as a Church before they left Holland; they were independent in religion and were separated entirely from the Church of England. Their residence in Holland had made them acquainted with various forms of religion, and had the effect of emancipating them to a degree from bigotry and intolerance; wherefore they manifested in their subsequent history a much more tolerant and liberal spirit than their brethren of the Bay. They maintained that ecclesiastical censures were wholly spiritual, and not visited with temporal penalties."

As to the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay Colony, "they were not separated from the Church of England, though they scrupled conformity to several of its ceremonies." With the Puritans it was not so much a question of religion as of politics and political rights. Following the more careful studies of to-day the social status of the Puritan was higher than that of the Pilgrim. There were among them (the Puritans) clergymen and physicians, university graduates, and English country gentlemen of no inconsiderable fortune. The causes and motives that impelled them to leave homes of ease and comfort in England and the pleasant society of friends, to risk the dangers of the deep and the still greater dangers and uncertainties that awaited them on land, were not such as would be likely to leave only a fading impression on them or their immediate descendants. The Colonists were not adventurers who had all to gain and nothing to lose. They were not men driven by a restless spirit of enterprise, or by thirst of gold, but purely by a desire for the employment of spiritual liberty, without which life was for them unendurable, and for the love of which they were ready to hazard all. The motives which actuated these early Colonists were in one sense narrow and selfish, but of that kind of selfishness which is so near akin to public virtue that it is frequently confounded with it."

Such has been the popularity of Mr. Straus's work that the first issue was exhausted long ago. The author has in the present edition added new material and incorporated M. de Laveleye's preface. Within a small compass, Mr. Straus has covered the entire subject clearly and concisely.

*THE ORIGIN OF REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Oscar S. Straus, Litt. D., LL. D., author of "Roger Williams," "The Development of Religious Liberty in the United States." With an introductory essay by M. Emile de Laveleye. Second edition, revised. 8vo, cloth. Pp. 151. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

GEORGE ELIOT.

The Interesting Story of Her Start on a Great Literary Career.*

GEORGE ELIOT'S development as a writer of fiction was perhaps the most gradually organic in the history of literature. There was no hurry, no abnormality, no self-consciousness—simply a steady, inevitable growth through the various stages of absorption and reflection into that of creativeness that left room at each stage for the fullest exercise and cultivation of her powers. In the light of her complete history, the production of "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss" seem inevitable as the yield of well-tended fruit-bearing trees, and it is matter of wonder that during the days of her anonymity those intimately acquainted with her should have failed to identify her with the mysterious author of "Scenes of Clerical Life," of whom every one was talking. For, in a sense true of but few authors, her books were herself. George Eliot was the possessor in a high degree of the power denied by Carlyle to Sir Walter Scott—that, namely, of creating her characters from within outward, instead of in the reverse manner. Without children of her own, so intense was her conception of these children of her imagination that they seem offspring almost in a physical sense, save that they were not born to die.

Mary Ann Evans, the later novelist, George Eliot, was born on Nov. 22, 1819, in Warwickshire, in the very centre of England, in "a charming red-brick, ivy-covered house," on the estate of which her father was agent. Like Adam Bede and the grandfather of Victor Hugo, Robert Evans had been brought up to the business of carpenter, but by industry and fidelity he had raised himself to be one of the most respected men of the county, always excepting of course the gentry, whose right of inheritance it was to be respected whether deserving it or not. Many of George Eliot's most sterling qualities, those which taught her to make haste slowly, but surely, were inherited from her father. In seeking, however, for data for the solution of the unsolvable mystery of genius, one would err in leaving out of consideration the mother of the future novelist, "a shrewd, practical person, with a considerable dash of the Mrs. Pyser vein in her." Mary Ann was the youngest of five children, two of whom were offspring of a former marriage. Next older than herself was her brother, Isaac, to whom she attached herself with the vehemence of Maggie Tulliver to Tom. Indeed, she herself served in many respects as the prototype of Maggie, especially in those portions of "The Mill" that treat of the heroine's religious experiences. Before all else, the real child, as well as the imaginary, was of an intense nature. Indeed, so true was this that one can easily believe that only her humor saved her from the extremes of fanaticism. In early youth, however, not even this divine gift sufficed to counteract her longings for sainthood and gratuitous self-abnegation. In fact, from her sixteenth to her twenty-second year Mary Ann Evans must have been a moralizing little prig of the first order. "The weapons of the Christian warfare," she writes at this time to an older friend, "were never sharpened at the forge of romance. Domestic fictions, as they come more within the range of imitation, seem more dangerous. For my part, I am ready to sit down and weep at the impossibility of my understanding or barely knowing a fraction of the sum of objects that present themselves for our contemplation in books and in life. Have I, then, any time to spend on things that never existed?" Fortunately for those who have time to spend on novels of a high order, Miss Evans changed her views before she was much older, although the underlying earnestness of her nature preserved always her devotion to the genuine, even when herself a creator of the unreal. The development of this ultra-piety that is extremely common in youth was due mainly to an intimacy contracted with one of her teachers, a Miss Lewis, during her attendance at the boarding school in the neighboring town of Nuneaton. This Miss Lewis seems to have been a most objectionable, well-meaning person, who would gladly have removed the muscles of laughter from all new-born babies and have painted the landscape a thoroughly moral, non-committal drab. Although later removed from her direct influence to that of a school at Coventry, dominated by Baptists, the pietistic virus had been injected too freely into the veins of Mary Ann to admit of immediate recovery. She now became as enthusiastic a convert to the doctrines of her new teachers as she had previously been to those of evangelicalism, although she refrained from formally joining the sect, doubtless from consideration for her father, a churchman of the old school, with immutable views on matters of religion.

In the young girl's seventeenth year her mother, who had long been a semi-invalid, died, and with the marriage of her elder sister shortly afterward, the domestic cares of the household devolved entirely upon her. Her formal school education was now at an end, but fortunately her training had been systematic and thorough, and she was in a position to carry forward her education by the aid of private masters, which her father's means, although moderate, permitted. Better, however, than knowledge of Latin and German, in view of her future calling, was her intimate acquaintance with the life of the seemingly monotonous mining and spinning district in which she lived. From a very early age her father "had been in the habit of taking her with him in his drives about the neighborhood," she standing between his knees as he drove leisurely along, so that she "drunk in knowledge of the country and of country folk at all her pores."

Genius cannot, of course, be generated by education, be it never so judicious, but without doubt it may be marred by ill-advised treatment or by circumstances. In studying George Eliot's life one is impressed, I think, by the fact that, despite great natural gifts, she might have remained mute and inglorious save for a fortunate conspiring of circumstances. Of these undoubtedly the most important was her union with Lewis, but next in order was the removal during her twenty-second year of herself and her father to the City of Coventry and her consequent intimacy with Charles Hennell and his two sisters, Mrs. Bray and Miss Sara Hennell. Charles had a few years previously published an important work on religion, "An Inquiry Concerning the Origin of Christianity," in which, according to George Eliot's late opinion, he succeeded in solving the difficult problem—"subtract from the New Testament the miraculous and highly improbable, and what will be the remainder?" It was inevitable that association with such minds as those of Hennell and his sisters should exert a liberalizing influence upon an intellect as clear as that of the young girl now admitted by them to a footing of the closest intimacy. The result was her conversion, if one may use the term, to a rationalistic, undogmatic faith that to many of the good souls of that generation, as well as of this, seemed but one step removed from atheism. To George Eliot, however, it meant an escape from the trammels that had bound her mental and spiritual wings, the first preliminary step in her preparation as a teacher of others. "I say it now, and I say it once for all," she wrote at a somewhat later date, "that I am influenced in my own conduct at the present time by a nobler idea of duty, than I ever was while I held the evangelical belief."

Almost as important, however, as this throwing off of worn-out dogmas was the forming of new friendships and connections through the Hennells with persons of influence and standing in the literary world. George Eliot was now fairly caught in the stream that was to lead eventually to London and independent authorship, although as yet the current moved but slowly. "It had always been a vague dream of mine that some time or other I might write a novel," she wrote later anent the birth of the "Scenes," but "as the years passed on I lost any hope that I should ever be able to write a novel, just as I desponded about everything else in my future life." Certainly at the time of her Coventry residence nothing seems to have been further from her thoughts than fiction writing. Indeed, it was purely by accident that she was at this period drawn even into undertaking the translating from the German of Strauss's "Leben Jesu," her first serious venture in literature. Several years previously, to be sure, while still under Miss Lewis's pietistic influence, she had appeared as poetess in the columns of The Christian Observer, with a rather dreary set of well-polished verses in which she prematurely took leave of the world and its pleasures; but although this poem, signed "M. A. E.," doubtless ministered to the rapacious vanity of youth, it can hardly be said to have heralded the advent of genius.

The next four years of George Eliot's life were years of quiet industry and development whose fruit, at least so far as the world was concerned, was not manifest until a later period. In the Spring of 1849 Mr. Evans died, leaving evidently but little property, and immediately afterward his daughter left for a trip on the Continent with friends, finally settling at Geneva for a stay of eight months. While abroad she continued the laborious work of translating the "Ethics" of Spinoza, begun some time previously, but which was not published until seven years later, and then, at the request of the translator, without mention of her connection with the work. Indeed, the only literary production ever publicly acknowledged by Miss Evans was the English rendering of Feuerbach's "Wesen des Christenthums," which appeared in 1854, with her name on the title page as translator.

At the time of George Eliot's return to England she was already thirty years of age, but despite mental endowments of an undisputedly high order, there seemed no greater reason to predict fame for her than for many equally obscure, clever women throughout the land. A change, however, was imminent in her life whose consequences were to prove of immeasurable importance to her personally and as a writer. This was her removal to London in the Fall of the year 1851 as assistant editor of The Westminster Review, under Chapman's ownership. She had now found a field worthy of her powers, and the men and women with whom she was brought into contact, such as Carlyle, Fredrika Bremer, and Herbert Spencer, were such as to stimulate her into authorship. To Herbert Spencer was due the meeting with George Lewes, which occurred toward the end of this year, although her definite union with the author of the "History of Philosophy" did not take place until nearly three years later, after the severance of her connection with The Westminster. This was a step of the utmost importance in the lives of both, and one that led to most fruitful results, despite the almost universal disapproval that it called down upon their heads. Hitherto George Eliot had been fairly successful as a writer of serious articles for various reviews, but from this time on her powers of production show a rapid and steady growth that is, I think, to be traced directly to the new element of domestic happiness that had entered into her life. For despite an undeniably masculine bias of mind, her character was essentially feminine, no woman ever being more dependent on affection. It is a curious fact that, in considering the life of this woman, whose sense of moral responsibility and duty was exceptionally highly developed, and whose greatest literary fault may be said to lie in a too insistent moral tone, we are so often brought face to face with decisions and actions that have called forth condamnation from the "censores morum" of two generations. Even at the risk of arousing that easily aroused order of the guardians of public morals who wait but for an excuse for gratuitous epistolary contributions to the public prints, I venture to predict that future generations will lay the blame for the action of George Eliot and George Lewes, not upon the "offenders" themselves, but upon that illiberal principle of English law that interpreted the charitable behavior of Lewes toward his professedly repentant wife as a condoning of her offense, thereby forever estopping him from procuring the divorce to which he was entitled. Be this, however, as it may, the fact remains that to the instrumentality of Lewes the world is indebted for that wonderful series of novels which began with the "Scenes of Clerical Life," in 1857, and ended with "Daniel Deronda," in 1876. For, in view of George Eliot's character, of her distrust of herself, it is extremely doubtful whether, without extraneous encouragement, she would ever have brought herself to plow the first furrow in this new field that proved so fruitful of returns. Fortunately, as her biographer says, we have her own words as to the manner in which she came to make her initial essay in fiction writing. After speaking of her youthful dream of writing a novel and of the fact that she had never progressed further toward its realization than an introductory chapter describing a Staffordshire village, she says: "I had always thought I was deficient in dramatic power, both of construction and dialogue, but felt I should be at my ease in the descriptive parts of a novel. My introductory chapter was pure description; it happened to be among the papers I had with me in Germany, and one evening in Berlin something led me to read it to George. He was struck with it as a bit of concrete description, and it suggested to him the possibility of my being able to write a novel, though he distrusted—indeed, disbelieved in—my possession of any dramatic power. Still, he began to think that I might as well try some time what I could do in fiction; and, by and by, when we came back to England, and I had had greater success than he ever suspected in other kinds of writing, he began to say very positively, 'You must try and write a story,' and when we were at Tenby he urged me to begin at once."

This was the genesis of the "Sad Fortunes of Amos Barton," the first of the "Scenes," which was begun on the 22d of September, 1856, and finished fifteen days later. Lewes undertook the "placing" of the story, and accordingly wrote to John Blackwood, one of the proprietors of Blackwood's Magazine, inclosing the manuscript on behalf of his "clerical" friend, and adding that, in his opinion, "such humor, pathos, vivid presentation, and nice observation have not been exhibited (in this style) since 'The Vicar of Wakefield.'" On the strength of this recommendation and of the intrinsic merits of the story, John Blackwood expressed his willingness to print it in the magazine, together with his desire to see further installments of the proposed series; it must be confessed, however, that he was somewhat chary of words of praise for the new contributor. The result of the negotiation, however, was the publication in the magazine of the three stories comprising the "Scenes," "Amos Barton," "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story," and "Janet's Repentance"—and their immediate subsequent issuance in book form. For the first of these stories the author received £52 10s. and an additional £120 for the initial edition of the book; an amount, however, finally considerably increased by the sale of further editions and by the highly unpublisher-like generosity of the Blackwods on finding that they had chanced upon a genius.

The literary success of the "Scenes" was undoubted and immediate, as shown by the tenacious claim of authorship of the redoubtable Mr. Liggins, although hardly as much was to be said for its financial success. Still, even from a monetary point of view there was no real cause for complaint, especially in view of the accelerated sales occasioned by the widespread enthusiasm following the publication early in 1859 of "Adam Bede," for the copyright of which for four years the author received, according to contract, £800, with a later spontaneous doubling of this amount by the publishers. At a bound George Eliot found herself in the front rank of English writers. "The exquisite truth and delicacy both of the humor and the pathos of these stories," Charles Dickens had already written to his unknown rival in regard to the "Scenes," "I have never seen the like of, and they have impressed me in a manner that I should find it very difficult to describe to you, if I had the impertinence to try"; and this was the opinion regarding the new book held by thousands of those in England and America less able to express their views. Sixteen thousand copies were sold within the year following publication, the popularity of the novel being sufficient to call into being numerous works purporting to be from the pen of George Eliot, telling the further adventures of Adam and of his brother Seth, and even of Adam, Jr.

George Eliot commenced to write fiction at such a late period in life, after her powers had reached their fullest development, that she spared both herself and the world the production of the immature order of works which usually incumber the vestibule to the temple of greatness. Such an equably high standard of excellence is shown by hardly any other author of equal rank; practically no internal evidence could be found in her writings to indicate, in lieu of other knowledge, the order of their production. Many lessons are to be learned from her life, but to the most important, I fear, no one is likely to give heed. It is this—do not begin to produce fiction until forty years of age, and if possible, wait forty years longer.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

*Paper VIII. in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW series devoted to the "BEGINNINGS OF GREAT AUTHORS." I. Thackeray, Oct. 14, 1899; II. Poe, Nov. 11, 1899; III. Balzac, Feb. 24, 1900; IV. Dickens, July 14, 1900; V. Hawthorne, Oct. 6, 1900; VI. Hugo, Feb. 9, 1901; VII. Scott, June 15, 1901.

1901

THE MAYFLOWER.

Her Log Compiled from Original Sources in a Beautiful Volume by Azel Ames.*

HERE is a chronicle, covering a period between July 15, 1620, and May 6, 1621, compiled largely from original sources by Azel Ames, M. D., member of the Pilgrim Society, who dedicates his book, a large quarto containing over 350 pages, to "My Wife: Descended from Many Mayflower Pilgrims and Worthy of Her Lineage."

In an eight-page introduction the author sets forth his aims in the preparation of this volume, describing first the organization of the English "Separatist" congregation under John Robinson, their subsequent persecution and emigration to Holland, and residence at Leyden. These men, possessing an unusually broad outlook upon the future, determined to cross the sea for the purpose of securing the larger life and liberty possible in a new country.

Dr. Ames takes up the history of these Leyden Pilgrims early in 1620; "their plans fairly matured and their agreements between themselves and with their merchant associates practically concluded, urging forward their preparations for departure; impatient of the delays and disappointments which befel and anxiously seeking shipping for their long and hazardous voyage." The succeeding chapters chiefly relate to their ships, and especially to the so-called "Pilgrim bark," the Mayflower, and her voyage.

Careful search renders it almost certain that the original journal or log of the Mayflower, if such ever existed, has entirely disappeared; the lately recovered original manuscript of Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation" being often falsely called by that name.

The book also contains many corrections and refutations of previously published errors, some of which are of much historical importance. There will also be found over twenty new contributions or original demonstrations of valuable historical facts relating to the Pilgrims and the Mayflower, Dr. Ames's volume being the first effort toward bringing together "the ascertained daily happenings of that destiny-freighted voyage, * * * and, although necessarily imperfect, the sole and true log of the Mayflower." Neither Bradford's "Historie of Plimoth Plantation," nor Mourt's "Relation." London, 1622, mentions the names Mayflower or Speedwell; neither do any of the letters of the "exodus" period nor the publications of any contemporaneous writer; the Mayflower usually being called "the ship," "the bigger ship," or "the larger ship." The earliest authentic evidence as to the Mayflower's name is found in an official document made at New Plymouth, New England, March, 1623, preserved in the Plymouth archives, "Allotment of Lands." The heading of this paper is "The Fall of Their Grounds, Which Came First Over in the Mayflower, According as Their Lots Were Cast, 1623."

The Speedwell was the first vessel purchased by the Leyden Pilgrims; the ship in which they embarked at Delfshaven, and which carried them to Southampton to join the Mayflower, whose consort she was to be. The name of this vessel was even longer in finding record than was that of her sister ship. It first appeared, as far as has been discovered, in 1669, on the fifth page of Nathaniel Morton's "New England's Memorial." Bradford's "Historie" states that "a small ship (of some sixty tons) was bought and fitted in Holland, which was intended to serve to help to transport them, so to stay in ye countrie and attend ye fishing and such other affairs as might be for the good and benefit of ye colonie when they come there."

The Pilgrim enterprise consisted of two bodies: "The Merchant Adventurers," who were to finance the Pilgrims, and the Colonists themselves. Their agreement provided that at the expiration of seven years all profits of any kind were to be divided between them in two equal shares, one going to the adventurers and one to the planters; these shares being afterward divided individually upon specially agreed terms.

Dr. Ames describes the Speedwell—a pinnace with two masts, which were put in as part of her refitting in Holland. Partly through being overmasted, but more largely through a leak caused by a loose board—a stratagem employed by the master and crew to prevent their sailing—they were forced to put back to Dartmouth, where they lay for ten days, finally sailing Aug. 23, 1620. Three days later it was discovered the Speedwell was again leaking badly, and it became necessary to put back to Plymouth Harbor. Here a conference was held, and it was decided to abandon the Speedwell and a portion of the company and proceed toward their new home with the other ship only.

Chapter III. takes up the Mayflower's charter, and the story of the adventurers. The latter originally included fifty members, one of whom was a woman, Elizabeth Knight, and as far as possible each individual member is described. Several of such adventurers came to America for longer or shorter periods.

Dr. Ames next describes the ship herself, very little accurate data existing, her tonnage and service being almost the only authentic index to her class. The interior and fittings of ships of the time are also described; the officers and crew of the Mayflower, and accounts of her passengers being given in much detail.

An interesting portion of the volume will be found to be the chapters devoted to "Quarters, Cooking, and Provisions," and to "The Mayflower Lading," the two giving a vivid picture of some of the conditions incident upon this hazardous voyage. After the giving up of the Speedwell and the uniting of their passengers there were included among the Pilgrims nineteen women, ten young girls, and one infant, besides children old enough to need little special care. Besides the crowded sleeping accommodations their facilities for cooking were very poor. Beer, wine, and spirits took the place of tea and coffee. Their food was largely hard bread, butter, cheese, dried salt codfish, smoked herring, smoked ham and bacon, dried neat's tongue, pressed and potted meats, and a small quantity of fruit. Mush, oatmeal, pease puddings, salt beef, and pork, bacon, spiced beef, and such few vegetables as they had—cabbage, turnips, and onions—there being no potatoes in that day—could be cooked in quantity when the weather permitted, and eaten cold.

Besides her human freight of one hundred and thirty or more passengers and crew, and also besides the regular ship stores and supplies—necessarily ample to provide for the return voyage—the Mayflower carried a large and varied cargo. The latter included the Colonists' goods and chattels, their ordnance, arms, and stores, as well as a somewhat ample trading stock. This chapter will be found to furnish ample information as to the furniture, household supplies, and clothing of the Pilgrim Fathers. The will of Mr. Mullens, for instance, shows him to have been possessed of twenty-one dozen pairs of shoes and thirteen pairs of boots, probably brought largely for trading purposes. As to their furniture, Dr. Ames says: "It is doubtful if a single article now in existence can be positively identified and truthfully certified as having made the memorable voyage," although it is quite possible a very few time-worn relics, such as Elder Brewster's chair, Miles Standish's sword, Peregrine White's cradle, Winslow's pewter, and one or two autographed books may date from the Mayflower, although it is equally possible they may have come over in a later ship.

About eighty pages are devoted to the journal of the Mayflower herself, drawn from well-authenticated authorities, which, with its many valuable footnotes, forms an interesting chronicle. The volume also contains valuable appendices, including copies of certain of the original letters and documents from which the book has been constructed.

The volume also includes a full bibliography of "Contemporaneous Authorities," "Standard Special Authorities," "Standard General Authorities," as well as monographs, magazine articles, histories, sermons, essays, and poems, referring to the Pilgrims or the Mayflower.

The volume is very fully indexed, and is also typographically notable, being the work of the Riverside Press. It is printed in a font of fine old-style type, on a yellowish paper. The title page, initial letters, side captions, and running titles are entirely satisfactory. The volume also contains a number of illustrations, including fac simile maps and charts, old paintings of the Mayflower, models of ships of her class and day, and a portrait of Edward Winslow, the only well-authenticated portrait of a Mayflower pilgrim in existence.

*THE MAYFLOWER AND HER LOG. July 15, 1620–May 6, 1621. Chiefly from Original Sources. By Azel Ames, M. D., Member of the Pilgrim Society. Illustrations, maps, charts, and other illustrations. Pp. xxii-358. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1901. $3 net.

How Sailors Fight.*

Any information about one of the greatest fighting machines on the earth, the British Navy, is sure to be interesting. Mr. Blake's "How Sailors Fight" is a book written in a popular vein and as free from technicalities as it is possible to make such a work. The author's plan, too, is novel and stimulating to the imagination. He has alternated chapters of solid information with imaginary accounts of the work in action of the different arms of the naval service. After reading the substantial facts about battle ships the reader passes to a thrilling story of an imaginary fight between vessels of this class. In this account the author has embodied the results of experience as well as the conclusions of experts in regard to matters not yet thoroughly tested in pr. tice. Thus the reader is made to understand just what would be likely to happen on board a modern battle ship engaged in a contest with another of her own class.

The author next takes up the cruiser, the modern substitute for the old-fashioned frigate. The action of cruisers in war is thoroughly discussed in one of the chapters of fiction, and the results of the experience gained in the battles of Santiago and the Yalu are put to excellent use. Then comes the story of the torpedo, of which we know, after all, not a great deal. Still, what Mr. Blake has to say sets before the reader what naval officers expect to achieve with the torpedo when they get the opportunity. War under water furnishes room for speculation, for the work of the submarine boat is as yet theoretical. The Holland craft and the French type are here discussed with frankness and skill. Then the author takes up the sailor himself and finally recounts the organization and work of the naval landing force. Here is to be well-filled ground, for the British have of late had abundant room for the study of the actual value of their naval brigade. Taking it all in all, this is a book which will give a great deal of information to the layman. The pictures are well made, and are lifelike reproductions of ships and sea fighting.

*HOW SAILORS FIGHT. An Account of the Organization of the British Fleet in Peace and War, with Some Tactical Illustrations of the Manœuvring of Modern Fighting Ships in Action. By John Blake. With a Preface by Capt. the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, R. N. Pp. xiii-357. Illustrated. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

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ZANGWILL.

A Talk with Him in His London Home—As to America.

MR. ZANGWILL was by no means glad to see me, chiefly, I think, because I hailed from America, against which the author and dramatizer of the "Children of the Ghetto" still cherishes a certain bitterness. I leave it to the so-called dramatic critics of New York to decide whether the bitterness is justified.

"I have been vilified and misrepresented in the most liberal manner in print," he remarked, in the intervals of poking the fire as a relief to his feelings, "but I never take the trouble to contradict anything that is said about me, no matter how delightfully inaccurate it may be; I find in the end it pays better to let it run its invidious course. Here is a luminous example. In my last book, 'The Mantle of Elijah,' I spoke of one of the characters wearing a toque, and for this I was severely taken to task by a certain lady writer, on the ground that toques belonged to a much later period. Well, here is the result; this was sent to me this morning," and the speaker handed me a clipping in which the writer in question publicly acknowledged the injustice of her charge of an anachronism in the matter of the toque. The article was from one of the press-clipping bureaus of London.

Mr. Zangwill is an odd mixture, but even his enemies must admit, I think, that he is interesting. As I intend to speak my unadorned opinion, let me begin by saying that I like him. To be sure, this was not the state of my feeling toward him at one point of our conversation, when he indulged in rather too much faultfinding with America. I thought, for good taste; but, after all, it is one's final opinion of a man that counts; and, furthermore, there is slight doubt that he has on occasion received shabby treatment from some of the knights of the pen in New York.

"But surely what you say about American journalism," I objected, patriotically, "would not apply to the best papers of New York, such as—" and I mentioned an important daily that would be surprised to hear anything said either against its good morals or good manners.

"It wouldn't apply in that case, you think? Well, let me undeceive you. When 'The Children of the Ghetto' was produced in New York, the paper you speak of came out with an article on the play, at the end of which it said: 'Mr. Zangwill was called before the curtain, and he appeared in a shirt that was fairly white.'"

One is forced to admit that this is not criticism, despite desire to vindicate one's countrymen.

Mr. Zangwill lives in a dainty little house in a very quiet street in St. Johns Wood, London, up two flights of very steep, straight stairs, in a pleasant little room that is lined with books and littered with literary débris in the way that a bookman's room should be. When I entered he was stirring the fire, his back toward the door, nor did he turn around to receive me.

"Come in," he said. "Take a seat. It's foggy out, isn't it?" His voice and hands are distinctly literary. The beauty of his voice made me forgive the uncompromising, unfriendly back. It was evident that I had here to deal with a reluctant, restive subject, who had no desire to be interviewed, and who intended to curl himself up like an armadillo. On such occasions the most useful art, I should think, is that of mesmerism. In lieu of the mesmeric art, however, the best thing is unruffled good nature and a strict adherence to innocuous generalities. The fog, I thought, might safely be reckoned in this category, but my host unreasonably desired to know the object of my visit, which he had not succeeded in gathering from my letter of introduction. I reluctantly explained what I had come for.

"Humph!" he muttered, "you can get all of that much better out of the book edited by Jerome, called 'My First Book.' Besides, one gets tired of going over the same old story again and again."

I was of the same opinion on hearing the reference to Jerome's book, which has been cited to me by every writer of note in England and Germany, in the latter of which countries the idea of collecting the autobiographic story of literary beginnings was first conceived by the novelist Franzos, and then appropriated by Jerome.

"Well, I am quite indifferent to the turn the conversation may take," I said; "all I desire is to have a short conversation with you, if you can spare the time, say, for ten or fifteen minutes."

This struck Mr. Zangwill as reasonable, and we sat down before the fire to make conversation for a quarter of an hour, but ended up by chatting most amicably for two hours and a half.

Mr. Zangwill likes to talk, but since he talks well and incites one's imagination, and since he gives his interlocutor a liberal chance, the lost art of conversation may be found again in his presence. Moreover, he has the poetic type of mind which gives color to his thoughts, and which would entitle him to use Zola's phrase with more justification than its originator—"moi qui parle en poete."

"I was dining one day with Zola and Henry James," he said, "during Zola's stay in England, and for an hour and a half he monopolized the conversation. After his departure the only remark James made was: 'And in Paris Zola passes for a silent man!'"

"After coming from the Continent, Mr. Zangwill," I said, "the English and American novels strike me as very thin, made up, not the real thing. How do you feel about it?"

"I agree with you; I can't read modern English novels; they bore me; they are not vital, not essential. Anthony Hope's last book, 'Quisante,' however, is a fine piece of work. It makes one think that he may, perhaps be the big man of the future. It is quite unlike his former work."

"Have you read Mr. Howells's article in the North American Review," I asked, "in which he condemns the historical novel mainly on the ground that it fosters the war spirit by depicting wars and tournaments?"

"No, I have not read it; but that is the trouble with historical novel writers, they forget that there was anything in the past save fighting, and tournaments, and pageantry. As a matter of fact, there were plenty of other sides of life, just as there are to-day."

"Yes, but can one possibly succeed in reconstructing the past; doesn't it always remain a hot-house flower, not worth the trouble it has cost?"

"No, I think by the aid of the imagination and thorough study—and I never write a book without such study—it is quite possible to revivify a certain period. Besides, as a matter of fact, none of the centuries is dead; it is possible to find any one of them in bloom right here in England to-day. And it is worth while writing historical novels, if only for the sake of showing that human nature is not always the same in all centuries, as people assume; human nature has changed with the passing of time."

"Still, I maintain that it is at best only a 'tour de force,' the writing of a historical novel, something learned. And you know this was the conclusion reached by Balzac after writing his 'Catharine de Medicis.'"

"Perhaps you are right," replied the novelist, who was not really convinced, but whose imagination is sufficiently flexible to allow him to understand an opposed point of view. I wondered later, in view of a remark of my host in regard to Kipling, what would have been the latter's attitude in the face of interlocutory disagreement.

"Much of Kipling's so called universality," he said, "is specious, superficial. He is really much more inflexible mentally than people give him credit for; that is, his thoughts move in certain fixed, unalterable channels. Moreover, it is quite possible to argue him into a corner. I could have done so on one occasion worse than I did, had I cared to push my advantage."

As was inevitable, conversation turned upon the drama, upon which Mr. Zangwill has expended much time both as a critic and a creator. He is thoroughly familiar, I found, not only with the stage of England and America, but also with that of France and Germany, to the latter of which, like all thoughtful men of the time, he looks as the harbinger of a new, revivifying movement.

"Hauptmann," he said, "I consider the greatest man writing for the stage in any country at present. Think of the versatility that has given us 'Die Weber' and 'Fuhrmann Henschel' and 'Die versunkene Glocke.' I have always cherished the illusion that the actor is the parasite of the playwright, not the reverse; but in England the opinion is that the playwright is the parasite of the actor—is dependent on him. 'Ah, Mr. Zangwill,' a certain actor once said to me, 'you are the man, you can write for me the drama of my life!' 'But, my dear Sir,' I replied, 'I don't want to write the drama of your life. I want to write the drama of my life.' Moreover, in England and America you can handle a certain class of motives only on condition that you do so with a smirk; anything is allowable in that case. When I arrived in New York 'Zaza' and 'The Rounders' were being played; two more bold-faced, vulgar pieces it is impossible to imagine. Things that are off color are supposed to have at least the merit of being amusing, but such a dreary two hours and a half as that of 'The Rounders' could hardly be arranged to order. It is interesting to note in 'Zaza' how the ribs of the original piece show through at places, although no critic noticed it at the time. For instance, in the last act, when Zaza has reformed and become laudably virtuous, one of the urchins outside the café chantant forgets and says to the other in regard to the hero, who has returned to Paris: 'I wonder whether he's goin' out with her to-night.'

"There," said my host, rising, "you couldn't have talked in the easy fashion with Kipling as you have with me. That's what I mean by his mind not being adaptable. Come down stairs. I want to introduce you to my brother, who writes under the initials 'Z. Z.' Do you know his novel? No? Well, you should read it; it is an absolutely true picture of a certain phase of London life, the kind of a thing we have been talking about; but that is not what people want, the book has had only a moderate sale.'

We were unfortunately unable to find "Z. Z.," so Mr. Zangwill kindly volunteered to see me safely started on my way in the pall like fog which had settled treacherously down upon the city, rendering the delightfully uncertain directions of obliging natives as to pathfinding even more confusing. The last that I saw of my host was his retreating back, looming Frankensteinlike in the deceptive fog, which drew him into its silent depths and rolled its obliterating waves between us.

"I have great hopes for America," were his parting words, not meant, I am sure, as a balm to my wounded patriotism, but as an expression of the good feeling which cultivated Englishmen entertain toward their whilom colonies.

Fly Rods and Tackle.*

To think that Mr. Henry P. Wells can write a singularly interesting volume on fly rods and fly tackle and never once introduce (as far as we can see) either Isaak Walton or Dame Berners into his text! Without, however, referring to the long past, it is pleasant to note that the author brings before the reader the anglers of our own times, as Francis Francis, Norris, Orvis, and that great old authority, Dr. Garlick, who, though he may not have been a distinguished fisherman, was the father of American fish culture.

Any book which will hang together will secure the fish at times, and so will a bean pole and clothes line; but this is the act of the hippopotamus, which flounders through the jungle and morass by sheer brute force rather than that of the civilized man who sweeps the one from his path and bridges the other.

The fly fisher is par excellence an artist. To be an artist he must fish with brains. He does not care for the number of fish he may catch, but how he secures them.

It is the way the thing is done—this and the open air, the odor of the woods and flowers, the laughter of the running water, the beauty and song of the birds, and that peace and content which open the heart of man to see and love the ever-changing beauties of nature—these give the pastime a charm possessed by no other.

The subject Mr. Wells writes about is so peculiarly fascinating that even the business catalogue of a house dealing in rods, tackle, reels, and the paraphernalia of the fisherman becomes attractive reading. In the volume under notice, everything having to do with the art of fly fishing is presented. You learn about hooks, lines, leaders, rods, rod-making, repairs, how to cast, flies, and fly-fishing, and then to conclude there are all kinds of miscellaneous suggestions.

Our English friends are really just beginning to understand what are the advantages of our locomotives. Regretfully it must be stated that in some of his fishing implements (we call them an outfit) our transatlantic brother is still fearfully mediaeval. We may not agree precisely with Mr. Wells as to the heaviness of the Englishman's line, leader, and flies, but his rod is behind the age, and—oh! that we should have to write it—his reel is simply a monstrosity. Mr. Wells thus cleverly expresses himself to the American angler: "The rod and the tackle seem to him to be utterly incongruous, like wedding a man of eighty-five to a girl of sixteen.' The rod of your true Briton is of the heaviest. Once in a while he does not like the idea of fishing with one hand. Because he is master at the noble game of cricket, that is no reason why we should fashion a fly rod like a bat. We may remark, however, that there has been during the last two years a noted change in the make and weight of the English rod. It was something for Englishmen to learn that a rod of twelve feet in length could be made which would weigh not over nine ounces, and be wonderfully lasting and serviceable.

What is the best material for a fly-rod? With the author, we should say that bamboo, split and glued, answers all purposes. But a rod partakes of the character of a violin. It is the skill of the maker that puts a soul into the fiddle and the rod. One by one Mr. Wells gives the peculiarities of all other woods used at times for rods. Of late, with the advance of the metallurgic art, there are rods made of steel. For certain kinds of fishing these metal rods are excellent. There have been occasional complaints of the buckling of such rods, but there is no reason why this should happen. Just such a steel rod was plied for a season last year in Canada, and with marked success. One old conservative angler, however, said: "No, Sir; you don't catch me using one of those steel rods. I don't want no lightning conductor in my hands, and there's no end of sudden lightning in those parts." Most learned is Mr. Wells on the subject of reels. The aluminium reel was a novelty for a time, but really had no advantages. Since we lead the world in watch and clock manufacture, reelmaking presents no difficulties for us.

On the subject of flies, there never were two men who on this mixed matter were of one mind. The making of flies is fully explained. Most interesting are Mr. Wells's speculations on the capabilities of fish. How much do they see, or what are their powers of smell? A man is no true sportsman who does not try to find out for himself what are the characteristics of the game he follows.

Mr. Wells is quite free to acknowledge what are the mistakes he has made. It is only the silliest of anglers who insists that he has never blundered. Mr. Wells is modest, but he tells of one of his triumphs. He was in the wildest West. There was a big stream with some large fish in it, so the dwellers near by said. Their method was to "derrick" out the fish. The men of the wilderness had, of course, the poorest opinion of "this yere Easterner. He couldn't teach them nauthing." Mr. Wells set up his rod and tackle. Of course it was of the nicest. One of the onlookers said: "You don't expect to catch any fish with that rig?" Then the Eastern tenderfoot set to work, and his success simply paralyzed the gaping crowd. "Never, apparently, were men more astonished, and to hear them talk of it afterward it would almost have been thought that I had been taking whales from the distance of a quarter of a mile with a wheat straw and a strand from a spider's web." Mr. Wells's volume is to be considered as a standard work, adapted to the wants of all fly fishermen.

*FLY-ROD AND FLY-TACKLE. SUGGESTIONS AS TO THEIR MANUFACTURE AND USE. By Henry P. Wells. Illustrated, revised, and enlarged edition. Decorated cover. Pp. 448. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Sailing Small Boats.*

The publication of another volume on the art of managing boats will call forth once more the sneers of the old seamen who do not believe that anything of their art can be learned from books. E. F. Knight in his "Small Boat Sailing" mentions this matter, but he is mistaken if he thinks all professional seamen hold the same views. No man who learned seamanship at Annapolis will say that nothing can be learned from books, for the very simple reason that he was made to learn from them. Luce's "Seamanship" is still the textbook of the Naval Academy, and every officer can testify that there is much to be learned from a book.

The difference between giving a boy a book to read before putting him into a boat and not is almost the same as that between suspending him on a swimming school trolley and throwing him into water over his head. From a book he can at least learn the parts of a yacht and their names, and if he is in earnest he can also learn how to make the principal knots, bends, hitches, and splices. He can learn much of the terminology and theory of sailing, so that when he goes out on the water with a skilled friend he will at least have some definite idea of what it is that the friend is trying to teach him. From a book he can learn the use of a drag or an oil bag, and can get many hints which will be of great value to him in the early stages of his apprenticeship before experience has taught him more than any book can.

Of course, as the author says, his reader cannot learn from a book how to be a smart helmsman nor a resourceful seaman. But the book has its place and its usefulness. Mr. Knight is an Englishman and his book is written from an Englishman's experience. There are minor points in the description of sails and gear used in England which will not apply to the small craft found in this country, but the general principles of sailing are the same for all boats, and these Mr. Knight has explained with uncommon lucidity. He has a happy knack of telling what he desires in a few words and yet making it clear. In a book of this sort this gift is invaluable. It is hard to see how the explanation of such things as the centre of effort and the centre of resistance could be made any more easily comprehensible to the amateur. In short, this is an extremely good book of its kind and it should find many readers.

Lichtenstein.*

"Lichtenstein" is a story of the conflict of 1519 between Ulrich of Würtemberg and the Suabian Union, a powerful confederacy of Princes, Counts, and Knights, and the free towns of Suabia and Franconia. Ulrich has not an enviable record upon the page of history. In 1514 his peasantry revolted against him because of the oppressive taxes exacted for the support of the reckless luxury of his expensive Court. Ulrich of Hutton was his bitter enemy, and the Duke of Würtemberg has suffered from the criticisms of the man whose pen was ever ready to be dipped in gall. The truth is, the life of Ulrich of Würtemberg presents two marked and contrasting periods, divided by the war against the union and the long banishment which followed.

His youthful days of wild passions, selfish indulgence, and cruel oppression were, nevertheless, marked by strength of purpose and undaunted courage that promised better things; and his sharp lessons in the school of adversity taught him moderation, gentleness, and wisdom. He returned to his State after many years of exile, to rule his people as a father, and not as a tyrant, and to introduce among them the reformed religion, which he had studied during his absence.

The author of "Lichtenstein" asserts that the trouble through which the Duke passed "but served to purge away the dross and leave his character pure as refined gold."

The story, however, is concerned with the stormy times that separated the old life from the new. It has, of course, its romantic hero—George von Sturmfeder—and its gentle and high-souled heroine—Marie, daughter of the good Knight of Lichtenstein. The narrative moves with the nerve and vigor that beseem its times, and the illustrations are spirited, their composition good, and their faithfulness to the story satisfactory.

We frankly confess that the tale was to us rather weary reading, after the manner of its kind; but its kind seems to appeal to a large public, and these will find it of at least equal interest with the historical romances they have been insatiably devouring for several years, while it has the merit of illuminating a period and a place less known than they deserve to be.

*SMALL BOAT SAILING. An Explanation of the Management of Small Yachts, Half-Decked, and Open Sailing Boats of Various Rigs. Sailing on Sea and River, Cruising, &c. By E. F. Knight. With Drawings by H. Warington Smyth. Pp. 297. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

*LICHTENSTEIN. A Romance After the German of Wilhelm Hauff. Adapted for English readers by L. L. Weedon. Illustrated by T. H. Robinson. In one volume. Pp. 304. 12mo, cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Printed in Bavaria.

ELIZABETH.

Struggle for Supremacy in the Last Years of Her Reign.*

IN the minds of nine out of ten readers who are not specialists in historical study the Armada of 1588 stands for the culmination of the attempts of Roman Catholic Spain to gain the mastery over Protestant England. In fact, the defeat of this expedition was but one incident, though the most picturesque one, in a long and persistent course of policy which was not finally abandoned until the accession of James made its hopelessness evident. Owing to the especially romantic character of the Armada, the comparatively dull period which followed has not received from historians—to say nothing of historical novelists—the attention which it deserves. It is obvious that the story of diplomatic intrigues and obscure negotiations is incapable of supplying the general reader with the thrills which he seeks in the history that is written for his benefit, but to the careful student there is often the greatest importance in a record of facts that do not lend themselves to dramatic situations.

Mr. Martin Hume has done much to fill the gap by this exhaustive investigation, which deals with the efforts made from 1583 to 1603 to establish Roman Catholic supremacy in England by means of the cooperation of British and Continental elements. He makes no attempt to estimate the theological questions involved, but writes throughout in the spirit of the scientific historian. He has laid under contribution many authorities which have not been previously utilized. In particular he has drawn largely upon the Spanish manuscripts at Simancas, and, for the López conspiracy, upon some unpublished papers in the Archives Nationales at Paris and in the library of Lord Calthorpe. He is not overweighted, however, by his material, for the result of his researches is a lucid and connected narrative.

It may be worth while to summarize here without criticism the leading conclusions to which Mr. Hume has been led by his study of these times. He finds in the defeat of the Armada the dividing line between two distinct periods in the endeavor of the Roman Catholics to regain supremacy.

Up to the period which followed the defeat of the Armada, Philip, in his attempt to impose Catholic orthodoxy upon England, by diplomacy, by revolution, or by force, had figured as a devout sovereign bent only upon restoring religious unity to the world, and re-establishing the supremacy of the Church of which he was the divinely appointed champion. But from 1590 onward it was patent to everybody that his ultimate object was the political subjection of the country, in the interests of the Spanish monarchy, in which he would be opposed by most of Europe; while it was equally obvious that the crusading zeal of his people, which had been a main source of his potency, had received a shock from which it was not likely to recover.

This discovery of Philip's real designs naturally led to a division among the Roman Catholic section of the population in England. The new spirit of patriotism in the breasts of many set national interests above those that were at best only pseudo-religious. There was formed among the English Catholics a strong anti-Jesuit party, which gained in influence from every fresh rumor of conspiracy and threat of invasion from abroad. An indication of the vehemence of the mutual opposition of these two parties is afforded by the plot of Squire and Rolls, concerning which Mr. Hume accepts as a possible explanation the theory that the real object of the Jesuits was not primarily the murder of the Queen, but rather the connecting of the "loyal priests" with an attempt at assassination. It is shown in this history how one event after another widened the breach, until at length there came that complete division which finally led to the victory of Protestantism and the peaceful succession of James to the English throne. At the last critical moment, when Elizabeth was on her deathbed, the cause of James was made certain by the unreadiness of the Spanish King to co-operate with that section of English Catholics which was looking to him for help.

It cannot be said that the complicated story of the plots and rumors of plots against the life of Elizabeth is completely unraveled here, but Mr. Hume probably gets as near the true solution in each case as is possible from the conflicting contemporary records. His general summary is that the seriousness and number of these conspiracies have been exaggerated.

That a small party of extreme men may have countenanced such plans is certain, and that some of the wild schemes of regicide, so readily confessed under torture by the intended assassins themselves, were real and dangerous is more than probable, but that any large section of Catholics, clerical or lay, approved of such means of forwarding their religious objects is untrue, and an impartial examination of the whole of the known facts will prove this to be the case.

Mr. Hume argues that the Queen would not have died a natural death if the opposition to the commission of such a crime had not been the prevailing sentiment even among the English refugees on the Continent, whose views were much more extreme than those of the English Catholics who remained at home. The fact remains, too, that in spite of all the treasonable talk, no serious attempt to murder the Queen was ever really made.

One of the most remarkable of all the stories of conspiracy related in this book is the curious incident of Squire's plot, already mentioned. For its combination of the tragic and the comic it would be hard to beat. According to his own story, Squire was instructed to prepare a compound of opium and other drugs, which were to be macerated, steeped in white mercury water, put into an earthen pot, and stood in the sun for a month. The mass was then to be put into a double bladder, one side of which was to be pricked full of holes in the upper part, and carried in the palm of the hand upon a thick glove for the safety of the user. He was to gain access to the Queen's stables, and then, turning the holes downward, was to press the compound hard upon the pommel of her Majesty's saddle. Having prepared his concoction, he tried a preliminary experiment upon a corpus vile. "I applied a part of it to a whelp, * * * and never saw it afterward; and therefore I think it died thereof." Emboldened by this success, he obtained a subordinate post in the royal stables, and smeared his composition upon the royal saddle. No ill effects followed, although, according to the argument of one of the counsel for the prosecution, the Queen was exposed to special danger by reason of the attempt having been made in hot weather, "the veins being then open to receive any malign tainture." In due course this bogus conspirator was hanged at Tyburn, professing with his last breath that his confession, extracted under torture, was untrue.

We have noted, incidentally, a few minor blemishes in Mr. Hume's accuracy. The name of the Norfolk historian is Jessopp, not Jessop. (Pages 111 and 317,) and there is no Winchester College at Oxford, (Page 118.)

*TREASON AND PLOT. Struggles for Catholic Supremacy in the Last Years of Queen Elizabeth. By Martin A. S. Hume. Pp. xii.-413. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

Mrs. Pennell on Delicate Eating.*

Mrs. Pennell takes the familiar expression "the art of cookery" very seriously; an art, indeed, and a fine art she would have us believe, and she does all that lies in her power to convince us. Perhaps she overdoes it a trifle—a fault which she would certainly regard as a crime in the case of her mutton or beef—but her book is an exciting one. It is true that the reader closes it with a sense of surfeit—of having dined too well and partaken too continuously of what the author designates as "the stirring savoury." Nevertheless, it awakens the imagination to almost as great a degree as Marion Harland long ago awakened the conscience. The method and point of view of the two writers are very different, however. Mrs. Pennell says nothing at all about "John," or the consideration due to his sex; in her Declaration of Appetite she ignores entirely the rights of the masculine palate, which all women are bound to respect. She is frankly catering to her own taste, but it is a taste formed upon epicurean principles and one that requires no apology. She is riotous in her praise of luxurious eating—so riotous, indeed, as to give rise to the unworthy suspicion that her enthusiasm is of mushroom growth and has sprung up in a night possibly to satisfy an editorial demand. It is not, however, an enthusiasm that needs fear the test of practical investigation. If Mrs. Pennell lacks the calm of the highest type of culinary artist and amateur, Mrs. Pennell's "arrangements" in food combine the elegance of Whistler with the sobriety and breadth of Puvis de Chavannes. Nothing could be more satisfying, save in the unimportant matter of adjectives, than her Midsummer Dinner; her chapter on coffee is written from an informed mind; her advice in the matter of salads commands attention from the moment she bids you mix your oil and vinegar, even as they are poured over the salad and not before; her appreciation of the onion and the tomato is marked by sweet reasonableness; her cry for cheese is far from being the cry of the ignorant, and has, moreover, a poetic quality and a note of agreeable restraint in which the main portion of the book is lacking. Perhaps, to quote Mrs. Pennell's triumphant solution—one of her equally triumphant solutions—of the Sunday night tea problem will best do justice to the really painstaking effort toward high accomplishment that is disguised, if not concealed, by her jaunty recklessness and swagger of style. She presupposes a Summer evening. "Open the banquet with a stirring salad," she says, "fashioned of red herring and potatoes, and, perhaps, a few leaves of lettuce. It savors of the sensational, and stimulates the appetite. That disappointment may not ensue, desert well-trodden paths, and, borrowing from Germany, serve a dish of meat, amusing in its quaint variety. Slices of lamb may provide a pretty centre; surrounding them, scatter slices of the sausage of Brunswick or Bologna; here and there set in relief against a piece of gray leberwurst. As a garniture, encircle the dish with a garland of anchovies, curled up into enchanting little balls, and gherkins, and hard boiled eggs cut in delicate rounds. Memories will crowd fast upon you as you eat; memories of the little German towns and their forgotten hilltops, visited in Summers long since gone; of the little German inn and the friendly landlord, eager to please; of the foaming mugs of beer, and the tall, slender goblets of white wine. Before supper is done you will have traveled leagues upon leagues into the playground of the past. Cheese now is as essential as it would have been intrusive in the other menu. Gruyère should be your choice, and if you would have it of fine flavor, seek it not at the English cheesemongers, but at the little German delicatessen shop. Brown bread would best enter into the spirit of the feast. As epilogue fruit can never be discordant, and what fruit in early June insists upon being eaten with such persistency as the strawberry? But on your German evening fatigue it with kirsch; leave it on its icy couch until the very last minute, and memories of the Lapérouse will mingle with those of the smoky inn of the Fatherland.

"Is there any question that hock is the wine, when sausage and red herring and gruyère cheese figure so prominently in the menu's composition? Drink it from tall, slender glasses, that it may take you fully into its confidence. Coffee need not be iced. In fact, it should positively be hot—can you doubt it? And cognac now will prove more responsive to your mood than chartreuse. There is no written law to regulate these matters. But the true artist needs no code to guide him. He knows instinctively what is right and what is wrong, and doubts can never assail him."

In her chapter on "The Virtue of Gluttony," Mrs. Pennell lets herself go in a joyous revel of imaginative drolling. There is a grain of truth in most of her wildest extravagances, however. It was a long step from the old-fashioned manuals on food and cookery to the books in which the ethical importance of nourishing food carefully prepared has been so much insisted upon, and Mrs. Pennell's more purely æsthetic standpoint is still an advance. Anything but the Lucullean mood!

*THE DELIGHTS OF DELICATE EATING. The Diary of a Greedy Woman. By Elizabeth Robins Pennell. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 266. The Stratford Publishing Company. $2.

Not a "Rudder Grange."*

"Is this another 'Rudder Grange'?" ask the publishers of "The Abandoned Farmer," in announcing it, and nineteen readers out of twenty are likely to answer: "It is not."

The nineteen will also doubt the wisdom of the comparison. It is disadvantageous to the gentleman who dyed pigs green a year or so ago and continues to devote himself—or shall we say abandon himself?—to farming and to humor. Mr. Sydney Herman Preston has an amusing vein of his own, but it is not Stocktonian nor equal to Stockton's, and it might fare better if judged on its own merits. His improbabilities do not masquerade quite convincingly as natural occurrences; he gives a burlesque touch now and then; he often works by exaggeration instead of by insight twisted into quaintness.

The story is told in the first person by Henry Carton, a newspaper man, who gives up dramatic and musical criticism to become an "abandoned farmer" and run an agricultural page—the change enabling him to take his little boy into the country; he is not "abandoned," because his farm had earned that adjective before him, as one supposes at first, but because he has one of those "temperaments" which necessitate piecing out the truth in pleasant if not plausible ways. This temperament and a phenomenal gullibility bring about the situations; they are connected by no motive and little plot, yet manage to carry the narrative forward by a sort of easy overlapping, from the time when Carton pays his country landlord an extra $100 not to rent him the farm surrounding the farmhouse to the purchase of the farm for twice its value near the end of the book.

The characters are not likely to rival Pomona, Euphemia, and the boarder in our memories. William Wedder, driven from home by health food, and stopping to dig out a stranger's snowed-in gate because he catches a whiff of raspberry pies baking in the house, is the nearest approach to a Stocktonian figure in the book, and William fails to live up to his felicitous advent. In fact, the interest of the book is in a mild, boyish prankishness, just touched at times with a subtler humor.

*THE ABANDONED FARMER. By Sydney H. Preston. Pp. 268. Illus. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Man Who Forgives.*

In "John Winslow," if there is little or no plot, the story serves as a stream for the floating of many stories, and these of a fairly amusing character. John Winslow, a singular, honest, and forgiving man, is the true hero. There is a quarrel between Winslow and the clergyman, Goodwin, relative to fishing. The minister has a pretty daughter, Helen. Ramsdell, a crockery merchant, falls in love with Helen. She likes Frank Damon. Frank is a thief and runs away with Winslow's money. After Winslow has sent a detective to the remote West, and Frank is captured, Winslow forgives Frank, and the dishonest man marries Helen. At least the conclusion is fairly novel.

*JOHN WINSLOW. By Henry D. Northrop. 8vo. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 324. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

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BOOKS AND MEN.

The Besant-Rice Partnership. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, in a letter to The London Times, throws considerable light upon the details of the partnership under which James Rice and Sir Walter Besant produced their novels. In the early seventies Rice was trying to carry on a languishing journal, known as Once a Week. Then he met Besant, with whom he "struck up a great friendship," and together they wrote "Ready-Money Mortiboy," which soon attracted attention. Mr. Fitzgerald continues:

Rice's businesslike methods were soon displayed in pushing the venture. I remember his describing how he and his friend carried on their work. Besant was the skilled writing partner—he did the description, dialogues, characters, but Rice thought out the plot and construction. They met at each other's rooms, over a pipe and glass of grog, and debated the story chapter by chapter. Rice, having read his friend's daily portion of the work, would arrive furnished with many ingenious expedients for unraveling or complicating the situation. He sat in his chair, and would set forth all manner of suggestions which had occurred to him as he walked about. Most of these were put aside, and the most striking and eligible were chosen. Besant had a gift for seizing on and developing what was thus put before him. Rice, too, often told some of his commercial efforts to exploit the stories—what elaborate treaties he entered into with the colonial booksellers, &c. In all these things Rice was the business manager, and worked the "show" thoroughly well. It will be seen that this fashion of collaboration is quite a different thing from the Erckmann-Chatrian partnership, where both the writers contributed an equal share of the work—and a share of the same kind. I never heard that any cloud arose between the two co-operators, as was the case with the Alsatian pair. Certain it is that Besant's unaided work was rather a different thing from what he produced when working with his friend.

Why Moore Left London. What is designated as "Conversation IV." in the July Critic, being an exchange of words between George Moore and William Archer, written down by the latter, might with more appropriateness be called, slightly to paraphrase a popular comedy, "Why Moore Left London." He wishes to get rid of what he calls the Brixton Empire—"This empire of vulgarity and greed and materialism and hypocrisy that is crawling round the whole world." Moreover, he is going to Ireland to learn the Irish language, to elevate a primitive people, and to search for air that he can breath without choking. "Oh, I cannot live in London any longer," he whines to Mr. Archer. "Why not?"

"The moral atmosphere is unbearable—at least by me. Even so lately as Gladstone's day there were some remnants of moral sense in the national life. He represented all that is noble in the national character, just as the present Government represents all the inferior qualities. Why should I live in London to witness the destruction of beautiful buildings and the erection of "artistic" villa residences? Why should I live in London to read bad accounts of bad literature in the papers? Do you think the modern playhouse holds out any inducement to me to remain? But I know you agree with me about the theatre, so I won't enlarge on that."

In Memory V. R. The Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church have had printed for private circulation a volume of some forty pages containing an account of the services held in the Parish of Trinity Church in memory of Queen Victoria on the 2d of February last. Mr. Edwin S. Gorham was selected as the publisher, and the book, which is a fine example of dignified workmanship, was printed at the Cheltenham Press, New York City. Dr. Morgan Dix prefaces this memorial with a brief narrative; then follows the imposing roll of the invited guests, individuals, and societies; the special service comes next, and the volume concludes with the sermon preached on the preceding Sunday by Dr. Dix. The appearance of the book is in keeping with the simplicity of its contents. In size it is about 7¼ by 10; the paper used is handmade, and the title page, purple and black, is in priory type and contains the only piece of ornamentation in the volume—the royal arms of Great Britain, from a copper plate, drawn and etched by Mr. Alexander McLellan. The initials throughout are in uncial letters in purple, and the binding is of limp Japan vellum. A special presentation copy for King Edward VII. is to be bound in full crushed royal purple levant, lined with parchment, and fly leaves of pale watered silk. There is also a smaller volume, identical in typographical appearance with the large book, but differently bound and printed on Cheltenhan watermarked laid paper. The committee wished to have this volume produced in a typographical way that would show the best specimen of the American printers' art.

Vegetarianism in England. The vegetarians on the other side seem to have a much more fully perfected organization than have those of our own country, as well as more clearly formulated aims. "The Order of the Golden Age," Paignton, England, their most important society, is working toward the bringing about of the golden age by pleading the cause of weak and defenseless animals, and advocating a natural and bloodless diet; claiming that eating animal flesh is a violation of both physical and moral laws. The minimum annual subscription to this order is 2s. 6d., which entitles members to receive the official journal and all leaflets and pamphlets issued. There are two sets of members, companions and associates, the former abstaining from flesh, fish, and fowl as food; the latter from flesh and fowl only. The Provost of the order, Sidney H. Beard of Barcombe Hall, Paignton, is also author of the order's chief official publication, "A Comprehensive Guide Book to Natural, Hygienic, and Humane Diet," which is to be had at 1s. or at 1s. 6d. in art canvas. Mr. Beard is also the author of "Is Flesh Eating Morally Defensive?" which can be had at 4d. "The Herald of the Golden Age," published on the 15th of each month, is the official journal of the order, and can be had from W. R. Russell & Co., Paternoster Row, London. The June issue of The Herald contains many interesting articles in favor of the new diet, as well as others strongly directed against vivisection.

Trolley Trips. Miss Katherine M. Abbott's books on the trolley trips to be taken in certain localities are the most charming of guide books. Last year she told us of "Fascinating Washington," this year she has chosen Boston for her centre, the trolley trips described including the Blue Hills of Milton, Plymouth, Lexington, Concord, Medford, Lowell, Marblehead, Gloucester, Newburyport, Hampton Beach, and Dover. The book is admirably illustrated with good half-tone plates, most of which are full page, showing the localities described, and particularly the historic houses, monuments, and other records of a region particularly rich in literary landmarks and historic incident. The little book is so much more than a mere guide book that it is well worth reading even by those who have no intention of taking the trips described. Its first chapter, "Boston," is a sort of historical synopsis of the events leading up to Lexington. It opens with a most attractive initial letter, designed by Mildred Howells, showing the Puritan maiden and a Court lady of the day. Other places are then described, a running commentary pointing out the varied phases of each, historic, literary, and scenic; "What to See," a narrow column in smaller type, giving full directions, ably supplemented by appendix and map. The book is rich in references to the literature of the region, foot notes forming a reliable reader's guide. Copies of the book in attractive covers may be had for 10 cents from the publishers, Charles B. Webster & Co., Boston.

Amalgamation of the Races. Several of the reviews concerning "When the Gates Lift Up Their Heads," by Payne Erskine, have implied that the author intends to raise a question of the amalgamation of the races. The author has written to say that it was not a mistake, and declares that this was the motif of the book. Still—

"Those who cry out, 'Do not amalgamate the races,' are behind the times. The thing was a fact many years before the war, as every one knows. Nor is it a fact in America alone. Wherever the British, the German, or the French soldiery go on the face of the earth, they mix with the races among whom they are sent. So has it been since the days of Caesar, when the Roman policy was to transplant people of one nation into the lands of other nations. The tales of Rudyard Kipling are full of it. Much of the literature of the present day is tinctured with it. Repugnant or not repugnant, the facts must be faced. They cannot be other than they are by outcry against them, nor can they be legislated out of existence. The only way to deal with them is for all, not America alone, for she is no worse than are her sister nations, to draw their caste lines by other standards than those of either the Old World or the New—taking the standard raised by Jesus Christ on earth and the Almighty in heaven for all humanity. Thus alone may be created the only aristocracy that should be admissible in these days, one based on intrinsic worth, for good is as easily inherited as evil, and is far more lasting through the generations than are entailed estates. It is a mistake to suppose that there is any great disparity of thought between the North and the South on this subject. The writer has found, after sojourning on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line that much as the North may vaunt its justice of sentiment toward the negro, the South, while in the main quite as just, is also more kindly and charitable toward the colored race, and at the same time has a truer sense of the difficulties of the situation. If the writer has failed to make this thought apparent to the reader, it is certainly a fault in the work."

Dr. Van Dyke's First Year at Princeton. With the recent commencement season at Princeton, Henry van Dyke completed his first year as a professor in that institution. At the close of his final lecture an interesting demonstration was made by one of his classes. A study of Browning having been finished, he announced that he would never again have the privilege of addressing as students in Princeton University the men then before him, and added: "Speed on into life's work; fight its battles; be men; good-bye." Some one at that moment started a rousing "locomotive" cheer, which every student throat took up until the air reverberated with the vocal tumult. During the year Dr. van Dyke had given out to his seniors a rather severe course of collateral reading in English poetry. It was purely optional, and yet five-sixths of the class followed the entire course. Out of 150 men, only four failed to pursue some part of it.

A New Tale by Ralph Connor. The long-expected story of Ralph Connor, author of "Black Rock" and "The Sky Pilot," begins as a serial in the July number of The Outlook. It is entitled "The Man from Glengarry," and the opening chapters present an exciting account of the quarrels of lumbermen in the North American woods. Here is the way the tale opens:

The Winter had broken early and the Scotch River was running ice free and full from bank to bank. There was still snow in the woods and with good sleighing and open rivers every day was golden to the lumbermen who had stuff to get down to the big water. A day gained now might save weeks at a chute farther down where the rafts would crowd each other and strive for right of way.

Dan Murphy was mightily pleased with himself and with the bit of the world about him, for there lay his Winter's cut of logs in the river below him snug and secure and held tight by a boom across the mouth, just where it flowed into the Nation. In a few days he would have his crib made, and his outfit ready to start for the Ottawa mills. He was sure to be ahead of the big timber rafts that took up so much space, and whose crews with unbearable effrontery considered themselves the aristocrats of the river.

Yes, it was a pleasant and satisfying sight some three solid miles of logs boomed at the head of the big water. Suddenly Murphy turned his face up the river.

A Friend of Jay Gould. Recently The Stamford Mirror celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, and with it closed the first half-century editorship of its founder and proprietor, Simon B. Champion. Mr. Champion was born in 1825, and served six years of apprenticeship in The Freeman's Journal. Later he helped to publish The Prattsville Advocate, where he was first to introduce the "local column" which has since become so popular in up-the-State journalism. His present paper owes its existence to a curious succession of circumstances. In 1851 he was living in Bloomville, Delaware County, with his parents. He corresponded for several papers, and to facilitate his task he improvised a hand press, and with some type which had been given him he printed his correspondence on slips of paper instead of writing it out. Soon he found that the neighbors were glad to receive his news slips; some of them told him to start a paper and promised him their support. In this way The Bloomville Mirror was started, which soon after changed its name to the one that is at present borne by Mr. Champion's journal. This is quite a remarkable achievement—to have created a paper out of a news slip and to have remained its editor and proprietor for half a century. Mr. Champion's "works" represent a volume of 10,400 pages—surely a record for a country boy with only a district school and elementary printing office education. Also, Mr. Champion may be recalled as the life-long friend of Jay Gould. They were boys together, and while preparing his work on Delaware County Mr. Gould was many times assisted by the editor of The Stamford Mirror, an obligation which he attempted to requite in many ways. In these circumstances it is not strange that Miss Helen Gould has, since her father's death, kept up the most cordial relationship with the aged editor.

American Book Prices Current. The rapidly growing interest in rare books and in bibliography in general is shown by the fact that the orders for Volume VI. of American Book Prices Current, issued in 1900, so far exceeded the number printed that the publishers are still unable to fill all such orders. Volume VII., which will be issued in the Autumn, but which, being printed from type, will be begun next month, will be made in a slightly larger edition. The other volumes in the series have been limited to 500 copies each, but it is intended that from 550 to 625 copies will be made this year, the edition being already more than half subscribed. The volume for the present year will be unusually important, in that it will contain the record of the three great sales of the Winter. Two of these took place in New York—the three portions of the McKee sale at Anderson's and the two Arnold sales at Bangs's—and the most noteworthy sale which has taken place in Boston for many years, the French sale at Libbie's. There having been some demand for an edition of this book with wide margins for annotations, if advance subscriptions warrant it there will be issued a small number—not to exceed fifty copies—printed on better paper in quarto form of the 1901 volume, which may be had at $15 net per copy, the ordinary edition being published at $6 net. The volumes for 1896 and 1897 are still to be had, at $7.50 each, but the other volumes are entirely out of print. Their publishers, Dodd, Mead & Co., are now offering $12 per copy for Volume I. and $8 each for the issues for 1898, 1899, and 1900—a remarkable increase for a bibliographical tool and another indication of the great superiority of the American series over its English prototype.

Brief Personals In the current number of The Century Magazine, under the title "The True Story of Harman Blennerhassett," by Theresa Blennerhassett-Adams, is a valuable paper which throws considerable light upon the relations between Blennerhassett and Aaron Burr. In a footnote on page 355 we read:

"It is not true that Harman Blennerhassett, the younger, was dependent on the good ladies of the 'Old Bowery Mission.' This should read, we believe, the 'Old Brewery Mission.'"

***The Auckland (New Zealand) Star, in attempting to improve upon a recent expression uttered by The London Academy that the new "American Anthology" was "A Wilderness of Mediocrity," rather disconcerts its London model. "For," patronisingly remarks The Academy, "it unfortunately selects Emerson's 'Brahma,' and after citing two stanzas it adds the criticism: 'What egregious flapdoodle!' We are sorry that a headline of ours should have led The Star so far out of its course."

***Mr. George W. Cooke, who, as we announced last week, is editing a reproduction of The Dial for the Rowfant Club, would be glad to place himself in communication with any one who may possess information concerning The Dial and its contributors. His address is Wakefield, Mass. The Dial was published quarterly during 1840-44, and was edited by Ralph Waldo Emerson and Margaret Fuller. Its circulation was small, and though it still commands much interest and is often referred to and quoted, complete sets are difficult to obtain and are eagerly sought for by collectors.

***Christian Carl Bernhard, second Baron von Tauchnitz, who recently celebrated his sixtieth birthday, is the son and sole successor in business of the founder of the famous publishing house in Leipsic. The firm was established in 1837, when the first Baron, then plain "Herr," was only twenty-one years of age. His son joined him in 1860, and since 1885, the date of his father's death, the Tauchnitz editions of European celebrity have been entirely his own affair. At the present day the "Collection of British and American Authors" numbers about 3,500 volumes, and increases at the rate of rather more than one a week. Bulwer Lytton's "Pelham" and Dickens's "Pickwick" (with portraits of the authors) set the series going. The Tauchnitz editions are set up entirely by German compositors, but the Baron's staff of readers for the press includes several highly educated Englishmen. Baron von Tauchnitz speaks English fluently and writes it correctly in very charming letters to his English and American authors. During a long visit to England in 1864 he met Tennyson, Browning, Carlyle, Froude, Kinglake, Dickens, Gladstone, Disraeli, Kingsley, Charles Reade, Trollope, and indeed almost everybody worth knowing. He has his father's gift of engaging the regard of every author with whom he treats. He is his own chief "literary adviser," and keeps a vigilant eye upon the literary output on both sides of the Atlantic. He owns an ancient estate near Dresden and much property in Leipsic.

***The new English success, "The Seal of Silence," by the late A. R. Conder, is being this week brought before the American public by D. Appleton & Co. Max O'Rell writes from London that the author had a genuine gift for comedy, and achieved "an astounding success" in reconciling the reader to the marvelous. By the way, Max O'Rell in his excellently amusing "Sa Majesté l'Amour," seems to have gone wrong over the word "flirt," which he would derive from "fleureter," meaning, he says, to flit from flower to flower. We doubt if there is such a French verb. Dr. Johnson refused to recognize "flirtation" as English, but describes it as a "cant word among women." One would be likely to find the etymology of flirtation in "fleuret," a fencing foil, the use of which bears the same relation to the real sword as the gentle art of flirtation does to love.

***Mr. Edward T. S. Lord, President of the Lothrop Publishing Company, sailed from New York on the Etruria June 7 for London in the interest of the Lothrop business. "Eben Holden," by the way, in the new sixpenny edition, Mr. Fisher Unwin informs us, will bring the sales up to 250,000 copies for England and America.

***The Academy of London takes pleasure in finding "a Chaucerian note" in the following quatrain:

Whan that Aprile with his showres swote
The heart of March hath perced to the rote,
Than comen bookes forth from Appleton
And folk are fain to hav them everychon!

***The veteran missionary and author, John G. Paton, set sail for the New Hebrides a short time ago from London. He has gone once more to the scene of his life-long labors and thrilling experiences. Before leaving England a remarkable farewell meeting was given him at Exeter Hall, such as never before had been witnessed.

***With "The Land of Cockayne," by Matilde Serao, which is being published by Harper & Brothers, it will be interesting to note whether this latest Italian bidder for American honors will create a greater furor than did her confrère and compatriot, Gabriele d'Annunzio. The story is a drama of modern Neapolitan life, with a great family secret and poignant love at the heart of it. But above all it is an exciting novel of the great lottery game in Naples.

***Many charitable bequests were made in the will of Miss Charlotte Yonge, author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," who died on March 24 last. She bequeathed to her executors the copyright of "The Daisy Chain," in trust for sale, the proceeds of the sale to be in trust for the mission to the Melanesian Islands. To Winchester College she bequeathed her collection of shells and dried flowers and her books on botany. Her niece, however, Miss Helen Yonge, is to retain them during her pleasure.

***John Lane has removed from 214 Fifth Avenue to 67 Fifth Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets. He has also acquired the business of Messrs. Treslove, Hanson & Combe.

1901

THE CONFEDERACY.

Dr. Curry's Account of Its Civil History, with Personal Reminiscences.*

DEALING with the origin and civil history of the late Confederate Government of the Southern States this volume comes from the pen of one of the two surviving members of the provisional Congress that organized that Government, and is, appropriately, published at Richmond, Va.

The author is J. L. M. Curry, LL. D., who has written among other works the "Southern States of the American Union." His personal experience should fit him better than perhaps any living man to present his subject with all the realism and "local color" that it is now the fashion to prize so highly; but his personal bias suggests a doubt as to his absolute impartiality as a historian. Dr. Curry has broadly dedicated his work "to all the survivors of the lost cause, and especially to the surviving women of the Confederacy," which indicates a surviving partisanship that adds piquancy to his reminiscences exactly in proportion as it detracts from the historical weight of his conclusions.

The author has no more doubt of the justice of the "Lost Cause" to-day than he had when he left his post as a member of the National House of Representatives in 1861 for what he considered a higher duty. But to the ears of those who have lived for a generation in the stir of other affairs and been deafened by the din of newer conflicts, this challenge to reconsider the mighty convulsion of 1860-64 and its causes is like the ghostly echo of a trumpet from a battlefield, when night has fallen.

It is a pleasant duty to concede to those who seceded in '60 and '61 the highest motives of honor and conscience. Few Northerners question to-day the moral integrity, the nobility even, of the best Southerners who cast their lot with Toombs and Stephens and Cobb; but perhaps fewer still will give assent to a statement of motives and facts which makes their fathers and their representatives cruel oppressors, instigators of war, and the supporters of flagrant misgovernment. This is asking a little too much even of the proverbially good-natured American North of Mason and Dixon's line.

It may not be unprofitable to quote in juxtaposition passages that appear on several different pages of this book in order to show with what degree of clearness Dr. Curry reasons. On Page 16 we read that "Right or wrong, the Southern States in unequivocal language had declared in advance their purpose not to submit to flagrant violation of the compact of Union and to discriminating laws depriving them of their full and equal rights to any territory or rendering insecure a property valued at $3,000,000,000." Page 24 quotes President Davis as saying "We are not fighting for slavery, we are fighting for independence." Page 54 states that "the utter unpreparedness of the seceding States and of the Confederacy for war is the demonstration, absolute and impregnable, of the purpose and expectation of peace." This, however, is followed by an admission on the following page of the seizure of "forts, arsenals, and other establishments" by the Confederate Government as early as Feb. 12, 1861, within a few days of the organization of the provisional government. Again (Page 51) we read: "Prompt action was required (when the election of President Lincoln was announced) to make a national organization with requisite powers to sustain the Government—and to guard against any possible attacks or interference." Of President Davis, it is written on Page 53 that "Mississippi, immediately on her withdrawal, had made him Commander in Chief of the forces the State was raising in anticipation of a possible conflict." Mississippi, it must be remembered, "withdrew" from the Union on the 9th of January, 1861. She "immediately" appointed a Commander in Chief for forces already being raised, for a conflict which the unsuspicious South, regardless of the fact that it had declared in "unequivocal language," and "in advance," its purpose not to submit to the election of Abraham Lincoln, was not expecting.

"Lincoln's election, under the circumstances, with the avowals and belligerent acts, made it supremest folly to await the strengthening of the hands of avowed foes by the possession of the powers and patronage of the National Government." That is a plain unvarnished statement of fact which by its frankness demands admiration.

A very interesting avowal of the purpose of the Confederacy not to destroy, but to preserve, the Constitution of the United States, is followed by a discussion of the improvements made in the Constitution by the statesmen of the secession, and at the end of the book the original and amended documents are placed side by side in parallel columns. If the work under discussion had no other purpose, and achieved no other result, this exhibit of fidelity to the model of Government while casting off allegiance to that Government, would be a valuable contribution to the civil history of the country.

But the value of this readable book is not exhausted by any means with the discussion of provocative preliminaries and deliberative acts. Besides a rich store of anecdote and personal reminiscences, there are pen pictures of men whose names loomed large in those troublous times. The first of these is that of Senator Toombs of Georgia.

In conversation Toombs was fascinating and bright, more suggestive and interesting than any one I ever heard, except Calhoun. * * * He was bold, imperious, dogmatic, epigrammatic, throwing out great nuggets of thought which weaker men would hammer into essays and speeches. * * * Abroad, in London and Paris, Carlyle, Napoleon, and leading members of Parliament and the National Assembly, of the Bourse, and the bank, were learners from his experience and wisdom.

Still better is the characterization of Alexander H. Stephens:

One might travel far and see many thousands without finding counterpart or parallel of Alexander H. Stephens. His life amid dangers and difficulties seems like a miracle. Tall, spare, not weighing over 100 pounds, nearly bloodless, with a feminine voice and appearance, he seemed incapable of physical labor or fatigue, and during the war, when many fled from districts exposed to incursions from the enemy, he was often jocularly spoken of as a "refugee from the graveyard." Of parentage of moderate means he was educated up to graduation from the University of Georgia by some generous and sympathetic women who discovered in him personal virtues and mental precocity. * * * His own generous nature and grateful sense of what had been done for him in poverty, made him, through life, a benefactor of young men, and more than a hundred were aided by him in academy and college. * * * As a stump speaker he had few equals. His remarkable physique, his penetrating voice, lucid statements, ingenuous frankness, humor, satire, repartee, eloquence, made him a great favorite, and in wide and constant demand.

The Mason and Slidell incident is thus set forth:

James M. Mason and John Slidell were commissioned to England and France, respectively, and their capture on the high seas by Commodore Wilkes and forcible abduction from a British vessel gave rise to the Trent affair, which was so well managed, at the expense of the mortification of much National pride and self-glorification by the United States Government, as to prevent any special advantage to the Confederacy as had been expected and hoped for from the illegal seizure.

All of the last section of the work is devoted to what the author has tried to show is a legal justification of the South in secession. In support of his premises he has arrayed a formidable collection of judicial opinions, and a line of argument that is always interesting and ingenuous, though not invariably convincing.

The official relations of Jefferson Davis to the Confederacy, the heroism and devotion of Southern women to the cause they loved, the resources, individuality, foreign relations, and armed strength of the South are all subjects that invite more than a cursory mention. The publishers, B. F. Johnson Company of Richmond, have put this book in excellent dress.

*CIVIL HISTORY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, WITH PERSONAL REMINISCENCES. By J. L. M. Curry, LL. D., author of "Constitutional Government in Spain," etc. Pp. 97, 97, 97. Price, [illegible]. Richmond: B. F. Johnson Publishing Company.

Portraits in the New York Public Library.

There are but few in the collection of portraits which has replaced the exhibit of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's prints in the Public Library to which the adjective "artistic" cannot be applied. All of these counterfeit presentments in black and white bear the signatures of noted exponents of the arts of engraving, etching, and lithography. In many cases the prints are after canvases by famous painters. In others they are original productions. Thus Henri Lefort signs a fine, life-size head of Gambetta and one of Washington, both as designer and etcher. His large "Franklin," published by the Grolier Club, is also shown here. Marcel Desboutin—among whose best portraits are two of himself—is represented by a number of small heads of Frenchmen—Richepin, Daudet, Zola, Rochefort, Claretie.

Earlier in date we have A. Deveria, the clever lithographic artist.

His beardless "Victor Hugo" (1829) is a little better known than the others exhibited here—Alfred de Vigny and Lamartine. Another lithographer of the first rank is Gavarni. Though best known as a caricaturist, or, rather, satirist, he executed also a number of characteristic portraits. Among these are the brothers Goncourt, Isabey, Decamps. Massard's "Thiers," (a clean-cut piece of work,) Calamatta's engraving of the death-mask of Napoleon I., Felon's lithographed full-length of Louis Napoleon in 1848, are others among those which interest both from the standpoint of French art and French national life.

German art is not so heavily represented, but what there is is good. Here is W. Hecht's big, fine wood engraving of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria in all the gorgeousness of full coronation robes. Mensel's spirited drawing of Frederick the Great was engraved on the wood by E. Kretschmar. Bismarck is sketched quite at home by C. W. Allers, and one of Lenbach's portraits of the great Chancellor is rendered into black and white by Henry Wolf, the wood engraver. A noteworthy group of three portrait etchings of Germans bears the signature of Eguequiza. They are Schopenhauer, King Ludwig II. of Bavaria, and Richard Wagner. Eguequiza, who executed some original and striking etchings in illustration of Wagner's "Parsifal," is probably not known to many. In fact, most of the prints in this exhibition are not familiar to the general public and few have enjoyed wider circulation in cheaper reproductions.

Among the portraits of Englishmen which are of special interest are Flaxman's noted Shakespeare, Sir Frederick Leighton, and Sir Alfred Tennyson, both by Lucas; Byron in mezzotint by the American William Sartain, and Cardinal Newman, by another of our countrymen, T. Johnson. As an international artistic exchange we have Will Rothenstein's lithographic sketch of John S. Sargent. Other American artists represented here are Benjamin West, by that elegant lithographer, T. Grevedon, and Gilbert Stuart, by A. B. Durand. And mention, at least, should be made of T. Johnson's etchings of Whitman, Holmes, and Theodore L. De Vinne. The stage is represented by some interesting pieces, notably Maurou's large head of Mounet-Sully in the rôle of Hamlet, and a proof before letters of Drevet's "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

These examples need hardly be multiplied into a catalogue in order to insist on the varied interest of this exhibition. The number of portraits shown has been wisely limited, so that the collection can be viewed with comfort. There is no intention of illustrating any particular class or nationality. Artistic merit was the main consideration in arranging this exhibition. As a result, one finds unusual opportunities for comparing the styles and methods of the various artists, etchers, engravers, and lithographers presented, besides studying a number of very personal conceptions or character studies of individuals prominent in the most varied walks of life.

Many of the prints here shown are from the S. P. Avery collection in the Public Library, but other donors are also represented, such as John Elderkin, J. Durand, J. W. Haven, and H. Wolf. They will be on exhibition in the Lenox Building during the Summer months, and form so unusual a show that a visit will be found well worth while in more ways than one.

Mr. Davidson's "The Moderns."*

This is a dramatic, intensely interesting story, woven about an ingenious plot that is well sustained to the final climax. In describing life among the rich at the end of the nineteenth century the author wisely touches only upon its more wholesome side. He draws a photographic picture, somewhat gorgeous, but fairly true to facts, of social functions among New Yorkers. Several powerful scenes in the book are depicted with a force that proves Mr. Davidson no tyro in the art of writing, though this be his first novel.

The prologue embraces a vivid description of the gay assemblage at the Bazar de Charité, Paris, and of the terrible fire that sent so many of the noblest families of France into mourning. Kenneth Fairfax rescues his cousin, Mildred Hope, from the scene of death. After two years he returns to New York to establish himself as a portrait painter. He is poor, while Mildred is a great heiress. The attentions paid her by the Duke of Montfort widen the golden breach between the cousins.

There are many apt aphorisms in the volume. To quote one, referring to the quest of rich women by men endeavoring to simultaneously worship at the altars of Mammon and Hymen: "Fortune hunting is a process which hardens alike the hunter and the hunted."

Kenneth Fairfax is the logical match for Mildred Hope, while the Duke (a spurious one, by the way) attempts to obtain her in marriage for the sake of her money, and in the course of this pursuit inveigles her young brother into his meshes by means of gambling, also skillfully plans the assassination of Fairfax. There are plotting and counter-plotting of no mean order, which do not permit the reader's interest to lag.

Besides the Duke of Montfort, there is another well-drawn French character, that of Gomain, a detective; likewise Babette, and some of her humble friends. In fact, Mr. Davidson knows France and the French comme sa poche. The deft touch of sarcasm when Montfort bestows the Order of the Golden Fleece on his valet shows the author as a close observer of human nature.

The story combines with considerable originality entire probability, and ends happily, the villain particularly receiving punishment well fitting his crime.

Sea Spooks.*

Not to be tautological, what the dickens the author of "From the Unsounded Sea" means by the constant presence of saline devils we scarcely comprehend. In most of the chapters the story writer introduces these devils. Who are the marine diaboli? Is it that long-winded personage, Monsieur Sarrasin Dauphin of d'Herista, or is it that queer girl Conca? As all kinds of guesses are in order, it might be that drinker of absinthe, Sibylle Moro. Then there is Madame Vaillot. You have strong hopes that she is the real devil, but she turns out to be a gloomy but innocent person. Paul Chrysander is a composer of operas. He is in bad health, and he goes to some seacoast villa, belonging to Madame la Duchesse de Mailiane. There he meets with several more or less thrilling adventures, mostly having to do with a gibbering face which obtrudes on him at certain intervals. He hears Conca sing. Her talent seems to be in singing "with the crystal purity of ice." Anything cold during the late heated term would have its charm. Conca is to be forced into a marriage with a man who eats garlic sausages. Such a match would of course be impossible for such a beautiful spook as is Conca. To preserve her from such a fate Paul marries her, and is wretchedly unhappy. There are episodes having to do with fishing and the accomplishments of a poodle, who when a fish is lost, acts as a four-footed landing net. As you close the story the mystery of it still remains unsolved, which may be precisely what the author intended.

*THE MODERNS. A Tale of New York. By Thomas Bender Davidson, Esq. Author of [illegible]. Pp. 360. Cloth. New York: Stephen T. Mason & Press. $1.50.

*FROM THE UNSOUNDED SEA. A Romance of the Sea. By [illegible]. Pp. 360. Cloth. New York: Stephen T. Mason & Press. $1.50.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JULY 6, 1901.—16 PAGES

JOHN FISKE.

It would be the merest commonplace to say that in the death of John Fiske American historical literature has met with a distinct loss. The event means far more than that—means so much, indeed, that words will fail to express it. John Fiske, better than any man writing for this generation, held up the standard so long maintained by Parkman—a standard to which Parkman gave the noblest qualities and permanent lustre. Mr. Fiske's published tribute to Parkman, fine as it is in other ways, possesses nothing more interesting than the revelation it affords of his own ideals of excellence in the historian—ideals toward which he strove with an intelligence and application that have made each succeeding book from his hands seem finer than any that preceded it.

John Fiske had many qualities that will secure for his name long remembrance and a continuous following of readers. Above all things, he knew his theme and was a perfect master of his material, being never in any way in subjection to it. Conspicuous also was his style—clear and limpid always, picturesque where the occasion was fit for it, and constantly delightful. More than any man save Parkman has he made it a positive pleasure for ordinary minds to read and understand American history. Simply as a force in elementary education, his influence has been far-reaching and will long last. That superb school history he wrote of this country has exerted very wide sway and is fit for still wider. In it we have a classic.

John Fiske was not an old man. He was born in March, 1842. Such vitality seemed to be in him, with that imposing personality, that inexhaustible power for work, that he surely was thought destined to live out the Psalmist's term or beyond it. The books he might have written, and of which the plans must have been in his head, if not in his notebooks!—what a loss all these reflections must mean, what additions impossible now to that splendid series including "The Beginnings of New England," "The American Revolution," "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," and "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies," which, taken together, must eventually have formed a complete history of the lands we call the United States.

But here surely is not the place to estimate the work John Fiske has done, or the extent of our debt to him, a debt we shall understand all the better now that he is gone. It is rather the place to record the deepest sorrow at his untimely departure from a world he made so much wiser and richer. Looking about us now we cannot see his like. Years must pass ere we can even hope to see that like again. Parkman, Prescott, Motley, Bancroft, Fiske—these are our great writers of history. Greatest of these is Parkman, and not the least is John Fiske, dead two days since in East Gloucester in what seemed to be his prime.

PRESENT DAY NOVELISTS.

We do not recall having heard the name of Dr. Robertson Nicoll before he made the deliverance upon British and American writers and publishers which has stirred up so much commotion in British writing and publishing circles. And our concept of The British Weekly, whereof he is the editor, is rather sketchy. Nevertheless, he is treated with respect as an authority by the British press, both literary and "lay," and, indeed, his remarks show that he knows what he is talking about.

He writes mainly to lay the spectre of American literary competition. It had been said that the British market was about to be flooded with American books. Dr. Nicoll, in the first place, does not believe it. In the second place, he points out that British fiction, of which he mainly speaks, is not a leading industry, and that few persons would be injured if British fiction were produced in the United States. "There are certainly not a dozen novelists in this country who earn an income of £5,000 a year." We should suppose not. That is a very good professional income, on either side of the water. It is just what, until within a comparatively short time, the President of the United States received, and nobody has ever refused the Presidency upon the ground that he could not afford to take it. But, goes on Dr. Nicoll, "there are not forty novelists in this country who can live on the profits of their books alone." There are, he computes, eighty-five who can live by the publication of their books in serial as well as in volume form. What he means by "can live" does not clearly appear; but some light may be thrown on it by his estimate that not more than sixty novelists can hope for a thousand (pounds) a year, and so that seems to be his "irreducible minimum."

Suppose that all gains from the United States were cut off by their doing their own literature. That would not be very bad for the British novelist.

There are, however, only three names in the list before me, or at most four, who can count on getting more from America than from England. There was a very striking instance last year of a book by a very eminent author, which had about three times the circulation in America that it had in this country. On the other hand, some writers who have a very large public in this country never succeed in America. It is not worth while for them to copyright their books. I estimate that there are about eighty novelists who may receive from America between £50 and £100 for book rights. If they are able to arrange for the publication of serials, they will receive more. But there are thirteen, I think, for whom the suppression of the American market would mean a very considerable drop in their incomes. I believe I have indicated the extent of the possible calamity.

As for the invasion of the British market by the Americans to the loss and damage of the native, that apprehension, we think, may be dismissed as entirely chimerical. Every people must produce its own pictures of manners. True, we did not for a long time do it. But that was because it was cheaper for American publishers to steal British novels than to pay for American. The great benefit of the copyright law, incomplete as it is as a measure of justice, is that it enables American writers to offer their wares in fair competition. The old British boast which Emerson records: "So long as you do not give us copyright, we shall have the teaching of you," has lost its point. It is thanks to the international copyright that it has done so.

THE LECTURE IN EDUCATION.

In his Forum article on the elective system Mr. John Corbin touches incidentally upon another question of great importance to higher education. His criticism of "the machinery of instruction" at American universities brings him to a consideration of the requirement of "attendance at lectures." He regards this feature of college discipline as at least a misfortune. In the Middle Ages the rarity of books made it necessary as a means of teaching. To-day the tradition survives, though its educational value has departed. "The tolling of the college bell dooms hundreds of students to hear a necessarily hurried and inarticulate statement of knowledge which has been carefully handled in printed form by the most brilliant writers, and to which a tutor might refer the student in a few minutes' conference." So the lecture system is now of service mainly as a police regulation, carrying with it a certain compulsion to study, or at any rate to appear studious.

Mr. Corbin makes no comparison in this respect with Oxford and Cambridge, but it is worth noting that at the English universities lectures count for much less than with us. No attendance at lectures is ever required as a condition for a degree. An undergraduate's tutor arranges with him what lectures he shall attend, but the number is not large, and in the term of the final examination it is reduced to a minimum. It frequently happens that no record is taken of attendances, especially at the "combined lectures," where the audience consists of men from several different colleges. To an English undergraduate the whole vocabulary of "credits" would be quite unintelligible.

It must be admitted that in no country does the higher education depend as much as in former years upon the system of academical lectures. Whatever virtue resides in the teacher's personality and in his direct contact with the pupil may best be exercised by means of catechetical instruction in small classes or in individual tuition. The method of mere dictation is clumsy and out of date in these days of the printing press and the mechanical copying apparatus. In many cases the lecturer intends ultimately to publish his lectures in book form. Why not save time and labor by doing so at once and presenting his class with copies?

There is one form of lecture, however, which, so far from being obsolescent, is only beginning to utilize its opportunities. The avowedly popular lecture, open to all comers at a low admission fee or without fee at all, will do the real missionary work of the educational apostolate. Its great service is in the stimulus it imparts to hearers previously indifferent. How many a young fellow has experienced a kind of intellectual "conversion" from listening to a lecture on the marvels of astronomy or on the life of some great patriot! In itself, the lecture perhaps teaches little, but if its inspiration lasts long enough to set the hearer reading and thinking and observing on his own account, its value can scarcely be overestimated. In this way the popular lecture, supplemented by the public library, will do during the new century such a work of "university extension" as is at present scarcely imagined by the most enthusiastic educationists.

WOMANLY NOVELISTS.

It seems unfortunate that women have of late striven in literature to write in a way that would challenge comparison with men, and the challenge remains, one must say, more suggestive of the effort than of any similarity of characteristics. Whether this effort is due to an intuitive recognition of feminine inferiority and the attempt is made to reach up to masculine standards of strength to gain attention, one does not quite know; but the fact that one does know is that the number of women who write fiction in a womanly way are very few.

To be strong and forceful and to grapple with conventions and problems has grown characteristic of the greater number of women fictionists, and these days, when anonymous novels appear, more than usually daring, one guesses they are by women.

The Currer Bell people of half a century ago were precursors of George Eliot and George Sand, and it is from these strong types of women writers that their sisters of a later day have drawn their inspiration, and have evolved their differentiations, their emphasized exuberance. These successors are many. We all know how far their daring—miscalled genius—has led them in many instances beyond the limits of their prototypes. But is it as easy to discover the successors of the womanly writers?—Miss Burney, Miss Edgeworth, Miss Austen—to find the womanly author who holds interest and attention in anything like the measure that has been accorded Ralph Iron, Zack, Lucas Malet, and a host of others any one can name do with the reading public?

The womanly writer need not be namby-pamby, nor obviously sentimental—two pitfalls women writers as a rule shun these days with anxiety and eyes fixed on some bold promontory where they hope to place a pennon. The claim of such writers is so often merely sensational, and never touches the heart or mind of the reader, whose astonishment is always—advertisements to the contrary notwithstanding—a little greater than his applause.

"L'audace, l'audace, et toujours l'audace," seems the motto so many women have assumed, and to "write like a man" has ceased to be the strong idea with them, for their precedent in dubious ways of literature may be discovered now in their own sex.

Perhaps men have felt a compliment implied to them by this effort on the part of the weaker sex to emulate masculine strength. There is an inference, though, to be drawn that is the reverse of this, that the salient and most characteristic feature of the masculine style, as it seems to women, is of a coarseness and freedom from delicacy which their imitation succeeds in laying bare.

Women, we have been told on good authority, are largely responsible for the charm and refinement of life. Why, then, one begs to understand, do they in their fiction stand outside themselves, as it were, and so fail to give to their work this refinement and charm that would make their presence in literature potent for the continuance of an idealising and purifying—if not strengthening—influence?

UNFRUITFUL READINGS.

Granting that much is written and read for the satisfaction of the moment, and may pass into oblivion without any cause for regret, there is also much that goes the same way, but which should serve a higher end by being "chewed and digested," and grafted into the mind. In short, much of our reading goes for nothing. We often meet those who would be ashamed to say they had not read this or that, but are not ashamed—and almost give the confession the air of virtue—to own that, having read, they have also forgotten. In such cases, while the eye follows the print, page by page, the mind is not in accord with it, but wanders to and fro in an effortless and purposeless manner among men, women, and events that cling around the memory. In this condition of mind we may read page after page totally unconscious of what they contain, as a soldier may go to sleep on the march, and while he keeps his saddle has no knowledge of the road over which he has come. In this sort of reading we stand literally in our own light. We are self-conscious; and here it is a deadly sin. Renunciation of self, in this as in much else, is the supreme excellence. We lose our time, whereas we should lose ourselves and save our time; in other words, concentrate our minds on what we read. Judging by results, this precept, though trite, is "more honored in the breach than in the observance," for it is only occasionally that we find the reader of a book who can give a thoroughly satisfactory account of it.

This inattentive and unfruitful reading is the result mainly of defective training. Our education has been inefficient. We have not been taught to—what Sir Isaac Newton calls—intend our mind—concentrate it upon one thing; and now we must reap the bitter fruit and set ourselves to remedy the defect as best we can. An earnest effort to exorcise the demon of a wandering mind will soon show us how completely he has possession of us. The struggle is sure to be a severe one, but sure, too, to be successful, if entered upon in the right spirit. One thing is certain, that it is to be fought single-handed. Our best friend cannot help us. We must, with a resolute desire and firm determination, superintend our minds, first, during short spells of a few minutes by the clock, and gradually in lengthening periods of close attention, during which wandering thoughts are not allowed to intrude. Should they steal a march upon us, we should consider ourselves defeated and begin the task anew, until the power of concentration becomes firmly established.

Much of the reading that goes on suffers from the disease of hurry which infects our life. The operation is often a race against time. In making it so we do violence to ourselves. For "thought" and "meditation" are not so "swift" as Hamlet assumes them to be when he would "sweep to his revenge." To speak of thought as immeasurably rapid is but a figure of speech. It is said that the action of a gnat's wing may be measured, if it should beat ten or fifteen thousand times in a second. Even the perception of any one sense is measurable in its action. It takes just so long to see and hear. It must therefore take a measurable time for the quickest mind to understand. But the water never came "down at Lodore" with a more impetuous rush than some readers go through the pages of a book. They cease to be creatures with the distinguishing nature of man—"looking before and after"; but, once started, fly for the last page, "and"—to paraphrase Coleridge—"turn no more their head, as if they knew a frightful fiend doth close behind them tread."

This lighter reading which is done in our lighter moments, and in the Summer days of our year, when earth and air and sea suggest thoughts of love for "man and bird and beast" should be to our minds as healthy exercise to our bodies. In most of us, who spend our strength on the world's work, our nature becomes "subdued to what it works in"; and this is, for the most part, not conducive to growth on our intellectual and spiritual side, in which are the highest joys of life. We pay unconscious homage to the influence of the scenes of nature by going to the hills and the sea; but they are to us hill and sea, and nothing more. We are far from finding "a pleasure in the pathless wood," or "a rapture on the lonely shore." Instead of being hand in glove with nature, we are strangers to her.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
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LONDON, July 5.—The late F. W. H. Myers, who was something more than a useful Inspector of Schools and President of the Society of Psychical Research, left an autobiography which is soon to be published. His connection with psychical research obscured his best gifts in his later days. When he published his "St. Paul," in 1867, and a little later his "Essays, Modern and Classical," he was regarded as a rising man in literature. His volume of poems, "Renewal of Youth," and his collaboration with Edmund Gurney and Frank Podmore in "Phantasms of the Living," did not add to his scarcely achieved status as a man of letters, although they increased, in a measure, his fame among the enthusiasts of psychical phenomena.

Arthur Morrison, author of "Tales of Mean Streets" and the Martin Hewitt series, has just finished a new novel treating of life in and about the London docks thirty years ago. He will be remembered in America through his "Cunning Murrell," published last year on both sides of the Atlantic, where it was generally well received.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll, editor of The Bookman, who recently distinguished himself by showing how little British authors are indebted to America, authoritatively denies the statement that Maeterlinck has gone mad. He says that he is positive that the Belgian symbolist is in good health and spirits, has been enjoying a long bicycle trip in Germany, and is now at work on a new volume of essays.

George Meredith in the July number of The Author pays a graceful tribute to the memory of Sir Walter Besant, whom he describes as the "very beating heart" of the Authors' Society, of which Meredith is now President. Sir Walter was editor of The Author. Herbert Thring, Secretary of the Authors' Society, who put the July number of the periodical to press, announces that publication will be suspended for August and September in order to permit the appointment of a fit successor to Sir Walter, and to reorganize the work. Sir Walter Besant's posthumous autobiography is believed to be thoroughly intimate and personal and to throw much light upon his career, both as a novelist and as the patron and defender of letters.

John Lane of the Bodley Head and William H. Rideing, associate editor of The Youth's Companion, will spend their mid-Summer vacation together in Gilbert White's Selborne, five miles away from the sound of the railway whistle.

Frank T. Bullen, whose fame as a writer of sea tales and as a real and sympathetic interpreter of the sailor's life is constantly increasing, has just completed a new story under the title "Apostles of the South-East." Since the success of "The Cruise of the Cachalot," his first book, his pen has been kept busy.

The sum of the impressions of the members of the Whitefriars Club, who made a pilgrimage the other day to the scenes of Thomas Hardy's novels, in Wessex and principally in Dorsetshire, was that interest in the scenery does not arise from its own intrinsic beauty, but from the novelist's interpretation of it. Many distinguished writers made the pilgrimage and were cordially received by Hardy and his wife, who is a niece of Archdeacon Gifford.

Frederick Money Coutts, nephew and heir of Baroness Burdett-Coutts and a poet of some distinction, has completed a drama in verse founded upon Arthurian legends, which will be published in the Autumn.

Inspired paragraphs in the dailies and weeklies announcing J. M. Barrie's approaching visit to America dwell upon his timid shrinking from all lionizing. Sensible Americans ought to take the hint and not worry poor Mr. Barrie by making him roar.

Paul Sabatier, a student of thirteenth century history and author of a life of St. Francis of Assisi, has discovered a manuscript containing the text of the original rule of the third, or lay, order of Franciscans, dating, he says, from [illegible] students of ecclesiastical history regarding this original rule, which was superseded by that of Pope Nicholas IV., because its tendencies were Socialistic.

Sir Charles Dilke contributes an introduction to a volume on "The Australian Federation," by Sir John A. Cockburn, the Agent General for South Australia. Sir John settled in South Australia in 1875, and has held several important official positions there. He was Premier from 1880 to 1890, and was later one of the representatives of his colony at the Federal conferences which framed the Commonwealth bill. Without doubt he is one of the best authorities on the subject.

Hamilton Fyfe is finishing a short biography of Arthur Pinero, dramatist, for the English Writers of To-day series in Literature.

It is shown by the will of the late William Lethbridge, a partner in the famous book-selling firm of W. H. Smith & Son, that he left property worth $1,800,000. Years ago Smith discovered Lethbridge, then a poor head-master of a little public school, and divining his business aptitude, placed him in a responsible position.

The late Prof. Peter Guthrie Tait, of Edinburgh University, had written and published much. Three large volumes of his collected papers are now going through the Clarendon Press at Oxford. In conjunction with Lord Kelvin he wrote a treatise on natural philosophy. He also produced with Prof. Balfour Stewart "The Unseen Universe," and he has a dozen other titles to his credit in the catalogues, besides contributing much to the Encyclopaedia Britannica. He was a man of strong individuality and somewhat eccentric. He declined a fellowship in the Royal Society; never wore evening dress, and refused to attend dinner parties.

The purchase of the late Prof. Foxwell's economic library by the Goldsmiths Company for $50,000 in order to preserve it from American bidders is both gratifying and damaging. City guilds are not supposed to take an interest in literature and science. The Goldsmiths have not yet decided what to do with the collection, but it will probably be made accessible to the public in some way. The papers draw a moral from the sale and urge other mercantile bodies to go and do likewise.

The sales at Sotheby's this week included, from Alexander Bain's library, an illuminated manuscript copy of "The Book of Hours," made in the fifteenth century, with the name of Samuel Rogers, the poet, pasted on the fly leaf. It was bought by a private purchaser for $3,200. First editions of Johnson, Keats, Shelley, and Tennyson also brought good prices.

E. A. D.

Matthew Arnold.

Mr. W. C. Brownell's paper on Matthew Arnold (whose widow, by the way, has just died during the past week) in the current Scribner's is so well thought out, so fine in every way, that it should serve to attract many readers of a younger generation to an author who has passed quickly "from unpopularity, through fame, to comparative neglect." It seems hard to realise that so short a time has elapsed since our critical taste was truculent; restraint being regarded contemptuously and learning looked upon with reverence. Rhetoric pure and simple was greatly admired, while curiosity and disinterestedness were despised. When, in fact, "Arnold's various deductions from his cardinal tenet of the value of culture seemed insubstantial and trivial."

Arnold undoubtedly had a mission to perform, and so thoroughly fulfilled it that it proves him to have acceptably preached a gospel which has been so entirely accepted. Mr. Brownell says the great advance which has been made in English critical writing in the past twenty-five years has largely come about through that culture for which Arnold was always pleading, and whose triumphs he certainly should share. A very striking proof of our advance is shown by the contrast between the present conditions and those existing at the time when Arnold asked, "Why is all the journeyman work of literature, as I may call it, so much worse done here than it is in France?"

Arnold's work speaks for itself. The gospel of culture has spread far and wide, and its great apostle's phrases are on the end of every tongue. Mr. Brownell thinks Arnold's ambition was disclosed in the happy lot he predicted for Joubert: "To pass with scant notice through one's own generation, but to be singled out and preserved by the very loopholes of the next, then, in their turn, by those of the next, and so, like the lamp of life itself, to be handed on from one generation to another in safety." Arnold's fate, however, was a relative detachment rather than the very [illegible]. There is little doubt, however, that

flower successively in many seasons, and as long as the consideration to which he consecrates his powers interests readers, who care also for clear and charming and truly classic prose."

Mr. Brownell first discusses Arnold's personality, who, he says is differentiated from the writers of his time by the more marked and definite way in which he developed his nature and directed his work in accordance with the definite ideal of reason. The pursuit of perfection which Arnold preached to the world, he followed as undeviatingly himself. "Sweet reasonableness" was his chief characteristic:

His reasonableness was tinctured with feeling; his stoicism was human; his temper affectionate; his aim benevolent, and his manner gentle. But he rarely lost the poise that he advocated so seductively, and his gentleness for being ingrained failed no whit in vivacity or in force.

Mr. Brownell says that Arnold lacked at least the edge of the aesthetic faculty; his wit, personal in its pungency, being an instrument rather than a medium. Arnold was also by endowment and equipment the first of English critics; standing, indeed, quite alone:

No other has his candor, his measure of disinterestedness, his faculty of extracting their application from the precedents indicated by culture. * * * Disinterestedness pure and simple, disinterestedness to the point of detachment, he neither illustrated nor believed in; much as he advocated the free play of consciousness in dealing with subjects of vital concern. He gave the widest extension to the term moral. As for example, when he comments on Voltaire's praise of English poetry—for its greatness in moral ideas—but there is unmistakably the moral element of purpose in both his criticism and his poetry, which ranks him, I repeat, as a critic and poet who is not merely, nor even mainly, an artist, but is an apostle as well.

Indeed, the keynote of Mr. Brownell's study will be found to lie in his belief, illustrated in various ways, that Arnold's prose and verse, fine as it is in style and matter, was intended primarily to promulgate his ideas; his criticism, even that which is most purely literary, being synthetic—even didactic:

He had, it is true, a remarkable gift for analysis. Witness his "Emerson," his clairvoyant separation of the strains of Celtic, Greek, Teutonic inspiration in English poetry; his study of Homeric translation; his essays on Keats and Gray. * * * He is always concerned with the significance of the object, once clearly perceived and determined. * * * He unfolds his theme and lets it speak for itself, but he is prodigiously interested in the process, and we in turn are interested in the happy fashion in which he conducts it.

Mr. Arnold was always greatly interested in practical, every-day matters and political questions; Mr. Brownell declaring that with the former's genealogy and environment he could hardly be otherwise. Therefore we find him much interested in the questions of the day—the Burial bill, the Deceased Wife's Sister bill, the law of bequest and entail, the Crimean War, the Irish home-rule question, ritualism, better secondary education, and the classics versus the sciences. Not only his social, political, and religious writings, but his literary criticism as well being explained by the fact that he was a son of Dr. Arnold of Rugby; his environment being that of present-day England.

Mr. Brownell divides his consideration of Arnold's literary output into separate examination of his prose and verse; taking up and carefully analyzing Arnold's methods, results, and the influence exerted upon his day. He was remarkably individual both in his outlook and in his treatment of a subject. His intellectual life was passed entirely in the world of ideas; his criticism being especially distinguished through being wholly non-scientific. His subjects are almost always an idea, or associated ideas, and were frequently illustrated through his description of some personality; culture, of course, being his central theme.

His distinction as a religious writer has never been fully recognised, being personally of a deeply religious nature, actively Christian, as opposed to the morality of Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius. Mr. Brownell says that Arnold's criticism, literary, social, and religious, is greatly enhanced by the limpidity of his style; a word signifying a much more positive quality than can be conveyed by the term "clearness."

Mr. Brownell's presentment of Arnold's poetry is unusually interesting. There will probably be little opposition to his statement that Arnold's verse will never be popular, from the fact that it appeals to moods which are infrequent. "His poetry is in the mass addressed to the mood of moral elevation," a not too usual frame of mind; while on the aesthetic side also it is a little weak. It is quite independent of musicalness, if not in the mass unmusical. Poetic quality is sometimes lacking, although Arnold's verse is far more apt to be unmusical than unpoetic. But:

Not only does his poetry satisfy because it is sound without being conventional, but truth is positively its inspiration as well as its guide. * * * Arnold occupies a place by himself. He inhabits the serene uplands of poetic thought, where the mind and the soul receives, at least at intervals, a stimulant sustenance, however rarified the atmosphere may seem to the quite otherwise exigent demands of that aesthetic sense whose activity is less intermittent.

Robert Barr in "Success."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Our attention has been called to a communication from Robert Barr, appearing in your issue of June 22, by which he has sincerely refers to the fact that he has received from us a check for fifth prize in a literary competition upon a story which he evidently believes to have been written by some other Robert Barr. The inference clearly to be drawn from his letter is that there has been a grave mistake either willful or otherwise upon our part. We are sorry to say that there is only one Robert Barrs in the world, and we cannot be absolutely certain that the one who signed the communication to your columns is the one who ought to have received our check, but the Robert Barr who wrote "The Great Mogul," which appeared in Success of October, 1900, is the only one of that name well known to lovers of fiction on both sides of the water. Our right to print this story exclusively in Success was derived from its purchase by us from the S. S. McClure Literary Syndicate—one of the best known and most reliable in Europe or America. The price paid so closely approximates the price which your correspondent claims to be the value of his stories that we have little doubt that your Mr. Barr and our Mr. Barr are one and the same, and that he has perhaps forgotten for the moment the part which that peculiarly modern creation "the literary syndicate" plays in bringing the right story and the right periodical together.

We regret that Mr. Barr has not been a reader of Success, for he would otherwise have known that our literary competition of which he speaks was of a somewhat unusual character, and one that need not have caused him concern in the matter of literary reputation. In March last we called our readers into council upon the dozen or more stories which we had published in Success during the previous six months. We asked them to determine by vote which were the six best stories out of the twelve, and laid down as a criterion not the question of literary merit per se, but of value to the world. Mr. Barr's triumph in winning fifth prize was, therefore, a moral rather than a literary one. Had the criterion been different, he would doubtless have scored a literary triumph of even greater magnitude—perhaps even first prize—particularly as Mr. Twain and Mr. Alden were not among the "contestants" in our columns.

O. S. MARDEN.

New York, July 3, 1901.

To Preserve Fraunces's Tavern.

It is announced by the Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society that a hearing will be had before the Board of Public Improvements at 23 Park Row, July 10, at 2 P. M., on the proposition to create a park for the purpose of preserving the historic Fraunces's Tavern. The plan is to have the city take the western half of the block bounded by Pearl, Broad, and Water Streets and Coenties Slip, remove all the buildings thereon except the tavern, and ultimately restore the latter to its original appearance. It is estimated that the whole cost of the park and tavern will not exceed $500,000, while if the tavern is once saved in the midst of a public park the historical and patriotic interests of the city may be relied on to take care of the restoration. The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society hopes that every New Yorker who is at all interested in the matter will attend the hearing, while clubs who cherish, in the least degree, the spirit of civic pride as well as of National patriotism, should send delegates to represent them at the hearing.

CIVIC MORALS.

"The Autocrats," by Charles K. Lush, is a story of real life among the financial and political rulers of a modern American city. It carries the large moral which a true picture "from the inside" of these men's activities has for every citizen. *The Outlook* says of it:

"One of the most dramatic stories yet written on the subject of political machinations and on the methods of capitalists in combining and fleecing the public under the guise of acting for its good. The plot turns upon the effort to secure a street railway franchise in a Western city. The characters are lifelike and palpitate with vitality and the marvelous brain power that creates modern enterprise. The author makes us see what the modern trust means, and the part played in it by bankers, newspaper men, and politicians, small and large. The story is charged with atmosphere and energy. There is a love tale which comes to a happy issue."

$1.50.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square, New York.

A NOVEL OF COUNTRY CHARACTERS.

Novel readers have of late shown special pleasure in stories of people far removed from the cities. We have just published a novel by Everett Tomlinson called "Elder Boise," which is full of the real feeling of the country character. An admiring reader has suggested that we advertise it as a second "David Harum." We prefer to think it a first "Elder Boise." It concerns the work of a young minister among the almon-pure countrymen of New York's rural community whose ideas on church matters are practically unknown in the cities. The interest of the novel is wholesome and clever. (We happen to know a blase seller of books who sat up most of the night to finish it.)

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

MAILBAG HINTS.

Thackeray's Writings in French.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In relation to your remarks about Thackeray in French, William Hughes should be remembered. Among a great number of English works, he translated, with faithfulness and vivacity, the "Yellow-Plush Papers." Thackeray wrote in French; if there had been an international copyright he might have "executed" his novels in both languages. He did more "hack" work in Paris than is well known, collaborating with a cousin of his. See his melodrama of "Penmarck Abbey," a dramatization of "Mary, the Maid of the Inn," (Englished from the original, De Witt's Plays, New York City.) It is true that Mr. Smith, lately deceased, assured me that it was the cousin's work; but the greater light absorbs the less—what has the cousin elsewhere done? That W. M. could write as good French as Maquet, Percival, "Old Nick" (Forgues)—who will doubt? Any one in the French capital who will look at an old reading room catalogue will be surprised to see what was put into English—the freedom to pirate had something to do with it, or why were "Robin Hood," Reynolds's "Mysteries," and Ainsworth introduced to the Gaul when masterpieces were obtainable?

Remember the wonderful "Burns" rendered into the Breton dialect so as to have the rustic tang!

HENRY L. WILLIAMS.

Pearl River, N. Y., June 29, 1901.

A Farm for Teachers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of May 18, signed "Initiated," presents the hardships of a farmer's life. The solitude of the country is most effectually banished by good books, magazines, and daily papers. Cultivated people one may not always find, but an eminent poet has said, "Often in a wooden house a golden room you'll find."

The farm mentioned at $15 an acre, if well fenced would make an ideal sheep farm, or, if made into a fruit farm, would give so much pleasure to the "working bees" that there would be no drones in the hive.

INTERESTED.

New York, June 11, 1901.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Bread-Winner's" plan is an excellent one if it could be carried out; in the first place the deed of the property would have to be made out in the name of a person or corporation, and for this reason, if for no other, it would be necessary to form a club or society, have a meeting of members, elect officers, Directors, and a board of managers before anything definite could be arranged; it certainly would be advisable to draw up a set of simple by-laws governing the club, limiting the power of the officers or managers to incur indebtedness and providing for the running of the establishment, or each member would want to have things her own way and might even go so far as to invite friends to come and partake of the benefits of the farm without paying anything for the privilege. The President should be one of the Board of Managers, which should have power to settle questions in dispute, pass upon the admission of new members, provide ways and means of running the farm, allot tasks to be performed, &c.; the Treasurer should be required to keep a strict account and some method be provided for having funds in bank to meet necessary expenses.

Why would it not be a good idea to make the admission fee $50, one-half of which the by-laws could provide should be placed in a specified bank as a permanent fund not to be withdrawn, the interest on which would be ample to pay taxes in a country place; young workers would not feel like joining the club now with no immediate prospects of living on the farm, without some assurance that the club would remain in existence for years to come and have funds at all times to meet taxes and assessments so that the property would not be sold for debt long before they had given up active life as "brain workers" and were ready to retire. It certainly would be best to make the "husbands" eligible, as their help will be needed in the heavy work, plowing, haying, planting, &c.

As the admission fee is small, there should be, I think, some provision made that members who spend only a part of each year on the farm should pay, say, a dollar or two a week while there, this weekly payment to cease at the expiration of ten years after becoming a member or to cease immediately upon a member taking up his or her permanent abode in the house, as in that event any member would certainly earn his or her board if the farm is to be worked on a paying basis.

"Initiated" seems to think that an intelligent, cultivated woman could not remain contented on a farm for any length of time after spending the greater part of her life in the city; this may be so, but what would prevent her from returning to the city if she wished to? I am sure the small amount expended by her would be well invested even if she remained there only a year or two, and there are any number of women who would make themselves contented and would rather live in the country for the remainder of their lives than be dependent on city friends or relatives.

CO-WORKER.

New York, June 12, 1901.

Mr. Dana and Mattoids.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

I hope Mr. Dana does not intend to be rude, but it seems to me that he has unnecessarily gone out of his way in applying epithets to people who differ from him in certain literary conclusions, and as the class which he condemns for such differing opinions is a large and growing one, and embraces names and persons even in his own city—Judges, lawyers, newspaper men, &c.—the peers of Mr. Dana in intelligence, whom he would not dare personally to face with such aspersions as he indulges in print, he shows himself inconsistent as well as reckless. As a specimen of inconsistency, I quote from his opening paragraph: "The question, (Bacon vs. Shakespeare,) however, continued to be agitated or, rather, advocated, because few scholars regarded it seriously. Some men of note, if not of learning, took it up, and Lord Palmerston is said to have been a convert." Certainly this is eminently respectable company.

Mr. Dana goes on to say: "Such people have received the scientific name of mattoids"—a word apparently borrowed from the Italian alienist, Lombroso, as it is not found in many dictionaries or encyclopedias. If euphemistic, a critic like Mr. Fisk, uses the expression "eccentric;" if addicted to slang, another would say "cranks." The use made, in the article, of this term "mattoids" is to designate those who have "obsessions"—doing things "under the domination of an idea, which is, as a rule, foolish"—in Mr. Dana's estimation.

Mr. Dana's knowledge of the biliteral cipher is evidently neither ample no accurate. The fact is that the presentation in the book he criticises is by fac simile pages from the original Latin edition of De Augmentis Scientiarum, published by Bacon in 1624, and by a verbatim reproduction of the first English translation of the work, published in 1640. This cipher is explained for the first time in the 1623 Latin edition, though invented by Bacon in 1579, and used during the remainder of his life. The explanation is Bacon's own, and this cipher has been the basis of the most important cipher systems that are in use in the world to-day.

Long before I had more than a passing and superficial knowledge of Bacon's biliteral cipher, I had observed what all careful students of Elizabethan literature have noted and remarked upon in the original editions, that the italic letters in some of the books were in two or more forms. Later, when an original De Augmentis came into my hands, I saw there a clear explanation and elaborate illustration of a cipher that required simply a biformed alphabet. Bacon there speaks of the time of its invention as in his youthful days while in Paris. It is first mentioned in his "Advancement of Learning," published in 1605, with a hint of its importance. This was twenty-five years after its invention. Eighteen years later still, in 1623, we find it fully elaborated, at no small cost and pains, this still further emphasizing its value after forty-three years of time. These facts, in themselves, would suggest that the originator had tested its practicability. The discovery of its application to the italic letters in differing forms in the original editions of Bacon's works has proved that it was made the medium (in no "spiritualistic" way) for the transmission of those secrets concerning Bacon without the revelation of which many things in his life seemed obscure and paradoxical.

As Bacon said in his History of King Henry Seventh, "We shall make our judgment upon the things themselves, as they give light one to another, and (as we can) dig truth out of the mine."

Spurred on by the fascination of an important discovery, and by its development, as the concealed story was unfolded, letter by letter, word by word, revealing the hidden life, the secret thoughts and emotions of that great mind and personality, concerning which but the half has been known, I have examined over 7,000 pages of rare and priceless old original editions, placed at my disposal by the courtesy of private collectors in this country and in England, or found in our public libraries, and in that greatest of all receptacles of literary treasures, the British Museum. Every italic letter on those 7,000 pages has been set down in its proper group, classified according to the rules of the cipher, and the peculiar characteristics of each letter studied until they became as familiar as the face of a friend. The results of the deciphering so far published till 388 pages of the book under discussion. It would be a vivid imagination, indeed, that could create an historical narrative such as the cipher reveals. I have earned the right to speak with confidence of what this research has brought to light.

In conclusion, and I speak from knowledge gained at fearful cost, I say with the utmost positiveness that there is no more doubt as to the existence of both the Word Cypher and the Bi-literal Cypher, in the works of Francis Bacon, nor as to his authorship of the Shakespeare plays, and certain other works accredited to other names, than there is as to the existence of stars which only students of astronomy have known.

So long as the "Baconian theory" remained a matter of literary opinion merely, all had a right to their own, but no one has the right to place his prepossessions against facts which he has not properly investigated, and then charge that the result of the careful investigations of others leads to "stupendous misrepresentations" and to "mattoidal products."

ELIZABETH WELLS GALLUP.

Detroit, Mich., June 16, 1901.

A Remedy for the Schools.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

To an old teacher the illustration of educational failure given to-day under the heading "Startling Replies Made to Board of Regents' Questions" is extremely interesting, as indicating change of aim and method in the wholesale training of the young idea, with sadly little change of motive. Teachers of the young are still working to requirement instead of from inspiration. The requirements of a decade ago were emerging from word worship and the Gradgrind of fact (taught according to given authorities in the lower grades, to be corrected according to later ones in the upper) into an era of fads in which the schools of to-day are blossoming all sorts of ways at once.

Yet the outlook is not wholly discouraging. Any movement is better than no movement, and we have at least come out of the old stagnation. The old "results" taught the schools that something was wrong, and a blind grasp at principle was made, but under the handicap of a mistaken school organization. It was inevitable that the first evolution should be an epoch of specialties and the next results a smattering of this, that, and everything, with little more real knowledge of anything. The lesson is obvious enough, and as the desire of the schools is still plainly to "move on" we may reasonably hope for more serious attention to the beginnings of mind and scholarship in the primary grades, more of co-ordination in the knowledge imparted throughout, and more of modesty in statement of truth or error at the close of the course.

I am tempted to cull from my own collection of illustrative examination blunders, closed five years ago. Take, for instance:

"A code is the style or manner of which a procedure is proceeded." This, from a pupil who is believed old enough and schooled enough to be able to define a "code," indicates, to say the least, a "state of mind." The mind, however, is latent, and the question "What is a code?" hasn't roused it. It is a mind to which clear ideas are almost unknown, and of the few it has, a list might be made without putting down a "code." The significant fact is that it has been passed from grade to grade until it came to where this wild question confronted it.

"Paragraphs should increase in meaning and in sound." Here is a crudity for which no school need blush. The pupil thinks truly, but lacks power to accurately express. This may be for lack of practice in language, (a better omission than that of thought from the "language lessons" indicating the characteristic replies cited from the Regents' papers,) or, in spite of good training, from a natural unreadiness.

"The brain is the hollow cavity in the skull." This illustrates the value of the lecture system for pupils who have not had what constitutes a good primary education. A listener at one of Prof. Huxley's lectures, who had inspired the speaker by an expression of the most absorbed and intelligent attention, approached the professor at the close, expressing delight with the lecture, and a great desire to ask "just one question. Was the medulla oblongata inside or outside of the skull?"

"The annals ply a very inevitable resemblance to a serene island." This is evidently a crazy attempt at a repetition of text. The writer had a classmate in eighth-year work who seldom did any better.

"Arnold proved to be a traitor in the topic of Arnold's treason." Evidently, the "topical recitation" had been the method pursued by this student, and history had arranged itself on an entirely new plan. The fault, however, was not with recitation by topics, but with the suddenness of history's entrance into this unprepared pupil's field of study. History begun in the nursery and taught in connection with everything that has a history finds a more intelligent discussion under the pen of the candidate for graduation.

"We feel that we have done all that is in our power for an education attained to a full appreciation diligently which will continue the once begun example of their lives." This from a retrospective essay upon a school life just closing. The puzzle of it is, how did ever a mind so chaotic travel up through the grades side by side with intelligent students? Upon what theory were promotions made in the school that made and finished this scholar? And what are reading and writing worth to the pupil who cannot gather the meaning of his text and can write only nonsense?

Such are the questions the schools are learning by. And, let me suggest a step by which progress might be greatly accelerated. Examination papers are extant, and would be accessible to a committee of the National Association, sufficient for an immediate research. Let such a committee, which would have to be a large, devoted, and tactful one, make an extensive study of the most recent results in written expression of the school course everywhere, as found in the papers of graduates. Though the study be comparative, all schools that are "progressive" in any good sense would co-operate. Let the object of the inquisition be not to find fault with any one, or to publish failures, (which are better never mentioned, unless to call attention to needed change,) but to find the schools that produce the least percentage of vagueness and conceit and the strongest general grasp upon truth. The organization, methods, and teaching motive of such schools might then be treated in such a way as to impart a powerful impetus to school progress.

ELLEN E. KENYON WARNER.

No. 103 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 15, 1901.

More Answers From School Children.

To The New York Times Saturday Review

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 15 I read that most interesting and amusing account of some of the ridiculous answers which an examiner of the Board of Regents had noted as having been given by children whose knowledge of the subject they were being examined in was somewhat misty. I enjoyed the article very much and yesterday I took it home and read it to some teachers who were busy correcting the papers of children now being examined in the Brooklyn public schools. They all appreciated THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S stories, and could tell of many experiences similar to those of the Albany examiner; from the papers right before them they read me a number of answers that will compare with those given by you. A few that were particularly funny I made a note of, thinking they might be of interest to other teachers who had read the article referred to.

To one little boy, taking an examination in physiology in accordance with the State law which makes this study compulsory, even in the lower grades, the mysteries of molars, bicuspids, canines, &c., were entirely unknown. In answer to the question, "Name three different kinds of teeth," he naïvely replied, "Ordinary teeth, decayed teeth, and false teeth." I suppose the observant young man was of the opinion that the "three kinds of teeth" followed each other in that order of succession.

In a physical geography examination, a little girl volunteers this startling information: "A volcano is a ball of fire. When it empties it sometimes empties into houses. The trembling can be heard for miles away."

In an examination in spelling and definitions in the fourth grade, a class of girls seemed to be singularly troubled by the word "bazaar." Said one scholar: "A bazaar is a place where a man has his hair cut and fixed in a proper manner." Another little girl was of the opinion that "A bazaar is a King that has everything to say in his own country, and nobody can go against it." Presumably nobody can go against the fortunate country. Still another little girl sought to solve the problem by substitution. Said she, "Bazaar should be Pizarro; a man who is now dead."

Another word that seemed to cause much difficulty was "brackish," and one child thought that brackish meant "Something like a brake," while another said: "Brackish, consisting of, or pertaining to, little fancy articles." But the briefest and best answer, perhaps, was that of a little girl who put simply: "Brackish," "porcelainish." Evidently in their minds "brackish" had something to do with either brackets or with bric-à-brac.

I suppose that all teachers receive many answers that they laugh over or would if it were not too serious a matter to them. I say with the writer of last Saturday's article, "Poor little heads."

F. A. S.

Wendell's Literary History.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I wonder what Mr. Barrett Wendell means on Page 150 of his "Literary History of America" by the statement that our war of 1812 was the only foreign war in our history, with the exception of that with Spain recently.

Did he forget our little war with Mexico in the "forties," or did he ignore it purposely for some mysterious reason? Resulting, as it did, in the acquisition of so much contiguous territory, it was, in some respects, more important for our legitimate expansion than was the war with Spain.

Again, am I right in questioning his accuracy on Page 440, where he states that the disappearance of our foreign commerce was due entirely to an "extreme application of the policy of protection"? It seems to me that the Confederate cruisers, under Semmes and others, were the first and prime cause of the disappearance.

I don't think he is altogether just in the assertion, on Page 517, that, "so far, to be sure, the American theatre has produced no work that can claim serious consideration." Is not some of the work of William Young and George H. Boker worthy of "serious consideration"? Surely Young's "Pendragon" must be pretty good literature, else Stedman and Hutchinson would not have given it so much prominence in their "Library of American Literature."

I read Wendell's book with great interest, and, I trust, with some profit. Still, I found these and other errors of minor importance, besides some curious expressions—see Page 172—which may or may not be mere typographical slips. But it is a small business to pick out trifling flaws in an otherwise admirable work.

One cannot but regret that the author has limited his work to American writers who have passed away. As well present "Hamlet" with the Prince of Denmark left out as a book purporting to give the history of American literature, omitting all criticism or notice of the work of such eminent contributors as Howells, Stedman, James, Crawford, Bret Harte, Garland, Gilder, Riley, Conway, R. H. Stoddard, Stockton, Mitchell, John Hay, R. W. Chambers, Van Dyke, Mabie, and others who might be named. That they are still with us is surely no reason for their exclusion from literary history.

What would be thought of a new American history which would take no account of such imposing figures as McKinley, Cleveland, and Diaz?

THOMAS B. CONNERY.

New York, July 3, 1901.

Mr. Aldenand Hall Caine.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

Mr. Alden, in his letter which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 29 proceeds in his characteristic way to "cut up" an equally able literary co-worker, after disclaiming any intention to prejudice the main contention that Mr. Hall Caine is engaged in with his publishers. By discussing very freely alleged collateral defects in the serial that the editors of The Ladies' Magazine have seen fit to discontinue the publication of on other grounds, and by doing so in a way that may be intended to be prejudicial to the work in hand, Mr. Alden appears to have betrayed the insincerity of the disclaimer with which he premises his criticism.

It would seem that if a writer should see fit to make a study of contemporaneous politics, either Italian or American or English, and incorporate those studies in a novel, he should be permitted to adopt his own point of view. And if Mr. Alden leans toward the anti-Socialistic or the anti-Clerical, it is sheer despotism for him to attempt to bend the fellow who has deliberately adopted the pro-Socialistic or the pro-Clerical to his individual view by abusing him. But while fiction that deals with the factional division of modern politics is profitless from the standpoint of the reader who delves into it for the unadulterated pleasure of the sense, it is equally valueless as scientific treatise on the subject as would be a modern journalistic article on current municipal intrigue. Yet the writer has the privilege of choosing his ground.

As to his claim that a knowledge of the modern Latin tongue is essential to a comprehension of the Italian character, is it permissible to ask Mr. Alden if there is not an educated Italian from Venetia to Calabria who can speak the English with sufficient accuracy to make his views clear to "an intelligent man"? If there is not, Mr. Caine would as well come to America to make his study and mix with our numerous colony of the degenerate sons of the "Holy Roman Empire" and have them vociferously insist, with outstretched palm, "giva da mon."

The friendship or enmity of a literary free lance like Mr. Alden, who can, like Bottom, "play the lion" and "roar that (twill) do any man's heart good to hear," or personate Thisby and "speak in a monstrous little voice * * * as gently as any sucking dove," are things to be reckoned with! Why doesn't Mr. Caine suspend his novel writing for a season until he can corral, to use a Western Americanism, the author of "Stalky & Co." anywhere between Brattleborough in "The States" and Bloemfontein or Pretoria in those other States, and, like Helena, implore him:

O! teach me how to look and with what art
You sway the motion of Demetrius' heart.

FINDLAY SACKETT.

Madison, N. J., July 3, 1901.

1901

THE EAGLET'S SON.

Ludwig, a Saxony Tailor, Recently Dead, Believed Himself to Be.

AT Chemnitz, in Saxony, there died a short time since a tailor named Ludwig, who always declared himself to be the son of the Duke of Reichstadt, and from the documents collected by the police of Chemnitz it would seem that the validity of the man's claim is at least worthy of serious consideration.

This soi-disant grandson of Napoleon lived in a modest tenement which sheltered several families of respectable working people. The walls of Ludwig's rooms, however, were literally covered with old prints representing Napoleon and the Duke of Reichstadt. Ludwig himself was a small man, very fragile in appearance, and entirely lacking in elegance, yet having a certain distinction of manner not ordinarily found in tradesmen of his standing. His face, with its long chin, delicate nostrils, and high, broad forehead, was most interesting to a student of physiognomy.

His story, as he told it in a timid, hesitating voice, was simple enough. He believed himself to have been born in 1832, but he was ignorant whether his mother was an Austrian or a German. All that he was certain of was that at the age of a few weeks he was given into the keeping of a tailor at Wurzen, a small commune, lying between Leipsic and Dresden. His foster father, who was a Protestant, had the child baptized almost immediately, and his name appears on the church register as Ludwig. The boy's board was paid regularly for many years by a lawyer of Wurzen named Sulzberger.

At about the same time—that is, about 1832—a then unknown woman purchased the estate of Nischwitz, near Wurzen, and took up her residence there. She was called the Baroness Ritzenberg, but no one ever heard of her having either husband or children of that name. Strange rumors were soon afloat, however, about the Baroness; it was reported that little Ludwig was her son, and it was even whispered that the Duke of Reichstadt was his father. The origin of these rumors was never ascertained. Ludwig said that when he went to the park at Nischwitz, as a little child, the Baroness always caressed him and gave him bonbons, if she was sure that she was unobserved. So persistent was this rumor as to the parentage of Ludwig that when he reached the age of seventeen he wished to take legal steps to compel Mme. de Ritzenberg to recognize him as her son. But unfortunately for Ludwig, he had not the money necessary for meeting the cost of such proceedings, and the Baroness died about 1870, carrying her secret with her to the grave. She willed her estate to the commune of Wurzen, making provision, however, that it might be bought back for a fixed sum within a certain period of time by the Baron de Busse, who had been her business agent for more than twenty years. The Baron took advantage of this provision, but some years later the estate passed out of his possession.

Although always believing himself to be the son of the Duke of Reichstadt, Ludwig was forced by his poverty to learn a trade, and he chose that of his foster father. At eighteen he started out to travel through Germany, and for twenty years he repeated his story to the Courts and Chanceries of Europe. He had no political aspirations; all he asked for was a sufficient pension to enable him to live in accordance with the station which he believed to be his by right of birth. But no one listened to him. Austria had not forgotten the troubles that the first Reichstadt had caused her, and was therefore especially deaf to his claims. The King of Saxony seemed at first to be interested in the young man, but this feeble encouragement was soon withdrawn. Then Ludwig's hopes centred in France, and having saved up a little money through industry at his trade, he went in 1860 to Paris and asked for an audience with Napoleon III. But he never received any reply to his request, and he was soon forced to return to Stuttgart and his tailoring.

It was not long after his return to Germany that Ludwig received a letter addressed to "His Highness the Prince Joseph Eugene Napoleon, at Stuttgart." This letter, which was dated July 22, 1869, was signed by one Daniel de Kassny, who said that he had lived on terms of intimacy with the Duke of Reichstadt and that he knew Ludwig's mother to be the Baroness Ritzenberg. As a proof of his statements, the writer mentioned a little scar on Ludwig's breast, which he asserted was from a wound received when the child was taken by force from his father and mother. This mark Ludwig bore to the day of his death.

In March, 1870, shortly after the Franco-Prussian war was declared, Ludwig received at Stuttgart another mysterious letter, this one bearing a red seal and stamped with the Imperial crest. The letter was brought to Ludwig's employer by a strange messenger and contained but one sentence, which begged "his Imperial Highness" to wait patiently for a recognition of his rights. This paper was always carefully treasured by Ludwig. The watermark indicated either Italian or French manufacture, but the writing, though evidently disguised, was undeniably the work of a German hand. Being unable to follow any other course, Ludwig did wait patiently, and meanwhile, believing that a Napoleon must necessarily be a Catholic, he embraced that faith.

Perhaps the strangest of all the strange documents in Ludwig's possession was one signed by the "Catholic Vicar of the Church and Garrison at Stuttgart," which attests the fact that "Prince Joseph Eugene Napoleon Bonaparte was received into the communion of the Catholic Church the first day of January, 1872." It is not probable that any dignitary of the Church would assume the responsibility of entering such statements upon the Church rolls on the sole representation of an unrecognized claimant, and Ludwig always asserted that the vicar received convincing proofs of his identity from both Paris and Rome.

But this identity was never to be established in the eyes of the world, and poor Ludwig died with the cruel riddle that had poisoned his life still unsolved. When he was middle-aged he married a woman of humble origin, who shared with him his belief and hopes, and who signed the announcement of her husband's death, "Clara Ludwig Bonaparte, born Wendt." Ludwig never had a child, and it is therefore safe to assert that this branch of the Reichstadts is now extinct. A. I. EATON.

The Swamp and the Swampers.*

This is a history of a little low part of New York City which has been the seat of a single trade since the early Dutch beginnings of the metropolis; but practically it is a history of the men who have done business there. The most prominent of them are named in a panegyrical way that produces a smile—the "artocratic" Thornes, the "cultured" Healys, the "gentlemanly" Lees, the "moneyed" Fayerweathers, the "genial" Palens, the "steadfast and solid" Ladews, the "honorable" Ishams, and many more who "form a galaxy of merchants * * * in the hide and leather business."

This reminds one of the solemn bawling of Oriental fruitsellers: "In the name of the Prophet—figs!"

However, these detailed biographies of the men who, from the earliest days of tanning deerskins and butcher's hides in open vats along the sluggish waters of Beekman's Swamp to the present, have made the depressed region between Fulton Street and the Brooklyn Bridge the headquarters of the leather business, will be of decided interest to that trade, and to a great many persons more or less personally connected with it. Incidentally, a great deal more of popular historical information comes out, especially with reference to the "Swamp" streets—Frankfort, Jacob, Gold, Ferry, (whose narrowness has never been changed since it was laid out in 1740 as a route to the Brooklyn ferry from Peck Slip,) Spruce, (originally named after King George I.,) Cliff, (originally Skinner,) and North William. These streets date back to the first third of the eighteenth century, when they held residences and churches and trees, as well as tanneries and shoe shops. There was opened before the Revolution the first public reading room in the city; and there, about 1837, flourished a literary society—the Eclectic Fraternity. The rise of Tammany Hall was really out of the Swamp, (as might be suspected,) and in the same region other political organizations of the early years of the last century, such as the "Bucktails," (to whom John Jacob Astor furnished hat badges,) and the "Loco-Focos," flared up and went out, like the brimstone matches from which the last-named derived their sobriquet.

Many well-known names crop up in this chronicle, such as the Lorillards, Roosevelts, Jay Gould, Jackson S. Schultz, Smith Ely, and many more, better known to the public in other connections; and the book, though roughly written and badly printed, is a painstaking contribution to local history by a man eminently fitted for the work.

Old English Booksellers.*

There is something so utterly different about the selling of books from that which is characteristic of any other business that bookselling may very properly be considered as a thing apart from all other trades. A man under the spell of what is sometimes called book madness wanders into a book store, for example, and proceeds to make himself at home. He examines the stock as much as he sees fit. He even sits down, at pleasure, and reads a volume that strikes his fancy, and in certain cases, by no means rare, he may resent what he considers undue interest as to his proceedings and movements on the part of the bookseller. Certain qualifications are therefore needful in a bookseller that would be entirely useless to those engaged in other classes of merchandising. It is consequently very interesting to read of certain of the old booksellers that Mr. Marston has described in his pleasant little volume and see what were the distinguishing marks of these men, and if they differed, wherein they differed, the one from the other.

Mr. Marston has concerned himself with eight of the booksellers of other days, as follows: Jacob Tonson, Thomas Guy, John Dunton, Samuel Richardson, Thomas Gent, Alice Guy, (wife of Thomas Gent,) William Hutton, and James Lackington. The first named on some accounts is perhaps the most conspicuous. At the time when he flourished it was customary for booksellers to combine with the business of book vending that of book publishing. The youthful Tonson began business with the modest capital of £100. He was very ambitious of getting in touch with authors of the highest standing, so that in his twenty-third year, otherwise in 1679, we find him making the bold venture of purchasing Dryden's "Troilus and Cressida" for £20, which sum he was obliged to borrow. Thus it was that he became Dryden's publisher, and with Dryden he seems to have continued on more or less friendly terms until the death of the poet. In 1683 Tonson became the owner of one-half the right in "Paradise Lost," and in 1690 of the remaining half. Milton was at that time very unpopular, and Tonson waited four years to bring out his purchase. As it chanced it was an immediate success, and thus by making "Paradise Lost" popular Tonson identified himself also with Milton.

In 1712 Tonson, in conjunction with Samuel Buckley, became the publisher of The Spectator. He died in 1736, and seems to have fully earned his title of the "Prince of Booksellers."

Thomas Guy was quite a different man from Tonson. It is true that Guy made much money as a bookseller, but he accomplished this only by great industry, great frugality, and great tact, rather than by his association with great authors, such as Dryden, Pope, and Addison. Guy's fame rests upon him also more as a philanthropist than as a bookseller, although he was engaged in the sale of the Bible and numerous other books. Guy began business with a capital of £200. He lived penuriously, and grew rich with the single purpose of doing good with his riches. He was at last able to endow a great hospital, and died at the advanced age of eighty, after having seen his hospital roofed in.

John Dunton again differed materially from the two just touched upon. He was fairly affluent when he undertook a business career. Unfortunately for him, however, he lacked the prosperity that smiled upon both Tonson and Guy, and during the latter part of his career the Fleet prison had him as an inmate for a time. He was a bookseller who wrote many books, instead of selling them, and was looked upon by many of the literary people of his period as an intruder. His contemporaries were unkind enough to designate him as a "lunatic." He is said to have published no less than 600 books, and of this great number he repented of but seven, which is a rather remarkable record. The last ten years of his life were spent in great misery.

One of Samuel Richardson's biographers says of him that he was the most eminent man who ever stood behind a bookseller's counter. He was brought up as a printer, and doubtless his name appears on the title pages of many books. But why go on? The Marston book delightfully deals with the lives and careers of the others named, even as with those here set forth, and the more a book lover reads the more will he want to read. The biographies are brief but luminous, and the book is sure of a most kindly welcome at the hands of all those who know of the lurking charms of old books and of book shops.

Thoroughbred English Horses.*

The title of this book is misleading if one expects to find it really a "history of the thoroughbred horse," save in the way of the genealogical tables of the principal winners on the English turf. It is an exposition of a system based upon the female line of descent, of ascertaining readily from such genealogies the particular strains of excellence which characterize the bloods of sires and dams, in order to ascertain whether they are likely, according to the accepted laws of heredity, to reproduce in the foal the qualities the breeder is seeking. In support of the scientific propriety and practical value of the system, a large amount of valuable discourse is given, supported by historic examples, upon inheritance of traits and the rules that control selected breeding, and this ought to be of great value to turfmen as it is of scientific interest to naturalists. The volume is, however, not a book to be read, but a document, or mass of documents, to be kept for reference. It is an argument for a theory, with the historical facts upon which it is based placed at the disposal of the reader, so that he may form his own conclusions as to the value of the doctrine.

The book is sumptuously made as to paper and typography, presswork and binding; but it is cut up into separate subdivisions like a page of a sensational newspaper.

Many and Diverse Stories.*

Mr. A. E. W. Mason has at least the merit of originality. In the volume "Ensign Knightley, and Other Stories" there are some fifteen stories of various kinds. The leading story, whence the title of the volume is taken, has to do with the early occupation of Tangier by the English. How much does a man remember after he has had a good stunning blow on the head? The concluding story, "The Fifth Picture," is curious. An artist, in order to squelch the ideal, takes to selling baby clothes in a fourth-rate shop in a poor London neighborhood. Maybe he did that to spite the fine lady he was in love with. But being at a bargain counter did not kill the art in him. It looks as if Julian made a highly picturesque suicide of himself. The extended story may be in a measure a diluted thing. Then, on the other hand, the desire to be concentrated as often as not is productive of something which has excoriating powers. It is the "just miller" which is so hard to strike.

*HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK SWAMP. By Frank W. Norcross of The Shoe and Leather Reporter. Illustrated, with portraits. 12mo. Pp. 350. New York: Chilwick Press.

*SKETCHES OF BOOKSELLERS OF OTHER DAYS. With Portraits. By J. H. Marston. Cloth. 12mo. Pp. 128. Uniform and title page. Gilt top. Paper label. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*THE BRITISH THOROUGHBRED HORSE. His History and Breeding, with an Exposition of the Figure System. By William Allison. With colored frontispiece and other illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 320. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1901. $12.50 net.

*ENSIGN KNIGHTLEY, AND OTHER STORIES. By A. E. W. Mason, Author of "The Courtship of Morrice Buckler." Cloth. 12mo. Decorated cover. Pp. 320. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

A VOLUME of essays and stories by Violet Fane has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons under the title of "Two Moods of a Man." Violet Fane is the pseudonym under which Mrs. Mary Montgomerie Singleton writes. She is the sister of Sir Archibald Lamb, and is well known in English literary circles. She has already published some twelve volumes of verse and fiction since the appearance of her first book, "From Dawn to Noon, Poems," in 1872. Among her best-known novels are "Sophy," "Through Love and War," and "The Story of Helen Davenant."

"My Strangest Case," by Guy Boothby, author of "Doctor Nicola," will be published next week by L. C. Page & Co. It is a detective story, and has to do with buried treasures stolen from the ruined palaces of a forgotten city in China by three adventurers, one of whom tricks his partners and escapes with the spoils. The scene then shifts to the Occident—to London, Paris, and Italy—where the hero detective follows the absconding partner in order to restore to the two other adventurers their booty.

"The House on the Marsh," which was widely read in America ten or fifteen years ago, was by Miss Florence Warden, who now offers another volume of crime and mystery through John Long of London. It is a collection of three tales, each coherent with the others, however, and called from the title of the first, "Once too Often."

"Imperial London," by Arthur H. Beavan, will be published in the course of the Summer by E. P. Dutton & Co. The work will contain fifty illustrations from drawings of Hanslip Fletcher and a photogravure frontispiece, and is altogether a delightful and beautifully illustrated book on the great British metropolis.

"Sister Teresa," George Moore's latest novel, which will come from the press of the Lippincotts next Monday, is not, as has been variously announced, an exact sequel to "Evelyn Innes," but rather a second part of the same story. They were originally written as one story of 100,000 words. This was deemed too long and so the greater part was published under the title of "Evelyn Innes," while, for the last eighteen months, Mr. Moore has been hard at work rewriting the other part and elaborating it, which now is to appear as "Sister Teresa."

"The Students' Handbook of Music History," by Thomas Tapper of Boston, is in active preparation at Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Tapper is widely and favorably known in educational circles as an expert on all matters pertaining to the teaching of music and its history. The book, besides giving the reader a comprehensive view of the whole field of musical history, will contain a number of original and valuable features not to be found, it is thought, in any work of a similar character.

"The Spirit of the New World as Interpreted by the Pan-American Exposition," by Hamilton W. Mabie, is the principal article in the July Outlook; there is also a very comprehensive and entertaining paper by Elbert F. Baldwin on "The Founder of the People's Palace." In the same number Dr. William Elliot Griffis talks in an exceedingly entertaining way about the "Personality of the Mikado," and the "History of the Young Men's Christian Association" in this country is traced by Dr. James M. Whiton.

Elliot Stock of London is about to publish an index to the first volumes of "Book Prices Current," which will be so arranged that under any one author's name all the copies of his works sold during the last decade of the nineteenth century are brought together, and their varying prices and conditions noted at a glance. The work will contain in all 33,000 distinct titles, and over 500,000 references. Shakespeare alone will have over 1,100. As the earlier volumes of "Book Prices Current" are out of print and extremely rare, the forthcoming work will, in a measure, serve all their practical purposes.

"Quincy Adams, Lawyer," by Charles F. Pidgin, is announced by The London Mail as an American book, "stupendous and instantaneous," which Fisher Unwin is about to publish in London. What has happened to Sawyer?

"Long-Distance Balloon Racing," by Walter Wellman, is the subject of an illustrated article in McClure's Magazine for July. It deals principally with the great race that was held at the time of the Paris Exposition, when a French balloon made the trip from Paris to the Russian frontier in thirty-six hours. The Frenchman, who was the first widely to adopt the automobile as a means of travel and recreation, it would appear, is already looking forward to international balloon races with Americans.

Two new volumes now ready in the popular Authentic Edition of Dickens's works, issued by Charles Scribner's Sons in conjunction with Chapman & Hall of London, are "Sketches by Boz," including "American Notes" and "Pictures from Italy."

"Daily Strength for Daily Needs," which bears the imprint of Little, Brown & Co., has now reached a total sale of over 260,000 copies. The book is made up of selections from the Scriptures and of passages from various ancient and modern authors that reinforce the divine thought.

The United States Government has just ordered of McClure, Phillips & Co. a large number of copies of Prof. L. O. Howard's "Mosquitoes" for the use of the army.

The frontispiece of the July Critic is a portrait of John Burroughs, which the many admirers of this author's delightful essays will doubtless prize highly. An interesting contribution to this number is an article on Joseph Jefferson as a painter, accompanied with half-tone reproductions from Mr. Jefferson's canvases.

"When a Witch Is Young" will shortly appear bearing the imprint of R. F. Fenno & Co. It will be anonymous, although it is admitted that the author is a novelist who has already won success. The story is a historical romance of the old Puritan days in Boston, and one of the leading characters is Gov. Sir William Phipps.

A useful volume on the study of geometry called "Original Investigation; or, How to Attack a Problem in Geometry," by Elisha S. Loomis, will be ready this Summer from the press of Ginn & Co.

The Macmillan Company is publishing in uniform editions, in box and with special slip covers, Winston Churchill's two novels "Richard Carvel" and "The Crisis."

Although the "fourth dimension," is a scientific fiction, Joseph Conrad and Ford M. Hueffer have written a story called "The Inheritors," in which they assert that the heroine is an inhabitant of the fourth dimension. The story is a fantasy and deals with political and journalistic life in Paris and London; moreover, it has to do with a gigantic scheme to cheat the inhabitants of Greenland out of their country and their homes. The book is being published by McClure, Phillips & Co.

"The Cup Races" is the title of a collection of thirty-five wash drawings and sketches by L. A. Shafer, reproduced in appropriate form by R. H. Russell. These drawings show the most interesting features of the races for the America's Cup, and include fine pictures of the new challenger, Shamrock II., and of the defenders Constitution and Independence. Descriptive text accompanies each drawing.

A new publication issued from the London Punch office is on the way to this country. It is entitled "Mr. Punch's Holiday Book," edited by E. T. Reed, and contains original contributions by well-known writers and original illustrations by well-known artists. Mr. Reed contributes several literary articles, and a further installment of his "Pre-historic Peeps" pictures.

D. C. Heath & Co. are about to produce a new edition of Dickens's "Child's History of England," containing full corrections of text and explanatory passages which will make the work an authority for all youthful students, a position which it does not hold in its original form.

"Sir Superior," a novel by Bettine Kavanaugh Phillips, is about to appear in a new and attractive edition from the publishing house of the Isaac H. Blanchard Company.

A new edition of "Boswell's Johnson," with numerous illustrations by Herbert Railton, is about to be produced by Messrs. Dent in London. Nearly every district and historic house referred to is to be shown and there will be ten colored photogravures of Johnson and his intimates. The topographical introduction is being written by Austin Dobson, while Arnold Glover is editing the text. The work, which will be in three volumes, will have for frontispiece a fac simile reproduction of Reynolds's portrait of Johnson.

The autobiography which a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW announced that Albert Chevalier was at work upon will be entitled "Before I Forget." Before his "coster" songs became so famous Mr. Chevalier played the actor; he then tried theology and painting, which still remain his particular hobbies, and in his forthcoming book he relates many amusing anecdotes of clergymen and artists whom he has met.

"The Worm That God Prepared" is the somewhat curious title of a new novel by John Oliver Hobbes, which will shortly make its appearance simultaneously in England and America.

"The Crown of Life," one of the most successful and important of George Gissing's novels, is being put into a paper edition by the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

"The Church of the Reconstruction," by the Rev. Edward M. Skagen, published by Thomas Whittaker, has greatly helped the cause of interdenominational comity, which, recently brought forward, is not without its interest and importance for the Summer sojourner.

"The English Turf," being a record of horses and courses, by Charles Richardson, including forty-nine illustrations and eight plans, will be presented early in the Autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co. The book describes the evolution of racing and the racehorse of to-day, and the author has much to say upon questions of breeding, as also upon what are considered to be serious faults in the English racing scheme.

"Gentlemen: The King!" by Robert Barr, and "The Happiness of Stephen, the Smith," by Anthony Hope, will shortly be presented as the two first volumes in the Frederick A. Stokes Company's new series of Half-Hour Classics. Other stories by John Oliver Hobbes, Alfred Henry Lewis, Robert W. Chambers, and W. W. Jacobs will follow in rapid succession.

"The Fate of the Black Eagle" is not, as some might infer by the title, a forecast of Prussian history, but a boy's book by Russell D. Smith, which will shortly be issued by the Isaac H. Blanchard Company.

"America's Story for America's Children," three volumes of which have already appeared, taking the story up to the Colonial period, will be augmented during the Summer by volumes devoted to the later Colonial period and to the Revolution and the foundations of the Republic. One feature of the series is that the illustrations really illustrate, and are from authentic sources. The publishers of "America's Story for America's Children" are D. C. Heath & Co.

In "Mount Omi and Beyond," by Archibald J. Little, recently published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, the author predicts that "if the allies are satisfied with the capture of Peking, and are bamboozled into a peace and a new treaty yielding on paper everything demanded, it will be 1860 over again, with the addition that the Chinese are now roused, and it will only be a question of waiting until they are better and more universally armed to make another and possibly successful attempt to throw off the foreign yoke under which they now labor—officials and people alike."

It is just six months since the first volume of Harper & Brothers' monthly series of contemporary novels made its appearance. All of the six novels so far published have each run into three or more editions and are still in demand. Even "A Victim of Circumstances," which is merely a piece of society fiction reflecting a certain phase of New York social life in lighter vein, has been finding an audience away from the large body of general novel readers. The idea of presenting in a series a number of genre pictures of American life is not new, but the Harpers seem to have presented their series with an air of novelty which has been very attractive; besides, the novels so far have been worthy of the attention they have received, which shows that infinite care must have been exercised in their selection.

"A Treatise on Physics," by Andrew Gray, LL. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, is being published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co. of Philadelphia.

The 1901 edition of "Appletons' Dictionary of New York and Vicinity" contains a number of new illustrations and a new map showing the rapid transit route. It is an alphabetically arranged index to all places, societies, institutions, amusements, &c.

Some doubt seems to be present in the minds of American reviewers as to whether Matilde Serao's novel, "The Land of Cockayne," recently published in English translation by Harper & Brothers, is a novel which actually describes an existing state, or whether it is a romance, pure and simple. The story of Bianca Maria, who allows herself to be hypnotized that she may tell her father the winning lottery figures, and her love for Dr. Amati, who endeavors to rescue her from this slavery, is romantic, and is without doubt an isolated case among the Neapolitan nobility; still, it serves as the central theme around which is wound the whole tragedy of the gambling mania, with incidents as realistic as they are natural.

Volume 7 in the World's Epoch Maker Series, which Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing, deals with the life and work of Savonarola; it is by the Rev. George M. Hardy. Pope Pius VII. once said that when he got to heaven he should begin by asking whether Savonarola was a saint or a schismatic, a prophet or a charlatan. The question is not entirely settled today, and in the Rev. Mr. Hardy's presentation of the life of the great Dominican one may gain an impartial estimate of the life and work of the man who attempted to reform the curia of his Church but not the Roman Catholic religion.

Secretary Long of the Navy Department, in writing to D. Appleton & Co. in regard to the revised and complete edition of "The History of the Navy," says: "Mr. Maclay deserves credit for good work in these volumes. He gives graphic descriptions of the operations of the navy during the recent war with Spain. It is at once clear and vivid, and I especially like his taking up what, in view of the great actions at Manila and Santiago, may be called the minor incidents, and recognizing and giving distinction to the large number of naval officers who, in these less conspicuous operations, did their duty with a zeal, thoroughness, and fidelity which testify to the excellent spirit of the navy."

"The Confederate States of America," by John Christopher Schwab, published by Charles Scribner's Sons in the Yale Bicentennial Series, includes the financial and industrial history of the South during the civil war, which features, we believe, are not given at any length in any other history. The author treats fully of the financial legislation, the legal tender agitation, the Southern banks, Confederate currency, Southern prices, speculation, trade and industries, and the National and local taxation.

"The Prize Watch," by Emily Guillon Fuller, a story of life at a girls' school, has just been published by the Saalfield Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio. It is illustrated by W. H. Fry.

Among the first volumes in the Yale Bicentennial Series issued by Charles Scribner's Sons is "The Great Epic of India; Its Character and Origin," by E. Washburn Hopkins, Professor of Sanskrit at Yale University. The nucleus of the Epic is a story which in its details is so abhorrent to the writers of it that they have made every effort to whitewash the heroes. As the sub-title indicates, analysis has been placed before speculation, while in recent studies of the Great Epic this order has been reversed.

The brochure entitled "The Autobiography of an Old Sport," the anonymous authorship of which Charles Reginald Sherlock acknowledges in his preface to "Your Uncle Lew," and to which he had access for some of the quaint anecdotes which have served to make the later work so popular, is likely on account of the vogue of "Your Uncle Lew" to became a much-coveted publication. It is not thought that many copies are in existence, as it was sold exclusively by the old hero of the narrative during the last year of his life, and what was left of the edition was destroyed by fire a year or two later.

Almost simultaneously with the appearance through Longmans, Green & Co. of Andrew Lang's "Magic and Religion" will appear an English translation of M. Jules Bois's "Santanisme et Magie." The latter deals with the curious artificial and natural phenomena of the Far East, while the former is a volume of essays, among which is "The Ghastly Priest," in which Mr. Lang "Examines" Mr. Fraser's theory of the Golden Bough of Virgil as connected with the fugitive slave who was King of the Wood near Acricia. There is also an essay on "South African Religion," and another on the singular rite of the fire-walk and the alleged immunity of the performers.

"Practical Draughtsmen's Work," being a manual giving a course of practical instruction in the art of making mechanical and architectural drawings, is being published by Cassell & Co. in their Technical Instruction Series.

The late Père Didon's somewhat remarkable "Life of Christ," with an introduction by Cardinal Gibbons, is being issued in a new and more compact edition for subscription sale by D. Appleton & Co.

"The Nighthawk" is the title chosen by a new writer, Alix John of Halifax, N. S., for her first book, which is in active preparation at the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The story has to do with the Confederate blockade runners which took their venturesome course between Halifax and the ports of the Southern States. The heroine of the story is a Southern woman of wealth and good birth, who acts as a Confederate spy in Halifax and whose career is to some extent founded on fact.

"The Crystal Sceptre," by Philip Verrill Mighels, is a story of adventure and dramatic episodes, which R. F. Fenno & Co. will shortly publish. The same house also has on its list "Franks: Duelist," by Ambrose Pratt, which is a romance, the time of which is laid about the first decade of the last century, when Napoleon was contemplating an invasion of England. Among the historical characters which figure in the story, which has its love as well as its romantic side, are Napoleon, Talleyrand, Pitt, and the Prince Regent.

"A Crazy Angel," a new book by Annette G. Noble, author of "Uncle Jack's Executors" and "Love and Shawl Straps," will be brought out in the early Fall by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The Catholic Church from Within," by Lady Lovel, which as announced by our London cable will be published by Longmans, Green & Co. early in the Autumn, will have a preface by Cardinal Vaughan. The other volume announced at the same time, "Roads to Rome: Being a Series of Letters from Converts to the Roman Obedience," will be contributed to by Lord Brampton, Sir Henry Bellingham, Dr. Edward Berdoe, Lady Herbert of Lea, the Bishops of Clifton, Emmaus, and Hexham, the Rev. W. O. Sutcliffe, and C. Kegan Paul.

Three new books recently published by McClure, Phillips & Co., "The American Salad Book," by Maximilian de Loup; "The Darlingtons," by Elmore Elliott Peake, and "The Children of the Nations," by Poultney Bigelow, are being brought out in England.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, July 3.—From year to year and all the year round, while novel after novel struggles for the chief place in public favor, a certain class of little book, unpushed, unadvertised, sells itself and bears witness to the genuine piety and virtuous desire of the people. "Daily Food" still sells in thousands. An Episcopalian child can hardly be regarded as properly confirmed without the gift of at least one copy of Keble's "Christian Year." The "Imitation of Christ" is part of the furniture of every Catholic home, and Marcus Aurelius and Epictetus appear annually in new and gorgeous editions, and in simple dress adapted to the leanest purse. That the demand for these books arises from genuine need is shown by the eagerness with which the latest of their species, Mrs. Mary W. Tilston's "Daily Strength for Daily Needs," has been sold. In its second year of existence it has passed the second hundred-thousand mark, and at the present moment sells better than any one of the older books. Part of its secret is that its selections are made without reference to pleasing readers of any one denomination, and undoubtedly the success of "The Quiet Hour," Mrs. Tilston's former book, has brought readers for its successor, but, after making every allowance, it is evident that religion is the most attractive subject to the greatest number of readers.

The August Atlantic will be a fiction number, containing six short stories: "The Spiral Stone," by Mr. Arthur Colton; "The Life on the Table," by R. E. Young; "Going Down to Jericho," by Mr. Paschal H. Coggins; "The Judgment of Venus," by Mr. Duffield Osborne; "A Point of Honor," by Miss Ellen Duval, and "Tzinchadzi of the Catskills," by Mr. Abraham Cahan. The closing chapters of Miss Jewett's "A Tory Lover" and many pages of "Audrey" will be added to all this frivolity. The Atlantic has a new cover for the new volume, which began with the July number, but the novelty is confined to the size and spacing of the letters. In color and in wording it remains unchanged.

Can illustrators read, or do they wish to signify to the authors whom they illustrate that they are altogether wrong in distributing physical traits among their characters? Here is Miss Wilkins, in the July Harper, insisting upon the glitter and gloss and shine of her heroine's hair and declaring over and over again that it was golden and was knotted, and the artist makes it jet black, ties it back with a ribbon, and is happy. Also Miss Wilkins gives her heroine grace and mobility of appearance, and the artist shows her standing in the most awkward schoolgirl attitude, with "her nose before her toes," as old teachers used to say in scorn, and with every muscle between her nose and her toes wrongly placed. Mr. Sewell Ford says that the hero of "When Gitchigamme Warned the Muscovite" had red curls, and the artist sends him into the cold world with straight brown hair and arrays him like a clumsy street boy instead of making him look like the educated and traveled son of a wealthy father. The only remedy is not to look at the pictures, but one wants to look.

COLONIZATION.

Poultney Bigelow's Volume "The Children of the Nations."*

A STORY is told of a Frenchman, a German, and an Englishman being commissioned to paint a camel. The Frenchman promptly sat down and sketched the animal as his vivid imagination suggested it should look; the German, after solemn deliberation, evolved a theoretical camel; the Englishman traveled to Africa and painted the animal from life. This illustrates the methods pursued by the Latin, German, and English nations in colonizing, and accounts in large measure for the failure of the former and the success of the last.

According to Poultney Bigelow's recent contribution to the literature on colonization, under the happy title of "Children of the Nations," he believes in following the Englishman's example, of treating a subject from personal observation, and demonstrates that Britain's success in colonial administration is due to studying local conditions and adapting its parental rule to them.

In the first chapters of his book a vivid picture is drawn of how Spain began exploiting the newly discovered continent, despoiling the natives of their lands and goods, and, actuated by a lust for gold to fill her ever-depleted coffers, used her religion as a pretext for wholesale massacres and the enslavement of the gentle savages of Central America, in whose pathetic story no champions of their rights are recorded, save the Jesuits, those ardent missionaries who made government the study of their lives, and proved themselves capable of any task except that of reforming political despots, and were finally forced from the colonies. But Spain was burdened prematurely with a vast colonial empire, when she had neither teeming populations for which to find room nor manufactures seeking a mart. Under her rule of cruelty and greed the native populations of Central and South America dwindled appallingly, putting to blush all previous exterminations undertaken by mere heathen conquerors.

In an interesting account of the Philippines in our time Mr. Bigelow denounces the inefficient officials, who owed their positions to political influence, and in many instances, through ignorance of military practice, neglected our shabbily dressed troops of volunteers whose appearance suffered by comparison with the 13,000 Spanish prisoners strolling about the streets of Manila. This reflection upon us as a great Nation is attributed to the incompetence of the military administration at Washington.

At this moment we are repeating in Cuba and the Philippines the political faults which have made Spanish administration a by-word throughout the world. Our first task should be, therefore, to reorganize our own administration on a business basis, so that in the course of time we may attract to our colonial service not the political riff-raff, the professional failures, the social tramps, but draw to the Government service the flower of our educated young men. * * *

Although in the preface the author calls his book a brief work, considering that the subject is one enfolding the earth, he succeeds admirably in summarizing the stories of varied colonizations, past and present, and with our lately acquired possessions it behooves us to profit by the experience of other powers.

Portugal has evidently failed to learn the lesson. After four centuries of mission work in the heart of the Moluccas, Mr. Bigelow had the experience while sailing through the Spice Islands of having naked savages, armed with spears and poisoned arrows, offer him dozens of chocolate-colored babies for sale—a sad epitome of Portuguese rule, a rule that today condemns Delagoa Bay to be a pesthole because of the neglect of sanitary measures, while the Port of Durban, once regarded very dangerous to health, is now, under British control, actually frequented as a health resort.

While at Kiao-Chow, the author says:

> Not even the soldiers had barracks fit to keep out the rain; two buildings of mud represented the hotel accommodations; there was no wharf for landing stores; * * * no water fit to drink, and no means of procuring any; labor was almost impossible to obtain. * * * Yet official Germany was employing a long train of coolies for the purpose of erecting—what do you suppose? A distilling plant? A recreation ground for the men? A church? None of these. These precious coolies were employed in erecting a monument to Admiral Diedrichs, who had seized the place twelve months before!

Whether treating of serious matters, or telling of a picturesque canoeing trip among West Indian Isles, by the light of a "moon young, but precocious, like most things in the tropics," Mr. Bigelow's book is uniformly delightful, and important to us Americans as suggesting the grave need of Consular reform, and a proper preparation of all aspirants for official positions. It is important also in discussing native races of the tropics. The Filipino, the author says, "has in his blood a suggestion of the chivalrous Japanese, the dignity and hospitality of the unspoiled Spaniard, the ferocity of the Malay, and the secretiveness of the Chinaman. * * * Filipinos are highly intelligent creatures, and our error has been to suppose that we can rule such people by force alone."

Following this chapter is a fine analysis of the negro as an element in colonial expansion. Under control, as servant and soldier, the negro has proved loyal and brave, capable of devotion and self-sacrifice, but Mr. Bigelow asserts that we have not been successful in governing inferior races because we have been trying to delude ourselves with the idea that they are the equals of the Caucasian.

From Herodotus to Uncle Remus, we find the same helpless darkies, the delight of children, inconsequent, shiftless, loyal, melodious, fond of color, delighting in sunshine, and shy of consecutive labor. * * * Our law should recognize the negroes as minors, as wards of the nation. * * * Our former slave States have been compelled by military force to subscribe to a monstrous lie as the price of political existence, and the result has been that in more than one of our black States the law is nullified, and young men are demoralized by seeing the law daily set aside by respectable white people. * * * The negro needs guidance, for he is an imitator; sympathy, for he lacks the power to stand alone, and, like most children, he needs at times parental correction to remind him that authority is lodged in superior intelligence.

Mr. Bigelow cites the Chinaman's extraordinary capacity for enduring extremes of heat and cold, as making him, in many respects, the best colonist in the world; that we shall discover that the Chinese can cultivate the bottom lands of our Gulf States to better advantage than the negro does. Moreover, the Chinaman has the merit of keeping the promises he makes, and has the notion of commercial honesty highly developed, while the negro has no trace of this instinct.

We have habitually regarded the negro as the only working man of the West Indies and our Gulf States, merely because no competitors have appeared in the field; but this condition is changing, and the change is bringing about the gradual effacement of the black man, just as the Italian and Scandinavian immigration has minimized the importance of the Irish labor factor in New York.

In speaking of the West Indies of to-morrow, the author says the most important consideration is the franchise, which should be granted sparingly, and only to such as have a stake in the country as land owners.

"The maxim should be emphasized that no man should be allowed to vote taxes unless he himself pays taxes."

Not the least interesting chapters in this volume are on colonial France, past and present, with the French nation's far-reaching and somewhat visionary projects.

In a disquisition on the evolution of the Boer the writer refers to the famous Dutch East India Company as having embodied the highest commercial spirit of the seventeenth century. Little Holland, an insignificant State, was invincible in the qualities of civic and commercial rectitude, religious tolerance, and aptitude for navigation.

It is evident that a peace policy is Mr. Bigelow's theory for solving the Chinese question.

> People don't quarrel with their bread and butter as a rule, and in China the white man will find little obstacle so long as his progress is marked, not by missionary stations and the graves of soldiers, but by industrial triumphs, in which the Chinese themselves have a share as wage earners. The locomotive will conquer China yet; all depends upon the coolness and courage of the driver.

The maxim that "trade follows the flag" is pronounced a half truth, calculated to work much mischief. Though steamship lines from Germany rejoice in the prospect of heavy subsidies, these can never "outweigh the solid advantages arising from free intercourse with ports like New York and Boston, the River Plate and Hongkong."

That the work of making the wild places of the earth habitable for the white race has been done best by the English is emphasized throughout this book, which is affectionately dedicated to Mark Twain, "the most philosophic of travelers, the most traveled of philosophers, who loves his country, yet speaks ill of no other." Impartially and philosophically the author has added another stanza to the song of civilization as sung by the centuries.

*THE CHILDREN OF THE NATIONS. A Study of Colonization and Its Problems. By Poultney Bigelow, M. A., F. R. G. S., author of "History of the German Struggle for Liberty," "White Man's Africa," &c. 12mo, pp. xii., 322. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Price, $2 net.

Missions in South America.*

Mr. Hubert W. Brown's main title "Latin America" is good enough, but we must confess to no liking for the alliteration of the subordinate one, "The Pagans, Papists, Patriots, Protestants, and the Present Problems." Catch words may suffice for political ends, but not for a religious propaganda. The volume is made up of lectures delivered at Princeton and in other places, and the author sets forth the problem of the conversion of Catholic South America. Mr. Brown writes: "For the citizens of the Latin American republics the writer has a warm regard, which has been deepened and intensified by a study of their heroic fight for religious liberty, as told by their own writers and by English and American eye witnesses of the struggle." Though Mr. Brown states that there is "great spiritual destitution, and that our help is needed," he is still hopeful that Protestantism will "win all America for Christ—all America from Alaska to Cape Horn." Not alone do the whites of South America call forth the sympathies of the author, but it is the pagan Indians of Latin America who make their appeal "to the Protestant missionary churches of our more favored land. What Romish missions failed to do shall we be able to perform?" There is nothing better than enthusiasm. But the question always arises, Why seek converts so far from home?

Some of the conditions of certain of the South American republics Mr. Brown dwells upon. Ecuador, so it is cited, is only republican in name. Mr. Curtis wrote in 1898 "that one-fourth of all the property in Ecuador belongs to the Bishop. There is a Catholic church for every 150 inhabitants. * * * Two hundred and seventy-two of the 365 days of the year are observed as feast or fast days. * * * Seventy-five per cent. of the children born are illegitimate." Mr. Brown is distinctly aggressive when he insists that it is the particular religion which has brought about similar unfortunate results to other South American States; hence he concludes that "it is both our duty and our privilege to oppose truth to error, and win the victory for the pure Gospel against Romish idolatry."

Useless is it to explain how even to-day various religions in this world are supposably the origin of so much bad feeling and enmity. It is Calvinism, writes some one, which is at the bottom of the troubles in South Africa. Also if there had been no missionaries in China there would never have been a Boxer movement. That a particular church should do its best to exercise political power is positive. If it does not exist in the United States it is because there are most fortunately many diverse creeds. The great difficulty in the way of disseminating Protestantism in South America must be the ignorance of the people. Protestantism in the Southern Hemisphere is invariably associated with liberalism, and strangely enough with Masonry. The Protestant missionary must not make any mistake as to the intentions of the liberal party. The Protestant movement might be countenanced by the liberals only as a power to be opposed to the clerical party. Mr. Brown is well aware of this, for he writes: "It is well for the evangelical worker to recognize this fact, and to steer clear of entangling alliances. That the liberals are not necessarily Protestants in the religious sense of the term is shown by the fact that few or none of their leaders have become members of our churches, or even attend services. While appreciative of their friendly attitude, the Protestant worker is sorry that the religion of Jesus Christ does not gain entrance to their hearts." Mr. Brown intimates that it is the conservativeness of the women which has most to do in its silent opposition to Protestantism. After all, it is this religious problem of the world to come which is the most difficult of solution.

*LATIN AMERICA. The Pagans, the Papists, the Patriots, the Protestants, and the Present Problems. By Hubert W. Brown, B. A. 8vo, pp. 326. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. Illustrated.

A Great Dante Collection.*

The distinctive feature of the magnificent collection of biblioteca dantesca which Willard Fiske has presented to Cornell University is that it places within the comparatively easy reach of American students nearly 7,000 separately bound volumes of material made up of various editions of the works of Dante, in originals and translations, together with all works in every language dealing with the Florentine. If it is not the greatest Dante collection in the world it at least places before the student a larger number of works than he would have access to elsewhere.

The collection, begun almost by chance, was continued with increased enthusiasm and augmenting knowledge by Mr. Fiske and in every city of the world, in every town in Tuscany, which promised a Dante item; and he was not long in discovering the potency of Dr. Moore's observation in regard to the "Divine Comedy." "No work probably in the world, except the Bible, has given rise to so large a literature." How the collection came to be started Mr. Fiske tells us in his introduction:

> In April, 1892, while searching for Petrarch books in the shop of an Italian dealer, I came across a time-worn copy of the third and last Stagnino edition of the "Divina Commedia," which bears the date of 1506, and which is by no means of over-frequent occurrence. Its price was so modest that I asked the bookseller to post it to the Cornell University Library. This was really the earliest acquired volume of the collection here catalogued.

Mr. Fiske has labored long and patiently and has spared no expense to make the collection the greatest in the world. He has brought it to the first Foligno of the "Divina Commedia," (1472,) the sixth, (Venice, 1477,) the seventh, (Milan, 1477-78,) and the ninth, (Florence, 1481,) and from then on the long series is rarely broken. The Dante bibliophile will miss, however, those items which are little more than a tradition: The second edition of the "Commedia," (Mantua, 1472,) the third, (Jesi, 1472,) the fourth, (Naples, 1473, (?)) the fifth, (Naples, 1477,) and the eighth, (Venice, 1478.) The earliest of all the texts of the "Commedia," that of the first Foligno, is to be found in the Cornell collection in a copy which was once the property of Luca Pulci. It is by no means as rare, however, as some of the editions produced in the decade following. Concerning the translations of Dante and the works of his commentators the Cornell collection undoubtedly stands alone as the most extensive repository in the world, a monument of the untiring zeal and generosity of its giver, and a gift of infinite value to the students of this country. It only remains to be said that the catalogue of the collection compiled by Mr. Koch is in every way worthy of the great and intricate subject which it has elucidated.

"King Noanett," by J. B. Stimson, has just been added to the Pan-American Library published by the A. Wessels Company. The next volume in the series will be F. Hopkinson Smith's novel "Tom Grogan," to be followed by Bram Stoker's "Dracula," a weird tale of modern vampires.

*CATALOGUE OF THE DANTE COLLECTION. Presented by Willard Fiske to Cornell University. Compiled by Theodore Wesley Koch. In three large quarto volumes, together with various pamphlets dealing with manuscripts and iconography. Complete catalogue in two volumes published. Ithaca: Cornell University Library.

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HENRY HOLT.

His Volume, "Talks on Civics"—Not His Own Publisher.*

It must have been Mr. Henry Holt's modesty rather than his "instinct as a publisher" that led him to turn over his book to The Macmillan Company instead of publishing it himself, for it is a book likely to attract attention and to find readers. Mr. Holt tells us in his preface that his motive for writing this book was "the hope of doing something to develop in young people the character of mind which is proof against political quackery, especially the quackery which proposes immediate cures by legislation for the abiding ills resulting from human weakness and ignorance." With such quackery Mr. Holt classes Communism, Socialism, the proposals of Henry George, the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the issue of irredeemable paper currency, and almost every scheme of social or political reform proposed by those discontented with things as they are. But Mr. Holt by no means stops at the discussion and refutation of such schemes. Under his conveniently broad title of "Civics" he covers a wide range of human interests, discussing with a wealth of illustration and abundant historical data the functions of Government in the protection of the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; in relation to real property and to personal property; to rights under contract, money, public works, education, taxation, and municipal problems. No problem is too new and none is too old to receive Mr. Holt's attention. He sees the good and the evil of labor unions; the possible danger and present advantages of giant monopolies; the defects of our criminal laws and of our prison administration. He defends private wealth, but scorns the young man who lives in idleness upon a paternal allowance.

Mr. Holt's point of view is usually that of the conservative, always that of the evolutionist. He is never tired of insisting that the hard conditions of life to which most men are subjected result not from human laws but from the infirmities of human nature, and that such conditions can be changed for the better by no mere scheme of legislation, but only by the long process of evolution, the development to some extent in all men of the qualities that now make the few materially successful.

Perhaps the most striking part of Mr. Holt's work is that in which he sets forth the current politico-economic theory touching the profits of the great industrial captains, the entrepreneurs, or "enterprisers," as he prefers to call them. These men, he teaches, by reason of their peculiar and transcendant abilities, their faculty of organizing and directing, make vastly more effective the labor of other men, thus incidentally enriching not only themselves but the world in general. He will not allow that the world may by any means get on without the "enterprisers." He not only denies that they wrongfully appropriate the earnings of others but even insists that less able men usually get a part of what belongs as of strict right to the enterprisers. He sees the so-called struggle between labor and capital as really a struggle between labor and ability, between the unskilled and unintelligent millions and the capable few, the enterprisers. It is neither as land owner nor as capitalist that the able man takes a great share of the world's wealth, but as the possessor of peculiar powers, as a monopolist not of land and capital, but of his own superior faculties.

Much of what Mr. Holt has to say on this subject is true and valuable, the more so that ideas of the sort have hitherto been shut away from most readers in dry works upon political economy; but he fails to make sufficient allowance for the fact that the great organizers of industry, like the great inventors, are indebted to their predecessors, not always great or successful men, for many valuable ideas. He fails also to make allowance for the element of chance in success, for the accident of birth, for the part that government improperly plays in the creation of great fortunes, for the immense advantage that comes to him who first exploits rich natural opportunities. Finally he permits himself too often to speak with open contempt of those who lack the qualities that go to make for great material success.

The temper of Mr. Holt's work, indeed, is often far from commendable. For example, although he nowhere discusses in full the question of the elective franchise, he seldom speaks of universal suffrage without something like a sneer, and his attitude toward his fellow-countrymen in the mass seems to be almost exactly that of the well-to-do New England Federalist of a century ago. He admits with something like despair that it is easier, perhaps, to fit the mass of men for exercising the suffrage than to deprive them of it, but he seems to regret that the fierce American democracy will not submit to be ruled by an educated and property-holding few. He seems, indeed, to forget in his contemptuous impatience at the mistakes of democratic government that every other system has proved lamentably bad, and that republicanism on a large scale and with a really wide suffrage has been attempted for as much as seventy-five years in this country alone.

The tone of contempt that characterizes Mr. Holt's utterances upon the elective franchise mars much of what is really wise in his discussion of other topics. He flings about the words "fool," "stupid," and the like with a liberal hand, and too often abandons the tone of the philosophes for that of the special pleader. Although he apparently comes to the conclusion that a single tax on land values, plus a franchise tax, would afford the best possible scheme of taxation, he rejects with vehemence Henry George's single tax unlimited, and cites against Mr. George arguments and statements of fact long since exploded. He exposes with admirable clearness the folly of those labor unions which wish, on the one hand, to fix wages at the highest possible point, and, on the other, to limit the amount of work that a man may do in return for his wages. Yet he fails fully to recognize that the system of collective bargaining, whatever its defects, is almost a necessity of present economic conditions. He dismisses anarchism with a phrase of light contempt, yet himself holds many of the views so brilliantly and entertainingly advanced by Wordsworth Domisthorpe, the English philosophic Anarchist, whose publisher, by the way, is also Mr. Holt's. He contemns State Socialism, yet advocates the socialization of water purveying and electric lighting, by implication approves the municipal Socialism of Germany, and apparently looks forward to productive cooperation as a possible solution of certain economic ills. He strikes manful blows for reform in American municipal government, yet seemingly does not realize that no reformer with that scornful word "proletariat" upon his lips can reasonably hope to obtain the votes of the only men who carry elections—those who work with their hands.

Mr. Holt has put much thought and labor, and even considerable wisdom, into his book, and in spite of its cumbrous question and answer form, in which the teacher sets himself to quiz a somewhat priggish pupil, the work is always readable and usually interesting. He has prefaced it with an excellent analytical table of contents and closed it with a full index, so that the wayfaring man, though as great a fool as the author sometimes seems to think him, can hardly err therein. But with all its clearness of style and effectiveness of presentation, it is not a book to convince those not already of Mr Holt's mind, and it can hardly serve as a textbook for schools.

*TALKS ON CIVICS. By Henry Holt. 8vo, cloth. Pp. xxvi.-493. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

QUERIES.

"G. B. S.," 533 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In England there is published every year a book entitled 'The English Woman's Year Book,' containing information about all kinds of women's work. It enumerates all employments and gives particulars as to training and pay, lists of boarding houses, clubs, and different institutions either wholly or in part devoted to women. Is there an American book of this nature, or is there any club or association to which I can apply for such information?"

No book of this kind is published here, though it would be useful. The Young Women's Christian Association, East Fifteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, would very probably give the best advice to our correspondent in this matter.

A. K. GIBSON, 28 North Union Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.: "Can you give me the full name and address of 'Whaley,' the publisher in Dublin? What works has John Eglinton written, and who publishes them? Can you furnish the full address of St. Anselm's Society, London? I am anxious to get a list of the writings and present publishers of Charles Warren Stoddard?"

The name of "Whaley," publisher in Dublin, is unknown to us, but if he is engaged in business there a letter addressed in care of the Dublin Post Office would reach him. The London society, whose exact address we do not know, would very likely be reached through the London Post Office. The one work of John Eglinton which seems to be in print is "Two Essays on the Remnant," John Lane publisher, 50 cents. Charles Warren Stoddard's earliest books are out of print, viz.: "Poems," San Francisco, 1867; "South Sea Idyls," Boston, 1873, (the first edition,) &c. A new and revised edition of his charming "South Sea Idyls" can be had from Charles Scribner's Sons for $1.50. D. Appleton & Co. publish his "Mashallah: A Flight into Egypt" (which first appeared in 1880) at 60 cents. Rand, McNally & Co. issue "A Cruise Under the Crescent" at $1.50, and the Ave Maria publishing house, Notre Dame, Ind., publishes his "Lepers of Molokia" at 10 cents, and "The Wonder Worker of Padua" at 60 cents. The three following books do not seem to be in print: "A Trip to Hawaii," San Francisco, 1885; "A Troubled Heart," Notre Dame, 1885, and "Hawaiian Life; or, Lazy Letters from Low Latitudes," Chicago, 1894.

FRANCIS K. DAVIS, New York City: "Can you give me some information concerning Robert W. Chambers?"

Robert William Chambers was born in New York City May 26, 1865, the son of William Chambers. He was educated in Paris, where he studied art, but returned to New York in 1891. He is married to Elsie Vaughn Moler, daughter of Capt. Du Bois, United States Army. His first notable success was "The King in Yellow," (short stories,) 1895. He has since written two plays, a volume of verses, ("With the Band,") and a number of novels. Among his most recent novels are "The Conspirators," Harper & Brothers, $1.50, and "The Cambric Mask," F. A. Stokes Company, $1.50.

E. S. ARMSWORTH, Dedham, Mass.: "'An American Baron,' by Prof. De Mille, came out in the February number of Harper's Monthly and was finished the same year, December, 1871. I have the bound numbers."

"MELVILLE," 322 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "Can you give an admirer of Herman Melville a list of his books, and tell me if any of them are still in print.

Melville's "Pierre" is still to be had from Harper & Brothers for $1.50. The Harpers also issue his "Battle Pieces" at $1.75. The Rudder Publishing Company, Dey Street, New York City, has issued at $1 each "Moby Dick," "White Jacket," "Omoo," and "Typee." A full list, with dates, of Melville's works is as follows: "Typee," 1846, two volumes, (revised edition, with a sequel, "The Story of Toby," 1847;) "Omoo," 1847,; "Mardi," 1849; "Redburn," 1849; "White Jacket," 1850; "Moby Dick," 1851; "Pierre," 1852; "Israel Potter," 1855; "The Piazza Tales," 1856; "The Confidence Man," 1857; "Battle Pieces and Aspects of the War," 1866; "Clarel," 1876, two volumes; "John Marr and Other Sailors," 1888, (twenty-five copies privately printed,) and "Timoleon," 1891, (twenty-five copies privately printed.) All of these were issued in New York City, and many of them are scarce.

"ALBANIAN," Albany, N. Y.: "Mr. George Taggart of New York City, writing of Albert Pike in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 22, says he never heard of Pike as the author of 'Dixie,' but thought that that was written by Dan Emmet, the minstrel. What Pike wrote was a stirring war song, worthy to be called The Battle Hymn of the South. As I now remember the first stanza it runs:

"'Southrons, hear your country call you;
Up, lest worse than death befall you;
To arms! to arms! to arms! in Dixie!
Lo, all the beacon fires are lighted,
Let all hearts be now united.
To arms! to arms! to arms! in Dixie!
Advance the flag of Dixie!'

"The minstrel song, as I remember it when a boy, opened thus—

"'Way down South in the land of cotton,
Where old times am not forgotten;
Look away, look away, look away
Down South in Dixie.'

"The Southern people owe a monument to Albert Pike for the one great poetical effort in aid of the 'Lost Cause.'"

"L. C. B.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In reply to C. E. Holland's inquiry June 15, I send the following lines, the authorship of which is unknown to me—

"'One of the sweet old chapters,
After a day like this;
The day brought tears and trouble,
The evening brings no kiss.

No rest in the arms I long for—
Rest and refuge and home;
Grieved and lonely and weary,
Unto the Book I come.

One of the sweet old chapters,
The love that blossoms through
His care of the lilds and lilies
Out in the meadow dew.

His evening lies soft around them,
Their faith is simply to be;
Oh, hushed by their tender lesson,
My God, let me rest in Thee!'"

M. C. NEWTON, 119 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York City: "Will you please be so kind as to settle the following dispute: 'A.' states that 'Red Pottage' was written by a gentleman living in New Jersey, and that Mary Cholmondeley is his nom de plume. 'B.' contradicts this, and says that Mary Cholmondeley, a French authoress, wrote the book and that said name is her own."

Miss Mary Cholmondeley is an Englishwoman, and is the eldest daughter of the Rev. R. H. Cholmondeley, late rector of Hodnet, and formerly of Condover Hall, Shropshire. Her grandmother was Mary Heber, sister of Bishop Heber, the hymn writer. "Red Pottage" was her first successful book, though she had previously written "The Danvers Jewels," "Sir Charles Danvers," "Diana Tempest," and "A Devotee."

"T. H. M.," Ardrossan, Md.: "'Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography' says that 'Philip Key came to this country from England, accompanied by Dryden, brother of the poet, who died soon after his arrival, and is buried in Blakiston's Island, in the Potomac.' As Philip Key came to St. Mary's about 1729, over twenty years of age, a brother of John Dryden (born in 1731) must have been well advanced in years when he accompanied young Key to Maryland. What authority is there for the story?"

The story is doubtless mythical. John Dryden, the poet, was born at Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire, Aug. 9, 1631, and was the eldest of fourteen children, who were all alive when the father died, in 1654. On Dryden's death, however, he is believed to have left no near relatives save his wife and three children, (who were all dead by 1714,) his niece, Lady Sylvius, daughter of the Hon. William Howard, and his cousin, John Driden, (whose name was always so spelled.)

"M. C. O.," Mount Clemens, Ohio: "Kindly recommend an edition of Dickens, and one of Hawthorne, that would be suitable for a small public library."

The best edition of Hawthorne of the kind wanted is the "Popular Edition" of his works, eight volumes, cloth, $10. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) A good edition of Dickens is published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., in fifteen volumes, $15.

"STUDENT," Ocean Grove, N. J.: "Will you kindly print a list of Sidney Lanier's works, with the dates of publication, and mention a few works of biography or criticism concerning him?"

Lanier's principal works are as follows: "Tiger Lilies," (a novel,) New York, 1867, (now out of print;) "Florida," Philadelphia, 1876, (now published by the Lippincotts over the name of "A Handbook of Florida" at $1.50;) "Poems," Philadelphia, 1877, (original edition very scarce, new edition, Lippincott, $1;) "Sketch of the Life of J. F. D. Lanier," New York, 1877, (privately printed;) "The Boys' Froissart," New York, 1878, (edited by Lanier, Charles Scribner's Sons, $2;) "The Boys' King Arthur," New York, 1880, (the Scribners, $2;) "The Science of English Verse," New York, 1880, (the Scribners, $2;) "The Boys' Mabinogion," New York, 1881, (now published as "Knightly Legends of Wales," the Scribners, $2.) The foregoing were published during Lanier's lifetime, (1842-1881.) The following works have been issued since his death: "The Boys' Percy," (the Scribners, $2;) "The English Novel and the Principle of Its Development," (the Scribners, new and revised edition, $2;) "Poems," edited by his wife, (the Scribners, $2;) "Bob: The Story of Our Mocking Bird," (the Scribners, $1.50;) "Letters, 1866-1881," (the Scribners, $2;) "Retrospects and Prospects," (the Scribners, $1.50,) and "Music and Poetry," (the Scribners, $1.50.) For works referring to Lanier see Stedman's "Poets of America," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.25;) "Sidney Lanier," by W. M. Baskervill, (Barbee & Smith, Nashville, Tenn., 30 cents,) and "Select Poems," edited, with notes, by Prof. Morgan Callaway, Jr., (the Scribners, $1.)

R. B. ACTON, Jersey City, N. J.: "Where can I obtain a copy of the play 'The Little Minister'? Please give a complete list of Mr. Barrie's books."

Barrie's play, "The Little Minister," founded on his novel, has not been published. It is the property of the manager, who controls the acting rights. His works are as follows: "Better Dead," 1887; "When a Man's Single," 1888; "Auld Licht Idylls," 1888; "A Window in Thrums," 1889; "An Edinburgh Eleven," 1889; "My Lady Nicotine," 1890; "The Little Minister," 1891; "Sentimental Tommy," 1896; "Margaret Ogilvy," 1896, and "Tommy and Grizel," 1900.

"C. S.," San Diego, Cal.: "Can you give me the value of Shelley's 'Prometheus Unbound,' first edition, boards, uncut? Also, of 'Nothing to Say,' by Deesticks, 1857, first edition; 'Lincoln and Douglas Debates,' Columbus, Ohio, 1860; Burdette's 'Rise and Fall of the Mustache,' first edition, and Lever's 'Harry Lorrequer,' first edition."

A handsomely bound copy of Shelley's "Prometheus Bound," sold at the French sale for $50, which was too large a sum for the book rebound. A really fine copy in the original boards might bring from $25 to $30 in a good sale. "Prometheus Unbound" is not, however, as rare as some of the earlier and better-known Shelleys. Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," in good condition, is worth from $5 to $15. It is not as scarce as several of his other novels. The other books mentioned by our correspondent are not worth over $2 or $3 each.

D. Q. ABBOTT, Macon, Ga.: "I have noticed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW several auction sales of rare books. I shall be glad to learn from you through its columns the value of Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter,' printed by Tickner, Reed & Fields, under date of 1852. The volume is in fair condition. I shall be glad to know, also, if there is any special value attached to 'The Ladies' Calling,' printed in London in 1673. It was bound in Morocco, but has one cover gone."

"The Scarlet Letter" was first published in 1850. Later editions have little value. The other book has no particular value.

HENRY LAMB, 211 West Forty-seventh Street, New York City: "In the 'Life and Letters of Thomas Huxley' there are references to the 'Life and Letters of Charles Darwin.' Who publishes this work? Is there a good biography of John Tyndall?"

"The Life and Letters of Darwin" is published by D. Appleton & Co. in two volumes at $4.50. There is an excellent biographical sketch of Tyndall in the "Dictionary of National Biography."

"C. S. R.," 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Can you give me a list of the writings of William and Mary Howitt, and a sketch of their lives?"

The two Howitts wrote and edited many books, and it is impossible for THE REVIEW to give space to their titles. William Howitt was born in Derbyshire in 1792, died in Rome in 1879; was by turns a druggist, Alderman, editor, and author. Late in life he was interested in Spiritualism. His wife, born Mary Botham in Gloucestershire in 1789, died in Rome in 1888. She collaborated with her husband, 1827-64, and wrote a number of books alone, in all over one hundred and ten. Her books for young people were quite popular.

APPEALS TO READERS.

F. H. VOITIER, 1,311 Clinton Avenue, New York City: "Has any reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW a copy of Rightor's 'Standard History of New Orleans'? Inquiry of all the prominent libraries in New York, as well as the New York Historical Society, has developed the fact that they have no copy of this work on file, and as I am very desirous of securing certain data which I am informed are contained in Chapter 25, I make above inquiry of SATURDAY REVIEW readers in the belief that if a copy of this work is in the possession of any of them they will so advise me and permit me to call and make a few notes from the chapter noted. I do not desire to borrow the book, but merely peruse it for a few minutes at the owner's residence. Such a favor will be very highly appreciated.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, 27 William Street, New York: "In turning over the pages of an old book in our library the other day I came across a piece of paper, yellow with age, on which were written the following lines:

"'If it be true, as Welshmen say,
Honor depends on pedigree,
Then stand by—clear the way—
And let me have fair play.
For, though you boast thro' ages dark
Your pedigree from Noah's ark,
I, too, was with him there.
For I was Adam, Adam I,
And I was Eve, and Eve was I,
In spite of wind and weather;
But, mark me—Adam was not I,
Neither was Mrs. Adam I,
Unless they were together.
Suppose, then, Eve and Adam talking—
With all my heart, but if they're walking
There ends all simile.
For, tho' I've tongue and often talk,
And tho' I've feet, yet when I walk
There is an end of me!
Not such an end but I have breath,
Therefore to such a kind of death
I have but small objection.
I may be Turk, I may be Jew,
And tho' a Christian, yet 'tis true
I die by Resurrection!'

"'Riddle by C. J. Fox.'

"I have puzzled in vain to solve the riddle, and I now send it to you in the hope that if you publish it in your paper it may come to the eyes of some one who will be able to send you the solution."

J. GOLDBERG, 116 Nassau Street, New York City: "Will some one kindly give me the name of the writer of the poem entitled 'Keep A-Goin'' and oblige?"

"A. O. B.," Savannah, Ga.: "I would like to know if there has ever been either a poem or story written about Emily Geiger, the South Carolina heroine of Revolutionary fame."

T. C. CRAIG, Easton, Kan.: "Can any one tell me if the John M. Daniel editorials in The Richmond Examiner from 1861 to 1865 were ever published in book form?"

"FITNESS OF THINGS," Syracuse, N. Y.: "In the oft-repeated christening of vessels with the breaking and emptying of bottles of champagne, I would like to know the origin of the custom and what is the fitness of the ceremony. Longfellow in his 'Building of the Ship' and launching of the same says: 'Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears, are all with thee.' Would it not seem more in the spirit of the Great Teacher if, as these ships so wonderful for form and strength are launched, a prayer were offered, since as the poet sings, 'Humanity, with all its fears, is hanging breathless on thy fate'? Occasions like the opening of the Pan-American Exposition, opening of Congress, laying the cornerstone of a college or library building are ceremonies prefaced with a prayer. Would not there be more of a fitness of things in christening a ship in the same manner than the breaking of a bottle of champagne in her honor? Which act has the better influence as it reaches out into other lives?"

EUGENE LINSCOLORPE, 119 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, New York City: "A friend tells me that some one has translated Ibsen's poems into English, but that no publisher cares to bring them out. For an article of mine dealing with Ibsen, the poet, I would like to procure some of the translations. Perhaps some friend of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW can aid me."

THOMAS P. POTTS, Woodland, Summit County, Utah: "Can any one tell me who wrote a ballad called 'Dry Subjects'? The story is about an old drunken apple woman of London and a preacher. I heard it many years ago."

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MOLLY BRANT.

Mr. Buell, Author of the Life of Paul Jones, Writes of Sir William Johnson's Family.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent, "C. E. S.," has earned the gratitude of those who cherish the early legends of the Empire State by his description, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 30, of Molly Brant Johnson in her old age. Most people in our time believe that civilized Indians are products of quite recent date, and are wont to associate that phrase with the modern schools of Carlisle and Hampton. It is, however, quite probable that, when the Revolution broke out, a greater proportion of the Iroquois could speak, read, or write either English or French than is true of any Indian clans today, outside of the "Five Tribes" in the Indian Territory.

It is also true that the Iroquois civilization of that period was not measured wholly by education in the school sense of the term. It was represented as well by comfortable habitations and productive, if primitive, agriculture, and by a system of self-government upon which very little improvement has since been made by any race.

Of this Iroquois civilization the highest types were the Mohawks and the Oneidas in the east and the Senecas in the west part of New York. The Mohawks and Oneidas were undoubtedly more highly developed than the Senecas; that is to say, while some of the Senecas were as well educated as any Indians then living, the learned Senecas were comparatively few in number in proportion to the whole of the tribe, whereas among the Oneidas and Mohawks learning and its attendant intellectual and moral results were much more general. It is hardly necessary to say that the Brant family afforded the very best types of this highest Indian development. They had neither the typical savage face nor complexion. This was true of the whole family, from Joseph Brant's grandfather, who went to England with Peter Schuyler early in the eighteenth century or during the reign of Queen Anne, down to the grandchildren at the time of our Revolution.

Romney, the English artist, who painted Joseph Brant's portrait in London in 1776, and who had already become famous as a painter of Indian types, could hardly believe that his subject in this instance was a full-blooded aboriginal American. He was quite sure that there must have been some admixture of white blood in a previous generation.

Romney's doubts as to the purity of Brant's Indian blood were quite natural. The typical Indian needs no description. Joseph Brant had neither the aquiline nose, the copper complexion, nor the coarse jet-black hair so uniformly characteristic of his race. About the only Indian feature he had was his prominent cheek bones. His nose was not only not Roman, like most Indians, but was actually a little the reverse, being slightly retroussé. The general cast of his features was intellectual, animated, benevolent, and there was a trace of humor in his expression which is, of all things, the rarest in Indians. His complexion was a very light, delicate buff instead of a deep copper color, and his hair, though black, was not coarse. His eyes, however, were completely Indian. He was about 5 feet 11 inches high, powerfully built, and of extremely martial bearing. When dressed in the uniform of the rank which he then held in the British Army, he was one of the handsomest men to be seen in the drawing rooms of London.

His sister, Molly Brant, or the "Indian Lady Johnson," as she was called, was five or six years older than her famous brother, and as much like him as a woman can be like a man. Stone says that Brant was born in 1742. I have thought that Stone's date made him out two or three years younger than he really was, because it is a matter of common history that Brant had distinguished himself in the old French war, and had reached a position of important command by the year 1759. If Stone's date of his birth be correct, Brant would have been only seventeen years old in 1759—an age at which a young Indian was never admitted to responsible commands even though he might be, as Brant was, a hereditary chief. Be this as it may, Molly Brant was born in 1736 or 1737. She became the "Indian Lady Johnson" by marriage with Sir William in 1758. At that time Joseph Brant was about fourteen or fifteen years old, and was attending Dr. Wheelock's school or academy at Lebanon, Conn. Molly was by no means Sir William's first Indian bride. Her immediate predecessor had been a granddaughter or grandniece of old Hendrick, and bore to Sir William two daughters, and she died in child-birth with the third, in 1758. This Indian woman, who took the English name of Caroline, was never known as Lady Johnson, and it is probable that she was never married to Sir William even according to the Indian rites or ceremonies, but Molly Brant was married according to those rites, and had there been any occasion to test it the marriage would have been recognized legally.

According to all accounts, Molly Brant was a woman who deserved all the attentions and respect she received from the Canadians after she emigrated to their country with her family. Although she had no education when Sir William Johnson married her, beyond a knowledge of the English alphabet, yet by the time she was twenty-one years old she could speak, read, and write English as well as or better than the average woman of her time, although she had in the meantime borne two children.

Sir William's two little daughters, Charlotte and Caroline, by Molly's predecessor, were adopted by Molly and treated in the same manner as her own children. She also gained the affection and respect of Sir William's legitimate son by his white wife, afterward Sir John, who was about twelve years old when Molly became Lady Johnson. All of Sir William Johnson's children, legitimate or morganatic, full white or half-breed, adhered to the cause of the King except one girl—Charlotte. This girl married a young ensign in the King's Royal Provincial Regiment about two years before the revolution broke out.

When the war came on he resigned from the King's service and entered Schuyler's Regiment of Militia. He afterward joined Clinton's Regiment of Continentals, and was killed at Monmouth Court House. This young ensign's name was George Randall, and when the separation of Whigs and Tories, or Loyalists and Patriots, in the Mohawk Valley occurred, Charlotte accompanied her white husband to Albany, turning her back forever on her kith and kin. They had two children, from whom there are many descendants.

Among the children of Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant was a boy born in about 1758—their first, and so far as I can learn, their only boy, among six or seven children. This boy was named William Johnson after his father. He was educated partly at Dr. Wheelock's school and partly at an academy in New York City. Sir William intended him to be an officer in the British Army; in fact, he was an ensign in Butler's Rangers at the battle of Oriskany, where he was killed fighting for the King.

Singularly enough, the traditions of that battle—which Gov. Seymour regarded as perfectly authentic—say that young William Johnson was killed by an Oneida half-breed named Thomas Spencer, fighting in the Patriot ranks, Spencer himself being slain a few moments later.

Some of the Mohawk Valley Patriots, after the battle, were fond of calling attention to the fact that, while two sons of Sir William Johnson were present at Oriskany—Sir John, a full blood white man, and young William, a half-breed Mohawk—the latter was the only one who got in harm's way, Sir John not having been visible at any part of the struggle; the white wife's son and the legitimate heir, though present, did not expose himself to the King's enemies, but Molly Brant's half-breed boy fell fighting in the front rank. This loss of her only son was naturally a bereavement that lasted all her lifetime. It is due to the memory of Sir John Johnson to say that, whatever may have been his crimes against civilized warfare in the Revolution, he never failed in kindness to his Indian stepmother and his half-breed sisters. There was no family in Upper Canada more highly respected than the Indian widow and the half-breed daughters of Sir William Johnson. As your correspondent "C. E. S." says, the girls all married well.

Not the least merit of that new book "The Old New York Frontier" is the stimulus it must give to the unearthing of rare and valuable legends like the one under considerations—folk-lore of the most interesting part of our Continent at the most romantic period of its history.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1901.

The Lotos Speakers.

After dinner speaking, probably more than any other kind of address, offers a broad variety of oratorical and rhetorical quality—the worst and the best—and the best is usually very good as brief literature. Since its organization, thirty-odd years ago, the Lotos Club of this city has entertained many distinguished guests at its board, foreigners as well as Americans. Many speeches have been made both by these guests and their hosts, and the best of these have been selected by a committee of editors and collected in a handsome volume called "After Dinner Speeches at the Lotos Club."

Among the occasions from which selections have been made are the dinner in honor of Charles Kingsley, Feb. 15, 1872; James Anthony Froude, Oct. 12, 1872; Wilkie Collins, Sept. 27, 1873; Edmund Yates, March 8, 1877; Whitelaw Reid, Dec. 3, 1881; Henry M. Stanley, Nov. 27, 1885; Charles A. Dana, Jan. 16, 1896; Lord Herschell, Nov. 5, 1898; Sir Henry Irving, Oct. 28, 1899, and so down to the dinner given in honor of Wu Ting Fang last Winter. In all there are nearly 100 addresses, most of them 500 or 600 words apiece, and few of them exceeding 1,000 words.

It is a valuable and inspiring collection, and when freed from the monotony of introductory lines, is as varied and full of ideas well expressed, of facts revealed in new light, as one can possibly imagine. But they are not such examples of oratory which easily permit extracts to be taken from them. Most of them treat of a single complete thought which will not bear mangling. Exactly what the editors of the work had the opportunity to perform, and which, to our thinking, they have actually achieved with taste, sympathy, and solid judgment, is best indicated by the following extract from a speech made by Mr. William Winter, at a dinner to Ian Maclaren, Dec. 6, 1896:

> Within the twenty-six years of your club life has fallen the golden opportunity of personal communion with some of the foremost men, whether of action or of thought, who have arisen to guide and illumine the age. Froude, who so royally depicted the pageantry and pathos of the past; Grant, who so superbly led the warrior legions of the present; Charles Kingsley, with his deep and touching voice of humanity; Wilkie Collins, with his magic wand of mystery, and his weird note of romance; Oliver Wendell Holmes, the modern Theocritus, the most comforting of philosophers; Mark Twain, true and tender heart, and first humorist of the age, and Henry Irving, noble gentleman and prince of actors. Those bright names, and many more, will rise in your glad remembrance, and I know you will agree that, in every case, when the generous mind pays its homage to the worth of a great man, the impulse is not that of adulation, but that of gratitude.

SPEECHES AT THE LOTOS CLUB. Arranged by Brander Matthews, Chester S. Lord and Bern. de M. Bruns. Royal octavo, Pp. 454. With Frontispiece, title page and Dedication, on Japan paper. With Tailpiece and one steel plate. New York: Privately printed.

Col. McClure's "To the Pacific and Mexico."

A pleasant little collection of letters of travel is this. In the preface Col. McClure disarms criticism by the frankness with which he makes the prefatory statement that "These letters were written for The Philadelphia Times amid the exactions of a journey across the continent to the Pacific, and thence to the City of Mexico, with but little time for careful preparation. . . . They are given without revision."

The first letter deals with Salt Lake City and its peculiar people, "revisited," and Dr. McClure opens with the delightful assumption that every intelligent American has the means and leisure to "traverse his country at least once in every decade." To omit to do this involves a penalty. "He must fall behind complete knowledge and just appreciation of the grandeur and growth of the Republic."

It is pleasant to know that the great majority, who, while intelligent, are not yet aware of their ability to tread his primrose path of duty, may still enjoy some very delightful experiences at second hand and gain an enlightening view of the "grandeur of the Republic" through the pages of such attractive books of travel as the one under discussion.

From Colorado coal mines to Mexican banderilleros and matadors, from the Mormon altar to the rocks of the Golden Gate, a running commentary that is always pleasant and often instructive holds the reader with a charm that suggests the cheerful relations between Praed's vicar and the traveler at his gate:

> If he departed as he came,
> With no new light or love or honor—
> Good sooth, the traveler was to blame,
> And not the vicarage or the vicar.

Of the Sierras Dr. McClure says:

> "It is a relief to get away from the countless mountain cliffs of the East, on which not a single blade of grass could be seen, and enjoy the heartsome verdure that was always visible in every direction in the great Sierras. We breakfasted . . . at a temperature of 8 degrees below zero, and lunched five hours later in the midst of the most beautiful green fields and blossoming flowers; such as one could find anywhere around Philadelphia in May."

We read of Denver:

> "Transformed in a single score of years from a rude mining camp into a great city, with every quality of substance, . . . outstripping all Eastern cities," and "one of the most beautiful and heartsome cities on the continent."

Of San Francisco the statement is made that it was "only fifty years ago a rude mining camp, surrounded by a straggling and semi-barbarous civilization, and to-day it exhibits more broad-gauge citizenship, more municipal pride, more generous support from all classes of citizens, than any other city of the Union."

The work is pleasantly illustrated with seven half-tone plates from photographs and is attractively printed.

"TO THE PACIFIC AND MEXICO. By A. K. McClure, LL. D. 8vo. Illustrated. Pp. 162. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

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LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW BY
WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, June 15.—Drawing morals is always a pleasant amusement, for it carries with it a sense of the superiority of the drawer. The deaths of Sir Walter Besant and of Mr. Robert Buchanan have been the occasion of a great deal of solemn comment on the lives of the two men. Every one knows that Sir Walter was a genial, cheerful man, and that Buchanan delighted in quarreling. Also it is generally admitted that while Buchanan had real genius Besant had none. Furthermore, Besant was remarkably successful in his profession, and Buchanan considered himself a failure—in which verdict most people will agree. Wherefore the moral is drawn, consciously or unconsciously, that if a man wishes to succeed in literature he should cultivate the commonplace, and depend for his popularity on his personal virtues rather than on the literary merits of his books.

There is more or less truth in this, but I hardly think it does full justice either to Besant or Buchanan. The former certainly did excellent work, and it is absurd to say that because his heroines were puppets pulled by obvious wires he had no creative genius. Character drawing was not his strong point, but that he could draw men who were alive his "Gregory Shovel" would alone prove. But there is genius in the telling of a story as well as in the creation of character, and Sir Walter could tell a story as well as any man living. Certainly he had genius of a sort, and his books should have been popular on their own merits, as they undoubtedly were.

Buchanan also had genius, for he could create. But I doubt if his order of genius was very much the superior of Besant's. Suppose that he had been the genial optimist that Sir Walter was—a man who charmed all his friends and never made an enemy—except of course an occasional publisher, would his genius then have been rated higher than Besant's? Buchanan's poetry was sometimes admirable, but he wrote a great deal of worthless verse. His novels were so good that every one said it was a great pity that they were not better. I cannot see in what respect they were superior to those of Besant, and there were certainly many respects in which they were conspicuously inferior. Granting that Buchanan had genius—and I should be the last to deny it—I fail to see in what respect his genius was more abundant in quantity or finer in quality than that of Sir Walter Besant.

Would it not be fair to say that the chief difference between the two men was not that the one had genius and the other had not, but that one was an optimist of the most pronounced character, and the other felt that everything in life was wrong, and his mission was to set everything right? Sir Walter admitted that there was a certain amount of misery in the east of London, but it could easily be set right if the public would read and follow the teachings given in his novels. He also admitted that publishers were not as a rule the very highest kind of angels, but he felt confident that his Society of Authors would in a comparatively short time convert even the most hardened publishers. With these exceptions "the world went very well" with Sir Walter—quite as well, in fact, as it went in the days of one of his best novels. It was a good world, a beautiful world, a world full of kindness and good tobacco, if you only looked for those commodities. Sir Walter was obviously a very happy and contented man. He was not happy merely because he was successful, but he was successful because he was happy. There was a kind and lovable spirit in his books which attracted people to them. He succeeded in literature not so much because he wrote well, but because he had the most fortunate of temperaments.

Poor Buchanan was the very opposite of Besant in temperament. He was not intentionally unkind to any one, but to his vision most things were wrong and called for hearty denunciation. He may not have been an unhappy man, but his writings certainly gave that impression to the reader. It was Buchanan's temperament that made his life an apparent failure and that made him fall far behind Besant in the race for popularity.

If I too, may draw a moral, I should say that the lives of these two men show that success is more apt to attend the man who is happy than the man who is unhappy. It certainly does so far as the ordinary affairs of life are concerned, and there is good reason why the same cause should have the same effect in literature. The man who is bitter and misanthropic and sour is out of place in the world, and he fails, as he deserves to. Sir Walter Besant's creed that this is an excellent world is the true creed. It is an admirable world, in spite of its faults, and when we treat it genially and lovingly it is very apt to treat us in the same way.

There is one thing in regard to Besant that might be said. In England it is generally believed that his "Gilead P. Beck" is a faithful representation of the Yankee. Of course, it is nothing of the sort. Sir Walter tried to make Beck speak what he assumed to be the American dialect, but no American would recognize it. Like many other English writers, Sir Walter imagined that if he gave a man a Scriptural Christian name, and also a middle letter, and then made him use a few of the expressions that a time-honored superstition has called "American," he had drawn a Yankee. Beck is thought to be one of Sir Walter's most lifelike characters, but he is as preposterous a stage Yankee as ever walked the boards of Barnum's old Park Row Museum.

George Meredith's new volume of poems, "A Reading of Life," is of course greatly admired by Meredithians. The appropriateness of the title of the book is not very evident, unless we assume that the difficulty the ordinary man finds in reading it is paralleled by the difficulties of life. I have found some admirable lines in it—of course I speak as a mere man, and not as a thick and thin Meredithian—but the greater part of the book I have found absolutely unreadable. Why in the world cannot the author, whose genius I revere as much as any man can, say an intelligible thing in an intelligible way? And why should twisted sentences be called poetry simply because they are twisted and gnarled to the utmost possible extent? Of course Mr. Meredith is a poet—that is to say he has written genuine poetry—but he is also one of the greatest of living novelists. I heartily wish that he would stick to novel writing and leave poetry to other men. After all, no man, except Kipling, can do everything equally well, and the author who can do one thing supremely well should not try to do other things.

There is a new edition of the poems of Alexander Smith. I can remember when the poems were new and Smith was hailed as the new poet who was to rival Tennyson. There was an absurdly commonplace person with a talent for frothy writing who in those days was seriously believed to be a critic—the Rev. George Gilfillan—and he was supposed to be the discoverer of Smith. Now Smith is so utterly forgotten that the present generation does not know the difference between him and the man who used to lecture concerning his ascent of Mont Blanc.

If poetry consists merely in metaphors, Smith certainly wrote poetry. Most of his metaphors were extremely turgid and bad, but now and then he wrote one which was simply beautiful. If the pearls which were threaded on his tow string called the "Life Drama" could be detached from that string, some of them would deserve enthusiastic admiration. But Alexander Smith's poetry can never become popular. It was killed by "Firmilian," and it deserved its fate.

Matilda Serao is making her way here. Her novel, "The Land of Cockayne," has just been published in a translation, and is received with the highest praise by the press. If D'Annunzio will henceforth confine himself to his true field—the writing of epic poetry—perhaps Serao will come to her own, and be recognized as the greatest living Italian novelist. She is already so recognized in France, and her position here will be secured as soon as she is widely known.

Mr. W. J. Stillman, who has been ill for some time, is better, and there is every prospect of his recovery. Although he is now considerably beyond his seventieth year, he has a constitution which should carry him into the nineties. He now makes his home in England and works as indefatigably as ever. I have never known a harder worker, and age seems to have no effect in chilling the ardor of his interest in everything that concerns humanity.

Rifle shooting is a sort of exercise which, aside from its patriotic motive, appeals to the sedentary man who needs some strong temptation to induce him to spend a decent number of hours outside his house. Dr. Conan Doyle has organized a rifle company after the pattern of the Boer commandoes, and does a great deal of shooting at imaginary Boers on the Surrey hillside. Mr. Kipling has also stirred up the people of Rottingdean, and gathered them into a rifle club. There is a great deal of wholesome exercise and amusement in rifle shooting, and not only is the rifle a much safer plaything than the bicycle, but it has other advantages over that favorite of the literary person with a stomach that drives him to out-of-door exercise. We shall probably see an "authors' team" competing at Bisley before very long, and probably our writers of fiction will be as successful with the rifle as they now are with the long bow.

Mr. Rider Haggard is achieving fame as an authority upon farming. A novelist might easily become an authority on fishing, for his imagination would have plenty of play in anything relating to the capture, real or alleged, of fish, but what has he to do with farming? Yet Mr. Haggard, turning aside from the rocky paths which lead to his South African valleys inhabited by hitherto unknown savages, with a talent for hotpotting and a knowledge of the secret of everlasting life, devotes himself to turnips and other innocuous vegetables. He is, however, generally conceded to be doing an excellent work in enlightening the British public as to the condition of British agriculture and the cure for its many troubles. It is a business not unworthy of any novelist, and we should wish Mr. Haggard the farmer as much success as has attended Mr. Haggard the novelist.

W. L. ALDEN.

"Is Christian Science a Humbug?" is the title of a volume by the Rev. A. C. Dixon of the Ruggles Street Church, Boston, which will come from the press of James H. Earle & Co. next week, and it will doubtless add fresh fuel to the blaze of popular feeling in regard to this more or less popular fetish.

GORKI.

His Writings Lauded by a Russian Who Reveres and Adores His Native Literature.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The literary notices of your London correspondent, Mr. William L. Alden, are generally edifying, but none is more interesting than the short notice in the issue of your paper for June 29, 1901, in which he deals with the Russian writer Gorki. It is so interesting, I say, that I wish I could reproduce here verbatim all the 27½ lines, in which he at one sitting, and with great moral courage, condemns (1) Gorki, (2) Tolstoi, and (3) Russian literature in general. The notice can therefore be justly considered a record breaker.

Mr. Alden "grieves" that a new Russian novelist has been discovered! He thinks it fortunate that one of the two greatest modern Russian writers, with the exception of Tolstoi, is in jail as a conspirator against the Russian Government, and that this will stop his literary work. So much for literary good-fellowship. I suppose we are to understand that this is humor, but a very sad species of humor it is, and hardly appropriate in view of recent occurrences in Russia, which would naturally be expected to call forth feelings of sympathy among the intelligent circles of Western Europe. The greatest modern Russian writer, a man adored by all cultured Russia, both for his writings and his personality, a man whose appearance on the streets of Moscow or St. Petersburg has always produced a sensation—has been innocently arrested and locked up in prison in rough defiance of elementary principles of justice and in utter disregard of the literary reputation of the man—yet a colleague of Gorki by profession, an English literary man, can find in the occurrence only an occasion for an abortive effort toward a witticism.

And why is Mr. Alden so much prejudiced against Mr. Gorki, whose writings he had no opportunity to read? Does he not say in the same breath that "from the reviews of several of his books which appear in this week's literary papers he is evidently a writer of considerable ability"? That may be true, and yet Mr. Alden has a great argument against Gorki, and this is, that "Tolstoi has filled many people with a dread of Russian novelists," and that Tolstoi's novels are too long." It matters not that every line of Tolstoi's writing is immediately translated into every European tongue, and is simultaneously published in every European and American country! It matters not that besides Tolstoi, Dostoyeoski, Turgenieff, Korolenko, Tschekhoff (to mention only the recent writers) have also been translated and extensively read in Europe; it matters not that modern French as well as Italian literature publicly acknowledges to have followed in the footsteps of Russian realistic writers; it matters not, for Tolstoi's novels are too long, and therefore Russian literature must be condemned. Has it ever occurred to Mr. Alden, I wonder, that Tolstoi has written just as many famous short stories; that it was the short stories that have made the reputations of Turgenieff, Korolenko, and Tschekhoff? Has Mr. Alden taken the trouble to find out that Mr. Gorki has scarcely written more than one or two novels (and that very short ones,) and that his reputation is due to four volumes of short stories, one of which is going to be translated? Oh, but it is not necessary to know, when you speak of Russian literature, for the public knows so much less still.

However, what is the reason for that dread of a long novel, Mr. Alden? Has the cult of Kipling's stories so much overpowered one that the long novels of Dickens, Thackeray, and Scott have been utterly forgotten? If the strenuous life of modern civilization has so much monopolized our time that a ten-page rough-and-ready sketch has come to be preferred to a long novel and a twenty-five-line humorous notice to a careful literary review, is that anything the man of literature ought to congratulate himself upon?

"The news will be disheartening, says Mr. Alden, that a new Nihilistic Russian has gone into the business of producing novels with a purpose." If anybody prefers a novel without a purpose, why—then, he prefers it, and his tastes can very easily be supplied in the modern book market. From this notice we are to infer that Tolstoi is a Nihilistic Russian, and certainly a more ludicrous statement about the great moral preacher of the doctrine of non-resistance could hardly be made. The idea some people have of Russia strongly reminds one of Artist Opper's nauseating cartoons on the glorious reform in Russia, where every Russian has a shaggy beard, a fur hat, and a dynamite bomb in his pocket. Tolstoi a Nihilist! and that after he has published several pamphlets specially directed against all kinds of revolutionary movements. How astonished Mr. Alden would be were I to tell him that there are no Nihilists in Russia, and that they have not been known there for at least fifteen years. I refer him to Mr. A. Cahan's article on the "Revolutionary Movement in Russia" in The Forum for June, 1901.

To return to Gorki. The career of this man has been most extraordinary. Born of extremely poor parents, he has been a street urchin and a tramp a good part of his youth, and scarcely six years have passed since his first stories appeared, and now Mr. Gorki (this is his nom de plume, meaning "the bitter one") is the acknowledged master of Russian literature, equal to Tschekhoff only, from whom he widely differs in the mode and subject matter of his writings. For while Tschekhoff describes mainly the life of the intelligent classes (with the exception of one or two stories devoted to Russian peasantry) and is extremely pessimistic in his views upon life, Gorki devotes himself almost exclusively to the study of the Russian tramp, (bosyak,) who is so much like his American colleague in many respects that the study will be particularly interesting to an American reader. And contrary to the current opinion Gorki finds many human, noble qualities in his heroes, whom he ought to know, having been one of them.

I do not intend, however, to give a critical study of Maxim Gorki's writings, and close with sincere apologies for the somewhat bitter tone of my letter, which will be easily accounted for, as coming from a man who reveres and adores his native literature.

I. M. RUBINOW.

New York, June 29, 1901.

Herbert Paul's "Men and Letters."

It is a relief, in these days of misspent energies to come across such a restful and instructive book as Herbert Paul's "Men and Letters," which is a healthy antithesis to that fad of the hour, the novel of incident. Most delightfully does the author beguile us from the dusty highways out of hearing of shrill hucksters' cries, inane society tattle, and the mangle of politics, into the cool silence of the scholar's retreat. He talks informally and charmingly about great men and what they have written. In an essay on the classical poems of Tennyson there is a minute analysis of the late Poet Laureate's wide knowledge and love of the classics. Referring to the poet's purity, delicacy, and the magic of his genius, there is a description of how, in writing "Tithonus," he took the situation as he found it in the "Hymn to Aphrodite" and made out of it "a glorious poem worth all the Homeric hymns put together."

Every page reveals the author's own intimate knowledge of the classic poets and keen discernment of their beauties and limitations.

The essays on Matthew Arnold, Gibbon, Stern, and Macaulay are distinctly original in treatment. Arnold's moral beauty and nobility are emphasized; likewise Stern's peculiarities. The latter was "not above enjoying la fanfarronnade des vices qu'il n'avait pas." But for his sin against taste he has paid the penalty of alienating many readers who would best appreciate his humanity, his pathos, and his eloquence.

Gibbon liked to be thought a dangerous man, "but for all the fine ladies of his acquaintance he did not care one rap of his snuffbox." He loved his pedigree for its own sake, and Herbert Paul also considers that family pride has a practical advantage as a safeguard "against that abject prostration of intellect before rank which is one of the most painful and degrading spectacles that society affords." Gibbon's self-reliance and self-confidence were never disturbed. "No such work as 'The Decline and Fall,' if, indeed, there be such another, was ever more completely due to one imperial mind."

We have to judge Macaulay, says the author, by a colossal fragment, not by his essays, which, in their nature, were ephemeral. "He must stand or fall at the tribunal of posterity, by the serious work of his life, to which he finally sacrificed every other object. * * * One could as well imagine European history without Napoleon as English literature without Macaulay.

In "The Autocrat of the Dinner Table" Mr. Paul revives interest in John Selden: "The happy accident which has preserved his 'Table Talks' enables us to see for ourselves the immeasurable superiority of his spoken to his written word."

The character and career of Lord Halifax are subtly reviewed. The combination in the great Trimmer of "terseness and fullness, of wit and sense, of logic and fancy," are his principal characteristics, and as a political philosopher Mr. Paul considers him above all his contemporaries except Locke.

Cicero, the father of letters, the most modern of the ancients, is stanchly defended from Mommsen's attack. The absurdity of Mommsen's low estimate of Cicero is clearly shown, and is attributed to a lack of well-balanced adjustment of intellectual perception as well as to idolatrous admiration of Caesar, Cicero's enemy and murderer.

Swift is styled "The Prince of Journalists," who excelled as a satirist, a poet, and above all as a humorist. But while employing his unrivaled powers of ridicule and invective on the side of religion, "of decency he did not know the meaning." Even the "troughs of Zolaism contain nothing fouler than some of Swift's so-called poems."

The essays on "The Victorian Novel," "The Art of Letter Writing," "The Philosophical Radicals," and "The Decay of Classical Quotations" are brilliant treatises on the subjects they designate, and prove that Mr. Paul, notwithstanding his political career, has found time to contribute to literature not only a book of interest to thoughtful readers, but one that demonstrates his keen sense of humor, his delicacy of style, and command of pure English. To use one of his own phrases, his book is an example of "hard writing which makes easy reading."

*MEN AND LETTERS. By Herbert Paul. One volume. Containing thirteen essays. Pp. 334. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. Price, $1.50.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably showers; moderate temperature; variable winds.

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LORD ROSEBERY AND THE LIBERALS

Opinions as to Whether He Is the Man to Unite the Opposition.

POLITICAL STATUS ANALYZED

Important Results May Arise from the Coming Liberal Meeting.

Debate on the Condition of the Mediterranean Squadron — South African Situation Seems Brighter—The Briton and His Income Tax.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 6.—Lord Rosebery has come to town and is doubtless in private conference with members of the party whose successful leader he once was and may be again if he cares to take up the burden. But confidence in Rosebery is not very strong just at this moment. Indeed, throughout the fortnight of open and frequently acrimonious dissension among prominent Liberal leaders he has been uppermost in the thoughts of his countrymen. Obviously here was his chance. Not a word was printed about him because there was nothing to print, and scarcely a word was spoken except in private confabs in the corners of the Reform and National-Liberal Clubs. But for a full week he was expected suddenly to put in an appearance and assume the generalship lately so sadly mismanaged, and his lingering in Austria was disheartening; now that he has tardily arrived, the hope is reawakened that he may do something worth doing.

But the prospect of invigorating the Liberal Party in the present hour is not encouraging; only the strongest and most ingenious of leaders could restore harmony and secure unity of purpose and confidence in the party councils. Lord Rosebery has seemed strong in his day and has been measurably ingenious, but some of his friends have been heard to say that he has enjoyed his long rest too much to yearn for a renewal of hard work, and that he sleeps at night now, which he rarely did while the burden of responsibility was on his shoulders. There are others, who know him well but are not so friendly to him, who declare that he has no firmer convictions and no clearer idea of the actual needs of his party in the present crisis than has Mr. Asquith or Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman or others who have lately been making a mess of their opportunities.

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A PUZZLING SITUATION.

The situation at the present moment is not more puzzling to the public at large than it is to those most closely concerned in it. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's statement of his position in his widely published Southampton speech was neither novel nor wise, and reiterated all the old assertions of mismanagement and cruelty in the Government's conduct of the war, while it comprehended also a wail for the fallen fortunes of the party he leads. Nevertheless it seemed potent enough to shake the purpose of the Asquith wing whose nominal leader hastened publicly to declare himself the "last man in the party wantonly and without due occasion to emphasize such difficulties as unhappily exist among us." As Gilbert's Sir Joseph Porter would have said, however, Mr. Asquith is the last man who did.

Early in the week there were rumors that Campbell-Bannerman would resign forthwith, and they gave place to a fresh lot of tales of reconciliation. The facts seem to be that the 180 members of the Liberal Party in Parliament will generally attend the meeting at the Reform Club Tuesday night, but it is not safe to assume that the meeting will result in a harmonious understanding. It also appears that many of the more radical members will go to the Asquith dinner on the 19th, unless some influence not hitherto exerted causes them to send regrets at the last moment. But it is yet too early to regard that banquet as a love feast. If Lord Rosebery should be at the Reform Club Tuesday night, the programme may be changed and the hitherto feeble Opposition may develop new vigor and purpose. The Tory papers profess to believe that there is no other prospect of the peaceful solution of their opponents' family difficulties.

Meanwhile John Morley, having freely spoken his mind in and out of Parliament, has temporarily retired from the heat of political discussion and secluded himself in the more congenial rôle of biographer at Hawarden among the papers of the dead chieftain whose ghost he has so vainly tried to raise for the good of his party and his country in a painful crisis.

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THE BRITISH FLEET.

After some weeks of more or less extravagant discussion in sensational newspapers the condition of the British fleet in the Mediterranean was brought up in Parliament this week with what seem now to have been good results. The Admiralty's replies to its critics through its representatives in both houses were candid and good tempered, though, as The Times remarks, somewhat tinged with optimism. Nothing more clearly illustrates the changes recent events have made in the traditional self-satisfaction of John Bull than the mild tolerance with which the Government met this issue developed in a newspaper controversy. There were some protests against the debate from old-fashioned members, including one out-and-out Radical who was not quite progressive enough to believe that it is one of the provinces of journalism to control the Admiralty. But The Spectator to-day fairly says that two years ago this view would have seemed wiser than it seems now, when the history of the war has shown that trust in the expert even on technical matters is not to be given without very strict limitations.

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LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

That there are many improvements needed in the Mediterranean squadron and in the navy generally is frankly admitted by the Admiralty. Lord Charles Beresford is reported to be anxious to be relieved of his command so as to have a free hand in criticising the Ministerial policy in naval and military matters, but Lord Charles is believed to have a stock of views and opinions exclusively his own and not in accord with those of Gibson Bowles or any other recent critic of the Government. Meanwhile, the Admiralty is waking up; new warships of the most approved pattern are being planned, and more care is to be taken in the manoeuvres. The country does not seem to lack confidence in the Admiralty, but the question of naval progress has been kept in the background by recent events. In the matter of army reform the agitation continues and must lead to something after a while.

This week's developments ought to satisfy all but the least sane among the pro-Boers that their own policy is helping needlessly to prolong the struggle in South Africa. Krüger and his agents in Holland and Belgium are doing their best to encourage the men in the field in the belief that Great Britain is shortly to have a pro-Boer Government, with Labouchère presumably as Prime Minister and H. W. Massingham in the Cabinet.

The recent proclamation seems to mean little else. Yet the news from the seat of war lately has been by no means discouraging to the English, in spite of its meagreness, and the announcement that Lord Kitchener is to proceed to India early next year warrants the assumption that the Ministry really believes that the end is near.

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DEBATES IN THE HOUSE.

Lord Hugh Cecil lately expressed his opinion that the House of Commons is a place where there is little amusement and less instruction. Yet to an outsider the grave debate precipitated in this week's discussion of the Supply bill upon the merits of the income tax and the possibility of increasing it was both amusing and instructive. There is nothing an Englishman loathes more than his income tax, and it has lately grown so great that the burden is all but unbearable. A motion was made favoring a graduation of the tax in the interest of professional men and others with small incomes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was forced to point out that the decrease of the revenues under such a system would be enormous. With a graduated tax a system of self-assessment must be relied on. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that he himself had seen returns made by men of the highest integrity and probity which were alarmingly inaccurate. To attempt to charge the high incomes more than the low ones would give rise to enormous difficulty. Sir William Harcourt rather frowned on this discussion of the oppressive character of the tax. Revenues must be raised, and within another five years a tax of 2s. 4d. in the pound might be needed.

France, it seems, has barely escaped the imposition of a large income tax. M. Caillaux, the Minister of Finance, has with great difficulty caused the rejection of a bill abolishing the house tax in favor of an assessment on incomes. The measure has now gone over to the Autumn session of the Chambers, but is not likely to be brought up again.

E. A. DITHMAR.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water, Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

Iced TEA-BITH makes a most delicious and sustaining drink for hot weather. Try it.—Adv.

DUTCH POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The New Premier Is Said to be Pro-British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 6.—Perhaps the recent change of Ministry at The Hague may have a more important effect on the rest of Europe, and on England especially, than is generally thought. Kuyper, the new Conservative Prime Minister, is said to be strongly anti-French and pro-British, but he leads a party united actually only in opposition to agnostic education. It is a coalition composed of Catholics and Calvinists.

Yves Guyot, one of the most earnest and industrious students of and writers on contemporary European history, denounces Kuyper as a dogmatist and says that he has been facetiously termed "The Pope" by his fellow-Dutchmen.

An article by Kuyper on the relations of Great Britain to the rest of the world, in La Revue des Deux Mondes more than a year ago, was scarcely pro-British in its tone.

Another "American Invasion" Scare.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 6.—The latest scare about the "American invasion" is to the effect that some American speculators have bought up all the windows along the line of march of the coronation procession and intend to hold them at exorbitant prices. It is a falsehood, of course, but it gained considerable currency. The line of march has not yet been specified.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water, Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

LOST $200 AT CARDS ON THE CAMPANIA

Young British Officer Wanted His Money Back.

Captain Forced His Opponents to Return It by Threatening to Put Them in Irons.

The principal topic of conversation on the part of many of the passengers who arrived in New York on the Cunarder Campania yesterday afternoon concerned a young Lieutenant in the Royal Navy of Great Britain and two men, also saloon passengers, who, it was alleged, fleeced the officer out of about $200. The name of the Lieutenant was R. Bruce, while his two alleged victimizers were named Hollander and Mackey. The game was called "banker and broker," and simply consisted of cutting the cards, the one cutting the highest getting the stakes, occurred in the earlier part of the voyage. As the report goes, Hollander and Mackey were very lucky in cutting aces and kings and other cards of a high denomination, and finally were in possession of about £40 of the Lieutenant's money.

At this point the Lieutenant stopped, and retiring to his cabin began to brood over his loss and try to think of a plan by which he could regain possession of his money. When he showed himself on deck later he told several of the passengers of his loss. The affair soon became common talk aboard ship, and eventually reached the ears of Capt. Walker. Capt. Walker investigated the report with the result that Mr. Hollander was requested to pay him a visit in his cabin. Hollander did as requested, with the result that he received a scathing talk from the Captain that it is safe to surmise he will not soon forget.

"I have your picture," said Capt. Walker, "and I intend to see that it is posted conspicuously in every Cunarder on the seas. Not only that, but I intend to see that it is brought to the notice of the Cunard officials ashore, and you will never be able to get another passage on a Cunard liner. What is more, I am going to give it to the police in New York and ask that they put it in the Rogues' Gallery. You have got until to-morrow morning to return that money, and unless you do, I am going to put you and your partner in irons and carry you to New York and turn you over to the police."

Capt. Walker said that as a result of his talk about the picture he did not possess the money was forthcoming early the next day and was by him returned to Lieut. Bruce. The passengers did not take very kindly to Lieut. Bruce, after his connection with the scrape became known, many of them intimating that they thought that he had shown very poor judgment in the course he pursued. He should have taken his medicine, they said, and borne his loss like a man.

Some of the passengers said that prior to the refunding of the money Bruce had asserted that his losses were £300 pounds instead of £40. The latter amount proved to be correct.

At the concert given aboard the Campania on the night of the Fourth of July Lieut. Bruce was on the program to recite a selection from Tennyson. He did not show up, however, and the number was omitted.

After the affair became known a notice was placed in the smoking saloon of the Campania by the purser, which read as follows:

> Gamblers have been known to cross the ocean on transatlantic steamships. Passengers are warned not to engage in games of chance.

It was said on the pier yesterday that others besides Lieut. Bruce had played the game of "banker and broker." They kept the fact to themselves if they did.

Professional gamblers have crossed several times of late on transatlantic liners, and the steamship companies have been on the lookout for them for some time in order to prevent them from procuring passages. They generally cross on the vessel of one line, and recross on a vessel of one of its rivals. They have been on several occasions identified by passengers who had seen them on a previous vessel, with the result that they were always promptly ostracized by the passengers, and a notice of their presence posted in the smoking saloon by the purser.

When the Campania docked yesterday Lieut. Bruce and Messrs. Hollander and Mackey did not tarry long at the pier. None of them had very much baggage, it was said, and they were soon passed by the Customs Inspectors.

A GIRL BADLY WANTED.

Chicago Man Advertises that He Will Disown Relatives and Country If Next Servant Demands It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The following advertisement was to-day inserted in good faith in an afternoon paper by a well-known North Sider:

"Wanted—Girl for general housework. Union or non-union. Any old kind. Family of three adults and three children, with nurse, and occupy small house at Sheridan Park, two blocks from N. W. Elevated. Nice, large, airy room, with southwest breeze, for girl. No washing nor much of anything else to do. Our girl quit yesterday because we invited some relatives to help us celebrate the Fourth. Next Fourth, if the girl demands it, we will disown our relatives, and renounce our country. Wages $5. Address 'L.,' 107 Daily News."

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

Judge Grosscup Latest Candidate for Seat Held by William E. Mason.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A new entry is in the race for the United States Senatorship now held by William E. Mason. Peter S. Grosscup, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, is the latest candidate in the field.

His friends, some of them prominent in the "machine," are at work, and in the headquarters of the big men in the organization, as well as in other localities where Senatormakers get together, there is active work being done for him.

Judge Grosscup has been talked of more than once in the past for a Senatorial toga. He has ever been friendly and encouraging to the big leaders in the organization, and has never openly opposed them, and has on more than one occasion been of and with them in plans for party affairs in Chicago and the State.

CONVICTED THROUGH PERJURY.

Man Sentenced to Penitentiary Released on Witness's Confession.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Two years ago, after a sensational trial, Max W. Falk was convicted, on the testimony of his supposed victim, a seventeen-year-old girl named Minnie H. Davidson. He has served part of his sentence. The girl now confesses that Falk was innocent, and that she was compelled to perjure herself by her stepmother. The President pardoned Falk yesterday just before leaving for Canton.

Falk kept a candy store on Eleventh Street. Miss Davidson's story was that she was kept in the rear of his store for several days. Falk was convicted on May 16, 1899, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the West Virginia penitentiary, at Moundsville.

He took the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, which refused to order a new trial or reverse the judgment. On May 7, 1901, Falk was sent to the penitentiary. One day the Rev. Byron Sunderland was visited by Miss Davidson, who was in a perturbed state of mind, and who said that an innocent man was suffering through her fault. She asked for advice, after telling the story, and the minister urged her to tell the truth, and secure Falk's release.

She accordingly made an affidavit in which she swore that her stepmother was very cruel to her and kept her in constant dread. The stepmother, she asserts, forced her by threats to make the charge against Falk. Falk's wife has stood by him throughout his trouble and declared her belief in his innocence. The District Attorney recommended a pardon, and this recommendation was endorsed by Attorney General Knox.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water, Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

Iced TEA-BITH makes a most delicious and sustaining drink for hot weather. Try it.—Adv.

HIGHWAYMAN SHOT PRES. HAFFEN'S FRIEND.

Men Waylaid and One Fatally Wounded by Brigands in an Unlighted Lane in the Bronx.

At least one street in Greater New York is so poorly lighted that three highwaymen, armed and desperate, can attack and shoot at pedestrians without the latter being able to see even the forms of the assailants unless with the aid of moonlight or a lightning flash. This is what happened last night in Leggett's Lane, a narrow, dark, lonely thoroughfare running from the Sound to Westchester Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx.

The attack was made at a few minutes before 8 o'clock. The men attacked were Theodore Joanhansen, a bookkeeper of 772 Brook Avenue, and his brother-in-law, Frederick Haffner, of the same address. Joanhansen, wounded by a bullet from the highwaymen, is in Fordham Hospital, where it was said late last night that the wound would be fatal.

The two men had just crossed the Southern Boulevard when a sharp flash of lightning revealed three figures at one side of the lane. One of the three stood on top of an old stone wall, while the others leaned over it from behind.

"Hold up your hands," cried a voice.

It was dark now. Joanhansen and Haffner made no reply for a moment. Then Haffner answered:

"We won't hold up."

There was another flash of lightning, and a shot rang out. The bullet went through Haffner's hat, and he stooped to get a rock, having no firearms about him. There were two or three more flashes in the sky, so that the highwaymen had a chance to take aim. Their second shot struck Joanhansen in the right side as he was running toward the Southern Boulevard. Haffner saw him fall to the ground and ran to his aid, while the three ruffians fled. There are no lights in Leggett's Lane. The nearest one is on the Southern Boulevard, and it was toward that the wounded man had been running when he was hit.

Two servants in a stable on the boulevard heard Haffner crying for help just after the shots. They ran to the place and assisted in carrying the wounded man, now unconscious, to their stable. There a summons was sent to Dr. J. W. Babcock of 1,115 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and he had Joanhansen sent to the hospital. President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx telephoned to the hospital and asked that every consideration be shown Joanhansen who, he said, was his friend.

Meanwhile several members of the Longwood Club, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Beck Avenue, armed themselves with rifles and went out to search for the highwayman. Nothing but a few foot tracks beside the old wall were discovered. The detective force of the Morrisania Police Station is at work on the case in a body.

It was learned last night that several residents in the vicinity of Leggett's Lane had recently been asked for money near the old stone wall by people looking like tramps, but never before has there been anything like a murderous attack there.

A THEATRICAL CENSORSHIP.

Police to Decide What Sort of Shows May Be Seen in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have adopted regulations designed to prohibit theatrical performances which are offensive to decency. Authority to do so was given them by Congress just before its adjournment last March. The police are the censors, and are to decide what shows are immoral, though, of course, the final decision rests with the courts.

The regulations are of wide scope. They provide for the arrest of any person who takes part in an improper performance, "whether as an actor, performer, director, manager, exhibitor, lecturer, or employe," or who conducts "as proprietor, agent, director, manager, or employe," the building in which such performance takes place.

The punishment is a fine not exceeding $40 for each offense. The theatrical license is to be revoked if an improper performance is given in any theatre, and the proprietor of the theatre will not be allowed to take out another license for a year either for his original theatre or a new one. Indecency is not defined in the regulations. The prohibition is against any sort of indecency, whether conveyed by speech, gesture, music, or in any other way, and to make sure that everything is included the Commissioners have added a prohibition against any performance "wherein anything whatsoever shall appear or be in any wise represented or exhibited which in any manner is offensive to common decency."

There is also a provision which a zealous police officer might interpret as prohibiting burlesque or comic opera costumes, for it prohibits actors from "exhibiting themselves in a manner offensive to common decency."

LAWYERS AND SHIRT WAISTS.

Washington Judge Says Counsel May Dress Comfortably in His Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The lawyers practicing in the police court have determined to introduce the shirt-waist innovation in their practice. In view of the severe attitude taken by Judges in other parts of the country, however, toward shirt-waisted practitioners, the Washington lawyers decided to make sure of their ground first by finding out whether or not they were in any danger of committing contempt of court.

Accordingly, one of their number, a lawyer named Llewlett, was deputed to lay the desires of the bar before Judge O'Donnell to-day. This he did with much feeling and skill, so that the Judge was moved and decided to grant the petition. Judge O'Donnell said that lawyers could wear shirt waists in his court all they pleased, if it would make them more comfortable.

A Barber Shop to Open with Prayer.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 6.—Beginning on Monday, a Topeka barber shop will open each day with prayer. The new stock company which is to conduct this shop is composed of the Rev. J. T. McFarland, the Rev. Mr. Emerson, and others who assisted Mrs. Nation in her raids upon Topeka saloons. C. B. Hypes, the manager, was discharged by his former employers because he sympathized with Mrs. Nation. He went to the "home defenders" with his troubles. To-day the Barber Antiseptic Company was chartered. One of its rules requires the barbers to join in prayer before the day's work begins. A meeting of the Board of Directors, held to-day, was opened with prayer.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water, Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

The Berkshire Hills. Luxurious through trains over Harlem Division, New York Central. Inquire at ticket offices, New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

PARK CHAIR ATTENDANT CHASED BY A MOB

Policemen Around Madison Square Afford the Man No Protection.

He Seeks and Finds Refuge in the Fifth Avenue Hotel—Cause of the Trouble.

The Spate pay chairs in Madison Square caused a revolt yesterday which reached the proportions of a small riot. Thomas Tully, a new attendant, who fights as he thinks, precipitated it. Tully had not yet been provided with a uniform, and the anti-pay-chair philosophers with chips on their shoulders refused absolutely to be dictated to by him.

Tully, although minus the newly adopted gray uniform, felt his authority, and endeavored to enforce it. For this bit of manly determination a mob of about one thousand men and boys, splitting the air with cries of "Lynch him!" and "Kill him!" chased him into the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and threw the crowds at Broadway and Twenty-third Street into a fever of excitement for a time.

The bickerings of the chronic "benchers," who make Madison Square a rendezvous, had been unusually pretentious during the morning hours. Petty indignation meetings were being held about every man and woman who gave up a nickel for a green wicker rocker. Tully was going through the severest discipline of his life—trying to be patient under abuse.

About 1 o'clock a man who gave the fact that he was "a taxpayer" wide circulation sat down in one of the pay rockers near the Seward statue. Tully approached him gingerly.

"It will cost you 5 cents to sit in that chair," he said, politely.

"What?" asked the sitter in a tone which almost froze the marrow in Tully's bones.

Tully repeated his statement.

Then came a volley of curbstone social economy, with oaths and epithets trailing behind. The man seemed to like the epithets best, for he stuck to them the longest. Tully walked away. But clear to the other end of the Park words that had always been fighting words to him reached his ears. Tully walked back to the sitter again, not now for the purpose of collecting the nickel, but to tell the man to stop his personal abuse. The sitter was wound up, however, and had not yet run down.

He finally succeeded in arousing Tully's anger, but he didn't strike. He just raised the curved wooden rocker at the bottom of the chair with his foot. The sitter turned a back somersault upon the sod behind the chair, which was regarded by spectators as exceedingly picturesque. The crowd, consisting mainly of anti-pay-chair believers, liked the feat so well that it forgot its indignation, and broke out in peals of laughter. Even the sitter who had been sent sprawling upon the grass seemed to enjoy it, and did not offer any violence to Tully, it being as though the trouble had ended.

A fifteen-year-old boy—one of the precocious kind—who had sat down beside the man who was dumped took up the abuse where his senior had left off. His vocabulary was more replete with insulting words than the man's had been. Tully simply couldn't stand his sharp tongue. He gave him—so nearly everybody who was there insists—a slap on the cheek, and pulled him out of the chair.

That started the trouble afresh. In a minute blows from big shoulders were shooting out at Tully's head. One of them landed and knocked his hat off. Tully was not the only Spate chair attendant in the Park. Patrick Hart, Harry Colman, and Garney Palmer, a boy, were there, but they had trouble of their own in other corners of the pleasure ground.

Tully, seeing no aid at hand, fled. The crowd followed and developed. Up at the corner of the park, near the Worth statue, Tully pivoted about for a minute. Two of the fokemost of his pursuers were made aware that he had done some manual labor, for he landed on their noses in no mild way. Tully, however, learned something himself. One of the two got in a blow on him which caused the blood to trickle from his nose.

Tully evidently had the idea in mind at first to run to the St. James Building, where Mr. Spate has his office. He now thought of the police, however, and, seeing two helmets at the corner of Twenty-third Street, ran toward them. For the moment he had forgotten Commissioner Murphy's order that a policeman must not interfere in a pay-chair squabble. But the policemen gave him no encouragement.

Tully then ran toward the front doors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When the crowd reached there it had grown to great size. Edward Vaughan, the head porter of the hotel, saw it coming. Tully, bleeding and panting, got by the doors and into the lobby. Vaughan, with two of his assistants, had the doors shut in a jiffy. The crowd outside kept up its howls of "Lynch him!" "Kill him!" but Tully was out of their reach.

Clerk Sommers was on duty in the hotel. He took Tully in tow, tried to calm him, and assured him that he would be protected. Then he led him to the women's entrance of the hotel. But a portion of the crowd had preceded him there. Sommers called Policemen Fred Slottman and Jacob Meyer from across Twenty-third Street.

"See to it that this man is protected," said Sommers.

The policemen now obeyed.

"Where do you wish to go? What do you want to do?" asked Slottman.

"I want to go anywhere where I am safe," replied Tully.

The two policemen then took Tully, one walking on each side of him west on Twenty-third Street, and to his home at 233 West Twenty-seventh Street. Only a lot of boys followed at their heels.

Policeman William Mulcahy of the West Thirtieth Street Station was appealed to by the boy whom Tully had slapped to arrest the chair attendant, but he declined to interfere. He declined also to interfere in the pursuit of Tully.

DRAWS THREE PENSIONS.

E. W. Ward, a Mexican War and Confederate Veteran, Has Just Been Retired by the Illinois Central Road.

Special to The New York Times.

WATER VALLEY, Miss., July 6.—E. W. Ward, a clerk in the oil rooms of the shops here, who has just retired from the service of the Illinois Central Railroad under the new pension system, now enjoys three pensions.

He is a Mexican War veteran and was also a Confederate soldier. The United States pays him a pension for heroic and valiant service in the Mexican War, and the State of Mississippi pays him a small pension for four years' service under the Confederate flag.

Now the Illinois Central Road, under its recently adopted pension system, rewards the old veteran with another pension, after thirty-four years of continuous service. He is seventy-seven years of age, and in good health.

Sugar from Egypt for New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—The steamship Lady Palmer has arrived from Alexandria, Egypt, with 37,000 bags of cane sugar for New Orleans. This is the first cargo of the kind to arrive from Egypt.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water, Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

A Change Is Necessary to Perfect Health.

Have you ever been to the historic Virginia Coast and put up at the great Hygeia Hotel?—Adv.

THE KING'S OATH AND TITLE.

Catholics Not Satisfied with the Probable Change—Claims of the Colonies for Recognition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 6.—The proposed modification of the King's coronation oath by omitting purely superfluous words satisfies neither Catholic nor Protestant agitators; the former desire that the declaration of the King's Protestantism be removed altogether, which, of course, is out of the question; the latter oppose any change in the old oath. The change suggested by the Committee of the House of Lords, however, is in good taste and is likely to be adopted.

The London Times sees a good omen in the fact that Mr. Chamberlain was called upon to answer on Independence Day the question as to the recognition of the colonies hereafter in the King's title. His answer that a bill is to be introduced creating a new official title has led to much interested discussion. It is thought likely that "Sovereign" or "Lord Protector of Greater Britain" will be the phrase employed. But many propositions have, it seems, been made from the colonies. Australia wants to be specifically mentioned in the title. It is suggested, too, that the Duke of Cornwall's two sons be named Prince of Canada and Prince of Australia.

LONDON ROSE SHOW.

New Flower Named for the Queen—Americans at Henley.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 6.—This week of almost perfect weather had other noteworthy attractions besides the water contests at Henley, which were attended by throngs of Americans. The rose show in the historic Temple Gardens was beautiful and largely attended. It was opened by the Queen and made memorable by the first appearance of an entirely new rose named for her, the "Queen Alexandra." It is of the polyanthus type, shading at the edges to a anthus type, of rich pink, shading at the edges to a soft pearl tone.

The university cricket matches at Lord's was another notable incident of one of the gayest and most crowded weeks of the season.

THE FINSEN RAYS.

Interview with the Discoverer in His Copenhagen Laboratory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 6.—Dr. Niels Finsen has been interviewed in his laboratory in Copenhagen regarding his experiments in various diseases with the use of the so-called Finsen rays of light discovered and put to therapeutical use by him.

Shy and slender, the young man is full of enthusiasm. He has never visited London, where his system has just been put successfully in operation. Queen Alexandra and many English physicians have visited his hospital in Denmark. He thinks that eventually the use of rays of sunlight will produce more beneficial results than those of the electric light. In the new hospital which he is having built, both kinds will be used with new and powerful apparatus.

Dr. Finsen says that his system is beneficial in many other diseases than those of ulceration.

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN GERMANY

Too Many of Them, Germans Say—Scholarship Lacking.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 6.—The complaint comes from Germany of too many foreign students in the universities. There are said to be 2,600 foreigners on the books of the various universities; the largest proportion is Russians, but there are many Austrians and Americans. Foreigners constitute more than 7 per cent. of all the students.

The complaint is that the majority are not properly prepared for the higher studies and that they keep down the level of university teaching without sufficiently increasing the revenues. German students protest that a disproportionate share of accommodation and attention is given to foreigners.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

Holman-Hunt Again Rebukes Opponents of the Measure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 6.—William Holman-Hunt is out again to-day with a savage letter denouncing the smothering of the Deceased Wife's Sister bill in Parliament, which he attributes to a scheming cabal and the undue influence of the minority in a body supposed to be governed by the majority.

The minority, he declares, is controlled by men who have openly boasted of their defiance of the opinion of their constituencies and are insolently disobedient to the authority of the Church. Probably he overrates the present influence of the High Church Anglicans; certainly he goes a trifle too far in predicting that this sort of thing leads to revolution.

Movements of Edward VII.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 6.—Conflicting reports are current of the King's movements in the near future. It is now said that he will not leave England until the end of the session and may not go to Homburg, where apartments have been prepared for him.

He probably will prorogue Parliament in person, but the arrangements are not yet announced.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water, Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

You can find a delightful home along the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of any New York Central Ticket Agent.—Adv.

CONSTITUTION WON IN A LIGHT BREEZE

Independence Left Far in the Rear and Withdrew.

COLUMBIA NEVER IN THE LEAD

First Race of the Newport Series for Cup Defending Yachts a Signal Victory for New Herreshoff Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6.—Constitution defeated both Columbia and Independence to-day in the first of the series of four races under the direction of the Newport Yacht Racing Association. She won her maiden victory and demonstrated to the satisfaction of all concerned and unconcerned that she had not been built in vain. She was handsomely sailed and she answered every demand upon her in a way to gratify her owners and her manager, as well as the New York Yacht Club in general. She beat Columbia more than eleven minutes over a thirty-mile course, beating to windward, running and owing to a shift of wind during the last leg, also in broad reaching. She satisfied all doubters as to her ability to go to windward faster than the old cup defender, for she was better at this important part of the game of yachting by nearly two minutes, and it was a day to give one of the Herreshoff yachts as good a chance as the other.

Independence disappointed the hopes of her numerous supporters from Boston in a sad manner, but it ought to be said in justice to the designer that the whole of the defeat was not the fault of the yacht. She was butchered at the start, and she was sailed with poor judgment afterward. The result was that she was put out of the hunt, and had to go off on a search after luck all by herself, and the luck was not for her. It all went to her opponents. But all the bad luck in the world, so long as she did not carry away anything, will not account for the fact that she was an hour behind at the windward mark. Something of that was the fault of the design, and those who have been predicting that the hard curves of her forward lines were unfavorable to speed are plumming themselves on their judgment to-night. The action of Independence in the sea to-day showed that these experts were right.

CONDITIONS OF THE RACE.

The conditions of the race were both favorable and unfavorable to the Boston yacht. The wind was light all the time, but there was a confused surface sea under which a long and deep roll poured out of the southeast. It was not a high nor a steep sea, but it was one that had enough body in it to try under the spoon-shaped bow of Independence, especially when she was on the tack which forced her to take the swells head on, and check her way seriously. Going to windward she appeared, therefore, to be dead. She had no life in her, and her long nose bobbed up and down over the swells, but failed to push its way out to windward. At the outer mark she was so far astern that on the run home Constitution and Columbia both distanced her. When they finished she was far down in the damp mist which shrouded the horizon and when she finally hove in sight it was seen that she had abandoned the contest and was heading for Newport and not making an attempt to cross the line at the finish. The committee's boat, Commodore Gerry's steam yacht Electra, therefore hoisted her anchor and returned to port, and the first racing record of the Boston yacht was "not timed."

That the advent of Independence had excited the interest of the yachting fraternity was proved by the presence of about thirty steam yachts, a score of sailing craft, three torpedo boats, the converted gunboat Hist, a navy yard tug, and the steamboat Plymouth, with about a thousand excursionists on board. Most of the last named came from Boston and they went home wiser and sadder. But it must be borne in mind that Independence to-day sailed her first race, that her head sails are not in good shape, that her crew have had but little training, and that Capt. Haff does not yet know how to get the best work out of the vessel. In certain conditions, such as those afforded by a triangular race, with a smooth sea and a good wholesail breeze, she will undoubtedly make a far better showing than she did to-day. Such a race she may get on Monday. At any rate, that is what the Boston men are now hoping for.

To-day's race was fifteen miles to windward and return. Before the yachts had reached the outer mark the wind shifted a point north of east, its original direction, and allowed the yachts to make the mark on a long port reach close hauled. After they had rounded there was another shift, this time into the southeast, which made the last six or seven miles a reach. The wind came a little more on the beam before the finish, and so the yachts had a little closer reach for a part of their journey. The conditions at the start were wind east and light, not more than a six-knot breeze; tide ebb, for down the first half of the course; sea lightly choppy on the surface, with swell from southeast. The preparatory gun was fired at 12 o'clock, the warning at 12:05, and the starting gun at 12:10.

JOCKEYING FOR THE START.

In the manoeuvring for the start Capt. Rhodes of Constitution was the master to-day. All three of the yachts worked out to the weather end of the line, beyond the catboat anchored as a mark there. Constitution stood well up beyond the boat pointing in the direction of the line, but outside of it. She had Columbia to leeward of her and would not let the older boat out. Independence hung off in the rear of the procession, to leeward. When the two Herreshoff yachts tacked to head for the line the Boston boat wore around, and in doing so put herself so far from the line that she did not get to it in time.

Furthermore, she succeeded in killing her way so that it seemed as if she would never get going again. The result was that Capt. Rhodes shot Constitution across in the smoke of the gun, Columbia following a little astern of the new yacht's weather quarter. Independence was two minutes and thirteen seconds behind Constitution in crossing. All the yachts were carrying mainsails, No. 2 club topsails, jibs, staysails, and little jib topsails.

Immediately after crossing the line Columbia, finding that she was getting Constitution's back wind, tacked at 12:11:10. Constitution, not wishing to lose her real rival, followed her at 12:20:40. Independence was going very slowly, and had her crew all down to leeward to give her enough heel to bring her down to her bearings. Now Constitution began what proved to be a successful wind and tide hunt under the shore. She went on the starboard tack at 12:15:45, Columbia following at 12:16:15. Columbia was now about 300 yards to windward of Constitution's wake and had her bowsprit lapping the new boat's quarter. Independence was about one-third of a mile to leeward, and seemed to be dropping down further every moment. Constitution liked the weather immensely and was footing faster than either of the other two.

At 11:35, therefore, although Columbia held her weather berth, Constitution had pulled out about 300 yards ahead. Independence was now half a mile to leeward of Constitution. At every roll of the sea the Boston yacht's mainsail would shake the wind out, and this of course was not helping her.

VARYING OF THE WIND.

At 12:40 the wind had softened materially, and a part of the Constitution's crew was shifted to leeward to give her a good heel

Poland, Poland, Poland Water, Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

That Hudson River Day Line Excursion to Poughkeepsie is "As Advertised," the finest one-day trip in the world.—Adv.

and keep her sails full. At 12:53 the wind picked up enough for the men to go back to the weather rail. Independence went on the port tack at 12:58:40. She was now heading across the wake of the other two, and it could be seen that she was a long way to leeward. When she went on the starboard tack in the wake of Columbia it was 1:11:20. Constitution and Columbia were now standing in for the mouth of the Seaconnet River to get the benefit of the outcoming tide and perchance of a wind off the beach. At 1:21:55 Constitution was near the western point of entrance to the river, and she tacked to port, followed by Columbia at 1:22:10. Independence, now seeing that she was hopelessly astern of the other two, went on the port tack at 1:24:30 for a long reach out to sea in the chance of finding a new breeze from the south. This new breeze did indeed come in afterward, but too late to be of benefit to the Boston yacht.

If she had found it when she went in search of it she would have been at the outer mark almost as soon as the others. Constitution was now well ahead of Columbia, and presently she passed through her weather and went on the starboard tack ahead of her at 1:30:20. Columbia tacked eight seconds later. Constitution went back to the port tack at 1:31:35, having picked up a little in the contest of turning. Columbia took the starboard tack again at 1:39:30, but Constitution instantly followed, keeping the older boat under her lee.

At 1:47 Constitution went on the port tack, and found that the wind was so light that she exchanged her baby jib topsail for the next size larger. Columbia tacked 55 seconds later and was now almost in Constitution's wake. Independence, far astern, took the starboard tack at 1:49. Constitution and Columbia now held on a long leg, in the course of which the wind hauled to east by north, letting them point up very high on their course for the outer mark.

At 2:25:30 the Columbia took in her jib topsail and set a larger one. At 3:04:50 the Constitution went on the starboard tack followed at once by the Columbia. The breeze now began to freshen a little again. The Independence was about two miles astern, and out of the contest. The Constitution, on the other hand, was improving her position every moment. She was sailing with her nose high in the air, with a little cloud of foam under lee bow, and not a sign of disturbance aft. She was fully half a mile dead to windward of the Columbia. At 3:20:50 the Constitution went on the port tack, the Columbia following at 3:22:15. The wind was improving every minute, and both yachts were going fast.

The swell as they neared the mouth of Buzzard's Bay was setting in from the south, and they took it on the starboard beam on the starboard tack and astern on the port. Constitution took in her jibtopsail at 3:39 preparatory to rounding the outer mark, which was bobbing on the water a mile and a half north of the Vineyard Sound lightship. At 3:43:35 Constitution rounded the outer mark. She jibed over her boom at 3:44:15 and set her balloon jibtopsail at 3:44:50. Columbia rounded the mark at 3:45:48 and jibed at 3:46:27.

Her spinnaker boom was down at 3:47:35 and the spinnaker was broken out at 3:48. It was pretty work and showed that her crew was smart. Constitution lowered her spinnaker boom at 3:47:45, but did not set the sail. Columbia broke out her balloon jib topsail at 3:50:45.

It was quite impossible to estimate the distance of Independence astern. She seemed to have little or no wind where she was, and was dragging along in a most discouraging manner. She came down toward the two leaders on the starboard tack and passed under their sterns at 4:10. Constitution was now running away from Columbia. The latter was holding a much more southerly course than the latter, and was making her spinnaker pull. Constitution broke hers out at 4:28:25. Meanwhile the poor Independence went on her last tack to fetch the mark at 4:31:58 and rounded it at 4:36:15. In other words, she was more than an hour astern of Constitution.

SPINNAKERS TAKEN IN.

The new Herreshoff yacht took in her spinnaker at 4:47:30, because the wind from the southeast had now begun to come in. She got a smaller one three minutes later, but in order to make it draw she had to head off more to the north wind. After trying this for eight minutes, she took the spinnaker in and topped up the boom. When this was out of the way she shifted over her balloon jibtopsail, and at 5:05:25 she jibed her mainsail. Now she began to go like a witch, dropping Columbia at every jump of the sea. Columbia took in her spinnaker at 5:12:30, and two minutes and a half later she jibed her mainsail and reached after Constitution.

At 5:20 Constitution set her working jib and staysail under her ballooner, and four minutes later, finding that the wind was coming a little too sharply on the beam to make a balloon jib topsail a good thing to carry, she took it in and set a reaching jib topsail in its stead. Columbia followed suit later in these matters, except that she got a balloon fore staysail when she got the beam wind.

This sail had a little hole in it when she crossed the line. The story of the race is now told. Constitution in the running and broad reaching, as well as with the wind on the beam, gained steadily on Columbia. With the beam wind she ripped along at ten knots an hour, though the wind itself was not as good as that. It was not better than an eight-knot breeze. But Constitution showed a clean pair of heels. Independence was out of sight in the mist and when she was sighted she was heading not for the finish but for Brenton Reef Lightship. The official times are as follows:

Boats.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Constitution	12:10:02	5:48:08	5:38:06	5:36:06
Columbia	12:10:17	5:59:29	5:49:12	5:47:55
Independence	12:12:00	Not timed.		

Constitution occupied 3 hours, 33 minutes 33 seconds in beating to the outer mark, and Columbia 3 hours, 35 minutes and 31 seconds. Constitution beat Columbia on the beat out 1 minute and 58 seconds. On the run home Constitution took 2 hours, 4 minutes and 33 seconds, and Columbia 2 hours, 13 minutes and 41 seconds. Constitution beat Columbia in running 9 minutes and 8 seconds. Over the course, therefore, Constitution beat her opponent 11 minutes 6 seconds elapsed time, and 9 minutes 49 seconds corrected time. The next race will be sailed Monday, and will probably be over a triangular course. To-day's race showed conclusively that Constitution is a wonder in a light breeze.

A BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATION.

Deal Said to be Progressing to Merge Railway, Gas, and Light Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—For the last six weeks certain brokers here have quietly been buying up Consolidated Gas Company stock, with a view, it is now reported, of developing the deal for the amalgamation of the United Railways and Electric Company, the United Electric Light and Power Company, and the Consolidated Gas Company.

This would place all the city and suburban railways and the gas and electric lighting and heating under one management. In connection with this scheme is the proposed utilization of the water power of the Susquehanna River at Conowingo to run the great dynamos.

There is an impression in financial circles that the Alexander Brown and Maryland Trust interests, which have lately become prominent in the United Railways, are absorbing gas stock. With such a premise there is recalled the situation in Pittsburg, where the same interests merged gas, electric light and street railway property into the Philadelphia Traction Company.

From New York comes a report that the Standard Oil interests are increasing their holdings of gas stocks in leading cities, with the intention of controlling the policy of the gas industry at leading centres. It is said that this influence will become strong in Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities.

RELIEF FROM HEAT WAVE.

Showers General Throughout the Country, but More Hot Weather May Come.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Although the hot wave has been temporarily broken by showers and thunderstorms which swept over the Atlantic States and the upper lake region yesterday and this afternoon, the Weather Bureau holds out no assurances as to the permanency of the break.

Up in Nova Scotia the barometeric high pressure area is banked up to-night, giving promise of winds from the eastward with cooler weather in its train. It is very much cooler to-night through New England, and the storms this afternoon and evening, according to forecast official Frankenfield, give promise that the next day or two at least will not be so abnormally hot as the record-breaking days of the past week.

The mercury has fallen in greater or less degree everywhere to the east of the Mississippi, while west of the Mississippi except in the extreme Southwest the temperature is considerably warmer. Further relief in the way of showers in the New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and thunderstorms in the South, including part of the West Gulf States, together with variable winds, and clouds in the lake region, is predicted for to-morrow.

GOMEZ AND PALMA TALK OF CUBA'S DESTINY

Say Annexation Is the Island's Natural Fate.

But Cubans for a Little While Want to Enjoy the Independence They Fought For—Palma for President.

For the first time since his arrival in this country ten days ago, Gen. Maximo Gomez last night defined the hopes and opinions of himself and the Cuban people toward the United States. The occasion was that of a dinner given at the Union League Club by W. E. D. Stokes to Gen. Gomez, Gen. T. Estrada Palma, and a number of other prominent Cubans and Cuban sympathizers. In the party were Urbano Gomez, the General's son; John F. Plummer, and James Stokes. During the dinner Gen. Gomez made a speech, which was translated by Señor Gonzales, the private secretary of Governor General Leonard Wood, and after the dinner he went to the library of the club, accompanied by his host and the other diners, and signified his willingness to be interviewed.

The dinner was largely an impromptu affair, Gen. Gomez having intended to leave this city for Cuba yesterday. Upon invitation of Mr. Stokes, formerly prominent as a member of the Cuban League of America, he reconsidered his plans and at 10 o'clock in the morning decided to remain for the dinner. He telegraphed his acceptance, and Mr. Stokes telegraphed to a number of prominent Americans, among them Vice President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Root, inviting them to join in the dinner. The notice proved too short for many of the guests, but the object of getting the General to define his position clearly was accomplished.

The rumor that Gen. Gomez was to be dined in the club traveled quickly, and when he arrived a number of immense bouquets awaited the old soldier.

In his speech following the dinner Gen. Gomez said that he was almost touched to tears by the remarkable reception he has received in the United States. He knew Cuba was indebted to the United States, but he never knew until he came here how deep that debt was and that it was not merely the obligation of one people to another, but of brother to brother.

Every Cuban, born and bred, he said, lived and died with the idea of Cuba Libre before him, with the hope of the people being free and relieved of the yoke of oppression. When an old Cuban died, he said to his son, "You will live to see Cuba free," and the son, maybe, died in the same faith.

Cuba and the United States, he continued, belong together. It is only a question of gravitation when they will be one. But at present, after the great struggle, in which hundreds of thousands of lives were sacrificed, and when men returned to their homes only to find their wives and children starved to death in the restricted barriers in which Weyler held them under his policy of reconcentration, they feel that they must have Cuba libre. It is realized fully that Cuba cannot get along without the United States, but the Cubans do want to feel freedom.

Gen. Gomez referred to Gen. T. Estrada Palma, his old companion in arms, as the hold-over President of Cuba, having been elected during the insurrection of 1868, and he pointed to him as the first President of Cuba libre.

Following the dinner the General went below to be interviewed. He descended on the arm of W. E. D. Stokes and carried a small bunch of deep red carnations and ferns. He seemed deeply affected by the reception which had been accorded him. Asked regarding the Presidential possibilities, he answered:

"There are three men whose names have been connected with this office. Gen. Bartholdi Maso, Gen. T. Estrada Palma, and myself. For my part, I am positively out of the race. I will not accept the nomination under any circumstances. The only logical candidate who remains is Gen. Palma."

"What is the true significance of your visit at this time?" was asked.

"I have been a brother in arms of Gen. Palma during the thirty years' war, and we two had not seen each other since 1894—long before Cuba was free. I wished to see him, and decided that the only way was to look him up if he could not come to see me. Also I wished to pay my respects to your President and to a number of others at the head of your Government to whom I felt, in the name of Cuba, the attention was due. The visit, as I have before said, has no political significance."

Here the General was interrupted by Señor Gonzales, who said:

"The political purpose of the General's visit has been rumored principally because I, being the secretary of Gen. Wood, have accompanied him on the trip. This was done at the request of Gen. Wood himself. He knew that Gen. Gomez and I were old friends, and he suggested that if I wished I might leave my work and accompany the General."

"What is the general feeling of the people of Cuba toward the United States Government? Do they feel assured that all of the promised pledges will be kept without fail?" was asked.

"Absolutely. The feeling among my people is simply one of gratitude; one that is deep rooted and one that will guide all our future relations with this Government in times to come."

The General added that in his opinion the eventual and natural fate of Cuba would be annexation to the United States.

Gen. T. Estrada Palma was then interviewed. He said:

"Once we are free, if the United States will give us but a little economic help in the way of reducing custom duties on our sugar and tobacco, we will grow up in a way that will surprise even the surprise-loving Americans. All we need is a slight surplus to assure our internal prosperity. Two years after the war was over we produced, despite all obstacles, over 600,000 tons of sugar. What, then, can we do under favorable conditions?

"Your country is our market, and we trust that the Republican Party, which has already given us so much help, will give us this economic assistance. We believe that if the Democratic Party were in power it would do the same.

"What do I believe will be the natural destiny of Cuba? Why, to be a part of the United States, of course. There is no other alternative in the end, but for the present, as the General said, the Cubans want to taste what they have been fighting and dying for just once, even if for a little while—and that is Cuba Libre."

Gen. Gomez and his party will leave for Cuba on Wednesday morning.

AMERICAN OFFICER PRAISED.

German Minister at Peking Wishes a Decoration Could Be Bestowed on Capt. J. T. Myers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Navy Department has received an extract from the official report of the German Minister at Peking in regard to the campaign of the allied forces which resulted in the rescue of the legations, in which a high tribute is paid to Capt. John T. Myers of the United States Marine Corps, who had command of the marine guards during the siege. The Minister says:

"If an exception could be made to the rule that American soldiers cannot receive foreign decorations, then, in my opinion, of those not German who took part in the defense of Peking, the American Capt. Myers should be the first to receive from us an order of distinction. According to the universal opinion of all participants, Capt. Myers, with the American detachment under him, worked from the beginning to the end in harmony with Count Soden for the defense of the southern wall, which led to the legation quarters. By means of frequent proofs of his personal fearlessness and bravery he contributed in no little measure toward keeping up the courage of our own people."

VERSAILLES, OHIO, BURNED.

Business Section and Thirty-five Residences Were Destroyed.

GREENVILLE, Ohio, July 6.—The town of Versailles was destroyed almost entirely by a fire which started in the grain elevator of J. S. Seiber & Co. this afternoon.

The fire spread very rapidly and the local department was helpless. Aid was secured from Union City and Sydney, but before the fire had been controlled the entire business section and thirty-five residences had been destroyed.

Versailles has a population of about 2,500 and eight blocks of modern buildings were included in the business section. No estimate on the losses have been obtained.

THE FOURTH IN LONDON.

Graceful Tributes Paid Adelbert Hay at the American Society Dinner.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 6.—Ambassador Choate and Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton made the only notable speeches at the Fourth of July dinner of the American Society. Neither said a word too much or too little, or one in bad taste. Neither made a bad break, such as that of an American politician who in the presence of a colonial Bishop and the Head Master of Rugby hailed Joseph Parker as the "most eminent English divine." Nor did either make such a mistake as Dr. Parker himself did when he declared to an ominously silent audience his opinion that President McKinley could have a third term if he wanted it.

Both Mr. Choate and Gen. Hamilton paid graceful tributes to the memory of Adelbert Hay. The Ambassador's remarks about his friend's dead son were extremely touching, while Gen. Hamilton, who knew better than most Englishmen the worth of the young man, spoke of him with equal felicity and pathos.

Assistant Attorney General Beck had some good stories, but went too far afield with his glorification of imperialism to suit either the Americans or Englishmen present, while Dr. Pentecost's grace before meat was too protracted to be reverently received. The dinner was good, however, and the company was numerous and genial, as might have been expected.

LONDON MUSIC AND PLAYS.

Revival of "Messaline"—De Marchi Well Liked—Coquelin May Produce "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 6.—Young Kubelik has finished his second series of concerts in London without quite justifying the claims of marvelous powers made for him. He is scarcely yet a violinist of the very first rank, but there is no doubt that he has made a great English reputation.

The revival at Covent Garden of Isidore de Lara's "Messaline" revealed no strength or beauty in the work not noted on former representations, but there is no doubt of Mme. Calvé's triumph in the title rôle, which is great enough to justify Grau producing the work at the Metropolitan Opera House next Winter.

The tenor de Marchi in his two appearances here justifies his repute sufficiently to encourage one to believe that he will be well received in New York, where he will be one of the stars of Grau's final season. He is particularly liked in "Les Huguenots."

The next Leeds festival is to be as far as possible in commemoration of nineteenth century progress in music. Sir Alexander Mackenzie's cantata "Balder the Sun God" was not finished in time, and will be held for the Norwich festival of 1902.

The Leipsic Stake Theatre announces for early production "Werther's Schatten," an opera by Alberto Randegger, nephew of the well-known teacher and composer, which has been heard privately in London. It is in one act and is said to be full of the strenuousness of modern Italian dramatic music.

M. Coquelin actually contemplates the production of a French version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at his theatre in Paris, the Porte St. Martin.

Clyde Fitch is here with a bundle of new plays, and the newspapers that print gossip have been telling their readers about his enormous income.

Winifred Emery has recovered from her long illness. She took up the heroine's rôle in "The Second in Command" this week, and acted it with much tact and personal charm. The play still draws well, but most of the other current pieces are seen by scant assemblages every night.

E. A. D.

WARSHIPS TESTING BOILERS.

British Vessels Making a Decisive Trial of Whether the Belleville or Scotch System Is Superior.

LONDON, July 6.—The British cruisers Minerva and Hyacinth sailed from Devonport for Gibraltar this afternoon with the sole purpose of putting the respective merits of the Belleville and Scotch boilers to a final, decisive test.

The Minerva has Scotch and the Hyacinth Belleville boilers. Both warships are of almost the same coal capacity, as they are sister ships. Members of the Government Boiler Commission are on board each vessel. Speculation and rivalry regarding the result are keen.

The Minerva and Hyacinth are to steam at sixteen knots' speed to Gibraltar, cruise around in those waters, clean their boilers, and then race home. The Hyacinth is the favorite in the betting.

THE POPE CONDEMNS FRANCE.

Sends Letter to the Superiors of Religious Orders in Regard to the Law of Associations.

ROME, July 6.—The Pope has sent a letter to the Superiors and Generals of the religious orders and institutions, condemning the French legislation against the congregations.

The letter says his Holiness is much afflicted at the gravity of the offenses recently committed by some nations against the religious orders and institutions. The Church has thus not only been deeply injured in its rights, but its power of action has been impaired. He who touches the priests or monks touches the apple of the Church's eye.

The Pope severely reproves the recent enactment of these laws by a country toward which his Holiness has exhibited particular solicitude; and he says he desires to comfort the orders and institutions which are suffering from the hatred of others toward the Church. He urges them to redouble their ardor, to have faith in prayer and good works, to imitate the example of the beloved founders of their orders, and to repeat with Christ the sublime words, "Father, forgive them."

The letter concludes:

"Console yourselves in God. The Pope and the whole Catholic world are with you."

AN INNOVATION AT THE VATICAN.

The Pope Gives a Luncheon in Honor of His Physicians.

ROME, July 6.—The Pope surprised his attendants on Thursday by entertaining eight guests at luncheon in the Vatican in honor of his physicians, Drs. Lapponi and Nazzoni. Although the Pontiff has occupied the chair of St. Peter for twenty-three years, he had never before entertained any one at his table.

In accordance with Vatican etiquette, the Pope's guests sat at a table in the centre of the dining room, the Pope sitting alone at a table in an alcove window.

Another German Concern Fails.

BERLIN, July 6.—The North German Chemical Works of Glückstadt have failed. The trouble grew out of the Cassel Treber-Trocknung Company's failure.

BOER LETTERS OF MARQUE.

Report that Krueger Is Being Urged to Threaten Them Not Regarded Seriously in Washington.

BRUSSELS, July 6.—The Petit Bleu says that Mr. Krüger recently refused to entertain proposals to arm privateers, but that the promoters are again urging the ex-President of the South African Republic to notify the powers that unless they intervene he will issue letters of marque.

In the event of Mr. Krüger's continued refusal, it is said, the promoters propose to act without authorization.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The report from Brussels that Mr. Krüger is being urged to threaten to commission privateers is not treated seriously here.

It is well understood, as one outcome of the war with Spain, that the United States Government will never again, except in the most extraordinary emergency, issue letters of marque, and the same reason that impel it to this course will undoubtedly operate to prevent it from recognizing any such warrants issued by any other nation, even were that nation in full standing.

In the case of the Spanish war both the belligerents, by agreement, refrained from issuing commissions to privateers, and it is now many years since the flag of any respectable nation has flown over such craft. In the case of Mr. Krüger it is extremely doubtful whether he would, if the issue were forced in this way, be recognized as a de facto President, authorized to issue commissions to privateers. That point would have to be settled at the outset, and each nation whose commerce was threatened would determine for itself his competency. It is scarcely to be expected that they would decide against their own commercial interests, so that Mr. Krüger's privateers would find it difficult to secure general recognition.

The threat to send out privateers without Mr. Krüger's consent is idle. It is pointed out here that such craft would be pirates pure and simple, and the civilized world would combine to sweep them from the seas if they should begin operations against the commerce of any nation.

KRUEGER NOT TO VISIT AMERICA.

THE HAGUE, July 6.—Mr. Krüger has definitely abandoned his proposed visit to America on account of the fatigues of traveling as well as the clearly expressed attitude of the United States Government.

CHARGE AGAINST AN AUTHOR.

Julian Field Accused of Forging an Agreement with W. W. Astor.

LONDON, July 6.—At the Mansion House Police Court to-day Julian Field, an author, was committed for trial on the charge of forging an agreement whereby William Waldorf Astor promised to pay £1,400 for stories to be published in the latter's magazine.

Field denied that he was guilty of the alleged forgery, and averred that he had a complete answer to the charge.

Czar Urges Religious Education.

LONDON, July 6.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the Czar, in approving the recommendations of the Commission on the Reorganization of Instruction in the High Schools, wrote on the margin of the report: "I hope earnest consideration will also be given to strengthening the religious and moral education of our youth."

Empress Frederick's Condition.

CRONBERG, Prussia, July 6.—Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia arrived here to-day on a visit to the Dowager Empress Frederick. The latter's condition is not so satisfactory. During the last few days she has suffered from severe pains, which have prevented her usual drives. However, she spends most of the day on the castle terrace or under a tent on the lawn.

Barnum & Bailey Train in Collision.

GLEIWITZ, Silesia, July 6.—Barnum & Bailey's circus train has been in collision at Beuthen, Upper Silesia. Two men, William Smith and C. H. Felton, were killed, and seven persons were seriously injured. The loss in material of the show is estimated at about 50,000 marks, (about $11,500.)

Coming Here on the St. Louis.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 6.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Mrs. Astor, and Clarence Cary are among the passengers who sailed to-day on the American Line steamer St. Louis from this port for New York.

Decoration for Mrs. Ronalds.

LONDON, July 6.—Mrs. Ronalds, one of the American women who raised the fund with which the hospital ship Maine was equipped, has been Gazetted an Honorary Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

E. B. Baldwin Starts for Tromsoe.

CHRISTIANIA, July 6.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, leader of the Baldwin-Ziegler arctic expedition, started to-day for Tromsoe, Norway.

Khedive of Egypt at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—The Khédive of Egypt arrived here today and proceeded to visit the Sultan at the Yildiz Kiosk.

THE NEWARK HOME AGAIN.

The United States cruiser Newark, Capt. B. H. McCalla, back from the Philippine Islands, dropped anchor in the North River, off Fiftieth Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Newark made a splendid trip from Hongkong to New York, averaging 14½ knots all the way.

She left Hongkong May 20, and arrived off Sandy Hook Friday night. She lay six hours in a dense fog before proceeding to the city. The entire voyage consumed forty-six days and fifteen hours. She stopped for coal and supplies at Colombo, Perrin, Port Said, Malta, and St. Michael's, but the stops were short.

Capt. McCalla said he was in the best of health when seen on his ship last night. He expected to be greeted in New York by his wife and daughter, Lillie, but was disappointed. They left Hongkong to cross the Pacific the same day that the Newark started home via the Suez Canal. The Newark reached New York first, however, and the Captain said he supposed that his wife and daughter were somewhere between New York and San Francisco. He was met here by three other daughters.

The Captain and Mrs. McCalla had wagered as to which would reach New York first, and Capt. McCalla was much pleased at having come out the winner. Mrs. McCalla will arrive in New York this morning, it is expected.

The Captain spent a few minutes at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He received from Admiral Barker orders detaching him from the Newark and assigning him to the command of the Kearsarge.

When asked regarding conditions in the Philippines, Capt. McCalla said:

"They are most satisfactory. I do not see how they could be more so. Everybody in the islands, young and old, rich and poor, are all going into politics. There are two parties—the Federalists and the Conservatives—and every man is looking for an office."

Capt. McCalla said the Newark would stay at New York for but a few days, and would then go to Boston. After that she is to be docked at the Charleston Navy Yard and undergo an overhauling.

Capt. McCalla will take command of the Kearsarge to-morrow or next day.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL DEAL.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 6.—The Lehigh Valley Coal Company to-day purchased the mines and breakers of the Seneca Coal Company at Pittston and the Sioux Colliery at Shamokin.

It is stated that the purchase price was based on an estimate of 10,000,000 tons of coal yet to be mined.

Asks $10,000 for a Lost Finger.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Bernard Johnson to-day filed a peculiar claim for damages against James Dorsey, who keeps a provision store. Johnson, who is a boarding house proprietor, was buying some meat from Dorsey and was showing the butcher just how he wanted the meat cut, when the latter brought down the cleaver with a bang, cutting off not only the meat but also the index finger of Johnson's right hand. The injured man asks $10,000 damages.

Large Quantities

of high-class European fabrics leave our workrooms daily for new homes, yet our assortment continues unbroken; fresh arrivals from the fashion centres of the old world enable us to gladden the hearts of late buyers.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

BIG DOCK CAISSON SINKS

Was Being Placed in Position in Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Eight Men Inside It Scramble to Safety—Automatic Valves Could Not Be Closed and the Ballast Shifted.

The ill-luck which seems to cling about Dry Dock No. 2 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard again asserted itself yesterday afternoon, when the new caisson of the dock filled and sank while being placed in position.

The caisson now lies under water in the dock. Rear Admiral Barker, the commandant of the yard, said last night that he did not think it had been seriously damaged. The old caisson will be towed to the mouth of the dock probably to-day, placed in position there, and the dock pumped out, when it will be possible to examine the sunken caisson and determine what injury it has received.

When the caisson sank there were eight men within it, but all managed to get up on deck and scramble on to the dock in safety.

Dry Dock No. 2 was originally a timber construction. It was frequently the cause of much trouble, and finally one side of it caved in after a heavy storm. It was then decided to rebuild it of concrete. Practically, however, a new dock was constructed around the old one. The work, which was a most difficult engineering feat, was completed in fourteen months' time, at a cost of only $300,000. An appropriation of $600,000 had been made for the job. The dock was ready for the caisson about two months ago, but the contractors who were constructing the caisson failed to complete it on time, and it was not until a week or so ago that it was delivered.

Yesterday afternoon the new caisson was towed from the wharf at the foot of Main Street, in the yard, where it was moored, to the mouth of the dry dock. On board the caisson were John Webb, an engineer; William Helm, a foreman of laborers, and six laborers. They were all inside the caisson at work on the engine and attending to the automatic valves and the ballast of pig iron.

Preparations were being made to slide the caisson into the grooves at the mouth of the dock when it was discovered that the automatic valves which let in the water, which, with the pig iron, forms the ballast of the dock, were not in working order and could not be closed. Water was pouring in through the open valves, and the caisson was slowly sinking. The eight men on board hurriedly climbed out on deck to the side of the dock. Apparently the iron ballast shifted, as the caisson listed far over to port as it sank. At the yard last night it was said that the caisson had practically turned turtle.

The work of raising the caisson will be begun at once. If it is found to be seriously injured there will be another delay before the dock can be placed in service.

The caisson weighs 250 tons, is 72 feet long at the bottom, 94 feet at the top, and 22 feet in width. It cost $53,000 to build.

SENSATION IN THE NAVY YARD.

It Was Reported that a Sailor on the Dixie Had Yellow Fever.

Something of a sensation was caused among the sailors, marines, and others at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon by a story to the effect that one of the crew of the training ship Dixie had been found to be suffering with yellow fever and had been removed to the Naval Hospital.

Officials of the yard who were seen with regard to the matter declared that there was no truth whatever in the report. One of the sailors on the Dixie, it was said, had been prostrated by the heat on Friday and had been taken to the Naval Hospital. The yellow fever story, it was thought, was started by some frightened landsmen on the Dixie. At the Naval Hospital last night it was also denied with much emphasis by the physician in charge that any yellow fever patient had been received there.

The Dixie reached the yard on Friday from a cruise in southern waters. It was reported that one of the men on board had been ill ever since the ship left Buenos Ayres, and was believed to have yellow fever.

HERMAN HAUSER DEAD.

He Once Jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge to Show a Little Girl.

Herman Hauser, the theatrical man, who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge two years ago without hurting himself, died last night at 323 West Thirty-sixth Street, where he lived with his sister. He had been in poor health since he had a fight five weeks ago with Joseph Edmondson, Treasurer of the old Star Theatre. About eight days ago he went to Coney Island, and while in swimming breathed into his nostrils some foreign substance which affected the nerves of his nose and ears, and finally caused a fatal abscess at the base of the brain.

Hauser's adventure at bridge jumping was an unusual one. He was on his way to the city from Coney Island. A little girl sat near him as he crossed the bridge in a trolley car. She said to her mother, who sat beside her: "I wish I could see some man that is tired of life jump off into the river." Thereupon Houser leaped off the car, waved his hand at the girl, climbed the guard rail, and jumped. He was picked up by a boat, and a week's treatment in Gouverneur Hospital served to revive him. He was arraigned in a Magistrate's court but released without punishment.

The fight between Hauser and Edmondson five weeks ago was at the latter's home. Mrs. Edmondson was once the wife of Hauser. The men quarreled about her that night and then came to blows. Hauser was worsted.

Hauser started out in Hooley's Theatre—now Powers's—in Chicago seven or eight years ago. He was an usher. Soon he rose to the position of Treasurer, and then, six years ago, he came to this city to hold a similar position at the Herald Square Theatre, where he remained until a year ago. Then he went to Koster & Bial's, and he was Treasurer there at the time of his death.

Police Shake-Up in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 6.—The long-threatened shake up in the Police Department has come. Changes have been made in the Captains of three districts. Two of the old Captains were practically forced out after many years of service. Still another of the veteran Captains will soon drop out and to-day it was stated that Chief of Police Hamilton will not be reappointed when his term expires next October. The Captains and the Chief have not been pulling together in politics.

Senator Hanna and C. A. Griscom Confer

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Senator Hanna arrived in Philadelphia to-day from Cleveland, and went to Haverford, where he met Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, who arrived at New York on the Deutschland, July 4. Mr. Hanna declined to talk, contenting himself with saying that he was here on business.

B. Altman & Co.

For Monday, July 8th:

WOMEN'S OXFORD TIES,

Patent Leather Oxford Ties, stout soles, for Outing and Dress Wear, ... $2.75

Tan Russian Calf Oxford Ties, reduced from $3.50 and $5.00 to $2.50 & 3.40

During the months of July and August, the store will be open between the hours of 8.30 A. M., and 5 P. M. Saturdays, 8.30 A. M., to 12 Noon.

Sixth Avenue, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, New York.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Hats.

Children's Outing Hats of white duck, also white crown with blue and red brim ..... 50c.

Tam O'Shanters of white duck, embroidered name on band ..... 50c.

Children's Straw Sailor Hats, in black and white mixed, and all white ..... 69c.

Boys' Split Straw Hats, former prices $2.50, $2.00 and $1.50, now ..... 98c.

60-62 West 23d Street.

No sweet mash Whiskey is as good, or costs as much to make, as Hand Made Sour Mash. Neither are there any blended or compounded Whiskeys as wholesome as *Straight.*

Old Crow Rye

s built that way, and won the Gold Medal at Paris, 1900

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, **N. Y.**

THE EVANS-SICKLES TROUBLE.

Said to Have Had Its Origin Over the Interpretation of a Certain Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Although it was made known in the early stage of the controversy between Pension Commissioner Evans and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles that the cause of the trouble was the Commissioner's refusal to let the Grand Army interpret a pension law, the full story has not yet been told.

It is learned that in 1900 Gen. Sickles and other comrades of the Grand Army labored hard and effectively for the passage of an act providing for the pensioning of veterans and soldiers' widows unable to support themselves. This act was passed and approved on May 9, 1900. It was provided in the widow clause that "such pensions shall commence from the date of application therefor after the passage of this act."

It was over the meaning of this clause that Commissioner Evans and Gen. Sickles split. The Commissioner took the view that "the passage of this act" meant the passage of the act in which the words appeared—that is, the act approved May 9, 1900. But Gen. Sickles asserted that as the act was amendatory of an act passed June 27, 1890, it was the earlier act which was meant.

The Pension Commissioner thought the difficulty could be settled by getting the Attorney General to give an opinion. Gen. Sickles held that the Grand Army was the proper authority to interpret the act, since it was the Grand Army which got it up and had it passed. He himself was very active in this work.

Commissioner Evans would not consent to this, and referred the question to the Attorney General, who decided that his view of the case was correct. Hence the change in Gen. Sickles's views of Commissioner Evans's efficiency since he wrote to the President commending Evans in 1899.

The activity of Gen. Sickles in urging pension legislation, and also his action in attempting to force the President to remove a civil officer, are sharply criticised here from an army standpoint. Gen. Sickles is an officer of the regular army. He is retired from active service, but he is an officer of the army nevertheless, and draws pay as such. To attempt to influence legislation is an offense against the regulations, and so is criticism of the President.

IOWA MURDERER PAROLED.

He Claims to Have a Formula for Making Damascus Steel.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 6.—Gov. Shaw has paroled S. R. Dawson, commonly known as "Damascus Steel" Dawson, who was sentenced five years ago to ten years in the penitentiary for the murder of his son-in-law, Walter Scott. He killed Scott, who eloped with his daughter, and then taunted him with it.

Dawson claims to have discovered the secret of Damascus steel, which is twice as hard as ordinary steel. The formula for making it has been in a bank vault while Dawson was in prison.

Capitalists associated with Dawson in a five-hundred-thousand-dollar corporation for manufacturing the steel have tried in vain in the courts to get the formula of the inventor. The steel will be used for armor plate, and experts say it will revolutionize the business.

LIGHTNING KILLED THREE.

Jockey, a Farmer, and a Woman Struck at Fort Erie—Race Horses Hurt.

FORT ERIE, Ontario, July 6.—This place was visited by one of the most severe electrical storms ever known in Canada last night. At the race track the row of stables known as "Irish Row" was struck, and a colored jockey, William Scott of Louisville, Ky., was instantly killed.

William Benner, a farmer, whose stable is just outside the track, was killed and his son rendered unconscious. Mrs. Weaver, who lives on the Ridge Road, was also killed. The other injured are William Nash of Chicago and William McCormick of Toronto. Several valuable race horses were injured.

Remnant Sale

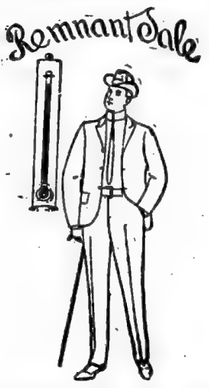

High mercury makes a hard dress problem. We'll help you solve it.

To-morrow is the opening of our Semi-Annual Remnant Sale. Suit to order, $14; trousers, $4, regardless of their former cost.

The coolest thing on earth is our Panama suits, skeleton and pongee silk sleeve lining. Suit to order, $20.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

EYE Diseases and defective eyesight cured. New method. No knife, no pain, no danger. DR. WILSON, 41 W. 24th St., New York. Hours, 10 to 4. Consultation free.

A NEW PACKING COMPANY.

To be Organized This Week—Will Have a Large Plant in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Pittsburg Provision and Packing Company, with Samuel W. Allerton of Chicago as President and Mr. O'Donnell of Pittsburg as General Manager, will be organized next week if the present plans are carried out. The company will conduct a general packing business in the East.

Negotiations have been completed with Robert Pitcairn, Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Company, through which the railroad company has secured the abattoir, stock yards, and other property of the Pittsburg Provision Company for $700,

TODDY WON ALL THE WAY

Keenes' Horse Cleverly Captured the Brighton Handicap.

ALCEDO, FAVORITE, WAS THIRD

Racing at Brighton Beach Opened with a Large Attendance in Spite of Gloomy Weather.

One more of the great prizes of the turf, and that the last of the big handicaps of the early season for horses three years old and upward, dropped into the lap of James R. Keene, in the shape of the $8,460 Brighton Handicap, at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, when the Keenes' fleet but erratic four-year-old Toddy galloped out in front all the way and won cleverly at the end by a scant length from Watercure, with the remainder of the field that ran beaten off. A crowd of about ten thousand people witnessed the race and took part in the celebration of the opening of the long Summer meeting of twenty-five days on the track by the sea, but by far the greater part of the assemblage omitted the usual cheering of the winner, for Toddy's victory was one in which the general public had no share, the only backing he received being from a shrewd few betting men who took chances that the Keene candidate would run up to what they knew he was capable of, and who threw out of their calculations all reference to public form.

To all but that select few therefore the result of the Brighton Handicap was a thorough surprise, though as was remarked after the race by a great number of visitors, the general appearance of the day, the field of horses that ran, and the weather should have prepared all for exactly what happened in the end. As a spectator remarked after Toddy had passed the winning post, the contest from end to end seemed to be something that had been seen in its entirety on a former occasion with the substitution of Toddy this time for Conroy. The impression seemed to be general, for the peculiar coincidence was as much talked of after the big event of the day as the race in itself.

The contest, however, was a good, if not a great one, for Toddy took his light weight to the front in the first half dozen strides, and, making his own running all the way, stalled off each effort by his opponents to head him, and, coming away at the end when challenged by Watercure, won in handsome style in the exceedingly good time of 2:07 1-5 for the mile and a quarter on a track that was damp and dead on the surface from the rain of the morning and of the day before, the performance, gauged by the time of the other races being fully equal to a mile and a quarter in 2:05 on the Brighton track as it is when it is fast. Aside from Alcedo there were no great horses behind the winner, but on the form of Alcedo in the Suburban Handicap, Toddy ran a better horse in this one race than he ever showed himself to be at any time before in his career.

RICHEST OF BIG HANDICAPS.

The handicap, worth more than any of the big Spring handicaps that went before it, was the special attraction of the day, and in spite of the lateness of the season drew an unusual attendance, though the weather was threatening and rain actually fell at intervals through the greater part of the afternoon. Nine horses had been announced to start for the Brighton, but one more was on the card as a starter, this being the Beard Stable's stout colt Prince of Melbourne, the original top weight of the number that ran, though Alcedo, with the penalty he earned by winning the Suburban, took up the same impost, the horses having 123 pounds each, while all the others were of the lightweight division, Prince McClurg being withdrawn early in the afternoon and leaving Brigadier the next weight with 104 pounds.

There was the usual excitement about the warming up gallops, but the betting element seemed undecided about the race, and, though Alcedo opened favorite at 8 to 5, he soon went back in the betting to 5 to 2, probably because of a rumor that he had suffered injury when the barn in which he was quartered at the Sheepshead Bay race track was struck by lightning a few days ago, August Belmont's Brigadier in the meantime being backed down to the place of favorite at 2 to 1. As the time for the call to the post approached, however, the odds against Brigadier rose again, and Alcedo was backed down, and started favorite at 2 to 1, with Brigadier second choice at 3 to 1. Prince of Melbourne the next best backed at 5 to 1, while 8 to 1 against Watercure, 10 to 1 against Toddy, 15 to 1 each against Latson, Decanter, and Blues, and 25 to 1 against All Gold was the betting against the others. The parade to the post was with the horses in the order of the weights, except in the case of Prince of Melbourne, who brought up the rear, the field of nine hurrying to the starting point just at the time when the clouds seemed about to clear away, though just then a haze hung over the track, through which the horses at the post a quarter of a mile away could be seen but indistinctly.

Alcedo, with Spencer riding him, had the rail position, with Toddy, ridden by L. Smith, next to him. Decanter, with Burns up, Blues, with H. Michaels up, Latson, who ran in the name and colors of George E. Smith, and was ridden by Shaw, Brigadier, with Odom up, and Prince of Melbourne, with McCue up, spread out in the order named from the rail. All Gold, with McGinn in the saddle, having the extreme outside position, with Watercure, ridden by H. Cochran, being next to him. There was a very short delay before the start, the flag falling at the second break and the horses bounding away on the mile and a quarter struggle with Alcedo the first to show in front, Prince of Melbourne then second, Decanter third, Toddy fourth, and All Gold fifth, Watercure, Blues, and Latson being the last to move, though the start was a fair one for all.

TODDY WAS NEVER HEADED.

In the short run around the turn into the straight, and heading for the stand for the first time, Toddy made a rush for the front and took the lead, Spencer on Alcedo steadying his mount and seeming willing to permit the lightweight to have the privilege of making the pace, though Alcedo held his place well up with the front rank, the order passing the stand for the first time being Toddy first by a half length, Alcedo second, a length in front of All Gold, third, with Brigadier, Prince of Melbourne, and Watercure lapped on him, and Blues, Decanter, and Latson then the last of the crowd. In the run around the paddock turn Toddy drew away a trifle and Brigadier passed Alcedo, the order of the others remaining unchanged until they turned into the back stretch, where Toddy, slipping still further away from his pursuers, and swinging over to the rail, then clear of All Gold, who had moved up and taken second place from Brigadier, Alcedo at this point being lapped on the third horse, while Watercure was fifth and steadily moving up through the field. Half way through the back stretch Toddy increased his advantage in the lead to a length and a half, All Gold, Brigadier, and Alcedo then neck and neck in the order named, with Watercure a scant length away from them and coming on resolutely, while all those behind already were stringing out with Decanter and Latson practically out of the race at that point. Toddy in front was slipping further and further away as they began the bend out of the back stretch, where Alcedo first and then Brigadier made the effort to go up to him, All Gold at that stage of the race tiring and dropping away to the rear and being succeeded as a contender by Watercure, who still was running strong and steadily picking his way through the horses in front of him, and at the bend into the stretch for the run home passed Brigadier, who stopped suddenly when the fight began at that point.

At the head of the stretch Toddy had a lead of two good lengths and showed no signs of tiring, while Alcedo, the nearest of his opponents, was already at the whip and struggling vainly to get closer to the flying pacemaker. With but little more than a furlong to go, Watercure went on with a rush as they headed down the straight and swiftly passing Alcedo, who then was beaten, went on after Toddy, gaining steadily to the last half furlong pole, where he was at Toddy's side, but there he hung, and Toddy, beginning to draw away again under the urging of his rider, Cochran, on Watercure, drew his whip. From that moment Toddy had the last of his adversaries safely beaten, for Watercure dropped back under the punishment, while Toddy, though tiring, drew away inch by inch and won without a touch of the whip by a bare length, Watercure second, six lengths in front of the struggling Alcedo, who beat Blues a head for third place. A head further back came Latson, with Prince of Melbourne, Decanter, Brigadier, and All Gold following in the order named. The fractional time was: Furlong, 0:12; quarter, 0:25; three furlongs, 0:37 1-5; half mile, 0:49 4-5; five furlongs, 1:02 1-5; six furlongs, 1:14 4-5; seven furlongs, 1:27 2-5, and mile in 1:40 4-5.

In the other stake of the day, the Auteuil, one mile and three-quarters over hurdles, every horse of the five that ran had a turn in the lead, Draughtsman, owned by Thomas W. Lawson, then coming on and winning cleverly by two lengths, with the favorite, Matt Simpson, among the unplaced division.

The second race went to Roehampton, who made most of the running and won in a big gallop, while Fonsoluca and Leonora Loring captured the two purses for two-year-olds, Fonsoluca having to race a bit to get his purse, while the filly simply cantered home, she being one of the few unbeaten horses of the season.

The last race made a pretty finish with three horses spread out and fighting home for first money, Royal Sterling being the winner, with Bedeck second and Eloim third.

The noted lightweight jockey of a few years ago, Troxler, was at the track yesterday, he having come on to New York to ride the horses of the Pepper Stable under a contract. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Auteuil Hurdle Stakes, for four-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. T. J. Lawson's Draughtsman, br. g., 5 years, by Owas-Sneeze, 156 pounds, (Donohue,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won cleverly by two lengths; J. E. Widener's Fulminate, br. g., 5, by Rayon d'Or-Feu Follet, 151, (Heider,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by six lengths from G. B. Hill's Klondyke, b. g., aged, by Sir Modred-Lennatte, 158, (Owens,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—3:21. Matt Simpson and The Lost Chord also ran. Value to the winner, $930. Matt Simpson the favorite at 9 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by J. Dyer.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners in 1901 of $1,000; that have started two or more times, with allowances; one mile. J. G. Follansbee's Roehampton, ch. c., by Bathampton-Agnes Flash. 106 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won easily by four lengths; Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., 116, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by five lengths from J. E. McDonald's Templeton, b. f., 101, (McGinn,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:41 2-5. Lady of the Valley and Anna Darling also ran. Value to the winner, $550. Roehampton the favorite. Winner trained by J. H. Mason.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and geldings, two years old; selling allowances; five furlongs. T. F. Mulry's Fonsoluca, ch. g., by Fonso-Lucasta, 101 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won, ridden out; Charles Ox's Ascension, b. f., 105, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second, by a half length from L. M. Myers's White Owl, b. f., 109, (Odom,) even and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:02. Knight Templar, Francois, Step Onward, Fontenix, Gold Braid, Figurtha, Emma A. M., Drop Light, Lauretta B. II., and Flintlock also ran. Value to the winner, $720. White Owl the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. James R. Keene's Toddy, ch. g., 4 years, by Hanover-Hot Scotch, 100 pounds, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a scant length; Green B. Morris's Watercure, ch. g., by Watercress-Lena's First, 100, (H. Cochran,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by six lengths from J. H. McCormick's Alcedo, b. c., 4, by Esher-Elopement, 122, (Spencer,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—2:07 1-5. All Gold, Blues, Brigadier, Decanter, Latson, and Prince of Melbourne also ran. Value to the winner, $8,460. Alcedo the post favorite. Winner trained by James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. L. M. Myers's Leonora Loring, f., by Dr. McBride-Hoyden, 107 pounds, (Odom,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won easily by two lengths; G. E. Smith's Chilton, b. c., 110, (Shaw,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a half length from Green B. Morris's Somberero, ch. c., 110, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:06 4-5. Locket, Byrne of Roscrea, Bruff, and Dean Swift also ran. Value to the winner, $740. Leonora Loring the favorite. Winner trained by W. O. Scully.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs. John Byrne's Royal Sterling, b. g., 4 years, by Lord Esterling-Reve Royal, 113 pounds, (Brennan,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; Green B. Morris's Bedeck, ch. c., 3, 97, (Desmond,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from the Murray Hill Stable's Eloim, br. c., 4, 113, (McGinn,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15 2-5. Federalist, Captain January, Ante Up, Babs, Walter, Mayor Gilroy, Trillo, Jack McGinn, and Himself also ran. Value to the winner, $550. Roehampton the favorite. Winner trained by J. H. Mason.

MAY LEGALLY "OUTLAW" OWNERS.

Jockey Clubs Have a Right to Make Their Own Rules, Judge Field Says.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 6.—Judge Field to-day in the case of Thomas P. Hayes against the New Louisville Jockey Club sustained the demurrer of the defendants and decided that Hayes had no cause of complaint. Suit was brought on May 9, 1901, by Hayes against the jockey club for $50,000 damages, and to compel it to allow him to run his horses on its track in this city.

Judge Field held that the Western Jockey Club had a right to make rules of its own, and that, while a hardship might have been inflicted thereby on Hayes in having his horses shut off, yet there was no redress in law. This suit was considered a test of the "outlaw" rule growing out of the fight between the Western Jockey Club and the American Turf Congress.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Florida West Coast Railroad.

TAMPA, Fla., July 6.—The Florida West Coast Railway Company has been formally organized in this city by electing T. C. Tallaferro President, W. R. Fuller, Jr., Vice President, M. B. MacFarlane, Secretary and Treasurer, and R. G. Caples, General Manager. The Board of Directors is composed of T. C. Tallaferro, M. B. MacFarlane, R. C. Caples, Thomas S. Hopkins, John M. Thurston, G. W. Farris, and Alonzo H. Stewart. The road will extend from Tampa into the Manatee section.

To Succeed F. W. Delbert.

W. S. Haines, master mechanic of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern shops at Newark, Ohio, has been promoted to be Superintendent of Motive Power to fill the vacancy caused by the death of F. W. Delbert.

Change in Consolidated Directory.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 6.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to-day, Edwin Milner of Hoosup, Conn., was chosen a Director to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the death of ex-President Clark. Mr. Milner is Vice President of the American National Bank of Providence, R. I.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Robert B. Henderson, Sulphur Springs, Texas; H. M. Duncan, London.

HOLLAND—Judge James Gay Gordon, Philadelphia; J. H. Merriam, United States Navy; John E. Young, Glasgow.

MURRAY HILL.—William G. Winslow, Milwaukee; E. J. Cureton, Sydney, N. S. W.; Arthur MacArthur, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN.—G. S. Page, Quebec; Victor Rubens, Copenhagen.

NETHERLAND—J. H. Durston, Anaconda, Mon.; M. M. Henniger, Helena, Mont.

SAVOY—Hugo Nathan, Cincinnati.

PLAZA—Oscar B. Webb, Baltimore; Herbert Cassard, Baltimore.

IMPERIAL—L. A. Sholes, Cleveland; H. Bowman, London; A. Wendelin, Brussels, Belgium.

VICTORIA—José Aragunis, San Miguel, San Salvador; S. Guiras, Paris; J. H. Rice, Milwaukee.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. Estene, Paris; G. Parker, London; Byron L. Oliver, Los Angeles, Cal.

HOFFMAN—A. Meyer de Barral, Paris; Emile Petry, Paris; E. A. Thomas, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE—W. Fraser, London; P. Myers, Wellington, New Zealand.

ASTOR—W. Chandler, Richmond; Frederic Bell, San Francisco; W. Steffen, Hamburg, Germany.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.

2 A. M.—719 Tenth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

8:45 A. M.—133 West Thirty-eighth Street; S. Charren Company; damage, $100.

10:10 A. M.—199 Grand Street; John Russell; no damage.

11:30 A. M.—166 West One Hundred and Seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

12:10 P. M.—141 Attorney Street; J. Cohen; damage, $40.

12:50 P. M.—124 West Ninety-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

1:15 P. M.—39 Elizabeth Street; Genrohsky & Rodell; damage, $2,000.

2:35 P. M.—253 West Thirty-fourth Street; Broadway House; damage, $50.

5:35 P. M.—12 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Wilcome Sheldran; damage, $10.

6:30 P. M.—5 Wooster Street; Schweitzer & Adlbin; damage, $600.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SPOKANE, Washington, July 6.—Fire which broke out at Wilbur last midnight raged for six hours, destroying the principal business district of the town. The losses aggregate about $175,000.

DENVER, July 6.—President Trumbull of the Colorado Southern Railway received a telegram to-day from Clarendon, Texas, saying that the company's shops, coal chutes, water tanks, a large quantity of equipment, nine cars, and five engines at that place were destroyed by fire this morning. The damage approximates $100,000, and is well covered by insurance. Clarendon is the end of the Fort Worth and Denver City Division of the Colorado Southern system.

MUSEUM EXPECTS TO GET ROGERS MILLIONS

Gen. Di Cesnola Explains How the Money Will Be Used.

An Endowment Fund to Carry Out Plans Long Cherished, Insuring New Art Riches and Permanence.

Gen. Louis P. Di Cesnola, Secretary, Director, and ex-officio Trustee of the Corporation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was enthusiastic yesterday when he spoke of the endowment legacy of about $8,000,000 willed by Jacob S. Rogers.

"The Museum," said the General, "is now, or rather will be when we get the bequest, and I have no doubt that we shall receive it, no longer in a precarious condition because of its financial affairs. It is equipped with a princely fund, and what have been considered visionary schemes for its welfare and permanency are realizations. Having the legacy we can go ahead and develop it without being hampered with financial considerations.

"I was surprised, almost startled, when I heard the good news. I knew Mr. Rogers. He became an annual member at $10 a year in 1883. I never had the slightest idea that he would leave us a legacy. He used to call here. He never evinced any interest in art. Had I known even that he was a rich man I might have treated him more diplomatically than I did. But I never had an inkling of his vast wealth.

"I might have suspected his interest in the corporation in 1891, when he obtained from me a copy of our charter. His will was framed on that, the old one. I will not name the man, but three years ago a well-known millionaire came here and talked of providing for the Museum in his will. He spoke of devising to it a mansion, a gallery of pictures, and half a dozen valuable lots.

"'I don't like your charter, however,' he remarked.

"'But Mr. Joseph H. Choate framed it,' I said.

"'I don't care, I want it changed before I carry out my intentions.'

"So changed it was. The amended clause on which this millionaire had his will drafted reads:

Said corporation may take and hold by gift, devise, bequest, purchase, or lease, either absolutely or in trust, for any purpose comprised in the objects of the corporation, any real or personal property necessary or proper for the purposes of its incorporation.

"This simply made the terms of the old charter as clear as words can express. As to the bequest of Mr. Rogers, nothing approaches it in magnificence, so far as actual money gifts or legacies are concerned. President Henry G. Marquand heads the list so far as gifts of art treasures and money are concerned; they foot up about $1,300,000. Miss Catherine Wolfe bequeathed us $200,000, but this was conditional and for the care of her gallery of pictures.

"Other special funds are the Lazarus, $24,000; Johnston, $5,000, and Dodge, $25,000. Other funds producing interest are: Vanderbilt, $100,000; Astor, $48,000; Reed, $50,000; library, $5,200; Hoe, $5,000; Goler, $20,000; Strong, $2,000; Henderson, $2,000; Cotheal, $1,000; Maghee, $5,000; Cruickshank, $15.16, and Goldenberg, $1,000.

"We have formed an endowment fund of about $700,000 from amounts given unconditionally from time to time, which were voted into the endowment fund by the Trustees. But up to the time of Mr. Rogers's death not a cent had been left to the corporation as an endowment.

"Assuming that we receive this $8,000,000 legacy, the amount would be invested very carefully. Nothing risky would be touched. We would be very glad to get 4 per cent. for the money. A safe estimate of the income from it would be $300,000 per annum. We would do many things with this. The most important use of part of the income would be to put the museum staff on a proper footing. We have two Curators. We need seven or eight, and will get them. And I may add that we will have money enough to secure proper men, the best to be found.

"We have had but $4,000 a year to spend on new pictures, against $800,000, the annual outlay for additions for the British Museum's gallery. All this will be changed. There will be no more stinting in this regard. We shall have money enough for all purposes. We can even look forward to the time when we shall have an endowment fund equal to that of the British Museum, $22,000,000. Generosity like that of Mr. Rogers is contagious, I am told.

"Wrong ideas exist as to the corporation of the Museum. The city has not an equity of 1 cent in our collection. The buildings we occupy are leased to us, and we can leave them on a three months' notice. Of course the ground and structures belong to the city. Of our moneys, not a dollar can be used for building. They are to be devoted to purchases of art works and objects and their care and the staff.

"It costs the corporation and the city $139,000 a year to run the Museum. The Trustees furnish $44,000 of this and from the city, through the Park Department, we receive $95,000. Beyond this the Trustees pay for additions to the collections. Some sources of income are: From annual members, about $20,000; admissions, $4,600, and sales of catalogues, $3,400."

The next quarterly meeting of the Trustees will be on the third Monday in November, when the Rogers bequest will be officially considered. Until then John L. Cadwalader will attend to any legal details relative to the legacy that may be necessary as the adviser of Gen. Di Cesnola. The Law Committee of the Museum Corporation consists of Joseph H. Choate, R. W. De Forest, and Elihu Root.

NEAREST HEIR ASTONISHED.

Mr. Rogers's Half-Sister Ready to Join Others in a Fight to Overturn the Will.

NEWARK, N. J., July 6.—Mrs. Henry C. Heinisch, a half-sister of Mr. Rogers, was seen at her home in Union Avenue, Irvington, to-day. When asked whether she proposed to contest the will of Mr. Rogers she answered that she would certainly join in any contest that may be made. She feels that as the greater part of the fortune left by her half-brother was made by her father, she should be entitled to some of it. Mrs. Heinisch would not admit that she would begin a contest herself.

Mrs. Heinisch's mother, Mrs. Thomas Rogers, died a few years ago, and she inherited her estate. Mr. Heinisch, who is a cutlery manufacturer, is ill, and could not accompany his wife to the funeral of Mr. Rogers. Mrs. Heinisch came from Asbury Park to attend the funeral, and returned there this afternoon.

She could give no reason for being cut off in the will. She said that she had always been friendly with her half-brother, and had spent some time with him in his office in New York a couple of months ago.

TO CONTEST THE WILL.

Mr. Rogers's Relatives Prepare for a Fight—Executor Says the Millions May Melt Away.

PATERSON, N. J., July 6.—There is still considerable talk here regarding the will of Jacob S. Rogers. Mr. Rogers's relatives were astonished when they realized the full import of the will. Preparations are being made to contest the will, and it is believed that the Metropolitan Museum of Art will get the $8,000,000 only after long litigation.

Theodore B. Rogers and his wife, of Wilmington, Del., are the only relatives who are still here. Mr. Rogers received $100,000. Even he is said to have declared his intention to fight the will. An intimate friend of Mr. Rogers said to him to-day:

"You've been fixed up all right; you don't want to contest."

"Oh, yes, I will. I'll join the others in trying to break the will," he replied.

Executor Pennington says that if there is a contest the executors will carry the fight to the highest court. He added that in his opinion the fight would last until the millions had melted away.

Steps have to be taken within ten days, according to New Jersey laws, to have the will admitted to probate, and no legal action can be instituted until the will is offered. This will take place at Trenton, as Judge Barcalow, who sits here, is one of the executors named by Mr. Rogers, and therefore the will cannot come before him.

The behavior of the relatives is much commented on. Some did not return to the house from the grave, but left the cemetery and returned to their homes. Others went to the house and only remained long enough to hear the will read.

Reuben Wells, Superintendent of the Rogers Locomotive Works for many years, who knew Mr. Rogers's habits and eccentric character well, in speaking about the will to-day said:

"He had a queer twist in his character. If he thought you expected a certain thing to go a certain way, it would be sure to be his whim to see that it went just the opposite way. He undoubtedly knew his relatives expected to benefit greatly from his estate at his death, and that was sufficient reason for him to plan a disappointment for them.

"There is no doubt that an attempt will be made to prove that Mr. Rogers was insane. The fact that he gave a twenty-thousand-dollar dinner in Paris on his last trip will be brought in evidence as proof that his mind was affected.

A. Simonson

933 Broadway, 21—22 Streets.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS

GRAY HAIR.—I can match exactly every shade from the slightly gray to the pure silver.

FOR THE FRONT HAIR.—Transformation, Marie Antoinette, Pompadour.

FOR THE BACK HAIR.—Grecian Knot, Newport Coil, Wavy Switches.

HAIR DRESSING and HAIR COLORING.

Wigs and Toupees; Hair Ornaments. I have built up my present reputation and business by personally seeing that my clients were absolutely pleased with both goods and attendance. I KEEP EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

My establishment is kept pleasantly cool by electricity.

No Branch Stores. No Agents.

CALLED "AN IGNORANT MAN."

Dr. Pearsons of Chicago Comments on the Act of Mr. Rogers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—"An ignorant man," was the characterization by Dr. D. K. Pearsons of the late Jacob S. Rogers. Dr. Pearsons, who has given away $3,000,000 to institutions of learning, and has made a study of the art of bestowing money, continued:

"He had no conception of the way to provide for the disposition of his money so as to cause the greatest benefit. All his life he had saved and hoarded, and when he came to die he did not know what to do with his money. Depleted in body and brain, he was not in a condition to see things clearly. He was half crazy.

"Money is the greatest trouble many rich men have when the end of their lives draws near. Eighty years old and going, going, going! Gasping and starving, they cry out, 'What shall I do with my stocks and bonds and money in the bank?'"

READING STRIKE GROWS.

Men Say Railroad Has Not Kept Faith with Them—Freight Handlers Go Out.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 6.—When Vice President Voorhees of the Reading Railroad Company sent a telegram here yesterday stating that it was the purpose of the Reading Railroad officials to fully carry out the agreement entered into between President Baer and the Reading Railroad Company's shop hands now on strike, it was generally believed here that the strike of the shop men would end. Instead, however, the strike has extended. The men at a meeting to-day declared, that since Superintendent Rankin refused several days ago to take back at the Wayne Junction shops of the company about twenty-five men who had struck, they have lost faith in the intention of the company to fulfill the agreement made with Mr. Baer.

One clause of this agreement is that every man who struck was to be taken back. Mr. Voorhees's telegram explained that the action of Superintendent Rankin of the Wayne Junction shops was the result of a misunderstanding of the agreement. Chairman Beschor of the Executive Committee of the strikers issued a reply to-day to the Voorhees telegram, in which he claims that such a misunderstanding as stated in the telegram could not have occurred.

The shop men decided unanimously at the meeting that they would not return to work. The ranks of the strikers were increased by all the union Reading Railroad freight handlers in this city, who went out to-day. Reading is an important freight handling centre of the company, and the men believe that by striking they will seriously cripple the freight traffic of the entire Reading system. The situation is really becoming serious in this part of Pennsylvania, and business generally is demoralized.

It is firmly believed now that unless a settlement of the strike is quickly effected it will extend to the train men of the entire Reading Road. The company contends that in filling the places of the men who quit to-day with men who were employed in other positions on the road, and that all freight is still being sent to its destination.

STRIKE WILL NOT BE GENERAL.

Trust and Amalgamated Association Signs Scale of Wages.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 6.—The United States Steel Corporation has arranged terms with the Amalgamated Association for the union mills of the National Tube Company, the American Tin Plate Company, one plant of the National Steel Company, with a prospect of a settlement at its other plants in the Youngstown district.

The scales for the South Chicago and Joliet plants of the Federal Steel Company also have been arranged, and can be terminated only by either side giving nine days' notice of a desire for a change. The other plant of this company, the Bayview works, is operated under a special scale, and no trouble in reaching an agreement is anticipated.

The only trouble the big corporation has with the Amalgamated Association is with the American Sheet Steel Company and the American Steel Hoop Company.

The strike of the American Sheet Steel Company and the American Steel Hoop Company mill employes probably will be terminated next week. Arrangements were made in this city to-day for a joint conference in Pittsburg between representatives of both companies, which are components of the United States Steel Corporation, and representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, to adjust the existing labor troubles. The agreement means virtually a settlement of the strike.

ANOTHER BROAD INJUNCTION.

Cleveland Judge Enjoins Strikers from Doing Everything They Want to Do.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—Judge Stone of the Common Pleas Court to-day granted a temporary injunction to remain in force indefinitely against the striking machinists upon the application of the Cleveland Punch and Shear Company. Counsel for the machinists filed a notice of appeal. The decision is very broad, and against nearly every contention made by the defendants. The decision enjoins the defendants from picketing or patrolling around the works of the plaintiff and from guarding the gates at the plant or the streets leading to the plant. It also enjoins the interference in any manner with the men now working in the plant, either there or at their homes, or from intimidating their relatives or from visiting the homes of their families.

Strikers to Obey Injunction.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—In the United States District Court to-day seventy striking machinists, who were enjoined by the order of the Court from interfering with the operation of local shops, presented themselves in a body at the office of the United States Marshal for the purpose of facilitating service upon them. The strikers declared their intention to obey the law.

MACHINISTS' UNION REPLIES.

Files an Answer to Injunction of the Viltor Manufacturing Company.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 6.—The members of the International Machinists' Union who were enjoined two weeks ago by the Viltor Manufacturing Company from in any way interfering with the working of that plant, filed an answer to-day, making counter charges of unlawful conspiracy.

The answer asserts that about 300 manufacturers and corporations throughout the country are unlawfully combined under the name of the National Metal Trades Association for the purpose of disrupting the organization of the machinists to defeat their request for a nine-hour day. The answer alleges that the Viltor Company, under cover, is a member of such alleged conspiracy.

Nine-Hour Strike May Soon End.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—President O'Connell of the International Machinists' Union returned to-day from Pittsburg. He says that four firms to-day signed concessions granting the nine-hour day, as follows: The Bates Machine Company and the Welburn-Swensen Machine Company of Chicago, the Turner Machine Company of Danbury, Conn., and the American Bridge Company of Trenton, N. J. Mr. O'Connell says he is more confident than ever of the speedy termination of the nine-hour strike.

Machinists to Return to Work.

NEWARK, N. J., July 6.—About 200 machinists, who struck on May 20 for a nine-hour day at a ten-hour rate, met to-day and decided to go back to work on Monday on the basis of a nine-hour day at a nine-hour wage rate.

Strike at Smuggler-Union Mine Ended.

TELLURIDE, Col., July 6.—The strike at the Smuggler-Union mine is ended. After a conference this afternoon an agreement was reached between Manager Collins and the union. It provides that the management will not discriminate against union men; that the contract system shall be continued, but that the union or the management may insist upon the measurement of the work at any time, and if the miner is making less than $3 a day may discharge him for incompetency or increase the contract price so that he will average $3 a day. The management also agrees to allow the Secretary of the union to go among the men, so long as he does not interfere with the work.

Colliery Suspends at Lattimer, Penn.

HAZLETON, Penn., July 6.—Notice announcing an indefinite suspension, beginning Monday, of the colliery and the strippings, employing in all about 800 men, was posted by C. Pardee & Co. at Lattimer this afternoon. It is said in some quarters that the company took this course to forestall the mine workers in their determination to prevent overproduction, while another report is to the effect that there is a dispute with the Black Creek Improvement Company on account of royalty. The colliery has been operated on full time for several years past.

STEEL COMPANIES MOVED.

Concerns Merged with Carnegie Company Transferred to Pittsburg—Another Merger Probable.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 6.—The special train carrying the employes and former officers of the National Steel and American Steel Hoop Companies reached Pittsburg from New York about 7 o'clock this morning. The two concerns, which have been merged into the Carnegie Company, will take up their headquarters in the Carnegie Building on Monday. The trip from New York was made without incident.

There is some interest as to the bearing the absorption of the American Steel Hoop Company by the Carnegie Company will have on the strike recently ordered by the Amalgamated Association. President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association thinks that the change will not prove inimical to his association. He said: "No, I do not think the Amalgamated people have anything to fear. I think things, so far as the employment of labor is concerned, will go on in the old way."

All the independent iron and steel companies in the Pittsburg district that have been operating union mills have signed the Amalgamated scale except two firms, and these concerns are expected to sign as soon as the annual repairs are made.

Another consolidation of companies of the United States Steel Company is said to be under way.

It is a combination of the American Tin-Plate Company and the American Sheet Steel Company. When they shall have been united, the operating departments are to be moved to Pittsburg also.

Reports of the absorption of the Federal Steel Company by the Carnegie concern and the transfer of its officers here from Chicago were pronounced to-day to be premature. Nothing of the kind has been considered yet.

Indiana Wheat Crop Good.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6.—Recent statistics gathered by the State Department indicate that the Indiana wheat crop will amount to 30,000,000 bushels. The reports say that some sections have been damaged by the Hessian fly, but others, which have previously suffered the most, are entirely free this year. While the acreage is short, the quality and yield are good. Southern Indiana is making the best showing, and two carloads of new wheat were received here from that section on July 4. The grain is almost all in shock and the threshing is in progress.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Probably showers, moderate temperature, variable winds.

Showers are probable this morning in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, with comparatively moderate temperatures. There will also be thunder showers quite generally in the Southern States, including the eastern portion of the West Gulf States. In the lake region the weather will be partly cloudy and cool, while from the Mississippi Valley westward to the Pacific Coast the weather will be fair and warm, except on the immediate coast, where moderate temperatures will prevail.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly easterly. On the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be variable, possibly squally at times. On the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh south to southwest; on the Gulf Coast mostly fresh southeasterly, and over the lakes fresh southwest to west.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh easterly winds and probably showers and fog to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	71	73	76
6 A. M.	70	72	75
9 A. M.	76	75	70
12 M.	85	79	88
4 P. M.	83	75	79
6 P. M.	80	71	79
9 P. M.	76	74	76
12 P. M.	76	74	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78½
Weather Bureau	74½
Corresponding date 1900	78
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

At 8 A. M. yesterday the barometer registered 29.81 inches and at 8 P. M. 29.84 inches. There was 86 per cent. of humidity at 8 A. M. and 86 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 82 degrees at 12:30 P. M. and the minimum 71 degrees at 6:10 P. M.

Shake No More CURES MALARIA

Sold by druggists everywhere. 25c. a bottle.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Mill and Factory Sale!

How this announcement rings with interest to the shopper who knows bargains! This is the time, annually, when the greatest money-savings of the year are at Bloomingdale's.

At the end of the wholesale season is the time when the most brilliant buying chances are in order. Manufacturers and importers are willing on the argument of cash to dispose of surplus stocks they have on hand. Many times they are sample lines—cream of the manufacturers' best.

The commercial world knows the willingness of Bloomingdale Bros. at this time of the year to buy any quantities, no matter how large, of reliable, desirable, seasonable merchandise, *if prices are right!* This, with a thorough canvass by us, makes opportunities which occur to no other store in the world—proven annually by the unmatchable values we offer in this Mill and Factory Sale.

As is usual with Bloomingdale's, each year exceeds its predecessor, and each sale outshines all previous successes. So it is this year with our 1901 Mill and Factory Sale!

We were particularly fortunate; our buying achievements were more brilliant than ever! We will place before you in every column of store news during this sale, money-saving chances on which we challenge duplication! Watch us closely!

Greatest Shirt Waist Offers

Our Mill and Factory merchandising has resulted in our being able to place record-breaking prices on the daintiest of shirt waists brought out this season.

These waists were purchased in bulk, and the prices are so low that duplication is impossible. This is a chance in a thousand offered you, and you will miss a great deal if you do not attend this sale to-morrow.

Dainty White Lawn Waists, 48c.
Stylishly made, with 4 rows of embroidery insertion on front; tucked back; separate corded collar; newest shape.

Colored Silk Chambray Waist, 57c.
In all the exquisite tints of rose, blue, violet, Nile and tan; cluster

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1901.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.65
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POLITICS AND THE POLICE.

The provisions of the civil service law of the State that are intended to regulate promotions in the police force of this city are simple and practical applications of the principles of the Constitution relating to the service of the State and the political divisions thereof. They are, moreover, directed to carrying out the fundamental ideas of the police system at its creation, and are well adapted to that end. They require that promotions shall be made in the force on competition in which the character of the recorded service of the candidates, the length of that service, and tests of capacity for the performance of the duties of the higher post shall determine the claims to promotion.

In this competition it is plain that the actual service of the candidates for promotion is a very important element. It is shown by the record and by the testimony of the immediate superiors of the candidates. Other things being equal, this test should be conclusive. Unless it is given fair weight in selection for promotions, not only will the candidates be wronged, but the service will be deprived of the best officers obtainable. Still more obviously, if the selection is made not in accordance with the evidence of fitness afforded by practical experience, but in accordance with the political and personal favoritism of the Commissioners, or Commissioner, the way is opened for corruption and demoralization. Against selection for promotion for political reasons the law has a direct prohibition. No honorable or decent man in the position to make promotions would require such prohibition to keep him within the bounds of duty. Unfortunately the late Commissioners, whose action has just been investigated by the State Civil Service Commission, do require such prohibition, and have evaded it at every point. The sense of honor and decency which should have restrained them is lacking.

In the cases just examined, the Police Commission of which Mr. YORK was the President was called on to certify to the Civil Service Commission of the city what was the record of the Sergeants under examination for promotion to Captaincies. They conspicuously and defiantly failed to do what they were called upon to do. They did not certify to the records. They did certify to what were not the records. In effect and in intent, in order to shut out the men they did not wish and to admit only those they did wish, they certified to falsehood. They did this with little concealment of the fact that it was done for unlawful motives, for political and factional motives, or for personal motives still more disgraceful. In doing this they rendered the appointments which were made on the false testimony furnished by them void and of no effect. This is substantially the case as announced by the State Civil Service Commission.

That commission, however, has no power to annul the appointments thus unlawfully made. It can only determine the facts and officially state them, and this it has done. It remains for the courts to apply the remedy, and the courts, in order to take cognizance of the violation of law, must have before them an action in due form, such, for instance, as can be brought by any taxpayer to enjoin the payment of the salaries of the Captains illegally appointed. Such an action will doubtless be brought. Meanwhile it is a great pity that the offending Commissioners cannot be punished for their lawless conduct. Apparently the only recourse of the decent citizens who have been wronged by these rapacious politicians is the overthrow of the greedy and unprincipled organization which they represent.

THE ROGERS MILLIONS.

The unexpected has happened to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Instead of Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, it is a donor unknown to the record of princely benefactors, and one who showed during his life no special leaning toward art. The late Mr. JACOB S. ROGERS had been a subscriber annually to the Metropolitan, like several other hundred citizens, not because he cared for art himself, but because he was intelligent enough to see that what impressed him little, or not at all, might be of great benefit to others in the way of the higher education. The Metropolitan is the most conspicuous foundation in the line of the arts which exists to-day in the United States. As a business man pure and simple, Mr. ROGERS looked about for some organization that could legally become his heir and would be strong enough to dispute the heritage with the next of kin. The great gift is not exactly an ideal one, or a romantic; it is not the heritage of a Maecenas, who loved art and wished to feel that his millions were doing good to the cause of art after his death, nor of a monarch like LUDWIG of Bavaria, who dwelt in a romantic realm of aesthetics, and thought more of music and painting and sculpture and the pleasures they gave him than the fame his architectural, sculptural, and pictorial gifts to Bavaria would bring in their train. The very Americanism of the donation has its striking side. Education is the keynote to the unparalleled largess of a Carnegie, a Rockefeller, and a Rogers. It is the keynote to the gifts of an Astor, a Lenox, and a Tilden. In the case of the late Mr. ROGERS, however, there is the complication of what appears to be a fixed determination on the part of the donor to exclude his natural heirs.

While there are many instances of wills being broken by heirs, the care Mr. ROGERS has taken to indicate his purpose, the selection of a corporation entitled to receive gifts, and the fact that his life is there to show how little interest he took in his nephews and nieces—the further fact, moreover, that he has remembered them in his will by leaving them substantial sums—make it probable that the Metropolitan will receive the heritage in due time. Sympathy with the disappointment of the family, natural in such conditions, need not exclude satisfaction with the bequest to the public. At one bound the leading museum of the country reaches a place beside the British Museum and the Louvre. Supposing that the Metropolitan receives seven millions, there will be a quarter of a million available every year with which to add to its treasures and supply the expert officers, the catalogues, and the art schools which it now lacks.

The weak side of the Metropolitan's collections is that of living art, the products of American artists. Hitherto the funds have not been available to push this department, much to the regret of art lovers, as readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES for the past decade are aware. The gift of the Rogers millions offers a chance for home art. The Metropolitan has splendid collections of Egyptian and other ancient art works; its array of copies of sculpture, ancient and mediaeval, is superb; modern European paintings are well represented, and a fine beginning has been made, through gifts and purchases, of a collection of old Dutch and Flemish paintings. Now comes the turn of American painting and sculpture, which can be procured at comparatively low prices, as the French Government buys French art works before the amateurs and art dealers push a modern master's work into high figures. With a well equipped and wealthy organization standing ready to buy the finest kind of artistic product, there will be a stimulus constantly present to warrant our artists in giving time and their highest powers to work that will be worthy to live after them.

The Metropolitan will be able to enter the lists with the Berlin Museum and the national galleries at Vienna, Paris, Brussels, and London in the struggle to obtain the paintings of the old masters which from time to time come upon the market. It can re-establish its school of art on a firm basis, with the best of teachers, and extend its system of lectures on the fine and applied arts. It can employ the best living mural painters of America to decorate the inner walls of its new wings with fitting wall pictures and the best sculptors to decorate its porches, pediments, and terraces. While Americans are the leaders in the exhibitions abroad, the fact of their leadership has hardly been brought to the consciousness of the home public. If the Metropolitan will follow the lead of the Pennsylvania Academy and the Art Institute of Pittsburg, expending every year a round sum for the work of Americans, the public will gain confidence in American art and support it as never before.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Important strikes are usually attended with widespread publicity at the outset, but as the rule they end as quietly as possible. The leaders who organize such movements do not appear to think that they can talk too much at the start, but by the time the finish is reached they have become discreet and are content to disappear from public notice in becoming silence.

Nearly two months ago the International Association of Machinists instituted a strike to enforce a demand for a shorter day without reduction of wages. Locally, other issues were introduced, but the nine-hour day was the main point of difference between the employers and the men. The strike was of National extent, and involved a great number of men. Some adjustments satisfactory to both sides have been reached, but it is understood that about 15,000 machinists are still out, and the number involuntarily idle in consequence of the closing of the machine shops is probably four times that number.

That it was a formidable strike every one in interest recognized. The American Federation of Labor stood behind the machinists and promised them ample financial support in what was understood to be a strike to test the practicability of a general movement to secure a shorter day with no reduction of pay. It began in an orderly way, and with assurances on the part of the leaders that only moral influence would be used to carry their point. Unfortunately it has been characterized by more or less lawlessness, and if the leaders really wanted to restrain violence it is evident that they lacked the power to do so.

Everything now points to the fact that the American Branch of the International Association of Machinists is going to pieces, and that the strike is rapidly breaking up. The results have shown that the employers were better organized than the men, and so far from being intimidated by the threat to close them up by calling out the members of other unions to give moral support to the machinists, they declare that they are as ready now as they will ever be to meet all the issues which the men care to raise and would prefer to settle everything at this time. The amount of financial aid given the machinists has been a disappointment. Many have suffered, and those who have not have had to spend the accumulations of past thrift and economy. It is the old story. The leaders promised an easy victory, and selected a time when the manufacturers were busy on exigent contracts, in the belief that they would make any concessions rather than have their shops closed by a protracted strike. This was true to the extent that they would have agreed to any reasonable demand before the strike began which did not involve surrendering to the union the management of their business. It is now too late for negotiations, and the prolongation of the struggle will simply mean loss for the manufacturers and poverty for the men.

The most instructive fact in connection with this costly and profitless strike is that the manufacturers were perfectly willing to concede the nine-hour day, and had the demand been made through the men in the shops in which it was desired to establish it, a majority of the employers would have assented. It has now been rendered impossible for a long time to come.

THE BRITISH LIBERALS.

The full text of the speech of Mr. ASQUITH, which raised so great a commotion in England, is now at hand. The conclusions derived from the cabled abstract do not seem, however, to require any modification in view of the more extended report. It is still inscrutable what an Englishman who goes entirely with the Government upon the South African question means by describing himself as a "Liberal." It is all very well for Mr. ASQUITH to resent the attempt of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT to read him out of the party, but he fails to show any reason, except a sentimental attachment to the name of Liberal, why he should remain in it. It is true that he does not wholly approve of the manner in which the preliminaries of the war were managed by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, but that is of no importance so long as he considers that the war, on the part of Great Britain, was a just and necessary and unavoidable war; and that that is his opinion is fairly deducible from his speech. Indeed, the whole question of the origin of the war is now of an exclusively historical interest. What the British public now has a right to expect of anybody who undertakes to enlighten it is that he shall have some scheme for treating the question in its present stage. So long as he has no other scheme than that of the Ministry he is a Ministerialist upon the leading issue of the day. The case is not altered if he sets forth that he is opposed to the Ministry upon a host of small matters that nobody cares comparatively anything about, and that nobody can now get a hearing for. These questions are "silent amid arms."

Nevertheless, Mr. ASQUITH has a following, and he represents a considerable body of opinion in this matter. Practically that opinion is held by seceders from the Liberal Party. The defection is very important to a party already so depleted by a similar defection in the past. The "Liberal Unionists" who left their party because they could not stand Mr. GLADSTONE'S Home Rule bill were thereafter no more to be counted upon as Liberals than the "Liberal Imperialists" who stand by a Conservative Government upon the only living issue of current politics. There is indeed a strong similarity between that case and this. But each has tended still further to weaken the party. It cannot make up its losses unless it can convert the nation to its way of thinking about the war. And that seems to be absolutely out of the question.

There are two marked differences between the two cases. When the split of the Liberal Unionists took place, what was left of the party had a leader and it had a programme. What is now left has neither. Lord ROSEBERY is not likely to attempt to repair the acephalous condition of the party. The same influences of which his friends have complained as having frustrated his former leadership still remain in operation. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT is still the most effective Liberal speaker and parliamentarian on the floor of the House of Commons, and there are no signs that he is any sweeter tempered or any more amenable to discipline than he was before. The headlessness and helplessness of the Liberal Party are very bad things, not only for its aspiring members, but for British politics in general. But it cannot be said that there is any present prospect of relieving it from its disabilities.

GAMBLING AND "BUSINESS."

Judge FORD of Monmouth County, N. J., has been exhibiting public spirit, as well as faithfully performing the duties of his Judgeship. To him, as to any right-minded man, it seems outrageous and indecent that practices forbidden by law should be openly and defiantly carried on all Summer at the most fashionable and famous of the watering places of the New Jersey coast. He has set himself to work to put a stop to this public scandal. There is no question that he is succeeding. What gambling is done at Long Branch this year will be done with every precaution of privacy, instead of as before, with every appliance for securing publicity. And this will be a great gain. When this vice, or any other, is allowed to flaunt itself, the spectacle of the defiance of law which it furnishes is very corrupting and demoralising. When it is driven into hiding it injures only those who wish to be injured.

The world over, gambling flourishes most at pleasure resorts. Baden-Baden and Homburg were as famous, until not so long ago, as Monte Carlo is now. But the Government concerned found it intolerable that it should be held responsible for such a state of things, and that its own reputation should be degraded to that of the pitiful princeling who derives his livelihood from his "concessions" to the gamblers of the Riviera. In our own country Saratoga has been even more famous, or infamous, than Long Branch for the openness of the gambling. It has had there the same demoralizing results that it has everywhere. The officers whose duty it is to enforce the law are corrupted by the spoils of the tables; and citizens who pretend to be respectable men of business palliate and connive at the forbidden practice, upon the ground that it is "good for business."

Of course that ought not to be an excuse, and to make it one is disgraceful to whoever does it. To let it pass without protest is to assist in the public demoralization. There was a time when JOHN MORRISSEY'S announcement that he would close his "game" would have been received with general sorrow by the business community of Saratoga; and we see that there are those in Long Branch who deplore the righteous and energetic action of Judge FORD. They do not, however, seem to be so numerous or so important as might have been expected. Some, even, of the hotel keepers find that there are two sides to the argument from "business" in favor of public gambling. However that may be, the very fact that public gambling demoralizes men into arguing in its favor should suffice to justify Judge FORD'S action, if the resolution of a Magistrate to enforce the law which he is sworn and paid to enforce needed any justification.

We have need of more men like Judge FORD in New York. Commissioner MURPHY and Deputy Commissioner DEVERY may find open and unconcealed gambling good for their particular "business," though they are under the same obligations to suppress it as Judge FORD, and under more than Justice JEROME. But we confess we cannot understand how any persons professing to be in favor of municipal reform should fail to support the excellent work which this latter Magistrate has been doing in showing so clearly the complicity of Tammany in lawbreaking. That such men should disparage the work of Justice JEROME seems to us a more serious symptom of that public demoralization which acquiescence in the open violation and defiance of the law entails than would be the united opposition of all the hotel keepers of Long Branch.

THE FOURTH IN EUROPE.

However saddening the assertion may be to our "Little American" and anti-imperialistic friends, it seems, all the same, to be a very well grounded assertion that never, during the century and a quarter that has elapsed since the Declaration of Independence, has the anniversary thereof meant so much in Europe as it has meant this year.

The celebration in London is naturally that which interests us most. It is almost, if not quite, the first occasion upon which Americans in London have not been compelled, in public and international assemblages, to take a more or less apologetic attitude. It has been such an attitude in the past as the candid BOSWELL owned that he took when the great SAMUEL asked him if he did not "come from Scotland." "It is true that I come from Scotland, but I cannot help it." Thereto the candid Doctor: "That, Sir, is what I find a great many of your countrymen cannot help." The Boswellian attitude has been pretty invariably ours in England; the Johnsonian attitude that of our Britannic hosts. "A certain condescension in foreigners" has marked and marred the otherwise impeccable hospitality of our British hosts.

And why not? When one considers the reasons that the British Empire has had, for the last two or three generations, for self-congratulation, and in connection with the proof furnished by every international "reunion" of the geographical fact that Great Britain is an island, it is no wonder that there should have been "a certain condescension" in the British attitude. That has entirely disappeared. And why not? The British assumption of superiority which used to make us so—well, so American—was founded upon the huge figures of the export trade of Great Britain. These figures are greater than ever, and yet they have been surpassed. They have been surpassed by the United States of America. All the special and particular trade victories that we have won over England, manifold and irritating as may have been the "uses" which the British journalist, who is not "in the trade," may have drawn from them, are but corollaries from this great fact, so consoling to our national self love, so wounding to the British self love.

The effect of the showing was evident at the American Fourth of July dinner in London. Doubtless, some of the post-prandial speakers "flew the Eagle" in the good old way that indicated that he was an underrated bird. But he is no longer underrated, and there is no longer any occasion to fly him. In point of fact, we are reaching, if we have not reached, that position in which we have no occasion to talk about ourselves, in which we can afford to let the other nation talk. Not all of us have learned that lesson. Some of the speakers at the Fourth of July banquet in London do not seem to have learned it. And yet it is a lesson which is powerfully inculcated by the manifest difference between this Fourth of July banquet in London and the Fourth of July banquet in London of thirty, or twenty, or even ten years ago. It is really better for us to let the Englishmen "say it." It comes more gracefully from them, and they are not the people to deny or disparage accomplished facts, when once it is manifest that they are accomplished.

JUSTICES' NEGLECTED DUTIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of Wednesday, "Three Months' Vacation and Two Years' Arrears," has received the hearty indorsement of the six members of the bar with whom I have discussed the subject. You have, they say, got right at the seat of the trouble, and through the well-directed agitation by THE TIMES, there will come relief by the pressure of public opinion and expression.

Agitate! Agitate! Agitate! The time must come when issues of fact for trial before the court and jury can be tried within three months after suit is commenced in the New York County Supreme Court.

The public, the taxpayers, are vitally concerned; but there prevails the densest ignorance of the reasons for the existing delay of two or three years for the trial of causes.

The public should be made acquainted with the conditions and the cause. Then there will come relief for litigants, whose causes are two years in arrears. Not more Judges, but more diligence, more industry, greater faithfulness!

Tell the taxpayers that the "organization" wants more Judges, because with each appointment of a $17,500 Judge follow the snaps of "private secretary" and the "personal attendants" of his Honor, to say nothing of the extra court officers and the stenographer. Each of these jobs carries a salary of from $840 to $2,000. Hence an extra Judge means a permanent yearly outlay, not only of his $17,500 salary, but quite as much more for those in his train, as it were.

Tell the taxpayers that our overworked New York County Judges, now enjoying their three months' vacation, are relieved all through the year by up-the-State Judges. These thrifty gentlemen come here when their respective calendars and duties are completed and try cases for us at a cost to this county of $100 a day for each Judge. They are well worth the money, too. But why not compel those to do the work to whom the duty belongs and for which they are paid. We are at least two years behind with our calendar of causes. It takes two years and upward to try a cause, to reach a cause for trial in our Supreme Court. That would be farcical if it were not so rankly iniquitous. VERITAS.

New York, July 5, 1901.

DOUBLE FARE FOR ONE RIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the grievances of the public at the hands of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company are being aired, allow me to ask again what that company is going to do about the imposition it is practicing on a large portion of its passengers under its new transfer system in charging them 10 cents for a ride to which they are clearly entitled for one fare? If this company were to rearrange that system so that a continuous ride should cost every one 10 cents instead of 5, the ensuing howl would drive the officials of the company to the use of ear muffs; yet they did just that thing to a large minority without the shadow of right and reason, and I cannot see why the rights of that minority are less worthy of adjustment.

I refer to the refusal of the company to give transfers in two opposite directions of the compass. A passenger is carried for one fare from Harlem to the Battery, and that is his right. It is equally his right to be carried from, say, Seventy-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue to Seventy-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, a much shorter ride, for one fare, but he cannot be, and there seems to be no reason therefor except that the company is thus enabled to add a few more dollars to its daily receipts, in the hope that the number of passengers affected by the extortion is so small that they cannot make themselves heard.

The example I have given is but one of many similar rides that unjustly cost double fare. ALEX. DOYLE.

New York, June 28, 1901.

SOCIAL SYSTEM CHANGING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pay chairs in the parks make it plain that the changes which are creeping into our social system every day here and there are making us gradually less American and more European—or, if you please, more English. Taken separately, they appear of no account, but taken together they are much more serious. From being natural and direct in the ordinary matters of life our ways are growing more complicated; we are thinking more of the comfort of the few and less of the many.

You rarely see a horse in the park nowadays with a graceful, flowing tail, giving the poor beast a chance to swish off the flies and mosquitoes. Not alone is the hair cut off, but the stump of the tail itself is dissevered, and the end seared with red-hot irons to round it off and make it more presentable. This is the English way, and therefore better than the American way.

The Judges in the higher courts have gowns. 'Tis the English way. Law is therefore more impressive and the criminal more terrorized than when the Judges looked more like plain men and less like ministers. The wigs are on the way. Blow the bloomin' weather, we might have had them this year if it 'twant for the hot spell. The carriages and outriders for the Judges will be here in good time; have a little patience.

Such changes are of course pure affectation and denote a certain loss of virility, but do not represent what the masses of the people think. Yet, somehow or other, the masses appear to have less to do and less to say in politics now than they ever did. Other changes made and attempted, especially in the matter of the parks, are due to those persons of unique renown known as politicians. Wherever they see a rich man, or an association of rich men, they make a show of introducing adverse legislation, when they mean in reality to buttress his belongings with defenses so deep and wide that they generally encroach on the belongings of people who are not rich.

The elevated people sell you a ticket when they know the line has been and is blocked. That's robbery. Bill introduced to stop the practice squelched.

Surface car people collect your 5 cents. Line blocked. Transfer refused. That's robbery. Bill introduced to compel transfer. Squelched.

Enforcement of the law against stuffing letter boxes with all sorts of rubbish. A fake—a policeman will probably arrest you for disorderly conduct if you call his attention to violations of this law.

Play baseball Sundays. Arrested. Play golf Sundays. Golf is English. Cheered.

"He was dangerous and planning a burglary, your Honor," said the policeman who had arrested an artist for sketching a Fifth Avenue mansion in broad daylight. Fined.

City officials batter the lives out of men in Bellevue and Manhattan State Hospitals. Discharged.

Resolution against advertising in elevated or surface cars, it being a public franchise. Squelched.

Joker in the new city charter which means in effect that competing stage lines shall be absolutely forbidden in New York. Approved enthusiastically.

Ordinance compelling the elevated to inclose all its station platforms within sixty days; to place drip pans along the entire length of the structure, and to prohibit it using the tracks for the storage of its cars, the penalty in each case to be $100. Huge joke. Squelched.

Bill obliging Chinamen to give wash tickets in English. Squelched.

Ordinances to compel the railroad companies to heat all their cars when the temperature is as low as 55 degrees; to put the names and addresses of the Presidents of companies in the cars; to have the steps of the cars not higher than one foot above the ground; to return fares when there is a detention of more than ten minutes; to have cars remain stationary when an accident occurs until the arrival of a policeman; to abolish "shuttle" cars and provide for a continuous ride in one car; to have fenders with rollers resting on the rails. These were good things. They were solemnly proposed, too, mind, by the Railroad Committee of the Municipal Council. A huge joke. All squelched.

Senate bill to reduce the telephone rate. Squelched.

Permission for a poor man to ride in a poor buggy on the $7,000,000 Speedway. Squelched.

Bill for three-cent fares. Huge joke, or worse, anarchy—"widows' and orphans'" investments endangered. Squelched.

Bill to steal West Street. Passed. Squelched. Will be passed again all right; have a little patience.

Bill to prevent gas companies carrying off meters while disputes are pending. Squelched. For gas plant owned by the city. Squelched.

No seat, no fare bill. Squelched.

Bill to protect humane Bellevue, fragrant Bellevue, from suits for damages to patients.

Bill "that every person shall be taxed where his property is located, regardless of the owner's residence." Knocked higher than Gilderoy's kite.

To spend $45,000 widening Fifty-ninth Street and narrowing the sidewalk, which is of use to the common people. O. K.

Ordinance to appropriate $60,000 to save the beautiful Boulevard trees. Ah, g'wan!

The last annual report of the Chief of Police, London, shows eighteen homicides in the great city. The last annual report of the Chief of Police of New York shows 284 homicides.

Decision to put a three-platoon police system in force and an eight-hour day. Approved.

The pay of the city employes increased $470,374. Approved.

The Committee of Fifteen, who are going to put an end to all our troubles, each swears off his personal taxes, with the exception of Felix Adler. And, worse still, Mr. Adler, I saw it stated, voted for Bryan.

All these measures that were killed were good and would make the city a more tolerable place of residence. How can any intelligent citizen who follows such juggling and buffoonery, such battledore and shuttlecock with the most ordinary rights of the common people have faith in the efficacy of complaints? If you want a good existing law enforced or a good new law passed, it won't do to prove that they are good; you must show that you are good, and either put up or shut up.

Now comes the attack on the parks. The Central Park is an eye-sore to statesmen. How greatly a city statesman loves nature is shown in his readiness to preserve the Boulevard trees. The attempt to seize the Park for the World's Fair was defeated after a battle royal. Next they wanted to put in weighing machines. Now they want to put in pay seats. A woman was arrested for sitting on the grass the other day, while a hotel owner can squat over $30,000 worth of Forty-second Street sidewalk and no questions asked.

But the seat innovation is the meanest of any. Why are such concessions "jammed through" or "sprung upon" the people? Who asked for the chairs? Mr. Clausen is reported to have said that men who pay as high as $5 a night for hotel rooms have no place to sit out of doors, and they go out now and sit in these chairs. But these are just the very people that ought not to be accommodated. A man who can pay $5 for a room can also run down to Manhattan Beach or Staten Island, or cross the ferry, or ride in a victoria.

One of your correspondents, J. Arthur Holly, says 5 cents is just enough to "keep the bums away." And he speaks about drunken, foul-mouthed loafers." But the "bums" should not be kept away. The "bums" are the poor devils for whom the parks were primarily intended. I have been going through the parks for twenty years and I must say that a "bum" in a New York park has more manhood and less sense of aggression and is more inoffensive than any so-called "bum" in any European city, where even "bums" have rights. He reads his paper and interferes with nobody. He has too haggard and dejected a look and is too absorbed in his own sufferings. What is a "bum"? A man out of work. Would Mr. Holly designate the long line of starving men who wait in front of Fleischmann's bakery every morning for hours in the hope of getting a loaf of bread "bums"? "Bums" do not frequent the parks. People out of work frequent the parks. Must they be obliged to sit in the sun so that a private contractor may flourish and the lot of the well-to-do be made more comfortable in the shady spots? A correspondent from Bethlehem, N. H., calls them "dirty loafers," "ill-smelling," and "nauseating." The only terrible thing I ever saw one of these "bums" do was to fall asleep. A policeman shakes him savagely and bangs him on the soles of the feet with his club. The "dirty loafer" always gets up and staggers away with a groan. It is a sorry sight.

If a "dirty loafer" was treated like that in one of the "effete monarchies" of Europe the physical unity of the policeman would be reduced to such a condition of disintegration by the anger of the mob that it would be impossible to again restore the shattered fragments to anything like a recognizable whole. The views of Mr. Holly and the two or three other people who approve the pay seats in the parks are, in my judgment, neither humane nor democratic.

J. M. WALL.

New York, July 6, 1901.

An Appeal to Shoppers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of our leading stores having given their help the benefit of a shorter day and a noon closing on Saturdays, may I ask the co-operation of your readers in this movement that they will shop as early as possible and avoid all unnecessary buying on Saturdays, thereby making it possible that the employes shall get all that their employers have so kindly offered them?

WILLIAM T. BLACKELEY.

New York, July 5, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Getting Even with Uncle Sam.

A Frenchman is about to move his cheese factory to this country.

Is this meant as a reprisal?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Didn't Know.

City Boarder—Does you daughter have a liking for golf?

Ezra Straw—'Deed, I can't say; dunno es I ever saw her ete enny o' thet truck yit.—Ohio State Journal.

The Only Kind She Knew.

Mrs. Browne—Mrs. Whitty is forever talking about the repartee at her house when she and her husband entertain.

Mrs. Malaprop—Yes, I suppose that's some cheap kind. I always use Oolong myself.—Philadelphia Press.

Darkens His Life.

Askit—Why does Writem, the great author, wear such a look of constant fear?

Tilit—He wrote the class song when he graduated, and his enemies are constantly threatening to make it public.—Baltimore American.

The Result of Long Discipline.

"A wife should be proud of her husband."

"Well," answered Mr. Meekton, "I guess my wife is right proud of me. Every time one of her woman's emancipation clubs meets she calls me in and shows me to the members as a fine specimen of husband."—Washington Star.

WISDOM OF THE OWL.

From The Detroit Journal.

He always thinks the parrot talks too much,
The nightingale is overprone to song,
He doesn't like canary birds and such,
And the mavis' morning melody is wrong.
Of praise this grouchy bird
Will never speak a word,
Nor any meed of kindness will he ever institute;
He's a sombre, sulky fowl,
Is our silent friend, the owl,
And his mission in this universe is just to hoot his hoot.

The sun may coax an anthem from the lark,
The giddy thrush may bubble forth in joy,
But the owl prefers his broodings in the dark,
And such untimely rhapsodies annoy.
His head he hides away
In the wholesome light of day.
But his solitary musings bear a bitter sort of fruit,
For he blinks his yellow eyes
And he looks amazing wise,
Then separates his features just to hoot a billous hoot.

The firefly does business with his lamp,
The moon thrusts silver fingers through the trees,
But his Owlship only knows the grass is damp
And that the tout ensemble doesn't please.
As he tiffins off a rat
He warns his pal the bat
"This ice cream soda weather isn't quite the thing to suit.
There's too much fun about
I must stamp the nonsense out."
And he limbers up his larynx for a pessimistic hoot.

The whip-poor-will may grieve o'er Willie whipped,
The cricket shrill his troubles to the noon,
The katydid may tell where Katie slipped,
The frog play his lugubrious bassoon.
The Thomas cat may yowl,
But he cannot beat the owl,
Who feels that human happiness is a question merely moot;
For he ruffles up his chest
And with irony oppressed
He welcomes all our joyance with a cataclysmal hoot.

BISHOP McDONNELL'S CHANGES

A Number of Newly Ordained Priests Assigned as Assistant Pastors.

Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn yesterday announced a large number of changes among the priests of the Long Island Diocese. No changes among the pastors have been made other than the appointment of two assigtant priests as pastors. The Rev. Michael P. Heffernan, assistant at the Church of the Holy Rosary, Brooklyn, is made pastor of the newly established parish at Ronkonkoma, and the Rev. Patrick Cherry, assistant at the Church of the Presentation, Brooklyn, is placed in charge of the new church at Port Washington. Nine assistant priests at churches in Brooklyn and in towns out on Long Island have been transferred, and the following newly ordained priests have been assigned as assistant pastors:

The Rev. Theodore J. King, sent to St. Patrick's Church, Kent and Willoughby Avenues.
The Rev. John I. Smith, to Church of the Nativity, Madison Street and Classon Avenue.
The Rev. William J. McKenna, to St. John's Chapel, Clermont and Greene Avenues.
The Rev. William A. Fitzpatrick, to Church of the Transfiguration, Marcy Avenue and Hooper Street.
The Rev. Emil F. Strenski, to St. Elizabeth's Church, Woodhaven.
The Rev. Peter L. Rickard, to Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam, near Ralph Avenue.
The Rev. Edward F. Seebeck, to Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Windsor Terrace.
The Rev. John F. Farrell, to St. Malachy's Church, Van Sicklen and Atlantic Avenues.
The Rev. William J. Duhig, to St. Anne's Church, Front and Gold Streets.
The Rev. Patrick F. Kelly, to St. John the Evangelist's Church, Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue.
The Rev. Joseph F. Conway, to St. Joseph's Church, Pacific Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue.
The Rev. John A. McGoldrick, to St. James's Pro-Cathedral, on Jay Street.

ART NOTES.

The exposition in honor of the "Louisiana Purchase," which is to be held two years hence at St. Louis, is already attracting the attention of artists, although the Pan-American may be said to be only just begun. The Director of Sculpture is already chosen, in the person of F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, whose two seated statues are before the Appellate Court Building on East Twenty-fifth Street, and whose quadriga surmounts the dome of the Government Building at Buffalo. Mr. Ruckstuhl is a sculptor of good executive ability and will be likely to give the St. Louis people as rounded and representative an exhibition of sculpture by Americans as any whom they might have selected for the task. As he passed his earlier life in St. Louis, the people of that city are pleased that a local artist should have the arranging of the sculpture. He has had experience in this direction at the World's Fair and with the New York Naval Arch. He has studied in Paris and is one of the most active members of the National Sculpture Society, of which he was the Secretary for many years. He is likely to be liberal in his views as to the men who will participate in the sculptural side of the exposition.

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Although in no city in the world has the fireman received so much popular adulation as in New York, it is not New York that will first erect a fine monument to the firemen. Berlin is about to take the lead in this regard. For the Marianna Square a most elaborate monument has been designed by the architect Hoffmann and the sculptor Vogel. Two pylons rise from a low platform, approached on all sides by steps, and between the pylons is a lower portion richly dight with sculpture. Below are bear's heads, alluding to the heraldic beast in the arms of Berlin, issuing from garlands of ivy and other plants, the mouths of the bears sending forth streams of water. Above is a relief which symbolizes fire in the shape of the hundred-headed Hydra, while Hercules strikes off the heads with his club and Hyllus sears the stumps with a torch. Pallas Athené is witness of the combat. In the background, wrought in very low relief, are many figures representing classes of citizens saved from conflagrations by firemen, as, for example, a Prince and a warrior, a student, a mother and child, a sick nurse and a miser, a laborer and an artisan; even the fool or clown is not forgotten. All this is in marble. In bronze is a huge dragon, again a representative of fire, which is writhing under firemen's helmets and tools of the fire brigade. The flames that issue from him turn to laurel leaves. On the other side of the centrepiece is another relief representing a Medusa's head with tongues of flame in her hair. At the four corners are the heads of the four winds. Herr Vogel is lavish of his figures and attacks the problem before him in many ways. But is he not a little reckless in his mythology? The Hydra in the Hercules stories was a personification of water, not of fire, and the dragon, though fire-breathing like the raincloud, is another symbol of moisture on earth and in the sky. Certainly an extraordinary monument, the like of which no other city will soon obtain.

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The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts announces a fourth Photographic Salon for November and December next. The purpose of this exhibition is to exhibit that class of work only "in which there is distinct evidence of individual artistic feeling and execution." Mr. Charles I. Berg represents New York on the jury of selection.

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The Pastel Society of London is holding a third annual exhibition in the galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors. Among the Americans present with work are Joseph Pennell, Henry Muhrman, Julius Rolshoven, and McLure Hamilton. Muhrman has seven views of London, Rolshoven recollections of Tuscany, and Hamilton two portraits.

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The Theseus Temple in the Volks Garten at Vienna has a fine collection of colored statues and colored columns and pilasters from Ephesus, got together by Austrian excavators from 1895 to 1899.

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A portrait of George, Prince of Wales, by J. Russell, R. A., was sold lately in London for $3,400, by the descendant of a Mr. Madocks, who, in 1791 won the picture in a contest with the bow. The Prince is shown in his uniform as President of the Royal Kentish Bowmen, and in the background the Royal Kentishmen are contending for the prize. George wears a green coat and white waistcoat, stock and small clothes, likewise the Star, Ribbon, and Order of the Garter. He holds a bow and leans, elegant but languid, against a pedestal. Was Russell a great artist? Or did patriotism and loyalty drive this picture to so high a price?

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A Magdalen in pink and white robes kneeling in prayer in a cavern, was sold for $2,600, at Chrystie's, in London. It is a large Murillo, five feet by four. Three Cupids playing musical instruments hover above the head of the penitent. A Van Dyck reached a much higher figure, $4,250. It is a Jupiter and Antiope, formerly in the Earl of Coventry's collection. An almost life-size figure of Saint Rochus by Francesco Francia, seven feet by five, signed "Fracia Aurifaber, 1502," went to a dealer for $2,350.

Teachers' Association Elects Officers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6.—The New York State Teachers' Association resumed its sessions to-day. There were discussions of many subjects, after which the following officers were elected: President—Henry P. Emerson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Buffalo; First Vice President—Dr. William L. Ettinger, New York; Second Vice President—W. H. Scott, Syracuse; Third Vice President—Margaret Brennan, Buffalo; Fourth Vice President—Kate Walsh, New York; Secretary—R. A. Searing, Rochester; Treasurer—W. H. Benedict, Elmira.

To Erect a Statue to Whittier.

AMESBURY, Mass., July 6.—A movement has been started to erect a statue here to the memory of the poet John Greenleaf Whittier. The project was brought up at a recent meeting of friends of the poet, and the Whittier Home Association has guaranteed to subscribe $300 toward a statue. Mrs. S. T. Pickard of Boston, niece of the poet, also has signified her intention of subscribing $500.

OLD DOMINION ASHORE

Joy Line Steamboat Ran Aground Off Captain's Island.

Passengers Were Put Ashore and Came to New York by Rail—Officers Say Ship Is in No Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 6.—The steamer Old Dominion of the Joy Steamship Company, bound from Boston to New York, went ashore on Blue Fish Bar, off Captains' Island, in Long Island Sound, at 1:55 A. M. to-day, and is still there with about four feet of water under her paddle wheel. No lives were lost, and but little commotion resulted. The Old Dominion left Boston at 4 A. M. Friday, with 165 passengers, 65 of them women, on board. Capt. W. S. Durkee said to-day:

"We passed the Stamford Lighthouse and saw the light very plainly. A dense fog came up soon after, but we did not hear the fog horn of Captain's Island, which was supposed to be blowing. We went on the bar very easily, and but few knew of it at the time. Those who felt the slight shock came out to investigate. One man, however, knew nothing until 8 this morning.

"All the rest on the boat took the matter calmly. At daylight I took a boat ashore and notified the owners of my condition. There was absolutely no danger of the boat sinking, and when the fog cleared at noon we landed all the passengers in small boats, and they paid their own way to New York City cheerfully. I hope to get the vessel off without great damage to her in a few days. I owe my mishap to the Captain's Island lighthouse horn not blowing."

In response to Capt. Durkee's appeal for help, the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company was notified. The company's three tugs and a derrick arrived early this afternoon. The wrecking craft did not seem to be able to get near the steamer. They were evidently making soundings, as the point where the steamer went aground is dangerous. No attempt was made to get the boat off at high tide this afternoon.

To-night some of the crew came ashore. They said that an attempt will be made to float the steamer at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning. The boat is not leaking, but is so heavily laden that she may have to be lightened before she can be moved.

It was confirmed late last night at the Joy Steamship Company's pier, East River, at the foot of Catharine Street, that all efforts during the day to float the Old Dominion had been unavailing. The vessel is still fast, and no effort will be made to get her off until high tide to-day.

President Dunbraugh of the company said last night that General Manager Diamond had been sent to the scene of the wreck to take charge of the rescue work. President Dunbraugh also said the accident was but a trifling one, and that the boat would soon be at her pier.

From another source it was learned that the point where the steamship stranded is full of dangerous rocks, and that if a southeasterly storm should arise during the night the vessel would be in danger of pounding to pieces.

The Old Dominion was due to leave here last night for Boston. In her place the company put on an extra boat, the Seaboard, a freighter, which will carry no passengers. The wrecked boat is a sidewheel steamer, and formerly ran between New York and Old Point Comfort. When the Joy Line started its Boston service the Old Dominion was purchased. She is an iron vessel of 1,776 tons, and was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1872.

BURLESQUE AT METROPOLITAN.

Alfred S. Aarons to Open the Opera House with Extravaganza.

Alfred S. Aarons, the theatrical manager who is to open the Metropolitan Opera House on September 2 with burlesque and extravaganza instead of the time-honored grand opera, so long in vogue there, returned on the American steamship St. Paul from Europe yesterday. He said that the opening bill would be the production of a musical extravaganza entitled "The Ladies' Paradise," by George Dance and Evan Carroll. There will be 250 people in the cast. Among those engaged are Templar Saxe, the baritone; Lydia West, Ethel Gordon, Josephine Hall and Richard Carl.

He will also produce a ballet from the Alhambra, London, entitled "Inspiration," in which 350 people will take part. Mr. Aarons said that he was going to wage a relentless warfare on the ticket scalpers, and would prevent them from operating in front of the Metropolitan if he had to hire 100 detectives to do it.

Another passenger was Fay Templeton of Weber & Fields's company. Other persons of theatrical note on the St. Paul were Miss Josephine Hall and Miss Margaret Robinson.

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATION.

Mr. and Mrs. George Christ Congratulated by Many Friends.

Mr. and Mrs. George Christ of 1,017 Halsey Street, Williamsburg, last night celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding. A large number of relatives and friends were present, and there were many handsome gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ were born in Hesse, Germany, and are seventy-six and seventy years old, respectively. When Mr. Christ was twenty years old he came to America and settled in Manhattan, where he engaged in the grocery business. He accumulated a small fortune, and has lived in retirement for twenty years. Mr. Christ was married in the old City of New York in 1851, and the couple have seven children living and several grandchildren. The minister who first married them is dead, so the remarriage last night, which is a German custom, was performed by the Rev. L. E. Erhardt of the Herkimer Street Church.

REFUSED INSANE MAN PASSAGE.

A Dane Held in Bellevue at the Request of His Brother.

Magnus Rubens, a native of Denmark, was committed to the Pavilion for the Insane at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning for safe keeping, at the request of his brother, Victor Rubens, and a physician from the College Hill Sanitarium of Cincinnati. Rubens was adjudged insane by Judge Edward H. Jones of the Supreme Court of Hamilton County, Ohio, a short time ago, and his brother came to this country for the purpose of taking the demented man back to Denmark.

They staid at the Manhattan Hotel Friday night and yesterday morning started to take ship at Hoboken, but at the pier Magnus Rubens again became violent, and the ship surgeon refused to take him. The party was then driven to Bellevue, where the man will remain until he is well enough to stand the trip home. Victor Rubens and the doctor were at the Manhattan last night.

Funeral of Hazen S. Pingree.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—The funeral services of Hazen S. Pingree were held here to-day at the Pingree homestead. The house was crowded with the friends of the dead. The services were simple. The interment was in Elmwood Cemetery. The casket was borne to the grave in a flag-draped caisson drawn by four horses. It was escorted by Gov. Bliss and staff, the First Regiment Michigan National Guard, and the First Battalion Michigan Naval Reserves.

Record Number of Deaths in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—The number of deaths in this city for the week ended to-day was 451, the highest number for a week of which the Health Department has any record. Of these deaths 236 were of children under five years of age. At least 50 per cent. of the mortality is said by the Health Department officials to be due, either directly or indirectly, to the intense heat.

ARRIVALS ON THE CAMPANIA.

Ex-Minister Bowen and John E. Milholland Among the Passengers.

Among the passengers who arrived in New York on the Cunarder Campania yesterday was H. W. Bowen, ex-United States Minister to Persia. He said he had not been officially notified of his appointment to Venezuela to succeed Mr. Loomis. He went to Plainfield, N. J., to spend to-day, and will proceed to Washington to-morrow. He said there was nothing of public interest that he could say.

Another passenger on the Campania was John E. Milholland of the Tubular Dispatch Company. He said that he had been abroad in the interest of his company, and that in the near future the underground mail and parcel tubes will be in operation in London, Paris, Berlin, and other European cities. The failure of Congress to appropriate funds to continue the tubular service, he said, was simply one of the eddies that at times arise to hinder development, and that, in his opinion, the tubes will soon be running again, and will eventually become permanent institutions in the postal service of all cities.

E. A. Freeman, Secretary of the United States Brewing Company, and J. T. Stephen, who is a leading member of the American Brewers' Company, also arrived on the Campania.

At the concert aboard the Campania the sum of $300 was raised for the Liverpool Sailors' Home. At the instance of some of the passengers it was decided that a certain pro rata of the receipts should go to the stokers of the steamship.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 6.—Society was afield and afloat to-day. In the morning many persons drove to Kebo Valley to witness the opening play in the first regular golf tournament of the season. Several luncheons were given at the club, and in the afternoon yachting took many Summer residents on the water. The harbor is filled with sailing craft, and every day they are out for scratch races.

Dinner parties were given to-day by Mrs. Lars Anderson, Mrs. C. B. Wright, and Mrs. J. J. Emery.

Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson arrived here yesterday on the steam yacht Katoomba. With them were Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Anderson and Mrs. Nicholas Anderson.

Judge and Mrs. Abraham R. Lawrence and Miss Ruth Lawrence are here.

Col. and Mrs. Louis Livingston of Tivoli, N. Y., arrived yesterday. They have the cottage adjoining that of Johnston Livingston, in Malvern Hill.

Mrs. George H. Morgan arrived yesterday, and is at the Malvern Inn for July.

OPPOSITION TO MR. HAFFEN.

Contest for the Tammany Leadership in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

A lively fight for the Tammany leadership has been begun in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, where Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, has long been in control.

Some members of the party have at frequent intervals expressed marked disapproval of the policy followed by Mr. Haffen and this defection was encouraged, so it is said, at the Democratic Club, because Mr. Haffen was in the habit of doing things without consulting the wishes of Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, and others. The feeling against Mr. Haffen was intensified last Fall, owing to the Hennessy-Mitchell Senatorial fight, in which Mr. Haffen's protégé, Mr. Hennessy, was nominated for State Senator after a bitter struggle with the Percival E. Nagle and August Moebus hosts. On one occasion the partisans of the respective leaders came to blows.

As the story goes, Mr. Haffen, who has the dispensing of much patronage, has been fortifying his position at every point, and was succeeding very well because no one seemed disposed to contest with him for the leadership. Now an opponent has been found in ex-School Commissioner Joseph A. Goulden, and a merry war is on.

All sorts of charges are being made against Mr. Haffen, who not only wants to retain the leadership, but to be renominated for President of the borough. It is said that some of the men appointed to office through the influence of Mr. Haffen have deserted him on orders from headquarters, and that these men will be very prominent at the opening of the opposition headquarters this week.

EXCITING OSSINING PRIMARY.

Contest Between Judge Lent and Gen. McAlpin for Local Supremacy.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 6.—County Judge Smith Lent and Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin of this town had a battle royal this evening in a primary election from 5 to 9 o'clock for supremacy in local politics. Hitherto Judge Lent and his lieutenant, John F. Jenkins, have about run things to suit themselves. They won to-night.

Gen. McAlpin's friends wanted him for County Committeeman and did not want Jenkins, who has been serving for several years. Judge Lent belongs to the Burns faction of the Republican Party, and Gen. McAlpin is not particularly identified with either the Burns or Ward faction.

At a meeting of the Town Committee recently Gen. McAlpin made a motion, which was adopted, that the Executive Committee make up a list of delegates to be elected to go to the County Convention. This was done, but Judge Jenkins's name was left off. Judge Lent rebelled and claimed that as he is a candidate for renomination he should have the right to name the delegates.

He and his followers took advantage of Gen. McAlpin being in Canada on Tuesday evening, and held another meeting, at which the Judge prepared a list of delegates. A hot fight followed.

Two tickets were put in the field to-day and a good deal of political literature issued by either side, each attacking the other. There were 728 votes cast, Judge Lent receiving 498 and Gen. McAlpin 330.

21st Assembly District Excursion.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District will hold their sixth "grand annual excursion" next Wednesday. Under the leadership of Abraham Gruber they and their families, numbering in all about 6,000, will leave the recreation pier at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, North River, at 9 o'clock sharp on the steamers Columbia and Sirius, bound for Laurelton Grove, on the Sound.

OPPOSED TO THE CHAIRS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not at all to be wondered at that some correspondents can favor the pay chairs in the Park. Those chairs, of course, begin to fill one of those "long-felt wants" that we often hear about.

In City Hall Park there is all day long not a single seat for a woman or a child. There ought to be chairs there that they could hire. On the recreation pier at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street—I am not so familiar with the other piers—there are seats for from 500 to 1,000 persons, and there is not a single seat in which one can sit and look out upon the water and the moonlight. There should be chairs to hire there. So in Central Park there are many seats, all of them uncomfortable to sit on—I mean the settees, which are too high in front for your feet to rest properly on the ground, and the backs pitch back too much—and many of them are in the hot sun or otherwise badly placed.

The excuse and the opportunity for the pay chairs are in the fact that the seat has not been done with the free seats. The duty of opposing the pay chairs lies in the fact that while they are tolerated the free-seat service must necessarily become worse rather than better. In the interest of the people who cannot use the pay chairs I am strenuously opposed to them. We can have better seats in the Park and they can be properly used and appreciated, but not by the nickel system. TECUMSEH SWIFT.

New York, July 5, 1901.

The Park Chairs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is much that is amusing in the many letters to your paper regarding Mr. Clausen and the park chairs. I fear our people generally decide questions of this kind without taking time to look into their merits. In all the older countries of the world, where the parks are so much better than ours, and where so much more is done for the comfort of the public, pay chairs exist and are always in demand. In Paris many people who cannot ride can hire a chair, and have almost as pleasant an afternoon with no expense but the chair.

I have often wondered why they did not have them in our parks, and hope they have come to stay. I send this as you have so many letters against the chairs.

W. F.

Elberon, N. J., July 6, 1901.

VENEZUELAN REBELS MAY BE IN NEW YORK

Asserted that They Are Fitting Out an Expedition Here.

Consul General Esteves Says that It Will Be Seized—Emilio Fernandez's Brother Arrives.

E. Gonzalez Esteves, Consul General of the Republic of Venezuela, believes that plans are now being laid in New York for outfitting an expedition in aid of the insurgents now in revolt against the administration of President Castro. Those thought to be the agents of the revolutionary party in Venezuela have been seen in this city, and according to the Consul General's information, open statements have been made by these that sufficient funds were in their hands for the purchase of a lot of Mausers and old Springfields now on the market.

On May 27, on board the Red D liner Philadelphia, sailing from South American ports, a stranger arrived who was at once met by a number of those known to be identified with the revolution. When the customs people searched the stranger's trunk they found bags of French, Spanish, and American gold coin. About his body was a belt filled with gold pieces, and in his pockets were packets of bills. He had, in all, some $20,000.

This man, it subsequently developed, was Angel Fernandez, a brother of the revolutionary Venezuelan leader, Emilio Fernandez. A month before the arrival of Angel, Emilio, who had been Governor of Caracas under Castro, was Administrator of Customs at La Guayra. As told in the cable dispatches, he suddenly declared against Castro, and, taking $40,000 of Government funds, left La Guayra for Curaçao. There is no extradition treaty between Venezuela and Curaçao, so Emilio was safe. It was thought that some or all of the money brought by Angel might be of that appropriated by his brother for the cause. But Consul General Esteves could prove nothing.

Angel Fernandez went to live with C. A. Ugneto at 137 West Sixty-seventh Street. The Consul's agents, who have constantly kept Fernandez in sight, reported that he had said he was about to send a schooner with an expedition south. On Wednesday he said he was going to sail on the Prince Mauritz Friday for Curaçao. When the ship was visited it was found that she had no passengers. The Consul General declared that the expedition would be seized if it started.

Yesterday Angel Fernandez was found at 137 West Sixty-seventh Street. Through his friend Ugneto he was questioned.

"Did you come to buy arms and ammunition for the insurgents?" was asked.

Fernandez shrugged his shoulders.

"No, no; I came upon private business not connected with the revolution. My brother, Emilio, he is the revolutionary leader."

"Are you about to leave the country?"

"Yes; I am to return soon to fight for the cause under my brother."

"But with no expedition, no arms?"

"No, no; as soon as I transact my private business I go alone back to fight."

"Did you bring $20,000?"

"No, only $6,000."

"Was any part of it revolutionary funds, or that secured by your brother Emilio?"

"No, no; it was my own money."

Angel exhibited a long denunciation of Castro written and published by Emilio in pamphlet form. It was in Spanish, and was addressed "A Mis Amigos y Compañeros de causa."

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETS.

John Billings of New York Recommended for the Presidency.

WAUKESHA, Wis., July 6.—At a meeting of the Nomination Committee of the American Library Association it was decided to recommend John Billings, librarian of the Public Library at New York, for President. The State librarians' section of the association has elected C. Henry of Indiana President.

Rutherford P. Hayes, son of ex-President Hayes, and librarian of the Public Library at Asheville, N. C., has invited the association to meet next year at Brevard, a mountain resort in North Carolina.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PRIEST.

Father Rickarby Succumbed to Heart Disease in a Hospital.

The Rev. William J. Rickarby died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday from heart disease. The dead clergyman was born in Brooklyn forty-one years ago. He was educated for the Catholic priesthood, attending St. Francis's College, Butler Street, Brooklyn; St. Rose's College, Springfield, Ky., and St. Joseph's College, Somerset, Ohio. In 1885 he was ordained.

For the past two years Father Rickarby was assistant pastor of the Church of the Holy Rosary, in Minneapolis, Minn., but had recently been transferred to Memphis, Tenn.

Before going to his new field of labor Father Rickarby came to Brooklyn to visit his father, and was there when taken seriously ill. Yesterday the Rev. B. F. Logan, pastor of the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, at Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, went to Father Rickarby's home to remove him to the convent attached to the church. Soon after reaching Manhattan Father Rickarby showed signs of failing, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died fifteen minutes later.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from St. Vincent Ferrer's Church. A requiem mass will be celebrated at 9 o'clock by the Rev. Father Logan, and interment will be made in Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush.

INDIAN FAMINE VICTIMS.

American Mission in Bombay Taking Care of Many Children.

The American Marathi Mission, situated in Bombay, has assumed the responsibility of taking care of more than 3,000 children who have been made destitute as a result of the Indian famines of 1896-1897 and 1899-1900. For the education of these charges many schools, each under the supervision of a missionary, have been established, some in rural districts, some in small towns, and still others in cities. It is estimated that the cost of supporting and training a child varies from $15 to $35 a year, depending on the location of the school, the grade of the training, and the age and sex of the scholar.

In order to secure subscriptions from Americans for the support and continuation of the work, officials of the mission are issuing a pamphlet containing information about the project, lists of the teachers and children, and such other facts as pertain to the matter.

Besides the 3,000 children, 200 widows, bereft of means of living by the famines, are being taken care of. The missionaries announce that the children they have taken in hand are only a small proportion of those who ought to be rescued from suffering; that the total number is about 25,000.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer of the America-India Famine Relief Fund, Brown Brothers, of 59 Wall Street, and William Watson & Co. of Hornby Road, Bombay, India.

Funeral of the Rev. Dr. Maynard.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, the lecturer, was held yesterday morning in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. The burial service was read by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. R. G. Quinnell and the Rev. Lester Bradner, the choral parts and the hymns being sung by the Ascension choir. Dr. Grant made a brief address, speaking of Dr. Maynard as a prominent and interesting figure in the city, of his sturdy citizenship, and of his great learning. The burial was in St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, in the Ascension Church plot.

The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman's Condition

WARSAW, Ind., July 6.—The condition of the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman showed a slight improvement during the day, but his case is still critical, and the attending physicians are not sanguine as to his ultimate recovery. The patient to-night at intervals suffered intense pain about the heart, accompanied by extreme suffering from suffocation during each paroxysm.

PIERRE LORILLARD SINKING.

Members of His Family Remain Constantly at His Bedside.

Pierre Lorillard, the millionaire turfman, who is at the point of death at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was slowly sinking at midnight last night, Dr. Kehoe announced. The patient was conscious. Asked if there was any possibility of Mr. Lorillard's recovery, the doctor said:

"There is always a possibility, but in this case it is a very, very slim one."

A change for the worse was noted at an early hour yesterday morning. Dr. Flint remarked to reporters who inquired with regard to the patient's condition:

"Mr. Lorillard is not so well. That is all I can say."

It is known that the sick man has been kept alive by the use of stimulants, and that the ministrations of the physicians are exerted to relieving him, so far as possible, from the painful convulsions and other pains incidental to acute Bright's disease.

Members of the dying man's family have been almost constantly at the bedside, but so far as can be learned Mrs. Lorillard has not been to her husband's apartments.

EDWARD PARKER DEACON DEAD

Member of Wealthy Boston Family and Figure in Sensational Shooting in Paris a Victim of Brain Disease.

BOSTON, July 6.—Edward Parker Deacon, member of a wealthy Boston family, prominent in society some years ago, and principal in a sensational shooting affair in Paris, died at the McLean Hospital for the Insane, where he had been a patient for a long time, a victim of brain disease.

The Deacons came from one of the old families of France, and for many years Edward Parker Deacon lived in Paris. In 1879 he married the daughter of Admiral Charles H. Baldwin, a young woman of eighteen years, who had been spending much of her time in Paris. After the wedding the couple went to France. Early in 1892 they took apartments in the Hotel Splendide, and while there M. Abeille, who had been one of Mrs. Deacon's admirers before her marriage, renewed his attentions to her. The husband's jealousy was aroused, culminating in a scene in Mrs. Deacon's apartments, in which Abeille was shot. In court at Nice a verdict of manslaughter was handed in and Mr. Deacon was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. President Carnot later pardoned him.

After suing for divorce in both France and this country, Mr. Deacon was separated from his wife, who continued to live abroad and who has since been reported as engaged. Mr. Deacon returned to this country. In 1899 he was sent to the McLean Hospital for the Insane. He was at Newport when his derangement was first noticed, and was expelled from a reading room there because he persisted in taking ice from a water pitcher to cool his head.

In 1895 Mrs. Deacon came to this country and got control of her two children, who had been taken away from her previously. She returned here again two years later, and is now living with relatives in California.

PROF. JOSEPH LE CONTE DEAD.

An Authority on Geology and Other Branches of Science—Born in 1823.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Joseph Le Conte, Professor of Geology and Natural History at the University of California, died to-day in the Yosemite Valley, where he had gone for a brief outing.

Joseph Le Conte was a Southerner by birth and a Huguenot by descent. He was the author of many books, among them the leading geological text book used in colleges of this country, and of numerous articles on scientific subjects. Once he was President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In the civil war he served the Confederates as an expert chemist, and also as a member of the Mining Bureau.

Born in Liberty County, Ga., on Feb. 26, 1823, young Le Conte had the best educational advantages the country could afford from his early youth until he was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard University in 1851. After his preparatory training he went to the University of Georgia, being graduated from there in 1841. Then he came to this city, to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and took its degree in 1845, obtaining his degree of Master of Arts from the University of Georgia in the same year. From here he went to Harvard. In 1879 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by his Southern Alma Mater, and Princeton University awarded him the same honor five years ago. He was married in January, 1847, to Miss Caroline Elizabeth Nisbet of Georgia.

With Louis Agassiz, under whom he had studied at Harvard, Mr. Le Conte went to Florida on a profitable exploring expedition in 1851. The next year he became a professor in Oglethorpe College, after which he occupied the chair of Geology and Natural History in Franklin College for a year. In 1857 he began to teach chemistry and geology in South Caroline College, where he remained for twelve years, leaving there to take the position at the University of California, which he retained till his death. He was not only an authority on geology, but also on optics, aerostatics, and physiology. The more important books he wrote were as follows: "Religion and Science," a collection of Sunday lectures; "Elements of Geology," a text book for colleges and universities; "Sight, or the Principles of Monocular and Binocular Vision," "A Compendium of Geology," a class book for high schools, and "Evolution and Its Relation to Religious Thought."

James William Stokes.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 6.—Dr. James William Stokes, Congressman from the Third South Carolina District, died to-day at his home in Orangeburg after a long illness. Dr. Stokes was born in Orangeburg County, S. C., Dec. 12, 1853. He was a graduate of Washington and Lee University. He taught school for twelve years, meanwhile preparing himself, and graduating as an M. D. from Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn. He was President of the State Farmers' Alliance two terms, member of the State Senate in 1890, and a delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention in 1892. He was Presidential elector in the same year.

In 1894 he received a certificate of election to Congress, but the seat was declared vacant. In 1896 he was re-elected for a short term, serving in the Fifty-fourth Congress. He had had no opposition since.

Mr. Stokes was married Dec. 29, 1881, to Miss E. L. Landess. His home was in Orangeburg, where he died.

The following committee of Senators and Representatives has been appointed to attend the funeral: Representatives Elliott, Talbert, Latimer, Johnston, Finley, Scarborough of South Carolina, Small and Thomas, North Carolina, Williamson, Livingston, Maddox, and Fleming of Georgia, Senators Tillman, McLaurin, Pritchard, Simon, Clay, Taliaferro, and Carmack.

Uriel Atwood Murdock.

Uriel Atwood Murdock, who died at Southampton, L. I., on Friday last, was born in 1810 in a small town named Carver, Mass., not far from Cape Cod. His father was a man of wealth and prominence, and a manufacturer of ironware. The father failed in business, and the ordinary schools of that section became the sole educators of the boy.

After leaving school the young man entered the business of his father, it having been re-started after the failure. The younger Murdock first distinguished himself by being one of the pioneers in making pig iron by the use of anthracite coal. From the iron manufacturing business he drifted into the line of importing the metal, particularly in the form of iron rails. It was during this time that Mr. Murdock made a considerable fortune, rails selling at a profit of 200 per cent., and George Peabody, the noted banker and philanthropist, and Sir Curtis Lamson, became his partners in the importing venture.

In 1829 Mr. Murdock married Miss Lewis, a descendant of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Two sons and three daughters were born of the union. In 1859 Mr. Murdock became the President of the Continental Bank, a position which he held for ten years, after which he resigned and retired to private life. In 1853 he bought his city residence, 313 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-second Street, the house being then one of the furthest up-town residences on that avenue. Later he bought a country residence in Southampton, L. I., where he died. His death was sudden and due to a general collapse, aggravated by the heat.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE DEAD

Ex-Chancellor of Germany Expires in Switzerland.

Was Eighty-two Years Old—Kaiser Likely to Postpone Trip to Norway in Order to Attend the Funeral.

BERLIN, July 6.—Prince von Hohenlohe, ex-Imperial Chancellor, died at Ragatz, Switzerland, last evening. His death was unexpected here. He left Berlin several weeks ago, apparently in good health, although his increasing weakness was evident. However, he arrived at Ragats in an extremely exhausted condition. His death is attributed to the weakness of old age.

The arrangements for the transportation of the body to Germany and for the obsequies are not yet definitely determined upon, but it is expected that the body will be conveyed to the Hohenlohe ancestral home at Schillingsfürst, Bavaria, where the family vault is situated and where the body of Prince von Hohenlohe's wife is interred.

Although Emperor William has fixed his departure on his trip to Norway for next Monday, it is deemed likely that his Majesty will once more postpone his start in order to enable him to attend the funeral. It is also expected that Chancellor von Bülow will break his seaside rest to be present at the obsequies.

It is not believed here that the body of Prince von Hohenlohe will be brought to Berlin before being taken to Schillingsfürst.

Extra editions of the newspapers informed Berlin early this afternoon of Prince von Hohenlohe's death. The official Reichsanzeiger pays a high tribute to the Prince. It extols his services, often rendered under difficult circumstances; his disinterested devotion to his country, and his high moral sense, and concludes:

"The grateful reverence felt for the able statesman, brave German, and honorable man will survive the grief felt on his demise."

The evening papers print laudatory biographies. Only the Agrarian press mingles its praise with criticism, owing to the economic views of the Prince.

The Lokal Anzeiger says Prince von Hohenlohe left lengthy memoirs ready for publication. Part of the work is devoted to a defense of his policy as Chancellor.

The officials of the United States Embassy say the death of the ex-Chancellor is much regretted by them. His attitude throughout his Chancellorship was always fair and conciliatory toward German-American relations. Although he was an extensive estate owner, he did not share the Agrarian hostility toward the United States. It was certainly owing, in a large measure, to Prince von Hohenlohe's friendly spirit, during several trying years, that Germany's relations with the United States never departed from cordiality. He received many Americans, and was always friendly to them.

Clodwig Carl Victor, Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst and Prince of Ratibor and Corvey, was born at Rothenburg, Bavaria, on March 31, 1819. When he was twenty-seven years old he succeeded his eldest brother, Philip Ernest, in the titles of Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, by virtue of a contract with his elder brother. Duke Victor of Ratibor. At that time he was Hereditary Councillor of the Government at Potsdam. When Prince Philip Ernest's death and the arrangement with his elder brother placed Prince Clovis in possession of the old family seat of Schillingsfürst, he gave up the Prussian service and took up his residence in Bavaria. Thus, when only twenty-seven years old, he became a hereditary member of the Bavarian House of Peers. He showed evidences of marked ability almost immediately, and after having served as Ambassador at various important posts, he was, at the beginning of 1867, appointed Prime Minister of Bavaria.

Prince von Hohenlohe was strongly opposed to the schemes of Prince Bismarck, who had by that time definitely declared himself in favor of merging the Federal States of Germany into one empire. In 1868 and 1869 Prince von Hohenlohe was elected Vice President of the Customs Parliament of the German Federation, and his opposition to Bismarck's policy resulted in speeches before that body which created intense interest. In his capacity as Foreign Minister of Bavaria he issued his famous circular of April 9, 1869, directing the attention of the European Cabinets to the serious consequences likely to arise from the threatened decrees of the Oecumenical Council of the Vatican proclaiming Papal infallibility. Prussia refused to take action against the contemplated decrees, and Prince von Hohenlohe was afterward bitterly attacked in the Bavarian Parliament, being forced to resign in 1870.

When war between France and Germany appeared inevitable, Prince von Hohenlohe again came to the front. He insisted that Bavaria take part in the struggle, and he gained his point. Upon the termination of the war he was elected a member of the first German Parliament, and was chosen as Vice President of that body. At this time his opinions regarding Bismarck's policy underwent a change, and he enthusiastically supported the incorporation of Bavaria into the German Empire.

In 1874 Prince von Hohenlohe was appointed German Ambassador to France, succeeding the famous Count von Arnim. He sent from Paris an inventory of the archives found in the embassy, which helped Bismarck to procure the State trial of Arnim. As a result, von Hohenlohe became persona grata to Bismarck, and in 1885 he was appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. He held this position till 1894, but some of the more severe measures which he introduced in his attempts to Germanize the population were disapproved by Emperor William II.

It was in 1894 that von Hohenlohe reached the zenith of his career, when he was appointed by Emperor William II. Imperial Chancellor, succeeding von Caprivi. On the surface it appeared that the new Chancellor was little more than a cipher, bowing to the will of the Kaiser in almost everything. However, when, last October, he resigned by the Kaiser's request, it was discovered that this event was due to his strong disapproval of Germany's policy in China. In spite of this, his parting with the Emperor was cordial, and it was given out that the reason for the resignation was Prince von Hohenlohe's increasing infirmities.

Prince von Hohenlohe was married in 1847 to Princess Marie von Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg, by whom he had two daughters and three sons. She died in 1897.

Through his wife Prince von Hohenlohe fell heir to immense estates in Russia, which possessions at one time threatened to lead to serious complications between the German and Russian Empires. Princess von Hohenlohe inherited them from her father, but a Russian ukase of 1887 forbade the possession by a foreigner of real estate in Poland and Lithuania. The estates left to the Princess were mostly in these regions, and were worth several millions of dollars. If their sale had been forced they would have been disposed of at a great sacrifice. After a great deal of diplomatic negotiation, Prince von Hohenlohe was able to secure a temporary suspension of the law in his case, and later on an arrangement was made by which he saved the bulk of the estates.

Prince von Hohenlohe was not imposing in appearance, being little over five feet tall. Neither was he a good speaker, some of his important utterances in the Reichstag being hardly audible. Nevertheless, he had the air of a "grand seigneur," was a charming host, and was a great favorite with all his friends and acquaintances. William II. used always to address him as "Uncle Clodwig," this appellation being due to a distant relationship between them.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. E. T. Perkins.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 6.—The Rev. Dr. E. T. Perkins, rector emeritus of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, died to-day. He was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 5, 1823. He was the son of George Perkins, a planter and commission merchant of Richmond. His grandfather came from Wales, and married a niece of Richard Henry Lee. In his seventeenth year he entered the Episcopal High School, where he studied two years, graduating with honor and becoming a teacher during 1843 and 1844. After that he matriculated at the Virginia Theological Seminary, where he finished the course. Ordained a deacon in June, 1847, he was admitted to the priesthood in 1848. In the same year the young clergyman was married.

His first parish was at Wheeling, West Va. He remained there for eight years, building up his church and growing steadily in his sacred calling. A call from San Francisco was declined in the meantime, and in 1861 he went with his family to Eastern Virginia. While there the civil war broke out, and he volunteered to the Confederate Government and was appointed chaplain at large. He served until the close of the war in this capacity, once declining the chaplaincy of Stonewall Jackson's brigade. Just before the fall of Lee, at the request of the Government he personally exerted himself in raising supplies for the army of the Southland, but these subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. When peace was declared Dr. Perkins returned to his home.

He accepted the rectorship of the small church at Smithfield, in Isle of Wight County, but he remained there only one year. From there he went to St. James's, in London County, and in 1868 assumed the spiritual direction of St. Paul's. For twenty-eight years he served in that capacity. Five years ago he was forced to resign on account of age and bad health. His resignation was refused and he was made pastor emeritus with his full salary.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on Dr. Perkins in 1871 by Gambier College, Ohio.

Ex-Police Captain Hanley.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 6.—Owen Hanley, a retired New York City police Captain, died this morning at Ellenville. During a heavy shower at Ellenville last night he took refuge on a piazza. While watching the storm he lost his balance, falling ten feet, and striking the ground with his head.

Owen Hanley became a detective in May, 1873, and his career after that was unusually active. He figured in many important arrests, and once charged a capitalist, W. T. Van Zandt, with arson. The first year he served on the force he was commended by the Police Board for arresting seventeen pickpockets and shoplifters in twenty-eight days. One of the noted arrests made by Hanley was that of Alexander C. Branscom, charged, in 1884, with forging more than $50,000 worth of notes on publishing houses.

William Spencer Grayson.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—William Spencer Grayson, Dean of Philadelphia journalism, is dead at his home here, aged eighty-six years. Mr. Grayson came of the Virginia Graysons, and was born at Bardstown, Ky., in 1815. He was educated at Central College and came to Philadelphia in 1835. He was then appointed to West Point, but was not graduated.

In 1850, Mr. Grayson became connected with the old North American, and later was one of the editors of The Evening Journal. When The Evening Telegraph was founded, in 1864, Mr. Grayson joined its editorial staff and remained with the paper until he bought out the old Mercury. Fifteen years ago he retired from active work.

Mortimer Nye.

LAPORTE, Ind., July 6.—Mortimer Nye, former Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, and a leading Democrat, died to-day. He was stricken with paralysis while delivering a Fourth of July speech. Mortimer Nye was a native of Ohio, but resided in Laporte for more than fifty years. He was admitted to the bar in 1862. The City of Laporte elected him as its Mayor four times. He was chosen a Cleveland and Hendricks Elector in 1884, securing a larger vote than any of his colleagues. He was additionally honored by them by being selected as a messenger to carry the vote to Washington. When the Legislature provided for a Supreme Court Commission he was selected as one of its members.

Obituary Notes.

W. HECTOR GALE, Clerk of the City of Oneida, died there Friday night of heart disease, aged about fifty. He was a veteran of the civil war.

EDWARD W. BRANT, who was at one time a leading druggist in Elizabeth, N. J., died at his boarding house on West Jersey Street yesterday. His death resulted from the effects of the recent heat. He was fifty-five years old.

O. R. CRANDALL, President of the Sedalia Trust Company, Sedalia, Mo., died suddenly in a hotel at West Chester, Penn., yesterday. His death is supposed to have been due to heart disease, superinduced by heat. Mr. Crandall was sixty years of age.

MRS. EMILY BUCKNER HURRY, widow of James Hurry, and daughter of the late William Goelet and Emily Buckner, died suddenly yesterday at her residence, 1,730 Broadway. The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at the Church of the Transfiguration.

GEORGE M. SWENEY, for the past two years Secretary of the American Surety Company, and prior to that chief clerk to the Second Assistant Postmaster General at Washington, died at his home, 101 West Eighty-fifth Street, suddenly yesterday from appendicitis. Mr. Sweney was in his fifty-eighth year. He was a veteran of the civil war and had been connected with the American Surety Company for the past twelve years, except for the two years as clerk in the postal department. His wife survives him. The funeral will take place from All Angel's Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, to-morrow at 4 P. M. The interment will be at Washington, D. C.

Prof. Schmidt, the Aryan Scholar, Dead.

BERLIN, July 6.—Prof. Johannes Schmidt, the famous scholar, of Berlin University is dead.

Prof. Schmidt, who was born at Prenzlau, Prussia, on July 29, 1843, was said to be unexcelled by any living scholar in scientific acquaintance with the grammatical structure of the Indo-European languages.

Gen. Butterfield's Condition Unchan

AMERICAN ATHLETES WIN

Duffy, Kraenzlein, and Baxter Lead in English Games.

LONG BEATEN IN THE QUARTER

Good Records in the English Amateur Championship Events at Huddersfield.

HUDDERSFIELD, England, July 6.—Duffy, Kraenzlein, and Baxter were the American winners to-day in the annual championship contests of the Amateur Athletic Association of England, held on the track at Huddersfield. "Maxey" Long of the New York Athletic Club won his heat in the quarter-mile run in 0:57 2-5, but in the final he was a disappointment, being beaten by the Englishman, R. W. Wadsley, by a few feet. Wadsley made the good time of 0:49 4-5. In the hundred-yard dash Wadsley took second to Duffy, the sprinter from Georgetown University. Duffy won his trial heat easily, and started a strong favorite in the final. He won in the fast time of even ten seconds, beating Wadsley by nearly three yards. Tewkesbury of the University of Pennsylvania finished third in one heat, but did not appear in the final.

Kraenzlein was seen at his best in the 120-yard hurdle race. He was in fine trim, and equaled his own record for the distance, 0:15 3-5. He led by four and a half yards over Trafford of Birmingham, who came second. Baxter of the University of Pennsylvania started, but lost his stride at the sixth hurdle and withdrew. In the high jump and pole vault Baxter was more successful. He won by a jump of 6 feet and 1 inch, beating the Irish athlete, P. O'Connor, by 4 inches. In the pole vault, after a desperate tussle with his English opponent, Hodgson, the men were forced to call a tie at 9 feet and 10 inches. Baxter was handicapped in this event by having to use an unwieldly pole.

The Americans made a showing that impressed the spectators very favorably. They practically secured all they tried to win, with the exception of the quarter-mile run. Kraenzlein did not compete in the broad jump, as he injured one of his muscles slightly in the hurdles. He won the jump last year, but with him out the former Irish champion, P. O'Connor, had a walk-over, winning by 23 feet 8½ inches, which established a record for these games. A short time ago he created a world's record by jumping 24 feet 9 inches.

Shrubb, the holder of the English mile championship, finished second in the mile run, but led handily in the four-mile race, finishing in 20:01 1-5. C. W. T. Coe, a former Princeton athlete, but now entered from the London Athletic Club, won the shotput easily with a put of 45 feet 5½ inches.

The summaries are:

Putting the Shot.—Won by C. W. T. Coe, London Athletic Club, 45 feet 5½ inches; Jowett of Heckmondwike, England, second.

100-Yard Dash.—Final Heat—Won by A. F. Duffy, Georgetown University. Time—0:10. R. W. Wadsley, Unity A. C., second.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania; Trafford of Birmingham, second. Time—0:15 3-5.

Broad Jump.—Won by P. O'Connor of Waterford, 23 feet 6½ inches.

Quarter-Mile Run.—First Heat—Won by Wadsley, Unity Athletic Club; Maxwell W. Long, New York Athletic Club, second. Time—0:49 4-5.

High Jump.—Won by Irving K. Baxter, University of Pennsylvania, 6 feet 1 inch; O'Connor second, 5 feet 9 inches.

Pole Vault.—I. K. Baxter, University of Pennsylvania, and Hodgson, tied at 9 feet 10 inches.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Cockshott, Shrubb second, Deloge third. Time—4:21 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Cleave, Kenyon second, Leeke third. Time—1:59 3-5.

Hammer Throwing.—Won by Kelly, 148 feet 6½ inches.

Four-Mile Race.—Won by Shrubb, Baker second, Appleby third. Time—20:01 1-5.

ON THE LOCAL CREASES.

Manhattan and Brooklyn Elevens Draw in a Championship Game—Other Matches.

The return game of the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League between Manhattan and Brooklyn was productive of considerable interest, and a large crowd witnessed the contest yesterday at Prospect Park. The storm of the afternoon interrupted the play for some time, however, and, although the game was resumed, there was not sufficient time to finish it. It resulted, therefore, in a draw. The Manhattans had much the better of the contest so far as they went. They were enabled to declare their innings closed for 130 for 4 wickets, against which Brooklyn put on 60 for 4 wickets. F. J. Prendergast played a capital innings of 69, not out, for Manhattan, and J. Balmer was also seen to advantage with 31. The score:

MANHATTAN CRICKET CLUB.

F. J. Prendergast, not out	69
A. J. Gray, c. Pedlow, b. Standfast	7
C. H. Hill, c. and b. Boxill	15
W. Adam, b. Worm	0
J. Balmer, b. Patmore	31
J. Flannery	Did not bat
A. Cleaver	Did not bat
A. Smedley	Did not bat
A. G. Shingler	Did not bat
T. J. O'Reilly	Did not bat
A. W. Cherrington	Did not bat
Byes	6
Leg byes	1
No balls	1
Total, (4 wickets)	130

BROOKLYN CRICKET CLUB.

S. B. Standfast, c. and b. Smedley	9
K. Bancroft, c. Prendergast, b. Smedley	6
A. Brown, b. Smedley	7
E. H. Smith, not out	10
A. S. Durrant, b. Prendergast	16
D. Boxill, not out	6
C. A. Worm	Did not bat
F. Pirrie	Did not bat
J. Pedlow	Did not bat
W. S. Patmore	Did not bat
A. Withers	Did not bat
Byes	5
Leg byes	1
Total, (4 wickets)	60

The Nelson Lodge Club visited Montclair with a team of only eight men for its league championship game with the Montclair Athletic Club. H. Tattersall, however, bowled in great form for Nelson Lodge and captured 7 wickets for 14 runs, which, with a hard hit innings of 26 from E. A. Skyne, enabled the visitors to win by 28 runs. For Montclair the best work was done by A. Backus and W. A. Gray, each of whom just reached double figures. The score:

MONTCLAIR A. C.

A. Backus, b. Tattersall	10
W. A. Gray, b. Roberts	10
J. E. Backus, b. Tattersall	5
H. A. Gibbs, b. Roberts	5
G. Shaw, b. Tattersall	1
C. Delapenha, b. Tattersall	0
C. Vickers, b. Tattersall	1
R. T. Delavenha, not out	5
R. Turner, b. Tattersall	1
G. Vickers, b. Tattersall	0
N. Vickers, c. and b. Roberts	8
Leg byes	2
Total	48

NELSON LODGE A. C.

A. Smith, b. A. Backus	9
E. A. Skyne, b. A. Backus	26
J. H. Tattersall, c. Backus, b. Delapenha	17
F. P. Rogers, b. Shaw	4
E. Phillips, b. Shaw	8
J. Roberts, run out	1
F. J. Chadwick, not out	6
J. O. Humphreys, b. Shaw	6
Byes	4
Leg byes	1
Total	76

The Kings County Club also had a drawn game in the New York Cricket Association series. Its opponent was the Manhattan second eleven, which had only two wickets to go down when play was abandoned on account of the darkness. G. Williams played in fine style for Kings County, and put on 42 by good play, while W. Hammond and G. W. Barnes each added 12. For Manhattan, E. J. Atwood scored 20 and F. Melville 14. The totals were: Kings County, 103, (declared for 8 wickets;) Manhattan II., 53 for 8 wickets.

The West Indians played Brooklyn Team C, and what promised to be an interesting game was spoiled by the elements.

The West Indians batted well and put on 104 before they were all disposed of. Of this total, O. Francis got 25 and D. Goodridge 24, while double figures were also added by W. Branker and L. A. Jeppe. O. Smith made a good stand for Brooklyn with 30, not out. The totals were: West Indians, 104; Brooklyn Team C, 43 for 3 wickets.

Oxford-Cambridge Cricketers Draw.

LONDON, July 6.—Cambridge, after having scored 337 runs for eight wickets down, to-day, in the second innings of the annual Oxford-Cambridge cricket match at Lord's, declared the innings closed.

The Oxford eleven made 177 runs, for seven wickets down, in the second innings, when the match was declared drawn.

CANADIAN ATHLETES ACTIVE.

McGill and Toronto Universities Preparing for Oxford-Cambridge Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 6.—Active preparations are being made here and in Toronto for the coming of the English college athletes who will represent Oxford and Cambridge Universities in competitions with the track and field teams of McGill and Toronto Universities, and the keenest interest is felt by the students of the Canadian colleges in the work of the men who are training as candidates for places on the Canadian teams. The number of candidates is very large, and the men include all the best athletes of both colleges, with the natural result that the selection of the men who shall make up the teams will be hardly less interesting than the meeting with the visiting athletes. A conference of representatives of McGill and Toronto will be held here next week when the preliminaries for the tournament will be arranged.

The terms that are offered by the English athletes have been made known to the athletic authorities of the two Canadian colleges and are similar in every respect to those for the Oxford-Cambridge meet with Harvard and Yale on Sept. 28. W. H. Workman, President of the Cambridge Amateur Athletic Club, has written to the Canadian colleges setting forth these terms as follows:

Scoring shall be for first place only.

The teams competing shall be composed of men not more than your years from matriculation.

All men on the teams shall be bona fide amateurs.

The forst charges on the gate receipts shall be for the expenses of the day, the remainder of the receipts to be divided between the teams in equal parts.

One other stipulation is made by Mr. Workman to the effect that as the expense of carrying out the programme originally planned would be too great, the number of events to be contested must be cut down to nine. This cut is proposed as it is intended to keep the expense of the trip down to £1,500 or $4,500, of which sum it xpected to recover about £1,000 in the receipts from the gate. No objection to this has been made here, and it seems now that every stipulation made by the visitors will be granted.

Of the men who are training for places of the teams of the Canadian, Thomas Graydon of McGill said that he felt confident from the material that was available that the Canadians will win the hammer-throw, the shot-put, and the quarter-mile run. He declined to venture a prediction as to other events, but pointed out that in all records made by McGill and Toronto in past competitions, the men who made them competed in other events than those of their records on the same day as the records were made. In the coming contests, he said there ought to be room for great improvement as the Canadians now are specializing in their training. He said that he looked for good results from the new order of affairs.

In the selections from the athlets who are training for places on the teams, it is likely that the sprinters will be J. D. Morrow, Percy Molson, and J. P. Gaskill. For the 100-yard dash, the choice seems to rest between Morrow and Gaskill and Irving Orton of Toronto. For the one-quarter mile the choice rests between Morrow, Gaskill, Moulton and Orton. The half-mile contestants will probably be Molson and V. E. Henderson of Toronto. The mile will be contested by Meredith Percy of McGill and H. S. Rose of Toronto. In the two mile the choice is Meredith Percy.

In the jumps, the long jump will be contested by C. A. Rutherford for McGill, and Irving Orton for Toronto, while in the high jump the Canadian contestants will be Rutherford and R. Ward of McGill, and W. Elwell of Toronto. In the hammer throwing contests, S. P. Briggs of Toronto, and one of the Frasers of McGill, probably T. C. Fraser, as he holds the record, will be picked. At putting the shot, the Canadian representatives will be Fraser of McGill, and probably Molson, who holds the college record. The choice for the hurdles will fall on two Toronto men.

A comparison of the records of the English athletes and the Canadians who will compete with them follows:

100 Yards.—L. J. Cornish, Oxford, 0:10; A. E. Hind, Cambridge, 0:10; Percy, Molson, McGill, 0:10 2-5; J. D. Morrow, McGill, 0:10 3-5; Irving Orton, Toronto, 0:10 2-5.

Quarter Mile.—L. J. Cornish, Oxford, 0:51; Shanks, Cambridge, 0:50 2-5; J. D. Morrow, McGill, and J. P. McGaskill, 0:50; Irving Orton is said to have done it in 0:58. At the last university sports Morrow did it in 0:51 1-5 and McGaskill in 0:52, but they had been contesting in all the games.

Half Mile.—Cleve, Oxford, 1:59 2-5; Workman, Cambridge, 1:57 4-5; P. Molson McGill, 2:04 3-5; and V. E. Henderson, Toronto, 2:05. In the case of Molson this was made in a slow field when he almost walked home, and after he had contested in many events. If he specializes it is difficult to say what he can do.

One Mile.—B. Richardson, Oxford, 4:35; Gregson, Cambridge, 4:26; Meredith Percy, McGill, 4:49; H. S. Rose, Toronto, 4:56.

120 Yards, Hurdles.—C. A. Rutherford, McGill, 0:19 4-5; W. Worthington, Toronto, 0:19 2-5.

High Jump.—C. A. Rutherford, McGill, 5 feet 6¼ inches; R. Ward, McGill, 5 feet 6¼ inches, and W. Elwell, Toronto, 5 feet 4 inches.

Sixteen-Pound Hammer.—T. C. Fraser, 98 feet 8⅝ inches.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

National Can Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $200,000. Directors—W. H. Hibbard, H. E. Hutchinson, and F. H. Wilson of Brooklyn.

Akron Natural Gas Company, to operate in Newstead, Clarence, Lancaster, and Amherst, Erie County; capital, $40,000. Directors—R. H. Rose, T. B. Crary, Binghamton, and J. W. Stearns, Akron, Ohio.

Timmis Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture tools; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. S. Timmis, J. T. Russell, and C. J. Dodd, Brooklyn.

Euphrat Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture window guards; capital, $25,000. Directors—Theophile Euphrat, Rowayton, Conn.; C. W. Many, Norwalk, Conn.; Edward Devoe, New York City.

Consumers' Company of America, to manufacture merchandise; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. W. Pyrke, E. A. Roche, and Lansing Pruyn, New York City.

Inwood Realty Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. W. Hoey, New York City; G. L. Vorhis, Brooklyn, and L. S. Holmes, Yonkers.

Slawson Brothers of Hillsdale, Columbia County, to deal in dairy products; capital, $135,000. Directors—Loton Horton, E. A. Young, and S. J. Slawson, New York City.

Incorporated in Westchester.

D. Saunders's Sons, to deal in machinery and tools; capital, $75,000. Directors—Alexander, Leslie M., Irwin, and William L. Saunders.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The National Artificial Leather Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Otto Wolf, Alfred L. Wiler, George F. Falkenstein, and Charles Falkenstein.

London Stock Operator Fails.

LONDON, July 6.—The failure of F. P. Lee, an operator on a small scale in West African securities, was announced to-day on the Stock Exchange.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:36	Sun sets...7:33	Moon rises..10:46

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..11:36	Gov. Isl'd..11:56	H. Gate...1:49
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..11:51	Gov. Isl'd..	H. Gate.. ....

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JULY 8.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Reinfeld, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Duchessa di Genoa, Naples	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	....	....
Mt. Vernon, Inagua, and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Cuba and Mexico, via Havana and Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

†SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for New Foundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting close here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kremer. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 15, for dispatch per steamship Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kaga Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Peru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 16, and up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. on July 21. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mails must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 21 and up to July 27, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York July 27, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii, of the following dates—Melbourne, June 10; Sydney, June 11; Auckland, June 15, and Honoluiu, June 26, reached San Francisco on the steamship Sierra.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched east Thursday, and are due here next Tuesday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (SUNDAY,) JULY 7.

Comal, Galveston, June 30.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, June 21.
La Normandie, Havre, June 29.
Maria, Liverpool, June 22.
Menominee, London, June 27.
Nicola II., Copenhagen, June 19.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, June 19.
Peninsular, Lisbon, June 20.
Pinners Point, Dundee, June 22.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, June 27.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 6.
St. Hugo, Antwerp, June 22.
Tampican, Liverpool, June 26.
Tessmore, Shields, June 22.
Vincenzo Bonano, Gibraltar, June 24.

MONDAY, JULY 8.

Anchoria, Glasgow, June 27.
Buenos Ayres, Barcelona, June 25.
Caracas, San Juan, June 30.
Cevic, Liverpool, June 28.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 3.
Minneapolis, London, June 29.
Proteus, New Orleans, July 3.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

Alliance, Colon, July 2.
El Cid, New Orleans, July 4.
Friesland, Antwerp, June 29.
Marco Minghetti, Naples, June 26.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

Kansas City, Swansea, June 27.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 3.
Majestic, Liverpool, July 3.

Arrived.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Seguranca, Lelacton, Tampico June 30 and Havana July 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Wards, Marseilles, &c., May 30, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 P. M. 9th.

SS Ethelbrynte, (Br.,) Duncan, Cardenas June 26 and Caibarien July 1, with sugar to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

U. S. cruiser Newark, Commander McCalla, Hongkong May 20 and Gibraltar June 25. Will anchor off 34th St., North River.

SS Apache, Chichester, Jacksonville July 3 and Charleston 4th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool June 29 and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:34 A. M. and anchored owing to thick fog.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg June 23, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:31 A. M. and anchored owing to fog.

SS Ventnor, (Br.,) Ferry, Philadelphia July 5, in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Jones, Hull June 23, with mdse. and one passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Graham, Rio Janeiro, &c., June 17, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah July 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Ashfield, (Br.,) Strickland, Huelva June 19, with iron pyrites to order—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Providence, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Sailed.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Bohemian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Taft, (Nor.,) for Banes.
SS Mae, for Norfolk.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Vidar, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Marquette, (Br.,) for London.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Statendam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Hekla, (Dan.,) for Christiansand, &c.
SS Aller, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Elleric, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Ponce, for Porto Rico.
SS Alleghany, (Gcr.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS Astoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.

Spoken.

Ship Durbridge, (Br.,) McLauchlan, from London for New York, was spoken June 30 in lat. 48, lon. 20.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 6.—SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.), Capt. Quessolmann, sld. from Bremen for New York via Cherbourg at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, (from Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 5:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Hahn, from New York, arr. at Hamburg at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Pennland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nielsen, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Capt. Poncelet, sld. from Havre for New York at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Boric, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Lindisfarne, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS Vincenzo Florio, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, from New York for Naples, Genoa, &c., arr. at St. Michael's yesterday.

SS Syracuse, (Ger.,) Capt. Behrmann, from New York, arr. at Rio Janeiro July 2.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderhanvel, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Miller, from Naples for New York, passed Sagros yesterday.

SS Canning, (Br.,) Capt. Hammond, from New York for Manchester, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Mascazzini, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples July 2.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, from New York via St. Michael's for Genoa and Leghorn, arr. at Naples July 2.

SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Cafiero, from New York, arr. at Genoa July 4.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, sld. from Lisbon for New York June 29.

SS Buenos Ayres, (Span.,) Capt. Amezaga, sld. from Cadiz for New York June 30.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenbeld, sld. from Hamburg for New York July 4.

SS Marco Minghetti, (Ital.,) Capt. Mancini, (from Genoa, &c.,) sld. from St. Michael's for New York July 2.

SS Hermiston, (Br.,) sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Tynefield, (Br.,) (from Sourabaya,) sld. from Emmahaven for New York yesterday.

SS Benson Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Orel, from New York for Santos, &c., arr. at Cabadello July 3.

SS Melbridge, (Br.,) Capt. Bennington, sld. from Hamburg for New York July 6.

GETTING READY for the

Summer Outing

means a great deal to the female portion of the household. It means hard tiresome work in more than one direction. At such times there is nothing so good for a tonic as

JOHANN HOFF'S Malt Extract

It aids digestion, strengthens the nerves and builds up the entire system.

Use only the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S and you will retain what you gain.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY. Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 11 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER. McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn. A. J. McINTOSH, Yacht Broker. 42 Broadway.

Boats for pleasure; spoon oars, &c.; lifeboats. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Fifth Annual Pure Food Show of the World's Greatest Grocery

opens to-morrow at 8:30 A. M., and will mark an epoch in the pure food history of America. It will present to New York the grandest, most complete and most beautiful exhibit of food products ever attempted in America—and that means the world!

Our food shows in previous years have earned laurels we have every reason to be proud of, but even our own best will pale into insignificance before the panorama that will greet you on our fourth floor to-morrow.

All the Leading Food Producers of Three Continents

will be ably represented by capable demonstrators, who will not only explain the merits of the various products, but will also distribute thousands of samples free of charge.

CHEF URSPRUNG'S MODEL SCHOOL OF CHEFS will deliver daily lectures in cooking, baking, preparing, cutting and serving of foods.

CHAS. ISAAC NEWTON will present his famous entertainment and views of the Pan-American Exposition.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY LADIES' ORCHESTRA will discourse popular as well as classic music in its inimitable way at concerts to be held every forenoon and afternoon.

PROF. R. FRANK HOY, with his 16 funny boys—9 whits and 7 black—assisted by Mr. John J. Hall, will afford ladies and children pleasure and surprise.

MISS EMMA CRANE—Pure Food lecturer—graduate of the Philadelphia Cooking School, will lecture on "How to Make Perfect Bread"—at 2:30 P. M.

One of the special and most important features of our food show, one worthy of your careful consideration, is the list of special bargains prepared for the occasion. We can publish only part of it here—it would take pages to tell all—but look it over! You will find quotations for superior groceries such as you never before saw anywhere!

Hotel men, restaurants, boarding-house keepers, as well as private families, will have an opportunity to stock up their larder for at least a month—an opportunity that even this store can afford to provide but once a year!

It's needless to say that the high grade of the goods this Food Mart is famous for will be strictly maintained—the very low prices to the contrary notwithstanding—*for the very purpose of the food show is to prove to you the superiority of this Grocery Store over any and all the others—here—elsewhere—anywhere!*

Groceries.

Sugar: 7 lbs. H. & E. refined Granulated Sugar, 37

Tomatoes: "Shiloh" or "Milford" brand, solid red ripe Jersey Tomatoes, case of 2 doz. cans, $2.10; can, 9

Flour: Siegel-Cooper Co.'s best XXXX Minnesota Patent Flour, bbl., $4.45; ½, bag, 56

Peas: "Delft" brand choice early June Peas, case of 2 doz. cans, $2.30; can, 10

Milk: "Champion" or "Magnolia" condensed Milk, can, 8

Corn Meal: Yellow and white, double kiln dried, 20 lbs., 43c.; 10 lbs. 22

Rolled White Oats: Sterilized, 20 lbs., 45c., 10 lbs., 23

Beans: Selected State Pea and Marrow Beans, 10 lbs., 45c.; 5 lbs., 23

Corn: N. Y. State Cream Sugar Corn, case of 2 doz. cans, $1.40; can, 6

Catsup: Curtice Bros. "Blue Label" Tomato Catsup, bot., 15

Hazel Entire or Whole Wheat Flour, contains all the wheat berry but the outside shell, very nutritious and wholesome, 10-lb. sack, 36c.; 5-lb. sack, 19

Hams: Armour's delicious mild Sugar Cured Hams, lb., 12½

Succotash: "Orange Blossom" fancy Maine Succotash, case of 2 doz. cans, $2.30; can, 10

Pickles: Cross & Blackwell's Mixed Pickles, Gherkins and Chow Chow, bot., 17

Coffee: Choice Breakfast Blend, a special combination of Mexican and Central American Coffees, 100-lb. bags, lb. 12½c.; 10 lbs., $1.40; lb., 15

Combination Java, sound body, delicate aroma, 10 lbs., $1.95; lb., 22

Popular Blend Mocha and Java, possesses full fragrant aromatic qualities, 10 lbs., $2.35; lb., 25

Teas: Good Teas of fine strength and flavor, green, black or blended, 10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb., 38

Choice first pickings—just imported—fancy Formosa Oolong, Moyune Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Japan, English Breakfast Teas, rich aromatic, fragrant-flavored teas, 10 lbs., $3.90; 2½ lbs., $1.00; lb., 45

Asparagus Choice, tender Jersey Asparagus Tips, can, 10

Beets: "Newark" Strawberry Beets, large 3-lb. cans, doz., $1.05; can, 9

Boston Baked Beans (plain or in tomato sauce): case of 2 doz., $2.10; can, 9

Tapioca: Hazel Instant Tapioca, makes a delicious dessert, full 1-lb pkge., doz., $1.15; pkge., 10

Rice: Fancy Flint Head Rice, 10 lbs., 60c.; 4 lbs., 25

Prunes: strictly fancy Santa Clara Fruit, 50-lb. box, $2.85; 10 lbs., 60c.; 4 lbs., 25

Fancy Evaporated California Peaches and Pears, 10 lbs., $1.00; lb., 11

Cocoa: Hazel Concentrated Breakfast Cocoa, absolutely pure, very nutritious, ½-lb tin, doz., $2.35; can, 20

Chocolate: Hazel or W. H. Baker's Premium Chocolate for drinking and baking, lb., 29

Cream: Hazel Evaporated Unsweetened Cream, doz., $1.15; can, 10

Crackers: Nick-Nacks, Ginger Snaps or Sugar Cakes, lb., 5

New York or Quaker City Mixed Crackers, 3 lbs., 25c.; lb., 9

Pickles: "Crown" brand Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Chow-Chow or Onions, qts., doz., $1.50; bot., 13c.; pts., doz., 90.; bot., 8

Olives: Large quart jar fancy Queen Olives, including jar, 25

Salad Oil: Large quart bottle Domestic Salad Oil, sold by many as imported, bottle, 19

Jams: Milford Pure Fruit Jams, assorted flavors, doz., $1.00; tin, 9

Catsup: Milford or Sunnyside Tomato Catsup, doz., $1.15; bot., 10

Salad Dressing: Snyder's for dressing meats, salads, etc., doz., $1.75; bot., 15

Sardines: La Tour's Imported Sardines, 1-4's doz., $1.15; can, 10

Hazel Imported Boneless Sardines, packed and cooked in France expressly for us, 1-2's doz. $3.15; box, 27c.; 1-4's, doz., $2.00; can, 17

Salmon: Seufert Bros.' Columbia River Salmon, doz., $1.15; can, 10

Fancy Alaska Red Salmon, doz., $1.40; can, 12

Mackerel: Fat family Mackerel (no heads, no tails), 10-lb. pail, 95

Hazel or Armour's Corned or Roast Beef, 1-lb. cans, doz., $1.60; tin, 14

Soups: Royal Condensed Soups, made from the best meat, poultry and vegetables, doz., 80c.; 3 cans, 22

Armour's Potted and Deviled Ham and Tongue, 1-2s, doz., 80c.; can, 7c.; 1-4's, doz., 45c.; can, 4

Baking Powder: Hazel strictly pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder, ½-lb. cans, doz., $1.75; can, 15

Mustard: Hazel genuine English Mustard, 1-4s, doz., $1.15; can, 10

Flavoring Extracts: Milford Concentrated Extract of Lemon and Vanilla, double strength, full 1-lb. bots., Vanilla, 60c., Lemon, 50

Spices: Absolutely pure unadulterated Pepper, Cloves, Ginger, lb., 20

Pickling Spices: Thirteen varieties, lb., 25

Figs: Fancy large Smyrna Figs; six crown size, 15c.; four crown size, 12c.; three crown size, 10

Gallon Apples: "Rochester Beauty" brand, hand peeled, quartered and cored, excellent for making sauce, pies, etc.; gallon can, 20

Fruit Butters: Anderson's Concentrated Fruit Butters, Peach, Plum, Quince, Apple; large 3-lb. can, 14

Canned Fruit: "Park" brand Red and Black Raspberries, "Fairport" Bartlett Pears, "Centennial" Yellow Peaches, "Niagara" preserved Strawberries; doz., $1.25; can, 11

Plums: "Fairport" preserved Egg or Green Gage Plums, large cans; doz., $1.25; can, 11

"Royal Red" brand choice California preserved Peaches, Cherries, Bartlett Pears, Egg or Green Gage Plums; doz., $2.10; can, 18

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Uptown office,
640 Madison Av.,
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We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin. Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WILLIAMSON & SQUIRE,
Members of New York Stock Exchange,
30 BROAD STREET.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety and 01-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 22d day of July, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

I want to buy some Equitable Life Assurance Co. stock. R. Willmarth Appleton, No. 7 Pine St.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

The holders of more than **NINETY-SIX PER CENT.** of the entire Capital Stock of this Company have accepted the propdsition submitted in our circular of April 29th, 1901, and have deposited their shares thereunder.

Inasmuch as there are stockholders who desire to deposit their shares, but who have been unable to do so, the **TIME FOR DEPOSITING** stock is hereby extended to the close of business on **JULY 15TH, 1901,** but any stock so deposited will be paid for **WHOLLY IN BONDS** and no part in cash.

Holders of **5% CONVERTIBLE BONDS,** due Sept. 1st, 1903, desiring to take advantage of the proposition should convert them into stock at once and deposit their stock.

FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,
Boston, June 6th, 1901. Chairman.

11 PER CENT.
PAID IN DIVIDENDS.
In Two Months
(more than any savings bank will pay in 2 years)
Is the record of the
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO.
A limited amount of stock can be secured for a few days only at 50c. per share, (par value $1,) full paid and non-assessable.
This Company is controlled by some of the largest and most prominent capitalists in the country, and the stock is registered by the Beaumont Trust Co. of Beaumont, Texas.
Write at once for prospectus and special report on this Company and its holdings, just issued by the Assistant State Geologist of Texas, and also our new book, mailed free.
L. R. BECKLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Fiscal Agents,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members Beaumont Oil Exchange.

A Wall Street Man Worth Knowing.
There is one man in Wall Street greatly feared by those who try to foist bad investments upon the public. He is greatly in favor with those whose properties can bear the close scrutiny of expert investigation. He wields the mighty power of his pen in special "Studies in Value" of properties in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. He is one of the most widely known, most able, and most respected writers of the metropolitan press on subjects bearing upon the character of investments and other topics of interest to Wall Street men. He writes exclusively for THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. By the way, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL has attained a circulation of large proportions among Wall Street people; shrewd advertisers are using it accordingly. It is a money-making paper, and people are fast finding it out. It circulates from Maine to California, in Canada and Mexico, British Columbia, and the countries of Europe. It is published daily by Dow, Jones & Co., the oldest news agency in Wall Street. $1 a month; $8 a year; also at news stands.

CAPITAL WANTED.
Additional capital needed at once by new publishing company, (incorporated,) whose publications are already meeting with big success. A limited amount of treasury stock is offered at nominal price. This is a ground-floor proposition for immediate subscribers. Company is now on a dividend-paying basis, with large profits assured. For particulars apply,
WILLIAM H. COE,
Fiscal Agent,
49 Wall St., New York.

Savings Banks.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.,
Private Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on July 1, 1901, for the three, four, five and six months ending June 30, 1901, on all deposits from $5.00 and not over $3,000.
Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
All deposits payable on demand without notice.
Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
656 AND 658 EIGHTH AVENUE,
Corner 42d Street.
Eighty-second Semi-Annual Dividend.
On and after July 15th, 1901, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
ASSETS, $11,466,977. SURPLUS, $858,000
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
82D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **July 15th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **June 30th,** 1901, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **July 10th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**
HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
71ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1901, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 18th or any time later.
Money deposited on or before July 10th draws interest from the 1st.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Dividends.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, June 20th, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of One (and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent. (½%) were declared, payable July 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, July 12th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 12th, 1901, and reopen Tuesday, July 30th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, 143 LIBERTY STREET,
July 1st, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared payable August first to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 13th.
The Transfer Books will be closed from noon on Saturday, July 13th, until the morning of Monday, July 22d.
G. O. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Pa., June 27th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the preferred stock, for the half-year ending May 31st, 1901, and an ad-interim dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock, payable July 15th, 1901. The books will close July 9th and reopen July 16th. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders. WM. K. KRIPS, Treasurer.

Citizens' Insurance Company,
No. 156 Broadway,
New York, July 5, 1901.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) is payable on demand. F. M. PARKER, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Business on the Stock Exchange last week was conducted for the first three days only and was on a very limited scale—less than a million shares changing hands in the entire period. The intense heat which prevailed was a practical embargo to trading, nobody caring to engage in transactions not virtually compulsory. A natural result of such conditions was that what price movement occurred was in the downward direction—a movement of little or no significance, reflecting mainly a few languid "room trader" operations.

Klondike gold is coming in with steady flow. Indeed, all factors are working for ease of money, fortifying New York to a point where moderate gold exports to Europe can take place without ill effect, should they be called for by either special or ordinary causes.

The only exception—the only decline worthy of comment—was in an attack on United States Steel stock values subsequent to dividend declaration, the common stock falling 3 and the preferred over 4 points. The ostensible cause for these declines was the omission of the word "quarterly" in the company's dividend announcements, the official notices reading: "A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. upon the preferred," and "A dividend of one per cent. upon the common." Wall Street critics jumped to the conclusion that the failure to use the word "quarterly" was ominous—indicative, from their point of view, of some Machiavellian scheme on the part of the United States Steel Corporation. These views, with the customary dark hints and innuendoes, were industriously circulated, and as a bit of additional pessimism, prophecies of the growth of the steel workers' strike were thrown in. The course of the stocks Wednesday indicated that these tactics were not without effect, and that a considerable amount of long stock was forced to sale, though to what extent "short" selling ran is not yet perceptible. As usual, Wall Street clung pertinaciously to a wholly one-sided deduction, refusing to consider contrary possibilities. What are the facts? The preferred dividends are limited to 7 per cent. and are cumulative; hence their maintenance and regularity are assured so long as surplus earnings are sufficient to meet them. Common dividends are fluctuative, dependent entirely on earnings, but the declaration on each class of stock is officially described at "No. 1"—presumptive evidence that each begins a series. It is an open secret that present surplus earnings are far beyond the amount necessary to pay the dividends declared; and it is an eminently fair deduction that the form of declaration was dictated by conservatism, leaving the directorate free to increase the common dividends without being pledged to such action. Reliable (even semi-official) statements have been made that the company would declare no dividends till it saw its way clear to at least maintain them, a course in plain accord with sound business methods, scarcely requiring public announcement. So, against the professional Wall Street view, the comfortable fact is established that this greatest of industrial companies has actually entered dividend ranks within the first half year of its existence, that it will in all probability continue there indefinitely, and that the chance is more than good for early and substantial increase in the rate to be paid on its common stock.

As for the strike, there is no reason to apprehend that it will not come to early amicable settlement. The return home of Mr. Morgan, with his broad, liberal methods in treating with organized labor, as with capital, warrants this conviction. And it would not be surprising to see a sudden reversal of market action this week in the steel issues, analysis of their standing revealing strength rather than weakness, while upon the basis of yield they are selling abnormally low even when measured by other industrial securities subject to like vicissitudes. Nor is it amiss to keep in mind that the United States Steel Corporation is not an experimental organization, but a cohesion of many highly successful companies, most of which in their former independent existence were large money-makers. That earning capacity has been increased by amalgamation goes without saying.

The general market keeps sensitive to crop reports, as always at this time of the year. The most important information last week was contained in the Government cotton report published on Wednesday. It gives the condition on June 25 as 81.1 against 75.8 on July 1, 1900. The acreage this year is also somewhat increased. Indications, therefore, are for some increase over last year's yield, which was over 10,000,000 bales. This is considerably below the last ten-year average, but the experience of 1900 proves that there is more prosperity to be obtained from a 10,000,000 bale crop than out of a crop so large as to be unwieldy with consequent depreciation to value. The South enjoyed unexampled prosperity from its 1900 crop, and would seem to be in a fair way to repeat the record this year, the action of the cotton market sustaining this hope. This, doubtless, is a contributing cause to the strength of Southern railroad securities, the earnings of all Southern properties being at high-water mark, with good prospect of so continuing.

Vigorous efforts have been made to create a scare over the corn crop, but the price of that cereal reflects as yet no real apprehension, the most trustworthy information indicating an average crop. The Government report due next Wednesday will shed authoritative light on this important subject, but the market price is usually a trustworthy barometer.

Winter wheat is practically all harvested—and under ideal conditions, producing a yield and quality of the highest. Spring wheat presents similar favorable prospects, though of course still susceptible to adverse weather.

On the whole the crop situation could hardly be bettered, and Wall Street can afford to disregard sensational daily rumors (emanating from interested speculative sources) and rest upon the unbiased reports of the Department of Agriculture, which experience proves to be as nearly correct as advance estimates can ever be; these, together with the action of the world's cereal markets, are the best guides.

Last week's money market was more or less disturbed, call loans varying from 3 to 25 per cent. Loans effected at the higher figures were small in amount and in nowise fairly representative, the high rates of Wednesday being specifically due to the unexpected extension of holidays and the consequent necessity of borrowing from that day till to-morrow. There was also some calling of loans incidental to the not wholly relieved nervousness over bank failures, but nothing to indicate any widespread uneasiness—opinion in banking circles being that as no further failures or serious complications are to be feared, July disbursements are well under way and must soon be sensibly reflected by bank deposits. Sub-Treasury transactions already show the effect of reduced taxation.

In general, the speculative situation is quiescent—apparently waiting for "something to turn up." A large contingent in the Street expects Mr. Morgan's return to be the signal for renewed activity, upon the theory that a number of important deals have been awaiting his personal direction, while his reception abroad has strengthened confidence in his ability to carry his undertakings to success. Mr. Morgan's leadership differs from previous ones in that he does not try to force conclusions by the weight of manipulation, but bends his energies to utilizing actual material at hand. He and those associated with him were the first to grasp the full meaning of the election last November—to see that it gave free play to National activities unharassed by political and financial threats. Hence followed the inception of a positive revolution in matters financial and industrial, the practical application of the "community of interest" idea, which is steadily progressing despite the rude shock suffered through the Northern Pacific quarrel. Wall Street may, therefore, be justified in assuming that Mr. Morgan's return may cause a fresh start to be taken; for Wall Street, and also the public, like to personify a movement—a man being more palpable than an idea. Be that as it may, if Mr. Morgan (better, perhaps, "the Morgan interest,") chooses now to take an active hand in the security market there is no lack of material upon which to work. All the underlying conditions effective in development of the bull market from last November to May are still existent, present lethargy of speculation being of the nature of a resting spell, due as much to traditional "mid-Summer dullness" as to anything else.

PRICES IN LONDON.

There was little life in the London market yesterday, while, so far as American securities were concerned, there was a practical suspension of business, cabled quotations being merely nominal and showing fractional net advances in United States Steel preferred and Atchison.

As for the local traders and operators they were no more in evidence in the corridors of the up-town hotels or in the financial district proper than they had been on Thursday or Friday. Those few seen said they were doing nothing, preferring to wait until Monday to see what, if any, developments might take place in the interim.

The following table shows yesterday's final London prices, the New York equivalents, and the closing prices in our market on Wednesday:

	Yesterday's London Close.	N. Y. Equivalent.	Wed'y's N. Y. Close.
Atchison	90¼	88⅝	87⅛
United States Steel	49	47⅝	46⅞
United States Steel pf.	99½	97⅛	95⅝
St. Paul	179	174⅝	173⅝
Erie	43½	42	42½
Erie 1st pf.	73½	71½	71⅞
Illinois Central	156⅝	153¼	153⅝
Louisville & Nashville	111⅝	109	109⅛
New York Central	161½	159	157½
Union Pacific pf.	92½	90¼	90
Pennsylvania	76¾	75¼	*150½
Reading	23½	22¼	*45½
Northern Pacific pf.	99½	97	...
Canadian	106½	103⅞	104¾
Grand Trunk	10¼	10	..

*Full shares.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The regular weekly bank statement issued yesterday made a somewhat unexpected and unfavorable showing, but, inasmuch as it represents only five days of business, it is declared that it does not in any way reflect the true condition of the banks.

Loans decreased $2,914,400, specie decreased $2,447,500, legal tenders decreased $2,349,400, deposits decreased $6,096,900, and surplus reserves decreased $3,272,675.

The changes, in the light of the known movements of money, are altogether inexplicable, and bankers themselves say they cannot account for them satisfactorily. Generally it is believed the shifting of accounts incident to the July disbursements, including withdrawals by trust companies, and the Seventh National Bank muddle, are responsible for the unexpected showing. The "average system" also may partially explain some of the figures.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$889,406,900	$802,889,900	$793,852,900
Deposits	965,285,100	881,848,800	902,178,900
Circulation	30,578,800	23,101,800	13,024,200
Specie	169,864,100	163,313,900	176,827,600
Legal tenders	76,668,700	70,737,500	53,779,600
Total res.	$246,532,800	$236,051,400	$230,607,200
Res. required	241,321,275	220,462,200	225,544,725
Surp. res.	$5,211,525	$15,589,200	$5,062,475

***

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	July 29.	July 6.	Decrease.
Loans	$892,381,300	$889,466,900	$2,914,400
Specie	172,311,600	169,864,100	2,447,500
Legal tend.	79,018,100	76,668,700	2,349,400
Net deposits	971,382,900	965,285,100	6,096,900
Circulation	30,535,800	30,578,800	*43,000
Reserve	251,329,700	246,532,800	4,796,900
Res. requ'd.	242,845,500	241,321,275	1,524,225
Surplus	8,484,200	5,211,525	3,272,675

*Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,093,675
Jan. 26	30,709,450	29,217,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,075	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,878,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,070,375	22,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	3,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,325
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	19,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,925	10,555,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	45,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	35,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,408,750	30,008,200
June 22	6,611,350	16,526,850	25,697,800
June 29	5,484,200	16,859,375	14,276,350
July 6	5,211,525	15,589,200	5,062,475

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$5,211,525	1896	$20,328,275
1900	15,589,200	1895	32,173,700
1899	5,062,475	1894	74,803,350
1898	53,345,300	1893	1,251,725
1897	41,384,875	1892	18,086,600

CONFIDENCE IN THE MARKET.

Herewith will be found a number of representative opinions in respect to the future of the stock market:

***

W. ALLSTON FLAGG, of Post & Flagg—I don't believe the bull leaders are going to undertake to inaugurate a bull movement when their best allies, the public, are out of town to an extraordinary extent, because of the weather. All of the conditions, however, point to our having a tremendous market in the early Fall. I think the Street has made a mountain out of a mole hill in the construction put upon the Steel Trust stock dividends, because the word quarterly was omitted. If the Directors of the corporation had set out the preferred dividend as quarterly and had then declared "a dividend" on the common stock, the dividends might then have been susceptible of different constructions. But as it is both dividends stand on the same footing. You can rest assured that if the Directors had intended to differentiate they would have said so. As they did not, I believe the intent was to make the common stock dividend as much a quarterly one as the preferred stock. I can't see anything in the situation to warrant apprehension. I am a bull and believe we will see very much higher prices in the Fall.

***

C. A. MORSE, Jr., of Armstrong, Schirmer & Co.—I look to see a better market and higher prices very shortly. All the signs point in that direction; practically all the conditions favor improvement. Railroad earnings are good; money, notwithstanding flurries due to belated borrowers, is easy; general business is active and prosperous, and sentiment is bullish. I believe the steel strike will soon be adjusted, while, notwithstanding crop "scares," the crop prospect is wonderfully encouraging.

***

W. J. WOLLMAN of J. S. Bache & Co.—I believe that in due time we will run into a phenomenally active and strong market. I have even laid wagers that before the year is out we will see a three-million share and perhaps a three-million-and-a-half-share day. With the crop situation clearer and the steel strike settled, it seems to me there will be nothing to stay a further and substantial upward movement in prices.

***

A member of the firm of S. V. White & Co.—We are looking for advancing quotations and higher market values for the reason that all the underlying conditions—financially, industrially, and commercially—favor them.

***

A member of the firm of John Muir & Co.—With railroad earnings steadily increasing, with general business active and prosperous, with exports expanding, and with the wealth of the country growing enormously, I do not see how the market can fail to improve. Of course some stocks are pretty high, but there is plenty of room for legitimate betterment in many issues. That betterment is likely to come in the next few months.

IRON TRADE PROSPERITY.

Phillips Isham of Rogers, Brown & Co., discussing conditions in the iron and steel trades, not only tells of a prosperous state of affairs, but declares also that he does not believed that the labor trouble with the Amalgamated Association workers will be serious. Mr. Isham says:

"While the iron market is rather dull, still it is much better than it was a few weeks ago. A firmer feeling exists, and the buying is better, with a steady run of orders for pretty prompt delivery. Inasmuch as there has not been much buying ahead on the part of foundry men, and as there has not been much falling off in their business, they are bound to continue to buy.

"The markets on the other side are not good. The depression in Germany has had most serious effect, because it has reacted on England, and England takes much of its iron from Germany. In point of price we are away above the level of the foreign markets, which shows how active our home demand is.

"I do not feel that the labor trouble with the United States Steel Corporation is going to last long or seriously endanger business. A prominent steel man to whom I talked to-day expressed the same view. One thing to be remembered in this connection is that the present is a time when mills are closing down naturally for inventory and on account of the heat."

7TH NATIONAL BANK MEETING

An informal conference of Seventh National Bank interests is expected to-morrow and a formal meeting of the Directors is said to be scheduled for Tuesday, when it is hoped that Examiner Raynor's figures will be at hand. William Nelson Cromwell, special counsel for the bank, had not returned from Washington yesterday, where he went to confer with the Controller of the Currency in regard to the syndicate plan for the reorganization and rehabilitation discussed by the Directors last Wednesday.

Guy G. Major, one of the Directors, when asked as to when a formal announcement of the scheme for reviving the Seventh National Bank might be looked for, replied: "Not until Mr. Raynor's figures have been received."

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day, upon the request of the Postmaster General, canceled the appointment of the Seventh National Bank of New York as a depository of Post Office funds, and designated the Western National Bank of New York for that purpose. This change was announced at the Post Office Department several days ago.

FINANCIAL DISTRICT DESERTED.

The last of Wall Street's three successive holidays saw the financial district nearly deserted yesterday. The only Exchanges open—the Cotton and the Produce—were only technically in session. Many of the down town banks had but a small proportion of their clerks at work and nearly all of the more prominent financiers were away from their customary desks.

The "deserted village" air owed part of its completeness to the occasional sandwich vendor, who was to be seen only now and then, where ordinarily many pushcartmen are busily engaged in a strenuous endeavor to feed the Stock Exchange messenger boys.

MONTHLY REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The monthly statement of the collection of internal revenue shows that for May the receipts from all sources amount to $27,019,717, an increase, as compared with May, 1900, of $2,994,973.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $8,901,312; increase, $841,212.
Tobacco, $6,871,173; increase, $1,561,045.
Fermented liquors, $7,319,346; increase, $114,-929.
Oleomargarine, $165,017; increase, $16,844.
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $17,-382; increase, $620.
Miscellaneous, $4,045,483; increase, $2,994,973.

During the eleven months of the fiscal year the total receipts were $281,092,206, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $13,880,251.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 6.—Money and discounts were easy to-day. The ten millions recently borrowed have been repaid to the Bank.

The attendance on the Stock Exchange to-day was very slim. The New York stock market being closed, dealers in Americans here decided it was useless to come to the city, and went on strike as a protest against the Stock Exchange Committee's refusal to sanction a holiday to-day. Absolutely no business was done in Americans. Many members of other departments followed the example of the operators in Americans. Consols were firm. The feature of the day was a further considerable decline in Argentines.

Americans opened strong.

Consols for money, 93⅝; consols for the account, 93¾; Atchison, 90¼; Canadian, 106⅜; St. Paul, 179; Illinois Central, 156⅝; Louisville, 111⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 92¼; New York Central, 161½; Erie, 43⅛; Pennsylvania, 76¾; Reading, 23½; Erie first preferred, 73⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 99½; Grand Trunk, 10¼; Anaconda, 9⅝; Rand Mines, 4⅛; United States Steel, 49¼; United States Steel preferred, 99¾.

Bar silver firm at 27 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent.

Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 5-16@2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜@2½ per cent.

Spanish fours, 70¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 6.—Business was quiet on the Bourse to-day and prices were weak on the decline in Argentines. Turks and Brazilians were lower. Industrials were pressed for sale. Rio Tintos were firm early on purchases for London account, but subsequently reacted and closed comparatively steady. Kafirs were weak.

BERLIN, July 6.—There was a partial recovery in prices on the Boerse to-day, owing to bear covering and the lack of confirmation of the rumors regarding the intention of the coke syndicate to increase the reduction of the output for the third quarter of the year to 33 per cent. Government securities were quite steady. Argentines were 10 per cent. lower.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$3,000,000	$2,094,100	Bank of New York	$18,901,000	$3,194,000	$1,651,000	$18,908,000	$1,000,000
2,050,000	2,192,400	Bank of Manhattan Co.	24,014,000	4,238,000	2,403,000	28,203,000	.....
2,000,000	1,121,900	Merchants' National	12,875,800	3,322,800	1,761,000	16,392,100	.....
2,000,000	2,313,300	Mechanics' National	14,634,000	3,225,000	796,000	15,744,000	.....
1,500,000	3,153,100	Bank of America	21,008,600	3,193,600	2,764,800	24,000,200	.....
1,000,000	248,100	Phenix National	4,808,000	801,000	299,000	4,515,000	48,900
10,000,000	6,151,100	National City	117,192,900	25,865,000	6,950,700	130,878,200	4,228,000
300,000	6,997,300	Chemical National	24,012,000	4,147,000	2,186,800	23,433,400	.....
600,000	235,100	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	4,600,700	752,100	478,100	5,241,300	36,800
1,000,000	1,932,000	Gallatin National	9,799,600	1,621,300	794,400	8,773,200	986,700
300,000	72,100	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,138,100	220,600	90,000	1,239,000	44,200
400,000	128,600	Mechanics & Traders'	2,714,000	424,000	301,000	2,954,000	.....
200,000	178,300	Greenwich	1,073,800	115,000	139,100	986,800	.....
600,000	502,100	Leather Manuf. Nat.	5,238,900	2,503,500	303,400	6,886,500	489,200
1,200,000	528,900	Bank of State of N. Y.	5,054,100	444,300	371,200	4,693,400	.....
5,000,000	3,185,900	American Exch. Nat.	32,664,000	5,966,000	1,897,000	28,722,000	4,638,000
10,000,000	6,940,100	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	74,105,000	7,881,400	7,304,500	64,735,800	7,476,200
1,000,000	1,613,200	National Broadway	5,868,000	873,700	343,700	5,029,800	199,000
1,000,000	1,533,500	Mercantile National	14,458,800	2,299,200	1,627,700	14,615,000	868,300
422,700	503,500	Pacific	2,942,700	289,700	544,800	3,699,700	547,739.09
1,500,000	1,223,800	Nat. Bank of Republic	18,907,200	3,710,300	1,349,600	20,322,200	1,432,000
450,000	984,600	Chatham National	6,497,900	888,800	890,500	6,770,600	50,000
200,000	849,700	People's	2,227,500	225,600	498,100	2,988,200	.....
1,000,000	927,800	Nat. Bank of North Am.	12,282,600	1,739,400	1,203,600	12,540,700	724,000
3,000,000	5,379,800	Hanover National	50,710,200	8,113,000	5,811,100	55,588,600	2,936,600
500,000	461,600	Irving National	4,422,000	458,300	589,500	4,567,000	231,700
600,000	389,800	National Citizens'	3,015,300	627,100	187,900	3,370,600	294,100
500,000	280,900	Nassau	2,684,000	444,500	230,800	3,170,000	.....
300,000	1,101,500	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,181,500	812,200	708,400	6,354,900	50,900
1,000,000	1,219,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	9,786,700	913,700	224,400	4,384,600	49,300
1,400,000	1,763,800	Corn Exchange	20,502,000	3,598,000	2,342,000	24,356,000	.....
300,000	412,500	Oriental	2,148,000	228,000	462,000	2,277,000	.....
1,500,000	6,089,600	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,177,000	4,691,000	1,413,000	23,055,000	47,700
2,000,000	3,727,400	National Park	52,824,000	12,320,000	3,806,000	64,513,000	49,500
250,000	156,500	East River National	1,801,800	232,200	185,400	1,500,900	50,000
3,000,000	2,831,100	Fourth National	23,827,800	6,135,000	3,225,500	28,200,300	50,000
1,000,000	525,200	Central National	10,675,000	1,995,000	1,475,000	13,453,000	500,000
300,000	942,600	Second National	9,328,000	1,711,000	852,000	10,255,000	251,000

CORPORATION COUNSEL AS PEACEMAKER

Advises Police and Park Boards to Settle Their Differences.

Says Mr. Clausen Has a Right to Keep People Off the Grass, but Police Should Exercise Judgment.

John Whalen, Corporation Counsel, finds it necessary to play the part of peacemaker between the heads of the Park and Police Departments, where of late there has been more or less friction.

Both Park Commissioner George C. Clausen and Police Commissioner M. C. Murphy referred to Mr. Whalen two matters in which there is a clash of jurisdiction, and incidentally Mr. Clausen mildly rebuked Deputy Commissioner of Police William S. Devery for injudicious utterances regarding one of the questions at issue.

The points on which Mr. Whalen was asked to decide the respective authority of the Park and Police Departments relate to the jurisdiction of the two departments over a shed at the entrance to the sheepfold, and which has been used as a shelter for the police patrol wagon, and to the control of the police detailed for duty to the parks.

For the purpose of improving the entrance to that section of Central Park where the sheepfold is situated Mr. Clausen desires to remove the wagon shed, but Mr. Murphy contends that the structure is the property of and controlled by the Police Department. Mr. Whalen, while holding that the contention of Mr. Murphy is well taken, suggests that if the construction of the gate necessitates the removal of the shed the police should, as a matter of courtesy, consent to its removal elsewhere. Then he adds:

> There should be no friction between the heads of the various departments as to the limits of their respective jurisdictions, but all should work in harmony for the promotion of the public welfare.

The point relative to the control of the police assigned to park duty arose from the arrest by Officer Meehan of a woman and some children for playing on the grass at a point prohibited by the rules of the department. For making the arrest charges were preferred against Meehan, and at the trial Deputy Commissioner Devery declared that people have the right to go on the lawns in Central Park as much as they please and that the Park Commissioner has no right to regulate against such use of the park. Mr. Devery also asserted that a park policeman ought to exercise common sense.

Mr. Clausen took exception to Mr. Devery's utterances as tending to cause much trouble and result in damage and destruction to the city's property in the parks. He insists, too, that police officers doing duty in the parks are rightly under the control of the Park Department. Mr. Murphy disputes the latter proposition.

In replying to the communications from Mr. Clausen and Mr. Murphy, Mr. Whalen says:

> It certainly rests with the appropriate Commissioner of Parks to judge whether or not the public can be allowed to go upon the grass at any specified place. Nor can it be seriously contended for a moment that there is an inherent right in visitors to the parks to go upon grass which has been newly planted or laid out.

Mr. Whalen then points out that under Sections 612 and 614 of the charter, the Park Department has jurisdiction to direct the police to keep persons off the grass at points where it is deemed advisable so to do.

In concluding his reply, Mr. Whalen writes:

> As regards the matter specially referred to—that of Officer Meehan—it seems to me that, if the published accounts are correct, and eliminating all disputed questions of fact, while the officer was probably honestly endeavoring to carry out his instructions and the rules of the department, he displayed excessive zeal.
>
> You doubtless remember that not very long ago there was an arrest by a police officer in a city park of a child so young as to be almost a babe in arms for the offense of picking a flower. Owing to the age of the child this arrest was, I believe, absolutely illegal, but whether that be so or not, this case illustrates the great importance of the exercise by the police of good judgment and forbearance, (except where the public peace is in danger,) in the enforcement of ordinances or resolutions prohibiting such trivial acts as going on the grass and picking a flower in the parks.
>
> It seems to me that both yourself and Commissioner Clausen should join in very direct instructions to the officers on duty in the parks as to the necessity of an intelligent enforcement of such rules and regulations as those now in question.
>
> Should Commissioner Clausen and yourself be unable to agree upon the relative functions of the two departments in the parks, I will, of course, furnish to you and to him such legal advice as may be necessary, but would prefer if possible that the necessity for such advice should not arise.

Acting on the suggestion of Mr. Whalen, Commissioner Murphy sent Inspector Cross to Commissioner Clausen and they had a very satisfactory interview with regard to the matters in controversy. The Corporation Counsel is hopeful that mutual conferences will prevent future clashes of authority.

NOT TO PROSECUTE DIAMOND.

Col. Murphy Instructs the Police Captain to Assist Mr. Philbin in the Bissert Case.

District Attorney Philbin will not pursue his investigation into Capt. Diamond's action in talking with witnesses in the case of the precinct detective, Bissert, accused of levying blackmail. This was announced yesterday morning at Mr. Philbin's office.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans said that it would not be necessary to have Justice Jerome return to the city for further hearings in the Bissert case. Briefs were submitted to Recorder Goff yesterday morning.

Police Commissioner Murphy was asked yesterday concerning the letter sent to him by the District Attorney complaining of the conduct of Capt. Diamond and the officers of the East Fifth Street Station in placing obstacles in the way of the District Attorney's office in its prosecution of Detective Bissert. Commissioner Murphy said he had received the letter, but would not make it public. He added:

"I have written to Capt. Diamond and told him to assist the District Attorney and not to interfere with him. I told him it was his duty to assist the District Attorney, and that he was expected to do this, being a co-ordinate officer of the law. I told him that if Bissert was guilty it was his duty to assist the District Attorney in bringing about his conviction."

Commissioner Murphy was asked if this letter was in the nature of a reprimand.

"No," he said, "I wouldn't call it a reprimand. I would rather call it a letter of instructions. I think that it will cause Capt. Diamond to assist the District Attorney, and it is a better way than calling Capt. Diamond to the office and talking to him."

HOUSES WEAKENED BY WATER.

Several Had to be Shored Up in Brooklyn as the Result of Friday's Rain Flood.

It was learned yesterday that the foundations of a number of buildings in Brooklyn had been weakened by the flooding of the cellars in Friday's storm. In some cases the cellars were filled with water as a result of the breaking of sewer mains, and yesterday a large gang of men was sent from the Sewer Department to aid in pumping out such cellars.

Gangs of men were also sent from the Department of Buildings to shore up and otherwise make safe buildings which had been weakened by the flood.

The most serious cases reported to Building Commissioner Guilfoyle were on Macon Street, where a row of seven apartment houses was found to be in danger; on Flatbush Avenue, at Sixth Avenue, where the cellars of six apartment houses had been flooded, and a row of apartment houses in Eldert Street, between Bushwick and Evergreen Avenues. All of these buildings were shored up, and fire engines were put to work pumping out the cellars.

DROWNED IN A CAVE-IN.

Peculiar Accident to a Horse on Second Place, Brooklyn.

A queer accident resulting from the storm of Friday afternoon occurred on Second Place, between Clinton and Court Streets, Brooklyn. The sewer main in Second Place, burst and a large section of the block pavement caved in, the water from the sewer filling the hole. A horse drawing an express wagon came along on the run, and the animal plunged into the hole. Part of the horse's body was submerged and efforts to pull him out were unsuccessful. The horse was released from the wagon and another attempt was made to get him out, but he only sank deeper in the sand and water. Gradually the animal sank until only his head showed above water. The poor beast struggled desperately to get out, neighing pitifully the while. The waters finally closed over the animal altogether, and he was drowned.

While the crowd which had gathered was looking helplessly on, a tree near by was felled by lightning and narrowly missed striking several persons in its descent.

RAIN KEEPS THE CITY COOL.

Three Thunderstorms Fight Off a Return of the Heat Wave.

Continued cool weather was the order yesterday in New York. The thermometer reached 82 degrees at 12:30 P. M., but the rain during the afternoon forced it down to 71 at 6 o'clock.

There were two thunderstorms during the afternoon, but the lowering clouds frequently gave way to bright sunshine. A rainfall of three hundredths of an inch was registered at the weather office. The showers, however, were erratic, and in some parts of town more rain fell. At night there was another thunderstorm, accompanied by vivid and almost continuous lightning flashes.

The humidity during the day averaged 66 per cent.

LIVELY EAST SIDE MAN HUNT.

How the Strategy of Forsyth Street Strategists Failed to Corner a Fugitive.

"Goneff! Tieff! Goneff! Murder!"

The crowd was plunging through Forsyth Street, but the shouts could be heard on the Bowery. Little old women with stooped shoulders and wrinkled faces drew their shawls tighter about their heads and shouted as they ran:

"Goneff! Tieff! Goneff!"

The cries were echoed through Grand Street, where long-bearded men with silk hats pulled over their ears lifted the skirts of their long coats and turned the corner to join the crowd running through Forsyth Street. They were unable to see the tall, thin young man who was being chased by the mob. They did not know he had stolen a necklace from a girl in Essex Street, but they took up the hue and cry. Women nursing babies in fire-escape gardens kicked over flowerpots, hopped through windows, and made hurried exits from the tall tenements to join the crowds on the street, and soon over 2,000 men, women and children were dashing after the fleet-footed thief.

A new crowd that came from Delancey Street headed the fugitive off, so he found himself in the middle of the block, with a crowd at each end making toward him. Near the corner of Broome Street he ran into the hall of a tenement. Three men with long beards were at his heels. They caught hold of the doorknob and closed the door, shutting him in.

"Ve got him caughted!" yelled one when the crowd surged around the door.

"Fetch the polices!" yelled another. "Ve got him locked in the hallway."

"Lock der doorknob mit a rope," was the advice given by the third man.

Somebody passed a rope to them. They fastened it to the knob, and, aided by a dozen of the biggest men, pulled on it to keep the door securely closed. Three policemen from the Eldridge Street Station ran up at this juncture, whereupon the crowd let go of the rope, opened the door, and dashed into the hall. They upset a go-cart containing a sleeping babe which had been left in the passageway, and surged up stairs to the roof. A woman hanging out clothes on an adjoining house-top said that she had seen a fellow come out of the scuttle and go down through her own house to the street.

Then the policemen departed in disgust, and the members of the Forsyth Street Strategy Board began blaming each other for holding the door so hard.

"Vell," said one man, "I can't be a gas stove und a icebox on der same minute vhat I am excited."

SWINDLERS TRICK DRUGGISTS.

Ruse by Which Several Storekeepers Are Said to Have Been Frightened Into Paying Money.

Druggists hereabout are hearing stories that cause them to keep their eyes open for encounters with certain swindlers who have lately been playing a very audacious game on folks dealing in medicines. It is suspected that there is an organized band of these fakirs. Their method is this: One of the gang goes into a drug store and has a prescription filled. Then he goes away, but soon he is back again, apparently very angry. Rushing to the proprietor of the store, he declares that his prescription contained poison; that his wife has been half killed by taking a dose, and that he is going to sue for damages. The final move of the man is to become sufficiently pacified to propose a settlement, whereby he gets a sum of money not to bring suit.

It is hard to discover the names of drug men who have allowed themselves to be thus tricked, but well-defined report has it that the game has been worked three or four times within the last few weeks, both in this borough and in Brooklyn. According to several dealers who were seen yesterday afternoon, the swindlers operate principally on the keepers of small establishments, where there is not such a perfect system of checks on prescription clerks as there is in the large stores. In the east side, especially, is there a lucrative field for such operations, and one down-town druggist said that the scheme was an old one over there, having been heard of in the vicinity of Henry Street more than a year ago. Then, however, the swindlers were in the habit of demanding something like $10 or $20, whereas they are said to have obtained as much as $150 in one of their recent transactions in Brooklyn.

"Personally, I only know of one recent case," said a druggist of lower Broadway. "It was down town here, and the man on whom it was practiced felt so cheap about it that he didn't tell many people. The amount was only a small one, so he didn't go to the police."

Another man said that several months ago he had been approached by a tough-looking individual who said he had bought a poisoned prescription at the store on the previous day. The owner of the place gave the complainant ten minutes to get out, saying that he was on to the game. The man made a hasty exit.

In some cases, it was learned, the swindler has been known to bring back to the store the bottle of medicine he has bought, after having put into it some foreign drug that could be detected by analysis. He challenges the druggist to make an examination, which sometimes results in convincing the medicine dealer that he had better pay up.

A DELAYED HONEYMOON TRIP.

Mr. and Mrs. Trantor Will Start on It a Year Late.

On the first anniversary of their wedding—Tuesday next—Mr. and Mrs. Sephton Hamilton Trantor of Brooklyn will start on their honeymoon trip. The wedding tour is to be made a year late for the reason that the young people made public the fact of their marriage only yesterday.

Mrs. Trantor is the daughter of Dr. F. W. Wunderlich of 165 Remsen Street. Mr. Trantor, who is a telegrapher, also resides in Remsen Street. The two were married in Philadelphia by Judge J. Rush Jermon on July 9 of last year. The lovers decided to get married at that time because the young woman was about to go abroad on an extended trip with her father. Mrs. Trantor sailed a week after the wedding and returned a few months ago.

The marriage was not made known to Mrs. Trantor's parents until recently, and the public announcement was made only yesterday. The young couple will start on Tuesday for a month's trip to the Pan-American Exposition and Canada.

Boy Killed by a Car.

George Neumeister, ten years old, of 2,085 Second Avenue, was run over by a Second Avenue electric car at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Second Avenue yesterday afternoon and instantly killed. A big crowd gathered and threatened the motorman, William Warner. Detectives Reid and Hallahan arrested him and took him to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Mr. GEORGE ROTH, Unionville, Putnam Co., Mo., writes:
My mother was afflicted with SCROFULA for a number of years, and failed to obtain relief. At last she was advised to give JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, the Blood Purifier, a trial, and a few bottles of this medicine brought about A COMPLETE CURE. Hundreds—thousands of medical men use
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

JUDGE BROWN'S SUCCESSOR.

Senator Platt Says that He Does Not Know Who Will Be Selected.

Senator Thomas C. Platt said yesterday that, so far as he knew, nothing had been done with regard to the selection of a successor to Judge Addison Brown as a United States Judge for the Southern District of New York. He declined to discuss possible candidates.

The published story that ex-Supreme Court Justice William N. Cohen is slated for the place is discredited. Not for the reason that he could not get it if he wanted it, but because at his age it is not customary for a sane man to cast aside a practice of more than $30,000 a year for a United States Judgeship with the meagre pay of $6,000 per annum.

A good deal of credence, however, is given to a report in circulation yesterday that United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett will be Judge Brown's successor. Mr. Burnett is not what is termed a thorough organization man, and the belief is entertained that Senator Platt would not be averse to shelving him in politics by giving him a Judgeship, provided he is allowed to name the man to succeed him as District Attorney.

Many other names are mentioned, and prominent among them is that the Ernest Hall of the Thirty-fifth District.

PUG DOG WAS A THIEF.

Mrs. Flecknoe Recovers the Property That She Mysteriously Lost.

Mrs. Elizabeth Flecknoe, the wife of a truckman of 540 Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday told a curious story to the police of the Herbert Street Station regarding the recovery of stolen property. Two weeks ago Mrs. Flecknoe reported to the police that she had been robbed of $400 as well as three bank books and deeds of property. The money and deeds were kept in a tin box in her bedroom. Mrs. Flecknoe declared that the robbery must have been committed by some person who was acquainted with the premises. Detectives were put on the case, but failed to obtain even the slightest clue, and the case went down in the police blotter as a mysterious robbery.

Mrs. Flecknoe is the owner of a pet pug dog, and for several days it was noticed that the animal spent much of his time sleeping behind a hat rack on the parlor floor. Yesterday, while cleaning the hall, Mrs. Flecknoe, upon removing the rack was surprised to find the missing bank-books and deeds, but no trace of the missing money could be found. When the dog saw his mistress in possession of the bank books and deeds, Mrs. Flecknoe told the police, the animal tried to seize them. The woman took the property to the police station with her when she made the report of its recovery.

She said that it was possible that the dog may have been the thief, although she could not imagine what had become of the money, but the opinion of the police is that if the dog carried the property from the tin box to where it was found, the animal has chewed up the greenbacks.

THE FOUNTAIN TAKEN AWAY.

People in the Neighborhood of Sixty-third Street and Broadway Objected to It.

At last the fountain that used to play in front of the Hotel Empire, Broadway and Sixty-third Street, has been taken away, and the proprietor of the hotel, W. Johnson Quinn, thinks that his complaints of years' standing have not been in vain. He objected to the fountain from the start, saying that it was an attraction to tramps and loafers who did not conduce to the beauty of the view in front of the hotel. For a long time his protest was unavailing, but several days ago some employes of the Park Department went to the little park in which the fountain was situated and removed the objectionable ornament to the department's yards at Central Park West and Seventy-ninth Street, where it now occupies a place amid the débris of old metal and broken benches and other antiquated park furniture.

When a reporter called at the office of Park Commissioner Clausen yesterday to inquire after the reason for the removal of the fountain, the Commissioner was out of town, but his secretary told why it had been taken away. The people in the neighborhood of the strip of green around Sixty-third Street and Broadway had said the fountain was not a good thing. Mr. Quinn had been one of the complainants, but not the only one. It had been shown to the department that the fountain really ought to be moved, that it was a menace to the public decency of the community, because youngsters bathed in its pool without their clothing, that tramps had acquired the habit of resting by day and sleeping by night around the edge of the water on benches, thus making the place an eyesore rather than a thing of beauty. The department had been convinced that the tiny park would, after all, look better without any fountain, simply adorned by grass plots and flower beds.

Besides the Hotel Empire, the houses which have a frontage toward the site of the fountain are shops of one kind or another. A few people live over some of the shops. A reporter asked several of the storekeepers about the fountain. They seemed not to care particularly one way or the other whether it was in front of them or in the débris yard of the Park Department. One man said he thought the water was very pretty and would rather have it there, despite the loafers.

EX-SECRETARY HERBERT LEFT.

The Steamer Statendam Sails for Europe Without Him.

Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland, did not sail for Europe yesterday. All his baggage is well on the way there on the steamship Statendam, but Mr. Herbert is at the Hoffman House, in anything but a contented frame of mind.

Mr. Herbert reached New York a few days ago with plenty of baggage, having a European trip in view. Having some business in Boston, he sent his trunks and valises on board and started for that city on Thursday night. He concluded his business in Boston on Friday, and boarded the Fall River Line boat Priscilla in the evening, expecting to reach this city in ample time to catch his steamer yesterday.

He retired early, and was soon asleep, and his repose was not disturbed because the Priscilla, on account of the fog, anchored in the Sound in the early morning. There she remained for hours. When Mr. Herbert awoke it was too late to make the attempt to reach the shore and go to New York by train. He remained on board, and arrived here two hours after the departure of the Statendam.

Killed Himself in Central Park.

After grieving over the death of his wife for six years and suffering from insomnia for almost as long, Frederick See, an aged tailor, of 241 West Twenty-sixth Street, killed himself early yesterday morning in Central Park by drinking acid. He was found dying by a policeman in the Ramble, near Bow Bridge. An ambulance carried him to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died. The old man, who had retired from active business, lived with his married daughter, Mrs. Frank Merkle.

Jersey City's Water Contract.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday signed the modified Flynn water contract. The original contract required Contractor Flynn to direct into the reservoir at Boonton the entire flow of the Rockaway River. This, it was shown, he could not do, as other companies claim the right to use part of the Rockaway flow for canal purposes. At his request the entire flow requirement was eliminated from the contract, but he is held to the stipulation that 70,000,000 gallons of pure water shall be at the disposal of the city every day.

LEGAL NOTES.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL COMBINATION.—The complaint in an action brought by Spencer Kellogg and another against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and others alleged that the plaintiffs operated a grain elevator in the city of Buffalo and that the defendant, Sowerby, was President of the Western Elevating Association, which was a joint stock association composed of twenty members. It was set out that "as a part of an unlawful combination and conspiracy to injure these plaintiffs and prevent them from doing business as above set out," the elevating association entered into an agreement, which was set out in full, with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and into identical agreements with other defendant railroad companies relative to the conduct of the business of elevating and transporting grain. In pursuance of such alleged unlawful combination, the complaint stated, the railroad companies refused to carry grain for shippers who sent it through the Kellogg elevator, except on the payment by the shipper to the railroad companies of an additional charge of one-half cent per bushel. It was then alleged "that such agreements and refusals were unlawful, and made for the purpose of injuring these plaintiffs and preventing them from doing business at their said elevator, and for the purpose of advancing the interests of said Western Elevating Association, and the interests of said defendant railroads, who either own or are interested in certain elevators in said association." The complaint stated the customary charge for storing grain in elevators, and gave the names of two shippers of grain who had been prevented from using the plaintiffs' elevator "by such unlawful combination and conspiracy," and alleged that many other shippers of grain "were hindered and prevented from sending their grain through the Kellogg elevator by reason of said unlawful combination and conspiracy, and these plaintiffs have been prevented, and will be prevented, from elevating many million bushels of grain and from receiving the elevation charge, and the shovel and storage charge as above set forth, to their damage of $100,000." The Fourth Appellate Division, in affirming a judgment overruling a demurrer to the complaint, holds that the cause of action stated was sufficient to enable the Kelloggs to give proof in support of the charge that the agreement was entered into to accomplish an unlawful combination against them.

***

GIFT VOID BECAUSE CONDITIONAL.—Philip B. Rose nine months before his death went with his brother, Peter, to the Powers Bank, in Lansingburg, and deposited $2,000 in his own name, and "in the event of death payable to Peter Rose." At the same time an order was filed with the bank directing payment to Peter in the event of the depositor's death. Philip also said to the bank officials, "I want my brother Peter to have this money." Fifteen minutes after the deposit, but before the parties had left the bank, Philip gave Peter the bankbook and said, "There is the book, and there is your money." Surrogate Comstock of Rensselaer County, on an accounting by Peter Rose, as executor of his brother, holds that the gift must be treated as one inter vivos, and that the testator evidently intended to retain control of the deposit during his life. The gift was therefore void, because conditional, and was not enforcible as a trust for Peter, either in the bank or in the testator. The delivery of the bankbook, says Surrogate Comstock, was merely the delivery of a gift which was not to take effect. There must accompany the act of delivery an intention on the part of the donor to thereby divest himself of the title and to then make the gift absolute, and that such was the intention must be clearly established by the donee.

***

LAWYERS HAVE NO LIENS IN MUNICIPAL COURTS.—Louis Shulman recovered a judgment in the Fifth District Municipal Court, in a suit against Colman Schlechter for $228.15 damages and costs, his attorney, Moses Jaffe, having received no fee, but having made an agreement that he was to get half the recovery and the taxable costs of the suit. The case was tried before Justice Thomas E. Murray on April 29 last, and two days later Shulman received $50 and executed a satisfaction piece of the judgment. This was filed with Thomas Fitzpatrick, the clerk of the court, and the judgment was canceled as of record. Lawyer Jaffe claimed that the defendant knew of his agreement with the plaintiff, and got Justice Murray to set aside the satisfaction piece to the amount of $128.65, that being Jaffe's share of the judgment. Clerk Fitzpatrick was then called on by Jaffe to issue an execution to him for this amount; but refused to do so, believing the Justice had no power to vacate the satisfaction piece. Jaffe applied to Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, to issue a peremptory writ of mandamus directing Clerk Fitzpatrick to issue the execution, but his motion was denied yesterday, Justice McAdam holding that, even if an attorney in a municipal court has a lien for costs similar to that allowed in courts of record, the municipal court has no power to enforce such a lien. Justice McAdam says the Court of Appeals has held that district courts have no power to amend their judgments, and that Justice Murray had therefore no right to vacate the satisfaction piece, and that the clerk's action was right.

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

The heat of last week made it the dullest week in the theatrical world in years. The usual patrons of the theatres remained away even from the roof gardens. The performers had a hard time, and Marie Dressler and Adele Ritchie succumbed at the New York Theatre, and retired from the cast of "The King's Carnival."

The heat made it impossible at times for the actors to make up, for as fast as they painted their faces, paint and powder ran away in streams. A. L. Jelenko, as Kami, in the Japanese play at Keith's, "The Folw-of the Yeddo," had to depend entirely on facial expression, it being impossible to make the paints remain on his face. Many others, especially some of the acrobats who make up, had to do likewise.

The Six Brothers, after Miss Dressler and Miss Ritchie and another performer retired, decided to close the New York Theatre after last night's performance. The roof garden on the top of the theatre will still continue during the Summer. This leaves but two indoor performances in New York, in addition to Proctor's Fifth Avenue house, which gives dramatic as well as variety performances. These are the two musical comedies, "Florodora" and "The Strollers," at the Casino and the Knickerbocker Theatres. "Florodora" still draws large audiences, made up largely from the visitors to the city on vacations. The Casino is a cool theatre, and "Florodora" will remain there till October, when it will be taken on the road and succeeded by another of Leslie Stuart's and Owen Hall's collaboration, "The Silver Slipper," now playing in London.

"The Strollers" has had fair sized audiences during the hot spell, and Manager Lederer will keep it running for some time.

The three Svengalis, which are announced as a sensation at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Gardens, beginning the week of July 22, will, at the request of Mr. Hammerstein, perform privately before representatives of the press the latter part of next week.

To-morrow night at the Terrace Garden the Parry Opera Company will present Auber's opera "Fra Diavolo," with the cast which has been interpreting comic opera at that theatre for the last month.

The Kaltenborn Quartet, which was reorganized last Spring, will be one of the attractions at the St. Nicholas Garden to-night. The quartet will play the Andante Cantabile, by Tschaikowsky, a gavotte by Hartog, and "The Butterfly," by Razek. Miss Augusta Lutteroth, soprano, will sing an aria from "Der Freischütz." Mr. Kaltenborn has arranged excellent programmes for the nights of the Wagner festival, Wednesday and Thursday, July 10 and 11. Wednesday night the excerpts will be from "Rienzi," "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Tristan und Isolde," and "Parsifal." Thursday night will be devoted to parts from "The Nibelungen Ring," Hobart Smock, J. H. Murray, and Torvan Pyk are among the soloists.

"The Geisha," another of Augustin Daly's production, has been entertaining large audiences at the Manhattan Beach Theatre since its presentation on Friday night last. It will be the attraction for the remainder of the week, when "The Runaway Girl" will succeed it on July 15. Sousa's Band will return to the resort for the first time this season and will give two concerts to-day, the first at 4 o'clock and the second in the evening at 8:30. There will be but one concert daily, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, excepting Sundays, when two concerts will be performed.

In the Vaudevilles.

Manager F. F. Proctor, at his Fifth Avenue Theatre, is providing the only dramatic entertainment in New York. "Lend Me Your Wife," the comedy success of ten years ago, will be the attraction for the coming week, preceded by the curtain raiser "Sunset." Vaudeville skits will be presented between the acts.

Robert Hilliard, supported by a competent cast, heads the bill at Keith's, presenting his original one-act playlet, "The Littlest Girl." Second on the bill are McIntyre and Heath, in "On Guard." Others on the bill are Louise Gunning, in Scotch songs; Pascatel, the aerial marvel; Hedrix and Prescott, dancing specialties; Manning and Davis, in "The Irish Pawnbroker"; the Three Keatons, Raymond and Caverly, Young and Brooks, "Chalk" Saunders, Moore and Lessing, biograph and stereopticon.

The new wax group at the Eden Musée, "People Talked About," has undergone many changes in the past week. The group includes figures of prominent politicians, actors, actresses, and musicians.

"On the Road," a melodrama, will be presented at the Huber's Museum Theatre beginning to-morrow night. The curio hall has many new features and variety acts.

At the Roof Gardens.

At the Madison Square Roof Garden the variety performance of last week will be the attraction for the coming week. It includes James Thornton, Lottie Gilson, the Alsacian Four, and many other favorites.

A new spectacular ballet, "The North Star," will be given its initial production to-morrow night at the Cherry Blossom Grove. The three Brooklyns, who have been specially imported for the "Grove," will also make their début. There still remains "Little Tich," the comedian, and the usual long programme.

At Hammerstein's, in addition to several new comers, the same excellent vaudeville bill will be continued the coming week.

Koster & Bial's still retains Charmion and the May Madcap Quartet as its chief entertainers. There will be a number of changes on the bill the coming week.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Bostonians will sing "Maid Marian," De Koven and Smith's new opera, for the first time in Philadelphia, Nov. 4.

"In Old New England," a pastoral comedy drama by Marion and Piatti, will shortly appear at a Broadway Theatre for a run.

Edward M. Favor and Edith Sinclair have been engaged by "Gus" Hill to be starred in the musical farce comedy, "Are You a Buffalo?"

Klaw and Erlanger announce already a big advance sale for the "Rogers Brothers in Washington," which will be produced at the Knickerbocker Theatre in September.

Mary Mannering is said to be delighted with the character of the Princess Yetive in "Graustark," the novel Frank McKee is having dramatized for her by Miss Jeannet e L. Gilder.

Rich & Harris have engaged Robert Drouet for the leading part in Leo Ditrichstein's new play, "The Last Appeal," which will be presented at the Garrick Theatre next season.

Flora Zabelle, who sang the title rôle in "Sun Toy" at Daly's Theatre last season, has been engaged for Nixon & Zimmerman's production of "The Messenger Boy." The singing of the famous "Masie" song falls to her rôle.

New engagements announced for the company to support Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, at the Manhattan Theatre, New York, are Robert T. Haines as leading man; Robert V. Ferguson as comedian, Kate Pattison Selton and Frank McCormick.

Rose Coghlan begins a midsummer engagement of four weeks in Denver July 21. Her last week there will be devoted to a production of "Fortune's Bridge," a melodrama, written for Miss Coghlan by her brother, the late Charles Coghlan.

The tour of "Miss Bob White," Willard Spencer's comic opera, begins early in September. It will include all the large cities. The opera has just completed a long run in Philadelphia. Richard Carroll, the comedian, has been engaged for the company.

F. C. Whitney has recently secured Messrs. Ritchie Ling, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, and Mark Smith to appear in the cast he is selecting for the Lulu Glaser Opera Company, which is to produce a new musical comedy now being prepared by two well-known writers.

Miss Stella Newmark, daughter of the Rev. H. Newmark, of Temple Israel, in Harlem, has just completed a three years' course at the Stern Conservatory, in Berlin, as a pianist. She was among the few who received the gold medal at her début in Germany. She will return to New York in a few weeks and will then start on a tour through the United States.

Peter F. Dailey will make his first appearance in "Champagne Charlie," Augustus Thomas's new comedy, under the direction of Frank McKee, at Parson's Theatre, in Hartford, Conn., Monday, Sept. 9. After playing engagements in Springfield, Worcester, and Providence, he will be seen for three weeks at the Boston Museum, beginning Sept. 15. Runs in New York and Philadelphia will follow.

Miss Helena Phillips, who played in "Naughty Anthony" and "Madame Butterfly" last season, will be principal in the support of Mrs. Leslie Carter next season, and may understudy the star. Miss Phillips is a young woman, a native of Springfield, Mass. She came to Mr. Belasco's notice a few years ago when she was playing Alice in "The Burglar." Mr. Belasco immediately engaged Miss Phillips for his companies, and under his coaching she has developed into a promising artist of the emotional type.

Rich and Harris announce the following cast in support of Andrew Mack in "Tom Moore," which will begin the New York run at the Herald Square Theatre Aug. 31:

Tom Moore	Andrew Mack
Prince of Wales	Myron Calice
Sir Percival Lovelace	George F. Nash
Lord Moira	Theodore Babcock
Robin Dyke	George Deyo
Sheridan	Gilbert Shine
Beau Brummel	H. P. Stone
Terrence Farrell	Frank Mayne
Buster	Eddie Heron
McDermott	R. J. Dillon
Dabble	Thomas Jackson
Bessie Dyke	Josephine Lovett
Winnie Farrell	Susie Wilkinson
Lady Fitz Herbert	Jane Payton
Mrs. Malone	Margaret Fielding

Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper, who are to present Mme. Modjeska and Louis James as joint stars next season in a sumptuous scenic production of "Henry VIII.," have just received word from the Polish actress, who is now in Europe. She writes from her sister-in-law's estate near Posen, where she has been spending a few weeks. She writes that she is to make another visit to Lomberg before returning and appear in a one-act play, the receipts from the performance to go toward the erection of a monument to Mickiewicz, the greatest of Poland's poets. Another portion of her letter refers to her visit to Paderewski and Sinkiewicz, two of her staunchest friends. She went to Cracow at the former's invitation to hear his first original opera, which she describes as being very beautiful. Sinkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," &c., repeatedly promised to write her a new play, and she says that he may yet be induced to do so. In any event, she will leave a commission for a new play with a prominent Polish playwright, to be ready for production during the coming season. About the middle of July she will go to Kissingen, where she will remain until Aug. 14, on which date she is to sail for New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

Stern Brothers
place on sale to-morrow Special Values in
Women's Summer Dresses
of figured dimities, sailor collar of tan batiste trimmed with lace insertion, $11.50
of satin foulards, trimmed with Cluny and Chantilly Laces, Real value $35.00 $19.75
Boys' Washable Suits
of Imported Linen and Silk Mixtures, White and Colored Piques, English Galateas and Mercerized Oxfords, sizes 3 to 12 years, 95c / $1.45 / $1.95
Regular value $1.95 to 5.75
Cloth Sailor and Russian, also single and double-breasted suits, 3 to 16 years, $2.95
Heretofore $5.00 to 6.75
Boys' Trousers, 3 to 16 years, of all-wool navy blue cheviots or mixtures, Value $1.00 50c
of Natural Linen and White Duck, 48c, 75
Misses' and Children's Apparel
Children's Colored Wash Dresses, 1 to 4 yrs., Heretofore $1.23 to 2.95 45c, 95
Misses' and Girls' Cotton Shirt Waists, 10 to 18 yrs., Heretofore 95c to $2.50 59c, 73, 95
Guimpe, High Neck, Sailor, Russian Blouse and Eton Suits, 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $2.75 to 7.50 $1.95, 2.85
Women's Underwear
On First Floor
Gauze Lisle Thread Vests, Swiss Ribbed, extra quality, Value 50c 31c
Fine Swiss Ribbed Silk Mixed Vests, with Lace and crochet fronts, Value 95c 50c
Pure Silk extra fine Swiss Ribbed Vests, with handsome crochet fronts, Value $1.50 98c
Plain Gauze China Silk Vests, lace trimmed, Value $3.25 $1.95
West Twenty-third Street

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REDUCED SUMMER NOVELTIES.
Never mind the weather man! It is always temperate where these are. Our lounging couches, divans, chairs, tables, tabourettes, &c.—might be a stray colony from Japan, with their airy grace and oddity.
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	Were	Now
3 Pce. Suites.... (green & natural)	$ 81.00	$60.00
3 Pce. Suites.... (red & natural)	$ 72.00 to $102.00	$50.00 to $82.00
Divans	$ 48.00	$35.00
Armchairs.... (all colors)	$ 19.50 to $ 30.00	$15.00 to $23.00
Stools.... (all colors)	$ 8.25	$ 2.00

Summer rugs, draperies, remnants from our upholstery ships—odd cushions, pillows, all now greatly reduced.
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Fitted Dressing Cases, - - - - - 87c. to $16.50
Tourist Cases, - - - - - - 55c. up to $5.00
Flasks, - - - - - - - - 55c. to $9.75
Chatelaine and Wrist Bags, - - - 50c. to $13.00
Belts, latest designs in Leather and Silk, - 25c., 50c., up to $5.00
Shawl Straps - - - - - 18c., 50c., up to $1.50
Colored Silk Sun Umbrellas from - - $1.95 up to $5.00
Large Line of Hammocks, Bathing Suits, Caps & Shoes
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ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
ROBERT HILLIARD, in "The Littlest Girl." BIOGRAPH. MCINTYRE & HEATH, in "ON GUARD." LOUISE GUNNING. PASCATEL, The Aerial Marvel. LA MAR & GABRIEL. 20 STAR ACTS. FULL ORCHESTRA. Delightfully Cool.
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Sunday
July 7, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MORE FILIPINOS YIELD

Insurgent Leader Bellarmino with Officers and Men Surrenders.

Gen. Cailles Offers to Negotiate with Gen. Malvar, the Leader in Southern Luzon—Filipino Defeat in Batangas.

MANILA, July 6.—The insurgent leader Bellarmino, who has been operating in the Province of Sorsogon, surrendered on Thursday last, at Legaspi, on Albay Bay, with 32 officers, 215 guns, and 3,000 rounds of ammunition. The insurgent Presidentes of that section of the country and many Filipinos accompanied Bellarmino, who gave himself up to Col. Theodore J. Wint of the Sixth United States Cavalry.

In all, since June 1 1,081 insurgents have surrendered in that district. Col. Wint's regiment came from China with Gen. Chaffee. Before disembarking at Legaspi Col. Wint went to Gen. Chaffee and asked the latter if he desired him to clean up that part of the country. Gen. Chaffee replied: "Yes. But I do not command until July 4."

In three weeks Bellarmino was cornered, in spite of the theories of many officers that cavalry could not be used in effective operations in such a country.

The insurgent General Cailles, who surrendered at Santa Cruz, Laguna Province, on June 24, and his friends have offered to negotiate with Malvar, the insurgent leader in Southern Luzon, for the latter's surrender.

Ex-Filipino officers who belonged to Malvar's command report that fifty insurgents were killed and that many were wounded by the command of Lieut. Manaci (?) during a recent two days' fight in the Province of Batangas.

The Twentieth Infantry has been ordered from Northern Luzon to Batangas.

Civil Governor Taft and Military Governor Chaffee are working agreeably together. They are holding informal conferences and are arriving at mutual understandings, a state of affairs hitherto almost unknown here.

PORTO RICAN FREE TRADE.

Gov. Allen to Present Resolutions in Person to President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The State Department has received by mail and by cable from Gov. Allen notice of the action of the Porto Rican Legislature in adopting the free trade resolution. By mail came an advance copy of the resolution before it was acted upon, while the cablegram received by Acting Secretary Hill informed him that the resolution, as mailed, had been adopted.

One of the paragraphs in the resolutions requests Gov. Allen to present them in person to President McKinley, and it is the understanding that the Governor will do this. The Mayflower, his station ship, which has been on the Venezuelan coast for the past month, looking after American interests in that quarter, returned to-day to San Juan, and will convey the Governor, probably accompanied by a legislative committee, to Hampton Roads, whence they will come to Washington and execute their mission, even if this involves a visit to Canton.

Inasmuch as the resolution requests that free trade go into effect on the 25th of the present month, and it is desirable that mail copies of the President's proclamation notifying the public of that fact shall be promulgated in advance of that date, simultaneously in the United States and Porto Rico, it will be seen that little time is available for the work to be done, and the Mayflower probably will start northward in a day or two.

The approaching return of Gov. Allen to the United States has had the effect of reviving the old rumor of his intended resignation as Governor of Porto Rico. It is a fact that Gov. Allen was induced to return to Porto Rico on the last occasion by President McKinley under the special plea that he should bring to a fitting conclusion the task he had assumed of installing a complete autonomous and self-supporting system of government.

Therefore, it is conjectured that upon the Governor's own opinion as to the completeness of the work will depend his return to Porto Rico. Meanwhile his friends here and the officials with whom he has had communication declare that he has not notified them of a fresh intention to resign.

GRAND JURIES AND BRIBERY.

Gov. Oates of Alabama Says Negro Murderers with Money Are Safe Against Indictment.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 6.—In the Constitutional Convention this morning Gov. William C. Oates, speaking on Section 9, in relation to prosecutions by indictments in the bill of rights, as reported by the committee, said that he was in favor of the court ordering prosecutions by information where a Grand Jury fails to indict.

"It is unfortunate," he said, "but true that bribery does creep into our Grand Juries. If a man has money or friends he is insured against action by a Grand Jury if he has killed a negro."

He also said there was only one instance where a lyncher was ever indicted.

"It is degrading and makes life unsafe," Gov. Oates added. "We are about to improve the suffrage and leave out a mass of negroes. Our responsibility is all the heavier upon us to protect them in their lives."

Section 2 of the report, conferring equal rights, civil and political, on foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens of the State, was incorporated in the report and adopted.

When Section 7, guaranteeing speedy trial by jury, was read Delegate Barfield offered a minority report to amend the section by requiring that an indictment state with reasonable certainty the time or place where the crime was committed. Mr. Williams of Marengo spoke in favor of the minority report. He said it would be better that the doors be opened to perjury and fraud than that the doors of the penitentiary be opened to innocent men. On motion the minority amendment was tabled.

TO SUCCEED CONTROLLER DAWES.

Director of the Mint George E. Roberts Mentioned for the Vacancy.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The only name mentioned here in connection with the office of Controller of the Currency, to succeed Mr. Dawes, who resigned to become a candidate for Senator from Illinois, is that of George E. Roberts of Iowa, the present Director of the Mint.

It is well known that Mr. Roberts has the full confidence of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and that they regard him as a man of conspicuous ability and of the highest integrity. He has long been prominent in Iowa as an able and forceful writer on financial subjects, and it was in recognition of his ability in this line that he received the unsolicited appointment as Director of the United States Mint. At present Mr. Roberts is in San Francisco.

Government Officials Change Places.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—James T. Dubois, United States Consul at St. Gall, Switzerland, has exchanged places with James I. McCallum, who has charge of indexing the laws of Congress. Mr. McCallum, who is stationed in Washington, is a son-in-law of the late Secretary of State, John Sherman. Mr. Dubois is at present on leave of absence from his post, and is staying at his country home in Pennsylvania.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following appointments have been made by the President:

Charles P. H. Nason, United States Consul at Grenoble, France.

Arthur E. Swain, Receiver of Public Moneys at Visalia, Cal.

SALE OF A PAPER STOPPED.

The Irish World, Published in Boston, Yesterday Printed an American Flag with Reading Matter On It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 6.—The sale of The Irish World of to-day has been stopped by the police and such copies as are procurable are selling at a premium. The attention of the police throughout the State was called to the fact that the paper contained a reproduction of the United States flag, with this sentence printed on the stripes:

"This flag stands for Liberty, Independence, Equality, Justice, if the President and Congress so will."

There is a society in this State which has for its object the protection of the flag from advertisements, and the secretary, Augustus Bedford, is the man who has made the trouble in this instance. When a reporter asked him if he had proceeded against the Irish World because he is an Orangeman he indignantly denied that such was the case.

As soon as word went around that the sale of the paper had been stopped the price went up with a bound.

DISINHERITED SON WHO KILLED HIM.

But Mr. Windsor Swore Shooting Was Accidental—Witnesses Testify to the Contrary.

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Del., July 6.—Ex-sheriff Thomas B. Windsor, proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, was shot by his son, James Edward Windsor, a young man under age, on July 4. Yesterday Mr. Windsor died, but not until he had made a statement before a notary public, and sworn to it, to the effect that the boy killed him by accident. Before dying he also made his will, disposing of his fortune of $40,000, and disinheriting the son who shot him.

The statement of the dying man was doubted by Coroner Marsh, and to-day he conducted an inquest with a view to prosecution. Testimony was brought out to the effect that the son deliberately killed his father. The son was not to be found to-day.

The principal witness at the inquest was Lottie Wright, a colored servant, who witnessed the shooting. She swore that the father and son quarreled violently because Mr. Windsor refused to allow his son to take a team to carry a pleasure party; that they cursed each other, using vile names, and that Mr. Windsor ordered his son out of the bar room, declaring that if he did not desist he would knock him in the head with his heavy cane.

"Eddie said," declared the witness, "Well, I've had enough of this. Now I'm going to put you out of business. I'm going to shoot you."

"The boy went out from the barroom to a closet in the reading room, and got the shotgun, loading it as he re-entered the barroom. He put the gun to his shoulder and shot straight. The father grabbed the gun just as his son shot, but too late to mar the aim."

Other witnesses swore to the threats made by the boy. The jury found that Windsor came to his death by a gunshot wound inflicted by his son, Edward Windsor.

Thomas B. Windsor suffered a similar fate to that of his mother, Nancy Windsor, who was shot by her husband, father of Thomas B. Windsor, in 1847, at which time Thomas was a babe sitting beside his mother. John Windsor was sentenced several times to be hanged, but was each time respited, and finally died in Sussex County almshouse.

GRASSHOPPERS HURT WHEAT.

Crops in Six Minnesota Counties Being Devoured by the Pests.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 6.—Reports from the Red River Valley to-day were very discouraging. The damage to the wheat and other crops from grasshoppers already appears to be greater than at first reported. They are in six of the northern Minnesota counties and whole fields have been laid waste. The damage done so far is not the cause for worry so much as what may happen during the next two weeks if they get moving over into the North Dakota fields.

The Red River country is overflowed by the heavy rains, and this has so far held the grasshoppers in that locality, and hopes are entertained that they may not be able to fly in large numbers, if at all.

The State Agricultural Department gave the farmers ample warning last Fall of the probable appearance of the pests this season unless they plowed deep, but the advice was ignored. Coal oil has been sent for free distribution among the farmers, and they are sprinkling their fields with it by a huge sprinkler drawn by horses.

Farmers and State authorities expect that if dry weatther prevails the grasshoppers may continue to do considerable damage in fields yet unmolested, but on the other hand nothing but dry weather can save the crop generally.

SOUTHERN BANK REORGANIZED.

Union National of New Orleans Elects New Board of Directors—New Yorkers as Members.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 6.—The Union National Bank of New Orleans has been reorganized and the following new Directors elected: John Jacob Astor, Stuyvesant Fish, August Belmont, E. H. Harriman, all of New York; John M. Parker and William Adler of New Orleans. The ten original Directors will remain in office as representing the New Orleans stockholders.

The original capital stock of the bank was $300,000, and the new plans increase it to $600,000. The plans for a new ten-story bank building are expected to materialize now that the remainder of the enterprise has been carried through.

The new deal interests some of the most powerful railroad corporations in the city's progress. The New York men are connected with the Directorate of the National Park Bank of New York, which is said to supply the new capital. The new stock was fixed at 125. It is understood that there will be no change in the list of officials of the bank, at least not until the next annual meeting.

BANK TO INCREASE CAPITAL.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Commercial National Bank will increase its capital from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. The Board of Directors has recommended that the capital be doubled, and a special meeting of stockholders has been called for Aug. 13 to consider the proposal.

The addition will be voted without a doubt as the Directors are the largest owners of the bank's stock. The new issue will be offered to present holders at par. This means a good profit, as the stock is selling now at 400, and pays 12 per cent. dividends. The increase in capital is made necessary by the growth of the business. Since James H. Eckles was made President in January, 1898, the deposits have expanded from a little over $9,000,000 to $25,000,000.

THE PRESIDENT AT CANTON.

CANTON, Ohio, July 6.—The train bearing the Presidential party arrived here at 10:15 this morning. Mrs. McKinley stood the journey very well, and did not appear unduly fatigued.

There was no formal demonstration at the station owing to Mrs. McKinley's known weak condition. A very large crowd was present, however, which completely filled the station platform, and as the President and Mrs. McKinley stepped from the train a hearty cheer of welcome went up.

In accordance with the wishes of the President, to make the homecoming as quiet as possible, none of the Reception Committee that have heretofore welcomed the President were present as organizations, but were there as individuals. The President's carriage arrived from Washington several days ago, and in it the Chief Executive and Mrs. McKinley were driven to their old home.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

Convention Opens at Cincinnati with Record Attendance.

Cool Weather Favors the Delegates—President Clark on the Need of a Church Trust—Officers Elected.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 6.—With the largest attendance on record, the twentieth international convention of the Christian Endeavor Society began here to-day. Cool weather favored the delegates, and the business session with which the convention began was carried out in a pleasant atmosphere. During the early hours receptions and rallies were held at different State headquarters. The delegates then marched by States to the Auditorium, where the opening session of the convention was held.

This evening the customary welcoming addresses were heard at the Auditorium. President Clark delivered his annual address, and Secretary Baer delivered his report on the society's progress during the past year.

The sessions are being held in three large auditoriums and a large hall, which have been arranged on the old exposition grounds, adjoining Washington Park, on Elm Street. A large platform has also been constructed in Washington Park for overflow open-air meetings. Music Hall has been designated as "Auditorium Endeavor." Power Hall is called "Auditorium Williston," and Horticultural Hall is known as "Auditorium Ohio." Odeon Hall is the fourth in this group.

The business meeting in the morning was opened by President Clark, and special devotional prayers for the late Rev. Dr. Maltbie Babcock, who died recently in Italy, and for the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, who is seriously ill in Indiana, were led by the Revs. Floyd W. Tompkins of Philadelphia and W. H. McMillan of Pittsburg.

The report of Treasurer William Shaw showed that the total receipts for the year ended June 1 were $11,020, and expenses $10,864, leaving a balance on hand of $156. The following were elected as General Trustees: Bishop B. W. Arnett, Wilberforce, Ohio; the Rev. W. J. Darby, Evansville, Ind.; Bishop Samuel Fallows, Chicago; the Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Reading, Penn.; the Rev. W. H. McMillan, Allegheny, Penn.; the Rev. P. S. Henson, Chicago; Bishop A. Walters, Jersey City; the Rev. J. H. Garrison, St. Louis; Prof. James L. Howe, Lexington, Va.; the Rev. H. F. Shupe, Dayton, Ohio; the Rev. J. M. Lowden, Providence; the Rev. Canon J. B. Richardson, London, Ontario; the Rev. Cleland B. McAfee, Chicago, and the Hon. S. B. Capen, Boston.

Treasurer Shaw tendered his resignation as Trustee, and the Hon. S. B. Capen of Boston was selected to succeed him. The Rev. Cleland B. McAfee was elected to succeed the late Dr. Babcock. The following officers were then re-elected by the convention: Francis E. Clark, Boston, President; William Shaw, Boston, Treasurer, John W. Baer, Boston, General Secretary, and F. H. Kidder, Boston, Auditor. A new position—that of Field Secretary—was created, and the Rev. Clarence E. Eberman of Lancaster, Penn., was elected to fill it.

In his annual address in the evening President Clark, speaking of the twentieth century and the Christian Endeavor movement, said in part:

"The nineteenth century was a century of individualism and division. Fifty new sects can be counted that sprung up in the United States alone within a hundred years. Starving churches have been formed to perpetuate denominationalism—a dozen sometimes in a community where one would do the work. I am not decrying a wise denominationalism, an idea for which Christian Endeavor always stands, and which is as wide apart as the poles from a divisive and jealous sectarianism. But I venture to say that if the Church of the twentieth century is to do the work of God it must be more united than was the Church of the nineteenth century.

"This new century will be a century of mighty combinations and tremendous aggregations of material forces. The Steel Trust, the Oil Trust, the Copper Trust, point the way which industrialism is taking. Whether these things are right or wrong I am not here to-day to judge. But one trust, I venture to say is needed, and that is a Church Trust. There should be a religious Clearing House. There should be a combination of the Christian forces of the land to work together in harmony for the advancement of the Kingdom through their own churches and denominations."

Only two of the auditoriums were used to-night simultaneously. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, of Washington, presided in one, with F. H. Jacobs of Brooklyn as musical director. Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago presided in the other, with Percy S. Foster of Washington, D. C., as musical director. Soloists assisted the chorus of 1,200 voices in each.

To-morrow the daily quiet hour meetings will be held from 8 to 9 A. M. in the churches, and the visiting delegates will supply over two hundred pulpits morning and evening in this city and vicinity. Sunday afternoon the auditoriums will be used for meetings simultaneously for children, men, and women, from 2 to 3:30 and other meetings will be held from 4 to 5 in the interest of Sabbath observance, temperance, and missions.

Elaborate programmes have been prepared for the different auditoriums and churches simulatneously for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. The list of speakers includes the names of the most eminent ministers and lecturers in the country.

SUIT BY PRINCESS HATZFELDT.

She Is Said to Have Begun Action for a Daughter's Share of Collis P. Huntington's Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—According to a local newspaper the Princess von Hatzfeldt has already begun legal proceedings, which, though not technically a will contest, amount in reality to an attempt to set aside, in part at least, the last testament of her foster father, Collis P. Huntington.

It is asserted that suit was begun in New York some months ago for a daughter's share of the estate. The action is based on the alleged contract entered into by Mr. Huntington at the time he took the Princess, then Clara Prentice, from her mother, the sister of the first Mrs. Huntington, to support and rear. The action said to have been brought is simply a suit to enforce a contract.

It is said that the filing of papers in the alleged suit was suppressed, presumably for service.

SITUATION IN ARGENTINA.

The declaration of a state of siege in Buenos Ayres and the panicky feeling said to have been caused by the financial policy of the Argentine Government are not viewed with alarm in this city by persons with interests there and exporters doing business with the country. Firms which receive daily cable reports regarding the situation from their agents in Buenos Ayres do not share the fear expressed that American interests and trade will suffer as a result and that a rebellion may be the outcome.

All the trouble that has arisen during the last week was caused by the announcement that the Government would unify the public debt. In this instance, it is explained, the unification means that the Federal Government will take over the debts of the several provinces of States, and this accounts for the fact that the dissatisfaction and rioting have been confined to Buenos Ayres. The people of that rich province complain that it will be compelled to shoulder the quite considerable debts of the less prosperous provinces.

Discussing the situation yesterday a member of a firm of exporters doing a very large business with Argentine, said:

"We are not in the least alarmed over the reports that come from Buenos Ayres. Unless a revolution is started I do not believe that American interests will be affected. In the event of an armed opposition to the Government's policy, we would of course immediately stop the shipment of goods. But it is hardly likely that this will occur. We are informed daily by cable dispatches from our representative in Buenos Ayres, and I judge from them that the matter will be amicably settled. Certainly to me it does not appear that a United States warship is needed there."

Martial Law in Buenos Ayres.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The State Department has received a cablegram from United States Minister Lord at Buenos Ayres confirming the news of the establishment of martial law in that city. The Minister says that the cause was disturbances growing out of the pendency of a bill to refund the national debt. The town will be under martial law for a period of six months.

AMERICAN AUTOMATIC LOOMS.

They Have Attracted Much Attention in England and Are Used on the Continent.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 6.—A cablegram received in this country from Manchester, England, June 26 said that an automatic loom was being perfected in America which would revolutionize completely the weaving machinery of the world. With the invention, it was stated, one man could attend to twenty-four looms. George O. Draper of the Draper Company, Hopedale, was seen in regard to the cablegram, and said he had read it and wondered what it meant.

His concern has made automatic looms for six years, and has sold them abroad, as well as in this country, very generally. It has agencies on the Continent.

Asked if his automatic looms had been sold in Manchester, he said that they had never been taken up in England, in spite of all his efforts, the manufacturers being too much afraid of the labor unions to touch them. He said he knew what other makers of automatic looms were doing, but that the most recent thing of the kind sent out by a competitor was a year and a half old. He thought the incident mentioned by the cable might be merely a feeler put out by the manufacturers toward the unions.

OKLAHOMA LAND OPENING.

Force of Clerks Leave Washington for the Scene—Thousands Waiting on the Borders.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A force of clerks of the General Land Office will leave to-night for Oklahoma, to conduct the business pertaining to the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian lands in that Territory. The opening proclamation will be promulgated Monday.

Appointments have been made by the President to fill positions in the new offices as follows: Frank C. Sickles of Missouri, to be Register, and Thomas R. Reid of Oklahoma, to be Receiver, at the Reno office, and Henry D. McKnight of Oklahoma, to be Register, and James D. McGuire of Oklahoma, to be Receiver, at the Lawton office.

There is a vast area of land in the newly ceded Indian lands, and thousands of people have been waiting upon the borders for months in order to be among the first to enter.

The opening up of the new country will necessitate the creation of two new land districts and three new counties, and they have been established by proclamation of the President. The Land Office for the first of the districts is to be situated at El Reno, in Oklahoma County, and the second at the new town of Lawton, named after the late Gen. Lawton and situated on the site of old Fort Sill.

The new counties created are named, respectively, Caddo, with Anadarko as county seat; Comanche, with Lawton as county seat, and Kiowa, with Hobart as county seat.

The President has also issued a proclamation designating the Wichita Mountains, in the heart of the old Kiowa Reservation, as a forest reserve. The lands thus reserved embrace an area of 58,000 acres, and are covered with timber and undergrowth.

SHIPS FOR MEDITERRANEAN.

European Station Re-established—Rear Admiral Cromwell to Command, with Chicago as Flagship.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Navy Department has issued formal orders re-establishing the European station, with Rear Admiral J. B. Cromwell in command. The cruiser Chicago is ordered to proceed from Rio and will be the flagship of the Admiral. The Albany and Nashville sailed from Cavite on June 3 for Singapore, en route for the new station. The headquarters of the squadron will be designated by Admiral Cromwell and will be in the Mediterranean.

The European station, although marked on the naval maps, has not been in actual existence since just before the breaking out of the Spanish war. Prior to that time the several ships had been in the Mediterranean, and the San Francisco and Bancroft made a hurried departure from those waters to avoid the complications likely to ensue when war was declared.

The limits of the station are Port Said, at the entrance to the Red Sea, on the east and a line running north and south through the Atlantic from the southernmost point of Greenland to Para on the north coast of Brazil, and thence eastward. This includes the Azores and all of the waters of Europe and North Africa.

Admiral Cromwell has been until now commander in chief of the South Atlantic station, and his new assignment creates a vacancy which will be filled for the present by Capt. Pendleton of the Atlanta, now at Rio. If additional ships are sent to the South Atlantic later, a Rear Admiral probably will be named for the command, but for the present there is no purpose of increasing the ships on that station. Neither is there any present prospect of adding to the ships on the European station.

The re-establishment of the European station is said to be entirely devoid of political significance, and to be simply a move in the regular procedure of the navy to place the service on the same condition that it was prior to the war.

MAYOR VAN WYCK DISAPPEARS.

Mayor Van Wyck has not been in his office since Wednesday, when he disappeared.

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council, is reported to be ill at his Summer home at Elberon.

W. A. LARNED IS CHAMPION.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 6.—William A. Larned won the lawn tennis championship of the Middle States in singles, and with Clarence Hobart, obtained the same honor in doubles as well, in the annual championship tournament under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station to-day.

In the final round of the men's singles Larned met Richard Stevens of Hoboken and defeated him in three of four sets. Larned won the first set, 6—2, but lost the second one to Stevens, 4—6. He then rallied and won the next two, 6—2, 6—2, and the match. This gave him the championship, as M. J. Whitman, the title holder, did not appear to defend his title, and it accordingly passed to Larned.

E. P. Larned and George H. Miles beat Montgomery Ogden and Howard Homans in the semi-final round of the doubles and passed into the finals, where they were defeated by W. A. Larned and Clarence Hobart in four sets, the scores being 2—6, 6—1, 6—0, and 6—3.

Miss Juliette Atkinson of Brooklyn, the former National champion, beat Miss Margaret Johnson of Staten Island in the final round of the women's singles. Five hard-fought sets were necessary to decide the match. Miss Atkinson won the first set, 6—1, but lost the next two, which were both vantage sets, the scores being 5—7 and 6—8. This gave Miss Johnson the lead with two sets to Miss Atkinson's one, but the latter by hard play captured the last two sets and the match. This is the first time that women's singles have been played in connection with the Middle States championship.

The final match of the men's consolation singles was won by Howard Homans, who beat Louis Crane in four uneven sets. The summary follows:

Men's Championship Singles.—Final Round—W. A. Larned beat Richard Stevens, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Men's Championship Doubles—Semi-final Round. Edwin P. Larned and George H. Miles beat Montgomery Ogden and Howard Homans, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Final Round—W. A. Larned and Clarence Hobart beat E. P. Larned and George H. Miles, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.

Men's Consolation Singles.—Final Round—Howard Homans beat Louis Crane, 6—2, 3—6, 8—7, 6—1.

Women's Singles.—Final Round—Miss Juliette Atkinson beat Miss Margaret Johnson, 6—1, 6—7, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3.

Le Boutillier Bros

LADIES' Hot Weather Garments

DRESS SKIRTS—Etamine Dress Skirts, Black and Royal Blue, handsomely trimmed; nearsilk drop skirt,

$8.50

Value $10.00.

GOLF SKIRTS—All-wool double-faced Golfing materials; also, single face light weight materials,

$4.50

Value $7.00.

Also in White Pique and Brown Linen,

$3.25

Value $5.00.

SHIRT WAIST SUITS—White Lawn, sailor collar Blouse; new Flare Flounce Skirt; handsomely trimmed with embroidery or lace insertion,

$5.95

Value $7.00.

WHITE LINEN SUITS—Sailor Collar Blouse, and Flounce Skirt, strapped,

$8.50

Value $10.00.

Le Boutillier Bros

West 23rd Street.

13TH REGIMENT IN CAMP.

Brooklyn Guardsmen's First Day in Their Quarters at Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 6.—The Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, Col. David E. Austen, commander, arrived at Fisher's Island shortly before 7 A. M., to-day, on the steamer Northam, and half an hour later had gone into camp at the eastern end of the island. The camp has been officially named Camp Roe by Col. Austen.

Immediately on their arrival the men stacked arms and started in to complete the work begun by Quartermaster Kirby on Thursday. The storm yesterday interfered with the work, but Capt. Kirby kept a big force of Italians busy driving stakes to indicate the location of the tents, clearing the field, and digging wells.

There were no drills to-day, but a parade was held this evening. It was followed by a concert given by the regimental band.

Accompanying the regiment is Lieut. Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, who comes as the official representative of the State. Lieut. Col. Thurston is Ordnance Officer on the staff of Major Gen. Roe.

To-morrow the Rev. William C. P. Rhodes, pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, who is the Chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment, will hold services in the camp.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

South American Republics Wish Full Discussion of Question of Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The South American mail, just received, gives detailed accounts of official conferences at Buenos Ayres and other capitals concerning the action taken at Washington to place certain restrictions on the discussion of the question of arbitration before the coming congress of American republics at Mexico.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentine has held numerous consultations with the Ministers from Bolivia, Peru, Uruguay, and Paraguay, and these are interpreted by the Argentine press to mean that these countries will act together; first, in trying to secure a change of plan so that arbitration may be discussed freely, and second in remaining away from the congress if there is an adherence to the present plan.

The action of the committee in excluding present controversies from the discussion of arbitration has been formally communicated to the Mexican Ambassador here to be forwarded to the Mexican Government.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. William A. Diswiddie is retired from duty at the Iowa State Normal School to take effect Sept. 1, and to detail Major Jerauld A. Olmsted at that school as of that date.

Capt. George McW. Williamson, Quartermaster, will proceed to Washington and report to the Acting Quartermaster General for consultation on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

The retirement from active service July 5 of Lieut. Col. Joel T. Kirkman, Eighteenth Infantry, by operation of law, is announced.

The honorable discharge of Capt. John Howard, Nineteenth Infantry, as Major, Forty-eighth Infantry United States Volunteers, June 30, is announced.

Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, Second Infantry, will proceed to and take station at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Navy.

Capt. B. H. McCalla, detached from the command of the Newark when inspection is completed, to command the Kearsarge.

Assistant Surgeon R. T. Atkinson goes to the naval hospital, Washington Navy Yard, July 8.

Assistant Surgeon A. W. Balch goes to the Wabash July 8.

Paymaster J. E. Cann goes to the Vixen Aug. 1 as relief of Assistant Paymaster T. W. Leutze.

Paymaster A. A. Peterson is detached from the Michigan July 15, and will continue other duties.

Paymaster W. V. H. Rose is detached from the Newark and ordered home to wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster T. W. Leutze is detached from the Vixen Aug. 1 and ordered home to hold himself in readiness for sea duty.

Paymaster C. R. O'Leary is ordered to the Michigan July 15 as relief of Paymaster Peterson.

Paymaster H. R. Insley is ordered to the Culgoa.

Paymaster D. Tiffany, Jr., is ordered to duty as assistant to General Storekeeper, Cavite Station, also charge of gunboats.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Navy Department has been advised of the arrival of the North Atlantic Squadron, the Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, and Potomac, at Wood's Hole.

The battleships Oregon and Wisconsin have arrived at Port Angeles.

The Chesapeake, with her crew of naval cadets, left Newport yesterday for New Bedford.

The Dolphin has arrived at Portland, Me.

The watership Arethusa has left Hongkong for Cavite.

The collier Brutus has left Port Said for Gibraltar en route to the United States.

The Leonidas has left Norfolk for Port Royal.

Secretary Gage Buys Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $2,100 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at $112.90.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

American Sale

LAST WEEK!

Our desire in this sale is to impress with worthiness of American Products, and by Specially Low Prices give evidence of our earnestness.

So Much for Words—NOW FOR DEEDS

HERE IS WHAT WE'LL SELL
to intensify attractions of the last week.

Ladies' Summer Dresses

Attractions for the week include:

Emb'd Lawn Dresses—drop Skirt, lace inserting trim—fancy white tucked Lawn Collar and Vest—value $11.00..... 7.98

Mercerized and Pure Linen Shirt Waist Suits—appliqued Net sailor collar—flare skirt—tailor stitched—value $10.00..... 6.98

Fancy Lawn Dresses—all colors—light and dark—lace trim'd waist—flounced skirt..... 2.49

White Organdy—tucked or emb'd sailor collar or bolero effects—flare flounce—value 6.98..... 4.98

Fine White Organdy—circular lace yoke or full tucked waist—trim'd drop skirt—graduated flounce—inserting or braid trim—value 13.00.... 7.98

White Point d'Esprit and Lawn—Sailor collar and Point d'Esprit bertha—double and single flounce skirts—lace and inserting trim..... 9.98

Ladies' Dress Skirts

Attractions for the week include:

White Pique and Polka Dot Dress Skirts—graduated flounce—plain or braid trim..... 1.29

Unlined Brilliantine—graduated flounce—stitched taffeta band..... 3.98

Foulard Sateen Dress Skirts—also Polka Dot Duck and white Pique—with one to three flounces or lace, emb'y and inserting trim..... 2.98

White Lawn Waists

Attractions for the week includes:

Button back—five insertings of open emb'y down front—value 1.69... 1.24

Fine white Lawn—front of lace and emb'y insertings—value 2.69; also Twenty other pretty styles 1.98

Fine Lawn—Eton of emb'y insertings and fine lace edge—emb'y fly front and tucks—tucked back—new sleeves, cuffs to match—value 3.98..... 2.98

Great values in finer to 5.98.

In White Skirts

Attractions for the week include:—

Full size Skirts—deep flounce of emb'y or flounce with 2 and 3 rows lace—or extra ruffle with wide lace edging—also eight other showy styles..... .98

White Cambric Skirts—22-inch flounce composed of three Point de Paris lace insertings, clusters of tucks and wide lace ruffle; also other styles—value 2.49 to 2.69..... 1.98

Double flounce Skirts—elaborate trimming of extra fine lace and insertings—full fluffy effects..... 3.98

Finer novelties to 19.98.

Bathing Suits and Wrappers

Attractions for the week include:—

Black Brilliantine Suits—self or contrasting sailor collar—braid trim..... 2.98

Navy Blue Brilliantine—fancy white or red shield and revers..... 3.98

Col'd Lawn Wrappers—flounce skirt—shoulder ruffle—value .98..... .59

Fine White Lawn—extra full skirt, with deep flounce—yoke effects—emb'y trim—bishop sleeve—value 1.29.. .89

In Fancy Petticoats

Attractions for the week include:—

Colored Lawn—stripes and figures—deep ruffle—value .89..... .59

Mercerized Sateen—black-and-white—two deep accordion flounces, ruche finish. 1.49

Figured Lawn, Batiste and Chambray—straight and graduated ruffles—with and without Point de Paris and Val. laces and insertings—value 1.98 to 3.49, now.....1.49 to 2.49

White Goods

Attractions for the week include:

Fancy Open Work and Lace Stripe Effects—value .15 and 19..... .12½

60-inch White Organdie—were .39..... .24

Fine Sheer Victoria Lawns—40 inches wide—regularly .12½..... 8¾

Underwear Nainsooks—12 yard piece—put up in box—value 1.29.....1.00

Also about Fifty Cases as follows:

Sheer White Dimities and White India Lawns—value 8 and 9 cents..... 4¾

Satin Stripe Hemstitch Lawns—Cord Stripe Madras—value 12½ and 15. 8¾

Underwear Cambrics, yd. wide, also 40-inch Victoria Lawns—value 9 and 10. 6¾

Hemstitch Stripes, and Lace and Satin Stripes—value 12½ to 19 cents..... 9¾

Cotton Diaper—10 yard pieces.

Usual price.....43 cents..... .29

Usual price.....71 cents..... .49

To Keep Baby Cool

Attractions for the week include:

Little Children's Short Dresses—White Lawn—high and low neck—elaborate trim of lace or emb'y—sizes to 3 years—value 2.49.....1.49

Long Slips—fancy yoke of lace or emb'y—full skirts—deep hem..... .46

Long Slips—Nainsook and cambric—lace and emb'y trim—value .29..... .19

Little Children's Leghorn and Mull Hats—full trim of mull, satin ribbon and flowers ..... .95

Corded Washable Hats—pink, blue and white—button crown..... .29

White Lawn Caps—corded, hemstitch or lace trim—full or flat ruche..... .39

Short White Pique Coats—single and double capes—wide insertings and deep ruffles of fine emb'y—value 3.98.....2.98

Long China Silk Coats—capes trim'd with deep lace ruffle and silk braid.....4.69

Cool Corsets

Attractions for the week include:—

Summer Net and fancy col'd Cloth—French and other styles—value .59... .39

Summer Net and Coutille—long and medium—value 1.00..... .69

Summer Net and White, pink and blue Batiste—modified straight front and medium lengths—usually 1.25..... .98

In Boys' Cool Wear

Attractions for the week include:—

"Mother's Friend" and "Star" Waists—laundered—value .79..... .49

Percale and Madras Blouses—Sailor collar—some with shield and tie—value .49..... .29

Sailor Suits—3 to 10 yrs.—value .79.... .49

Russian Suits—3 to 10 yrs.—value 1.98 and 2.98..... .98 and 1.49

Boys' Straw Hats—wide and narrow brims—Smooth and rough straws—white and combinations—all color bands, including College colors—value .49 to .98.. .29 to .69

During July and August
SATURDAY HERE
IS FULL HOLIDAY.
WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

In the five days devoted to selling
WE KEEP BUSY
by offerings of
DESIRABLE GOODS at PRICES
that make them profitable purchases.

And This Is What We'll Offer in

Wash Dress Fabrics

as parting salute from America's greatest department for the last week of the American Sale.

14-Cent EMB'D MUSLINS....7¼

Solid tints of Gray, Blue, Pink, etc., with Emb'd waved cords and printed figures and stripes; also lace Inserting effects—

12½-Cent DIMITIES....6¾

Icicle effects in cool shades of Linen, Turquoise, Yale and Violet; also a variety of Black and White dots and neat figures.

12½-Cent PERCALES....7¾

These include Polka dotted Chambray effects in Cadet, Heliotrope, Oxblood, Rose and White, besides nearly a hundred other styles and colorings.

15-Ct. FOULARD SATEENS....9¾

True Silk Styles and Colors—high lustre—light weight—nothing quite fills the place of these popular Summer Dress Fabrics—they form an unequalled combination of coolness, strength and style.

PLYMOUTH ROCK BATISTES....12½

Made by one of America's foremost mills—Effects are lacey—quality sheer—Midsummer fabrics that equal any foreign goods at double the price.

35-Ct. MERCERIZED ZEPHYRS....19

Exquisite shades of Rose, Blue, Pink and Violet—leaf, dot and corded stripe effects—32 inches wide....On account of their fine permanent finich and brilliancy of coloring, they are usually sold as imported goods, but they are American, and should be recognized as such.

17-Cent DRESS MUSLINS....11

White grounds with Black Polka dots or Dresden figures—with and without Satin

GOLF CHAMPION BEATEN

Willie Anderson Relegated to Fourth Place at Westbrook.

FIRST MONEY FOR GARDNER

Louis Livingston, Jr., the Only Amateur to Win a Prize—Aleck Patrick a Surprise.

Willie Anderson failed to duplicate his open championship victory yesterday in the open tournament given by the Westbrook Golf Club on its nine-hole course near Islip, L. I. The competition was played somewhat on the plan of the National open tournament, but although amateurs and professionals were brought together in the event, the amateurs had the privilege of winning anything within the money line, receiving the equivalent in plate, not being limited, as they are in the open championship, to first place or none in the prize distribution.

The honors of the day were carried off by Stewart Gardner, the Garden City professional. He scored 157 strokes for the 36-hole contest and took first money, $100. Two strokes behind him came Aleck Patrick, of the Century Golf Club, in the Borough of the Bronx. His low scoring was one of the surprises of the day, but it gave him second money, $75. Jack Park of the Essex County Country Club, Orange, got $50 for third place, his score showing a total of 163 strokes. Willie Anderson came after these, and what was of greater interest he tied for fourth place with two amateurs, Louis Livingston, Jr., and Robert C. Watson, Jr., both members of the Westbrook Club. Their score was 165, and in the play off Anderson won the place, taking $30 for fourth position, while Livingston won fifth honors and got the value of $20 in plate. He was the only amateur to secure a prize-winning place in the tournament.

Willie Anderson did not play what would be termed by any critic of the game brilliant golf. In the open championship at Myopia less than a month ago he beat the Scotchman, Aleck Smith, after a remarkable tie on the seventy-second hole. The Boston amateur, Lockwood, was the only one to finish that event, and he was relegated to twentieth place. Yet yesterday the open champion played no better than two amateurs, and was beaten by three professionals. Gardner finished fourth in the open championship and Bernard Nicholls of Boston fifth. Nicholls came on to play in the Westbrook event, but could do no better than tie for seventh place with the home club professional, A. G. Griffiths, at 166 strokes.

Gardner played a winning game from the start. He led in the morning round with 76 strokes, while Anderson was second with 78. Gardner's 76 equalled the record for the course, made a year or two ago by H. B. Hollins, Jr., who has recently returned from Harvard, and is badly off his game. He finished far down in the list. Anderson and Hollins played together, and Gardner was drawn with E. S. Knapp, another of Westbrook's prominent amateurs. Anderson would either have tied with Park for third money or led him by a stroke, had he not fallen in the sandpit guarding the home green at the close of the match. That misfortune cost him eight for the hole. Gardner only had one really poor hole, and that was the tenth in the afternoon, which he took seven to. He topped his second shot into the face of the bunker and had to play four over the obstruction.

Twenty-five competitors started, eight of them being amateurs, Livingston, Watson, Hollins, Knapp, Lindsley Tappin, Hugh K. Toler, P. C. Poinier, and George E. Watson. The last two did not finish, and two professionals also found that their scores were adding no credit to the event and withdrew after the morning round. The nine holes have a playing distance of 2,975 yards. The greens were in excellent condition, and everything favored good golf. The players with scores are:

Stewart Gardner, Garden City—			
Out	5 4 4 3 4 5 3 4 5	5—37	
In	5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5	5—39—76	
Out	6 3 4 3 5 6 4 4 4	4—39	
In	7 5 4 3 4 6 4 4 5	5—42—81—157	
Aleck Patrick, Century Golf Club—			
Out	5 4 5 3 5 4 4 4 5	5—40	
In	5 4 4 2 4 5 4 4 5	7—40—80	
Out	5 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 6	6—39	
In	6 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 4	6—40—79—159	
Jack Park, Essex County		81	82 163
Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook		82	83 165
R. C. Watson, Westbrook		82	83 165
Willie Anderson, Pittsfield		79	86 165
A. G. Griffiths, Westbrook		82	84 166
Bernard Nicholls, Boston		85	81 166
John Shippen, Marine and Field		85	82 167
David Harter, Baltusrol		84	83 167
Isaac Mackie, Fox Hills		85	83 168
H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook		87	83 170
Robert Dow, Powelton		85	86 171
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook		86	86 172
R. S. Patrick, New York		88	88 176
W. F. Davis, Apawamis		89	88 177
Lindsley Tappin, Westbrook		90	90 180
Hugh K. Toler, Baltusrol		91	91 182
Peter Eagan, Bellport		90	93 183
Peter Clark, Nassau		94	90 184
David Patrick, Century		95	96 191
P. C. Poinier, Newark A. C.		100	withdrew
Joseph Doebler, Fairfield		97	withdrew
John Vickery, Richmond Hill		97	withdrew
G. E. Watson, Westbrook, (withdrew after 9 holes.			

SEELEY WINS AT WEE BURN.

Brooklawn Defeats Hillandale Club Golfers in a Team Match.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 6.—The club handicap was finished at Wee Burn to-day. In the semi-finals, C. H. Seeley beat A. S. Pitt by 4 up and 3 to play, and Alvord won from Woodbury by default. Seeley won the finals from Alvord by 5 up and 4 to go. A club medal handicap was also played, being won by H. F. Devans, 105, 18, 87; S. Merritt, 103, 12, 91, second, and G. Sherrill, 109, 18, 91, third.

Hillandale lost its team match with Brooklawn to-day by the following score:

HILLANDALE.	Holes.	BROOKLAWN.	Holes.
D. Sanford	1	I. H. Taylor	0
G. Jenkins	1	H. Patterson	8
F. Schavoir	6	H. D. Beach	0
E. Leavitt	2	W. B. Wheeler	0
S. Cooke	0	V. C. Thorne	8
T. Christy	0	H. Knapp	1
W. N. White	0	H. B. Stoddard	7
Total	15	Total	26

Handicap on Cape May Links.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 6.—In the Cape May Golf Club handicap to-day Walter Thayer of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, again won the prize in Class A. The prize is Class B was won by D. H. Wilson of New York, with a gross of 90 and handicap of 15. The scores in Class A were:

Names.	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Walter Thayer	76	2	74
Thomas W. Eastwick	87	10	77
Frank R. Shattuck	83	5	78
Julian Wilson	81	2	79
J. B. Colohan, third	88	8	80
Cecil B. Calvert	94	13	81
E. S. Lockwood	89	6	83
Alexander C. Williams	87	4	83
Walter V. Bennett	92	8	84
Henry I. Brown	92	8	84
G. P. Middleton	94	10	84
George V. Smith	94	10	84
Carl Morse	96	12	84
T. B. Smith	90	5	85
John C. Baker	96	11	85
Horace B. Hepburn	97	6	91
John T. Bailey, third	103	8	95

Flagg Wins at Bogey Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 6.—Rain and humidity held down the number of competitors in the bogey handicap to-day on the links of the Morris County Golf Club. W. Alliston Flagg won the event, 4 up on bogey. Some of the others were C. F. Watson, 1 down; W. Fellowes Morgan, 1 down; Charles Scribner, 1 down; R. H. Williams, 3 down; Marmaduke Tilden, 3 down.

Foursome Finished at Montclair.

A four-ball foursome tournament, which has been in progress on the Montclair Golf Club links since June 15, was concluded yesterday. The event has been played in a series of match play rounds, and in the final Paul Harrison and H. G. Hornbeck met Paul Wilcox and Harold Wilcox. Harrison and Hornbeck won by 6 up and 5 to play.

Maltby Wins on Crescent Links.

A club handicap on the links of the Crescent Athletic Club, near Bay Ridge, yesterday, brought out a fair contingent of players, but the rain prevented a number from finishing. E. L. Maltby was the winner, in a net score of 71, from 18 handicap. H. S. Bowns, who came second, made the lowest gross score, 81 strokes. The leaders in the competition were:

E. L. Maltby—	Gr.	Hcp.	Net.
Out	4 4 3 4 5 5 6 7 5	6—44	
In	5 5 4 4 5 6 7 5 4	4—45	
Total	89	18	71
H. S. Bowns	81	9	72
James Rhett	87	9	78
W. N. Read	97	16	81
G. W. Bechel	103	20	83

Apawamis Golf Team Wins.

Seven members of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, went to Rye yesterday to play the Apawamis Golf Club team. The visitors met defeat, scoring only 5 holes to 25 for the home club. Malcolm Graham, the Apawamis champion, was beaten by 2 holes by L. H. Thomas. The players and scores are:

APAWAMIS.	Holes.	RICHMOND COUNTY.	Holes.
Malcolm Graham	0	L. H. Thomas	2
C. W. Pierson	10	W. R. Thurston	0
M. Ballou	0	J. R. Chadwick	0
F. H. Wiggin	2	W. W. Lowrey	0
V. M. Delalo	0	J. G. Cottrell	3
John Moller, Jr.	1	S. L. Davis	0
R. G. Lapham	12	R. Agar	0
Total	25	Total	5

In the women's putting match for a cup presented by Mrs. Clarence S. Day, Miss Sadie Read won after a tie with Mrs. H. B. Clark.

Class Handicaps at Ardsley.

A. De Witt Cochrane and O. P. Conant tied for first place in the Class A handicap yesterday at the Ardsley Club. The former played from scratch, and his score of 85 was the best of the day. B. H. Harned, with a net score of 85, won in Class B. The leaders in the two classes were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
A. D. Cochrane	85	0	85
O. P. Conant	99	14	85
W. J. Worcester	99	13	86
F. L. Eldridge	98	8	90

CLASS B.

B. H. Harned	102	17	85
H. G. Sanford	106	17	89
H. Melville	115	21	94

Golf Notes of Interest.

Daubeney Brandreth won the holiday competition on Thursday at the Mount Pleasant Golf Club, near Ossining. He played from scratch and led the field with a score of 94 strokes. The match play round for the club cup left five eligibles to continue the contest. They are W. M. McCord, D. H. McAlpin, F. Larkin, Jr., Sheldon Hopkins, and D. Brandreth.

The electric light putting contest, held by the Hackensack Golf Club last week, was a successful that a second contest, under similar conditions, will be played on July 19. The competition is held upon three large putting clock greens in front of the club, and over the greens are suspended rows of electric lights. J. B. Stewart and Mrs. Ford were the winners of the first event.

Willie Dunn, the professional of the Innis Arden Golf Club, near Sound Beach, will probably have a match in the near future with some local professional at thirty-six holes over the Innis Arden links. The club is giving an interesting list of events every week, and team matches are being arranged with neighboring clubs. Next Saturday the team will go to Bridgeport and play the team of the Brooklawn Club.

The Hackensack Golf Club had the largest number of players on its links of the season last Thursday, and several competitions were decided. Mrs. Blackwell won the women's approaching and putting match after a tie with Miss Henley at 11 strokes. The trophy was a silver ornament, given by W. C. Thomas. Some of the other women playing were Mrs. W. B. Smith, Mrs. F. E. Winchell, Miss Ackerman, Miss Haulenbeek, Mrs. Van Vorst, Mrs. Ford, and Miss E. Hart. In the men's thirty-six hole handicap, F. E. Winchell made a new record for the distance, 177 strokes from scratch, and his net score of 165, from 12 handicap, won the trophy. George W. Eyppper and George H. Williams tied for second honors at 178 net. A driving contest was won by E. B. Calder.

POLO AT CEDARHURST.

Rockaway Second Team Defeats the Great Neck Quartet in a Spirited Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., July 6.—Rockaway's second polo team gave an illustration to-day of how a weaker team, according to handicap ratings, may triumph over one of superior force. Great Neck, which allowed the victors one goal, was beaten in a spirited match on the field of the Rockaway Hunting Club here. The score at the close of the fourth period stood at 5¾ for Rockaway to 2¾ for the Great Neck competitors. As the game was the first of the semi-final events, Rockaway second will meet the winner in to-morrow's match for the Blizzard Cups when the concluding contest comes on Wednesday.

Albert Francke, the only real polo veteran in the match, began the scoring by making the first goal in less than two minutes after Referee Hazard threw in the ball. This speed did not continue, for over seven minutes were required before the ball found the goal posts again, and this time Morgan Grace carried it through. Laurance Rand, the Yale student, who is coming up prominently in polo this year at Rockaway, closed the period with a good goal. The second period opened lively, and the Grace boys made every effort to cut down the lead obtained by their young but doughty opponents. For fast riding and brilliant backing of the ball from critical places, this period was a treat for the polo enthusiast to watch. Laurance Rand created a flurry of excitement in the middle of the period, when he got the ball and carried it down the field in an effort for a goal. As Rand came up toward the golf house, near the corner of the field, the ball swerved from its straight course, and as he rode after it, pony and rider were going so fast that they crashed into the side of the golf house before there was time to check the speed. In a moment the pony was rolling over the gravel walk, but Rand quickly extricated himself from the melee, and to the surprise of some of the spectators, showed no ill effects from his fall. He continued the game and scored two goals before the finish.

The third period was almost as hotly contested as its predecessor, but Rand succeeded in making one count. The last period resulted in two apiece, although the visitors did their prettiest to square accounts. The teams were very evenly mated, and the strength of the home players was a surprise to many of the club members.

The line-up and score by periods follow:

ROCKAWAY, (Second.)	Hdcp.	GREAT NECK.	Hdcp.
1. L. B. Rand	2	1. J. P. Grace	2
2. C. P. Dixon, 2d	2	2. W. R. Grace, Jr.	2
3. Albert Francke	4	3. C. H. Robbins	3
Back. W. B. Rand	1	Back. Morgan Grace	3
Total	9	Total	10

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1.	Francke	Rockaway	1:30
2.	M. Grace	Great Neck	7:30
3.	L. Rand	Rockaway	2:00

Great Neck penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

SECOND PERIOD.

No goal scored.

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	L. Rand	Rockaway	6:30

Rockaway penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1.	L. Rand	Rockaway	1:00
2.	W. R. Grace	Great Neck	3:30
3.	Robbins	Great Neck	1:30
4.	Dixon	Rockaway	1:00

SUMMARY.

Rockaway—Earned goals, 5; allowed by handicap, 1; lost by penalty, ¼; total, 5¾.
Great Neck—Earned goals, 3; lost by penalty, ¼; total, 2¾.
Referee—W. A. Hazard. Timekeepers—R. A. Peabody and Eugene Goodby.

Seawanhaka Cup Defender.

MONTREAL, July 6.—In the first three of to-day's final trials to select a defender for the Seawanhaka Cup against Lorne Currie's Grey Friar, which arrived from England Monday, Red Boat, last year's defender, won all the races and will probably be selected to defend the cup again this year.

Chicago Pool-Selling Cases Dismissed.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The cases in which President Young and Secretary Young of the Washington Driving Club were charged with permitting pool selling on the races were dismissed to-day by Justice Sherman.

Croker's Horse Gladwin Won.

LONDON, July 6.—Allyar (L. Reiff) won the Park Welter Plate for three-year-olds and upward, distance one mile and a quarter, at the Alexandra Park July meeting to-day. Sibola (J. Reiff) was second and Parramatta came in third.

Richard Croker's Gladwin (L. Reiff) won the Oakley Plate for two-year-olds at five furlongs.

AMATEUR LEAGUE BASEBALL.

Crescents and Montclairs Play an Eleven Innings Game in Spite of Bad Weather.

Although rain may prove a deterrent to baseball when played by professionals, it does not phase the amateur element, the Crescent and Montclair Athletic Clubs playing an eleven-inning contest yesterday at Bay Ridge, the latter end of which was played in a thunderstorm. For eight innings the teams played with a cloudy sky overhead. The rumbling of thunder ushered in the ninth, and before this inning was concluded the rain began to fall quite heavily. Without result the tenth inning was played, and then the eleventh inning was started, with Montclair at the bat. Darkness now began to interfere, and it was decided that if the eleventh inning failed to bring matters to a climax the game would be called. After two men were out—Redington making a magnificent running catch in deep centre for the first out—Montclair succeeded in getting two men on the bases, Milne singling and English being hit by the pitcher. A foul back of third base, which was caught by Affeld, spoiled their chances of scoring.

The Crescents then went to the bat, the small knot of spectators under umbrellas shouting encouragement to them. Larendon was the first man up, and he sent the ball on the ground to Williams, who fumbled. He recovered the ball quickly, however, but too late to retire the runner at first. Langdon then advanced to the plate, his bat in hand. Letting the first two or three balls go by, he picked out one to his liking and drove it long and far just inside the left field foul line. English started for it, but misjudged the distance, and Larendon, sprinting as hard as he knew how, crossed the plate with the winning run just as the ball came bounding into the diamond.

Both Harrison and Mackay pitched excellent ball, Harrison being hit safely eleven times, while Mackay had but eight hits scored against him. Mackay had but one bad period. In the second inning he was a trifle unsteady, and sent the first two men to first on balls, and as the team was also inclined to unsteadiness, three runs were scored before the conclusion of the inning. In the fourth inning the Crescents shifted their players around, Larendon, the catcher, going to first, Waddell from first to second, Landon, the second baseman, playing shortstop; the shortstop, Dunne, leaving that position to go behind the bat. This change proved to be for the better.

By uphill work the Crescents tied the score in the fourth inning. The next two innings were played without result, and then Montclair assumed the lead once more by scoring a run in the seventh inning. Crescent, not to be outdone, duplicated this feat in the same inning, and this was the last scoring done until the final inning. The score:

CRESCENT A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E	MONTCLAIR A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Wa'l, 1b..2b.	1	2	11	0	0	Burgess, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
Affeld, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0	Wheeler, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0
Red'gton, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Williams, ss.	0	2	2	2	1
Dunne, ss., c.	0	1	7	4	2	Wilmery, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1
Mackay, p.	1	0	0	4	0	Barnes, cf.	1	0	1	1	0
Lar'n, c., 1b.	2	1	7	2	0	Grey, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Lan'n, 2b., ss.	0	2	1	2	0	Harrison, p.	0	0	1	3	0
House, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Milne, c.	1	2	6	2	0
Hodgson, rf.	1	2	0	0	1	English, lf.	0	0	3	1	0
Total	5	11	33	14	3	Total	4	8	*30	14	2

*No one out when winning run was scored.

Crescent A. C.	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—5
Montclair A. C.	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Three-base hits—Affeld, Langdon. Struck out—By Mackay, 11; by Harrison, 5. Base on balls—By Harrison, 3; by Mackay, 2. Hit by pitcher—English. First base by errors—Crescent, 2; Montclair, 2. Left on bases—Crescent, 8; Montclair, 9. Passed ball—Larendon. Time of game—2:20. Umpire—Mr. Leinkauf.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Lost Again to Pittsburg—Brooklyn Won an Interesting Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Another series of baseball games disastrous to New York was concluded here to-day with a victory for Pittsburg, who has won six of the seven games played here this year with New York. Excellently supported, Chesbro pitched his team to victory by keeping the hits of the New Yorks scattered in all but one inning. Taylor pitched good ball after the first inning, when he was hit safely four times, the Pittsburgs scoring as many runs, which were more than enough to win. President Young of the National League, in answer to a protest made against Umpire Colgan, wired that two players be selected to umpire the game, and accordingly O'Connor and Buelow officiated.

Clarke opened matters in Pittsburg's half of the first inning by hitting the ball to right field for two bases. Beaumont followed with a home run, Davis with a single, and Bransfield with a bunt, which he beat out to first. Davis fumbled Wagner's hit, and the bases were full. Hickman threw Richey's hit to Warner in time to put out Davis. Carr was hit by Taylor, who thus forced in a run. Zimmer's grounder was stopped cleverly by Strang, who tossed to Hickman, forcing out Carr, but Wagner's scored on the play. Taylor threw out Chesbro.

New York's scoring was all done in the fifth inning, after two were out. Van Haltren hit to Clarke and the latter let the ball get away from him. Van Haltren making second. Selbach followed with a hit and Van Haltren scored, Selboch also scoring on McBride's two-base hit. Wagner took care of Hickman's pop fly. Pittsburg also scored two runs in this inning, Bransfield going to first on balls after Davis flied to Selbach. Wagner singled to right and Bransfield reached third. Richey hit to Hickman, who threw out at first, Bransfield scoring. Carr's three-base hit gave Wagner plenty of time to reach home. Zimmer ended the inning by striking out. No further scoring was done. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	1	1	4	0	1	V. Halt'n, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	1	2	5	0	0	Selbach, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
A. Davis, rf.	0	1	1	1	0	McBride, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Brans'd, 1b.	2	1	4	1	0	Hickman, ss.	0	0	4	3	0
Wagner, 3b.	2	1	3	0	0	Zanzel, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Richey, 2b.	0	0	1	5	0	Davis, 3b.	0	0	1	2	2
Carr, c.	0	1	0	0	0	Strang, 2b.	0	2	3	6	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Warner, c.	0	1	5	2	0
Chesbro, p.	0	1	1	1	0	Taylor, p.	0	1	0	3	0
						*Doheny	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	9	27	6	1	Total	2	10	24	15	2

*Batted for Taylor in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Clarke, McBribe. Three-base hit—Carr. Home run—Beaumont. Stolen base—A. Davis. Double play—Hickman, Strang and Ganzel. First base on balls—Off Chesebro, 1; off Taylor, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Carr. Struck out—By Chesebro, 3; by Taylor, 5. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Connor and Buelow.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Crolius, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
Harley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Nichols, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	3	3	11	0	0	Demont, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Crawf'd, rf.	0	2	4	0	0	Long, ss.	0	3	2	6	1
Magoon, ss.	1	1	1	5	0	Han'n, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Peitz, 2b.	0	2	4	3	0	Kittridge, c.	0	1	4	3	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1	Lowe, 3b.	0	0	0	3	1
Bergen, c.	0	1	6	0	0	Murphy, lf.	0	1	0	0	1
Hahn, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Pettinger, p.	0	1	0	2	0
						*Dineen	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	11	27	11	1	Total	1	5	24	16	4

*Batted for Hamilton in ninth.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 1. Two-base hit—Beckley. Three-base hits—Beckley, Bergen. Home run—Nichols. Stolen base—Dobbs. Double play—Long, Demont, Nichols. First base on balls—Pettinger, 2; Hahn, 1. Struck out—Hahn, 6; Pettinger, 2. Passed ball—Kittridge. Wild pitch—Pettinger. Time—1:30. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

BROOKLYN, 8; CHICAGO, 6.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Brooklyn played a plucky, up-hill game to-day, and finally won by fine batting and taking advantage of the local team's errors.

Hughes was hit safely ten times in the first two innings, but after that kept his hits well scattered. The feature of the game was a sensational catch by Keeler. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	1	3	6	0	0
Green, cf.	1	3	0	1	0	Keeler, rf.	2	2	2	1	0
Raymer, 1b.	1	3	12	1	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	1	1	0	1
Chance, rf.	0	2	0	0	1	Daly, 2b.	0	3	4	2	0
Childs, 2b.	0	2	4	5	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	2	4	4	0
M'C'rmick, ss	0	1	2	7	2	McCreery, cf.	0	2	3	2	0
Hoffman, 3b	0	0	1	4	0	Gatins, 3b.	1	0	2	2	1
Kahoe, c.	1	2	4	0	0	McGuire, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Taylor, p.	1	1	2	1	0	Hughes, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Kling	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	6	16	27	19	3	Total	8	14	*27	12	2

*Batted for Hoffman in ninth inning.

Chicago	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	1	*2	1	0	0	3	1	0	—8

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 9. Two-base hits—Taylor, Hartsel, Raymer, Chance, Kahoe, Keeler. Three-base hits—Green, Keeler. Home run—Daly. Sacrifice hit—Kahoe. Double plays—McCreery and Daly; Keeler and McGuire. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Hughes, 3. Base on balls—Off Hughes, 2. Wild pitch—Hughes. Hit with ball—Hoffman, Gatins. Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	2	3	1	1	0	Thomas, cf.	3	2	1	1	1
Heidrick, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	Hallman, 2b.	2	2	4	2	0
McGann, 1b.	2	1	14	0	0	Delah'ty, lf.	1	2	4	1	1
Padden, 2b.	1	1	4	5	0	Flick, rf.	2	3	2	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	2	2	6	0	Wolv'n, 3b.	1	2	1	4	1
Kruger, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0	Jenn'gs, 1b.	2	2	9	1	0
Ryan, c.	1	1	2	1	0	Jacklitch, c.	1	1	4	1	0
Nichols, rf.	0	2	0	0	0	Cross, ss.	1	2	3	2	1
Harper, p.	0	0	0	3	0	White, p.	1	0	1	2	0
Sudhoff, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Barry, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Fisher, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Burns, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Total	14	16	27	14	4
*Childs	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	9	12	27	19	0						

*Batted for Burns in ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	—9
Philadelphia	0	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	—14

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 8. Two-base hit—Jennings. Three-base hits—Delahanty, Wolverton, McGann, Wallace, Flick, Jacklitch. Sacrifice hits—Delahanty, White. Hit by pitcher—By Burns, 1; by White, 1. Double plays—Hallman and Jennings. Base on balls—Off Burns, 1; off Harper, 3; off Fisher, 1; off Sudhoff, 1; off White, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 8. Passed ball—Jacklitch. Struck out—By Harper, 1; by White, 5. Stolen bases—Thomas, Delahanty, Burns. Wild pitches—White, 2; Sudhoff, 1. Time—2 hours 25 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	37	25	.597	Brooklyn	32	30	.516
New York	30	24	.555	Boston	29	28	.509
St. Louis	35	29	.547	Cincinnati	26	34	.433
Philadelphia	33	29	.532	Chicago	21	44	.323

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in Chicago.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	37	19	.661	Washington	26	26	.500
Chicago	40	23	.637	Philadelphia	24	34	.414
Baltimore	29	25	.537	Cleveland	24	36	.400
Detroit	33	29	.532	Milwaukee	21	41	.339

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 8; Baltimore, 5.
At Boston—Boston, 7; Washington, 0.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 11; Milwaukee, 6.
At Detroit—Detroit, 6; Chicago, 5, (eleven innings.)

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 3; Toronto, 1.
At Providence—Providence, 7; Montreal, 1.
At Hartford—Hartford, 11; Buffalo, 7.
At Syracuse—Rochester, 11; Syracuse, 5.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 10; Rome, 9.
At Albany—Albany, 16; Cortland, 0.
At Utica—Ilion, 6; Utica, 5.
At Troy—Troy, 11; Binghamton, 7, (twelve innings.)

Milwaukee Club Signs Donahue.

MILWAUKEE, July 6.—Hugh Duffy, manager of the Milwaukee American League baseball team, to-day signed "Jiggs" Donahue, catcher and first baseman of the Minneapolis team, to play here. Donahue will begin playing in to-morrow's game.

Canadian Cricket Team Won.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The Canadian cricket team ended its tour here to-day with a sensational victory over the Philadelphia Cricket Club, thus giving them a record of one victory, one defeat, and two drawn games. When play was resumed this morning, the Canadians had a lead of 38 runs on their first inning. Starting their second venture they scored 196 for the loss of seven wickets, when they declared their innings closed. Symons and Counsell were the principal contributors, their partnership adding 85 runs.

This gave the Quakers an impossible task of 234 runs, with only two hours to play. They, however, were hopeful of playing out time. Their start was disastrous and the wickets fell rapidly. McGiverin and Rooke were deadly and nothing could be done to stop the downfall. The side was eventually dismissed, at 6:40 P. M., for 55, thus giving the Canadians a victory by 179 runs. McGiverin took five for 20 and Rooke six for 23 runs. The score follows:

CANADA—SECOND INNING.

H. F. Lownsborough, b. Climenson	13
C. C. Van Straubenzie, b. Norris	11
J. M. Laing, b. Climenson	28
W. A. Henry, c. Patterson, b. Rodgers	16
R. H. Rooke, b. Norris	0
C. B. O. Symons, c.

NEW YORK OARSMEN WON

Captured Every Open Race But One at Long Island Regatta.

TWO BOATS WERE SWAMPED

Rain Materially Interfered with the Sport—Metropolitans Successful in the Contest for Eights.

Harlem River oarsmen predominated and as usual carried off a majority of the prizes in the annual regatta of the Long Island Rowing Association over a mile course on Flushing Bay, near North Beach, yesterday afternoon. Of the six open events all but one went to Harlem River crews, the one exception being the junior four-oared gig race, which was won by the Clifton Boat Club of Clifton, Staten Island. The junior four-oared shell event for the Eagle Cup, which was open only to Long Island crews, was won by the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn.

It long ago became a tradition among local oarsmen that it always rains at the Long Island regatta, and this tradition was amply sustained yesterday, for it rained not once, but twice, and each time it was no light Summer shower, but a heavy downpour which drove competitors and spectators alike to shelter, and well drenched those who were exposed to it. Only two events had been decided when the first storm came, and it became necessary to suspend all activity for more than half an hour. The second storm broke just after the finish of the last race, and considerably accelerated the usual homeward scramble.

The water was smooth and the conditions for rowing were very favorable early in the afternoon, but the wind which preceded the first storm kicked up quite a sea before the first race was called, and the entire regatta was rowed in rough water, which caused the swamping of two crews in one race.

On account of the threatening weather the fleet at the finish off the Seawanhaka Boat Clubhouse was smaller than usual, but there were half a dozen tugs and steamers flying the flags of various rowing clubs, and twice as many launches, besides the big barge which made the trip from Long Island City.

THE PRINCIPAL EVENT.

In the junior eight-oared shell race, which was the principal event of the day, the Metropolitan Rowing Club crew won from the Dauntless Rowing Club in a close finish, after an exciting race. There were six crews entered, representing respectively the Crescent Rowing Club of New York, the Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing, the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn, the Metropolitan Rowing Club, and the Dauntless Rowing Club of New York City. They lined up for the start in the order named, the Crescents nearest the shore and the Dauntless crew on the outside.

All six crews got away well together, and little advantage was gained by any until the first half mile, when the Wahnetahs led by less than a length from the Unions. The Metropolitans were third, and the Dauntless was on almost even terms on one side, with the Seawanhakas on the other, both about a length behind the leaders. The Crescents were already distanced, and the Wahnetahs had crossed from the inside position into the Crescents' water and were crowding the Unions.

The Wahnetahs might have won if they had steered a straight course, but they continued to encroach upon the Unions, and at the three-quarters mark swung across the bow of the Union shell and fouled it, for which they were disqualified. The Union crew also was put out of the race, which was now between the Metropolitan, Dauntless, and Seawanhaka crews.

These three crews made a beautiful race to the finish, which was won by the Metropolitans, with the Dauntless second and the Seawanhakas third. The Crescents were fourth and the Unions fifth. Less than half a length separated the first and third crews.

Another good race was that of the junior four-oared gigs, in which the Wyanoke and Friendship Boat Clubs of New York City and the Clifton Boat Club of Staten Island were the starters. The Wyanokes took the lead at the start, and were a length in advance at the quarter. Then the Friendships came up and led almost to the finish, when they were beaten out by the other two crews, the Cliftons finishing first by about a length, with the Wyanokes second.

In the intermediate four-oared gig race the Nassau Boat Club secured permanent possession of the Flushing trophy by a third victory, their only opponent being the Wyanoke Boat Club crew, which they defeated by about eight lengths.

OVER A ROUGH COURSE.

The junior four-oared shell race for the Eagle Cup was won by the Seawanhaka Rowing Club crew of Brooklyn in a clever manner. The water was very rough when this race was started, and the other two crews, the Varuna Boat Club of Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Rowing Club, set a fast pace, splashing through the heavy seas at a rate which made it easy to predict their finish. Both swamped before the half-mile mark was reached, and the Seawanhakas paddled leisurely to the finish, while their ambitious competitors were being rescued by the referee's launch and the press boat.

The veteran sculler of the Lone Star Boat Club of New York, "Sam" Cramer, won the junior singles by a narrow margin from Fred Teves of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, and the double of the First Bohemian Boat Club, after losing the junior doubles to the Metropolitan crew, took a row over in the intermediate doubles, in which the Flushing Boat Club, the only other entry, failed to appear. The summaries follow:

Junior Single Sculls.—Won by Lone Star Boat Club, New York City, S. A. Cramer; Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, Frederick W. Teves, second; Friendship Boat Club, New York City, Sylvester Hlavac, third. Time—6:44.

Junior Four-Oared Shells, Eagle Cup, Long Island Crews Only.—Won by Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn—Bow, W. Ahrens; No. 2, H. B. Rankin; No. 3, Joseph Ryan; stroke, F. Anderson. Varuna Boat Club, Brooklyn—Bow, E. Merle; No. 2, Jesse Cook; No. 3, Warren Class; stroke, R. Baird, and Brooklyn Rowing Club, Brooklyn—Bow, H. S. Dunn; No. 2, Frank Jones; No. 3, William J. Coughlin; W. S. Dunn, stroke, filled. No time taken.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, S. I.—Bow, G. S. Schofield, Jr.; 2, O. von Dannenberg; 3, Charles Henderson; stroke, F. C. Townsend. Wyanoke Boat Club, New York City—Bow, William Maher; 2, Henry Reuning; 3, C. Rock; stroke, Percy Kyte; coxswain, F. N. De Camp, second. Friendship Boat Club, New York City—Bow, J. Jarchow; 2, E. Ebling; 3, G. Allison; stroke, O. Smith; coxswain, G. Troeger, third. Time—5:50.

Junior Double Sculls.—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City—bow, B. R. Sackett; stroke, J. D. Ormsly; First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City—bow, W. C. Cihlar; stroke, Charles Vorisek—second. Time—5:56.

Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs, Flushing Cup.—Won by Nassau Boat Club, New York City—bow, W. E. Loughman; 2, Dwight Kirby; 3, A. Nicoll; stroke, Frank A. Bacon; coxswain, R. M. Stephens; Wyanoke Boat Club, New York City—bow, William Maher; 2, Henry Reuning; 3, C. C. Rock; stroke, Percy Kyte; coxswain, F. N. De Camp—second. Time—5:35.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City. Bow, J. Corcoran; 2, J. G. Dunn; 3, John Holder; 4, W. C. Hecht; 5, J. P. Keeley; 6, M. G. Murphy; 7, W. M. Keeley; stroke, J. E. Chicaric; coxswain, W. H. Dunn. Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, W. H. Yates; 2, W. L. Gunther; 3, W. Milne; 4, E. Reinhold; 5, W. A. Reed; 6, Philip Reese, Jr.; 7, L. F. Dillingham; stroke, F. W. Schaefer; coxswain, J. C. Edgerton. Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn—Bow, John A. Murray; 2, F. W. Teres; 3, Fred Anderson; 4, George Heuer; 5, W. Henderson; 6, Walter Ahrens; 7, H. B. Rankin; stroke, Joseph Ryan; coxswain, Hobart Ahrens, third. Time—6:01¼.

Intermediate Double Sculls—Row over for First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City—Bow, W. Cihlar; stroke, Charles Vorisek.

AMERICAN OARSMEN HONORED.

Penn's Crew Breakfasted by Mayor of Henley Before Leaving for Ireland.

HENLEY, July 6.—The American (University of Pennsylvania) and Belgian oarsmen were entertained at breakfast to-day in the Town Hall by the Mayor and Corporation. This is the first instance of this courtesy being extended. The Mayor expressed the hearty pleasure which he felt in greeting such a gallant crew as that of the University of Pennsylvania. Manager Hart responded. He said they could not have been better treated, and simply lost to a better crew.

The President of the Belgian Rowing Club paid a tribute to the sportsmanlike way in which all the contests had been carried off.

The Pennsylvanians left here by train, this afternoon, on their way to Ireland. The Dublin crew, with which the Americans are to compete, was on the same train. The travelers were cheered on their departure by a large crowd of people assembled at the railroad station, while the Pennsylvanians, from the windows of their moving car, gave a final college yell.

GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.

Won at Washington Park, Chicago, by Advance Guard—Robert Waddell Defeated.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The inevitable has happened. Robert Waddell has met defeat. The great Derby horse finished in the ruck to-day in the Great Western Handicap, one of the important long-distance events of the Washington Park meeting. The winner was Advance Guard, ridden by Woods, with 122 pounds up.

There was great interest in the handicap, the field being undoubtedly the best that ever went to the post in the mile and a half race. Advance Guard was the betting favorite, but 3 to 1 was always offered against him. Robert Waddell was 4 to 1, as was Six Shooter, Terminus, Star Chamber, and Vesuvian were 8 each, and the others were at longer prices.

After several trials they got away to a good start. Vesuvian and Six Shooter showed in front, with Sidney Lucas next and the field close up. The pace was slow, and coming down the stretch for the first time Sidney Lucas got into the lead, closely followed by Vesuvian, Six Shooter, and Robert Waddell, in the order named. On the turn, after passing the stand, Sidney Lucas dropped back beaten, and Vesuvian and Six Shooter took up the running. Robert Waddell was already in difficulty, and on the back stretch it was seen that he was beaten. In the meantime Advance Guard moved up and got to third place. It was still a half mile from home, and in view of Advance Guard's unexcelled finishing qualities, it seemed a foregone conclusion he would win. He held this place until the head of the stretch. Here Vesuvian and Six Shooter had shot their bolt and Advance Guard took command. The race was over so far is first was concerned.

Star Chamber had been running in fourth and fifth place, and Terminus came along and made a bold bid, but it was a futile effort to catch Advance Guard, who won by two lengths from Terminus, who beat Star Chamber a scant length. Robert Waddell came in sixth, fighting hard, but completely exhausted. Considering the conditions of the track it was a good performance. the time by quarters being 0:20, 0:51 2-5, 1:17 2-5, 1:43, 2:09, 2:33 2-5.

There was another stake on the card, the Quickstep, for two-year-olds. This went the way of all stakes in which Abe Frank is entered. He won handily by two lengths.

Tennis for Western Championship.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The annual tournament to determine the championship of the Western Tennis Association opened to-day at the Kenwood Club. The preliminaries and a portion of the first round were played off. The scores:

Preliminary Round—H. McQueston beat Becker, 7–5, 6–3; Alexander beat Stahl, 6–3, 6–4; Pierce beat Bingham, 7–5, 2–6, 6–2; Ryerson beat Carter, 6–4, 3–6, 6–3; Waldner beat Gilchrist, 6–3, 6–0; Little beat Woodley, 6–2, 6–2; Fleet beat Peters by default; Noble beat Forstall, 6–4, 7–5; Snow beat P. D. McQueston, 6–3, 9–7; Baker beat Lockett, 6–4, 6–3; Elliott beat Condee by default; Reese beat Ortver by default.

First Round—Mundy beat Roche, 6–3, 6–2; Alexander beat McQueston, 6–3, 6–1; Waldner beat Ryerson, 6–2, 7–5; Little beat Fleet, 6–1, 6–4; Baker beat Elliott, 6–0, 6–2.

Mundy and Roche drew byes in the preliminaries.

RIVERSIDE Y. C. REGATTA.

Ox Was the Only Winner in the Thirteenth Annual Function Which Was Hoodooed by the Number.

Members of the Riverside Yacht Club of Riverside, Conn., fell under the spell of the hoodoo No. 13 yesterday.

The thirteenth annual regatta of the flourishing Sound club was on the schedule, and a good lot of fleet craft were on hand to take part in the race, which is always a feature of the season. But the fatal influence was at work early in the day, and a heavy fog covered the waters of the Sound until well into the afternoon.

The start had been arranged for at noon, and many of the boats, which were out in the Sound at the appointed place, left after that hour, thinking the race had been postponed on account of weather conditions.

The tug Stamford, the committee boat, had been sent over the course in the early morning to see that all the markboats were in their proper places, and on account of the fog the Captain had great difficulty in feeling them out, and returned to the clubhouse about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Meanwhile Secretary Charles P. Tower of the Regatta Committee was tearing his hair on the club float. He wanted to notify the fleet in the offing that the race had not been postponed, and cried: A launch! A launch! My kingdom for a launch!" The tug was playing blind man's buff with the marks, the club's speedy launch had been disabled the day before, and the only power craft at the float had trouble with her rudder and could not be steered.

Finally the Stamford pushed her gray whiskers through the gloom, and the Regatta Committee hurled themselves over her side and ordered full steam ahead for the starting line. This was reached in short order, but only a few boats remained out of the sizable fleet of several hours before.

The preparatory signal was made at 2:50 o'clock, and at 3:15 the yawl Memory and the thirty-foot catboats Dot and Windora crossed the line. The breeze was light from the northeast and they had a broad reach to the first mark. Dot and Windora were sailing a special match to Rye Beach Buoy and return, and while Dot got the weather berth and a lead of several lengths on Windora in crossing, they were soon on even terms and making good speed toward their goal, seven miles away.

The next and last boats to be dispatched were the four small sloops and cats Ox, Cricket, Lambkin, and Kazaza, which crossed the line and made off through the smoke at 3:20.

All went well for forty minutes and then the hoodoo reasserted itself. Just as the boats had turned their first mark the wind shifted to southwest, and a black squall, with a tropical rain fleeing before it, bore down on the devoted little fleet. Dot had a lead of one minute on Windora at their mark, and both luffed up and lowered their mainsails and hove to to take their medicine. Kazaza led the little fellows at their turn, and all followed the example of the cats and prepared for the worst, with the exception of Cricket.

Just then it began to rain ropes, and the squall streamed then out across the water, completely shutting out the little boats from view. It lasted only for a few moments, and Secretary Tower ordered the Stamford ahead at full speed to render first aid to the injured.

When she had bored her way through the rain to the fleet, near the mark, Cricket was found to have turned turtle and seated on her bottom were Harold C. Preyer and a friend whom he had with him. Both had a firm grip on Cricket's keel, and welcomed the ministering Stamford. When the craft capsized young Preyer's friend was caught under her and he dived down and extricated him. Crickets are regarded as lucky things to have about the house, but this does not seem to apply to the Sound.

Young Preyer explained to the anxious ones on the tug that he had his mainsail down when the squall struck, and tried to luff up with his jib to lay to. "And then," he added, pathetically, "she capsized." The men on the tug were sorry for the dripping lads, but there were broad smiles when they heard of luffing with the jib.

As the rain continued to pour down, Dot and Windora quit the race, but the companions of Cricket made sail again and covered the course. Towing the unfortunate Cricket into port occupied the committee boat until after dark.

A line was made fast to her, but in hauling it taut to right her, it passed over her sharp fin and parted when she was half way over, and again her mast disturbed the eel-grass. The next attempt was successful, but the tug had to proceed at a snail's pace to avoid losing her again, as her bow was under all the way back. Finally port was reached, by the aid of friendly beacon lights, and the vivid streaks of lightning that shot through the dark and rain pierced vault every few seconds. Secretary Tower heaved a deep sigh of relief as he set his foot on the club float once more and said, "Well, the next annual regatta will be the fourteenth." The summary follows:

YAWLS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 3:15.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Memory, W. N. Bavier	5:37:23	2:22:23

CATBOATS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 3:15.

Dot, C. T. Pierce	Did not finish.	
Windora, John Green	Did not finish.	

CATBOATS—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 3:20.

Ox, R. N. Bavier	5:39:30	2:19:30
Cricket, H. C. Preyer	Disabled.	

MANHASSET RACEABOUTS.

Start, 3:20.

Lambkin, S. W. Roach	6:19:15	2:59:15

CATBOATS—18-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 3:20.

Kazaza, T. J. McCahill	5:41:00	2:41:00

The only winner was Ox. Sailovers—Memory, Lambkin, and Kazaza.

Mason Wins on Fairfield Links.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 6. — In the semi-finals for the S. T. Wills Cup at the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day J. M. Mason beat H. B. Andrews by 3 up and 2 to play. King Smith beat W. T. Bouchelle by 3 up and 2 to play. In the finals J. M. Mason beat King Smith 1 up in nineteen holes, the former making 3 on the deciding hole to Smith's 4. The summary of the club handicap follows:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
F. O. Hilliard	90	10	80
Dr. C. Martin	85	5	80
H. M. Day, Jr.	92	10	82
King Smith	93	10	83
W. T. Boucheile	110	24	86
R. E. Carroll	91	8	83
E. D. Curtiss	109	10	89
W. W. Waterman	102	13	89
J. McCutcheon	102	20	82
E. C. Converse	99	15	84
E. N. Norton	110	26	93
S. S. Day	102	10	92

Olley Won 100-Mile Cycle Race.

LONDON, July 6.—In the bicycle race for the Carwardine Challenge Cup at the Crystal Palace to-day, distance, 100 miles, the result was as follows:

T. A. Olley	3:46:17 1-5
W. B. Dudeen	3:47:02⅖
D. Raymond	3:52:56

Trap Shooting Tournament Postponed.

The trap shooting tournament at inanimate targets which was to have taken place at the Brooklyn Gun Club's grounds on July 10 has been definitely postponed by Manager John S. Wright.

Army and Navy Football Game.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Arrangements already are being made for the annual football contest between the cadets of the Military and Naval Academy, which will take place on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Nov. 30.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars, Monday, July 8.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Stark vs. Smith.
2—Gottlob vs. Gottlob.
3—Thorne vs. Sunlight Gas Co.
4—Schloss vs. Fromm.
5—Headworth vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5½—Schwarz vs. Schwarz.
6—Goldsmith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Chapman vs. same.
8—Tannenbaum vs. Ernst.
9—Rogers vs. Conda.
10—Kreischer vs. Hastings.
11—Blackwell vs. Shoe Lasting Machine Co.
12—Jones vs. Mitchell.
13—Callahan vs. Barker.
14—In re Hopwood.
15—Weiss vs. Greenwald
16—In re Mowbray.
17—Mowbray vs Sheldon
18—Matter of Topping St.
19—Matter of Weeks St.
20—Glencove Granite Co.
21—Kuner vs. Hunter.
22—McKay vs. Am. Investors' Co.
23—Frankenstein vs. Hamburger.
24—Covlin vs. Power.
25—Hollister vs. Hollister.
26—Lamb vs. Mayor, &c.
27—Karp vs. City of N. Y.
28—Jones vs. Mayor, &c.
29—Church vs. Roden.
30—Orleck vs. Orleck.
31—Randorf vs. Hendrickson.
32—Matter of Langer.
33—McKinney vs. Warner.
34—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Burr.
35—Nonnenbacher vs. Nonnenbacher.
36—Willis vs. N. Y. Times Co.
37—Cohn vs. Muetzler.
38—Levi vs. Wolff.
39—Hendler vs. Culver.
40—Godfrey vs. Zeh.
41—In re Diamond Truck & Car Gear Co.
42—Goldstein vs. Nieberg.
43—Weissman vs. Weissman.
44—Joccolo vs. Bachran.
45—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
46—Kurtz vs. Clausen.
47—Fitz vs. Penn.
48—In re Emery.
49—Hills vs. Werner.
50—In re Bossier.
51—Eisemann vs. Lapp.
52—Sternbach vs. Freedman.
53—Strauss vs. Hartt.
54—Thorburn vs. Cox.
55—Gross vs. Hoffmister Co.
56—Richards vs. Colt's Arms Co.
57—McConchie vs. Wright.
58—In re Spaulding.
59—Moore vs. Reynolds.
60—Nurnberg vs. Weber.
61—Skinner vs. Breese.
62—Fish vs. Fish.
63—Kogan vs. Kohn.
64—Godfrey vs. Ech.
65—Wood vs. Isham.
66—Harlem Manset Co. vs. Cohn.
67—Beachwell vs. Shoe Lasting Co.
68—O'Beirne vs. Bullis.
69—In re Corbin.
70—Lamb vs. Valentine.
71—In re Pier 4, E. R.
72—In re Pier 7, E. R.
73—In re Pier 12, E. R.
74—In re East River, 18th, 19th, and 20th Sts.
75—In re East River, 20th and 21st Sts.
76—Siragusa vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
77—Leavenworth vs. Oppenheimer.
78—Finkelstein vs. Huner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delaney and Garvan for the People.

1—Myles B. McDonnell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Adolph Nelson, Catherine Hays, Alfred Ray, Marietta Farrington, Charles A. Burns, Louisa Barnet.
Albrecht Goepfert, Albrecht Schiller, James J. Wilson, David T. Peck, Louisa Barnet.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1637—Annie L. Osgood.
1645—Wilhelmina Martin.
1690—Henry Wiesen.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and O'Connor for the People.

1—William Cavanagh, Frank McQuade, John McDermott.
2—Richard Wilson, Harry Brignole.
8—Della Via Gregorio
4—Harry Goldberg.
5—Joseph Marvin.
6—Thomas Williams.
7—William Clinton.
8—Charles Eighler.
9—George Ferguson, Thomas McManus.
10—Willie Rosenzweig.
11—William Connie.
12—Arthur Parkinson.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Edward Law. Pleadings.
1—Julian Du Bois.
2—Ferdinand O. Jamin.
3—Edward H. Olcott.
4—Same.
5—Tony Gabarini.
6—Harris Joffe.
7—Harry F. Weiner.
8—Henry C. Whitehead.
9—Wolmond C. Fender.
10—Rose Youngblood.
11—James Setti.
12—John J. Scannell.
13—Same.
14—John J. Scannell, William L. Marks.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Henry P. Leonard, James Burke.
2—Mathilda Howard.
3—Henry Alexander.
4—James McGibney.
5—John MacLean.
6—Herman Trimborn.
7—Isidor Roth.
8—Christopher McDonnell.
9—Ignatz Miller.

To fix a day for trial.

1—William H. Cavanagh.
2—Charles Smith, Peter Burns.
3—Abraham Feldman.
4—Godolphin F. Burslem.
5—John O'Donnell.
6—Mary Sheehan.
7—Lorenzo Sausone.
8—Shirley Johnson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Julius M. Cohn, trustee, &c., vs. David K. Reinhold—Benjamin H. Stein. M. Mannassa vs. Ernest Heidtman—Louis Joseph.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Ahr vs. O'Connor—Harris Lindsley.

Weber.

Accounting—Estate of Josephine Reilly.

Administrations—Florence O'Connor and James Miller.

Estates of John J. White and Francis H. White.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COURT NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.

The Committee on Character for the year 1901 will meet in the court room of the Appellate Division, Kings County Court House, July 23, 1901, at 10 A. M.. All applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors must attend in person before the committee and present certificates, duly acknowledged, of two or more members of the bar, known to the committee, which certificates must state that the applicant is, to the knowledge of the members certifying, of good moral character, and must set forth in detail the facts upon which such knowledge is based.—Dated Kings County, N. Y., July 3, 1901. HENRY C. M. INGRAHAM, EDWARD M. SHEPARD, ISAAC N. MILLS, Committee.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Terms—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Before Hooker, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Before Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—The wills of Jacobine Maurer, Thomas S. Wells, Walter S. Hood, John R. Lenton, Peter J. Heltman, Lena Weiner, Emma S. Hartjen, Margaretha

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Hooker, J.—Talladega College vs. Malone—Edward C. Dowling, to compute; Kenyon vs. Wayte, (2 actions,)—William A. Cook, to compute; Ulmer vs. Kolsch—Frank R. Dickey, to sell; New York Loan and Building Company vs. Griffiths—Andrew Lemon, to compute; Blair vs. Simis—John J. Kuhn, to compute; Eagle Savings and Loan Company vs. Band—Edward L. Collier, to compute; Edwards vs. Forman—Peter W. Ostrander.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Ward & Lawrence—Sanders Shanks.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN.

Store closes at 5 P. M. during July and August; Saturdays, 12:30 P. M.

A Notable Sale of Summer Skirts
For Women . . . Every One a Bargain.

This is an occasion of broad and timely interest to every Brooklyn woman—for the woman who hasn't plans just now for more cool and dressy Summer Skirts would be hard to find. Some thousands of such Skirts, handsome, practical, cut on the latest lines and made with the most perfect workmanship, double the interest to-morrow because prices are far below the regular. We have had hard work to keep up with your demand for such Skirts even at regular prices—these we tell of to-morrow will go in a jiffy at prices a quarter, a third, sometimes a half off of the usual. There is wide range for choice. Thus:

At 89c. 240 Skirts of navy blue and black duck with white polka dots, made with circular flounce and trimmed with straps of the plain material; very little priced.
At $1.98. Skirts of white pique, pedestrian style, with wide circular flare flounce finished with successive rows of stitching, excellent for golfing, yachting, etc
At $2.50. Skirts of shrunken German linen, one style has graduated flounce outlined with band of material, the other is the pedestrian style with circular flounce, finished with successive rows of stitching.
At $2.98. Skirts of Irish linen in several styles; made with graduated flounce and rows of ecru insertion, and plain with trimming of stitched bands and with 3 separate ruffles with heading of insertion; bargains all.
At $3.25. Skirts of white pique, panel front with two rows of insertion extending around flounce.
At $3.75. Skirts of white pique, body of skirt solidly tucked, plain graduated flounce, finished with stitched band.

Pedestrian Skirts.

At $3.98. Double faced cheviot, Oxford gray and navy blue outside with pretty plaid backs, 7 gore flare, with wide band and successive rows of stitching.
At $5.90. Double faced cheviots, Oxford gray, outside with checked back, made with wide flare flounce finished with successive rows of stitching.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Fine and Sheer Waists at Savings.

Brooklyn women are keen judges of values. They know these stocks almost as well as we do ourselves. That is why this Shirt Waist business keeps doubling past records—they have found here the widest variety of choice, prices which are nowhere nearly matched in littleness and

Every Waist Properly Cut and Made.

The comfort of the Waist depends very largely on its perfect fit. In even the smallest priced Waists here the fit may be relied upon.

Good Percale Waists, in a variety of designs and colorings, made with full front, French back, bishop sleeve....19c
Madras Waists, in oxblood, blue, pink and lavender stripes, made with full front, French back, bishop sleeve....59c
Chambray Waists, in solid colors, oxblood, blue and lavender, prettily made with revers trimmed with embroidery, white tucked lawn yoke, pointed effect, dress collar, hemstitched turnover, tucked back, bishop sleeve....98c
Madras Waists in neat black and white stripes, made with full front, bishop sleeve, dress collar trimmed with embroidery....$1.25
Grass Linen Waists, with the entire front handsomely embroidered, tucked back, tucked bishop sleeve finished with tucked cuff....$2.48
Fine batiste Waists in solid colors, the entire front of cluster tucking, tucked back, dress collar, bishop sleeve, the front, collar and cuff are finished with fine beading....$2.69
Mercerized madras Waists, in blue, lavender and oxblood, tucked front, finished with fine embroidery and pearl buttons, tucked back, dress collar and bishop sleeve. $3.69
White Lawn Waists. White lawn Waists, with hemstitched and tucked front, tucked back, bishop sleeve, dress collar....49c
Fine white Waists, with six insertions of fine embroidery and tucked front, tucked back, bishop sleeve, tucked cuff....98c
Fine Waists, hemstitched and tucked front, yoke effect, tucked back, bishop sleeve, tucked cuff, dress collar....$1.25
Fine Waists, the entire front hemstitched and tucked, tucked back, bishop sleeve, tucked cuff, dress collar....$1.59
Fine Waists, the entire front handsomely embroidered and tucked, tucked back, bishop sleeve, tucked cuff, dress collar....$2.48
Fine white Waists, the entire front of handsome allover embroidery, finished with fine pearl buttons, tucked back, tucked bishop sleeve, embroidered cuff, dress collar trimmed with lace....$2.98

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

Clearance of Shoes and Oxfords.

All women's—the best chance of the season if you are prompt.

So many thousands of Shoes were concerned in this great June sale that the choosing is still practically complete. We have added some thousands of pairs in which sizes are somewhat broken and prices are reduced to the merest fraction of their worth. We stand back of every pair, of course—no matter how little the price we guarantee every pair of Shoes in this Shoe Store.

At 98c. from $3.00 to $5.00.
A thousand pairs of Shoes, but only a few pairs in each style. Mostly the smaller and larger sizes.
At $1.19, from $1.75 to $2.50.
Twelve hundred pairs of black Oxford Ties, with turn welt and McKay sewed soles and kid or patent leather tips.
At $1.19, from $1.75.
Common sense plain toe Oxfords, with turn and McKay sewed soles, C to E widths only.
At $1.58, from $3.00 to $3.50
Tan Russia welted sole Oxfords and Boots, broken sizes.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

Featherweight Jap. Silks--Under Cost

Habutai Silks for less than it cost to bring them from Japan. An importer's surplus of 2,500 yards—enough to make pretty waists and dresses for hundreds of Brooklyn women, but just "in the way" to a man whose importations amount to many hundreds of thousands of yards in a season. So they make a bargain to-morrow.

Jap. Silks are about the lightest of all fabrics for Summer waists and dresses—silk enough for a whole dress will weigh less than 12 ounces. They are soft and strong and handsome. Priced this way:

23 inch white Jap. Silk, washable . . 29c
36 inch white Jap. Silk, washable . . 45c
23 inch black Jap. Silk 29c
36 inch black Jap. Silk 45c

More of the Foulard Silks Reduced.

Two thousand yards of these splendid Foulards which have been so much admired are here at a fraction of their regular prices. Of splendid quality, beautifully printed. Styles and colors that have been selling at 59c. to 85c. yard, now 39c. yard.

Main floor, West Building.

Ten Thousand Yards of Dimities---9c.

Worth 12½c. to 15c. everywhere.

Cooiness, daintiness, freshness in style—these are indeed Dimity Days. Perhaps no sheer fabric in the Cotton Goods Store has been more popular, none would sell better at regular prices. Makers go by the calendar, though—it is clearance time for them, and so 10,000 yards just arrived from the mill make offering to-morrow that will interest almost every woman in Brooklyn.

A wonderful variety of patterns and it is impossible to pick the prettiest, so much is there of Summery charm and freshness. Dainty figures and French floral stripes on white, light blue, pink, heliotrope and green grounds—we have never had a handsomer show, even at full prices. These at a clearance price—nine cents a yard.

Main floor, West Building.

Taffeta Silk Waists--Reduced.

It is clearance time—stock righting rules say these Waists should be in usefulness now. So they are repriced to-morrow and

All $2.98 to $4.98 Waists Will Be $1.98

There is wide variety of most attractive styles—some of the very prettiest Waists of the season were within these prices. Tucked and corded effects with French backs, full fronts and bishop sleeves and the favored colors, pink, pale blue, nile green, red and navy. Choice at $1.98.

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

F. D. Matthews Sons

ANNUAL JULY SALE OF SHOES & OXFORDS

The greatest sale of Shoes and Oxfords in point of quality and lowness of prices ever held in Greater New York. Over 12,000 pairs are to select from at prices less than ⅓ to ½ their regular retail value. All are stylish, fresh, new goods and made up for this season's regular trade. You cannot find a poor Shoe here at any price. Every pair comes from a reliable maker and are guaranteed by us as fully as our regular Shoes. The patent leather Shoes we cannot guarantee.

SHOES.

Women's $4.00 and $5.00 patent leather Shoes at, a pair....$1.97

In button and lace, made of the best French patent leather, with dull kid tops, soles are McKay sewed with extension edges, bulldog and medium round toes, military and Cuban heels, the fit, finish and styles are of the best, 1,400 pairs to select from.

$1.87 a pair, sample Shoes from some of Boston's and Rochester's best shoemakers, in vici kid and glazed kid skin, in button and lace, values from $3.50 to $4.50 a pair.

At $1.35 a pair, worth $2.50 and more a pair; one of the best lots of Shoes ever offered, at a special price, in button and lace, patent leather or kid tips, mannish and round opera toes, made of soft vici kid, flexible soles, sizes 2½ to 7, widths C, D and E.

OXFORD TIES.

$1.39 a pair, retail value $2.50, made of black glazed kid skin, mannish and opera toes, patent leather or kid tips, light or medium turned soles.

At 98c. a pair, worth $2.00 and more a pair (broken sizes only,) hand turned flexible soles, opera toes, with patent leather tips.

95c. a pair, regularly $1.50, children's black vici kid, button and lace Shoes, broad round toes, with kid tips, solid oak soles, Shoes we are glad to guarantee; sizes 6 to 11, 95c.; Misses' size 11½ to 2, a pair....$1.20

At 60c. a pair, women's tan Juliet Slippers, elastic sides, turned soles, light, cool and comfortable, about 100 pairs, in sizes 3½, 4 and 4½ only, widths D and E, regularly $2.00 a pair.

Warm Weather Wearables
For Men and Boys.

$10.00 Striped Flannel Suits at $7.50.

Entire Suits these—coat, vest and pants—of fine all wool, gray and blue striped flannels, made up in splendid style and positively worth $10.00; we secured them considerably under price and now offer them at....$7.50

The Ideal Summer Hat, Silk Crash Alpines, 59c.

Light as a feather, cool and dressy, so different from the ordinary low priced hat, worth a dollar, to-morrow at

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Holiday Adds to Summer Dullness—Little Business of Importance—List of Auction Offerings.

With the holiday adding to the naturally dull conditions of the season, the week has developed nothing of importance. Sales reported by brokers have been exceedingly few in number and generally of a kind that calls for no special comment.

There have been a number of transactions involving dwellings, tenements, and the various kinds of property of which at all times there is a certain amount of business being done. In fact, it is probable that more parcels of secondary importance have changed hands than the reports of brokers indicate, due to the fact that the sales were hardly deemed of sufficient importance to be made public.

Buying for occupancy has characterized a good share of the sales of dwellings reported during the week just closed. A few lots have changed hands, a conspicuous item being the sale of the block front on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets, to Thomas McGuire.

Of business properties the sale of chief interest was that of 25 West Forty-second Street, a five-story building on lot 20.10 by 100.5.

A number of important deals are said to be under way, and it is possible that several items of more than ordinary importance may be announced shortly.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

George I. Semel has sold for Vinnie Frank to Thomas Brady the three-story dwelling 72 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 16 by 100.11.

Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Paul B. Pugh & Co. to Helen J. Erickson, for investment, the seven-story apartment house, Iowa, 133 and 135 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Barnett & Co. have sold for the Harlem Savings Bank the three-story brick dwelling, 174 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, on lot 17 by 99.11. The buyer will remodel for business purposes.

Amos F. Eno has bought from Rose F. Kennedy the four-story dwelling, 157 West Forty-sixth Street, on lot 20 by 100.5. Mr. Eno already owns four other houses adjoining, together with a 40-foot outlet in Broadway.

Larkin & Co. have sold for Mary Haas to William F. Kohling the two four-story tenements, 307 and 309 West Thirty-eighth Street, on plot 50 by 98.9.

Mrs. Anna Garner has bought the flat 164 East Eightieth Street, 20 by 80 by 102.2.

George Laemmle has bought the flat 168 East Ninetieth Street, on lot 20 by 100.8.

Mrs. M. Petri has sold the five-story flat 7 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 99.11.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Theresa B. Lee the three five-story brick flats, 206, 208 and 210 West Eighty-eighth Street, each 27 by 100.8½. The seller takes in part payment three three-story frame flats, 1,000, 1,002 and 1,004 Union Avenue. The same firm has also sold for J. C. Langhorn three lots, 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 75 feet east of Boston Road; for a Mr. Palm, the lot, 25 by 125, on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue; for a Mr. Walker, the four-story brick building, 30 by 80 by 50, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue to L. Bailey, the six-story elevator apartment, 50 by 100, 338 and 340 West Fifty-sixth Street; for J. L. Rodgers the five-story, triple brick flat, 25 by 95 by 100, at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Third Avenue; the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Third Avenue, 84 feet north of Wendover Avenue; the plot, 75 by 132, on the south side of Wendover Avenue, 100 feet east of Third Avenue; the plot of four lots on the north side of Wendover Avenue, 25 feet west of Bathgate Avenue; No. 3 Perry Avenue, north side, 500 feet south of Gunhill Road.

The Auction Room.

Sales at auction are scheduled for every day this week, although, as usual, there will be no offerings in the salesroom on Saturday. On that day, however, Philip A. Smyth will offer eleven large villa plots on the premises at Far Rockaway, a description of which is included in the table of auction offerings. On Monday Bryan L. Kennelly and Peter F. Meyer have sales. Long lists by William M. Ryan, D. Phoenix Ingraham, L. J. Phillips & Co., William M. Kennelly, and Peter F. Meyer & Co. present attractive parcels for Tuesday.

Among the items scheduled for Wednesday are three five-story brick flats 2 to 7 Vandam Street, to be offered by Philip A. Smyth, and the four-story flat, with store, 834 Third Avenue, which will be sold at the stand of James Waterarss. On Thursday Herbert A. Sherman will sell 1,028 and 1,028 One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, two two-story flats, and Charles A. Berrian will offer the three-story stone-front dwelling 256 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. A number of parcels in Fordham will be offered by Peter F. Meyer & Co.

There were recorded last week 421 mortgages, for $7,027,128, of which 145, for $2,131,817, were at 5 per cent.; 145, for $1,604,226, were at more, and 131, for $3,291,085, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 394 mortgages, for $5,113,100, of which 105, for $971,355, were at 5 per cent.; 167, for $1,327,-295, were at more, and 122, for $2,813,730, were at less.

Auction Sales This Week.

MONDAY, JULY 8.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Fulton McMahon, referee, 825 One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, five-story brick flat, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $6,622.10.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 449 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, four-story brick tenement, 25 by 98.9. Due on judgment, $9,440.25.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, C. E. F. McCann, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, four and three story brick dwelling, 20 by 100. Due on judgment, $664.91.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, L. L. Van Allen, referee, 116 One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 235 feet east of Park Avenue, five-story stone-front flat, 25 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $2,780.63.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John B. Gleason, referee, 2,405 Amsterdam Avenue, on map, 2,400, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, five-story brick store and flat, 29.10 by 100. Due on judgment, $8,558.90; subject to mortgage, $8,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, H. W. Powell, referee, Palm Street, Lots 208, 310, 311, 316, 317, 319, 329.

Sycamore Street, Lots 325, 326, 416, and part of Lot 309, map of the Arden property.

Sycamore Street, east side, 100 feet south of Troy Avenue, 100 by 100.

Sycamore Street, west side, 100 feet south of Troy Avenue, 100 by 100.

Palm Street, west side, 100 feet south of Troy Avenue, 100 by 100.

Myrtle Street, east side, 400 feet south of Albany Avenue, 100 by 100. Due on judgment, $3,1?3.40.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 228 Sixty-second Street, south side, 250 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,901.62.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 306 to 310 One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 90 by 100.11; 306 and 310, two four-story stone-front flats; 308, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,-951.17; subject to mortgage of $42,500.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpool, referee, 140 Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 470 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 30 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat; due on judgment, $31,884.10. 138 Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 450 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat; due on judgment, $21,811.40. 136 Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 430 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat; due on judgment, $21,380.25. 134 Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, five-story stone front flat; due on judgment, $21,-813.85.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpool, referee, 101 One Hundred and Second Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick store and flat, with one-story brick extension. Due on judgment, $21,321.75.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, R. H. Underhill, referee, 210 to 222 One Hundred and Tenth Street (Cathedral Parkway), south side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 70.11, two-story brick store and dwelling and one-story frame building. Due on judgment, $25,812.62.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., voluntary sale, Fifty-second Street, northwest corner of proposed Avenue A, plot 94 by 100, with factory buildings; also interest in Avenue A, with land

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John F. McAvoy, referee, 406 East Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, 25x98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,808.75; subject to mortgage $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Stephen F. Keating, referee, 1,140 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 20 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,985.07.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry J. Hemmens, referee, 28 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 103.2 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 16.10 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,779.72.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Ferdinand Eidman, referee, 309 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 225 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 83.4 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $33,656.26.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, referee, 2 to 8 Vandam Street, southwest corner of Macdougal Street, 57.1 by 118.4 by 47.9 by 107; three five-story brick flats.

By S. de Wallteares, assignee's sale, 934 3d Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 77.5, four-story brick flat, with store and two-story brick extension; 165 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 77.6 feet west of Third Avenue, 22.6 by 25.5, four-story brick flat; 163 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 90.11 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story and basement dwelling.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Harris Lindsley, referee, 225 West Forty-eighth Street, 1 Forty-eighth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,859.86; subject to mortgage $14,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 1,065 Madison Avenue, east side, 38.6 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 19 by 80.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,779.19.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, W. L. Turner, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 92.8x85.3 to St. Nicholas Place x90.7x65.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, James A. Allen, referee, 26 Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 230 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20x 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,544.10.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, 176 West Broadway, east side, 54.4 feet, end of Worth Street, 20.1x26.10x19.11x27, four-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Seward Baker, referee, Fourteenth Street, north side, 55 feet west of Prospect Place, 25x114. Due on judgment, $1,606.09.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Christian G. Moritz, referee, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, west of Morris Avenue, 25x100, being Lot 228, map of the Village of Mott Haven. Due on judgment, $796.10.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.—By D. Phenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, William H. Harris, referee, 400 to 408 Seventy-ninth Street, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, 100x100.2, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $39,196.51. Subject to mortgage for $70,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, J. Aspinall Hodge, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 50x99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,619.86.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, A. C. Levy, referee, 1,026 and 1,028 One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 85 feet east of Prospect Avenue, 36.6x91, two two-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $3,140.95; subject to mortgage for $12,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Robert K. Prentice, referee, 256 One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 67 feet east of West End Avenue, 16.6 by 80.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,257.89; subject to mortgage for $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Main Street, west side, Lots 648 to 651, map of the property of Elizabeth R. B. King; Main Street, east side, — feet north of Crosby Street, 100 by 200 to Mineford Avenue by 100 by 200, being Lots 359 to 362, inclusive, and 389 to 374, inclusive, same map; Third (formerly Fordham) Avenue, east side, part of Lot 127, same map; Third (formerly Fordham) Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, (late Eighth Street,) being part of Lots 85 and 87, same map; One Hundred and Sixty-eighth (formerly Sixth) Street, southwest side, 124 feet southeast of Third Avenue, runs southeast 133.3 by southwest 68 by southeast 74.8 to the northwest side of Fulton Avenue, by southwest 74 by northwest 196 by northeast 1, being part of Lot 127, same map; Fulton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventieth (formerly Eighth) Street, 26.5 by — by 17.5 by 100, being part of Lot 85, same map.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.—By Philip A. Smyth, public auction on the premises, Far Rockaway, Breezy Point Place, Bay Street, and Mott Avenue, eleven large villa plots, formerly part of the estate of the late John Donovan.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, for five five-story brick tenements, 40.2 by 70, and 38.7 by 68; Robertson & Gammic, 843 West End Avenue, owners; Henry Anderson, 1,183 Broadway, architect; cost, $118,000.

Alterations.

No. 62 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Carrie S. Painter of 40 East Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Boring & Tilton of 32 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 297 Fourth Avenue, to an eight-story brick office building; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, premises, owners; W. L. Coulters of 211 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 114 to 124 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a one and two story brick church; New Jerusalem Church, premises owners; York & Sawyer, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 2,285 Bathgate Avenue, to two three-story frame flats; Dr. R. Constantian, premises, owner; Emil Grusberger, 2,291 Broadway, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 40 and 42 Elizabeth Street, to a five-story brick factory; Thomas C. Giles, Paris, France, owner; C. A. French of 406 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 111 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Annie Miller of 22 East Seventy-sixth Street, owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 743 and 745 Tenth Avenue, to two four-story brick tenements, with stores; J. A. Jenkins, Piermont, owner; W. E. Bloodgood of 149 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, July 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 63d St, 75x25; Bernard Freund and others, executors, to Moses Selig, (R S $19).....$45,500

AUDUBON AV, w s, n w corner of 189th St, 24.11x100; Sebastian Stock to A. M. Lendheim, (R S 25c, mtg $3,000)..... 100

BECK ST, e s, 175 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to William Edwards, (R S $1.25, mtg $5,000)..... 10,000

COLUMBIA ST, 85, e s, 25x100; Sophie Green, widow, to Hyman Goldrich and another, (mtg $29,250, R S $6.50)..... 1

CRESTON AV, w s, 33 ft s of 183d St, 30x90; Henry Gundlach and another to Henry Koch 1

CRESTON AV, w s, 33 ft s of 183d St, 30x95; Henry Koch to Babetta Koch, (mtg $4,500) 1

CRESTON AV, w s, 63 ft s of 183d St, 30x95; Henry Gundlach and another to Henry Gundlach, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

CRESTON AV, 2.27l, w s, 63 ft s of 183d St, 30x95.6; Henry Gundlach to Ella Gundlach, (mtg $4,500)..... 1

CRESTON AV, s w corner of 183d St, 33x95.6; Henry Gundlach and another to Ella Gundlach and Babetta Koch, (R S 25 cents)..... 100

EAGLE AV, 675, w s, 19.5x90.5; Laura Wehman to Thomas W. Larkin, (R S $1.75, mtg $6,200)..... Exch.

ELDRIDGE ST, 54 and 56, e s, 41.8x87.6 x irregular; Howard Conkling to Samuel C. Cohen, (R S $15.75)..... 34,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 54 and 56, e s, 41.8x87.6 x irregular; Samuel C. Cohen to Philip Horowitz, (R S $1.75, mtg $28,000)..... 1

KELLY ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wales Av, 50x100.10x57.6x72.4; George D. Brown to Peter Otto, (R S $4.50, mtg $23,000)..... 1

LORILLARD PLACE, s e s, 196.8 ft n e of 3d Av, 25x100, with strip called Lorillard St; Adeline Kavanagh, widow, to Margaret Maxwell 1

LORILLARD PLACE, s e s, 171.8 ft n e of 3d Av, 25x100, with all title to strip called Lorillard St; Adeline Kavanagh, widow, to Ida E. McKeown, (R S 20c). 1

MADISON ST, 329, n s, 20x87x irregular; Felice Schapira to Isaac Hoffman, (R S $2.50, mtg $23,000)..... 100

MOORE ST, 30 and 32, w s, 47.6x74.6x47x 72.4; Moore St, 34, 20x36; Minnie C. Armstrong and others to John E. Thrall, (mtg $7,000, R S $1)..... 1

PARK AV, 76, w s, 25x100; William G. Bosworth to Hannah M. Corbin and others, trustees 1

PERRY ST, 137, n s, 25x98.6; Laura E. Barnard and others, by guardian, to Elizabeth M. McK. Tiemann, all title.. 2,000

1ST AV, s e corner of 14th St, 83x66; Peter McCullough and another, executors and trustees, to John F. McCullough and others, (R S $18.75)..... 40,000

1ST AV, s e corner of 141st St, 83x66; Agnes F. McCullough to John F. McCullough and others, quitclaim..... 1

1ST AV, s e corner of 14th St, 83x66; Bridget McCullough to John F. McCullough and others, quitclaim..... 1

3D AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 39.5x 100x43.11x100.1; John C. Rodgers and another, executors, to William J. Flanagan, (R S $18.75)..... 1

4TH AV, 135, s e corner of 13th St, 21x 91.4x10.11x82.1; Union Trust Company, executor and trustee, to William Schlemmer, (R S $30)..... 62,500

5TH AV, s e corner of 37th St, 130.9x 112.0x irregular; George F. Richardson, trustee, to George C. Boldt, recorded, (R S $900)..... 100

218T ST, 48 West, 25x92; David Thomson, referee, to Maria Jones, (R S $18.25)... 39,000

218T ST, 148 East, 22.9x78.10; John L. Brower and another, executors and trustees, to Eliza O'Meara..... 110

33D ST, s s, 168.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 98.9; Jennie Korminsky and others, all title 3,000

45TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x 100.4; Alfred B. Dunn to J. M. Levy, (R S $2.25)..... 1

45TH ST, n s, 340.4 ft e of Broadway, 34.7 x100.4; Leonard F. Buck to Harry C. Hallonbeck, (R S $68.75)..... 186,000

45TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x 100.4; Eugene Palmer and another to Alfred B. Dunn, (mtg $11,000, R S 25 cents)..... 1

101ST ST, 345 West, 16.8x104.2x16.8x104; John J. Egan and another to Julie L. F. Rush, (R S —, mtg $20,000)..... 1

113TH ST, 66 East, 25x100.10; Mayer Hyams to Felicie Schapira, (R S 75 cents, mtg $16,000)..... 100

114TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.11; Frank Rudd to Matilda Massa, (R S $5)..... 1

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Michael Tanner to Alexander Spiro, (mtg $27,000)..... 1

140TH ST, s s, 100.2 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; Thomas O'Meara and another, heirs, to John Mangan, (mtg $5,500)..... 3,000

151ST ST, n s, 275 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 100; Catharine Sullivan, widow, to Timothy Sullivan, quitclaim, (R S 50 cents) 1

151ST ST, n s, 275 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 100; Timothy Sullivan to Michael Gindice, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

137TH ST, n s, 93.3 ft w of Webster Av, 25x98.4x25x98.6; Catherine A. Breidenbach to Julia Dennerlein, (R S 50c)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BARCLAY ST, 90, part; Gustavus W. Leydecker to Bernhard Schimpell, 3 10-12 years..... $120 to $180

CHERRY ST, 216 to 222; Lippman Abee and another to Hyman Gordon and another, 2 years..... 2,100

RIVINGTON ST, 70; Henry J. Kopf to Benjamin Fidler, 3 10-12 years..... 840

5TH ST, 628 East; Louis Haims to Barnet Asbyll and another, 4 10-12 years.. 3,550

11TH ST, 614 East; Charles A. Klemens to Robert Klentsch and another, 5 years..... 480

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BEHN, Herman, to Henry Meyer; 113th St, 113 West, 3 years..... $2,000

DILLON, Daniel, to G. H. and Hans Rothgardt; Lot 70, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 1,600

DUNN, Alfred B., to Eugene Palmer and another; 45th St, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years..... 6,500

ELIAS, Emil, to Louis Lauer; 9th St, s s, 193 ft e of Avenue B, 2 years, 6 per cent 6,000

FERRIS, Charles W., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 127th St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 3,500

FLAGG, George W., to Catherine F. Inglis; Anthony Av, w s, 83.3 ft n of Bush St, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 1,000

FLANAGAN, William J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, n e corner of Wendover Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

GOLDRICH, Hyman, and another to Sophia Green; Columbia St, 86, installments, 6 per cent..... 9,250

GUNDLACH, Henry, to George F. Gifford; Creston Av, w s, 63 ft south of 183d St, 5 years..... 4,500

HAFT, Alexander, and wife to H. Linley Johnson; Lenox Av, n w corner of 138th St, all liens; 107th St, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, all liens; 52d St, s s, 294 ft e of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent.. 10,000

HALLENBECK, Harry C., to the Union Dime Savings Bank; 45th St, 137 and 139 West, due May 1, 1904, 4 per cent.. 75,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Eldridge St, 54 and 56, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 7,750

JOHNSON, Frederick, and wife to the Harlem Savings Bank; 163d St, s s, 125 ft e of Washington Av, 1 year..... 1,500

KARPAS, Gottlieb M., and another to V. Everit Macy and another, as trustees; 77th St, s s, 204 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 28,000

KARPAS, Gottlieb M., and another to William M. Kingsland; 77th St, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 28,000

KOCH, Henry, to Jessie Gifford; Creston Av, w s, 33 ft s of 183d St, 5 years.. $4,500

MASSA, Matilda, to Bowery Savings Bank; 114th St, 312 East, due June 28, 1906, 4 per cent..... 4,000

SACKETT, Frederick, and wife to R. Fairchild; 142d St, 631 East, 5 years. 15,500

SACKETT, Frederick, and wife to J. Henry Alexander, guardian; 142d St, 627 East, 3 years, gold..... 15,500

SCHLEMMER, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4th Av, s e corner of 13th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.... 30,000

SELIG, Moses, to Bernhard Freund and others, executors and trustees; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 63d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRANDT, Louis, and another to Celia Uhlfelder ..... Nom.

DODGE, Cleveland H., to Kate Kuhn..... $6,000

FITCH, Emmeline W., executrix, to Emmeline W. Fitch, trustee..... 20,000

HUNER, Margaret C., and others to the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters 37,500

LUSTIG, Louis, to Alexander Simon, Jr.. Nom.

McCULLOUGH, Bridget, and another, as executors and trustees, to Agnes F. McCullough, (two mortgages) aggregating 16,500

McCULLOUGH, Bridget, and another as executors and trustees to Bridget McCullough 9,000

STOLZENBERG, Frederick, to Joseph Stolzenberg, ½ part 1,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Guaranty Trust Company, (three mortgages,) aggregating 35,000

UNION TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, to Union Trust Company 10,000

ULLFELDER, Simon, to Emma. Weinberg, 1-3 part, (three mortgages)..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BERGEN AV, e s, 19 ft s of 149th St, 27x99, and 149th St, s s, 28 ft e of Bergen, 27x99; Lorimer Street Mill Company against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor..... $2,160

CHATHAM SQUARE, 7 and 8; Max London and another against Peter Herter & Son, owners; Henry Largusy and another, contractors..... 175

SCAMMEL ST, w s, 78.2 ft n of Monroe St, 24.10x25; Excelsior Glass Company against Huida Wittner, owner; Long Island Sash and Trim Company, contractor 243

WEST END AV, n w corner of 100th St, 75x100; Julius Wolf against Elias Kempner, owner; William Phelan, contractor. 131

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 110th St, 25.3x 100; Excelsior Glass Company against Huida Wittner, owner; Long Island Sash and Trim Company, contractor..... 367

118TH ST, 336 to 342, and 333 to 339 East 112th St; the New York Metal Ceiling Company against Louis Lese and Albert Deutsch, owners and contractors..... 450

No building-loan contracts were filed.

Lis Pendens.

188TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x94.10; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Charles B. Foy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALBERT ROTHSCHILD.—Schedules in the assignment of Albert Rothschild, dealer in housefurnishing goods, at 2,068 Third Avenue, show liabilities of $1,232, nominal assets, $1,182, and actual assets, $876.

PETER J. COONEY.—Peter J. Cooney, manufacturer of sashes, doors, and blinds, at 771, 773, and 775 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, yesterday made an assignment, without preferences, to Michael J. Sullivan. Mr. Cooney had been in business since 1886, the original firm being Phillips & Cooney. Since 1890 he had been alone. A year ago he was estimated as being worth $20,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

THOMAS H. BELL.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was yesterday filed against Thomas H. Bell, builder, of 7 East Seventeenth Street, by the E. D. Ogden Lumber Company, $2,579; W. Edgar Pruden, $200, and Thomas Bailey, $100. It is alleged in the petition that Mr. Bell committed an act of bankruptcy when, on March 7, 1901, he transferred his real property at 10 East Eighteenth Street, to his brother, George W. Bell, for the benefit of one or more of his creditors. Mr. Bell, who is a well-known builder in Harlem, was formerly a member of the firm of Bell & Groth, which dissolved on Aug. 1, 1899. He was at one time in the restaurant business at 705 Columbus Avenue.

NIAGARA BANK INVESTIGATION.

Attorney General Davies Visits Buffalo and Will Ask Probably for a Receiver.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6.—Attorney General John C. Davies and Deputy Attorney General John E. Mason are here to look over the affairs of the Niagara Bank. The Attorney General found that the report of Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department was not ready. According to the State banking laws no one but the Attorney General or one of his deputies can make application for the appointment of a receiver for a State bank.

Superintendent Kilburn said to-day that there was no reason why a receiver for the bank should not be appointed, and an application for the appointment of one will be made. His report will be ready soon. The appointment ultimately of a receiver for the City National as well as for the Niagara is not at all unlikely.

Attachment for Alleged Conversion.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment for $831 against William Hoeppner, in favor of A. W. Faber & Co., pencil manufacturers of 76 Reade Street. Hoeppner was bookkeeper for A. W. Faber & Co., with power of attorney to sign checks. It is alleged in the affidavit that on June 17 he took and converted to his own use a check for $831. The attachment was served upon the furniture and effects of the plaintiff, at 200 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Receiver's Accounts Passed.

Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order passing upon the accounts of J. Edward Simmons, as receiver of the American Loan and Trust Company, confirming the report of John H. Judge, referee, who declared Receiver Simmons's accounts to be correct. They show a balance in his hands of $90,690.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BEECHER, Caroline A., or Caroline A. Matteson—Siegel-Cooper Company $267

BLINN, F. Gray—C. K. Wessman, as administrator 320

BLISS, John M.—N. R. H. Martin and others 49

CONIGLIO, Salvator P.—J. J. Hannon..... 176

DIAMOND CUTLERY COMPANY—Troy File Works 141

DONOHUE, Emma—E. Lopez..... 149

DUNN, Marguerite—M. Kilpatrick..... 382

McDONOUGH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL—H. Jackson 410

MONARCH CYCLE MANUFACTURING Company—J. B. Hicks..... 1,147

McADAM, William J., executor, &c.—E. N. Bayliss 3,721

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY—W. F. Norton and another 7,909

GLEICHMAN, Frank J.—M. Jaskulek 778

GRELL, William F., as Sheriff, New York County—Leinkauf Banking Company, costs 127

GOLLWYNE, Irvan—S. M. Barber..... 189

HOCHSTEIN, Max, Continental National Bank 308

HELLRICK, Charles F.—H. Herrman and others 461

HOMEYER, John A.—W. B. A. Jurgens. 510

JACOBS, Sadie—B. Hirsch 122

KREISER, Hernard—T. B. Hidden, costs. 111

MALONE, Mary A.—C. J. Madden and others, costs 24

KANTROWITZ, Philip—R. Gruhn and another 148

LOHRMANN, William—F. Granan..... 44

MACKENZIE, George A. R.—J. Woods.... 414

MALCOLM, Janet T., as executrix, &c.—T. A. Healey 922

MORRIS, Adelaide—E. B. Dinsmore..... 95

NEEDHAM, John T.—Philip & William Ebling Brewing Company 115

PHILBRICK, Kittie M.—T. Sullivan and others 122

POST, John—W. J. Koller 1,182

PEARSON, Charles—J. L. Crawford..... 82

PEREGO, Arthur W.—G. P. Hull and another 158

RIETZE, Carl—C. A. Thomas, executor... 49

RENWICK, Joseph B.—The Leicester and Continental Mills Company 510

SPERER, John—C. A. Thomas, executor.. 49

SCHEER, Dora—J. F. Sayward and another 185

TRAPAGAN, John J.—Gillin Printing Company 169

SCOTT, Charles R.—A. A. Woodruff and another 63

SELLMAN, Maurice S., Jr.—M. Loeb..... 48

SELLMAN, Richard R.—H. McCabe..... 303

WYCKOFF, Jacob & D. and Isabella—T. Kruger 153

WETTACH, Catherine—O. Krause and another 321

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.74¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.51⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.77½
Cotton, middling	.08⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04 15-16
Pork, mess	15.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.08⅛
Lard, prime	8.85
Butter, Western creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, July 6.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull, barely steady; wheat, No. 3, 59@63¼c; No. 2 red, 65@65¾c; No. 2 corn, 45⅞ No. 2 yellow, 45¾c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 30½@31½c; No. 2 rye, 47½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.85; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.86; prime timothy seed, $4.30@$4.35; mess pork, per barrel, $14@$14.10; lard, per 100 lb. $8.55@$8.57½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.90@$8.10; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¾@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.30@$8.40; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $9.50.

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Cotton—Spot dull; prices 1-16d lower; American middling fair, 5 5-32d; good middling, 4 29-32d; middling, 4 21-32d; low middling, 4 7-16d; good ordinary, 4 3-16d; ordinary, 3 15-16d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export, and included 3,300 American. Receipts, 7,000 bales, including 6,900 American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet but steady: American middling, low middling clause, July, 4 34-64d, buyers; July and August, 4 33-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 28-64d, value; September, 4 28-64d, value; October, good ordinary clause, 4 18-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 13-64@4 14-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 12-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 12-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 12-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 12-64@4 13-64d, value; March and April, 4 13-64d, value.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market on Saturday showed a good deal of weakness and lost about a cent a bushel, closing at 71½c for September at 1 o'clock, or the lowest point for the day. St. Louis was a seller of wheat in Chicago on crop prospects, and for the same reason local traders unloaded a good deal of wheat and also felt encouraged to put out short accounts with more than the usual freedom, in spite of predictions that world's shipments would not be so large on Monday and that the visible supply would show a fair decrease. At no time did the market show any signs of steadiness, and advantage was taken by exporters of the break to buy 350,000 bushels, part late Friday. Foreign markets showed a general bearish tendency during our holidays, Paris losing 25@40 points and the Liverpool market ½@⅝d on futures. Crop accounts from Europe were generally favorable, except for a Broomhall report that conditions in Southwest Russia are not quite so good. In the West fair weather prevailed generally in all sections, with lower temperatures predicted for the area west of the Mississippi River. Seaboard clearances for three days showed 142,300 bbls of flour and 851,200 bushels of wheat. No. 2 red closed at 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 73¾c, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 83

To Let for Business Purposes.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR LEASE

For 21 Years, with Renewals

A large corner property, comprising more than 22,500 sq. ft., on

Fifth Ave., bet. 28th & 34th Sts.

Suitable for a hotel, apartment house, or other improvement requiring much space.

For further particulars APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ, Agent.

NO. 60 CEDAR ST.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 116TH ST. & MADISON AV. AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 793—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Have syndicate with $3,000,000 who will erect mercantile buildings for desirable tenants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list. This and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

1,515 3d Av.—1st floor above store, suitable for dentist or other light business; rent, $22.

Brooklyn.

ARCHES in Brooklyn Bridge to let; fireproof. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$18.50 Rents Half of Two Family House

Six rooms and bath; latest improvements; only 8 minutes' walk from 6th and 9th Av. L station at 155th St. E. Osborne Smith, Ogden Av. and 165th St.

2½-story frame house; all improvements; marble terraced; Woodlawn Road, near Decatur Av., 24th Ward, adjoining Bronx Park; rent low.

A—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath; open plumbing; porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.,

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

A specially desirable 6-room flat for select small family; no children; all modern improvements; $28; near station.
WILCOX & SHELTON, 245 West 125th St.

10th St., 224 East.—Three room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $13.50-$14.

7 Jones St., near West 4th St., 6th Av., four-room apartments, decorated, $9-$14.

98th St., 157 West.—Large, airy, five-room apartments; newly decorated; $14-$16.

124th St., 312 and 314 East.—Large apartment; six rooms, bath; newly decorated; $27 and $25.

56th St., 441 West.—Flats, 6 rooms, bath, $17, $20. Mrs. Matchett.

Queens Property to Let.

Flushing, Long Island.—45 minutes to Wall St.; to let, fully furnished, desirable family residence, Colonial style, (owner in Europe,) containing 18 rooms; open plumbing; stabling for five horses; excellent garden; grounds contain five acres; adjoining Flushing Golf Club, ¾ mile from R. R. depot; can be leased furnished for one year, or unfurnished for a term; price, $150 a month. R. H. E. Elliott, Real Estate, 62 William St.

Long Island Property to Let.

Lawrence Beach; seaside; 13 rooms, furnished; all improvements; rent low; one hour from New York. Dawson, Lawrence, L. I.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For rent, furnished or unfurnished, at Park St. Station, Montclair, modern Colonial house, ample grounds, fruits, city water, healthfully situated; barn; fine view; electric lights; steam heat; modern plumbing; broad piazzas; 11 rooms; conservatory; storm doors and sashes; rent, furnished, $200 for season; unfurnished until May 1st, $900. Address J. H., 14 Stone St., or telephone 574 Broad, New York.

For Rent in Adirondacks.—Rustl cottage, furnished; seven rooms, spring water, wood and ice; good shade; for season, $200. Apply to C. E. Vandurburgh, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

Business Opportunities.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
Stocks and Bonds underwritten or sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
DANIELS & COMPANY,
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Also London, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco.

ANCHOR LOAN CO., (INCORPORATED,) Room 707, 7th floor, 116 Nassau St.
Money advanced on furniture, pianos, storage receipts, without removal; real estate, assignments of rents, second mortgages, legacies, incomes, bills receivable, claims against bankrupts, bills and judgments against the city, and all other good securities bought. Call or write. Loans of other companies taken up. Business strictly confidential. J. Brodie, President. Branch 18, East 120th St.

Old established manufacturing business, turning over three quarters of a million annually, requires experienced financial man to take charge of its finances. Must be man of responsibility and prepared to acquire an interest. E., Box 209 Times.

Within three months the writer has secured from the highest class merchants of the country orders for $5,000 worth of merchandise, the profits on which are $4,000; want working capital to increase this strictly mercantile business, which can be enlarged to mammoth proportions; no risk; money wanted; no brokers. Address "Mercantile," 29 East 9th St.

A salary of $50 weekly and expenses paid to man or woman selling one lot weekly; no experience necessary; excellent opportunity for persons with large acquaintance or foremen employed; 1,200 lots, $200 up; easy terms; Bronx Borough, 26 minutes from 42d St.' Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

$1,000 to $2,000 partner wanted, active or silent, in established gents' furnishing and cheap clothing business in good downtown location; a rare chance for hustling Hebrew business man to go in paying business; no brokers. Address Safe Business, Box 211 Times.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 256 Broadway.

We accept at wholesale and at credit basis (time limited) any sort of merchandise; special for grocery, millinery, &c.; guaranty and first-class references. Address G. Li Castri, 319 E. 52d St., bet. 1st and 2d Avs.

For Sale—Large stone-crushing plant in Eastern State, 25 miles from large city; plant practically new; now in operation with orders booked for 50,000 tons. Address P., Box 133 Times Office.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 239 Broadway, New York.

Antique Collectors Attention!—Suitable presents for writing desks; very pretty minerals; very reasonable. Mrs. Hahn, 312 East 53d St., between 1st and 2d Avs.

Avoid worry and trouble; consult reliable lawyer; all legal matters; prompt attention, least expense, best results. Call or address Room 228, 60 Broadway.

Established hotel and roadhouse; 22 rooms; completely furnished; first-class cafe; good business; investigate. Box 488, Patchogue, L. I.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1181 Broadway, makes lowest rates; easiest terms. See them.

Watches and Jewelry.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Saturday June 29, on 58th St. train, by passenger leaving at Cortlandt St., silver chain purse, containing 90 cents; monogram "K. F. H." on cover; $5 reward. Kappes, 20 Nassau St.

A plain wedding ring, with date engraved inside; a handsome reward will be given for its return to G. Teschner, 60 Murray St.

Lost—BANK BOOK No. 40,536, issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to John D. Barklage. Finder please return to bank.

Baby Carriages.

Baby Carriages and Patent Go-Carts. Crandall Carriage Co., Est. over 50 years, 603 3d Av., Makers and Retailers; latest and best models now on exhibition.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE KENILWORTH.

Absolutely fire-proof; offers superior accommodations; rates, $1.00 per day up. The Kenilworth is one of the finest hotels in Buffalo, Cor. Elmwood and Anderson Place. MURRAY S. CLARK, Mgr.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th St.)—Handsomely furnished double rooms, singly or en suite; excellent board; transients; conveniences.

14TH ST., 352 WEST.
Cool, large rooms, two doors from elevated station; good food, well cooked, and properly served; everything clean.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

32d St., 11 East.—Superior house; cool; private bath; excellent table; transients; table board; Southerners desired; references.

73d St., 108 West.—Beautiful rooms, large and small; charming location; first-class table and surroundings; reference.

82d St., 54 West.—Large rooms; private baths; smaller rooms; superior house and table.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

125th St., 64 East.—Handsome front room, all accommodations; bath; board optional; private family; moderate. Castles.

126th St., 149 West.—Rooms to rent; board optional; transients taken; table board; references.

128th St., 126 West.—Large front cool room; all conveniences; transients; board optional; moderate.

129th St., 148 West.—Large and small connecting rooms; also first-class table board; Summer rates.

Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, New Jersey; terms moderate; both sexes.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsome, newly furnished suites; single, $3 upward; parlor suitable physician, dentist; large front basement, could accommodate party four; references exchanged.

18th St., 13 West.—Handsomely furnished, large, cool, desirable rooms; excellent accommodations; lowest Summer rates; transients taken.

18th St., 11 West.—Large, small, newly furnished; cool; very desirable; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

18th St., 116 East.—Large, small furnished rooms; hot and cold water; large closets in every room.

25th St., 222 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, $2, $2.50, $3 per week.

28th St., 321 West.—Large room, suitable for two; all improvements; low rates.

31st St., 52 East.—Large square and suite; handsomely furnished; second floor; also daintily furnished single room; hot and cold water; hall boy; telephone; Summer rates; references.

31st St., 33 East.—One large and small room; private bath; cool quiet house; Summer prices.

47th St., 70 West.—Newly furnished; board if desired.

60th St., 116 East.—Well furnished floor, private house; also single rooms; board if desired; references.

126th St., 54 West.—Handsomely furnished large front room; gentlemen or couple; excellent neighborhood; references.

152d, 143 W.—Three large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; breakfast optional; near cars; references.

141st St., 164 West.—Neatly furnished, airy parlor and alcove; also hall room; running water; conveniences. Fugle.

Madison Av., 2,038, Near 130th St.—Fine private neighborhood; extra large front and back parlors, elegantly furnished, suitable for doctor or dentist; also three nice, large rooms; only good, responsible parties need apply; prices moderate. Monday, after 10 o'clock. Owner.

The "Berkshire."—Handsome rooms, suitable one or two persons; all conveniences. Martinelli, 125th St. and 8th Av.

For Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

ACME EYE-REST FOR DRIVING or beach; light, pliable, restful; colors, green, blue. Your dealer, or send 20 cents to Gleason, 10 Whipple, Brooklyn. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.35 paid for any date; gold half and quarter dollars, before 1873, $1.00; book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. LYMAN H. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 70 Nassau St.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5966 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Send stamp for list of books which cannot be bought elsewhere, to Bookman, 406 E. 75th St.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6TH Av. and 20th St., Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:30 A. M.—Children's service.
11 A. M.—Service and sermon.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Service and sermon.
The rector will officiate and preach every Sunday during the Summer.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public cordially invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
76th St., west of Columbus Av.
Rev. James Oliver Wilson, D. D., pastor. Union services at 11 A. M. Preaching by Rev. Wm. V. Kelley, D. D., of New York City. The public cordially invited.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, AMSTERDAM AVE. and 99th St.—Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning Prayer with sermon, 11 A. M. Evening Prayer. (Musical,) 4 P. M. Rector, Rev. John P. Peters, D. D.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—Experienced nurse to take charge of baby two years old; city reference necessary. Call Monday morning from 10 to 1 o'clock, 318 West 88th St.

Wanted—A woman as housekeeper in an apartment; must be good cook. Call 480 Central Park West, corner 108th St.

Wanted—Refined woman of good address as bookkeeper and stenographer in ladies' office. 36 East 76th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A few bright men on salary and commission. Dalziel, 2,273 Broadway, Monday.

Canvassers Wanted—Experienced men to get subscriptions; especially good opportunity for those who have worked subscriptions with book offers; state age, experience, and references; appointments by mail only. The Cosmopolitan Magazine, Irvington, N. Y.

Ice drivers and helpers wanted; steady work; call immediately. AMERICAN ICE CO., 139 W. 24th St., ground floor.

Men on live stock steamers, principal European ports; also return passage; call personally. 95 1st St.

Salesmen Wanted—To sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

Wanted—Man and wife, farmer and gardener, not over 40 years of age, competent to take charge of a country place and manage men; experienced in care of stock and poultry; wife must understand dairy work and raising poultry; must give first-class references; no others need apply. J. W. Jennings, 1 Broadway.

Wanted—Competent, self-respecting non-union machinists, die and toolmakers, who will appreciate a permanent position with ample protection and good pay. Address, giving experience, reference, age, terms, and when you can begin work. G., Box 211 Times.

Wanted—Boy wanted for night work. Apply in own handwriting, with references, to F. L. M., Box 195 Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

15c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—Telegraphers; competent, experienced railroad telegraphers, with clear record and good references; pay, $50 per month or better; those familiar with Standard Code rules preferred. Call, Monday, F. T. Billings, Room 79, Colonnade Hotel, 726 Broadway, city.

Wanted—Young man to help me in life insurance business. Brokerage, Box 215 Times Office.

Situations Wanted—Female.

30c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid and Seamstress.—By French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city, country; seen for two days. 560 6th Av.

Cooks.

Cook and Laundress.—By an American woman as cook and laundress in private family or private boarding house; city or country. 104 7th Av., rear, first floor.

Cook and Laundress.—By colored girl in private family; excellent cook and laundress; best reference. 104 West 53d St., care of Stephens.

Cook.—By German cook; plain baker; assist with washing; small German Jewish family preferred. 411 West 45th St.

Cook.—Colored; good plain cook and baker; city experience; references. Mary Anderson, 1,618 Broadway, (second floor.)

Cook.—Colored; in boarding house; thoroughly competent; excellent carver; bread, pastry baker. Eliza, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Governesses.

Governess.—By refined English governess, speaking German; well equipped in violin and piano; one or two children, or as companion; either city or country. E. L., Box 200 Times Office.

As visiting governess; city or resort; morning, afternoon; elementary, kindergarten; neglected education. Moderate, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Kitchenmaids.

Kitchenmaid, &c.—A young German-American Protestant woman wants a place in the country; can take full charge of the kitchen; Easthampton, L. I., preferred; best reference. Griswold, 312 West 44th St.; ring four times.

Lady's Maids.

Maid.—As maid to lady or grown child; North German; Protestant; good traveler; references. Bentey, 258 West 55th St.

Nurses.

Nurse.—By a middle-aged French woman with year's experience; charge of infant from birth, or baby under two years; understands all bottle foods; highest city references. 139 East 34th St., former employer's.

Nurse.—By reliable colored girl, 18, to care for child or children who can walk. Leah, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Nurse to care for sick or invalid lady; excellent references. Quigley, 1,620 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress.—Hand, machine, mending, $1.25 daily; neat, quick, painstaking, handy; unexceptionable recommendations. Margaretha, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Washing.

Washing, Office or House Cleaning.—$1.25 daily; sober, industrious; respectable widow; excellent references. Anxious, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Miscellaneous.

Addresser desires work home; 75 cents 1,000 envelopes; best handwriting. Miss A., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Girl, colored, neat, desires few hours' work daily, or housework; small family; flat. Priscilla, 1,620 Broadway.

Stenographer-Typewriter. — Thoroughly experienced; excellent penman, mathematician; quick, accurate, painstaking, trustworthy; unquestionable recommendations. Mabel, 1,620 Broadway.

Typewriter desires work home; thoroughly experienced. Miss B., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Situations Wanted—Male.

30c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Bookkeepers.

Bookkeeper.—Expert accountant, office manager; rapid, accurate, trustworthy; temporary or permanent; excellent references. Painstaking, 1,620 Broadway.

Butlers.

Butler.—Where one or more other men or parlormaid are kept; thoroughly competent; well trained English servant; best personal city and Newport references. Can be seen at 19 West 42d St. Mrs. Stevens.

Butler.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable recommendations prominent families; smart appearance; quick, painstaking, courteous; $50. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man, 25, Protestant, position in private place; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, carriages; first-class references. Adolph Spindler, care E. Kleining, Pearl River, Rockland Co., N. Y.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; temperate, trustworthy, industrious, painstaking. Englishman, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2155 Columbus.

Coachman-Gardener.—Useful; thoroughly experienced caretaker gentleman's country place: unsurpassed recommendations; $35; temperate. Energetic, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Expert driver tandem, four; hornblower; unquestionable testimonials; smart appearance; temperate, trustworthy; $50. Scotchman, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; unsurpassed testimonials; careful driver; smart appearance; industrious, respectful, teetotaler; $40. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed personal testimonials; careful driver; smart appearance; temperate, trustworthy. Weber, 503 Amsterdam Av.

Coachman.—Several years' thorough metropolitan experience; unquestionable recommendations; stylish driver; state wages paid. Temperate, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman. — Married; thoroughly experienced handling, breaking saddlers, coachers, trotters; $45, including rooms; anywhere. Horseman, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understanding duties; unsurpassed testimonials; dexterous driver; sober, honest, willing, respectful. Hamilton, 547 West 47th St.

Coachman.—Single; forties; thoroughly competent; active, sober, handy, industrious, steady; excellent references; $25. Useful, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Disengaged account family traveling abroad; $40 with rooms; temperate, willing, reliable; anywhere. Colored, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman or Groom.—City or country; best personal references from last employer; moderate wages. Aleck McCaw, 40 West 60th St.

Coachman.—Single; understands all duties perfectly; willing worker; first-class references; sober; anywhere. Ellison, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman, Second Man.—Single; experienced; sober; right man for permanency. Keeley, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2155 Columbus.

Coachman.—Married; childless; tall, good appearance; 10 years' references; sober. 143 West 55th St.; telephone 780 Columbus.

Coachman.—Useful; single; Irishman; thoroughly understands duties; personal references; steady. Duffy, 727 7th Av., second floor.

Coachman, &c.—By coachman and useful young man; careful driver; city or country; reference. Write Leo, 92 East 14th St.

Coachman.—Single, sober, experienced, family going abroad; excellent reference. Lawrence Condon, 1,664 Broadway.

Coachman.—By a Protestant; country preferred; best city reference from American people. 40 West 10th St.

Waiters.

Waiter.—Colored, in high-class boarding house; references. Syole, 117 West 60th St., Height's bell.

Miscellaneous.

Agency for meritorious specialties; salary or commission basis; control canvassers; use Broadway office. Hustler, 1,620 Broadway.

Bell or hallboy, elevator runner, errand boy; willing worker; anything; obliging; excellent references. Sigruts, 1,620 Broadway.

Boy.—By colored boy as hallboy or to run errands. Fred., 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2155 Columbus.

Carpenter.—Experienced on old or new work; stores, estates, landlords, or hotels. Carpenter, 1,620 Broadway; store.

Chef.—By first-class French-American chef with many years' experience in best restaurants and hotels in city and country; in good hotel, club, or restaurant as chef or chef steward. W. D., 220 3d Av.

Clerk.—19; expert mathematician; good penman; experienced with books, office work; references; $6.50. Advancement, 1,620 Broadway.

Collector.—Desires change apartment houses; collecting rentals, superintending repairs, securing tenants; bond, references. Experienced, 1,620 Broadway.

Driver, accompany doctor; smart young colored man; excellent references; willing, industrious, sober. Wooby, 261 West 47th St.

Escort.—Refined, companionable gentleman will accompany liberal, cultured ladies or gentlemen; theatre, anywhere. Tact, 1,620 Broadway.

Gentleman would appreciate opportunity exercising horses during owner's absence, insuring proper condition. Lover Horses, 1,620 Broadway.

Janitor or Night Watchman.—By young married man; acquainted with all duties; alone or with wife in good house; can give good security. W. A., 20 East 9th St.

Situations Wanted—Male.

50c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Miscellaneous.

Manager Periodical.—Capable, economical manager finances, publication, supply departments; expert correspondent; $1,500 yearly. Successful, 1,620 Broadway.

Manager restaurant, lunchman, or small hotel; thoroughly experienced; superior cook; capable manager help. Courteous, 1,620 Broadway.

Painter, &c.—By German painter, kalsominer, paperhanger, and decorator; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.75, (paper included;) good work guaranteed; first-class references. Painter, 167 Avenue A.

Private Secretary.—Confidential representative; qualifications: Executive ability, superior correspondent, resourcefulness, economical manager, teetotaler. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—STORE OR OUTSIDE MAN; OR ASSIST WITH OFFICE WORK; STENOGRAPHER; REFERENCES. M. O. N., BOX 203 TIMES.

Storage battery engineer; lighting, power; private installations. Electrical, F, Box 198 Times.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:25, 7:10, 7:55, 8:40, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

New Route! New Resort!

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Time Table for To-day, Landing at the New Pier at

ROCKAWAY PARK.

Leave Foot 31st St., East River	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River,	Leave New Pier, Rockaway Park.
9:00 A. M.	9:45 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
.....	.....	6:15 P. M.

Note.—Passengers may embark on steamboat leaving foot 22d St., North River, at 9 A. M. and transfer for Rockaway at Pier No. 1 North River.

Round Trip Tickets.....50 Cts.
Round Trip Tickets, Children..30 Cts.

OCEAN ROUTE TO

LONG BRANCH

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"Columbia."

Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.
1.00 P. M.*	1.30 P. M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

New York & Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Last train returning 11:15 P. M.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R.

Leave foot Whitehall St., N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M.

Last train returning 10:39 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

DIRECT EXPRESS TRAINS FOR BROOKLYN BRIDGE ON SUNDAYS.
VIA ELEVATED AND L. I. R. R.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Ave. elevated stations.

Fare from Brooklyn, 30c.; from New York, 35c. VIA NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH RY.

Trains leave 34th St. Ferry, N. Y. Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, (9:30 Hammel only,) and 10:20 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:30 P. M.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 4:00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 3:50, and 6:40 P. M. Last train returning leaves Long Beach at 9:36 P. M.

Amusement and Education Combined.

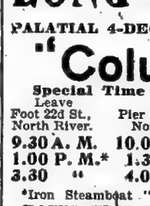

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS.
Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." Tue Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 N., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 3d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.

ALL DAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

On SUNDAYS the new fast steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN, leaves Pier 25 East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 31st St., 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.

Fare, $1.00 Round Trip. Children, 50 Cents.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, and FAR ROCKAWAY.

West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
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Every department first class. Magnificent views.
J. H. A. BRUCE.

NEW YORK.

Dutchess County.

THE HALCYON,

Millbrook, N. Y.

Under new management. A grand hotel, grandly located among the hills and dales of Dutchess County.

A high-class family resort, modern in every detail, elegantly furnished, perfect cuisine, prompt service, &c.

Beautiful drives and charming scenery; ideal bicycle roads, stabling for private horses, livery, &c.

The Golf Links of the Millbrook Golf Club have, at great expense, been put in fine condition, and this course is available to guests of The Halcyon.

A library containing 1,500 volumes, a music saloon, billiards, &c. V. Purishoff, Musical Director.

CHARLES ST. JOHN, Millbrook, N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem Railroad. Opens June 20th. 1,200 Feet Elevation.
GOLF LINKS AND ALL OTHER AMUSEMENTS.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Post Office address, Pawling, New York.
Circulars, &c., at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
90 minutes from New York. Now open. Large rooms. Fine table. Moderate rates. GOLF, Tennis, Fishing. Dry air. Write for book.
M. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager.
New York office: Fred. R. Scofield, 1 Madison Av.

Port Jervis.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

A Summer resort with all the conveniences of city life. Grandly located upon the highest point in the State of New Jersey, (1,960 feet elevation.) Always cool.

A beautiful spring water lake upon the mountain top. All the advantages of the Adirondacks within three hours of New York. Pure mountain air, good water, no malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes.

A wide veranda encircling all sides of the house affords a fine opportunity for promenades, the veranda being 600 feet in length.

Good livery, tennis, and croquet grounds, billiards, boating, fishing, &c. An orchestra during season.

LEON ST. JOHN, MGR., PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

Thousand Islands.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Thousand Island House.
O. G. STAPLES, | OWNERS AND
G. De WITT, | PROPRIETORS.
Opens June 22. Renovated throughout and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. Applications for rooms may be made to the hotel, or to Mr. J. B. Stetson, Herald Square Hotel, West 34th St., near Broadway, N. Y.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.

NEW JERSEY.

OCEAN GROVE
AND
ASBURY PARK
SUMMER RESORT BUREAU

40 Pitman Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.
226 Main St., Asbury Park, N. J.

Free information given of Hotels and Boarding Houses, with rates per day, week or season.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.

Normandie (Near Seabright), New Jersey.
THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL ON THE COAST.
Now open under the personal management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.
Address as Above. Sea food a specialty

THE OCTAGON,
SEABRIGHT, N. J.

OPEN JUNE 22 TO OCTOBER.
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Seabright. Complete ocean frontage.
GEO. B. SANDT, Proprietor.

TOWERS, ELBERON, N. J. SELECT FAMILY HOUSE.
Remodeled, Refitted, Refurnished. Cottages annexed. New management.
MRS. THYLL.

HOTEL FAIRVIEW, Chatham, Morris County, N. J.
Open; select family resort; hour from New York; golf links. J. H. STAATS.

Ocean Grove.

THE CHALFONTE
Ocean Grove, N. J.

Directly on Ocean front. Open all year. Newly furnished; best sanitation; finest cuisine.
S. W. EHLERS.

HOTEL SPRAY VIEW

The leading hotel on the ocean front. Thoroughly modern; 2,224 square feet veranda. Booklet. JOS. WHITE.

SEA BREEZE COTTAGE, directly on Manasquan River, opposite inlet, near Sea Girt; superior bathing, fishing, and yachting. For terms and particulars address Mrs. Janvier, Brielle, N. J.

LE VASSAR, BEACH AND WEBB AV.
One block from Ocean and Bathing Grounds; moderate rates. For particulars address RICHARD WILSON, Jr.

SEA LOVERS, A delightful and reasonable place to spend the Summer. Box 983.

THE LAFAYETTE, Ocean Pathway, close to ocean. Booklet. Mrs. M. A. PAUL, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Spring Lake.

THE COLONIAL,
SPRING LAKE, NEW JERSEY.

A new select family hotel; delightful location; one block from the beach; golf, surf bathing; opened June 22. For information address M. J. EVANS.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. OCEAN FRONT. Generally enlarged, improved; bath; golf. Booklet. &c. S. MISSMER.

NEW JERSEY.

Long Branch.

Howland Hotel,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Finest located hotel fronting ocean, veranda on every floor; popular prices, on the European plan, $1 and upwards; American plan, $12 to $35. Special rates to families and large parties.

H. L. CROSSLEY.
N. Y. OFFICE: C. L. HARRELL, 1123 Broadway. Phone 2223A Mad.

LONG BRANCH
Hotel Brighton

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE OCEAN'S EDGE.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
PALMER & MacDOWELL.

OCEAN HOUSE,

Directly on beach. NOW OPEN. High class cuisine and service. Hot and cold Sea Baths. Rates for July, $12 per week and upward. Write for booklet.
W. IRVING DAVIDS, Prop.
CHARLES E. PARKER, Mgr.

BRADFORD & WOODSTOCK COTTAGES, COOPER AV., NEAR OCEAN, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The well-known Jewish caterer for many years kept a strict cosher hotel, conducted in first-class style; rooms are airy, with ocean breeze and view.
S. GLASER, Prop.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

THE SCARBORO.
ALEC. D. GOLDSMAN.

PEMBERTON COTTAGE, OCEAN AV., LONG BRANCH, N. J. Splendid rooms, facing the sea; table and appointments the best; open to November.

MANSION HOUSE, On Ocean Ave., Long Branch, N. J. American and European plan; terms moderate.

POCONO MT. HOUSE MT. POCONO, PA.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
ASBURY PARK N.J.
DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH
NOTED FOR ITS HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
MORGAN & PARSONS

THE VICTORIA,

3d and Ocean Ave., Asbury Park, N. J., now open. LAUREL HOUSE, 2d and Kingsley St. Under same management. Open June 20.
S. KEMPE.

THE HOLLYWOOD, ASBURY PARK, NEAR OCEAN.
Open under new management; large, cool rooms; excellent table; terms moderate; booklet on application.

HOTEL STRAND, THIRD AVE. AND KINGSLEY ST.
Asbury Park, N. J. One block from fishing pier; commanding an unobstructed view of ocean. Evening dinners. ALBERT S. CRAIG.

THE CEDARS, Sunset Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Near the beach, overlooking Sunset Lake; under new management; cuisine unsurpassed. Apply D. F. MACKEY, Proprietor.

CRANE'S COTTAGE 305 Sewall Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Near the ocean and Wesley Lake; excellent table; terms moderate.
MRS. WM. A. CRANE.

ST. NICHOLAS, 408 FIFTH AV., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Opposite Sunset Lake; all improvements; special rates for June; near ocean.
MRS. I. S. HUTCHINSON.

THE BELMONT, 309 Sewall Ave., 2 blocks from ocean
Cool rooms; excellent table; $6-$10 weekly.
W. O. BASTEDO.

THE WILLARD, 208 2d Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Capacity 100; booklet on application.
A. F. NEWKIRK.

TRENTON HOUSE 316 Cookman Ave. One block from ocean.
Superior table and service. Address
K. S. VAN MATTER.

COLEMAN HOUSE.
WHOLE SQUARE ON THE OCEAN.
Illustrated Booklet. F. B. CONOVER.

THE NORTHERN. North Asbury Park, N. J.; accommodations for 100; terms from $10 to $12; booklet. K. A. Wyatt.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—The Berlitz Summer School of Languages has removed to Fifth Ave. and Bond St. Teachers sent to residences between Seabright and Sea Girt.

ST. CLOUD 211 1ST AVE., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Particulars on application.

THE LEROY, 7TH AND PARK AVE., NEW ASBURY PARK, NEAR OCEAN.
Superior table, moderate rates, all conveniences.

THE LAKELYN. Enlarged. Thoroughly modern. 2 blocks from ocean. 303 Sunset Av. D. W. SEXTON.

ST. LAURENT, 408 SEVENTH AV., near ocean. 9th season. Cuisine excellent; boating, bathing; booklet. S. Flynn.

THE GUY MANSION, 2d Av., near beach; convenient to points of interest; no infants or nurses.

The Ocean Spray, Asbury Park, N. J.; fourth house from beach, facing Wesley Lake; $8 to $12 weekly. G. D. Schanck.

TENNEY'S HOTEL. Asbury Park, N. J. Open all year.

Atlantic City.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Handsome Beach Front Hotel. Accommodates 300 guests. Modern in all respects. Open all the year. Golf privileges.
CHAS. EVANS & SON.

POCONO MT. HOUSE MT. POCONO, PA.

Sea Girt.

PARKER HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J. Twenty-second season. Now open; fine ocean view; new sanitary arrangements; special rates for June.
MRS. THOS. DEVLIN.

THE TREMONT,

SEA GIRT, N. J. On ocean front. Every room has full ocean view. Excellent cuisine. Booklet. L. S. MISSMER.

NEW JERSEY.

Point Pleasant.

THE LEIGHTON,

Point Pleasant, New Jersey. Now open for reception of guests. Hotel within fifty feet of sea. Mrs. S. H. Champlin and Mrs. E. F. Morford, Props.

CENTRAL HOUSE, POINT PLEASANT, N. J. Convenient to beach; moderate in price; bathing, fishing, boating. For terms address Mrs. JOHN McCONNELL.

RESORT HOTEL, Point Pleasant, N. J.
Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address
PYE & FOSTER, MANAGERS.

THE ARVERNE, POINT PLEASANT, N. J., BET. OCEAN & RIVER. Superior table and accommodations; moderate prices. Miss J. Pierce.

THE ARDMORE, POINT PLEASANT, N. J.—Delightfully situated; near ocean. For terms address Mrs. W. H. Curtis.

THE HALFORD, POINT PLEASANT, N. J.—Near the ocean; terms moderate; special June rates. Mrs. L. Gibbs.

Atlantic Highlands.

HOLLYWOOD LODGE, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.—On high ground; fine land and water view; pleasant, airy rooms; shaded balconies; good table. Mrs. John Dey.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
Superior accommodations. Reasonable for a few select families. Send for Booklet.
Box 255, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Belmar.

THE BUENA VISTA,
SECOND AV., BELMAR, N. J.

300 feet from ocean; rooms all light; electric lighted; newly furnished; accommodates 125. Open June to October. H. F. Coster & Co.

The River View and Cottages Belmar, N. J.
Opens June 1; view ocean and river; outside rooms; modern in every way; booklet. H. A. Truax.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, BELMAR, N. J. NOW OPEN.
for the tenth season; particulars on application.
J. COX.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE BEDFORD SPRINGS HOTEL
BEDFORD SPRINGS, PA.
"The American Carlsbad."
New Management. Many Improvements.
THOMAS PARKES.

SPRUCE CABIN INN,
WHERE you CAN catch trout.
The most attractively located modern hotel in Pocono Mountains; seven different trout streams. Booklet and particulars of PRICE BROS., Props., Canadensis, Pa., Cresco Station, D., L. & W. R. R.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE, Tobyhanna, Pa.; highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. CORNISH.

THE BELLEVUE Dingman's Ferry, Pike Co., Pa.
Boating and fishing; magnificent scenery.
W. E. KERN.

Paradise Mountain House, Paradise Valley, Pa. Capacity, 100. Latest improvements; cuisine unsurpassed. Booklet. D. J. & A. L. Kintz.

Mt. Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
MOUNT POCONO.

Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

THE OPENING OF
MONTANESCA,
MOUNT POCONO, PA., Saturday, June 15th, 1901. A cordial invitation extended to all.
I. D. IVISON, PROP.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE,
MOUNT POCONO, PA.
Finest location of Pocono Mountains.
H. T. LEECH.

THE MEADOWSIDE, Mount Pocono, Pa., 2,000 ft. elevation. Homelike comforts; capacity, 100; steam heat; unsurpassed location. Booklet. I. SMITH & SON.

FOREST HOUSE.
Scenery and location unsurpassed; beautiful walks and drives. Accom. 60. Booklet. J. Hamblin, Swiftwater, Pa.

GROVE COTTAGE, Mount Pocono, Penn. High elevation. Quiet and comfortable. Good table. Beautiful scenery. Moderate. G. T. SMITH.

THE-ELWIN, Mount Pocono, Penn. Now open. Refined and homelike, comfortable rooms. Delightful location. Modern improvements. Peerless cuisine. A. SLUTTER.

POCOHASSET HOUSE. MOUNT POCONO. Elevation 2,200 ft.; spacious grounds; tennis; unsurpassed cuisine; references exchanged. J. DOWLING & SON.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING river and mountains; newly built; large, airy rooms; steam heat; hot and cold water; bath on each floor; pure spring water; fishing and boating. Booklet. JNO. YARRICK, Dela. Water Gap, Pa.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA.
strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,000 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

FOREST HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA. Fine location. High Elevation. Blue Mountains, overlooking Delaware River. Table Unsurpassed. A. L. MARSH.

BRANCH COTTAGE. 25th season. Purest spring water. Farm attached. Finest scenery. Homelike and cheerful. $6.00 to $10.00 ELIAS COMPTON, Water Gap, Penn.

THE CENTRAL DEL. WATER GAP. High ELEVATION, in Blue Mountains. Peerless cuisine. High-class service. Beautiful scenery. S. D. OVERFIELD.

OVERFIELD HOUSE, Frutcheys, Penn., among the mountains, above Water Gap; health and comfort; terms reasonable. J. D. Overfield.

BRODHEAD COTTAGE, Del. Water Gap, in Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania. Delightful views. Pure air. Fresh water. Moderate. ABRAM BUSH.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA. Beautiful location. Fine view of Water Gap. Cheertul and Homelike. Good table. $7.00 up. M. M. ACE.

BLUE MT. SANITARIUM, on the Heights at Del. Water Gap; modern all-year health resort. Dr. H. L. TOWNER.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

JACKSON
White Mountains, New Hampshire.

Fairest and most alluring resort for health and pleasure to be found in the emerald-hued valleys of the Wild Cat and Glen Ellis. Bewitchingly intrenched among the foothills of Spruce, Iron, Thorn and Tin Mountains, where the air is ever cool and the days seem short. Profusely interlaced with entrancing drives through the wildwood, where the senses are regaled with verdure and the forest streams and rivulets dash riotously on to the sea. Situated in an environment famous for its invigorating properties and noted for its absolute exemption from hay fever, asthma, and kindred ills. A picturesque and fascinating country where the fatigued and debilitated are awakened to a new sphere of felicity and peace. A rendezvous that is known the world over for its physical beauty and splendid hotels. Located within easy access of Mount Washington, which is reached after an inspiring trip through a wonderland rich in variegated foliage and the haunts of Izaak Walton.

Peculiarly adapted for the reception of the tourist, sportsman, and horseman. Thoroughly equipped for the entertainment of the golf, tennis, and croquet enthusiast, and, in fact, every way imaginable the most superbly appointed health and pleasure depot in New England.

WENTWORTH HALL AND COTTAGES

Accommodates 250 guests. All comforts and conveniences known to modern life. Excellent cuisine. Wentworth Hall golf links among the finest in the country. Western Union Telegraph. Long Distance Telephone. 11 hours from New York; 5 hours from Boston. Winter resort—The New Raymond Hotel, Pasadena, Cal. For full information, time table, pamphlet, &c., address
M. C. WENTWORTH, Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, Ass't Mgr.

EAGLE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Accommodates 125. Three hundred feet above Jackson Village on side of Eagle Mountain. High and dry. No mist. Always a breeze. Finest springs in the mountains, running in the hottest weather at 46 degrees. Fine fresh water bathing, with bath houses for ladies and gentlemen. Music, golf, tennis, croquet. C. E. GALE, Prop.

JACKSON FALLS HOUSE

Occupies a superior location, commanding fine views of the country. All modern appointments. Hardwood floors. Electric lights, bells; telephone and telegraph communication. Write for circular.
TRICKEY BROS., Props.

HAWTHORNE COTTAGE

Open June 1. Rates reasonable. Circular.
J. E. MESERVE, Prop.

WILSON COTTAGE—Most popular of the smaller houses. Many prefer this house to larger hotels. Accommodates 35. Standing 500 feet above Jackson. Rates $6 to $10 per week. Circular.
FRANK H. WILSON.

C. H. HURLIN.
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
TOURIST SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

PERKINS COTTAGES.—Charming sites for cottages in heart of Wild Cat Valley. Forest, pasture and agricultural land, with Jackson mineral spring, analyzed by State Chemist as superior in medicinal properties, will be sold in whole or in part on easy terms. Also first-class country boarding house, accommodating 30, with outbuildings, &c. C. B. PERKINS.

PLINY RANGE HOUSE
White Mountains, Jefferson Highlands, N. H.

Offers more charms than any other resort in historic New Hampshire. Elevation, 1,650; dry air; cool nights; pure supply spring water; enchanting drives; magnificent scenery. Telephone and telegraph connections in house. Address GEO. W. CRAWFORD & SON, JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS, N. H.

E. A. Crawford's and Cottages,
WHITE MOUNTAINS, JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS, N. H.

House situated on side of Boy Mountain, 1,650 feet above sea level, with Presidential Range in full view. Also two new cottages, well located, with hot and cold water and open fires. Lawn tennis, billiards, bowling. Address E. A. CRAWFORD & SONS, JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS, N. H.

CAVE MT. HOUSE,
BARLETT, N. H.

Located at entrance of the famous Crawford Notch; rates reasonable; HAY FEVER unknown here. E. A. STEVENS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

White Mountains, Jefferson Highlands, N. H. Open June to Oct. 15. Send for booklet. Address J. L. POTTLE, PROP.

MOUNT VIEW COTTAGE,
White Mountains, North Conway, N. H.
Send for Booklet. H.W.EASTMAN, Prop.

Connecticut.

FENWICK HALL,
FENWICK, CONN.

If you wish to spend the Summer at one of the most perfectly appointed resorts on the Atlantic Coast, offering every facility for indoor and outdoor amusements, and with a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to J. E. CHATFIELD,
Hotel Jefferson, New York.
PRIVATE GOLF LINKS.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.

Famous Harbor Yachting Headquarters.
A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY. MACADAM ROADS, BATHING, GOLF, ETC. FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET, WRITE
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HAWKHURST,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.

High altitude, no malaria, no mosquitoes, home comforts, excellent cooking, Otis elevator, sun parlor, golfing. Booklet at Schofield's, Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

Moss Hill House, South Norwalk, Conn.—Twenty miles Sound view; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; moderate.

PENNSYLV

NEWS OF CHICAGO DOINGS

Electric Fan Industry Stimulated by the Recent Hot Spell.

City Will Investigate the Hospital of the Illinois Steel Company—A Women's Club Project.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The hot weather of the past week was the means of booming one Chicago industry. The manufacturer of an electric fan sent 3,000 of his fans to New York on a rush order, after the people of that city had sweltered for several days under the intense heat. The shipment, which was sent by fast express, filled three cars. Washington made requisition for 1,000 of them, and there was a general demand from other cities. The dealers report that the remarkable heat of the past ten days has caused a demand for the fans from quarters where they were never before used.

The city is about to tackle the Steel Trust. The hospital of the Illinois Steel Company, to which its employes are carried when injured and in which they are treated by the physicians and nurses of the company, is to be investigated by the Health Commissioner. The company has no license for a hospital, and the police have been denied admission in several cases recently when they sought to get information concerning accidents at the works.

"If doctors and nurses attend the sick in this hospital it should have a license," said Health Commissioner Reynolds.

General Counsel Knapp of the steel company says: "An accident on the grounds of the Illinois Steel Company is a matter which does not concern the police, and it is not a part of their duties to investigate it. There is no city ordinance that I have been able to discover that makes it a part of their duty to pry into other people's affairs unless crime is involved."

The city has a different view of the matter, and will proceed against the company.

Eight months ago a few families of the suburb of Longwood started the plan of having one kitchen and one dining room, with the object of reducing the cost of living. They called the club "The Longwood Co-operative Home Association," and it has grown to a membership of sixty persons. The club has a two-acre garden in which is grown vegetables, and every morning before the men take the trains for the city they don overalls and each works in the particular part of the garden assigned to him to cultivate, and for which he is held responsible.

During the later Summer months the association hopes to see the realization of its plan of ten-cent meals. So far the cost has been 12 cents. It is believed the garden will enable this goal to be reached. The idea of the co-operative association has proved so successful that a five-thousand-dollar building is being built in which the meals of the association are to be cooked and served. There was none in the town large enough for the purpose. In addition, the building will contain reception rooms, billiard rooms, and quarters for the servants.

The tax assessors of Cook County, in their final returns, have placed a valuation of $327,211,430 on the real estate and personal property in the county. The personal property amounts to $78,083,732. The total is an increase of nearly $3,000,000 over the valuation of last year. This assessment represents property, in the thirty-three towns of the county, of $1,636,057,150. Of the assessed valuation, all but $30,000,000 is in the city.

The South Town, which includes the down-town district of the city south of the river, is put down for $91,656,886 in real estate and $37,741,935 in personal property. In South Chicago the Illinois Steel Company's property was valued at $1,600,000; the Pullman works are valued at $961,000; the Armour packing plant is placed at $2,000,000, and that of the Swift Company at half a million more. These are among the largest of the returns outside the street railways.

The women's clubs of the city are planning to open a school in which cook and mistress, dressmaker and patron will receive a common education in the domestic arts and sciences. In the mutual understanding incident to work in a common kitchen the promoters of the school look for an adjustment of the relations between the housewife and servant. An attempt will be made to impart scientific knowledge of the proper conduct of a modern kitchen and modern home.

The equipment of the school will be that used in the domestic science department of the Armour Institute. Mrs. P. D. Armour having presented all the apparatus to the women's clubs. Lectures will be given each week on cookery, art in the home, hygiene, economics, and the rearing of children. For maids a special course in practical cooking will be offered. In addition, the clubs will send teachers to districts where twenty or more desire to be instructed, but have no time to come to the lectures. R. B. P.

FROM THE SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY'S PRESTIGE RETURNS.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 6.—July was ushered in at this famous old resort with the biggest crowd of visitors which has been seen here in recent years.

A boom seems to have struck the resort, and the old-time prestige seems in a large measure to be returning to the resort. While Cape May, with Long Branch and Newport, is the oldest resort along the coast, many new ones have sprung up and outstripped it, simply because the local residents, depended on their fame and record in the past to keep them going in the future. Every effort to increase Cape May's popularity is being made, and as a result it is this year reaping the benefit of increased visitors. The hotels are filled with people, particularly so over the Fourth.

The golf links are the centre of activity, and this week the women took hold by playing their first handicap tournament on Monday, the prize being won by Mrs. Charles M. Phelps of Chicago. This afternoon they began their weekly teas and receptions, which are to be given every Saturday afternoon during the season in the progress of the men's tourneys.

The Fourth of July was properly celebrated. In the morning there were the old-fashioned lawn sports on the Stockton Hotel lawn, and in the afternoon there was an oration delivered by a local clergyman and the Declaration of Independence was read by a Princeton University student. The day was ended by the setting off of a large display of fireworks on the beach front.

Efforts are being made toward having an ocean regatta here some time in August. The last regatta at Cape May was that in which the New York Yacht Club put up the famous cup which was carried to England on the Genesta some years ago, and which has remained there a longer time than was expected by the American citizens.

John F. Baker of the Chilean Claims Commission of Washington, is a guest here, accompanied by his brother from Pittsburg, and his mother.

F. Harper and Miss E. Harper of Sayville, L. I., have arrived and are spending a fortnight here.

Gen. and Mrs. Clinton P. Paine of Baltimore are guests at the cottage of ex-City Treasurer George D. McCreary of Philadelphia.

Cecil Baltimore Calvert, a descendant of Lord Baltimore, is numbered among the prominent leaders in society who are spending the season here.

James K. Hackett, the actor, accompanied by his wife, Mary Mannering, has arrived at a leading hotel here to spend the Summer.

Other New Yorkers who have arrived during the week are Robert J. Wynn, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Richards, H. M. Clement, O. E. Eaton, James R. Speed, Frank H. Johnson, S. E. Roberts, Russel Whitcomb, M. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Raynor, Mrs. F. H. Lynde, E. P. Lynde, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Pearson, J. C. Bergen, and J. W. Pendergast.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLETON, N. H., July 6.—The season in the White Mountain region has opened in earnest. The leading hotels are commencing to fill up, and the principal driveways are thronged with smart traps and stylish equipages.

The Fourth celebration here attracted some 3,000 sightseers, and the day was enjoyably spent in baseball, trotting meetings, and a concert and pyrotechnic display at the Northern, which is the Mecca of many well-known New Yorkers this year.

Will Carleton, the poet, is at his cottage in Bethlehem.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin is at the Profile.

Judge M. J. Keogh of New York is expected shortly at his cottage near the Profile.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low of New York are at the Fabyan.

Oliver Iselin of New York is at the Waumbeck.

John Kendrick Bangs is occupying a cottage at the Profile.

Capt. W. F. Bronson of the navy is occupying Mrs. Havemeyer's cottage at the Profile.

Mrs. J. Wyman Jones, sister of Mark Hanna, is registered at the Profile.

C. E. Westinghouse is at Sugar Hill.

Mrs. Sarah Vanderbilt Macfarlane of New York is domiciled at Franconia.

At the Profile are Mr. and Mrs. Twombly of New York.

J. M. Cornell of New York is at the Profile.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 6.—The first concert at the Casino this season will be given on Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore have gone to Maine. Mrs. Moore will return to her cottage here in about a week's time.

Mrs. J. R. Pell of New York is the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers.

James J. Van Alen will go to New York to-morrow, and will sail soon afterward for Europe, returning to Wakehurst later in the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lewisohn of New York are here on their steam yacht Irene.

Among the cottagers entertaining at dinner this evening were Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. John Clinton Gray, and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore. Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. A. Cass Canfield and Mrs. G. P. Williams.

Robert Hilton Cutting of New York has taken apartments at the Cliffs Hotel for the season.

George C. Mason is here from Philadelphia.

Prof. Allan Marquand is at the Marquand villa, Linden Gate.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmet of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan.

Mrs. Mabel R. Lynch has arrived for the season.

Miss Edith Wetmore has returned from Europe. She was accompanied here from New York by her mother, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had the White Ghost out for the first time this Summer this afternoon.

The order compelling the florists in Newport to close Sunday has been revoked.

Jamestown is filled with cottagers. Among the recent arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gray and Miss Ina B. Gray, Chicago; Walter Sullivan, San Antonio; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ross Parsons and Miss Ethel Parsons, Garden City, and Richard Fay, Boston.

Cards are out in large numbers, especially by Commodore and Mrs. Gerry, Henry Walters, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and many others.

Mrs. Fish is giving a large function at Crossways on the 10th, which will include a dinner with vaudeville for 200 guests, while dinners and luncheons have been arranged by the same lady for all of the month.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will begin entertaining next week, her first function to be a dinner, and later she will give a large dinner dance in honor of her daughter, Miss Gwendolin Burden, on which occasion she will be formally introduced.

Mrs. Ogden Mills will give a ball during the end of the month at her cottage to introduce her two daughters.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler has been joined by his family here and since his arrival has been royally entertained by the cottagers. The General and his family will spend the Summer at Newport.

Mrs. Fish, besides giving the dinner and musicale for 200 guests on the 10th, will give large musicales each Saturday evening from the 20th inst. The guests will come from the various cottages where dinners have been held previously during the evening, and in the ballroom the musicale will be given while the guests will sit about the halls and verandas and perhaps upon the lawn, if the weather should be too hot.

Mr. George Eustis will return from Europe for the polo season the latter part of August with his string of polo ponies he took abroad for the polo matches. He will join Mrs. Eustis here and arrange for the improvements they intend to make to the Wheeler-Carry property they recently purchased on Eustis Avenue. Mrs. Eustis has been giving some very pretty entertainments during the week.

Miss Anna Sands has arrived and is the guest of Miss Maud Wetmore, where she will remain until Mrs. Ogden Mills arrives for the season the latter part of the month.

The closing of the florists' places on Sundays by order of the Police Commissioners is condemned by the people who reside here a part of the year and those who are of the cottage set.

Mrs. Gerald Lowther, First Secretary of the British Legation, has arrived, and has opened the British Embassy at the De Rham cottage.

An agreeable addition to the cottage colony are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener and Mr. and Mrs. George Widener, who are living on the handsome steam yacht Josephine, where a number of handsome entertainments have already been given. Mr. P. A. B. Widener arrived from Europe to join his family to-day.

Should the British squadron visit Newport this Summer, which is very likely to be the case, the cottagers and the townspeople will see that the officers are liberally entertained. The fleet, if it is here during the fête week, will be asked to take part in that function.

The wedding of Miss Lily Oelrichs to Mr. Peter D. Martin at St. Joseph's Catholic Church on the morning of August 14 will be a large event, and will be attended by the entire cottage colony and many friends and relatives from away. An addition for the occasion will be made to the Oelrichs villa on Kay Street.

The Misses Preston from New York have started their dancing classes in the Casino among the young children of the cottagers, and the two young women have behind them as patronesses Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. William T. Bull, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and a number of other well-known cottagers who are filling up the classes remarkably well.

Bailey's Beach, as well as Hazard's Beach, is doing a large business this year, and at Bailey's Beach not a single bathhouse can be secured, and the fact has shown that an additional one is required to be built there at the beginning of early Spring.

The members of Spouting Rock Beach Association are well satisfied with the results of their committees and officers, and from time to time additional features other than the surf and elegant bath houses will be seen at Bailey's Beach, although bathing at night has not yet begun—but the season is early yet.

Luncheons and dinners have been quite numerous during the week, the most frequent entertainers thus far this season being Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, who have been entertaining both on the Electra and at the Gerry villa, known as Seaverge, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Henry Walters on Arcadia, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Lispenard Stewart, Edward H. Bulkley, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. William H. Sands, and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks.

The cottagers have gone in for entertaining the naval officers more than ever, and this may be attributed to Commodore Gerry, who has had the officers out to see the yacht races on board the Electra. A few years ago a large sum was raised by the cottagers to entertain the officers of the warships when they had returned from the war with Spain, and for some reason only the jackies were so honored, and the money unexpended was returned to the subscribers. Since then naval officers have been more favored by the cottagers, especially thus far this season.

The majority of the cottagers are now owners of some sort of machine, either gasoline or electric, and the drives by day and by night are never free from the presence of these machines, which have now become a necessity instead of a fad. Racing is being enjoyed despite the laws, and the automobile meet in September will be a social event of considerable prominence, and the occasion of the bringing together of many fast machines at Aquidneck Park.

The Newport Yacht Racing Association with its renewed lease of life, new officers and associate members, has already given Newporters and the cottagers principally, some splendid racing here, thanks to the good work of Messrs. Woodbury Kane, Ralph N. Ellis, and A. Cass Canfield, the racing committee. Henceforth this organization will give to Newport many additional yachting fixtures which would not otherwise be held in these waters but for the association, which was brought into life by the late Robert Goelet and Mr. Frederick R. Sands.

The members of the New York Yacht Club are taking considerable interest in the forthcoming fête which will be held here the last week in the month or the first week in August. Admiral Higginson of the North Atlantic Squadron will assist the Newport Fête Committee, at the head of which is Mayor F. P. Garrettson, Congressmen Melville Bull, Pembroke Jones, Hermann Oelrichs, Henry F. Eldridge, O. H. P. Belmont and several others. The officers of the several military establishments here are co-operating with the work of the committee.

With Col. De Lancey Kane here for the season, and who has become a permanent cottager, there is little fear but that there will be a coaching parade in August, for there are many well-known whips here and any number of coaches, including those owned by Col. Kane, James J. Van Alen, Alfred C. Vanderbilt, Robert L. Gerry, William Mayer, Prescott Lawrence, W. Watts Sherman, Perry Belmont, Col. Edward V. Morrell, Senator George Peabody Wetmore, and a number of others.

To-day the morning concerts at the Casino were begun, and to-morrow evening will see the first of the Sunday evening concerts. The dances at the Casino theatre will begin on Thursday next.

The proposition to consolidate the Casino and the Newport Golf Club appears to many to be the only solution of the latter organization, which, despite the management of prominent men in the financial world, has been losing money fast for the past three years. The restaurant has been the principal cause for the loss, and this season to obtain a luncheon or dinner there it is necessary to give the steward at least three hours' notice so the food can be purchased for the occasion and not carried and ruined for the want of restaurant patrons. It must be said that the cooking this year at the Golf Club is far ahead of that "enjoyed" there for three or four years. Additional attractions such as a squash court is being talked of.

As the efforts of a large force of skilled workmen proceed very satisfactorily at The Elms, the new villa of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, so surely will the house be thoroughly furnished and ready for the many social functions which Mrs. Berwind intends giving by the middle of the month.

Bridge is the favorite pastime here again this Summer, and all that need be said at this time is that the game is more popular than ever and is being played morning, noon, and night. Some claim it is interfering with other pastimes arranged for the cottagers.

The season will be noted at its close for an outdoor one, as there are already several large outdoor events arranged for, and dinners on the piazzas will be more popular than ever. Golfing, tennis, driving, and riding and other outdoor sports and pastimes are even more generally indulged in than ever before.

With the outdoor events will come the rage for vaudevilles, and several smart people in this line are coming here shortly for the remainder of the season at some very flattering figures.

The cottagers are nightly attending the vaudeville performances in the open-air theatre at Freebody Park, which were so popular last Summer and all the more this season. Large parties drive into the park each evening and occupy the best boxes available.

GOSSIP OF LONG BRANCH.

How the Fourth Was Spent—Club Elections—Arrivals of Cottagers and Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 6.—With the advent of the Fourth of July the Summer season fairly commences at the coast resorts, and from that day until the close of the season the hotel proprietors and boarding house keepers are kept busy. Nothing has been more pleasing to them than the extreme heat that has prevailed during the past week; smiles can be seen upon their faces and their hostelries are filled with guests. Not since the racing days at Monmouth Park has there been such an influx of people at this resort in any week. The boat lines in particular, on account of the sail down the bay, have been taxed to the utmost.

The guests and cottagers enjoyed the glorious weather of the Fourth to the full. During the forenoon bathing was mostly indulged in. In the afternoon a number played tennis and golf, while the greater portion seemed to journey to Elkwood Park to witness the trotting races; and in the evening Pleasure Bay Park, where "The Rounders" is being played, was the centre of attraction, people flocking there to witness the play in such numbers that the managers were unable to accommodate them all.

On Wednesday evening a grand organ recital was given in the First Presbyterian Church, on Third Avenue, Long Branch, which brought together many of the cottagers. A handsome new pipe organ has just been placed in the church, and a recital was given in honor of the affair.

On Thursday the Monmouth Beach Country Club held its regular annual election. This club is composed of New Yorkers, and the election resulted as follows: President—Col. William Barbour; Vice President—A. B. Proal; Secretary—Dr. T. W. Moses; Treasurer—J. McLean Walton; Board of Governors—William M. Whitney, E. A. Walton, John McKesson, Col. A. W. Soper, and William R. Potts. Paul Walton, who had been Treasurer for the past five years, resigned.

The Monmouth Beach Golf Club has just elected its new officers as follows: President—Col. William Barbour; Vice President—Walter Watson, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer—Eugene Winship; Captain—P. A. Proal; Finance Committee—Franklin W. Sanger, J. W. Spalding, and Dr. E. A. Ayres; Greens Committee—P. A. Proal, Walter Watson, Jr., F. W. Sanger, L. S. Kerr, Dr. Ayres, G. N. Vanderhoef, and J. W. Spalding.

Cottagers at Long Branch, West End, Hollywood, Elberon, and Norwood Park are being benefited this Summer by a war between the Monmouth Ice Company, which for years has had control of the ice business, and the West End Ice Company. The latter company has forced the price down to 25 cents a hundred pounds, where the Monmouth Company always charged 60 cents.

Commissioner of Public Accounts John T. Hertle of New York is spending the Summer at the Octagon Hotel, Seabright, and upon his return from the city every afternoon he and Mayor Van Wyck are seen driving on the avenue behind the Mayor's stepper. Mayor Van Wyck has taken rooms for the Summer at the Octagon Hotel, Seabright.

Ex-United States Senator David B. Hill of Albany, N. Y., has again rented the Earle cottage at Normandie-by-the-Sea, and will spend the greater portion of his Summer at that place.

The Summer Episcopal Church at Elberon has opened for the season, and many of the cottagers who help to make up the congregation attended its first service to greet their pastor, the Rev. William B. Bodine of Philadelphia. Dr. Bodine has been in charge of this church for several Summers.

A number of clambakes are already scheduled. On July 18 the Grand Lodge of Masons of New Jersey will attend a bake at Price's Hotel.

J. R. Hughes and family of New York arrived at Seabright for the Summer on Tuesday.

D. C. Leech and family of New York arrived at Seabright on Wednesday.

William Pell, Captain of the 1901 Princeton football team, is a guest at the Peninsula Hotel, Seabright.

Miss Helen Thornell, daughter of H. L. Thornell of New York, who was injured in a runaway a few days ago at Monmouth Beach, is rapidly recovering. The Thornell family are pending the Summer in one of the clubhouse circle cottages at Monmouth Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Graves of New York, who occupied a cottage at Seabright last season, have arrived for the Summer.

F. Boos of New York is occupying the Thomas cottage at Elberon.

Julius Hidalgo is at Elberon for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn have just returned to their Elberon cottage from a European trip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mandelbaum and family are occupying their Franklin Avenue cottage.

Daniel Silberstein and family of New York have leased the new Stringer cottage, at Second and Garfield Avenue, and are now in possession of it.

Prof. W. B. Ireland of Washington, D. C., is spending his vacation at the Keystone Hotel.

G. Castgenir and family of New York arrived at North Long Branch on Wednesday for the Summer. They are occupying their Atlantic Avenue cottage.

Ex-State Senator Michael Barrett of Newark is occupying a cottage at Elberon this season.

The property of Gazette V. Tuck at North Beach, Seabright, has recently been sold to Mrs. Bertha Martin Lindenborn of New York.

The Rev. J. F. Shaw will sail for Europe on Aug. 3 by the steamship Westernland and will be accompanied by Christian Brehn of Long Branch and Loren Holdridge of Trenton.

Maurice Wolf of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. Davidson.

Mrs. Norman L. Munro will occupy the California Cottage at Norwood Park on her return from Europe.

Mrs. Joseph Lederman of New York has leased a cottage on Cedar Avenue.

A. B. Proal and family of New York have arrived at their Monmouth Beach cottage for the season. Mr. Proal, who recently returned from a trip abroad, brought with him an English stage coach.

John King and family of New York are occupying their cottage at North Long Branch.

HAPPENINGS AT ASBURY PARK.

The Baby Parade, Dancing Parties, and Other Plans for the Season—Big Invasion of Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 6.—A week of unprecedented heat, coupled with the observance of Independence Day, brought many thousands to Asbury Park, and has the crowd will stay until colder weather drives them back to the cities. The record-breaking exodus from the cities to the shore began Monday, and as the heat increased from day to day, so did the number of arrivals, and to-night finds the hotels and boarding houses so full of patrons that vacant rooms are few and far between.

While the thermometers in the business portion of the city and other places removed from the beach touched the century mark on several occasions, it was always possible to find cool spots on the boardwalk, pavilions, and the fishing pier, three popular retreats where the mercury the whole week long did not climb above the 83 mark. And then there was the surf bathing to bring relief to the almost melting cottagers and hotel guests. In fact, many of the visitors donned their bath robe soon after breakfast and lounged on the beach, bathed, fished on the pier, bathed again, and clung to the beach resorts and their comfortable bath garments until bedtime. Others, after a refreshing bath, patronized the trolleys and sniffed the welcome sea breeze while riding to and from the several coast towns touched by the railway.

The Independence Day crowd of visitors numbered fully 20,000. Extra trains were run by the railroad companies to accommodate the unprecedented rush, and the hotel men had no easy job caring for the new-comers. The celebrants, of course, stuck to the comfort-bringing beach as much as possible, although 5,000 journeyed over to the athletic grounds and enjoyed the speedy bicycle races. In the evening the city burned up $2,000 worth of fireworks. The exhibition was given in Atlantic Square, and fully 50,000 spectators, many of them cottagers from the near-by resorts, witnessed the exhibition.

The date for the baby parade, originally set for the afternoon of Saturday, Aug. 17, has been changed to Wednesday, Aug. 21. This was done in order to give the Parade Committee more time in which to prepare for the great event. It has also been decided to have the line of march on Ocean Avenue, instead of along the brick cycle path, so that the spectators cannot crowd the marching tots. Grand stands will be placed along the route. The roadway over which the babies will be wheeled will be covered with matting. Handsome prizes will be given for the best decorated coaches and floats. The Committee on Awards, appointed this week, consists of William H. Sannard, Muir, George R. Hillier, Miss Gibbs, and Miss Lydia Morgan.

The Summer social season was formally opened this evening, when dancing parties were given to the guests at all the leading hotels. Despite the heat, the ball rooms and casinos were alive with dancers. The gowns displayed by the ladies at the Coleman, Hotel Brunswick, Ocean, Hotel Columbia, West End, Lafayette, Sunset Hall, and Hotel Monmouth were among the finest ever seen in Asbury Park. These Saturday evening dances will be continued every week throughout the season, with an occasional german to relieve the monotony.

The three cadet corps attached to the Twenty-third Regiment, the Second Signal Corps, and the Third Gatling Battery, of Brooklyn, encamped this week at the sea end of Sixth Avenue. Sergt. Elliot Bigelow, Jr., was Acting Major and Commandant of the camp. A number of National Guard officers from New York and Brooklyn visited the camp on the Fourth. The National encampment of the Baptist Boys' Brigade also began this week on the banks of Shark River, just south of Asbury Park. The camp is in charge of Gen. A. T. Kenyon, the head of the organization. There were nearly 100 cadets in the first detachment, and during the season there will be other detachments arriving every week. The boys, in camp at present are mainly from New York and Brooklyn.

Proprietor Frank B. Conover of the Coleman House surprised his fellow-bonifaces this week by announcing that religious services would be held every Sabbath morning during the season in the new casino at that hotel. The sermons will be preached by well-known ministers of different denominations, and a pipe organ and trained choir will furnish the music. The first service will be held to-morrow morning.

Vought Burke, "Founder" Bradley's giant policeman, went on duty this week at the fishing pier and is one of the sights for the visitors. Burke stands 7 feet 7 inches high and weighs less than 200 pounds. His blue-coated colleague on the beach is "Jinks" Newman, who, while less than 6 feet high, weighs over 300 pounds.

The sizzling weather failed to lessen the religious enthusiasm of the army of Methodists summering in Ocean Grove, for the scheduled daily services were held and every meeting was well attended. To-day members of the religious order of the King's Daughters met in the temple and celebrated the anniversary of the organization. Mrs. Margaret Bottome of New York City, the founder and President of the rapidly growing order, was present and spoke words of cheer to the workers. To-morrow will be observed as Hospital Sunday.

The Sunday School and Chautauqua Assembly will convene to-morrow for a ten days' session. The school will be in charge of the Rev. Dr. B. B. Loomis of Round Lake. Sessions will be held every morning and evening, and in the evening lectures on popular subjects will be delivered by well-known divines and educators.

BAR HARBOR'S MERRY SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 6.—The season here has been somewhat backward, but, once started, it now promises to progress right merrily, for never were there so many people here at this date on previous years or so many people who were willing to entertain. The Fourth of July was the curtain raiser of the Summer show. In the evening the first dinner dance was held at the Kebo Valley Club and was extremely patriotic. It was all Stars and Stripes, red, white, and blue bunting, and a medley of National airs. Among those who entertained at dinner were Edmund Pendleton, A. C. Barney, Waldron Bates, Mrs. William Draper, A. H. Hinkle, and Mrs. John Harrison. Some of the well-known people present at the dance later were Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Megargee Wright, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. A. L. Edwards, Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mercer Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Allison, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Miss De Courcey, the Misses Seely, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Sharpless, and Mr. and Mrs. George Quintard Horwitz. Following the affair at Kebo a number of suppers were given at Sproul's.

The unprecedentedly warm weather and the furious electric storm of last Saturday have been a seven days' wonder. It is almost impossible to find any one who can recall a week in June or July so warm as this last one. There was no relief to be had out of doors from the strong sun and heated airs, and the cottage people kept almost altogether to the protecting shade of the porches. If they appeared at all it was to drive late in the afternoon out around the cliffs. The storm did considerable damage. The home of Francis W. Lawrence, brother of Bishop Lawrence, was entirely destroyed by fire, started by a bolt of lightning. Fortunately there was no one in the house at the time except the servants, who escaped without damage. The Lawrence family arrived the following evening and for the time being are staying with Bishop Lawrence. The other cottages to sustain injury were Stanwood, the home of Mrs. James G. Blaine, Mosley Hall, and the residence of William C. Allison.

Thus far the season has been somewhat backward. The hotels have been a week late in opening, yet the managers declare that they cannot meet the demands for July and August. The only reason that can be assigned is that the unusual weather has prevented all entertaining. This is the first week that the larger hotels have been open. The Malvern Inn and cottages are thoroughly booked. Among those who have rented the latter are Mrs. Charles B. Wright, Tanglewold; Mrs. Anna W. Perkins, the Griffin; Mrs. James W. Gerard, the Canary; Mr. James P. Haggin, the Dutch; Mrs. Van Nest, Kebo; Hugh McMillan, brother of Senator McMillan of Michigan, the Richardson; Mrs. A. E. Platt, Cornerneet; Elisabeth K. Anderson, the Geranium. Among the early arrivals at the inn itself are Mr. E. J. Curley, the Kentucky millionaire; Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Miss Sylvia Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Tarn and the Misses Tarn.

The St. Sauveur has opened with a large number of guests, indications for a good season. A number of years ago it was the custom to give hops at the hotels, but for a time they lost popularity, as the cottage element outnumbered the hotel visitors. This year, however, this feature of the hotel life will be re-established, and Thursday evenings will be the regular date for the St. Sauveur hops. Capt. Thomas J. Bush of Lexington, Ky., and his sister, Miss Bush, have arrived at the hotel for the season. A group of well-known Washington people at the hotel includes Miss Gertrude Harrison, Mrs. Florence Hill Harrison, Mrs. John R. Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Appleby.

Clubs of all sorts are opening for the season. The Ladies' Club will hold its first reception the coming week. The little cottage by the shore has been a stronghold for the feminine members of society for the past two years, and they have made their entertainments very delightful and attractive. The piazzas of the Mount Desert reading room show signs of awakening life. There are plenty of men at the resort, which for so early in the season is unusual. The Pot and Kettle Club, which was formed last year very much after the idea of the Rabbit of Philadelphia, will greatly miss Col. Morrell. The picturesque little grill will open about the 15th of the month. A little later, when the organization of the sporting club at Petit Manan has been thoroughly established, it will attract many persons to Bar Harbor for a short visit. Cottages are being built there by members of the club, and two or three day trips for hunting or fishing will be pleasant diversions.

Now that the idea of a polo field and running track has gained ground, the additional attraction of having the English and American college championship take place here is being very much talked of. It is the intention of those who are interested in the matter and who hope to see such a running track constructed by next year to invite the managements to consider the possibility of bringing the meet to Bar Harbor. The coolness of the climate and the general atmospheric conditions being more like those to which the Englishmen are accustomed than elsewhere would make it a fair ground for contest.

The Louisburg opened Saturday. The guests who have already registered at the hotel include Mrs. Seth E. Sprague, Miss Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Otis Norcross, John A. McDonald, Miss M. F. Smith, Mrs. Barnes, and Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes.

The Newport and cottages are rapidly filling up. Mr. and Mrs. S. F. B. Biddle of Paris will pass the Summer at the Whittington cottage. George Thatcher and Hamilton Thatcher of Boston, accompanied by Lawrance Gourlie of New York, are other arrivals.

Mrs. Hollins, Miss Hollins, and Miss Edith Hollins of New York are at the Belmont for the Summer. Miss Hoy and Miss Willing, who have been at Lynam's, have rented Rexcourt for the season. Mr. George F. Bowden and family of New York will pass the Summer at the Potter cottage.

Visiting Mrs. Linzee at the Yellow cottage in the Field are Miss A. D. Torrey and Miss M. E. Torrey of Boston.

Mrs. Patterson and Miss Patterson of New York were among the arrivals Friday and will be shortly joined by Judge Patterson.

As a preliminary to the yachting season there is a great deal of scratch racing in the bay. Everybody seems to have become infected with the knockabout fad, and if you haven't one of the trim little thirty-footers you are without honor in the community. The regular races will begin the second week of July and will be held weekly. A special class for sloops has been formed, and it is hoped to establish a fund similar to that of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, which will go to provide prizes for an annual regatta in August.

The Gardiner Shermans, who were abroad last year, traveling on the Continent, have returned here.

Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, whose daughter was married to J. Stewart Barney last year, will return in a few days, and has taken one of the Malvern cottages for the season. Owing to the death of her brother-in-law, Charles Carroll Jackson, she will be very quiet this Summer. She has come to Bar Harbor in order to be near her sister, Mrs. Jackson, who is at Llangolen.

James B. Haggin has taken the Dutch cottage for the season. Mr. Haggin cuts a noticeable figure on the drives with his spirited turnouts.

Mrs. Alfred E. Platt, sister of Mr. Albert Clifford Barney, has rented Cornersmeet for the Summer. The cottage is at present occupied by Mrs. Dehon and Miss Dehon, who will move to the Malvern.

Mr. Hugh McMillan, ex-Senator McMillan's brother, has taken the Richardson cottage for the Summer. Mr. McMillan is another of those who have returned to Bar Harbor after an absence of several seasons. He formerly owned and occupied Elsinore, which is one of the most beautifully appointed cottages here.

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones is at Reefpoint. Her daughter, Miss Beatrix Jones, is with her.

Mrs. Martin Van Buren of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson has visiting her Mrs. Hamilton Emmons. Mr. Van Buren will arrive later in the season.

Miss Stevens of New York has Chantler for the season. With her is Mrs. William B. Wright.

Dr. and Mrs. H. Lawrence Sheldon of Lakewood are recent arrivals. They will occupy their cottage for the Summer. The Sheldons will not go into society much, but live, on the contrary, a very quiet, retired life.

Mrs. Howard Munnikhuysen has the Newman cottage. Miss Grace Munnikhuysen and Miss Bessie Munnikhuysen are with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Lea McIlvane Luquer of New York are at Eagle Cliff. Mrs. Luquer is very much interested in the work which is done here for the education of children.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, who are at Boque Chitto, are almost never seen apart. Mrs. Morris is seldom seen at society functions. The same is true of her sisters, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri.

Mr. and Mrs. J. De C. Ireland of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Davis, Mrs. Ireland's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, who were married last year, have Mizzentop for the season.

The first golf tournament of the season took place Saturday over the course at Kebo. There was a large list of entries, and the course was in excellent shape. It is a popular diversion to drive out to the opening play and take luncheon al fresco at the club. The racket and tennis courts at Kebo promise to become popular this season.

LENOX COUNTRY HOUSES OPEN.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 6.—There are now over seventy country houses open in Lenox, a remarkably large number for this time of year, when the cottagers usually go to the seashore for brief visits. All of the Lenox cottagers are now here with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Miss Furniss, George H. Morgan, Henry Marquand, Mrs. Hartmann Kuhn, and William C. Schermerhorn, and they are expected soon. Albert R. Shattuck, who recently returned from abroad, is soon to come here and bring a number of automobiles, as will David W. Bishop, who is still on the other side, but who will come home in a few weeks.

The Fourth of July was celebrated very quietly, there being only a few displays of fireworks at some of the cottages. The most elaborate display was given by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court. They invited a few friends to dinner, who remained to see the fireworks. Mrs. George Bend and Miss Beatrice Bend are among the members of the house party at the Sloanes'.

This (Saturday) evening the Lenox Band will give another of its concerts, and some of the cottagers will drive over to hear it. The cottagers have raised $100 or more for these concerts.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons were at Sconover during the Fourth. They spent a considerable portion of their time at Curtisville at St. Helen's Home for the Fresh Air Children, founded and maintained by Mr. Parsons in memory of his late daughter, Miss Helen Parsons. Over one hundred little ones from the tenement house districts of New York are there for a ten days' visit. They had a most interesting Fourth of July entertainment, provided by Mr. Parsons, and a number of the cottagers drove over to watch the little ones enjoy themselves. In the evening there were fireworks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Chapin of New York arrived in Lenox this week to occupy their cottage for the season.

Mrs. John Struthers and the Misses Struthers arrived from abroad this week, and are now at Wynnstay for the season.

J. F. Schenck of New York has taken the Curtis cottage for September and October.

Charles Lanier has returned from abroad and is now at his handsome place, Allen Winden.

Arthur S. Dixey returned this week from Harvard University, and is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey at Tanglewood.

Dr. Richard Cranch Greenleaf is visiting Dr. Henry Eno at Saugatuck, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris of New York arrived in Lenox on Monday of this week, and are at the Rockwell cottage, where they will remain for the season.

Charles Astor Bristed has been entertaining Mr. R. W. Jenkins of New York.

Mrs. Ames of North Easton, Mass., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, at Wyndhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane have been entertaining Mr. Jay of Newport at the Club cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster gave a tea on the Fourth at their handsome cottage, and the guests were entertained by a display of daylight fireworks.

Mrs. William B. Bacon and Miss Bacon are spending a week at the Pan-American Exposition.

THE WEEK AT TUXEDO.

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

EVERY now and then there arises the question of etiquette as to how certain titled people should be addressed and as to the manner in which they sign their letters and telegrams. American women who have married titles abroad "catch on" to these little details very quickly. As there are now two living American Duchesses, one American Dowager Duchess, and one "ex-Duchess" in England, it may be interesting to know their formula. Here is the copy of a telegram received by a young American woman in London last week, coming from the Duchess of Manchester, (née Zimmerman,) who is said to have fallen right in the ways and manners of English women of high rank, without losing any of her American charm or individuality. Her dispatch reads:

Tandragee, July 13.

Miss ——:
Can you come Tuesday and spend week with us, Tandragee?

HELENA MANCHESTER.

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Bruce Crane, the artist, has been before the public as a successful painter for so many years that every one who sees him for the first time is surprised at his youthful appearance. At a recent dinner party a lady asked him how he managed to keep his hair so black. He gravely replied that he had been accustomed to drink two bottles of black ink a day since he was five years old.

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To be a success at Newport and to have society clamor to come within your gates you must devise some original way of entertainment. Unfortunately these new devices are few, but nothing succeeds like success. Among those who are now passing their first season at Newport are Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch. Mr. Hatch has coaches and a yacht. He has made quite a fortune in a patent medicine, and he went to Newport from Westchester with a very solid and substantial backing of three-quarters of the "Set." He leased the Gibert villa and he has had built there a squash court. Squash ball is the very fashionable fad at Newport. So far there is but one court. That is at the Casino, and the demand for it is such that it has to be engaged days ahead. The Hatch private court is just the thing, and the conquest of Newport has been made at one stroke.

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Every time J. Pierpont Morgan goes abroad he makes it a point to acquire a number of valuable souvenirs of the trip. This time, besides a number of rare paintings, including the famous Gainsborough portrait, he has purchased for himself a Persian rug, probably the rarest of its kind in existence, for which he paid $25,000. The rug measures 10 feet 6 inches by 19 feet, was made of Persian silk in Tabriz, Persia, and was woven by Mohammedan friars 150 years ago for a Shah. The time required to weave the rug was sixteen years.

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Secretary of War Root has a genial, placid, interested regard for the ways of sensational newspapers. One day last week several newspaper men were talking to him, when one mentioned the holding up of a certain report. Thereupon a reporter of one of the "yellow" journals bulged into the conversation in a cocky, confident manner.

"Oh, yes," he said, "that happened in this way, Mr. Secretary. You were satisfied that such-and-such a thing was going too far; so you issued an order that So-and-So's report should be held up until such-and-such an improvement could be effected. You issued that order through such-and-such an officer, and as a result the matter was held in abeyance. I received this information through trustworthy sources, and there is no doubt that your action was what led to the holding up of the report, and that you took it for the reasons stated."

Here, noticing a look of bewilderment on the Secretary's face, he hesitated, paused, looked doubtful, for the first time was checked in his flow of oratory, and added:

"That is the fact, is it not, Mr. Secretary?"

The Secretary smiled—a long, slow, gradual smile. He looked through the windows of his office and reflected. Then he said in a gentle, modulated voice:

"I recall the time when everything that happened in the United States was credited to the interference of Samuel J. Tilden."

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The remembrance of John D. Rockefeller to give advice about investing money, even to his intimate friends, is well known. Several years ago, when the Standard Oil stock was selling at a low figure, he called up a friend and told him that he had made large purchases of Everett securities, and then waited—hoping to hear something commendatory of the Everett enterprise. To the anxious listener, Mr. Rockefeller gave this Delphic reply:

"I hope, Sir, it may do you a great deal of good."

It was but a short time before the Everett enterprise went all to smash.

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Another story of poor Maurice Barrymore. He was the guest of a reverend friend in New Jersey who took much pride in a handsome stallion of pure Arab type that he had raised, broken, and "gantled" himself. To show how extremely gentle the high-bred horse was, the Jerseyman placed a gun across the withers of the animal and fired it. The handsome stallion showed no fear.

"What do you think of that?" asked the proud owner.

"Think the colt's deaf," quietly responded Barrymore.

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Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, the wife of the Steel Trust man, has a great fondness for traveling on railroad trains. When Mr. Schwab was younger and did not make a million dollars a year, Mrs. Schwab often expressed the wish to be able to have a special car and ride all she pleased. It is with quiet satisfaction that Mr. Schwab says he has felt able to put a private car at his wife's disposal for the past year, and hopes to be able to do so as long as she may want it.

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The finest private library of books on sports, particularly on the subjects of driving, riding, and coaching, is said to be that of T. Suffern Tailer. Mr. Tailer has a room arranged for his collection in which he takes great pride. He is quite an authority on coaching, and, although not a member of the Coaching Club, is one of the best whips in this country. His father, E. N. Tailer, has a fad for genealogy and the history of New York families. He has a record of all the marriages and deaths, as well as births in prominent families, having collected data from various newspapers for a very long period. His scrap books are valuable indices to the social history of the last half of the last century. Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer has a somewhat similar collection of this kind, on which she has drawn at various times in writing articles on genealogy. Mr. Tailer has never "rushed" into print, but he has been frequently interviewed, and is always most interesting on these occasions.

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Stanford White is perhaps the largest collector of antique statuary and architectural bits in this country. Not only is his house in Gramercy Park absolutely crowded with various specimens of Grecian and Roman art, but the inclosed space between the house and the street, where there is supposed to be a narrow lawn, is completely littered with broken columns and odds and ends. He was the inspiring mentor in the furnishing of the residence of Henry Poor on the opposite corner, and Mr. Poor has in his back yard a white trough or sarcophagus which might have been either the bath tub of an old Roman or the last resting place of a Juliet. Mrs. Clarence Mackay has also a penchant for the same kind of art, and last Winter had imported an enormous vase which she could hardly get into her house on Madison Avenue, and which caused much excitement in the street.

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J. Seaver Page, ex-Secretary of the Union League Club and prominent in business and social circles of this city, was one day returning from a pigeon shoot, where he had won the prize. A reporter asked him if he spelled his name Page or Paige, when Mr. Page threw up his hands and said:

"For Heaven's sake, don't print my name in the paper. Half of my customers would think I was going to the dogs if they knew I was taking part in a pigeon-shooting contest."

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Public attention has been directed recently to Luther R. Marsh, who is living at Middletown. When Mr. Marsh puts aside his theories of spiritualism he is a very interesting man. He wrote a few years ago for an extremely original publication. The Conglomerate, which was published at the Middletown Asylum—a series of recollections of members of the New York bar and of New York itself, which are quite valuable additions to the collection of Americana. The Conglomerate ran from its start. A set of The Conglomerate makes very interesting reading these days, as among its contributors were many men well-known in the literary and newspaper world. There were occasional articles from the pens of Dr. Selden and Dr. C. Spencer Kinney, both of whom were then connected with the hospital, and who are authorities on the subject of mental diseases. Unlike The Star of Hope and other magazines published at State institutions, The Conglomerate had a cheerful tone, and it went about its mission with a determined purpose. Unfortunately for it, the measure which it fought against was passed, and the State authorities seemed to think that an aggressive journal had no raison d'etre, and it was stopped. Its history, however, forms an interesting chapter on a phase of State politics.

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Ex-Speaker Reed was in the Supreme Court at Washington. The Justices were slow in assembling. Mr. Reed waited with an elphantine patience. Presently a friend of his leaned over to him and whispered:

"Mr. Speaker, can't you count a quorum?"

A look of grave reproach overspread the fat Maine face. "Sir," said he in a tone of freezing dignity, "you forget that when I counted a quorum, there always was a quorum."

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is a vastly entertaining woman. Certainly she is original. It will be remembered that her sister, who is Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., went to Europe recently and left her two months' old baby in the care of Mrs. Oelrichs, who has always spoken with pride of the charge. Recently she gave Alice Barber Stevens, the Philadelphia artist, a commission to make nursery studies of the baby, which she used to illustrate stories she tells to friends of the cunning ways of her ward.

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Speaking of the Oelrichses, it is not generally known perhaps that Hermann was at one time the champion long distance swimmer of the Pacific Coast, and was otherwise athletic. The pugilist Corbett will bear witness to his ability as a boxer, for they had many a bout together when "Pompadour Jim" was a bank clerk and Mr. Oelrichs was finding out things about sugar in his father's office in San Francisco.

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Among the bachelors of the Union Club Montefiore Isaacs has the palm for popularity. He is a nephew of the late Sir Moses Montefiore. He has two special accomplishments which are always in demand in society. He is a very clever elocutionist and as a prestidigitateur performs all the sleight of hand tricks done by professionals. He has given over a thousand performances for different charities, and there is hardly a season passes in which he is not called upon several times to perform for the benefit of some church or asylum. He is an excellent Shakespearean scholar and recites admirably. He is also a collector of old silver, curios, bric-a-brac, and rare books. For many years he has lived in a small apartment near the club, at which he frequently gives dinners. His invitations are eagerly accepted. His dinners are modeled after the English style, and he always serves a savory and has most excellent Madeira. Frequently at dinners he gives he performs some trick of legerdemain and produces in some mysterious way beautiful favors and little gifts for the ladies.

◆ ◆ ◆

New York society is very cosmopolitan, but among the very elect there are as a rule only a very few foreigners. The French element is one which prevails and for some years the different French families of New York had a delightful little set of their own. In this were the Brugieres, the Thebauds, the Giberts, the Montants, the De Looseys, the Lorillards, the Iselins, the Barbeys, the Noels, the Du Viviers, and a number of others. The Iselins, Barbeys, and Lorillards have intermarried, and the first two families are Swiss, but with French affiliations. One branch of the Livingstons descend from the Maturins and the Devesacs of Martinique. There are also the Lantilhons, the De Ronges, the Biasses, the La Montagnes, and the Conderts. Gradually, however, through intermarriage, the French individuality is being lost. Turkey is also represented in New York society by Valentine—known to his intimates as "Valle"—Blacque, the Haggins, and Mrs. Honoria Vall, who was the daughter of a Turkish diplomat named Gargulio. The late Sam Ali Haggin, the son of James B. Haggin, was very Oriental in appearance, and Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, his sister, has also the Eastern type. Valle Blacque is perhaps one of the most unique collector, and possesses one of the rarest libraries in New York. He is a remarkable judge of paintings and bindings and bibelots, and he has besides composed two masses à la Palestrina, which were sung with great success at St. Francis Xavier's some years ago. He is a Turk by descent.

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Another collector of rare books in New York is George B. De Forest, who married Miss Hargous. He lives in his library, and he is considered an authority by the professional collectors in New York. Whenever there is a rare edition of a French or English book, Valle Blacque or George De Forest are approached for its purchase. George Gould has also this fad, and makes specialties of illustrated books and different editions and subjects. He has always an agent who looks after rare bargains for him.

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Mrs. Reginald De Koven, the authoress, and wife of the composer, recently purchased a pair of Alsatian mules from a local dealer which she will have shipped to Washington after they have been trained to drive tandem. Mrs. De Koven is also having an original shaped tandem cart made, before which the mules will make their first appearance on the Washington drives with Mrs. De Koven as whip.

◆ ◆ ◆

M. C. D. Borden, the multi-millionaire mill owner of Fall River, Mass., and this city, has one of the finest private libraries in the United States. He seldom buys at auction in his own name in order that he may avoid the importunities and solicitations of agents and booksellers. He is said to have more rare and valuable works than are to be found in any private library in New York City.

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There seems to be no limit to Oscar Hammerstein's versatility. The peculiar silk tile which he affects and which has become a part of the personality of the never-to-be-downed theatrical promoter, was the cause of a new invention for keeping it always polished and in shape. Of course, Mr. Hammerstein is the father of the invention. Mr. Hammerstein has worn the same hat for a number of years, and says he would not part with it for any one of the fortunes that have been his in the past. He sent it twice a week to be ironed and polished, but found that this scheme was expensive—that is, too expensive for a man with an inventive brain. So he turned his active organ over for a scheme to obviate this expenditure. The result is a new hat ironer and shaper, of which Mr. Hammerstein is so proud that he says he cannot share it with the public and will not have it patented, unless all the hundred or more schemes he has always on hand fall through. It consists of two rubber bags which are filled with hot water. One is placed on the outside of the hat and the other fits snugly on the inside. With the latter in its place, the exterior of the hat is pressed against the other heated bag for a few minutes. That is sufficient to make it as smooth and polished as a mirror.

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One of the few New York houses which has the appearance of never being closed, Summer or Winter, is that of Abram S. Hewitt, at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Although Mr. Hewitt and his family go to Ringwood in June, there is always a room or so kept open and the shades are not drawn. Neither is the house boxed up in the ugly fashion which makes New York such a dreary town in Summer.

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During the recent Northern Pacific corner a report was printed in all the papers that ex-Secretary Daniel Lamont had given ex-President Cleveland the tip to buy and that Mr. Cleveland had profited to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars by the information. The story of how Lamont first won Cleveland's confidence and rose through Mr. Cleveland's favor and his own ability from the position of a private secretary to the Governor to a place in the President's Cabinet is an interesting one.

When Mr. Cleveland was nominated for Governor, Lamont was connected with the State Democratic Committee. He had never met Mr. Cleveland. Evidently he saw great possibilities in Mr. Cleveland's career, for he determined to win his friendship. Every night he wrote out a report upon the political situation in the State, based upon the latest information which had come to the committee, and mailed the report to Mr. Cleveland at Buffalo. When Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor he chose Lamont for his private secretary over many aspirants. On the day of the inauguration Mr. Lamont asked the Governor what line he would direct him at the Executive Mansion the next morning.

was tickled to think I had gotten ahead of him, for I have always suspected he intended to surprise me."

It was this incident which was the foundation of Mr. Cleveland's confidence in Lamont.

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E. C. Irvin, ex-President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and President of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, tells a story about a conscience-smitten person who wrote a letter stating that he had deceived the fire association and that a fire loss he had recently sustained was not so heavy as he had claimed. He continued by offering to return the money to which he thought himself not entitled if the company would show its desire to be reimbursed by displaying a white cloth in one of its office windows. This one of the officers did, and a messenger boy appeared an hour later with an envelope which was found to contain $100 in bills.

◆ ◆ ◆

Edmund Vance Cooke, a platform poet and contributor to magazines, during a recent tour through Texas, was accosted by a drummer in the usual fashion of "What do you sell?"

"Hot air," answered Mr. Cooke in a very matter-of-fect way.

"Hot air?"

"Yes."

"Gee, I hope you don't sell any in this country. We want rain down here."

"Where do you reside?"

"San Anton."

"Well, I sold a couple of lots there."

"Who did you sell?" the drummer inquired, in a characteristically ungrammatical manner.

"Franklin and Shaw," mentioning the names of the President and Secretary of the San Antonio Lyceum.

"Franklin and Shaw? Don't know them. You don't mean Lawyer Franklin do you?"

"Yes."

"Well, pardner, I can sell a ton of coal to a man that's looking for a load of ice; I can sell men's shoes to a woman milliner, and once I sold a man a barrel of salt for confectioners' sugar, but if you can sell hot air to a lawyer you can go to the head of the class."

◆ ◆ ◆

Assemblyman Otto Kelsey, who is one of the receivers of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, was in the office of the Adjuster of that company the other day when a farmer from the extreme end of Long Island came in and began inquiring about a claim he had against the company for a barn that had been destroyed by fire. At the conclusion of his argument, he said: "You folks ought to pay that claim. It's an honest one. My wife and myself have talked it over, and we can't find any reason why the barn should have burned. We had no hands around at the time, and no tramps wander down our way at that time of year. So we would like to know the reason it caught fire."

The Adjuster, who had apparently given the matter some previous attention, said: "I guess it was friction."

"Friction?" said the old man; "what kind of friction?"

"The kind that comes from rubbing a three-thousand-dollar policy on an eight-hundred-dollar barn," replied the Adjuster.

◆ ◆ ◆

Andrew Jackson Montague, who is now assured of the Democratic nomination for Governor of Virginia, belongs to the new generation of statesmen in the Old Dominion. He is but thirty-nine years old, and as a nomination is equivalent to an election, he will be the first chief executive of that Commonwealth since the reconstruction days who did not serve in the Confederate Army. Although his family has lived in Virginia for generations, his father being a successful lawyer, it has been said of Mr. Montague that he is not a typical Virginian. As a correspondent in Richmond recently put it, "he doesn't exactly look the part of a Southern statesman, neither does he act it." He is a total abstainer and strange as it may appear, he does not indulge in the fragrant weed that has for so long been a source of great wealth to his State. He held the office of United States District Attorney under Mr. Cleveland, and is understood to be rather conservative on the silver question. As a result of the primaries his opponents have withdrawn from the race, and his nomination will come by acclamation when the convention meets. He is at present Attorney General and is not what is known among politicians as "a good mixer."

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Assistant Secretary of State Adee, who is very deaf, has a unique device for apprising him of the intrusion of a visitor. He has a teapot slung over the back of his chair by a string, the end of which is tied to the doorknob. When a visitor enters, the door, swinging open, raises the teapot to a level with the Assistant Secretary's head. As the visitor advances, the door, closing, lets the teapot swing down till it touches the floor with a crash. The visitor usually gives a leap of surprise and fear, and the Assistant Secretary of State, apprised by the crash, looks up with a glad smile, extends his hand, and says to the unnerved visitor:

"What can I do for you?"

◆ ◆ ◆

A glance over the bundle of manuscripts that compose a publisher's mail does away with the idea that one author in a hundred sticks to the pen. The typewriter has supplanted the pen in most cases, and has, in turn, been pushed aside as merely an auxiliary to the phonograph. Eden Phillpotts, author of "The Children of the Mist" and "The Good Red Earth," says that he has one objection to the typewriter, and that is that the ringing of the bell at the end of a line makes him think that he is at a railway station getting off for a holiday—then he wakes up and finds that he has work to do. Elias Hocking talks into a phonograph and lets some one else do the typewriting. Guy Boothby also uses a phonograph, and finds that he can get through a whole day's work in a little more than one hour. There are authors that find it impossible to dictate. For instance, Oliver Goldsmith once tried it—he achieved one sentence and sent the amanuensis away with a guinea. "Jack" London experimented with dictation the other day; he boggled through a few sentences, and looking up saw the amanuensis sorrowfully regarding him.

"I suppose you think I am a fool," he said apologetically.

"Worse than that," the man replied, and taking his hat London walked off.

◆ ◆ ◆

The wife of the only living ex-President of the United States does some far-reaching charitable work, yet the name of Mrs. Grover Cleveland is rarely heard these days. Quite recently she made a tour of the lower part of the city to personally observe the working of a charity in which she is interested, and the incident was barely noticed by the newspapers.

◆ ◆ ◆

A friend of William C. Whitney asserts that the ex-Secretary of the Navy is the only American millionaire who really knows how to get the value out of his money in enjoyment. "Whitney," says this gentleman, "takes pleasure in almost everything that necessitates the spending of cash, particularly in those forms of enjoyment which cost a great deal of it. Yachting is about the only costly recreation that he does not go in for extensively. Take his New York house as an example of what I mean. The Astors and Vanderbilts usually order a Louis Quatorze or Louis Quinze mansion, and don't bother any more about it. Whitney took a personal interest in every bit of furniture bought for his house, and as a result he has the finest private residence in America."

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There is to be found in the scrap-book of a Fifth Avenue girl a small sheet of paper with the following sentence written in it in a large and unusually legible hand:

"To amuse the public, what a sad vocation for one who thinks!

"Elita Proctor Otis."

The owner of the scrap-book explains that she wrote to Miss Otis for an appropriate sentiment about the drama. Underneath the reply the recipient has put her little comment:

"This is hardly a sentiment on the drama, and seems to apply more properly to acting; yet it is very interesting and shows that actors and actresses sometimes have the feeling which we often have for them—that it is indeed pitiful to spend all one's life amusing people. But then amusing is not such an ignoble occupation, after all, and I should far prefer being an actress to being a dentist."

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George Horton, author of "Like Another Helen," is very fond of roast goose, and on one occasion he procured an extra fine one for his Sunday dinner. Shortly before the dinner hour he was horrified at the strong odor of burning meat. He went to the kitchen and found the cook weeping over the ashy remains of the fowl. Gaining sufficient control of herself, Bridget explained that she had become so interested in a story that she had entirely forgotten the meat. To prove the authenticity of the tale she pulled a paper from under her apron. It was a copy of The Chicago Times-Herald, of which Mr. Horton was then literary editor, and the engrossing story was "Like Another Helen," which he was publishing in serial form. The cook had in reality not noticed the name of the author, but in justice to the force and delicacy of the compliment paid him as a narrator she escaped with a gentle warning to hold her literary tastes in subjection until after meal hours.

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Mr. and Mrs. P. A. O'Farrell will sail for Dublin this week. O'Farrell is a correspondent for newspapers printed in Ireland, and incidentally an operator in American mining property. He will take with him besides other things $30,000 he received last Monday for the stock of a mine in British Columbia that he won in a game of poker on a Canadian Pacific Railroad train on Christmas Day four years ago. The stock was put up as stakes in the game at the rate of 5 cents a share. O'Farrell sold them for $26 a share, and sold them to the man he won them from at that.

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"Ask M. Walsh" is the stock saying at the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department when anything is missing or hard to find; and as is usual with stock sayings, there is a story behind it. One day the bureau sent a telegram to the Commandant of a certain navy yard instructing him about an important matter, and ordering him to acknowledge receipt of the instructions by wire. There was no answer, but several days after the acknowledgment was received—by mail. Admiral Crowninshield, the Chief of the Bureau, was indignant, and a hot message was sent to the Commandant, demanding to know why he had not obeyed the order of the department on such an important matter. Back came a pretty tart reply announcing that a telegram had been sent promptly on receipt of the instruction.

The bureau instituted a search, and finally found that a telegram had been sent through the Western Union to Acting Secretary Hackett and receipted for by "M. Walsh." No such man was known, and no one could be found who knew him. Finally Mr. Hackett was appealed to.

"Why, yes," said he, "that's my coachman."

Thereupon Mr. Hackett was adjured to call up his coachman on the telephone and solve the mystery. He rang up the house and directed that "Mike" be summoned to the 'phone.

"Mike," said he, "have you any telegrams for me?"

"No, Sir," was the answer. "Hould on—faith, mebbe I have. Wait till I search me coat."

Mr. Hackett held the 'phone, and presently Mike's voice said: "Hello! Is that you, Sir? Yes, I found a tellygram. It come fr ye three weeks ago."

It was the Commandant's telegram.

Now "M. Walsh" is the department synonym for disappearance or mystery.

◆ ◆ ◆

Gen. Maximo Gomez, who is now in this country, shows to those who knew him during the Cuban wars no diminishing vigor. His appreciation of the debt he believes "free Cuba" owes to American arms is as lively as it was the July day in 1898 when the army at Siboney fed his famished cohorts. He was then one of the most strikingly theatric members of the Cuban forces. In a little thatched cottage at the rear of the American Army hospital, surrounded by his staff, Gen. Gomez was accessible to all callers, courteous to a marked degree and entirely lacking in the affectation of superior knowledge and courage displayed by some of the Cubans more distinguished for talking than for fighting. He wore the garb of an ordinary planter, with a tiny Cuban flag pinned to the lapel of his blouse, and there wasn't a sign of silver-hilted machete or decorated scabbard. The ragged, starving Cuban "soldiers"—and no more motley crowd was ever seen—flocked around the headquarters and in many ways manifested their veneration for the compatriot of Marti and Maceo.

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"I understand that Stratton has sold the Independence Mine to an English syndicate for $10,000,000," said W. A. Kalnamann, the mining expert. "I organized a company some years ago and tried to buy it from him for $1,000,000. I went to see Stratton and found him lying back in a chair smoking a big cigar. 'Hello,' he said, 'sit down and have a drink.'

"'No,' I replied, 'I'm here on business. I want to buy the Independence.'

"'Go over and read that piece of paper on that table,' said Stratton.

"I picked it up; it was from the First National Bank of Colorado and read: 'Your shipment of ore from the Independence Mine to-day is valued at $15,000.'

"'I get one of those papers six days a week,' said Stratton. 'I don't want to sell.'

"But he finally did sell out for $10,000,000 to London parties, and as we had estimated the mine to be worth about $5,000,000, he made a handsome profit."

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"I thought I understood the cockney dialect fairly well," said Charles W. Davis, who has just returned from a trip abroad. "I know my Dickens, and am letter perfect in Albert Chevalier's songs. But some of the people I met in London keep far away from both. One day, at Westminster Abbey, a ragged woman who was selling flowers, with a baby in her arms, came up to me and said: 'I soly, Master, won't ye buy a posy for the lydy, fur the syke of the byby?'"

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The Earl of Pembroke, who, as Lord High Steward, will preside at the trial by the House of Lords of Earl Russell, is said to be without a doubt the handsomest of the peers of the United Kingdom. When he was the Hon. Sidney Herbert, and represented Croydon in the House of Commons, he was also regarded as the handsomest member of that body, which contains many more men with pretentions to good looks than does the Upper Chamber. Lord Pembroke's wife is a very beautiful woman, and together they make what an English butler would call "a striking 'andsome pair."

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Paul Laurence Dunbar, the colored writer, author of "The Sport of the Gods," has been criticised for hobnobbing around in the different Tenderloin dives and seeming to associate with the lowest of the race. He says that it is a strange fact that many of the people who frequent the places are possessed of a certain amount of intelligence and read a good deal, making it often impossible to get to the same place that he has written about more than once. A hanger-on of one of these places came in to him with one of his articles dealing with the lower classes of colored people. With a contemptuous glance he thrust the paper into Dunbar's hand and said:

"Why, that fellow puts us down as low dogs. How I should like to have him here just for a little while."

"Who do you think did it?" Dunbar asked, innocently.

"Oh, nobody else but so-and-so," giving the name of a man they both knew.

"It may have been cowardly of me," Dunbar said, "but the article had occasioned a little too much talk, and there were men there who were a little too fierce; so, without correcting the impression that had gone forth, I withdrew from the club."

CLUBS AND ROOF GARDENS.

CLUBS have their idiosyncrasies, just as do human beings. The Union and the Metropolitan have roof gardens, an experiment that has not yet been tried at either the Knickerbocker or the Calumet. There was an inclosed balcony at the Knickerbocker where a few men used to sit last Summer, but generally in the hot months this club is deserted. The Union has a queer little roof garden overlooking Twenty-first Street and it has been well patronized these warm nights. The Union has no sleeping apartments and this feature will be retained at the new clubhouse up town. A large bachelor apartment house will be built near the club. The Metropolitan, University, Knickerbocker, and Calumet have all sleeping rooms which are taken the greater part of the year. There seems to be one day when there is a general consensus of the Fifth Avenue clubs that to be in town is criminal. That is on the Fourth of July, and Thursday was no exception to the rule. There were about eight men at the Union and three at the Knickerbocker. The lights were all turned down in the various rooms at nearly all the clubs at an early hour, and, in theatrical slang, by nightfall the houses were dark.

HOW HE LOST ON THE DERBY.

SAID the tourist: "I arrived in London early last May to find that William C. Whitney's Volodyovski, or, Volovsky, as they call it over there, was the favorite for the Derby, and was to be ridden by Lester Reiff, the American jockey. This pleased my chum and myself so much that we agreed to lay several 'quid' (pounds) on Whitney's horse, chiefly as a matter of sentiment, for we knew very little about the animal.

"We talked Volodyovski to all our friends, and all agreed to back 'the American horse,' as they called him, although he was not an American and had only been leased by Mr. Whitney from Lady Meux. Twelve of us had formed a party to go to the Derby on a four-horse break. There were five men with their wives, and my chum and myself were the only unattached ones. As you have to carry your own luncheon, we arranged with a firm of caterers who furnished us with two hampers of food, another of dishes. We had planned to make enough on the race by our wagers to make good for all our expenses.

"Derby Day was perfect, but it brought us a succession of disappointments. First our break was late in arriving at the hotel, which put the women of the party in a great fidget for fear we should miss the race. The drive to Epsom Downs is twenty-two miles, and its only drawback was that our coachman insisted upon stopping at nearly every public house on pretense of resting the horses, but in reality so that the guard and himself could absorb as much bitter beer as we could be induced to pay for.

"When we finally got to Epsom Downs it took us nearly an hour to make our way through the dense mass of vehicles to a good location. This was in an inclosure where we paid a pound to have our break admitted.

"By this time it was 3 o'clock, and the Derby was to be run at 4. Every one was hot, dusty, and hungry. As we had all breakfasted at 7 A. M., we needed luncheon, and as my chum and myself had no one to look after we were obliged to do the honors and wait our chance to visit the betting ring.

"By the time we had helped every one else, eaten our own luncheon, given the scraps to strolling gypsies, and packed things up again so they would not be stolen, the race was on. We hadn't had a glimpse of the betting ring, and the pounds to bet on the Whitney horse were burning holes in our pockets. But there was no help for it. We barely had time to climb to the top of the break, get out our field-glasses and see Lester Reiff land the prize.

"And we didn't get a farthing on the winner. What we said and how we felt are things that had better be left to the imagination, for on our return to town we were thanked on all sides for our 'tip,' and congratulated on the winnings we were supposed to have gathgred in. As a comedy of disappointments, the Derby of 1901 was about the limit, and I haven't finished cursing such luck yet."

LONDON'S POPULAR SONGS.

THE two most popular songs in London at present are "Soldiers of the Queen," by Leslie Stuart, the composer of "Florodora," and "Three Wives for Every Man," which is the rage at the music halls. Leslie Stuart, whose real name is T. A. Beckett, wrote the patriotic song several years ago, but could get no one to publish it as he was unknown. When the Boer war fever was at its height a publisher who had had it on hand for a couple of years brought it out and it made a great hit.

It is inspiring to see and hear a lot of sturdy Britons, male and female, join in singing defiance to all the world and bidding every one beware of Britannia's bulwarks, which are "the soldiers of our Queen." The more progressive ones alter the last line to "Soldiers of our King," but this is frowned upon as an unwarrantable liberty by the more conservative and steady-going English.

The other song about the three wives is very popular at the Oxford and other music halls, where the audience joins in the chorus with great gusto. It's quality can be judged by the chorus, which runs:

Wise men say, there are three women to every man,
That's why so many girls are single all their lives;
Three women to every man—now girls here is a plan.
Why shouldn't every man have three wives?

His First Impression.

Harry, aged three, indulged in his first glass of soda water last week. After taking a swallow or two he looked thoughtful for a moment, and then exclaimed:

"Say, pa, that tastes just like when your foot's asleep."

It Was Enough.

"I hear Jones is dead, and it was only yesterday that I met him. Do you know what was the matter?"

"Milk, cucumbers and beer."

"Oh!"

LONDON THEATRICAL TOPICS.

LONDON, June 28.—While London is to have Nat Goodwin and his handsome wife in "When We Were Twenty-one" and a new play all next Winter, America will have at the same time Charles Hawtrey and his agreeable company, which includes Fanny Brough, Jessie Bateman, and that large actor of impossible uncles Henry Kemble. It will be a fair exchange, and Hawtrey is sure of a prosperous season, for both the actor and his play will have the charm of novelty. Of the plays the principal one is "A Messenger from Mars," one of those fanciful dream pieces which used to be so common about the middle of the last century, but quite up to date in its sentiment and humor. Anstey Guthrie's "Man from Blankley's," which will also be conspicuous in Mr. Hawtrey's repertory, is an elongated Punch joke.

Whiteley's, in London, is an emporium where all reasonable human wants are administered to. You may buy there a pianoforte, a leg of mutton, or a live kitten. They say you may hire an agreeable "guest" for an evening party, who will tell a selection of the newest and most discreet stories, sing "Believe Me, If All Those Enduring Young Charms," without which no truly English evening party would be complete even at this late day, and behave himself in the most approved manner. On this idea of the wonderful facilities of Whiteley's Mr. Anstey built his play, representing a dinner party in the eligible and really salubrious neighborhood north of Hyde Park called Bayswater, which the humorists still persist in vilifying.

The hired "guest" has been bid to a dinner given in honor of a preposterous but pecuniarily powerful uncle, to avoid having the fatal thirteen at table, but at the last moment some one sends a "regret," and a frantic effort is made to head off the man from Blankley's. He comes, however, or they think he does, and treat him with scant respect, but make the best of the situation by asking the governess in to dinner. Of course, even an approved humorist like the editor of Punch may be excused for making the governess the only lady in a Bayswater household, though the fun of that joke seems rather ancient. Much of the humor of this thing, however, belongs to the era of "Sketches by Boz." The uncle and his purposeful old wife, the sentimental old spinster who owns an invalid cockatoo, and some of the other dinner guests are obviously bits of caricature much in Dickens's earlier vein. Moreover, the assembling of the guests reminds one vividly of Buckstone's "Married Life," which belongs to the same epoch, and clearly two of the personages are reproductions of Mr. and Mrs. George Dismal.

But the saving grace of "The Man from Blankley's" lies in the comparative novelty and naivetè of its construction. The middle act represents, actually, the dinner with the big round table, the occasional butler, the nervous maids, the delayed soup and every succeeding course, to the superfluous savory which concludes all English dinners. Here in the group of dull diners and unimaginative conversationists sits, next to the pretty and much-abused governess, the supposed Man from Blankley's, who is really Lord Strathpeffer, an amateur Egyptologist, who has blundered into the wrong house. He never saw the distinguished but suburban antiquarian who invited him to dinner, and who lives next door, and the manner of his reception, odd as it is, does not convince him he has mistaken the house until the dinner is nearly over. Meanwhile he bears himself gracefully and discreetly in the face of insult, which he is slow to take, and is rather more than glad he is where he is, for the self-possessed little governess is a girl he knew before he quite accidentally came into his title, when she was rich and he was far from a "good match."

Amusement does sometimes mildly sit upon him. "Wherever does your husband keep his things?" he asks his hostess as he looks around the Philistine's dining room, which shows no trace of Egyptology or antiquarianism.

"Why, in his bureau drawers, of course," snaps the practical lady, and that reminds Strathpeffer of a little story which is quite in keeping with his character of hired entertainer.

A lady was looking for her husband and inquired anxiously of a housemaid: "Do you happen to know anything of your master's whereabouts?"

"I'm not sure, Mum," replied the careful domestic, "but I think they're in the wash!"

A long-drawn-out trifle this piece is, and its performance might drag a little if it were not for the taking personality and good skill of Hawtrey, who is not like any other comedian of his hour. He seems a well-set-up man in the thirties, with a placid, attractive countenance, and a suitable supply of that dark, very smooth, close-lying hair, which is the envy of all men with unruly or bushy hair. He bears, with distinction and charm the air of being nobody in particular in this play, but the same artistic traits which give the living, human touch to Strathpeffer were associated, of course, with his Lord Ailsby and the portrayal of the "man who has the dream in 'A Messenger from Mars.'" Mr. Hawtrey's personal manner sometimes reminds the habitual theatregoer of Beerbohm Tree, while a few of his tricks of speech and gesture are

Duke of York's Theatre. But he is essentially, exquisitely English and Londonese. In his dress he is a model for young men about to try to go out in fine society. Presumably his range as an actor is rather limited, but in such an easy, light comedy rôle as Strathpeffer his acting is delightful. He is enormously popular here and surely will be liked in New York.

The new musical play at the Gaiety is the same sort of hodge podge of jest, comic song and dance, with an intermingling of sentimental song, Mr. George Edwardes has been supplying to the frequenters of that house for ten years or so. I do not remember whether it has six or seven authors, but it reveals no imaginative quality, no ingenuity of construction that one poor hack playwright might not have imparted to it. But "The Toreador" contains enough lively music and pretty pictures to make it go for a full year in the Strand and to make its eventual exportation to America all but certain.

Its involved story concerns the adventures of a cockney youth out at service who is mistaken, in Spain, for a bull fighter and set to a horrible but amusing task in the arena. This rôle is taken by Mr. Edmund Payne and will presumably fall to the lot of Mr. James Powers in New York. The chief difference between these two performers is that of nationality. Mr. Payne is uncompromisingly cockney. He would be the Artful Dodger of "Oliver Twist" to the life. Violet Lloyd is his vis a vis, and among his associates are Marie Studholme, the younger George Grossmith, Fred. Wright, Jr., the agile dancer; Claire Romaine, who has displaced Connie Ediss as the comic woman of this troupe, and Florence Collingbourne, a lively and attractive damsel whose repute has not hitherto crossed the Atlantic. Some of the songs are likely to become classics of their kind.

Annie Hughes, who has been acting Becky Sharp at Croydon this week, has this valuable advantage over some other actresses of Thackeray's almost unactable character, that her personal charm is irresistible. That counts for much in such a character. But Miss Hughes's best triumphs have been in really lovable characters, and I fancy that she will not long cling to the rôle of adventuress. The play is open to every objection that can be or has been made to stage versions of "Vanity Fair." They must all offend one who really cherishes his Thackeray. But it has some sort of force and verity and is, as a whole, very well done. It will be acted in London in September, when Marie Tempest, formerly of the operetta stage, will also try her luck in the same character, using another dramatisation.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

MISTAKES IN IDENTIFICATION.

THREE Central Office detectives were discussing the question of men's doubles and mistaken identity which developed in the most recent trial of Dr. Kennedy for the murder of Dolly Reynolds, one of the arguments of his counsel being: Was the man "mistaken for his double," by a number of the State's witnesses?

"I had an experience not long ago which made me change my views concerning mistakes in identity," said one of the detectives, whose name, for obvious reasons, may not be mentioned. "Until then I was the most skeptical man living about men having 'doubles.' But my recent experience has changed all this. I was detailed on a case that kept me in the vicinity of Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue for several weeks. During that time I had occasion to make occasional visits to a certain saloon in the neighborhood. The barkeeper began a speaking acquaintance, which for my purpose was what I most wanted, I saw the man at least twice a day for over a week. At the end of that time I was temporarily taken off to do a night job, and therefore did not show up at my work in Forty-second Street until late in the afternoon. There had been a number of showers that morning, during the progress of which I was at home catching up on the sleep that I had missed.

"As I stood before the bar that afternoon with my drink in front of me the bartender remarked:

"'Well, you didn't get a thing but soaked in the rain this morning, did you?'

"'No,' I said; 'I was not out of the house this morning, and did not know it had rained until I woke up this afternoon, when some one told me.'

"'Go tell that to some one else. Didn't I see you get soaked?'

"Now, there was something thoroughly honest in the way the chap spoke; a bit as if he was offended that I should deny what he said. That made me interested.

"'Straight goods, old fellow,' I said. 'I am honest; if you think you saw me here you saw some one that looked like me, for I did not get up until about an hour ago. I have not been down town until now since I saw you here yesterday.'

"Well, he gave me a sly wink, and that made me a little mad.

"'Now, look here,' I said, determined to settle things around it involve a very important principle in my business. I give you my word that you did not see me here, and I told you you could not have seen me.

said, 'but neither am I doubting my own eyes. Do you mean to tell me that when the shower began you were not on the other side of the street and tried to put up an umbrella; that it got caught, and that when it would not work you ran over here under the awning in front of this saloon, nodded to me when you saw me look out, and staid there within five feet of me until the shower stopped?'

"That was too much. Here was a man who had plainly made a mistake as to my identity, and would swear that he was right. My first thought was suppose I had been accused of a serious crime. His identification might help to send me to prison or worse.

"'I do mean to tell you exactly what I say,' I said. 'I repeat, I was not the man you saw. I could prove it, too, if I wanted to, by showing you people who could swear as to where I was at that hour.' That seemed the last straw.

"'Look here,' he said; 'I am not asking you your business. You may have your own reasons for this sort of a game. I don't know who you are or what you are, but now I am beginning to think what you are. But I'll tell you this, you might tell me that this bar was glass and this wine-glass was wood, and there is a chance that I might believe you—but I'll be d—— if I believe that you were not under this awning during the shower this morning.'

"That settled it. Nothing would make that fellow think otherwise. There was no reason why he should be made to think differently, for that matter, and so I let the matter drop. But I have been thinking seriously over the question involved ever since, and I have come to the conclusion that when a question of absolute identification is at issue most anything is possible."

Not Up in Cookery Slang.

When on one of the recent hot days the lady of the house sent her maid out to do the marketing, she admonished her to get everything fresh, and said:

"Now, Mary, get some string beans. Break one of them to see if they are fresh, and get two pounds of tripe, and pinch the tripe."

Mary looked indignant, and then blurted out:

"Sure, I wasn't brought up that way, Ma'am, and if you want anything pinched you'll have to go out and do it yourself."

WHAT TIME IS IT?

"KEB, Sir? Keb, keb?" cried the hansom drivers at the stream of gayly dressed men and women that came pouring out of the theatre on upper Broadway. "Keb, Sir?" They nearly fell off their seats in their efforts to attract the attention of reluctant "fares."

"Yes, here, cabbie; take us to the Waldorf," cried one of a party of three young men in evening dress. "Jump in, boys! But stay, cabbie. What time have you got? We're due at the hotel at ten minutes past 11."

"It's just 11, Sir; I set my watch by The Herald clock as I came from the stables."

"No, no," cried one of the young men in the cab; "that's not right. It's four minutes past 11. Mine's The World time, at Broadway and Thirty-second Street."

"And what does your watch say, Bob?" asked the man on the curb of the other occupant of the cab.

"I don't agree with either of you. My watch makes it two minutes past 11. I set mine by the clock on the pavement on Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-third Streets, this afternoon."

"Well, now," cried the first speaker, "what time is it, anyway? As a matter of fact, however, none of you are right. I set my watch to-day at noon by the ball on the Western Union Building, and it says now just two minutes of 11. I'll tell you what I'll do. If you can find two public clocks in all New York that agree with my watch as official time, I'll treat you to a champagne supper. Otherwise, Bob, you pay for the cab hire. What do you say?"

"Done!" cried his companion. "There must be at least two clocks right in New York."

"Very well; just as you think. But where shall we drive first. I leave the directing entirely to you."

"To the Grand Central Station; that's the nearest."

"All right. Cabbie, drive to the Grand Central first."

"Very good, Sir!" replied the delighted jehu, scenting an unusual fee.

Springing into the hansom the young man squeezed himself in between his friends, and the trio went spinning up Broadway toward Forty-second Street. Then eastward through this thoroughfare, across Sixth Avenue, and along Bryant Park to Fifth Avenue, and thence to Madison Avenue. At this point the clock on the east side of the Grand Central Station came into view. The hands pointed to three minutes past 11 o'clock.

"Well, that's pretty near," remarked the doubting Thomas of the party; "only one minute fast."

"But look here," cried the one who stood in danger of paying for the drive, "how are you going to count this thing, Jim? Of course, you can't find two clocks that agree to the second."

"Of course not; that's too much to ask. Nothing under half a minute will count. Is that fair?"

"Yes, that's all right. Well, this clock is against us, but that's no proof that all the other clocks in the city are in league with it. We'll go down Park Avenue now as far as the car stables at Thirty-second Street, and then across to Broadway again. Hey, cabbie, down Park Avenue to Thirty-second Street!"

"All right, Sir!" came the reply, and the hansom turned to the right into Park Avenue. The horse attached to the vehicle was a young, strong animal, and at six minutes past 11 o'clock by Jim's watch the Park Avenue Hotel was reached.

"What time is it by the clock yonder over the stables?" he asked in a mocking voice. "I can't quite make it out."

"Your end a half minutes past," replied Bob, "confound it! But just wait a while, we haven't finished yet."

"Well, I'm patiently waiting. Do you intend to take in Brooklyn, too?"

"No, we don't mind [illegible] New York's large enough."

"Will whoever owns that cab kindly [illegible] in the Battery?"

As the Battery is very far from Forty-third Street, Thirty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, the cab was driven down Park Avenue to Thirty-second Street and Madison Avenue were deserted, but a few vehicles and pedestrians were met at Madison Square, and still more in Twenty-third Street and Broadway. From the junction of these two streets could be seen the large clock in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"Methinks the clock yonder says 8 minutes past 11," said Jim in a provoking tone, "but I see my watch is just 10 minutes past. Strange, isn't it, how these clocks differ?"

"Humph!" grunted Bob; "just you wait. Who laughs last, you know, laughs best."

"Yes, I know, my dear fellow, but perhaps it may interest you to notice that Hudnut's clock, which we are just coming to, is one minute too fast. Very careless of them, I declare."

To this the other vouchsafed no answer, and the hansom continued down Broadway. When Union Square was reached, Jim's watch indicated 14 minutes past the hour.

"Well, now, we'll see what Mr. Tiffany has to say on the subject. One would think he could afford to keep his clocks properly regulated. Why, I declare, see, I'm mistaken again—sixteen minutes past. How provoking! It's really too bad, my dear fellow. But cheer up. Better luck next time. Where shall it be now—Cooper Union?"

"Yes, Cooper Union. Peter Cooper was always punctual to the minute, in life, so his clock ought to be right."

From Union Square to Seventh Street and Fourth Avenue required six minutes, so that it was exactly twenty minutes after twelve when the party arrived at the statue of the philanthropist on the south side of the building. The clock above them, however, indicated eighteen and a half minutes past.

"Well, for once Peter Cooper is behind time!" cried Jim. "However, it can't be helped. Where's the next place?"

"Down Broadway, past the New York Life Building to the City Hall and Trinity Church."

"To Trinity Church, so be it. I'm not the one who pays for the ride. Nevertheless, I'm thoroughly enjoying it."

Lower Broadway at this time of night is deserted, save for the nearly empty surface cars and the scattered, belated foot passengers. With nothing to obstruct the way, the hansom jolted over the Belgian blocks at a spanking pace, passing the New York Life Building at Franklin Street at one minute after the half hour.

"I see old Atlas has got impatient, and set the clock forward," cried Jim, pointing upward toward the bent figure bearing the huge ball outlined against the sky. He's nearly two minutes ahead of the game. It's too bad the way you are playing in hard luck. But just have a little patience, perhaps the City Hall and Newspaper Row will help you out."

This hope, however, proved fallacious, for when City Hall Park was reached it was found that the City Hall clock and those of The Times and Tribune, although approximately agreeing among themselves, were all more than a minute in advance of the deadly watch.

"I believe your old turnip's all off," cried Bob; "you've got London time!"

"No, on my word of honor, it's absolutely correct. It never loses more than a second a week. I'm afraid, old man, your only hope lies in Trinity Church. A church should tell the truth, at all events."

"I'll make you a present of Trinity!" cried his discomfited companion. "I've lost, so there's no use trying further. Take us back home, cabbie, and put us to bed. I knew New York was a lying old mining camp, but I had no idea it was as bad as all this."

"How much do we owe you, cabbie?" he asked when they at last descended their quarters of an hour later at the Waldorf.

"Nine dollars, Sir, without counting the two and four on the nose. It's after midnight, Sir."

"Well, I hope and [illegible]

PENSIONS THAT WON'T WASH

"WHAT do you think, Silas, about this 'ere Evans that's runnin' the pension business out to Washington? Is he givin' the old soldiers a square deal or ain't he?"

To this question, put to him by his old friend Barick Marston, Mr. Larrabee replied:

"I've cogertated consider'ble on that ere question. My jedgment is—you can take it for what's it's wuth—they never was a Pension Commissioner that didn't deal squar' with the old soldiers. They may be folks somewheres in Amerika that ought to be drawin' pensions that ain't drawin' none; but I reckon they ain't an awful sight plentier than hen's teeth is. I don't know of no sech cases in Ogunquit, do you, Barick?"

"Can't say as I do, Silas."

"No, Barick, they ain't none. I've tuk the pains to go all through the list of veterans that lives here, and, b'jocks, I ain't found nary old soldier that ain't gittin' all that's coming to him. Ogunquit ain't a very big part of Amerika, but so far's this 'ere pension business goes, I kinder think it's pootty fairish sample of Amerika. Shouldn't wonder if what holds good in Ogunquit comes pootty nigh holdin' good all the way to Californy.

"That's one side of the propersition, T'other side is this: They ain't an intelligent man or woman in Amerika—barrin' the hermits—who can't tell you of anywhars from half a dozen to a hundred folks that's gittin' pensions from the United States that they ain't no more right to than old man Krueger has.

"Jest to show my meanin' I'll run over two or three sech cases that has come under my observation—pensions that won't wash.

"Well, there was Jim Sawtelle, that used to live down by the old sawmill—lives out West now. I was over to Dover one day, and Jim comes to me and says, 'Silas,' says he, 'I wish you'd go into the bank and identify me, so's I can get my pension check cashed.'

"'Pension check!' says I. 'What be you doin' with a pension check—ruggedest man in the town of Wells?'

"'Silas,' says he, 'I ain't had a well day since I left the army.'

"'Well,' says I, 'I wish all Ogunquit was poperlated with sick folks like you be.'

"Jim drawed risin' $900 on that check for back pension. Soon after that he moved out to Dakoty and tuk up a homestead. Feller that's livin' out there, close by Jim's place, says Jim's done more farm work than any other man in his township. Don't have no hired man except when he's harvestin'. Draws his pension right along.

"What do you think of sech doin's, Barick? Healthiest cuss you ever see in your life drawin' over $900 at a clatter and a pootty good lot every month on the plea that he ketched some disease in the army that made him feel like Samson felt when Delily guv him a free and unsolicited hair cut.

"They's another rayther interestin' case over to Wells Corners. Feller there had been what you would call a general roust-about for the whole town. If you wanted wood sawed, he done it. If you wanted hay cut, he done that. If you wanted corn hoed, he done that. They wasn't nothin' he wouldn't do. Laziest man you ever see, but they wasn't no way out of it—he had to work or steal. Man with a wife, six children, and about two dozen grandchildren, mostly all of 'em livin' off'n him, couldn't set down and do nothin' very well.

"All of a sudden he tuk sittin'. He'd quit work in the middle of the forenoon. Come down to the village store after dinner with a face on him that would draw tears out of a doorknob.

"'What's the matter, John?' folks would ask.

"'Back's lamer'n thunder,' he'd answer.

"'Know what's the matter with him?' says one of the Wells folks to me one day.

"'Seems to have consid'erble pain in his back,' says I.

"'Back nothin'!' says he. 'He's after a pension.'

"'I never knowed he was in the army,' says I.

"'Oh, yes,' says he; 'he fit and bled and died for his country for thirty consecertive days down to Fort Constitution.'

"'Feller wrote him t'other day that it wouldn't be no trick to git him a pension. He's trainin' now for the medical examination.'

"He got the pension, all right. And he ain't got no more trouble with his back than thet keg of nails has.

"They was great fellers for pension-grabbin', them Fort Constitution fellers. Never see no fightin'. Didn't have nothin' to do but fish and eat and sleep and drink all the budge they could smuggle into camp. Got free board, clothes, and washin' and $8 a month for goin' on a picnic, in the middle of the Summer at one of the comfortablest places on the New England coast. Surprisin' how many of 'em sot up claims agin the Gov'ment.

"They's a feller that lives over Berwick way that was in that gang:

"'Job,' says I, 'what do you draw a pension for?'

"'Rheumatiz,' says he.

"'How'd yer git it?' says I.

"'While I was servin' with my regiment,' says he. 'It's completely incapacertated me for work. I can't do nothin' but odd snacks, now and then.'

"'I told one of Job's neighbors what Job told me. "Say, Mr. Larrabee," says he, "Job's incapacertated for work all right, if that's what you call it when a feller is doggone lazy, but he always was so—he was born that way. He's jest's capacertated now as he ever was.'

"'How about the rheumatiz?' says I.

"'Well,' says he, 'he suffers from it wust on days when he has chances to do somethin.' Job'll take on terrible about his rheumatiz, let anybody try to git him to do a hunk of work.

"'He got his pension by settin' up that he ketched the rheumatiz in the army, but he slept in a house all the time he was down to Fort Constitution that was ten times as good as the one he lived in to home. It don't foller from the fact that he had a tech of rheumatiz twenty years after the war that he ketched it in the thirty days he was picnickin' down to Fort Constitution.'

"If you ain't in no harry, Barick, I want to tell you about Pat Finnigan's pension. I seen him the Winter I was out in South Dakoty. We was livin' in what they call a 'boom' town. New buildin's every day, most of 'em right on top of the ground without no cellars under 'em. Once in a while, though, a feller wanted a cellar and wouldn't do without it—didn't make no difference if the frost was three foot deep in the ground.

"Pat Finnigan dug all the cellars that was dug that Winter. I never see no sech hard work afore nor sence. Pick struck fire pretty nigh every time she hit the ground.

"One day Pat come to me—he was diggin' a cellar for my nephew, and I was sorter bossin' the job.

"'I ain't goin' to be here to-morrow, Mr. Larrabee,' says Pat.

"'Why ain't ye?' says I.

"'Because I've got this,' says he.

"It was a back pension check for pooty nigh $300.

"'What's the matter with you, Pat?' says I.

"'Ain't nothin' the matter with me, Mr. Larrabee,' says he.

"'What be you drawin' a pension for?' says I.

"'Damn'f I know,' says he, 'but I'm drawin' it all right. A feller down in Iowy got it for me.'

"That 'ere money lasted Pat just nine days. He sent out into the country for his sister Margaret and her husband Stephen. They didn't do nothin' but spend money. The last $10 went to Jedge Holmes, who kept the police court. That was what it cost Pat to give his brother-in-law the pootiest lickin' you ever see a man get in the United States of Amerika.

"You're a terrible foot, Pat,' says I when he come back to work.

"'I had a good time, though, while it lasted,' says he.

"They's plenty more cases I could speak about, Barick, where, accordin' to my jedgment, pensions is drawed by persons that ain't got no business drawin' of 'em. Probably you know some sech cases, and, as I said to start with, they ain't no really intelligent man in the country who hasn't come across sech cases.

"What would you do, Barick, if you was in Evans's place and sech a case come before you?"

"I'd kick it out into the back yard," answered Mr. Marston, "and I'd kick the feller that fetched it to me into the back yard, too."

"So would I, Barick. So would any honest man. And that's what the people of the country wants done.

"I'm more'n willin' to be taxed to pay pensions to them that deserves pensions, sech as Steve Endicott, Mirandy Pettingill, and Ike Good'in's widder. I ain't got no quarrel with the properstition that a nation's defenders should be tuk good care of when troubles comes on 'em that has growed out of their service in the army. I wouldn't be stingy with folks like that. Tax me for my share all they want to, and I won't do no kickin'.

"But, Geeneyerimy Barick, jest think of the millions of dollars that has been paid out fraudulent! You can't accuse a Pension Commissioner of not bein' squar' with the old soldiers if he says no when one of them frauds comes in and asks for fifteen or twenty a month and a wad of back pension besides. It takes backbone to say no, though. They're a mouthy lot, the fellers that's bossin' these 'ere pension raids on the Treasury. They won't never let up on Mr. Evans as long's they can see a chance of gittin' him out.

"I wish the President would git at 'em and jest tell 'em their haowlin' and shriekin' won't do 'em no good. He ought to do it. President McKinley ain't got but one thing to do with Evans, in the light of all that's been said and wrote lately by Sickles and the rest of 'em—he's got to keep Evans where he is. A good many folks that respects Mr. McKinley now wouldn't respect him no more if he should turn Evans out or if he should let him git out under fire.

"Folks has guv in considrible too much to them that's been yawpin' about a squar' deal for the old soldiers.

"If everybody on the face of the airth was gittin' as squar' a deal as the old soldiers is the devil would have to shet up shop and they wouldn't be no real need of a heaven."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, July 2.

LITERARY TENDENCIES OF THE DAY.

THE two directions in which literary interest tends most noticeably at the present time would seem to be widely different were it not that at times their courses are almost parallel, for one is toward the Holy Scriptures and the correlative material known as Biblical literature, while the other is toward history and biography—subjects so closely allied that neither is ever independent of the other.

Pessimists in the churches and doubters out of them declare incessantly that the Bible is not read as much as it once was, but their opinion is emphatically contradicted by the book sellers, who are the only trustworthy authorities on the current demand for books. These gentlemen, of whatever creed and of no creed, declare that the demand for Bibles has increased beyond any reasonable proportion to the increase of population. They account for it according to the manner of their trade and of all trades, by saying that what is most talked of will be most read; that the many essays in higher criticism and destructive criticism have made the Bible more talked of than all of the books combined, and that the many discoveries made by antiquarian and exploration societies in Egypt, Palestine, and Assyria have created new interest in the historical books of the Bible by proving the accuracy of portions of the text upon which critics had cast doubts.

The so-called "Teachers' Bibles," each containing hundreds of pages of appendices on the geography, history, and biography of the Bible, and treating the volume as a collection of books, each with its special period and purpose, have enabled millions of people to read and study more intelligently than previous generations could have done, yet they have not in any way lessened regard for the collection as a whole. On the contrary, they have prepared the way for a more abiding faith by lessening the fetish-like regard in which the book was held by its less intelligent readers. Prepared specially for Sunday school teachers, these Bibles already in use outnumber the teachers a hundred times, yet they are still being sold in enormous quantities, and new editions—editions containing much new material—are always in preparation.

For the sudden and gratifying increase of attention to history and biography we must thank that most unhistorical book called "the historical novel," with which the land has been deluged in the past two year. To all librarians and other would-be promoters of true literary interest the novel has long been a stumbling block. About nine of every ten books asked for in circulating libraries are novels—books of a class which founders of libraries regard principally as a bait with which to lure careless readers to come within range of higher influences. Sometimes, but rarely, a novel, generally a "purpose novel," would prompt its readers to seek something better, but as most novels are love stories the only probable prompting to anything better would be to amatory poetry.

The historical novels of the present day have been discussed and wondered at until any further theorizing about them would be little short of torture; but it cannot be denied that these books, even the poorest of them, introduced to the reader some real people, instead of the familiar puppets of the romancer, and recall scenes and incidents as exciting as any ever imagined, yet which have some basis of fact. People do like to read of real men and women and actual occurrences; this is proved conclusively by the popularity of the newspaper. Any well-known newspaper sells more copies every day than are sold of a "popular" novel in the whole period of its temporary existence; yet few credit the newspaper with any literary quality.

The customary characters of the average novel usually fade from the mind soon after the book is closed. Even if they are interesting, there is no means of tracing them further. But the rulers, soldiers, sailors, adventurers, and sometimes the heroines of historical novels have a past and generally a future, and they are so interesting in themselves that all readers but the most stupid are anxious to know more about them. Did novelists write sequels to their stories, or write in series involving the same characters, their readers might not be impelled to look further; but at present thousands of men and women, old and young, are inquiring at the libraries about books that will tell them more of Washington, Paul Jones, Aaron Burr, Philip of Spain, Lord North, Capt. John Smith, the Tories of our Revolutionary period, the Huguenots, Abraham Lincoln, and scores of other actual men of whom they knew little or nothing till they found them in novels.

To be sufficiently interested in a single historical character to read more about them is to be compelled to know much of his associates and his times, and any volume of history or biography naturally leads to others, and so the novel has at last become a literary influence with the masses. Until recently it has done little better than to occasionally gratify persons with keen sense of construction and a delight in the skillful development of character.

To a less degree than has been indicated regarding Biblical literature and history, yet to a very gratifying extent, is a tendency toward such general reading as naturally follows study at college. This is due partly to the enormous increase of students in our high schools and colleges. Much of it can, however, be traced to the "Chautauqua method" and the several other plans of home study that have been persistently forced upon the attention of families in the past twenty years. To ask that an adult, who has lacked educational opportunities in youth, shall give only an hour or so a day to certain specific books seems very little. But most of the men and women that have complied with the request have acquired a habit that does not weaken—the habit of reading something of a quality that compels further reading. The demands of this class of readers is compelling all village libraries to "tone up" the contents of their shelves, making "backward" fathers and mothers the intellectual companions of their children, and preparing the way for classes of authors and publishers that are common enough in Great Britain and on the Continent, but have had but little encouragement in the United States.

Thanks to our wonderful industrial activity, the literature of the mechanical arts is also receiving much attention. That we should become rivals or even equal companions of the mother country in our strivings toward pure literature is not to be expected at present, for the higher developments of literary art are dependent upon the social and industrial quietude, even if the latter be the result of industrial stagnation, and they require also the existence of a class which has unlimited leisure—a state of affairs for which we cannot hope until the century is many years older. Yet for the changes for the better that have come within the memory of men still young we have abundant cause to be thankful.

No consideration of literature of the day would be complete without some mention of the printers and publishers—the managers of "The art preservative of all arts." The literary awakening of Europe did not begin until the printer took the place of the copyist of manuscripts and placed books within the reach of all who desired them. Publishers have multiplied amazingly in the United States in the past four years, thanks to some new mechanical innovations, which enable the newest and most modern publishers to issue as sightly books as any of the other houses. But increase of supply would not have occurred had there not been an increase of demand.

Many manuscripts of high quality "went the rounds" a few years ago without finding a willing publisher. The fault was not in the books themselves, but in the impossibility of commending them to the attention of the people without so much advertising that the expense would have been prohibitive. While Browning's powers were at their best one of his volumes was in the United States for many months before it could find a publisher. Even the "pirates" feared to reprint it, for they doubted its ability to repay the cost of publication, so slow were the ordinary means of making known the existence of a new book that was not in popular view. But now the publishers find valuable allies in the circulating libraries, which have multiplied quite as rapidly as the publishers themselves, and which, collectively, may be depended upon to take enough copies of any meritorious book to encourage publication—often to justify it. People who read talk of the books they like, and so give them a vast amount of free advertising. This may not result in forcing a "solid" book up to a fraction of the circulation of the newest and best advertised novel, but it will do well enough to make the publisher look kindly on the next proffered manuscript that may be too good for the masses, yet which thousands of the better class of readers may read.

Hundreds of thousands of readers not yet gray can remember a time when we had only four monthly magazines of general literature, now we have almost forty, and each is a stimulator, though some to a very slight extent, of literary tastes and longings, which impels to the purchase of books. A few years ago it was prophesied that the cheap magazines would drive book-sellers out of existence, for did not a ten-cent magazine contain as much reading matter as a dollar book of average size? In like manner it was said that the great supplementary sheets of the Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning newspapers would force the magazines out of circulation, but the prophecies were inaccurate in both cases.

In literature as in nature, the lesser feeds the greater and develops into the greater, and all are doing their share in leading us toward the golden age that is to come—the age in which there will not be a literary class sharply distinguished from the general mass of humanity, but in which all men and women shall find beneficial companionship in books.

JOHN HABBERTON.

A BIRTHDAY CYNIC

SO common an occasion as a "birthday" was not an event for a young man past twenty to celebrate. They had been all right once, birthdays had, but that was before there had been so many of them—John Savage was now twenty-two. Anyway, he had never been given to celebrations, even when there was good reason for them.

Just now there decidedly was none. Indeed, as John figured it out—thinking of the morrow, which was his birthday—of all the twenty-two recurrences of that anniversary which had passed since the interesting epoch in his life when he had been held up tenderly for the first admiring gaze of his paternal progenitor, the present was the dreariest, dismalest, least cheerful, and most melancholy.

He was sitting in his apartments, as the thoughts occurred to him, looking moodily out of the window into the flickering light of the street lamp beneath. It had been growing dark for some time, but he felt no inclination to light the gas.

Presently he tired of looking out. Then he wished there were a fire in the grate. He was sentimental—or thought he was—and, gazing into the glowing embers, he would build fantastic reveries from their changing forms. But the fireplace was merely ornamental, had never contained a fire in its life, and the weather was uncomfortably warm as it was.

It is true that John Savage had some cause to feel melancholy. But a year before the world had worn for him a different guise. It was then his final term at the university. No serious cares had darkened the smooth and even way of life. The realities of existence, its struggles and turmoils, he had seen at no closer range than the casual examples chance brought to his notice, where others only were concerned.

As for himself, he knew not what trouble was. There had, it is true, been little disappointments of various degrees of unimportance. He had compiled an essay on philosophy which seemed to him a little in advance of either Spencer or Comte, and which the professor had considered rather poor. He had aspired to the captaincy of the football team, and his name had not even been proposed; indeed, on one occasion he had overheard a remark of surprise that he had been chosen for the first eleven at all. He had imagined himself in love with a charming creature, and the charming creature in love with him, and in the midst of it all had received an invitation to be present on the occasion of her marriage to somebody else.

But these were minor things, little trivialities which annoyed him for a day and were forgotten the next.

Eight months since a more serious thing occurred. His father, involved in speculative ventures, had lost the last dollar of a comfortable fortune, and John found himself thrust rudely forth upon the world to earn a livelihood as best he might.

The conditions were not favorable. His university education had not possessed him with qualifications readily convertible into the circulating media of dollars and cents. He had passed in senior mathematics, could solve the most intricate problems of the differential calculus, and emerge triumphant from the mystifying maze of geometric, algebraic, and trigonometric problems, but could not keep a set of books in single entry with only plain figures; his knowledge of chemistry did not qualify him as a drug clerk; his acquaintance with physics and geology did not make him a practical jeweler, nor a coal merchant; his studies in biology would not set him up as a practicing taxidermist, nor his grounding in political economy constitute him a ready-made statesman.

Under these circumstances he experienced difficulty in obtaining such employment as seemed to possess the elements of present desirability or to hold out promise for the future. The economy of the world was complete without him.

Thus he found himself all at once become a cynic, soured prematurely against the world around him. The friends who had failed his father in his hour of need he spurned from him—an easy matter, for they did not trouble him much with their presence—and when, after numerous failures to obtain satisfactory employment, he received no reply from a publication to which he had sent an article on which he had expended considerable pains, he imagined the entire world in league and conspired against him.

There was another episode in John Savage's life which contributed to the making of his musings painful on this eve of his twenty-second birthday. For more than a year he had been paying homage to a beautiful young lady whose parents lived in one of the fashionable residences of Madison Avenue. Before his father's misfortunes and his own lowered station he had rather regarded the young woman as somewhat the favored party in the prospective double alliance between the families. It was only since things had changed that he had come to a most realization of how much he really loved Blanche, and with the realization came the fear that he might lose her longer find that favor in her eyes that he had enjoyed of old before.

Certainly, so far as any evidence to that effect was concerned, Blanche had contributed nothing. If there had been a shade of ... to the frequency of the visits he was accustomed to make, or any ... when a fellow has lost faith in humanity and confidence in himself he is apt to harbor illusions and to fancy that he is singled out for the special visitations of an unpropitious fate. Which misanthropic condition of mind, by the way, it is astonishingly easy to acquire if one have but a fairly sensitive temperament. Some people have no sentiment, and though they are to be pitied, they are also to be envied.

For fully an hour John Savage sat in the darkness and gazed vacantly out of the window. A dozen times or more he lit and relit his pipe, but let it go out as often through absent-mindedness.

At length he got up, shook himself together, and proceeded to stride up and down the room. He endeavored to compose his thoughts, but the task was a difficult one. One thing finally he decided upon—he would call on Blanche that night.

It was just 8 o'clock. He struck a match, lit the gas, and proceeded to arrange his tie, brush his hair, and to put himself generally into presentable form. He had a dim, half-framed idea that he would end offhand at least one phase of the uncertainty which enveloped him by asking Binache point blank if she intended to marry him. Candidly, he did not believe that he would muster up the courage to do this; but in the meantime he rehearsed the part as he made the preparations for the call.

A quarter past 8 saw him on the street, making his way bravely enough in the direction of the Madison Avenue residence. It was a magnificent evening, pleasantly cool after a rather oppressive early Summer's day, and the clear atmosphere, the rhythmic beat of the horse hoofs upon the hard asphalt, the animated crowds upon the streets—all conspired to make even Jack Savage forget his grievances. Once again he felt himself a part of the great moving world, and as his young blood tingled with the exercise of the walk and his spirits rose with the scene, his troubles and sorrows and disappointments grew less and less present till they became almost visionary, and he laughed to himself out loud as he thought of the melancholy musings of an hour before.

But the laugh awoke him from his momentary gladness. What! he laughing! He, Jack Savage, with all his long list of griefs; he, against whom everybody and everything were in league; he, to whom birthdays brought nothing but saddening recollections of what had been! Preposterous. Once more the gloom and bitterness settled down upon his soul, the more oppressive for the intermittent lapse into an unwarranted condition of oblivious happiness.

Presently he gained the objective point of his hurried visit. The house was brilliantly lighted, and the sounds of music and laughter found their way distinctly to the street. The drawing room curtains, but partly drawn, revealed to him Blanche and her two sisters and the other members of the family, with a stranger or two whom he did not know.

It was a cheerful spectacle, but its effect on John Savage was anything but akin. How unlikely, he mused, that he—he, without money or friends or prospects—would be received into an abode of wealth. He even wavered for a moment in his determination to ring the bell, and would have passed on or retraced his way had he been certain that he had not already been seen from the window as he passed in front of the steps.

So he walked up and pressed the electric button, and waited gloomily for the door to open. But there came no response to his ring, and a second effort, repeated after long delay, was equally without result.

Then he hurried away angrily. They had not answered, knowing who was there. He saw it all distinctly. He had been observed from the window, and the maid instructed to disregard the ring. He had received an answer—without money Blanche cared nothing for him.

Did he need further evidence that the world was a hollow thing, a mockery, a sham, and that vanity ruled all? He thought not, and as he thought he laughed again, bitterly once more and cynically. And to-morrow was his birthday!

Just what happened to John Savage the rest of the evening is not pertinent to the present narrative. Had he been a true cynic, a genuine misanthrope, he would have gone home, after a while, in a cynical and misanthropic but quiet way, and indulged his cynicism and misanthropy in the seclusion of his chambers, in company with his pipe and a book. But despite his own firm belief he was, after all, but a poor apology for a genuine follower of Diogenes, and he—

Well, anyway, the next morning—that is, the next morning somewhere around the hour of noon—he woke up to realize that his head was aching horribly, that his eyes felt heavy, and that a general lassitude which seemed to call for cold application took without the within had possession of him.

Altogether he felt bad, and had barely energy enough to reach over and open the letter, which, some time in the interval between his going out in the previous evening and the present awakening, had been placed on the mat of the writing desk which stood a few feet from the head of the bed.

tion of opening it, there was just light enough filtering in through the closed blinds to enable him to make out "The C— Magazine, New York," printed on the upper left-hand corner of the envelope.

The C— Magazine; he knew no one connected with that publication who could have any interest in writing him. Then, suddenly, as he turned the envelope lazily in his hand, a thought occurred to him, and he jumped out of bed and threw open the curtains. He opened the envelope and glanced at its contents. Inclosed was a check for $75, with a pleasantly worded note setting forth that the amount was in payment for his article, received some weeks before, which had been accepted. The letter itself was dated a month or so previous, and the postmark on the face of the outside corresponded. The New York mark on the back was blurred, and he could not make it out distinctly.

But there was the check. That was the main thing. Whether the letter had wandered afield in its journey from New York to New York and had crossed an ocean or two in its travels; whether it had been mislaid by the chambermaid, who had only now found it again somewhere; whether he had himself inadvertently brushed it into a corner where it had become covered with papers and books and other débris common to all well-regulated bachelor apartments—what mattered it! There it was, a sort of birthday present to himself, and with it a note extending the editor's compliments to Mr. John Savage, and an invitation to become a regular contributor to The C— Magazine.

There was nothing sensational about $75, but it was something to find that everybody had not ignored him. He even, for the moment, indulged his fancy with visions of future triumphs in the world of letters, and if these dreams were destined to not all be realized, still, for the time they were better, much better, than any cold water bandages, or cold draughts that were not all water, and half an hour later he sat down to coffee and rolls and eggs with as good an appetite as if he had gone to bed sober at half-past ten the night before.

That afternoon he walked out Madison Avenue again, but in a different frame of mind from that in which he had traversed the same course the evening previous. This time he had no intention of calling on Blanche. He would simply walk past the house, with proud and independent mien, hoping she would see him, and seeing him, note how happy he was and cheerful, and how very little indeed he cared for her. Were she sitting in the large drawing room window, as was more than likely on such an afternoon, he would nod in an off-hand manner as he passed by.

And he chuckled to himself, in a sort of strange way, as he walked along and thought it out.

Coming near the house he looked up, half furtively, to see if anybody were near the window, and was disappointed to note that it was vacant. As he reached the front of the steps he ventured to look squarely inside. There was no one there. Then he noticed a large white card fastened just above the bell at the side of the big front door. He had seen it the evening before, but then it caused him no curiosity. He was thinking of other things. Now he wondered what it was and what the writing on it said. There was nobody looking; he would just step up quietly and see.

He did so, and on the slip of pasteboard that had attracted his notice he read:

Bell Broken; Please Knock.

He stared at it a full minute, reading it over and over. A new light seemed to come upon the situation. Was this the reason no one had responded to his ring on the night before?

John Savage waited only a minute longer, and then knocked firmly, though perhaps a trifle impatiently, upon the polished oak paneling. This time the door opened—and, taking it all round, it turned out not such a bad sort of birthday, after all.

Gen. Weston's First Buffalo

ONE of the best stories that Col. John F. Weston, Commissary General of the United States Army, tells, or rather used to tell, is how he killed his first buffalo.

Gen. Weston has stopped telling the story because "those who have killed buffaloes don't believe it, and those who have not do not appreciate how risky the killing was, and what a fool I was to kill it as I did."

Back in the early seventies Gen. Weston was a Lieutenant in the famous Seventh Cavalry. He had much hard Indian service in No Man's Land. It was after he had been mustered out of the Volunteer Army and had received an appointment as a Second Lieutenant in the regular army that he killed his first buffalo. He was away from his command when, riding across the plains, he came across a herd of buffaloes. After some stalking and a short chase he wounded a big bull.

Instead of riding up and shooting the beast, as was the custom, he thought he would save a cartridge and finish the animal with his hunting knife. So he dismounted and approached the bull on foot, an act which when told of in camp brought forth a few such choice epithets as "tenderfoot," "fool," &c. When he got to the bull it turned its head toward him. He tried to get to the rear, but the bull spun around with him. Around and around he ran until finally he got to the rear. Then he made a wild leap and landed on the bull's back.

Although badly wounded, that buffalo ran on and on until Weston gradually sawed through his tough hide, and succeeded in cutting his throat. The Lieutenant rode back to camp and told his story, and even after the buffalo was brought into camp and he showed the cut, there were many who insisted that he made the cut after the bull was dead.

Gen. Weston served through the civil war in the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, rising to the rank of Major. When the war was over he entered the regular army. After a long service with the Seventh he was, in 1878, made Captain in the Commissary Department. He took a course in the Artillery School, and since then has been promoted steadily.

For several years he was located in the Government Building on Whitehall Street. Off from his main office there was a small room which the men called his "swearing room." It is said he has the same kind of room at Washington. Whenever anything angered him or went wrong he used to go into this room and shut the door. He did not swear, but he wore out his anger on pulleys, dumbells, and Indian clubs that he always kept there.

Gen. Weston is a Kentuckian by birth. Before he entered the army he was a soldier. One or two of his old companions in the war still live. One of them is an old Irishman in Louisville who thinks that "Jack" Weston ought to be President of the United States. On his last visit to Louisville Gen. Weston stopped at the Galt House. He should made arrangements to entertain him royally. When a committee called at the Galt House to ask him to a dinner at the Pendennis Club he was not there. It was finally learned that he had gone to see the old soldier.

When found the committee had to abandon the idea of the Pendennis dinner. Weston had consented to dine at the only home with the old soldier like the Kelly ... coffee more than he did the one at the club, according to his own statement.

Gen. Weston loves the regular soldiers of to-day, but in his heart there is a very warm spot for the old fellows that served with him during the civil war, or out in the Wild West, where he first saw service as a regular and where constant fighting against weather and Indians made officers and men like brothers.

A little incident that shows what a warm heart he has toward these old friends happened a short time after his appointment as Commissioner General. He sat facing a pile of telegrams of congratulations from officers and politicians in all parts of the country when another dispatch came, and turning to his aide he said:

"This touches me, Sharpe. Here's a telegram from Blank. You remember him; he used to hold our horses way out there in No Man's Land. Just think, the old fellow has scraped up money enough to wire me congratulations. I'll answer this one without delay and let the others wait, for there is a heart back of this one, and it means every word it says. God bless the old fellow."

A regular officer, in speaking of the Commissary Department, recently said:

"Red tape is a good thing, John Weston thinks, but he uses an ax on it when red tape interferes with filling the soldiers' stomachs or covering their backs. He is the soldiers' friend, and they know it. To-day the Commissary Department is blessed by the army instead of being cursed, as it has been. Officers of other nations have frequently expressed surprise at the speedy and thoroughly satisfactory way in which United States troops are fed, no matter where they may be—in the Philippines, China, Alaska, or on the Western plains. Well, the credit is chiefly due to John Weston, the man who believes in red tape in its proper place, but who never hesitates to cut it when it gets into a snarl."

Commissary General Weston has started for the Philippines, and will add to the sum of human joy while he is there. That is the General's favorite employment on earth. He began it when he first entered the service. When this choleric and sunny old soldier was a Captain in the army he went into a tailor's shop in New York and ordered a suit of clothes. The clothes were sent to him, but Weston had hardly received the bill before he was sent to a Western post, and, naturally, did not pay it until he was settled.

The tailor promptly followed up the bill with a letter, severe in terms, in which he announced that, unless Weston paid the bill at once, he (the tailor) would report him to the Secretary of War, who was then Gen. Belknap. The fiery Weston promptly replied:

"Dear Sir: I have received your dirty little letter. The first time I am in New York I will make it a point to go to your dirty little street, enter your dirty little shop, and kick your dirty little person all around your dirty little place. Yours truly, JOHN F. WESTON."

The tailor inclosed the letter to Secretary Belknap with a note, asking what the Secretary thought of an officer who would use such language. He shortly received the following reply:

"Dear Sir: I have read your opinion of Capt. Weston in regard to the letter which he has written to you. From my knowledge of Capt. Weston, my opinion of him is that ... [illegible]

Two National Holidays

OUR OWN "FOURTH" AND THE FRENCHMEN'S NATIONAL FETE.

WHEN that versatile and eminent Chinaman, Minister Wu Ting-Fang, in his Fourth of July oration at Philadelphia, on Thursday, remarked casually, as a sort of apology for his being there, that there was none in this broad land but associated the celebration of the Nation's birth with sound of firecrackers, (firecrackers, by the by, made in China,) he asserted something that even the most rabidly loyal American will not deny.

For the firecracker is the very essence of celebrations in this freedom-loving land, and without it and the small boy the glorious Fourth would be shorn of much of its majesty and terror. In more "cultured" lands (as President Schurman might say) firecrackers and small boys play but insignificant rôles in a popular celebration. Here they are the celebration itself.

In just a week from to-day Frenchmen over in France will observe the French national holiday of the 14th of July, and it will be a different sort of an affair from that of last Thursday. Those who attended the exposition of 1900 had an opportunity to note some of the differences, and it is probably safe to say that among all the impressions of Paris life which American visitors carried away with them one of the most vivid was the memory of the great French holiday.

To begin with, Paris is a city of fêtes. There is something in the Gallic nature which demands an outlet for surplus feelings as a boiler requires a valve for surplus steam. The Frenchman loves a crowd. There is a subtle pleasure in the madding throng, the babel of voices, the dazzling lights which thrills him with an ecstacy as impossible for the more sober Saxon or Teuton to experience as for either to explain.

But the most marked difference to an American which a first experience calls up between a French crowd and an Anglo-Saxon one, apart from its politeness, is certainly the status which the small boy fills in the cosmogony of the whole. Here the small boy may not be quite the entire occasion, but pretty near it when celebrations are afoot. He fires his firecracker where he lists, comes and goes when he wills, and predominates the ceremony generally.

In Paris it is not so. There the small boy becomes but an incident in the merriment of his elders, the outer fringe rather than the centre of the crowd. He feels the entire propriety of his oblivion, too, and effaces himself as assiduously as his American prototype does the reverse. Indeed, it is a peculiarity of the Paris small boy that he is seldom to be seen anywhere. He must exist, for you find him all over after he has passed into the various stages of student, conscript, and more or less matured adult, but what becomes of him during those happy reckless days of boyhood when he ought, by all known traditions, to be preparing for the stern realities of life by chasing the neighbors' cats, tying tin cans to dogs' tails, stealing apples, or, according to the season, shying snowballs at the man in the silk hat on the opposite side of the street, is a deep, unfathomable mystery.

The absence, or perhaps it is only the unobtrusiveness, of the small boy is but one respect in which a Parisian crowd—such crowds at least as fill the streets on the 14th and 15th of July—differs from other crowds. There are more respects, still, and all notable. They are popular movements in every sense, these Paris crowds, and the father of the family of sixty years and the infant of as many days have each their several parts in them. It is nothing strange, but on the contrary a common sight, to see old men carrying little children in their arms about the streets on the nights of the illuminations, holding the latter often above their heads that they may see the spectacle or to prevent them from being jostled in the crush.

Then, the politeness of it all! Imagine an American crowd jammed up together as Paris will be in the Place de la Concorde and the Rue Royal! But the Parisians only laugh at their little accidents, and smile and salute when by chance they trample upon each other.

If one happens to inadvertently jab the end of one's walking stick into the optic of a Parisian, or to step upon his foot, or to run into him with the force of a flying wedge on the football field, while making an effort to get over to another part of the street, ten to one he will raise his hat and apologize profusely for having been in the way. It might seem a bit absurd to the American, and you might think the man a fool, but just the same it's pleasanter than to receive an uppercut on the jaw for your awkwardness, and the admonition, "Mind what you're doing there—you!"

All Paris lives out of doors during these three days' fêtes of July. Paris generally does a good deal out of doors that other people do inside, such as eating and drinking, and, now and then, dancing. But during the fêtes the houses might be shut and double locked for all the use Parisians have for them, except for an hour or two wasted in sleep some time in the early morning, when there is nothing else worth doing, the night's pleasures being over and the day's not yet begun.

Even the Parisian cocher, that stern autocrat who respects neither God nor man and would rather run down an old woman on the street than receive a "pourboire," has to recognize the fact that on this occasion at least the streets belong to the people. After 8 o'clock in the evening all vehicles are forbidden on the principal thoroughfares, and the crowds own everything. At every street corner along the main boulevards, in the aristocratic quarter as well as in Montmartre and the Quartier Latin, are stands where bands of musicians play popular airs and music, to the strains of which the merry dancers in the streets keep accompaniment.

It is a strange spectacle to the visitor to see these street balls in progress where an hour or two before a dense and steady stream of omnibuses, fiacres, heavy wagons, and vehicles of all kinds had made the progress of the pedestrian a slow and precarious one; stranger still to note the quiet, dignified bearing of the dancers, where one might look for riotous abandon. The waltz is the popular measure, and old men and young, elderly matrons and maidens yet in short skirts, circle round and about in even, graceful step, while others with children in arms stand and look on, waiting their turn to join in the merriment.

Now and then, of course, there is an exception, as when some paid dancer from the Moulin Rouge or the Bal Boulier comes along, and, with a student partner, gives rein to her bohemian proclivities for a minute or two. But this does not happen often except perhaps in Montmartre or along the Boulevard Clichy. And it is promptly resented by the majority of the revelers. For this is not the Bal des Quat'z Arts, and the long-haired artist and the short-skirted danseuse are but small minnows in a very large pond. Inside the dance houses and the cabarets, of course, it is different; but, then, it always is, and that form of amusement is for the benefit of the visitor rather than the native Parisian.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that over 900 permits were granted to applicants for the erection of stands in the streets of Paris during the celebrations last year. The stands vary in size and elaborateness of decoration according to the locality, but there is always plenty of music in them, and no dearth of dancers round about. As a rule, the dancing continues until daybreak on all three nights, with no apparent diminution in the crowds till the last strains of the "Marseillaise," striking stridently upon the early morning air, announce the end of the revels.

It is like the French that their great national holiday should celebrate a tragic event in their own history, the triumph of Frenchmen over Frenchmen. To Americans it will seem that July 4 marks an event more appropriate to observe than that tragic day when the wild Paris mob broke through the gates of the Bastile, and putting the garrison to the sword, inaugurated a reign of throat cutting that, however beneficial it may have been to posterity, is not a pleasant memory to look back upon.

However, the French probably have a right to choose their own subject for celebration, and, so far as the "rejounsance publique" is concerned, which after all is the main thing, it does not really make much difference what that may happen to be. That it is the national holiday is quite enough for the ordinary man, without his arguing out the philosophy of it or looking up his genealogical tree to see if his ancestors were among the throat-cutters or among those who had their throats cut.

No account of the French fêtes would be complete without a reference to the illuminations at nighttime. In ordinary years the City Council grants 350,000f. to light up the Place de la Concorde and the principal streets, and last year the grant was doubled. No pen picture can even faintly describe the beautiful effects produced. The Parisians are pre-eminently an artistic people. Their sense of the beautiful in art, a strong natural one to begin with, has been fostered and encouraged by the public munificence of Kings and Emperors, and is manifest in every phase of their daily life. The beautiful gardens and palaces, parks and boulevards with which the city abounds are but the outward evidences of this love of the artistic which is so prominent a characteristic of the people.

It is but natural to expect, then, that when corporate Paris sets out to illuminate itself in a manner to do justice to its reputation as the home of art the result will be entrancingly beautiful. And it is so. The Place de la Concorde, that great open square surrounded by palaces and parks, itself adorned by fountains and statues, is, on these occasions, not simply a blaze of light; it is a burst of illumined magnificence, original in conception, dazzlingly beautiful in execution.

Trees, flowers, flags, and patriotic symbols, all artistically evolved from colored glass and gas and electric lights, give an aspect of entrancing, almost unreal, beauty to the scene, while the myriads of hanging lights among the natural trees of the Tuileries, the festoons along the radiating thoroughfares, and the illumined decorations of the buildings in the background make a picture not soon to be forgotten.

And yet half the effect of it would be lost but for the setting which past generations of Parisians have provided. It is a feature of the beautiful city which these people have built that every grand and imposing scene within it has its culminating climax, some point which ends and rounds off the view and sets it out like a finished picture within its frame.

It is thus with the illuminations. Out from the Place de la Concorde, west along the wide-stretching Avenue des Champs Elysées, with its myriad brilliant lamps and countless thousands of promenaders, the view is unobstructed till, rising sharply in the distance and towering like some silent sentinel of the night above the city, the monumental Arc de Triomphe closes the scene, a single row of huge electric arc lamps around its summit breaking the sky line and setting out in indistinct and shadowy relief the ponderous pile beneath.

Northward from the same centre the Rue Royal, festooned and garlanded, and brilliant with its electric effulgence as under the noonday sun, has its culmination in the massive Church of the Madeleine, standing squarely across its centre like a huge boulder in midstream. To the south, out across the Seine and over the Pont de la Concorde, stands the Chamber of Deputies, gorgeously attired for the occasion, illumined from end to end and from foundation stone to summit, the letters R. F. (République Française) garlanded with fleurs de lis, protruding in a blaze of electric glory, a fitting ending to the view. Eastward, the gardens of the Tuileries, and further on the Louvre, produced a like effect, and help to cap the climax of the scene.

Nor will this case be found an isolated one. Go where one may, almost, there is the same eye to artistic effect made manifest. Stand, for instance, at the Place de l'Opéra. On the one hand rises the magnificent pile of one of the most famous theatres of the world; on the other lies the broad, straight avenue, flanked with buildings known by name the world over, terminated by the Palace of the Louvre. To the right extends the Boulevard des Capucines, with its palatial hotels, aristocratic cafés, and swarming humanity; to the left the Boulevard des Italiens, equally broad, equally animated, and with its dash of piquancy which a suspicion of Montmartre affords.

It is a scene never to be forgotten that Paris presents on these three nights of the fêtes of July. WILLIAM R. STEWART.

Phlebitis and Flea Bites.

There are in the Pension Service some medical officers described by Pension Office people as "crooked stick" physicians, whose knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and prescribing is painfully limited. An applicant for pension increase has asserted in his application that he was suffering from phlebitis. A "crooked stick" got hold of the applicant, read his application papers, made his examination, and reported that the man was suffering from "flea bites from the hip down." Then he recommended that the applicant should be given an increase of pension for these disabilities incurred in the service, which in a pensionable degree deprived him of the ability to earn a livelihood.

What Happened to the Dog.

A Southerner in the city tells this story of an oddity in negro dialect: Henry, the man-of-all-work, found his master's pet dog lying dead in the back yard early one morning. Rushing into the house and to the bedroom of the dog's owner, the negro cried, excitedly:

"Mistah Will, dat dere dern dog done dead."

Not Entirely a Joke.

Jenkins—Where are you living now, old man?

Wilkins—Morningside.

Jenkins—What did they call it that for?

Wilkins—I don't know; but I fancy it was because it takes you all night to get there.

Jewish Temple in Rome

Impressive Ceremonies on Laying the Cornerstone on the Site of the Old Ghetto.

ROME, June 21.—I have just returned from the laying of the cornerstone of the Jewish Temple in the Ghetto—or, rather, in the centre of what was once the Ghetto in Rome. I saw several acres of ground inclosed with planks and a number of Italian flags on poles floating in the breeze—and inside the inclosure several thousand enthusiastic and hard-working people who were standing with their eyes strained to catch every movement of the party on the central platform, where the President of the Jewish University, the Council, twenty cantors, and several rabbis—all clothed in long black robes, and a species of beaver hat, without a brim, on their heads and with enormous Hebrew books in their hands—were chanting the evening service and Psalms around the white marble block upon which a Hebrew inscription was carved and into which a deep niche was cut. The derrick was covered with red silk damask. The ropes were in the pulleys, and a large table with a silver writing service and several splendid vases of flowers were to be seen.

Cav. Angelo Fornari, the chief rabbi, held a parchment roll in his hand, and Cav. Lanzer Sereni made the opening speech—in Italian. He referred to the difficulties that had been surmounted in obtaining the right to place this new temple on the very spot where the Jews had once been compelled to live, and subjected to humiliations and sorrows such as few people on earth have ever endured. He referred in glowing terms to the services that had been rendered to the Jews by Cavour, Massimo d'Azeglio, and Garibaldi—and by Victor Emmanuel, the first King of United Italy, under whose beneficent reign the Jews, for the first time since the destruction of their temple in Jerusalem, had known what it was to feel themselves free, and to enjoy religious liberty in a free country.

The crowd of listeners shouted their applause and clapped their hands, and then the chief rabbi read the Hebrew parchment roll and translated it into Italian. The roll was then placed in a glass tube, incased in a leaden tube, and the top soldered on. When this was done it was held up and shown to the people, who again shouted their applause. Then the tube was placed in the niche of the cornerstone and the authorities covered it over with cement. Then the ropes were attached and the stone lifted high in the air. As it descended slowly the rabbis, the cantors, and the thousands of spectators all joined in singing a Hebrew psalm of praise to God. This was the most impressive and spontaneous demonstration it has ever been my good fortune to witness.

Here on the banks of the Tiber, where for nearly 2,000 years this people have lived in darkness and sorrow in the midst of the ruins of ancient Rome—they themselves the only living ruins of antiquity—have proved themselves more enduring than the Jupiter of the Capitol. And here in front of the ruins of the portico of Octavia, within a stone's throw of the old palace of the Cenci—and very near to the famous church built by a renegade Jew in the Ghetto—to-day in the bright sunlight and for the first time, with the full consciousness of equal rights and in a free country, they have dedicated their temple and laid the cornerstone of it on the very spot where Vespasian and Titus, with laurel crowns on their heads and clad in purple robes, once celebrated their victory over Jerusalem.

The portico of Octavia still stands there—a marble ruin—and some of the blocks of marble on the ground (upon which for many centuries the Jews in the Ghetto sold their fish) still bear the names of Caesar Augustus, &c., engraved on them. Just opposite, and in these ruins, the Church of St. Angelo of the fish market was built. It is still there, an old Basilica. During the Middle Ages the Jews of the Ghetto were compelled by law to attend divine service there on Sundays, and listen to sermons, and when any one of them went to sleep a guard with a steel pointed stick would keep him awake.

It was very seldom that any of these Jews in the Ghetto became converted, but the one church erected by a convert still stands there to-day, and has a picture of the Crucifixion painted on the front of it, and a Hebrew inscription—the second verse of the sixty-fifth chapter of Isaiah—in black letters, which reads:

> I have spread out my hands all the day unto a rebellious people, which walketh in a way that was not good after their own thoughts.

This church stands vis-à-vis to what will be the new Jewish Temple in Rome, and near the "Piazza del Pianto"—the place of weeping. What name could be more appropriate? For was there ever any people on earth who have wept more than these same Jews and their ancestors in Rome?

But to-day the old rag dealer, the old clothes peddler, the Director of an office in the Ministry of Public Instruction, the first merchants in town, Senators, lawyers, artists, and doctors, all of these members of the Jewish community, have put on their best clothes—have left their work and offices—and still feel that they are and have always been themselves members of the house of Israel, the children of Abraham and the flowers of humanity, planted by the hand of the one God in the midst of the nations of the earth.

When the cornerstone had sank from view and was imbedded in the water thirty feet below the surface, the rabbi offered up a prayer for the King of Italy. Then the 5,000 voices of the assembled people, poor and rich, men and women, joined in a final Hebrew song of joy—and the ceremony was over.

The oldest synagogue in Rome was 300 years older than St. Peter's on the Lateran, and the old Latin writers, Horace and his friends, often went to listen to the services there. It contained a picture of Solomon's temple and a copy of the Lychnuchus, or seven-branched candlestick, whereas the real Menora and the golden temple service brought from Jerusalem was kept by the Romans in the Temple of Peace. The old synagogue was often plundered, and at last under the reign of Theodosius was burned.

The church St. Salvatore in Curte stands perhaps on this same spot now. As to the golden candlestick, there is no authentic account of its ever having been lost or destroyed, and it is not unlikely that it is still intact in the foundation and under the high altar of St. John in Lateran.

M. EZEKIEL.

1901

THE PASSING OF A VOLUNTEER ARMY

ON JUNE 27 the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, the last of the regiments to leave Manila, arrived at San Francisco. On July 1, in accordance with the law which created it, the volunteer army raised in the Fall of 1899 to crush out rebellion in the Philippines ceased to exist. Ever since February, 1901, regiments have been returning to San Francisco, one coming in February, six in March, six in April, two in May, and ten in June. It was a herculean task to recruit, equip, and transport this army of 25,000 men to the scene of war; it has been almost equally as herculean to collect it from the various stations, transport it home, and muster it out. But so quietly has it all been done, so efficient and thorough have been the methods employed, that very few have any idea of the magnitude of the task.

This volunteer army was recruited by the Federal Government, officered and armed by it. As a fighting body it was unique. It attracted to it the boldest and bravest of spirits, men of an adventurous turn who gloried in war and in lurid scenes of life and death. There were many turbulent and reckless characters in it, but all in all it was one of the most effective fighting machines ever gathered under our flag. Those who read the chronicles of Froissart and marvel at the daring and bravery displayed in those days of knight errantry can find in the records of this volunteer army acts as heroic and deeds as daring. The Anglo-Saxon at the beginning of the twentieth century is just as oblivious of danger as was his ancestor in the days when the Free Companies ravaged Southern France and Northern Spain.

Take the story of the Thirty-third as typical of one class of regiments sent out. It was recruited in the Southwest, Texas and Arizona furnishing the bulk. Many have compared this body to the First Volunteer Cavalry, more commonly known as the "Rough Riders." A goodly number of the old First re-enlisted in the Thirty-third, and in the fastnesses of Luzon duplicated their gallant acts in Cuba. This regiment was composed of cowboys, prospectors, packers, and teamsters—men typical of the life of the great Southwest. It was a regiment full of crack shots, many being able to kill a running deer at 125 yards with a revolver. Its officers were thoroughly alive to their responsibilities, and had the confidence of their men. Its Colonel was Luther R. Hare, a West Pointer, who had seen much service in the regular army in the days when the Sioux and Nez Perces were accustomed to go on the warpath. One of the First Lieutenants, Hall by name, had been Captain of the Texas Rangers, and in that capacity had brought innumerable train robbers, murderers, rustlers, and bad men in general to justice. The Major of the regiment was John A. Logan, Jr., whose father had arisen to a high station in the civil war. Other officers had displayed the stuff that was in them. No sooner had the Thirty-third reached Manila, than it was dispatched with Gen. Wheaton's expedition, to Lingayen Gulf. It landed at Daugapan, and marched to attack the insurgents in the rear. In the advance there was a brisk fight, the sturdy plainsmen advancing by rushes, oblivious of danger, yelling and whooping as only Western men can yell and whoop. Seven were killed and thirteen wounded. Among the killed was Major John A. Logan, Jr. This was about the hottest general engagement of the insurrection. Although the Thirty-third had never been under fire before, it never wavered, the men fighting with the coolness of veterans.

After Tarlac fell, Col. Hare followed the retreating Filipinos into the wild mountain regions of North Luzon. The pursued had with them Lieut. Gillmore and party of the gunboat Yorktown. Through dense thickets, over rough trails, enduring all of the hardships of the field the Thirty-third followed. When Col. Hare said that he would rescue Gillmore and his men "if he had to follow them to h—l," he voiced the sentiment of his men. And rescue Gillmore he did. The Thirty-third took part in many engagements and was never found wanting.

The Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Infantry and the Eleventh Cavalry were recruited in Manila from the State volunteer regiments, and proved themselves tried and true in many engagements and affairs.

The Twenty-sixth was recruited at Plattsburg Barracks to the full limit. When it left for the Philippines, in September, 1899, there were 1,355 men on the roll, 400 of whom were from Massachusetts. Its Colonel was Edmund Rice, a civil war veteran who distinguished himself in that sanguinary struggle, being appointed Colonel of the Nineteenth Massachusetts at the age of twenty-three. Some of this regiment was sent to pacify Panay, and on Nov. 2d, 1899, two companies which were then in garrison at Jaro took part in the movement of Gen. Hughes. The fighting was very hot, but the companies never wavered. Several cannon, much ammunition, and a quantity of small arms were captured from the rebels.

The Twenty-eighth was recruited at Camp Meade, and the majority of the men were from Pennsylvania. When the regiment sailed in October, 1899, there were 1,373 men and 47 officers on the roll. When it [illegible] 1,035 men and 33 officers. The Twenty-eighth saw most of its service in Luzon, being stationed in Cavite and Batangas Provinces. It passed through some very trying engagements, the severest being that at Putol Bridge. The warfare in the Philippines has been of the most harassing kind. Unwilling to risk general engagements, the insurgents have swooped down upon supply trains and attacked small garrisons in obscure towns. A detachment of this regiment had a narrow escape from annihilation. Capt. George W. Biegeler, with 18 men left Looc for Nasagbu on Oct. 21, 1900. While on the march three insurgent bands attacked. The valor and bravery shown by this small party of Americans was equal to that displayed by some of the Spartan bands of ancient Greece. The Captain and three of his men were wounded. The insurgents lost 75 men. After exciting service in Luzon the regiment was dispatched to Mindanao, joining the command of Gen. Kobbe. The work of pacifying this island fell largely to the Twenty-eighth, and it did its work with neatness and dispatch.

The Thirtieth was recruited at Fort Sheridan, its personnel being made up of men from Illinois and Michigan. It passed through the severest strains of any regiment sent out, with the exception of the Forty-third. Of the 1,300 men who sailed away in 1899, 738 men and 26 officers returned. Over 100 died of wounds and disease, and many were invalided home. About 140 remained in the islands in Government service. This regiment was known as the "Crimson Scarf" Regiment, because of the fondness of the men for red neckties. The Thirtieth took part in sixty-four battles and skirmishes, and was stationed in Tayabas Province. There are two especial deeds of daring to its credit.

Gen. Campbell tells of one of them thus: "It happened in Tayabas Province late in March of 1900. The Filipinos, under Gen. Malolos, then Governor General of Tayabas, were intrenched in a mountain fastness to which they had been in the habit of retreating in Spanish times. The stronghold was so difficult of access that the Spanish were never able to reach it. On on side was a well-defiged trail, which was well guarded, and on the other was a razor-back path, along the ridge of the mountain, which the Filipinos deemed inaccessible. One lone sentry was placed at the head of the path. The night before March 26, 1900, Major Hartigan's men laboriously climbed the razor-back path. The enemy lay asleep in fancied security, and did not awake until the Americans were upon them. It was a complete surprise, for the lone sentry was killed before he could give the alarm. The men of the Thirtieth swept the mountain top, killing twenty-eight men and four officers, and capturing thirty-three men and seven officers, forty-four rifles and a quantity of ammunition, supplies, and camp equipage. One hundred and twenty-five Filipinos were wounded. The Filipino force far outnumbered the Americans—there was a regiment of the insurgents—but the Americans had only one man wounded. Of all the Filipino officers only three escaped, Malolos, a Lieutenant Colonel, and a Major."

The Thirty-eighth was a Southern regiment, having been recruited at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. It was stationed during the greater part of its term of service in South Luzon. A scouting expedition from this regiment, composed of twenty-six men, was ambushed by over 300 rifle and bolo men. A running fight ensued, five ambushes being encountered in thirteen miles. One American was killed, while the loss of the insurgents was fifty. The officers of this regiment took part in an expedition that has all of the ear marks of comedy. The town of Lipa fell before the advance of the regiment, and the insurgent forces in the vicinity fled to a town six miles further on, carrying with them a number of Spanish prisoners. The Americans had no cavalry, but nothing deterred, Col. Anderson took with him a dozen mounted officers and advanced. The insurgents with their prisoners were discovered to be in the town. Thereupon the gallant Colonel and his officers rode into the town yelling and whooping and shooting like a crowd of cow punchers just in from the round up. The Spanish prisoners were released and $10,000 was captured.

Of all the regiments that went out, none passed through so many hardships or endured so many of the disconforts of the field as the Forty-third. Companies L and M of this regiment were recruited in California, and the remainder from all over the Nation. On Nov. 16, 1899, all but Companies L and M sailed for Manila from New York by way of Suez. L and M crossed the Pacific and joined the regiment at Manila. The Forty-third was sent to pacify Samar and Leyte, two of the largest islands of the group. From the day it landed until the day it sailed away, some part of the regiment was in action. It was in 298 engagements, in which losses were sustained and 16 61, in which no injury was received. It slew, over 1,600 of the enemy, wounded 300, and captured 1,438. Its spoils of war were a large number of cannon and rifles and much ammunition.

was a Funston on a small scale. He enlisted as a private, and two weeks later was promoted to a Lieutenancy. On Easter Sunday, 1900, with a detachment of twenty-four men he was garrisoning the village of Jaro, Leyte. The village church was used as quarters. At 4 o'clock in the morning, while everybody but the sentry was asleep, a force of over 1,000 Filipinos with two cannon made an attack. The men rushed to their arms in their night clothes and took up positions in the tower and at the windows. So accurate was the shooting that after endeavoring to bring the cannon into action the Filipinos were compelled to abandon them entirely. The attack was continued all day, but so determined were the besieged that the beleagurers finally gave up the attempt. Not an American was hit. But the Filipinos did not get off so lightly. After the battle 125 were found dead on the field, 19 falling in their attempts to serve the cannon.

A force of thirty-one men was left by Lieut. Sweeney to garrison Catubig. They were attacked by over 1,000 natives. Day after day the fight continued until of the gallant little band of thirty-one there were only eleven who were unscathed. But the eleven held out. They estimate that for every man hit twenty Filipinos paid the penalty. Lieut. Sweeney heard of the straits his command were in and came to the rescue. The rescue party numbered seventeen, while the besieging force numbered 1,500. The seventeen charged the 1,500, and the latter, thinking the former an advance guard, scattered in every direction. This regiment lost two officers and sixty-seven men in battle.

The Forty-fourth was recruited at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and took transport for Manila in November, 1899. It was stationed in Cebu and the Visayan Islands. In the eighteen months of this regiment's service it took part in 130 battles and engagements. The loss in killed and wounded was 56. Twelve hundred and seventy men sailed away and 1,061 returned, the disparity being in those who were killed, died of disease, were invalided home, or who remained in the islands.

Capt. Anderson of this regiment went scouting with a force of fifty men and came upon an ambush. He prepared for action, and his preparations had just been completed when 600 natives armed with bolos and rifles made an attack. The Captain formed a hollow square, and so accurate was the fire that every rush was stopped. When the battle was over it was found that 306 insurgents had fallen.

The Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth did not have much heavy fighting to their credit.

The Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth were colored and did not take part in any heavy engagements.

This army has now passed into history. It had to carry on operations 7,000 miles from home in a country but little known and against an alien race. It had to wage a war that was of the guerrilla type against a crafty foe. That its loss was so small and the damage it inflicted was so great must ever be a marvel. When the Spanish-American war broke out there were those at home as well as abroad who had doubts about the fighting qualities of our people. But the surprising deeds of the men of the blue shirt in Cuba and in the "heat-rotted jungle hollows" of the Philippines have demonstrated that the American brings to the business of war the same energy that he displays in the business of peace. The fighting character of the volunteer army which has just been disbanded was such that there was nothing to which it was unequal. Well has Mr. James Archibald said that "the man in the blue shirt fighting in the Philippines is probably the best soldier in the world." GEORGE S. EVANS.

Oakland, Cal., June 30.

One Doctor's Reasoning.

"How much do I owe you, doctor?"

"Ten dollars."

"Phew! Your colleague Dr. Knodler charges only $5 for a mild case like this."

"That may be; but you must remember that he has a much larger practice."

An Army Woman's Reminiscences

DENVER, July 4.—The presence here of Miss Nellie Grant, who is visiting her cousins, the family of Major L. E. Campbell, and being fêted and made much of by Denver society, recalls the fact that a great-aunt of Miss Grant, widow of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant's brother, lives in Denver.

Mrs. Dent, the widow of Gen. Frederick T. Dent, has lived since his death, in 1892, at 1,261 Vine Street. She is a gentle, white-haired little lady, who loves the army, among whose members her whole life was spent, for she was the daughter as well as the wife of a soldier. Her mind is a storehouse of interesting reminiscence of the earlier and wilder life of the army upon the frontier.

"There is a period in the history of the regular army of America," says she, "which has passed away forever, but which still lives in the memory of those of us who have not gone over to the majority. It is a period so full of wild romance and thrilling adventure that I often wonder that no great novelist has seized upon it for the background of stories which would rival any yet written in this country. It is the period when the army was clearing the Indians from the plains; protecting the settlers as they pushed westward and laying the foundations for the great West."

Mrs. Dent was born sixty-five years ago at a fort on the site of Green Bay, Wis., then a frontier outpost. Supplies were brought up from Fort Dearborn, which stood where Chicago afterward grew up. Sometimes the army people there would pass an entire Winter without a mail. As a child she lived on the site of St. Paul, where the Indians used to shoot deer from the fort. It was in the days of the French voyageurs, over whose brief page in history Parkman has cast a veil of romance, and whose boat songs still linger among the French Canadians of the St. Lawrence and the Indians of the Northwest.

"The very first thing I can remember," says Mrs. Dent, "is standing on the walls of Fort Snelling and watching a scalp dance. I was a very small child, but I can distinctly remember seeing those Indians wave the bloody scalps on long poles in the light of their campfires. They were Chippewas, celebrating a victory over the Sioux. The two tribes were always at war then, but the Chippewas were long since exterminated. I could talk Sioux like a little Indian when I was a child, but I have forgotten every word of it, and since then I have learned and forgotten three other Indian languages. An Indian language is hard to retain, perhaps because there is no printed page to help fix it in the memory."

Mrs. Dent went East several times by the old National Post Road, now almost forgotten, but once the great transcontinental thoroughfare. It was a macadamized path for the stage coach, running east and west across the country, and connecting Cincinnati with Baltimore, Washington, and other cities. She also remembers being tucked snugly away to sleep under a table in a canalboat. The festive canalboat was a favorite and fashionable means of transportation in those days, and was often so packed with passengers that they slept all over the roof. Mrs. Dent has [illegible] and stage coach; on muleback and horseback; in "prairie schooners" and ambulances and over the railroads which have transformed the world as she knew it in her youth.

She was the daughter of Major Lynde, and married at the age of sixteen. For her wedding journey she started down the Mississippi and out through Arkansas and Texas by wagon to a little post on the Brazos River. That was a bridal trip a trifle out of the common, for it was across a sparsely settled country, full of half-breed Indians. At night they slept at the houses of friendly Indians. Officers and their families would occupy a house together, spreading their blankets on the floor. During the night, if other travelers came by, they shoved the sleepers about until they made room, then spread their blankets and slept in their turn. They encountered wild Indians every day, and as a climax had a terrible experience with a prairie fire, which rushed like a roaring ocean through grass as tall as the horses' backs, and from the flames of which they but barely escaped.

Mrs. Dent's first married home was a log cabin with a dirt floor, which she carpeted with gunny-sacking. "And I never felt so rich or so happy in my life as I did then," says Mrs. Dent. "Everybody fared alike. There was no competition, no envy; no rich and no poor. We would go in the evening to one cabin or another and sit around the fire at the door, to sing and tell stories. Each one took his own stool, made out of a section of a log, along with him, for no one had seats enough to go around."

Mrs. Dent has been in peril from Indians more than once, both on the plains and on the Northwest Pacific Coast. She has seen Indian massacres and had friends killed by the savages. Yet she holds very decided views on the Indian question, which are certainly of interest because of her long experience.

"I believe if the Indians had been treated right by the United States Government," she says, "all this trouble and all this maintaining of an army to suppress them would have been unnecessary. The American Government has never kept one single treaty or contract it made with an Indian tribe. I have seen them cheated over and over again, and fooled and lied to until finally they went on the warpath. If I had been an Indian I would have done just as they did. A white man can always cheat an Indian, because he is smarter. But when the Indian finds out he is being cheated he will always fight. That's the reason that we respect them, and why Western people count it no disgrace to have Indian blood in their veins. The Indians have been caught in a life-and-death struggle with a stronger race. They have no conception of coping with it in brain power or in the methods of civilization. The only thing they know how to do is to fight. They have always done that when they believed themselves imposed upon. I don't believe in making them take their lands in severalty. Once let that happen, and in a little while a few of the smartest, or a few mean white men, will have it all, and we will have a lot of Indian paupers and [illegible] their will at least have land to put in their

A PANAMA HAT COMEDY.

JENKINS and Hunt were friends. Like Brutus, they were both honorable men; but, unlike Caesar's perfidious chum, their one fall from the pedestal of faithfulness and honor was not due to the ambition to become greater in the eyes of their countrymen, for both were modest men. But they were first of all men. Each morning as they left their homes in the little Jersey town on their way to their offices in the city, they trod on roads that were macadamized, paved, and asphalted with good intentions. They rarely found the return trip strewn with imaginary insurmountable obstacles as a reminder of lapses from promises made to fond wives, sealed with the regular matutinal osculation, which served as a stimulus to their well-meaning fidelity.

But the human will is weak, and, with a hundred degrees of heat concentrated on its weakest intrenchment, it has to give way in spite of all the sentimentality that man at his best can muster in defense. So Jenkins and Hunt fell.

It was a strange coincidence that both Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Hunt should, on the same morning, decide that their hard-toiling spouses should require the cooling shelter of a straw hat. It was a stranger coincidence that they should decide that the latest style of the panama hat best suited their respective husband's style of linea-mental pulchritude. Both Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Hunt were economical wives, and both their husbands agreed that it was an infinitesimal part of their week's salary which could be accounted to profit and loss. It was a still stranger happening that the two women should, unknown to each other, decide that $5 was plenty enough to pay for a hat when it wasn't Easter time, and not for themselves. So, from the roll of greenbacks given them in trust by their husbands the evening before they extracted one ply in the form of a five-dollar bill, and on this particular hot morning each said to her spouse:

"My dear, you must have a straw hat. Here is five dollars. Wear the hat home to-night and I will be in waiting to see how well you look in it. But by all means get a panama."

It was Jenkins who told Hunt of his intention while they were occupying adjacent seats on the upper deck of the ferryboat. They remarked the coincidence of the requests of both wives, and it was Hunt's suggestion that they make their purchases together. This was accepted by Jenkins, and it was agreed that they should leave their offices a couple of hours earlier than usual in the afternoon and start on their shopping tour. Then they forgot all about the straw hats while they became engrossed in the news columns of their morning newspapers, till Hunt suddenly gave a bound from his seat with an exclamation of joy. He shoved the newspaper in his friend's face and bade him read. It was an advertisement with the following announcement:

"GREAT BARGAIN.

"Have Just Received from a South American Dealer a Large Invoice of the Latest Style Panama Straw Hats. Will Be Placed on Sale This Morning at $1.98 Each.

"BLANK, BLANK & CO., — Broadway."

"Why it's just like finding three dollars," said Hunt, and his faithful friend readily concurred.

"With the balance we'll buy a shirtwaist for our wives," suggested Jenkins.

"Begin to believe there is some money saving in this women bargain hunting," continued Hunt. "We'll give them a big surprise." And both men believed themselves faithful unto themselves and their thoughtful mates.

It was at luncheon that the terrible temptation came stealing into the minds of both men. It was hot, dreadfully hot, unbearably hot. The few pieces of silver which lay in their pockets besides the five-dollar bill seemed this day hardly enough to give them the refreshment and nourishment they required. Both men wanted to make the suggestion, but it was Hunt who took the initiative.

"Say, Jenkins," he said, "as long as we have been shrewd enough to save $3 on our bargain, why not treat ourselves to a little extra to-day? Let's have a lobster and a bottle of ale."

It was Jenkins who called the waiter. "Never mind the crackers and milk to-day," he said, as he astonished the waiter by ordering the repast that Hunt had suggested. A cigar each after the meal, and the individual assets remained at $4 each. They returned to their offices. All the afternoon there was an inward chiding sensation, which they variously ascribed as either due to the unrest of the lobsters they both sheltered or to the pricking of their conscience for their selfishness. For both Jenkins and Hunt were faithful husbands. When they met later in the afternoon to start out to make their purchase both agreed that it was the lobster.

"Blamed animal didn't agree with me at all," said Jenkins. His remark was meant merely as paving the way for another suggestion from Hunt. It came immediately.

"I've had a horrible heartburn since I ate it," he said. "I think we should both have a little brandy and soda." Unconsciously they allowed their feet to guide them across the street.

The swinging doors that separate the cold, practical world from the empyrean of imaginary delights were opened and the friends passed through. Men may go to the race track with a "sure thing" deposited in the region of the swinging part of their anatomy; men may go into Wall Street, with tips as to the rise and fall of cotton, and both may feel sure that their fortunes will surely be increased. But no man ever passes through the swinging doors that can tell what part of his fortune will be left when those same doors are again parted by him in the opposite direction.

Jenkins and Hunt met friends, and when the quartet had parted before the oscillating doors, a moist two-dollar bill reposed lonesomely in the trousers receptacle designed for its temporary deposit.

Arm in arm, which, by that time, was the most convenient form of locomotion for both, they vacillated up Broadway toward the store of Blank, Blank & Co. They approached the smiling and amused clerk and in unison said:

"Wash two pash-pash-panamawsh straw hash. Doll' ninty-aish shents kind."

"Oh, you mean panama straw hats," ventured the clerk. "Sorry, but that lot for dollar ninety-eight was all sold out before noontime. Have some better ones here for $10, $15, $20, and $25."

Both men realized there was a sudden and growing weakness in their motor force, and they grabbed each other in support. The further realization, which was for only an instant's duration, was that there was a terrible night of reckoning ahead. The fact was communicated by one glance. The thought of fear and the future, however, quickly vanished.

"Don't wansh 'em," and they again struggled toward the street.

"Straw hash nushinsh," Jenkins managed to say in trying to console Hunt. "Allus-a blowin' in river. Hot ash deuce anyway, allus git'n dirty."

They continued on up Broadway, passed a number of policemen, who eyed them suspiciously, while they struggled to think and manufacture excuses to their wives for the absence of the straw hats and their condition. They were just turning the corner of the street which led to the ferryhouse, when they stopped where a crowd had gathered about a shouting man standing on a wagon. The pair paused in the crowd a moment. The man was crying loudly:

"Here you are! All the latest style straw hats at your own price. A whole wagon full. Come on, pick out your hat. Each one with a cord protector on free."

Jenkins and Hunt fought their way to the fakir's side.

"Hic! 'Mush straw hash?" they both inquired.

"Twenty cents a piece. What sizes you want?" asked the man.

"S'vn aish."

"Sell you a dozen for a dollar and a half," said the man. It was a proposition which immediately found favor with both the friends.

"Dozen straw hash better'n one straw hash," they both assured themselves, and, when again they were on the way to the ferry they were separated from each other, the long bundle they carried between them not permitting of the joining of arms. With the balance of the $3 they stopped several times along the route and congratulated themselves on their financiering abilities over the stable and supporting bar.

* * * * * * *

It was night. Darkness had settled over the little town in Jersey. Though the moon shone brightly, the highways were gloomy and hard to travel over afoot. Except for two dim lights that gleamed from the windows of two modest residences, one would suppose Morpheus was monarch of all the surroundings. The stillness of the night was suddenly disturbed by the barking of dogs and the voices of two men calling:

"Nev' mind, doggish; 's me."

Two forms which lingered behind the gleam of the two dim lights in the window rushed out frantically into the street. Two men and two women were struggling arm in arm over the course the women had just traversed. Behind each of the men for a distance of twenty feet, like the tail of a boy's kite, trailed a string of straw hats joined together by black strings ordinarily used as protectors in strong gales. The men continued their argument.

"Don'n straw hahn better'n one straw hash. One blowsh off in river, putsh on 'nuzzer one. 'Fhat blowsh off, putsh on 'nuzzer'n. Bundlish busted, so 'tize 'em all g'gesher, so won't lose 'em. 'F' one blowsh off putsh on 'nusher one, an's s'hat one blowsh off putsh—"

The rest was drowned by the slamming of doors, though long into the night there floated on the stillness the same two voices shouting: "'F' one blowsh off, putsh on 'nuzzher."

* * * * * * *

Morning came again. Two men sat on the upper deck of a ferryboat plowing its way across the river to the city. In each man's pocket reposed just enough of silver and copper to purchase crackers and milk for luncheon. On the upper storm deck of another ferryboat heading up the river toward the shopping district sat two women. In each of the purses carried by the women there reposed a five-dollar bill, which was later exchanged for a panama hat, size 7⅛

A Larchmont Conundrum.

"What is the difference between a lobster and a whale?" was the conundrum put to yachtsman John Dickerson a few nights ago on the piazza of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, when the waves and other liquids were plashing in the vicinity.

Mr. Dickerson had been drinking in, among other things, the beauty of the Sound bathed in moonlight, and had forgotten his companions.

"I don't know," he said, turning to his questioner. "What is the difference?"

"Well," said the erudite son of Neptune, "if you throw a lobster overboard he sinks and is seen no more; now a whale comes up and blows himself. You seem to be a lobster."

Mr. Dickerson pushed the button.

HOW CHET JONES STRUCK OIL.

SUMMIT, N. J., June 28.—The true story of how Chet Jones struck oil is this—contrary versions notwithstanding:

Back of his house runs a gully, once worn by a primeval mountain torrent, and now the bed of a tortuous little brook, which, as the doctors would say, is doing as well as can be expected. It is the rear boundary of Chet's lot, and beyond rises a loftier hill, from the top of which the spires and chimney-pots of Manhattan are visible on a clear day.

For Summit is located on the Orange mountains and has a wide and pleasing horizon. Its denizens are half city folk and half ruralities, many of them commuters to and fro every week day of their lives, and all keeping in touch with the heart-throbs of the big metropolis.

After a day's work in town, commuters like Chet come home, and doffing their coats, get out into their gardens and dig among their vegetables or flowers, as the case may be, keeping close to nature's heart, and closely observant of all the phenomena of flora and fauna.

Which brings us back to the backyard brook again. Chet has had many plans to do something with or for that purling, but anything but pearly, stream. At first he thought to dam it, and store up water for sale in the villages at the foot of the mountain. That came from reading so much about Ramapo in the papers every morning. Then came a higher idea, to utilize the power for electrical energy, à la Niagara Falls. This idea was contemporaneous with the reports of the opening of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Later, when the heavy rains of May came on, he discovered that the potato patch which he is struggling to keep bugless and beautiful, was of far less elevation than the opposite hill, and that the dam would flood the patch before more than a few pailfuls of water were stored or half a wireful of powder was energized. So potatoes were put above power in Chet's calculations, and those schemes were off.

But what to do with the brook, kept going on forever in Chet's mind, and the more he thought about it the surer he was that he could syndicate his project if he could find one to work. That night he found it.

Crossing the brook he noticed in the rays of the setting sun an irridescent glint upon its surface. It looked lucky. He went back to the house for a skimmer and a basin. He gathered a sample and took it back to his laboratory, where he proceeded to test the fluid by the combined implements of his carpenter shop, his bicycle kit, and his dark-room outfit.

He deduced that in 2 cubic decimeters of brook juice there were 23.7 millimeters (or minims or something) of a volatile substance, oleaginous in nature, disagreeable in smell and inflammable, but not explosive. This latter test was taken not without serious misgivings by Mrs. Chet, but went off as smooth as a pinwheel on Independence Day.

"It's oil," said Chet.

"But we've just had gas put in," said Mrs. Chet.

The discoverer's remarks were brutal and unanswerable. That was the day when Chet had read about the striking of another gusher in Texas on Col. Guffey's land, and he already had visions of a derrick pumping in the potato patch, and a syndicate of capitalists to be called the Summit Oil Company.

But, first, back to the brook. Another basin was gathered, skimmed, and bottled. With mysterious air Chet took an earlier train than usual next morning to the city, and did an errand at an assayer's office.

Homecoming that night he was much elate. "We are rich—rich beyond the dreams of avarice," he cried to Mrs. Chet. "My analysis is correct. It has been verified. We have oil in the brook. Now for some subtle operations in realty."

Chet's neighbors thought him crazy when he approached them with propositions for leasing their land, but he preserved his air of profound mystery and immediate concern until he had signatures to a pocketful of documents. Then, and not till then, he felt ready to float the Summit Oil and Gas Syndicate.

That evening Chet's brother-in-law, the Coroner, came in, and shared Chet's cigars, but not his secrets, on the front porch.

"Haven't been bothered much with mosquitoes this season, have you?" said the brother-in-law.

"No," said Chet, "I haven't noticed 'em much. I have been bitten by other—I mean I've been busy with other things, and mebbe I haven't noticed 'em."

"They used to just swarm up from that brook back of the house last year," said the Coroner.

"Yes; I know they did. But the brook is all right."

"Sure it is. The Summit Protective Association has fixed it all right, I guess."

"What do you mean, Doc?"

"Mean? Why, didn't you know that we had bought four barrels of petroleum and sprinkled all the waters round here to get rid of the mosquitoes, as Dr. Howard told us, and we put fully half a barrel on that blamed brook of yours?"

The usual train on the Lackawanna next morning bore a solemn-faced commuter, who amused himself by tearing certain documents into little bits and strewing them broadcast from the car windows as they passed over the Hackensack meadows.

AFTER LAKE GEORGE FERNS.

THE Herbarium to the Botanical Garden has received some valuable additions this month in collections made by Mrs. N. L. Britton in the northern part of the State. Mrs. Britton is a botanist well known in the scientific world, and an authority on mosses. She has recently been visiting Mrs. Harris, editor of the Lichen Department of The Bryologist, at her Summer home, ten miles north of Ticonderoga, not far from Lake George. The two botanists devoted themselves to work during the visit, and Mrs. Britton reports as a result of her trip 130 species of mosses, 20 hepaticas, and many rare ferns, and any number of lichens.

The amateur botanist has no conception of the exciting and hard work of the professional who is going on a serious errand. For a trip like this the women botanists wear short skirts—really short skirts—with knickerbockers beneath, simple felt hats, which will not be pulled to pieces or pulled off in any thicket in which they may be caught, and high rubber boots. The boots are necessary, but they do not presuppose dry feet, for the scientist in looking for a rare plant will take chances in water an inch or two above the boots, and frequently there is as much water taken away as anything else.

It is a lime rock country where this excursion was made, and many rare ferns grow there. One interesting find made by Mrs. Britton was a curious edition of the familiar Christmas fern, which is also found in this part of the State. The Christmas fern was bifurcated at the tip, the bifurcated tips dividing and dividing again. The result is a pretty little crest, which is curious and attractive. It is not unusual for ferns in cultivation to become bifurcated, Mrs. Britton says.

One bit of a thing which is a treasure does not look its importance, as it appears almost lost on the paper upon which it is mounted. This is the Botrychium simplex, the smallest of the grape ferns. This was found growing on rotten leaves in a bog among clumps of the royal fern.

One valuable moss, a little aquatic species, the Pottia riparia, is valuable, for its discovery at Chilson Lake makes that the sixth station of its growth known in the world, four of which are in America. New York State is in the lead, having with this discovery two stations for its growth. It was first found in New York on the Palisades, on the boundary line between New York and New Jersey, and that is counted the first station.

A small round-leaved holly which it is thought has not yet been named was another find.

The botanical expedition was made mostly by boat. A man accompanied the two botanists to take care of the boat, and also to follow them as they made their way along to drive away the black flies and punkies.

"They like to get behind the ears and in the edge of the hair," Mrs. Britton says. "You do not feel them, but the blood runs from their bites until it is streaming down your face. It would have been impossible for us to have done much if we had not had the man to go behind us, and when we stooped to hunt for the ferns and mosses drive away the insects with branches of arbor vitae.

"But it was beautiful all through the country. It is the time for fishing now, and the lake was covered with the ephemeral May flies, and all over it we could see the fish jumping for them. The woods were full of birds. There was an oven bird's nest in the wood near us, and we could hear its owners calling 'Teacher, teacher, teacher.' Phoebe birds had nested on the piazza of Mrs. Harris's house, and were raising a second brood of young ones and turning the cold shoulder to their first brood, grown nearly as large as the old birds, but hovering around the home nest with a wistful appearance of wishing to be cared for.

"We went into a quaking bog filled with the sundew, pitcher plants, and orchids in one of our excursions. Around the edges we saw tracks of the deer, which had been browsing there. We also saw hedgehogs during our trips."

Prohibition a Kentucky Product.

"I see," said the man who keeps a scrap book, "that there is a movement on foot to celebrate the semi-centennial of the birth of the prohibition movement in this country. This shows how little even the people of New England are likely to know of the history of their own country. The prohibition movement in this country, as applied to the States, is more than a hundred years old. It did not originate in New England, either, but in Kentucky, where the meadow grass is blue and the whisky supposed to be more abundant than in any other part of the earth. Even before Kentucky was a State the 'Quarter Sessions,' a sort of legislative court at Nashville, enacted a measure prohibiting the manufacture or the introduction of whisky among the settlers, because, as James Robertson, one of the pioneers, who presided over the sessions expressed it, "whisky is the 'conperversion of the bounty of Providence; it it unserviceable to white men and devilish for Indians.' This early prohibition law, enacted about the year 1790, remained in force three years."

Accommodating.

Barber—Bad day again—(customer pretends not to have heard)—I say, this is a horrible day overhead.

Customer (testily)—Well, yes—what do I care—why always these same stale remarks?

Barber—How would a little politics strike you?

SATAN AND HIS COMPANIONS

INMATES OF THE LARGEST PRIVATE AVIARY IN NEW YORK.

PERSONS walking along West End Avenue, in the neighborhood of Seventy-second Street, are often astonished by the sight of a tall, fine-looking man, taking a promenade with a bird perched on his head or shoulder. The bird is a handsome fellow, whose brilliant plumage of black and yellow would attract attention anywhere.

These two companions are Dr. Edwin Fowler and Satan, his Brazilian troopial. Satan is the special pet of the doctor and his entire household. He gets his name not from any evil propensity of his nature, but merely because he wears the satanic colors.

Nearly every one living within several blocks of Dr. Fowler's home knows Satan. He is a bird with a voice wonderfully loud and clear, that rings out with marvelous distinctness, especially when he sounds the bugle calls he has learned from hearing those sounded by the bugler of the cadet corps connected with the doctor's school. Every morning he may be heard trumpeting forth the reveille, tattoo, and taps so loudly and perfectly that he often draws a crowd upon the pavement outside. Satan is passionately fond of music, and when Dr. Fowler plays upon the organ Satan joins in, accompanying any tune in perfect time and melody. Especially is he delighted with Gounod's "Ave Maria." When Dr. Fowler plays this air Satan finds a perch on either the head or shoulder of the organist, and sits there, fluttering his wings and his whole body quivering with ecstasy, until the final notes are sounded.

Not only does Satan accompany his master out upon the street, but he is allowed the run of the whole house while indoors. Every night at dinner he flies to the table, struts about it, and receives a share of the dainties. At times a young woman dines with Mrs. Fowler to whom Satan has taken the greatest fancy. While she is present he will pay attention to no one else. Her wealth of blonde hair especially has a great fascination for him. He loves to perch upon her head and pierce with his long bill and dig his claws deep in the shining mass. He is careful, however, never to hurt her.

In addition to Satan, Dr. Fowler possesses the largest private collection of birds in the city. Satan, although a member of the shrike family, which has a penchant for killing and impaling other birds on the most convenient thorn near at hand, gets along well with all the inhabitants of the aviary except Polly, a yellow-headed Brazilian parrot, for whom Dr. Fowler has several times refused offers of a hundred dollars from would-be purchasers. Being rivals for their master's affections, Polly and the troopial are sworn enemies. Not long ago the doctor constructed a little pleasure porch for Satan, extending from the door of his cage out across the water of a large aquarium. The further end of the board rested upon a round stick, which was laid from one edge of the aquarium to the other. Curiosity being a very prominent trait in Satan's character, he could not rest until he had found out how this porch was constructed. Standing on the edge of the board, he peered beneath and all around it until he discovered the supporting stick. This he tested with his beak to find out what it was. Loosened by this action, the stick suddenly rolled away and Satan pitched forward into the water. He managed to flutter out and lay upon the floor, unable to fly with wet wings, and crying pitifully to Dr. Fowler for sympathy. Her rival's misfortune so delighted Polly that she laughed and chattered in a fashion which showed her supreme enjoyment. Since then she and Satan haven't been on speaking terms. The doctor even thinks she knows whenever he recites the story of Satan's mishap and yet gloats over it. At all events, he says she laughs when he tells the story, while Satan hangs his head shamefacedly.

When confined to his cage, Satan finds endless amusement playing with the cord of a window shade. Reaching out his long bill, he seizes this, draws it in between the wires, and twists and pulls it, winds and weaves it up and down and about his house. He even contrives to tie it into strong, hard knots with that wonderful bill of his.

In spite of Satan's predilection for killing smaller birds, Dr. Fowler occasionally takes him into his big aviary to visit the other birds. He knows his pet can be trusted to behave while in his company. So Satan sits quietly upon a perch and watches the small birds longingly, but never attempts to harm them, even when his master is not watching him. But should he get in there when the master is away there would surely be a tragedy, for the instinct that makes the tribe commonly called "butcher birds" has certainly not been eradicated.

In the Winter the smaller birds of the aviary occupy a large window in Dr. Fowler's study. During the hot weather they are removed to roomier quarters in the school gymnasium. Here they seem to entirely forget they are in captivity, fly about, build their nests, and rear their young, as though in their native haunts. They have a miniature pond in which to bathe, and a patch of clover and where they may play and dig for worms. There is an area of sand, so necessary for their health. Here Dr. Fowler sits and watches their sports, and studies their individual traits, their likings and dislikes, their spats of humor, and their spirit of revenge, birds are very much like human beings, he says.

The aviary has about fifty inmates of about twenty-five different species. Indeed, in making his selection, the doctor has been limited only by the consideration of what birds may be trusted to live together in peace and safety. There are goldfinches, two varieties of chaffinch, and the beautiful indigo-bunting. The most gorgeous of its inhabitants are two nonpareils, whose plumage shows every tint of the peacock's tail. With low and musical voices, they are gentle and tame and become pets at once. The loudest and most cheerful of songsters are a pair of bobolinks. Here are two fine specimens wearing the beautiful scarlet plumage of the Kentucky cardinals, a pair of which Dr. Fowler purchased immediately after reading James Lane Allen's charming little book of that name. Then there is the scarlet tanager, whose body of brilliant red is set off by contrast with its black wings and tail, and several varieties of Baltimore orioles, handsome in their black and yellow coats.

The beebee parrakeets, the smallest variety in existence, are the mischief makers of the aviary. They talk in high childish voices, are sly of habit, and love to play tricks upon the other birds. If they see another bird sitting quietly on one of the revolving perches they are sure to dash against it and set it whirling suddenly, to the terror of the occupant. From the roof of the aviary hangs a bell, with which all the birds love to play. Sometimes a beebee spies a timid bird sitting on a perch beneath the bell and quite forgetful of its existence. Then the mischief-maker flies past the bell, striking it with his feet as he goes, so that it rings loudly. And greatly he seems to enjoy the timid bird's alarm. The beebees are also addicted to a less innocent form of amusement, that of stealing upon their companions and plucking a tuft of feathers from them. One of the cardinals is just now divested of so much of his brilliant coat, lost in this manner, as to present a decidedly moth-eaten appearance. As the cardinal is a stately bird of slow habits, and often sits in apparent meditation, he falls an easy victim to the lively beebee. To be sure, he never fails to chase his offender and punish him severely—birds being quick to resent an injury—but the beebee never learns his lesson and is ever on the watch to catch the cardinal napping.

A pair of Australian parrakeets, sometimes called love birds, are also inmates of the aviary, and there are two of the Java sparrows, whose importation to this country has lately been prohibited. In their native land they are a pest, since they destroy the fruit crops. In an aviary, however, their odd appearance, their curious beaks, and strong markings make them most desirable, as do also their peaceable habits—a very important consideration in a community of birds. Linnets the doctor has found to be excellent inmates for an aviary, for, though dark of plumage, their song is beautiful. Dr. Fowler's favorites are the Japanese robins, with their coats of red, brown, and gold. Besides being sweet songsters, they are remarkably tame and intelligent.

Bluebirds, the cut-throat, the dainty wax bill, and several little nuns from the East Indies are other members of Dr. Fowler's feathered family. Where these last got their name is a mystery, for they are both lively and brightly colored.

A charming sight it is each day, when, having finished their wakening song, these birds, with all their wondrous variety of coloring, flock together to take their morning bath. A mirror stands near the water, and having splashed and plunged to their hearts' content, the little creatures gather about it like belles and beaus to plume their feathers. A mirror seems an endless source of pleasure to a bird, as much so as to a professional beauty. Before it they make their toilets and admire their beauty, and Dr. Fowler believes there should be one in every aviary. Occasionally a pugnaciously inclined bird will think he sees an enemy in his own reflection, and will rush behind the mirror bent on a fight. Dr. Fowler has also been amused to watch a solitary bird gaze longingly in the glass and then look behind it for a supposed mate. Now, however, each one of his pets is provided with a companion of its kind, so that all seem happy and contented.

Birds are very fond of amusements. They love to rock on swinging perches, and a crowd of merry warblers will always keep busy the perch that turns like a wheel, apparently never tiring of its revolutions or losing their heads as it spins faster and faster. Dr. Fowler has fastened several little bells upon a wheel perch of this sort, and finds that his birds seem to be perfectly fascinated in making them ring as they spin around. The only trouble with these provisions for the amusement of birds in an aviary is that they are kept so busy enjoying themselves that they have little time to sing, and even those that are trained speedily forget their tricks.

For this reason Dr. Fowler keeps his trained birds and songsters in separate cages in his study. One of the trained birds is a sicklin. This cute little fellow is gray and green drawn a tiny bucket up from a well every time he wants a drink. He does this by standing on his high perch and grasping the string on which the bucket hangs in his beak. Then balancing it on a little way, tucks it firmly under his claw, and stretches down for another length. He continues to pull the string up and tuck it away until the pail of water is within reach. In the same manner he also draws a little cart of grain up an incline into his cage whenever he is hungry.

Dr. Fowler owns several bullfinches, the finest being so accomplished as to know three tunes. In order to train this bird, it is necessary to place him in a room with a bird-organ, (a kind of music box,) which repeats over and over the air one desires him to learn. Gradually the bullfinch begins to imitate it, and some among them after hearing the same tune for an entire day will whistle it perfectly, observing all the pauses and modulations of the music. It is said that a bullfinch can never remember more than three tunes at a time. That has been the doctor's experience. The répertoire of his pet consists of an air from "Faust," a German waltz, and a German folk song, but he seems unable to add to it.

Above the bullfinch in the window hangs a mocking-bird, which is said by bird fanciers to be the finest of its kind in the city. Dr. Fowler certainly would not part with it at any price. Like Satan, this bird knows all the bugle calls by heart. He imitates besides every sound on the streets outside, from the whistling of a boy to the humming of an automobile as it whirls past. The imitation is always perfect.

Narrow Escape for Gomez.

SPEAKING of Gen. Maximo Gomez, the Cuban leader, the Rev. H. C. C. Astwood, pastor of the Colored Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, tells this bit of heretofore unwritten history:

"It was while I was United States Consul at Santo Domingo that I first learned of Gen. Gomez, one of the most interesting characters it was ever my good fortune to meet.

"He is what we call in Santo Domingo a Banilero, born as he was in the historic town of Bani, on the southern coast of Santo Domingo, between Santo Domingo City and Azua. He is known throughout Santo Domingo as an annexationist. In the early sixties, when Santo Domingo was annexed to Spain, through the intrigue of Gen. Santana of Ciebo, Gomez, then a young and brave soldier, allied his destinies with the annexationists. When the war of the restoration began he took sides with the Spaniards instead of the patriots. The patriots won, the Spaniards were forced to capitulate, and Gomez, with other Dominicans, retired to Havana, with the title of Mariscal de Campo.

"Gomez soon grew tired of Spanish rule, and when the ten years' war for Cuban independence began, under the leadership of Maceo and others, Gomez was one of the leading spirits who battled for Cuban independence. After the capitulation his political life was one of adventure and uncertainty.

"In 1887 Gomez seemingly tired of exile. Perhaps it was to delude the Spanish that he came to Santo Domingo and settled in the District of Monte Christi and began the cultivation of tobacco in Guayabin, near the Haitian frontier. He became at once a popular idol of a large number of Dominicans, which caused some political jealousies.

"Gen. Heureaux, who was then the President of the republic, became suspicious of Gomez's political aspirations, and his arrest was ordered. Private advices from Guayabin announced that Gomez was aspiring to the Presidency, and an uprising was imminent to usurp the reins of the Government. The oppositionists began to be so active that Gen. Heureaux was seriously concerned, and the imprisonment and execution of Gomez were planned. He was ordered to be arrested and brought to the city.

"Being in the confidence of the President, and the United States Consul being then the most influential Consular officer there, Gen. Heureaux consulted with me, and I advised against the movement. I told him that he would do a very foolish thing if he injured or imprisoned Gomez. I argued that Gomez was not thinking of the Presidency, and if he was afraid of him he should give him his passport, but never persecute him, because the sentiment of the foreign Governments would be very much against it. I further told him that I had just returned from the United States, where I had learned that an uprising in Cuba was imminent. An armed Cuban who had come with me had confided the whole matter to me, and that I had given him a personal letter to the President and one to the Bay State Fruit Company. This man's mission was to confer with Gomez, and that if Gomez was making any warlike preparations it was to strike the blow at Spain in Cuba, and not at Santo Domingo.

"President Heureaux took my advice. Gomez was brought to the city, given the city for his prison, and shortly after was given his passport. He went to Haiti, thence to Jamaica, and soon afterward, with Maceo, was leading the Cuban forces which brought about the condition of affairs in Cuba that led up to the present American domination.

"This piece of unwritten history may be news to Gomez. I don't believe he ever knew how near he came to imprisonment and death, and that but for the influence of the United States Consulate he never would have had a chance to fight in the ranks of the Cuban patriots or become the important personage he is to-day.

"'Don Maximo,' as he is called, is at heart an annexationist, and favored the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States under the Bias Administration. He is a splendid man, and the Cubans would do well to be guided by his counsel. If there is to be a republic in Cuba, no better statesman or soldier for the first President then the discreet, brave, and magnanimous Gen. Gomez, in my opinion."

Knights Templars' Triennial.

DURING the twenty-eighth triennial conclave of the Knights Templars of the United States at Louisville in the week of August 27-30 the Grand Commandery of New York is to be quartered in the Reed "mansion," one of the old-fashioned houses of the Blue Grass section. Grand Recorder Arthur MacArthur, who in Templars' phraseology is a Very Eminent Sir Knight, had charge of arranging for the housing of his associates, a host of Grands and Eminents, Right Eminents, and Very Eminents. As befitted their titles, they expected to be royally lodged. But other equally Eminent fellows had more hustle in their make-up, and so Eminent Mr. MacArthur had to take what he could get.

That was the Reed, at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Breckinridge Street, a fashionable part of Louisville. It is a comfortable three-story structure, and is principally famous as having been the birthplace of P. Booker Reed, Acting Mayor of Louisville. It once had a famous wine cellar. The cellar is there yet. Prof. Cross is its present occupant, but he will vacate it, so that the Eminent men may stretch weary but Eminent legs under dining tables which will be loaded, more or less, three times a day "by one of the most famous of the local caterers," says the press agent. The truly Eminent Louisville caterers seem to have been engaged elsewhere.

Louisville expects to be able to entertain all the Eminent fellows from all over the country who visit it in August out of a fund of $100,000 that has been raised for the purpose. There is to be a competitive drill for prizes of $5,000, a ball, a show of horses, a big parade, a burgoo, illuminations, decorations, floral, electric, and bunting, and "slathers of whisky."

President McKinley and Rear Admiral Schley are expected to be present as Knights Templars, the first-named as a member of the Canton (Ohio) Commandery, and the latter as a member of Columbia Commandery of Washington.

Police Intelligence.

THE intelligence displayed by some desk Sergeants frequently excites the awe and wonder of the operators at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn, whose duty it is to receive reports of police happenings over the telephone from the various station houses.

The other night a Sergeant in one of the South Brooklyn precincts was sending in a report about a slight accident in which a man was injured. The ambulance surgeon who attended the man had described the nature of his injury to the intelligent patrolman on the post, and the latter jotted it down in his book while returning to the station house. The intelligent Sergeant, reporting to Headquarters, described the man's injuries as follows:

"He received a precise wound of the alteration."

"A what?" asked the astonished operator.

The Sergeant repeated the description of the wound.

"Say," said the operator, "you don't expect me to enter any such fool report as that, do you? You'd better study the thing over."

The Sergeant consulted with the patrolman, and then returned to the telephone.

"I made a mistake about that, old man," he admitted to the operator. "The officer says it's a spliced wound of the abandonment. It's dead easy to get mixed on them medical terms, you know."

To the operator the thing was now shrouded in impenetrable darkness. Despairing of obtaining any light from the Sergeant or patrolman, he called up the ambulance surgeon at the hospital.

"Say, doc," he asked, "what kind of an injury has that man got whom you just brought in?"

"An incised wound of the abdomen," explained the surgeon.

Pawing the air wildly and pirouetting like a whirling dervish, the operator made for the electric fan, turned it on, and flung himself, limp and perspiring, back into his chair.

A Corporation with a Soul.

IT seems to be certain that ere long the saying "Corporations have no souls" will be sent into limbo. One incident to help the cynical remark that way developed at the Fifth Avenue Bank during the recent spell of scorching weather. While the clerks were sweltering in the heat some one suggested laughingly that they looked as if they needed the comforts of a shower bath. The suggestion reached the ears of President Frissell and Cashier Dean. They did not look on it as facetious, but as sensible. So, shower baths were at once installed in the lavatory in the basement of the bank building, and under these the clerks were permitted to cool off at as frequent intervals as they chose during the superheated days.

Relations between employer and employed have always been most cordial and friendly at the bank, and the thoughtfulness for the welfare of the clerks has been a frequent subject of favorable comment among members of the Bank Clerks' Association and similar organizations. The Fifth Avenue Bank people themselves haven't had much to say about it, but the bank clerks know that such things as private lockers, bicycle storage rooms, a substantial luncheon in a room provided especially for the purpose, and at cost prices, and now bathing facilities, do not go all toward the interest taken by these people in the welfare and good name of the bank.

HOT WEATHER FROCKS WORN BY WELL-KNOWN WOMEN

MRS. EDWIN GOULD was in town shopping on Monday. She wore a light blue butcher's linen gown. The skirt was plain, trailing a bit in the back. About eighteen inches from the deep hem there was a four-inch band of blue and white embroidery in a wheel pattern appliqued on. The Eton jacket was just long enough to reach the waist line in the back, and had a loose front extending fully six inches below the belt in front. It had a deep sailor collar and revers of the white wheels on a blue and white background. Mrs. Gould wore a small hat of light brown maline, set back from the brow, and on the left side, where it turned off the face, were fastened two six-inch quills of peacock blue and green.

Mrs. Henry Sedley was seen in the simplest possible little muslin frock of black and white striped muslin, with black and white rings scattered over it. The drop skirt was gathered into the belt, the bottom had three three-inch ruffles two inches apart, headed by one-inch bias bands. The bodice was gathered, and the elbow sleeves had three-inch ruffles. Mrs. Sedley's hat was a fine black straw, rolled at the sides and trimmed with chous of black tulle. She carried a parasol of black silk sprinkled with white polka dots of varying sizes.

Mrs. Robert Osborn wore on Tuesday a white crêpe gown. The skirt had a deep embroidered flounce. Showing beneath this flounce were two side-plaited frills of crêpe. The bodice was loose and wrinkled across the back and bloused very much in front. It had a yoke embroidered on it, and the sleeves showed the embroidery. Her hat was flat, rather large, black in color, and showed puffs and knots of white around the crown and under the brim. A black chiffon veil was worn.

Mrs. Alexander Clark wore while lunching in the dining room of the Waldorf recently a charming blue and white foulard. The white took the form of cherries and twigs on the blue background. The skirt, simple and clinging, had three bands of navy blue ribbon on the four-inch ruffle that finished the edge, and was raised slightly on the right side to show a white silk foundation skirt trimmed with a number of quarter-inch bands of navy blue ribbon. The bodice had a little circular yoke of tucked and ruched white material, and bands of three-inch blue satin taffeta ribbon started from the arm holes in the back crossed to the waist line, were carried around to the front and then brought back around the waist and tied exactly in the centre of the back in a short bow, the ends falling nearly to the floor.

Mrs. Theodore F. Havemeyer, Jr., wore a remarkably cool and light toilet on a recent hot day. The material was white India silk striped with lavender in varying widths. The skirt, which touched all around and was a trifle longer in the back, was fitted around the hips with narrow vertical tucks five inches in depth. A circular flounce about sixteen inches wide—the top with five rows of tiny tucking in Vandyck points—had a two-inch hem. The bodice, gathered a wee bit at the waist line, was tucked all around in Vandyck points. The upper portion of the sleeves displayed the same tucked points. The sleeves were coat-shaped, and a band of tucking finished them at the wrists. A bias fold of the silk formed the simple belt. A short yoke of cream guipure lace, and a tucked stock of the silk finished the waist. The hat worn was a tricorne shape of light golden brown straw, trimmed with a square of white silk, embroidered an inch from the edge in tiny black points. Each corner showed a pink rosebud with foliage. This square was so arranged that one of the points showed on either side the point projecting over the face, and the other two showed in the back. The gown, like the batiste worn on a previous day, had no foundation of silk or other material.

Mrs. Frederic Edey was in town last week. She wore while lunching at the Palm Garden with Mrs. Robert Osborn and Miss Ethel Barrymore, a frock of the palest tan satin foulard figured in dark brown and white. The trained skirt had a narrow flounce. The tight-fitting bodice had a spangled band around the throat and down the front. The coat sleeves showed puffs of white above the wristbands. Mrs. Edey's hat was of light brown straw, faced with white chip and trimmed on the left brim with a number of small white and brown wings.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney wore while in town Tuesday a linen frock of medium blue. The long skirt was plain save for two stitched bands, an inch wide, that ran around the bottom of the skirt, some twelve inches from the hem, and crossed and interlaced fence-fashion on either side the front gore. The waist was tight in the back, but bloused well in front. A yoke was simulated by bands of the dark blue, and four bands of the same width ran vertically down the back from the yoke. In front there were six of these bands, and they extended up over the yoke bands in picket-fence points, and formed a semi-circle above the yoke proper. The hat worn by Mrs. Stickney was light brown straw, trimmed with foliage and black velvet, with a knot of pale blue at the left side where the brim was caught up.

Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood was shopping in a skirt of pale gray cloth that escaped the ground perhaps two inches. The blouse was of cream silk and showed many vertical insertions of fagotting in the same shade. She wore a soft white linen hat, bound with black, trimmed with folds of white satin, polka-dotted in black, and an unusually large and fluffy white chou was placed a little to the left of the front. She carried a black and white striped parasol.

Mrs. Frederic Gebhard lunched in the palm garden Friday, with Mrs. Richard Irvin, in a charming black and white frock. The material was India silk, the background a lustrous black, and thickly scattered over it were small white dots. At a short distance the effect was that of black swiss with embroidered white dots. The skirt was long, plain, and clinging. A few quarter-inch box plaits fitted it in the back. Over the hips and in front it was plain. The bodice, which bloused slightly in front, had the back laid in quarter-inch box plaits from the neck to the waist line. The box plaits also appeared in front, but just to the left of the centre line, where it closed, was inserted a band of white silk four inches wide, embroidered in black. The stock of the goods had a little turnover collar of white mull. The close-fitting coat sleeves had the upper outside portion laid in narrow box plaits from the shoulder to the wrist, where there was the narrowest possible backward turning band of white. The belt was a fitted one of black, and showed wide buckles of steel. A rather large chatelaine bag of black with heavy silver ornamentation was worn. Mrs. Gebhard's hat was a round one of black straw, with a brim three inches wide. A wide ostrich plume encircled it. A veil of dotted black net was worn, and over it was a chiffon veil of bluish green. Mrs. Gebhard wore white suède gloves and carried a black coaching parasol.

Mrs. Richard Irvin wore a frock of thin black, silky material, brocaded in a small pattern. The long tunic had a narrow ruffle of embroidered black silk crêpe. The bodice had a cape collar formed by two overlapping frills of the embroidered crêpe. There was a turnover collar of white muslin, with cuffs to match on the coat sleeves. The toque worn with this costume was a black straw, rather small, and had two chous of black ribbons, the larger one on the left of the front, the smaller on the right. A black chiffon veil was wound around it.

Mrs. Charles Marshall, who dined in the palm garden on the same day, wore a perfectly plain, straight skirt of linen in the natural color. The blouse was light red, of very fine muslin. It showed a cluster of tucks in the middle of the back so fine as to be hardly discernible, and two narrow frills, lapping from left to right, closed the front. It did not blouse at all, but fitted the figure closely; a round belt of white kid was worn. The narrow turnover collar was of white muslin, tucked, and a band of creamy silk, without ends, finished it. Mrs. Marshall's hat was a small Neapolitan toque in pale yellow and black. The yellow braid was a quarter of an inch wide, and the black in cord effect. Several pale pink roses with foliage trimmed the left side, and a few loops of narrow black velvet ribbon completed it.

Miss Ethel Barrymore was lunching at the Waldorf-Astoria the other day in a simple frock of black nun's veiling. The skirt was long, clinging, and plain. The Eton jacket was short all around, barely reaching the belt. A sailor collar of cream colored batiste was embroidered in small black rings and had an inch-wide frill of the batiste, from under which peeped a second frill of black. The simple blouse was of batiste. The hat worn was a modified Duchess of Devonshire, black, with black plumes.

While lunching in the palm garden a day or so later Miss Barrymore wore a linen gown, dark blue in shade, the skirt perfectly plain, trailing a trifle, and closed with invisible plaits. The bodice was tight fitting. It had three box plaits, wide at the top and tapering to the waist line, and stitched flat in the back. The front was finished in the same manner. The close-fitting coat sleeve had a narrow, turned-back cuff, with a quarter-inch white piping. The rather low standing collar had a piping to match, and hooked at the side. A narrow belt of black satin ribbon outlined a shallow V in front. The hat worn was small and saucer shaped, of rough, black straw. White silk showed in small puffs and chous around the crown and a navy blue chiffon veil was worn.

Two charming and cool frocks seen at the Astoria were of linen and pongee, respectively. The linen was light blue in color; the skirt was fitted by three box plaits in the back, and these were stitched flat. The blouse showed the same style of plait in the back, and the loose front that blossed slightly was embroidered with tiny white water lilies, the lily pads being simply outlined with the floss. The hat was along the old-fashioned Amazon lines, oval in form, with a white underbrim. A black velvet ribbon ran around the crown, and this was tied in the back in a simple bow knot, the loops five inches long and the ends an inch or so longer. The pongee in the natural showed gauging on large cords. The waist had a yoke outlined by gauging. The sleeves were gauged the same way a little below the elbow, and a double frill fell to the wrists. The girdle was fashioned by the gauging and cords, and a hip yoke was formed in the same manner. A flounce about two feet deep in the back and eighteen inches in the front was also gauged. The hat worn was a large, flat straw, the same shade as the pongee, and was simply trimmed in darker shades of brown. A tan veil draped it.

A charming frock worn by one lunching recently at Sherry's was made of cream white mohair. The drop skirt was cut to flare, and was finished with a hem two inches in width. Just above this hem a bias band of white liberty satin embroiderd in tiny black French knots was applied; one and a half inches above that another of the width of the intervening space was placed. The narrow belt was of silver. The Eton jacket cleared the belt sufficiently in the back to allow a peep at a pale blue underblouse. This jacket was embroidered about the edge in scallops with yellow silk floss, but the mohair was not cut away from the scallops. The collar was a sailor, and was made of the embroidered satin, the edge also embroidered in scallops, but in this case the satin was cut out. The Eton jacket was slightly fitted in the front, and showed a two-inch part. It was caught together at the bust line by a silver clasp, fully five inches long, placed crosswise. The blue silk mull shirt bloused very slightly. The jacket sleeves had wristbands of the satin, with a puff above. The hat worn was in shape a broadbrimmed sailor of cream-colored straw, bound with black velvet, the velvet showing an inch and a quarter both above and under the brim, with heavy cream lace draped carelessly over it. Crossing quills of black were placed at the front, and bands of black and cream were wound around the crown. A cream-white and black-striped parasol was carried. The skirt when lifted disclosed a pale blue underskirt elaborately trimmed with accordion plaited flounces in Vandyck points trimmed with wide white lace.

ON THE FIRST 'BUS UP FIFTH AVENUE.

THAT does not mean the first one that ever was, but the first on the morning of July 3. The first is practically the only one on which one can ride on top on a hot Summer day, but it does not require sitting up nights to make it.

The Fifth Avenue 'bus follows the habits of the dwellers along the route over which it passes, and does not rise early. One may start from up town and ride down at 7 in the morning, but no trip up town is made until after 8.

It was about 8 that the first driver was sighted coming down through Washington Square Park, meandering slowly down to Bleecker Street, where he turned his horses near the elevated station, rested, and indulged in a little conversation concerning the number of horses to be seen lying dead around the streets, how long they have been lying at particular locations, and what the prospects are for further mortality among the equines.

Meantime the horses were being made ready for the return trip. Their mouths were sponged, they were sprinkled again and again, given a small amount of water to drink, and began their first trip up Fifth Avenue at 8:15.

In Washington Square the grass is still covered with newspapers—extemporized mattresses in this, one of the big outdoor bedchambers of New York on hot nights. Every here and there a man is stretched out, his head on the roll of newspapers he uses as a pillow, trying to snatch a last wink of sleep, for the nights are not restful even when sleeping on the grass.

Conditions reverse themselves on Fifth Avenue on a hot morning. The working people are late, and the others are early. There are many people driving to-day even between 8 and 8:30. But they are not pleasure drivers. They are the belated ones who, on the 3d of July, are making all possible haste to get out of town and reach a cool spot somewhere before night. Every other vehicle is a cab loaded with trunks.

Through the open windows it can be seen that the men's clubs along the avenue are well filled even at 8:30. Here a Union Club man is yawning as if the previous night had been unrefreshing, but the greater number of men look cool and comfortable. Only a New York man can look cool when the thermometer is doing its worst. All the men are reading their morning papers. The one Knickerbocker Club man visible stands with his back to the window, and is reading THE NEW YORK TIMES. The name stands out clearly as one looks down upon it through the window from the high seats on the 'bus.

At the Waldorf both men and women are breakfasting. They, too, look refreshingly cool and comfortable, even though they must make the early trains.

It is growing late, not far from 9, and still many of the Fifth Avenue shops are not open. One where many beautiful creations in women's gowns are to be seen in the season has a crowd of women standing before its closed doors, waiting for the opening. They are not the saleswomen, who are well-dressed creatures, with long-skirted gowns and a somewhat superior air, but the sewing women. This is an unusual occurrence which would never happen in the busy season.

Here and there a man is languidly washing off the sidewalk and others sweeping. In a big jewelry shop further up the street the clerks can be seen lounging in chairs behind the counters. No customers will be out at that hour, they are sure.

It is here that the first passengers get on, Mr. and Mrs. Honeymoon, and they are the most interesting people on the street. Mrs. Honeymoon is as cool as may be in a shirt waist, and Mr. Honeymoon wears a light suit and a straw hat.

It is probable that Mr. and Mrs. Honeymoon have decided to write a book about New York, and one of its features will be "How New York can be 'done' on next to nothing a day." They are taking the first step by doing Fifth Avenue on the 'bus. They have come down on one 'bus and will go up again on another, perhaps, in the meantime learning everything possible from the driver. It is certainly economical, and they are liable to get startling features that should sell their book.

"Can you tell me what house this is, driver?" begins Mr. Honeymoon in his search for information.

"Don't know, Sir," says the driver curtly.

This is at the famous "millionaires" corner, at Fifty-seventh Street, with the Cornelius Vanderbilt house at one side, the Harry Payne Whitney house on the other, the C. P. Huntington house on the corner opposite that, and facing this again the house which once belonged to Mrs. Paran Stevens, now the Oelrichs house, from which young Willie K. Vanderbilt took his bride.

How Mr. and Mrs. Honeymoon would like to know all this, but 'bus driver is not giving away information for nothing.

"There is some people," he growls to the man beside him on the box, "who expects you to talk your head off, and they'll not give you the price of a drink."

"What is this building, driver?" asks Mrs. Honeymoon next, as the Plaza is reached.

"This building" may have been any one of the big hotels situated at that point, but it is all one to the driver, who answers without turning his head:

"Hotel Imperial, ma'am."

To the passenger on the box he then becomes communicative, imparting various kinds of information in a whisper, a spite proceeding to get even with the non-feeing Mr. and Mrs. Honeymoon in the rear.

"Now, this is not fair," says Mrs. Honeymoon, with spirit, after receiving many curt "Don't knows" to her questions. "We want to know what all the places are, and it's all a part of the drive."

Even a worm will turn, and this is too much for this particular 'bus driver. "A part of the drive, is it?" he cried, with scorn. "Well, and it's not. You paid 5 cents for your ride, and you're getting your 5 cents' worth, and you're getting no more."

But he was more communicative after that.

"What is this building?" asked Mr. Honeymoon next, pointing to the Elbridge T. Gerry house.

"Union League Club," answered the driver, with a wink to the man beside him, "and that there," as the 'bus passed the big Astor mansion, "that is an insane asylum; an insane asylum for the rich."

"Howard Gould's house? Oh, yes, we've passed that. How could you expect me to be going into descriptions of houses in this hot weather? How do I remember how it looked? No'm, we haven't passed the Carnegie house and you'll not pass it on this street."

That is true as far as it goes, for the Carnegie house with its transplanted trees is at Ninetieth Street and the 'bus turns off to the barn at Eighty-eighth. Mr. and Mrs. Honeymoon did not go to the end of the line.

"Much obliged to you, driver," said Mr. Honeymoon as the two climbed down.

"You're welcome," answered the 'bus driver. "You got what you paid for."

It will cost Mr. and Mrs. Honeymoon a quarter and another 'bus ride if they get their book straight.

"They may go and complain if they like," continued the driver, "but they'll get laughed at for their pains. We're not supposed to talk to passengers, but if they care to make it worth while there ain't no harm done. I've traveled all over the world and I find nobody don't give away nothin' for nothin'."

SOCIETY

AT HOME AND ABROAD

IT would seem as if three days have been needed to celebrate the Fourth of July.

At nearly all of the resorts there have been informal dances each evening and concerts and a general meeting of the neighborhood people. The house parties which have been given are continued until to-morrow, and town has somewhat the appearance of Sunday. It is true that the extreme heat, which was only tempered on Thursday by a northeast breeze, had the effect of keeping people at home or driving them from town. New York, however, has taken a general holiday and the Summer season has really begun and with much eclat.

Newport always leads in this matter, and if the promises are fulfilled there is no doubt of its being very gay there for the next two months. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will do a great deal of the general entertaining. She has cards out for a dinner and vaudeville for Wednesday and also for a vaudeville and dance for the 20th. Among those who have already entertained or who are going to give something within the next ten days are Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. W. Denison Hatch, and ex-Commodore and Mrs. Gerry. Yachting leads in popularity at Newport. The entertainment on the Electra on Thursday was charming and characteristic. Mrs. Drexel has given a dinner on the Sultana and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll have entertained on the Narada and the Navahoe. The harbor is crowded with yachts, and cutters are going to and from them and the New York Yacht Club landing is a constant delight to the eye with its assemblages of fair women in pretty Summer gowns and most fetching headgear.

The suburban resorts die hard, as far as their seasons are concerned. People have staid later at Tuxedo this year than last. It is always very warm there in July, and there is a general closing of cottages before the Fourth. This festival was celebrated in the usual Tuxedo way, and the club and cottages were crowded. The Seventh Regiment Band gave a concert on the club plazza and the building was gay with bunting and flags of all nations, while in the evening there were fireworks. Among those who entertained at the club were Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, who leave this week for Bar Harbor. Among their guests was the Countess Festetics. Mrs. Henry W. Poor also gave a dinner. The Poors are to go to Bar Harbor also this month. Among the residents in the Park who have not yet closed their cottages are Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. F. De P. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vatable. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., left in the early part of the week for town. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane and Miss Kane will be at Narragansett later on.

There has been an extremely gay time at Ardsley. Thursday there were many club dinners, with one to Gen. Gomes, fireworks, and an informal dance, and last evening there was again informal dancing. The custom of dining at country clubs has become the fad of the hour at all the resorts except Newport. At one time, people used to dine at the Casino, especially on Sunday evenings, and for a few Sundays last Summer this practice was revived. Every club or casino in the land has its weekly or bi-weekly meetings, at which the members give dinners and the evening winds up with a dance for the young people. The Rockaway Hunt Club had a similar entertainment and fireworks, and the light fantastic closed the evening. Cedarhurst just now is the abiding place of the polo lovers, and the matches have been more than usually interesting, owing to the contest between the juvenile players for the club trophy. They have been very well attended, and during the week there have been many dinners given and a number of the cottagers have house parties. Among those who are at Cedarhurst this Summer are Mr. and Mrs. Franklin B. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Harper, who are at Lawrence, which is one of the chain of villages belonging to the colony; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest La Montagne, Mrs. George C. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Francke, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lord. George Gould has been at Cedarhurst this week, but Mrs. Gould is at Georgian Court.

There were no particular club celebrations in the Meadow Brook district, but many of the cottagers entertained, and there were elaborate displays of fireworks in the evening. A few of the residents are closing their houses and are going to the seaside. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, who are settled at Southampton for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will remain a short time longer before leaving for Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Mackay have had house parties and have entertained a great deal during the past month.

Bar Harbor had its first hop at the Kebo Valley Club on Thursday; Southampton fell in line with a celebration at the Meadow Club; all the hotels at Narragansett were opened, and each had a dance in the evening, and these were repeated last evening. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who have a house party at Lenox, gave a large display of fireworks, to which most of the Summer residents were asked. Among those in the house party are Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hammond, Mrs. George Bend, Miss Bend, and Arden Robbins. The Lenox colony is divided in its pleasures between driving, golf, bridge, and afternoon tea at the Mankeenac Lake Boat Club.

And again at Islip there was a dance; at Easthampton there was a celebration and the opening of the weekly hops, which will continue through the season. At Oyster Bay the regatta of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club was the main amusement on the programme for the Fourth, and in the evening there was dancing at the clubhouse, and, it is needless to say, most elaborate fireworks. There will be another dance at the clubhouse this coming Saturday, when the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia will anchor in the harbor. The dances will then be continued every alternate Saturday throughout the season.

On the Jersey coast the season was opened with much éclat at Seabright and at Monmouth Beach. The residents on the Rumson Road all had house parties or friends stopping over the Fourth, and to-day many of them are entertaining. The coach from Pannaci's is booked for almost the season through. Monmouth has its Country Club, where there was a dance on the Fourth and where there will be other similar entertainments weekly during the Summer. Golf is creating much interest and the polo games on Wednesday and Saturday have been very successful. Seabright is a place where one makes one's own amusements and the club idea is not as matured as it is in other resorts. The residents on Rumson Road manage to keep their houses filled with guests all the time and are not dependent on each other for entertainment.

And thus at a hasty glance will be seen what is doing generally at the resort in the beginning of the season. One Summer is very much like another. Now and then some novelty is brought forward at Newport or Bar Harbor. Racing in the moonlight seems to be a pastime which has caught the fancy at Southampton. So far, Newport will be conservative this Summer. Last year some one discovered that it was very jolly to go after dinner to a vaudeville show in one of the parks and forthwith it became the fashion and the manager's fortune was made. It has begun this year, and Mrs. Fish took the first party last week. Vaudeville is always a drawing card, and people like to be able after dinner to join in popular songs and to do a little vaudevilling on their own account. This usually takes the guise of a cake walk, and it would seem as if that particular pastime would never cease to tire or delight. With the exception of Mrs. Fish's entertainments with vaudeville attachments, there seems to be nothing else planned for Newport except a promised housewarming at the Berwinds and another at the Hermann Oelrichses and a dance for Miss Gwendolyn Burden, who comes out this Summer, and another for the Misses Mills, who at present are still abroad and Mrs. Astor's regular state dinners. That lady was booked to sail yesterday from Liverpool. She has been passing a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Haig, in London.

Bostonians and New Yorkers are rusticating on what is known as the North Shore. The Rev. Morgan Dix has his family at the Alhambra, at Pride's Crossing. The German and French Embassies are at Manchester-by-the-Sea. Mrs. Albert Joung and Miss Arents are also at Manchester-by-the-Sea. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denegre of New Orleans have arrived at their cottage with numerous traps and servants, and are prepared to entertain a great deal. Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Chapman and Mr. H. G. Chapman, Jr., are at the Hesperus, Magnolia, Mass.

A number of engagements were announced during the week. An especially interesting one, announced in THE TIMES of Thursday, is that of Miss Esther Phillips Hoppin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, and Dr. Eugene Hillhouse Pool of New York. Dr. Pool is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1895, and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hillhouse Pool (Miss Boggs) of Harrison, N. Y. Miss Hoppin's mother was Miss Katharine Beekman. She is related to many of the old New York families, and the engagement of her brother, William Warner Hoppin, Jr., and Miss May Gallatin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederin Gallatin and sister of Count Gallatin, was announced last Spring. No date has been announced for the wedding.

On Wednesday the engagement was announced of Miss Margaret Willett Boardman and George Gordon Hammill. Miss Boardman is the daughter of the late Daniel F. Boardman, and great-granddaughter of Marinus Willett, whose name is identified with the early history of both the City and State of New York. Mr. Hammill is the son of George Cadwalader Hammill of Stamford, Conn.

There was also announced on Tuesday the engagement of Miss Louise Draper, daughter of Dr. Edgar L. Draper of Holyoke, Mass., and Dr. James Spottiswood Taylor, United States Navy. Dr. Taylor is the son of Dr. George B. Taylor of Rome, Italy, and is now stationed at Yokohama at the United States Naval Hospital there.

Another engagement announced during the week was that of Miss Marion L. Addoms, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer C. Addoms, (Miss Mary A. Baldwin,) and Leonidas M. Lawson, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonidas M. Lawson, (Miss Theodosia Thornton.)

William K. Vanderbilt has had at the close of the week a large house party at Idle Hour, on Long Island. There have been all kinds of amusements, including the baptizing of a naphtha launch and an organ recital. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are entertaining a small house party at Ferncliff.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., sailed yesterday for this country. They will pay several country house visits before settling in New York, which they will hardly do before the Autumn. The Bayard Cutting place on Long Island is being made ready for their occupancy. Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting was Lady Sybil Cuffe. Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and Mr. and Mrs. Ward will not return to this country until Autumn.

Ogden Mills, Jr., was booked to sail on Thursday on the Champagne. As already stated in this column, he went abroad to join his mother and sisters in Paris. Mrs. Ogden Mills has been quite ill in that city, but is now on the high road to recovery. It is possible, however, that she will not be able to come to Newport this Summer, or at least to leave Europe until quite late in the season.

An interesting Philadelphia wedding of yesterday was that of Miss Edna Harrison Ridge, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Ridge, and George C. Thomas, Jr. There were no bridesmaids. Among the ushers were William Dinsmore of this city, Hazeltine Smith, Jay Cooke, 3d, and George Justice of Philadelphia.

Among those sailing next Wednesday for Europe is Miss Nellie Harjes of Paris. Miss Harjes has been visiting in New York and Philadelphia, and she was one of the guests of Mrs. Gardiner at the luncheon she gave to Mrs. G. W. Childs Biddle some time ago in this city. Miss Harjes is a member of the famous banking family of Paris.

The funeral of Mrs. James Augustus Hamilton, which took place yesterday morning at St. Stephen's Church, brought to town a number of fashionable people. Mrs. Hamilton was a Miss Suffern and a relative of Mrs. E. N. Tailer. She was the widow of James Augustus Hamilton of the famous Revolutionary family. Mr. Hamilton died suddenly at the Union Club some years ago. Mrs. Hamilton left three daughters. One of these is the wife of Mr. Smith Hadden of Hempstead, and another, Miss Elizabeth Stewart Hamilton, resided with her mother.

Death and illness have been busy in society this week, and at this writing the alarming condition of Pierre Lorillard, who is critically ill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is a source of much anxiety to his friends. All of Mr. Lorillard's children are in this country. The death of Mrs. Potter, the wife of Bishop Potter, last Saturday, places a large family connection in mourning, as did also that of Mrs. Paul L. Thebaud on Tuesday. The cable brought the news of the death of Miss Margaret Lee on Thursday, at Lucerne, Switzerland. Miss Lee was the only daughter of Mrs. John Lawrence Lee of 21 West Seventeenth Street. Mrs. Lee was a Miss Livingston and a sister of Henry Livingston. Miss Lee was only twenty-four years old and had gone abroad with an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Livingston, last January.

The death of Mr. Charles A. Peabody has also thrown a large family connection into mourning. The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Tailer died in the middle of the week. Mrs. Tailer was Miss Clara Moss, the daughter of Cortlandt Moss, and the sister of Mrs. Frederick Beach.

It is still very gay in London. The wedding of Miss Cutting and Mr. Ward at the Oratory was the occasion of the assemblage of a number of Americans who are abroad. As already stated, it was a surprise to many of the friends of the bride to hear that she had been married in a Roman Catholic Church. The young women who were the bridesmaids, Miss Morton and Miss Drayton, represented New York's smartest set. There were not many English people present, but all the American residents turned out en masse, it would seem. The London season, however, is rapidly drawing to a close. This week was Henley, which is always one of the last events of the fashionable year, and after which many go to the country. Cowes week is creeping on apace, and then will come the general scattering of society. This year it would look as if Homburg would be the favorite spa, and it is a foregone conclusion that the King will be there for a few weeks. Of course, he will not be present at any entertainments, and during his stay everything will be kept quiet, or as much so as is consistent with his term of mourning. The Queen makes her usual visit to Denmark.

Among the London events of interest will be the musicale to be given by Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, 10 Brueton Street, on Wednesday, at which Mme. Calvé will sing. There will be about eighty guests. Miss Alberta Sturges, Mrs. Leggett's daughter, has returned from a visit to Tandagaree Castle, in Ireland, where she has been the guest of the young Manchesters, who are passing the Summer very quietly there. Mrs. Leggett and Lady Cunard were the guests last week at a house party given by Lord and Lady Amherst at their country seat, Montreal, Sevenoaks, Kent. Among the guests were Lord Battersea, the Misses Ponsonby, Lord Dundas, W. H. Mallock, the novelist; Lord St. Maur, Lady Saltoun, Miss Probyn, Miss Nina Hill, the Hon. Mrs. Yorke, Sir James and Miss Blyth, Lord Greenock, Lord Garriock, Sir Robert Gresley, and Frank Dicksee, the artist.

The Fourth of July is generally the bête noire of the Ambassadors and Ministers. On that day a reception is always given, and as the invitations are very general, the crowd is very great. The fashionable Americans usually stay away on that occasion. The Choates had a reception at their house on Carlton Terrace, and over in Paris the Porters gave a large entertainment. There were dinners of students and merchants, but no very general celebrations.

The cables have brought the principal European social news this week. Mrs. Robert Goelet's trip up the Vistula and the winning of the American crew at Henley have been the principal events. In Paris, where the season has ended, many who are not yet en villigiature, pass their days at the Ile des Puteaux, where there have been various sports, including polo, tennis, and races. Among the Americans who are seen there frequently are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll. Mrs. Arthur Paget, after frequent announcements, at last tore herself away from Paris the last week in June. This is the first season that she has not been in London. On the eve of her departure, she gave a large dinner to her friends. There were hardly any Americans present, the one notable exception being young Mr. Thaw of Pittsburg. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet have been in Paris, but there has been no confirmation of the story of Mrs. Goelet's illness. Aix les Bains has been most attractive to Americans, and Mrs. Griswold Gray and Miss Irvin will go there this week. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Mr. Edwin Moller, and Miss Moller are to pass the Summer there, and Mrs. Jay and Miss Jay have taken rooms for the season. Mrs. Le Grand Benedict and Miss Le Grand Benedict were at Aix les Bains about ten days ago, but returned to Paris. Eliot Gregory was also at the same place. Mrs. Colgate Hoyt and Miss Hoyt were at Contrexville, and had returned to Paris.

Mrs. Almeric Paget and Miss Paget were at the Kaiser Hof Bad, Nauheim, last week. They were to pass some time there, Mrs. Paget taking the cure. Eugene Higgins has had the Varuna in dry dock at Southampton, but has taken her out. It is stated that he will cross the ocean in her, and that he may be expected now any day at Newport, where he will pass a part of the Summer. The Margarita, with Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, has gone to the Mediterranean for a short cruise.

Other Americans in Europe on the Continent are Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and Center Hitchcock, at the Hotel Ritz, Paris; Henry Phipps and Miss Phipps, Hotel Langham, Paris; Mrs. Leverich and Miss Leverich, Hotel de la Tremoille, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brevoort, Hotel Powers, Paris; the Misses Van Alen, Hotel Bristol, London; Miss Katherine Emmet, Hotel Bristol, London; J. A. Harriman, Claridge's, London; Mr. Frank J. Otis, Claridge's; Mr. J. L. Riker and party, Brown's Hotel; Mrs. Rutherford, Claridge's; Mr. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, Claridge's; J. Henry Smith, Carlton Hotel, and George Westinghouse, Claridge's, all in London. Also at the Carlton Hotel were the Duke Carraccioli, Mme. Calvé, Mme. Bernhardt, Sir Tatton Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. Glyn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hutchins, and Spencer Eddy. These lists were of date June 22. There were other names mentioned, and among them Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who when in London were at the Bristol, and Pierre Lorillard, who was at the Carlton.

TOLD ON A STREET CAR.

A good evidence of how completely sectional lines have been obliterated in New York business life and how completely have faded bitter memories of the civil war was given a few days since in a street-car incident.

When he boarded a car going down town, a well-known man about town met a lawyer whom he had known for years. In the course of their conversation it developed that the lawyer had been captured by Mosby's guerrillas during one of their raids, and that it was only by a lucky accident that he escaped death by hanging.

A few hours later the same man boarded a car going up town, and on it found a second lawyer, with whom his acquaintance was of a more recent date. Impressed by the story of Lawyer No. 1, he recounted it to Lawyer No. 2, who laughed heartily, and then remarked:

"I was one of the squad detailed from Mosby's guerrillas to hang that very man. I haven't seen him since his escape, but I frequently hear of him in the practice of my profession."

Beating, Reaching and Tacking.

Some Points as to Yachting for the Man Who Is Not a Sailor.

DESCRIBING a yacht race in a newspaper, or in fact in print anywhere, is not at all easy. If the reader is thoroughly acquainted with the terminology of the sport the writer may go ahead without any hesitation, but if the reader be a mere tyro, as is usually the case in a cup year, the writer is likely to find himself in straits. As yachting is a sport in which technicalities abound, it is best for the reader interested in it to try to learn some of the more general terms and thus become able to follow the story of a race with ease and comfort. Let us take first, then, the case of a race of fifteen miles to windward and return. Windward is the direction from which the wind blows. Every one knows that a wind is named according to the point from which it comes. A west wind comes from the west, and then west is to windward.

The first business of a regatta committee in conducting a race is to decide what is exactly to windward. That being done, the course must be announced by means of the international code. This is a series of flags, each of which represents a letter. A signal book shows what the combination of letters means. In the New York Yacht Club code, for instance, all compass (direction) signals begin with the letter D. As soon as the course is determined a vessel is sent out to measure off the fifteen miles to windward. This is done by means of a log, an instrument for measuring distance on the water. When the measuring vessel reaches the end of her run she puts overboard a floating mark, usually consisting of a raft with a pole, on top of which is a globe of some sort. The measuring vessel herself lies off a short distance from the mark and shows some kind of a preconcerted signal to indicate that the mark is near her. She can be seen before the mark itself and serves as a guide to the yachts.

When the yachts are started, it is done in this way: First a preparatory signal is given. This signal is the hoisting of a flag or the lowering of one already hoisted. A whistle is blown or a gun fired to call the attention of the yachts to the signal. Five minutes later a warning signal is given, and five minutes after that the signal to start. The yachts now have two minutes to cross the line. This line is of course imaginary. One end of it is marked by the committee boat and the other by another boat or a mark of some other known sort, such as a lightship or a buoy. The time of a sloop yacht is taken as her mast passes across this line. If it is a schooner her foremast is taken.

When yachts start off on a beat to windward they have their sheets hauled flat. That is, the ropes by which sails are trimmed are pulled in so that the sails make a small angle with the keel. A good

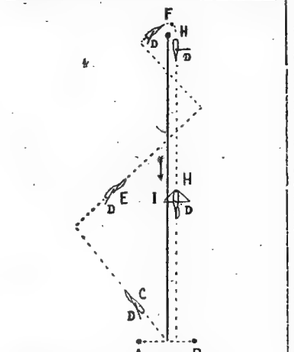

A.—Committee boat.
B.—Mark at end of line.
C.—Yacht on starboard tack.
DDD.—Main boom.
E.—Yacht on port tack.
F.—Windward.
G.—Mark boat.
H.—Yacht before the wind.
I.—Spinnaker boom.

fore-and-aft rigged vessel will sail about 45 degrees away from "dead" (immediately) to windward. The boom is on the side of the yacht opposite to windward. It makes no difference on which tack the yacht crosses the line. This is left to the judgment of the sailing master. In going out to the windward mark, racing yachts, if there is plenty of open water, usally make long reaches on the first tack or two, and then as they near the mark they take "hitches," as they are called when short, till the mark is reached. If, however, two opponents are close together, short hitches are often taken all the way out, each struggling to get the other into a position of disadvantage. A look at the first diagram will clear this matter up somewhat. The long perpendicular line shows the course, and the arrow points in the direction in which the wind is blowing. Here we have a wind blowing directly toward the south. It is therefore a north wind, and the beat to windward is due north fifteen miles. We see the yacht going off on the starboard tack with her boom trimmed close in to her port quarter. At the end of the first stretch she tacks, or "goes about," as it is often called, and is thereby put on the port tack, so that her boom is now on the starboard quarter. When she reaches the outer mark, "F," she rounds the outer side of it, for the rules will not permit her to go inside of it. As she turns she gradually gets the wind further and further aft till finally it blows against her starboard quarter. The main boom can no longer stay on that side, and so it is shifted over. This operation of shifting the boom from one side to the other with the wind behind the vessel is called jibing, and it requires very skillful management in any sort of a yacht, large or small. As soon after jibing around the outer mark as possible, the yacht sets her spinnaker on the side opposite to the mainsail, as shown at "I," and steers directly before the wind for the home mark.

Many persons fancy that a yacht goes faster before the wind than in any other direction, but this is not necessarily so. If the wind is blowing ten miles an hour, the yacht cannot possibly make more than that amount of speed. But in what yachtsmen call a "reach"—that is, with the wind on the quarter or the beam—a vessel may sometimes sail faster than the wind is blowing. In ordinary circumstances, she will often sail quite as fast, but this kind of sailing is not seen in a race to windward and return. For the purpose of bringing out the qualities of yachts in "reaching," the triangular race is used, and it is customary in all series of matches between boats to alternate windward races with triangular ones.

The triangular race is sailed upon a course ten miles on each side. The sides are called "legs," and it is the rule that

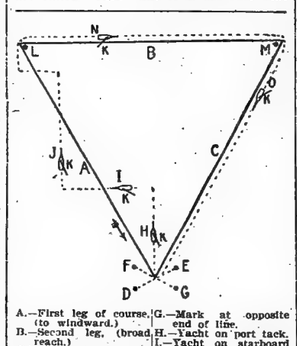

A.—First leg of course, (to windward.)
B.—Second leg, (broad reach.)
C.—Third leg, (wind abeam.)
D.—Committee boat on starting line.
E.—Mark at opposite end of line.
F.—Committee boat at finish.
G.—Mark at opposite end of line.
H.—Yacht on port tack.
I.—Yacht on starboard tack.
J.—Yacht on port tack.
K.—Main boom.
L.—First mark.
M.—Second mark.
N.—Yacht on broad reach.
O.—Yacht with wind abeam.

one leg shall be to windward, or nearly so. In the second diagram the reader will find some of the details of a triangular race with a northwest wind, and the first leg to windward. The arrow shows the direction in which the wind is blowing. The yacht crosses the starting line DE on the port tack, with her main boom on her starboard quarter. She makes four tacks to the first mark. That is, she goes about four times. The word "tack" is used confusingly by nautical people. It is a tack when you go about, and you also stand on a tack. This vessel tacks four times, but she stands on five tacks, three port and two starboard.

In rounding the first mark at L she does not bring the wind on the opposite quarter. As she reaches the mark on the port tack, she already has her boom on her starboard quarter, and the reader will see by the angle between the first and second legs of the course that the wind on the second leg continues to blow against the port side of the boat. But now it blows against the quarter instead of against the bow, as it did when she was beating to windward. Consequently, she performs the operation known as lifting her sheets. That is, she eases them off, letting the mainboom swing further out, so as to bring it to the right angle to receive the wind from the new direction. She is now on what the yachtsmen call a "broad reach"—that is, a reach with the wind on the quarter.

When she reaches the second mark, M, she has to turn so far around in order to head for the finish that she brings the wind so as to blow on her starboard quarter. Of course, the boom can no longer stay on that side, and she has no jibe. As she comes up to her new course we see that the wind no longer blows against her quarter, but at right angles to her course. In other words, she now has the wind on the beam. This kind of a course the yachtsmen call a reach also, but not a broad reach. If the wind were forward of the beam, the course would be a "close reach." Sheets now have to be trimmed in or "flattened," as it is sometimes called. This reduces the angle between the boom and the course. A yacht will travel very fast with a beam wind, for the breeze exerts a constant and tremendous pressure on her canvas.

In racing to windward yachts are timed at the start, at the outer mark, and at the finish. Thus it is possible to find out how much one beats the other in working to windward and again in running, as going before the wind is called. In a triangular race the time of a yacht over the course is taken from her actual second of crossing the line at the start to the second of crossing at the finish, except in one case. As before said, after the starting signal the yachts have a certain number of minutes—in the case of two yachts in a match two minutes—in which to get across the line. If either yacht crosses after the two minutes have expired, she is timed from the end of the two minutes. Thus she loses all the time that elapses between the end of the two minutes and the instant of her crossing the line. She is then said to be handicapped.

W. J. HENDERSON.

A COMIC OPERA MAYOR.

THERE is the Mayor of a West Pennsylvania town who certainly deserves the fame of a comic opera because of his peculiar ante-nuptial complications. A pretty young woman with some money appealed to his practical mind so strongly that he proposed marriage and was accepted. Between them they bought a lot and built a house with their joint capital. They were on the eve of marriage when another pretty young lady with money of her own appealed to the Mayor's sentimental heart. This time he fell hopelessly in love, or thought he did. He told No. 2 of his previous engagement, promised to break it off, and then became engaged to her.

But Maiden No. 1 refused to release him from his engagement and threatened a breach of promise suit if he persisted in slighting her. Sadly he returned to No. 2, and announced that, though he deplored the necessity, he would have to give her up.

Now No. 2 wanted him herself, and so she threatened a suit. As he liked her the better of the pair, he was quite content to give up No. 1, even at the expense and notoriety of a suit. So he decided to marry No. 2 and move into his house. Here again his plans were thwarted, for No. 1 has refused to either sell her share in their joint property or buy his. She has also refused absolutely to permit him to occupy their house or let any one else do so. As her share is just a little larger than his, she has the upper hand, and the Mayor is looking for some local Solomon to show him a way out of his troubles. Meanwhile he is a bachelor and in case he decides to remain one will have two breach of promise suits to face in place of the one that is certain, whether he weds the woman who jointly owns the property with him, or the one with the little bundle of wealth and his affections.

The librettist could have an heiress turn up with lots of money and a desire for a husband. But the luckless Mayor sees nothing of that sort on his horizon as yet.

FUTURE FRENCH EXPOSITIONS.

WRITING to the Paris Concordia on "Object Lessons of the Exposition," Mr. Louis Windmüller of this city has this to say as to the advisability of future expositions in Paris:

"You ask me if this was or should be the last exposition. I do not think it advisable to undertake another in Paris, because you have attractions enough. Your Champs Elysées and salons in Summer, your boulevards and theatres in Winter, your Spring flowers and Autumn races draw as many strangers as you conveniently can make comfortable. Visitors rarely see anybody who hurries there as habitually we do here. Contentment is expressed by the cheerful faces of almost all the French people. To see this happiness, when sauntering through your streets, is alone worth the trouble of going there.

"New York, which bears to America a relation similar to that which Paris bears to France, has had no world's fair since 1853. But we had one in Philadelphia in 1876, in consequence of which that city was largely extended. The increase of Chicago's population has been marvelous since.

"Now St. Louis contemplates holding a world's fair in 1903. For its purpose $18,000,000 has been acquired already. Contributions are made: $5,000,000 by the United States Government, $5,000,000 by the municipality of St. Louis, $5,000,000 by the individual subscriptions of citizens of St. Louis, and $1,000,000 by the State of Missouri. A number of sites there are available, all commanding views of the city, the broad Mississippi River, and the surrounding fertile country. St. Louis, founded by the French, and named after your saintly King, still contains many descendants of the French settlers. Its Forest Park, (chosen as the site for the exposition,) one of the largest in the country, boasts a botanical garden of seventy-five acres. The bridge over the Mississippi is, after the Brooklyn and Niagara Bridges, the finest. The city is well worth seeing, and doubtless will derive a lasting benefit from the enterprise.

"France would do well, likewise, to assist some of her other cities by arranging expositions for their advantage. Her great commercial seaports, for instance, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Havre, offer magnificent sites on the Golfe de Lion, the mouth of the Gironde, and the British Channel. A well-planned world's fair would make any of these famous sea gates attractive to vast numbers of strangers, who would not leave France without visiting Paris as well.

"But, leaving the interest of Paris entirely out of consideration, it is worth while to make sacrifices for cities which need assistance to insure their growth and prestige; it is foolish to waste money, as was done in Paris, on capitals which get along perfectly well without exhibitions."

SUMMER HOTEL ATTRACTIONS.

A BROOKLYN MAN, living in the Park Slope section of the borough, planning to spend the Summer in the northern part of New England, recently wrote to the proprietor of a hotel in a small watering place on the Maine coast asking him for a brief description of the attractions of his place. It was several weeks before the desired description came, but when the Brooklyn man had read it he had no complaint to make about the delay in sending it. In part it was as follows:

"The Hotel Blank is situated right in the heart of the thriving, hustling city of Epicac, close to the railroad depot, and in close proximity to all the places of amusement and principal business houses; yet it is delightfully removed several miles from the noise and bustle of the town. The house was built nearly one hundred years ago, but has lost none of its original picturesqueness, and, inside and out, is as charmingly quaint as in those olden days. The hotel is thoroughly modern in every particular, having been remodeled, interiorly and exteriorly. An extension, connected with the main building by a long graveled walk, has been built during the past Winter. The extension has accommodations for three single guests or six double guests.

"Travelers have pronounced the air at this place to be the most rejuvenating and rehabilitating in the world. Notwithstanding this it is inexhaustible. The view from the broad piazza which encircles the hotel on one side is dumbfounding. The hotel is located on the highest elevation in the State. Smooth roads ascend by easy stages from the hotel to the tops of the high cliffs near by. Near the hotel there is a golf field which has nine links. It is perfectly level and unobstructed and there are no holes in it to prevent good playing. The table set at the Hotel Blank is without exception the best on this part of the coast. Meat is served every day and fish once every week. Our rates have been fifteen dollars a week for single guests and twenty-five dollars for double guests in the one room, but to meet the increased demand for accommodations at our house we have reduced the rates to seven dollars for single guests and twelve dollars for double guests in the one room."

The Brooklyn man is still thinking it over.

YACHTING DREAMS AND AWAKENINGS.

REVOLUTIONS never go backward on land, perhaps, but they do on water if the recent performance of the cup yachts Constitution and Columbia may be taken as a criterion.

Hardly had their lead keels cooled when the cables and telegraph wires began to sizzle with expert opinions concerning the wonderful advance in yacht construction that would come to light when the yachts got to sailing.

"Experiments with models in Denny's testing tanks have resulted in discoveries of new principles that will revolutionize the business of yacht building," said the deep sea cables.

"The new method used in framing the defender, with its great saving of weight, and the other novel wrinkles developed by 'Nat' Herreshoff, will make Columbia look like a stakeboat," hummed over the wires from Bristol.

And now there is an awful silence on both sides of the pond.

Shamrock I has repeatedly beaten the English revolutionists, and in her two races with Constitution last week Columbia showed she knew a little about dealing with insurgents herself.

Back to the dream book.

Revolutions are costly. Money has been spent like water on their craft by Sir Thomas Lipton and the New York Yacht Club syndicate.

"If you can make Shamrock II. one second faster, Watson," said the Irish sportsman to his designer, "shovel in the five-pound notes." And smoke on the banks of the Clyde sickened the canny Scots.

"No expense will be spared to build a boat worthy of the honor of defending the cup," said Commodore Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club to the approving members, and Herreshoff wept when he heard of this glorious disregard of the root of all evil.

Both fair revolutionists, when sailing alone, beat steam craft with ease as they went reaching along at 15 knots an hour—a mere incident in a day's sail stretch. The Erin could not hold the challenger at all, though the black smoke belched from the quivering funnel," sang the jubilant London cables.

"The lighthouse keepers off Newport who have seen all the cup defenders at work say there was never a one of them who could touch Constitution," buzzed the Newport wire reassuringly.

About this time the latter-day beauties met the sweet but so old-fashioned ladies of the last century. "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned," and out over the windy reaches of the wandering, ruthless seas Shamrock I. and Columbia took their revenge.

But will their revenge be lasting? ask the experts, who have their hands full at present.

PAINTINGS AT THE PAN-AMERICAN

PROMPTNESS of response on the part of the managers of the Pan-American to the call for a complete representation of the fine arts, and readiness to overcome all obstacles in the quickest and most liberal way, did not avail to meet all the troubles that will beset expositions. Who would have supposed that the stone could not be delivered in time to build Mr. Albright's museum of the fine arts, and that a temporary building would be needed at the last minute? Like many another group at the Pan-American, the fine art group has had a setback, because the building was not ready, but the pictures all are hung in the well-proportioned galleries, the sculpture is in place, and one can measure pretty well by the objects exhibited where the fine arts in the United States stand at the beginning of the new century.

It was doubly unfortunate that the fine marble building could not be built in time, for its position near the gateways to the Pan-American on the southern side, that turned toward Buffalo, would have given the fine arts a prominence never before held. People would have come to the Albright galleries with senses undulled by looking at a thousand different things. Before seeing the triumphs of American machinery they would have seen the triumphs of American painting and statuary, whereas now it is only the initiated, or one rendered wise by visits to many expositions, who finds where the art gallery is, until the greater part of the grounds has been examined. The new and temporary building to harbor paintings and sculpture has been placed in the park near the buildings for States and nations, just where comparatively few people are likely to come. Geographically speaking it lies in the antipodes with regard to the Midway, that part of the exposition round and through which the crowds swarm like flies. There are cogency and taste in establishing the home of art thus far from the madding crowd. And what could be prettier than the view from the front steps down to the lake, and on the park foliage round about? But the building stands apart from the currents of visitors and has to be searched for with the aid of maps and policemen.

When you do find it you are repaid. The collection is far higher in grade, far more varied and interesting than that made at the World's Fair. It shows the American restlessly competing with nearly every new school of painting and sculpture and attaining in each a high degree of excellence. It also shows Americans starting on independent lines, not copying others, but being themselves flattered by imitation. In many cases a better representation of a given artist might easily be imagined. The late George Inness has only a mediocre exhibit; Winslow Homer has chosen to confine his contributions to water colors, and is not represented by a single oil painting; Alexander Wyant is seen in landscapes which are distinctly below his highest mark. Even Brush and Thayer are inadequately represented. And yet notwithstanding these shortcomings from a standard in all parts as high as it might be, the collection is a more comprehensive and promising exhibit than we have ever had before.

In many instances the painters have their pictures grouped, so that we get a number of examples together on the same wall. Thus W. L. Lathrop, a landscapist who has been rising in favor with amateurs during the past five or six years, has his five pictures near together in Gallery B. Among them is his "Winter Sunshine," finely gray and unpretentious, but delightful in its truth to nature; his "March Day," and "Barn Yard." Or, to take a much more famous man, the six paintings by Elihu Vedder are seen to great advantage occupying nearly the entire end of Gallery C. Vedder's ropy technique would not appear to advantage beside work of men who have defter hands and eyes better trained to see color. His ponderous quality of symbolism is free to make its effect when one canvas reinforces the other without being disturbed by the presence, in between, of pictures that are merely clever in a technical way, but otherwise devoid of meaning.

The Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg sends his "Keeper of the Threshold," and there are besides the "Cumaean Sibyl" and the "Sphinx of the Seaside," presiding over wrecks and the bodies of the drowned. "The Enemy Sowing Tares" is a wizard doing wicked things; "A Sea Breeze" shows the nude back of a girl whose flesh has none of the life so many other American painters can simulate. Perhaps no single picture represents what is best in Vedder's work, but the reiteration of his peculiar vein is impressive. Vedder ought to have been a modeler of figures for terra cotta; it was unfortunate that when he was young there was no movement in the United States—or in Europe, either, for the matter of that—toward the arts and crafts. He would have made a capital though eccentric carver in wood or workman in colossal sculpture.

R. Swain Gifford is another whose pictures look to advantage close together—mostly recent work, like "Nonquitt Meadows," "Moorlands," and "Solitude." So we find J. Carroll Beckwith represented by four portraits in Gallery H, each one of Mr. William Walton, the painter, and also one of his best portraits of women, a lady "In Black." So it is with some of the neo-impressionists whose methods are not such as make it easy to hang their pictures with those who have a style less extreme. They are very much improved by close hanging. Childe Hassam's seven paintings in Gallery I include the sparkling "Gloucester," seen from an eminence, and his "Summer," which took a medal at the Art Club of Philadelphia. J. Alden Weir is seen in no less than nine canvases in the same gallery, conspicuous among which is a picture he may never have duplicated for beauty, the seated figure of a woman in sunlight called "An Open Book," very charming in technique and ideal in expression. Here is the silver Paris medal picture by Frank W. Benson, "The Sisters," which took a well-merited prize at Pittsburg in 1899, and his "Children in the Woods," likewise medaled at Paris. Here are "High Sea" and "Looking East, St. Ives," by Edward Simmons, and "Reflections," by Robert Reid, two marines and a nude that were greatly admired when first exhibited. Horatio Walker is represented well in Gallery L. His five landscapes include "The Milk Yard," a grand piece of tone like a Claude Lorraine; "Plowing," "The First Gleam," and "The Wood-Chopper." Nine examples of Thomas W. Dewing are slender women with faces in the shadow, like "Lady in White Dress" and "Lady in Green Dress," and also with faces more firmly drawn, as in "The Piano" and "Lady in Blue" and "The Carnation." These pictures are on the same wall, but would have been better hung had it been possible to place them strictly by themselves.

Mr. W. A. Coffin, the Director of Fine Arts, has shown a very commendable liberality in the selection of paintings; himself a painter, he has very naturally strong prejudices in favor of certain technical methods and against others. He has not allowed dislike for those he scorns to stand in the way of their appearance here, but has tried to get the best examples from the painters themselves, or from owners of good specimens. In order to obtain a representation from the Americans who paint in Paris and London, he went abroad and secured many pictures from the Franco and Anglo American artists. The Munich men do not appear in any number; perhaps they were forgotten. Those in Paris and London cannot complain, for they have a very fair proportion of the thousand pictures on the walls.

Whistler is represented chiefly through the kindness of Mr. Freer of Detroit, who lends "Variations in Flesh Color and Green—the Balcony," girls in Japanese kimonos on a balcony overlooking water, and "Southampton—Nocturne," a dark expanse with glimmering lights, and "Bognor—Nocturne," shown last Winter at the Montross Gallery in New York, and "Blue and Silver—Chopping Channel," a fine little marine, and "Grey and Silver—the Mersey." The Boston Museum of Fine Arts lends the "Head of a Blacksmith," and Col. Hecker "The Music Room," with a lady in a black riding habit of a by-gone fashion, a little girl reading and a third figure to the left, curious in its composition, none of the figures having relation to the other. So with the Sargents, they are not recent work from abroad, but examples secured from owners here. Perhaps the little Venetian pieces lent by Mrs. Beckwith and Mr. Stanford White are the most satisfactory, the "Venetian Bead Stringers" and "A Street in Venice"; but among the four portraits there is one of Sargent's capital works, the likenesses of Mrs. St. Gaudens and her son, who is listening to a fairy story. There are also the double standing portraits of Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes and the half-lengths of Mrs. Inches and Mrs. Manson, known from exhibitions in New York. At the Royal Academy the paintings and sculpture by Sargent form the most interesting exhibits this year. A London-American whose works are rarely seen in this country is Mark Fisher; he has a landscape, "The Valley of the Arun." Of J. J. Shannon, who shares with Sargent a great popularity as a portrait painter in England, there is the standing portrait of his little daughter, lent by the Carnegie Institute, and a full-length seated likeness of Mrs. Shannon, resplendent in beautiful garments and jewels. The National Academician, W. J. Hennessy, has been so long abroad that his pictures are novelties once more. "Winter Sunshine, Bordighera, Italy," is an excellent landscape, and fine is "Study of a Corner in an Attic Studio." He sends an old American landscape, "Twilight on the Connecticut Shore," and a good shore piece from England, "The West Pier, Brighton," together with "Sunset After Rain, Essex," and a portrait sketch of a child in a red Tam o' Shanter.

The large contingent of work from abroad is useful in estimating the importance that American painting has reached in Europe. Much of it is new to our picture-lovers and there is a chance for comparisons with the work of home painters. Here is a Spanish genre by William T. Dannat, "After the Mass," and here are four American pieces by J. A. Shepherd, including the sweet-faced Madonna and the dull face of the sailor and the timid yet appealing look of his "steady company." "The Skaters," three-quarter lengths of young Hollanders, lately exhibited in Philadelphia, is now the property of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Edward Dufner sends a remarkably good portrait of a woman with an intent expression, her hand below her chin, and a fine interior of studio with an elderly woman and a painter holding his palette and brushes, both pictures strong in light and shade, and the figures very living and individual. MacEwen and Ridgway Knight, H. O. Tanner and Edwin L. Weeks, Henry Mosler and W. Gedney Bunce, Miss Mary Cassatt, Charles Caryl Coleman, and Frank D. Millet are in the foreign brigade; so are Eugene Vail and Julian Story and Walter Gay and Julius Rolshoven. John W. Alexander, the former comrade of these and at present at odds with some of them on matters of artist ethics, could hardly have been better represented than by "Child with Doll" and "A Ray of Sunlight," the fair woman with a cello, which won the Lippincott prize at Philadelphia in 1899. Here also is his large decorative composition with two female figures called "Autumn," which took the new Carnegie Prize at the society's exhibition this Spring, after winning a gold medal at the Paris Exposition the year before. John Humphreys Johnston has "Moonlight, Belle-Isle-sur-Mer, Brittany," a portrait of Mrs. Grant La Farge, and a woman's figure, full length, called "Lyse Naetter," or "Light Nights," being a picture painted in Norway. Julius L. Stewart of Paris has studies of the nude in sunshine and shade, "nymphs" who are persons unused to having daylight fall on their bare bodies, and models who hold up draperies of various colors in order to reflect some queer tone on their flesh. These are interesting experiments for a painter to make, but they are hardly pictures for the public, unless there is some useful information in a picture which tells you how to make your flesh look pea-green.

With the exception of Canada no American country has sent exhibits of the fine arts, but there are pictures here by a Peruvian who lives in Paris, Albert Lynch. He has a tendency to sweetness of tone. The Canadians fill an entire gallery with pictures that do not differ greatly from work by our painters; they are more French than English in their methods and a number of their contributions are well worth examination.

A painter who may be classed for the moment among those working abroad is Henry Dearth, because he shows his foreign work after an absence of several years. He paints brilliant sunsets like "The Red Cloud, Les Andelys" and "Evening in the Valley of the Seine," "Autumn Twilight in Normandy," and "Harvest Time," landscapes of great breadth and nobility. A painter of night and moonrise who uses a rich gamut of color within those limits is Charles Rollo Peters. "Abandoned Corral," "By Monterey Bay," "California Oaks," and "The Mission of San Antonio de Padua" are fair specimens of his individual style. Frederick Ballard Williams is a colorist in landscape who ventures into figure painting with sometimes scant regard for drawing, and with him may be placed A. B. Davies, whose picture of swine, called "Place of the Mothers," and idyllic nudes, such as "The Source," are very charming for tone. At the head of the imaginative romanticists stands Albert Ryder. His "Temple of the Mind," now owned by Mr. R. B. Angus of Montreal, has been secured, together with his "Jonah," owned by Col. Wood of Oregon. Sir William C. Van Horne has sent from Montreal one of the later works of Ryder, "Siegfried," a marvelous composition of horseman and Rhine maidens, gaunt oaks, and moon, which contains just the spirit of fairyland and romance that the scene at the opera house lacks when one of Wagner's operas is given. The color scheme is as impressive as the scene itself. "Jonah" will be another surprise. God the Father is seen in the clouds with the globe of the universe in His hand. Jonah, a bearded face, swims amid the rollers in front. In the middle distance, rising on an enormous wave, is the ship full of fascinated onlookers, and to the right is leviathan about to engulf Jonah. The water is not so successfully treated as in "The Flying Dutchman," but otherwise this "Jonah" is worthy of an old Holland master who painted before technique had become the end-all and be-all of painters.

Comparing the home painters with those who reside abroad, it appears that while in technical qualities there is no great difference, as many very clever handlers of the brush being found here as there are among Americans abroad, the foreign contingent is not remarkable for originality or imagination. Exceptions will be taken on the part of those who admire Whistler, Sargent, and Vedder, and they may be allowed. But, as a rule, the foreign Americans seem to be following the tendency in Europe to close matter. Imagination is a quality rare enough everywhere, and our home painters do not possess it in any too great a quantity; but they have more of it than the exiles, and perhaps hereafter they will add to this side of the National art, if the public will recognize the fact that painting is a form of expression like music or poetry and must command technique, not be the slave of the technical process, as it now so often is. The general effect of these galleries full of clever, brilliant, and now and then deeply imaginative works, is one of hope for the future of American art. Rarely, if ever, has there been such a collection of this character gathered and twelve years in which eminence is gained by work done some years ago, the pictures of to-day by living artists are sufficient to make the comparison good.

CHARLES DE KAY.

DUTIES ON A TATTOOED MAN.

THE question was, "Why does Jones never take off his gloves?"

"That's easy," said the Accomplished Liar. "He's tattooed, that's why."

"What did the darn fool get tattooed for, if he didn't want it to show?" interrupted another member.

"He does want to show it, but he can't. He's proud of it; had it done to order, in fact. The truth of the matter is, that he is under bonds to the Government not to let any one see it. How did that happen? Oh, some rumpus with the Custom House.

"You see, Jones went over to Japan two years ago, and, like the idiot he is, hunted up one of those Jap artists and got himself tattooed. Well, a little while after that he struck a streak of hard luck and had to work his passage back to this country. He came down the gangplank with nothing except the clothes on his back and his precious tattooing pretty much all over him. For some reason the Custom House people were on the lookout for him. When he said that he didn't have anything to declare, they searched his clothing, and at the end of the investigation arrested him for attempted smuggling. Jones was struck dumb. When he got back his utterance, he asked what he had to smuggle.

"'Works of art,' replied the Inspector.

"Jones thought a minute. 'Do you mean my tattooing?' he asked.

"'Exactly,' replied the officer. This made Jones red hot wherever he was tattooed.

"'Do you mean that I've got to pay duty on myself as a work of art—a blooming picture?'

"'Yes, Sir. You come under Classification X., Section 98. The duty on you will be 80 per cent. ad valorem. In your case it will amount to $39.96.'

"'Do you mean to say that I am worth only $49.95 as an object of art?' asked Jones. 'I'm worth more than that as live stock.'

"'We took a little off the value because the tattooing is somewhat worn. If you are worth more we'll raise it to any figure you declare,' responded the customs clerk.

"'Don't get sarcastic,' retorted Jones, getting madder. 'This is an outrage. I shall not pay one cent of duty on myself, either as a painting, a statue, a piece of bric-à-brac, or any other old art object. What are you going to do about it?'

"'We shall be obliged to seize you and put you in the Appraiser's Stores.'

"By this time Jones saw that the situation was getting serious. He quieted down and started to advance arguments in his own behalf.

"'It's a family heirloom, and is exempt from duty.'

"'Mother's or father's side?' asked the officer, pityingly.

"'It's a keepsake—personal property—has never left my possession—don't intend to sell it,' he yelled.

"'That won't go with us,' answered the Government. 'We let a man through last year on that plea, and the first thing we knew he was selling his tattooing in a museum. Then we got strict orders not to let any more of you fellows through.'

"'Do I look like a freak?' Jones yelled, and his profanity was something superlative.

"'There's a strong family resemblance that way,' was all Jones got for his trouble. At last Jones asked if he could have a lawyer, and, of course, sent for me. He was almost in a state of collapse, and was sobbing like a child. When he told me what the trouble was, I started out to have him released. After some discussion, the customs officials said they would let him out under bond not to sell or exhibit, 'Jones—work of art—Skinu Gamo, artist.' The only trouble was that I did not make the bond read 'exhibit for money,' and as a result Jones has to wear gloves to keep from showing the works of art on the back of his hands. He's getting used to it, however, and doesn't suffer much, though it grieves him to think that he's got to wear gloves the rest of his life. But, say! You ought to see him try to play poker."

An Official Mrs. Malaprop.

There is a certain city official, who, although capable enough in his business, is notorious for his lack of knowledge of the King's English and for his fondness for big words.

He came to his office one misty, muggy day and, noticing that the air was foul, called out to one of his subordinates:

"Open that window and 'putrefy' the air!"

On another occasion, when called upon to take action for an infraction of one of the city ordinances, he was asked where he got his information:

"Oh! I got word through a unanimous letter that this work was being carried on superstitiously."

Speaking of his horse, a fine trotter, which he drives almost daily on the Speedway, he remarked: "I can't drive out for some time because Jack [the horse] has a spasm on his off hind leg."

On another occasion, speaking of a severe storm in which he had been caught, he said: "It was a perfect toronto."

Once in speaking of his daughter, who he said was inclined to be musical, he remarked: "I am going to send her to the Conservatory of Music."

Some he hit and some he didn't, but he kept on repeating.

KENYON

An Incident of the Siege of Paris.

By Yates Olcott

I WENT to Paris to study, but I fell in with a set of artists, among them Halstead—our Halstead, who painted "La Femme du Siècle," that made such a stir in London—and Kenyon, of whom only what I have here written will ever be known.

He was about thirty-five or thirty-eight, a big, blonde, genial fellow, with always a pleasant word and a joke that left one feeling better. He was usually shabbily dressed. The knees of his trousers were shiny and baggy and his coat looked as if somebody had had the good of it before it fell to him. Occasionally he received money from America through the consulate—it was said—when he would appear in a new hat or coat and with a lot of toys and candy for the Sylvester children. Sylvester had a Government appointment, and it was at his house that I first saw Kenyon.

Kenyon amused us with stories about members of the legation, especially about a certain Col. Montague, a long, thin, elegant man, with a long, thin nose, and eyes set near together that look supercilliously at you through gold-rimmed glasses. He wore his hair parted in the middle, had a red mustache and imperial, and a long-drawn-out way of speaking that was very English. Kenyon could take him off to the life. Somehow Kenyon hated him heartily, and nothing gave him greater satisfaction than to tell a story at the Colonel's expense. He had no end of ancestors—the good Colonel—actual ones that would bear examining in the clear light of day, and some who were to be seen only in the mirror at midnight over your left shoulder or picked up in a junkshop in the shape of an old painting that could be safely labeled with a high-sounding title.

One day the Colonel came out with a coat of arms; he had it engraved on his cards and his stationery, and Kenyon declared that it was stitched upon all his linen. But just as suddenly as it came it disappeared, and Kenyon vowed that he had found the Colonel's blanchisseuse picking it out of his linen with a pin. When the Colonel was questioned about it, he merely waved his long, slim white hand, saying it was only a slight mistake of his friend, the Lion-King-at-Arms, as to the family—not being the family that was supposed. One day the tailor sent a package addressed to M. Montague, and the Colonel sent it back, saying that it was not meant for him. When it was returned to M. le Colonel Montague he recognized it at once.

Kenyon had a good natured way of telling these spiteful little anecdotes, seeming to enjoy them so thoroughly himself that you saw only the humor of them and forgot to despise the Colonel.

Kenyon came often to the Sylvesters. Sylvester was sorry for him. "Everybody abuses him, and I'm not going to turn a cold shoulder on him; let him come if he wants to," he once said to me, when we were discussing him; "he could make something of himself; he is a clever fellow, but he doesn't seem to have a grain of ambition. I tried to make something of him once, but there isn't any use."

"Where does he live?"

Sylvester shrugged his shoulders. "If you can find out, it's more than I have been able to do. I rather suspect he has reason to keep himself out of the way. Yet he seems a thoroughly good fellow; perhaps it's a whim of his. At any rate, I like him."

"And your wife, does she like him?"

He looked at me for a moment before he answered. "I'm sure I don't know," he said. "I guess she likes him. Why?"

"Nothing, only women don't always fancy their husbands' friends," said I. "That's the advantage of being free; you can please yourself."

I gloried openly in my freedom, a way we bachelors have when we are with married men; we act as if their lives were a terrible bondage that needs all our sympathy. Yet we are friends of their wives. I liked Mrs. Sylvester, and I flattered myself that she liked me. "I knew you'd come to-day," she would say when I dropped in to dinner. "I told Marie to be sure to have a tender gigot and caper sauce and one of those absurd soufflets, and here you are! We'll try that new case of Bordeaux, too, Ned." And so she always made me feel as if I were the one person in all the world that she cared to see.

What Kenyon seemed to like best was buying toys for "the imps," for they were fond of him; they shouted and dived into his capacious pockets and clambered all over him. He had a big shock of light, curly hair, and they would plow their hands through it. Sometimes he would forget to arrange it, and come to the table with it standing on end; then, with his big blonde mustache, and big blue eyes, and being so very big altogether, he would much resemble one of the old Vikings. Sylvester and I, who were dark and rather small, and little Mrs. Sylvester, too, would feel like nothing at all beside him.

I did not at first notice it, but soon discovered that Mrs. Sylvester never addressed Kenyon personally, and that often, though he seemed to be talking to her, he would be looking not at her, but at me or at Sylvester. Thinking I might be mistaken, I watched them. I fancied once, when he came into the room that she grew pale, at another time I saw the color come flying into her face, and once, when he suddenly leaned over to speak to her—perhaps it was the suddenness and uncommonness of it—she started and her hand trembled so that she dropped the cup she was holding, at which she laughed and called herself stupid and complained of a lameness in her wrist.

It was about this time that the French declared war against Prussia. It was very unexpected, and before we realized it every one who could had left Paris. The Sylvesters staid and I too, though had we known all we do now we might have followed the good Col. Montague's example and found the air of Paris bad for our health. At first it was rather good fun. Mrs. Sylvester declared it was like a story. She was a dramatic, excitable little person and enjoyed the situation immensely so long as there was nothing frightful or even uncomfortable about it. We had our three meals a day and our paper regularly, and we were proud of the knowledge that the whole world had its eye on Paris and that we were a part of it.

"I wonder if Kenyon has decamped?" I asked one day. I was dining with the Sylvesters as usual. "It was rather shabby in him to go off without a word."

"That's so. I haven't seen him since the gates were closed."

It was Sylvester who spoke. I turned to Mrs. Sylvester, but she had not heard, apparently. Kenyon appeared a few days later, merry as usual, with a pocketful of sugar plums, and we made him right welcome, the children especially.

Time went on. Dinners grew less bountiful. We came down to two meals a day, and finally were thankful for one. We talked about the dinners of old, the gigots and roasts and steaming soups until our mouths watered and we wondered why we hadn't eaten more and enjoyed more what we had eaten.

Winter came on and we suffered from cold as well as from hunger. It ceased to give us any satisfaction that the eye of the world was upon us. Sorties were constantly being made. The gates would be opened, the troops would march out, and later they would march in again without having accomplished anything. Smallpox broke out, and the terrible hunger and fear made those days to be remembered indeed.

Mrs. Sylvester spent most of the time crying and hugging the children, saying that they would starve to death, all of them, or possibly be killed and eaten. Poor Sylvester grew quite desperate. He didn't care for himself, he said, but he should have known better than to have allowed his family to remain. I tried to cheer him. He grew so thin and seemed so much weaker than the rest of us that I suspected he made his wife eat the greater part of his rations. I began to dislike her. I saw her in a new light, always complaining, and even blaming Sylvester as if it were his fault.

Suddenly Kenyon disappeared. Days slipped into weeks, and we heard nothing of him. Had he caught the smallpox? Was he starving? Of course we had no idea where to look for him. He had not been willing to eat a mouthful in the house for weeks. Once when we had a chicken he happened in, and we had tried to make him take a "drumstick," and, though he was so hungry he would not touch it. We remembered this, and spoke of it pathetically as if he were dead. That is, Sylvester and I did, but Mrs. Sylvester never alluded to him.

One morning Sylvester said to me: "I can't quite understand it, but Marie brings home an extra piece of meat from the Government station every day. She says it is given to her, and that is all I can get out of her." I questioned her, too, but she only shrugged her shoulders and said: "It was given to me, Monsieur." Not until long afterward did we think of Kenyon.

I had come to live with the Sylvesters. Starving alone is harder than starving in company, and a joke made the food easier to swallow. The bread was hard and black and gritty, and the best that can be said of the soup is, that it was very wet and very warm. We only wished it were twice as much and that Kenyon were there to enjoy it.

Two months elapsed, when one day I stumbled against the miserable slouching figure of a man going up the Rue Pasquier. I recognized Kenyon but so hollow-eyed, so haggard and bent that I should hardly have known him.

"Where on earth have you been?" I cried. "You are a fair weather friend. When there is a roast to be had you are always on hand. The Sylvesters have been wasting their sympathies."

His face brightened; how thin and worn and white it was, but it lighted up.

"Have they, honestly?" he cried. "Does she—do they suffer much?"

I remembered that it had been only Sylvester and myself who had been anxious, but I could not tell him so.

"Doubtless they wouldn't mind seeing a good dinner again. We had a cat the other day as tender as a young rabbit—if you could only forget that it was a cat!"

He laughed drearily. "The Colonel's eating beefsteak and rolls and coffee," he said. "It's all right, I suppose. Well, good bye; take good care of yourself, old fellow."

"Ned will be relieved that I have seen you in the flesh—the skin, I mean. But you are coming around?"

"Yes."

I stood for a moment looking at him. How he disliked the Colonel! And Sylvester's wife? It was evident there was something between them. Could it be—? No, that was too ridiculous! It was good to have seen him again, poor fellow! though he looked like a walking skeleton and all his spirits had forsaken him. I told Sylvester so

"Why didn't you collar him and bring him along with you? We could have given him a bite."

Sylvester's big heart got the better of him and he would have gone in search of Kenyon, had we not shown him the absurdity of it.

The siege ended at last. Paris surrendered, food poured into the city—barrels of flour, bread, hams—good, American sugar-cured hams—and every other thing grateful to starving people. Col. Montague came back, well fed and sleek and curious to hear about our sufferings. Kenyon turned up looking better, but not yet like his old self.

Immediately the Commune broke out. Starved, frozen and plague smitten Paris now clamored for the sight of blood. It rose up like Cadmus's crop of warriors, every man against his brother—the Government against the people. Sylvester hung the American flag from his window for protection's sake, and kept his official papers at hand. The day that the Versailles troops forced an entrance into the city fighting began in earnest. Barricades were thrown up across the streets, the women fought behind them as well as the men—and more desperately. Gradually the Communists fell back and the fighting continued on the other side of the city. At night the whole sky was a-light with the blazing buildings. One could hear the cannonading and distant shouting. The streets near us were quiet. People in holiday dress promenaded in the little park close by—such is Paris; even in the midst of the greatest horrors there is room for amusement. Only the fragments of bayonets and the débris of the barricades told of the tempest that had been raging.

* * * * * * *

One morning Kenyon came; it was early and I was not up. "I've a favor to ask of you," he said.

His face was drawn and white, and I noticed the smell of powder about his clothes. "Don't be a fool!" I said sharply.

He started.

"What do you mean?" he asked.

"You have been fighting, Kenyon."

"Oh, yes! perhaps; well, what I was going to say, is this, if you shouldn't hear of me again—such things happen, you know—I want you to do me a favor. Burn this package, please—this one is for you."

I had slipped into my trousers and sat on the edge of the bed, and he stood in front of me as he spoke, with a dreary, heartless laugh, as he had laughed that day on the rue Pasquier.

I grasped his hand.

"Don't be a fool, Kenyon. What's the use of it?"

"What's the use of anything? My life hasn't been renowned for its usefulness. The cause is good—poor devils—and that's something in its favor. I've done worse things in my time. Don't forget what I have asked you—that's all."

"Stay and see Sylvester and the children—and Mrs. Sylvester," I added.

He was moving toward the door. All at once he came back and took both my hands; it seemed as if he would speak, but he dropped them and turned away again without a word. The door closed upon him.

Below in the street I could hear that terrible bloodcurdling "Marseillaise"; suddenly another voice took it up—a voice that had laughed and joked with us, and that we had grown to love—it sounded fainter and fainter, and finally died away in the distance.

I could not tell Sylvester that I had seen Kenyon. There was something sacred in such a parting at such a time. In those days no man's life was safe. Mrs. Sylvester bore it well; better than she had done the siege. It did not affect her comfort personally, and she did not appreciate the danger we were in.

* * * * * * *

After a long and terrible struggle the Government gained possession of the city, and the massacre began. Barricade after barricade was taken, and the men—old men, young men, and boys—their hands tied behind their backs, were driven off to be mowed down by the mitrailleuse, in the next street perhaps.

Turning past the Musée de Cluny one morning I came suddenly on a number of prisoners hemmed in by a company of Lanciers. There were thirty or forty, some in their shirt sleeves, with handkerchiefs knotted loosely around their bare throats, most of them with their clothes torn; there were faces fierce and defiant, faces stolid and indifferent—one old man with white hair passed close to me. He was barefooted, the tears streamed down his cheeks, and he seemed to be praying. Tied to him was a boy. He was lame, and swore and cursed from pain as he limped along. Last of all came a poor fellow with an empty sleeve. Unconsciously my eye rested upon the man fastened to him—a tall, powerful man without coat or hat; the sun shone upon the uncovered head dropped on his breast. As he came opposite me he lifted it—it was Kenyon!

There was no terror in his white face, only stern determination. He looked at me but not a muscle moved—it might have cost me my life had he recognized me.

Painter grew the tramp of the horses' feet; the tread of the doomed men, the dull clang of arms and the awful procession had passed by leaving me standing like one not yet aroused from a dream.

* * * * * * *

It was several days before I could collect myself sufficiently to fulfill Kenyon's wish. I brought out the two packages. They were not labeled, and being much of a size and tied alike with red tape, I was at a loss which to open. Should I burn both? I hesitated. Finally I cut the string of one. The package gave way; a number of letters and a picture fell out upon the table—the painted picture of Mrs. Sylvester. The mouth was firmer and sweeter, and in the eyes I read the love of the man who had put into the face dearest to him all his own passionate nature. The letters were in her uncertain, angular hand. They were addressed to Charles Montague!

I gathered them up to put them into the fire, and in doing so a paper slipped out. I recognized Col. Montague's dashing hand, and unconsciously my eye ran over the page.

"The result of your hot temper reflects upon your whole family. The woman was not worth it; she married a man named Sylvester. I suppose you know the man you shot died immediately. You had better keep out of the way. As to myself, being your brother, it would be quite as well if you ceased to know me. In my position to be connected with a ——."

It was an ugly word, not a word to be linked with the name of one like Kenyon.

So at last I had learned the secret of my friend's life. He had not known how to live, perhaps, but he had known how to die, and he had known, too, how to make others love him. I threw the letters into the fire and watched them slowly change to white ashes.

WHERE HOME IS.

IT was the up-town Philanthropist who said to his friend of the Settlement: "I hold that your tenement dweller is such only through force of circumstances. He has been thrown here, so to speak. But one place is as good as another to him."

"Perhaps you don't quite understand," said the District Worker. "One is apt to forget that human nature is pretty much the same all over."

"No. Filial affection, for instance, I grant you, exists here. There is the love of the father for his children, of the wife for the husband. But do you find the love for old associations? No. How can it exist? Your tenement dweller can't afford to wax sentimental. Suppose he develops a fondness for the two rooms that he occupies. Well, he'll have his heart strings wrung pretty likely, the first hard Winter. The money goes and the dispossess notice comes in. And mighty glad to move from the district he would be if he had the chance."

"Yes," responds the Worker, with fine sarcasm, "that's the reason our quarter has more souls than any other in the city."

Through the air, heavy and hot with the crowded humanity, comes a thin, attenuated melody, so thin, in fact, that it ought rather to be called the ghost of a tune.

"The bloke's got an accordion," is the comment from a boy in the court below.

"Sounds more like a French harp," says another.

"Well, anyhow, 'tain't a drum," ventures a third.

Then they stop to listen. The thin strain resolves itself into something like an air. All ears await its recognition. But the musician seems, for the time being, satisfied with merely making some kind of a sound. After a few notes there is a repetition. Again and again the listeners hear the same wheezing treble, then a few notes of the bass. With disappointment comes indignation.

"Say, you," comes from a rear window, "dontcher tink people ever want to sleep?" If the player hears he pays no attention to the interruption. He is still grinding out sound.

The little sausage maker on the top floor adds his voice to the protests hurled from half a dozen throats.

"Zum Teufel!" he shouts, "vat is dose noise? You don't goin' to blay all night, iss it?"

Still no pause on the part of the musician. The same bars are being repeated for at least the hundredth time, and they are gradually developing into something intelligible.

Then a baby's shriek shuts out the sound. Two cats begin to yowl on a near-by fence. From the street arose the mingled midnight noises of the city. A horsecar jingles along and a truck clatters past, the horse's hoofs awakening hollow echoes from the stones. A belated roisterer in front of the saloon on the corner adds his voice to the general clamor in a maudlin song. The musician seems baffled.

But the cats cease to howl. The reveler has passed through the side door for "just one more," and the truck is far away down the street.

"Ach! doss is someding like idt. Listen, Minna." He nudges his drowsy spouse, who shakes her head sleepily.

"Ya, ya, schön! schön!"

"Say, dat's de tune dat makes me git a frog in me troat," comments the boy in the court.

And into the still night air, from the stifling room of the tenement, floats the sound of the concertina, now clear and distinct, resolving itself into the familiar strain, "There's no place like home."

OLD 'BI

By ED. MOTT.

Trout, Politicians, and Philosophy as the Delightful old Vagabond Saw Them.

"NOW as to votin' early," Old 'Bi was wont to philosophize, "you don't do yourself justice if you vote early. The minute you put your vote in at town meetin' you're of no further account as a feller-citizen. Maybe there might be half a dozen or more candidates wantin' to be constable, 'n' pathmaster, 'n' this, that, 'n' the other thing, 'n' so, as long as you hain't voted, every one of 'em 'll be shakin' hands with you, 'n' callin' you Uncle 'Biram, 'n' askin' you how you be, 'n' how your family is, as if they was so eager to hear that they could hardly wait fer you to tell 'em, 'n' urgin' you to come in 'n' take a leetle somethin', every whipstitch or so. But the minute you put your vote in you hain't nobody but Old 'Bi, 'n' your opinion ain't worth two shucks. No, Sir, I tell you! If you want to stand 'way up in the estimation of your feller-citizens, 'n' to have 'em anxious about your welfare from sun-up till sun-down on town-meetin' day, don't vote early!"

Many a quaint and original character came and went, and spent his pleasant and pleasing hour of an evening or a stormy day at the Old Buckhorn Tavern, that rare backwoods hostelry of the ancient time—last of the famous wayside inns that had brought cheer and comfort to the traveler or sojourner in the days when the rumbling stage-coach creaked and jolted over the weary miles of hilly turnpike.

——when at morn,
As winding round by yon old mill,
The driver blew his mellow horn,
And echo answered from the hill,

before the railroads came and forced the coach aside to rust and ruin, and the abandoned turnpike grew choked with brush, and well-nigh impassable from long neglect. But among all the odd characters that enlivened the whilom hour at the Buckhorn none was to be compared to Old 'Bi.

Rare Old 'Bi! He had been Old 'Bi so long that it was only tradition that his name was Abiram Steele, and that he had come from somewhere "down country" in the stage-coach days, planted himself in the Buckhorn district, where he hunted and fished, worked in the lumber woods when so disposed, and rollicked and roystered at the Buckhorn Tavern with a robust humor and a ready wit that brought him a local fame and popularity for which better accomplishments have appealed in vain.

But he never would have come to be the Old 'Bi that he was if Old Maid Peggy Giles, lame, sharp-featured, distressingly thin—"somethin' like an ash saplin' as to figger," 'Bi was once heard to remark in referring to Peggy—and overshrewish withal, but with a little house and garden of her own and an inherited income of $300 a year, had not fixed her heart on lively Abiram Steele at the height of his popularity in the Buckhorn district. Abiram did not resent it. Not he. He married Peggy; at once sat down with good fortune, turned his face coldly away from even casual work from that day forward, and roamed with his gun and his rod, content with such bounty as Peggy bestowed upon him, minding her restless tongue no more than he minded the scolding of the red squirrels when he was afield. Thus in time he grew to be Old 'Bi—shiftless, unreliable, save as to his knowledge of the woods and streams and the things that lived and moved therein; his chief ambition a dram at the tavern, and his dearest plan in life one that insured him his ambition at no cost to himself either in money down or service rendered; unabashed by rebuff; morally unconcerned that he had no credit, but physically deploring its inconvenience; with an unfailing humor, a ready wit, a poetic fancy, a quaint philosophy, and an imagination so elastic and a gift for exercising it so unbounded that even in its art it was sometimes appalling; never a frown on his face; a quip and a quirk and a laugh ever ready to his lips; care to him but a phantom—rare, delightful vagabond was Old 'Bi!

"Business!" Old 'Bi philosophized once upon a time. "Don't talk to me about business! What is business? Business, the way I've see the workin' of it, is jest a findin' out that your neighbor has got a dollar, 'n' then a-layin' awake o' nights thinkin' up how you'm goin' to git that dollar away from him without it's costin' you anythin' but the trouble, 'n' then makin' him pay for that!"

Such a reprehensible philosopher was Old 'Bi!

Sly rascal though he was, Old 'Bi did not know, one day when I left the Buckhorn to try the trout in the creek that crawled through the valley half a mile away, that I knew he was watching me from behind a cherry tree in Peggy's garden, but I knew it, and was therefore not surprised when half an hour later he came upon me suddenly as I lay upon the bank, a few yards above where the creek began its winding course through the big stretch of dark hemlock woods, his rod in hand, and he, to all seeming, flushed with the exercise of long and hearty whipping of the stream above.

I was not surprised, because it is well [illegible] (but I should have imagined that all [illegible]

astonishment at seeing me was delicious.

A big and lusty trout had risen to my fly. It was a long cast away, where the foam-flecked water eddied back to give a parting caress to the mossy rock it had kissed in passing, and snap! the fly-smell, frayed, perhaps, had parted, freeing the coveted prize, and nettling me. So I had thrown myself on the grassy bank to smoke and let my temper down, and it was while I lay thus that Old 'Bi came upon me from behind an alder clump.

"Why, 'Bi!" I exclaimed. "You here, too! What luck?"

"What luck?" he replied, flopping down on the bank after he recovered from his assumed surprise at seeing me. "Miserblest kind! I sat on the Buckhorn stoop more th'n an hour this mornin', with my throat well-nigh parched, waitin' fer a good Samaritan to come along 'n' moisten it. Ephra'm Bender come drivin' up with his ox team, 'n' I was hopin'-like till he told me that he had sold his hoop-poles, but had took it out in pork 'n' things, 'stid o' cash, 'n' I know'd that he didn't have no money to put in circulation for the good of his feller men, 'n'-I was ruther glad when he went whoa-geein' 'n' hawin' away with his oxen, 'cause I had a dime in my pocket that I was dependin' on, if the worst come to the worst. I sot a spell longer, 'n' was beginnin' to think the worst had come, when Evander Shaw come along.

"I know'd that Evander was a candidate fer Sheriff ag'in Jonas Snively 'n' Sam Kinkler, 'n' I was glad to see him, 'n' told him he was wise to be startin' in early with his 'lectioneerin', so's to git ahead o' t'other fellers—ketchin' the early worm, as it were, I said—though I told him that it wa'n't necessary fer him to come 'n' 'lectioneer us folks, 'cause we was all goin' fer him, 'n' that Jonas hadn't better come round here tryin' to git any votes, or we'd send him a flyin', with a flea in his ear. I was all ready fer the expected moistenin', when Evander said that the fact o' the matter was that him 'n' Jonas had had a conference 'n' that he had hauled off o' the track in favor o' Jonas, 'n' wa'nt 'lectioneerin'. Then Evander passed on his way whistlin', jest as if I wa'nt settin' there with my throat puckered like as if it was a puddin' bag with the string drawed tight.

"The worst had come to the worst now, fer certain, 'n' I got up 'n' went in 'n' told 'Zeke'l, the landlord, to put plenty o' sugar and tansy in it, 'n' I laid my dime on the bar so's that he could see I meant it. While 'Zek'el was fixin' the moistenin' he picked up my dime 'n' looked at it, 'n' then shoved it back to me 'n' sot the moistenin' back on the shelf. There was a hole in that dime as big as a buckshot, I do declare, 'n' I'd jest like to know who could 'a' put it off on to Peggy! Knowin' that 'Zek'el had peculiar idees ag'in settin' me out things 'n' waitin' 'til I come to-morrow, I was walkin' out discosolit 'n' chokin', when who should come in but Jonas Snively.

"I was glad to see him, 'n' called him Sheriff, 'n' told him that I'd jest been congratulatin' Evander on his wisdom in drawin' off, 'cause he hadn't no more show ag'in Jonas, I said, than feather 'd have in a gale o' wind; 'n' I told Jonas we was all fer him here to a man. I was actually on my way back to let Jonas moisten me, when he sort o' grinned 'n' said he was tremendous glad to hear that we was all fer him, 'cause he wouldn't have to waste no time 'lecktioneerin' us, but could go right on to the Bear Swamp deestric', which wa'n' so certain!

"'N' he went, 'n' I jes' grabbed my fish-pole 'n' cut for the brook to get Peggy a mess of trout, thinkin' that maybe she might—well, consarn it all! That's the kind o' luck I been havin'."

Just a scheme against that flask he knew I had as well as he knew he had come to the creek by another way and lain in wait for me behind the alder crump—this merry tale of disappointments that had never come nigh him, the sly old rascal!

"But I meant what luck with the trout, 'Bi," said I, taking the flask out and placing it on the grass by his side. And his amazement, one would have sworn, knew no bounds.

"What!" he exclaimed, sitting up and reaching for the flask. "This ain't—this ain't—why, merciful man! you don't mean to tell me that you—pshaw! it can't be that it's—why, I do declare! Who'd ever a' thunk th't—well, well, well!—why, it is, as sure as guns!"

With the twinkle in his eye, and a wicked chuckle, old Bi "moistened" himself well, placed the flask on the grass within easy reach, wiped his mouth on his sleeve, and turned to me.

"Trout, eh?" said he, reflectively. "Trout is jes' like politicians; c'nsarn like politicians. How so? Cause you can't never depend on 'em. You can't depend on 'em from one day to another. What you'm countin' on 'em doin' one thing they'll [illegible]

feller, 'n' it'll be jes' like him to come up to ev'rything you offer him 'n' take it 'thout your ever gittin' a holt on to him.

"Arter while mebbe you'll run out of inducements to offer, 'n' while you're gone to dig some more, along comes another chap 'n puts in a bid fer that trout. That chap, mebbe, is a leetle bit smarter'n you be, 'n' when you come back you find that the trout has jumped at his offer, 'n' that the feller has got a holt on to him, 'n' after all that you've ben puttin' up fer him you're left out in the cold. Hain't you never heern o' politicians treatin' folks jes' that way? 'N' then, ag'in, the feller that's got the holt on the trout 'll hev a chance to see how much like a politician it is, ef he don't look out, 'n' he wants to be keepin' his eye open, fer jest while he's workin' the trout fer all he's worth, 'n' countin' on it big, all of a sudden it'll give a flop, 'n' the feller 'll find that his holt is gone, 'n' the trout is ready to lay fer some un elses offers. Jest like politicians, trout is. Everlastin'ly on th' flop! But there's one thing th't trout don't take after politicians in; not a bit. W'en ev'rythin's bright 'n' clear around you, 'n' no sign of a cloud anywheres threatenin' you, then the politicians 'll flock around you like flies 'round the lases cup, 'n' there ain't nothin' they won't be willin' to do to help you along. But let the clouds come 'n' settle on to you, 'n' the sun git hid away, so to speak, 'n' you call on some o' them politicians—where be they? That's the question. Where be they? Scarcer th'n fur on a catfish!

"'N' there's where trout differs from politicians. You don't see no trout foolin' 'round when it's bright 'n' clear, but w'en it's cloudy, 'n' mebbe agoin' to rain, 'n' you can't see no bottom in th' creek, even if it ain't no more'n three inches deep; then they'll gether round, 'n' won't be back'rds in findin' out what you're wantin' of 'em.

"'N' now, if you'll jest git up 'n' tosst your fly up yender, so it'll drop right by the side o' that ol' log, that's half sunk where the water whirls away from it 'n' gits deeper, you'll more'n likely git another holt on the big trout that took your hook a while ago, down by yon rock. They always run up-stream after you nip 'em once, 'n' that un's layin' by that ol' log now, I'll bet on it, 'n' has fergot all about that hook bein' in his jaw. You throw'd your fly too fur, anyhow, 'n' give the ol' chap too much leverage. Jes' drop it up yender by that logside wunst, 'n' then ef you handle him right, you'll hev him in your basket yit."

I glanced slyly at Old 'Bi and smiled.

"You said you were fishing a quarter of a mile down the creek, 'Bi,' said I. "How did you know I lost that big trout?"

The conscienceless old genius never winced.

"I heerd your snell snap," he replied, lying back on the grass and gazing up at the sky. "Sound kin carry like sixty in them quiet woods, I tell you."

Tying on a new fly, I cast it where Old 'Bi had advised. Flash! Whizz! Old 'Bi was on his feet instantly and at my side.

"That's him!" he cried. "You've got him! Your fly is in his jaw! Give him line! Keep him away from that ol' root there on t'other side o' th' creek! Keep him away! There! That's it! Keep cool, now! Whew! See him come out o' the water! He's a beauty 'n' no mistake! Favor him! Favor him! There he goes like a steam engine! Give him line! Hol' on; hol' on! Stiddy! Back he comes! Reel in! Don't hold your rod so low! Straighten it up! Straighten it up! There! Now let him worry aw'le in that deep hole. Keep him head on, though! He's a game un, but you've got him! He's whipped. He'll foller your line now, as you reel him in. Gentle, though, fer he'll give another kick 'n' a plunge w'en he sees you. There he comes! Where's your net? Aha! He's your'n! 'N' look! There's your t'other hook stickin' in his jaw! Didn't I tell you so? Um'um! Jes' smell the flavor of him! Nothin' like that grows on tree or shrub, nor kin you make it with the balm of a thous'n' flowers! well—unless—exceptin' it mowt be"—

Which qualification referred to what was left in my flask, which Old 'Bi was once more inspecting, and lying on his back again in the grass, he soliloquized, almost in a murmur:

"Seems like I was jest monarch of all I surveyed! Yender's the sky as blue as blue kin be, 'cept fer a fleecy cloud scuddin' 'croast it now 'n' then. 'N' there's the swallers flittin' here 'n' there, 'n' high 'n' low, 'n' never restin'. 'N' yender's the brown thrusher gushin' music in the bushes over there by th' ol' stone wall th't keeps the medder from the woods—th' medder, stretchin' away so fresh 'n' green, with the cows standin' in bunches under the trees, with their eyes shet, 'n' their breath sweeter yit than th' clover that th' bees is suckin'. 'N' here's the brook singin' along outen the valley, hidin' here 'n' there amongst the alders, 'n' then jumpin' out ag'in, laughin' like a child playin' peek-a-boo, 'n' by-'n'-by goin' off b'itself in the deep woods yender, 'n' never comin' back no more! I see 'em all, 'n' I love 'em all, 'n' seems to me as if they must all be mine!—

"Hullo!" and Old 'Bi roused up as from a reverie. "Jumpin' Juniper! This won't do for me! I must be goin,' 'n' goin' quick, for Peggy 'll be expectin' me for the dassel!"

And with a wink and a grin he rose, picked up his rod, and sauntered away. Peggy's dassel! If Peggy had ever waited for Bi on such "dassels" as her dassel! [illegible]

ing over the hill, bellowing the refrain of the old-time woodsman's song:

A-lumberin' we'll go! 'N' we'll chase the buck 'n' doe!
We'll roam the wild woods over as a-lumberin' we go!

Rare old 'Bi! When he passed away the light went out in the Buckhorn district, and life even at the Old Buckhorn seemed scarcely worth the living. Men good and useful in their day and generation have come and gone there and thereabout, before and since Old 'Bi; but they have lain forgotten in their mold these years and years; yet the memory of Old 'Bi is green to this day, such was the quality even of his vagabondage—delightful old reprobate that he was! Old 'Bi!

"The Kangaroo Start."

OF the hundreds of thousands of persons who witness college or other athletic sports, probably not one in a hundred thousand persons knows how the peculiar crouching, or "kangaroo," start of the sprinters originated.

Eleven years ago every sprinter stood up to the mark with one arm extended. At the crack of the pistol he brought his arm down hard and leaped forward. This start was considered the proper thing. Now not one sprinter in a score uses this method. Instead they crouch with hands as well as feet upon the ground. This start was discovered by accident in May, 1890, by "Tommy" Lee, at that time one of the crack sprinters of the New York Athletic Club. Soon afterward he became the champion of the world, and several of his records made in Canada still stand as records of that country.

One Sunday in May of the year named Lee and a number of sprinters and middle-distance men were limbering up on the grass at Travers Island from the effects of a hard Saturday's racing. Lee was so much faster at getting away that there was no fun in the short dashes for the other men. So Lee, who was a fellow of much originality as well as the life of the Travers Island training camp, said he would handicap himself. With this object in view he got down on his hands and knees, then on his toes and knees, and finally he struck on the start as now used.

This proved to be anything but a handicap. Lee got away quicker than before, gaining yards on his companions in several instances. The next day he showed his start to George Goldie, then the club's coach, and proved to him that the new start was better than the old. After a week of practice Lee tried the start for the first time in public. The N. Y. A. C. men bet on him, and when he lost they jeered at him for his "fool dog start," and laid his defeat to it. Lee, however, says, "I was beat because I could not run fast enough, and but for the start would have been beaten worse."

A month afterward, on June 28, 1890, Lee proved the efficacy of his start by defeating Fred Westing for the Eastern championship in a 220-yard dash at Staten Island. This was the first championship ever won with the start. At that time Westing was the champion of America, Canada, and England, so practically the champion of the world. He was noted for the quickness of his starts, yet with his "fool dog" or "kangaroo" start Lee got away at least two yards ahead of him. Westing's efforts to catch the N. Y. A. C. man "pulled his cork" in the parlance of the cinder path, and Lee beat him after a desperate finish.

In 1892 the value of the start was proved to the satisfaction of every one. It was in the open carnival of sports at Manhattan Field. Cary, who had a record of 0:09 4-5 for the 100 yards, and who was a remarkably fast starter, was on scratch. Lee had a handicap of a yard and a half. Cary ran his trial heat in the announced time of 0:09 2-5, which would make him cover in ten seconds 100 yards and 20 feet while a ten-second man was covering 100 yards. Lee's start gave him such an advantage that when he had covered fifteen yards he was four yards in the lead, or more than double his handicap. He won the race.

This was enough for other sprinters, and they began to use the start. Now it is in use all over the world. English, French, Australian, Canadian, and American sprinters use it. A man who stands erect now is jeered at as Lee was when he first appeared with his "fool dog start." The value of the start as expressed in Lee's own words is:

"The beauty of this start is that there can be no false motion, no backward step, when the pistol cracks. You dig your holes for your feet, and place your fingers on the mark and lean all your weight upon them, with your upper body out over the mark. The instant you lift your fingers from the mark you begin to fall forward, and you must run, and run hard, or you will fall on your face. That it is the natural and proper way to start its universal use proves."

It is said that certain professionals back in the early seventies used a crouching start unlike the "kangaroo start," and useless except for the purpose used. That was to get into a position so that they could look back between their legs and start with the flash of the pistol which precedes the report. One amateur, Charles H. Sherrill, 100-yard American intercollegiate champion from 1887 to 1890, was so unsteady on his feet and was so often penalized that he placed one knee on the ground. Some have called this the origin of the "kangaroo start," but this an idea readily be seen was a handicap instead of a help to Sherrill.

Reading Picture Ad.

Women Here & There

MOST uncomfortable of all the women in New York this past week has been one from the tropics. She arrived here some time ago in time to experience the cold June rains, which she compared with disfavor to the rainy season of her own country. She hailed the warm and pleasant weather with delight. But since the hot weather has come she has spent her time in groaning. Never in her life has she been so hot and uncomfortable, she thinks. She admits that at home she has troubles and the climate has its disadvantages, but they are not to be compared with the dry, parching heat of the past week. At home she is up at 5 o'clock in the morning to oversee the servants, who come in by the day from their own little colony, and which they would not leave until late or begin work when they arrived if the mistress of the house were not present to oversee them. Breakfast is early and dinner is served in the middle of the day. After that the servants disappear to their own quarters, and a light supper must be prepared by the mistress of the house if she has one, and the service cleared away ready for the servants to "wash up" the next morning. Bad arrangements she has always thought these until this experience of a Summer in New York. Now she would not change any of her tropical conditions for the best all-day cook in the States. At home she spends the afternoon in taking a nap, and is up by 4 or 5 o'clock to make or receive calls. The early and later parts of the day are always comfortable, and it is possible to sleep at night.

"Oh, no," she says to her friends who champion their native land, "give me my tropics where we are prepared for heat, dress, eat, and live with a view to it. As for your temperate New York, only a scorched and melted portion of me will get away from it if there is any substance at all left to take home to waiting relatives and friends."

There is a great advantage in having an all-the-year-round seaside or country house. It is good for the children, and there are wonderful advantages in Summer if one only knows how to make the best of them. One family which has a charming little house at the seaside has solved the problem of a Summer vacation. The mistress of the house will have a delightful rest, be able to devote herself entirely to her children, and instead of feeling that she is unduly extravagant she is actually saving money. The way she is doing it is this. She had a bright idea one day early in the Spring, and proceeded to put it through immediately, which led to the harvest she is now reaping. She has rented her furnished house for the entire Summer, reserving three rooms for herself and making the arrangement that her family shall board with the new tenants. This has been so well arranged that the returns from the sub-letting pay the house rent, and there is only a cost of a few dollars a week for the entire expenses of the family. The mater familias has absolutely no household cares, she has not had the trouble of moving, and she is saving a good share of her husband's income for a rainy day. The new family is also delighted, for, by taking a few less rooms and boarding the family they get a furnished house for less than what their hotel bills would be, and are having a long and delightful Summer at the seaside with comparatively little expense. It is altogether a delightful arrangement all around, and every one is happy.

A Brooklyn trio of families have also made a Summer arrangement which may or may not last all the year round. So far, and it has been in practice since the 1st of May, it has proved everything that could be wished. The three families are occupants of a large apartment house. Two live on one floor and one below. There are four members in two of the families and three in the other. One trouble the family of three had, which was revealed when they came to compare notes, was that it was a difficult proposition to buy meats. It is next to impossible to buy a good roast or even a first-rate steak in a small quantity. One cannot get a leg of lamb or mutton that will not last two or three days at the least when there is a small family and but little meat eaten. This means hot roast, cold roast, stews, and perhaps cold meat again, and even then something to throw away. It is monotonous not to have a varied diet, and the amiability and genius of the three families appeard when they agreed to co-operate. One of the women was acknowledged to have a genuine talent both for buying and cooking meats. In her hands therefore is placed the marketing money, and every bit of meat the three families have she buys and cooks. She also divides it, and it shows the justice of the woman and the complaisance of the other families that there has never once been a complaint. Every one is absolutely satisfied so far, for the meat is better, better cooked, and costs much less. It does not always happen that every one has hot roast on the same day. It may be that one family will have it hot on one day and another have it cold on the next, but this distribution is so even that no one objects, and cold roast, when served for the first time is not objectionable when there is no thought of stew, hash, and stew again to follow in hot weather. A co-operation in vegetables does not seem possible, as there is a variety of tastes. One family from the South eats rice largely, and another never touches it as a vegetable. But this is a small matter and can be managed by each family with the other essentials of a meal. How the co-operative arrangement will work in Winter when the turkey season comes on it is hard to tell, or whether it will be possible to have a co-operation turkey unless one can be found which will have eleven wings, eleven drumsticks, and eleven wishbones. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Three happy families are now eating their meat with the appetizing sauce of happiness and economy.

The temporary cook is a person much in demand about this time in the year, and there are many of the New York cooks who have gone out for single dinners in the Winter who were engaged for house parties for over the Fourth. This business which expert cooks have started is a great convenience. Many families having houses in different parts of the country open them for a few days or a week or so, but it is frequently too much of an inconvenience to transfer the servants who are in charge of another house. The experts—not only cooks, but temporary butlers, waitresses, and laundresses, go into the house and take charge of the work, where everything is as well done as if they were a corps of private servants trained to work together. Frequently there are fewer servants required for the house party than would be necessary if there was to be a long stop. The expense, however, is no less, for a cook will be paid at least $3 a day during her stay, and the other servants in proportion, each one by the day, and more or less according to their position.

There is a colored man and his wife up town who are popular among people who require extra work. Since their marriage the couple has retired to comparatively private life, the husband doing janitor's work and the wife odds and ends of special work when asked. Previous to their marriage, however, the man was butler in a private family and the wife a lady's maid. Their talents are varied. The wife is an excellent cook, and what she cannot cook her husband can. They go together to out-of-town places, where she is either cook, waitress, or lady's maid, or a useful maid, who will perform the duties of both waitress and lady's maid. There are many such skilled workers in New York if one knows where to find them, and is willing to pay well for their services, and they have much to do with the success of many house parties.

The value of a man who is able to do many things well is great. This same man going out to serve a smart dinner up town reached the house in time to perform his duties, but found no cook, that important individual having been taken suddenly ill. Taking off his coat, the butler first cooked the dinner, then served it, and saved the reputation of the hostess and no little annoyance to every one. Many butlers are able to do this, and when this is the case they frequently exchange days out with the cook, cooking dinner in her absence.

One of the first lessons the children in the kindergartens receive is in colors. They have balls of different colors and are required to pick out red, blue, and green as they are named. They soon learn them, and this is well, as the remark of a man who went to school before the days of kindergartens shows. He is a man who has something of a liking for the races, and occasionally, when he has a few dollars to spare, he makes a trip to the tracks and plays the races for a small sum. He is not seriously affected if he loses, and has a great deal of fun when he wins. All this in explanation. He was speaking of these experiences of his the other night, when he remarked apropos of them:

"I don't believe I should ever have known one color from the other if it had not been for the races. At one time I could not tell red from green, or green from black. But when it came to picking out the colors of my horse on the track I soon learned, and now I could go in for millinery, I am such an expert."

Moral—Mothers who wish their infants to learn the colors in an innocuous way should send them to the kindergarten.

Oriental and Other Jewels.

THE woman of to-day who indulges her taste in Oriental fancies in dress buys quite different things from those bought by the woman of a few years ago. Oriental goods have come to cover a much wider field, and where at one time fine embroideries, sandal-wood boxes, and fans with a little attar of rose would have covered the ground, now Oriental jewelry is one of the most attractive attributes of a woman's wardrobe. The old-time story-book girl, who wore embroidered India muslins with pearls and delicate pink cameos, would be astonished to see the enormous pieces of jewelry from the East for which a fashionable woman will pay large sums, and that she will wear with delight.

Massive is the only term to apply to the fine old Turkish clasps and girdles which have been worn on Turkish costumes and are brought over here and sold for clasps for negligée gowns, where, with the proper combinations of materials, they are charming. There is a gorgeousness that is barbaric, but always charming about these old silver ornaments set with stones in startling combinations of color which are, however, always harmonious. The work in the silver is fine in itself, and the stones are set roughly, but always with a view to the proper effect.

The Eastern coral, a dark red, is much used in these fine old clasps, particularly in combination with green jade, the turquois, or turquois matrix, and garnets, perhaps. The clasps vary in size, those used for a girdle being always large, and each side in some cases nearly as large as a tea plate. With the girdles are worn metal collars for the neck. One charming one has the silver in fine workmanship rising in small crowns or pyramids. In the centre of the front are two large eyes of the dark red coral set off with dark green jade on either side. Turquois is set here and there in small pieces with the brighter stones—garnets and pearls—in the many small pendants which ornament the front.

This same Eastern work is used for purse tops, and there is an Eastern effect in metal and jeweled work in scent bottle tops. These are made of Chinese jade and rock crystal, and the tops are exquisitely designed. In one is a combination of the dark green jade with amethysts which is excellent.

Turquois matrix, with the baroque pearls, is one of the most popular of stones just now. The best comes from Mexico, an expert says, and the color of the stones he considers much better than that of those coming from Persia. An interesting necklace of Eastern make is made of large, irregularly square turquois matrix beads, nearly an inch in diameter, the edges rounded as if by accident. There are small round beads of the same material combined with beads of gold wire between, and pointed ends of the gold wire fasten with a gold wire button and loop. This may not be as secure as a patent clasp, but it is more artistic.

The pale pink coral is the most expensive, and considered the finest in the coral world. The dark red Eastern coral is used with excellent effect, however, for other things than the Oriental jewelry. Large buttons are made of it for shirtwaist studs, with cuff buttons to match.

The woman of to-day, in buying coral beads, will probably invest in a lorgnette chain, the size of the beads depending upon the size of her purse. The smaller the beads the smaller the price, is the rule, though many women prefer the small beads at any price. The short necklaces worn by children and made of the rough red coral cost one $1 apiece. Fussy little trinkets which cost $1 come for the lorgnette chains; odd designs in beast, bird, fish, and man with droll little pierrots, which are jointed.

The baroque pearls, the rough fresh-water pearls, are a home production, coming from Wisconsin and Missouri, from the Mississippi River. They vary much in price, averaging as a whole perhaps a quarter the price of the genuine pearl. Their price depends, however, as in the other pearl, upon the color, size, and the softness and delicate texture of the skin. A perfect gem of fine quality and large size may be valued at several hundred dollars. Perfect pearls are rare, and baroque pearls are seldom found without defects.

A charming little necklace is made of the baroque pearls with small diamonds set between the larger pearl beads. There are many striking pendants made from them. One long and slender pendant has the upper part formed of diamonds with a line of drooping leaves with a baroque pearl, pear-shaped, which may be intended to represent a bud, at the end.

Pendants are quite the rage. Small ones of coral are to be worn with coral beads. Every possible combination of precious stones is made to form simple but expensive little pendants, and there are antique pendants which are delightful. Some charming ones come from France—fine rose diamonds set in silver and pale gold. Some made from old earrings are very beautiful from the very quaintness and charm of their style.

There are many pretty things to be found in old French rings. Some set in the form of crowns and coronets, topped with pearls or diamonds. The Louis XIV. ring is always to be found among these, the familiar basket of flowers with its jeweled contents. An attractive ring having a pear-shaped stone is of the opal matrix, and is of a rich dark color, a combination of green and blue. A turquois serpent ring has a large rose diamond set in a writhing nest of serpents. The Cleopatra woman who delights in serpents does not confine herself to rings. There are serpent girdles, most realistic, supple and serpentine, made of flexible silver and green enamel, only less natural than an inhabitant of the Bronx Park Zoo. There are also serpent necklaces and bracelets to match.

WOMEN AS LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

THERE are three women who have taken up landscape gardening as a profession. The first in the field was an Englishwoman. There is one in Bridgeport, Conn., and the third is in this city. But there are so many now studying for the profession that it seems that the sex intends to go in for it as a business.

"But most of them balk when you tell them it takes a four years' course to prepare," said the one who lives in New York. "They speak in the most easy, casual way about acquiring the profession. 'I'm going to take up landscape gardening,' they say, much as if it were a pin they were going to pick off the floor. Landscape gardening isn't a thing you can take up of an afternoon. You have to know about everything to follow it successfully."

"Everything? That is comprehensive. What, for instance?"

"Well, you have to thoroughly understand horticulture and arboriculture—not forestry, please understand. Forestry is solely and purely economic, and landscape gardening is anything but that. But you have to know all about shrubs, trees, and vines; their culture, and the proper soil for them. You have to understand road building; how the road should be laid, and what variety is suitable for different lands. You have to understand simple bridge building, and a considerable amount of architecture, or you'll be putting terraces about that don't correspond with your house. You have got to thoroughly understand the subject of drainage. And the final touch of the art is the sense of fitness. The consideration of the landscape is everything. On a place of an acre and a half the treatment would be entirely formal. On a place of 400 acres the treatment immediately about the house would probably be formal, as that in general is the best directly about a house. But the rest of the estate would be developed according to the character of the landscape. In a farming country it would probably be shaped into something like the English parks, only more beautiful, because our trees are better."

"Our trees better? Why, the general assumption is that there is nothing like the English trees."

"Yes, Americans even think so themselves. The fact is, America is so big that we don't know our own trees. England has a few trees which are unsurpassed, like her ancient oaks and yews. But there are only a few—the oak, beech, ash, elm, and Scotch fir. It is this which makes the restfulness and also the monotony of the English landscape. America and Japan have the greatest variety of beautiful trees. The finest trees in this country are in the forests of the South. There are the magnolia and tulip tree, and other rare and beautiful varieties, which can be admirably utilized in landscape gardening in the north. The sense of fitness of which I was speaking means the use of plants and trees so as to get the effects nearest to nature. In short, 'What would be fair must first be fit.'

"It is really a form of art?"

"Why, certainly; and, like all other artists, the landscape gardener must know what means to use to get the effects he wants. He must avoid too many high lights; too many purple beeches and yellow alders. A place covered all over with those things looks as if it had broken out with a cutaneous disease. It is exactly like a picture.

"The painter doesn't put in fifteen high lights if he is an artist. The very varieties used most lavishly by the amateur should be used most sparingly by the artist."

"And is the profession suitable for women?"

"So I have always been given to understand, but I have never been able to see it. 'Such a lovely profession for a woman,' people say to me. They seem to think all I have to do is to go out in the middle of a ten-acre lot and say that I'll have a rose-bush here, and a garden there, and a pond in the other place, and it all grows, in a kind of a 'let there be light and there was light' style. I wonder how they'd like to go out in waterproof and rubber boots day after day superintending the draining of a piece of land! This business includes a great deal of exposure to all kinds of weather, alternating with confinement for days at a time in a stuffy office, when you are doing your designing. It also includes more positive drudgery in the way of bookkeeping and letter writing than any one would conceive. But the worst feature is the brain-fag consequent upon the endeavor to accomplish your own solution of a difficulty, in opposition to the preconceived idea of your client. 'Such a charming pursuit for a woman,' they say. No woman should go into it unless she has the constitution of an ox. In the last six weeks I have traveled 4,709 miles, and that takes it out of you. Oh, yes; on business entirely. I never travel for pleasure. I stay at home for pleasure."

Speaking of ox-like constitutions, by the way, this particular landscape gardener is as slender and willowy as a young quaking aspen tree, and a low-cut dinner gown of cream lace, caught by diamonds here and there, did not lend itself readily to the illusion of rubber boots and drainage.

"And are the financial rewards commensurate with the exertions?"

"Not at all," said she, promptly. "It would be years before any woman could make more than $1,500 or $2,000 a year clear. She might take in $4,000, but the expenses are enormous. My clients are scattered from Maine to Virginia. And to insure even that income you must have a four years' course, which should be followed by a year of European travel. People seem to have a notion that there is an inherent suitability in the profession for women. I suppose that is because women are supposed to have naturally more taste in those matters than men. That is quite true.

"It is generally women who like gardens and make them. But that goes for mighty little without a solid, professional basis for it to stand on."

1901

On the Trail of the Mushroom.

WITH the advent of August comes the season of those edible fungi which are dear to the hearts of epicures. Almost every meadow, and certainly every open wood, is now bearing a harvest of gaily tinted mushrooms, which for the most part fall victims to slugs and maggots, or are kicked aside by ignorant despisers of "toadstools." Day by day the catalogue grows in richness; lawns are dotted with the fawn-colored caps of the Fairy Ring Champignon; the pink-gilled Agaricus campestris will soon reward a stroll in the upland meadows, while the elm, oak, and chestnut trees of our parks and groves bear on their trunks dense clusters of yellow, orange, or dark red fungi, which would furnish a substantial meal to any one who knew their value.

In open woods where the beech and other hardwood trees abound the number and variety of esculent fungi seems incredible to the uninitiated; and one cannot but contrast the indifference which exists in our rural districts concerning this valuable crop, with its thrifty utilization in France, Germany, Italy, and Russia. In these countries the annual harvest of mushrooms is eagerly watched for. Fresh or dried, they are often the only form of (chemically) animal food within the reach of the poor peasantry; while ambitious chefs vie with one another in their use as a foundation for gastronomic chef d'oeuvres.

In America the amateur mycologist has two enemies, the appreciative early worm, who is abroad some hours before the most enterprising bird, and his own well-meaning friends, who prophesy for him an early grave. No prohibition in the long list of "dont's" which confronts the average mortal is so emphatic as that intended for "those who do hunger after the earthly excrescences called mushrooms." The first time that one steals forth in quest of the coveted but feared fungus he hides his purpose as though meditating a crime; and the memory of many warnings robs his first meal of "champignon on toast" of half its flavor.

But whether from a sense of guilt or with the wisdom born of experience, an early start is necessary if we would find the object of our search in good condition. The common field mushroom (Agaricus campestris) exacts less from its devotees than do the wood varieties, growing as it does in open meadows where wind and sun have free play, it may be gathered in one's daily walks without especial effort; but the Russulae are frail children of the night, and should be secured before the last traces of dew have vanished, if we would preserve the delicate flavor which characterizes this group.

A singular prejudice has laid a ban upon all fungi growing within the shade of trees. Provided that one could have an unlimited supply of "the" mushroom, as the Agaricus campestris is commonly called, no one need complain. But when we realise that there are fully one hundred and fifty varieties of esculent fungi, the exclusion of so many seems out of proportion to any risk of poisoning incurred, and unnecessarily deprives us of many a tempting dish.

In fact, all the gruesome "toadstool epitaphs" which occasionally meet the eye in rustic burying grounds, and all the newspaper paragraphs which serve to keep alive popular prejudice against edible fungi, have reference to one, or at most, two varieties of the Agaricaceae. It is time to outgrow Tertullian's notion that there are "as many modes of death as there are distinct species." The careful observer—and others should let mushroom hunting alone—can easily learn to recognise the deadly Amanita vernus and its near relative, the fly-poison Amanita muscarious, for they have this marked peculiarity. Whereas the edible mushroom or toadstool (for the terms are interchangeable) commonly grows from a stem which tapers toward the base, these Amanitae (vernus and muscarious) grow from a cup or bulb, from which the stem can be pulled out as from a socket. Sometimes this cup is below the ground, and one should search well to see if it exists. But the poisonous mushroom may be further identified by its lemon-yellow, or orange-colored cap, flecked with lighter scales, and its firm, white gills and stem. None of the Agarics is more beautiful; it has no bad odor or taste; and the poison does not usually develop until twelve hours after eating, by which time there is scant hope for the victim. If the collector will avoid all mushrooms which grow from a cup he need fear nothing worse than a severe attack of indigestion from eating old or non-wholesome fungi. Death lurks only in the easily detected bulb of the Amanitae.

There are two families of the [illegible] which are so easily identified that no one could mistake them when it be tried "with both hands," as Lewis Carroll would say. These are the delicious Russulae and still more appetizing Beefsteak mushrooms, or Boletus luputus.

Both are under the popular ban, since both grow in shady woods. The latter, indeed, shuns an open situation directly under the tree trunks, but it is [illegible] mushroom should be turned from [illegible] easily identified [illegible]

will hardly fail to reward the seacher with the sight of a light sage-green mushroom, with a cap or pileus expanding from three to five inches. This is the Russula Virescens. The cuticle peels readily for some distance from the edge, leaving the firm, brittle gills projecting; these are of a spotless white, close and even, growing from a creamy stem which tapers slightly towards the root. There is no sign of the cup which warns us of danger in the case of its yellow and orange relatives, the Amanita vernus and muscarious. The flesh is firm and nutty when tasted raw, and the fungus is as beautiful and as harmless a mushroom as can be found. There are two other varieties of the Russula which may be gathered with impunity, if we are careful to avoid confusing them with the bright scarlet-capped, white-gilled Russula emeticus, which is likely to give a bad quarter of an hour to any one who eats of its peppery flesh.

The Russula lepida varies in color from purplish red to maroon, while its pure white gills and fresh flavor, when raw, recall the green Russula. The yellow-gilled Russula alutacea has a variable pileus of purplish red, and the brittle yellow gills are easily identified. This entire group is so common in country districts where open woods abound that an entrée of broiled or stewed mushrooms on toast need not be regarded as a dish only within reach of frequenters of metropolitan clubs.

The beefsteak mushroom—known in England as the oak tongue or chestnut tongue—is highly prized on the Continent. When cooked in its own rich juice it resembles in flavor a perfectly prepared steak, and when raw is so similar to uncooked meat that no mistake in its identification is possible. It is found growing on the trunks of oak and chestnut trees, and in nine cases out of ten is just out of reach. The upper surface is of a dark meaty red or liver color, clammy to the touch, with an under surface of yellowish white. The solid portion, when broken, shows darker veins, and the fungus is often of great size. The French chefs have exhausted their ingenuity in the preparation of this mushroom, but the simple addition of butter, salt, and pepper is sufficient to render it a memorable dish to the fortunate finder.

The fairy ring champignon (Marasmius oreades) which frequents our lawns must not be confounded with its neighbor Marasmius urens. The two are often found growing together; but whereas the edible variety has a convex pileus, crowded gills, and gills of a dirty white, the Marasmius urens has a convex pileus, crowded gills, and traces of down on the slightly swollen base of its stem. The true fairy ring champignon is an unwelcome visitor to most lawns, where its magic circles are a source of annoyance to the gardener, who ignores their value in the kitchen, and ruthlessly destroys all traces of fresh growth.

Two points must be fully emphasized in the minds of mushroom tyros. All fungi are animal rather than vegetable in their chemical composition, and decay rapidly on exposure to light and air. They must be carefully examined to make sure that possession has not been previously disputed by some earlier discoverers. Above all, avoid any of the Agarics which show any trace of growing from a cup. In rejecting all such one may possibly throw away some perfectly harmless varieties—which is a painful thought to a mushroom enthusiast—but your days are likely to be prolonged by the practice of such forbearance.

The epicurean side of mushroom hunting has been emphasized, but there remains something to be said of the pleasure which any such out-of-door pursuit brings to us. Even if we return empty handed from some matinal excursion, we shall bring back the memory of dewy fields and of fresh woods where the sunlight flickers through interlacing boughs. The commonest wayside stump becomes of interest as a possible source of tree-growing fungi; the sunny meadow tempts us from the beaten tracks along which all the world may walk; each stretch of neighboring wood becomes our own especial property, where we may glean a despised harvest of which we alone know the value, and the beauty of nature means more to those who have learned to recognise this new phase of her many-sided bounty.

CATHERINE THAYER.

A READY WIT.

ENTERING the room of her mistress without knocking, Penelope announced: "A lady's down stairs to see yo', ma'am. Her black face wore a look of chronic weariness, to which her half-buttoned dress testified. But Penelope was sufficiently she moved in high society, and prided herself on her knowledge of social etiquette.

"Oh, my!" groaned Mrs. Hardy from the bed, "I suppose I'll have to see her. Tell my maid to come up."

"She's gone out, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Where Platonics Were Strained

THEIR relations were purely platonic. At least she prided herself on that fact. When any one suggested to her the possibility of an attachment more tender and affectionate she pooh-poohed it with an emphasis indicative of an absolutely sure state of mind. She was not like other girls, she said. Several men had found that out. They began by being friendly; she encouraged them, perhaps, in a certain liking that she had for masculine companionship, which they not infrequently misunderstood. Then when the night and the moon and the soft breezes stirred them to declarations fraught with more than passing interest, she was forced to more heroic utterances.

"Dear me," she would say, "I don't see why a man and a woman can't go on being just friends, here in New York. Bob never acted this way. Why, we rowed and sailed and tramped together Summer in and Summer out, and he never thought of making a proposal. Dear old Bob! He had more sense. Brace up now, be a man, forget it, and so will I, and we'll just go on being comrades."

Some of them got angry. Others accepted it as a matter of course. There is at least one instance on record of a chap who really tried a second time and ended by responding to the usual throw-down with whistling a popular air that begins "Comrades, comrades, ever since we were boys." Upon which occasion she told him he was a dear to take it that way, and they have been better friends ever since.

A few weeks ago she went to spend the Summer with friends in a little hamlet up the Hudson. Thither also journeyed Bob. She is a strong, handsome, athletic creature, fond of outdoor sports. She begins her season's swimming long before the daring small boy thinks the water has lost enough of its chill. When she is not golfing she is in the tennis court. In the Winter basket ball and long rambles through snowy woods serve to keep her cheeks rosy and her eyes bright. And the man who accompanies her on such walks needs to be more than a passably good pedestrian, for she will soon tire him whose limbs are not of iron.

Bob is not easily tired. His training with the college boat crew came in handy, too, now that the form of sport took an aquatic turn. The long tramps over the country roads were varied with sailing, swimming, and an occasional hour of paddling in Bob's beautiful new canoe. The last, in fact, was rapidly becoming the favorite sport. But now she avers that canoes, like men, are mighty uncertain creatures.

It happened this way. They had started out for an early morning paddle. So early, in fact, that the rest of the household was still asleep. But the air was crisp and the sun rising behind the Jersey hills made a picture long to be remembered. She is quite sure that she will remember it. He has no doubts on the subject. She was sitting in the bow of the canoe trailing her hands in the still water and enjoying it all so much that it startled her when Bob's aimless conversation took another turn. He did not say much; but it was all so sudden, there was such a depth of tenderness in the tone, and it was so impressive that she gave a sudden start. That did the trick. The canoe turned turtle, and, in an instant they were both floundering in the water.

"Great Caesar," he shouted, "I didn't mean it. Can't you take a joke?"

He was clinging to one end of the canoe and she had found safety by throwing her arm over the other end.

"It was too much of a shock," she answered. "I'm surprised at you. How dare you! Oh, Bob, I'm so disappointed in you."

"But, I tell you, I didn't mean it." The speech was not gallant and she may have resented it, but she only added:

"Well, you oughtn't to talk nonsense in a canoe. It's apt to upset one."

"So I observe."

"But if you weren't so set up in your notions I might be tempted—"

"There, now, you're beginning again. I'm going to swim ashore."

"It's a mile or more," he shouted. "For heaven's sake, not to speak of mine, don't think of it."

"Well, you stop talking nonsense, then,"

"It isn't nonsense."

"It is."

"I'm serious."

"That settles it." Her arms came down from the canoe. "I'm going to try for the shore."

He tried waddling along the side of the canoe to get at her arm and detain her. The shell trembled along its entire length and sank far down under his weight. She laughed derisively and he grew pale.

"Very funny, isn't it?" he asked.

"Decidedly. Do you think if you sink it we'll be any better off?"

As she had ceased to make demonstrations shoreward he felt that his purpose was accomplished, and so said nothing. A moment later he made another mistake.

"It's getting along," he said. "Somebody will be out fishing soon and pick us up."

It was her turn to look scared.

"What would they think if they found us like this," she ventured. "I won't permit it."

"But everybody around here knows we're just friends," he said. "You know you've talked Plato till —"

"Don't be silly. It wasn't that I feared. I don't care what they think on that subject. But I don't propose to have them think I went out with a stupid man who couldn't paddle a boat without upsetting it."

"Not to speak of a girl who didn't know enough to keep still."

For answer she gave a kick that sent the spray into his eyes. Then she shrieked with laughter. His arms were beginning to get very tired, and it suddenly occurred to him that she also might be fatigued.

"If you keep quiet a moment," he said, "I'll swim around to you and hold you up. That will rest you."

"Pshaw! Rest yourself. I'm all right."

He paid no attention to the injunction, and a few strokes brought him to her side. The tide was running strong, and they were drifting further and further from the shore.

"Just place one hand on me, if you dare," she shouted, "and I'll let go the canoe. Then see how quickly it'll be out of sight." The threat was effective. It was such a pretty new canoe, and he had no desire to lose it. So commenting on her stubbornness he waddled back and took hold of his end again.

Then a sound of oars was heard, and soon two men in a boat were within a few yards of them. They had seen the canoe-wrecked pair, and were bearing down rapidly upon them.

"Say, there," was Bob's inquiry, "what are you two trying to do?"

"Hold on a little longer," came back the answer; "we'll have you safe in a minute."

"We're all right; don't trouble," said the girl.

"Keep off," shouted Bob. "If you come any closer you'll scratch the paint on my canoe."

The rowers lay back on their oars.

"What do you mean?" inquired one. "Do you mean to say that you care more for the canoe than for—for—" he hesitated.

"For me," she shouted. "Yes, that's it. For a woman's only a woman and a good canoe's a boat!"

After some parleying the boatmen consented to be careful. With their assistance the canoe was righted, and the friends made their way shoreward.

But the gossips in the small Hudson River town have had food for much reflection, and the oldest dame of them all admits that even she don't understand it.

"Why, Jim tells me," she said, "that when they got ashore she didn't show the least concern for the man. Now, the least you would have expected would have been that she'd throw her arms about him and say that she would never leave him."

"And didn't she?"

"No. She just kicked up a pebble, wrung the water out of her skirt, and laughed fit to kill. Then she said, kind of short, 'Thanks,' and went into the house."

"And did the man seem cut up?"

"No. He just looked at his old canoe sharplike and cussed. 'I'll have to blow in a ten to get it in shape again,' he said."

Kyle as a Prohibitionist.

SENATOR KYLE'S death on Monday recalls the fact that whether he happened to be a Populist or a Republican, the South Dakota Senator was always a Prohibitionist.

That fact led to an incident that was a source of considerable amusement at Mr. Kyle's expense to the grave and reverend Senator when it happened, back in August, 1897. Washington was then about as hot as New York has been during the past week. It was a temperature that led Senators to think a man was entitled to all the cooling drinks he could pay for.

So when Mr. Kyle offered a resolution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Senate wing of the Capitol during the recess of Congress, Mr. Platt of Connecticut asked:

"Why only during the recess of Congress?"

"I would be most willing to have the rule enforced 365 days in the year," was Mr. Kyle's answer. "That has been tried, however, and has been an absolute, flat failure. Liquors are sold openly at the bar, or, rather, at the counter, of the Senate restaurant, not to members of this body alone, but to visitors at the Capitol and to young men employed as clerks to Senators. You have all seen it."

"I beg pardon," spoke up Mr. Cockrell of Missouri, angrily, "I have never seen it."

Then Mr. Gorman of Maryland indulged in sarcastic reference to those who "pose in public and make a display of their own personal virtues," or who offer resolutions "to prevent gentlemen from enjoying life as they see proper," while one of those Senators who did not like the taste of whisky, he had never yet in public or private tried to impose his lack of taste on others or tried to pose before the country as a reformer, "and then, as reformers so often do, slip behind the door to take two or three private drinks."

When the laughter at this sally subsided, Mr. Kyle denied that posing before the public was at all in his line, but he added: "I do think that if people want to drink they should at least go to the nearest saloon, but a few hundred feet away!"

A shout of laughter greeted this remark, for the members were quick to realise the extent of the Senator's knowledge of the subject, and he was asked, sotto voce, by his next neighbor: "How do you know?"

"The Senator from Delaware," (Mr. Gray,) said Mr. Kyle, "wants to know how I know. If that Senator will walk down Pennsylvania Avenue, as I do very frequently, he will find that he cannot pass three or four blocks without staggering against a drunken man, at 6 or 7 o'clock at night."

"You mean," corrected Mr. Gray, while Mr. Kyle glared at the laughing faces of his fellow-Senators, "that drunken men stagger against you, not that you stagger against the drunken men, perhaps."

There the incident closed, for the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, whence it never emerged.

Pleasure Riding on Broadway.

HOW great is the improvement of the electric motor system over the cable as a means of propulsion is already shown by the increased pleasure riding patronage on the Broadway line. During the day Broadway is so wholly given over to business traffic as to make it impossible for the cars to move swiftly. Then, no one ever thinks of riding for pleasure. After dinner, however, it is so entirely different that one would hardly recognize Lower Broadway, then quiet as a village road and free from all the noises of the daytime. During the warm weather of the past week many thousand New Yorkers living up town took advantage of the cars to ride to South Ferry, and thence by the ferry to Staten Island and return. The cars, unobstructed by wagons, fairly hum down Broadway, generating a refreshing breeze such as it seemed hard to obtain on any of the other lines of the Metropolitan system.

Turning the curve at Fourteenth Street, one leaves behind him the glare of hundreds of electric signs, and it is very like a sudden transition to a suburb of a provincial city, except for the towering, empty, and silent buildings which line both sides of the city's main artery. Except for the occasional policeman, there are few pedestrians, save the giggling girls from the east side and their "steadies" over from the east side for an outing. Solemn and imposing now are Grace Church, St. Paul's, and Trinity. One gets a glimpse of the suburban firefly as it flits about the gravestones and monuments in the churchyards.

The city seems sleeping, so striking is the contrast to the roar and glamour and glitter of the Tenderloin, now left far behind. There has been comfort and cooling, refreshing breezes in the sail down the bay to St. George and return. One feels a new man as he starts up town again through drowsy, sleepy Broadway, and is quite ready for the bustle and glare of Upper Broadway, that tells that the city is still alive.

And he has spent but 20 cents for it all. Little wonder the cars and ferryboats get much of the patronage that has hitherto gone Coney-Islandward and has grown tired of the rush and crush, ill-temper, and bad odors of the crowd that still revels in that trip for its cheap evening outing.

DOMESTIC SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

PEOPLE of the North and West cannot realize that domestic service in the South has become a problem. So many negro servants hail from Virginia and the Carolinas and sister States that it would seem as though they were as plentiful as the blackberries in midsummer, but household labor has already assumed a phase which causes great inconvenience and grave fears as to the future.

The construction of the houses and the old division of labor call for more servants than in the homes of any other part of the Union, and in the construction both climate and comfort have borne a part. The kitchen, some twenty-five yards from the dwelling, keeps heat, dirt, and flies from the house, but it necessitates a cook and a boy or girl to "'tend de table." Where the mistress, tired of the constant changes in cook and waiter and of the heavy labor in filling the gaps when neither can be had, determines to be energetic and managing as her New England sister, and converts a room of her dwelling into a "cookroom," and strives to fend for herself, she is met by a new trouble—fuel.

The wood fire of common use throws out an immense heat; coal, when used, is worse, with its continuous caloric in a house where one chimney serves for several flues, and thus conducts the heat through contiguous rooms; gas is practically unknown and unavailable, a deadly fear operates against gasolene, the blue-flame coal oil stove is of too recent manufacture, and there remains only the two or three burners of coal oil, the most unsatisfactory of all quick heats. In many of the small towns throughout the South the appliances of electricity for household uses are far in advance of the North, the chief reason being their more reasonable cost. The telephone is in hundreds of halls in the town houses and the country houses of a ten-mile radius, at a rental of from $10 to $12 a year. The bulb sheds its light, and the electric fan in the dining room supplants the darky with the string manipulating the arrangement of cambric and ruffle hung from the ceiling; but electricity is not yet chained in a practicable form to the cooking stove.

What, then, can a housekeeper do during the intense and long Summers of her land and why is she inconvenienced in the regions where special laws of the State are needed for preventing the ignorant voters from rule?

The first and old cause of this inconvenience is the constant desire of far-away markets. A drive through the backwoods and a house-to-house call at the cabins quickly shows that the to-be-hired members of the family are in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or "at the Springs." These come back yearly at protracted meeting time—August and September—with fine clothes and finer tales of the places from which they come, tales in many instances largely exaggerated, so that the negro learns to look to this far-away service as a gold mine where the biggest wages are easily procured in spite of ignorance and lack of training, and the exodus keeps up.

But the chief cause of the present difficulty is the factory. It is not alone the big cotton mills of Georgia and Carolina which have absorbed colored labor, nor the peanut factories of Suffolk and Smithfield and Petersburg, nor the trucking fields, in all of which hundreds of negro women are employed, but it is also the innumerable small factories dotted everywhere through the country. It is the canning factory, where lumber and building are cheap and vegetables and fruits are cheaper and labor is cheapest, and the transportation of machinery has been the prime cost; it is the oyster packing house on every salt water tide. The thrilling invitations of their whistles rarely go unheeded. The cook who has barely begun to learn the alphabet of the kitchen, whose blunders have been paid for in hopes of better service, throws her knowledge to the winds, forgets it in one-tenth of the time she learned it, and takes her place under the packing shed.

In these small establishments they are allowed to work as they please—an hour, a day, half a day—and are paid according to their card punches; and the semi-independence with the small sums of cash forms an irresistible allurement. It is not in this case the fact that they can come and go from factory to cabin, as is claimed in favor of factory work. Few household servants in the South sleep under the roof. In nearly all cases they come and go from their homes to their places of service.

In several towns, notably Smithfield and Portsmouth, of Virginia, they come and go simply according to their work. This theory of labor has been recently put forth by students of domestic economy and by the members of a well-known woman's club of New York as an advanced and possible solution of domestic problems, namely, the advent of the cook to prepare and serve meals, and her liberty to come and go as she pleases between whiles. It is interesting to note that while it was advanced by the students and club members as a theory, it has been a practice in the places named for at least ten years. In both of these towns there is a distinct and comfortable negro settlement. The cook prepares a meal for her own family if necessary, goes to the house where she is hired, gets breakfast and things in trim for dinner. She often then returns to her home, comes back in time for dinner, and so on. An early supper ends her day's work. This is the best local solution of the domestic service problem of the South which has come under the notice of the writer.

Elsewhere there are many difficulties. There is no class to fill the places of the negroes who have left the service of the household. The Irish or German or Swede is unknown; the farmer's daughter who might be hired in the Middle West is not to be found, and the "poor white trash" lives only in scattered districts, and can be depended on for labor of no sort.

It is always unsatisfactory to face a difficulty and fail to see the cure. There is a possibility that the cure in this instance may come in two ways. Every appliance of science to domestic service is a saving of muscle and brain and a lift to a higher level of living. The electric cooking stove and other assistants may thus befriend humanity. But this will not touch the far stretching country homes. In the negro education, however, has sounded a new note. When the instructors of the Tuskeegee Institute are urging their students to apply their chemistry to the washtub and the stove, and when there comes an insistent cry that manual training, including cooking classes for girls, shall be a regular part of the school course for negroes, there is a chance that domestic science may assume its real importance, and an influx of trained and intelligent labor set toward the kitchen. As hopeful as this is to look forward to, it seems as far away as, and one of the good things of, the millennium.

L. M. THRUSTON.

Baltimore, Md., July 5, 1901.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINEERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEN anything is written concerning the mountain country of Western North Carolina, where the Alleghanies reach their greatest development, the writer almost invariably has something to say about "rugged mountaineers." People who live far away, getting their only information about the "Land of the Sky" out of books and periodicals, have become too accustomed, perhaps, to consider all, rather than a few, of the natives of this section as belonging to the "rugged" species so often mentioned.

Unquestionably the "rugged" mountaineer is in the majority in the Blue Ridge, Great Smokies, Balsams, and other lesser mountain ranges forming the Alleghanies of North Carolina, but there is no section of large area where he alone controls the land. He is the tenant of the best class of mountaineers, composed of the well-to-do farmers, or he is the inferior helper of the second class, that of the less prosperous, but easily self-supporting, owners of small farm tracts. He composes the third class, and is usually as dependent upon his superiors as is the negro of the eastern cotton plantation. If he cannot get work on the farm of the man upon whose hills his poor cabin stands, he must starve; for even though the owner of the tract, large or small, allows his impoverished renter to hunt and fish at will, such foraging does not suffice to support the enormous family that one of these hillmen generally begets. At least a portion of the year must be spent at the plow, or with the hoe or reaper or axe, in order to feed the ragged hordes of youngsters who swarm, dirty and wild, in as tiny cabins as those of the East North Carolinian's colored pickaninnies, but who, unlike the latter, must face a mountain Winter as severe as any felt in Northern New York or Canada.

The cabin of a mountaineer of the third class is a thing of wonder. On seeing it for the first time one wonders why the inmates wouldn't prefer to live out of doors, why all of them don't die of pneumonia or scurvy at the first breath of Winter. One room generally fills the cabin. It is a parlor, dining room, bedroom, and kitchen, all at the same time. In the floor are big cracks, and one can look down through these and see the family hogs walking about under the house, this being their regularly appointed sty. In the roof there are more cracks, through which rain or snow or cold air have access. The owner of the cabin is not too lazy to stop up the cracks in his roof and floor; he simply likes to have them there, as long as they are not big enough to let in a whole storm at once.

Whether there be five or fifteen children, all can sleep in the one room. There is no thought of complaint because of overcrowding, for the five or fifteen would just as soon sleep together on the floor, or huddled into two or three bunks, as they would sleep in separate rooms and upon tapestried beds.

Hours for meals are comparatively regular in these mountain cabins. Sunrise means that breakfast is ready. The mother has been out of bed for some time, baking corn bread and cooking whatever vegetables and meat are on hand. When it is all ready to eat, theoretically exactly as the sun shows itself above the mountain peak to the east, she wakes the family. Everybody jumps out of bed. They have slept in their clothes, or in most of them, so the breakfast toilet occupies but a very few minutes. Sometimes, but seldom, a family is found wherein the members are wont to run out of doors and "take a wash" before breakfast in the nearest running water. This, however, is a custom so uncommon among the third class of mountaineers that it is hardly worth mentioning. Generally breakfast is handled by hands unwashed for days, there being few knives and forks, or none at all. The table is formed of one or two rough boards, most often not even planed, which rest upon equally rough legs, the whole structure having probably been made by the paterfamilias with the sole assistance of a woodman's axe. Of plates there are likely to be a few, all made of tin or the cheapest crockery. In these large piles of the eatables are heaped up, and the family, the beds having been pushed back against one wall or the floor, sleeping mats tossed into a corner, begins to grab out whatever exhales the most appetising odor.

Dinner comes at noon, supper at dusk. In the interval the father, as well as the sons and daughters of sufficient growth, go out to work. The mother either goes with them or works at home. Every day is just like the last, except Sunday, when all hands go to some "meetin' house," or else, if the cabin is in one of those sections where there are no such resorts, spend the day lolling or foraging. Many of these people cannot read and write, but there are communities in which the better classes of natives outnumber the lowest class and exert themselves to educate the latter. Taken throughout, the roughest mountaineer children get little out of the public schools scattered among the valleys and settlements.

Should an expert psychologist go to live among the cabin dwellers of Western North Carolina, he would doubtless find much food for thought in studying the mental life of the "rugged aristocracy." Many queer stories are told about the way these folks think and act, about the curious names they give to places and people, about their superstitions and their myths.

Such a story is the one about Ike Ivester's fight with the revenue officers. Ike, a husky fellow of much brawn and quite a little natural acumen, ran an illicit distillery, wherein he made "mountain dew" from grains of corn, or even brandy from apples and peaches during fruit season. The still was near the Pigeon River, on a beautiful little brook about eight miles up the river from Springdale. One of Ike's enemies told the revenue men about the still, and an expedition was organized to go against Ike Ivester. Eight men were in the party. They attacked the distiller. He fought them, and when the fight was over all of the revenue force lay on the ground dead or dying. It is said that Ivester used no weapons save his fists. In the language of the mountaineer, he "jes natchally licked 'em by hisself." So it happens that the place where the old still stood is called "Ivester's Licks" to this day. This has been abbreviated until the natives refer to the little brook as "The Licks" or "Licks Creek."

It was many years ago that Ivester had his still. Later in life he settled down to an honest, law-abiding life. Last Winter he died, aged ninety-nine years and ten months. His family were sore distressed, for they had hoped he would live to be a full hundred, that future generations of Ivesters might boast about it. A consultation was held at the bedside where the aged moonshiner had just breathed his last. The oldest son, Simeon by name, said:

"Let's we-uns keep the body."

"Why?" asked the other sons and daughters.

"So we-uns can bury it arter it's a hundert years olt."

Simeon's suggestion was greeted with applause, figuratively speaking. As it was in cold weather, there was no trouble about preserving the corpse, which was simply placed in a box and shoved under the house. There it froze hard and was kept as solid as though it had been pickled after the fashion of an Egyptian mummy. Two months passed. Ike Ivester's one-hundredth birthday came, and his funeral was celebrated with all the splendor due to such a patriarch. The preacher talked of the glories of Ike's righteous life, of the fight at Ivester's Licks, of the saintly character of the deceased. The "oldest inhabitants" were all present, reminding each other how much superior Ike's brew of "mountain dew" had been to any other or to the modern despised beverage called dispensary whisky. All in all, Ike Ivester was put under ground in fine shape, frozen though he was, and all his sons and daughters now boast that they alone of all the good Pigeon Valley folk had a "pa" to live a whole century.

The cabin dweller's dialect is interesting. Although anybody can understand it the murdering of English is as brutal as possible, and an educated man might exercise his ingenuity for hours without being able to construct a sentence as ungrammatically cumbrous as a hundred you hear every day in the mountains. The other day a pedestrian stopped at a log hut and employed a man to act as guide on a tramp up Cold Mountain. When the day's walking was over the stranger asked the mountaineer how much was the charge for the work of a guide. This was the reply:

"I don't never charge no footman no more'n a quarter, nohow."

Superstitions fairly crowd the huts of the least cultured natives of Western North Carolina. It is supposed that most of the myths and a large part of the credulous character of the hillmen are traceable to the Cherokee Indians, who formerly ruled the country and whose descendants still have their reservation near the Tennessee line. The mountaineer whites cherish the red man's story of the Devil's Court House, a lofty peak west of the French Broad River, whereon his Satanic Majesty is said to have once destroyed with thunderbolts a whole congress of Indian chiefs. Looking Glass Rock, a conically shaped mountain pinnacle, is still regarded as the mirror before which the ruler of the lower regions shaves himself each morning. Near the headwaters of the Pigeon River, according to tradition, there is a cold spring from which the devil drinks thrice a day. Not all the legends deal with the king of evil, but he seems to be the principal hero of the Alleghanies' mythical lore.

Mrs. Tyro, a dame of the Balsams, furnishes an example of ordinary household superstition. Near her home is a little mountain, on which are to be found many round, smooth, quartz rocks. One of the smoothest and roundest of these is carefully preserved by Mrs. Tyro, who says the stone has a supernatural power against fire. She declares that if the house should ever blaze up she could immediately quench the flames by tossing the quartz rock into their midst. However, as each of the rocks is supposed to lose its charm after being used once, she refuses to let you prove her theory by applying a lighted match to the talisman.

To appearance the inhabitants of the mountain log hut are pictures of health. Despite the exposure they undergo, both indoors and out, they usually live to a good old age. The men are large of frame, have florid complexions, and are generally adorned with great beards. The women are red-faced, muscular, like beasts. There are few "old maids," for a girl thinks it the height of disgrace to remain unwed, and most of them take the first wooer who heaves in sight, ready for all the horrors of "love in a cottage" at any time after the fourteenth or fifteenth birthday.

The second class of mountaineers, the smaller land owners, are almost as picturesque as the cabin dwellers. Living in their rough houses of two or three rooms, tilling their few fields of corn and grain, herding their cattle on their rough slopes or those of their richer neighbors, these men seem as happy as though they were millionaires. Their wives do the housework; their sons and daughters help either at home or in the fields and woods. The house, limited though it is, is never too crowded to accommodate a guest over night, and the guest, although he may have to sleep "three-abed" with some of the family and wash his face in the morning at the family spring, is sure of plenty to eat and a warm welcome. On the dinner table is piled an array of food that would pale the sufferer from indigestion, but the mountain air is supposed to kill that malady, and the stranger finds his appetite voracious in the face of green soda biscuits, greasy fried ham, ill-cooked trout or bass, chicken, mutton, cornbread, bad coffee, and good milk. The average farmer of the middle type will have set before him all of these eatables at the same time, sometimes without condiments or extras, more often supplemented by the best of fresh butter and such home-made seasonings as the different dishes require.

A traveler has to pay for his "keep" in accordance, generally, with the location of the house wherein he obtains lodging. If his host lives near a railroad station and has guests often he pays maybe as much as $1 per day. If the house is far back in the mountains, isolated from railroads and towns, the traveler's expenses are appreciably lessened, and it is not uncommon for one to stay all night with a farmer, eat three hearty meals, and then be presented, apologetically, with a bill for 20 cents. If the traveler has horses this sum includes the care of them and the provender they consume.

The fields tilled by the lesser farmers are commonly so rugged that one wonders how they can be cultivated at all. It is a saying among travelers that some of the corn lands are on mountain sides so steep that the cornstalks have to hang to each other to keep from falling into the valleys below. When a man plows such a field he has a hard time. If the horse is not of the strongest build it cannot stand the pull very long, for there is added to the weight of the plow the strain of holding on to the almost vertical field. Sometimes a plowman will tie a long rope to a tree at the upper end of a furrow and then attach the other end of the rope to the horse's head, so as to prevent the animal, in case of a slip, from sliding all the way to the bottom of the mountain. An even more useful and extraordinary procedure is the running of a cord from the horse's head all the way round a tree at the top of the slope, the plowman's assistant grasping the further end of the line and helping the beast to walk upward by continually pulling, with the tree as a kind of lever.

There are many large tracts throughout Western North Carolina that are owned by syndicates of investors, and usually the owners, while waiting for land values to rise, give to some farmer the "control" of the tracts. Then the farmer, whose little acreage adjoins the immense domain of wooded country, uses the latter for raising his cattle, letting his cows and sheep roam through it at will. He also makes the best of any good fishing streams on the syndicate's property, charging fishermen small sums for the privilege of going thither after trout. Through the tract he makes trails for his cattle and his sledges. These sledges, built like snow sleighs, can be pulled by strong oxen or horses over places too rough for any wagon. On them wood for fuel is hauled down from the mountains to the farmer's home, and in Winter, when even the best country roads are too bad for wheels, sledge trips are made to the nearest towns for marketing. Two good mountain horses, which are unusually small for their strength, can pull over a seemingly impassable road a sledge carrying half the farmer's family, a heavy load of tanbark, and a big supply of farm products to be sold in town.

The highest class of mountaineers is properly that of the well-to-do farmer. He lives on his farm the whole year round, rarely travels away for pleasure, although he has the means to do so when he likes; superintends his laborers from dawn to dark, rising as early as they, and going to bed at night equally as weary from his healthful toil; sends his children off to the best schools of his State, supplies to his wife the best servants that can be had among the mountains, and periodically diverts himself with hunting, fishing, and such other pursuits of pleasure as his locality affords.

The mountain farmer's prosperity ceases just on the wrong side of good roads and bridges. Usually the way to his home from the nearest railroad station—it may be forty miles in distance, it may be five or less—leads over a rough road, so rough that the stranger who first travels it looks for the worst at the further end. There are many fords to be crossed, for every valley has its streams, and the main roads must keep to the valleys, since even rocky fords are preferable to steep ascents. The thoroughfare from the railroad station of Canton to Springdale, for instance, has fourteen crossings over the Pigeon River within less than six miles. When there is a freshet, the river rises so high in a few hours that travel has to be suspended, and oftentimes the picturesque of the valley, with plenty of horses at their command and a goodly supply of vehicles, must stay at home for days together.

Despite all the discomforts of the road, though, the visitor to one of the "manor houses" of the Pigeon Valley, or of almost any other fertile ravine of this country, will forget all the ills he has undergone after he finds what the end of his journey has in store for him. Many of the houses would shame the finest edifice of most small towns, and some can rival, for convenience and comfort, even an approved city residence. It is possible to find in some places, surrounded on every side by nearly untrodden mountain heights and only to be reached by the worst of roads, homes that boast private water works, steam heating apparatus, the best of dairy and kitchen arrangements, and every other comfort that could be brought into them without the use of great wealth. In such homes the farmer lives in rare comfort.

In the valley of the east fork of the Pigeon, all of which lies in Haywood County, N. C., there is a certain country home that tourists without fail declare to be situated in the most beautiful spot of all Western North Carolina. It is in the part of the valley known as Springdale. The house itself stands on a slight rise at the north end of the valley, the view from the front piazza covering a distance of nearly a mile, in which there are well-drained fields of corn, wheat, and grass. Behind the house, a little to the left, Rocky-face Mountain rises precipitately until its craggy top, capped by scant trees, seems to pierce upward into the clouds. To the right, beyond a series of small peaks, Cold Mountain rises more than 6,000 feet in height, and few are the hours of day or night when its summit is not partly or wholly wrapped from view in the clouds. To the south, across the valley of the corn and grain fields, is to be seen a many-peaked spur of the ridge called the Great Divide, which lies between the valleys of the Pigeon and French Broad Rivers. The nearest peak of the spur stands out clear against the sky, so close that you can see the outlines of its foliage plainly, but beyond it the others grow more indistinct as the distance increases, until the furthest of them looks like dim bunches of blue vapor, so faint that you can hardly tell where peak ends and sky begins.

It is not with all these mountain heights, however, that the stranger is chiefly interested on his first visit to Springdale, for toward the east there rises a single pointed summit that far eclipses all the rest. It is Mount Pisgah, renowned as the most beautiful peak of the Balsams, one of the grandest of the Alleghanies, and without exception the one that affords the best view from its pinnacle of all the high points in Western North Carolina. On account of its beauty and easy accessibility, Pisgah has been made the centre of the Vanderbilt hunting preserves. Near the summit the owner of the property has built his lodge, a masterpiece of rustic architecture, and from it as headquarters many game keepers guard the enormous tract, which includes the famous "Pink Beds," near the headwaters of the French Broad.

On the whole, the educated, prosperous agriculturist of the mountains of Western North Carolina, with his cultured home and his modern farm buildings, is the man one likes to meet. Doubtless no countryman anywhere in the world is more congenial to the visitor from town, who enjoys, without fully realizing it, a companion who knows as much as he does about the world in general and a great deal more about that part which is not contained in municipal limits; whose home, though surrounded by the wildest mountains, is as comfortable as though its only view were one of brick and mortar; whose personality is strong enough, despite uncivilized environments, to laugh at the influences of a wildness which makes the less tutored natives little better than barbarians.

R. H. GRAVES.

Springdale, N. C., July 6, 1901.

How He Got His Contract.

Apropos of the methods employed in the franchise grab in Pennsylvania, Sidney W. Curtis, the broker, told a story yesterday of a scheme worked in one of the Western cities in the early eighties for the purpose of giving the contracts for the building of city water works to a favored concern. All the bids had to be submitted before 12 o'clock noon, when the City Controller's office was closed and the representatives of the various bidders were locked out. A little alley led to a rear window of the office, and here appeared the agent of the company that was to get the contract by hook or by crook. He had his bids all made out except the figures. When the bids had been opened and the lowest bid had been found he received a signal and filled out his bid a few cents below that of the lowest bidder. Then he handed his bid through the window to the clerk, who duly opened it and awarded him the contract. Then the doors were opened and the waiting representatives were informed of the result.

Simple Enough.

Boys of about fifteen are very cordial to new-comers, and when a crowd of them recently observed that a new "feller" was watching their play ball, immediately called him to join them, imparting his name.

"Oh," said he, "my name is Smith, and guess how I spell it."

After they had guessed S-m-y-t-h-e, and S-c-h-m-i-d-t, and a few more impossible ways, he said:

"No, you're all wrong. It's I-t-h."

And then he was invited to be "on his side."

Hints for Camping, Bass Fishing and Shooting

NEXT to the Commissary Department, the camper's wardrobe is the most important item of his outfit, so far as his personal comfort is concerned.

The once popular idea that anything in the way of old clothes was good enough for camp life was a most mistaken one. In the first place, trousers have no earthly right in camp; knickerbockers are the thing. Made of corduroy they are durable and easily kept clean, but they are apt to be unpleasantly warm in the Summer-time. Knickerbockers of crash are cool, inexpensive, not easily soiled, and when they do become dirty can be sent to the wash. For thorough comfort, the old-fashioned style, cut moderately loose and fastened with a strap and buckle just below the knee, are infinitely the most comfortable. The golf style, with their tight-fitting cuffs and double thickness of stocking at the tops, are warm and apt to become very uncomfortable.

A shirt of gray flannel, loose at the neck, with a turndown collar sufficiently large to protect the neck from the sun when turned up, and with an opening in the sleeves extending sufficiently far toward the elbow to allow them to be rolled up easily when desired, is cool and comfortable. It should, however, be made of good quality flannel and well shrunk.

Of all the footwear which has ever been put on the market for campers' and outers' use there is probably nothing better than the low-cut Indian moccasin, made of well-tanned oiled moose hide, and fastened with moose hide thongs. These are loose and comfortable; in fact, with them one will scarcely realize that a shoe is worn. When properly oiled they always remain soft, and may be put away soaking wet without hardening or stiffening. They are absolutely waterproof, the only danger of getting one's feet wet with them being at such times as one steps overboard from the boat into water deeper than the shoe itself. The low-cut pattern is much more comfortable in the hot weather than the style which laces up higher on the ankle. While not things of beauty, one pair of moccasins will outwear a dozen pairs of the low-cut canvas "sneaker" or tennis shoe, fitted with a rubber sole.

Dressed as described, in a gray shirt, a pair of crash knickers, long stockings, and a pair of moccasins, the camper will be cool and comfortable, and clad in garments which will not show signs of wear and become easily soiled. If, in addition to these, a pair of yachting or low tan shoes be carried along, together with a couple of Madras shirts, with turn-down collars attached and done up "soft," he has an extra wardrobe to fall back on for those occasions on which he feels he should be on dress parade, or when he wishes to go to civilization for supplies.

For rainy weather a piece of waterproof canvas 5 by 6, with a slit through the centre to fit the head, is better than all the oiled skins, rubber water-proofs or mackintoshes ever invented. With this over one's shoulders and a pair of rubber hip boots on one's feet, the worst kind of a down pour has no terrors. If one feels that a coat is necessary to his comfort, one made of crash will be found admirable. Such a coat may be folded up and stowed away without the danger of the creasing and wrinkling one of cloth would sustain. For chilly evenings or early mornings there is nothing equal to a good sweater. This should be of dark color, preferably black. A white one will become very much soiled with very short usage, and a brightly colored one is too conspicuous, especially if one wishes to do any shooting.

The best method of keeping spare clothing dry in camp is to utilize a bag of waterproof canvas for a suit case. One of these, 12 inches in diameter by 36 inches long, and weighing a trifle more than twenty ounces, will contain all the clothing that one man is entitled to on an outing expedition. The top should be double and tied with a string. No matter how wet everything else is getting during a thunder shower, the use of one of these bags will enable the owner to have dry clothes when the deluge is passed.

I came across the simplest, most compact, and inexpensive affair in the way of a camping table which I have yet seen the other day. The table was simply a strip of brown waterproof canvas, 2 by 3 feet. Little pockets were sewed underneath this, through which thin, light strips of wood were run. This could be rolled up into a small bundle, weighing only three pounds. Arriving at camp, four crotched sticks, stuck in the ground at a proper height, with two other sticks laid across the crotches, furnished all the necessary supports, and the table was stretched over these. The sides of the table top could be varied according to the individual wants of each person or party.

Always an enthusiast as to the possibilities of the western shore of the Hudson as a Summer resort, it has been a mystery to me why it was not more thoroughly appreciated by the residents of New York. The chief trouble seems to have been that the majority of New Yorkers who have attempted to explore this territory have endeavored to reach it by small boats hired on the Hudson River front. People who attempt thus to reach the Jersey shore from below Fort Washington are confronted with two conditions which render their outing difficult. The first of these is the fact that the most desirable bit of the Jersey shore is that which lies between that portion opposite Fort Washington and that opposite Yonkers. Added to this, tides of the Hudson River are remarkably strong, and to any one not an expert oarsman rowing against them is anything but a pleasurable experience if prolonged for any length of time. Roughly speaking, the conditions of the tide alternate every week; that is to say, that if one Saturday and Sunday the tide rises in the morning and ebbs in the afternoon, the next Saturday and Sunday the conditions will be exactly reversed. When the first of these conditions prevails it is an extremely easy and pleasant journey to go up the river in the morning and come back with the tide in the afternoon; but with a falling tide in the morning and a rising tide in the afternoon, a journey going and coming from the New York City shore of the Lower Hudson forces one to struggle against the current both ways, which is anything but conducive to a pleasant outing. If, instead of this, boats be hired on the Harlem River north of High Bridge—at which point the Harlem River tides meet—the oarsman has an opportunity of both going and returning with the current in his favor. How easily this may be done will be understood by the following explanation: The last hour and a half of the flood tide of the Harlem River runs northward and out through Spuyten Duyvil Creek. By procuring a boat anywhere north of High Bridge the oarsman will find the current with him up the Harlem, through Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and on reaching the Hudson River the current will bear him northward, so that by simply rowing across the river, on emerging from the creek, he will find himself, on reaching the opposite side of the river, on that portion of the Jersey shore which lies about opposite Riverdale. He may there beach his boat in the location of some spring, and remain in the shade all day. In the afternoon, catching the last of the ebb, he can row across to the New York side, and the current will bear him down to about the point from which he started. Now, the last hour and a half of the ebb tide flows from the Hudson through Spuyten Duyvil and down the Harlem, and on reaching the railroad bridge across the mouth of the creek, from which he emerged in the morning, he will find the current which carried him out in the early part of the day is now carrying him back to his boathouse. So much for days on which the tide rises in the morning and ebbs in the afternoon.

On alternate Saturdays and Sundays, on which the conditions are reversed, by taking advantage of that early portion of the ebb tide which flows out of the Harlem and through the creek, he will, on striking the Hudson and rowing across, be carried down to about that portion of the Jersey shore opposite Inwood. After a day spent ashore and taking advantage of the earlier portion of the last half of the flood tide, he will find the water flowing from the Hudson into Spuyten Duyvil Creek and down the Harlem, the same as he would the last hour and a half of the ebb. By this means a man who goes through Spuyten Duyvil Creek, has the choice of the most beautiful part of the Hudson River shore, no matter whether the tide rises in the morning and falls in the afternoon or vice versa.

An outfit of fishing tackle, such as is suitable for catching bass, may be obtained for almost any price that the angler's pocketbook will stand. One may procure a split bamboo bass bait rod, reliably made, for from $10 up to any amount he desires to pay. At the same time one made of lancewood, which will give practically as good service, may be had for $4. One of the best models of this latter style of rod, suitable for still fishing, casting, with live or artificial bait, or trolling, is a three-joint affair, 8 feet 3 inches in length, and weighing about eight ounces, made with either an ash butt and a lancewood joint and tip, or the entire affair of lancewood. The former is a trifle lighter in weight and a little less in price than the latter, which most anglers prefer, although Dr. Henshall, the acknowledged authority on black bass fishing, prefers a rod with an ash butt. If the rod have a double grip, that is to say, a grip above as well as below the reel seat, it will be more comfortable and less likely to cramp the hand when reeling in than if it only has the actual rod above the reel seat to grasp when playing a fish. A cork grip is more pleasant to the hand and less tiresome when used during a long stretch of casting than a cane or celluloid wound butt, although the latter style is more durable and infinitely prettier.

When it comes to reels, the fisherman has his choice of rubber, nickel, or aluminum, or a combination of rubber and German silver. These latter are undoubtedly the prettiest, and certainly the most expensive, though it is to be doubted if the angler will get better results from them. A reel for black bass fishing should be constructed with steel pivots. This reduces the friction, allowing one to make a long cast, and renders the reel more durable and longer lived, even when used only for still fishing. A rubber and nickel reel so constructed, with a capacity of from 60 to 80 yards, with No. F or G braided silk line, can be had for about $4, although a fisherman with an expensive taste may spend from $12 to $30 for a more finely finished implement. A braided silk black bass casting line will cost about $2.25 for 100 yards. There is no economy in buying a cheap line for this purpose, and even with the best quality continual vigilance is necessary to watch the first indications of wear produced by friction of the guides and tip of the rod as it passes through them in casting.

Although the black bass season opened in most waters of this State on the 15th of last month, it is well for the Summer vacationist to remember that there are some exceptions to this. By special legislation in Schroon Lake and Lake George it is illegal to take these fish before the 31st day of July. The St. Lawrence angler should recollect that in that river no one is allowed to take more than twelve black bass in one day, nor may any boat bring to shore more than two dozen of these fish as the result of one day's angling. The maximum limit of the number of black bass that it is legal to retain in other sections of New York are twenty-four fish per angler when fishing alone, but no boat, no matter how many are aboard, is entitled to bring in more than thirty-six fish as the result of a day's angling. Although some men may be inclined to grumble over the limit, they are sufficiently liberal to satisfy most anglers. In fact, a man who can average one-half of the number in his fishing trips, is lucky. The black bass is a perfect godsend to the fisherman who is unable to wet a line until his vacation season arrives. Most trout fishing is done so early in the year that only a few favored mortals are able to take time from their business to indulge in the pursuit of this fish; but the black bass, which, in the opinion of many anglers, is the gamiest fish for his size, is in season when most wage-earning mortals have a little time at their disposal for recreation.

Without doubt the best bait for either still fishing, trolling, or casting for this fish is the live minnow. When these are not to be had artificial minnows made of silk or sole skin, or one of the numerous trolling spoons, will have to be substituted. White bass sometimes prefer crickets, helgramites, or crawfish to a live minnow. The latter bait in the long run will prove most taking. The easiest way to keep minnows in good condition, when fishing from a boat, is the use of one of the bait pails, in which the inside buckets are fitted with air chambers, to allow their floating when the grounds are reached. One of these, of twelve quarts capacity, costs about $1.25, and compared with the convenience over an ordinary tin bucket the price paid is insignificant when its benefits are considered.

A family occupying a cottage on an Adirondack lake the best part of every season always includes among its baggage a box of earth containing a quantity of angle worms. The country surrounding their abode for miles is rocky, and earth containing the proper amount of moisture and nourishment to sustain these interesting creatures is extremely scarce. So, instead of spending a considerable portion of their time in mining for bait, they take it with them. On arriving, the box of earth is transferred to a small patch of ground near the cottage, and carefully watered during periods of dryness. While this is not a bad idea, it would probably be just as well if they invested the $4 or so which it actually costs them to transplant these worms in a glass minnow trap, which could be baited with cracker crumbs or chopped meat and put overboard in the lake every evening. They would find enough minnows every day to amply supply their needs, and would probably get much more satisfactory results, for any game fish in an Adirondack lake that would be tempted by an earth worm would furnish considerably more sport on live bait.

With the advent of the small bore light weight rifles now so numerous the Summer girl has added marksmanship to her already long list of accomplishments. It is wonderful how quickly a woman will pick up the knack of shooting with a rifle, and into what good shots many of them develop with very little practice. Few who once become accustomed to the sport and gain sufficient skill to make reasonably good targets lose their taste for the pastime.

One of the cutest little rifles adapted to a lady's use is turned out with a 22-inch barrel of 22-calibre, and adapted for the use of either short or long rifle cartridges. The arm weighs only 4½ pounds, and with plain open sights and plain stock can be had for a trifle more than $5. Their action is the same as that of larger calibre single-shot rifles. The lever, which forms a trigger guard, is dropped to lower the breech block, extracting the empty shell and also automatically setting the hammer at half-cock. The barrel is fastened to the frame by a screw underneath the forestock; with a few turns of the screw the barrel may be detached and the whole arm packed in a little canvas case of the length of the barrel. Although when loaded with the 22-long rifle cartridge they are accurate a distance of 600 feet, it will be pleasanter for a lady to use the 22-short cartridge charged with smokeless powder, from which there is little noise or recoil. These cartridges are extremely cheap, and accurate up to 75 feet.

The hardest thing, as a rule, to impress upon a woman who handles a rifle is the absolute necessity of keeping the bore clean. There is a great temptation to put the weapon away dirty, leaving its cleaning to some subsequent occasion when one is less tired. This is a bad policy to adopt when using ordinary black powder, which cakes and hardens in the barrel, making the labor the next day five times what it would have been had the gun been cleaned immediately after using. With smokeless powder this delay is apt to prove ruinous to the rifling. The residue left after shooting with most smokeless powders, although very slight, has a powerful chemical action on the steel, and unless removed before putting the gun away will injure the interior badly.

A small-bore rifle should always be accompanied by a jointed cleaning rod, provided with two kinds of bristle brush, one extremely hard and stiff to remove the powder residue, the other rather softer for polishing, and also a joint of rod slotted for the accommodation of a bit of soft woolen cloth for putting the finishing touches to the polishing, and also for leaving a deposit of oil in the bore when putting away for any length of time, in order to prevent rust. A 22-calibre cleaning rod is a rather fragile affair. So in use it is a far better policy to run it through the barrel from the breech, attach a wooden handle to the last joint as it protrudes from the muzzle, and pull the rod through the barrel, instead of pushing it through. Pushing one of these small rods through is very apt to cause it to buckle, often to break. With the greater diameter of a rod, which may be used for cleaning a larger calibre than the 22, it is possible to push the rod through, thereby obviating the necessity of removing the handle at every stroke of the brush.

The average woman quickly tires of shooting at a target, and makes comparatively slow progress in marksmanship, if she confines her efforts to this game. But she can find a great amount of enjoyment by shooting at bottles, tin cans, or blocks thrown overboard from a boat or set up on a post. There seems to be something more fascinating in perforating a tin can or seeing a bottle reduced to fragments by a well-directed shot than in making even a good showing on a printed target. Perhaps it is because it seems more like the execution of a real woodsman.

E. T. KEYSER.

HOT WEATHER PHYSICS.

THE thermometer was doing business at the new stand it had taken up at number one hundred and something in the shade, and, with the electric fan in the corner, was about the only object in the room which showed special evidence of life.

"Pop," presently came in a small voice from the sofa, "Pop, doesn't motion produce heat?"

"Yes, my son, so keep quiet."

There was silence for a moment; then—

"Pop, doesn't all motion produce heat?"

"Yes, my son, all motion; even the motion of moving my lips to answer your questions causes more heat than is necessary this weather."

There was silence again. "Pop" continued trying to finish up a business letter, and the owner of the small voice continued lying on the sofa, looking listlessly ahead into the electric fan, his fluffy hair waving softly in the cooling current which flowed from its fast-revolving blades.

Once more the silence was broken.

"Motion causes friction, does it not?"

"Yes."

"And friction causes heat?"

"Yes."

A pause of several minutes.

"That fan over there is in motion, isn't it, popper?"

"Yes, yes; don't bother me so much."

Another pause.

"Say, pop, if that fan is in motion, and motion produces friction, and friction causes heat, why don't you stop it? It's hot enough, isn't it, without any more motion than is necessary?"

But there was no reply, and the fan went on.

The Boaster's Downfall.

"There comes the Hermann the Grosse," said a know-it-all, pointing to the Deutschland as she came up the river last Thursday.

"Pretty big steamer, isn't she?" answered the Kansas City man.

"Big? Naw! Say, you should 'a' seen seven or eight of them boats, all bigger'n her, go down the river with fire spoutin' out all over 'em! That's what I saw about a year ago.

"Huh! A lot o' wise guys around here!" he said, as he glared savagely at the laughing crowd of listeners who happened to know that the Deutschland was "the biggest ever," as he dragged the Westerner off to the nearest bar.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

The Trouble in Argentina.

The placing of the federal district of Buenos Ayres under a state of siege is the culmination of a dispute between the present Government of Argentina and the native agriculturists, rancheros, and industrials. It is the belief of the local papers, which support the latter, that the measure providing for the unification of the foreign debts, which has caused all the trouble, was inspired by a North American syndicate of financiers. Nothing had been heard about the bill up to the middle of June. Then suddenly President Roca presented it to his Cabinet, which quickly approved it, and on the following day it was sent to the Senate with the President's message regarding it. As recent dispatches show, it quickly passed the upper house and was being discussed in the Chamber when the first manifestations of disapproval showed themselves.

At the same Cabinet meeting at which the bill for the unification of the foreign debts was approved the Ministers also approved and accepted offers from bankers to purchase the $25,000,000 of Argentine stocks pledged by the Government on the condition that the said stocks are to be converted into unified stock. With the proceeds of the sale of such pledged stocks the Government guarantees to pay off Treasury bills and outstanding debts for port works, which aggregate $14,000,000. The unification, if the now warmly opposed measure becomes a law, will comprise all Argentine foreign loads; according to the amounts agreed upon by the President and his Cabinet, and approved by the Senate, the total issue of unified bonds will be $435,000,000 at 4 per cent. interest, with ½ per cent. amortization.

Germany and Foreign Competition.

The Berlin firm of Mittler & Son has just published a brochure by Count Moltke, a member of the Prussian lower house, which is being widely commented on throughout Germany in the light of the ever-increasing commercial competition of foreign countries, especially the United States, with Germany. The brochure is called "The Development of German Means of Communication, in Connection with Foreign Competition."

After referring to the repeated but unsuccessful efforts of the Prussian Government in regard to the Canal bills, Count Moltke enlarges upon the disadvantages of a one-sided railway policy, and then insists on the necessity of concentrating all economic resources, and of completing all lines of communication throughout Prussia in particular, and Germany in general. He supports his arguments with a large array of statistics, and comes to the conclusion that the method adopted by Austria for carrying out her canal schemes (recently described at length in these columns) should be adopted also by the Prussian and German authorities. The Government, he asserts, would thus be enabled to demand the supplies necessary for its canal projects by several annual installments.

An International Labor Dispute.

An event has recently occurred in the mining district of La Mure, in the Department of Isère, France, which is expected to have far-reaching results, not only disturbing the recently constructed Franco-Italian entente cordiale, but also affecting the universal problem of labor wherever a dispute may arise between various nationalities working at the same place.

The mines of La Mure employ about 2,400 men, 800 of whom were Italians. A short time ago a quarrel broke out at an inn, the proprietor of which was stabbed by an Italian miner. The latter was arrested, but on the following day the President of the local Miners' Union appeared before the agent of the proprietors of the mines and insisted that the force of Italian workmen be reduced one-half. This the agent refused to do. The French miners then took matters into their own hands and drove the Italians from their villages and across the mountains into Savoy; thence the fugitives finally gained the Italian frontier. The local authorities attempted in vain to protect the foreigners, but, being Socialists, they refrained from appealing to the State for military aid.

The situation as it now presents itself is that the company has not enough men to conduct its works, while the French miners, being masters of the field and no longer fearing cheap Italian labor, will demand higher wages. In this respect the affair is considered important, for many of the Nationalist Senators and Deputies in recent speeches have advocated the expulsion of foreigners from France. On the other hand, it has long been the theory of French experts on labor and industrial problems that should French industry be reduced, with few exceptions, to dependence on the French workmen alone, the result would be fatal to national enterprise and industry. It is looked upon as certain that should La Mure miners succeed in securing higher wages the movement is likely to spread, and in every locality whose Frenchmen are employed with foreigners strikes will be declared to drive the latter from the country, with a supplementary demand for higher wages for the Frenchmen who remain.

The Government is said to be much disturbed over the affair, uncertain how to act until representations are made by Italy, which, by the way, cannot retaliate by expelling Frenchmen, as there are no French laborers in the peninsula.

To Develop Manchuria.

Advices from Tisitsikar and Mukden, Manchuria, the purport of which is confirmed in part by correspondents of Parisian journals in St. Petersburg, show that Russia has completely organized the vast territory south of the Amur into governments, and that Russian Governors are gradually taking the place of the purely military officials, who, since the invasion, have been in control. With the introduction of the Russian Governor in a government, Russian law is proclaimed throughout that district.

Advices from Moscow also tend toward confirming this news. It is said there that a High Commissioner has been appointed over the whole of Manchuria, whose principal function will be to see that Russian laws when proclaimed are enforced; he will also adjust any claims in regard to concessions which foreigners may have obtained from the Chinese Government when the territory in question was under Chinese rule. The adjustment of mining claims is expected to involve serious international complications, for many foreign gold seekers secured mining rights from the Chinese authorities before the Boxer trouble began, and it is intimated from Russian sources that the rights granted were simply fabulous in character and extent, hundreds of square miles of auriferous country being leased to one man.

The High Commissioner, who occupies a post similar to that of the former Frontier Commissioner on the north bank of the Amur, will have full powers to settle arbitrarily on the spot all claims, and the aim will be to reduce the exploitation of gold mining to the same level which it holds in Eastern Siberia—that is to say, the industry will be entirely under the supervision of the Government officials, to whom all gold must be delivered. It is not expected that, for the present, at any rate, the lately accorded permission for free traffic in uncoined gold will be extended to Manchuria. Moreover, the laws which are being proclaimed exclude the foreigner, who can only take part in such enterprises by acting through Russians, and then only if the connivance of the authorities is previously secured. It is understood that no foreigner who may have secured concessions from the former Chinese authorities will be allowed to take advantage of them under Russian rule unless he is able to come to an agreement with the officials in charge of the district to which his concessions pertain.

The Baptism in the Quirinal.

Much surprise has been expressed in Roman Catholic circles that the baptism of the infant Italian Princess should have taken place in the Quirinal when it was against that very palace that Pius IX. launched his interdict. When, on Nov. 8, 1870, Gen. Lamarmora forced the doors of the abandoned Palace of the Quirinal, till then the Summer residence of the Popes, and took possession of it in the name of the State, Pius IX. published an interdict against the palace, not only prohibiting within its walls the celebration of any rite, but forbidding any Catholic to inhabit it. Advances were from time to time made to the Vatican for the purpose of modifying the interdict, but in vain, the Court meantime being forced to go to the distant Church of the Sudario, which for centuries has belonged to the House of Savoy. It was later discovered, however, that the exercise of the rites of the Church at the Quirinal depended solely upon the will of the sovereign. This discovery, according to the Nazione of Florence, came about in this way:

"Mgr. Ansino, a man deeply versed in the history of the House of Savoy, sought for and found a brief of Pope Leo XI., who occupied the Pontifical chair from April 1, 1605, to the 27th of the same month. In the few days of his Pontificate he had, by the above-mentioned brief, conceded to Charles Emanuel I., Duke of Savoy, and to all his descendants the privilege of maintaining the Court Chaplain as their own parish priest, with the right to celebrate divine service in any place whatsoever where the Princes of the House of Savoy happened to be. The Vatican could not dispute the validity of this apostolic brief, nor abolish a privilege enjoyed for three centuries.

"The question was discussed in the Congregation of Special Ecclesiastical Causes. The words of the decree of Leo XI. were so explicit that it was quite possible to interpret them as the concession of a Faculty to officiate even in places affected by the interdict. So the congregation readily recognized a distinction between the Palace of the Quirinal property so called—the palace as it existed in 1870—and buildings added afterward. The interdict, it was decreed, could not affect these, and the Court, therefore, could erect a chapel in this part of the palace, known as the Manica Lunga. The congregation pronounced its formal decision; the Pope approved, decreeing, however, certain limitations as to the use of the future chapel. Queen Margherita declared a hall of the aforesaid to be used as a chapel, and placed therein an altar and an image of the Madonna, which, however, except during the time of Divine service, were concealed by folding doors. It is in this chapel that the King and Queen usually hear mass, and it was here that the infant Princess was baptized."

Anent the Danish West Indies.

The rumor which emanated from Copenhagen recently that the Danish Government had received a note from Washington to the effect that if Denmark would not sell the Danish West Indies the United States would require her to fortify St. Thomas and the natural harbor of St. John and place garrisons there, although unfounded, has served to revive interest in the subject among European diplomatists, while correspondents in Copenhagen are kept busy answering queries as to the political situation in regard to the alleged demand of the United States. It seems that the curious policy of procrastination indulged in by Denmark in regard to the matter is simply one of the features which mark an important transition in the Constitutional history of the country. There are many Conservatives as well as Radicals who favor parting with the islands, but the former, in their weakened condition, have been afraid to press the matter to a conclusion. It is now expected that with the advent of a Radical Government the question of the islands, with others of internal importance, will receive immediate and precise attention.

Hitherto it has been the custom in Denmark to appoint the chief Ministers out of the Conservative majority in the upper house in the face of huge Radical majorities in the lower, which from time to time have succeeded in changing the personnel of the Government, but not its policy. It will be recalled, however, that the upper house, or Landsthing, is not a House of Lords, or even a Chamber composed of privileged Senators, but a body of legislators elected by the people in such a way that the highest taxpayers have considerable influence. The lower house, or Folkthing, is elected on a more liberal scale, but, unlike the House of Commons in England or the Chamber of Deputies in France, it has never been able to unseat a Ministry; in fact, all precedent goes to show that the Folkthing, although constantly boasting that it represents "the will of the people," can accomplish little on its own account. In recent years the impossibility to define the exact status of each house has brought about many conflicts between them, and, from 1885 to 1894, the Constitution was actually suspended in order to enable the houses to come to an agreement. In the meantime, the Landsthing, acting within the prerogative of the Government conducted the business of the State. A compromise was finally effected, but the struggle had caused a serious split in the Conservative ranks; a group calling itself the "Independent Conservatives" joined the Radicals on the tax-reform question, and negotiations have now reached a state which has made inevitable in the Landsthing a strong opposition not only against the individual members of the present Cabinet, but against the whole policy of the Government, causing the withdrawal of the Sehested Cabinet and the surrender of its portfolios into Radical hands. When Parliament meets in October under new conditions it is expected that some definite action will be taken in regard to the Danish West Indies, or at least that the negotiations between the United States and Denmark on the subject will be thoroughly ventilated.

The Pan-Slavonic Movement.

For some time past certain Prussian semi-official newspapers, particularly the Berliner Correspondens, have pointed out the direful results that would ensue if the so-called Polish movement in West Prussia were allowed to develop unchecked, and what astonished these papers particularly was that Russia seemed to give no heed to a similar movement that was constantly gaining ground in the Warsaw district. The other day these papers were thrown into a state of confusion, a confusion of which even the inspired Cologne Gazette partook, by a speech delivered in Moscow by M. Tschirep Spiridonowitch on his election to the Presidency of the Slavonic Society. His words are believed to indicate that Russia, while apparently shutting her eyes to all warnings of an imminent Polish revolt, has secretly been circumventing the Pan-Germanic movement, and has actually inspired the so-called Polish revival in Western Prussia and similar movements in other Slav States contiguous to the Russian Empire. Moreover, it is not believed in Berlin that M. Spiridonowitch would have been so outspoken as he was unless he had been inspired to do so by very high authority. He said in part:

"Our object is to bring about a union of the millions of Slavs in the spheres of intellect and civilization, without attempting to unite them into one State or under one Church. For the solution of this great and difficult problem it is necessary that the idea of union should inspire all the Slavs like a living wave. One of the dialects of the Slavonic languages must be recognized as the connecting link. All Slavs feel this, and three-fourths of them are convinced that this universal Slavonic language must be Russian. Russian is most widely spread, it possesses the richest literature, and it is the most indispensable of all Slavonic tongues. The obstacles which our enemies place in the way of the Russian language only serve to direct attention to it. Our enemies [illegible] are dearer than our friends. The moment [illegible] does not suit [illegible] that the [illegible] ministry will immediately [illegible] to the Slavs, and that in this country the secular feud between the Slavs and Pan-Germanism will be fought out. The Slavs understand, however, that they are menaced by the Germanic inundation which, starting from Hamburg, makes for Posen and Prague, and which would fain reach the Persian Gulf by way of Vienna and Belgrade, Sofia, Constantinople, and Asia Minor."

In closing he said: "Pan-Germanism is successful in intensifying the political dispute among the Slavs, and step by step it colonizes our whole southwestern frontier and makes it German. * * * It is, therefore, one of the tasks of the Slavonic Society to strengthen the Slavonic sense of race, to foster the expansion of the Russian language, and to promote the struggle against all opponents of the Slavonic ideal."

The Czar and Finland.

Since the defeat of the Finnish Army bill, recently announced in these columns, there has been little doubt in usually well-informed circles in St. Petersburg that many of the measures that have been introduced for the Russification of the Grand Duchy were created and promulgated either without the knowledge of the Czar or through misrepresentations made to him of their purpose or of the conditions they were intended to meet. It seems that a month or so ago Nicholas II. ordered one of his secretaries, whose duty it was to clip from the foreign press articles which might interest his Majesty, to furnish him with the papers themselves without mutilation. The Czar, it is said, became much moved on account of the criticism that the Russification of Finland had received and resolved to acquaint himself with the facts without delay. This he has done, with the result that the scheme of destroying the autonomy of Finland is constantly being contracted. A recent event is deemed most significant.

In February last one of the departments of State in St. Petersburg sent an official to the Finnish capital of Helsingfors with orders to remove from the Finnish State archives all documents connected with the office of Secretary of State for the period between 1800 and 1825, in which years the perpetual autonomy of Finland was recognized by Russia and the fact incorporated into the Constitution of the Grand Duchy. The keeper of the archives refused to give them up on the ground that he could only receive such an order from the Finnish Senate. The Senate refused to sanction the removal, but in spite of its protests and that of several learned societies the papers were carried off.

These documents have now been returned to the Finnish national archives with a note from the official in St. Petersburg to the effect that they had simply been borrowed in order to compare them with their duplicates which were in the hands of the Russian Government, and that as nothing irregular had been noted, they were returned to their proper place. The return of the documents in which rest the legal evidence of the liberty of Finland is regarded in Helsingfors as the result of direct intervention on the part of the Czar. It is also rumored there by members of the noblesse, who keep in close touch with affairs of the St. Petersburg Court, that his Majesty will shortly issue a ukase modifying or explaining the terms of the notorious manifesto of Feb. 15, 1899, by virtue of which the scheme of the Russification of the Grand Duchy has hitherto been carried on.

Millenary of King Alfred.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee for the national commemoration of King Alfred, held under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House, it was announced that King Edward would preside at the ceremonies, which will be held in the second or third week of September, in Winchester. The statue executed by Hamo Thornycroft, R. A., will then be unveiled. The committee also decided to hold at Winchester, at the time of the commemoration, a meeting of learned societies, and the royal societies of England and the leading universities of Great Britain, America, and the colonies have been invited to be represented by delegates on that occasion.

The committee noted, among recent contributions to the permanent memorial, £100 from the University of Pennsylvania and £20, as a first instalment, from the Colonial Dames of America. As the sum of £1,300 is still required, further donations are invited and may be sent to Alderman Frank Green, Lord Mayor of London; Lord Avebury, Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock & Co., bankers, London, or to the Mayor of Winchester, Guildhall, Winchester.

The corporation of Winchester is acquiring thirty-five acres of land for the purpose of a public park and recreation ground. The site will include a portion of the land once occupied by the once famous Hyde Abbey, where King Alfred and his wife and the first King Edward were buried. Excavations have been begun under the auspices of the Mayor, and the foundations of the eastern apse of the abbey have already been uncovered.

Why He Looked Foolish.

He stood in front of THE TIMES Building and was evidently in a bad humor. Apparently something had gone wrong and he was commenting on it as visibly as his right hand could move in framing the letters. Now and then he would shake his head. A half dozen passers-by stopped to take in the unusual sight. Then the deaf and dumb man, who had been diligently talking to himself, looked foolish, and hurried away.

An Easy Way.

The best way to handle your business is to [illegible]

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

DAWN AT VENIS.

One burnished cloud first turned a jagged prow—
The conscious water nestled deep among
Her murky gondolas, that, bow on bow,
Freighted with shadows, at the molo swung.

Soon palace and canal paled into sight,
Fainting as watchers whose long vigil wanes;
Till Dawn's approach across the waves of night
Flushed the rose blood in sleeping Venice's veins.

Then up the dazzling steps that lead to God,
One radiant sunbeam and a lone white dove
Santa Maria's holy threshold trod—
A shrine of morning lit by Light and Love!

Loud warned the chime to mass o'er quay and home—
Calling soft flocks of doves to meet the day
'Mid sculptured saints and angels round the dome,
While market women followed in to pray.
—MARTHA GILBERT DICKINSON, in Scribner's.

Some Old English Absurdities.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The Lord of the Isle of Man is bound by the tenure of his inheritance to present two falcons to the King. The original grant seems to have been by Henry IV. to Henry, Earl of Northumberland. There is an admission of the claim at Charles II.'s coronation. At the coronation of George IV. "among the feudal services the two falcons of Lord Derby for the Isle of Man were conspicuous. * * * The King descended from his chair of state, and the ladies of the Court pressed round to caress and examine the noble birds." According to the tenure of the manor of Nether Bilsington, in Kent, the lord must give three maple cups to the King at the banquet. This tenure dates from Henry I. The manor of Heydon, in Essex, is held by the service of presenting the towel to the King when washing before the banquet. The service can be traced back to the Picot family, in the reign of Henry II. "Petrus Picot tenet dimid Heydene per serjantium serviendi cum una toalla ad coronationem regis." Another service dating from Henry II. is attached to the manor of Liston, in Essex. The service consists in making wafers, which the lord of the manor must bring in person to the King and Queen at the banqueting table. The manor of Addington, in Surrey, was granted by William I. to Tezelin, the King's cook, upon the service of making a dish, called, variously, grout or dillegrout, in the King's kitchen. The service has survived to the present time; but as the lord of Addington is no longer the King's master cook, a division of labor takes place; the King's cook prepares the dish and the lord of the manor serves it to the King.

The French Girl.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

The programme of what a French girl may or may not do is drawn up very precisely. Unless she is poor and has to earn her own living she never goes out alone. The company of a friend of her own age would not be sufficient to chaperon her. It is an established rule that novel reading is a rare exception. She is entirely subject to her parents' will in the matter of reading. And if she asks to see anything at the theatre except a classical masterpiece or an opera, they will tell her that such a thing is not considered proper, feeling sure of her silent submission. After she is fifteen years old she is generally allowed to be in the drawing room on her mother's reception days, but must keep to the modest and secondary place assigned her; pouring the tea and presenting it, courtesying to her elders, answering when spoken to—in short, undergoing her apprenticeship. She has few jewels, and under no pretext any diamonds. Custom does not permit her to wear costly things; nor does it give her the right, in general, to have a money allowance worth speaking of for her personal use. She receives a trifling sum for charity, her books, and gloves. A young girl never takes the lead in conversation, but always allows the married lady the precedence, and she finds it quite natural to occupy the background."

Genius and Gout.

From The Popular Science Monthly.

This association of genius and gout cannot be a fortuitous coincidence. The secret of the association probably lies in the special pathological peculiarities of gout. It is liable to occur in robust, well-nourished individuals. It acts in such a way that the poison is sometimes in the blood and sometimes in the joints. Thus, not only is the poison itself probably an irritant and stimulant to the nervous system, but even its fluctuations may be mentally beneficial. When it is in the victim's blood his brain becomes abnormally overclouded; when it is in his joints his mind becomes abnormally clear and vigorous. There is thus a well-marked mental periodicity; the man liable to attacks of gout is able to view the world from two entirely different points of view; he has, as it were, two brains at his disposal; in the transition from one state to another he is constantly receiving new inspirations, and constantly forced to gloomy and severe self-criticism. His mind thus attains a greater mental vigor and acuteness than the more equable mind of the non-gouty subject, though the latter is doubtless much more useful for the ordinary purposes of life.

It must not be supposed that in thus stating a connection between gout and genius it is thereby assumed that the latter is in any sense a product of the former. All the uric acid in the world will never suffice of itself to produce genius, and it is easy enough to find severe gout in individuals who are neither rich nor wise, but merely hard-working manual laborers of the most ordinary intelligence. It may well be, however, that, given a highly endowed and robust organism, the gouty poison acts as a real stimulus to intellectual energy and a real aid to intellectual achievement. Gout is thus merely one of perhaps many exciting causes acting on a fundamental predisposition. If the man of genius is all the better for a slight ferment of disease, we must not forget that if he is to accomplish much hard work he also requires a robust constitution.

Spain's Colonial Methods.

From Chambers's Journal.

Spain had not a teeming indigenous population, nor had she manufactures seeking a market. With the growth of her colonies a disposition to encourage the manufactures of the mother country at the expense of the colonies might have been expected even at that period; and Spain did not encourage immigration, although the high cost of living consequent upon the discovery of America would normally have invited a stream of white wage-earners from neighboring countries. Therefore, while Spain was steadily drained of her most vigorous sons, she did nothing to fill their places. The State did not by any means encourage emigration to the New World—at least, not beyond the numbers thought necessary for conducting the Government and securing tribute from the colonies. Spanish subjects in New Spain were regarded merely as an army of occupation, who were to act according to orders from home, and to have no interests in the New World except as servants of the Crown; so the Government passed many regulations intended to discourage those desirous of leaving the mother country. The outgoing ships were carefully examined, and the intending emigrant had to show a special license, to secure which he had to prove, among other things, that no member of his family for two generations had fallen under the suspicion of the Inquisition.

Suspicion, indeed, was the keystone of Spanish colonial administration. No sooner had a Governor or Viceroy sailed from Spain than a commission followed him, charged with the duty of reporting secretly about his doings. The Crown trusted no one, and the Inquisition machinery was set in motion for political quite as much as for theological heresy. The partnership between Church and State in Madrid was reflected in every Spanish colony, the sole difference being that on American soil the Church was the only partner seriously consulted.

The Water Carnivores.

From The Spectator.

The number of carnivorous creatures found in the water seems out of all proportion to the usual order of nature. But this is perhaps because the minute, almost invisible, creatures of which the rivers and ponds are full, and which are the main food of the smaller water carnivora, live mainly on decaying vegetable substance, which is practically converted and condensed into microscopical animals before these become in turn the food of others. It is as if all trees and grass on land were first eaten by locusts or white ants, and the locusts and white ants were then eaten by semi-carnivorous cows and sheep, which were in turn eaten by true carnivora. The water weeds, both when living and decaying, are eaten by the entomostraca, the entomostraca are eaten by the larvae of insects, the perfect insects are eaten by the fish, and the fish are eaten by men, otters, and birds. Thus we eat the products of the water plants at four removes in a fish, while we eat that of the grass or turnips only in the secondary form, beef or mutton.

Russia Innocent for Once.

From The Outlook.

How suspicious all are of Russia! Some years ago, one bright June morning, three warships were sighted off the east coast of Korea. I watched them make the entrance into the outer harbor, all apparently with full steam ahead. Suddenly one stopped and let the others pass. In a set position she hung, steaming madly all day long, with no noticeable change. She did not even turn with the tide; there she stood planted, as though not in water, but on land. The other vessels wheeled about, lowered their boats, and there was great commotion. We learned at night that the Vitchius had a rock four feet through the bottom. The crew was landed on an island near by, and the Far East said, "Ah ha! a trick of Russia to secure a footing in Korea"; English came by and said, "By Jove! these rascals are up to something"; Japan hove-to to "look-see." All Summer long the Russian fleet struggled with the ill-fated ship, and just when hope of success began to dawn a wild Autumn storm struck her and the ship "herself went down by the island crags to be lost evermore in the main." The Russians moved away, and the Far East still sometimes asks, "What do you suppose they were after?"

American Machinery for Russia.

From The Engineering Magazine.

It may be a source of consolation to the United States, if not to their European competitors, to learn that the largest shipment of machinery ever sent to any part of the world left New York City in March, after the De Witte-Gage tiff—for Russia.

Russia is not given to cutting off her nose to spite her face. Machinery needed for State railways, or agricultural machinery, which the peasants must have, will not be subjected to the additional arbitrary tax. Direct American export to Russia will probably show a shrinkage, Germany and England acting as clearing houses and being credited with Yankee ingenuity. In fact, it is estimated that last year these countries sent over $20,000,000 worth of American products into Russia as their own, while the value of the direct export from the United States to Russia amounted to but $11,000,000. It is a common practice to remove the American name plate and substitute that of a German firm. Germany has a great advantage over almost every other manufacturing nation in that the Teutons have established branch banks in almost every large city of Russia, while their agents act as distributors, becoming in time the actual managers of newly established Russian works and naturally favoring home products and machinery. Moreover, Germany sells on long-time credit, while America, without banking facilities abroad, must demand cash payments; consequently the Germans find it profitable to purchase American machinery for cash, change the name plate so that they may secure any duplicate orders, and sell at an advance, on credit, the only terms on which the average business man in Russia can or will buy.

Dream.

Last night I dreamed I saw my mother young,
I never knew her till her hair was gray.
Last night I saw the wrinkles smoothed away
And pearls about her satin shoulders strung.
Out from our homely tools of toil among
She came as if she knew them not. There lay
Old hopes in her young eyes. Faintly to-day
Are sounding the dead madrigals she sung.

I, who had watched the stolen march of days,
And would not see the days they stole away,
Moved breathlessly to meet her, mute with praise.
But, ah, the vibrant hand that in mine lay
Was not the one I love upon my hair;
Nor hers the mother eyes, deep, deep with prayer!
—ZONA GALE in The Bookman.

Rufus Choate's Manner.

From Scribner's.

Rufus Choate had a voice without any gruff or any shrill tones. It was like a sweet, yet powerful, flute. He never strained it or seemed to exert it to its fullest capacity. I do not know any other public speaker whose style resembled his in the least. Perhaps Jeremy Taylor was his model, if he had any model. The phraseology with which he clothed some commonplace or mean thought or fact, when he was compelled to use commonplace arguments, or to tell some common story, kept his auditors ever alert and expectant. An Irishman, who had killed his wife, threw away the axe with which Choate claimed the deed was done, when he heard somebody coming. This, in Choate's language, was "the sudden and frantic ejaculation of the axe." Indeed, his speech was a perpetual surprise. Whether you liked him or disliked him you gave him your ears, erect and intent. He used manuscript a great deal, even in speaking to juries. When a trial was on, lasting days or weeks, he kept pen, ink, and paper at hand in his bedroom, and would often get up in the middle of the night to write down thoughts that came to him as he lay in bed. He was always careful to keep warm. It was said he prepared for a great jury argument by taking off eight great coats and drinking eight cups of green tea.

Boers and New Englanders.

Poultney Bigelow in The Monthly Review.

The Boers owe more to the mother country than do New Englanders whose ancestors fled from Anglican rule in 1620. Each of these peoples carried to new countries the qualities they had inherited from their parents, but in neither case can their future successes be claimed by the Governments whose illiberal conduct was the cause of their original emigration. Circumstances compelled the New Englander to clear the forest and build houses, the Boer, on the other hand, was in a climate that made nomadic life agreeable, and had to do with a soil that was peculiarly fitted for cattle, and not for farming in our sense.

Each has developed according to his environment—each held views on the subject of government which ultimately produced armed conflict, in the one case with the mother country, in the other with a Government vastly more liberal than that of Holland.

The Dutch in South Africa have shown a pride of race which has saved them from the consequences of Portuguese and Spanish administration. The Boers—as a people—have never mingled with the negro. It is no small praise to the Dutch character to recall that Boers and Anglo-Saxons are the only colonists that have kept their blood pure. The Portuguese and Spaniards not merely tolerated the abominable practice of cohabitation with negroes, they even encouraged it as a means of more rapidly producing a population calculated to withstand tropical climates.

In early New England as among the Boers, the Bible was at the bottom of this disinclination to mingle with the native. The Boers looked upon the Kafir as the New Englanders of 1620 looked upon the red Indian, as one of the heathen tribes which they, a chosen people, were called upon to exterminate, after the example set by Joshua; and indeed Joshua reminds me much of Paul Krüger.

A Railroad President's Business.

From The Century.

The President sends for his chief assistant, the General Manager, and learns officially some of the things the private secretary has told him as gossip, and many others of greater moment, but perhaps of less real interest. The half hour with the General Manager may mean decisions involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. It may mean happiness or anxiety to hundreds of homes. For example, it may be decided to move the company's shops from Dan to Beersheba. This means a move for employes, a breaking of home ties, and perhaps disappointment to engaged lovers. Again, it may be decided to extend the Utopia branch, which means a fortune to investors in land beyond Utopia, and ruin to some in the old terminus. The President may tell the General Manager that the demand for a dividend on the preferred stock is becoming more clamorous, and that they must get along another year without the 5,000 new box cars that are badly needed, and the building of which would affect many idle men. The President very likely calls the attention of the General Manager to the Auditor's estimate of last week's earnings, and asks why expenses cannot be reduced just a little more. The President reminds the General Manager that the contract for hauling Chicago dressed beef is conditional upon a second-morning delivery at the seaboard two hours earlier than that previously given by a rival line. He also observes that the reliability and regularity of the passenger trains is helping the Western tourist business; that the delay to the hotel men's special by a freight wreck last week will hurt the Winter travel to California, and that the new dining car must be made to pay expenses. He asks why the ton-mile cost of moving freight has not decreased in proportion to the recent outlay for big engines. He ventures the opinion that the Superintendent of the Slowburg Division must have been asleep while the City Council of Ringville passed an ordinance requiring the company to erect ten more electric lights at street crossings. He expresses polite astonishment at the failure of the passenger department to book the headquarters train for the next Grand Army Encampment. He makes no attempt at concealing his disgust over a competitor's securing ten trainloads of agricultural machinery for the Western prairies. He then takes up the question of a larger terminal charge for switching cars to connecting lines, and suggests to the General Manager that the revenue would be increased by more favorable terms in the next contract with other roads.

Some Church Peculiarities.

Elbert Hubbard in The Independent.

In the village of East Aurora there are seven preachers on salaries of from $400 to $800 each a year. Among the village churches there is more or less strife. The fires of hate are often respectably banked, but the embers smolder, and now and again the flame bursts out. The churches are all in competition with each other—rivalry is rife and the spirit of the Master is smothered in a scrimmage to raise the wind. Chicken pie socials, poverty parties, guesses as to the number of pieces in a bed quilt, fairs, maple sugar soirées, cat propagation, and all the usual round of petty, pious blackmail is resorted to in order to make up the deficit. And some years ago we tried the plan at one of our churches of having a dozen pretty young women take off their shoes and stockings and stand behind a curtain that left exposed only their pedals. Then we paid 10 cents each, passed by, and made guesses as to the owners of the underpinning. The man who made the highest number of correct guesses, and he could guess as often as he wished by paying a dime, received a prize. I only mention this to show to what straits country churches are often put to raise money to carry on the good work.

Corruption and Public Patronage.

From The Forum.

A new Administration is returned to power. Mr. Blank belongs to the same party as the President-elect. He probably comes to Washington with campaign pledges to honor; or, if he has been wise and made no ante-election promises, he has many true and tried friends and political followers who are justly entitled to his support, and for whom he desires to obtain some of the appointive offices. The new Administration has a policy it desires to carry out, which requires legislation, and bills are, therefore, introduced by the party leader. Mr. Blank finds that some of these measures are not to the interest of his constituency; or, as a man of independent thought, he conscientiously believes they will not be beneficial to the country. He calls on the Cabinet officers to secure his friend's appointment. He is met with pleasant words, and is told that his friend seems to be well indorsed, but that the matter cannot be determined at present.

Mr. Blank is then asked what he thinks in regard to the Administration measures. The member of the Cabinet is greatly astonished that he cannot support the Administration, and asks him to read somebody's report, and consider it from the standpoint of a party man, &c. After he has made his fourth or fifth call, with the same result, he will begin to hear from his friend, who tells him that Congressmen from adjacent districts have received appointments, and that the people at home cannot understand why he cannot do something for his district. The question that he has now to decide is whether he shall submit to become a tool in the hands of the Administration, secure the offices, and drift with the party tides, or shall be a representative of the people, determining for himself what best conserves their interest and meets the demands of justice and right. To do this he must return to face angry friends, and must meet the opposition of an unfriendly Administration. Within the last four years I have seen at least two men of great ability retire from public life rather than surrender their own individuality; being unwilling to remain and contend against a hostile Administration.

Resources of Manchuria.

From The Monthly Review of Reviews.

The most populous province is that of Laotung, which is penetrated by the branch line running from Harbin to Port Arthur. For a distance of 400 miles, extending from the Sungari River to New-Chwang, the railroad passes through a level, well-watered region, densely crowded with population, and, as far as the eye can see, under the highest state of cultivation. In our journey through it we scarcely found an acre that was not planted and carefully freed from weeds.

The total population of Manchuria is variously estimated from 10,000,000 to 25,000,000; but there seems little doubt that Laotung alone has a population of as much as 12,000,000 and that the total cannot be much less than 20,000,000. These, however, are largely Chinese. The Manchus are a fading race, their success in arms having, as is often the case, led to their ultimate decay; for ever since the establishment of the Manchu dynasty at Peking, in 1644, they have been drawn in large numbers to Peking and to the garrisons stationed in all the

principal Chinese towns. Here, living a comparatively idle life, and depending largely upon pensions from the General Government for their support, they have become enervated; while the quality of those left behind in Manchuria has depreciated in character. The Chinese, on the other hand, have gradually invaded Manchuria till they carry on nearly all of its business, and swarm in all the centres of population. Gradually, they are bringing under cultivation the vast areas of fertile land which under the Manchus had been devoted to pasture or left to run to waste.

A Masquerade.

Dawn came across the star-strewn way
In mask and domino of gray;
A most demure and Quaker day—
Cold, unbeguiling.

I marveled, as I watched her there,
What folly ever named her fair,
She with her dour, forbidding air,
Prim and unsmiling.

But even as I watched her, lo!
Down dropped her mask and domino.
Oh, golden hair! Oh, face aglow!
Oh, youth, unfading!

Oh, rosy mouth with laughter set!
Oh, roguish eyes of violet!
Why, who had guessed the sweet coquette
Was masquerading!
—THEODOSIA PICKERING GARRISON
in The Century.

Chou Chou.

From St. Nicholas.

Minister and Mme. Wu Ting-Fang have one son, Chou Chou by name, or Wu Chou Chou, as he writes it in Chinese style. When they came to the United States about three years ago Chou Chou could not speak a word of English, and his father placed him with a tutor. Chou Chou soon found that the boys who lived near the legation went to the public school, and he begged his father to allow him to do the same. Minister Wu is a very wise Oriental, and when he looked into the matter he concluded that the public school was best for his boy and sent him there. Chou Chou has made such good progress that he is now in the Western High School, and his teacher said a short time ago that the English of his exercises in the literature class was better than that of any papers handed in to her. While at school he dresses like the usual American boy, and tucks his long cue under his coat! But on all public occasions he wears his native costume—the stiff brocaded silk robe and trousers, his feet incased in the fancy double-soled sandals, and his cue braided down his back and tied with a silk fringe which almost touches his heels. Mme. Wu does not speak English readily, and often at her receptions, which are held on Friday during the social seasons, her young son acts as her interpreter with an ease and grace which would be a credit to one far his senior in years.

A Revolution in Buttons.

From The Athenæum.

One of the last surviving of the old sumptuary laws, now almost forgotten, but considered of great importance in maintaining one branch of Sheffield trade, was that directed against covered buttons. The town dealt largely in horn buttons of different kinds for common wear, as well as in metal and plated buttons for the better class of coats, waistcoats, and gaiters. From 1720 to the end of the century the town annals show that there was considerable though fitful zeal, under the statute of 8 Anne, against the vendors and users of covered buttons. In 1701 a tailor was convicted in a penalty of 40s. a dozen for setting covered buttons on a gentleman's waistcoat, and the wearer in a like penalty for appearing in a garment thus adorned. General action was taken against offenders by the master and journeymen buttonmakers of Sheffield as late as 1802, but the Magistrates gave so little encouragement to these prosecutions that the law, though it long remained unrepealed, fell from that time into desuetude.

The Iron Man's Story.

From Leslie's Monthly.

Do you remember the span over the South Channel at Cornwall, Ontario, in 1898? I can tell you exactly the time—it was almost noon, on the 6th of September, on a Tuesday—when the pier gave way. There were sixteen men killed in that. The bridge was almost finished, and was ready to turn over to the railroad people in a week or two. It had three camel-back spans, and its piers were supposed to be on blue hard pan. A cofferdam had been built over one of these and filled up with concrete and cement. Big, solid blocks of stone had been put upon that.

We had been given the foundations for it all right, and we'd put our iron work on that. There was a big traveler up, and when the pier gave and two spans crumbled with a crack, the traveler, of course, came down. One man on it never tried to jump, and rode the traveler as it fell, hanging on to a cord, (of steel.) He was never hurt. That particular steel bar happened to stop ten feet away from the water, and he simply climbed off.

"Once," said Billy, returning to his reminiscences, "a man I knew, who was working on the ridge of an iron house roof, lost his hold and commenced to slide down the corrugated iron. It was a slide of about twenty-five feet to the edge, and then came a drop of fifty feet, as he knew, on some heaps of scrap-iron. Down he went, and just at the edge a rivet caught his corduroys and held him there."

Japan and Korean Influences.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Even at the present day Korean influence can be traced in many a Japanese palace and temple. At the Shiba Temples in the capital one of the most perfect bronze gates is the handiwork of Korean artificers. The visitor to Kyoto may see some of the best and earliest specimens of wooden statuary in Japan at the Temple of Koryuji. These are nearly all Korean. The finest, a gilt figure, has been restored by Japanese, and the result is as if a image of gold on feet of clay. It was the Japanese who made the feet. In the neighborhood of Nara are wall paintings by Koreans better than any the Japanese could produce, and the best wood carving in the country—also Korean—is to be found at Kobedaiji, in the same vicinity. The pretty ware known as cerse about the early Korean pottery still made at Kobedaiji, but these are few and rare. So not admire the beautiful crackled glaze (familiar to us as old Satsuma ware) the enamel of which is so delicate that

procured in Japan, but they are modern. The splendid old Japanese Satsuma, lightly decorated, is probably not to be obtained for love or money, though expert Japanese collectors travel all over the world in search of stray specimens. And yet this was only an imitation of the work of seventeen families of Korean potters whom the Prince of Satsuma introduced in 1598, and whose descendants still live and labor at the village of Tsuboya, in that province. Strangely enough, Satsuma, where alone the Koreans still survive, is the one portion of Japan where the religion introduced by their forefathers is not tolerated.

The Fountain of Arethusa.

From Scribner's.

No object is more frequently mentioned in connection with Syracuse than Arethusa, the nymph changed into a fountain when pursued across the sea by the river Alpheus. The water of this fountain, much praised in antiquity, has in recent times become brackish by the letting in of salt water through earthquakes. But what it has lost in real excellence it has gained in stylish appearance. For the sake of its ancient renown washerwomen have recently been excluded from it, a fine wall put about it, and papyrus plants added to make it look picturesque. Enveloped in a more natural beauty lies the rival fountain Kyane, the source of the southern branch of the Anapos, some distance south of the Olympieum. The nymph Cyane was turned into a fountain by Pluto because she told Demeter of the rape of Persephone. We gave half a day to Cyane, and had ourselves pushed up a stream lined with reeds and papyrus, the latter a reminder of Saracen occupation, to this spring, from which the stream comes forth with a rush. It is difficult to decide which is more beautiful, the clear, deep, broad spring, or the stream through which one approaches it. The whole journey is like an excursion into fairyland, the outside world being shut out by the reeds and papyrus.

Contagion in Schools.

From Motherhood.

Any one who has worked in schoolrooms must have been impressed with the fact that the children come into frequent and close personal contact, such as putting their faces together, blowing into each other's faces, examining slates and papers, and sitting close together.

Common means of contagion are these: Kissing, exchanging handkerchiefs, ribbon, chewing gum, whistles, slate and lead pencils, which are almost always, consciously or unconsciously, carried to the mouths. Coins also are treated in the same way. Drinking cups, by their common use, often spread diseases. School books are ready carriers of contagion. Then also may be mentioned the dangers from overcrowding the schoolrooms, which leads to the breathing of impure air and the dissemination of germs. Wraps which are not absolutely needed often hang where they dry and are shed in the schoolroom.

The foundation for many cases of pulmonary diseases and chronic invalidism can sometimes be traced to a badly ventilated schoolroom.

The Arabs and the Telephone.

From The Independent.

We had a party of Arabs along with us, and took them all over a great newspaper office. Everything was wildly astonishing to them. They had imagined that the Koran contained all the wisdom and knowledge of the world, yet here was the telegraph, the telephone, the electrotype, the printing press. The place was a veritable enchanter's castle to them. They would never have believed in the telephone if I had not called up their hotel and got one of their own party at that end of the wire. The dervish who had come along was bold as well as pious. When he heard that his friend five miles away was talking through the instrument he made a dash at it. He was greatly excited, and yelled in a megaphone voice. He thought we were tricking him, but here was his friend talking Arabic. He rolled his eyes at me in a despairing manner, and then began a search for devils, being quite convinced that the 'phone was an invention of Satan.

Our Growing Seaports.

From The Monthly Review of Reviews.

The general development of our export trade has had the interesting effect of increasing the relative activity of several of our seaports, and thus reducing somewhat the too heavy proportion of the foreign business cleared through the port of New York. We were doing a large export business in the Spring and early Summer of last year; but the gains of this year over last, as indicated in the statistics of the last few weeks, are nothing short of startling. The greatest gains have been in cotton and cattle, with a good gain also in breadstuffs. As the result especially of the great export business in cotton, aided by the increased movement of cereals through Southern ports, New Orleans has for the first time taken a place next to New York as respects the value of its export trade, thus displacing Boston. In the year 1900, New York was credited with only 47 per cent. of the total foreign commerce of the country, as against an average of more than 50 per cent. for several previous years. New York still continues to receive considerably more than 60 per cent. (in value) of the country's imports, but last year it handled only about 37 per cent. of the exports. Boston and Philadelphia have been comparatively stable in the volume of their foreign trade, while Baltimore, Newport News, New Orleans, and Galveston have made great gains—as also have the Pacific Coast ports, owing to the progress of our Oriental trade.

The Act of Dying.

From The Humanitarian.

The popular idea that the act of dying is a painful process often causes a fear of death. But death from even the most painful mortal diseases is usually preceded by a period of cessation from suffering and partial or complete insensibility, resembling falling asleep, or the pleasant gradual unconsciousness caused by an anæsthetic. The common phrase "death agony" is not warranted by what occurs in natural death, which is a complete relief from all pain. When death is raving or heart rallies or syncope it is very rare and painless—perhaps pleasant. Death by [illegible] is rare. Death by [illegible] is rare. Death by [illegible] and other narcotics probably give a painless, perhaps a pleasant, dreamful death. Hemlock, as we know from the account of the death of Socrates, causes gradual insensibility, from below upward. On the other hand, arsenic, strychnine, carbolic and mineral acids, corrosive sublimate, tartar emetic, and other metallic poisons inflict slow and torturing death. Prussic acid and cyanide of potassium cause quick and painful death.

Westcott and the Corsets.

From The Literary Era.

That the author of "David Harum" was conspicuous for his mellow baritone voice is little thought of by those who only know him as an author. It was a voice so sweet, so rich, and so flexible, that it could play any prank with the emotions of those who heard it, and had Mr. Westcott chosen to devote his life to music he would have become a noted singer. But he contented himself with the modest position of basso in a quartet choir in Syracuse, and in delighting his own special friends by singing in a drawing room. He was fond of telling of an occasion on which he was invited to sing at a concert in one of the smaller towns of Western New York. On this perfunctory jaunt—which was quite without interest to the fastidious Mr. Westcott—he was saved from such a hotel as that which insulted John Lenox, by the hospitality of the man who organized the concert, a person of much local importance. The musical affair passed off satisfactorily with the help of the neighborhood talent assisted by Mr. Westcott's rare voice. As Mr. Westcott was about to retire his host came timidly to his room, carrying two long paper boxes. "I leave the house so early in the morning to go to my factory," the man explained, "that I'm afraid I may not see you, but I want to give you something for your singing to-night. Now, here's two pair of the very best real whalebone corsets that our factory turns out, and I want you to take them home with you." When Mr. Westcott found he could not even protest effectually, his sense of humor came to his relief, and the fastidious man of cultivated extravagance stalked home laughing, the next day, with two pair of useless corsets in exchange for his matchless songs.

English Work Beginning at 6 A. M.

From Cassier's Magazine.

The idea which underlies the supposed necessity in British shops of the 6 o'clock start is, that a long day's work is secured. But if masters were always in their shops at 6, moving about among the men, they would see that this early work is, as a rule, the most unproductive in the day. Those who make a casual early visit once in a moon to their works just to wake up the men and the foremen, might as well save themselves the trouble for aught they learn thereby. They do not see the many leakages that go on, and neither are they qualified by experience to estimate the subtle differences between the men in those early hours and those who start work under better physiological conditions. In these flying visits they see only that time is "put in," and time instead of energy is the common measure of work done in the factory. Very often the writer has observed that men, after losing quarters, have got through more work in the day than others who commenced at 6 o'clock. The loss of time in quarter days—"knocking off corners"—is obvious; but energy losses do not show directly in the books, nor are they always apparent to those who suffer thereby.

Nor does the mischief consist alone in broken rest. Early rising carries with it exhausting conditions. Men are hungry, and slack in consequence of going out into the raw cold without food or warm drink in the stomach, and having to work thus for two hours and a half before breaking fast. Often they get wet, and stand in wet clothes and boots without the fortifying influence afforded by food at the proper time.

A Prognostication.

From The Contemporary Review.

As I rode through the streets of Peking one day last August, with ghastly forms of death on every side, I passed a Buddhist temple, over the door of which was a newly written inscription, on which the ink was not yet dry. Capt. Munthe of the Chinese Customs, who was with me, stopped to read it.

"What a strange people they are?" he said. "Who but a Chinaman would ever have thought, at such a time, of writing this? 'From ten thousand bitternesses wells the Eternal Peace.'"

Culture in the Eighteenth Century.

From The Cornhill.

"Have manners, good breeding, and the graces," said the Chesterfieldian code. Very little else was considered necessary for girls destined for society town life at any time of that century, least of all its beginning. "I have been for days confined to my chamber by a cold, which has already kept me from three plays, nine sales, five shows, and four card tables, and put me seventeen visits behind, for, consider, Mr. Rambler, I go to bed late, and therefore cannot rise early. As soon as I am up I dress for the gardens; then walk in the park; then always go to some sale or show, or some entertainment at the little theatre; then must pay my visits, then walk in the park, then hurry to the play, and from thence to the card table." This from a girl fifteen years old. Card playing, among what we should consider mere babies, was all the vogue; women are all naturally gamblers—in the eighteenth century they had the practical opportunities from their infancy.

From the "Connoisseur" we learn that the education of girls consisted "in a knowledge of intriguing, dress, and the card table. In the first of these particulars they constantly receive lessons from the milliners, mantua-makers, and maid-servants. * * * When a young lady has got Hoyle's 'Rules' by heart, and is qualified to play a rubber at a Sunday rout, it is a sure mark of her having had a good education!" Of education, as we understand it, girls had none, discounting even the natural venom of that despiser of the sex, Swift, who, writing to a young newly married lady, takes it for granted she can neither read her spell, and urges her to learn, since like most women she is afraid of being stigmatized as "learned." There is no chance of her ever "reviling the perfidious of a husband."

[illegible] "Connoisseur" [illegible]

ing. You may find in the "Dancing Master," already in its fifteenth edition by 1713, no less than 326 different figures for country dances alone.

Il Bel Canto.

The minstrel in his motley cloak,
With plume and floating hair,
Could turn the torches' tawny smoke to incense in the air.
The dame upon the dais dreamed,
The good knight pondered near,
The man-at-arms a statue seemed that leaned upon its spear;
And all the humble vassal throng
Were mute in groups apart,
The while he sang a fitting song for every beating heart.

He sang of meadows, trippingly,
That dimpled 'neath the breeze;
Of kine that stood where ripplingly the waters lapped their knees;
Of vines with clusters, amethyst,
Of orchards sagging low,
Of red moons peering through the mist when heaped barns overflow;
Of feast days, frequent, glad and long,
Of liege lords kind and mild,
And as the bard gave o'er his song the vassals stirred and smiled.

He sang again—of battlefield
And puissant deeds of war;
Of splintered pike and riven shield and cloven helmet bar;
Of glory hand in hand with death,
Of valor deified;
Of men who cheered with latest breath the cause for which they died;
Of leaguered towns defenders held
Tho' plague and famine came,
And as he ceased there hoarsely swelled the warrior's deep acclaim.

He sang again—and now his song
Moved all the listening band;
Each peasant found among the throng a peasant maiden's hand;
The man-at-arms resolved to seek
The heart he longed to know;
And something brushed a lady's cheek when once a torch burned low.
The arches' echo held it long
The raptured hush above—
The lowly, lofty, world-wide song—the earth-old song of love!
—BESSIE MILLER in The Independent.

Lost Manuscripts.

From The Catholic World Magazine.

We would certainly think that in the present age an English Chancellor of the Exchequer would have some idea of the literary value of old manuscripts and records; but in 1840 a collector of antiquities found out the contrary, to his own profit. He was buying some soles of a fish monger in old Hungerford Market, Yarmouth, and noticed that the fish monger wrapped the soles in some stiff paper torn from a book at his side. The antiquarian went home, and on unwrapping the fish, discovered the paper bore the signatures of Lauderdale, Godolphin, Ashley, and Sunderland. The wrapper proved to be a bill for feeding prisoners in the Tower in the reign of James II., and the signatures were those of James II.'s Ministers. Much excited, the antiquarian hurried back to the fish monger, and by judicious and careful inquiry discovered the man had a quantity of similar paper, ten tons in all, which he had bought at £7 a ton at Somerset House.

The antiquarian secured more of the paper and found accounts of the Exchequer Office in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., wardrobe accounts of Queen Anne, a treatise on the Eucharist, written by Edward VI., and another on the Order of the Garter in the handwriting of Queen Elizabeth, besides numerous other valuable papers dating from Henry VII. to George III. Little by little the antiquarian acquired all the paper he could, when the secret leaked out, and the Government woke up to a sense of what they had lost. The public demanded an inquiry, but by this time the papers were lost, destroyed, or scattered.

The Religion of the Boers.

From The Nineteenth Century.

When I was serving as acting Chaplain to the forces in 1899 on Gen. French's lines of communication at Rosmead Junction I was told on excellent authority that a colonial Boer farmer in the neighborhood had said that if the Boers did not win he would burn his Bible and have no more to do with God. I have since heard the same sort of statements made in other quarters, and although I have no means of verifying them, I believe them to be substantially true. A broken Calvinist is a desperate and illogical man. When the logic of events caused the Scottish Cameronians to despair of their position, they actually intrigued with the Chevalier, a bigoted Roman Catholic Prince, in 1708 against the Government of Queen Anne. The end of the war will find the mass of the ignorant Boers in a condition of religious despair. All that they have been taught to believe about themselves as the elect people, all the promises of God-given victory which Paul Krüger and their ministers of religion have perpetually set before them, will be to them as the baseless fabric of a vision. They will merit the compassion and pity of every God-fearing man in our empire. Their own ministers have, most of them, ministered so fatally to their political delusions that they will be as sheep without a shepherd. There are a few among them who will give them wise counsel, such as Mr. Du Plessis. There are some ministers like the Rev. Andrew Murray, of saintly life and wide spiritual power, whose devotional works are read and valued in England. But the political taint is the predominant characteristic of most of them.

Everett the Orator.

Senator Hoar in Scribner's.

Edward Everett seems to me, on the whole, our best example of the orator, pure and simple. Webster was a great statesman, a great lawyer, a great advocate, a great public teacher. To all these his matchless oratory was but an instrument and incident.

But Everett is always the orator. He was a clergyman a little while. He was a Greek professor a little while. He was a college President a little while. He was Minister to England a little while. He was Representative in Congress and Senator. He was Governor of the Commonwealth. In these places he did great service enough. But his high reputation for any other than [illegible] of these things is [illegible]. He was above all things—[illegible]

JULY 1901

Philippine Civil Government

BATANGAS, Luzon, P. I.—Civil rule will be installed in the Philippines on July 1 with organizations in about forty provinces and a central government at Manila. Nearly all of the provinces will have been organized under the Provincial act, passed in February, the Civil Commission having visited so far more than half of them for that purpose since that time. The most notable exception is furnished in Mindanao, where the conditions of population and resources along the south coast make it advisable at this time to substitute a civil department, to include the Jolo and other southern groups, in all of which the Filipinos are so few in number and the Moros and other tribes so numerous as to make ordinary government impracticable.

Provision somewhat similar, or at any rate by special act, will be made for the supervision of some of the tribal districts in Northern Luzon. The Island of Mindoro, not yet occupied and which may need military attention soon, has no place in immediate plans. Samar must also be left out of account because the military authorities there seem to think that the insurrection ought to wear itself out rather than be suppressed. There will probably be not more than ten more provinces when the territory for which special provision is to be made, or no provision at this time, shall become ready for regular organization. Manila is to be organized under a separate act.

The executive head of the civil government will be Judge Taft, President of the Civil Commission. He will have a Cabinet, composed of the remaining members of the commission, who will also sit with several Filipinos, to be appointed at first, but perhaps afterward elected, as the chief legislative body of the islands. There will be a reorganization of the judiciary, the Supreme Court sitting as a whole at Manila, and by divisions at Iloilo and Cebu, at times to be prescribed, for hearing appeals of questions of fact. A circuit system will be in operation by July, under Judges brought from the United States, to preside over what are locally known as courts of the first instance, which will correspond generally to county courts or superior courts at home.

It is important that American Judges have these places, because native or Spanish lawyers in practice have become so thoroughly trained in the involved methods of the old school that the new codes and procedure to be adopted will be too simple for their ready comprehension. Bench honors will be open to them when they shall have accommodated themselves to modern practice. The chief lesson to be imparted under the new rule will be that of government for the people honestly administered. It is most important that it should be exemplary in these respects. The native will look to Americans in office as guides to public conduct. Lessons thus imparted, to have full value, should be perfectly clear and direct.

If Americans misconduct themselves, easing their consciences with the reflection that at this distance from home they ought to make the most of their opportunities, it will be a pity, for nothing can so retard the governmental progress of the islands. Observation in any case would be close. Nothing can escape it, in view of the association of natives with Americans in affairs as a means of education. How apt the pupils may be in evil may be inferred from the notions drilled into them through misrule, leaving out of account reputed inborn tendencies. How quick the lesson of correct observance of office obligations may be learned is a question for experience to answer.

There has been some uneasiness on account of supposed military jealousy of the succession of civil power. Reports conflict in that regard. It may be said in general that where commanders have brought their districts into pacified condition, willingness to be succeeded by civil authority is most cheerful. In such districts military supremacy has been effective largely because it was judicious, applying when needed peremptory measures, and at other times well-tempered consideration. There are districts where commanders have matters so well in hand and understand conditions so thoroughly that they feel sincerely apprehensive lest a change of authority may menace the order now prevailing.

Since troops will be at hand for an indefinite period to uphold civil authority, fear of trouble on this account would seem to be needless. In districts not pacified, the military force will certainly not be reduced, and in some of those districts events have shown clearly enough that change is needed, and that even civil authority cannot be more inert or helpless than that which it will supersede.

It is unfortunate for the peace of the islands that the provision was stricken from the Army bill which would have entitled men long in service to retire one grade above their active rank, for that would have disposed of officers whose declining careers are so consumed with heartburnings that younger men are promoted over their heads as to unfit them for useful activity, disregarding any other cause. Whatever comment may be justified on influences which at one time possibly restrained military progress in the islands, events now prove that officers who bestir themselves for peaceful conditions are the ones for whom favors and approval are reserved, and that for a time at least a share of the honors have fallen to those who earned them. The situation here in respect to the military personnel and the relations of that branch of the service to civil authority would need detailed treatment to make them clear. They serve now merely to accentuate conditions in some of the unpacified territory.

Whether opinions expressed at some of the meetings on this southern trip that civil government might have been advantageously established in various provinces months ago are justified or not, the conclusion will hardly be questioned that a long step toward the welfare of the islands will have been taken when the military becomes auxiliary to the civil establishment. Time is ripe for that substitution in the provinces that have been and will be organized.

It would be as unfortunate to continue military rule as to withdraw the troops. Giving full credit to the commanders for what they have accomplished, signs have everywhere appeared that it is not wholly force of arms that impelled many of the surrenders. Insurgents who have been pacified by capture or surrender are those who could become so without personal danger. In summing up military operations it should not be overlooked that insurgents whose surrender with honors of war will not be permitted manage to elude the troops as well as they ever did and are still powerful for mischief. Even if all who are in were convinced of the hopelessness of their cause, it would be a violent assumption either that they were alone in that view or that they might not have remained out in spite of it.

The fact is that the work of the commission has led the people to wish to give a trial to the form of government that the commission offers. Promises have been made most confidently in various provinces visited that order will be restored and kept through local agencies. Only to-day, on the eve of the return of the commission to Manila, a telegram has come from Laguna, asking that civil government may be established there. It is probably a safe guess that the other provinces in the neighborhood of Manila, where military operations have not availed to restore order, will come into line, trusting in the good faith in the commission and undertaking on their own account to suppress disorder. Should moral influence or police activity be unequal to the latter task, the military will no doubt be an efficient aid.

Government in the municipalities and provinces, while in important respects autonomous, is to be surrounded by safeguards calculated to repress unworthy tendencies. Municipal officers, whether chosen by popular election or appointed by local authority, must be subject always to oversight by the provincial officers. Bonds will be required of those handling public funds and the checks familiar at home to prevent usurpation and to encourage good behavior will be applied.

Of the five provincial officers the Governor will be the only one elected, and his election must be approved and confirmed by the executive authority of the islands. The other chief officers are to be the Secretary, the Treasurer, who must qualify with a large bond; the Supervisor, who must be a civil engineer, and the Fiscal, or Attorney. At present the commission is appointing all of these officers, because the first provincial election will not be held until next February.

In some of the provinces the representatives of the municipalities who met the commission asked that preference be given to Americans in the appointments, in order that the provincial machinery might be started right. The commission has appointed, however, twelve Filipinos as Governors and ten Americans so far, and in provinces visited, but in which appointments could not be made at once, Filipinos will be preferred if suitable men may be found.

In every instance except one the Americans appointed were army officers, most of them volunteers whose military service is about to end. Suggestions for such appointments often came from natives, showing that officers whose semi-civil duties brought them into contact with the people not infrequently commanded such respect and affection as to make them the choice for the performance of functions wholly civil. Americans were appointed also in provinces where the commission found faction feeling high and chose this way of steering clear of it in its own work.

There were several reasons for giving the natives preference whenever it could be done without friction. Since the Governor is to be the only one of the five provincial officers elected, the probabilities are that natives generally will hold that place. By starting with a native, the commission may escape criticism that would otherwise possibly be leveled at it hereafter. The Provincial Board for administrative purposes is to consist of the Governor, the Treasurer, and the Supervisor, the last two of whom, beginning with the next official year, are to be selected under the provisions and restrictions of the Civil Service act. As the Treasurer must be an accountant of sufficient ability and character to induce large sureties to stand behind him, and the Supervisor must be a civil engineer, probabilities are that for some years both of these offices will be held by Americans in nearly every province.

Those two offices will constitute a majority of the Provincial Board. In other words, the immediate control of provincial affairs will be in American hands, although natives may hold three of the five important provincial offices. The Secretary is merely a recorder and keeper of records, and the Fiscal attends to law work for the province and its municipalities. Natives will probably always hold the majority of the provincial offices. In cases in which they may cease to remain a minority in the Provincial Board the law provides such supervisory and corrective power in the central government as will make provincial maladministration a dangerous undertaking.

On several occasions at the meetings emphasis has been laid on the importance of public service for the public good. Natives cannot fail to understand what is expected in this regard, or that it is the intention, so far as central authority can control, to hold strictly to the performance of his duties every public official; and they have been assured that professions have been upheld in practice to such an extent that while their own offenses will not be condoned, misconduct by American officials will be punished to the full extent of the law.

Slavery and polygamy will need patient treatment. There are already indications that slavery will be terminated in a way that will appear voluntary. The military order which authorizes persons to make complaint of slavery or slaves to seek protection and liberty by appeal to military commanders has had some beneficial effect. A few slaves have thus appealed and been set free. Their owners so far have made no fuss over this action. To-day comes the news from Zamboanga that Datto Mando there has issued a sort of emancipation edict in relation to slaves in his district. This does not mean much numerically. It may be intended to boom business at his American saloon, or it may be an indication that the problem may almost work itself out. Much will depend upon the treatment of those who hold slaves. Since there is no reason to suppose that effort will be made to deprive them of this property by force, the need will be for a tactful Governor in that district.

Military management there has been in the main judicious. There is no tribe hostile to Americans, and many of them are quite friendly. If they shall have careful handling in the future, through civil agency, with the retention of a military force as a visible expression of power, they may become good subjects. The man who undertakes to do this will have a task that will call upon his ingenuity, his patience, and his aptitude for dealing with human material that has heretofore always been unwieldy and unmanageable.

It was not many years ago that they were aggressive. All through the Visayas may be seen watch towers that were built and occupied by natives as lookouts, that the people might be warned of the approach of savage invaders. Moros showed the greatest activity in this kind of campaigning, sending out their shell fleets over seas often turbulent, usually taking back with them booty and sometimes slaves. So much has been said by everybody against the Spaniards that it is a relief to be able to give them credit for having put a stop to that as well as to the piracy that infested those waters.

But the Spaniards could never do much with the tribes except defensively. The nearest they came to accomplishing results by aggression was when they laid a bed for a railroad from Iligan to Lake Lanao, in Mindanao, and took two or three gunboats up to the lake in sections and dumped them there. The railroad enterprise fizzled, and those are the gunboats which the Americans may fish out should they ever wish to disperse the Moro settlement of 250,000 people at the lake.

The railroad and gunboat performance naturally embittered the Moros toward the Spaniards, for inference drawn and probably justified was that the Spaniards were bent on destruction. These very instruments may now be turned to account for a purpose so different as to enlist their cooperation and encouragement. If the Moros could be convinced that there was no menacing intention toward them, and that ready access to the coast, by means of a railroad of any kind, would bring them trade, money, and protection by that sort of intercourse, it is by no means certain that they would oppose the improvement.

They are gifted with natural shrewdness, they have an eye on the main chance, and if they believe, as they say and act, that they will now be dealing with people who have no hostile designs, there is no telling how far their disposition might be molded for the acceptance of suggestions in relation to other things.

Tribal life implies isolation. One departure from the customs that have hedged the tribes may lead to others. It might not be too much to expect a multiplication of roads should one experiment prove fortunate. Whatever development may occur, the point and purpose will be to retain and increase the good feeling that the savages entertain toward Americans.

Datto Mando's order of emancipation points perhaps to the effect of good treatment in a single neighborhood. It is not impossible that the example he has set may be followed elsewhere under similar treatment. Slow as that process would be, an attempt to force such a result would be slower. The Moros might be reached, for it is part of their tradition that they must not live away from the water, but the other tribes that practice slavery have their natural habitat in the wilds, where such small bodies of white troops as are likely to be kept in the southern islands could never run them down.

If the polygamous relations maintained in the tribes are ever to be abolished, it must be as a result of enlightenment or from motives of self-interest. Talk about it at present might as well be addressed to the monkeys that share with the tribes the wilderness.

There will be opportunity in that region to test the value of patience and tact as a civilizer, or to settle official opinion on the proposition that the only good savages are dead ones. It is hardly conceivable that the rich territory that the tribes occupy shall remain unexplored or undeveloped.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

Christian Chinese Cemeteries.

WORKERS among the Chinese of New York and vicinity have begun a new line of effort in their behalf. In addition to work among the living, they are to see that the dead are properly buried. An organization known as the Christian Chinese Burial Association was incorporated last January, whose object is to purchase a plot of land where the Chinese connected with the churches and Sunday schools and their friends who may desire Christian burial may be interred.

Since the work among the Chinese began there has been trouble over the burial of the dead who have been connected with the Sunday schools. It was necessary to ask permission to bury them in the regular Chinese cemetery, where Chinese rites not consistent with the belief of the schools were performed. Occasionally by the favor of friends of the schools a deceased Chinaman was buried in a private plot in one of the regular cemeteries. This was the case of a young Chinaman who was an instructor of athletics in the University of the City of New York, who died in one of the city hospitals not long ago, and of two other Chinamen for whom there was no proper burial place.

Agitation of this matter began a year ago this month, when a letter from one of the Chinese of the city was received by Dr. Edward Peet, President of the new association, who had already been considering the subject. This letter called for a meeting at the Morning Star Mission, on Doyers Street, of workers among the Chinese, and this association is the final result.

Six Sunday schools are represented by the seven incorporators, who form the Board of Directors. They are Dr. Edward W. Peet, President, 348 Central Park West, Broadway Tabernacle Church; the Rev. Huie Kin, Vice President, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church; Arthur I. Perry, Secretary, Willis Avenue Methodist Church; Tyrus B. Ventres, Treasurer, 307 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Central Congregational Church; William J. Main, De Witt Memorial Church; John Roberts, Second Avenue Baptist Church, and Kwai F. Pang of the Broadway Tabernacle.

The actual work of the association cannot be begun until $1,000 of capital has been raised. This is being done by means of membership fees of $10 each, which gives the member one vote at the meetings of the association or in the case of a Sunday school as many votes as there are fees subscribed. The Chinese schools, represented by the members of the Board of Directors, belong to the association. The Evangelical Band, composed of Chinamen of Chinatown, have contributed $50, the Chinese Consul of New York, Chow Tszchi, is to contribute $20, and other individuals have also become members. There are already several hundred dollars in the treasury, but $1,000 is needed before the society can secure the desired plot of ground, which will be in some cemetery in or near New York.

The incorporators of the association have all been engaged for some years in work among the Chinese. Dr. Peet, the President, has an inherited interest in these people, his father, the Rev. Lyman P. Peet, being one of the first two missionaries to enter Foo-Chow after the opening of the five treaty ports in 1847. Dr. Peet was born in China, and has a brother, the Rev. Lyman P. Peet, who is in China now, the President of the Foo-Chow College.

The association has only begun within the last two weeks to circulate its literature, the by-laws of the association, printed in English, and an account of the proposed work printed in both English and Chinese. Many pamphlets were given out on the recent annual Chinese Sunday school excursions which always take place in June and bring together the Chinamen of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

Fastest Trains in the World—On the New York Central.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; moderate temperature, winds west to north,

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VOL. L...NO. 16,068. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1901.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PIERRE LORILLARD DEAD

Famous in Society, in Commerce, and in the World of Sport.

First American to Win the English Derby — Other Triumphs on the Turf in Both Hemispheres.

Pierre Lorillard died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 2:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had for some time been in a semi-comatose condition. He realized two days ago that the end was near.

Mrs. Lorillard was not at the hotel at any time during her husband's sickness, but there were present when he died Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Pierre Lorillard, third, and the attending physicians.

Dr. Kilroe made the following official announcement:

"Mr. Pierre Lorillard passed quietly away at 2:10 o'clock P. M. to-day surrounded by the members of his family. He succumbed to traumatic nephritis."

A permit was promptly secured for the removal of the body, and after it had been embalmed it was placed in a walnut casket. At 4:30 o'clock it was carried through the Twenty-third Street entrance and conveyed to Grace Church, at Broadway, near Tenth Street, where it will remain until the funeral services at 11 o'clock on Wednesday. Meanwhile it will be guarded day and night.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, who will officiate at the services, last night inquired of the relatives whether they desired the rector of the Episcopal Church at Tuxedo to assist, saying such assistance would be agreeable to him. No reply has yet been sent. The pallbearers have been selected, but their names will not be made public until to-day.

The interment will be in the family vault in Greenwood.

Mr. Lorillard was christened in Grace Church, and was at one time a communicant. Owing to his long absence abroad he seldom visited the church of late years.

It was pointed out last night that Mr. Lorillard passed the first few years of his life under the shadow of Grace Church, having lived in a house on Tenth Street, near Broadway.

Mr. Lorillard's fatal illness dated from June 20, when he went to the Ascot races, in England, hoping to see his horse David Garrick win the Gold Cup. While in attendance at the track he was stricken with a uraemic chill and was laid up at his lodge for a week. He was then advised by Dr. Kilroe that if he wished to see his native land again he had better embark without delay, and he took passage on the Deutschland. At sea his condition became graver each moment. When the vessel reached New York on Thursday last the sufferer was removed in an ambulance to the hotel where he died.

PIERRE LORILLARD'S CAREER.

The personality and affairs of Pierre Lorillard have been familiar to two continents for many years. He is the fourth of the New York family to bear the name of Peter or its French equivalent, a concession to the origin of the branch.

Pierre Lorillard, son of Peter Lorillard, the third, was born on Oct. 13, 1833. He was the eldest of his father's family, and was chiefly remarkable as a multi-millionaire of generous nature and many gifts. He built up a large fortune in the tobacco business, was the moving spirit in the establishing of the Tuxedo Club, and was the founder of Tuxedo Park, in Orange County, which combined the advantages of country sports with picturesque landscape gardening surroundings, and which became quickly popular with the wealthy people of New York.

Pierre Lorillard was famous in society, in commerce, and in the world of sport. Socially he was as well known in Europe as in the United States. His local clubs were the Union, Knickerbocker, New York Yacht, Tuxedo, and Groller. He was also a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the Huguenot Society, American Fine Arts Society, American Geographical Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Lorillard provided jointly with the French Government the means for archaeological explorations by Desire Charnay in Central America and Yucatan which resulted in the discoveries of the ruins of Toltec cities. For this France made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

In commerce the name of Lorillard has been known for nearly a century and a half. The great tobacco house of the Lorillards was founded 140 years ago on what was then the high road to Boston, but which is now Chambers Street, between Centre Street and Park Row. Here Pierre Lorillard, the founder of the house and the great-grandfather of this Pierre, built a snuff factory and acquired five or six acres of land surrounding it. This business gradually expanded as it descended through generations of Lorillards, until it was worth millions, when it came into the hands of the subject of this sketch.

Some idea of the magnitude of this business may be gained from the fact that as long ago as 1868 the house of Lorillard paid in that year and the two years directly preceding, $3,500,000 in direct taxes on its own manufacture.

It is related of Pierre Lorillard that when his firm was merged into a corporation he was offered the Presidency at a salary of $75,000 a year, but he declined, giving as the reason that he was too busy to attend to the duties of the office.

HIS TRIUMPHS ON THE TURF.

But conspicuous as he was in society and in business, Pierre Lorillard's most enduring fame is connected with the turf. He was the first American to win the English Derby, the greatest turf event in the world. He early developed an absorbing love for the thoroughbred race horse, and turning his attention to the turf he quickly became one of the most brilliant lights. His first racing colors were a scarlet jacket and a blue cap, and these were first carried in 1870 by a colt called Free Lance.

The following year he changed his colors to the "cherry, with black whips and cap and gold tassel" that have been worn by the Lorillard jockeys ever since, and have been carried to victory in America, England, and France by some of the most famous horses that have ever been bred in America. He achieved international fame, his colors, chiefly through the victory of the American colt Iroquois, winner of the English Derby, and the St. Leger Stakes in 1881, being as well known in England as they were in the United States. Mr. Lorillard had been most successful in America, both in breeding at his Rancocas Stud farm at Jobstown, N. J., and in racing the produce of his own horses, Rancocas then being the best equipped and most complete establishment of its kind in the United States.

In 1879 he decided on the first of the foreign expeditions that afterward made him the most famous turfman of his time, and taking the best of his stable of race horses with him, went to England to race, his chief dependence then being the Leamington-Maiden gelding Parole, who had just won a great race by beating the celebrated horse Ten Broeck, then owned by the Harpers of Kentucky. Parole won a number of important races, but the Lorillard stable was not especially conspicuous in England until two years later, when the American turfman with the largest establishment that he had raced abroad began the campaign of 1881. In the stable that year was a colt, also by Leamington, named Iroquois, then a three-year-old, who had been successful as a two-year-old and who was among the entries for the Derby of that season. Iroquois was not regarded as of the class to win a Derby, however, and even the faith of his owner began to fail when the colt was beaten for the race for the Two Thousand Guineas.

Iroquois, however, showed a fast trial and Mr. Lorillard engaged the celebrated English jockey, Fred Archer, to ride him for the Derby stakes. Iroquois won in gallant style from Peregrine and Town Moor, the placed horses of a large field, and the victory created the greatest turf sensation of a half century, giving the fortunate owner the distinction of being the first American to capture an English Derby and later conferring on him the further fame of winning the Doncaster St. Leger, in addition to winning a number of other valuable and highly prized races, among them the Prince of Wales Stakes.

With the triumph still fresh Mr. Lorillard returned to the United States and here engaged in racing again, continuing to run horses both at home and abroad, but giving most of his attention to his American establishment, until about six years ago, when he tired of racing in America and determined to make another venture in England. At that time he had a very strong stable trained by the famous horseman John Huggins, who formerly had trained for A. J. Cassatt and the Kentucky firm of Churchill & Johnson. With Huggins to handle his horses Mr. Lorillard returned to England in 1896, and though he never duplicated his triumphs of 1881, he was successful to a marked degree, and his stable sprang into instant favor and became one of the most popular on the English turf.

PARTNER OF LORD W. BERESFORD.

The skill of Huggins and the popularity of Mr. Lorillard drew to the Americans the best men engaged in racing in England after the first year of their experience abroad, and in the third year a partnership was formed between Mr. Lorillard and Lord William Beresford, with Huggins still training the horses of the firm. This partnership lasted for two years, in the course of which time Lord Beresford, who was much impressed with American methods, took up the American jockey Tod Sloan and befriended him up to the close of last season, when Lord Beresford died. Previously the partnership with Mr. Lorillard had been dissolved, Lord Beresford buying out Mr. Lorillard's interest and continuing to race American horses in his own name. Mr. Lorillard in the meantime had decided to return to America to resume racing here, but he kept a few horses in England to be raced there.

At this time there are stables of his in both America and England, but his horses have not been remarkably successful in the past few years in this country, the last important victory won by a representative of the Lorillard Stable in America having been by the horse David Garrick in the $20,000 Annual Champion Stakes at the Sheepshead Bay race track last Fall. In the time that he was racing abroad Mr. Lorillard kept up the breeding establishment at Jobstown, famous as the Rancocas Stud, where he bred nearly all the important winners that have carried his colors in the past twenty years. At Rancocas Mr. Lorillard bred as much to prove his theories of breeding as with a view of profit, and from the stud there have come many famous animals.

In the course of his breeding enterprises he has engaged in many huge deals. Once in 1886 when he was disgusted with the manner in which racing was conducted in America, and had determined to retire permanently from the turf, he offered his entire breeding establishment for sale. The sale took place, as announced, and was the greatest that at that time had ever been held for the dispersal of a thoroughbred breeding stud, twenty-seven head of horses in training selling for $149,050. Mr. Lorillard speedily changed his mind and returned to racing, and within a few years paid one of the largest prices ever paid for a race horse in this country at the time, by buying Lamplighter from Brown & Rogers for $30,000. This was in 1891.

Later he decided to reduce his breeding farm at Rancocas and sold twenty choice mares, with which William K. Vanderbilt founded his breeding farm in France, for a gross sum said to have been $50,000. Mr. Lorillard also imported the French stallion Mortemer, for whom he paid $25,000.

His first notable victory on the turf was won immediately after he changed his racing colors from the scarlet jacket and blue cap to the cherry and black, Saxon winning the Belmont stakes at the old Jerome Park course. From that time there has never been the change of a bit of braid in the Lorillard colors, each jacket being as near as possible an exact duplicate of the one that went before it. Among the most famous and best horses that have raced in the cherry and black are Aranza, Parole, Pontiac, winner of the Suburban Handicap, Wanda, Emperor, Idalia, Spartan, Zoo Zoo, Dew Drop, sold for $29,000; Perfection, Faithless, and Bombast.

Mr. Lorillard was also an ardent breeder of coaching horses, Shetland ponies, and game dogs and birds. He was the most liberal patron of sports in America, and he always held the confidence of the public.

AS A YACHTSMAN.

Mr. Lorillard was an enthusiastic yachtsman, but his interest in aquatic sport was more that of the amateur sailor than of the racing yachtsman, though he encouraged yacht racing by liberal contributions and gifts of cups. To him more than to any other Newport owes the prominence and popularity it has attained among yachtsmen, Mr. Lorillard having been the first to recognize the advantages of Newport as a centre for yacht racing.

In yachting Mr. Lorillard's expenditures were on the same magnificent scale as on his turf establishment, and the several big steam yachts that he built and owned were constructed regardless of cost and with the two objects of speed and comfort to the owner taking precedence over all else. The Radha was his best-known yacht, but even that splendid craft dropped out of sight when Mr. Lorillard ventured into the comparatively new field for American sportsmen of house boating and built the first Lorillard houseboat, the Caiman, for navigating the Southern rivers.

The first Caiman was launched in 1891 and for ten years was in commission, her owner entertaining on her in royal style while on hunting trips in Southern waters. This craft has accommodations for a great number of guests, and in addition carried horses, dogs, and a variety of vehicles for every conceivable use when there was opportunity for riding or driving.

The first Caiman was destroyed by fire about a year ago and was replaced by a houseboat even larger and more costly, the new vessel being fitted with sails and steam power, an electric lighting plant, and every convenience that comfort possibly could require.

Mr. Lorillard, in 1858, married Miss Emily Taylor, daughter of Dr. Isaac E. Taylor of this city, one of the founders of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. The surviving children are Mrs. William Kent, Pierre, who married Miss Caroline J. Hamilton, and Mrs. Thomas Suffern Taller.

BRITISH PRESS TRIBUTES.

Pierre Lorillard Praised for His Qualities as a Sportsman.

LONDON, July 8.—The morning papers contain long obituaries of Pierre Lorillard.

"He will stand out as the man who opened up the possibilities of the British turf to his fellow-countrymen," says The Daily Telegraph, "as the man who dealt a death-blow to those narrow-minded insular persons resenting the intrusion of the Star-Spangled Banner among the silks and satins of the British race course."

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

At 3:20 P. M. each week day but Saturday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Pullman cars, including an observation car.—Adv.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

HORSE CAR HURLED 30 FEET ON BROADWAY

Struck by Trolley Car and a Big Hole Smashed in Its Side.

Of the Fourteen Persons in It Only Four Were Badly Hurt—Conductor's Injuries Serious.

Four persons were injured in a collision last night between an electric car of the Broadway line and a horse car of the line which travels a rambling course through Washington, Greenwich, Canal, and Grand Streets, and along Walker Street for a short distance. It was at the junction of the latter street and Broadway that the accident occurred. The horse car, struck squarely by the trolley, was hurled fully thirty feet and fell on its side against a fire hydrant on the curb at the west side of Broadway. There were twelve passengers in it.

The injured were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital within less than ten minutes after the accident, and three of them, men, remained there, the other, a baby, being taken home after her lip had been dressed. Joseph Stark, the conductor of the horse car, although very seriously hurt, was able to walk from the wreck of the car to the ambulance and then up the hospital stoop to the operating room. The physicians said that his injuries may prove fatal. He has a fractured skull and internal injuries. He lives at 16 Greenwich Street, and is twenty-three years old. The other two men will recover.

George Robinson, motorman of the trolley car which did the damage, whose home is at 784 Ninth Avenue, was arrested and locked up in the Leonard Street Police Station. The driver of the horse car, James Carroll of 315 West Thirty-eighth Street, went free, after he had told the police that he had stopped his car before the crossing in accordance with the law and was then run down by a trolley at full speed.

Just at 9:30 o'clock the horse car reached Walker Street, bound west. Driver Carroll says he stopped the horses to rearrange the harness and mounted the platform again. Then he saw the trolley car coming toward him at full speed, but as it was at least two-thirds of a block away, he started across Broadway, knowing that the electric car motorman had plenty of time to slow up and pass behind him. This story of the driver was corroborated last night by several policemen.

Whatever may have been the position of the two cars before they met, their collision was terrific. The trolley car was coming down town. It ran into the horse car just as the latter was half way across the trolley track. The smaller car was hurled from the track to the sidewalk, when it turned partly over, being held up by the fire hydrant.

At this juncture there was a scene of much excitement, both in the car and on the street. The disturbed travelers consisted of people of all ages, from tiny babies to old men. The movement of their car huddled them all into a scrambling, screaming mass on the left side, and as the car at last fell against the hydrant they became packed against the seat on the same side.

From the trolley car, which, although badly battered in front, still held its place on the track, a dozen or more passengers jumped and ran to the assistance of those in the horse car, and from all directions pedestrians came in scores. Somebody sent in an ambulance call, and the ambulance arrived in four minutes. Within a circle formed by the crowd—by this time an immense one—temporary relief was given to the injured, who were then hustled off to the hospital. In addition to the conductor they were:

ZEISLER, CHARLES, single, 31 years old, of 32 Harrison Street; compound fracture of the right leg and other minor hurts.

LEVETT, JAKE, single, 28 years old, a cigar-maker, of 112 Ferry Street, Newark, N. J.; contusions of the head and body.

PRICE, ROSE, 8 months old, of 148 Jefferson Street, Union Heights, Jersey City, N. J.; abrasion of the lip.

The doctors fear that Zeisler's leg will have to be amputated. He was on crutches when the accident occurred, his left leg having been amputated a year ago.

The horse car, as it lay against the curbing, showed a hole in its side big enough for a man to crawl through. Half the windows were smashed to pieces, and all the cobblestones between the point of collision and the hydrant were strewn with broken glass. Inside the hole through the car's side the seat next to it was entirely separated from the body of the car and badly torn.

Shortly after the accident two big wrecking wagons, rubber tired, and filled with repair implements, reached the scene. Meantime all the down-town trolley cars were blocked, stretching in an unbroken line up to Houston Street. The block lasted for nearly an hour.

From the accounts of the police it was learned that Conductor Stark was on the platform when the accident happened, and he received his injuries through being thrown to the pavement. The driver, too, was hurled out, but escaped with nothing worse than a shaking up. If any of the remaining ten passengers were bruised, they did not apply for treatment.

ELEVATED TRAIN RUNS THROUGH SWITCH.

Car Derailed Tears Off the Fire Escape of a Hotel—Panic Among Passengers and Guests.

The lives of many passengers were endangered last night when a north-bound Second Avenue elevated train left its track at Front and Moore Street, and one of the cars which was derailed tore the fire-escape off Shea's Hotel and then bumped into the brick wall of the building.

The chief danger was in the fact that the train ran through an open switch to the south-bound track, directly in front of a south-bound train, and only the coolness of the engineer of the north-bound train, Daniel McCann, averted disaster.

McCann, as soon as he found that his train had run through the switch, and that the last car was derailed, pulled his whistle cord and thus signaled the approaching south-bound train to stop. Had he left his engine nothing could have averted a wreck.

The train northbound left South Ferry shortly before eight o'clock. It was crowded to the limit with passengers who had spent the day at Coney Island, Staten Island, and other resorts. Between Whitehall and Moore Streets there is a switch which had been left open, owing to the allegedcarelessness of some employe. The train was going at a good rate of speed and dashed through this switch. At this point the street is narrow and the buildings so close to the structure that one can almost touch them from the cars.

The rear car jumped the track and dashed into the building known as Shea's Hotel, tearing away an iron fire escape and bumping against the brick wall.

The hotel was full of people, who heard the noise and were panic-stricken. They rushed to the street in great numbers. On the train there was consternation among the passengers. In the derailed car there was much excitement. Women screamed and men tried to get out. No one was hurt, however.

The wrecking train from the Rector Street station was called upon and the crew "jacked up" the derailed car and placed it back on the track. The train then resumed its way up town.

Traffic was delayed for about twenty-five minutes and a number of trains were stalled at South Ferry. Many in the crowd of Sunday excursionists waited patiently for the trains, but a goodly number went to the street and took the surface cars.

Hangs Himself in a Jail.

SYRACUSE, July 7.—Frank Marsh, a barber, hanged himself in the jail at Norwich to-day.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

TWO SWIFT AUTOMOBILES.

W. K. Vanderbilt's New Machine Arrives at Newport—Clarence H. Mackay's Racer Expected This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 7.—A new racing automobile has arrived from Germany for W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. It cost $12,000, and is believed to be the fastest machine here. It has been tried once against Mr. Vanderbilt's celebrated "White Ghost," and beat the old machine easily. Mr. Vanderbilt refuses to answer questions regarding the speed of the new machine, but it is said to be able to make seventy miles an hour. It is somewhat smaller that the "White Ghost," and is painted white and red. Three French chaffeurs accompanied the machine to America.

Clarence H. Mackay's new machine is expected here this week. It was built by Charron of Paris, and cost $17,000. Two expert French chaffeurs are accompanying it here, and the race, which will doubtless be arranged between this machine and Mr. Vanderbilt's new automobile, will be eagerly awaited by all those interested in the new sport.

PINNED UNDER AUTOMOBILE.

Run from Cleveland Disastrous to Two Men—One Badly Scalded; Companion Sprains an Ankle.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 7.—James M. Porter, Professor of Engineering at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., and M. R. West, a machinist of Niagara Falls, are at St. Mary's Hospital in this city suffering from the effects of burns and other injuries received in an automobile crash yesterday afternoon. Prof. Porter and Mr. West were on their way from Cleveland to Philadelphia and were coming down the Buffalo road at about twenty miles an hour when the automobile pitched over an embankment, pinning Prof. Porter underneath the seat. He was painfully scalded before a farmer released him from the machine, which weighs 1,200 pounds. Mr. West jumped and sprained one ankle and sustained several cuts and bruises.

MISSOURI TO PRAY FOR RAIN.

Community Prayer Meetings Will Try to Check the Drought.

Special to The New York Times.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., July 7.—The long continued drought in Western Missouri has led to the decision to petition Providence to intervene to save the crops. Prayer meetings are to be held each day in every church in Johnson County to pray for rain. At many churches in Johnson County and neighboring counties prayer meetings will be held all this week. If the rain does not come right away prayer meetings will be held twice a day. In the county the churches where available will be used for these meetings, and where there is no church a schoolhouse or farmer's dwelling will be turned into a tabernacle.

No rain has fallen in Johnson County in five weeks, and it has been many weeks since a good rain was felt in this county, Jackson, Saline, Lafayette, Cass, and many other Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas counties are in the same plight. At Mexico, in Audrain County, it has been decided to hold a union meeting this week, at which all Christian persons will be invited to join in a community prayer for rain.

LIGHTNING WAS NOT KEPT OUT.

Church Flooring Torn Up After the Building Had Been Securely Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 7.—This city was visited by a severe thunderstorm last night. John Voorhees, the sexton of the old First Dutch Reformed Church, anticipating the storm, closed that big building up securely.

This morning when the sexton opened the church preparatory to morning worship he found that the tile flooring in the vestibule had been torn up by lightning. The tiles lay scattered about in great confusion. The ceiling of the vestibule had been wrecked by the flying pieces of the flooring. There was no other damage to the building. The sexton and others who have seen the destruction are at a loss to explain how the lightning got into the church.

NOT HIT, BUT WANTS $10,000.

Music Teacher Damm Seeks Reparation from Dr. Paine.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 7.—Growing out of the shooting on May 29 in the home of Dr. Sumner Paine, Peter F. Damm, the music teacher at whom Dr. Paine is said to have shot, has attached Dr. Paine's property in the sum of $10,000, under proceedings brought by Damm because of the alleged assault. Damm was not wounded, although Dr. Paine is an expert pistol shot.

Damm in his declaration says that while he was giving lessons to Mrs. Paine Dr. Paine came in, brutally charged him with improper conduct with Mrs. Paine, and then assaulted him with a loaded pistol, and that in consequence of Dr. Paine's acts he has suffered much in body, mind, business, and reputation.

The Grand Jury brought in no indictment against Dr. Paine.

GAVE MORTGAGE FOR LIBERTY.

Michigan Court Sets Aside Instrument Given to Secure Lawyer's Fee.

Special to The New York Times.

NILES, Mich., July 7.—The Berrien County Circuit Court has set aside a mortgage of $800 on the farm of Joseph Covency of Buchanan. Covency gave $600 in cash and a mortgage to one Patello, an attorney in Alaska, who defended Covency when he was imprisoned on a charge of extorting $7,000 from Frank Phiscador, a miner, against whom Covency made certain charges. Covency says he was placed in jail, and Patello dictated terms before moving to obtain his freedom.

FIVE ESCAPE DROWNING.

Dinghy Upsets and Three Men and Two Girls Are in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 7.—Considerable excitement prevailed yesterday in the Summer colony here, because of the narrow escape from drowning of Helen and Marguerite Downing, Gerald N. Stanton of Brooklyn, Harold Runkle, and Charles Mallory of New York. They had been sailing in Mr. Mallory's sloop yacht the Bonnie, and when the storm came up about 5:30 P. M. the yacht was off Belle Haven Casino. Mr. Mallory had assisted Miss Marguerite into the dinghy and was helping Miss Helen to enter the small boat when she stepped on the gunwale. The dinghy upset, both girls were thrown out, and Mr. Mallory was stunned as he fell under the boat.

Neither of the young women can swim. Stanton and Runkle sprang overboard and held the women above water until the Captain of W. B. Leed's yacht, the Aileen, came to the rescue and took all hands aboard. None was the worse for the accident.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

Old Point Comfort! a name suggestive of refinement, comfort, and repose. Old Dominion ships—every week day afternoon. Two express trains each day by Penna. Railway.—Adv.

STEAMSHIP MENOMINEE SINKS FISHING SCHOONER

Runs Into Her in a Fog Off the Nantucket Shoals.

Rescues Entire Crew of Eighteen Men and Brings Them Here—They Praise Capt. Lucas.

Just at the break of dawn, about 4 A. M. yesterday, the Atlantic Transport Liner Menominee, bound from London to New York, ran into and sank, about ten miles west of Nantucket Shoals, the Gloucester fishing schooner Lucille. A dense fog that prevailed at the time was responsible for the accident, which, according to Capt. Leaman of the Lucille, was absolutely unavoidable.

The Lucille, which was a small craft of seventy-one tons, manned by eighteen men all told, was one of a fleet of fifty-eight schooners which were fishing in the vicinity of the shoals. The Menominee was proceeding at the time of the collision at half speed, and was constantly sounding her siren in order to warn any other craft that might be in the vicinity of her presence.

The fog was so thick that it was impossible to see any distance ahead. When about fifteen minutes distant from the Lucille, the latter's captain was awakened by the bellowing of the Menominee's siren. Realizing that there was a probability of a serious accident, he awoke his men and called them on deck. It was impossible for those on the schooner to see anything more than a few yards ahead and the Menominee was within less than 100 feet of her, bearing down, when through the haze the dim outlines of her hull were made out. It was then too late for the Menominee to alter her course and the men set up in concert a mighty yell for assistance.

The noise attracted the attention of Capt. Lucas and the second officer on the Menominee's bridge, who gave hurried orders that should all attempts to steer clear of the schooner prove futile lifeboats were to be lowered immediately, and the rescue of the Lucille's crew attempted without delay. In less than a minute, according to Capt. Leaman, the Menominee came in contact with the Lucille. She struck her full and square on the starboard side amidships.

In less than two minutes the schooner was bowled over by the liner, and sent to the bottom, bow first. In the meantime all of the crew, with the exception of four, had managed to climb into the seine boat carried by the Lucille and were safe. Three of the other four were swimming around in the water, where they were later on picked up by the lifeboat's crew from the Menominee. There was a little trouble for a time in locating the crew man, John Simpson, whose presence was kept in mind by the loud yelling he was giving vent to. When located he was floating around on a box that had been used in the cleaning of mackerel. Everything the men possessed, except the clothes they wore, was lost.

Capt. Leaman said last night they were all destitute, but added that they would soon, he thought, be on their feet once more. The Lucille sailed from Gloucester about a week ago on a fishing cruise, expecting to be gone about one month. Her crew had up to yesterday caught about thirty-three barrels of fish. All of the catch was, of course, lost.

For Capt. Lucas of the Menominee the unlucky skipper had only the kindest words. "He is," said he, "the finest, kindest, gentleman I've ever known. He has left nothing that he could do for us undone, and we will all always feel grateful to him. The accident was, of course, unavoidable, as we were in a vicinity through which the ocean steamers pass. That we were struck was, of course, bad luck, but it is one of those occurrences that skippers of sailing vessels must be on the lookout for. The fog was the cause of it all, for you couldn't see any distance ahead, and though we could hear the Menominee coming, we couldn't do anything to let her know where we were until it was too late."

Capt. Lucas said it would not be proper for him to discuss the accident, which he seemed to greatly deplore, although refusing to go into particulars concerning it.

The Lucille was a two-masted schooner, rigged fore and aft, and was owned by Sylvanus Smith of Gloucester, Mass.

TRAIN ROBBERS NOT CAUGHT.

Sheriff's Posse Outwitted, and There Is Now Little Hope of Overtaking the Bandits.

ANACONDA, Mont., July 7.—There is now little hope of the Sheriff's posse overtaking the men who robbed the Great Northern express train at Wagner, Mont., last Wednesday. A correspondent has just returned from the section of country where the posse was expected to overtake the robbers. He reports that the pursuers have been outwitted, and that the robbers have eluded them, although the officers are still in the field.

Two theories are presented. One is that the outlaws, who are far better mounted than their pursuers, have already crossed the Missouri River, and are well on their way toward the "Hole-in-the-Wall" country in Wyoming. The "Hole-in-the Wall" is a fastness practically impregnable, and capable of being successfully defended by a few men against almost any force. The region between the Missouri and the "Hole-in-the-Wall" is very sparsely settled. Pursuit over this wild section, according to old plainsmen, is virtually hopeless.

The other theory is that the robbers have gained the intricacies of the Bad Lands along the Missouri River, near the Little Rockies, and are there awaiting the time when the chase shall have grown cold, when they will seize a favorable opportunity to ford the river at a place where crossing could not be effected by men unfamiliar with the treacherous windings. Every foot of this ground is known to the robbers.

UNDOING MRS. NATION'S WORK.

Jury Declares "Inquisition" Law of Kansas Unconstitutional.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, July 7.—A jury of business men in four minutes declared unconstitutional one of the State's new liquor laws, passed as a result of Mrs. Nation's crusade. It was the "inquisition" law, which authorizes county attorneys to summon and examine witnesses touching their knowledge of the violation of the law. Dan F. Campbell, an attorney, who was summoned, refused to testify and was arrested. The jury acquitted him, though he admitted the truth of the charge.

OPERATOR LONG UNCONSCIOUS.

Was Struck by Lightning and Physicians Think His Recovery Is Doubtful.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 7.—George Hawk of New Durham, employed as a telegraph operator in the West Shore Railroad at West Englewood, who was struck by a lightning bolt yesterday near Little Ferry, is still unconscious in the Hackensack Hospital, and the doctors say his recovery is doubtful.

Hawk was standing in the doorway of the station when struck and he fell unconscious. A train arrived soon afterward and he was taken aboard and brought to the hospital here.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

TO SETTLE THE STEEL STRIKE.

Conferences Will Be Held at J. Pierpont Morgan's Office To-day and at Pittsburg.

The strikes now in progress in some of the properties controlled by the United States Steel Corporation will be settled early this week. This can be stated for a positive fact.

A dispatch from Pittsburg on Saturday announced that scales of wages had been signed by representatives of the United States Steel Company and of the Amalgamated Association for the union mills of the National Tube Company, the American Tin Plate Company, and one plant of the National Steel Company. Scales governing the other plants will be signed this week, possibly to-morrow, and all trouble will be at an end.

C. M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Company, was seen at the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach yesterday by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. While Mr. Schwab was as cordial and kindly as ever, he courteously declined to discuss the affairs of the company in any way. Several Directors of the corporation were also at Manhattan Beach, but they were equally reticent.

It is understood, however, that since the return of J. Pierpont Morgan, who has personally conferred with Mr. Schwab and others and communicated with others by wire, arrangements were quickly completed for a settlement of existing troubles.

There will be a conference at Mr. Morgan's office to-day and another will be in progress in Pittsburg, and those in attendance at each will be in close touch until everything needful is accomplished.

READING SHOPMEN'S TROUBLE.

"No Bad Faith," Says Acting President Welsh—Mr. Baer's Contract with Men to be Adhered To.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The following statement was issued by John Lowber Welsh, President pro tem of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, this evening:

Following the departure of President Baer for Europe Mr. Welsh, acting President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, took up as promptly as possible the trouble existing in the shops and finding that, quite unknown to Mr. Baer, an order had been issued which could easily be interpreted by the men as bad faith, he telegraphed to Reading for those who had recently come to an agreement of settlement with Mr. Baer to meet him at the Philadelphia office of the company this (Sunday) morning, so that, if possible, he might demonstarte that there was absolutely good faith on the part of the company. The meeting took place and as a result the following notice to the shopmen was at once issued:

Philadelphia, July 7.

To the Shopmen of the Philadelphia and Reading Company: Mr. Baer's contract with you and all contracts made by this company with men in its service will be lived up to in every particular. An order unknown to President Baer when making the contract with you has caused you to feel, not unnaturally, that there was bad faith. Bad faith with you by President Baer would be impossible. Men formerly in the shops applying Monday, July 8, for work, will receive next pay day wages for Friday and Saturday, July 5 and 6, in addition to what may then be due them.

President Baer left for Europe on July 4.

STRIKERS DIVIDED IN OPINION.

READING, Pa., July 7.—A general meeting of striking shophands of the Reading Railway has been called for to-morrow to consider the promise of Acting President Welsh that the terms of settlement made by President Baer will be carried out to the letter. To-night the Advisory Committee refused to order the men to return to work to-morrow morning as proposed by Mr. Welsh. The employees will first vote on the proposition as to whether they will accept the terms, on which question opinion among the men is divided.

Newark Machinists May Have Trouble.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—There is likely to be trouble among the striking machinists to-morrow morning. After the meeting yesterday the men announced that they had "voted" to return to work on the terms offered by the bosses. Late last night, however, one of the district organizers, with several of the machinists, went around denying that the strikers had decided to return. It is believed some word from the National Association may have caused them to change front. It is believed there will be a bad break in the ranks when the whistles blow in the morning, even if all the strikers do not stay out.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Nomination of Kilbourne for Governor Thought Certain—J. L. Zimmerman Only Other Likely Candidate.

COLUMBUS, July 7.—Although the Democratic State Convention will not convene until next Wednesday morning, the leaders and some of the delegates are here to-day. The delegates meet by Congressional districts on Tuesday, when the members of the committees will be selected. As no effort will be made to indorse McLean, Johnson, or any one else for Senator, and as the nomination of Col. James Kilbourne for Governor is regarded as assured, no general interest is being taken in the Committee on Credentials.

Much interest, however, is being taken in the selection of members of the State Central Committee, on which the McLean men have had a majority. The interests of Col. Kilbourne and Major Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland as well as of John R. McLean and of others are involved in the new State organization. Mr. McLean will not be here, but his friends are looking after the reorganization. Mayor Johnson is Chairman of the Cuyahoga delegation, but he will not be here owing to the death of his brother last week.

Nearly all the leaders of what were known as Gold Democrats are delegates to this convention, and they are opposing the platform views of Mayor Johnson of Cleveland and Major Jones of Toledo, as well as any reference whatever to the silver question. The Hamilton County delegation, from McLean's home at Cincinnati, has selected Charles W. Baker as Chairman and Judson Harmon and Harlan Cleveland as members of the Committee on Resolutions for their respective districts. Baker was a leader for Palmer and Buckner. Judge Harmon was Attorney General in President Cleveland's Cabinet, and Harlan Cleveland was United States District Attorney under the same Administration.

The only probable candidate for the Governorship against Kilbourne is J. L. Zimmerman. As the Kilbourne following claim 200 votes more than a majority on the first ballot, the plans of the Zimmerman men are not known. The names of E. M. Hessley and Joseph Poe of Cleveland are mentioned for the Lieutenant Governorship, also those of Anthony Howells, C. E. Poples, Dennis Donavin, C. B. Smith, William Denman, John Cassaday, and Mayor Hoskins. It is believed that the Kilbourne men will select some one for second place, and that there will be a free-for-all contest for other places on the State ticket by the following contestants:

For Judge of Supreme Court—E. B. Finley, Joseph Hidy, S. W. Courtright, G. M. Stoltzgarber, Frank Southard, and Edward Dempsey.

For Attorney General—F. S. Monnett, Harry A. Mykrantz, B. M. McCarthy, and M. C. Burns.

For State Treasurer—P. Page Aleshire and J. H. Morris.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court—Justus D. Smoots, David Fisher, and Franklin P. Edison.

For Member of the Board of Public Works—James Holman, Frederick Leete, and T. Dwight Paul.

Poland, Poland, Poland Water,
Pure, sparkling, delicious. 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

KILLED HIS WIFE, THEN SHOT HIMSELF

Edward Luthy, Said to be a Bookmaker, Commits a Double Crime.

TRAGEDY ON A FIRE ESCAPE

She Had Endeavored to Induce Him to Go Into Another Business Without Success.

Edward Luthy, forty-three years old, said to be a bookmaker at the Brighton Beach race track, shot and killed his wife at 7:30 o'clock last evening. He then turned his weapon on himself and is now hovering between life and death at the Fordham Hospital.

Mrs. Luthy was shot as she was descending the fire escape in front of their apartments at 695 One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, between Brook and Park Avenues, trying to escape from her husband. He leaned out of the window and fired straight down. The bullet penetrated her heart, and, relaxing her hold, she fell to the second story, being caught by the fire-escape platform in front of the apartments of Mrs. George E. Sherwood.

The tragedy was witnessed by several persons in

FOUL SMELLS ROUSE EAST SIDE RESIDENTS

Petition for Removal of Garbage Sent to Mr. Nagle.

Snuff in Great Demand—Street Cleaning Department Handicapped by Epidemic Among Horses.

Residents of the lower east side have raised a protest against the laxity of the Department of Street Cleaning in removing garbage and ashes from before their homes. They say they simply cannot endure the delays any longer, and that something has got to be done. A visit to the location of which Rivington and Clinton Streets is the centre, yesterday bore out their assertions.

The suffering residents have resorted to an odd expedient. Unable to endure the stench from the streets they have been buying snuff—snuff by the half pound—which the women as well as the men have been using.

The matter of protesting against the laxity of the removal of the garbage and ashes took definite form on Saturday, when a number of the residents on Rivington Street framed a petition which they signed and sent to the Commissioner of Street Cleaning. Commissioner Nagle has been laid up with a broken leg for some time, but he gave a reason for the delay in removing the garbage and ashes nevertheless. He said that the grip among the horses was responsible for the trouble.

TEXT OF THE PETITION.

The petition which the indignant east siders sent to the Commissioner, with the signatures attached, is as follows:

We, the undersigned, respectfully protest against the unjust discrimination and partiality shown to the lower east side in the matter of removing garbage and cleaning streets of our neighborhood. The garbage and filth have been lying in front of the tenements for the past three days, and the drivers and employes of your department have absolutely refused to remove it. You very well know, Mr. Commissioner, that the oppressive heat which has been prevalent in our city lately affects the lower east side more than it does Fifth Avenue on account of the crowded conditions in our district, but the foulness of the streets and the failure to remove garbage have made life in our neighborhood simply unbearable. We ask you to give this your immediate attention. Yours respectfully,

DR. SOLOMON APFEL,
169 Rivington Street.
DR. DAVID DUCKMAN,
175 Rivington Street.
IGNACE I. APFEL,
Lawyer, 169 Rivington Street.
LEON STAND,
Real Estate, 167 Rivington Street.
HARRY J. FREEDMAN,
177 Rivington Street.
M. SCHWARTZREICH,
165 Rivington Street.

The signers of this petition had a few things to say which are not embodied in the petition. Leon Stand took the initiative in the matter. His indignation had risen high when, on Saturday afternoon, the garbage and ashes which had stood before his and his neighbors' homes since Wednesday had not been removed. Although late on Saturday night, after several telephone messages had been sent to the Street Cleaning Department, as well as the petition, a show was made to remove the refuse, Mr. Stand had not yet calmed down fully yesterday.

"It is disgraceful," he said. "We simply can't stand it here any longer. I took a walk up Fifth Avenue on purpose on Saturday. Do you think I saw any ash cans or ill-smelling garbage cans there? Not on your life.

"If the Commissioner imagines that we need less cleaning here than they do along Fifth Avenue, he is a very thick man indeed. Most of those people are not at home at all. We have to stay here, and most of us have to stay very close to the street.

IN COL. WARING'S TIME.

"We used to have one street cleaner for every block; now we have one for every five or six blocks. Under Waring, too, our streets were flushed with water in the Summer occasionally. That cooled things off, and took away some of the bad smell. But they don't do that now."

Dr. Solomon Apfel of 169 Rivington Street spoke as follows about the matter:

"After the ashes and garbage had stood before my door here since Wednesday last a wagon came to remove it about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. But the fellow who loaded the refuse was terribly careless about it. He left about a quarter of the stuff behind. When he had gone I had my servant shovel up what he left and put it in a barrel. We then took the barrel into the basement."

M. Schwarzreich, who is a shoe dealer, when asked if he had anything to add to what was stated in the petition, said:

"Yes, I have. I want to say that the stench which we have suffered in the last few days is simply awful. Why, do you know what my wife and I have resorted to? Here it is. See? Snuff! That's what we have been using to ward off the terrible smell. Lots of people use it around here for that purpose."

Harry J. Freedman, the proprietor of a printing establishment, and David Duckman, a druggist, also expressed themselves as highly indignant at the lax manner in which the garbage and ashes had been removed.

Benjamin Staddler, a dealer in trimmings at 166 Rivington Street, indicated a spot which he said would tell more than he could. The spot referred to was Clinton Street, near Rivington. Two dead horses had been lying there since Friday afternoon last. This phase of what the residents in that locality have been suffering is not the concern of the Street Cleaning Department, but of the Board of Health. It was terrible, however, no matter who is responsible for it.

The stench yesterday was nauseating in the extreme a block away, yet, strange to say, when at last, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, wagons came to take the dead horses away, a crowd of fully 500 persons surrounded them to watch the loading.

WHAT THE OFFICIALS SAY.

Commissioner Nagle, when shown the petition, and told something, also, of the condition of things on the lower east side, called in Superintendent Robbins of the department, who has been active since Mr Nagle has been house bound, told him about the petition of the Rivington Street residents, and requested him to tell what he knew of the condition of things on the lower east side.

"There may be something in this complaint," Mr. Nagle admitted. "We have been laboring under great disadvantages lately for want of horses. On Saturday last we were asked to pay $10 a head for horses that we usually pay $1 a piece for. Now, you know that's pretty steep. Our own horses are badly crippled by the prevailing disease. What can we do about it, with our own horses sick and others in the same fix?

"But there is another reason why those people down on the east side suffer from garbage and ashes at their doors. We simply can't teach them that the two must be separated before we can remove them. We have called upon the police time and time again to help us in this matter, and they do, as far as lies in their power, but it is an almost insurmountable obstacle down there. Naturally, when a collector of garbage finds a can half garbage and half ashes, he allows it to remain where it is. And it smells before long.

"About flushing the streets. That would be fine, and we would do it more than we do, but the Water Department kicks. The officials say they haven't water enough to wash the streets."

Superintendent Robbins supplemented Commissioner Nagle by saying:

"In the locality of which you speak we were eight carts short on Friday for want of horses. We were fourteen carts short for the same reason on Saturday. We made up to-day by sending forty-six carts to haul away garbage and ashes from there. If you go there now I think you will find that everything which could be removed has been removed."

Mr. Robbins was right. Late yesterday afternoon most of the objectionable stuff had been removed. The stench, remained, however.

ORDERS CARCASSES DISINFECTED.

Police Capt. Delaney's Action Appreciated in His Precinct.

Capt. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station has received many complaints during the hot weather that the bodies of horses, dogs, cats, and other animals which died in his precinct were not removed with the promptness which usually characterizes the offal contractor.

In view of this, Capt. Delaney has issued instructions that wherever a dead animal is reported the patrol wagon must at once start for the spot, and the officer in charge thoroughly disinfect the carcass pending its removal.

This is something of an innovation in police work, and is complimented highly by the residents of the precinct.

GARBAGE-STREWN BEACHES.

Police Department Sets Fifty Men to Clear the Shore at Rockaway.

Acting under instructions from Police Commissioner Murphy, Police Captain Kreuscher of the Far Rockaway, Edgemere, Auburn, and Rockaway Beach District put fifty men to work at midnight yesterday clearing away the garbage that for some time past has been washing ashore from the sea at Rockaway Beach.

This garbage is supposed to be dumped ten miles from shore by the scows that transport it from the city. Residents of Rockaway are of the impression that the law in this case is not obeyed, and that it is in consequence dumped considerably nearer land.

Acting under this impression, committees during the past week have visited Health Commissioner Sexton to complain of the nuisance. Mr. Sexton told them that he could do nothing, and referred them to Commissioner Murphy, who informed them that the conditions would be bettered.

The garbage has been washing ashore at a great rate of late, and citizens of the locality say that it is causing many of the cottagers to seek other resorts. As a result of the intervention of the police, conditions are expected to greatly improve.

IRRIGATION IN KANSAS.

Court Decision That Clears the Way for a Big Enterprise.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 7.—The State Supreme Court has handed down a decision declaring the Kansas irrigation law to be constitutional and the condemnation of land by the Pawnee Lake and Irrigation Company is valid. This will make it possible to carry into effect the greatest irrigation scheme ever attempted in Kansas.

The company sought to condemn for a reservoir land occupying a space twelve miles long and eight miles wide—the bed of the old Pawnee Lake. It built a long ditch from the Arkansas River to the lake, and proposed to fill the lake when the river should be high and hold the water until it might be needed in the main and lateral ditches in Eastern Barton, Rice, and Reno Counties, the latter two counties adjoining Barton. Storage has become a necessary part of all big irrigation schemes in Kansas and Eastern Colorado, because when the water is most needed the Arkansas River is likely to be dry.

The country in which the company is working is a great wheat-growing district, and work on the ditch will be pushed now rapidly to insure the next crop.

The Arkansas River is that over which Kansas and Colorado are now at law, Kansas suing the State of Colorado for illegally diverting the water from that stream and causing it to run dry in Kansas.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings in Two Departments Begin at Detroit To-day.

DETROIT, July 7.—The lobby of the Hotel Cadillac, which is the headquarters of the fortieth annual convention of the National Educational Association, is crowded to-night with prominent educators who have come from all parts of the country to attend the meetings. The first general session of the association, in Light Guard Armory, will not be held until Tuesday afternoon, but the convention will be opened to-morrow morning with sessions of the National Council of Education and the Indian Education Department. William T. Harris, National Commissioner of Education, will be the first speaker before the National Council. He will read a paper on "Isolation in School; How It Hinders and How It Helps."

The morning session of the Indian Department will be devoted entirely to addresses of welcome and responses.

For the first time, one of the general sessions of the association will be devoted to discussion of the teaching of economics in schools. It is expected that the discussion of this topic, which President Green terms one of the most important before the convention, will result in much progress in the teaching of economics.

Over 3,000 educators had arrived in the city up to 10 o'clock to-night.

THE PRESIDENT'S QUIET SUNDAY.

He and Mrs. McKinley Visit Their Children's Graves in the Morning.

CANTON, Ohio, July 7.—The President, with Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Barber, this morning drove to Westlawn Cemetery and placed flowers on the graves of the McKinley children and other relatives. The rest of the day was spent at home. In the afternoon the President and his wife sat on the porch for a time, and seemed greatly to enjoy the cool breezes that swept over it. Only a few callers appeared at the house, and they were intimate friends or relatives. This evening Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Barber and their children, and Judge Day were entertained by the President and Mrs. McKinley at dinner, and remained to spend the evening.

No plans for the future have been announced. Mrs. McKinley's condition continues favorable, and she has experienced no relapse as the result of the trip from Washington. The weather is pleasantly cool.

President Going to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 7.—President McKinley will come to the Exposition in September. There will be a President's Day in honor of his presence. The exact date has not been settled, but correspondence on the subject has been exchanged, and it is certain that the President will be here some day during that month.

TO INSPECT DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Secretary Wilson to Take Steps to Benefit Exporters.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Agricultural Appropriation act for the current fiscal year authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture in his discretion to apply the law for the inspection and branding of live cattle and products to dairy products intended for exportation, the purpose being to enable our exporters of dairy products to give foreign buyers the assurance of certification by the Government of the United States of the purity, quality, and grade of our dairy exports.

Secretary Wilson has decided to exercise the authority conferred on him by establishing in the customs districts of Boston, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco a system of inspection of dairy products, but first will have experts in those districts gather all possible data in order that efficient regulations may be drafted for the conduct of this new service.

It is stated at the department to be "probable that at an early date the owners or shippers of products for export may upon application have the same marked and certified as to purity and quality, provided they are above a minimum grade, yet to be fixed."

Irvington Pastor Called to Brooklyn.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—The Rev. William H. Hainer, Rector of the First Christian Church of Irvington, has received a call from the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn. Although the salary accompanying the Brooklyn call is double what the Rev. Mr. Hainer is at present receiving, he has asked two weeks in which to decide.

Deacon Interment at Newport.

BOSTON, July 7.—The body of Edward Parker Deacon, who died at the McLean Asylum for the Insane, Waverly, on Friday night, was taken to Newport, R. I., this afternoon, where the funeral will take place. The services will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at Trinity Church, Newport. The body will be interred in the Island Cemetery.

Successor to Bishop O'Connor.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—The Rev. George W. Corrigan, formerly pastor of St. Agnes's Church, Paterson, to-day took charge of St. Joseph's Church in this city. He will fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of the Rev. J. J. O'Connor to the Bishopric. Father Corrigan is a brother of Archbishop Corrigan.

WOMAN CAUSES TROUBLE AT SEVERAL HOTELS

She Is Finally Removed from the Roland to Bellevue.

Carried a Tambourine and Said that She Wanted to Play It Sitting on a Cloud.

A woman of evident refinement, stylishly attired in a white corded skirt and jacket and white muslin shirt waist trimmed with lace, was taken to Bellevue Hospital late last night by Ambulance Surgeon Elting of the Flower Hospital and Policeman Pelasto of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and placed in the insane pavilion. The manager of the Hotel Roland, where the woman was living, Fifty-ninth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, summoned the policeman and asked that the woman be taken away, as she was acting queerly.

At the hospital she gave her name as Mrs. Robert Woodbridge Clappe and her age as fifty-seven. Her maiden name, she said, was Kate Warren Clappe, that she was born at Schroon Lake, in this State, but her home was in Washington, D. C. She further stated that she had two husbands and gave the name of William Leland of the Grand Hotel as that of her nearest friend.

While she was being registered at the hospital the woman sang several songs, and declared that a royal high flush beat two pairs. She also kept repeating, "Send for Charlie Bird."

Dr. Abbott, who examined Mrs. Clappe at the hospital, said that she was evidently suffering from acute mania.

At the Hotel Roland it was learned that at about 9:45 o'clock last night a woman, who gave her name as Mrs. R. Woodbridge Clappe, had come to that hotel, escorted by a hallboy and porter wearing the livery of the Hotel Netherland. The woman acted in a very queer manner, and seemed to be affected with religious mania. She had a satchel and a tambourine, and on this instrument the woman attempted to play. She said she was floating in space, that she was surrounded by angels, and that as soon as she could find a comfortable seat on a cloud she would play the tambourine.

Dr. R. D. Jones, proprietor of the Roland, lost no time in calling a policeman and the woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Night Clerk W. J. Schultz of the Roland, who comes from Binghamton, N. Y., said he recognized the woman as the divorced wife of W. G. Leland. It was eight years, Schultz said, since he had seen her, but he was positive he was not mistaken. He said that at the time he knew Mrs. Clappe she was Mrs. Leland and her husband was proprietor of the Hotel Bennett at Binghamton.

At the Plaza Hotel, Fifty-ninth Street and Central Park, it was said that Mrs. Clappe had asked for a room about 9 o'clock last night, but she had acted so peculiarly and appeared so eccentric that they refused to give her accommodation.

At the Grand Hotel the night clerk, who refused his name, said that a woman, giving her name as Mrs. Robert Clappe, who said she had just arrived from Washington, came to the hotel in a Pennsylvania Railroad cab and asked for a room. As she stepped to the desk Mrs. Clappe carried a tambourine in one hand and her hat, a Gainsborough, in the other.

She was told that there were no rooms, that the hotel was crowded. She then displayed a large roll of money and insisted on being accommodated. She then asked to see "Mr. Morrison." No such person was known to the hotel people, and she was so informed. Finally, the clerk said he told her that she might find rooms at the Gilsey House or the Imperial.

The clerk of the Grand Hotel said that, to his certain knowledge, Mr. Leland's first wife, from whom he was divorced, had died about six months since in this city. Mr. Leland, proprietor of the Grand, the clerk said, was in bed and he refused to have called. When the woman first came to the hotel Mr. Leland was out.

At the Imperial the clerk, who also refused his name, said that he thought such a person as Mrs. Clappe had asked for rooms, but had been referred to the Netherland.

THINK SHE WAS INSANE.

Mrs. Laura Johnson Died Suddenly After Frightening Her Sick Mother.

BRIDGETON, N. J., July 7.—Mrs. Laura Johnson died suddenly here this afternoon after becoming, it is supposed, insane from the heat. She was nursing her sick mother, and in the morning carried her baby from the mother's room and secreted it in a rear room, where it was found by another member of the family.

After hiding the baby, Mrs. Johnson returned to the sick room and began filling with pins the bed on which her mother lay. The sick woman was compelled to drag herself from the bed to escape injury.

Mrs. Johnson then staggered from the room and succeeded in getting down stairs by holding on to the banister. At the foot of the stairs she fell unconscious, and a physician was hurriedly summoned. He was unable to do anything for her and she died in three hours.

VISITORS TO THE OLD DOMINION.

Many Persons Go Out to See the Ship Upon the Rocks.

RYE, N. Y., July 7.—Visitors to the beaches near this place to-day made it a point to visit the scene of the grounding of the Old Dominion, at Parsonage Point, and boatmen reaped a harvest in carrying the curious out to the old steamer as she lay fast on Race Rock, at the end of the point. The wrecking tugs pumped on her all day long, keeping the water down, so as to reduce the danger to the steamer and to the cargo. The steamer will not be floated until to-morrow, and possibly not until Tuesday.

She will have to be patched up, it is thought, before she can be lifted from the rock in safety. The divers find there is a big hole in her hull. There is no danger of the ship suffering further damage unless there should be a very high wind that might cause her to rip herself more than she has.

Newark Policeman Beaten.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—Policeman Charles Wolf was brutally beaten this evening by the friends of John Hanley, a former convict. Wolf attempted to arrest Hanley for alleged disorderly conduct at the corner of Warren and Bruce Streets. Friends of Hanley went to his rescue and disarmed Wolf. He was then beaten with his own club and badly injured. He was taken home in an ambulance, and attended by the police surgeon. Hanley escaped, and the police have not yet been able to locate the man who aided him and beat Wolf.

Appeal for Versailles Fire Sufferers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 7.—An appeal for relief for the fire sufferers at Versailles, Ohio, has been sent out by Mayor Calderwood, and the Rev. M. W. Baker, pastor of the Christian Church of that town. They state that 100 persons are homeless, many destitute, and several injured, as a result of the fire which devastated the town on Saturday. Forty business houses were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at $500,000 to $750,000.

Lightning Strikes Syracuse Churches.

SYRACUSE, July 7.—While the Sunday school was in session to-day, lightning struck the Central Baptist Church, frightening the people and causing $2,500 damage, but injuring no one. The same bolt tore up the street, entered the Plymouth Congregational Church, a block distant, and blew out a fuse connected with the electric organ, doing no other damage. No one was injured.

Arrested on Charge of Bigamy.

James J. Handley, forty-one years old, living at 75 West Ninety-second Street, was locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Police Station yesterday, and will be arraigned in the West Side Police Court this morning to face the charge of bigamy. The complainant is Mrs. Mary J. Handley of 810 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. She obtained a warrant for Handley's arrest, which was executed by Policeman Wagner of the West Side Court squad. The police said they knew nothing of the circumstances surrounding the case.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, July 7.—The cement factory of James Morgan & Co., at Longue Point, was burned to-day. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

NEGRO BANKERS' CONVENTION.

Call Issued for a Meeting to be Held in Buffalo in September.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—A call was issued to-day by John Clinton, Jr., President of the First Colored Bank North of this city for a national convention of negro bankers, to meet at Buffalo from Sept. 26 to Sept. 28. This will be the first meeting of its kind ever held in this country.

When the First Colored Bank North opens for business in August it will be the eighth institution of its kind in the United States owned, operated, and controlled by negroes. Every State has its bankers' association, but negro bankers are not members of any of them.

The call is not directed exclusively to negroes engaged in banking, but also to representatives of savings funds, building and loan associations, and similar institutions. Among those who have been invited to deliver addresses are Judson W. Lyons, Register of the United States Treasury, and Booker T. Washington.

EXPLOSION COSTS TWO LIVES.

Well-Known Shipping Man Dead and His Coachman Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.—Seriously burned on Saturday night by an explosion of gas in the basement of his Summer home at Lake Nagawicka, William E. Fitzgerald, thirty-two years old, President of the Milwaukee Dry Dock Company, Assistant General Manager of the American Shipbuilding Company, a native of this city, and one of the best-known men in the lake region, died this afternoon.

He was a stockholder and Director of the Great Lakes Towing Company, was owner and manager of a large fleet of ore vessels, was interested in the Montreal Harbor Improvement, and with Eastern capitalists, was, before his death, contracting for the construction of five large steel ore barges.

Mr. Fitzgerald's coachman, William Grunwald, who was injured at the same time, is dying.

CHALLENGER IS ARRESTED.

Instead of Having a Duel Pennsylvania Farmer Goes to Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 7.—Charged with challenging a man to fight a duel, S. P. Stricker, a truck farmer of South Williamsport, has been sent to the county jail.

Stricker's eighteen-year-old son was arrested several days ago by Reuben Behm, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on a charge of abusing a horse. The arrest angered Stricker, who wrote a letter to Officer Behm challenging him to fight a duel with revolvers at thirteen yards' distance. Instead of accepting the challenge, Officer Behm swore out a warrant and Stricker was taken into custody late last night. The arrest is believed to be the first made in Pennsylvania for the offense charged.

DIVIDING COAL TRAFFIC.

Report that Transportation of Bituminous and Anthracite Supply Will Be Consolidated East of the Mississippi.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The North American to-morrow will publish a story to the effect that the entire coal transportation east of the Mississippi River will be divided among the railroads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Vanderbilt and the Morgan interests. The Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt lines will carry all the coal produced in the bituminous regions, while the Morgan roads will control the entire anthracite transportation. This combination, the newspaper article will state, will bring about the consolidation of all the bituminous interests north of Tennessee and east of the Mississippi.

The work of consolidation has been going on for a year, the article will state, and every avenue of transportation of coal is in control of these three interests. Among the bituminous group are the Pittsburg Coal Company, the Illinois Coal Company, the latter representing all the coal properties in Illinois and Indiana, and the Fairmount Coal Company of West Virginia. The total capitalization of the bituminous interests is estimated at $340,000,000.

TWO LITTLE ONES KILLED.

Both of Them Fell from Third-Story Windows in Brooklyn.

Two Brooklyn children were killed yesterday by falling from third-story windows. They were three-year-old Jessie Walters of 223 Kingsland Avenue and Marie De Maria, nine years old, of 828 Flushing Avenue. The child Jessie had been given a penny a few minutes before by her mother as a reward for having been good all of last week.

While seated at an open window with the penny in her hand, the child saw an ice-cream peddler approaching and wanted to buy a penny's worth of cream. In the excitement to attract the attention of the man the penny rolled from the little one's hand and fell to the street. Jessie leaned over the sill to see where the penny had fallen, lost her balance, and toppled to the street. She struck the pavement on her head, fracturing her skull, and was almost instantly killed.

Marie De Maria was sitting at an open window reading when her attention was attracted to the yard by some children singing. While leaning over the sill she lost her balance and fell to the yard. In her descent she struck a clothes line, which partly broke her fall and caused the girl to turn a somersault. She landed in the yard on her head and then fell down an open cellarway, sustaining a compound fracture of the skull.

A call was sent to the Williamsburg Hospital, and Dr. Dowd responded. He saw that the child was dying, and wanted to remove her to the hospital, but the parents interfered and threatened the doctor with violence if he attempted to remove the child to the ambulance. The child died one hour later.

PLEASURE STEAMER BURNED.

Bridgeton (N. J.) Firemen Save the Elva Harvey from Total Destruction.

BRIDGETON, N. J., July 7.—The pleasure steamer Elva Harvey was almost totally destroyed by fire late last night. The Fire Department of this place was called out and after two hours of hard work succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The entire interior of the vessel was burned and the machinery was ruined. The loss is estimated at $10,000, partly covered by insurance. What caused the fire is not known.

The steamer was brought from Philadelphia to this place less than a year ago, and was used in conveying excursionists.

Disastrous Forest Fire in Colorado.

BUENA VISTA, Col., July 7.—A forest fire southwest of here has destroyed many thousands of dollars' worth of valuable timber. The mining camp of Pine is in the path of the fire, and is in danger of being wiped out. It is impossible to get any definite news from there to-night, except that the fire is still burning and is spreading rapidly.

Unitarians' Summer Meeting.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 7.—The annual Summer meeting of the Unitarian Association opened at the Isles of Shoals to-day and will be continued until July 14. The attendance promises to be large. The first sermon was preached this morning by the Rev. William Fenn of Cambridge, Mass. This evening's speaker was the Rev. Charles J. Staples of Manchester, N. H.

Sixty-Foot Fall Fatal.

SYRACUSE, July 7.—During an exhibition of a so-called "Fire Slide for Life" at Potsdam Friday night, Henry Phillips of Watertown, an assistant, climbed a seventy-five-foot ladder to adjust the apparatus. The ladder broke, and he fell sixty feet. He died to-day. Investigation shows a guy rope which held the ladder had been cut.

Col. Sanger on His Vacation.

UTICA, July 7.—William Cary Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War, accompanied by Mrs. Sanger, were in Utica this evening en route to their Summer home in Sangerfield, where they will remain a few days.

MAN DROWNED, ANOTHER SAVED.

Their Boat Capsized by a Squall While Sailing on the Delaware.

BEVERLY, N. J., July 7.—Marcus Becker, twenty-five years old, and a friend named Knapp left Bridesburg shortly afternoon for a sail up the Delaware in their boat Cairo. When the craft was off Beverly it was struck by a squall, and in a few minutes filled with water and capsized. Both men were thrown into the water and endeavored to swim ashore. Becker was drowned. Knapp was rescued in an exhausted condition, and was revived with difficulty.

Both men were employed as clerks in the office of the Union Traction Company at Philadelphia. Knapp resides at Walnut Lane Station, Germantown. Knapp hails from Chambersburg, Penn., where his parents reside. All the afternoon several men tried to recover the body, but without success.

THE LAW ABOUT DOGS.

When They Can Bite with Impunity, and When They Can Be Slain Legally.

From The London Mail.

No English statute says in so many words that a dog has any right to bite any one at any time without that person having a claim upon the animal's owner.

Yet the popular impression, derived from Mr. Commissioner Kerr's dictum, is that a dog is entitled to a first bite free, and, roughly speaking, the statement is correct, but only when the dog can be proved to have led a blameless life. If it can be shown that the owner knew his dog was inclined to be savage, the defense breaks down. It is not even necessary in such a case to prove that the dog has ever before got his teeth into anybody. It is enough that the creature has shown symptoms of ferocity by attempting to bite, growling savagely, and straining at its chain.

The whole question of the liability of a dog's owner depends on this question of "scienter," as the law has it—that is, how far his knowledge went of the dog's disposition. It is therefore a matter for the jury in each separate case. Dogs are classed by the law as domesticated animals. A single act of ferocity, and a dog is immediately switched over into the wild beast category which our statutes class with fire, flood, poisons, and other dangerous things.

Chief Justice Raymond once ruled that the owner was liable for all damage done by his dog after it had once bitten a man, even though the second injury was caused by distinct provocation. It was owing, he said, to his not having hanged the dog at first.

To show how little mercy is extended to the dog which the law classes as "ferocious," Mr. Slade recently refused a summons against a policeman for the owner of a dog which the constable killed with his truncheon for biting a boy in the street in Southwark.

Proof that the owner's servant knew of a dog's ferocity is just as good as that of knowledge on the master's part. This point has been upheld in the case of a coachman at a private house, a postman at a hotel, and the manager of a company where a dog was kept at its yards.

The law goes further. If a dog attacks you, you may defend yourself with any weapon that is handy. You are not liable even if you severely injure or kill the animal. One stipulation only is made. The slaying must not be wanton. If a dog bites you and runs away, you are not justified in shooting it as it runs. Even a watchdog for the protection of his premises is kept by a man at his own peril. If in such a case it bites a person going to the house for a lawful purpose in the daytime he is liable. Nor will such a notice as "Beware of the dog!" exculpate him, if it is shown that the bitten person was unable to read. The law goes so far as to include actual trespassers under its protection, and allows men to sue if they receive wanton or intentional injury from dogs being set upon them.

Sheep-worrying dogs are treated with even greater severity than those whose taste is rather for human calf than leg of mutton. An owner's knowledge of ferocity need not be proved at all, and he is liable for the full value of all damage done by his dog. The sheep-biting act of 1865 put this in very plain terms, and says further that damages not exceeding £5 shall be recoverable in a summary way before any local Justice.

The law lets down dogs very lightly in the matter of trespassing and fighting. It evidently agrees with Dr. Watts that "dogs delight to bark and bite," for it says that if two dogs fight and one kills the other the owner of the latter has no claim.

Of course, in a case where a peaceable dog is attacked and killed by a vicious one the case is different. Trespassing is also looked on as a venial offense, for a dog's gambols are not restrainable without an amount of trouble which its owner cannot be expected to take. The owner must, however, restrain his dog from going into coverts and killing game. A dog's trespassing is no justification for the owner of the land on which the trespass took place shooting or poisoning the animal.

People very often apply to Magistrates to restrain the nuisance of a barking dog. Unfortunately English law has never yet made clear whether the barking of a dog is a nuisance, and therefore actionable under the nuisances removal act of 1855. Ringing of big bells, the hum of a steam saw, fireworks, bands, and many other noises are classed as nuisances.

It is a great defect in dog law that the persistent and nerve-cracking howling of a chained dog should not be included in the same category.

NOVEL TIGER HUNT.

Enticed Within Rifle Shot by a "Shikar with Bells."

From The Indian Sporting Times.

For a whole year the monster continued his depredations almost without molestation. Over forty people had been slain, and the village herds suffered severely. The local forest ranger was in a state of terror, and had written to his superior in terms much as follows, showing the difficult situations in which he compiled his reports: "Feb. 1. Up a tree where I adhere with much pain and discomposure while big tiger roaring in a very awful manner on the fire line. This is two times he spoiled my work, coming and shouting like thunder and putting me up a tree, and making me behave like an insect. I am not able to climb with agility, owing to stomach being a little big, owing to bad water of this jungle. Jungle mans can fly up tree quickly. Even when I do not see this tiger and he does not make a dreadful noise I see the marks of his hoofs and his nails on the path." So it came about that when my camp was pitched in the vicinity of the "Yellow Peril," a deputation, headed by Koombappa, presented itself before my tent, and begged me to rid the neighborhood of a monster concerning whose doings each one had some piteous tale to tell. It was a long tramp up the valley before daylight next morning, and a stiff climb up the path, which wound its way over the rocks and through the thick bamboo jungle. Now the jungle was so thick and extensive that to beat for the tiger would be a useless task. Nothing could be seen in the dense thickets of the cover where he lurked. What was to be done?

Then I bethought me of a mode of hunting of which a sportsman of sixty years of age had told me. This was the "shikar with bells." A native, adorned only with a coating of wood ashes, with a tray containing burning oilwicks upon his head, and a chime of bells in his hand, preceded the hunter in search of game on a dark night. Such was the plan now proposed. At 10 o'clock at night Koombappa, smeared with ashes and bearing the lights upon his head and the chime in his hand, preceded me to the forest. It was a weird adventure. Naught could be seen but the dim outline of trees in the gloomy forest. My companion's movements became more grotesque and, as it were, inspired. The lights danced before my eyes and cast a baleful glare for some yards ahead. The tinkle of the bells became more sonorous, and filled the forest with a weird noise that exercised an indescribable spell over the senses. Suddenly the spectral ash-clad figure ceased to advance, but frantically continued its ceaseless antics. I peered into the gloom in front, and saw two luminous orbs shining through the darkness. Slowly they approached. The movements of the dancer became spasmodic as the huge form of the tiger emerged from the shadows and stood erect before us in the dim flickering light, with every hair set, breathing heavily with panting tongue and heaving sides. As I raised my rifle and fired between the creature's eyes Koombappa sank to the ground exhausted by his exertions and excitement. The lights were extinguished at the same moment, and all was silent and buried in darkness. For some minutes I dared not move. At length, as my eyes became accustomed to the darkness, objects outlined themselves amid the surrounding obscurity, and the great form of the tiger appeared lying on the ground a few yards off. My bullet had pierced his brain.

JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY.

The Fifth Annual Summer Assembly Held at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 7.—The fifth annual Summer Assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society opened this afternoon in the local synagogues. President of the Society Dr. Mark Blumenthal of New York made the address of welcome. He also made a few remarks upon the progress of the society, and touched upon the tendency of the present day to gain enormous wealth, both by individuals and corporations.

While the world has reached its zenith in civilization, he said, this accumulation of wealth will have a tendency to make the young and ardent strive for similar dazzling success. The Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowits of Philadelphia also spoke.

Gen. Ludington in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Gen. M. I. Ludington, Quartermaster General, United States Army, passed through Chicago to-day going to the Philippines on a tour of inspection. He will sail from San Francisco July 15 on the transport Grant.

LIFE IN PARIS.

A Queer Crime in the City Parks, and Queer Pleasures in High Society.

From The London Telegraph's Paris Correspondence.

There was a most brilliant and successful gymkhana at Bagatelle, in the Bois de Boulogne, yesterday. Attendance was large, and, as usual, select, comprising the Duchesse d'Uzès, the Duchesse de Brissac, the Duchesse de Morny, the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld, the Duchesse de Rohan, and many more persons of title. The umpires were the Duc de Lorge, Comte le Marois, and M. Fournier-Sarlovèze. The race of animals was hailed with great excitement, and afforded much material for aristocratic amusement. The winner was Mme. de Yturbe's she-monkey, next coming Baronne de Berckheim's tortoise, which was naturally a much-favored competitor, receiving odds, and third in the run was the golden pheasant of the Duchesse de Noailles. The ladies owning these pets superintended their evolutions on the ground, and directed them with wands toward the goal. Mme. de Yturbe's winning monkey behaved in a most intelligent manner, and would have delighted Darwin and Huxley had they been alive to see the marvelous race. The Baronne de Berckheim had some trouble with her dilatory tortoise, but the latter managed to beat some of the more alert animals, despite difficulties of motion. Horses, donkeys, mules, and dogs were excluded. Also ran, to use the sporting phrase, the Comtesse de Sesmaison's guinea pig, the Comtesse de Ganay's male monkey, Mme. Lejeune's sable Muscovite bunny, Mme. de Bire's sucking pig, and another guinea pig, or cochon dinde, owned by Mme. de Guiroye. In the bending race which followed, Mr. F. A. Gill, manager of the polo, was first; Mr. J. H. Wright being second, and M. de Heeren third. The games concluded by races for boys and girls.

There is some mystery about the case of the actress and her niece who are said to have been assaulted in the Vincennes Wood yesterday morning. Some of the newspapers published elaborate and sensational accounts of the affair to-day, and it was said that the niece, a girl of sixteen, was abducted by four of the bad characters who infest the wood. The more picturesque account of the Vincennes affair is as follows, and it must be taken with many grains of salt, as there is much difficulty in getting at the truth. It is stated that at 8 o'clock yesterday morning an actress and vocalist was sitting with her niece, aged sixteen, in a part of the wood called the Labyrinth. This place is backed by a thick copse, which forms a sheltered rendezvous for the abominable wretches who haunt the wood. While the actress and her niece were talking five men emerged from the copse and attacked them. One of the miscreants threw his overcoat over the elder woman and then attempted to tie her feet. She struggled with all her strength for several minutes and managed to extricate her head. Then she discovered that she was in the hands of one ruffian and that the other four had taken away her niece. Before this happened, however, deplorable scenes had occurred. The actress and her niece were subjected to horrible treatment, and their screams were stifled by gags thrust into their mouths. After the actress had extricated her head she also managed to free her mouth and again shouted for help. Her assailant, seeing some bicyclists approach, ran away, after having given his victim a violent butt with his head which sent her rolling on the road. Finally the actress was helped to a station, where she received the medical assistance which she much needed. She was badly hurt in the head, face, and body. As soon as information of the affair was given to the police a search was made through every corner of the wood, but neither the girl nor the miscreants who had carried her off could be found. This is the sensational story told to-day, and upon it was built a long list of the dangers of Vincennes Wood. There is no doubt that the two woods are places of great peril after dark, but the Bois de Vincennes is considerably dangerous at all hours, although the bad characters infesting it do not go so far as to effect assaults and abductions in the daylight, while the avenues and walks are patrolled by gendarmes on foot and on horseback, as well as by the ordinary rangers.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, moderate temperature; winds west to north.

Weather conditions east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Rivers were dominated last night by a high pressure area which overlay the central valleys, and, as a consequence, moderate temperatures prevailed over the entire district. In the Ohio Valley and lake region they were 6 to 14 degrees below the seasonal average.

West of the Mississippi River warm and clear weather continued. East of the Mississippi there were local thunderstorms and showers, except in the Ohio Valley.

During Saturday night a storm of fair proportions, but of uncertain directions, passed over Porto Rico, causing a maximum wind velocity of fifty-six miles an hour from the southeast, and advisory notices relative thereto were distributed in the Bahamas, the lesser Antilles, and Florida for vessels bound eastward.

Generally fair weather will prevail during to-day over all districts from the Atlantic to the Pacific, except that local showers are probable on the New England, South

CUP YACHTS AT ANCHOR

Crews of the Three Ninety-Footers Do Little or No Work.

TO-DAY'S TRIANGULAR RACE

Manager and Crew of Independence Not Disheartened Over Boston Yacht's Defeat on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—The crews of the three ninety-footers took a rest to-day, and the vessels lay quietly at their moorings. On board Independence a little work was done in overhauling the rigging. The straps on the club of the club topsail were shifted so as to alter the lead of the sheets. The amateurs who are looking after the interests of Mr. Lawson on his sloop expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the yacht. They felt that the result of yesterday's race was chiefly due to bad luck, and they still had confidence in the speed of the vessel. There has been some talk of altering her ballast, but Mr. Clapp, Mr. Lawson's secretary, said there would be no change until after the next race, if at all. It was reported on shore that the tactics pursued in yesterday's race were not those of Capt. Haff, but of Charles Francis Adams, second, who is managing the yacht for her owner. No statement as to this matter could be obtained from those on the yacht, and Mr. Lawson declined to be interviewed. He left the port early this morning on his steam yacht Dreamer and returned to-night.

All was quiet on Columbia to-day, while on Constitution the only work was the mending of a headsail, which was slightly torn in yesterday's race, and the drying of some canvas which had been wet. W. B. Duncan, Jr., her manager, was seen to-day, and said that yesterday's race took a load off his mind. At last, he said, the yacht had shown something like the speed that was in her. The crew had worked excellently in handling sail, and the yacht had justified the expectations of her owners and her designer. He said also that the race seemed to show that, no matter what Independence might accomplish in the future, she would hardly be a safe defender of the America's Cup. She had failed to show speed in light airs, and cup races were often sailed in such weather.

A meeting of the Regatta Committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association was held this morning, and this afternoon one of its members, Royal Phelps Carroll, went off to Independence, and informed her people that to-morrow's race would be sailed over a triangular course. This is what the Independence people desire, for they have great confidence in the powers of their yacht in reaching. The weather this evening is very unsettled, and no one can safely predict what it will be to-morrow. The swell has gone down somewhat outside, but the night wind may stir it up again. There was a fine breeze this afternoon out of the southwest, and it is hoped that this means similar weather for to-morrow. It is generally conceded that Independence will make a better showing in her second race, but after the extraordinary speed displayed by Constitution in the light breeze of yesterday is is not thought that the Boston yacht can beat her in any conditions. The harbor is still crowded with yachts, and there will probably be a large number out to see the contest of to-morrow.

GOLF FOR THE WEEK.

Connecticut Championship Will Be the Big Feature—Women to Play at Shinnecock.

A State championship which attracts almost as much local interest as the New Jersey tournament is the annual championship of the Golf Association of Connecticut. That event will be the leading golf feature in this neighborhood this week. It will begin Wednesday morning on the links of the New Haven Country Club and it is expected there will be from fifty to sixty starters in the qualifying round. The leading sixteen are eligible to compete for the championship, and a consolation cup is offered for the second sixteen. The most formidable opponent for highest honors is Charles H. Seeley, the young Wee Burn golfer of Noroton, Conn., who was runner-up to Douglas in the recent metropolitan championship at Apawamis. Seeley has been playing consistent golf since the opening of the season and his friends are predicting his victory this week at New Haven with considerable confidence. Last year, when the tournament was played at Wee Burn, Seeley reached the final round, and then, to the disappointment of his friends, was beaten by Dr. Carl Martin by 6 up and 5 to play in a thirty-six-hole round. H. McKinley won the consolation cup, and Wee Burn won the team championship. The present tournament will continue through Saturday, the team championship beginning on Friday.

The last women's team match in the metropolitan championship series until Fall will be played to-morrow at Shinnecock between the home club and the women from the Essex County Club, Orange. Shinnecock was defeated in its first match by Baltusrol, and the Essex women will send a strong team, including the metropolitan champion, Miss Hecker, Mrs. Carnrick, Miss Hester Kyle, and Mrs. E. F. Sanford or Miss Georgiana Wilmerding. Miss Beatrix Hoyt will play for Shinnecock. Notwithstanding the fact that many golfers have left town, the week presents a large array of different events.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

Shinnecock—Women's team match with Essex County.
Bayswater—Women's handicap.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

New Haven Country Club—Connecticut championship.
Bayswater—Women's handicap, second and third rounds.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

New Haven Country Club—Connecticut championship.
Apawamis—Women's foursome.
Montclair—Women's handicap for Governors' Cup.
Bayswater—Women's handicap.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

New Haven Country Club—Connecticut championship.
Van Cortlandt—President's Cup, semi-final round.
Bayswater—Women's handicap, semi-final round.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

New Haven Country Club—Connecticut championship.
Wee Burn—Kickers' handicap.
Rockaway—Bogey handicap.
Newark Athletic—Club championship.
Flushing—Approaching and putting matches.
New Brunswick—Team match with Flushing.
Seabright—Final rounds for Havemeyer Cups, Van Cortlandt—President's Cup, final round.
Innis Arden—Women's handicap.
Brooklawn—Team match with Innis Arden.
Bayswater—Women's handicap and men's handicap.
Apawamis—Semi-final round for Lapham Cup and handicap foursomes.
Morris County—Bogey handicap.
Ardsley—Tarbell Cup.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.
Marine and Field—Club handicap.
Montclair—Members' handicap.
Harbor Hill—Club handicap.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, beaten non-winners of $800 in 1901; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Survivor, Bombshell, and Elotm, 110 pounds each; Lucky Star and Annoy, 107 each; Alsike, 102; Nitrate and Ethics, 100 each; Seminole and Ninonia, 95 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Albert, Lemoyne, Sir Lewis, Woden, Homestead, Fair Knight, Faraniass, Dixieline, Byrne of Roscres, and Chief, 110 pounds each; Musidora, Frivol, Bella, Valley Forge, and Lady Sterling, 107 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile. Handwork, Dublin, Vitelius, Roehampton, and The Musketeer, 114 pounds each; Scurry, 111; Anna Darling, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap for four-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Sandes, 140 pounds; Insider, 135; Knight of Rhodes, 123; Kinglinie, 127; May W., 123; Roxane, 115; St. Finnan, 111; Magnificent and Oliver Mac, 110 each; Fabius, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five furlongs. April Shower, 112 pounds. O'Hagen and Playlike, 109 each; Man-o'-War, Carroll D., and Gibson Light, 107 each; Optional and Montana Belle, 104 each; Buccasunna, Crisscross, Notilmah, Emma A. M., Lady Sterling, and Elizabeth Jane, 99 each; Juvenile, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Bombshell, MacLeod of Dare, and Tyrsena, 106 pounds each; Fatalist and Hammock, 101 pounds; Scurry, 98; Nitrate and Ethics, 94 each.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Lost to Cincinnati by Stupid Play—Brooklyn Won.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—The Cincinnati-New York baseball game to-day was one that kept the 5,000 spectators on the uncertain edge of expectancy throughout the nine innings. At any time during the game it was anybody's game. John Ganzel was responsible, eventually, for the defeat of the New Yorks. For a very short moment he did not use his head, and a run was thrown away which would have at least resulted in a tied score at the end of the ninth, and might have brought victory. His blunder was in the eighth inning. One run had been scored, and Hickman was on third, with Ganzel on first, when Davis hit a sharp grounder to second. Instead of avoiding Peitz, or standing still long enough to allow Hickman to score, Ganzel ran into the ball, and a double play resulted which retired the side. Davis was furious, and said things to John in an undertone.

The New Yorks were outplayed by the local team at every point. Phillips pitched a masterly game of ball, as did also Doheny, although the latter was wild at times. Phillips did much to win his own game by smashing out a double in the eighth with second and third occupied. Van Haltren was strong at the bat and fast on the bases. In the first inning he went from first to third on an infield out, and his double in the ninth put his team back in the hunt. The New Yorks got off in the lead, and held it until the eighth inning, but the Cincinnatis stuck close to them from the beginning, and in the eighth won out on Doheny's wildness and Phillips's hit. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	V. Hal'n, cf.	2	3	1	0	0
Harley, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	3	8	0	0	McBride, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Hick'an, rf.	0	3	1	0	0	Hick'an, ss.	0	2	2	4	1
Magoon, ss.	0	0	4	4	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	2	17	1	0
Peitz, 2b.	1	0	3	3	0	Davis, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
Irwin, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	Strang, 2b.	0	1	1	6	0
Bergen, c.	0	1	4	0	0	Bower'n, c.	1	0	3	0	0
Phillips, p.	1	1	1	3	1	Doheny, p.	0	1	0	2	1
						*Warner	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	10	27	11	1	Total	5	9	24	17	2

*Batted for Doheny in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	.	—6
New York	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Crawford, Phillips, Van Haltren, Hickman. Stolen bases—Harley, Beckley, Van Haltren, (2.) First base on balls—Off Phillips, 3; off Doheny, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Phillips, 1; by Doheny, 1. Struck out—By Phillips, 2; by Doheny, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

BROOKLYN, 8; CHICAGO, 5.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The Brooklyn baseball team won easily to-day by perfect fielding, daring base running, and luck on the hitting, Waddell's gifts and wild pitches aiding them materially. The local team could do but little with Kitson's delivery, when hits were needed. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsell, lf.	1	3	0	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	1	1	6	1	0
Green, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	1	0
Chaney, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Sheck'rd, lf.	0	0	5	0	0
Raymer, 1b.	1	1	12	2	0	Daly, 2b.	2	2	1	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	0	4	0	Dahlen, ss.	2	1	3	2	0
McCor'k, ss.	0	1	0	4	1	McC'r'y, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Hoff'an, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0	Gatins, 3b.	0	2	1	0	0
Kahoe, c.	1	1	8	2	1	Farrell, c.	1	2	7	1	0
Waddell, p.	0	0	2	2	0	Kitson, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Total	5	9	27	14	2	Total	8	12	27	9	0

Chicago	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0—5
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	2—8

Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 9. Two-base hits—Raymer, Hartsell, Kahoe, McCormick. Three-base hit—McCreery. Home runs—Green, Daly. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, (2.) Sheckard. Stolen bases—Hoffman, Gatins, McCreery, Keeler, Daly, Dahlen, Farrell. Struck out—By Waddell, 7; by Kitson, 6. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 5; off Kitson, 1. Wild pitches—Waddell, 2. Time of game—2 hours and 10 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	37	25	.597	Brooklyn	33	30	.524
New York	30	25	.547	Boston	29	28	.509
St. Louis	35	29	.547	Cincinnati	27	34	.443
Philadelphia	33	29	.532	Chicago	21	45	.318

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 8; Chicago, 3.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 2; Cleveland, 0.

Eastern League Game.

At Providence—Montreal, 3; Providence, 2, (eleven innings.)

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 2; Rome, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 9; Troy, 6.

Poughkeepsie, 1; West New York, 0.

At Weehawken yesterday afternoon the Poughkeepsie nine shut out the local players in a close game of five innings. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
West New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2		
Poughkeepsie	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0			

Batteries—Hartman and O'Neill; Wallace and Stanhope.

Hoboken, 4; Cuban Giants, 0.

At Hoboken the local nine defeated the Cuban Giants by a score of 4 to 0. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Hoboken	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	9	0	
Cuban Giants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	

Batteries—Terrill and Eurke; Sampson and Garcia.

Standing of Local Cricket Teams.

The interest in the contest for the cricket championship of New York is being maintained, owing to the closeness of the struggle for supremacy among the leaders. The tie between Brooklyn and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club is unbroken, while Manhattan has still to be heard from. Nelson Lodge has moved up, owing to its victory of Saturday, and the Montclair Athletic Club is now in full possession of last place, without a victory to reward its efforts.

In the competition for the pennants of the minor leagues the interest is also being maintained, and before the series has been completed many interesting matches will be played. The following are the records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr.	P. C.
Brooklyn	3	2	0	1	1.000
Knickerbocker A. C.	3	3	0	0	1.000
Manhattan	3	1	1	1	.500
Nelson Lodge	3	1	2	0	.333
Montclair A. C.	4	0	4	0	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr.	P. C.
Kearny	3	3	0	0	1.000
Paterson, Team A.	4	4	0	0	1.000
Essex County	6	3	2	1	.500
Paterson, Team B.	5	2	2	0	.400
Kings County	7	2	4	1	.333
Manhattan IV.	5	1	2	2	.333
Brooklyn, Team B.	4	1	2	1	.333
Newark	5	1	3	1	.250

PROSPECT PARK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr.	P. C.
West Indians	3	3	0	0	1.000
Manhattan II.	2	1	1	0	.500
Brooklyn, Team C.	3	1	2	0	.333
Kings County	3	1	2	0	.333
Nelson Lodge	1	0	1	0	.000

In the contest for the batting average of the Metropolitan League F. J. Prendergast has now assumed the lead, with an average of 75; A. Brown is second, with 66; C. H. E. Griffith is third, with 64, and F. W. T. Stiles fourth, with 40.50.

Canadian Cricketers Here To-day.

Fresh from their victory over the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the Canadians arrived here last night, and will play All New York to-day. The game will take place on the grounds of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Bayonne, N. J., where wickets will be pitched at 11:30 A. M. The New York team will be practically the same as originally selected, but there is some doubt about F. J. Prendergast being able to get away, owing to business engagements. Pressure has been brought to bear on this crack batsman, and it is trusted he will be able to arrange matters so that he can spare the time to take part in the match.

Bicycle Championships in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 7.—In the bicycle competitions for the world's championships, which began here to-day, the hundred kilometer, a little more than sixty-two miles, amateur championship race was won by Robl of Munich in 1:38:06.

Bonhours of Paris fell early in the race and was seriously injured.

NOTED RACING CYCLISTS

Sketches of Some Prominent Riders on the American Circuit.

FOREIGN CHAMPIONS HERE

High Character of Racing and Perfection of Motor Pacing Responsible for Revival of Interest.

Although the cycle racing reason of 1901 is hardly more than well under way, the grand circuit of the National Cycling Association starting this evening at the Madison Square Garden, the successful revival of the sport is already apparent and a return to its old-time popularity seems assured. Reports from all over the country are unanimous in this respect, and not only are the well-known tracks in the larger cities drawing immense crowds, but in many cases the tracks in cities like Indianapolis, Waterbury, and others which have been considered money losers, have revived under the stimulus of good management and first-class racing, and have become suddenly profitable.

The change in part is due to a natural reaction and revival of interest in the sport, but it is probable that the greater part of the increased interest is due to the perfection of motor pacing, with its fascinating and spectacular possibilities, and the evolution of a class of riders capable of following these machines at a forty-mile an hour gait.

Probably at no time in the palmiest of the "old days" of cycling were as many really high-class racing men to be seen on the track as are now following the circuit in this country. Among the men of national or international reputation who have been already seen or who are soon to compete on the local tracks are "Jimmy" Michael of Wales, at one time practically the champion of the world; Robert Walthour of Atlanta, the Southern champion; Floyd A. McFarland of San José, Cal., known as the "Handicap King"; Howard B. Freeman of New Haven, Conn.; Harry Elkes of Glens Falls, N. Y.; Thomas Cooper of Detroit, Mich.; John Nelson and George Lgander of Chicago, and J. A. Newhouse of Buffalo.

MICHAEL AS A CYCLE RACER.

Probably the most famous cyclist in the world to-day is "Jimmy" Michael, the midget cycling wonder, who for years was acknowledged the fastest man behind the pacing machines. The championship of four countries, which really means the championship of the world, has been Michael's honor on a number of occasions. Born in Wales, Michael started riding in 1894, winning the championship in Cardiff. He discontinued his job as a butcher boy in order to take up cycling, and his wonderful speed at home gave him courage to visit England in 1895, where he captured first honors in every event. During the year 1896 the diminutive cyclist was the champion of France, and after defeating all the crack riders came to America in the Fall, and scored a notable victory over Starbuck at the Quill Club meet.

Later in the year Michael lowered all world's records from two to ten miles, and it might be said at this time that no rider has ever held as many records as the "Welsh Rarebit." At different times the figures from two to one hundred miles, both against time and in competition, have been credited to the name of Michael.

Behind human pace in 1897 Michael defeated "Tom" Linton, an old-time rival, for the championship of the world. He also scored over McDuffee, Lesna, and Chase, who was considered the best middle-distance rider of England. Before the largest crowd that ever attended a bicycle race in Madison Square Garden Michael lowered the colors of Frank Starbuck, and the little fellow has the honor of having defeated every rider in America who essays to follow the pacing machines.

In 1899 Michael abandoned cycling for horse racing, and made his début as a jockey. He was not successful and returned to cycling, but as yet has not been able to regain his former eminence, though he has lost none of his popularity.

Floyd A. McFarland, who hails from San José, Cal., is the most versatile cyclist of the present day. The Californian learned to ride a bicycle in order to secure a position as mail carrier in the West, and his daily duty was a round-trip journey of forty miles to secure the mail. It was here that the foundation was laid for one of the greatest racing cyclists, and it was not long before McFarland was the champion of the coast. He came East in 1896, scoring well in the handicaps, defeating such men as Bald, Cooper, and Kiser. At Indianapolis in 1898 the Westerner won the mile championship of America, while the following year he was credited with having won more money than any other American sprinter.

Last year his work was of the highest order, for not only did he win in this country, but scored in the handicaps abroad. He closed the season by winning the big six days' race at Madison Square Garden, with Elkes as his team mate.

This Spring he captured a mile handicap from scratch in 2:01 at Boston, also winning the twenty-five-mile race at the same meet. The next day he scored over all the best men in the ten-mile race at Vailsburg. His recent accident in a motor paced race at the Madison Square Garden when he was leading Nelson will be remembered.

THE SOUTHERN CHAMPION.

"Bobbie" Walthour, the champion of the South, hails from Atlanta, Ga., and has done some good work among the professional riders. He rode a mile in competition at Baltimore in 2:00 1-5, while at Washington he negotiated a mile handicap from scratch in 1:59 3-5. At Madison Square Garden in 1899 he won the individual prize for the most miles in the great six days' race, when he whirled around the board oval 14,970 times, equal to 1,498 miles, extraordinary work for 142 hours' riding. At Boston he evived the winner of the six days' race, defeating all the noted long-distance speed merchants. At the opening meet at Manhattan Beach two weeks ago he defeated Michael in a 25-mile motor paced race.

Howard B. Freeman of Portland, Oregon, is known as the "artist cyclist." His winnings in the season pay for his tuition during the Winter at the art school. Possessing an extraordinary finishing spring, Freeman has come to the front very rapidly since 1895, when he made his first appearance as an amateur in California.

His most meritorious ride was when he broke the world's one-mile handicap record at Los Angeles, lowering the figures to 1:57 4-5.

As an amateur, John Nelson of Chicago repeatedly lowered records and gave promise of great ability when he would graduate to the professional ranks. This promise was fulfilled by his extraordinary work of last year, when he won more races than any other two riders.

During the year of 1900 Nelson scored the phenomenal record of thirty-eight victories out of a total of forty-six races, defeating every paced rider in America excepting Elkes. At Bridgeport on July 4 he beat the world's record from three to thirty miles, while later in the month, at Charles River Park, he was compelled to again lower records in order to defeat Michael's, which he did by the narrow margin of twenty yards.

Nelson is of Swedish parentage, twenty years old, and rather small in build. He rides with a gear of 105 in all his races.

AN EX-AMATEUR CHAMPION.

George H. Collett of New Haven, Conn., was the best amateur of his day, and lowered more amateur records than any other cyclist. He was born in 1876, weighs 168 pounds, and has the build of an athlete. He started racing in 1897, winning 39 firsts, 21 seconds, and 10 thirds, while the following year he led the others across the tape in 41 races. He also won the quarter, half, and two mile championships, in addition to the tandem championship of America, with Houseman as his mate. Together with Wahrenburger, he holds the one-mile tandem record of 1:55, while his half-mile competition record, 0:58 2-5, made at Buffalo, still stands. During 1899 he was the winner of more than fifty races.

The American champion of 1899 was "Tom" Cooper, who was Bald's rival of the previous year. Cooper is twenty-seven years old, weighs 176 pounds in training, and is probably the richest racing cyclist in the world to-day. Not only has the Detroit representative some $30,000 worth of stock in the Detroit Telephone Company, but his cement business and various other enterprises, if sold, would probably net him about $60,000, most of which has been won with the aid of his strong legs.

Cooper holds the two-mile paced record in competition of 3:13, the five-mile single paced record of 10:16, while his 1:52 1-5 is the fastest time from scratch ever made in a mile handicap.

In addition to these well-known native riders there are several well-known foreign cyclists following the American circuit. Among them are Thomas Gascoyne and Sydney Jenkins of England and Edouard Taylore and Lucien Grognet of France.

GASCOYNE AND JENKINS.

Thomas Jefferson Gascoyne was born at Chesterfield, England, twenty-four years ago, and has followed the racing path since 1893. At unpaced work Gascoyne possesses more than ordinary speed, and has the exceptional honor of never having been beaten in a pursuit race. At the Crystal Palace track, the English rider recently made an unpaced mile in 2:05 2-5, while he is the holder of the unpaced flying start quarter-mile record of 0:25 2-5.

Sydney Jenkins, Gascoyne's racing partner, is twenty-seven years old, and has followed cycle racing for the past nine years. Rather undersized in build, yet as determined as the proverbial bulldog, Jenkins has more than once proved his ability to score over bigger and apparently stronger riders.

TAYLORE AND GROGNET.

The best representative of France, so far as middle-distance racing is concerned, is now in America in the person of Edouard Taylore. This is his third invasion of America, and his record proves beyond question that he should depart for France in the Fall with a goodly portion of American dollars and honors.

He was born in Paris twenty-one years ago, and started racing when sixteen years old. As an amateur in 1896, he won the championship of Paris. The next year as a professional he broke the indoor hour record, in addition to winning a fifty-kilometer match from Bourhours. He then won the Grand Prix de Paris, beating Linton, champion; Bourhours, Bourotte, and Gougoltz. Visiting America in 1897, Taylore defeated Starbuck at Philadelphia, while the following year Joe Venier proved unequal to the task of beating the French lad.

In the Fall of 1898 Taylore broke the world's one-mile record, placing the figures at 1:32 3-5. Returning to France, he twice bettered the hour record, visiting America again in 1900 to meet with poor success. In Paris, however, early in the Spring of 1900, he again broke the hour record, and later won the Golden Wheel race at Berlin. He defeated Elkes and Linton in the two days' race at Antwerp. At the Paris Exposition he captured first honors in the big Grand Prix, defeating Walters, Chase, and the other notables. Taylore is 5 feet 6 inches high, rather dark complexion, straight black hair, and tips the beam at 125 pounds.

A giant in build, Lucien Grognet would have made an excellent soldier. He elected otherwise, however, and left France in the Spring, more to escape the army service than anything else, as he had just reached his twenty-first year and was eligible, and, in fact, was wanted, as one of the defenders of France.

NEW WORLD'S CYCLING RECORDS.

Hurley and Kramer Supplant Old Figures on Vailsburg's Track.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—Two world's records—one amateur and one professional—were broken at the Vailsburg track this afternoon. In the half-mile handicap M. L. Hurley, the metropolitan champion, lowered Collett's record of 0:58 2-5 to even time, and in the two-mile handicap for professionals, Frank Kramer of East Orange beat Floyd McFarland's record of 4:08 2-5, made at Washington last year, by more than eight seconds, making the distance from scratch in 3:59 4-5.

The latter race was easily the feature of the meet. There were twenty-nine starters, including Kramer, McFarland, Cooper, Krebs, and Babcock. The long-mark men started out at such a rapid gait that it looked as if the scratch men, who included Kramer and McFarland, would not be able to catch up. McFarland caught the leaders at the mile, but Kramer could not get through until the last lap, when he made a mighty effort and sprinted around the outside of the bunch of sixteen riders, winning by three lengths in record time. The 5,000 spectators rose to their feet and cheered the victor for several minutes.

The twenty-five-mile motor paced match race between Arthur Ross of Harrison and W. S. Fenn of Waterbury was stopped by the rain at two and a half miles, Ross, who was leading by 150 yards, getting the race by previous agreement made in event of such a contingency. The summaries follow:

Quarter Mile, Novice.—Won by Louis Schaeffer, Newark; "Fred" Werklen, Newark, second; William Drastel, Newark, third. Time—0:33.
Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by F. C. Saward, New York, (65 yards;) Harry Welsing, Greenwich Wheelmen, (20 yards,) second; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, (10 yards,) third; John Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, (scratch,) fourth. Time—1:01.
Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by M. L. Hurley, Greenwich Wheelmen; Warren Zubrick, Buffalo, second; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, third; R. A. Brooks, New York, fourth. Time—1:10 2-5.
Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, (scratch;) E. C. Hausman, New Haven, (120 yards,) second; O. V. Babcock, New York, (150 yards,) third; Floyd Krebs, Newark, (150 yards,) fourth. Time—3:59 4-5.
Twenty-five-Mile Match Race, Motor-Paced.—Arthur Ross, Newark, vs. W. S. Fenn, Waterbury; race stopped by rain at two and a half miles, with Ross leading by 150 yards. Ross awarded race as per agreement. Time—4:03.

First Races of Cycling Circuit.

At the Madison Square Garden this evening the first meet in the National cycling circuit will be held. The opening meet was scheduled for Saturday in Philadelphia, but was prevented by rain, so that New York will have the honor of inaugurating the season's championship competition. The programme comprises the following events: Fifteen-mile match race, motor paced; one-half mile open, professional; one-mile handicap, professional; one-mile, 2:10 class, professional.

In the paced race Floyd McFarland, the versatile Californian, who has shown ability to excel at any sort of cycle racing, from a sprint to a six-day grind, will meet "Tom" Linton of Wales, who has been riding with great success in America for the past month. McFarland has entirely recovered from his recent spill, and is again riding in form, as his defeat of Jimmy Michael and other fast men within the past two weeks indicates. Additional interest attaches to the contest, as it is the first of the season's series for the National paced championship of America.

In the other events the entries include Thomas Cooper, H. B. Freeman, Frank Kramer, John Fisher, Owen Kimble, and others.

Golf Notes of Interest.

A. G. Lockwood, the Boston golfer, who was the only amateur to finish in the recent open championship, made a new record for the Allston Club course, near Boston, recently of seventy-four strokes, three less than bogey. Allston is Lockwood's home club and he receives a handicap of plus two in the regular tournaments.

The final round for the championship of the Flushing Golf Club will be finished this week. The survivors are Herbert R. Peck and Frank H. Rossiter. Besides the regular club championship, Class B and Class C championships have also been held for separate prizes. W. F. Elliot won in Class B and F. Belknap in Class C. The club will hold competitions for members every Saturday during the Summer.

W. C. Carnegie, the Pittsburg golfer, who has his private links in Florida, where he spends his Winters, has taken a cottage in Boston's fashionable Summer suburb, Manchester-by-the-Sea, and has joined the exclusive Essex County Club. Carnegie has not been playing much recently and he was first placed in the Class B section of players. After winning one or two events he was promoted to the Class A ranks, and in a recent tournament he turned in the best gross score of the day, 81 strokes. Carnegie has also been playing on the Myopia links and he made a score of 92 there last week in a club match, the lowest turned in. Herbert Leeds did 99, Quincy Shaw, Jr., 96, and H. C. Johnstone 93.

The Women's Association of the Cape May Golf Club has planned an active season and a number of golf as well as social features have been arranged. The officers who have been elected for the year are: President—Mrs. Frank R. Shattuck; Secretary—Mrs. Louis H. Ayres; Treasurer—Mrs. James C. Corry. Besides the officers, there are on the new Executive Committee, Mrs. Richard N. Williams, Miss Williams, Mrs. Thomas H. Eastwick, Miss Esther Dougherty, Mrs. James M. E. Hildreth, Mrs. Edwin F. Cook, Mrs. George D. McCreary, Miss Hannah Scott, Mrs. Morris Dallett, Mrs. L. C. Ogden, and Miss Gertrude Craig. A series of handicaps for women is being held every Monday this month.

A number of Brooklyn golfers who are generally seen on the links of the Dyker Meadow Club are now playing on the Ekwanok course at Manchester, Vt. The club has an eighteen-hole course and is one of the best in New England. An open tournament will be held in August, but before that time a number of club handicaps will be arranged. The annual meeting was held at the clubhouse last week and the following officers chosen for the year: President—Edward S. Isham, Chicago; Vice Presidents—George H. Thatcher, Albany; James M. Taylor, Brooklyn, and C. M. Clark, Philadelphia; Secretary—A. M. Reed, New York. Dr. Clark Burnham, one of the leading players at Dyker Meadow, was re-elected captain of the team.

Prisoner's Leap for Freedom.

ELMIRA, July 7.—William Burns, who was being transferred from the Eastern Penitentiary to Elmira Reformatory for violation of parole, in charge of a reformatory transfer officer, suddenly jumped through the window of Northern Central Passenger Train No. 1 last night, near Troy, Penn., and escaped.

Milk for Infants and Sick Children

IN THIS HOT WEATHER

buy the Century Milk Co.'s fresh cows' milk, modified or humanized to resemble mothers' milk.

Put up in four and eight ounce nursing bottles at low prices.

We invite physicians, nurses and the public to visit our laboratory, which is the most completely equipped in the United States for the bacteriological examination of milk. Dispensary service.

Send or call for our pamphlet on "Humanized Milk."

For out-of-town orders "Humanized Milk" is shipped packed in ice in special shipping cases, and will keep sweet for railway journeys.

CENTURY MILK CO.,
901 6th Av., Cor. 51st St., N. Y.
Telephone, 479 Columbus.

The sure way to escape old Sol's high temper is to dress coolly.

Our Remnant Sale opens to-day. We make a uniform price of suit to order, $14; coat and vest, $10.50; trousers, $4, regardless of former cost.

Sale of Panama suitings in four colorings: two grays, Oxford and tan. Skeleton and pongee silk lining. Coat and trousers to order, $17; suit, $20.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

NATIONAL CREWS TRAINING.

Local Oarsmen Will Compete in Championships Next Week.

A canvass of the local rowing clubs shows that New York will have a good entry list for the National regatta at Philadelphia next week. No entries at all are contemplated by the Brooklyn or Long Island crews, but a half dozen or so are sure from the Harlem River oarsmen.

The principal New York entries are likely to be the intermediate eights of the New York Athletic Club, which won in the Harlem regatta, the Nonpareil Rowing Club, which won in the Passaic regatta, and possibly the Metropolitan Rowing Club, which won at the Long Island regatta Saturday. The Union Boat Club will be represented by C. S. Titus in the senior singles, and by Lenahan and Kemp in the intermediate doubles. The Atalanta Boat Club will be represented by Kafka and Mulcahy in the intermediate pair-oared shells. The Harlem Rowing Club will enter Schults and Schofield in the intermediate doubles.

Following the Long Island regatta on Saturday most of the Harlem River crews broke training yesterday, as the next local regatta of consequence is that of the Middle States Association on Labor Day, and few of the crews which will enter its events will begin to train before the first of next month.

Barge parties and baseball games are likely to occupy the attention of most of the clubs for the next three weeks.

A meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association will be held at the Pabst, in Harlem, this evening, in which several matters relating to the recent Harlem regatta will be finally settled.

Pastime A. C. Games.

The regular monthly club games of the Pastime Athletic Club were held yesterday afternoon on the club grounds, at the foot of East Sixty-sixth Street, and resulted as follows:

500-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by H. Reilly; A. Noonan, second; W. Beinert, third. Time—1:12 2-5.
1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Brady, (scratch;) E. Strumpel, (55 yards,) second; J. Krause, (12 yards,) third. Time—2:29.
175-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by N. Neafie, (12 yards;) G. Goerwitz, (0 yards,) second; B. Eytinge, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:20 1-5.
Three-Mile Run,

The Wanamaker Store

Early Closing Hours—During the Summer, this Store will be closed at 5 o'clock daily, except Saturdays, when it will be closed at 12 o'clock Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Half-Yearly Clean-up Sale of CARPETS and UPHOLSTERY

TWICE a year we cull out all the remnants and cut pieces in our carpet stock, and mark them at prices that tasteful and thrifty housekeepers cannot resist—offering such economies as only the wasteful would allow to pass by, if they knew of them. Thousands of housekeepers wait for this occasion; for one is not compelled to confine their selection to a few designs—the whole stock contributes liberally. Every kind of carpet is included; and there is a profusion of patterns in every sort. Lengths vary so that any room can be fitted from the remnants; although wider choice can be had for little more, from the full pieces which are also heavily reduced.

All who are planning for new carpets next Fall, should select them now. Quality is identical with what you must pay full prices for then; variety is great enough to meet all reasonable wishes, and the saving in cost makes such a satisfying sum as few housekeepers would care to pay for buying at a more convenient season. Of course, you can make selections now, and have the carpets delivered when you wish.

Take the measures of several rooms, so that we can tell you just how much you need. You may see something that you will want for a room you hadn't thought of recarpeting, and of course you can't wait to go back for measures, for best patterns will be picked out in a jiffy while obtainable at such low prices.

Lace Curtains, Portieres, Table Covers, and other Upholstery Goods, also sharply reduced in price. You can match carpets and upholsterings, and still profit by these splendid savings.

High-grade Axminsters that were $1.65 and $1.50 a yd., are today, lengths under 10 yds., 60c; 10 to 20 yds., 75c; over 20 yds., $1 a yard.

Other Axminsters that were $1 and $1.15 a yd., are today, lengths under 10 yds., 50c; 10 to 20 yds., 60c; over 20 yds., 70c a yard.

Best-grade Wilton Velvets that were $1.40 a yd., are today, lengths under 10 yds., 60c; 10 to 20 yds., 70c; over 20 yds., 90c a yard.

Standard-grade Velvets that were $1 a yd., are today, lengths under 10 yds., 50c; 10 to 20 yds., 60c; over 20 yds., 70c a yard.

Body Brussels that were $1.40 and $1.25 a yd., are today, lengths under 10 yds., 50c; 10 to 20 yds., 75c; over 20 yds., 85c a yard.

Tapestries that were 85c and 90c a yd., are today, lengths under 10 yds., 35c; 10 to 20 yds., 40c; over 20 yds., 50c a yard.

Two other Standard Tapestries that were 70c and 60c a yd., are today, lengths under 10 yds., 30c and 25c; 10 to 20 yds., 35c and 30c; over 20 yds., 45c and 35c a yard.

Agra and Rajah Ingrains that were 85c a yd., are today 65c a yard.

All-wool, best-grade, full extra super Ingrains that were 65c a yd, are now 50c a yard.

Cotton Chain Ingrains that were 55c a yard are now 40c.

Also in velvet, Brussels and Tapestry carpets we show you liberal quantities (rolls of each) that are reduced as follows:

Best-grade Wilton Velvets that were $1.40 a yd., are today $1 a yard for full pieces and over.

Standard-grade Velvets that were $1 a yd., are today 75c a yd., for full pieces and over.

Tapestries that were 85c and 90c a yd., are today 55c a yd. for full rolls and over.

Also what we have left of Made-up Carpet Rugs in Axminster, Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry carpets at one-half their regular retail value. There are some very good rugs among this lot, and it is a great opportunity.

Lace Curtains—

Ivory Irish Point—
Were $10.50, $11, $11.50 and $12
Now $7. 50, $7.75, $8 and $8.50.

Tambour—
Were $7.25, $8, $8.25, $9, $10.50, $11.50
Now $5, $5.60, $5.75, $6.30, $7.45, $8.

White Irish Point Sash—
Were $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $4.75 to $12
Now $2.10, $2.45, $2.85, $3.15 to $8.50

Ivory Irish Point Sash—
Were $2,50, $3, $4, $4.50, $5 to $8
Now $1.75, $2.10, $2.85, $3.15 to $5.60

Tambour Sash—
Were $2.50, $3, $3.50, $3.75, $4 50
Now $1.75, $2.10, $2.45, $2.55, $3.15

Brussels Sash—
Were $6.50, $7, $8.75, $9, $10, $14.75
Now $4.55, $4 90, $6.15, $6.35, $7, $10 35

Renaissance Sash—
Were $4.25, $4.50, $5.25, $5.50 to $15
Now $3, $3.15, $3.70, $3 85, to $10.50

Grenadine—by the yard—

30 in., 3 patterns, at 18c; from 25c.
72 in., 1 pattern, at 60c; from 90c.

Tambour Sash Lace—
27 in., at 25c, 30c, 33c, 45c, 65c; from 35c, 45c, 50c, 65c, 85c.

Tapestry Table Covers—

1½x1½ yds., at $1.50 and $1.75; were $3 and $3.50.
2x2 yds., at 75c, $1.15, $2.15, $3.15, $12; were $1.50, $2.25, $4.25, $6.25, $18.
2½x2½ yds., at $1.50 and $2.40; were $3 and $4.75.
3x3 yds., at $3.65; were $7.25.

Portieres—

There are Mercerized Tapestry, Derby satin and figured Sheila portieres in this lot, all new patterns and colors.
Were $7.50, $9.50, $9.75, $10, $15
Now $5.25, $6.75, $6.85, $7, $10.50
Also a lot of embroidered denim and burlap portieres, that were $5, $5.50, $6.50, $8.75 and $9; now $2.50, $2.75, $3 and $4.50.

Screens—

Made in France. Two-fold, were $24, $30 and $42; now $12.50, $15 and $30.

Three-fold, were $70 and $125; now $30 and $35.
Sewing Tables, were $10; now $7.50.

Painted Panels—

20x20 in., at $1.50; were $2.50.
18x18 in., at $2.25; were $4.
42x72 in., at $28, were $45; $20, were $60
7x9 ft., at $25; were $75.
42x72 in., at $28, were $45; $30, were $60

Woven Tapestry Panels—

Were $15, $20, $30 and $55
Now $10, $10, $21 and $40

Pyro Leather Panels—

Were $14 and $30; now $9.75 and $21.

Lambrequins—

Embroidered velour, were $21 and $23; now $14.50 and $16.

Covers—

Embroidered velour, were $50; now $35.

Upholstery Fabrics—

Cotton Tapestry, in variety of styles and colorings; were $1.25, $1.35, $1.65, $2.25, $3.75; now 90c, $1, $1.15, $1.75 and $2.25.

Wool Tapestry, in variety of styles, 5 colors; were $4.25, $5.25 and $9; now $3.25, $3.75 and $4.50.

Silk Tapestry, new styles and colorings, were $3.75, $5, $5.65; now $2.75, $4, $4.50.

Figured Velours, in 9 plain colors, were $3.50; now $2.50.

24-in. Silk Stripe Velours, in 15 colors, were $6 and $6.50; now $4 and $4.25.

Glazed Chintz, in about 12 different patterns and colors, were 40c to $2 yd.; now 25c to $1.35.

Plain Ticking and Duck, in variety of colors, at 18c yd.; were 25c.

Figured Cretonne at 18c; were 28c.

Figured Sateen, 36 in., suitable for draperies or covering for quilts, were 18c to 35c yd.; now 12c to 25c.

Imported Cretonne, 31 in., were 85c to $1.50; now 45c to 75c; 50 in., were $1.25 to $2.85; now 80c to $1.85.

Linen Taffeta, 50 in., were $1.85 to $2.25 yd.; now $1.25 to $1.50.

Third floor.

Summer SILKS

Mostly at Half Price

Last Friday morning, under its heading "IN THE SHOPS," the *New York Times* had this to say of one of our last week's silk offerings:

"Heavy corded wash silks, the only wash silk that is really worth buying for outside wear, were selling early in the week for 25c a yard. This is a reduction of almost half, and the silks are always good. They will be as good next year as this, and it takes only three yards to make a waist. The large plaids in these silks are rather more stylish than the smaller, particularly for a tall woman, and not quite as easy to find, which is an advantage for the lucky purchaser."

All that need be added is that there is still excellent assortment of these Wash Silks here to-day—all colors and kinds of stripes and checks; most of them are pretty corded wash silks. Regularly 45c. and 50c; now

At 25c a yard.

Then here are added offerings, equally attractive:

Printed Liberty Satins, 50c. from $1—
Taken from our regular stock. Have been selling until now at a dollar. They are twenty-four inches wide, in good designs and colors.

English Printed Foulards, 50c. from $1
These are twenty-seven inches wide, and are all exclusive hand-printed designs in porcelain blue effects—one of the coolest Summer colors; designs are small and medium.

Printed Foulards, 50c., worth 85c. and $1
A splendid assortment of designs, mostly in the much wanted navy-blue-and-white; but there are other colored grounds, as well. 24 and 27 inches wide.

Black Japanese Silks. Under-price—
These are the lightest and strongest of all black Summer silks, and most worn. Best French black and finish. Practically the only *real Summer silk* for those who wear black; marked at from 20 to 30 per cent. less than regular prices.
22 in., 40c 27 in., 50c., 55c., 60c
27 in., 65c., 70c., 75c.

Rotunda.

The Best Summer Suit Is a SERGE SUIT

For comfort, splendid service, and good looks and coolness, too, get a serge suit. The hard twisted yarn, well dyed, and woven into firm, substantial cloth, makes the ideal material for a suit that you want to get *wear* out of.

Must be careful, though, about choosing your serge. Lots of cheap affairs—good-looking for a while, until the color begins to go, and the suit after it. Only a little lower in price, too. That's not the Wanamaker kind. Our serge suits are absolutely reliable—we guarantee them to be.

Excellent blue serge suits at $8.50.
Serge suits in blue and black at $10, that give splendid satisfaction.
Better grades at $12 and $15.
One hundred gray serge sack suits. Just in. Half lined. Cool and stylish. Good for two seasons' wear. At $15 suit.
Suits of the celebrated English J. T. Clay serge in black, gray and blue. Half serge lined at $22; half silk lined at $25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

You Can Afford to Be Extravagant With Such SHOES as These

You're apt to take too good care of your shoes to have a really good time, if each pair represents a considerable outlay.

Here are shoes, a splendid collection of them, that will look well, and wear well—for they're good shoes; but in which, on account of the inexpensive way they're priced, you can enjoy yourself in city or country, without fear of the consequences.

These new lots of particular interest:

At $2.65—Men's Oxfords, newcomers to our shoe store, that look every cent of their worth—$4. Patent leather, Russian calf and wax calf. Included are about 300 pairs of samples in size 7 B—but other sizes are here, too.

At $1.60—Women's Oxfords, that are worth $1 more. Of black kid, bought by us and made up according to our direction.

At $1.90—Men's shoes worth $3. Made on well-designed lasts; selected stock of patent leather and wax calf, in half a dozen toe shapes. Some low shoes among the lot. Your size is in the group somewhere.

At $1.10—530 pairs of women's tan willow calfskin Oxfords; punched vamps and quarters, smooth and stylish; extended soles, rather flat heels. These shoes belong to the $3 class.

Men's and Boys' Shoes in Annex Store.
Women's and Children's Shoes in Basement.

Boys' SUITS at a Little Price

Perhaps you do not want to buy a wool suit for the boy now. Most parents do not. That's why we have to offer such a stirring bargain as this to tempt them. You'll likely pay twice today's price, very willingly in September. Careful parents will buy now and be that much ahead. Think of a suit earning five cents a day for sixty days, while merely hanging on a hook? Here's the chance:

At $3; worth $4.50 to $9—
A hundred and fifty Sailor Suits for boys of 3 to 10 years; broken lots picked out of stock; various colors. All the suits made in excellent manner.

At $3; worth $5 to $8—
Vestee Suits for the little fellows of 3 to 7 years; broken lots, in various colors. Fine bargains for little boys that can be fitted.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Interesting News of CORSETS Under-Priced

They are all excellent corsets of the kinds you would naturally buy anyway, with this distinction: They're anywhere from a quarter to a half below their former prices. The offering includes cool Summer corsets and models not to be continued, of the famous "Lillians," which really don't require more than mere mention.

75c—Summer corsets; medium and long waist. Worth $1.
$1—Lillian corsets; short and medium length. Worth $1.25 and $1.50.
$3—Lillian corsets; real whalebone; of coutil; straight front. Worth $6.75.

Basement.

Embroidered Swiss Muslins

At Half Price

These are the finest and coolest of all the cotton goods in our stocks—dainty, beautiful, exclusive in design; and this has been the greatest season of popularity for Swiss Muslins which we have ever known. There is a large variety of patterns, and quantities are ample as the selling starts; but they should go at a lively rate, priced like this:

At 85c. from $1.65—
Mercerized embroidered Swiss Muslins; designs in scroll figures, in white and black on colored grounds.

At 75c, from $1.50—
Embroidered Swiss Muslins; designs in Mercerized embroidered cluster dots and figured stripes in colors and white on colors; embroidered black and white figures on colored grounds; Mercerized figured stripes in black and white on colors.

At 75c. from $1.65—
Embroidered Swiss Muslins; designs in floral and lace scrolls of white and colors on colors; Mercerized embroidered rosebuds, scrolls and figures on colors.

At 75c, from $1.50—
Embroidered Swiss Muslins in Mercerized self-colored, white and black figures and scrolls on colors; scroll figures in self-colors and white on colors.

Rotunda.

Half Prices Rule on the Exquisite

LINGERIE From Paris

These are the same beautiful garments, sheer and delicate, that have made the "Little French Store" such a fascinating nook for so many appreciative women; women that recognize the wonderful ability of the French needle-workers to produce marvels of dainty lingerie, of a grace and originality of design that lift them immeasurably above all others of their kind.

Now their time has come, and those that are left must hurry away to new owners. Not many of some of them; still, choosing among them is ample and varied, and their new price-marks will cause them to find favor in many eyes, that otherwise might have been regretfully turned away.

Here are details of the charming Lingerie, Wrappers, Silk Petticoats, Silk and Swiss Muslin Waists, and their new prices:

Night Gowns, $2.25 to $12.50
Were $4.50 to $25.

Chemises, $2 to $5
Were $4 to $10.

Drawers, $1.50 to $7.50
Were $3 to $15.

Corset Covers, $2 to $5
Were $4 to $10.

Petticoats, $2.25 to $7.50
Were $4.50 to $15.

French Wrappers—
Of white Swiss muslin; some trimmed with lace, others with embroidery.
Prices, $7 to $25; were $14 to $50.

Silk Petticoats—Only a few of a kind—
Prices, $11 to $32.50; were $22 to $65.

Silk and White Swiss Muslin Waists—
Not many of a kind.
Prices, $4 to $27.50; were $8 to $55.

Then this interesting offering of Shirt-waist Suits below their regular prices:

Of lawn and chambray; solid colors, pink, light blue, lavender; some trimmed with white pique; pearl buttons; others with white lawn vest; and the suit trimmed with narrow white braid. Price, $2.50 a suit; regularly $3.75 to $4.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dinner and Ice Cream Sets

Little Prices Made Still Lower

This is an offering of exactly such chinaware as is most in demand in Summer. The Ice Cream Sets are of dainty French china, and ice cream is ever so much more delicious when so tastefully served.

The Dinner Sets are American, English and French. They are just the sorts that are most popular for the furnishing of Summer homes; yet prices that were already unmatchably low for such wares, are unceremoniously reduced still further—just because we want low stocks for the middle of July. It is a fine opportunity for Winter as well as Summer furnishers.

Ice Cream Sets—
At $3, worth $6—French china 13-piece sets; embossed festoon shape, flower decoration, and dish handsomely gilt.
At $5, from $6.50—French china 13-piece sets, handsomely decorated.
At $4.50, from $5.75—French china, 13-piece sets, flower decoration.

Dinner Sets—
At $5.50, from $6.50—American porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces, complete for 12 persons.
At $10, from $17.75—English porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces; underglaze, blue decoration, all pieces gilt; soup tureen and 3 platters.
At $10, from $14—American porcelain dinner sets, 113 pieces; soup tureen and 4 platters; flower decoration, all handles gilt.
At $20, from $27.50—French china dinner sets, 101 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 dishes; flower decoration and all handles gilt.
At $25, worth $35—French china dinner sets, 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 platters; six handsome flower decorations and all handles gilt.

Basement.

Part IV "WILD FLOWERS"

By NELTJE BLANCHAN

Ready Today

Do you know why some flowers are blue and others pink, or red, or purple, or white? Do you know why the thistle is so prickly? Have you read the evidence of hypocrisy that proves the duplicity of the pious-looking "Jack-in-the Pulpit?"

These and scores of other queer and interesting stories are told in a most clear and delightful way in the wonderful books, which are so superbly illustrated as well; and now

So Easy to Buy

The work is published in eight parts, each about the size of an ordinary magazine—easy to read, and easy to carry on an excursion to the woods. Teachers like to read the stories to their scholars, and show them the flowers at the same time. It is entertaining and instructive to young and old.

Published one part each week, at

25c a Part

By mail, postage prepaid, for 30c.
Four parts now ready.

Book Store, Ninth street.

FANCY LINENS

A Third Under-Price

The dainty pieces that give an air of tastefulness to the home. These are most artistic in design, in the newest patterns, and very low in price.

The lot is composed of Doilies, Tray Covers, Center Pieces, Scarfs, and Table Covers; of stamped linen, momie cloth, embroidered linen, Renaissance, Cluny and Duchesse lace; also Renaissance lace Lunch Cloths and Bed Sets, and Arabian lace Doilies and Center Pieces.

These specific details:

Stamped linens and momie cloth pieces, from 5c for a doily, up to $3.50 for a lunch cloth.
Renaissance lace pieces, from 15c for a doily, up to $40 for a bedspread.
Cluny lace pieces, from 30c for a doily, up to $16.50 for a scarf.
Duchesse lace pieces, from 20c for a doily, up to $6.50 for a scarf.
Arabian lace pieces, from $2.25 for a doily, up to $6 for a center piece.
Embroidered linens, from $1 for a doily, up to $12 for a center piece.

Tenth street.

An Interesting Sale of Black Chantilly Lace

Chantilly lace, as trimming for dresses of all descriptions, is much favored by Parisians nowadays. We bought abroad a handsome collection of choice sample pieces of fine black silk Galloons. They have just arrived, and we offer them to appreciative women this morning at prices explicable only by the low figure we paid for them. The Main Aisle holds the showing—beautiful designs, good to buy now or to put away till needed.

Regular prices for these laces, so much in demand by women of taste, are 45c to $4.25 a yard. The new prices are

15c to $1.75 a Yard

Main aisle.

These Attractive Mull Hats

Merely to descant on the picturesqueness and becomingness of these Mull Hats to the average woman would be sufficient to ensure their popularity. But besides their charming effectiveness they have other merits—they are cool and comfortable for Summer wear wherever it is hot and sunshiny. Thin material, broad brims and light weight account for that.

An alluring collection of them is here today, in black and white, at $2 to $4 each—or about half of last year's prices.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Smartest of Shirt-Waist Suits

At Thorough-Going Reductions

The extreme favor in which the shirt-waist suit is held this Summer by women of good taste is by now a well-attested fact.

Women who have deferred purchasing one until just on the eve of going away for the Summer are the beneficiaries under this important announcement:

The season's handsomest Shirt-Waist Suits are now decisively reduced in price.

Read the splendid news contained in the following paragraphs:

At $35—Imported Summer Suits. Values up to $85.
At $20—Handsome Suits of duck, linen and pique; artistic in style; all beautifully trimmed, and ranging in value up to $45.
At $15—Attractive shirt-waist suits of fine linen, in various colors; all artistically trimmed. Values up to $29.
At $10—Stylish suits. Values up to $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

MONTE CARLO OF GREATER NEW YORK

The Poolrooms Now Thrive in Long Island City.

All Kinds of Gambling Indulged In—Cappers Await the Arrival of the Ferryboats.

Long Island City is making a vigorous and almost open bid for distinction as the Monte Carlo of Greater New York. During the week just passed poolrooms were operated in many different places so boldly that by Saturday they had their runners at every ferryboat. The poolrooms are not grouped together in one section, but are scattered from the section almost adjoining the ferryhouse to Maspeth, where one of the biggest concerns on Long Island is doing a large business.

Almost every form of gambling except mutuals is indulged in, the operators having wires direct, and calling off the St. Louis and Washington Park races as they are run.

Near the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry is a big barnlike structure, which has been fitted up with blackboards and every other appurtenance of gambling on the races, and it is about as easy to gain access as it would be to enter the railway station, a stone's throw away.

Cappers flock to the incoming boats and infest Bergen Avenue, and without consideration will pilot a man who wishes to lay odds to a place where he can be accommodated.

Over on the other side of Newtown Creek a place, said to be owned by one Kane, enjoyed a large patronage all last week. It was formerly a bowling alley, and has been converted into a poolroom by covering the floor with sawdust and erecting blackboards on the door wall. Very little pretense at secrecy is made, and the proprietor seems to feel secure in the potency of whatever influence he has behind him.

Another place which is running in full blast with little if any attempt at concealment is on Jordan Avenue. It is known as Robertson's, and it lays odds on the Delmar (St. Louis) races and the Washington Park contests at Chicago.

The one which does the largest business is opposite the Long Island Ferry, near Gleason's real estate office. Everybody in the vicinity seems to know of its existence, unless possibly the three or four policemen detailed at the ferry and railroad station are exceptions.

A persistent layer of odds, who never lets a day go by without trying to pick the winners, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

"There is no such thing as a 'pocket book' made in Long Island City. The betting is done in the old way and almost openly. I have seen half a dozen men approached by 'cappers' at the ferry within five minutes. It reminds me of old times in New York when it was as easy to get into a poolroom as it is now to enter the back door of a saloon on a Sunday afternoon."

One difference between the Long Island poolrooms and those which are operated in defiance of law in Manhattan is the permanency of each location. The bookmakers do not change their base every two or three days.

Practically all of the patronage is said to come from Manhattan and Brooklyn, those who like to risk money on horses having found, or at least they think they have found, a place where they run very little risk of being arrested.

SEVEN DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX.

Largest Number Yet Reported in One Day at North Brother Island.

Six deaths from smallpox on North Brother Island were reported yesterday. This is the greatest number of deaths for one day that has been reported since the outbreak. Those who died were:

Jennie Jacobus, thirty-one years, 264 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Stephen Miller, thirty-seven years, 167 East One Hundred and Second Street; Frank Liberty, twenty-six years, 320 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Eva Neumeister, fourteen months, 2,085 Second Avenue; Tony Larra, two years, 309 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Grace Gerity, three years, 137 West Ninety-sixth Street; Ilma Johnson, eighteen months, 157 East Ninety-ninth Street.

The death of Eva Neumeister is the second to occur in the family in two days. On Saturday her brother, George, ten years old, was run over and instantly killed by a Second Avenue electric car.

Three new cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday.

School Teachers from Porto Rico.

Among the passengers who arrived here on the steamship Olinda, from Porto Rico, yesterday, were thirty-four school teachers en route to Harvard University. They were detained in Quarantine, but will be released to-day, and allowed to proceed to Boston. All on board were well.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	4:37	Sun sets	7:33
Moon rises	11:20		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	.....	Gov. Isl'd	12:08
H. Gate	2:01		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	12:32	Gov. Isl'd	12:52
H. Gate	2:45		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY.) JULY 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Heinfeld, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Hyades, Argentina, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Apache, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Duchessa di Genoa, Naples	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	.....	4:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, St. Thomas, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon, Imagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Cuba and Mexico, via Havana and Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*12:30 P. M.	.....

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Deutschland, Hamburg	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

Buenos Aires, Havana, and Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for New Foundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:30 P. M., (the Connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting close here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Braemer. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 15, for dispatch per steamship Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kaga Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Peru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, via Suva, Fiji Islands, (via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 16, and up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. July 21. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mails must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 21 and up to July 27, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York July 27, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii, of the following dates—Melbourne, June 10; Sydney, June 11; Auckland, June 15, and Honolulu, June 28, reached San Francisco on the steamship Sierra.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched east Thursday, and are due here next Tuesday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 8.

Vincenzo Bonano, Gibraltar, June 24.
Anchoria, Glasgow, June 27.
Buenos Ayres, Barcelona, June 25.
Cevic, Liverpool, June 28.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 3.
Minneapolis, London, June 29.
Manitou, Liverpool, June 22.
Nicola II., Copenhagen, June 19.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, June 19.
Proteus, New Orleans, July 3.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

Alliance, Colon, July 2.
El Cid, New Orleans, July 4.
Friesland, Antwerp, June 29.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

Kansas City, Swansea, June 27.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 3.
Majestic, Liverpool, July 3.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, June 25.
British King, Antwerp, June 29.
El Rio, New Orleans, July 6.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 2.
Island, Christiansand, June 28.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, June 27.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

Bona, St. Michaels, July 2.
Dominic, Para, June 30.
Martello, Hull, June 30.
Marco Minghetti, St. Michaels, July 3.
Patricia, Plymouth, July 2.

Arrived.

SS Caracas, Furst, Porto Cabello June 27.
Curacao 29th, Laguayra 30th, Ponce July 2, and San Juan 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 7th.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah July 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS St. Hugo, (Br.,) Stabb, Antwerp June 29, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. 6th.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettensourt, Lisbon June 20, St. Michaels 23d, Fayal 24, Terceira 26th, and Flores 28th, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amesink & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Comal, Young, Galveston June 30, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Tallaman, (Nor.,) Berg, Barbados June 27, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 6th.

SS Olinda, (Cuban Lic.,) Hansen, Caibarien June 22, Porto Padro 25th, Gibara 26th, Baracoa 28th, Nuevitas 29th, Sagua July 2d, and Matanzas 5d, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Tampican, (Br.,) Pickthall, Liverpool June 26, with mdse. to Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd. Arrived at the Bar at 8:35 A. M.

SS Pinner's Point, (Br.,) Gladstone, Leith June 10 and Dundee 22d, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Totsdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam, and Boulogne June 27, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS New York, Staple, San Domingo, and Macoris June 29, Samana and Sonchez 30th, Puerto Plata and Monte Christi July 1st, and Turks Island 2d, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 6th.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Smith, Sunderland June 21, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS George H. Stout, Davis, Philadelphia, with mdse. Bound to Albany and Troy.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Lucas, London June 27, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M.

SS Dudley, (Nor.,) Andersen, Banes July 1, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Phonix, (Nor.,) Larsen, Cienfuegos July 29, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Villeaumoras, Havre June 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, strong; raining, with thunder and lightning.

Sailed.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) for South Shields.
SS Alaska, (Br.,) for Tilt Cove, N. F.
SS Orizaba, for Tampico, Tuxpan, &c.
SS Grand Lake, (Br.,) for Halifax, N. S.
SS British Queen, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Ardandeerg, (Br.,) for Havre and Dundee.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Maverick, for Jacksonville, towing 1 barge.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 7.—SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) Capt. Oeseleimann, from Bremen for Cherbourg and New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sailed from Gibraltar to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool for New York, sailed from Queenstown at 9:05 A. M. to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, from New York for Flushing, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Nubia, (Ger.,) Capt. Lotze, from New York for Stettin, passed Copenhagen to-day.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, sld. from Hull for New York to-day.

Newark Advertisements.

There are times when you feel distressed after eating, even when dieting. The natural impulse is to resort to drugs. Don't. Charge a **Sparklets** bottle with cold water frequently. As to your disordered stomach — well, that settles it.

Pure water and pure carbonic acid gas make the only kind of charged water that is fit to drink. At our store, 1127 Broadway, you can see how it is done and how you can do it yourself, at home or anywhere you please.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.
Branch Store at 28 Broad Street

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

New Route! New Resort!
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Time Table for To-day,
Landing at the New Pier at
ROCKAWAY PARK.

Leave Foot 31st St., East River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave New Pier, Rockaway Park.
9:00 A. M.	9:45 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
.....	2:30 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

Note.—Passengers may embark on steamboat leaving foot 22d St., North River, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. and transfer for Rockaway at Pier No. 1, North River.
Round Trip Tickets.....50 Cts.
Round Trip Tickets, Children..30 Cts.

OCEAN ROUTE
to
LONG BRANCH.
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Amusement and Education Combined.
GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake, 75c. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Bostling, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.45, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2, 3, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round Trip.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

MIDLAND BEACH
Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite leaves Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon; 2:35, 4:45, *7:15 P. M. Str. Wm. Storie leaves Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon; 2:35, 4:45, *7:15 P. M.
STATEN ISLAND, THE CLEAN RESORT. lv. Power House Dock, Newark, dly, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M. Battery, 8:06 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE BRINLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, known as Number 23 East 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twentieth Street distant four hundred and thirty-five (435) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth Street; thence running northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue seventy-four (74) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Twentieth Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through another party wall seventy-four (74) feet to the northerly side of Twentieth Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of Twentieth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. The above described premises is in Section 3, Block 849, on the land map of the City of New York. Subject to covenants and restrictions contained in deed recorded in Liber 281 of Conveyances, Page 432, and to slight encroachment by the rear of the building on said premises on the premises adjoining the same in the rear.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1901.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
RITCH, WOODFORD, HOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 23 East 20th Street.

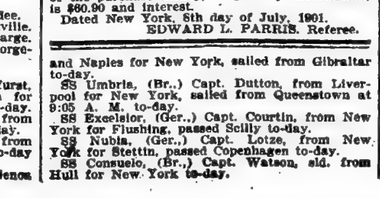

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $75,650.82, with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $419.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $80.90 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of July, 1901.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
EAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiser Wm. Gr..July 30	Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27
Kaiserin M. Th..Aug. 13	Kaiserin M. Th. Sept. 10
*Lahn.....Aug. 20	*Lahn.....Sept. 17

Sailing at 10 A. M. Pier 53 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K. Luise, July 11, 1 PM	Barbarossa, Aug. 8, 11 AM
Fr. der Gr., July 18, 11 AM	K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM
G. Kurfurst, July 25, noon	Fr. der Gr., Aug. 22, 10 AM

From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Trave, July 20, 41 AM	Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM
‡H'h'zoll'n, Aug. 3, 10 AM	Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM	‡H'h'zoll'n, Sept. 7, noon

‡(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Conress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

D'tschland, July 11, noon	D'tschland, Aug. 8, 11 AM
Columbia, July 25, 10 AM	A. Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM	Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Phoenicia, July 13, 2:30 PM	Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM
Patricia, July 20, 8 AM	Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM
Waldersee, July 27, 2 PM	*Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon
*Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM	Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM

*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES
to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg, July 25, to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 15 by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul..July 10, 10 AM	St. Louis..Aug. 14, 10 AM
St. Louis..July 17, 10 AM	*Zeeland, Aug. 21, noon
St. Paul..Aug. 7, 10 AM	St. Paul..Aug. 28, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Zeeland..July 10, noon	Pennland..July 24, noon
Friesland..July 17, noon	Southwk..July 31, noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON

MENOMINEE.....July 13, 9.00 A. M.	
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 13, 2.00 A. M.	
MANITOU.....July 20, 9.00 A. M.	
MESABA.....July 27, 9.00 A. M.	
MINNEHAHA.....July 27, 2.00 A. M.	

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "CELTIC" to the Mediterranean and the Orient, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Nippon Maru....July 17 | Coptic.....Aug. 2
Peru.....July 25 | Am. Maru.....Aug. 10
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMANN J. MULLER, individually and as partner of the firm known as Nicholas Muller's Son & Co., bankrupt.—No. 2,853.

To the creditors of Hermann J. Muller, individually and as partner of the firm known as Nicholas Muller's Son & Co., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Hermann J. Muller, individually and as partner of the firm known as Nicholas Muller's Son & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated New York, July 3d, 1901.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON LEVIN, bankrupt.—No. 3,878.

To the creditors of Solomon Levin of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1901, the said Solomon Levin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1901.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED L. DOLSON, bankrupt.—No. 3,918.

To the creditors of Alfred L. Dolson of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Alfred L. Dolson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 5th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAM G. ABRAMSON, bankrupt.—No. 3,957.

To the creditors of Abram G. Abramson of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Abram G. Abramson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, known as Number 23 East 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twentieth Street distant four hundred and thirty-five (435) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth Street; thence running northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue seventy-four (74) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Twentieth Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through another party wall seventy-four (74) feet to the northerly side of Twentieth Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of Twentieth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. The above described premises is in Section 3, Block 849, on the land map of the City of New York. Subject to covenants and restrictions contained in deed recorded in Liber 281 of Conveyances, Page 432, and to slight encroachment by the rear of the building on said premises on the premises adjoining the same in the rear.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1901.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
RITCH, WOODFORD, HOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 23 East 20th Street.

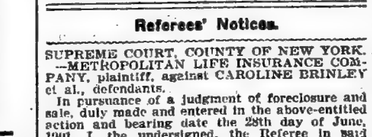

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $75,650.82, with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $419.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $80.90 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of July, 1901.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

NO. 3,958.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of G. EDWIN JONES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of G. Edwin Jones of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said G. Edwin Jones was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may proper

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A SERIOUS MISCONCEPTION.

We had occasion the other day to say, not for the first time, that in forbidding its members to enlist in the National Guard or in the Naval Reserve the Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers had taken a practical step toward establishing freedom of riot. A correspondent takes us to task for this assertion:

> In spite of your yesterday's editorial on "Freedom of Riot," you cannot really believe that labor unions demand or want freedom to riot. On the other hand, you must be aware, as every one else is, that as soon as—often before—a strike is declared, the police force or Sheriff's posse and then the militia are practically put at the disposal of the employers, while no serious attempt is made to punish open, notorious breaches of law by employers, even where such breach is known to be a cause of the strike.
>
> We have never heard of a strike in which the militia was "practically put at the disposal of the employers." The citizen soldiery is called out to serve the State, the community; to protect lives and property, and prevent violations of law. As the violence of riotous strikers is invariably directed against the property of the employer whose service they have left and against the persons of other workmen seeking to take their places it is natural and inevitable that the defensive lines of the militia should be drawn around that property and those persons. There is no instance within our knowledge where the employer has assembled his office staff and begun an assault upon his employés, beating them with sticks and stones and setting fire to their dwellings to prevent their going out; but if such a case should arise the National Guard would promptly and effectually defend the employés, using ball cartridges, if necessary, upon the riotous employer and his men. But even then the armed force would not be at the disposal of the assailed strikers. It would be serving the State and the community by preserving public order.

Again our correspondent says:

> You may answer that differences between citizens are not war, and that a citizen's first duty is to keep the peace. But you will find there is increasing difficulty in making that distinction plain to ordinary, every-day, but still American, people, against whom, as a class, the troops are called out on mere suspicion or to enforce an injunction granted by a single Judge. Remember that you are advising American citizens—a majority in numbers and a very considerable quantity in intelligence—that it is treason to deny membership in their own unions to members of the militia so long as the militia is used, as it now notoriously is used, with unjust and unfair discrimination against them in disputes with their employers.
>
> Troops have never been called out on "mere suspicion." Their aid is invoked in support of the civil constabulary when disorder actually exists or when there is imminent probability that the order of the court will be forcibly resisted. That is complete justification. The executive often errs by delay, never, so far as we have observed, by too great readiness to call out the militia.

Men have a right to quit work when wages or conditions are unsatisfactory. The courts of every State uphold that right. But organized labor is more and more taking the position that the men have also the right to enforce their demands by violence and by assault and mayhem to restrain other men from taking their places; and that any interference with their exercise of that supposed right is oppression and injustice. This is the doctrine of freedom of riot. It is the doctrine embodied in the amendment to the constitution of the Sheet Metal Workers' Association forbidding their members to join the militia or enlist in the army.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The drop in the reserve shown by the bank statement of averages for the past week seems pretty well to have surprised and somewhat puzzled those of the financial experts who were forced to remain in the city and to study it more or less earnestly. The decrease in the reserve was, in round numbers, $4,800,000, and the decrease in the surplus reserve was a little over three and a quarter millions. This is the lowest point that the surplus has touched since the opening of the year, and it was quite unexpected.

One of the features of the problem with which the experts have to deal in comparing bank statements is that the statements are not of items of precise amount on corresponding days, but of averages for the week preceding the day of statement. In this case it happens that the comparison is made between the averages for five business days and those for six days in the week before. Of the five days covered by the latest statement it is not an exaggeration to say that not more than three were normal business days. Not only were the Stock, Produce, and Cotton Exchanges of this city closed after Wednesday, but the weather was such that all business that could be deferred was deferred from the very beginning of the week. A like state of things prevailed over the entire country. The mere fact that averages alone are stated makes it possible that the actual reserve may have been lower on June 29 and higher on July 6 than the average reserve reported on those two days. The peculiar disturbing influences existing in the last week make it not only possible but probable that the uncertainty inherent in the mode of making the statement may have been intensified.

Again, it is obvious that the very large number of persons leaving town to avail themselves of what was in many lines of business a four days' holiday—it was a complete holiday on all the Exchanges—must have drawn heavily on the deposits in the banks and on their ready cash. One hundred thousand people spending $10 apiece for each of four days would require $4,000,000. Undoubtedly many more than that fled from town for at least a portion of the time. Many who had planned to go a little later hurried off when it was announced that the Exchanges would close. There has been an immense relief to the torment and terror of the heat of last Wednesday and Tuesday. We forget easily the feelings of such a time when they have passed. But those of us who were in town on Friday and Saturday would not regard one-fifth as a high estimate of the reduction of the number of persons in the ordinary resorts of business. On this basis it would be very easy for the unusual vacation to have required quite as large a sum as the difference in the average reserves of the banks.

These calculations are necessarily in the nature of speculation, and we do not present them as at all conclusive. But since the question is a complex one, with many elements of inexactness in it, they are perhaps worth considering. Probably when the business men get back to their offices this morning and take up their regular occupations, they will find things seeming so much brighter and easier for the ozone they have breathed and the energy they have recovered, that the question of the bank reserves will not have for them any extravagant or harassing interest.

THE FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.

The comment made on the possible nomination of a prominent lawyer in this city to the vacancy created by the retirement of Judge ADDISON BROWN was that no sane man would be likely to give up a practice of which the income was $30,000 a year for a salary of $5,000.

The comment was natural enough. There are attractions in the position of a Federal Judge that would compensate for a considerable sacrifice of income. The tenure is for life, with the right to retire with full pay after a sufficient length of service at the age of seventy. The honor of a seat on the Federal bench is great, the service is of a most important kind, the opportunities for usefulness are many, and those for distinction are not few. But with all these circumstances kept in mind, all reasonable men will say that the salary is very far below what a man should be asked to take who, if he have the ability a Judge should possess, can easily earn five or six times as much.

The inevitable result is that the bench is occupied either by men of means who can afford the sacrifice, or by men who add to their salary from other sources, or by men who are compelled to make a heavy sacrifice of a pecuniary sort. That the choice should be confined within these limits is not desirable. It certainly is not well that men who have already accumulated property should alone be practically eligible. It is not well that Judges should have their minds distracted by the need of acquiring income from other sources. It is not right or decent that this great and prosperous Republic should ask men to whom it intrusts the most delicate functions, of whom it requires absolute independence, and whose integrity must be beyond the remotest chance of suspicion, to pay what amounts to a money fine for their positions.

The present rate of compensation was substantially fixed at a time when the average income of the class from which the Judges were drawn was far less than it now is. Then the pay was reasonably adequate. Moreover, the duties were less exacting in several important ways. Especially the interests involved in the decisions of the courts were relatively insignificant in amount. In 1816, when Mr. ASTOR, at that time probably the wealthiest merchant with the most extensive business in the country, offered a partnership to ALBERT GALLATIN, he stated his annual profits at from $50,000 to $100,000 a year and the capital in his business at $800,000. The quarterly dividend on the common stock of one corporation recently declared exceeds Mr. Astor's capital half a dozen times over. The comparison but shows with what different interests the judiciary now has to deal.

The change is recognized in many of the States. New York pays to the Judges of the Supreme Court in this city three and one-half times as much as the United States pays to its District Judges. No one will pretend that the former are better Judges or that they are overpaid. It is the latter who are ridiculously and shamefully underpaid.

PERPETUAL INFANCY.

Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER told the Englishmen present at the annual dinner of the Chesterfield Chamber of Commerce the other night that notwithstanding President MCKINLEY's repeated recommendations that we modify our tariff policy by treaties of reciprocity, it remained to be seen "whether the American, trained, as he has been, in the high protection school, will accept this new and totally different position as an exporter of manufactured products with the same ease with which he takes up and successfully carries on a new industry." This was a grain of comfort at least, for a Nation that refuses to buy the goods of other nations cannot continue indefinitely to sell to them its own goods. But Mr. PORTER went further, and told his audience that it was extremely doubtful whether we were yet in a position to compete in foreign markets with England and Germany, except in iron and steel and the coarser grades of cotton goods. In proof of this statement he appealed to our statistics of exports and to our tariff laws:

> A glance at our exports of manufactured products shows this. The fact that our present tariff law is higher than either the tariff law of 1883 (which, as a member of the Tariff Commission of 1882, I took part in framing) and the McKinley law of 1890, which was constructed under the direction of the present President of the United States, does not indicate that American economists or statesmen believe we are yet able to take our industrial position side by side with Great Britain in the markets of the world.

Whatever opinion our statesmen and our economists may hold, it is plain that the beneficiaries of Dingleyism are not prepared to dispense with the blessings of a system under which they have found it delightfully easy to get rich. Congressman DALZELL is one of the spokesmen of this class of wide-awake Americans. He thinks that the granting of tariff concessions even to the products of Cuba will raise "serious questions." We should say so. Porto Rico is smaller than Cuba, yet the howl that went up when it was proposed to establish free trade with that island, our own island, was so terrifying that it frightened the President from his "plain duty." The beet sugar men are even now inflating their lungs for an outcry that will rend the blue dome of heaven whenever the subject of concessions to Cuban sugar shall come up for discussion.

Mr. DALZELL favors reciprocity only when it is consistent with the spirit of the Dingley tariff—that is, when it is impossible. The old guard of protectionist Republicans will agree with him when these matters come before Congress next Winter. We are infants still. Our infancy is indefeasible, continuing, and perpetual. Even in the iron and steel industry, where we have become giants, overtopping the world, the dominant Republican leaders in Congress will insist that we shall keep the swaddling clothes about us. Mr. THEODORE SEARCH and the manufacturers will have to speak a little louder before the demand of the country's industries for relief from the harassments of Dingleyism will be audible in Washington.

THE TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS AT AJACCIO.

It is scarcely probable that the authorities on naval matters will be quite frank with the public respecting the remarkable performance of the torpedo boat Zede a few days ago in Ajaccio Harbor. This little craft managed to find its way about under water with something of the facility of the Nautilus in JULES VERNE's romance. Its course could not be traced by any surface indications, and it seems to have been perfectly under control, for it selected the largest vessel of the fleet engaged in the manoeuvres, fastened a dummy torpedo to her bottom, and escaped to what would have been a place of safety in actual war without having been detected. Under any conditions this would have been a surprising achievement, but it was especially so under the circumstances existing at Ajaccio.

It was known to the commander of the fleet and to the officers of every vessel engaged in the manoeuvres that an attempt would be made to torpedo one or more of the ships. Every one was on the alert. Signal stations were established in various parts of the bay, and a sharp lookout was maintained. It may be assumed that the precautions were even more thorough than would have been taken in time of war, as there was nothing going on seriously to distract the attention of those whose duty it was to discover and intercept the dangerous little craft, whose success in simulating a hostile operation would show how completely the strongest ship is at the mercy of a machine capable of attaching a few pounds of dynamite to her bottom. It may be assumed that the sailors felt a keen personal interest in showing that they could not be caught napping, especially when they knew what to look for. As unofficially reported, however, the fact is that the Zede was not discovered; that she made her way around the bay without difficulty, avoiding the signal stations; that she passed under the turret ship Jaureguiberry and fastened a torpedo to her bottom; that she then withdrew to a place of safety unseen and uninterrupted, and that had the torpedo been charged and connected by wires with a battery on the little craft, the battleship could have been blown out of the water. This is significant. It is not surprising that the naval officers present were "much impressed." Such an incident is calculated to set them thinking, and to employ even more purposefully in the same way the civilians who have to do with the problems of finance involved in the maintenance of great naval establishments.

Not more than a year ago the highest authorities on naval architecture in this country agreed that the armor plate had not yet been made, and probably could not be made, of practicable weight which would resist the impact at short range of such projectiles as every ship with a modern armament is capable of using against it. The inference from this is that to be safe against penetration at a point where a shot would cripple her a warship must keep out of range of the enemy's guns. The fixed torpedo has always been an uncertain factor—dangerous if encountered, but apparently easily avoided. FARRAGUT and DEWEY both took the chances of entering waters thickly planted with torpedoes, and the historic profanity of the former has come to express the contempt in which the naval commander with something to accomplish holds these obstructions to navigation. The floating torpedo boat has not done what was expected of it. Spain had a number of them in West Indian waters, but did not make them effective in any instance. The ideal warship destroyer has always been the boat capable of making its way about under water and attacking the floating fortress as the swordfish attacks the shark. This is not by any means an easy problem, but if it has been solved in the case of the Zede as satisfactorily as the Ajaccio experiments would seem to show, the warship of the future will need to be something very different from that which now represents the highest type of naval architecture—a ponderously heavy, enormously costly, overorganized machine, formidable above the water line, but almost as vulnerable under it as a North River ferryboat.

PIERRE LORILLARD.

In Mr. LORILLARD the community has lost a useful and valuable citizen of a peculiar type. In effect, Mr. LORILLARD was valuable by reason that he was exceptional. He was born to large wealth, as large fortunes went in those days, and never was troubled with "the cares of bread." He employed himself in dispensing the income of his fortune in dignified and seemly ways. Possibly his French descent had something to do with the goodness of the social example which he set.

But, although he was above the necessity of working for his living, Mr. LORILLARD was too active-minded a man to be a mere man of pleasure. He was in his time a yachtsman and a turfman, and he added dignity to both those sports. It was of the Derby that he won with Iroquois, a colt of his own breeding, that it was said he had done more for the reputation of his country in England than he could have done by any other kind of achievement. Some twenty years ago it was said of him that he was the most "expensive" man in New York, the New Yorker, that is, who spent most on his living. But to do that with as much dignity and good taste as he did it was to perform a social service. And he had a liberal interest in public causes. The expedition which he planned and paid for to exhume the prehistoric relics of Central America did very important service to the cause of ethnological research, and the resultant collection is invaluable and unique.

But his most important public service was the creation of the beautiful and unique suburb of Tuxedo, where men and women of like habits and tastes could be sure of associating with people of their own kind, and with no others. Tuxedo has been, in fact, a kind of "proprietary club," of which the proprietor was the government. It could not have succeeded without those special qualities which he brought to its establishment, his taste, his knowledge of the world, and his tact. It remains as his chief monument, and it is a monument of which his descendants have reason to be proud.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Earnest opposition is expressed by The Electrical Review to the strictly specialized education which produces men with a good knowledge of one branch of applied science, but without information on other subjects and no general culture. It points out, too, that the lauded practicality of the technical schools is in one way a delusion, since the young men graduated from them are by no means capable of entering at once upon the practice of the higher work of their professions, but must devote at least a year, usually at very low wages, to learning over again from actual experience what they have already learned from books, lectures, and such approximations to reality as the school shops provide. In effect, The Electrical Review advises the would-be engineer to acquire, as the foundation of his professional career, something very much like a college education. It tells him to learn German and French, in order that he may be able to take in at first hand all that is best in the scientific literature that interests him, and it advises especially a much more extensive study of the higher mathematics than is favored in some of the technical schools. A man who knows a great deal about electricity and nothing about anything else is declared to be not nearly so valuable or so likely to succeed as one who knows half as much about electricity, but has a good general education and the degree of culture that goes with it. "In the United States we need at present," concludes the article, "two kinds of electrical men—skilled and thoroughly trained artisans, and men of high scientific attainments combined with wide general culture. From the first class we may expect practical work of the utmost value, and from the second we may look for discovery and invention, research and calculation, that will form the basis for the labors of ensuing generations of artisans. For the half-educated electrical engineer there is practically no place at all." All this is excellent doctrine, not limited in application to electrical engineering, and, coming from the source it does, sufficiently answers the eminent but misguided individuals who have of late been advising young men to learn nothing not directly bearing on the work they intend to do.

—Provision is made by most of the ferry companies for collecting fares from passengers who use the boats, not for the purpose of passing across the rivers or bay, but for the sake of the trip itself. In weather like that of the last two weeks such passengers have been numerous, the ferryboats affording the only means, either convenient enough or chesp enough to suit them, of escaping from the heat of the city. The benefits of an hour or two passed in this way are much decreased, however, when the passenger is forced, at the end of every trip across the river, to leave the boat, walk to the street—often a journey of some length—and then walk back, after paying his fare at the regular ticket office. Among the lines that would be favored by excursionists of this kind is the one running from Barclay Street to Hoboken. The voyage is of considerable length and the boats are good, but at each terminus everybody is driven ashore—everybody, that is, who doesn't go ashore without driving—and the result is a wholly unnecessary elevation of temperatures and tempers. Surely this company has on each of its boats an employe with little to do while the boat is in dock and who could be trusted to collect —and turn in—the fares of the people who want to remain on board for another trip. Such traffic is as profitable as that of the ordinary kind, and therefore it is worth cultivating from motives of simple self-interest. To make it as easy and beneficial as possible is also a phase of philanthropy, and no corporation can afford to neglect an opportunity to make money and do good at the same time. The other evening a weary voyager who had only an hour in which to store up energy for a hard night's work, begged a Hoboken ferry deckhand to take the regular fare and spare him the long tramp over the hot wharf to the ticket office, but the man said, "I'd like to do it for you, boss, but I'd lose my job." That put an end to the argument, and it also showed that the company, while aware of the demand for such service, has definitely determined not to give it. The reason for the decision is a mystery, and it cannot be an adequate or intelligent one.

—Mob violence is never commendable, except, of course, when it rises to the dignity of a justifiable revolution, but one cannot help feeling that the people of Evanston had several fairly good excuses for using means more vigorous and summary than the law provides in driving out of that highly respectable suburb of Chicago the gang of Dowieite emissaries that had invaded it. Of all the exploiters of ignorant credulity by whom the country is troubled and endangered just now, the man DOWIE is probably the most obnoxious. When addressing his dupes, of whom he has thousands in Chicago and not a few elsewhere, he talks like a raving maniac, but the sincerity of his grotesque claims to being a reincarnated prophet with supernatural powers and a large share of divine authority is more than questionable, since his apparent insanity has not prevented him from conducting large business enterprises with much and very practical shrewdness, and he has been even more successful than his feminine rival in the East in transferring to his own pockets the cash of his followers. They joyfully provide the capital for his banks and mills, and they support his pretensions, no matter how preposterous, with an enthusiasm and unanimity which Mrs. EDDY no doubt envies. Evanston, being something of a centre of education and intelligence, naturally dislikes DOWIE and all his works, and it has several times gone to the length of expressing its disapproval by showering DOWIE's representatives with assorted missiles, and hustling them out of town in a rapid and tumultuous way. These are not the best of methods for answering and confuting false doctrine, and the Evanstoners presumably are more than a little ashamed of them, but—well, the Dowieite missionaries haven't been seriously injured, and a veneering of the contents of ancient eggs becomes them marvelously well. The eggs and the cult harmonize beautifully as to odors and otherwise, and harmony is always desirable.

—Wide streets are generally supposed to be good things, whether in big towns or little ones, but when it comes to laying pavements, highways unnecessarily broad require an expenditure that may delay or entirely prevent the making of the improvement. The President of the Michigan Engineering Society, in his recent annual address, had much to say on this subject, and he cautioned the officials of small towns not to be too ambitious in laying out their roads, since it was better to have narrow ones well paved than wide ones not paved at all, or at an expense the community cannot afford. He instanced the case of Wauson, Ohio, where the Main Street is 72 feet between curbs and contains no car tracks. "I advocated a 60-foot pavement," said the speaker, "that being more than ample for the needs of a village of 2,500 or 3,000 inhabitants. The 72-foot pavement, however, was put in. A light fall of snow shortly after the pavement was finished showed the width of pavement they really required. Three days after that snowfall, I took the Council over that street, and all of the traffic that had passed over it could have been handled on a 32-foot street. At the sides the snow was unbroken, excepting where a pedestrian or a dog had walked across it. At Delta, a small village of perhaps 1,000 inhabitants, eighteen miles west of Toledo, the main street is 50 feet wide. They have something like a mile of street paving under contract, and the width settled upon is 18 feeet for streets which have little travel and no teams hitched on them, and 24 feet and 30 feet on the business street. Thus far it nas been found that these widths are ample, and the paving has been put in at a very low cost to the property owners. The mistake is very often made by property owners of paving a street for 30, 40, or 50 feet width where a 24-foot or 30-foot street would do just as well." All this, however, is rather an argument against unduly wide roadways than against wide streets, the latter term meaning the space between the private land on each side. Every village should prepare for future growth, and avoid the troubles imposed upon New York by the narrowness of many of its down-town cañons.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend has sent me a cutting from THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 8 containing, under the heading "Two Yarns and a Moral," two extracts from two different issues of The Daily Chronicle, with your comments on them. While I am glad that The Daily Chronicle enjoys your attention I think you are a little unjust in your references to the report of Mr. Wood Davey's speech at a meeting in Cardiff. If I did not warn my readers that it was contrary to American custom to pay bounties it was because I assumed that Mr. Wood Davey had some justification for the confidence he expressed that the coal trust hoped to obtain a bounty of half a dollar a ton on all coal exported from America. Indeed, I think in the circumstances it would have bordered on impertinence if I had told Mr. Wood Davey that he did not know what he was talking about. I confess I was a little surprised at his statement, but however closely one may study American fiscal affairs it is pardonable that Englishmen should feel uncertainty as to what the American Legislature may do in the interests of capitalists. Therefore I venture to think that your statement that it is The Chronicle's own fault "if it is gaining an undesirable prominence for the badness of its facts and opinions about American affairs" is both unwarranted and unjust.

W. J. FISHER, Editor.

London, June 28, 1901.

"ANTI-REVOLVERS" PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is an absolute fact, undisputed, that during the last ten years serious and even fatal occurrences have taken place, and are greatly increasing in numbers, partly from the free use of revolvers and dirks in New York City. The former article is very much in evidence on July 4, and one's life is constantly in danger, so much so that people of any degree of refinement are compelled to stay at home and keep their children away from peril!

I had to take a scoundrel to task July 3 for walking behind ladies and firing off a revolver within a foot's distance, thereby suddenly scaring them and possibly in some cases involving danger of immediate death! When I spoke to him he replied, "Never minda, ita is all righta! Free a country!"

Upon second thought I concluded he was quite right! Beautifully free! The results shown in the record in the daily press of wounds inflicted by these really necessary pocket ornaments prove the assertion that the foreigner does about as he likes. From 23 cents upward you can purchase in hundreds of stores the murderous weapon.

Close to where I was standing on the Fourth one foreign gentleman asked of his friend, "Hava you gotta your pistol?" Immediately two were produced! These "pets" are on hand at all times, and freely used! I asked one of them if he carried his every day. "Oh, yes!" said he. I told him he was a foolish man; such things were not needed in New York City. He replied: "Oha, all Americans carry them, and tailors maka pockets for 'em!" I said, "That is true, and the city licenses the sale of the 'pets'!" They cost the city a nice round sum every year, and give good support to lawyers.

I showed him a wound that I received from a stray shot from one of his ilk. "Ah!" said he, "too bada; greata shama!"

Of course, Mr. Editor, people have to protect themselves against the bears which wander in from the mountains to New York City, and hence the bowie knife and also the gun—viz., the six-shooter—must of necessity be on hand! Is it the proper thing to license the sale of murderous weapons thereby placing them in the hands of many thousands of reckless people to carelessly and criminally use?

Your hospitals are crowded annually by the use of these shooters, and still the fun, innocent fun, goes on!

I know a gentleman who has had to give up his profession through wounds he received in this city, and when the city authorities were appealed to he received no satisfaction.

Also a lady, shot in her parlor only four years ago by a foreign gentleman firing at a wall below the parlor window. Your paper told of her death!

It is not necessary to go to the Wild West, as it is called, to find revolvers, Sir, they are as thick as oats in New York City!

ANTI-REVOLVER.

New York, July 5, 1901.

A DEFENSE FOR METAL WORKERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to present another view of the new by-law of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Association preventing its members from joining the National Guard, &c., than that given in your editorial of July 2. This by-law is an extreme protest against the action of the courts of rule by injunction and the inaction of Government officials.

A traction company violates a speed ordinance every time one of its cars makes a trip. A person injured by a car running at an unlawful speed may or may not recover damages after long delays. A striking employe cuts a wire of the traction company. An injunction follows, and the National Guard is ordered out to prevent further destruction of property. But the constant destruction of life and limb is not stopped by the action of any court or official. The unlawful action of the traction company does not make lawful the action of the striker, but labor seeing that it is a case where only one side is protected protests in other ways.

I am an honorably discharged Captain of the National Guard of the State of New York, have been employed for many years by a transportation company, and, on account of having loyally stood up for the company during a strike, am probably ineligible to any union of railroad employes, but should occasion offer I would not again become a member of the National Guard, fearing I might be called upon to defend a corporation against its employes in a difficulty in which it would appear to me that labor was more nearly right than capital. Probably on account of my age, my services will never be required, but it is a perplexing question when I look at my boys. It would do them good both physically and morally to serve a term of enlistment. I wish them to do their duty by their State, and if enlisted they must obey the State's orders as received by them from their officers. But am I to advise them to enlist, believing that the National Guard is now wrongfully used to oppress employes?

L. E. M.

Metuchen, N. J., July 4, 1901.

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have well remarked in your editorial of yesterday that the South African republics "have shown every mark of nationality." They have not lacked even the crowning "mark" of black slavery, nor yet the super-crowning mark of secession and war to maintain that institution and kindred anachronisms; a mark of nationality achieved by no other modern "republic", except the late Confederate States of America—a nationality par eminence, by that superlative mark, which a ruthless majority of the American people did its best to "destroy" with what an unhappy result for the sacred right of black slavery!

The "sympathizing" American people are doubtless filled with remorse for the destruction of liberty and nationality which they have wrought—or would be, if they knew the fact that their own war for dominion, as Mr. Gladstone put it, was just a parallel at all substantial points with the present struggle of Great Britain to preserve her South African possessions. That they do not know this is due to the general suppression by the American press of the history told in THE NEW YORK TIMES some time ago by an American naval officer of high rank, which may be summarized roughly as follows:

1. Cession of Cape Colony to Great Britain by Holland for considerations elsewhere.
2. Revolt of the mediaeval Dutch against English civilization, chiefly the prohibition of slavery; and the emigration of a large body into the black country, which they seized, enslaving the inhabitants.
3. Imminent destruction of the Boers by the warlike enemies they had made; prevented by British protection, resulting in the British protectorate.
4. League of the South African Dutch States and citizens to throw off the yoke of British suzerainty; immense secret war preparations made possible by English opening of the gold mines; ultimate invasion of the English colonies—being the recent war and the continued guerrilla ravage of the conquered and recovered territories.

WILLIAM COWPER CONANT.

New York, July 6, 1901.

The Park Avenue Tunnel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The side tunnels in Fourth Avenue are practically hermetically sealed by the longitudinal walls separating them from the central area. I feel certain if these walls were replaced by steel construction, thus throwing the three tunnels into one, a very great improvement would be effected in the ventilation of the tunnel.

More difficult problems than the above have been solved by American engineers.

STEEL CONSTRUCTION.

New York, July 5, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Protective Summer Fiction.

"Yes, I was going to propose to that Boston heiress, but the novel she was reading gave me a set-back."

"What was its title?"

"'The Frozen Pirate.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Wanted to Forget.

Tommie—Paw, what relashun is my gran'ma t' you?

Father—She's my mother-in-law, young man; now don't remind me of her again while she is here.—Ohio State Journal.

Final Triumph.

The mercury's methods great contrast will show,
If to scan its manoeuvres you stop;
Midst the rigors of Winter it keeps lying low,
And in Summer it comes out on top.
—Washington Star.

A Library in a "Den."

"How do you get your books off that high shelf over the door?"

"Oh, I fish them down with this hook-handled umbrella."

"How do you put them up there again?"

"People who borrow my books never bring them back."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"HE CARETH."

Fanny Edna Stafford in Boston Transcript.

We grieve Him much!
The deed so small
We do not think it sin at all;
But just the selfish, heedless sway
Of one's own will; the Master's way
Ignored quite; His love so true,
In all His thought for me and you,
We pass it by and heed it not,
Our one excuse: "We just forgot!"
We grieve Him much!

We please Him much!
The deed so small
We never think its worth at all;
But He looks on with love so true
In all His care for me and you,
And sees the loving thought of Him,
The cup of water, to the brim
He sees it filled, for His dear sake
Given, another's thirst to slake,
We please Him much.

He loves us much!
The moments small
We do not think He heeds at all;
Yet every thought of grief or praise,
Each smile, each tear, the glance we raise
While thanking Him for pardon sweet,
The trust we feel, the power meet
He grants for service—all are dear
To Him; there's naught for us to fear!
He loves us much.

PASTOR NEUDEWITZ CRITICISES CATHOLICS

Says They Are Aiming for a Union of Church and State.

Preaches a Sermon to Orangemen in Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Jersey City.

About fifty of the Orangemen of Jersey City attended church services in the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, in Mercer Street, near Varick Street, yesterday morning. Others said to be Orangemen sat in the congregation.

The Orangemen who attended in a body marched to the church from their meeting room in Humboldt Hall, Newark Avenue, and occupied front seats. Pastor Neudewitz said:

"We are assembled as a Protestant body to worship with an organization that stands for the defense of civic liberty and for the public schools. We should all be tolerant, but in the Evangelical Lutheran Church we do not muzzle the truth. The public schools have need of defenders. They should be free from ecclesiastical influences and control, and all those who teach to the contrary should be excluded from them.

"Only recently a priest of the Roman Church in this city declared he had no love for the public school; another Roman Catholic clergyman openly advocated the union of Church and State, and in laying the cornerstone of a Catholic church in New York on the Fourth of July, a priest spoke of 'American Catholicism' as if Roman Catholicism in this country is different from the Romanism of Italy. It is different only in so far as it is affected by Protestantism. We must judge Roman Catholicism not by what it is here alone, but by what it is in Spain, in Italy, France, Mexico, the South American countries, and the south of Ireland. In Germany, England, and the United States, Protestant influences and support of education have driven the Roman Church to educational work it neglects to do in the countries it controls.

"I do not speak against Roman Catholics individually, but against the policy of the Church and against its attitude toward the State and the public schools. We do not deny the right of any Church or of any organization to maintain private schools. The German Lutherans have their private schools so that their children may be taught the German language, but they do not ask the State to pay for their private schools or to be excused from the support of the public school. The priests who professed no love for the public school and defended the union of Church and State spoke according to the teaching and spirit of their Church. Yet this dislike of the public school does not lead the Church to instruct Roman Catholics that they should not make money by teaching in the public schools, which have many Roman Catholic teachers.

"That the Church of Rome is aiming at the union of the Church and the State is evidenced by its policy in American cities. It is Republican in Boston, Democratic in New York and Jersey City, Republican in Philadelphia, and Democratic in Baltimore. It sides with the dominant party. In Chicago it is on the fence looking to see which way it should jump to gain political power.

"'If the Romanists outnumbered us in this country as we outnumber them, I would not dare to stand in the pulpit and preach as I do to-day. No Protestant minister would be allowed to speak in a Catholic country as I speak this morning. There might be danger of another St. Bartholomew's massacre, that terrible event which led the Pope to bestow his blessing upon all who perpetrated it. Yet Roman Catholic clergymen speak freely from their pulpits to warn their people against Protestants, to oppose the public schools, and to advocate a union of Church and State."

CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID.

Archbishop Corrigan Officiates at the Edifice of the Most Precious Blood.

The cornerstone of the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Precious Blood, at 113 Baxter Street, was laid yesterday afternoon by Archbishop Corrigan. The exercises began at 4 P. M., and a large crowd was present.

The church structure was begun in 1891 by the St. Charles Borromeo Society, but in 1894 it was transferred to the Franciscan Order, to which it still belongs. When transferred the last time there was a debt of $100,000 on the property, but this has now been reduced to about $65,000. The structure was never carried beyond the basement, which was roofed over, and services have been conducted in it for ten years. It is the present intention of the Franciscan Fathers to complete the building little by little, as fast as money is raised for the work.

Archbishop Corrigan was escorted from the corner of Canal Street and Broadway by a parade of societies, the column being headed by about 100 girls and young women dressed in white, members of the Guardian Angel Sodality and the Society of the Children of Mary. There was also the San Donato Society, commanded by Vito Filomeno, its President; the St. Aloysius Club, Joseph Carrillo, President, and a military company belonging to the St. Vincent Club.

The Archbishop blessed the cornerstone and laid it with due ceremonies. He was assisted by his secretary, Father Connolly, and Father Daniel Blasi of St. Anthony's was the master of ceremonies. Among others who took part was the Provincial of the Franciscan Order for the Eastern District of America, Anselmus Mueller, O. F. M., who represented the General of the order, which has its headquarters in Rome.

Within the cornerstone there was placed a box containing American and Italian coins, the names of the Archbishop and other clergy, the name of the President of the United States, and a number of documents. Father Ubaldus Maravalle, the pastor of the church, delivered the oration, which was the only address made.

SHIRTWAISTS IN CHURCH.

The Rev. William Redheffer Tells His Congregation to Dress in a Sensible Manner.

In his official church paper, The Pastor's Assistant, the Rev. William Redheffer, pastor of the Lafayette Methodist Episcopal Church, in Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, last week said:

"During the heated term the pastor will try to so regulate the services that there will be no reason why all should not be as comfortable as the circumstances may permit. He would exhort all to exercise common sense. Dress for comfort. Let the ladies, if they so elect, attend the services without their hats, and the men in the sensible shirtwaist. Keep cool in mind and body, but warm in love to God."

The invitation to attend the services in shirtwaists was accepted by some of the young men yesterday, but all wore coats. The young women of the choir sat without their hats in the choir loft, but none of the ladies in the congregation was with uncovered head.

DEDICATION ON STATEN ISLAND.

Bishop Farley Officiates at the Services at St. Peter's.

Bishop J. M. Farley dedicated to the purposes of public worship the lower room in the new church edifice which is being erected in St. Peter's Parish, at New Brighton, S. I., yesterday morning. The building is far from completion, but the lower church, beneath the main auditorium, has been prepared with a temporary altar and seats for five hundred, and services will be held there until the completion of the building.

The services began at 11 o'clock with the dedication ceremonies in which the Bishop was assisted by the Rev. T. J. Farley, the pastor of the church; by the Rev. Father Campbell, S. J., deacon; Father Bertrand Barry, sub-deacon, and Father Hayes, master of ceremonies. The celebration of high mass followed the dedication, with Father Charles A. Cassidy, assistant pastor of the church, as celebrant; Fathers Campbell and Barry as deacon and sub-deacon, and the Rev. J. A. Farrell, as master of ceremonies. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. J. Dougherty, superior of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.

"SOL" BERLINER COMES HOME FROM TENERIFFE

Appears at the Fifth Avenue Hotel After 23 Months' Absence.

He Has a Sixty Days' Leave of Absence and Wanted to Escape Canary Fever.

"Sol" Berliner, United States Consul to Teneriffe, faultlessly attired in a light suit, Panama hat, and undressed kid shoes of a light color, unexpectedly made his appearance at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Patrons of the "Amen Corner" greeted him most cordially.

"Whew! But it is hot here," he exclaimed, after much handshaking. "Why, it is hotter than at Teneriffe."

Mr. Berliner reached Baltimore at 10 o'clock yesterday, being the only passenger on the tramp steamer Bellerbe. Having been away from New York twenty-three months, Mr. Berliner could not get to Broadway quick enough, and before the vessel was docked the Consul had all his baggage ready.

Reaching terra firma he at once engaged a teamster, who transported his baggage to the station, and Mr. Berliner left Baltimore on the noon train.

The Consul was besieged for information about the Canaries, and he was chock full of it, and imparted it willingly. He said:

"Santa Cruz, where the consulate is situated, is the principal city on the Island of Teneriffe. It has a population of about 35,000. The streets are well paved and well lighted, there is a good water supply, but the sanitary conditions are bad. The same may be said concerning Las Palmas, the most important city in a commercial sense in the archipelago, and other populous towns in the group."

"What brought you home at this time?" Mr. Berliner was tsked.

"Oh, I have a sixty-day leave of absence," he answered. "Persons other than natives of the islands who live there for more than two years without a change of climate are almost certain to contract Canary fever, a most insidious disease, hard to cure, and which always leaves its mark in some way or another. I don't want the fever, and I did want to see New York."

"How have you been and how have you been treated as the representative of this Government?"

"My health has been splendid," he replied, "and I have no fault to find with my treatment. When I sailed Captain General Galdos, Padre Mora, and the Governor of Teneriffe accompanied me to the vessel. The people are very courteous and cordial, but the class distinctions are most marked."

"How is business between the Canaries and the United States?"

"Very good," was his reply, "and increasing very rapidly. Nineteen vessels laden with American goods came to Santa Cruz last year, and of these eleven sailed under the Stars and Stripes. In my opinion a direct line between American ports and the Canaries would prove a very profitable investment. America has not paid proper attention to trade possibilities. The Canaries have been neglected by America just as we have neglected trade with the west coast of Africa. The high freight rates have proved something of a disadvantage. I am convinced, however, that there is abundant opportunity for improvement."

"What about the climate, the cost of living, and the people of the Canaries?" Mr. Berliner was asked.

"The climate," he answered, "is excellent. The thermometer never gets below 60 degrees or above 80 degrees. Doctors recommend invalids, especially those suffering from tuberculosis, to make a sojourn on the islands. The accommodations, especially at Las Palmas, are very good, but the cost of living is very high. While food supplies have greatly advanced, wages have been at a standstill, and the poorer classes have suffered in consequence. In view of the advanced cost of living the Spanish Government has increased the pay of its officials 50 per cent. Education has been very greatly neglected, and not more than 25 per cent. of the people can read and write. There are trolley roads, electric light companies, and telephones in all the larger towns. The harbors are in good shape, and afford a safe anchorage. There are two cable telegraphs, and a third is being built to France via Morocco."

"What are the main imports from the United States?"

"Mainly maize, flour, wheat, lard, wood, petroleum, tobacco, cotton, textiles, and canned goods."

"And the exports?"

"The Canaries," replied the Consul, "send to the United States, Cuba, and Porto Rico large quantities of almonds, cochineal, chick peas, drawn linen work, onion seed, potatoes, and wine. There are large imports of coal from the United States and England."

"What are the principal manufactures?"

"Linen goods, cigars, and sugar products," was the answer. "Trade is very good. More than 400 ships cleared at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, last year, and 5,000 natives sailed from there to work on the plantations in Cuba and Porto Rico during the busy season."

"Did you bring any curiosities with you?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Berliner. "I have specimens of birds, fruits, linen goods, and plants which will be given to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. In the feathered line I have some grajos which are a cross between a jay and a crow. They are very tame. Another specimen is the Lanzarote pigeon, a bird almost as big as a hen, and whose legs are covered with down. A strange thing about the grajo is that it can only be found on the Island of La Palma."

"Are there many Americans at Santa Cruz?"

"Only five, and only one of them a native-born American. With their families they number about forty persons. There are a good many English families and quite a few German. The British do the bulk of the export and import trade."

Mr. Berliner is going to Washington this week, when he will file his report with the State Department. When he went to Teneriffe the Consul's fees amounted to about $500 per annum. Mr. Berliner increased them to more than $3,500, and the latter figure is the maximum sum allowed a Consul. Mr. Berliner turned the balance over to the Treasury. The office has been made a salaried one since Mr. Berliner became the incumbent.

The Consul brought with him a large number of handsome photographic views of the principal points of interest in the Canaries.

Mr. Berliner has become quite a Spanish scholar, and talks the language like a native. He thinks it very convenient, except when a woman visits him in his office and requests him to accompany her to a store to purchase hairpins because she could not talk Spanish. Several incidents of that kind have happened to Mr. Berliner.

More Barnum & Bailey Employes Dead.

BERLIN, July 7.—In addition to William Smith and C. H. Felton, news of whose death has already been cabled, John Waldson, William Waldson, and John Smith have succumbed to the injuries received in the accident to the train bearing Barnum & Bailey's circus at Beuthen, Upper Silesia. David Adam, George Illart, Stephen Brott, Leo Bene, and C. H. Thum, who are among the injured, lie in a dangerous condition in the hospital at Beuthen.

Quiet Restored in Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, July 7.—The Argentine Minister to Great Britain, Florencio L. Dominguez, is understood to have received a telegram from Buenos Ayres, dated July 6, asserting that there has been a complete cessation of the disturbances growing out of the protests against the bill—which the Argentine Government has announced its intention of withdrawing—for the unification of the Argentine debt.

The Japanese Monument to Perry.

YOKOHAMA, July 7.—A number of Japanese warships will be present, in addition to the four American warships under Rear Admiral Rodgers, at the unveiling on July 14, at Kurihama, of the monument to commemorate the landing there of Commodore Perry July 14, 1853.

Increased Emigration Via Bremen.

BERLIN, July 7.—The number of emigrants from Germany by way of Bremen during the six months which ended June 30 was 65,742, as compared with 35,821 in the corresponding period of last year.

German Circus Proprietor Dead.

BERLIN, July 7.—Franz Renz, for many years the principal circus proprietor in Germany, died to-day at his villa, near Hamburg.

INDIAN LANDS OPEN JULY 10.

Government Plan of "Drawing" Will Be Followed by Homeseekers in Oklahoma Territory.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The proclamation of President McKinley opening to settlement the lands ceded by Indians in the Territory of Oklahoma was given to the public to-day. The proclamation covers the cessions made by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in accordance with the act of March 2, 1895, and those made by the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes in pursuance of the act of June 6, 1900. The proclamation provides for the opening of the lands in these reservations which are not reserved at 9 o'clock A. M. on next Aug. 6, the lands to be open to settlement under the homestead and town-site laws of the United States.

The proclamation says that beginning on the 10th inst., and ending on the 20th, those who wish to make entry of land under the homestead law shall be registered. The registration will take place at the Land Offices at Reno and Lawton. The registration at each office will be for each land district.

The order in which, during the first sixty days following the opening, the registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead entry, will be determined by drawings for both El Reno and Lawton districts publicly held at the United States Land Office at El Reno, Oklahoma, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., Monday, July 29, 1901, and continuing for such period as may be necessary. The drawings will be held under the supervision and immediate observance of a committee of three persons appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

While the drawings for the two districts will be separately conducted, they will occur as nearly at the same time as is practicable. The result of the drawing for each district will be certified by the committee to the offices of the district, and will determine the order in which the applicants may make homestead entry of said lands and settlement thereon.

Lands in the "neutral strip" are to be reserved for location by settlers on those lands for thirty days.

INDIANS SEEK INJUNCTION.

"Lone Wolf" and Others Say Lands Were Illegally Taken.

OKLAHOMA, Oklahoma Territory, July 7.—An injunction suit will be brought before Judge Irwin at El Reno in a few days for an order restraining the Register of the land office here, the receiver, the surveyors, and all other persons from proceeding with the opening of the lands of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, according to the proclamation of the President and the act of Congress under which he proceeded. The suit will be brought by C. Porter Johnson of this city, who has been engaged by Judge William M. Springer to act as the attorney for the Indians who are affected. The injunction, if granted, will prevent the registration of the homeseekers in Kiowa country. If there is a court with jurisdiction at Lawton, in the Kiowa country, a case will be commenced there in a similar manner.

The bill will set up that the lands of the Indians are being illegally and unconstitutionally wrested from them. It will show that the organic act creating the Territory of Oklahoma made the laws and the Constitution of the United States applicable to the Territory. Provisions were made in the act, it will be contended, whereby the Indians could invoke the aid of the courts for their protection.

It will be contended that Lone Wolf is a "person," and that the opening of the reservation will deprive him of his landed rights and will do the same injustice to the other Indians affected.

FILIPINOS' TREACHEROUS ACT.

Letter from an American Private Tells Why Capt. Rowan's Command Burned a Town.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 7.—Details of the alleged offense of Capt. A. S. Rowan, Nineteenth Infantry—the burning of a Filipino town—in regard to which an investigation has been ordered, have been received here in a letter from Private John E. Watson, Nineteenth Infantry. The letter is dated Jaqua, Bohul Island, May 19, and says:

"A native spy came into the post and walked over to Capt. Rowan's tent and looked in and found it empty. But when he started to go away he saw Corporal Daly standing a few yards away. The spy took Corporal Daly for the Captain, and, walking up to him, gave Daly a folded note. As Daly took the note to read the spy drew out a dagger and stabbed him to death.

"The insurgents had planned to rush in and cut the rest of us down during the confusion that would follow the Captain's death, but we coolly fell to arms and formed a skirmish line around the post. The insurgents thought they had got Capt. Rowan, so when the skirmish line advanced they met about 100 men in the bush. About fifty of the enemy were killed, and about a dozen taken prisoners, who were afterward killed while trying to escape.

"The men caught the spy who murdered Daly. They would have tortured him to death, but some man with a cooler head than the others shot the wretch in the head. The town was burned, and a few Filipinos killed."

COPPER REDUCTION ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—At the request of American manufacturers and operators the Department of State last December sent out a circular instructing Consuls in England and on the Continent to report on the methods of reducing copper ores in the countries to which they are accredited. As none of the Consuls communicated with had technical knowledge on the subject, there was considerable delay, it being necessary to employ experts. The first returns are just beginning to come in.

Consul Fox of the Consular district of Falmouth, England, writes that in the County of Cornwall copper is merely a side product of mines worked for tin and arsenic, and that sizing and concentration of the ores are not extensively carried on. Trommels and jiggers are used to a limited extent, but more generally larger lumps of copper are hand-picked. The smaller particles are usually so intimately associated with cassiterite and mispickel that it is found better to send it to the stamps as "tin stuff." The first concentration, which is done in the "round bundle," or "vanner," raises the tin contents from about 2 per cent. to 10 or 15 per cent. The residue from tin concentration contains generally 2 per cent and upward of copper as copper oxide. It is sold to smelters without further treatment. In some experimental cases dilute acid has been used, and other methods have been tried, but without great success.

The solution of copper sulphates is conveyed into suitable storage tanks and is drawn off as required to the precipitating tank, where scrap iron is used as the reagent. The storage of precipitating tanks are built of concrete or cement, and wood launders or lead pipes are used for conducting the solutions from place to place.

Vice Consul Sulis reports that nearly all the copper treated in the Liverpool district is of foreign production, most of it coming from Spain. This ore contains only about 2.75 per cent. of copper. Fifty per cent of it is sulphur, and the remainder chiefly iron. About 200,000 tons of pyrites are treated per annum. The ore is broken up into pieces about the size of one-inch cubes, and then it is introduced into kilns called pyrites burners, where the sulphur is burned off. The burned pyrites containing the copper and iron are then mixed with a certain proportion of rock salt and ground between rollers on edge runners made of castiron.

The mixture of ore and salt is then introduced into a furnace, where it is calcined at a dull red heat, a soluble chloride of copper being formed. After calcination the mixture is put into vats, and the soluble copper washed out with water and hydrochloric acid.

The solution of chloride of copper is first desilverized by the Claudet process, and then the copper is precipitated with iron. The copper precipitate, which contains about 90 per cent. of copper, is collected and refined by smelting, waterproof vats made of timber being generally used. Vice Consul Sulis closes his report by saying that in some cases final refining is done electrolytically, but gives no particulars.

In Norway, according to the report of Consul General Bordewich at Christiania, the coarse crushing of copper ore is done by hand with sledges and with ore-breakers of different construction, the so-called tuggers being commonly used. The fine crushing of ore is done by powerful mills provided with rollers two feet or more in diameter. For screening clean ore revolving drums of conical or cylindrical form are used, provided with screens. For screening tailings or slimes pyramidal settling tanks are used. The method prevailing in all Norwegian copper mines is to melt the ore in water jackets and to run the concentrated matte direct into receivers for bessemering under the new process, the so-called Manhes system. The chemical or wet method is not in use.

At Bergen, Norway, inquiries made by Consul Victor E. Nelson developed the fact that for coarse crushing lithontriptors of Blake's system are largely used. For comminution, rolling mills are used, the usual diameter of rollers being 24.8 inches, width 9.84 inches, velocity 50 to 70 revolutions a minute. Leaching and electrolytic processes are not used. As many of the mines in Norway are worked by the Government, no expense has been spared to secure the best methods of reduction.

HIGHER CRITICISM DEPLORED.

Gen. O. O. Howard Tells Endeavorers to Hold Fast to Old and Tried Methods in Religious Work.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 7.—Speaking to-night at one of the meetings connected with the International Christian Endeavor Convention, Gen. O. O. Howard said:

"Since the incoming of what is called higher criticism, and during the last two decades of thecretic evolution, taught to our young men in colleges and extended occasionally with controversy to our theological seminaries, it has become the fashion to lay stress upon the earthly life, the naturalistic life of men, women, and children here and now. Even in our best sermons we miss the Old Testament Scriptures. Illustrations abound which show more reading of other books and less study of the Bible.

"It seems to have become the custom with our younger clergymen especially to treat children and youths as they do plants. Their environment is studied, the development is begun and continued, and co-relations from babyhood to the kindergarten, from the kindergarten to the grammar school, with the industrial thrown in, from the grammar school to the high school, and from the high school to the college, academic, professional, trade, or commercial stage.

"I do not object to the severe criticism of the Scripture text, and the most searching investigation as to what holy men of old really wrote when they were moved by God's Holy Spirit, but I do distrust all fierce triumph which some men manifest when they try to show or think they have shown that Washington was not a good man; that Shakespeare did not write the books reputed to him, and that Moses was not the composer of the Pentateuch. I object to partisan spirit which undertakes to wrench from us that which we have loved and trusted and believed in and worked with, from our spiritual childhood to our spiritual manhood. Truth we want. Truth we welcome. So let us have the whole truth, and send forth men and women into the field as missionaries and endeavorers to exalt the Savior, and who are able to teach simple truths which men and women need, and proclam good tidings of great joy continually and without reservation.

"As we proclaim the truth in our enlarged possessions, in all our sparsely settled country, amid the new and ignorant and superstitious populations, far away in Hawaii, from shore to shore of Cuba and among the Porto Ricans and the 6,000 Filipinos, obeying our Master's last command to preach and teach everywhere what He taught his disciples, let us see to it that we give no uncertain sound; that we deliver no uncertain tidings, no lame and weak proclamations. Heeding this method, the old and well-tried methods, the successful method, we shall have abundant fruitage."

BOER ATROCITIES CHARGED.

A Correspondent Says He Saw Wounded Men Slain—Details Were Suppressed by the English Censor.

LONDON, July 8.—The Daily Mail gives sensational prominence this morning to mail advices from Vlakfontein which attribute inhuman atrocities to the Boers. It is asserted that the censor would not allow these happenings to be described by cable.

"A couple of Boers," says The Daily Mail's correspondent, "who were armed with Martinis, walked around among the dead and dying. Some they turned over to see if they were dead. If it were otherwise, then one or the other of the Boers shot them as you would shoot an ox. I saw four killed in this way. One youngster pleaded for his life. I heard him say, 'Oh, Christ, dont!' and then bang went the rifle. That is what happened."

The Daily Mail protests vigorously against the suppression by the censor of such details.

CUBAN ELECTORAL LAW.

Objection to Drafting the Measure Until This Country Has Approved the Constitution.

HAVANA, July 7.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention has not yet arrived at an understanding regarding the electoral law. The Conservatives are quite hopeless with regard to the rescinding of the universal suffrage clause, and they are now endeavoring to secure a plural vote for property holders and for professional and business men. In this they are strongly opposed by the Radicals.

An objection has recently been raised against drawing up the electoral law until the United States Government has approved the Constitution, the argument being that it would be useless to draft laws based upon the Constitution if Washington is going to make changes in this instrument.

Gen. Wood Improving.

HAVANA, July 7.—The condition of Governor General Wood, who has been suffering from typhoid fever, is now much improved, and he is resting comfortably.

ANOTHER DEADLOCK AT PEKING

PEKING, July 7.—The Minister of one of the great powers stated to-day that a leading cause for the present apparent deadlock was the fact that the various committees had taken to themselves too much authority in dealing with the Chinese, and had made certain promises, dependent upon the Chinese agreeing to certain conditions, which other Ministers afterward found it impossible to accept.

Another factor of considerable importance, it was said, was the commercial factor, involving the right of each Government to make its own treaties with China and the application of the most favored nation clause.

In the opinion of the Minister referred to, the first difficulty can be overcome shortly, but the commercial issue must be eliminated, or it is likely to prove a definite stumbling block.

THE PRESBYTERIANS IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 7.—The Presbyterian meeting is well attended. Among the visitors from the United States are the Rev. Dr. Halsey of New York, representing the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. J. H. McNeally of Tennessee. The purpose of the meeting is to establish in Mexico an independent branch of the Church, organizing a Mexican Synod, which will have direct charge of the work in this country.

There are in Mexico about 100 Presbyterian missions, with not less than 5,000 communicants. The missions are conducted under the direction of the foreign missionary boards of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Church. The purpose of the Church in the United States is to place them on an independent footing.

In Honor of Edwin V. Morgan.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador, will give a luncheon on Wednesday to the Secretaries of the various embassies and legations in honor of Edwin V. Morgan, the recently appointed Second Secretary of the United States Embassy. Mrs. Robert Goelet's steam yacht, the Nahma, has arrived here, and Mr. Tower will give a dinner to the party.

No Plague Scare in Rio Janeiro.

RIO JANEIRO, July 7.—There is no foundation for the rumor, circulated in the United States, that a bubonic plague scare exists in this city. Four cases of the disease have been reported, but all were brought from Oporto. The general sanitary condition of Rio Janeiro is excellent.

George Kennan in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—George Kennan, the well-known American traveler and writer, has arrived in St. Petersburg after a short stay in Finland. He will spend some months here, recuperating his health and studying Russian life and literature.

HOHENLOHE AND THE KAISER.

M. de Blowitz's Revelations About the Prince's Views—Emperor William's Greatest Failing.

LONDON, July 8.—By far the most interesting of the comments upon the careeer of Prince von Hohenlohe, many columns of which appear in the London morning papers, is that of The Times, whose Paris correspondent, M. de Blowitz, makes important revelations regarding the dead statesman.

Among many confidential letters and conversations attributed to von Hohenlohe while Imperial Chancellor is the following summary of his estimate of Emperor William:

"His greatest failing is that he does not think there are any limits to his will. It is almost impossible to tell beforehand where he will be and what he wil do. It often happens that weeks pass without my seeing him. Then he suddenly appears, and I am amazed at his knowledge of the details of what is going on."

Regarding Emperor William's famous telegram to Mr. Krüger at the time of the Jameson raid, Prince von Hohenlohe said:

"If the Emperor had known that Jameson had so many sons of respectable English families with him, he would not have sent the telegram. He thought Jameson had only filibusters with him, and that it was an act of brigandage."

On his appointment to the Imperial Chancellorship the Prince wrote as follows:

"I know what a burden I am taking upon my old shoulders. I hope for nothing, and am resigned to everything."

BERLIN, July 7.—In a telegram to the members of the family, Emperor William has expressed the deepest sympathy with them on account of the death of Prince von Hohenlohe. Messages of sympathy have also been received from a number of other European crowned heads, including one from Emperor Nicholas. Prof. Ernst of Zurich has embalmed the body, which will be removed on Tuesday to Schillingsfürst, Bavaria.

Two sons of the ex-Chancellor, his daughters, a son-in-law, and several grandchildren have arrived in Ragatz, Switzerland, where he died.

THE KAISER'S IDEAL.

POTSDAM, July 7.—Speaking to-day on the occasion of the entrance of Prince Eitel Frederick, his second son, into the First Guards Regiment, Emperor William said:

"The noblest task is the defense of the Fatherland. The noblest weapon is the sword, and the noblest uniform is the uniform of the Prussian soldier.

"The finest thing I can imagine is the earnest officer, inflexible as iron in everything which constitutes the chivalry of an officer; hard toward himself, upholding with rigid self-discipline the traditions of his house and regiment, indifferent to the opinion of others, and with one goal before his eyes.

"Responsible only to his God and his father, so may my son follow his path in life."

IN THE SHOPS.

Dressing jackets for the woman who wishes something a little warmer than the ordinary muslin are of outing flannel, and such pretty outing flannel! There are designs in palm leaves, for it is a Persian flannel, combining all colors, but in the dressing sacques the predominating tints are blue in one style and pink in the others. The jackets are exceedingly attractive, and cost 85 cents apiece. They are simply made with turnover collars finished with a satin ribbon ruffle, and the edges of the sleeves finished with buttonholing in silk floss.

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French underwear ribbons come in all widths from the narrow ones to those three inches wide, and they are delightful, these larger ones, for neck ribbons. They are soft, in charming colors, and are intended to wash. They are to be found in shades of blue and pink, lavender in several shades deepening to a heliotrope, a beautiful corn color, and reds and dark blue. There is a fancy weave to the ribbons, some having almost a basket weave, others finer, with a polka dot of like color woven into it, and some are in woven stripes. Those with the dots are perhaps the most desirable.

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Among the inexpensive pins to be found in the shops those with college insignia are perhaps the best selling. They are in silver gilt and enamel. They cost only 35, 50, and 75 cents.

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Pine apple grenadines, which are among the most attractive of materials for midsummer gowns, are reduced among other things. Charming ones in colors are selling for 37½ and 50 cents.

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Fancy striped white piques sell for 12½ cents. Many of the stripes are very beautiful. However, if one does not care for the stripe a plain pique skirt, ready made, can be bought for $1.

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It is a poor woman who cannot have a wash gown. Chambray gowns in blue and lavender and deep pink are selling for $1.75 a full suit. The skirt is made with a flounce set on. The waist is tucked back and front and has a turned-down collar, this with the front plait edged with white.

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This is not as stylish as a pink-striped cambric which is made in excellent fashion and sells for $3. The skirt is simply gored with an inverted plait at each seam beginning half way below the knee, and the opening of each plait strapped across with a piece of the material at the top. The waist is box plaited in small plaits back and front. There is a starched collar in excellent shape of the material and the cuffs or bands at the wrists have two small box plaits, the size of those on the waist, running around them.

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Stylish mercerized cotton suits of deep pink and blue are made with flare flounces stitched with white. They have simple waists also stitched with white, and with a white collar of the dress material. These cost $3.75.

***

A white pique gown, very attractive and stylish, is similarly made, but with a narrow black-dotted white braid for trimming, outlining the flounce, the opening of the front, and cuffs to the sleeves, as well as the tie. This is $5.75. It is finished with smoked pearl buttons.

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Many women are wearing the skirt length chemise trimmed around the lower edge. They can be bought for reasonable prices and are cool and comfortable.

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Suede lisle gloves are to be found at various prices. The best are 75 cents, but good gloves can be found for 25 and 50 cents.

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A flannel negligée is made smoothly fitting over the shoulders and bust. It is cut low at the throat and finished around that and down the front with a strip of white flannel with silk embroidery in colors, a Persian effect that is very good.

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The woman who is making her children's sailor suits at home and getting them up with little expense can find the proper insignia in the shops—8 cents an anchor, in red or blue.

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Change purses which are attractive come with tops made in designs of antique coins. The purse proper is of chamois, tan or gray.

***

India silk head pillows, which come in pairs, covered with the silk in different designs and colors and tied with ribbons, cost $1 a pair.

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Pique collars with white ties in some instances have the collar embroidered, and a field of flowers is apparently going up from behind the tie. These are unique, but hardly as satisfactory as the plain pique collar.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

AN ENIGMA IN THE NEAR EAST.—A recent dispatch sent from Constantinople to Vienna, to the effect that the King of Great Britain had, through the British Ambassador at Constantinople, advised the Sultan to introduce certain reforms in the internal administration, has, on being repeated to the Turkish capital, created considerable speculation there. The truth of the matter has been confirmed, but the incident is explained at the British Embassy as "an informal and personal matter, and of no particular international import." But certain happenings regarded as resulting in some way or other from the message of King Edward, tend to make the enigma more profound.

Ever since an uprising in Macedonia was believed imminent, M. Zinivieff, the Russian Ambassador to the Porte, has been urging the Sultan to proceed energetically against the Bulgarians implicated in the Macedonian plot; this the Sultan has done to the best of his ability. Suddenly the policy of M. Zinivieff has changed, and he advises the Porte to show leniency, and to be careful not to include the many innocent with the few guilty; following this, he submits to the Sultan a project of reforms for Macedonia, with the urgent request from St. Petersburg that the Porte may see its way clear to introduce them without modification.

At the same time, the greatest activity has been noticed in the General Staff in Constantinople. Officers are receiving their arrears in pay and large sums have been sent to the garrisons in Macedonia, Old Servia, and Albania. The source of this money is unknown, as officials of the Ottoman Bank plead entire ignorance of it. The commanding officers in Macedonia and Albania have also received orders to carry out manoeuvres on a large scale, and extensive preparations are being made for these manoeuvres, while the garrisons at Monastir, Prizren, and Uskub have been considerably reinforced. Moreover, a commission presided over by Hamid Pasha has been sent to the three towns mentioned with the object of inspecting the fortifications and roads, and providing for their repair. Abdul Kerim Pasha, the Vali of Monastir, has been instructed by the Minister of War to restore the old route between Monastir and Durazzo by way of Elbassan. This road is necessary for the transport of the Turkish Army to the Adriatic Coast. It has long been in a ruinous and neglected condition.

The foregoing events, which have followed each other closely, have allowed no conclusions to be drawn in Constantinople as to their possible relationship. As Macedonia is now comparatively quiet, it is thought in Vienna that Albania is the quarter which inspires apprehension, and that Russia, under the guise of concern for Macedonia, has informed the Turkish Government of a possible contingency in regard to the eastern shore of the Strait of Otranto, which heretofore remained unnoticed. But how a message from the King of Great Britain, "informal and personal," can have caused M. Zinivieff to change his front and also produce activity throughout the Turkish Army, has not yet been revealed.

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WEST AFRICAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.—The British and German Colonial Offices will shortly send a commission to West Africa to determine the boundary of the hinterland of Togoland and of the Gold Coast. There are two points in dispute. According to Clause 5 of the Samoa agreement the boundary between the British and German territories in the Salag district should be formed by the River Daka up to its intersection with the ninth degree of latitude. But the exact course of this river, and especially the point where it crosses the ninth parallel of north latitude, are still unknown, and will have to be ascertained by the joint commission. The boundary on the coast is also in dispute. In earlier agreements the Daka was treated as a tributary of another river, and as lying entirely in German territory. It now appears that the Daka is an independent river, and its west bank is claimed by England, which claim Germany, relying upon her own surveys and the agreements which were based upon these surveys, refuses to recognize.

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SCHEME TO FIGHT PROTESTANTISM IN ROME.—The recognized organ of the Vatican, Il Osservatore Romano, devotes considerable space to an account of a meeting held recently in Rome at the palace of the Apostolic Chancellery, to hear an address by Cardinal Parocchi, who delivered the celebrated address in favor of Italian unification, in 1867—"King Victor Emmanuel, the Government, the Chambers, and the Citizens of Italy, the Home of Heroes and Saints"—but who since the entry of Italian troops into the Eternal City has changed the opinions he then expressed. Parocchi is a Mantuan of humble origin, but a man of surpassing eloquence, although never having enjoyed the training that the Accademia dèi Nobili Ecclesiastici gives to the Church's most favored servants.

The address the other day was on the defense of the Catholic faith against Protestant propaganda. Twenty Cardinals and many Bishops and prominent lay Catholics were present. Before the address the Secretary General of the Association for the Defense of the Faith described the working of that organization in Rome, where it is carried on by twelve institutions of different character, established with the object of protecting children and young people from Protestant propaganda. A letter from the Pope was read, in which his Holiness expressed his pleasure at the work carried on by the association in Rome, where the "emissaries of heresy" were increasing on an unchecked propaganda with redoubled efforts. Il Osservatore goes on to say that Cardinal Perocchi then described the determined attacks that Protestantism had everywhere begun on Catholicism, taking advantage of the present disturbed state of society, especially in Italy and Rome. His Eminence, however, declared that such a mad and dangerous undertaking could never succeed in destroying the work of God.

In commenting upon the assembly at the palace of the Apostolic Chancellery papers like La Tribuna di Roma note the fact that there has been an attempt to extend the Protestant propaganda of late, and conclude that his Eminence really intended to employ the term "Quirinal propaganda," but refrained through fear of being accused of inciting sedition.

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SPAIN AND GIBRALTAR AGAIN.—The latest papers from Madrid show that the subject of Gibraltar's fortifications in the light of recent debates in the British House of Commons is still a matter of interest, and that the Government has been forced to pay attention to certain insinuations made by members of Parliament. The Premier, Señor Sagasta, recently speaking at a council of Ministers, held under the Presidency of the Queen Regent, said that the relations between Great Britain and Spain were very friendly, and that nothing threatened the maintenance of the friendship. It was recommended, however, by the Minister of War and approved by the Cabinet, that, as a matter of precaution, officers of technical knowledge should be dispatched to inspect the neighborhood of Gibraltar and the fortifications of Ceuta, Melilla, Algeciras, the Balearic Islands, and the Canaries. The Premier, moreover, told the Council that Algeciras and Sierra Carbonera were well fortified, and capable of resisting any attack.

It is understood that the committee of inspection will see whether the statement of Gibson Bowles in the House of Commons that heavy artillery could be placed within striking distance of the unfinished western fortifications is borne out by the actual strategic elements of the position. Certain Spanish popular journals treat the matter humorously, and say that England should cherish such patriots as Mr. Bowles, who publicly expose their country's weakness to a possible enemy, which was not aware of it before.

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A RUSSIAN NAVAL DUEL.—A curious case arising out of a duel between an officer and a cadet of the Rusian Black Sea fleet has just been settled by a naval court in Sevastopol. The Court found that the defendant, Lieut. Roshtchakoffsky, was publicly insulted by Cadet Ilovaisky, that he sought official permission from the Court of Naval Arbitrators to challenge the latter to a duel, but that permission to do so was refused him, the Court of Arbitrators recommending him as a preliminary step to ask for three days' leave from ship. The defendant, however, ignored this advice, and challenged the cadet, and at the place of meeting, fired at his opponent six seconds before he was authorized to do so by the rules of dueling, and fatally wounded his opponent.

The Court, therefore, found that Roshtchakoffsky had behaved throughout the afair in a manner despicable in an officer, and it sentenced Roshtchakoffsky to be confined in a fortress for three years without deprivation of civil rights or privileges.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 7.—A large number of dinner parties were given this evening at the cottages and on the yachts. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was one of those who entertained, her recently completed villa being shown to the guests. Mrs. de Forest gave a large dinner party at her cottage near Bailey's Beach, and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon gave her usual Sunday night dinner. Mrs. Frederic Neilson entertained at dinner at the Clambake Club.

Mrs. Burke Roche gave a dinner at Elms Court this evening in honor of her guests, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse gave her first dinner of the season this evening at Arleigh, in honor of Miss Mason of Boston, who is spending the season with Mr. and Mrs. Morse.

Mrs. R. I. Gammell gave a dinner this evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Virginia Gammell. The guests included Harry Lippitt, Harry Sackett, and the Misses Hazard of Providence. The last-named are the guests of Miss Virginia Gammell.

A. De Navarro of New York is the guest of J. F. D. Lanier.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., gave a dinner for sixteen guests at Beaulieu this evening in honor of Mr. De Navarro.

To-day was one of the busiest days in the history of the Golf Club. Among the players and visitors were Richard Peters, H. H. Mercer, R. K. Clark, Reginald Brooks, H. Mortimer Brooks, D. Herbert Hostetter, B. H. Reade, Dr. J. J. Mason, Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Miss Pierson, R. I. Gammell, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., A. Cass Canfield, Frederic P. Sands, Arthur T. Kemp, William H. Sands, and Winthrop Rutherfurd.

Mrs. George B. De Forest gave a luncheon at the club. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield also entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club, as did Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.

Elbridge T. Gerry, John R. Drexel, and Henry Walters are among those who will entertain on their yachts during to-morrow's races.

Edward Browning and family of Philadelphia have arrived at the Bailey cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay will arrive at their cottage for the season to-morrow.

Thomas F. Cushing and Miss Cushing, who recently returned from Europe, arrived for the season to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan arrived for the season this morning.

James J. Van Alen sails for Europe on Wednesday to join his daughters in England. Miss Sarah Van Alen is not in the best of health. This evening Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Van Alen gave a dinner at their cottage in honor of James J. Van Alen. Gloxinias were used for the table with maidenhair fern. The guests included Mrs. John Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson, James V. Parker, Miss Mabel Gerry, Richard Peters, and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr. This afternoon James J. Van Alen gave a luncheon at Wakehurst in honor of Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Van Alen.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Theodore Greely White.

Theodore G. White, M. A., Ph. D., son of the late Joseph Theodore and Caroline Greely White, died at his late residence, 121 Madison Avenue, yesterday morning. Dr. White was born in 1872 and was graduated from the Columbia School of Mines in 1894, receiving the degree of Ph. B. Subsequently the same university conferred on him the degrees of M. A. and Ph. D. During 1894 and 1895 he was a post-graduate student in geology. In 1895 and 1896 he served as a lecturer for the Department of Public Instruction, New York. From 1896 to 1900 he was an assistant in the Department of Physics, Columbia University.

He was a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, of the Torrey Botanical Club, and of the Geological Society of America. He frequently contributed to the periodicals devoted to geology, botany, and mining engineering.

Last year he severed his connection with the work of the University in order to devote himself entirely to philanthropic work among boys and young men. As a parishioner of the Church of the Holy Communion he had already given his best energies to this kind of work; he had taught a large Bible class, and had founded and endowed a new settlement, Gordon House, which is intended to supply to the young men of the neighborhood a place containing every kind of attraction from a gymnasium and billiard table to the different classes in industrial training.

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. He was also the Corresponding Secretary of the Association of Organized Work with Boys. The funeral will take place at the Church of the Holy Communion to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. The interment will be at Danbury, Conn.

James E. Yeatman.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—James E. Yeatman, banker, philanthropist, and believed to be the original of a character in Winston Churchill's novel "The Crisis," died at Mullanphy Hospital this morning, from the effects of an operation performed two weeks ago.

Probably no person in St. Louis was more widely known or more generally loved than Mr. Yeatman, whose life was coincident with the life of St. Louis. Mr. Yeatman was born on Aug. 27, 1818, in Bedford County, Tenn., and came to St. Louis in 1842. He was owner of an iron foundry for many years. Afterward he founded the National Bank, the name of which has been changed to the Merchants' National Bank. He was prominently connected with many public enterprises and reforms, and founded one of the principal charitable organizations of the city. During the civil war he was a Union sympathizer, and was one of a commission sent to Washington to explain the status of local affairs to President Lincoln. He was first President of the Western

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1st Mtg. 5s, J. & J., 1908.
Ches. & Ohio Railway Co.
R. & A. Div. 1st Con. 4s, J. & J., 1989.
Edison Elec. Illm. Co. of New York
1st Con. Mtg. 5s, J. & J., 1995.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
1st Con. Mtg. 6s, J. & J., 1921.
Iowa Central Railway Co.
1st Mtg. 5s, J. & D., 1938.
Mobile & Ohio Railway Co.
Mont. Div. 1st Mtg. 5s, F. & A., 1947.
N. Y. Gas, Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.
Purchase Money 4s, F. & A., 1949.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.
1st Mtg. 4s, A. & O., 1937.
New York, Ontario & Western Ry. Co.
1st Mtg. 4s, M. & S., 1992.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
1st Con. Mtg. 5s, J. & J., 1946.
St. L. Merchants' Bridge Terminal Ry. Co.
1st Mtg. 5s, A. & O., 1930.
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co.
6% Preferred Stock.

Complete descriptive circular of these and other securities furnished upon application.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
27-29 Pine Street,
65 State St., Albany, New York.

American Linseed Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage 5% Gold Notes.

TAKE NOTICE that the American Linseed Company has elected to pay and redeem on August 1st, 1901, at par and accrued interest to date of redemption ALL of the notes issued and outstanding under the MORTGAGE of FEBRUARY 1st, 1901, to the Morton Trust Company, as Trustee, on which date interest on said Notes will cease.

AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY.
F. T. GATES, President.

Referring to the above notice, we beg to say that we are prepared to take up the aforesaid Notes on or BEFORE AUGUST 1ST, 1901, at par and accrued interest.

BLAIR & CO.,
33 Wall Street, New York City.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Issue of $1,000,000 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

The Cramp Steel Company, Limited.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada.
FREE FROM BONDS OR MORTGAGE DEBTS

CAPITAL STOCK

Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock - $2,000,000
Common Stock - - - - - - - $3,000,000
SHARES - $100.00 EACH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WILLIAM M. CRAMP, Late General Manager Cramp Shipbuilding and Engine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. W. SEWARD WEBB, President Adirondack and St. Lawrence R. R.; Chairman Rutland R. R.; President Cape Breton Extension R. R., New York.
CHAS. D. CRAMP, Late Supervisor Cramp Shipbuilding and Engine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Col. A. B. CHANDLER, President Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., New York.
H. L. BURRAGE, Vice-President Eliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.
J. WESLEY ALLISON, President National Leather Co.; U. S. Representative of Canadian Railways, New York.
Hon. Sir CHARLES H. TUPPER, K. C. M. G., M. P., Victoria, B. C.
Hon. Senator J. R. GOWAN, C. M. G., Director North American Life Assurance Co., Barrie, Ont.
A. McLEAN MacDONNELL, Councillor at Law, Toronto, Ont.
J. A. CURRIE, Financial Agent, Toronto, Ont.

TRANSFER AGENTS

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, New York.
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

OFFICES

Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St., N. Y. City. Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.

PROSPECTUS

$1,000,000 of the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock is now offered for sale at par, with accrued dividends from the 1st of June, 1901, the proceeds of which will be used for the purpose of completing the Blast and Steel Furnaces and Rolling Mills at Collingwood, and to further equip the iron and coal properties of the Company.

WITH EVERY SHARE OF PREFERRED STOCK, SUBSCRIBERS WILL RECEIVE ONE SHARE OF THE COMMON STOCK, FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE, WITHOUT ADDITIONAL PAYMENT.

Payments for the preferred stock to be made as follows:
25 per cent. on application.
25 " on August 1, 1901.
50 " on September 1, 1901.

Subscribers will have the privilege of anticipating all deferred payments. Receipts will be issued against payments, exchangeable for certificates.

The Directors have authority under the charter to declare and pay dividends on the common stock concurrently with dividends on preferred stock.

PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY

A. The Company owns iron and limestone lands in Ontario.
The iron ore is of a superior Bessemer quality.

B. The Company's site at Collingwood contains valuable deposits of limestone sufficient for all its purposes.

C. The Company also owns coal mines which are situated in Wise and Dickenson Counties, Virginia, which embrace an area of fifteen square miles. Five seams of coal are available, three of which are above water level and can be opened by drifts. Two of the seams contain coking coal of exceptional merit, ranking with the best Connellsville.

With respect to the character and quantity of the coal, reference is made to the reports of the well-known experts McCreath and D'Invilliers, Philadelphia, and P. L. McCully of Pittsburg.

It is estimated that there are 147,000,000 tons of coking coal available in these two seams alone.

TRANSPORTATION

The Collingwood site affords excellent facilities for rail and water transportation.

Mr. Walter Kennedy, of Pittsburg, the well-known Engineer, in a letter to the Company, says:

"I believe that Pittsburg is at present the greatest steel manufacturing city in the world, and is now shipping a great deal of its product by way of the Great Lakes to foreign markets. I believe that Collingwood would be more advantageously situated for this trade than Pittsburg, and for any local market would have a great advantage."

EARNING CAPACITY

Mr. George R. Waite, Consulting Engineer, Philadelphia, after making a careful and conservative estimate, speaking of the Company's plant at Collingwood, says:

"A careful estimate of the annual profits of your plant at Collingwood, Ontario, producing 250 tons of billets per day, under present conditions of trade, gives a profit of $810,900, without considering bounties."

In addition to the ordinary profits, the Company will receive a bounty of $6.00 per ton from the Government of the Dominion of Canada on all steel produced during the year ending June 30, 1902. After June 30, 1902, the bounty will be reduced on a sliding scale until the 30th of June, 1907, when it will be discontinued. The Government of the Province of Ontario at present is paying a bounty of $1.00 per ton on pig iron manufactured in the Province. This latter bounty is continued at the pleasure of the Government.

It is estimated that the bounty from the Dominion Government will increase the Company's ordinary trade profits as follows:

6 Months ending June 30, 1902	$270,000
Year ending June 30, 1903	486,000
" " " " 1904	405,000
" " " " 1905	297,000
" " " " 1906	189,000
" " " " 1907	108,000
Total Bounties	$1,755,000

The following is an estimate of the yearly profits:

Business profits from plant at Collingwood as estimated by Mr. Waite	$810,000
Average yearly bounty of the Dominion Government	292,000

These figures do not include profits from coal mining operations or the bounty of one dollar per ton paid by the Ontario Government on pig iron.

The amount required to pay the annual dividend on preferred stock is $140,000. The balance of the profits will be available for improvements, betterments, a substantial reserve fund, and dividends on Common Stock.

CONCESSIONS

The Town of Collingwood has granted the Company:

A. A cash bonus of $115,000.

B. A free site consisting of 80 acres of land, with 800 feet frontage on Collingwood Harbor, also water lots suitable for dockage and terminals.

The imports of iron and steel into Canada during the year ending June 30, 1899, amounted in value to $19,768,725, on which a duty of $3,495,712 was collected. The average duty on steel and iron entering the country is about 20 per cent.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions for the above mentioned issue of $1,000,000 preferred stock will be received up to close of business on July 15, 1901, subject to the right reserved to reject or reduce any or all subscriptions, and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice, at the following offices:

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.....New York.
ELIOT NATIONAL BANK.....Boston, Mass.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.....Chicago, Ill.
THE REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY.....Philadelphia, Pa.
THE BANK OF TORONTO.....Toronto, Ont.

Application will be made to list both the Preferred and Common Stocks in the New York, Boston and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

$3,000,000
Russian Government Guaranteed R'y 4% Bonds
Maturing 1957. Optional 1916. Interest Semi-Annually, in New York.
In United States Gold Coin
NON-TAXABLE.
Bonds are specifically made free from tax by Imperial decree.
International Market.
Sinking Fund to Retire Bonds at Maturity.
A Sinking Fund of ½ of 1% annually is raised for protection of this loan.
Price 100 and Interest.
Farson, Leach & Co., 35 Nassau St., New York. 140 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 22d day of July, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice-President.

Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New York.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS.
Dated August 1, 1881, maturing July 31, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16 to 22 William Street, New York, on presentation on and after July 31, 1901.
New York, June 29, 1901.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
GEORGE W. DOANE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Profits.....$1,700,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry,	Norman B. Ream,
Brayton Ives,	Albert C. Case,
	Henry C. Perkins.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. Refunding

Considerably more than a majority of the underlying bonds having been deposited under our circular of May 28th, 1901, we hereby give notice that for the convenience of holders that have as yet not been able to deposit their bonds, we will until JULY 20, 1901, continue to receive deposit of underlying bonds for exchange into 4% Refunding Bonds on the same basis as heretofore, namely:

For each $1,000, Face Value, of the Following Outstanding Bonds.	In Refunding Bonds Face Value.
6% SECOND MORTGAGE A, B AND C BONDS	$1,166 66
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	1,282 05
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	1,282 05
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,309 23
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,194 87
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	1,179 49
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,179 49
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,128 20
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,025 64
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051 28
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,000 00
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	876 93
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051 28
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	974 35
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	1,025 64

At the time of deposit, holders of underlying bonds will receive payment in cash of the unmatured interest accrued upon their deposited bonds to July 1, 1901, from which date the Refunding Bonds are to bear interest.

BONDS MUST BE DEPOSITED WITH THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY, DEPOSITARY, ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, 1901, AFTER WHICH DATE BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR EXCHANGE ONLY ON SUCH TERMS AS WE MAY DETERMINE.

We reserve the right, at any time, without notice, to alter the basis of exchange of any of the foregoing bonds, or to withdraw, wholly or partly, our offer to exchange.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., Syndicate Managers.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1901.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STATEMENT
At the close of business June 29th, 1901:

RESOURCES.

U. S. Gov. Bonds, Market Value	$69,500 00
N. Y. City Bonds, Market Value	1,341,313 00
Stocks and Bonds, Market Value	1,515,127 94
Bonds and Mortgages	189,550 00
Loans on Collaterals	15,707,219 18
Bills Purchased	2,072,438 90
Equipment	20,000 00
Accrued Interest Receivable	122,640 17
Cash on hand and in Banks	3,290,696 92
	$24,328,486 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,155,513 58
Accrued Interest Payable	116,673 81
Deposits	22,056,298 70
	$24,328,486 09

Dividends.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
No. 71 Broadway,
New York, July 2d, 1901.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the United States Steel Corporation was declared, payable on Wednesday, August 7th, 1901, at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, July 16th, 1901, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. Thursday, August 8th, 1901.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
No. 71 Broadway,
New York, July 2d, 1901.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Capital Stock of the United States Steel Corporation was declared, payable on Saturday, the 14th day of September, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1901, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 16th day of September, 1901.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.
New York, June 18, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 27.
A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of this company have been declared, payable July 10, 1901, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, Wall and William Streets, New York City, to stockholders of record of June 29, 1901. Transfer books will be closed June 29, 1901, and reopened July 11, 1901. By order of the Board of Directors,
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

American Car & Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., June 27, 1901.
Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 5.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day it was resolved that a dividend of one-half per cent. (½%) on the common capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Thurs., Aug. 1, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wed., July 10. Transfer books will close Wed., July 10, 1901, and reopen Frid., Aug. 2, 1901.
F. F. WEBBER, Secretary.

American Car & Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., June 27, 1901.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 9.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Thurs., Aug. 1, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Wed., July 10. Transfer books will close Wed., July 10 and reopen on Frid., Aug. 2, 1901.
F. F. WEBBER, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, 143 LIBERTY STREET.
July 1st, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared payable August first to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 13th.
The Transfer Books will be closed from noon on Saturday, July 13th, until the morning of Monday, July 22d.
G. O. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The Commonwealth (Fire) Insurance Co. of New York.
The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable July 6th, 1901.
CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

Citizens' Insurance Company,
No. 156 Broadway.
New York, July 5, 1901.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) is payable on demand.
F. M. PARKER, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Gould Steel Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gould Steel Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business which may be brought before them, will be held at the offices of the said Company, at No. 25 West 33rd St., New York City, on Saturday, July 27th, 1901. Polls will be open from eleven to twelve A. M.
W. E. KURTZ, Secretary.

Gould Coupler Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gould Coupler Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business which may be brought before them, will be held at the offices of the said Company, No. 25 West 33rd St., New York City, on Saturday, July 27th, 1901. Polls will be open from eleven to twelve A. M.
F. P. HUNTLEY, Secretary.

Continental Wall Paper Company,
1,133 & 1,135 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, JULY 8TH, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CONTINENTAL WALL PAPER CO. for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, 1,133 and 1,135 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, July 22d, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT J. DYATT, Secretary.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,639,253.54
Deposits	14,750,411.07
Total	$19,389,664.61

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
HEMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, RICHARD J. SCOLES, Vice-Presidents.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
FRANCIS C. PREST, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, Trust Officer.

An established and prosperous manufacturing concern would like party with $150,000 absolute security in gold bonds and real estate. LEGITIMATE. Box 214 Times Office.

Savings Banks.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.,
Private Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on July 1, 1901, for the three, four, five and six months ending June 30, 1901, on all deposits from $5.00 and not over $3,000.
Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
All deposits payable on demand without notice.
Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
96TH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 11th, 1901.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1901, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 17TH, 1901.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

106TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
20 UNION SQUARE.
A Dividend for the six months and three months ending **June 30, 1901**, has been declared, and will be credited **July 1** to all depositors entitled thereto under the bylaws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent.** **Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after **July 15, 1901.**
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1901, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 15th, 1901.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will be entitled to interest from July 1st, 1901.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 15, 1901.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1901, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1901.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
260 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
71ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1901, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
106th **SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.**
New York, June 10, 1901.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10.
DEPOSITS made before July 7 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

11 PER CENT. PAID IN DIVIDENDS IN TWO MONTHS
(More than any savings bank will pay in two years)
is the record of the
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO.
A limited amount of stock can be secured for a few days only at 50c. per share, (par value $1,) full paid and non-assessable.
This company is controlled by some of the largest and most prominent capitalists in the country, and the stock is registered by the Beaumont Trust Co. of Beaumont, Texas.
Write at once for prospectus and special report on this company and its holdings, just issued by the Assistant State Geologist of Texas, and also our new book, mailed free.
L. R. BECKLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Fiscal Agents,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members Beaumont Oil Exchange.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., July 5, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Aug. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on July 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened July 15th, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock M., 1 August, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing mineral oil and lard oil of the quality required for the United States Lighthouse Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to W. M. Folger, Captain, U. S. N., Inspector.

Public Notices.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 1st, 1901.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1901 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.
Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, Arthur C. Salmon, Ferdinand Levy, } COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Surrogate's Notices.

BOGERT, ANDREW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW W. BOGERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of James W. and Charles J. McDermott, at No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September, 1901.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1901.
ANNA LYDIA CUSHIER, EMMA KLATZL, PETER V. BOGERT, Executors. JAMES W. and CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Attorneys for Executors. 155 Broadway, N. Y. f18-1aw6mM

DANN, CHARLES A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY JANE SPEER, Newark, New Jersey; ADELIA H. DANN, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES A. DANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph Marson, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and each of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901. FRANK McKEE, THOMAS B. CLARKE, Executors.
HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 144 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901.
ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.
J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

ROSENBLATT, FRANCES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 13th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROSENBLATT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of March, 1901. HOWARD S. GANS, Executor. mh18-1aw6mM

SCHMEY, SALO. SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1901.
IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.
JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. je17-1aw6mM

Surrogate Notices.

SCHLACHTER, FREDERICK D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK D. SCHLACHTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, Nos. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of April, 1901. FREDERICK HENRY BRETHAUER and MARIA L. SCHLACHTER, Executors. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Executors,

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual).	2½	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. com.	1½	July 10	June 29	July 11
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern.	2	Aug. 1	July 15	July 25
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern pf.	1	Aug. 1	July 15	July 25
Canada Southern (semi-annual).	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 29
Central R. R. of N. Jersey (quarter).	1½	Aug. 1	July 13	July 22
Chi., Gt. W. pf., A. (semi-annual).	2½	July 31	June 26	July 2
Chi., Gt. W. deb. (semi-annual).	2	July 15	June 22	July 2
Chi. & N. W. com. (semi-annual).	3	July 8	June 17	June 24
Chi. & N. W. pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 8	June 17	June 24
Chicago, R. I. & Pac. (quarter).	1¾	Aug. 1	June 28	July 8
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual).	3½	Aug. 20	Aug. 5	.....
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter).	1¼	July 20	July 6	July 22
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter).	1¾	July 20	July 3	July 20
Den. & R. G. pf. (semi-annual).	2½	July 15	July 1	July 16
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf. (annual).	7	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 1
Georgia R. R. & Banking Co. (quarter).	2¾	July 15	July 1	July 15
Hocking Valley com.	1½	July 20	June 29	July 22
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual).	2	July 20	June 29	July 22
Lake Erie & W. pf. (semi-annual).	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
Lake Shore (semi-annual).	3½	July 20	Holders of record	June 29
Little Schuylkill Nav., R. R. & C.	$1.25	July 9	June 17	July 9
Michigan Central (semi-annual).	2	July 20	Holders of record	June 20
Minn. & St. L. com. (semi-annual).	2	July 15	June 29	July 16
Minn. & St. L. pf. (semi-annual).	2½	July 15	June 29	July 16
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven.	3	July 15	.....	.....
Missouri Pac. (semi-annual).	2½	July 20	July 5	July 22
New York Central (quarter).	1¼	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
New York & Harlem.	5	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Norfolk & Southern (quarter).	1	July 10	June 29	July 11
Norfolk & Southern (extra).	1	July 10	June 29	July 11
Northern Central (semi-annual).	4	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
Northern Pacific com. (quarter).	1	Aug. 5	July 12	July 25
Pennsylvania & Northwestern.	2	July 10	.....	.....
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com.	1	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter).	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 1
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf. (semi-annual).	2½	July 15	June 29	July 16
Texas Central com.	2½	July 15	July 5	July 16
Texas Central pf. (semi-annual).	2½	July 15	July 5	July 16

STREET RAILWAYS.

Consolidated Traction Co.	1	July 15	June 29	July 16
Federal St. & Pleasant Valley (Pittsburg).	2½	July 22	July 14	July 23
Manchester (N. H.) Tr. Light & P.	3	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Market St., San Fran., (quarter).	50c	July 10	June 28	July 11
Metropolitan St. Ry., N. Y., (quarter).	1¾	July 15	June 26	July 16
New Orleans City R. R. pf.	2½	July 10	June 29	July 11
North Chicago St. Ry. (quarter).	3	July 15	July 6	July 16
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg com. (quarter).	1½	July 20	Holders of record	July 10
United Power & Trans. (Phila.).	$1	July 10	Holders of record	June 29
United Rys. (St. L.) pf. (quarter).	1¼	July 10	June 29	July 11
United Traction (Pitts.) pf.	2½	July 20	Holders of record	July 10

TRUST COMPANIES.

N. Y. Security & T. Co. (quarter).	5	Aug. 1	July 27	.....
North American	3½	July 10	July 1	July 11
Union (quarter).	8	July 10	July 5	July 10

FIRE INSURANCE.

Citizens'	4	On demand.		

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	1¾	July 25	July 10	July 26
Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter).	1½	July 29	July 12	July 30
Amalgamated Copper (extra).	½	July 29	July 12	July 30
Am. Car & Foundry Co. com. (quarter).	½	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Am. Car & F. Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Am. Cement Co. (semi-annual).	3	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Am. Cement Co. pf. (extra).	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
American Ice Co. pf. (quarter).	1½	July 15	July 1	July 16
Am. Pneumatic Service Co. pf.	75c	July 20	June 29	July 22
Am. Smelting & Refining Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 9	June 22	July 10
Am. Stoker Co. pf. (quarter).	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
Am. Telephone & Telegraph (quarter).	1½	July 15	June 29	July 16
Am. Tel. & Tel. (extra).	½	July 15	June 29	July 16
Am. Tobacco Co. com. (quarter).	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter).	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Am. Type Founders' Co.	1	July 15	July 10	July 16
Am. Woolen Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 15	July 2	July 6
Bigelow Carpet Co.	$2.50	July 10	Holders of record	June 28
Binghamton Gas Works.	1	July 20	July 8	July 22
Boston Electric Light (quarter).	$2	Aug. 1	June 29	July 15
Boston Electric Light (extra).	$1	Aug. 1	June 29	July 15
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. pf. (semi-annual).	$3	July 15	Holders of record	June 10
Canton Co.	$1	July 15	July 3	July 16
Central & South American Tel. (quarter).	1½	July 9	June 29	July 10
Colorado Fuel & Iron com.	1¾	July 15	June 22	July 16
Consol. Car Heating.	1½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Consol. Car Heating (extra).	1½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Dev. Co. (month).	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 8
Exploration Co. of N. Y. (semi-annual).	$5	July 15	June 29	July 16
Federal Steel pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 20	July 10	July 22
Finance Co. of Penn. 2d pf.	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 2
Flat Top Coal Land Co. com.	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 12
Flat Top Coal Land Co. pf.	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 12
General Electric Co. com. (quarter).	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 14
Gen. Electric Co. pf. (semi-annual).	$3.50	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 15
H. B. Claflin Co. (quarter).	2	July 15	July 6	July 16
J. B. Stetson com. (interim).	5	July 15	July 9	July 16
J. B. Stetson pf. (semi-annual).	4	July 15	July 9	July 16
Madison Gas & Electric.	2½	July 20	July 10	July 22
Mexican Tel. Co. (quarter).	2½	July 16	June 29	July 17
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewers (Limited) pf.	2½	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Monongahela R. Con. Coal & C. pf.	3½	July 10	June 30	July 11
National Biscuit Co. com.	1	July 15	July 5	July 16
New York Air Brake Co. (quarter).	2	July 15	July 1	July 16
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter).	1½	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter).	1½	July 15	June 25	July 16
Parrot Mining Co. (quarter).	$1.50	July 20	July 19	July 30
Pittsburg Coal pf. (quarter).	1¾	July 25	July 15	July 26
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter).	2	July 15	June 29	July 16
Reece Button Hole Machine Co. (quarter).	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Rhode Is. Perkins Horseshoe pf. (quarter).	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. com.	1	July 15	July 3	July 15
Securities Co. (semi-annual).	2½	July 10	June 29	July 11
Standard Underground Cable (quarter).	2	July 10	July 3	July 11
Street's Western Stable Car Line com. (quarter).	50c	July 25	July 15	July 26
Trenton Potteries pf. (quarter).	2	July 10	Holders of record	June 29
Union S. & Signal com. (quarter).	1	July 10	June 30	July 11
Union Switch & S. pf. (quarter).	2	July 10	June 30	July 11
United Fruit Co. (quarter).	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
United Gas Improvement Co. (quarter).	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
U. S. Printing (quarter).	1½	July 15	July 5	July 16
U. S. Shoe Machinery Co. com. (quarter).	50c	July 15	June 20	July 2
U. S. Shoe Machinery pf. (quarter).	37½c	July 15	June 20	July 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter).	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 16
U. S. Steel Cor. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Aug. 8	July 16	Aug. 8
United Zinc Co. pf. (quarter).	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 10
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf. (quarter).	2	July 15	June 26	July 19
Wells-Fargo Express Co. (semi-annual).	3	July 15	June 29	July 16
West End Realty Co., Long Branch, (semi-annual).	5	July 15	July 1	July 20
Western Gas Co. (semi-annual).	3	July 20	July 10	July 22
Western Union Tel. Co. (quarter).	1½	July 15	June 20	July 1
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter).	2½	July 10	.....	.....
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra).	3½	July 10	.....	.....
Westinghouse Machine com. (quarter).	1¾	July 10	June 29	July 11
Westinghouse Mach. pf. (quarter).	1½	July 10	June 29	July 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Shipbuilding Company.	July 3	July 23	July 24	Annual
Amsterdam Street R. R.	.....	.....	July 18	Special
Aspinton Manufacturing Co.	.....	.....	July 22	Special
Chicago Union Traction Co.	.....	.....	July 23	Annual
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R.	.....	.....	July 9	Special
Consol. Gas. Co. of New Jersey.	June 20	July 12	July 11	Annual
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 6	Annual
Gould Coupler Co.	.....	.....	July 27	Annual
Gould Steel Co.	.....	.....	July 27	Annual
Hammond Typewriter Co.	.....	.....	July 19	Annual
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank.	.....	.....	July 15	Special
Iowa Central Railroad.	.....	.....	July 31	Special
Metropolitan Ferry Co.	.....	.....	July 16	Annual
Murray Hill Hotel.	.....	.....	July 9	Annual
National Fireproofing Co.	.....	.....	July 16	Special
National Glass Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 13	Annual
New York Loan & Improvement Co.	.....	.....	July 9	Special
Northwestern Elevated (Chicago).	.....	.....	Aug. 1	Special
Thaddeus Davids Co.	.....	.....	July 8	Annual
Union Elevated R. R. (Chicago).	.....	.....	Aug. 1	Special
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	June 26	July 18	July 17	Annual

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SAMUEL H. STONE and others, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Cathedral Parkway, distant two hundred (200) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said Cathedral Parkway and Amsterdam Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue seventy (70) feet eleven (11) inches, thence westerly parallel with said Cathedral Parkway one hundred (100) feet, thence northerly and again parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue seventy (70) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of said Cathedral Parkway, and thence easterly along the said southerly side of said Cathedral Parkway one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 14th, 1901.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold and is known by the street numbers 214, 216, 218 and 220 Cathedral Parkway:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Twenty-five thousand five hundred 42-100 dollars ($25,500.42) with interest from the 7th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three hundred and twelve 10-100 dollars, ($312.10) with interest from the 14th day of June, 1901, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is the sum of Twenty dollars ($20) and interest.

Dated, New York, June 14th, 1901.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

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Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. ROMAINE BROWN, Plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 23d day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz.: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Twelfth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; running thence easterly along the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with the east side of Twelfth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block and parallel with the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street fifty feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the east side of Twelfth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the point or place of beginning; the premises so described being situate within the present Borough of Manhattan of the present City of New York.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1901.

J. ASPINWALL HODGE, Referee.

THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 4 Warren Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

W. 132d Street.

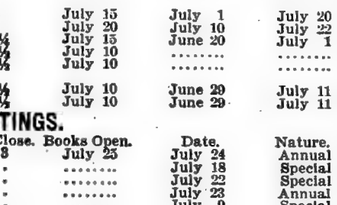

W. 131st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,350.04-100, with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $260.82-100, with interest from May 23d, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,098.61-100 and interest.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1901.

J. ASPINWALL HODGE, Referee.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Fulton McMahon, referee, 826 One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,032.10.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 440 Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, four-story brick tenement, 25 by 98.9. Due on judgment, $9,440.25.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, C. E. F. McCann, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four and three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $664.91.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Bargain.—Nine-room detached frame house; piazza; light basement, high attic; shaded grounds, 50x125; near depot; $2,500; reasonable terms; macadamized avenue; electric lights; also bargains in lots; seen daily; also new, unfinished residence, magnificent location, for value of lumber. DUDEN, Bronxville, N. Y.

Great opportunity to purchase in the new section of fashion and wealth; elegant, full-size marble mansion, adjoining 5th Av., at less than value of lot; easily altered into American basement; must be sold. Apply to Schnugg, 78 East 96th St.

$23,000.—Elegant 10-family flat, 26x100; hot water supply; rented; good investment; near 8th Av. and 116th St. Michaelis, 203 Broadway, afternoons.

$6,250 9-room brick house; all improvements; easy terms. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in large or small amounts. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

VERY CHEAP.—Bronxville lots at station; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light, paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments; commutation, 8 cents. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

On Boulevard, near depot and the harbor; adjoining Larchmont Manor; 38 minutes from 42d St.; no interest or assessments. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2 TO 10 CHOICE LOTS
AT A BARGAIN.

In Brooklyn's prettiest section. Thirty minutes from Park Row. Address owner, H. P. WHEELER, 36 Wall St., New York City.

MODERN STYLE HOUSES,
substantially built at bargain prices, in choice section, and the coolest in all New York; 29 minutes from Park Row, N. Y. Purchaser may select a lot and we will build to suit and arrange payment for cash or monthly plan, same as rent. Address H. & S. B. & S., 34 Wall St., N. Y.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

South Orange.—Choice Plots and Lots at low prices; easy terms; very accessible to Lackawanna station; 47 trains each way daily; beautiful mountain view from all lots; will build to suit. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO., 181 Broadway, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—Here is a great chance for a man with some capital that wants business; farm, 175 acres, three miles from R. R.; good farm buildings; there is a fine vein of mica on this, also the mica rights in 50 acres of land one mile from said farm. For a man that can interest capital there is a fortune in this property. Address Box 49, Canaan, N. H.

Fruit—Poultry.—12 acres; 7-room house; 50 fruit trees; mile depot; $750. Sixteen acres; 8-room house, barn, stream, fruit, shade; garden planted; $1,400. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath; open plumbing; porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished: best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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Lost—Saturday June 29, on 58th St. train, by passenger leaving at Cortlandt St., silver chain purse, containing 90 cents; monogram "K. F. H." on cover; $5 reward. Kappes, 20 Nassau St.

A plain wedding ring, with date engraved inside; a handsome reward will be given for its return to G. Teschner, 60 Murray St.

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BUFFALO, N. Y. Largest in the World. 600 ft. from the Main Entrance to the Exposition. $2 and $2.50 For lodging, breakfast, and eve. dinner. Rooms with bath extra. Send for free maps and folder, telling about our Guaranteed Accommodations.

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Large enough to be up-to-date
Small enough to be comfortable and homelike
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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
United States Hotel,
Gage & Perry, Proprietors,
OPEN FROM
JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER

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GRANT HOUSE,
Jefferson Heights, Catskills, N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Situated on a plateau, overlooking historic Valley of the Hudson; golf links, baseball, and tennis on hotel grounds. Cuisine and service a special feature. Reached by West Shore, N. Y. Central R. R. and Hudson River Boats. For rates, booklet, etc., address Grant House, Catskills, N. Y.
J. W. CRAWFORD, Prop.
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Sharon Springs, N. Y.
THE BADEN BADEN OF AMERICA.

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FARVIEW HOUSE.—Second season; modern improvements. Elevation, 1,800 feet; spacious grounds; open fireplaces and hot water heat; special inducements to June and September guests. Golf, tennis, &c. G. H. HAGER, Stamford, N. Y.

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Open, under new management, June 5 to Oct. 1. Write for booklet. D. W. EASTON, Owner and Prop., Rogers' Rock, Essex County, New York.

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Roscoe, N. Y. JEFFERSON CAMPBELL, Prop.
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Amusement Hall. 1½ miles Lake Shore. 50 acres forest.

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BALSAM HOUSE White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. E. G. Newkirk, Prop.

Thousand Islands.

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The Gem of the St. Lawrence River,
AND ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF SUMMER HOTELS,
OPENS JUNE 12TH. CLOSES OCT. 1ST.
Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, it has a delightful, cool, and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements, including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel.
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High-class family resort, grandly located, elegantly furnished, modern in every detail. Assembly rooms, large library, music saloon, &c. The golf links are unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. V. Purishoff, Musical Director. Chas. St. John, Millbrook, N. Y.

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Facing Great South Bay. Shady grounds, modern appointments, airy rooms, (always cool,) reasonable. C. L. RAYNOR.

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Bay View House, Patchogue,
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New management. Most select part of Far Rockaway. Modern, fire-proof building. Special rates July. Surf and still-water bathing. All attractions. L. D. BALL.

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Directly on beach. NOW OPEN. High class cuisine and service. Hot and cold Sea Baths. Rates for July, $12 per week and upward. Write for booklet.
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If you wish to spend the Summer at one of the most perfectly appointed resorts on the Atlantic Coast, offering every facility for indoor and outdoor amusements, and with a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to J. E. CHATFIELD, Hotel Jefferson, New York.
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BETHLEHEM, New Hampshire. The Great Summer & Health Resort.

Vermont.

In the Heart of Green Mountains.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND

KEEP OFF THE GRASS ORDER NOW IGNORED

Public in Central Park Overrun the Woods and Lawns.

Police Look On and Make No Attempt to Interfere—Pay Chair Incidents in Madison Square.

That pay chairs in the parks and the resultant newspaper agitation concerning them have made visitors somewhat defiant in a general way, was clearly demonstrated yesterday. Scenes were witnessed which were seldom, if ever, before seen in the public recreation grounds of this city. The lawns and woods were overrun with men, women, and children. It was no uncommon thing to see a baby carriage being lifted over a fence so that its owner could make a short cut over some piece of carefully kept lawn. The children had hilarious sport chasing each other through parts of the Park that usually are denied to them. There were as many police as usual in the Park, but they kept their whistles in their pockets and let the public have full sway everywhere.

The Spate chairs in Central Park were but little patronized. They were the cause of no trouble—at least so the police who guard the Park said. Of the fifty chairs at the Fifty-ninth Street Plaza entrance to the Park, not more than ten were in use during the afternoon. Many persons paid to sit in the chairs at Seventy-sixth Street and East Drive. There are about 100 chairs in that vicinity. The chairs were nearly all in the shade, and remained so all the time, for the attendants moved them about as the sun moved toward the west. They did not, however, disturb any of the free benches.

At Madison Square and Riverside there was a greater demand for the chairs. In the former park scores of free benches remained unoccupied, while from twenty to thirty persons sat in the pay chairs continually. More than 150 tickets were sold at Madison Square. This is accounted for largely by the fact that the square is in the hotel district, and many persons from out of town who have no interest in the argument between Mr. Clausen and the public patronize them. Riverside is much frequented by well-to-do people, who do not object to giving up the few cents which afford them special privilege with a tinge of cheap exclusiveness thrown in.

Aside from a row at Madison Square, no violence was attempted. Many persons sat down in the chairs not knowing about the charge, but in nearly every case after Arthur Palmer, the little attendant, had explained the matter to them, they either paid or arose and walked away without making any trouble.

Otto Beerman, who is employed to eject unruly persons from the chairs in Madison Square Park, had James Talbot, a switchman, of 457 West Thirtieth Street, arrested, and charged him with assaulting him.

The trouble started by a man who had been occupying one of the seats giving his ticket to a small boy. "Not transferable" is printed on the ticket. Therefore, when the boy attempted to use it Beerman drove him off. The boy kept running from one seat to another, which so annoyed Beerman that, it is charged, he slapped the boy in the face. A crowd soon collected, and sundry threats of vengeance were made. Beerman says that Talbot struck him.

Patrolman Barnes was called, and he arrested Talbot, and took him to Jefferson Market Court, where Magistrate Mayo paroled him until this morning in order to give both men a chance to get witnesses.

One man who sat down in one of the chairs about 1 o'clock refused to get up for Arthur, and John Sully, who figured so prominently in Saturday's riot, was called upon to eject him. Several hot words passed between the two men, and the occupier of the chair declared that he could lick Sully in about two minutes. "All right," said Sully, "wait until I am through for the day and I'll accommodate you." The man agreed and bought a ticket for a chair and sat down to wait. But he evidently wearied, for about 2 o'clock he walked away. He refused to give his name.

The Park police had much to do with the good order which prevailed yesterday. They were stationed at the various aisles along which the chairs were placed, and kept every one on the move. Whenever one refused to pay for his chair and was disposed to argue the matter with the attendant, the police kept the people from congregating, and in this way did away with all danger of a disturbance.

Oscar F. Spate, the proprietor of the chairs, expressed himself as being highly delighted with the way the policemen were acting. "All I want of them is that they will protect our patrons," said Mr. Spate. "We will look out ourselves for those who refuse to pay for the chairs, and all we want the police to do is to protect those who pay for the chairs from insult and injury."

A PLEASANT SUNDAY.

The Weather Was Fine and Many Took Advantage of It.

The weather conditions in New York and its vicinity yesterday were of the pleasantest sort, except for a few minutes in the afternoon, and again for a short time early in the evening, when slight rains that fell temporarily emptied the parks and sent promenaders and drivers scurrying homeward. The rain was just enough to lay the dust, however, and after cooling the atmosphere, its coming was not unwelcome.

The bridge entrance was crowded all day with people waiting to catch cars to nearby resorts, while the ferries transported full cargoes on every trip. In the parks, especially Central, and on the Battery, a large crowd congregated early in the day. They did not perceptibly diminish until well into the afternoon, when the showers made their exit necessary. The street cars were also crowded all day with people anxious to get the benefit of the breeze that is generated by the swift-moving vehicles.

The oppressive heat of the past week was kept in mind by reports from hospitals, one of a prostration that had resulted fatally, and the other of an unfortunate victim who had become insane. The latter was Charles Oppe, a driver for Ehret's Brewery. He was overcome last Monday. Yesterday he became violently insane and was transferred to Bellevue Hospital. James Hutchinson of 49 Christopher Street died in Bellevue from the effects of the heat. He was prostrated last Friday.

Two men were reported as having been overcome by the heat yesterday. Patrick Duffy, one of them, was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Besides the heat he was suffering from heart disease. The other was James W. Smith of 222 West Twenty-second Street. At Bellevue, where he was taken, it developed that he was also suffering from paralysis, which had followed his prostration.

CONEY ISLAND'S BIG CROWD.

100,000 People Spend Sunday at the Resort—Arrests for Drunkenness.

Fully 100,000 persons visited Coney Island yesterday. It was the usual Sunday holiday crowd, made up largely of family parties and very orderly. Quite a number of arrests were made for drunkenness, and about twenty peddlers were taken into custody in the afternoon for carrying on their business without licenses.

In the morning Harry Leigh of 32 West Twenty-second Street, Manhattan, and Robert H. Roberts of Pelham Heights arrived on their bicycles at Cohen's Hotel, Surf Avenue, where, it is charged by the proprietor, they started a free fight. Both were locked up.

In other respects the day was without incident. The excise law was interpreted liberally, and beer, with the accompanying sandwich, was easily secured.

OCEAN GROVE CAMP COOL.

All Services Attended by Great Crowds —Sunday School Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 7.—A refreshing sea breeze swept over the camp grounds today, to the delight of the thousands who attended the various religious services.

The Young People's meeting and the holiness meeting, both held at 9 A. M., drew large audiences to the temple and tabernacle. Charles H. Yatman, the evangelist, instructed the young folks, and Mrs. Lizzie Smith spoke words of cheer to the old soldiers of the cross.

There were 6,000 present at the morning preaching service in the auditorium. Prof. Tali Esen Morgan and his choir and orchestra, assisted by the Bradford Instrumental Quartet, rendered a song service for an hour prior to the preaching. The sermon was delivered by Bishop James N. Fitzgerald of St. Louis, President of the Camp Meeting Association.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, had charge of the monster Bible class for the first time this Summer. The primary department was in charge of Mrs. William H. Skirm of Trenton and the intermediate department was taught by George W. Evans, Secretary of the association.

The surf meeting, at 6 P. M., drew thousands to the beach to participate in the singing and responsive Bible readings.

The sermon this evening was preached by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cummings of Baltimore.

To-morrow the Sunday School Assembly will begin a ten days' session under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. B. B. Loomis of Round Lake.

SEEKING THE HIGHWAYMEN.

Detectives Still Hunting for the Assailants of Johansen and Haffner.

There was a round-up of tramps in the Borough of the Bronx yesterday in consequence of the murderous assault committed upon Theodore Johansen and Frederick Haffner by three highwaymen in Leggett's Lane, Saturday night. The police of the Morrisania Station, who have been working diligently on the case, are of the opinion that the hold up was the work of tramps, who probably landed in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad yards at Oak Point on a freight train from the East.

Detectives Schindler, Foster, and several policemen in citizens' clothes scoured the freight yard and arrested several tramps and questioned many others, but failed to connect them in any way with the case or gain any information from them. At Fordham Hospital last night Dr. Campbell said that Johansen's condition was still critical, and that the man was just hovering between life and death.

Haffner called at the Morrisania Police Station yesterday and told his story of the hold up to Capt. Weigand. It corresponded exactly with the statement made by the wounded man.

When questioned Haffner could give no description of the men, but says he saw the revolver distinctly. Johansen, who has been married only a few months, lives at 772 Brook Avenue. His wife was at his bedside in Fordham Hospital yesterday from early till late, almost crazed with grief.

HURT ON TOBOGGAN SLIDE.

Six Are Injured While Aboard a Car at Coney Island.

Six persons were injured in an accident at the Star Toboggan Slide, Sea Beach Walk, Coney Island, at 8 o'clock last evening. One car had gone up the incline to the "top rail" where the cars dip down another incline. Something was wrong with the track and the car jumped the rails. It contained six persons, none of whom was hurt at the time, but before they could get out of the way another car, containing four persons, crashed into them. All the passengers in the front car were injured, receiving lacerated arms and legs.

An ambulance was summoned from the Seaside Emergency Hospital and Dr. Pue treated all the injured. They then disappeared in the crowd. Only three would give their names to the surgeon. These were William Doyle, 21 years old, 83 High Street, Newark, N. J.; Katie Duffy, 18 years old, of the same address, and Harris Bond, 24 years old, of 21 Wooster Street, Manhattan.

The defect in the rail was soon remedied and business resumed by the proprietor of the slide.

TRANSPORT McPHERSON HERE.

She Went Ashore Near Matanzas, Cuba, Last February.

The United States transport McPherson, which went ashore about eleven miles west of Matanzas, Cuba, on Feb. 4, arrived in port yesterday in tow of the Merritt & Chapman wrecking steamers I. J. Merritt and Rescue.

The wrecking company has been at work on the vessel for nearly five months. Several times they had all the holes in the vessel's bottom stopped up, but just as they thought their work was about to reach the stage where they could bring her in tow to Matanzas, bad weather would intervene and the holes would open again.

Finally, on June 1 the transport was successfully rescued and towed to Matanzas, where another month was necessary in order to get her in fit condition to make the sea voyage from that port to New York. On her arrival yesterday the transport was anchored off Stapleton. She had on board eleven of her original crew, including Capt. Heinrichs, and thirty-seven wreckers.

The McPherson will be towed to-day to the Morse Iron Works, at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

DR. CHAPMAN'S CHURCH CLOSED.

Dispatch from Warsaw, Ind., Confirms Report of His Serious Illness.

No services were held yesterday at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street. This is the church of which the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman is the pastor. News of Dr. Chapman's very serious illness has been telegraphed from Warsaw, Ind., and has been published in the newspapers.

At the office of the sexton, 302 West Ninety-first Street, it was said yesterday that one of the Elders had received a dispatch Saturday evening, which was of the same tenor as the newspaper dispatch printed in yesterday morning's papers. It was to the effect that an improvement had been noticed, but that the patient's condition was still very serious, if not critical.

Last night the Rev. Herbert F. Harris, assistant pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, received a telegram from Winona Lake, Ind., stating that Dr. Chapman was still in a critical condition.

Hope for the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman.

WARSAW, Ind., July 7.—For the first time since the illness of the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman began, Dr. William R. Schoonover, who has been constantly at his side, to-night expressed the hope that his patient may recover, although the danger point is not yet passed. The attack has been brought on by overwork and mental strain.

SUNKEN CAISSON NOT RAISED.

Not Known at the Navy Yard Whether It Has Been Injured.

No attempt was made yesterday to raise the new caisson of Dry Dock No. 2 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which sank on Saturday afternoon while being placed in position at the entrance to the dock. Divers were sent down during the day, however, to examine the sunken caisson and plug up the valves.

The caisson will be pumped out to-day and raised to the surface. Just what injury, if any, it has sustained, cannot be determined until it is raised. Officials of the yard expressed the opinion yesterday that the caisson if it has been injured at all is only slightly damaged. It sank slowly, and now rests evenly on the soft bottom of the ship.

ROBBED OF ONE CENT.

Two Boys Assert that Two Other Youths Held Them Up.

Joseph and Frank Kempner, sixteen and fourteen years old, respectively, of 347 Lenox Avenue, were walking along the tracks of the Hudson River Railroad at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Twelfth Avenue last night when they were met, they allege, by Edward Schrieber, aged fourteen, and Walter Carroll, aged twelve. The latter, the complainants allege, had large clubs and halted them and demanded money.

When told that they had none, complainants allege, Schrieber stood guard over the temporary prisoners while Carroll is alleged to have searched their pockets, being rewarded with just one cent. Shortly afterward the boys who were robbed met Policeman Cooper of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and he chased and caught the alleged robbers. They were turned over to the Gerry society and will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND NATIONAL GUARD

Central Federated Union Opposed to the Citizen Soldiery.

Indorses Action of the Metal Workers, and at Same Time Refers It to the Unions Individually.

The amendment to its constitution recently adopted by the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Association prohibiting its members from joining the National Guard was brought before the attention of the Central Federated Union yesterday by President Matthew Barr of the Sheet Metal Workers' organization. The amendment reads as follows:

Any person a member of the regular army or navy or of the State militia or naval reserve shall not be eligible to membership in this association. Any member of this association who shall become a member of either one of the above-named bodies must tender his resignation of membership to the association at once.

Another clause in the amendment says that it does not apply either in case of the National Guard or the regular army when this country is at war with a foreign foe.

Delegate Barr brought up the matter in order to introduce the reading of an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Tuesday criticising him and his union for their unpatriotic action. He read the following excerpts from the editorial:

They (the members of the association) are willing to fight a foreign foe—the Russians, Turks, or Prussians, and particularly the Englishmen—but they are forbidden to bear arms for the suppression of civil disorder. The State Government may be overthrown and the red flag of anarchy be nailed to the flagstaff of the Capitol at Albany, but no member of President Barr's trades union shall lift a finger to stay the violence of the mob. * * * It is a very singular exhibition of the present spirit of organized labor. It would be disquieting if it were not confined within narrow limits. The great mass of workingmen in the United States abhor these doctrines.

Delegate Barr used the amendment and the bits culled from the editorial as a text for a speech, the substance of which was that the militia was organized to shoot down workingmen. According to Delegate Barr, riotous strikers were peaceable men, and the real rioters were the militia.

"Perhaps we made a mistake," he continued, "but we may find that out here. To put it to the test, I move that the central body indorse the new by-law contained in our amendment."

Delegate Jacobs of the cigarmakers said that Delegate Barr was making much ado about nothing. Other organizations had passed similar resolutions.

"It is not within our province to take such action," said Daniel Harris, also of the cigarmakers. "I move as an amendment that the matter be referred to the individual unions, which should be given thirty days to report on it."

Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union spoke strongly against the position taken by Barr's union. There were sneering remarks from some of the delegates while he spoke, but it only caused him to put a defiant ring in his voice.

"The question is a peculiar one," he said, "and we have no right to pass such a resolution. To abolish the State militia would be to strike a blow at the standing of the country. How could this Government have any standing among foreign nations if it had no army? The Governments on the other side of the water would stand ready to gobble up this country. It is necesary even for a republic to have a standing army.

"Had it not been for the splendid showing of our troops in our war with Spain that war might be going on yet. Had it not been for the magnificent work of our volunteers from the militia in Cuba we should be plunged in war now. I am proud of the achievements, both of the regular army and the militia. There is such a thing as cutting off your nose to spite your face, and this you would be doing if it were possible for you to abolish the militia."

Some of the delegates laughed sarcastically, but Delegate Kelly did not mind it.

"This is a serious question," he said, "and, say what you like, this is the best and greatest country on God's earth. There is no country under God's firmament in which there are such opportunities for people who want them, or the same amount of civil and religious liberty. If it were not the greatest country on earth, there would not be such a continuous inpouring of people from other countries to the United States."

Barr said that if the amendment were carried it would apparently defeat his motion.

Harris made a bitter speech, in which he declared that Delegate Kelly talked bosh. He talked about jingoism and "imperialism," declared that this was not a free country, and said there should have been no war with Spain, even though the Maine was sunk.

Delegate Kelly rose to reply. After he was recognized by the Chairman several delegates clamored for the "previous question."

"Be fair," said Delegate Archibald of the Paper Hangers' Union, who appeared disgusted at the turn the meeting had taken, and indignant at the unwillingness of Kelly's opponents to give him a fair show.

Delegate Kelly obtained a hearing and said:

"I am proud to say again that this is the greatest country on earth. Delegate Harris and the rest of you know this is not bosh. I am not afraid to say it, and you all know it."

Barr pleaded that the central body indorse the action of his union. Finally he moved as a substitute for his original motion and Harris's amendment thereto that the matter be referred to the individual unions, but that the sentiment set forth in the rule of his union also be indorsed.

After some demur his substitute motion was put. Only a few delegates voted and said "Yes." The motion was then declared to be carried.

LABOR DELEGATES INSPECTED.

Clothing Examined at Central Federated Union Meeting to See If It Bore the Union Label.

James Fitzgerald of the Reliance Labor Club, who presided at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, announced as soon as the meeting was opened that all delegates who had not the union label on their clothing would have to leave the hall. This was in accordance with a resolution passed six months ago providing that all delegates who had non-union-made garments could not take part in the proceedings.

"I assign August Waldinger the Sergeant at Arms," continued the Chairman, "to inspect the clothing of the delegates."

It had been arranged that clothing which was bought six months ago and over should be exempt. Sergeant at Arms Waldinger went through the hall, examined the coat and vest of each delegate, and took their word for the rest of their garments.

"All right," said Delegate Waldinger to the Chairman, making a military salute. He reported afterward that he did not find a case where a garment which was bought within the last six months did not bear the union label.

ELECTRIC WIRE INSPECTION.

Corporation Counsel Says the Duty Devolves Upon the Department of Lighting and Supplies.

A letter was read at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union from Corporation Counsel Whalen in reference to the responsibility of the Department of Lighting and Supplies for the inspection of electric wiring in private buildings. The letter was addressed to Henry S. Kearney, Commissioner of Lighting and Supplies, and was brought out by the Central Federated Union contending that the Department of Lighting and Supplies had no power to order such inspection.

Mr. Whalen quoted several acts of the Legislature and city ordinances in reference to the matter, and said that though there was no direct transfer of the responsibility some city department must be responsible. He therefore holds that the Department of Lighting and Supplies is responsible for the inspection of electric wires in private houses.

Delegate O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union said that the Corporation Counsel did not prove that the conclusion he reached was correct. O'Brien then declared that there were no men in the Department of Lighting and Supplies who were competent for such inspection.

It was decided that the whole matter should be left to the Committee on Law and Legislation.

POLICEMAN IN FIERCE FIGHT.

Succeeds with Help in Arresting Two Men Who Assaulted a Grocer.

Worshippers on the way to and from church at 7 o'clock yesterday morning witnessed a scuffle at Second Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street between Policeman John D. O'Connor of the East Fifty-first Street Station and two muscular men—James Riley, alias Matt Ryan, forty-five years old, and Matthew Kennedy, twenty-nine years old, both of whom figure in the portrait collection of the Rogues' Gallery. They are known to the police as Post Office thieves, flimflammers, and till-tappers.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning they entered the grocery store of Frederick Henken, at Fifty-eighth Street and Second Avenue. Henken was alone. Riley said: "Give me a ten-dollar bill for these small bills," at the same time holding out some bills. Henken was suspicious, and refused. The men then assaulted him, knocking him down and kicking him. His cries attracted the attention of his clerk, Frank Werner, and when he appeared on the scene the thieves also gave him an unmerciful beating.

The noise they made, however, attracted the attention of many persons who were going to and coming from church, and the intruders fled. Policeman O'Connor gave chase, and overtook Riley a block away. He overpowered and threw his captive, and was in the act of handcuffing him when Kennedy caught the officer by the throat, and thus permitted his accomplice to regain his feet.

During the scuffle which ensued O'Connor was beaten badly, and his blouse was torn to shreds. In his own defense he used his stick, and with the assistance of Policeman Hornbostel, the two men were handcuffed and later arraigned in Yorkville Court.

Magistrate Hogan entertained three complaints against the defendants for assault, which were made by Henken, Werner, and the policemen. They were held on each complaint in $300 bail.

JUMPED FROM THE THIRD STORY

Because He Refused to Play the Accordion, Van Heck Was Assaulted.

Because he refused to play the accordion, Frank Van Heck of 76 Morton Street, was set upon and badly used up, and in his endeavor to escape further injury he leaped out of a third-story window to the roof of the fuel station of Engine No. 24 and thence to the street, where he fractured his skull and his jaw.

In company with the injured man were Peter Gilleyn and his wife, Mary, of the same place. The three, in company with two men, whose names were not learned, were drinking in Gilleyn's apartments, when, according to the story that Van Heck told the police, he was asked to play the accordion. This he refused to do, when Gilleyn rose and said: "Well, if you don't do it right quick, I'll make you."

With this Gilleyn secured a club and knocked Van Heck down. The two strangers went to the fallen man's assistance and wrenched the club from Gilleyn. The wife armed herself with a pair of scissors and took a hand in the scrimmage. Gilleyn then went for an axe, and returning made for Van Heck. In his terror the man ran to the window and took the leap.

Watchman James Early of the fuel station heard a crash on the roof and rushed out just in time to see a man falling headlong to the ground. It was Van Heck. An ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital, and Dr. Boldnan, seeing the man's condition, called the Rev. Father Horrigan of St. Veronica's Church, on Christopher Street, who administered the last sacraments of the Catholic Church. While this was being done, Dr. Boldnan went up to the room where the row occurred and brought down Gilleyn and his wife, who were badly cut and bruised. All three were placed in the ambulance and taken to the hospital. The two men who came to Van Heck's aid fled and have not been seen since.

After having their wounds dressed Gilleyn and his wife were locked up in the Charles Street Station, charged with felonious assault.

WILLIAM DRAPER IN BELLEVUE.

He Had Become Eccentric and His Friends Fear He Is Insane.

William Draper, forty years old, was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a cab early yesterday morning, and placed in the insane pavilion. Draper, who is a drummer, employed by a wholesale house in this city, has been a guest of the Birmingham Hotel, at 1,407 Broadway, for the last four years when he was not on the road.

He is a native of Kingston, Canada, where his mother, Mrs. Thomas Draper, and two brothers and two sisters are now living. They were notified yesterday that Mr. Draper had been overcome by the heat, and some representative of the family is expected to reach this city this afternoon or evening. For a week or more past J. J. Allen, the proprietor of the Birmingham, and a number of the friends of the insane man have noticed his eccentric conduct. He was not violent, but would wander about the house apparently unable to locate his own room, and seemed to have lost his mind.

Saturday night he was evidently worse, and Dr. George A. Tuttle of 237 West Forty-fourth Street was consulted. At his suggestion Mr. Draper was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He went along quietly with his friends and the doctor.

An examination of Draper will be made by the physicians of the hospital this afternoon. If there is an improvement in his condition, arrangements will be made to place him in a private institution.

Some years ago Mr. Draper made considerable money in a big wheat deal, but later on lost it and went back on the road for the house by which he had been employed. He was a very successful salesman, and last Fall had accumulated quite a snug sum. He speculated in Wall Street, and made money during the boom following the election, but all of his funds, it is said, were wined out in the Northern Pacific deal. He has not been out on the road for the last month, but has spent most of his time at the Birmingham Hotel.

EMPLOYES DISHONEST, THEY SAY.

Detectives Arrest Two Men in Hills Brothers' Store for Taking Goods.

Henry Griffiths and Nicolo Batona were held in $1,000 bail each by Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning for examination on a charge of conspiracy to steal from their employers, Hills Brothers, importers of fruit, at the corner of Washington and Beach Streets.

Detectives McKenna and Birmingham discovered that every other day, just about noon, a grocer's wagon bearing the name of Raphael Voccicco drove up to the store for a load of groceries, which was always shipped by Griffiths. Friday last they followed the wagon to Brooklyn, where Voccicco has a small grocery store on Van Brunt Street, near Hamilton Avenue.

They had discovered that Batano, who is employed as a porter by Hills Brothers, always packed the goods for this wagon. He was placed under arrest and the detectives then arrested Griffiths. He was employed as shipping clerk and salesman. There was a load of sugar and almonds on the wagon valued at $328, but it is said that this represents only a small part of the goods stolen from Hills Brothers.

TUNNEL OVERTIME WORK.

Another Complaint Made Before the Central Federated Union.

Another complaint about the rapid transit tunnel was made at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by Delegate Green of the Rock Drillers' Union. Green declared that, though under the agreement signed at the settlement of the strike in the tunnel and under the law, the men were not to work more than eight hours a day, the men were working overtime in some of the sections.

"We allowed the men to work overtime to see what the contractors would do," he said, "but, though they worked overtime, they were not paid overtime. If they work overtime they will have to be paid 70 cents an hour."

The Chairman said that the union was to blame for allowing the men to work overtime. The union itself should have seen that the agreement was lived up to.

"The law states," said Delegate O'Brien of the Rapid Transit Settlement Committee, "that eight hours must constitute a day's work on all public work, except in case of fire or flood or danger to life, or any other similar emergency. When men in an organization are willing to work overtime on public work for the sake of making more money it can be used as a weapon against them by employers. It is easy for contractors to avoid overtime by putting on extra shifts of men."

It was decided to refer the complaints to the Settlement Committee.

We're in partnership with Uncle Sam.

Send us a postal and we'll send you our stores. You can buy at your summer home just the same as in New York. Needn't move from your room.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

What do you want?

During July and August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

CARROLL'S WAR ON DIVVER.

Is Being Made, It Is Said, Because the ex-Judge "Snitched" to Richard Croker.

In the parlance of the Democracy of the Second Assembly District of New York County, ex-Judge Patrick Divver owes his present troubles to his weakness for "snitching."

"Snitching" as explained to a TIMES reporter by a member of the faithful, means the carrying of tales about one person to another with the idea of injuring the person talked about in the eyes of the person talked to.

Mr. Divver is charged with having on many occasions "snitched" to Richard Croker concerning John F. Carroll. The latter on hearing what was being done decided to have revenge on Mr. Divver.

He consulted Councilman Thomas F. Foley and induced that politician to contest the Tammany leadership of the district with Divver.

"It won't do for me to figure in the fight," Mr. Carroll is alleged to have remarked, "but you can count on my assistance. Furthermore I will see that Tim Sullivan helps you."

Tim Sullivan is Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, leader in the Sixth District, and as reports go he has placed no fewer than 300 men where they can do the most good at the primaries in the Second District. The Senator has also announced that he is with Foley in the fight against Divver, and that the Councilman will win "hands down."

Mr. Foley could not be found yesterday, but Michael Stapleton, one of his lieutenants, remarked when the facts were presented to him:

"I connot talk on that subject. Neither will Mr. Foley say anything about it. Tom is making this fight himself and will win sure. But I can say that John Carroll is his friend and so is Tim Sullivan."

PROPERTY OWNERS TO SUE.

Brooklyn Residents Would Recover Damages for Flooded Cellars.

Many property owners in Brooklyn are consulting with attorneys with a view to bringing suits against the city to recover damages for injury to their houses and other buildings caused by the heavy rain storm of Friday. Most of the damage to property resulted from the flooding of cellars, which weakened the foundations of buildings.

The property owners say that the city can be held responsible because it failed to provide adequate sewer facilities. In a number of sections of the borough the sewers were unable to carry off the water from the streets and burst under the pressure, the overflow from them flooding nearby cellars. A large number of cellars were also flooded by the backing up of water in the sewer mains. A great deal of merchandise in cellars under stores was ruined, and the storekeepers feel that the city should make good their losses.

One Brooklyn lawyer said yesterday that he had been retained to bring about thirty suits for sums ranging from $100 to $1,000.

THREE GIRL RUNAWAYS.

One Found and Arrested at Coney Island—Police Seeking the Others.

The police of Queens Borough kept a constant watch upon the crowds at Rockaway and North Beaches on Saturday and yesterday for two young girls who are believed to have been enticed away from their homes in Springfield, L. I., on July 4. The police at Coney Island and the various other beaches in and around New York were also asked by the Queens department to be on the lookout for them and for a man who is thought to have induced them to leave their homes.

The police say the description of the man given them answers that of a man who frequents the beaches, and they are searching for him in hopes he can tell them where the girls are.

The girls are Annie Decker, sixteen years of age, and Louise Nolle, eighteen years. Their fathers are well to do. Mr. Decker is a farmer, and Mr. Nolle is in business in Brooklyn.

May Hargrave, seventeen years old, who had been missing from her home, at Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, for two weeks, and for whom a reward of $25 was offered, was found yesterday at Coney Island. She was arrested on the nominal charge of vagrancy and her parents communicated with. Thomas Golden, who is an engineer in the employ of the amusement resorts, was arrested on the charge of having abducted her. He gave his home as Jersey City Heights.

MR. ROOT SEES MR. PLATT.

They Confer About a Successor to Judge Brown, but Reach No Conclusion.

Senator Thomas C. Platt and Elihu Root, Secretary of War, have discussed the selection of a successor to Judge Addison Brown, who last week resigned as Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York.

Secretary Root, accompanied by Thomas F. Ryan of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, reached Manhattan Beach on Saturday night on a motor vehicle. After dining the Secretary had a long talk with the Senator.

Senator Platt said yesterday that he had seen Secretary Root with regard to the Judgeship, but that nothing definite had been decided upon. No names were discussed. Mr. Platt does not expect to see Mr. Root again on the same subject.

It is said that many influential men are actively engaged in urging the appointment of Justice James A. Blanchard of the State Supreme Court in this department, who was appointed about a year ago to fill a vacancy. Other gentlemen named in connection with the place are District Attorney Henry L. Burnett and Ernest Hall.

Found Her Father Dead.

John Rawson, sixty-six years old, of 172 Clymer Street, Williamsburg, was found dead in bed yesterday by his daughter Carrie. His death is believed to have been due to heart disease. Rawson was a mason and builder, and for fifty years had lived in Williamsburg. He suffered greatly from the heat during the past week. When he failed to come down stairs to breakfast yesterday morning his daughter went to his room, and was shocked to find her father dead in bed.

Run Down, Her Hurts Prove Fatal.

Mrs. E. Reilly, a widow, 60 years old, who lived at 154 East Thirty-ninth Street, died at Bellevue Hospital early yesterday morning from the results of injuries received by being run over by a wagon loaded with bottles of beer and driven by Michael Becker, at the corner of Third Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. Becker was arrested and later released on bail.

O'Neill's.

Great Clearing Sale of

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats.

Closing out the balance of our stock at greatly reduced prices.

Trimmed Outing Hats,

Newest shapes, trimmed with the latest imported novelties in Birds, Wings, Breasts, Pompons, etc., including styles to suit every purpose; worth from $8.00 to $10.00,

3.98 each.

Closing Out Untrimmed Hats.

Latest and best Dress Shapes, worth from 75c. to $1.00, at

25c each.

Sale of

Women's Shirt Waists.

Another Special Offering, with Four Remarkable Values:

White Lawn Waists, also neat striped effects and choice madras; values up to $1.50; each, **98c**

Waists of Silk and Cotton Mixtures, also white lawns with insertion; button in back; values up to $3.50; each, **1.98**

White Lawn Waists, with front of embroidery, back neatly tucked; values up to $5.00; each, **2.98**

Waists of Mercerized Lawns, neatly embroidered, variety of colors; values up to $6.00; each, **3.98**

All our waists are made of the best material, and are perfect in shape and finish.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET

CARPETS

Great Summer Clearing-Up Sale.

Velvets, at.....	50c.	Per Yard
Body Brussels, at.....	50c.	" "
Tapestry Brussels, at..	50c.	" "
Extra Super Ingrains, at	50c.	" "

All Best Quality.

Rugs! Rugs! Rugs!

New Hartfords (Odd Carpet Sizes), AT ABOUT 1-2 PRICE.

Also a lot of assorted carpet sizes, at $15.00 each. Value $20.00 to $30.00.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Av., 13th and 14th Sts.

The Turf.

Brighton Races

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
LANDER'S BAND.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

UBIQUITOUS CURSE-REMOVER.

Bearded Man, Demure Woman, Woman with Whiskers, and O'Rourke Believed to be One and Same Person.

The Flatbush police think that Edward O'Rourke made one mistake while selling potions to servant girls, potions guaranteed to remove a curse. If he had been wise, they say, he would have taken something himself that was guaranteed to remove whiskers. For although the person who sold the guaranteed curse remover was at one time dressed in woman's garb, it was remarked by a number of his customers that the vendor needed shaving.

Now it is asserted that O'Rourke was invariably the vendor, although he appeared in many disguises. He is twenty-seven years old, and gives his address as Jersey City. He is thin and has a brown mustache.

About two months ago a bearded man appeared in Flatbush and called upon a number of servant girls. He told them he had the power to either curse or to remove a curse, and he also sold love powders to those who wished to buy. Many wished to buy. Many also purchased immunity from the curse. Father Woods of Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church heard of him and notified the police. Then the bearded one disappeared, but not long afterward a demure woman appeared and worked the same confidence game. She was followed by another woman—who had a beard.

The police began to look for the "bearded lady," and she disappeared. Then a fine-looking young man—O'Rourke, in fact—made his appearance. He called on Margaret Meyers, a domestic in the employ of E. D. Vanderveer, a real estate broker, and told her she was under a curse, but that he would remove it for $100.

She promptly informed Mrs. Vanderveer, and then, acting on advice of the family, notified Capt. Knite of the Flatbush Police Station. The Captain told her to make an appointment with the young man, which she did. He again proposed to remove the curse, lowering his price to $25. She agreed to pay it, and handed him $5 on account. He took it, and about thirty seconds later Detective Betts, who was conveniently near, took him.

He had a hearing in the Grant Street Police Court yesterday, and was remanded until this morning.

The police are confident that the bearded man, the demure woman, the woman with the whiskers, and the prisoner are all one and the same person.

Drowned Off Rockaway Shoals.

John Scherenbrendt, forty-two years old, of 229 Star Street, Brooklyn, was drowned off Rockaway Shoals yesterday morning. He hired a boat at Emmons Avenue, Brooklyn, and started to the shoals fishing. The tide was coming in and his craft was upset. Other fishermen went to his rescue, but could not save him. They recovered the boat, but did not succeed in finding Scherenbrendt's body.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

NOW BELOW FACTORY PRICES.

In this hurried life, to know where to find just the right things is half the battle. Few people have time to waste in "shopping."

Our Summer rugs, draperies, furniture, &c., are now all greatly reduced.

BIRCH BEDROOM DESIGNS.

	Were	Now
2-Pce. Suites.....	$65.00 to $78.00	$52.00 to $55.00
Cheval Glasses.....	$20.00 to $38.00	$15.00 to $28.00

BIRDSEYE MAPLE.

	Were	Now
2-Pce. Suites.....	$97.00 to $217.00	$75.00 to $195.00

Odd bureaux, chiffoniers, toilet tables, &c., equally reduced.

Read, Rattan, "Old Hickory"—strong, light, and comfortable in superior designs, now at great bargains.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. AT 3:30 SOUSA AND HIS BAND
A NEW SOUSA MARCH.
"THE INVINCIBLE EAGLE."
Admission 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c.
AT 9 CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
The Delightful Musical Comedy.
"THE GEISHA".
Matinee Saturday at 4.
July 15.....A RUNAWAY GIRL."

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Av.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Evgs., 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night Request.
20 degrees cooler than outdoors.

KNICKERBOCKER Ev'gs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
FRANCIS WILSON in Geo. W. Lederer's "The Strollers."
Direction Nixon & Zimmerman

CASINO B'way

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

JULY 1901

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 6...	913,157
Same week last year.....	1,295,571
To date this year.....	176,711,590
Corresponding date last year.	67,241,882
Bonds for the week.....	$5,093,500
Same week last year.....	$5,046,500
To date this year.....	$642,088,220
Corresponding date last year.	$295,327,860

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 4@25; at three months, 4; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3⅞@4¼ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	3	Laclede Gas	1¼
Am. Linseed pf	5¼	Lake Erie & W	1⅞
Am. Woolen	1⅞	Minn. & St. L.	3¼
Am. Woolen pf.	2⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L.	2⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	4
Evans. & T. H.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Iowa Central	4¼		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2	Missouri Pacific	1⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	National Biscuit pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1⅜
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. Y. Central	1
At., Top. & S. F.	2½	N. Y., Ont. & West.	1⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	North American	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	2⅜	Pacific Mail	1
Central of N. J.	1	Pennsylvania	2½
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Penn., receipts	1⅜
Chicago & Alton	1¦	People's Gas	1¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1	Philadelphia Co.	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	4½	Pressed Steel Car. pf.	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Pullman Co.	2⅜
Chi. & Northwest.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	4⅜	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1¼	Rep. Iron & Steel	1⅜
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1⅜	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1
C., C., C & St. L.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	3½	St. Law. & Adir.	1
Consolidated Gas	2½	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Delaware & Hudson	2	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Del., Lack. & W.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2½
Denver & G. pf.	1½	Texas Pacific	2⅜
Erie	1½	Texas Pac. land tr.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	Union Pacific	2½
Gas & El., Berg. Co.	5	Union Pacific pf.	1⅜
General Electric	2	U. S. Steel	3
Keokuk & D. M.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	4⅝
Lake Erie & W. pf.	3	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Long Island	2	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1½
Louisville & Nash.	1⅛	Wabash	1½
Manhattan El.	1⅜	Wabash pf.	1⅜
Met. Street Ry.	1½	Western Union Tel.	1½
Minn. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2½	Wisconsin Central	1⅜

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	1½	N. Y., L. & W. construction 5s	1
Cin., Day. & I. 1st	1	Peo. & Eastern inc.	1
Int. Paper 6s	2	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	1
Laclede Gas 5s	1		
Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	3	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1
Ches. & Ohio C. 5s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Chi. & I. C. Ry. 1st	2½	Union Pac. conv. 4s	2½
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	2	Wabash deb. B	2
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	1	Wis. Cent. 4s	1½
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1⅝		

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 7.—Although the market is sluggish, firmness prevails, and there are evidences that the volume of business done during the last few weeks has exceeded the estimates. There was a fair inquiry last week, but it was largely impracticable. The undercurrent of strength is chiefly due to the uncertainty as to the condition and prospects of the growing crop. Moreover some makers of cloth are much better engaged, and, therefore, harder to deal with. Nevertheless, some branches are unsatisfactory, and the looms are idle. It is asserted, that certain American drills, recently sold and freely offered here have been withdrawn, the home demand sufficing to absorb production.

Yarn sellers complain of the difficulty of securing business, and users are pessimistic. There was a slightly better inquiry for shipping yarn last week, and concessions frequently were obtained in orders of magnitude.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, July 7.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand decrease, 2,412,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 16,856,000 pesetas.

OUR LONDON CABLE

IN DEPTHS OF STAGNATION

Money Unlendable for the Day at 1 Per Cent.—August Bills Discounted at 2¼—Market Outwardly Tranquil, but a Growing Fear of Weak Spots—Position of the Banks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 7.—We have been in the very depths of stagnation, with money occasionally unlendable for the day at 1 per cent. Some expected, as the £8,000,000 or so borrowed altogether at the Bank of England was repaid, that we should see rates strengthen in spite of the Government dividend payments on Friday; and this may come next week, but so far, until yesterday, there were no indications of anything except plethora.

Yesterday, at last, the heavy amount due at the Bank and the renewal of £2,000,000 Treasury bills did cause call money to run up to 1½ and 2 per cent., but the market was otherwise as easy as before. As invariably happens when loans are low, discount rates flag, and August bills have been discounted at 2¼ per cent. In fine, the rate for ninety-day bills was scarcely better than 2⅝ per cent., and only on paper running into December and January is the market disposed to hold out for a fraction over 3 per cent. To see it so calm with such heavy calls upon it is remarkable. On Thursday next it must get another installment of consols, sweeping away about £5,500,000.

It often happens that low rates express distrust rather than confidence, and this is partly the case how. Dealers in credit all pronounce the London market strong. We have no gigantic speculations to be financed, everybody is curtailing rather than extending risks, trade is shrinking, as our returns for last month significantly indicate, and yet, although these and similar facts are calculated to account for the slackness of the market, a growing feeling of discomfort approaching almost apprehension is common.

We fear Germany, and many also look with some anxiety toward the United States. From one point of view this fear is wholesome; it prevents us from launching out. I think, however, that no market can prolong a timorous existence without suffering injury and somewhere allowing the weak spots to come to the surface. To all appearance there are no weak spots in our banks. They have been racing each other in declaring excellent dividends since the month began, and summaries of their figures usually indicate some, though no remarkable, increase in profits.

For all that, our banking position is not so perfectly assured as I should like to see it. Nothing in the world is easier than for a credit institution to pay good dividends; the difficulty comes when depositors ask for their cash. Our banks habitually disregard the risks thus arising, and one day they are sure to regret their temerity. The continued decline in value of our Stock Exchange securities is in itself a danger to institutions whose resources are extensively locked up therein. Quite a number of our banks have been caught by the fall in consols. Several are wisely writing down the price at which the stock stands in their books from profits, others did this so thoroughly years ago that they possess their stock at prices below those now current, but others still see loss on a considerable portion of their means.

Our railway dividends will appear sadly in contrast to yours for the past half year, and declines in the percentages paid promise to be universal. Matters are not improved by the new conflict which has broken out between the three great railways running to Scotland, which are racing each other for all they are worth in competition for traffic that does not pay during half the year.

It is eloquent with the feeble hold that your railroad stocks have on public attention here at present, to find our dealers in them taking a holiday all by themselves yesterday because Wall Street was closed. Local business there is none. A. J. W.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Wednesday, July 3, (three days,) total transactions included 913,157 shares of stock, $5,093,300 bonds, including $1,000 Government bonds and $1,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	*July 7, 1900.	†July 6, 1901.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	1,236,571	913,157	382,414
Mining	.....	7,000	‡7,000

BONDS.

	*July 7, 1900.	†July 6, 1901.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$4,970,000	$5,091,500	‡$121,500
State	68,000	1,000	67,000
Government	8,500	1,000	7,500

*Five days. †Three days. ‡Increase.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 8.

Binghamton Gas Works—Books close.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Books close.
Thaddeus Davids & Co.—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, July 9.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Central and South American Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad—Special meeting.
J. B. Stetson Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Murray Hill Hotel—Annual meeting.
New York Loan and Improvement Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, July 10.

Allis-Chalmers Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Typefounders' Company—Books close.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Dividend payable.
Bigelow Carpet Company—Dividend payable.
Federal Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Madison Gas and Electric Company—Books close.
Market Street, San Francisco, Railway—Dividend payable.
Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New Orleans City Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
North American Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Books close for dividend on common.
Securities Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Underground Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Trenton Potteries—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Union Trust Company—Dividend payable.
United Power and Transportation Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
United Railways, St. Louis—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Traction of Pittsburg—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United Zinc Company—Books close.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Machine Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Western Gas Company—Books close.

Thursday, July 11.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Consolidated Gas Company of New Jersey—Annual meeting.

Friday, July 12.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Books close.
Flat Top Land Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on common.

Saturday, July 13.

Central Railroad of New Jersey—Books close.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 7.—The spectacle of England waiting for the initiative of the United States in financial matters has become strangely familiar of late. The races at Henley this week furnished a fresh excuse for the absence of many members of the Stock Exchange, but the fact is, any excuse nowadays serves those who are anxious to ignore the inherent and nervous weakness of the English market.

Consols were a shade better last week, and nearly 2 points above their quotation during the recent slump. Home rails, as predicted, improved slightly. Northern lines were from one-half to one and one-half better, while Southern lines remained stationary or had only fractional losses. Interest centred in the forthcoming announcement of dividends. Traffic reports show an improvement in the number of passengers handled, but also heavier working expenses and a falling off in freights. The latter feature is important as indicative of the general trade situation in Great Britain. The fact is, the railroads are largely themselves to blame for the killing of this trade by the imposition of excessive freight rates, the poor service rendered, and their callous indifference to the appeals of overburdened shippers.

American securities, with few exceptions, quietly continued their upward trend during the past week, although the actual dealings during this time were comparatively small.

It is interesting to note, however, the change in the tone of English financial writers toward the American market. These writers say the American boom created a rush of speculation which has now become legitimate, and the consequent enhancement of values resulted in investment by powerful financial interests. It is simultaneously pointed out how English capital has suffered, some writers saying it was hoodwinked by the present development.

It is further said that American railroad managers for many years sacrificed dividends to the improvement of equipment with the result that the magnificently equipped lines are now fully ready to cope with the present immense American industrial development. These railroad lines were financed largely with British money, but the lapse of many years with scanty dividends induced the British investors largely to cast off these stocks as rubbish. Shrewd Americans bought in these stocks at the prices the Englishmen sold at, and have been reaping steadily the reward of the present advance in values.

The Investor's Review, which is notoriously bearish in its tone, alone dissents from these favorable commentaries on the American market. The newspaper in question declares that under the surface a financial crisis is impending in the United States, and warns bankers of the enormous amount of American bills afloat here, and suggests the throwing out of a certain class of these bills in order to precipitate an immediate panic which The Investor's Review says could be better met now than after more American securities have been floated here.

In connection with the tightness of money at the end of the year, some authorities seriously have been urging the banks to consider establishing half-yearly settling days—Jan. 31 and July 31—so as to bring the settlements after instead of before the semi-annual Government disbursements, as these naturally ease the money market. In this connection the authorities in question compliment Secretary Gage on his alertness in helping the financial situation by the redemption of bonds and the forestalling of interest, &c.

The Belgian outlook is exceedingly dark, and fears of serious industrial complications are held. The news of Spain's financial reorganization has been received favorably.

South African mines show a steady improvement, while West African mines are apparently on the verge of a boom on the strength of recent reports of the blanket formation of ore, but it probably will take years to develop the present prospects in West Africa on a sound basis.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 3, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For This Year. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Wednesday July 3. Bid.	Asked.	Net Change from Last Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 3, 918,157.	No.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended July 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 6, '01.
140	114	139	May 29	127	Jan. 14	139	140		Adams Express Co.	3100	$12,600,000	June 3, '01.	1½	S&J	135	135	128½	128½	118	60
60½	50	110	June 28	97½	Jan. 14	110	140		Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	140,540,200	Apr. 25, '01.	25	Q	124	124¼	122¾	122¾	...	18,022
41¾	27	41	July 1	31	Jan. 14	41	41¼	+ ⅛	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	10,383,000				31¾	32⅛	31½	31⅞	...	280
25¾	17½	25	July 1	17	Jan. 14	25	25¼	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '01.	½	Q	33	33	33	33¼	15⅞	1,000
57	39	56	July 1	39	Jan. 14	56	56½	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¼	Q	55½	56	55½	56	34½	1,230
87⅝	70	87⅝	July 1	71¼	Jan. 14	87⅝	87¾	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,307,140	May 1, '01.	¾	Q	85	85	84½	84½	31¼	810
26½	18	26	Apr. 15	18	Jan. 14	25	26		American Express Co.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '01.	3½	SA	191½	191½	191½	191½	151	40
27½	21½	41¾	May 28	21	Jan. 14	41	41¾	+ 1¾	American Ice Co.	100	25,000,000	May 15, '01.	1½	Q	34½	34⅝	33¾	34½	30¾	2,270
40	26½	39	May 28	26	Jan. 14	39	39¼	+ ¼	American Linseed Co.	100	16,780,000				23½	26	23½	23	10¾	4,000
69	56	69	July 1	56	Jan. 14	69	69¼	+ ¼	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	24,760,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾		69	69¼	69	69¼	53¾	4,000
...	...	100	May 28	100	May 28	...	...		American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000				35¾	35¾	35½	35½	...	100
...	...	90	May 28	90	May 28	...	...		American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000				85½	85½	85½	85½	...	100
8	5	8	July 1	5	Jan. 14	8	8¼	+ ¼	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				7¾	8	7¾	7¾	2	200
25	15	25	July 1	15	Jan. 14	25	25¼	+ ¼	American Malting Co. pf.	100	20,000,000				17½	18	17½	17½	3½	2,200
104	93	104	July 1	93	Jan. 14	104	104½	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	99	104½	103	103	87¾	1,675
154	94	154	July 1	94	Jan. 14	154	155	+ 1	American Snuff Co.	100	10,000,000	July 1, '01.	2½	QJ	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	...	140

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 4, 1903.—Continued.

Range 1900. High.	Range 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1903. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Wednesday July 3. Bid.	Closing Wednesday July 3. Ask'd	Net Change From Last Week	Stocks.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Actually Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended July 4. Prev.	Range For Week Ended July 4. High.	Range For Week Ended July 4. Low.	Range For Week Ended July 4. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 4, '03.
114¾	84½	144	June 8.	99	May 9.	127¼	128½	— 1½	American Tobacco Co.	50	54,500,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	141	141¾	126¾	128½	90½	650
....	....	128½	June 14.	124	June 24.	128½	138	..	American Tobacco Co. 1st pf.	50	....	....	....	..	137	137	137	137	....	100
22¾	11¾	21½	Jan. 2.	13¾	Mar. 15.	19½	19¾	+ 1½	American Woolen Co.	100	32,101,000	....	....	..	19½	19¾	19	19¾	....	1,410
77	58	73½	July 1.	70	Mar. 22.	70¾	72	+ ¾	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	32,500,000	Apr. 15 '03.	2½	Q	72½	73½	72½	73½	....	125
145¾	87¾	54½	Apr. 16.	47	May 9.	47¾	48½	..	American Woolen Co.	25	$12,500,000	Apr. 15 '03.	1	Q	48	48	48	48	....	700
25	19	30	Apr. 20.	20	Feb. 24.	20¼	21¼	+ ¼	Ann Arbor.	100	3,250,000	....	....	..	20½	20½	20½	20½	10¾	100
45¾	19¾	91	June 5.	42¼	Jan. 21.	87	87½	+ 2¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	100	102,080,000	June 15 '02.	1½	..	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	26¾	85,250
87¾	56¼	105	May 2.	70	May 9.	105	104½	— 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	102,780,000	Feb. 1, '03.	2½	SA	103½	103½	103½	104	71	14,930
230¾	152¾	214½	May 6.	218¾	Jan. 4.	148¾	105½	— 2½	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	45,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	199½	199½	198¾	198¾	170¾	1,500
90	72¾	97	June 5.	83¾	Feb. 28.	94	95	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	58,237,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	94½	94½	94½	94½	87½	1,100
58¾	47¾	68¾	Apr. 22.	62½	May 9.	62¼	62¼	— ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	45,000,000	....	....	..	62¾	62¾	61¾	62¾	58¾	18,350
133	140	228	Apr. 16.	175	Jan. 13.	215	219	..	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '01.	4	SA	219¾	219¾	219¾	219¾	....	16
63¼	47¾	78½	Apr. 19.	54¾	Jan. 4.	69¾	70¾	— ¼	Canada Southern.	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '01.	1	SA	69½	69¾	69¼	69¼	48¼	980
90¾	84¾	117½	May 7.	87	May 9.	104¾	105	— ¾	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	SA	105¼	105¾	104¾	104¾	88¾	1,400
156¾	115	167	June 23.	145¾	Jan. 4.	160	166	— 1	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,251,800	May 1, '01.	1¼	Q	165	165	163	165	129	400
42¾	34	52¾	May 3.	39	May 9.	47½	48	— 1¼	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,532,400	Nov. 28, '00.	1	..	48¾	48¾	48	48	25½	1,900
23	21	50¾	Apr. 30.	37	May 9.	44¾	44½	— ¼	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	....	....	..	43¾	45¾	43¾	44½	....	2,100
78½	69¾	83¾	Apr. 29.	72½	Jan. 4.	78½	78½	— ¼	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,998	July 1, '01.	2	SA	79½	79½	78½	78½	....	1,300
....	....	198	July 2.	180¾	May 15.	....	....	+ ¼	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy tr. ctfs.	100	105,206,700	June 15, '01.	2	..	197	198	197	197	124¼	2,858
38	34	36½	Apr. 20.	16	Jan. 2.	22¾	24	— ¼	Chicago Great Western.	100	21,315,500	....	....	..	24¾	24¾	23¾	24	11	4,350
82	66½	90¾	June 24.	75	May 16.	86	86	..	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,371,800	Jan. 31, '01.	2½	SA	86	86	86	86	71¾	200
46	30	55	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 2.	50	52	— 1	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	7,439,100	....	....	..	52	52	52	52	34	100
39	14	40¾	June 4.	23	Jan. 21.	37	37¾	— ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000	....	....	..	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	21	100
145¾	108½	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	173¾	173¾	— 4½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	51,454,400	Apr. 25, '01.	2	SA	177¾	177¾	173½	173¾	110¾	27,650
188	160¼	209	May 2.	175	May 9.	186	186	— 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	14,988,400	Apr. 25, '98.	3½	SA	187¼	187¼	187½	187½	171	100
172¾	150¾	215	May 1.	165¼	Jan. 4.	154½	155	— 4¾	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	59,116,800	July 8, '01.	2	SA	200	200	200	200	150¼	100
122¾	102	175¼	June 5.	116¾	Jan. 21.	109	200	— 2½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	50,000,000	May 1, '02.	1¼	Q	158¾	158¾	154	154	103¾	1,655
....	....	11¾	June 29.	10¾	July 2.	....	....	— ¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific rights.	..	....	....	....	..	11	11¾	10¾	10¾	....	5,265
175	172	201	Apr. 11.	180	Mar. 20.	184	187	..	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,646,800	Feb. 20, '93.	2½	SA	183	183	183	183	....	10
14½	9¾	21	Apr. 16.	16¾	Jan. 19.	22¾	23	— 1¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000	....	....	..	23¾	23¾	23	23	10¾	800
59¾	26¾	57½	Apr. 15.	53	Jan. 18.	45	45½	— 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	....	....	..	46½	46½	45	45	32½	500
76	55	99	Apr. 19.	72¾	May 15.	87¼	88½	— 1½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	89	89	87¾	87¾	58	1,350
58½	29¾	136¾	June 17.	41¾	Jan. 21.	112	112½	+ 5½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,000,000	....	....	..	116¾	116¾	116¾	112½	32	2,900
9¾	5	18	Apr. 29.	6¾	Jan. 2.	14¾	15	— ¼	Colorado Southern.	100	30,968,000	....	....	..	14¾	15¼	14¾	14¾	6	3,450
47½	26	56½	Apr. 29.	40	Jan. 31.	52	52½	+ ¼	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	51½	53	51½	52	41¾	3,250
20½	14	28¾	Apr. 29.	16¾	Jan. 29.	23¾	24	+ ¼	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	....	....	..	22¾	24½	22¾	23¾	....	1,400
21	11½	24¾	June 11.	14	Jan. 18.	23	23¼	— 2½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,000,000	....	....	..	23	23¾	22¾	23¼	14¼	1,200
253	240	286	Apr. 16.	187	Jan. 29.	221	222	— 2½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,231,000	June 15, '01.	2	Q	221½	222¾	221	221	175	750
90¾	21½	69¼	July 3.	67¼	June 26.	68¾	69	— ½	Continental Tobacco Co. tr. ctfs.	..	48,986,500	....	....	..	68½	69¼	68½	69	24¾	2,085
124½	106½	185¾	Apr. 1.	105	May 9.	105	106	— 2	Delaware & Hudson.	100	35,000,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	108	108	108	108	110¾	500
193¾	171½	194	May 29.	189¾	Jan. 3.	255	257	— 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	100	24,236,000	Apr. 20, '01.	1½	Q	255¼	255½	255	255½	178	320
87½	64½	103¼	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	96	97½	— 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	SA	98¾	98¾	97¾	97¾	66	1,025
....	....	71	June 27.	70	June 28.	70	70½	..	Denver & Southwestern.	100	3,000,000	May 8, '01.	1½	Q	70	70	70	70	....	325
....	....	*82¾	July 3.	*82¾	July 3.	....	....	..	Denver & Southwestern pf.	100	2,000,000	May 8, '01.	1½	Q	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	....	10
21¾	12	45	June 5.	18	Jan. 30.	40½	42	+ 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,288,100	....	....	..	41	41	41	41	....	300
....	....	130	Apr. 1.	123	Feb. 13.	120	140	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	100	768,500	Aug. 1, '00.	†	..	123	123	123	....	....	20
....	....	*144	July 1.	*144	July 1.	....	....	..	Diamond Match Co.	100	14,750,000	June 12, '01.	2½	Q	144	144	144	144	....	50
....	....	10¾	June 19.	8¾	June 19.	9¾	10	— ½	Distilling Co. of America.	100	44,495,282	....	....	..	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	....	1,510
....	....	33¾	June 25.	30¾	June 13.	31	32	— ½	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,418,815	....	....	..	32	32	31	31½	....	300
6¾	4	12¾	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	11¼	11¾	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	....	....	..	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	....	200
17¼	12	22	June 5.	13¾	Jan. 8.	20	20½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	....	....	..	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	12	450
27¾	10¾	45¼	June 4.	24¼	May 9.	42¼	42¾	— 1½	Erie.	100	112,347,400	....	....	..	43¾	43¾	42¼	42¾	11¾	26,770
63¼	30¾	73¼	June 29.	59¾	Jan. 21.	71½	71¾	— 1¾	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,882,800	....	....	..	73	73	71½	71½	32¼	17,560
43¼	15	61	Mar. 21.	31½	Jan. 4.	56½	58	— ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	....	....	..	58	58¼	57½	57¾	....	2,565
54¾	38¼	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	60½	61½	+ 1¼	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	59¾	62	58½	61	48¾	4,000
81	64	101¾	June 19.	40	June 28.	....	....	— 5	Gas & Electric of Bergen County.	100	2,000,000	....	....	..	48	48	41	41	76	982
200	120	269¾	June 24.	183¼	Jan. 10.	264	265	— 2	General Electric Co.	100	23,501,300	Apr. 15, '01.	2	Q	268¾	268¾	264½	265	129	1,375
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	60¾	61	+ ¾	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,300	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	60	61	60	60¾	50	900
103	92	108	May 2.	92¾	Mar. 4.	105	104	+ ¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,638,300	June 1, '01.	1¾	Q	105	105½	105	105	86¼	350
161¼	144¾	208	Mar. 15.	161½	May 8.	185	186	..	Great Northern pf.	100	98,481,750	May 1, '01.	1¾	Q	185¾	186	185½	186	150¾	618
42¾	30	57	May 6.	40½	May 9.	53	53¼	— ½	Hocking Valley.	100	10,383,600	....	....	..	54	54	53	53¼	35¼	450
74¾	58	80	May 2.	60¾	Jan. 21.	76	76½	— ⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	12,991,700	Jan. 16, '01.	2	SA	76⅞	76⅝	75¼	75⅝	64	510
133	110	154¾	June 29.	124	May 9.	153¼	153¾	— ¾	Illinois Central.	100	66,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	3	SA	154¾	154¾	152	153¾	115½	15,598
26¼	14	28	Mar. 2.	18¼	May 10.	23	23½	+ ¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1-	..	22¾	23	22¾	23	22	300
75	58	81	Mar. 28.	60	Jan. 21.	77½	77½	..	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,535,700	July, '01.	1½	Q	77½	77½	77½	77½	65¼	200
56¾	24	160½	May 31.	54⅞	Jan. 2.	94¾	95¾	— ⅞	International Power Co.	100	6,000,000	....	....	..	96¾	98¼	96¾	97½	95	1,300
10⅞	8¾	11	Jan. 5.	8¾	Feb. 7.	7⅞	9	+ ½	International Silver Co.	100	10,000,000	....	....	..	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	2⅞	100
29¾	28	42	Apr. 16.	24¼	Jan. 22.	39	40	— ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '01.	1	Q	40	40	39½	39½	....	300
77¼	76	84	Mar. 26.	74	Jan. 25.	83	84½	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	84	84	84	84	....	100
57¾	11¾	43¾	June 21.	41	Jan. 21.	40¾	41½	+ ½	Iowa Central.	100	8,512,900	....	....	..	40¾	42¼	40¾	40¾	18¼	2,900
58	39	87½	July 1.	48	Jan. 21.	86	86¼	+ 4½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,000	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	82	87½	82	86	48	7,600
17¾	17	25	Apr. 28.	13½	Jan. 4.	20½	21¼	..	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500	....	....	..	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	....	50
43¾	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	43	43½	..	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	....	....	..	43	43	43	43	....	20
6	3½	10½	Feb. 13.	5¾	Jan. 3.	8	10	— 1	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,400	....	....	..	8	8	8	8	....	100
89	65	87¼	July 2.	70	Jan. 18.	89	90	+ 1¼	Laclede Gas Co.	100	8,500,000	Mar. 15, '01.	2	SA	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¾	....	100
52	20¼	68¼	Mar. 29.	33¾	Jan. 21.	61	62	+ 1¼	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	....	....	..	60	64	60	62½	28	2,460
115	83½	130	Mar. 29.	108¼	Jan. 21.	118	121	— 2	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2	SA	120	120	119	119	93	200
89	47½	82¼	June 27.	67	Jan. 3.	74	77	— 2	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	77	77	77	77	....	410
80½	69¾	111⅝	June 17.	76	May 9.	109½	109¾	— 1¼	Louisville & Nashville.	100	55,000,000	Feb. 11, '01.	2½	SA	110¾	111	109	109½	71¾	8,250
10¾	6¼	22	Apr. 16.	6¼	Jan. 28.	16	18	— ½	Manhattan Beach.	100	5,000,000	....	....	..	18½	19	18½	18½	....	500
117	84	131⅝	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	122½	124	— 1½	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,660,900	July 1, '01.	1	Q	124½	124¾	123½	123½	87¾	9,750
182	143¾	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	173½	174	— 1½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	173¾	174	173½	173½	150	2,626
17¾	10¾	30	May 2.	12¾	Jan. 21.	27½	30	— ½	Mexican Central.	100	36,000,000	....	....	..	29¾	29¾	28½	28½	12¾	800
5	2¾	15	Apr. 16.	3⅝	Jan. 18.	10½	10¾	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates.	100	33,350,000	....	....	..	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	3⅝	230
71¼	45¼	109¾	June 21.	67⅝	Jan. 19.	109	109½	+ 3¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2	SA	106	109½	106	109½	50	3,180
104½	81½	115	June 18.	101¾	Jan. 7.	112¼	113	+ ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	SA	112¼	112¾	112¾	112¾	90½	1,600
27	14	27⅛	June 24.	15	May 9.	25¾	26	— ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	....	....	..	26¼	26¼	25½	26	20	600
80	47	76	June 25.	43	Apr. 2.	70¼	71	— 2½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,600,000	....	....	..	72¾	73	70¼	70¼	58	400
17¾	9	35¼	Apr. 20.	15	Jan. 21.	30¾	31	— ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,280,300	....	....	..	31¾	31¾	30¾	30¾	....	700
47½	25¾	68¾	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	62½	63	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	18,000,000	....	....	..	64¾	64¾	63	63	31¼	520
72½	39¾	124½	June 14.	69	Jan. 4.	114¼	114¾	— 1½	Missouri Pacific.	100	50,432,150	July 1, '93.	1	..	121½	121¾	114¼	114¾	49¾	18,350
....	....	2¾	July 3.	2	July 3.	....	....	..	Missouri Pacific rights.	..	....	....	....	..	2	2¼	2	2¼	....	12,740
40¾	27¾	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	44½	44½	+ ¾	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1	Q	45½	45¼	44¾	44¾	30½	650
96	79¾	103	June 17.	92	Jan. 2.	100¼	102½	— 1	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,000,000	May 31, '01.	1¾	Q	103	103	101	101	80¾	700
29¼	22¾	35¼	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	22¾	23	— ⅝	National Lead Co.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '00.	2	..	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	20	500
106¼	83	93¾	June 13.	81	May 16.	90	90½	..	National Lead Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	90½	90½	90	90	86	200
46	32¼	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	44¾	45	— ⅛	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	44¾	45	44¾	44¾	....	1,000
76¼	69	84	Mar. 21.	72¼	Jan. 3.	75	76⅝	— ⅛	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¾	Q	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	....	1,300
175	112	175	Apr. 28.	135	May 15.	141	143	— 1¾	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Apr. 15, '01.	2	Q	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	137	100
145¾	125¾	170	May 2.	135¾	Jan. 21.	157¼	157¾	— 1¾	New York Central.	100	115,000,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1¼	Q	158¾	158¾	156½	157½	128	10,672
24¾	11	40¾	July 2.	16	May 9.	38½	39½	+ 2¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	....	....	..	37¾	40¾	37	39	....	15,010
56¼	29	82¾	July 1.	47	Mar. 1.	79½	80¼	+ 4	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	76½	82½	75½	80¼	30½	7,600
32½	18¾	40¾	May 1.	24	May 9.	35¾	36	— 1¼	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	....	....	..	37¾	37¾	35¾	36¾	18¾	7,000
49¾	22¾	57¾	May 2.	32	Jan. 10.	51½	52	— ½	Norfolk & Western.	100	60,000,000	June 20, '01.	1	..	52	53	51¾	51¾	31¼	2,100
93	67	97¾	June 13.	62	Feb. 15.	89	91	— ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	22,000,000	Feb. 23, '01.	2	SA	89¼	89½	89¼	89½	77¾	200
22¾	13¾	109	June 18.	78½	Feb. 15.	102	102½	— ½	North American.	100	11,936,700	....	....	..	102¼	103	101½	101½	....	715
9	6	10¼	Mar. 21.	6¼	Jan. 4.	9¾	10¼	+ ½	Ontario Mining Co.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, '00.	30c	..	10	10	10	10	6¾	500
57	23¾	47¼	Jan. 29.	30¼	May 9.	41	42½	— 1	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	42	42	41	41	27	700
149¾	124¾	161½	Apr. 22.	137½	May 9.	150½	150¾	— 2¼	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	15,700,000	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	151¾	151¾	150	150¼	127	20,176
....	....	152½	June 29.	149¾	June 26.	....	....	— 1¾	Pennsylvania tr. rects.	..	....	....	....	..	151	151	150½	150¾	....	4,380
111¼	81¾	120¾	June 21.	95¾	Jan. 21.	117½	117⅝	— 1¼	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,668,800	May 25, '01.	1¼	Q	119¼	119¼	117½	117⅝	98¼	4,400
73½	54½	75	June 18.	33¾	Jan. 9.	77	85	..	Pere Marquette pf.	100	10,512,200	Feb. 1, '01.	4	..	80	80	80	80	....	30
74	74	109	May 27.	90½	Mar. 22.	....	....	— 2	Philadelphia Co.	50	14,719,950	Apr. 20, '01.	1½	Q	104	104	104	104	....	200
52¾	32½	52	Jan. 2.	30	May 9.	44½	44¾	— ¾	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 28, '01.	1	Q	44	44¾	44	44½	45¼	1,700
85½	70¾	89	Apr. 29.	72¼	Mar. 5.	85¾	86½	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 22, '01.	1¾	Q	86¾	86¾	85½	85¾	76	520
204	176	217	Apr. 1.	195½	Jan. 21.	209	212	— 2¾	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	May 15, '01.	2	Q	209½	209½	209½	209½	179	150
2½	1½	5¼	May 31.	1¼	Apr. 22.	3½	4¼	+ ⅛	Quicksilver.	100	5,768,700	....	....	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	....	200
26	15	48¼	June 3.	24¼	Jan. 4.	46	46¼	— ⅝	Reading.	50	69,000,000	....	....	..	47	47	45¼	46	16½	21,400
71¾	49	80¾	June 17.	65	May 9.	78¾	79	— 1½	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Jan. 15, '03.	2½	SA	79¾	79¾	78½	79¾	59¾	7,800
33¾	23¾	59¾	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	56	56¼	— 1¼	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	....	....	..	56¼	56¾	55¾	56¼	28	9,500
27½	8¾	24	June 17.	12¾	Jan. 22.	20¾	21½	— 1¾	Republic Iron & Steel.	100	27,352,000	....	....	..	22½	22½	20½	21	11½	3,575
70¾	49	82	Apr. 1.	55¼	Jan. 21.	74¾	75	— 1	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	28,852,000	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	76½	76¾	74¾	75	55	2,600
....	....	38¼	May 2.	28	May 9.	29½	30⅞	— ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	Apr. 15, '01.	1	Q	31½	31¾	31	31	....	1,300
8⅞	5	15¼	June 8.	7¾	Jan. 21.	14¼	14⅝	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,000,000	....	....	..	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14⅝	5½	260
64½	38½	78¼	June 25.	58	Jan. 29.	74½	76	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	SA	76	76	75½	75½	....	530
21½	11⅞	36	June 5.	20	Jan. 4.	33½	35	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	....	....	..	33½	34	33½	34	....	200
....	....	77¾	May 7.	57	Jan. 4.	72	74	..	St. Lawrence & Adirondack.	100	1,300,000	....	....	..	73	73	72¼	72¼	....	200
24½	8¾	54¾	June 20.	21¾	Jan. 4.	47	47¼	..	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,408,700	....	....	..	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	9½	18
78½	64	88	Mar. 12.	78½	Jan. 2.	82	85	+ ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¾	66½	310
55	31¼	76¼	June 19.	53½	Jan. 4.	68¾	69½	— ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,335,700	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	70	70	69	69¼	38	310
....	....	4½	June 23.	2¼	July 5.	3½	3⅝	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco rights.	..	....	....	....	..	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3½	....	2,700
18½	8¾	39¼	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	32	34	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	....	....	..	34¾	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	10	300
45½	21½	71	June 10.	41½	Jan. 3.	66½	68	— ½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 3, 1901

BONDS.	Week Ended July 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sales Week Ended Judy 3..$5,093,500					
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
American Bicycle 5s	75	75	75	75	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	96	96	96	96	1
Ann Arbor 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	104½	104½	104	104⅝	107
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	99	99	98¾	99	38
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝	65
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95⅝	95⅞	95¼	95⅝	90
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	103½	104	103½	104	76
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, registered	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	90	89½	89⅝	117
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1911, 5th in. pd.	107½	107½	107½	107½	35
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	102¼	102½	102⅛	102⅛	45
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	118	118	3
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	11
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	107⅝	108	107⅝	108	20
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	9
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	32	32	32	32	10
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	18	18½	18	18½	11
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87½	87½	87⅜	87½	38
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102⅝	103	102⅝	103	111½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106½	106½	107½	107⅜	26
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119⅜	119½	119½	119½	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85½	85½	85⅝	85⅝	45
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, when issued	99⅝	99⅝	99	99⅛	788
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	122	123	122	123	7
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville 1st ref. 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Lake Superior 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110	110	110	110	20
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	108½	108½	108½	108½	17
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	31
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	139½	139½	139½	139½	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94½	94⅝	94½	94½	24
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 5s	114	114	114	114	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis general 4s	104	104	104	104	4
Colorado Midland 3-4s	83	83	83	83	35
Colorado & Southern 4s	89½	89⅝	89	89	61
Columbus Connecting & Terminal 5s	107½	107½	107½	107¼	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101½	102¼	101¼	102	8
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	1
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	91	91	91	91	13
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	10
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Erie general 4s	88	88	88	88	122
Erie 5th ext. 4s	107	107	107	107	2
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99	99¼	97⅝	98⅝	80
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	96	96	96	96	14
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	107	107¼	106½	107¼	17
Hocking Valley 4½s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	6
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	113⅝	115	113⅝	115	12
International & Great Northern 2d 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	7
International Paper 5s	110½	111	110½	111	43
Iowa Central 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	3
Kansas City Southern 3s	69⅝	70	69¼	69¼	46
Kings County Elevated 4s	94	94	93⅝	93⅝	25
Laclede Gas 5s	109	109	109	109	8
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Long Island general 4s	102	102	101¾	102	28
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	102¼	102½	101⅝	101⅝	71
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	4
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Mexican Central consol. 4s	87½	87½	87	87	22
Mexican Central 1st income	35¼	35½	34¼	34¼	174
Mexican Central 2d income	25¼	25⅝	25	25	43
Mexican National 2d income, A	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	43
Mexican National 2d income, B	85	85	85	85	1
Mexican International, consol. 4s	25	25	25	25	5
Milwaukee & Northern main line 6s	116	116	116	116	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	105	105	104⅝	105	29
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98½	98¼	98½	98¼	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	103	103	103	103	7
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123⅝	123⅝	123½	123½	6
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	106½	106½	106⅝	106½	2
Missouri Pacific, trust 5s	106⅝	106⅝	107	106¼	98
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	129½	129½	129½	129½	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97¼	20
New York Central, Michigan Central 3½s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	7
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	9
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	20
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st 6s	133½	133½	133½	133½	8
New York, Lackawanna & Western con. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	108½	107	108	107	6
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102⅞	102⅝	102¾	102⅞	17
Northern Pacific general 3s	73⅝	73	73⅝	73⅝	53
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	104¼	104½	104	104¼	56

BONDS.	Week Ended July 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	103	102¼	102½	6
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	129½	129½	128¾	128¾	4
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117	118½	117	118½	12
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110¼	110¼	110½	110½	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	97¼	98¼	97½	98	14
Peoria & Eastern income	66⅝	67	66⅝	67	6
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	114	114	114	114	20
Reading general 4s	97	97	96⅝	96⅝	59
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	82½	82⅝	82½	82½	5
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s, guaranteed	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	20
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	117	117¼	117	117	72
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	91⅞	92	91⅞	92	26
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	116	116	116	116	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98⅜	98⅝	98	98⅝	75
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	79½	80	79½	79½	47
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol. 6s	139	139	139	139	9
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba con. 4½s	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	5
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102	102	102	102	3
Southern Pacific 4s	93¼	93¼	93	93	51
Southern Pacific 4½s	90½	90⅝	90½	90⅝	53
Southern Railway 5s	119	119	117½	118	14
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Standard Rope & Twine income	10¼	10¼	9¾	9¾	15
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	62	63½	62	62	24
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Debardeleben 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝	71
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84½	85	84⅝	85	14
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	186
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	112½	112½	110⅝	110⅝	746
Virginia Midland general 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Wabash 1st 5s	118½	118½	118¼	118½	3
Wabash debenture, Series A	98	98	98	98	3
Wabash debenture, Series B	67	67	65	65½	193
West Shore guaranteed 4s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registerd	114	114	114	114	3
Western Union coll. trust 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	93⅝	93⅞	93¼	93½	36
Wisconsin Central general 4s	89¼	89¼	88	88	163
Total sales					$5,091,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 3, 1901.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	139¼	139½	139¼	139½	½
United States 3s, coupon	109½	109½	109½	109½	½
Total sales					$1,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 3, 1901.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
Grand total					$5,093,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106⅝	June 6	105½	Jan. 21	106⅝	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	106½	June 29	105½	Jan. 17	106½	June 29
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112½	June 4	112½	June 18
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	115½	Mar. 30	112⅝	June 3	113⅝	June 3
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	138½	May 29	137½	Jan. 7	138½	May 28
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139½	Apr. 23	137⅝	Mar. 8	139½	June 26
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	111⅞	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	113½	Jan. 4	110	May 4	110	May 4
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	113	Mar. 22	108⅝	June 21	108⅝	June 21
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	108½	June 6	108½	June 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	111⅜	Mar. 27	109	May 15	109	June 20
District of Columbia 3-65s F. A.	125	Apr. 26	125	Apr. 26	125	Apr. 26
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	100¼	Apr. 5	108½	Jan. 14	108½	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					108½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	103¼	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	103½	Mar. 30
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	108	Apr. 17	108	May 13	108	May 13
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½	Mar. 14
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	99½	May 2	98	Jan. 17	98	June 20
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	10⅝	Mar. 30	7½	Feb. 15	10	May 24
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96⅝	Jan. 17	93½	July 1	93½	July 1

U. S. TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 6th day of July, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$289,794,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$289,794,089
Silver dollars	485,062,000	Silver certificates outstanding	435,062,000
Silver dollars of 1890	999,367	Treasury notes outstanding	47,486,000
Silver bullion of 1890	46,780,633		
Total	$772,962,089	Total	$772,962,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$35,695,270.24	
Gold certificates	44,616,700.00	
Standard silver dollars	79,628,446.00	
Silver certificates	5,140,786.00	
Silver bullion	1,592,720.41	
United States notes	14,095,220.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	34,518.00	
National bank notes	2,832,452.00	
Subsidiary silver coin	10,774,620.70	
Fractional currency	104.14	
Minor coin	491,599.89	
		$196,301,217.38
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$99,314,209.88	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,795,987.99	
Total	$105,860,227.32	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	3,138,768.08	
		108,998,975.40
Total		$305,300,192.78
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent fund	$18,781,468.02	
Outstanding checks and drafts	11,969,250.79	
Disbursing officers' balances	31,601,150.59	
Post Office Department account	1,933,499.27	
Miscellaneous items	3,709,697.31	
		68,995,765.42
Available cash balance		$236,304,427.36

Receipts, Expenditures, Balances, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$961,000.00	$1,041,148.29	$2,918,000.63
Internal revenue	1,442,628.28	1,442,628.28	4,508,274.58
Miscellaneous	43,189.75	43,189.75	232,606.81
Total receipts	$2,446,818.03	$2,526,966.32	$7,658,881.02
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	$1,000,000.00	$1,000,000.00	$3,100,000.00
War	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Navy	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Indians	125,000.00	125,000.00	375,000.00
Pensions	150,000.00	150,000.00	450,000.00
Interest	300,000.00	300,000.00	450,000.00
Total expenditures	$3,575,000.00	$3,575,000.00	$11,375,000.00
Excess of receipts	$1,128,881.98	$1,048,033.68	$3,716,118.98

Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	1,041,148.29	2,918,000.63	2,918,000.63
Internal revenue	1,442,628.28	4,508,274.58	4,508,274.58
Receipts from all sources last year	2,567,806.75	7,659,381.02	7,659,381.02
Expenditures last year	2,875,000.00	11,160,000.00	11,160,000.00

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	125,000.00	125,000.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	32,440.00	207,585.00	207,585.00
Notes received for current redemption	250,225.00	1,962,497.00	1,962,497.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$349,661,902.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.

Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$41,454,546.00	$3,550,781.00	$45,005,129.00
This fiscal year	36,018.00	2,426.00	38,444.00
This month	36,018.00	2,426.00	38,444.00
This day	.....	906.00	906.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	41,498,382.00	1,896,783.00	43,395,129.00
This fiscal year	36,018.00	2,426.00	38,444.00
This month	36,018.00	2,426.00	38,444.00
This day	.....	906.00	906.00

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 6, 1901	$6,951,917
Week ended July 7, 1900	6,296,757
From Jan. 1, 1901	283,207,670
From Jan. 1, 1900	251,856,000

Imports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 6, 1901	$6,951,917
Week ended July 7, 1900	6,296,757
From Jan. 1, 1901	283,207,670
From Jan. 1, 1900	251,856,000

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 6, 1901	$51,221
Week ended July 7, 1900	45,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,270,748
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,405,182

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 6, 1901	$1,000,000
Week ended July 7, 1900	1,000,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	31,000,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	31,000,000

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 6, 1901	$914,779
Week ended July 7, 1900	45,394
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,082,060
From Jan. 1, 1900	25,047,466

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 6, 1901	$70,614
Week ended July 7, 1900	35,033
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,895,288
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,660,209

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 6, 1901	$198,207
Week ended July 7, 1900	202,213
From Jan. 1, 1901	28,284,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	28,344,000

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 6, 1901	$127,593
Week ended July 7, 1900	167,180
From Jan. 1, 1901	26,388,712
From Jan. 1, 1900	25,683,791

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 6, 1901	$122,435
Week ended July 7, 1900	80,033
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,165,936
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,065,391

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 6, 1901	$1,198,207
Week ended July 7, 1900	1,202,213
From Jan. 1, 1901	59,284,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	59,344,000

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 6, 1901	$1,075,772
Week ended July 7, 1900	1,122,180
From Jan. 1, 1901	56,118,064
From Jan. 1, 1900	53,678,609

KEY TO 80

The following is a list of the abbreviations used in this publication. Those not appear in their proper order in the "Complete Explanations" but are here so arranged that they may be readily found. Where abbreviations are placed the name of the State is given in the list they are given in the list.

RAILROAD

Road

Alabama Central
Albany & Midland
Allegheny Valley
Allegheny & Western
Atlantic & Danville
Atlantic & Yadkin
Battle Creek & Stur.
Beech Creek
Bloomfield & Bedford
Brooklyn & Montauk
Buffalo & Susquehanna
Buffalo & Southwestern
Carolina Central
Carolina & Cumberland
Central Ohio
Central Pacific
Chicago & Erie
Chicago & Pacific
Chicago & Western Ind.
Cincinnati & Eastern
Cleveland & Canton
Cleveland & Mahoning
Columbia & Greenville
Columbus & Hocking Val.
Col. Conn. & Term.
Dakota & Great Southern
Des Moines & Fort Dodge
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette
Eastern Railway of Minn.
Elizabeth, Lex. & Big Sandy
Elmira, Cortland & Northern
Evansville & Terre Haute
Fort Wayne & Jackson
Fort Wayne & Southern
Galveston, Harrisburg & S. A.
Georgia Pacific
Gouverneur & Oswegatchie
Grand Rapids & Ind.
Hannibal & St. Joseph
Housatonic R. R.
Houston & Texas Central
Illinois Midland
Kalamazoo & L. Sup.
Kansas City, Ft. S. & Gulf
Kentucky Central
Knoxville & Ohio
Lake Shore & Michigan So.
Lehigh & Hudson River
Leroy & Caney Valley
Long Dock, Tunnel & Term.
Louis., New Albany & Chic.
Louisville & Nashville
Mahoning Coal R. Road
Memphis & Charleston
Metropolitan Elevated
Michigan Central
Mil., Lake Shore & Western
Milwaukee & Madison
Milwaukee & St. Paul
Minneapolis & St. Louis
Mississippi River Bridge
Mohawk & Malone
Montana Central
Morgan's Louisiana & Tex.
Nash. Chat. & St. Louis
New Jersey Junction R. R.
N. Y., Brook. & Man. Bch.
N. Y., Lake Erie & West'n
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake
N. Y. & Northern
N. Y. & Putnam
N. Y., Susquehanna & W.
N. Y., Texas & Mexico
Northern Ohio
Northern Pacific
Northern Railway of Cal.
Northern R. R. of Canada
Ohio, Ind. & Western
Oregon & California
Oregon & Navigat'n Co.
Oregon Short Line
Ottawa, Oscaw. & Gat. R.
Pacific of Missouri
Pensacola & Atlantic
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chic.
Pitts. & Western
Rensselaer & Saratoga
Rochester & Pittsburg
Rome, Watertown & Ogde
Rutland
St. Louis & Cen. Missouri
St. L., K. C. & N., St. C. I.
St. Louis Merchants' Bdge.
St. Paul & Northern Pacif.
St. Paul & Duluth
San Antonio & Aransas Pa.
Toledo Peoria & Western
Toledo Valley & N. E. R.
Union Pacific
Utica & Black River
Verdigris Valley Ind. & W.
Warren Railroad
Wash., Ohio & Western
Western North Carolina
West Shore
Western Maryland
Wheeling & Lake Erie
Wilmar & Sioux Falls
Wilkesbarre & Eastern
Wisconsin Central

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Cahaba Coal Mining Co.
Chi. Gaslight & Coke Co.
Clearfield Bituminous Coal
Consolidated Coal
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
Edison Electric Ill. of Bkn
Edison Electric Ill. of N.
Equitable Gas & Fuel
Manhattan Beach Imp.
Mutual Union Tel. Co.

ND LIST.

of bonds which do
per alphabetical or-
nd Quotation List,"
d. Opposite each is
ystem under which
ble referred to:

SONDS.

System.
Southern Railway.
Sav., Fla. & West.
Delaware & Hud.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Buff., R. & Pitts.
Central of N. J.
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Southern Pacific.
Michigan Central.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Illinois Central.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Long Island.
Sav., Fla. & West.
Erie.
Erie.
Illinois Central.
Seaboard & Roan.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Bur., C. R. & N.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Southern Pac. Co.
Erie.
At., Top. & S. Fe.
Illinois Central.
Pennsylvania Co.
C., C., C. & St. L.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Buff., R. & Pitts.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Pennsylvania Co.
Southern Railway.
Hocking Val. Ry.
Norfolk & West.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Chi., R. I. & Pac.
Chi. & Northwest.
Lake Sh. & M. S.
St. Paul, M. & M.
Southern Railway.
Chesa. & Ohio.
Lehigh Valley.
Pennsylvania Co.
Chi. & Northwest.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Fere Marquette.
St. L. & San F.
Southern Pac. Co.
Southern Railway.
Southern Pac. Co.
N. W. C.
Pennsylvania Co.
St. Louis South.
Chi., Bur. & Q.
N. Y., N. H. & H.
Southern Pac. Co.
Southern Pac. Co.
Chi. & Northwest.
Erie.
Lake Sh. & M. S.
Tol. & Ohio Cent.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
St. L. & San F.
Louis. & Nash.
Chi., R. I. & Pac.
Southern Railway.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Central of N. J.
Central of N. J.
Missouri Valley.
Erie.
Chicago & Alton.
Chi., Ind. & Louis.
Lake Sh. & M. S.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Manhattan Rwav.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Erie.
Chi. & Northwest.
Chi. & Northwest.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Bur., C. R. & N.
St. Paul, M. & M.
Chicago & Alton.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Baltimore & Ohio.
St. Paul & Man.
Southern Pac. Co.
Southern Pac. Co.
Chi. & Northwest.
Erie.
Lake Sh. & M. S.
Tol. & Ohio Cent.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
St. L. & San F.
Louis. & Nash.
Chi., R. I. & Pac.
Southern Railway.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Central of N. J.
Central of N. J.
Missouri Valley.
Erie.
Chicago & Alton.
Chi., Ind. & Louis.
Lake Sh. & M. S.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Manhattan Rwav.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Erie.
Chi. & Northwest.
Chi. & Northwest.
Lake Erie & West.
Southern Pac. Co.
C., St. P., M. & O.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Union Pacific.
Southern Pac. Co.
Union Pacific.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Chi. & Northwest.
Missouri Pacific.
Louis. & Nash.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Pennsylvania Co.
Pennsylvania Co.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Del. & Hudson.
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Buff., R. & Pitts.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Mobile & Ohio.
Missouri Pacific.
Wabash.
Illinois Central.
Northern Pacific.
Northern Pacific.
C., St. P., M. & O.
Southern Pac. Co.
Norfolk & West.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Sav., Fla. & West.
Southern Railway.
Louis. & Nash.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Del., Lack. & W.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Southern Pac. Co.
Southern Railway.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Gt. Northern Pac.
Union Pacific.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Missouri Pacific.
Southern Railway.
Del., Lack. & W.
Southern Railway.
Northern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Erie.
St. Paul, M. & M.
Chi. & Northwest.

Tenn. C., I. & R.
Tex. R. & C. Co.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Pac. G. & C. Co.
Gen. Coal & Iron.
N. Y. Gas & Elec.

Pac. G. & C. Co.
Pac. G. & C. Co.
Western Union.

1901

			Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Range for Year 1901. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do deb. 6s of 1884-1904	M	S*	106½ Jan 16	104⅝ Mar 18	104¾ June 21	.. ..
Do do registered	M	S*	106⅝ Feb 21	105 Apr 30	105¼ May 20	.. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J	D	103¼ Apr 30	102¾ Jan 16	103¼ Apr 90	.. ..
Do do registered	*J	D	102¾ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16	.. ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M	N	103⅝ Apr 30	101⅝ Jun 4	101⅝ June 4	.. 101
Do do registered	*M	N	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ Au 1, 00	.. ..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J	J*	110¾ Apr 24	109 Jan 18	110 June 19	.. ..
Do do registered	J	J*	109¾ May 20	108¾ May 20	109¾ May 20	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F	A	97¾ Jan 11	94 Apr 26	95⅝ July 3	95½ 96½
Do do registered	*F	A	97 Jan 11	96 Mar 27	96 Mar 27	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F	A	99 Jan 25	95 May 16	97⅝ July 2	97½ 97¾
Do do registered	*F	A	97½ Jan 10	94½ May 1	97 June 25	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J	J	116¾ Mar 5	112½ Jul 1	112¼ July 1	.. ..
Do registered	*J	J	115¾ Mar 28	112½ Jan 17	114 July 1	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J	J*	112¼ Jan 30	111 Mar 1	111 Mar 1	112 113½
Do registered	J	J*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Dec 17,98	.. ..
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940.	J	J	.. ..	.. ..	93 Jul 28,98	.. ..
Do do registered			.. ..	.. ..	104 Jul 24,97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000		*M	N	.. ..	115¾ My 2, 00	.. ..
N. J.-June. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F	A	.. ..	.. ..	102 Fe 3, 00	105 ..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A	O	128¾ Mar 18	125½ May 20	126¼ June 24	125½ 127½
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M	N	.. ..	.. ..	109 Jan., 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F	A	.. ..	.. ..	113 Ap 13,99	112 ..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J	J*	.. ..	.. ..	110 Oc 15, 00	111 ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M	S*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Jul 6, 00	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A	O*	122½ May 8	121 Jan 18	122½ May 8	120 124½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—						
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F	A*	117⅞ May 15	117 Feb 13	117⅞ May 15	116½ ..
Lake Shore cons. 2d 7s, 1903	J	D*	110¾ Feb 21	108½ Jun 11	108½ June 12	108¼ 111
Do do registered, 1903	J	D*	111 May 2	110¾ Jan 8	111 May 2	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J	D	111¼ May 17	108½ Jun 11	108¾ June 17	108¾ ..
Do do registered	*J	D	.. ..	.. ..	110½ Mr 17,00	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L.S.&M.S., 1901	*A	O	.. ..	.. ..	108¾ De 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J	J*	128 Jun 19	123 Jun 19	128 June 19	128 ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J	J*	140⅝ Apr 12	140⅝ Apr 12	140⅝ Apr 12	143 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M	N	106⅞ Mar 4	102¾ May 20	103 May 29	103⅝ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902		*M	N 103¾ Mar 11	102¾ Jan 30	103¼ Mar 11	101⅝ ..
Do 6s, 1909		M	S* 119 Jan 3	118½ Apr 19	119 June 20	118½ ..
Do 5s, 1931		*M	S 131½ Jun 25	127⅝ Jan 9	131⅝ June 25	130 ..
Do do registered, March, 1931		Q	M	.. ..	128 Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940		*J	J 110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	107 112
Do do registered			.. ..	.. ..	106¼ No 26,00	.. ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A	O*	105¼ Mar 14	101 Apr 12	107⅛ July 2	106⅞ ..
Do do registered		A	O* 107 Apr 8	106 Jun 19	106 June 19	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J	D	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A	O*	202 Jun 8	196 Apr 11	202 June 24	.. ..
Do do registered			.. ..	.. ..	187 No 17,99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100			197 Jan 17	195 Feb 21	195 Feb 21	.. ..
Housatonic R. con g. 5s, 1937	*M	N*	130 Mar 12	134 Mar 8	134½ May 25	133½ ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M	N	.. ..	.. ..	122½ Fe 6, 97	117½ ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J	J*	.. ..	.. ..	114 Ja 5, 00	.. ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905		*J	J 110 Apr 12	110 Apr 12	110 Apr 12	110 ..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M	S	108 Jan 9	104 May 14	104¼ July 3	104 104½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M	S	.. ..	.. ..	101½ No 30,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M	N	112¾ Mar 28	110¾ May 14	110½ May 15	112¾ ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M	N	136 Apr 1	132 May 21	132 May 21	132 ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A	O	133¾ Mar 4	131 Apr 4	131¾ Apr 20	132 134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F	A	133¾ Apr 23	131 Feb 20	133 June 27	133 ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J	J	107½ Jun 3	107½ Jun 3	107¼ July 1	106 109
Sci. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M	N*	103⅝ Mar 14	101¾ May 27	102 July 1	.. 102
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A	O*	104 Mar 9	99¾ Jan 21	102½ July 3	102¾ 103
Do registered			.. ..	.. ..	97¾ Jul 18,00	.. ..
N. P. Ry p.in.ry&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997	Q	J	106 Mar 7	104 Jul 2	104¾ July 3	104 104½
Do registered		Q	J 103¾ Mar 28	104¼ Mar 22	105 June 14	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q	F	73¾ Apr 30	69½ Jan 21	72¾ July 3	72¾ 73
Do do registered		Q	F 72¾ Jun 5	72¾ Jun 5	72¾ June 5	.. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J	D*	102 May 28	100 Jun 24	100 June 24	.. 100
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F	A	131½ Feb 18	131½ Feb 18	131½ Feb 18	131 ..
Do registered certificates		Q	F	.. ..	132 Jul 28,99	.. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q	M	.. ..	.. ..	88¾ My 31,00	.. ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F	A*	122¾ Feb 13	122¾ Feb 13	122¾ Feb 13	121¼ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917		A	O* 117 Jan 8	111¾ Apr 10	112 June 10	112 114
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J	D	102 Feb 16	101 Jan 3	102 Feb 16	104 ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J	J*	119 Jun 20	115¾ Apr 18	117⅞ June 26	117½ ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J	D	112½ Jun 3	112 Feb 27	112¾ June 3	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937		*A	O	.. ..	95 De 12,00	.. ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J	J*	.. ..	.. ..	75 Ap 4, 00	.. 75
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J	D	111 May 22	108 Jan 9	110¾ July 2	.. ..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910	M	N*	.. ..	.. ..	101 De 18,00	.. ..
Do do 4½s, 1917		*A	O 105 Jan 31	102 May 17	102 May 17	103½ 105
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J	J*	115¾ Mar 12	114¾ Jan 16	115¾ May 27	.. ..
Do registered, 1921	J	J*	114½ Mar 8	110¾ Jun 20	110¾ Jun 20	110¾ ..
Do 2½s, col. trs. cts. 1937	M	S*	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 11,98	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A	O*	126¼ Mar 22	122¼ Apr 15	122¾ Apr 15	122¾ ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942		*J	J	.. ..	121 Oc 22, 00	120¾ ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J	J*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 7, 00	.. ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A	O*	118 Mar 28	114¾ Jun 12	114¾ June 18	114¾ ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942		*A	O 117⅝ Feb 13	113 Jun 6	114 July 2	114¾ ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942		M	N* 116¾ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	116¾ Feb 14	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945		M	N*	.. ..	100 Ap 12,00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949		F	A* 99¾ Apr 18	97 May 16	97 May 16	96¾ 100¼
P. F. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	*J	J	136¾ Feb 19	130¾ Apr 29	136¾ Apr 29	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912		*J	J 136¾ Apr 12	135 Apr 1	136¾ Apr 12	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912			A O 136¾ Jan 28	128¾ Apr 11	130 Apr 11	128 ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M	N	.. ..	.. ..	108 My 12,97	.. ..
Up. N. J. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M	S	.. ..	.. ..	117 My 1, 00	117 ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M	N	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J	J*	112¾ Jan 25	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M	S	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 10,97	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q	F	133¾ Jan 26	133¼ Jan 22	133¾ Jan 26	.. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921			M N	.. ..	101 Oc 31, 00	.. ..
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A	O*	127 Feb 4	126 Jan 10	127 Feb 4	123¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M	N	114¾ Mar 5	108 Jan 10	112 June 11	114¾ ..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A	O	115½ Mar 28	109 Jan 19	114 May 20	114½ ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932		J	D*	.. ..	157 No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A	O*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Oc 26, 98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J	J*	.. ..	.. ..	121 No 26,98	.. ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928	A	O	.. ..	.. ..	114 Mar, 93	.. ..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J	J*	.. ..	.. ..	90 Jne 24,99	.. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 6s, 1940	A	O*	118 Feb 16	113¾ Mar 8	117⅜ June 6	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943		J	J*	.. ..	96 Jul 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J	J*	100¾ Apr 4	100 Feb 14	100¾ Apr 4	.. ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.			100⅞ Apr 29	98 Jan 21	100¾ May 21	96 ..
Pitts. Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M	N*	121¼ Mar 12	121 Feb 13	121¼ Mar 12	121½ 123
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J	J	90 Jun 21	92½ Jan 3	96⅜ July 3	96⅛ 96⅝
Do registered		*J	J 92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J	J*	103¾ Jun 21	98¼ Jan 4	103 June 29	101 102
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*A	O	96¾ Jun 12	93¾ Apr 8	96 June 21	95¼ ..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1017	A	O	.. ..	.. ..	88⅝ Se 27, 00	92 ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J	D*	105 Feb 27	103 Feb 27	103 Feb 27	105¼ ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J	J*	84 Mar 25	80¾ Feb 18	82½ July 1	81 84
Do guaranteed	J	J*	94¼ May 28	92¾ Jan 3	92¾ July 1	.. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J	J	98 Jun 19	89¼ Jan 11	97 June 27	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M	N*	112¾ Feb 14	112 Mar 8	112¾ Feb 14	114¾ ..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906		M	N* 114¾ May 31	111¼ Jan 22	114¾ June 6	114¾ ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906		M	N* 113¾ Apr 25	111¾ Jan 8	114¾ May 23	114¾ ..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F	A*	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ July, 96	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931		J	J* 136¾ Jun 25	127¾ Jan 8	136¾ June 25	132¾ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931		J	J* 119 May 31	112¾ Jan 3	116 July 3	116¾ ..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987		*J	A O*	.. ..	102¾ Oc 17, 00	106 ..
Ft. S. & V. E. R. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A	O	.. ..	.. ..	105 Oc 4, 99	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J	J*	101¼ Apr 23	91¼ Jan 2	100 May 24	100 ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A	O*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Jne 18,00	.. ..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A	O	100 Apr 28	96 Feb 8	100 Apr 29	100 ..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930	*A	O	102¾ Jun 22	97 Apr 9	102¾ June 22	100¾ ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M	N*	100¾ Mar 14	93¾ Jan 28	99¾ July 3	98¾ 99
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J	J	82¾ Jun 18	75¾ Jan 2	82¾ July 3	82¾ 90
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909		A	O* 118¾ Feb 28	115¾ Jan 22	118¾ Feb 28	115¾ ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M	N*	120¾ Feb 25	116 May 17	116¾ June 25	116¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933		J	J* 142 Feb 11	135 Jul 2	139 July 2	138 ..
Do do registered		J	J*	.. ..	137¾ Fe 22,00	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s		J	J* 116¾ Jan 18	113¾ Jul 2	113¾ July 2	113¾ ..
Do do do registered		J	J* 116¾ Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	.. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J	D	107¾ May 6	103 May 1	105¾ June 13	.. ..
Do do registered	*J	D	106 May 6	106 May 6	106 May 6	.. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922		J	J*	.. ..	123 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J	J*	140 May 24	132 Jan 21	140 May 24	136 ..
Do registered		J	J*	.. ..	115 Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	*J	J	122 Mar 6	121 Apr 22	122 June 28	.. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A	O	110 Feb 14	106¾ Jun 7	106¾ June 7	107¾ ..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J	D	.. ..	.. ..	120 Ap 11,99	121¼ ..
Do registered	*J	D	.. ..	.. ..	116 Ap 24,96	.. ..
St. Pa. P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M	S*	101 Jan 9	101 Jan 9	101 Jan 9	104 ..
St. P. & N. P. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*J	J	.. ..	.. ..	112 June 9, 00	.. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A	O	.. ..	.. ..	125¾ Ja 13, 98	125¾ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934		*A	O	.. ..	113 Mr 17,99	.. ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J	J*	94¾ Feb 15	94 Feb 9	94¾ Feb 15	.. ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M	N*	106¾ Feb 15	106¾ Feb 25	106¾ Feb 25	.. ..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J	J	87 Jan 12	87 Jan 12	87 Jan 12	84 86
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J	J*	91¼ Jun 9	91¼ Jun 9	91¼ June 9	91 96
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J	J*	.. ..	.. ..	104⅝ Fe 5, 01	.. ..
Southern Pacific Company—						
Do 2-8 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J	D*	101⅛ May 31	99¾ Jan 28	99¾ July 1	99⅝ ..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J	D	95¾ Feb 19	93 Jan 8	95 July 3	95 96⅛
Do do registered		J	D	.. ..	90 No 6, 99	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F	A*	103 Jul 1	100 Feb 14	103 July 3	103⅜ 105
Do registered			.. ..	.. ..	97½ Jne 1, 00	.. ..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5s, Aug., 1929	F	D	109½ Apr 11	106¾ Jan 2	109½ July 3	109¼ ..
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 5s, 1910	J	D	104¾ Jun 24	104¾ Mar 22	104¾ Jun 24	113 115
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905		J	D 107½ Feb 25	107½ Feb 25	107½ Feb 25	105 ..
Do M. & F. Div. 1st 6s, 1905	*F	A	106½ Jun 20	100 Jan 3	106½ June 20	103¾ ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd.	J	J*	119½ Jun 17	119 Jan 2	119½ June 17	116 ..
Do con. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1912	J	J*	114¾ Apr 30	114¼ Apr 30	114¾ Apr 30	112 ..
Do con. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1921	J	J*	94¾ Jan 21	88¼ Jan 2	94¾ June 18	91 ..
Hous. & T. C. 1st 5s, 1937	*J	D	104 Feb 26	102 Jan 2	104 Feb 26	102 ..
Mor. L. & T. 1st 5s, 1935	J	J*	107 Feb 28	107 Feb 28	107 Feb 28	107 ..
No. Pac. 4s, 1997	Q	J	97¾ Mar 28	97¾ Mar 28	97¾ Mar 28	97 ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J	J*	107¾ Mar 28	107¾ Mar 28	107¾ Mar 28	107 ..
Salt L. & L. A. P. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	J	J*	104 Jan 7	104 Jan 7	104 Jan 7	104 ..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	*J	J	107 Jan 2	107 Jan 2	107 Jan 2	107 ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1943	A	O*	114 Mar 27	114 Mar 27	114 Mar 27	114 ..
Texas & P. 1st g. 5s, 1905	J	D*	107 Jun 20	107 Jun 20	107 Jun 20	107 ..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, 1905	M	S*	104 Jun 20	104 Jun 20	104 Jun 20	104 ..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J	J	111 Jun 18	110½ Jun 13	111 June 18	.. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J	J*	117⅛ Apr 10	114½ May 25	116 June 18	112¾ ..
Do, gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J	D	108½ May 17	103 Jun 12	106¾ June 26	105¾ ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A	O*	115½ Jan 14	115¼ Mar 12	116½ May 23	115¾ ..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A	O	90 Mar 19	95 Jan 14	96 June 1	.. ..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J	J*	94 Mar 29	86 Jan 24	94 June 6	.. ..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J. r.	*J	D	.. ..	120¾ Jne 25,00	.. ..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J	J*	93¼ Apr 30	88 Feb 14	91½ June 25	.. ..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A	O	85¾ May 22	73 Feb 14	85 July 3	.. ..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July-1, 1946	J	D	90¾ Apr 13	98 Jan 2	90 June 22	.. ..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J	D	108¾ Jun 13	107 Jan 9	108½ June 13	108 ..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1974	J	J*	107 Jun 24	104¾ Jul 1	105 July 3	104½ 105
Do registered		J	J* 106¾ Jun 24	104 Apr 26	106¾ June 14	.. ..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M	N	120 May 2	103 Mar 19	110¾ July 3	110¾ 110¾
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909		J	J* 110 Feb 27	110 Jan 2	110 Feb 27	110 ..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*J	D	105¾ Apr 3	102¾ Jul 2	102¾ July 2	102¾ 103¼
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*F	A	130 Jan 21	126¾ Feb 5	128¾ July 3	.. ..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J	J*	121 Jun 19	115 Jan 2	118¼ July 3	117¾ ..
Do non-cum inc. & 5s, July, 1946	Sep.		106 Jan 21	106 Jan 21	106 Jan 21	.. ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J	J*	119 Jan 11	117 Jun 3	117½ June 20	.. ..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J	J*	118 Mar 7	113 Mar 7	113 Mar 7	.. ..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*M	N	120¾ Apr 15	117 May 15	118¼ July 3	118½ 119¼
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*F	A	114 Jun 21	106 Jan 2	114 June 21	112½ ..
Do deb., Series A, 1939	J	J*	102¾ Feb 8	96¾ Jan 10	98 July 1	98½ 100
Do do B, 1939	J	J*	70 Jun 1	40 Jan 4	65¼ July 3	65 66¾
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ex., 1941	J	J*	111 Jan 28	110 Jan 8	110¾ June 11	.. ..
Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*J	J	98½ May 16	96 Jan 5	98½ May 16	96 112
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. R. 1st 6s, 1908	A	O	112 Feb 25	110 May 4	110 June 5	110 ..
West. N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*J	J	122 Mar 11	120 Jan 3	122 June 24	119¾ ..
Do gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	*A	O	100¾ Mar 22	95 Jan 5	100¼ June 28	.. ..
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.		40 Mar 20	31 Feb 15	40 Mar 21	.. ..
West Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	J	J*	113¾ Feb 15	113¼ Feb 13	113¾ Mar 30	.. ..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	A	O*	117¾ Mar 29	114 May 20	116 June 27	115 ..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J	J*	116¾ Mar 13	111¼ Feb 18	112¾ May 27	110 ..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	F	A*	112 Jun 24	112 Jun 24	112 June 24	111¼ ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1949		M	S* 94 May 2	80 Mar 2	93¾ July 3	93½ 94
Wisconsin Cen. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	J	J*	92¾ Jun 24	85¼ Jan 3	86 July 3	86¼ 88¼

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A	O*	110¾ Feb 13	107 Apr 1	108⅛ June 28	.. ..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	J	J*	115 Feb 4	111 Jan 15	114 June 17	.. 117
B., Q. Co. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul., 1941	M	N	105¾ Apr 25	100½ May 15	101 May 21	103 ..
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*F	A	102¾ Jun 14	98

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Last Dividend. Period	Last Dividend. Date.	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
American	$1,500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	255	265
Astor National...	250,000	..	..	.....	650	670
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	305	315
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	315	350
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	135	122½
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	705	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	325	340
Chemical Nat	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4020	4070
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	160	170
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	690	710
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	315	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	395	405
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	395	420
Domestic Exch. National	300,000	..	..	.....	102	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	142½	150
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3150	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	500,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	4450	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	8	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	250	265
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	12	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	145	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	405	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	130	140
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Germania	200,000	15	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	675	695
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	580	..
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	May, 1901	1010	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	265	..
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	285	295
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	112	..
Mercantile Nat	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	275	285
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	190	200
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 01	140	147
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	185	195
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1350	1450
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	325	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	175	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	155	165
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	90	105
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	218	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 01	190	200
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	570	610
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	245	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	111	..
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Republic (Nat.)	1,500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	275	295
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	112
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	260	275
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 23, 01	300	..
Western Nat	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	595	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	535	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	240	..
TRUST COMPANIES.						
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	280	295
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	200	210
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1900	1950
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	545	570
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	400	420
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	400	415
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	410	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	1490	1510
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	8	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	715	..
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 01	310	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 01	420	430
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	188	195
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	305	315
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	270	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	450	510
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	335	345
Mercantile	2,000,000	210	Q	July 1, 01	900	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	315	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1050	1250
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1900	1310	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	S	May 1, 01	950	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	270	285
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	May 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	270	280
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan., 1901	1380	1415
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	455	470
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1720
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	340	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	210
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$8,500,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112¾	114

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Last Dividend. Period	Last Dividend. Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N.Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	Jan 31, 01	69	70
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	4,500,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	91	92½
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,500,000	3½	S	June, 1901	94	96
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	3½	B	Apr., 1901	68	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	2,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 01	42	43
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	97
GAS COMPANIES.						
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	%	%
Binghamton Gas	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	28	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	800,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	..
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	73	76
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109¼	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	106	107½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,048,825	6	..	1900	78	80
Do preferred	3,065,900	3	S	Jun 15, 01	102	104
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	900,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,050,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	38	39½
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	79	80
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	46	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	..
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	98	..
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	65	80
Jacksen Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	70	75
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107	108½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	..	Jan., 1901	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108½	109
N. R. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	57½	58
N. Y. & R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	700,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95½	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	2,500,000	1	Q	May 15, 01	50	55
Do gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86¼	88¼
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	133
Do preferred	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,332,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	97	100
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,000	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	85	95
Am. T'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*56	58½
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	80	83
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	80	82
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	10¼
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	38	39¾
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,830,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4¼
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 10, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	12,000,000	..	..	.....	53	54
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	96	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	10½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	68	71
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*16	17
Brit. Exchequ. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	98¾	99
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	100	102
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Apr., 1901	107	110
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	23½	26
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	69	72
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	5,158,400	..	..	.....	15	17
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	2½	S	Feb., 1901	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	..	..	..	.....	8	8¾
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	32½	35
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	83	85
Electric Boat	4,997,300	..	..	.....	15	17
Do preferred	1,620,300	..	..	.....	37	47
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	3	..	1899	3	12
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	18	22
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2¼
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	2⅛
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99	101
Havana Com'c'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	48	50
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 01	120	122
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	1
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	50	60
J'esay & B'rahmm	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	120	125
Mark'a Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*2½	3
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	167
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	26½	28
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	86½	88
Nat. Gramophone	820,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	107	110
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*2¾	3¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	13	13½
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	84½	85½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 01	96	96½
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
P. B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*35¾	36½
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	17	25
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 01	204	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	98	100
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	151	..
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	28¼	29
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	51½	52
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,055,000	2	S	Apr., 1901	84½	85
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 30, 01	235	245
South. Lt. & Trac.	1,000,000	1½	S	May 20, 01	39½	42

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Last Dividend. Period	Last Dividend. Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	..	Mar., 1901	61½	32½
Standard Cordage	1,370,600	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred	200,000	4	S	July 1, 01	130	..
Standard Oil	97,500,000	12	Q	Jun 15, 01	772	776
Stor. Power ($30)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*10	13
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	102	..
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A., ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	6¼
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*21	21½
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 26, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	940,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	S	1898	5	9½
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 10, 01	68	70
Unless Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*7½	8¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	62	64
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 01	118	120
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	112	S	Apr. 1, 01	116	118
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do preferred	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	36½	38
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	48	50
Do preferred	3,750,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	95	97
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	44	48
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	28	Q	Apr., 1901	*188	192
Werth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	108	112
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1901	600	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	330	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	80	90
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	290	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	125	140
Home	2,000,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	295	305
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	160	..
New York	300,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	133	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	..	55
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	135	150
W'chester ($10)	300,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	330	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	460	..
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	245	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100	101½
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	240	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	116	118
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	165	180
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. r.	1,500,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	178	..
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	40	42
Do preferred	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	100	102
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1901	330	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100½	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,208,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	67	69
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	109¼	110
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	105
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	July, 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	395	405
Do 1st 6s, 1909	230,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	113	115
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	99	101
Nassau Electric, B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	112	113
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97¼	98½
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	28
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	103
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	24¼
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	28
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	28	28½
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	Mar., 1901	213	216
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	118	119
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,800,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	July, 1901	208	215
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113¼
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	105	108
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	116	118
Syracuse Rap. Tr.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	60	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. F. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1996	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	395	410
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	103
**28th &

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,767,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,000	24,185,675	34,693,075
Jan. 26	30,700,450	29,277,975	39,52,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,325	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,548,675	19,678,550	30,534,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,441,550	24,578,123
March 9	10,717,575	5,676,375	23,263,000
March 16	10,002,000	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,239,150	15,494,350
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,300	15,018,525
April 13	7,838,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,594,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,225	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,322,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,220,925	19,955,225	34,651,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	16,574,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,448,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,629,850	25,097,900
June 29	3,464,200	10,859,375	14,274,350
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
July 7	$15,580,200	$5,062,475	$53,345,300
July 14	19,980,125	10,898,750	49,345,825
July 21	20,081,900	2,065,400	43,252,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,875	3,110,600	39,883,000
Aug. 11	28,124,350	14,396,375	33,171,850
Aug. 18	20,557,950	15,082,350	28,839,850
Aug. 25	23,888,925	12,378,525	21,348,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,991,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,525	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,325	2,961,700	2,252,575
Sept. 29	12,942,800	1,794,450	15,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,980	641,280	18,743,600
Oct. 13	3,462,225	1,177,350	19,081,850
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	6,031,825	3,038,525	26,061,520
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*238,350	19,029,050
Nov. 10	4,906,050	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,689,775	*312,025	16,967,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,625,200	18,857,575
Dec. 1	10,865,675	5,536,700	17,097,850
Dec. 8	5,071,125	6,350,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,325,375	7,025,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,975	19,619,050
Dec. 29	11,525,900	11,163,675	19,120,975

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*July 6	$1,135,609,269	$64,705,689
June 29	1,019,857,123	66,723,639
June 22	1,537,386,988	74,085,762
June 15	1,537,329,985	92,939,165
June 8	1,946,234,323	87,835,090
*June 1	1,177,429,138	61,910,346
May 25	1,481,317,991	67,025,989
May 18	2,189,416,350	92,319,150
May 11	2,883,685,332	103,046,706
May 4	2,464,025,083	77,882,423
April 27	2,187,473,597	84,306,781
April 20	*2,104,503,282	75,114,754
April 13	2,148,247,459	70,964,457
April 6	1,937,794,457	60,986,377
March 30	1,810,110,985	68,432,633
March 23	1,746,870,777	53,282,009
March 16	1,444,714,981	61,679,437
March 9	1,537,967,906	53,931,924
March 2	1,382,310,727	64,934,503
*Feb. 23	1,230,760,794	65,595,796
*Feb. 16	1,330,054,088	58,117,892
Feb. 9	1,630,967,950	63,728,052
Feb. 2	1,489,597,395	63,965,942
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,270,620
Jan. 19	1,730,045,424	80,361,196
Jan. 12	1,389,927,717	57,666,300
*Jan. 5	1,591,516,352	64,206,533
*Dec. 29	1,265,063,289	64,618,761
Dec. 22	1,574,168,219	61,293,358
Dec. 15	1,395,737,401	63,198,411
Dec. 8	1,419,989,290	61,614,353
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,580,589,179	58,616,100
Nov. 17	1,540,852,175	54,089,881
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,967	45,286,811
Nov. 3	1,072,349,566	53,380,019
Oct. 27	1,151,927,500	53,273,728
Oct. 20	1,025,592,101	51,766,586
Oct. 13	926,530,551	52,582,350
Oct. 6	986,841,761	54,986,111
Sept. 29	838,394,366	43,349,625
Sept. 22	812,422,414	47,270,370
Sept. 15	747,650,286	51,714,674
*Sept. 8	630,749,323	37,056,450
Sept. 1	966,777,454	44,471,078
Aug. 25	971,325,001	45,452,304
Aug. 18	796,760,236	49,880,774
Aug. 11	967,793,104	41,729,667
Aug. 4	782,661,753	55,383,950
July 28	753,779,500	45,311,750
July 21	735,873,094	46,704,063
July 14	905,839,231	51,182,188
*July 7	988,123,467	64,946,104

*Five days.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, July 7.—Although the failure of the Trober-Trockarng Company was expected after the Leipsic crash, the event caused the deepest depression on all German Bourses. This and other factors made last week the blackest since the reaction began in April of last year. The weekly financial reviews all emphasize the complete pessimism which has seized the public, and many of them warn their readers against indiscriminate selling, pointing out that shares of the soundest undertakings are now suffering from widespread distrust, and that there is danger of increasing these conditions artificially through a mad rush to sell.

Declines were scored in every department. Even Government funds, which during the previous week had advanced sharply, last last week a large part of the advance, chiefly through sales for foreign account. French holders especially selling. Foreign money is also being withdrawn from the German discounting business.

The market's weakest spot was industrials, the condition of which was panicky. Friday was the weakest day known in three successive for nine months. The depression in industrials was increased by a statement that the coke syndicate had decided to raise the restriction of output to 80 per cent, having only recently raised it to sixty-fourth. The new rise is due to the continuing consumption of blast furnaces. The week's reports from industrial centres were unfavorable, and values that were depressed, the declines ranging for iron shares from 2 to 10 points, and for coal shares from 5 to 30 points. Other industrial shares fell off correspondingly.

Bank shares declined from 2 to 4 points, and prospects bode no good to-day.

Another feature of the week was a great [illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing July 3. Bid.	Closing July 3. Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1901. Highest.		Range in 1901. Lowest		Last Sale.	
220	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,500,000	July, 1901	3½	..	..	..	..	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	90	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	17,044,900	Apr. 1, 1902	3	91	June 18	81	May 20	89	June 28, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	..	30	June 11	24½	May 10	29	June 26, 1901
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	77½	Jan. 7	77	Jan. 18	77½	Jan. 7, 1901
4	5½	American Bicycle	20,000,000	..	..	8¾	Apr. 23	4½	June 19	5	June 28, 1901
..	25	American Bicycle pf.	10,000,000	..	..	35	Apr. 22	24½	June 20	24½	June 20, 1901
180	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	180	Apr. 26	180	Apr. 3	180	May 15, 1901
89½	91	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	10,196,600	June 1, 1901	2	91½	Jan. 8	86	Apr. 10	89¾	June 19, 1901
34	39¾	Am. District Tel.	3,845,000	May 15, 1901	1	40	May 3	34	Jan. 30	40	May 7, 1901
69½	72	American Ice pf.	15,000,000	Apr. 15, 1901	1½	77¾	Mar. 22	67¼	Mar. 4	71½	June 27, 1901
29	30	American Malting pf.	14,440,000	Oct. 15, 1899	1½	30	June 25	22¾	May 3	28¾	June 26, 1901
41	48	American Snuff	11,001,700	..	..	49½	June 8	36	Mar. 18	46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	..	..	2½	Mar. 2	2	Jan. 10	2½	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	American Sugar pf.	37,500,000	July 2, 1901	1½	124	Mar. 7	117½	Jan. 3	120¼	June 29, 1901
97	101	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1901	1¼	100	Apr. 13	95	Mar. 8	100	June 18, 1901
..	..	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	May 1, 1901	2	140¾	June 10	126	Jan. 1901	147	June 21, 1901
55	57¾	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	..	..	64	Apr. 22	52½	May 15	57¼	June 6, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901	3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	Beech Creek	5,665,000	July, 1901	1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1898
104	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,428,000	July, 1901	2	..	..	..	..	106¼	Nov. 14, 1899
10½	11½	Brunswick City	5,000,000	..	..	14¾	Mar. 10	8¾	Jan. 10	10½	June 27, 1901
94½	97	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	2	98	June 20	77	Mar. 19	95	June 24, 1901
125	130	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	3	129½	June 24	116	Mar. 1	127½	June 25, 1901
132	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	135¼	May 21	120	Feb. 25	135¾	May 21, 1901
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1	105¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	16,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	Apr. 28, 1900
125	130	Chic. & East. Ill.	7,197,800	July 1, 1901	3	135¾	Apr. 29	91	Jan. 2	128	June 27, 1901
131	134	Chic. & East. Ill. pf.	6,830,700	July 1, 1901	1½	136	Apr. 22	120¼	Jan. 3	130	May 17, 1901
90½	92	Chi. Gt. West. deb.	22,576,500	Jan. 15, 1901	2	96¾	Mar. 15	91¾	Jan. 17	94	June 20, 1901
71½	73	Chi., Ind. & Louisv. pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 29, 1901	2	75¾	Jan. 2	68¾	Jan. 21	72¼	June 25, 1901
..	..	Chic. & Northwest. pf.	22,336,600	July 2, 1901	1¾	248	Apr. 11	207	Mar. 1	222	June 29, 1901
120	140	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1901	5	145	Apr. 11	125	Mar. 2	140	June 26, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1901	2	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1, 1901	1¼	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1900
18½	19¼	Chi. Union Traction	20,000,000	..	..	20¾	May 28	12	Jan. 17	19¾	June 26, 1901
..	..	Chicago Un. Trac. pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	60	May 28	54¾	Feb. 11	60	June 7, 1901
116¾	117¾	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1901	1¼	121	Apr. 20	115¾	Jan. 12	119¾	June 21, 1901
..	30	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	5,000,000	..	..	37	May 6	27¾	Jan. 7	33	June 20, 1901
..	74	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	1½	70¾	Mar. 6	68	Jan. 16	74¾	May 3, 1901
188	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1901	1½	*195	May 4	*189	June 24	*190	June 25, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1⅝	Nov. 21, 1899
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	⅝	Oct. 21, 1899
..	137	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	4	142½	Apr. 29	116	Mar. 19	138	May 25, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	11¼	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,864,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	June 12, 1900
184	187	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 1, 1901	1¾	189	May 7	169¼	Feb. 16	184¾	May 15, 1901
57	63	Consol. Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	60	Mar. 11	56¾	Jan. 30	60	Mar. 11, 1901
118½	119	Continental Tobacco pf.	48,846,500	July 2, 1901	1¾	124	June 10	93¼	Jan. 2	118¼	June 29, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	..	27¼	Feb. 15	24¼	May 16	24½	May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	84	Mar. 15	81¼	Feb. 26	82	Mar. 27, 1901
50	51	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	..	..	53¼	May 6	29¼	Jan. 21	50½	June 28, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,000	May 15, 1901	2½	92	May 1	86¾	Mar. 29	89¼	June 28, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	June 1, 1901	1	77¼	Apr. 11	75¼	Apr. 2	77¼	Apr. 11, 1901
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1901	3½	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1½	..	..	..	..	*100	Dec. 26, 1900
58	64	Evans. & T. H. pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1901	2½	96	Apr. 11	61	Jan. 4	94¾	Apr. 23, 1901
..	..	Ft. Wth. & Den. City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98	2	36	Apr. 20	17	Jan. 18	30	June 21, 1901
..	..	Fort W. & Rio Grande	3,108,100	..	..	29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 29	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July, 1901	1¼	..	..	..	..	*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	39½	Apr. 9	50	Feb. 18	39½	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,229,100	Apr. 15, 1901	2	113	Jan. 11	110	Jan. 10	110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	May 1, 1901	1¼	..	..	..	..	*102½	July 17, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1, 1901	1¼	..	..	..	..	*105	Sept. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Jne 26, 1901	50c	..	..	..	..	*105	May 20, 1899
..	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Jne 25, 1901	50c	100	Apr. 16	75	Jan. 5	95	June 11, 1901
102	..	Ill. Central leased line	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	106	Mar. 30	105	Jan. 22	106	Mar. 30, 1901
35½	40	Internat. Silver pf.	5,107,900	Apr. 2, 1900	1¾	39¾	June 24	32½	June 15	38	June 27, 1901
..	..	Kanawha & Mich.	9,000,000	..	..	41	June 15	21	Jan. 8	35¼	June 26, 1901
35	40	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	1,524,600	July 2, 1900	50c	36	Apr. 4	24	Jan. 2	35	May 7, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	..	..	..	*32	Jan. 25, 1900
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,504,200	..	..	10	May 7	3	Mar. 6	10	May 7, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf.	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	50	Mar. 13	45	Mar. 8	50	Mar. 13, 1901
26	29	Knickerbocker Ice, Chic.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	..	29	June 18	12	Jan. 3	29	June 18, 1901
55	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	3	62¼	June 14	50½	Apr. 26	57	June 26, 1901
98	101	Isolede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Jne 15, 1901	2½	100	Feb. 28	95	Jan. 21	99	June 28, 1901
230	260	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1901	3½	*240	June 25	*230	Apr. 11	*240	June 25, 1901
70	78	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1901	2½	75	June 6	70	May 16	75	June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Jne 29, 1901	2½	..	..	..	..	*150	May 31, 1899
85	90	Met. W. S. El. Chic.	7,496,700	..	..	97	June 6	27	Jan. 9	36	June 26, 1901
90	95	Met. W. S. El. Chic., pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1901	2	92	June 5	78¾	Jan. 15	91	June 27, 1901
105	..	Michigan Central	12,726,000	Jan. 28, 1901	2	107¼	Mar. 4	107	Mar. 4	107¼	May 4, 1901
..	116	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	May 1, 1901	1½	118	Apr. 18	116	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18, 1901
82½	85	Mob. & Ohio, J. P. M. Co. ctfs.	..	..	..	88	Apr. 13	78	May 9	83	June 27, 1901
193	197	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1901	2½	197¼	Apr. 9	192	Jan. 12	194½	June 7, 1901
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	*75	June 19	*70	June 11	*75	June 19, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Off.	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	5¾	June 3, 1899
27	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	37	Jan. 8	31¾	May 23	27½	May 26, 1901
108	113	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	115	Mar. 22	97	Mar. 1	111¾	June 27, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	5,633,600	July 1, 1901	5	480	Apr. 3	480	Apr. 1	480	Apr. 3, 1901
135	138	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¼	139	Feb. 21	136	Mar. 29	138	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 25, 1901	1	207	Jan. 12	204	Feb. 4	204	Feb. 4, 1901
215	219	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	52,707,100	Jne 20, 1901	5	247	June 24	210	Feb. 14	217	June 24, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,805,000	Apr. 15, 1901	2½	*178	June 5	*173	June 5	*178	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 15, 1901	1	..	..	..	..	69¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	May 6, 1901	1	1780	May 9	77¼	Jan. 21	150	June 3, 1901
..	96¾	Northern Pacific pf.	79,804,600	June 6, 1901	1	115¼	May 7	94¾	Jan. 21	99½	June 29, 1901
25	30	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Mt. Gas.	9,000,000	June 1, 1901	1	..	..	..	..	*24	Dec. 12, 1899
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Nov. 4, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	13,341,900	July 2, 1900	1	..	..	..	..	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon S. L. & Navigation pf.	1,124,800	July 1, 1901	2	..	..	..	..	70½	Oct. 7, 1899
68	71	Pacific Coast	6,800,000	May 1, 1901	1	72	June 19	68	Feb. 1	70	June 26, 1901
99	101	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,518,300	Feb. 1, 1901	1½	93	Apr. 26	88	Feb. 26	93	Apr. 26, 1901
73	74½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	2,624,400	May 1, 1901	1	76	May 1	68	Jan. 3	74	June 20, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901	2	..	..	..	..	*95	Sept. 22, 1899
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 1, 1901	1¾	..	..	..	..	*120	June 28, 1899
29	30	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	33	Mar. 22	17¾	Jan. 21	32½	June 20, 1901
..	75	Pere Marquette	14,145,000	..	..	78	June 18	53	Jan. 9	72½	June 24, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,080,000	July 1, 1901	2	..	..	..	..	*117	May 16, 1899
68	70	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,347,000	..	..	80	June 7	67	Jan. 30	70	June 26, 1901
99	102	Pitts., C. & St. L. pf.	20,000,000	July 15, 1901	1½	102	May 7	97	Jan. 4	100¾	June 11, 1901
185	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	19,734,200	July 1, 1901	2¼	*190	June 21	*189¾	June 4	*190	June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Youghi.	4,000,000	July, 1901	..	..	..	..	..	*237	Mar. 3, 1899
9	11	Quicksilver pf.	4,681,800	May 15, 1901	½	13¾	May 28	7	Mar. 20	10¾	June 21, 1901
205	215	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	215	May 28	205	Jan. 2	205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande West	19,600,000	May 1, 1901	1	34	Mar. 26	26	Jan. 14	30	May 21, 1901
..	..	Rio Grande W. pf.	7,000,000	May 1, 1901	1½	70	Mar. 26	58	Jan. 14	68	June 24, 1901
120	141	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	10,000,000	May 1, 1901	2	141	May 28	120	Apr. 24	140½	May 21, 1901
75	77½	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	4,000,000	May, 1901	2½	85	May 7	75¾	June 26	77½	Apr. 23, 1901
..	..	Silver Bullion certfs.	..	..	..	70¾	Jan. 8	59¾	Mar. 28	60	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July, 1901	3½	..	..	..	..	200	Mar. 10, 1899
59½	65	Spok. Coeur d'A. & P. pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	65	Apr. 3	59¾	Jan. 22	65¾	June 19, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	500,000	July, 1901	2½	..	..	..	..	125	Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,640,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	*34	Apr. 11, 1899
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,320,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	*65	Apr. 9, 1900
125	135	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 1, '98	1½	135½	Jan. 18	117	May 1	122	June 28, 1901
15	16	Toledo, Peoria & Western	3,976,900	..	..	17	Jan. 11	10	Jan. 2	13	Jan. 17, 1901
30½	34	Tol. St. L. & West. pf.	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	34	Jan. 2	29	Jan. 2	32	June 26, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	9,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	107¾	Mar. 13	97¾	Jan. 3	107¾	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Union Ferry	1,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	..	..	..	..	95	July 14, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. & Canal	21,000,000	Apr. 15, 1901	2½	..	..	..	..	*270	Oct. 9, 1900
97	98	U. S. Rubber	20,000,000	May 15, 1901	1½	100	Mar. 15	94	Jan. 2	90	June 27, 1901
21¾	23¾	U. S. Steel	36,000,000	Apr. 15, 1901	..	24	Apr. 1	18¾	Mar. 11	23¾	June 28, 1901
..	..	Utah & Nevada	1,000,000	Apr. 15, 1901	2	30	Apr. 1	25	Jan. 2	28	June 28, 1901
..	..	Western Maryland	1,000,000	July 1, 1901	2½	..	..	..	..	*101	Nov. 14, 1899
150	200	Wells, Fargo Express	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	200	June 5	195	Jan. 14	198	June 5, 1901
..	..	West Chicago Street	2,000,000	May 15, 1901	1¼	..	..	..	..	83	June 5, 1899
..	..	Western Un.	80,000,000	July 15, 1901	1½	..	..	..	..	98	June 28, 1901
21	24¾	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	5,000,000	..	..	25¾	Mar. 28	21	Mar. 27	23	June 28, 1901
12½	15	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	11,267,800	..	..	15	Mar. 28	12	Mar. 27	13	June 28, 1901

*Sales of this stock at auction. †Sales of rights only. ‡Sales prior to reorganization. §Sales of scrip. ¶Sales of certificates of deposit. ‖Sales of trust receipts. **Sales of certificates of interest. ††Sales of Preferred Stock Certificates. ‡‡Sales of Common Stock Certificates. §§Sales of Preferred Stock Certificates of Deposit. ¶¶Sales of Common Stock Certificates of Deposit. ‖‖Sales of Preferred Stock Trust Receipts. ***Sales of Common Stock Trust Receipts. †††Sales of Preferred Stock Certificates of Interest. ‡‡‡Sales of Common Stock Certificates of Interest. §§§Sales of Preferred Stock Scrip. ¶¶¶Sales of Common Stock Scrip. ‖‖‖Sales of Preferred Stock Rights. ***Sales of Common Stock Rights. †††Sales of Preferred Stock Warrants. ‡‡‡Sales of Common Stock Warrants. §§§Sales of Preferred Stock Subscription Receipts. ¶¶¶Sales of Common Stock Subscription Receipts. ‖‖‖Sales of Preferred Stock Certificates of Indebtedness. ***Sales of Common Stock Certificates of Indebtedness. †††Sales of Preferred Stock Certificates of Indebtedness. ‡‡‡Sales of Common Stock Certificates of Indebtedness.

ALEXANDER McELWEE, Commission Stock Brokers, 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RAVEN & STOUT, [illegible]

JULY

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

Fidelity Trust Company,

OF NEWARK, N. J.,

at the close of business, June 29, 1901.

RESOURCES.	
Bonds and mortgages	$ 580,774.22
Stocks and bonds	1,579,090.78
Demand loans on collaterals	5,325,633.63
Time loans on collaterals	280.00
Loans to cities and towns	99,940.02
Overdrafts	18.17
Real estate	82,361.13
Cash deposited in banks, etc	276,470.31
Cash on hand	103,895.98
Checks and cash items	82,545.25
Title plant	119,149.05
Other assets	354,527.53
	$8,956,520.05
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, (net)	1,377,312.92
Demand deposits	6,328,074.30
Demand certificates of deposit	150.00
Certified checks	23,782.70
Due to banks, etc	351.53
Bonds outstanding	200,000.00
Other liabilities	26,848.71
	$8,956,520.05

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, COUNTY OF ESSEX—SS.

Usal H. McCarter, President, and Frederick W. Egner, Treasurer, of the above-named company, being severally duly sworn, each for himself, deposes and says that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

U. H. McCARTER, President.
F. W. EGNER, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of July, A. D. 1901.
E. A. PRUDEN, Notary Public of New Jersey.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM SCHEERER,
FORREST F. DRYDEN,
JEROME TAYLOR,
Directors.

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,152,346

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.*
JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Marshall Field.	

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET

OFFICERS:

JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1901.

RESOURCES.	
N. Y. City bonds	$2,301,807 50
Other bonds and securities	922,600 00
Bonds and mortgages	288,218 87
Bills purchased	230,926 54
Loans on collaterals	11,171,931 71
Cash in vault and banks	1,944,297 19
Overdrafts	309 59
Interest, &c., receivable	71,934 22
	$16,932,075 40
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	401,563 23
Deposits	14,894,649 53
Interest, &c., payable	135,662 05
	$16,932,075 40

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.

WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,000,000.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, President
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents,
CHARLES H. SMITH, Sec. W. NORTH DUANE, Treas

DIRECTORS, 1901:

Francis R. Appleton,	James J. Hill,
August Belmont,	J. H. Latham,
George T. Bliss,	Oliver H. Payne,
H. W. Cannon,	E. D. Randolph,
A. J. Cassatt,	Grant B. Schley,
R. J. Cross,	James O. Sheldon,
Rudolph Ellis,	Edward Tuck,
Amos T. French,	R. T. Wilson,
John Kean,	John I. Waterbury.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

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$1,000,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:

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H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

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Charles C. Burke,	John Downey,
Horace S. Ely,	Charles S. Brown,
Lispenard Stewart,	George G. De Witt,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Percy Chubb,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
James I. Raymond,	Lansdale Boardman,
Josh F. Freeman,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
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List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

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BONDS,
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Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.

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Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

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Cable Address, Hultch, New York. Telephone 2770 Cortlandt.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
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ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

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Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.

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Agents International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 2,100,000
Deposits : 32,000,000

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32 Broadway, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

High-Class Investment Netting 4½ and 5%.
Loans made on approved collateral.
Stocks and bonds bought for cash or on margin.

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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
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Orders executed for investment or on margin.
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Pounds Sterling

AND

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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.

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BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. cor. Waldorf; 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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I. F. MEAD & CO.,

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Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

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1901

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light winds, mostly easterly.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,069. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

EX-PRESIDENT ANDRADE IS HERE "INCOGNITO"

Other Prominent Venezuelans Also in the City.

Consul General Esteves, Informed that a Plot Against His Government Is Being Hatched, Is on the Alert.

Following closely upon the revelation that Angel Fernandez, a brother of the revolutionary Venezuelan leader, Emilo Fernandez, was in New York with money enough to buy quite a few Mausers, came other information to Consul General E. Gonzalez Esteves of the Republic of Venezuela, yesterday, which caused that official to regard with great seriousness the tip given to him by his agents that a revolution against his Government was being hatched in this city.

The first additional cause for further apprehension came in the form of a young man, tall and blond—a type quite unusual in Venezuela—who introduced himself as Nicolas Herandez, son of Gen. José Manuel Herandez, "El Mocho," who is now in jail in Maracaiba for starting a revolution against President Castro. Young Herandez showed up in the Consul General's office in State Street shortly before noon with several letters of introduction. He told the Consul General that he had come to New York merely to seek employment, and that he had decided in view of his father's trouble with the Venezuelan Government to report to him first. He said that he would live temporarily at the home of a friend, at 253 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street. The Consul General informed Herandez that if to seek employment was his mission in New York, he could rely upon him to help him if the opportunity presented itself.

Hernandez had hardly left the office when Venezuelan agents brought the information to the Consul General that Ignacio Andrade, who was ousted by the uprising which made Castro President, was in town, and had been for three days. Andrade, the Consul General was informed, had come to the city incognito, minus his beard and his customary long hair. A little later still came the information that Andreas Pietri, nephew of Gen. Juan Pietri, who held high office under President Andrade, was also in town, and was also stopping at 253 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street. These united facts and rumors the Consul General was asked by some of the persons concerned to regard as a mere coincidence. So far as he actually knew, all these natural enemies of the Venezuelan Government were in New York to better their condition. He stated, however, with little effort at concealment, that he would keep his eyes upon them.

NICOLAS HERANDEZ TALKS.

Nicolás Herandez, who arrived in town on the steamship Caracas, was found at the address he gave to the Consul General. He spoke quite freely, but denied that he was here in the interest of any expedition against the Venezuelan Government. He had, to begin with, an interesting fact to tell about his father, who is in the prison at Maracaibo. He said the last information that he or his family received from his father was in January. Since that time the Venezuelan Government had forbidden communication with the prisoner, and so far as he knew his parent might be dead. He denied any knowledge of ex-President Andrade's presence in New York, and said that he had not seen him.

Additional information was elicited from him by dint of questions through an interpreter, which were as follows:

"What is your mission in New York, Mr. Herandez?"

"I am here looking for employment."

"What kind of employment?"

"Well, I have been in the chocolate business in Ponce, and I came here to see if I could not do something in that line."

"You are not, then, interested in forming an expedition to aid in a revolt against the Venezuelan Government?"

"No."

"In case such an expedition were formed here, would you not take some part in it—not for your father's sake?"

"My father was interested in politics—I am not," with shrug of the shoulders.

"How long do you purpose to remain here?"

"I can't tell; that depends"—another shrug of the shoulders.

ANDREAS PIETRI'S DENIAL.

Andreas Pietri, who was present with Herandez when these questions were being asked, denied that he knew at all when his uncle Juan Pietri, who has been mentioned as the probable leader of the revolt against the Venezuelan Government, could be found. He admitted that he and young Herandez were friends, had been friends at home, but denied that he was here in the interest of a revolt against the present home Government. He speaks English a little, having been in this country for a short period once before.

"I am here principally to perfect my English," he said. "I have heard that a man of the name of Fernandez was here; that he had money with him, but that is all. I have not seen ex-President Andrade. I do not know where my uncle is, having heard nothing from him for a long time. It is merely a coincident that we are here together."

There were other Venezuelans at the West One Hundred and Twelfth Street house while the two men talked. They came promptly when it was learned that these compatriots were being interviewed. These men are engaged in business in New York, and have been for some time. They strongly objected to the use of their names, and said that they had no interest at all in Venezuelan politics and policies. From them it was learned that when Ingracio Andrade was in New York upon a previous occasion he stopped with his brother at either 162 or 164 West Sixty-fourth Street.

At these addresses, however, nothing was known of a man of the name of Andrade.

By a strange coincidence Vice Consul Emilio Figuero was near the One Hundred and Twelfth Street house while the two Venezuelans were being interviewed. He said it was merely by chance that he was there.

GIRL DETECTIVE OF 15 YEARS.

She Is a Clever Witness and Is Making Trouble for Baltimore Dealers in Oleomargarine.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—The Butter Dealers' Protective Association of this city is vigorously pushing the prosecution of dealers in oleomargarine. In the last month a score or more of cases have been disposed of in court. The central figure of these prosecutions is Agnes Hepburn, who, only fifteen years old, is a very clever detective. It was learned to-day that recently she has ferreted out several violators of the oleomargarine law.

In testifying in a case against Frances Soltesack the girl detective told a straightforward story. The lawyer for the defense had her under cross-examination for twenty minutes, but she never was at a loss for a correct answer. He was surprised to find that she could describe clothes worn by the woman prisoner nine days before. She described colors, fabrics, and cut of the goods.

The Prosecutor remarked to the Judge that the child's "skill" under cross-examination was the most wonderful he had ever seen.

TO SETTLE STEEL STRIKE.

Employers and Officials of Amalgamated Association to Confer in Pittsburg on Thursday.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association to-night said:

"That which I believe will prove the most important conference in the history of capital and labor will open in Hotel Lincoln, Pittsburg, next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when the highest officials of the Amalgamated Association, gathered from all parts of the country, will meet with high officers in the iron and steel industries to settle grave questions. Every Vice President of the Amalgamated Association from Alabama north is hurrying toward Pittsburg to-night on my telegraphic order. I have considered it best that they be called to confer at this time instead of the regular conferees who have usually met with us to adjust differences.

"As yet I am in ignorance as to who will constitute the committee representing the steel people, the employers. I have been informed that President Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation will be present in person, but do not know this to be a fact. The laboring man is at present confronted with some peculiar conditions which I hope will be adjusted at the coming conference. I believe the strike will be speedily settled."

President Shaffer had just left the Carnegie building with a party of Amalgamated Association officers and officers of the American Sheet Steel Company after a conference lasting for almost two hours. It was evidently decided that the best interests of both sides demanded that the wage conference be held at as early date as possible in spite of the trouble at Wellsville. It is understood that on hearing the statement of Vice President Chappell, regarding the Ohio situation, assurance was given that it could be easily adjusted, and would be. This being the case, the conference was quickly arranged.

Mr. Shaffer said further:

"I did announce that I would not treat with the employers until matters were adjusted at Wellsville, and that I would declare a general strike if matters were not fixed, but I later changed my mind. I am not at liberty to state what brought this about, but it will come out in good time."

Under the present arrangement, the Wellsville men will remain at work pending a settlement or disagreement on Thursday.

STEEL TRUST'S AFFAIRS.

Many Prominent Visitors Call on J. Pierpont Morgan, Among Them Senator Hanna.

A banker interested in the management of the Steel Trust said yesterday that the trust would probably lay aside each year for sinking fund purposes as much as the constituent companies had been in the habit of appropriating for that purpose. He also declared that the trust is yet a long way off from ascertaining the actual earnings of the property, since it had only three months' experience to go by, but that enough had been learned to justify the dividends declared and the other disbursements agreed to.

When Mr. Morgan reached his office yesterday morning he found Senator Hanna and President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad waiting to see him. P. A. B. Widener and Clement A. Griscom came in shortly after. The consensus of opinion in Wall Street was that their talk had to do with conditions in the soft-coal trade. Senator Hanna and Mr. Cassatt afterward called at the offices of Moore & Schley. The Senator said that he called to pay his respects to Mr. Morgan. He denied that his visit had anything to do with the proposed bituminous coal combination.

"I have some business here," he added, "which was partly financial, and I came from Philadelphia with Mr. Griscom, but I am not here to take part in any conference on ships or coal or steel."

Mr. Morgan was closeted in his private office for some time in conference with his associates, including Clinton E. Dawkins of the London house. Later a member of the firm stated that no announcement would be made by the firm yesterday.

Among Mr. Morgan's other callers were Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation; President Joseph C. Hendrix of the National Bank of Commerce, President George F. Baker of the First National Bank, and President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway.

SHAFFER BLAMES MIDDLEMAN.

Discharge of Union Workers at Wellsville May Delay Settlement, He Says.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—The peremptory dismissal on Saturday of twelve members of the Amalgamated Association at the Wellsville plant of the American Steel Sheet Company may seriously affect the expected settlement of the iron and steel strike. When seen this morning, President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association said: "There will be no conference until the men discharged at Wellsville are reinstated. These men come to us. They violated no law of the land, and we shall protect them. If they are not reinstated and the conference postponed, the general strike will come. This is a repetition of what the sheet manufacturers did last year. They signed the scale for Saltsburg and Old Meadows and then stole these mills from us. The men at Wellsville have been organized for months. I sent word for them not to come out, as I wanted a peaceable settlement. I do not blame the chief officials. As usual, the trouble comes from some middle man, who cannot realize that he may be undoing the conservative work of thoughtful men on both sides, or that his action may involve the commercial world."

The following concerns signed the Amalgamated scale to-day: Standard Chain Company, Columbus, Ohio; Niles Iron and Sheet Company, Niles, Ohio; Lake Erie Iron Company, Cleveland; Empire Rolling Mill Company, Empire, Ohio, and the Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company of this city. All the independent companies in the Pittsburg district have now signed the scale but A. M. Byers & Co., and their signature is expected as soon as the repairs to the plant are completed.

ALABAMA MINERS AT WORK.

Coal Mines and Rolling Mills Open Up After Short Suspensions.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 8.—About 4,000 rolling mill men and 10,000 coal miners returned to work with a vim in Alabama to-day. All questions of wages have been agreed upon for the year to come.

The rolling mills had the shortest Summer lay-off for repairs on record, the shutdown being only a week.

The men were urged to return to work because a demand for rolling-mill products is strong and prices good. A scarcity of coal, owing to slack work at the mines last week, has delayed resumption of operations in two or three plants. The Birmingham Rolling Mill operated the steel plant to-day for the first time in two years, and will hereafter make its own steel.

The coal trade, which has been dragging, is picking up.

Four Days New York to California by the "Overland Limited," via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

BRONX HIGHWAYMAN GIVES HIMSELF UP

Tells of Shooting of Johansen in Leggett's Lane.

Gives the Names of His Two Companions, and Says He Was Their Unwitting Accomplice.

It was learned last night that one of the men implicated in the shooting of Theodore Johansen, in Leggett's Lane, Saturday night, surrendered Sunday evening to Capt. Weigand of the Morrisania Police Station. After invoking the protection of the officers he gave the names of his confederates.

His name is Schoepy, and he affirms that he was drawn unwittingly into the affair by J. Fisher and a man named Whiteway, alias "Nick Carter." Fisher, who is said to have fired the shot, is a janitor in One Hundred and Ninth Street, near Columbus Avenue. Whiteway, it is asserted by the police, is the black sheep of a well-to-do and respectable family in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Schoepy tells a straightforward story, and Capt. Weigand is inclined to believe much of it. He has turned the prisoner over to Detective Foster, and the two spent yesterday and much of last night in trying to find the highwaymen, who are still at large.

Schoepy says that he met the men on Saturday afternoon, and that they went to a saloon in Harlem, where they played euchre for two hours. Then it was proposed that they take a ride. This being agreed to, they took a drink and then boarded a Boulevard car, getting off near Leggett's Lane, which runs from the Sound to Westchester Avenue and which was very dark.

They turned into the lane, the prisoner says, and had not proceeded far when they met Johansen, the bookkeeper, who now lies probably fatally injured in the hospital, and his friend, Edward Haffner.

When within a few feet of them Fisher drew a revolver and, leveling it at the oncoming men, commanded that they hold up their hands. Johansen started to pick up a stone with which to defend himself, when Fisher fired. His victim fell heavily to the earth, and, becoming alarmed, he and his two companions fled.

According to Schoepy, they had not gone far when he, thoroughly frightened at the turn affairs had taken, tried to get away from the other two men by running, but Fisher commanded him to halt, firing a shot at him to emphasize the order. He stopped and rejoined them.

"What do you want to do?" inquired Fisher, "sneak away and blow on me to the police?"

They then went into a saloon not very far from the scene of the shooting and had a drink. Schoepy declares that he took advantage of Fisher's temporary absence in the back room to escape.

He wandered all night Saturday, drinking a good deal and at a loss to know what to do, he says. When he read the account of the shooting in the morning papers he became more frightened than ever.

By Sunday night he was in a state of terror, and concluded that the best thing he could do was to go to the police station and make a clean breast of his connection with the affair. He persists that he had no idea that his companions were bent on lawlessness when he boarded the car with them.

He describes Fisher as being about 5 feet 8 inches tall, having red hair and a sandy mustache. The initials "J. F." are tattooed in India ink on his right forearm. He also had a blue spot, apparently a powder burn, under his right eye.

Whiteway he does not describe accurately. The police have learned that the latter left the city Sunday for Bridgeport, but they believe that Fisher is still in the city.

Johansen, who is very popular with those who know him, is in a precarious condition, and it is not thought by the attending surgeons that he can recover.

INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKERS.

Cincinnati Marble Works Secures Order Against ex-Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 8.—Attorney Louis Kramer, for J. M. Mueller, Jr., proprietor of the Standard Marble Works, applied to Judge Rufus B. Smith to-day in the Superior Court for an injunction against his striking employes. Mueller alleges that only 2 of his force of 100 are at work, and that they have to be protected against violence by guards.

Mueller says he will be ruined unless the courts grant relief. He at one time induced twenty men to return to work, but the strikers persuaded them to quit again. The Court was also asked to enjoin the strikers from boycotting his customers, such as plumbers, &c., and from picketing the vicinity of the shops, and from interfering with his men.

Affidavits were filed stating that the strikers visited the men at their homes, threatened to throw them into the river, &c. The defendants include the Marble Workers' Union, Lodge No. 8,664.

Judge Smith allowed the injunction preventing the strikers from using acts of violence, from injuring or threatening persons employed, or those desiring to become employed by the firms involved. The court also enjoined all acts of boycotting.

STRIKING MOLDERS ENJOINED.

Cleveland Judge Issues Order Against Picketing Manufacturers' Premises.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8.—Judge Wing of the United States Circuit Court issued a sweeping injunction to-day against the striking molders, on the application of the Otis Steel Company of this city. It enjoins local Union No. 218 of the Iron Molders' Union of North America from picketing the premises or interfering in any manner whatsoever with the business or the employes of the Otis Company.

The Court holds, in effect, that picketing is unlawful; that it consists of "organized espionage on the part of the union or others who are doing the picketing of the premises or the employes of the firm in question."

Commenting on the claim of the molders to the effect that their efforts had entirely been confined to persuasion, the Court said: "Persuasion of itself, long continued, may become a nuisance and unlawful."

ASYLUM WOMEN IN A FIGHT.

With Shower of Plates They Resist Attempt to Remove One of Their Number.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—There was a women's rebellion yesterday at the Washington Asylum, owing, it is said, to the strange influence exerted over the inmates by Esther Edwards, a negress. The trouble began on Friday and culminated yesterday, when the police reserves had to be called out from the Fifth Precinct Station, after Superintendent Stoutberg and his guards had been overpowered by fifty infuriated women.

Esther Edwards had been pronounced insane, and it had been decided to remove her to St. Elizabeth Asylum. During her stay at the Washington Asylum she had acquired a strong influence over the other women. She harangued them and told them she was going to be taken away from them on the pretense that she was crazy, and that they must protect her.

The women became wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, and on Friday, when an attempt was made to remove Esther, they made so much trouble that the Superintendent postponed the matter until yesterday to give the excitement time to die down.

Yesterday, when the ambulance drove up to the door the women formed in front of Esther's cell and refused to let her be taken out. The Superintendent tried to force a way through the crowd, but his men were driven back by a shower of plates and other missiles. The women then charged them, and they were obliged to appeal to the police for assistance. The reserves were called out and soon subdued the insurgents. Esther was then taken to St. Elizabeth's.

The New York Central's "Empire Express."

A new feature in dining car service, first introduced in 1901 on the New York Central's Empire State Express.—Adv.

The world's greatest pleasure route is via The Hudson River Day Line. Music.—Adv.

SPECIAL PRAYER FOR RAIN.

Archbishop Kain Orders Recital in All Catholic Churches in the Diocese of St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—Archbishop Kain of the Diocese of St. Louis has ordered a special prayer in all Catholic churches of the diocese for rain. The prayer is to be said every Sunday until the end of August unless in the meantime an excess of rain should come.

The following is the letter, which has been sent to the pastor of every Catholic church in the diocese:

St. Louis, Mo., July 8.

To Rev. Dear Sir:

To the collects of the mass you will add the rubrics permitting the prayer for rain, "Deus in quo vivimus," until the end of August. You will also recite after each mass for same purpose three Our Fathers and three Hail Marys. Should there be an excess of rain you may omit these prayers as long as this excess continues.

JOHN J. KAIN, Archbishop of St. Louis.

A translation of the Latin prayer that is ordered, and which was said yesterday, is: "O, God, in whom we live, move, and exist, grant unto us desired rain, that, having been assisted in present need, we may more confidently desire everlasting good."

The last time that special prayer was ordered by Archbishop Kain was at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when they were said for peace. The ordering of a special prayer by the Archbishop of a diocese is not a very unusual thing in the Catholic Church, and yet it is not of sufficient frequency not to attract attention. Archbishop Kain said this morning:

"There are only about twenty special prayers in the Prayer Book. They are set down for use as the Archbishop directs, and their use varies in different parishes according to his conclusions regarding their necessity. At the present time the entire country is suffering from drought. We shall continue them as long as they are necessary. If our prayers are answered, as they seem to us they should be, and we get sufficient rain, they will be stopped. The priests will know when to cease reading the prayers."

FOR A FEDERAL MILITIA.

Secretary Root Going West to Discuss Plans with Commanders of National Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Secretary Root will start this week on a tour of the Western military posts. The official object of the trip is inspection. The unofficial, though not less important purpose is to work up the plans for the organization of a Federal militia. The Secretary of War and his assistant, Mr. Sanger, have discussed the topic with many officers of militia in the Eastern States. Mr. Root expects to get into touch on this trip with the State Commanders of the West. It is desired to explain the proposition and enlist their aid for legislation which will be attempted at the next session of Congress.

Although the plans have not yet been decided upon in general, it is the desire to get the militia more directly under the control of the Federal authority. The present idea is to have certain regiments enlisted and drilled by officers of the regular army. The soldiers are to agree when they enlist to respond to a call of the President for ninety days' service, regardless of State boundaries or State authorities. Encampments are to be established where the militia of adjoining States may be mobilized and drilled in regimental and other manoeuvers. In return, the soldiers are to have a more generous allowance from the Government Treasury for equipment and armories.

Some questions of State rights are necessarily involved, and the cry of militarism is anticipated.

HONESTY COST HIM DEAR.

How Government Treated a Veteran Who Returned Check in 1871 Because It Was for Too Big an Amount.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—An unusual exhibition of honesty toward the Government, displayed by George P. Boycotts of Tennessee, led to an immense shaving of his claim and a wait of thirty years for his money.

In 1870 Congress passed an act recognizing as a part of the Union Army a company of independent scouts organized by Capt. David Beatty. This company was organized in Tennessee. It was never mustered into service, but it served all through the war and performed good service without pay. The act of Congress was to enable the soldiers to get the pay to which they would have been entitled if they had been mustered in.

Roberts, a member of the company, made application for whatever pay was due to him. In 1871 he received a check for $1,084.23, being $561.60 for pay for service in the army from Jan. 25, 1862, to June 1, 1865; $351.20 for use and risk of horse and horse equipments for the same time, and $151.43 clothing money. The records showed that Roberts had served for this length of time. They were apparently correct, and if Roberts had taken the money, no one need ever have known that he was not entitled to it.

But Roberts sent the money back, saying that the records were wrong. He was forced into the Confederate service on Aug. 5, 1861, and mustered into Company H, Twenty-fifth Tennessee Infantry. He was a Union man at heart and made efforts to escape, but did not succeed until Dec. 1, 1863. On Aug. 1, 1864, he joined Beaty's scouts. He said he did not want any money except what was honestly due to him. This return of the check was made on Dec. 6, 1871, and it was not until this month that Roberts received his money.

The claim finally allowed was $100.53 for pay as a soldier and $44.02 clothing money. Roberts claimed to have furnished his horse, making affidavit to that effect. The record, however, did not show it, and he did not get the $351.20 for use and risk of his horse, as he did when the first claim was allowed. Thus Roberts not only had to wait thirty years for his pay, but lost over $250 of what he claimed was honestly due to him.

THREW BEER AT HIGHWAYMEN.

Eagen's Novel Means of Defense Failed to Save His Money.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 8.—John Eagen was driving a liquor delivery wagon through woods near Kingston, ten miles from here, early this morning when he was stopped by four men, who demanded his money. Eagen replied by throwing several bottles of beer at the men, who in turn shot at him. One of the bullets passed through Eagen's hat and he thought it time to surrender.

The highwaymen relieved Eagen of all the money he had about him and as much beer as they could carry away. When they left Kim Eagen hurried to Kingston, where he joined a posse. Constables are now scouring the woods for them.

Check Your Baggage to Pan-American Exposition by WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY. The quickest and most direct route.—Adv.

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S ONLY SON A SUICIDE

F. D. White Shoots Himself at His Home in Syracuse.

Was Forty-one Years Old—Ill-Health Believed to Have Caused His Act, Which Was Apparently Unpremeditated.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 8.—Frederick D. White, son of Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, committed suicide at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon at his home, 609 James Street. Prolonged ill health, caused by a persistent and exhausting nervous disease, is given as the only possible explanation of his act.

Mr. White appeared to be in his usual health during the day, and attended to matters of business in the management of the White estate. He was alone in the house with the servants during part of the late afternoon, Mrs. White and their son being out. Mrs. White returned shortly after 5 o'clock and sought her husband in the library. She found that he had been making out his usual monthly checks, and had evidently broken off abruptly.

Mrs. White went through the house looking for her husband. In the bathroom on the second floor she found him lying dead on the floor. A bullet from a rifle had passed through his brain, and death had been instantaneous. No one had heard the shot.

Some seventeen years ago, on completing his course at Columbia Law School, Mr. White had a severe attack of typhoid fever, from which he never fully recovered. Stomach and intestinal troubles resulted. Later his nervous system became weakened, and within a few years neurasthenia developed. About a year ago Mr. White suffered a severe attack of the disease. At the time of the recent hot spell another attack came on, leaving him in a state of acute nervousness.

It is thought that Mr. White did not premeditate suicide, but that he acted on a sudden impulse. From the appearance of the body when found in the bathroom, it is supposed that he placed the barrel of the rifle in his mouth and discharged it with his foot. As soon as the body was found Dr. H. C. Locke, the family physician, was summoned, and said death must have been simultaneous with the shot.

Coroner D. F. Matthews made an examination of the body, and it was at first given out that death was due to cerebral hemorrhage.

The announcement of Mr. White's death was received with great sorrow in this city, where he occupied a prominent position in social circles. A cablegram announcing his death was sent to Ambassador White at Berlin to-night. As yet no arrangements for the funeral have been made.

Frederick D. White was the only son of Ambassador White. He was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., on Dec. 15, 1850. He was educated at Cornell University, and also at the University of Berlin. He studied at Columbia Law School from 1882 to 1884. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, N. Y., and afterward practiced his profession in this city.

Much of his time in later years had been devoted to the management of property owned by himself and his father.

In 1885 Mr. White married Miss Anne Bruce, daughter of Gen. Dwight H. Bruce, the present Postmaster of this city. Besides his wife, he is survived by one son, Andrew D. White, second.

Mr. White was regarded as one of the most highly cultured men in Syracuse. He was especially well informed on scientific and historical matters. During his early life he spent many years with his father in Europe. He was a brilliant writer and conversationalist.

Mr. White had large property interests in Syracuse, being interested with others of his family in some of the largest real estate holdings here, including the White Memorial Building, the Empire House property, and other large blocks.

It is said that Mr. White was booked to sail for Europe next Wednesday on a visit to his father and in search of health.

SURPRISE FOR THE OFFICIAL.

Dutchess County Treasurer Unexpectedly Asked for Evidence About Being in a Saloon on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 8.—In an unexpected and rather humorous way County Treasurer William Haubennestel of Dutchess County was to-day made an unwilling witness in an excise case.

For several weeks the Poughkeepsie Law Enforcement Society has had detectives employed gathering evidence against saloon keepers who violate the law. A number of arrests have been made, and to-day John F. Ringwood, the attorney of the society, swore to a complaint against Charles G. Baumann, a saloon keeper on lower Main Street. A number of witnesses were subpoenaed to show that he had kept his saloon open on Sunday.

County Treasurer Haubennestel was called to the stand, as he supposed, to make a formal statement concerning the record of Baumann's license. Counselor Ringwood, however, asked him if he was in Baumann's saloon a week ago Sunday. He replied that he was, and explained that he entered the barroom through a side door, which was open, and that there were a number of other men there.

"What were you doing there?"

"I went in to see if the law was being violated. I had heard that there were excise violations in Poughkeepsie, and I wanted to see if such was the case."

Mr. Ringwood smiled, and called Treasurer Haubennestel's attention to the section of the Raines law which makes it his duty to report violations of the excise law, and showed him that having the saloon open on Sunday was in itself a violation and asked him if he had reported the case to the District Attorney. Mr. Haubennestel said that he had not.

Detective John J. Deering of the Hance Bureau of New York, testified that he was in Baumann's saloon at the same time that the County Treasurer was. Deering drank three glasses of beer, and saw other men drink beer and liquor, but he did not see the County Treasurer take anything.

Recorder Morschauser issued a warrant for Baumann's arrest. Attorney Ringwood said that charges would probably be preferred against County Treasurer Haubennestel, and that the Governor would be asked to remove him.

DECLINED SHARE OF ESTATE.

Mrs. Philip Armour Will Let Her Brother's Widow Take All He Left.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Mrs. Philip Armour of Chicago, through her attorney today declined to take one-half of the estate of her brother, Frank Ogden, who died recently in Cincinnati.

Mr. Ogden left an estate which, by his will, was to be equally divided between his wife and sister, Mrs. Armour. By the latter's generosity the whole estate will go to the widow.

Burnett's Vanilla Is Pure.

Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.

The aristocratic whiskey.—Adv.

LONG ISLAND CITY'S POOLROOMS CLOSED.

The Proprietors Fear the Effect of the Exposures—Receive a "Tip" from the Police—District Attorney Merrill's Statement.

The poolrooms in the Long Island City district closed with a snap at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. THE NEW YORK TIMES, which told of the new activity in this sort of gambling, was in great demand before the places were shut up. The first place to close was the one at Vernon Avenue and Seventh Street, a couple of blocks from the headquarters of the police of the borough, and little further from the station house of which Capt. Woods is the commander. The last poolroom to close was the one in "Battle Axe Row," near the ferry. The "tip" to those who closed was that it was "too hot for Pete De Lacy," and that the "business" of Long Island City would be transacted at the old place in East Thirty-third Street, between Second and Third Avenues, Manhattan.

Half a dozen of the hangers-on at the poolrooms were posted at the ferry to look out for patrons and "steer" them to where they could risk their money. The paraphernalia of the poolrooms was left in them. A resumption of business in Long Island City by the poolroom gentry may be looked for when the trepidation created by the exposé by THE NEW YORK TIMES has subsided.

Of the situation as presented by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning, many who have watched the poolroom business develop from timorous handbook ventures said that the facts were rather under than overstated.

"We have," said an editor of The Long Island City Star, "hammered at the poolroom business for years. The greatest blow given it was by Anthony Comstock several years ago. Since then it has waxed and waned, but recently it was pretty nearly wide open. We did not in our afternoon issue of to-day mention the poolrooms, because it is pretty certain that, although they are closed to-day, they will be running again sooner or later. It's unfortunate that we are not in Monmouth County, N. J. Perhaps the District Attorney and the Sheriff had not heard of the poolrooms being in operation. As to the police. Well—the inference is plain. We have, however, full faith in Judge Moore as an incorruptible official."

The "tip" was said to have come through police sources.

"While I, as District Attorney of Queens County," said John B. Merrill last night at the Sea Side House, Rockaway, "have had recently no complaint of any sort about poolrooms, the situation at Long Island City and its vicinity was getting so mixed and acute as to interest me, and the poolroom people have, I am informed, anticipated the inevitable by seeing a great light and clearing out. If my information is correct, however, they just crossed the line of a handbook system.

"I have been and shall always be ready when evidence of any such offense as pool selling is submitted to me by any responsible person to act without delay. I think that is a clear declaration of principles and intentions, and I mean it."

Anthony Comstock said:

"While the Committee of Fifteen is in operation, as I hold it to be in these days, I propose to let it have the opportunity and distinction of looking after such violations of law as pool selling at Long Island City. The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice has a record on such matters that can be looked up to its credit.

"While the Committee of Fifteen can look after such violations of law, it will at the same time assume full responsibility for its action in the premises, and I do not want, again, to be in the way of Capt. Goddard in the matter of policy playing.

"Besides, I and my staff have our hands full just now in attending to the strict line of our duty to the association and the public. And I do not want to run the risk of breaking in and interfering with any plan of the Committee of Fifteen to break up the whole gang of poolsellers at Long Island City. I am in full sympathy with the aims of the committee."

"It is not one of the functions of the Committee of Fifteen," said Chairman W. H. Baldwin, Jr., "to do the duty of the municipal authorities and the police. This condition of affairs at Long Island City is a further illustration of the way the laws are enforced. The Committee of Fifteen has shown similar conditions to exist in other parts of the city. It is for the authorities to act. The Committee of Fifteen has done its full share in demonstrating the misgovernment of the city. The conditions at Long Island City simply multiply instances in this regard. If the committee has any plan for this special locality I cannot talk of it."

CHICAGO ASSESSMENTS.

Street Railway Representatives Before the Board of Review.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—After hearing the statements of representatives of the big traction interests of the city to-day, members of the Board of Review are considering an increase of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 in the assessment of street railway property. Representatives of all the companies were heard in the course of the day, and with few exceptions expressed satisfaction with the Assessors' figures on their personal property assessments. The board took each case under advisement, and will give its decision after careful consideration of the facts and figures gathered during the hearing with a view to ascertaining the real worth of the property.

Preceding the session of the board, President Upham took occasion to deny the report that the Reviewers contemplated an assessment of the street railway companies on their capital stock. Mr. Upham said the board had no authority to take any such action, that being in the province of the State Board of Equalization.

GOT MONEY OUT OF WOMEN.

Mrs. Hayes Claimed to Have Solved the Servant Girl Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A woman, Mrs. Carrie E. Hayes, who was held for the Grand Jury to-day, is said to have victimized many people by claiming to have solved the servant girl problem. She had an ingenious project, and after listening to the testimony Judge Scott said that he had never heard of a scheme that could be worked so successfully on the women of the land.

There were no gold mines in the West, nor stock schemes in the East, he said, that could compare with it for creating interest or causing people to part with their money as quickly as the assurance of having the servant girl problem settled for life, and it was with the idea of preventing other parties from being tempted to work it that Judge Scott said he would place bail at the sum of $1,000.

Two witnesses testified that they had paid Mrs. Hayes money, one the sum of $25 and the other $50, for life membership in the Monte Vista Mission Association, which carried with it the guarantee that they should be furnished with competent and well-trained domestic servants for life, besides title to a quarter-acre lot near Newport, Va., where the association was supposed to be located.

Mrs. Hayes's story was that she was running an industrial school in Montgomery County, Va., and would have thirty servant girls to place in positions in Washington next Fall, when they would have finished their course of instruction. She said she had five teachers and 100 students at the institution.

In addition to the two witnesses to-day, the police say they have received information of ten people who have paid Mrs. Hayes money to join her servant girl training and missionary society. Mrs. Hayes admitted in court to-day that the school did not exist, but she was making every effort to establish it.

Man Wants But Little Here Below, but wants that little the real article. Say this to your druggist when he tries to give you weak, watery Witch Hazel instead of genuine Pond's Extract.—Adv.

CONSTITUTION WON AGAIN WITH EASE

Lost Boston's Craft, Which Was Distanced by Columbia.

New Herreshoff Boat Showed Herself to be a Marvel in Second of Newport Association's Races.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—Constitution defeated both Columbia and Independence to-day in the second of the Newport Yacht Racing Association's races. But the mere fact of the defeat fades into insignificance in comparison with the nature of the achievement. Constitution proved herself a veritable wonder in light and somewhat uncertain winds, with a good swell. If any one had said in 1899 that in two years more Mr. Herreshoff would turn out a vessel that would beat Columbia by nearly half an hour over a thirty-mile course, he would have been laughed at with scorn.

Yet the thing was done to-day, and within the limit of five and a half hours allowed for the sailing of America's Cup races. Still more than that, the wind at no time in the race exceeded six knots, and that is giving it the most generous possible estimate. The truth would probably be nearer five knots an hour. The race was sailed over a triangular course, of which the first leg was a beat to windward, the second a broad reach, and the third a close reach.

On each and every one of the legs Constitution showed her superiority over the old cup defender, while the production of Mr. Crowninshield of Boston was beaten clear off the face of the seas. Columbia distanced her, although it must be said in her favor that she made a small gain on the older of the two Herreshoff boats on the second leg of the course. That was partly due to the fact that the wind shifted a little further aft, for Independence and enabled her to carry her spinnaker to advantage for a time, and thus run up a little on Columbia. But the latter was so far ahead that the gain netted nothing in the end.

As for Constitution, she practically sailed alone. She went across the line ahead of the other two, and at once began to go to windward of them. A good deal is written about one yacht out-pointing another. But these statements cannot always be substantiated. If all of them that have been printed were true, Constitution ought to be able to sail dead to windward, for Mayflower out-pointed Puritan, and Volunteer out-pointed Mayflower, Vigilant out-pointed Volunteer, and so on down the line till Constitution is reached. But the real truth is that Constitution makes less leeway than any other yacht that was ever built. She sails about three and a half points off the wind at times, and will always hold four points, but when she is doing it, she goes exactly where she points. She does not fall off to leeward at all.

COLUMBIA FELL BACK EARLY.

Now even Columbia does fall off some, and Independence a great deal. This was plainly shown in the early stages of to-day's beat to windward, when the three yachts were within appreciable distance of one another. Columbia began to drop to leeward of Constitution at once, and Independence, having been ramped off to run out from under Columbia's lee, could never recover the lost ground, but, on the contrary, lost more every minute. The swell to-day was steeper than it had been in the previous races, and it was possible to watch the action of the three yachts in it. Even Constitution and Columbia plunged into it up to their rails forward, but their motion was easy and did not check their way through the water. Independence palpably pounded, and at every splash of her slab-shaped bow into the brine she slowed down and her head fell off to leeward. Even the dodge of putting all her men along the lee rail, thus giving her something over two and a half tons of lee ballast, did not make her hard bilge hold on. In the language of the nautically minded she went to leeward like a crab. Constitution was about three miles ahead of her at the first mark, which means that the Herreshoff yacht had beaten her almost one-third of the distance.

The time shows that Constitution sailed about four minutes to the mile faster than Independence in going to windward and about one minute a mile faster than Columbia. The second leg of the course was the least satisfactory test of the three, for here the wind fell very light for the leading yacht, Constitution, and her sails hung in limp festoons for a considerable time. But every time she rolled to windward and filled the canvas she pushed ahead. Columbia carried a better wind on this leg than Constitution, and Independence had it better than either of the others. For after Constitution rounded the second mark the best bree

northerly end of the line. In the early part of it, Capt. Haff of Independence got Columbia under his lee, but Constitution was ahead and came to the line first. She sailed across it, being too early, and luffed across on the starboard tack near the lee end of the line 11:05:25. Columbia, by luffing close around the stern of the flagship, got on Independence's weather quarter, and crossed ahead of her.

THE YACHTS IN THE SWELLS.

Constitution went on the port tack at 11:56:43, and endeavored to cross the bows of the other two. She went on the starboard tack ahead of them at 11:58:27. She was now to windward of them, and 100 yards ahead; Columbia off her lee quarter with Independence's bow at her mast, and to leeward. Capt. Haff now gave Independence a hard pull and let her run off through the lee of Columbia. It was the only thing for him to do. On this tack the yachts had the swell sharp on the weather bow, and all three lifted their fore bodies far out of the water, but as they came down into the water again, it was plain that the Independence was making the most fuss. She splashed like a great shingle and lifted again laboriously, while the others sliced the water under their bows and lifted out with the easy swing of great pendulums.

Constitution now began to go faster than either of the other two, and she held her luff better, too. She clung to the windward course with amazing tenacity, keeping her head sails full when Columbia's shook. She was again proving herself a wonderful light weather yacht, and demonstrating that Mr. Herreshoff's adoption of the deep keel and outside lead to the shallow body was a safe principle on which to build yachts for smooth seas and gentle breezes.

After twenty-five minutes of sailing she was a half mile ahead of Columbia, which yacht was holding a course of a quarter of a mile to leeward. Independence was immediately abeam of Constitution, half a mile under her lee. The Boston yacht was manifestly going through the water faster than Columbia. The last named went on the port tack at 12:24:30, and Constitution followed at 12:25. Independence went on the port tack at 12:26:15. As they headed off on this tack, toward Point Judith, Constitution was leading with Independence directly in her wake and half a mile astern. Columbia was half way between the other two, but her course was one-quarter of a mile to leeward of theirs.

Constitution went on the starboard tack at 12:32:41, Columbia at 12:33:10, and Independence at 12:34:09. Independence was footing faster than Constitution at this time, while Columbia was traveling a little faster than either. It was in her wonderful ability to hold on to windward that the new boat was now showing her superiority. She was dropping the other two to leeward at every tack. The wind was about a four-knot breeze, and the two leeward yachts seemed to be getting a little more of its force. The crew of the Independence were all down to leeward, because the wind was not strong enough to bring the yacht down to her bearings. At 12:45 Columbia had footed out ahead of Independence.

The three were now nearly on a line drawn across the course, Constitution half a mile to windward of Columbia and the latter 300 yards to windward of Independence. All were going slowly, not doing better than four knots an hour, and the wind was very steady and soft in spots. Both Columbia and Independence continued to drop to leeward, and at 12:55, when they had been out an hour, Constitution was close to a mile away on Independence's weather bow, and three-quarters of a mile on that of Columbia. At 12:57 Constitution went on the port tack, Columbia following 20 seconds later. Independence held on till 12:59:02, when she went on the port tack a little to windward of Columbia's wake, and a third of a mile astern of her

BOSTON BOAT SLUGGISH IN STAYS.

The Boston yacht showed extraordinary sluggishness in stays, and the celerity of the Herreshoff yachts in this matter enabled them to increase their gain on her. They held this port tack for a long stretch, and at 1:30 the wind backed a point further south, and gained a trifle in strength. It was still a mere Summer zephyr. It had fallen to a light air, and it now rose again to about four knots an hour. If the change of a point helped any yacht, it helped Independence, the leeward boat, but the assistance was not material.

Constitution went on the starboard tack at 1:46:30, and held it till 1:56:30. Columbia went on the starboard tack at 1:57:29. Constitution was now a mile ahead of Columbia, and the latter a mile to windward of Independence. As Constitution worked out beyond Point Judith, she got a better wind, and this helped her to draw away from the others. At 2:01 o'clock the new Herreshoff yacht went on the starboard tack. Independence went on the starboard tack directly astern of Columbia at 2:02:05. Constitution would not quite fetch the mark and made a short port hitch at 2:13:05, and went back to starboard at 2:15:00. She rounded the first mark at 2:15:51. She eased away her boom and, having sent down her baby jibtopsail, sent up a No. 1 reaching jibtopsail in stops. She broke it out at 2:19:00. At the same time she took in her forestaysail and replaced it at 2:21:50 with a balooner.

Columbia went on the port tack at 2:20:20, a half mile to leeward of the mark. She took in her little jib topsail at 2:24:11, and at 2:25:38 went on the starboard tack for the mark, which she rounded at 2:27:00. At 2:27:42 she broke out her balloon jib topsail, which had been sent up in stops. It drew admirably and caused general wonder that Constitution had not set one. Columbia had her balloon forestaysail in stops also, and broke it out at 2:30:50. Meanwhile Independence had gone on the port tack, at 2:25:18, hopelessly astern of Columbia, which was twelve minutes astern of Constitution. As the yachts were making about five knots an hour, the old Cup defender was about a mile astern of the new candidate. Independence went on the starboard tack to stand for the mark at 2:35:48. Columbia soon found that her balloon forestaysail was of no help and took it in.

Both Herreshoff yachts were now gaining every minute on Independence, which was approaching the mark very slowly. The Boston yacht took in her jibtopsail at 2:47:30. At 2:50:30, as she eased away for the mark, she broke out her balloon jibtopsail, and at 2:56:10 she was around the mark and on the second leg of the triangle. A little after 3 o'clock the wind had flattened out and the sea became oily under the hot sun. Constitution's sails hung limp, and she made little or no way. Independence set her spinnaker, and as she had a little more wind she crept up slowly on her leaders.

At 3:33 Columbia set her spinnaker. She had picked up a bit of breeze well on the starboard quarter. Independence, on the other hand, took hers in, as it was not drawing. At 3:48:45 Columbia took in her spinnaker also. At 3:52 Constitution jibed her mainsail to starboard, and set her spinnaker, finding that she was to leeward of the mark. At 4:01:44 she rounded the second mark about three-quarters of a mile ahead of Columbia. Her spinnaker came in before she rounded, and she reached away for home with the wind on her port beam. Columbia jibed around the second mark at 4:24:44. Independence at this time was not less than four miles astern of Constitution.

The latter was doing a good eight knots an hour, which, in the mere breath of air, was simply marvelous. The set of her headsails was beautiful, and there was not an inch of her canvas that was not doing its work. The wind was light, but steady, but if she had had it astern she would not have gone more than half as fast. Meanwhile, Independence was carrying as good a breeze in her balloon jibtopsail, and was moving up toward the second mark. She was gaining a little on Columbia, and rounded the mark at 4:51:15, or about four and one-half minutes before Constitution finished. Columbia carried her balloon jibtopsail to the finish. The wind was dying out and she was losing ground, while Independence lost still more. But the story of the race is told. The figures follow:

Boat.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. H.M.S.	Cor'd. H.M.S.
Constitution	11:55:26	4:54:30	4:59:04	4:50:04
Columbia	11:56:07	5:24:56	5:28:29	5:27:12
Independence	11:56:22	6:14:40	6:18:18	6:17:35

The times at the marks were:

	1st Mark. H.M.S.	2d Mark. H.M.S.
Constitution	2:15:51	4:04:44
Columbia	2:27:09	4:24:44
Independence	2:56:10	4:51:15

Constitution sailed the windward leg in 2 hours 20 minutes and 25 seconds, Columbia in 2 hours 31 minutes and 2 seconds, and Independence in 2 hours 59 minutes and 48 seconds. Constitution beat Columbia on this leg 10 minutes and 37 seconds, and Independence 39 minutes and 23 seconds. Constitution sailed the second leg in 1 hour 48 minutes and 53 seconds, Columbia in 1 hour 57 minutes and 35 seconds, Independence in 1 hour 55 minutes and 5 seconds. Constitution beat Columbia 8 minutes 42 seconds, and Independence 6 minutes 12 seconds. Independence beat Columbia 2 minutes 30 seconds on this leg. Constitution sailed the third leg in 49 minutes 46 seconds, Columbia in 59 minutes 52 seconds, and Independence 1 hour 26 minutes 30 seconds. Constitution beat Columbia on this leg 10 minutes, 6 seconds, and Independence 36 minutes 34 seconds.

Constitution beat Columbia on elapsed time, over the course, 29 minutes, 25 seconds, and 28 minutes, 8 seconds on corrected time. She beat Independence on elapsed time 1 hour, 19 minutes, and 14 seconds, and on corrected time 1 hour, 12 minutes, 31 seconds.

DARING BURGLAR FALLS, BREAKS BOTH LEGS

Was Trying to Rob an Office Building on Fifth Avenue.

Man Hurt by Breaking of a Rope with Which He Was Lowering Himself to Go to the Thief's Aid.

In the New York Hospital to-day, with many contusions of the body and both legs broken, George Gardiner, twenty years old, of 160 Bleecker Street, will have plenty of time to reflect on the ups and downs of housebreaking.

At about 10 o'clock last night Theodore Roeber, janitor of 11 East Sixteenth Street, heard cries from the courtyard of the office building at 85 Fifth Avenue.

"Come down, I'm hurt. Say, Jim, come and help me."

He could not see the bottom of the courtyard because of the darkness, but believing the calls came from there, telephoned to Police Headquarters for help. The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station were in turn summoned, and Patrolmen Aiken and Wallison were sent to the scene of the accident.

In the mean time Christopher Anderson, who lives on the third floor of 6 East Seventeenth Street, near by, and who had been doing some repairing on the second floor of that building, had heard the cries for help. He went to a piazza on the second floor, from the end of which he saw the body of a man lying on the ground. He went to Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street and notified Policeman Holmes, who summoned Policemen Conboy and Brundage and also an ambulance from New York Hospital.

Andersen went back to his house, and procuring a rope proceeded to let himself into the courtyard. When part way down the rope broke, and Andersen fell about fifteen feet, cutting off the end of a finger of his left hand and receiving several minor bruises.

Policeman Holmes then sent to a fire house in West Eighteenth Street for a rope, but received word that they had only one rope and that could not be spared. Meantime the ambulance had arrived in charge of Dr. Chittenden and Driver John Kennedy. Another rope was procured, and Kennedy descended into the yard and tied the rope about Gardner, who was hoisted to the floor of the Seventeenth Street building and carried into the place. Dr. Chittenden, after a hasty examination, explained the nature of the man's injuries.

Gardner said: "Well, I am done for now. I will be a cripple for life. Give me a glass of water."

The building he entered is a ten-story structure fronting at 85 Fifth Avenue, and extending through to 1, 3, and 5 East Sixteenth Street. The courtyard is formed by the rear of the building, the rear of 6 East Seventeenth Street, and a high brick wall facing Fifth Avenue. Between the building and the corner of Seventeenth Street is an excavation on which another office building is to be constructed. No. 85 Fifth Avenue is occupied by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., on the second floor; Dent, Allcroft & Co., glove manufacturers, on the third floor, and E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., photographers' supplies, on the fifth floor. The remaining floors are empty.

Gardner was placed in the ambulance and taken to the hospital. On the way there he told the police that with two pals he was trying to rob the building. He said he had a rope ladder, made out of clothes-line, with wooden rungs, and that he was descending from the fourth to the third floor when the ladder broke and he fell into the courtyard. He said he and his pals had made an entrance into the building by way of the space where the excavation for the new building is being made.

The police, however, doubt his story. They say the men must have entered the building during the day. The excavation is guarded by a watchman. He said he had not seen any one enter the place. Entrance could easily have been effected, however. The ground is covered with piles of lumber. By standing one of the long planks on its end and with the assistance of his pals, one of the men could easily have reached the first-story window of the office building, and then, by lowering the rope ladder, the others could have reached the window. Once inside, it was an easy matter to reach the fourth floor, as the doors on the floor were open.

Gardner refused to give the names of his pals. After he had been placed in the hospital and made a prisoner the police returned to the building, and with lanterns and a private officer of a burglar alarm company commenced a search of the building, but failed to find the burglars.

Andersen's injuries were dressed by a private physician.

MAN SCALDED, CARS STALLED.

Bursting of a Pipe in a Brooklyn Power House Stops Traffic on Several Lines for an Hour.

One man was badly scalded and cars were stalled for an hour as a result of the bursting of a steam pipe in the power house of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at Kent and Division Avenues at 8 o'clock last night.

The power house, which is one of the largest in the world, provides the means for operating the greater part of the entire system of street railways in Brooklyn. The bursting of the pipe was caused by a back draught which blew out the door of one of the furnaces.

John Mullane, thirty-eight years old, of 203 Nassau Street, who was at work in the engine room, was badly scalded about the head, face, and arms. He was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital.

In order to mend the break it was necessary to shut down the thirty-eight furnaces and allow all the steam in the pipes to escape. As a result there was a tie-up for an hour on the Tompkins, Sumner, Marcy, Myrtle, and Lee Avenue, the Broadway, Greenpoint, Coney Island, and other lines. The power house also supplies the light for the Broadway Elevated Railroad, and darkness resulted until the pipe was repaired.

A WOMAN'S STRANGE CHARGE.

Complains that Fellow-Tenants in an Apartment House Try to Kill Her by Electricity.

A well-dressed and refined-looking woman of about middle age appeared before Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Police Court, yesterday, and acquainted him with what she said was a conspiracy among her neighbors to kill her by electricity. Pressed by the Magistrate for further details, she said that she was Mrs. Myra Leslie, and lived with her son at 316 West Forty-seventh Street,

"I was nearly killed yesterday," she said, "and I want to have the people who are trying to murder me arrested. There are several persons in the plot. They pass electricity through the walls of my apartment and have been doing it for two years. I am in such constant fear of my life that I cannot sleep."

Mrs. Leslie could ascribe no motive for the plot, but she declared that the chief plotters were Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Jones, who live in the apartment adjoining her own. She finally received a summons for the Joneses, and they will be called upon to explain their acts in court to-day.

Mrs. Leslie was found at her home yesterday afternoon, but when she learned that the caller sought further details of the alleged plot against her life she fled precitately to her room and locked herself in. The janitress of the house said that the woman, who is well educated, had lived in the apartments for several months with her unmarried son, Fred, who is a clerk in a drug house in Forty-second Street.

The janitress said that Mrs. Leslie, who appeared perfectly rational on most subjects, began to complain to her soon after moving into the house that some one was trying to do her bodily injury by passing electrical waves through the walls into her rooms. The janitress tried to convince her that there was no tenant in the house with such scientific attainments, much less with a desire to execute people. Mrs. Leslie insisted upon her belief, however, and finally declared that Jones, who is a salesman in a department store, was the leader in the conspiracy. Mrs. Jones, according to Mrs. Leslie, aided and abetted her husband in his machinations.

The janitress investigated, and found that Mrs. Leslie, in her former home, in East Fifty-second Street, was haunted by the same fears, and finally left the place to escape the supposed plotters. Since she has been in the Forty-seventh Street house she has never spoken to the Joneses, and the service of the summons for their appearance in court came like a thunderclap from a clear sky to Jones and his wife yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Leslie did not tell even her son that she was going to make a complaint in the police court.

OKLAHOMANS ARE ASTIR.

Caddo County Full of "Sooners" Awaiting Land Lottery—United States Cavalry on the Scene.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma Territory, July 8.—Notwithstanding the fact that the provisions of the President's proclamation opening up the Kiowa and Comanche country to settlement were generally known by reason of published reports, there was much interest and some excitement among the large number of homesteaders here. The fact that registration cannot be made at the Public Land Office here causes much dissatisfaction. There are 5,000 here who will register.

EL RENO, Oklahoma Territory, July 8.—Judge Kirkpatrick, special allotting agent of the Kiowa-Comanche Indian Reservation, said to-day that Caddo County is full of "sooners," and that trouble is likely to occur, notwithstanding the county is to be opened by lottery and not by run. Two troops of cavalry, one each from Fort Reno and Fort Sill, have been ordered to these posts and are expected to arrive on Wednesday.

Lee Hornbeck of Minco Newstrel has a small following here, who declare they intend to locate now, regardless of the President's proclamation naming certain days upon which the land is to be allotted by drawing. Already some of Hornbeck's followers have entered the forbidden country.

USED RAZOR ON STRIKERS.

Non-Union Workman Says He Acted in Self-Defense—Disguised as Clergyman He Escapes Mob.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., July 8.—The first blood in the strike at the works of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company was shed early this morning, when two of the strikers, George Mountford and Theodore Gough, were cut by a razor in the hands of Daniel Sullivan, one of the non-union machinists. Sullivan, who was arrested, was bailed out by the Farrels and sheltered in their shops. The strikers and their friends are making threats of vengeance.

Gough and Mountford, the latter being Captain of the strikers' pickets, found Sullivan outside the foundry yards and persuaded him to leave town. They say that to show him the way, they walked with him four miles toward Bridgeport. They had reached a lonely country road in Huntington, when Sullivan, so the strikers say, turned on them, razor in hand. Mountford received six gashes on the head. Gough was slashed across the face. Both men ran a mile to a doctor, when they fell fainting. When arraigned in the Huntington town court on the charge of assault with intent to kill, Sullivan was held for a hearing under $1,000 bonds, furnished by Superintendent Harry Brown of the foundry. An attempt to bring him to the works drew crowds of violent men to the streets and the party put back. Sullivan was taken into a clothing store and disguised in clergyman's clothing. A pair of sidewhiskers completed the outfit, and Sullivan was taken safely to the foundry. Just as the gates closed on him the strikers discovered the ruse and rough treatment is promised any non-union workmen who appear.

Sullivan admits using the razor, but says he did so in self-defense

READING STRIKERS UNYIELDING.

Shopmen and Freight Handlers Reject Peace Overtures.

READING, Penn., July 8.—Indications late to-night are that the strike of Reading Railroad shop hands will continue for an indefinite period. By a unanimous vote a second proposition of acting President Welsh was rejected at this afternoon's meeting of shopmen, though 1,000 men were present.

Mr. Welsh proposed that the shop hands go back to-morrow morning, the trouble to be settled under the terms agreed to by President Baer, and the men to receive three additional days' pay. The freight handlers, he proposed, should return at the same time, with the assurance that their grievances would be fully considered. These propositions the meeting rejected, and the men say that they will hold out for definite terms as to wages and the recognition of the union.

In accordance with this afternoon's vote not a man, either shop hand or freight handler, will go back to-morrow morning. All the meetings are secret, no one being admitted unless he can show a union card.

SALMON FISHERMEN STRIKE.

Japanese Take Their Places and Trouble Is Expected.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 8.—To-night 1,500 Japanese fishermen, fully armed, started for the salmon fishing grounds, followed by about 600 white fishermen who struck to-day. There is a possibility that a clash will take place between the opposing forces before morning.

The threatened trouble in connection with the salmon canning industry reached a climax to-day. The fishermen and the canners, as was the case last year, have been unable to agree on the question of wages. The fishermen, who are well organized, have declared a strike. The canners, unable to come to terms with the union fishermen, employed Japanese to catch salmon. When the Japanese started out to fish to-day the union men organized a system of patrol boats, and every Japanese found fishing was ordered to desist and to return to shore. A number of Japanese resisted, and fights between Japanese and union men followed, resulting in half a dozen broken heads for as many Japanese. None of them is fatally injured.

Following this incident the Japanese decided that their entire strength should be paraded to-night. Consequently twelve hundred boats, each containing a Japanese fisherman, started simultaneously this evening from the fishing village of Steveston, fourteen miles from Vancouver. Twenty-five special policemen were sworn in, besides the regular force at Steveston, but these proved unable to restrain the union men. The union patrol of 600 boats is arranging to follow the Japanese at midnight.

Won't Ride on Non-Union Line.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 8.—Four thousand miners employed in the district comprising Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and Northwestern West Virginia, have refused to participate with the Central Labor Union of this city in its Labor Day celebration here in September, because to do so it would be necessary to ride on the Mahoning Valley electric street car lines. The street-car company is non-union. The miners will patronize the union line of street cars.

TRAIN STRUCK ON A BRIDGE.

Derailed Car on a Freight Does Great Damage to Express and Imperils Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 8.—A freight car in a train bound for New York jumped the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city to-day, and the engineer of the train, not knowing what had happened, kept going ahead with the derailed car dragging half on the track and half off. At the George Street station the car tore down the guard fence between the east and west bound tracks.

The car was then dragged out on the trestle across the Raritan River, where the freight met the Philadelphia and Washington express. The protruding car struck the side of this train, and crushed it from the engine to the last coach, including three Pullmans, two day coaches, and a mail car. One passenger in the express who had his arm hanging outside the window suffered a fracture. The arm was set by a local surgeon, and the man continued on his journey without giving his name.

The freight train came to a stop on the bridge with the derailed car hanging over the side. The trucks of the car had to be dropped into the river. On board the freight was a gang of tramps, and they left the train when it stopped on the bridge. One of the gang got off in such a hurry that he fell into the river, and the train men who were on the bridge do not think that he rose again. A search was made for his body by the police, but it was not found. The police are inclined to think that the tramp escaped to the shore. The rest of the gang disappeared and gave no information about their companion.

Traffic between New York and Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Railroad was delayed for over an hour by the wreck.

WRECKED BY SWITCH ENGINE.

Two Coaches of Pan Handle Passenger Train Demolished—25 Persons Injured.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 8.—Pan Handle passenger train No. 19, known as the New York express, due here at 1:45 P. M., was "sideswiped" by a switch engine just outside the Union Station here this afternoon. Twenty-five people were injured.

Seven of the injured were so badly hurt that they were unable to proceed on their way west with the train. They were J. W. Chapin of Indianapolis, Ind., side crushed; Helen Chavouc, Marion, Ohio, badly bruised about the head; Cora Jennings, Orrville, Ohio, right arm sprained; Mrs. Flyn, Elwood, Ind., head bruised; Mrs. James Coan, Elwood, Ind., probably fatally injured; Leon Coan, Elwood, Ind., head badly bruised and bad scalp wound; Samuel C. Fulsen, badly bruised and cut by broken glass.

The passenger train was approaching the station at rapid speed when the switch engine, with a cut of cars, dashed out from a siding, striking the third coach of the passenger train. The car and the one immediately following were demolished. Both trains were stopped at once and aid was summoned. The injured were removed to the Union Station, where they were made as comfortable as possible.

As soon as the wreckage could be dumped from the track, new cars were substituted and the train proceeded on its way west.

NICKNAMES PROHIBITED.

Ordinance of Westfield, Ill., Provides Punishment for Persons Who Use Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ARCOLA, Ill., July 8.—The City Council of Westfield, Ill., has just passed an ordinance which is intended to put a stop to nicknaming and street "guying." Any person violating the ordinance is liable to a fine of $5 to $100, and those who have been addressing their fellow-townsmen by such names as "Rube" or "Mick" will think twice hereafter before they speak.

At the last meeting of the Council Alderman Hemphill introduced the following motion, which was passed:

"Be it ordained, that any person or persons who shall disturb at any time the inhabitants of the village of Westfield or any person or persons therein, by the use of nicknames, jeerings, hooting, traducing, or defaming, or making such remarks as shall annoy any person or persons, upon arrest and conviction of such offenders, they shall be fined in a sum not less than $5 nor more than $100."

It is understood that this ordinance will not prohibit the use of pet or endearing names, but that many of the nicknames now in vogue will cease to be a part of the city vocabulary. Almost every male inhabitant of the city is now known by some nickname. A general reformation is expected.

TERRIFIC HEAT IN KANSAS.

108 Degrees Registered at Marysville—Corn Crop a Failure.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 8.—This has been a day of unprecedented heat in Kansas. In Topeka for two hours this afternoon the temperature reached was 104. In Marysville 108 degrees was the record. Fort Scott reports 106 degrees.

Reports from numerous Kansas counties to-night indicate that the corn crop is practically a failure. Hay is selling at enormous prices, and the indications point to almost a famine in feed for animals, unless rain comes within a day or two.

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR.

Action Against the Hackensack Land Company.

On the application of Elmer Demarest of Hackensack, Vice Chancellor Stevenson, at Jersey City, yesterday granted a rule to show cause why the Hackensack Land Company should not be declared insolvent and Samuel Taylor appointed receiver.

The company was organized by Frank B. Poor and Henry G. Marquand, who were involved in the Seventh National Bank failure, to boom real estate in Hackensack.

Mr. Demarest said the company's assets are $412,000 and its liabilities $418,000. The rule is returnable July 29.

FRED S. GIBBS HURT.

Ex-State Senator Thrown from a Car and Badly Bruised.

Ex-State Senator Fred S. Gibbs was badly hurt yesterday by being thrown from a Twenty-third Street crosstown car. Mr. Gibbs had come to town from his Summer home near Long Branch and boarded a car at the West Twenty-third Street ferry. He motioned the conductor to stop at Madison Avenue. The conductor pulled the strap and, according to Mr. Gibbs, quickly followed with the starting signal before Mr. Gibbs had time to alight.

The ex-Senator was thrown to the ground with great force, striking on his knees, both of which are badly contused. Mr. Gibbs was also badly shaken up.

DIED ON A TROLLEY CAR.

Conductor Found Apparently Sleeping Passenger Had Expired.

John J. Boyle, thirty-four years old, who lived at 872 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, died suddenly last night on a west bound car of the Union Railway Company at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Boyle was a liquor dealer at Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. When the conductor, Thomas Casey, stopped the car at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, the terminus of the road, Boyle did not move. Casey then went up to shake the apparently sleeping man and found that he was dead.

The body was taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, where it was identified by means of papers. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

Pall Bearers for Pierre Lorillard.

Pierre Lorillard, Jr., said yesterday that he could not say for certain who would be the pall bearers at his father's funeral. He gave the names of seven of the eight men invited to officiate, but said he had not yet had acceptances from them. Those he named were John Hunter, George Peabody Wetmore, William H. Fearing, F. N. Lawrence, Newbold Morris, Louis Mercer, and Gouverneur Tillottson.

Drowned Bathing in Cayuga Lake.

WATERLOO, N. Y., July 8.—Miss Fanny Opdyke of Waterloo, about thirty years of age, was drowned on Saturday afternoon in Cayuga Lake at Burroughs Point, near Canoga, while bathing. Her body was found. She was the daughter of Edward Opdyke of Fayette and a sister of Charles B. Opdyke, a lawyer in Waterloo.

Seventy-first Men at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—Comapny K of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York City arrived here to-day and took possession of Camp Millard Fillmore within the Pan-American grounds. The company will remain throughout the week and will give a daily drill on the Esplanade.

Drink and Crime in the German Army.

From The London Chronicle.

BERLIN, June 23.—In an article in the Kreuz Zeitung, warmly advocating temperance and the disuse of alcohol in the army and navy, the writer brings forward remarkable statistics in support of his plea. In 129 army prisons throughout Germany 46 per cent. of all the murderers committed their crime while under the influence of drink. Sixty-three per cent. of the cases of manslaughter, 74 per cent. of serious injury to the person, and 77 per cent. of criminal immorality are due to the same cause. In the navy, out of 1,071 punishable cases during the last six years, 75 per cent. of the most serious cases have been due to drunkenness.

REMEDY FOR LEGAL DELAY

Alexander Rosenthal's Plan to Amend Steps in Practice.

The Lawyer Points Out that the Conditions He Deplores Bring the Law Into Disrepute.

Alexander Rosenthal, the lawyer who secured the passage of the law relative to the registration and admission of attorneys to practice in 1898, sent a communication to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday requesting the support of that body for a bill which he is drafting, and which he proposes to present to the Legislature embodying a remedy for the time wasted by attorneys in the various steps in the practice of the civil courts. A duplicate of the letter sent to the Chamber of Commerce Mr. Rosenthal has given to THE NEW YORK TIMES in the form of a letter, which is as follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most prolific causes in fomenting unnecessary litigation is the antiquated system that still prevails with reference to the time required for the various steps in the practice of the civil courts of New York. Thus, the time for defendant merely to put in his "Notice of Appearance" in an action in the Supreme Court is twenty days after service of summons. The plaintiff then has twenty days' time thereafter to serve his complaint, whereupon the defendant has again twenty days thereafter to serve his answer, and still an additional twenty days within which to amend that answer, thus making eighty days to which he is entitled as a matter of right.

In addition thereto, he may, upon his attorney filing affidavit to the effect that he has other professional engagements, &c., procure an additional twenty days' time. Besides all this, it occurs very commonly that the attorneys, inured to this enforced procrastination, fall into the habit of extending "courtesies" and granting further extensions; so that it is an ordinary occurrence that from the time of the service of the plaintiff's summons until the receipt of the defendant's amended answer, 100 days or more elapse, 80 days of which, as shown above, are obtained as an absolute legal right and in consequence of statutory provisions to that effect.

Now, this should be changed. The "Summons" and "Notice of Appearance" are documents a few lines in length, of a prescribed statutory form, and can be prepared within a few minutes. What good purpose can be subserved by allowing such length of time to intervene between them?

In ordinary commercial causes, it seems to be wholly without reason, and there is little, if any, reason therefor in any cause.

It is largely due to the existence of this condition of affairs that the payment of just demands is resisted and that after all the procrastination possible has been resorted to, flimsy answers are interposed only for the purpose of still further delay. Unnecessary litigation is thus promoted. That is to say, a fraudulent debtor unwilling to pay that which is justly due, knows or speedily learns that he can very readily secure from ten to twelve weeks' time to pay the demand or to put his creditor to still further trouble and expense in litigating the matter before the creditor can finally secure, what in all probability will ultimately turn out to be a worthless judgment against him.

Such conditions very properly bring the law into disrepute, tend to deprive it of any terror to the evil-doer, and make of it a laughing stock in his sight. They are certainly without reason in these days of printing and typewriting. There is no reason at all why the system of "Notice of Appearance" should not be abolished as useless or in any event limited, say, to two days after service of the summons, and why thereafter the time for the service of pleadings (the complaint and answer) should not be limited to five or six days at the utmost. To guard against hardship the Court might in extraordinary cases for good cause shown extend the time a few days further.

In passing, it may be observed that the anomalous differences which prevail in various courts would simply amaze the lay reader. Thus in the City Court (where the jurisdiction is limited only to $2,000) the time to answer the complaint is six days, whereas if a non-resident plaintiff sues a resident defendant, the latter must serve his answer within two days.

In the Municipal Court, again, if the complaint is sworn to, the answer must be filed immediately upon the return day. Why should not one uniform system of pleading prevail in all courts alike, and why should not sworn answers be required within the shortest time practicable?

Another prolific factor in encouraging unnecessary litigation exists in the time to appeal. While the right of appeal is one of inestimable benefit and should be preserved, yet why should the defeated party be allowed thirty days after judgment within which to file his notice of appeal to the Appellate Division, (the preparation of such notice requiring at the utmost not more than a few minutes of time,) and forty days thereafter within which to prepare the other papers on appeal. Quite often, also, the trial court allows, by custom, sixty days' time within which to prepare such papers. Thereupon, should the defeated party be again routed at the Appellate Division, the law provides that he may have one year thereafter within which to appeal to the Court of Appeals, and again forty days to prepare and serve his papers.

It is due to this fact that great corporations simply scoff at verdicts rendered against them at the Trial Term, knowing as they do full well that by merely filing a bond they can stave off the successful party for several years.

It requires no argument to show the advantage this gives them, since, by that time, if by any chance the verdict should be upset, and a new trial ordered, their opponent will not in all probability be in as good position as before. By this time they know exactly who his witnesses are and what they will testify, and can prepare and act accordingly, and besides this, the witnesses against them may die or disappear.

These are but a few of the evils which still persist, and but for the limits of space in such a communication as the present, I would be pleased to point out the same.

It seems to me that by advocating the adoption of the necessary remedy in this respect, reducing the prescribed time to limits within the bounds of reason, you would be accomplishing a great good to the community. ALEX ROSENTHAL.

New York, July 8, 1901.

TWO BROTHERS DROWNED.

Little Boys Were Bathing in the Passaic —Their Two Cousins Met Similar Fate a Year Ago.

NEWARK, N. J., July 8.—Eddie and Harry Smith, five and seven years old, respectively, whose home was at 326 Oliver Street, were drowned in the Passaic River at the City Dock this evening. Their bodies were recovered and are now in Mullins's Morgue.

Harry was swimming in the river supporting himself by means of a guy rope from a derrick which was fastened to the dock and allowed to drag in the water. Eddie was also in the water, and, becoming frightened, he grabbed hold of Harry's waist, and this caused Harry's hands to slip from the rope, and the two sank.

Their sister, who was on the pier, fainted when she heard her brothers had been drowned, and the police had difficulty in restraining their father from leaping into the river after them. Men and boys who were swimming near by dived for the bodies.

The boys were cousins of the two sons of Terrance Smith of this city who were drowned at Atlantic Highlands last Summer.

SAVED BY A SEARCH LIGHT.

It Was Kept Turned on Man Who Fell Overboard Until He Was Rescued.

James J. Cooley, an employe of the Department of Highways, who it was believed had been drowned in the Hudson River Sunday night, was back at work yesterday morning bright and early, little the worse for his exciting experience and narrow escape.

Cooley, whose wife died several months ago, lived alone at 1,617 Madison Avenue. On Sunday, in company with several friends, he went on an excursion to Newburg on the steamer Homer Ramsdell. On the return trip, when the boat was off Irvington, the cry of "Man overboard!" was raised. There was a large crowd aboard, and many of them had seen a man's body fall into the water. The boat ran about a quarter of a mile before Capt. Rossa could turn her about.

The yacht Virginia, owned by Isaac Stern, using its search light, located Cooley, who had discarded his coat and vest and was swimming toward shore. The Homer Ramsdell then proceeded on her way and those on board were kept in ignorance as to whether Cooley was rescued. It transpired yesterday, however, that the yacht picked Cooley up almost exhausted and landed him at Irvington, where after being provided with clothing, he took a train for New York.

PERE MARQUETTE'S CRUCIFIX?

Find of Michigan Workman Renews Interest as to the Burial Place of the Exploring Priest.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Mich., July 8.—Much interest has been occasioned by the finding of a golden crucifix by a workman at the new hotel. The crucifix, which is 11 inches in length by 5 in width, is mounted on a base 2 inches square, is heavily plated with gold, and believed by some persons to have been the property of Father Marquette, said to have been buried 225 years ago, "four streams south of Little Traverse Bay, otherwise Betsie River," which forms the harbor here.

The crucifix is now in the possession of Charles Hoerts, who says he shall send it to the Kent County Historical Collection at Grand Rapids. This find is regarded as corroborative of the claim that a skull and some bones unearthed here some time ago were those of Father Marquette.

The bones of Father Marquette were thought to have been unearthed at Point St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinac, in September, 1877. David Murray, who owned a farm in the neighborhood, came in his clearing operations upon traces of a cellar believed to have been the foundations of the old chapel founded by Father Marqueete at Point St. Ignace, and where a band of converted Hurons had borne Father Marquettes body in 1677.

Telegraphic dispatches at the time announced that in the presence of the Catholic Bishop of the Upper Peninsula some bones were disinterred which were found wrapped in a birch bark coffin. The belief was expressed that Father Marquettes bones had really been found.

STARVING IN SOMALI COUNTRY.

Abyssinian Army Forced to Eat Camels and Other Transport Animals.

LONDON, July 9.—The Times publishes the following, dated June 22, from Gerloguby, in the Somali country:

"The Abyssinian army campaigning against the Mad Mullah has failed to find him. Provisions have been exhausted, and the troops are now eating the camels and other transport animals. Unless food is procured in a few days many must starve to death."

BURIED IN BOILING MUD.

Women Tourists in Yellowstone Park Fall Into One of the "Paint Pots" and Are Badly Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., July 8.—Information was received to-day from Mammoth Hot Springs, in the Yellowstone National Park, of an unusual accident in the park on Saturday afternoon. Two women fell into one of the boiling "paint pots" at the Thumb on the Lake, and before they could be rescued, sustained injuries which may prove fatal. The "paint pots" are huge natural caldrons of clay, each one containing a boiling, seething mass of colored mud. Similar phenomena are found in various places in the park, the giant "paint pots" being near the Fountain Geyser.

An elderly woman and her daughter, who were touring the park by way of the Monida route, were inspecting the boiling mud springs on Saturday. They were unaccompanied. One of the women fell into the boiling mud caldron, and it is believed that the other fell in while trying to rescue her. Both were submerged almost to their waists. Friends heard the women cry for help, and ran to their assistance. When taken out they were almost unconscious. They were conveyed to the Lake Hotel, and medical assistance was summoned from Mammoth Hot Springs.

PAVEMENT FOR A FRANCHISE.

Chicago Street Railway Will Fix Streets in Return for Extension of Privileges.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—A proposition which is equivalent to an initial expenditure of over $10,000,000 for paving streets, in consideration of a twenty-year franchise extension, has been made to the city by President Hamilton of the Chicago City Railway Company.

The proposition was made some days ago, it developed, to Alderman Charles

THAT ORDER TO DEWEY

Rear Admiral Crowninshield Says He Wrote the Dispatch.

Framed It at the Suggestion of Attorney General Griggs at a Conference in the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The controversy over the authorship of the instructions to Admiral (then Commodore) Dewey when he went to Manila, started by Secretary Long's statement in Boston that he did not know who wrote the dispatch, led Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield to-day to issue a statement in which he claims the credit. He says that on April 24, 1898, he was called on at his house by Lieut. Humes H. Whittlesey of the Bureau of Navigation, who brought a dispatch from Commodore Dewey to Secretary Long. This dispatch said that the Governor of Hongkong had notified Dewey that he must leave that port within forty-eight hours. Admiral Crowninshield continues:

"Deeming that it was of the greatest importance that a reply should be sent as soon as possible to Commodore Dewey, I took the dispatch to the White House and laid it before the President. The President suggested that the preparing of a reply should be put off until Secretary Long returned to the city, but I urged upon the President the importance of sending a dispatch to Admiral Dewey, who was undoubtedly anxiously waiting instructions. I also informed the President that a part of a day had elapsed since Dewey had received the notice from the Governor of Hongkong, and that it was, at the moment we were talking, already Monday morning in Hongkong.

"The President then directed me to go and find Mr. Long, the Secretary of the Navy, and Judge Day, the Secretary of State, and bring them to the White House. I drove to the residence of Secretary Long, where I was informed that he was still absent and was not expected back until later in the day. I then drove to the residence of Secretary Day, whom I found at home, and to whom I delivered the President's message. Secretary Day got into the carriage with me, and we drove to the White House. Upon arriving at the White House Secretary Day requested that I should go to the Navy Department and remain near the telephone, as he would probably send for me in fifteen or twenty minutes. I proceeded to the Navy Department, and in a short time received a telephone message from the White House to come there. Upon arriving I was shown to the western end of the upper corridor, where the President was sitting with the following persons: Secretary Day, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Hale, and one other, possibly Secretary Bliss, though I am not sure. The late Senator Davis joined the party later.

"A discussion of the dispatch from Admiral Dewey and the reply which should be sent to him was taking place when I arrived, and I took part for several minutes. The President then turned to Attorney General Griggs and said: 'Griggs, you write a dispatch for Dewey to proceed to Manila and attack the Spanish naval force assembled there.' Whereupon Attorney General Griggs turned to me and said: 'Captain, you know how to write that better than I do; you go and write it. You will find some blanks in the Cabinet room.'

"I at once proceeded to the Cabinet room, where I met Mr. Hayes, son of ex-President Hayes, who was visiting at the White House. He got some blanks and a pencil and I sat down and wrote the dispatch which was sent to Commodore Dewey. Returning to the Presidential party, I handed the dispatch I had prepared to Attorney General Griggs, who, after reading it over, said it was satisfactory and handed it to the President, who read it aloud. The only change that was made in the dispatch as I wrote it was the addition of either the word 'capture' or the word 'destroy'; the dispatch as originally written by me contained but one of these words, but which one I do not recall. With this change the President approved of the dispatch and returned it to me with the remark that he preferred that it should not be sent until it was seen by the Secretary of the Navy. I then said to the President that I would take the dispatch to the Navy Department and have it put in cipher ready for the Secretary's signature upon his return to the city.

"Then I went to the Navy Department, handed the dispatch to Lieut. Whittlesey, and directed him to put it in cipher and take it to the Portland as soon as the Secretary returned, for his signature. Lieut. Whittlesey reported to me the same evening that the Secretary had signed the dispatch and that it had been sent.

Secretary Long said upon this subject: "My recollection is entirely distinct. Immediately upon declaration of war I had conferred with the President about an order to Dewey to attack the Spanish fleet at Manila.

"On Saturday morning, April 24, I went to the White House, sat with the President on a sofa in the corridor, and earnestly advised the sending of such an order. But for Rear Admiral Crowninshield's statement, I should have said unhesitatingly that I had with me the dispatch which had been prepared in the Bureau of Navigation, and that, the President approving, I returned to the Navy Department and sent it in to the Bureau of Navigation to be put in cipher.

"I then went out to drive. As I drove out between 11 and 12 o'clock, I remember passing Rear Admiral Crowninshield. As to what transpired later at the White House at the meeting which he describes, I, of course, have no knowledge. It seems to me probable that the President, after his interview with me, sent for some of the Cabinet and Rear Admiral Crowninshield and took up the dispatch which, according to my recollection, had already been prepared, and gave it final consideration. Probably, also, there had then come in Dewey's dispatch of the day before advising us that he had been ordered to get away from Hongkong."

GRANTS FOR STATE COLLEGES.

Warrants Aggregating $1,200,000 Drawn by the Treasury for Present Year.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Treasury Department to-day drew warrants aggregating $1,200,000, or $25,000 each, for 400 State colleges and two in the Territories, being the maximum amount provided for by Congress in the act of Aug. 30, 1890, for the endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts.

This act provides a minimum sum of $15,000 for that year, with an annual increase of $1,000 for ten years up to $25,000. The maximum is now reached, and hereafter each of the States and Territories will receive annually this sum for its agricultural colleges. This money is the proceeds of the sale of public lands.

CLAIM FOR DELAY OVER ARMOR.

Cramps Ask Damages from Government —Other Firms May Follow.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Navy Department has been advised that the Messrs. Cramp of Philadelphia have a claim of about $264,000 against the Government for delay incident to furnishing armor for the battleship Alabama. The delay was caused by the controversy in Congress as to the quality of armor, and pending the controversy no armor was available for the Alabama and a number of other ships under construction.

The Alabama was begun in December, 1896, and under the three years' contract would have been completed by December, 1899. But owing to the lack of armor the ship was not actually completed for many months after this time.

Other claims will be made for delay in furnishing armor to other ships, it is said. There was delay on the armor of the Illinois, the Wisconsin, and three ships of the Maine class.

NEW MINISTERS INSTRUCTED.

Representatives to Persia and Venezuela Receive Commissions.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Messrs. Griscom and Bowen, the recently appointed Ministers to Persia and Venezuela, respectively, received their commissions and final instructions to-day. Mr. Griscom will sail on Wednesday, but will remain for some time in Europe before proceeding to his post in Persia, with which country the United States has no issues of importance to unravel.

Mr. Bowen will be on leave for some weeks, and as there is no pressing need for his presence in Venezuela he will not leave for about a month. His instructions are in writing, and although surrounded with the privacy of all diplomatic communications, it is known that they embody no marked change in policy.

CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS.

Lentz-Tompkins Case Last of Seven to Go to Public Printer.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Alexander McDowell, Clerk of the House of Representatives, to-day opened and sent to the Public Printer the testimony in the contest case of John J. Lentz against Emmet Tompkins, involving the seat from the Twelfth Ohio Congressional District. The papers consisted of Lentz's charges and the testimony taken in support of them and Mr. Tompkins's answer. Tompkins's majority was only 18, and Lentz alleges that it was obtained by the use of money. Tompkins makes denial of all the charges, but offers no testimony.

This is the last contest case of seven to be opened by the Clerk. One involves the contest from the Seventh South Carolina District over the seat which was accorded to Dr. Stokes, who has since died. According to precedents in the House, the contest will be prosecuted regardless of Stokes's death. In four cases in which notice of contest was given the contestants failed to file their papers.

REFUND PORTO RICO DUTIES.

New York Sugar Importing Firm Entitled to Receive More Than $470,000.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Robert J. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has decided that the Secretary of the Treasury has authority under the law to refund to Lascelles & Co. of New York the duties paid by them on sugar imported from Porto Rico between the date the Treaty of Paris took effect and the date of the approval of the Foraker act.

The duties so paid amounted to more than $470,000. This decision is based upon the recent insular decisions of the Supreme Court.

Other claims on file ask for the refunding of about $1,500,000.

The Controller discusses at length the question of authority for refunding duties that have been collected. In this connection reference is made to the act of Congress of March 3, 1875, empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to refund duties under certain conditions, viz.:

1. Under a judgment of a circuit or district court (A) collected in accordance with any (1) decision or (2) ruling or (3) direction previously made by him; or
2. Under a special appropriation; or
3. Where collected under an erroneous view of facts.

The Controller then says: "It is sufficient to comply with the very letter of this law that the duties be collected as import duties. These duties were so collected, whether in truth or in fact they were import duties or these sugars were imported articles, and, as before stated, under your directions.

"At the time of their exaction as import duties it was claimed by the Government in good faith that these sugars were imported merchandise and subject to duties as such. This contention was denied by the claimants, and they paid these duties, protesting that their exaction was illegal. Does it now lie in the mouth of the Government, after its contention then made and under which it exacted these duties, to say to these claimants: 'I admit I was mistaken, but because I was wrong and you were right, I will now insist that I will not right the wrong thus perpetrated on you because you paid these duties on non-importable articles upon which I have no right to exact import duties? The law of refund only applies to duties paid on imports. These duties not having been paid on imported goods, you are without the benefit of the remedy provided for refund, where duties are wrongfully exacted on imported articles.'

"That is the reasoning of dishonesty. The Government, in so far as it is concerned, fixed the status of imported goods on these sugars and should not be heard to say that they are not imported goods."

CUBA MAY PAY ITS BONDS.

United States Government Will Not Interfere Except Within Certain Limits.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—It was ascertained at the War Department to-day that it is not the intention of the United States Government to interfere in Cuba to the extent of preventing the payment of Cuban bonds, should the new Government of Cuba determine to assume the bonds issued by the former so-called government and junta.

Under the Platt amendment the amount of the indebtedness is limited by the provision that the new Government shall not assume or contract any public debts which ordinary revenues of the Government will not pay the interest upon, and also create a sinking fund to pay after defraying the expenses of the Government. Under this clause, the United States will determine when the debt, either contracted or assumed, has reached a limit.

It is stated that the independence of Cuba carries with it the right to create obligations and to incur indebtedness within these limitations.

MORE CUBAN TEACHERS HERE.

Senora Lopez, in Charge of the Party, Favors Annexation.

Thirty-five Cuban teachers landed here from the steamship Olinda yesterday, after having been detained at Quarantine all night. They formed the last installment of teachers who are in this country to take Summer courses. Harvard University is their destination.

Señora Dolores Lopez is in charge of the party. She said after landing that she favored annexation, and did not believe in "Cuba libre." One of the young women in the party lost a purse containing $60 on the way up, and she seemed to be the only disconsolate one in the group.

Gen. Gomez at Central Valley.

CENTRAL VALLEY, N. Y., July 8.—Gen. Maximo Gomez was a guest at the home here of Señor Estrada Palma to-night. The local band, under the direction of Prof. A. H. Travers, accompanied by the entire neighborhood, went to Señor Palma's grounds, where they serenaded the General with National and Cuban airs, amid the explosion of bombs and a profuse display of fireworks. Gen. Gomez returns to New York to-morrow morning, and sails for Cuba on Wednesday.

SAT ON TRACK, LOST LIFE.

Deaf Artist Killed by Train While Making a Sketch.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—While sketching on the tracks of the Burlington Railway, a mile and a half from Louisiana, Mo., Miss Eva M. Reed, Assistant Librarian of the Missouri Botanical Garden and a well-known writer on botanical and geological subjects, was run over and instantly killed by a passenger train late yesterday. She had been almost totally deaf for several years as a result of a fever. Miss Reed was forty-five years old. She had been employed in the Missouri Botanical Garden as indexer and Assistant Librarian for more than ten years.

FIRE DAMAGES COLEBROOK, N. H.

Large Portion of the Business Section Destroyed—Loss, $150,000.

NORTH STRATFORD JUNCTION, N. H., July 8.—A large portion of the business section of Colebrook, a prosperous lumber and trading centre on the Connecticut River, fourteen miles north of this place, was destroyed by fire which broke out on Main Street about midnight. In all eight buildings were consumed, resulting in a financial loss estimated at $150,000.

The fire was stopped only by the hardest work on the part of nearly all the male residents of the town, and in spite of very poor facilities for fighting the flames. The blaze originated in the rear of Thomas J. Hill's drug store on Main Street, and a lively breeze aided the flames.

Among the heaviest losses are those of W. E. & J. W. Drew, general storekeepers; Wesley Wentworth Block, general store; Hiram C. Young, general store and residence, and the Colebrook Hardware Company. The block containing Odd Fellows Hall and the Colebrook Library Building were among those burned.

SCANDAL IN PHILIPPINES

Civil Governor of Benguet Province to be Investigated.

Accused of Acquiring Land and Mining Rights—Friars Mobbed—Gen. Callies Aids the U. S. Commission.

MANILA, July 8.—The United States Philippine Commission has ordered H. Pheips Whitmarsh, the Governor of Benguet Province, to come to Manila and submit to an investigation, owing to the allegation that he has been using his position to his personal advantage, in acquiring land and mining rights from the natives. He is at present charged with indiscretion and violation of his instructions. The commission particularly instructed Gov. Whitmarsh to cultivate the friendship and protect the interests of the Igorrotes who suffered from Spanish extortions and exploitations.

Col. Duval of the Forty-eighth Regiment, which formerly occupied the provinces of Union and Benguet, and Dr. Kieffer, the Regimental Surgeon, who was prominent in the civil administration of the province, complained of Gov. Whitmarsh's methods of administering his office. The commission is inclined to attribute the feeling existing to military opposition to civilian authority in Benguet. Voluntary statements made by natives to Commissioner Worcester, while on a visit to Benguet, formed the basis of the investigation. Gen. Bell has forwarded similar allegations to Manila.

Two friars who were invited to Calastao, Province of Pangasinan, to celebrate a holiday, were mobbed. A native priest denounced the action of the people, whereupon the mob attacked the priest and refused to attend the church. The friars fled. The native papers have since inaugurated renewed attacks on the friars.

Generals Chaffee and Wade are at Batangas. The removal of the military headquarters in Southern Luzon from Manila to Lipa, in Batangas Province, is contemplated.

Pardo de Tavera, who has been announced as a future member of the Civil Commission, and Gen. Callles, the insurgent leader who recently surrendered in Laguna Province, are going to that province to-morrow in order to organize municipalities.

New Philippines Tariff.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The new Philippine customs tariff, upon which the insular division of the War Department has been working, has been completed and approved, but will not be promulgated until copies can reach Manila. Meanwhile it will be translated into Spanish and be printed both in English and Spanish. The new tariff will be issued as an amendment or modification of the present tariff.

MAJOR M. J. BURNS SHOT.

Seriously Wounded Through Son Accidentally Knocking Down a Gun.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 8.—Major M. J. Burns of the United States Army, retired, was accidentally shot in the abdomen to-day by a young son knocking down a shotgun in the house at Mountain Lake Park.

The wound is serious.

Hawaii's Income Tax in Effect.

HONOLULU, July 2.—The new income tax law went into effect yesterday, assessing a tax of 2 per cent. on all incomes exceeding $1,000 per annum. It is expected that suits will be brought to test the law in the courts.

North Atlantic Squadron.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 8.—The North Atlantic Squadron, which Admiral Higginson is to put through a fortnight's manoeuvres off Nantucket, is lying at anchor to-day close under Great Point Light. The fleet consists of the Kearsarge, Massachusetts, and Alabama, with lighthouse tenders Verbena and Mayflower and the steam tug Potomac. At 4 o'clock sailors began to land and pitch tents. About 500 came ashore near the life-saving station. The battleships will weigh anchor at daylight to-morrow and proceed to Boston for coal, returning here. The date for the sham battle has not yet been set.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Alvin A. Barker, Quartermaster, recently appointed, will proceed to Chicago and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will proceed to San Francisco in time to take the transport to sail from that place July 16 for Manila.

Major William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, will proceed to Juneau and Skagway, Alaska, on official business pertaining to the laying of the Signal Corps cable between those places.

Lieut. Col. Charles Bird, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. Paul Mazzuri, Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

First Lieut. Percy M. Ashburn, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Assinniboine, Montana, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Major Guy L. Edie, Surgeon, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Second Lieut. John T. Fulmer, Twenty-seventh Infantry, will join his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, New York.

Capt. John H. Wholley, Second Infantry, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and join his company.

First Lieut. Thales L. Ames, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, California, on official business pertaining to the inspection of powder in store.

Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Fifty-second Company Coast Artillery, to the Sixty-ninth Company, vice Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, who will remain unassigned until further orders. Capt. Hubbard will join the company to which he is transferred.

First Lieut. James A. Shipton, Artillery Corps, is attached to the Fifty-second Company Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Columbus, New York.

First Lieut. Charles G. Bickham, recently appointed, is assigned to the Twenty-seventh Infantry, and will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

First Lieut. Henry W. Parker, Twelfth Cavalry, upon his own request, is transferred to the Second Cavalry.

Major Theodore Mosher, retired, is relieved from duty as Adjutant General of the District of Columbia Militia, to take effect Aug. 31.

The resignation by Capt. Octavius L. Pruden, Paymaster, of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect July 1.

Major William W. Gray, Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines and will proceed to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty to relieve Major William O. Owen, Surgeon. Major Owen will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Capt. James W. McAndrew, Third Infantry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department. He will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. George W. Stuart, Tenth Infantry, is transferred to Seventh Infantry, Company K.

The following-named officers of the Ordnance Department will proceed to the United States powder depot at Dover, N. J., on official business pertaining to the examination of smokeless powders, in store at that depot: Capt. Orrin B. Mitcham, and First Lieut. Clarence C. Williams.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander M. C. Gorgas is retired, with rank of Lieutenant Commander, from June 30.

Lieut. Commander F. R. Brainard is retired, with rank of Lieutenant Commander, from June 30.

Paul E. McDonald and Russell M. Young are appointed Assistant Surgeons from July 2.

Lieut. C. K. Mallory is ordered to the torpedo station, July 10, for instruction.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. Whiting is detached from the Dixie and ordered home to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Admiral Remey, aboard the Brooklyn, has left Sydney, N. S. W., for Albany, West Australia, en route back to Cavite.

Admiral Rodgers, on the New York, and Yorktown arrived at Yokohama yesterday. These vessels, with the Bennington, which is soon to arrive at Yokohama, and the New Orleans, which already is there, will co-operate with a Japanese fleet on the occasion of the unveiling of the Perry monument, July 14, at Kurihama.

The Petrel left Yokohama yesterday for Honolulu en route to the United States.

The Alvarado has left Norfolk for New Berne, N. C., which is the first stop on her recruiting trip along the coasts of the Carolinas and Georgia.

The Nanshan left Cavite to-day for Shanghai. The Michigan has left Detroit for Put-in Bay. The Oregon has arrived at Bremerton.

Rear Admiral Cromwell, aboard his flagship, the Chicago, has sailed from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for St. Vincent, Canary Islands, en route to the Mediterranean to assume his new duties as Commander-in-Chief of the European station.

KILLED HIS THREE CHILDREN.

A Nova Scotia Town Councilor's Deed While Temporarily Insane.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 8.—Sydney Locke, a well-known citizen and municipal councilor of Lockport, N. S., while temporarily insane this morning, killed his three children, Ruby, aged fourteen years; Howard, aged eleven, and Erminie, aged eight, with a revolver.

Locke rose this morning, and, after partially dressing, went to the room where his three children were sleeping. He carried with him a 44-calibre revolver. Without a word he placed the muzzle at the head of his oldest child and fired. Next he killed Erminie, his favorite child. Howard, who was in a bed by himself, attempted to escape, but was shot down. He was fatally wounded and died an hour afterward.

Locke for months past had been mentally depressed, but it was thought he was improving. He is forty years of age. He has been placed in custody.

BELLEVUE PATIENT CLAIMED.

Husband of Mrs. Clappe, Woman Who Demanded Rooms at Hotels, Called for Her.

The elderly woman, who gave her name at Bellevue Hospital as Mrs. Robert Woodbridge Clappe of Washington, where she was taken Sunday after she had visited a number of Broadway hotels demanding a room, was yesterday claimed by her husband.

Mrs. Clappe will be taken before a Magistrate this morning and very likely discharged in the care of her husband.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Mrs. Robert Woodbridge Clappe, who was arrested in New York, formerly lived in this city at 128 D Street Northeast. They left here a year or two ago. Mr. Clappe is a railroad man.

Mrs. Clappe's maiden name was Catherine Warren. She is a native of New York. Her first husband was William Leland, and it is said she had considerable money when she married him, and was also in comfortable circumstances when she married Mr. Clappe. She entertained lavishly while living in this city, but was regarded as eccentric by some of her friends. There is a story that she was once sent to St. Elizabeth's Asylum for a short time. Recently she had been visiting the family of Gen. Marble, former Commissioner of Patents.

FOSBURGH TRIAL JULY 18.

Pittsfield Man Accused of Killing Sister in Last August.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 8.—Robert S. Fosburgh will be placed on trial on July 18 before Judge Stevens in the Berkshire Superior Court, charged with manslaughter in the shooting of his sister, May Fosburgh, last August. This was decided to-day after a conference between the Prosecuting Attorney and counsel for defense. Fosburgh is now in Boston with his family.

Molineux May Know Fate To-morrow.

ALBANY, July 8.—The Court of Appeals will meet in this city on Wednesday for the purpose of consultation and the handing down of decisions. Among the matters which may be decided at that time are the question of the constitutionality of the Donnelly anti-trust law, which is involved in the Ice Trust case, and the appeal of Roland B. Molineux from his conviction for the murder of Mrs. Kate Adams.

On Trial for the Murder of Applegate.

TRENTON, N. J., July 8.—The trial of Samuel Shinn, indicted for the murder of Thomas F. Applegate, a farmer, was begun to-day in the Mercer County Court at this place. It is alleged that in January last Applegate was warned by "whitecaps" that if he did not stop ill-treating his wife he would be subjected to a coat of tar and feathers and compelled to leave the town. Some time after this Applegate and Shinn had a row in a barroom and Shinn was arrested on complaint of Applegate. From that time on bad feeling is said to have existed between the two men. Applegate was found dead in a stall of his barn. His body lay close to the heels of his horse, and it was at first supposed that he had been kicked to death by the animal.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.—Fire to-night destroyed the foundry of the Kansas Hay Press Company. Loss $100,000, partially insured.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Fire to-day at 190 and 192 Washington Street, occupied by Merle & Heaney, dealers in saloon and store fixtures, caused an estimated loss of $50,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 8.—Fire to-day destroyed the three-story jobbing and manufacturing plant of the F. C. Herman Saddlery Company. The loss was about $50,000, partially insured.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin St.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, laces, embroideries, hosiery, and gloves; 43 Leonard Street Grand Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Samuels, D., Lace House Company, San Francisco, Cal.; M. Cohen, ladies' and infants' wear; 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Helm, millinery; Hoffman House.

Kellogg, Sommer & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. E. Kellogg, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Heyns, Bingwanger & Co., Detroit, Mich.; E. Heyns, dry goods; Holland House.

Gamble, Desmond & Co., Detroit, Mich.; K. Edelmuth, china and glassware; 487 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Hollander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mme. Marguerite, millinery; 290 Fifth Avenue; Holland House.

Furneaux & Hoefle, Cincinnati, Ohio.; H. C. Furneaux, millinery; H. Hoefle, ribbons and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Strouse Brothers, Evansville, Ind.; M. Strouse, clothing; B. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. J. Schloss, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; A. N. Brown, cloaks and suits; 298 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ryan, boys' clothing; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits and waists; Miss L. Koch, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hirsch Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; H. Hirsch, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, boys' clothing and sporting goods; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Naylor, John S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; A. G. Naylor, notions and furnishing goods; L. A. Lallance, hosiery and gloves; 101 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.

Lytle, W. A., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. A. Lytle, clothing; E. W. Carey, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, general buyer, 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. G. Travis, books, 2 Walker Street.

Fetlis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. E. Dunn, notions and furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; T. E. Nolan, books, 2 Walker Street.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Sommers, books; 121 Mercer Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Arky, L. H., Meridian, Miss., clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Nugent, R. & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Ira Scotland, hosiery and knit underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. G. Hower, dress goods; Holland House.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss R. Merebaum, jewelry and leather goods; 460 Broome Street; Holland House.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. P. Sanborn, cloaks, suits, and waists; 760 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. W. Powell, linens, white goods, laces, cloaks, suits, millinery, ribbons, furnishing goods, and jewelry; 320 Broadway; Holland House.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. R. Dubose, carpets; 76 Franklin Street; Holland House.

Orrick, C. J., Cumberland, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Holle, H., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; H. Holle, clothing; S. Brooks, clothing; D. Holle, clothing; Criterion Hotel.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Stahlberg, laces and ribbons; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. N. Brooks, upholstery goods; J. Hollywood, carpets, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery, 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. S. Marks, dry goods, 28 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

Kory, A., & Sons, New Orleans, La.; M. A. Kory, pants and overalls; Hoffman House.

White, E. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, kid gloves, 462 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

RUMOR THAT DAUGHTER SURVIVES J. S. ROGERS

She Will Probably Claim Share of His Millions, If It Is Said.

Executor Pennington Discredits the Report—Will to be Offered for Probate Before Chancellor Magie.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, July 8.—Interest in the probable litigation over the will of Jacob S. Rogers was revived here by rumors that in due time there would appear among the claimants to the eccentric locomotive manufacturer's millions a young woman, a daughter of the deceased, and one whose existence up to now has not even been suspected.

That such a claimant is at all possible is denied by William Pennington, Mr. Rogers's lawyer and one of the executors of the estate; still, on hardly less reliable authority it is said that the story is true and that there survives a daughter of the eccentric bachelor, and that in all probability she will come forward to claim what the law will allow of her father's estate.

Despite the story advanced, many in this city who have known Mr. Rogers intimately for years scout the idea. They point that in the life of a man like Mr. Rogers there was no romance; that business alone interested him, and that at no time was he known to have been fond of the society of women. On the other hand, they argue that did such a child exist the locomotive manufacturer would have found means to gain possession of her and would have given her his love and protection in a practical manner.

It is admitted that Mr. Rogers lived abroad for some years, but he spent his time, his friends say, not at a French villa, but at the capital cities, where he lived in hotels and clubs. During his stay abroad he was visited frequently by persons from his own town. At Nice, where he occupied a suite of apartments in one of the largest hotels, he received and entertained them.

In view of the fact that extensive and prolonged litigation is expected over the will, it will not be offered for probate in the office of the Surrogate of this county, but instead before Chancellor Magie, in the Prerogative Court, at Trenton. Should the executors not decide on this move, the estate may be tied up for years. Executor Pennington said to-day:

"Before the executors can take any legal steps their appointment must, of course, be approved by the court, and they must obtain the necessary court order empowering them to handle the funds of the estate. It is the desire of the executors to settle the will as speedily as possible, and, in view of that fact, they have decided that through the Prerogative Court the affair can be handled more expeditiously than through any other channel.

"By going direct to the Chancellor we can avoid dilatory tactics which might be more or less effective in the lower courts. Aside from this, there are other reasons that have bearing on this decision, but I am not at liberty to mention them at present.

"According to law, it is optional with us whether we file the will in Paterson or in Trenton. The time limit is merely that it may be filed any time after ten days following the death of the testator. At present no steps will be taken, the Chancellor being absent, owing to his vacation.

"As to the actual value of the estate, I am as unable now to give a close estimate as I was the first day the will was opened. An actual inventory of the personal stocks and bonds is impossible at present. The law does not give us the custody of these securities until after our appointment as executors has been confirmed by the court. Our knowledge of their character at present rests wholly upon information obtained from Theodore B. Rogers. Owing to the testator's extreme reticence on the subject of his personal affairs and his business fortune, even this knowledge is not to be too much relied upon.

"Despite the report that Mr. Rogers submitted to me the text of his will after he had made it out, I want to deny the truth of that statement. Every line of that will Mr. Rogers wrote himself, affixing his signature to every page, and not even did he ask our advice or approval after the instrument had been completed. I believe, however, that the will is going to be a hard one to break."

The litigation is not likely to be confined to the claimants of the dead man's millions, but may involve even the State of New Jersey itself. The State has a collateral inheritance tax of 5 per cent. to collect on all bequests left to persons not direct heirs. The law exempts the payment of this tax in the cases of bequests to churches, hospitals, orphan asylums, public libraries, and all religious, benevolent, and charitable institutions. Whether the Metropolitan Museum of Art can come under the head of any of these exceptions remains to be seen. In the event of an adverse decision, to the effect that the museum is not included under the exceptions heads, the executors will have to pay to the State of New Jersey the sum of $250,000 before they can secure possession of the fortune.

It was said at the Surrogates' offices of both Hudson and Passaic Counties that a tax would undoubtedly be levied against the bequest, as the provision in the law, despite the decisions to the contrary in the State of New York, did not include such institution as a museum of art.

Howard B. Rogers, a nephew of Mr. Rogers, said that his uncle's will would be contested. Other relatives had notified him, he said, that they would take steps to break the will at once.

Ex-United States Attorney General Griggs has been retained by the executors to defend the will.

SUPPOSED TO BE BLONDIN.

Man Believed to be Wife Murderer Arrested at Grahamsville, N. Y.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 8.—A stranger, who is believed to be J. Wilfred Blondin of Chelmsford, Mass., accused of wife murder, was arrested this afternoon at Grahamsville, Sullivan County, on a warrant sworn out by John Galbraith, a farmer. The prisoner is held to await the arrival of policemen from Boston.

The prisoner says that he is Fred Hemlock. He acknowledges, however, that he was born in Boston. He came to Grahamsville a week ago in search of work, and got a job as hostler at a hotel. A comparison of the points of the prisoner with the published description shows them to be almost identical, even to the India ink mark on the arms.

The Controllership of the Currency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Relative to gossip about his successor, Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes said to-day: "I wish you would say that I have not recommended any one as my successor, and do not think it would be proper for me to do so." It is understood here that Illinois has filed a claim on the place, Senator Mason holding that it is one of his prerogatives to fill the office.

Twelve-Year-Old Girl Shoots a Burglar.

GRIFFITHVILLE, West Va., July 8.—Minnie Waddell, twelve years old, shot a burglar as he was entering her home during the absence of her parents, and then stood watch through the night over him. The burglar, who will die, has been identified as Walter Morris.

Bookmaker Who Killed His Wife Is Dying.

Edward Luthy, the bookmaker who shot and killed his wife as she was fleeing down the fire escape leading from her apartments at 695 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and then fired two shots into his own body, is said to be dying. At Fordham Hospital, where Luthy is a prisoner, it was said last night that he was sinking very rapidly and could hardly live through the day.

New Cases of Smallpox.

The following cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday: Robert Biering, twenty-two, 328 West Fifty-ninth Street; James Birmingham, twenty-seven, 304 Bowery; George Mayer, six, 574 West End Avenue; Flora Meek, twenty-three, 231 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Gertrude Hubbard, three, 1,672 First Avenue.

The Best "High Ball"
Is made from an unflavored whiskey.

Try WILSON.

That's All!

The PIANOLA

THE STANDARD PIANO PLAYER

A Logical as well as an Essential Adjunct to Every Piano.

The popularity of the Pianola in the Summer Home is an indication of the popularity of music as a source of entertainment in these out-of-town retreats.

Its value is practical as well as far-reaching—not theoretical. It is, therefore, a practical investment.

The Pianola can be placed in front of any piano, with its pneumatically controlled fingers resting on the keyboard. It will enable any one to play any piece of music ever written, and allow the player to use his own individuality of expression. No musical knowledge is necessary.

TO THE BUSY HOSTESS

A pianist for all social occasions; an accompanist for singing; a musician for an impromptu dance. A delightful form of entertainment which will increase the attractiveness of your home for you and your friends.

You are invited to hear the Pianola. A call need not imply a purchase.

Price $250.

May be purchased by moderate monthly payments.

AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d St., N. Y., 500 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—W. K. Shiras, Pittsburg; P. C. Haines, United States Army.

ASTOR—H. J. J. Van der Berg, Pretoria, South Africa; ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, Ithaca.

BELVEDERE—Dr. O. Schmidt-Leda, German Minister, Venezuela.

FIFTH AVENUE—John A. Hall, Springfield; Gen. James T. Richards, Maine; ex-Senator W. C. MacBride, Oregon; Capt. Lewis Bayley, British Embassy, Washington.

GRAND—H. Butterworth, Columbus, Ohio; Capt. E. T. Winston, United States Army.

GRAND UNION—H. R. Cassel, London.

HOFFMAN—J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington; J. Vinoco, Costa Rica.

HOLLAND—Congressman R. R. Hitt, Illinois; A. L. Whiting, San Francisco; Rev. F. M. Harv

The Wanamaker Store

Early Closing Hours---During the Summer, this Store will be closed at 5 o'clock daily, except Saturdays, when it will be closed at 12 o'clock Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Economy-time for CARPETS

Exceptional Offerings of Our Half-Yearly Clean-up Sale

THE cooler weather of yesterday made it comfortable for the hundreds of housekeepers who came back to the city to take advantage of the superb carpet offerings, which we announced. It was a busy day for our Carpet Store; for when carpet reductions average a third or more, the saving is a very gratifying sum.

Then we have no "bargain carpets"—every yard is the choicest quality in its grade—every pattern was selected for its refined character and artistic effect. The reductions in price cannot alter their high standard of quality.

Nearly every sort of carpet is included; some in short remnants, others in full pieces—the shortest remnants of course cost least; but there are sharp reductions even when you buy by the yard. By shrewd selection you can save half the money you would have to pay in September to get carpets of the same quality. You can make selections now; profit by the big price-concessions, and have the carpets delivered later on when you get ready for them. Be sure and bring room-measures with you.

Then we have a quantity of Kashgar and Ayranian Squares—the splendid imported carpets that have neither seams nor mitres—now reduced $4 to $10 on a carpet as shown below.

There are also a number of made-up carpets *at one-half the regular prices.* A fine lot of bargains for those who have rooms to fit them.

These hints of the Carpets still in good supply today:

Best-grade Wilton Velvets that were $1.40 yd., are today, lengths under 10 yds., 60c; 10 to 20 yds., 70c; over 20 yds., 90c yd.

Standard-grade Velvets that were $1 yd., are today, lengths under 10 yds., 50c; 10 to 20 yds., 60c; over 20 yds., 70c yd.

Body Brussels that were $1.40 and $1.25 yd., are today, lengths under 10 yds., 50c; 10 to 20 yds., 75c; over 20 yds., 85c yd.

Tapestries that were 85c and 90c yd., are today, lengths under 10 yds., 35c; 10 to 20 yds., 40c; over 20 yds., 50c yd.

Two other standard Tapestries that were 70c and 60c. yd., are today, lengths under 10 yds., 30c and 25c; 10 to 20 yds., 35c and 30c; over 20 yds., 45c and 35c yd.

Agra and Rajah Ingrains that were 85c yd., are today 65c yd.

All-wool best grade, full extra super Ingrains that were 65c yd., are now 50c yd.

Cotton Chain Ingrains that were 55c yd., are now 40c yd.

Also in Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry carpets we show you liberal quantities (rolls of each) that are reduced as follows:

Best-grade Wilton Velvets that were $1.40 yd., are today $1 yd. for full pieces and over.

Standard-grade Velvets that were $1 yd., are today 75c yd., for full pieces and over.

Tapestries that were 85c and 90c yd., are to-day 55c yd., for full rolls and over.

Kashgar and Ayranian Squares—Imported fabrics made up in square form, having all the appearance of a Body Brussels fabric without seams or mitres. Prices reduced as follows:

Kashgar—
7 ft. 6 in. x 11 ft., $11.50, from $16.
9 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft., $15.75, from $22.25.
9 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in., $17.75, from $25.
9 ft. 6 in. x 15 ft., $19.75, from $27.50.
11 ft. x 12 ft., $15.50, from $25.50.
12 ft. x 15 ft., $26, from $36.50.

Ayranian—
7 ft. 6 in. x 11 ft., $9.25, from $13.75.
9 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft., $12.75, from $19.
9 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in., $14.25, from $21.75.
9 ft. 6 in. x 15 ft., $15.75, from $23.75.
11 ft. x 12 ft., $14.75, from $22.
12 ft. x 15 ft., $21, from $31.

And the made-up Carpet Rugs at one-half the usual retail prices. To illustrate:

Velvet Rugs—
9 ft. x 8 ft. 3 in., $11. 10 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 3 in., $13.
12 ft. 9 in. x 8 ft. 3 in., $15.

Axminsters—
13 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft., $17. 12 ft. 9 in., x 9 ft., $16.

Brussels—
11 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft., $10.

Tapestry—
10 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft., $8. 12 ft. 9 in. x 8 ft. 3 in., $12.

Third floor.

Attractive LINEN LAWNS

25c a Yard, Instead of 35c

Our grandmothers—careful, practical souls—liked Linen Lawn as much on account of its splendid wearing qualities as for its charming appearance and soft and lustrous finish, which every washing served to improve.

These pure Irish Printed Linen Lawns are every bit as attractive as those of two generations ago—and as superior to the best of the cotton fabrics. There are sixty effective patterns from which you may choose today—polka dots, rings, figures, plain and figured stripes, in colors and black on white grounds; polka dots and rings in white on cardinal, cadet blue, navy blue and black grounds; and these self-colors—white, navy blue, and black. There's a saving of 10c on every yard over the earlier season's prices, for these 35c goods are now

25c a yard

Rotunda.

Dainty French Dresses

For Children—Reduced

The little ones share today the benefits of the prevailing spirit of reductions on Summer wearing apparel. Two groups of the prettiest, sheerest little dresses, hand-made in dainty fashion, for children of 6 months to 3 years, are waiting to be taken away at an average of scarcely half their original prices. These:

$1.50 worth up to $4—
Dresses of fine nainsook, in Mother Hubbard styles; all hand-made, with trimmings of lace and insertion.

$3, worth up to $6—
Dainty little hand-made Dresses of fine nainsook, with trimmings of lace and embroidery.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

CLOTHING for Boys

More news items of interest about this always interesting stock of handsome, reliable, economical Clothing for Boys.

Today's offerings are of Double-breasted Suits, Bicycle Suits and Russian Blouse Suits, in Summer weights, at generous price-savings.

250 Double-breasted Suits, with knee trousers, of plain blue or mixed cheviots, for boys of 8 to 16 years. Values are $4.50 and $5, but assortments are somewhat broken, hence $3.50 a suit.

100 Bicycle Suits, in small lots of various good patterns in cheviots and cassimeres for boys of 7 to 10 years; $5 to $7 values at $3 a suit.

100 handsome Russian Blouse Suits, of red, blue, tan and brown cheviots and serges, sizes not complete in each lot; but all sizes from 3 to 7 years among them; worth $4.50 to $5.50, at $3 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Handy Things in Leather

For the Traveling Bag

The delight of plunging your hand into a crowded traveling bag, and pulling out the small article you want without an irritating search for it, repays, after a very few times, the slight initial outlay that makes it possible. Here's a collection of useful articles, in leather cases, that are just made to gather up these innumerable small things that would otherwise go wandering around your hand-bag. You'll find them worth the investment.

Cut Glass Flasks, with sterling silver tops; in leather cases, sterling silver mounted, $1.
Stick Pin and Stud Cases, chamois lined, 50c; regularly $1.25.
Travelers' Medicine Cases, 4 to 12 bottles, 45c to $1.50.
Safety Bottles, in cases of ebony or boxwood, $1.50 to $3.75.
Safety Pockets of chamois or canvas, with inside safety pocket, 45c to $2.50.

Broadway.

Women's Muslin Underwear

Attractive, Yet Inexpensive

Dainty garments of muslin, with every touch of elegance and comfort that painstaking thought can devise; with no slighting of details, however low the price—here today in elaborate variety.

Of special interest today is news of cool, pretty wrappers and dressing sacques, on the Second floor, and of drawers, night gowns and shirt-waist suits in the Basement Under-Price Store. Early coming will be necessary to assure a share in this offering of shirt-waist suits:

Petticoats—
75c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, with deep hemstitched hem.
$1—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn, finished with deep embroidery.
$1.25—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, finished with embroidery and plaits above.

Night Gowns—
50c—Of muslin; square neck, yoke of plaits and hemstitching; lawn ruffle around neck, trimmed with lace.
75c—Of cambric; V neck, yoke of hemstitched plaits and 4 rows of insertion of embroidery; neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
$1—Of cambric; Empire style, trimmed with deep embroidery and ribbon.

Wrappers—
85c—Of lawn, Kimono style, in neat stripes of blue, pink, lavender with white border, of plain white with colored border. Regularly $1.25.

Dressing Sacques—
75c—Of white lawn; full front, plaited at neck; fitted back with plaits; Kimono sleeves, rolling collar, trimmed with embroidery.
$1—Of white lawn; full front, short tight-fitting back, rolling collar; entire sacque trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle.
Many other styles up to $6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Drawers—
10c—Of muslin; deep hem, with plaits above. Only 3 to a buyer.

Night Gowns—
38c—Of muslin; square neck; yoke of embroidery; neck finished with cambric ruffle. Only 3 to a buyer.

Shirt-waist Suits—
$1.50—Of chambray, in pink, or lawn in neat stripes; waist, full front with sailor collar; white shield; skirt with deep bias flounce or plain hem, trimmed with white duck. Sizes 32 to 38. Were $2.50 to $2.75.

Basement.

"College" Sailor Suits

For Girls

These are pretty suits, made in the popular sailor style, of blue or white serge or flannel, in a pretty and original fashion. Crossed flags on the sleeve, and trimmings, in the colors of a number of the prominent colleges—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Bryn Mawr and Vassar—enable the maiden of 8 to 18 with predilections for a certain college to proclaim them in an unobtrusive, but effective manner.

Prices, $10.50 to $16

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Manufacturer's Samples of

Women's Shirt Waist Suits

This is the best offering of Summer Dresses that we have made this season. One of the foremost manufacturers of Shirt Waist Suits let us have his entire sample line at such a little price that about a hundred and fifty women may buy a cool and stylish Shirt Waist Suit today

At $3.50 a Suit

And select from Dresses worth up to $10, at least. The styles are all new and attractive; and the suits are made of Mercerized chambray, striped lawns, dimities and linen suitings; trimmed in various artistic ways.

A whole suit for the price of a shirt-waist, and in most cases a very much handsomer shirt-waist than could be bought alone for the price of the entire suit.

They are the exact dresses that every woman wants right now, *at $3.50, worth up to $10.*

Second floor, Broadway.

The Coolest Summer Shirts

Yet Made---Smartest-looking, Too

We got the idea for these Shirts during the hot days last Summer. Whytlaw, of Glasgow, made the fabric for us. It is a sheer but strong linen-weft cloth, that the breeze can blow right through. The ground is in the natural linen-color with neat narrow stripes of red, blue, green, orange, black or lavender. The bosoms are plaited, and cuffs are attached. The best hot-weather fabric ever produced is made up in our own factory in the same manner as custom-made shirts, and their equal for cool, handsome shirts is not to be found anywhere—and, of course, these are found only here.

Price, $3.50.

Batswing Ties to match, 25c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

News of HANDKERCHIEFS

For Men and Women

Handkerchiefs are staple, all-the-year-'round commodities—they never come amiss as presents; you need them yourself, winter or summer—perhaps rather more in this hot, brow-mopping weather.

Hence, there's something very positive in such an opportunity as this to save a generous slice on the price of pure linen handkerchiefs—particularly when the prices were moderate in the first place. It's an offering that appeals directly to the pocket of every man or woman who needs handkerchiefs now, or is wise enough to store them away for future exigencies. This further information about the sorts and prices:

Handkerchiefs for Men—
300 dozens pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, in assorted widths of hems; our regular 16c handkerchiefs. Today 12½c each.
100 dozens extra fine linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, in all widths of hems; regularly $7.80 doz. Today $4.50 doz.; ½ doz., $2.25.

Handkerchiefs for Women—
Pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs; assorted hems; were specially priced at $1.50 doz. Today $1 doz.; ⅛ doz., 50c.

Handkerchiefs for Women—
Much finer plain hemstitched handkerchiefs; our leaders at $3 doz. Today $2 doz.; ½ doz., $1.
Extra fine quality plain hemstitched handkerchiefs; regularly $6 doz. Today $3 doz.; ¼ doz., $1.50.
100 dozen lace trimmed or hemstitched embroidered handkerchiefs; regularly 15c each. Today 10c each.
Scalloped and embroidered handkerchiefs of sheer, fine quality; regularly 75c. Today 40c each.

Main aisle.

Toys and Games

For Out-of-door Enjoyment

Primarily for the children, of course—this splendid collection of out-door toys and games; but some of them afford considerable amusement to the children of a larger growth.

Word of some of the things more distinctly juvenile:

Croquet Sets, 90c, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $2.75, $5, $6, to $12.
Express Wagons, $1 to $4.25.
Buckboards, $3.25, $4.50, $6.
Patrol Wagons, $5 and $7.50.
Wheelbarrows, 25c, 50c, $1 and $1.25.
See-saws, $3 and $3.50.
Paris Lawn Swings, $4.50, $6 and $9.
Home Comfort Swings, $9.
Velocipedes, $1.50 to $6.
Tricycles, $3.25 to $9.50.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or 76 E. Ninth street

Men's Summer SUITS

Fine Sorts at an Unusual Price

This is a clean-up offering of our better grades of Men's Sack Suits—only about a hundred in all, and happily in just the sizes most likely to be wanted.

They are made of fancy cheviots, neat worsteds and striped flannels, made up in the finest manner known to ready-made clothing, and with a style and character that would do credit to custom-made. Prices were $18, $22.50 and $25. Today choose for

Fifteen Dollars a Suit

This makes it cost little to have a smart, handsome new suit to displace the one that you've probably mussed out of shape having a good time in it.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF JOHN WANAMAKER, 44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris, June 25, 1901.

The Grand Prix and its attendent gaieties are over and the Paris season will soon be waning; and now that the annual term for the cessation of urban enjoyments has arrived, the Parisiennes are turning their thoughts to their chateaux, to the seaside and fashionable resorts; so that in a week or fortnight hence Paris will be practically empty, as far as the leisure and moneyed classes are concerned.

The elegantes are, of course, making their usual preparations for Trouville and Cabourg, and for the casinos of these fashionable resorts. Many loose mantles are being made; the most original being the loose half-sacque coat, half-mantle style. These, in light beige and white cloth, invariably have a scarlet embroidered collar. A most stylish one just finished for a Parisian "grande dame" who is just about to leave Paris for her chateau in the country, prior to going to Dinard, is of blue cloth, cut up on either side for the arms to pass beneath a cascade of drapery lined with black taffetas, formed by a series of plaits on the shoulders; no collar, but a broad band of embroidery encircles the neck. This mantle seems to be a modified copy of the beautiful black and white cloak worn by Rejane at the Vaudeville in the winter.

Ribbon will certainly play an important role on all the Casino dresses, while the popularity of scarves and knotted brocaded or spotted silk ribbon increases daily.

A dull shade of pink is trying hard for popularity, but most of the seaside linen dresses are of white, while considerable favor is shown to pale blue. A very pretty gown made by a Rue de la Paix artist is of pale blue alpaca, strapped in scroll design, the little bolero being finished with an inner waistcoat of white silk embroidered with black spots. Silver buttons decorate either side of this little coat; and the hat, which will have the privilege of completing an effect most admirable, is made of chiffon plaited with straw in pale blue, with the crown pierced by an aggressive black quill with white spots; two black velvet rosettes doing duty as cachepeigne at the back, while a small wreath of white roses separates the one brim from the other round the front. The pale blue parasol which will accompany this toilette has a golden handle studded with black and white pearls. Great luxury is displayed in the handles of parasols, in fact extravagance is the order of the day.

All the best chemisettes this year are made of very soft lawn; not the hard batiste which was seen in former seasons, but the very softest stuff, which, in the days of old, would have been described as passing through the eye of a needle. The daintiest lace is called into requisition. Lace in diamond designs, outlined with tiny plaits, is most successfully used on a chemisette displayed in a Rue de la Paix shop window. The upper portion of the shirt bears a yoke of lace, while the lower portion has the diamonds of lace set among plaits.

Rustic of shape, garlanded with flowers, trimmed with black velvet ribbon, the hat of the moment is distinctly pastoral and pretty withal. The large flat hats and the three-cornered Marquis shapes are extremely popular. One chapeau caused quite a sensation at the Ritz the other day; it was a white broad-brimmed Leghorn, trimmed with large choux of rose Liberty silk, which fell over the back of the hair, together with a long echarpe of cream lace. For seaside wear, there is a positive craze raging for the Panama hat; the straw sailor is cast into the limbo of oblivion, and the Panama, trimmed with simple black ribbon, reigns supreme; but it must be Panama straw of very fine quality.

A great quantity of jewelry is being worn in full dress this season. It is actually the fashion to wear a large ring on every finger—even two or three rings on some of the fingers. This obviously renders wearing gloves out of the question, and the smart Parisienne goes to dinner and the theatre gloveless just now. The fashionable ring of the hour is no longer the pointed Marquise shape, but either a round or a wide oblong shape, the latter usually consisting of three rows of gems. Two centuries ago rings were worn outside the gloves, and that is the only alternative to being gloveless, when so many rings are worn as at present.

Excellent Articles

For Toilet and Household

Articles of merit for the bathroom and the household that you're apt to need at any time. All at prices that are low enough to be noteworthy. Of particular interest are several excellent soaps for especial purposes. These:

Armour's Witch Hazel Soap, a healing, cooling soap of great value for the complexion in Summer weather. 3 cakes in box, 10c.
Borax, Iodine and Bran Soap, an effectual cure for corns, bunions and tender feet. 25c.
Omnibus Soap, large cakes; regularly 15c, now 9c cake.
Chamois Skin, extra quality; regular 10c size, 5c.
Bath Sponges, large size, 40c.

Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

HEAVY BREAK IN THE STOCK MARKET

Net Declines in Standard Stocks of from 3 to 13 Points.

The Bulls Discomfited and Mystified—Persistent Selling on a Large Scale for Western Account.

The stock market yesterday suffered the most severe break in prices it has had on any single day in months, the May panic alone excepted. A state of semi-demoralization ruled practically all day long, with final figures as a consequence showing net declines of nearly all standard stocks of from 3 to 13 points, St. Paul, which broke 10⅝ points, leading the decline in the railroad stocks.

It was a showing which pleased mightily the bears, but which greatly discomfited the bulls, who had counted on substantial market improvement to follow upon Mr. Morgan's return, and who were therefore altogether unprepared to see such a collapse in prices after the four-day holiday. Indeed, even the bears at the close of the market professed surprise that the decline had been so great, and had met apparently with so little resistance. How great the collapse actually was will appear from these losses:

Atchison	6½	Reading	2½
Atchison pf	3½	Southern Pacific	4⅝
Balt. & Ohio	3½	Union Pacific	6⅞
St. Paul	10⅝	Wisconsin Central	2⅝
Northwest	5	American Sugar	4½
Rock Island	4	Colorado Fuel	4½
Delaware & Hudson	3	Consolidated Gas	2½
Den. & Rio Grande	4⅝	General Electric	5
Erie	2⅝	Internation'l Power	13
Illinois Central	5½	Tennessee Coal	4⅝
Louisville & Nash.	2½	United States Steel	3½
Missouri Pacific	8	U. S. Steel pf	1½
New York Central	3½	Brooklyn R. T.	2⅝
Nickel Plate 2d pf.	4½	Manhattan	6½
Pennsylvania	3¾	Metropolitan	4½

To explain the break in prices many reasons were advanced in the financial district. The unfavorable bank statement on Saturday, showing a decrease in surplus reserves of over three millions of dollars, this bringing that item down to the lowest figure this year, and suggesting dear money, was one of these. Another was the hot wave in the corn belt, especially in Kansas and Western Missouri, where it was said the drought had done much damage to the growing crops. Still another was the cut made by the Atchison Railroad of from 20 to 60 per cent. on freight in the Southwestern States, the cut to go into effect July 15. A fourth unfavorable factor was vague talk of competition to the United States Steel Corporation in the form of a $250,000,000 combination, though by whom directed was not even suggested; finally there were suggestions that the steel strike might not be settled as easily as the newspaper reports indicated, while there was, as well, a flurry in money in the early dealings to 9 per cent. All day long, too, the Street was filled with rumors of "something hanging over the market," but inquiry in banking and stock exchange circles failed to bring to light any fact to lead to the belief that there was anything substantial in such talk.

What more than anything else puzzled and mystified Wall Street was whence the persistent selling all day came. Most of it was known to be for Western accounts, in this connection one story having it that much of the selling represented liquidation of long stock by the Moore brothers of Chicago, who are known to have had very considerable lines of the Granger stocks and the steel trust shares. One report credited these gentlemen with having disposed of fully 100,000 shares of long stock yesterday, making in all about 300,000 shares since the first of last week.

In addition, there was a theory that not a little of the selling was by some of the larger banking interests, following the rate cutting by Atchison, in order to depress prices so that the disturbing factors in the Western railroad situation, such as Chicago and Great Western, and Wisconsin Central, might be bought in cheaply.

A third view advanced was that, despite hopeful talk to the contrary, the steel strike situation would lead to a great conflict between capital and labor and result in general industrial depression.

Beyond all this, there was of course the usual short selling by the professionals, while not a few stop orders were uncovered on the decline. The result was that the market weakness continued until the close, final figures being in many cases within a fraction of the lowest for the day.

The heaviest selling was in the steel stocks, 207,900 shares of the common and 66,000 shares of the preferred being dealt in—more than one-fifth of the entire market transactions. One firm alone sold over 50,000 shares of the common stock. The next heaviest selling was in Union Pacific, total transactions in which ran up to 103,000 shares.

Morgan and Standard Oil brokers were credited with buying in the late afternoon. London also was a late buyer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S CAPITAL.

Plan to Increase It by an Issue of $13,200,000 in Stock—J. T. Harahan Made a Director.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held yesterday, it was decided to recommend to the stockholders, for action at the annual meeting which is to be held Oct. 16, an increase of the capital by the issue of $13,200,000 in stock.

If this proposition should be favorably acted upon by the stockholders it will entitle each stockholder registered on the books on Oct. 31 to subscribe at par for one share of new stock in respect to every five shares so registered in his name, and the capital, which now amounts to $66,000,000, will be increased to $79,200,000.

This step, it was announced, was taken in view of the steady and large increase in the revenue, and in view of the fact that, although there have been expended during the year ended June 30, 1901, for new second track and side track $2,339,000, and in the purchase of something like 100 new locomotives and nearly 5,000 new freight cars, and in new shop machinery and tools about $4,000,000, the facilities of the company are still overtaxed.

J. T. Harahan, Second Vice President of the company, was elected a Director to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John W. Doane.

TAX ON TRUST COMPANIES.

State Controller Knight Expects a Revenue from This Source of About $1,600,000.

ALBANY, July 8.—The new trust company tax law is in operation. Controller Knight has received reports from trust companies showing the financial statistics on which will be based the first annual tax of 1 per cent., to be imposed under the new law. This law, which was passed by the last Legislature, provides that the tax shall be imposed on the capital, the surplus, and the undivided profits of each corporation. Two of the largest trust companies in the State are among those from which reports have been received.

The Mercantile Trust Company of New York will pay a tax of $65,000 and the Morton Trust Company a tax of $59,000 for the first tax year. The estimate was made when the Trust Company Tax law was passed, that it would bring in a revenue of $1,400,000 for the year, but the indications are that it will be over $1,600,000. Of the sum collected, however, a rebate of about $175,000 will have to be made, as the trust companies under the old law had paid their taxes up to Dec. 1, 1901, and the new law created the new tax year as of July 1.

The annual tax upon the capital stock of corporations this year has brought into the State Treasury to date $1,372,841, which is $144,741 more than was received up to this time last year, and $112,000 more than was received during the whole of last year, indicating an increase this year of about $200,000 compared with last.

Morton Trust Co.'s Annual Report.

ALBANY, July 8.—The annual report of the Morton Trust Company of New York City for six months ending June 30 last, shows that the company's total resources on that date were $63,497,583, an increase compared with June 30, 1900, of $29,280,560. The company's undivided profits on June 30 were $2,026,586, an increase of about $1,000,000 compared with a year ago. The total profits for the six months ending June 30 were $1,268,284.

TURKISH TROOPS SEIZE PAY.

Garrisons at Two Macedonian Towns Break Into the Government Treasuries.

VOLOS, Greece, July 8.—The Turkish garrisons at Klifikh and Vodena, in Macedonia, not having been paid by the Government for a long time, the troops succeeded in effecting an entrance by force into the Government treasuries in the places where they were stationed. They partitioned among themselves the money in the treasury buildings.

A similar attempt on the part of the troops stationed at Salonica was frustrated.

PLAGUE RAGING AT AMOY.

Consul Johnson Computes Deaths at 100 a Day—The Disease Spreading Rapidly at Hongkong.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Consul Johnson, at Amoy, China, reports the appearance of plague at that place two weeks earlier than usual this year. His statement is dated May 14. He says he has refused to permit Chinese steerage passengers to depart for Manila, and adds:

"The spread of plague during the past ten days has been rapid, and the fatalities most appalling. It is impossible to give approximately accurate data, as no statistics are kept by the officials and no amount of inquiry can result in accurate figures. It is my opinion, based upon the most reliable data from native sources, that during the week just closed there were as many as 100 deaths per day in Amoy and its suburbs. The same condition of affairs exists in surrounding cities within thirty miles of Amoy."

The representative of the Marine Hospital Service at Hongkong also reports the early appearance of the disease in that city, with a more rapid spread than usual. He says several Europeans have been attacked.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP MAINE.

Question Asked in Commons as to Acknowledgment of Mr. Baker's Gift.

LONDON, July 9.—A question was asked in the House of Commons yesterday as to what public acknowledgment was intended of the gift by Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, Md., of the hospital ship Maine to the British Navy.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, said in reply that the utmost publicity in regard to the thanks of Great Britain for this most noble and generous gift had been given by the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Earl of Selborne, in the House of Lords, and by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, H. O. Arnold-Forster, in the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour added:

"I am not aware of any mode of giving publicity to our national thanks that is more effective than this."

KING RECEIVES LORD ROSEBERY.

Much Comment Excited by the ex-Premier's Visit to Marlborough House.

LONDON, July 9.—Lord Rosebery came to London yesterday morning, and was received in audience by the King at Marlborough House in the afternoon.

The public announcement of this visit to his Majesty, so soon after the ex-Premier's return from the Continent, whence he arrived on Saturday, excites much comment, in view of the political situation. At the same time well-informed persons point out that it is extremely unlikely that the King will in any way attempt to intervene in what, after all, is wholly a family quarrel of the Liberal Party.

Several recent occurrences, however—articles in weighty reviews, &c.—seem to point to an organized effort to bring Lord Rosebery back into the political arena.

THE LEIPSIC BANK SCANDAL.

President of Board of Supervisors Arrested on Arrival from America.

LEIPSIC, July 8.—Town Councilor Bodel, President of the Board of Supervisors of the Liepziger Bank, who was absent in the United States when the bank failed, arrived here yesterday from New York.

He was at once arrested by the Public Prosecutor.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE'S FUNERAL.

To Take Place Thursday—Kaiser Did Not Delay His Trip to Norway.

BERLIN, July 8.—The funeral of Prince von Hohenlohe will take place next Thursday at Schillingsfürst, Bavaria.

Emperor William will be represented at the ceremony by Crown Prince Frederick William; the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, will be represented by the Chief of the Chancellerie; the Foreign Office will be represented by Baron von Richtofen, and the Cabinet by Herr von Thielen, Prussian Minister of Public Works, and Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, Secretary of the Imperial Ministry of the Interior.

The Emperor William, in his telegram of condolence to Prince Philip von Hohenlohe, son of Prince von Hohenlohe, refers to the marked services Prince von Hohenlohe rendered in securing the unity of the Fatherland, and says:

"History will accord him an honorable place, and I will always keep him in remembrance."

Almost simultaneously with Emperor William's departure to-day on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, for Norway, the Empress started on a cruising trip on the yacht Iduna, accompanied by three of her sons, Eitel Frederick, August William, and Oscar, while Prince Adalbert started on a cruise on the training ship Charlotte.

COPENHAGEN, July 8.—The Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, passed here this evening, bound for Norway.

DISASTROUS STORM IN HAITI.

A Number of Lives Lost—Communication with Santo Domingo Cut Off.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, July 8.—A violent storm has been raging for three days past over the southern part of Haiti and Santo Domingo.

Five persons were killed at Jacmel and nine people lost their lives at Aux Cayes. Several sailing vessels have been wrecked. The region between Cotui and the Vega Real and the City of Santo Domingo has been inundated.

Telegraphic communication with Santo Domingo is completely interrupted. The rivers have overflowed. A high wind continues as this dispatch is sent.

Satisfactory Rainfall in India.

LONDON, July 8.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, telegraphs that the rainfall in Bombay, the Deccan, the Central Provinces, Eastern Bengal, Burma, and Assam has been generally sufficient for agricultural purposes. There has been a good rainfall in Gujerat. The total number of persons employed on relief works is 585,000.

The Moroccan Embassy to Berlin.

BERLIN, July 8.—Baron von Richthofen, the Foreign Minister, gave a dinner to-night in honor of the special embassy from Morocco, which arrived here on Saturday. All the members of the German Legation at Morocco have been decorated by Emperor William.

The Vatican and France.

BERLIN, July 8.—The Kreuz Zeitung, in an editorial on the recent Papal letter to the Superiors and Generals of the religious orders and institutions, in which French legislation against the congregations is condemned, says this letter means the collapse of the system put into effect by Cardinal Rampolla, which consisted in an effort to win France back to clericalism through flattery and indulgence.

Fire Threatened Glasgow Exhibition.

GLASGOW, July 8.—A fire which broke out in the exhibition grounds this afternoon for a time threatened the exhibition buildings and caused much excitement. The flames, however, were confined to a block of tea rooms, which was destroyed.

BOERS PENETRATE TO CENTRAL CAPE COLONY

Scheeper's Commando Burns Buildings at Murraysburg.

Graaff Reinet, the Famous Health Resort and Wine Producing City, Only Fifty Miles Away.

LONDON, July 9.—A dispatch from Cape Town, dated yesterday, says that Scheeper's commando has entered Murraysburg, Cape Colony, and has burned the public buildings and residences.

The town was not garrisoned.

Murraysburg is not a large place, and is of no great importance considered alone, although it has grown rapidly from an insignificant village to a prosperous little town in recent years. The chief interest in the foregoing dispatch lies in the fact the Boers have penetrated so near to Graaff Reinet, which is only fifty miles northwest of Murraysburg.

Graaff Reinet is one of the most important places, both strategically and in other senses, in Central Cape Colony. It is one of the oldest cities in South Africa, having been founded in the middle of the eighteenth century, and is a place of great natural beauty. It lies on a small plain nearly inclosed on one side by a spur of the Sneeuwbergen and on the other by a bend of the Sunday River. It is noted for its splendid gardens, its vineyards—where the best wine produced in South Africa is made—and its choice fruit.

Graaff Reinet is the terminus of one of the railway lines from Port Elizabeth, on the southeast coast of Cape Colony, from which point it is 184 miles distant by rail. Besides being famous for its beauty and its products, it is also the best known health resort in South Africa. Most English doctors, when they recommend consumptives to go to that part of the world, mention Graaff Reinet as the ideal point for their residence, and near the town are also two famous mineral springs of great efficacy in the cure of rheumatism. With these advantages, it is not surprising that many people of wealth reside at Graaff Reinet, particularly as the temperature varies but little throughout the year.

BOER LOSSES SINCE FEBRUARY.

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Financial Secretary to the War Office, Lord Stanley, in answer to a question, gave the total number of Boers recently killed, wounded, or made prisoners, from among the active commands, as follows:

March, 1,472; April, 2,434; May, 2,640, and June, (incomplete,) 1,538.

AMERICAN REQUEST REFUSED.

Great Britain Declines to Free a Citizen of This Country Who Fought with the Boers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Great Britain has declined to comply with the request of the United States Government to release an American, now confined in Ceylon, who fought with the Boers. This refusal will probably prove a bar to further representations by the State Department on behalf of Americans captured as belligerents in South Africa.

The test case was that of a naturalized American, named Morgan, who claims residence in Virginia. Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner for South Africa, disapproves of the release of foreigners who fought with the Boers. He has announced that a man who serves as a belligerent with the Boer forces loses his nationality, and must be treated as an enemy. This view is concurred in by the legal officers of the State Department.

TRANSVAAL CONCESSIONS.

British Commission Says the New Government May Be Justified in Canceling Boer Contracts.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The position of the British Government relative to the various mining, railroad, and other concessions in the Transvaal is discussed in a Blue Book covering this subject, which has just reached Washington.

The subject is of the greatest importance to the State and War Departments, as some of the most troublesome and weighty problems now confronting them arise from claims of various concessionaires in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Cuba. Big claims, based on telegraph and railroad franchises granted by the Spanish Government prior to the Spanish-American war, have been made, and Great Britain's course may establish a valuable precedent. Moreover, the most important of the concessions in the United States insular possessions and in Cuba are claimed by British corporations.

Last September Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner, promulgated the celebrated order "9 of 1900," giving notice that the British Government reserved the right either to decline to recognize or else to modify any concession made by the South African Republic "without proper legal authority, or contrary to law, or the conditions of which have not been duly complied with, or which appears to affect prejudicially the interest of the republic."

This last clause being regarded as of the most sweeping character, the British Government appointed a commission to pass upon the whole subject. This commission has made an exhaustive report, set out in the Blue Book. It lays down some important principles. One statement is as follows:

"On the first of September, 1900, her late Majesty annexed the territories and obliterated the sovereignty of the South African republics. * * * It is clear that a State which has annexed another is not legally bound by any contracts made by the State which ceased to exist, and that no court of law has jurisdiction to enforce such contracts if the annexing State refuses to recognize them."

The commission also accepts Lord Milner's declaration that the new Government is justified in canceling or modifying a concession when "the maintenance of the concession is injurious to the public interest."

The conclusions of the Commissioners have not yet been accepted and enunciated by the British Government, so, far as the Blue Book shows. The correspondence is brought up to last April 19.

BOER LEADERS' PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, July 9.—The Government has issued further South African correspondence concerning the peace negotiations. It concludes with the text of the proclamation of Messrs. Schalk-Burger and Steyn, cabled by Lord Kitchener to the Government on July 2 and read by Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons the night of July 4.

Messrs. Schalk-Burger and Steyn affirm, in this proclamation, that Mr. Krüger and the Boer deputation abroad make satisfactory reports; that peace would be worthless without independence; that no peace can be accepted the price of which is the national existence, and that in the interests of the colonial brothers the war will be vigorously prosecuted.

4,000 CHINESE DROWNED?

LONDON, July 9.—According to the Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, more than 4,000 persons have been drowned by recent floods in the Province of Kiang-Si.

The Valiant Arrives at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, July 8.—The American steam yacht Valiant, owned by William K. Vanderbilt, arrived here to-day. The Valiant came from the Mediterranean, and will remain here a fortnight, awaiting the arrival of Mr. Vanderbilt and his guests.

Rockefeller-Morgan Bank in Paris?

LONDON, July 9.—"It is reported here," says the Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail, "that John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan have decided to establish a banking house in Paris, with a capital of £10,000,000."

Mothers of Young Children

always feel the need of a tonic and builder during warm weather; a remedy that has no reaction but gives strength by making healthy blood and flesh.

Johann Hoff's

Malt Extract

is recommended and prescribed by physicians all over the world for this very purpose.

It aids digestion and induces refreshing sleep.

Be sure to get Johann Hoff's.

Avoid Cheap Substitutes and you will retain what you gain.

CONSUL GEN. STOWE RESIGNS.

Gives Up His Post at Cape Town on Account of the Inadequate Salary.

LONDON, July 9.—A dispatch received here from Cape Town announces that United States Consul General James G. Stowe has resigned, and that he will sail from Cape Town on his return to the United States on July 25.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The resignation of James G. Stowe, United States Consul General at Cape Town, has been received at the State Department.

The resignation is due to the utter inadequacy of the salary attached to the post. The cost of living in South Africa under normal conditions is exceedingly high, and in time of war, such as has prevailed for the past two years, the $3,000 salary allowed by Congress for the United States Consul General would not defray the cost of maintaining a family in modest conditions. The United States Consul General is the worst salaried Consular officer at the Cape.

Mr. Stowe was appointed from Kansas City, Mo. The vacancy has not yet been filled.

Col. James G. Stowe is regarded as one of the best consular officers ever employed by the United States. He was appointed Consul General at Cape Town on Jan. 10, 1898, and immediately on his arrival at his post set about inquiries in regard to the manner in which American markets in South Africa might be extended.

Until the war in South Africa began Col. Stowe's Consular district comprised all the territory south of Pretoria and Lorenzo Marques, including the United States Consular agencies at Bloemfontein, Durban, East London, Johannesburg, Kimberley, and Port Elizabeth. After the Boer war began, his jurisdiction was limited to the British possessions, the agencies at Bloemfontein and Johannesburg being attached to the Consulate at Pretoria.

Col. Stowe was born at Providence, R. I., on June 14, 1843, but lived during the greater part of his life at Kansas City, Mo. He became a successful jobber in machinery, and at the time of his appointment to Cape Town was President of the Kansas City Implement, Vehicle, and Hardware Club. During the civil war Col. Stowe was an Inspector of Ammunition under the Ordnance Department.

Consul General Stowe has been indefatigable in pointing out, by means of Consular reports, new fields for American activity in South Africa.

THE "ANTI-AMERICAN BOYCOTT"

Report from Vienna Says Russia, Germany, and Austria Are Negotiating on the Subject.

VIENNA, July 8.—The Post, in its issue to-day, asserts that the projected European commercial combination against the United States, which has until lately been but a vague idea, has constituted a subject of practical negotiations between Russia, Austria, and Germany.

The Post also says that the visit, which it is reported that Count von Bülow, the German Imperial Chancellor, will make to St. Petersburg, will be in connection with this combination.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The attention of acting Secretary of State Hill was drawn to-day to a report in a Vienna newspaper to the effect that Austria, Germany, and Russia had formed a tariff league directed against the United States, and that Italy and France were likely to join the league.

Dr. Hill said that there was nothing in the information reaching the department to bear out such a report, and he regarded it as having no basis in fact.

AN ENGLISH MATCH DEAL.

Bryant & May Buy Out the Diamond Match Company of Liverpool.

LONDON, July 8.—A circular issued by Bryant & May announces that an agreement has been made to acquire the business of the Diamond Match Company of Liverpool for £480,000, to be provided by a new issue of Bryant & May shares.

The Liverpool company is one of the subsidiaries started by the American company, and, by the purchase, Bryan & May presumably acquire a free field here, as the agreement between the American and Liverpool companies provides that the former shall not compete for the match trade of the United Kingdom.

Coming Here on the Oceanic.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Among the passengers booked to travel on the White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which sails from here on Wednesday for New York, are Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan of New York. It was reported that C. T. Yerkes would be a passenger on the Oceanic, but the report arose from the circumstance that he engaged a room on the vessel for a friend.

Kaiser Interferes in an Election.

BERLIN, July 8.—The failure to confirm the election of Herr Kaufmanns as Second Burgomaster of Berlin is attributed by the Liberal and Radical press to Emperor William. Several newspapers assert that the whole Prussian Cabinet was in favor of confirming Herr Kaufmanns's election. The Liberal and Radical papers insist upon the unanimous re-election of Herr Kaufmanns. The Vossische Zeitung says: "Now is the time for count von Bülow (the Imperial Chancellor) to show whether or not he possesses backbone."

HEAT'S GREAT RAVAGES.

Deaths Due to It in All Boroughs for Week Ending July 6 Numbered 989.

The official reports of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of deaths from heat for the week ended July 6 show that in point of numbers the week was a record breaker. The total number of deaths from heat in the five boroughs was 989. For the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx the number was 689; for Brooklyn, 264; for Richmond, 12, and for Queens, 24. The records cover a period from 12 o'clock noon on June 29 to July 6 at noon, when the heat was most intense. Last year for the same period the total number of deaths from heat was but 8.

The bureau records only go back to the time of consolidation as to all the boroughs, but as far as Manhattan and the Bronx are concerned at no time in the history of the Health Department has there been so many deaths from heat in a week as during the one ended on Saturday last. The nearest approach to the figure was in the week ended Aug. 15, 1896, when for the two boroughs there were 671 deaths, or 11 less than the number recorded this year.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Atchison's Cut in Freight Rates May Affect Rates in Eastern Territory.

The open cut in freight rates announced by the Atchison Road is likely to affect the rate situation in Eastern territory unless harmony is quickly restored, and pressure is being brought to bear on Western railroad Presidents, with the result that some favorable assurances have been received from Chicago and St. Louis.

Members of the Trunk Line Executive Committee say that radical measures must be employed to prevent serious harm to the territory east of Buffalo.

It is unofficially admitted that the so-called "iron-clad agreement," entered into by the Presidents of the Western roads a year ago has been utterly ignored for some time past.

EPWORTH LEAGUE DELEGATES.

Pennsylvania Road Carried 419 of Them to Their Convention at San Francisco.

Four hundred and nineteen delegates to the convention of the Epworth League, to be held at San Francisco, left yesterday over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The train left from the Pennsylvania Station at Jersey City. It is one of the personaly conducted excursions which the railroad company has been running in the Fall and Winter seasons. This, however, is the first of these excursions that has taken place in Summer.

The train that left yesterday was as complete in all that pertains to comfort as it was possible to make it. The excursionists who left on it will have a delightful trip lasting until Aug. 6. Returning they will travel through the Canadian Northwest.

Each of the four sections of the train had eight coaches. The first section left the station at 10:14 o'clock, the others following it in close succession. There were among the cars high-grade Pullmans, vestibule sleeping cars, observation, and dining cars. Every appurtenance of the train was of the most approved type. On each section was a special tourist agent, also a chaperon. Extra baggagemasters were dispersed throughout. On the trip everything will be done for the passengers' convenience. Their baggage will be checked for them without any exertion on their part, and, in fact, all they will have to do will be to loll about and call an official whenever they want anything.

The chaperons are educated women, familiar with the comforts of traveling and conversant with whatever is worth knowing about points of interest along the journey, capable of directing the proper care of any one who may fall ill, and, in short, of teaching all the passengers, especially the feminine ones, what to do in order to enjoy thoroughly the outing.

Not all the passengers go from this city. Some are taken on at stations between here and the western boundary of Pennsylvania, but from there on the train will be full to the limit.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Directors to Succeed Messrs. Tod and Marquand—Dividend Decisions.

The Directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, at a meeting yesterday, elected H. C. Pierce of St. Louis and Nathaniel Thayer Directors in place of J. Kennedy Tod and Henry Marquand, resigned. Nathaniel Thayer was for many years Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad.

It was also decided to declare hereafter quarterly dividends on the first and second preferred stocks of the company, and there was declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the second preferred stock, payable Sept. 2. The declaration of this dividend yesterday instead of in August was due to the fact that it was feared that no quorum could be obtained then. The second preferred stock is thus placed on a 4 per cent. basis.

A Pan-American Railroad Company.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the Hudson County Clerk's office at Jersey City yesterday by the Pan-American Railroad Company, whose object is to build railroads or canals in the United States and Mexico. The capital stock is $1,000,000. The incorporators are William C. Boyden, Thomas F. Jackson, and John J. McDougall, who are said to reside in Chicago.

FOUGHT IN THE RIVER.

Women and Children on a Recreation Pier Alarmed by a Strange Struggle.

Several hundred women and children who has assembled at the recreation pier foot of North Second Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning were thrown into a great state of excitement at the sight of two men who were battling in the East River. The men were Terence Mulholland of 131 Berry Street and John McKenna, the latter a boatman. A few minutes before the fight in the river Mulholland had hired a boat. McKenna had warned Mulholland not to go out into the channel, where the current is very dangerous.

Mulholland disregarded the warning, and McKenna, fearing that Mulholland might be drowned if the boat capsized, started in pursuit of him in another boat, while the women and children watched from the pier. McKenna soon overtook the boat in which Mulholland was, and grasping the gunwale he called to the occupant to return to shallow water. Mulholland then struck at him with an oar.

Both men then jumped to their feet, causing each boat to capsize, and they were thrown into the river. There they struggled with each other, exchanging blows at every opportunity.

Women and children who were witnesses of the fight began to scream, and Policeman Mack rowed out to where the men were fighting and placed them under arrest. With the assistance of other boatmen the two men were dragged from the river and taken to the Lee Avenue Police Court, where, since neither of them would make a complaint against the other, they were discharged.

A. H. MOORE SUES FOR $10,000.

Millionaire Stockman Asserts that He Was Ejected from a Hotel.

Albert H. Moore, the millionaire stockman and proprietor of the famous Cloverdale Farm, at Colmar, Montgomery County, Penn., has begun suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Hotel Navarre Company for $10,000 damages. In his complaint the plaintiff alleges that on Jan. 17 last he became a guest at the Hotel Navarre, and was assigned to a suite of rooms. On Jan. 28 he was, according to the complaint, forcibly and violently ejected from the hotel by Charles W. Dabbs, the Vice President of the hotel company, and his servants.

From Philip B. Adams, Mr. Moore's counsel, it was learned yesterday that Mr. Moore has been in the habit of stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, but went to the Hotel Navarre last January with his wife because it was new and he wanted to see what it was like. Four or five days after arriving at the hotel he discovered that $308 was missing from his pocket when he wanted to pay his bill. Mr. Moore reported his loss to Mr. Dabbs, and the latter told him to say nothing about it for a time, and it would be thoroughly investigated.

When Mr. Moore paid his first week's bill he asked what progress had been made in the investigation, and was told that the hotel detectives were hard at work, with good prospects of success. Every time he asked about it he was told the same thing. On Jan. 28 Mr. Moore called on Mr. Dabbs in his private office and suggested that the Central Office detectives be put on the case. At this, according to Mr. Moore's lawyer, Mr. Dabbs grew angry and shouted, "I've heard enough about this story of yours," following up the remark by seizing his guest by the collar and hustling him out into the office. There Dabbs, in a high voice and in the presence of other guests of the hotel, it is alleged, ordered the cashier to make out Mr. Moore's bill, and then had him ejected.

Mr. Dabbs, when seen yesterday, denied that he ever laid hands on Mr. Moore, and said that he had not been evicted from the hotel. He had simply been told to leave because he was making so much to do about the loss of the money, a greater part of which was afterward recovered and returned to him.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

MR. M'KINLEY AND THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

After quoting from a recent article in which THE TIMES pointed out the error of Mr. MCKINLEY in yielding to the pressure of the spoils politicians and appealed to him to retrace the "backward step" as to the merit system, The American of Waterbury, Conn., says:

> One wonders a little whether such a protest as this, if read by Mr. MCKINLEY, makes any impression upon him. But a man who is first and foremost a politician sees the political side of every question, the practical side, if you please so to call it, to the exclusion of other sides. Mr. MCKINLEY is on record as not only the friend but the champion of civil service reform. He is pledged to it. But in a position of great difficulty and delicacy, as THE TIMES points out, he has seemed to feel the necessity of anchoring support in the mud of official spoliation. The interesting question is whether he is ever honestly able to see himself as others see him, even his friends; whether the temperate language of a protest such as that made by THE TIMES can touch his heart and his conscience? A man who lives so completely in the political atmosphere is apt to lose the sense of apprehension of other atmospheres.

We take it that the weakness of the President in this matter arises from the fact that he has been accustomed during nearly the whole of his political career to rely too much on the power of an organized party and too little on the inherent strength of the public conscience and judgment frankly appealed to. Until he was elected to the Presidency, the one important public policy with which he was associated in anything like leadership was the policy of the protective tariff. It is not to be denied that this was a policy that addressed itself more to the interests of a class than to the moral sense of all the people. It needed for success the highly organized and closely disciplined party which the Republicans became, largely under the influence of the protected beneficiaries. Mr. MCKINLEY felt that influence, and his course was molded by it. In regard to the other important public policy with which he has since been associated, the gold standard, he was neither well informed nor deeply convinced. It may be said that he took it from his party. He was not one of its original advocates nor even its consistent supporter. It was easier for him to take it up because all the business men who were protectionists were also gold standard men. But it may be held with no disrespect to Mr. MCKINLEY that up to the very verge of the canvass of 1896 he was prepared to compromise on the gold standard if he thought it necessary in order to save protection.

It is noteworthy, however, that to-day Mr. MCKINLEY is much less of a protectionist and much more of a gold standard man than he was five years ago. He has learned to take broader views. He has learned more of the lasting interests and more of the real moral impulse of the American people. In other matters he has had the profound pleasure of feeling the sympathy of the people for what they have regarded in him as patriotism and a sense of public duty quite independent of party predilection. He has a right to think that he is stronger with the people than his mere Republicanism would make him. He is far stronger than any politicians of his party and he could, if he would, ignore their opposition in any measure as to which his own conscience was clear. On such a measure the people would accept his guidance and would give him such support that the very gates of the Senate could not prevail against him. It is possible that he may see that the establishment of the merit principle is a measure deserving of his leadership. Should he do so, his leadership would triumph, and he would add a lustre to his Administration that he can in no other way secure.

THE ANARCHIST SPIRIT.

There are some men of sense and soberness in the Central Federated Union. Delegate PHILIP KELLY of the Theatrical Protective Union is one of them; Delegate ARCHIBALD of the Paper Hangers' Union is another. When President MATTHEW BARR of the Sheet Metal Workers' Association brought up at the meeting held last Sunday his freedom-of-riot proposition, and asked that the Central Federated Union formally approve the amendment to its constitution adopted by his union forbidding members to enlist in the National Guard or the Naval Reserve, Delegate KELLY spoke with energy against it, like a man and an American. We quote from the report of his remarks:

> To abolish the State militia would be to strike a blow at the standing of the country. How could this Government have any standing among foreign nations if it had no army? The Governments on the other side of the water would stand ready to gobble up this country. It is necessary even for a republic to have a standing army.
>
> Had it not been for the splendid showing of our troops in our war with Spain that war might be going on yet. Had it not been for the magnificent work of our volunteers from the militia in Cuba we should be plunged in war now. I am proud of the achievements both of the regular army and the militia. There is such a thing as cutting off your nose to spite your face, and this you would be doing if it were possible for you to abolish the militia.
>
> This is a serious question, and, say what you like, this is the best and greatest country on God's earth. There is no country under God's firmament in which there are such opportunities for people who want them, or the same amount of civil and religious liberty. If it were not the greatest country on earth, there would not be such a continuous inpouring of people from other countries to the United States.

Sneers and sarcastic laughter greeted Mr. KELLY'S remonstrance. This confirms the statement made by a correspondent in a letter to THE TIMES the other day, that it is the foreign element in the unions that supports the freedom-of-riot doctrine. Certainly no American born whose brain had not been addled and his heart perverted by the false and flighty teachings of the Socialists would fail to applaud the sentiments uttered by Mr. KELLY. They had the ring of sober, earnest, true patriotism. Such a man is a good citizen, a man upon whom his country can depend in time of need. But what country under the sun could trust the men who sneered at him and tried to howl him down?

In a modified form, but still embodying an indorsement of the freedom of riot, Mr. BARR'S motion was carried. It is reported that only a few delegates voted. The effect of the action taken is to refer the freedom-of-riot proposition to the individual unions, with the counsel that it be indorsed.

Delegate BARR said in his argument that strikers are peaceable—it is the National Guardsmen who are the real rioters. We are not in the least surprised to find Mr. ERNEST H. CROSBY, in a letter printed elsewhere in this paper, taking the same view. Mr. CROSBY is a Socialist and thinks and writes in a Socialistic manner. He makes these interesting assertions:

> It is very superficial to suppose that the effect of the use of soldiers in strikes is to prevent violence. As a matter of fact they cause the violence which they seem to put down. It is the knowledge that they have the militia to fall back upon that induces employers to hold out against just demands, and they never need armed assistance except when public opinion is against them. A study of the cases in which soldiers have been called out in labor disputes will show that invariably the public opinion of the neighborhood favored the strikers and that the appeal to the soldiery was an appeal from public opinion.

This is as near to scientific method and sane reasoning as a Socialist likes to get. An employer who relied upon the soldiery to help him maintain an unjust system of hours and wages would be a fool, of course. For strikes and troubles would continually recur, his business would be disturbed, and bankruptcy would be the end of him. The military never compel men to go back to work. The sole function of the armed force is to keep order, to protect life and property. The adjustment between the employer and his men is an independent matter, with which it has nothing to do. But what is to be done when the men make unjust demands? Must they be allowed to slay and burn until the unprotected employer gives in? That is very plainly where Mr. CROSBY'S doctrine leads him. He would establish a system under which every strike would be successful. Is that what labor wants? Organized labor in its present temper and under its present leadership is notably inclined to resort to violence to enforce its demands and to prevent other men from taking the place of the strikers. A multitude of cases disprove the assertion that strikers are peaceable. They are not. They are often riotous, a menace to the public peace altogether dangerous if not promptly restrained.

Mr. CROSBY talks of "the public opinion of the neighborhood" sustaining the strikers, from which an appeal is taken to the militia. What neighborhood? In the neighborhood of a street car barn or shed, where the population is made up chiefly of the strikers and their families and friends, "public opinion" would naturally sustain the men; often the whole neighborhood seems to join in the disorder and violence. But the public opinion of any American community taken as a whole is never on the side of riot, murder, and arson. It is this public opinion that sustains the State policy of maintaining a National Guard. It is from that part of the public that disapproves of rioting and wants protection from it that the National Guard is recruited and will be kept with full ranks—strengthened and increased, even—notwithstanding the movement among the representatives of organized labor and the Socialists to demolish all safeguards and establish freedom of riot.

CORRECTING POSTAL ABUSES.

It is reported to be the intention of Postmaster General SMITH to use the utmost powers of the department to check the use of the mails illegally for private advantage. The law is not entirely clear, and heretofore the department has preferred to try to get it made more specific and stronger before proceeding fully to enforce it.

The chief abuses in this direction are in connection with what is termed second-class mail matter. This is thus described by the rulings of the department based on the statute: "Periodical publications, namely, all newspapers and other periodical publications which are issued at stated intervals, and as frequently as four times a year, which bear a date of issue and are numbered consecutively, are issued from a known office of publication, are formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather, or other substantial binding. To be entitled to entry in this class, such publication must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, art, or some special industry, and must have a legitimate list of subscribers, and must not be designed for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or circulation at nominal rates."

The postage charged on this class of matter is 1 cent for each pound or fraction thereof. First-class matter consists of letters, and is charged 2 cents an ounce. Third-class matter consists of books and printed matter, and is charged 1 cent for two ounces. Fourth-class matter is "merchandise," and is charged 1 cent an ounce. Broadly speaking, the rate on first-class matter is 32 cents a pound, on third-class 8 cents a pound, and on fourth-class 16 cents a pound. All mail matter except the second class is limited to four pounds in one package, except single books. It will thus be seen that the matter of the second class is carried at from one-eighth to one-thirty-second of the charge for all other classes. Necessarily, it enjoys an enormous advantage; it is carried at a heavy loss to the Government, and strenuous efforts are made in every direction to obtain the benefit of it.

The two principal sources of abuse in connection with the second-class matter are publications for advertising purposes and publications of books in serial form, issued at stated periods. These two schemes are not infrequently coupled together. Exactly the form which the Postmaster General intends to employ in his order for the restraint or suppression of these abuses has not been announced. The question is surrounded with some difficulty. Some of the advertising sheets are sent out in large numbers to advertisers who furnish the names of "subscribers," who, nevertheless, receive them free. Others are published directly by the chief advertisers themselves, and have only enough advertisements of others to give color to the claim that they are not purely the advertising medium of the publishers. Large numbers of publications are devoted chiefly to the circulation of "sample copies," which the law permits to be sent by legitimate publishers at the pound rate to persons not subscribers for the purpose of inducing them to subscribe. It will be seen that it is not easy clearly to decide within the law exactly what publications are or are not entitled to the pound rate. But undoubtedly with the experience of the department it will be practicable greatly to reduce the abuses now existing, and probably entirely to wipe out the deficit in the postal revenues.

A really sound condition of the service will not be reached, however, until the law provides that as far as possible each branch of the service shall be conducted at cost, and that the various rates of postage shall neither yield a profit nor inflict loss.

STREETS ON THE EAST SIDE.

Commissioner NAGLE must be set down as one of the most efficient anti-Tammany workers now in the field. The moral malaria for which the Police Department is responsible on the east side is not so readily perceptible nor so immediately disgusting as the physical stenches which arise in consequence of the inefficiency of the Street Cleaning Department.

It was one of the most monstrous indecencies of which the present Tammany Government has been guilty to put this Tammany "sport" in an important place to which he was necessarily and obviously incompetent. The immediate successor of Col. WARING was perhaps as good a man for the place as Tammany could have found in its own ranks. He was a man of energy, a man of substance, a man who had shown his possession of a fair share of executive ability. Yet poor Mr. MCCARTNEY broke down under the impossible task of trying at the same time to please Tammany and to clean the streets, and died just in time to avoid having to choose between his office and his reputation.

When the preposterous NAGLE came in, everybody expected to see the standard set by WARING, and fairly maintained by MCCARTNEY, lowered with a rapidity proportioned to that with which he should get rid of the subordinates who owed their places to their efficiency, in favor of subordinates who should owe their places to "pull," and with which he should spread demoralization through the rank and file of the force. The deterioration has been going on until now the condition of the streets approaches what it was before WARING began to clean them at all. With great fatuity the Commissioner has allowed the deterioration to become most marked in the tenement house district. This is a fatuous performance, because in the first place the better-to-do residents of other quarters can protect themselves by having their streets cared for at their own expense, just as they did in the pre-Waring days, and a great proportion of them are now out of town. In the second place, it being in the tenement house district that the improvement was most marked, it is in that district in which retrogression is most marked. A three-year-old memory is all that is needed to point the contrast.

The contrast is pointed by the protest we printed yesterday from residents of Rivington Street, who complained "of the foulness of the streets and the failure to remove garbage." The latter trouble, it seems, was even more acute than the former. It seems that for four days the garbage barrels of the district were left untouched, and these were the broiling days of last week. One can imagine the result of exposing for such a time to such a sun these festering masses of refuse. But one could scarcely have imagined that it would be so offensive as to force the inhabitants to taking snuff in self-defense.

The official excuse is that in this district several horses were disabled by the very heat which made the failure to remove garbage so intolerable. It is a typical excuse of inefficiency. There were enough able-bodied horses at the command of the department to carry away the garbage without allowing such a lapse of time. An energetic and capable officer would have taken them from where they were less needed. And this work is less hard upon horses than other work for the reason that it both could and should be done out of business hours, and consequently in the cooler hours.

The excuse is no excuse at all. It is not likely to be accepted as an excuse by the people who have been driven to snuff to escape the stenches which Mr. NAGLE has left at their doors. Most of these people are voiceless, but the adult males are not voteless. They will be likely to make their votes tell when the time comes. And it is almost to be hoped that the apathy of the department may continue, since it is an unmistakable object lesson in Tammany ways, and since the only real remedy is to turn out the whole gang of shirks and incompetents. It is not likely to appease an angry father of a family in a tenement house district to tell him that, though you will not give him a clean street, you will "protect" him and allow him unrestricted indulgence, in drinking, gambling, and all other vices.

YACHTS AS VIEWED FROM SHORE.

One impression which the average landsman gains from his more or less cursory newspaper reading is that yacht designing is to a surprising extent empirical. A yacht is built and tested. It does not quite realize the expectations of its designer or its owner, but seems to point in the right direction. It is studied carefully in all weathers and under all conditions, and by the end of the season the designer and owner have agreed that they know at last exactly how to build a yacht which shall beat anything afloat. The original yacht is packed in cotton or otherwise taken care of, not because she is of any earthly value but to show how easily the new boat can beat her before or against the wind or in drifting. The new yacht is built, old and new are lined up, and as likely as not the old yacht outsails the new one and shows herself the better boat. That has not been the case with the cup defenders, but it seems to be true of the last two challengers, and yacht designing in general is quite as scientifically pursued in England as it is here. If the landsman went to a tailor for a coat, got a garment which did not fit him, and decided to have another made which should correct the defects of the first, he would expect the second garment to be a conspicuous improvement upon that which preceded it. If, however, he found that the first coat fitted better than the second, and that in the effort to correct discovered defects new ones of a still more serious character had been developed, the average landsman would conclude that his tailor did not know how to cut a coat and was learning the art at his expense.

The average landsman is at times prone to wonder why a sport which leads nowhere and contributes nothing to useful knowledge or to the progress of marine architecture is so attractive. He can very well understand the pleasures of ownership of a comfortable yacht on board of which one may live without inconvenience, and which is strong and stanch enough to take the owner anywhere. If he had such a yacht he would want her capable of making good speed under favorable weather conditions, for the same reason that would lead him to prefer a fast horse to a slow one, even for driving under park rules to which a Percheron draught horse could conform without inconvenience. The greater his longing for the pleasures of the water under conditions which make the land intolerable, the less able is he to understand the satisfaction derivable from a racing machine which bears about the same relation to a pleasure yacht that a trapeze bears to a well-furnished dwelling. If yachts built for cup winning were convertible from racing machines into pleasure boats when they had won or lost the races for which they were designed, the average landsman would understand why they were built. Their utter lack of adaptation to useful employment, even if found unfitted for participation in cup contests, gives them a junk value which, in its relation to their cost, is as cents to dollars. He remembers the days when yachts were made for use, and were stripped for racing by sending their superfluous furniture ashore, as one about to take vigorous exercise might remove his coat and vest and collar. When the race was over they were refurnished, and winner and loser might exchange dinner parties on board their respective vessels. The pleasure of owning a yacht which had made a record was perfectly intelligible; if that of owning an interest in a racing machine which no underwriter would insure from Gowanus Bay to Sandy Hook with a bale of shavings for cargo, and in which one can take only so much pleasure as he might in a balloon car, is less obvious, it is doubtless because the average landsman has no sporting instincts or that his comparative poverty has left them latent. That he regards this class of yachts as he would a horse which was all lungs and legs, and which after one race was useful only for the rendering kettles of Barren Island, is perhaps an evidence of his grossly practical mental endowment. The average landsman is perfectly willing that those for whom it has interest shall build nautical racing machines and race them for his amusement. He will spend a dollar for a camp stool on a steamer which will get in the way of the racers, if permitted; will cheer at the proper time, and affect a knowledge of the refinements of navigation in conversation with those who know no more than himself; but he cannot possibly get up any genuine interest in a contest of racing machines—a fact to which the yachtsman is happily indifferent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some remarks that may have at least an oblique bearing on the perpetuation of existing conditions in the tunnel north of the Grand Central Station appear in The Railway and Engineering Review of Chicago. That paper, in discussing the possibility of applying to freight transportation the careful and expensive methods used in handling the mails, says:

> While there is no doubt abundant room for improvement in all branches of railroading, those who seek to introduce reforms are frequently indifferent to, or ignorant of, the fact that a railroad is a commercial enterprise, and that the supreme object of its operation is or should be the largest amount of net earnings possible. The question, therefore, with which every proposition for improvement is met is, will it pay? and because very often it will not pay is why the scheme is rejected.

Now, that, of course, was written by a specialist for professionals, and not for the general public, a fact that may account for the frankness and emphasis with which it declares net earnings to be the "supreme" object of railway operation. One cannot help wondering if it was anything more than a natural reluctance to use language like this, when talking for publication in a regular newspaper, that impelled a New York Central official to tell a TIMES reporter last week that there was no known method whereby a substitution in the tunnel of electric motors for coal-burning engines would be possible. Since there is expert authority for the belief that such a substitution involves no difficulty except the payment of the incidental bills, the official's statement was absurd on its face, and it must be that what he really meant was that it would not pay to make the change—that the increase of traffic through a tunnel where the air was pure and cool would not be great enough to warrant the company in relieving the sufferings of the more than fairly satisfactory number of passengers whom it gets even now. That is what he and his superior officers must think, and yet it may be doubted if he and they are wise in so thinking. Immediate profits are sometimes gained at enormous future loss, and the animosity of the public is capital of the poorest kind for a corporation, especially when the public has access to a Legislature.

—In the course of a eulogy on the late ADELBERT HAY, The London Saturday Review makes the decidedly enigmatic statement that "in the States a gentleman has not quite the same definition as in England, but Mr. HAY was a gentleman in the full English sense." In intention, of course, the writer of these words was entirely and highly complimentary, and yet he might have had some difficulty in proving—to his transatlantic cousins—that to be "a gentleman in the full English sense" is a finer thing than to be a gentleman in the plain ordinary American sense. For, though the word as we use it undoubtedly includes a larger part of a given number of people than it does in England, the added comprehensiveness is gained by the emphasizing of moral, intellectual, and social qualities, and the more or less nearly complete ignoring of the accidental and—for this discussion—unmeaning qualification of birth in a certain class. Speaking generally and broadly, the American is a gentleman according to his character and conduct. In England his right to the title depends to a real though somewhat vague extent upon what his father was and did. The result is that in both countries the name is applied to men who would not get it in the other, but on comparing the peculiarities of those who are admitted to be gentlemen in the United States and would be otherwise described in England with the peculiarities of those who are admitted to be gentlemen in England, and would be otherwise described in the United States, no reasons to blush for American standards are found. This is not to assert that in England a man can be at once a gentleman and a scoundrel, but it is certain that there, if the man happens to belong to the upper half or quarter of society, he can for a while at least safely commit acts and display qualities which here would instantly deprive him of recognition as a gentleman. The Saturday Review, very wisely, did not explain the difference of definition to which it referred. To have done so would have drawn it into rough water at once, and it would have had to confess that its distinction was neither tactful nor creditable.

—Most unfortunate of all the consequences of Commissioner CLAUSEN'S mistake in permitting the renting of park chairs was its development in a considerable number of unintelligent minds of a feeling that any restriction upon the use of the parks by the people is wrong, and that forcible resentment of any such restriction is right and safe. It was observed on Sunday that the crowds paid little attention to the "Keep Off the Grass" signs, and that the police made hardly any effort to protect the forbidden lawns from invasion. The results of that will soon be disastrous to the beauty of the parks, and it is certain that the destruction of the grass which will follow the abolition of the occasional periods of protection for each plot will be only a preliminary to the destruction of the shrubbery and trees and the uprooting of the flowers. The general and greatest enjoyment of the parks depends upon an adequate and intelligent control of the people visiting them. With the park authorities and the police at odds, there will be no such control, and for a little immediate fun and freedom the inhabitants of the city will pay a really terrible price if the existing situation is not remedied. Where grass is constantly trampled by crowds there will soon be no grass for the crowds to trample, and the flower that one child picks is prevented from giving a higher pleasure to hundreds or thousands. Commissioner CLAUSEN was right in saying that Commissioner MURPHY'S order would have the effect of inciting riot. It has had that effect already. Whatever good purpose the rented chairs might have served, however, is much more than counterbalanced by the excitement they have produced, and a way of rescinding the unpopular contract ought to be found at once. It is far more useful to demagogues and sensationalists than it is to the people who would be glad to pay the five-cent fee for special comfort.

SOLDIERS AND RIOTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Once upon a time there lived a Russian landlord who had a very bad temper. When anything went wrong upon his estate he was accustomed to collect his hundreds of serfs in a fenced inclosure, provide each one with a stick, and set them to work at beating each other until they cried out for mercy. One day, as this operation was being repeated, a young serf called out: "Suppose we stop beating each other," and at once they threw down their sticks and found out to their surprise that there was no one left to give them a whipping. It seems to me that the trades unions who refuse to allow their members to enter the militia are rediscovering this ancient Russian truth—that it is foolish to beat yourself.

It is very superficial to suppose that the effect of the use of soldiers in strikes is to prevent violence. As a matter of fact, they cause the violence which they seem to put down. It is the knowledge that they have the militia to fall back upon that induces employers to hold out against just demands, and they never need armed assistance except when public opinion is against them. A study of the cases in which soldiers have been called out in labor disputes will show that invariably the public opinion of the neighborhood favored the strikers and that the appeal to the soldiery was an appeal from public opinion. If this military court of appeal had not existed public opinion would have decided the strike, and would have decided it fairly. The introduction of the militia into such disputes is not a true exercise of self-government on the part of the community, but rather an attempt to override it.

But whether you accept these views or not, it seems to be an elementary principle that people should do their own fighting. If mine owners and railway owners think they have grievances which justify recourse to arms, why should they expect the class against which they are fighting to do their fighting for them? I confess I do not see, and I do not believe you do either.

My own desire would be to have all use of force in labor disputes entirely eliminated. Violence on either side invites violence on the other, and often the legal violence is more reprehensible than the illegal—as for example in the case of the massacre of unarmed men with their backs turned by the Sheriff's posse at Hazleton. I believe that this new move on the part of the trades unions is distinctly in the direction of peace and order.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., July 6, 1901.

Mr. Barr's Sentiments Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a member of a trade union (in good standing all that time) for twenty-six years I wish to express my disapproval of the sentiments of President Barr of the Sheet Metal Workers' Association regarding the question of allowing union men to belong to the regular army, naval reserve, or militia. When the time comes that any union shall tell me that I shall not exercise one of my prerogatives as an American citizen and join a military organization, if I wish to do so, that union and I will become separated in mighty short order.

I'd like to know what divinity hedges about a trade union that it should dictate to me that I should uphold lawlessness—for that is exactly what it means. I have been in strikes and uphold the principle of striking, but I do not uphold the idea that any one else should not take my job if it is offered to him. If I can't make a living at my trade I will get out of it and try something else. Of course, I don't indorse the idea that troops should be used to shoot down men who are simply using moral suasion to induce others to stand in with them.

However, I'll bet that lots of these physical force people and enemies of the militia would never raise a hand toward having the municipality acquire possession of street railroads and other public utilities, but wait until they are ground into the dust and then want to precipitate a war.

J. P. B.

New York, July 8, 1901.

REPLY TO A DISMAL FORECAST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note a most dismal and sad forecast in a letter from one of your correspondents to-day; alas, and alas! the country is going to the dogs, we are in grave danger, brethren; it is but a step from pay chairs to despotism. It is all part of a plot to rob us of our rights. We will next make a Siberia out of the Philippines, and so the Empire marches on. Emperor McKinley will be crowned not many days hence.

It is too bad. We all thought we were getting on so nicely. Business seems to be picking up and the country prospering; but no, no, it is a blind, a delusion, all a plot to rob us of our rights. There are still free benches in the parks, but they are only a blind, and who wants to sit in free benches when we can all get newspaper notoriety by sitting in pay chairs and refusing to pay? We all know the newspapers will uphold us, the crowd is with us, and will chase an unfortunate attendant who is earning his living as well as he can with cries of "Kill him!" "Lynch him!" and the police will not interfere.

Apparently in the eyes of some people there is a virtue in idleness and proletarianism. I am held up to scorn for describing men out of work as "bums." If I so described them, mea culpa, I have sinned. What I meant to say was men habitually out of work.

This is a big town. Years ago Mr. Horace Greeley said: "Go West, young man." To-day he would have said, "Go to New York, young man."

The opportunities for work in New York are simply innumerable, and I do not believe that any man need be unemployed very long if he really wants to work. But the town is full of charities and charitable people, and a man who doesn't want to work can pick up quite a sustenance without doing anything useful. These are the real "bums," the free-lunch grabbers, the people who are so shiftless yet withal so selfish that they are displeased at seeing any one in good circumstances through industry and thrift, and immediately begin to talk about "pulls," luck, corruption, and all that sort of thing; whereas they never lifted a hand to help themselves or any one else, unless to grab or steal.

If anybody doubts this let them try for themselves as I have done, and they will soon find out the reason for most of the misery of the "bums." Let them put on their oldest clothes and go out and look for work. I contend that, given any man with an honest purpose to find something to do, even though he be in rags, he can in this great metropolis find employment and get ahead if he really wants to do so, trusts, combinations, monopolies, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The trouble is that people do not work intelligently, spend more than they can afford, drink more than they ought, and then complain that they are being deprived of their rights. This kind of people is described as true Americans, the successful, hustling people, who like improvement, no matter what its nationality, who play golf because it is a rattling good game, and generally get on in the world, are undemocratic, un-American, Anglomaniacs. Verily, the times are changing, when the true Americans are all sitting on free benches spitting all over the walks, insulting every woman who has the temerity to walk through a public park, or chasing polite and hard-working park attendants, threatening their lives while the "finest" look on, and are compelled not to interfere by order of that true American, Police Commissioner Murphy. When all these things come to pass New York will be a pleasant town to live in.

But it seems to me this sounds a bit familiar—where have we heard something like this before? Doesn't it sound something like free riot, anti-imperialism, free s——? No, not that ghost, thank Heaven, that one is laid.

ARTHUR HOLLY.

New York, July 7, 1901.

REMOVAL OF A FOUNTAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What lawful right had Commissioner of Public Parks Clausen to remove that water fountain at Broadway and Sixty-third Street, without a resolution first having been passed by the City Council or Board of Aldermen empowering him to do so?

Now that he has flagrantly and willfully violated the law by taking the responsibility upon himself, with no authority whatsoever, cannot the citizens and taxpayers demand his immediate removal from office, and subsequent punishment? There is no question in my mind that he can be sued for damages to the city, and also be made to replace the beautiful ornament that so often attracted people's attention on the west side.

Shame! I suppose he intends to have the metal melted into pennies. God only knows when he will take down and cast away the Washington and Lincoln statues at Union Square.

The Borough of Manhattan is going to the dogs through Van Wyck, Clausen, Murphy, Sgannell, Dalton, Nagle, Devery & Co., and we will soon be like the rudderless ship in midocean with the anchor left at home.

Kindly inform your readers if the fountain was placed upon its late site by the city or by private subscriptions. Clausen's mean act has deprived the poor people of getting a drink of water there. Tammany Hall is more like Tammany Hell than any other place. "Rule or Ruin" is and always will be its members' motto from "Aaron Burr to Dick Croker."

B.

New York, July 8, 1901.

A REASON FOR CROWDED CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nearly all of the discussion lately carried on through the columns of this and other newspapers of this city relative to the crowded-car nuisance and its possible remedy, in my opinion, goes far wide of the mark. Allow me to suggest to your correspondents the real reason for the condition of affairs of which they complain.

I am not a native of New York City, but I have lived here long enough to perceive that Manhattan Island is and has been for some time vastly overpopulated. By how many thousands the present statistics of population exceed those figures which would indicate a condition of comfort and a tolerable habitableness in proportion to the size of this island I am not aware, but I do believe that to this fact which I mention is traceable all of the discomfort, contractedness of quarters, et cetera, over which so many citizens are foolishly rushing into print.

Isn't it a wonder that New Yorkers (of this borough, at least,) don't wake up and realise this?

Even those in the best circumstances live in houses built so close together that a stranger in town might be pardoned for supposing each block of houses one vast structure. The windows of their sleeping chambers open on to a narrow airshaft, which often has to provide air for sixty or seventy people. If there be children in the family the crowded street is the only place for their play. In the awful heat of the Summer season, such as we have lately been enduring, restful sleep is out of the question for the majority of the citizens of this metropolis. But why go on ad infinitum with facts that are too patent to everybody to need enumeration?

Yet in this one little detail of street cars—or elevated cars, too, for that matter—your New York gentleman expects to find that dignified ease which he knows is impossible on the sidewalk, in his office, or place of occupation, or even in his home, and blames the car companies for a state of affairs the remedy for which is entirely out of their hands, and ponders deeply (in the newspapers) over a problem whose solution is not concerned with a mere matter of facility of transportation.

The average complainant of the "surface-car nuisance" is a surface reasoner whose objections and protests tersely summed up amount to this: When a car is filled to its full seating capacity everybody in that car may be said to be fairly comfortable, but when more persons board a car than there are seats to contain them, then neither for the original passengers nor for those who come last is there any measure of comfort and enjoyment.

But, if this be true, is not the same logic applicable to the Borough of Manhattan in its entirety?

FRANCIS A. REYNOLDS.

New York, July 6, 1901.

Prof. Fiske's Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, Page 7, in a list which seems intended to be complete of the books written by the late Prof. John Fiske you omit two titles of importance, each of which represents two volumes, viz., "The Discovery of America" and "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America." One other smaller volume was, "The War of Independence." This is distinct from "The American Revolution," which you name, having been written for a younger class of readers and being one of a series of books for the young published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Prof. Fiske's sudden removal forbids us to expect the fulfillment of the plan hinted at in the preface to "The American Revolution," of "a narrative history of the United States—from 1492 to, say, 1865," since we can hardly suppose that it has been written. Indeed, he adds, "If my plan is ever fully realized it can only be after many years." JAMES H. CROSBY.

Bangor, Me., July 6, 1901.

New Haven Conductors' Troubles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your editorials on the dreadful discomforts of the Park Avenue tunnel during the hot weather especially, for which you are much to be commended, my attention was attracted this week by the additional infliction New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad conductors are compelled to undergo through wearing their heavy waistcoats this torrid weather, which it is against the company's orders to dispense with.

On further inquiry I found that the brakemen were not even allowed to unbutton their jackets, no matter what the weather conditions might be.

Why does not the company rescind these outrageous rules, and allow its employes a little common sense latitude in this respect, which I am sure would not be abused? If not, why not adopt lightweight, dark-blue serge uniforms for their employes, as I was told the Long Island Railroad had done, instead of the unsuitable ones they now have?

NEW ROCHELLE.

New Rochelle, N. Y., July 6, 1901.

Mr. Lorillard's Racing Colors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As THE TIMES is usually very correct in its statements of fact, I trust you will not take it amiss if I set you right on a couple of slight errors that occurred in your news sketch and your editorial remarks on the death of Pierre Lorillard. In the news article you state that in 1873 he changed his colors from "scarlet, with blue cap, to cherry, with black whips and cap and gold tassel," and that this was the only change ever made.

You are slightly in error. Mr. Lorillard's horses ran from 1873 to 1879, the year he first went to England, in cherry jacket, with black cap and gold tassel, but on account of these colors being similar to an English racing owner's, he was compelled to add the whips.

Again, in your editorial remarks you say that he won the Derby with Iroquois, "a horse of his own breeding." This is unpardonable. Iroquois was bred by Mr. Aristides Welch, at his Chestnut Hill Farm, near Philadelphia, and was sold by him when a yearling to Mr. Lorillard.

WILLIAM T. DARBY.

Brooklyn, July 8, 1901.

In Praise of Col. Goulden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your valuable and interesting paper I read an article yesterday intimating that there is some dissatisfaction in the Tammany organizations toward the present President of the Borough of the Bronx, and that a change is contemplated. I am not aware of any discontent, and personally have no animosity, but I saw the name of the distinguished American soldier and loyal citizen, Col. J. A. Goulden, mentioned as a possible candidate, and knowing of his sterling qualities as an advocate of home rule, entirely unselfish, a Jeffersonian adherent for equal rights to all, with no special laws or privileges for a few, I consider that there is no gentleman in the Bronx Borough who understands the requirements of the people in general better, and none more capable of fulfilling this honorable position to watch and protect the particular interests of this section of Greater New York.

If the citizens of the Bronx are fortunate enough to secure such a man at the helm, the political ship above the Harlem will sail smoothly, and we will certainly be blessed with an honest and sincere champion.

M. F. O'BRIEN.

New York, July 8, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Contentment.

Even when one is content with his own lot he does not like the lot of somebody else.—Galveston News.

Cause and Effect.

Raynor—How did you ever get such a snap job as yours?

Shine—Oh, I just rubbered around a little.—Chicago Tribune.

Motto.

"An old French motto for my husband's tomb,
I pray you, Sir, suggest!"
The widow quoth. The antiquary:
"M-m! 'J'y suis, j'y reste'?"

—Detroit Journal.

All the Proof She Needed.

"I believe now that it's true that Mrs. Hashem trims the family hats."

"Why do you think so?"

"Because her husband's horse had on a last year's straw bonnet this morning that was a perfect fright."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Eternal Fitness.

"I declare!" exclaimed Snodgrass, looking interestedly out of the club window, "that fellow Timmins is certainly up to date. He's got a Turk to run his automobile."

"Don't see the point," drawled little Edgar.

"Why, isn't a Turk an Auto-man?"—Philadelphia Press.

ODE TO SMALL TOWNS.

From The Buffalo Express.

If there's one thing more'n another
Makes a man admit he's down,
It's to find himself laid over
In a little country town,
Where the through trains only whistle,
Never pausing in their flight,
And there's naught to take him onward
Till the local comes at night.

It may be a business errand
That has basely drawn him there,
Or a fishing expedition,
Or a change of scene and air,
But, whatever the attraction,
It can never hold him fast
When the through express comes onward
And without a pause goes past.

It is quiet in the woodland,
It is lonesome in the street,
And it's dusty in the distance
From the haze and from the heat,
But the thing that more'n another
Makes a man think life a bore
Is to soldier in the station
That the fast trains all ignore.

VACATION SCHOOLS OPEN

Children Crowd the Buildings and the Popular Playgrounds.

Great Increase in the Facilities for Summer Work—Nearly Nine Hundred Teachers in Service.

Several hundred boys and girls standing in front of Public School No. 1, at 8 Henry Street, early yesterday morning, looked with interest on the sign conspicuously posted, "Vacation Schools and Playgrounds Open To-day." In other parts of the city similar crowds collected before the school houses.

In the group before the Henry Street school there was evident a marked effort for neatness and cleanliness. Little frocks were starched, as is not always their wont, little masses of black and blonde hair were topped with pink and blue ribbon bows, and even the small boy of the tenement, not overscrupulous as to a shining morning face, seemed less besmudged than usual. Before the doors were opened the crowd had doubled, and when the hinges creaked and the passageway was clear there was a pressing forward of eager, expectant children, talking, laughing, and commenting on what the day was to bring forth.

The work of the classes was under way without loss of time. In the Henry Street school, as in others of the city, the industrial features presented an interesting contrast to the ordinary routine of the three "Rs." The subjects embraced general housekeeping, cooking, nursing, and sewing.

In one class forty or more girls were grouped about a teacher who was explaining the mysteries of bandaging.

"Now then, my dear," she said, touching one of the little girls on the shoulder, "I am going to put a nice bandage on your foot."

"But, teacher," was the protest, "my foot don't hurt. It's all right."

"I know, but I want to show you how a bandage is put on. You see, some one of your family might sprain an ankle and you would want to know how to help."

"Oh, is that it?"

"Yes. And if you hold still and are real nice I'll let you bandage Mamie's foot after I get through, just to see if you understand."

Mamie looked dubious, but the promise had the desired effect, and the child hardly moved while the teacher quickly and deftly bound the supposed injured member. Then the pupils were allowed to try their hands at it.

Another large group in caps and aprons surrounded Miss O'Brien, getting a peep into the mysteries of cooking, and the general work of keeping house was explained by Miss Tuthill.

"We have had 650 pupils this morning," said Miss Dunphy, the Principal, out of a registration of 1,000. The number will doubtless increase each day. At present some of the children who will come later are in the country on outings given by charitable organizations. The children enjoy the classes, and no great effort is required to induce them to avail themselves of the opportunities the vacation schools afford."

While the girls were busy, the boys were no less occupied. A large class found enjoyment and instruction in toy-making. Asked as to how his time was occupied one lad explained:

"Some of the fellers put in the morning making cane seats. You know them flat things that folks up town sits on on the front stoops on hot Summer nights. Did I make any of those? Naw. I made a kite. Say, but that's good fun. The teacher gave me some red, white, and blue paper and the thin sticks for the frame. Then I put it together."

"Do you think it will fly?"

"I know it will. Me and another feller took it on top of the house and tried it."

After a recess the playgrounds were thrown open for the afternoon, and even more children took advantage of them. At Public School No. 2, 116 Henry Street, a seven-year-old girl was a self-constituted guard at the doorway to the girls' playground. She was a sturdy little miss, and intruding boys were promptly warned away.

All the afternoon the girls, led by their teachers, played games, singing and dancing about with every indication of keen enjoyment. "Round Apple" seemed to be the favorite game on the girls' side, and it was a common sight to see twenty or thirty of them circling about singing in chorus:

"Round apple, round apple, as round as can be,
For I love Johnnie, and Johnnie loves me."

Not all the girls loved Johnnie, apparently, and the name was changed according to whim.

For vigorous effort one had to seek the boys' playgrounds. There gymnastic exercises were in progress, including leaping, vaulting, and wrestling. The parallel bars were much sought, the instructors showing the lads the way to use them to advantage. On a padded mattress the youngsters made mighty efforts to down each other. But the mattresses were not large enough to admit of more than one pair of wrestlers at a time. So the boys thought nothing of taking a fall or two on the hard floors, and the neatness noted earlier in the day was somewhat less conspicuous after a few of these bouts.

According to Dr. A. T. Schaufler, Associate Superintendent in charge, the number of vacation schools this year has been increased from ten to sixteen, many in new neighborhoods. There are twenty-eight playgrounds instead of nineteen, and the evening play centres have been increased to eight schools. There is one more outdoor gymnasium, and two more swimming baths where instruction is given. The same number of roof gardens and park kindergartens will be maintained this year as heretofore. The teaching corps has been increased from 406 to nearly nine hundred.

The broadest expansion in a single department is the opening of twelve school kitchens and domestic science centres, as contrasted with two or three in operation last year. The schools in general will be run in practically the same way and with about the same objects in view as heretofore. There will be primary amusements in the morning sessions of the schools proper for the little ones, including kindergartens and simple exercises. Industrial instruction will be given to the older children.

In the gymnastic departments the competition idea will be emphasized. The various schools will be matched against one another in basketball and other athletic games, and a grand Summer meet of the teams in one of the parks will close the season's work. The free library system is another valuable adjunct of the work from which especial advantage is expected to accrue.

SCHOOL TEACHERS RETIRED.

Eighteen Ask to be Pensioned Because of Old Age and Infirmities.

Thirteen members were present at the meeting of the Central Board of Education in the Board of Education Building, at the corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street last evening. President Miles M. O'Brien presided, and work of a routine nature only was done.

Eighteen teachers were retired on half pay, having become incapacitated by age and infirmities. They are: Mary F. Plunkett, in service since 1860, half pay, $720; Jennie Cassady, 1866, $720; Louise S. Murray, 1857, $720; Amelia A. Howe, 1862, $720; Mrs. Kate V. Mangan, 1866, $620; Mary E. Tate, 1868, $720; Agnes Mawson, 1870, $720; Emeline Dowling, 1861, $720; Anna E. Snyder, 1858, $660; Lucella Sears, 1871, $660; Margaret C. Cannon, 1863, $720; Mary E. Geer, 1864, $660; Emma J. Lapham, 1870, $720; Mary E. Bates, 1868, $720; Anna E. Reed, 1861, $720; Louise Higgins, 1868, $720; Bridget Neligs, 1865, $720; Mary G. Magrath, 1870, $620.

Herman A. Metz was admitted as a delegate from the Borough of Brooklyn, vice John Greene resigned. President O'Brien, on announcing the change, paid a high tribute to Mr. Greene and expressed the hope that his successor would prove as worthy a public servant.

The bill accepting Peter Cleary's bid and appropriating $111,500 out of the corporate stock for the purpose of paying for the erection of Public School No. 140 was read a third time and passed. Two thousand dollars was transferred from the general fund, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, to the Borough of Queens.

The bill accepting Luke A. Burke's bid of $124,000 for work on Public School No. 129, Borough of Brooklyn, was read a third time and passed. It was decided by vote to purchase three sites for school buildings in the Borough of Queens, the consideration being $59,160.

The charges made by William Burnes, a contractor, against John Kelly, an inspector of new school buildings, were dismissed, the board determining that they were not sustained by the evidence.

The board adjourned to meet again on the afternoon of the 22d of this month, at 2 o'clock.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The two features on the programme this week are widely different as to character. Each, however, is one of the best of its line. Robert Hilliard presents "The Littiest Girl," and McIntyre and Heath their new sketch "On Guard," which is very funny. Others on the bill are Louise Gunning in Scotch songs, Pascatel, the aerial marvel; Hedrix and Prescott, Manning and Davis, and many others.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Lend Me Your Wife," the mirth-provoking comedy, was presented yesterday afternoon and evening at this house before large and appreciative audiences. Miss Florence Reed, daughter of the late Roland Reed, who made the comedy a success, and Cecil Magnus, as Tom Bentley, were the new additions, and both gave splendid and creditable performances.

TERRACE GARDEN OPERA HOUSE.—One of the pleasing features of the between-acts concert this week is the performance of a pot-pourri, consisting of some of the leading musical numbers of "The Robber Baron," which is to receive its first production on any stage at this resort July 15. The composer, Wilhelm Schaffer, is now in New York assisting in the rehearsal of his work.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—The ballet called "The North Star" is the spectacular feature at "the Grove" this week. It is surely a cool, inspiring sight, with hosts of pretty girls in gorgeous costumes skating in an ice carnival scene. "Little Tich" has ended his engagement, but there are still Harry Bulger, William Gould, Madge Fox, and a long list of laugh-makers and entertainers.

THE NEW YORK THEATRE.—This theatre will open in the late Summer with the "King's Carnival" and "A Supper at Sherry's."

THE CASINO.—"Florodora" has entered on its thirty-fifth week in New York. Hot spells come and go, but "Florodora" goes on without any diminishing in the size of the audiences. Grace Dudley, who is filling Miss Edna Wallace's part, is playing excellently.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.—"The Strollers" will delight theatregoers for the Summer. Francis Wilson, Irene Bentley, Eddie Foy, and Grace George are the quartet of principals around whom the merry company revolves.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE GARDEN.—The programme is an excellent one. The bill is the same as last week, with a few additions. The Three Svengalis come next week. Among the additions to this week's bill is Trovalo, introducing his automatic walking figure.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The same excellent vaudeville programme of last week will repeat its entertainment of large audiences for the coming seven days. The garden oh the roof is one of the coolest in town.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—Conductor Kaltenborn is providing light music in the coolest of surroundings. The Wagner Festival, with the Kaltenborn Quartet, is the feature for Wednesday and Thursday nights.

EDEN MUSEE.—The wax group of notables in all walks of life is the main attraction. There is also the usual good music.

HUBER'S CASINO AND MUSEUM.—The new Casino at Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street has a high-class vaudeville. "On the Road" is the comedy played at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and the Curio Hall has many new and amusing attractions.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Charmion and the May Madcap Quartet head the bill this week.

PEARY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The Erik to Sail from North Sidney, C. B., on Saturday—The Guests on Board.

The Peary Arctic Club's relief expedition is ready to sail from North Sidney, C. B. The Erik will leave that port next Saturday.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, surgeon and second in command of the Erik, left New York yesterday for North Sidney. Next Thursday Herbert L. Bridgman, Secretary of the club and leader of the expedition, will leave here, and will reach the sailing port an hour before the vessel weighs anchor.

If all goes well, the voyage will not be of more than two months' duration, although about ten tons or provisions—enough for a year—are to be taken along. The dietary is based upon the United States Army ration, with certain modifications suggested by officers of experience in northern latitudes.

A large quantity of fresh fruit, intended for Mrs. Peary and party, will be taken along; also many presents for the Danish Governor and his family at Upernavik.

There will be four guests of the expedition on board—Prof. L. C. Stone of the Polytechnic Institute, Herbert Berri of Brooklyn, Alfred E. Church of Elgin, Ill., and Louis Bement of Ithaca. Clarence F. Wyckoff, one of the members of the club, will accompany Mr. Bridgman.

Lieut. Peary has not yet heard of the death of his mother, which took place at Portland, Me., last Autumn.

THINKS PEARY IS SAFE.

Ex-Mate of the Windward Says He Expects the Explorer Back in August.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The bark Calcium arrived here to-day from Ivigtut, Greenland, loaded with cryolite, but with no news of Peary or any of his party. Although none of the officers or crew heard any tidings of Peary, Capt. Smith is of the opinion that the famous explorer is alive and well, and that there is a probability of his returning some time next month.

Capt. Smith's opinions on this subject are founded on experience. He has just completed his forty-ninth trip to Greenland, and he served several years as mate on board the Windward, Peary's ship, when the Windward was used as a whaler. He said to-day:

"There is nothing to be surprised at in Peary's long trip, and the fact that there was no news from the northern settlements up to the time we left is not to be wondered at. If, as I expect, the Windward is caught in the ice, it will be impossible for her to budge an inch until the thaw about the middle of this month, which would bring her home in the latter part of August.

"Peary has an abundance of food, and by this time he is well known to the Eskimos, who would look after him, if occasion required. I fully expect that he is somewhere on the west coast of Greenland."

Capt. Smith says it is possible that Peary's vessel has been nipped in the ice and crushed, in which case the explorers, although, as Capt. Smith put it, "tolerably comfortable," would be without means of communication with the lower settlements.

SAYS JOB WAS NOT A JEW.

Prof. Margolis's Contention at the Jewish Chautauqua Session.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 8.—The second day's session of the Jewish Chautauqua was taken up with a paper on the Book of Job by Prof. Max Margolis of the University of California, whose contention was that Job was not a Jew. A lively discussion ensued on this, in which Dr. Berkowitz of Philadelphia took a prominent part.

Other papers read were "Reuchlin and the Talmud," by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris of New York and the "Hebrew," by Mr. G. B. Levi of Philadelphia.

HASN'T TIME TO BE MAYOR.

Andrew Carnegie's Reply to the Resolutions of the Twenty-first District Republicans.

Andrew Carnegie, from his castle in Scotland, has notified the Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District of this county that he has not the time to accept a nomination for the Mayoralty of New York.

Some weeks ago Abraham Gruber, leader in the Twenty-first, suggested that Mr. Carnegie would be an ideal candidate for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket. The Republicans of the district under his leadership accepted the suggestion with great unanimity, and at a meeting adopted resolutions expressing their appreciation of Mr. Carnegie and indorsing him as a candidate for Mayor.

Alderman Armitage Mathews, Chairman of the committee, sent a copy of the resolutions to Mr. Carnegie. These were accompanied by a letter urging him to accept a nomination.

To this communication Mr. Carnegie has replied as follows:

Skibo Castle, Ardgay, N. B., 11th June, 1901.

Armitage Mathews, Esq., Alderman Twenty-first District, New York.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Carnegie desires me to say in reply to your highly complimentary letter, of the 30th March that he finds the task he has laid out for himself is one which will require more of his time than any he has yet undertaken. His time will be so fully occupied for a long time to come that it is impossible for him to accept your flattering suggestion, but in doing so he wishes to assure you that his interest in New York is not excelled by any of its citizens.

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES BERTRAM,
P. Secretary.

Col. Gruber is still hopeful that Mr. Carnegie may be induced to make the race.

"Mr. Carnegie does not positively decline," Mr. Gruber remarked yesterday. "He would be an ideal candidate. He has a strong individuality, and that is wanted in the man who is to beat Tammany Hall. Mr. Carnegie is a Republican, and as the Republicans will have to furnish 80 per cent. of the vote necessary to beat Tammany, a Republican should be named for Mayor. I learn, however, that efforts are making to bring about the nomination of a Democrat on the anti-Tammany ticket. I do not believe in the idea. If it is carried out I believe many Republicans will vote the Tammany ticket or refrain from voting. With a man like Mr. Carnegie at the head of the ticket the anti-Tammany forces could carry New York by at least 100,000 plurality."

FAIRBANKS FOR PRESIDENT.

Chairman of the Republican Committee in Indiana Thinks the Senator a Formidable Candidate.

Charles S. Hernly, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Indiana, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. Asked about Senator C. W. Fairbanks and his Presidential aspirations, Mr. Hernly said:

"Senator Fairbanks will be a very formidable candidate in the next Republican National Convention. He was born in Ohio and with the exception of Abraham Lincoln all Republican Presidents were born in that State. It was the birthplace of Grant, Garfield, Hayes, Harrison, and McKinley, and I think the next President will be a native of that State.

"Do I think that Gov. Odell stands a chance? Frankly I do not. Mr. Odell is making an excellent record as Governor of New York, but he is not known outside the State. Mr. Fairbanks has a National reputation, and the people of Indiana hope to see him nominated."

OHIO DEMOCRATS GATHER.

McLean Likely to Dominate the State Convention and Name Col. James Kilbourne for Governor.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 8.—Delegates and visitors are assembling for the Democratic State Convention, which will begin work to-morrow. They are disappointed because John R. McLean of Cincinnati and Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, who are most prominently mentioned for the United States Senatorship, will not be here. It is understood that Charles W. Baker, who was presiding officer at the last Ohio Democratic Convention, will be the permanent Chairman. He is a close friend of McLean and Chairman of the Hamilton County delegation.

Johnson represents what is called the "radical reform" element among platform makers, and McLean represents the conservative element. The indications to-night are that the conservative element will control the Committee on Resolutions and adopt what is known as the Cincinnati platform.

It is conceded that there will be no reference to municipal ownership or to the Kansas City platform. The platform as now drafted will say that the money question is settled, and will demand reformations on new issues, notably local and State taxation, home rule in municipalities, including municipal ownership and opposition to all trusts.

Val Fitzpatrick of Cleveland, Vice President of the Railway Trainmen, came here from his work in New York to urge the nomination of Frank S. Monett for Attorney General. Monett was Attorney General from 1896 to 1900 as a Republican. He supported Bryan last year on the anti-trust issue, and is now in full accord with "the proposed new departure" of Mayor Johnson, who has written letters favoring Monett. The McLean men are opposing Monett openly and vigorously.

After the arrival of J. L. Zimmerman and his friends from Springfield at noon, there were repeated conferences to induce Zimmerman to accept second place, but he declined, and insisted that his name would be presented for Governor. He said:

"A young man like myself can afford to be defeated for Governor, but I cannot afford to be buried in the Lieutenant Governorship."

Col. James Kilbourne of this city is easily in the lead for the nomination for Governor.

ALABAMA'S JURY SYSTEM.

Constitutional Convention, After Debate, Decides to Leave It as It Is.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 8.—The Constitutional Convention, after an animated debate, has decided not to change the present jury system, which guarantees the right of trial by jury. An amendment providing that three-fourths of a jury should find a verdict in civil cases was the principal cause of contention. Mr. Long, who opposed the amendment, said it was brought up by men hostile to corporations, who wanted to get big damages out of them.

"It is a scheme to work corporations for damages, and it invites their hostility to the Constitution," he concluded.

Mr. Thompson also spoke against the amendment, saying if it was right in civil cases it was right in criminal cases.

Mr. White admitted the present law was old and covered with the cobwebs of centuries. The amendment, he said, would render it necessary to tamper with only four men to defeat justice.

Judge Coleman offered an amendment allowing the Legislature to provide for three-fourths verdicts except in cases of tort or suits for damages. This was rejected.

The convention struck from the report of the committee the section reiterating the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which is in the present Constitution.

SHEFFIELD TRUST FUND DIVIDED.

Apportionment of Sum of $600,000 Recorded at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 8.—In the Town Clerk's office to-day was recorded the division of one of the trust funds of $600,000 left by the late Joseph E. Sheffield, founder of the Yale Sheffield Scientific School, to each of his four daughters, Mrs. Harriet S. Van Buren of Englewood, N. J.; Mrs. John Addison Porter of Pomfort, Conn.; Mrs. W. W. Phelps, wife of the ex-Minister to Germany, and Mrs. Lucy Boardman of New Haven.

The trust, which was held for descendants of Mrs. Van Buren, whose death occurred last April, is divided among the following: Thomas B. Van Buren, New York; Harold S. Van Buren, United States Consul at Nice; Joseph S. Van Buren of Hongkong, and Countess Edith Castelmenardo of Englewood, N. J.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday marked the close of the large house parties which were given over the Fourth of July. It also marked the most interesting day of the yacht races at Newport, to which all yachtsmen have gone. There were more than the usual number of people in town, going from one place to another. The death of Mr. Lorillard brought the members of his family to the city. James J. Van Alen will sail to-morrow for England.

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According to the cable dispatches, Mrs. Astor sailed on Saturday and will be here this week. Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Clarence Cary, the Count de Sibourg, Mrs. G. B. Morgan, and W. A. M. Burden are on the same ship. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, and Miss Choate are on the Grosser Kurfurst. Mrs. Devereaux Clapp and Miss Clapp, who arrived on Saturday on the Campania, have gone to Newport.

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The wedding of George Gordon Hammill, son of George Cadwalader Hammill of Stamford, Conn., and Miss Margaret Willett Boardman, daughter of the late Daniel F. Boardman of New York, and great-granddaughter of Marinus Willett of Revolutionary fame, is to be celebrated to-day. Only the relatives will be invited to witness it.

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To-morrow will bring the first large entertainment at Newport, namely, the dinner and vaudeville given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Mrs. John R. Drexel and Elbridge T. Gerry will have yachting parties to witness the races, and there will be the usual other entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are to close their house at Madison, N. J., and are to go to Newport, where they will be the rest of the Summer.

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The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left their castle in Ireland and have been passing a week in Paris. They were to have returned to-day to London. The Duchess is not going out this Summer, and is taking no part in any of the entertainments of the season. Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, is in London also, with her sister, Lady Lister Kaye. Sir Edward and Lady Colebrook have been giving a large house party at their country seat.

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There were a number of women in town yesterday shopping or passing through, who lunched at the fashionable restaurants. Mrs. Clarence Mackay was one of them. Mrs. Clarence Cary lunched at Sherry's, and at the Waldorf palm garden there were Mrs. Frederic Gebhard, her aunt, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Robert Osborn, Miss Madeline Knowlton, and Miss Ethel Barrymore.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, (Miss Ethel Iselin,) who were married on June 3 and who sailed for Europe last week, will remain in Europe, traveling through France, Switzerland, Germany, and Great Britain, until late in the Autumn.

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Mrs. John H. Iselin, Sr., has closed her house in East Twenty-second Street, and is at Rye, N. Y., with her daughter for the Summer. Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray has gone to Bar Harbor and is occupying Briarfield on Cottage Street.

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Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears of Boston, who is well-known to New Yorkers, and who summers at Bar Harbor, has several of her paintings in the art gallery of the Pan-American Exposition. Two of them, "Romola" and "Lady in White," received honorable mention at the Paris Exposition.

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Miss Ethel Davies has arrived at Newport, where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, some time since opened their villa on Purgatory Road.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., (Lady Sibyl Cuffe,) who sailed on Saturday last for this country, will on arriving here go to Oakdale, the Long Island country home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Sr. Later they will go to Newport.

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Mrs. George R. Preston of Tuxedo, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, at Newport, will remain there a month or more.

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Mrs. George Westinghouse and George Westinghouse, Jr., who are at Lenox, will sail the last of the week for England to join Mr. Westinghouse who, since April, has been in London. Mrs. Westinghouse won some handsome prizes at the horse show given there last September and will remain over this year and again exhibit her horses.

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Samuel Newhouse is booked to sail for England on Thursday of this week and will join Mrs. Newhouse in London. Mrs. Newhouse went over some weeks ago, and has been much entertained there, and her beautiful jewels and gowns have attracted much attention. Mrs. Newhouse has been well known in London society for some time.

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The wedding of Miss Francisca Terry, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Terry, and the Count Stanislaus de Castelane took place yesterday in Paris. It was a very fashionable affair, and at the church and house were assembled a large and distinguished company. The ceremony and nuptial mass were held at the Church of St. Honoré d'Eylau, and there was a reception and wedding breakfast afterward at the beautiful hotel of Mr. and Mrs. Terry, in the Avenue de Bois de Boulogne. Among the guests were the Count and Countess Boni de Castellane, the Prince and Princess Radolin, the Marquise de Juigne, the Duc de Rohan, the Duc de Montmorency, the Count and Countess de Clermont Tonnerre, the Princess Henri de Ligne, the Prince and Princess Murat, the Count and Countess Henri de Castellane, and the Princess Rose Radziwill.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 8.—Hermann Oelrichs will not spend the Summer here, but will remain in San Francisco, where he is on business. The Kat Bote Klub will not be a feature of the cottage life this season.

Miss Sarah Van Alen, daughter of James J. Van Alen, is sailing from Europe on Wednesday for this country, and upon her arrival in New York will come direct to Wakehurst for the season. Her sister, Miss May Van Alen, is not in the best of health in England, and will be joined there by her father, and later return to America with him.

Mrs. John R. Drexel entertained at dinner this evening, and Mrs. Edwin Parsons gave a large luncheon and card party during the afternoon.

Mrs. George L. Rives has taken Friday evenings during the season for her dinners, and during the month Mrs. Rives intends giving an entertainment in honor of Miss Natika Rives.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater has taken Friday nights for her dinner entertainments for the season, as has also Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr. Mrs. Dyer, however, is giving her dinner this week on Thursday, instead of Friday, owing to the large dinner Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is giving on Friday night at Crossways for forty guests. The latter will be one of the largest dinners thus far this season.

Mrs. W. P. Thompson began her entertaining of the season this evening, having sixteen guests for dinner. American Beauty roses were used for the decorations.

Mrs. W. Denniston Hatch gave a large dinner this evening, afterward taking her guests to the vaudeville at Freebody Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont entertained on the Satanella this morning and gave a dinner this evening at By-The-Sea.

The Misses Pell of Morristown, N. J., have arrived at the Stitt cottage on Bellevue Avenue for the season.

Robert Newton Shaw went to New York to-day on account of the serious illness of his wife.

Arrivals here from Europe include Mrs. Richard Gambrill and Egerton L. Winthrop.

Valentine Plaque of New York is visiting among the cottagers.

Lorillard Spencer, Jr., went to New York this evening to join his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, who are sailing for Europe on Wednesday.

Monson Morris of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Frank Welsh of Philadelphia is passing the week here with friends among the cottage colony.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay of New York have arrived at the Jay cottage on Buena Vista Street for the season.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler and his daughter have taken apartments for the season at the Swan cottage.

Departures for New York to-day included James Stillman, Henry A. C. Taylor, A. Lanfear Norrie, and F. L. V. Hoppin.

Miss Marie of New York, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, has returned to her home.

Lewis Butler Preston of New York is visiting his sister, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay of New York have arrived at the New Cliffs Hotel for the season.

Mrs. D. Herbert Hostetter and Mrs. Burke-Roche entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., entertained at dinner in honor of her brother, Lewis Butler Preston of New York, this evening.

Miss Anna Sands will spend the season with her sister, Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., at the Stockton cottage, on Bellevue Avenue.

J. P. Howard and Miss Howard of New York are among the late arrivals here.

Miss Emmons of England is the guest of Mrs. George W. Wales.

The excursion business here, especially by boat, is diminishing, judging from the size of the crowds here for the past two Sundays. The boats are crowded, but the majority favor Narragansett Pier, which is now the excursion centre of Narragansett Bay.

The engagement has been announced by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Royal B. Bradford of their daughter, Elsie, to the Rev. Edward D. Johnson, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Brunswick, Me.

A. O. D. Taylor has rented for the season the Wilkes cottage on Everett Street to Mrs. Louis Eldridge Burswell of New York.

James Laurens Van Alen is taking up four-in-hand driving. To-day he was under instructions with a brake and four horses.

Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson have returned from their fishing trip among the Thousand Islands.

MRS. OGDEN MILLS'S CONDITION.

She Has Been Operated On for Appendicitis, but Is Improving.

PARIS, July 8.—Inquiries made regarding a report, circulated in the United States, that Mrs. Ogden Mills was seriously ill here, show that she is stopping at the Hotel Continental, and was recently operated upon as the result of an attack of appendicitis. Mr. Mills said to-day that his wife was improving and was in no danger.

IN THE SHOPS.

Mrs. Russell Sage was one of the shoppers on Twenty-third Street yesterday. Wearing a black gown, the waist trimmed with gold, and a little bonnet with a bit of pink in it, Mrs. Sage wandered around, stopped at the bargain counters, and looked at the treasures displayed upon them with much interest.

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Ethel Barrymore was another shopper in the same place, and she, too, stopped to look at bargains. Miss Barrymore's black gown had a half-length little jacket hanging loosely over her white shirtwaist, with sleeves as short in proportion as the body of the jacket, stopping a little below the elbow, where they were finished with a bow. There was a coarse-meshed linen collar with black embroidered rings. She had a bit of a black veil twisted about her hat. Two women noticed her, but no one seemed to recognize Mrs. Sage.

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A pretty waist worn by a girl on Broadway was of white brilliantine, a simple little waist fastened up the front, with small gold buttons, and having the sleeves cut in one piece with the top of the waist, the top of the sleeve running up from under the arm to the neck, making a narrow piece across the top of the shoulder, as coats are made sometimes. There were small patch pockets on either side of the waist. Its charm was its simplicity.

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In a Broadway shop a woman was wearinging an attractive linen gown trimmed with cluny lace and bright-green panne velvet. The gown was made with a jacket, very short, and with perpendicular box plaits, wide apart, with rows of machine stitching between. The sleeves were also made of the plaits and stitching, the plaits running around the arm to a little below the elbow, where there was a finish of the jacket sleeve with the green velvet and a more closely fitting sleeve of the linen continued well down over the hand. There were two tabs—they could hardly be called revers—of the velvet on the front of the top of the jacket, and the whole front of the frock was of cluny lace, blousing well at the lower part and showing the neck at the upper part. There was a little more of the panne velvet at the waist line in the back. The skirt was perfectly plain, of the linen.

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Foulards are still holding their own in the markets they say in the shops. The corded Japanese silks which are so suitable for shirtwaists are selling well, and the shepherd's plaids, the little black-and-white checks, which have been worn by well-dressed women, are also making a long season.

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One sees a few stunning printed chiffons; a black one well covered with large flowers of brilliant hues is charming. Some of these are to be found, and they are beginning to prophecy—it is early to do more yet—that they with the embroidered chiffons and mousselines de soie are to be in high favor for the Fall for evening wear, and that there will be some beautiful things to be seen in them.

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Long, narrow tulle bows in black and in white sell to wear in the hair for $1.10 each. The bows are perhaps an inch and a half wide and four or five inches long, drawn out straight and square. They are worn at the front of the coil when that is worn on the top of the head.

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A charming Japanese-looking garment is a negligée of some creamy stuff of a material which looks more like a fine scrim than anything else. On this ground, set widely apart, are woven flowers in colors, a cherry red predominating, and this same color is set on the front of the garment with broad bands of silk on the edges. It is pretty, so pretty that it is cheap at $18.

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Simple negligées of muslin are finished in the back with a Watteau plait, over which falls a broad collar of white, which is carried around to the front, where it broadens and then slopes down to the waist line, finishing with ends which tie fichu fashion. There is a ruffle of the pink or blue, or whatever is the color of the gown, on the white fichu or collar, edged with lace.

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Taffeta forms the waist ribbon of a stylish gown of dark-blue veiling, which is trimmed with stitched bands. There is a good-sized bow with ends tied a little to the left at the waist.

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A blue linen gown is trimmed with bands of a coarser blue linen embroidered with dots in white silk. This outlines the flounce at the top, the edge of the jacket, and sleeves. The neck to this jacket, which has no collar, is cut square in front.

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Linen duck skirts of excellent quality are to be found in the partly made garments. The part of these garments that is made has the tailor finish, which shows the stitching done so that the home dressmaker can put on the last touches. Skirts are $4 and $5. They are of a delightful quality in linen duck.

War College Programme.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Navy Department announced to-day the programme to be carried out by the Naval War College at Newport during this week. Monday and Saturday will be taken up with the subject of strategic game. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Capt. C. F. Goodrich will present the subject of coast defense, and the four committees will take up the topics of battle problem, main problem, tactical situation, tactical game, and duel game.

The North Atlantic Squadron left Newport on Friday to prepare for the mimic warfare which is to put the theories of the college to practical test.

DEATH OF W. J. STILLMAN.

His Intimacy with Ruskin and Kossuth —His Work as a War Correspondent in Crete.

William J. Stillman, at one time Consul at Rome, died on Saturday at his English home, Frimley Green, Surrey. He was born in Schenectady, N. Y., June 1, 1828, and was graduated from Union College in 1848. He at once began the study of landscape painting under Frederick E. Church, and a year later paid his first visit to Europe. There he became intimate with Ruskin and the members of the pre-Raphaelite brotherhood. From 1851 to 1859 he was a regular contributor to the Academy of Design, of which he was elected an associate in 1854.

Becoming interested in the Hungarian cause, through the eloquence of Kossuth, Mr. Stillman accepted in 1852 from the patriot a mission to Vienna to recover the crown jewels which the latter had secreted. The mission was unsuccesseful.

Mr. Stillman studied in the school of Yvon in Paris, and in 1856, when he returned, he founded, with John Durand, the art journal The Crayon. He conducted it in this city for two years. He was abroad again in 1859, making a Summer tour with Mr. Ruskin in Switzerland. In 1861 he was appointed United States Consul at Rome, and in 1865 was transferred to Crete, where he witnessed and became the historian of the unsuccessful rising in that island. His labors to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the insurrection were said to have made him obnoxious to the Turkish Government, and his retirement followed. His own life was often in peril, and his adventures and experiences were told in his "Cretan Insurrection." His safety was attributed to the fact that he was correspondent of The London Times, to whose columns he contributed many articles on Turkish misrule.

In 1868, being out of service, he brought out a volume of photographs of the Acropolis at Athens, the views being taken by himself. His services as correspondent enabled him to write a history of the revolt in Herzegovina that preceded the great Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78.

In 1886 he became the correspondent of The London Times in Rome, and was able to prosecute with success his studies in Greek archaeology in Greece, Melos, Sicily, and elsewhere. The result of these studies formed the basis of "In the Track of Ulysses," "The Acropolis of Athens," and other publications. He was the author of "Herzegovina and the Late Uprising," "Poetic Localities of Cambridge," "The Union of Italy," "Life of Crispi," and many magazine articles on critical and antiquarian subjects.

"The Autobiography of a Journalist," published in the Spring, attracted much attention, its purpose, as expressed by him, being "to give a human document of Puritan family life and the development of a mind from the archaic severity of New England Puritanism to a complete freedom of thought by a purely evolutionary process, without revolt or revulsion."

Mr. Stillman told the story of his running away from home, as the result of a flogging which broke two pear tree switches to stumps and was administered for the sin of bathing without permission. With three or four dollars of his own earnings, he and another boy fled, first to Albany, then to New York—and then returned, the second boy being homesick and young Stillman lacking the strength to go on alone.

Mr. Stillman was a devoted naturalist, especially fond of the study of squirrels. He wrote many letters defending them against the aspersions of farmers who looked upon squirrels as pests. His "Billy and Hans" is a story of two of his own squirrel pets.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Carson Walsh.

Charles Carson Walsh died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. He was a typical New-Yorker, and probably none had a larger acquaintance in what is known as the Upper Broadway district. For many years Mr. Walsh lived at the Hoffman House, where he was admired for his many manly qualities.

Mr. Walsh, who was a descendant of Kit Carson, was a familiar figure in politics a quarter of a century ago, and numbered among his warmest friends many of those most influential in the dominant parties.

Although a broker, he was better known as a man about town. Some months ago he became ill, and went South in the hope of recruiting his health. The enervating climate, however, had an opposite effect, and he returned to New York a few weeks ago in a very debilitated condition. He suffered from cirrhosis of the liver and a complication of diseases, and was induced, after much persuasion, to go to a hospital.

Mr. Walsh was a bachelor, and was born in this city fifty-five years ago. His only brother is an official in the Bank for Savings, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

Paul Neumann.

HONOLULU, July 2.—Paul Neumann died early this morning of paralysis of the brain, aged sixty-eight years. He was one of the best-known citizens of the islands. He was a popular member of the bar, and had been mentioned as a possible successor to Gov. Dole since the reports of the latter's possible resignation. Neumann represented the Hawaiian Government at Washington, and in various other capacities, before annexation. In 1893 he represented Queen Liliuokalani at Washington during the troubles that followed the overthrow of the monarchy. Under King Kalakaua he held the post of Attorney General. Before coming to Hawaii he lived in California, where he served three terms as a State Senator. Neumann was born in Prussia. One of his sons is a cadet at Annapolis.

Obituary Notes.

T. R. H

MURDERED DRUG CLERK DREADED THE MAFIA

Domenico Salamando's Body Found in a Brooklyn Street.

His Brother-in-Law, Who Is Under Arrest, Declares that the Victim Was a Bigamist.

Domenico Salamando, a drug clerk, twenty-eight years old, living at 1,271 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, was found dead, with a bullet in his brain, in the street a few doors away from his home early yesterday morning. No pistol was found near the body, and it was evident, from the position of the wound in the head, that it was a case of murder. The police were at a loss to find a motive. It certainly could not have been robbery, for the man's pockets were undisturbed.

A couple of hours later Antonio Rappello of 1,426 Bergen Street, a brother-in-law of the dead man, was arrested, and a story developed in which bigamy and the vengeance of the Mafia were mingled. The police late in the evening informed the reporters that they had investigated Rappello's stories and denials of complicity in the crime and found them to be true. They declared that they would recommend his release in the morning.

Before coming to Brooklyn, Salamando lived in Philadelphia, and there, as here, was employed as a drug clerk. He married a young woman named Maud Robertson. He did not prosper in Philadelphia, and after having some trouble with the authorities there over his certificate of pharmacy, he came to Brooklyn two years ago and secured employment in a drug store on Myrtle Avenue, near Vanderbilt Avenue. In Brooklyn he was known as De Luca, and under that name he married Maria Rappello and went to live at the Prospect Place address.

He received drafts regularly from Philadelphia, and these were made out to Domenico Salamando. His wife saw the name and asked him about it. He confessed that De Luca was not his correct name, and declared that he had to assume it to avoid being assassinated. He said that he had offended a powerful Italian society while in Philadelphia. His wife then insisted on another marriage, and he consenting, they were married a second time in a Roman Catholic church in Eastern Parkway, and this time he used his real name.

According to Rappello, the brother-in-law, Salamando became more and more fearful of being killed, and on Sunday he decided to leave Brooklyn. His wife was to go with him, and he started with his brother-in-law to borrow money for the expenses of his trip. They visited Joseph Russo, on One Hundred and Eighth Street, Manhattan. Not finding Russo at home, they visited several other places and returned to Brooklyn late Sunday night, unsuccessful. On the way back Rappello noticed two men following them from Manhattan. He called Salamando's attention to them, and the latter replied:

"I guess I am all right. If they come at me I will put up a good fight."

They parted at the corner of Albany Avenue and Bergen Street at 1 o'clock, and Rappello declares that this is the last he saw of his brother-in-law. It was three hours later that the body was found lying in the street just three blocks away by a watchman employed in the vicinity. The body was still warm when it was discovered.

A general alarm has been sent out by the police calling for the arrest of two Italians, supposed to have had some connection with the murder. One of them is described as being 5 feet 9 inches tall, with a dark mustache, and the other 5 feet 7 inches tall, with a smooth face. Both are about thirty-five years old and wear dark clothes. This is the description of the men who, Rappello says, followed his brother-in-law and himself from Manhattan. Detectives from the Brooklyn central office, as well as the precinct officers, are at work on the case.

THE VICTIM NOT KNOWN.

Unsatisfactory Answers About the Clerk in Philadelphia Pharmacies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—At the three drug stores in the Italian quarter of this city the persons found in charge of them last night professed complete ignorance of the identity of Domenico Salamando.

At the Pharmacia Italiano, at the southeast corner of Eighth and Catharine Streets, it was said that no drug clerk who had left Philadelphia to go to Brooklyn was known here.

The Italio-American drug store, at the northeast corner of Eighth and Catharine Streets, is a well known pharmacy in "little Italy." The clerk in charge last night said he never heard of the man, but he was very uncommunicative.

Michelotti's, at Eighth and Fitzwater Streets, has been in that neighborhood for years. No one there seemed to know of a man named Salamando or of any drug clerk who had left this city within some time past. At an Italian saloon in the neighborhood doubt was expressed that any Mafia organization existed in this city.

PEACEMAKER MAY DIE.

Tried to Separate Two Waiters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Was Wounded.

For acting as a peacemaker in a row between uncle and nephew in the silver pantry on the second floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Samuel Adams, a washer who lived in the hotel, lies probably mortally wounded in the New York Hospital. In the early evening yesterday, when the silverware to be used at dinner was being arranged John Martinelli and John Barberi, uncle and nephew, who live at 452 West Twentieth Street, quarreled over a division of the work.

From words they came to blows, and Barberi, angry from the effects of a stinging blow, grabbed a champagne knife and made a savage lunge at his uncle. Adams ran between the two men in an effort to part them. For his trouble he received an ugly wound in the abdomen and another in the neck. He was carried in an ambulance to the hospital.

Martinelli was badly cut on the right wrist, and after his wound was dressed by Dr. Pease, was turned over to the police by House Detective Forgee and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. Barberi escaped.

At 9 o'clock Hotel Detective Forgee arrested Barberi at Twenty-fourth Street and Broadway. He is in a cell in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

"ELLIS GLENN" AGAIN ON TRIAL.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., July 8.—"Ellis Glenn," the woman who, it is alleged, masquerading as a man, forged notes for $1,400 over the names of George and Vesta Hoover, was put on trial today. It is believed much difficulty will be found in securing a jury, owing to the widespread interest which has been taken in the case. The prosecution says the proof of a forgery will be easy, but it will be difficult to prove that the woman who has spent the last eighteen months in jail is the forger.

Ellis Glenn says she is not E. B. Glenn, the alleged man who is supposed to have done the forging. She had a twin brother, she says, whom she tried to save from punishment in Illinois by masquerading as a man, but she says that at that time she was not aware of the forgery committed in Pennsylvania.

The woman was brought here from Illinois, where she had been convicted for forgery and sent to the penitentiary as a man. When delivered to the prison authorities her sex was discovered and she was turned over to the Sheriff here to be tried for the Hoover forgeries.

BALTIMORE BREWERIES SOLD.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 8.—The property of the Maryland Brewing Company was sold at public auction here to-day to the Gottlieb-Strauss-Bauerschmidt Company, for $3,500,000. The sale was made by the receivers of the company under an order of the court, issued in proceedings to foreclose the mortgage given to secure the payment of the bonds of the defunct company, upon which the interest was defaulted in April of this year.

Sixteen breweries are involved in the transaction, and the purchasing company was organized for the purpose of taking over the property and conducting it in the interest of the holders of the junior securities of the Maryland Brewing Company.

THE BARK HANNA WRECKED.

Wooden Vessel Was in Collision with Steamer Cambrian—Crew Was Saved.

BOSTON, July 8.—The Wilson and Furness-Leyland Line steamer Cambrian, Capt. Lee, arrived at 5 o'clock this morning from London, having on board the shipwrecked crew of the Norwegian bark Hanna, which was wrecked by collision with the Cambrian in a dense fog early on the morning of July 4. The Hanna was too badly damaged to be towed, and was abandoned off the eastern edge of the Newfoundland Banks.

The Hanna was a wooden vessel of 897 tons, built at Shelburn, N. S., in 1872, and was formerly the bark Chloe. With her cargo she was valued at $10,000. The vessel was partly insured; the cargo fully covered.

ROCKAWAY WINS AT POLO.

Philadelphia Beaten for the Blizzard Cups by Superior Team Work and Great Accuracy in Hitting.

Several hundred Cedarhurst residents and club members witnessed a snappy polo contest yesterday afternoon on the field of the Rockaway Hunt Club. It was the last but one of the series for the Blizzard Cups, and the opponents were the first team of Rockaway and that of the Philadelphia Country Club. The home team scored a victory by 7¾ goals to 3¼ for the Quaker players. Rockaway outplayed her opponents two to one, for the winners made eight goals and Philadelphia earned four. The latter lost three-fourths of a goal for safeties and Rockaway lost one-fourth for the same cause.

Each team played at even handicap ratings, being handicapped at sixteen goals, the limit for the Blizzard Cups.

For the first four goals the game was very spirited. Rockaway counted first, Conover making the goal by a remarkably clever shot from the corner of the field, near the Rockaway posts. It was made in one minute and a half, and two minutes later Strawbridge scored for Philadelphia. Rene La Montagne, Jr., then made the quickest goal of the day, running the ball between the posts from a grand stroke which sent the ball flying over one-fourth the distance of the field as straight as a die. It was made in thirty seconds, young La Montagne taking the ball from Conover, who got the ball after it had been sent toward Philadelphia's goal posts by Strawbridge and Rosengarten. The latter made a pretty goal soon after, but Rockaway closed the period with two more, the last being an accidental one, kicked over the Rockaway lines by one of the Philadelphia ponies during a tussle for the ball.

The second period began with the home members two in the lead. Philadelphia limbered up more actively and played a closer game. The team work of the visitors, however, was not up to the standard, and although making occasional brilliant plays, there were too many errors at critical moments, and the expected goal frequently was lost on this account. La Montagne was the only one to score. The third period was brighter for the visitors, for they made two goals to one for the Cedarhurst contingent. Rosengarten bore the burden of his team and made some dashing runs. He was well supported at times by Strawbridge, but McFadden was by no means at his best, and Zeilen lacked power and force in his strokes. Philadelphia missed two clear chances for goals, and in the final period their activity was nearly run out and all the scoring was done by the home team, two goals being added to Rockaway's score, made by La Montagne and Savage.

Rockaway's victory was due to superior team work, better riding, and more perfect accuracy in hitting the ball. There was more power in their strokes, and although neither Conover nor Savage were quite as accurate as on previous occasions, their strokes seldom failed to gain some ground, and they were well supported so that in case of a miss another Rockaway man was generally in position to take the sphere. In Philadelphia's case bad position lost many chances, and although the teams were evenly handicapped, Rockaway gave a good illustration of the benefit of team work in a polo game.

The line-up and score by periods follow:

ROCKAWAY.	Hdcp.	PHILADELPHIA.	Hdcp.
1. W. A. Hazard	4	1. R. B. Strawbridge	4
2. R. La Montagne	4	2. M. G. Rosengarten, Jr.	4
3. F. S. Conover	5	3. C. B. Zeilen	3
Back. D. F. Savage	3	Back. J. F. McFadden	5
Total	16	Total	10

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1.	Conover	Rockaway	1:30
2.	Strawbridge	Philadelphia	2:00
3.	La Montagne	Rockaway	0:30
4.	Rosengarten	Philadelphia	2:30
5.	Conover	Rockaway	4:30
6.	By pony	Rockaway	3:30

SECOND PERIOD.

1.	La Montagne	Rockaway	3:00
	Philadelphia penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.		

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	Rosengarten	Philadelphia	1:00
2.	Strawbridge	Philadelphia	5:00
3.	La Montagne	Rockaway	8:30
	Rockaway penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.		

FOURTH PERIOD.

1.	La Montagne	Rockaway	2:00
2.	Savage	Rockaway	6:30
	Philadelphia penalized ½ of a goal for two safeties.		

SUMMARY.

Rockaway—Goals earned, 8; lost by penalties, ¼. Total, 7¾.

Philadelphia—Goals earned, 4; lost by penalties, ¾. Total, 3¼.

Referee—Albert Francke. Timekeeper—H. D. Babcock.

The final match for the Blizzard Cups will be played to-morrow between the first and second Rockaway teams. The latter earned its way into the final by defeating Great Neck last Saturday. The first team will allow the second team 7 goals on handicap allowance.

SWIMMING RECORDS MADE.

Schaeffer of Philadelphia Supplants Old Figures in Two Pan-American Events.

BUFFALO, July 8.—Two records were broken in the A. A. U. handicap swimming contests in the Pan-American Park lake this afternoon. In the 220-yard handicap E. C. Schaeffer of the National Swimming Association of Philadelphia lowered the American record for the distance, formerly held by himself, from 2:53 3-5 to 2:50 4-5. Schaeffer started from scratch and won the race. He also broke the American record in the 440-yard handicap. J. W. Spencer of Columbia University won the race, but he had a start of thirty seconds over the scratch man. Schaeffer's actual time was 6:33 1-5. The former record for the distance was 6:48.

All the events were closely contested, and a large crowd witnessed the sport. To-morrow the A. A. U. championship races will be contested. Summary:

One Hundred-Yard Handicap.—Won by Harry Kollock, N. S. A., Philadelphia, (10 seconds;) Fred. A. Wenck, N. Y. A. C., (5 seconds,) second; Joseph M. Ruddy, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, (7 seconds,) third. Time—1:09.

Two Hundred and Twenty-Yard Handicap.—Won by E. C. Schaeffer, N. S. A., Philadelphia, (scratch;) Otto Wahle, N. Y. A. C., (12 seconds,) second; L. J. Goodwin, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, (10 seconds,) third. Time—2:50 4-5. (New American record for the distance on straightaway course.)

Eight Hundred and Eighty-Yard Handicap.—Won by Otto Wahle, N. Y. A. C., (scratch;) L. De B. Handley, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, (30 seconds,) second; Joseph A. Ruddy, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, (35 seconds,) third. Time—15:28 2-5.

Four Hundred and Forty-Yard Handicap.—Won by J. W. Spencer, Columbia University, New York, (30 seconds;) E. C. Schaeffer, Philadelphia, (scratch,) second; L. J. Goodwin, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, (25 seconds,) third. Spencer's time, 6:25 1-5. Schaeffer's time from scratch, 6:33 1-5, breaking his former record of 6:48.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by L. De B. Handley, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, (scratch;) Joseph A. Ruddy, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, (5 seconds,) second. No other starters. Time—40:38.

Entries for Tuxedo Tennis Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 8.—The Tuxedo tennis tournament scheduled for to-day was postponed until to-morrow. The entry list is a large one and includes some of the crack tennis players of the country. The chief prize will be the Tuxedo Club Cup, which at present is held by Edward P. Fischer, having won title to it in 1896 from Malcolm Chase, and this being the first tourney since 1896, Fischer is still the challenger. Others who have legs on the cup are:

E. L. Hall, 91 and 92; Clarence Hobart, 93, and Malcolm Chase, 94 and 95. Edward Fischer is entered and will defend his title to the cup. Following are the complete entries:

Herbert Shipman, William R. Garrison, Alexander Armstrong, Francis Shepard, George P. Snow, Albert Le Roy, L. B. Hull, Frederick Pierson, Percy R. Pyne, second, Frederic Watson, Jr., Stockton Pyne, L. W. Glazenbrook, Charles M. Relyea, Dr. Fraser, J. C. Davidson, Robert E. Le Roy, Ralph Hickox, J. P. Paret, H. S. Perry, Louis V. Ledoux, Grenville Kane, J. Couper Lord, Dr. E. C. Rushmore, H. C. Pell, Jr., Bertram Cruger, Edwin P. Fischer, and Henry Mollenhauer.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES

Dixieline, Isidor, and Ethics Were Winning Favorites.

VETELLIUS BEAT HANDWORK

An Off Day's Sport Was Witnessed by a Good Attendance at the Track by the Seaside.

The customary reaction after a popular racing holiday was but faintly in evidence at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, the holiday-making spectators of Saturday being replaced by a crowd of the regular racegoers, who seemed to fill the grand stand and betting ring, and who went at the new task of applying the public form of the big turns and straightaway course of Sheepshead Bay to the sharp turns and round course of the track by the sea with rare enthusiasm. The programme offered was one of a most thorough off-day character, six purse races being set for decision, but it looked as if the promise of an off day only increased the number of the regulars and stimulated the betting, the results in the main being extremely satisfactory to the regular element, as three post favorites finished first, all of them at good prices.

Dixieline was the first of these choices to win, he getting away well and coming on in the last quarter and winning after Musidora made most of the running, though Faranlass, a more than ordinarily smart colt from the Murphy stable, made a strong bid for the race after being practically left at the post. Isidor, a very slight favorite over old Sanders in the high-weight handicap, drew out at the end and won comfortably from Sanders, and Ethics in the last event easily ran past Hammock when he was ready to go on, and captured the purse in rather easy style.

The third race furnished the most surprising result of the afternoon, but one that carried with it no harm for the general run of the betting element, for the beaten favorite in this, the ten-thousand-dollar colt Handwork, started at 1 to 5 and was at a price too short to tempt support, those who felt that they must bet rather inclining to Vitellius, Handwork's only opponent, and at the end having the joy of seeing Vitellius go on and Handwork had made the pace for six furlongs and beat the choice home in very handy fashion. The defeat was only one more for Handwork, whose mission in life seems to be to disappoint his owners.

Eloim, at long odds, made all the running and won the opening race by a half-length from the 4 to 5 favorite, Lucky Star, and Alan o'Wa, brushing up from the rear in the fifth race, won by a length, with the favorite, Optional, among the unplaced division. The track was in fair condition in spite of the rain.

A telegram from La Belle Stud, William C. Whitney's Kentucky breeding farm, announced the safe arrival there of the once noted racehorse Jean Beraud, who has been retired, he having proved to be "thick winded" after his return from England, where Mr. Whitney sent him last Fall. The horse, who is popularly believed to have cost $40,000 when Mr. Whitney bought him from Gideon & Daly, will be turned out at La Belle for the season, and it is probable that one more attempt will be made to train him next season.

Another telegram that caused comment among racegoers was one to J. S. McDonald, announcing that Jockey Cassius Sloan had that same day at Moscow, Russia, ridden two winners there—Le Sorceir, winner of the Moscow Derby, and Pickwick, winner of the Emperor's Prize, the two biggest stakes of the Moscow meeting. Mr. McDonald is acting as agent in America for Russian turfmen who wish to engage American trainers and riders.

There was some talk of a match between R. Bradley's American Derby winner Robert Waddell and R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, colt The Parader, whom Waddell beat in the race for the Derby, a report that Bradley had offered to race his horse against The Parader causing T. J. Healey, trainer for Mr. Wilson, to say that The Parader would be matched with Waddell for any amount that Mr. Bradley might like to race for. It is all talk, however, and the match is among the improbabilities, as neither side is given to matchmaking and the distance between the colts is too great for them to come together unless by chance. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners of $800 in 1901; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. The Murray Hill Stable's Eloim, b. c., 4 years, by Inspector B.—Tommie Bell, 110 pounds, (McGinn,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a half length; Miles Finlen's Lucky Star, b. g., aged, 107, (Shaw,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by three lengths from W. C. Daly's Alsike, b. g., 5, 102, (Miles,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Seminole, Nitrate, Survivor, and Ninonia also ran. Value to the winner, $550. Lucky Star the favorite. Winner trained by R. S. Thompson.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. The Pepper Stable's Dixieline, b. c., by St. Maxim—Miss Dixie, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 2 and 3 to 5, won handily by three lengths; Michael Murphy's Faranlass, ch. m., 110, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by a head from L. H. Franchi's Byrne of Roscrea, ch. c., 110, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Lemoyne, Bella, Sir Lewis, Musidora, Wodon, Homestretch, Fair Knight, Valley Forge, Chief, and Lady Sterling also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Dixieline the favorite. Winner trained by C. Davis.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile. Green B. Morris's Vitellius, br. c., by Star Ruby—Tyranny, 114 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and out, won cleverly by three parts of a length; Rogers & Rose's Handwork, br. c., 114, (Shaw,) 1 to 5 and out, second. Time—1:41 4-5. Only two horses ran. Value to the winner $570. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. George E. Smith's Isidor, ch. h., aged, by Amphion—Isis, 135 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by three lengths; Charles F. Hill's Sanders, br. h., 6, 140, (Odom,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by four lengths from John Boden's Magnificent, ch. c., 4, 110, (McCue,) 7 to 1 and 11 to 5, third. Time—1:14. Oliver Mc, St. Finnan, and Fablus also ran. Value to the winner $900. Isidor the favorite. Winner trained by William Smith.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five furlongs. G. L. Richards's Man-o'-War, b. c., by Ben Strome-Maria D., 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length; Green B. Morris's Juvenile, b. c., 97, (Desmond,) 40 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by a half length from George F. Johnson's Succasunna, b. f., 99, (H. Michaels,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Crisscross, Playlike, Optional, Natliman, April Shower, Carroll D., Montana Pioneer, and Gilson Light also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Optional favorite at 7 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 3 years, by Charaxus-Ethie, 94 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by two lengths from J. A. McGarry's Hammock, blk. c., 4, 101, (Downing,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by two lengths from J. B. Dorn, Jr.'s, Fatalist, ch. f., 4, 101, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 10, third. Time—1:54 3-5. Bombshell, Macleod of Dare, and Tyrshena also ran. Value to the winner, $580. Ethics the favorite. Winner trained by R. Miller.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1901; special weights; one mile. May W., The Amazon, Belle of Lexington, and Roxane, 110 pounds each; Agnes D., Jils Greenwood, Annie Thompson, and Princeton Girl, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Isen, 140 pounds; Captain Piersall, 138; Eophone and Fablus, 135 each; Orman, Zimzibar, and Hawk, 130 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; seven furlongs. Anecdote, 112 pounds; Bobs, 111; Fitakanet, 102; Hengist, 101; Waiter, Maretta, and Inshot, 100 each; The Golden Prince and Barretto, 98 each; Twig, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—The Venus Stakes, for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; five furlongs. Hatasco and Hanover Queen, 124 pounds each; Disadvantage and Lucifine, 114 each; Rossignol and Gunfire, 107 each; Lady Viola, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—For colts and geldings two years old, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Ben Howard, 110 pounds; Cast Iron, 109; Halberdier, 107; Flintlock, 105; Wild Oats, 100; Locket, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Raffaello, 119 pounds; First Whip, Wax Taper, and Herbert, 114 each; James, 106; Belle of Troy, 101; Scurry, 99; Arden, Bedeck, and Ginki, 94 each.

Keene's Colt Won at Nottingham.

LONDON, July 8.—J. R. Keene's Lottie Hampton colt (Henry) won the Carrington Plate of 106 sovereigns for two-year-olds, distance five furlongs, at the Nottingham July meeting to-day. Ninon was second, and William C. Whitney's Prickles filly (J. Reiff) finished third.

Long Cecil (L. Reiff) won the Newstead Abbey Plate of 104 sovereigns, all ages, distance one mile and a furlong.

Eileen Violet (L. Reiff) won the Arnold Selling Plate of 106 sovereigns, for all ages, at six furlongs.

Nil Desperandum (J. Reiff) won the Bramcote Plate, a high-weight handicap of 250 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and three furlongs.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York, Aided by Mathewson's Pitching, Beat Cincinnati's Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Young Dick Scott of the Cincinnati baseball team could not fool the New Yorks to-day, and so he lost his second game to that aggregation.

Mathewson had the Cincinnati's at his mercy most of the time, in spite of a tendency to be wild. One of his wild shoots which had terrific speed caught Cincinnati's first baseman, Beckley, on the head. He dropped as if shot, and it took five minutes' work by two doctors to restore him to consciousness. George Davis played a grand game for the New Yorks, both at bat and on the field. Two of his four hits were home runs. In the field he made a sensational stop back of third base of Dobbs's sizzling grounder, and by a fine throw made the assist. Van Haltren's double in the first was followed by McBride's single and Davis's home run. Three runs were the result. Mathewson's triple drove in Strang in the second inning, who had reached first on balls. Mathewson hit Magoon in the second and gave Peitz his base on balls. Irwin's single drove in Magoon.

A base on balls to Strang, a stolen base, and Mathewson's single scored one in the fourth inning. Beckley's hit and doubles by Crawford and Magoon gave the local team one in the fifth.

Davis's single, Strang's triple, and Warner's single scored two in the eighth, while Davis's second home run scored two in the ninth. Behle, a local man, umpired the game. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	0	5	0	0	0	0
Helle'an, 2b	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Crawford, rf	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Magoon, ss	1	1	2	3	0	1	0
Pe'z, 2b	1	0	0	7	3	0	0
Irwin, 3b	0	1	4	1	0	0	0
Bergen, c	0	1	5	2	0	0	0
Scott, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	6	27	9	0		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf	1	1	2	1	3	0	0
Selbach, lf	0	0	3	1	0		
McBride, rf	2	1	1	1	0		
Davis, 3b	3	4	1	3	0		
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	7	1	0		
Hick'an, ss	0	2	1	0	2		
Strang, 2b	1	3	2	2	0		
Warner, c	0	1	8	2	0		
Mathe'on, p	0	2	1	0	0		
Total	9	15	27	9	2		

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	—9

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; New York, 7. Two-base hits—Crawford, Magoon, Bergen, Van Haltren. Three-base hits—Mathewson, Strang. Home runs—Davis, (2.) Stolen bases—McBride, (2,) Strang. Double plays—Selbach and Warner; Warner and Hickman. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 4; off Scott, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Mathewson, 2; by Scott, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 5; by Scott, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Behle.

MOB ATTACKS UMPIRE O'DAY.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Umpire O'Day was mobbed here to-day after the baseball game between the local team and Brooklyn, and he was roughly handled, coming out of the mêlée with a split lip and several unimportant scratches. For a while it looked as though O'Day's baseball days were at an end, as the crowd was fearfully incensed at one of his decisions in the eighth inning, which practically gave Brooklyn the game.

All during the ninth inning loud cries were made at O'Day by the crowd, and several rushes were made for him by the more unruly, but the police restrained them. After the last man was put out and St. Louis had failed to obtain the desired lead, the mob surged over the field and rushed for O'Day. But for the St. Louis players and the police the veteran umpire would likely be lying in a hospital to-night. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkitt, lf	0	1	4	0	0		
Heidr'k, cf	3	2	1	0	0		
Anders'n, 1b	0	1	12	0	0		
Padden, 2b	0	1	1	2	2		
Wallace, ss	0	0	3	5	0		
Kruger, 3b	1	1	1	1	0		
Ryan, c	1	2	8	1	0		
Nichols, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Powell, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Schriver*	0	0	0	0	0		
Donovan†	1	0	0	0	0		
Total	6	9	27	9	2		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Kelley, 1b	0	1	9	1	0		
Keeler, rf	1	2	2	0	0		
Sheck'd, lf	1	1	1	1	0		
Daly, 2b	0	2	2	4	0		
Dahlen, ss	1	2	4	6	0		
Dolan, cf	0	2	3	1	1		
McGuire, c	0	2	5	1	1		
Gatins, 3b	0	0	1	1	0		
Donovan, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	12	27	14	2		

*Batted for Powell in the ninth inning.
†Ran for Schriver in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—McGuire, McGann, and Powell. Double plays—Dahlen and Kelley; Daly, Dahlen, and Kelley; Wallace and McGann. Sacrifice hit—Nichols. First base on balls—Off Powell, 3; off Donovan, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By Powell, 4; by Donovan, 5. Stolen bases—Heidrick, 3; Wallace, 1; Dahlen, 3; Keeler, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Clark, lf	1	2	2	0	0	
Beaumont, cf	2	1	0	0	0	
Davis, rf	0	1	1	1	0	
Br'nsfield, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	
Wagner, 3b	0	1	1	2	2	
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	1	3	0	
Carr, ss	1	2	2	6	0	
Zimmer, c	1	1	7	0	0	
Poole, p	0	1	2	2	0	
Total	5	9	27	15	0	

BOSTON.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Crolius, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Dineen, 1b	0	0	6	0	0	
Demont, 2b	0	0	4	3	1	
Long, ss	0	0	0	6	0	
Hamilton, cf	0	1	3	0	0	
Kittredge, c	0	0	3	3	0	
Lowe, 3b	0	0	2	3	0	
Murphy, lf	0	1	3	0	0	
Nichols, p	0	0	1	0	0	
Total	0	5	24	9	1	

Pittsburg	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hit—Davis. Three-base hit—Murphy. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Zimmer. Double plays—Poole and Wagner; Ritchey and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Poole, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Dineen. Struck out—By Poole, 5; by Nichols, 3. Wild pitches—Nichols, (2.) Time of game—1 hour and 20 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Green, cf	0	2	3	0	0	
Dexter, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	
Chance, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Childs, 2b	0	0	4	4	0	
McCor'k, ss	0	1	3	7	0	
Raymer, 3b	0	0	1	5	0	
Kling, c	0	2	5	0	0	
Eason, p	0	1	2	0	3	
Total	2	10	30	20	3	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	4	0	0	
Hall'an, 2b	0	0	0	5	0	
Delehe'ty, lf	0	2	1	0	0	
Flick, rf	1	1	6	0	0	
Wol'ton, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	
Jen'ings, 1b	0	1	9	1	1	
McFarl'd, c	0	0	3	1	0	
Cross, ss	0	2	5	1	0	
Duggl'by, p	0	1	1	0	0	
Total	1	9	28	13	1	

*One out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hit—Eason. Three-base hit—Green. Sacrifice hit—Hallman. Stolen base—Dexter. Double play—McCormick and Childs. Struck out—By Eason, 3; by Duggleby, 2. Passed balls—McFarland, 2. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	38	25	.603	Philadelphia	33	30	.524
New York	31	25	.554	Boston	29	29	.500
St. Louis	35	30	.538	Cincinnati	27	35	.435
Brooklyn

MR. ATKINS DISCUSSES DE WET.

Kiplingesque Account of How English Soldiers Are Talking and Acting Now on the Veldt.

From The London Mail.

SPRINGFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, May, 4.—Such a night as can only be experienced in South Africa—the stars great, liquid, white points of fire in the blue-black dome, and just enough moon to show where sky and veldt begins.

Since this be the enemy's country, where treason is unknown and only oath-breaking is heinous, we may not proceed other than in the light of day, lest the cunning mind of the small commando devise destruction in the form of a gun barrel choked with nitro-glycerine, with wires and caps and artful clockwork arrangements designed to operate with suddenness, bringing disorder, wrack, death, mutilation, and great beastliness to poor devils traveling first-class on press tickets.

Therefore the train is drawn up by Springfontein platform, and dinner having been served at 5:30 instead of 7:30, owing to the refreshment room keeper having an engagement at the latter hour, I have nothing to do but to sit and listen to Atkins discussing questions of the day—for Atkins is gathered outside the shuttered windows of my saloon, and he holds views.

THE BIG QUESTION.

The agenda of the Platform Debating Society was prolific in subjects, and contained among others: Should soldiers receive 5s. a day in war time Shall we ever catch De Wet? Are the Yeomanry good soldiers? Does a single eyeglass assist the eyesight? Will the militia ever go home? When will the war end? and Is Kitchener a great General?—some of the subjects dovetailed into others, thus:

Voice from Without—'Es the man to finish the war. No 'arf larks about 'im. Can't stand no eyeglasses, 'e can't; no 'umbug an' no old buck. Buller goes up to 'im and says, "I'm General 'ere," 'e says.

Another Voice (superiorly)—Where was this?

First Voice (vaguely)—Up in Natal somewhere.

Superior Voice—Kitchener wasn't never in Natal.

First Voice (sternly)—Never mind where he was. Buller comes up to 'im and says, "Look 'ere, I'm General 'ere," 'e says, "and I'll thank you to get orf the battlefield whilst I'm a conductin' of my operations." "Oh," says Kitchener, "p'raps you don't know that I'm a Lord, while you're only a blooming Sir," 'e says—

Superior Voice—That don't make no difference.

First Voice—Wot don't?

Superior Voice (scathingly)—Sirs and lords ain't no rank, fat 'ed, else you'd 'ave the Dook o' Westminister Commander in Chief.

Third Voice (huskily)—My opinion you're torking out of the back of your 'ed, Smithy.

Smithy (bitterly)—P'raps you're tellin' this yarn, and p'raps I ain't; anyow whether it makes no difference about bein' a lord or Sir or not, that's wot Kitchener told Buller—'t any rate, Kitchener's the bloke to end this war.

"WHY DOESN'T HE CATCH DE WET?"

Several voices hitherto silent rise to acclaim this sentiment.

Smithy (waxing enthusiastic at this support)—Why, 'e's got more sense in 'is little finger than—than—than [lamely] twenty Bothas, an' he'd no more think twice about shootin' you or me than I would about killin' a fly.

The Greek chorus asserts itself.

Youthful Voice (well modulated)—Why doesn't he catch De Wet, then?

Three Voices (mockingly and scornfully)—Why doesn't 'e catch De Wet?

Smithy (finely sarcastic)—Why don't 'e catch De Wet? Look 'ere, you're a Yeoman, ain't you?

Modulated Voice (nervously)—Yes.

Smithy (indignantly)—And just come out. I'll take my oath. Thought you'd. Why don't 'e catch De Wet, my lad? Why, because 'e can't trust the Yeomanry with any one else.

Roars of laughter and a mild voice asking for a fuller explanation.

Smithy—Well, 'ow does a soldier learn to be a soldier—by experience, ain't that it? And no Yeoman ain't a real Yeoman till 'e's been captured twice, ain't that so? An' where will you find a commandant as 'll treat a Yeoman so nice an' kind an' gentle as De Wet? Why don't 'e catch De Wet? Why, De Wet's a bloomin' field trainin' and Aldershot manoeuvres to a Yeoman!

ON EYEGLASSES.

After a pause, during which the mild young Yeoman presumably retires, somebody asks why Kitchener objects to the monocle—only the querist did not say monocle, but relied on conveying the sense of his question by referring to it as a pane of glass.

Smithy—Cos 'e's a soldier, an' likes to see everything reg'lar and well balanced. If 'e 'ad 'is way Sergeants would 'ave stripes on each arm, an' soldiers 'ave medals on both breasts. Wot's a single eyeglass but unreg'lar? One side of the face is all glass, an' the other side all—all face. If they'd wear spectacles it 'd be all right, but the young officers won't wear spectacles for fear of being mistaken for Colonels and drafted to the Army Pay Corps.

Husky Voice (suspiciously)—Wot are you gittin' at—wot's the Army Pay Corps got to do with it?

Smithy (pleasantly)—Oh, it's only a bit of a joke of mine—sarcasm.

Here follow several earnest appeals to Smithy not to dislocate his jaw using long words.

By easy stages the debate became theological, with many and weird promises, with divers curious and unprintable deductions.

Dear old Atkins!

Here were a dozen men who had probably seen more battles in one year than most Generals see in a lifetime, and yet their talk was not of war, or bloodshed, or great daring, but just the subjects, the self-same subjects, they would argue out in times of peace over common beer at the bar of the "Green Man."

It seems more than incongruous at times to hear—here in the loneliness of the rolling veldt, with the black peaks of the distant hills, sooty lurks against the velvet-black sky line, with all the darkling in the darkness about, and over all the solemn hush of even—it seems strange, not to say unnatural, when Tommies, who, in keeping with the scene, should by rights be speaking in awed whispers of golden deeds and glorious sacrifices, are arguing in strident cockney on the legitimacy of the birth of Moses.

"Found 'im in the bullrushes—yuss, that's wot she said." EDGAR WALLACE.

A Victor Hugo Museum.

From The London Standard.

PARIS, June 30.—An interesting proposal to create a Victor Hugo Museum was made to the Paris Municipal Council on Friday by M. Paul Meurice, who was for so long associated with the illustrious French author. In a letter addressed to the Council M. Paul Meurice offers to give the city Victor Hugo's house on the Place des Vosges. "Great Britain," he wrote, "has Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon. Germany has Goethe's house at Frankfort. In the name of Victor Hugo's grandchildren and in my own I beg to offer to Paris to give to France Victor Hugo's house. This house would be a museum, the most precious object of which would be the work drawn, painted, and sculptured by Victor Hugo himself. Over 500 drawings and water colors would be united. One of the rooms would be entirely decorated with flowers and figures, sculptured and painted by him in the most charming and most rare taste. To the personal work of the poet a collection of pictures and drawings inspired by his poems could be added, with a library of his works and a collection of engravings. Finally, George and Jeanne would reconstitute Victor Hugo's house, the room of the Avenue d'Eylau, with the bed upon which he died, his work table, &c."

M. Meurice offers to place a sum of 50,000 francs at the disposition of the city to carry out this work. He adds that Victor Hugo's centenary will be celebrated in February of next year, when a monument to him will be inaugurated, and he thinks that Victor Hugo's house might be opened on the same day. The Comédie Française at night would play "Les Burgraves," and declares M. Meurice enthusiastically, it would be a historical and poetical day which would honor Victor Hugo, Paris, and France.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:27	4:31	Sun sets	7:33
Moon rises	11:57			

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	12:47	Gov. Isl'd	1:01	H. Gate	2:57
S. Hook	1:32	Gov. Isl'd	1:54	H. Gate	3:50

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	8:00 P. M.	

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 9.

El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Heinfield, Brazil		3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Duchessa di Genova, Naples	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lancashire, Liverpool		
Laurentian, Glasgow		
Maranhense, Barbados		12:00 M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Segurances, Cuba, and Mexico, via Havana and Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Wells City, Bristol		
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Deutschland, Hamburg	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

Buenos Aires, Havana, and Vera Cruz		
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
John Sanderson, Santander		
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Songa, Havre		

SUNDAY, JULY 18.

Alecto, Newcastle		
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellaura, Manchester		
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		3:00 A. M.
Naupilia, Copenhagen, &c		
Olinda, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		2:30 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sallust, Argentina, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Hugo, Antwerp		
Tampican, Liverpool		
Toronto, Hull		
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and Cunarders until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for New Foundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at 6 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting close here Monday for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 15, for dispatch per steamship Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress Maria, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Persia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 6, and up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. July 21. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mails must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 21 and up to July 27, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Sierra, due at New York July 27, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched east Thursday, and are due here this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 9.

Buenos Ayres, Barcelona, June 25.
El Cid, New Orleans, July 4.
Friesland, Antwerp, June 29.
Jessmore, Shields, June 22.
Nicola II., Copenhagen, June 19.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, June 19.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, July 4.
Vincenzo Bonano, Gibraltar, June 24.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

Kansas City, Swansea, June 27.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 3.
Majestic, Liverpool, July 3.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, June 25.
British King, Antwerp, June 29.
El Rio, New Orleans, July 6.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 2.
Island, Christiansand, June 28.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, June 27.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

Bona, St. Michaels, July 2.
Dominic, Para, June 30.
Marshall, Rio, June 30.
Marco Minghetti, St. Michaels, July 3.
Patricia, Plymouth, July 2.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, July 1.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, July 6.
St. Louis, Southampton, July 6.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 6.

Arrived.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wadsworth, Glasgow June 27 and Moville 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Southeast of Fire Island at 5:26 P. M.

SS Songa, (Nor.,) Mellander, Baltimore July 6, with cargo in transit to Barber & Co.

SS Altai, (Ger.,) Morris, Savanilla, &c., June 26, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS Knight of St. George, (Br.,) Billett, Port Elizabeth May 30 and St. Vincent, C. V., June 22, in ballast to the United States and Australasian Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans July 3, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Leyland, London June 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Mount Vernon, (Nor.,) Eilsen, Port au Prince, &c., June 26, with mdse. to the United Fruit Co.—vessel to the Cameron Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool June 28, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau July 4, with mdse. and one passenger to F. T. Monteil & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Alliance, Sukeforth, Colon July 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:45 P. M.

SS El Dorado, Jacobs, New Orleans July 4, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Off the Highlands at 11:36 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 8, 9:30 P. M., south southeast, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Hyades, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Wynerie, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay, &c.
SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) for London.
SS Algiers, for New Orleans.
SS Evelyn, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Sallust, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.,

Spoken.

Bark Patagonia, (Nor.,) Johansen, from New York for Sundsvall June 25, was spoken in lat. 39 north, lon. 62 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 8.—SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 11:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Marroe, from New York for Marseilles, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Hatterof, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 8 P. M. July 6 and proceeded.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard July 6.

SS Longships, (Br.,) Capt. Moore, from New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Capt. Hutchinson, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Canning, (Br.,) Capt. Hammond, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York, arr. at Greenock yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Ferndene, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Hiogo, &c., for New York, arr. at Sues yesterday.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Boyesen, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Blake, from New York via Marseilles, &c., arr. at Palermo yesterday.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. King, sld. from Swansea for New York July 6.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Capt. Johnstone, sld. from Glasgow for New York July 6.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, sld. from Dundee for New York to-day.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York, passed Swinemunde July 5.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York via Malta, arr. at Trieste July 5.

SS Ellamy, (Br.,) Capt. Marquest, from Huelva for New York, arr. at St. Michael's yesterday.

SS Lindisfarne, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Indrani, (Br.,) Capt. Trotter, sld. from Shanghai for New York July 4.

SS Glenartney, (Br.,) Capt. Warner, (from Yokohama, &c.,) sld. from Singapore for New York to-day.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Walton Av.
2—Boylan vs. Boylan.
3—Rogers vs. City of New York.
4—McNeal vs. Bullock.
5—Katz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5½—Wallach vs. Jackson.
6—Harris vs. Union Ry. Co.
7—Schwann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Connolly vs. same.
9—Michauz vs. same.
10—Lacy vs. same.
11—Thorburn vs. Cox.
12—Sklyn Gas Fixture Co. vs. Bates.
13—Brantingham vs. Huff.
14—In re Lind Av.
15—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
16—In re E. 181st St.
17—In re Valentine Av.
18—Hall vs. Blue Ridge Mining Co.
19—Weinstein vs. Rosginsky.
20—Same vs. Prenowitz.
21—Whitehill vs. Whitehill.
22—Fletcher vs. Schnugg.
23—In re Vanderbeck.
24—In re Pulver.
25—Clark vs. Ennis.
26—Haddock vs. Haddock.
27—Jordan vs. Underhill.
28—Bill vs. Johnson.
29—Colored Orphan Asylum, &c., vs. Smith.
30—Hahlo vs. Mendelsohn.
31—In re Beck St.
32—Buchignani vs. Buchignani.
33—In re Seymour, Johnson & Co.
34—Young vs. Williams.
35—In re Campbell.
36—Huettner vs. Moore.
37—Monroe vs. Brown.
38—Lumbard vs. Grant.
39—Levy vs. Silkman.
40—Charles vs. Solomon.
41—Morris vs. Gillespie.
42—McGovern vs. McCabe.
43—In re Bagot.
44—In re Washington Av.
45—Higgins vs. Am. Pastry & Mfg. Co.
46—In re Friedfeld.
47—In re Patiles.
48—In re Topping St.
49—In re Weeks St.
50—Frankenstein vs. Hamburger.
51—In re Whitman Saddle Co.
52—Richards vs. Colt's Arms Co.
53—Goldstein vs. Scott.
54—O'Sullivan vs. Flynan.
55—In re Crosby.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delaney and Garvan for the People.

1—Myles B. McDonnell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Isaac I. Stillings.
2—Frank Raub.
3—James Pryor.
4—Lottie Lederer.
5—Matt E. Dichler.
6—Thomas Scanlon.
7—Joe Freedman.
8—John J. Coleman.
9—Peter Fink.
10—Jeremiah Hammer.
11—Katharine D. Callahan.
12—Peter M. Wilson.
13—James Crinnion.
14—Benjamin Kerr.
15—Charles L. Ryan.
16—Rebecca Warner.
17—Eliza R. Knapp.
18—Julius Smith.
19—Mary E. Pettit.
20—Eliza Stapleton.
21—Henry A. Taylor.
22—Kate O'Donnell.
23—James E. Slaughter.
24—Sidney C. Andrews.
25—Joe Friedman.
26—Margaret O'Connell.
27—Julia Huf.
28—Maria Hulsberg.
29—William N. McArthur.
30—Charles Bernard.
31—Cossuth L. Georgi.
32—John G. Smith.
33—Same.
34—Marion Davey.
35—Jacob B. Tallman.
36—Stewart Newell.
37—Joseph Delavante.
38—Ludwig Bendert.
39—Louise B. Quackenbos.
40—Same.
41—Elizabeth Beach.
42—Matthew Byrnes.
43—James Merklin.
44—Elizabeth B. Voorhees.
45—Same.
46—Same.
47—Same.
48—Same.
49—Same.
50—Same.
51—Same.
52—Isaac W. Parker.
53—William S. Pontin.
54—Richard Mott.
55—Fanny R. C. Haberman.
56—Isidor I. Haber.
57—Bertha D. Haber.
58—Theodore Rehermann
59—Mussey Brande.
60—Thomas F. Cleary.
61—Ann Jane Pauley.
62—John Clark.
63—Mary F. Ames.
64—Felix McManus.
65—Louise Block.
66—Valentine Cook.
67—Patrick Reynolds.
68—Bryan Lawrence.
69—Richard Williams.
70—Ann Monahan.
71—Charles J. Clinch.
72—Fannie L. E. Roy.
73—Ruby Tilden Paine.
74—Same.
75—Ann L. Noe.
76—Thomas Monahan.
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Emil Martheus,
Christians Ure.
Margaret A. S. Freeman,
Cornelia A. Atwell,
Eridius Hartling,
Elisabetha Wolbeck,
Gertrude Younker,
Caroline Strobel,
Franz V. M. Provost.
At 2 P. M.
Amos D. Shepard.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrpgates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House at 2 P. M. 1691—Contested will of Patrick Gorman.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and O'Connor for the People.

1—Calvin W. Weddle.
2—Joseph Bret.
3—Edward H. Martin.
4—Frederick Foster, Robert Dilon.
5—Edward Law.
6—Lawrence Curtis.
7—Thomas Williams.
8—William Cavanagh, Frank McQuade, John McDermott.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Edward Wilson.
2—James Stewart.
Pleadings.
1—William H. O'Neill.
2—Frederick McAvoy.
3—Daniel Petersen.
4—William Schmitt.
5—Jacob Hild, Michael Ahearn.
6—Joseph Boynce.
7—Kitty Gray.
8—Annie Ida Simmer.
9—Same.
10—James Lynch.
11—Swift Scott.
12—Annie I. Simmer.
13—William R. Hand, Otto C. Hedderich.
14—Max Greenberg.
15—Elizabeth O'Connor.
16—Giuseppe Sandarno.
17—Joseph W. Taylor.
18—George Bisert.
19—Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Herman Trimborn.
2—William Anglay.
3—William Dorfman.
4—Arthur Miller.
5—Jennie Miller.
6—Robert Colbert.
7—Mary Sheehan.
8—Godolphin F. Berlem.
9—Shirley Johnson.
10—William H. Cavanaugh.
11—John O'Donnell.
12—Henry Alexander.
13—Henry F. Leonard, James Burke.
14—Ignatz Miller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Otto Schaefer vs. John Herbert—Robert L. Turk, Emily Sickles vs. Abram Kling, &c.—James J. Nealis.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Newborg vs. Weber—Peter B. Olney. Cohn vs. Muetsler—Arthur D. Truax. Rahdruf vs. Hendrickson—John E. Duffy.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Caswell vs. Golightly—Ezekial Fixmen.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Hackel vs. Braddy—Eugene L. Bushe.

Lest you should miss a good thing, let us tell you that **Sparklets** are a boon to all. To the sick they give ease. To the strong, refreshment.

We believe in progress—not in standing still. Our new quart and pint syphons are much better than those first made, and work perfectly. Send your old style bottle to our store, 1127 Broadway, and have it brought up-to-date.

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Branch Store at 28 Broad Street

Surrogate Notices.

AKERS, FREDERICK.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Richard C. Akers, Robert Akers, if living; if deceased, to the heirs at law and next of kin of said Robert Akers, if any, their names and places of residence being unknown; George R. Jefferies, Charles H. Jefferies, and Kate H. Jefferies, the heirs and next of kin of FREDERICK AKERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas James P. Niemann of Lynbrook, Nassau Co., New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated September 22, 1892, and the codicil thereto attached, dated September 9th, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as last will and testament of Frederick Akers, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the said County, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

[L. S.]

JOHN VINCENT, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy2-1aw6wTu.

CHEEVER, GERTRUDE Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gertrude Y. Cheever, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely: At the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September, 1901. Dated, New York, the 9th day of March, 1901. EDWARD BEMENT, Executor. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
mh12-1aw7dm

SMITH, CATHERINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE A. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 629 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of February, 1901. WILLIS H. SMITH, SAMUEL H. SMITH, Administrators. DEMING & DEMING, Attorneys for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City. E. of M.
Feb. 5-1aw-6m-Tu

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BOWLBY & BECKER, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Robert M. Bowlby, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 7th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 24th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 8th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN D. LYON, Bankrupt.—No. 3,893.

Notice is hereby given that John D. Lyon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 6th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 24th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 8th, 1901.

NO. 3,980.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD B. STERN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Edward B. Stern of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Edward B. Stern was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodore Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 8th, 1901.

Legal Sales.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Western Division of the Southern Judicial District of Iowa.—In equity. Consolidated cause. GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York and JULIUS S. WALSH, complainants, against the OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants, &c.:

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western Division of the Southern Judicial District of Iowa, duly entered on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1901, and in pursuance of certain decrees ancillary thereto duly and respectively entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, St. Joseph Division, and the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, I, Robert H. Kern, the special master named in said decree, hereby give notice that on the

SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the north end of the freight depot of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, fronting on Eleventh Avenue, between Third and Fourth Streets, in the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, I shall offer for sale and sell by public auction to the highest bidder the railroad and property described as follows:

All the property, real, personal, and mixed, and franchises of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company of every kind and description, including its entire line of railway owned on the first day of July, 1896, or thereafter acquired, extending at present from the grounds of the Union Pacific Transfer Company in the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, through the counties of Pottawattamie, Mills, Fremont, and Page, in the State of Iowa, and the Counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Gentry, and Daviess in the State of Missouri, to or near Pattonsburg in said County of Daviess and State of Missouri, a distance of about one hundred and forty-three miles, as said railway then was or should be thereafter constructed, maintained, operated, or acquired, together with all and singular the lands, tenements, rights-of-way, ties, rails, bridges, structures, fixtures, turn tables, tracks, rights of trackage, and also all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or appropriated, and all easements thereunto belonging, and all railways, ways, right-of-way, depots, depot grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, depots, station houses, turn tables, water tanks, and other fixtures, car houses, freight houses, wood houses, storehouses, elevators, and all buildings, erections, and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever, leaseholds, leases, rights under leases or under contracts, and also all locomotives, engines, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment, then held or thereafter acquired, and all rails, ties, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever, then held or thereafter acquired, and all other property, real, personal, and mixed

FINANCIAL.

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Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
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CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
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Deals in Railroad, Traction, and Industrial Investment Securities, Bank and Trust Company Stock, and Negotiates Loans. Telephone 3484 John.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,422.85
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
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Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
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Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal,
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
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11 PER CENT. PAID IN DIVIDENDS IN TWO MONTHS
(More than any savings bank will pay in two years)
is the record of the
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO.
A limited amount of stock can be secured for a few days only at 50c. per share, (par value $1,) full paid and non-assessable.
This company is controlled by some of the largest and most prominent capitalists in the country, and the stock is registered by the Beaumont Trust Co. of Beaumont, Texas.
Write at once for prospectus and special report on this company and its holdings, just issued by the Assistant State Geologist of Texas, and also our new book, mailed free.
L. R. BECKLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Fiscal Agents,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members Beaumont Oil Exchange.

BOISE DREDGING COMPANY.
FORECLOSURE SALE.
All the property of the Boise Dredging Company will be sold at auction pursuant to the decree in foreclosure, at the Court House door in Boise, Idaho, on MONDAY, JULY 29th, 1901, at Twelve o'clock noon.
The property consists generally of the three placer mining claims near Centerville, Idaho, known as the "Dessie D," "Star," and "Morning Star" claims, and a large bucket dredge with an estimated capacity of two thousand yards per day, together with all other assets and property of the Company.
A copy of the decree, containing a full description of the property, can be seen at the office of McCready Sykes, Secretary of the Bondholders' Committee, 30 Broad Street, New York City, and at the office of Malcolm Lloyd, Jr., 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dated Boise, July 1, 1901.
G. G. ADAMS,
Special Master Commissioner.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1897, this Company has elected, to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.
June 30th, 1901.
COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety and 31-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 22d day of July, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice-President.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The Agents of the Bank of Montreal, New York, are appointed Agents of the Grand Trunk Western Railway Company, in accordance with the terms of Mortgage, and will be prepared to accept notices or demands in respect of Bonds and coupons issued under said Mortgage. Said Bonds and coupons may be presented at said Bank of Montreal, New York, for payment. Bonds may also be registered at said office of the Bank of Montreal.
GEO. B. REEVE, President,
Grand Trunk Western Ry. Co.
Montreal, July 3d, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES. —Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., July 5, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Aug. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on July 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened July 15th, 1901," and addressed to Major D. E. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. Refunding

Considerably more than a majority of the underlying bonds having been deposited under our circular of May 28th, 1901, we hereby give notice that for the convenience of holders that have as yet not been able to deposit their bonds, we will until JULY 20, 1901, continue to receive deposit of underlying bonds for exchange into 4% Refunding Bonds on the same basis as heretofore, namely:

For each $1,000, Face Value, of the Following Outstanding Bonds.	In Refunding Bonds Face Value.
6% SECOND MORTGAGE A, B AND C BONDS	$1,166 66
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	1,282 05
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	1,282 05
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,369 23
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,194 87
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	1,179 49
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,179 49
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,128 20
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,025 64
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051 28
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,000 00
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	876 93
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051 28
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	974 35
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	1,025 64

At the time of deposit, holders of underlying bonds will receive payment in cash of the unmatured interest accrued upon their deposited bonds to July 1, 1901, from which date the Refunding Bonds are to bear interest.
BONDS MUST BE DEPOSITED WITH THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY, DEPOSITARY, ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, 1901, AFTER WHICH DATE BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR EXCHANGE ONLY ON SUCH TERMS AS WE MAY DETERMINE.

We reserve the right, at any time, without notice, to alter the basis of exchange of any of the foregoing bonds, or to withdraw, wholly or partly, our offer to exchange.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., Syndicate Managers.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1901.

Savings Banks.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
656 AND 658 EIGHTH AVENUE,
Corner 42d Street.
Eighty-second Semi-Annual Dividend.
On and after July 15th, 1901, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
ASSETS, $11,466,977. SURPLUS, $858,000.
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.,
Private Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on July 1, 1901, for the three, four, five and six months ending June 30, 1901, on all deposits from $5.00 and not over $3,000.
Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
All deposits payable on demand without notice.
Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
82D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 15th on all sums of $5 and up $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1901, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
71ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1901, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 18th or any time later.
Money deposited on or before July 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK,
West 65th Street and Broadway.
Interest declared, Three and One-half per Cent. Deposits before July 11th draw interest from July 1st. By order of Trustees. JOSEPH G. ROBIN, Comptroller.

Dividends.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND No. 8.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.
[2]

93rd Semi-annual Cash Dividend. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable August 31, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 23d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 8, 1901.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, now outstanding, payable July 15, 1901.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 1, and reopen on the morning of July 16, 1901.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.
New York, June 6, 1901.

Texas Central Railroad Co.
A semi-annual dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred stock and also a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. on the Common stock of this Company has been declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. on 15th July, 1901. D. COMYN MORAN,
Assistant Secretary.
New York, 2d July, 1901.

Office of WELLS FARGO & CO., 63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1901.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable July 15, 1901, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 29, 1901, and reopen July 16, 1901.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Citizens' Insurance Company,
No. 156 Broadway.
New York, July 5, 1901.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) is payable on demand. F. M. PARKER, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$10,000 Jersey City 5 p. c. Water Bd., Regstd., 1921.
$5,000 Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. 1st 5s, 1923.
$10,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. Coll. Trust 4s, 1918.
$10,000 34th St. Crosstown R. R. 1st 6s, 1906.
$10,000 Northern Pacific R. R. 4 p. c. Prior Lien Reg. Ctf., 1997.
$10,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 1st 4s, Regstd. Ctfs., 1948.
$10,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4s Reg. Ctfs., 1995.
2 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
2 shs. 1st Natl. Bank of Brooklyn.
10 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
15 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
50 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
154 shs. Orange County Trust & Safe Dep. Co. (Middletown, N. Y.)
10 shs. Monhagen Hat Co.
32 shs. Hogan Boiler Co.
50 shs. Middletown Casino Theatre Co.
25 shs. Canadian Ellithorp Lasting Machine Co.
203 shs. Sandy Hill (N. Y.) Quarry Co.
10 shs. Middletown (N. Y.) Ice Co.
250 shs. Drake & Dey Mfg. Co.
$200 Note C. L. and Frances K. Cooke.
$1,000 Note W. P. Coade, with 10,000 shs. Adonis Gold Mining Co., as collateral.
$1,640 Note G. Ketchum.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF RECEIVER IN BANKRUPTCY.
20 shs. American Car & Foundry Co.
1,300 shs. Bay State Gas Co.
20 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
10 shs. Canadian Southern R. R. Co.
10 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.
10 shs. Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R.
300 shs. Colorado & Southern Ry.
25 shs. Distilling Co. of America and $50 Scrip.
100 shs. Erie R. R. common.
100 shs. General Carriage Co.
10 shs. Manhattan Railway.
100 shs. Markeen Copper Co.
10 shs. Mexican National R. R.
10 shs. Missouri Pacific R. R.
100 shs. People's Gas Light & Coke, Chic.
100 shs. Republic Iron & Steel common.
10 shs. Standard Rope & Twine common.
$1,000 Standard Rope & Twine Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bond.
5 shs. Standard Oil.
10 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry.
40 shs. Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.
130 shs. Texas and Pacific Ry.
155 shs. Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co.
10 shs. Union Pacific R. R. common.
30 shs. United States Leather common.
48 shs. United States Steel common.
17 shs. United States Steel Pfrd.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.)
$60,000 Gleenwood & Polytechnic College St. Ry. Co. 1st 6s, 1929.
600 shs. Glenwood & Polytechnic College St. Ry.
300 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
100 shs. Empire Steel & Iron common.
119½ shs. Cleve. Valley & Terminal R. R. Prefd.
$6,000 Texas & Pacific R. R. 2d 5s, 2000.
100 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Central Trust Co.
$40,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Deb. 5s, 1913.
Continental Trust Co. Certificate covering deposit of $153,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Bds., and $38,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Bds., (Manhattan Trust Co. Ctf.)
100 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
20 shs. 8th Ward Bank of B'klyn.
30 shs. 23d Ward Bank.
5 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$6,200 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols. Reg.
10 shs. Union Trust Co. of N. Y.
3 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
200 shs. Coale Muffler & Safety Valve Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'rs.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, July 9, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
200 shares Randolph Coal & Coke Co., $100 each.
$5,000 Tonawanda Valley & Suba R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
10 shares Isaac H. Blanchard Co. preferred stock, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.
CALL FOR MEETING.
Through agreement taken at the General Meeting, which took place on the 12th of the present month, the shareholders are called to meet at a general extraordinary meeting, which will take place Thursday, the 1st of August next, at 3 P. M., in the offices of this Bank, Cadena Street, No. 11, under the following order of the day:
1st. Examination and discussion of the plan of contract for the amalgamation of the Banks, Internacional e Hipotecario e Mexico and Agricola e Hipotecario de Mexico, in the new institution, which will bear the name of the Banco Mercantil e Hipotecario de Mexico, S. A., in conformity with the conditions approved in the general meeting, which took place on the 12th of the present month.
II. Election of a proprietary Director and a supplementary Director, who should be designated by common agreement between the two Banks before mentioned, and four proprietary and four supplementary Directors, who should be designated by the Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico, all in agreement with the conditions already mentioned.
Mexico, June 18th, 1901.
JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA, Manager.
NOTE: In order to be present at the meeting, the shareholders should deposit their shares in this Bank's offices, Cadena St., No. 11, which can be done up to 12 o'clock on the 31st day of July next, at which hour the time for such deposit will expire in New York in the agency, No. 15 Wall Street, banking house of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Company, and in London in the agency, No. 60 Old Broad St., banking house of Messrs. Samuel Montagu, up to the hour and date which these agencies may fix.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED by a majority of the Board of Directors of the Aseptikon Manufacturing Company, at a Special meeting of said Board, called for that purpose on the 13th day of June, 1901, at No. 102 West 71st Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of such Company will be held on the 22d day of July, 1901, 8 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 102 West 71st Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to dissolve such corporation pursuant to Section 97 of the Stock Corporation Law. —Dated June 13, 1901. WILLET C. ELY,
HENRY C. ELY,
H. ABBOTT ELY,
Directors.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER COMPANY for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Co., 687 E. 69th St., New York City, on Friday, July 19, 1901, at one o'clock P. M.
J. M. BANCROFT, Secretary.

State Treasury Statistics.
ALBANY, July 8.—The balance in the State Treasury at the end of June was $7,854,836. During the month of June the receipts were $758,845 and the expenditures $2,178,967.

ACCUSED OF EVADING TAX.

Collector Treat's Charges Against Brokers Who Carry on a Banking Business.

Wall Street brokers who carry on a banking business are in an argument with Charles H. Treat, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York. Mr. Treat charges that some of these banker-brokers are trying to evade the special internal revenue tax.

The war revenue act imposed a tax of $50 per annum on brokers, and an additional tax of $2 per thousand on all capital exceeding $25,000. The tax is now due. Last year it amounted to $250,000.

"Since July 1," said the Collector yesterday, "we have found that many of the brokers who carry on a banking business down town have undertaken to change their classification from that of a 'banker and broker' to a broker, in order to save the special tax of $2 per thousand on all of their capital exceeding $25,000. The brokers who made this application declared that they did not carry money on deposit, subject to withdrawal by check, only where there was a balance due in regular Stock Exchange transactions.

"Upon receipt of these applications we demanded affidavits declaring that balances were not loaned on the floor of the Stock Exchange by themselves or through others representing them, and also to private borrowers other than their regular stock customers. They declined to do this, admitting practically that they occasionally did make such loans, and we refused to change their classification. Some of the brokers have an additional capital of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, which is liable to the special bank tax, and we have had many complaints from officers of regular banks to the effect that brokers were really carrying on a banking business and at the same time evading the special tax which they were forced to pay."

The Collector is not much disturbed by what he calls an attempt to evade the law. He says he expects to collect more money this year than he did in 1900.

7TH NATIONAL BANK AFFAIRS.

Examiner Raynor's Report May Be Given to Directors To-day.

Some of the Directors of the Seventh National Bank met informally yesterday, and it was stated later that the Directors at their meeting to-day expect to receive the report of Bank Examiner Raynor, showing the exact condition of the institution. In that event the question of reorganizing the bank and placing it on such a basis that it can reopen its doors will be discussed and probably settled.

Some of the depositors of the bank had a talk at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the net result of which was a decision to wait until the outcome of to-day's meeting of the Directors is known. Gen. Burnett, the United States District Attorney, who has been out of town for several days, will be at his desk to-day.

William Nelson Cromwell, the special counsel of the bank, who was at his office yesterday, said that nothing new had developed, and could not be prevailed upon to make a statement or discuss the situation to any extent whatever.

HANOVER BANK BUILDING.

The New Structure Will Be Twenty-two Stories in Height.

The new building to be erected by the Hanover National Bank at the southwest corner of Pine and Nassau Streets will be twenty-two stories in height, and the work of removing the old structure now on the site will be begun about Sept. 1.

It was learned yesterday that the bank will avail itself of the Labor Day holiday to remove its plant, and other tenants in the buildings have been asked to make such arrangements as will make it possible for them to vacate on or about the date mentioned.

The Hanover Bank, by its recent purchase of the Continental National Bank, also acquired the real estate of the latter, and now controls a plot having frontages of about 100 feet on both Pine and Nassau Streets.

Treasury Bond Purchases.
WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $6,400 short-term bonds at 112.972, $2,500 5s at 109.122, and $4,000 3s at 109.0111.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Multiple Transmitting Company of New York City, to carry on a general trading business; capital, $120,000. Directors—Alvin Von Arin and William C. Bardenhever, Flushing; Herbert Francis, New York City.

Le Roy Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—R. L. Donnell, Brooklyn; W. F. Dyelt, New York City; J. W. Fox, Monsey.

Buffalo Tourist Company of New York City, to arrange accommodations for trips to the Pan-American Exposition; capital, $10,000. Directors—S. A. Henszey, Staten Island; G. E. Hopple, Baldwin, L. I.; W. M. Keane, Buffalo.

V. St. Ripper Company of Buffalo, to conduct restaurants; capital, $5,000. Directors—V. E. Ripper, Rosetta Wiener, and William Breckenridge, Buffalo.

Electro-Surgical Instrument Company of Rochester; capital, $30,000. Directors—Henry Koch, Herman Behn, and W. F. Maitr, Rochester.

Incorporated in New Jersey.
The Sulphume Chemical Company; capital $1,500,000. Incorporators—William E. Fort, Walter L. Sims, and Edward B. Woodruff.
The Benedecia Oil and Gas Company; capital $400,000. Incorporators—Horace S. Gould, John I. Billings, and Enoch K. McLaren.
United States Power Company, to build steam engines and other machinery; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—J. Wesley Allison, Kenneth McLaren, and William M. Malloy.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Particulars of dividends declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Texas Central Railroad Company will be found in the advertisement columns.

Chicago Bankrupts Cleared of Debt.
Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, July 8.—Two hundred bankrupts were cleared of their debts to-day in the United States Court. One of the largest individual schedules was that of Abraham Mitchell, a coal dealer, whose indebtedness was $258,747. The greater part of this was for liability as a bondsman of ex-Treasurer Charles W. Spalding of the University of Illinois.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 8	1,092,108
To date this year	177,803,698
Corresponding date last year	67,486,693

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 8	$3,533,000
To date this year	$645,021,220
Corresponding date last year	$205,993,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	1	Chi. & E. Ill.	3
Am. Linseed	2	Laclede Gas	7⅞
Am. Linseed pf.	3½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	3¼	Iowa Central	1⅞
Am. Car & Fdy	1⅝	Iowa. Cent. pf.	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	2	Kn. Ice, Chi., pf.	2
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Laclede Gas pf.	3¾
Am. Ice pf.	1½	Long Island	2¾
Am. Locomotive	¾	Louis. & Nash.	2½
Am. Smelt. & R.	1⅞	Manhattan	6½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	4½
Am. Sugar Ref.	4¼	Met. W. S. El., Chi.,	
Am. Woolen	1½	pf.	1
Anaconda Cop.	1⅝	Mex. Central	1¼
Ann Arbor	1½	Mex. National	½
At., T. & S. F.	6¼	Minn. & St. L.	2¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	3¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	3½	Mo., K. & T.	1
B'klyn R. T.	2⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2⅝
B'klyn Union Gas	1½	Missouri Pacific	8
Canadian Pacific	1½	Mo. Pac. rights	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	4	National Biscuit	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	2	Nat. Lead	1⅝
Chi. & Alton	2	N. Y. Central	3½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
Chi. Great West.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	2d pf.	4½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	N. Y. Ont. & W.	1¾
Chi. G. W. deb.	1½	Norfolk & West.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	3	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	North American	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	10⅝	North. Pac. pf.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Pacific Mail	2¾
Chi. & N. W.	5	Penn. R. R.	3½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	4	Penn. receipts	4
Chi., R. I. & Pac. rights	1⅝	People's Gas	2½
Chi. Term.	1½	Pullman Co.	4½
Chi. Term. Trs. pf.	2½	Reading	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & I.	4½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Col. Southern	¾	Rep. Steel	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	1⅝	Rubber Goods	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Consol. Gas	2½	St. L. & San F.	2½
Cent. Tobacco	2	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	3	St. L. & S. F. rts.	1
Del., L. & W.	3	St. L. & S. W. pf.	¾
Den. & Rio Grande	4⅜	Southern Pacific	4⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	2⅜	Southern Railway	1⅝
Dist. of Am.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1⅞	Standard R. & T.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	4⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	2⅝
Erie	2⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	1¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	2½	Twin City R. T.	½
Evans. & T. H.	2	Union B. & P.	1
Ft. W. & D. C.	3	Union Pacific	6½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	1	Union Pacific pf.	½
General Electric	5	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Glucose Sugar	2¾	U. S. Rubber	1
Great North. pf.	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	⅝	U. S. Steel	3½
Hock. Valley pf.	1⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Illinois Central	5½	Va.-Car. Chem.	5
Int. Paper	½	Wabash	1½
Int. Paper pf.	½	Wabash pf.	2⅝
Int. Power	15	Western Un. Tel.	1⅝
Int. Silver	1	Wheel. & L. E.	1⅝
Int. Pump	⅝	Wis. Central	2⅝
Int. Pump pf.	1	Wis. Cent. pf.	2½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Chi., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1
Balt. & O. sub. ctfs. 4s	1½	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1⅝
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1½	Wabash 2d	2
		Wabash deb., B	2½
		West Shore 4s, reg.	3

DIVIDENDS UNPARALLELED.

Many difficulties are in the way of calculating exactly what corporation disbursements amount to, but the aggregate distributed at the beginning of the present month to bond and stock holders by railroad and other companies is generally regarded as the largest on record. Increases have been marked during the past few years owing to the general improvement in business conditions—many concerns bankrupt only a few years ago not only meeting their interest charges but distributing liberal percentages of present large profits on an enormously expanded amount of stock capital. It is possible, however, that what has really developed, say in the past seven years, is not fully comprehended, and as this may be taken as at least one important index to National progress since the 1893 panic and the resulting depression which fell upon the country, the record is interesting and just now well worth consideration. The figures make available the following comparisons, showing bonds and the interest paid thereon, stocks and their dividends, for July 1 of the current year and for the corresponding date in 1894, the year following the panic:

July 1.	1894.	1901.	Increase.
Bonds	$2,444,646,810	$3,481,062,357	$1,036,415,547
Interest	50,268,453	69,333,439	19,064,986
Stock	869,636,332	2,441,818,886	1,572,182,554
Dividends	19,884,376	53,816,044	33,931,668
Total bonds and stocks	3,314,283,142	5,922,881,243	2,608,598,101
Interest and dividends	70,152,829	123,149,483	52,996,654

Without elaborating in detail the enormous totals and the no less conspicuous changes set forth above, (running from eight to ten figures in each case,) it may suffice to say that the volume of bonds on which interest payments fell due on the first of the present month increased 42 per cent. over the total for July 1, 1894, and that the charges met increased 38 per cent. The indication, of course, is of a slight decrease in the average rate of interest. In stocks, however, is where the great expansion has taken place, where changes in conditions are more accurately reflected, and where it can be seen to how great an extent recuperation has progressed and capital that was non-remunerative only seven years ago has become extremely profitable. Here the total rises in no less than the equivalent of 180 per cent., and dividends almost as much—173 per cent.

Taking results as a whole, capital to the extent of nearly $6,000,000,000 received a share in corporation profits at the beginning of this month, or fully $2,608,000,000 more than participated in 1897, while the amount of interest and dividends ($123,149,483) shows a gain of $52,996,654—such increases being equal to 79 per cent. and 74½ per cent., respectively.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

A wave of liquidation swept over the stock market yesterday, and, as a consequence

Yielded to no little pressure, selling off to 37⅞, against 39¼ Wednesday's close. Southern Cotton Oil moved independently and was the only really strong point in the market.

Money on call is hard at 4 per cent., and many applicants are unable to obtain funds to the extent desired. On time, quotations are 4½ per cent. and upward. Commercial paper is dull at 4 per cent., and brokers have difficulty to supply inquiries for paper.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Alkali	1	1	1
6	American Railways	41½	41½	41½
100	Atchison, Top. & S. F.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
66	Bethlehem Iron	61	61	61
200	Bethlehem Steel	23	23	23
20	Cambria Steel	26½	26½	26½
1,241	Cambria Steel warrants	4	3⅝	3⅝
300	Cambria S., Drexel rcts	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
150	Choctaw pf., tr. cts.	56	55	55½
50	Cons. Lake Sup. pf.	78	78	78
61	Catawissa 1st pf.	59½	59½	59½
100	Danville Bessemer	½	½	½
425	Diamond State Steel	3⅞	3½	3½
255	Diamond State Steel pf.	7¼	7	7
1,000	Elec. Co. of America	7	6⅝	7
925	Electric Storage	86	82	82
2	Electric Storage pf.	86	86	86
51	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	52	52	52
10	Indianapolis St. Ry.	38	38	38
100	Int. Power & Dyn.	10	10	10
1,110	Lehigh Valley	38	37⅛	37⅝
1,000	Marsden Company	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Manufactured Rubber	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Penn. Steel pf.	88½	88½	88½
600	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
323	Pennsylvania	75	74	74
26	Pennsylvania receipts	74	73	73
611	Philadelphia Traction	94¼	94⅛	94¼
700	Philadelphia Co.	50½	50	50
5	Phil. Nat. Bank	280	280	280
100	Railway Co. general	2¼	2¼	2¼
6,870	Reading trust ctfs.	22⅝ 21 15-16	21 15-16	
680	Reading 1st pf., tr. cts.	39 5-16	38⅞	38⅞
4,080	Reading 2d pf., tr. cts.	27⅞	27⅞	27½
50	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Southern Railway	32½	32½	32½
800	Southern Cotton Oil	70	69	70
90	United Gas Imp.	118	118	118
2,190	Union Traction	28	27½	27½
12,385	United States Steel	46⅞	44¼	44⅝
210	United States Steel pf.	96	95	95

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—The market today was rather dull, without feature, and showing a tendency to sag. The demand was backward except for investment purposes, and investors gave their attention chiefly to the well-known bonds. There was a slightly improved tone just before the close.

Money on call was at 4½ per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,070 shares of stock and $191,200 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Fidelity & Deposit T.	170	170	170
3	Union Trust	62	62	62
8	Stor. Security & Trust	105	105	105
80	Cotton Duck regular	20	20	20
12	Cotton Duck ctf. trust	18¾	18¾	18¾
12	Enameling com.	25	25	25
25	Enameling pf.	87½	87½	87½
100	Maryland Brew. pf.	8	8	8
50	Lex. Railway com.	42	42	42
150	Nash. Railway com.	2¼	2¼	2½
200	United Railway com.	16¾	16¾	16¾
50	Nor. Ry. & Light com.	12½	12½	12½
315	Consolidated Gas	65½	65¾	65½
10	Ga. So. & Fla. 1st pf.	98	98	98
35	Northern Central	100	100	100
280	At. Coast Line com.	88	82	82
250	Seaboard com.	28½	28⅝	28½
435	Seaboard pf.	51	50⅞	51
$7,000	Seaboard 4s	84½	84½	84½
4,000	Carolina Central 4s	93½	93¼	93½
$11,000	Ga. & Alabama con. 5s	107½	107½	107½
11,000	Ga. & Alabama pf. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼
2,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	112½	112½	112½
2,000	Potomac Valley 5s	107½	107½	107½
7,000	Seaboard & Roan. 5s	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
2,000	South Bound 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5,000	Atlanta Ry. 5s	102½	102½	102½
10,000	United Railway 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
18,000	United Ry. incomes	73½	73½	73½
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	89½	89½	89½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 8.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
95	Allegheny Nat. Bank	115	113	115
80	Am. Window Glass	15½	15½	15½
200	Con. Traction	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
100	Con. Ice	21½	21½	21½
80	Con. Ice pf.	40	40	40
1,020	Crucible Steel	22½	22	22
585	Crucible Steel pf.	94⅞	94	94½
8	Fort Pitts. Gas	51	51	51
14	Fire Proofing rights	38	38	38
25	Guarantee Title & Trust	151	151	151
300	Marsden	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
190	Pitts. Brewing pf.	45	45	45
50	Pittsburg Coal	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
55	Pitts. Coal pf.	97	97	97
50	Real Estate Trust Co.	285	285	285
5	Steel Car	45	45	45
20	Tri-State Gas	131	131	131
100	Trade Dollars Mining	2.00	2.00	2.00
400	United States Steel	46⅝	45½	46⅜
50	United Traction	15	15	15
3,562	Window Glass	55⅝	55	55
140	Window Glass pf.	95½	95½	95½
10	West. Elec. 1st pf.	79	79	79
623	West. Elec. 2d pf.	68⅞	68½	68⅞
3,225	River Coal	13½	13⅛	13⅛
25	Mon. Water	41½	41½	41½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Tuesday, July 2, were as follows:

	Monday, July 8.	Tuesday, July 2.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.08	.09
Best & Belcher	.21	.23
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.36	.37
Challenge Con.	.17	.17
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.62	.64
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.20	2.20
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.06	.08
Gould & Curry	.13	.13
Hale & Norcross	.18	.19
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.01	.02
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.19	.22
Occidental Con.	.03	.03
Ophir	.72	.82
Overman	.15	.16
Potosi	.08	.09
Savage	.08	.07
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.17	.20
Standard	3.60	3.50
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.01	.01
Union Con.	.15	.16
Utah Con.	.03	.02
Yellow Jacket	.05	.07
Silver bars	58¾	59¼
Mexican dollars	Nominal.	Nominal.
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	July 3. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	14½		14½	14⅝
Alamo	13½	14	13½	14
Argentum	16⅞	17½	16⅞	17½
Anaconda	36	37	36	36½
Butterfly	40	42	40½	42
Battle Mountain	16⅝	17½	17½	17¾
Blue Bell	15¾	16	15¾	16
Coriolanus	15	16½	15	16
C. C. Cons.	8¼	8½	8	8½
C. C. & M.	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Columbine Victor	9	9½	9	9½
Dante	5	5¼	5	5½
Dr. Jackpot	67¾	68¼	68	69
Elkton	174	176	175	176
El Paso	44	45	46	46¾
Findlay	11	11¾	10½	10¾
Golden Fleece	35	39	30	35
Gibson	38	39	37½	38
Gold Dollar	16½	17¼	17¼	17¾
Gold Knob	6¼	6¾	6⅝	6⅞
Golden Cycle	61	62	62	63
Gold Sovereign	4½	5	5	5½
Gould	17⅝	18½	17⅝	18¼
Hart	10	11	10	11½
Ingham	16½	17¼	17⅛	18
Isabella	49½	49¾	52½	53
Jackpot	46½	47	46½	47
Keystone	9	10	9	10
Lexington	7	7¼	7	8
Last Dollar	83	87	90	95
Mary Cashen	12½	15	13⅛	15
Moon Anchor	25	28	28	28½
National	3½	3¾	3⅜	4¼
Nugget	19	20	20	20½
New Haven	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾
Orphan	17	19	16	18
Pharmacist	8	8½	8¼	8½
Pinnacle	9⅜	11	10	10½
Portland	304	306	305	309
Pointer	9⅝	9¾	10	10¼
Rawlings	20	25	15	22
Rose Nicol	7	7¼	6¾	7¼
Sedan	6¼	7¼	6¾	7¼
Vindicator	110	135	116	125
Work	13½	14	13½	14
Zoe	3¼	3¾	3	3½

Portland quarterly dividend, 6 cents; Dr. Jackpot July dividend, 1 cent.

ANOTHER STEEL MERGER.

Stockholders of Cambria Company Vote to Sell to the Conemaugh.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The stockholders of the Cambria Steel Company at a meeting to-day decided by a unanimous vote to sell their property and assets to the recently formed Conemaugh Steel Company. There were 233,894 shares voted, and Vice President J. Lowber Welsh said after the meeting that it was unusual in a deal of such magnitude that the vote should be unanimous. He further stated that the result of to-day's meeting assures the success of the merger of Pennsylvania steel companies outside the United States Steel Corporation, although there will be another meeting on Aug. 15 to ratify the action of to-day.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Except in three or four stocks, trading in the outside market yesterday was at a standstill. The weakness of the Stock Exchange market influenced unfavorably the course of prices on the curb, and even where there were few or no transactions, quotations dropped off. Practically none of the active stocks showed any advance for the day, the downward movement of prices being more decided than on any recent day. So narrow was the market that even stocks which recently had shown more or less continuous activity were entirely neglected.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were among the few that received some attention. All three issues closed with net losses, the largest decline appearing in the preferred stock, the closing bid for this issue being 50¼, as compared with 51½ last Wednesday. The first transactions in the new 5 per cent. bonds were made yesterday. A sale of $10,000 of these bonds was reported at 101⅝.

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AMERICAN CAN was the most active stock of the day. The preferred was traded in to the extent of about 1,500 shares and the transactions in the common amounted to about 1,000 shares. Both issues were weak and closed with net losses. The common closed at 26 bid, as compared with 26⅝ bid last week.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO bonds were fairly active, and, in sympathy with the rest of the market, sold down. They declined more than 2 points, and after rallying just at the close, ended the day with a net loss of 1¾ points at 67⅜ bid.

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COPPER STOCKS.—The weakness in the rest of the market brought about declines in most of the copper stocks. Union Copper, on light transactions, sold down to 6, and then back to 6¼. No trading in Tennessee Copper was reported, but the best bids for the stock were considerably below the last sale. British Columbia was unchanged at 16 bid.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred sold at 81¼. Sales of the bonds were made at 89⅝ and 89⅜. St. Louis Transit closed 1½ points lower for the day at 26½.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Wednesday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 8. Bid.	Asked.	July 3. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	26	26⅛	26⅜	27
American Can pf	75½	76	76	76½
American Chicle	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	41	40	41
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf.	4	4¼	4	4¼
American Tinfenders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	25	25⅜	25	26
*British Columbia Copper	16	17	16	17
British Exchequer 3s	98⅜	99½	98⅜	99
*California Copper	½	⅝	⅞	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	8	7	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	37	38	37	38
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	60	72	60	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3⅜	3	4
Compressed Air	15	18	15	17
Con. Refrigerating	6	8⅝	8	8⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4	3	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	34	32	34
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67⅜	68½	69½	70½
Continental Tobacco deb.	106⅛	107⅛	106⅛	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	84	85	84	85
Detroit Southern, w. i.	15	15½	15	15½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	41	40½	41
Electric Boat	15	17	15	17
Electric Boat pf	15	47	..	47
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	3½	2½	3½
Electric Vehicle	9	10	9	10
Electric Vehicle pf	15	21	15	21
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	38	44	38	44
Havana Commercial	10	10½	9½	10⅝
Havana Commercial pf	46	50	46	50
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	122
International Umbrella	2½	3½	2½	3½
Iron Steamboat	1¼	2¼	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	2½	3	2½	3
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	87½	88	88	88½
Nat. Sugar pf	107	108½	107	108
New England Transport	3	3¼	2⅜	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & E. L. & P. pf.	71	85	..	85
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans. $20 paid	13	13½	13	13½
Otis Elevator	34	35	34½	35½
Otis Elevator pf.	95	96	95	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅞	1	⅞	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35⅜	36½	35⅜	36½
Pitts. Bess. & L. E. pf.	73	75	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	..	151	..
St. Louis Transit	26½	27	26	28½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84½	84½	84½	85
Seaboard Air Line	28½	28½	28¾	29
Seaboard Air Line pf.	50½	50⅝	51½	52
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	120	..	120	..
Standard Oil of N. J.	776	778	774	776
Storage Power	8	11	8	11
Storey General Electric	15	16	15	16
Tennessee Copper	19	20½	21	21½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6½	4	6¼
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	60	70	63	70
Union Copper	6	6¼	6¼	6⅜
Union Typewriter	62	64	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	118	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	86	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	80	82	82¼	..
U. S. Cotton Duck	33	33⅞	33⅝	34½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	91½	92	91¼	92
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	..	..	20	..
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	..	58	..
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. pf.	43	44	43	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16¼	17½	16¾	17½
Worthington Pump pf.	111½	112½	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn, B. & R. R.	161	163	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	210	220
Cent. Pk, N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	40	41	42	45
Columbus Railway pf.	100	102	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70½	69½	70½
Con. Traction 5s	106½	107	106½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	118	113	116
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey City, 1st pf. 4s	82½	83½	82½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	26	28	28	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	190	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	20	25	20	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	210	216	208	212
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	115	116	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran., pf.	60	70	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	106	108	106	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6⅜	8	6⅜	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	73	76	73	76
Central Union 5s, std.	109	110	109½	110
Col. Gas 5s	104	106	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	108½	106	106½
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	15	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	..	..	38	38½
Denver Gas 5s	79	80	79	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	65	66	65	66
Ind. Gas bonds	98	..	98	..
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	205	215	200	210
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	108¾	106½	108¾
N. R. Gas & Coke	7½	8½	7½	8½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	97½	98	97½	98
N. Y. & N. E. Gas Co.	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & N. E. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	95¼	96¼	95¼	95¾
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	19	22
Western Gas	98	101	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	103½	107½	103	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¾	97	96¾	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hopkens Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	40	42	40	42
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 8, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
118⅞	119	26,520	Amalgamated Copper	122	122	118½	118⅞	−3¼
..	..	100	Am. Agric. Chemical	31½	31½	31½	31½	.....
..	..	100	Am. Agric. Chem. pf.	90	90	90	90	+1
4	5	50	American Bicycle	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
..	25	175	American Bicycle pf.	24	24	24	24	−½
30⅞	31	4,380	Am. Car & Found. Co.	32¼	32¼	30¼	30⅞	−2⅜
86	86½	3,070	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	89	89¼	86½	87	−2
29	30	510	American Cotton Oil	30¾	30¾	30	30	−1½
192	202	10	American Express	200	200	200	200	.....
33¼	33⅝	700	American Ice Co.	34¼	34¼	33½	33⅞	−¼
69½	72	200	American Ice Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	−1½
70⅞	..	30	American Linseed Co.	29	30	28½	30	+2
30	30¼	4,750	American Linseed Co. pf.	62	65½	62	65	+3½
65	65½	4,925	Am. Malting Co. pf.	28⅜	29	28⅜	29	+½
28½	29	250	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	56¼	56⅝	55¼	55½	−1⅞
55⅞	56	5,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	103¼	104½	102	102	−1
101½	102	1,277	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	31½	32¼	31¼	31½	−⅝
31	31¼	1,100	American Locomotive	88½	89	88½	88⅝	+⅛
88	88½	1,900	Am. Locomotive pf.	144	144	140	140½	−4¼
140	140½	16,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121	121	120¼	120½	.....
..	..	200	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	−1⅜
18	19	120	American Woolen	47½	47¾	46⅜	46⅝	−1⅞
46⅝	46⅞	1,700	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	24	24	24	24	−1½
24¼	25⅞	100	Ann Arbor	84¼	86¼	84¼	86	+1½
80⅞	80⅞	74,400	At., T. & S. F.	103¼	103¼	102	102	−1
100⅝	100⅞	30,350	At., T. & S. F. pf.	107½	107½	105½	105½	−1½
103	103½	4,510	Baltimore & Ohio	105½	105½	102½	103	−3½
94	94½	750	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94½	94⅝	94	94⅜	.....
79½	79⅝	15,245	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	82¼	82⅞	79¼	79½	−2⅝
213	219	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	214	214	214	214	−1½
103	104	3,400	Canadian Pacific	104	104	103½	103½	−1½
160	163	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	161½	161½	161½	161½	−3½
46	46⅛	4,050	Chesapeake & Ohio	47½	47½	46	46	−2
42	42½	3,400	Chicago & Alton	44½	44½	42	42¼	−2
78⅛	78½	2,000	Chicago & Alton pf.	79⅝	79⅝	78¼	78¼	−⅜
..	..	1,000	C., B. & Q., tr. ctfs.	197	197	196½	196½	−½
125	133	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	131	131	131	131	+3
22¾	23	4,270	Chicago Great West.	23¾	24	23	23	−1
84	85	125	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	84½	84½	84½	84½	−1
50	50½	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	50	50	50	50	−1
89	91	100	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	90½	90¾	90¼	90¼	−1½
34½	34⅝	4,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	36	36¼	34¼	34¼	−2
70½	71	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	−1
163	164	44,125	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	172¾	173¾	163¾	163⅞	−10⅝
183	185	530	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	196	196	185	185	−2½
192	196	500	Chicago & Northw.	195	195	194	195	−5
145⅝	149	3,385	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	151	151	148	150	−4
..	..	4,774	Chi., R. I. & Pac., rts.	10	10	8⅞	9	−1⅛
21¼	21⅜	1,300	Chi. Term. Trans.	22½	22½	21⅜	21⅜	−1¼
42½	43	1,750	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	44	44	42⅝	42⅝	−2¼
86¼	87	800	C., C., C. & St. L.	87¼	87¼	86⅝	86⅝	−1⅞
107⅞	108	1,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	111	111	108	108	−4½
14	14¼	1,600	Colorado Southern	14½	14⅝	14	14	−¾
51	51¾	1,200	Col. Southern 1st pf.	52	52	51	51	−1
22	22¼	800	Col. Southern 2d pf.	23½	23½	22½	22½	−1⅜
21½	22	2,200	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	23	23	21½	21½	−1½
218½	219⅞	2,300	Consolidated Gas	220	220	218½	218½	−2½
66⅞	67	4,400	Con. Tobac. Co. ctfs.	68	68	67	67	−2
118½	119	1,000	Con. Tobac. Co. pf.	120	120	118½	118½	.....
163	164	300	Delaware & Hudson.	164	164	163	163	−3
46⅛	47	500	Denver & R. G.	48	48¾	46⅝	46⅝	−1⅝
95	96	330	Den. & R. G. pf.	96	96	95	95	−2⅝
94¼	94¾	20	Den. & R. G. ctfs.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	.....
70	70	200	Denver & Southw.	70	70	70	70	.....
39½	40	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	40	40	40	40	.....
9	9½	2,600	Dist. of America.	9½	9½	9	9	−⅝
29⅝	30

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Isaac H. Clothier Buys a Plot on East Ninety-fifth Street—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Isaaca H. Clothier has bought from John W. Salter and the Bradley estate the plot on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Madison Avenue. Mr. Clothier purchased last week a plot on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street, 200 feet east of Madison Avenue.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Simon Uhlfelder and A. Weinberg the new six-story tenement, with stores, 170 and 172 West Houston Street, on plot 36 by 100.

Herman Strauss is the buyer of the plot at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, sold recently by Thomas J. McLaughlin.

The Rex Realty Company has sold to an investor the four-story flat, with store, 931 Second Avenue, 21 by 80.

Louis Wirth has sold the two three-story frame flats 1,126 and 1,128 Barretto Street, each 20 by 100.

The basement of the twenty-story building now in course of construction at 72 and 74 Broadway has been leased by The Century Building Company to Frederick Eberlin for a term of twenty-one years.

Architect Robert Maynicke filed plans yesterday for the eleven-story building to be erected by Henry Corn on the Marshall O. Roberts property at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, a plot 66 by 129. The cost of the structure is estimated at $550,000.

George W. Stetson is the buyer of the four-story high-stoop brownstne dwelling 25 West Forty-fifth Street, sold recently by Bloodgood & Hayes. The same brokers have leased for the same owner 25 East Forty-fifth Street, for a term of three years.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

$25 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, five-story brick flat, 25 by 100; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James T. Barry.....$9,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, L. L. Van Allen, referee, 116 One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 205 feet east of Park Avenue, five-story stone-front flat, 25 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $2,780.63.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John R. Gleason, referee, 2,405 Amsterdam Avenue, on map, 2,480, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, five-story brick store and flat, 29.10 by 100. Due on judgment, $8,558.90; subject to mortgage, $8,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, H. W. Powell, referee, Palm Street, Lots 286, 310, 311, 316, 317, 319, 320.

Sycamore Street, Lots 325, 326, 416, and part of Lot 309, map of the Arden property.

Sycamore Street, east side, 100 feet south of Troy Avenue, 100 by 100.

Sycamore Street, west side, 100 feet south of Troy Avenue, 100 by 100.

Palm Street, west side, 100 feet south of Troy Avenue, 100 by 100.

Myrtle Street, west side, 100 feet south of Troy Avenue, 100 by —.

Myrtle Street, east side, 400 feet south of Albany Avenue, 100 by 100. Due on judgment, $8,133.40.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 238 Sixty-second Street, south side, 250 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,901.62.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 306 to 310 One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 90 by 100.11; 306 and 310, two four-story stone-front flats; 308, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,951.17; subject to mortgage of $42,500.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 140 Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 470 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 30 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat; due on judgment, $31,884.10. 138 Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 450 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat; due on judgment, $21,181.40. 136 Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 430 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat; due on judgment, $21,280.25. 134 Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 30 by 98.9, five-story stone front flat; due on judgment, $31,-633.85.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee; 101 One Hundred and Second Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick store and flat, with one-story brick extension. Due on judgment, $21,321.75.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, R. H. Underhill, referee, 216 to 222 One Hundred and Tenth Street, (Cathedral Parkway,) south side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 70.11, two-story brick store and dwelling and one-story frame building. Due on judgment, $25,812.52.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co, voluntary sale, Fifty-second Street, northwest corner of proposed Avenue A, plot 94 by 156, with factory buildings; also interest in Avenue A, with land under water.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John V. McAvoy, referee, 405 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, 25x98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,308.75; subject to mortgage $10,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Stephen F. Keating, referee, 1,140 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 20 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,385.01.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations.

Nos. 105 and 107 Fifth Avenue, 66 by 129, for an eleven-story brick lofts, with store; Henry Corn of 142 Fifth Avenue, owner; Robert Maynicke of 225 Broadway, architect; cost, $550,000.

No. 603 East Eighty-third Street, 17 by 81.4, for a five-story brick lofts, with stable; Paul C. Georgi of 1,617 Avenue B, owner; Edwin C. Georgi of 83 East End Avenue, architect; cost, $55,000.

Nos. 42 and 44 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 50 by 86.11, for an eight-story brick tenement; James Everard of 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Union Avenue, west side, 32.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 36 East Seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Philip Lehn, owner; Otto L. Spaulnlake, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 22 Eldridge Street, to a four-story brick loft, with store; David and Samuel Geisler of 159 Henry Street, owners; Richard Rohl of 48 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 501 and 503 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick hotel; estate of John H. Balentine of 134 Cedar Street, owner; Richard Rohl of 48 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick loft, with store; John Wanamaker, Broadway and Tenth Street, owner; Thomas Butcher, Broadway and Tenth Street, architect; cost, $50.

No. 13 to 21 Park Row, to a twenty-five-story brick office building; William M. Ivins, owner; George Kester, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, July 8.

ANNA PLACE, s s, 80 ft e of Webster Av, 16.10x51.6x irreg x 50; Peter Kiefer to Fredericks Kindermann. (mtg $5,750).....$6,000

AVENUE C, 58, e s, 24x64.8; Lena Apfelbaum to Johanna Hallo and another, executors and trustees, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of Birch St, 25.2x80.25x80; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Charles C. Sanders..... 725

CHRISTOPHER ST, 75, n s, 25x106.2x25x 106.1; Samuel J. Ruth and another to Israel Cohen, (mtg $14,000)..... 17,800

FRONT ST, 224, n w s, 24.10x72.10x26x 72.10; Frederic R. Jones and another, executors, to Henry E. Jones and another, trustees, partition..... 1

GREENWICH ST, w s, 25 ft n of Watts St, 25x80; Louisa Benton and others to Benton Realty Company, (R S $8.75, mtg $15,000)..... 25,000

HILLSIDE ST, centre line, 521 ft s w centre of 11th Av, 102.7x278.9x39.8x 282.2; Amalia Bondy to Bertha Bondy, one-half part..... Gift

HOFFMAN ST, w s, 100 ft n of 138 d s, lot 107, map William Powell, 50x107x50x106; Salvatore Longobardi to Michelina Morrone, (mtg $4,700)..... 5,500

HOUSTON ST, 249, s s, 18.8x75; Blanche Bergenstein and others, executors, to Moritz Schwartz, (mtg $7,500)..... 13,125

JENNINGS ST, 1,055, n s, 25x100; Herman C. Gorger to Frank J. Marsis, (mtg $6,000)..... 5,500

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of 154th St, 25.9x99.6x108.1 x —; Alexander Becker to Solomon Moses, (R S $7.50, all liens)..... 100

LOT 118, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Elvira H. Gillingham..... 750

LOT 251, map of portion of Hunt's estate; Emma C. Armstrong to Charles Knauf..... 100

MADISON ST, 282, s s, 25x100; Edward Kochkeller to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $28,300)..... 1

MATILDA ST, w s, Lot 203 map of Penfield property, Wakefield, 38.6x100; Conrad Trade to Elizabeth Trade, (mtg $2,400).. 2,400

NELSON AV, e s, 270.2 ft s of Orchard St, runs along avenue 0.1 6-10x e 99.9x w 98.1; Albert Hansen to Christopher J. Kiernan..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,295, w s, 25 x100; Sophia Lerch and another, executors, to Henry Kruse, (R S $5)..... 4,700

SOUTH ST, 111, n w s, 16.8x75x16.9x 74.7; Frederic R. Jones, executor, and others to Edward R. Wharton and others, partition..... 1

SOUTH ST, 85, n w s, 22.1x99.9x21.9x 58.9; Jones Lane, s n e s, 21.3x64.8x irregular; Frederic R. Jones and another, executors, to Henry E. Jones, partition.

TREMONT AV, n s, Lot 57, and s ½ of Lot 58, map of 71 beautiful lots of Kingsland estate; Thomas McCormick to Catherine McCormick, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

UNION AV, lot 12, map property of William A. Ashe and another, 25x100x27x 100; Sophie Vollmer to Joseph A. Farley, (R S 50 cents, mtg $6,500)..... 1

VESEY ST, 51, s s, 25x82; Isma Schreyer to Gertie Weil, (R S $5, mtg $21,000)..... 100

2D AV, 931, w s, 21x80; Rex Realty Company to Rebecca Topper, (R S $1.25, mtg $8,000)..... 1

11TH ST, 61 East, 17x103.3; John H. Rogan, referee, to William H. Sleeman, (R S $23.75)..... 50,000

47TH ST, s s, 587.6 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x 100.5; 47th St, s s, 586.9 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; Catherine Taylor to Margaret Gallagher, rerecorded, (R S $30)..... 1

63D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 17x 100.5; the New York Life Insurance Company to Henry A. Coster, (R S $13.25)..... 1

69TH ST, 505 West, 25x100.5; Walter S. Clarke to Thomas L. Reynolds, ¼ part, (mtg $13,000)..... 1

73D ST, 171 West, 17x102.2; Anna Conklin, widow, individually and as executrix, to Lewis A. Conklin and others, all title, $ 50 cents..... 1

73D ST, 168 West, 18.1x102.2; Melvena MacBride to Emma W. Fulton, (R S $5, mtg $14,000)..... 100

77TH ST, s s, 204 ft w of 2d Av, 29x102.2; Samuel Kessler to Gottlieb M. Karpas, one-half part, (R S $6, mtg $28,000)..... 100

77TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 29x100x irregular; Gottlieb M. Karpas to Samuel Kessler, one-half part, all title, (R S $6, mtg $28,000)..... 100

78TH ST, n s, 133 ft w of Park Av, 17x 102.2; Cornelia Pierce to Bertha A. Deane, all liens, (R S $3.50)..... 1

82D ST, s s, 262.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x102.2; John J. Phelan, referee, to Union Dime Savings Institution, (R S $8.75)..... 20,000

100TH ST, 202 and 204 East, 28x100.11x irregular; Leopold Sinsheimer to L. Kahner & Co., (R S $8.75)..... 100

120TH ST, n s, 206.3 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.9x100.10; William Fink to Elizabeth Fink, B. & S..... 1

121ST ST, n s, 150.7 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; William Fink to Elizabeth Fink.. 1

122D ST, n s, 423 ft e of 8th Av, 25.4x 100.11; Terence Gilleran, referee, to Effie Goldberg, (R S $17.50)..... 37,000

123D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, present line, 50x201.10 to 124th St; Charles de Rahm to James M. Horton, (R S $13.75)..... 20,000

141ST ST, n s, 81 ft e of Beekman Av, 27x100; Henry F. A. Wolf to Otto Kindler and another, (R S $1.25, mtg $14,000)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 54; Joseph Diebold and another to Hyman Manson, 3 years..... $1,080

AVENUE C, 207; Ernst Delle to Philip Müller, 3 years..... 1,000 to 1,100

CHERRY ST, 133; John Reardon to Salvatore Macaluso, 5 years..... 180

3D AV, 3,800; William H. Mott, by agent, to Annie Blank, 5½ years..... 1,000 to 1,200

7TH AV, s w corner of 140th St; William H. Livingston to James H. Forman and another, 6 years..... 960

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BEALS, John D., to Carl Kinkeldey; Tremont Av, n s, Lots 59 and 60, and n e ½ of Lot 58, map of 71 lots of Kingsland estate at Morris Heights, 24th Ward, prior mtg $2,700, due July 8, 1906, 6 per cent..... $2,000

BENTON REALTY COMPANY to Louisa Benton and others; Cortlandt St, 31, due July 1, 1902..... 100,000

COHEN, Israel, to the Jefferson Bank; 75 Christopher St, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 12,000

COHEN, Israel, to Samuel J. Ruth and another; 75 Christopher St, prior mortgage $35,000, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 6,000

COHN, Rebecca, to the State Bank; Rivington St, s w corner of Mangin St, prior mtg $13,000; Manhattan Av, 458, prior mtg $25,000; 7th St, n w corner of Lewis St, prior mtg $37,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 7,500

COSTER, Henry G., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 634 St, 49 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

CUSHMAN, Belle V., to Helen T. Brigham; 16th St, n s, 95.6 ft s e of Avenue A, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 7,500

DAVIS, Sarah, to the New York Savings Bank; Delancey St, s w corner of Forsyth St, due June 1, 1906, 4 per cent.. 48,000

DAVIS, Sarah, to Therese Lavene; Delancey St, s w corner of Forsyth St, prior mtg $48,000, 1 year, 5 per cent..... 5,000

EDGAR, George, and Joseph Hammerslag; 88th St, n s, 127.8 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtgs $182,500, due July 25, 1902, 6 per cent..... 75,000

FAULHABER, Kate, to Anna L. Plummer and another, trustees; 3d Av, n e corner of 144th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 12,000

GARRIE, Daniel T., to Althea S. Rudd; Inwood Av, w s, 25 ft n of Goble Place, due July 1, 1904..... 1,500

GARRIE, Daniel T., to Althea S. Rudd; Greenwich St, 532, 3 years..... 3,000

GHEE, Carrie B., to James S. Bolton and another; Poplar St, n s, at s e corner of land of Gleason Realty Company, being Plots 18 to 23 of Andrew Arnow's estate, and land formerly of Morris Baisley, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

GILLINGHAM, Elvira H., to Joseph J. Gleason; 174th St, s w s, 201.5 ft s of Westchester Av, prior mtg $2,000, due Feb. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 800

GILLINGHAM, Elvira H., to Mangasar M. Mangasarian; 174th St, w s, 301.5 ft s of Westchester Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GOLDBERG, Ettie, and another to the Manufacturers' Trust Company; 121st St, s s, 423 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, gold..... 33,800

HATON, James M., to Charles de Rham; 123d St, n s, 225 ft e of public drive or boulevard, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 22,500

HEFFERNAN, Mary L., and another to Mary E. Nicks, executrix; Pelham Road, e s, in line of lands of T. Dinwoodie district, 71 ft n of road leading to Throg's Neck, 3 years, 5½ per cent.. 3,500

JONES, Henry E., to the Seaman's Bank for Savings; South St, 53, Jones's Lane, S. I, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 15,000

KAHNER, L., & CO. to Leopold Sinsheimer; 202 and 204 East 100th St, 10 years, 6 per cent..... 20,000

KARPAS, Gottlieb M., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 77th St, n s, 264 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $28,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

KATZLAN, John, to the State Bank; Cannon St, w s, 100 ft n of Delancey St; Cannon St, w s, 75 ft n of Delancey St, due Jan. 3, 1902, 6 per cent..... 30,000

KEMPNER, Nathan, to Franklin Savings Bank; 626 9th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 14,000

KESSLER, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 77th St, s s, 176 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $28,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

KIEMAN, Christopher J., to Mary S. Hynes; Nelson Av, e s, 237.4 ft s of Orchard St, 3 years..... 3,000

KINDLER, Otto, and another to Anna Reichardt; 141st St, 383 East, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

KNAUF, Charles, to Mary S. Robinson; lot 251, map portion of Hunt's estate, Van Nest Station, due June 15, 1904.. 3,000

KRUBE, Henry, to Sophia Lerch and another, executors; Southern Boulevard, 2,295, 3 years..... 3,658

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 155th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, Riverside Drive extension e s, at n s of 156th St, produced, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 115,000

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Boulevard Lafayette, s e corner of 158th St, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 158th St, n s, 152.1 ft w of Boulevard Lafayette, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent. 25,000

MAKRANSKY, Samuel, to Rincus Lonfeld and another; Kings St, 90 and 92, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 15,000

McFARLAND, Michael, to Annie E. S. Parker; 128th St, 117 East, 3 years..... 5,500

MONTAG, Christian, to Randolph Seus and others, creditors; 165th St, 632 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,475

NEIL, William, to Marie L. Koones; Madison Av, 1,712, all title, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 300

NORWOOD, Carlisle, and others to the Bank for Savings; Madison Av, s e corner of 86th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.. 100,000

O'DONNELL, Joseph F., to William Watson Walker, Av, s e corner of 174th St, secures notes, interest, and time due, collateral..... 6,000

PAGE, Eliza M., and another, to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Loring Place, e s, 186.11 ft n of University Av, or 181st St, due 1902, (omission)..... 3,200

RAUCH, Phoebe, and another, to James S. Bolton and others, trustees; road leading from William's Bridge to Westchester, adjoining land of Levi Hunt, containing 12 acres, Westchester; 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

RIEGER, Christian, jr., and others to the East River Savings Institution; 147th St, 691 to 697 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 10,000

ROSE, Elisa A., to Caroline B. Le Roy; 351 West 51st St, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 5,000

SHWARTZ, Moritz, to Blanche Bergenstein and others, executors and trustees; Houston St, 249 East, prior mortgage, due July, 1904, 6 per cent..... 3,500

SIEGMAN, William H., to Edward Fleischworth, as trustee; 61th St, 61 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

TOPFER, Rebecca, to Rex Realty Company; 2d Av, 931, prior mortgage, installments, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERNHARDT, William, to John Schuls. $300

COHN, Walter J., to the State Bank..... 2,500

DUNCAN, Alexander L., to Annie R. Bauerdorf..... 15,000

FINK, William, to Elizabeth Fink, his wife..... Nom.

HOLDING, William F., to George H. Culver..... 1,000

JACKSON, Isidore, and others to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company...Omitted

UNGRICH, Henry, Jr., to Minnie F. Thees, Jr..... 12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BURNSIDE AV and Anthony Av, n e corner, 50x83; irregular; Frederick Weber against Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner and contractor..... $3,164

BURNSIDE AV and Anthony Av, n e corner, 50x83x irregular; Frank C. McLain Company against Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner and contractor..... 821

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Karl Mathiasen against Samuel H. Lyons, owner and contractor..... 140

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; John A. Philbrick against Samuel H. Lyons, owner and contractor..... 964

ERNESCLIFF PLACE, n s, 3 ft s of Grand Boulevard, 25x100; Joseph W. Hudson against Gertrude McMillan, owner and contractor..... 563

LENOX AV and 136th St, n w corner, 100x125; Adam Happel against Alexander Haft, owner and contractor..... 3,616

VYSE AV, 1,486; James Mills against Mary Benson, owner and contractor..... 250

WALTON AV and 176th St, s e corner, 100 x80; Frederick Weber against Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner and contractor..... 3,164

WALTON AV and 176th St, s e corner, 100 x80; Frank C. McLain Company against Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner and contractor..... 1,202

131ST ST, 273 West; John W. Cooney against Owen Branigan or estate of James C. Branigan, owner; Emil Sonner, contractor..... 375

143D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; George E. Hawkins against Clarence Persons, owner; Little & Mott, contractors..... 288

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

CANNON ST, w s, 75 ft n of Delancey St, 75x100; the State Bank with John Katzman..... $30,000

CHRISTOPHER ST, 75; the Jefferson Bank with Israel Cohen..... 12,000

88TH ST, n s, 127.8 ft e of 5th Av, 75x 100.8; Joseph Hamershlag with George Edgar..... 75,000

174TH ST, w s, 201.4 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x100; Thomas A. McKennell, as attorney, with Elvira H. Gillingham.... 2,000

Lis Pendens.

10TH AV, w s, 50.2 ft n of 46th St, 25.1x100; Adolph J. H. Meyer against Charles Engelhardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Campora.

80TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 23x 102.2; Samuel N. Hoyt against Jacob B. Weinberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EDWARD H. KRUGER.—Deputy Sheriff Murray received an execution yesterday from Buffalo, N. Y., against Edward H. Kruger, for $10,418, in favor of Henry L. Persons and John R. Hazel, as receivers of the Bank of Commerce in Buffalo, on a judgment obtained on Jan. 7, 1899. Mr. Kruger's address was not given, but it was said that he resides somewhere in this city.

SADIE JACOBS.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received two executions against Sadie Jacobs, dealer in cloaks, suits, skirts, and waists, at 295 Eighth Avenue, one in favor of Abram Oestrich, for $226, and the other in favor of Benjamin Hirsch, for $122. The Sheriff took out the remaining stock after the Marshal, who, it was said, had been there on claims of other creditors, and left the fixtures in the store. She was formerly employed in a Fourteenth Street store, and started in business on her own account on Oct. 1, 1900, claiming $2,000 capital.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HENRY WITTNER.—Henry Wittner of 187 Ludlow Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,702 and no assets.

FRANK W. COLWELL.—Frank W. Colwell, watchmaker and jeweler at Matteawan, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $8,091 and assets of $2,432, consisting of stock, $800; store fixtures, $1,200, and book accounts, $432. Of the liabilities, $5,833 are to James A. Colwell on notes and for eight years' house rent at $15 a month.

ABRAHAM MITCHELL.—Abraham Mitchell, a coal dealer of Cleveland, Ohio, was declared a bankrupt in the United States Court yesterday. His indebtedness was $258,747, the greater part of which was liability on the bond of Charles W. Spalding, ex-Treasurer of the University of Illinois. Since Spalding's sentence to prison four of his bondsmen have sought relief in the bankruptcy court.

ELIAS W. VALENTINE.—Elias W. Valentine, salesman residing at 17 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,082 and no assets He was formerly of the firm of Hemple & Valentine of Wellsborough, Penn., and $4,111 of the liabilities were contracted as a partner in that firm in 1893, and he also owes Charles H. Ginsberg of this city $951 for money borrowed in 1900.

ANDREW HALLOCK.—Andrew Hallock, dealer in general merchandise at West Coxsackie, N. Y., has had a petition in involuntary bankruptcy filed against him here by the following creditors: Bouton & Vine, $103; George Bouton, $174; Samuel T. Campbell, $100; Henry F. Hurd, $201, all of Albany. It was alleged that he is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on July 1 to Stephen P. Hallock.

FOX, GREENWALD & CO.—Fox, Greenwald & Co., running a department store at 206 Ontario Street, Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday closed their doors and filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court. The liabilities of the firm are placed at $99,016 and the assets at $80,-085. Simon Fox, doing a general merchandise business in Corning, Ohio, and Greenwald Brothers, composed of Henry and Greenwald, engaged in the same line in Cambridge, Ohio, also filed voluntary petitions, the former's liabilities being $51,112 and assets $24,017, and the latter's liabilities $30,688 and assets $21,425.

LOUIS M. LANGER.—Louis M. Langer, salesman of 800 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $30,389 and no available assets. The liabilities include a claim of $20,000 by Julia Reel, whose address is put down at the Hotel Vendome, for damages for alleged malicious prosecution, which claim is disputed by him. Friedhold Herman is a secured creditor for $5,500, the collateral being 35,000 shares of stock of the Boston Colorado Copper Mining Company, par value $35,000 and actual value nominal. Among the unsecured creditors are Moritz Unruh, $5,443, for money loaned in 1900 and 1901, on which a judgment was obtained; William Reiman, diamonds. $350; George Castor, clothing, $250; Samuel Budd, men's furnishing goods, $100; John Forsythe & Co., men's furnishing goods, $60; Crouch & Fitzgerald, trunks, $40, and Nathan & Lowery, $75. Mr. Langer was formerly Secretary of the Boston Colorado Copper Mining Company, and his trouble with Julia Reel was recently made public in the courts. Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, his attorneys, said yesterday that the petition was filed for the purpose of getting rid of the claim of Julia Reel and also some other claims.

GRAFF & CO.'S FAILURE.

G. E. Graff and T. F. Nevins Adjudged Bankrupt—Creditors to Testify Before the Referee.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, has handed down an order adjudging G. Edward Graff and Thomas F. Nevins, members of the stock brokerage firm of G. Edward Graff & Co., bankrupts, in proceedings brought against them by creditors. Judgment was entered on motion of Mayer & Hyde, attorneys for the petitioners.

Lawyer Mayer said yesterday that Levi W. Naylor, receiver for the firm, would have ten days in which to file a schedule of the assets and liabilities, after which there would be hearings before the referee in bankruptcy appointed by the court. Mr. Mayer said that it was proposed to have everybody who had had any dealings with the firm before the referee. This was taken as meaning that a number of prominent politicians in Brooklyn who have dealt in stocks through the firm will be compelled to testify as to their transactions with the concern.

The creditors of the concern include James Shevlin, $61,000; ex-Sheriff Frank D. Creamer, $29,661; ex-Senator McCarty, $35,065; Superintendent of Records Thomas D. Mosscrop, $6,725; City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell, $6,912, and Street Cleaning Commissioner Patrick H. Quinn of Brooklyn, $1,777.

Market Ice Company Dividend.

Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has ordered the distribution of $1,370 to the stockholders of the Market Ice Company in the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation begun some time ago. There are eleven stockholders, and the dividend is at the rate of $2.74 per share. The Court finds that the corporation is solvent, and, there being no creditors, a receiver is dispensed with.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has granted discharges in bankruptcy to Charles L. Christman, importer of linens, braids, &c., at 396 Broadway, whose liabilities were $48,269, and Ignatz Rosenzweig of 120 East Ninety-third Street, formerly of Levene & Rosenzweig, cloak manufacturers, with liabilities $3,635.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BATES, Henry W.—W. Cotter..... $218
BRETTLER, Harry—J. Mayers..... 117
BEDIER, Samuel—J. Mayers..... 26
BOVE, Michele—G. Cinque..... 715
BRUCKNER, Philip—A. Herskovitz and others..... 387
CORBIN, Frank—Armour & Co..... 149
CONOLLY, Henry A.—F. Ford..... 45
BAUER, Edward—J. M. Cornell, costs.. 53
CANAVAN, Morris—A. M. Stein and others..... 134
DEE, John M.—L. Steinhardt and others. 130
DOSCHER, John—H. Brulewitch..... 176
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN Railroad Company—E. E. Devooe, by guardian..... 10,325
FEDER, Samuel—M. A. Bernheimer and others..... 34
CLARKE, Estelle—S. R. Kendall and others, costs..... 69
CLARKE, Estelle—S. R. Kendall and others..... 825
EDELSTEIN, Gerson—M. Brown, costs.. 92
FREEMAN, Albert—The Chemical National Bank of New York..... 1,636
HANITSCH, John—L. Frank..... 368
HANNON, John J.—P. S. Saitta, costs.... 68
HAMILTON, Ryland—E. F. Dewey..... 934
HESS, Charlie—A. Gover and others..... 112
GOMPRECHT, Charles, petitioner—E. J. Doyle, costs..... 39
GOMPRECHT, Charles—Wellbrock Brothers..... 89
KRUGER, Edward H.—H. H. Persons and others, receivers..... 10,418
KOHLER, Frederick—The Crandall and Goodley Company..... 291
KOCH, Henry—J. Lee and others..... 102
MANHEIM, Joseph—W. W. Thorn..... 103
MILLER, Charles—H. Wasserman..... 240
MILLER, Charles—C. H. Hale..... 207
MILLER, Nathaniel H.—G. Beck..... 261
MICHEL, Anna—S. Graham..... 86
MURPHY, Thomas—E. M. Wight..... 734
MACTROCK, Robert—H. H. Heer..... 590
McGUINESS, William—L. Steinhardt and others..... 63
McGUINESS, William—L. Sanders..... 130
OSWALD, Frank, and Louis Dutoit—M. Kohn..... 176
PELUSO, Francesco—P. Thileman, and others, costs..... 39
ROTHERMEL, Albert—V. Klingenbeck... 564
REYNOLDS, Henry H.—C. H. Hale..... 195
ROBERTS, Kate—F. L. Stazenger..... 34
SCHREIBER, Jacob, and Ferdinand Schrottky—T. B. Sniffin and others.... 25
SCHANSKY, Simon—L. B. Beerbower.... 97
SAUL, Charles—The State Bank..... 333
SCHANSKY, Simon—L. B. Beerbower.... 118
THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE CO. OF THE City of New York—E. P. Gage..... 240
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. J. Lusk. 121
THE AMSTERDAM REALTY COMPANY—H. Bull and others..... 2,806
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. Coughlin, administratrix..... 2,676
WETZEL, Anton—J. P. Van Eschen..... 296
WILSON, William J.—O. A. Hauptner... 74
WEISZ, Jacob—J. Melrowitz..... 779
WARD, William—S. Anhalt..... 184

Surrogate's Notices.

CAVERLY, JOHN L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRY B. CAVERLY, individually and as executor of Julia Ann Caverly, deceased; John L. Caverly, Jr., John L. Krom, individually and as administrator of John L. Krom, deceased; Charles B. Krom, Frank Krom, Sophia E. Caverly, Cornelia Osterhoudt, Louise Schoonmaker, individually and as administratrix of Minnie Krom, deceased; Julia Wilklow, Amelia Currie, Mary E. Ostrander, William G. Young; Lewis L. Young, Hattie E. Foote; Hellen Krom, the Passaic National Bank, Charles M. Howe, Alice C. Townsend, and to all persons interested in the estate of John L. Caverly, late of Passaic, New Jersey, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of July, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John L. Caverly, jr., and Daniel E. Schoonmaker, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 Saturdays only, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 10:30, and 11:59 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SEA GATE,

Coney Island Point. New York Harbor.

The NORTON POINT LAND COMPANY Will Offer at Auction the Remaining Unsold Land (About 300 Lots) on Premises, 2:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 20TH, 1901,

WILLIAM P. RAE CO., AUCTIONEERS.

SEA GATE, at the entrance of New York harbor, overlooking and fronting upon Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay, is an ideal location and cannot be duplicated on the coast.

This highly developed seashore residence park is limited in area and its character is fully assured.

Every modern improvement introduced. The location commands fine marine view, always cool with south and southwest exposure, expansive beach, surf and still water bathing.

The community interest is of the very highest and the general restrictions are well guarded under a careful management.

Full particulars will be sent upon application.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,
Real Estate Managers and Auctioneers,
203 MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE HOUSES, substantially built at bargain prices, in choice section, and the coolest in all New York; 29 minutes from Park Row, N. Y. Purchaser may select a lot and we will build to suit and arrange payment for cash or monthly plan, same as rent. Address H. & S. B. & S., 34 Wall St., N. Y.

$2,150 buys 1,625 Atlantic Av., near Troy Av., 3-family 14-room house, renting for $300; pleasant surroundings; perfect order. Be your landlord. House open.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

JERE JOHNSON, JR. CO.

WILL SELL AT

AUCTION

Wednesday, July 10th, 1901,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, IN THE

Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange,

189 and 191 Montague St., Brooklyn,

192 VALUABLE LOTS,

Ft. Hamilton Ave. Driveway,

9th Ave., 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th Sts.

BAY RIDGE

30TH WARD, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

All titles insured without expense to purchasers by the

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

TERMS: On all purchases of $1,000 and upward 75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent. interest.

The lots are reached from Manhattan without change of cars and for a five-cent fare via the express trains on the 5th Ave. Elevated R. R. and New Utrecht Ave., (within three blocks of the property.) They are also accessible by the Bea Beach Route of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.

NOW THAT THE TUNNEL TO MANHATTAN IS AN ASSURED FACT, SOUTH BROOKLYN PROPERTY OFFERS A MOST ATTRACTIVE AND CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT.

Maps and additional information from Messrs. BENNER & BENNER, Attorneys for owner, 135 Broadway, New York, or JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., 189 Broadway, New York, and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Bargain.—Nine-room detached frame house; piazza; light basement, high attic; shaded grounds, 50x125; near depot; $2,500; reasonable terms; macadamized avenue; electric lights; also bargains in lots; seen daily; also new, unfinished residence, magnificent location, for value of lumber. DUDEN, Bronxville, N. Y.

A new five-story American basement light-stone dwelling, 20x80 feet; lot 20 by 102 feet, near Riverside Drive and 103d St.; value, $40,000; price, $37,000; easy terms to a prompt purchaser. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

$23,000.—Elegant 10-family flat, 28x100; hot water supply; rented; good investment; near 8th Av. and 116th St. Michaelis, 203 Broadway, afternoons.

For Sale—Five-story brownstone double flat; account of sickness; bargain. Inquire dyeing store, 147 Avenue A.

$6,250 9-room brick house; all improvements; easy terms. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in large or small amounts. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

VERY CHEAP.—Bronxville lots at station; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light, paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments; commutation, 8 cents. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Hamaroneck.

HAMARONECK LOTS $100.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

On Boulevard, near depot and the harbor; adjoining Larchmont Manor; 38 minutes from 42d St.; no interest or assessments. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Cheap Farm.—50 acres, house, barn, out buildings, fruit, and shade; near depot and South Bay; fine location; easy terms. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

South Orange.—Choice Plots and Lots at low prices; easy terms; very accessible to Lackawanna station; 47 trains each way daily; beautiful mountain view from all lots; will build to suit. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO., 181 Broadway, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—Here is a great chance for a man with some capital that wants business; farm, 175 acres, three miles from R. R.; good farm buildings; there is a fine vein of mica on this, also the mica rights in 50 acres of land one mile from said farm. For a man that can interest capital there is a fortune in this property. Address Box 49, Canaan, N. H.

For Sale.—Farm, 67 acres, 30 of which is in timber; house, 11 rooms; steam heat; large barns and all necessary outbuildings; everything in first-class order; 20 minutes from New York via West Shore Railroad; 10 minutes' walk from depot; price, $8,000. Address J. Turnbull, Tappan, N. Y.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV. AND CORNER 86TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTOS & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings stores, lofts, offices, exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Arches in Brooklyn Bridge to let; fireproof. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,124 3d Av., 161st St.

Long Island Property to Let.

Lawrence Beach; seaside; 13 rooms, furnished; all improvements; rent low; one hour from New York. Dawson, Lawrence, L. I.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent in Adirondacks.—Rustic cottage, furnished; seven rooms, spring water, wood and ice; good shade; for season, $200. Apply to C. E. Vanderburgh, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

Furnished cottage for season; rent reasonable. Mrs. T. H. Smith, Wyoming, N. J.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2 TO 10 CHOICE LOTS AT A BARGAIN.

In Brooklyn's prettiest section. Thirty minutes from Park Row. Address owner, H. P. WHEELER, 36 Wall St., New York City.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath; open plumbing; porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.,

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 5, 4, and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

Country Board.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE.

Six miles from Fallsburg Station; accommodates 20; large, airy rooms; pure running spring water; table well supplied with fresh milk, eggs, and vegetables raised from farm 200 acres; fruit in abundance, with finest peach orchard in county; 100 feet of piazza; good gunning and fishing, with stream running across farm, stocked with trout, called Burskill; elevation 1,000 feet; daily mail, half mile to church; reference. Rates and further particulars on application. Adam Rampe, Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

The Thecla Annex (second season) offers unusual opportunities for board at cost to recommended women wage earners; large mansion; 50 acres of ground, beautiful scenery, boating, &c.; terms, $4.50 weekly, including fares; no transients. Address Mrs. J. D. Larsen, Secretary, Thecla Annex, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

The Thecla Orphanage, Upper Nyack, N. Y., (fourth year,) offers unusual advantages for children; ages limited, 5 to 12; 10 acres of ground; very healthy; highest references; educational advantages; until October a few approved children boarders will be accepted. Address Mrs. L. S. Hubbard, Matron.

Board in Catskill Mts., West Hurley, N. Y.; 3 minutes from depot; 3 hrs. from N. Y.; altitude, 1,200 ft.; healthful, cool, and fine scenery; fresh poultry, vegetables, milk, and eggs. Terms, $6 to $8. Address Harry P. Van Wagenen, M. D., West Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Catskills.—Large farmhouse, located on mountainside, commanding extensive prospect; extra large shaded piazzas; accommodations for 15; would rent to family or party, with or without table board. G. E. Paddock, South Durham, Greene Co., N. Y.

Marvine Cottage, Hobart-in-the-Catskills; elevation, 1,650; delightful climate; pure spring water; modern house; all conveniences; spacious grounds; wide veranda; accommodates 15; terms, $6 to $10. For booklet address S. J. Lamb, Hobart, N. Y.

Country board among the Green Mts., near Berkshire's; spring water, shady lawn; piano, piazza; fresh fruit, milk, eggs, and vegetables; terms reasonable. Mrs. C. L. Thompson, Mountain View Farm, North Pownal, Vt.

"RIVER VIEW," NEW WINDSOR, N. Y.—Near Newburg; large, shady grounds; river and mountain view; large rooms, piazza; piano, daily mail; good board; fresh vegetables, milk; terms, $5.00. Mrs. G. H. Moores.

Moore House, Parksville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,882; capacity, 50 guests; one-fourth mile from village; no undesirable persons or pulmonary patients accommodated; rates and references on application. Frank Moore, Prop.

Two gentlemen willing to room together can have a fine large room with lavatory, in the home of a private family in Upper Montclair, N. J.; no other boarders. For terms address Reliable, giving references, this office, T., Box 165, Times.

Attractive family house; large airy rooms, extensive verandas; excellent board, for adults; one minute to station and ocean bathing. Mrs. Griffin, 54 Cooper Av., Long Branch, N. J.

DOUGLAS MANSION, Middletown, Conn.—On the beautiful Connecticut River; 2 hours by R. R.; a night by boat; a grand home; all conveniences; beautiful shade and lawn; $15 per week.

Mount Line House, (New.)—Large rooms; excellent table; elevation, 1,400 feet on Delaware Range; booklet on application. H. L. Davis, Wurtsboro, Sull. Co., N. Y.

A strictly private family would like couple to board; large, cool rooms; improvements; mountain air; bountiful table; near station. Box E, Westwood, N. J.

Bayshore, L. I.—Hulse cottage, cor. Main and Clinton Av.; choice location; large rooms and excellent table; stable accommodations. Mrs. N. J. Kuttingen.

Elberon.—Fashionable quarter ocean; few Jewish select families accommodated; largest, finest cottage; stabling; references exchanged. Address Retined, Elberon.

Upper Montclair, N. J.—Private family; fine house and grounds; near station; tennis court; handsome south room for couple; $16. Box 62 Times.

Accommodations for six adults; private family; moderate prices. Mrs. Scott, 525 Lake Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

The Pierrepont, Asbury Park, N. J.; 1½ blocks from ocean; good board; pleasant rooms. A. W. Kelsey.

Windlemere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—All seasons; comfort, conveniences; beautiful scenery; healthful; reasonable rates; references. Address above.

Englewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York; four minutes from station; modern house; large piazza; excellent table. Mrs. L. Herter.

A very large, airy front room for a family; moderate terms; home comforts. Fisher's Cottake, Wave Crest Av., Arverne, L. I.

At beautiful Kensico Lake, 40 minutes out, three to depot; private family will accommodate few guests. Particulars, T., Valhalla P. O., N. Y.

Catskill Mountains—Good board; moderate terms. F. A. Barber, Central Farmhouse, Lanesville, Greene Co., N. Y.

Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Farm house, ¾ mile from station; delightful Summer home. Address Mrs. Elihu Hull,

Bensonhurst.—Refined family will accept several gentlemen; large, cool rooms. 2,235 84th St., near 22d Av.

Asbury Park.—Near ocean and lake; modern house; large porches; $5 up. H. F. Miller, 607 Lake Av.

Sullivan County.—The Arlington, Eldred, N. Y.; dairy products; boating, bathing, fishing; liberal table. Illustrated booklets.

Country Board Wanted.

Young man wishes room and board; Bronx or Richmond farmhouse preferred; particulars. M., 96 Amsterdam Av.

Summer Resorts.

Sullivan County.

WOODBURNE HOUSE, Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. I. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

The Arlington, Livingston Manor, N. Y.—Accommodates 50. Terms and particulars of Bush Bros., Props.

Liberty.

REVONAH MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. Elevation 2,300 feet. Magnificent view. Extensive grounds. Capacity 100. Everything new, modern, strictly first-class. Moderate rates. New York representative, Miss Carmer, 74 Madison Avenue, will call, if desired.

Summer Resorts.

Recreation and Information Bureaus

Have been established at 415 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 275 Columbus Ave., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.

For a fine map of "America's Summer Resorts" send a stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

NEW YORK.

STATLER'S HOTEL

BUFFALO, N. Y. **Largest in the World.** 300 ft. from the Main Entrance to the Exposition. **$2 and $2.50** per day for lodging, breakfast, and eve. dinner. Rooms with bath extra. Send for free maps and folder, telling about our Guaranteed Accommodations.

Otsego Hall, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Small hotel near the lake; good boating and fishing; choice table; prices from $10 to $15 per week; two golf links. Write for circulars and full particulars. K. M. PRICE.

THE WAWBEEK, N. Y. On the Cliff Farm, Shawangunk Mountains, 2,300 feet; accommodates 100; special rates for June. Send for booklet. Mrs. C. H. GEILHARD.

DAY LINE SUMMER EXC. BOOK. Catskills, etc. Before selecting vacation trip send 6c postage to HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE Desbrosses St., N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

United States Hotel,

Gage & Perry, Proprietors,

OPEN FROM

JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

WINDSOR HOTEL

open June 27 to October 1. $4.00 per day and upward.

Send for illustrated pamphlet.

R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

Long Island.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND

By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.

Swept by Prevailing Cool South Winds from the Ocean.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120, (902 Eagle Bureau,) (1,383 World Vacation Bureau,) (1,370 Journal Resort Bureau,) and 1,383 Broadway, 96 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St., and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 353 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 5c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

Manhattan Beach

HOTEL and

Oriental Hotel

Now Open.

AMITYVILLE, L. I. 30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY. **THE INN.** NOW OPEN.

HOTEL NEW POINT OPENS JUNE 22.

Always cool. 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

APACUCK POINT HOUSE, Westhampton, L. I. Facing Great South Bay. Shady grounds, modern appointments, airy rooms, (always cool,) reasonable. C. L. RAYNOR.

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Opens June 22. Renovated throughout and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. Applications for rooms may be made to the hotel, or to Mr. J. B. Stetson, Herald Square Hotel, West 34th St., near Broadway, N. Y. SEND FOR BOOKLET.

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PAVILION HOTEL. OPEN JUNE 20.

Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.

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Directly on the beach; beautiful situation. Coolest place on the coast. Every sea shore advantage. JOHN H. RISDON.

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Famous Harbor Yachting Headquarters. A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY. MACADAM ROADS, BATHING, GOLF, ETC. FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET, WRITE ALLEN & HAGER, Props.

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In the most delightful region. Forest shades, brooks, and cascades. Table excellent. Appointment perfect. Terms, $8 to $14. Booklet. A. F. & A. M. HALL, Props.

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Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

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Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 460-462 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

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Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

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George Rudolph, auctioneer, will sell to-day, 2 P. M., public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, fixtures and furniture of saloon, situate e. s. of W. 17th Street, 150 feet s. of Neptune Avenue, Coney Island. By order of Mortgagees.

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Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Clothing.

Highest price paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

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A plain wedding ring, with date engraved inside; a handsome reward will be given for its return to G. Teschner, 60 Murray St.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Boats for pleasure; spoon oars, &c.; lifeboats. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

Instruction.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

A WINTER SCHOOL IN DRESDEN FOR AMERICAN GIRLS.

Music, Art, German, and French. Special attention to conversation. Desirable for those who wish to study abroad before entering Society. For Prospectus address the Principal, Mrs. OSCAR HOLT, Principal of Redcroft Summer Out-Door School for Girls, Bridgewater, New Hampshire.

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ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL, 6 and 8 East 46th St., New York. Day and Boarding School for girls. Address Sister Superior.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

NYACK SEMINARY.—Boarding school for girls. For particulars write PRINCIPAL, Nyack, New York.

Public Notices.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 1st, 1901.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate Assessment Rolls of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, Arthur C. Salmon, Ferdinand Levy, } COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Legal Notices.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, bearing date the —— day of June, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against L. Dryfoos and Company, composed of Louis Dryfoos, Mortimer H. Dryfoos, and Jacob Hassel, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Miles M. O'Brien, receiver, at the office of J. Stern, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2d day of August, 1901.

Dated July 1st, 1901.

Yours, etc., MILES M. O'BRIEN, Receiver.

J. STERN, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy2-law2w

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1.—65 Park Av.—Large, handsome corner rooms; parlor-floor dining room; first-class appointments; reference.

14TH ST., 352 WEST.

Cool, large rooms, two doors from elevated station; good food, well cooked, and properly served; everything clean.

52d St., 11 East.—Superior house; cool; private bath; excellent table; transients; table board; Southerners desired; references.

55th St., 46 West.—Desirable rooms, with board; Summer arrangement; references.

78d St., 108 West.—Beautiful rooms, large and small; charming location; first-class table and surroundings; reference.

82d St., 54 West.—Large rooms; private baths; smaller rooms; superior house and table.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

126th St., 149 West.—Rooms to rent; board optional; transients taken; table board; references.

Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, New Jersey; terms moderate; both sexes.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsome, newly furnished suites; single, $8 upward; parlor suitable physician, dentist; large front basement, could accommodate party four; references exchanged.

18th St., 11 West.—Large, small, newly furnished; cool; very desirable; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

18th St., 116 East.—Large, small furnished rooms; hot and cold water; large closets in every room.

19th St., 315 West.—Large, handsome back parlor; doctor's office; every convenience; doctor going South; front parlor and bedroom; light housekeeping.

26th St., 111 East, (Near Madison Square.)—Desirable furnished rooms; private house; references.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy House.)—Adjacent to Broadway; 50c., 75c., $1.00 daily; reduction weekly; hotel service; cleanliness, quietness.

59th St., 242 and 244 East.—Elegant rooms; $1 to $5; gentlemen, respectable couples; housekeeping; transients accommodated.

45th St., 27 West.—Two good rooms at reasonable rates; every convenience.

46th St., 321 West.—Well furnished front hall room, second floor; private house; reasonable terms.

181st St., 273 West.—Three connecting rooms, will let separate or together; corner apartment; moderate. Remey.

133d St., 225 West.—Large front room; gentlemen; $3; also hall room; bath; private house; reasonable.

The "Berkshire."—Handsome rooms, suitable one or two persons; all conveniences. Martinelli, 125th St. and 8th Av.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsome, newly furnished suites; single, $8 upward; parlor suitable physician, dentist; large front basement, could accomm

"PAY CHAIR" MEN HAVE A LIVELY TIME

Squad of Police Called to Tackle Crowd in Madison Square.

Wet Paper Missiles, Fists, and Billies Freely Used—Number of Arrests Made—What Capt. Flood Says.

Madison Square Park was guarded by a cordon of police under two Roundsmen all day yesterday. Occasionally they were reinforced by Capt. Flood of the West Thirtieth Street Station and a number of plain clothes men. The presence of the police was necessary to preserve the peace, as public feeling ran very high against Oscar Spate and his paid chair attendants.

The park walks were crowded with loungers attracted by curiosity, and the police were busy keeping the loiterers on the move. On the outside merchants, brokers, and pedestrians frequently paused, and not a few expressed the opinion that with so many unoccupied houses in the city the policemen could be better employed than in guarding Spate's chairs and employes.

All day long there was more or less trouble in the park, but the statements that there were serious riots and that the police reserves were called out were pure inventions.

Fun began in the early forenoon and was precipitated by a number of young urchins who jeered at the chair attendants and hooted any one who dared to give a nickel for the use of the private chairs. Roundsman Daniel Daly was in command of the squad of police, and sought to disperse the urchins. This action encouraged the Spate employes, and they assumed the offensive. But the boys, aided by many grown people charged the attendants, upsetting the chairs and knocking off the hats of Spate's men.

Crowds gathered and a scuffle occurred between the police, Spate's men, and the crowd. As a result two arrests were made. The men arrested are Robert Maynard of 408 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn, and Lewis Lovenstein of 116 Park Avenue, Manhattan. They were taken to Jefferson Market Police Court and fined $2 and $3, respectively.

At the request of Roundsman Daly, Capt. Flood sent fifteen additional men to the park in the early afternoon, and they found plenty to do for a while. At every possible opportunity the chairs were upset by fleet-footed street arabs, who also displayed marked accuracy of aim with wads of paper moistened at the public fountain and hurled at the Spate men. At 4 o'clock a burly individual took possession of one of the private chairs, and the attendants, feeling secure in the presence of the police, first demanded payment in vain, and then assaulted the occupant of the chair. He resented the attack with his fists, and as this constituted a breach of the peace, the police took a hand.

Soon a small riot was in progress, caused by arrests made by the police of a sitter and Spate attendants. The police started for the station house with their prisoners followed by a crowd which rapidly increased in numbers, and by the time the Worth monument was reached it numbered at least 1,500, the majority of whom yelled and jeered. Capt. Flood was near by, and with three plain-clothes men jumped into two hansoms and drove to Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway, where they sought to head off the mob. They plied their billies merrily, and one of the officers was hit in the face by a wad of wet paper. The person suspected of throwing it was captured.

The three men were safely landed in the station house where they said they were David Cody of 1,971 Second Avenue, Joseph Leith of 225 East Seventy-third Street, and James Kelly of 317 East Thirteenth Street. All were locked up, and the police returned to the park.

Capt. Flood made the following statement to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"Because of the trouble in Madison Square growing out of the placing of the Spate chairs, I sent Roundsman Daly and four men there this morning. I sent for the Roundsman after the first outbreak to-day and asked him if he had men enough or feared trouble. He told me he needed more help, because persons were pre-empting the chairs and refusing to pay for them, and their actions were gathering crowds, which blocked the pathways. I told the Roundsman to keep the pathways clear, but not to interfere with the people unless there was a breach of the peace. I advised the police that they had nothing to do with Spate and his chairs, and were simply there to preserve the peace.

"Daly then asked for more help, and I sent another Roundsman and ten men from the reserves. But the reserves were not called out. I cautioned all of the men to carry out the letter and the spirit of Commissioner Murphy's order of July 3. I made frequent visits to the square, accompanied by some plain clothes men. While there was much jeering there was no attempt at a disturbance until about 4 o'clock, when a stranger who refused to pay for the use of a seat engaged in a scuffle with one of Spate's men. That was a breach of the peace, and I ordered arrests made of the persons engaged in the fight. This was done, and a great crowd which continually increased in numbers followed to the station house. The situation at one time became so serious that I and several officers in citizen's clothes had to take a hand in it at Twenty-seventh Street, where wet wads of paper were freely thrown at the police. Those throwing it escaped except in one instance.

"A representative of Mr. Spate called on me and asked me if I would instruct the officers to make arrests where payment was refused for the use of the chairs. I told him I would give no such instructions, and that the police would not interfere unless there was a breach of the peace. Mr. Spate's agent seemed very much displeased, but I gave him plainly to understand that my officers would simply carry out the instructions of Commissioner Murphy, and preserve the peace. I apprehend no more trouble."

MORE FREE CHAIRS FOR PARKS.

Board of Estimate Recommends $20,000 Appropriation—Comments of Mayor Van Wyck.

Two documents were produced at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday having a bearing on the contract which Oscar F. Spate has to place pay chairs in the parks of Manhattan. Mayor Van Wyck took occasion to make some remarks about the number of free seats there should be in the parks, and his statements were made to clear the officials of the Board of Estimate of any responsibility for criticism over park chairs.

Park Commissioner Clausen made an application to the Board of Estimate for $20,000 with which to provide 5,000 additional settees for the parks of Manhattan. The plan set forth in his application was to buy the iron frames for the settees from the prison authorities of the State, and have the carpenters in the employ of the Park Department build the settees. Park Commissioner Clausen thought the 5,000 settees could be completed by Jan. 1 next. He explained that 2,500 of the settees would be put in Central Park and 1,000 in Riverside, and the others on the Speedway and in the smaller parks.

Accompanying Commissioner Clausen's request was a report from Chief Engineer McLean of the Finance Department. Engineer McLean reported that there were at present in all the Manhattan parks 11,000 settees, and that he favored Commissioner Clausen's application for additional settees. Engineer McLean reported, however, that Mr. Clausen could not get more than 2,500 new settees made before Jan. 1, and he recommended that only $10,000 be appropriated this year.

Mayor Van Wyck listened attentively to the reading of the report, and then said:

"President Clausen says he can provide 5,000 more free seats this year. I move that he be given a chance to keep his word."

On motion of the Mayor the request for $20,000 appropriation was referred to the Municipal Assembly, with the indorsement of the Board of Estimate. The Municipal Assembly has adjourned until Aug. 27, and no authority for the construction of new free seats can be obtained until September.

When this matter was disposed of Mayor Van Wyck said:

"How many new benches did Mr. Clausen ask for in his last estimate?"

"The record shows that he asked for $2,000 in the budget for this year to provide new benches," replied Deputy Controller Levey.

"It seems he did not want to put in many free seats at that time. There are only 11,000 free benches in all the parks in Manhattan," said Mayor Van Wyck.

"That is all, according to Mr. Clausen's own report," said Mr. Levey.

"There ought to be 50,000 free seats in those parks," said Mayor Van Wyck. He was clearly angry, but he made no further comment, and no other reference was made to the pay-chair contract.

A PLEA FOR "PAY CHAIRS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To my mind no sufficient argument has been advanced why these pay chairs should be done away with. On the contrary, I regard them as a real benefit to many, working no hardship to any one. I am cosmopolitan enough to appreciate any change looking to the betterment of existing conditions, whether the innovation had its origin in England, France, or elsewhere.

As a frequenter and lover of our beautiful public parks, my experience is that these chairs supply a long-felt want, occupy mostly hitherto unoccupied ground, have not been given any specially choice positions, and have in no case reduced the number of existing free seats. Our parks are primarily intended for all self-respecting citizens and strangers, poor and rich alike, who may wish to rest awhile amid the trees and flowers, but they are not primarily or exclusively intended for the wholly objectionable characters—loafers and young hoodlums—who infest them at present.

Every man who respects himself respects honest poverty, but that is quite a different thing from being compelled to sit among men filthy in person, in habits, and in language. At present, if the chair system is abolished, the only alternative is to get up and move on.

I was compelled so to do recently, when accompanied by my daughter, a child of tender years. We took vacant seats amid such surroundings. The young blackguards had no idea of annoying us, they were speaking their own vernacular simply, which was indescribably profane and obscene. The easiest way out of the difficulty was to move, there being six of them, but had they been rebuked and remonstrated with, they would have resented it as an attack on their liberty, although it was really my liberty that was being infringed upon.

The "chairs" obviate this nuisance, being clean, comfortable, and movable, and the price is not prohibitory. Give the chair idea a fair chance, without molestation of any sort, and public approval, as shown by their use or neglect, will soon decide their permanency or abolition. B. M.

New York, July 8, 1901.

PNEUMATIC TUBE MISSED.

Its Abandonment Has Caused Delay in Handling Mails.

The small quantity of mail received at the local Post Office on the two days following the Fourth of July made it possible for the Post Office to more than catch up with the surplus of work resulting during the pressure of the excessive hot weather. Yesterday's mail was the heaviest for some time, but no difficulty was experienced in handling it promptly.

There is some inconvenience now due to the abandonment of the pneumatic tube service. Mail reaching the Grand Central Station must now be brought down to the Post Office in wagons. Formerly, while the mail was arriving continuously by tube, the distributing was being accomplished as quickly as it came in. It is now necessary to wait until two or three trips of the wagon have been made.

New Haven, Springfield, and Hartford papers, that could be obtained formerly at 11 o'clock, are now frequently not obtainable until 1 or 2 P. M., while morning papers from Utica, Albany, and other interior cities of the State are similarly delayed.

Corresponding delays are noted in other classes of mail matter.

BLIND BOY STORM'S VICTIM.

Identity of the Person Blown from Central Bridge Established—Herman Dischler's Body Recovered.

The mystery surrounding the identity of the boy who was blown off Central Bridge and drowned in the Harlem River during the big storm of Friday last was cleared up yesterday when the body of Herman Dischler, fourteen years old, better known to the frequenters of the Polo Grounds as the "blind peddler," was found floating in the water near High Bridge. Dischler, who lived with his sister, Sophia Dischler, at 258 Monroe Street, had been blind for years and made a good living peddling candy and matches in and about the entrance to the Polo Grounds, where he was well known and liberally patronized because of his bright and cheerful manner.

It was the boy's custom to come up town by way of the Third Avenue Elevated Road to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and then secure a transfer for three cents that would take him to Central Bridge. He was at his usual stand at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue Friday afternoon feeling his way about with his cane when some person who knew him warned him that there was a heavy storm coming. The boy at once packed up his stock in trade and started down the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct and reached the bridge in safety. As it happened, the draw of the bridge was opening at the time and the boy, unconscious of danger, walked to the extreme edge, reasoning there just as the storm broke. The wind caught the frail boy up and hurled him from the edge of the bridge into the water. If he cried for help his voice was drowned in the rush of the wind.

George Humphries of 9 Linden Place was walking some distance behind the boy and saw him disappear over the edge of the bridge. When the body was found yesterday it was at once supposed that it was that of Dischler. His sister was notified and she, accompanied by her married sister, Mrs. Celia Rosenberg, went to the High-Bridge Police Station, where there was an extremely affecting scene when the body was shown to the women. The funeral will take place at the boy's late home.

AN ELLIS ISLAND ROMANCE.

Commissioner Powderly to Help a German Ordered Deported with His Bride-to-Be.

A tour of inspection over the immigration quarters on Ellis Island was made yesterday by Commissioner General of Immigration T. V. Powderly and Commissioners J. J. S. Rodgers of Boston, B. N. Stump of Baltimore, John Thomas of Quebec, and Thomas Fitchie of this city. These officials held an informal meeting on the island to discuss the methods employed in the service and the systems in use at various ports of entry. The out-of-town officials praised the condition of the quarters on the island.

As Mr. Powderly was walking about he was accosted by a man who said that he ought not to be detained on the island, being a citizen of the United States. It was learned that he was Carl Krüger, a German, who has been ordered deported on account of heart disease that might make him become a public charge. He told the Commissioner that he had taken out papers of naturalization in Chicago, where he had lived for some years once, and had voted there. An examination of his record showed that he had taken only "first papers," and was not really a citizen.

The story he told the Commissioner, about why he had left this country, was a pathetic one. Before he ever came here he had known a baby girl, and after he had lived in Chicago for a long time he heard this girl had lost her mother, whereupon he decided to go back and marry her, so that she might have a home. Upon getting to Germany he concluded it would be better to have the wedding among friends over here, so he brought her back with him. They arrived on the Deutschland last week. He had enough money to allow him to land, but for the reason above stated the authorities decided to have him and the girl deported.

Commissioner Powderly, after he had heard the story, said he would do all he could to enable the man to stay here with his intended bride. Already a kind-hearted person, hearing of the case, had filed a notice of appeal from the decision of the local board. Meanwhile it was arranged that the couple could have their wedding in the immigration quarters.

Damaged Cable Delayed Traffic.

West-bound traffic on the cross-town Fifty-ninth Street line was delayed more than an hour last evening on account of some disarrangement of the cable between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The accident happened about 7 o'clock, and it was some time after 8 o'clock before the cars began to run again. Two emergency wagons from the company shops with a large force of mechanics were sent to the scene and labored incessantly until the cable was repaired.

NEW POLICE CAPTAINS' PAY TO BE WITHHELD

Eleven Will Receive None Until Courts Act on Their Promotions.

State Civil Service Commission Decided They Were Advanced Illegally —Reform Association to Sue.

The pay of eleven Police Captains of the sixteen promoted by the old Police Board is going to be "held up" until the courts establish whether legally they were advanced from Sergeantcies. Whether the entire sixteen will be involved has not been settled. Five of the Sergeants promoted are veterans, and it was said yesterday that their standing would not be contested by the Civil Service Reform Association.

The pay of school teachers, laborers, and other city employes has been held up, but this will be the first time since the formation of the Greater New York that Police Captains holding office will have to go without pay until the legal machinery decides their status.

Samuel H. Ordway, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, is preparing papers in a taxpayers' suit, as the State Civil Service Commission, after an investigation, decided that the Police Captains elevated by Messrs. York, Hess, Abell, and Sexton before being legislated out of office were promoted illegally. Mr. Ordway acted as counsel for the State Civil Service Commission when it declared that Capts. Flood, Cooney, Kear, Lantry, Gannon, Foody, Toole, Colgan, Murphy, Gans, and Buchanan were made Captains in violation of the Civil Service laws. Mr. Ordway yesterday said:

"There will be no meeting of the Law Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association to-day, but papers in the Police Captain's suits are being prepared."

"Will the suits result in the pay of the Police Captains claimed to be appointed illegally being held up?" was asked.

"Yes. We expect to prove that the law was violated."

It developed yesterday that Police Commissioner Murphy now wants to make five new Captains. On Friday last he sent to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission for the eligible list, so that the promotions could be made. Secretary Lee Phillips said:

"I received Commissioner Murphy's request, but I have not replied to it. I will make no reply for some time to come. He asks for a list from which to make five Captains. We have in this office a list of names from which the last sixteen Captains were made, and I would either have to send Police Commissioner Murphy that list or nothing at all. The validity of that list has been questioned, and I will not certify to anything until the matter has been settled by the courts. It is held by the State Civil Service Commission that all of the sixteen Police Captains will now have to go back again to Sergeantcies, and with all the others in the department undergo a new examination. Col. Murphy seems to think differently, but I am not prepared to pass upon the matter. The question will receive the attention of the Civil Service Commission at the meeting later this week. I do not think that the local board will go outside the ruling of the State Board until a test case has been made."

"What will the test case involve?" was asked.

"The test case will take the form of an injunction restraining the Controller from paying the salaries of the last sixteen Captains, as well as prohibiting our board from certifying further. It is safe to say that no Captains will be made at present."

The trouble which has arisen over the promotions of Sergeants to Captains will also involve the promotions made by the old Police Board of Roundsmen to Sergeants. The Roundsmen who were made Sergeants were "rated for fitness" in the same way as were the Sergeants who were made Captains. The Civil Service Reform Association claimed before the State Commission that the ratings for fitness were fixed according to the "political pull" of those who aspired to promotion, and in violation of the civil service laws.

GARBAGE ON THE BEACHES.

Complaints of Rockaway Residents—Deputy Commissioner Gibson Says the Mayor Is Responsible.

The complaints of the residents of Rockaway that garbage has not been regularly removed this Summer and that the sea beach is allowed to be littered with refuse have been brought to the attention of Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Gibson, who is acting as head of the department during the absence of Commissioner Nagle. Capt. Gibson said:

"The responsibility rests on Mayor Van Wyck and the officials of the Board of Estimate. The street-cleaning appropriation for Queens County was too small last year, and this department had to transfer $22,000 from the Manhattan appropriation and $10,000 from the appropriation for the Bronx to help out there. Queens County was not given a sufficient appropriation this year. When the matter came up before the Board of Estimate the appropriation asked for for this work was stricken out, and the Mayor himself is responsible for the condition which exists at Rockaway."

Capt. Gibson added that special men would be detailed to try and keep the sea beaches cleaned and that some horses and carts would be sent out for that purpose.

Health Commissioner Sexton was asked yesterday concerning the complaints that garbage had not been removed for thirty-six hours at Rockaway. He said that an inquiry would be made into the conditions and that he had ordered his Secretary to write to all the contractors stating that unless they removed garbage as fast as it accumulated they would be brought up before the Health Board on charges.

STATION AGENT A LAWYER.

After Five Years of Night Study M. J. Cooney Passed Examination.

Michael J. Cooney, station agent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Westchester, N. Y., has just been notified by the Court of Appeals that he has passed a successful examination as attorney and counselor-at-law. Cooney has been agent at the station named for twelve years. Westchester is known as the "Millionaires'" station, as it is the station at which many millionaires take the trains to and from their country homes. The new lawyer has made friends of many rich clubmen, such as the Huntingtons, Morrises, Waterburys, Potters, Havemeyers, Lorillards, and others, who have promised to help him in his new profession.

M. J. Cooney was graduated from New York University in June after a three years' course. He also spent two years at the New York Preparatory School. During these five years he was so busy that he had to do all his studying at night. In that time he did not average more than four hours' sleep in each twenty-four. This was due to his many interests. In addition to being station agent he was the Westchester representative of nearly every New York newspaper, as well as the reporter at that place for the Standard News Association.

Cooney has made so many friends that it is said he will be nominated by the Democratic Party this Fall to run for the Assembly to succeed Alfred Cooley, the present member. His friends think that he will be elected easily.

THE MAYOR AT HIS OFFICE.

Denial of Reports of His Failure to Attend to Official Duty.

Mayor Van Wyck was at his office yesterday, and attended to his official duties. It was denied that Mayor Van Wyck had been out of town since Wednesday last, and had not appeared to attend to public business. The comment was caused by the absence on account of illness of President Guggenheimer, who acts as Mayor during the absence of the Chief Executive.

The official version of Mayor Van Wyck's absence, given out yesterday, was that he has spent a few days at the seashore, and came up to the city every day to attend to public duties for a few minutes.

Mayor Van Wyck will take his regular vacation during the month of August.

TESTIMONY FOR McDONNELL.

Witnesses at His Trial Say Price, the Dead Man, and Others Attacked Him Before He Shot.

The testimony of several witnesses at the trial of Miles McDonnell yesterday before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on the charge of murdering George Price bore out the claim of the prisoner's lawyers that they would prove that certain Harlem gamblers had plotted to kill McDonnell.

Robert McKay, one of these witnesses, swore that to the best of his knowledge a bullet from Kennedy's revolver struck Courtney, and also that Price, firing directly at McDonnell, struck a man named McGinness in the breast. Charles Garthe and Charles L. Shinn swore similarly. Shinn told the story of the shooting as he saw it in a graphic and interesting manner:

"We were all lined up before the bar," said he; "Piser, Kennedy, McDonnell, Courtney, John Kennedy, McGinness, and myself. Kennedy had his hand in his overcoat pocket. After McDonnell said something about tale-bearing, Piser said, 'What did you come over here for, Tom?' Kennedy replied: 'Cut that out.' Piser then started an argument, and they all got to quarreling. McDonnell, answering Kennedy, said: 'No, if there is anything to say, say it here.'

"'If that's the case,' said Kennedy, 'here goes.' Then I saw a revolver in the air in Kennedy's hand. McDonnell grabbed the hand. Price immediately pulled his gun and fired. McGinness clapped his hand to his breast and yelled: 'You son of a gun, you got me.' McDonnell was protecting himself from Kennedy, and there were two more shots. Courtney sprang at McDonnell's right arm and said: 'Throw it into him, Tom; I've got him.' McDonnell thrust Courtney aside, several shots were fired, and then I saw Courtney leaning against the bar. He threw something that looked like a pistol over the counter.

"Kennedy and McDonnell kept on struggling, and Kennedy got his arm down and another shot was fired. About twelve shots were fired. Just as a policeman came in Kennedy ran out, pistol in hand. McDonnell aimed at him, and I cried: 'Don't fire this way. You'll hit the wrong man.' Kennedy appeared to have been drinking. Price ran out of the saloon, saying, 'I'm shot.'"

Assistant District Attorney Delany's cross-examination of the witness failed to shake his testimony.

"Did McDonnell say to Piser: "You dirty-faced Jew, you don't know enough to steal?" asked the Prosecutor.

"Yes."

"Did McDonnell say: 'I'm not afraid of you, but I'd like that toy you have'?"

"Something like that."

Robert McKay's account of the affray was along the same lines, and strengthened McDonnell's claim that Kennedy's crowd tried to murder him.

Charles Garthe said he heard McDonnell say: "This bunch came in here to do me, but they can't." Then he says Kennedy pulled a small pistol from his pocket. McDonnell held Kennedy's hand in the air, and, drawing his own weapon, said: "I've got you, Tom, but I'll spare your life."

The case will probably go to the jury Wednesday.

TO FINISH HALL OF RECORDS.

Contract Awarded to John Peirce, Whose Bid Was $1,959,000.

The contract for finishing the new Hall of Records was yesterday awarded to John Peirce at his bid of $1,959,000. There were three bidders for the work. Contractor Peirce's bid was $271,000 lower than that of the next bidder, Louis Wechsler, at $2,230,000. P. J. Carlin bid $2,473,000 for the work. After the bids had been opened Mayor Van Wyck called to Architect Thomas:

"Is the contract bid by John Peirce satisfactory and is he a reliable man?"

Architect Thomas replied in the affirmative, and on motion of Mayor Van Wyck the contract was at once awarded to Contractor Peirce. Contractor Peirce now holds the contract for the exterior work on the building now going on. The new contract is to run along concurrently with his old contract, and all the interior fittings must be in place sixty days after the completion of the building.

Architect Thomas said yesterday that the building operations had been delayed by the city's lack of money, the "hold-up" of the bond issues and other troubles, and that he thought the building would be completed and in use in two years. A large part of the interior work will be of the finest marble. The rotunda, staircases, and corridors will all be of marble. Contractor Peirce will have to give a bond of $500,000 for this work.

G. F. GILMAN'S SISTER INSANE.

Committee to Look After Her Interests in the Estate of the Late Millionaire Tea Merchant.

Miss Anna King Gilman, a half-sister of George F. Gilman, the millionaire tea merchant, who died recently at his country seat, at Bridgeport, Conn., and over the settlement of whose estate there has already been much litigation, was yesterday declared insane by a Sheriff's jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, after an inquiry before Commissioners Walter T. Bennett and T. C. Giraux.

This conclusion was reached in proceedings instituted last April by Frazier Gilman of Brooklyn, a brother of Miss Gilman. Miss Gilman is now an inmate of Brooke House, a private sanitarium, near London, England. A committee of her estate and person is to be appointed. It is understood that the proceedings were taken in order that the interests of Miss Gilman in the estate of her brother, the Bridgeport millionaire, might be properly looked after in the settlement.

Miss Gilman is sixty-three years old. She disappeared from Brooklyn in 1887, and was not heard of again until ten years later, when she was found wandering about in England, an object of public charity. She was taken from the Middlesex County Asylum in England and placed in Brooke House. Just before she disappeared from Brooklyn Miss Gilman had been engaged in litigation in an accounting proceeding involving the estate of her father. She worried a great deal about this, and seemed to believe that her life was in danger from her enemies. It is thought that her mind became unbalanced as a result of constant brooding over this trouble.

FARMER SUES FOR $75,000.

Claimed City Had Injured His $6,500 Farm that Much—Court Grants Him a Nominal Sum.

Justice J. T. Marean of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has handed down a judgment giving nominal damages in favor of Frederick Resiert, a farmer of Nassau County, in the action brought by him against the City of New York to recover $75,000 damages for the depreciation in the value of his farm in consequence of the lowering of the water level of the neighborhood by the city's pumping stations.

Justice Marean says that there is not a foot of agricultural land on Long Island whether with or without its water, the annual use of which is worth more than 5 per cent. or less than 3 per cent. of its sale value in addition to taxes. Any farmer who recovers against the city in cases of this class on a basis of annual value in excess of 5 per cent. of sale value, the court says, will have accomplished a manifest fraud.

The plaintiff's farm was worth only $6,500, yet he claimed damages to the amount of $75,000. It is impossible, Justice Marean says, to contemplate such a claim without that instinctive hostility which every attempt to deceive the Court, and by its aid work out a fraud, deserves. Continuing Justice Marean says:

"I have not deemed it necessary to cite authorities in support of the specific views that I have expressed. It is enough that they must commend themselves to the rational mind. It seems to be considered in some quarters that Judges should not think any more on their own account; that they should spend their lives mousing through moldy libraries in search of what other Judges in a less enlightened age have said, not even on the immediate question on hand, but upon some matter more or less distantly related.

"It is thought to be presumption to let one's own bucket down into the living well of reason, instead of being content to lick up from the muddy, trampled earth around it the green and stagnant leakage of the past, and the science of law which was once deemed the perfection of human reason is being left behind by every other science. The last word has not been said upon any subject."

FLOOD AND FIRE PANIC ON UPPER BROADWAY

Twelve-Inch Water Main Burst by Blasting of Rock.

Lighted Candle on a Box Floating in an Inundated Cellar Set Fire to the Ceiling.

The bursting of a twelve-inch water main at Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street yesterday morning liberated thousands of gallons of water which, forming a geyser, tore up the ground for a considerable distance, almost uprooted a huge tree by its force, and swept along the east side of Broadway like a river, and filled every cellar from Ninety-sixth to Ninety-seventh Street, doing thousands of dollars worth of damage. A slight fire occurring in one of the buildings under which the flood of water was sweeping threw the residents of the inundated district into a state of excitement that almost led to a panic.

The accident, which occurred at 8:45 o'clock, was caused by a blast set off near the curb at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street, directly in front of the drug store of Albert B. Baltzly. The upper part of this building, extending from Ninety-sixth Street to Ninety-seventh Street, constitutes the Wallaston apartment house. A trench was being dug along the east side of Broadway at this point for the reception of a 32-inch water main, which is to be removed from the centre of Broadway to the eastern side to make way for the subway. The work is being done by Sub-Contractor W. G. Bradley and Foreman Thomas F. Dolan. At the corner where the accident occurred the ground is very rocky, and blasting was being resorted to.

The last blast before the birth of the geyser was evidently closer than the others to the 12-inch main, for immediately after the explosion the ground in the vicinity was lifted into the air by a great spout of water, which arose with a hiss and spread itself over the street almost in an instant. The street in this locality inclines to the eastward, and considered longitudinally from Ninety-sixth to Ninety-seventh Street, forms a depression or natural basin, so that the full force and effect of the flood was confined to the eastern side of this block.

Standing in the door of Baltzly's drug store, which was directly in front of the geyser, was Dr. Charles A. Murphy of 127 West Ninety-sixth Street. The wall of water was upon him in an instant before he had time to move. He was swept off his feet and carried back into the store, but was uninjured. Several clerks in the store who had seen the water shoot into the air sprang for the door and attempted to shut it, but the current was too strong for them and swept men and door to one side. There were two women customers in the store, and before they could move for the back door were in water almost up to the knees. They finally waded out the back way in a panic.

The river then made for the areaways, and plunged into cellars in half a dozen cataracts. Baltzly's cellar was soon filled with water to a depth of seven feet, and the water successively sought out all the many cellars of the apartment house, completely inundating the engines and boilers operating the elevators, as well as the innumerable private storage rooms of the residents of the house. Then the flood extended to the basement of W. G. Spencer, dealer in bicycles, and thence plunged into the basement of the plumbing house of M. F. Donohue, and of the Wallaston laundry.

In the plumber's basement a lighted candle was resting on a box, which was lifted by the tide until the flame reached the flooring above and ignited it. A fire alarm was sent in, and the clatter of the arriving engines added to the excitement of the many inmates of the Wallaston. As no elevators could be run, the tenants rushed for the stairs, and many took to the fire escapes. Employes ran through the building assuring all that the fire was not serious, and as the engines soon completed their work, the panic did not assume dangerous proportions, and no one was injured.

The water continued to run for more than two hours before the proper person could be found for shutting off the main. During the afternoon pumps were put to work, but no correct estimate could be made of the damage inflicted. Mr. Baltzly estimated his loss at $3,000. Mr. Spencer had many bicycles and fixtures damaged, but the greatest loss will probably be discovered in the cellars of the Wallaston apartments, where the tenants had stored many valuables in the way of furs and Winter clothing, pictures, &c.

BARKER IN STATE PRISON.

He Declares that the Rev. Mr. Keller Does Not Dare Ask for a Church Trial.

Thomas G. Barker, who shot the Rev. John Keller at Arlington, N. J., on Feb. 3, was taken to Trenton by the 9:15 A. M. train of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday, there to begin his term of five years in State prison. He left the Hudson County jail shortly before 9 o'clock in custody of Deputy Sheriff Frank Hague. They rode on a trolley car to the station. Barker was not handcuffed. He was allowed to talk freely with several friends who met him at the station.

"I am all right," he said. "I am going to try to be cheerful and to make the best of it. I feel that it is wisest to begin serving my sentence at once, as there is no telling what the result of the appeal may be. I have good and true friends, and that is better than to have money only. My friends have been with me through all my trouble, and are still with me. I am in their hands and am doing just as they advise."

"There seems to be a feeling among Episcopalians," said a friend of Barker, "that the Rev. Mr. Keller should ask for a trial, and endeavor to vindicate himself."

"My wife and I are Episcopalians," Barker replied, "and we know the workings of the Newark Diocese as well as anyone. Keller does not dare to ask for a trial, and we all know how the Bishop stands. If we had been permitted to tell our story we would have turned things upside down. The whole story will yet be told. The matter has not yet ended."

Then the signal was given that the train was ready to start, and Barker and Hague entered a car and a moment later were on their way to Trenton.

Mrs. Barker was not at the jail yesterday. She had been notified, and had taken leave of her husband late Saturday afternoon.

Among those who called at the jail was the Rev. William Redheffer, pastor of the Lafayette Methodist Church. He said he had recently sent a letter to a friend of Barker in Arlington sympathizing with the latter. This letter had been conveyed to Barker, who had written to Mr. Redheffer thanking him. Mr. Redheffer said he had called to have a talk with Barker and was greatly disappointed to learn that by that time Barker had reached Trenton and entered upon his sentence.

TRENTON, N. J., July 8.—Thomas G. Barker, in custody of Deputy Sheriff Hague of Hudson County, reached the State prison shortly before noon. He was assigned to a cell. It will be two or three weeks before Barker is assigned to employment in the prison workshop.

COLUMBIA'S SUMMER WORK.

Thirteen Courses of Instruction Open to the Enrolled Students.

The Summer session of Columbia University opened yesterday. Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler will be the Director, and there will be a Faculty consisting of fifty professors and teachers. The session ends on Aug. 16.

There will be thirteen courses of instruction in different branches, and each course will consist of thirty lectures or their equivalents in field and laboratory work. No student will be allowed to take more than two of the courses except by special permission of the Director. The tuition fee is $25, and the matriculation fee $1. There has been no formal examination for those entering the school. At the close of the session examinations will be held, and certificates issued. It is expected that over 300 students will be enrolled.

Men's shoes.

Not "window-pretty" sale stuff but shoes from off our own counters.

Shoes that for the most part sold for $5.

Patent leather, vici kid, enamel leather, russet calfskin; high and low.

Several thousand pairs.

$3.

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560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
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BOER SOLDIER'S ROMANCE.

Marries at Last in Hoboken the Sweetheart He Left in Holland Years Ago.

Christian Franken and Ella Franken were married yesterday at the Hotel Amstel, Hoboken, by Justice David Van Wyck, the proprietor of the hotel. The wedding was the culmination of a romance. The bridegroom is thirty-two years old and the bride twenty-six. They are cousins, and their courtship began in Holland ten years ago.

Franken was poor, and after striving in vain to better his condition at home, he went to the Transvaal. There he prospered, and in accordance with an agreement made before his departure, he sent Miss Franken money to pay her way to Pretoria. In the meantime the Boer-English war had begun, and when Miss Franken reached her destination the town had been captured by the English. Franken, who was in the Boer Army, was reported killed.

Miss Franken, being without money or friends, became a Red Cross nurse, but after a while several persons who became interested in her story paid her fare back to Holland.

Soon after this she received a letter telling her that Franken had not been killed, but was a prisoner. He was in Pretoria, a captive, even while she was there searching for him. Soon after the receipt of the letter her sweetheart arrived home, having been deported. He was again in financial straits, however, and finally concluded to try his fortune in the United States.

He secured a place in a factory in Passaic, N. J., shortly after his arrival. As soon as he had saved money enough he sent for his bride. She arrived on the Holland-America steamship Rotodam and was met by Franken, who escorted her to the Hotel Amstel. The bride and bridegroom went at once to the home the latter had prepared in Passaic.

EAST NEW YORK LOOP FIGHT.

Brooklyn Heights Company Seeks a Stay in Mandamus Proceedings.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday made a new move in its fight to save the loop at East New York, which the residents of that section want removed. Lawyer Wells of Sheehan & Collin, counsel for the company, applied to Justice Hooker, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, for a stay pending appeal from the judgment of Justice Gaynor granting a peremptory mandamus to compel the company to resume the operation of trains on the elevated road through to Cypress Hills, as they were operated prior to the building of the loop at Manhattan Crossing on April 1, 1900.

The mandamus was granted on the application of Edward F. Linton, a resident and taxpayer of East New York. Lawyer Stephen C. Baldwin opposed the motion for a stay, contending that there was no ground of appeal. Justice Hooker directed that briefs be submitted. It is thought that the stay will be granted.

LEGAL NOTES.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—Jonathan Sternberg, a hotel keeper in Manlius, Onondaga County, N. Y., obtained a warrant in January, 1898, from Frank L. Maine, a Justice of the Peace, charging Herman Nicholson with the crime of obtaining food and accommodations at his hotel and then absconding and surreptitiously removing his baggage, with the intent to defraud. On the trial, the following June, Nicholson was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for sixty days or to pay a fine of $10. After being imprisoned for five or six hours, Nicholson was released, an appeal being taken. The County Court reversed the conviction in November, 1899, and the following April Nicholson brought a suit by guardian, he being under age, against Sternberg and Maine for damages for alleged malicious prosecution. Last November he secured judgment in his favor, on a verdict for $500, which the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department has unanimously sustained on appeal. Justice Williams, who gives the opinion, holds that upon the trial of the action for the malicious prosecution Nicholson should have been permitted to testify to a conversation had by him with Sternberg's bartender, in the defendant's absence, during which the bartender told Nicholson that if he would go and get the money the bartender would keep the defendant quiet until he came back; that he asked the bartender if he should leave his clothes there, and that the bartender said no, to take them with him. Such evidence was held to be competent, as tending to show that the plaintiff left the hotel with an honest purpose and did not abscond therefrom for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the defendant. The judgment of conviction rendered by the Justice was held not to be conclusive evidence of the existence of probable cause for the prosecution, but was merely prima facie evidence of that fact. Under such circumstances, the right of the plaintiff to recover was not limited to a case in which he proved that fraud, conspiracy, or subornation existed in the procuring of the judgment.

NOT LIBELOUS PER SE.—The New York World on Nov. 14, 1899, published an article which in substance stated that Dr. Edward Beecher sent for his friend, the Rev. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, and explained to him that his son, Eugene F. Beecher, had obtained possession of certain valuable securities belonging to him, and had refused to return them. Dr. Meredith, the article continued, "handled Eugene Beecher without gloves," and wrote the latter: "Return those securities to your father within twenty-four hours or get out of Brooklyn. You can't keep them and continue to live in this city, where your family has held an honorable and distinguished position." The securities, so the article stated, were returned. Justice Russell of the Supreme Court has refused to grant Beecher's application for a new trial of his suit for libel against the newspaper, the jury having found a verdict for the defendant. On a previous trial a verdict was given young Beecher for $4,000, but the Appellate Division set it aside, holding that as the trial Justice charged the jury that the article was not libelous per se, he should have directed a verdict for the defendant; that the innuendo charged in the complaint, being one which could not be drawn from the article, was insufficient; and approved the principle as applicable to the case that the publication was not a libel per se. "In rendering their verdict," says Justice Russell, "the jury must have found that the article was not libelous or that whatever was hurtful to the real character of the plaintiff was justified by the facts proved upon the trial. Therefore, it would be in derogation of the decision of the Appellate Division to set aside a verdict for the defendant, and thus rule that as a matter of law the j

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair, winds southeast to southwest.

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RUSSIAN REPLY ON TARIFF

Would Vacate All Retaliatory Duties for One Concession.

United States Asked to Rescind Its Action on the Sugar Differential—Offer Cannot Be Accepted, Says Mr. Gage.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Another important exchange of correspondence has occurred between the Russian Government and the United States relative to the tariff. The Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, has proposed that Russia will vacate all of the additional duties levied on American goods since the imposition of the sugar differential, if the United States will vacate its action on the sugar differential. To this Secretary Gage has replied that the offer of the Russian Government cannot be accepted, as the question of the sugar differential is now in the hands of the courts, thus precluding action by the executive branch. These exchanges, although made nominally by the Minister of Finance and Secretary Gage, have gone through the medium of the Russian Foreign Office and the State Department.

The proposition of the Russian Minister of Finance was the direct result of Secretary Hay's note of about two weeks ago. In that note Mr. Hay pointed out that the action taken as to petroleum was not new, nor was it meant to have any connection with the previous action of the Government on sugar. This appears to have satisfied the Russian officials in their view that the petroleum order was only another step in the policy previously taken respecting sugar.

M. de Witte's response was communicated to Washington, Count Lamsdorf forwarding it to Mr. de Wollant, the Russian Chargé here. It makes no further issue as to the petroleum order, and if accepted would re-establish the status quo which existed before the United States took its initial action relative to Russia.

The reduction which would have resulted under M. de Witte's tender are those affecting cast ironwares, manufactures of iron and steel, boiler work, tools for artists, factories and workshops, gas and water engines, motors and dynamos, sewing machines, portable engines, not including thrashing machines; fire engines, and other machinery of iron and steel; also, white resin, gallipot, brewers' pitch, and bicycles. The increased duties on iron and steel goods followed after the imposition of the sugar differential, while those on bicycles and resin followed the increase on petroleum.

M. de Witte's proposal was to take off all of the increased duties. In the course of his letter it is stated that the second retaliatory move on bicycles and resin was not due to the American action on petroleum, although it had so appeared in the original Russian note, but that it related back to the American action on sugar. This is thought to be the result of Secretary Hay's reply to Russia to the effect that its action, in increasing the duty on American bicycles and resin, was a violation of our treaty with that country.

ATCHISON'S NEW RATES.

Rumors of Withdrawal of Schedule Denied—Influence May Be Exerted on Chicago Great Western Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Rumors were in circulation during the day that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, which announced a heavy cut in rates to go into effect next Monday, had withdrawn the new schedule. Vice President Paul Morton and General Traffic Manager Biddle both denied the report, and insisted that there had been no change in the company's position, as previously announced.

Powerful financial and banking influences in the East are said to be working to induce the Santa Fé Road to withdraw the schedule, and if the Chicago Great Western, which is a factor in the present rate disturbance, will agree to restore rates, it is believed in local railroad circles that the Santa Fé will retire from the stand it has taken. There was some talk among officials to-day of offering to admit the Chicago Great Western into a community of interest plan with other interested roads, as the most effective method of pacification.

RUSHING WORK ON THE CENSUS

Director Merriam Trying for a Record—Says Everything Will Be Completed by July 1, 1902.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Director Merriam said to-day that he expects to complete the work of the 1900 census by the 1st of next July. This means the publication of ten volumes of statistics on the subjects of agriculture, manufactures, population, and vital statistics.

There will be other reports following on a few miscellaneous subjects, and there will be a small force of clerks and statisticians who will be kept occupied for several years, but the great work of the census will have been accomplished on that date.

This will be a record in census work. Director Merriam is working for a record. He is not even permitting the hot weather to interfere with the rate of progress. Just now the regular force is depleted 20 per cent. by illness, absences, and vacation leaves. It was found a few weeks ago, when the torrid spell commenced, that the piecework did not pile up as rapidly as in cold weather, and as the bulk of the work is paid for by the piece, the amount of accomplishment was cut down.

So the Director gave orders to put on substitutes, and now there is a force of temporary employes numbering nearly 600. Faintings and heat prostrations are a daily occurrence, for the main building of the census is in one of the hottest parts of the city and constructed on the principles of a conservatory.

But, in spite of weather and resignations, the work goes on at a regular fixed rate, which will wind it up in just about a year. The population statistics are now practically completed, and one bound volume of some 500 pages has been issued. This beats the record of the last census by four years. The same statistics of the census of 1890 did not appear until 1895.

The law authorizing this census work contains a clause requiring that the statistics on the four main subjects be completed by July, 1902, but this section was inserted in a spirit of jest. Such a thing had never been approximated, much less accomplished, and the members of Congress had no idea of seeing it lived up to. The joke is now reacting on some of them, for with the completion of the work they see a lot of their constituents about to be turned out of their positions, and they are already hearing from these, who know that from now on it will be a question of the survival of the ones with the strongest pulls.

There are now 3,048 employes on the pay roll of the census. By next January this force will be reduced to 500. The slaughter of the innocents will not begin in earnest until November, but already the men and women clerks are beginning to look for a soft place to fall on, and the resignations are coming to the Director at the rate of two a day. Incidentally, the clerks generally manage to date their resignations at the end of a thirty days' leave of absence, with possibly a few days to spare for illness. This adds a little to the expense, which is now running at about $8,000 a day. The June pay roll was $235,000.

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HOPE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Boston Yacht Will Show Much Better, Says W. Butler Duncan—Trials So Far One-Sided.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—W. Butler Duncan, Jr.; manager of Constitution, was seen to-day and spoke in regard to yesterday's race. He said that it was not a fair test of the comparative merits of the three yachts.

"Constitution must have been favored by the wind," he said, "or she would never have obtained so great a lead over the other vessels. We could not in equal conditions beat the others so much. The elapsed time over the different legs and the whole course do not show the real relative merits of the yachts. If Constitution in a good sailing breeeze beats Columbia three minutes to the windward mark in a fifteen-mile beat I shall be perfectly satisfied. As for Independence, she has not yet shown her true speed. She will certainly do much better in a good breeze."

Mr. Duncan said, further, that Constitution's sails set better in the last two races because of the damp weather. The yacht will go to Bristol next week to have some of her sails recut, as they do not yet fit properly. It was learned indirectly to-day that Mr. Herreshoff, the designer, returned to his home last night with a smile on his countenance. In all his triumphs with yachts he has never done such a thing before. His only expression of opinion, however, was that Independence had not done as well as she could do. Clayton Haff, son of Capt. "Hank" Haff and mate of Independence, also declared to-day that the Boston yacht could do much better.

"After Constitution rounded the first mark," he said, "she went off like a shot, while Columbia was almost becalmed. As for us, we thought we never would get there. We are not talking much, but we know that in certain conditions we can go fast enough to give the other yachts an interesting race."

Capt. Haff said that he was not disappointed about his charge, but expected to do better with her in more favorable weather. The story that ballast had been taken out of Independence previous to yesterday's race was emphatically denied. No change, it was said, had been made in the yacht in any way.

None of the yachts moved out of the harbor to-day. It was intended to take the Constitution out for a short spin in the afternoon to try a couple of new jibs that Mr. Duncan is anxious to get in service, but about 3 o'clock a threatening squall came up from the west, and it was decided that the boat had better remain at her moorings.

The jibs of the Boston boat were fixed over a bit to-day, and the sailors were kept busy on spars and rigging until nightfall. On the Columbia there was practically nothing to do, and the men really had a day of rest.

To-morrow's race will be fifteen miles to windward and return. Of course every one is hoping for a good breeze, for the yachts need testing in weather of that sort. The prophets are now saying that to-morrow there will be rain and wind, but so far the local predictions have been wrong. Interest in the struggle is still strong, for it is the general belief that closer contests may be expected in the future. This week will end the racing here until the contest for the Astor Cups on July 29, both the Columbia and Constitution going to Bristol next week to prepare for the New York Yacht Club cruise, beginning July 22.

Commodore Leydard of the New York Yacht Club will start for City Island to-morrow with his schooner Corona, to fit out for the club's annual cruise.

TO ISSUE $15,000,000 OF BONDS.

Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to Retire Others and Extend Business.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 9.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company to-day filed for record in the Probate Court of Jefferson County a deed conveying in trust to the Union Trust Company of New York all the properties of the Tennessee Company in consideration of an issue of $15,000,000 worth of bonds.

The bonds are fifty-year standing, and the rate of interest is not to exceed 5 per cent. The purpose of their issue is to provide for new steel manufacture expenditures, and to retire other bonds that amount to $10,653,000. The bonds to be retired bear a higher rate of interest than the present issue.

MACHINERY AND LABOR.

President of Glass Blowers' Association Says Opposition to Former Is a Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 9.—In his speech before the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, to-day, President D. A. Hays of that organization took an advanced position upon the question of machinery, declaring that labor organizations in opposing the introduction of machinery have made a mistake. President Hays said:

"If the courage displayed in opposing machinery had been devoted toward reducing the hours of labor, eliminating child labor from the factory entirely, making it possible for the workers to secure some of the benefits brought into existence by the introduction of the machines, we would to-day have something to show for these mighty efforts."

NEWPORT HORSES HAVE GRIP.

Disease Said to Have Come from New York—Half the Horses Sick.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—The epidemic of grip among the horses has reached Newport. It is estimated this evening by the veterinary surgeons and cottagers that half of the horses here are suffering from that malady.

The livery stables and the cottagers are in just as bad a fix as the other owners of horses. There is a general belief that the disease was brought here from New York, as many rich men have brought their teams with them.

Reading Men Stand Out.

READING, Penn., July 9.—The Reading Railway shop hands' Executive Committee considered the strike situation to-day. The committee alleges that as the company broke faith as to the agreement reached between President Baer and Chairman Boscher they now stand where they were before that agreement was made and the contest is again on the original list of grievances. Chairman Boscher said to-day that the men have decided to stand out for their list of grievances as presented to the company as though the agreement with Mr. Baer had never been made.

Ninety suburban towns described in the No. 2 "Four Track Series." Copy sent on receipt of two-cent stamp by General Passenger Agent New York Central.—Adv.

54 MINUTES FROM PORTCHESTER TO CITY HALL

That Is Promised by a New Railroad Company.

Assertion that It Will Connect with the Manhattan Elevated and New Tunnel System.

Real rapid transit from the Borough of the Bronx and points in Westchester County is promised by the New York and Portchester Railway Company. Portchester is on the Connecticut State line, twenty-five miles from Harlem, and the representatives of the new corporation promise to carry passengers from Portchester to the City Hall in Manhattan in fifty-four minutes at one-third the cost of the current rates.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES was shown yesterday at the office of William C. Gotshall, an electrical consulting engineer at 76 William Street, all the plans, specifications, and other data of interest in connection with the proposed road.

The railway, which will be constructed almost entirely on private property and with no grade crossings, will have four tracks. Motive power will be furnished on the principle of the third-rail system. Two of the tracks will be used for express trains and the company will run only passenger trains. About 200 of these each way are promised daily.

The construction of the proposed road is opposed by the New York Central and Hudson River, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Portchester and Larchmont, the Metropolitan Street Railway, and the Union (Huckleberry) Railroad Companies. The promoters of the enterprise are sanguine that they will be in a position in a very short time to begin the construction of the road, although, as one of the gentlemen interested said yesterday:

"We expect to have to 'scrap' with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company every inch of the way."

At a recent meeting of the State Railroad Commission the application of the company was denied on the technical ground that the incorporators had not properly published their advertisement of the notice of application. The Railroad Commission will give the applicants another hearing in a few days, and there are, in the opinion of the persons interested in the New York and Portchester Railway Company, good reasons for believing that their application will be granted.

The proposed road will run from East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street through the Borough of the Bronx to Morris Park, Mount Vernon, Pelham, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Larchmont, Rye, Harrison, and Portchester. It will connect with the new rapid transit tunnel system at One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-second Streets, with the Manhattan Elevated at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and with the surface roads at different points. All the necessary money has been raised, and the work of building the road, which will require eighteen months to complete, will be begun just so soon as the legal requisites have been complied with.

Mr. Gotshall said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"More than two years ago persons living in the uppar part of the Bronx and at points in Westchester County realized that if unimproved real estate was to be developed and improved property was to be saved from loss there was urgent need for improved railway facilities. The existing companies seemed to manifest no desire to improve matters, and were willing that Westchester County should remain in the dumps, because the people had to use their roads or none.

"A number of wealthy gentlemen got together, and as a result a committee was appointed to see what could be done in the direction of the construction of a new road. The first year was devoted almost entirely to surveys, and when a practicable plan had been evolved the procurement of the needed rights of way were taken up. The progress was most satisfactory.

"Then the question of the money required to build the road was considered, and this was rapidly secured. All of it has been underwritten, and we could have secured much more. Everything was done quietly; so quietly, indeed, that our competitors have, after most diligent inquiry, failed to ascertain the names of the moneyed men behind the enterprise. We have the names, and will submit them to the State Railroad Commission in executive session.

"There are no safe and rapid means of communication between this city and points in Westchester County. The result has been that real estate is rapidly depreciating in value. The officials of railroads connecting with New York say they are now running 525 trains daily through the tunnel, and that they can do no more. In other words, they can't furnish the necessary transportation facilities and want to prevent others from doing so. Much of their business consists of freight, and they will not jeopardize that trade by giving the people more passenger trains.

"The fare from New York to Portchester is $1.10 for a return trip. We will make it one-third of that sum and run from Portchester to the City Hall in fifty-four minutes. There will be a saving to the traveling public of 66 per cent. by using our road, and we will greatly reduce the time in transit. Not a dollar of our stock is for sale.

"We have gone so far, and are so confident of success, that we have laid out our train service. We will have four tracks, two of which will be used by express trains. By transferring passengers to the rapid transit tunnel at One Hundred and Eighty-second Street we can send passengers from Portchester to the City Hall in fifty-four minutes. By taking the Manhattan Elevated at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street the time for the trip would be 66¾ minutes. Trains will be run day and night, and after midnight there will be a twenty and thirty minute headway on express and local trains.

"Our road will not parallel those of our competitors. Indeed, at Mount Vernon our tracks will be one and a half miles from those of the New York, New Haven and Hartford. The latter only runs to Woodlawn, and comes into New York via the Harlem Road."

VIENNA BANKER ON TRIAL.

Accused of Having Obtained a Legacy by a Peculiar Fraud.

VIENNA, July 9.—The Public Prosecutor has decided to abandon the charge of murder brought last Spring against Albert Vogl, the Vienna banker, who was extradited from London accused of having poisoned M. George Taubin, a rich and eccentric Russian, who had made a will by which Vogl obtained a large sum of money.

While the capital charge will be abandoned, the Public Prosecutor will press against Vogl the charge of obtaining the legacy by means of fraud. The trial began to-day.

At the time of Vogl's arrest it was asserted that he was an accomplished ventriloquist, and that, while supporting the dying Taubin in his arms, he uttered the testamentary words himself, deceiving the witnesses, who believed that Taubin was speaking.

Robert G. Shaw in a Runaway.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 9.—Robert G. Shaw of New York, a Summer resident of the Rumson Road, was hurt here in a runaway to-day. The horse he was driving ran away, and he was thrown from his carriage. He received a slight scalp wound, his wrist was sprained, and his ear cut.

Delightful trips through the Highlands of the Hudson by Day Line Steamers. Good music.—Adv.

COAL COMBINATION DENIED.

President Cassatt's Assistant Says the Pennsylvania Road Is Not in It—Other Denials.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 9.—W. A. Patton, assistant to President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, denied to-day that there is any truth in the report that a soft coal combine is being formed by the group of millionaires who met in Mr. Morgan's office yesterday.

"So far as the Pennsylvania Railroad is concerned," he said, "there is nothing in the story at all."

As the Pennsylvania Railroad is the greatest soft coal carrier, such a combination would be hardly practicable without its co-operation. The formation of such a combination was also desired by members of the leading firms in Philadelphia. Representatives of such corporations as the Berwind-White Coal Company, the Pittsburg Coal Company, and Castner, Curian and Bullit, declared that they had heard nothing of such a movement being on foot beyond what had been read in the papers.

FUSS OVER MR. MEYER'S DOGS.

Mr. Croker's Partner Refused to Pay Their Licenses in Connecticut and Must Go to Court.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 9.—Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's business partner, is having trouble here on account of his dogs. He has five of them, and has steadfastly refused to obey the strict laws which are in force here regarding the licensing of canines. So Prosecuting Attorney James F. Walsh instructed Constable James J. Nedley to arrest Meyer to-day.

Constable Nedley waited for an opportune time, and with George P. Fisher, an ex-Custom House official, went to Mr. Meyer's home at the dinner hour.

Through a screen door Nedley informed Mr. Meyer that he had a warrant for his arrest, and that he must appear in court Thursday. There were three of Mr. Meyer's bulldogs close beside him.

"I won't appear in court on Thursday," Mr. Meyer said bluntly. Constable Nedley made some reply to this which Mr. Meyer didn't like, so the angry politician told the constable that if he took the trouble to get up and walk outside of the screen door he would throw him off the place.

"If you come out I'll arrest you and take you to the lockup," threatened the constable.

Meyer didn't go out, however. He called up the Prosecuting Attorney by telephone, but at the end of the interview he decided that a bluff would not do in Connecticut, and said he would appear in court when wanted.

The complaint which Nedley read to Meyer through the screen door charges Meyer with no less than five offenses. The principal one of them is that Mr. Meyer was keeping on the 1st of May, 1901, "with force and arms five dogs over six months old, and did not have them registered."

ST. LOUIS CUTS INTEREST.

Rate Hereafter on Savings and Time Deposits Three Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The trust companies and banks of St. Louis have decided to reduce the rate of interest on all savings and certificates of time deposits from 4 to 3 per cent., effective at once on all new business and from the date of the next interest period on all old business.

Local financiers say they were paying too high a rate of interest, 4 per cent. on deposits, while loaning money at the same rate. The rivalry among the different institutions was so keen that each hesitated to inaugurate a reform until united action was taken to-day.

TRAP FOR A HORSE THIEF.

Receives a Shower of Buckshot Upon His Second Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 9.—A persistent horse thief is after the stock of Noah D. Runyon of Stelton. Two weeks ago he got a valuable bay horse from Mr. Runyon's stables; last night he got a load of buckshot. After the first theft Mr. Runyon set his colored coachman on guard with a shotgun, and the man's vigil was repaid last night, when a man broke into the barn.

The colored man saw the intruder go into a stall and examine the mate to the stolen horse. The watcher did not dare shoot for fear of hitting the horse, but when the intruder went to the door to open it the colored man fired. The man fled, but the colored man thinks he hit him.

GOT WIFE, LIBERTY, $40,000.

Valek Was in a Nebraska Penitentiary for Perjury; Now He Is on a Honeymoon.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 9.—By marrying Marie Hlavaty, a widow ten years his senior, to-day, Benjamin J. Valek, a convict in the penitentiary has secured his liberty. The performance of the marriage in the executive office of the State Capitol, was the condition upon which Gov. Savage granted the pardon, and they were gladly complied with by the prospective bridegroom.

Valek was sentenced a year ago from Richardson County to seven years for perjury. His crime, it developed, was committed to shield a friend, and influential neighbors have since sought to secure a pardon. One of the most zealous of Valek's supporters was the widow Hlavaty, thirty-five years old, comely, and worth $40,000. Valek was a suitor for her hand before he committed his crime.

To-day, when she appeared before the Governor to importune for her lover, he told her to get a marriage license, bring the County Judge to the Capitol, and he would do the rest. Valek was brought from the prison, accepted the conditions with alacrity, and Acting County Judge Leese tied the nuptial knot, Gov. Savage subscribing as a witness.

The bridal couple left for Richardson County.

A WAR ON SUNDAY SALOONS.

Poughkeepsie Law Enforcement Society and the Liquor Dealers.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 9.—The systematic warfare instituted by the Poughkeepsie Law Enforcement Society against the saloon keepers in this city and vicinity has aroused the liquor dealers to concerted action, and a hot fight between the two is expected.

Within the past few days more than twenty liquor dealers have been arrested and held under bonds upon charges of violating the liquor tax law, either by keeping their saloons open on Sunday or neglecting to publicly expose their bars on that day. Those who are making the trouble for the liquor dealers explain that they propose to have the Raines law lived up to in every detail.

To secure evidence of violation of the statute they have had two detectives, named Deering and Todd, from New York go around from saloon to saloon on Sundays, drinking in each place visited and taking the names of the frequenters. The society has been successful in several instances in getting evidence sufficient to cause arrests.

Presbyterians in Mexico Organize.

MEXICO CITY, July 9.—The Presbyterians of Mexico, assembled in this city, have organized the Presbyterian Church of Mexico. It is to be independent of the same body in the United States.

Low rates to California for July 10th, 11th, 12th. Frank's Ticket Agency, 847 Broadway.—Adv.

CONSERVATIVES RULE THE OHIO DEMOCRACY

McLean-Kilbourne Wing Will Control State Convention.

Tom L. Johnson, by Telephone, Tells His Lieutenants to Fight to the End for Additional Taxation on Corporations.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 9.—The McLean-Kilbourne element at the district meetings this afternoon secured control of all the committees and will accordingly have everything their way at the Democratic State Convention to-morrow. They were so strongly in the majority that there was no friction.

In the Twentieth and Twenty-first Districts, which include Cleveland, Tom L. Johnson's followers had the upper hand, as much as the McLean men had in the First and Second Districts, which include Cincinnati. But in the rural districts the latter element dominated. The old State Committee met previous to the district meetings and gave the tickets to the McLean-Kilbourne men where there were contesting delegations, and they took all the districts except those which include Cleveland, in which, under the unit rule, they could not control a vote.

The Johnson men, after the result of the district meetings, promptly announced that they would carry the fight into the Committee on Resolutions for an all-night struggle, and then into the convention to-morrow "for a finish."

An unusually large attendance of visitors was noticeable to-day. Those Democrats who have been called "gold-standard men" are largely represented, and many of them have not attended their conventions in Ohio for years. Nearly all the old leaders of this class are here now and have received places of prominence on committees and organization generally. They are actively co-operating with those who are being denominated conservatives in opposing so-called "isms" which, they assert, will handicap the party.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson, who is in Brooklyn, N. Y., talked with Charles P. Salen on the telephone to-day regarding the plank on a revision of the taxation laws of the State. When Salen informed the Mayor that the McLean-Kilbourne men controlled the Committee on Resolutions, as well as all other committees, Mr. Johnson advised Salen to insist, both before the Committee on Resolutions and in the convention, for the incorporation of the Cuyahoga plank, which is specific in mentioning railroads and other corporations as not bearing their full portion of the burdens of taxation. Soon after this conversation Mr. Salen went into conference with Mr. Kilbourne, Mr. Daugherty of Lancaster, and E. M. Heisley of Cleveland. The taxation plank was under consideration.

At a joint meeting of the Cuyahoga delegation this afternoon, when members of the committees were selected, Mr. Salen told his colleagues from Cleveland of his talk with Mayor Johnson, and urged them to stand by the Cuyahoga platform. He warned them against getting mixed up with the interests of any candidates for nominations. He said Cuyahoga County had no candidate and was not represented here in the interest of any one.

He explained that the platform would be adopted in the convention to-morrow before the order of nominations was reached, and that after the resolutions were disposed of all could then work for their personal preferences for the nominations. He modified this by stating that the delegation would vote as a unit under its instructions.

In order to expedite business at the convention, the Committee on Permanent Organization to-night voted to make the entire temporary organization permanent. This continues Charles H. Salen of Cleveland as Chairman and Negley D. Cochran of Toledo as Secretary.

The Committee on Resolutions first heard expressions of opinion from each of its twenty-one members. The committee stood 17 to 4 against special mention of free silver in the old form in addition to indorsing the Kansas City platform; 15 to 8 against indorsement of the Kansas City platform without any further declaration on silver; 14 to 7 against reaffirming the Kansas City platform with the Johnson plank on State taxation. There were some who favored no reference to the Kansas City platform. No vote was taken, the tally on preferences being secured from the speeches, as each one was called on for his views.

The following sub-committee was appointed: M. A. Daugherty, Chairman; Barton Smith, Judson Harmon, E. M. Kennedy, E. M. Heisley, W. H. Spence, and W. L. Finley. Of these Heisley represents Johnson, and Daugherty, who will present Kilbourne's name to the convention, favors a compromise, especially on the taxation plank. The others are claimed by the conservatives, although some of them differ among themselves as to the verbiage of the taxation plank.

GOV. ODELL FOR PRESIDENT.

Congressmen O'Grady and Sherman Say the Farmers as Well as City Folk Are for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Representatives J. S. Sherman and J. M. E. O'Grady of New York were in Washington on business to-day, and both boomed Gov. Odell for President.

"Gov. Odell is making a splendid record," said Mr. Sherman, "and the country will hear from him. New York will be for him for the Republican Presidential nomination, and if he continues as he has begun he can go before the country with almost a certainty of winning. Gov. Odell's fine work is the talk of New York. He has inaugurated substantial reforms, reforms that are not theoretical, but practical and business-like; reforms that have produced revenue." Representative O'Grady indorsed the statement of Mr. Sherman, and added:

"Gov. Odell's popularity is not confined to the cities, but is general. In the agricultural communities the feeling is most kind to the Governor, and the farmers are talking of him for President, with great earnestness."

YOUNG GIRLS SAVE A TRAIN.

Saw a Trestle on Fire and Waved Their Sunbonnets as Flags.

Special to The New York Times.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 9.—North-bound fast freight No. 187, on the Louisville Division of the Pan Handle, in charge of Conductor Hanley, was saved from a disastrous wreck yesterday afternoon, near Anoka Junction, four miles east of this place, by the action of Edna Keener, aged twelve, and Emma Turnbaugh, aged fourteen.

While playing along the track the two young girls had discovered that a trestle over a creek was on fire. Hearing the train coming, they ran down the track and with their sunbonnets flagged it, just in time to save it from going into the ditch.

The train crew made up a purse for the little girls, and the matter has been reported to the officials, who will further remember them for their bravery.

SALVATION ARMY LOSES ESTATE.

Organization Is Declared to Have No Legal Existence in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON, Penn., July 9.—After many vexatious delays and litigation, covering several years, Jonathan and Charles Eaton of Hickory Township, Mercur County, are now about to secure possession of an estate in Minnesota which is worth about $1,000,000.

Years ago George Eaton, a prosperous Mercur County farmer, went to Minnesota, where he accumulated a large amount of property. Four or five years ago he died. Jonathan and Charles Eaton of this county were the rightful heirs, but the old man willed all but one-third of his fortune to the Salvation Army.

The latter organization undertook to collect its portion, but the Supreme Court recently decided that the Salvation Army had no legal existence, in that State, at least, and the will was declared null and void, as far as that portion of the bequest was concerned.

Charles and Jonathan Eaton, being the only legatees, will acquire the estate.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN DIES AT HIS HOME.

He Had Been Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities—Was a Prominent Member of Tammany Hall.

Thomas S. Brennan, Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities, died at his home, 353 West Fifty-sixth Street, last evening of a complication of diseases. The deceased had been ailing for about six months but had been confined to his home but two weeks, one week of which he passed in his room.

Mr. Brennan was born at Eighty-fourth Street and Bloomingdale Road, in 1844. His father was Patrick B. Brennan, a coal and lumber merchant who, it is said, was one of the first men to bring coal up the Hudson in a schooner. Thomas attended public school in old No. 9, at Eighty-second Street and Bloomingdale Road, and later was sent to St. Francis Xavier's College, Manhattan College, and St. Theresa's College, Montreal.

After his college days he became a partner with his father, but remained in business but a short time. He was then appointed a watchman in Bellevue Hospital, and later was a clerk and then warden of the same institution. He was Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction in 1875, remaining as such for several years. In 1888 he was appointed Street Cleaning Commissioner, but resigned in 1890. For the past few years he has been Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities.

The deceased had been in politics since his majority, and was of the "John Kelly School." He was a member of the Democratic and Catholic Clubs, Tammany Society, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and was First Lieutenant of the Old Guard. He was also for many years a Trustee of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

The deceased is survived by his widow, who was his second wife, and a daughter of ex-Councilman Thomas F. O'Callahan; two sons, Isaac Bell Brennan, a lawyer, and Henry D. Brennan, a broker, and three brothers, Henry, who buried his wife six months ago; ex-Assemblyman John F., whose wife was buried last Friday, and Louis, who is employed in the Dock Department.

The funeral will take place on Friday from the Paulists' Church, at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. The interment will be made in Greenwood Cemetery. The complete arrangements will be announced later.

GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES ILL.

He Was Overcome by the Heat While at Pleasantville, N. Y.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles has been quite ill in Pleasantville, N. Y., at the home of Village President Daniel P. Hayes.

He went there on the Fourth of July to make an address for the residents, and did so, but was not feeling well, the hot weather having had a bad effect upon him.

Mr. Hayes, when asked about the illness of Gen. Sickles last evening, said:

"Gen. Sickles has entirely recovered. He was ill on the 4th and on the 5th from the effect of the heat, but he is all right again. He is merely staying here now to enjoy himself."

A. H. HUMMEL IN A RUNAWAY.

Thrown from a Cab in London, Temporarily Unconscious, but Not Seriously Injured.

LONDON, July 9.—A. H. Hummel, lawyer, of New York, was injured in a carriage accident here this evening, but is improving.

While he was driving on Northumberland Avenue, to meet his sisters at dinner at a hotel, Mr. Hummel's hansom cab horse bolted. Mr. Hummel made an effort to seize the reins. The horse collided with a pillar of a railway viaduct, throwing Mr. Hummel to the pavement. He was picked up unconscious and taken to King's College Hospital. Late to-night Mr. Hummel's sisters said:

"Our brother is now conscious, and the only mark of his accident is an abrasion of the forehead. The physicians report that no bones were broken, and that Mr. Hummel's pulse and temperature are normal. It is said a lady was with our brother at the time of the accident; we have been unable to find out who she was. We hope to remove Mr. Hummel to his hotel to-morrow."

The cabman sustained a compound fracture of one leg.

Mr. Hummel, with his two sisters, sailed for Europe a week ago last Wednesday. He intended to remain abroad until the last of this month. His eyes have been giving him some trouble, and he intended to go to Carlsbad for rest and treatment. Incidentally he intended to look after some business.

LOSSES BY DROUGHT IN WEST.

Great Damage to Corn and Oat Crops in Kansas and Other States.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9.—The hot weather in Kansas continues, with no immediate prospect of relief. Corn is fast shriveling up, the oat crop is a failure, and hay is scarcer than for years. In Western Kansas the conditions are better than in the eastern part, this being directly the opposite of the usual state of affairs.

It is estimated that Kansas will suffer crop losses from the protracted heat spell to the extent of $10,000,000.

Some of to-day's temperatures were: Topeka, 108; Salina, 102; Abilene, 107; Osage City, 108; Lawrence, 100; Fort Scott, 108; Sedan, 106; Hays City and Manhattan, 105.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 9.—The Government thermometer marked 100 degrees here at 1 P. M. to-day, a rise of 34 degrees since 5 A. M. Private thermometers went from 4 to 6 degrees higher. Crops throughout the State are suffering.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 9.—To-day has been one of intense heat, 101 being registered. In Lincoln the maximum was 103. A hot south wind is cooking the corn, and a continuation of many such days will seriously damage it.

Mrs. Munger Sues for Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 9.—Mrs. L. De F. Munger, who was injured by falling down a flight of stairs in the Imperial Hotel at Plainfield, N. J., last Sunday night, has instituted suit against the hotel proprietors for $10,000 for injuries. Mrs. Munger is the wife of a manufacturer of automobile tires of this city.

Pittsfield in 4 hours; North Adams in 5 hours from New York via Harlem Division of the New York Central. Luxurious through trains. Inquire at ticket offices.—Adv.

PARK CHAIR LICENSES WILL BE REVOKED

Commissioner Clausen Decides to Give Up the Fight.

He Will Purchase the Chairs and Present Them to the City—Last Riotous Protests.

President George C. Clausen of the Park Board early this morning at the Plaza Hotel gave out the statement which follows:

"When I granted the privilege of renting chairs it was the distinct understanding that the matter was entirely experimental and might be discontinued at any time. When the privilege was granted I was firmly of the opinion, as I am now, that the system would be for the public good, and especially for the benefit of women and children whose means would not permit them to leave the city during the Summer, but who were anxious to use the benefits of the public parks.

"The Park Department is in receipt of hundreds of letters from ladies and gentlemen commending it for inaugurating the system of paid chairs, but the great public of New York, so far as may be picked from the majority of great organs of public opinion, seems to condemn the innovation, and much as I believed in it, and still believe in it, I hold it to be the first duty of a public servant to bow to the public will.

"Above all things, I am of the mind that right or wrong, nothing should be done to endanger the public peace, and, of course, it is needless to say that public property must be maintained for the use and enjoyment of all the people in the parks as elsewhere.

"Further than this, it is obvious that such riotous scenes as have been witnessed recently in Madison Square Park, no matter how produced, must be stopped at any cost. In this view, without referring as I might to the influential movement which has been maliciously and covertly directed against a fair trial of the plan of pay chairs, it only remains for me to revoke the privilege of renting chairs in the parks, which shall be done. And, for the benefit of the public I propose to purchase the chairs now placed in the parks and to present them to the city and confine their use to women and children."

MORE PARK CHAIR RIOTS.

Capt. Flood Tells a Prisoner the Law Protects the Seats—The Madison Square Crowds.

The Spate chairs in Madison Square Park were responsible for more disturbances and several additional arrests yesterday. It was late in the afternoon when two prisoners were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station from the park, charged by Roundsmen Daly and McGonigal with disorderly conduct. They were Dominick Tavelli of 79 Park Avenue, Hoboken, and Thomas Tully of 233 West Twenty-seventh Street, one of the collectors for the Spate Company. They were fighting in Madison Square over the refusal of Tavelli to pay 5 cents for the chair he persisted in occupying. A large crowd followed the arrested men to the station house.

Capt. Flood was behind the desk, with Sergt. Norton, and manifested great interest in the case. After he had heard the statement of both the prisoners he turned to Tavelli and remarked:

"The sooner you and the rest of the people of your kind realize that those chairs are put there under the protection of the law and the sooner you realize that you must pay for their occupancy, the better it will be for you. Turning to the Sergeant, the Captain continued:

"Take that man's pedigree and send him down stairs."

Tully, the attendant, was also locked up.

The action of Capt. Flood occasioned surprise. When he was questioned, he said he had not intended to make any ruling as to the people's rights.

"When two men are fighting in the street," explained Capt. Flood, no matter who they are, they are committing a misdemeanor, and the cause of their differences doesn't enter into the case with the policeman. He should place them both under arrest. This is exactly what was done to-day."

The trouble in the park started about midday. For several hours previous the crowd were gathering. The policemen, instructed by their Chief to maintain neutrality throughout the day unless the law was violated before their eyes, began to arrive early, coming from nearly every precinct in Manhattan.

Suddenly in the end of the park nearest Twenty-third Street John

line Madison Square Park North. Sidney May, a salesman, giving his address as 71 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, picked up one of the chairs and threw it out into Madison Avenue. Others in the crowd picked it up and ran up Madison Avenue, where, before the police could prevent it, the chair was demolished. May was arrested. Several more chairs were thrown into the street. A brewery wagon crushed one chair into kindling wod.

More arrests were made during the afternoon, but order was fully restored by 4 o'clock. The collectors had abandoned their attempts to collect pay for the seats at the lower portion of the park, and they formed little groups, forgot all about their unpopularity, and chatted while those who desired the privilege occupied the seats and left them when they were sufficiently rested.

The early evening brought another crowd. On the Twenty-third Street side two men sat down in chairs, and Carner Palmer, an adopted son of Spate, fifteen years old, attempted to collect from these men. They refused, and without any further pavey he walked behind them and dumped the occupants out. The police placed the two men under arrest. One of them was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

During the absence of the attendants the chairs were again taken possession of. The total revenue from the renting of the seats up to 7 o'clock was 90 cents, and was increased very little after that time.

The persons arrested Monday were fined $5 each in the Jefferson Market Court by Magistrate Mayo. The names of those persons arrested yesterday and the dispositions of the cases are as follows:

John Kearns, 200 West Nineteenth Street, disorderly conduct, adjourned until this morning; Morris Iesbenberg, fifteen years old, 18 Market Street, discharged on the promise that he would refrain from visiting Madison Square Park; Sidney May, fined $5, and in default he was committed for five days; Joseph Ducharme, 188 East Twenty-eighth Street, a man who Policeman Daly said shouted "Down with the police!" was also fined $5; Philip Celano, 212 Elizabeth Street, was fined $2 for disorderly conduct. Those arrested late in the afternoon and evening were not taken to court.

TO TAKE THEIR OWN CHAIRS.

Park Frequenters to Adopt a New System—They Secure Advice from Lawyers.

A departure will be made to-day in the fight against Mr. Clausen's pay-seat system. Legal authority has been sought and secured, and not a few persons, according to a story which obtained currency yesterday in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, will go to the parks to-day carrying their own chairs or camp stools. It is a system which obtains largely in Paris, whence Mr. Clausen admits he imported his pay-chair idea.

One gentleman who talked to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES said that he would go to Madison Square this morning, and that if he didn't find a convenient place in which to place his camp stool he would "fire out" a chair.

"I have a right to take my own chair to the park," he said, "and I shall do so. I do not know of any law that would prevent owners from standing outside of the park and renting camp stools to all comers. If exclusiveness they want, here is a chance for them to get it.

PORTO RICO'S TREASURER.

Report that J. H. Hollander Has Resigned—Gov. Allen to Leave July 13.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 9.—J. H. Hollander, Treasurer of Porto Rico, left here to-day on the steamer San Juan for New York. William Hunt, the Insular Secretary, says Mr. Hollander will not return, but the latter declined to say anything.

It is reported here that Mr. Hollander has resigned his position of Treasurer, and that he may go to Manila, there to draw up tax laws similar to those he has drafted for Porto Rico.

Gov. Allen, who will hand to President McKinley the request of the Porto Rican Assembly that free trade be established between this country and the United States, will leave here July 13 on the Mayflower. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Allen.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The State Department has received no notification from Mr. Hollander of his intention to resign his position, but such a step is not unlikely, as when he went to Porto Rico it was Mr. Hollander's expectation to remain in the service only temporarily. He is a member of the Faculty of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, being loaned to the War Department by President Gilliman. It is not contemplated to send Mr. Hollander to Manila at this time to prepare a tax law for the Philippines.

THE CUBAN ELECTORAL LAW.

Constitutional Convention Rejects Commission's Report—New Commission Will Be Appointed.

HAVANA, July 9.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention this afternoon rejected the commission's project for the electoral law by a vote of 13 to 12. The Conservatives claimed that the law as proposed was too radical, inasmuch as it provided that there should be no interference with the elections by the central Governor, and because the last elections showed it to be impossible to conduct elections honestly without some restraining power.

They pointed out that the provinces and municipalities were as yet unable to govern themselves, and contended that a free hand regarding elections would result in calamity to the country. In the opinion of the Conservatives, the first elections under the Constitution should be conducted with all possible safeguards.

Another objection was that party lines had not been clearly defined as yet, and that the law provided for political representation on the Election Boards, which, under existing conditions, would be a farce.

Gen. Sanguily voted with the Radicals, explaining that although he did not believe in the projected law, he thought it would be a better plan to amend than to reject.

A new commission will be appointed to-morrow. The Conservatives claim a majority in favor of the plural vote, based on the Belgian law.

Must Begin Work on the Maine at Once.

HAVANA, July 9.—Captain of the Port Young has informed the contractors who have undertaken to raise the wreck of the United States battleship Maine that, unless the work is begun immediately, the contract will be annulled.

INDUSTRY IN PRECIOUS STONES.

Large Importations of Jewels in the Rough to be Cut and Polished Here.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A report received at the Treasury Department from George W. Mindil, the Government expert on precious stones at the New York Custom House, shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30 last the aggregate value of precious stones and pearls passed through his office was $21,919,053.

This amount largely exceeds the total of any other year in the history of the country, and exceeds by over $3,000,000 the entire importations of the four years ended in March, 1896.

Mr. Mindil states that the placing of precious stones in their rough or native state upon the free list has established a new mechanical industry in America, and now nearly one-half of the precious stones sold in this country are cut and polished here.

SECRETARY HAY IN WASHINGTON.

Held Conference at State Department, and Received Turkish Minister.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary Hay returned to Washington this morning from his New Hampshire home. He was driven directly to the State Department, and was closeted for some time with Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adee.

The new Turkish Minister, Chekib Bey, called, in company with Ali Ferrouh Bey, the retiring Minister. The new Minister must await until a later date to be presented at the White House, owing to the President's absence, but he will from now on exercise all the functions of a Minister.

It is believed that the business which calls Secretary Hay to Washington is principally personal in character, and that he will not be obliged to remain here beyond this week.

Owner of Dogs Sued for $10,000.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—James R. Keenan, a hotel proprietor, was to-day sued for $10,000 damages by Annie White, the widow of a milk wagon driver, who is alleged to have died from hydrophobia inflicted by dogs belonging to Keenan. It is claimed that while White was delivering milk, on July 10 last, at the home of the defendant, he was attacked and bitten by dogs owned by Keenan. White, it is alleged, died two months later from the poison of the wounds.

HIGHWAYMAN WHO SHOT JOHANSEN CAUGHT

Janitor Fisher Confesses He Did the Deed in Leggett's Lane.

Exonerates His Two Companions—Police Still Looking for the Man Who Fled to Connecticut.

John Fisher, twenty-four years old, the janitor of the house at 106 West One Hundred and First Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Capt. Wiegand and Detectives Everett and Foster of the Morrisania Police Station, charged with shooting Theodore Johansen of 722 Brook Avenue last Saturday night while Johansen and his friend, Frederick Haffner, were passing through Leggett's Lane, in the Bronx. After his arrest Fisher made a full confession, giving details of the shooting, but refusing to give any satisfactory reason for his act.

Fischer was arrested on information furnished the police by a man who first said his name was Schoepy, but yesterday declared that it is Massy Schufeldt, and that he lives on Kingbridge Road. Schufelut surrendered voluntarily on Sunday evening, and said that Fisher, a man named White, way, and himself, were together on Saturday evening when Fisher did the shooting.

Capt. Wiegand and his two detectives at 10 o'clock yesterday morning went to the home of Fisher and found that the man had left the house. His wife told the officers that early yesterday morning she was reading the account of Schufeldt's confession, and his description of the man who did the shooting, and remarked to her husband that the description fitted him. When she began questioning him he got up and left the house in company with his fourteen-year-old brother Joseph. This was the last she had seen of him.

The officers proceeded to search the premises, and found hidden under a sofa a revolver in a holster attached to a belt. This belt was made to hold fifty cartridges, and only seven or eight receptacles were empty. There were three empty chambers in the revolver. The policemen then left the house and went in search of Fisher. They found him at 1 o'clock in the afternoon seated on a bench reading a paper in Riverside Park, between Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Street. His younger brother was sitting beside him.

"Fisher, we want you," said Capt. Weigand, approaching him.

"I guess you do," said Fisher. Then he turned to his younger brother. "Tell Lena it's all up," were his instructions.

Fisher was taken to the Morrisania Station and told his story. He said that on Saturday afternoon he met Whiteway and Schoepy in Walters Brothers' saloon, at Brown Place and Southern Boulevard. The three men played cards for a time, and then he suggested to the others that they take a ride, as he was looking for a "free graft." They took a Southern Boulevard car and rode to Leggett's Lane. They started westward through the lane, and had only gone about 100 feet when they heard footsteps behind them and beheld Johansen and Haffner approaching.

Then Fisher went over the story already told by Schufeldt concerning the shooting. Fisher acknowledged that he did the shooting, and took all the blame, exonerating his two companions. After he did the shooting, he said, he went back to Walters Brothers' saloon and told what had happened.

When Fisher was searched a bowie knife, a razor, and $5.88 in money were found on him. He was locked up, and will be arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court this morning. The police are now bending all their energies to locating Whiteway, who it is said fled to Connecticut. Whiteway's father is J. J. Whiteway, who lives at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Brook Avenue.

CHINA ASKS INDEMNITY.

Wants $500,000 for Attacks on Chinamen at Butte, Mon., in 1886.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Chinese Government, through Minister Wu Ting-Fang, has filed a claim for indemnity to the amount of $500,000 on account of the alleged outrageous treatment of Chinese at Butte, Mon. There is a suggestion of Boxer outrages reversed in the presentation of the case to the State Department, the treatment inflicted upon the Chinese at Butte being claimed to have been cruel and oppressive. It is charged that some of them were killed, others lost their property, and nearly all were ruined in business and many of them were driven out. The claimants number several hundred.

The outrages took place in 1886, and it is declared that the City Council of Butte upheld the riots and the boycotters; that the State courts upon appeal decided, in language so unjudicial as to be itself a subject of complaint, that the City Council was right, and, finally, that relief could be obtained only measurably through an appeal to the United States Circuit Court. The claim raises some novel and extremely interesting points of international law.

U. S. NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Movements of North Atlantic Squadron in Nantucket Waters.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 9.—The movements of the North Atlantic Squadron in Nantucket waters were well under way today, the original programme of having the warships go to Boston for coal apparently having been changed. About 2,000 marines are now ashore, and their tents cover two of the hills of Coatue, a strip of land separating the sea from Nantucket Harbor.

No time has been lost by the men. Since the vessels arrived yesterday men and tents, stores and ammunition have been coming ashore. All night the boats were kept moving from the great ships to the land and back again.

To-day efforts were directed mainly to the work of fortification, that of transportation having been nearly completed. The marines have attacked the sand hills which swell out of the lower stretch of Coatue, and trenches and embankments have grown rapidly, until it has become apparent that the town of Nantucket is to be well defended from the "hostile" vessels which are expected to attack it.

Brooklyn Bridge Train Derailed.

A bridge train bound for Manhattan was derailed about 6:20 o'clock last evening near the Brooklyn tower, and twelve persons who were in it were stalled about three-quarters of an hour. The trouble was caused by the breaking of the third rail, which resulted in two cars leaving the track. Nobody was hurt and the passengers eventually reached Manhattan in a trolley car. It was 9 o'clock before the road was cleared and traffic resumed on both tracks.

Nominated for Congress.

CORSICANA, Texas, July 9.—At Corsicana to-day the Sixth District Republicans nominated Judge Lindsley of Dallas for Congress. Judge Lindsley was a Gold Democrat, and supported McKinley in both campaigns. The Republican Convention announced that the reason for putting out a candidate was that the Democrats reaffirmed the Kansas City platform.

More Filipinos Surrender.

MANILA, July 9.—There has been many additional surrenders at Legaspi, on Albay Bay, to Col. Theodore J. Wint of the Sixth United States Cavalry. In all 59 officers and 475 men, with 286 rifles and 46 revolvers, have been surrendered to him since Bellarmino yielded. Of the Ninth Cavalry deserters Bubose and Russell have surrendered and Hunter and Victor were brought in by Bellarmino.

Capt. Sigsbee's Condition Not Serious.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A letter received at the Navy Department states that Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, Chief Intelligence Officer of the navy, who is suffering at Hempstead, L. I., with erysipelas of the face, is not thought to be in a dangerous condition.

Two Consular Appointments Made.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President to-day appointed Thomas R. Wallace of Iowa Consul at Crefeld, Germany, and Pietro Cuneo of Ohio Consul at Turin, Italy.

MARRIED AT SEVENTY-TWO.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Cumback of Indiana Takes a Poor Lame Teacher for His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 9.—William Cumback of Greensburg, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, and Miss Laura Wachstetter were married to-day at the village of Lapel, ten miles west of this city. The bride was formerly a teacher in the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home, at Knightstown, Ind. She is a poor girl, and very lame. Her mother is a nurse.

The wedding was a quiet affair. Gov. Cumback and his bride came to this city this afternoon, and then proceeded to the Cumback homestead, at Greensburg, Ind. Next week they will go to New York and in the Fall to California.

Gov. Cumback is seventy-two years of age and very wealthy. His daughter, Mrs. J. W. Lovett, and son, Will Cumback, Jr., are prominent in society in this city and in Indianapolis. It is reported that Gov. Cumback's relatives opposed the marriage because of his age.

SALAMANDO'S TWO WIVES.

One in Philadelphia Says that He Deserted Her and that Her Life Was Unhappy.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Domenico Salamando, the drug clerk who was murdered in Brooklyn yesterday, was well known here. His father, Nicola Salamando, was conductor of a band at 815 Carpenter Street. Domenico about two years ago went to New York. While in Philadelphia he was sometimes called the "Beau Brummel of Little Italy."

Four years ago he married Maud Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robinson of West Chester. He met her while attending college, and they lived for about three months after their marriage on Christian Street. Then Salamando left his bride, and for about six months was not seen here. His first wife visited a drug store at Eighth and Christian Streets about four weeks ago, and said she had learned months before of her husband's second marriage in Brooklyn.

"Not a single happy day did I have when we lived together," she said. "When he deserted me my mother took me back to my home in West Chester."

The police here say that Salamando was not wanted in the city either for illegally practicing as a physician or for pawning jewelry not his own.

ALBANY RIOT FATALITY.

Coroner's Verdict in the Case of William J. Walsh, Who Was Shot by a Soldier.

ALBANY, July 9.—Coroner H. J. Plantz to-day rendered a verdict in the case of the killing of William J. Walsh who was shot May 16th on Broadway, in this city, during the United Traction Company's strike, by a member of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn. After reciting the main facts connected with the strike, the Coroner finds:

"That about 4:30 in the afternoon of that day, one of the cars of said company was being operated on Broadway, in said city, occupied by a detachment of the militia under the charge of Lieut. Wilson, Company E., Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; that while said car was running on Broadway, and while between Columbia and Orange Streets, its operation was temporarily obstructed; that further on and when about in front of 621 Broadway, the officer in command of the detachment on board of said car fired his revolver into the crowd of people standing on the east side of said street, and subsequently ordered his men to fire.

"That as a result of said firing, William M. Walsh was shot and died at 10 P. M. on the same day, from the effects of the wound so received.

"I further find that said Walsh was a peaceable citizen, engaged in business. That he was not while standing at a point nearly opposite his place of business, and that he took no active part whatever in any disturbance which may have occurred at the time of said shooting."

MACHINISTS' OFFER REJECTED.

Propositions Made Through the Civic Federation Not Satisfactory to Metal Trades Association.

The National Metal Trades Association has rejected two propositions made on behalf of the striking machinists, the second of the propositions being rejected yesterday by its Strike and Finance Committee. Both propositions were made through R. M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation, among whose members are Bishop Potter, Prof. Felix Adler, and a number of well-known merchants.

Secretary Easley first made an offer to President James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists to try and arbitrate the strike, and Mr. O'Connell accepted the offer. The first proposition provided that all the strikers be reinstated, that the nine-hour workday should rule, and that the question of wages should be decided by arbitration in each district. This was a concession on the part of O'Connell.

The second proposition was made on behalf of District No. 15 of New York of the International Association of Machinists. It was to the same effect as the first proposition, but also provided that the strike be declared off pending the arbitration proceedings.

Douglas Wilson, editor of the official organ of the machinists' organization, left this city yesterday for Washington, where he will discuss the situation with President O'Connell. George H. Warner, business agent of the New York district, said yesterday that the onus of refusing arbitration would rest with the employers.

COUNTY TREASURER CONFESSES.

Tells How He Robbed Minden (Neb.) Treasury and Set Fire to Court House.

MINDEN, Neb., July 9.—Alfred Norlin, County Treasurer of Kearney County, was arrested to-night on a charge of robbing the county treasury and setting fire to the Court House on the night of June 27.

After his arrest Norlin made a full confession and took the officers to a cornfield, where in a box was found $6,775. His total shortage is $10,011. Norlin, at the time of the Court House fire, said he had been assaulted in his office, robbed, and the building fired. He says he lost the missing money through carelessness.

NO VERDICT IN $1,500,000 SUIT.

Plaintiff Declares He Located Vast Coal Lands for a Railway.

ST. PAUL, July 9.—After a night and a day spent in discussion, the jury in the case of Herbert W. Pearson of Duluth against the Great Northern Railway Company reported its inability to agree and was discharged. Mr. Pearson sued to recover $1,500,000 which he alleged to be due from the company under a contract for the location of vast beds of coal in the States of Washington and Montana.

Mr. Pearson asserted he had evolved a new theory as to the existence of prehistoric sea beaches by the location of which he was able to determine where deposits of coal existed. The case has occupied over three weeks in its hearing.

Judge Kelly, in his charge, ruled that the question as to the Washington coal fields was not to be considered and the point to be decided was whether or not the plaintiff had located for the defendant company the immense coal deposits at and near Steckett, in Cascade County, Montana. The company contended that it had knowledge of the Stockett deposits prior to 1896, the year in which Mr. Pearson's explorations were made.

Mr. Pierson's attorneys state that they will again bring the case to trial as speedily as possible.

Wounded by Soldier's Stray Bullet.

BOSTON, July 9.—Brother Louis of the Mission Church, Roxbury, was seriously wounded by a stray bullet while a passenger on the Nantasket boat from Boston to-day. The shot came from Long Island, where soldiers were at target practice. One other shot also reached the boat, but did no harm. Brother Loule was wounded seriously in the groin. A doctor, who was a passenger on the boat, treated the injured man and ordered him sent back to Boston as soon as possible

LIBERALS GET TOGETHER

Vote Confidence in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

A WORD FOR THE OLIVE BRANCH

Mr. Asquith Supports the Resolution Sustaining the Leader of the Opposition.

LONDON, July 9.—The much-discussed meeting of Liberals called by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, to ascertain whether he still retains the confidence of the party, was held at the Reform Club this afternoon, and resulted in the adoption of a vote of confidence in the leader of the Opposition. All factions of Liberals attended. The Liberal-Imperialists, headed by H. H. Asquith, were there almost to a man, but Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt were the only two who received any marked recognition on entering. The crowd watching the arrivals greeted them with cries of "How's your friend, Krüger?". Sir Henry made a conciliatory speech.

The Imperialists showed that they would not be associated with any anti-national policy; but the gathering was harmonious, and apparently resulted in a temporary clearing of the air.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman met the Imperialists so far as to say the South Africa war must be brought to a victorious conclusion, but he thought the Liberals ought to insist on amnesty in the settlement. While the country had the sword in one hand, it ought to have the olive branch in the other and show a disposition to come to terms with an enemy which had fought so bravely.

Mr. Asquith expressed the highest appreciation of the qualities of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, but at the same time he regretted that the Liberal leader in the House had not been more outspoken in a policy of honest difference, rather than in an impossible attempt to reconcile differences. He urged that those taking the views which he himself held should be free to express their opinions within the pale of the party. Mr. Asquith then supported the resolution of confidence in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Pope Anxious Because of Withdrawal of Congregations as Result of New Law of Associations.

ROME, July 9.—The Vatican has received official information that, in consequence of the enactment by the French Parliament of the Law of Associations bill, many congregations in France will transfer their headquarters to Brussels or other Belgian cities, and that many millions of francs have already been withdrawn from the Bank of France.

It is said that the Pope is watching this exodus with anxiety.

Intense Heat in Western Europe.

LONDON, July 10.—Great heat extends throughout Western Europe, from Spain to Scandinavia. Heat prostrations are reported from many places. They have been very numerous in Paris, and in Copenhagen yesterday there were twenty deaths attributed to heat. Violent hailstorms have ruined the crops in the Province of Salamanca, Spain.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The resignation by Capt. Alvin A. Barker, Quartermaster, of his commission as an officer of the army has been accepted, to take effect July 8.

Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, Second Cavalry, will join his troop at Matanzas, Cuba.

Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, Quartermaster, will proceed to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place July 16, for the Philippine Islands.

Major Frank E. Artaud, Surgeon United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Navy.

Capt. G. W. Pigman is ordered home.

Lieut. Commander G. L. Dyer is ordered to the Naval Academy, July 15.

Lieut. Commander F. R. Brainard, retired, is detached from the Buffalo and ordered home.

Lieut. Commander M. C. Gorgas, retired, is detached from the Iowa and ordered home.

Lieut. M. A. Anderson is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard, July 15, for duty in the steam engineering department.

Lieut A. J. Dabney, retired, is detached from the Hydrographic Office of the Bureau of Equipment and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon M. V. Stone is ordered to Mare Island Hospital, July 20, as relief of Assistant Surgeon R. T. Orvis, who is ordered to the Pensacola, July 20, as relief of Assistant Surgeon Hack.

Assistant Surgeon R. R. Richardson is detached from the New York Hospital and ordered to the Newport Hospital.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President has made the following appointments:

Colonel of Infantry—John W. Bubb.

Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry—John J. O'Connell and John W. Hannay.

Majors of Infantry—William A. Mann, Millard F. Waltz, Edwin F. Glenn, George R. Cecil, and John H. H. Peshine.

Captains of Infantry—Isaac Newell, George H. Shelton, Herschel Tupes, Celwyn E. Hampton, Harry F. Rethers, William B. Cochran, and Alga P. Berry.

Captains of Cavalry—Herbert A. White, Harry La T. Cavenaugh, and Nathan K. Averill.

Paymasters, with rank of Major—Thomas C. Goodman and James B. Houston.

Major in Engineer Corps—James G. Warren.

Captain in Engineer Corps—George P. Howell.

Captain in Artillery Corps—Samuel A. Keppart.

Second Lieutenant Artillery, (transfer from cavalry)—Rawson Warren.

Chaplains—Joseph Clemens and Timothy P. O'Keefe.

Surgeons in Volunteers, with rank of Major—Robert Burns and Ralph S. Porter.

Assistant Surgeon in Volunteers, with rank of Captain—George H. Calkins.

Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenants—Charles C. Geer, Patrick H. McAndrew, Gideon McD Van Poole, Henry H. Rutherford, Ernest L. Ruffner, William H. Brooks, Matthew A. Delany, Horace D. Bloombergh, Compton Wilson, John A. Murtag, Eugene R. Whitmore, Charles Y. Brownlee, Irvine W. Patten, William W. Reno, Robert U. Patterson, Carroll D. Buck, George R. B. Goeman, Conrad E. Koerper, John H. Allen, Roderic P. O'Connor, William Roberts, George P. Heard, Robert E. Noble, James W. Van Dusen, Roger Brooke, Jr., Wallace De Witt, Albert B. Henderson, Robert M. Thornburg, Arthur M. Line, Paul S. Halloren, Herbert G. Shaw, Clement C. Whitcomb, Robert R. Grubbs, Edmund D. Shortlidge, Verge E. Bwetsy, John R. Devereaux, Kent Nelson, Peter C. Field, Lloyd Le R. Krebs, Robert Smart, Louis Brechmin, Jr., William P. Woodall, Charles N. Barney, Milton E. Lando, and George M. Ekwurzel.

ARMY TROOPS TRANSFERRED.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The War Department has ordered the following changes in the stations of troops:

One squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry to proceed from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

One squadron of the Thirteenth Cavalry, from the Department of Dakota to Fort Robison, Neb.

One squadron of the Fourteenth Cavalry, from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to the Department of the Colorado.

The headquarters, staff and band, and Second Battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry, under orders from the Division of the Philippines to Fort Snelling, Minn.

Companies E, G, and H of the Fifteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and at Fort Porter, N. Y., respectively, to Madison Barracks, N. Y.

The Twenty-seventh Infantry, now in the Department of the East, to take station in detachments at Plattsburg Barracks, Fort Ontario, and Fort Montgomery, N. Y., and Kennebec Arsenal, Me.

One battalion of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The North Atlantic Squadron arrived at Great Point to-day.

The Alvarado has arrived at Newbern, N. C.

The Hannibal is at Boston.

The Navy Department announced to-day that the Marietta, Castine, and Culgoa, which are en route to the United States, will proceed to navy yards to go out of commission, as follows: Marietta, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Castine, at Philadelphia; Culgoa, at New York.

The gunboat Concord arrived at Unalaska, June 23, to perform patrol duty in that district, and to assist in enforcing the liquor laws.

British Reports on Porto Rico.

LONDON, July 10.—The Foreign Office issued yesterday a number of British Consular reports dealing with Porto Rico. W. B. Churchward, the British Consul at San Juan, says the general trade of the island has improved, although the commercial benefits have gone entirely to the United States. The condition of the people, however, he says, is not so satisfactory as had been expected.

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SPANISH LIBERALS ATTACKED.

Duke of Tetuan Blames Them for War with United States and the Recall of Weyler.

MADRID, July 9.—In the Senate yesterday the Duke of Tetuan, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that the present Government could not be considered a guarantee for the integrity of the country. Responsibility for the disasters which had occurred, the Duke said, could not be attributed to the Conservatives, but must be credited to the Liberals. The Conservatives had not permitted the intervention of the United States in the question of Cuba, and they had refused several times to sell the island to the United States. If the Conservatives had remained in power the war with the United States would not have occurred.

"Among the errors of the Liberal Party," continued the Duke, "must figure the recall of Weyler at a very difficult moment." The Duke will conclude his speech to-day.

TO COMPENSATE LILLY WHITE.

British Government Will Make Amends to Wronged American Citizen.

LONDON, July 9.—The Home Secretary, C. T. Ritchie, in the House of Commons today promised to liberally consider any application for compensation in behalf of Charles Lilly White, an American citizen who was arrested in New Zealand and brought to England on the charge of being Arthur Blatch, a fugitive from Colchester, England, accused of murder. Mr. Ritchie added that he had already voluntarily notified Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador, that the Government was prepared to compensate Lilly White.

Danish Princes May Come Here.

COPENHAGEN, July 9.—Prince Christian, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, intends to visit the United States on board his yacht in the Spring of 1902, unless in the meantime the King's age should bring about the accession of the Crown Prince. Prince Charles and Princess Maud of Denmark also contemplate a trip to America in 1902.

Increase in German Exports.

BERLIN, July 9.—German exports, including those from Dresden, to the United States during the fiscal year ending March 31, amounted to $99,887,013. This is an increase over the last fiscal year of $1,074,854.

From Copenhagen to Chicago.

COPENHAGEN, July 9.—American and Danish capitalists propose to start a direct steamship line from Copenhagen and Christianla to Chicago. American capital will, it is said, be largely interested.

King Edward's Visit to Homburg.

BERLIN, July 9.—A special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Homburg says it has been officially announced that King Edward will arrive there on July 30.

CROWDING INTO OKLAHOMA.

Trains Filled with Applicants for Reservation Lands—El Reno Hotels Crowded.

EL RENO, Oklahoma Territory, July 9.—Every train brings extra coaches crowded with people coming here to register for homestead entries in the Kiowa reservation, which is to be opened next month. Roads leading into the city are lined with travelers to this place for the same purpose. The hotels and restaurants are already taxed to their utmost capacity, but there will be no suffering for lack of food and accommodations.

The Opera House has already been turned into an eating and sleeping house, and as rapidly as needed churches and schoolhouses and every available room will be given up for the accommodation of the crowd.

Many come without blankets, expecting to camp out, and hundreds of tents now dot the side streets. Gov. Richards of the Interior Department and thirty clerks from Washington arrived to-day, and the places for registration will be ready at 9 A. M. to-morrow. A line of men has formed at each of these places.

Gov. Richards says the work of registering will proceed rapidly, and the booths will be opened as fast as may be deemed necessary as the work progresses. Twelve thousand pounds of blanks arrived to-day by mail from Washington. The reports that the registering would be enjoined by certain Indians of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes through their attorneys is ridiculed here.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma Territory, July 9.—Nearly 1,000 persons left this city by train to-night to go to El Reno to register. There was a wild scramble for seats in the cars. Men and women were boosted through the windows of the coaches, which were filled almost as soon as the train had stopped. Others stood on the platforms or climbed to the tops of the coaches.

Nearly every one carried a blanket and provisions. Canteens and jugs were taken along to guard against a water famine.

WICHITA, Kan., July 9.—It is estimated that 2,000 persons passed through here today bound for the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita country. They were nearly all young men, and were well equipped with guns, ammunition, and campers' supplies.

MAY BE GARDINER'S ACCOMPLICE.

Police Find Another Man in Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

The police yesterday found a man who is thought to be the accomplice of George Gardiner, the alleged burglar, who fell and broke his legs on Monday night while trying to get into a window of the office building on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street. They found him hiding in the same building in which Gardiner was found.

He gave his name as Joseph Miller, and said that he lived at 136 West Sixteenth Street. After having been taken to Police Headquarters to allow the detectives to get a look at him, Miller was held in $2,000 bail for trial in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

TOWN TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

Woman's Suffrage Failed to Bring Prosperity to Lincoln, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 9.—The entire Town of Lincoln, situated in Middlesex County, is to be sold to-morrow at public auction. The streets are laid out and there is a trolley system in the town. The sale will be conducted by Receiver James P. Northrop under an order of court.

The town was laid out by a party of capitalists, who were unable to continue business. It boomed for a time, owing to its being advertised by having women have equal voting and office holding rights with men. After the novelty wore off the boom collapsed.

A Child Accused of Theft.

Nichol Stranda, a ten year old boy, living at 72 West Ninety-eighth Street, was last evening sent to the rooms of the Children's Society by the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station for the larceny of $25 from the cash drawer in the dry goods store of Jacob Rosenberg, at 101 Amsterdam Avenue. According to the police Stranda admitted having taken $30 from the place one day last week. He told the police he was a member of the "Sixty-eighth Street Gang."

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SUIT DEPARTMENT. (Second Floor.)

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 10th:

RAINPROOF SHORT SKIRTS of Oxford Reversible Cloth; Navy and Black Cheviot, for Tourist wear, $8.50

Also a number of SUITS (Tailor-made effects) of Mohair, Cheviot and Homespun, at Exceptionally Low Prices:

$14.50, $17.00, $21.00

During the months of July and August, the store will be open between the hours of 8:30 A. M., and 5 P. M., Saturdays, 8:30 A. M., to 12 Noon.

"BULLFIGHT" DRAWS 7,000.

Omaha Crowd Flocks to Display After a Toreador Had Been Gored—No Bulls Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, July 9.—Another so-called bullfight to-night attracted 7,000 persons, probably because of an accident, in which last night one of the toreadors was gored and tossed on the horns of a bull. The unfortunate Mexican is in a hospital, with two ribs broken.

To-night before the bulls were released the manager of ceremonies announced that at both fights to-morrow Gov. Savage of Nebraska and his full staff will occupy a box. Efforts are being made to secure the attendance on Saturday of the Governor of Iowa. The managers declare that they have received numerous offers from Eastern amusement concerns for similar shows on the expiration of the carnival here.

The Mexicans are disappointed that they have not been permitted thus far to kill a bull. They say they were given to understand that they would be permitted to slaughter the bulls in Omaha the same as in Mexico. They assert that their companion would not have been gored last night had they been permitted to do as they pleased with the bull. They assert that when they found the animal was about to gore the toreador, the matador, if permitted, would have promptly hamstrung it.

It is reported that several local ministers will attend the fight to-morrow and use what they see as the basis of sermons next Sunday. A grand jury will be in session shortly in Omaha, and an effort will be made to indict the managers of the exhibition.

SHOT A HARVEST HAND.

Returned Volunteer Says that He and Another Soldier Fired at Supposed Tramp.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—John Howard, a private in Company D, Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, and whose home is at Roanoke, Va., was arrested here to-day on the arrival of the Santa Fé train from the West, charged with shooting a man named Gibbons at Hutchinson, Kan., last night. Gibbons, who is not expected to recover, lives at Chillicothe, Mo., and was on his way home after having worked in the harvest fields in Kansas.

Howard's story makes it uncertain whether he or some other soldier shot Gibbons. He says that several tramps boarded the train with the soldiers west of Hutchinson. They wore parts of uniforms and tried to pass as soldiers. The soldiers had been notified to watch them. Several volunteers were robbed of small sums. The shooting occurred when, according to Howard, one of the tramps made a slash with a knife at the pocket of a soldier in an effort to rob him. Gibbons was observed and backed toward the car door. The cries "Shoot him!" went up, and as he reached the platform Howard and another soldier, whose name Howard does not know, fired two or three shots, and Gibbons dropped.

Howard, who is twenty years old, will be taken to Hutchinson. He served nearly three years in the Philippines, and was mustered out at San Francisco four days ago.

No Scalping of "Endeavor" Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The Baltimore and Ohio, the "Big Four," the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Pennsylvania, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroads entered suit to-day for an injunction directed against every ticket broker in Cincinnati. The object is to prevent the defendants from selling the return parts of tickets sold by the roads named under their Christian Endeavor contracts. The petition is similar to one on which a permanent injunction was granted by Judge Rufus B. Smith during the National Grand Army of the Republic Encampment in this city. In the suit of to-day the same court granted a temporary injunction.

New Yorkers to Finance Worcester Lines.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 9. — The Worcester Railways and Investment Company, a new company, backed by Vermilye & Co. of New York, has been organized to finance the new system of street railways that has been established in the vicinity of Worcester. The new company has a capital of $6,000,000.

To Build Another Bridge at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Mayor M. M. Stevens of East St. Louis to-day said that negotiations were pending with a railroad company for the building of a third bridge across the Mississippi at this point, under the charter granted by Congress. Mayor Stevens was not prepared to make public the name of the road, but it is believed that the Southern Railway is the road referred to.

New Hamburg-American Steamship.

The new steamer Nauplia of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company arrived in port last night on her maiden trip from Stettin, carrying a cargo of merchandise. The new vessel is a single-screw steamer of 4,200 tons gross and 6,300 tons dead weight.

ADVENTURES OF AN ESCAPED BOER PRISONER

Arrived Here as a Stowaway on the Steamship Trinidad.

Eluded British Guards at Bermuda—How Plot to Seize a Transport Thrice Failed.

David Stephen du Plooy, a young Boer soldier, who served under Cronje, and then was a prisoner of war, arrived in New York a stowaway on the steamship Trinidad from Bermuda yesterday. He was not of the 900 Boer prisoners recently landed at Bermuda by the British military authorities. Last Friday night, after having spent several hours in the water, or crawling about the shrubbery lining the shores in an attempt to board a vessel that would transport him to America, du Plooy finally managed to slip aboard the Trinidad unobserved, and, hiding away in the coal bunkers, was brought to New York.

It was not until Monday night that the young Boer let any one know of his presence, and then he was so exhausted, he said, that he did not care whether he was discovered or not. When the Trinidad docked yesterday Capt. Frazer notified the immigration authorities on Ellis Island that he had a stowaway on his hands and asked that he be taken to the station. This was done, and the ex-prisoner of war brought before the Board of Special Inquiry, who, after seeing the weak condition he was in as a result of his long fast on board the Trinidad, decided to postpone the hearing until to-day.

Du Plooy, who speaks excellent English, readily consented, when seen on Ellis Island, to talk of his experiences and the manner in which he managed to elude the British guards at Bermuda.

"I am twenty-four years old," said du Plooy, "and was born on a farm near Potchefstroom, which is about ninety miles southwest of Pretoria. My mother, who is living, was a German, and my father, who has been dead many years, was a Frenchman. My home in South Africa when the war broke out was about three miles from Klerksdorp, in the Potchefstroom District. I received what education I possess at home, in Cape Town, and at Wellington. When the present difficulties arose I had a job as Second Assistant in the Post Office at Klerksdorp. I didn't get away with the first contingent, but did with the second, my mother accompanying me. I had been gone only a few days when I was taken sick, and had to return home, where I remained one day, and then set out again for the front. On the way my horse broke down and I made the rest of the journey on foot. I arrived in time to take part in the operations around Mafeking, and was later one of those surrendered by Cronje at Modder River.

"I was first sent to a prison camp at Simonstown, where I contracted the rheumatism, with the result that I was one of those left behind when the command was sent to St. Helena. Next I was detained at Greenpoint, from which place, together with nine hundred other Boer prisoners, I was placed aboard the British transport Armenian and brought to Bermuda.

"On the way to Bermuda we organized three different times to take the vessel from the British, with the intention of sailing away to some friendly land. The first time was just out of St. Helena. We then intended to make our way to the African coast. This attempt was given up owing to the fact that we didn't get ready in time. The second attempt was to have been made off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. Here, two of our leaders were taken sick, and once more the scheme fell through. The last attempt was to have been made when we were two days from Bermuda. This time there was a traitor on board, and the English were acquainted with our plans. We were driven back to our quarters where we were kept until we arrived at our destination.

"In Bermuda we were placed on Darrell's Island, from which place I made my escape. I escaped by covering my head with a lot of grass resembling sea weed, so that when I passed under the searchlights of the warships in the harbor those on board would be deceived. I was three hours in the water. My clothes I carried in a bag, and this did much to keep me above water. I am not a swimmer, and had it not been for the assistance of the bag I don't know what the end would have been.

"When I made the opposite shore finally I went to where the Trinidad was moored and walked on board, and, going to the coal bunkers, hid away. I had only six raw eggs, four of which I ate while in the bunkers. I remained hid away until Monday. I was then so weak that I was reckless. I heard some of the stokers talking German, and that gave me courage, for I thought they would be my friends. So I made myself known, and they allowed me to sleep in a bunk that night. They also offered me food, but I was unable to eat. The Captain was told of my presence just before we arrived here, and I will say that he was as kind as he could be to me. He, with the men, gave me these clothes, besides doing other kind acts to help me out. I don't know what my fate will be, but as this is a free country, I don't think they will send me back."

Commissioner Fitchie said that du Plooy was only a stowaway so far as the Immigration Service was concerned, and that his case would be decided by the Board of Special Inquiry to-day. A cablegram from the Governor of Bermuda to the agents of the Trinidad telling them to hold and return the prisoner, if possible, was turned over to the authorities on Ellis Island. The fine for stowaways is $10, and this sum, it is understood, will be paid by Boer sympathizers to-day in order to have du Plooy landed.

Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General, said that he had received no official notification of du Plooy's escape, and that in consequence he had nothing to say.

BOERS AT BERMUDA.

Transvaalers Full of Fight—Free Staters Penitent—Prisoners in Need of Tools.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 4.—The Boer prisoners, recently transported here, are, as a whole, a fine-looking lot of men. The Free Staters, who number about 800 men, have been placed on Darrell's Island, and the Transvaalers, a less contented crowd, whose confessed desire is to be free to fight again, and who number about 130, are on Burtt's or Moses's Island. The former are orderly and quiet, well mannered, and, many of them, educated. They say they never wanted to fight, but that it was a case of "fight or be shot." They recognize also that their cause is hopeless and only desire to return to their homes to live peacefully. One of them said:

"I am a wagon-maker. Before the war broke out I used to earn £2 ($10) a day at my trade. I own a farm, for which I have paid in full; at least I did own it. I suppose the British Government owns it now. I was pressed into fighting. Had I refused I would have been shot. I know our cause is lost. All I want is to return to my family—my wife and my six children. I left them enough money to last them twelve months, but I have been away now for sixteen months. However, I trust the British Government will take care of them."

The want of occupation is the chief cause of complaint among the prisoners. They want tools, which, of course, are not allowed them. They have busied themselves in the manufacture of various souvenirs, which they readily sell; but their only tools are penknives—most of them with broken blades—and sharpened nails and pieces of wire. One man ingeniously manufactured knitting needles from barbed wire. Sandpaper and polish, which harmless items they will soon be able to purchase at the canteen now being established at the camp, are also among their requirements. The local authorities have taken into consideration the matter of providing for the prisoners' amusement.

When the prisoners disembarked from the troopship last Monday crowds gathered in boats, and several persons got an opportunity to speak a few words to the Boers. One woman was accosted by a prisoner, who apologized for addressing her by saying that it was so long—sixteen months—since he had a chance to speak to a woman. The same woman got some souvenirs, such as carved stone brooches, mechanical toys, and carved boxes, most of them bearing carved images of Mr. Krüger.

Since the prisoners' occupation of the camp, martial law has been proclaimed on the islands and the waters surrounding the same. Two gunboats guard either end and buoys are placed to define the dead-line.

The transport Ranee is on her way from South Africa with a second detachment of prisoners, and should arrive here in about two weeks.

Conference of Boer Generals.

CAPE TOWN, July 9.—Four Boer prisoners who were to-day brought into Bloemfontein report that Gens. Botha, Delarey, and De Wet recently held a conference at a point on the Vaal River.

WOUNDED, RAN MANY BLOCKS.

Prisoner Who Gave Police a Lively Chase Told a Queer Story.

With serious knife wounds in his right arm and back, William Moore, nineteen years old, a laborer, living at 257 West Thirtieth Street, ran several blocks last night before he was captured by Detectives Devaney and Farrell of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

The detectives found the man on West Thirty-first Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, being assisted along by a number of persons. He refused to give any explanation as to how he received his injuries, whereon the detectives placed him under arrest. Members of the crowd surrounding Moore said they were taking him to a Sixth Avenue drug store.

The detectives with Moore had got as far as Sixth Avenue when the prisoner broke away and ran west on Thirty-first Street to Seventh Avenue, down to Thirtieth Street and then west again until he had very nearly reached Eighth Avenue, when he was overtaken.

At the station house, where he was charged with being a suspicious person, Moore said that a colored man whom he did not know had cut him with a razor at Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue for no cause whatever. The police, however, think that Moore was out in a house on West Thirty-first Street, for he wore no coat, and had no hat.

PYTHIAN FUND SCANDAL.

Surplus, $500,000, of Endowment Rank Said to be Unavailable—Prosecution Talked Of.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias met here to-day in special session behind closed doors to consider alleged "injudicious handling of the funds of the endowment rank of the order." Members of the fraternal organization both in the United States and Canada, are intensely interested in the outcome of the investigation, a report of which will be made during the present meeting by President C. F. S. Neal of the Board of Control of the endowment rank. It is said that $500,000, the entire surplus of the endowment rank, is unavailable for use, except at a great sacrifice. A special assessment on insured members, and an increase in the monthly payments on insurance, are said to be probable.

As a result of the report of the officers and six members of the Board of Control of the endowment rank it was said late this afternoon that a former President of the board will lose his membership. It also is probable that proceedings on criminal charges will be instituted against three former members of the Board of Control. It is said the report submitted to-day shows that of the half million dollars missing a considerable portion was unlawfully disposed of.

The report was signed by six members of the Board of Control and by officers of the order. The seventh member of the board, who was absent, is J. A. Himsey. The report also shows the findings of the Insurance Departments of Illinois, Kansas, and Connecticut.

STRUCK HIM WITH UMBRELLA.

Wife Finds Her Husband Buying Tickets in a Broadway Theatre.

A man with a big black mustache and a young woman in a blue dress walked into the lobby of a Broadway Theatre last night. Right behind them was a woman who carried a large umbrella in her hand. The man walked up to the ticket seller.

"The best two seats in the house," said he.

The blue-dressed young woman stood at one side. The one with the umbrella touched the man on the shoulder.

"George," said she.

"Go away, dear," he said without looking around. He may have thought it was the young woman in blue.

"I'll go away," shrieked the umbrella woman, and the next moment the umbrella fell on his head. And it fell hard. The man looked around, saw the woman who struck him, and cried out in surprise, "Mary, I can explain."

"Explain nothing," shrieked the woman, and down came the umbrella on the man's head again.

Then there was excitement. The people in the lobby cried out, the ushers shut the theatre inner doors so that the audience would not be alarmed, the woman in blue darted out of sight, and finally the man ran out, down through Twenty-eighth Street, with a crowd, led by the woman with the umbrella, at his heels.

At Sixth Avenue the man got on a northbound car and was gone. The umbrella woman gave a last shout of "I'll get you," refused to talk to Patrolman Speden, who wanted to know what it was all about, glared at the crowd, then took the next car up town.

INSANE MAN'S CRIMES.

Denver Lunatic Stabs a Woman to Death and Mutilates a Girl.

DENVER, Col., July 9.—Mrs. Amenia A. Bullis, sixty years of age, was stabbed to death last night on a highway in the outskirts of the city, and Jessie Kinport, aged fourteen, was terribly mutilated with a knife at her home while her mother was absent, and may die.

The authorities were notified of the attack on the Kinport girl, but in the meantime Chris. Jensen had been brought to the station by Policeman Lambert, who had arrested him on the outskirts of the city. Lambert came upon Jensen about a mile and a half from the scene of the assault. Jensen drew a knife and attacked the policeman who disarmed him and took him to the station.

Jensen confessed to the police that he had stabbed Jennie Kinport and also said he stabbed another woman during the night, near the end of the University Park car line. Search was at once begun and the dead body of Mrs. Bullis was found this morning at the place described by Jensen. She had been stabbed in the heart. The body lay in the roadway and there was no evidence of a struggle. Jensen said the woman "was after him" and for that reason he stabbed her. The police think Jensen is insane.

A GUILTY COUPLE SENTENCED.

Judge Strong Says that Their Punishment Should Be a Warning to Others.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 9.—Vernon H. Whitehead and Mrs. Georgianna Van Doren of South River, N. J., were arraigned in court here to-day for sentence for improper conduct. Previous to sentence Lawyer George Sitzer, counsel for the prisoners, asked that clemency be shown them because Mrs. Van Doren had not lived happily with her husband.

In passing sentence Judge Woodbridge Strong alluded to the Barker-Keller case in Jersey City and said that the sentence in a case of this kind should be as much a warning to others as a punishment to the accused.

"It is not incumbent upon the Court," said the Judge, "to determine whether the defendant lived happily with her husband or not. If the enforcement of law is lax in such cases, the injured husband is apt to resort to violence. Many despoilers of homes have been killed by wronged husbands. To keep society in order and to prevent these retaliatory proceedings it becomes the duty of the Court to pass judgment sufficiently satisfying to fit the crime."

Judge Strong then sentenced Whitehead to pay a fine of $400 and costs and Mrs. Van Doren to pay a fine of $150 and costs.

Over 100 Law Students Sworn In.

A class of more than 100 law students was sworn in yesterday at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Ex-Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews, now an Assistant Appraiser of the Port, was one of those sworn in. Another was Daniel Phoenix Ingraham, a son of Justice George L. Ingraham. Justice Ingraham was on the bench when the class was sworn in. There were three women in the class—Helen St. Clair Mullen, Anna Flynn, and Josephine Stary.

WOMAN STEPPED FROM CAR TO HER DEATH

Fatal Accident on the Narrow Rockaway Beach Trestle.

Passengers Saw the Victim Struggling Vainly for Her Life in the Strong Flood Tide.

Dorothy, wife of William Conquest, a worker in wicker for baby carriages, of 504 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, lost her life in a singular way last Sunday night. The responsibility for her fate rests with the Long Island Railroad Company's agents, as she fell from a train on the railroad platform at Howard, on the Rockaway Beach trestle, and death came slowly from drowning. An inquest to be held in the case at Ozone Park is likely to develop evidence that may result in precautions against the recurrence of such a fatal accident.

Mrs. Conquest, who was thirty-three years old, and the mother of a boy seven years old, left her home on Sunday morning to go to Goose Creek, a station on the Rockaway railroad trestle, to aid a friend, the wife of a hotel keeper there, in cooking and serving dinner for a large party of guests. To return home she took the train for Flatbush Avenue due at Goose Creek at 9:32 P. M. She was bidden good-bye by her friend and others, and is believed to have got on the third car of the train, which consisted of five cars. On boarding the train the conductor, Robert Miller, told her that she had made a mistake, as her train ticket was for Bushwick Junction, and to get off at "the next station" and take a Long Island City train.

No one connected with the railway company would give any information in regard to the case yesterday in view of the certainty of a demand on it for damages by Mrs. Conquest's husband. But it was admitted that Conductor Miller told her to get off at "the next station," while it is intimated that he meant Aqueduct and not Howard. No one suggested that Mrs. Conquest's condition when she boarded the train could be assailed. Her friend at Goose Creek and her family say that such an aspersion on her character would be outrageous, as she was conspicuous for her sobriety.

Miller's train had about half the number of passengers it could comfortably carry. The night was pitch dark except when there was a flash of lightning. When the conductor had spoken to Mrs. Conquest he went about collecting tickets. There was no guard on the train. It took two minutes to reach Howard. There are no houses there, no trace of the trestle as a hotel, reached by a long board walk on trestles. The only platform, one on the west side of the track, is narrow and ends north and south abruptly over the stretch of deep water and sedges that are the resort of fishermen. At the time the train stopped at Howard the tide was flooding, and there were six feet of water under the railroad tracks.

Precisely what occurred after the train stopped it was impossible to determine last night. The police and others secured the names of about thirty persons who saw or fancied they saw or knew what happened to Mrs. Conquest. Each story differed in some material particular. All that was fully established was that Mrs. Conquest left her seat and went to the door of the car. She should have got off at its west platform. A statement that is believed by many is that the train had not been pulled up alongside the narrow platform, and that the platform of the third car overhung the waters of the bay.

Several witnesses say that before an alarm was given the train started. Haroly had it begun to move when there was a shriek, commotion, and cries of "Woman overboard!" The train stopped suddenly, and many of the passengers got on the east platform. A flash of lightning revealed a woman struggling in the water, a colored man was sent for a boat, lanterns were flashed, and several men were dissuaded from plunging into the water. The woman was again seen further off struggling as if in deeper water. When the next flash came she had disappeared.

It is said that the boat sent for came and that a search was made for her body. The train stopped at the station fourteen minutes and moved on to avoid blocking the line and the Sunday crowd on their return home. No one reported the loss of a passenger to the authorities. Mrs. Conquest's husband was not alarmed because she did not return home, as when she left she said that she might stay at Goose Creek over night. Her body was found at 6 A. M. on Monday near the Howard Pavilion by Sanford Smith, and it was taken to Coroner Zuoff's morgue at Ozone Park, where it was identified by the husband.

Howard is in the Seventy-eighth Jamaica, precinct and its commander, Capt. Hickman and Detective Tillman made an investigation and were of the opinion that Mrs. Conquest got on the platform and rolled off into the water. They found Conductor Miller, who said that Mrs. Conquest stepped off the car and plunged into the water, and secured the names of three witnesses, W. C. Weber, 35 Warren St., Manhattan, John Roach, 225 East Twelfth St., Manhattan, and L. W. Parks, Eagle Storage Co., Brooklyn. Capt. Hickman was of the opinion that Conductor Miller did all he could to save the woman and delayed his train as long as was possible.

Mr. Conquest said last night that he had listened to many stories from passengers on Conductor Miller's train about his wife's fate, and had not fully made up his mind in regard to the character of the accident. He said that he would, of course, seek reparation, and have a survey made of the station where his wife lost her life. He added that an agent of the Long Island Railroad Company had visited him to negotiate for a settlement of any claim he might have against it, but that he declined to do anything except through a lawyer.

JAPANESE FISHERMEN WIN.

Frazer River Strikers Overawed by Force of Numbers—Canneries to Reopen.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 9.—The expected bloodshed between the 600 striking white fishermen and the 3,000 Japanese who had been engaged by the salmon canners to take the strikers' places did not materialize to-day, and the Japanese won a bloodless victory. To-night they are in control of the fishing situation on the Frazer River.

The Japanese spent the night in fishing. The union men had organized a patrol of boats manned by armed whites and Indians. The Japanese also organized a patrol, comprising a much larger number of boats, including the largest and fastest fishing boats on the river. Each Japanese boat contained from eight to ten armed Japanese, whereas the union boats held each only half that number. Whenever a union patrol boat went near the fishing grounds several of the Japanese patrol accompanied the opposing boat, surrounded it, and simply overawed the strikers by force of numbers.

This afternoon a big fleet of Japanese fishermen was at work out on the gulf. Although the salmon run is light so far this season, the Japanese caught a sufficient number of fish to-day to justify the canneries beginning operations to-morrow. There was no further attempt to-day to molest the Japanese, although many nets were secretly cut. The canners consider the fight won and seem indifferent whether or not the union declares off the strike.

A YOUTHFUL SLEEPWALKER.

Climbed Out Window and Stood on Ledge from Which He Was Rescued.

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—Arthur Van Houten, four years old, son of Arthur C. Van Houten of 215 Lafayette Street, walked in his sleep last night out of the second story of his home on to the ledge above the window of the first floor and clung to the sill of the window through which he emerged. Firemen from No. 4 Truck, at Congress and Lafayette Streets, ran beneath the window to catch the little fellow when he should fall, and some of them took a ladder from the truck to go up and rescue him.

Mrs. Van Houten left the boy asleep while she went to the store at 212 Lafayette Street, about 8 o'clock. She locked the door leading into the hall, and was gone but a few minutes when Robert Jeroloman saw the little fellow, clad in his nightdress, climb out on to the sill and lower his feet to the coping of the window below. Thinking the boy awake, Jeroloman shouted to him to keep his position. The firemen heard the warning as they sat in front of their house, and they ran under the window as soon as they caught sight of the boy.

Mrs. Van Houten was told of her child's danger, and, half frantic, ran across the street and up to her rooms. She unlocked the door, reached out of the window, and rescued her boy just as the firemen put their ladder against the side of the building. The little fellow was still asleep when his mother took him in, and he knew nothing of his experience until he was awakened later.

WRECK ON THE LAKE SHORE.

Passenger Train Ditched in Collision with a Freight—Two Persons Killed.

NOTTINGHAM, Ohio, July 9.—One of the worst wrecks on the Lake Shore Road in years occurred at 2:30 o'clock this morning in the centre of this village, ten miles east of Cleveland. The Southwestern Limited, on the Big Four, from St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other Western cities, was ditched through collision with a portion of a freight train.

The cause of the wreck was a burned-out journal on a freight car near the middle of the freight train. As the Limited was passing the freight the axle on the car dropped to the ties and then over on the opposite track directly in front of the fast-running passenger train.

Frank Anderson, engineer of the passenger train, of Buffalo, and O. G. McCullen of Cincinnati, mail clerk, were killed. There were no casualties among the passengers. The injured were William Elliott of Buffalo, fireman of the passenger train, who will probably die; W. M. Baker of Columbus, mail clerk, injured on head and body, but not seriously; E. F. Loveless of Cincinnati, mail clerk, slightly; I. Johnson, Buffalo; A. Hirtz, Cleveland, and two unknown tramps, who are badly hurt.

The shock to the passenger coaches was terrific. When the front end of the engine plowed into the ground of the gully, it became disconnected from the other coaches that went over the embankment, and swirled sideways, so that it pointed in the other direction. The mail car crashed into the tender, surrounding it completely.

The engineer met his death by being pinioned under his engine. McCullen, the mail clerk, was crushed between the side of the car and the coal tender. The two mail clerks, when they awoke to their condition, were able to extricate themselves from the wreck without assistance.

The roadbed and the two tracks were torn up for quite a distance, and the embankment will have to be repaired before the track can be relaid. The Lake Shore track is blocked east, and all trains are being sent over the Nickel Plate. The passengers of the wrecked train were taken to Cleveland over the Nickel Plate, and wrecking trains are at work on the Lake Shore.

TRAIN RAN INTO A WASHOUT?

Accident Reported on Line of the Northern Pacific—Said to be Not Serious.

HELENA, Mon., July 9.—The Northcoast Limited No. 3, west-bound on the Northern Pacific, due in Helena at 6:45 P. M., is reported to have run into a wash-out between Custer and Big Horn stations.

All the cars of the train are said to have left the track. The train is a heavy one, and is usually made up of three day coaches, a tourist sleeper, and two Pullmans, mail, baggage, and express cars.

The train dispatcher's office at Livingston, Mont., reported at 10:10 A. M. that many of the passengers were reported injured in the wreck, but, so far as known, no one was killed.

ST. PAUL, July 9.—At the offices of the Northern Pacific in this city it was stated that the North Coast Limited had not been wrecked as reported. There had been some trouble with another train, it was stated, but the officials denied that the accident was of a serious character. No particulars could be obtained.

F. D. WHITE'S SUICIDE.

Followed by Reiteration of Rumor that His Father, Ambassador White, Will Resign.

SYRACUSE, July 9.—Coroner Matthews this morning officially reported Frederick D. White's death a case of suicide due to neurasthenia. No answer to the cable message sent his father, Ambassador Andrew D. White, at Berlin has yet been received. The Coroner's investigation shows that after Mr. White entered the bathroom, he removed the shoe from his right foot, and standing his rifle on the floor placed his mouth over the barrel. With his great toe he pressed the trigger and sent a bullet through his brain.

A cable message was received from Ambassador White this afternoon acknowledging the receipt of the dispatches announcing the death of his son. The message contained nothing to indicate the intention of Ambassador White to resign, and his family here deny that they have ever received any suggestion from him to the effect that he intends to retire from the diplomatic service.

The funeral of Frederick D. White will be held Thursday afternoon.

AMBASSADOR WHITE TO RESIGN.

BERLIN, July 9.—Although the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, quite recently denied that he intends to resign, a close personal friend of Mr. White now says that he will resign next year, upon reaching his seventieth year. Mr. White's decision to resign was taken before the news of his son's suicide reached him. But it is believed that the young man's death renders Mr. White's decision irrevocable.

Mr. White is staying at Sassnitz, Island of Ruegen, in the Baltic. Horace White of Syracuse cabled to Secretary Jackson early this morning the news of the death of Frederick D. White, but did not say the case was one of suicide. Mrs. White, after receiving news of the suicide, replied to a correspondent here:

"Your telegram, fortunately, has not reached Mr. White. We have no details as yet."

It was the intention of Mr. White, when he went to Sassnitz this Summer, to remain there during his entire vacation, coming to Berlin only if emergencies required his presence here.

NOVEL SCHEME TO ROB.

Dropped a Bottle on Sidewalk and Told a Girl to Sweep It Up.

Mamie Fredericks, sixteen years old, the daughter of John Fredericks, a hotel keeper at 827 Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg, had a lively encounter yesterday morning with Charles Fischer, twenty-six years old, of 173 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, whom she alleges took $12.80 from the cash register. Fischer entered the hotel and bought a bottle of sarsaparilla. When he reached the sidewalk he dropped the bottle, and returning to the hotel told Miss Fredericks, who was in charge of the place, that the broken glass should be swept away, as it might cause injury to passing pedestrians if they stepped upon it.

While the young woman was sweeping the glass from the walk, Fischer, who had remained in the store, went behind the bar and opened the drawer of the register and removed the cash. He was still behind the bar when Miss Fredericks entered the hotel. She grappled with him, and her screams for help during the struggle were heard by a policeman of the Vernon Avenue Station, who placed Fischer under arrest.

When arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Miss Fischer was there to make a complaint of petty larceny. Fischer was held in default of $500 bail for examination.

BRITISH DESERTER ARRESTED.

Disappointed in Love, He Stole $500 from the Crown and Came to America.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—Alfred Thomas Gamage, twenty-nine years old, formerly a Sergeant in the British Army, stationed at Hamilton, Scotland, is under arrest here charged with stealing $500 from the Crown.

Gamage, who had been known as Sidney Thomas of Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland, was arrested at the instance of Frank Stanley Young, British Vice Consul at Kansas City, to whom he had voluntarily surrendered and confessed. Gamage said he had been disappointed in love, took the money, and deserted in 1900. He wished now to make reparation. Gamage was taken before United States Commissioner Nuckols, who ordered him held in the county jail for extradition.

"THE" ALLEN'S APPEAL LOST.

Appellate Division Sustains the Judgment of Special Term Refusing to Discharge Him.

The appeal taken by Theodore Allen, familiarly known as "The" Allen, from the order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court refusing to discharge him and several others on writs of habeas corpus, was yesterday dismissed by the Appellate Division. No opinion was written by the Court.

The relator, and his companions, were held on the charge of running a pool room. The crime is covered by Section 351 of the Penal Code, which embraces sixteen different offenses. The appellants, besides maintaining that the charge against them was wholly unsustained by the evidence, contended that it was not demanding too much of the prosecuting officer to ask him to point out the particular crime charged, it being alleged that no particular crime under the section was set out in the information.

It was further contended by Allen and his companions, that even if the evidence could be construed to separately or jointly connect them with pool selling or book making, and a consequent violation of Section 351, the limit of punishment to which they could be subjected is a civil liability, prescribed by the Revised Statutes, to pay back the amounts bet by the complainant.

On behalf of the People it was argued that the liability imposed by the Revised Statutes does not constitute a penalty in any sense, and certainly does not constitute a penalty in the sense in which that word is used in the Penal Code.

FRENCH GIRL'S SAD VOYAGE.

Her Sweetheart Died at Sea and She Will Be Deported.

On Ellis Island awaiting deportation is Marguerite La Forte, an attractive young Frenchwoman of about eighteen years. She arrived on the Holland-America liner Potsdam Sunday. When she sailed from Amsterdam she was accompanied by Victor Gongan, a young Frenchman, whom she was to marry on her arrival in America. Victor died when the Potsdam was three days out, and his body was buried at sea. He had 1,000f. with which he expected to start in business in Denver, Col. This money will be returned to his relatives in France.

The young woman had only 4f., and having no friends in America, she will be returned to her native land. To this she does not object.

SWIMMING RECORDS BROKEN.

Old Marks Erased by Feats in Championships at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 9.—The National Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships on the Park Lake at the Pan-American Exposition grounds ended to-day. It has been one of the most successful in the history of the Amateur Athletic Union. Many records were broken to-day. They began to go in the mile event when the men had passed the half-mile mark, with Otto Wahle of the New York Athletic Club in the lead. From the time that the 660-yard record was broken the swimmers did not stop until they had broken every record up to the mile.

Kollock of Philadelphia was the first man to lower a record. In the half-mile swim he led for nearly three-quarters of the distance. When he crossed the 660-yard mark it was announced that he had made the distance in 10:43, clipping four seconds off the former record. Kollock's record was short lived, however, for later in the day Otto Wahle of New York lowered this mark to 10:37 4-5, and continued to lower every record up to the mile as follows: 660 yards, 10:37 4-5; (old record, 10:47;) 880 yards, 14:21 4-5; 1,100 yards, 17:59, (former record, 18:31 1-5;) 1,320 yards, 21:47 4-5, (former record, 22:45 1-5;) 1,540 yards, 25:24, (former record, 26:18 4-5;) 1,760 yards, 28:52⅘, (former record, 29:51 3-5.) Shaeffer of Philadelphia lowered the 440-yard record from 6:33⅘ to 6:26. The other events were closely contested and interesting. A large and enthusiastic crowd watched the sports from the life saving station stand. Summaries:

100-Yard Championship—E. C. Schaeffer, N. S. A., Philadelphia, won; W. C. Miller, K. A. C., second; Fred Wenck, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—1:10.

Brookline S. C., second; W. C. Miller, K. A. C., won; Harry Kollock, N. S. A., Philadelphia, second; Max Veeiviger, Jr., C. Y. M. A., Cleveland, third. Time—14:18 4-5.

220-Yard Championship—E. C. Schaeffer, N. S. A., Philadelphia, won; Herbert D. Hohn, Brooklyne, S. C., second; W. C. Miller, K. A. C., third. Time—3:10.

One-Mile Championship—Otto Wahle, N. Y. A. C., won; J. W. Spencer, Columbia University, second. Time—28:52 3-5.

440-Yard Championship—E. C. Schaeffer, N. S. A., Philadelphia, won; L. G. Goodwin, K. A. C., second; H. Hohn, South Carolina, third. Time—6:26. Former record, 6:33⅘.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; winds southeast to southwest.

Temperatures have risen generally throughout the country, except in New England and the Rocky Mountain region, where they have fallen. They have, however, remained moderate east of the Mississippi River. Maximum temperatures of 100 degrees or more occurred in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Northwestern Missouri. At Kansas City, Mo., the maximum temperature was 104 degrees, equaling the previous high record of July 4, 1901. At Dubuque the maximum was 102 degrees, equaling the previous high record of July 6, 1894. There have been light local showers over Southeastern New England and thunderstorms along the South Atlantic Coast, Northern Florida, the West Gulf Coast, the upper lake region, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, the Central Rocky Mountain region, and the eastern portion of the middle and southern plateaus. Showers are indicated to-night or Thursday in Montana, Kansas, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, along the lower lakes, and the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

It will be warmer to-day in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and cooler to-night or Thursday in the middle slope, and the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. In the Middle Atlantic States the temperatures will be slightly higher.

There are some indications of a disturbance in the Western Gulf of Mexico. Its direction and intensity cannot now be ascertained, but cautionary advices have been distributed along the Gulf Coast.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light easterly; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be light east to south; on the southern coast they will be fresh, possibly brisk and mostly easterly; on the Florida and Gulf Coasts they will be mostly easterly, brisk on the Texas Coast; on the lower lakes they will be light and variable.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh easterly winds and fog to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, fair; light easterly winds, with fog on coast. Thursday, fair; probably warmer on the Massachusetts and Western Maine coast.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair and warmer, variable winds. Thursday, fair.

District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, fair to-day and Thursday; light east to south winds.

Virginia, fair to-day; warmer in southern portion. Thursday, fair; light east to south winds.

North Carolina, fair in western, probably showers in eastern portion to-day and Thursday; northeasterly winds, fresh to brisk on the coast.

South Carolina, fair in western, showers in eastern portion to-day and probably Thursday; fresh easterly winds.

West Virginia, fair, warmer to-day. Thursday, fair; variable winds.

Western New York, fair to-day; warmer in central and eastern portions. Thursday partly cloudy, possibly showers and somewhat cooler near the lakes; variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer to-day. Thursday, partly cloudy, possibly showers and somewhat cooler; variable winds.

Minnesota, showers to-day. Thursday fair in western, probably showers in eastern portion; light easterly winds.

North Dakota, fair in northern, showers in western portion to-day. Thursday, generally fair; east to south winds.

South Dakota, fair and warmer in western, probably showers and cooler in eastern portion to-day. Thursday fair and warmer; north to east winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	72	67	72
6 A. M.	69	70	74
9 A. M.	72	72	77
12 M.	76	76	82
3 P. M.	78	77	83
6 P. M.	69	75	80
9 P. M.	68	76	75
12 P. M.	67	74	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77½
Weather Bureau	72½
Corresponding date 1900	71½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 79 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum temperature was 67 degrees at 3 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.12, and at 8 P. M. 30.04. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70, and at 8 P. M. 76.

"James Means—Means Quality."

JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE

Known and Approved by the Public for Twenty-three Years.

The most comfortable and best wearing shoe for the money. Made in a variety of styles and leathers. Sold by leading retailers.

Morse & Rogers of New York, Wholesale Distributers.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP OF

MADURO BROS. & CO.

33⅓ Off Clothing and Haberdashery.

Maduro Bros. & Co. gave large orders and made contracts for the entire Summer season and intended dissolving at end of September, but owing to the cool weather and poor business at the commencement of season they decided to realize and dissolve at once; therefore 33 1-3 per cent. is taken off their former moderate prices on the entire stock of clothing and haberdashery.

The remaining partner desiring to open up with an entire new stock every article bearing Maduro Bros. & Co. name must be disposed of. The stock is well assorted as to colors and sizes.

WHITE DUCK TROUSERS.
Special, made by Alfred Benjamin & Co., all sizes, slightly soiled; usual retail price 2.00 to 2.50.....Now 1.00

BLUE SERGE SUITS.
Formerly 11.00.....Now 7.34
Formerly 12.50.....Now 8.34
Formerly 15.00.....Now 10.00
Formerly 20.00.....Now 13.34

BICYCLE KNICKERBOCKERS
at less than half their usual value.
Former price 2.00 to 5.00.
Now 1.34 to 3.34.

UNDERWEAR.
French Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers—
Formerly 75c.....Now 45c
Formerly 95c.....Now 67c
Formerly 1.25.....Now 84c
We carry shorts and stouts in above.
Fancy Balbriggan.
Formerly 65c.....Now 44c
Formerly 1.00.....Now 67c
Striped Lisle—
Formerly 1.25.....Now 84c
Novi and Blue American Silk—
Formerly 1.25.....Now 84c
White Lisle—
Formerly 1.45.....Now 98c

HOSIERY.
Formerly 35c.; all colors.....Now 23c
Formerly 45c.; all colors.....Now 33c
Formerly 75c.; all colors.....Now 48c

BELTS.
Formerly 60c.....Now 39c
Formerly 95c.....Now 64c
And others formerly up to 1.75..Now 1.17

FANCY FLANNEL COATS AND TROUSERS.
Formerly 7.50.....Now 5.00
Formerly 10.00.....Now 6.67
Formerly 11.00.....Now 7.34
Formerly 12.50.....Now 8.34

FLANNEL TROUSERS.
Formerly 3.00.....Now 2.00
Formerly 3.50.....Now 2.34
Formerly 4.00.....Now 2.67
A good assortment of Worsted Fancy Suits and Trousers, especially among the best grades.

VESTS.
Fancy Washable.
Formerly 2.00 to 2.75.....Now 1.49
Formerly 3.00 to 4.00.....Now 1.95
These are Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s make and in double and single breasted. Also stouts.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
Colored and White.
Formerly 2.25.....Now 1.42
Formerly 3.25 (D. & J. Anderson cheviots and madras).....Now 2.17
Chambray Oxford, 2.45.....Now 1.63
Silk and Linen, formerly 2.75.....Now 1.83
Nothing finer made to order.

BATHING SUITS.
Formerly 2.95, worsted fancy stripes.Now 1.97
Formerly 4.95, worsted silk stripes..Now 3.30

COLLARS.
Formerly 15c.....Now 10c
Formerly 25c (these are solid linen throughout).....Now 10c

THE ADDRESS IS

MADURO BROS. & CO., 110 to 116

The Wanamaker Store

Store now closes at 5 o'clock daily, except Saturdays, when it closes at 12 o'clock noon.

The Wanamaker Store

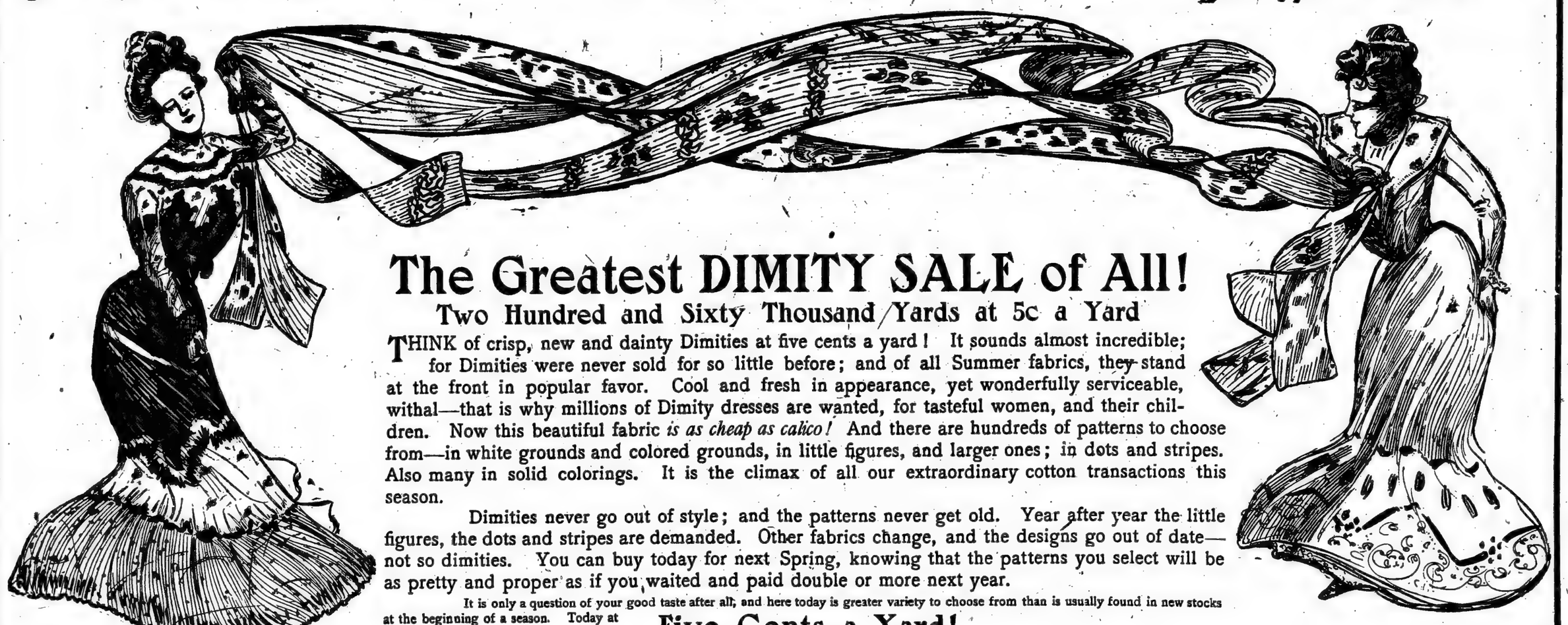

The Greatest DIMITY SALE of All!

Two Hundred and Sixty Thousand Yards at 5c a Yard

THINK of crisp, new and dainty Dimities at five cents a yard! It sounds almost incredible; for Dimities were never sold for so little before; and of all Summer fabrics, they stand at the front in popular favor. Cool and fresh in appearance, yet wonderfully serviceable, withal—that is why millions of Dimity dresses are wanted, for tasteful women, and their children. Now this beautiful fabric *is as cheap as calico!* And there are hundreds of patterns to choose from—in white grounds and colored grounds, in little figures, and larger ones; in dots and stripes. Also many in solid colorings. It is the climax of all our extraordinary cotton transactions this season.

Dimities never go out of style; and the patterns never get old. Year after year the little figures, the dots and stripes are demanded. Other fabrics change, and the designs go out of date—not so dimities. You can buy today for next Spring, knowing that the patterns you select will be as pretty and proper as if you waited and paid double or more next year.

It is only a question of your good taste after all, and here today is greater variety to choose from than is usually found in new stocks at the beginning of a season. Today at

Five Cents a Yard!

All fresh, new, crisp, perfect Dimities, never taken from the cases that brought them from the mills until yesterday.
Shown on counters on the Main aisle, Rotunda, Fourth avenue and Basement.

The CARPET SALE

The remnants are pretty well picked out now—too much so to tell you what is here. Likewise the made-up Carpets. If you haven't bought yet, you've probably missed your chance for the most decisive bargains. And yet you may find *better* economy in buying exactly what you want from the full pieces that are still here; and, by saving in quantity, make up for paying a little more on each yard than you would have needed to, if you had come in time to get a remnant.

Yet, after all, if we hadn't made the remarkable offerings that preceded this word today, there is such economy here as has been matched nowhere else, in carpets of such superb character.

Those who have not yet bought, and who are expecting to do so next Fall, have today the opportunity of saving an average of ten to fifteen dollars on a carpet; and few housekeepers, whatever their means, are so wasteful as to ignore such a chance for money-saving.

Take these three lines, in which quantities are still full, and variety to choose from, broad:

Best-grade **Wilton Velvets** that were $1.40 yd., today **$1 yd.**
Standard-grade **Velvets** that were $1 yd., today **75c yd.**
Tapestries that were 85c and 90c yd., today **55c yd.**

Of course there are many other lots to pick from when you come, but too small in quantity to announce publicly for fear of disappointing some people. Still good quantities of the Kashgar and Ayranian Squares.

Third floor.

Outing Clothes for Men

Stylish and Comfortable

The clothing intended this year for out-of-door wear for the man "off duty" has a distinct air of style and comfort combined. Particularly is this true of the splendid showing here. Clothing that assures a man's personal comfort—an essential in Summer enjoyment—as well as his correct appearance. We've chosen with the greatest of care, and many of the fabrics are ours exclusively—impossible to get them elsewhere.

This will give you an idea of the scope of the stock:

Coats and Trousers of imported worsteds, with fine hair line stripes with white ground; single or double-breasted coats, at $18 and $20.

Skeleton Coats and Trousers of wool crash and striped flannels; coats made either single or double-breasted. $10 to $15.

Norfolk coats and trousers; correct and very stylish; in wool crash and striped flannels. $12 and $15.

Men's striped flannel and wool crash trousers in light and medium colors; made with permanent turn-ups. $3.50 and $4.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's MADRAS SHIRTS

$1.50 for $2 and $2.50 Kinds

This is a remarkably attractive collection of Men's Madras Shirts, new and perfect, in a great variety of this season's excellent patterns and a splendid quality of madras.

They are the surplus stock of a shirt-maker of repute, and come to us at a marked price-reduction on account of our extensive purchases from him for our regular stock of shirts.

Hence we pass the bargain along, for all men of good taste and good judgment to take advantage of. Splendid shirts, worth $2 and $2.50, at

$1.50 each

Cuffs are attached or detached; all sizes from 13½ to 18.

Broadway and Ninth.

Comfort in Steamer Capes

On the average transatlantic passage you'll find much more comfort with a steamer cape than without one; that is, if you're a good sailor and on deck most of the time.

We bought abroad a quantity of warm, handsome fabrics in exclusive patterns, and had them made up into steamer capes in a number of most effective styles. Better see them before you sail—you'll thank us for the hint. $15 to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Clean-up Prices on Boys' Suits

The housecleaning operations in the Boys' Clothing Store continue—and new groups of suits are continually being brought to light, which are given a parting shove by means of lowered prices.

These lots today—maybe there's something among them your boy needs:

One hundred Sailor Suits in blue cheviots and a few mixtures; in small sizes; 3 to 8 years, and a few 12-year sizes. Values are $3.50 and $4.50; the new price is $2.50.

Boys' Vestee and Middy Suits; chiefly in blue serges and cheviots, some mixtures; sizes 3 to 7 years. Values $4.50 to $8; now $3.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Wash Dresses, $1

They are Sailor Suits and Guimpe Dresses, prettily made of percale in neat stripes or solid colors, with collars and trimmings of white pique.

And the price is a very little one, too—

One Dollar Each

They're really worth fifty cents more. Cool, pretty, inexpensive Summer dresses for little girls of 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Midsummer Sale of LINENS

This is a stock-righting movement in our Linen Store which should stir up housekeepers to the prompt filling in of all shortages in their linen supplies.

Linen prices are going steadily upward among all manufacturers, but our stocks must go down as usual at this season; and prices that were already far below the values of equal linens in other stores are cut still further—lower now than they will likely be again this year, at least.

Then the goods are all from our regular stocks, picked from the best goods that are made; many in patterns exclusively ours; and, as you know, *every thread pure flax* in every yard at every price. You never run any risk in this Linen Store in bargain time or any other time.

Hints of goods and prices follow:

Table Linen by the Yard—

Our 37½c quality for 28c yd—Silver bleached, Bohemian; 54 in.
Our 55c quality for 45c yd—Extra heavy cream table linen; 70 in.
Our 60c quality for 50c yd—Full bleached Irish table linen; a full range of patterns, including snow drop or spot; 67 in. wide.
Our 75c quality for 65c yd—Full bleached Scotch table linen; full two yards wide.
Our $1.25 quality for 95c yd—Full bleached table linen; special patterns, extra fine.

Table Cloths—

Our 90c cloths for 75c—Bleached damask tea cloths, Turkey red border, fringed; 59x67 in.
Our $1.40 cloths for $1.15—Unbleached Irish breakfast cloths, unhemmed; splendid quality for wear; 72x72 in.
Our $1.75 cloths for $1.45—Same as above, 2x2½ yds.
Our $2.25 cloths for $1.75—Same as above, 2x3 yds.
Our $3.25 cloths for $2.50—Full bleached Scotch double damask; very choice designs; 70x90 in. Half-yard shorter, $2.50 cloth for $2. Half-yard longer, $3.75 cloth for $3.
Our $7 cloth for $5—Flemish double damask banquet cloths, 2½ yards wide and 3 yards long; two specially choice designs.

Napkins—

Our $1 kind for 85c doz—Bleached Scotch napkins; 17 in. square.
Our $1.10 kind for 90c doz—Silver bleached Bohemian; 22 in. square; splendid hotel or restaurant napkins.

Napkins—

Our $1.50 kind for $1.20 doz—Grass bleached German drill napkins, free of dressing; 20x20 in.
Same quality, 22 in. square, $1.40 instead of $1.75.
Our $3 kind for $2.25—Bleached Scotch double damask; 22 in. square, to match table cloths at $2.50.
Same quality, 24 in., dinner size, $2.75 instead of $3.50.

Towels—

Our $1.20 kind for 95c doz—Dish towels of plain crash, hemmed ends; 16x30 in.; 8c each.
Our $1.80 kind for $1.40 doz—Bleached huckaback, fringed ends; 20x36 in.; 12c each.
Our $3 kind for $2.50 doz—Bleached huckaback, hemstitched ends; very heavy and serviceable; 21x39 in.; 21c each.
Our $4.20 kind for $3 doz—Bleached damask, fringed ends; very choice patterns; 22x50 in.; 25c each.
Our $3.75 kind for $3 doz—Bleached fancy weave towels; extra fine and soft finish, hemstitched ends, 25c each.

Fancy Linens—

Our 50c quality for 35c each—Bleached German damask tray cloths; hemstitched four sides, and extra fine quality; 4 styles; 18x27 and 20x30 in.
Our 35c quality for 22c each—German momie cloth bureau scarfs; hemstitched ends; 16x70 in.
Our 12½c quality for 9c each—Bleached bibs; fringed ends with tapes; assorted patterns.

Main Aisle and Fourth avenue.

Important Price Reductions on

Muslin Underwear and Waists

It is a dry-goods axiom that "remnants" and "broken lots" happen soonest in the most attractive styles and patterns of a particular stock.

That is what has occurred in this broad collection of dainty muslin underwear—the prettiest kinds have dwindled the quickest and we are not going to replenish these diminished lots at this time.

Instead, we gather them up and mark them at distinctly lower prices—prices that, when coupled with dainty garments such as these, will prove irresistibly attractive to women of taste.

Some of them are a trifle mussed from handling—but you won't mind the extra washing involved. Word of the groups:

Chemises—

$1.50—Of fine nainsook; 4 styles; trimmed with lace, insertion and ribbon; some skirt length, trimmed; others with plain hem; regularly $2 to $2.50.
$2.75—Of fine nainsook; Marguerite style; trimmed with lace and ribbon; skirt length with ruffle, trimmed; regularly $3.25.

Petticoats—

$2.75—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with deep embroidery, 2 rows of insertion and cluster of plaits; were $3.75.
$3—Of cambric or lawn; 3 styles; deep ruffle, trimmed with lace and insertion; or handsome embroidery and insertion; regularly $4.25 and $4.50.
$4.50—Of fine nainsook; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with deep lace and insertion; dust ruffle, also trimmed with lace; regularly $6.50.

Many other styles, 50c to $24.

Night Gowns—

$1.75—Of nainsook or cambric; 5 styles; low neck, some with short sleeves; trimmed with lace and insertion; or handsome embroidery, all trimmed with ribbon; regularly $2.75 to $3.
$2.75—Of nainsook; 4 styles; low neck, round or square, trimmed with lace and insertion, or neat embroidery, all trimmed with ribbon; all have short sleeves; regularly $4.25 and $4.50.

Many other styles, 75c to $14.

Reductions of equal importance and timeliness have been made on these handsome waists of silk and albatross:

$4.50 and $5 Silk Waists at $2.75—

This is one of the largest and best of the season's offerings of silk waists. The waists are made without linings, are almost as cool as cotton shirt waists, and much more appropriate for traveling. Of pretty colored foulards in fancy figures, and Louisines in neat colored stripes, with full front, plaited, and plaited backs. Some of plain white taffeta, allover hemstitched, with full front and French back. Waists that regularly sold for $4.50 and $5, today at $2.75.

$3.75 and $4.50 Albatross Waists at $2.50—

Albatross waists, in attractive light and dark solid colors and black, in two styles, with full front, plaited, that were $3.75 and $4.50, now at $2.50 each.

Second floor.

Radical Price-Concessions On Our Entire Stock of

Tailor-made SUITS

This is one of those occasions for economy in dress that women wonder at and talk about for months after their lucky purchase.

We are ready to close out our stock of Women's Tailor-made Suits; and the recent cool days and nights are sufficient warning of the all-summer need of tailor-made suits in every woman's wardrobe. Then, of course, these suits will serve you far into the Fall.

The styles are the most recent ideas—many are advance suggestions that will come out more widely this Fall. Our entire stock of cloth suits is included in this decided movement; and the prices show the most radical reductions made this year.

At $7.50, worth up to $18—

Suits of serge, mohair, cheviot and homespun, in gray, red, black, Oxford, tan, brown and blue; with fly-front, tight-fitting and Eton jackets; many of which are trimmed; others tailor-finished; stylish skirts.

At $12, worth up to $24—

Suits of serge in black and blue, made with jaunty Eton jackets; entire suits, silk-lined throughout; skirts have silk drop skirt. Other suits of homespun, cheviot and Venetian; jackets silk-lined; many prettily trimmed.

At $15, Suits worth up to $40.
At $20, Suits worth up to $60
At $30, Suits worth up to $70.

Second floor, Broadway.

GOOD SHOES

That Cost Little

There are many people making their old, rough-looking shoes "do a little longer," because they are thinking of new ones costing three or five dollars. Lots of people are not yet acquainted with our Under-Priced Shoe Stores or they would be better shod.

These hints to help you revise your price ideas:

Women's Oxfords at $1—

400 pairs gathered from higher-priced lots; kidskin, all black; tips of kid or patent leather. Worth $1.50 to $2.

Women's Shoes at $1.60—

Summer weight kid shoes, lace and button, that are splendid for vacation trips; cool and durable. Sold usually at $2.50 or more.

Basement.

Men's Oxfords at $2.65—

Patent and enameled leather, calf and Russia; very swell shapes; heavy flat soles—with all the points that will be admired by particular young men.

Boys' Shoes at $1—

Splendid for the country; good for city, too; durable and fairly handsome; sizes 12 to 5½, mostly wide.

Men's and Boys' Shoes in Annex Store.

A Sale of "Bloch" Reclining Go-Carts

These excellent Go-Carts furnish the extreme of comfort, ease of running and grace and quality of construction. They can be changed automatically into any one of four positions by merely pressing a button; and can be used with utmost satisfaction as baby-carriages.

We have a quantity of these "Bloch" Go-Carts, with reed body in a beautiful design; handsomely finished, with foot brake and rubber-tired wheels; which we offer at a reduction which makes a rare opportunity. Their former price was $17, but today they are

$9.50 Each

At this new price, it won't take long for them to go.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or 76 E. Ninth street.

Copyrighted BOOKS

For Vacation Reading

The past year has produced so many good books that publishers have not been able to properly exploit them all; and most people have not been able to read them all.

We cut the price to quicken the selling, and you have probably some extra time now in which to catch up in reading.

The list that follows is of books that have been amply commended by the critics, and will be enjoyed by thousands at our new price—

40c each

Most of them were published at $1.50; some at $1.25. Our former prices were 90c and $1. These are the titles:

On the Wing of Occasions. Joel Chandler Harris.
Poor People. I. K. Friedman.
A Furnace of Earth. Hallie Ermine Rives.
Knights in Fustian. Caroline Brown.
The Prelude and the Play. Rufus Mann.
The Wreck of the "Conemaugh." T. Jenkins Hains.
Friend or Foe. Frank Samuel Child.
A Georgian Actress. Pauline Bradford Mackie.
The Rhymer. Allan McAuley.
God, The King, My Brother. Mary F. Nixon.
Deficient Saints. Marshall Saunders.
Dauntless. Ewan Martin.
Fate, the Fiddler. Herbert C. MacIlvaine.
The Sign of the Cross. Wilson Barrett.
The Strength of Gideon. Paul Laurence Dunbar.
Her Sailor. Marshall Saunders.
Edward Barry, South Sea Pearler. Louis Becke.
The Wallet of Kai Lung. Ernest Bramah.
With Hoops of Steel. Flora Finch Kelly.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

RUHLIN WINS STRAIGHT

Fitzsimmons Loses Match in Madison Square Garden.

BOTH ADOPTED BOXING TACTICS

Winner Was Heavier and Displayed Better Knowledge of Wrestling than the Lanky Australian.

The wrestling match between Gus Ruhlin and Bob Fitzsimmons last night in Madison Square Garden came dangerously near being decided on pugilistic lines. Ruhlin won the match in straight falls, but only after a vigorous if not altogether scientific encounter.

Both men have fought with the gloves with more or less success, Fitzsimmons at one time being regarded as the champion pugilist of the world. Only a year ago he and Ruhlin fought in the same ring in which they performed last night, though under totally different conditions, Fitzsimmons knocking his burly opponent out in six rounds.

Last night's encounter was contested under Graeco-Roman rules, best two out of three falls, the conditions being one hour bouts if no fall occurred within the sixty minutes, with rests of fifteen minutes intervening between falls or time limits.

That Ruhlin won was entirely due to his slightly superior knowledge of the game and his heavier weight, he scaling at 190 pounds, while Fitzsimmons weighed 160 pounds according to his own announcement. He looked somewhat heavier, though, and if Ruhlin didn't have quite 30 pounds advantage, he had nearly that.

When the men appeared in the ring Fitzsimmons was given an enthusiastic reception by the few thousand people who were in the Garden. Ruhlin was well received, too, but it was easily seen that the red-headed Australian was the favorite. They shook hands quite cordially before the bout commenced, and it was apparent that there was no ill feeling between them, though their subsequent efforts against each other were far from loving.

As the bout progressed the men at times seemingly with great effort restrained themselves from banging each other in real pugilistic style. Instead of laying on of hands to secure holds they invariably waited for openings and shot in their hands, landing on each others' necks or bodies with great force. At times they seemed to forget altogether that they were wrestling, and with the exception that they didn't close their fists, the encounter resembled in every respect a boxing match. Only when they were clinched would they be brought to a reminder that they were there for wrestling.

Fitzsimmons was at all times the aggressor, and he worked hard to secure his holds, which were invariably broken by Ruhlin. Fitzsimmons showed the strength that he is reputed to have by repeatedly lifting his 190-pound opponent clear from the ground and throwing him. He lost the last fall this way. He had a body hold on Ruhlin, picked him up, and in falling Fitzsimmons went to the mat, too. Ruhlin instantly secured a hold before Fitzsimmons got set and rolled him over.

It took fourteen minutes and thirty-four seconds for Ruhlin to secure the first fall. During this bout Ruhlin most of the time was on the mat, seeming to have learned nearly all of his advantage over Fitzsimmons. After eight minutes of the bout had passed Ruhlin secured a half Nelson and body hold and sent Fitz over. It was a flying fall and not allowed. Both sparred for holds, and the ducking, side-stepping, and other tactics of the boxing game were always to the fore. Finally Fitzsimmons secured a strangle hold, and it looked for a while as though he was going to bear Ruhlin down; but the burly Chloan broke away, and a few minutes after secured the hold which won him the first fall.

After a rest of fifteen minutes they went at it again. In this bout Fitzsimmons repeatedly picked Ruhlin up and threw him to the floor. He was always slow to gain any advantage this way, and allowed Ruhlin to get on the mat every time. Once, however, he stood Ruhlin on his head, and the latter's shoulders just glanced the mat. It was not a pin fall and therefore not allowed.

The hot night caused the perspiration to flow from the wrestlers' bodies in streams, and holds were difficult to maintain, but the big men never once shirked, both seeming anxious to gain a decision quickly. The boxing tactics were kept up in this bout, and at one time it looked as though there might be something more than a wrestling match to record. Fitzsimmons's slaps were harder than Ruhlin's, and the deliberation with which they were delivered indicated ulterior motives.

The fall which lost Fitzsimmons the match was due entirely to the latter's aggressiveness and inability to get out of harm's way after a drop. He caught Ruhlin bodily above the waist and, picking him up, dropped him to the floor. Ruhlin brought Fitzsimmons down with him, and quickly securing a combination lock, pinned Fitz's" shoulders to the mat in 12:35.

There were three preliminary bouts between lesser lights before Fitzsimmons and Ruhlin made their appearance. The first match was between Charley Wild and Eddy Kelly, light-weight wrestlers of this city. Kelly won the first two falls and the match in 3 minutes 30 seconds and 4 minutes 15 seconds, respectively.

The next pair were Harry Pikinsky and Gus Walters, also of New York. Pikinsky proved to be the better, getting the first fall in 9 minutes 3 seconds, and the second and the match in 1 minute 39 seconds. Carl Schmidt of Elizabeth, N. J., and Nick Elliott of Harlem then went on in catch-as-catch-can style for fifteen minutes without either gaining a fall, and after a rest of five minutes renewed their struggles. They consumed another quarter of an hour without any result, and Referee White declared the match a draw.

BRIGHTON HARNESS RACES.

Programme Announced for the Inaugural Summer Trotting Meet.

The programme for the inaugural harness race meeting of the New York Trotting Association, to be held on the Brighton Beach track through the week beginning Aug. 12, has been completed by Racing Secretary Charles A. McCully, and has just been announced. Three races will be held each day, each race to be mile heats, three in five, except in the free-for-all pace, which will be mile heats, two in three. The free-for-all pace, which is set for Saturday, Aug. 17, and nine other races for the meeting, will close on July 30, the other events having closed already. The $10,000 free-for-all trot is set for the opening day of the meeting, while the $12,000 special match between the trotting champions, The Abbot and Cresceus, is set for the fourth day of the meeting, Friday, Aug. 16. National Trotting Associations will govern the racing, except for the special provisions that in all events a horse must win one heat in three or go to the stable; that the use of hopples is not barred, and that a horse distancing the field or any part of it shall be benefited by the performance. Where four horses start the full purse will be paid. The division of money to be 50, 25, 15, and 10 per cent. It is expressly stipulated by the managers of the meeting that no heat will be called after 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, except on the last day of the meeting. The programme arranged is as follows:

First Day.—The Breakers, $2,000, 2:12 pacing; the Champion, $10,000, free-for-all trot, and purse of $1,500, 2:14 trot.

Second Day.—The Metropolitan, $2,000, 2:20 pace; the Bonner Memorial, $5,000, 2:12 trot, and purse, $1,500, 2:24 pace.

Third Day.—Purse, $1,500, 2:24 trot; the Hiram Woodruff, $2,000, 2:20 trot; and purse, $1,500, 2:06 pace.

Fourth Day.—The Brighton, $2,000, 2:10 pace; purse, $1,500, 2:10 trot, and special, the Abbot-Cresceus match, $12,000.

Fifth Day.—Purse, $1,500, 2:18 trot; the John H. Shults Stakes for three-year-olds, $2,000, trot, and purse, $1,500, 2:08 pace.

Sixth Day.—Purse, $1,500, 2:16 trot; purse, $1,500, 2:15 pace, and free-for-all pace, $3,000.

Flanagan After Another Record.

A special added event in the games of the Olympia Athletic Club on Aug. 10 will be an open handicap fifty-six-pound-weight throwing contest, in which John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club will endeavor to lower the record of 35 feet 10½ inches, now held by James Mitchell. At the games of the Pastime Athletic Club, on last Sunday, Flanagan came within an inch of the record, and on a foul throw sent the weight 37 feet 8 inches, so that his chances of making a new record are good.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Lost to Cincinnati by 4 to 5 After a Close Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Case, the local amateur, turned in a winner to-day, at the expense of Phyle and the New Yorks. The youngster had some mysterious curves up his sleeve that were too much for the visitors. However, bad fielding early put the New Yorks in the lead, and the Cincinnati's did not rally till the last innings. Phyle was keeping the Cincinnati's hits nicely scattered, one to an inning, till the seventh, and ninth, when he gave bases on balls, while Peitz and Dobbs inserted some telling drives.

New York scored in the third on Van Haltren's double, and a stolen base, and Selbach's out. Three more in the fifth were gifts. Strang singled. After Warner's strike out, Dobbs muffed Phyle's fly. Van Haltren tapped to Case, who had plenty of time to catch Strang at home. Case, however, lost his head, and finally threw wild to first, while Strang scored. McBride got a double, thanks to Harley's misjudgment, and Phyle and Van Haltren scored.

In the seventh Davis's fumble, a base on balls, Peitz's single, and an out put two runs over the plate. After Crawford's out in the ninth, Magoon walked and Peitz singled. Buelow then fumbled Irwin's grounder, filling the bases. Berger struck out. Phyle batted for Case, and walked, forcing in Magoon. Dobbs singled to right, Peitz and Irwin scoring, the latter just sliding home in time. Pitcher Mills of Schenectady, N. Y., will report to the New York team here to-morrow, and either Denzer or Doheny will probably be released to Cincinnati. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	1	1	0	1	V. Halt'n, cf	2	2	0	0	0
Harley, lf	0	2	2	0	0	Selbach, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Haberer, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	McBride, rf	0	1	1	0	1
Crawf'd, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	8	5	1
Magoon, ss	2	1	5	2	0	Ganzel, 1b	0	2	8	4	0
Peitz, 2b	1	2	2	6	0	Buelow, 3b	0	0	2	0	1
Irwin, 3b	1	1	0	0	1	Strang, 2b	1	1	0	3	0
Bergen, c	0	0	3	2	0	Warner, c	0	0	4	1	0
Case, p	0	0	0	4	1	Phyle, p	1	1	0	3	1
*Phillips	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	5	8	27	14	3	Total	4	7	26	14	3

*Batted for Case in ninth.

†Two out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	—5
New York	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, McBride. Three-base hit—Magoon. Stolen base—Van Haltren. Double plays—Davis to Buelow; Strang, Davis to Ganzel; Davis to Ganzel; Peitz to Haberer. First base on balls—Off case, 2; off Phyle, 5. Struck out—By Case, 1; by Phyle, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Behle.

ST. LOUIS, 5; BROOKLYN, 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Padden's single, which scored Burkett and Murphy, gave St. Louis to-day's game over Brooklyn after the score had been tied for five innings. O'Day did not umpire owing to injuries received in yesterday's riot. Two players officiated, as Warner did not arrive in time. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	1	3	1	0	Kelley, 1b	0	2	13	0	1
Heidrick, cf	0	1	5	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	2	1	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	7	0	1	Sheckard, lf	1	1	2	0	1
Padden, 2b	1	2	1	2	0	Daly, 2b	0	2	2	1	1
Wallace, ss	0	1	2	3	1	Dahlen, ss	0	0	6	3	0
Kruger, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Dolan, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Ryan, c	0	0	4	2	0	Farrell, c	0	1	1	3	0
Nichols, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Gatins, 3b	1	2	0	4	0
Murphy, p	2	2	0	2	0	McJames, p	0	0	0	2	0
						*Kitson	0	1	0	0	0
Total	5	7	27	13	2	Total	3	11	24	14	2

*Batted for McJames in the ninth.

St. Louis	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	—5
Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Kelley, Daly. Sacrifice hits—Burkett, Heidrick. Double plays—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 6. Home run—Gatins. Double plays—Burkett and Ryan; Wallace, Padden, and McGann; Dahlen and Kelley; Daly, Dahlen, and Kelley. Bases on balls—Off McJames, 2; off Murphy, 1. Struck out—By McJames, 1; by Murphy, 1. Stolen bases—Keeler, Sheckard, Dahlen, Padden. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Schriver and McGuire.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	2	2	4	0	0	Long, ss	0	0	1	1	1
Beaum't, cf	1	3	5	0	0	Hamilton, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Davis, rf	2	1	0	0	0	Murphy, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Brans'd, 1b	0	0	10	1	0	Demont, 2b	0	0	3	1	1
Wagner, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Crolius, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	2	1	3	4	0	Nichols, 1b	2	1	4	1	1
Carr, ss	0	1	1	3	1	Lowe, 3b	1	2	2	0	0
Zimmer, c	0	2	2	2	0	Moran, c	0	0	9	1	0
Phillippe, p	2	2	0	1	0	Willis, p	0	0	0	2	1
Total	9	13	27	12	1	Total	4	4	24	7	4

Pittsburg	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	—9
Boston	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Beaumont and Ritchey. Three-base hits—Davis and Nichols. Home runs—Clarke and Lowe. Sacrifice hit—Clarke. Stolen bases—Beaumont and Lowe. Double plays—Carr and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Phillippe, 2; off Willis, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Crolius. Struck out—By Phillippe, 2; by Willis, 6. Wild pitch—Willis. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Thomas, cf	1	3	2	0	1
Green, cf	0	1	5	0	0	Wolve'n, 3b	1	2	0	2	1
Dexter, 2b	1	1	2	2	2	Flick, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Chance, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Delehan'y, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Doyle, 1b	1	1	4	0	0	McFar'd, c	0	2	3	2	0
Raymer, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Lumin's, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
McCor'k, ss	0	0	2	1	2	Hall'an, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Kl'g, c. & rf	0	1	4	0	0	Cross, ss	0	1	0	3	1
Ka'e, 1b. & c	0	0	5	1	0	Orth, p	0	1	0	2	0
Taylor, p	0	0	1	0	3						
Hoffm'n, 2b	0	0	1	3	0						
Total	3	7	27	10	4	Total	4	12	27	12	5

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—6

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 7. Two-base hits—Doyle, Raymer, Jennings. Three-base hit—Flick. Sacrifice hits—Flick, Thomas. Stolen base—Green. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Orth, 2. Base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Orth, 1. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

American League Games.

At Washington—Baltimore, 3; Washington, 1.
At Milwaukee—Chicago, 17; Milwaukee, 9.
At Cleveland—Detroit, 11; Cleveland, 1.

Eastern League Games.

At Providence—Montreal, 6; Providence, 3.
At Worcester—Toronto, 5; Worcester, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Rochester, 4.
At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Buffalo, 1. (first game.) Buffalo, 2; Hartford, 1, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Binghamton, 3; Albany, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	39	25	.609	Brooklyn	34	31	.523
St. Louis	36	30	.545	Boston	29	30	.492
New York	31	26	.544	Cincinnati	28	35	.444
Philadelphia	34	20	.631	Chicago	23	46	.324

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Chicago.

Golf Team Match Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUND BEACH, Conn., July 9.—Owing to the Connecticut State championships the team match between the Innis Arden Golf Club and the Brooklawn Country Club of Bridgeport has been postponed until September. The finals of the women's handicap for the cup given by J. Kennedy Tod will be played on Saturday. Mrs. James K. Hoyt will meet Miss Emily Dale in the semi-finals, and Mrs. Lorenzo Daniels, who drew a bye, will play the winner. In the afternoon there will be a team golf ball sweepstakes. Willie Dunn, the former open champion of America, who is the club's professional, is playing in great form just at the present time, and Capt. Strong is endeavoring to arrange a match with some of the noted professional players, to take place on the Innis Arden links. C. H. Seeley, the Wee Burn crack, and Malcom Graham, Jr., the champion of Apawamis, will play on the Innis Arden team in the future.

Connecticut Golfers' Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 9.—The second annual Connecticut State golf tournament will open at the New Haven Country Club to-morrow morning. There will be sixteen clubs entered, with eighty-seven players in competition. Among the players are the best-known golfers of the State, among them the Wheelers of Bridgeport, the Bronsons of Waterbury, F. G. Beach, Gervas E. Green, and C. H. Zimmerman of the Country Club, New Haven; Truesdale and Knapp of Bridgeport, and the Cheneys of Manchester. Malcolm Graham, the most noted of the list, will probably be unable to play. C. H. Martin of Bridgeport is the present champion, and he will be closely pressed by Seeley for first place. To-morrow's play will be individual championship and consolation qualifying matches, the best thirty-two to qualify.

SIX FAVORITES BEATEN

Disastrous Day for Backers at Brighton Beach Track.

JOCKEY TURNER IN TROUBLE

Suspended Pending Inquiry into Inefficient Ride on Wax Taper—Gunfire Won Stakes.

The atmosphere at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday was heavy with damp and disaster, and the gloom of visitors when the homeward journey was begun was even greater than that of the weather, which had threatened rain all day. Worse than any possibility of weather, however, was the record of the afternoon, which brought defeat of every one of the favorites, a string of six in a line, though the betting people had the melancholy satisfaction after all was over of feeling convinced that in at least three of the races the beaten favorites were the best horses regardless of results. These three were Hatasoo, Halberdier, and Wax Taper, each of whom ought to have won, but through that element of chance that always enters into racing affairs did not. Of the three races in question the one in which Wax Taper ran, the last on the card, caused the most talk and ill-feeling, though the very fact that Wax Taper was a 12 to 1 on favorite shut out the general public from the chance of betting, and therefore prevented loss. Wax Taper's form at Sheepshead Bay frightened out of the race seven of the ten horses named to run, leaving only Bedeck and Ginki to oppose him. These two plainly running for second and third money.

From all appearances there was not enough betting on the race to make an inducement for dishonesty, but the Stewards evidently thought otherwise, for, after Turner rode Wax Taper in most inefficient style and was beaten out by a short nose by Bedeck, the Stewards promptly called Turner into the stand and questioned him about the race, with the result that the rider, who is under contract to William C. Whitney, was suspended indefinitely, and the case referred to the Stewards of The Jockey Club for further action. The Stewards of the meeting did not specify in what Turner's ride displeased them, but from the grand stand the jockey seemed to have put up one of the most bungling efforts of the season, though he is rated as about the best all-around rider in the East. With only three horses running, he deliberately went into a pocket on the last turn, and then pulling around his field went on in leisurely fashion, and riding a finish that was very unlike Turner's usual energetic horsemanship, was actually outridden in the last strides by the tiny lad, Desmond, who landed Bedeck winner by a nose. The race provoked much argument on the part of the spectators, but even Turner's partisans had to admit that the effort was not one to reflect credit on so experienced a horseman as Turner.

The one stake event on the card, the Venus for fillies two years old, at five furlongs, brought about another singular ride on a favorite, the choice this time being the fast filly Hatasoo from the Featherstone Stable, ridden by Spencer, who was put up, as O'Connor, the regular stable jockey, was ill. Spencer, after a long delay at the post, took Hatasoo on with a rush, and made a furious pace into the stretch, where he went very wide on the turn, Hatasoo, as the natural result of the speed she carried in the first part of the race, stopping on the stretch and tiring badly at the end, being beaten out by three horses, of which John D. Madden's Gunfire, ridden by Shaw, was the winner. The spectators freely criticised Spencer's poor judgment in making so much use of Hatasoo, but the Stewards took no action. Shaw, who had another favorite beaten under him in Halberdier, went to the other extreme and let his horses slip away from him in the early part of the race, with the result that Halberdier was not a contender after the first quarter of a mile. Locket, ridden by an apprentice, making all the running, and winning all out, by a head in the closing finish of the day. Wild Oats, Ben Howard, and Cast Iron finishing all heads apart beside the winner.

Princeton Girl cleverly took the opening race, after Belle of Lexington made the pace for six furlongs, and In Shot coming with a rush at the end captured the third race by two lengths after Twig and Walter alternated in the lead to the last furlong. Isen would not jump, and after each of the others had taken a turn in front, Zinzibar drew to the front and won easily. John E. Madden yesterday sold on private terms to A. L. Aste the filly Lady Sterling.

Racing Secretary Ralph Bayard has announced that all races on the programme for the Brighton Beach meeting for one mile will be changed to one mile and seventy yards, the start for the mile is too close to the first turn. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1901, special weights; one mile. H. J. Morris's Princeton Girl, br. f., 3 years, by Prince James-Shing Ching, 100 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; P. S. E. Sanford's The Amazon, b. f., 4, 111, (McCue,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by a head from D. Cameron's May W., b. m., aged, 110, (Shaw,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:40 4-5. Belle of Lexington, Roxane, Agnes D., and Annie Thompson also ran. Value to the winner, $530. May W. the post favorite. Winner trained by E. Feakes.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap for four-year-olds and upward; over the short course, about two miles. Mr. Chamblett's Zinsibar, ch. g., 4 years, by Meddler-Zegra, 130 pounds, (Carson,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by eight lengths; E. E. Widener's Sophone, br. g., 4, 135, (Heider,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by six lengths from J. N. Megargee's Orman, ch. g., 4, 130, (Barry,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—4:46. Isen, Captain Piersal and Hawk also ran. Value to the winner $470. Sophone the post favorite. Winner trained by S. Veitch.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; seven furlongs. G. A. Muller's Inshot, b. f., by Foul Shot-Innocence, 101 pounds, (Brennan,) 5 to 1 and 9 to 5, won, ridden out, by two lengths; R. W. Walden & Son's Anecdote, blk. f., 112, (McCue,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a head from A. L. Aste's Twig, b. c., 96, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 2, third. Time—1:27 2-5. Walter, Fitzkanet, Barretto, Maretto, Hengist, and The Golden Prince also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Anecdote the favorite. Winner trained by G. A. Muller.

FOURTH RACE.—The Venus Stakes of $3,000, for fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; five furlongs. John E. Madden's Gunfire, br. f., by Hastings-Royal Gun, 107 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won handily by two and a half lengths. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Rassignal, ch. f., by Rassington-Valuable, 107, (McGinn,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a length from J. W. Smyth's Headvantage, blk. f., by St. George-Vantage, (115, (N. Turner,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Hatasoo, Lady Viola, Lucilline, Hanover Queen, and Champagne also ran. Value to the winner $2,360. Hatasoo the favorite at 11 to 10 and 1 to 2. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For colts and geldings, two years old; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Edward Kelly's Locket, ch. c., by Halma-Token, 97 pounds, (G. Thompson,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, won ridden out by a head; H. T. Griffin's Wild Oats, br. c., 100, (Wilkerson,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a head from Frank Midgeley's Ben Howard, b. c., 110, (Fleming,) 75 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:06 1-5. Halberdier, Flintlock, and Cast Iron also ran. Value to the winner, $1,860. Halberdier the favorite at 17 to 20 and 1 to 3. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Green B. Morris's Bedeck, ch. c., 3 years, by Star Ruby-Bedotte, 94 pounds, (Desmond,) 8 to 1 and 1 to 10, won ridden out by a nose; R. R. Rice's Wax Taper, b. c., 4, 114, (N. Turner,) 1 to 12 and out, second by ten lengths from W. C. Daly's Kinki, c., 3, 94, (D. O'Connor,) 150 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner $700. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Roehampton and Chesson, 111 pounds each; Humboldt and Artful, 106 each; Spatacles, 101.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Magnificent, 111 pounds; Big Gun, 110; Eloim, 106; Dolando, 104; Fonsolee and Scurry, 101 each; Ethics, 94.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights; five furlongs. Whiskey King, Albert, Andalusian, Sombrero, Howdah W., and Gay Boy, 115 pounds each; Lauretta B. II., Car Maid, Pluto, Bonner, Fontenix, Essene, and White Owl, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Ten Candles, 126 pounds; Kamara and Herbert, 117 each; First Whip, 110; Decanter, 106; Prince Richard, 102; All Gold, 100; Latson, 94; Round Up, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Man o' War and O'Hagen, 110 pounds each; White Owl and Monolulu, 107 each; Fonsolee and Treschen, 99 each; Geraldyn, 97; Lady Sterling and Norwich, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. Larva, Goebel, Prince of Verona, Marksbead, and Rikit Tavi, 115 pounds each; Federalist and Clap Trap, 112 each; Dora P., 110; McGrathiana Prince, 107; Rietrick, Thicket, and Hengist, 105 each; Potost, Chairman, and East Kelston, 103 each; Ante Up, Aminte, Onduras, and Admiral Dewey, 100 each; Connie, 95. Also eligible to run in order named as others are withdrawn, Funnimore, 102; Survivor, 115; Mizpah and Disturber, 112 each; Mosketo, 102; Margate, 112, and Diffidence, 110.

Whitney Won Two English Races.

LONDON, July 9.—Two horses owned by the American turfman William C. Whitney, were winners at the Nottingham July meeting to-day. The Shibboleth filly won the Bingham Plate, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, and Holstein won the Basford Plate, one mile and a half, for three-year-olds and upward. Both horses were ridden by J. Reiff.

LARCHMONT'S RACE WEEK.

Beginning Next Saturday, Sound Club Will Have Seven Days of Sport.

While the races of the ninety-foot sloops at Newport have caused an exodus of yachtsmen and their craft to that charmed locality, the Larchmont Yacht Club has spread a marine feast which will have them weighing anchors and making sail for home before Independence finishes next Friday.

Beginning next Saturday with an open regatta for all classes, the big Sound Club, pausing only to remember the Sabbath day with a sacred concert, will have seven days of racing, during which time every yacht of every class will have a chance to show what it can do in the way of prize winning.

There are to be three open regattas in the week, and a series of six races will be held for the 75-foot class of schooners, 70 and 51-foot classes of sloops, the Larchmont one-design class, and the 21-foot raceabouts. In these series races, Commodore Frederick T. Adams offers to the winners in the 70 and 51-foot sloop classes, Larchmont one-design class, and 21-foot raceabouts, handsome prizes, which will be known as the "Adams Cups."

These prizes will be awarded to the boat winning the greatest number of points in her class during the series. The club will award costly prizes in every class. In the series races, the winning yacht will be credited with twice the number of points of the second yacht, the third with twice the number of the fourth, &c., the last boat being credited with one point.

On Tuesday, July 16, the club will hold gig, dinghy, naphtha, and alco-vapor launch races, tub races, and other water sports. In the afternoon there will be a ladies' reception and concert, and in the evening a ball and an illumination of the fleet, clubhouse, and grounds.

With this comparative breathing spell of a day, the yachts will be hard at it again from Wednesday until the end of the week, when it will be time to begin to prepare for the rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club fleet at Glen Cove for the annual cruise to the eastward, beginning July 22.

Invitations have been sent out by the club to every recognized organization of its kind on the Atlantic Coast, to come with their craft to participate in the festivities of the famous Larchmont race week.

YACHTING AT NEWPORT.

Esperanza Was Winner in Race for Thirty-Footers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 9.—The most interesting race of the thirty-foot class yachts took place this afternoon over a windward and leeward course, twice over, with the start from Rose Island and the outer mark at Bishop's Buoy, the finish, a distance of six miles. Five boats started and two finished. The wind was northeast, and it was a beat out and a run in on both runs.

The Dorothy made the best start on the beat up, but she and the Hera became hung up in tacking and withdrew from the race. The Esperanza made the first round in thirty-five minutes and thirty-two seconds, with the time of the Wa Wa two seconds later. The Barbara rounded the stake a few minutes behind the Wa Wa, but she became hung up with a lobster pot and also withdrew, leaving the Esperanza and Wa Wa to fight it out. The Esperanza won the race by nine seconds. Summary:

Start, 3:55; Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., 5:17:32, 1:22:22; Wa Wa, Reginald Brooks, 5:17:31, 1:22:31. Barbara, Winthrop Rutherford. Hera, Ralph N. Ellis; Dorothy, Clarence A. Dolan, withdrew.

James De Wolfe Cutting's plan to bring all the crack professional swimmers to Newport this Summer to compete for money prizes has brought a number of offers from various swimmers willing to come on for the event. J. J. Leinster, the long-distance professional swimmer, is now out with an offer to swim a match against Mr. Cutting from Narragansett Pier to Newport.

TENNIS TEAM CHOSEN.

Ward, Davis, Whitman, and Larned Will Meet English Players in International Matches.

The American team of tennis players which will meet the visiting English team in the international matches to be played at Hoboken, beginning July 29, has been selected. The names of the members were announced yesterday by Richard Stevens of Hoboken, local Chairman of the committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, in charge of the international match. The American representatives in the doubles will be Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis, and in the singles M. D. Whitman and William A. Larned.

Ward, Davis, and Whitman are all Harvard players, and are the present National tennis champions, Ward and Davis holding that honor in the doubles and Whitman in the singles. Their appointment was a foregone conclusion, but the selection of the fourth member of the committee gave it considerable difficulty. At one time it looked as if Beals C. Wright, another Harvard player, might be the fourth member of the team, but Wright's defeats at Bay Ridge two weeks ago, and at Orange last week, as opposed to Larned's victories in the same tournaments, turned the scales in favor of the veteran Middle States champion and winner of the all-comers' match at Newport last year.

Larned, who is one of the best-known tennis experts in the country, is a brilliant player when in form, but, like all other experts, occasionally has a bad day. Of late, however, he has been playing in magnificent form.

The committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association which has charge of the coming contest, as well as the choosing of the team, is composed of President James Dwight, Secretary Palmer E. Presbrey, Richard Stevens, Robert D. Wrenn, and O. S. Campbell. This committee now is arranging for the reception of the English players, who are expected to arrive in about two weeks, as they are booked to play in the tournament at Longwood, near Boston, during the week previous to the match.

The composition of the English team is not yet known, but it is expected to include the well-known Doherty brothers, who defeated Ward and Davis in the All-England tournament at Wimbledon about two weeks ago; A. W. Gove, the English champion in singles, who was in America last year, and probably S. H. Smith or G. W. Hillyard.

TENNIS TOURNEY AT TUXEDO.

Experts Played in Good Form Before Large Attendance.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 9.—A large number of the tennis cracks of the country and many of Tuxedo's fashionable set were present to-day at the opening of the invitation tennis tourney given by the Tuxedo Club. All players showed up in good form, and some excellent tennis was witnessed. The preliminary and first rounds were played off. Following are to-day's summaries:

Preliminary Round—Albert Le Roy, New York, beat S. Pyne, Princeton, 6—1, 6—2; Frederick Watson, New York, beat Percy R. Pyne 2d, Princeton, 6—2, 6—3; W. Paret, New York, beat Louis V. Ledoux, Cornwall, N. Y., 6—0, 6—2; Charles M. Relyea, New York, beat Warren Delano, Hartstown, 6—2, 6—0; Henry Mollenahuer, Brooklyn, beat H. C. Pell, Jr., Tuxedo, 6—1, 6—1; W. R. Garrison, Tuxedo, beat J. C. Lord, Harvard, 8—6, 2—6, 6—3.

First Round—J. C. Davidson, Washington, beat Fred Pierson, Tux

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

A CHAPTER OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The accession of RICHARD OLNEY to the office of Secretary of State in June, 1895, a few days after the death of Secretary GRESHAM, was coincident with the beginning of a new stage in the Venezuela boundary controversy. From that moment we began to assert our own position in the matter with greater and increasing firmness, and forces were set in motion that urged the ancient dispute forward swiftly to its peaceful settlement. The change was not due to the change of Secretaries, for Mr. GRESHAM was as firm in enforcing his conclusions as he was careful and sincere in forming them; and behind both Secretaries stood President CLEVELAND, whose courage no man has ever doubted. It was due rather to the onward march of events which had brought us to the point where pleading and persuasion must give place to emphatic remonstrance and the foreshadowing of intended action.

In his second Princeton lecture, now published in the July issue of The Century Magazine, ex-President CLEVELAND traces the history of the controversy in its later stages and tells of the events in their succession which imposed upon him the duty and responsibility of sending to Congress the message of Dec. 17, 1895. In the former lecture, printed in the June Century, Mr. CLEVELAND reviewed the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela from the beginning.

Everybody remembers the surprise, alarm, and intemperate abuse with which that momentous message was greeted. The country was surprised, for it had not been aware of the length to which her Majesty's Government had gone in resisting our demands or of the ripening determination of the President to maintain the American system and principle of the Monroe Doctrine, threatened and denied by England and brought to the point where it must be asserted or dropped by us. The alarm in financial circles was acute, for in minds absorbed in business transactions the imperiled self-interest of the moment quite overshadowed the fate of a great National principle, imperfectly understood or frankly disregarded. From other minds, warped and perverted by alien sympathy or the lifelong habit of faultfinding, flowed copious streams of abuse of the President; and they flow to this day under the fresh provocation of any incident, like the publication of Mr. CLEVELAND'S lectures, which brings the subject again to public attention. The country, immediately convinced of the justice of the President's position, came solidly to his support. The men of large affairs sensibly adopted a policy of silent observation. The furious critics raged. Her Majesty's Government, by an act of concession and renunciation that stands conspicuous for wisdom and candor in the history of international relations, abandoned forthwith the extreme positions that had provoked our interference, consented to arbitration, which had previously been many times refused, and before the Court of Arbitration assembled in Paris an adjustment was reached which preserved the territory, the rights, and the national existence of Venezuela, gave to Great Britain every foot of soil to which she could establish historic title, and advanced the Monroe Doctrine to the position of a principle applicable, as President CLEVELAND had declared, to every stage of our National life, and henceforth not to be lightly questioned by any European power.

All this happened but a little more than half a decade ago, but already it is an established and immutable truth of history that in that moment of suddenly arisen responsibility, when one of the pillars of our National peace and security was in peril of overthrow, when the calamity of war with our best friend among the powerful nations of the earth was brought measurably near as the possible consequence of firmness in speech and courage in action for the defense of our asserted rights, GROVER CLEVELAND exhibited the qualities that constitute the highest statesmanship and performed a duty that for his country and for human civilization was of incalculable value.

Our readers are well aware that this journal from the day that President CLEVELAND'S Venezuela message was sent to Congress has insisted that it was a peace message. It arrested in their steady progress events that would sooner or later have involved us in a war with Great Britain, a war which could have been averted only at a cost of surrendered principle and National abasement that would have made us universally despised. It led promptly to peaceful and honorable settlement a controversy that was threatening so long as it lasted. Venezuela was protected from aggression that if persisted in would have sufficed to control her destiny, the Monroe Doctrine was affirmed and acknowledged as a living, continuing principle, and Great Britain remains our best friend, as she abundantly proved during the Spanish war. In the words used by Lord BEACONSFIELD in reference to a far less worthy triumph, Mr. CLEVELAND out of that series of grave events brought peace with honor.

We have attempted no summary of the history of the Venezuela boundary controversy and our part therein. Every American should read that for himself in the form in which it is given to the world by the chief actor in the honorable settlement. We will quote, however, the concluding paragraphs of Mr. CLEVELAND'S second lecture as it appears in The Century:

> But these things are as nothing in comparison with the sublime patriotism and devotion to their Nation's honor exhibited by the great mass of our countrymen—the plain people of the land. Though, in case of the last extremity, the chances and suffering of conflict would have fallen to their lot, nothing blinded them to the manner in which the integrity of their country was involved. Not for a single moment did their Government know the lack of their strong and stalwart support.
>
> I hope there are but few of our fellow-citizens who, in retrospect, do not now acknowledge the good that has come to our Nation through this episode in our history. It has established the Monroe Doctrine on lasting foundations before the eyes of the world; it has given us a better place in the respect and consideration of the people of all nations, and especially of Great Britain; it has again confirmed our confidence in the overwhelming prevalence among our citizens of disinterested devotion to American honor, and last, but by no means least, it has taught us where to look in the ranks of our countrymen for the best patriotism.

THE UNPROTECTED COUNTRY.

The crop of assaults, robberies, disorder, and even murders in the rural districts of the State has been rather larger than usual this season. Whether the criminal or semi-criminal classes are subject to abnormal irritation from the heat, or whether, in obedience to the speculative impulse prevailing, they are overdoing their business, we cannot say. That the number of cases of offenses which have found their way into the newspapers is extraordinary there is no doubt. The number of minor cases of a criminal sort which are not reported is, of course, very much greater.

It would be a good thing if the members of the Legislature and other leaders of public opinion in the rural parts of the State should make a careful study of this matter and be prepared to submit some plan for the organization of a State police which would not be burdensome and would not be under the influence of politicians, which would afford reasonable protection in thinly settled parts of the State, and would also be available for the suppression of disorder or the prevention of it in cases where the militia is now called in. The need in the latter regard is very great, and would amply justify the charge of the bulk of the cost of such a police upon the State Treasury. But the usefulness of the plan for the protection of person and property in the towns and villages of the State is so obvious that it ought not to be difficult to arouse a public opinion that would secure legislation of the right sort at the next session of the Legislature.

The simple fact is that in places of small population the maintenance of an adequate police force is costly beyond all proportion to the available revenues. To establish and keep up a trained, active, and skillful body of policemen, such as is absolutely needed to do the work occasionally required, such as is kept up in large cities and is constantly in use there, would increase taxation beyond all tolerable limits. It is possible in the large cities because the men are continuously employed and because the amount of taxable property protected and needing protection is so great that the yield of taxation makes the cost of the police easy to meet. But for small towns with sparse population and with property of relatively low value it would be as unreasonable to ask for a complete police force as it would be to ask individuals to supply themselves with steam fire engines. The only way in which the need of such communities can be served is by a force covering a relatively large territory, rendering essential service to the State in emergencies, and so far supported by the State Treasury that the cost to the small communities would be moderate.

It must be remembered that though the occasions when good police service is required in the country are relatively few, the need for it when it does arise is as urgent as it is in the cities. Robbery or assault or arson in the country is just as great an evil as in the city, and it can be prevented or detected and punished in the country only by the means employed in the cities. There are no statistics on the subject, but we venture little in saying that unlawful injury to property in the country is the source of much greater loss in proportion to the population and to the total value of property than in the cities. The number of instances of injury to the person is also probably relatively greater. On the other hand, it may be said that in the country, with a proper police force, the prevention of crime would be more easy. Suspicious persons are more readily recognised and traced. A mounted policeman in a rural district, patrolling it regularly, would in a very short time know a person not belonging there and be able to infer his general character almost as far as he could see him. Moreover, the lawless class would, on their part, quickly understand the risk they incurred from a systematic patrolling of the district, and would avoid it. Again, if an offense were committed, the detection and trapping of the offender in a sparse population would be more feasible.

The organization of a rural State police of the kind desired would present few practical difficulties, and if it were made to furnish a State peace force for emergencies its total cost would be paid for many times over almost any year by the saving it would effect. It should, of course, be a trained and disciplined force, appointed and promoted solely for fitness, with a tenure for life or good behavior, and with pensions for sufficient service. It should be kept entirely out of party politics. The greater part of the men should be mounted, and they should be thoroughly drilled for their duties. The chief function of the force would in practice be found to be that of prevention, and its value for this purpose would be simply incalculable. It would make such riots as occurred in Albany this Spring almost impossible, while throughout the country districts the safety of property and person it would assure would be worth its cost many times over.

We wish Gov. ODELL, with his gift for practical measures, would take this plan up.

THE PARK PAY CHAIRS.

Nothing could be more absurd than the storm that has been stirred up about the introduction of chairs in the public parks. We have had an all-day riot about it already, and we are likely to have more of the same until the permission of Mr. CLAUSEN to a concessionaire to put seats in the parks and charge for them is formally and finally withdrawn.

It is quite true that, in the public parks all over Europe, it is the custom for enterprising persons from whom Mr. SPATE has derived the idea, to put in seats for the benefit of those who were able and willing to pay for them, and who were unwilling to take the chances either for themselves or for the ladies and children whom they might happen to accompany, of the associations of the casual park bench.

That looks like a perfectly reasonable demand which there is money in supplying. And yet it seems to be a complete proof of Mr. CLAUSEN'S want of political sense that he should have consented to have the experiment tried. It was just as certain beforehand as it is now that the experiment has been tried, and has so gloomily failed, that "our people wouldn't stand it." The gravamen of the Park Commissioner's offense was the notion that, in the public parks of New York, any visitor should be better treated than any other visitor, so far as the enjoyment of the parks was concerned, because he happened to have more money to spend and could afford to pay for what another visitor could not afford to pay for. Every person who resented the distinction was aware that it was enforced everywhere else, that the man who had money could command better food and clothing than the man who had none, and that there are such distinctions in traveling, between first-class and second-class cars. But then all these enterprises which make a distinction are money-making enterprises, and make their profit out of the distinction. To the great majority of visitors to the parks, and not merely to the hoodlums and the tramps, it was intolerable that a distinction should be made in respect of shady and eligible and comfortable places for taking views and fresh air—that there should be a distinction between "first-class" and "second-class" visitors to a public park.

This is a feeling with which all democrats will sympathize, and which Mr. CLAUSEN entirely failed to take into account. It has been very absurdly inflamed and played upon, until one of our esteemed contemporaries, not classifiable in a general way as "yellow," seems to defend the practice of occupying pay chairs, declining to pay, and resisting the hireling who tries to put one out. Moreover, the instinct of a "fierce democracy" is in this case complicated with the not unreasonable suspicion of a job. Nobody, we suppose, imagines that Mr. CLAUSEN has profited, or meant to profit, or was doing anything but what he thought would promote the pleasantness of the parks and the comfort of the public. But the belief that some kind of Tammany "rake off" was part of the job was so natural as to be necessary. Hence, in part, the stern determination that there should be no profits to divide. That is to most people, even of those who have not become excited over the pay chairs, a gratifying fact. Mr. CLAUSEN must be aware that his little experiment has by no means commended itself to the majority of visitors to the parks. He must also be aware that no park regulation can be successfully enforced which does not commend itself to such a majority as designed to promote the greatest good of the greatest number. In these circumstances he should see that he has made a huge mistake and should hasten to undo it.

A KANSAS EXPEDIENT IN HARVESTING.

The recent recourse to violence of the farmers of Osage County, Kan., in order to secure the labor needed to enable them to gather their harvests is one of the most curious and instructive incidents in contemporaneous industrial history. The farmers of that district are very much in need of field hands through the harvest season, and knew of no way to get them. While in this condition a train load of immigrants on the way further west reached the town of Peterson, and word was passed among the farmers that the chance for which they had waited had come at last. About twenty of them assembled, heavily armed, and as the train was about to pull out to continue its journey four of these enterprising citizens boarded it and ordered the engineer to stop at a certain crossing about a mile out of town. This demand was enforced with arguments too strong to be disputed by unarmed train hands. When the train stopped as directed, two cars containing immigrants were cut off and the engineer was induced to remove the rest of the train out of the way so as to leave a clear field for the dissuasion which was to follow. The farmers wanted these able-bodied laborers who had come to this country for employment as farm hands, and were prepared to pay them well, but it is not surprising that the intentions of the party which had held up the train were not fully understood. A fight followed, in which clubs, revolvers, shotguns, and rocks were freely used, and the battle lasted for half an hour. Finally, after several on both sides had been more or less seriously injured, an understanding was reached, with the result that two hundred capable immigrants were persuaded to remain at Peterson, over the harvest at least, under engagement at $3.50 a day. At last accounts everybody was satisfied. The farmers saw their way to harvest their crops and the immigrants had reached the conclusion that they could not have done better had they proceeded to the destination for which they were ticketed.

We think this incident unique in the history of this country. It shows more clearly than any amount of descriptive writing could do the conditions resulting from the tendency of population to gravitate to the cities and towns, and also how the rapid development of manufacturing has been to a great extent effected at the expense of the withdrawal from farming of the labor on which it is dependent for the maintenance of our food supplies and our food exports. When farmers have to "hold up" trains and forcibly possess themselves of the passengers to get their crops gathered, and especially when to the labor thus secured the wages offered are more than those which are earned in most mechanical trades requiring a much higher degree of skill than farm labor demands, it is evident that something is wrong with the distribution of population in this country. Fortunately, such conditions sooner or later correct themselves, and perhaps the only lesson which can be drawn from the incident referred to is that Kansas needs more population of the kind which has found more congenial homes in States where there is less disposition to correct the results of the operation of the immutable laws of nature by the simple expedient of "be it enacted."

MR. LAWSON AND HIS SLOW BOAT.

One need not be a yachtsman in order to rejoice, in a mild way, to see Mr. LAWSON of Boston balked of his ambition. Mr. LAWSON'S ambition, in its original form, was to own the defender for this year of the America's Cup. That was a perfectly proper and legitimate aspiration, which every American citizen who can build and run a racing machine is entitled to cherish. But as the New York Yacht Club is the responsible custodian and defender of the cup, it was clearly necessary that the owner, or at least the manager, of the defending yacht, or of any yacht of which the owner aspired to have her made the defender, should be a member of the club, within its jurisdiction and amenable to its discipline. Mr. LAWSON did not enjoy the privileges, nor was he subject to the disabilities, of membership, and so the club insisted that he should make over the management of his boat to somebody who was.

From the time when that intention was announced, Mr. LAWSON'S original ambition of owning the cup defender seems to have been merged into a desire to make trouble for the New York Yacht Club. This intention seems now to have been frustrated, not through any action of the club, nor yet of Mr. LAWSON, but by reason of what may be called the providential slowness of the single-sticker which carried his fortunes and his hopes of trouble. If he had owned a boat faster than that built by a syndicate representing the club he would have succeeded. In that case the New York Yacht Club would have had either to beg him to allow the use of his boat on any terms or else to run the risk of the passing of the cup. And if Shamrock II. had beaten Constitution when a faster than Constitution might have been had upon Mr. LAWSON'S terms, the club which had refused to come to those terms would have been put in a very awkward predicament. The owner of the Independence would have had his entire revenge. But all that looks now to be quite out of the question. In the weather that cup challengers and cup defenders are mainly built for the new boat is a wonderfully fast machine, even tried by the high standard of Columbia, while Mr. LAWSON'S boat, in the same weather, beaten by hours and leagues, goes sliding off to leeward and oblivion. This, we repeat, is a consummation, "considering," that justifies gratification, and even, in a small way, gratitude.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Somebody whom The Tribune calls a "high official," without telling just how high he is or in which of its several senses the word fitted him at the time he spoke, is quoted by our neighbor as saying that, after considering innumerable suggestions for improving conditions in the tunnel, the New York Central Company has decided against the practicability of all but one—the extinguishment of most of the gas jets in each car as it passes through the cavern! "Investigation," it seems, has revealed that the sufferings of the passengers are due, not to the products of vehement combustion exhaled by the coal-burning locomotives, but to the heat of the little flames by which the cars are lighted, and a reduction of temperature amounting to ten degrees is confidently expected by the "high official" to follow the adoption of the policy of leaving a part of the jets unlighted. This is indeed a noble scheme, and no doubt it will be received with grateful enthusiasm by that part of the public, whatever its size, the members of which accepted as a fact the recent statement of another "high official," to the effect that to move trains through the tunnel by electricity, or by any method other than that now in use, was beyond the resources of engineering science. The practice acquired in attaining belief in that remarkable pronouncement makes it comparatively easy to expect great and refreshing results from putting out two or three minute lights and leaving the fire in the locomotive furnace as it is. "Investigation" has disclosed that the latter had little or nothing to do with our troubles, while the gentle little gas jets were real man-killers in disguise. This is a world of live and learn. By the way, it is much to be hoped that nobody will notice, or if anybody does that he will not mention the fact, that, of all the devices proposed, that concerning the lights was probably the only one which, instead of involving expense to the company, made possible a saving, small, indeed, but still large enough to figure in an annual report. Of course that had nothing to do with the popularity of the plan among "high officials."

—Never since the Boer war gave interest and importance to South African affairs has there been any intimation that the present representative of the United States at Cape Town was not performing the duties of his position with dignity and good judgment. On the contrary, Consul General STOWE has served in a difficult place with much credit to himself and his country. It is characteristic of him that while the situation was in its more delicate stages he remained at his post, and said nothing about its annoyances, and that only now, when again there is for the moment little more than routine work to do, he insists on resigning, giving as the reason that his salary is not sufficient to enable him, in a place where living expenses are extremely high, to maintain himself and his family in accordance with his ideas of propriety and comfort. This presents to the Government, and incidentally to the people, a problem of much importance. Beyond question men can be secured, and not a few of them, who will be glad to live in Cape Town on $3,000 a year, but nobody has ever claimed that Mr. STOWE was extravagant or that he had any exaggerated notions as to the amount of state he should keep up. It is evident, therefore, that the chances of securing for the position a man at once as able and more economical than he are extremely small, and the desirability of doing so is highly dubitable. And on the other hand, it will hardly be claimed that Mr. STOWE was too good a man for the place, or that even now a Consul General less intelligent than he and with lower standards, moral and social, can look out well enough for American interests at Cape Town. The apparently inevitable conclusion is that our representative there must get a larger salary, and that the increase should be made as soon as circumstances will permit—if possible soon enough to bring about the return of Mr. STOWE to the position for which his experience, like his record, especially fits him.

—Not much either of insight or of foresight is required to prophesy many excited manifestations of horror and alarm over the news that Secretary ROOT is making a tour of the military posts of the country with the object of seeing what can be done in the way of organizing a Federal militia. Demagogues will find in the plan a reflection on the value of the State militias, and the anti-imperialists will make moan over the development of that "militarism" which they have so long, so hopefully, and as yet so vainly awaited as the inevitable consequence of neglecting their advice as to the proper management of the Nation. Of course, we have always had, and still have, a Federal militia of enormous size, since it consists of all the adult male citizens of fighting age in the country, but the large majority of this impressive force know little more about a gun than is required to distinguish one end of it from the other, and though they are the very best of material for soldiers, it would take several months of training to make them really useful members of an army. The so-called National Guardsmen are State troops, and in a sudden emergency their usefulness is subject to large limitations of the most inconvenient kind, so there is some excuse, after all, for the Secretary's proposition. Just the same, he is going to hear about it in terms of more vivacity than affection. His situation will not have the same basis as that of Commissioner CLAUSEN, but the two officials will be able to discover similarities in their experiences, and thence attain to a sort of sympathy in affliction.

Suggestion for the Central.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why wouldn't it be a good idea for the New York Central Railroad to try and relieve the Park Avenue tunnel traffic by having their trains and the trains of the Putnam Division stop at High Bridge?

By making stops there patrons would be able to utilize the Ninth Avenue elevated express trains, running to and from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street mornings and evenings.

To one who patronizes the tunnel (much to my disgust) the scheme appeals greatly, and it is to be hoped the railroad people will give it a trial.

WILLIAM McADIE.

New York, July 9, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Lese Majeste.

A typesetting machine on a Toronto paper is in danger of prosecution for lèse majesté. It calls the heir apparent the Duke of Pork.—Ottawa Citizen.

The Difference.

"I'd a good deal ruther ride up on an elevater," observed Uncle Joshua, "than t' ride down; when a feller is goin' up it don't 'pear so much like goin' t' th' devil."—Ohio State Journal.

Chief Moore.

The people who laughed at Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau for predicting a month of this weather are beginning to feel a horrible apprehension that he will have the last laugh.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

No Boasting.

Mrs. Bellefield—Well, it's a good thing that Benny came past the Fourth without injury.

Mr. Bellefield—But don't boast, my dear. The green peach season is coming.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

A Letter from the Janitor.

Mr. Topfloor, Dear Sir—Replying to your favor of Jan. 15, stating that you must have more heat in your flat, I take pleasure in informing you that the entire building is now thoroughly heated, and in expressing the hope that you are satisfied.

MIKE MUGGINS, Janitor.

July 9, 1901.—Baltimore American.

THE SONG OF LIFE.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

One must sing of the sunshine;
One must sing of the rain;
One must sing us the songs of joy;
And one sing woe's refrain;
Yet in the end all the songs will blend
In one harmonious strain.

One must sing of the future;
With hopes and fearings rife;
One must sing of the misty past—
Its dreaming and its strife—
Yet they will meet in a chord full sweet—
The marvelous song of life.

One must sing of the mountains;
One must sing of the sea;
One must sing us the song of love;
And one in hate's shrill key;
Yet all will rise to the blending skies
In one grand harmony.

Love and hate and compassion,
Sorrow and right and wrong,
Past and future and war and peace—
Rise in an anthem strong,
And all will grow, as they ebb and flow,
To life's unceasing song.

NO CELL FOR MR. BRICE

Order Punishing the Councilman Modified by the Appellate Division.

The Sentence of Imprisonment Illegal—Distinction Between Contempts Pointed Out by the Court.

The order of Justice Scott of the Supreme Court providing for punishing Councilman Stewart M. Brice by fine and imprisonment for not obeying a mandamus, secured by the Hall of Records contractor, John Pierce, compelling him and certain other Councilmen to vote for a bond resolution, was yesterday modified by the Appellate Division by eliminating from the order the provision for imprisonment. The Court says, per curiam:

"We do not think we are warranted in disturbing any of the conclusions reached by the Justice at Special Term excepting that relating to defendant's punishment. In addition to requiring him to pay $473.75 to cover the expenses, the order directed further that the defendant be confined in the county jail for a period of ten days. This we do not think the Court had power to do."

The Court then quotes Section 2,285 of the Code of Civil Procedure, providing that where the misconduct proved consists of an omission to perform an act or duty which it is yet in the power of the offender to perform, he shall be imprisoned only until he has performed it, and paid the fine imposed, and which also provides that the order must specify the act or duty to be performed.

"Here the contempt of the defendant," continues the Court, "consisted in his failure to obey a writ of mandamus compelling him to vote for the issuance of certain corporate stock of the City of New York. The order to show cause why he should not be punished was served on him on Aug. 2, 1899, on which same day he voted for the stock, as commanded by the writ. As his contempt thus consisted in an omission to perform an act or duty which was performed before there was a decision in contempt proceedings, the Court was powerless to imprison the defendant.

"The distinction between contempts which consist of omissions to do acts, which when done relieve from imprisonment, and those affirmative acts of resistance to the orders of the Court, wherein imprisonment may be imposed on the offender, has been pointed out in King vs. Barnes, 113 New York, 476.

"The order is therefore modified by striking out the provision relating to imprisonment, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party."

Kellogg & Rose represented Contractor John Pierce of the Hall of Records throughout the proceedings. They said yesterday that they had only followed the case to the Appellate Division as a matter of duty as officers of the court which had declared Mr. Brice in contempt, and that they would do nothing further in the matter.

Five of the Councilmen who had been fined $100 each, after admitting their contempt of court, appealed to the Appellate Division, as they thought the fine too heavy. In denying to interfere with the fine of these Councilmen the Appellate Division said, as reported in Volume 44, Page 389, of the Appellate Division Reports:

"The punishment inflicted was, under the circumstances, quite moderate. Imprisonment might well have been added. The disobedience of the writ was coupled with observations disrespectful to the Court, and the entire action of the board, with the duty of obedience plainly before it, was perverse and rebellious."

TO PAY FRANCHISE TAX.

Buffalo and Rochester Corporations Waive All Questions Except the One of Constitutionality.

ALBANY, July 9.—The largest corporations of Rochester and Buffalo have agreed to pay their franchise taxes for the last two years. This is the first instance since the enactment of the Franchise Tax act that any corporations have shown a disposition to pay taxes thereunder, and the State authorities look upon this step as a most important one in the administration of the law. The corporations agree to pay their taxes, waiving all questions relative to the law but one—the contention that it is unconstitutional. That question they leave for final determination in the test cases pending in the courts.

The companies parties to the stipulation will without further delay pay to the localities where they operate the taxes assessed on their special franchises for the years 1900 and 1901. The franchise tax law requires the payment to be made to the city or village in which the corporation operates, permitting the revenue to be used for local purposes.

THE COLONIAL DAMES LOSE.

Appellate Division Affirms the Opinion that They Have Not Exclusive Right to the Name.

The Appellate Division yesterday, without opinion, affirmed the judgments of the Supreme Court dismissing the complaints in the actions brought by The Colonial Dames of America against the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, and against an unincorporated association calling itself the National Society of The Colonial Dames of America, to restrain the respective defendants from using the names or terms appropriated by them on the ground that such names constitute an infringement upon plaintiff's exclusive right to the use of the name Colonial Dames.

At the hearing before the Appellate Division last June Franklin Bartlett for the plaintiff, as appellant, contended that the name, "The Colonial Dames of America," is one susceptible of exclusive appropriation, and the words Colonial Dames used in conjunction are so distinctive in character as to be capable of exclusive appropriation. The plaintiff, by priority of injunction adoption and user, appropriated and set aside to and for its exclusive use its corporate name and the words Colonial Dames, used in conjunction.

Col. Bartlett also contended that the use of the prefixed words by the defendants did not save them, as the words were in essence the same as the name of the plaintiff.

The two defendant societies, by John M. Bowers, argued that the words Colonial Dames are generic and descriptive, and cannot be appropriated by the plaintiff society for the exclusive purpose of describing its own membership, especially when the same words properly describe the membership of the defendant society. The plaintiff never had the exclusive right to the name it assumed on taking its charter. No benefit could come to the plaintiff by the granting of an injunction and only harm to the defendant.

A RAPID TRANSIT HEARING.

Mr. Shepard's Motion Before the Appellate Division Granted.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon granted an order for the publication of a notice of a hearing to be held on Sept. 4 next, at 10:30 A. M., upon an application by the Rapid Transit Commission for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report after due hearing whether the Rapid Transit Railway in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan ought to be constructed and operated.

An ex-parte motion for a hearing was made by Edward M. Shepard of counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission. The motion was granted, and an order was entered designating the newspapers in which the notice should be published.

American Eclipse Photographs the Best.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—F. W. Dyson, an astronomer from the Greenwich Observatory, England, who went to Sumatra to take views and make observations of the eclipse there in May, has arrived here, being the first member of the various eclipse parties to reach this country. He says the best photographs of the eclipse were obtained by American astronomers. He will make a tour of the observatories of this country.

CORNELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Appointments Announced by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ALBANY, July 9.—Appointments to State scholarships in Cornell University for the year 1901 were made by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner. These scholarships entitle their holders to a four years' course of instruction in Cornell University free of tuition.

Among the appointments are the following:

KINGS COUNTY.—William Stuart Messer, Rollin Hills, Henry Emile Behnken, Charlotte Clementine Faust, George Wilfrid Kuhn, Edward Henry Germann, Charles George Koehler, Jr., William Paul Allen, Joseph Tolchinsky, Coppy Breger, Frederick William Oswald, Jr., Charles Albert Gordon, Edward Louis Friedman, Frank Clifton Tolles, Louis D. Froelick, Florence Anna Nelson, Bernard Rein, Robert Armstrong Smith, Jr., Harry Aronson, Henry Ryon, and Samuel Wicksman, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK COUNTY.—Edward Althaus, Jr., Harry Abram Walker, Leopold H. Berliner, Aaron Samuelson, Edward Frecht, Charles Ginsberg, Samuel M. Hyman, Oscar Laffer, Ethel Rollins, Benjamin Goldberg, Max Greenberg, Alfred David, Monte London, Elias Fischbein, Isadore Gluck, John Alfred Helm, Joseph Liebergall, William Hinz, Leo Lebowich, Joseph Barnett Kanter, Charles Broder, Isaac Arnow, Joseph Kissick, Isidor Ritter, Jacob Maybaum, Isaac Levison, C. Maitland Mann, Joseph Rothkowitz, Alt-ert Baldwin Hoffman, G. Johnson Little, Jr., Samuel Hollander, Otto Rudolf Pozdena, Herbert Stein, Julius London, and Hyman Kleban, New York.

QUEENS AND NASSAU COUNTIES.—Grace B. Bond, Freeport; Joseph A. McKenna, Long Island City; Mathilda A. Koehler, Springland.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—Henry J. Lathrop, Tottenville.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—Edgar Rogers, Sagaponack; Evangeline D. Rose, Port Jefferson.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Winslow Bridsell, Croton Lake; Lewis S. Latimer, Bronxville, and Johanna C. Stolte, Mount Vernon.

FOR A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Educational Council to Continue to Work for It Though Committee Reports Adversely.

DETROIT, Mich., July 9.—The report of the Committee on a National University was submitted to the National Council of Education this morning by Dr. William R. Harper of Chicago. It was stated in the report that at one of its earlier meetings the committee adopted the following declarations:

It has been and is one of the recognized functions of the Federal Government to encourage and aid, but not to control, the educational instrumentality of the country.

No one of the bills heretofore brought before Congress to provide for the incorporation of a National university at Washington commends itself to the judgment of this committee as a practical measure.

The Government is not called upon to maintain at the capital a university in the ordinary sense of the term.

After referring at length to the various questions that enter into the erection of a National educational institution, the report continues:

The committee have been advised of a plan for a non-Governmental institution at Washington, which may be able to supply all that is desired. This plan is the outcome of action taken by the Washington Academy of Sciences and by the George Washington Memorial Association.

Both organizations have agreed to co-operate to found an institution in the City of Washington, as a memorial to George Washington, which shall be maintained to promote the advanced study of the sciences and the liberal arts.

Concerning the proposed institution it is assumed:

First—That it will be independent of Government support or control, as it will also be independent of the support or control of existing institutions.

Second—That its objects will be: (A) To facilitate the use of scientific and other resources of the Government for research. (B) To co-operate with universities, colleges, and individuals in securing to properly qualified persons opportunities for advanced study and research now obtainable only to a limited extent in Washington and not at all elsewhere.

Third—That its oversight and control will be in the hands of trustees and officers representing educational experience and ideals of the existing institutions for higher education.

These declarations, however, were not the ones the committee recommended. Instead it submitted a resolution that embodied their principal parts. It was to the effect that a plan is approved for a non-governmental institution known as the Washington Memorial Institution, to be maintained in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of promoting the study of science and the liberal arts at the National capital, and of exercising oversight of the advanced studies of duly qualified students in the Governmental laboratories and collections.

The report resulted in two hours of hot debate on the subject, which ended by the adoption by a vote of 22 to 4 of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the committee be received and the committee discharged; and that while we express our appreciation of their labors we are not prepared to abandon the position taken by the National Educational Association in favor of a National university.

The attendance at the sessions of the National Educational Association was large. Among the principal speakers was Bishop John L. Spalding of Peoria, Ill., on "Progress in Education." He said, in part:

"Our environments, our fortune, our success have combined to make us a practical people, and hence we easily persuade ourselves that religion and culture are valuable chiefly for what they do for the protection of posterity and the peace of society. But the reverse of this is the true view. Property and the peace of society have as their end the fostering of religion and culture. Religion and virtue are the most essential elements of humanity, and they can be taught; but they are the most difficult of things to teach, because those alone in whom they are a live principle, bodying itself in a character which irresistibly inspires reverence, mildness, love, and devotion can teach them. This is a general truth. We can teach what we know and love to those who know and love us; the rest is drill. The question of education is primarily a question of teachers; incidentally only a question of methods. Information is indispensable, and the methods by which it may be best imparted must be known and employed by the teacher; but the end is a cultivated mind, opening to the light as flowers to the morning rays, athirst for knowledge as the growing corn for rain and sunshine. In a rightly educated mind intellectual culture is inseparable from moral culture. Moral character is the only foundation on which the temple of right can stand secure and symmetrical."

CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION.

Annual State Convention Begins in the Brooklyn Athenaeum.

The annual State convention of the Catholic Benevolent Legion convened yesterday in Brooklyn. It will continue for several days. Delegates from most of the councils in the State were present when the session opened in the Athenaeum, on Atlantic Avenue. In the morning the delegates attended a special mass at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo.

The delegates then went to the Athenaeum, where they listened to a speech of welcome by Assistant Corporation Counsel William J. Carr of Brooklyn and received instructions from State Secretary Thomas B. Lee. In the afternoon the delegates were taken in special trolley cars to Ulmer Park, where a banquet was held and the remainder of the day was spent.

THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY.

To Be Discussed by the Lithographers' Protective Association.

The question of making a general demand for the eight-hour workday and minimum wages of $20 a week will be discussed today by the delegates to the Lithographers' Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada, who are now in convention at Odd Fellows' Hall, 60 St. Mark's Place. If the demand is agreed on, it was said yesterday, a day will be fixed on which it is to go into effect throughout this country and Canada.

The association takes in at present the transferrers, pressmen, and helpers, and has a membership of 2,900, which, the delegates say, is 99 per cent. of all the workers in these trades. They reported yesterday that the xylographers or artists, stone pressers, and stone engravers, who have separate unions, have applied to the association for a charter, and that the application will probably be granted.

New Maternity Hospital for New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9.—The Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary Hospital was incorporated to-day, to furnish free medical treatment to poor women in confinement, and to maintain in New York City a maternity institution. The Directors are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Frank L. Polk, Henry S. Thompson, and William Thorne, New York City; Percy R. Pyne, Bernardsville, N. J., and Moses Taylor, Mount Kisco.

JOHN I. BLAIR'S BIG ESTATE

Is Worth Millions More than He Thought It Was.

His Son and Executor, De Witt C. Blair, Asks the Court of Chancery to Construe the Will.

TRENTON, N. J., July 9.—De Witt C. Blair, son and executor of John I. Blair of Blairstown, N. J., who died in 1899, filed in the Court of Chancery a bill to have the will reconstrued. The matter was before the Chancellor to-day on a motion for the appointment of a guardian for the infant heirs pending the decision. Following the rule of the court, the Chancellor appointed Edward C. Stokes, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, as such guardian.

The suit is of a quasi-friendly nature, and millions of dollars are involved. It is also unusual in many respects, and particularly in that the papers show that Mr. Blair was worth several millions of dollars more when he died than he believed himself to be. The principal object is to obtain the court's decree authorizing the immediate distribution among the individual beneficiaries named in the will of the moneys which Mr. Blair did not know he had when he made his will, instead of having the unknown millions become a part of the trust fund created under the will.

Mr. Blair in his will left property valued at several millions to different children, and specified what stocks and securities they should receive. The will was drawn many years before his death, and as he disposed of stocks held by him it happens that in many cases the estate does not now own the specific number of shares bequeathed. The court is asked to determine whether the beneficiaries shall receive the number of shares of stock of the different kinds that were owned by Mr. Blair at his death, or receive from the residue of the estate an amount sufficient to make up those shares mentioned in the will and not held by Mr. Blair when he died.

The bill enumerates stocks valued at between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000, which were mentioned in the will, and which constituted part of the trust of the executor. The whole estate is estimated to be worth $50,000,000. Some of the bonds have become valueless, the corporations having ceased to exist, while others have greatly increased, both in value and in number of shares.

The bill tells of the various trusts created, and says:

"Your orator is informed by certain of the beneficiaries under said trusts that their construction of the will is that there shall be substituted out of the estate other securities for those mentioned in the will and given to your orator in trust which were not in the State at the time of the testator's death; but your orator is not informed on what principle it is claimed that such substitution should be made."

De Witt C. Blair explains that the bill is filed as "the first formal step toward closing up the Blair estate, that there were several trusts in the will that might continue for a great many years, and it was advisable to have the rights of the beneficiaries and the duties of the executor and trustee fixed by the court."

The defendants named in the suit are J. Blair Scribner, Charles Scribner, Arthur H. Scribner, Emma Scribner Larned, Isabella Scribner Fitzhugh, the grandchildren of John I. Blair, and Clarence B. Mitchell and John D. Vail.

ROGERS WILL MADE PUBLIC.

He Is Careful Therein to Describe Himself as a Bachelor—A Curious Repetition.

PATERSON, N. J., July 9.—The will of Jacob S. Rogers was made public to-day by the executors of the estate. It was executed on June 23, 1892. It was witnessed by John Havron of Paterson, George E. Hanna of Brooklyn, and F. J. Shadler of New York. The first codicil was added on Dec. 11, 1894; the second Dec. 5, 1898; the third on May 4, 1899, and the fourth on Oct. 2, 1900.

The will contains many peculiarities. For instance, if the instrument should be literally construed there would be nothing for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, for in one of the codicils the testator bequeaths to a nephew more than ten times what the estate can possibly amount to.

In his original will Mr. Rogers gave his favorite nephew only the same amount as his other nephews and nieces. In the codicils he increases the amount Theodore Rogers shall get by giving him many things, and finally he added a clause by which he evidently intended to increase the money to be given him from $25,000 to $100,000, by adding $75,000 to the original amount. In this clause he evidently repeated inadvertently the word "thousand," thus the clause reads "seventy-five thousand thousand dollars." This would be the sum of $75,000,000. In the place where the mistake occurs the figures are not inserted in brackets as they are elsewhere in the will.

The will starts out: "I, Jacob S. Rogers, bachelor." This, it is thought, was deliberately inserted to counteract any claims that might be set up by women that he was married. He repeats the formula further along in the codicils. Again, in the will he speaks of the advice he has given women and the investments he has made for them, and directs that if any such should be found to owe his estate the debt shall be canceled. The executors do not know what this means, but expect to find some solution when they obtain possession of the books and papers of the estate later on.

Although the will is to be filed in this State, the executors holding that Mr. Rogers was a resident of New Jersey, he did not so consider himself. He states that he is "Jacob S. Rogers of the city, county, and State of New York."

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 9.—Mrs. Virginia Heinisch, the half sister of Jacob S. Rogers, in an interview to-day said that she had already seen her lawyer, a prominent member of the Newark bar, in reference to bringing suit to break the millionaire's will. She said she thought the other relatives would take similar action. Mrs. Heinisch said she was unable to say whether there was any truth in the story of Mr. Rogers's alleged romance in France, or whether he had a natural son or daughter.

WILL OF HENRY G. FAY.

It Disposes of About $90,000 in Charitable and Other Bequests.

The will of Henry G. Fay of 55 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, was filed for probate in the office of the Kings County Surrogate yesterday. Mr. Fay was a retired merchant, and died on June 25 last. The value of the entire estate is not given. The will in specific terms disposes of about $90,000, but the estate is believed to be worth a great deal more than that.

Mr. Fay leaves $10,000 to the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association for the endowment fund; $10,000 to the Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn; to the Brooklyn Church Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $10,000; to the Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Home, $10,000; $5,000 to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, and $2,000 to the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church.

A number of bequests are made to relatives and friends of the testator. Mr. Fay made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Ferrington Hanford, and in the will Mrs. Hanford is named as the residuary legatee. The testator also leaves $20,000 to Mrs. Hanford in trust for life with the executor, the Franklin Trust Company.

VICE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HERE.

He Has a Conference with Senator Platt Over the Judgeship.

Vice President Roosevelt was in the city for a few hours yesterday. He saw Senator Platt at the latter's office and lunched with him at the Lawyers' Club. It is said that the Vice President urged the claims of Justice John Proctor Clarke to the United States Judgeship made vacant by the resignation of Judge Addison Brown. Mr. Roosevelt saw Justice Clarke while in New York.

United States District Attorney H. L. Burnett announces that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for the place. Justice Thomas Allison is also being considered as a possible successor to Judge Brown.

CONTEST OVER THE TUNNEL.

Assertion Made that J. B. McDonald Obtained Contract by Undue Influence.

A bill in equity was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by the Underground Railroad of the City of New York and the Rapid Transit Railway Company, raising the points that the right to build a tunnel in the city belongs exclusively to those companies, and that the action of the Rapid Transit Commission in laying out the route for the tunnel and giving the contract for its construction to John B. McDonald was unconstitutional. The defendants under the law have two months in which to file an answer.

The bill filed says that the Central Tunnel Railway Company was organized under the old tunnel act, on March 26, 1881, and obtained an exclusive franchise to construct a tunnel and railway between City Hall Park and the Grand Central Station, in Forty-second Street, under Elm Street and Fourth Avenue, upon the route which John B. McDonald is now excavating. It says that the delay in construction has been due to the failure of the General Term to fill a vacancy in the Board of Commissioners which that court appointed under the tunnel act of 1881, and to the action of the city authorities since the rapid transit act.

The bill further claims that the contract with the Rapid Transit Commissioners and the City of New York and Mr. McDonald was obtained "by fraud, imposition, and undue influence practiced upon them by the said defendant, John B. McDonald, and by the said Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company and by persons with great political influence in the City of New York, some of whom are city officers, who were secretly interested in the said contract and in the said construction company, and who dominated the action of the persons who executed said rapid transit contract with the City of New York."

The bill, which was filed by James M. Fiske and Roger Foster as counsel, asks for an injunction against the further construction of the tunnel and for the appointment of a receiver.

SWIMMER BEATS A STEAMER.

To Win a Bet Otto Persons Jumped Overboard, Caught a Train, and Reached Providence First.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9.—To win a bet, Otto Persons, a Swede, who lives in New York City, and who was a passenger on a steamer from New York to Providence, jumped overboard in Long Island Sound last night. He reached shore, caught a train, and arrived in this city in time to be at the pier before the steamer came in.

Persons was one of a party of travelers who were joking about the speed of their craft. The man offered to bet that he could swim ashore and beat the boat in reaching Providence. He was taken at his word, and without demur he leaped overboard. A boat at some distance from the steamer picked him up, and he caught the midnight train from New York at New Rochelle. He reached here some time before the boat came in.

EXPIRED AS HE READ A NOVEL.

It Described the Grief Following a Sudden Death.

James McCausland died at his home, at 151 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, on Monday from heart disease. He was seated in an armchair, with his feet resting on another chair. He still wore his eyeglasses and on his knees lay a book he had been reading, Mrs. Oliphant's "Ladies Lindores." The chapter of the novel he had been reading related the grief that followed the sudden death of one of the characters. One sentence read thus: "Ye never ken what he's been to ye till ye lose him."

He was born in Jersey City in 1836, and was at one time a member of the County Election Board. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SESSION.

Loving Cup Presented to President Clark by His Fellow-Members.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—An interesting feature of the fourth day of the conference of the Christian Endeavor Society was a banquet given by the Board of Trustees and other members of the United Society to President Clark. He was the recipient of a silver loving cup in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Christian Endeavor.

The chief address of the day was that of Booker T. Washington of the Colored Normal School at Tuskegee, Ala., on "The Power of a Noble Life."

"I do not believe that in all the history of the country," he said, "has there been such a need for strong, unselfish, pure, and intelligent men who are willing to sacrifice ambition, position, fortune, and comfort for the welfare of their fellow-men. The one thing they are living for is the opportunity to make some individual more happy."

To-morrow is the closing day of the convention.

ADMIRAL BUNCE OPERATED ON.

Nearly the Whole of the Tongue of the Retired Naval Officer Removed.

BOSTON, July 9.—An operation for cancer was performed upon Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce, United States Navy, retired, of Hartford, Conn., at the Eliot Hospital yesterday, entailing the removal of nearly the whole of his tongue.

The Admiral rallied so well that he is expected to be able to leave the hospital in a week. He had suffered for many years from the cancer. He will not be wholly deprived of the power of speech. His wife and daughters are with him at the hospital.

VENEZUELAN PLOT TALK.

Ex-President Andrade Now Declared to be in Porto Rico.

Consul General E. Gonsales Esteves said yesterday that he had received no news of the whereabouts of ex-President Ignacio Andrade of Venezuela, who he was informed on Monday is in the city.

The Consul General said, however, that he proposed to keep a sharp lookout for vessels leaving here, and that if at any time his agents reported that contraband goods were being shipped he would board the ship himself and make an investigation. His idea is that ammunition for the Venesuelan revolutionists may be sandwiched in between other goods.

Early in the day Nicholas Hernandez, who arrived in New York on Monday, and Andreas Pietri called upon the Consul General to assure him again that they were not interested in the coming revolt against President Castro and the Venesuelan Government.

A man whose information has hitherto been found reliable wrote to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that he felt sure that Andrade was not in the city. He said that he was certain that he was in Porto Rico now, having gone to that place from Havana. The writer's idea of the manner in which the rumor had reached the Consul General that Andrade was in town, was that José Andrade, the ex-President's brother, had been seen on a car, and had been addressed as Andrade within the hearing of the suspicious person. The writer admitted that ex-President Andrade had intended to come to New York "incognito," but had changed his mind.

ACCUSE TAMMANY HALL.

Hudson Democratic Club Members Say They Are Being Annoyed.

Members of the Hudson Democratic Club, the organization representing the Greater New York Democracy in the Twenty-first Assembly District of this county, assert they are being annoyed by agents of Tammany Hall.

The clubroom is located at 154 West One Hundred and Third Street over the saloon of George P. Lehr. On Monday and yesterday wardmen visited the saloon and said they had reason to believe that a poolroom business was being done up stairs. Mr. Lehr denied it, and then called the attention of the officials of the club to the report. The latter have sent a letter to Capt. Schmittberger advising him of what is being done, and requesting him to make an investigation to prevent further annoyance.

Club members believe that Tammany contemplates a raid for political effect, as the Sheehan Democracy has a very strong organization in the district.

THEATRICAL MANAGER'S WOUND

Murray Hill Theatre Scene Painter Says H. S. Jacobs Ran Against His Knife.

H. S. Jacobs, a theatrical agent and manager of 100 West One Hundredth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon from the Murray Hill Theatre, Lexington Avenue, near Forty-second Street, with a stab wound in his breast. William A. Lavelle, a scene painter of 321 West Thirty-fifth Street, was arrested and taken to the Yorkville Court.

Lavelle said that he had been engaged by Jacobs to paint the scenery for a new play, "The Power of Truth." It was being done on the stage of the Murray Hill. He and Jacobs had had a quarrel over the quality of muslin employed. Calling him a liar, Jacobs had run toward him. He was whittling a stick at the time, and Jacobs ran upon the knife.

Three scene painters corroborated Lavelle's statement.

Magistrate Hogan held him without bail until the seriousness of Jacobs's injuries could be determined.

Later at her residence Mrs. Jacobs said that her husband had given Lavelle $150 to pay off the men. This Lavelle had not done. Her husband then went to the theatre, she said, to accuse Lavelle of having spent the money.

PLAYWRIGHT NEARLY DROWNED.

Joseph M. Gates Rescued at Asbury Park by Hardy Kirkland.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 9.—Joseph M. Gates, a playwright, had a narrow escape from being drowned last evening. He and several theatrical friends were bathing at the foot of Fifth Avenue. Mr. Gates was some distance out from the beach when he was taken with cramps. He called for help and sank.

When he rose again he was being carried some distance out toward the sea. Hardy Kirkland of New York went to his rescue. Mr. Kirkland, after a desperate struggle with the waves, managed to bring the half-drowned playwright to the beach. He was unconscious and had to be rolled on a barrel. He recovered after half an hour's work, and was removed to the Plaza Hotel, where he is stopping.

SUIT AGAINST MISS SELIGMAN.

The Appellate Division's Decision in Mr. Fleming's Action.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an order of the Special Term which provided that commissions be issued to hear testimony in Cleveland, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., in the case of Clarence E. Fleming, a theatrical manager, against Minnie Seligman, the actress, and ordering him to give a bill of particulars specifying where he had applied for employment and why he had been refused it since he left Miss Seligman's service.

The original action was brought against Miss Seligman by Fleming for $5,000 damage for slander, he alleging that Miss Seligman had accused him of being a thief and asserting that she had discharged him for that reason.

OUTDOOR COMFORTS.

Hammocks are first, second, and last the best and most generally used of all the comforts for Summer, and they come in prices to suit every one from the fifty-cent cotton hammock to the hand-made hammock that will never wear out, and costs what many people would consider millionaire prices.

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Millionaires' hammocks are made of the Mexican grass. They are woven entirely by hand, are soft and fine, light and durable, and they will cost from $12 to $28, but they are altogether delightful. Every one who can raise the money and is not going to leave the hammock out over night where it can be stolen would prefer the genuine grass hammock, for not only its appearance, but its light weight and the small compass into which it can be packed for traveling. However, there are reasons why many people will put their money into Panama hats or some other necessity instead, and if they like can get an imitation grass hammock which is more gorgeous than the genuine article.

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Imitation grass hammocks are made of Manila hemp, and they will cost from $1 to $6, and the latter will drive the neighbors wild with envy if they delight in gay trappings. There is a valence to the most elaborate of these hammocks, adorned with bright-colored tassels, and it will add much to the gayety of the piazzas when it is hung and occupied by the Summer girl.

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Cotton hammocks, which are the cheapest and the ones which range in price from 50 cents to $6.50 up, are as gay as any, however, for there is no color or combination of colors which cannot be found in them—red, green, yellow, blue, every shade that can be imagined. Most of these hammocks have the valence with a fringe, and if one does not wish to drop to the lowest price there is a $1.50 hammock, with spreader, valence, and pillow, which will answer every practical purpose.

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The price of a hammock depends, not only upon its quality, but upon its size. hammock runs in length twice its width, 3 by 6, 3½ by 7, and 4 by 8. The 3 by 6 is the average size and the one most in demand.

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If one does not care for the hammock there is the next thing to it, a lounging chair, and it has the advantage of the hammock in one way, for it has a canopy. There is a firm, wooden framework to the chair, which is covered with striped canvas, with an awning of the same above it. One may sit or recline in this chair for $3.50 without a canopy and $5 with one.

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There are various swinging seats, seats which face each other, some which may be made to raise and lower at will, and which are easily made to swing by the momentum of the body. One of these chairs is in the shape of two facing settees. Two persons could sit upon each, perhaps, and swing as they please, and out of the range of the sun, for this is the one swinging seat which has a canopy. It costs $12.

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There are various swinging chairs, graduating in sizes from the grown-up chair all the way down to the little swinging seat for the smallest member of the family.

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But the see-saw is the great things for children. The simplest of these has an iron framework, which is firmly secured to the ground. Through the centre of it a smooth plank is run, and there is any amount of fun for $5 as a first cost.

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There is another more elaborate see-saw with a big wooden framework and swing seats, hung from ropes at the ends, which costs $3.50. The ordinary boy, however, would prefer the plain, every-day arrangement, and there are nine chances out of ten that a healthy little tomboy would do the same.

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Swing cots, which are used largely for camping, are a delight and well worth the $15 they cost. They can be used for many purposes. It would be a delight on a hot night to use one of these cots in the Summer parlor, which one sees at the rear of houses in the suburbs shut in with mosquito netting, small square rooms, which get all the air there is to be had. The cot has a simple wooden frame, and is corded, as one would say of an old-fashioned bedstead, with a light but strong Manila cord. Over this there is a mattress covered with red denim, with blue denim flaps at the side. By means of the brass-ringed eyelet holes, the cot can be swung up to the ceiling or top of a tent, or wherever it is used, the legs doubling in underneath.

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Garden tents, covered with army duck in blue and white or red and white stripes, cost from $30 to $40. One tent may be 10, 12, or 15 feet square and have an awning in front, and an octagon tent may be 12, 15, or 18 feet in diameter. The palmetto tent is a fancifully shaped little affair, with awning that can be raised front and rear. This tent is 10 feet square, but it will be 24 feet in the outside measurement with the awning spread. This costs $18, and the teas and various festivities which can be held in it make it worth while.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Fashionable interest centres in Newport, where the yacht races are being held. Wednesday brings around the weekly dance at many of the suburban resorts, and polo at Seabright. To-day in town there will be a number of well-known people, relatives and friends of the Lorillard family, who are to pay the last tribute of respect to the late Pierre Lorillard at Grace Church this morning.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Emily Plummer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Plummer, (Miss Atkins,) of 2 West Thirty-sixth Street, and Brainerd Hunt Whitbeck, son of Dr. John W. Whitbeck and Mrs. Whitbeck of Rochester, N. Y.

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The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of Miss Elsie Foster Cassatt and W. Plunkett Stewart of Baltimore. Miss Cassatt is the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, and she is a sister of Robert Kelso Cassatt, who married Miss Minnie Drexel Fell, and of Major Edward Buchanan Cassatt, who married Miss Emily L. Phillips. Through her mother, who was Miss Lois Buchanan, she is a grandniece of the late President James Buchanan. Mr. Stewart is a son of the late Morton Stewart of Baltimore. His mother was a Miss Luteman, a cousin of Col. Edward Morrell and Mrs. George Pepper Norris. Miss Cassatt sails on the St. Louis to-day, and will not return before the Autumn.

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Nearly every day these are well-known women in New York. Some of them come in from the nearer Summer resorts, some from Newport, and still others come ashore from the various yachts cruising around the Sound. Yesterday Mrs. Clarence Cary again lunched at Sherry's. Mrs. Joseph Stickney was at the Waldorf; Mrs. Edwin Gould came down from Ardsley and was lunching in the palm garden with Mrs. Townsend, and Col. May of Washington and Mrs. May were also at the Waldorf. Others lunching in the palm garden were Truxton Beall and George Keppel.

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Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger has gone from Washington to Cruger's Island, where she will remain until August. Mrs. Cruger is expected at Oyster Bay later on, and also at Newport.

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Miss Beatrix Jones, daughter of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, is at Lenox, where she is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Edith Wharton. F. V. L. Hoppin is also visiting at the Whartons.

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The rumor is afloat in Lenox that Trinity Chapel at that resort may be the cathedral of the new diocese that is to be established, and that the Rev. William M. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation, this city, may be the new Bishop. Trinity Church is the richest Episcopal church in that part of Massachusetts. Its cornerstone was laid by Chester A. Arthur when he was President. The memorial tower is the gift of F. A. Schermerhorn and his sister, Mrs. Richard Auchmuty. George H. Morgan gave the memorial chimes, and John E. Parsons gave the memorial parish house. The church contains some extremely beautiful memorial windows.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Sr., purpose sailing for the United States on July 24. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell will soon take a trip through Canada. They have recently returned from a tour through Southern Europe. Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan and Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour are to sail to-day on the Oceanic from England.

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The concert which was to have been given in London this evening by Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, and at which Calvé was to have sung, has been postponed. It may take place later in the season. Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett will be at Ridgeley Manor in the Autumn.

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Among the recent arrivals in the White Mountains are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Twombley, at the Profile House, at the Waumbek, Jefferson, were last week, besides Mr. and Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin and Miss Nora Iselin, Mrs. Faye, Mrs. H. S. Brooks, Mrs. B. F. dos Passos, and Mrs. J. M. Dodd, Jr. At the Sunset Hill House, Sugar Hill, were J. W. Fosdick, Mrs. E. P. Mills, and Miss Inslee; at the Intervale were the Viscountess de Sibourg and Mlle. de Sibourg of Washington.

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Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. George Garr, and Mr. Rutter were among the recent arrivals at Saratoga. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Childs Drexel have arrived at Richfield Springs, where they will spend this Summer.

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The Valiant has arrived at Queenstown and is under orders to remain there for two weeks. According to the cabled dispatch, it is stated that William K. Vanderbilt and party will board the Valiant at Queenstown and go for a long cruise. Mr. Vanderbilt has been giving a party at Idle Hour. The personnel of the foreign guests has not been made known.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet will cruise in the Baltic before she returns to England. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel are with the Margherita at Copenhagen and will also make the Baltic cruise.

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Among the late arrivals at Lucerne were Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Benedict and Miss Helen Benedict, and Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Mackay. Robert Van Courtlandt was in Paris at the Hotel Ritz; Mrs. Leland Stanford and Miss Berner were also at Lucerne. A dinner was given at the Hotel des Roches Blanches, Etretat, a fortnight ago by the Prince and Princess Poniatowski. (Miss Goddard.) Among the guests were Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mrs. Austin Lee, Miss Ethel Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Peixotto, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, Miss Post, Mrs. Arthur Drummond, John Morgan, and Col. and Mrs. Mapleson, (Mrs. Miltenberger.)

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Miss Barbara Sedley, daughter of Mrs. Henry Sedley, who sails on the St. Louis to-day for England, will remain abroad the greater part of the Summer. She is to be the guest of the Harrison-Broadheads, whose country place is near Tranby Croft, their nearest neighbors being the Wilsons. Miss Muriel Wilson is an intimate friend of Miss Harrison-Broadhead.

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The Zeeland, which leaves to-day for Cherbourg and Antwerp, has booked Judge George L. Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Miss Spencer, and Lorillard Spencer, Jr., who are to pass the Summer at Lake Lucerne; Nathan Straus and family, Jacques Van Bellinger, H. A. Herbert, W. B. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Knabe and Miss Knabe of Baltimore, and Morris Southwick of this city.

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The departing ships have good lists of passengers for this time of the year, although on them there are not many well-known New Yorkers. Booked among others on the Servia were Miss H. P. Bowdoin, Col. F. W. Cheney, Mrs. Cheney, and the Misses Cheney; Mrs. J. D. C. Chadwick and the Misses Chadwick, Miss H. M. Eastwick, Miss Josephine Eastwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Legg, Mrs. Whitney and Miss Whitney, Thomas M. Pringle, Mrs. John Robinson, A. T. Wynkoop, C. B. Wynkoop, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Sedgwick, Miss Hinckley, and C. W. Inman.

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On the St. Paul to-day, among others, are booked Mrs. C. G. Adams, Miss Albertini, Stewart M. Brice, Dr. William Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia, Miss Elsie Cassatt, Mrs. Charles Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Duval, Lawrence Godkin, Miss Nellie Harjes, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure, Oakleigh Thorne, Norman S. Walker, Mrs. George Westinghouse and George Westinghouse, Jr., A. Murray Young, Mrs. Walter Rogers Lanier, Lloyd C. Griscom, Minister to Persia; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew D. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Pingree, and James J. Van Alen, who goes over to be invested by King Edward with the Order of St. John; Walter Cutting of Pittsfield, Mass., W. Folsom, Gen. Joseph C. Hackson, Mrs. James C. Jackson and the Misses N. S. and E. M. W. Jackson of Newark, George G. Harvey, Jr., Leroy Gresham of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Clark, Jr., Miss Mabel Foster, Mrs. Edward W. Buckhout, Samuel Buckly, Burton Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Victor C. Bell, Charles Lanier, Jr., and Reginald Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. William Painter, Orrin C. Painter and Miss Painter of Baltimore, Miss Barbara Sedley, George R. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Turnure, and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whittemore.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 9.—James Brown Potter has gone to Mexico, where he intends to spend the Summer.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., entertained at luncheon to-day on board the tender, Mount Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, who are now abroad, intend to spend the latter part of August and a portion of September here, accompanied by their sons, Honoré and Potter Palmer, Jr. The report is current that when the Palmers return from abroad Prince and Princess Cantacuzene will accompany them.

Count della Cheradescha, who arrived from Europe a few days ago, will come to Newport for a visit among the cottagers. The Count was here last season, and was entertained considerably.

It is understood that Miss Lily Oelrichs has selected all her bridesmaids and her maid of honor for her marriage to Peter D. Martin, of San Francisco, on Aug. 14 at St. Joseph's Church. The names of the ushers and the best man will be fully decided upon when Mr. Martin returns from San Francisco in the near future. Miss Oelrichs has already received a number of handsome gifts on the announcement of her engagement.

The Rev. and Mrs. Braddon Hamilton of New York have taken apartments at the New Cliffs Hotel, having arrived here this morning.

The Executive Committee of the Casino has changed the hours for the day concerts. Instead of being held in the morning, they will be changed from next Monday to the afternoon, between the hours of 4 and 6. Tea will be served on the horseshoe piazza during the concerts.

Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a large dinner at the Drexel villa on Monday evening.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Gerry have cards out for a dinner, with music, on the Electra next Saturday evening.

Mrs. Edward F. Rook and Miss Rook have arrived at Cliff Lawn, on Cliff Avenue, for the season.

Henry D. Burnham of Boston has arrived here.

Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman have arrived at the Barrett cottage, on Catherine Street, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wainwright of New York are here for a short visit.

Mrs. Richard C. Derby has returned from Cambridge.

W. W. Tompkins contemplates sailing for Europe in the near future.

Heber R. Bishop has gone to New York until Friday, when he will return to be the guest of Lispenard Stewart, at White Lodge.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and family will be the guests of her mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at The Breakers for a month, when she sails for Scotland to meet her husband, who is shooting there.

Miss Leary arrived at her cottage on Mill Street for the season this evening. During the Summer Miss Leary will give a number of entertainments, including her weekly musicals, beginning in August.

Pilot Gregory of New York is visiting his aunt, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, at Snug Harbor.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill, who recently returned from Europe, arrived in Newport this evening, and is at the Eldridge cottage, on Ochre Point, for the season. Her new villa will not be completed in time for occupancy this year.

E. Livingston Ludlow has gone to Northeast Harbor, Maine.

Mrs. Nicholas Fish has left for a visit to New York.

Miss Sackett of New London is the guest of her cousin, Miss Marie Winthrop.

Col. and Mrs. J. McPherson Creighton and Miss Creighton have gone to Sharon, Mass., for the season.

Henry O. Havemeyer of New York is making a short visit here.

Mrs. Paul Dahigren has gone to York Harbor for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt have arrived for the season at their villa, Rough Point, which has undergone many improvements since they last occupied it.

Mrs. George Collins has gone to Canada.

Mrs. Ladenburg has returned from Europe, and is expected at her cottage, Willow Bank, for the season. She will assist P. F. Collier in the fox hunt arrangements.

W. A. M. Burden has returned from abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Lawrence will arrive shortly to spend the season with Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing, on Webster Street.

Lispenard Stewart, with a party of friends, will leave after the horse show for a fishing trip to Canada.

Arrivals at Jamestown include A. T. Bucker, New York; Joseph Dickson, Jr., St. Louis; Mortimer C. Addoms, Jr., New York; R. B. Stone and M. B. Stone, Boston; Medical Director George W. Winslow, United States Navy, and family, Boston; Gen. James A. Williamson and family, New York, and Capt. C. H. Davis and family, Washington.

CHINESE OUT FOR A PICNIC.

A Score of Women with Their Children Spend the Day on Staten Island.

About twenty little Chinese women, wives of the Oriental merchants who earn their livelihoods in Chinatown, reveled with their children in the sunshine and shade of Westerly, Staten Island, yesterday. They were the guests of the International Sunshine Society, which had provided for them good things to eat and innocent amusements to divert.

The little women, most of whose lives are spent in the quietude of their homes, where they are kept in close seclusion, seemed to enjoy to the fullest the short vacation provided for them. When they arrived at the Staten Island ferryhouse they were a gay, chattering, laughing crowd, and seldom has as happy a looking party boarded a ferryboat or any other kind of a vessel in New York Harbor.

They reached the ferry station early in carriages, and embarked on the ferryboat Robert Garret for St. George. At the station house and on the boat the dainty looking little women were the cynosure of all eyes, and their gay chattering furnished all the entertainment wanted to the three or four hundred other passengers.

The party was in charge of several women of the Sunshine Society and the Rev. Houl Kin, a Chinese Presbyterian minister. The picnickers remained on the island all day, and when they returned, were met by carriages, in which, laughing and chatting merrily, they were whirled along Broadway on their way back to Chinatown.

NONPAREIL R. C. SUSPENDED.

The feeling in the Harlem Regatta Association against the Nonpareil Rowing Club for its action in anchoring its barge near the finish line so that it prevented the spectators on the association barge from seeing the course at the last annual regatta of the association on Memorial Day reached a climax at a stormy meeting of the association held last night at the Pabst, in Harlem.

Many of the members of the association advocated the expulsion of the offending club, which not only defiantly upheld its action on the day of the regatta, but also refused to pay the association the sum of $50 which it had agreed to pay for the privilege of having a barge at the finish, alleging that the officials of the association had failed to keep an agreement to tow the barge to and from its position on that day.

The Nonpareils also demanded an apology from the association for various remarks made by the referee and others in reference to the matter on the day of the regatta.

After a long and very acrimonious wrangle, in which strong language was used on both sides, it was decided, with only the Nonpareils dissenting, that the Nonpareil Rowing Club should be suspended from the association until the $50 due should be paid. As the by-laws of the association require that thirty days' notice shall be given any club before it can be suspended or expelled, the suspension will not go into effect for that length of time.

The protest against the intermediate fouragred sig crew of the West Philadelphia Boat Club, which won its event in the regatta, was also decided, and a precedent regarding college carsmen established. The regatta Committee reported that J. E. Ritchkin, the stroke of the West Philadelphia crew, had rowed in two winning University of Pennsylvania crews at Poughkeepsie in 1899 and 1900, and accordingly was a senior and not an intermediate, as the Poughkeepsie races were open to more than two clubs. The association accepted this view of the matter, and disqualified the West Philadelphia crew, giving the race to the Wyanoke Boat Club which had finished second.

It was announced that the regatta, which usually did not pay its expenses, had this year resulted in a profit of $125, including the $50 of the Nonpareil Rowing Club which had not yet been collected. Resolutions were adopted thanking Detective Sergeant William Mulcare, a member of the Atalanta Boat Club, for his rescue of Thomas Walling from drowning on the day of the regatta.

ENDYMION OFF FOR EUROPE.

Capt. Lauder Takes a Party of Yale Men with Him.

The big schooner yacht Endymion, of which George Lauder, Jr., is the owner and Captain, sailed yesterday from Erie Basin, Brooklyn, for Europe. Capt. Lauder has as his guests on the yacht a party of Yale University men. These are Richard Sheldon, Captain of the Yale track team; M. K. Armstrong of Hampton, Va., coxswain of last year's Yale crew; J. D. Ireland of this city, Jasper Rowland of Greenwich, Conn., and Charles Addison Foster, son of United States Senator Foster of Washington.

The Endymion, which is perhaps the largest schooner yacht in this country, will go from here to Halifax and then cross direct to Queenstown, proceeding from there to Glasgow. From Glasgow the party will go to the Scottish castle of Andrew Carnegie, where several members of Capt. Lauder's family are now visiting. Messrs. Rowland, Ireland, and Sheldon will return home from there, while the others will probably do some cruising in British waters.

The Endymion will return to New York in time for the cup races. After the races Capt. Lauder expects to take a party on a two years' trip around the world on the Endymion.

THE PATERSON STRIKERS.

Excitement at the Hearing of the Case Before Vice Chancellor Pitney.

PATERSON, N. J., July 9.—Vice Chancellor Pitney startled the lawyers in the Court House here to-day at the hearing in the case of the strikers at the Frank & Dugan Mill, who are accused of contempt of court in having, as alleged, disregarded the injunction restraining them from "serenading" or otherwise annoying the non-union workers at the mill.

The lawyers of the defense tried to prove that witnesses for the prosecution did not tell the truth, but the Vice Chancellor said that that made no difference. Counsel for the strikers were so much disturbed by the attitude of the Court that they threatened to throw up the case before the Vice Chancellor and carry it to a higher court. The affair caused no little excitement in court, the accused strikers being as much agitated over the matter as their counsel.

New York Man Killed in Santa Fe.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 9.—Harry Daley, a healthseeker from New York, fought a pistol duel to-day in a saloon with Julian Arias of this city. Arias was killed, and Daley so badly wounded that he died within a few hours. A quarrel over a card game caused the shooting.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Napoleon Le Brun.

Napoleon Le Brun, the well-known architect, of 1 Madison Avenue, this city, died yesterday, aged eighty years. Mr. Le Brun was born in Philadelphia Jan. 2, 1821. His education was received in that city. In 1865 he came to New York to make his home, and he remained here for the rest of his life. He was a member of the firm of N. Le Brun & Sons. Mr. Le Brun was an ex-President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and for seventeen years was a representative of the same in the Board of Examiners of the Department of Buildings. The funeral will be at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third Street, to-morrow at 10 A. M., the interment following in Philadelphia.

Ex-Congressman W. H. Stone.

Ex-Congressman William H. Stone of Missouri died of heart disease at the Philadelphia House, Asbury Park, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was seventy-one years of age. He went there from this city on June 31.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Atchison's Reduction in Rates Postponed After Conference of Railway Presidents.

Chairman Roswell Miller of the St. Paul Road said yesterday that he had received advices from his Western offices announcing that the Atchison Railway had postponed the reduced rates which it had published to go into effect on July 15. Mr. Miller further stated that this action followed a conference of railway Presidents held on Monday in Chicago, when the rate question was thoroughly discussed. He expressed the belief that the whole trouble would speedily be settled, but declined to discuss the causes leading up to the Atchison's action.

Local Trunk Line freight officials received advices from officials in the West, indicating that the Atchison road was led to order its cut in freight rates on assurances that other roads in the same territory would join in the crusade against the Chicago Great Western and other roads, suspected of secret rate cutting.

Wall Street believed yesterday that local financial interests had brought pressure to bear in order to cause the Atchison and its allies to see the wisdom of withdrawing from its stand.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CHANGES.

J. M. Herbert Becomes Manager of Pacific System—E. H. Fitzhugh Assistant to President Hays.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Jerome A. Fillmore has resigned his position as manager of the Pacific system of the Southern Pacific Company. Mr. Fillmore said his retirement had been under consideration for several months, and that his resignation will take effect to-morrow. He said:

"President Hays and myself have made an arrangement that is satisfactory to both of us. In fact, I have a verbal arrangement with him as to the future of myself that shows a fair and just spirit on his part to me. The relations between President Hays and myself are of the friendliest character and will continue so."

Mr. Fillmore has been at the head of the operating department of the Southern Pacific on this coast for nineteen years. He will be succeeded by J. M. Herbert, the appointment being announced in a circular issued by General Manager Kruttschnitt.

E. H. Fitzhugh, who resigned the position of General Manager of the Vermont Central three months ago and has since been here familiarizing himself with the Pacific Coast system, has been appointed assistant to President Charles M. Hays. The office of assistant to the President was formerly held by H. E. Huntington. When C. P. Huntington was alive the active management of the Southern Pacific was vested in the hands of H. E. Huntington.

Change on the Consolidated Road.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 9.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company announced to-day a reorganization of the freight department, to take effect July 15, by which the division of the rails east and west of Willimantic and New London is abolished and officers with jurisdiction over the freight traffic of all the company's rail and water lines are appointed as follows: J. W. Williams, freight traffic manager; F. S. Holbrook, general freight agent; G. L. Wonlock, assistant general freight agent; W. F. Arnold, freight claim agent. With the exception of the general freight agent, who will be at New Haven, all these officers will be located at the terminal station in Boston.

ARTIST LOST HIS RIGHT HAND.

Enforced a Broad Style of Work Which Brought Him Unknown Success.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

"To become blind, or color blind, and to lose the use of one's hand are, of course, the greatest calamities that can overtake an artist," remarked a portrait painter to a reporter. "There are a good many cases on record, however, where the left hand has been trained to do the work of the right, even after the middle age, and I recall one where the necessity actually turned out to be a blessing in disguise. The man I have in mind was a painter in one of the large coast cities, and, while he possessed considerable ability, he never managed to 'catch on' with the public, and had great difficulty in making both ends meet. His specialty was landscape, and the trouble with his work was a tendency to overfinish. If somebody had stood behind him with a club and belted him over the head when his canvas reached a certain stage, it would have been all right, but he never knew when to stop, and the result was a finicky, fussy style that spoiled everything he did.

"Well, he struggled along on the verge of starvation for years, and finally tumbled down stairs and broke his right arm in so many different places that it had to be taken off at the elbow. Of course he was in despair, but he had considerable grit, and as soon as possible after the accident he began to practice with his left hand. It came very awkward at first, and he found himself absolutely unable to execute the fine, fussy detail in which he formerly delighted. He was compelled to deal with color masses whether he wanted to or not, and, in spite of his efforts to the contrary, he acquired a broad, vigorous touch that was the greatest imaginable improvement on his original style. The very first left-handed sketches he exhibited made a hit, and everything he does now finds a ready sale.

"Some of the rival artists of the place say that his work leaves nothing to be disered, except the idea of his left arm, but that is mere jealousy. A funny thing, though," added the painter, "is that the success of his present canvases has privately exasperated and mortified him, in spite of its present financial results. You see, the semi-impressionistic style he uses now is one that he formerly denounced with no end of vehemence as a gross affectation and cheap trick to catch the public eye. Singular way for one's chickens to come home to roost, isn't it?"

How a Touch of Lightning Feels.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mr. O. S. Harrington, a bookkeeper in the employ of the Boston and Albany Railroad, was caught in the shower of Tuesday evening, and was standing on the steps of the tower of the Allston Congregational Church waiting for the rain to stop, when the roof of the tower some fifty feet above him was struck by lightning, and slate shingles were thrown about his feet. The bolt struck the corner at the top of the roof and followed this edge to the gutter, then jumped to the ground. His experience was of a most deafening crash—a sort of splitting noise, with intense light all about him. He was thrown backward against the door, and distinctly heard and felt the blow when the roof was hit. He did not feel any inconvenience from it beyond a headache and numbness at the time, and is now all right, except a pain in the elbow joint of his left arm and a little difficulty in using that arm. The fact that the rain which was running from this roof was blown away from the tower by the strong wind, and the lightning, following the rain, probably saved his life, but there were other paths equally good for the current to follow, any one of which would have been his "finish."

Danger in This New Milk Preserver.

From The Ohio State Journal.

A fluid to embalm milk is again being used by some of the dairymen of Columbus, and as a consequence the lives of little children are endangered. In one section of the city, where one of the dairymen who was prosecuted last Summer for using formaldehyde, delivers milk, a number of complaints have been made, and it is said several families which have little children have stopped patronizing him.

The fluid preserves the milk for from seven to eight days, and although it appears to be harmless and wholesome, it contains a deadly poison, and many infants die as a result of drinking milk containing it. Superintendent Deuschle of the Department of Health was asked what he knew of the use of the new preservaline. He said he had no knowledge of it, but would institute a searching investigation as soon as possible.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:38	Sun sets...7:32	Moon rises....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:52	Gov. Isl'd...2:06	H. Gate...3:59
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:32	Gov. Isl'd...2:57	H. Gate...4:50

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Duchessa di Genova, Naples	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lancashire, Liverpool		
Laurentian, Glasgow		
Maranhense, Barbados		12:00 M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Cuba, and Mexico, via Havana and Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Wells City, Bristol		
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Deutschland, Hamburg	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

Buenos Aires, Havana, and Vera Cruz		
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
John Sanderson, Santander		
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Songa, Havre		

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

Alecto, Newcastle		
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellaura, Manchester		
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mepomimee, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		3:00 A. M.
Nauplia, Copenhagen, &c		
Olinda, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		2:30 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Salluzi, Argentina, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Hugo, Antwerp		
Tampican, Liverpool		
Toronto, Hull		
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Barbados, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for New Foundland, by rail to North Sydney and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Sunday,) at $6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Sunday at $6 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting close here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Braemer. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 15, for dispatch per steamship Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kaga Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 23d, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Persic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 16, and up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. July 21. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mails must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 21 and up to July 27, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York July 27, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 10.

Buenos Ayres, Barcelona, June 29.
El Cid, New Orleans, July 4.
Kansas City, Swansea, June 27.
Majestic, Liverpool, July 3.
Nicola II., Copenhagen, June 19.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, June 19.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, July 4.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, June 25.
British King, Antwerp, June 29.
El Rio, New Orleans, July 6.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 2.
Island, Christiansand, June 28.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, June 27.
Tallahassee, Savannah, July 8.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

Bona, St. Michaels, July 2.
Dominic, Para, June 30.
Manitou, Boston, June 30.
Marco Minghetti, St. Michaels, July 3.
Patricia, Plymouth, July 2.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, July 1.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, July 6.
Saratoga, Santiago, July 6.
St. Louis, Southampton, July 6.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 6.

SUNDAY, JULY 14.

Dona Maria, Lisbon, June 29.
El Valle, New Orleans, July 9.
Georgic, Liverpool, July 4.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, July 1.

Arrived.

SS Nauplia, (Ger., new, 4,200 tons,) Krafte, Stettin June 22, with mdse. to the Hamburg American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:10 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:40 P. M.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston July 3 and Key West 5th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) Petersen, Montego Bay and Port Maria July 3, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Andes, (Ger.,) Forter, Cape Haitien, &c., June 21, with mdse. to Fritz, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Roberts, Antwerp June 29, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Progress, (Nor.,) Steen, Caleta Buena, &c., May 1, with mdse. to Beech & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Thomas Anderson, (Br.,) Reavely, Alexandria June 7 and Gibraltar June 17 via Delaware Breakwater July 8, with sugar to Czarnikow, McDougall & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:35 A. M.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana, July 6, with mdse. and passengers to James H. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS El Dorado, Jacobs, New Orleans July 8, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Vincenzo Bonanno, (Ital.,) Demeo, Messina June 15 and Palermo 18th, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 8th.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah July 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Tholen, Swinemunde June 21 via Leith 26th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Everest, Bristol June 26, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 A. M.

SS Jessmore, (Br.,) Taylor, Hamburg June 16 and Shields 21st, with mdse. to the Vogemann Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda July 6, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Georgetown July 4 and Wilmington 6th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 9, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Hildur, (Nor.,) for Curacao, &c.
SS Richmond, for Newport News, &c.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Greatham, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Dinnamare, (Ital.,) for Pensacola.
SS Mathilda, (Nor.,) for Baltimore.
SS Wyneric, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay, &c.
SS Servia, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS Ixia, (Br.,) for Fernandina.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Bark Garibaldi, (Ital.,) Parodi, from Singapore for New York, was spoken June 4 in Banca Straits.

Bark Kentmore, (Br.,) Rose, from New York for Hongkong, was spoken June 15 in lat. 10 south, lon. 33 west.

Brig Fortunata, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, from New York for Buenos Ayres, was spoken June 16 in lat. 3, lon. 60.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 9.—SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 11:20 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Oesselmann, (from Bremen,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 10 P. M. July 7.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 10:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Cambria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Southern Cross, (Br.,) Capt. Phipps, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Melbourne, &c., July 7.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Mascassini, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa July 4.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Hattorof, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, (from Santos,) sld. from Victoria for New York July 4.

SS Nassovia, (Ger.,) Capt. Prehn, sld. from Stettin for New York July 4.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) Capt. Ansilido, sld. from Genoa for New York July 5.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, sld. from Swinemunde for New York July 6.

SS Endeleigh, (Br.,) Capt. Beckyman, sld. from Rosario for New York yesterday.

SS Satsuma, (Br.,) Capt. Chubb, from New York via Algiers for Shanghai, Hiogo, Manila, &c., passed Malta to-day.

S Blanefield, (Br.,) Capt. Curtis, from New York via St. Lucia for Talcahuano, arr. at Valdivia July 5.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, July 10.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.

In re Emil Henschel.
In re Samuel Weiss.
In re A. & J. Menke.
In re Peter Hofsess.
In re Yetta Rosenmond.
In re James West.
In re Myron H. Brasted.
In re C. F. Crosby & Co.
In re Louis Rosnck.
In re Samuel Langer.
In re Tobias Simnowitz.
In re Ed. F. Todd.
In re Kate S. Edwards.
In re M. and C. Loeb.
In re Orloff & Lurie.
In re Charles S. Rosenberg.
In re Max Bernhard.
In re Mary Mendel.
In re Tobias Simnowitz.
In re Benjamin C. Fechheimer.
In re Jacob Sugenheimer.
In re Frank T. Neely.
In re Marie Herschman.
In re William Kallis.
In re M. Joseph & Co.
In re Frederick Haas.
In re Seeger & Guernsey.
In re Artificial Granite Co.

In bankruptcy.

3397—C. W. Morgan.
2963—Mary A. McMonagle.
3898—W. L. Johnson & Co.
3847—A. Goldman & Son.
3407—Julius A. Robinson.
3922—Artificial Granite Co.

Discharges.

3511—Louis Scheurer.
3817—Ely A. Stacy.
1629—Arthur G. Jury.
3242—John Wood.
3763—Jacob Rapport.
3374—William H. Smith.
3814—Henry E. Hillier.
3564—Leonora Wise.
3818—Clinchy & Lord.
3511—Louis Schenrer.
3817—Ely A. Stacy.
3321—Abraham Kalish.
3826—Abram Abelman.
3811—Max Shapiro.
3719—William P. Barrett.
3802—Benjamin Gerstner
3492—Louis Maratskey.
3850—Louis Goodman.
3833—Wm. Hennessy.
3853—Barnett Zuckerman.

Under objection.

3770—Charles M. Switzer.
3640—Willard E. Howard.
3867—Jacob Brill.
3827—George B. Harris.
2998—Bernard J. Hughes
3704—Leo. H. Battalia.

Adjourned cases.

2957—David Weil.
3741—Adam Huston.
3155—Ignazio Mercadante.
1834—Joseph Waxelbaum
3705—John Goerlitz.
3376—Jacob Greenberg.
3775—Abraham Jacoby.
3700—Bessie Loncheim.

STATE COURTS.

Decisions.

At a term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, held in and for the First Department at the Court House of the Appellate Division in the County of New York on the 9th day of July, 1901, the court announce the following decisions:

John Fullerton, an infant, respondent, vs. the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Patterson and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Patrick Gaffney, respondent, vs. the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment modified by reducing amount awarded for fee damages to $1,500, and by reducing judgment as entered for rental damages to the sum of $978, and as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Hadassa Kantrowitz, respondent, vs. the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Patterson and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

Elizabeth A. Williams, appellant, vs. George Dalker et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Louis Beck, respondent, vs. Catholic University of America, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Patterson and Ingraham, JJ. (Ingraham, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

George W. Moore, appellant, vs. James W. Alexander et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Margaret Gomez, appellant, vs. the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Edward A. Silberstein, as trustee, respondent, vs. Jacob Stahl, Jr., et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the court below.

G. H. Haulenbeck Advertising Agency, respondent, vs. Camille Weidenfeld, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Henry Blum and another, respondents, vs. A. M. Bruggeman, impleaded, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on authority of Blum vs. Bruggeman, 58 App. Div., 377, (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Hester Fleischer, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Catherine Taylor, respondent, vs. Washington Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

In the matter of Antonio B. de Ponce de Leon, appellant, vs. Mutual Reserve Life Association, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order for examination reinstated. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. William Miller, appellant.—Order reversed. Opinion by Patterson, J., (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. American Fire Insurance Company, appellant, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs, on authority of People ex rel. Westchester Fire Company vs. Davenport, 91 N. Y., 574, and People ex rel. Nat. Surety Co. vs. Feitner, 166 N. Y., 136.

People ex rel. Aggie C. Foley, respondent, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Charles T. Hoagland and another, respondents, vs. Diamond Mills Paper Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Arthur Starke, respondent, vs. Ellen Myers, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and appeal from order denying resettlement dismissed. No opinion.

John Sullivan, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Anna Steinau, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of Oscar G. Borkstrom.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Arthur Starke, respondent, vs. Ellen Myers, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and appeal from order denying resettlement dismissed. No opinion.

Antonio Cingalo, as administrator, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charles J. Roussel, respondent, vs. Henriette L. Lux, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Elise Erdtmann, respondent, vs. Paul W. Erdtmann, appellant.—Order modified by reducing alimony to $7.50 a week and counsel fee to $50, without costs. No opinion.

Louella Elcox, respondent, vs. Herbert P. Gleason, impleaded, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of Workingmen's Publishing Association.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Tradesmen's National Bank, appellant, vs. Grove D. Curtis and another, respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion, without costs to either party. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Charles G. Dickinson, appellant, vs. Eugene M. Earle et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

People ex rel. Oscar Zollikofer, appellant, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al.—Order affirmed, with costs, on authority of 5 App. Div., 542.

Israel Stone, appellant, vs. New York Civil Service Commission, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the opinion of the Court below.

Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, appellant, vs. Henry C. Wisner, respondent.—Order modified by reducing allowance to $606.35, and as modified, without costs. No opinion.

Twelfth Ward Bank, respondent, vs. Samuel Cohen and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Pincus L. Wienberger, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Traction Company, appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion, with $10 costs and disbursements to defendant to abide the final award of costs in the action. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Charles C. Dickinson, appellant, vs. Eugene M. Earle et al., respondents.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Pedro A. Merino, respondent, vs. Leontine C. Munoz, as executrix, appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Rashella Veinstok, appellant, vs. Moritz Veinstok, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Norman L. Grintnall, respondent, vs. Samuel M. Bliss, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by—Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

John P. Chrystal, plaintiff, vs. The Mayor, &c., defendants.—Exceptions overruled and motion for new trial denied, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Edward Morley, appellant, vs. George A. Castor, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Oesselmann, (from Bremen,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 10 P. M. July 7.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 10:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Cambria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Charles Malone, appellant.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

John R. Dunham, respondent, vs. Margaret J. Dunham et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Lyman G. Bloomingdale, appellant, vs. Southern National Bank, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Solomon Marcus, respondent, vs. Joseph B. Bloomingdale, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

The Colonial Dames of America, appellant, vs. the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, respondent; the Colonial Dames of America, appellant, vs. the unincorporated association calling itself the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America and Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend, as President thereof, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Sigmund Lemberger, respondent, vs. David S. Walton, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Barbara Waizman, appellant, vs. Moses Kinsler, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Patrick Reilly, respondent, vs. Mary A. Reilly, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment modified, as directed in opinion, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

William B. Volger, respondent, vs. William A. Force and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to respondent, and order reversed, with $10 costs to appellant. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Christian Bliss, plaintiff, vs. Julia Schwartz et al., defendants.—Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered on verdict, with costs. Opinions by O'Brien and Ingraham, JJ.

Elias Goodman, an infant, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Francis T. Walton, appellant, vs. Patrick McMorrow, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Hatch, JJ., (Hatch and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

Charles B. Morris, as administrator, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

John C. Barth, respondent, vs. J. Langdon Ward and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Mary K. Morse, respondent, vs. Press Publishing Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Katherine Kay, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Ellen Farrell, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Jennie T. B. Becker, as executor, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Winifred F. Jones, et al., respondents, vs. Mary Ann Kelly et al., respondents, Eva K. Conlon, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion below.

People ex rel. August Briehof, relator, vs. Fred D. Grant et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

National Contracting Company, respondent, vs. Hudson River Water Power Company.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

People ex rel. John Pierce, respondent, vs. Stewart M. Brice, appellant.—Order modified, as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, without costs to either party. Opinion per curiam.

People ex rel. Charles C. Beaman et al., respondents, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., appellants.—Order modified as indicated in opinion, and as thus modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Aurelia Cella, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements. No opinion.

Pauline Levy, an infant, respondent, vs. Louis Hanneman, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

The People, respondent, vs. Alberti F. Jammes, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

National Bank of the Republic, respondent, vs. W. Russel Osborne, administrator, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Clarence E. Fleming, appellant, vs. Minnie Seligman, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Commissioners of Public Charities, &c., respondent, vs. Morris Benson, appellant.—Order reversed and new trial ordered before Magistrate, with $30 costs and disbursements to the defendant. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

People ex rel. Society of the Free Church of St. Mary, appellant, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with costs, and prayer of relator granted, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Hatch, JJ. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Society of the Free Church of St. Mary, appellant, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with costs, and prayer of relator granted, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Hatch, JJ. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Francesco Marcantonio, respondent, vs. Henry Murray, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, and costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

George Vassar, Jr., et al., vs. Caroline A. McCready et al., respondent; Harry P. Robbins, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Engelbert Hardt et al., respondents, vs. Schuylkill Plush and Silk Company, Ham De Veer.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Theodore Allen et al., appellants, vs. James J. Hagan et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Francis J. Kennett, appellant, vs. George B. Hopkins and another, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charles L. Robinson, appellant, vs. New York and Texas Steamship Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J. (Patterson, J., dissenting in part.)

Margaret Williams, an infant, appellant, vs. Frederick E. Underhill, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

John Delahunty, as receiver, appellant, vs. Central National Bank of New York, respondent. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Twelfth Ward Bank of New York, appellant, vs. Arthur H. Brooks, impleaded, respondent.—Judgment reversed

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Sales at Private Contract—Important Parcels Transferred—The Day's Dealings in the Auction Room.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for an estate to M. A. Ruling, for about $25,000, the four-story brownstone front dwelling 112 West Forty-ninth Street, 21.4 by 100.5.

Pocher & Co. have sold for Mrs. M. Madorf to a client, for investment, the three-story building, 40 Bowery, 16.8 by 120.

It is reported that the private stable property 137 West Fifty-second Street has been sold.

Tuoti & Co. have sold for Jerry Altieri, for about $28,000, the six-story tenement 332 East One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 100.11.

Architect C. P. H. Gilbert has filed plans for the five-story American basement dwelling to be erected by Francis G. Lloyd at 36 East Sixty-first Street. Work on the new house will be begun immediately.

Jefferson M. Levy took title yesterday to the property 325 Fifth Avenue, 74.1 feet south of Thirty-third Street, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company and John T. Farley each conveying one-half interest.

According to the deed, which was recorded yesterday, William H. Mains paid Henry W. Bevevoort $209,500 for the property 13 Broadway.

The apartment houses covering the easterly block front on Morningside Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets, were conveyed yesterday by Charles T. Rowley to George B. Leonard for $50,000, over mortgages aggregating $400,000.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold to a client for occupancy the three-story dwelling 214 Edgecombe Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

116 One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 205 feet east of Park Avenue, five-story stone-front flat, 25 by 100.11; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Gustav Lange.....$16,900

Palm Street, Lots 298, 310, 311, 316, 317, 319, 320, also Sycamore Street, Lots 325, 326, 416, and part of Lot 309, map of the Arden property; also Sycamore Street, east side, 100 feet south of Troy Avenue, 100 by 100; also Sycamore Street, west side, 100 feet south of Troy Avenue, 100 by 100; also Palm Street, west side, 100 feet south of Troy Avenue, 100 by 100; also Myrtle Street, west side, 100 feet south of Troy Avenue, 100 by —; also Myrtle Street, east side, 400 feet south of Albany Avenue, 100 by 100; foreclosure sale, sold as one parcel to the plaintiff, Mary G. Dugro.....5,750

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

238 Sixty-second Street, south side, 250 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat; foreclosure, sale to the plaintiff, Lillian S. Gillespie.....16,000

806 to 810 One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south Side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 90 by 100.11; 306 and 310, two four-story stone-front flats; 308, two-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George P. Hermann 54,624

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry J. Hemmens, referee; 38 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 103.2 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 16.10 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,779.72.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Ferdinand Eldman, referee, 309 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 225 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 33.4 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $33,686.86.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, referee, 2 to 8 Vandam Street, southwest corner of Macdougal Street, 47.7 by 118.4 by 37.9 by 107; three five-story brick flats.

By S. de Walltearss, assignee's sale, 934 3d Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 77.5, four-story brick flat, with store and two-story brick extension; 165 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 77.5 feet west of Third Avenue, 22.6 by 25.5, four-story brick flat; 163 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 90.11 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story and basement dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations.

Edgewater Road, north side, 100 feet east of Bacon Street, 40 by 20, for a one-story frame shed; Frank Thunn of 920 Columbus Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Eighteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, Wakefield, 20 by 42, for a two-story frame dwelling; F. Le Meire, premises, owner and architect; cost, $2,200.

Fiftieth Street and Eleventh Avenue, northwest corner, 100.5 by 115, for six-story brick lofts; estate of William Astor of 22 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Lord & Hewlett, 16 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $75,000.

Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue A, northwest corner, 79.6 by 101.2 by 129.7 by 75.5, for two six-story brick flats with stores; L. R. Mestaniz of 680 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; H. T. Howell of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $125,000.

Nos. 123 and 125 East Thirty-fifth Street, 33.4 by 75.2, for a five-story brick dwelling; J. F. D. Lanier, owner; Hoppin & Koen, architects; cost, $45,000.

Webster Avenue and Southern Boulevard, northwest corner, 40 by 20, for a one-story frame shed; William Urbach, premises, owner; F. D. Miller of 786 East Two Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $50.

Eleventh Street, west side, 300 feet west of Avenue A, Unionport, 22 by 52, for a two-story frame dwelling; Kate A. Ramsey of 581 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Bridge Road, north side, 600 feet east of Sedgewick Avenue, 51 by 25, for three one-story frame greenhouses; David Clarke, Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, owner; Louis Faulk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Westchester Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of Johnson Avenue, 29 by 147, for a one-story brick factory; Gynlo Armeny, owner; Snare & Triest of 39 Cortlandt Street, architects; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Cortlandt and Washington Streets, southeast corner, to a six-story brick hotel; Oscar M. Lipton, premises, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 206 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 240 East Fifty-ninth Street, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; Lyman G. Bloomingdale of 21 East Sixty-third Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of 122 Bowery, architects; costs, $300.

No. 79 Canal Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Sarah A. Brush, Greenwich, Conn., owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,250.

Hutchings-the-Hill and East Chester Bay, southwest corner, to a four-story frame dwelling; John Campbell, premises, owner; Harry S. Howell, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

No. 1436 West Fifty-ninth Street, to a nine-story brick flat; Hawthorne Apartment Association, premises, owner; Flemer & Koehler of 11 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 442 West Thirty-first Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Marie F. Broom of 239 East Fifty-fourth Street, owner; A. Jacobs of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $250.

Anthony Avenue, north side, 796 feet north of Southern Boulevard, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; Pasquale Frisco, premises, owner; D. Miller of 783 East Two Hundred and third Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 34 Pike Street, to a three-story brick mission and reading room; Protection Society for Seamen, premises, owner; Heins & Le Farge of 7 Beekman Street, architects; cost, $200.

No. 105 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick office building; Whetmore estate, owner; F. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, July 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 182d St, 29.10x100; Samuel McCracken to Herman Hoyns, (R S $17.50).....37,100

BROADWAY, 15, w s, 27x118x27xI11.6; Henry W. Brevoort to William Hi Mains, (R S $306.50).....100

BURNSIDE AV, 1,988, e s, 26x102.11x 26x103.3; Chauncey T. Quintard to Charles A. Wirth and wife, (R S 25c, mtg $5,000).....100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 64th St, 50.6x125x irregular; Winifred Pollion to Century Realty Company, (R S $49).....1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.5 ft n of 64th St, 50x100; Edmund Coffin to Century Realty Company, (R S $13.75, mtg $30,000).....1

CORNELIA ST, 29 and 29½, n s, 42.2x 27.6; William Shipman, trustee, to George Schank, (R S $6.75).....16,000

GUION PLACE, w s, Lot 124, map of Civan Homestead, contains 6 271-1000 city lots; Benjamin M. Strauss and another to Charles Beckman, (R S $2).....1,650

LOTS 60 and 79, map of Cebric Park; Annie Harden to Auguste Meyer.....1

MACDOUGAL ST, 97, w s, 25 ft n of 4th St, 24x80; Alfra Rothhardt, widow and executora and trustees, to Angelo Aipi, (R S $7.50).....17,500

MADISON AV, s e corner of 121st St, 17.9 x85; Nils Hansen to John W. Rapp, (mtg $11,000).....1

MEREDORD AV, n w corner Cross St, 82x100, City Island; Thomas B. Watson to Frank A. Smith, (R S $1.50).....1,200

MONROE ST, n s, 99.8 ft e of Catharine St, 25.1x103.4x22.4x101.4; Catharine F. Smith to Julio Gonzalez, (mtg $25,000).....1

MONROE ST, n s, 99.9 ft e of Catharine St, 25.11x101.4x27.4x101.4; Thomas A. Cavanna to Julio Gonzalez, all title 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e corner of 118th St, 100.11x100; Charles T. Rowley to George B. Leonard, (R S $35, mtg $300,000).....

MORNINGSIDE AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x100; Charles T. Rowley to George B. Leonard, (R S $25, mtg $200,000).....1

MORRIS AV, n w corner 177th St, 100x 100; Mary Hechinger to Randall Salisbury, quitclaim 1

PARK AV, e s, 16.7 ft s of 35th St, 16.5x 80; John D. Archbold to Alice M. Flagler, (R S $21.50).....45,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 41.6 ft n of 80th St, 25.4x73.9x irregular; Isaac B. Brennan, as assignee, to John B. Manning, (R S $4, quitclaim).....43,500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 41.6 ft n of 80th St, 25.4x73.9x irregular; Arnold R. Weber to John B. Manning.....1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 711.4 ft s from n s of Freeman St, 25x107.6x25x106.3; John J. Meagher to Carrie F. Meagher.....Gift

STEBBINS AV, e s, 686.4 ft n of Freeman St, 25x106.3x25x108; John J. Meagher to Carrie F. Meagher.....Gift

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 54, s s, 25x97.6; George K. Bents and wife to Louis Teven, (mtg $25,000).....1

TINTON AV, e s, 162.4 ft n of Cedar St, 18.6x100; August Meyer to Louise J. Nolan, (mtg $2,900, R S 25 cents).....100

TRAFALGAR PLACE, (proposed,) w s, 78 ft s of 176th St, 22x85; Harry V. Morgan, referee, to Halsey Trenchard.....2,150

TYVERE PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of land of P. Mullen, Bronx; T. Emory Clocke to Sarah G. Higgs.....550

3D AV, 3,483 to 3,487, w s, 50x130.11x50x 133.9, except a strip on e s; John J. Meagher to Carrie F. Meagher, (R S $8.75).....Gift

47TH ST, 423-5, s s, Union Av, 22 x116.6x24x110; Michael Meehan to Sophie Schneider.....1

5TH AV, e s, 74.1 ft s of 33d St, 24.8x 100; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee, to Jefferson M. Levy, one-half part, (R S $34.75).....71,050

5TH AV, e s, 74.1 ft s of 32d St, 24.8x 100; John T. Farley to Jefferson M. Levy, one-half part, (R S $34.75).....1

8TH AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 37th St, 21.3x 75; Emma Meier to Isaac Meier, (mtg $10,000).....1

10TH AV, w s, 50.2 ft n of 46th St, 25.1x 100; Charles Engelhardt to Henry F. Meyer, all liens.....1

11TH AV, s e corner of 31st St, 20x 62; Consolidated Gas Company to Jacob Mayer, (R S $4.75).....

11TH ST, 338 East, 25x94.10; James Fulton to Giuseppe F. Di Nicola, (R S $10.25).....23,000

15TH ST, s s, Lot 200, map of Wakefield, 40x114; Edward H. Mace to Malinda G. Mace and another.....2,080

16TH ST, 333 and 335 East, 44.9x92; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Abraham Rosen, (mtg $80,000).....69,750

22D ST, 346 West, 20x98.9; John Barclay to Oliver A. McMahon, (R S $1.25, mtg $10,000).....1

33D ST, s s, 308.4 ft w of 7th Av, 20.10x 97x—x67; Joseph Sterzelbach to Minnie Sterzelbach.....Gift

35TH ST, s s, 191.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 22x87.6; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Mary Lindsay, (R S $7.75).....

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West, 37.6x100.5; the Long Acre Realty Company to Henry Anderson, (R S $10).....100

54TH ST, 146 E of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Annie D. Smith to Cecilia F. Barrows, (R S $15.50, mtg $35,000).....68,175

64TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5x25x100.5; Robert Gordon and others to Century Realty Company, (R S $13.75, mtg $30,000).....1

74TH ST, s s, 18 ft e of 4th Av, 18x74; Henry L. Sanford, administrator, to Harry M. Conrad, ½ part, (mtg $6,000, R S $2.50).....2,400

82D ST, 54 East, 20x100; August Oppenheimer to Esther Levy, (R S $3.25, mtg $22,000).....1

89TH ST, 67 and 69 West, 36x100.8; 89th St, 59 West, 18x100.8; William Buhler to Caroline A. Buhler, (R S $13.75).....100

90TH ST, 337 East, 25x100.8; Philippina Schofer to William Ebling, (R S $1.25).....100

91ST ST, 33 West, 18x100.8; Adam N. Brown to Rachel Axelrod, (R S $1, mtg $21,000).....1

94TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; 94th St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Rosa Rosenheim to Maria Reichert and another, (R S $2.75).....100

94TH ST, 19 West, 16x100.8; Belle H. Lawson to Henry M. Toch, (R S $4.50, mtg $13,250).....1

112TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Louis Lese and another to Angelo Di Benedetto, (mtg $5,000).....1

116TH ST, 328 East, 15x100.10; Bridget Gilson to John Williams, (mtg $7,000).....1

123D ST, n s, 266.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.11; Cornelius M. Paige to Caroline Schmidt, (R S $8, mtg $32,000).....48

123D ST, n s, 90.9 ft w of 7th Av, 15.7x 100.11; Maria T. Barry to George V. Grainger, (mtg $13,350).....1

124TH ST, s s, 206.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18x 100.11; Joseph M. Philbrick to John Ryan, (mtg $6,000, R S $25).....7,000

130TH ST, 25 East, 16x99.11; James D. Sherwood to Mary E. Sherwood, (mtg $8,000).....

133D ST, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Emeline Barker and others to George A. Stimpson, (R S $4.75).....1

137TH ST, 140 West, 19.6x99.11x irregular; Alexander Speyo to Lena Roth and others, (mtg $11,000).....1

139TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 200x100; Ezekiel Fisman, referee, to Robert Castle, (R S $30.50, mtg $33,500).....63,540

143D ST, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x-99.11; John H. Hogan, referee, to Charles Lanher, trustee, (R S $11.50).....11,400

166TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 95.4x25.3x91.7; Margaretta C. Kirchner to Edward Ritz, (R S $2).....100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,765; George Ehret to Charles H. Albers, 5 years.....2,100

AVENUE A, 326, n e corner of 20th St; Michael J. Farrell to Leontin Benson, 4 5-12 years.....840

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 460.7 ft w of Broadway, 25x83.11; the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor to William F. Moore, 21 years.....825

DELANCEY ST, 206; Solomon Neuville to Max Schuh, 2 years.....780

PARK AV, 3,168; Herman H. Ehlers to Peter E. Kurz, 10 years.....$680,

PELHAM AV, n s, 100 ft w of Emmet St, 50x133; Oswald Cronin to William H. Cronin, 3 years.....480

11TH ST, s s, 186 ft e of 2d Av, 18.4x 94.10; the Rector, &c., of Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark's, in Bowery, to Sophie Weil, 21 years.....1,200

164TH ST, 500 West; Henry R. C. Watson, executor and trustee, to Benjamin Stearn, 5 years.....$900, 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ACKERPREIS, John, and wife to Adam Rice; Duncomb Av, w s, 800 ft s of Elizabeth St, Olinville, 3 years.....1,300

ANDERSEN, Henry, to the Longacre Realty Company; 47th St, 124 and 126 West, prior mtg $37,500, due Oct. 8, 1902, 6 per cent, building loan.....$22,500

ANDERSEN, Henry, to the Longacre Realty Company; 118th St, s s, 60 ft w of Madison Av, demand, 6 per cent.....6,000

BENSHAM, Allen, to Bernhelmer & Schmid; Avenue A, 326, n e corner of 20th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....1,000

BRANDT, Frederick, to the American Savings Bank; 85th St, n s, 112.8 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years.....6,500

BRYAN, Annie V., to William Rankin; 82d St, 122 West, prior mortgage $16,000, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent., collateral.....6,000

CAREY, John, to Catherine S. Banning; Columbus Av, s s, 75 ft w of Taylor St, Van Nest Park, 3 years.....3,000

CASTLE, Robert C., to William Rankin; 139th St, 855 East, due July 1, 1904.....10,000

CASTLE, Robert C., to William Rankin; 139th St, 857 and 859 East, due Jan. 8, 1902, 6 per cent., two mortgages, each..10,000

CASTLE, Robert C., to William Rankin; 139th St, 855 to 869 East, prior mortgages $80,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....14,300

CASTLE, Robert C., to Meyer Rosenberg and another, 139th St, 857 East, due July 1, 1904.....10,000

CASTLE, Robert C., to Samuel Stiner, guardian; 139th St, 859 East, due July 1, 1904.....10,000

CASTLE, Robert C., to Helene Field, 139th St, 861 East, due July 1, 1904...10,000

CASTLE, Robert C., to Belle Bruner, guardian, 139th St, 863 East, due July 1, 1904.....10,000

CASTLE, Robert C., to Seymour Realty Co., 139th St, 865 East, due July 1, 1904.....10,000

CENTURY REALTY COMPANY to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Central Park West, n w corner of 64th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....122,000

CHAMBERLAIN, Mattie L., to Harlem Savings Bank; 16th Av, s w corner of 5th St; 5th Av, s w corner of 17th Av, Wakefield, 1 year.....6,000

DI BENEDETTO, Angelo, to Louis Lese and another; 112th St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....500

DI NICOLA, Giuseppe F., to James Fulton; 11th St, 338 East, 5 years, 6 per cent.....7,590

DI NICOLA, Giuseppe F., to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 11th St, s s, Lot 246, map of N. W. Stuyvesant, 3 years, 4 per cent.....11,500

DIXON, Frances V., to the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York; 133d St, n s, 268.4 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, gold.....7,000

EBELING, William, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 90th St, 337 East, 1 year, 4 per cent.....9,000

FALK, Henry, to the Bank for Savings in the City of New York; 39th St, s s, 183.4 ft e of 3d Av, due July 1, 1906, 4 per cent.....6,000

GARRETT, Thomas, and wife to Lena Schuwecker; 155th St, s s, 271.8 ft e of 3d Av, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold.....600

GIBSON, John B., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 63d St, 49 West, due July 3, 1902, 4 per cent.....2,500

GUGGENHEIMER, Charles S., to Randolph Guggenheimer; Audubon Av, s e corner of 169th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....7,000

HOLMER, Christina, and others to Philip Kraus and wife; Daly Av, s e s, being Lots 10 to 12 and 14 and 16, map of land at West Farms of Andrew Schumann, 1 year, 6 per cent.....250

HOYNS, Herman, to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner 182d St, 3 years, 5 per cent.....26,000

HUNTER, William C., to Frederick G. Potter; 123d St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $79,000, 2½ mtg. demand, 6 per cent, each.....1,220

JOHUM, Joseph, and another, as executors and trustees, to William C. Trageser; Elton Av, 810, prior mortgage $4,500, 3 years.....1,500

KOSCHEL, Adolph, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 55th St, 243 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

KOSCHEL, Adolph, to Wilson M. Powell; 55th St, 243 West, lien for services.....

LEVY, Jefferson M., to Continental Trust Company; 8th Av, 325, 3 years, 4 per cent.....120,000

LIGGIO, Leonardo, to Mary E. Kerrigan; Clinton Av, s w corner of 175th St, 3 years.....

LIGGIO, Leonardo, to James A. Wolf; Clinton Av, s e corner of 175th St, prior mortgage $8,000, due Dec. 1, 1901, 6 per cent.....

LIGGIO, Leonardo, to Alicia Burke and another, as trustees; 175th St, s s, 138.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 3 years.....

LIGGIO, Leonardo, and wife to William W. Heroy; 175th St, s s, 111.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 3 years, gold.....

LIGGIO, Leonardo, to John J. Belf; 175th St, s s, 111.2 ft e of Clinton Av, prior mortgage $11,500, 6 months, 6 per cent.....

LINDSAY, Mary, to an Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New York; 35th St, s s, 191.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years.....15,000

LINDSAY, Mary, to Rose Mayer, 35th St, south side, 191.5 ft east of Lexington Av, prior mortgage, $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

MAYERO, Jacob, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11th Av, 554, 3 years, 4 per cent.....5,000

McELROY, Daniel S., to Stephen D. McElroy and another; all estate of which Patrick McElroy, deceased, seised, except part already conveyed and recorded, due April 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....145,000

McELROY, Daniel S., to Broadway Savings Institution; 9th Av, 440 to 448; 35th St, 378, being s e corner, due July 9, 1902.....75,000

McKINNON, John, to Theresa Wessing; Beach Av, e s, 231.11 ft n of Kelly St, due Aug. 1, 1901, 6 per cent.....535

METZGER, Frank, to Eppe V. V. Knox, Brook Ave., west side, 190.3 ft. south of Wendover Av, 3 years, gold.....15,000

METZGER, Frank, to Borough Realty Co., Brook Av, west side, 100.3 ft. south Wendover Av, prior mortgage, $15,000, demand, 6 per cent.....6,250

PALACE, Soraleon M. to Mary L. Woods; 123d St, n s, 266.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....4,000

PASINSKY, Henry, to William Jay, as executor and trustee; Elizabeth St, 255 to 263, 4 mortgages, each 5 years, 4½ per cent., each.....23,500

PFEIFFER, Johan G., and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, 1,809, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

PFEIFFER, Johan G., and wife to David McClure and another, as trustees; Amsterdam Av, 1,811, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....7,500

PIZZA, Nicholi, and wife to Charles F. Faber; 150th St, s s, 225.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....8,200

QUACKENBUSH, Abraham C., and another to William Schnering; 96th St, 102 East, 6 months.....14,000

RANKIN, John, to William Rankin; 133d St, 161 West, 3 years.....17,000

REDFIELD, William H., to Frederick A. Snow; West End Av, s w corner of 68th St, prior mortgage $25,000, demand, 6 per cent.....2,350

REDFIELD, William H., to Hiram R. Dater and another, as trustees; West End Av, s w corner of 68th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....8,750

REDFIELD, William H., to William Hogencamp; West End Av, s w corner of 68th St, prior mtg of $30,750, demand, 6 per cent.....1,800

REDFIELD, William H., to Hiram R. Dater and another, as trustees; West End Av, s w corner of 68th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....15,000

REDFIELD, William H., to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; Forest Av, old line, e s, 241.1 ft n of Strong Av, old line, 10 months, 6 per cent.....1,200

REDFIELD, William H., to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; Forest Av, old line, e s, 241.1 ft n of Strong Av, 3 years.....25,000

REICHERT, Maria, and another to Rosa Rosenheim; 94th St, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $11,000, due July 1, 1903.....2,500

REICHERT, Maria, and another to Rosa Rosenheim; 94th St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $11,000, due July 1, 1903.....2,500

RINALDO, Harry, to Minnie Rinaldo; 25th St, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....2,000

ROHRICH, Herman J. and another, to Frederick Dillenuth, Wales Av, northwest corner Crane St, due July 1, 1904..1,000

SANDFORD, Joseph W. Jr., and others, to Selmar Hess; 17th St, 39 West, due July 3, 1904, 4 per cent.....22,000

SAUTER, Louis, and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Courtlandt Av, w s, 75 ft n of 153d St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....7,000

SCHAEFER, Henry C., to John Frees; Courtlandt Av, w s, 143.7 ft s of Prospect St, 3 years.....7,500

SCHENK, George, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Cornelia St, n s, 122.3 ft e of Bleecker St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....8,000

SCHLICHTING, Dittmar, to William A. Steinbeck; 3d Av, e s, corner of 16th St, leasehold, prior mtg $6,000, installments, secures notes, 6 per cent.....

SCHLICHTING, Dittmar, to Consumers' Brewing Company; 3d Av, s e corner of 16th St, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent.....6,000

SCHWEITZER, Rachel, and others to Jonas Fishel; Lexington Av, 1,463; 2d St, 236 East, due Dec. 27, 1901, 6 per cent.....4,000

SMITH, Frank A., to Edith King; Minneford Av, n e corner of Cross St, City Island, due July 5, 1902.....400

SHANLEY, Adolph, to Gustave C. Pfeifer; Riverside Drive, e s, 39 ft s of 83d St, 5 years, 6 per cent.....20,000

STEARNS, Benjamin, to George Ringler & Co.; 164th St, 500 West, store lease, demand, 6 per cent.....3,500

STIMPSON, George A., to Harris D. Colt; 133d St, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent.....7,500

STIMPSON, George A., to Harris D. Colt; 133d St, n s, 468.4 ft e of Lenox Av, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent.....7,500

TEVEN, Louis, to George Benz and wife; St. Mark's Place, 54, installments, semi-annually 1,900

THE CHURCH OF ST. STANISLAUS, or Kosciai Polski S. W. Stanislaus, (R. M. C.) to the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank; 7th St, s s, 207.11 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....65,000

THWAITES, Charles M., to Caspar Bornmann Williams; Bridge Road, e s, 75.3 ft from Thwaites Place, being Lots 36 and 37, map of partition map of Joseph and William Thwaites, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

WILLIAM, John, to Thomas Lenox; 116th St, 328 East, 2 years.....1,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN COMPANY to James F. Umpleby, Jr.....1

BOGERT, Henry L., as guardian, to Kenneth B. Pullman.....1

BOLTON, William C., to Louis J. Horowitz 1

BOWERMAN, Julia M., and another, executors, to Julia M. Bowerman and another, assigns three mortgages.....1

BUTTERWORTH, Ida C., to William Braun 1,000

GRAY, Joseph H., and another, executors, to William R. Gray, assigns seven mortgages 1

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Emma Hotten 7,000

HANGEN, Leonard, to William F. Moore.1

HEMENWAY, Ellen L., to Title Guaranteed and Trust Company.....35,000

JACKSON, Adrian H., to Ramon A. Daly 5,000

LOCKWOOD, Eliza, to Morris S. Thompson, as trustee, &c.....6,000

LOWERRE, Thomas H., Jr., to Charles H. Lowerre, 1 part.....1

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Susan R. Wiggins 1,500

MOORE, Casimir de R., executor, to Katharine T. Moore 6,007

MOORE, Casimir de R., executor, to Casimir de R. Jr.....6,982

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to J. J. Nesteil and another, as executors 3,003

POWELL, Sarah H., to Herbert L. Coffin 10,000

POWELL, Wilson M., to H. L. Coffin.....25,000

PUTNAM, Ada, to Tarran Putnam.....1

SAITTA, E. Wales, to William T. Hookey, two assignments 3,000

STRUCKMAN, John, to Catharine Kansler 1,100

TAYLOR, James W., to Josephine T. Colt 12,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company of New York to Laura T. White, assigns three mortgages 54,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Julius Wallach and another.....7,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the New York Academy of Medicine 14,000

WRIGHT, Moses G., to Elise Serr.....2,400

Mechanics' Liens.

BERGEN AV, s e corner of 149th St, 10x 80x irregular; John H. Sturk & Co. against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor 417

BURNSIDE AV, n e corner of Anthony Av, 50x103; Adelbert G. Nichols against Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner and contractor .....

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; H. E. Stevens & Co. against S. H. Lyons, owner and contractor 232

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Joe Adler against S. H. Lyons, owner; — Katz, contractor 200

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Samuel D. Tomback against Samuel H. Lyons, owner and contractor.....1,275

LEXINGTON AV, 743; Thomas J. McCahill against Mary C. B. Wright, owner; Samuel Stutz, contractor.....108

SUFFOLK ST, 30; Anton Larsen against Morris Brodsky and others, owners; Isidore Greitzer, contractor.....240

WALTON AV, s e corner of 176th St, 100x80; Adelbert S. Nichols against Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner and contractor 3D AV, e s, 82 ft s of 172d St, 108x125x irregular; William T. Hookey against Germano Fioravanti, owner and contractor.....583

68TH ST, 256 West; Joseph Kessler against Jerka Gounod, guardian, &c., owner and contractor.....12

9TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 75x190.11, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of David McClure, 22 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1901. EDWARD GOURDIER, Administrator. DAVID McCLURE, 22 William Street, New York. N. Y. apl-1awfmW.

HESSEN, ADELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE HESSEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 5,668 Anthony Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of January, 1901. IDA L. STAHMANN, HENRY L. HESSEN, CHARLES W. HESSEN, executors of Adeline Hessen, deceased. FREDERICK HOEN, attorney for executors, 332 Mercer St. N. Y. City. ja4-law6w.

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY AND 107TH ST, n e corner, 81.1x 98.1x irregular; Washington Life Insurance Company against Joseph A. Stoll and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foster & Thomson.

ELMWOOD PLACE, n s, 125 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x95; New York Building-Loan Banking Company against William Ruland and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Treptsell.

LOTS 177 and 178, map of Prospect Hill estate, Bronx; Isabella Kudatian against Charity Meeker, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

UNION AV AND 107TH ST, s e corner, 39.8x 172.7; James F. Umpleby, Jr., against Konrad O. Packer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mayhem & Manheim.

3D ST, 66 East, and 465 3d Av; Alfred D. Cook against Emma Holly and others, (notice of attachment, &c.;) attorney, C. S. Foote.

4TH ST, 374 to 378 East; Rebecca Haims against; Harry Hertz and others, (specific performance;) attorney, E. J. Yuelis.

2TH ST, 30 West, and 284 West 34th St; New York Security and Trust Company, trustee, against Rosalie Schoenberg, individually and as trustee, and others, (action to declare lien and foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

9TH ST, 39 West, and 284 West 34th St; Margaret Welch against Rosalie Schoenberg, individually and as trustee, and others, (action to declare lien and foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

95TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av; Department of Buildings against Lorenz Weiher, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. Whalen.

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 50x90; Charles F. Muxoll against; Pasquale J. Lamberti and another, (action to declare deed void;) attorney, E. Lynch.

128D ST, 51 East; Anselm Jakobi and others against Leon A. Lieberkind and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, L. S. & A. M. Bing.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CLARK W. DUNLOP, Plaintiff, against FREDERIC T. JAMES and MARIETTA WILSEY, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

The leasehold premises mentioned and described in a certain lease made by the Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New York, and distinguished in the map of such part thereof as is called the Church Farm, by the number 442, (four hundred and forty-two,) bounded southerly in front by Warren Street, northerly in the rear by lot number four hundred and thirty-one, westerly by lot number four hundred and forty-one, and easterly by lot number four hundred and forty, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet and in length on each side one hundred feet, be the same more or less, being known as No. 20 Warren Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 322 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27&29 Pine St., New York.

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List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Investment Securities.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. — Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. — 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.

Orders Solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.
BRANCH OFFICES:
20 W. 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT, N. Y., Adjoining "WALDORF-ASTORIA."
22-26 COURT ST., GARFIELD BLDG., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
635 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. — 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office, 640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 66 BROADWAY,
5th floor, Manhattan Life Bldg., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Reports given on special stocks.
Book on Railway Statistics upon application.
Established 1868.

Fred'k F. Marquand
BROKER,
35-37 Broad St., N. Y.
Direct Wire to Exchange.
Telephone call 3030 and 3031 Broad

FINANCIAL.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 22d day of July, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice-President.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. — 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

$3,000,000
Russian Government Guaranteed R'y 4% Bonds
Maturing 1957. Optional 1916. Interest Semi-Annually, in New York.
In United States Gold Coin
NON-TAXABLE.
Bonds are specifically made free from tax by Imperial decree.
International Market.
Sinking Fund to Retire Bonds at Maturity.
A Sinking Fund of ½ of 1 % annually is raised for protection of this loan.
Price 100 and Interest.
Farson, Leach & Co., 35 Nassau St., New York. 140 Dearborn St., Chicago.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 9.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Fifty-three (53) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

2	127	264	496	679	916	1131
7	131	312	512	716	935	1144
69	163	329	560	782	964	1150
78	176	344	561	807	1034	1186
81	220	349	576	848	1098	1196
88	236	357	647	855	1124	1197
96	243	363	633	899	1129	1205
97	247	480	678			

ALL future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.
New York, June 5th, 1901.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-three bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1901, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1901, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital. $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	President
THOMAS F. RYAN,	Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Prest
H.M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS,	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Laroeque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. — T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. — ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. — H. W. Reighley, Sec.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1804, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 15th day of July, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Three Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars, ($3,800.)
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, Trustee.
HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
January 10, 1901.

A PROVERB OF WALL STREET.
The advice of a reputable banker and the daily use of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL are invaluable to one who invests money in Wall Street.
DOW, JONES & CO., 44 Broad St., N. Y.

Wanted—A cashier for a New York Stock Exchange house; one who has served in that capacity; is thoroughly familiar with the stock business and can furnish the best of references. Exchange I., Box 166 Times Office.

First-class zinc and lead proposition in best-paying district; partially developed; profits $1,000 weekly. G. E. Wells, 27 William St., Room 1,104.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
To Holders of Trust Certificates for First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company issued under the Voting Trust Agreement dated the 1st day of July, 1896, between Louis Fitzgerald, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, Siegmund Alsberg, James A. Blair, Benjamin P. Cheney, Samuel C. Eastman and Charles S. Gleed, a Committee under a certain Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, dated the 1st day of April, 1896, parties of the first part, and John A. Stewart, Louis Fitzgerald, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, Samuel C. Eastman, Benjamin P. Cheney and James A. Blair, Voting Trustees, parties of the second part:
Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of July, 1901, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company having then paid for two consecutive years a four per cent. cash dividend on its first preferred stock, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, in accordance with the terms of said Voting Trust Agreement, in exchange for and upon surrender of any stock trust certificates then outstanding, make delivery of proper certificates for the capital stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
All holders of stock trust certificates issued under said Voting Trust Agreement are hereby required to exchange them for certificates of capital stock on said first day of July, 1901.
Stock trust certificates must be presented for exchange to CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, the agent of the Voting Trustees for such purpose, at its office, NO. 30 BROAD STREET, in the CITY OF NEW YORK.
Dated New York, June 18, 1901.
JOHN A. STEWART,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
BENJAMIN P. CHENEY,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Voting Trustees.
NEW YORK, June 18, 1901.
Referring to the foregoing notice the exchange of stock trust certificates for stock certificates may be made at any time after the 30th day of June, 1901, but not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received by the undersigned.
All stock trust certificates surrendered for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof. If stock certificates are desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the surrendered trust certificate, the endorsement by the registered holder must be acknowledged before a notary public, or be attested by some person or firm satisfactory to the undersigned.
Holders transmitting trust certificates by mail or express will please indicate whether they desire the certificates of stock to be sent by mail or by express at their expense.
In exchange for all stock trust certificates so surrendered there will be delivered receipts entitling the party therein named to receive stock certificates of the character and amount specified therein as soon as they can be prepared for delivery.
Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York
by WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$10,000 Jersey City 5 p. c. Water Bd., Regstd., 1921.
$5,000 Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. 1st 5s, 1923.
$10,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. Coll. Trust 4s, 1918.
$10,000 34th St. Crosstown R. R. 1st 5s, 1906.
$10,000 Northern Pacific R. R. 4 p. c. Prior Lien Reg. Ctf., 1997.
$10,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 1st 4s, Regstd. Ctfs., 1948.
$10,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4s Reg. Ctfs., 1995.
2 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
2 shs. 1st Natl. Bank of Brooklyn.
10 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
15 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
50 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF RECEIVER IN BANKRUPTCY.
20 shs. American Car & Foundry Co., common.
1,300 shs. Bay State Gas Co.
20 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
10 shs. Canada Southern R. R. Co.
10 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.
10 shs. Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. com.
300 shs. Colorado & Southern Ry.
25 shs. Distilling Co. of America and $50 Scrip.
100 shs. Erie R. R. common.
300 shs. General Carriage.
10 shs. Manhattan Railway.
100 shs. Markeen Copper Co.
10 shs. Mexican National R. R. V. T. certf.
10 shs. Missouri Pacific R. R.
100 shs. People's Gas Light & Coke, Chic.
100 shs. Republic Iron & Steel common.
10 shs. Standard Rope & Twine common.
$1,000 Standard Rope & Twine Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bond.
5 shs. Standard Oil.
10 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. common.
40 shs. Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.
130 shs. Texas and Pacific Ry.
155 shs. Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co.
10 shs. Union Pacific R. R. common.
30 shs. United States Leather common.
48 shs. United States Steel common.
17 shs. United States Steel Prefd.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.)
300 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
100 shs. Empire Steel & Iron common.
119½ shs. Cleve. Valley & Terminal R. R. Prefd.
$6,000 Texas & Pacific R. R. 2d 5s, 2000.
100 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
100 shs. American Brewing Co., N. Y.
20 shs. Central Trust Co.
$40,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Deb. 5s, 1913.
Continental Trust Co. Certificate covering deposit of $153,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Bds., and $38,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Bds., (Manhattan Trust Co. Ctf.)
100 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
20 shs. 8th Ward Bank of B'klyn.
30 shs. 23d Ward Bank.
5 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$6,200 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols. Reg.
10 shs. Union Trust Co. of N. Y.
3 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
200 shs. Coale Muffler & Safety Valve Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 sh. 23d Ward Bank.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
100 shs. Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. pfd. (Ctf. of Dep.)
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Securities Co., 4% Reg. Consols.
35 shs. Natl. City Bank.

11 PER CENT.
PAID IN DIVIDENDS
IN TWO MONTHS
(More than any savings bank will pay in two years)
is the record of the
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO.
A limited amount of stock can be secured for a few days only at 50c. per share, (par value $1,) full paid and non-assessable.
This company is controlled by some of the largest and most prominent capitalists in the country, and the stock is registered by the Beaumont Trust Co. of Beaumont, Texas.
Write at once for prospectus and special report on this company and its holdings, just issued by the Assistant State Geologist of Texas, and also our new book, mailed free.
L. R. BECKLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Fiscal Agents,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members Beaumont Oil Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS.

Virginia Midland Gen'l Mtge. 5s, (SOUTHERN R'WAY.)	1936
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. Gen'l Mtge. 5s,	1937
Chic. & East. Illinois Gen'l Mtge. 5s,	1937
Lake Erie & Western 1st Mtge. 5s,	1937
Illinois Central Col. Trust 4s,	1953
Kentucky Central 1st Mtge. 4s,	1987
Rio Grande Western 1st Mtge. 4s,	1939

PRICE AND FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
H. B. Hollins & Co.,
WALL AND BROAD STREETS, NEW YORK.

BOND SALESMAN WANTED BY CHICAGO HOUSE,
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
Must be thoroughly posted on standard, high-grade railroad bonds. Address, giving experience, references, and salary expected, all of which will be treated in confidence, "Box 390, Chicago."

Savings Banks.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
656 AND 658 EIGHTH AVENUE,
Corner 42d Street.
Eighty-second Semi-Annual Dividend.
On and after July 15th, 1901, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
ASSETS, $11,466,977. SURPLUS, $858,000
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.,
Private Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on July 1, 1901, for the three, four, five and six months ending June 30, 1901, on all deposits from $5.00 and not over $3,000.
Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
All deposits payable on demand without notice.
Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
96TH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 11th, 1901.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1901, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 17TH, 1901.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Seamen's Bank for Savings.
74 and 76 Wall Street.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30th, 1901, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1901.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 24, 1901.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 15, 1901.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1901, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1901.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
106th. SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
New York, June 10, 1901.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10.
DEPOSITS made before July 7 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Dividends.

93rd Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable August 31, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 23d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 8, 1901.

Office of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company,
Richmond, Va., June 22nd, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the Preferred stock of this company for quarter ending June 30th, 1901, payable July 15th, 1901, when checks will be mailed all stockholders of record June 26th.
The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from June 27th to July 18th, both days inclusive.
S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 5th, 1901. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 5th, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 22nd, 1901.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
No. 18 Broadway, N. Y., July 9, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 85.
The Trustees of the company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of One Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable July 20, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from July 10th to the 20th, 1901.
E. A. JACOBY, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 12th, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Citizens' Insurance Company,
No. 156 Broadway.
New York, July 5, 1901.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) is payable on demand.
F. M. PARKER, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 9	840,739
To date this year	178,644,437
Corresponding date last year	67,793,075

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 9	$2,937,500
To date this year	$648,558,720
Corresponding date last year	$296,957,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½ @6 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¾	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Bicycle pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	2¼
Am. Ice pf.	1½	National Lead	½
Am. Smelt & R.	½	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Am. S. R. pf.	2	N. Y., Ont. & W.	¾
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Norf. & West.	1
Am. Woolen	⅞	North American	1½
At., T. & S. F.	2¼	Penn. R. R.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2½	People's Gas	⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	1¾	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	½	St. L. & An.	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	1½	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	3¾	St. L. & S. F. rights	⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Southern Pacific	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Southern Railway	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Southern Railway pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Del. & Hudson	2	Texas & Pacific	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	1¾	Union Pacific	2⅜
Erie	1⅜	Union Pac. pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	1⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Ft. W. & D. C.	1⅝	U. S. Steel	2⅝
Glucose Sugar	½	U. S. Steel pf.	2
Illinois Central	3½	Va.-Car Chem.	1
Int. Power	8½	Wabash	⅛
Louis. & Nash.	2½	Wabash pf.	1¾
Manhattan	1⅞	West. Union Tel.	⅞
Met. Street Ry.	1	Wis. Central	1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	⅜	General Electric	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Glucose Sugar pf.	1
Am. Locomotive	2	Great North. pf.	1¼
Am. Locomotive pf.	½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Tobacco	4⅝	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. Tob. ctfs.	2¾	Int. Pump	⅜
Am. Woolen pf.	4½	Iowa Central pf.	⅛
Balt. & Ohio	⅛	Kan. City So.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	K. C. So. pf.	1⅝
Canada South	2	K. Ice, Chi., pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	½	Mexican Central	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Mexican National	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	Nat. Lead pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼	N. Y., Ont. & West.	2¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	2¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1⅜
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	St. L. S. W.	2¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	4½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	6.1	Twin City R. T.	1½
Den. & S. West.	1	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Diamond Match	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Evans. & T. H.	⅛	Wis. Central	1⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

St. P. & Sioux City 1st	1½	Wabash deb., B.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. sub. ctfs.	2¼	N. Y. Gas, El. L., & P. 4s	2½
Chi. T. T. 4s	1⅞	Ore. Short Line 5s	1
Det. City Gas 5s	2¼	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1
Int. & G. N. 1st	1		

RAILWAY RATE DISTURBERS.

In the somewhat vague but usual manner Chicago dispatches have it that "a leading Atchison official" is quoted as saying that the rates given notice of by that company as becoming effective July 15 are the rates believed to be made secretly by others. The open secret in the matter is that the cut is to checkmate the Chicago Great Western, and that only the absorption of that road and the bringing of it into the community of interest plans will afford permanent protection to the already harmonized interests. It is stated that President Stickney of the Great Western has put a prohibitive price on the property, but this remains to be seen. What has been in evidence more than once is the fact that the small road has had a happy knack of acting with considerable independence, and that so far it has not been compelled to take water. It is able to point as a fact to several years of increasing traffic and earnings, gross for the late one reaching $7,000,000 and comparing with $4,680,000 as recently as 1897, and to the further fact that profits have measurably risen and improved the status of the company in spite of the prevalence of average freight rates which are not common with Western lines. The latter—0.72 cent per ton mile—are indeed 10 to 25 per cent. lower than most grain-carrying roads report, and it is doubless due to this and to measures of economy in administration that such progress has been made in recent years.

That interests of such importance as have been able to carry out much more comprehensive plans should fail to effect measures looking to the bringing of the Chicago Great Western into line if once decided upon is hardly a reasonable supposition. And at the same time it is less reasonable to suppose that such an incongruity will be allowed indefinite existence to mar the general scheme. With these facts in mind it is not to be wondered at that the idea gains ground that absorption and nothing less will be the lot of the Chicago Great Western.

MARRET MOVEMENT.

The stock market "found itself" yesterday, and, recovering from the unreasoning fear of the day previous, due in large measure to exaggerated and alarming rumors put out by bear operators, promptly proceeded to substantial improvement and betterment. Over night, holders of securities had had time to study the situation and to weigh all the known facts likely to affect the market. Hence it was that they came down to the Street with much more confidence than they had left it on the day previous.

On that day they had been told with much force and persistence that the steel strike, instead of being about to be settled, was not likely to be settled for months—was, in reality, the beginning of a great conflict between capital and labor, whose consequences would be disastrous in every sense of the word. Yet facts developed over night, and, appearing later as the day progressed, indicated that the leaders on both sides were not only inclined to be conciliatory, but regarded a settlement of the strike at Thursday's conference as already practically assured.

And, finally, money, though stiff, was by no means dear; while advices from the West in respect to corn, though indicating that the crop is suffering in some sections for lack of rain, nevertheless disclosed that earlier reports of an entire failure of the crop had been much exaggerated, and that the chances are that, at the worst, allowing for the large yield outside of Kansas and Western Missouri, the crop will be an average one. If in the next few days rain should fall in the drought sections, marked improvements, it is agreed, should show there.

Hence it was, hearing and appreciating these facts, that holders of stocks were not tempted yesterday as they had been on Monday to sacrifice their holdings, because of "panic" talk. It is true that at the opening some recent purchasers did let go, but this was because they were timid or for the reason that their margins had been exhausted. Beyond this there was no selling, and the sharp advance in prices when any active demand for stocks appeared was therefore only natural.

As on the day previous, the heaviest trading was in United States Steel, with a total of 80,000 shares; in Union Pacific, dealt in to the extent of 87,000 shares; in St. Paul, with a total of 43,000; in Erie, with a total of 43,000, and in Atchison, in which 58,000 shares changed hands—this representing more than one-third of the entire market transactions.

Final figures showed net gains almost general to the list. These, though by no means sufficient to offset the losses of Monday, were nevertheless in not a few cases substantial, including, as they did, the following:

Atchison	2½	Missouri Pacific	2¼
Atchison pf.	2½	Wisconsin Central	1⅞
Union Pacific	2⅜	Nickel Plate 2d pf.	2
St. Paul	3⅜	L. S. & M. S.	2
Ches. & Ohio	1½	United States Steel	2⅜
Chi. Great Western	1¼	U. S. Steel pf.	2
Del. & Hudson	2	American Sugar	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	1⅞	Amal. Copper	1⅞
Illinois Central	2½	Intern. Power	8½
Erie	1⅜	Manhattan	1⅛
Louis. & Nash.	2½		

These gains, however, as a matter of fact, do not indicate the full market improvement, inasmuch as they show only the advances over Monday's closing prices. As a matter of fact, the opening quotations considered, many stocks actually gained much more than the figures above would suggest. St. Paul, for instance, at the opening sold down to 162½, recovering from that figure 5 full points; Louisville and Nashville on the initial dealings declined to 103¼, later recovering over 7 points; while Missouri Pacific broke at one time to 104¾, Atchison common to 79¾, Baltimore and Ohio to 99¾, United States Steel preferred to 93½, and many other stocks well below Monday's close. Good support appeared in the market on buying credited to Morgan, Standard Oil, and Keene brokers, and to the large banking interests.

Generally, sentiment on the Street is that underlying conditions are just as sound as ever, and that the break on Monday, though helping the market technically, was unreasonable. Certain it is, if all reports are true, that there are still many important projects yet to be carried through by banking interests. Developments of consequence are pending in both the anthracite and bituminous situation; increased or new railroad dividends are likely to be declared, (the placing of St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred on a 4 per cent. basis on Monday being the most recent development in this direction;) there are suggestions of fresh industrial combinations, one perhaps to include all the leading telegraph and telephone companies of the country; while there are signs that money will now grow somewhat easier.

Yesterday's advances in prices were in the face of heavy selling for London and Berlin account, sales from those sources approximating 100,000 shares.

HEAVY KEENE BUYING.

It is deciared that in the late trading of Monday, when prices were declining so sharply, Keene brokers bought between 150,000 and 200,000 shares of stock, principally the Steel stocks, the Eries, St. Paul, and Union Pacific. The same brokers were also heavy buyers all around the room yesterday.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

The sharp advance in Louisville and Nashville from the low figure of 103¼ to above 110 was on the report that at the meeting of the Directors to act on the dividend—probably to-day—an increase in the rate will be favorably voted upon. This cannot be verified.

Another report had it that some "deal" was on between Louisville and Nashville and Southern Railway, the strength of the latter security being pointed to in corroboration of this view. This is an old story, and is as lacking of official verification now as it was when first it was circulated several months

was done, to a less extent, in the Readings. Lehigh Valley advanced and the street railways got better support. One block of 1,000 Union Traction was taken at 27¼, and Philadelphia Traction moved up ¼. Philadelphia Electric and Cambria Steel were laggards.

Call money holds firm at 4 per cent.; time loans are made at from 4½ to 5 per cent.; commercial rates are weak, running down to 4 per cent.

Complete stock market transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,950	Atchison	83	70⅞	83
509	Atchison pf	103¾	100½	103¾
79	Boston & Albany	254	254	254
65	Boston Elevated	188	185½	188
109	Boston & Lowell	242	242	242
40	Boston & Maine	194½	194½	194½
4	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
64	Fitchburg pf	147	147	147
24	Mexican Central	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
16	N. Y., N. H. & H.	217	217	217
36	Old Colony	208	208	208
1,425	Union Pacific	104¾	101¼	104½
75	Union Pacific pf	90¾	89	90
17	Wisconsin Central	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
	TELEPHONES.			
716	Am. Tel. & Tel.	156	154	154
8,248	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	16¾	16½	16½
13	Erie	52	50	52
350	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
20	New England	134	134	134
2,743	New England rights	5	4⅝	5
	ELECTRICS.			
2,195	Massachusetts	41	39¼	40¾
177	Massachusetts pf	94½	94	94
35	Westinghouse pf	70½	70½	70½
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
500	Am. Ag. Chemical	31¼	31	31¼
81	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	90	89	90
2,395	American Sugar	141⅞	139⅝	141½
11	American Sugar pf	121	121	121
130	American Woolen	19	18	18
248	American Woolen pf	81	80	80
10	Central Oil	9	9	9
1,550	Dominion Iron & Steel	34	33½	34
31	Mergenthaler	164	164	164
10	N. E. Gas & Coke	7½	7½	7½
100	Planters' Compress	16½	16½	16½
90	Reece Buttonhole	6½	6½	6¾
50	Swift Packing pf	107¼	107½	108
526	United Shoe Machine	37	36½	36½
685	United Shoe Mach. pf	25½	25¼	25½
244	United Fruit	96	94½	96
3,941	United States Steel	46	43½	45⅝
847	United States Steel pf	96½	93¾	96
	MINING.			
1,060	Adventure	23⅜	23	23½
1,535	Allouez	3	2¾	3
4,408	Amalgamated	120¼	118	119⅞
60	Arcadian	17	16⅜	17
35	Atlantic	37	36½	36½
315	Baltic	53½	52½	53½
1,120	Bingham	23½	22½	23
1	Calumet & Hecla	780	780	780
50	Bonanza	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
995	Centennial	29	28½	29
80	Cochiti	5	4¾	5
1,358	Copper Range	76¼	74	76¼
355	Dominion Coal	32⅝	30½	32⅝
50	Dominion Coal pf	114	114	114
50	Elm River	5½		5½
95	Franklin	17	17	17
220	Isle Royale	43⅝	43¼	43½
2,450	Mass	19	18	18⅞
100	Mayflower	2	2	2
160	Mohawk	42	41½	42
1,765	Michigan	12	11⅜	12
523	Old Dominion	30⅜	30⅛	30½
858	Osceola	91½	90	91
50	Phoenix	4		4
59	Quincy	180	180	180
800	Rhode Island	4⅞	4½	4⅞
200	Santa Fé	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
65	Tamarack	345	345	345
425	Trimountain	54	53	54
728	Trinity	37½	37	37
490	United States	19½	19	19
588	Utah	31	30	30½
620	Victoria	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
20	Winona	3	3	3
291	Wolverine	59⅝	59	59¼

British Columbia, 16 bid, 18 asked.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 9.—At the Clearing House to-day money loaned at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at par, with some few sales at 5 cents premium. Exchanges, $24,524,503; balances, $2,525,349.

A few banks are charging 4½ per cent. for new money on call, but have not changed rates on old loans. Time money rules from 4@5 per cent.; mostly 4½ per cent; it requires first-class names and collateral to obtain 4 per cent. money. There is little doing in commercial paper; the choicest names are quoted at 4@4½ per cent., and good names at 4½@5 per cent.

The stock market closed quiet and strong, early losses having been recovered.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,950	Atchison	83	70⅞	83
509	Atchison pf	103¾	100½	103¾
79	Boston & Albany	254	254	254
65	Boston Elevated	188	185½	188
109	Boston & Lowell	242	242	242
40	Boston & Maine	194½	194½	194½
4	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
64	Fitchburg pf	147	147	147
24	Mexican Central	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
16	N. Y., N. H. & H.	217	217	217
36	Old Colony	208	208	208
1,425	Union Pacific	104¾	101¼	104½
75	Union Pacific pf	90¾	89	90
17	Wisconsin Central	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞

TELEPHONES.

716	Am. Tel. & Tel.	156	154	154
8,248	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	16¾	16½	16½
13	Erie	52	50	52
350	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
20	New England	134	134	134
2,743	New England rights	5	4⅝	5

ELECTRICS.

2,195	Massachusetts	41	39¼	40¾
177	Massachusetts pf	94½	94	94
35	Westinghouse pf	70½	70½	70½

MISCELLANEOUS.

500	Am. Ag. Chemical	31¼	31	31¼
81	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	90	89	90
2,395	American Sugar	141⅞	139⅝	141½
11	American Sugar pf	121	121	121
130	American Woolen	19	18	18
248	American Woolen pf	81	80	80
10	Central Oil	9	9	9
1,550	Dominion Iron & Steel	34	33½	34
31	Mergenthaler	164	164	164
10	N. E. Gas & Coke	7½	7½	7½
100	Planters' Compress	16½	16½	16½
90	Reece Buttonhole	6½	6½	6¾
50	Swift Packing pf	107¼	107½	108
526	United Shoe Machine	37	36½	36½
685	United Shoe Mach. pf	25½	25¼	25½
244	United Fruit	96	94½	96
3,941	United States Steel	46	43½	45⅝
847	United States Steel pf	96½	93¾	96

MINING.

1,060	Adventure	23⅜	23	23½
1,535	Allouez	3	2¾	3
4,408	Amalgamated	120¼	118	119⅞
60	Arcadian	17	16⅜	17
35	Atlantic	37	36½	36½
315	Baltic	53½	52½	53½
1,120	Bingham	23½	22½	23
1	Calumet & Hecla	780	780	780
50	Bonanza	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
995	Centennial	29	28½	29
80	Cochiti	5	4¾	5
1,358	Copper Range	76¼	74	76¼
355	Dominion Coal	32⅝	30½	32⅝
50	Dominion Coal pf	114	114	114
50	Elm River	5½		5½
95	Franklin	17	17	17
220	Isle Royale	43⅝	43¼	43½
2,450	Mass	19	18	18⅞
100	Mayflower	2	2	2
160	Mohawk	42	41½	42
1,765	Michigan	12	11⅜	12
523	Old Dominion	30⅜	30⅛	30½
858	Osceola	91½	90	91
50	Phoenix	4		4
59	Quincy	180	180	180
800	Rhode Island	4⅞	4½	4⅞
200	Santa Fé	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
65	Tamarack	345	345	345
425	Trimountain	54	53	54
728	Trinity	37½	37	37
490	United States	19½	19	19
588	Utah	31	30	30½
620	Victoria	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
20	Winona	3	3	3
291	Wolverine	59⅝	59	59¼

British Columbia, 16 bid, 18 asked.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 9.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Window Glass	54¾	54¾	54¾
4,000	Bessem. R. R. com. 5s	121½	121¼	121¼
280	Crucible Steel	22	22	22
670	Crucible Steel pf	84	83¼	84
450	Con. Traction	22	21⅝	22
570	Con. Ice	21	20⅞	21
50	Con. Ice pf	40	40	40
2,000	Con. Gas 5s	114½	114½	114½
18	Citizens' Nat. Bank	90	90	90
25	Columbia Nat. Bank	350	350	350
60	Cent. Dist. & Print Tel.	122½	122½	122½
20	Monongahela Water	41½	41½	41½
300	Marsden	6	6	6
2,000	New Castle Gas 5s	109	109	109
310	Pitts. Brewing	26¾	26½	26¾
17,000	Pitts. Brewing 6s	112½	111½	112
300	Pittsburg Coal	32	31⅞	32
550	Pitts. Coal pf	96¾	96¼	96½
40	Philadelphia Co.	50¼	50¼	50½
78	Philadelphia Co. pf	49	49	49
25	Pitts. Plate Glass	350	350	350
20	Penn. R. R.	147	147	147
30	Real Estate Trust	290	290	290
1,910	River Coal	14¼	13½	14¼
335	River Coal pf	47¼	47¼	47¼
2,000	River Coal 6s	119½	119½	119½
45,000	U. S. Old 4s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
950	U. S. Steel	45	43⅝	44¼
410	U. S. Steel pf	94	93¾	94
10	Westing. Air Brake	136¼	136¼	136¼
339	Westing. Elec. 2d pf	68½	68¼	68¼
1,050	Window Glass	55	54⅝	54½
4	Window Glass pf	96	96	96

ASPHALT FOR BROADWAY.

Cost of Pavement from Canal to Fourteenth Streets Estimated at $200,000—Bids Opened.

Bids were opened yesterday by Commissioner of Highways Keating for asphalt work which will cost the city about $500,000. The most important contract to be let is that for the asphalting of Broadway from Canal Street to Fourteenth Street. The estimated cost of this work is $200,000. There were two bids for the job. The Barber Asphalt Company, which is in the asphalt trust, bid $5.69 a square foot. The Warner-Quinlan Company bid $6.23. The price of the Barber Company is $1 a square yard in advance of the last contract made with it several months ago.

Commissioner Keating explained that the high price asked for the Broadway work was caused by the ten-year maintenance clause in the contract, and the fact that heavy trucks would cut up the pavement more than in the upper streets of the city, where light delivery wagons are used.

The bids for the other contracts were not tabulated yesterday, but the officials of the Department of Highways stated that the Barber Asphalt Company was the lowest bidder on most of the work.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

John F. Kaier has been appointed Boston agent of the British American Insurance Company of New York.

C. Shroeder & Sons have been appointed Milwaukee agents of the Eagle Fire Company of New York.

Warner Van Norden has been chosen Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Home Insurance Company, to succeed the late Oliver S. Carter, and Cornelius N. Bliss has been placed on the committee in Mr. Carter's stead.

Local fire underwriters say that the usual July dullness has shown no sign of its arrival as yet, and that the present volume of new business remains comparatively undiminished for the next two weeks the amount of business done in the month of July will be unprecedented for many of the larger offices.

REFUSED TO SET ASIDE SALE.

Justice McAdam Says that the Highest Bidder Must Be Responsible.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in denying a motion made to have the sale by auction of the premises 4 and 6 Washington Place, owned by Julius A. Robinson, who died on June 22 last, set aside on the ground of irregularity, holds that, while property sold at auction must be sold to the highest bidder, that such bidder must be a responsible one, one ready as well as able to carry out the terms of the sale and pay down the 10 per cent. deposit required.

Robinson, before his death, had been declared incompetent to manage himself or his estate, and his two sisters—Emeline S. and May C. Robinson—were appointed the committee of his person and estate. They held a mortgage on the property mentioned and foreclosed. Under this foreclosure the property was sold at auction on June 4 last, W. H. Ryan being the auctioneer. The Misses Robinson say in an affidavit that Auctioneer Ryan, while accepting some bids made, deliberately ignored others, and knocked down the property to a man named James R. Smith for $168,000, although they had bid $200,000.

Justice McAdam, in his opinion, says that the term "highest bidder" necessarily carries with it the idea of financial ability of an amount sufficient to successfully carry out the undertaking in which the party has offered to engage. The Justice calls attention to the fact that a bid of $200,000 following one of $168,000 was rather erratic, and that that circumstance alone casts a doubt upon its bona fides. He also says:

"To set aside the sale would be to encourage illusory and 'fake' biddings and tend to bring auction sales into disrepute. The property was regularly sold at a fair price to the only bona fide bidder, whose purchase should not be disturbed."

TALK OF TELEGRAPH TRUST.

Immense Corporation Engineered by the Goulds Said to be Forming.

After the close of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday several rumors were afloat telling of a probable combination of the leading telegraph and telephone companies into one immense corporation such as that formed in the iron and steel trade by the United States Steel Corporation. According to one report it was said that the parent company of the consolidated concern would be the Western Union Company, and that the combination was being planned and would be carried through by the Goulds.

Another story had it that while the combination would be formed around the Western Union Company, it would be through the medium of an entirely new corporation which would take in the stocks of the various companies at a certain valuation, depending on earnings, dividends, &c.

No official information was forthcoming on the subject yesterday. Pool buying was reported in Western Union during the day.

FERRY FRANCHISE SALE.

Union Company Officials Declare that They Will Again Refuse to Bid.

The sale of the rights to operate the Fulton, Wall, Catharine, South Street, and Hamilton Avenue ferries will take place on July 19, according to the resolution of the Dock Board. This will be the second time these ferry franchises have been put up for sale. At the first sale there were no bidders, as the Union Ferry Company now operating the routes refused to offer the city 5 per cent. of the gross receipts, as demanded by the officials.

Under the ten-year lease, which expired on May 1 last, the Union Ferry Company paid the city 7⅜ per cent. of the gross receipts. The company offered to pay 3 per cent. of the gross receipts for another ten-year lease, but Controller Coler and the officials of the Board of Estimate decided that 5 per cent. would be a fair return to the city.

The Union Ferry Company officials said yesterday that they would not bid on July 19. They claim that under an appraisal of the courts the valuation of the property of the Union Ferry Company has been fixed at $3,220,401, and if any other bidder wants to pay the Union Ferry Company this sum of money and the city the 5 per cent. of the gross receipts they will retire from the ferry business. The officials of the company feel confident that no other bidder will accept the terms.

New Trust Company for Rochester.

ALBANY, July 9.—The Genesee Valley Trust Company of Rochester was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $300,000. The Directors are Henry C. Brewster, Charles H. Palmer, John F. Alden, Alexander B. Lamberton, James E. Wolcott, George C. Buell, Leo Bloch, Horace C. Brewster, John M. Davy, V. F. Whitmore, Nathaniel Foote, Charles P. Ford, William S. Morse, Samuel Sloan, D. D. Sully, William H. Mathews, and Charles E. Angle of Rochester; William H. Adams and Frank H. Hamlin of Canandaigua, John S. Sheppard of Penn Yan, and Lester H. Humphrey of Warsaw.

Bank's Record Debit Balance.

The debit balance of the National Bank of Commerce at the Clearing House yesterday morning was $14,582,007.70. This is the largest debit balance of an individual bank in the history of the Clearing House, and was occasioned by heavy loans in the money market on Monday.

Mr. Vanderlip's New Position.

James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, who returned yesterday from a two weeks' vacation trip, confirmed the recently published statement that F. A. Vanderlip would be connected with that institution.

Lehigh Valley Traction's Presidency.

At a conference of Lehigh Valley Traction Comptny interests in this city yesterday, it was decided to offer the presidency of the company to Robert E. Wright of Allentown, Penna., to succeed the late Albert L. Johnson. A formal meeting of the Directors will be held to-day at Allentown.

Irving National Bank's Cashier.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Irving National Bank yesterday Benjamin F. Werner, who has been connected with the bank for twenty-eight years, and for the last five years as assistant cashier, was chosen cashier of that institution.

Cut in the Price of Coffee.

Arbuckle Brothers and the Woolson Spice Company, which is controlled by the Sugar Trust, yesterday announced a one-half cent reduction in the list price of package coffee to 9½ cents net, the special discount recently allowed to jobbers having been withdrawn.

Securities at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold these securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday: Ten shares Isaac H. Blanchard Company preferred stock, $100 each, $100 for lot.

Secretary of the Treasury Buys Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased short-term bonds for the sinking fund as follows: $28,050 4s at 112.9773; $211,000 3s at 100.0162; $50,000 5s at 109.

G. W. Perkins's Trip to Europe.

George W. Perkins of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. will sail for Europe to-morrow on a pleasure trip on the steamship Deutschland.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company.

The Directors of the Home Insurance Company of New York have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. The statement of the company for the six months ended July 1, 1901, shows the assets to be $14,406,450.85. Its liabilities, excepting $3,000,000 cash capital, are: Reserve premium fund, $6,714,923; unpaid losses, $642,801.27; unpaid reinsurance and other claims, $447,441.49, and net surplus, $3,601,815.93.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday there was very little demand for stocks, and further declines were added to those of the previous day. The losses were not very serious, nor were the transactions accompanying them large, but the whole character of the market was heavy, and gave little sign of general interest in the trading. When the Stock Exchange market strengthened some of the early declines were in part recovered, but nearly every issue that showed any activity at all ended the day below Monday's prices.

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AMERICAN CAN was the one stock which continued to show a fair amount of activity. (During much of the day the Can stocks were the only ones that attracted any attention, and hence they occupied a more prominent position than they would have done in a broader market. The opening sales resulted in recessions in both the common and preferred, the former going to 25 and the preferred to 74½. These figures in each case showed declines of 1 point from Monday's closing figures. Subsequently buying orders in some volume found their way to the market and brought about a partial recovery. At the close the common stock was 25⅜ bid and showed a net loss of only a quarter of a point. The preferred showed a net loss of three-quarters of a point.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were almost entirely neglected. The preferred stock sold to the extent of only 200 shares, and the common to the extent of only 100. A few bonds of the two issues traded in also sold without material change in price.

***

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, on the sale of a few hundred shares, declined to 12, and closed at that price, with a net loss of 1 point. New England Transportation sold to a small extent at 3.

***

ELECTRIC BOAT, which a few days ago declined very sharply, recovered part of its loss yesterday. The common stock closed at 17 bid, an advance of 2 points, and 45 was bid for the preferred.

***

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s opened at 68 and sold to some extent at that price. Later they were offered at 67¾.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred sold at 80½, a decline of three-quarters of a point from the last previous sale. The common stock declined to 26.

***

UNION COPPER sold at 6¼, and closed at 6½ bid, as compared with 6 bid the previous day. There were few or no transactions in the other copper stocks.

***

STOREY GENERAL ELECTRIC, it was reported, sold to the extent of 100 shares at 16¼.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 9. Bid.	Asked.	July 8. Bid.	Asked.
American Bauknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	25¾	25⅞	26	26⅜
American Can pf	74⅜	75½	73½	76
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40	41	40	41
American Malt 6s	94	96	94	96
*American Thread pf	4	4¼	4	4¼
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	25	26	25	25¾
*British Columbia Copper	16	17	16	17
British Exchequer 3s	98⅜	99½	98⅜	99
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	8	7	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	37	38	37	38
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga. Chat. div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of Ga. Sav. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3¾	3	3¾
Compressed Air	15	18	15	18
Con. Refrigerating	8	8¾	8	8¾
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4	3	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	34	32	34
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67¾	68½	69½	70½
Continental Tobacco deb.	106½	107¼	106½	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	34	35	34	35
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14½	15	14½	15½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	40½	40	41
Electric Boat	17	19	15	17
Electric Boat pf	45	50	..	47
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	3½	2½	3½
Electric Vehicle	6	10	9	10
Electric Vehicle pf	17½	18½	15	21
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅜	3	⅜	3
General Carriage	1½	2	1½	2
General Chemical	83¾	87	83½	87
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100¼
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	38	44
Havana Commercial	10	10½	10	10½
Havana Commercial pf	46	50	46	50
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3⅜	3¾	2½	3½
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1¼	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markham Copper	2½	3	2¼	3
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	24½	28	26½	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf	86½	88	86½	88
Nat. Sugar pf	107	108½	107	109
New England Transport	3¼	3¾	2¾	3¼
N. Y. Q'ns E. L. & P.	21⅜	23	21⅜	23
N.-Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	69	71	69	69½
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	12	12½	13	13½
Otis Elevator	34	35	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	95	96	95	96
Peo. Illec. & Evansville	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35⅞	36½	35⅞	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	73	75	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	..
St. Louis Transit	23	23	26½	27
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½
Seaboard Air Line	28	28½	28¼	28½
Seaboard Air Line pf	49½	50½	50¼	50¾
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	31½	32½	31½	32½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120	..	120	..
Standard Oil of N. J.	776	776	776	776
Storage Power	8	11	8	11
Storey General Electric	16	17	15	16
Tennessee Copper	19½	20	18	20½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6¼	4	6¼
Trenton Potteries	5	6¾	5	6¾
Trenton Potteries pf	68	70	68	70
Union Copper	6¼	6⅝	6	6½
Union Typewriter	62	64	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Box Board & Paper	30	90	30	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	80	80¾	80	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	32⅜	33	33	33½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	91¼	92
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	..	20	..	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	48	44	48
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16¼	17½	16¼	17½
Worthington Pump pf	111¼	112½	106	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245	260
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101¼	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway & 5th Surface 1st 5s	114	116	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 6s	101	103	100	101¼
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	210	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	40	41	42	45
Columbus Railway pf	100	102	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70¼	69½	70¾
Con. Traction 5s	109¾	110¾	109¾	110¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	100	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	25	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	83½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric	97¾	98½	97¾	98¾
New Orleans Traction	25	26	26	26½
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	83½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	25	26	25	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	210	214	206	212
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	115	116	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	68	60	68
23d & 24th St. 5s, 1902	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
United Traction, Prov.	108	111	108	111
United Traction bonds	108	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6¾	8	6¾	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	73	76	73	76
Central Union 5s, std.	109	110	109¾	110
Col. Gas 5s	104	106	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	86	88	86	88
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105½	105	105½
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	13	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	83½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	55	58	56	56
Denver Gas 5s	79	80	79	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	80	85	80	85
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	96	..	96	..
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	7½	8½	7½	8½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	87½	89	87½	89
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & B.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	109	110	109	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	94	96
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	95¼	95¾	95¾	95¾
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	120	125	120	125
Standard Gas 1st	114	117	114	117

	July 9. Bid.	Asked.	July 8. Bid.	Asked.
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	18	23
Western Gas	98	101	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	87	90	87	89
East River Ferry 5s	94½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM H. GODWARD.—Transcript of a judgment from Westchester County was filed here yesterday against William H. Godward for $6,087 in favor of the Foskett & Bishop Co.

WECHSLER & HEITLER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Wechsler & Heitler, wholesale dealers in woolens at 260 East Houston Street, show liabilities of $9,613 and nominal assets of $6,613, consisting of stock, $5,000, and accounts $1,613.

JACOB AND PHILIP SIMON.—Jacob and Philip Simon of Utica, N. Y., cigar manufacturers, have filed petitions in bankruptcy. Jacob's debts are $43,045, and Philip's are $29,966. There are practically no assets. Many of the creditors reside in New York.

HORST BROTHERS.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received another attachment against Horst Brothers, dealers in hops and barley at 17 State Street and at San Francisco, for $10,017 in favor of the North American Trust Company on four drafts made in London.

WILLIAM MUTCH.—Judgment for $16,084 was entered yesterday against William Mutch of 1 West Thirtieth Street, formerly a silk manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., in favor of Louis F. Staar, for the amount due on a note made by Mr. Mutch for $15,000 on May 2, 1899, to the order of Gertie A. Gorman, who loaned him the money to start in business. She indorsed the note and delivered it to Mr. Staar. Mr. Mutch filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 19 last, and Judge Brown of the United States District Court on June 26 refused to grant him a discharge.

GUSTAV BUCHHOLZ.—Gustav Buchholz, who kept a restaurant and saloon at 977 Third Avenue, confessed judgment yesterday for $1,548 in favor of Julius Buchholz for money loaned to the former by the latter, and also by Mrs. Christine Buchholz, between March 2 and May 10, for use in the business. The total amount loaned was $2,083, but the amont entered in the judgment is $1,548, for which execution was issued to the Sheriff. Gustav Buchholz was formerly employed in a saloon on Fourteenth Street, and bought the present business about March 1 for $5,000 cash and the brewer's mortgage of $5,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MAX BIRNHAK.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Max Birnhak, painter and dealer in painters' supplies at 130 Cannon Street, by these creditors: Samuel Witt, $329; A. Pflugh & Co. of Hoboken, $174, and Valentine & Co., $74. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on June 20 permitted judgments to be taken against him for $532 under which his stock was sold out by the Sheriff. He has been in business eight years.

MAX LEVIN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Max Levin, cloak manufacturer at 79 Mercer Street, by the following creditors: Aaron Jacobs, $1,750, for money loaned; Isidor Tager, $300, for merchandise; Charles Chase, $100, for wages, and Hyman Harwitz, $135, for work. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on July 3 permitted creditors to take out two attachments against him and a writ of replevin, and on July 6 and 8 removed and concealed part of his property, consisting of trimmings, figures, and machines. Mr. Levin was formerly of Ellin & Levin, cloak manufacturers at 32 East Broadway, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Jan. 2, 1900, and were discharged on March 29, 1900.

HARRY DOWIE.—Harry Dowie of Mount Vernon, who formerly did business in this city as a produce commission merchant at 74 Washington Street as Harry Dowie, Jr., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $39,914, of which $7,300 are secured by mortgage, and nominal assets $70,246. The assets consist of a farm at Andes, Delaware County, N. Y., valued at $2,000, mortgaged for $7,300; judgments, $2,090, and worthless accounts, $66,156. Mr. Dowie has been in the produce line for twenty-five years, and a dozen years ago was one of the largest receivers of dressed poultry in this city. His largest creditor is Frederick W. Conklin, surviving partner of Fred C. Linde, who obtained three judgments against Mr. Dowie in July, 1895, for $28,305.

UNDERWEAR FIRMS FAIL.

Reuben, Rosenberger & Co.'s Trouble Involves S. Reuben—Partner Said to Have Lost Heavily in Stocks.

Failures of two concerns engaged in the manufacture of women's underwear were reported yesterday. The firms are Reuben, Rosenberger & Co. of 101 and 103 Wooster Street and S. Reuben, doing business as S. Reuben & Co. at 7 and 9 West Eighteenth Street and at Allentown, Penn.

Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court appointed Samuel Sanders receiver for the assets of the former firm, with a bond of $20,000, on the application of Abram A. Joseph, representing Samuel M. Rosenberger, one of the partners, in a suit brought by him against Hyman J. Reuben, the other partner, on account of dissensions between the partners. Max Altmayer, for Mr. Reuben, consented to the receivership.

It was stated in the papers in the case that the dissensions had been going on for the past four months, that Mr. Reuben took control of the business and refused even to speak to Mr. Rosenberger except in disrespectful language. It was also stated that the firm is insolvent and unable to continue business, that they were unable to realize moneys owing to depreciation of the business, and that the book accounts show a heavy loss of capital, as well as the assets of the firm.

The liabilities are $135,000, nominal assets about $70,000, and actual assets estimated at less than $35,000. In the trade the failure has caused a great deal of comment. A year ago their statement showed assets of $172,000, liabilities of $34,000, and capital of $138,000.

The business was started in 1889 by Greenberg & Reuben, and the present firm has been in existence since February, 1893. About two years ago they rented Robbins Opera House at Sing Sing, which they have since used as a factory for manufacturing their goods. Of the liabilities $70,000 is for merchandise, $15,000 for indorsements, and about $30,000 to banks for borrowed money. Among the banks mentioned are the Central National, Citizens' National, Ninth National, Varick, State, and Butchers and Drovers'. Some of the banks, it is said, are secured by good paper.

It was reported that one of the causes of the failure was heavy losses in Wall Street by one of the partners. A. A. Joseph, the attorney, when questioned about the report said that one of the causes of the failure was unwise speculations in stocks by Mr. Reuben, one of the partners. He was long of a lot of stocks on the day of the Northern Pacific panic and lost about $18,000. He had an account with Broker B. Hirsch. Other causes were large expenses of conducting the business both here and at Sing Sing. They occupy three floors at 101 and 103 Wooster Street, for which they paid $16,000 a year rent. Just as the Sheriff's office closed yesterday two writs of replevin were filed by creditors, their claims being $672, and many others were expected to-day.

S. Reuben, doing business as S. Reuben & Co., has been in close business relations with Reuben, Rosenberger & Co., being a brother of the senior partner of that firm and formerly one of the salesmen. Max Altmayer, his attorney, said yesterday that S. Reuben was involved owing to the receivership of Reuben, Rosenberger & Co., and was carried down in their failure. He was an accommodation indorser for them to the extent of several thousand dollars, and would be unable to take care of this paper.

Mr. Altmayer had received word that the factory at Allentown, Penn., had been closed by the Sheriff for non-payment of rent and for wages due the employes there. He said that the liabilities are from $40,000 to $45,000, for merchandise and bank loans. The assets are very small.

Judgment for $1,262,259.93.

Supreme Court Justice Dykman, at White Plains, yesterday signed an order granting a judgment for $1,262,259.93 in favor of the Atlantic Trust Company against the New York Suburban Water Company. After paying all the bondholders, the trust company will have over $1,000,000 as a hold on the water company's property. The one-thousand-dollar bond holders receive $70.62 and the five-hundred-dollar bonds are worth only $35.31.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABEL, Mark—S. Hart	$205
ANDREWS, C. W.—C. De H. Brower	39
BOWLING, Jack P.—C. C. Boldt	253
BASCOME, John H.—R. W. Vickery and others	74
BUCHHOLZ, Gustav—J. Buchholz	1,548
BENNETT, Arthur E.—L. A. Parke	236
BRADLEY, Alfred—New York Telephone Company	30
BRUNS, Frederick J. H.—Eppem, Smith & Waiman Company	80
CHATAIN, Jean—E. Spellman and others	468
CUBITT, Jane—A. Hynes	115
CONDICT, Emeline G. H.—G. Wesp	122
CONDICT, Emeline G. H.—G. Wesp	112
COLEMAN, Daniel—J. L. Dodge	310
COLEMAN, Daniel—J. L. Dodge	252
COUGHLAN, Joseph—G. W. Munro, costs	38
DOYLE, Andrew W. T., and Thomas R. De Lacy—Waterbury Manufacturing Company	312
DE LACY, Thomas R.—G. H. Sargent and others	422
DAVIS, Samuel M.—A. W. Lawrence	123
DEMPSEY, Thomas C.—M. Welden	431
FISCHER, George—Rock Plaster Company of New York and New Jersey	234
FOSTER, William E.—M. Bonnell	270
FISCHER, M.—C. Fischer	252
FIRESTEIN, Samuel—Peare & MacConnell Company	87
GOVANNI, Prato P.—A. Rossi	199
GEYER, Frank, Sr.—J. M. White and others	182
GOSS, Marie—R. O. Byrne	29
GODWARD, William H.—Foskett & Bishop Company	6,087
HARRISON, James—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	129
HORN, Rudolph N.—G. Ruther	74
HENRY, Ralph—A. J. McCollum	407
HUMBERT, John R.—J. Chambers	44
JONES, Robert H.—J. C. McGuiness and others	29
JONES, B. Frank—W. Morse	70
KERWIN, James J.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	240
KRIEGER, George A.—H. S. Hathaway	37
KURTZ, William K.—N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank	141
LIFFHART, Mary—J. J. Raymond, as President	800
LATHROP, Richard A.—S. E. Bernheimer and others	327
MEYER, Frederick G.—S. Couch and others	42
MULFORD, Charles L.—J. Mulford	154
MUTCH, William—L. F. Staar	16,084
MITCHELL, Charles R.—C. De H. Brower	71
MANNHEIM, Joseph—W. F. Berkowitz	63
MEYERS, Paul W., and Thomas D. Scanlon—W. H. Harrison, executor	534
MEARNS, John P.—W. A. Stokes	42
McCULLOUGH, Samuel A.—B. F. Mullen	34
MACDONALD, Nell—C. Fatham	123
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Weingarten, costs	175
NASSAU, Charlotte F.—D. H. Olmstead	588
NEUFELD, Emil M.—W. P. Dillingham and others	345
O'CONNOR, Thomas—J. Coughlin and others	28
POOLE, Oscar E.—John Simmons Company	193
ROSELLE, Frederick S.—The First National Bank of Yonkers, N. Y.	113
READ, Robert L.—J. B. Cromley	290
SCHWETTMAN, Charles M.—D. C. Reynolds and others	239
SIMONSON, Isaac J.—T. Myers and others	182
SEKULSKY, John—J. Kazemier and others	27
SCHMIDT, Edmund P.—J. F. Zebley	189
SMITH, Paul W.—N. Y. Telephone Company	100
SWAIN, Enoch C.—E. B. Havens and others	1,137
SHERMAN, John—A. Gury	85
SALZER, Joseph—A. Hynes	68
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—Ronalds & Johnson Company	278
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—L. C. Landon and others	390
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—J. H. Yockel	365
TRAINER, Alicia F. and John B.—O. A. Fitzgerald, executrix	161
SEXTON, Frank—New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company	74
SMITH, Charles E. W.—E. S. Campbell, as receiver	178
UTTAL, Max—V. A. Freystadt	100
VYSE, William E.—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Reynolds Company	34
WEBSTER, Edwin J.—H. Conklin	84
WOOD, William T.—New York Telephone Company	111
WEYER, Lulsdorf—W. White	28
ZIGLER, Paul—H. Heilberg	154

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave foot 31st St., East River, 9:00 A. M. Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 9:45 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Leave New Pier, Rockaway Park, 12:15, 6:15 P. M. Round trip tickets, 50 cts.; round trip tickets, children, 30 cts.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 Saturdays only, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:30 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only.) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St., Pier 3, 9:00, 10:05, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 2:50, 4:05 P. M. East 23d St., 9:30, (10:00, 10:45, 11:45, A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12:30 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers... GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

West 129th St., 8:40, 9 A. M., 2 P. M. West 20th St., 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. 50c. Round Trip. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

HENDRICKSON'S TOURS.

NOVA SCOTIA, JULY 13th.—An 11-day tour, stopping at Boston and Newport en route.

Pan-American Exposition, July 16th, A 6-day tour, allowing opportunity to visit Niagara Falls. Personally conducted and all expenses included. Write for itineraries &c., to THOS. H. HENDRICKSON, 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MIDLAND BEACH

Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite lv. Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon; 2:35, 4:45, 7:15 P. M. Str. Wm. Storie THE CLEAN RESORT. Ivy Power House Dock, Newark, dly, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angelines E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:30 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

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Special 5 Day Tour TO Buffalo Exposition and Return, $25.

LEAVING NEW YORK TUESDAYS.

Including Choice of Routes, Superior Lodging Accommodations, Admissions to Fair Grounds and Midway Attractions, Side Trips to Niagara Falls or Toronto, and Visits to All Points of Interest.

ALSO TEN AND FIFTEEN DAY TOURS.

Leaving New York Daily.
Send for descriptive booklet or apply

BUFFALO TOURIST COMPANY,
1,234 Broadway, New York.
Telephone 484 Madison Square.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
POPULAR EXCURSION

MAUCH CHUNK $1.50 TO GLEN ONOKO and the SWITCHBACK

Children under 12, 75 cents.
Switchback Tickets, 50c. additional.

On SUNDAY, JULY 14th.

Special Train leaves New York: Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr., July 30 | Kaiser Wm. Gr., Aug. 27
Kaiserin M. Th., Aug. 13 | Kaiserin M. Th., Sept. 10
*Lahn, Aug. 20 | *Saale, Sept. 17
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Trave, July 11, 10 AM | Barbarossa, Aug. 8, 11 AM
Fr. der Gr., July 18, 11 AM | K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM
G. Kurfurst, July 25, noon | Fr. der Gr., Aug. 22, 10 AM
From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Trave, July 20, 11 AM | Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM
H'h'zoll'n, Aug. 3, 10 AM | Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM | H'h'zoll'n, Sept. 7, noon
†Hohenzollern, | formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
ORLICH & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
D'tschland, July 11, noon | D'tschland, Aug. 8, 11 AM
Columbia, July 25, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM
Fr. Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM | Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Phoenicia, July 13, 2:30 PM | Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM
Patricia, July 20, 3 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM
Waldersee, July 27, 2 PM | *Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon
*Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM | Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES

to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg, July 25, by the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 18, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul, July 10, 10 AM | St. Louis, Aug. 14, 10 AM
St. Louis, July 17, 10 AM | *Zeeland, Aug. 21, noon
St. Paul, Aug. 7, 10 AM | St. Paul, Aug. 28, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Zeeland, July 10, noon | Pennland, July 24, noon
Friesland, July 17, noon | Southwark, July 31, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE ..... July 13, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS ..... July 13, 3:00 A. M.
MANITOU ..... July 20, 9:00 A. M.
MESABA ..... July 27, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEHAHA ..... July 27, 2:00 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK, FOOT ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

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Our Annual Tours Around the World (30th Year) leave San Francisco September 4, October 16, 30, and Vancouver September 7, by grand Six Months' Tour, visiting Hawaii, Japan, China, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Europe, &c. Inclusive arrangements, strictly first-class throughout. Write for illustrated descriptive Programme.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania, July 13, 2 PM | Etruria, Aug. 3, 8 AM
Umbria, July 20, 9 AM | Campania, Aug. 10, 1 PM
Lucania, July 27, 1 PM | Umbria, Aug. 17, 8 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria...July 13, noon | Ethiopia...July 27, noon
Furnessia...July 20, noon | Astoria...Aug. 10, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric...July 10, noon | Teutonic...July 31, noon
Majestic...July 17, noon | Germanic...Aug. 7, noon
Oceanic...July 24, noon | Celtic...Aug. 13, 5 PM
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"

Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY 15 DAYS. Duch'a di Genova, July 10 | Nord America, Aug. 1
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "CELTIC" to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive ship ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

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NEW YORK to BOSTON

VIA
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
(SAVANNAH LINE.)

24 HOURS OCEAN VOYAGE

TICKETS $5.00 including meals & berth

SHIP SAILS 4 P. M. SATURDAYS
from N. Pier 35, No. River, foot Canal St.
Tickets, reservations, etc.
317 BROADWAY. N. P. 35, North River.
W. H. PLEASANTS, Traffic Manager.

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Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
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Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Nippon Maru...July 17 | Ccptic...Aug. 2
Pru...July 25 | Am Maru...Aug. 10
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 340 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
Desbrosses St. Pier ..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St. ..... 9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with train for all points on N. Y. O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE & RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.
LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.

PATTEN LINE.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & †11 A. M.
*(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & †11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 9:00, 9:50 and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

PEOPLE'S LINE

Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.

DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st.) Leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32, Horatio Hall, General Manager.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display

Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

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Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.
Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.
Descriptive Folders Mailed Free.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN.—Steamship Silvia, C. T. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.	
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt. Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 4:30 AM.	* 7:55 AM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Offices, 113, 281, 1,364, 1,860 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 348 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.
*Daily, †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: ◇12.35, ‡12.45, ◇7.45, ‡7.25, ‖6.10, ‡6.15.

	Lv. N.Y.	Ar. L.V.	Ar. N.Y.
Easton Local	*‡6.30 AM	*‡8.40 AM	*‡8.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*‡7.40 AM	*‡9.50 AM	*‡9.40 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*‡9.55 AM	*‡11.50 AM	*‡11.40 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*‡11.55 AM	*‡2.00 PM	*‡12.00 M
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*‡12.40 PM	*‡3.00 PM	*‡2.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	‡3.55 PM	‡6.10 PM	‡5.50 PM
Easton Local	‡5.15 PM	‡7.20 PM	‡7.10 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*‡5.55 PM	*‡8.10 PM	*‡8.00 PM
ELPHOMITOS EXPRESS	*‡7.55 PM	*‡9.50 PM	*‡9.40 PM

◇Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 183, 261, 290, and 1,235 and 1,364 Broadway, 125 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 369 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 26 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
‖N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Washington, Balto.	* 4:30 AM.	* 7:55 AM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner

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NEW YORK.

THE
VICTORIA,
LARCHMONT ON SOUND.

Large and single connecting rooms, with baths, elevator. Address M. C. WILCOX, Larchmont, N. Y.

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This house has been much enlarged and improved. Situated in the Hudson Highlands, 48 miles from New York via Erie Road. Fine golf course, casino, and other attractions. Write for Booklet. W. J. READ,

Grand View House and Cottages.

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A Summer house for refined families; spacious, well-shaded grounds extend to the lake; excellent fishing, boating, bowling, and driving; one hour from New York. C. H. TEN EYCK, Prop.

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(Formerly Storm King Club House.) Golf, Tennis. NOW OPEN. For terms address
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50 miles Erie. NOW OPEN. Delightfully located. Every convenience. Send for circulars. O. CROMWELL.

Long Island.

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Swept by Prevailing Cool South Winds from the Ocean.

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EDGEMERE HOTEL,

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.
35 minutes from New York City.
Newly-decorated and refurnished throughout.
HOTEL NOW OPEN.
200 rooms; 50 private baths.
Golf, Tennis, Croquet.
Surf and still water bathing; sailing, driving, fishing. Rooms in Club House for single men. Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.
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EDGEMERE, L. I.

AN IDEAL SEASIDE RESORT.

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THE INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.
Golf, Bathing, Fishing, Sailing.
RAPID TRAIN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK CITY.
A. B. DICK.

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Foster and Jessup Houses, Quogue.—Ready for Summer boarders; special rates, June and October, $12 up.

Far Rockaway.

BAYSWATER HOTEL
FAR ROCKAWAY L. I.

New management. Most select part of Far Rockaway. Modern, fire-proof building. Special rates July. Surf and still-water bathing. All attractions. L. D. BALL.

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Central	Roof Garden } 143 Liberty, overlooking Harbor Tdh. 1-3, 50c; 5-8, wine $1. a la. to 10
Hartmann's	Business Men's Lunch. 1 B'way, Mills Building, 45 B'way.
Rogers'	Rest. & Chop House, 6 Park Place. A la., Tdh., 3:30 to 7:30, (wine,) 50c.
"Hugot's"	Table d'Hote Dinner and Lunch. Café. St. George, Stat. Island.
New Dorp Beach Hill,	New Dorp. The Manhattan of Staten Island
Crescent Hotel,	St. George, S. I. Starting point of Midland Cars. A la.
Fort George	Hotel & Café, West 194th to 196th St. Lederhaus Troup A Band.

REV. MR. KELLER TO MEET HIS ACCUSERS

Friends of Barker Offer Funds to Clergyman to Bring Suit.

Archdeacon Mann Thinks the Best Way Would Be for Mrs. Barker to Sue Mr. Keller.

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—Friends of Thomas G. Barker, who yesterday began serving his five-year term in State Prison for shooting the Rev. John Keller, have announced their determination of forcing, if possible, the clergyman to take some action to clear himself of the charges made against him by the prisoner's wife. That Mr. Keller may not lack money to prosecute the suit against Mrs. Barker in the courts, they have decided to offer him access to a fund raised to aid the prisoner's fight for appeal or pardon.

Last night the friends of the clergyman's assailant met at Fraternity Hall, Arlington, and formed a permanent organization, to be known as the Thomas G. Barker Defense Association. About thirty men were present, and arrangements were made for a mass meeting, at which a demand will be made upon the Rev. Mr. Keller to declare what course of action he intends to pursue.

John Sumner was elected Chairman of the association, and H. R. Kearns was made Secretary. George McClellan, Robert J. Victor, H. R. Kearns, John Sumner, and ex-Assistant Postmaster William L. Stewart of Arlington were appointed an Executive Committee.

The committee was directed to draft an open letter to the clergyman, telling him that it is necessary for him to begin some action against Mrs. Barker for defamation of character to clear himself.

The Executive Committee will have charge of the Barker defense fund, and last night several contributions were received.

Dr. James A. Exton, the clergyman's physician, stated yesterday that Mr. Keller would soon take some steps to disprove Mrs. Barker's charges, but no definite course of action had been decided upon.

At the Sands House, on Beach Street, Arlington, where Mr. Keller boards, it was said to-day that he could not be seen, but that he had nothing to give out. A friend of the clergyman said later that in a few days the supporters of Mr. Keller would decide upon their plans and that Mrs. Barker would have full opportunity to prove her accusations.

There was a conference one day last week in the office of Richard V. Lindabury, in this city, of Mr. Keller's friends, and a course of action is said to have been considered, but not finally decided upon. At the conference there were present, in addition to the wounded clergyman, Bishop Starkey and Archdeacons Jenvey and Mann. What transpired has not been divulged. Bishop Starkey has gone away for the Summer, and when Archdeacon Mann was seen to-day he said:

"While Mr. Keller's friends are satisfied in their own minds of his innocence, they feel that Mr. Keller owes it to the larger public to prove himself guiltless, and that I believe he can do. How it is to be done I don't know. One way, perhaps, would be for Mrs. Barker to prefer charges against Mr. Keller. Her husband has been sent to jail for five years for shooting Mr. Keller, and if she can prove her charge Mr. Keller can be sent to prison for twenty years.

"Personally, I am not in favor of an ecclesiastical trial. Even though it might be public, there would be many who would pronounce it a whitewash. The ecclesiastical court has not the power to issue subpoenas, and some people might refuse to attend the trial. Mrs. Barker might not wish to give her testimony, and there would be no power to compel her to attend.

"Mr. Keller might ask for an inquiry by the Church, basing his request on the ground that he had been accused by public rumor of immorality, and in that event the case would be heard by five Presbyters and the Bishop would pronounce the sentence. But I do not think this would be adequate. If I know Mr. Keller aright, and I think I do, he is anxious to clear himself of these accusations and will take whatever steps are proper.

"When a decision will be reached as to what action shall be taken I do not know. It seems to me that the best way of thrashing out the case would be for Mrs. Barker to bring suit against Mr. Keller."

FIVE MEN BADLY BURNED.

Explosion of an Oil Still at Pratt's Works in Williamsburg.

Two men were probably fatally burned and three others received painful injuries by an explosion of an oil still in Pratt's oil works, at Kent Avenue and North Twelfth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday. Laurence Murphy and William Fitzpatrick, who were most seriously burned, were removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where their condition is considered critical. The names of the other three men could not be learned. After their burns had been dressed by a private physician they were taken to their homes.

When the explosion occurred, Murphy and Fitzpatrick were only a few feet from the still and were thrown violently to the ground, the burning oil covering their bodies. Other workmen ran to their assistance, and it was while saving them from terrible death that they, too, were burned by the blazing oil.

Instead of turning in an alarm of fire at once, the workmen tried to extinguish the blaze, but failing in this, the Fire Department was summoned. By this time the burning oil threatened the surrounding stills, and upon the arrival of the firemen three more alarms were quickly turned in. Work in drawing the oil from the adjoining tanks was begun at once, and it was transferred to a branch of the plant in Kingsland Avenue by means of underground pipes.

After an hour's fight the firemen had the blaze under control, with a damage of $5,000. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The works employ several hundred men, and when the explosion occurred much excitement prevailed among them. There are many tenement houses in the vicinity, and the force of the explosion shattered windows and caused considerable excitement among the occupants. Women and children left their homes and ran panic-stricken to the street.

At the office of the company no information could be obtained as to the identity of the other three men injured. The plant extends along the East River front from North Twelfth Street to North Fifteenth Street and Bushwick Creek.

JUDGE DIRECTED ACQUITTAL.

Said that Nichols Was Only Trying to Protect Himself.

David Nichols of Hoboken, who was indicted for manslaughter on a charge of having caused the death of John Merge on May 28, was yesterday acquitted in the General Sessions Court at Jersey City by direction of Judge John A. Blair. The evidence showed that Merge met Nichols in a saloon and accused him of taking the place of a union workman, he (Nichols) not being a member of any union. Nichols denied that he had taken any man's place and left the saloon with two friends. Merge, who was intoxicated, followed them, and attempted to strike Nichols, who pushed him.

Merge fell, and his head struck the sidewalk. His skull was fractured, and he died two days later. Judge Blair said that as Nichols had not struck Merge, and was merely trying to protect himself from violence, Merge's death must be regarded as an accident.

New Police Precinct in Brooklyn.

The license squad of the Police Department in Brooklyn was abolished by an order issued by Commissioner Murphy yesterday afternoon. In place of the squad a new precinct, to be known as the Eighty-second, has been organized, with quarters in the Brooklyn Borough Hall, where the license squad was located. While the organization of the precinct creates a place for another Captain, the change was made, it was stated, in order that the license work in Brooklyn might be conducted in the manner that it is carried on in Manhattan. Sergt. Thomas Humphreys will for the present command the new precinct.

DECISION FOR HOWARD GOULD.

The Appellate Division Reverses the Judgment for $5,323.32 Awarded to His ex-Valet, Mowbray.

The judgment for $5,323.32 awarded to Frank D. Mowbray on a verdict of a jury in his action in the Supreme Court, before Justice Giegerich, against Howard Gould, has been reversed unanimously by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, which will be handed down to-day.

The action was to recover on an alleged contract by which Mr. Gould agreed to hire Mowbray for life as a valet at a salary of $80 a month, and in consideration of which the latter was to waive a claim for damages for injuries sustained in discharging fireworks on the defendant's yacht.

Abraham H. Hummel, for Mr. Gould, contended when the case was argued on June 6 last, that the verdict of the jury was against the weight of evidence. No cause of action arising out of the explosion of the fireworks, he said, ever existed in favor of the plaintiff. Mowbray, said Mr. Hummel, knowing, as he admitted, that the fireworks looked pretty bad, and with such knowledge set them off, waived any right of action against Mr. Gould for negligence. Therefore, counsel argued, it would be most unusual for Mowbray's employer to fasten upon himself a liability, when he either knew or could readily be informed that the plaintiff could not recover damages. The discharge of Mowbray from Mr. Gould's service was justified. There was in evidence the written admission of Mowbray, and the testimony of disinterested witnesses, that the plaintiff, prior to his discharge, became addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and was unable to fulfill the duties required of him.

Wales F. Severance, Mowbray's counsel, argued that it was for the jury to determine what was the agreement between the parties, and whether plaintiff was rightfully or wrongfully discharged.

HENRY HART'S SUIT.

Decision Requiring J. S. Bache & Co. to Submit to Examination Affirmed.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an order of Justice O'Gorman at Special Term, in which he refused to vacate an order requiring an examination of Jules S. Bache et al. in the suit brought by Henry Hart against the firm of J. S. Bache & Co. The order required the defendants to submit to an examination before trial, for the purpose of enabling the plaintiff to frame his complaint.

The plaintiff had been the owner of 41,815 shares of Third Avenue Railroad stock and 700 shares of Pacific Mail on Jan. 30, 1900. This stock was pledged to various persons for loans, but under a special agreement with David Lamar the defendant firm got possession of the stock.

Most of the stock was rehypothecated, but the plaintiff claimed that he was uncertain what had become of 3,516 shares of the railroad stock and the Pacific Mail stock as well. He therefore wanted to examine the defendants before trial. Under the decision of the Appellate Division the defendants will have to submit to such examination.

LEGAL NOTES.

STERLING SILVER FRAUDS.—The conviction of Albert F. Jammes of the misdemeanor, under the law of 1894, of selling certain rings marked "sterling," the component parts of the metal in which were not 925.1000 parts of pure silver, has been unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It had been contended on behalf of Jammes on his appeal that he should have been allowed to show the component parts of the articles and what of those parts purported to be silver, and show the degree of fineness of the "silver parts." It was claimed also that the law was unconstitutional and void, because it deprived a person of property without due process of law. For The People, it was argued that these provisions were such as tended to regulate, rather than subvert and destroy property. It was an exercise of the police power of the Legislature to prevent frauds upon the public, by requiring that all silverware so marked should contain a fixed quantity of silver.

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FATHER'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS CHILD.—The Court of Special Sessions judgment convicting Charles Malone of a violation of Section 292 of the Penal Code, in that he willfully neglected to restrain his ten-year-old son James from begging, receiving, and soliciting alms, has been reversed by the Appellate Division. The opinion in the case will not be made public until to-day. Mr. Malone contended that he should have been acquitted because there was no evidence of the child's begging, receiving, or soliciting alms, nor of the father's neglect to restrain the child. Assistant District Attorney Charles E. Le Barbier maintained that the child had been seen by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children begging on at least two occasions. For this conduct on the part of the child the father was responsible at law. Malone could not claim that the criminal act, if there was any criminal act, was the act of the child rather than of himself.

***

DAMAGES FOR A DOG BITE.—A judgment for $2,221.17, awarded in a suit against Lawyer Louis Hanneman because of an attack by his dog upon a young girl named Pauline Levy, was yesterday sustained by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, without an opinion being rendered. Among the grounds set up by ex-Justice Bookstaver, on the appeal, why a new trial should have been granted was the refusal of the trial Judge to allow a juror to be withdrawn, when the plaintiff was seized with hysteria while in the witness chair. If the attack was genuine, the application, he said, should have been granted; if not genuine, there was the stronger reason for granting it. The large amount of the verdict rendered under such circumstances, it was contended, confirmed the conclusion that the minds of the jury were unduly impressed and their prejudices aroused by the dramatic proceeding, and that they did not calmly and fairly weigh the question of damages. On the other side, Otto Horwitz contended that the defendant, having both actual and constructive knowledge of the dog's viciousness and its propensity to attack and bite people, had kept the dog with such knowledge, and was liable to the plaintiff for the injuries she sustained from its attack on her.

CONTROLLER COLER RETURNS.

Discussed the Indian Question with Senator Hill, He Says.

Controller Coler returned to his desk in the Department of Finance yesterday after a vacation of three weeks spent at the Pan-American Exposition and traveling in the vicinity.

"I have gained ten pounds since I have been away by not thinking of politics," said the Controller. "If I start to discuss politics I will lose that weight. I saw Senator Hill while on my vacation, but we did not discuss politics. Senator Hill, Judge Parker, and myself discussed the Indian question and the future of the Indian squaw, a subject in which Mr. Hill is greatly interested.

"The Pan-American is the greatest exposition I ever saw. Of course, it is different from the World's Fair, as this is entirely an American exposition. The electrical display is far superior to that at Chicago and the sight is marvelous."

BISSERT'S TRIAL DELAYED.

Counsel's Fight to Get It Transferred to the Supreme Court.

A new move was made yesterday in the case of George Bissert, Police Capt. Diamond's precinct detective, who is charged with receiving protection money from Lena Schmidt, who kept a disorderly house. Early in the day Recorder Goff set the case down for trial on Monday next.

After the trial day was fixed, counsel for Bissert, House, Grossman & Vorhaus, notified District Attorney Philbin that they desired their client tried in the Supreme Court and not in General Sessions. Under the law ten days' notice must be given of argument of motions to transfer cases to the Supreme Court. As the notice was only given yesterday, the argument could not come up until July 19, or three days after the time Recorder Goff had set the case for trial.

In order to avoid this complication, Bissert's counsel went before Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court and obtained an order staying all proceedings in General Sessions until the application for transfer of the case was decided.

Notwithstanding that the country is in danger of sunburn, so dazzling is the sunshine of prosperity, there are still one or two, as was discovered yesterday, who are not averse to getting Five Dollars for Three.

Are you?

Still a goodly number—all sizes—of our $5 shoes that can be bought for $3.

Patent leather, enamel, russet, calfskin, vici kid, high and low.

During July and August stores close at 5:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 32d St.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK INVESTIGATION

Treasury Department Expert to Assist Capt. Ball.

Apparently Irregular Entries in the Books Said to Have Been Discovered—The Directors' Meeting.

Gen. Burnett, the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, talking yesterday of his investigation of the affairs of the Seventh National Bank, said:

"I do not care to say at this time whether or not anything has been discovered by my assistant, Capt. Ball, of a criminal character in the manipulation of the affairs of the Seventh National Bank. Nothing will be done until the investigation is completed. The investigation will be continued by this office, despite what the Board of Directors may do. Whether or not the bank is reorganized, the work of investigation will go on, and I have written to the Department of Justice in Washington, asking that an expert accountant be designated to assist Capt. Ball in this work. I have a man in mind for this work, whose name I have suggested for the place."

It is understood that Gen. Burnett asked for the assignment of Accountant E. P. Moxey of the Treasury Department, who has been in the employ of the Government for many years, and is seldom assigned to a case unless serious developments have been encountered.

This action by Gen. Burnett is said to be based on a report from Capt. Ball of the discovery of entries in the books that appear to be irregular, and which had not been explained satisfactorily by the bank officials concerned.

Assistant District Attorney Houghton will also assist Capt. Ball in the prosecution of his work.

Gen. Burnett said that he would proceed against officials responsible, if it is discovered that there was overcertification of checks contrary to the United States Statutes, and that the only effect that a reorganization of the bank might have would be possibly to prevent some of the depositors from appearing as witnesses for the Government.

When asked how soon any developments might be expected in the case, Gen. Burnett replied:

"All I can say is for you to keep your eyes open."

Bank Examiner Raynor has not yet forwarded his report to Washington. The Directors of the bank, however, held their scheduled meeting yesterday. It lasted from 10 o'clock until after 2 o'clock, the only Directors leaving before that time being Perry Heath and President Thomas.

After the meeting William Nelson Cromwell, the special counsel of the bank, said that the Directors for the first time had before them a general statement of the present status of the bank, and that the board had made much progress in considering possible plans of reorganization. He said, however, that no conclusion had been reached yet, and, in the nature of the case, could not be for several days.

The board adjourned yesterday until to-morrow to receive further reports of committees and counsel.

Mr. Cromwell said that it was true that he had gone to Washington last Friday to see Controller Dawes, and that the Controller had manifested a most considerate disposition to give the Directors and stockholders reasonable opportunity to reorganize or voluntarily liquidate.

It is understood that arrangements for the taking up by a syndicate of the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern and other Marquand collateral are nearly complete.

NO POST FOR RODENBOUGH.

Mandamus Against the Board of Elections Reversed by the Appellate Division.

The order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court granting a mandamus requiring the Board of Elections to assign Gen. Theophilus Rodenbough, who was Superintendent of Elections under the Police Board, to service in the new board, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division.

The opinion, which is by Justice Laughlin, will not be made public until to-day. The contention of the Board of Elections was that the position held by the General under the Police Commissioners was strictly confidential, and therefore he had no relief.

On behalf of Gen. Rodenbough, it was argued that as Superintendent of Elections he held a position of the character provided for in Section 21, Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1899, and by such provisions he was not to be deemed discharged from the public service by the abolition of his position, but should be transferred to any branch of the service for which he was deemed fitted.

Changes in Spectacle at Manhattan.

A variety of changes have been made in Pain's magnificent spectacle in the open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach. In order to relieve the tension of the war scene three important specialty acts have been introduced. The famous high wire walker, Weitsman, will cross in midair in front of the audience apparently wrapt in fire; Schreyer, the noted bicycler, will make a run down an inclined track and plunge over a fall fifteen feet high into the lake, and from the masthead the high diver will drop into the lake.

Mrs. JESSIE McCONNELL, Wharton Mills, Potter Co., Pa., writes:

I gratefully acknowledge that three bottles of Dr. Jayne's Alterative, the Blood Purifier, entirely CURED ME OF A VERY TROUBLESOME GOITRE.

The right remedy FOR ALL COLDS is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advertisement.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Office: No. 119 Broadway.

NINETY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
JULY, 1901.

CAPITAL STOCK, $3,000,000 00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks	$ 498,356 14
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	856,144 70
Real Estate	1,693,715 81
Loans on Stocks	117,400 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	148,450 00
Interest due and accrued	53,075 73

BONDS.

		Par Value.	Market Value.
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 per cent.	$1,000,000 00	$1,230,000 00
United States, (1925)	4 " "	600,000 00	816,000 00
State of Georgia, (Registered) (1920)	3½ " "	25,000 00	26,000 00
New York City (Registered)	3 " "	600,000 00	600,000 00
City of Richmond, Va. (1922)	5 " "	50,000 00	55,000 00
N.Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. First Mtge. (1937)	4 " "	112,000 00	119,840 00
Ohio & West Virginia Railway Co. 1st Mtge. (1910)	7 " "	100,000 00	116,000 00
Clev., Colum., Cin. & Inds. R. R. 1st Con. Mtge. (1914)	7 " "	100,000 00	128,000 00
Louis., New Albany & Chic. R'y Co. 1st Mtge. (1910)	6 " "	100,000 00	115,000 00
West Shore Railway 1st Mtge. Gtd. (Registered)	4 " "	100,000 00	112,000 00
Jeffs'ville, Mad. & Ind. R.R.Co. 1st Mtge. (S.F.) (1906)	7 " "	58,000 00	63,800 00
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Omaha Ry. Co. Con'd Mtge. (1930)	6 " "	50,000 00	65,000 00
Va. Mid. Ry. Co. Gen. Mtge. Gtd. Stamped (1936)	5 " "	50,000 00	55,000 00
Cleveland Terminal and Valley R. R. Co. (1995)	4 " "	50,000 00	46,500 00
B. & O. R. R. Co. Subscription Certificates for Convertible Debentures (1911), 4th installment paid	4 " "	23,779 00	24,967 95
Louis., Hen. & St. Louis Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. (1946)	5 " "	25,000 00	25,000 00
Union Pacific R. R. Co., Convertible (1911)	4 " "	20,000 00	22,000 00
Standard Gas Light Co. 1st Mortgage (1930)	5 " "	50,000 00	56,000 00
Des Moines Water Works Co. 1st Con'd Mtge. (1917)	4 " "	50,000 00	45,000 00
Denver Union Water Co., 1st Mortgage (1914)	5 " "	48,000 00	43,200 00

STOCKS.

13,500	Shares	Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$ 50 each	675,000 00	992,250 00
5,000	"	Morris and Essex Railroad Co	50 "	250,000 00	465,000 00
3,000	"	Southern Railway Co., Preferred	100 "	300,000 00	240,000 00
3,000	"	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co	100 "	300,000 00	300,000 00
3,000	"	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., Preferred	100 "	300,000 00	270,000 00
3,000	"	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., Trustees' Certificates	100 "	300,000 00	570,000 00
2,650	"	United New Jersey R. R. and Canal Co.	100 "	265,000 00	715,500 00
2,500	"	Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R'way Co	100 "	250,000 00	455,000 00
2,500	"	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'way Co., Preferred	100 "	250,000 00	457,500 00
2,000	"	Northern Pacific Railway, Preferred	100 "	200,000 00	180,000 00
1,500	"	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'way Co., Common	100 "	150,000 00	255,000 00
1,500	"	Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.	50 "	75,000 00	137,250 00
1,000	"	Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co., Pfd.	100 "	100,000 00	140,000 00
1,000	"	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co., Preferred	100 "	100,000 00	176,000 00
1,000	"	Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.	100 "	100,000 00	200,000 00
1,000	"	Connecticut River R. R. Co.	100 "	100,000 00	265,000 00
1,000	"	Chicago and North Western Railway Co., Preferred	100 "	100,000 00	205,000 00
1,000	"	Northern Railroad of New Jersey	100 "	100,000 00	93,000 00
1,000	"	Valley Railroad	100 "	100,000 00	120,000 00
1,000	"	New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R.	100 "	100,000 00	205,000 00
1,000	"	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Preferred	100 "	100,000 00	100,000 00
1,000	"	Union Pacific R. R. Preferred	100 "	100,000 00	83,000 00
500	"	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'way Co., Stock Subscription 4d installment (50%) paid	100 "	35,000 00	42,500 00
500	"	Consolidated Gas Co. of New York	100 "	50,000 00	107,500 00
200	"	American Exchange National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	48,000 00
200	"	Mercantile National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	50,000 00
200	"	National Bank of Commerce in N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	75,000 00
200	"	Fourth National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	45,000 00
200	"	Manhattan Company, N. Y.	50 "	10,000 00	27,500 00
200	"	Merchants' Exchange National Bank of N. Y.	50 "	10,000 00	13,500 00
200	"	Nassau Bank, N. Y.	50 "	10,000 00	17,500 00
400	"	National Broadway Bank of N. Y.	25 "	10,000 00	28,000 00
100	"	Bank of America, N. Y.	100 "	10,000 00	50,000 00
100	"	National Bank of the Republic, N. Y.	100 "	10,000 00	24,500 00
200	"	Chatham National Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000 00	15,500 00
200	"	Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn	100 "	20,000 00	59,000 00
100	"	Long Island Loan and Trust Company	100 "	10,000 00	24,500 00
50	"	Metropolitan Trust Company, N. Y.	100 "	5,000 00	22,500 00

$14,406,450 33

LIABILITIES

Cash Capital	$3,000,000 00
Reserve Premium Fund	4,714,692 00
Unpaid Losses	642,501 21
Unpaid Re-Insurance, and other claims	447,441 49
Net Surplus	5,601,815 63
	$14,406,450 33

Surplus as regards policy holders $8,601,815 63

DIRECTORS.

LEVI P. MORTON, CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JOHN H. WASHBURN, BENJAMIN PERKINS, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, GEORGE H. HARTFORD, HENRY F. NOYES, LUCIEN C. WARNER, WARNER VAN NORDEN, DUMONT CLARKE, JAMES B. VAN WOERT, JOHN CLAFLIN, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, CORD MEYER.

JOHN H. WASHBURN, President.
ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, Vice President.
AREUNAH M. BURTIS, WILLIAM H. CHENEY, Secretaries.
HENRY J. FERRIS, EMANUEL H. A. CORREA, FREDERIC C. BUSWELL, Assistant Secretaries.

New York, July 9, 1901.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

KILLED BY HIS SON-IN-LAW.

Florida Farmer Wounded Granddaughter, Daughter, and Her Husband Before Being Shot.

TAMPA, Fla., July 9.—News reaches here from Plant City that a fatal duel with shotguns was fought near that place yesterday afternoon, in which Edward Franklin, a farmer, was killed, and David Kinard, Franklin's son-in-law, Mrs. Kinard, and their baby were seriously wounded.

Franklin, it is alleged, had employed a farm-hand to do some plowing, for which he was to receive 700 strawberry plants. The work having been finished, Franklin gave an order on Kinard for the plants. When the man presented the order Kinard refused to fill it. This was reported to Franklin, who immediately armed himself with a shotgun and went to the Kinard home.

Arriving there he at once fired at his son-in-law, missing him but striking and seriously wounding his daughter and grandchild. Kinard seized his gun and returned the fire. Franklin fell dead, and Kinard was wounded seriously. Kinard has not been arrested.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
AT 3:30 SOUSA AND HIS BAND
A NEW SOUSA MARCH,
"THE INVINCIBLE EAGLE."
Admission 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c.
AT 9 CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
The Delightful Musical Comedy,
"THE GEISHA".
Matinee Saturday at 4.
July 15.....A RUNAWAY GIRL.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Av.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Evgs. 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night Wagner Festival.
20 degrees cooler than outdoors.

KNICKERBOCKER Ev'gs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
FRANCIS WILSON (Under W. Lederer's Direction Klaw & Zimmerman) "The Strollers."

O'Neill's
Clearing Sale of Hats!

All Prices Reduced in order to effect a Prompt Clearance Previous to Inventory.

Outing Hats!

Latest and best shapes, all handsomely trimmed with the finest Imported Novelties,

3.98 each.

Worth from 8.00 to 10.00 each.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN UNTRIMMED HATS, SAILORS, AND CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Our Mill and Factory Sale!

How far from the paths of store tradition is the Bloomingdale summer merchandising!

You hear everywhere of summer clearances—you hear merchants talking stocks they have on hand, "odds and ends" and "left-overs."

While others are endeavoring to sell, it is an absolute necessity for us to buy! To meet the demands of New York's huge shopping public who have grown to know our Annual Mill and Factory Sales as the greatest epochs in buying economy, we must purchase stocks from nearly every manufacturer or importer who has the right goods to sell at the right prices. At this season no other store is making quick purchases—no other store is willing to relieve producers of the stocks they have on hand.

This leaves the market practically to ourselves! How naturally then, with Bloomingdales' buying power, with the argument of cash, and through quick buying, quick selling, and quick buying again, can we hold the merchandising supremacy of America!

Does not this account for the values we offer!

Here's our third list of unmatchable Mill and Factory Sale bargains! Every counter in the store is filled with hundreds just as surprising as these you read about. Come and see for yourself!

Mill and Factory Specials in

Women's Shirt Waists.

The midsummer shopper derives great money-saving advantage from this remarkable sale. To the front are the Shirt Waist specials. Note these which are offered as magnets for to-day:

White Lawn Shirt Waists, 77c.

Entire front of openwork embroidery and tucking; tucked back and separate tucked collar; would be a bargain at $1.

Silk Chambray Skirts, 98c.

Front hemstitched and tucked yoke; full tucked back; separate chambray collar; colors blue, rose, tan and nile; actual value, $1.75.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

For the Mill and Factory Sale—

Toilet Article Specials!

Giant Laboratories, along with Mills and Factories, have contributed to the wonderful bargains to be found at Bloomingdale's at this season. Note the list of toilet articles and lotions, and you will see the benefit that this widespread gleaning means for you.

Dr. Snow's Almond Cream, 19c.—Specially beneficial for sunburn and tan. Regular price, 36c

Pinaud's Celebrated Extracts, 29c. per oz.—Many odors, including violet and wood violet.

Anavon's Pure Olive Oil Castile Soap, 10c. per lb.—This soap received the grand prize at the Paris Exposition.

Dufour Celebrated Vegetale, 15c.—Excellent for the hair; many odors.

Dr. Snow's Rosaline Cold Cream, 15c.—¼-lb. jars.

Smelling Salts, 2c. full oz. bottle.

Omega Oil, 29c. per bot.

Violet Soap, 9c. per box of 3 cakes—Highly perfumed.

Westphal's Auxiliator, 58c. per bot.; regular $1 size; 50c. size, 29c.

Parisian Violet Toilet Ammonia, 9c.—Highly perfumed.

Dr. Snow's Talcum Powder, 5c.—Violet or carbolized.

Dr. Snow's Witch Hazel, 9c.—Full ½-pint bottles.

Dr. Snow's Petroleum Jelly, 2c.—Full 2 oz. jars.

Dr. Snow's Blaud's Iron Pills, U. S. P., 9c. per bot. of 100.

Dr. Snow's Cathartic Pills, U. S. P., 9c. per bot. of 100.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Hercules Dress Suit Case, 4.95.

Of the many great specials wafted on the trade wind of this Mill and Factory Sale this dress suit case special ranks among the foremost.

It is a handsome, well-made case, all leather, inside and outside, with good brass locks, straps inside and outside, cover and case, stitched all around, with lap corners, heavy stitched handle, steel frames; would be good value at $7.50.

Another most excellent dress suit case is

"The Leader," 3.95.

Made of 3 oz. heavy sole leather, stitched all round, steel frames, lapped corners, heavy stitched handles, covered buckles, fine brass locks, lined with heavy English canvas; sold in many places as a special bargain at $6.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Amusements.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. to-day, 2:15. To-night, 8:15. FLORODORA

Terrace Garden, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Ave. TO-NIGHT, FRA DIAVOLO.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre, Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. (Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected.) On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. (Republic Thea's.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. ROBERT HILLIARD, LA MAR & GABRIEL, LOUISE GUNNING, etc.

Amusements.

Koster & Bial's CHARMION. Music Hall and the only Roof. Daily Mats., 25c. Evgs., 50c. 4 Madcaps. Great Star Bill.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

The Turf.

Brighton Races

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M. LANDER'S BAND. Reached by All Coney Island Lines.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; variable winds.

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CUP YACHTS RACE IN FOG

Mist Drove Constitution to Port, but Others Sailed On.

COLUMBIA LED AROUND MARK

Old Defender Still Was Before Independence When Time Limit Expired and Trial Failed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—A futile attempt to sail the third race of the Newport Yacht Racing Association's series was made to-day. The wind was light and unsteady, and before the yachts had gone far they were enveloped in a fog. Columbia and Independence rounded the outer mark, fifteen miles to windward from the Brenton Reef Lightship, but Constitution abandoned the struggle early, and went home rather than risk racing in a fog. The run was delayed at the start for lack of wind till 12:50 o'clock. The committee boat was the tug Storm King, and her first signal announced the course as due south. The conditions at the start were tide at the last quarter of the flood, sea smooth, swell moderate, wind about six knots, and fog hanging on the windward horizon.

The yachts manoeuvred for position around the westerly end of the line beyond the lightship. Capt. Haff readily put Independence in the weather berth, and looked as though he would cross ahead of the others, but the timer on his yacht was in error, and the vessel was brought to the line a minute too soon. Consequently she had to ease off and run down the line. This allowed Capt. Rhodes to luff Constitution up sharply, and drive her out on the weather quarter of Independence. Columbia had been under Constitution's lee, and in the manoeuvring she was able to luff in close to the lightship, and get the weather berth of the three, and so again the Independence had the worst of the start. The official time of the start was: Constitution, 12:55:03; Columbia, 12:55:05; Independence, 12:55:07.

All three now were on the starboard tack, carrying the usual sail for windward work. Columbia had the weather berth, with Constitution close under her bow. Independence was 300 yards to leeward of Constitution. The last-named yacht began at once to display her astonishing power of holding her luff. She ate slowly out to windward of Columbia, pointing better and footing faster. At 1:08:10 Columbia split tacks with her and headed off on a port reach toward Point Judith. Constitution followed at 1:09:35. This move put Columbia ahead but to leeward.

Independence tacked at 1:10:50. Though holding the weather course, she was so far astern that both of the others could have crossed her bows. The wind was freshening all the time, and was now blowing an 8-knot breeze. At 1:21:35 Columbia went on the starboard tack. Constitution soon did the same, while at 1:24:10 Independence followed. The Boston boat was going handsomely, her lee rail at last down near the water, and she had picked up substantially on Columbia.

FOG SHUTS DOWN ON RACERS.

Fog now began to shut down on the upper spars of the racers, and the weather looked unpromising. Columbia went on the port tack at 1:51, and the others were lost in the fog. No one of the yachts could now see either of the others, and only one at a time could be seen from the press boat. It was impossible to follow the tactics of the racers, and indeed it seemed strange that the contest was not abandoned. Racing cup defenders in a fog is, to say the least, risky. For two hours the yachts were entirely lost in a mist that felt like a fine rain. The wind hauled further eastward, and Columbia took in her baby jib topsail, replacing it with reaching canvas. Under this she stood along toward the mark on a long port reach. The press boat followed her, the others being shut out of sight. The second mate of Columbia took the wheel, while Capt. Barr devoted himself to navigation. It is a very pretty trick to find a mark 15 miles to windward in a fog without towing a patent log, yet this is what Capt. Barr was trying to do, and, as the sequel proved, with great success.

Toward 4 o'clock the forms of two or three white steam yachts were dimly seen through the fog, and then the outline, indistinct shape of the mark tug was discerned. Under her stern was seen the mark, seemingly directly in Columbia's path. The men on the press boat gave a cheer for "Wee Charley Barr" and his smart navigation. He had made the outer mark beautifully, being only about a ship's length to leeward of it. He made a short hitch on the starboard tack, to weather it, and rounded at 3:59:30. Columbia received a salute of steam whistles, and, easing off her boom to port, set her balloon jib topsail and reached away for home, with the wind on her starboard quarter. The press yacht started to follow Columbia in, when suddenly the wind freshened, and the fog thinned out so that it was possible to see a mile or more.

COLUMBIA HAS A BIG LEAD.

Then the tug Chesterton, one of the Lawson fleet, was discovered, heading toward the mark, and not far astern of her was Independence reaching for the mark with her balloon jib topsail set. She was apparently going fast, and had a good wind. She rounded the mark at 4:32:30, and immediately lowered her spinnaker boom to starboard. Just four and a half minutes after rounding she had the spinnaker taken out, and soon afterward set her balloon jib topsail. The canvas drew well, and the yacht made good running. The wind which had fallen to about three knots during the thick of the fog freshened again to eight knots, and the yachts had the swells under their starboard quarters to help them along.

Independence's spoon bow made no fuss now, and she appeared to sail handsomely. Constitution was nowhere in sight. Mr. Duncan had wisely declined to risk his precious stage in the fog, and had started for the harbor. Columbia picked up the following wind, after reaching for a time, and set her spinnaker to starboard. At 5:29:30 she took it in. The wind dropped again, and at 5:32 Columbia gibed her mainsail to starboard and set the spinnaker to port. The usual Columbia smartness was shown at handling canvas, and the sail was set flying at 5:35:30. It did not draw, and was immediately taken in. The wind was so light at this time that the yacht barely had steerage way, and her sails hung limp.

At 5:43:10 the spinnaker was reset. At 5:54 Independence took in her spinnaker, and at 6 o'clock she gibed her mainsail to starboard. At 6:15 Columbia took in her spinnaker, and trimmed her mainsail in as the fickle wind was now more on her port quarter. At 6:23:30 she set the spinnaker once more. At 6:30, however, Independence gave up the struggle, and was taken in tow.

A few minutes later a new breeze came from the southwest, and Columbia reached off again at a good pace. She set her jib and staysail and took in her balloon jib topsail. But it was too late. Before she had gone much further, the time limit expired, and the race was over for the day. Columbia, it may be noted, beat Independence about 33 minutes to the outer mark, but that signifies nothing, as the conditions were such as to make anything like a fair comparison of speed absolutely impossible. There were grounds in to-day's race for the belief that the Boston yacht has speed in a brisk sailing breeze and a smooth sea. Columbia was admirably handled and sailed a good race. It was a pity that she did not win, but she was about two miles away from the lightship when the time was up. The fog shut down very thick after 7 o'clock, and those vessels which were still outside had a very anxious time finding their way into the harbor.

RUNAWAY AT BAR HARBOR.

Miss Helen Seely Badly Injured While Driving a Spirited Team.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 10.—In a runaway here to-day Miss Helen Seely, daughter of Dr. W. W. Seely of Cincinnati, was thrown from her carriage and seriously injured. Miss Seely, accompanied by her sister, was driving a pair of high-strung horses hitched to a light wagon. She had just left the Kebo Valley Club, and was going back to town, when one of the horses became frightened. The team started on a run, and the efforts of both Miss Seely and the groom to check them were in vain.

At the driveway of the Morris cottage are two heavy stone copings half way down an incline. The maddened horses jumped these, and the wagon brought up against them with terrific force. Miss Seely, her sister, and the groom were thrown violently to the ground. The two latter were uninjured, but Miss Seely was badly cut and bruised. She was unconscious for some time, but is now declared beyond danger. She is an athletic young woman, and is one of the crack women golfers of this place.

OLYMPIA'S NEW ORNAMENTS.

Admiral Dewey's Flagship to Carry an Emblem of Manila Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 10.—The historic cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila Bay, will be a much better ship when she goes into commission at the navy yard than she was on May 1, 1898, when the famous battle was fought. She will also be more attractive in appearance, both inside and outside.

To-day the stem ornament, designed to commemorate the ship's great victory, is being attached to the hull. The sternpiece was set up a few days ago. Naval Constructor William J. Baxter, head of the Department of Construction and Repair, first conceived the idea of these ornaments, and at once set about obtaining the consent of the Navy Department to put them on. After this had been accomplished, he had the designs made, following his own ideas.

Some of the bronze used in casting the two pieces was taken from the Olympia, and this gives added value to them. The stem ornament is the more elaborate, and is really a work of art. A winged Victory holds high above her head an eagle, which she is about to launch in the air. Victory's wings lie against the sides of the ship's prow.

The stern piece consists of a shield with a mass of scroll work on either side. Naval officers who have seen the ornaments say they consider them the best on any United States ship.

BOSTON AND MAINE STOCK SOLD.

Lively Bidding at Auction—2,709 Shares Knocked Down at 193 7-8.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 10.—There was a lively five minutes just about noon to-day in the stock auction rooms of Francis Henshaw & Co. The flurry was caused by the sale of 2,709 shares of the common stock of the Boston and Maine Railroad at auction by order of the Railroad Commissioners and conformably to the votes of the stockholders and Directors.

The stock sold is that which was not subscribed for when the new issue was made several months ago in connection with the Central Massachusetts purchase.

When the auction began there was a roomful of financial men, most of whom were interested in the sale of the Boston and Maine stock, which was first on the bill. As soon as the auctioneer had completed his announcement somebody started the bidding, offering 190 for the whole lot. From this point, by quarters first, and then by eighths, the price was pushed up to 191, 192, and finally to 193, having reached about the market price of the stock, the bidders, who had narrowed down to the representatives of Perry, Coffin & Burr and Vermilye & Co., went a little more cautiously.

Vermilye put it at 193½ and immediately the other bidders added an eighth. Vermilye then went to ¾. Perry, Coffin & Burr added an eighth, and the stock was theirs.

AMERICAN ROBBED IN PARIS.

Jewels Valued at $12,000 Stolen from the Home of John Munroe.

PARIS, July 11.—The residence of John Munroe, an American banker, at 1 Rue de Longchamp, has been robbed of jewelry valued at 60,000f. The robbers entered an open window on the ground floor in the absence of the family and while the servants were at dinner.

The jewels, which were taken from Mrs. Munroe's bedroom, include a pearl and diamond necklace.

The robbers were evidently familiar with the habits of the family and knew the place where the jewels were kept. They did not ransack the room, nor did they take anything except the jewel case. They left no traces.

STRIKERS' PICKETS WARNED.

Chicago Iron Works Company's Letter to Members of Machinists' Union.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10.—Letters of warning from the Allis-Chalmers Company were received to-day by five members of the Machinists' Union, who, it is alleged, are on picket duty at the Frazer & Chalmers and Gates Iron Works plants. The letters, which are all alike, are as follows:

"Dear Sir: We understand that you are stationed as a picket about our plants, and have been told that the purpose of your being stationed at our works is to prevent machinists from seeking employment from us. Believing that such action is illegal and will not be sanctioned by the courts, I take this means of notifying you of our views, so that should we seek redress in the courts and you continue to picket our works or in any way intimidate or interfere with our workmen, you may understand we shall endeavor to the fullest extent possible to hold you responsible for your acts. Yours truly,

ALLIS-CHALMERS CO.

The letters were turned over to the attorney of the union, T. J. Morgan, and he prepared answers which will be mailed to Mr. Chalmers to-night.

A Southern Freight Rate Reduction.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 10.—The freight rate on cast-iron pipe from the Birmingham district to Atlanta and neighboring points was to-day reduced from $3 to $2 a ton. The reduction especially applies to an order for 6,000 tons of water pipe, which the Dimmick Pipe Company of Birmingham will furnish to the City of Atlanta. The order aggregates $125,000. The rate will also affect other pipe shipments from the Birmingham district, and is altogether considered eminently satisfactory.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor; try it, use it.—Adv.

What are the Wild Waves Saying?
Take a Dip in the Sea for Tonic and Relief at Manhattan Beach.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT WANTS RECIPROCITY TREATIES

Not in Favor of a General Overhauling of the Tariff.

Republican Members of House Ways and Means Committee Divided on Subject of Tariff Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Revision of the tariff law by next Winter's Congress is a subject which is already being pressed upon the attention of President McKinley. The discussion which is going on has moved certain influential Senators and members of Congress to interview the President and learn what course he favors. Some of them have taken this early occasion to urge their views upon him, and to suggest that he deal discreetly with the matter in his message.

In a general way it is known that President McKinley shares the sentiments expressed by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. Nearly all who have spoken have manifested unwillingness to open up the general subject of tariff legislation. They call attention to the fact that, as soon as the subject is broached there is no way to hold the House down to a few amendments, but that it is likely to precipitate a general revision, with endless discussion and a hot fight all along the line.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee who are known to be opposed to tariff revision are Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois, Grosvenor of Ohio, Russell of Connecticut, Steele of Indiana, and McCall of Massachusetts. Some of these have been interviewed to the effect that they favor reciprocity on the lines of the Republican platform. The clause in the Republican platform to which reference is made, reads: "We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets."

This is the kind of reciprocity which Representative Dalzell favors, but it is not the reciprocity preached by Blaine, nor even that which has been embodied in the treaties negotiated by Special Commissioner Kasson, and now awaiting ratification by the Senate.

Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee who favor tariff revision are Babcock of Wisconsin, Tawney of Minnesota, and Long of Kansas. All of the Democratic members may be counted on to join in favor of any revision bill. Last Winter Richardson offered to report Babcock's bill, but the offer was not accepted. The seven Democrats on the committee are Richardson of Tennessee, Robertson of Louisiana, Swanson of Virginia, McClellan of New York, Newlands of Nevada, Cooper of Texas, and Underwood of Alabama.

If the Republican members of the committee who favor revision are willing to accept the assistance of the Democrats they will have no difficulty in getting the subject before the House. But there is always some hesitation to join forces with the opposition party on an important matter of party legislation. Moreover, it is predicted by many that public sentiment in the Middle West will be so strong as to compel the Republican members from there to favor a bill, and that Payne and the other Eastern members will consent, being content to keep the matter in their own control.

The President believes that the simpler solution of the difficulty will be for the Senate to pass some of the pending reciprocity treaties. The same interests which are fighting tariff revision are opposed to such a course. They succeeded last Winter in hanging up the treaties, and they are doing their best to repeat the performance.

Part of the President's programme is to have Senator Cullom of Illinois made Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and in that capacity make it his business to secure the ratification of the reciprocity agreements. But the death of Senator Davis left William P. Frye of Maine as the ranking Senator, and if he wants the Chairmanship he is entitled to it before Cullom. It was supposed, however, that Senator Frye preferred to retain his position as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and give his undivided attention to the Shipping Subsidy bill. Now it is learned that he is being urged to take the Foreign Affairs Committee, the presumption being that he would represent the New England sentiment and prevent the passage of the treaties in their present form. The determination of this contest for the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs is likely to have an important bearing on the whole subject of reciprocity, and will be followed with unusual interest by officials and members of Congress.

There is no attempt to disguise the fact that Secretary Hay and Secretary Gage, both of whom are in a position to be informed, regard the subject of reciprocity or tariff revision as of daily increasing moment. They are convinced that unless prompt and radical action is taken the foreign nations will take steps in the direction of closing their markets to our goods, which will do our commercial and industrial interests lasting injury.

SADDLERS WANT FREE HIDES.

Wholesale Association's Delegate Says Tariff Makes Leather Dear.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—The Wholesale Saddlery Association of the United States went into executive session to-day on the question of the tariff on hides and the labor problem.

Delegate E. W. Campbell of Cincinnati said that the leather interests of the country are unanimous for a repeal of the laws, imposing a tariff of 15 per cent. on hides. The argument is that this tariff increases the cost of leather, and therefore of the products of leather manufactures to the consumers, without any final benefit to the farmer or the Government.

Mutual financial assistance to companies in labor troubles was considered.

An effort is being made to formulate a plan for an association credit clearing house, and the convention will consider changes in its constitution relative to the admission of new members.

It is expected that President Gordon and Secretary Othmer will be re-elected.

RIGHTS OF AN UNBORN CHILD.

Court Holds Recoverable Damages Must Be Sought in the Mother's Name.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, July 10.—The question whether a person can maintain a legal action for damages for injuries before he was born has been decided in the negative by Judge Rogers of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court here, in the suit of Patrick Gorman against Robert E. Budlong. The Court holds that such an action cannot be maintained, since an unborn child has only a fictitious existence for certain legal purposes.

The action was of trespass on the case for negligence brought by the plaintiff and next of kin of Patrick Gorman, Jr.

The plaintiff was a tenant of the defendant. The plaster in the kitchen of the tenement which he occupied became loose and liable to fall, and twice the plaintiff notified his landlord of its dangerous condition, receiving promises that repairs would be made, whereupon he agreed to remain a tenant. Repairs were not made, however, and on Jan. 22 last the ceiling fell on Eliza Gorman, the plaintiff's wife, the injury and shock causing her to give birth to a child prematurely. On account of the premature birth the child died on Jan. 25. Suit was brought for $5,000.

The case went to the Appellate Division on the defendant's demurrers, which were that the child could not have maintained an action for damages against the defendant had he survived, and, therefore, the plaintiff in this case had no right of action.

"Unquestionably an unborn child has many rights and privileges," said Judge Rogers, "but it matters not what rights and privileges it has, if it had not the right had it lived to maintain an action for the injury alleged to have been suffered in this case."

The court ruled that, "as the unborn child was a part of the mother at the time of the injury, any damage to it which was not too remote to be recovered for at all, was recoverable by her."

HOSE PLAYED ON ZIONISTS BY EVANSTON FIREMEN.

Two Hundred Dowieites Driven from Town—Mayor Ordered Out the Engine When a Riot Seemed Imminent.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Followers of John Alexander Dowie made an attempt to convert the citizens of Evanston to-night and failed, as on former occasions. They visited the place in greater force than ever before, there being fully 200 of them, but their increased numbers only brought them a greater defeat. One-half of the Dowieites were followers of "Zion," and the remainder were members of the paid body guard which Dowie maintains. The guards were intended to prevent any interference with the meeting, and when it began they surrounded the Dowieites, to hold back the crowd of fully 1,500 people, which gathered rapidly as soon as it was known that another Dowie meeting was in progress.

As on former ocasions, eggs and vegetables were quickly used, and the guards and those whom they were trying to protect were soon spattered with yolks and battered with old vegetables. Several fights resulted between the guards and people of the town, generally with damaging results to the guards.

The entire police force of Evanston was called into service, and after the Chief of Police had ordered the Dowieites to withdraw and had met with a refusal, he ordered his men to charge them. The police did not use their clubs, and the guards held them back by sheer force of numbers.

The crowd meanwhile was growing ugly, and Mayor Bates of Evanston, seeing that unless something was done quickly people would be seriously hurt and possibly killed, ordered out a fire engine. The engine at once turned a four-inch stream on the Dowieites and they went over like tenpins.

Women, as well as men, were thrown down by the stream, and sent rolling in the mud. The people of Evanston danced and hooted with delight as the firemen steadily advanced, driving the Dowieites before them in utter rout. The work was done with impartiality, and any Dowieite dilatory in movement was washed along by the stream.

As the Dowieites fled, the bombardment with eggs and vegetables was resumed, and aided materially in ridding the town of the presence of the Zionists. Elder Piper of Dowie's church, who had been in command of the small army, was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. While he was being led to the station, men and boys armed with syringes containing dirty water and other liquids, made him an object of special attention, and he was in a sorry condition when the station doors closed behind him.

About twenty other Dowieites were taken into custody, more to save them from the crowd in the streets than for any other reason. The Dowieites say they will return in greater force, and the people of Evanston declare that the next riot will be just so much the larger.

ATCHISON CUT NOT FEARED.

Probability that Order Will Be Withdrawn After Chicago Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Chicago-Missouri River rate war will probably be brought to a sudden close to-morrow, so far as all the roads interested are concerned, with the possible exception of the Chicago Great Western. President A. B. Stickney of the latter line says that he is determined to maintain the independence of his road in freight rates under the present circumstances, and that there is no possibility of it being forced into any combination.

It is considered in railroad circles not unlikely, however, that President Stickney, when he arrives from St. Paul to-day, will enter into an agreement by which rates may be restored to their former basis. The meeting of the Western Trunk Line Committee to-morrow is expected to settle the rate war by a general understanding of officials of all the roads to stop cutting under the tariff sheets.

A dispatch from a reliable source in New York City yesterday afternoon stated that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road would officially announce in Chicago to-morrow a withdrawal of the threatened reduction of 50 per cent. in its freight rates, scheduled to go into effect on Monday.

Should a rate war break out, there is no road in the Western group that could stand it better than the Maple Leaf, which occupies the unique position of having no bonds outstanding. The only fixed charge it has is an issue of $16,681,133 4 per cent. debenture stock, which is guaranteed, and which involves the payment of $568,650.50. Over and above this amount all the road is absolutely obliged to earn is operating expenses, and this it can do easily.

Earnings have been increasing steadily, and it has been not only meeting its expenses and fixed charges, but paying 5 per cent. on its preferred "A" stock. A rate war would be certain to increase the traffic moving over it, and at the close of the war it might be able to keep much of what it got in the conflict.

It is a foreign road in the sense that a great majority of its securities are held abroad, so that it will be exceedingly difficult for any of the syndicates to get hold of it. If fighting is to be done, the Maple Leaf will not be the chief sufferer in the conflict.

The Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad yesterday discussed the Western freight rate troubles. While no formal action was taken, the general feeling seemed to be that there would be no serious trouble and that the order for an open cut would not be enforced.

After the meeting one of the Directors said: "According to our information this whole matter will be disposed of on Friday in Chicago. We never regarded the situation as serious and do not now. We understand that rates have been restored and that the incident is practically at an end. Our information comes from Chicago, where the matter is being handled. We did not formally consider this matter at our meeting to-day."

It was regarded as certain in Wall Street yesterday afternoon that all of the railroads interested in traffic to and from Missouri River points will agree upon some basis of rate maintenance.

INJUNCTION TO KEEP A WIFE.

Ypsilanti Man Has a New Method to Restrain Undesirable Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 10.—Charles S. Young of Ypsilanti says he is tired of having Foster Kilpatrick breaking up his happy home, and instead of resorting to deadly weapons or the divorce court he has succeeded in getting Judge Kinne to issue a novel injunction.

The injunction perpetually restrains the said Kilpatrick from visiting Mrs. Young or from speaking to her or writing to her in any way, directly or indirectly, by corresponding with her through the aid of third persons.

Young says in his application that Kilpatrick induced Mrs. Young to start divorce proceedings at one time, but the case was discontinued. Kilpatrick has reappeared on the scene, and Young says his wife is again growing discontented.

W. B. Fasig, the Horseman, Dying.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10.—A private telegram received in this city to-night states that W. B. Fasig, the well-known horseman, is dying of dropsy and heart trouble at his Summer home in Putnam County, N. Y.

The Berkshire Hills. Luxurious through trains over Harlem Division, New York Central. Inquire at ticket offices, New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

LORD ROSEBERY TO MARRY A PRINCESS?

Report that He Is to Wed the Widowed Duchess of Albany.

Her Husband, Queen Victoria's Fourth Son, Died in 1884—Rosebery Became a Widower in 1890.

LONDON, July 11.—The Manchester Daily Dispatch says that the Duchess of Albany will accompany King Edward on his approaching visit to Scotland, and that the betrothal of her Royal Highness to Lord Rosebery will be announced at the time of their visit or immediately after the return of the royal party.

The Duchess of Albany is the widow of Queen Victoria's fourth son, Prince Leopold, who died at Cannes on March 28, 1884. He was born in 1853, and on April 27, 1882, married her serene Highness, the Princess Hélène, daughter of the late George Victor, Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont. The Duchess was born in 1861.

If Lord Rosebery marries the Duchess he will be stepfather to a reigning monarch. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is the only son of the late Duke of Albany, and succeeded his uncle, Queen Victoria's second son, as ruler of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg in July of last year. The present Duke was a posthumous child, having been born on July 19, 1884.

The Duchess has one other child, the Princess Alice, who was born in 1883.

Lord Rosebery is a widower. In 1878 he married Miss Hannah Rothschild, only daughter and heiress of the late Baron Meyer Amschel de Rothschild. She died in 1890, leaving four children, two boys and two girls.

Lord Rosebery was born in 1847. He succeeded his grandfather as fifth Earl in 1868. He was Prime Minister in part of 1894 and 1895. He is said, as a young man, to have had three ambitions—to marry the richest heiress in England, to be Prime Minister, and to win the Derby. Each of these desires has been gratified, and now, if the Manchester report is correct, he is to achieve still further distinction by marrying a royal Princess.

The only members of the British royal family married to subjects are the Duchess of Argyll (Princess Louise) and the Duchess of Fife, King Edward's eldest daughter.

The report of Lord Rosebery's approaching betrothal may explain why he refused to again take up the leadership of the Liberal Party.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN'S DANGER.

The Engine Leaves the Rails and the Cars Just Escape Going Over an Embankment.

NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—The Gladstone Express on the Lackawanna Railroad, due here at 6:30 this evening, had a narrow escape from going over an embankment. Just as the train reached the east end of the Passaic Bridge, coming into Harrison, the engine left the rails and plowed along the track some distance in an easterly direction. Had the train taken the westerly course, it would have gone over a thirty-foot embankment and landed in the river. The train was not going very fast, as it had slackened down to approach the bridge.

A wrecking crew was summoned and set at work clearing the track. Trains in and out of the city ran on the east-bound track and travel was much delayed.

PASTOR KELLER'S VINDICATION.

He Will Take No Steps Until After a Serious Operation on His Eye.

NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—The Rev. John Keller must undergo a third operation, so there is little likelihood, according to his friends, that he will be able to take any steps toward obtaining vindication until the Fall.

Dr. James A. Exton, the attending physician, said to-day that the operation would be more serious than the two preceding ones. It is necessary to remove the splinters of bone driven into the muscles controlling his remaining eye. The operation will be performed some time within the month.

"This operation," Dr. Exton said, "will delay any action on Mr. Keller's part until Fall, but neither the Barkers nor their friends need be alarmed. Mrs. Barker will get every chance to prove her story. Of course, Mr. Keller is not letting the public know just what he is going to do, but he is at work preparing to vindicate himself, and when everything is ready the public will know.

"Mr. Keller has plenty of material for his case, and everybody who is acquainted with him knows that he never moves in any matter he has in hand until everything is ready. He needs no urging, and the action of Parker's friends does not bother him in any way. I suppose this defence association would like to know just what Mr. Keller's plans are. Well, they will find out when the proper time comes."

The Executive Committee of the Thomas G. Barker Defence Association will draft a letter to Mr. Keller asking him to begin suit for defamation of character against Mrs. Barker. J. Albert Stowe of the committee says the letter will be made public at the mass meeting which will be held on Monday evening.

ATLANTIC CITY PIER CHARGES.

Decision that There Can Only Be One Fee.

TRENTON, N. J., July 10.—Vice Chancellor Reed to-day filed an opinion permanently enjoining the owners of the steel pier and Young's Pier at Atlantic City from charging any fees or admission charges except a single admission at the entrance from the board walk to those piers. The decision was given in consequence of suits instituted by the municipal authorities of Atlantic City, who claimed that under an agreement the pier companies had obligated themselves not to charge more than a single admission to any or all parts of the piers.

The effect of this opinion will be to prevent the giving of entertainments in inclosed portions of the piers for extra admission prices, and also prevent the sale of articles on the piers.

Fire on a British Steamer.

LONDON, July 10.—The British steamer Exeter City, Capt. Watkins, of the Bristol City Line, arrived at Bristol yesterday. Fire broke out in the compartment abaft the second hold shortly after the vessel left New York on June 23, and her cargo has been damaged. The damage to the steamer has not been reported.

The Prins Maurits Ashore Off Haiti.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, July 10.—The Prins Maurits, a steamer belonging to the Royal Dutch West India Mail Line, Capt. Nieman, from New York, July 3, for Haiti and Venezuela, is stranded in the roads here.

Pullman Vestibule Compartment Car
From New York to Pittsburg on Pennsylvania Railroad train leaving West 23d Street Station at 8:35 P. M. daily.—Adv.

A NEW BOXER MOVEMENT.

Tuan Said to be About to March Against the Foreigners With the Empress Dowager's Approval.

SHANGHAI, July 10.—A new Boxer movement is being started, according to Chinese intelligence from Sian-Foo.

Pu-Chun, the heir apparent, and other members of Prince Tuan's family have gone to join Prince Tuan on the borders of Mongolia, and there are strong indications that Tuan is preparing to march against the foreigners, with the tacit approval of the Empress Dowager.

ROUT OF BOERS REPORTED.

LONDON, July 11.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Lorenzo Marques says that severe fighting has taken place between Machadodorp and Lydenburg, the Boers being defeated, with at least fifty killed.

LIVES SAVED IN THE SURF.

Retired Navy Chaplain and Three Children Narrowly Escape Death—Life Guards Rescue Them.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 10.—Chaplain Rose, a retired officer of the United States Navy, residing at Philadelphia, and three children, one the daughter of a banker named Thorn, had a narrow escape from drowning in the ocean this afternoon. All four were rescued after much difficulty by Life Guards Ludlam and Foster.

The children were bathing, and went out beyond their depth. When they realized how far they were from the beach they began to scream for help. Their cries were heard by Chaplain Rose, and he went to their assistance. When he reached them he found that he had too much to care for, and he, too, shouted for help. The life guards went to the rescue of the four, and brought all ashore. When they reached the beach all were exhausted.

CASE TRIED BY TELEPHONE.

How Two Actors, Charged With Creating a Disturbance, Were Able to Catch a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., July 10.—John F. Robinson of this city is the first Maine lawyer to introduce the trial of cases by telephone. In Old Town yesterday William Wilkinson and William Smith appeared before Judge Whiting of the Municipal Court, to answer a charge of raising a disturbance on a train between here and that city.

Wilkinson and Smith are both members of Stetson's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company, which was billed to play at Bucksport at 2:30 P. M. yesterday. In order to reach Bucksport in time for the performance they found that they would have to leave Bangor on the noon train. It was necessary that they be tried at Old Town, as the Bangor Municipal Court had not jurisdiction. To return here in time for the noon train, if the men went to Old Town, was impossible.

Mr. Robinson, who was engaged as the defendant's counsel, called up Judge Whiting and informed him of the situation. W. H. Powell of Old Town was counsel for the railroad, and the proceedings, with the Judge's permission, were conducted over the telephone. Mr. Powell took the Old Town end of the line, and communicated everything that was said to the Judge, who was standing just behind him.

Wilkinson and Smith made no effort to defend their action of the morning, and entered a plea of nolo contendere. Judge Whiting imposed a fine of $5 on each man, which was turned over to the clerk of the Bangor court, and the defendants caught the train for Bucksport.

THE DROUGHT IN KANSAS.

Practically No Rain Has Fallen for Three Months—Corn Good Only for Fodder.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA., Kan., July 10.—There has not been a general rain in Kansas for three months, and the local rains have been so light that there has virtually been a drought in the State during all that period. Fortunately there was an abundance of rain or snow before that which saved the wheat, and the farmers have about completed one of the largest harvests in the history of the State.

Alfalfa, too, has been a good crop, but everything else is gone. There is little or no hay; no oats to amount to anything, and unless rain comes within a week there will be no corn. The corn will be little more than fodder. Soaking rain might make one-third or one-half crop, but from the present prospects corn is a failure.

The present is the worst drought Kansas has had since 1860, when the settlers were fed by the old Emigrant Aid Society of New England, an auxiliary of the old Abolition Society. In 1872 there was another drought, but it did not begin until August, after the wheat had been harvested and the corn "made." In 1874 there was still another drought, preceded by a good wheat crop, but the grasshopper devastation happened the same season, and so people charge up to that visitation what otherwise would have been laid to drought.

Twenty-one days ago the mercury rose above 90 degrees, and every day since it has registered as high or higher. The scarcity of hay this season has caused a demand for wheat straw, of which, however, there is an abundance. Ordinarily wheat straw sells for $1 a ton, and even then it is often permitted to rot, but this Summer it is selling at $8 a ton, and little is obtainable at that. The farmers will bale it or house it for feed next Winter. Prairie meadows this Summer are yielding less than 600 pounds of hay to the acre.

CHICAGO HEAT RECORD BROKEN.

Illinois Crops Suffering—Very Hot at St. Louis and Omaha.

CHICAGO, July 10.—To-day was the hottest day ever recorded in Chicago, the mercury in the weather tower showing 100½ degrees, while thermometers on the street were from two to four degrees hotter. A dry southwest wind kept the humidity at a low point.

It was hot all over the State to-day. Crops are suffering from lack of rain.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—At 3 P. M. to-day the Government thermometer registered 103 in the shade, while on the streets in the sun the temperature was many degrees higher.

OMAHA, Neb., July 10.—To-day's weather conditions were similar to those of yesterday, the mercury reaching 102 degrees at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Newberry's Divorce Suit Settled.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 10.—It was announced here to-day that the divorce suit brought by Mrs. S. B. Newberry, daughter of United States Ambassador White, will be settled out of court. It is said alimony has been agreed upon.

Capt. Sigsbee Improving.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 10.—Capt. Sigsbee is much improved this evening. He is still, however, confined to his bed. He suffers from erysipelas of the back. Dr. L. N. Lanehart is attending him. His daughters are here with him.

The Best of Everything
—drawing-room sleeping cars, buffet library cars, with barber and dining cars offered by the "Overland Limited," Chicago to California, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway, N. Y. C.—Adv.

PARK CHAIR ISSUES NOW IN THE COURTS

Mr. Spate Gets an Injunction Against Commissioner Clausen.

PROMISE OF COMPLICATIONS

Ten Thousand People Gather Near Madison Square Park to Indorse Mr. Clausen's Action—The Chairs Well Filled.

While some 10,000 people were celebrating President Clausen's decision to remove the Spate pay chairs from the parks last night, Mr. Spate and his counsel were taking measures to prevent Mr. Clausen from carrying out his intention. In order to do this an injunction was obtained from Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court, and this injunction will be served on President Clausen and the other members of the board early this morning.

In his application for the injunction Mr. Spate says that he has already spent $21,000 in getting his chairs ready for the parks, and that he will lose this money if President Clausen's plans are carried out. In his affidavit Mr. Spate also declares that on April 16 last, in order to promote the public enjoyment of the parks, he entered into a contract with the Park Board for a period of five years from April 1, 1901, agreeing to pay $500 a year for the privilege of placing chairs in the parks. He was to maintain a sufficient number of chairs for the use of the public, and he was entitled to charge 3 cents for plain chairs and 5 cents for armchairs to each person using them. He says further that the Board of Park Commissioners is to meet at 11 o'clock this morning and pass a resolution revoking his contract, which he asserts they have no right to do.

On this application Justice McAdam granted the preliminary injunction and made the order returnable at 10:30 A. M. Monday next. Until that time Mr. Spate can continue renting his chairs, providing no other injunctions are obtained. It was understood last night that another injunction was being prepared by a newspaper. This is directed against both Mr. Spate and the Park Board, and if granted would tie up the question of rental of the chairs until the validity of the contract was determined.

CHAIRS WELL PATRONIZED.

Despite these legal proceedings and the public announcement of President Clausen that he had decided to rescind the contract, the Spate chairs did a better business yesterday than on any day since they were placed in the parks. This was especially true in Madison Square Park. There was no disturbance there at any time. This was partially due to the fact that the chairs were not distributed in long rows. Instead of this they were placed in large piles, with policemen conveniently near them. When a person wanted to rent a chair the attendant would take it from the pile and place it whereever the patron desired. The attendants in Madison Square reported the sale of double the number of tickets sold on any previous day.

The chairs were particularly well patronized last night during the anti-chair celebration near by. The celebration had been arranged by The New York Morning Journal, which supplied a band and elaborate fireworks, as well as speakers.

In a way Police Commissioner Murphy aided this celebration of the supposed victory over President Clausen and Mr. Spate. The original intention was to hold the celebration in Madison Square, and it was so advertised. A permit was asked for and refused by President Clausen on the ground that it was

tention of having any legal difficulties. He said this before the injunction was granted. After it was issued he could not be seen.

Mr. Spate, in speaking of the trouble last night, said:

"The recent statements in the newspapers bearing on the question of pay chairs in the public parks have been so misleading that it seems necessary that the facts should be set forth in the light that I view them. A great many people have been misinformed, and it is my earnest desire to have published a true and correct version that they may be set aright.

"In the first place there were no politics whatsoever involved in granting the contract, and it was given solely on its merits. President Clausen realizing the benefits that have acrued elsewhere from the adoption of less liberal plans, had long had in mind the introduction of a chair system which would attract to our parks larger numbers of all classes of the community. When my project was unfolded to him, and the liberal feature of allowing a seat all day in any park for 5 cents was fully explained, after months of mature thought and deliberation to perfect the details, the contract was made.

"It is obvious, however, on account of the recent turmoil, that people did not wish to go to the parks and be mixed up in scenes of disorder, or if they availed themselves of the new privilege be subjected to a running torrent of profane abuse and impudent language from the crowds of idlers that have been permitted to gather.

"Unfair appeals to prejudice have been made and the real issue befogged by arguments advanced, shrewdly calculated to arouse class prejudice, and adverse sentiment, has been stimulated by their being coupled with unfounded claims of the removal of the public benches to make room for pay chairs. I desire to most emphatically deny this, and will prove it to be absolutely untrue.

"President Clausen's course has been that of a progressive and conscientious official, and it is heartily approved by the majority of our most prominent people."

The four men arrested on Tuesday in connection with the troubles in Madison Square were all released yesterday by Magistrate Mayo in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S VIEW.

Thinks the City Should Provide Park Seats—Prefers More Policemen to Increased Militia.

Mayor Van Wyck made a few remarks about subjects of current interest at the meeting of the Armory Board yesterday. Capt. De Bevoise of Troop C argued for a site for a new armory on Bedford Avenue, between President and Union Streets, Brooklyn. Mayor Van Wyck took no part in the discussion. He said finally:

"We have other things to look after, too; for instance, the police. I would rather have 1,000 more policemen than 10,000 militia."

A few moments later he said:

"Some people think we need pay seats in the parks, but the city ought to be able to provide its own seats for all the people in the parks."

BANK DEFAULTER ARRESTED.

Man Who Robbed a Montreal Institution in 1891 Caught by Brooklyn Police.

Detective James H. Roche of the Brooklyn Central Office yesterday captured a defaulter for whom the Canadian police have been looking for ten years. The prisoner is Joseph Levesque, a French Canadian, who for four years prior to Dec. 1, 1891, was a bookkeeper of the City District Bank of Montreal, Canada.

It is alleged that Levesque, during 1890 and 1891, while acting as chief bookkeeper of the bank, conspired with another employe to falsify the accounts and rob the institution, and that the two managed to get away with $20,000. Both men disappeared on the date mentioned, and the other man is still at large. The police have refused to give the name of Levesque's accomplice. Chief of Police Carpenter of Montreal and his detectives have in their ten year chase followed Levesque all over the Continent, locating him at various places in New Mexico, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and other places.

The police of Brooklyn recently discovered that the man had gone to 4 Middagh Street, where he was known as J. C. L. De Romprex, and was employed as a waiter in Manhattan. Detective Roche, in company with Chief Carpenter, found the man at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When first arrested he denied his identity, but when confronted by Chief Carpenter he admitted that he was the man wanted. He was locked up in the Adams Street Station and will be arraigned before Magistrate Tighe this morning, but will probably be later taken before Judge Thomas in the United States District Court, and there turned over to the Federal authorities.

When asked what became of the money he had taken he said:

"Oh, that's gone long ago," and added that most of it had been spent for traveling expenses. In speaking of his confederate he declared that he had known nothing of him for the last five years.

THEODORE JOHANSEN DEAD.

Was Attacked in the Bronx, and Shot by Highwaymen.

Theodore Johansen of 772 Brook Avenue, who was shot by highwaymen last Saturday night in Leggett's Lane, a deserted thoroughfare of the Bronx, died yesterday afternoon in Fordham Hospital. Johansen's wife was beside him when he died, and as he breathed his last the woman became hysterical, and ran through the room, crying: "They have murdered my husband. They have killed him." She was restrained with difficulty.

John Fisher, a janitor of 106 West One Hundred and First Street, and Massey Scofield of King's Bridge, who confess to the shooting of Johansen, were remanded from the Harlem Court yesterday morning until to-day. The police have not yet found "Nick" Carter, the third of the trio, who were concerned in the hold-up.

DEAD A MONTH AFTER ASSAULT.

McGrellis Refused Money to Buy Beer and Was Struck in the Eye.

George McGrellis, fifty-two years old, a shoemaker, of 210 East Forty-fourth Street, was sitting in his window in the rear of the ground floor on the night of June 12 taking the air. A number of men were in the rear of the premises sending to a saloon near by for beer. Bernard McIlvaine, a character known to the police as "Brickey Mike," who lives next door to McGrellis, suddenly came to the window where McGrellis was sitting, and asked him for 10 cents with which to buy a can of beer.

McGrellis refused the request, and a quarrel ensued. McIlvaine, it is asserted, struck McGrellis in the eye either with his fist or some hard instrument. The injury was so bad that later in the evening McGrellis was taken to the Flower Hospital, and his injuries dressed, but he grew worse and was later taken to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, where he died on Tuesday night in terrible agony from cellulitis. It is believed that the man was struck in the eye with a stick, and that the stick had a nail in it.

Detectives McCauley, White, and Keppler of the East Fifty-first Street Station last night arrested McIlvaine at 854 First Avenue, and charged him with homicide. The prisoner gave his age as thirty-three and his residence as 212 East Forty-fourth Street. The police say that McIlvaine is an ex-convict, and that when arrested he admitted having struck McGrellis, saying that there had been a general fight.

PRESIDING OFFICER ATTACKED.

Trouble at a Meeting of the Mosaic Workers' Union.

A meeting of the Mosaic Workers' Union was held last night at Central Labor Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street, and Jacques Travelli of 323 East Twenty-seventh Street, by virtue of his office, occupied the President's chair.

While the meeting was at its height three men, Vincent Brascini, Eugene Montfrenix, and Gregore Sussi, members of the Mosaic Helpers' Union, which is not on friendly terms with the workers' organization, forced an entrance, it is charged, and made a bee line for the President, sweeping aside the man at the door. Some opposition was shown to the invaders, so they picked up a chair apiece and proceeded to clear the way to the rostrum.

A general stampede followed, and many rushed from the hall, but Peter Bellefonte, forty years old, of 359 East Nineteenth Street, and Pietro Cristofoli, thirty-four, of 269 Boulevard, Union Hill, N. J., determined to protect their superior officer, and in the attempt the former received a deep cut over the right eye and the latter a lacerated scalp wound, which made his head look as if his hair had been parted with an axe.

After doing this damage and blacking a few eyes, the three assailants departed, but the police are after them.

CONTEST OVER WILL OF ROBERT E. HOPKINS

He Left an Estate Valued at Five Million Dollars.

It Is Claimed that the Will Was Cancelled by Ink Marks Over the Signature.

YONKERS, July 10.—Robert E. Hopkins's will was the subject of a contest, a hearing on which was had to-day in the office of Surrogate Silkman in this city. Major Hopkins was Secretary and Treasurer of the Tidewater Oil Company. He died suddenly on May 9 last. He left an estate valued at about $5,000,000. The objection to the probate of the will is made by Joseph W. Middlebrook, special guardian for Robert E. Hopkins, fourteen years old, and chief heir at law to the estate, The boy and his mother are the direct heirs. The will makes ample provision for both, but, as guardian, Mr. Middlebrook considers it his duty to object to the will being probated.

The will makes the son the main beneficiary, with his mother fully provided for. It provides bequests to some relatives and friends and legacies to some churches and charities. These are located at Titusville, Penn., and in Northern New York. It is claimed the will has been cancelled, and that Major Hopkins died intestate.

Three days after the death Mrs. Hopkins and her brother made a thorough search for the will both at the house here, the office in New York at Beaver Street and Broadway, and the safe deposit vaults in New York and elsewhere where it was thought possible the will might have been secreted. The following day the same ground was again gone over minutely, but in neither case was any trace of the will obtained. Three hours after the searchers had left the Tidewater's office, F. M. Warren, Assistant Treasurer of the company, while arranging papers in Major Hopkins's desk, came upon the will in a drawer. The will and a box of old pens were all the drawer contained, and the drawer was supposed to have been searched twice.

The will was in regular and apparently legal form, but across the signature there had been drawn eleven lines with black ink. If these were drawn by the testator the will is, of course, invalid, while if by some other person the will would stand. Should the will be invalid the share of the son would be materially increased by the amount given to friends, relatives, and others. Hence the suit to test the fact.

David N. Carvalho was examined to-day. He testified he had examined the will with reference to the lines across the signature. He said they were made, as nearly as he could judge, a month and a half ago. The will has been in the possession of the heirs longer than that. The lines could not have been drawn by Mr. Hopkins within the time fixed by the expert, as Mr. Hopkins has been dead two months and a day. The will had the lines on it two months ago all but two or three days. Mr. Carvalho could not come any closer to fixing a time, however, than that they had been drawn at least that long ago. He testified the lines were drawn with a steady hand and with considerable force, as the paper had been punctured by the pen. Major Hopkins had an unsteady hand, and it is claimed could not have drawn a straight line.

The Surrogate directed the lawyers to submit briefs in the case at once. Lawyers representing all the interested parties attended the hearing to-day. For the objectors it is claimed the careless way in which the will was thrown into a drawer indicated that Major Hopkins, after erasing the signature by means of the lines, threw it there and failed to effectually destroy it because he intended to use it as a model to draw a new one.

HEALTH BOARD INVESTIGATES.

Wants to Know Why a Brooklyn Nurse Was Forced to Work While Sick With Diphtheria.

The Brooklyn Health authorities are now investigating the case of Miss Helena Heinrichs, a pupil of the Brooklyn Training School for Nurses, who, it is said, has been seriously ill with diphtheria since June 24, and during part of the time was kept at work

The Brooklyn Training School is attached to the Brooklyn Hospital, and the young women are engaged at work in the various wards of the hospital. It is said that Miss Heinrichs has been compelled to perform her duties in the surgical ward since she became ill, and the case has not been reported to the authorities as the law requires. In this way the lives of many patients were endangered.

According to the young woman, she began to suffer from a sore throat on June 24. She told the Superintendent, Miss Labelle Merritt, who has been connected with the school for twelve years. Miss Merritt sprayed the young woman's throat and sent her to her room. Although her temperature ran up to 104, no physician was called in. On June 30, although Miss Heinrichs was still ill, she was ordered back to duty, and remained at her post until Monday morning, when she became so exhausted that she was compelled to give up. She secured a leave of absence and visited Dr. Arthur C. Jacobson of 115 Johnson Street. He found that she was still suffering from diphtheria, and immediately reported the case to the Health Department.

Miss Heinrichs is now isolated in her room at the school, under treatment, and will be kept there until she recovers. Miss Merritt has been summoned before the Health Department and asked for a statement. She was told that she had rendered herself liable for failing to report the case and for administering medicines without a license.

WALTER L. JOHNSON'S DEBTS.

Trustee Says that He Cannot Tell Whether the Bankrupt Has Ever Been Solvent.

The application for a discharge in bankruptcy filed in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, by Walter L. Johnson, the real estate dealer of Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, who failed about a year ago, will in all probability be contested by his creditors, when the matter comes up for argument on July 18. In his preliminary report James L. Pearsall, the trustee in bankruptcy appointed in the matter, says:

"From the books themselves it would be impossible to determine whether or not the bankrupt was solvent at any time during his business career. His first business transaction left him in 1893 in debt to his mother, * * * and he has remained indebted to and continually increased his indebtedness to her ever since. The same state of fact appears to apply to nearly every one of his present creditors, until, at the time of his failure, he owed them upward of $167,000 above the appraised value of his assets."

Mr. Johnson began to develop the section of Brooklyn known as Dyker Heights early in 1893, when his mother, who owned some of the property, transferred it to him. He seemed to prosper until last year, when he made an assignment to Hedley V. Cook, his attorney. Later, on the application of several creditors, he was declared bankrupt, and James L. Pearsall of 3 Broad Street, this city, was appointed trustee.

When Johnson made his assignment he declared that his assets amounted to $495,254. An appraisal conducted by the referee appointed in the proceeding showed these assets to be $324,806, and the principal and interest of the mortgages recorded against the property to be $628,875. The report of the estate shows that Mr. Johnson was insolvent to the extent of $171,96.

Justice Warren B. Hooker, sitting in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday appointed Alvin R. Perry receiver for some of the property of Frederick C. Dexter, who was associated with Johnson in the Dyker Heights speculation. The receiver was appointed on the application of John C. Dorland, a creditor, who in his application declared that Dexter left the State on June 14 last and has not been seen since.

Dead Shad in Delaware River.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 10.—The shores of the Delaware River are lined with large quantities of dead shad. This is believed to be due to the unusual temperature of the water during the recent heated term.

TO DO MR. CROKER'S BIDDING.

Democrats in the Thirty-fifth District Form a New Organization—May Oppose Mr. Haffen.

Democrats in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District not in hearty accord with the present organization have formed an association with the following officers: President—M. F. O'Brien; First Vice President—Dr. James L. Gillespie; Second Vice President—John Zellweger; Treasurer—Thomas Farley; Recording Secretary—Henry Goggin, Jr.; Secretary—H. H. Riley.

Permanent headquarters will be opened next week at 962 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, on the southeast corner of Tinton Avenue.

One of the officers of the new club said yesterday:

"Our organization is for Tammany Hall, and anything that Tammany wants. If Mr. Croker wants Louis F. Haffen for leader, we are for Haffen. But Mr. Croker told a delegation from our district last year that he would not trust Mr. Haffen; that he was weak, vacillating, and unreliable.

"Our object is to establish a good Tammany Hall organization in the district so that when Mr. Croker comes home and if he still adheres to what he said about Mr. Haffen we will be in a position to get delegates enough to prevent the renomination of Mr. Haffen for President of the Borough of the Bronx.

"We organized with 150 members, and have 250 applications to act upon. We have no special candidate to select for leader against Mr. Haffen, but if one is needed ex-School Commissioner Joseph A. Goulden will probably be the man."

There is a report in the district that Police Commissioner Murphy, acting in the interest of Tammany Hall, suggested to Mr. Haffen that it would be wise for him to accept a place on the county ticket. Mr. Haffen is said to have declined and to have insisted on being President of the Borough of the Bronx or nothing.

MARRIED IN A HURRY.

A Couple Hunt for an Alderman to Make Them One.

There was an exciting search for a New York Alderman willing to wed a couple yesterday afternoon. A cab containing two young women and two men dressed in fashionable clothes was driven up Chambers Street near to the City Hall. The quartet went to Mayor Van Wyck's office, where they found that their destination was the Marriage Bureau in the basement.

"We want to get married, quickly," said the most fashionably dressed man, and on his arm was a pretty young woman of twenty-four years. The services of "Cupid" Long, who has charge of the Marriage Bureau, was soon secured.

"It's late, and I can't find an Alderman who will marry you," said "Cupid" Long, warily.

"We will hunt New York until some one is found to marry us," said the anxious groom. He was a young man of robust build, of florid complexion, and it was not long before he said his home was St. Louis.

"Cupid" Long soon had the quartet in cabs again, and there was a lively drive to find an Alderman. After three attempts Alderman J. J. Smith was found at home. The marriage ceremony was performed. The groom gave his name as William N. Willhelm of St. Louis, and the bride as Albertina Mooney, residence 115 West Twenty-fourth Street. The couple drove to the Bartholdi Hotel and registered. At the Twenty-fourth Street house all information about Albertina Mooney was refused.

"He looks as if he had ready money," was all the clerk of the Bartholdi Hotel would say about the groom. The couple left the hotel early in the evening to see the sights.

It was said last evening that the groom is the son of wealthy St. Louis people, who came to New York on an escapade. No information as to what induced him to get married so suddenly was given out.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

DETROIT AND TOLEDO LINE.

Consolidation Said to Have Been Effected with the Everett-Moore Syndicate.

DETROIT, Mich., July 10.—The News says the consolidation of the Detroit and Toledo Short Line Electric Railway Company with the Everett-Moore syndicate was concluded to-day. Guy M. Walker, a Cleveland attorney, came to Detroit to conclude the deal.

Clarence A. Black, A. E. F. White, E. M. Fowler, and J. M. Mulkey, who built and who have been operating the Detroit and Toledo line, have not parted with any of their stock, Mr. Black says. They all become by the consolidation joint owners, with Messrs. Everett and Moore, of all of the lines between Detroit and Toledo. The gap in the line from Detroit to Toledo, which is that portion of the route between Trenton and Monroe, will be built in a short time, and cars will be running between Detroit and Toledo over the electric route before many weeks.

SUCCESSOR TO A. L. JOHNSON.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 10.—At a meeting of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company, held here to-day, Robert E. Wright of Allentown was chosen President, to succeed the late Albert L. Johnson. Loflin E. Johnson, son of Tom L. Johnson, was elected Vice President.

W. H. Newbold of Philadelphia resigned as a Director, and the vacancy was filled by the election of John Hoskins of Philadelphia. C. M. Bates of New York, formerly Vice President of the company, was elected Secretary and Treasurer. The vacancy in the Directorate caused by the death of A. L. Johnson was filled by the selection of Loftin E. Johnson.

The Lackawanna Strikers.

President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Railroad, speaking of the report from Scranton that the company, in order to induce its striking shop employes to resume work, is preparing to make concessions to them effective next Monday, denies positively that there is any truth in this, and says that the report that he is to meet a representative of the strikers is equally false. Mr. Truesdale says these announcements are circulated by the leaders of the strikers to mislead the men and bolster up their cause.

CHAMPIONS WILL NOT COME.

Doherty Brothers, Not of English Tennis Team, to Visit America.

Local tennis players were disappointed to learn yesterday that, according to recent advices from England, it is improbable that the Doherty brothers, the English tennis champions in doubles, will be members of the English team which will meet a picked American team in the international tennis matches at the St. George's Cricket Club ground at Hoboken on July 29. It is also said that A. W. Gore, the English champion in singles, will remain at home.

It is now stated that the English team will be composed of G. W. Hillyard, H. Roper Barrett, and Dr. W. V. Eaves, all of whom are well-known English players, though not at present championship holders. Hillyard and Barrett will probably play in the doubles and Eaves in the singles.

A meeting of the International Match Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will be held this evening at the office of R. D. Wrenn, a member of the committee.

TEACHERS AS LABOR CHAMPIONS.

Glass Blowers' Association Discusses Plan to "Unionize" Them.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10.—The proposed unionising of the school teachers of the country into champions of the cause of labor formed the basis of the report which Mayor Agar of Fairbury, Ill., made to the National Convention of Glass Bottle Blowers to-day.

The report declared that the textbooks used in the public schools teach erroneous ideas regarding labor, and proposed three objects for the teachers' unions, as follows: To use only those textbooks bearing the union label; to endeavor to aid textbooks which look upon labor problems from the laboring standpoint; to increase teachers' wages.

Mrs. Harrison Going to the Adirondacks

UTICA, N. Y., July 10.—Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and her daughter, Elizabeth, are expected to arrive here on July 30, and occupy Berkeley Lodge, on the Fulton chain of the Adirondacks.

FOURTEEN KILLED IN A RAILROAD WRECK

Passenger and Live Stock Trains Collide Near Kansas City.

BROOKLYN WOMAN A VICTIM

Former Was Running in Two Sections and First Was 55 Minutes Late—Wrecked Cars Take Fire.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 10.—Six persons were killed outright, ten received injuries from which they have since died, and about twenty-five others were more or less seriously hurt as the result of a head-end collision between passenger and fast live stock trains on the Chicago and Alton Railroad near Norton, Mo., at 7 o'clock this morning.

The dead are:

ANDERSON, P. J., Slater, Mo., engineer of freight train.
BRIDGE, FRANK, engineer of passenger train.
CURTIS, Mrs. R. J., Genesee, N. Y.
DICKSON, Mrs., and a girl of twenty, supposed to be Mrs. Dickson's daughter.
DONNELLY, DANIEL, Mexico, Mo., fireman of freight train.
GILLAND, Mrs. and Miss, Goodland, Ind.
HOOKER, P. W., Syracuse, N. Y.
JONES, SYDNEY, Kansas City, Mo.
McANNA, DANIEL, Slater, Mo., conductor of freight train.
ROGERS, I. S., Chicago, United States Express Company messenger.
ROY, G. L., Wilmington, Ill., bank cashier.
SNYDER, Mrs. C. W., Jasper, N. Y.
WALKER, MRS. FRANCES, Flatbush, Brooklyn.
UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, in St. Joseph's Hospital.

Mrs. Frances Walker of Flatbush, Brooklyn, died at 10:30 to-night at St. Joseph's Hospital.

The aged, unidentified woman taken to St. Joseph's Hospital died at 11 o'clock. She did not regain consciousness, and there was nothing upon her person to give any hint of her identity.

Of the seriously injured are O. D. Sanborn, Chenoa, Ill.; E. A. Kaufmeff, Chicago; Mrs. Bertha Mitchell, Pontiac, Ill.; Dr. J. Adsit, wife, and baby, Hoopeston, Ill., and Mrs. Libbie Elkins, Bloomington, Ill. None of these will die, however. Prof. S. A. D. Harry and Mrs. Harry of Hoopeston, Ill., were also injured by being scalded.

The passenger train was traveling in three sections on account of the heavy Epworth League business to San Francisco. The wrecked train was the first section, and contained no leaguers.

Conductor McAnna of the freight train, east-bound, had been ordered to meet the second section of the passenger train at Slater, the next station east of Norton, but apparently overlooked the fact that the first section, which was fifty-five minutes late, had not passed. The head brakeman on the freight, who was about four cars from the engine, says Conductor McAnna assumed the throttle himself on leaving Marshall, and was running the engine when the collision occurred. The trains met two miles west of Norton on a curve surrounding a high embankment.

When the crash came the combination smoker and dining car was telescoped, turned to one side and went by the baggage-express car and the engine and down an embankment. Few in this car were injured. In the chair car half a dozen received scratches and bruises, but the greatest number of the victims were those in the tourist sleeper.

This car telescoped and fell on top of the engine. The passengers were scalded by escaping steam. The chair car piled up near by. The Pullman and the observation car remained on the track, their occupants escaping with a slight shaking up. These quickly went to work to aid the injured in the forward cars. The tourist sleeper and the chair car soon caught fire and were completely burned. The baggage car was completely wrecked, and freight cars were piled up on both engines and also caught fire.

A relief train started from Kansas City at noon, and returned here with the injured at 6 o'clock this evening. Four died on the way, and were delivered to the undertakers, while the others were distributed between two hospitals, One died after reaching here.

FELL FROM ELEVATED TRAIN.

While trying to board a Sixth Avenue elevated railway train at the Bleecker Street station, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, after the train was in motion and the gates had been closed, Joseph Leichtman, fifty years old, of 402 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, was swept from the station platform and fell to the street, receiving dangerous injuries.

Considerable mystery surrounds the case owing to the extraordinary reticence of the railroad authorities. A man named Vogel, working in front of a paint shop at 506 West Broadway heard the whistle of the engine of a downtown train as it pulled out of the station, and looking up saw a man's body fall from the end of the station. The body turned round two or three times in the air and then fell in the gutter. Vogel ran over to the man and found that he had a bad gash in the head and was bleeding from the nose and mouth. He was carried into a near by drug store and kept there until an ambulance arrived from St. Vincent's Hospital. The man regained consciousness only long enough to give his name and address.

Policeman Opper of the Mercer Street Station tried to learn how the accident happened, but the station employes would not say a word. They referred all inquirers to the Superintendent of the road. A man in the South Fifth Avenue Hotel said he was looking out of the window of the hotel at the time of the accident and saw the man hanging on the front platform of the rear car of the train and trying to get inside, but that the guard was making no effort to let him on. The railing at the end of the platform swept him off and he fell to the street.

ACCUSED OF RAISING CHECKS.

Bernhard Adler, twenty-eight years old, a Russian clerk, who lived at 145 Madison Street, was brought back from London on the White Star liner Majestic last evening by Detective Sergt. Weller of the Central Office, and locked up at Police Headquarters, on a charge of check raising. The complainant is Abraham Findgold, an east side merchant of 141 Madison Street. He charges Adler with raising two five-dollar and one ten-dollar checks to an aggregate sum of $1,600.

It is alleged this was done last May, and that Adler at once sailed for Southampton. Capt. Titus notified Scotland Yard, and when Adler reached the other side he was met by a detective. Adler forced himself on the English detective, it is said, when the latter said he had a message for Adler. Adler declared his identity.

"How do I know you are Adler?" queried the detective, whereupon Adler showed his passport. He was arrested. Adler was Findgold's clerk, and each week was paid by check. It is alleged that he raised these checks, and drew out nearly all the money Findgold had in bank.

WILL BOTH BE EXECUTED.

ALBANY, July 10.—The Court of Appeals to-day confirmed the judgment of conviction of murder in the first degree against Joseph Zachello of Staten Island and Fred Krist of Waverly, Tioga County, and both men will be executed on dates which will be announced by the Court in a few days.

Zachello is in Sing Sing Prison awaiting execution. He was convicted of having killed with a stiletto Caroline Muccio on Jan. 10, 1900, on Staten Island. Krist shot and killed Katie Tobin, a young girl with whom he was infatuated, on April 7, 1900. He was a married man, and his defense was insanity brought on by worry over domestic affairs and his infatuation.

MOORE "BADGER" CASE CLOSED.

ALBANY, July 10.—The Court of Appeals has confirmed the conviction for robbery in the first degree found against William A. E. Moore of New York City, and Moore must serve out his sentence of nineteen years at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison.

This marks the closing chapter in the Moore-Mahon "badger" case, which created so much interest two years ago. Martin Mahon, a New Yorker, was enticed, according to his testimony, by Fayne Moore to apartments in a New York City hotel, and was surprised when in a compromising position by William A. E. Moore, her husband, who, at the point of a pistol, extorted $170 in money and a promissory note for $5,000 from Mahon. Moore was tried and convicted of robbery in the first degree in December, 1896, and sentenced to nineteen years in prison.

For the Nerves
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor by supplying the needed tonic and nerve food.
Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.
Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Practice by National Guardsmen Resumed on State Range.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT'S DAY

Wind, Weather, and Light Were Favorable for Good Scores by the Marksmen.

Special to The New York Times.

CREEDMOOR, L. I., July 10.—The range here was occupied to-day by the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, the date having been assigned to them on account of the storm of May 9, the day set originally for their rifle practice. There were about 480 officers and men present under the command of Col. A. L. Kline. The weather and light were favorable for shooting, with a light four-o'clock wind.

After class firing the skirmish run was conducted under the usual conditions, at 500, 400, and 300 yards, advancing, two shots per man at each distance, and at 350, and 450 yards, on retreat, two volleys at each distance. The silhouette targets were used, hits counting as follows: Prone figure, 5; kneeling figure, 4; standing figure, 3; remainder of the target, 2. The shooting and issuing of decorations was under the supervision of Capt. W. H. Palmer, Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Seventh Regiment, and Capt. J. R. Hegeman, ordnance officer, First Brigade staff, who acted in the absence of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, who has been ordered to Fishers Island with the Thirteenth Regiment. The scores follow:

Pistol Shooting.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Rank and Name.	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Col. A. L. Kline	4 3 4 4—18	3 4 3 4 2—16—34	
Major E. H. Tobey	4 4 4 4—20	3 3 3 4—16—36	
Adjt. J. A. Anderson	4 4 5 4 3—20	3 2 3 5 4—17—37	
Adjt. E. G. Higgenbothem	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 4 2—16—31	
Adjt. M. V. Theall	4 3 3 4 2—16	0 3 5 4 2—16—31	
Capt. T. Claus	4 5 4 4 4—22	3 1 4 3 2—18—40	
Capt. A. H. Bogert	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 3 2 2 5—15—33	
Capt. T. B. Spence	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 5 3 3 4—19—37	
Capt. J. L. McComber	5 5 4 4 4—22	4 3 5 3 5—20—42	
Capt. F. H. Stevenson	4 3 3 3 3—16	5 4 4 2 4—19—35	
Capt. A. E. Steere	4 4 2 4 2—16	3 2 4 4 2—15—31	
Capt. A. McElwee	5 3 4 4 4—20	3 4 3 3 3—16—36	

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Reg. Sergt. Major W. J. Mullen	4 4 4 3 2—17	3 2 4 5 2—16—33
Batt. Sergt. Major John Noble	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 4 4 4 4—19—38
Reg. Q. M. Sergt. T. C. Dillman	4 5 4 4 2—16	3 3 4 4 4—18—34
Batt. Q. M. Sergt. S. R. James	2 4 3 4 4—17	3 2 4 3 3—15—32
Com. Sergt. R. Cardona	4 4 2 4 3—17	3 3 3 4 2—15—32
Ord. Sergt. P. J. Farrell	5 2 4 4 4—19	4 3 4 0 4—15—34

COMPANY A—OFFICERS.

Capt. P. E. Wingate	5 2 4 3 5—19	4 4 1 0 4—16—35
1st. Lieut. C. F. Holne	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 3 4 4 3—18—35

COMPANY B—OFFICERS.

Capt. J. H. Foote	5 4 4 4 4—21	2 2 4 4 4—16—37
1st Lieut. T. F. Donovan	4 3 4 4 3—18	5 4 3 4 3—19—37

COMPANY C—OFFICER.

1st Lieut. J. P. McNamara	2 4 4 3 4—17	3 2 4 4 3—16—33

COMPANY D—OFFICERS.

Capt. W. L. Garcia	4 3 4 2 2—15	4 3 2 4 2—15—30
1st Lieut. J. T. Griffin	2 3 4 5 2—16	4 2 4 3 4—17—33

COMPANY E—OFFICER.

Capt. G. T. Bruchman	4 2 3 4 2—15	3 3 3 4 4—17—32

COMPANY F—OFFICER.

Capt. J. F. Carroll	4 4 4 3 2—17	3 4 3 0 5—15—32

COMPANY G—OFFICERS.

Capt. C. L. Holmberg	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 4 2 2 3—15—31
Lieut. G. Harvig	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 4 4 5—21—39

COMPANY H—OFFICERS.

Capt. H. C. Croscup	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 4 4 4 5—20—39
1st Lieut. F. A. Johnson	4 4 4 2 2—16	3 4 3 3 4—17—33

COMPANY I—OFFICERS.

Capt. J. J. Bergen	4 4 4 2 3—17	3 2 4 3 3—15—32
Lieut. F. R. Post	2 3 4 4 3—16	4 3 3 3 2—15—31

COMPANY L—OFFICERS.

1st Lieut. C. E. Kimball	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 5 3 0 4—15—30
2d Lieut. W. J. Wilson	4 4 4 4 2—17	4 2 4 5 4—19—36

COMPANY M—OFFICERS.

Capt. R. H. Hardin, Jr.	4 4 3 4 5—20	5 3 3 2 2—15—35
2d Lieut. J. A. Maxwell	5 4 3 5 4—21	3 4 4 3 2—16—37

SUPERNUMERY.

Capt. W. A. Hewey	4 2 5 4—19	4 3 3 3 5—18—37

Rifle Shooting.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT—COMPANY A.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	T'l
1st Sgt. W. E. Prendergast	5 2 3 3 4—17	3 5 2 3 2—15—32	
Sergt. S. Groth	3 4 4 4—19	4 4 4 5 4—21—40	
Corp. E. Drake	3 4 0 5 5—17	4 3 4 4 3—18—35	
Corp. W. F. Daly	4 4 2 3 2—15	4 3 4 3 4—16—33	
Corp. G. L. Bolton	4 3 2 4 4—17	2 2 5 3 3—15—32	
Corp. W. A. Wrench	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 3 4 0 4—15—34	
Corp. A. Bianchi	3 4 3 5—19	3 2 2 4 4—17—36	
Corp. G. Marsh	4 4 4 0 3—15	2 4 2 2 5—15—30	
W. Walsh	4 3 3 4—18	2 3 4 3 3—15—33	
R. Shields	3 4 5 4 2—18	4 4 0 3 4—15—33	
F. McCord	4 0 2 4 4—15	3 3 2 4 4—17—32	
R. Van Duyne	3 3 4 3 2—15	4 2 4 4 4—19—34	
W. Robertson	3 4 2 4 3—16	3 4 3 4 2—16—32	
W. Cafiro	2 5 2 4 4—17	3 3 4 4 3—17—34	
A. G. Greimer	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 3 4 2 3—15—32	
L. Flanagan	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 3 3 4 2—16—34	
W. Schwartz	3 4 4 3 4—18	3 2 3 4 4—16—34	
J. E. Atkin	4 4 4 2 2—16	3 3 3 3 4—16—32	
G. W. Miner	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 3 3 3 4—16—32	
E. Fitzgerald	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 3 2 3 3—15—31	

COMPANY B.

1st Sgt. W. H. Russell	4 4 2 4 4—18	4 4 4 5 4—21—39
Sgt. W. J. Alcorn	2 4 3 3 3—15	3 4 5 2 4—16—31
Sgt. J. F. Carney	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 4 3 2 4—17—36
Corp. L. Richard	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 5 4 3 3—16—35
A. B. Saxton	2 4 3 4 2—15	2 3 2 4 4—15—30
E. P. Gronecke	4 4 4 3 2—17	4 3 5 4 2—18—35
William Spellman	2 3 3 5 4—17	4 3 3 2 3—15—32
W. F. Dewson	3 3 4 3 3—16	2 4 4 3 3—16—32
O. Windoof	2 5 2 4 2—16	4 2 4 2 4—16—32
C. F. Hader	2 3 5 3—16	4 3 4 4 4—19—35
F. J. Lynch	0 4 4 5 4—18	3 3 4 4 4—18—36
L. Wauser	4 2 4 3 4—17	4 3 3 4 5—19—36
C. Reilly	4 3 0 3 4—14	4 4 2 2 3—15—29
W. J. Callahan	4 4 5 4 3—20	4 3 3 4 4—19—39
W. M. Higgins	3 5 4 4 3—19	4 3 2 4 2—15—34
O. Forsyth	2 2 5 3 3—15	3 4 2 4 3—16—31
J. E. Hagerty	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 4 4 3—17—33
J. J. Berine	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 4 4 4—19—35
C. E. Bowman	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 4 4 4—19—35
T. F. Fagen	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 4 3 3 5—18—35
J. Cone	3 5 4 3 3—18	4 4 4 3 3—19—37
J. Waller	4 4 4 4 0—16	4 3 2 3 4—16—32
J. J. Croke	4 5 3 4 3—19	3 4 4 4 4—19—38
F. Doerlich	4 3 4 2

DEMOCRATS OF OHIO REPUDIATE MR. BRYAN

Tom L. Johnson's Taxation Planks Put in Platform.

KILBOURNE FOR GOVERNOR

Effort to Name Frank S. Monnett for Attorney General Unsuccessful—Picture of Nebraskan Trampled by Delegates.

COLUMBUS, July 10.—The Ohio Democratic State Convention to-day named Col. Kilbourne for Governor, placed the three Johnson planks on franchises, steam and electric railroads, and corporation taxation in the platform, rejected Frank S. Monnett as a candidate for Attorney General, and by a vote of 944 to 6 refused to reaffirm the Kansas City platform and express its confidence in Mr. Bryan.

The following ticket was nominated:

Governor—JAMES KILBOURNE of Columbus.
Lieutenant Governor—ANTHONY HOWELLS of Massillon.
Supreme Court—JOSEPH HIDY.
Attorney General—M. B. McCARTHY of Toledo.
Supreme Court Clerk—HARRY R. YOUNG.
State Treasurer—R. PAGE ALESHIRE of Gallipolis.
Member State Board of Public Works—JAMES B. HOLMAN.

The rooster was again adopted as the party emblem.

All of the more conservative elements had combined in the preliminaries against the friends of Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, but the combination was not maintained after the committees were selected, and, during the all-night session of the Committee on Resolutions, it was claimed the McLean and Kilbourne men were no longer co-operating against the propositions of the Johnson men on platform and organization. The contest was in the Committee on Resolutions and on both National and State issues.

Johnson men won on their favorite views on State matters and the others on National issues. The three planks of the Johnson men—on franchises, steam and electric railways, and corporation taxation—were adopted as amendments.

Charles P. Salen, one of Johnson's supporters, had been continued as permanent Chairman, and other friends of Johnson had secured the taxation resolutions wanted. There was much talk about Kilbourne and McLean men having difficulties, but it became evident later on that the Johnson men had won on the taxation issues without any other changes. The convention was not called to order until nearly 11 o'clock by Chairman Brucker. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John Hewitt.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Salen was heartily cheered when he was introduced as temporary Chairman. He referred at some length in his speech to imperialism and the trusts, and then devoted himself to State railway taxation in part as follows:

"Without detracting from those great questions, there are in this campaign in Ohio questions of such transcendent importance to the people of the State that they overwhelm all other issues, and foremost of all is the adoption of an equitable system of assessing and collecting tax burdens. If we can secure in the people of Ohio at this election relief from the inequalities of steam railroad taxation alone, it will be a lasting blessing. The steam railroads are paying less than a fifth of their just share of taxation by comparison with the owners of farms and other small properties. Every county in the State loses greatly by this scheme of injustice, and through it every citizen in every county in Ohio is paying more than his just share of taxes.

"Much of the inequality could be corrected by the fidelity of the County Auditors. It has developed largely from the favors distributed by railroads to State and county officials. Not only this convention, but every county in the State should rise in arms against this iniquity and install as Auditors men who will respect their oath of office and stand for truth and justice in the assessing of railroad property.

"The whole taxation scheme is foul with inequalities. It vitiates public trusts, and completely defeats the ends of justice. Can we do the people of Ohio any greater service than to correct these inequalities? Can we do more for our party than to earn the gratitude of the people for destroying such abuses?

"Five hundred million dollars of steam railroad property in Ohio to-day escapes taxation. The home, the farm, the little industry hopelessly struggling against the privileged trust are there, listed frequently above the actual value. You who own them have no favors to offer. You have not learned the art of bribery. Your protest is unheeded. You must pay the tribute to injustice or lose your home. You must simply endure.

"The Republican Convention, while trying to conduct this campaign on National issues and avoid all State questions, still was forced to make vague reference to this issue. If the Republicans are successful the people may expect legislation as vague and unsatisfactory as their platform. Let our declaration be so clear that the people may realize its meaning."

The portion of his speech given to railway taxation was loudly applauded.

After the adoption of the rules and order of business, the report on credentials was submitted by Chairman Saltzgaber, seating the Dowling delegates from Montgomery, the McCloud delegates from Union, the Buckley delegates from Portage, and the Mason delegates from Butler County.

E. H. Moore presented a minority report, signed by seven of the twenty-one members of the committee, to seat the anti-Dowling delegates from Montgomery. An animated discussion followed over this contest, which involved the local power of J. H. Dowling, and which has been thrown into the State conventions for several years. The minority report was adopted.

When Dowling and his delegation gave up their seats there was a wild scene. Dowling has been a leader in Montgomery County for twenty years, and a delegate to State and National Conventions for many years. He was State Oil Inspector under Gov. Campbell ten years ago and Revenue Collector under President Cleveland.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

M. A. Daugherty then reported the platform resolutions, which were adopted.

The platform consists of a preamble and sixteen articles under the following heads: Municipal governments, taxation, conduct of State affairs, &c., people's rights, tariff reform, monopolies, merchant marine, imperialism and expansion, the Boers, Monroe doctrine, the navy, civil service, election of Senators, agriculture and labor, Republican responsibility, and boss rule and political corruption.

The preamble follows:

The Democrats of Ohio reaffirm their belief in the equality of taxation and other public burdens; their advocacy of the equal rights of all people, with special privileges to none; their hostility to the monopolization of industry, with its tendency, on the one hand, to crush out individual enterprise, and, on the other, to promote a Socialistic spirit among the people as the only refuge from oppression, and their faith in that theory and practice of constitutional government which brought the Nation into existence and has preserved it to the present generation.

The subjects above mentioned are then taken up. It is declared that the municipalities of the State should be radically reformed. The denial of home rule is declared to have fostered special legislation, and the imposition of burdensome taxes. It is demanded that no franchise, extension, or renewal thereof shall hereafter be granted except upon vote of the people. On the subject of taxation the platform says:

The acceptance of free passes or other favors from railroads by public officers or employes shall be made adequate grounds for vacating the offices held by them. All public service corporations shall be required by law to make sworn public reports, and the power and duty of visitation and public report shall be conferred upon the proper State and local auditing officers, to the end that the true value of the privileges held by these corporations shall be made plain to the people.

Steam and electric railroads and other corporations possessing public franchises shall be assessed in the same proportion to their salable value as are farms and city real estate.

The proceedings of the Republican majority of the State Board of Equalization are a scandal. Property values, instead of being equalized, were increased or diminished at the dictation of political bosses, pursuant to corrupt combinations and conspiracies.

Regarding the conduct of State affairs the Republican Administration and the Republican majority of the General Assembly are denounced. Centralization, "which would destroy the rights of the people," is condemned.

Tariff reform is demanded, on the ground that the production of the country far exceeds its power of consumption.

The enactment and rigorous enforcement of measures to prevent monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade and commerce is demanded, as is also the suppression of all trusts and a return to "industrial freedom." As a means to that end the platform declares that all trust products should be placed on the free list, and the Government should exercise a more rigid supervision of transportation.

Restoration of the merchant marine is favored—without subsidies, however.

On the subject of "imperialism and expansion" the platform says:

Powers granted the Federal Government were not meant to be used to conquer or hold in subjection the people of other countries. * * * The Democratic Party opposes any extension of the National boundaries not meant to carry speedily to all inhabitants full, equal rights with ourselves. If these are untitled by location, race, or character to be formed into self-governing territories, and then incorporated into the Union of States, they should be permitted to work out their own destiny.

Only territorial expansion demanded by the National welfare and the National safety is at any time to be favored—the objection which should have prevented certain of our recent accessions being that they imperil the National safety without promoting the National welfare, * * * tend to embroil us with European powers, weaken our claim to supremacy on the American continent, and furnish a dangerous opportunity and temptation for the disregard of "the self-evident truth of universal application, that Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed."

Maintenance of the Monroe doctrine is demanded; a navy adequate to the protection of American citizens and property the world over; election of Senators by direct vote; and the right of labor to combine for the assertion of its rights and the protection of its interests. It is declared that the burdens of the "unjust and discriminating laws for which the Republican Party is responsible fall chiefly on those who till the soil or labor at other forms of production. The Democratic Party pledges its efforts to relieve them of the burdens which class legislation has laid upon them. On the subject of "Republican responsibility" it is declared the "Republican Party always has upheld class interests and cannot be trusted to deal with evils of its creation." On "boss rule," &c., the party pledges itself to "rescue our Government from the grasp of selfishness and corruption and restore it to its former fairness, purity, and simplicity."

"Widespread corruption," the article declares, "now threatens our free institutions and menaces the destruction of public virtues."

Under the caption "The Boers," the platform says:

The obvious sympathy of the National Administration with the British Government in its efforts to destroy the South African republics, and the policy which has made the ports of the United States a basis of supplies for the British Army, without which the war could not be successfully carried on, are condemned by the Democracy of Ohio.

The reading of the Johnson planks on taxation were loudly applauded.

W. L. Finley offered a substitute for the preamble, reaffirming the Kansas City platform, and expressing continued confidence in W. J. Bryan.

He said he wanted to ascertain whether this was a Democratic convention and whether the Ohio Democrats were looking backward. Finley's motion was overwhelmingly defeated. He received only six votes from the 950 delegates. When the resolutions were adopted there were again three cheers for Tom Johnson.

MR. BRYAN'S PICTURE TRAMPLED.

A few moments after the platform was adopted one of these six delegates called attention to the fact that pictures of other Democratis were displayed in the hall and none of Bryan as heretofore. He started to carry a small banner with Bryan's picture on it to the platform. The aisles were ordered cleared, but the picture did not reach its destination. It was trampled under foot and spoiled during the wild demonstration when Kilbourne was escorted into the hall. While it is generally believed that the marching clubs did not know they were walking over Bryan's picture, there was much comment after the convention that the picture was not treated worse than had been Mr. Bryan himself by the Committee on Resolutions and the convention.

Members of the Committee on Resolutions said over one hour was spent after last midnight in efforts to strike the word "salable" out of the plank on railway taxation, and several hours in denouncing the Chicago and Kansas City platforms and the leader who stood on them.

The order of nominations was then reached, and Col. Kilbourne was named for Governor by acclamation, after John L. Zimmerman withdrew his name.

For Attorney General the name of H. A. Mykrantz of Ashland was presented by L. C. Mengert; of Frank S. Monnett of Bucyrus by Judge Allen Smalley, and of M. B. McCarthy of Toledo by Negley D. Cochran, editor of The Toledo Bee.

Judge W. T. Mooney made a most stirring speech in seconding the nomination of McCarthy. He insisted that it was not necessary to go outside the party to get an honest man or one able to cope with the trusts. This was considered as a blow at Monnett, who had served two terms as Attorney General as a Republican. Just before the call of counties was completed Mykrantz withdrew his name. The ballot then resulted: McCarthy, 614; Monnett, 229; Mykrantz, 107. The nomination of McCarthy was made unanimous.

It was currently reported that Johnson desired the nomination of Monnett as Attorney General, and that the McLean men wanted Monnett defeated. The defeat of Monnett was so decisive as to be a feature of the convention. Monnett as Attorney General had brought suits against the Standard Oil Company and other corporations to cancel their charters under the anti-trust laws. He had sought a third term nomination from the Republicans on the issue that he should be retained in that office to continue these prosecutions. After his defeat for the third nomination in 1899, he supported Bryan in 1900 on the anti-trust issue and canvassed Ohio and other States with Bryan.

The remainder of the ticket was nominated and the convention adjourned at 4:45 P. M.

Sketch of Col. Kilbourne.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 10.—James Kilbourne, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, was born in Columbus in 1841, and was graduated at Kenyon before the civil war and from Harvard Law School after the war. He enlisted as a private and rose to a Colonelcy. Mr. Kilbourne is President of the Ohio Centennial Committee, the Columbus Board of Trade, Public Library, Children's Home, Guild and Associated Charities, a Director of banks and railways, Vice President of the Army of the Tennessee, and a member of other military organizations. He has never held public office, and was never a candidate until two years ago, when he was defeated for the Gubernatorial nomination by John R. McLean. He is an honorary member of the Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly. For years he was the next-door neighbor of the late Senator Allan G. Thurman and was his close counselor.

TREAT WINS IN CAYUGA.

Renominated for Assemblyman in Spite of Strong Opposition.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 10.—At Weedsport to-day Assemblyman Ernest G. Treat of Weedsport was nominated for a third term by the Republican Assembly Convention.

The organization, headed by State Senator Wilcox and State Treasurer Jaeckel, had decreed that Assemblyman Treat should not have a third term, and put forth Ernest G. Tabor of Cato as a candidate. After hot fights in the primaries Mr. Treat, who had the backing of Congressman Sereno E. Payne, won out so decisively that he was nominated without opposition to-day, his opponent seconding the nomination.

Senator Wilcox and Treasurer Jaeckel were conspicuous by their absence from the convention. Charles J. Hewitt of Locke is the unanimous choice in the Second Cayuga District.

A Texas Nomination for Congress.

DALLAS, Texas, July 10.—Dudley G. Wooten of Dallas was to-day nominated by the Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District to the seat in Congress made vacant by the death of Judge R. E. Burke. The convention was in session a week.

WOMAN HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Stony Brook School Teacher Thrown from Carriage and May Die.

MOUNT SINAI, L. I., July 10.—Miss Libbie Hallock was thrown from a carriage during a runaway yesterday and probably fatally injured. She was driving with Mrs. Philip Hallock when the horses became frightened. Mrs. Hallock clung to the carriage and escaped unhurt.

It was found that Miss Hallock's legs were broken and her head bruised badly. The injured woman has been a school teacher in the public school at Stony Brook for several years.

No Molineux Decision Before Sept. 30.

ALBANY, July 10.—The Court of Appeals met to-day and after handing down a number of minor decisions adjourned until Sept. 30, without rendering a decision in the Roland B. Molineux murder case appeal.

$150,000 Fire in Smelter Works.

EL PASO, Texas, July 10.—An explosion occurred in the engine room of the Kansas City Consolidated Smelter Company to-day which set fire to the building and caused a loss of $150,000. Thirteen men employed at the works were injured, one fatally. The hot blast was stopped by the breaking of the bolt which connected it with the machinery. This caused the gas from the furnace to rush back into the large pipes which were exploded.

HIS DREAM OF DEATH TRUE.

Captain of a Barge Killed by a Locomotive as His Sleeping Vision Foretold.

O. H. Gassey, Captain of a barge belonging to the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, was killed at Weehawken last night. On Sunday night he had a dream in which he imagined he was crossing the tracks in the Weehawken yards of the West Shore Railroad and was caught by an engine and killed before he could get out of the way.

He told of his dream the next day and remarked that he was glad all dreams "went by contraries," as he knew he would not be killed. Last night as he was crossing the yards to his boat, which was tied at one of the piers, he was hit by a locomotive and his body cut to pieces.

CLOUDBURST STRIKES A TOWN.

Corbin, Mon., Reported to be Nearly Destroyed—Details Lacking.

HELENA, Mon., July 10.—A cloudburst is reported to have almost destroyed the town of Corbin, twenty miles south of Helena.

No loss of life has yet been reported, but it is thought certain that the escape for all the inhabitants was impossible. Corbin is situated close to a line of foothills of the Rockies. During the night a terrific storm prevailed. Water rushed down the hills in dense volumes, and in a short time the large Peck concentrator was partially wrecked. Houses were torn from their foundations and reduced to debris. The water rose to a height of eight feet in the principal streets, and only the most substantial buildings remained in position.

Traffic on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Roads was stopped by wash-outs and communication was cut off.

It is estimated that the loss of the concentrator alone will run into the thousands.

Residents of this city familiar with the surroundings at Corbin are of the opinion that a loss of life must have accompanied the flood.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

Christian Endeavorers Told of Drunkenness in Missionary Fields.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The twentieth International convention of the United Society of Christian Endeavor was brought to a close here to-night. The convention from beginning to end was a brilliant success. Both President Clark and Secretary Baer expressed themselves as highly gratified with the convention.

The closing meetings of the convention were devoted to a discussion of missionary work. In the course of the discussion the evil of the opium and liquor traffic in missionary fields received a terrific scoring. The Rev. G. L. Wharton of Hiram, Ohio, a missionary, spoke of these evils as the greatest obstacles in the missionary fields. The Rev. J. P. Jones of India stated that for many centuries India was a sober nation till the coming of the Anglo-Saxon with his drinks, and to-day drunkenness is not only permissible, but by many is regarded as a mark of certain distinction.

If England should evacuate India to-day, he said, the greatest evidence of her occupancy would be the number of empty whisky bottles.

WAITING FOR FREE HOMES.

Crowds Registering for Lottery in Kiowa-Comanche Country.

EL RENO, Oklahoma Territory, July 10.—Following out the proclamation of President McKinley opening up to settlement by the whites the 13,000 farms in the Kiowa-Comanche country, the first registration of homeseekers was made here and at Lawton at 9 o'clock this morning. Hundreds were lined before the various registration booths when darkness came to-night, and to-morrow and Friday the registrations will continue until all who come shall have been given an opportunity to file their names. The drawing by lottery will begin on July 29, and until then none of the 50,000 applicants will know whether or not he has been lucky enough to receive a homestead.

The lottery scheme robbed the opening of the picturesque run and the exciting times incident to the great opening of the Cherokee Strip a few years ago. Compared with that event the affair to-day was tame in the extreme. Although there are perhaps 20,000 people in town, practically no disorder prevailed.

Hundreds of people slept in the streets last night to maintain their places in lines which began forming yesterday at the six registration booths at El Reno. Many had waited on the border of the new country for two years or more, and the last night of their long vigil was the most trying they had experienced. When word was passed down the line that the booth officials would not recognize the first persons to present themselves there were threats of violence and rioting. Trouble, however, was prevented by the early announcement that the line organization would be respected by the Government officials. Applicants were admitted to the booths four at a time and the filing proceeded rapidly all day.

The second place of registration named in the proclamation was at Lawton, twenty-five miles overland, where similar scenes to those enacted at El Reno were witnessed.

New Jersey Man Cuts His Throat.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 10.—Joseph Rohrback, ex-Tax Assessor of Rutherford, cut his throat last night with a razor, and is in the hospital at this place. Rohrback was overcome by the heat during the recent hot spell, and it is believed his mind became unbalanced. It is thought he will recover.

The Younger Brothers Paroled.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 10.—The State Pardon Board to-day approved the parole of Cole and James Younger, who have been in the Stillwater Penitentiary for twenty-five years for complicity in robbery and murder during the raid of the James gang on the Northfield (Minn.) Bank.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy, variable winds.

Warm weather will continue to-day and probably Friday in the interior of the country, except in the Northwest, where showers will probably moderate the temperature to-night or Friday. In the East moderate temperatures will continue for another day, with showers on the Middle and South Atlantic and gulf coasts. There will also be showers to-day in Arizona and the Central Rocky Mountain region. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather will continue fair.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh and mostly easterly; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be high. On the south coast they will be fresh south to west; on the Florida coast fresh easterly; on the gulf coast variable, though mostly fresh southeast to south over the western portion, and on the Great Lakes variable.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have variable winds, mostly light to fresh east to south, with fog to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	— Times. — 1901.
3 A. M.	64	70	73
6 A. M.	64	70	71
9 A. M.	68	74	82
12 M.	73	76	88
3 P. M.	70	76	84
6 P. M.	68	75	80
9 P. M.	72	74	74
12 P. M.	72	73	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77½
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1900	71
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

At 8 A. M. yesterday the barometer registered 30.13, and at 8 P. M. 30.00. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78, the same at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature of the day was 86 degrees, at 4:40 P. M.; the minimum, 60 degrees, at 3:30 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 (o'clock Wednesday night.)

3:15 A. M.—88 Prince Street; Vandta & Gancier; damage, $14,000.

4:10 A. M.—425 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

4:45 A. M.—210 East Eighty-fourth Street; G. Schlossen; damage, $100.

7:20 A. M.—78 Avenue B; J. Henelsky; damage, $100.

4:45 P. M.—360 Cherry Street; I. Argow; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—38 Pitt Street; owner unknown; no damage.

7 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Brook Avenue; George Ringler; no damage.

8:10 P. M.—325 West Twenty-second Street; owner, J. C. Rockefeller; damage, $50.

THOUSAND PERSONS WITNESS A RESCUE

Policeman Powers Saves a Woman from Drowning Off Pier 1.

She Struggled so that the Officer Was Completely Exhausted When Taken Out.

While more than a thousand people looked on, Policeman Franklin H. Powers of the Harbor Police heroically rescued a young woman from drowning off Pier 1 last night.

Teresa A. Brophy, twenty-seven years old, who lives at 222 Ninth Avenue, had been visiting Capt. Willis Stanley on board his canal boat, "Twilight," which is moored in the slip between Pier A and Pier 1. When she was ready to depart the Captain and his wife accompanied her to the deck of the canal boat and helped to get a footing on the stringpiece.

She was just waving her hand, and had called out "Good-bye," when she lost her balance and fell into the water. As she fell she uttered a scream that was heard by about a hundred women and children who were walking about the plaza in front of Pier A.

Policeman Powers, who, with several other officers, was sitting in front of the station on the pier, heard the scream and a splash. Without waiting to doff any of his clothing he rushed along the stringpiece, and seeing a woman struggling in the water, dived over and seized her as she was going down for the third time.

The Coney Island steamboat Perseus was just making a landing at the end of Pier 1, and her passengers, who numbered about 1,000, yelled frantically for some one to save the drowning woman. When Powers dived over cheers filled the air and until the girl and her rescuer were hauled to safety the excursionists gave vent to their feelings at the officer's brave deed.

Sergt. Blair of the Harbor Police and Sergt. Mannion of the Steamboat Squad, were both sitting at the end of the pier when the girl fell over. It was quite dark at the time, but when the Perseus sheered around her electric lights illuminated the slip and gave the policeman struggling with the girl a chance to see where he was.

As soon as Powers seized the girl she began to struggle, and clutched him with a frantic grasp. The strong tide was carrying them out into the open, but Powers, with desperate strokes, swam to the side of the canal boat and caught hold of the guard rail that runs along the side of the keel line.

The two Sergeants on the pier called out to several policemen to launch one of the rowboats. This was done in a hurry, and three of the harbor policemen manned it and rowed under Pier A through the arch, as the boat had to be launched on the further side. They were soon alongside the struggling pair and hauled them into the boat.

Powers was exhausted when he was lifted to the pier and almost collapsed, but would not leave the pier until he had learned that the girl was not in a serious condition. An ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital, and when Drs. Nelson and Old responded they removed the girl to the hospital. She had sustained a scalp wound when she fell, her head striking a pile, but she will recover.

PYTHIAN OFFICER ON TRIAL.

John A. Hinsey Ordered to Show Cause Why He Should Not Be Expelled.

CHICAGO, July 10.—John A. Hinsey was ordered to-night by the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias to appear before that body and show cause why he should not be expelled.

This follows as a direct result of the alleged irregularities which the new management of the Endowment Rank has found in the books under his twelve years' administration as President of the Board of Control.

The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias adopted by a vote of 130 to 1 the report of the Supreme Chancellor, with all its criticisms of Mr. Hinsey's management, and ordered it published as an official record of the condition of the endowment rank.

Mr. Hinsey, the central figure in all the trouble, talked three hours before the Supreme Lodge, but his explanations did not satisfy his judges. Congressman James E. Watson of Indiana moved that Mr. Hinsey should be ordered to appear and show cause why he should not be expelled from the Supreme Lodge. Mr. Hinsey had tried to forestall this action by sending in his resignation as a member of the Board of Control of the Endowment Rank. This resignation was laid on the table.

Already by the unanimous vote of the lodge on a second reading an order has been made that in future no investment shall be made save by the written order of five out of the seven members of the Board of control of the Rank. This will be formally adopted to-morrow, and no one-man management will be possible in the future.

In addition to this, a resolution is being considered to raise the rates of payments on insurance about 50 per cent., so that more funds will be provided to meet death claims and enough in addition to make good the losses and create a surplus in the future.

FEWER HOTELS LICENSED.

Falling Off in Applications This Year as Compared with Last.

ALBANY, July 10.—State Excise Commissioner Cuminan reports that from May 1 to June 2,588 places licensed in the larger cities of the State claimed hotel privileges, as compared with 4,055 during the preceding tax year, which ended May 1. This is a net decrease of 1,033 to each 1,000 population. Albany is the only city which shows an increase.

The number of hotels in each of the larger cities licensed in the current liquor tax year and the decrease to each 1,000 population is:

City.	Number.	Decrease.
Buffalo	116	.025
Rochester	73	.007
Syracuse	79	.016
Utica	49	.015
Troy	39	.084
Borough of Brooklyn	882	.071
Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx	1,385	.022
Total	2,588	.033

TENNIS TOURNEY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 10.—The four crack visiting lawn tennis players easily won their matches here to-day in the Tuxedo Club's lawn tennis tournament. In the semi-finals to-morrow Davidson will meet the winner of the Paret-Le Roy match and Mollenhauer will play Frazer. None of the four men, though, is thought to be strong enough to beat Fischer for the Tuxedo Challenge Cup on Saturday. The day's scores were:

Championship Men's Singles.—First Round—J. P. Paret beat C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—3, 6—2. Second Round—J. C. Davidson beat Ralph Hickox, 6—1, 6—1; Henry Mollenhauer beat H. L. Parr, 6—3, 6—4.

Championship Men's Doubles.—First Round—Parks and Davidson beat Fyne and Armstrong, 6—1, 6—4; Frazer and Mollenhauer beat Shepherd and S. Fyne, 6—0, 6—4.

Handicap Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—Dr. W. N. Fraser (owe 30) beat L. V. Ledoux, (scratch), 6—1, 6—1; A. Armstrong (scratch) beat J. Robbins, (half 30,) 6—0, 6—2; H. L. Parr (scratch) beat L. Hull, (half, 30,) 6—4, 6—3, 6—3. First Round—Robert Le Roy (owe 15) beat C. M. Relyea, (owe half 15,) 6—2, 6—3.

Canadian Tennis Tourney.

NIAGARA ON THE LAKE, Ontario, July 10.—But two matches were played in the Canadian championship tennis tournament here this morning. The scores:

Men's Singles.—First Round—Clarence Hobart, New York, beat Montgomery Ogden, Princeton, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Handicap Singles.—First Round—W. J. Clothier, owe half 30, beat A. C. McMaster, scratch, 2—6, 6—1, 1—0, defaulted.

English Champions at Tennis.

LONDON, July 10.—In a tennis match at Lord's to-day, E. H. Miles beat Sir Edward Grey, the holder of the Silver Racket, by 3 to 1. Miles will now play J. B. Gribble, the holder of the Gold Racket.

SCRIP NOTE PRESENTED.

Baltimore and Ohio Paper Guaranteed by City in 1840 Redeemed.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—City Register Numsen received to-day a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad scrip note for 25 cents, issued April 20, 1840, which was redeemed at its face value.

This note is the first which has been presented for redemption in twenty years. The note is in a good state of preservation, being somewhat larger than the old-time 25-cent currency notes.

In 1840 the city made a loan of $5,000,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Under the then existing conditions the railroad company was authorized to issue scrip notes of various denominations, which were redeemable in city stock. These notes were circulated and accepted at their face value because of being guaranteed by the city.

WARNING TO CARTER HARRISON.

Chicago's Mayor Told of Plan to Shoot Him Saturday Night.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Mayor Carter Harrison received a letter from Harvey, Ill., today warning him to leave the city at once, as there was a plan on foot to shoot him on Saturday night. The authorities are investigating the matter.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Edward A. Miller, Artillery Corps, will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty in the Artillery District of San Francisco.

Capt. Eugene F. Ladd, Ninth Cavalry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department.

Major Daniel M. Taylor, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Watertown, Mass., and report to the commanding officer of the Watertown Arsenal for duty as his assistant.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Schuetze will assume charge of the compass office of the Bureau of Equipment upon detachment of Lieut. Commander Diehl.

Lieut. Commander F. F. Fletcher is detached from command of the Eagle, July 19, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander S. W. B. Diehl is detached from the compass office of the Bureau of Equipment and ordered to command the Eagle, July 19.

Lieut. Commander G. F. W. Holman, retired, is ordered home.

Naval Cadet F. O. Branch is ordered home.

Naval Cadet J. C. Fremont, Jr., is detached from the Pensacola, July 31, and ordered to the Asiatic Station, via army transport sailing from San Francisco Aug. 1.

Assistant Surgeon A. E. Peck is detached from the Pensacola, July 20, and ordered to the Asiatic Station as relief of Assistant Surgeon F. L. Benton, via army transport sailing from San Francisco about Aug. 1. Assistant Surgeon Benton, upon reporting of relief, will proceed home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Albany and the Nashville arrived at Singapore to-day on their way to the Mediterranean, where they will be joined by the Chicago, the flagship of the European station.

The hospital ship Solace left Shanghai yesterday for Hongkong.

The Bennington left Shanghai yesterday for Yokohama.

The Yankton has left San Juan for Guayanilla.

The Arethusa is at Cavite, the Piscataqua at Zamboanga, and the Pompey at Cebu.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—J. B. Wilbur, Chicago; A. M. Crane, Chicago; Walter Ryerson, Singapore; Brooks Morgan, Atlanta; J. B. Miller, Toronto, and ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland.

HOLLAND.—C. E. Peabody, Seattle; Gordon Bigelow, Milwaukee, and Judge James Gay Gordon, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN.—W. A. Jones, Liverpool, and D. A. Read, Pittsburg.

GRAND.—Clifford Bruce, Memphis.

IMPERIAL.—K. Kojer, Stockholm; E. Rich, Sydney, N. S. W.; R. J. Davies-Colly, Dawson City, Alaska; George P. Denison, Honolulu; Erik Henius, Copenhagen; Gustav Behrendt, Berlin, and M. S. Sallinger, London.

VICTORIA.—Hooper Coyne, Baltimore; C. E. Bell, Cincinnati, and H. A. Craycroft, Dallas, Texas.

HOFFMAN.—The Rev. J. V. Morgan, Philadelphia; Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland; S. T. Morgan, Richmond, and Emile Petry, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE.—E. B. Craig, ex-State Treasurer of Tennessee, and H. G. Ogden, Washington.

ALBEMARLE.—F. G. Du Bigne, Savannah, and J. W. Cocksedge, Paris.

MURRAY HILL.—The Rev. E. M. Hardcastle, Jr., Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND.—George W. Freund, Boston; H. H. Hooper, London; H. R. Haxton, London; J. C. Jeffrey, Chicago; Walter C. Carroll, Baltimore; B. E. Baker, Boston; George A. Denham, Boston; Sherman R. Miller, Detroit; Judge Philip Stein, Chicago; Dr. William A. Raymond, Cincinnati, and W. P. Riley, Cincinnati.

SAVOY.—Oscar Rosenthal, Chicago.

PLAZA.—M. Monsecchi, Florence, Italy; R. O. Burt, Boston, and B. A. Sinn, Baltimore.

ASTOR.—Dr. J. W. Fenton, Portland, Oregon; A. R. Pendleton, Winchester, Va.; F. A. Kirk, Forth Worth, Texas, and Dr. E. De Witt Connell, Portland, Oregon.

EMPIRE.—J. P. Nelson, Berlin; G. R. Grave, Chicago; J. H. Coma, Boston; G. M. Howell, Pittsburg, and A. J. Farnsworth, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; P. G. Carew, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear, toilet and leather goods; A. W. Garland, clothing; 708 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Schrodski, A., Peoria, Ill.; clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss J. Tosney, underwear; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Newhall, E. W., & Co., Seattle, Washington; W. D. McCarthy, notions and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Irwin, Phillips & Co., Keokuk, Iowa; I. A. Sawyer, notions; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; H. E. Long, domestics and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. P. Bontles, dress goods; 258 Church Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Cox, ladies' suits; 104 Worth Street.

Field, Schlicke & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. C. Field, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. A. Calder, furnishing goods; 309 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Co., Louisville, Ky.; P. E. Henchey, cloaks and suits; 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ellis, A. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. J. Geades, silks and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernethy, dress goods and linens; Hotel Imperial.

Williams & Rodgers Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. C. Williams, house furnishing goods, 835 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; R. E. Houlihan, horse clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Renwick Bros. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery; A. W. Renwick, millinery; 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; F. L. Gullett, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrian, clothing and children's furnishing goods; 28 Howard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. G. Darnell, hosiery and gloves; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Allen, G., Philadelphia, Penn.; laces, white goods, notions, and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Englehart-Davison Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. Quentin, millinery; J. L. Davidson, notions and fancy goods; 657 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Oppenheim, Oberndorff & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. S. Gimbel, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; E. E. David, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Marcus, M. H., Hampton, Va., clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Jones & Rodmore, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. F. Jones, jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Klock, R., Dubuque, Iowa, notions; Hotel Albert.

Fahnley & McCres, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. Fahnley, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Salveter, C. C., St. Louis, Mo., furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. Kaufman, dry goods; 648 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, carpets; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 10.—Fire to-day destroyed Thomas's flour and grist mill, a hoop factory, and other buildings in Mexico, this county. The loss was $20,000.

JAMEST

The Wanamaker Store

Store now closes at 5 o'clock daily, except Saturdays, when it closes at 12 o'clock noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Summer FURNITURE
At Half Price

You have two or three months of usefulness for these handsome rockers, chairs and settees for the Summer home; but we're in a hurry to have the selling over.

The comfort and tasteful appearance of the Summer home depend on just such furniture as is here offered, and at today's prices these stanch and artistic pieces should be taken away in a jiffy. Few homes are furnished so that everybody is comfortable. This transaction brings the opportunity to put aside the stiff, uncomfortable chairs, and fill the house and veranda with cool, easy furniture, pleasing to the eye and restful to the body—all at half the usual cost.

We include some of our choicest goods and make some heavy reductions on regular porch chairs and rockers. This closing sale includes green ash furniture, old hickory pieces, rustic cedar for the lawn, natural finished birch for sitting room and parlor, weathered oak and wicker.

We give some price hints, but do not tell the whole story:

Natural Birch — Shellac Finish—

$2.25, from $4.50—Rocker; turned spindle frame, matting seat and back.
$2.75, from $5.50—Rocker; turned spindle frame, matting seat and back.
$3, from $6—High-back arm chair; matting seat and back.
$3, from $6—Rocker; broad arms, matting seat and back.
$3.50, from $7—Arm chair, cross slat back.
$4.25, from $8.50—Settee; spindle frame, matting seat and back.
$5, from $10—Settee; spindle frame; matting seat and back.
$6.75, from $13.50—Settee, cross slat back.

Fourth floor.

Wicker Pieces—

$2.50, from $5—Roman seat, white and gold.
$3, from $6.25—Fancy chair, white and gold.
$3.75, from $7.50—Roman chair in natural finish.
$5.50, from $11—High-back chair in dark red; upholstered seat.
$6, from $12—Fancy chair in white and gold.
$6, from $12.75—Music cabinet in natural finish.
$7, from $14—Small divan, white and gold.
$7.50, from $15—High-back arm chair in dark red; upholstered seat.
$10, from $20—Small divan in brown finish
$10.50, from $21—High-back settee in dark red, upholstered seat.
$15, from $30—Sofa in fine reed; cane seat.

Old Hickory—

$1, from $2—Straight back dining chair.
$1.75, from $3.50—Small sewing or nurse rocker.
$2, from $4—High straight-back chair.
$2.25, from $4.50—Small sized rocker.
$2.50, from $5—High-back arm chair.
$3, from $6—High-back arm chair.
$3.25, from $6.50—High-back arm chair.
$5, from $10—Settee, rustic pattern.

Rustic Cedar—

$2, from $4—Center table, octagon or square; 27 in. top.
$2, from $4—Large arm chair; high arms, very strong and artistic. These goods are made from small-growth cedar with natural bark left on. Very durable for out-door use.
$175, from $275—A rustic summer house, octagon shape; floor is 10 ft. 4 in. across; built in the best possible manner, with high peaked roof and cupola on top, of ornamental design.

Porch Rockers—

Three patterns from our line—goods made by the best maker of porch rockers in the country. Not at a half off, but very liberal reductions.
85c, from $1.25—50 maple frame porch rockers; nurse or sewing size; flat reed seat.
$2, from $3—65 maple frame porch rockers; nurse or sewing pattern; flat reed seat and back.
$2.25, from $3.25—50 maple frame porch rockers; broad arms, high back, flat reed seat and back.

The DIMITIES at 5c a Yard
Lowest Price Ever Known

Little wonder that thousands came yesterday for these Dimities. With all our ample preparation we were scarcely able to serve you comfortably; but all were satisfied, for there was abundant variety, and the Dimities were fine and beautiful. In fact, the cloth is as fine as any made, with the exception of Irish Dimities; and no regular stock, even at the beginning of the season, has such lavish variety to choose from.

Every yard is spic-span-new—just out of the cases. The best of all Summer dress fabrics—

Now as Cheap as Calico!

But the opportunity is just as fully yours today as yesterday. There were over a quarter of a million yards in the purchase; so new supplies fill the many counters this morning.

For this year, or for next year, for dresses for women or children, for quilts, for curtains—there is no end to the uses for bright, new, perfect and beautiful

Dimities at 5c a Yard!

Shown on counters of Main aisle, Rotunda, Fourth avenue and Basement.

The Housekeeper's Opportunity
For Buying LINENS

Prices on Linens are soaring steadily upward. The short supply of flax is the cause; and conditions cannot change in the near future. In regular buying you must pay more, or buy lighter-weight linens.

Every careful housekeeper is jealous of the quality of her linens, and few will care to sacrifice quality even for economy's sake.

This can be avoided, and the splendid linens for which our stocks are famous can be bought during this Midsummer Sale

At Very Decisive Concessions From the Old Low Prices

This means such a list of linen economies as will not likely be matched in a twelve-month at least. Let this item illustrate:

3,000 Yards of 12½c Toweling at Eight Cents a Yard

A pure-flax bleached crash, 17 inches wide, with colored border; sold by us until today, as a specially good value, at 12½c. Heavy and serviceable for roller or hand towels, as well as dish towels.

Then here are more reductions on linens that are "staple as wheat," and cheap at their former prices:

Table Linen by the Yard—

Our 37½c quality for 28c yd—Silver bleached, Bohemian; 54 in.
Our 55c quality for 45c yd—Extra heavy cream table linen; 70 in.
Our 60c quality for 50c yd—Full bleached Irish table linen; a full range of patterns, including snow drop or spot; 67 in. wide.
Our 75c quality for 65c yd—Full bleached Scotch table linen; full two yards wide.
Our $1.25 quality for 95c yd—Full bleached table linen; special patterns, extra fine.

Table Cloths—

Our 90c cloths for 75c—Bleached damask tea cloths, Turkey red border, fringed; 59x67 in.
Our $3.25 cloths for $2.50—Full bleached Scotch double damask; very choice designs; 70x90 in. Half-yard shorter, $2.50 cloth for $2. Half-yard longer, $3.75 cloth for $3.

Napkins—

Our $1.50 kind for $1.20 doz—Grass bleached German drill napkins, free of dressing; 20x20 in.

Main aisle and Fourth avenue.

Napkins—

Our $3 kind for $2.25—Bleached Scotch double damask; 22 in. square, to match table cloths at $2.50.
Same quality, 24 in., dinner size, $2.75, instead of $3.50.

Towels—

Our $1.20 kind for 95c doz—Dish towels of plain crash, hemmed ends; 16x30 in.; 8c each.
Our $1.80 kind for $1.40 doz—Bleached huckaback, fringed ends; 20x36 in.; 12c each.
Our $3 kind for $2.50 doz—Bleached huckaback, hemstitched ends; very heavy and serviceable; 21x39 in.; 21c each.

Fancy Linens—

Our 50c quality for 35c each—Bleached German damask tray cloths; hemstitched four sides, and extra fine quality; 4 styles; 18x27 and 20x30 in.
Our 35c quality for 22c each—German momie cloth bureau scarfs; hemstitched ends; 16x70 in.
Our 12½c quality for 9c each—Bleached bibs; fringed ends with tapes; assorted patterns.

Garments for Women
At Money-Saving Prices

Another group of dainty muslin underwear and other garments for women come forward today, at prices that will command interested attention. No woman fond of pretty things to wear can afford to ignore them when they come to her at such decisive price-savings.

Today's offerings:

Dressing Sacques—

50c—Of white lawn; full front; short French back; collar, skirt and sleeves trimmed with lawn ruffle edged with lace; regularly $1.
50c—Of white lawn; Kimono style; with colored border in light blue, pink and lavender.
Many other handsome Sacques of lawn, trimmed with lace or embroidery, at $3.50 and $4.50; were $4.50 to $6.50.

Wrappers—

85c—Of lawn; Kimono style; white with colored border in light blue, pink and lavender. Also neat stripes of light blue, pink and lavender, with plain white border. Regularly $1.25.

Shirt Waist Suits—

$2.50—Of chambray, in solid colors; trimmed with white pique and pearl buttons. Also lawn in solid colors, trimmed with white braid, and white lawn vest. Also neat striped lawn, trimmed with lace; white lawn plaited yoke. Regularly $3.75 to $4.50.

Short Petticoats—

$2.50 to $6.75—Of albatross or silk, trimmed with lace and insertion; some trimmed with silk ruffles, others with silk embroidered edge. Some are slightly soiled. Were $5 to $13.50.

Shirt Waists—

65c—Of chambray, in solid colors; blue, pink and ox-blood, with sailor collar, trimmed with lawn or embroidery; white lawn shield, plaited. Regularly $1 and $1.25.
$1—Of chambray or lawn; some solid colors, others in neat stripes; some with white pique vests, trimmed with embroidery; others, plaited fronts; some plain, with full front. Regularly $1.75 to $2.75.

Second floor.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin; plain hem, plaits above. Only 3 to a buyer.

Night Gowns—

38c—Of muslin; square neck; yoke of embroidery; neck finished with lawn ruffle. Only 3 to a buyer.

Basement.

REFRIGERATORS
One-third Under-priced

A group of excellent refrigerators is offered at about one-third below regular prices today. The refrigerators are strongly built of kiln-dried hardwood, with patent galvanized steel ventilated flues, insulation of charcoal sheathing, zinc-lined throughout, and with brass hinges and locks of substantial make.

They are good refrigerators at unusually little prices. These:

Width	Depth	Height	Ice Capacity	Price
34 in.	22 in.	48 in.	95 lbs.	$11, from $17
36 in.	23 in.	50 in.	125 lbs.	$13, from $20
40 in.	24 in.	51 in.	175 lbs.	$16, from $24
29 in.	22 in.	58 in.	115 lbs.	$11.25, from $17.50

Basement.

Little Prices on
FANCY RIBBONS

A woman needs about as many neck and waist ribbons as a man needs neckties. No excuse for not indulging her wishes when prices on pretty ribbons are as low as these. Here's a variety of handsome ribbons, some striped, others flowered, in widths from 3⅝ in. to 6 in.; original prices of which were up to 55c a yard. Choose among them today at

25 cents a yard

Tenth street elevator counter.

Separate SKIRTS for Girls

Every girl needs a Separate Skirt for her Summer shirt waists; or, having one, she may want more. In either case, this announcement is of present interest.

It is of Separate Skirts, in 34 to 38-inch lengths, of cheviot, homespun and Venetian cloth; mostly in tan and gray mixtures. Some have flounce, others are plain, and trimmed with bands of cloth or silk.

Prices, that were $7.50 to $10, have now found a new and attractive level—

Five Dollars Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' Night Shirts

Made just like those for the grown-ups, and well made, too. Of a good quality of muslin, with trimming of beading of white, red or blue. Sizes for 4 to 14 years. The little fellows will be proud to wear the kind of night shirts their daddies do. They are a good 75c value. 50c each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Emphatic Reductions on Boys' CLOTHING.

These interesting, because under-priced, groups of Boys' Summer Clothing make their appearance today. Sizes are incomplete—that's why they bear the new prices—but the size you want is findable somewhere in each lot; and it's well worth your while to look for it.

Two hundred and fifty Boys' Double-breasted Suits, with knee trousers. Of hairline striped flannel and fancy mixed cheviots. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Values $4 and $5, at $3.50.

One hundred and fifty Boys' Washable Sailor Suits; sizes 3 to 12 years; values $1 to $1.75, at 95c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

SUITS for Older Boys
At Reduced Prices

We have always attached due importance to the subject of providing stylish, correct clothing for the young man of 15 to 19 years. He usually has distinct ideas as to his dress, and frequently experiences difficulty, elsewhere than here, in satisfying them.

We have thought of him today—and of the small man, too—as is proved by this offering of Summer suits at

$7.50 Each

There are about 100 sack suits in the lot; materials are blue and fancy all-wool cheviots and blue serges. Former prices were $10 and $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Sailor Hats, $3

Must keep our millinery workrooms busy in Summer; this is one of the ways we do it:

One hundred short-backed Sailor Hats, of rough white straw, simply but stylishly trimmed with white mull and wings. We price them at just about the cost of the materials and labor—the style and originality cost you nothing. $3.

White and black mull Garden Hats, $2 to $4.

Dress Hats, imported and domestic, at half prices.

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

Framed PICTURES

The small original investment required for the possession of one of this group of attractive pictures, will yield splendid returns in the way of making a bright spot in some room in your house.

The pictures are framed etchings, in excellent landscape subjects; in two sizes, 17 x 26 in. and 14 x 28 in. Framed in two styles of ornamental gilt frames, and reasonably valued at $2 each. Today at

One Dollar Each

Fifth floor.

Wanamaker CANDIES

Purity and high quality are most zealously maintained in Wanamaker Candies. Our factory is one of the largest in the country, and is superintended by a man who tolerates nothing not thoroughly hygienic. Everything is spic-span, bright and clean. All ingredients are carefully selected, and most thoroughly gone over before being used. You may enjoy the superb deliciousness of Wanamaker Candies, knowing that they are as pure and clean as if made in your own home—inspected by your own eyes.

Our candy-man is abroad now, gathering the best ingredients that the world can produce for our factory's use.

Our 60c Candies Are the Best that Can Be Made

They include chocolates and bonbons in delicious variety.

The highest-priced chocolate, sugar, nuts and other ingredients are used, and the most expert hand-labor is employed in the making. Then they are constantly fresh—new supplies received from our factory every morning. Other candies may cost more, but none are better—we believe none are so good. We leave that judgment to you.

At 30c a pound we have a line of Chocolates and Bonbons of equal purity, but not including the candies that require the more expensive ingredients. They are superior to most candies sold in other stores at much higher prices.

We have also constantly fresh importations of finest French Caramels and Chocolates at 80c a pound. Also Glace Fruits, Gum Drops, Chestnuts, Acorns, Cream Mints and Wintergreens at 50c a pound.

English Wafers at 40c a pound. Glace Fruit, in 5-pound boxes, at $1.50 a box.
Salt Water Taffy, pure fruit Flavor Drops, Nut Candies and Vanilla Marshmallows at 25c a pound.
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, Nougat and Assorted Chocolates at 20c a pound.

The largest variety of pure candies to be found anywhere.

Basement.

Women's Yachting Suits
At Striking Price-Reductions

Following close upon yesterday's stirring announcement of ruthless reductions on our whole gathering of tailor-made suits, comes this news today of equal interest to every woman whose Summer plans make possible the wearing of cool, pretty suits of light materials. On our collection of these stylish and elegant suits, suitable for yachting and many other out-door occasions, we make today substantial reductions in price,—in many instances half of former values. These hints of changed price-conditions:

At $20, values up to $37.50—

Mostly of white mohair, with jaunty Eton jackets; all handsomely trimmed; some with black in artistic designs. Gracefully hanging skirts; some with silk lining, others unlined.

At $30, values up to $47.50—

Of white mohair and stylish striped serge, in dark and light colors; mostly imported. Made in styles, suitable for yachting, and artistically trimmed.

At $35, values up to $70.

At $75, values up to $150.

Also a large assortment of Shirt-waist Suits and Tailor-made Suits at much reduced prices.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Sheet Music, 18c

A popular musical success, whether vocal or instrumental, doesn't have to wait long before it finds itself on the counter of this Music Store. And always at the same low price, *Eighteen Cents a copy.*

Here are some of the newest favorites, that you may have heard and wish to get. A piano to try them over on, too. It's an excellent scheme to take a lot of popular music away with you for the summer.

Instrumental—

The Bohemians—Two-step. Paul Cohen.
Under Two Flags—March. Newmann.
Moonlight Meander—Cake-walk. Roberts.
The Ironmaster—Two-step. Clark.
Jumping Jack's Jubilee. Wood.
Fair Harvard—March. Wheatley.
The Benedict—March. Benedict.
Let the Eagle Scream—March. Ullner.
Haidee—Intermezzo. Loraine.
Parson Johnson's Ragtime Mule. Huston.
Follow the Band—March. Nutting.
The Gainsborough—March. Geo. Rosey.
At an Arkansaw Shivaree—Two-step. Brennen.
The Pan-American—March. Edwards.
Whoa Bill, a Country Dance. Von Tilzer.
Up Broadway—March. Toler.

Vocal—

Mr. Volunteer. Paul Dresser's latest.
When the Blue Sky Turns to Gold. Chattaway.
Sorrow. Bowers.
Good-bye, Ma Honey, if You Call That Gone. Birnis.

Vocal—

Mamie. Edwards.
She's All My Own. Casey.
My Own Wild Western Rose. Sterling.
When I Hold Your Hand in Mine. Chattaway.
She's Kentucky's Fairest Daughter. Wildware.
The Rose and the Thorn. Wildware.
I Need You Very Badly, Liza Jane. Bowers.
Mandy, or Nobody Else But You. Brynn.
The Fortune Telling Man. Williams and Walker.
Day Dreams. Trevelyan.
Love Has Claimed Its Own. Accuoe.
I Dreamed My Mother Was a Queen. Rosenfield.
My Shapline Sue. Von Tilzer.
Annie Moore. Flynn.
Good Morning, Carrie. Bowman.
Simple Little Sister Mary Green. Ross.
Pretty Sal. Johns.
Pheemie. Wayburn.
Ida From Idaho. Flynn.
Just As You're Growing Old. Bowers.

Book Store Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

FIRST WHIP'S HANDICAP

McLaughlin's Horse Won Cleverly in the Last Furlong.

LADY STERLING A BARGAIN

Filly Bought from Madden Paid for Herself in Quick Order at Brighton Beach Track.

Good racing, close finishes, and pleasant weather made a comforting combination for visitors to the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, the more comforting for the reason that the card offered was rather commonplace and the racing exceedingly cheap in promise. It detracted nothing from the satisfaction of the regular racegoers who made up a large part of the excellent attendance that favorites won three of the six events, and that well-backed horses won straight through the programme. The feature of the afternoon was the contest for the fourth race, a handicap at one mile and a furlong, for which six of the nine horses announced to start answered the call to the post, with Herbert and Kamara, each carrying 117 pounds, the top weights, Ten Candles being among the number withdrawn. In the betting, most of the money went on ex-Jockey James McLaughlin's reliable four-year-old First Whip, ridden by "Patsey" McCue, and F. R. Hitchcock's veteran Decanter, ridden by Burns, though the honest filly Kamara was among the horses that were best backed.

At the fall of the flag All Gold, who has been trying to win a handicap since the season opened, went to the front and made the running, with Herbert second and the others trailing well up into the back stretch, where Decanter, third to that point, fell back and First Whip moved forward, Kamara holding her place in the middle of the crowd. On the turn out of the back stretch All Gold was still in the lead but tiring fast, while Herbert at the same point began to go back. First Whip in the meantime moving forward. As All Gold and Herbert fell out of the race First Whip went up to first place, and for the remainder of the distance held command, winning ridden out, though he had the race safe through the last furlong, with Decanter, who closed with his usual rush at the end, second by a length before Herbert, third, Kamara finishing fourth and All Gold fifth.

In the fifth race Lady Sterling, bought by A. L. Aste the day before from John E. Madden on private terms, proved herself a bargain by winning at odds that made her pay for herself and leave a handsome surplus, as she started at 6 to 1 and was consistently backed by her new owner. The race had eight horses in it, with O'Hagen the post favorite and that colt's old rival Honolulu the next choice. O'Hagen was never a factor, while Honolulu, after leading into the stretch and until close on the post, was there caught by Lady Sterling, most admirably ridden by the light boy H. Michaels, Lady Sterling wearing the leader down gradually and winning in the last stride by a head, while Honolulu beat the third horse, Man o'War, by two lengths. In the opening event Roehampton found a soft spot, and at odds of 3 to 1 on galloped in front from end to end, and won as he pleased. Ethics, who is a full brother to Hammie, the first horse that made Charles F. Dwyer a turf plunger, responded bravely to the call on him in the second race, for Ethics now seems to be the only horse in the Dwyer barn that is capable of winning. He was made the favorite at a short price, but the stable backed him with great confidence, and Ethics justified it by coming on in the stretch and winning quite handily after Scurry led for nearly seven furlongs, Scurry beating the time-worn Dolando by a head for second money.

Whiskey King was the choice for the third race, five furlongs for two-year-olds, and that in spite of the fact that the newly installed rider Troxler had the mount. Bonner and Gay Boy were the next best backed, Bonner going to the post the second choice, and carrying a big commission for his owner, "Pittsburg Phil," or George E. Smith. As happens at times when Smith bets with the confidence that he did yesterday, Bonner got away well and was in front from end to end, winning easily by two lengths, with all the rest of the field spread out abreast, heads apart, Sombrero getting second place by a nose over Gay Boy. Troxler, on the favorite, was criticised for his ride, but as a matter of fact the boy seemed to do very well in spite of the fact that he got away rather poorly. From far back in the crowd he closed fast at the end, taking a desperate chance to get through on the rail, and just squeezing up through a narrow opening.

After the races the Stewards of The Jockey Club held a meeting and considered the case of Jockey N. Turner, who was suspended on Tuesday for his poor ride on Wax Taper. After hearing what the rider had to say, Turner was fined $100 for negligence and the suspension was removed, as the Stewards were satisfied that Turner's only fault was carelessness. The death of Joseph Ermich, formerly associated with the Burridge brothers in racing, was announced at the track. J. S. McDonald reported that he had sold the horse Halma, owned by Charles Fleischmann's Sons, to William K. Vanderbilt, for the Vanderbilt stud in France. Halma was reported to have been sold to Jean De Reszke, but the announcement was premature. Green B. Morris has signed the rider Landry, formerly under contract to T. J. Healey. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,500, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. J. G. Follansbee's Roehampton, ch. c., by Bathampton-Agnes Flash, 111 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 5 and out, won easily by a length and a half; Charles W. Baird's Arden, b. c., 106, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by ten lengths from Mrs. Richard Roche's Humbolt, ch. c., 106, (T. Burns,) 12 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:44 2-5. Cresson and Spectacles also ran. Value to winner $500. Roehampton always the favorite. Winner trained by J. H. Mason.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 3 years, by Charaxus-Ethle, 94 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, won cleverly by two lengths; P. S. P. Randolph's Scurry, ch. g., 3, 101, (H. Michaels,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a half length from Frank Farrell's Dolando, b. g., aged, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:43 4-5. Bill O'Neil, Fonsolee and Big Gun also ran. Value to winner $570. Ethics the favorite. Winner trained by Richard Miller.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won more than one race, special weights. George E. Smith's Bonner, b. g., by Montana-Belle A., 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won cleverly by a length; Green B. Morris's Sombrero, ch. c., 115, (Landry,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from Clarence H. Mackay's Gay Boy, b. c., 115, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Whiskey King, Andalusian, Essene, and Carmaid also ran. Value to the winner, $570. Whiskey King favorite at 15 to 10 and 1 to 2. Winner trained by William Smith.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. James McLaughlin's First Whip, br. c., 4 years, by Duke of Montrose-Thears, 110 pounds, (McCue,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length; F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, b. h., 5, 105, (T. Burns,) 14 to 5 and even, second by a length from W. C. Rollin's Herbert, br. c., 4, 117, (L. Smith,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:53 2-5. Kamara, All Gold, and Latson also ran. Value to the winner, $795. First Whip the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. A. L. Aste's Lady Sterling, ch. f., by Hanover-Aquila, 94 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1, head to 1, won ridden out by a half length; A. J. Joyner's Honolulu, b. g., 107, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a length from O. L. Richards's Man o'War, b. c., 110, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. O'Hagen, White Owl, Norwich, Geraldyn, and Lieschen also ran. Value to the winner, $590. O'Hagen the post favorite at 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. George F. Johnson's Ondurdis, br. f., 3 years, by Kingston-Skadi, 105 pounds, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won ridden out by a head; the Albemarle Stable's McGrathiana Prince, ch. g., 4, 107, (H. Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by two lengths from H. Cahn & Co.'s Goebel, b. h., 5, 115, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time —1:14 1-5. Diffidence, Mizpah, Chairman, Contessa, Ida Pearl, Prince of Verona, Hengist, Marblehead, Admiral Dewey, Thicket, Anne Us, Aminte, Federalist, and Rikki Tikki Tavi also ran. Value to the winner, $560. Rikki Tikki Tavi favorite at 3 to 1 and 6 to 5. Winner trained by C. Booker.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; special weights; six furlongs. Brahmin, 118 pounds; Fablus and The Black Scot, 115 each; Jack McGinn, Schoolmaster, Historian, Ristrick, Bobs, Jere Black, and Twig, 110 each; Mark Lane, Choirmaster, Cervera, Hops, Labar, Johnny Brown, Johnny of Navarre, and The Bluecat, 107 each; Brookwood and Argonauta, 105 each. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are withdrawn: Captain January, 115; Dora F., 113; Disturber, 115; Lady Chorister, 105, and Tom Newby, 110.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three years old and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Fatalist, 107 pounds; Pleasant Call and Flara, 104 each; Ninonia, 99; Nanine, 96; Marethea, 90; Ashes and Annie Thompson, 94 each; Animosity, 90; Jila Greenwood, 89; Spry, 84.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Gay Boy and Five Nations, 117 pounds each; Cameron, 116; April Shower, 112; Brixton, 110; Carroll D., 106; Dunwell, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Iroquois Stakes of $5,000, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a quarter. Watercolor, 126 pounds; Vitellius, Handwork, Belvino, and All Green, 119 each; Martello, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upwards, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Wax Taper, 114 pounds; Kamara, 113; Tinge, Prince of Melbourne, and Round Up, 106 each; Belle of Troy and The Amazon, 101 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Magnificent, 116 pounds; Tinge, 106; Fairy Tale, 98; Ginki, 96; Animosity, 89, and Barbetto, 84.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Defeats Cincinnati—Taylor Pitches An Excellent Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINATI, July 10.—Taylor and Hahn both pitched excellently to-day, but the honors of winning fell to the New Yorker. Taylor was at his best, as four widely scattered hits testify. Cincinnati got no further on the road to the home plate than second base, and but one man reached there. Two venturesome ones were caught at second bag by Bowerman, who threw in fine form. Hahn pitched his usual good game, and as the Cincinnatis also made their usual untimely errors, two runs more were scored by New York than should have been. Irwin, who received his ten days' notice of release, yesterday gave the visitors one run, and Heileman, who replaced Irwin in the fifth inning, made the second gift.

Behle umpired again to-day, in spite of Capt. Davis's assertion that he would not allow his team to play with Behle umpiring. A telegram from President Young authorizing Behle to officiate caused Davis to relent.

Taylor singled and Van Haltren walked in in the third inning. Irwin then booted McBride's grounder and Taylor trotted hime. In the seventh inning Strang singled and stole second while Bergen was returning the ball to Hahn. Bowerman's single scored him. In the ninth Ganzel's single, Strang's safe bunt, Heileman's error, and Bowerman's out enabled Ganzel to score. Pitcher Mills reported to New York here to-day. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	0	4	1	0		
Harley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Heberer, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0		
Crawford, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Magoon, ss.	0	0	1	5	0		
Peitz, 2b.	0	1	2	7	0		
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1		
Heilman, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0		
Bergen, c.	0	0	8	1	0		
Hahn, p.	0	1	0	1	0		
Total	0	4	27	16	2		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hit'n, cf.	0	2	3	1	0		
Selbach, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
McBride, rf.	0	1	3	0	1		
Davis, ss.	0	1	7	2	1		
Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	7	2	1		
Strang, 2b.	1	2	0	3	0		
Bulow, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0		
Bow'm'n, c.	0	1	5	2	0		
Taylor, p.	1	1	1	0	0		
Total	3	9	27	12	2		

Total	1	4	35	18	1

Total	0	15	34	12	4

*Murphy out; hit by batted ball. †One out when winning run was made.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Demont. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Beaumont, Crolius. Stolen bases—Davis, Long. Double plays—Ritchey and Bransfield; Ritchey, Ely, and Bransfield; 2; Moran and Demont. First base on balls—By Dineen, 2. Hit by pitched ball —Carr. Struck out—By Chesbro, 6; by Dineen, 7. Time—2:10. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	1	2	0	0	0		
Green, cf.	0	2	3	0	0		
Dexter, 2b.	0	0	1	0	2		
Chance, rf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0		
Raymer, 3b.	0	2	2	3	0		
McCor'k, ss.	0	0	3	4	1		
Kling, c.	0	0	5	2	0		
Waddell, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Total	2	9	27	13	3		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	2	1	1	0	0		
Wolv'n, 3b.	1	1	0	6	0		
Flick, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Delehi'y, lf.	1	2	1	0	0		
McFarl'd, c.	1	2	2	2	0		
Jenn'gs, 1b.	0	0	16	1	0		
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0		
Cross, ss.	0	0	1	7	0		
Donohue, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	6	7	27	20	0		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2	
Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—6	

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Green, Chance, and Flick. Three-base hits—Wolverton and McFarland. Home run—Hartzel. Sacrifice hits—Donohue and Hallman. Stolen base—Thomas. Double plays—Cross, Hallman, Jennings, and McFarland; McCormick and Doyle. Struck out—By Waddell, 5; by Donohue, 2. Passed balls—Kling, 2. Base on balls—By Waddel, 4; by Donohue, 1. Hit with ball by Waddell—Cross. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	40	25	.615	Brooklyn	34	32	.515
St. Louis	37	30	.552	Boston	29	31	.483
New York	32	26	.552	Cincinnati	28	36	.438
Philadelphia	35	30	.538	Chicago	22	47	.319

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Washington—Baltimore, 5; Washington, 1.
At Cleveland—Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 4.
At Milwaukee—Chicago, 5; Milwaukee, 4.
At Boston—Philadelphia, 13; Boston, 6.

Eastern League Games.

At Syracuse—Buffalo, 7; Syracuse, 6.
At Providence—Toronto, 8; Providence, 6.
At Hartford—Hartford, 7; Rochester, 6.
At Worcester—Worcester, 6; Montreal, 1.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Albany, 2; Utica, 1.
At Rome—Rome, 16; Troy, 5.

SHAMROCK II. WON ALL TRIALS.

New Cup Challenger Outsailed Old Boat on Every Point.

ROTHESAY, Firth of Clyde, July 10.—Another open-water trial of the Shamrocks was started at about 11 o'clock this morning off Bogany Point, Island of Bute. The cup challenger allowed the older boat to get well away to windward, and several lengths ahead, thus permitting her to get the first of the fresher off-shore wind.

The Shamrock I. maintained all her advantage to Kilchattan, but the challenger then picked her up rapidly and passed the ex-challenger clear to leeward after a clever bit of sailing. In Kilchattan Bay the yachts had a couple of windward trials of eight and seven miles, respectively. The challenger finished the first race half a mile in the lead. In the second race she started to leeward, but worked out to windward, and won by a minute.

The wind, later, freshened to quite 10 knots and the water was white capped. The challenger, however, continued to sail in good form. She easily outfooted the Shamrock I. in beating to windward and also was faster in going free, though on that point of sailing the difference was less perceptible. Calculated on a set match to-day, round a thirty-mile course, the challenger would have beaten the older boat by about five minutes.

The concluding feature of to-day's trials was a reach home in a breeze which submerged the yachts' lee rails. The challenger's form seemed to improve with the freshening wind. She did the seven and a half miles in 0:24

BOY CYCLE CHAMPION WON.

Walter W. Smith First in Ten-Mile Paced Race at Manhattan Beach.

Walter W. Smith of the Kings County Wheelmen, the sixteen-year-old lad who holds the world's amateur record for one mile at 1:28, showed that he is still riding in championship form by distancing a field of six of the fastest local amateurs in the ten-mile motor-paced race at the Manhattan Beach cycle track last night. Smith beat George Schofield, his clubmate, by over half a lap, and simply distanced the rest of the field, who were from one to two laps behind the leaders at the finish.

Young Smith has been racing but two years. His first race was at Ambrose Park, Brooklyn, in the Spring of 1899, and was lost by carelessness. He had the race well in hand, but allowed another rider to slip by him on the rail while he was watching the others on the outside. He profited by the experience, and two weeks later, at the meet of the Kings County Wheelmen, won the novice race with ease from a good field. He was only fourteen years old at the time.

The same year at Berkeley Oval, he made a new amateur record for one mile, paced, of 1:36 2-5, which stood until November of that year when it was lowered by Arthur Ross of Harrison, N. J., to 1:32 4-5. In June of last year, at Berkeley Oval, Smith made a successful attempt to better Ross's figures, and paced by Miller and Judge covered the mile in the remarkable time of 1:28. The last half was made in 0:43.

This record has stood ever since as the world's amateur record in spite of the fact that numerous attempts to beat it have been made here and abroad.

Smith's opponents last night were George Schofield and John Bedell, also of the Kings County Wheelmen; Peter G. Van Cott of the Greenwich Wheelmen, M. T. Dove of the Calumet Cyclers, and W. A. McClelland of the Harlem Wheelmen, making seven starters. This was the first time that a motor-paced amateur race with that number of starters had ever been attempted on a local track, and considerable interest attached to the event on that account.

A good start was made, the field getting away well together, with Van Cott in the lead, Smith second, McClelland third, and the others bunched. This order was maintained until the second mile, when Van Cott, who was hard pressed by Smith, was unable to keep his pace, and the young Brooklyn rider passed into first place; Schofield also passed McClelland and took third place.

In the third mile Schofield passed Van Cott, and the order became as follows: Smith, Schofield, Van Cott, Bedell, Dove, and McClelland. This order remained unchanged to the finish.

Smith continued to draw away from the field, and at five miles was twenty yards ahead of Schofield, half a lap in advance of Van Cott, and almost lapping McClelland, the last man.

In the sixth mile Smith passed McClelland and Dove. He then led Schofield by about forty yards, and in the next mile his pacemakers cut loose for a fast finish. Schofield lost his pace in a vain effort to keep up, and was 200 yards behind at the end of the mile. McClelland and Dove were lapped again, and at the end of the eighth mile Smith was almost half a lap ahead of Schofield, and from one to two laps ahead of the rest of the field.

Near the finish Smith left his pacemakers and beat them to the mark. He won by over half a lap from Schofield, who was second, and by about a lap and a half from Van Cott, who was third. Bedell was fourth, Dove fifth, and McClelland sixth.

The other events of the meeting were a three-mile open, amateur, a two-mile handicap amateur, and a match race, motor paced, between "Tom" Butler of Boston and John King of Newark.

The two amateur events were won very handily by the metropolitan champion, Marcus L. Hurley, of the Greenwich Wheelmen. In the handicap Hurley was scratch man, and gave from 50 to 240 yards to the other contestants. He caught up with the last man in the second lap, and was with the leaders in the fifth. He forged to the front in the sixth and final lap, and won by a margin of 15 yards in 4:23 4-5, which is not quite eight seconds behind the professional record for the distance on this track.

Butler won the first two heats of his match with King, at one and three miles respectively, with ease.

The track was sufficiently well lighted to enable the positions of the contestants to be seen at any point of a race, and the spectators were surprisingly numerous, as over 4,000 persons were present. The summaries follow:

One-third Mile, Open, Amateur.—First Trial Heat—Won by Marcus L. Hurley, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City; W. A. McClelland, New York City, second. Time—0:45 1-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by Warren Zurbrick, Buffalo Ramblers, Buffalo, N. Y.; Edward Forrest, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, second. Time—0:46. Third Trial Heat—Won by August Welsing, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City; James Bunyon, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, second. Time—0:47 1-5. Race won by Hurley; Welsing, second; Bunyon, third; Won by Butler. Time—1:59.

Motor-Paced Match Race Between Thomas Butler, Boston, and John King, Newark. First Heat, (one mile)—Won by Butler. Time—1:51 3-5. Second Heat (three miles,) and Race—Won by Butler. Time—4:57.

Two-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by M. L. Hurley, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch); Thomas Firth, Harrison, N. J., (60 yards,) second; Warren Zurbrick, Buffalo Ramblers, Buffalo, N. Y., (30 yards,) third; Harry Welsing, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, (60 yards,) fourth. Time—4:23 4-5.

Ten-Mile Amateur Paced Race.—Won by Walter W. Smith, Jr., Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., second; Peter G. Van Cott, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, third; John Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., fourth. Time—17:40 1-5.

Leaders and time by miles as follows:

Miles.	Leader.	Second.	Third.	Time.
1	Van Cott.	Smith.	McClelland.	1:51 3-5
2	Smith.	Van Cott.	Schofield.	3:38 3-5
3	Smith.	Schofield.	Van Cott.	5:24 2-5
4	Smith.	Schofield.	Van Cott.	7:12 3-5
5	Smith.	Schofield.	Van Cott.	8:59 3-5
6	Smith.	Schofield.	Van Cott.	10:48 2-5
7	Smith.	Schofield.	Van Cott.	12:32 2-5
8	Smith.	Schofield.	Van Cott.	14:12 4-5
9	Smith.	Schofield.	Van Cott.	15:56 4-5
10	Smith.	Schofield.	Van Cott.	17:40 1-5

CONNECTICUT GOLF MEET.

State League Tournament Opened with Fifty-eight Players in Champion Event.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 10.—The second tournament of the League of Connecticut Golf Clubs successfully opened to-day on the links of the New Haven Country Club. Fifty-eight players, representing sixteen clubs, teed off in the medal-play qualifying round. Among the veterans were Dr. Carl Martin of Fairfield, last year's champion; C. H. Seeley of the Wee Burn Club, who beat Travis in the semi-finals of the Metropolitan meet this Spring; T. L. Cheney of the Orford Club, the ex-Yale champion; Ralph Carroll of the Fairfield Club, and Gervase Green of the New Haven Country Club.

All of the fifty-eight handed in cards this afternoon in the qualifying round. T. L. Cheney of the Orford Club and Ralph Carroll of Fairfield lowered the course record of 80 by 79 each, and C. H. Seeley equaled it. Their cards, the best handed in, stood as follows:

	Out.	In.	Total.
T. L. Cheney, Orford—			
Out	3 5 5 5 4 4 4 6 5	—41	
In	4 3 6 4 3 3 6 4 5	—38	—79
Ralph Carroll Fairfield—			
Out	4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 6	—40	
In	3 3 5 5 5 3 7 4 4	—39	—79
C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn—			
Out	4 4 5 6 4 4 4 5 5	—41	
In	6 3 5 4 4 4 6 3 4	—39	—80

The other thirteen players who qualified in the championship medal play were:

	Out.	In.	Total.
S. H. Patterson, Brooklawn	43	41	84
W. Austin, Brooklawn	46	39	85
W. B. Cheney, Orford	42	42	84
J. F. Cheney, Orford	41	45	86
Gervase Green, Country Club	43	43	86
E. B. Brown, Fairfield	47	39	86
W. W. Taylor, Wee Burn	42	44	86
V. C. Thorne, Brooklawn	45	41	86
H. H. Whaples, Hartford	44	42	86
H. H. Knapp, Brooklawn	48	46	88
A. S. Pitt, Wee Burn	41	47	88
C. Truesdale, Wee Burn	43	45	88
W. W. Hapgood, Country Club	48	41	89

The tie between Cheney and Carroll was not played off, each receiving a cup. The result of the afternoon match play was as follows:

Individual Championship, (First Round.)—T. L. Cheney beat S. H. Patterson, 4 up and 3 to play; R. Carroll beat Gervase Green, 3 up and 1 to play; C. H. Seeley beat V. C. Thorne, 6 up and 5 to play; H. H. Whaples beat H. H. Knapp, 5 up and 4 to go; W. B. Cheney beat A. S. Pitt, 8 up and 6 to go; C. Truesdale beat W. B. Hapgood, 6 up and 4 to go; E. B. Brown beat W. Austin, 1 up, 20 holes; J. F. Cheney beat W. W. Taylor, 1 up, 20 holes.

Consolations, (First Round.)—F. G. Beach beat D. M. Freeman, 7 up and 5 to play; W. W. Waterman beat H. S. White, 7 up and 5 to play; C. E. Martin beat L. E. Stoddard, 6 up and 4 to play; W. E. Seeley beat C. H. Zimmerman, 4 up and 3 to play; Anson Phelps Stokes beat A. H. Chase, 1 up, 20 holes; F. R. Cooley beat G. A. Jenkins, 1 up, 20 holes; F. K. Merritt beat W. B. Wheeler, 1 up; H. Stoddard beat G. L. White, 6 up and 4 to go.

ROCKAWAY WINS BLIZZARD CUP.

First Team Defeats the Youngsters in the Final Match at Cedarhurst.

Rockaway's second polo team failed of its expectations yesterday, and allowed the first team of the Rockaway Hunt Club to defeat it in the final match for the Blizzard Cup. The game was played on the club's field at Cedarhurst, L. I., and was viewed by a large crowd of members and cottage residents. The winning score was 15 goals to 8½ for the defeated quartet. The victors earned all they made, while they allowed the second 5 goals by handicap, which reduced the earned goals of the latter to 4, and half a goal was lost as penalty for two safeties.

The winning team was weakened in the loss of its reliable back, D. F. Savage, who was suddenly called away on account of illness in his family. In all other respects the line-up was the same as in the previous games. R. W. Downing, a two-goal man, took Savage's place at back, and considering that he was a stranger to the team, put up a creditable game. The line-up and score:

ROCKAWAY 1ST, 15.		ROCKAWAY 2D. 8½.	
1....W. A. Hazard	3	1....L. B. Rand	2
2....R. La Montagne, Jr.	4	3....C. P. Dixon, 2d	2
3....F. S. Conover	5	Albert Francke	4
Back. R. W. Downing	2	Back. W. B. Rand	1
Total	14	Total	9

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1.	Dixon	Rockaway second	0:30
2.	La Montagne	Rockaway first	0:30
3.	La Montagne	Rockaway first	1:15
4.	Downing	Rockaway first	3:15
5.	Conover	Rockaway first	6:30
6.	Conover	Rockaway first	2:00

SECOND PERIOD.

1.	L. Rand	Rockaway second	1:30
2.	La Montagne	Rockaway first	3:00
3.	Conover	Rockaway first	4:30
4.	La Montagne	Rockaway first	3:00
5.	Hazard	Rockaway first	0:30
6.	Conover	Rockaway first	1:00

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	Conover	Rockaway first	0:30
2.	Conover	Rockaway first	0:15
3.	L. Rand	Rockaway second	1:45
4.	Francke	Rockaway second	0:30

Second team penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1.	La Montagne	Rockaway first	3:00
2.	Conover	Rockaway first	0:30
3.	La Montagne	Rockaway first	8:00

Second team penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

Summary.—Rockaway First—Goals earned, 15; lost none by penalties. Total, 15.

Rockaway Second—Goals earned, 4; allowed by handicap, 5; lost by penalties, ½ for two safeties. Total, 8½.

Referee—T. W. Brooks.

The Cedarhurst Challenge Cup will be the next event in the Rockaway polo series, and the first game will be played to-morrow afternoon between the Philadelphia Country Club and the second Rockaway team. There will be four against this event, the final match coming next Wednesday.

K. A. C. WATER POLO TEAM WON.

New York Swimmers Easily Beat Buffalo Players.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10.—The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's water polo team won easily from the Central Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo at Park Lake in the Pan-American grounds this afternoon in the water polo championship tournament. The score was: Knickerbocker A. C., 13; Buffalo, 0. The line-up was as follows:

C. Y. M. C. A., 0.	Position.	Knick'b'r A. C., 13.
Berrick	Goal	Reuss
Steefel	Guard	Handley.
Schell	Guard	King
N. Whittaker	Centre	Ruddy
Small	Forward	Goodwin
Hendler	Forward	Quigg

Squadron A Polo Club Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 10.—Squadron A won the second match to-day on the Rumson Club's polo field near Seabright, and became possessors of the cup given by Theodore L. Myers for the best two out of three competitions. The squadron quartet beat the home team by 4 goals to 2½. The game was played without handicap, but Rumson lost three-fourths of its 3 earned goals for safety penalties. Last week in the first match the squadron beat Rumson 4½ goals to 2. The line-up was:

SQUADRON A.	RUMSON.
1—W. C. Cammann.	1—W. S. Jones.
2—F. C. Cooley, Jr.	2—H. C. Brokaw.
3—W. Cowperthwaite.	3—E. L. Myers.
Back—H. M. Earle.	Back—H. S. Bodren.

Victorious Wing Shots Return.

The victorious American wing shots, who went to England and Scotland to compete in international trap shooting competitions, arrived in New York yesterday after an absence of seven weeks. In the party were Thomas Marshall of Keithburg, Ill., who captained the team; R. O. Heikes, Edward Banks, Fred Gilbert, Frank Parmelee, W. R. Crosby, J. Fanning, C. W. Budd, E. H. Tripp, and Leroy Woodard. Promptly upon their landing a match was arranged by the New Utrecht Gun Club, to be shot under the same conditions as the returning team's match in England. The New Utrecht team will be allowed the use of both barrels, each man to shoot at 100 birds, making 1,000 birds a side. Four members of the team will be unable to take part in the match, however, as Marshall, Parmelee, Tripp, and Budd left for the West last night. The remaining six, however, will shoot against the New Utrechts next Monday afternoon at Inter-State Park, Long Island. The Grand American Handicap shoot at targets will follow this match and will occupy the remainder of the week.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

VILLARI, MITCHELL & CO.—Judgment was entered here yesterday against Giuseppe Villari, doing business as Villari, Mitchell & Co., fruit commission merchant of 235 West Street, for $4,059 in favor of the Orange Growers' Bank of Riverside, Cal., for advances made on eight drafts drawn in February and March by Mr. Villari's agent at Riverside for shipments of oranges to this city.

DIAMOND TRUCK AND CAR GEAR COMPANY.—Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the Diamond Truck and Car Gear Company, formerly of 26 Cortlandt Street, this city, and at Kingston, N. Y., and appointed John E. Kraft of Kingston and Louis B. Hasbrouck of this city permanent receivers of the corporation. They were appointed temporary receivers on March 25, 1898, at which time the schedules showed liabilities $34,000 and nominal assets $92,000.

HERBST & SCHAEFER.—Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court has appointed Robert L. Turk receiver of the assets of Herbst & Schaefer, dealers and makers of gravestones at 412 East Eighty-fifth Street, in a suit brought by Otto Schaefer against John Herbst for a dissolution of the firm. Mr. Schaefer stated that the firm was formed on Feb. 1, 1899, and continued until June 20 last, when Mr. Herbst refused to allow him to participate in the management of the business and to enter the place. Mr. Schaefer thinks that if the stock is properly conserved, there is more than sufficient to pay the indebtedness of the firm.

Out of Town.

HENRY K. SIMONS.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Henry K. Simons and Harriette M. Simons of Springfield, Mass., for $2,413 in favor of John D. Fearhake on nine notes made by them at Springfield between December and March last to the order of the Agawam National Bank of Springfield, Mass.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EDWARD HOLZHEN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Edward Holzhen, commission hosiery and gloves at 78 Franklin Street, show liabilities of $42,630 and nominal assets of $34,352, composed of stock, $8,505; accounts, $24,094; claims, $1,688; fixtures, $45; cash, $20. Of the liabilities, $26,000 is secured to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, who hold $30,960 collateral, and $247 for wages.

I. L. DAVIS & CO.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker receiver of the assets of Isaac L. Davis, doing business as I. L. Davis & Co., clothing manufacturers of 47 Great Jones Street, on the application of V. Henry Rothschild & Co., creditors. They believe his liabilities are $14

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TWELVE PAGES

THE TRIAL JUDGES ON VACATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of your correspondent FRITZ W. HOENINGHAUS, on the work done by the trial Judges during their vacations is true with regard to Special Term or equity cases, in which the Justice "reserves decision." But it has no application to your editorial, nor to the trial term parts with juries. As soon as a verdict is rendered by a jury, the Judge's labors cease. The Special Term calendar is not so very much behindhand.

Now, unless the Justices have been assigned for Special Term business during the first nine months, they can have nothing to do during the vacation. If they have been doing a little equity or Appellate Term work, the chances are that their decisions are filed or read now. But if they are taking work or papers away in their vacations, it is not because they have had no chance to perform it before this. The assignments are so made that the Judge holding Special or Appellate Term may have several weeks' freedom for necessary consideration.

Speaking generally, of course, a New York County Judge, who has any work to do before the first Monday of October, has intentionally and not necessarily unexpected doing it until his vacation. That is the position. LAWYER.

We are obliged to our correspondent for his enlightening letter. We are also obliged to another correspondent who pointed out what the remedy of "more Judges," which is the only remedy for the clogging of the calendars that has been proposed by the weary Judges, who take three months' holiday in the face of two years' arrears, would really come to in practice. What a new Judge costs the taxpayers, this correspondent explained, is not only the ample salary of $17,500, which ought to secure for the public, considering the incidental advantages of the position, the whole time of first-rate lawyers who have a liking for judicial work. It is also about as much more in minor salaries, which are necessarily allotted by "pull" as are also, and by an equal necessity, the Judgeships themselves, under the disgraceful system which prevails. To appoint new Judges in order that the present Judges may "loaf and invite their souls" while their arrears accumulate, would thus cost $35,000 per Judge, or more than, until within late years, was received for his services by the President of the United States.

The situation is really very bad. How can anybody possibly help having a contempt for the administration of justice in this city, when he knows how it is practically administered. We did not begin showing this matter up until we knew that the bar in general was extremely disgusted with the way in which things are going. The plain fact is that instead of setting the example to the community of faithfulness and industry which their high places, and, we may add, their high salaries demand, the trial Judges of this department are outraging and scandalizing the community by their inefficiency, of which inefficiency it is only one, though a very palpable, instance, that they take a full quarter of the year "off" when they are full two years' behind their work. We wish to call their attention to the fact that they are not treating with fairness nor even with decency the community which has honored them so highly and which pays them so handsomely. We wish to make them ashamed of themselves for not doing what in them lies to secure to the community that speedy justice to which it is entitled at their hands.

It is a very grave question. It is so regarded by the bar. We have reason to believe that it is so regarded by the bench, by the best, that is, among the trial Judges themselves, to whom our remarks have been strictly limited. The consensus of expert opinion is that the trial Judges in this department do not "average up" to the trial Judges in other States, or in other parts of this State, in ability, in learning, in the power to dispatch business, in any of the qualities, in short, which go to make a successful and satisfactory Judge. We are speaking always of the majority, and, to keep clear of personalities, it is necessary so to speak. There are doubtless men on the trial bench in this department who would do honor to any bench. If all the Judges were like them, it would not be necessary to prod them into attending to their business, or to reproach them for not attending to it. A court composed of such men would be ashamed to take three months' vacation in the face of two years' arrears. The Judges cannot, by taking thought, add a cubit to their statures. They cannot, all of a sudden, become wise and able and learned by merely wishing to be so. But they can do their best. They can show that, if they are not great Judges, they are honest men and faithful public servants according to their lights. It is the reverse of this showing that they make when for three months they turn their backs upon their undone work.

It should be the business of the bar, in default of the bench itself, to find a remedy for such a state of things. But we all know the temper of the New York bar, and how extremely cautious its members are about lending themselves to any criticism, even the most just, even the most moderate, upon a Judge, whether "in esse" or even "in posse." It has been said that the legal profession is the most cowardly of all, "not even excepting the military." There seems to be some truth in that. An individual lawyer will vehemently defend Judges, and send marked copies of his defense to every Judge on the bench. But lawyers will not put their names to their criticisms. It is inconceivable that the recommendations of the Bar Association, respecting candidacies for Judgeships, should not have weight with the "nominating power," even under the wretched system under which we are living, if it were fairly unanimous and obviously disinterested. Within living memory, and even here in New York, the bar virtually dictated judicial nominations, and acceptable Judges were renominated by both parties. There are communities in which that is still the case. Why is it not so here and now? Why are the recommendations and the discommendations not forthcoming? To answer that question would lead us far. But it may be suggested that the answer might be summed up in the statement that the legal profession, more or less in this country, and very much in this city, has ceased to be a profession and become a trade.

THE PRACTICABLE IN TUNNEL IMPROVEMENT.

If the officers of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company can be taken at their word, they are wholly incapable of intelligently administering the affairs of a great public corporation. They have declared that "it is simply impossible for the company to do anything to abate the nuisance of the Park Avenue tunnel as it now exists." They further tell us that some of the greatest engineering minds of the country have been concentrated on the subject for a long time, and that thus far there has been found no ground for hope that the patrons of the road will ever have relief from the heat, smoke, and gases which now make a trip through the tunnel an experience to be dreaded. This is nonsense, from first to last. Every problem involved in electrically handling the traffic of the tunnel was solved long ago, and would now be considered too elementary for serious discussion by electrical engineers. There are probably a dozen offices in which every detail of a perfectly satisfactory electrical installation could be worked out without requiring any change of organization. There is not a piece of apparatus or a ton of material needed which is not standard, or which the shops furnishing electrical equipments could not supply without making a new drawing or framing a new pattern. Every requisite for a complete electrical installation could be purchased complete and put in place within six months of giving the order, unless it should happen that the shops were temporarily congested with work of like character for more enterprising customers.

The plea that the movement of trains between the Grand Central Station and Mott Haven by electricity is impracticable because of the time which would be lost in changing motors in the open is one for which no competent railroad manager should be willing to make himself responsible. Such a change, when necessary, might be made in much less time than could be saved in the tunnel transit, which is now relatively slow, for the reason that the evolution of asphyxiating gases by a locomotive is proportionate to the speed at which it is run. To make the passage of the tunnel with locomotives as quickly as would be easily possible with electrical motors would literally suffocate the trainmen and passengers. The time consumed in the tunnel could easily be reduced one-half. Trains could be safely run by electricity at a speed of forty miles an hour, on one minute headway.

That 550 trains, more or less, daily pass through the tunnel is perfectly true. An analysis of time tables, however, will show that more than 90 per cent. of these are strictly local trains, which need not change motors between their termini if electrically propelled. The areas of economical electrical transmission for power purposes are steadily widening. No competent engineer would hesitate a moment to install a plant which would move trains sixty miles or even one hundred miles along as many divergent railroads as use the Grand Central Station. The present limits of local traffic are well within sixty miles up the Hudson River and along the Sound. If the through trains were required to change their motive power at convenient points outside of New York the delay need not add a fraction of a minute to the running time between Forty-second Street and Hudson or New Haven.

The change possible in the tunnel as the result of excluding locomotives would be as great as that which converted the old Fourth Avenue tunnel from Thirty-second to Forty-first Street from a black, noisome hole in the ground to its present perfectly satisfactory condition. Summer or Winter, it is a pleasure to ride through this tunnel in the surface cars. If the upper tunnel was not befouled by locomotive smoke and gases it could be made white and clean, and would be the most agreeable part of the journey between New York and its northern and eastern suburbs.

The only good reason the managers of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad can offer for their present attitude is that they do not care to spend on improvements the money needed for an electrical installation to handle their suburban traffic. If they would say so they would be perfectly understood, and their honesty, if not their judgment, would command respect. It will be remembered that when Mr. DEPEW was President, he stated with entire apparent seriousness that the locomotive never had been and never would be built, capable of hauling a modern passenger train and heating it with steam from its boiler. It will also be remembered that before, during, and since Mr. DEPEW'S official connection with the road, its policy has been one of dogged resistance to every improvement involving the substitution of good equipment for bad and good methods for poor ones. To pursue this policy in silence would be more dignified and less dangerous than to seek to make it plausible by confessions of impotence. To say "We would if we could, but we cannot," simply makes the management ridiculous.

DISCOURAGING LYNCH LAW IN ALABAMA.

The convention to revise the Constitution of Alabama, which has been sitting in Montgomery, has given the Nation an agreeable surprise by adopting an article relative to the duties of the Executive which, among other things, provides that when a Sheriff allows a prisoner to be taken from his custody and lynched, the Governor shall immediately institute impeachment proceedings against such officer and suspend him from duty pending the trial of the charges.

This action on the part of the Alabama Convention will be regarded with cordial approval by thinking people both North and South. The only argument in favor of lynching a negro even for the crime for which he oftenest suffers is the argumentum ad hominem. To this there is but one wise answer, and that was given by the Rev. A. J. MCKELWAY some time ago in The Presbyterian Standard, when in reply to an insistent demand of a Southern Methodist clergyman as to what he would do if a negro should assault his wife or sister or daughter, he said: "I would try to kill him, but my neighbors ought not to let me do it." This is the whole matter in a few words. It is neither unnatural nor surprising that the man who is, or believes himself to be, wronged in this way should want to take the law in his own hands and execute summary vengeance upon the brutal wrongdoer. Society, however, has rights which are paramount to those of the individual. Among other things, it is justified in demanding that an orderly and proper procedure shall attend the administration of justice, that the miscreant shall be found guilty of the crime charged before he is punished, and that in no instance shall the horrible injustice be perpetrated of murdering an innocent negro to gratify the passions of an infuriated mob. When a white man wants to do this his neighbors should restrain him. His judgment is by no means infallible at any time, and least so when he is maddened by a sense of unspeakable wrong. It is generally conceded that a great many innocent negroes have been destroyed by mobs under a misapprehension. No right-thinking man would for a moment deny that such a crime is as great an outrage as that which it is intended to discourage.

The action of the Alabama Convention is a step in the right direction. Lynchings have become much too easy in the South, and equally so in parts of the North. They partake too much of the character of a coon hunt or other popular diversion. To hang a "nigger," or, in an aggravated case, to kill him with torture, gratifies a certain brutal instinct which does not find the dog fight or its equivalent pastime sufficiently exciting quite to satisfy the craving for blood. A good deal less than proof of guilt is sufficient in most cases, and in some a mere suspicion answers. It is impossible for the negroes to gain a respect for the law when lawlessness takes its place with enthusiastic approval. In the judgment of those best qualified to judge, the inevitable result of popular toleration of lynchings will be the outbreak of race riots in the South. The best people of the South are undoubtedly opposed to lynching. It has brutalized those engaged in it, and has tended to destroy the respect for the law without which civilization is impossible. Moreover, it has not had the effect sought and which alone could excuse it. The plan which the statutes provide should at least be given a fair trial, and in Alabama it is likely to be if the Sheriff who lets a mob take away his prisoner and kill him is sure of impeachment and official disgrace. If the orderly plan of procedure does not work at least as well as the present one, it will be time to try another.

THE SUPPRESSION OF YELLOW FEVER.

The Kansas corn crop is destroyed, of course—all burned up by hot winds and blazing suns; and it is now known that there will be no rain in the corn belt until Christmas. It is shameless and mendacious to pretend that the steel strike can be settled or that the Atchison cut rate circular will be withdrawn. These black clouds must grow blacker until business paralysis ensues. Gold will go out, ice is going to be scarce and dear, there isn't money enough to move the crops; but that doesn't matter, for there will be no crops to move. The weevil has destroyed the muskmelons, and our latest mail advices from the Maryland terrapin beds are gloomy in the extreme.

No stock market could long stand up against such an accumulation of horrors. Within a week West Shore bonds ought to sell around 7, Sugar Trust below 10, and St. Paul, say, at 17. In the state of mind that has prevailed in the financial district since the fatal May 9 these predictions probably err on the side of buoyant optimism.

But we take pleasure in projecting a solitary ray of hope across the blackened and desolate field of investment and speculation. There has been no death from yellow fever in Havana since March 16. In the month of June there was not a case of the disease, a thing that has not been reported before since 1781—one hundred and twenty years ago. Santiago is free from the disease. It has not been free from it before for 300 years.

Yellow fever usually comes to us from Havana. Whenever it effects a lodgment in the Southern States business is always seriously interfered with all over the South and in many cities and towns it is practically suspended—sometimes as a result of the shotgun quarantine. The whole country feels the consequent loss and injury to trade. New York is the worst sufferer. It is a low estimate to say that a visitation of yellow fever costs the country $100,000,000. A limited and comparatively brief interference with our vast inter-State trade easily involves the loss of that sum; and if the epidemic is severe and prolonged it is much greater.

Now it is highly improbable that we shall have any yellow fever this year—more improbable than in any year for a century or so. This is one of the results of the joint despotism of WILLIAM MCKINLEY and LEONARD WOOD over the Island of Cuba—whose people are and by right ought to be free to have all the yellow fever they want, according to the anti-imperialists. But that is another question and allunde. Our present purpose is to gloat over the hundred million dollars we are going to save by not having yellow fever this year. It is a better human philosophy and more sensible to exult over that than to cultivate the hair-standing habit by poring over strike news and cut-rate circulars.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Attention is called by one of the English trade papers to a new and peculiar trouble among the cotton operatives in Lancashire, a result of the shorter working day which the labor unions of the district have succeeded in establishing. A system of overdriving is said to be growing up, and according to the reports of the labor leaders it is fast becoming intolerable. The foremen, or "overlookers," receive a percentage on the earnings of the weavers under their control, and it is asserted that these overlookers go around the mills with a slate to note what each weaver has earned, and put in a conspicuous place on pay day the amount each operative has earned on the looms. Opposite the names of those earning under the average, it is stated, a cross in red ink or a ring round the amount earned is placed, this being a warning that unless the average is kept up the weaver will lose his or her place. It is affirmed that this driving system has involved such a strain as to make the lives of many factory workers miserable, and various meetings have been held, at which the practice has been condemned, and a strike at the mills where it prevails is talked of. The employers assert that the complaints are exaggerated. They say that the "speeding" of machinery has been the inevitable outcome of the reduction of the hours of labor, and that competition compels them to secure weight of production in a given time. Somewhat similar complaints can be heard in this country by those who will question our skilled mechanics. A carpenter, for instance, said, the other day, that the supervision of the men in his trade is now vastly more rigorous than it used to be, and any relaxation of activity in working hours is instantly noticed and reprehended by the bosses, who make every effort to prevent the shortening of the day from increasing the expenses of production. As a consequence the added hours of leisure are gained at the cost of a weariness equal to, if not greater than, that which followed the long day's work of other times. These, of course, are effects to be expected in a period of transition, and may pass away in time, but they have made some mechanics doubt if the change for which they have fought so hard and long is yet a real advantage to them.

—With an inaccuracy somewhat surprising in a journal of its class, The Electrical World and Engineer speaks of a "universal" admission that electric traction is feasible in tunnels, and does it, too, in the course of some remarks upon a tunnel the owners of which have repeatedly said that, whatever electricity may do elsewhere, it is of no possible use to them. And the technical expert also refers to "public expressions of wonder" at the New York Central's failure to mitigate or end the tortures of its patrons. The expressions heard by us were not those of "wonder," but of emotions entirely different—of maddened rage, usually. However, our scientific neighbor is all right when it gets down to the main point, for then it says: "Assuredly the accumulating evidence is now sufficient to prove to the Central management that they can drop their steam locomotives at Mott Haven and come over the bridge, through the city tunnels, employing electric locomotives, with ease, success, and economy. The change should, indeed, be made at once, and the plea abandoned that they are awaiting the development of a satisfactory motor—a 'reason,' besides, worn bare by 'Uncle' RUSSELL SAGE in the service of the Manhattan." The Electrical World and Engineer regards it as strange that there are no audible complaints about the Jersey tunnels, passage through which, it declares, is as unpleasant as that through the tunnel north of the Grand Central Station, and the inference it draws from the silence is that people who put up with the average ferryboat and its perils will put up with anything. The phenomenon is interesting, but it is well to stick to one thing at a time. What happens in Jersey is a little out of the ordinary course of nature, anyway, and it is rarely profitable to inquire into differences between that State and this one. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together is required to awaken the conscience—or fears—of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and until that awakening is effected we will let the Jerseymen endure or remedy their tunnel troubles as they please.

—In an address recently delivered before the American Geographical Society and now published in pamphlet form, Mr. GEORGE F. BECKER presents with picturesqueness and force the facts observed and the conclusions reached by him in the course of fourteen months spent in the Philippines. He says that it is useless to talk about giving up the islands, since we could not relinquish them if we would, the reason being, in colloquial phrase, that "we are not built that way." According to Mr. BECKER, the manner in which the Philippines were acquired appeals to the American imagination, the opposition of the natives has aroused the doggedness of our race, and the task of developing the resources of the archipelago is attractive to a nation descended from pioneers. The unexpected prolongation of native resistance, he says, should not have surprised any one, since wars almost invariably exceed their anticipated length. According to Mr. BECKER, the American anti-imperialists, despite their lack of influence at home, had much power in the Philippines, and unquestionably perpetuated the insurrection beyond its natural term, the reason being that the natives, entirely unaccustomed to free speech, saw in the unrestrained opposition here to the party in power a conclusive proof that the Administration was unable to suppress the attacks, and was on the verge of collapse. "The anti-imperialistic agitation," adds Mr. BECKER, "has been hard on the American soldier, and harder still on the Filipino; but it has had its peculiar advantages, for it has enabled a number of gentlemen to demonstrate to their own satisfaction how much holier they are than their fellow-citizens. They have built about themselves shrines of skulls." Mr. BECKER'S conclusion is an earnest appeal that merit only shall govern the making of appointments to official positions in the Philippines. Upon the establishment in the islands of a competent and honest civil service depends their prosperity and the vindication of our right to rule them. Thieves at home are bad enough, but in our dependencies, says Mr. BECKER, they are infinitely worse, and he illustrates his meaning by the declaration that "all the millions stolen by the Tweed ring are of trifling importance compared with the few score thousands shamefully peculated in Cuba by officials of the Post Office Department."

—What seems to have amounted almost to a general and eager desire not only to use, but to pay for, the Spate chairs was manifested yesterday. At any rate, willing renters of the so recently abhorred seats were numerous, and they enjoy their ease unmolested by the vehement defenders of public rights who have made themselves so conspicuous during the past few days. This, coming immediately after Commissioner CLAUSEN'S surrender and his promise to abrogate the obnoxious contract, illustrates the queer contrariness of human nature, or else it proves that there was a good deal of artificiality in the late excitement. It is safe to assume that a considerable majority of the city's inhabitants disliked the introduction of paid chairs in the parks, but it was a very small and unrepresentative fraction that took part in the riots for which the chairs were the excuse, and it is quite certain that New York as a whole is humiliated and angry that the final disposition of the matter was made under pressure exerted by a lot of hoodlums. The suppression of the shameful disorder should have preceded the withdrawal of the privilege so unwisely granted. Injudicious as Mr. CLAUSEN'S innovation was, he is a duly constituted authority, and his action should have been subjected to other review than that of a mob. But the police failed him utterly, and incited rather than prevented violence, and as the situation was unendurable as well as humiliating, the Commissioner can hardly be blamed for ending it in the quickest way possible.

LABOR ARGUES FOR LAWLESSNESS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A very temperate letter signed "L. E. M." appeared in to-dayTIMES relative to the National Guard-labor question, defending the position taken by the Sheet Metal Workers' Association, mainly on the ground that corporations are constant law breakers.

Admitting the worst that is charged against corporations, can your correspondent or any other reasoning man follow the argument to its bald logical conclusion and not be frightened by it?

Any employer of labor has the same right to refuse that labor has to demand, and the laborer who replaces a striker is as clearly within his rights. The employer asserts his rights—the new employe asserts his.

The strikers or their friends appeal to violence—the State, for whatever cause, fails to interfere. What next? The right of self-defense is inherent, and if the State fails to restrain the aggressors it is fairly certain that the employer and the new employe will not calmly submit.

There you have it—the dullest imagination can draw the picture—free fights, here, there, and everywhere, and all the time.

No matter who wins in any particular case, order, law, and respect for law are things of the past. If my business competitor is crowding me I threaten him, and if that fails of results, I club him, and, if need be, kill him. It is a beautiful picture of an ideal state, in which every man gets his rights—if he is strong enough; of a return to the good old days of our primeval ancestors, when right and might were synonomous terms.

Is it not plain enough? How can thinking men conceive that any good can come of emasculating the law and taking from it its power to compel order? Could government exist for one moment with such terms as labor now tries to make? Or does it think that on it alone is to be conferred the power to assert its will by whatever means it sees fit to employ?

Corporations are grievous offenders, and means must be found to bring them to terms, but the idea underlying the new by-law of the Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers cuts the ground from under the whole governmental structure, and if worked out in practice to the full, would transform us into a community of savages, and ultimately, no doubt, into the slaves of a despot.

It is inconceivable. We are not fools even though we pass such resolutions. We simply have our periods of folly, as wise men ever have had them, and doubtless ever will have them. A. W. ALLEN.
Brooklyn, July 8, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Not Afterward.

"Does it hurt to be lynched?" asked the tenderfoot, timidly.

"Not after it's over," replied Lariat Luke sagely.—Ohio State Journal.

An Enemy of Drink.

"You wouldn't think he claimed to be a bitter enemy of drinking?"

"I certainly would not. He looks jolly."

"That comes from his habit of swallowing his resentments."—Philadelphia Times.

The Intricacies of It.

"Why didn't you study the time table and then you would not have missed your train?"

"That was the trouble. While I was trying to translate the time table the train pulled out."—Boston Journal.

A Scientific Tragedy.

"Yes," said the scientist, "our astronomers have demonstrated beyond a doubt that there is snow on the moon, that the sun is growing colder every day, and—"

Poor fellow! He was zealous, but misguided, and as the crowd made a rush for him a thoughtful policeman sent for the ambulance, and they took him hence in sections.—Denver Times.

SHEEP HERDING.

Shariot M. Hall in Topeka Capital.

A gray, slow-moving, dust-bepowdered wave,
That on the edges breaks to scattering spray,
'Round which my faithful collies wheel and bark
To scurry-in the laggard feet that stray;
A babble of complaining tongues that make
The still air weary with their ceaseless fret:
Brown hills akin to those of Galilee,
On which the shepherds tend their charges yet.

The long, hot days, the stark, wind-beaten nights;
No human presence, human sight or sound;
Grim, silent land of wasted hopes, where they
Who came for gold oft-times have madness found;
A bleating horror that foregathers speech,
Freezing the word that from the lip would pass,
And sends the herdsman groveling with his sheep,
Face down and beastlike on the trampled grass.

The collies halt, the slow herd sways and reels
Huddled in fright above the low ravine,
Where wild with thirst a herd unshepherded
Beat up and down—with something dark between;
A narrow circle that they will not cross,
A thing that stops the maddest in their run,
A guarding dog too weak to lift his head
Who licks a still hand shriveled in the sun.

TURKEY AT LAST PAYS UNITED STATES CLAIM

State Department Receives Drafts for $95,000.

Officials at Washington Gratified—The Demands Have Been Pending for Over Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The State Department has received the amount of the American indemnity claim against Turkey—$95,000—through the American Legation at Constantinople.

The money was paid by the Turkish Government to Mr. Leishman, the United States Minister at Constantinople. It was placed by him in the Ottoman Imperial Bank, and drafts were remitted for the amount. These drafts have just reached Washington.

As is usually the case, the claims in the aggregate considerably exceed the amount of the indemnity actually paid, but the United States Government has expressed itself satisfied with the payment. It assumes full responsibility for the distribution, the Turkish Government paying down a lump sum, and leaving it to the State Department to distribute this among the claimants at its discretion and after its own fashion. It is stated that as soon as the department officials can prepare their list, they will communicate directly with the claimants.

The claims are principally based upon losses suffered by American missionary and educational institutions in Turkey, notably those at Harput and Marash, but there are a number of individual claims, such, for instance, as that of the family of the unfortunate bicyclist Lenz, the Pittsburg man, who was killed by Turkish soldiers while attempting to go around the globe on his wheel.

The State Department officials feel the greatest satisfaction at the settlement of the claims. Secretary Hay had been told by diplomats skilled in the ways of Oriental diplomacy, that he never would be able to collect them. Not only was there extreme difficulty in bringing any pressure to bear on Turkey, but the United States had to contend with the jealousy of the great European powers, most of whom have claims against Turkey vastly larger in amount than America's, and the total of which is beyond the ability of the Turkish Government to meet.

For more than a decade the American claims have been pending. Minister Terrell first presented them, Dr. Angell went over to collect them, expecting to be so engaged only a short time, but he returned unsuccessful after several years in Constantinople. Then Minister Straus took them up, and when he resigned he passed them along to Mr. Griscom. The last-named only recently committed his charge to Mr. Leishman, and while to Mr. Leishman belongs the credit of actually collecting the money, it is said at the State Department that each and every one of the officials named has contributed valuable services toward the final settlement.

PORTO RICO TARIFF DUTIES.

Secretary Gage Asks Attorney General About Right to Refund.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In view of the importance of the questions involved, the Secretary of the Treasury has requested of the Attorney General an opinion as to whether he has a right to refund to importers the amounts of duties collected on merchandise brought into this country from Porto Rico between the date of the ratification of the Treaty of Paris and the date of the approval of the Foraker act, and if so under what authority and from what appropriation.

On Monday Robert J. Tracewell, Controller of the Treasury, wrote an opinion to the effect that Secretary Gage has authority under the law to refund to Lascelles & Co. of New York the duties paid by them between the date the treaty of Paris took effect and the date of the approval of the Foraker act.

The duties so paid amounted to more than $470,000. This decision was based on the recent insular decisions of the Supreme Court.

GOV. ALLEN HAS NOT RESIGNED.

Says He Will Take No Action Before Seeing President.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 10.—Gov. Allen, when his attention was called to-day anew to the report that he would resign in the near future, said:

"I have not resigned and shall not take any action in the matter until after I have seen President McKinley."

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Vessels Will Not Visit Boston on Completion of Manoeuvres at Nantucket.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 10.—Admiral Higginson, on board his flagship, the Kearsarge, announced to-day that the North Atlantic Squadron, now in Nantucket waters, will not visit Boston upon the ending of the squadron's movements. There was nothing of moment about the battleships to-day, and Admiral Higginson came ashore and made an extended sightseeing tour about town.

The marines are enjoying their land movements, and were enthusiastic over the full-dress parade on Coateu Island. Music was furnished by the band from the Kearsarge. Nantucket is now in telephonic communication with the flagship, Admiral Higginson having had a small cable laid from the Kearsarge to the camp on shore.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL TOO OLD.

State Board of Charities Urge Erection of New Building and Higher Salaries for the Staff.

ALBANY, July 10.—The State Board of Charities, at a meeting held in this city to-day, adopted a resolution calling upon the City of New York to erect a new and modern hospital to take the place of Bellevue Hospital, and also that the salaries of the staff be so increased as to secure competent and satisfactory employes.

The resolution adopted as is follows:

Whereas, The State Board of Charities, having in view the fact that the demands upon Bellevue Hospital are greater than upon any other hospital in the country, and its frequent and thorough inspection having convinced the board that the main buildings of the said hospital are too old and ill-adapted to their purposes to be sufficient to meet the proper demands of the service, and being also convinced that the only remedy for present conditions is in a new hospital, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That the authorities of the City of New York are hereby urged to consider favorably the subject of the erection of a new and modern hospital to take the place of Bellevue as soon as possible. It is further

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this board, the compensation of attendants and other employes in Bellevue Hospital should be reasonably increased, so as to secure the services of competent and satisfactory employes, and that suitable provision should also be made for their care, in order that the services of such competent and satisfactory help may be retained."

BIDS FOR ASPHALT PAVING.

$5.63 a Square Yard Charged for Asphalting Broadway Above Canal.

The work of tabulating the bids for asphalt paving which were opened on Tuesday was completed at the Department of Highways yesterday. It was found that the price of $5.63 a square yard for the contract for asphalting Broadway from Canal to Fourteenth Street was about $2 a square yard higher than the price for which the companies offer to do work in other parts of the city. The high price for the Broadway contract was explained by Commissioner Keating to be due to the ten years' maintenance clause, which compels the asphalt company getting the contract to file a bond to keep the street in repair for ten years. The fact that heavy trucks use this thoroughfare is the explanation for the high price.

The bid for asphalting West End Avenue was $2.73, and the contract, amounting to $17,755, was awarded to the Barber Asphalt Company. The Thirty-sixth Street contract to put asphalt from First to Third Avenue was awarded to the Barber Company at $2.68. The Uvalde Asphalt Company will pave Fifty-fifth Street, from First to Third Avenue, for $2.66 a square yard. The Asphalt Construction Company will pave Ninety-fifth Street for $2.63 a square yard, and a section of Madison Avenue will be paved at $3.03 a square yard.

TO SAVE FRAUNCES'S TAVERN.

President Holahan's Promise at the Board of Public Improvements' Hearing.

The Board of Public Improvements gave a hearing yesterday on the plan to restore Fraunces's Tavern to its original size and appearance and maintain it as a museum for Revolutionary relics. The building stands at the southwest corner of Broad and Pearl Streets. There were fifteen women from the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic places present to favor the plan. Mrs. E. L. Boaz urged that the building, which was made famous as the place where Gen. Washington bade farewell to his Generals should be preserved. Everett P. Wheeler explained the educational advantages that would accrue to the city.

When President Holahan asked if there was any opposition to the plan, Benjamin F. Valentine said that the business men felt that the establishment of a park would benfit the business and real estate interests of the community. He said the city should take the whole block instead of the small portion as suggested in the present plan. President Holahan said:

"I promise you that if the financial condition of the city warrants I will do all I can to carry the project through."

There were cheers and handclapping at this announcement. The fact that nearly all the members of the Board of Public Improvement were represented by deputies at the meeting prevented a vote being taken approving the plans for the park.

SCHLEY THANKS VETERANS.

The Rear Admiral Acknowledges the Receipt of the Farragut Medal with a Significant Remark.

The Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet have received the following letter from Rear Admiral Schley acknowledging the receipt of the Farragut Medal conferred upon him:

Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., July 4, 1901.

My Dear Sir: Please convey to my comrades and shipmates of the Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet my sincere thanks for the high honor they have done me in presenting me a gold medal, bearing the effigy of our great Admiral, David Glasgow Farragut. I am delighted to have been one of his pupils in the days of "Auld Lang Syne," and to have learned from him the art of war, and to have done enough to have deserved to wear a medal bearing his grand old face, voted to me unanimously by those who were associated with him as I was in one of the fiercest and bloodiest wars of modern days. It is an honor that my children and their children will love to dwell upon when I in my turn have gone to take my place with our great Captain where conflicts cease and strifes are unknown.

The greatest joy of my long service has been that I have served faithfully with no thought of self, that I have helped others to stand for home and for country, and I have believed in that camaraderie which comes from a common exposure to common dangers, from the Admiral commanding to the man behind the gun or before the furnace, who are all alike in sharing perils or glory.

Wishing my comrades, companions, and friends many days of happiness yet, to enjoy the honors they won under and for the old flag, I am, my dear friends, very sincerely yours,

W. S. SCHLEY.

James P. Holland, Esq., Secretary Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet.

SIGNS ON STREET CORNERS.

Mr. Whalen Says Property Owners Cannot Be Compelled to Provide Them.

Corporation Counsel Whalen wrote to Alderman Goodman yesterday in relation to the legal authority the city possesses to enforce an ordinance compelling property owners on street corners to place signs on buildings. Corporation Counsel Whalen writes:

"No statutory authority can be found imposing upon the owners or occupants of corner lots the obligation of placing signs on their buildings indicating the names of the streets or avenues on which they abut; nor do I think that such a power can be necessarily implied. The exposing of such signs would not be for the exclusive benefit of those who would be compelled to bear the expense of placing them on their buildings, but would be for the convenience of the entire community, and I fail to see why the owners of corner lots should be subject to a burden which confers no benefit on them which is not shared in by the entire public at large. At all events, as the authorities hold, if there is any doubt as to the existence of such a power it should be resolved against the municipality. This disposes of your first and second questions. As to the third, I do not believe signs can be attached or affixed to the houses of abutting owners without their consent.

"In conclusion I beg to advise you that I do not see how the proposed work of your board can be carried into effect unless an appropriation exists out of which its expenses can be defrayed. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is the proper body to make such an appropriation, and I suggest, if the Commissioner of Highways has no appropriation to pay for the proposed street signs, that you bring the matter to the attention of that board."

MACHINISTS' STRIKE FAILING.

Men Reported to be Returning to Work in Several Cities.

All attempts at settling the strike of the machinists were abandoned yesterday by R. M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation, who has been in New York for the last two or three days trying to bring about arbitration between the strikers and the National Metal Trades Association. Mr. Easley has now left the city, and before he went away expressed his regret that the strike could not be arbitrated.

Bulletins were received yesterday at the headquarters of the National Metal Trades Association from different business centres throughout the country stating that the strike was breaking up. It was stated that the men who struck at the Dickson Manufacturing Company's locomotive works in Scranton were going back to work without concessions of any kind. In Seneca Falls, N. Y., 300 strikers had returned to work and the strike was reported to be broken at the works of the Newburg Ice Machine and Engine Company, Newburg, where the strikers were applying for reinstatement on the old conditions.

It was also reported that 130 machinists had gone back to work in another business centre and that the rest were holding meetings to consider the question of giving up the strike. The following statement was made yesterday by Henry F. Devens, Secretary of the National Metal Trades Association:

"Arbitration will not be considered now by the employers. It is too late. The employers are getting all the men they want, and in many of the cities the strikers admit that the strike was a mistake. The machinists' National organization had one of the best agreements that any National union ever had with an organization of employers, and threw away its advantages by going on strike. The strike can only end one way—by breaking up, and there will be little left of it by Saturday."

REUNION OF THE BALL FAMILY.

Descendants of Edward to Hold a Three Days' Meeting at Keuka Park.

Many descendants of Edward Ball, who lived in Branford, Conn., in 1665 and in Newark, N. J., in 1667, are going to have a reunion of the "Ball Tribe" at Keuka Park, N. Y., next month, and an effort will be made by representatives of branches of the family that are dispersed throughout the country to establish a connection between the Balls of New England and those of Virginia.

Any information as to the reunion may be obtained from F. G. Ball of Cleveland, Ohio; President George H. Ball of Keuka College, and Miss Clara E. Ball of Hanover, Morris County, N. J. It is said that Timothy Ball, one of Edward Ball's descendants, was recognized by George Washington as a second cousin, and something will be told about this in one of the papers read at the meeting, which will begin on Aug. 27 and last for three days.

A Carnegie Library for Alameda, Cal.

ALAMEDA, Cal., July 10.—Andrew Carnegie has given this city $85,000 for a public library building.

UNEXPECTED RESULT IN BRITISH BOILER TEST

Cruiser Using Belleville Boilers Loses Race to Gibraltar.

Vessel Equipped With the Scotch Type Beats Her—The Trial Not Yet Ended.

GIBRALTAR, July 10.—The British cruiser Minerva, which, with the British cruiser Hyacinth, a sister ship, sailed from Devonport on July 6 for the purpose of putting the respective merits of the Belleville and Scotch boilers to a final, decisive test, arrived here this afternoon.

The Minerva (which has Scotch boilers, the Hyacinth having Belleville boilers) could have reached here several hours earlier, but remained cruising off East Rock.

The Hyacinth was sighted from here at 6 o'clock this evening.

The test of the Belleville and Scotch boilers engaged in by the Minerva and Hyacinth is not yet completed. The vessels were not only to race to Gibraltar, but to cruise there for a specified time, then clean their boilers and race back to England. Each vessel has members of the British Government Boiler Commission on board.

This test of the comparative merits of the two types of boiler is the result of the recent attacks on the Belleville boiler in Parliament and in the British papers. The Belleville boiler has been used in nearly all the British warships built since 1896, and is used in the new royal yacht. Many of the recent warships built for other European powers, especially France, are also fitted with the Belleville boilers.

The Hyacinth was the favorite before the test began on July 6. Both the Hyacinth and Minerva are second-class cruisers of 5,600 tons displacement, 350 feet long, of 53 feet beam, and drawing 20 feet 6 inches of water.

The Belleville boiler is not used in any of the United States warships, though another type of water-tube boiler is used on the newer vessels. The ships bought at the time of the war with Spain had boilers of the old pattern.

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

One Hundred and Sixty-nine Vessels to Contend for the Command of the English Channel.

LONDON, July 11.—The Admiralty issued instructions last evening for 169 vessels of the navy to engage in manoeuvres, beginning July 29.

During these manoeuvres the two main fleets of the participating vessels will contend for the command of the English Channel.

THE PROPOSED MATCH DEAL.

If It Is Consummated Americans Will Control Bryant & May, the British Company.

LONDON, July 11.—The Daily Mail says: "If the Bryant & May stockholders approve the agreement made to acquire the business of the Diamond Match Company of Liverpool for £480,000, to be provided by a new issue of Bryant & May shares, the Diamond Match Company will be absorbing Bryant & May, as the American company, accepting Bryant & May shares as a purchase price, will then hold a controlling and voting power in Bryant & May."

BRITISH BANKER ALARMED.

Says Transfer of Securities to America Is Continuing on an Ever-Increasing Scale.

LONDON, July 11.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Union Bank yesterday, the Governor, Mr. Schuster, in the customary review of the monetary position, remarked that he could not pretend to view the ever-growing excess of British imports over exports with equanimity. The transfer of securities from this side of the Atlantic to the other had continued on an ever-increasing scale, and British indebtedness to the United States for produce had apparently been settled by the transfer there of securities.

This movement, said Mr. Schuster, could not continue indefinitely, and its ultimate influence on the London money market must be very considerable.

MOSCOW BANKS IN TROUBLE.

Failure of Two Well-Known Concerns Expected—Many Firms Threatened.

LONDON, July 10.—Mail advices received here from Moscow report that two well-known banks are in the last extremities, their paper being quoted at a third of its nominal value. The advices also say that the failure of these banks will certainly result in the ruin of many commercial houses. There is a general belief that a number of shaky concerns are sure to collapse.

A recent ukase, from the Ministry of Finance, instructing public companies to lodge their surplus capital only with the imperial or first-class banks is considered wise and necessary.

A Berlin Banker Disappears.

BERLIN, July 10.—According to the local newspapers, the proprietor of a small bank in Leipziger-Strasse, this city, the customers of which were mostly people of small means, disappeared some days ago, and the police are searching for him. The amount of the banker's liabilities has not developed.

Peeresses Invited to Russell Trial.

LONDON, July 10.—The trial of Earl Russell before the House of Lords on July 18 has occasioned the issue of all kinds of quaint notifications. None of them, perhaps, is more curious than the latest, relating to the admission of women. The notice announces that a hundred places have been reserved for peeresses. As the offense is bigamy, there is considerable curiosity as to the extent to which the invitation will be accepted.

A New Russian Submarine Boat.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.—There have recently been mysterious statements in Russian papers about an astounding submarine boat invented by Naval Lieut. Kolbassieff. The papers said the vessel was to obtain a velocity of thirty-six to forty-five miles an hour. It is ascertained that a submarine boat of new design is actually being constructed under the direction of Naval Engineer Kouteinikoff at Cronstadt.

The Proposed French Miners' Strike.

PARIS, July 10.—A meeting to-day of delegates from the various labor corporations, summoned by the Federal Committee of Miners to discuss the advisability of an eventual strike of all the miners of France, adopted a resolution expressing complete agreement in regard to the useful effects of such a strike.

Danish Princes Entertain Americans.

COPENHAGEN, July 10.—At a dinner given this evening in honor of the commanders and officers of the United States training ship Hartford and the Massachusetts school ship Enterprise, by the Crown Prince and the royal family, the Crown Prince toasted President McKinley and the United States.

£500,000 Fire at Sydney, N. S. W.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 10.—Horderu's department stores, consisting of eight-story buildings, fronting on three streets, were practically destroyed by fire to-day. The damage is estimated at over £500,000. The insurance amounts to £394,000, mostly in local companies.

Martial Law in Seville.

SEVILLE, Spain, July 10.—Martial law has been proclaimed here, owing to the turbulence of the strikers. A mob last night paraded the streets, hurling stones promiscuously until a late hour. The streets are now patrolled by troops.

Gen. Sickles Is Improving.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., July 10.—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who has been ill at the home of Daniel P. Hays, the Village President, since the Fourth of July, is improving, and it is thought will be able to be about in a few days.

"JINGOES" MEET IN LONDON.

Enthusiastic Crowds In and Outside the Guildhall Indorse the Government's War Policy.

LONDON, July 11.—A meeting was held in the Guildhall yesterday afternoon in support of the Government's war policy. It was a great success from the "jingo" point of view. The idea originated on the Stock Exchange, and was intended as an offset to the recent pro-Boer gathering at Queen's Hall.

The Lord Mayor, Alderman Frank Green, and other city magnates did their utmost to assure the success of the meeting, and the result was that the Great Hall of the Guildhall, having a capacity of 4,000 persons, did not suffice to contain the crowd. An overflow meeting outside was necessitated, and the pro-war enthusiasts in the street made a demonstration of an even more pronounced character than that of the stock brokers within. Patriotic songs broke out at intervals, both within and without the building. The British Generals were cheered, and the names of Henry Labouchere and other Boer sympathizers were hissed and hooted. The Stock Exchange was practically deserted on account of the meeting, the brokers marching in procession to the Guildhall, waving flags and singing "Soldiers of the King."

The Lord Mayor presided, surrounded by Conservative members of the House of Commons, bankers, and others.

A resolution expressing complete confidence in the South African policy of the Government and protesting against the unpatriotic attacks of the Opposition was adopted in the midst of wild scenes of enthusiasm.

BRITISH ARMY INNOVATION.

Recruits Not to Practice Sword, Lance, and Bayonet Exercises—To Confine Themselves to the Rifle.

LONDON, July 11.—Lord Roberts has decided that in future the use of the rifle must be the first consideration in the training of recruits for all arms of the British service. Sword, lance, and bayonet exercises have been abolished.

A board of expert cavalry officers has pronounced the sword to be practically useless in warfare, although a sword of a different pattern will remain a part of the cavalryman's equipment.

BRITISH ASANDONED WOUNDED.

LONDON, July 11.—A Yeomanry trooper, in a letter describing the Vlakfontein affair on May 26 (when the garrison of Vlakfontein, on the Johannesburg-Durban Railroad, had 174 men put out of action by the Boers under Gen. De la Rey), adds the startling intelligence that the British, the night after the fight, discovered that the Boers were surrounding their camp, and were obliged to retreat, leaving their tents standing and their wounded behind them.

CAPE REBEL LEADER HANGED.

CAPE TOWN, July 10.—Marais, the well-known Cape Colony rebel, was hanged at Middelburg, Transvaal Colony, to-day.

By order of the military authorities the execution was witnessed by prominent residents of Middelburg.

A. H. HUMMEL RECOVERING.

Out of Danger, and Will Probably Be Removed from the Hospital To-day.

LONDON, July 10.—While the physicians at King's College Hospital stated early this morning that A. H. Hummel, the New York lawyer, who was injured in a carriage accident while driving down Northumberland Avenue last evening, was in a very bad state, it was announced in the afternoon that Mr. Hummel was regarded as being out of danger.

The assertion that Mr. Hummel's skull was fractured when he was thrown from his carriage is untrue. He is only suffering from concussion and shock.

Shortly before midnight Mr. Hummel was resting comfortably, and at that hour the house surgeon said there was no reason why he should not be removed from the hospital to-morrow. No complications have arisen, and Mr. Hummel, according to the hospital authorities, is recovering from the shock quite as rapidly as could be expected. He was able to talk to his friends to-day.

Benjamin Steinhardt of the firm of Howe & Hummel said late yesterday afternoon that only two cablegrams relative to Mr. Hummel's accident had been received in the course of the day. One was from Mrs. Scarbrough, a sister of the injured man, to her son. It read as follows:

"Uncle slightly hurt. Cab accident. No danger, honor bright."

The second message was from M. Warley Platzek, a lawyer of this city, who is now in London. It read:

"Hummel conscious and cheerful. Not seriously injured. I shall remain here."

Mr. Steinhardt said he did not expect any more messages until to-day, as the foregoing showed that the accident was not a serious one.

THE PLAGUE AT MARSEILLES.

Arab Stokers on an Infected Steamer Refuse to be Inoculated.

MARSEILLES, July 10.—The precautionary measures taken to prevent an outbreak of bubonic plague among the crew and passengers of the French steamer Laos, Capt. Flandin, from Yokohama, May 23, which arrived here on July 7, have been handicapped by the refusal of the Arab stokers to submit to vaccination with plague serum. Grave fears are entertained that the plague will spread unless all the passengers and crew of the Laos, now held in quarantine, are inoculated.

The passengers of the Laos complain bitterly of the inadequate accommodations, bad food, and lack of bedding at the quarantine station.

The Laos arrived at Marseilles with fifteen cases of bubonic plague among the Arab stokers, two deaths having occurred in the course of the voyage. The steamer left Colombo on June 16, and Jibouti, East Africa, on June 26.

Appointed Secretary to Gov. Taft.

MANILA, July 10.—Arthur F. Ferguson, ex-Spanish Secretary of the Philippine Commission, has been appointed Secretary to the Chief Executive, Civil Governor Taft.

Mr. Ferguson is about forty-five years old. He was appointed Spanish Secretary to the Philippine Commission on March 50, 1900. At that time he was chief translator of the Bureau of American Republics. During the sessions of the Peace Commission at Paris he was interpreter for the American Commissioners, and when Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State he accompanied the members of the Pan-American Congress on their trip through the United States.

HARRY MANN IS DYING.

Business Manager of the Knickerbocker Succumbing to Bright's Disease.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 10.—Harry Mann, business manager of the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York City, is dying from at attack of Bright's disease, which first prostrated him six months ago. He has been in a comatose condition since yesterday.

All hope is abandoned by the family and attending physician, and death may come at any moment. When Mr. Mann was brought here two weeks ago his condition was considered very serious. The immediate family and other relatives are at his bedside.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Minnie Edwards is an acquisition to the cast of "Florodora" at the Casino. She appeared there for the first time last night.

Lillian Green, who played one of the principal parts in last Spring's production of "My Lady," was brought to this city last night from Chicago, where she had been taken ill with typhoid fever. She will be taken to the Roosevelt Hospital. Of late she has been appearing at the Studebaker Theatre, Chicago.

Another roof garden has gone out of business on account of poor attendance. The one on Madison Square Garden was closed last night, after having had a season of five nights. On Tuesday evening some of the leading persons in the bill declined to appear because they said their salaries were unpaid. The manager of the enterprise was Harry Hammerstein, son of the manager of the Victoria Theatre and the Theatre Republic, and the receipts of his five nights amounted to $200 altogether.

TOWN OF LINCOLN SOLD AT AUCTION

It Was the Place in New Jersey That Had a Council of Women.

The Town Hall, Schoolhouse, a Statue, and 1,400 Building Lots Brought $16,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 10.—The town of Lincoln, in the northern part of Middlesex County, once the pride and the hope of the woman's suffrage agitators, was sold to-day under the auctioneer's hammer for $16,000. The town was founded five years ago by Silas Drake, a land owner, who organized the New Jersey Realty Company, which purchased a big farm and cut it up into building and factory sites.

The place seemed a success from the start. Many houses were erected, factories were established, a trolley line was laid through the main street, and the United States Government gave the town a Post Office. Soon afterward a Municipal Government was organized, and the first Council of the place was composed entirely of women, equal suffrage prevailing at the Lincoln elections.

In the central square of the town a statue of Abraham Lincoln was erected, and the first letter sent from the Lincoln Post Office was directed by the President of the woman Council to Robert T. Lincoln. The town looked like a big go, and investors began putting their money into the New Jersey Mutual Realty Company, and finally secured control of it.

Silas Drake, the boomer, who had brought about Lincoln's prosperity, was ousted from the Presidency of the company by the new company. John D. Voorhees of Bound Brook, N. J., was elected in Mr. Drake's stead. Mr. Voorhees is now dead. The enterprise did not thrive after Mr. Drake lost control. The new management began to spend money lavishly for advertising, and pretty soon found itself in financial straits. Mr. Drake and other stockholders applied for a receiver. James P. Northrup of Exchange Place, Jersey City, was appointed and the sale arranged for to-day.

The property sold to-day does not include the private residences and factories in Lincoln, but it does include the Town Hall, the school house, the statue of Lincoln, nearly fourteen hundred building lots, and several factory sites. There was only one bid for the property, and that came from L. D. Cook & Co. of Bound Brook, a company having some claims against the realty company. The incumbrances against the property amounted to $15,000, the Bound Brook concern getting the town for $1,000 above this amount.

CHURCH SOLD FOR $35.

It Was Part of the Property Condemned for the New East River Bridge.

Bidders at the sale of property condemned for approaches to the new East River Bridge, which took place yesterday, complained loudly of their treatment at the hands of Peter F. Meyer, the auctioneer. Their chief grievance was that the Roman Catholic Church of St. Rose of Lima, in Cannon Street, a great terra cotta building, with white stone facings, was sold for $35, when men were bidding for it who said they were willing to pay several hundred dollars for the building.

When Mr. Meyer and his clerks arrived in the vicinity of the condemned buildings in a carriage yesterday morning there was a great crowd assembled in front of the church. It included P. J. Scully, City Clerk and Tammany leader of the district; Patrick Connolly, known as "the Mayor of Poverty Hollow"; the Rev. Father McNamee, pastor of the church, and influential members of the parish.

Many bidders showed decided eagerness to get the church property. A Goldstein, a dealer in second-hand clothing of 18 Pitt Street bid $50 in a loud voice. Leader Scully bid $25. Mr. Meyer did not hear Mr. Goldstein, it seems. Several bidders named figures that could not be made out. Burly men standing about are alleged to have said "Shut up; don't bid," and similar things. Somebody near Mr. Scully said $30. Mr. Scully nodded his head, whereupon Mr. Meyer knocked down the property without announcing the name of the successful bidder. It was afterward announced that "Mayor" Connolly was the man, and it is said that it was Mr. Scully who gave the auctioneer the final nod.

The crowd set up a cheer, and the men who had not dared to bid groaned. Goldstein, whose bid of $50 at the start was ignored, said that he afterward bid $60, but that this bid like the first was not heard by Mr. Meyer. Several men standing near corroborated Goldstein.

The property included in the sale extended from Clinton Street to the East River and from Delancey Street south 150 feet toward Broome Street. The buildings embraced everything from a one-story frame structure to a seven-story sweat shop. The highest priced building, a sweat shop, at 215 Delancey Street, brought $1,550, and the lowest was a one-story building on Columbia Street which was knocked down for $10.

Auctioneer Meyer was protected by two stalwart patrolmen, and Capt. Albertson of the Delancey Street Station sat on the box with the driver. The purchasers have two months in which to remove the buildings.

FEMININE FRILLS.

A pretty gown worn by a woman in town yesterday was a combination of French blue veiling and a pompadour of flowered muslin. The gown was made in the accepted fashion of jacket and skirt, and was lightened by pink muslin, which formed the stock, pleated front to the little gown as well as the girdle. The sleeves of the jacket, which flared over a tighter undersleeve, were laced several inches down with a cherry-colored velvet which blended with the muslin, and the whole was finished with bows at the edges of the sleeves.

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Another woman in a blue gown had the cuffs and stock of an apple-green banded with velvet. She wore with the gown a hat with a black velvet bow in the front and pink roses with bright green leaves.

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A suit of gray linen, of a deep shade, and made very simply, was worn by a New Jersey woman. It was in the nature of a shirt waist suit, the front of the waist tucked, and the sleeves also tucked, but only at the wrist, where the tucking formed a deep cuff, perhaps four inches long, fastened with three little round pearl buttons and thread loops.

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It is said that in Paris no clasped gloves are worn by the smart women, and many women here will have only those which button, and perfer for street gloves those with a single button.

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Every other woman has a veil of some sort around her hat. It is usually of chiffon, with some figure or dot upon it. These veils are useful to protect the hat from dust in traveling, and if one has not been traveling why there is the look of it which is the next thing to it. A young girl wore a veil of brown chiffon yesterday, the figure upon which were crossed golf sticks in white.

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The only dress suit case that a woman should ever carry, when she has to tote it herself, is to be seen just now in the windows of the bonbon shops. There are all sizes of dress suit case bonbon boxes, and the bigger one of these she has the better.

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Something rather new are the petticoats of colored brilliantine. These come in light shades of pink and blue and other delicate colors. They are trimmed with lace and are very pretty and serviceable. They cost from $5 to $6.

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The most attractive things in the way of water bottles are known as wine or water coolers. They are big glass bottles, each with a spout or nose and the lower part set in a fanciful straw frame. The construction of the bottle is peculiar. There is a separate small compartment to it opening from the back where a large mouth is closed with a big straw plug. In this compartment is placed the cracked ice. The wine is poured through the top of the bottle, which is also plugged with a straw plug. The bottles cost $3.50 and $5.

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A rather pretty bathing suit worn in the water the other day was of black, with a plaited skirt, full waist cut low at the throat. The peculiarity of the suit was in the sleeves, which were merely straps crossing the arm a little below the shoulder leaving the arm bare at the very top. This is a most attractive and becoming way of making a sleeve and is always pretty in evening gowns, but it is a question as to whether it is a good style for the purpose for which it was used in this case. The quietest and most inconspicuous bathing suit should be worn by the woman who bathes where there are large crowds of strangers.

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Dolls as well as people have taken to motor carriages. One little lady doll who was riding in one of the shop windows the other day with her chauffeur, wore a white brilliantine gown stitched with black, so it may be taken for granted that this is the latest doll automobile costume.

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Oddities in the Biarritz gloves to be seen occasionally are in the stitching. In cream and in white gloves some of those with black stitching on the back have all the fingers and all parts of the gloves also stitched with black.

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Those cord bags which will double up into the smallest amount of space when in use hold, and have, like a 'bus, always room for one more. They are the most convenient of shopping bags for the people who are obliged at times to carry bundles. For the ordinary shopper these bags come in the dark colors, but a young woman in town the other day carried a white one, and it was most attractive. The girl was pretty, of the Summer girl type, dressed in a light gown, and was evidently in for a day's shopping. The white cord bag seemed to tell the whole story so plainly that it had as appropriate a look as if the girl had been on her Summer heaths carrying a golf club.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The general interest yesterday was at Newport, where the yacht races have been attracting much attention. In town there were the sailings of the different ships and the departures of Miss Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, and James J. Van Alen. There were not many people besides the members of the family and intimate friends present at the funeral of Mr. Lorillard. There were really a very few fashionable people in town, as the Summer season is in full swing at the different resorts.

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As announced in this column on Tuesday morning, the marriage of Miss Margaret Willett Boardman, daughter of the late Daniel F. Boardman, and George Gordon Hammill, son of George Cadwalader Hammill of Stamford, Conn., was celebrated very quietly that afternoon. The ceremony took place in Grace Church Chantry, the Rev. Dr. Huntington officiating, and only a few relatives and intimate friends were present. Mr. Hammill's best man was Lawrence Atterbury. The bride was given away by her uncle, the Rev. W. T. Boardman. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. George Cadwalader Hammill and Miss Hammill, the Misses Boardman, sisters of the bride; Mrs. W. T. Boardman, Mrs. Morgan Barnwell, Mrs. Grenville Snelling, Mr. and Mrs. William Folsom, Mrs. David Augustus Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Colt, and Mrs. Nicholas Fish.

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Samuel Newhouse has deferred his trip to Europe. Alfred Slidell of New Orleans, who sails to-day on La Normandie, is going abroad to visit his sister, the Baroness Erlanger. Mr. Slidell is a near relative of the late Mrs. August Belmont.

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Yesterday there was the usual number of well-known women in town lunching or dining at the fashionable restaurants. Mrs. George Gould came to town on Tuesday, and yesterday with her two younger children lunched at Delmonico's.

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In the palm garden at the Waldorf there were lunching Mrs. Frederick Edey, her sister, Mrs. Robert R. L. Clarkson; Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mrs. Budd of Philadelphia, and Mrs. William Payne Thompson., Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, and Mrs. Louis Lorillard were also in town.

***

A number of well-known people dined at Sherry's last evening. Heber R. Bishop gave a small dinner, his guests including Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, W. D. Sloane, and Mr. Hower. Mrs. Charles S. Marshall, Miss Ethel Barrymore, George Keppel, and Samuel Newhouse also dined there.

***

The return of James J. Van Alen, who sailed yesterday, is a somewhat uncertain quantity, despite the rumors that Mr. Van Alen, after receiving his decoration, is to return here with his daughters. A short time before his departure Mr. Van Alen told several of his friends that he did not intend returning to America before next Spring, and possibly not for a year.

***

One of the surprises of the early Summer was the wedding of Miss Mary Robinson and Martin E. Greene. Mr. Greene is a retired merchant and a widower with one son. Miss Robinson is the sister of Walter Robinson of the Union Club and Robert Emmet Robinson and Mrs. William H. Davidge. Her niece married Henry B. Montgomery on Staten Island a few weeks ago.

***

The announcement of the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Guy Phelps Dodge was made yesterday. The interesting event took place at Southampton, where Mr. and Mrs. Dodge are stopping this Summer. Mr. Dodge was married to Miss Mary E. Rhodes, the daughter of James M. Rhodes of Ardmore, Penn., on Oct. 11 of last year.

***

The end of the week always marks the different entertainments at the various country houses. To-morrow evening there will be a dance at the Meadow Club, at Southampton. On Saturday there will be a dance at Bar Harbor and one also at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, at Oyster Bay. Yesterday there was a good attendance at the polo game at Seabright. Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Park, and Judge and Mrs. Henry E. Howland have been among those who have been entertaining at Southampton, and the clever theatricals which were arranged at the Meadow Club last Saturday evening by James L. Breece are still the talk of the place.

***

The servants of the Whitney household arrived at Am Meer, the cottage which William C. Whitney has taken at Bar Harbor, on Saturday. Mr. Whitney is expected there this week. Among other arrivals at Bar Harbor have been those of Miss Furniss, Miss Clementina Furniss, and Mrs. Zimmerman, who arrived at the Louisburg on Saturday. The Louisburg weekly concerts began on Sunday evening.

***

Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were registered at the Iroquois Hotel in Buffalo on Tuesday. They intended to stop a day or so for the Exposition and then return to Ferncliff and from thence go on a cruise on the Nourmahal. Louis C. Tiffany was also at the Exposition on the same day.

***

London hostesses are quite disturbed over the frequent illnesses of Mme. Calvé. She was to have sung at Mrs. Ronalds's two Sundays ago, and a large audience had gathered, but she sent her excuses. She was also so ill this week that she has been unable to sing at all, and Mrs. Leggett's musicale had to be postponed. Mrs. Ronalds had among her guests Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Jaffray, Miss Lelia Paget, and Mrs. Parkinson Sharpe.

***

Among recent movements of New Yorkers in Europe Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer are at Frankfort, Germany. Lawrence Turnure was in St. Petersburg on June 27. Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Bonner and Miss Kate Bonner are in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies are at Aix les Baines.

***

Three ships leave for Europe to-day. The Deutschland has booked among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Morris, Miss Eleanor Morris, Jefferson M. Levy, Gardiner D. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Huntington and Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mrs. J. Roosevelt, F. D. Roosevelt, and Mrs. W. R. Travers. The Königin Luise had the Countess de Montjoye, Dr. M. P. Ravenel and Mrs. Ravenel of Charleston, S. C., Mrs. George Lathrop, and the Misses Lathrop.

***

The Majestic, which arrived yesterday, had among its passengers Miss Beekman, James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Burden, W. Butler Duncan, H. T. Hollins, the Hon. Francis G. Newlands, Miss Newlands, Mr. and Mrs. G. Carrick Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb and the Misses Robb, Francis Skinner, R. Livingston Beekman, B. K. Wilmerding, Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. Wyckoff, and Miss Wyckoff, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ludlow and Miss Ludlow, C. H. C. Moller, W. S. Andrews, David Stevenson, W. W. Phipps, E. Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. Greer, J. Lee Booker, Mrs. Betts, Douglas Alexander, and Holcombe Bacon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 10.—Mrs. W. Storrs Wells gave a large luncheon at her cottage to-day. Mrs. A. Cass Canfield also entertained at luncheon, her guests including Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Martha Johnson, Miss Anna Sands, and Miss Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., gave a dinner this evening at the Clambake Club. Mrs. E. Rollins Morse gave a large dinner at Arleigh, and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. Frederic Neilson also entertained at dinner.

Mayor and Mrs. Garretson entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Bishop Satterlee of Washington, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick at the War College. The guests included Miss Whiting of England, John Hare Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Major Young, Mrs. E. G. Capehart, Capt. and Mrs. Coghlan, and Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner this evening at The Breakers.

Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden entertained at luncheon this afternoon, and Henry Walters entertained on board the Narada.

The first of the season's concerts was given at the Casino this evening, and attracted a large gathering. The illuminations were very picturesque. The first Casino Sunday night concert this year is set for next Sunday, and it is expected that the cottagers will be present in large numbers. The first dance of the season at the Casino will take place to-morrow evening.

To-morrow evening a general meeting of the Newport Harbor Fête Committee will be held in the State House.

On Friday evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give the largest dinner of the season up to that time, over forty cards having been sent out by the hostess. To-morrow afternoon Mrs. Fish will give a luncheon.

Elbridge T. Gerry will entertain forty guests at dinner on his yacht on Saturday evening.

On Friday evening Mrs. Benjamin Thaw will give a large dinner at Beach Mound. Mr. and Mrs. Thaw returned here yesterday, after a visit to the Pan-American Exposition.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin has selected Tuesdays for her at homes this season, and has cards out for dinners to-morrow evening and July 18.

Mrs. John R. Drexel has cards out for a luncheon at her cottage on Ochre Point to-morrow.

James J. Van Alen returned here unexpectedly to-day. He had planned to sail for Europe, but postponed his start till next week.

Mrs. Van Rensselear Cruger will remain at Cruger's Island till August, when she is expected here for the remainder of the season.

P. A. B. Widener is expected here to-morrow with his family.

Col. and Mrs. Stephenson of Germantown, Penn., who intended to spend the season abroad, changed their plans and are at the New Cliffs Hotel with their daughter and son-in-law, the Rev. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard are expected on Saturday for a stay with Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Crossways.

Miss Leontine Marie, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong at Greystone, has joined her mother, Mrs. Joseph Marie, at Southampton, L. I.

Mrs. George Mason has returned to Philadelphia.

Gordon McKay, with his guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Jungen, Mrs. McIntyre, and Miss McIntyre of Washington, and Miss Jennie Pierce of New York, have gone to Saratoga for a visit.

Grafton Cushing has arrived for the season.

F. H. Baldwin of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest.

A. Gordon Norrie and his family are expected at the Wheeler cottage to-morrow for the season.

Miss Redmond of New York is the guest of her brother, Gould Redmond.

Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce and the Misses Bryce of New York are at the Bryce cottage in Bellevue Avenue for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ray Miller of New York are at the Weaver cottage in Berkeley Avenue for the season.

Vincent Astor is the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Edward S. Willing, for a few days, pending the arrival of his parents, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly have arrived at their villa for the season.

Mrs. Le Roy King has gone to the White Mountains.

Chester Griswold and George de Forest Grant, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, have returned to New York.

There is a growing demand for property in the Beacon Hill Road district. According to report, J. Edward Addicks, who purchased Belvoir and considerable other property in that vicinity, proposes to erect a number of cottages.

To-day the report that J. Pierpont Morgan intends to build here was revived. It is a surprise to some people to learn that Mr. Morgan owns a large strip of land in Newport.

DOINGS AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 10.—William C. Whitney and James B. Haggin came this morning on a special train.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock of New York, sister of Mr. Whitney, is expected to-morrow. She is to have a cottage here for the Summer.

George W. Vanderbilt and family will arrive Friday. They will occupy Point d'Arcadie. Mr. Vanderbilt has been absent from Bar Harbor for two seasons.

Mrs. W. Torrance, sister of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, arrived at the Malvern to-day. She has just returned from abroad.

Mrs. William P. Draper of New York entertained at luncheon to-day.

John R. McLean and family came this morning. They will spend the Summer here. Mr. McLean has not been at Bar Harbor since the year that he was boomed for President.

Dinner parties were given to-night by Mrs. T. S. Kennedy of New York, D. H. Morris, and Mrs. John W. Auchincloss.

M. Brut, the Danish Minister, came to-day for the Summer. Mrs. Andrew Tod and Miss Julia B. Tod are visiting Mrs. John S. Kennedy of New York.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Oastler—Matthews.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 10.—The wedding of Dr. Frank Richard Oastler of New York and Miss Maude Matthews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Matthews, took place here to-day at Graystone, the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony was private, only the particular friends of the bride and bridegroom being present. After the wedding there was a large reception. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of mousseline de soie embroidered in silver. Her veil was tulle, which was held in place by a large brooch of diamonds and pearls, the gift of the bridegroom's father, and from her neck hung a pendant of diamonds and pearls, the present of the groom. Mrs. William Kelly, the daughter of Gov. Odell, was matron of honor, and the bride was accompanied by two flower girls, Miss Frederica Savage and Miss May Jacobson. The best man was Louis Sledge of New York City, and the ushers were Fred Kimball of Hartford, Conn.; Dr. John Bentley Squier of New York, George B. Wheeler of New York, and Edgerton Swartwout of Stamford, Conn. Dr. Oastler and his bride will spend the Summer at their cottage at Block Island and on their return will reside in New York. Among the guests invited to the wedding were Gov. and Mrs. Odell, Mr. Bert Odell, ex-Mayor Odell, Lieut. and Mrs. W. Kelly, Major Bird, William C. Oastler, Mrs. Gertrude Geaner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherman Craig, Judge and Mrs. Boardman, ex-Judge Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Cord Meyer, Charles Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Abner Harper, Amasa J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. George Kirschway, Benjamin Altman, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hodley, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Fell, the Rev. Dr. William K. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Cragin, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Jacobson, Miss Francis Ramsdell, Roland Stebbins, Dr. and Mrs. Shrady, Dr. and Mrs. R. O. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hawk, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Moody, Mrs. Emma Jennings, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Hart, Dr. Bartholomew, Miss E. Townsend, Miss Edith Weller, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Ramsdell, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Foster, Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Comstock, Capt. Joseph Dickey, Judge and Mrs. Hirshberg, Dr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss, and Mr. and Mrs. Vanamee.

Stewart—Bliss.

Special to The New York Times.

ATCHISON, July 10.—Miss Grace Bliss and Alonzo H. Stewart, Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate, were married at the Episcopal Church to-night. The bride is a very pretty and popular Atchison young lady. They left for St. Joseph, Mo., by special train, where they took a regular train for Yellowstone Park. They will live at Washington.

MR. GRUBER AT AN OUTING.

He Recites a Poem and Kisses the Children—Pleasure for the People in the Twenty-first District.

There was a Gruber outing yesterday without some of the features that have commonly in the past added to the gayety of these fêtes. The regular Republican organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District sent its women and children, to the number of 6,500, off on the steamboats Columbia and Sirius. The outing was without expense to the guests.

A long sail down the Sound to Laurelton Grove took up most of the day. After luncheon a Gruber poem was recited. Here it is:

To-day we live in Gladville,
Where nothing counts but fun;
No tearful eye e'er sees the place,
And only right is done.
But none may stay in Gladville
Unless they sing and smile;
It pays you well to live there,
It is ever worth your while.

After he had recited the poem Mr. Gruber was photographed with a group of 150 children. On the way back he undertook to kiss every child on the Columbia. He was busy all the way up to the pier at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and North River.

Besides Mr. Gruber, Senator Slater, Assemblyman Bennett, and Alderman Matthews were among those who attended the outing.

FUNERAL OF PIERRE LORILLARD

It Took Place from Grace Church and Was Largely Attended.

The funeral of Pierre Lorillard took place yesterday morning from Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. W. R. Huntington, rector of the church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. N. P. Carey. The full choir of the church rendered the hymns connected with the services.

The services in the church were attended by a large congregation, which included delegations from the various clubs and other organizations to which the deceased had belonged, a large number of the family friends, and the heads of the different departments of the Lorillard industries.

The coffin was almost entirely covered with ivy, and bunches of pink and white orchids lay at the head and at the feet. A dozen or more floral pieces lay on the altar rails. The more conspicuous of them were a wreath of white orchids from W. C. Whitney, a standing piece of orchids and lilies from August Belmont, and a wreath of lillies and Autumn leaves from the Coney Island Jockey Club.

The family of the dead man occupied seats on either side of the altar. This gathering included Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan and James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, and

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
45 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf; 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.; 287 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg.; 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.; 57 Hudson St., Merc. Ex.; 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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BANK & TRUST CO. STOCKS.
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38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

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BANKERS,
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48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
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Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
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MEMBERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and Investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request, A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS. Monthly Fluctuation Sheets, Daily and Weekly Reports.
Commission 1-16. Moderate Margins.

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Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
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Telephone, 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

11 PER CENT.
PAID IN DIVIDENDS
IN TWO MONTHS
(More than any savings bank will pay in two years)
is the record of the
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO,
A limited amount of stock can be secured for a few days only at 50c. per share, (par value $1,) full paid and non-assessable.
This company is controlled by some of the largest and most prominent capitalists in the country, and the stock is registered by the Beaumont Trust Co. of Beaumont, Texas.
Write at once for prospectus and special report on this company and its holdings, just issued by the Assistant State Geologist of Texas, and also our new book, mailed free.
L. R. BECKLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Fiscal Agents,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members Beaumont Oil Exchange.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 22d day of July, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice-President.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, the Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 15th day of July, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Three Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars ($3,800.)
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York, Trustee.
HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
July 10, 1901.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Proposals.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received until 2 P. M. July 13, 1901, for constructing one 2½-story brick and steel building about 45 by 290 feet, comprising carpenter shop, storehouse, and cartridge case shop; also one 1-story brick building about 45 by 180 feet, comprising annealing and drawing presses rooms. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major Ord. Dept. Comdg.

FINANCIAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
General Office, Broad Street Station,
Philadelphia, 1st July, 1901.
For the convenience of stockholders and holders of Treasurer's receipts in connection with the allotment of capital stock of March, 1901, certificates for the new stock will be ready for delivery as follows:—
1. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts, bearing date 8th, June, 1901, or prior thereto, certificates are now ready for delivery.
For assigned receipts, dated as above, certificates will be delivered five days after surrender of receipts to the Secretary at Philadelphia.
2. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts, bearing date 10th to 13th, June, 1901, inclusive, certificates will be delivered upon surrender of receipts on and after 8th, July, 1901.
For assigned receipts, dated and surrendered as above, certificates will be delivered five days after surrender of receipts to the Secretary at Philadelphia.
3. For assigned Treasurer's receipts, bearing date 14th or 15th, June, 1901, certificates will be delivered upon surrender of receipts on and after 17th, July, 1901.
For assigned receipts, dated and surrendered as above, certificates will be delivered five days after surrender of receipts to the Secretary at Philadelphia.
For the convenience of stockholders in New York, certificates of stock, payment for which was made at the office of the Company, No. 85 Cedar Street, New York, will be delivered to holders of unassigned receipts at the same office.
This supersedes all previous notices.
LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

DOROTHY OF MONTANA
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
LOCATION OF PROPERTIES ON "Granite Mountain" LEDGE, near Philipsburg, Mont. PRODUCTION of DIVIDENDS. TREAT. $750,000.00.

Shares in this Corporation are offered for Public Subscription at PAR, $1 each.
Rich Strike of Ore (running $250 in Gold to the ton) just made on these properties, likely to send stock higher soon.
Discriminating Investors will find that in respect to intrinsic merit and in personnel of management, "DOROTHY" reaches the highest level attainable.
Send for full information, map of district, certificate of assay, report of expert, &c. Address the president:
Thurlow Weed Barnes, 140 Broadway, New York.

Dividends.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
No. 71 Broadway,
New York, July 2d, 1901.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the United States Steel Corporation was declared, payable on Wednesday, August 7th, 1901, at the office of the company, 71 Broadway, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, July 16th, 1901, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. Thursday, August 8th, 1901.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
No. 71 Broadway,
New York, July 2d, 1901.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Capital Stock of the United States Steel Corporation was declared, payable on Saturday, the 14th day of September, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1901, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 16th day of September, 1901.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, May 21st, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the surplus net earnings of the current fiscal year, after providing for 4% dividend on the preferred stock for such year, a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on its common stock, payable July 20th, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, to the common stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, June 29th, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, June 29th, 1901, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Monday, July 22d, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, May 21st, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. out of surplus net earnings has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th, 1901.
The Preferred Stock books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, N. Y. York, at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 29th, 1901, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M., on Monday, July 22d, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, July 10, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of one per cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending September 1, 1901, payable September 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on August 9, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on August 9, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT., payable on and after August 12th proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on July 22d, 1901.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 12th, 1901.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, July 10, 1901.

93rd Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable August 31, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 23d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 9, 1901.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, June 20th, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent. (½%) were declared, payable July 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, July 12th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 12th, 1901, and reopen Tuesday, July 30th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Co.
A semi-annual dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred stock and also a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. on the Common stock of this Company has been declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. on 15th July, 1901.
D. COMYN MORAN,
Assistant Secretary.
New York, 2d July, 1901.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, July 10, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. has been declared on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable by check August 1st, 1901.
The Transfer Books of that stock will be closed July 20th, and reopened August 2d, 1901.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, July 10, 1901.
The coupons due Aug. 1, 1901, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and the South Pittsburg bonds of this company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

New York Smelting and Refining Co.
NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day signed an order returnable on Aug. 8 for a rule to permit Gov. Voorhees as receiver of the New York Smelting and Refining Company to distribute $41,600 of assets of the company to its creditors. The claims aggregate $81,000. The company failed, and Mr. Voorhees was made receiver before he became Governor. This action will end the existence of the company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 10	895,515
To date this year	179,539,952
Corresponding date last year	68,182,492

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 10	$3,000,000
To date this year	$651,057,720
Corresponding date last year	$298,167,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle pf	1½	Norf. & West. pf	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Northern Pac. pf	½
Cent. Tobacco	½	Pullman Co.	1¼
Hock. Valley pf	¾	St. Law. & Adir.	4
Mexican National	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2¼	Kan. & Mich.	2½
Am. Car & Fdy.	2	Kan. City So. pf	1½
Am. C. & F. pf	1	Lake Erie & W.	3½
Am. Ice	1½	Louis. & Nash.	4½
Am. Ice pf	1½	Manhattan	⅛
Am. Smelt. & R.	1½	Met. Street Railway	2
Am. Locomotive	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	3	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Am. S. R. pf	½	Mo., K. & T.	2½
Am. Tob. ctfs.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf	4½
Anaconda Copper	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	4½
Ann Arbor pf	2¼	Missouri Pacific	4⅝
At., T. & S. F.	5	National Biscuit	⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf	2½	National Lead	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	3½	N. Y. Central	2⅞
B'klyn R. T.	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Bur., C. R. & N.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
Canada South	⅞	pf.	3
Canadian Pacific	¼	N. Y., O. & W.	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1⅜	Norf. & West.	2⅝
Chi. & Alton	2½	North American	2
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Penn. R. R.	2½
Chi. & East. Ill.	5	People's Gas	3⅛
Chi. Great West.	1¼	Pressed S. Car	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1½	Reading	1⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1½	Reading 1st pf	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	2	Reading 2d pf	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	5½	Rep. Steel	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	7½	Rep. Steel pf	1½
Chi., R. I. & P. rts.	1	Rubber Goods	⅞
C., St. P., M. & O.	5	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	1¼	St. L. & S. F.	½
Chi. T. T. pf	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Chi. Union Tract.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. rts.	⅛
Col. Fuel & I.	3⅛	St. L. S. W.	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf	⅛	St. L. S. W. pf	⅞
Corsol. Gas	3¼	Sloss-Sheffield	2½
Del. & Hudson	3	Southern Pacific	2½
Del., L. & W.	2	Southern Railway	1½
Den. & R. G. pf	2½	Southern Ry. pf	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	2	Tenn. C. & I.	3½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	3	Texas Pacific	2
Erie	2½	Union Pacific	4⅝
Erie 1st pf	2	Union Pac. pf	½
Erie 2d pf	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf	1
Evans & T. H.	1½	U. S. Steel	1½
General Electric	2	U. S. Steel pf	1½
Glucose Sugar	3⅝	Va.-Car. C. pf	2½
Great North. pf	1½	Wabash	2½
Hocking Valley	½	Wabash pf	1½
Illinois Central	2½	West. Union Tel.	1½
Int. Paper	⅛	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Int. Silver	½	Wis. Central	3
Iowa Central	4½	Wis. Central pf	½
Iowa Cent. pf	7⅛		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

E'klyn Ferry 5s	1	St. L. & S. F. gen.	
Int. & G. N. 1st	1	5s	1½
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf.		Morris & Es. gtd. 7s.	1¾
Inc.	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½
Det., M. & M. 1. s.		Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	
3½s	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1½
Long Isl. unif. 4s	1	Wabash deb., B	3
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	2½		

RUMORS VERSUS FACTS.

There are times in Wall Street when apparently reason is abrogated and hysteria reigns. Such a period has lately been witnessed. Yesterday's market emphasized it. Upon rumor of corn damage, for example, St. Paul 4s sold down over 10 points, despite the fact that St. Paul's most important tonnage is Spring wheat, for which the prospects are flattering. Again, United States Steel is sold down over 5 points, after a satisfactory dividend declaration, on ostensible apprehension of a strike, despite the publication of reliable news foreshadowing early amicable settlement. These are two striking cases in point, illustrative of the singular mood Wall Street can get into on slight provocation. All other active issues suffered more or less in the foray on values. Were it not so serious a matter to innocent holders of securities raids of this character would be more ludicrous than anything else—value, as measured by Stock Exchange transactions, melting at a breath of suspicion without rhyme or reason.

It is, of course, self-evident that real value remains undisturbed, earning power undiminished; but exchangeable value, loanable value, is for the time seriously impaired. It is also self-evident that actual owners of securities are not adversely affected by such movements except as to temporary shrinkage of borrowing power—the real hardship is to those who carry "long" stock on margin, who, unless amply protected, are forced to part with their holdings at a loss, although for the future their estimate may be accurate.

Against such tactics, as the Stock Exchange is constituted, there seems to be no defense. If a sufficient number of operators can be inspired with fear the result arrived at by bear attack is achieved—chimeras for a time overcome facts and the paradox of depression in prosperity is arrived at. Naturally such depression must be temporary provided values fairly represent conditions. Short-selling is a wholesome corrective of inflation, but it cannot be long effective against real value—pushed too far it meets with swift and costly correction. Rumors cannot stand for long against facts. Hysteria will soon subside of its own weight, or lack of weight, and the financial situation will be found resting on the solid reasons which have prevailed since last Fall and which have brought about a range of value fairly proportionate to genuine conditions.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The complete reversal of sentiment on the Stock Exchange yesterday, evidenced by a very general and sharp break in prices, may fairly be said to be due almost entirely to the unfavorable crop news from Kansas and Western Missouri. Other influences, such as the special engagement of $750,000 in gold for export and unconfirmed rumors of a Stock Exchange house in difficulty, may have had some effect, but unquestionably the unfavorable crop news was the dominating market factor. It always is at this period of the year.

Just about a twelvemonth ago President Mellen of Northern Pacific came out in a pessimistic interview in respect to the crops along the line of the Northern Pacific, whereupon a general selling movement set in and prices broke sharply, Northern Pacific itself about 15 points. Developments later showed that these gloomy views were altogether premature. It may be, so the judgment is in conservative quarters of Wall Street, that present direful stories telling of the total ruin of the corn crop in the drought districts are likewise premature.

Expert opinion is that a good rain in these districts at any time within a week from now would very much change and relieve the situation. However, while the drought lasts the bears on the market have good ammunition to hand.

Concerning the gold export engagement to Germany, it is pointed out that this is purely a special transaction, for the reason that the present rate of exchange will not permit of any such shipment except at a considerable loss. As for the fear that foreign financial troubles may be reflected on the money market here, that view is not shared by local bankers. The fact that such banks as the First National and the Bank of Commerce are appearing on the market as liberal lenders around 5 and 6 per cent. is in the Street regarded as the best assurance that there need be no fear of any money stringency.

Concerning particular stocks and their movements yesterday, there is not much to be said. What declines there were were influenced not by special but by general news. The comparative steadiness of the Steel stocks was on further assurances that the steel strike will be settled at to-day's conference in Pittsburg; St. Lawrence and Adirondack moved up on talk of an increased dividend; Atchison sold off in the face of the report that it had agreed to withdraw its cut rates and thus avoid a great rate war, and further talk, very indefinite, however, was heard of progress in the anthracite coal combination.

During the day London traded in about 50,000 shares of stock, about evenly divided between purchases and sales. The principal buying was in the Atchisons, the Eries, and the Steels, and the principal selling in the Pacifics.

LOUISVILLE'S YEAR.

The Directors of Louisville and Nashville at a meeting yesterday declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., which was what had been expected in conservative quarters in spite of talk by some interests that an extra dividend might be declared. At the same time the annual report for the year ended June 30 was submitted, as follows:

	1901. (est'd.)	1900. (act'l.)	Increase.
Gross earnings	$28,018,483	$26,611,095	$1,405,388
Oper. expenses	18,265,021	17,472,122	792,899
Net earnings	$9,751,462	$9,138,973	$612,489
Other income	714,125	650,044	64,081
Total income	$10,465,587	$9,789,017	$676,570
Fixed charges	6,239,424	6,169,783	69,641
Balance	$4,226,163	$3,619,234	$606,929
Dividends	2,695,000	2,112,000	583,000
Surplus	$1,531,163	$1,507,234	$23,929

The total gross earnings in 1901 were $29,208,863; deducting freight on company's property $1,192,380, leaves a balance of $28,016,483. The freight on company's property, heretofore a credit to gross earnings and a debit per contra to operating expenses, has been eliminated therefrom as of July 1, 1900.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing conditions in the iron and steel trades, the Iron Age will to-day say:

Our monthly blast furnace statistics show that there has been a decline in the weekly capacity of the coke and anthracite furnaces from 306,991 tons on June 1 to 303,793 tons on July 1, while the stocks of pig iron in the hands of the merchant furnaces declined from 333,813 tons on June 1 to 327,761 tons on July 1. In other words, production and consumption nearly balanced. From all quarters comes confirmatory evidence that the consumption is phenomenal. Thus a leading official of the United States Steel Corporation reports that that concern is producing steel ingots at a rate which makes an output of 10,000,000 tons likely this year.

While statistically the situation is exceeding sound, there is throughout an uncertainty and an ill-defined feeling that we are on the top of the tide, and that we may see slowly receding values. In some departments deliveries are becoming prompt, premiums have disappeared, and there is more disposition to hunt for business. In others, notably in the wire trade, where the growing tonnage of the independent mills is beginning to tell, wire rods are being offered more freely on the basis of $25, Pittsburg, new sellers, small though they be, coming into the market. It is believed that a good deal of the wire nail capacity under construction will soon be available. In May it was estimated that out of the 30,000 kegs daily requirements, in the active season, 10,000 kegs could be covered by outside mills. The latter figure will be much enlarged before sixty days have passed.

The steel rail mills have opened their books for orders for delivery for the coming year at $28 per ton, which is the price now prevailing. From the standpoint of the mills, the situation is very strong. In reality there are only four parties now, the United States Steel Corporation, the Pennsylvania-Cambria interest, the Colorado, and Jones & Laughlins, Limited. The Lackawanna will not be in shape to resume at Buffalo until the early Summer of 1902, and the starting of the Tennessee Company is too indefinite to allow them to become a factor for some time to come. As yet little business appears to have been booked, and probably the Southern roads, which can lay the year around, are likely to come in first. All the mills are crowded with work, and will probably not be able to touch new business of importance before November or December delivery.

The feeling in the trade is that the differences between the Amalgamated Association and the union mills of the United States Steel Corporation will be very promptly settled, since both sides have much to gain from a continuance of work.

The lowering in the price of sheets does not appear to have gone into general effect, and the majority of outside mills are adhering to the old prices.

Very little is being done for export. There is a report current that a sale of 25,000 tons of ship plates had been made for delivery at Belfast yards, but it is met with an authoritative denial. The private accounts of the situation in the German iron trade continue very gloomy. Drastic measures may be necessary there to clear the atmosphere.

The London Tin King has given a little exhibition of his power over the spot market early this week. A sharp rise has been followed, however, by a rapid break.

WAR REVENUE ACT RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A statement prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau shows that the total receipts from the War Revenue act only from July 13, 1898, the date the act went into effect, to May 31, 1901, amounted to $310,033,363, as follows:

Schedule A, (documentary stamps)	$108,722,674
Schedule B, (proprietary stamps)	15,922,138
Beer	97,717,971
Special taxes	14,005,636
Tobacco	47,274,780
Snuff	2,697,818
Cigars	9,180,027
Cigarettes	3,818,991
Legacies	5,936,420
Excise tax	2,662,982
Mixed flour	21,536
Additional taxes on beer and tobacco	982,385

THE BREWER POTTERY COMPANY.

TRENTON, N. J., July 10.—Frederick A. Duggan has been discharged by Judge Kirkpatrick from the receivership of the Brewer Pottery Company. He was appointed in April, 1897. The amounts received from the sales of the company's property aggregated $35,679.63, of which $31,990.68 has been paid in wages and to other persons holding preferred claims.

This leaves $3,706.75 to be distributed among unsecured creditors, whose claims figure up to $29,443.74. The late J. Hart Brewer, owner of the pottery, was formerly a Congressman, and at the time of his death acted as Deputy United States Appraiser of the Port of New York.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

$10,000 Jersey City 5 per cent. registered water bond, due June, 1921, interest June and December, accrued interest from June 1st last to be charged to the purchaser, 114⅝.

$5,000 Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1923, coupons April and October, $500 each, 110½.

$10,000 Louisville and Nashville Railroad 5-20 collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds, due 1918, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 100½.

$10,000 Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1998, coupons April and October, 115¼.

$10,000 Northern Pacific Railroad 4 per cent. prior lien registered certificate, due 1997, interest January, April, July, and October, 102½.

$10,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. registered certificates, due 1948, interest January, April, July, and October, $5,000 each, $101¾.

$10,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad general mortgage 4 per cent. registered certificates, due 1995, interest January, April, July, and October, $5,000 each, 102.

2 shares Williamsburg Trust Company, $100 each, 266.

2 shares First National Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 300½.

10 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 162.

15 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 165.

10 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100 each, 446½.

100 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 287.

Continental Trust Company certificate covering deposit of $155,000 Ohio Southern Railroad Company second mortgage bonds, and $38,000 Ohio Southern Railroad Company second mortgage bonds, Manhattan Trust Company certificate, $25,000.

5 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 406.

$6,200 Securities Company 4 per cent. consols, 90½.

3 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 289.

200 shares Coale Muffler Safety Valve Company, $25 each, $125 lot.

1 share Twenty-third Ward Bank, $100, 142.

$100 Securities Company 4 per cent. registered consols, 92.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Preliminary returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture on the acreage of corn planted indicate a reduction of about 400,000 acres, or .5 per cent., from the area planted last year. Of the 22 States having 1,000,000 acres or upward in corn in 1900, 12 show a decrease of about 1,300,000 acres, while in the remaining 10 an increase of about 900,000 acres is shown. Of the 22 States and Territories having less than 1,000,000 acres in corn in 1900, only 5 report smaller acreage than were planted last year. The average condition of the growing crop is 91.3, as compared with 86.5 on July 1, 1900; 86.5 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a ten-year average of 90.2. The condition in Nebraska is 86, in Illinois and Iowa 87, in Kansas 74, in Missouri 70, and in Texas 64. In each of the 22 States first above referred to, except in Mississippi, Virginia, and South Dakota, where the conditions represented by 88, 92, and 89, respectively, correspond with their ten-year averages, the condition is more or less below such averages.

The condition of Winter wheat improved during June, being 88.3 on July 1, as compared with 87.8 on June 1, 80.8 on July 1, 1900; 85.6 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a ten-year average of 90.2. All the important Winter wheat States share in this improvement, except Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maryland, in which the condition declined during the month 3, 2, and 5 points, respectively.

The average condition of Spring wheat also improved during the month, being 88.6 on July 1, as compared with 92 one month ago, 85.2 on July 1, 1900; 91.7 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a ten-year average of 85.6. The condition in Nebraska is 89, Iowa 92, Minnesota 96, South Dakota and North Dakota 100.

The condition of Spring and Winter wheat combined on July 1 was 91.1, against 89.8 on July 1, 1900, and 76.2 at the corresponding date in 1899.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of farmers on July 1 is estimated at about 31,000,000 bushels, or the equivalent of 5.85 per cent. of the crop of 1900.

The average condition of the oat crop is 83.7, as compared with 85.3 one month ago, 85.5 on July 1, 1900; 90 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a ten-year average of 87.7.

The average condition of barley is 91.3, against 91 one month ago, 76.3 on July 1, 1900; 92 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a ten-year average of 87.1.

All the principal States except Wisconsin and Kansas, in which there were declines of 1 and 21 points, respectively, and New York, in which the condition has remained stationary, show an improvement during the month, and, except in the two States first named and in Iowa, where the condition on July 1 corresponds with the ten-year average, their averages of condition are all above their respective ten-year averages.

The average condition of Winter rye is 93.6, as compared with 89.6 on July 1, 1900; 91 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a ten-year average of 89.2. Each of the principal rye-producing States shows an improved condition as compared with its ten-year average, except in New York, where the average condition on July 1 is 94, corresponding with the ten-year average in that State.

The average condition of Spring rye is 93.3, as compared with 69.7 on July 1, 1900; 89.7 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a ten-year average of 87.3.

There is an indicated decrease of some 60,000 acres, or 2.3 per cent., in the acreage of potatoes, with a condition on July 1 of 87.4, as compared with a ten-year average of 92.1.

The sweet potato reports are rather unfavorable, a majority of the more important producing States showing conditions more or less below their ten-year averages, although in a few instances such averages are exceeded slightly.

The condition of tobacco is 1 point above the ten-year average in Ohio, 4 in Virginia, and 7 in Maryland. On the other hand, it is 2 points below in Kentucky, 3 in Pennsylvania, 4 in North Carolina, and 12 in Wisconsin, while in Tennessee it corresponds with the ten-year average for that State.

Reports on the hay crop are in the main unfavorable, there being a decline from the condition as reported on the 1st of last month in a majority of the more important hay-producing States. The condition of pastures has suffered impairment during the month, and in several important States is considerably below the ten-year average. In some States, however, notably New York, Pennsylvania, California, South Dakota, Ohio, Michigan, and Minnesota, the condition is excellent, being 7, 7, 6, 9, 11, 5, and 8 points above their respective ten-year averages.

While there has been a general decline in the condition of apples and peaches, as compared with last month, almost every important peach-growing State has the promise of more than an average crop; but in the apple-producing States the crop will be generally poor. The condition of grapes is excellent.

The wool report indicates the average weight per fleece as being 6.15 pounds, as against 6.17 pounds in 1900.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Rumors from the South that the Pennsylvania has acquired control of the Ohio River Railroad.

Capital stock of the Fair Haven and Westville Railroad increased from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 for the purpose of clearing up its floating indebtedness and the building of an extension to Derby, Conn.

Common stock of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad to the amount of $2,000,000 to be issued in payment for the extension of its line to Anarillo, Texas.

Reduction from 50 cents to 25 cents in the semi-annual dividend rate declared by the Electric Company of America.

According to Chicago dispatches there is some probability of an extra dividend declaration by the Diamond Match Company.

Reports from Lebanon, Penn., that the Pennsylvania Railroad will build a steel car plant.

Dispatches from Pottsville, Penn., stating that the Reading Company will reopen a colliery which has been unused for twenty-five years and will build another large breaker.

Postponement until to-day of the special stockholders' meeting of the Central Union Telephone Company, which was to have been held yesterday, for the purpose of considering the assessment plan.

Statement from the West that executive officials of Western lines will meet in Chicago to-day for the purpose of agreeing on certain important matters concerning the maintenance of freight rates preliminary to the regular meeting called for to-morrow.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the outside market were under pressure all day, but the declines were most marked just at the close when several prominent issues sold off sharply. The volume of business was very small, only a few stocks supplying more than a few hundred shares. Even the stocks such as American Can, which have been more or less active of late, presented only small totals, and transactions in other parts of the list were proportionately light. In one or two instances the day's declines seemed directly due to traders' efforts to lower quotations, but for the most part the weakness of outside stocks was the result of the same conditions which were at work in the Stock Exchange market.

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AMERICAN CAN was much less active than it was the previous day, and at the same time showed increased weakness. The common soon after the opening dropped off to 25, and at the end of the day stock was offered at this price. The net decline from Tuesday's figure was 1 pt. The preferred stock was in no better demand than the common, but the net decline in this issue was only fractional. It closed at 74¼ bid, as compared with 74¾ bid the previous day.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE, after being dull and heavy during the day, broke sharply just at the close. Only a few hundred shares were traded in, and yet on this small volume of business the common showed a decline of 2 points, selling as low as 28½. Trading in the preferred forced that issue down 1½ points, to 48, at which figure it closed. As in the case of most other stocks, these declines were due to the general conditions prevailing rather than to any special causes.

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UNION COPPER was the most active of the copper stocks, and one of the most active stocks of the day. Following the general course of the market, it sold off about 1 point, being at one time offered as low as 5½, with 5¾ bid. From these figures it rallied to 5⅝, where the last sale of the day was made. Apparently the decline resulted from selling with the desire of lowering the price of the stock, and traders helped the downward movement. The day's transactions amounted to about 1,500 shares.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 10. Bid.	July 10. Asked.	July 9. Bid.	July 9. Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58¼
American Can	24¾	25	25¾	25⅞
American Can pf	74¼	74½	74¾	75⅛
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	9½	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	41	40	41
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf	4¼	4½	4¼	
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	25¼	26¾	25	26
*British Columbia Copper	16⅛	17	16	17
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99½	98¾	99
*California Copper	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	8	7	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	37	38	37	38
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3¼	3	3¾
Compressed Air	14	16½	15	18
Con. Refrigerating	5	8¾	8	8¾
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4	3	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	34	32	34
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	97⅝	98¼		
Continental Tobacco deb.	106½	107	106½	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	84	85	84	85
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14½	14¾	14½	14⅞
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	40¼	40	40½
Electric Boat	17	19	17	19
Electric Boat pf	45	50	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2½	2¼	3½
Electric Vehicle	9	10	9	10
Electric Vehicle pf	17½	18½	17½	18½
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1¼	2
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1¾	2	1¾	2
General Chemical	63¼	67	63¼	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	34	39	34	39
Havana Commercial	10	10½	10	10½
Havana Commercial pf	45	46	46	50
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾
Iron Steamboat	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	2	2½	3
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	26½	28	26½	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf.	86½	88	86½	88
Nat. Sugar pf	107	108¼	107	109
New England Transport	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. & G'ns E. L. & P.	21¾	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	69	71	69	69¾
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	12	13	12	12½
Otis Elevator	34	35	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	95	96	95	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	½	1	½	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35¾	36½	35¾	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	73	75	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	26	28	26	28
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84	84½	84¼	84½
Seaboard Air Line	26	27	28	28½
Seaboard Air Line pf	48	48½	49½	50½
Singer Mfg	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	45
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81¼	82¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120		120	775
Standard Oil pf of N. J	770	775	770	774
Storage Power	9	11	8	11
Storey General Electric	16	17	15	16
Tennessee Copper	19½	20	19½	20
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6¼	4	6¼
Trenton Potteries	5	6¼	5	6¼
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5¼	5⅝	6⅛	6¾
Union Typewriter	62	64	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	80	80¾	80	80¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	32¾	33	32¾	33
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
Universal Tobacco, w. i.		20		20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		55		55
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	48	44	48
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	17	16¼	17½
Worthington Pump pf	111½	112¾	108	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	113	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	103	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	210	220
Cent. Pk, N. & E. R. 7s	104	104	104	105
Columbus Railway	40	41	42	45
Columbus Railway pf	100	102	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J	69¼	70½	69½	70½
Con. Traction 5s	109¼	110¼	109¼	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	26	28	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	114	118
Sixth Av. R. R	210	216	208	212
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	115	116	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	60	68	60	68
34th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	8	6½	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	73	76	73	76
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109½	110
Col. Gas 5s	104	106	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	53	56	53	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	106	105½	106½
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	108		103	
Denver Gas		38		38
Denver Gas 5s	79	80	79	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98		98	
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	108¾	108½	109¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	6⅞	7⅛	7⅛	8⅛
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	57½	59	57½	59
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88½
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	19	22
Western Gas	98	101	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¼	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	114	112¾	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	40	42	40	42
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

Treasury Department Buys Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased short-term bonds as follows: $249,400 4s at [illegible]826; $52,000 5s at 109.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 10, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
118	118½	16,405	Amalgamated Copper	120½	120⅝	117⅝	118	–2½
31	31¼	100	Am. Agric. Chemical	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	– ¼
4¾	5	500	American Bicycle	5	5	5	5	
24⅝	25	200	Am. Bicycle pf	25	25	25	25	+ ½
29½	30	3,200	Am. C. & F. Co., ex d.	31½	31½	29¾	29¾	–2
83½	85	700	Am. C. & F. Co. pf., x d.	86½	86½	84½	84½	–1
32½	33½	765	American Ice Co	33⅞	33⅞	32⅜	32⅜	–1½
69½	71½	225	American Ice Co. pf	71⅝	71⅝	70	70	–1½
28½	29½	30	American Linseed Co	28	28	28	28	
62	65	850	Am. Linseed Co. pf	65	65	65	65	
6½	7½	100	American Malting Co	7	7	7	7	
54½	55	1,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	56	56	54⅝	54⅝	–1½
101¼	102	2,700	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	101	102	100¾	101¼	– ¼
28	29	1,300	American Locomotive	30	30	29	29	– ½
88	94	600	Am. Locomotive pf	88½	88½	88	88	– ½
85	87⅝	100	American Snuff pf	87	87	87	87	
138¼	138¾	9,600	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	141⅝	142⅝	138	135½	–3
		300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	121	121	120½	120½	– ½
133½	133⅞	500	Am. Tobacco ctfs.	133½	134	133	133	– ¾
46	46½	2,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46⅝	46⅝	46	46	–1
54	55	500	Ann Arbor pf	55	55	55	55	–2½
77⅞	78	101,350	At., T. & S. F.	83½	83⅝	77⅝	78	–5
100½	100⅝	25,900	At., T. & S. F. pf	103½	103⅝	100½	100½	–2½
99	100	7,945	Baltimore & Ohio	103	99	99	99	–3½
77½	77¾	17,205	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	81	81⅝	77½	77½	–3½
		100	Bur., C. R. & North	133	133	133	133	–2¼
67	69	200	Canada Southern	67⅝	67⅝	67	67	– ½
102	102½	2,350	Canadian Pacific	103	103¼	102	102	–1
45½	46	5,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	46¼	47	45½	45⅜	–1⅜
40½	40⅝	3,010	Chicago & Alton	42⅜	43¼	40⅝	40⅞	–2½
77½	78	530	Chicago & Alton pf	78⅜	78⅜	78	78	–1
		500	Chi., Bur. & Q. ctfs.	196½	196½	196½	196½	
125	130	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	126	126	126	126	–5
22⅜	23	1,820	Chicago Great West	24½	24½	22⅜	22⅜	–1½
82	84	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	82½	82½	82½	82½	–1½
48½	50	800	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	50	50	48½	48½	–1½
33	33½	2,050	Chi., Ind. & Louis	35½	35½	33	33	–2
161¼	162	58,610	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	168	168½	161¼	161¼	–5½
185	187	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	187	187	187	187	
190	194	100	Chicago & Northw	195	195	195	195	
140¼	140⅝	2,800	Chi., R. I. & Pac	145½	145½	140	140½	–7½
		3,220	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	9⅞	9⅞	8	8¼	–1
135	139	120	Chi., S. P., M. & Om	135	135	135	135	–5
21	22	1,800	Chicago Term. Trans	22⅜	23	21	21	–1½
40½	42	810	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	43	43	41	41	–2
18	22	100	Chicago Union Trac	18	18	18	18	–1¾
87½	88	3,400	C., C., C. & St. L	87½	89	87½	88½	+1
103	104	1,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	105½	105⅞	102	102⅜	–3½
13½	13⅝	825	Colorado Southern	14½	14⅞	13⅜	13⅜	– ¼
50½	50½	200	Col. Southern 1st pf	50⅜	50⅜	50½	50½	
21⅜	22	600	Col. Southern 2d pf	22¼	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	– ⅝
21	22	250	Col. & Hock. C. & I	23	23	22	22	
216	217	2,270	Consolidated Gas	219¾	221	216	216	–3¼
66½	67	300	Con. Tobac. Co., ctfs.	68¾	68	66¾	67	+ ½
163	163	500	Delaware & Hudson	168	168	162	162	–3
220½	230	800	Del., Lack. & West	233	236	229	229	–2
93½	93¾	975	Denver & R. G. pf	95	95	93¼	93¼	–2½
37	39	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	39	39	39	39	–2
9	9¾	100	Dist. of America	9	9	9	9	– ¼
29⅜	30¼	200	Dist. of America pf	30½	30	30	30	– ¾
		200	Dul., S. S. & At	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	– ¾
		400	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	17⅝	17⅝	16¾	16¾	– ¾
		210	Diamond Match	144½	144½	144½	144½	+ ½
38⅜	38½	41,900	Erie	41¼	41¼	38⅛	38½	–2½
68	68½	5,800	Erie 1st pf	70½	70½	68	68	–2
54¼	54½	900	Erie 2d pf	56	56	54½	54½	–1⅝
57	58	800	Evans. & T. H	59½	59⅝	57	57	–1½
254½	259	1,300	General Electric	265	265	257½	257½	–2
54⅞	58	790	Glucose Sugar Ref	56⅝	56⅝	54⅞	54⅞	–3½
102	102½	180	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅜	+ ½
179¼	180	1,000	Great Northern pf	179⅝	180	179⅝	180	–1¾
		200	Hocking Valley	52	52	52	52	+ ½
		400	Hocking Valley pf	75	75	75	75	+ ½
150	151	5,770	Illinois Central	151	151½	148¾	148¾	–2¾
21	22	200	International Paper	22	22	21¼	21½	–2
90	91	1,300	Internat. Power Co	91	91½	90	90½	–1
7	8	600	International Silver	7½	7½	7	7	
38	38	1,200	Iowa Central	38	38	34	34¼	–4½
84	84½	2,500	Iowa Central pf	84	84	77	77	–7½
		200	International Pump	38	38	38	38	
33	35	200	Kanawha & Michigan	33	33	33	33	–2¼
41	41	400	Kansas City South. pf	41½	41½	41	41	–1½
59	59	110	Lake Erie & West	59	59	59	59	–3½
109½	110	63,735	Louisville & Nashville	109¼	110⅝	104½	105	–4⅝
118⅛	119	24,750	Manhattan Elevated	118⅞	122	118	118¼	– ⅝
168	169	4,900	Met. Street Railway	172	172	168	168	–7
25⅞	26	700	Mexican Central	26½	26	26	26	–1
10	10½	700	Mexican National ctfs.	10	10½	10	10¼	+ ¼
103½	104	4,400	Minn. & St. Louis	108½	108½	107¼	107¼	–1
24½	24¾	300	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24½	24⅝	24	24	
71	71	400	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	71	71	70	70	–2
28	28	250	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28	28	27	27	–2½
60½	60¾	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	60½	60½	56	56¼	–4⅞
103½	104	20,400	Missouri Pacific	108¾	108¾	103½	104	–4⅞
1½	1¾	2,000	Missouri Pacific rts	1½	1½	1	1	– ⅛
42½	42¾	200	National Biscuit Co	43½	43½	43	43	–1½
22	22	1,500	National Lead Co	22	22	20¼	20¼	–1½
44	44½	100	National Salt Co	44½	44½	44½	44½	– ¾
156	158	5,575	New York Central	158	156	152	152½	–2⅞
193	195	925	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	195	195	195	195	–1
78	78	400	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	78	78	75	75	–3
213¼	215	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	215¼	215¼	215¼	215¼	
33	34	11,220	N. Y., Ont. & West	34⅝	34⅝	33	33	–1⅜
50	51	600	Norfolk & Western	51¼	51¼	49½	49½	–2⅜
90	90	100	Norfolk & West. pf	90	90	90	90	+1
99	101	2,100	North American	101¼	102	99	99	– ¾
96	96	100	Northern Pacific pf	96	96	96	96	+ ½
10	10	100	Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	
38	38	1,500	Pacific Mail	39½	39⅝	38	38	
148	148⅞	22,950	Pennsylvania R. R	148	148⅞	145½	145½	–2½
115⅝	116	8,100	People's Gas, Chicago	115⅝	116	112½	112½	–3½
43	43	440	Pressed Steel Car	43	43	43	43	–1
85	85	70	Pressed Steel Car pf	85	85	84	84	
208½	210	150	Pullman Company	208½	209¼	208½	209¼	+1¼
42¾	43	11,900	Reading	44¼	44¼	42¾	42¾	–2
76¾	77	5,500	Reading 1st pf	78¼	78¼	76¾	76¾	–1½
53	54	2,500	Reading 2d pf	53½	55¼	53⅜	53⅜	–1½
19¼	19½	3,000	Republic Iron & Steel	20½	20½	19¼	19¼	–1½
73	74	1,500	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	74½	74½	72¾	73	–1½
20½	20¾	200	Rubber Goods	20¾	20	20	20	– ⅞
44	45	300	St. J. & G. I.	44½	44½	44½	44½	
40	41		St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	33¼	33½	33½	33½	– ½
40	46½		St. L. & Adirondack	70	76¾	70	76¾	+4
47	47		St. L. & San Fran	47	47	44½	45	–1½
79	82	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	71½	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	
71½	72½	7,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	71½	72½	69½	69½	–1½
2	2½	4,600	St. L. & S. F. rights	2	2½	2	2½	
31	31⅜	100	St. Louis Southw	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	– ¾
63½	63	1,000	St. Louis Southw. pf	65⅜	65⅜	63	63	–2½
33	34	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	34½	34½	33½	33½	–1
80⅜	83	10	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	
52⅝	53	49,450	Southern Pacific	55⅜	56½	52⅜	53	–2½
30⅜	30⅝	13,800	Southern Railway	32½	32½	30¼	30⅜	–1½
84⅜	85½	2,450	Southern Railway pf	86½	86½	84⅜	84⅝	–1½
6	6¼	350	Standard R. & T	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	–¾
62½	63	5,500	Tenn. Coal & Iron	66⅜	66⅜	61½	62¾	–3¼
41⅞	41⅞	3,400	Texas Pacific	44	44	41¼	41¼	–2
20	21	300	Tol., St. L. & West	20¼	20¼	20	20	– ¼
35¼	36	650	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	36	36	35	35	
		250	Twin City R. T	93	93	92	92	– ¼
		60	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	17½	17½	17½	17½	
130,000			Union Pacific	104⅝	105¼	99⅛	99⅜	–4⅝
90	90	200	Union Pacific pf	90	90	90	90	– ⅞
63,550			United States Steel	46½	46½	43¾	43¾	–1⅞
94¼	95	22,975	U. S. Steel pf	96¼	96¼	93¾	94	–1⅞
2,050			United States Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13	13	–1⅛
2,030			U. S. Leather pf	78	78	77	77	–1
150			United States Rubber	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
300			Va.-Car. Chem. pf	116	116	116	116	–2½
4,000			Wabash	20¾	20¾	19	19½	–2½
4,400			Wabash pf	41¼	41¼	39	40	–1⅞
5,900			West. Union Tel	92½	92⅞	90	90¾	–1½
800			Wheel. & Lake Erie	19½	19½	18¾	18¾	–1
440			Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	53	53	52	52½	–1½
4,200			Wisconsin Central	22	22	20	20	–3
300			Wisconsin Central pf	45	45	44	44	– ½
895,515			Sales					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.01	.01
Andes	.03	.04
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.20	.21
Bullion	.03	.01
Caledonia	.30	.35
Challenge Con	.22	.19
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.85	.71
Con. Cal. & Va	2.10	2.15
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.12	.13
Hale & Norcross	.18	.18
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.01	.01
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.17	.17
Occidental Con	.03	.03
Ophir	.68	.70
Overman	.18	.15
Potosi	.07	.07
Savage	.07	.07
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.17	.17
Standard	8.70	8.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.13	.15
Utah Con	.02	.03
Yellow Jacket	.08	.08
Silver bars	.58½	.58¼
Mexican dollars	Nominal	Nominal
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12¾
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Acacia	13⅝	13⅞	13	13¾
Alamo	13½	14	13½	14
Argentum	15⅝	17½	16⅞	17⅝
Anaconda	37	41	35	37
Battle Mountain	16⅜	17½	16⅜	17
Blue Bell			15⅜	18
Butterfly	40	43	40	43
Coriolanus	14	15	15	15½
C. C. Cons	8	8½	8½	8⅝
C. C. & M	7¼	7¾	7½	8
Columbine Victor	9½	10	9	9½
Dante	5½	6	5¼	6
Dr. Jackpot	69	69½	68¼	69
Elkton	173	175	174	176
El Paso	44½	45½	45½	46
Findley	10½	11	10	11
Golden Fleece	35	39	30	35
Gibson	37	37½	37½	39
Gold Dollar	16¾	17	17	17
Gold Knob	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Golden Cycle	62	62½	62	64½
Gold Sovereign	4½	5	4½	5
Gould	17	18⅝	18	19
Hart	10	11	16	17
Ingham	16⅜	17½		
Isabella	40	41	46½	47
Jackpot	40	46½	44½	45
Keystone	8¾	9½	9	10
Lexington	6½	7¼	7	7½
Last Dollar	55

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Hundred and Tenth Street Apartment House Sold—Fifth Avenue Lease—Dealings in the Auction Room.

R. B. McCotter has sold for Ella Jenkins to W. P. Snyder the six-story apartment house, known as the Elenore, on One Hundred and Tenth Street, 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 75 by 100.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the McKibbon estate, through Ogden C. Clarkson, the lot on the east side of Broadway, 59 feet south of Sixty-fourth Street, 28.11 by 20 by 26 by 6.6.

Herman L. R. Edgar and Charles H. Easton & Co. have sold for Mrs. J. Emden the four-story flat, with store, 408 Fourth Avenue, 56 feet north of Twenty-eighth Street.

D. Sylvan Crakow has sold for the estate of Hugo Wesendonck to Montgomery Maze, the five-story American basement dwelling 10 West Eighty-eighth Street, 17.6 by 100.8.

Tuoti & Co. have sold for S. Epstein and M. Solomon 2,060 and 2,064 First Avenue, frame buildings, each on lot 20 by 92.

The property 325 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-third Street, to which Jefferson M. Levy took title on Tuesday, has been leased for a term of ten years, through Ashforth & Duryee, at an annual rental of $9,000 net. The lessees are a company dealing in East Indian novelties, and will make extensive alterations to the premises.

Deeds went on record yesterday in the trade by which Henry Corn takes from the Astor estate the building covering the block front on Front Street, between Pine and De Peyster Streets, in part payment for his property 546 and 548 Broadway, running through to 80 to 88 Crosby Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

38 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 103.2 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 16.10 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Robert W. Hall, as executor.. $9,000

309 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 225 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 33.4 by 100.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Margaret L. Crow..... 28,800

By Philip A. Smyth.

2 to 8 Vandam Street, southwest corner of Macdougal Street, 87.1 by 118.4 by 37.6 by 107, three-story brick and frame; partition sale, to the defendant, William H. Schmohl..... 106,472

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Harris Lindsley, referee, 225 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,859.80; subject to mortgage, $14,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 1,965 Madison Avenue, east side, 38.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 19 by 80.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,779.19.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, W. L. Turner, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 92.8x85.3 to St. Nicholas Place x90.7x65.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, James A. Allen, referee, 26 Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 239 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20x102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,544.10.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, 175 West Broadway, east side, 54.4 feet, end of Worth Street, 20.1x28.10x19.11x27, four-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Seward Baker, referee, Fourteenth Street, north side, 55 feet west of Prospect Place, 25x114. Due on judgment, $1,600.09.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Christian G. Moritz, referee, One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, west of Morris Avenue, 25x100, being Lot 228, map of the Village of Mott Haven. Due on judgment, $795.10.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Stephen F. Keating, referee, 1,410 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 20 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,385.01.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 36 East Sixty-first Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, 25 by 56; Francis G. Lloyd, Beaversville, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 308 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for a four-story brick stable, 25 by 95; A. B. Gwathmey, Cotton Exchange, owner; Murchison & Jacobs of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $16,500.

Alterations.

No. 60 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick building; Mrs. A Wilkens of 283 Lexington Avenue, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $5,500.

No. 19 West Forty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Dr. A. Jacobi of 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Marc Eidlitz & Son of 489 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

No. 120 Franklin Street, to a six-story brick loft, with store; Charles K. Cobb of Brookline, Mass., owner; Schweitzer & Diemer of 109 West Broadway, architects; cost, $100,000.

No. 806 Sixth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling, with store; estate of Thomas Thatcher, owner; William Whiston's Sons of 857 Sixth Avenue, architects; cost, $200.

No. 154 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; John Wardelmann of 164 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; L. A. Goldstone of 54 East Ninth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Hanover National Bank Building.

While its new building at Nassau and Pine Streets is in course of construction, the Hanover National Bank will occupy the basement, first and second floors of the building at the southwest corner of Wall and New Streets, owned by W. Wheeler Smith. The lease was negotiated by George R. Read, who is the agent for the property.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, July 10.

BEACH AV, e s, 174.4 ft s of 158th St, 66.3x147.6x65x140.6; Robert O'Byrne, referee, to George Widder, (R S $1, mtg $14,000) $500

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, e s, 6.8 ft s of 141st St, 101.10x41.7x66.7; George M. Miller and another, executors, to Frederick N. Du Bois, rerecorded..... 10,000

BROADWAY, 546 and 548, and 80 to 86 Crosby St; Henry Corn to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, (mtg $250,000, R S $125.50) 500,000

BROADWAY, 550, s s, 35.1x99.10x35.1x99.9; Sarah A. Fay and another to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, (R S $79.25) 161,000

BROADWAY, n w cor 123d St, 201.10 ft to 124th St, x 175 ft; Gertie A. Gorman to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $81.25) 100

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 349.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x115; Veronica Klaenmeyer to Margaretha Schonewald, (mtg $24,000) 1

FORD ST, n s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 50x100; T. Harrison Bopp to Peter N. Gardner, (R S $1.50, mtg $4,500) 1

FORD ST, n s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 50x100; Peter N. Gardner to Lillian Whitton, (mtg $5,500) 100

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 25 ft s w of Lot 101, map of Morrisania, 47.6x145; Francis C. Cantine, referee, to the American Savings Bank, (R S $3.50) 9,500

FRANKLIN AV, e s, part of Lots 101 and 104, map of Morrisania, 25x145x irregular; Francis C. Cantine, referee, to George Leonhardt, (R S $4.25) 10,775

FRONT ST, s e s, at w s of Depeyster St, 57x81.5x irregular; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to Henry Corn, (R S $131.25) 265,000

GILES PLACE, e s, Lot 44, map of William O. Giles, King's Bridge Heights; William O. Giles to Leo Schlesinger, quitclaim 1

GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of North St, 50x100; Mary Lowe to Agnes Douglas, (mtg $1,220) 1

KINSELLA AV, e s, Lot 71, map of 21 lots, part of Downing estate, 25x100; Albert Leus to Luiu Leus, (mtg $200) 1

KINSELLA AV, e s, Lot 71, map of 21 lots, part of Downing estate, 25x100; Luiu Leus to Theodore Hurlebusch, (mtg $900) 1

LOT 19, Block A, map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Christ Muller to W. V. Unnever, (mtg $300) 650

MADISON AV, 1,678, e s, 15.3x70; Edgar Schieffelin to Henrietta Gordon, (R S 75c, mtg $5,000) 100

MADISON AV, s e corner of 105th St, 17.7x45; William Jay and another, trustees, to the City Real Property Investing Company, (R S $4.50) 11,385

MARION ST, e s, Lot 315, map of Pinefield property, 80x100; Catherine Schmaltz to Charles Hertsch, (R S 25c) 100

PERRY AV, e s, 250 ft s of 209th St, 25x100; Louis Eickwort to Margaret E. Wendall, (mtg $3,500) 1

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 333.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x72.4x50x72.10; Union Surety and Guaranty Company to Caroline de Paul Coelho, quitclaim 1

ROGERS PLACE, e s, corner of 123d St, 201.10 ft s of 124th St, 50x72.4x50x72.10; Caroline de Paul Coelho to Thomas A. McKennell, (mtg $2,250) 1

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 317.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.9x74; Union Surety and Guaranty Company to Caroline de Paul Coelho 1

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 317.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.9x74; Caroline de Paul Coelho to Thomas A. McKennell, (mtg $3,000) quitclaim 1

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of Home St, 80.4x220.11x irregular; Union Av, e s, 492 ft n of Home St, 35.8x101x15 to Prospect Av, to beginning; Jacob Fromme, referee, to Elizabeth F. Tillman, re-recorded, (R S $12) 12,000

UNION AV, e s, 258.4 ft n of Kelly St, 16.8x95; Annie J. Daly to Percival C. Smith, (mtg $4,000) 1

VAN CORTLANDT AV, s e corner of Villa Av, 49.6x98x41.10x71.6; Samuel I. Hepner to Rose Frank 1

187 AV, 2,249 and 2,251, w s, 40x70; —— Fortunato and another to Vito Fanelli and wife, (R S $1.75, mtg $16,000) 1

187 ST, 71, Marmer of 5th St, 48.6x125x irregular; Henry Kellus to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $11, mtg $70,800) 1

187 AV, 2,249 to 2,255; 187 AV, 2,241 and 2,243, Adrian G. Hegeman and others, trustees, to Fortunato D'Onifrio and another, (R S $24.25) 51,000

2D AV, 2,392 and 2,394, e s, 40x80; Celia Kraus to Dennis J. Lyons, (mtg $18,000) 1

3D AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 17x110; 3d Av, e s, 76.11 ft s of 100th St, 24.11C; Emmor K. Adams to Jeremiah Pangborn, ¼ part, (mtg $22,000, R S $1.25) 1

87H AV, n w corner of 12th St, 19x80x irregular; Harriet V. Wilson and another to Henry L. Scott, ¼ part, all title 1

11TH ST, n s, 195.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Valentine Schuster to Jacob Mazer, (mtg $10,000) 21,500

22D ST, 359 West, 18.9x98.8; George Feder and wife to Charlotte A. Belmont, (R S $3.50, mtg $7,500) 17,000

22D ST, 341 East, 25.6x74x irregular; Margaret K. Douglas to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $15,500) 1

29TH ST, 4 West, 22.6x98.9, Joseph S. Van Buren and others, heirs, to Charlotte M. Goodridge, (R S $42.50) 87,000

34TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of 10th Av, 19.4x88; Catherine B. Freaney to George Ehret, (R S $1.75) 50

62D ST, 225 West, 25x100.5; Mina Rider to Eugene R. Clark, trustee, (R S $1, mtg $15,000) 1

62D ST, 225 West, 25x100.5; Eugene R. Clark, trustee, to Mary McDermott, (R S $1, mtg $15,000) 1,000

75TH ST, 56 East, 18x84; Emma Hatch to Herman Levy and another, (R S $14.25) 9,000

84TH ST, s s, 119 ft w of 8th Av, 21x102.2; Leonold W. Harburger, referee, to Helen P. Camp, (mtg $28,000, R S $1.50) 5,500

85TH ST, s s, 142 ft e of Avenue A, 37.4x102.2; Matilda Levy to John Tillman and wife, (R S 25c, mtg $16,750) 100

88TH ST, n s, 205.8 ft e of 5th Av, 75.5x100.8; Jesse P. Whiton-Stuart to Albert Brod, (R S $43.25, mtg $46,000 100

100TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; William F. Gorham and others, heirs, to Isabel P. Roberge, (R S $3.75) 10,000

117TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Isaac M. Berinstein to Max L. Schalick, (R S $6.25, mtg $26,000) 1

128TH ST, s s, 153 ft w of 2d Av, 52x99.11; Marie Baldauf to Kate Johnson, (R S $6.25, mtg $30,000) 1

128TH ST, 139 West, 24.11x99.11; Adam Kraushaar to Henry Storck, (R S $9, mtg $36,000) 1

131ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of the Boulevard, 25x99.11; Elizabeth G. Dunham to August Graf, (R S $9.50) 21,200

138TH ST, s s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, interior lot, 98.6x irregular; Henry Muhlker to John Dieckmann 2,500

138TH ST, s s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 98.10x —— with interior lot; John Dieckmann to Henry Mehlker 2,500

139TH ST, s s, 550 ft e of 6th Av, 75.5x 99x134.8x136.2; J. Seaver Page and another, executors, to James McClenahan, confirmation deed 8,000

153D ST, s s, 335 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11; Union Trust Company, executor and trustee, to Elizabeth Levis, (R S 50 cents) 3,100

153D ST, 449 West; Mary De R. Tilchman to Frederick Britsch, (R S $2, mtg $34,000) 100

169TH ST, s e corner of Prospect Av, 26.5x90.5x25x90; Eugene M. Bowman and others to Robert W. Todd, (R S 25c, mtg $24,000) 1

185TH ST, n s, 107.8 ft w of Washington Av, new line, 16.8x100; William H. Hirsch, referee, to Denis Burns, (R S 25c) 3,000

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 194, s w corner of 69th St; G. F. Taussig, administrator, to James Sheridan, 5 years $2,000

BOWERY, 262; Anna W. Hornthal and another to Frank Schirmer and another, 5 years 3,000

GREENWICH ST, 166 and 168, and 58 Cortlandt St, parts; Annette Olcott to Patrick Monahan, 10 years 3,500

STANTON ST, 257, and 98 and 100 Sheriff St; Julius Tishman to Louis Hacker, 3 years 4,400

1ST AV, 259, and 353 East 15th St; James Fitzsimonds to George Gregorius, 5 years 2,000

3D AV, 1,314 and 1,316; Samuel E. Jacobs to Adolf Jackson, 2 years $360, 420

8TH ST, 309 East; Marcus Brown to Herman Pomerans, 5 years, per month.. 226

110TH ST, 336 East; Leon Rosenblatt to Salvatore Mirabelli, 5 years 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BALLEISEN, Wolf, and another, to Morris Berger; 5th St, 811 to 817 East, demand, 6 per cent $10,867

BASSFORD, Mary C., to Theophile de P. Calanne; Webster Av, w s, being Lots 3, 4, and 5, partition map of heirs of Rebecca Bassford, Fordham, demand $7,500

BELMONT, Charlotte A., to George Feder; 22d St, 350 West, 3 months 2,500

BERESFORD, Abraham L., to Julia C. Waldo and others; Delancey St, 251 and 253, due July 15, 1902, 6 per cent 2,000

BREIT, George K., to Louis Whitestone; Division St, 228, n s, 24x74.11x27x65, installments, 6 per cent 2,000

BRETTAU, Charles A., to Nathan Bozeman; 12th St, 387 to 391 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold 28,000

BRITSCH, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 181st St, n s, 75 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year 8,000

BROD, Albert, to Reuben W. Stuart; 88th St, n s, 205.8 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years 74,000

CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia; Broadway, n e corner of 123d St, 201.10 ft to 124th St x 175 ft, 5 years, 4 per cent 100,300

CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia; Broadway, n e corner of 161st St, 199.10 ft to 162d St x irregular, 5 years, 4 per cent 50,000

COELHO, Caroline De Paulo, and another to John J. Bourne; Rogers Place, w s, 333.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

COELHO, Caroline De Paulo, and another to Charles E. Neier; Rogers Place, w s, 333.10 ft n of Westchester Av, prior mtg $2,000, due Dec. 10, 1903, 6 per cent 200

CORN, Henry, to Alliance Realty Company; Front St, s e s, at s w s of De Peyster St, prior mtg $150,000, due April 2, 1902, 6 per cent 25,000

CORN, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Front St, s e s, at s w s of De Peyster St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 150,000

DAVID, Albert L., to West Side Savings Bank; 21st St, 457 West, due Nov. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent 12,000

D'ONOFRIO, Fortunato, and others to Adrian M. Hoffman, as others, trustees; 1st Av, 2,223, 2,255, 2,249, 2,261, 2,243, and 2,241, eight mortgages 46,000

EBERT, George, to Josephine A. Stewart; Hamilton Place, s e corner of 141st St, prior mtg $125,000, demand, 6 per cent. ..

EBERT, George, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Hamilton Place or Old Bloomingdale Road, s e corner of 141st St, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold ..... 15,000 / 125,000

FALCKER, Alice M. and John H., to Georgiana C. Stone; Park Av, e s, 16.7 ft s of 35th St, 3 years, 4 per cent 30,000

FOSTER, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 18th St, 319 East, 3 years, collateral 9,000

FOSTER, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 19th St, 232 East, 3 years 9,000

FOX, Sarah J., and another, to Elizabeth S. Kirtland; 123d St, 207 West, 5 years, 6 per cent 7,000

GARDNER, Peter N., to T. Harrison Bopp; Ford St, n s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

GOODRIDGE, Charlotte M., to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 29th St, 4 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 50,000

GORDON, Henrietta, to Edward P. Timme; Madison Av, e s, 15 ft n of 111th St, 1 year 2,500

GRAF, August, to Elizabeth G. Dunham; 131st St, s s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years, 5 per cent 12,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, and another to the State Bank; Jefferson St, n w corner of Henry St, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 60,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, and another to the State Bank; 24th St, 104 and 106, s e corner of 6th St, 303 and 305, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 50,000

HUTCHINSON, Cordelia M., and another, to the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association; 184th St, n s, 475 ft w of 11th Av, installments, 5 1-5 per cent 3,500

JACKOB, Otto, to Benjamin Ehrman; Eldridge St, 220, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

JACKOB, Otto, to John Jaokeb; Eldridge St, 220, prior mtg $1,500, due Nov. 12, 1901, without interest 550

JOHNSON, Joseph H., to Emeline A. Kemp; Ogden Av, as widened, n e corner of 162d St, demand 1,900

KALISKE, Gustav, and another to Siegfried Rown; Broome St, 105, due July 10, 1903, 6 per cent 2,000

KALISKE, Gustav, and another, to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel; Madison Av, 1,607, due July 10, 1903, 6 per cent 14,000

KOCH, Elisabeth, to the New York Savings Bank; 91st St, 153 West, due June 1, 1904, 4 per cent 20,000

LATTKA, Joseph, to Ethel Walther; Main St, e s, 34 ft s of Fordham Av, City Island, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,000

LESE, Louis, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 120th St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 10,000

LESE, Louis, to Pauline May; 106th St, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, building loan, due March 1, 1902, 6 per cent 30,000

LEVY, Herman, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 70th St, 56 East, 1 year, 4 per cent 15,000

LEWIS, Elizabeth, to Isabella S. Hoe; 153d St, s s, 335 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due June 27, 1904 5,500

LEWINTHAN, Sarah, to Peter Dauth; Delancey St, 306½ installments, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

LINDSAY, Mary, to George J. Humphreys; 35th St, s s, 191.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 months, 6 per cent 500

LIPPMANN, Louis and wife, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Columbia St, 132 to 138, due April 22, 1902, 6 per cent 39,000

LOH, Anna M. K., to Anke Dooper; 114th St, n s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years, 6 and 5 per cent 16,500

LOVE, Annie G., to Charles G. Dean; 97th St, s s, 383 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 28,000

LYONS, Dennis J., to Celia Kraus; 2d Av, 2,392 and 2,394, 6 months, 6 per cent 500

MARVIN, Harry N., to Fannie E. Casler; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 106th St, 2 years 10,000

MENKEN, Margaret, and another to August Menken; Jane St, 83, prior mtg $6,000, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent 1,000

MENKEN, Margaret, and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Jane St, 83, 1 year, 4 per cent 6,500

NOBEL, Henry, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 38th St, n s, 65.10 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 7,000

PEARL, Leon, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Houston St, 317, due Aug. 1, 1902, 4 per cent 5,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to State Bank; 2d St, 32 and 34 East, 3 years, 6 per cent. 12,000

REINHARDT, George N., and another, to American Savings Bank; Franklin Av, s e s, part Lots 101 and 104, map of Morrisania, 3 years 6,500

ROBERGE, Isabella P., to Susan M. St. Ormond; 100th St, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 7,000

SALTER, Eva A., to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; Valentine Av, w s, 255.7 ft s of 192d St, 1 year 3,000

SAUVE, Jean G., and wife to Augustus P. Mueller; Grace Av, e s of Lot 81, map of St. Raymond Park, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

SCHALLEK, Max, to Isaac M. Berinstein; 117th St, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 14,000

SCOTT, Henry L., to Harriet V. Wilson; 12th St, n s, 140.6 ft e of Hudson St, one-fourth part, installments 4,500

SEATON, Mary, to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 91st St, 150 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 10,000

SHAW, Julia A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Park Av, n e corner of 41st St, due Aug. 1, 1906, 4 per cent 500,000

THE CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to William Jay and another, as trustees; Madison Av, s e corner of 106th St, due July 1, 1904, 4 per cent 10,000

THE COLLINS BUILDING AND CONstruction Company to Irving Savings Institution; 140th St, n s, 137.6 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 147,500

TILLMANN, John, and wife to Mathilde Levy; 85th St, s s, 142 ft e of Avenue A, installments, 2½ years, 6 per cent 2,250

TILLMAN, Elizabeth, widow, to Harriet A. Purdy; Stebbins Av, n w corner of Home St; Home St, n s, 145.10 ft w of Stebbins Av, with all title to road, rerecorded, years 11,000

TOBIAS, George B., to Ernest A. Heins; St. Ann's Av, 109, 3 years 9,000

TOBIAS, George B., to Arnold J. D. Heins; St. Ann's Av, 111, 3 years 9,000

WEINDELL, Margaret E., to Louis Eickwort; Perry Av, e s, 250 ft s of 209th St, 5 years 1,150

WIDDER, George, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; Beach Av, e s, 174.4 ft s of 156th St, prior mtg $14,000, demand, 6 per cent 5,040

WOHLTMANN, John H., and another, to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 49th St, 324 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 11,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CAMPBELL, John, executor, to Latitia M. Smith $7,000

CASSIDY, Patrick M., to Louis Gates... 400

DUGRO, Philip H., to Marvin S. Battles. 26,675

GUGGENHEIM, Daniel, to A. Gertrude Cutter 7,000

HARTMANN, Casper, to Lena Hartmann. 1,000

KRAMER, Maier, executor, to Joseph Kramer 13,150

MOLOUGHNEY, Edward J., to Andrew Hahn ..... Nom.

——, Sam, James, to Henry C. Lytton.... 2,500

ROBERGE, Isabella P., to Susan M. St. Ormond; 100th St, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 7,000

SALTER, Eva A., to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; Valentine Av, w s, 255.7 ft s of 192d St, 1 year 3,000

SAUVE, Jean G., and wife to Augustus P. Mueller; Grace Av, e s of Lot 81, map of St. Raymond Park, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

SCHALLEK, Max, to Isaac M. Berinstein; 117th St, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 14,000

SCOTT, Henry L., to Harriet V. Wilson; 12th St, n s, 140.6 ft e of Hudson St, one-fourth part, installments 4,500

SEATON, Mary, to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 91st St, 150 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 10,000

SHAW, Julia A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Park Av, n e corner of 41st St, due Aug. 1, 1906, 4 per cent 500,000

THE CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to William Jay and another, as trustees; Madison Av, s e corner of 106th St, due July 1, 1904, 4 per cent 10,000

THE COLLINS BUILDING AND CONstruction Company to Irving Savings Institution; 140th St, n s, 137.6 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 147,500

TILLMANN, John, and wife to Mathilde Levy; 85th St, s s, 142 ft e of Avenue A, installments, 2½ years, 6 per cent 2,250

TILLMAN, Elizabeth, widow, to Harriet A. Purdy; Stebbins Av, n w corner of Home St; Home St, n s, 145.10 ft w of Stebbins Av, with all title to road, rerecorded, years 11,000

TOBIAS, George B., to Ernest A. Heins; St. Ann's Av, 109, 3 years 9,000

TOBIAS, George B., to Arnold J. D. Heins; St. Ann's Av, 111, 3 years 9,000

WEINDELL, Margaret E., to Louis Eickwort; Perry Av, e s, 250 ft s of 209th St, 5 years 1,150

WIDDER, George, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; Beach Av, e s, 174.4 ft s of 156th St, prior mtg $14,000, demand, 6 per cent 5,040

WOHLTMANN, John H., and another, to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 49th St, 324 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 11,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CAMPBELL, John, executor, to Latitia M. Smith $7,000

CASSIDY, Patrick M., to Louis Gates... 400

DUGRO, Philip H., to Marvin S. Battles. 26,675

GUGGENHEIM, Daniel, to A. Gertrude Cutter 7,000

HARTMANN, Casper, to Lena Hartmann. 1,000

KRAMER, Maier, executor, to Joseph Kramer 13,150

MOLOUGHNEY, Edward J., to Andrew Hahn ..... Nom.

——, Sam, James, to Henry C. Lytton.... 2,500

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE Society to the Bank for Savings in City of New York 250,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, (four mortgages,) aggregating 77,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Louis Gates 1,400

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 150,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 103d St, 75.11 x100; Empire Savings and Loan Association against James N. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. S. Farmer.

FULTON ST, 198; Alexander A. Callaghan against Alice J. Phyfe, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Woods, Barnes, Deane & Callaghan.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 41.11 ft n of 44th St, 19.6x75; A. Alonzo Teets against Augustina Kennelly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Waddell.

ROGERS PLACE, 958; Anders Jorgensen against Winifred O'Flaherty and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. B. Dunn.

RUTGERS ST, 47; Amelia M. Ward against Rebecca Mergash and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. W. Pollock.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 152d St, 25.5x 127.2x — to w s of St. Nicholas Place x 24.11 to 152d St x w 121.9 to beginning; James Ralph Philips against Martha B. Philips, (action to recover possession;) attorney, G. M. Curtis.

2D ST, s s, westerly ¼ of Lot 331, Wakefield, Bronx, 50x114.4; Carrie Stoma against James Lee and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ostrander & Crawford.

2D AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 96th St; 25x100; Henry De Forest Weekes against Rosa Kelly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weekes Brothers.

72D ST and Park Av, n e corner, 20x102.2; Henry W. Parrish and another, executors, against Harry C. Hallenbeck, (action to cancel mortgage;) attorney, E. Swann.

48TH ST, 307 East; 2,370 1st Av, and 933 East 152d St, Susan E. Wildman against Georgie M. Benedict, (notice of attachment;) attorney, J. R. Fancher.

83D ST, n s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x102.2, two actions; Gustav Lange against Marie G. Scott and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, G. Lange, Jr.

92D ST, s s, 382 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Anna E. Maginn against Louise V. Weber and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippman & Ruck.

98TH ST, 61 to 63 East; Robert Plunkett against Michael J. Vaughton and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. A. Kgobloch.

98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 100x 100.11; Andrew Hahn against Michael J. Noughton, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

102D ST, s s, 140 ft e of West End Av, 40x95.5 x40x97.7, two actions; Fanny Maginn against Louis V. Weber and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Lippman & Ruck.

104TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Manhattan Av, 20x 100.14; Frederick De P. Foster and another, trustees, against James A. Kelly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Frost, Jr.

111TH ST, n s, 161 ft e of Madison Av, 66x 100.11, two actions; Henry S. Moore, executor, against Anna Wachtel and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, F. A. Snow.

149TH ST, 528 West; American Missionary Association against Eben Hatfield and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. J. Washburn.

Mechanics' Liens.

BOWERY, 231 and 233; J. G. Miller & Co. against Louis M. Mitchell, owner; John T. Allen, contractor $175

BROADWAY and 102d St, s e corner, 100x 125; H. E. Smith & Co. against Joseph Kashiere, owner; Isidore Kashiere and Samuel Sax, contractors 357

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Thomas Crumy against Samuel H. Lyons, owner and contractor 131

ELDRIDGE ST, 54 and 56; Michael Bernstein against Philip Horowitz, owner and contractor 1,750

ESSEX ST, 136; Michael Bernstein against Max Wachsman, owner and contractor 200

HENRY ST and Jefferson St, n w corner, 55.7x81.1x irregular; Michael Bernstein against Philip and Meyer Horowitz, owners and contractors 3,950

LAWRENCE ST, 84; Smith & Lawler against Joseph Foerst, owner; Larkin & Sands, contractors 810

MACDOUGAL ST, 103 and 105, and 11 and 13 Minetta Lane; Michael Bernstein against Israel Lippman, owner and contractor 500

WALTON AV, and 176th St, s e corner, 100x80; James V. Lawrance against Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner and contractor 209

2D AV and 6th St, n e corner, 51.9x87; Michael Bernstein against Philip Horowitz, owner and contractor 3,500

71ST ST, 11 to 116 East; Wilson, Adams & Co. against Frank W. Harter, owner and contractor 601

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

ADAMS AV, or Place, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 25x100; Catharine A. McGuire with Filomena Tesoro $3,500

ADAMS AV, or Place, e s, 125 ft s of 183d St, 25x100; Catharine A. McGuire with Filomena Tesoro 3,500

JEFFERSON AND HENRY STS, n w corner, 80x65.5x irregular; the State Bank with Philip and Meyer Horowitz.. 60,000

MAIN ST, e s, 34 ft s of Fordham Av, 25x 100, City Island; Ethel Walther with Joseph Luttka 3,000

2D AV, 104 and 106, and 303 and 305 East 6th St; the State Bank with Philip Horowitz 50,000

141ST ST and Amsterdam Av, n e corner, 35x irregular to 142d St x 30; Lyman and Henry Boom with Thomas J. McGuire 70,000

141ST ST and Hamilton Place, s e corner, 99.3x108.6x irregular; Citizens' Savings Bank with George Ebert 125,000

Surrogate Notices.

RINTELEN, ADAM C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM C. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, No. 3 New Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1901. ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Surviving Executrix. H. A. BOLTE, Attorney for Surviving Executrix. 121-law6Tu

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SEA GATE,

Coney Island Point. New York Harbor.

The NORTON POINT LAND COMPANY Will Offer at Auction the Remaining Unsold Land (About 300 Lots) on Premises, 2:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 20TH, 1901,

WILLIAM P. RAE CO., AUCTIONEERS.

SEA GATE, at the entrance of New York harbor, overlooking and fronting upon Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay, is an ideal location and cannot be duplicated on the coast.

This highly developed seashore residence park is limited in area and its character is fully assured.

Every modern improvement introduced. The location commands fine marine view, always cool with south and southwest exposure, expansive beach, surf and still water bathing.

The community interest is of the very highest and the general restrictions are well guarded under a careful management.

Full particulars will be sent upon application.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,
Real Estate Managers and Auctioneers,
203 MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$2,150 buys 1,625 Atlantic Av., near Troy Av., 3-family 14-room house, renting for $300; pleasant surroundings; perfect order. Be your landlord. House open.

City Real Estate for Sale.
50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Bargain.—Nine-room detached frame house; piazza; light basement, high attic; shaded grounds, 50x125; near depot; $2,500; reasonable terms; macadamized avenue; electric lights; also bargains in lots; seen daily; also new, unfinished residence, magnificent location, for value of lumber. DUDEN, Bronxville, N. Y.

Crotona Av.—Lot 25x100; next to corner 180th St.; cheap for cash, quick buyer. E. A. Bofinger, 146 East 42d St.

Must sell 100-foot business property on White St., near Broadway; inquire between 1 and 2. J. H. Pierson, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 6,222 Cort.

For Sale—Five-story brownstone double flat; account of sickness; bargain. Inquire dyeing store, 147 Avenue A.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in large or small amounts. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Sterling investments half hour from city; handsome residence, stable, and 16 lots, $15,000; substantial homestead, $6,500; charming villa, $16,000; cottage, with half acre, $4,000; ideal country seat, $20,000; cottage, with quarter acre, $3,000; corner residence, $4,000; choice building lots, $750; no agents. Box 113, Pelham, N. Y.

VERY CHEAP.—Bronxville lots at station; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light, paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments; commutation, 8 cents. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

On Boulevard, near depot and the harbor; adjoining Larchmont Manor; 38 minutes from 42d St.; no interest or assessments. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

South Orange.—Choice Plots and Lots at low prices; easy terms; very accessible to Lackawanna station; 47 trains each way daily; beautiful mountain view from all lots; will build to suit. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO., 181 Broadway, New York.

300 lots, good factory sites, in upper or lower section of Hoboken; good railroad facilities and very accessible to New York. Inquire Stelges & Stelges, Real Estate, Insurance, 1,212 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—Here is a great chance for a man with some capital that wants business; farm, 175 acres, three miles from R. R.; good farm buildings; there is in this farm veins of mica on this, also this mica rights in 50 acres of land one mile from said farm. For a man that can interest capital there is a fortune in this property. Address Box 49, Canaan, N. H.

Farm for sale; 46 acres; plenty of good water; buildings as good as new; $3,750; easy terms. R. C. Rossman, Freedom Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan County, 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard. Owner, 851 East 165th St., N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale Cheap—Nice 10-room cottage; barn, chicken house, other outbuildings; plenty fruit and shade trees; fine location; near Great South Bay and depot; price, $1,500; easy terms; come and see it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Gentleman's handsome country place; 250 acres; fine location; half a mile water front on Great South Bay; large house, 30 rooms, suitable for gentlemen's club, stock farm, or sub-division; easy terms. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.
50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV., AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 110 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Arches in Brooklyn Bridge to let; fireproof. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

Real Estate for Exchange.
50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Bonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Want to lease one large furnished house or two adjoining, between 26th and 28th Sts., Park, Broadway, and 7th Av. J. R. Pierson, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 6,222 Cort.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Portsmouth, 38-44 West 9th St.

Choice, large, light apartments to let; all modern improvements; elevator runs all night; rents, $750; possession Oct. 1st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath; open plumbing; porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

154th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

112th St., 509 West.—Morningside Heights, model apartment; elevator, telephone, electric light; $40.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.,

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, from $10 to $16. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

9th Av., 320.—Elegant nice decorated flats, 6 rooms; bath; all improvements; rent low.

Public Notices.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 1st, 1901.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1902 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
Arthur C. Salmon,
Ferdinand Levy,
COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Summer Resorts.

2 TO 10 CHOICE LOTS
AT A BARGAIN.

In Brooklyn's prettiest section. Thirty minutes from Park Row. Address owner, H. P. WHEELER, 30 Wall St., New York City.

Summer Resorts.

Recreation and Information Bureaus

Have been established at 415 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 275 Columbus Ave., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.

For a fine map of "America's Summer Resorts" send a stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

NEW YORK.

FIRST CLASS BOARD can be had at the SCHOOL of AGRICULTURE, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., until 10th Sept. Summer School in Nature Study four weeks from July 23.

Apply to GEO. T. POWELL, Director.

STATLER'S HOTEL

BUFFALO, N. Y. **Largest in the World.** 300 ft. from the Main Entrance to the Exposition. **$2 and $2.50** For lodging, breakfast, and eve. dinner. Rooms with bath extra. Send for free maps and folder, telling about our Guaranteed Accommodations.

Otsego Hall, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Small hotel near the lake; good boating and fishing; choice table; prices from $10 to $15 per week; two golf links. Write for circulars and full particulars. K. M. PRICE.

THE WAWBEEK, Cragsmoor, Ulster Co. N. Y. On the Cliff Farm, Shawangunk Mountains, 2,300 feet; accommodates 100; special rates for June. Send for booklet. Mrs. C. H. GEILHARD.

Catskills.—Hulse's Mountain Retreat; picturesque; liberal accommodations; dairy; $6.00; piano; circulars. Address Hulse, 338 Canal St.

For quiet, pleasant, healthful resort, excellent table, write C. W. Ives, Hobart, Del. Co., N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

United States Hotel,

Gage & Perry, Proprietors,

OPEN FROM

JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER

Saratoga, The Grand Union Now Open.

Special Terms per Week or Season.

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors. Saratoga Springs, New York.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
WINDSOR HOTEL
open June 27 to October 1. $4.00 per day and upward.
Send for illustrated pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

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ADIRONDACKS
Lake Placid House
Lake Placid, N. Y.

Large enough to be up-to-date
Small enough to be comfortable and homelike

G. W. CUSHMAN, Mgr.

The CHATEAUGAY,
AT CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
Moderate Rates. Booklet.
C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, New York.

HESS HOTEL, P. O. Inlet, Hamilton Co., N. Y. Head of Fourth Lake Fulton Chain; $12 to $15.

Thousand Islands.

THE FRONTENAC
The Gem of the St. Lawrence River,
AND ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF SUMMER HOTELS,
OPENS JUNE 15TH, CLOSES OCT. 1ST.
Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, it has a delightful, cool, and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements, including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel.
C. G. TRUSSELL, MGR.
FRONTENAC, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.
ALSO MANAGER HOTEL BON AIR, AUGUSTA, GA.

Sullivan County.

WOODBURNE HOUSE, Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. M. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

Liberty.

REYONAH MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. Elevation 2,300 feet. Magnificent view. Extensive grounds. Capacity 100. Everything new, modern, strictly first-class. Moderate rates. New York representative, Miss Carmer, 74 Madison Avenue, will call, if desired.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL OPEN JUNE 20.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
Sulphur Baths as Establishment now Open.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Send for Pamphlet, JOHN E. GARDNER & SON.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
THE BADEN BADEN OF AMERICA.

Summer Resorts.

HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK.
Long Island.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND

By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.
Swept by Prevailing Cool South Winds from the Ocean.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120 (952 Eagle Bureau), (1,352 World Vacation Bureau), (1,370 Journal Resort Bureau), and 1,383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St., and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. Stations in Brooklyn, or send 5c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

Manhattan Beach
HOTEL and Oriental Hotel
Now Open.

AMITYVILLE, L. I. 30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY. **THE INN.** NOW OPEN.
HOTEL NEW POINT OPENS JUNE 22.
Always cool. 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
PROSPECT HOUSE,
AND COTTAGES,
on Great South Bay, one hour from N. Y. Boating, fishing, sailing; ocean and still water bathing; sprinkled drives; golf and all amusements; fully orchestra three times daily. Send for pamphlet. Terms reasonable.
F. M. ROGERS, MANAGER.

WEST ARVERNE, Hammel Station, L. I., (American.)
"THE HOMESTEAD," Corner Boulevard and Kain Av.
Commodious rooms, electric light, first-class table; reasonable rates. One block from surf; surrounded by a large grass lawn, adapted for golf, croquet, tennis.

APACUCK POINT HOUSE, Westhampton, L. I.
Facing Great South Bay. Shady grounds, modern appointments, airy rooms, (always cool,) reasonable. C. L. RAYNOR.

Bay View House, Patchogue,
8 minutes from Great South Bay; accommodations 60; $7 weekly up. Write particulars, Bay View House.

SOUTH BAY HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I. Sixty feet from water. Boating, fishing. Excellent table. C. A. BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

THE SEA-SIDE Sayville, L. I., on Great South Bay. Select family resort. S. S. ACKERLY.

Far Rockaway.

BAYSWATER HOTEL
FAR ROCKAWAY L. I.
New management. Most select part of Far Rockaway. Modern, fire-proof building. Special rates July. Surf and still-water bathing. All attractions. L. D. BALL.

Dutchess County.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem Railroad. Opens June 20th. 1,200 Feet Elevation. GOLF LINKS AND ALL OTHER AMUSEMENTS.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Post Office address, Pawling, New York. Circulars, &c., at Schofield's, 1 Madison Avs., New York.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
90 minutes from New York. Now open. Large rooms. Fine table. Moderate rates. GOLF, Tennis, Fishing. Dry air. Write for book.
M. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager.
New York office: Fred. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av.

Tannersville.

KROEBEL'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
In the Heart of Catskills, accommodates 150; Amusements, Bowling, Billiards, Tennis, Golf; good cycling and driving; peerless cuisine; booklet. AUG. F. KROEBEL, TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL. Capacity 125; beautiful; large dining room; modern improvements; cuisine unequaled; 2,100 ft; booklet. B. Lowy, Tannersville.

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THE LAUREL HOUSE. Haines Falls, N. Y.; finest location in the heart of the Catskills; elevation 2,500 ft.; accommodates 300; direct train from New York; circular. A. Christian.

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Before arranging your outing write for
"PICTURESQUE HULETTS,"
Describing the most charming resort on Lake George. Booklet. HENRY W. BUCKELL, PROP., Hulett's Landing P. O.

THE WORDEN, Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y. $10 to $15. Send for Booklet. E. J. WORDEN.

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK N.J. HOTEL BRUNSWICK DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH NOTED FOR ITS HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE MORGAN & PARSONS

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.
HOTEL COLUMBIA
AND COTTAGES,
on the ocean front in select North Asbury. Booklet. W. Harvey Jones, owner and manager.

THE VICTORIA,
2d and Ocean Avs., Asbury Park, N. J., now open. LAUREL HOUSE, 2d and Kingsley St. Under same management. Open June 20.
E. KEMP.

COLEMAN HOUSE.
WHOLE SQUARE ON THE OCEAN.
Illustrated Booklet. F. B. CONOVER.

ST. LAURENT, 408 SEVENTH AV., near ocean. 9th season. Cuisine excellent; boating, bathing; booklet. S. Flynn.

THE GUY MANSION, 2d Av., near beach; convenient to points of interest; no infants or nurses.

ST. CLOUD 211 1ST AVE., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Particulars on application.

TENNEY'S HOTEL, Asbury Park, N. J. Open all year.

Long Branch.

OCEAN HOUSE,
Directly on beach. NOW OPEN. High class cuisine and service. Hot and cold Sea Baths. Rates for July, $12 per week and upward. Write for booklet.
W. IRVING DAVIDS, Prop.
CHARLES E. FARRER, Mgr.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
THE SCARBORO.
ALEC. B. GOLDSMAN.

POCONO MT. HOUSE MT. POCONO, PA.

For Sale.
50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DALISKA
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
CORK TIPS
15c. FOR P'K'G OF 10
GUARANTEED PURE. TRY THEM.

SEWING MACHINES.

Bargains, $9 to $30, guaranteed 10 years; second-hand, $3 to $7, guaranteed 2 years. Write; salesman will call. We do not keep canvassers. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 3d Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 205 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 3066 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 308 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

For Sale.—Small interest in oil property; $225. Box 299, 5th Av. Hotel.

Summer Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

OTLEY INN,
On Squan Beach and Barnegat Bay. For particulars, apply to Miss ELIZABETH VAN RENSSELAER, Ortley, N. J.

Belmar.

The River View and Cottages Belmar, N. J.
Opens June 1; view ocean and river; outside rooms; modern in every way; booklet. H. A. Truax.

Ocean Grove.

THE LAFAYETTE, Ocean Pathway, close to ocean. Booklet. Mrs. M. A. PAUL, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Sea Girt.

BEACH HOUSE.
Directly on the beach; beautiful situation. Coolest place on the coast. Every sea shore advantage. JOHN H. RISDON.

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THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. OCEAN FRONT.
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Open May 30th. Accommodates 100. Golf, driving, tennis. For rates, &c., apply H. C. Savage, Prop.

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CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA. strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf, boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,000 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

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$155.00—1.00 Per Week.
Pianos delivered on payment of $5.00.

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Exchange your old piano for a beautiful Richardson, Coleman or Weigner upright for $1.00 per week.

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Pianos at all prices and terms to suit. Old pianos exchanged. Rents from $3; bargain list mailed.
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Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $220. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new uprights, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$175—Beautiful upright mahogany piano; slightly used; guaranteed 5 years; any payments if desired. Tway Piano Company, 84 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Elegant upright piano, $195; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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Money advanced on furniture, pianos, storage receipts, without removal; real estate, assignments of rents, second mortgages, legacies, incomes, bills receivable, claims against bankrupts, bills and judgments against the city, and all other good securities bought. Call or write. Loans of other companies taken up. Business strictly confidential. J. Brodie, President. Branch 18, East 120th St.

Wanted—Party to invest $3,500 or part in enterprise in operation paying over 33% profit per year; will interest parties in all sections; write for particulars. Address Dept. Investments, Box 133 Times Office.

We accept at wholesale and at credit basis (time limited) any sort of merchandise; special for grocery; millinery, &c.; guaranty and first-class references. Address G. Li Castri, 319 E. 59th St.; bet. 1st and 2d Avs.

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Avoid worry and trouble; consult reliable lawyer; all legal matters; prompt attention, least expense, best results. Call or address Room 228, 60 Broadway.

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Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

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Auction Sales.
50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Notice.—On July 15th, 1901, at 10 A. M., at 11 and 13 Cannon St., in the Borough of Manhattan, I will sell at public auction one black horse, one wagon, and one set of harness to recover the pay due me for the boarding and keeping of the said property. A. Albert.

By virtue of several chattel mortgages, Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells to-day at 9 o'clock, corner 106th St. and Columbus Av., the fixtures of several saloons by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Lost and Found.

Left in public toilet, Hotel Manhattan, Monday, July 8, 10:30 A. M., open face watch; monogram "T. S. B." on back; also initials on pencil attached to black ribbon chain; liberal reward. Return Cuba Co., No. 80 Broadway.

LOST—July 7, CANARY; tame; please return; $10 reward. Miss SELBY, 101 West 90th St.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
Steam launch, 35 ft. by 6 ft. beam; Roberts safety water tube boiler, compound condensing engine, 4x8x8; Government inspected for season 1901; lifeboat, life preservers, signal lights, &c., complete. For further information address the owner.
A. BONTGEN, 191 High St., Newark, N. J.

Boats for pleasure; spoon oars, &c.; lifeboats. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

Instruction.
50c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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Music, Art, German, and French. Special attention to conversation. Desirable for those who wish to study abroad before entering Society. For Prospectus address the Principal, Mrs. OSCAR HOLT, Principal of Redcroft Summer Out-Door School for Girls, Bridgewater, New Hampshire.

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ESSEX FELLS, CALDWELL, N. J.
Home school where home life and surroundings are adapted to the care and development of younger boys. Catalogue contains facts of vital interest to all parents.
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THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
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85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Boarders Wanted.
50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1.—65 Park Av.—Large, handsome corner rooms; parlor-floor dining room; first-class appointments; reference.

14TH ST., 352 WEST.
Cool, large rooms, two doors from elevated station; good food, well cooked, and properly served; everything clean.

14th St., 324 West.—Newly finished house, large, small rooms; transients; table boarders accommodated; Summer rates.

21st St., 145 East.—Gramercy Park, large and small rooms; southern exposure; transients accommodated.

32d St., 11 East.—Superior house; cool; private bath; excellent table; transients; table board; Southerners desired; references.

50th St., 24 West.—Cool rooms; facing Central Park; porcelain bath; elevator; board optional; references. Inquire Mrs. Martin.

82d St., 115 West.—Large second-floor rooms; bath; board optional; references. 492 Columbus Av., near 83d St.

82d St., 54 West.—Large rooms; private baths; smaller rooms; superior house and table.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

126th St., 149 West.—Rooms to rent; board optional; transients taken; table board; references.

Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, New Jersey; terms moderate; both sexes.

Washington Place, 113, Near 6th Av.—Select rooms; rooms with board $4 up; references exchanged.

Furnished Rooms.
50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsome, newly furnished suites, single, $3 upward; parlor suitable physician, dentist; large front basement, could accommodate party four; references exchanged.

18th St., 11 West.—Large, small, newly furnished; cool; very desirable; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

25th St., 61 East, (Madison Square.)—Cool, airy front rooms; single, double; bath, hot, water; reasonable. Harris.

26th St., 111 East. (Near Madison Square.)—Desirable furnished rooms; private house; references.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy Hotel,) Adjacent Broadway.—50c., 75c., $1 daily; $3 upward weekly; cleanliness, quietness.

39th St., 242 and 244 East.—Elegant rooms; $1 to $5; gentlemen, respectable couples; housekeeping; transients accommodated.

45th St., 27 West.—Two good rooms at reasonable rates; every convenience.

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FAIRVIEW HOUSE.
Six miles from Fallsburg Station; accommodates 20; large, airy rooms; pure running spring water; table well supplied with fresh milk, eggs, and vegetables raised from farm 200 acres; fruit in abundance, with finest peach orchard in county; 100 feet of piazza; good gunning and fishing, with stream running across farm, stocked with trout, called Burskill; elevation 1,000 feet; daily mail, half mile to church; reference. Rates and further particulars on application. Adam Rampe, Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Country board among the Green Mts., near Berkshire's; spring water, shady lawn; piano, piazza; fresh fruit, milk, eggs, and vegetables; terms reasonable. Mrs. C. L. Thompson, Mountain View Farm, North Pownal, Vt.

"RIVER VIEW," NEW WINDSOR, N. Y.—Near Newburg; large, shady grounds; river and mountain view; large rooms, piazza; piano, daily mail; good board; fresh vegetables, milk; terms, $5.00. Mrs. G. H. Moores.

Moore House, Parksville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,582; capacity, 50 guests; one-fourth mile from village; no undesirable persons or pulmonary patients accommodated; rates and references on application. Frank Moore, Prop.

Two gentlemen willing to room together can have of a private family in Upper Montclair, N. J.; no other boarders. For terms address Reliable, giving references, this office, T., Box

M'DONNELL'S TRIAL SUDDENLY ADJOURNED

District Attorney Philbin Declines to Give Any Reason for It.

Justice Fursman, Who Presided, Did Not Look Well and Soon Left the Court House.

Miles McDonnell's trial for killing George Price in a shooting affray in a Harlem saloon in December last, which has been progressing, with many delays, before Justice Edgar L. Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, since June 24 last, was yesterday adjourned again under peculiarly mysterious circumstances.

Official explanations of the adjournment were not to be had. To the astonished jury, the defendant, the lawyers, and the newspaper men there was no explanation vouchsafed. District Attorney Philbin was asked why court had adjourned.

"The reason is obvious," said he. "Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, however, I can say nothing. My lips are sealed. An adjournment was absolutely necessary."

Justice Fursman walked into the courtroom from his private chamber and took his seat on the bench at 10:15. His usually somewhat florid features wore a ruddier hue. His mouth was set in a straight line, and he looked as if he did not feel well. Contrary to his usual custom he did not wear his silken gown of office. He did not wear it Tuesday or the day before. When it was suggested that this omission might be due to the heat, it was recalled that during the first days of the excessively hot weather last week, when his court was in session, the Justice appeared as usual in his black gown. Instead of this he wore yesterday a short, loose black sack coat.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan was about to open the case, when District Attorney Philbin hurried into the court room. The latter's face was very grave, and he looked as if he had something quite important to do. He stepped immediately up to the bench and began a whispered conversation with Justice Fursman, pausing a minute to speak to Mr. Delany. Report had reached the Public Prosecutor that the Justice intended to discharge McDonnell at this day's session of court. The District Attorney admitted that he had heard this and that he had asked for the adjournment.

Justice Fursman consented to the adjournment until to-day, and turned toward the jury as if to give them the customary warning not to talk of the case among themselves nor to read any comments thereon in the newspapers. He did not do so, however, but said something in an indistinct and scarcely audible tone that could not be made out at the reporters' tables, nor heard by all the jurors. Some reference to the Code was caught. The court crier almost immediately declared the court adjourned, to the great astonishment of everybody within hearing of his voice.

The jurors were so surprised that they sat in their seats for some seconds before arising. The spectators remained seated until the jury filed slowly out, when there was instantly a hum of surprised comment. The District Attorney and his assistants were surrounded by an inquisitive crowd, but were deaf to all questions. Reasons for the inexplicable adjournment were not forthcoming from any one. McDonnell stared dumbly at the Justice when the adjournment was announced. He half expected to be a free man before night, and the additional delay to those he has already experienced was quite an unexpected shock to him. He bade his wife goodbye cheerfully, however, and went back to the Tombs.

Mr. Levy, when asked why the case had been adjourned again, said:

"Mr. Philbin requested the adjournment and Justice Fursman granted it. That's all I can say."

Assistant District Attorney Delany made this comment, which failed to shed any light on the postponement:

"Certain conditions have arisen which caused the District Attorney to think that it would be best to have the case go over."

Justice Fursman left his seat almost before the foreman of the jury arose. He went directly to his private room. There District Attorney Philbin, accompanied by Messrs. Garvan and Delany, followed the Justice by way of the outside corridor entrance. A sharp and spirited, though quite brief, colloquy ensued between the District Attorney and Justice Fursman behind closed doors, while the crowd in the corridors wondered, and vaguely asked each other what was happening and what it was all about. The jurymen, who have already grumbled at many previous delays, were not the least backward about stating their regret that the case had again gone over, especially as the Justice on Monday admonished the Prosecuting Attorneys and the defense's lawyers that he wished the case to be all in by Wednesday evening.

District Attorney Philbin emerged from Justice Fursman's private room about three minutes after entering with his face very grave and stern. Messrs. Delany and Garvan followed. Justice Fursman held open the door of his private office for his visitors to pass out, and did not bow or bid them good-day as they left. The District Attorney was again dumb to all interviewers, So were his assistants.

Almost immediately thereafter Justice Fursman, accompanied by his personal attendant, walked out of his chambers and quickly got into a cab.

PRIEST WHIPPED GAMBLER.

New Jersey Rector Knocked Him Down and Forced Him to Give Up Money Won with the Shell Game.

The Rev. William McLaughlin, rector of St. Augustine Roman Catholic Church of Union Hill, N. J., proved himself both a fighter and a rescuer on Tuesday. He put two gamblers to flight, and after a chase caught one and promptly knocked him down when he showed fight.

The trouble took place at a picnic at Cornwalton Grove, Long Island, where his congregation was having a day's outing. During the picnic a woman complained to Father McLaughlin that two men were winning her husband's money with a "shell game."

When she remonstrated with the gamblers one of them struck her in the face. Father McLaughlin accompanied the woman to the place where the gamblers were operating. When they saw him coming they fled. One escaped, but Father McLaughlin soon overtook the other. Then the fight in which Father McLaughlin was victorious took place. The gambler was allowed to depart after he had returned the money to his victim.

SHERRY'S LONDON HOTEL.

A House for Americans in Piccadilly to Cost $3,000,000.

An American hotel to cost about $3,000,000 is to be erected in Piccadilly, London. It will be ready for guests next Summer and will be under the management of Louis Sherry of this city.

The hotel company will be known as the Sherry Corporation of London, and the building will be erected on the site of the Hotel Walsingham.

A feature of the London house will be an immense foyer, where patrons can assemble for after-dinner chats while smoking and sipping their coffee. There will be a terrace on the Green Park side, with an American bar nearby.

CURTIS PLEADED GUILTY.

Had Raised His $25 Salary Check to $2,500 and Was on Trial for Forgery.

Lawrence Curtis, formerly general office manager and stenographer for Kirke La Shelle's theatrical agency at 1,402 Broadway, pleaded guilty before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, yesterday, to forging his employer's name to a check for $2,500.

Curtis created quite a scene in court Tuesday by asserting that he was being forced to trial without his lawyer and railroaded to prison. He demanded another adjournment yesterday, and then changed his mind and pleaded guilty.

Curtis's crime consisted in raising the check for his salary. He had been in the habit of presenting his salary check for $25 at the Bank of New Amsterdam each Saturday. On May 4 last he presented a check for $2,500 and obtained the money. Two weeks later he was captured with $1,500 still in his possession. He will be sentenced to-morrow.

THREW HERSELF BEFORE A CAR

A Woman's Attempted Suicide Causes Great Excitement on Broadway.

Unable to obtain a promise from her husband to return and live with her again, a woman who described herself as Dora Bernstein, thirty-two years old, and living at 285 West Tenth Street, attempted to end her life last evening by throwing herself in front of a rapidly approaching Broadway electric car at Tenth Street.

The woman made the attempt at self-destruction almost in front of Grace Church shortly after 6 o'clock. Broadway at the time was crowded with factory workers and clerks going to their homes. Several hundred were waiting for cars to proceed up town. Suddenly a cry of "Won't you come back and live with me?" was heard. The crowd looked around and saw a woman clinging to a man walking west through Tenth Street. The man looked angry. He started across the car tracks, the woman still clinging to his clothing.

At the time a car was rounding the curve on its way up town. Once more the woman was heard to ask the man to live with her, and he was seen to shake his head negatively.

The next instant the crowd was startled by seeing the woman throw herself across the car tracks. The car was within a few feet of her, but the man, quickly bending over the prostrate form, picked it up in his arms and hurried to the east side of Broadway.

The crowd by this time had become wild with excitement. The people rushed across the track and blocked traffic in both directions for several minutes. Patrolman Victor White took charge of the woman, arresting her on the charge of attempted suicide, and then summoning an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. The ambulance surgeon found the woman had received no injuries. She was, however, taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she will be examined as to her sanity.

The man who rescued the woman from a possible death said he is Israel Weiner, the woman's husband. He is a tailor employed in Tenth Street, near Broadway. Weiner says the woman was formerly married to Meyer Bernstein, now dead, and has four children—Esther, eleven years; Meyer, nine years; Ida, seven years, and Benjamin, three years. The couple lived in two nicely furnished rooms on the second floor of the Tenth Street house.

According to Weiner, he is unable to live with her as his wife because of her temper, but agreed to give her $7 a week out of his salary of $12 to support herself and children. Weiner left his wife several weeks ago and since has been living in a furnished room. Last evening the woman went to his place of employment and begged him to return and live with her. He refused and was trying to get away from his wife and go to his room when the woman tried to kill herself. The woman was placed in the prison ward in Bellevue Hospital, and will be examined as to her sanity to-day.

AMBULANCE STRUCK BY CAR.

Dr. Chittenden and His Operator Cut and Bruised in the Accident.

One of the electric ambulances attached to the New York Hospital was struck by a south-bound Eighth Avenue car at Fifteenth Street last evening and badly damaged. Dr. Chittenden, the ambulance surgeon, and John Pinkerty, the operator, were thrown to the pavement, and sustained slight injuries.

Early in the evening a call was received at the hospital for an ambulance to go to Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street. Dr. Chittenden responded and found that a woman named Maud Burlison, twenty-seven years old, of 97 Ninth Avenue, was suffering from hysteria. She was treated and then left for home in charge of Patrolman Quinn. The ambulance returned to the hospital.

In front of 317 West Fifteenth Street the woman was again taken ill and the policeman again summoned an ambulance. Dr. Chittenden for the second time responded. He was crossing Eighth Avenue when the accident occurred. The battery box and one of the front tires of the ambulance were broken. Dr. Chittenden, who was seated in the rear end of the vehicle, was thrown to the pavement, receiving a cut on the left hand and several slight bruises. Operator Pinkerty was pitched from his seat and landed on the dashboard of the car, sustaining slight bruises.

The car was in charge of Motorman Harry Lewis of 2,030 First Avenue and Harry Goeckman, the conductor, of 366 West Fifty-second Street. It was crowded, and the passengers were thrown about their seats, but none was injured. The woman was attended by a private physician and was taken home. Dr. Chittenden and his operator returned to the hospital.

CROWDED ELEVATOR'S FALL.

An elevator crowded with passengers fell fifteen stories yesterday in the Park Row Building. No one was hurt except Joseph Lewis, a permit clerk in the Department of Water Supply, who sustained a slight shock.

The car constituted an express elevator, and was in charge of Charles Colson, who stopped suddenly at the fifteenth floor and reversed to pick a passenger up who had called from the fourteenth floor as the car was passing up. From some unknown cause the brake slipped and the car descended to the bottom of the shaft, where, according to Lewis, the only injured passenger, it struck the safety cushions and rebounded about fifteen feet.

H. M. Reynolds, the Superintendent of the building, denies this, however, and said that the car descended at its normal speed, the safety brakes not permitting it to descend any faster. The car was repaired and was running again in less than five minutes.

GEN. GOMEZ'S DEPARTURE.

The Cuban Soldier Sails on the Seguranca—A Demonstration in His Honor.

Gen. Maximo Gomez sailed for Cuba yesterday on the Ward liner Seguranca, accompanied by Urland Gomez, his son, and Alexander Gonzales, his interpreter. They were escorted down to the pier by a delegation of about fifty representative Cuban-American citizens, who carried a huge Cuban flag made of flowers and covered with various patriotic mottoes. After dodging an army of men with cameras, the General got aboard and in the saloon of the vessel made a farewell address in Spanish to his countrymen.

He said in substance that he had been astonished and well-nigh overwhelmed by the warmth of his reception by the residents of the United States and that he had never before realized how deeply the people of this country sympathized with the people of Cuba.

Before the Seguranca sailed Gen. Gomez embraced Dr. William F. Holcombe, Tomas Estrada Palma, and José Ellis Cambiase, and warmly shook the hands of every other one of the delegation. José Ellis Cambiase is a grandson of the great Dominican, Admiral J. B. Cambiase, and was formerly Chancellor of the Dominican Republic.

Señor Cambiase said that many people favored the Constitution of the Swiss confederation for Cuba, but he thought that a confederation of Cuba, Santo Domingo, and Haiti, with a Constitution like that of this country, and under the protection of the United States, would be the best form of government for the people of those islands.

As the Seguranca made her way out into the stream, Gen. Gomez was cheered by the crowds assembled on the pier.

SUES PHYSICIAN FOR $10,000.

Miss Margaret Sweeny, twenty-seven years old, who lives at Port Chester, has brought an action in the Supreme Court for $10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage against Dr. James E. Mansfield of Oswego, N. Y. Justice McAdam on May 31 last signed an order for Mansfield's arrest, and fixed his bail at $2,000, but the Sheriff of Oswego County was unable to arrest him until July 1. Mansfield gave bail, and was discharged from custody.

Miss Sweeny says in her complaint that she met Mansfield in September, 1890, in Jersey City, where they were introduced by a friend. Up to October, 1892, their acquaintance was slight, but the defendant then became a regular caller, took her to places of amusement, and wrote her more than 200 love letters. In October, 1895, he proposed marriage to her, and was accepted.

In June, 1896, he went to Dartmouth to finish his course in medicine, and visited her four times while there. About Christmas, 1896, he settled in Oswego and began the practice of medicine there. They were to be married in January, 1897, but the marriage was from time to time postponed, and in July, 1898, he told her that he had decided not to marry her. He married Mary Morrissey in Oswego in December last. Dr. Mansfield, in his answer, admits that there was some talk of marriage prior to Oct. 3, 1895, but that his promise was canceled because of disagreements between them.

SHARP BREAK IN THE STOCK MARKET

Prices Decline from Three to Seven Points in Securities.

Reports of Continued Drought in the Western Corn Belt Said to be the Cause.

There was a sharp break in prices in the stock market yesterday—sharper even than the collapse of Monday, when for the greater part of the day the market was in a semi-demoralized condition. Yesterday, after a show of strength in the early trading, prices began to decline, slowly at first, but none the less surely, until finally about 1 o'clock a wave of liquidation swept over the market, and, continuing up to the close, carried prices of many standard stocks down anywhere from 3 to 7 points. The extreme declines do not equal the 10 point break on Monday in St. Paul or the 13 point break in International Power, but on the other hand Monday's break was not so general, nor was it brought about on such relatively small transactions as was that of yesterday.

On Monday total dealings aggregated nearly 1,100,000 shares; yesterday less than 900,000 shares were dealt in. At the close of the day yesterday among the important net declines were:

Atchison, 5½; Atchison preferred, 2½; Baltimore and Ohio, 3½; Chicago and Alton, 2½; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 5; St. Paul, 5½; Rock Island, 7½; Chicago Terminal preferred, 2½; Delaware and Hudson, 3; Lackawanna, 2; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 2½; Erie, 2½; Erie first preferred, 2; Illinois Central, 2¾; Missouri Pacific, 4⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 4½; New York Central, 2⅞; Nickel Plate second preferred, 3; Norfolk and Western, 2⅜; Pennsylvania, 2½; Reading, 1⅝; St. Louis Southwestern preferred, 2½; Southern Pacific, 2¼; Texas Pacific, 2; Union Pacific, 4⅝; Wabash, 2⅛; Wisconson Central, 3; United States Steel, 1⅞; United States Steel preferred, 1⅞; People's Gas, 3½; Amalgamated Copper, 2¼; Colorado Fuel 3½; Consolidated Gas, 3¾; General Electric, 2; Tennessee Coal, 3¼; Glucose Sugar Refining, 3⅜; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 3⅛, and Metropolitan, 2.

In fact, running the general list through, it will be seen that every important stock on the list showed a decline. The nine securities which show net advances are in no sense of the word speculative favorites, and generally are little traded in. This fact will the more clearly appear by presenting the stocks, their gains, and the number of shares traded in in each case, as follows: American Bicycle preferred, ½ point, 200 shares; Big Four, 1 point, 3,000 shares; Continental Tobacco certificates, ¼ point, 300 shares; Glucose Sugar Refining preferred, ⅛ point, 180 shares; Hocking Valley preferred, ⅝ point, 400 shares; Mexican National certificates, ⅝ point, 700 shares; Northern Pacific preferred, ½ point, 100 shares; Pullman Palace Car, 1¼ points, 150 shares; St. Lawrence and Adirondack, 4 points, 3,300 shares. That is to say, the total dealings in the advancing stocks aggregate less than 10,000 shares—not one-eighth of the entire market transactions.

As for the reasons for the extreme weakness following the substantial recovery on Tuesday from Monday's slump they may briefly be summed up. One—by far the most potent—was the reports of continued drought and of hot winds in the corn belt of Kansas and Western Missouri, much damage being reported to the growing crops. Hence the sharp declines in the granger stocks, Rock Island showing especial weakness, falling 3½ points on one transaction. Another factor was the engagement of $750,000 in gold for export to Germany, leading to further suggestions of financial difficulty in Germany, which might in turn be reflected here in higher rates. And lastly, there were vague rumors of a leading banking house being in difficulty, though diligent inquiry failed to disclose any foundation for these rumors, bankers generally pronouncing them canards. The old story of a revival of the Union Pacific-Northern Pacific struggle was also pressed into service. This is altogether without foundation.

As for the selling, it came from various sources. Western houses, which were most active in Monday's decline, were again large sellers yesterday, and once more it was reported that many of their sales were for the Moore Brothers, who are known to have carried a large line of speculative holdings. Keene brokers were also sellers, while some of the large financial interests were credited with desiring to see the market lower in order to accumulate a cheap line of stocks.

Of actual news developments during the day there was little of consequence. The regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on Louisville and Nashville and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on Northern Pacific preferred were declared. Announcement was made also that Atchison had agreed to withdraw its cut rates. Money held relatively easy between 4 and 6 per cent., most of the day's loans being made at 5 per cent.

The greatest activity of the day in any stock showed in Union Pacific, which was traded in to the extent of 154,000 shares, and broke par, closing at 99¾. Steel Trust common stock was dealt in to the extent of 66,000 shares, the principal buying being by Morgan brokers. More than 70,000 shares of Atchison common were sold, fully one-half of the sales being attributed to the Moores.

BOER REFUGEE RELEASED.

Immigration Commissioner Was Assured He Would Not Become a Public Charge.

David Stephen du Plooy, the Boer refugee who was held by the immigration officials as a stowaway, having come here on the steamship Trinidad after escaping from the British prison camp on Darrell's Island, was released yesterday by the Board of Special Inquiry after examination into the case. The story of the escaped Boer aroused widespread interest, and long before the immigration officials met to consider his release a writ of habeas corpus had been procured and served on Immigration Commissioner Fitchie to produce the refugee in the Federal Building before United States Circuit Judge Thomas. Before the time set for the production of the Boer in court the immigration officials decided to act on their own initiative, and promptly set him free.

When the case was called before the board Edward P. Wilde, attorney for Charles Pierce, counsel for the Orange Free State, answered for the detained man. The case was treated simply as that of an ordinary stowaway, no weight being given to the fact that the man was an escaped prisoner of the British. The chief question involved was a technical one whether the Boer would become a public charge. R. Van H. Schramm, owner of the Parkmere apartment house, 138 and 140 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, who owns a ranch in Yuma, Ariz., assured the board that he would become responsible for the support of the Boer if he was allowed to land. Then Messrs. Wilde and Schramm convinced the authorities that they had a right to pay the fine of the stowaway, and that the law merely exacted a fine and did not specify who had to pay the same. This was the fine which the steamship company should have paid, but the friends of the refugee were anxious for his prompt liberation, so Mr. Pierce paid, and the cavalryman was set free.

Before leaving Ellis Island the party went to the office of Commissioner Fitchie, where the writ of habeas corpus obtained to secure du Plooy's release was served, and a return was made on it that the man specified in the paper already was set free. The party then boarded the ferryboat John G. Carlisle, and coming to Manhattan, took dinner. Du Plooy will remain several days in this city to recuperate and build up after his trying experience of starvation as a stowaway, after which he will go to Yuma, Ariz., to the ranch of Mr. Schramm.

BOER PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Three Swim Away from Darrell's Island to the Mainland.

BERMUDA, July 10.—Three Boer prisoners escaped from the detention camp on Darrell's Island last night. They swam to the mainland, and have not yet been captured.

SURFACE ROADS' LIABILITY.

Appellate Division Determines Many Cases Involving Damages Against the Metropolitan Company.

A number of opinions in which the Metropolitan Street Railway is involved were handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. In the great majority of the cases the decisions were against the company, including several in which large amounts for damages had been awarded. As the Appellate Division is a final Court of Appeal in questions of fact, except where the Court gives permission for an appeal to the Court of Appeals, the company will have to pay the various damages awarded against it.

One of the most important cases was an appeal from a judgment for $8,207.04, obtained by Charles B. Morris, whose son was killed as the result of a collision between his father's brougham and an Eighth Avenue car at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue on the night of Dec. 9, 1898.

Young Morris was sitting beside the coachman at the time of the collision, and when the accident occurred his arm was forced through the glass front of the brougham, severing an artery, from which cause he died. Morris was only sixteen years of age, attending school at the time. The railway company pleaded contributory negligence, but the Court held otherwise and affirmed the judgment. The decision is written by Justice Ingraham.

Another case in which large damages had been awarded against the Metropolitan, and which judgment the Appellate Division upheld, was in the case of Henry Griffiths, a five-year-old boy, who was injured by being run down by a Columbus Avenue car at Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue and recovered $5,000 damages.

In this case, too, the company pleaded contributory negligence, or that there should be a new trial because the trial Justice had ordered the complaint dismissed. The Appellate Court directs that a judgment be directed upon the verdict.

Catherine Kay was another person to have a judgment confirmed by the Appellate Division. She had been awarded $7,500 damages and costs for injuries she received on Jan. 28, 1895, on the hill running from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street on Amsterdam Avenue. The night was snowy and frosty, and the car slid down the hill, coming in collision with another standing at the foot of the hill. The company alleged that they were not responsible, as the accident was caused by a condition of affairs over which they had no control. All the Justices concurred in the judgment.

The largest amount of damages recorded against the company was in the suit of John Fullerton, an infant four years old at the time of the accident, Aug. 3, 1897. The child had strayed from a room where the mother thought she had him securely confined, and he attempted to cross One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Park Avenue. He was run over by a car and had one leg and two toes of the remaining foot amputated. The lower court awarded over $13,000 damages and the judgment was affirmed.

Lawyer Cohen obtained a judgment for damages caused by being run down at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, which judgment was affirmed by the Appellate Division.

The company won a point in the case of Elias Goodman, an infant, who had obtained judgment for $318 for injuries, the Justices ordering a new trial on account of errors in the former trial.

For the same reason a new trial was ordered in the case of Hester Fleischer, as administratrix, where a judgment had been obtained for $3,151.61 against the company; in the case of John Sullivan against the company, and in the case of Hadasa Kantrowitz, who had obtained judgment for $1,646.70.

BATTALION CHIEF INJURED.

Langford Fell During a Fire and Hurt His Spine—Waited an Hour for an Ambulance.

Thomas R. Langford, Chief of the Fifth Battalion of the Fire Department, was dangerously injured early yesterday morning while fighting a fire in the five-story building at 88 Prince Street. Chief Langford fell with a hanging ladder which had not been secured properly and alighted on his spine. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The fire during which the accident happened was discovered on the fourth and fifth floors of the house, and the firemen had difficulty in breaking into the building and reaching it. The structure is three stories in front and five stories in the rear. The firemen finally reached the roof of the three-story portion and found a small iron ladder hanging from the roof of the five-story part. Langford started to climb up this ladder. He had reached half way up when the ladder broke its fastenings and fell to the roof. A hasty examination showed that he was seriously hurt, and an ambulance call was sent.

The injured man remained on the roof while the firemen descended through the building and reached the fire by means of the skylight. Then an hour's work was necessary to subdue the flames. The principal sufferers by the fire were Bendel & Sawyer, dealers in feathers, whose loss is placed at $20,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $15,000, the remainder of the loss of about $40,000 being distributed among the various other tenants. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Through some mistake on the part of the hospital authorities the ambulance sent for was dispatched to the wrong address, and it was more than an hour reaching Langford. At the hospital it was found that he was suffering from a bruised spine and a bad wound of the hand. The surgeons say he will probably recover.

CAPT. DIAMOND'S DETECTIVES.

They Obey Commissioner Murphy's Orders and Answer District Attorney's Questions.

Police Captain Diamond's detectives, who refused recently to give the District Attorney's office any information which might be used in the prosecution of Wardman Bissert, charged with levying blackmail, on the ground that they expected to be witnesses for the accused officer, were again questioned by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans yesterday.

This time, having been instructed by Commissioner Murphy to "render the District Attorney all the aid in their power," the detectives, seven in number, submitted to the examination reluctantly. Mr. Gans was asked if the interviews were satisfactory.

"All of them answered the questions put to them," he replied vaguely.

"Were the replies satisfactory?"

"They had to be."

Each of the detectives left the deputy's office with a peculiar smile on his face, however, and did not appear to have passed through a severe ordeal. Commissioner Murphy had a few things to say about the matter yesterday. When asked about the visit of Mr. Gans to Headquarters on Tuesday, he said:

"I sent for Capt. Diamond, and had him here at the same time with Mr. Gans. I told him he must render the District Attorney any assistance he could."

"Have the investigators you have had in Capt. Diamond's precinct reported yet?"

"Yes. Everything that my investigators got is in the hands of the District Attorney." Mr. Philbin will make Capt. Diamond the object of his next legal attack. It is known that proceedings with this end in view have already been begun. The department records of Capt. Diamond have been asked for by the District Attorney, just as was done in the cases of Capts. Herlihy and Westervelt. This is taken at Headquarters to mean the prosecution of Capt. Diamond.

Commissioner Murphy was asked if anything had been done lately about the division of the Tenderloin precinct and the acquisition of a site for a new station house.

"It is very hard to get a desirable location," he said, "for as soon as the owners learn that the Police Department wants it they raise the price $10,000 or $15,000. We had two sites picked out, and the price was run up from $45,000 to $60,000."

"Have you received any eligible list from the Civil Service Commission from which you may appoint the five Captains you say you want to make?"

"No. I've asked for a list from which to appoint twenty-five Sergeants."

The Commissioner would not reply to Park Commissioner Clausen's criticism of him and of Mr. Devery and of the police in general. He said that the new Brooklyn precinct would remain under the command of Sergt. Humphreys for the present. When asked if he had anything more to say about his actions against gambling in Manhattan he said:

"The gamblers have closed up. The District Attorney sends me information frequently about various matters, and then I take action."

LEGAL NOTES.

GEN. RODENBOUGH'S MANDAMUS.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, in giving its reasons, by Justice Laughlin, for reversing the peremptory writ of mandamus secured about three months ago by Theophilus Rodenbough, requiring the Board of Elections to transfer or assign him for duty in such position under the board as he might be fitted to fill, with the same compensation he received when Superintendent of Elections, says the application was prematurely made, because it was not shown that any position had been created under the new law, which was not of a confidential nature, and which he was competent to fill, and the salary of which equaled his salary as Superintendent of Elections. Mr. Rodenbough, an honorably discharged veteran, had been Chief of the Bureau of Elections for eight years, until the position was abolished, about three years ago, by the new charter. Then he became Superintendent of the General Bureau of Elections, at $6,000 a year, until that office was abolished last March, and the Board of Elections, with four Commissioners at $5,000 a year each, was established. It appeared that there were thirty-three positions in the General Bureau of Elections before the new law was passed, and that the Municipal Civil Service Commission had now under consideration a request from the Board of Elections for a classification of the positions, and that the matter was under consideration. Justice Laughlin says, in conclusion: "After the duties of the various employes of the new board shall have been prescribed and the salaries shall have been fixed, it is evident that grave questions will arise as to the right of the relator to be transferred to a position under the Board of Elections. It appears that there are many other veterans who occupied subordinate positions under the former General Bureau of Elections, who also make similar claims to be transferred. The relator, however, having made a demand upon the board of such transfer, whatever rights he may have in the premises to be transferred to that department will be preserved. But other steps may be required to preserve any rights that he may have to be transferred to any other department."

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THE MOWBRAY-GOULD CASE.—The reversal by the Appellate Division of the judgment for $5,000 and costs recovered by Frank D. Mowbray in his suit against Howard Gould for alleged breach of contract, the opinion in which was handed down yesterday, was because the verdict was against the weight of evidence, because evidence was improperly admitted, and improper instructions were given to the jury, and because the trial court abused its discretion as to the cross-examination of the defendant. Upon the latter point Justice McLaughlin, who gives the unanimous opinion of the Court, says: "We are also of the opinion that the judgment must be reversed on the ground that the trial court abused its discretion in permitting the plaintiffs' attorney to cross-examine the defendant on immaterial and irrelevant matters—the answers to which could only tend to humiliate and degrade him. It is unnecessary to refer to the testimony at length. It is sufficient to say that it relates to the defendant's relation with certain women; as to how long he had known them; how frequently he had visited them; whether or not he kept some of his clothes where one of them lived, and whether he did not pay the living expenses of one of them. The defendant claimed his privilege, refused to answer these questions, on the ground that they were highly improper, ungentlemanly and cowardly—but notwithstanding this fact, the Court directed him to answer, which he did. It is unquestionably true that the cross-examination of a witness, and the extent to which it shall be carried, rests in the discretion of the trial court, subject, however, to this qualification, that such doctrine can always be reviewed by an appellate court. The object of a trial is to ascertain the truth, in order that the court may administer justice between the parties. Testimony is for the purpose of enabling the court to determine the truth in order that the ultimate object of the trial may be attained. Whether this defendant knew certain women, whether he paid their living expenses, manifestly threw no light on the subject matter of the litigation, and it is perfectly apparent that such questions were propounded to him, not for the purpose of testing the credibility, but for the sole purpose of degrading, humiliating, or bringing him into disrepute with the jury. This purpose being manifest, the Court should have sustained the objections to such questions. It cannot be that because a party refuses to submit to a demand made upon him, and himself goes upon the witness stand to contradict testimony given by his adversary, he can, by reason of that fact, be compelled to divulge the secrets of his life, unless such are connected with, or have some bearing upon, the matter being tried. A party when he becomes a witness, even on cross-examination, is entitled to be protected. Witnesses have some rights which courts are bound to respect and protect. (Turnpike Road Company vs. Loomis, 32 N. Y. 127.) Attacks of the character set out in this record cannot be made upon one's private life under the guise of cross-examination. Their purpose is either to coerce the party into a settlement or else to unduly and unjustly prejudice the jury against him. Such examinations tend to bring the administration of the law and the trial of actions into disrepute and to lessen the respect which litigants have for the courts."

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MARRIED AFTER HUSBAND HAD BEEN ABSENT FIVE YEARS.—The Appellate Division, in an opinion made public yesterday, affirmed the judgment for plaintiff in the suit for a separation brought by Catherine Taylor against Washington H. Taylor. The defense interposed was that at the time of the marriage ceremony between the defendant and Mrs. Taylor, she was a married woman, having, on Jan. 12, 1860, married one James Dennis; that at the time of the performance of the marriage ceremony between the Taylors, James Dennis was alive; that the marriage with Dennis was still in full force, and that all these matters were unknown to the defendant. The Court says, by Justice Laughlin, that while the evidence of diligent inquiry to ascertain whether or not the former husband was living when the second marriage was contracted is not strong, it is evident that the wife acted in good faith. When Taylor proposed to her, she says, she explained the fact of her former marriage, and expressed an unwillingness to marry until she was certain of the death of Dennis. At the suggestion of Taylor that she get a divorce, they consulted a lawyer, and were by him advised that she had a perfect right to remarry. Justice Laughlin says he thinks the evidence brings the case fairly within the statute making marriages where the former husband or wife has been absent for five successive years without being known by his or her consort to be alive, voidable only when so declared by the Court. He says, in conclusion: "The evidence introduced on the part of the plaintiff tended to show that both the plaintiff and the defendant were informed of the actual death of Dennis in the year 1878. The plaintiff and three other witnesses gave evidence tending to show that there was in effect a new marriage agreement between plaintiff and defendant. This the defendant denied. The sufficiency of the conversations testified to by these witnesses to constitute a valid new marriage in view of the subsequent cohabitation of plaintiff and defendant, and holding themselves out as man and wife for eleven years thereafter, could not well be questioned, and is virtually conceded by counsel for appellant. It is not contended by defendant that this evidence, if believed, did not warrant the Court in finding a re-marriage, but it is urged that the testimony is improper, and that the uncorroborated testimony of the defendant should be accepted, and the evidence of plaintiff and her three witnesses discredited. In a case like this where the intercourse between the parties originated in the honest belief that they were man and wife, evidence of less probative force should be accepted to establish a new marriage contract after the only obstacle to the validity of the former marriage was removed by the death of the former husband." Justice Laughlin also refers to the fact that before presenting the question to the Court Taylor lived with the plaintiff as her husband for more than ten years after he knew that her former husband was dead.

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WAS IT A DEED OF TRUST?—Rose M. Leary, then twenty-three years old, an only child, in 1875 drew about $1,400 which she had in two savings banks, and gave it to her father, Patrick J. Corvin, who for many years had been a policeman, with the understanding that he and her mother would purchase a house for a home. They were all to live there until the death of her parents, when she should have the house for her own. There being some difficulty as to the title to the house contemplated to be purchased, no place was in fact purchased until 1880, when the father bought a house for $6,500, using the money given him by his daughter with money he received from his wife, and giving a mortgage for $2,000, which was soon after paid. The mother died in 1892 and the father in 1898. The daughter, who meantime had married Martin J. Leary, resided in the house at intervals until 1890, paying rent. Mrs. Leary spent much time in a sanitarium, because of habits of inebriation. The father and mother in 1890 conveyed the house to the Church of St. Mary for a nominal consideration, the Church reconveying to each an estate for life. Two years later the church, under leave of the Supreme Court, sold the premises to Lizzie J. Corvin, then Lizzie J. Hearly, for the expressed consideration of $14,500. She, on Patrick J. Corvin releasing his interest, mortgaged the premises for $6,000, of which she retained $1,000, and gave $5,000 to the Church. Then she reconveyed a life estate to Patrick J. Corvin, whom she had married. After the death of her father, Rose Leary brought suit to have the deed executed by him and her mother to the church declared a deed of trust, and to set aside the deed from the church to the second Mrs. Corvin, and for an accounting. A judgment given at Special Term dismissing her complaint, has now been reversed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, Justice O'Brien dissenting. The reversal is upon the ground that the trial court erred in striking out testimony as to declarations made by Patrick J. Corvin prior to the conveyance to the church, among other things, that the house was bought absolutely clear, that they did not owe anything on it, and that it was their home, and at their death it would be their daughter's.

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PLEADING IN LIBEL SUITS.—After the libel suit brought by Mary K. Morse against the Press Publishing Company had been to the Appellate Division, and that court had decided that the article complained of, if it charged anything, charged wrongdoing on the part of plaintiff, and that she must stand or fall on the verdict of a jury, the defendant set up a second separate defense, pleading copies of the judgment rolls in actions in which Mrs. Morse obtained a divorce from a former husband, and in which the wife of plaintiff's present husband obtained her divorce from him. These actions were alleged to be fraudulent. Justice Ingraham, for the Appellate Division, in reversing judgment sustaining a demurrer to this new defense, says: "The question as to whether or not the publication bears the construction placed upon it by the plaintiff is a question to be determined upon the trial, and I do not think that it can be said on demurrer that a truthful statement of the circumstances surrounding the litigation which resulted in the plaintiff's obtaining a divorce from her former husband, and the relation that existed between the plaintiff and the man she subsequently married before the divorce was obtained, and which were known to the writer of the article, is not competent upon the question as to the real meaning of the publication complained of, but I do not think that there is any doubt but that these facts which the writer of the article had in mind when he wrote it are competent evidence upon the question of actual malice. The plaintiff would be entitled to an instruction to the jury that if they found the defendant guilty of actual malice they could give her punitive damages, and upon this question of actual malice, the defendant would be entitled to present to the jury just what knowledge had been communicated to its responsible officers as to the circumstances surrounding the relations that existed between the plaintiff and her husband, and the plaintiff and the person whom she subsequently married."

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PRIVATE HACK STANDS.—The action of the Special Term of the Supreme Court granting an injunction to the livery firm of S. C. Odell & Son, restraining Charles W. Bretney and others from interfering with plaintiffs' use of the space in front of Rector's, has been upheld by the Appellate Division. The Odells were given the right to use the space by the hotel corporation, and they also have a license from the city. The defendants form an unincorporated association authorized to use the public hack stands. The opinion of the Court states the real issue to be whether the space referred to is a part of the public hack stand designated by the ordinance in the locality where the hotel is situated. The Court holds, per curiam, that as it appears that according to the description of the use of the street and the interpretation of the right of use made by the proper authorities, and the granting of a license for special use, it is extremely doubtful whether the space in question is comprehended within the public hack stand set apart by the city. As to the claim of the defendants that the city has no right or authority in law to allow the use of the public streets in a manner like that resorted to by the plaintiffs, the Court says: "It is well settled that the city authorities have only a limited right to permit the use of the public streets by private parties, and ordinarily some necessity must exist to authorize an obstruction therein. Mere necessity for the purpose of conducting business does not justify the obstruction of the public streets, except for temporary purposes, but the owner of property has the right to its beneficial use and enjoyment, and in order that such result may be obtained the city has authority to allow a temporary occupation of the streets where the privilege granted is reasonable and does not unnecessarily interfere with the use of the streets by the public. Thus a reasonable use of the street for the purpose of delivering guests at and taking them from a hotel by means of cabs, carriages, and other vehicles has been sustained."

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TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.—Certain points relating to the taxation of church property are considered at length in an opinion filed yes

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably showers early in the day; wind becoming fresh northerly.

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REVENUE INCREASES WITH TAX REDUCTION

Anomaly Presented by Recent Treasury Receipts.

Explanation is that Manufacturers Have Been Laying In Stocks of the New Stamps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An increased internal revenue, following the wholesale reduction of the war taxes, is the anomaly presented by the Treasury receipts for the first ten days of the new fiscal year. The total receipts at the close of business on July 10 amounted to $10,084,495.01; the receipts for the same period a year ago amounted to $8,681,381.16, an increase for the new year of $1,408,113.85.

At first blush it appears remarkable that the removal and reduction of the stamp duties should have this effect. Offic'als of the Treasury Department were somewhat nonplused at "t, and an inquiry was sent to Internal Revenue Commissioner Yerkes, asking what was happening that the receipts should be so generous.

The explanation, however, was not far to seek. It appears that the manufacturers of beer, tobacco, cigarettes, and snuff have been laying in a stock of the new revenue stamps. On July 1 at midnight the old revenue stamps became obsolete, and the brewers, tobacconists, and snuffmakers were compelled to purchase the new stamps which had been supplied to the revenue agents throughout the country.

The provident merchants had permitted their stocks of stamps to run down so as to have as few as possible on hand for redemption. In buying the new issues they bought in larger quantities than ordinarily, many doubtless laying in a month's stock in advance. This accounts for the swollen returns.

It is learned also that many orders were held back until after July 1. The cigarette tax under the new law is nearly 50 per cent. less than the old one, and the saving is considerable on a large consignment. On both beer and tobacco there is a reduction of about 20 per cent.

The stamp division of the Internal Revenue Department has been very busy. The first task was to send out to all sections of the country the new stamps. These were printed by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and the shipments of the week before July 1 aggregated in value more than $20,000,000, and weighed some fifteen tons.

Just now the stamp division is working overtime in taking care of the old stamps which are coming in. In the corridors on the third floor of the Treasury Building the packages are stacked up like cordwood. Superintendent Johnson of the stamp division estimates the quantity at thirty tons. They are mostly cigarette, cigar, and beer stamps. All must be counted and credited to the consignors.

The clerks who handle them are the same who, when the war broke out, had to work at times thirty-four hours on a stretch. They are now doing extra time, but nothing so bad as in 1898. They have noted the coincidence that Washington's hottest weather always comes when there is a new issue of revenue stamps.

In spite of the increase of revenue over last year's showing in July there is a deficit of $4,585,815.61 for the past ten days. This is very nearly the same as the deficit for the same period last year, viz.: $4,523,287. There is little indication in these figures as to what the working of the new Internal Revenue law will be. A deficit is to be expected at this time of the year, and in spite of the showing is true that the Government closed the fiscal year about $75,000,000 to the good.

The war item is still the largest. For the first ten days of this fiscal year it is $6,450,000. Next comes the pensions, with $5,810,000. The civil and miscellaneous budget ranks third, being $5,670,000. The navy cost $1,870,000. Interest was $1,700,000, and Indians $250,000. The total expenditures were $21,750,000.

Under the act of March 14, 1900, the Secretary of the Treasury has redeemed in gold Government notes amounting to $45,359,214. Of this amount $94,519 was redeemed during the present fiscal year. The Government's available cash balance is $176,466,082.03.

BRIDE'S STRANGE DISCOVERY.

Found Husband's Uncle Was Also Her Avuncular Relative and that Best Man Was Her Cousin.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 11.—Miss Kate Kipp of Jackson, Mich., yesterday became the bride of David H. Clark of this place. An hour or two later she discovered a long lost uncle in the person of an uncle of the bridegroom and owner of the house in which the wedding reception was held. It also appears that the best man was her cousin, a fact of which she was in ignorance at the time of the marriage. Mr. Clark is a tobacconist and one of the claimants to the millions of Imlay Clark, who died some months ago in Australia.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John T. Dobbins, pastor of the First Methodist Church in the parsonage. After the marriage the couple went to the house of the bridegroom's uncle, and the bride was astonished to see hanging on the wall of the house a picture of herself.

"Where did you get that picture?" she asked.

"Why, that is a niece of mine in Michigan," said her uncle.

"Well, I am that niece," said Mrs. Clark. Then explanations were in order.

BRIDGE COLLAPSES; 9 KILLED.

Accident on the Nickel Plate Railroad, Near Springfield, Penn.

SPRINGFIELD, Penn., July 11.—Nine men were killed as the result of the collapse of a Nickel Plate Railroad bridge, which was undergoing repairs here. The accident occurred while a local freight train, bound west, containing two cars of stone to be left at the bridge, went through it.

The entire train, with its crew and a gang of workmen on the bridge, were carried down in the wreck. P. A. Moore of Conneaut, the conductor, was instantly killed. The others killed were Italian laborers.

The structure was thought to be unsafe, and the men were filling in the ravine which it spanned. The train had backed on to the bridge. Three cars loaded with broken rock were standing on the span, ready to be dumped. Conductor Moore was on one of the cars, while the crew of workmen was waiting underneath to level the stone as it was dropped. Without a warning the bridge gave way, and the three cars with their heavy loads were hurled into the gully, a distance of about eighty feet. Fifteen minutes before the bridge collapsed a heavy passenger train had rushed over it.

FOUR HURLED FROM CARRIAGE.

Bolting Horse Overturned the Vehicle, and Its Occupants Were All Hurt.

Four persons were thrown from a carriage last night in which they were driving down Seventh Avenue. All were more or less severely injured, and were taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where their wounds were dressed by Dr. Ogilvie. They are Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Phillips, Miss Josephine Ott, and Mrs. B. Tumbaum, all of 1875 Seventh Avenue.

Miss Ott and Mrs. Tumbaum were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips during a drive up Seventh Avenue and through the Bronx. They were returning, when, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, the horse became frightened at a newspaper blowing across the street in front of him and bolted. He wheeled short and started back up the street.

The carriage, a big two-seat vehicle, was turned over, and for two blocks was dragged on one side. At One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street a mounted policeman from the High Bridge Station captured the horse and called the ambulance.

OIL SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE.

Record Breaking Exports of Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Shipments of refined petroleum from this port to Europe were never before as heavy or so frequent as they have been within the last ten days. From the first of the year up to last Saturday 175,359,883 gallons had been shipped abroad, against 135,826,718 gallons for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 39,533,165 gallons.

Local shippers argue that these large shipments of oil are proof of the superiority of the American article. On the sea now are the British steamer Lucifer, for Flushing, with 1,772,144 gallons of refined petroleum, valued at $76,202.19; the German steamer Geeslemudl, for Gotherburg, with 1,328,153 gallons, valued at $60,473.02; the Dutch steamer La Flamche, for Antwerp with 885,474 gallons, worth $38,074.38, and the British steamer Oral, for Flushing, with 1,306,299 gallons, valued at $56,170.96.

About to sail are the British steamer Snowflake, for London, with 1,169,586 gallons, worth $52,243.28; the Georgian Prince, for Flushing, with 1,401,337 gallons, valued at $60,257.49, and the German steamer August Korff, with 856,614 gallons, valued at $35,695.10, besides 1,007,311 gallons of naphtha, worth $50,305.50.

The British steamer Vedra steamed away for Antwerp to-day with 1,798,271 gallons in her hold, believed by many to be the biggest shipment of oil ever to have left this port.

Nor is this all in the matter of oil exports. There are now in port, waiting to be loaded, a great fleet of steam and sailing craft with a capacity of many millions of gallons.

INJURED IN A ROAD COLLISION.

Triple Accident at Milford, Penn.—A New Yorker Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 11.—The quietude of Milford, Penn., a pretty little Summer resort near here, was disturbed this morning by a triple road accident that occurred in the centre of the town shortly after midnight. A dance had been in progress a short distance down the river on the preceding evening, and a local orchestra was just returning home.

The party were riding leisurely through the village in a rubber-tired surrey, when they were run into by another wagon, the occupants of which failed to see them. Directly behind the first wagon a third was approaching, and it, too, was traveling rapidly and failed to see them in front. There was a third collision, and the occupants of all three wagons were hurled upon the ground.

Miles Givens of New York was struck in the eye by a horse's hoof, and severely injured. He was also badly cut and bruised. George Clark of Montague, N. J., sustained a broken collar bone, and George Myers was seriously lacerated and bruised.

THIRTY YEARS' COURTSHIP ENDS

Bride and Bridegroom Elect Over Sixty Issue Marriage Invitations.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 11.—Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Sarah Anna Cutter and Freeman Rowland, both of Woodbridge, near here, which will take place there on Tuesday of next week.

This marriage will be the culmination of a courtship extending over a period of thirty years. Both parties are in the sixties. Mr. Rowland is a real estate dealer, having an office in New York City, but has always lived in Woodbridge.

PRICE FOR A TOWN TOO SMALL.

Dissatisfied Stockholders May Appeal Against the Lincoln Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 11.—Stockholders of the New Jersey Mutual Realty Company, whose town of Lincoln was sold yesterday at auction for $16,000 to L. D. Cook & Co. of Bound Brook, express themselves as not being satisfied with the sale. Only $1,000 above the incumbrances against the property, consisting of taxes and mortgages, was realized.

Before the sale can be consummated it will have to be approved by the Chancellor of New Jersey, and some of the stockholders say they will endeavor to have that approval withheld. Their holdings were valued at $20,000 or more.

SUMMER VISITOR MISSING.

Mrs. Randolph Engages Rooms at Ocean Grove and Then Disappears.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 11.—A woman who registered under the name of Mrs. Mildred Randolph of 2,224 Franklin Avenue, Richmond, Va., and said that she was the daughter of Gen. Hill, a famous Confederate officer, and the wife of a prominent Richmond lawyer, secured rooms at the Walton, Ocean Grove, a week ago. She took the finest suite in the house, and promised to pay $128 for the month on Monday, when her maids and companion were to arrive. On Monday morning she left the house, saying that she intended to visit a dentist in Asbury Park. She has not been seen since.

It was thought that she was a woman of wealth and refinement. She said she had just recovered from a long illness, and had come to the seashore for her health. She did not bring any baggage with her, and none has arrived, neither have the maids.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 11.—Mrs. Mildred Randolph, reported missing at Ocean Grove, is unknown here. There is no such thoroughfare as Franklin Avenue in the city.

Railway Yard's Foreman's Fate.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 11.—Foreman Joshua Smith of the Philadelphia and Reading railway yards here was instantly killed while at work to-day. He was caught between a car and a pile of lumber, his head being cut in two.

20th Century Piano, $151; one price, saving $80. Terms, $10 down, $2.00 weekly. ANDERSON & Co., 110 Fulton St., B'klyn. N. Y.—Adv.

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NEW CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE BROWN'S PLACE

Assistant U. S. District Attorney Baldwin's Strong Backing.

He Owes His Present Position to Mr. McKinley's Favor—Organization Men Alarmed.

A new and formidable candidate for the United States District Judgeship made vacant by the resignation of Addison Brown has come to the front, to the consternation of what are known as the members of the regular organization.

He is E. D. Baldwin, Assistant United States District Attorney in this city under Gen. H. L. Burnett. The latter is heartily supporting his candidacy. Mr. Baldwin is from Canton, Ohio, where his father, Judge Baldwin, is the intimate personal friend of President McKinley.

Mr. Baldwin was appointed a United States Assistant District Attorney in 1897. His appointment did not please the organization here, and, as the story goes, the then Chairman of the County Committee, Lemuel E. Quigg, went to District Attorney Burnett and said:

"General, you are not keeping faith with the organization."

"What do you mean?" inquired Gen. Burnett.

"Why," Mr. Quigg is alleged to have responded, "you promised me you would make no appointments of subordinates who were not recommended by the organization."

"That is true," Gen. Burnett is said to have replied. "But what could I do? The President personally requested me to find a place for Mr. Baldwin, and I had to do it."

Mr. Baldwin, who is about thirty-five years of age, has had charge of the criminal business in the District Attorney's office. It is conceded that he is a very clever young man, but the point is made that he is too young to ascend the United States Court bench, and has not had sufficient experience in admiralty and bankruptcy cases.

Nevertheless, the opinion prevails that if there is no great unanimity for any organization man, a contingency very liable to occur, President McKinley will be very glad of the opportunity to appoint the son of his friend. The appointment, if made, will cause much disapproval here, but it is pointed out that as President McKinley will not again be a candidate for the Presidency, he is in a position to do about as he pleases.

It is reported that Secretary of War Elihu Root, when he saw Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach last Saturday, sounded him concerning the selection of Mr. Baldwin as Judge Brown's successor.

Those recognized as organization leaders in the county do not hesitate to say that while they are opposed to the appointment of Mr. Baldwin they also believe that neither Justice James A. Blanchard nor Justice John Proctor Clarke should get Judge Brown's place. One of the county leaders said yesterday:

"Blanchard and Clarke each sought a place by appointment on the State Supreme Court bench. They got it and they owe it to the party to make a run for the place next Fall on the county ticket."

Another gentleman, who, while not a candidate in any sense, is being urged by members of the Bar Association for the vacancy, is Alexander Blumenstiel of the firm of Blumenstiel & Hirsch of 302 Broadway. He is recognized as an authority on bankruptcy law, and has an independent fortune which would permit him to fill, if he has the taste for it, the dignified position of United States District Judge, with its meagre salary of $6,000.

There is still a great deal of talk about ex-Judge William N. Cohen and ex-Judge Ernest Hall of the Thirty-fifth District, in connection with the appointment, but it is generally understood that ex-Judge Cohen would not accept the place if it were tendered to him.

The general opinion among politicians is that there will be such a squabble for the place among local politicians that President McKinley will have an excellent opportunity to reward the son of his personal friend.

WANTS BOTTLE OF MOSQUITOES

Bayonne's Health Inspector Instructed to Get It for Prof. Smith—Size of Bottle Not Stipulated.

Health Inspector Forman of Bayonne has been instructed by the Board of Health of that city to catch a bottleful of mosquitoes of the voracious and ferocious Bayonne breed and ship the bottle to Prof. John B. Smith of the New Jersey State Agricultural Department. Nothing was said as to the size of the bottle, and the Inspector is wondering whether Prof. Smith wants a half-ounce vial or a quart bottle filled. His friends advise him to compromise on a pint flask.

Prof. Smith, knowing that the insects spread malaria, says he is seeking a way to localize and exterminate them. The mosquitoes differ, he says, in each locality, and he wants samples of every breed in New Jersey.

Inspector Forman says he is sure the Bayonne mosquitoes are first cousins at least to the Elizabeth and Staten Island kind, which, it is claimed, are the most bloodthirsty in existence.

TEMPERANCE SLEUTHS' RUSE.

Tippling Husband and Pleading Wife Get Evidence Against Saloons and Police in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., July 11.—One of the detectives employed by the counsel for Unity Lodge of Good Templars in the war on Sunday liquor selling pursued somewhat peculiar methods in securing evidence for use in the crusade, and he took care to arrange for unwitting corroboration.

The detective has had considerable experience in such matters, and knows that only the most positive evidence will be of use. As a result of his work last Sunday, Mr. Huckel has a variety of exhibits, a full line of samples of the stuff that can be bought at the bars in the local saloons on Sunday. These Counsel Edward Black displayed to-day in small bottles.

On his rounds last Sunday the detective was accompanied by one of his assistants, a young woman, who is also something of an actress. The detective played the part of the tippling husband, while his assistant figured as the injured wife. In that guise she appealed to policemen in four different parts of the city, beseeching them to go to the saloon near at hand, whither the detective had already gone, and bring her husband out.

A pitiful tale of the weekly wages being spent for rum while the children at home were crying for bread was poured into the sympathetic ears of four policemen in turn. In each instance the policeman expressed sympathy for the woman and the mythical children at home, but explained that he had no authority to enter the saloon and take the erring husband away from the bar.

"But that man is selling liquor to my husband, and the law says that no liquor should be sold on Sunday," is the way the tearful pleader would urge the policeman.

"Surely you can make him obey the law!"

"I would like to help you, lady," one policeman is quoted as replying, "but I cannot do anything without orders of my superiors, and I haven't received any such orders yet."

Four such conversations, with the time and place at which they occurred, and the numbers of policemen who declined to interfere to prevent the supposed husband from squandering his wages over the bar, are incorporated in the affidavit taken by Mr. Black.

There are nine affidavits all told, and these are to be made the basis for invoking the application of the Voorhees Sunday liquor law to this city.

Engage Space in Advance.

The Lake Shore Limited of the New York Central is running full; it is necessary to engage space days in advance in order to get just what you want. Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis passengers, please note.—Adv.

POLICE RAID SUCCESSFUL.

Five Prisoners Captured in Alleged Up-Town Poolroom.

Five men were arrested late yesterday afternoon in a raid on an alleged poolroom at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, made by several Central Office detectives in charge of Detectives Fay and McNamara. The place was situated in the basement of the one-story frame building on the northeast corner. The saloon above has on its door and windows the name of G. L. Dusel. The basement up to a few months ago was used as a bowling alley.

At the time that the raid was made there were about a hundred men in the room. The officers, acting independently of the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, of which Capt. Thomas is the commander, easily gained access about 5 o'clock. The men for whom the detectives had warrants were pointed out and arrested. There was very little excitement after it became known that a raid was in progress. The bettors, who, from knowledge of past raids, did not fear arrest, looked on with interest as the prisoners were taken out. The patrol wagon of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was telephoned for, and this is the only part the police of this precinct took in the affair.

The warrants on which the men were arrested were given during the afternoon by Magistrate Deuel sitting in the Centre Street Police Court. They were issued on information furnished to the Magistrate and the District Attorney's office by the New York Society for the Enforcement of Criminal Law, of which Joseph A. Britton is the head.

The prisoners were taken at once to the Criminal Courts Building, arriving about 6 o'clock. All of the courts there were closed and Magistrate Deuel had gone home long before. The detectives and their charges waited in the corridors about an hour for some Judge to arrive. They were apparently at a loss what to do, when it was finally suggested that everybody go and take a drink. The party set out in the direction of a near-by saloon, and were next heard of at the Elizabeth Street Station, where the prisoners were locked up. The detectives had selected this station, as it was the nearest.

The men under arrest gave their names as Edward H. Barwell of 324 East Tenth Street, John M. Post of 298 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Frederick Roach of 159 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Thomas Rogers of 47 Columbus Avenue, and James Wilson of 439 Ninth Avenue.

The Sergeant on duty at the desk in the Elizabeth Street Station appeared quite angry when asked about the raid.

"Yes, the five prisoners are here," he said. "One would think they were murderers, the way people are running here about them."

Sergt. McCarthy of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station said he knew nothing about any raid.

"We have no prisoners here," said he. "If a raid was made, and I have heard of none, the prisoners were not brought here. I do not know where they could be taken."

Capt. Thomas, who was transferred to this precinct just after the Committee of Fifteen made their first raids in the Tenderloin, could not be found. Residents of the neighborhood stated that the poolroom had been in operation for some months. It was hinted that the place had the backing of certain politicians.

Mr. Dusel, the proprietor of the saloon under which the place was conducted, said to a reporter last night that he did not know there was a pool room there. He said he rented the basement to a man named Farrell, that he got his rent regularly, and that was all he knew about it.

Up to 1:50 o'clock this morning no Magistrate had been secured to accept bail for the prisoners and they were still locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station.

SHE WANTED $500 FOR A KISS.

Purloiner Thereof Said He Only Got "Half a Smack," and the Court Charged Him $5.

PATERSON, N. J., July 11.—Nicholas Lalli, an Italian bootblack, tried to kiss eighteen-year-old Mary L. Filli, to whom he had been making love. She sued him for $500 damages in the District Court.

He admitted he tried to kiss the girl, but declared that he got only "half a smack." The Court allowed Miss Filli $5 for the half smack.

Lalli said he considered the experience cheap at the price, but hated to have such a fuss made over such a little thing. His defense was that he had courted the girl long enough to warrant the belief that she would allow him to kiss her, and that inasmuch as she had accepted his attentions he had a right to kiss her, whether she consented or not.

The lawyers could find no precedents showing when swains have a right to caress their sweethearts, and the Court, in deciding the case, did not pass upon the point.

BRIDEGROOM NEARLY NINETY.

Paul Jonathan Brown Prepares a Marriage Agreement—His Bride-Elect a Woman of Forty.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 11.—Paul Jonathan Brown of Monroe Place, Bloomfield, who is nearly ninety years old, a widower, and reputed to be wealthy, is about to marry again, and an agreement to that effect was signed by him and his bride-to-be, Margaret Andra, forty years old, last night. There were two witnesses, Lynden Fitch and Arthur Russell.

Mr. Brown's wife died about a year ago in Brooklyn. About a month ago he located in Bloomfield, and advertised for a housekeeper. Miss Andra was accepted. A few days ago Brown proposed, and was accepted. Miss Andra is a Swedish woman and very attractive. Mr. Brown prepared the marriage agreement himself. He refuses to say anything about the matter, but a nephew, who has been living with him, admitted that his uncle would soon marry again, and that the bride is to receive a marriage settlement in the shape of some Brooklyn property and a sum of money in lieu of her dower rights.

TO SHIP GRANITE TO SCOTLAND.

First Exportation from This Country—A Good Profit Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 11.—The first shipment of granite ever sent form the United States to a European port will be shipped next month to Scotland by John L. Goss, owner of the extensive quarries on Crotch and Moose Islands, Stonington, in conjunction with W. S. White, manager of Booth Brothers and the Hurricane Island Granite Company.

The shipment will be from 2,000 to 3,000 tons, and will be sent direct to Liverpool, England. The vessel will load direct at the quarries at both places.

At present, in England, all pieces of granite under forty cubic feet sell for $1.15 to $1.... a foot, and all sizes above that at $2.25 a cubic foot. On account of the recentness of the working of the Maine quarries 75 per cent. would be high priced sizes. Basing his figures on estimates of transportation Goss says they can put the Maine granite in Glasgow, Aberdeen, or Liverpool at 41 per foot, where Scotch granite now sells at $2.25.

Yale's Oldest Structure to be Moved.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 11.—"Old South Middle," the only remaining building in Yale's famous old brick row, will be removed this coming year from its present site close to Vanderbilt Hall, and will be placed in the exact centre of the college campus. This change is made necessary by the new plans for the college campus. The new site will bring the old structure out in bold relief. South Middle was erected in 1763, and is the oldest building at Yale by half a century.

FRUITLESS CONFERENCE ON THE STEEL STRIKE

Amalgamated Officials and Employers Hold Two Sessions.

President Shaffer Says Union Men Have Been Forced to Leave the Labor Organization to Obtain Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 11.—Contrary to general expectations, the steel workers' strike was not settled to-day. The officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers met the representatives of the employing corporations and after two sessions adjourned late this afternoon without coming to a conclusion. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

Prior to the conference there was a consultation among the amalgamated officials. All the members of the General Executive Committee were present except W. C. Davis of Chicago, Vice President of the Fourth District, who telegraphed that he could not be spared from the mill where he is employed. After President T. J. Shaffer had acquainted the members with the situation a plan of action was adopted, and the men went to the Lincoln Hotel to meet the manufacturers.

There were six representatives of the Manufacturers, Warner Arms, Second Vice President, and W. M. Leeds, a Director of the American Tin Plate Company; Veryl Preston, until a few days ago President, and E. A. Jenks, General Superintendent of the American Steel Hoop Company; John Warner and G. B. Carpenter, representing the American Sheet Steel Company. Neither President C. M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation nor President W. E. Corey of the Carnegie Company, who is also President of the Steel Hoop Company, were present.

The conference organized with the election of Mr. Shaffer as Chairman. Two Secretaries were appointed, Secretary John Williams of the Amalgamated Association, acting for the workers, and Mr. Carpenter for the employers' representatives. The conference was secret. Mr. Shaffer explained the object of the meeting. He said the Amalgamated Convention in Milwaukee last month had made a by-law that in the event of the combination signing the union scale such signature should be for every plant owned by such combination. He said he and his fellow-conferees were there to get this, and the association would be satisfied with nothing less.

In the afternoon Mr. Arms did most of the talking for the manufacturers' representatives. The latter, it was said, practically gave in to the workers, they agreeing to make the wages uniform for the various kinds of work in all the mills operated. They declined, however, to sign the scale for all plants or to unionize all the mills, many of which have been non-union for many years.

"We did not come to any conclusion," said President Shaffer when the conferees adjourned for the day, to meet again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. "Both sides stated their position and then we talked. The only question discussed was the unionizing of the mills. Our position was the same as it has been. The officials treated us pleasantly and met us in a spirit of friendliness. I don't know whether we will reach a settlement to-morrow and don't want to predict anything. We want to avoid a general strike if it is possible to do so."

The officials of the various companies had plainly indicated, President Shaffer said, that they are working on a policy for operating their non-union plants in preference to the union mills, and only working the latter when it is absolutely necessary. This plan, he declared, is forcing the union men to desert the organization in order to get work.

The idle mills, being union, and the union men being rendered poverty-stricken as the price for being members of the organization, means either that the Amalgamated Association is soon going to be disbanded, or else the non-union mills will have to be made union, so that equal justice will be given to all.

It was a matter of life and death for the Amalgamated Association that the non-union mills be done away with, as Mr. Shaffer put the situation. The alleged method adopted by the American Sheet Steel Company in practically starving the employes of the Old Meadow Mills in Scottdale into a non-union agreement was elaborated on and the demand made by that company that the mill be left out of the scale entirely in the future was taken as an indication of what the general plan of the company is in dealing with the Amalgamated Association. It meant, he said, slow starvation or else complete surrender to the company and the giving up of all rights to organized unions in their plants.

In reply to the statements of President Shaffer, the officers of the various companies present gave an outline of their position. They denied any intention of working an injustice toward union workmen in their mills. The feeling for the Amalgamated men had always been friendly, they said, and they had no desire to force any trouble among them.

The plea on both sides was listened to with the closest attention by all of the members of the conference. The tone on each side was amicable and it was apparent that the manufacturers' representatives were prepared to go a long way to gain a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties.

BIG ORDERS FOR STEEL BARS.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers Held Off, but Were Forced to Pay $28 a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—Orders for between 20,000 and 30,000 tons of steel bars were placed in Pittsburg this week by manufacturers of farming implements. Deliveries are to be made in monthly installments, and the contracts call for a rate of $28 a ton, which is considerably higher than last year's price.

The agricultural implement makers have been holding off for a month or more in the hopes of getting lower prices, but have gained nothing by the delay in placing their orders. The bulk of the business was taken by the Carnegie Company and Jones & Laughlin, Limited.

Sharon Steel Not to be Listed.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—George W. Darr, President of the Sharon Company, in an interview to-day said that stock of the Sharon Steel Company is held as an investment, and application will not be made to list it on the New York Stock Exchange. The blast furnace of the company will be blown in Aug. 1, and the wire rod and nail mills will be in operation in three weeks. The company contemplates the erection of two blast furnaces of 300 tons each and four additional open-hearth furnaces of fifty tons each.

CHICAGO FRANCHISE IN PERIL.

Union Traction Company May Lose Its Right to the Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Forfeiture of franchises may be the price the Chicago Union Traction Company will pay for starting a suit to determine the legality of the Ninety-nine Year act. The right of the City Council to revoke an ordinance of a street railway company which fails to furnish adequate service will be determined in the courts if the plans of Aldermen and city lawyers are carried out. Corporation Counsel Walker is working to bring this question into the Elkins suit in the United States Circuit Court. Alderman Foreman, Chairman of the service sub-committee of the Local Transportation Committee, will call a meeting of this body this week to discuss the same point.

The tendency of the courts to decide in favor of municipalities has aroused hope among Aldermen and city officials that the right of municipal control will be upheld.

The Hudson River Day Line Excursion to Poughkeepsie gives 150 miles of most delightful sailing. Music.—Adv.

SOCIETY WOMAN IMPALED ON A HOOK

Mrs. Edwin B. Meeks Terribly Injured at Islip, L. I.

ISLIP, L. I., July 11.—Mrs. Edwin B. Meeks of this place was seriously hurt this afternoon. An iron hook on the end of a hay-rake pole was driven into her back and a great jagged wound eight inches long was inflicted.

Mrs. Meeks had driven into the village in a cart with her little daughter to make some purchases. On issuing from a store she lifted her daughter into the cart, untied the horse, and then started to get in herself. At the same moment a team of runaway horses hitched to a large hay rake dashed down the street and into the cart.

The pole of the rake had on it a hook which was used to hitch a second pair of horses in front of the pole horses. The pole struck Mrs. Meeks and the hook was driven into her back just below the spine. She was held suspended on the pole between the maddened horses. Her position was perilous. Men rushed in at great danger to themselves, as the frantic animals were kicking and rearing, trying to free themselves from the wreckage of the pony cart. They were finally held down, and other men cut the harness so as to free them from the pole and reduce the danger to Mrs. Meeks.

It was with great difficulty she was detached from the hook and the wound was found to have been a frightful one. She displayed great nerve, however. She did not lose consciousness at any time, and when released from her danger, asked first for her child. The latter had been thrown out of the cart, but apart from a bump on the head, does not appear to have been hurt.

The driver of the rake, a Bohemian called "John," whose surname is not known, was thrown off, and it is thought was kicked by one of the horses, as he shows evidences of internal injury. One of his arms was badly crushed and he received a laceration of the scalp.

Mrs. Meeks was taken to her home under the care of a physician, and Drs. Halsey, Savage, King and Proctor are now in attendance upon her. She is very weak from the pain and loss of blood. The injury may result in Mrs. Meeks being permanently crippled.

The team and rake belong to James H. Doxie.

Edwin B. Meeks is executor of the estate of Joseph W. Meeks and has an office at 39 Vesey Street. He is a member of many great social and political organizations in this city, among them the Republican, Union League, and University Clubs, the College of New York Alumni, Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the American Geographical Society. His family residence is at Islip.

SUIT BY WOMAN DOCTOR.

Case of Mrs. Warne, Who Wants $100,000 from Estate of F. T. Wheeler, Heard in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The case of Dr. Emma N. Warne, who brought suit against the estate of Francis T. Wheeler, ex-President of the Union Bag and Paper Company, to recover $100,000, was heard in Probate Court to-day.

Mr. Wheeler left $3,000,000. He was taken ill in 1893, and remained a confirmed invalid up to the time of his death, in May, 1900. According to the plea of the plaintiff, she is entitled to at least $100,000 for taking care of Mr. Wheeler for a period of seven years.

For three years before Mr. Wheeler died he was so helpless that, according to Mrs. Warne's testimony, she was obliged to be with him almost continually, and her health suffered through the wear and tear of doing so. She asserted that Wheeler promised that she would receive $100,000 by his will.

The executors of the estate, Messrs. Ulman and Brooks, contend that the plaintiff has been sufficiently paid. They assert that she has received two houses and lots in Evans Avenue and other remuneration to the total value of $25,000 or $30,000. They deny the alleged contract between Wheeler and Mrs. Warne.

The plaintiff produced evidence in support of her claim that Wheeler said he would give her 500 shares of Union Bag and Paper Company stock.

James Waddell, who was Mr. Wheeler's coachman, was examined to-day. He said he accompanied his employer, with Mrs. Warne and her husband, to Mr. Wheeler's ranch in Mexico, and that one day, when Warne was present, Mrs. Warne kissed and caressed Wheeler. He also detailed a conversation which he said took place between Mrs. Warne and himself.

"We were horseback riding on the ranch," he said, "when Mrs. Warne remarked to me that she might as well get all that she could out of Mr. Wheeler, and something was said about a copper mine. She said, too, that she had been compelled to abandon her practice in his interests."

Decision was reserved by the Court.

TALKED BACK AT THE JUDGE.

Man Fined for Assault Said No Grand Jury Would Convict Him on the Evidence.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 11.—Edward P. Walkup, against whom a complaint was lodged with the police last night by Harry White, a boy in his employ, was fined $5 for assault this morning by Justice Borden.

Harry White, who is but twelve years old, was in court this morning dressed in the garb he wore when he made the complaint, with but a rag over his shoulders for a shirt and nothing else but trousers and coat on. He testified that he had been driven from the house of his employer in that condition after being beaten.

Judge Borden said:

"Mr. Walkup, the sentence of this court is that you are fined $5 for assault on the boy."

"Well, Sir," responded Walkup, "I haven't got it. You know I have to pay $15 license fee and another large sum is due the first of next month for rent." The Judge looked at the prisoner and said:

"You will pay the fine between now and Saturday morning or stand committed to the county jail for five days and then pay the costs of the prosecution."

A moment of silence followed. It was broken by the declaration of the defendant that no Grand Jury would convict him on such evidence.

"Why," said he, excitedly; "the boy has not proved that I assaulted him."

"See here," broke in the Judge, leaning over the partition and rapping with his gavel, "can you furnish $200 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury?"

"Yes," replied Walkup.

"Officer Van Winkle," ordered the Judge, forgetting the matter of bail; "take this fellow back to jail. I'll keep him there for contempt of court."

The officer complied and proceeded on his way with Walkup, when the Judge relented and had him brought back, evidently for the purpose of subduing him further, but by this time the prisoner was meek. He apologized and with the reminder that the fine imposed had to be paid within the stated time, was allowed to go.

COLUMBIA LED THE YACHTS

Constitution and Independence Beaten in Newport Race.

BOSTON BOAT SHOWS WELL

In a Fair Sailing Breeze the Crowninshield Designed Yacht Gives Herreshoff Boat Hard Tussle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 11.—Columbia gave both Constitution and Independence a substantial beating to-day, in a fair sailing breeze and a long sea, while the Boston yacht showed her gait and made a fine race with Constitution. The new Herreshoff yacht defeated the Crowninshield production by only 2 minutes 15 seconds in a fifteen-mile thrash to windawrd and return. Columbia beat Constitution 4 minutes 37 seconds, corrected time, and Independence 6 minutes 52 seconds. It was a splendid victory for the old boat, and she deserved it, for she was handled beautifully, and she showed herself a better sea climber than either of the others.

That is the story of the race in brief, but it must be noted that Constitution's canvas still sits very badly, while Columbia's is in admirable shape. Independence's sails showed to better advantage, also, and especially in running off the wind, when they set perfectly and every inch of them did its work.

The race proved conclusively what has been predicted in these columns, namely, that in a good sailing breeze the Boston yacht would give a much better account of herself than she had given in the earlier struggles of this eventful yet unsatisfactory week of racing. The race of to-day was that which was not completed yesterday, the rules providing that any postponed race must be sailed the next day. It was therefore a windward and leeward race. The conditions of the day were much better than those of yesterday, but by no means perfect. There was still a good deal of fog, and at times the racers were entirely enveloped in it, so that only one of them could be seen at a time. But it was an intermittent fog, and during most of the contest the yachts were in sight of one another. A long, deep-breathing, wide-bosomed swell swept out of the south, and in going out to windward the yachts had many a high green wall of water to climb, while the accompanying steam yachts and tugs plunged and rolled wildly. Constitution drove her l

tain, and that is that there are two first-class ninety-footers, and one that is not to be sneered at, in this year's struggle. It may be accepted, furthermore, that the final decision as to who shall defend the cup lies between Constitution and Columbia, and that in the end the new yacht will probably show herself the more useful vessel of the two for the purpose. But if the choice were finally forced to fall on Columbia there would be no ground for anxiety as to the safety of the cup.

Columbia, as the English say, will take a lot of beating, and she is going better now than she did in 1899.

The details of to-day's race were as follows: The start was made from Brenton's Reef Lightship, and the course was southsouthwest. The conditions at the start were sea smooth, long swell from the southward, tide in the last quarter of the flood, wind south-southwest and blowing about eight knots. The preparatory signal was given at 12:20. Constitution and Columbia were then closehauled to windward of the lightship, which formed the weather end of the line. Independence was running off with sheets flat. As she rounded up she came to the line too quickly and had to run down toward the leeward end of it. Columbia luffed in ahead of Constitution and had the best of the start; Independence crossed second, but to leeward. All were under the usual windward racing canvas except Independence, which had no jibtopsail, and did not set one at all on the beat out. Right on the line Constitution tacked to go free of Columbia's lee, and the latter tacked astern of her, but holding a little higher berth. Independence held on a minute after Columbia, and went on the port tack at 12:27:02.

COLUMBIA'S FIRST ADVANTAGE.

The two Herreshoff yachts now made a long board toward the Narragansett Beach, while Independence made one short hitch to starboard before she followed them. When the white yachts had poked their noses well in toward the land and were out of the rush of the tide, Columbia tacked off shore at 12:55:05, and Constitution followed in half a minute. Columbia went on the port tack three minutes later, and tried to cross Constitution's bows, but was forced to the starboard tack under her lee. Independence tacked off shore on a starboard leg at 1:01, and ten seconds afterward Constitution went on the port tack to cross her bows and go in shore again. Columbia tacked after Constitution at 1:02. Now the two Herreshoff boats were going in and Independence coming out, and it was seen that they must all come together. Independence's inshore tack had given her a fine lift, and at 1:04 she forced Constitution about. It was then that Columbia, which had been a little astern, but rapidly pulling out to windward, came up and tacked Constitution's weather bow. Independence, backwinded by both Columbia and Constitution, split tacks with them. Constitution soon tacked after her, and a little later Columbia followed.

Fog now came in and partly obscured the yachts. Columbia now had the best position to windward of Constitution, though a trifle astern, while Independence was to leeward of both. But by standing inshore the Boston boat got a higher berth than either of the others, when she went on the starboard tack at 1:13. Columbia tacked off shore at the same time. Columbia was now in the centre of the trio, with Independence astern, though holding the windward course, and Constitution under her lee. The manner in which the yachts shifted positions was shown by the fact that at 1:18 Columbia came about on one of her numerous port hitches and crossed the bows of Independence. Columbia was now working out into the heavy swells and doing better than the other two boats. At 1:29:30, after several tacks had been made, Columbia crossed the bows of Constitution, and went on the starboard tack on her weather bow, but Constitution at once went about. Columbia held her course and crossed Independence's bows, tacking there as she had done with Constitution. Independence also split tacks with Columbia. The Herreshoff yachts now began a long starboard tack. All were well out from under Point Judith, and short tacks were no longer of advantage.

A little after 1:30 Constitution tried the experiment of taking in her baby jibtopsail and setting a smaller one. Capt. Rhodes undoubtedly thought that she was sailing to leeward too much. But it was the sea and not her canvas that was doing the damage. Independence went on a profitable port tack at 1:38:50, for Capt. Haff was searching for a freshening wind out of the opening of Block Island Sound, and for the first of the ebb tide out of it. The mark turn was in sight and all were working for it. Independence made four tacks to two by the others, with the net result that at 2:28:30 she came down on Constitution, which was on the port tack and forced her about. Constitution was given a good full, and sent out from under Independence's lee, and so the Boston yacht went about.

INDEPENDENCE SPRINGS A LEAK.

She held her port tack for five minutes, and then went back to starboard. Columbia, now a third of a mile dead to windward of Constitution, was regulating her tacks to suit herself. She made one port and one starboard at this period to fetch the mark, which she rounded at 2:56:26. She at once eased off her mainsail and dropped her spinnaker boom to port, breaking out the sail smartly and runing off for home. It was at 2:57:10 that Constitution went on the port tack to head for the mark, and at 2:59:30 Independence forced her about, as previously described. At 3:00:30 Independence went on the port tack for the mark, allowing Constitution to come about outside of her. Independence rounded the mark at 3:01:15, and Constitution at 3:01:26. These official figures show that the yachts were as close together as they possibly could be. Independence outhandled Constitution in lowering spinnaker booms after rounding, and she had the sail broken out at 3:02:50, while Constitution did not get hers set till 3:04:10.

Constitution now began to show that she could outrun Independence, and a reason for this was discovered in a hose and a stream of water over Independence's lee side. Her crew were pumping her out, and the stories of her leaking were settled beyond all question. A ton of ballast was taken out of the Boston yacht last night, and while this helped her materially in going to windward, it certainly did not do her any good in the leeward run. At any rate at 3:12 Constitution was abreast of her, and at 3:15 she was ahead. In going before the wind, Constitution rolled a good deal, and frequently dipped the end of her boom into the seas, but Independence seemed comparatively steady. Nevertheless, the new Herreshoff yacht outran both her competitors, and showed a substantial gain on the way in. The time table tells the remainder of the story.

	Start.	Finished.	Elapsed Time.	Correc'd Time.
Columbia	12:25:21	4:55:00	4:29:39	4:28:22
Constitution	12:25:43	4:58:42	4:32:59	4:32:59
Independence	12:25:08	5:01:05	4:35:57	4:35:14

Columbia made the best to windward in 2 hours, 31 minutes, and 5 seconds. Constitution in 2 hours, 35 minutes, 40 seconds, and Independence in 2 hours, 36 minutes, and 13 seconds. On the beat Columbia gained on Constitution 4 minutes and 35 seconds, and on Independence 5 minutes and 8 seconds. Constitution beat Independence to windward 33 seconds. In moving home Columbia took 1 hour, 58 minutes, and 34 seconds, Constitution 1 hour, 57 minutes, and 19 seconds, and Independence 1 hour, 59 minutes, and 44 seconds. On this leg Constitution beat Columbia 1 minute and 15 seconds, and Independence 2 minutes and 25 seconds.

Columbia beat Independence 1 minute and 10 seconds. Over the course, on corrected time, Columbia beat Constitution 4 minutes and 37 seconds, and beat Independence 6 minutes and 52 seconds. Constitution beat Independence over the course 2 minutes and 15 seconds.

No Wind for Lipton's Yachts.

ROTHSAY, Firth of Clyde, July 11.—The two Shamrocks had another trial to-day, going out to windward in a four-knot breeze. Though the Shamrock I. had the better of the start and the weather berth, the Shamrock II. quickly closed up the gap, passed the older boat, and held a clear lead when they were both becalmed off Cumbrae.

Later, owing to a continuance of the calm and threatening rain, the yachts were towed to their anchorage.

Mr. Watson, the designer of the cup challenger, wants the trials continued next week.

According to the present programme, the trials of the two Shamrocks are to continue unceasingly until July 13. It was hoped the challenger would be ready to sail for the United States July 22.

MET CAPT. BLACKBURN'S SLOOP.

Steamship Mohawk Spoke the Great Republic in Mid-Ocean.

The twenty-five-foot sloop Great Republic of Gloucester, Mass., with Capt. Howard Blackburn aboard, bound for Lisbon from Gloucester, whence she sailed June 9, was spoken in latitude 40.27 north, longitude 41.6 west, by the British steamship Mohawk, which arrived at Galveston yesterday from Rotterdam. Capt. Blackburn signaled that he wished to be reported all well.

Capt. Blackburn sailed from Gloucester with the intention of crossing the Atlantic to Lisbon in forty-five days. The distance from Gloucester to Lisbon is estimated to be 2,900 miles. When spoken by the Mohawk he had gone about half the distance.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY FIGHT

Earlier Date for Conferences to Select Municipal Tickets.

Some Mystery About a Meeting of Conferrees at the Citizens' Union's Headquarters.

As a result of the meeting at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union last night of conferrees appointed by non-nominating anti-Tammany bodies, the conferences to be held to select municipal tickets will occur at a much earlier date than that originally set, Sept. 18.

A great air of mystery surrounded the meeting last night. All information concerning the identity of the conferrees and the bodies represented was studiously withheld. It was admitted that some of the organizations invited to send representatives had declined to do so on the ground that they were not nominating bodies.

R. Fulton Cutting presided over the deliberations, and when the conference closed one of the officials said:

"I can't tell you who were present or what bodies they represented. But I can say this: Our investigations have confirmed us in the belief that the joint conference to agree upon the composition of an anti-Tammany municipal ticket will have to be held much sooner than Sept. 18.

"This earlier date is made necessary from the fact that several of the bodies represented in the anti-Tammany joint organization will have to make their nominations by petition. This involves the procurement of thousands of signatures, and that will require a great deal of time.

"I suppose that the different conventions will extend over a period of at least two weeks, but there will be a pretty general unanimity in the selections made.

The same official expressed the opinion that an effort should be made to control the Board of Aldermen by the nomination in Manhattan of men of the calibre of James McKeen, who will run in one of the Brooklyn districts. He named William L. Hornblower as the type of Aldermanic candidate to be named in New York County.

There will be a stated meeting of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union July 23.

TO FIGHT QUAY MACHINE.

Democratic State Chairman of Pennsylvania in Favor of Fusion with Reform Elements.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Democratic State Chairman Creasy, who arrived here last night, put in a busy day at the Stratford Hotel talking with leaders of the local Democrats and Independent Republicans. The State Chairman came to find out what are the prospects for a fusion against the Quay machine, not only in this city, but throughout the State. As a result of his conferences it was announced to-day that "Chairman Creasy is inclined to favor a fusion State ticket if it can be brought about."

The chief and most active advocate of this fusion is Col. Alexander K. McClure, who, an old-line Democrat, is taking a great interest in the independent movement here to re-elect District Attorney P. F. Rothermel. Soon after Mr. Creasy opened his door to visitors to-day Col. McClure visited the Rothermel headquarters, taking with him Judge Herman Yerkes of Bucks County, who is a candidate for the nomination for Supreme Court Justice. After a conference with Secretary Shippen at the independent headquarters Col. McClure had a long talk with Chairman Creasy. It is understood that he informed the State Chairman that the Independent Republicans would be willing to go into a coalition as to a State ticket with Judge Yerkes for the Supreme Court, representing the Democratic Party, and State Representative Elisha A. Coray, Jr., of Luzerne County, an Independent Republican, for State Treasurer.

It is evident that the State Chairman is embarrassed by the revolt in this city against City Chairman Donnelly and City Commissioner Ryan, his political partner. These revolters—the reorganized Democracy—propose to claim representation in the State Convention and to insist that the Donnelly-Ryan people be thrown out. Chairman Creasy is known to be favorably disposed toward the younger organization, but it is likely that, should fusion be effected, it will act as a harmonizer in the Democratic ranks. Fusion on city offices is practically assured, and friends of Mr. Creasy to-night assert that he will find a way to make it possible, throughout the State. It was reported that when they saw Mr. Creasy, Donnelly and Ryan admitted to him that the independent movement looked formidable, and strongly hinted that they would be ready to put Rothermel on their ticket if the Independents should not make nominations against the remainder of the candidates, who would all be Democrats.

Chairman Creasy would not be quoted beyond declaring that evidence from all parts of the State indicated that the Democrats would be united and aggressive in the coming campaign, full of confidence in the effectiveness of the issues supplied by the late Legislature.

"The party in Ohio," he said, "has brought the home-rule question to the front, and put National issues to the rear. We will do the same in Pennsylvania. The people never had stronger reasons than are now presented for their coming out to fight for their rights against the Republican machine."

In order to have complete fusion against the Ashbridge machine in this city a general conference of all the reform elements has been arranged.

CAPT. GODDARD FOR MAYOR.

His Candidacy and Claims Urged by a Prominent Republican County Committee Member.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard has been named as a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York.

He is the latest possible nominee suggested by a prominent member of the Republican County Committee, who said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night:

"Capt. Goddard would be an ideal candidate. I believe he could poll at least 25,000 more votes than any other anti-Tammany candidate. I know that he has favored the nomination of John D. Crimmins, but the latter is no longer a possibility.

"Capt. Goddard is the type of a citizen who commands respect everywhere. He is sincere in all that he does, and none has done more than he to elevate the citizenship of the east side. All may not agree with his methods, but none questions his sincerity.

"While an organization Republican, he is very independent, and does not hesitate to express his views regardless of whom they may offend.

"He is immensely wealthy, and while the indications are that the nomination will go to an independent Democrat, the anti-Tammany forces would do much better by nominating Capt. Goddard. The latter is an earnest Republican, and 80 per cent. of the vote to elect an anti-Tammany ticket must come from the Republican Party."

PRESIDENT COOGAN'S ANSWER.

He Voted in Southampton, but Claims Residence in Manhattan.

ALBANY, July 11.—The answer of James J. Coogan, President of the Borough of Manhattan, in the proceedings begun before Attorney General Davies by Joseph Fitch of New York City to test Mr. Coogan's title to office, was filed to-day. It is alleged that Mr. Coogan, by voting at Southampton, L. I., at the general election in last November, lost residence in Manhattan and the right to hold office under the New York City charter. The Attorney General is asked to begin proceedings to oust him from office. Mr. Coogan's answer in part is as follows:

His residence and principal place of business at the time of his election were and now are in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. In the Summer of 1900 Mr. Coogan, with his family, lived at Southampton, L. I., as he had done for several years past. Having been prevented, by circumstances beyond his control from moving his family to the city in the early Fall, as had been his custom, he voted at Southampton at the November election. It is respectfully submitted that no reason affecting either public or private interests has been shown which requires the administrative department of the State to set in motion the machinery of the courts at great expense to the State to obtain a judicial determination at this late day of a question as to the final outcome of which, as appears from the authorities below there can be no reasonable doubt, and which will cease to be of practical importance before an ultimate determination can be had.

Decision has been reserved by the Attorney General.

NEW SOUTH DAKOTA SENATOR.

A. B. Kittredge Appointed by Gov. Herlod to Fill the Unexpired Term of the Late Senator Kyle.

PIERRE, S. D., July 11.—Gov. Herlod to-day appointed Alfred B. Kittredge to fill the unexpired term of the late United States Senator Kyle.

Mr. Kittredge is a native of New Hampshire, having been born in Cheshire County, March 26, 1861. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and when seventeen years old he entered Yale University. He was graduated from there in 1882, and at once began the study of law in the office of Justice Veasey at Rutland, Vt. In 1884 he entered the Yale Law School and was graduated in 1885, being admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Connecticut in June of the same year.

Mr. Kittredge removed to Sioux Falls, S. D., in 1885, and entered into partnership with C. H. Winsor, one of the leading attorneys of that place. Mr. Kittredge soon manifested an interest in State politics, and for a long time was ex-Senator Pettigrew's trusted lieutenant. In 1896 the two parted on the money question. Mr. Kittredge was the Republican National Committeeman from South Dakota in 1892 and 1896. He is unmarried.

CALLERS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Their Number Continues to Increase—Mrs. McKinley Goes for a Drive.

CANTON, Ohio, July 11.—President McKinley's callers continue to increase in numbers. Some of those who called to-day saw Mrs. McKinley, and others made their wishes known to Secretary Cortelyou. Few persons called on matters of public interest.

C. T. Aikens and Lieut. H. Gilespie of St. Louis were among the visitors. It is understood that Lieut. Gilespie would like to enter the United States Consular service at some point in South Africa.

Leslie Combs, a leading Republican politician of Kentucky, had a short conference with the President this evening, but declined to make public the nature of it.

Mrs. McKinley continues to improve, and went for a drive with her husband this afternoon.

Democratic Nominations.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 11.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Jefferson County to-day nominated L. W. Day of Sacket's Harbor for member of Assembly. The delegates to the Congressional Convention were instructed for Col. W. H. Powell, retired, formerly commanding officer of the Ninth United States Infantry.

In the Second District Convention Richard Gleason of Antwerp was named for Assemblyman.

HE STARTLED BROADWAY.

A Somnambulist in His Night Shirt Caused a Sensation in the Early Morning.

Robert Robinson, sixty-six years old, a tailor, of 252 West Thirty-sixth Street, a somnambulist, created a sensation by appearing in Broadway at 3 o'clock yesterday morning clad only in his night shirt. He had been dreaming of the recent exciting scenes in Madison Square, and had jumped from his window to the ground, but a short distance.

The house is between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and when his course was traced it was found that he had gone to Seventh Avenue first, then to Thirty-eighth Street, and then to Broadway, where he turned south, and after going one block while pedestrians scattered before him in all directions, he was captured by Policeman Colyer of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

The policeman took him first into the doorway of the Marlborough Hotel, where, with Roundsman Corey of the same station, he tried ofdinary methods of awakening him, but without avail, and at last an ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital, and there the doctors soon succeeded in rousing him and sent him home, little the worse for his experience.

NEW WARSHIPS RETARDED.

Work on Government Contracts Has Been Delayed by Strikes.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Naval Bureau of Construction made public to-day its monthly progress report showing the degree of completion of the vessels building at shipyards throughout the country. Generally speaking, the report shows a marked let-down in the work on navel vessels as a result of the shipyard strikes.

For instance, the battleship Ohio, the protected cruiser Tacoma, the torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones, and the submarine torpedo boats Grampus and Pike, all building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, stood at the same pendent of completion on the 1st of July as they did on the 1st of June. The work on the destroyers Truxton, Whipple, and Worden at the Maryland Steel Company's yards also remained at a standstill.

BROOKLYN BOY DROWNED.

Nine-Year-Old James Ogg Dived Off a Pier to His Death.

Policeman McHenry of the Greenpoint Avenue Station found the clothes of a little boy on the stringpiece of the pier at the foot of Milton Street, Brooklyn, last evening, and soon after he took them into the station house John Ogg, a prosperous builder, of 136 Franklin Street came in and reported his nine-year-old son, James Ogg, as missing since noon. The clothing was shown to him, and he fell to the floor in a faint.

Recovering, he said that the clothing was undoubtedly that of his child. Two little boys were found who said they saw young Ogg strip on the pier during the afternoon and dive into the river. He did not reappear, they said. The police think that the boy, who was a wonderful swimmer for one of his age, either struck a stone at the bottom or was seized with a cramp. Men were dragging the river in the neighborhood last night in the hope of finding the body.

PEABODY'S QUICK PROMOTION.

Appointed a Detective Sergeant After Less than Two Years' Service.

Police Commissioner Murphy has appointed the following patrolmen to be Detective Sergeants: M. J. Dempsey, formerly of Chief Devery's office; John Roach, formerly in the office of the Mayor's Marshal, and W. J. Peabody, who was transferred to the Headquarters Squad a few days ago.

Peabody has been less than two years in the department. He received only $900 a year before his promotion yesterday.

French Anarchist Breaks Jail.

John Gardell, the French Anarchist of Union Hill, who was sent to the Hudson County Penitentiary on May 14 as a sneak thief, escaped from that institution on Wednesday while at work in the stone quarry. As his prison garb was found in the quarry, it is believed he had help from friends outside the jail. As he formerly lived in Brooklyn, it is thought that he is concealed in that city.

Air Cushions and Falling Elevators.

F. T. Ellithorpe, President of the Ellithorpe Safety Air Cushion Company, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, states that Joseph Lewis, permit clerk in the Department of Water Supply, the only person injured in the fall of the elevator of the Park Row Building Wednesday, was mistaken when he said that the falling car struck the safety cushion and rebounded about fifteen feet. Mr. Ellithorpe says that an air cushion, built properly, will catch a falling car without any rebound, and that a rebound would be apt to result disastrously for the passengers.

Naval Medals for Service in the East.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary Long to-day signed an order giving in detail a long list of those who will receive medals and other honors for service in the China and Philippine campaigns.

KANSAS IS SUN-BAKED

Drought the Worst Since 1860, and Heat Continues.

Crops Said to be Damaged at Least 50 Per Cent.—Other States Are Suffering.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 11.—There is no relief in the period of intense heat in this section of country, and it is now conceded that the present is the worst drought in Kansas since 1860. It will not, however, entail nearly so much suffering as in some past years.

Government stations throughout the State report as follows regarding the maximum temperatures to-day: Kansas City, 103; Baker, 102; Concordia, 102; Dodge City, 98; Dresden, 106; Fort Scott, 108; Hays City, 106; Macksville, 101; Manhattan, 106; McPherson, 107; Osage City, 106; Sedan, 105; Wichita, 102; Topeka, 102.

The wind has been blowing at the rate of fourteen miles an hour from the southwest, but it was so dry that it had a blighting effect on the crops, and corn is in much worse condition than yesterday.

Reports received here to-night indicate that in no county in the State is the damage to the crops less than 50 per cent. In many counties much more than that would be necessary to cover the estimated damage. Bourbon, Allen, Franklin, and Miami Counties report almost a total loss of the corn crop. Alfalfa is about the only product standing the dry period well.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—The entire South sweltered to-day in a temperature which in some places exceeded the 100 mark. At Nashville 102 was recorded. This broke all records for July there since the establishment of the Weather Bureau, thirty-one years ago.

Birmingham reports 102.90, breaking all records, and at Little Rock the mercury went up to 101. Memphis, Montgomery, and Augusta report 100 degrees, and Chattanooga 99.8. Mobile, Savannah, Vicksburg, Knoxville, and Atlanta report a temperature of 90, while 92 was the highest reached at Charleston.

No prostrations were reported from any point.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11.—The hot wave swept this State to-day with undiminished vigor, many cities reporting the highest temperature of the year, and some the highest since the Weather Bureau stations were established. Notwithstanding the record-breaking heat, no prostrations have been reported. The humidity was generally low.

With the maximum of 103, to-day was the hottest of the year here; 107 is reported at Bowling Green and 104 at Paducah, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 11.—The Government thermometer registered within half a degree of the hundred mark here to-day, two degrees above the highest previous record of this year. Street readings were as high as 105. No fatalities or prostrations were reported, owing to the low degree of humidity.

There was an welcome change in the weather here to-night. Brisk winds began blowing about 7 o'clock and continued until it became quite cool later in the night.

DECATUR, Ill., July 11.—The Government thermometer to-day reached 102½, which was within half a degree of the highest known. Two men suffered sunstroke. Crops are suffering from drouth and heat. Many horses have died, and much suffering prevails among the cattle.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 11.—For the third day in succession the maximum temperature here to-day was 101, breaking the record for continued extreme heat since the establishment of the weather office here in 1872. The hot wind has moderated this evening. The loss to crops will be very great.

COOLER HERE AFTER A SHOWER.

Rain Came in Torrents for Only a Portion of the City.

New York took to fanning itself again yesterday with straw hats, newspapers, and anything else that came handy for creating a breeze. Not that a natural breeze was altogether lacking, for a zephyr—it was too gentle to be called by any other name—was wafted from the southward, but it seemed to have been heated in transit, and bore little relief from the discomfort incidental to a heavy percentage of humidity in the air when the thermometer in the eyrie of the official forecaster is around the 85-degree mark.

This was the maximum point reached by the mercury high above the street level, and it was attained at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon. The humidity started in early to make the day a sweltering one, for it registered 90 per cent. at 8 A. M.

Toward evening purple clouds began to pile up in the west. They formed themselves into an immense sable mass, which rolled across the river and spread over New York. Here it seemed to hover for a time, and suddenly was rent by steely flashes that seemed to dart in every direction, and then to circle round and zigzag back again. Then the rumbling thunder shook the lowering cloudiness, and it discharged its watery burden with startling suddenness.

The down-town districts got comparatively little of it, but above Fifty-ninth Street it poured. In a few minutes rivers were racing along the gutters and spreading out over the pavements. The deluge, however, did not last very long. Following it a cool wind sprang up, bringing comfort for those who sought to sleep.

TO FAST AND PRAY FOR RAIN.

Missouri's Governor Petitioned to Appoint Day for Supplication.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 11.—Gov. Dockery has received numerous petitions asking him to issue a proclamation setting a day of fasting and prayer for rain.

It is said that unless rain shall come soon the failure of crops in Missouri will be the greatest since 1854.

INTENSE HEAT IN LONDON.

Several Deaths—Other European Cities Suffering.

LONDON, July 11.—This was the hottest day as yet recorded this year in London. At noon the thermometer registered 85 degrees in the shade and the temperature was 123 in the sun. There were many cases of sunstroke and prostrations from the heat. The ambulances were in frequent request, and horses suffered greatly. There were several inquests to-day, at which verdicts of "apoplexy, accelerated by the heat," were rendered.

BRUSSELS, July 11.—The thermometer registered a temperature of 95 degrees in Brussels to-day, and there were numerous prostrations.

PALERMO, July 11.—The heat in Palermo to-day was intense, a temperature of 102 degrees Fahrenheit being reached.

Yucatan Has a Heat Wave.

MEXICO CITY, July 11.—Reports from Yucatan show that the worst heat experienced for years in that section of the republic is now prevailing.

MET A POLAR EXPEDITION.

Baldwin's Party Entertained at Tromsoe on the Auguste Victoria.

The Hamburg-American Line has received a cablegram from Tromsoe, Norway, dated July 11, from Capt. Kaempff of the steamer Auguste Victoria, which sailed from New York June 20 with American tourists for the Land of the Midnight Sun. Capt. Kaempff's message reads:

Met Baldwin's polar vessel America at Tromsoe, which was greeted and cheered with great enthusiasm by the Auguste Victoria's passengers. The members of the polar expedition were invited to dine on board the Auguste Victoria, and a grand concert was arranged in their honor.

KAEMPFF.

Freight Cars Smashed in Collision.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 11.—Five freight cars were smashed and a number derailed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Three Bridges, N. J., to-day. The engineer of a mixed freight discovered that the signals were against him, and brought his train to a standstill, but he was not aware that the train had parted some distance from the station, so when the first section stopped, the second section crashed into it. The tracks were blocked for several hours.

PANIC IN ELEVATED TRAIN.

Engine Bumps Into a Rear Car and Cylinder Head Blows Off.

While a south-bound City Hall train on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, crowded to the platforms, was standing at the Fifty-ninth Street station at 7:20 o'clock yesterday morning, a South Ferry train crashed into the rear car. The shock was not sufficient to throw the car from the rails, but the front of the engine was badly damaged, and a few seconds later one of the cylinder heads blew off with a loud report.

Pieces of iron and wood crashed down to the sidewalk and steam from the bursted cylinder poured in volumes into the car that had just been struck. It did not scald any one, however, but filled the car with a blinding vapor and intensified the already acute panic. Voices of the trainmen through the cloud assured the passengers that all danger was passed. The passengers got out and walked to the nearest station, and after some delay the damaged locomotive with its train was pushed onto the siding at Forty-third Street and traffic was resumed.

In order to make up for the lost time, however, many trains were run past various stations without stopping, causing great inconvenience. Officers of the road were very reticent, but late in the day gave out a statement to the effect that the train which ran into the other was moving slowly, and that the greatest damage done was the breaking of the drawbar of the locomotive.

MESSENGER BOY MISSING.

He Cashed Checks for $1,100 Before He Disappeared—His Fellows Talk of Elopement.

Frank Foster, eighteen years old, a messenger boy in the employ of the Postal Telegraph Company who boarded with a Mrs. Butler, at 36 Hamilton Street, this city, has been missing since Wednesday afternoon, and the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station, as well as Headquarters detectives, are working hard to find him. He was sent from the main office to the up-town branch, at Broadway and Thirty-second Street, about two weeks ago, and on the afternoon of the day when he disappeared he was sent to the Mutual National Bank, one block north, where William H. Matteson, the paying teller, intrusted him with two checks, one on the Germania Bank, at Broadway and Spring Street, and the other on the Irving Bank, at Warren and Greenwich Streets.

The two checks, which were cashed by the boy, are said to have represented an aggregate of about $1,100. When Foster failed to return at 4 o'clock when the Mutual Bank closes, the matter was placed in the hands of the police. They found that the following afternoon the lad went to a well-known Broadway tailor and bought a new Summer outfit throughout, throwing away his uniform as he left the store, but since then all trace of him has been lost.

Some of the other messengers tell stories of a girl who accompanied Foster on almost all his daily errands, and have woven a story of an elopement. Others say he was fascinated by the races. Foster's home is in Cambridge, Mass., and a detective has been sent there in the hope of finding a clue.

POLICE OPERATORS' RANK.

Telegraph Men Seek a Mandamus to Compel Their Recognition as Sergeants.

Justice Hooker heard argument in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on an order to show cause, obtained on behalf of telegraph operators of the Police Department, why a writ of mandamus should not issue directing Police Commissioner Murphy to allow the operators to take rank as Sergeants of police, with the pay of that grade. The petitioners are seven operators of the New York Department and six of the Brooklyn Department, before consolidation.

By an amendment to Section 276 of the charter the operators in question received the rank of Sergeant, and they got pay for this grade for May. A decision adverse to them, however, was rendered by the Corporation Counsel, and for June they were paid only as operators.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Stapleton, in opposing the motion, said that the court was asked to rule in conflict with the provisions of the civil service law, since candidates for promotion to the grade of Sergeant must pass a competitive examination. Justice Hooker reserved decision.

W. C. BARTLETT IS WELL.

So He Says in Petition Asking that He Be Declared Competent to Care for Himself.

Argument on an order to show cause why Everett Warren and George B. Wray of the committee of the property and person of William C. Bartlett should not be discharged was heard yesterday by Justice Hooker in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The petition stated that Bartlett is now well and able to care for himself and his estate. He was adjudged an incompetent in 1893.

Bartlett is a brother of the late Gen. Charles G. Bartlett, who lost his life in the Northfield ferryboat disaster. He has an income of $157 a month as a retired army officer and receives a salary of $75 a month in one of the city departments. Counsel for Warren and Wray opposed the motion, claiming that Bartlett was not yet capable of caring for himself and property. Justice Hooker reserved decision.

HUSBAND WON BY A VOICE.

Wedding Follows Mr. Tiernan's Admiration of Miss Thomas's Singing.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 11.—A romantic wedding, the principals in which were Miss Hattie Genevieve Thomas of New York City, the bride, and Robert Stewart Tiernan, son of the President of the Utah, Nevada and California Railroad, the bridegroom, was celebrated to-day at Cleveland, Ohio, the Rev. William R. Stearly of Emanuel Church, officiating.

The bride is a beautiful young lady with a contralto voice of remarkable sweetness and purity. For the past three years she has been first contralto in the Broadway Tabernacle. Mr. Tiernan while in New York City attended the church and heard her sing. He immediately fell in love with the voice, though at the time he did not even know its possessor's name.

He sought an introduction, and to-day's wedding is the happy result. The bride is a native of Cleveland, and the wedding took place at the home of her sister. The two left on the boat for Buffalo, and after a visit to the Exposition and a tour of New England will take up their home in New York City, where Mr. Tiernan has business interests.

CLERKS AND THE MILITIA.

Resolution Asking Members of the National Guard to Withdraw.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.—A surprise was sprung at the afternoon session of the Retail Clerks' Convention in the shape of a resolution calling on all members belonging to State militia organizations to withdraw from them.

The resolution was presented by R. E. Patterson of Houston, Texas, and was referred to the Resolution Committee, which is expected to report on it to-morrow.

Gen. Wheeler to Head Newport Parade.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 11.—At a meeting of the Newport Fete Committee, held here to-night, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Army, retired, was elected Grand Marshal of the afternoon parade on July 30 in this city.

Mexico May Remove Corn Duty.

MEXICO CITY, July 11.—The high price of Indian corn, which is the basis of the diet of the common people of this country, has attracted the notice of the Government, and it is reported probable that if the farmers do not release the corn they are holding for speculation the Government will take off the duty on American corn.

A New Clerk for Municipal Court.

Judge Martin of the Sixth District Municipal Court, on West Fifty-fourth Street, has appointed James Foley of 314 East Nineteenth Street, as Assistant Clerk of that court. Mr. Foley's term of office will be six years, dating from July 9. He succeeds William P. Meehan, deceased.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

VERY FINE CLOTHING AT ALMOST HALF PRICE.

"Though I pay little heed to the ads. which I read,"
Said a customer here one day,
"I was told by a friend I could safely depend
On whatever your ads. might say.
And I'm free to confess that I'm glad that I came,
For the values you're giving are all your ads. claim.
Here I've bought at Eight-fifty a beautiful suit
And have saved on it fully five dollars to boot."

You save money—and a lot of it—on every purchase here. Our clothing is fashionable, hand-tailored throughout and thoroughly reliable, but our entire splendid stock must now be sold quickly and every garment is therefore offered at almost HALF PRICE.

Several hundred beautiful coats and trousers—flannels, grey serges, etc.—are now reduced from $12, $15, $18 to **$7.50** each.

$12 Grey Serge Coats and Trousers,
$15 Check Worsted Coats and Trousers,
$15 Plaid Flannel Coats and Trousers,
$18 Stripe Flannel Coats and Trousers,
ALL NOW $7.50

250 of our finest $15, $18 and $20 suits are now reduced to $8.50 each.

$15 Check Suits,
$18 Serge Suits,
$20 Grey Suits,
ALL NOW $8.50

Our very best $22, $25, and $28 suits are now reduced to $12 each.

$22 Flannel Suits,
$25 Serge Suits.
$28 Vicuna Suits,
ALL NOW $12.00

WE CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING AT 6.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY, Between 12th and 13th Sts.

Freedom from Freckles

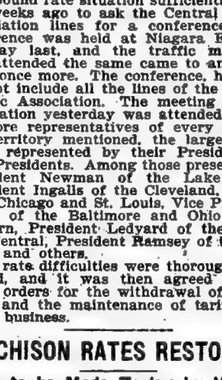

and from all such disfigurements and blemishes, follows the use of the **Carlsbad Sprudal Water.** It clears and freshens the skin wonderfully—takes away that dull and mottled look that comes from stomach derangements. Even in chronic and stubborn cases of skin disorders, like eczema, it is the prescribed remedy.

If a decided laxative action is desired, take a teaspoonful of the **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** with the first tumblerful of the water early in the morning before breakfast. Insist upon the genuine imported, natural **Carlsbad Sprudel Water and Salt,** which has the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, New York," on every bottle.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

CENTRAL FREIGHT ASSOCIATION

Rate Difficulties Settled at a Meeting Held in This City.

There was a meeting yesterday in this city of Presidents and traffic managers of railroads belonging to the Central Freight Association. These are the roads running between St. Louis and Chicago and Pittsburg and Buffalo, which have recently indulged in extensive rate cutting on east-bound business as well as on west-bound freight movement, the latter through their New York agents, so it is alleged.

The West-bound Freight Committee of the Trunk Line Association considered the west-bound rate situation sufficiently grave two weeks ago to ask the Central Traffic Association lines for a conference. This conference was held at Niagara Falls on Tuesday last, and the traffic managers who attended the same came to an agreement once more. The conference, however, did not include all the lines of the Central Traffic Association. The meeting of that association yesterday was attended by one or more representatives of every road in the territory mentioned, the larger roads being represented by their Presidents or Vice Presidents. Among those present were President Newman of the Lake Shore, President Ingalls of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Vice President Green of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, President Ledyard of the Michigan Central, President Ramsey of the Wabash, and others.

The rate difficulties were thoroughly discussed, and it was then agreed to give strict orders for the withdrawal of all cut rates and the maintenance of tariff rates on all business.

ATCHISON RATES RESTORED.

Move to be Made To-day by Western Trunk Line Committee to End the War.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company to-day officially announced that the cut rates, scheduled to go into effect on the Chicago-Missouri River division of its system, had been withdrawn. Regular rates were restored and notices to this effect were telegraphed to the principal agents in the territory affected. Printed instructions also will be sent out by the company.

This is the first definite move to end the Western freight war, which has been a severe one while it lasted. The rating disturbance threatened the earnings of twenty-six roads, and brought forth a strong remonstrance from Eastern financial and banking interests. At the meeting of the Western Trunk Line Committee to-morrow it is expected an agreement to maintain rates will be made, and a working plan for a physical division of traffic at all competitive points laid out.

The only road in doubt is the Chicago Great Western, and the indications are that it will continue to operate on an independent basis. At a conference of officials of Western lines to-day little attention was paid to the Chicago Great Western. It was conceded that it would be desirable to have the road in the proposed agreement to divide the freight business in the Missouri River territory, but there was little disposition to make any great concession. The road, according to traffic officials, is entitled to 2 per cent. of all business at full rates, while it asks 8

AN INJUNCTION ROUTS MR. SPATE'S FORCES

Philadelphian Occupies the Last Chair in Madison Square.

A Policeman, No. 2,218, Tells Him He Would Hang Him If He Had His Way.

The hero of Madison Square yesterday afternoon was I. Spier of Philadelphia. He occupied the last chair that Mr. Spate may ever rent here, and he insisted on sitting in it, notwithstanding all of Mr. Spate's employes, as well as a number of policemen who tried to get him to vacate. Two or three of the policemen were especially urgent, one of them, No. 2,218, going so far as to say, in the presence of a hundred people, that if he had his way he would hang the occupant of the chair.

Policeman No. 2,218 had just been "called down" by a Roundsman for being too friendly to the reporters, and he came back full of fight.

Roundsman Brown told the reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who had scarcely spoken to any one, that he was making all the trouble, and ordered him to leave the park. The reporter demurred, and was permitted to stay, but with the assertion that he would be "fired out" if he wasn't a reporter.

It was about this time that policeman No. 2,218 appeared. He seemed to be looking for trouble.

"If I had you down town," he said to one of the by-standers, "do you know what I'd do with you? I'd lock you up. See?"

The crowd began to gather in Madison Square before noon yesterday, and there was some demand for the pay chairs. Garner Spate, son of the contractor, had charge of the chairs. He is a boy of perhaps fifteen, who acts as if he were twenty-five. Many persons in the park said that he was the brightest boy they ever saw.

But for Garner Spate, when an injunction was served forbidding the use of pay chairs, about 3 o'clock, Tully and the rest of the attendants might have lost their heads. But the "kid," as they designated him, called them around him and said:

"Men, [he might have said boys,] it is all up for the present. We must hustle these chairs out of here."

Then the work began, although many persons were sitting in the chairs. All of them vacated when asked to do so except Mr. Spier. He kept his seat and refused to move. The police at once jumped to the conclusion that he was a reporter, and proceeded on that theory most of the afternoon. Mr. Spier, as a matter of fact, is a Philadelphia business man. He didn't budge from his position, although Roundsman Brown abused him and Patrolman No. 2,218, as stated before, gave him the information that if he (the patrolman) had his way he would hang him from the nearest tree.

But the chairs were, in obedience to the injunction, removed from the park. As young Garner Spate said, "We can't go up against an injunction."

Mr. Spate would not talk at length about the chair situation. He sent word to his attendants to stop the sale of seats and send the chairs to the storehouse, with the exception of those occupied.

At the office of Mr. Spate it was said that he had expended more than $20,000 in perfecting his scheme. As the chairs placed in the park would not cost anything like half this sum, and as he is supposed to pay the city only $500 a year, many people are beginning to ask where the $20,000 and more comes in.

There were forty policemen in Madison Square yesterday, where less than $5 was taken in from occupants of seats. These policeman cost the city nearly, if not quite, $200. At this rate, it is estimated that two days and a half will wipe out the price per annum that Mr. Spate proposed to pay the city.

FACTS ABOUT PARK SEATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the first time in many months I have lately found myself unable to approve the attitude of THE TIMES upon a question of public interest. And it was with no small satisfaction that I read this morning your brief remarks concerning the "Spate chairs," which, as it seems to me, show that you are getting more accurate information and waking up to a more just appreciation of the facts and principles involved. May I state two facts which will perhaps help you in the former respect—facts which I know from personal observation?

There were not more people occupying and paying for chairs in Madison Square Park last evening than on Tuesday evening, or other evenings preceding, and many hours during the day when the police have protected the occupants from annoyance. Furthermore, I have frequently walked through Madison Square Park during the past week noting the number and location of unoccupied free seats, and never failed to find plenty of good ones, and in the shade, at hours when a goodly number of the pay chairs were in the sun.

It may be desirable—though I doubt it—under present circumstances that the Spate chairs be given up. If that be the outcome, however, I sincerely hope it will not be the end of pay chairs in the parks. Let the city provide a proper number of free seats and pay seats also. Let the latter be located in places not already occupied by free seats, and let the city collect the fee and have the profit—if there be any. Let the police do their duty in protecting property and saving unoffending people from annoyance. If the experiment does not pay, after a fair trial, let it be given up. If it does pay, there will be conclusive proof that there is a demand for pay chairs—a demand which, I maintain, can be satisfied without infringing the rights or privileges of any one, or arousing the opposition of any one except, possibly, the envious, malicious and lawless.

It will be indeed surprising, to put it very mildly, if THE TIMES and its readers are not ready to resist to the end the doctrine that popular government means that this element shall rule.

TRUE AMERICAN.

New York, July 11, 1901.

BOTTOM OF BOAT DROPPED OUT

Four Women Precipitated from a Boat Swing, Two Badly Injured.

Maggie Ehrlich, twenty years old, and Martha Leismann, eighteen years of age, both of whom live on Grant Avenue, Grandview, Hudson County, were seriously injured yesterday by dropping from a boat swing. Two other women, whose names were not given, also fell, but escaped with a shaking up.

The four women were in the boat and swinging as high as the ropes would permit. The swings are situated at a place known as Little Coney Island, in North Bergen. When the extreme limit of the swing had been reached the bottom dropped out of the boat. All four women fell twenty-five to thirty feet.

The women, whose names could not be learned, were not seriously hurt, and the proprietor of the place was able to hurry them away in a carriage. Miss Ehrlich and Miss Leismann, however, had to be taken to the office of Dr. Otto Kothe. Miss Ehrlich's spine was found to be injured. Miss Leismann had her left arm broken and was cut about the face. They were treated by the physician and then taken home. It is feared Miss Ehrlich's injury will be permanent.

KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Mrs. Frances Walker, Who Lost Her Life at Norton, Mo., Lived in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Frances Walker, who was one of the passengers killed in the train wreck on the Chicago and Alton Road, near Norton, Mo., on Wednesday, was a well-known resident of the Flatbush section of Brooklyn. She was on her way to visit her son, Arthur T. Walker, who is a professor at the University of Kansas, when she met her death. She was sixty-four years old, and a native of Providence, R. I. She was the widow of Alexander Walker, a wealthy business man of Flatbush, who died some years ago.

Mrs. Walker for a number of years lived at 87 Ocean Avenue, but lately she had made her home at the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert S. Walker, at Flatbush Avenue and Winthrop Street. She is survived by two sons and a daughter. The remains will be brought on here and buried in Greenwood.

YOUNG HIGHWAYMEN'S DEED.

Boys Masked and Armed with Knives and Revolvers Waylay a Child and Take Five Cents.

With black masks drawn over their faces and armed with knives and pistols, two fourteen-year-old boys last evening waylaid and robbed Johanna Jaissle, a girl of eight years, in front of her home at 1,082 Brook Avenue, the Borough of the Bronx. They secured 5 cents as booty. They are now in the care of the Children's Society. The boys are David Washner of 3,782 Third Avenue and Andrew Hummel of 1,512 Brook Avenue.

The story as told by the little girl who had such a thrilling experience is to the effect that she was going on an errand just about dark last evening. She ran down the steps of her home, and started down the street. When but a few feet away she was confronted by the two masked boys, and commanded to halt and throw up her hands. She declares that one pointed a revolver at her head, holding a knife in the other hand, while the other snatched a purse out of her hand, searching it for money. Then they scampered down the street.

The little girl cried for help, and Policeman McCormick of the Morrisania Station appeared. He chased the boys, and caught them a block away. They had taken the masks from their faces, but they were found by the roadside.

STRIKING MOLDERS FINED.

Judge Stewart of York, Penn., Declares "Picketing" Is Illegal.

YORK, Penn., July 11.—In the county court to-day Judge Stewart rendered his opinion in the contempt cases growing out of the molders' strike here, in which George W. Test, corresponding representative of the Iron Molders' Union of North America; John P. Frey of Worcester, Mass., Fourth Vice President of the union, and Howard Wilmer of the local union, were adjudged guilty of contempt of court in violating the court's injunction restraining them from picketing and otherwise interfering with the York Manufacturing Company.

Test and Frey, the leaders of the strike, were sentenced to pay a fine of $250 and costs and to undergo imprisonment for thirty days, and Wilmer was fined $25, which he paid, and was released. Test and Frey being unable to pay were sent to jail.

Judge Stewart in his opinion said:

"Workmen have the right to contract with and work for whom they please upon such terms and conditions and for such pay as they may be willing to accept. These are rights which cannot be questioned or denied. They exist in the very nature of things, and are written in the Constitution of the State, and any person who undertakes by force, menaces, or threats, direct or indirect, though cloaked in the softest language, to violate or interrupt them, is guilty of a wrong, and such conduct will be, and must be restrained by the courts."

MACHINISTS' STRIKE REPORTS.

The Men Said to be Out of Funds—More Return to Work.

According to a report issued yesterday by the National Metal Trades Association, 125 striking machinists had returned to work in Cincinnati in the morning, making 350 since Monday, and all had returned to work unconditionally. The strike leaders there, it said, had practically give up the fight, and were altogether discouraged.

The report further stated that reliable information had been received that President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists had written to the local union in Boston saying there was no money in the treasury and asking that as many settlements be made as possible.

Secretary Devens of the National Metal Trades Association said yesterday evening in the course of a statement: "Whether the strike is declared off or not, it is fizzling out anyway. As a matter of fact there is little left of it."

Delegate Booth, who is in charge of the strike headquarters in New York, said that the fight would be to a finish. The American Federation of Labor, he said, had ordered an assessment on all its members to support the strikers.

NEWPORT NEWS STRIKE ENDS.

Men Vote to Return to Work Next Monday at Old Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 11.—The strike of the machinists at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company ended suddenly to-night, when the strikers decided by a unanimous vote to return to work on next Monday at the old wages. Lack of funds and the ability of the shipyard to fill the places of the strikers are responsible for the defeat of the strike, and it has been realized since Saturday that this end was inevitable.

Their old places will, it is said, be given the men.

TROY SHIRT CUTTERS STRIKE.

Difficulty Arose Over the Employment of Apprentices.

TROY, N. Y., July 11.—The cutters in the employ of the United Shirt and Collar Company struck to-day, the company having refused to sign an agreement regarding the employment of apprentices. The company's refusal was made at the request of the Collar Manufacturers' Association, to which the proposed agreement was referred.

This afternoon the association, in a resolution, agreed to cut the work for the United Shirt and Collar Company unless the striking employes returned to work. The association includes all the prominent collar manufacturers of the city. The cutters demanded that no more than one apprentice be employed to each ten cutters, and no more than three apprentices in one shop.

Fined for Shouting "Scab."

ANSONIA, Conn., July 11.—For shouting "scab" while twenty new non-union men were being marched from the railroad station last evening, under the protection of deputy sheriffs, to take the places of strikers at the works of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company, Thomas B. Davis, a local hotel employe, was fined $50 and costs in the Police Court to-day. The Judge said the next man brought before him for a similar offense would be given a jail sentence.

MOLINEUX IS DISAPPOINTED.

Expected the Court of Appeals to Report Decision in His Case.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 11.—Roland B. Molineux was much disappointed when told to-day that the Court of Appeals had delayed its decision as to his application for a new trial.

Molineux has been so confident of a favorable decision that he had begun to form plans for a second trial. It is generally believed now that the decision will not be handed down until late in the Fall. Molineux's relatives and friends are also disappointed.

CORNELL'S NEW OBSERVATORY.

Will Be Largely the Gift of Gen. A. C. Barnes of Brooklyn.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 11.—A new observatory for Cornell is to be constructed on the College Campus here. It will be situated on a knoll south of the Veterinary College, near the residence of Prof. Estevan A. Fuertes, Dean of the College of Civil Engineering, who drew the plans.

The new addition to Cornell was made possible by the generosity of Gen. A. C. Barnes of Brooklyn, whose father built Barnes Hall. The proposed observatory will be 80 by 40 feet; it will have three domes, and will be fully equipped with all the latest astronomical facilities.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LAURINBURG, N. C., July 11.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the McDougald Furniture Store, and for a while threatened the entire town. A rough estimate places the loss at $50,000. The northern portion of the town is in ruins. The origin of the fire is unknown.

WILL ASK FOR $2,000,000 TO REBUILD BELLEVUE

Commissioner Keller Says Present Hospital Is Out of Date.

Impossible in It to Treat Patients Properly—Some of Its Walls Over a Hundred Years Old.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller announced yesterday that he would ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to set aside at least $2,000,000 to build a new Bellevue Hospital.

"It is because I want the Bellevue Hospital patient, who is the poor, sick man of New York, to have the best hospital equipment that can be had, that I am advocating this scheme," Mr. Keller said when seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. "My plan is to utilize the whole of the ground between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Streets and First Avenue and the East River, clear off all the buildings which are on it, and build up on three sides of the quadrangle a succession of modern hospital buildings, leaving the court inside to be made into a park, with trees and flowers, fronting on the river. That is my idea of what Bellevue Hospital ought to be.

"I believe that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has the right to call for the issue of bonds necessary to construct such a hospital. I think I am right in supposing that it will not be necessary to go to the Legislature at Albany to obtain legal permission to proceed with the work. The annual estimate of the expenses of the Department of Public Charities for the year 1902 will have to be handed to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before the 1st of September. In that estimate I shall ask that the Board set aside the $2,000,000 to carry out my plans.

"The new charter of the City of New York, which will go into effect on the 1st of January, 1902, proposes that before the 1st of February, 1902, Bellevue shall be governed by a board of seven paid Trustees or Commissioners, the Commissioner of Public Charities being an ex-officio member of that board. It will be seen from this that even if I remain Commissioner of Charities I will have only a partial say in carrying out the scheme I have outlined. But whether my plans are carried out, or the plans of somebody else, will not alter the results.

"Bellevue, as it stands, is a jumble of years of discordant ideas and the abuses of various administrations. It is a bedlam mass of buildings and theories. The whole thing is so disjointed, so cumbersome, and so awkward that the best results in the treatment of the sick cannot be attained. What is needed is a thoroughly equipped modern hospital building, designed for the one purpose of curing a sick man in the shortest possible time, and equipped with every modern appliance to attain that end.

"The antiquated conditions which exist in the old Bellevue are too numerous to mention. Just to speak of a few: The stairs and the balustrades, for example, are of wood. Some of the floors are of wood—they should be tiled. The walls of the operating rooms should be tiled, as well as the floors. Some of the walls, by the way, are 100 years old. No matter how clean walls are kept which have stood 100 years, they are too old for a hospital. The ventilation, so important in a hospital, and in a crowded city, is not what it should be. Then the cooking department is not modern. The food for all the various departments is cooked now in one building. It has to be carried from this one building to all the various wards—that is not as it should be, for it is needless to say that hauling it about does not improve it for the patient.

"Bellevue Hospital had in 1900 24,300 patients. The death rate was 7.8 per cent. There were brought to Bellevue during the year 170 patients who died within twenty-four hours after they had reached the hospital. These, or the majority of them, were dying when they were carted to Bellevue. Had these persons been allowed to die in the hospitals from which they were sent it would have reduced Bellevue's death rate to 7 per cent. Bellevue Hospital had a death rate of 7.8 per cent., and St. Luke's Hospital had a death rate of 14.21 per cent., and had 2,370 patients. Out of the seven principal hospitals in New York City Bellevue was third in its death rate, although they all sent their dying patients to our institution. Bellevue also is ahead of the best hospitals in other cities in this country in its death rate.

"We have now over 950 beds. Our census runs from 710 to 725 patients daily. The reason that I favor a new hospital is not so much for the purpose of making more room as to get the best equipment. I challenge any hospital in the city, or any hotel, in fact, to compare with Bellevue in cleanliness.

"I shall make a strenuous effort to get through this year with my appropriation, but if necessity arises I shall exceed it. I know that this is an indictable offense, but I also know that the gentlemen who compose the Board of Estimate and Appropriation will not see the poor sick of New York suffer.

"Although much has been published about Bellevue that was untrue, I have never doubted that the truth would some day be known and appreciated. Bellevue Hospital was established in 1807. The land upon which the present buildings are situated was purchased between February, 1811 and February, 1812. On April 22, 1816, the hospital was ready for the reception of patients."

DEAD NOW NUMBER NINETEEN.

Three More Victims of Chicago and Alton Wreck Die—Five Others Not Expected to Live.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—Three more persons who were injured in the wreck on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, near Norton, Mo., yesterday, died from their injuries in hospitals here to-day. This makes the total dead so far nineteen, and five more are not expected to live.

The three who died to-day are Mrs. J. S. Adsit, aged twenty-nine, of Hoopeston, Ill.; Mrs. Huldo Hayslip, aged fifty-two, of Chenoa, Ill., and Miss Lulu Ryder, aged twenty-five, of Kentland, Ind.

Miss Lottie L. Still, aged twenty-six, of Hornellsville, N. Y., is not expected to live through the night. Her arms and shoulders were badly scalded, and she is unconscious most of the time. She is at University Hospital.

Most of the injured were Epworth League excursionists, going to San Francisco. They were in the tourist car, where the greatest havoc was wrought. Most of the uninjured and the slightly injured leaguers have proceeded on their journey.

NEBRASKA INSURANCE RULING.

Member of Limited Liability Company Must Pay Share of Deficiency.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 11.—In an opinion rendered in a test insurance case to-day the Nebraska Supreme Court delivered a blow to mutual companies claiming unusual advantage by reason of the fact that they limit the liability of members to a certain amount.

The case was that of Morgan versus the Hog Raisers' Mutual Company. Morgan had a contract with the company limiting his liability. An epidemic caused the claims to exceed the company's assets by $13,000. Morgan resisted the collection of an assessment.

The court held that Morgan's contention was wrong, and that he was liable to assessment as long as there was a deficiency.

Girl Settles a Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The strike in the cigarette department of the Catlin branch of the American Tobacco Company was settled to-day, and the 112 boys and girls who have been out since Tuesday agreed to return to work next Monday. The trouble was adjusted by Mabel Sparrow, aged seventeen, who has charge of the entire force of the girls in the factory. When they called on her and asked her to settle the troubles, she consented. After five minutes' talk with Mr. Lang, the Superintendent, a basis of settlement agreeable to both parties was reached.

New Rector for Georgetown University.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Rev. James Daugherty, S. J., to-day succeeded the Rev. John D. Whitney, S. J., as rector of Georgetown University. The change was ordered directly from Rome. Father Whitney was appointed three years ago.

OLD-TIME WRITER'S ILLNESS.

Isaac G. Reed Taken to the Bellevue Insane Pavilion.

Isaac G. Reed, who years ago was prominent in this city as a magazine writer, author, and newspaper man, is in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital. Aside from his mind being impaired, his physical condition is such that he probably will die.

He was brought to this city from a sanitarium in Amityville, L. I., yesterday by Mrs. M. L. Cummings of Elberon, who was known on the stage as Minnie Cummings, and who says she owes much of the success she achieved to Reed's press work. For years she has supported Reed in his infirmity, but is now in a position where she needs assistance.

Reed was born in Philadelphia, and came of a wealthy and distinguished family. He was one of eleven children. After his mother's death, some thirty-five years ago, there ensued a bitter will litigation, which is still remembered as the Reed will case. The son enjoined his father from disposing of the property, as directed, it was said, by Mrs. Reed when she was dying. After the case had been settled and the father of the family, Osmun Reed, defeated, Isaac Reed came to New York and began his career, first being employed as a reporter on The Daily News. He worked for various newspapers and Leslie's Weekly.

He wrote many articles in series for papers and magazines, which had since been compiled in book form. It was in 1897 that he last broke down, and during the succeeding years has been almost constantly in various sanitariums. Reed has a brother, the Rev. John Saunders Reed, in Watertown, N. Y.

Among Reed's works are "Thirty Years in Gotham" and "Our American Aristocracy; or, Reminiscences of New York's Society."

BROTHERS' QUARREL FATAL.

Little George May's Skull Fractured with a Club in the Hands of Otto May.

George May, eleven years old, is dying in St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, from a fractured skull. His brother, Otto, two years older than he, is a prisoner awaiting the outcome of the injury to the younger boy. The injury is claimed to have been inflicted as the result of a brothers' quarrel.

The two lads were playing on the sidewalk near their home, at 230 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, last evening. They had a small express wagon, in which each sat by turns while the other pulled it around the streets.

From what the police have been able to learn of the affair, George was drawing Otto at the time of the trouble, and purposely upset it to throw his brother out.

Otto does not appear to have been hurt by his tumble, but he resented the laughing of the younger boy and attacked him with a club. George fled into the hall of their home, and there Otto is alleged to have beaten him with the club and to have struck him on the head with the weapon. Otto then fled from the house.

George lay in the rear part of the hall for an hour before he was discovered. He was then hurried to St. Mary's Hospital. Several persons saw the chase from the street into the house, but paid no more attention to the matter, supposing that George had gotten safely to his parents and that the affair was not serious. It was not until the boys were sought for to go into the house that the alarm was given and the search made for George.

The physicians found the skull badly fractured. The boy was unconscious until late at night, when he revived and begged to see his brother, protesting that he did not mean to harm him by throwing him out of the wagon. The doctors will perform an operation to try and relieve the pressure on the brain.

The police made a search for Otto. He did not know he had seriously harmed his brother. He broke down when informed that George was badly hurt and had to be taken to the hospital.

WIFE OF JUSTICE BROWN DEAD.

Had Long Been an Invalid—Her Husband Was with Her in Italy at the Time of Her Death.

DETROIT, July 11.—Gen. H. M. Duffield received a cablegram this morning from Justice Henry B. Brown of the United States Supreme Court announcing the death of Mrs. Brown in Italy. The cablegram was dated Riva, in that country.

Mrs. Brown had been an invalid for some years, and her husband sailed for Europe soon after the decision in the insular cases was handed down. In addition to her husband, a cousin, Mrs. Tyler, widow of Lieut. Commander Tyler of the navy, was with Mrs. Brown at the time of her death.

Mrs. Brown's maiden name was Caroline Pitts, and she was a daughter of Samuel Pitts, well known in Detroit. She was fifty-six years old, and is survived by a brother and three sisters—Thomas Pitts of this city, Mrs. H. M. Duffield of this city, Mrs. Thomas Cranage of Bay City, and Mrs. Daniel Goodwin of Chicago.

A HUMAN FOOT FOUND.

Discovered on Railroad Track Near Staatsburg—Apparently Severed from a Boy's Body.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 11.—A human foot, which had apparently been severed from the body of a boy or youth, was found on the track of the New York Central Road near the river this afternoon, and is now at Coroner Selfridge's undertaking rooms in this city awaiting the possible finding of the rest of the body.

John Cannon, a section foreman, made the find about nine miles north of Staatsburg. The foot was severed a short distance above the ankle, and was probably cut off by a car wheel. On it was a laced shoe, apparently new, and the lower half of a long stocking.

Search for the rest of the body has so far been in vain, and the Coroner is of opinion that after the foot was cut off the boy dragged himself to the top of some car.

Wreckage Washed Ashore at Ocean City

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 11.—The Ocean City life-savers reported to-day that a lot of wreckage, a large number of bags of cocoanuts, and a medicine chest marked "Clauramar D." had come ashore. It is believed it belonged to the British steamship Ranald, which sank off Atlantic City on June 4 while bound from Port of Spain for New York. Atlantic City reports that wreckage can be seen floating near where the steamship sank.

Gen. Butterfield Growing Weaker.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., July 11.—Dr. Murdock, the physician who is attending Gen. Daniel Butterfield at his Summer home in Cold Spring, says to-night that for the last ten days the General has been very weak and unable to leave his bed without assistance, and that he realizes that the end is drawing near.

$40 for Indians, from "A Friend."

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones to-day received an envelope postmarked Denver, Col., containing $40 in bank notes, with this simple memorandum: "Please give this to any tribe of Indians. From a friend of the Indians." It was forwarded to a representative of the Indian Industrial League for use in its work.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

10:00 A. M.—224 Rivington Street; Morris Nowrich; damage slight.

11:59 A. M.—636 East Sixth Street; Nathan Newman; damage, $10.

2:10 P. M.—403 East Eighteenth Street; Mary Dandew; damage slight.

3:15 P. M.—7 West Twentieth Street; Allen & Co.; damage, $500.

5:15 P. M.—604 St. Nicholas Avenue; Frederick Green; damage, $5.

5:30 P. M.—Foot of Burling Slip; C. H. Mallory; damage, $250.

6:15 P. M.—301 East Eighth Street; Morris Litchman; damage, $5.

6:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and Barretto Streets; owned by the city; damage, $25.

10 P. M.—218 West Sixty-fourth Street; Helen Hobo; damage, $5.

25% Discount

has been made in the selling mark of our entire range of high class imported fabrics, affording an excellent opportunity to secure the choice weavings of the standard mills. No withdrawal of patterns or qualities.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

JAPANESE FISHERMEN MAROONED BY STRIKERS

Union Workmen Kidnap Opponents and Imprison Them.

Big Run of Fish May Hasten the End of Strike at the Fraser River Salmon Canneries.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 11.—The developments in the Fraser River strike situation during the last twenty-four hours have been startling. The union fishermen have now the upper hand. As a result of a battle of small boats out of the gulf, a battle in which many shots were exchanged, but in which no combatant was killed, sixteen Japanese were taken prisoners by the strikers. The Japanese boats were overturned, their rifles and fishing gear thrown into the water, and the Japanese themselves taken to one of the small islands in the Gulf.

Exactly where this island is located is a secret of the white fishermen, who are said to have chosen it several weeks ago for occasions such as this. They say they will continue to maroon non-union Japanese there for the remainder of the season or until the place is discovered by the authorities. It is said that the island is between here and Nanaimo, fifty miles away. Food will be given the Japanese, and they will be closely guarded until a settlement is reached or until their island prison is located by the authorities.

Two provincial constables were out in Japanese boats to-day and arrested six white fishermen. These are charged with molesting Japanese and their cases will be heard to-morrow. A shot was fired from another boat at the time of the arrest and the arrested men fired in the air. No one was hurt.

The Japanese held a big meeting at Steveston, raised by voluntary subscriptions $4,000 for a Japanese hospital, which they think may be needed, and then discussed the salmon catching situation. Some were in favor of joining the union men in the strike, especially as the run of salmon has been small this season. The meeting adjourned without definite action.

This evening a big run of salmon is reported coming in from the south. The canners think the union men will not stand firm, in view of the temptation to participate in the catching.

RESOLUTION A BOOMERANG.

Freeholder's Law Against Motor Vehicles Amended So as to Stop His Fast Driving.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 11.—Freeholder William R. Cook, who was formerly a member of the Street and Water Board of Jersey City, has been made the victim of an official joke. He is now a resident of Morristown, and represents one of the wards in the Morris County Board of Freeholders. Cook is fond of horse flesh. He moved up here to get away from trolley cars which interfered with his enjoyment of his drives behind fast roadsters. No pace less than twelve miles an hour suits him, and anything else makes him feel, he says, as if he were in a funeral procession.

While he was thus enjoying himself on a recent afternoon an automobile, hidden in the steam of its own making, snorted down upon him in a mad race against time. Cook's horse took fright and ran until exhausted. Only good driving saved a serious accident.

Mr. Cook, at the meeting of the Board of Freeholders yesterday, offered a resolution forbidding automobiles and other horseless vehicles to travel faster than five miles an hour. Dr. Becker knew the weakness of his colleague, and moved to amend so as to make the regulation applicable to all vehicles. Freeholder Cook fought the amendment, but the board took in the situation and adopted Freeholder Cook's original resolution with its unwelcome "rider."

"Well," he said at the end, "it's a kind of a boomerang, ain't it? I suppose I'll have to cut my speed in two. But I don't care, so long as automobiles are kept down to a speed that will not scare the horses of my dear constituents."

PAID $5 FOR HIS JOKE.

Sending Worthless Express Package Held to be Petit Larceny.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 11.—Because he sent a worthless package to Joseph Victoria, a shoemaker of this place, as a joke, John Rotowsky of Speonk was fined $5 by Justice of the Peace Buckingham last evening. The case is a novel one, and it was somewhat of a puzzle to Justice Buckingham and to ex-Congressman Belford, who was consulted, to place the exact nature of the offense and to know how to proceed in the matter.

The case was found to come under petit larceny, and a warrant was issued charging Rotowsky with having extorted 35 cents from Victoria by fraudulent means, and appropriated the same to the use of another.

AFTER "BUD" ELLIS'S MONEY.

Widow of Man Well Known in Tenderloin Seeks a Share.

UTICA, N. Y., July 11.—Eva Long, widow of J. Elmer ("Bud") Ellis, who died recently in New York, has retained a firm of lawyers in this city and will seek a share of her husband's estate. When the will of Ellis was read, it was found that no reference was made to his wife. She was then in England, having separated from Ellis several years ago. She cancelled engagements on the stage in London and returned here at once. It is understood that some overtures have been made to her in the way of settlement, but it is said that the sum which the relatives propose to settle upon her is not considered sufficient. Ellis is said to have left personal property valued at more than $500,000.

J. Elmer Ellis was well known in the Tenderloin district, where he was reported to have spent a fortune. Ellis, who died in this city on June 6 from natural causes, was the son of John C. Ellis, once President of the Ellis Locomotive Works of Schenectady, who died Oct. 5, 1884, leaving to J. Elmer the interest of $400,000. Ellis, however, though a large stockholder in the concern, took little interest in business affairs.

To be Executed in August.

ALBANY, July 11.—The Court of Appeals has fixed the week commencing Aug. 26 as the one during which Joseph Yachello, the Richmond County murderer, and Frederick Krist, the Waverly murderer, shall be executed; the former at Sing Sing, the latter at Auburn Prison.

Bridge Company Increases Its Capital.

ALBANY, July 11.—The National Bridge Company of New York City to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital stock from $200,000 to $1,500,000, to consist of $750,000 preferred and $750,000 common stock.

Four Times Richer than Ordinary Milk

Fresh from the Mohawk Meadows Daily

Children thrive splendidly upon this *ideal summer food.*

It is a safeguard to baby's precious health. It is four times richer than raw milk and is more easily digested.

Sold by all grocers.

Never thickens. Does not sour. Fresh daily. The simple reasons why Sweet Clover Brand is so popular are that the milk from which it is made comes from the world-famed dairy section of the Mohawk Valley.

FREE — An artistic Porcelain Milk Server or a beautiful Silver-plated Milk Ladle given to all users of the superior *Sweet Clover Brand Condensed Milk.*

Mohawk Condensed Milk Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

New York City, 80 Hudson Street.

BANNING ADV. CO

YONKERS MAN HIT COWBOY.

Alderman Southwick Says the Man Insulted His Women Companions—Another Story at Glen Island.

Rattlesnake Bill, a cowboy with the Brule Indians, showing at Glen Island, says he was assaulted on July 4, by one of a party that he had ordered from the camp for insulting the Indian women. The man, the cowboy says, struck him from behind with a pair of brass knuckles, rendering him unconscious. Ever since the assault detectives employed by John H. Starin have been working to discover the cowboy's assailant. It was said yesterday that they had found the man, who is said to be a well-known Yonkers official.

Mr. Starin has engaged John J. Cronan to act as counsel for the cowboy, whose name is William Lillaid. Mr. Starin insists that Lillaid prosecute the man when found on a criminal charge, and that he sue him in the civil court.

The detectives will make their report to Mr. Cronan to-day. They are confident that they have the right man. It is probable that a warrant will be sworn out to-day as soon as their report is made. Mr. Starin says he will spend $5,000 to find and punish the man, as the assault was brutal and unprovoked. Lillaid has been in bed ever since the attack.

Alderman John H. Southwick of Yonkers late last night said that he was probably the man who it was claimed assaulted the cowboy at Glen Island, Mr. Southwick's story of the affair is different from that told at Glen Island. It is said that a warrant has been issued for Alderman Southwick. The Alderman says he can be found any time he is wanted. His story of the affair is this:

"On July 4 I went to Glen Island. I had with me two young women. We went by way of New Rochelle, riding over from Yonkers on the trolley line. A few minutes after we landed from the ferry-boat which runs from New Rochelle we came upon a man, a big fellow, dressed in full cowboy clothing, wearing a belt, from which hung two big guns. He was a fierce-looking proposition, and was under the influence of liquor. He was insulting persons, men and women, and was apparently spoiling for a fight. He leered at several women that I saw, and then he came toward my party. He leered at the two ladies with me, and asked what right I had to speak to them. The ladies were frightened, and I retorted somewhat hotly.

"Calling me a vile name, the fellow made a lunge at me. I know something about boxing, and am not a lightweight. I dodged the blow and landed on the man's jaw good and hard. He went down, but not out. He got on to his feet again. I expected he would draw his guns and try some of that work and kept in close to him to give him no chance to do that, but he sneaked away, evidently having enough. The fellow did not get all he deserved, and my blow was more than justified. The affair spoiled our outing, for the ladies were too upset to enjoy themselves. I was not present when this man or any other had trouble earlier in the day, for I had only just arrived."

Philadelphia Loan Interest Increased.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 11.—The City Council to-day passed an amended ordinance increasing the interest on the nine-million-dollar loan to improve the water supply from 3 per cent. to 3½ per cent. The Mayor, who is now sojourning in the Alleghany Mountains, will sign the measure. His chief clerk will leave here to-night with the bills, and it is expected that the Mayor will affix his signature to-morrow, and that the new loan will soon be advertised.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Probably showers early in the day; wind becoming fresh northerly.

The hot wave continued yesterday over the great corn belt, and has extended throughout the South, the maximum temperature line of 100 degrees reaching through Arkansas and Central Alabama. Along the lower lakes and at Chicago there has been a considerable fall in temperature, due to lake breezes. There was also a moderate fall in Northeastern Iowa.

There have been showers and some thunderstorms over the lower lakes, Northern Texas, and the central Rocky Mountain region. With these exceptions the weather has been generally clear. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather has also been fair, except on the Washington coast, where there were light showers.

The weather will be partly cloudy to-day in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, with probably showers in the early morning; elsewhere throughout the country to the Pacific Coast generally fair weather is probable, although scattered local thunderstorms are possible in the Northwest. It is not probable that there will be much change in temperature, although in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys the maximum temperatures will not be quite so high.

On the New England Coast, variable winds will become light west to north. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts they will be light and variable; on the Gulf Coast, light northeasterly, and on the great lakes light and mostly easterly.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, partly cloudy; probably showers in the early morning. Saturday fair, variable winds.

The District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, generally fair, moderately warm. Saturday fair; variable winds.

Virginia, fair; light to fresh easterly winds, becoming variable.

North Carolina, fair, except probably showers in southeast portion. Saturday fair, continued warm; light to fresh northerly winds.

South Carolina, partly cloudy, continued warm to-day and Saturday; light west to north winds.

West Virginia, fair; warmer in western portion. Saturday fair; northerly winds.

Western New York, fair; variable winds; mostly light north to east.

Western Pennsylvania, fair; fresh northerly winds.

Minnesota, fair; warmer in southeast portion. Saturday partly cloudy; probable showers and cooler in western portion; light easterly winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota, fair, except probably showers and cooler in extreme northwest portion. Saturday, showers and cooler; variable winds.

South Dakota, fair and warm. Saturday, probably showers and cooler; variable winds.

The barometer registered 29.95 inches at 8 A. M. yesterday, and 29.88 inches at 8 P. M. The humidity was 90 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 79 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 95 degrees at 2:15 P. M., and the minimum 68 degrees at 8 A. M.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	68	68	72
6 A. M.	72	68	74
9 A. M.	74	74	87
12 M.	81	80	89
3 P. M.	82	82	85
6 P. M.	78	80	82
9 P. M.	79	76	79
12 P. M.	74	76	78

TH

The Wanamaker Store. Store Closes Today at 5 o'clock. Tomorrow at 12 o'clock Noon. The Wanamaker Store

SHOES for Little

Our Under-priced Stores have some of the sharpest Shoe bargains of the season ready today. It is a clean-up of broken lots, and sizes are not complete; but all who can get fitted, will get excellent Summer Shoes at the littlest prices they ever knew.

These hints of them:

Men's $3 and $3.50 Shoes for $1—
300 pairs only, all leathers—mostly large sizes—some are scuffed from handling, some patent leathers are cracked; but there is no hurt that a five-cent polish won't cure.

Men's $3.50, $4 and $5 Shoes at $1.50—
480 pairs—odd lots from lines discontinued—all leathers in the lot; mainly narrow widths in smaller size, and all widths in sizes 9 to 11.

Then you can buy:
Boys' calf lace shoes, $1 a pair.
Rubber-soled tennis Oxfords, 35c a pair.
Men's patent leather Oxfords, $2.65 a pair.
Men's bicycle shoes, $1.50 a pair.
Boys' lace shoes, $1.30 a pair.

Annex store.

Women's $3 Black Boots, $1.50—
Black kid boots with Louis XV. heels; fine, light, flexible and up-to-date in every way.

Women's $2 Oxfords at $1—
Black kidskin in several toe shapes, kid or patent tips and flexible soles.

Women's $3 Tan Boots at $1.50—
Just added the last 300 pairs of this, the largest and best lot of tan shoes we ever sold; nearly every size now in softest brown kidskin with light or medium heavy soles.

And other lots:
Women's kid Oxfords at $1.40.
Women's kid Boots at $1.60.
Children's kid shoes at 75c.
Children's calf shoes at $1.

Basement.

A Splendid Showing of Women's Belts Under-price

This is a timely and unusual sale of new, perfect, handsome belts for women, at prices which represent but a fraction of the original values.

A manufacturer has turned over to us his broken lots of satin and leather belts, in the season's latest and best styles, at a low figure; and we have priced them accordingly. It is a rare opportunity for women to secure handsome belts for their Summer costumes at prices they hadn't dreamed of. These two groups:

At 75c, for $1.50 to $4.75 values—
A lot of belts, no two alike, made of heavy satin and elastic, with buckles in the newest designs in gilt and oxidized.

At 25c, for 50c to $2 values—
Leather belts, all new and fresh, all latest styles; in seal, patent leather and walrus; in brown, tan, gray, black, white and red; turned edges.

Main aisle.

Convenient Toilet Articles

Things you need on the dressing table, or in your traveling bag. Practical, pretty, yet at most trifling prices. Here's the list:

Imported celluloid Soap Boxes, pink and white; some have mirror in lid. 15c, 25c and 30c.
Cream and Salve Jars, with sterling silver tops, 75c; regularly $1. Smaller size, 50c.
Imported celluloid Tooth Brush Holders, 25c
Sterling silver Manicure pieces, nail files, shoe horns, shoe hooks, darners, tooth brushes, nail brushes; large heavy sterling silver handles. 35c each.
Imported celluloid Powder Boxes, 25c, 50c.
Wooden Powder Boxes, 25c, 75c, $1 each.
Powder Puffs, with long handles, 25c, 50c.
Rabbit Paw, extra quality, 15c, 25c, 50c.
Powder Puffs, with ring handles, 25c.
Lamb's wool Puffs, 15c, 25c.
China Puff Boxes, imported; beautifully decorated, with hinge tops, 25c to $2.50.
China Soap Boxes, imported; decorated, with brass hinges and clasps, 75c to $2.75.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Pretty Summer Jewelry

The heading rather suggests "trifles light as air," suitable for Summer vanities. But these glittering pieces are just as useful as they're pretty—and, if you *will* lose jewelry in Summer, it's better to lose the inexpensive kind. Then you won't regret the day's outing that cost you your pet hat-pin or brooch. These are 25c each, though they're worth twice or three times that:

Brooches, hat-pins, sleeve links, post buttons, scarf and cuff pins, buckles, sets of pins, and so on.

Main aisle.

Good News for Mothers of Boys

We have prepared an unusually interesting group of items for the delectation of mothers who have the entry "Boys' Clothing" among their shopping memoranda. They consist chiefly of lots in which sizes have become broken—but there's balm for the labor of picking in the shape of substantially diminished price-marking. The list contains something that concerns boys of every age, from 3 years up, who have needs of Summer clothing that are as yet unfulfilled. Read it:

Boys' three-piece suits—jacket, vest and trousers—of blue serge and fancy mixed cheviots and cassimeres. Sizes somewhat broken, but all sizes from 9 to 16 years are here. $6.50 to $12 values at $5.
Sailor suits, of cheviots and serge, in all the latest shades. All sizes from 3 to 10 years in the lot. Values are $4.50 to $8; priced uniformly at $3.
Vestee suits of blue serge; a few mixtures. Sizes 3 to 7 yrs. Values $5 to $7.50, now $5.
Boys' knee trousers, in fancy mixed cheviots. Sizes 3 to 16 yrs. Worth $1, at 65c.
Percale shirt waists, with and without collars. Sizes 6 to 14 yrs. Worth 65c, at 50c.
Percale blouse waists, with military or turn-down collars. Sizes 3 to 9 yrs. Worth 35c, at 25c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

CHILDREN'S COATS
Very Much Under-Price

If you have a little tot of two to four years you're interested in this announcement. We have a number of very pretty coats and reefers, made of cloth, cheviot and serge, in red, navy blue and tan; variously made and trimmed. We want to close them out quickly, hence the radical reductions made on the prices:

Garments worth up to $5, now $2
Garments worth up to $7, now $3
Garments worth up to $11, now $5

Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Several Kinds of Excellent Summer Corsets

Pre-eminently the "Lillian," of course, which "swings 'round with the year;" and always presents the best of the prevailing styles with such modifications as to materials and cut as to make it, above all, the corset you really want. It is just this adaptability to changing conditions that has given the foreign maker of the "Lillians" his distinguished reputation.

Other cool and less expensive Summer Corsets are here; although the "Lillian" is very moderately priced.

$2—Lillian corsets of batiste; short; low bust and short hips.
$3.75—Lillian corsets of batiste; straight front; medium long waist; no side steels; short hips.
$4.50—Lillian corsets of batiste; straight front; low bust; extended hips.
$1—L. R., R. G., W. B., H. H. and Thompson's Summer corsets.
75c and $1—The Berlin Bust and Shirt-Waist Extender.

Second floor.

In the Basement:
75c—Summer corsets of strong net; worth $1.

The Newest BOOKS
That Are Well Worth Reading

Everybody seems to have more time in Summer than at any other season, in which to settle down to the solid enjoyment of a good book.

Whether you are spending the Summer out-of-town, or in the city, the following list of the latest books, which are distinctly worth reading, will interest you.

They are all marked at our own low prices; and the list is simply indicative of the complete stock of this great book store, which is continually enriched by new accessions immediately on their appearance.

The Crisis. Winston Churchill. $1.
The Helmet of Navarre. Bertha Runkle. $1.
Tarry Thou Till I Come. George Croly. $1.40.
The Puppet Crown. Harold MacGrath. $1.
Joscelyn Cheshire. Sara Beaumont Kennedy. $1.
The Potter and the Clay. Maud Howard Peterson. $1.
Truth Dexter. Sidney McCall. $1.
Arrows of the Almighty. Owen Johnson. $1.
Henry Bourland. Albert Hancock. $1.
John Vytal. William Farquhar Payson. $1.10.
Carolina Cavalier. George Cary Eggleston. $1.
The Tower of Wye. William Henry Babcock. $1.
Jack Raymond. E. E. Voynich. $1.
Elder Boise. Everett Tomlinson. $1.
Sir John and the American Girl. Lillian Bell. $1.15.
A Dream of Empire. William Henry Venable. $1.
Sir Christopher. Maud Wilder Goodwin. $1.
The Octopus. Frank Norris. $1.
Days Like These. Edward W. Townsend. $1.
The Aristocrats. $1.
The Kidnapped Millionaires. Frederick Upham Adams. $1.
Penelope's Irish Experiences. Kate Douglas Wiggin. 90c.
The Luck of the Vails. E. F. Benson. $1.
Our Friend the Charlatan. George Gissing. $1.
The Tribulations of a Princess. Author of Martyrdom of an Empress. $2.25.
Katherine Day. Anna Fuller.
A Sailor's Log. Robley D. Evans. $1.50.
China and the Allies. Henry Savage Landor. 2 vols., $7.50.
Climbing and Exploration in the Bolivian Andes. Sir Martin Conway. $3.
Money-making Occupations for Women. Katherine R. Kilbourn. $1.50.
The Confederate States of America. J. C. Schwab. $2.50.
Her Royal Highness, Woman. Max O'Rell. $1.
Ten Singing Lessons. Mathilde Marchesi. $1.50.
Content in a Garden. Candace Wheeler. $1.
Eugene Schuyler. Memoir and Essays. $2.50.
Newyorkitia. John H. Girdner, M. D. 90c.
New York in Bondage. Hon. John D. Townsend. $1.50.
Richard Croker. Alfred Henry Lewis. $1.50.
Our Ferns in Their Haunts. Willard N. Clute. $2.15.
The Second Book of Birds. Olive Thorne Miller. $1.
The Sea Beach at Ebb Tide. Augusta Foote Arnold. $2.40.
The Story of a Child. Pierre Loti. 90c.
Pleasures of the Telescope. Garret P. Serviss. $1.10.
The World of Graft. Josiah Flynt. 90c.
By-Ways of War. James Jeffrey Roche. 90c.

Paper Covered Novels—
Over 150 titles of excellent fiction at 35c each.
Over 100 titles at 15c each.
Over 250 titles at 10c each.

Book Store, Ninth street.

CLOTHES for the Weather-wise
On Hot Days or Cool

One suit isn't enough for comfort in see-saw weather; and two suits are not extravagance to even the most economical man when such opportunities as we're telling about are here to be profited by.

Today we have about a hundred Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits, of the finer sorts, that are to be closed out, because next season's stock is to be spic-span-new. There is not a fault or flaw in any of them. The patterns are handsome, the styles are most correct, and the workmanship is the best known to ready-made clothes. Prices were $18, $20 and $25. Today choose for

Fifteen Dollars a Suit

They'll fix you up primp and smart, for any day but "a scorcher."

A small lot of Men's Bicycle Suits of wool crash and fancy cheviots; handsome styles, splendidly made; were $7 to $10, now at $6 a suit.

Some excellent Bicycle Trousers of corduroy striped flannels and fancy cheviots, at $3.50.

Some new flannel Coats and Trousers have just arrived; very stylish and cool. Suits for stout men in this lot, at $8.50, $10 and $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Best Offering Yet, of Women's Summer SKIRTS

This is a very broad collection of the most desirable sorts of Summer Skirts. You cannot pay full prices and get skirts that are more stylish, or newer in design.

Even women who feel fully supplied, will add one or two more garments to their wardrobe, when they see how smart and handsome these are; and how little need be paid for them today.

At $4, worth up to $10—Skirts of cotton whipcord, denim and linen suiting, in tan, navy and light blue; each skirt cut in the very best style; and all artistically trimmed.

At $6, worth up to $12—Skirts of white pique, beautifully trimmed with embroidery; also of Bedford cord, linen and cotton canvas; many are copies of imported models; all beautifully trimmed in various styles.

At $7.50, worth up to $15—Mostly of handsome white pique; all effectively trimmed; some with insertion and embroidery; a few in this lot are in Princess style.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's MADRAS SHIRTS and Linen COLLARS

We have about fourteen hundred handsome Madras Shirts to sell at a third below their worth today. The madras is of excellent quality; and the patterns are such as will appeal to men of taste; the shirt-making is of a high character. The same shirts were on sale here earlier in the season at $1.50. Now we have bought the manufacturer's surplus stock, and can sell them today

At One Dollar Each

Sizes 14 to 17½. All have detachable cuffs. A splendid lot of shirts to save a half-dollar apiece on.

Then we have another lot of

Men's Linen Collars, 6 for 55c

Made in the latest shapes of high-band turn-down collars; four heights, accurately sized, 14 to 17. Good linen at the price of cotton. In boxes of half dozens; sold only by the box.

Broadway and Ninth.

Sale of SILK WAISTS and Muslin Underwear

Our entire stock of Silk Waists is affected by today's price cutting. Small lots in all grades are sharply reduced in price, to clean up the stock quickly. This will make interesting reading for all women who love to be well dressed—some very elegant waists cost very little today.

These five groups:

At $2.75, worth $4.50 and $5—
Unlined waists of Foulards and Louisines, silk figured or neat stripes; plaited front and back.

At $5, worth up to $8—
Waists of taffeta silk, in solid colors, in all the popular shades. Seven styles to choose from.

At $7.50, worth up to $10.50—
Waists of taffeta silk, in six styles; some plaited, others lace trimmed

At $10, worth $14—
Handsome taffeta waists, in various solid colors.

At $12, worth up to $20—
Very beautiful waists of taffeta silk, in four handsome styles.

These excellent offerings of Muslin Underwear:

Night Gowns—
38c—Of muslin, 2 styles; low necks, trimmed with lawn ruffle and embroidery. Only 3 to a buyer.
50c—Of muslin; low neck, trimmed with lawn ruffle and lace; yoke plaited and hemstitched.
75c—Of cambric; low, square neck; trimmed with lace and ribbon. Were $1.
$1—Of cambric; low, round neck and short sleeves, trimmed with embroidery, insertion and ribbon. Were $1.50.
$1.25—Of nainsook, 2 styles; low, square neck, trimmed with lace, insertion and ribbon. Were $1.75.
Many other styles up to $14.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Chemises—
75c—Of cambric; round neck; lawn hemstitched ruffle and ribbon.
85c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with blind embroidery and ribbon.
$1—Of lawn; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.
$1.25—Of lawn; round neck, trimmed with lace, insertion and ribbon; skirt length, with ruffle and plaits.

Petticoats—
$2.75—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with deep embroidery and two rows of insertion. Regularly $3.75.
$3—Of cambric or lawn, 2 styles; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with lace and insertion; worth $4.25. Many other styles, 50c to $24.

Lawn Tennis---Canoes

Of the implements needed for both of these noble sports our Sporting Goods Annex holds a splendid assortment. Everything the lawn tennis player needs—whether he be tyro or expert, is here; and the canoeist can find, not only a canoe in which to navigate, but a complete supply of accessories to help him do it. Some further information:

Tennis Rackets—
The "Practice;" strung with red and white gut, with light cedar handles, 75c.
The "Favorite;" white ash frames, walnut throat-piece, red and white gut, $1.
The "Geneva;" with the Slocum shaped head; red and white gut, $1.50.
Other rackets, ranging in price up to $8.

Tennis Nets—
36x3 feet., 15 thread, $1.25.
42x3 ft., 15 thread, $1.50.
42x3 ft., 15 thread, canvas bound, $2.
42x3 ft., 21 thread, canvas bound, with double center, $5.50.
Lawn Tennis Poles, $1, $2, $5 pair.
Back-stop Nets, $3.
Back-stop Net Poles, $1 each.

Tennis Balls—
Wright & Ditson's, $4.50 doz.
Slazenger's, $3.75 doz. Practice, $3 doz.
The complete game of Tether-ball; 1 pole, 1 ball with cord, and 2 rackets, $3.25.
Court Markers, $2 and $5.

Canoes—
Canvas covered cedar paddling canoes, 16 and 16½ ft. long, 32 in. beam, $27.50.
Single blade maple paddles, $1.50 each.
Spruce double blade flat paddles, varnished, jointed and copper-tipped, 8½ ft. long, $3.50 each.
Cork cushions; can be used as life preservers; covered with brown duck; 15½x12½ in., $1.50 each.
Air cushions, with life line attached, $4.25, $5, $8 and $9.50 each.
Ayrad's Water Wings. A pocket life preserver; easily adjusted; useful in learning to swim; 25c each.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or 76 E. Ninth street.

Bathing Suits for Women

The sea is lifting up its voice these July days, with seductive murmurings. And many women are giving ear to them, more than we've ever known before.

People have always gone in bathing, since the memory of man; perhaps it's the unusual attractiveness of these bathing suits of ours this year, that has caused the noticeable increase of purchasers.

There's an especially fine assortment here of suits in mohair and Silician, at $3 to $12. Mohair suits wear well, look well, and shed the water easily.

Two pretty styles in navy blue flannels, at $2.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Timely Offerings of SUMMER UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY

Low shoes demand prettier stockings and larger supplies; but the comfort and satisfaction are worth far more than the added cost. Then the hot season demands larger supplies of underwear.

The most pleasing news we can give to men and women is today's story of highly desirable sorts at unexpectedly little prices.

Our foreign trade connections obtain some really surprising values, as those who see these garments today will learn.

Men's Half Hose—
18c; 3 pairs, 50c; worth 25c—Fine gauge cotton half hose; fast black—all black, unbleached feet, split soles; also assorted shades of tan.
25c pair—Cotton half hose; black, tan, cadet blue, navy blue and cardinal; embroidered with colored silk.

Men's Underwear—
25c each, worth 38c—Ecru net cotton shirts; short sleeves; jean drawers; strongly made and finished.
75c each, worth $1—French Balbriggan shirts or drawers; extra fine and light, long or short sleeved shirts, drawers have reinforced seats; long or short inseams.

Broadway.

Women's Stockings—
25c pair, worth 38c—Fine gauge stockings; fast black cotton—all black; unbleached feet, split soles; also lisle thread, ribbed or plain.
38c pair, worth 50c—Lisle thread stockings; extracted polka dots; fast black, tan, cadet blue, navy blue or cardinal.

Women's Vests—
25c each—Ribbed vests of white lisle thread; low neck, short sleeves or sleeveless; necks silk finished.
38c each, worth 50c—Ribbed vests of lustre cotton; white, pink, sky blue, lavender or black; two styles of fancy trimmed necks. White lisle thread; lace trimmed necks and shoulder straps.

BICYCLES
Supplies and Repairs

A Summer without a bicycle seems an anomaly to a man or women who has once possessed one. A good road and a good wheel mean pleasure and health to the rider. And so it has come that the bicycle is as necessary as a straw hat for the Summer outfit. And nowadays—particularly for women—little more expensive; and good for several seasons.

We still have a number of **Viking Bicycles**, for men and women, at $15.50—the best bicycle bargain of the year.

Then we have the famous Continental, at $22.50—the best road wheel ever made for the money. Fitted with Wyoma coaster brake, $25.

The Continent is a road racer of superb quality—the only racing wheel made at its price, $25. Diamond frames, 20 and 22 in.; wheels fitted with 1⅜-in. tires; nickel chain, and forward extension handle-bar; finished in yellow, with black head; or in black with red head.

The Orient, the best bicycle, in 1900 model at $35. 1901 Leader Orient or Tailored Orient at $50 and the Milaminit Orient at $60.

An excellent line of Juvenile Bicycles, $15.50 to $22.50.

Bicycle Sundries—
Burdick Cyclometers, reduced from 75c to 35c
Trump Cyclometers, reduced from 50c to 25c
3-in-1 Bicycle Oil, 10c.
Foot Pumps, 20c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.50.
Sak's Continuous Ringing Bell, 10c.
Jim Dandy Oil Lamps, 50c, from 75c.
Dietz Oil Lamps, $1.
M. & W. Oil Lamps, $1.25.
20th Century Oil Lamps, $1.50.
Rainbow Gas Lamps, 50c, from $1.
Brilliant Gas Lamps 75c, from $1.50.
Searchlight Gas Lamps, $2.
Solar Gas Lamps, $2.50.
P. & A. Automatic Gas Lamps, $1.50.
Toe Clips, 2c to 35c.
Tires, common sense, $1.90 a pair.
Regal Tires, $3.75 a pair.
Hartford, No. 77, $6.25 a pair.
Garford Saddles, 65c.
Hunt Saddles, $1.25.
Brown Hard Saddles, $1.50.
Brown Padded Saddles, $1.65.
Wheeler Saddles, men's, $1.50; women's, $1.65.
Christy Saddles, $1.50.
Brooks Saddles, $3.50 and $4.

Our Repair Shop is splendidly equipped to do prompt and expert repairing of every sort. If you live within range of our regular delivery, we will call for your wheel, do what repairing is required, and return the wheel, charging only fairest prices for work done.

Annex Store, 76 East Ninth street.

The Midsummer Linen Sale
A Mecca for the Provident Housewife

Many a prudent housekeeper is seizing this Midsummer opportunity to re-stock her linen closet with finer linens than she could reasonably hope or expect to get at the price for which she can now obtain them.

And for those whose linen standards for the table and house are unalterably fixed, comes this rare chance to supply the needs of today, or to anticipate future ones, at a most grateful saving to the household exchequer.

And all this—these splendid, pure linens, these phenomenally low prices—right in the face of an advancing linen market! A bold achievement, isn't it?

Table Linen by the Yard—
Our 37½c quality for 28c yd—Silver bleached, Bohemian; 54 in.
Our 60c quality for 50c yd—Full bleached Irish table linen; a full range of patterns, including snow drop or spot; 67 in. wide.
Our $1.25 quality for 95c yd—Full bleached table linen; special patterns, extra fine.

Table Cloths—
Our $3.25 cloths for $2.50—Full bleached Scotch double damask; very choice designs; 70x90 in. Half-yard shorter, $2.50 cloth for $2. Half-yard longer, $3.75 cloth for $3.

Napkins—
Our $1.25 kind for $1—Bleached, Scotch, fine quality; 18 in. square.
Our $3 kind for $2.25—Bleached Scotch double damask; 22 in. square, to match table cloths at $2.50.
Same quality, 24 in., dinner size, $2.75, instead of $3.50.

Towels—
Our $1.80 kind for $1.40 doz—Bleached huckaback, fringed ends; 20x36 in.; 12c each.
Our $3 kind for $2.50 doz—Bleached huckaback, hemstitched ends; very heavy and serviceable; 21x39 in.; 21c each.
3,000 Yards of 12½c Toweling at 8c a Yard—
A pure-flax bleached crash, 17 in. wide, with colored border; sold by us until today, as a specially good value, at 12½c. Heavy and serviceable for roller or hand towels, as well as dish towels.

Fancy Linens—
Hemstitched tea cloths for porch tables; of bleached German damask, nicely hemstitched; 36 in. square; 75c quality for 55c each; 45 in. square, $1.25 quality for 85c.
Our 50c quality for 35c each—Bleached German damask tray cloths; hemstitched four sides, and extra fine quality; 4 styles; 18x27 and 20x30 in.
Our 35c quality for 22c each—German momie cloth bureau scarfs; hemstitched ends; 16x70 in.
Our 12½c quality for 9c each—Bleached bibs; fringed ends with tapes; assorted patterns.

Main Aisle and Fourth avenue.

Fancy Twilled COTTON SUITINGS

This is a fabric very much like the popular Galatea, in both weave and design. Wonderfully popular at this season for the making of women's suits and skirts and children's garments.

The fabric sells regularly at 15c; but we took all that this manufacturer had, and can sell it today for

Ten Cents a Yard

There are twenty-one attractive designs and plain colors, including the popular linen shade in neat stripes.

We have also today another lot of that excellent *Irish Linen Suiting*, in several weaves of natural linen color, and brown mixture. Regularly 35c and 50c; now at 12½c a yard.

Rotunda.

Parasols and Umbrellas
At Less Than Their Value

Summer life has begun in earnest now. All over the country women are driving, walking, rowing, canoeing—doing lots of things that require protection from the sun's eager rays. To these, and to their sisters who face the glare of the city streets, this news of handsome Parasols at economical prices will be attractive.

But it isn't always clear weather—Umbrellas are needed, too, for a sudden shower or a steady nor'easter. These are here, also, for both men and women, also at prices lower than customary for such excellent umbrellas:

Parasols—
Fancy Parasols; of pongee with hemstitched border; and all-white silk, with embroidered flags, at $1.50, value $2.
A group of fancy Parasols of different sorts, reduced to $1.90, for values up to $3.

Umbrellas—
24-inch colored all-silk Umbrellas, with natural sticks or fancy handles, at $1.50; value $2.
26 and 28-inch all-silk Umbrellas; natural sticks; $1.75; value $2.25.
Men's Sun Umbrellas; tan, lined with green; $1 and $1.25.
Men's Pongee Umbrellas; lined with silk; $4.50 and $5.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

BOER ATROCITIES PROVED

Kitchener Confirms Report that British Wounded Were Slain.

SWORN TESTIMONY OBTAINED

Statement by Mr. Brodrick in House of Commons—Burghers at Vlakfontein Part of De la Rey's Force.

LONDON, July 12.—Official corroboration of the charges that the Boers murdered the British wounded at Vlakfontein is forthcoming.

In the House of Commons yesterday, in reply to a question by Henry Norman (Liberal, the well-known traveler and journalist,) the Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, read telegraphic correspondence with Lord Kitchener on the subject.

Lord Kitchener at first asserted that the reports were unfounded, but he subsequently telegraphed the statement of a wounded Yeomanry officer, corroborating the reports, and finally, on July 9, he informed Mr. Brodrick that he had the testimony of seven men to the effect that they saw Boers shoot the wounded.

Lord Kitchener added that sworn testimony was being forwarded.

The official statement about what occurred at Vlakfontein is treated generally with moderation by the papers. "The enemy's good qualities are not lightly to be overlooked," says The Morning Post. "The Boers have, as a rule, treated the British wounded and British prisoners with every kindness. But those who murder wounded men sink to the level of savages, and it remains to be seen whether the leaders can and will punish such offenders."

The Standard, The Daily Mail, and other journals supporting the Government take occasion to criticise the censorship severely.

The first report of the murder by Boers of the British wounded at Vlakfontein came in mail dispatches to The Daily Mail of London, the British censor having refused to allow the report to be cabled. The correspondent asserted that Boers walked around among the dead and dying. They examined the fallen men to see if they were dead, and when one was found to be alive he was shot "as you would shoot an ox."

The battle of Vlakfontein was one of the most severe, and also one of the most disastrous to the British, of the later stages of the war. It was fought on May 29 last. Gen. Dixon's column, consisting of 1,450 men, with seven guns, was traversing the district near Vlakfontein, which is only forty miles southeast of Johannesburg, when it was unexpectedly attacked by 1,200 Boers. Fifty British fell at the first volley.

The British, who consisted largely of yeomanry, held the position until they were decimated, when they shot the horses attached to the guns in order to prevent the artillery falling into the hands of the enemy. Then they retreated, leaving their wounded on the field. It must have been at this stage of the battle that the alleged murder of the British wounded by the Boers must have taken place, as before long the British re-formed, attacked the Boers, and recovered the guns.

The British casualties were 6 officers and 51 men killed, 6 officers and 115 men wounded, and 1 officer and 7 men missing. Several of the wounded afterward died. The Boers left 41 dead on the field; their other casualties were not reported.

If the charge against the Boers be proved it will be the more remarkable because the burghers at Vlakfontein formed part of the force under Gen. De la Rey. This commandant, ever since the war began, has had the reputation of being the most courteous, chivalrous, and humane of all the Boer Generals. It was at first reported that he was in actual command at Vlakfontein, but there now seems some doubt about this, as one dispatch says the Boers were led by Commandant Kemp. However, De la Rey was supreme commander of the force, and he is said to have given stringent orders to his men that they obey all the rules of civilized warfare. Douglas Story says of his treatment of prisoners:

"Gen. De la Rey is too good a soldier, and has too high a respect for his opponents, to stoop to petty annoyances against the men who fall into his hands. He is in every sense of the term one of nature's gentlemen."

RUIN OF RUSSIAN CROPS.

No Hope of Saving Any Part of Those in the Volga District.

LONDON, July 12.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Daily News says:

"There is no longer the slightest hope of saving even a moiety of the crops in the Volga Governments of Amara, Saratoff, and Kasan, as well as many districts of the neighboring Governments. Over the whole region there has been a protracted drought, with tropical heat, the temperature varying for seven weeks from 130 to 150 Fahrenheit. Nearly all the streams had dried up at the beginning of June.

"The crops in Southern Russia average about the usual yield."

RUSSIA TO HOLD NIU-CHWANG?

LONDON, July 12.—A dispatch from Niu-Chwang to The Morning Post, dated July 8, says:

"Apparently the Russians have no intention of evacuating Niu-Chwang, although there is no possible reason for their administration of a treaty port. The country is perfectly quiet between Niu-Chwang and Mukden. Russia's immense harbor works at Dalny are half completed. When finished, the harbor will be the finest in the East."

The German-American Shooting Case.

PEKING, July 11.—Correspondence still continues between the American and German military authorities regarding the soldier who was shot at the German Legation over a month ago. Major Robertson, who is in charge of the American Legation guards, refuses to admit that the shot which hit the soldier was the same as the one fired by the American sentry. He asked permission to send his own doctor to examine the man. Gen. von Trotha refuses to allow this until the claim for damages is admitted.

One Progressive Chinese Edict.

SHANGHAI, July 11.—In a decree made public here the Dowager Empress orders the Chinese Ministers abroad to report to her the names of young Chinamen in foreign countries who have shown special abilities in the various professions, with a view to bringing them back at Government expense to China, where they will be eligible for office.

The Epidemic of Horse Fever.

LONDON, July 11.—Answering a question in the House of Commons to-day regarding the prevalence of horse fever in New York and the precautions taken in the United Kingdom against its importation, the President of the Board of Agriculture, the Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, reassured Mr. Hermon-Hodge, (Conservative.) He said all horses exported were examined in the United States by Government Inspectors, whose examination in this and other matters was very rigid. The horses were also inspected on their arrival in the United Kingdom.

Failed to Find the Giant Sloth.

LONDON, July 12.—"The expedition to Patagonia in search of the giant sloth has returned without having discovered it," says The Daily Express. "Hasketh Prichard, chief of the expedition, during nearly a year spent on the eastern side of the Cordilleras, found some remains of the giant sloth bearing an extraordinary appearance of freshness. He discovered a species of puma new to science, and a new lake in which were many icebergs. Large zoological, ornithological, geological, and botanical collections were brought back."

Hopes Ambassador White Will Remain.

BERLIN, July 11.—The Berliner Tageblatt, referring to the rumors that Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, will resign, says: "Mr. White is the recipient of such confidence and veneration from all circles in Berlin that his departure would cause the keenest regret."

Litt. D. Degree for American Woman.

PARIS, July 12.—Charlotte Cipriani, a graduate of the University of Chicago, is the first woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Letters from the University of Paris.

COMPLIMENT TO C. T. YERKES.

He Presides at the Festival of the London Salters' Company—His View of the Boer War.

LONDON, July 11.—Charles T. Yerkes presided to-night at the anniversary festival of the Salters' Company. Mr. Yerkes is the first American to occupy the chair upon such an occasion.

Mr. Yerkes contributed 600 guineas to the Royal Asylum of St. Anne, which is maintained by the Salters' Company, and the 300 assembled guests cheered the Chairman as he extolled the company's charity.

Referring to the South African war, Mr. Yerkes said:

"The Boers are brave soldiers and resemble the early American frontiersmen, but Great Britain cannot afford half-way measures. Do not pitch into them unmercifully, but pitch into your own people who oppose the war, and make them keep their mouths shut until the fight is over. Then settle your differences among yourselves."

Mr. Yerkes was cheered to the echo, and the toasts to King Edward and President McKinley provoked great applause from the assembled guests.

United States Ambassador Choate sent his regrets that, owing to a previous engagement, he could not attend the Salters' Company anniversary.

The Salters' Company is one of the twelve leading London livery companies, ranking ninth in order of importance. There are in all seventy-six city companies, of which forty are without halls of their own. The Salters have one of the largest buildings of the kind in the city. It is in St. Swithin's Lane, and is of considerable antiquity.

The livery companies were originally trade organizations, but as they obtained charters of privilege from the Crown, they developed into powerful societies, able to regulate and restrict trade. Their authority is now abolished, but their wealth has not decreased. Of late no company is limited in membership to members of its own trade.

The Company of Salters, to give it its proper title, has a total income of £21,500. Its present Master is A. Bowdler Hill, and its clerk E. L. Scott.

AMERICAN TO CLAIM PEERAGE.

Albert Kirby Fairfax Will Formally Prove Right to the Barony of Fairfax—His Title to It Undisputed.

LONDON, July 12.—The Daily Mail says that Albert Kirby Fairfax, through his solicitor, Mr. Cary, is about to present his formal claim to the Fairfax barony.

Mr. Cary is now in London preparing the requisite documents in the case.

The foregoing does not mean that there is any question of Mr. Fairfax's right to the barony of Fairfax, but simply that he will present his formal claim to the rights and privileges of a Scottish peer, which do not include a seat in the House of Lords.

The British authorities already recognize Mr. Fairfax as being the twelfth Lord Fairfax of Cameron, and his name appears as the holder of that title in the official peerages. This is the only existing case of an American citizen who is at the same time a British peer, and has frequently been referred to in the New York newspapers.

The sixth Lord Fairfax had estates in both England and America. He visited his property in Virginia, and was so captivated by the beauty of the country that he spent the rest of his life there. He died in 1781. The eighth Lord Fairfax went to England, and had his right to the title confirmed by the House of Lords in 1800. The peerage has since then devolved in direct succession on the various holders of it. They have lived the lives of ordinary American citizens and have not used the title.

The eleventh Lord, John Contee Fairfax, died in Maryland last September. Albert Kirby Fairfax is his eldest son, and is in business in this city. He was born in 1870, and is unmarried, his brother, Charles Edmund Fairfax, being heir presumptive to the arony.

AMERICAN HOTELS FOR LONDON

G. C. Boldt Said to be Looking for a Site and H. P. Whitaker to Have Made an Offer for a Big Hotel.

LONDON, July 12.—The Daily Express says:

"George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, backed by the Astors to the extent of £1,000,000, is looking for a site for a hotel in London, and H. Press Whitaker of the Netherland has made an offer for a big hotel."

According to the same authority A. H. Williams, on behalf of the promoters of another American hotel, has gone to New York to lay the result of his work in securing options for sites before Russell Sage and others interested in the scheme."

Mr. Hummel Now in a Private Hospital.

LONDON, July 11.—A. H. Hummel of New York, who was injured in a carriage accident here on Tuesday evening, and who was taken to King's College Hospital, was moved this morning to a private hospital. Mr. Hummel is making good progress toward recovery. He was resting comfortably to-night, and his surgeons say he will be out in about two weeks.

ANTI-CIGARETTE LEAGUE.

International Convention Opens in Buffalo—Acting Mayor's Speech of Welcome.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.—The American Anti-Cigarette League, with a membership of nearly 300,000, began its first international convention at 2 P. M. today in Convention Hall, this city. The Committee on Credentials reported nearly 600 accredited delegates, representing the city and local anti-cigarette leagues of almost every section of the United States and Canada.

The report of the Secretary showed an increase in membership during the year of upward of 100,000.

The welcome greeting to-night was made by Acting Mayor Kennedy of Buffalo, and addresses were delivered by National President Elwood Brown of Chicago and National Secretary Charles Fisk of Chicago.

The sessions of the convention will continue through Friday and Saturday.

FOUND SON AFTER 21 YEARS.

Father Takes His Child from Work in a Rod Mill.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 11.—John J. Morath, capitalist and landlord of a hotel at Philadelphia, created considerable stir at the local rod mills to-day when he picked out one of the workmen as his son, Joseph Morath, of whom the father lost trace twenty-one years ago. At that time the parents of Joseph Morath were poor. His mother died, and the only child was taken by an aunt. She died in another city, and the father has never been able to locate his son until this week.

The son became a rod mill worker and married. His wife died, and their baby boy was left at Indianapolis with relatives. Joseph Morath was taken from the mills to-day by his father, and an easier place in Philadelphia was promised him. They went to Indianapolis to get the baby boy. Morath, with his son and grandson, will leave for Philadelphia to-night. The reunion came about by the son, a member of the Knights of Pythias, speaking of having been born in Philadelphia, but not knowing what had become of his parents.

STORY OF FIRE AND POCKETBOOK.

Latter Destroyed, but Contents and Envelope Inclosing It Are Intact.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 11.—Eugene Hartigan, who was cashier of the Allenhurst Inn, relates a peculiar incident of the fire which consumed that hotel a few days ago:

"A patron came to the office a few hours before the fire," he said to-day, "and requested me to put a good-sized pocketbook in the safe until he called for it. I immediately produced one of four large envelopes which we use for the purpose, put the pocketbook into it and sealed it with sealing wax. The man then wrote his name on the envelope and I placed it in the safe.

"After the fire everything in the safe was in perfect order, except the gentleman's pocketbook. The large envelope containing the wallet was still sealed, but after tearing it open we found that the large leather pocketbook had crumpled into ashes. The bills, jewelry, and papers which were in the pocketbook, however, were uninjured. Every one who saw the pocketbook marveled that the fire had had no effect on the package, but had destroyed the leather pocketbook within it."

DEVERY SITS IN JUDGMENT

Curtly Dismisses Charges Made Against Several Policemen.

Cobaugh, Who Shot a Boy, Exonerated by the Deputy Commissioner—The Sickness of Mulligan.

Persons with grievances against policemen obtained little redress at the trials conducted by Deputy Commissioner Devery yesterday afternoon. There was an unusually long calendar, as the last regular trial day fell on the Fourth of July, and Devery, with so much work on hand, was more abrupt than is his wont, and hurried the cases through in brief order.

Joseph Sweeney appeared against Policeman Hallman of the Oak Street Station. He said that at 3:30 A. M. on June 26 he was passing through Roosevelt Street when he saw two men talking with the policeman. As he passed them, he said, the pair left Hallman and, creeping up behind him, dealt him a heavy blow on the head, and followed it up with a beating. He pursued them to Park Row, where three other policemen caught them. He charged that the policemen turned him and the men over to Hallman, who started with the others to take them to the station house, but after going a short distance released them. The policemen all told practically the same story in denying the charge against their comrades.

"Do you want to ask them any questions?" said Devery.

"There's no use in asking them any questions," said Sweeney. "They've all come here to tell the same story."

"Oh, you're a little nervous," said Devery.

"Why wouldn't I be?" was the reply. "Wasn't I kicked around the street like a football, and then when I turned over to the police the men who did it they let them go. Haven't you some judgment yourself, Commissioner? Do you think I'd come up here and press this complaint if what they say is true?"

Devery looked surprised at this form of appeal, but he said "Case dismissed."

Hyman Bloom, a shoe dealer of Asbury Park, charged Policeman P. J. O'Sullivan of the Eldridge Street Station with stopping him at Rutgers and Canal Streets at 3:30 A. M. June 17 as he was on his way home with Jacob Bloomberg, an employe, and taking from the bag of stock he carried a new pair of slippers. He said the policeman had first demanded that he buy him ice cream.

O'Sullivan denied taking the slippers, and said that he found Bloom out with a pushcart and ordered him to "move on," as he had no business to be obstructing the streets at that time of night with a pushcart. He was corroborated by two private watchmen, but Bloom insisted that he had no pushcart, and appealed to Roundsman Kelly, to whom he had first complained, as to this.

"Here, now," said Devery, "don't you ask that Roundsman any questions."

Bloom laughed and shrugged his shoulders.

"Stand up straight and stop laughin'," said Devery; "this ain't no laughin' matter."

"But I had no pushcart, and these men were't there," persisted Bloom.

"Case dismissed," said Devery.

James Bergman, a Maiden Lane jeweler, said that James Crawford, whom he had afterward found to be an ex-convict, had obtained a diamond ring worth $129 from him, and he had secured a warrant for his arrest. He said he saw Crawford in Eighth Avenue near Fifty-eighth Street on June 26, and called on Policeman George B. Sweeney of the West Forty-seventh Street Station to arrest him, but he refused. Sweeney was therefore on trial. The policeman, however, said that Bergman had grabbed him by the arm in the street, and, pointing to a group of men, said, "Arrest that man."

"'What for?' I asked," said Sweeney. "Then he put his hand in his pocket and said, 'It's worth money to you if you do.' I didn't see any more running away."

Bergman admitted that he had seen Crawford several times before that and after the warrant had been issued. He added that Crawford had obtained the ring by "false misrepresentations."

"Case dismissed," said Devery.

John Probansky said Policeman Edward Schultz of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station had clubbed and arrested him on a Third Avenue car on the afternoon of May 14 because he had asked him to make room so he could enter the car. Several officers and men who had been on house duty swore that Probansky was drunk when Schultz brought him in, and wanted to fight everybody.

"You wanted to fight everybody," said Devery, "and when you couldn't find any one to fight you fought yourself. Case dismissed."

Policeman Guy R. Cobaugh of the West Twentieth Street Station was on trial for shooting Charles Wittemore, a boy, at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street at 2 A. M. on May 17. Wittemore, whose good character was established by witnesses, said he heard a fight and breaking glass at the hotel at that corner and ran. He heard the policeman call to him to stop, but only did so when the bullet punctured him. He was for five weeks in hospital. Devery dismissed the case, saying that at that time of night a policeman has a right to fire upon a person who refuses to stop when hailed after a fight or a suspicion that a burglary has been attempted.

Policeman Walter McDonough, late at roll call at the Steamboat Squad, said he had carried a private message for Florrie Sullivan, a cousin of State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. He was fined five days' pay.

Policeman Patrick J. Mulligan of the Delancey Street Station, who fell off the station house steps on June 19, and who since wears a big piece of plaster on the back of his head, was fined thirty days' pay. Police Surgeon Vossberg testifying that he was drunk at the time. A private physician and a Gouverneur Hospital ambulance surgeon testified that Mulligan had been taking powerful remedies for rheumatism, and these might have caused the symptoms of intoxication.

"And these drugs were put into this gentleman's stomach and were boiling there, and he was carried into the station house and fell down the steps, cutting his head, and there was everything to indicate that he was intoxicated when he was sick," said Devery, musingly, just before he imposed the heavy penalty.

GAIN IN URBAN POPULATION.

Census Shows an Increase in Cities Since 1880 of Almost a Third, and Since 1890 of Nearly 5 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Census Office issued a bulletin to-day concerning the urban population of the country. It shows that 28,411,698 people in the United States live in cities and towns of over 4,000 population. This is 37.3 per cent. of the entire population, a gain of almost 5 per cent. since the census of 1890, when the percentage was 32.9. Compared with the returns of 1880, the report shows a gain in the urban population of the country of more than a third in percentage and of considerably more than double in actual numbers. In 1880 there were 580 places of more than 4,000 persons each, with an aggregate population of 12,936,110, or 25.8 per cent. of the then population. About one-half of the urban population of 1900 was contained in cities of over 100,000 people. There were 38 of those cities, with a combined population of 14,208,347. There are now 1,158 places of over 4,000 population, as against 889 in 1890.

The population of the District of Columbia is regarded as urban. In the other States and Territories the percentage of persons living in cities and towns as compared with the entire population of the places ranges from 91.6 in Rhode Island to 2.5 in Indian Territory, the entire list being as follows: Rhode Island, 91.6; Massachusetts, 86.9; New York, 71.2; New Jersey, 67.5; Connecticut, 65.5; Pennsylvania, 51.1; Illinois, 51.0; California, 48.9; Maryland, 48.2; New Hampshire, 46.7; Ohio, 44.8; Delaware, 41.4; Colorado, 41.2; Michigan, 37.2; Washington, 36.4; Maine, 36.2; Missouri, 34.9; Wisconsin, 34.5; Minnesota, 31.0; Indiana, 30.6; Utah, 29.4; Montana, 28.8; Wyoming, 28.8; Oregon, 27.6; Hawaii, 25.5; Louisiana, 25.1; Vermont, 21.0; Nebraska, 20.8; Iowa, 20.5; Kentucky, 19.7; Kansas, 19.2; Florida, 16.5; Virginia, 16.5; Texas, 14.9; Tennessee, 14.1; Georgia, 13.9; South Carolina, 11.7; West Virginia, 11.6; Arizona, 10.6; Nevada, 10.5; Alabama, 10.6; North Carolina, 8.0; South Dakota, 7.2; Arkansas, 6.9; Idaho, 6.2; New Mexico, 6.1; North Dakota, 5.4; Mississippi, 5.3; Oklahoma, 5.0; Indian Territory, 2.5.

MARINES TOLD TO BE GOOD.

Guam Commandant Issues a Supplementary Order as to Thefts.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Navy Department has taken no action in the matter of Commodore Schroeder's criticism of United States marines at Guam.

In this connection the Navy Department to-day gave out the following order issued by the Governor, supplementing his previous order, and, in the opinion of officials, mitigating the reflections on the marines:

Government House, Island of Guam, May 14, 1901.—The commandant of this station is congratulated upon the promptness with which, in less than two days, evidence was found which apparently tends to the discovery of the perpetrators of a theft of private property alluded to in naval station order No. 4. This confirms the belief that members of an honorable profession do not wish to harbor thieves in their midst.

It must be pointed out that the first duty of the battalion, duty for which it was sent to Guam, is primarily the protection of Government property. While there are one or two members of the command who had cause to suspect possible thieves of private property, there are a dozen who positively know who stole the public property. If they wish it they can have this matter cleared up at once. The entire command is now waiting to hear from them, and it is hoped that American manhood will continue to assert itself and refuse to permit the reputation and privileges of all to suffer in order to screen a few criminals who do not deserve much leniency.

SEATON SCHROEDER,
Commander, United States Navy, Governor.

Assistant Secretary Hackett, two weeks ago, wrote to Commander Schroeder inquiring as to his proclamation, which has been criticised.

PORTO RICO AND COFFEE.

No Duty on Importations to That Island After Free Trade Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Under a ruling of the Treasury Department coffee shipped from the United States to Porto Rico will be admitted into Porto Rico free of duty as soon as free trade is proclaimed between the United States and that island. This in practice will very likely result in all coffee shipped into Porto Rico from any country being admitted free of duty.

Although the Porto Rican tariff provides for a duty of 5 cents a pound on all coffee imported from a foreign country, it is expected that coffee importers will take advantage of the fact that coffee is admitted free into the United States and ship their coffee into the United States and thence to Porto Rico, thus avoiding the duty which would be imposed if shipped from a foreign country direct to Porto Rico.

MAINE CLAIMS FILED.

Relatives of Men Killed in Havana Harbor Seek Damages.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Claims growing out of the sinking of the Maine were filed to-day with the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission as follows: For loss of life—John J. Hardy, $20,000; Mary E. Butler, $20,000; Otto Rau, $10,000; George H. Durkings, $20,000; Mary Bookbinder, $20,000; James C. Clark, $20,000; Edward A. Gordon, $20,000.

SNUBBED BY GEN. OTIS.

Gen. MacArthur's Advice Declined—Instances of Friction Between American Generals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Reports made public by Lieut. Gen. Miles contain copies of some telegrams which indicate that there was friction between Gen. Otis and Gen. MacArthur when the former commanded the army in the Philippines, and that Gen. Otis was on one occasion called upon to rebuke his subordinate for offering advice on a question of National policy.

On Nov. 23, 1899, Gen. MacArthur sent a telegram to Gen. Otis's chief of staff, Gen. Schwan, advising Gen. Otis to issue a proclamation of amnesty to all who surrendered and a declaration that any one who thereafter killed an American soldier should be treated as a murderer. It was two weeks before Gen. Otis replied to this tender of political advice, and when he did it was in the following terms:

"Your telegram announcing your policy received. Your recommendations concerning proclamation cannot be carried out; legal difficulties of an international character, apparently not understood by you, forbid. No further advice on this subject desired by the commanding General.

SCHWAN, Chief of Staff.

Later, when the time was ripe for it, the proclamation was issued.

A minor instance of the friction between the Generals is shown in a telegram from MacArthur reporting the capture of a part of the Dagupan Railway. It was done so quickly that the Filipinos did not have time to destroy the property, and Gen. MacArthur said that this was due to the action of Capts. Harry A. Hegeman and Carl L. Stone of the Thirty-sixth Infantry, who took two lomocotives and acted as engineers. He recommended the two officers for brevet promotion.

Gen. Otis, in replying, called Gen. MacArthur's attention to the law to the effect that in order to be entitled to a brevet the officers' act must have been "in the presence of the enemy," or, as the War Department interprets it, "within the range of the enemy's guns." Gen. MacArthur, in a rejoinder, said:

"I would remark that the position of the War Department amounts to a declaration that the more decisive the victory, the less chance of recognition of meritorious services. The action was not only in the presence of the enemy, but, by all methods of fair construction, was within the range of the enemy's guns. Rather than have these highly meritorious officers humiliated by the publication of this correspondence, I respectfully request that the application be withdrawn."

Without making any comment on this criticism, Gen. Otis complied with Gen. MacArthur's request and ordered that the application be withdrawn.

COURTS-MARTIAL AT MANILA.

Regular Accused of Killing a Native—The Benguet Scandal.

MANILA, July 11.—The trial of Lieut. Preston Brown of the Second Infantry, charged with murdering, near Binangonan, a native who was suspected of responsibility in the death of a soldier, began today. The soldier was drowned while a detachment of the Second Infantry, under fire, was swimming a river. Lieut. Brown questioned the native, and the latter ran away, whereupon Brown shot and killed him.

Capt. Francis P. Fremont, also of the Second Infantry, is being tried for striking a soldier. The court has requested that Capt. Wright, now in Washington, be ordered here to testify.

It developed recently that H. Phelps Whitmarsh, the Governor of Benguet Province, (who has been ordered here to have certain charges against him investigated,) had a physical encounter with Secretary Otto Scherer of that province, who disapproves of the Governor's administration. The United States Commissioners believe Scherer is devoted to the interests of the natives.

A BRASS PLATE FOR THE NEWARK.

It Is in Remembrance of Officers and Men Killed at Peking.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Navy Department has received a letter from Capt. B. H. McCalla, referrring to the fact that he has placed on the guard deck of the Newark a brass plate, containing the names of the officers, seamen, and marines who were killed and wounded last Summer in the effort made to relieve the foreign legations in Peking. The letter adds:

"As officers and men from the Newark made an exceedingly fine record in conflict with the enemy, I very much hope that you will direct that the plate be a permanent fitting of the ship, in remembrance of the casualties incurred in the line of duty and as an incentive to duty."

Instructions have gone to the Navy Yard at Boston to have this plate made a permanent fitting of the Newark.

TO INCREASE THE ARTILLERY.

War Department Orders Further Enlistment of 1,800 Men.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An order of the War Department provides for another increase of the artillery under the last army law to take effect on the first of the fiscal year, July 1. The order is for one-sixth, amounting to about 1,800 men. As the increases are made in the number of enlisted men, there is also an increase in the number of officers, which results in promotion of artillery officers now in the service. Under the new order the following promotions will occur, all advancing one grade:

Lieut. Col. David H. Kinsie, to b eColonel.
Majors George G. Greenough and Selden A. Day, to be Lieutenant Colonels.
Capts. Edward Davis, Joseph M. Califf, Charles W. Hobbs, Clermont L. Best, and John D. C. Hoskins, to be Majors.
First Lieuts. S. A. Kephart, L. R. Burgess, J. A. Shipton, William Chamberlaine, C. P. Summerall, William M. Cruikshank, G. G. Heiner, G. H. McManus, E. J. Timberlake, Jr., O. W. B. Farr, W. P. Pence, J. M. Williams, D. E. Aultman, Alston Hamilton, J. C. Gilmore, Jr., R. F. Gardner, and H. E. Smith, to be Captains.

The vacancies created by the increase in the grade of First and Second Lieutenants will be filled by selections from the other arms of the service and from the men appointed from the volunteers and the line. The new batteries to be organized will not be made up fully from the recruits which have been enlisted, but the older organizations will be divided so that about half of each new organization will comprise experienced men.

Three Torpedo Boats to be Christened.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Miss Catherine Whipple Sibley of Detroit, a lineal descendant of Commodore Whipple, has been chosen to christen the torpedo boat Whipple on Aug. 15. Miss Isabella Truxton of Norfolk, a great-granddaughter of Commodore Truxton, will christen the torpedo boat Truxton. Mrs. Worden, widow of Admiral Worden, will probably designate her daughter, Miss Grace Worden, to christen the torpedo boat named after the Admiral. The three ships will be launched together in Baltimore.

Eighth Cavalry Troops Transferred.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Acting Adjt. Gen. Ward is informed that Troops B and D of the Eighth Cavalry, formerly stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., have been transferred to Fort Reno, Oklahoma, and Fort Sill, Oklahoma, respectively. The change was made because of the crowded condition of Fort Riley.

Gov. Wood's Condition Not Critical.

HAVANA, July 11.—Gov. Wood passed a good night and is feeling well this morning. He has hardly any fever. His case is not critical, and his physicians are confident of his recovery.

THE COURSE OF PRICES.

On July 1 Dun's Index Number, covering 350 quotations, with quantities taken according to the per capita consumption, was $915.09, a decline of 22.90, or 2.4 per cent., during June. Since the first of the calendar year the fall was 4.4 per cent., and the quotations of preceding years were much lower than now.

The moderate decline in the index number this year indicates the absence of fictitious values, while reports of higher wages, increased savings banks deposits, and other evidences of accumulated earnings show that consumers are more able to pay the advanced prices than they were in former years.

The following is a table comparing prices by leading classes:

	July 1, 1901.	June 1, 1901.	July 1, 1900.
Breadstuffs	$149.04	$156.35	$148.98
Meats	94.30	92.24	89.00
Dairy and garden	110.00	121.61	106.01
Other food	90.86	91.16	94.82
Clothing	150.88	148.82	163.24
Metals	153.44	152.49	148.34
Miscellaneous	166.17	165.32	160.70
Total	$915.09	$937.99	$914.15

FAILURES IN JUNE.

Returns reported to R. G. Dun & Co. show that the total amount of commercial failures in the country in June was $10,539,559, against $8,191,859 in the corresponding month of last year. Manufacturing failures aggregated $4,795,406, an increase of $1,518,817 over June, 1900.

The combined liabilities of two large breweries were about $450,000. Although the depression in cotton manufacture passed without any serious failures, one big concern was unable to bear the strain long enough, and practically all the June figures in this line are due to its debts. The new fiscal year has improved conditions in other textile lines, among which the June results were not at all good.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps are relieved from duty at the Artillery School, to take effect Aug. 1, and are transferred from and to the companies of the coast artillery and battery, Field Artillery, indicated after their respective names:

First Lieut. Thomas H. N. McIntyre from the Sixth Company to the Seventy-fifth.
First Lieut. Frederick L. Carmichael from the Thirteenth Company to the Fifty-sixth.
First Lieut. George T. Patterson from the Thirty-fifth Company to the Thirty-third.
First Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks from the Seventy-second Company to the Thirty-ninth.
First Lieut. Laurence C. Brown from the Nineteenth Company to the Forty-seventh.
First Lieut. Guy T. Scott from the Sixty-ninth Company to the Seventy-sixth, vice First Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, unassigned.
Second Lieut. Ralph S. Granger from the Forty-first Company to the Seventy-second.
Second Lieut. Henry B. Farrar from the Forty-eighth Company to the Third Battery, Field Artillery.
Second Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter from the Sixth Company to the First.
Capt. Thomas W. Winston, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at the Artillery School, to take effect Aug. 1, and then will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty in the Artillery District of New York.
Assignments, transfers, and changes of stations of officers of the Artillery Corps:
Capt. George Blakely is assigned to the First Company, Coast Artillery, vice Capt. Arthur Murray, who will remain unassigned until further orders. Capt. Blakely, upon his relief from duty at the Military Academy, Aug. 13, will join the company to which he is assigned at Fort Dade, Florida.
Capt. William R. Smith is assigned to the Eighth Company, Coast Artillery, and upon his relief from duty at the Military Academy, Aug. 13, will join that company at Fort Morgan, Alabama.
Capt. Frank E. Harris is assigned to the Sixth Company, Coast Artillery, and upon his relief from recruiting duty will join that company at Fort Monroe, Virginia.
Capt. Henry D. Todd, Jr., is transferred from the Sixth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Eighty-fourth Company, and will join the latter company at Fort Hamilton, New York.
Capt. Oscar I. Straub is transferred from the Eighty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Eleventh Company, and will join the latter company at Key West Barracks, Florida.
Capt. Frank S. Harlow is transferred from the Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery, and will remain unassigned until further orders.
First Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, now under orders to join the Ninety-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, will defer his departure from Key West Barracks, Florida, until the arrival of Capt. Oscar I. Straub at that post.
Capt. William F. Lewis, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, vice Major Adrian S. Polhemus, Surgeon, relieved.
First Lieut. James H. Aldrich of the Philippine scouts will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty, and upon being relieved therefrom will proceed to Manila for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Capt. O. W. Farenholt is detached from command of the Monadnock, upon reporting of relief, and will proceed home and wait orders.
Commander F. P. Gilmore is detached from command of the Glacier and ordered to command the Monadnock.
Lieut. Commander George F. W. Holman, retired, is detached from Cavite Station and ordered to the Solace.
Cadet George B. Landenberger is detached from the Kentucky and ordered to the Vicksburg.
Cadet William N. Jerrers is detached from the Vicksburg and ordered to the Kentucky.
Assistant Paymaster Hugh R. Insley is detached from Cavite Station and ordered to the Culgoa.
Assistant Paymaster Dexter Tiffany, Jr., is detached from the Culgoa and ordered to Cavite Station.

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TRADE MARK.
A PERFECT SHOE FOR MEN.
$3.00 Per Pair.
If you are accustomed to paying $3.00 for a shoe, Strollers will delight you—as they are superior in style and quality. If you are accustomed to paying $4.00 to $5.00 for a shoe, Strollers will more than delight you, as they are equal in style and quality—and more economical. It is a guaranteed shoe. All leathers, all shapes, all widths. Sold exclusively by
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279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

DEEP HOLLOW SNAKE STORIES.

One Tells of a Violinist's Encounter with Two Rattlers, the Other of Reptilian Siamese Twins.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 11.—Gabriel Crandall, a violinist of Deep Hollow, recently gave a solo under extraordinary and somewhat trying circumstances. He was crossing the mountains on his way to Halstead, when he discovered a big rattlesnake directly in his path. The road at this point is very narrow and winds around a sharp spur of the mountain. Gabriel started to run, but had gone only a few feet when a second rattler appeared, coming from the opposite direction. He saw there was not enough room to pass without being bitten and backed up against the ledge. While wondering what would eventually become of him the thought occurred that snakes had been charmed by music, and he was willing to make the experiment for himself.

Drawing the violin from its case he began to play a rag-time air. The two snakes gradually uncoiled and stretched themselves out flat and glided toward the frightened fiddler. This did not delight Gabriel, but he continued to saw away vigorously. Closer drew the snakes and faster darted the bow.

When within two feet of the terrified musician the snakes halted and winding themselves up lifted their heads close together. Then Gabriel's nerves gave way. Snatching the violin by the neck he brought it down with all the force he could command on the heads of the two reptiles. The blow stunned both. Before they could recover, Gabriel dispatched them with stones which he tore loose from the ledge and escaped further adventure.

The same day that Gabriel killed the snakes William Sullivan Foley, the famous Smoky Hollow farmer and hunter, succeeded in capturing a snake, or a pair of snakes, hitched together like the Siamese twins. The twins have two heads and two tails, but the rest of the body is like that of a single snake, with the exception of a single depression above and below, extending their entire length. The bodies join about six inches from the head. The tails are each almost a foot long. The length of the joined body is two feet and nine inches.

Mr. Foley first saw the twins last Summer, when he was crossing the turnpike below his house. While blasting a rock to make room for a hill of potatoes the other day he again saw the twins and captured them. The twins are jet black, with a yellow ring just below the head. Both mouths eat and in traveling seem to be of the same mind about everything.

POLICEMAN WOOLEY'S PLIGHT.

Many Picnickers Will Testify Against Him for His Conduct at a Summer Outing.

Policeman Henry W. Wooley will have a great many explanations to make. He has been up before his superiors before, but never on such a charge as the one that is lodged against him now. According to the testimony of a number of persons, he not only failed to protect the picnic party he was detailed to look after, but he insisted on making trouble.

The church of which the Rev. Father David Junor of Huguenot, S. I., is pastor gave a picnic at Richmond Grove, and everything passed off quietly until Wooley, the policeman, without provocation, according to the bystanders, assaulted Henry R. Thomas. The story runs to the effect that he knocked Thomas down, and when the latter attempted to arise he attacked him with his club. Wooley then arrested Thomas without any apparent cause and, after abusing him, let him go.

The picnickers started home and Thomas was arrested again, handcuffs being put on him, but after the officer and prisoner had gone a little way toward the police station, the policeman fell asleep and remained in that condition

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

BRYAN UNDER FOOT.

The most noteworthy thing in the proceedings of the Ohio Democratic Convention was the trampling on the portrait, the platform, and the pretensions of Mr. BRYAN.

So far as the portrait is concerned, it was probably an accident that the one of the half-dozen delegates voting for the Kansas City platform, who tried to carry a banner to be hung near the President's chair, dropped the portrait and that it was trodden under foot by the marching clubs escorting the candidate into the hall. But it was not an accident that no portrait was originally displayed, or that when this was dropped a hundred others were not ready to replace it, or that no attempt was made to explain or atone for the indignity offered to the late leader of the Democracy of the Nation.

Neither was it in any sense an accident that the reaffirmation of the National platform received only six out of nearly a thousand votes, or that its defeat was greeted with loud cheers for TOM JOHNSON. The only division in the convention was between the friends of JOHNSON and the friends of the candidate KILBOURNE. The former were supposed to include all the sympathizers with Bryanism. If so, they were very few, and the utter failure of the attempt to elicit some tribute to BRYAN was met by wild applause from the Johnson faction. It is scarce a month since Mr. BRYAN issued his statement as to who and what should constitute Democracy, with all the arrogant confidence he showed in his orders to the Kansas City Convention, and now his advocates are treated with contempt and derision and insult.

As this is the first time since the election of last year that an important State Convention of the Democratic Party has been called on definitely to indorse the ideas and to acknowledge the continued leadership of Mr. BRYAN, the action of the Ohio Democrats is very significant. The issues with which Mr. BRYAN was connected in the public mind were settled against him in 1896. They were again presented last year, because the party had not the force to throw them and him over. He was, in effect, the issue, and again he was overwhelmingly defeated. Plainly the Ohio Democrats think that now at last he also is settled. It is well.

MR. M'KINLEY AND RECIPROCITY.

How strongly does Mr. MCKINLEY really desire to get through the Senate some tangible concessions of reciprocity?

This is the essential point in the Republican Congressional programme for the next session. No one doubts that the President has a certain desire in this direction. All who have talked with him agree in reporting it. It would be strange if he had not. He has learned much in his four years in office that was only a vague impression before. He has unlearned some things. He knows now that in many of the most important lines of industry there is no more need for protection from foreign competition than he himself has for swaddling clothes. He knows, further, that in some important lines there is an actual need for foreign markets, which the high tariff duties tend to close. He knows that in the chief European countries there is a well-founded feeling of resentment toward the United States on account of the selfish and arbitrary commercial policy which we pursue. His own efforts to assuage this feeling by the negotiation of treaties of reciprocity, though authorized by law and approved by his party platform, have been resisted in the Senate in a manner that has made the situation more trying and vexatious than before. He sees that there is a considerable and growing sentiment in the business community in favor of a more rational and progressive policy; he has done all apparently that seemed to him practicable to secure some respect for this sentiment, and he has been defeated and almost flouted. The question now is how far he is prepared to go in the use of his great influence with his party to bring the Senate into harmony with his own convictions and with the advancing public opinion of the country.

With all respect for the sincerity of the President, we fear he will not go very far. Mr. MCKINLEY is profoundly convinced that the substantial unity of the organization of his party is absolutely essential to the welfare of the country. He will do nothing that he can avoid that is likely to imperil that unity. He will not try to constrain any element in the party that is ready to show fight, unless the case, and aimless, except in so far as it be in order to conciliate a more powerful element that is equally ready to show fight. Now, it must be conceded that at the present time the opponents of reciprocity and of all relaxation of the absurd and outworn protective tariff are entirely ready to fight, and the friends of tariff reform in the party are not. The anti-reformers are contending for their pockets. They are in the enjoyment of profitable privileges. They have the monstrous privilege of taxing their fellow-citizens for trading with their foreign competitors. From this they have made and are making great and continuous profits. These profits are so large that they can afford to sell and do sell in many cases their surplus products in foreign markets at prices far below what they charge at home. Men do not give up such advantages unless they are forced to do so, and it is very hard to force these men. They are a compact, united body, trained by long experience in all the arts of influencing legislation. Party success is nothing to them except as it promotes their own interests. Party discipline is valuable to them as a weapon in their own hands. Turned against them, it has few terrors. They never hesitate to betray and defeat a party man who is not enlisted on their side. Even Mr. MCKINLEY can do little with them unless he is able and ready to threaten them with opposition that will induce them to save part rather than lose all. He may come to this in the long run. He is nowhere near that point now.

The protectionists are not deceived about reciprocity. They know perfectly what it means, and that, as far as it goes, it goes straight in the direction of free trade. They have fought it in its mildest form on that account, and they will continue to do so until they are compelled to compromise. The only voice they will listen to is the voice of the people at the polls, and even to this they will be found very deaf. If Mr. MCKINLEY should see that the advance of public opinion was becoming dangerous to his party, he might make himself the interpreter of that opinion, and secure some attention for its demands. But he would have to be very clear in his conviction, much clearer than he has as yet shown any sign of being.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

Everything points to the conclusion that the differences between the Amalgamated Association and the managers of the mills in which the strike was begun about a fortnight ago will be adjusted to the satisfaction of both interests. The most satisfactory feature of the situation is that the executive officers of the union have learned that there is such a thing as talking too much, and are discreetly silent as to their plans and purposes. The importance of this discovery cannot be overestimated. Very few differences arise between employers and workmen which do not admit of mutually satisfactory adjustment if the contest is not begun in the newspapers before the stage of diplomatic negotiation is reached.

When the present strike was declared there was rather too much talking indulged in on the part of Mr. SHAFFER. This was not surprising, but the fact that it came very near putting things in such shape that what the Amalgamated Association got it would have to fight for, inch by inch, seems to have been made apparent to him. He is now discreetly reticent, and even has the courage to retract some of his hasty and ill-advised declarations. There is no disposition on the part of the mill managers to force a struggle which can be averted. Neither side wants a protracted and costly strike at this time, and the spirit displayed is favorable to a good understanding. Whatever is done will probably be done as quietly as possible, and a public announcement is not expected before Saturday. When made it will probably be satisfactory to all in interest and will put matters in shape for harmonious co-operation for another year.

MR. HOWARD GOULD AND JUDGE GIEGERICH.

We have been commenting, perhaps more freely than some of our readers thought becoming and proper, upon the ways of the trial Judges of the Supreme Court in this department. It is true that, so long as the pretense that a court makes of administering "justice according to law" is decently plausible, it is a kind of public offense to diminish the public respect for such a tribunal. But there is a limit beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue and we think it is the general judgment of the bar that that limit has been reached in this judicial department. "There be three things which are too wonderful for me," observed SOLOMON, "yea, four which I know not; the way of an eagle in the air; the way of a serpent upon a rock; the way of a ship in the midst of the sea, and the way of a man with a maid." If SOLOMON had lived till now, and had carpet-bagged to New York, he might have added a fifth enigma, and included in his list of things that were too wonderful for him the way of a trial Judge in the First Judicial Department of the State of New York with a case.

Most of our readers, we dare say, recall the case of the discharged valet of Mr. HOWARD GOULD, who brought a suit against him that was tried some months ago. No decent man could have read the report of the trial without wonder at the scandalous lengths to which the plaintiff's counsel was permitted by the Court to go in his cross-examination. It seemed to such persons an awful thing that a claimant, when represented by such a person as his counsel, should be permitted to use a court of justice as a means of miscellaneous scandal and defamation, absolutely without bearing on the object of the plaintiff may have been to extort money by it. It really seemed, to the wayfaring layman, that the object of the counsel for the plaintiff, in most of the questions that he asked, was to provoke the defendant into killing him where he stood. And if Mr. GOULD had in fact done that, it would have been hard to assemble a jury of human beings that would have found him guilty of any offense. But laymen naturally hesitated to give vent to their notions of human decency in face of the fact that the Court had admitted that line of testimony as, in some inscrutable manner, having something to do with the case on trial.

It is very well for Mr. GOULD that he refrained, even under the provocation that he had, and that he awaited his vindication by lawful and regular means. He has now received it. In the opinion of Justice MCLAUGHLIN, unanimously adopted by the Appellate Division, we read the following weighty words:

> We are also of the opinion that the judgment must be reversed on the ground that the trial Court abused its discretion in permitting the plaintiff's attorney to cross-examine the defendant on immaterial and irrelevant matters—the answers to which could only tend to humiliate and degrade him. It is unnecessary to refer to the testimony at length. It is sufficient to say that it relates to the defendant's relation with certain women; as to how long he had known them; how frequently he had visited them; whether or not he kept some of his clothes where one of them lived, and whether he did not pay the living expenses of one of them. The defendant claimed his privilege, refused to answer these questions, on the ground that they were highly improper, ungentlemanly, and cowardly—but notwithstanding this fact, the Court directed him to answer, which he did.
>
> It is true that the very worst of the indecencies which the plaintiff's counsel on the trial perpetrated, and which the trial Judge permitted, is not mentioned in this scorching and awful rebuke. It is not discreditable to the gentlemanlike feeling of the Appellate Division that it should have been reluctant to recognize that such an offense had been committed and permitted by a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State.

But, without that crowning infamy, the rebuke remains awful. We repeat that it was well for Mr. GOULD that he refrained from carrying out what must have been his impulse, and left the outrage, which the trial Judge had allowed, to be rebuked in judicial words of truth and soberness; left his case to be dealt with truly by "justice according to law."

But let us ask our readers whether we have said anything so severe about the trial Judges in general as the Appellate Division has said about this particular one of the trial Judges. Why he allowed his court to be turned into a "School for Scandal" is inscrutable, unless haply he did it in order to provide "copy" for our esteemed yellow contemporaries. Verily he has his reward. He is now probably of the opinion that he would have done better if he had paid more attention to justice according to law, and less to the yellow vespertine journals.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AT PITTSBURG.

It gives us pleasure to note that the views expressed in these columns when the generous gift of Mr. CARNEGIE for the endowment of a technical school in Pittsburg was announced as to the direction in which the money could be most profitably expended anticipated the conclusions reached by the managers of the fund. The Carnegie school will be something more useful than an addition to the already ample list of technical colleges, which are experiencing some difficulty in securing as many pupils as they can accommodate, and are annually turning out more certified "engineers" than can find satisfactory professional employment. What has long been needed in much greater amplitude of provision than has yet been made is an educational system by means of which the ambitious mechanic can cross the generally impassable barrier between the empiricism of his handicraft and the beginnings of technical knowledge without which self-education in principles and theory is almost impossible, save for the genius.

The Carnegie School is to be organized in three departments. One will consist of a system of day and evening classes for artisans, intended to benefit these unable to take the more complete course offered in the higher departments. This, we assume, will be conducted on the general plan of the admirable Cooper Union of this city, upon which it would be difficult to make any important improvement. The next grade above will be known as the Technical High School, to which graduates of graded grammar schools are eligible. This, in addition to the usual high school studies, will include elective courses in blast furnace and iron foundry practice, brass founding, pattern-making, sheet metal working, gas manufacture, electrical applications, boiler management, and the running of locomotive and stationary engines. The highest grade, to be known as the Carnegie Technical College, will carry the pupil as far as he can go in any institution of this or other countries. The theoretical will not be slighted for the practical, but those upon whom devolves the necessity of developing an earning capacity as quickly as possible will not be confronted with the impossible requirement of a four years' course at an impracticable cost in time and money.

The Trustees of the Carnegie fund are to be congratulated upon the wisdom of their decision. In view of the ever-present temptation besetting the administrator of an educational endowment to yield to the pedagogic influence which seeks to divert it from the practical to the theoretical, the Pittsburg plan is even better than we had expected.

FRAUNCES'S TAVERN.

Everybody in authority seems to be favorable to the project for restoring and maintaining "Fraunces's Tavern." Mr. HOLAHAN has made friends by his cordial support of the project.

The spot is indeed about the most historically interesting on the Island of Manhattan. There is no incident in the career of GEORGE WASHINGTON more touching than his farewell to his Generals, which took place at that spot, and in a room which has been fairly preserved, and in a house which can be, we understand, accurately restored to the appearance which it presented in those old days. THACKERAY, than whom no novelist was ever better able to distinguish between the true and the false pathetic, has in "The Virginians" so treated this historical incident that it is impossible to read his version of it without emotion. Indeed, it is difficult to read any account of it, even the baldest, without emotion. There was a human significance, transcending even the patriotic, in that great farewell.

The ladies who have carried the scheme thus far are entitled to the thanks of all of us. We trust, however, that they will not endanger their cause by asking for too much from the city. And indeed it is not they who have made this mistake. It seems to us rather absurd to withdraw from business the whole block at one corner of which the historic tavern stands, considering that there is already in the neighborhood Coenties Slip Park, which amply meets the demand of the neighborhood for an evening "breathing place."

It is true that the city might sell the existing park and acquire the other block. In default of that solution, which has not been before suggested, so far as we know, what is really needed is the reproduction of the historic tavern, with enough ground about it to be converted into a Colonial garden, in the way in which such a hortulan scholar as, for example, Mr. PARSONS, would know how to do it. But the main point is that the municipal authorities see the main point. Evidently Mr. HOLAHAN sees it, and we ought to be much obliged to him for seeing it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Though Engineering News ascribes more weight than does any other paper of its class we have seen to the contention of the New York Central officials that there are insuperable difficulties in the way of substituting electric for direct steam traction in the tunnel, it has only ridicule for the statement by those officials that because of those difficulties "the most expert civil engineers in the world" have failed to find a satisfactory solution of the problem. It expresses great curiosity as to the identity of those experts and as to the limits of expense that were imposed upon them. And Engineering News itself offers a suggestion, the adoption of which, it asserts, would immediately and thoroughly remedy the existing evils without delaying trains an instant and without involving the dangers incidental to the use of heavily charged "third rails" in the terminal yard. What is needed, according to this authority, is simply a system of tunnel ventilation that will ventilate, and such a system can be installed the moment there is a real demand for it—on the part of the Central management. "There is," says Engineering News, "nothing experimental or doubtful or visionary about this. The application of power to move air is now as common and as well understood as the pumping of water, and the engineer can work in one field with as much certainty of success as in the other. The foul gases ought to be discharged, of course, at the height of the chimney tops and not at the street level. This means the erection of shafts or chimneys over the tunnel openings. The flow of the gases up these chimneys and of fresh air into proper inlets to the tunnel, should be assisted by fans operated by electric motors. The air passages throughout should be made so large that great volumes of air can be moved with moderate velocities; if this is borne in mind, a moderate amount of power only will be required to operate the fans and to keep the tunnel reasonably clear of smoke and steam at all times." Engineering News says nothing about the relief to be obtained by extinguishing a few gas jets in each car that passes through the tunnel. That is a pity, for expert opinion on that pretty plan would be interesting.

—Much impatience is expressed by The Coast Seamen's Journal, a paper which usually talks with sense when it is not engaged in proving that all sailors are angels and all shipowners fiends, at the general inclination to ascribe the recent wrecks on the Newfoundland coast to mysterious and ever-changing currents. Referring to the loss within a month of the transatlantic steamers Assyrian, Lusitania, and Armenia—and it might have added a fourth, the Delmar—it says that a striking similarity marks the circumstances in which the vessels went ashore, and that "these circumstances may be briefly described as dense fog, darkness, and high speed." The Coast Seamen's Journal does not deny, of course, that the currents in the neighborhood of Newfoundland are erratic; its point is that the fact of the uncertainty as to the movement of the waters in that region is perfectly well known to all navigators, and that the incidental perils would never be risked in darkness and fog, when they are at their maximum, were it not that a Captain's reputation and livelihood depend in very large measure upon his record of making fast trips, no matter what the conditions of weather. There is a lot in this idea. Speed means a decrease in most expenses except for coal, and it means increased earning power, since the sooner one voyage is over the sooner another can begin. And always there is latent in the owner's mind the consoling thought that both vessel and cargo are insured. "Of course," says The Coast Seamen's Journal in its irascible way, "as long as 'quick voyages' continue to be the all-important requirement of the navigation it will be useless to talk of these things. Befogged ships and befuddled shipmasters will be the rule at sea, and a befooled press and a bamboozled public will be the rule ashore. And the only reputation that will be made out of it all will be for sheer luck—the luck of the plunger." Fast running in fogs costs many a life, and the often-mentioned "half-speed" is, as events show, still too fast.

—Commissioner CLAUSEN stood so long and so courageously by Mr. OSCAR F. SPATE in the matter of the park chairs that really it wasn't pretty in the holder of the obnoxious privilege to fly to the courts for an injunction to prevent the Commissioner from making his surrender to the hoodlums immediately effective and getting a little relief from attacks which he had at last found unendurable. Of course Mr. SPATE has incurred a good deal of expense, both for chairs and for attendants, but he must have known, when he entered into the enterprise, that it contained possibilities of other outcomes than profits, and he should have been touched by the Commissioner's offer to take the chairs off his hands, presumably at cost price, and present them to the city. That would have made up for at least a part of his pecuniary losses, and he might well have found consolation for the remainder in the proud thought that in a few days he has passed from complete obscurity to a position of eminence as a man with his name in every newspaper in the country. Commissioner CLAUSEN was somewhat widely known before, and such increment of fame as the incident has brought him is neither pleasant nor valuable. He has been held up to public scorn as an introducer of European and monarchical innovations, and as for his political ambitions, they have been subjected to a chill from which there is small chance they will ever recover. Once men "spoke of him" for Mayor, in tones very gentle, indeed, but still audible. Now, were he to run for any office his opponent would blithely talk of park chairs and go to victory on that issue alone. And yet Mr. SPATE, who beguiled the Commissioner, or whom the Commissioner beguiled into this terrible mistake, and whose contract the Commissioner defended long after its abandonment was the part of obvious wisdom, adds to and prolongs the troubles by getting an injunction and declaring that he will fight to the last for his chairs and his nickels. It's a sad case, and again the serpent has to blush at the comparative bluntness of its teeth.

NOISE EVIL IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A writer in a newspaper of recent date gives it as his opinion that noises of various kinds in New York City cause more deaths than does the intense Summer heat. He states that during the late phenomenally hot spell people were compelled to keep all their windows wide open at night to prevent being suffocated, and in their efforts to mitigate that distress they incurred the intensified aggravation of the noise evil, which latter is more insufferable to a nervous person than excessive heat. The writer's arguments were certainly very plausible, and afford food for thought.

It has long been my belief that the hideous noises in New York during the night and early morning hours affect people far more seriously than they realize. I do not believe it is possible for any person, no matter how indifferent he may be to such disturbances, to sleep naturally and peacefully while a constant din is going on all around him. The veriest sleepy-head would get more refreshing slumber where quiet prevailed.

We imagine that noises at night are an unavoidable evil, and so we get used to them, perforce, after a fashion. That is to say, those who, fortunately, are able to utilize such reasoning. But there are a good many thousand people in this town who are not so happily constituted. I am one of this class, having been a sufferer from insomnia for a number of years. The excruciating heat of last week tried me sorely, but the noises I was compelled to hear through the open windows of my room affected me much more.

The simple truth is, notwithstanding all our boasted advancement in the arts and sciences, we are still a race of perfect ignoramuses concerning the requirements of nature in the matter of sleep. I can imagine our posterity of a hundred years hence reading with mingled wonder and amusement of our sleeping while beer and milk wagons, peddlers, dogs, and cats, and the Old Boy knows what not are raising an uproar all about us terrific enough to awaken the dead.

"O, for a lodge in some vast wilderness!"

But, says the aequiescent victim of the noise affliction, the woods are full of peace-disturbers, too—owls, crows, tree-toads, woodpeckers, &c. True, But one could in time exterminate such nocturnal marauders. Not so with city noises, though. The more "civilized" we get the more dogs, cats, peddlers, parrots, and other accessories of Bedlam we seem to have. Twenty years ago I had no difficulty in finding a quiet lodging place in New York. To-day such an achievement is next to impossible. W. G. BROWN.

New York, July 10, 1901.

THE "STREET" AND ITS VAGARIES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since my letter of last week, notwithstanding the favorable change in "atmospheric conditions," values (!) have again changed, and between the rising and going down of one Stock Exchange's sun a clean hundred million dollars has been dropped out of the market price of less than thirty of the many insecurities dealt in on the Exchange! This, too, in spite of the fact that the sun rose this morning with the assurance that "Wall Street will resume business to-day." And it would resume in a cheerful frame of mind.

Many of the direful things that were apprehended before this long vacation have failed to come to pass. Crops have not been wiped out; no desperate labor conflicts have developed; there are no new international entanglements. In fact, things generally were better when we went to press this morning than when the "financiers" took a long vacation last week. They went on their yachts, many of them; but the fellows who have been bamboozled are walking—they "never have no yachts!"

Honestly, Mr. Editor—of the news part of THE TIMES, not the "financial" corner—did Barnum ever run such a humbug as these brainy chaps down the "Street"? The lambs and the lions are lying down together once more, the lambs, as usual, inside. They probably acted on inside information! How will it all be explained when 50 per cent. more of the water is wrung out, anyway? J. ROBINSON.

New York, July 8, 1901.

TRADES UNION TYRANNY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that your paper has taken a timely stand in treating the important subject of trades unions and the militia.

In the anthracite coal region to-day the different militia companies are hard pushed to maintain a complement. Of twelve men in the Ninth Regiment at Wilkesbarre whose time expired, only three re-enlisted. Each local organization of the mine workers has passed a resolution that no member of the mine workers shall belong to the militia.

The locals in some sections have dismissed men who acted as constables in townships. In the First Anthracite District a movement has been started, and is being agitated, for what is called "a uniformed rank" among the mine workers. Communications favoring it have appeared in the Wilkesbarre papers without attracting any criticism.

The New York public has been taught that the anthracite miner is "starving," that he is compelled to beg at the company store, yet here are the mine workers' unions debating whether they shall strike to shut down the mines because they fear overproduction.

The anthracite region has always been referred to as one where the cruel corporation forced the militia to shoot the strikers, and the Lattimer massacre is always referred to by the Anarchist.

Yet last Fall 4,000 men started to march from Macadoo to drive out non-union men by force. In the riot at Oneida, where the strikers killed several workmen, every effort was made to prevent a fair trial of the men arrested for the crime. When they were convicted after a fair trial the labor organizations demanded their pardon. Agents were sent among the merchants with a petition to the Governor, and they were told they must sign it or be boycotted.

There has been no protest against the tyranny of the trades union in the anthracite region. The organization has drifted into reckless hands, and it will require delicate handling to prevent an outbreak of lawlessness that will startle the country.

Not a single Pennsylvania newspaper has dared to call attention to the movement among the paid organizers of labor to establish freedom of riot.

H. A. WILLIAMS.

Scranton, Penn., July 9, 1901.

THE METROPOLITAN'S SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If those who demand more cars on Broadway would look into the Metropolitan's system they would find that the congestion complained of was not the lack of cars, but rather the abominable system of diverting traffic from all over the city on to this line.

The old horse cars, it will doubtless be remembered, were run two and three to a block during the so-called commission hours. Yet they were never able to accommodate the demand made upon them. Since then the population has largely increased; besides, a number of large hotels and apartment houses have been built in locations which make Broadway their natural route for going up and down town. Add to this the pleasure riders, of which the old company had none, and it is quite manifest that Broadway has a sufficient number of legitimate riders to comfortably fill all the cars that can be run without interfering with the business element and other uses for which the street is intended.

It seems, however, that the egotism of Mr. Vreeland of New Jersey has forced the company to believe that he knew all about New York, and from the forbearance of the public in municipal matters he has doubtless been led to suppose that they would stand almost anything, even packing in a car like sardines in a box. Hence he has inaugurated a system based on these lines, by taking in Columbus or Ninth Avenue and Lexington Avenue to fill the places of real Broadway cars. Then he dumps East and West Thirty-fourth, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-eighth, Fourteenth, and Tenth Streets; the Madison and Second Avenues at Astor Place, together with the slums of both rivers at Houston, Spring, Duane, Chambers, and Fulton Streets, all on to the Broadway line, the object being apparently to afford the public as little accommodation as possible, and thereby demonstrate his views of a New York public, at the same time cheapening the operating expenses of the road, and increasing the dividend-paying qualities of the company.

These views are borne out by the official report to the State. This shows the electric and cable mileage of the company to be 152 miles, and the number of cars at 828 box, 405 open, 100 combination, and 23 air power, and the passengers carried 469,747,238. Leaving out the air cars, this gives 494,864 persons to each of the 828 box cars, or for 365 days 1,356 to each car per day. This for the six trips, or twelve hours' work of each car, gives to each trip 226 persons to a car made to seat forty persons.

The company, however, has never run this number of cars, hence the difference between those actually run and the number herein computed from may be safely regarded as an offset of the night traffic or remaining twelve hours, and the calculation, therefore, fair and close to the actual figures.

The running time is given at twenty seconds to four minutes. The former evidently refers to the blocks that occur at the lower terminus, for at no other place are cars moved with anything like such rapidity. Therefore, leaving out the "blowing" part of the report, four minutes is probably a fair statement. Considering, therefore, that the actual running time of a car averages about fifteen seconds to a block, a four-minute headway would give sixteen blocks, while if all of the 828 cars were run (the Winter quota alone) it would give a car to every five blocks. Thus, it is safe to say that at no time are there more than 600 or 700 cars running, if as many, over the 152 miles of road.

Furthermore, the operating expenses show a puerile economy, namely, 48 per cent., as against the Third Avenue, 61; Union, 62.28, and Brooklyn Heights, 62.55. This economy is still further admitted in this report, which shows the operating cost per car mile to be 15.21 cents. This makes the expense of running a car from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street, a fraction less than five miles, only 76.5 cents, so that all over every fifteen fares taken is a profit to the company.

What is wanted is a new system, and until this is inaugurated the public cannot expect to have much better accommodations. It should be borne in mind that everybody wants speed, and that this cannot be had without giving sufficient room between cars to run at full speed without being obliged to hold up for a leader's stop.

There are, therefore, as many cars now running as is possible to attain these ends. The only solution is to substitute for the Columbus and Lexington Avenue cars Broadway cars only, and then cut off a number of the cross-town lines which can easily be accommodated without taking up the room in the Broadway cars that belongs to the Broadway public.

PATRICK MCGINNIS.

New York, July 8, 1901.

UNIONS AND THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent action of trades unions in regard to the militia is not, as I think you assume, aimed at the militia. It is aimed at a vicious and intolerable misuse of the militia in behalf of private interests. The readiness with which the troops are called out against workingmen on strike is a disgrace to the country and a danger to the liberties of all its citizens alike. The labor unions are plainly seeking to abolish this abuse, and not to abolish the militia.

Ever since the civil war, but most rapidly in the last fifteen years, the conditions of business and industry have been changing. It would waste time to dwell upon that fact. Business has become highly organized. Nearly every branch of it is carried on by vast aggregations of capital under a single management. This has revolutionized the conditions of employment. Men cannot and do not arrange the terms and conditions of their work as individuals. They are dealing with mighty combinations which can and would, merely in the course of business, grind them into powder were it not for the counter force of the unions. Those workingmen who, getting good work and wages, imagine they owe it to their own merits, simply don't know what they are "up against."

Business interests are not scrupulous. Their aim being business, they have naturally used every means within reach to weaken and hinder the organization of labor, or, failing that, to make the unions ineffective. They have enlisted the courts, which have pushed the injunction to a point that would have made a lawyer of twenty years back gasp with amazement. They have stretched the old common law of conspiracy (by which a lawful act might be made unlawful by combination) to the breaking point. They have, in short, resuscitated and applied against the working people laws and principles which they are engaged in systematically violating themselves, and which indeed have no application to present conditions. Then, armed with the letter of the law, but defying its spirit and purpose, employers (themselves almost invariably associated under a public charter) have set the machinery in motion by insolently refusing to recognize or treat with the unions as unions. And when the men, deprived even of the right to confer, have resorted to measures sometimes actually, but far more often only colorably, illegal, we, the public, have weakly and foolishly placed the public military force at the service of their adversaries.

To this situation exactly applies that very common-sense remark which you made about the English-Boer war, "the aggressor is not he who first uses force, but he who first makes the use of force necessary." We shall have, finally, to meet the situation as it actually is, for the workingmen of this country are going to do whatever is necessary to assert their position, no matter how the position of their employers is fortified. That is the spirit which makes this country what it is. What you call, very mistakenly, I think, the anarchistic and riotous disposition of the labor unions would vanish like smoke before equal, up-to-date laws, equally enforced. Without these it will increase, not by any fault of the working people, but inevitably and irresistibly as water rises when it is dammed.

And with this in view, I cannot help suggesting that THE TIMES might meet present conditions more fully and adequately by attacking the wanton and radical violations of law by employers, rather than the minor and induced violations—violations though they may be—by the working people. The working people want anarchy and riot no more than the Boers wanted the ravaging of their homes and firesides.

ELLIS G. SEYMOUR.

Brooklyn, July 10, 1901.

A REPLY TO MR. CROSBY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps no more important service has been rendered by the unions than the present agitation against the militia. No action of theirs could so imperatively show the necessity of uniting all the forces that make for order. Perhaps at last society at large will recognize its own lack of courage and firmness in dealing with the vagaries of unions.

All denunciation should be reserved for those emotionally unbalanced reformers, who, like Mr. Crosby, stir up class hatred and increase the bitterness of the working classes, by railing against capital and trumping up all sorts of charges against rapacious capitalists. It is worse than disingenuous of Mr. Crosby to speak of "violence on either side." Where have been the strikes where capitalists have beaten and shot those that differed with them? Where are the employers that have used dynamite and sky rockets to enforce their arguments?

Must we still listen to the Socialistic whine that the militia "is for the protection of property, at the beck and call of capital" and the like? Is it not time to acclaim the truth—that the militia is called out to protect the non-union man against a shameless brutality?—that the militia protects the rights of the workingman who is so anxious for work that he will travel miles, endure ignominy, and risk his life to take the job the arrogant union man has cast off? Is it not time that just a little sympathy should be spared for the non-union man who is trying to place bread between the teeth of his children?

I shall be answered, "But the unions exist for the workingman, and he has no right to be a non-union man; a 'scab' is rightly denounced." But I say, God help the argument that has to be reinforced by knocking you senseless!

I have long been convinced that if one-fiftieth part of the cruelties countenanced by unions were inflicted by capital, there would arise a howl of indignation from one end of the land to the other, that would sweep capital from the face of this earth. ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.

New York, July 10, 1901.

The Needs of Westchester.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great many unhappy patrons of the New York Central "inferno," Park Avenue, will echo the sentiments of your correspondent who suggests that the "high officials" at Forty-second Street try the plan of making close connection between Hudson River trains and those of the Putnam Division, so that passengers who wish to take the elevated express at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street can conveniently do so.

It would be very interesting to know why the New York Central officials have made it a point to discourage thir transfer of passengers as far as they could ever since they secured control of the Putnam line. Until a reasonable explanation of this fact is furnished by the New York Central, the public will be justified in assigning the blame to the mere caprice of a tyrannical monopoly.

Mr. Gotshall, whom your reporter interviewed in regard to the new line to Port Chester, placed the whole subject of transit in Westchester County in a nutshell when he said: "The existing companies seemed to manifest no desire to improve matters, and were willing that Westchester County should remain in the dumps, because the people had to use their roads or none." If the capitalists who are to build the railroad to Port Chester will turn their attention to the villages of Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, and bring these places into touch with the rapid-transit terminus at King's Bridge, the inhabitants of this section might look forward to some relief from the intolerable tyranny that is a dead weight upon the development of Westchester County.

J. C. E.

New York, July 10, 1901.

How to Improve the Tunnel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Summer I am one of the sufferers from suffocation in the New York Central Railroad tunnel. It is a good thing that the public are waking up to the bad conditions there. If the best means for improving the tunnel are not yet in sight a great deal can be done in that direction. Should the heavy walls between the side tunnels and the main one be taken away and replaced by iron girders and light iron pillars it would be an immense improvement.

The tunnel would be rendered very endurable if, in addition, the whole top, excepting the street crossings, were removed, even though it would result in the loss of the grass plots on top. Free space within the tunnel and a ready escape of the smoke, together with a frequent white-washing of the walls, would remove 50 per cent. from the disagreeable trip.

One more suggestion, and that is that no train should be allowed to enter the tunnel until there was a free track throughout. This would remove the most dreaded of all the discomforts—being "stuck in the tunnel." G. T. J.

New York, July 9, 1901.

The Danger of Fireworks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One is not surprised to hear many of the indigenous troubles of American civil life charged to the foreign-born population, but it is for the first time I have seen the "foreigner" called to account for the barbarous way of celebrating Independence Day, (in a letter by "Anti-Revolver" in THE TIMES of July 8.) As a matter of fact, such an unmitigated nuisance would not be tolerated for a single day in any European country, and a person attempting to display fireworks in a crowded thoroughfare would be promptly arrested and punished.

But American public opinion looks with indifference upon the scores of lives lost and hundreds of innocent non-combatants (including women and babes in arms) wounded every Fourth of July, and apparently regards these human sacrifices as due to the Goddess of Liberty. On the other hand, intelligent public opinion among foreign-born citizens is unanimous in its condemnation of this "firecracker patriotism"—witness the better class German-American newspapers published in New York City.

If native-born public opinion showed the same opposition to the free and unlimited shooting on the streets as, for instance, to the hired park chairs; if American parents stopped supplying irresponsible children with firearms, (such as the toy cannon which caused the death of a woman in Newark last Fourth,) the National holiday would cease to be a day of free riot and wanton destruction of life and property.

I. A. HOURWICH.

Washington, D. C., July 8.

The Times's Sunday Magazine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your magazine of July 7, and have been reading it since you started it, and I consider it a newspaper in itself.

It is just what we want, good, clean reading, and I shall continue to read it as long as I can get it.

CHARLES RICHLER.

Jamaica, N. Y., July 8, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Pessimist Again.

The Pessimist's Wife—Just think! The thermometer has dropped 10 degrees since noon yesterday! It's only 83 now.

The Pessimist—Hang it all, how I hate these sudden changes! Now I'm sure to catch cold.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not Interested.

"My dear Sir, you should at least pay the interest on this bill."

"I shall do nothing of the sort. It's not my interest to pay the principal nor my principle to pay the interest. See?"—Jewish Comment.

A Lack of Celerity.

"Don't you think that a public man should devote himself to study of his country's history and its present needs?"

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "all that is interesting. But it is a mighty slow way to get office."—Washington Star.

Let the Old Man Settle.

Dr. Curem—But I don't see why you will not pay my bill. You said I had made a new man of you.

Mr. Gooph—That's just it, doctor. It was the old man who ordered the work done, and he ought to pay for it—Baltimore American.

Circumstances Alter.

"What an effeminate boy young Doodley is."

"Yes, he's always smoking cigarettes."

"His cousin Mabel is quite the other extreme, very mannish."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, she smokes cigarettes."—Philadelphia Press.

THE OLD, OLD FIGHT.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Hear the wrangling and the jangling over creeds,
Hear the sinner tell the godly what he needs;
They argue through the day time and they argue through the night.
They expound from dry goods boxes and they preach and prate and write;
They are setting up new gods and tearing old beliefs to shreds,
And, like the circling ripples, the commotion ever spreads—
They talk until they're tired,
Each believing he's inspired,
Each believing there's importance in the little light he sheds.

They are starting new religions every day,
They are daily putting old beliefs away;
They are dropping this and that and they are building up anew,
Every tinker thinks he only knows the course we should pursue;
They are groping, they are hoping, they are stumbling in the gloom,
Every day or two some prophet starts himself a little boom;
Higher, higher, ever higher,
They keep shouting in their ire,
With no one sure of anything except the waiting tomb.

The man of science wisely shrugs his shoulders and explains
That all the rest are crazy, and is laughed at for his pains;
The preacher preaches gravely and the atheist proceeds
To smash the church to pieces and to tear apart the creeds—
But it's just the same old battle that has oft been fought before,
That has lasted through the ages and is fought on every shore,
And the shouting ones who go it,
All believing that they know it,
Know as much as you and I do—merely that and nothing more.

BARON DE HIRSCH TRADE SCHOOL'S EXERCISES

Seventy Young Mechanics Receive Their Diplomas,

Each Is a Finished Helper at His Chosen Trade—What the School Does in a Short Course.

Seventy graduates received their diplomas from the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, at 222 East Sixty-fourth Street, last night, and in the course of the evening's exercises A. S. Solomons, general agent of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, announced that many members of the class had been promised already remunerative positions. In commenting upon the usefulness that had emanated from the institution Mr. Solomons said that some of its graduates now were being paid salaries of as much as $27 per week and many received $15 and $18.

In connection with the exercises, which consisted of speeches and the presentation of diplomas and prizes, there was conducted in the upper stories of the building an exhibition of the work that has been done during the last session by the seventy boys. These included exhibits of house painting, sign painting, plumbing, carpentry, electricity, drawing, and machinists' work.

What surprised the visitors and caused the most comment on their part while inspecting the different kinds of work was that the boys who made the models of wood and metal, the solid implements, and the delicate apparatus of intricate device, had only been trained for the short period of five months and a half, that being the length of a term in the school.

In such a limited time the students, their number limited to seventy-five and their selection being made from hundreds of applicants under certain conditions, are taught to be first-class "helpers" in the various lines of trade above indicated, and they are so well grounded when their diplomas come due that within two or three years after that time the average ones of them should be among the best in their respective professions.

In last night's exhibit of the electrical class, which has been established only for a year, there were complicated switch boards, series after series of light and bell circuits, and other electrical appliances such as a good electrician should know how to construct and operate. Everything in the lot was made by the scholars, the instructor simply acting as advisor when his counsel was asked. He did not suggest even the arrangement of the show. The plumbing exhibit contained, among other things, a complete modern shower and needle bath, made of many lead pipes and perfect in its working; models of all sorts of pipe joints, and specimens of all the different kinds of household furnishings of which the plumber is master. Throughout a big room on the top floor were scattered the exhibits of the departments of sign and house painting, and among them were examples of plain work in varnishing, graining, and staining, as well as more elaborate designs in frescoing and mural decorating.

Prof. Natason, who teaches this last branch in the school, said that many of his former scholars had begun to draw salaries of $10 and $12 a week just as soon as they were graduated, and that most of those who had secured positions had been making as much as $6 or $8. In this department, as in the rest, the pupils are "green" when they enter the institution, and some of them cannot even talk English. For these there is an English class, and it is stated by those who manage the school that they can instruct a boy both in the language he will have to use and in a trade within a session. No pupil can take two trade courses simultaneously, but the more apt scholars of the different departments, if they so desire, are allowed to join the class in mechanical drawing, taught by the Superintendent, Mr. Yglesides.

Equally as interesting as the exhibits already mentioned were those of the young carpenters and machinists, and the instructor in the latter branch said that of his graduates in recent years, more than 90 per cent. had obtained good positions. One of the pieces on show in the carpentry room was a miniature house, with shingled roof and balustraded front piazza. There were, too, book cases, window sashes, doors, and tool chests, all made without a flaw. Louis Kaiser, the boy who won the prize by building a very fine book case, said last night that he did not know how to drive a nail six months ago. When asked how it had been possible to learn so much carpentering in so short a time, he said:

"You can't help it here. The teachers work just as hard as we do—that is, all day for five days in the week. They make us so interested in the business that we don't think of much else."

When a boy wants to enter the Baron de Hirsch Trade School he makes a formal application. He must be a Jew, and there must be a satisfactory guarantee that some one will support him during the five months he is under training. He may be as ignorant and as untaught as he pleases, but must have attained his sixteenth birthday. Although the only rigid distinction as to race is that the boy be a Jew, the preference, said Prof. Bell of the electrical class last night, is given to Russians when a class is being picked out.

Besides the address of Mr. Solomons, the graduating exercises consisted of talks by the Rev. Dr. Harris Masliansky and Superintendent Yalden, the former speaking in both Russian and German. The prizes were awarded as follows:

Charles Fleischer, machinists' department; Louis Kaiser, carpentry; Frank Silverman, electricity; Emil Klamper, plumbing, and Henry Herman, painting. The plumbing class was the largest, numbering twenty-one members.

WILL RETURN TO CANADA.

Montreal Bank Defaulter Agrees to Go Back When Discharged by Court.

Joseph Levesque, the alleged bank defaulter, who is accused of having stolen $5,000 from the City District Bank of Montreal, Canada, ten years ago, and who was arrested in Brooklyn on Wednesday, was yesterday taken back to Montreal by Chief of Police Carpenter of that city.

When Levesque was arraigned before Magistrate Tighe, in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, he was discharged, the Magistrate deciding that there was no evidence which would justify him in holding the prisoner. Chief Carpenter did not have requisition papers with him, but Levesque agreed to return with him to Montreal, and there was no trouble over the matter.

MADE ILL BY GARBAGE.

Residents of Shadyside, Edgewater, N. J., Appeal for Protection.

The residents of the Shadyside section of Edgewater, Bergen County, are much aroused over the stench that arises from the garbage that is being dumped at the glucose works. Women have appealed to the taxpayers to visit Prosecutor Erwin, as they say the Board of Health and the Council have been appealed to several times, but they will not interfere.

Mrs. Jacob Hagely, living near the works, fainted on Wednesday. Several women went to her assistance and two of them were taken sick and had to be escorted home. Mr. Harrugan, who conducts a restaurant near the works, became ill yesterday from the garbage and had to go to bed.

A delegation went to the home of Councilman Higham on Wednesday night and explained the condition to him. Mr. Higham visited the works himself and then promised to do all in his power to stop the dumping of garbage. The stuff is being used to fill in the lowlands.

STEAMSHIP ZULIA ARRIVES.

Is a New Boat of Red D Line and Will Run to Venezuelan Ports.

A new Red D Line steamship, the Zulia, arrived here yesterday on her first voyage, passing in Sandy Hook early in the afternoon, having come straight from Philadelphia, where she was launched from the shipyards of Neafie & Levy on April 6, with Miss Katherine Abbey of this city acting as sponsor.

The Zulia is to ply between this and Venezuelan ports. She is fitted for carrying both passengers and freight, like the rest of the vessels of the same line. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 270 feet and 6 inches; beam, 37 feet, and depth, 20 feet and ½ inch.

FOR A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

National Educational Association Reaffirms Its Former Declaration—Discussion on Social Science.

DETROIT, July 11.—Despite strong efforts on the part of those opposed to a National university, the National Educational Association to-day adopted a resolution reaffirming its former declaration in favor of such an institution. The resolution, which was offered by President R. H. Jesse of the University of Missouri, reads:

Resolved, That this association hereby reaffirms its former declaration in favor of the establishment by the National Government of a National University devoted not to collegiate but to true university work.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of New York moved that the resolution be laid on the table, but was voted down overwhelmingly, and the resolution was adopted. The report of the Committee on Nominations which named Dr. W. M. Beardshear of Iowa State College for President, and C. M. Keyes of Hartford, Conn., for Treasurer, was adopted.

The subject of teaching economics in the public schools was discussed at this morning's session. Prof. George E. Vincent of the University of Chicago, said: "Socialization of American education means much toward increasing the acquaintance of the people with the forces that underly American institutions; but it means more than that; it means the awakening of the students and through them the people to these instantaneous impulses toward right doing and thinking that ought to govern all of us."

Prof. F. W. Speirs of Philadelphia, the next speaker, after telling of what he considered an ideal teacher of economics, said: "If such a specially trained, thoroughly equipped teacher cannot be obtained omit the subject from the curriculum."

Prof. George Gunton of New York said: "Intelligent citizenship to-day demands a broader comprehension of the great public questions than was necessary fifty years ago. It is the function of the teacher to give the elementary principles of economics to the children as simply as possible."

PYTHIANS TO BE ASSESSED.

Losses to be Borne by the Endowment Rank—Report of Committee After Investigating Scandal.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, to-day decided that the most expedient way of meeting the deficiency of $500,000 in the treasury of the endowment rank is to raise the insurance rate to the maximum prescribed by the National fraternal congress. If, in this way, money shall not be forthcoming, it is likely a special assessment of 50 cents will be put on every member of the order for the benefit of the endowment rank. This will speedily raise $250,000.

The Board of Control will continue to investigate the affairs of the endowment rank pursuant to resolutions adopted yesterday. The only immediate action which will be taken will be, it is said, the instituting of some foreclosure suits in an endeavor to recover as much as possible of the money said to have been carelessly invested.

Before the new rates were adopted there was a violent dispute as to whether the policy was poor or not. The old rates were much more favorable to old men than to young and consequently the younger element lined up in favor of the change against the older element. There was an even harder struggle made by the men who thought it was not fair to place all the financial burden of making up the deficit caused by bad administration on the policy holders. The men who took this view pointed out that the endowment bank was incorporated in the name of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias and was controlled by it. They said that the whole order should bear the losses and that a uniform assessment on all Pythians should be levied to make it good.

Final action of the Supreme Lodge was practically unanimous for the higher rates, which place the whole burden on members of the endowment rank, only four delegates voting in the negative. By a compromise agreement, however, it was ordered that when the old death losses were paid off and a surplus began to accumulate, the Board of Control should have authority to pass a regular monthly assessment as often as possible.

To place itself on record as responsible for the debts of the endowment rank, the Supreme Lodge passed the following resolution, offered by Charles A. Barnes of Illinois:

Resolved, By the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias that said Supreme Lodge recognizes not only its legal, but also its moral and fraternal responsibilities to stand behind and protect every beneficial certificate issued by and in force in the endowment rank of the Knights of Pythias, and we hereby pledge to every holder of such certificates all such legislation as may be needed to fully protect the holders of such certificates and produce full and prompt payment of all claims due thereon.

Theodore La Hache of Sherman, Texas, was elected a member of the Board of Control of the endowment rank to succeed Mr. Hinsey, who resigned. It was decided that the main office of the rank should continue in Chicago for the present and not be moved to Indianapolis, as had been proposed.

"The action of the convention," said Supreme Chancellor Fethers after adjournment to-night, "will give new life to the endowment rank and place it on a better footing than in the past. All possible safeguards have now been placed around the rights of the holders of beneficiary certificates and the future is of the brightest."

FED DYNAMITE TO FROG.

Children Thought It Was Putty—It Exploded, Killing One Child, Injuring Two Persons, and Wrecking House.

ALBANY, Mo., July 11.—An accident in which three children, a pet frog, and some dynamite figure here to-day resulted in one death, the injury of two persons, and the partial wrecking of a dwelling. The three children of George McCurry, a contractor, found some dynamite in the cellar of their home, and, thinking it was putty, fed it to their pet frog. The pieces of dynamite resembled insects, and the frog ate them. A large tool chest fell on the frog and exploded the dynamite. A chisel pierced the temple of the youngest child and killed it.

Another child and Mrs. McCurry, in the kitchen above, were seriously hurt and that part of the house was wrecked.

JUSTICE CLARKE TRICKED.

Col. Younge Tells a Story of the Trip of Mr. Roosevelt.

Col. William J. Younge, who was private secretary to Gov. Roosevelt, was enjoying a hearty laugh all to himself in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when a NEW YORK TIMES reporter inquired the cause of his merriment.

"I saw some talk of John Proctor Clarke and the United States Judgeship," he answered, "and I was thinking of the trick I played on him at Cortland during the campaign last Fall. I went along with the Roosevelt trains to fill in when necessary. Judge Clarke had a set speech in which 'only a soldier' was a frequent remark, as applied to Col. Roosevelt. It took everywhere.

"At Cortland there were four meetings and I had to fill in at one of them, but I did not know that Judge Clarke was to follow me. I gave them the 'only a soldier' discourse and it went well. When Judge Clarke gave it it fell flat, and he said to me: 'Billy, what is the matter? That audience was composed of icebergs. That speech always took well.' 'Yes,' I answered, 'but I had rehearsed it just before you arrived.'"

COKE SALE STANDS.

Claim of One Partner Against Others for $700,000 Dismissed.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—Judge Stowe handed down an opinion to-day in the suit of Gilbert T. Rafferty against Charles Donnelly, William P. Snyder, and James Adair, dismissing the plaintiff's bill, which asked for an accounting of the proceedings of the sale of the McClure Coke Company and its property to the H. C. Frick Coke Company.

Rafferty's claim involved about $700,000. He was one of the principal stockholders of the McClure Company, and alleged that his copartners sold the company to the Frick Company at a much greater price than they accounted to him for.

Appointments by Newark Council.

NEWARK, N. J., July 11.—The Common Council to-night appointed Leslie B. Miller and Albert Conklin Assistant Building Inspectors in place of George Thompson and William Reilly, who were removed because they are Democrats. This ends a fight begun in April, 1900, which was carried to the courts and lost by Thompson and Reilly. The nomination of Henry L. Keeler to be Tax Commissioner was rejected. He is a Republican, but was opposed by Mayor Lentz, the city leader.

PRAISES OHIO DEMOCRATS

Henry Watterson Declares that Bryanism Is Dead.

Says If Former Democratic Candidate "Stays Out" He Will Sow the Seeds of Future Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—Henry Watterson in The Courier-Journal to-morrow in an editorial apparently answering a remark of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat will really pay his respects to Mr. Bryan and applaud the action of the Ohio Democratic Convention. Mr. Watterson will say in part:

"At last the Buckeye valiants are tired of sucking eggs that have no meat in them. They realize that inflationism in all its forms is a losing card. They want to win. To win they must get together. To get together they must get away from dead issues. Mr. Bryan has had both his chance and his day. His plea for another trial will not hold water. His dictation no longer exercises any power of command.

"It means simply hopeless division, continued defeat, ultimate ruin. Anybody with half a mind can see this plainly. Hence the Ohio Democrats in State convention, realizing the situation, and acting upon it, put the past with its factions and dissensions behind them, and, choosing a new leader in James Kilbourne, they turn their faces toward the future and to victory. This is the conduct of reasonable and sensible people, who have conditions not theories to deal with, and who do not mean to go to the devil with their eyes open.

"Now, as in days gone by, it is the boys in the trenches on whom the party and the country must rely. Some of the old boys have passed in their checks and turned their toes to the daisies. God be good to them where they have gone. But the ranks are filling up and the battle will go on.

"If Mr. Bryan is wise he will fall in with the rest. All that he can do by staying out will be to sow the seeds of future trouble, to disorganize and disgruntle, and, in the end, to lose much of the credit he has won. Presently the tramp of the legions will be heard treading down all before them. Presently the gleam of the Mauser rifles, loaded with the most modern and improved ammunition, and the fixed bayonets of Democracy unterrified and undefiled, will be seen above the hill tops. The new day has dawned. Death to the fools that get in the way."

MISSOURIAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Secretary Walsh Thinks Next Democratic Candidate Will Come from That State.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Secretary Charles A. Walsh of the Democratic National Committee says there will not be any turning down of men or principles by the reconstructed Democratic Party, but there is liable to be a lot of forgetting. Mr. Walsh has returned to St. Louis to-day from a trip to Iowa. He expressed himself as being delighted with the Democratic platform and nominees in Ohio and did not seem to be at all surprised at the turn of events in that State. "I know personally three men on the ticket," he said to-night, "and I regard it as one that will give the party a mighty strong chance to carry the State.

"The platform is all right. It is not ambiguous; the voter can easily understand it, and, unless I am badly mistaken, it will receive a majority of the votes cast in Ohio.

"What do I think of this talk of party reorganization? If by reorganization is meant the turning down of men and principles heretofore recognized as Democratic, I say there will be none of it. But there is liable to be a lot of forgetting. The turning down process is a dream of the enemy. That is unnecessary. If there have been mistakes made in the past, it will suffice to forget them.

"I do not think Iowa will offer a candidate for the next Democratic Presidential nomination. I think Iowa will rather support a Missourian. There are several men in this State strong enough and big enough to head the ticket in 1904, and it would not surprise me a little bit to see one of them nominated.

"The South would accept a Missouri man as an indication of the opening of the door for brainy men further South. I believe that if the Democracy of Missouri goes into the next convention united on a big one, one born in the South and a stanch Missouri Democrat, Missouri will win the nomination.

"Naturally, as a Democrat, and a strict constitutionist, as all Democrats are supposed to be, I look upon the late decision of the Supreme Court as in all probability furnishing the most important issue of the next campaign. The next election must decide whether we are in favor of Constitutional or colonial expansion. Another important question for public consideration in the next campaign will be the tariff. It is now rapidly coming to the front, and I do not believe the Republicans can head it off by any such moves as that recently made by Congressman Babcock.

"Other questions will be given place in the platform. The people will demand an accounting for the hundreds of millions expended in warfare."

Appointment for Newspaper Man.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—John H. Bacon, a Milwaukee newspaper man and a veteran of the Spanish war, has been appointed Vice Consul General and clerk to Consul General Rublee at Hongkong. Mr. Bacon is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and his home is in La Crosse.

A Veritable Nemesis.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

A melodramatic story of Nemesis quite Oriental in color comes from Knin, in Dalmatia. A substantial cattle dealer, having sold a couple of beasts for 500 crowns, stealthily gave the money into his daughter's keeping for safety. On the way home two men who knew of the transaction waylaid the pair and murdered the father, letting the girl escape. Fleeing in terror she at last took refuge in a solitary cottage, where she told her story to the women, letting out also the secret of the money. The hut turned out to be that of the murderers, who on returning chagrined at the barren result of their crime, were surprised to learn that the prize still lay unsuspiciously within their grasp. The girl was invited to rest for the night, sleeping with another girl of about her own age, the murderers intending to strangle her as she slept. As it happened, the two girls changed places during the night, and the men, going in complete darkness for their fell work, strangled their own relative, while the intended victim, paralyzed into silence, lay still until all was quiet again, and then managed to make her escape through the hole in the wall doing duty as a window. The murderers have been arrested.

Why They Could Not Read the Postcard.

From The East Anglian Times.

The wife of a distinguished general officer, now holding an important home command, was a week ago staying in a remote country village. Expecting a letter from her husband, she ran out to meet the elderly postman, whom she had seen from a window as he came up the drive. "Yes, m'lady, there is a card for you, but if you can read it you'll be clever. Postmissis an' me can't make head nor tail of it. Gentry ain't so good with their pens as when I was young." The General had taken the precaution of writing his communication in Greek character.

A Novel Intelligence Office.

From The London Chronicle.

Father Stanton of St. Alban's, Holborn, complains that he is daily deluged with letters containing requests from strangers who are only occasional members of his congregation. Here is one of them: "Dear Father Stanton: I have been so delighted with the beautiful sermons and services you have at St. Albans, but you could send me a cook? I should like one who had been trained by you." We are assured by an ancient proverb that "God sends the meat, but the devil sends the cooks," and to apply to the St. Alban's clergy for a chef is rather a dubious compliment.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society was dull in town yesterday. There was absolutely nothing doing. There were a few departures on the ships, including those of Mrs. Starr Miller and Miss Miller, which had not previously been mentioned. To-day, being Friday, will, as usual, be very dull. There is nothing whatever on in town. At the Meadow Club there will be a dance, one of the regular series which take place every Friday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander are to leave to-day or to-morrow for California. They will be on the Pacific Coast for several weeks, and perhaps may not return before the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have closed their cottage at Tuxedo for the season.

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James J. Van Alen did not sail on Wednesday, although he was booked to do so and came in from Newport for the purpose. Instead, he went back to Newport for another week. He received a cablegram from his daughter, Miss Sara Van Alen, which stated that she was coming to this country and would sail on Wednesday. Mr. Van Alen will not leave for the present, and his plans are unsettled.

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Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are expected in town to-day. They are en route for Bar Harbor. They have arranged to be there by Sunday. They will remain there all Summer. William C. Whitney and James B. Haggin are among the latest arrivals at Bar Harbor.

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The wedding of Miss Rebecca Brooks Cornell, the daughter of Mme. Ricardo de Dias Albertini, and Clive Pringle, took place yesterday at Coburg, Canada, and was witnessed by a large assemblage, among whom were many New Yorkers sojourning in Canada. The bride is a niece of Edward Scovel.

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Much interest is taken in the arrivals to-day and to-morrow from Europe. To-day Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg is expected. She has been away since the early Winter. She will go direct to Newport, where she will remain all Summer. On the St. Paul to-morrow are booked Mrs. Astor and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Mrs. Astor will go to Newport, but may remain in town over Sunday, if the ship is late in arriving. Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., intend to pass the latter part of the Summer at Oakdale, L. I.

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Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse are at Port Washington this season. They have a house there, and have given quite a number of house parties. They are to be at Newport in August. They had a very large house party over the Fourth.

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Mr. Randolph, the stepson of William C. Whitney, sailed yesterday for Europe. Miss Randolph has been abroad for some time, but will return shortly and go to Bar Harbor, where Mr. Whitney has a cottage for the season. Mrs. Carrie Wright, who is a sister of the late Mrs. Whitney, will be at Bar Harbor this Summer, as will also her brother, Frederick May.

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Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have left Buffalo, and are due in New York to-morrow. They may remain over Sunday, and then sail in the Nourmahal for Newport on Monday. Master Vincent Astor has already gone to Newport, and is the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Edward Willing, at whose cottage Col. and Mrs. Astor will also be guests this Summer.

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The Summer Social Register has made its appearance. It contains some interesting figures, which show that of the 6,813 families whose country, foreign, or floating address is given in the register 3,003 are at inland resorts and 2,404 are at the seashore; 336 are on the Jersey coast, 605 on Long Island, of which 158 are at the Hamptons; 351 are on the north shore of the Sound, and 634 are on the New England coast, of which 209 are at Bar Harbor. At Newport there are 402; 62 are in Canada, mostly at Murray Bay; 75 are at Lenox and 100 are camping in the Adirondacks; 290 families are living abroad, besides 431 who have sailed since the 1st of May, a decrease of 25 per cent. as compared to a like period of last year. Sixty-five men and 65 women have died during the last two months, as against 75 men and 62 women last year; 806 persons have married, an increase of 50 per cent. over last year's statistics for May and June; 145 are on their yachts and can be reached through the yacht clubs with which their boats are registered. Of the 454 yachts chartered by persons whose names are in the Social Register, 196 are steamers, 157 sloops, and 69 schooners, an increase of 10 per cent. in steam yachts. The Summer addresses of the families of New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and Baltimore are combined in the one alphabetical order; the name of the city to which each belongs is indicated in fine print. In the case of yachts, an indicative illustration is placed after the yacht opposite the name of the owner, and in the back of the book the names of the yachts are arranged in alphabetical order as an index to the owner.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 11.—Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick gave a dinner this evening at the War College in honor of Bishop Satterlee of Washington, who is their guest. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Mrs. Francis J. Higginson, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, and Mrs. John Bleeker Miller.

Among the cottagers entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mrs. H. C. Baldwin, and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs.

Mrs. Charles M. Bull gave a dinner party this evening at Karlsruhe.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has cards out for a picnic on Saturday. Her guests will leave Crossways on coaches.

Mrs. J. R. Drexel has cards out for a luncheon to-morrow and for a large dinner next Tuesday.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray will give her first dinner party of the season on July 18.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will entertain at dinner on Aug. 1.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, and Mrs. George L. Rives will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening, and Mrs. George Crocker will give a dinner party on Saturday.

Mrs. Clapp and her daughter, Miss Edith Clapp, who recently returned from Europe, have arrived at their cottage in Bellevue Avenue.

E. M. Robinson and his family of Philadelphia have arrived at Cliff Cottage No. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Jesup of New York, who occupied Lindenhurst last season, and Miss Coggeshall of New York are at the Hill Top cottage for a month.

H. Ray Miller has arrived at the Weaver cottage.

De Blois & Eldridge have let for the estate of Mrs. A. M. King the cottage at Ayrault and Francis Streets to Edward Browning of Philadelphia for the rest of the season.

Col. Latrobe of Baltimore has arrived for the season.

P. A. B. Widener arrived here on his yacht Josephine to-day, accompanied by William L. Elkins and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener. George A. Huhn accompanied the party from New York.

It is understood that James J. Van Alen's return from New York on Wednesday was due to the receipt of a cablegram from his daughter, Miss May Van Alen, who is returning from Europe.

The steam yacht White Heather, with H. I. Drummond and a party on board, arrived from New York to-day.

Clarence H. Mackay arrived from New York to-night, and joined Mrs. Mackay at the New Cliffe Hotel.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly has as her guest Mrs. W. A. Flagg of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goddard of Providence are the guests of Mrs. E. H. G. Slater.

Mrs. E. G. Tinker of New York has arrived at the Merrill cottage.

Labor Congress in New Jersey.

Calls have been issued for the twenty-third annual Labor Congress of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which is to sit at Camden Aug. 19 and 20. No question of a political or partisan character will be entertained, though much attention will be paid to proposed National and State legislation during the sessions.

ART NOTES.

The memorial to Francis Parkman for the park system of Brookline, Mass., which now includes the former site of his house, is to be a gateway or door, formed of the monoliths that will span one of the paths where his home used to stand. The two uprights, with superincumbent stone, are roughly hammered from the rock. On one face the uprights will have figures in relief by Daniel C. French, carried out in the spirit of the gateway, rudely and in an archaic style. On the same side of the cross-piece will be a relief portrait of Parkman. One of the side figures will represent the Indian tribes, and the other side the white settlers.

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Henry Mosler and his son, Gustave Mosler, have returned from France to their country home in Margaretville, N. Y., and propose to pass the Winter in New York City. Gustave Mosler won a medal in this year's salon.

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An English sculptor who receives a medal at the salon in Paris is a rarity, but this has happened to Gascombe John, in honor of his statue of the late Duke of Devonshire, the model of which is on exhibition. England has Gilbert and Onslow Ford; perhaps Frampton might be mentioned. If the new sculptor is all he seems to be from the honors done him, there is more hope for British sculpture.

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A full-length portrait of Tennyson is the task that the veteran painter-sculptor, George F. Watts, has set himself lately. He has painted Swinburne and other literary lights, and if memory serves, has painted a Tennyson at least once before.

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Accounts of the sensational sale of the portrait of Lady Louisa Manners by Hoppner at Willis's rooms in London read like New York auctions. The audience grew excited and broke into peals of applause when the sum of nearly $74,000 brought down the hammer. Just why, is not so very apparent. Certainly no painting by Hoppner is worthy of applause, for he was a dull, hard, "tight" painter, if ever there was one, and his coloring is not good. The audience was fired not by the love of art, but by the love of lucre. Thousands of guineas gave them vertigo. They driveled as people drivel at Monte Carlo, when some one has a great run of luck. Doubtless these comical persons think themselves art lovers, and so they should not be disturbed in their dream. The subject of the picture, who became the Countess of Dysart, seems to have left it to her second son, the Hon. Charles Tollemache, who left it to his daughter Maria, who became Marchioness of Ailsbury, and gave it to her son, Lord Charles Bruce. It was his widow, Lady Charles Bruce, whose estate parted with the Hoppner for $70,250. A few years ago a portrait of Lady Betty Delmé, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, sold for $60,000. In general principles the Delmé portrait, if it came up for sale again, ought to bring over $100,000, for the worth of a work by Reynolds as compared to one by Hoppner ought to be at least as two to one. Other large prices obtained for British portraits of the end of the eighteenth century are the Gainsborough, bought by Mr. Morgan, which reached $50,500 in 1876, and Gainsborough's "Lady Musgrave" sold in 1895 for $50,000, and Romney's "Viscountess Clifden and Lady Spencer," which went in 1896 for $55,125. A London paper has calculated that the Hoppner cost $35 per square inch. It was engraved by Charles Turner early in the last century. Investors who consider the way in which museums and private galleries are competing for specimens of old English artists, however slender their artistic equipment was, and consider further the craze to get portraits of persons belonging to the nobility signed by known artists of the past, are evidently of the opinion that money sunk in such "works of art" is not money lost, but may be likened to seed sown which returns a hundredfold.

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The Arts and Crafts Exhibition at the Pan-American under the auspices of the National Arts Club has been placed in the glass courtyard of the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts Building. It is creating a good deal of interest among visitors to the Pan-American, as the cards show which they leave in the club's letter boxes, asking for information regarding the purpose of the club, or regarding some particular exhibit. It is the only thing of the kind on the grounds. At the St. Louis Exposition in 1903 American Arts and Crafts will call for a building all to themselves.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Crepe de chine is made into a neat plaited skirt. It is a black crepe accordion-plaited up to the hips, where the upper part fits closely, with the edge of the plaiting outlined with black lace.

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Head rests of silk, a pair of them caught together with satin ribbon bows, cost $1. They are in shades and patterns of India silk, and are useful as well as pretty.

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Brown holland has been coming to the fore this year and has been welcomed as a valuable old friend. The material is a mixture of cotton and linen, and has apparently the good qualities of both and none of their bad. It launders well and easily, is stylish in effect, generally becoming, and takes to the addition of lace and embroidery even better than its popular relative, the linen garment. Stylish coats are made also of it. Holland will hold its own after a wetting better than many of the wash materials, which is another good point in its favor.

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Half length linen and holland coats are taking to themselves pockets, and the woman who is fortunate enough to have a coat long enough will have at least three of them. The pocket is coming in again.

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A smart jacket to a light suit is made with four wide-stitched tucks across the front and finishing in points at the left side, where each is fastened with a large pearl button. The jacket is made high in the neck, with a little turn-over collar, under which a scarf is tied, and the four tucks, which begin well up on the chest, finish the jacket a little below the bust line. It is a smart design.

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The hair low in the neck is coming into vogue, though it takes time for women at large to adopt it. English papers speak of fashionable Americans in London wearing the low coil.

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One of the coolest gowns worn this Summer is of pale-green linen trimmed with white.

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A pretty combination of colors is in a long evening wrap of pale-blue taffeta, which is embroidered in Oriental colors and design.

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A pretty fawn-colored coat has a large guipure collar or bolero—it is difficult to classify it—and turning over this a collar of white and revers. The bolero is outlined at the lower edge with a broad liberty satin ribbon in soft folds, brought around from the back and finishing just below the revers with a big rosette on either side.

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Sets of the revived old-style cuff links—oval buttons with chain links—and shirt waist studs are particularly pretty in the turquoise matrix set in deep yellow gold.

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Plaited skirts, the plaits carried the full length to the flare at the lower edge of the skirt, are finished stylishly with straps set on at intervals in groups of two or three, and put on diagonally with the best effect. Strapping in any form is good this year.

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Long fichus, when worn, are knotted on the bust, crossed, and carried around the waist to fasten at the back, with long ends hanging the length of the skirt.

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Applications in floral or leaf designs in colored linens are used with pretty effect upon gowns of white muslin. The appliques are put on with a buttonhole stitch around the edge.

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The easiest things to get this Summer are the thinnest. Muslin gowns, muslin negligées, and lingerie negligées, all of the daintiest materials, are to be found at reasonable prices. There are no half-way gowns, and from the thinnest of muslins one goes to linens and piques.

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Never was there a time when silk skirts could be found at lower prices and never was there a time when the well-dressed woman wore so much; with her most elaborate frocks the finest of lingerie, petticoats of finest nainsook, lace, and embroideries.

HARRY MANN DIES AT SARATOGA.

Brother of Al Hayman and Well Known as a Theatrical Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 11.—Emanuel Hayman, better known as "Harry Mann," a theatrical man who since last April has been a sufferer from Bright's disease, and who came to Saratoga two weeks ago, died here this afternoon after being unconscious more than thirty hours.

"Harry Mann" was the name assumed for business reasons by Emanuel Hayman, who was one of the best-known theatrical managers of this city. Al. Hayman, proprietor of the Knickerbocker Theatre, and Alf. Hayman, one of Charles Frohman's representatives, are his brothers. Mr. Mann changed his name when he went into the theatrical business twenty-five years ago.

For the last five years he had been business manager of the Knickerbocker Theatre, but before he held that position he had passed through a varied career. Born in Wheeling, W. Va., forty-eight years ago, he started in the business of managing shows at the age of twenty-three. First he had charge of Primrose and West's Minstrels, next of J. H. Haverly's Minstrels, and after that of the Mapleson Opera Company's American tour. That ended, he became manager of the Fourteenth Street Theatre here, after which he and Augustus Pitou put William A. Scanlan on the boards as a star. Mr. Mann then separated from Mr. Pitou to become manager for Evans and Hoey, whom he managed for five years, leaving them to go to San Francisco and run the Columbia Theatre of that city for Al. Hayman. In 1896 he was transferred to the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn, and he left that to be business manager of the Knickerbocker, where he remained on active duty until last April.

Then he became ill and went to Saratoga. The physicians diagnosed his case as Bright's disease, with complications, and, although he visited the city several times, he has not been well since Spring. A week ago he was here for a visit of a few days.

The body will be brought to New York to-day, and will be taken to Mr. Mann's late home, 329 West Eighty-fifth Street. The funeral will take place Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Ann Boylan De Groot.

Mrs. Ann Boylan De Groot, widow of Alfred De Groot, died yesterday of old age, at Mount Tabor, N. J. Mrs. De Groot had lived in Newark since 1896. She was the founder of the De Groot Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark, paying entirely for its first edifice.

Mrs. De Groot was a member of the charter Board of Trustees and of the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless, which was founded in 1872. She was elected to these boards every year since. She was interested, in the work among the colored people both in the North and the South, and gave largely toward it. She founded the Boylan Home for the Education of Colored Children at Jacksonville, Fla., and has been its chief support. For thirty-two years she was a member of the Central Methodist Church, and an active worker and a large contributor. In 1870 when the Methodist camp meetings were started at Mount Tabor Mrs. De Groot attended, and every year since that time she has been there during the Summer conferences.

Mrs. De Groot was born Feb. 28, 1813, at Mendham. She was the daughter of Joseph A. Boylan of Mendham, the granddaughter of Dr. James Boylan of Bernardsville and the great-granddaughter of the Rev. Samuel Dunlop, who was a victim of the Brant massacre in Cherry Valley during the Revolution.

The funeral services will be held at the Mount Tabor Tabernacle this morning at 11 o'clock. The burial will be in the De Groot plot at Mendham.

William Butler.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—William Butler, prominent in the East as a grocer, and a pioneer in the cash grocery business in this city, died to-day as the result of an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Butler was born in Ireland forty-three years ago, and came to this country when a young man and located at Springfield, Mass. He afterward came to this city and started in the grocery business. He gradually extended his business until he had eighty-six retail stores in operation in this city and in Camden, N. J. A brother, James Butler, has many stores of the same kind in Greater New York, Jersey City, and other towns in Northern New Jersey.

Obituary Notes.

Ex-Congressman A. N. MARTIN died in the hospital at the Soldiers' Home at Marion, Ind., yesterday from consumption. He was a Democrat and served three terms, beginning in 1888.

BENJAMIN F. LEE died yesterday morning at Mount Holly, N. J. He was sixty-five years of age. He was cashier of the Mount Holly National Bank. He leaves a wife and one son. Mr. Lee was a prominent Democrat and served as Sheriff for one term. He was also lay Judge of the County Court for several years.

HIRAM TODD DEWEY, President and Director of the H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., wine merchants of this city, died at Edgemere, L. I., yesterday. His home was at 651 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Dewey, who was born in Poultney, Vt., July 13, 1816, was a distant relative of Admiral Dewey. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Founders and Patriots of America, and of the Society of the War of 1812.

FUNERAL OF PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

Crown Prince Represents the Kaiser—Many State Officials Present.

SCHILLINGSFUERST, Bavaria, July 11.—The funeral of Prince von Hohenlohe (the ex-Imperial Chancellor, who died on July 5 at Ragatz, Switzerland,) took place here to-day. It was attended by Crown Prince Frederick William, representing the Emperor, and by represent

WATERCOLOR WAS FIRST

Black Colt, with Haggin's Colors, Easily Took $5,000 Stake.

WAX TAPER BADLY BEATEN

Great Attendance at the Brighton Beach Track, with Interesting Racing and Good Finishes.

The warm weather more than the racing card offered at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday was responsible for the attendance, for not even on the opening day, when the special attraction of the Brighton Handicap made an unusual feature, was the crowd larger. There was comfort for all, however, and the early arrivals who found seats in the breezy grand stand had their full share of enjoyment, in spite of the jam that followed later, when standing room in the first tiers of the stand was scarce. The weather was warm, but the conditions exactly suited the racing, and fair fields ran in all of the six events on the programme, while with favorites first in three races and well backed horses winners in the others, the results were thoroughly satisfactory to the general run of backers.

The feature of the day was the fourth race, the $5,000 Iroquois Stakes, for three-year-olds, at one mile and a quarter, in which all the six colts named to run answered the call to the post, Watercolor, always the favorite at odds that only for a moment reached even money, while for the greater part of the time the backers of the Watercress colt had to lay the odds. Spencer had the mount on Watercolor, who carried 129 pounds, but in spite of the weight, Watercolor went to the front in the first strides, and galloping on in the lead for the remainder of the journey, made the running throughout, and drawing away from his field steadily, had the stakes safely in hand at the head of the stretch. At that point Vitellius and Mortallo went on from behind in the seeming hope of getting to the leader, but, as a matter of fact, their fight was confined entirely to a struggle for the place money, which Vitellius secured by a neck from the Featherstone colt, the two finishing lengths behind the winner. The time of the race was 2:07, which, considering the fact that Watercolor carried 129 pounds, marked an uncommonly good performance. The race was the first that has gone this year to a horse carrying the colors of the California and Kentucky breeder, and from the fact that Watercolor ran in Mr. Haggin's name, it seems that the "Copper King" intends to return to active participation in racing.

The result of the fifth race was the surprise and disappointment of the afternoon, for in this event Wax Taper, the wonderful cripple from the West and one of the most popular horses that the season has produced, was beaten off by the stout colt Prince of Melbourne, who in the race seemed to have returned to the form that made him one of the best three-year-olds of last season. Wax Taper, ridden by Turner, who had the mount when Bedeck beat the Western horse a few days ago, was always the favorite, though Prince of Melbourne was heavily backed, both by his stable and the general public. Two other horses ran, but they never figured in the betting, which was confined to Prince of Melbourne and Wax Taper. In the race Prince of Melbourne was the leader nearly all the way, he coming away in the stretch after Wax Taper made an effort to close, with the result that Prince of Melbourne finished first in clever style by two lengths, with Wax Taper second and The Amazon third. Wax Taper's race was a nature to indicate that the St. Louis horse has trained off a bit, and as he was very sore, in addition, it is more than doubtful that Wax Taper will be seen again this year in the form he showed when he was beating all the horses at the Sheepshead Bay race track.

In the closing race Magnificent made all the running and won handily by two lengths. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; six furlongs. George Walter's Cervera, b. g., 4 yrs., by Oddfellow-Hennira, 107 pounds, (Odom.) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; the Osceola Stable's Tom Kenny, br. c., 3, 110, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by five lengths from A. L. Aste's Twig, b. c., 3, 110, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Choirmaster, Fabius, The Black Scot, Brookweed, Mark Lane, Historian, Johnny of Navarre, Johnny Brown, The Bluecoat, Arganauta, Bobs, Jere Black, and Captain January also ran. Value to the winner, $670. Cervera the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. J. B. Doen, Jr.'s, Fatalist, ch. f., 4 years, by Kismet-Jaiza, 107 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; J. A. Bennett's Animosity, ch. f., 3, 90, (H. Michaels,) 13 to 5 and even, second by a length and a half from H. Murphy's Marathon, ch. f., 3, 95, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:45 3-5. Annie Thompson, Spry, Nimonda, Flara, Pleasant Hall, and Ashes also ran. Value to the winner, $360. Animosity the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. J. G. Follansbee's Cameron, b. c., by Meddler-Amiot Lyle, 116 pounds, (Shaw,) 9 to 10 and out, won easily by three lengths; Michael Murphy's Brixton, br. c., 110, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 1 and even, second by a head from Clarence H. Mackay's Gay Boy, b. c., 117, (Odom,) 8 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Dunwell and Carroll D. also ran. Value to the winner, $670. Cameron the favorite. Winner trained by J. H. Mason.

FOURTH RACE.—The Iroquois Stakes of $5,000, for three-year-olds, with penalties and allowances; one mile and a quarter. J. B. Haggin's Watercolor, blk. c., by Watercress-Sabrina, 129 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5, won easily by three lengths; Green B. Morris's Vitellius, br. c., by Star Ruby-Tyranny, 110, (Landry,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a half length from A. Featherstone's Mortallo, ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, 114, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—2:07. All Green, Belvino, and Handwork also ran. Value to the winner, $4,000. Watercolor always the favorite. Winner trained by Charles Littlefield, Jr.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. J. R. Beard's Prince of Melbourne, ch. c., 4 years, by Bramble Maid of Balgowan, 106 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and out, won cleverly by two lengths; R. R. Rice's Wax Taper, b. c., 4, 114, (N. Turner,) 4 to 5 and out, second by three lengths from P. S. P. Randolph's The Amazon, b. m., 4, 101, (H. Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Round Up also ran. Value to the winner, $570. Wax Taper the favorite. Winner trained by J. Kyle.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. John Boden's Magnificent, ch. c., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Margaret, 116 pounds, (McCue,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by two lengths; James Adam's Tinge, br. h., aged, 106, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by three lengths from J. A. Bennett's Barbetto, b. f., 3, 84, (H. Michaels,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Ginki and Fairy Tale also ran. Value to the winner, $510. Tinge the favorite. Winner trained by James Boden.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of more than two races since June 14; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Beminole, Bobs, and Military, 110 pounds each; Lady Chorister, Himself, and Inshot, 105 each; Scurry, 102.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; five furlongs. Homestead, John Barleycorn, Albert, Lemoyne, Cast Iron, Byrne of Roscrea, Woden, and Knight of Harlem, 110 pounds each; Attila, Musidora, Fontenix, Campaign, Notimah, Emma A. M., Silver Twist, and Sun Shower, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Raffaello, 116 pounds; Janice, 109; Blues, 108; Monarka and Roehampton, 99 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Test Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Sadducee and The Musketeer, 105 pounds each; Ida, 98; Bedeck, Slap Dash, and Klein, 97 each; May W., 96; Tower of Candles, 93; Lady Uncas, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Albert, 115 pounds; April Shower, 114; Locket, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs. Sadducee, 119 pounds; Godfrey, 110; Bold Knight, 109; Hammock, 108; Oread, 106; Mayor Gilroy, 104; Goebel and Survivor, 103 each; Monmouth Boy, Federalist, and Hop Brook, 100 each; Fanolee, 98; Tatar and Venture, 96 each; Difficulty, 93.

Horse Abe Frank Ran Away.

CHICAGO, July 11.—An accident that may prove the ruin of a great race horse marred the sport at Washington Park this afternoon. In the Maywood Stakes only three colts went to the post—Abe Frank, Charles W. Meyer, and Pentecost. The first named was naturally a strong favorite and much money was bet on him at 3 to 5. Meyer was 2 to 1, and Pentecost 8 to 1. While the trio were at the post there was a false break, and in attempting to rein up Abe Frank, Dominick in some way fell off. The colt could easily have been caught had any one been near enough. He trotted down the track. Some stable hands made a half-hearted effort to stop the colt, but only frightened him. He then started to run, and made the circuit of the track twice at almost top speed. Then he jumped the fence, and after wandering about a short time returned to the track and ran six furlongs more before he was finally stopped. He was immediately taken to the stable, and Charles W. Meyer and Pentecost ran for the stakes, the former being 2 to 5 in the changed betting. Meyer showed the way at a terrific clip to the stretch, but Pentecost clung to him, and in the run home he overtook and defeated the Schorr colt amid much excitement.

The extent of Abe Frank's injuries will not be known for several days. The colt apparently escaped any serious cuts or bruises. His owner some time ago refused $25,000 for him.

Rain Stops Harness Races.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 11.—Rain interrupted the races at the Barber's Crossing track this afternoon, but not till two races had been completed, two heats run off in the third, and one heat finished in the fourth event on the card.

Every heat was won by favorites. Terrill S. took the 2:10 pace in straight heats, and Barker G. repeated the performance in the 2:19 trot. Keeler was "derricked" in this race, as the judges did not think he was driving Elliott Stone to win. Summaries:

2:10 pace; purse, $300.

Terrill S., b. g., by Strathmore-Effie, by Ajax, (Lasell)	1	1	1
Marion G., b. m., (O'Neil)	2	2	2
Belle Colley, br. m., (Cox)	3	3	3

Time—2:14¼; 2:13¾; 2:16¾.

2:19 trot; purse, $300.

Parker G., b. g., by Parker Gun-Belle Crittenden, by Crittenden, (Fox)	1	1	1
Elliott Stone, g. g., (Keeler and Kervick)	2	2	2
Mary C., b. m., (Lasalle)	3	3	3
Joe Irwin, br. h., (King)	4	*	

Time—2:22½; 2:21; 2:24.

2:26 pace; purse, $300, (unfinished.)

Delease, br. m., by Barney Wilkes, (La Bonty)	1	1
Glen Onward, b. g., (Moody)	2	3
Ed Wilkes, b. g., (Davis)	3	2
Thalmer, c. m., (Merrill)	4	4
Fannie B., r. m., (Gilles)	5	5
Darius, Blk. g., (Payne)	*	

Time—2:22½; 2:22.

2:27 trot; purse, $300, (unfinished.)

Marion Wilkes, b. m., by Harthorne Wilkes-Princess, by Princess, (Demarest)	1
Gearty, b. m., (Reynolds)	2
Dick Hare, b. g., (Wadsworth)	3
Alta Ford, b. m., (Payne)	4
Belle Shelton, b. g., (Damoth)	5

Time—2:29.

*Distanced.

Harness Races at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., July 11.—Threatening weather interfered with the attendance today, but the races were interesting, especially the 2:20 trot. Summaries:

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Birchbud, b. m.; Mallory & Kimber, Syracuse	3	1	1	1
Tyanna, blk. m.	1	4	5	5
Comet, b. g.	2	2	3	4
Burtina, blk. m.	5	3	2	2
Kenneth, b. g.	4	5	4	3

Time—2:20¼; 2:29½; 2:20½; 2:24.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Mary D., ch. m.; E. H. Damon, Rochester	2	3	1	2	1	1
King Vasco, b. h.	1	1	2	3	2	2
Paraola, b. g.	4	2	3	1	4	3
Victoria, b. m.	3	4	dr.			

Time—2:21½; 2:22; 2:24½; 2:23¼; 2:26; 2:26.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

May Wilkes, b. m.; W. S. Burke, Chester	1	1	1
Prince A., b. g.	3	2	2
Axile, blk. g.	2	3	3
Spring Boy, b. g.	dis.		

Time—2:23; 2:28; 2:22¾.

Matinee Trots at Parkway Track.

The programme for to-morrow's sport at the matinée harness racing meeting on the Parkway, L. I., track has been arranged, with three events to be decided. The first event will be a gentleman's race, at half-mile heats, best three in five, with F. Jacobs represented by the bay gelding Fred; D. J. Ryan by the bay mare Grace Anderson, and M. Belford by the bay gelding Truxton. In the second race, mile heats, two in three, the entries are J. Van Obstal's Dick Curtis, W. C. Daly's Gertrude G., and E. J. Hallenbeck's Billy Hudson. The third race is a gentlemen's special, at half-mile heats, best three in five, for the W. B. Waddell Cup, the winner of the race to take the cup. The entries for this event are M. T. Lewis's Canarsie Lou and D. J. Lynch's Honey.

Joe Patchen and Anaconda Matched.

A special match, best two out of three heats, for a purse of $1,500, has just been arranged between John McCarty's Joe Patchen, 2:01 1-4, and Anaconda, 2:02½, owned by E. E. Rice of Boston. The race will take place on Aug. 12, the opening day of the Brighton Beach trotting meeting.

Tennis Reaches Finals at Tuxedo.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 11.—The invitation lawn tennis tournament was continued here again to-day, and the championship singles narrowed down to the final stage. The feature of the day was the semi-final match between Davidson of Washington and Paret of New York. Paret captured the first set by clever volleying, but Davidson's fast ground strokes passed him at the net too often after that, and the Washingtonian pulled out an exciting match. Frazer beat Mollenhauer, and he will meet Davidson in the finals to-morrow. The day's scores:

Championship Singles. — Second Round — J. P. Paret beat Robert Le Roy, 6—4, 6—2. Semi-Final Round—J. C. Davidson beat J. P. Paret, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2; Dr. W. N. Frazer beat Henry Mollenhauer, 8—3, 6—0.

Championship Doubles.—First Round—Dr. L. W. Glazebrook and Robert Le Roy beat Ralph Hickox and C. M. Relyea, 6—1, 6—1.

Handicap Singles—Preliminary Round—W. Shephard (fifteen) beat H. C. Pell, (fifteen,) 6—3, 6—4, 6—3; Henry Mollenhauer (owe thirty) beat C. Pell, (half thirty,) 6—4, 6—4; Armstrong (scratch) beat E. Robbins, (half thirty,) 6—0, 6—2.

First Round—Ralph Hickox (owe half fifteen) beat E. Lord, (half thirty,) 6—4, 6—1; Dr. W. N. Frazer (owe thirty) beat W. Delano, (half fifteen,) by default; Henry Mollenhauer (owe thirty) beat W. Shephard, (fifteen,) 6—2, 6—0; H. L. Parr (scratch) beat S. Pyne, (fifteen,) by default; Dr. L. W. Glazebrook (owe fifteen) beat J. C. Davidson, (owe thirty,) by default.

Consolation Singles.—Preliminary Round—L. V. Ledoux beat S. Pyne, 6—0, 6—1; G. P. Snow beat H. C. Pell, 6—3, 7—5.

First Round—Dr. L. W. Glazebrook beat W. Delano, 7—5, 6—3; L. V. Ledoux beat E. Hull, 6—0, 6—1; G. P. Snow beat P. R. Pyne, 2d, 6—4, 6—4; W. Shephard beat E. Lord, 8—7, 6—4, 6—1.

Canadian Tennis Championships.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 11.—In the Canadian championship tennis tournament to-day W. A. Larned of Summit, N. J., beat S. P. Fischer of New York, the first set being a long deuce one. To-morrow Larned plays Beals Wright and the winner challenges M. D. Whitman, the present holder of the Canadian championship. The doubles will be advanced to the finals. Scores:

Semi-Final Round—Beals Wright, Harvard, beat Clarence Hobart, New York, 6—4, 6—3; W. A. Larned, Summit, N. J., beat E. P. Fischer, New York, 9—7, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—E. P. Fischer and Atkins, New York, beat A. C. McMaster and B. Glassco, Toronto, 6—1, 6—3.

First Round—W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, and M. Ogden, Princeton, beat A. M. McDonald, Toronto, and H. S. Schrooder, Toledo, 6—0, 6—2.

Ladies' Singles.—First Round—Mrs. J. A. Burgess, Toronto, beat Mrs. Clarence Hobart, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Handicap Singles.—First Round—M. Ogden, Princeton, (owe one-half 15,) beat Clarence Hobart, New York, (owe 30,) 6—4, 6—1; A. N. McDonald, Toronto, (15,) beat W. J. McMaster, Brantford, (15,) by default; E. E. Ajax, Niagara, (scratch,) beat Gordon McKenzie, Toronto, (15,) 6—3, 6—3; B. G. Glasscoe, Toronto, (scratch,) beat John Minor, New Orleans, (15,) by default.

Second Round—B. Glassoe, Toronto, (scratch,) beat J. Atkins, New York, (owe 15,) by default.

Princeton Tennis Player Won.

CHICAGO, July 11.—R. D. Little of Princeton won the finals in the tennis tournament to-day, defeating L. H. Waldner of Chicago in three straight sets, 8—1, 6—3, 7—5.

It was generally expected that Little would prove the victor, but Waldner, it was thought, would play a stronger game than he actually exhibited. In the first set in particular Little won not so much on the merit of his own playing as on the poor work of Waldner. The latter improved throughout the play, but at no time was he able to hold Little safe. The Princetonian played a strong, steady game throughout. Little will meet Kreigh Collins of Chicago to-morrow for the Western championship.

Cricket in Prospect Park.

The cricket team of the steamship Campania played a good game for the Kings County Cricket Club yesterday at Prospect Park. The issue was in doubt until the fall of the last few wickets, when the Kings County batsmen asserted themselves and won the game by 15 runs. I. Hodgson and E. Watson made a fine stand for the sailors' first wicket, the former hitting out well for 30, and the latter making 15. For Kings County J. E. Mordaunt was the chief contributor with a well-played innings of 22. W. Hammond, G. A. Barnes, and W. Nugent were also seen to advantage. They obtained 20, 15, and 12, respectively. The totals were: Steamship Campania, 85; Kings County, 97.

YOUNG GOLFERS PLAY WELL

Seeley and T. L. Cheney to Meet for Connecticut Honors.

REV. A. S. STOKES, JR., BEATEN

Martin and Cooley Left for the Consolation Final—Low Scores on New Haven Links.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 11.—Excellent golf characterized the two rounds finished to-day on the links of the New Haven Country Club for the championship of the State of Connecticut. The survivors of the day's conflict for the championship were Charles H. Seeley, the young player form the Wee Burn Club, and T. L. Cheney of the Cheney family of golfers, from Orford, South Manchester. Seeley was runner-up last year on his club links for leading honors, and he is a strong favorite to win to-morrow. Dr. Carl Martin of the Fairfield Club beat him last season, but Dr. Martin will not see the championship this time, as he found a place in the consolation class, and among his competitors there his golf was rewarded by a place for the final round, which will also be finished to-morrow.

The young talent has been the marked feature in the present tournament, and the excellent scores made by the youngsters have caused them to be singled out as coming players of merit. All of the four semi-finalists for the chief honors were young players. Seeley beat W. P. Cheney and T. L. Cheney beat Ralph Carroll, who made a new record for the club course yesterday. Carroll enters from the Fairfield Club, and will enter Yale in the Fall. Both of the victors won their matches by 5 up and 4 to play.

The feature of the consolation round in the morning was the match between the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., and F. R. Cooley, one of the shining lights of the Hartford Golf Club. The clerical golfer showed that he understood the fine points of the game to a nicety, and, although beaten by the high score of 8 up and 7 to play, his opponent played a game that would have put almost any man in the event out of the game. Cooley was right at the top of his game and equaled the record of the course, made the previous day—79 strokes. He will meet Dr. Carl Martin to-morrow in the final for the consolation cup, and his friends regard him as a winner.

Charley Seeley played splendid golf in his semi-final match with W. P. Cheney, and although he lost the first hole, he led soon after and kept well in the lead. The cards are:

Seeley, out	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	5—39
Cheney, out	5	5	6	6	6	3	5	4	5—43
Seeley, in	4	4	6	4	4				4—23—61
Cheney, in	5	3	7	5	5				5—25—68

T. L. Cheney, in his match with Ralph Carroll, in the semi-final championship round, started off auspiciously by making the first hole in two strokes, from a long put. Their cards are:

Cheney, out	2	5	7	5	5	4	3	4	6—41
Carroll, out	4	6	8	5	4	3	4	5	5—44
Cheney, in	4	4	6	4	4				4—22—65
Carroll, in	4	4	6	5	5				5—24—68

The foursome tournament was also continued. The results of the different events are:

Championship Cup.—Second Round—T. L. Cheney, Orford, beat B. B. Brown, Jr., New Haven, 1 up; Ralph Carroll, Fairfield, beat J. P. Cheney, Orford, 2 up; C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn, beat H. H. Whapples, Hartford, 5 up and 4 to play; W. P. Cheney, Orford, beat C. T. Truesdale, Fairfield, 1 up.

Semi-Final Round—T. L. Cheney beat Carroll, 5 up and 4 to play; Seeley beat W. P. Cheney, 5 up and 4 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Second Round—F. G. Beach, New Haven, beat W. E. Seeley, Jr., Brooklawn, by default; C. E. Martin, Fairfield, beat W. W. Waterman, Fairfield, by default; F. R. Cooley, Hartford, beat the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., New Haven, 8 up and 7 to play; A. K. Merritt, New Haven, beat H. Stoddard, Brooklawn, 4 up and 3 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Martin beat Beach, 1 up, (19 holes;) Cooley beat Merritt, 2 up and 1 to play.

Foursome.—Second Round—R. S. White, 2d, and L. H. Stoddard, New Haven Country Club, beat A. S. Pitt and W. L. Baldwin, Wee Burn Club, 2 up and 1 to go; C. H. Zimmerman and Gervase Green, New Haven Country Club, beat A. H. Chase and W. Austin, Norwich Golf Club, 2 up and 1 to go; W. W. Taylor and G. A. Jenkins, Wee Burns, beat R. D. Sandford and T. Christy, Hinsdale, 1 up; B. Andrews and H. M. Day, Jr., Fairfield, beat H. Farnam and E. R. Whittemore, New Haven Country Club, 5 up and 4 to play.

New Links for Jamestown.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 11.—A meeting of those interested in the formation in Jamestown of a golf club will be held to-morrow evening. The old links there are in a poor condition, the grounds are not in a very accessible locality, and, besides this, there is the discomfiture of having no clubhouse. It is understood that Littlefield farm is the site chosen for the links. The cottage there will be turned into a clubhouse, and the farm, which is well adapted for golf, the course will be laid out in the best manner money can buy. There is no doubt but what the club will be a success, as the majority of the Summer colony are greatly interested. Invitations to the meeting have been sent to all the cottagers. The men interested are J. M. Whitall, J. W. Davis, F. H. Levey, H. B. Birmey, P. W. Buffum, E. Catlin, J. M. Denison, F. D. Wetherill, T. C. Waldridge, A. S. Murray, J. P. Wetherill, Jonathan Evans, the Hon. P. L. Wickes, Col. A. L. Wetherill, C. A. Faris, Alfred Whelen, G. P. Russell, C. M. West, and T. Z. Smith.

Vardon Beat Golf Champion Braid.

BLAIR-GOWRIE, Scotland, July 11.—Harry Vardon to-day beat James Braid, (who won the open golf championship of Great Britain, June 6,) by 2 up and 1 to play, in a thirty-six-hole match.

Golf Notes of Interest.

J. G. Averell, who won the championship of the New York Central League in golf in the recent tournament at Elmira, is a Harvard student, and was runner-up to Percy Pyne when the latter won the intercollegiate championship at Garden City two years ago. Averell's home is in Rochester, and he is the leading golfer in the Rochester Country Club. He will play in the National championship in September at Atlantic City. His presence on the Rochester team helped that club to win the team championship of the league. Judge John McDowell of Elmira won the Consolation Cup.

The Women's Golf Association of the Cape May Golf Club has inaugurated its series of Summer tournaments, and the first one was held early this week. It was an invitation affair for prizes given by Mrs. Joshua L. Shoemaker of Philadelphia. Mrs. Frank R. Shattuck, champion of the club, was the only scratch player, and she won the prize for the lowest gross score, 113 strokes. The net score winner was Miss E. Jacoby of Philadelphia. Another match will be played next week.

Mrs. James K. Hoyt, Miss Emily Dale, and Mrs. Lorenzo Daniels are the survivors for the women's championship of the Innis Arden Golf Club, near Bound Beach, Conn. The final matches will be completed to-morrow and the victor will receive the cup given by J. Kennedy Tod.

A golf tournament of railroad men was one of the interesting diversions during the meeting of the Central Passenger Association this week at Meadville, Penn. About sixty of the members spent half a day before the conference on the links of the Rider Golf Club. A prize was offered by the Erie Road through Passenger Agent D. W. Crooks and it was captured by Frank Donnell of Chicago, Commissioner of the Central Passenger Association.

The three-day open tournament at the Ekwanok Golf Club of Manchester, Vt., for the Taconic and Consolation Cups, given by E. C. Orvis, will be concluded to-morrow. The club's regular open tournament will be held in August, and a number of prominent local players have entered for the games. The club has an excellent eighteen-hole course, and George Low, the Dyker Meadow professional, has been engaged as professional for the second season. He has been at Ekwanok for two weeks and has put the links in prime shape for competitions. Special handicaps are held every week. Dr. Clark Burnham of Brooklyn and the Dyker Meadow Club is Chairman of the Tournament Committee.

The Maine Golf Association will hold its annual championship tournament on the links of the Portland Golf Club on Aug. 22, 23, and 24.

The New Hampshire Golf Association has announced its annual championship tournament for Sept. 6, 6, and 7 on the course of the Beaver Meadow Golf Club, near Concord. Individual and team championships will be played.

Half a dozen of the leading golf clubs in the State of Iowa have formed a State association, and plans are being made to hold their first championship tournament early in the Fall. Inter-club team matches are also being arranged among the leading clubs.

The junior golfers of the Onwentsia Golf Club, near Chicago, played a team match early this week against the young players of the Glen View Club, and the latter were beaten by 36 holes to 16. The event was thirty-six holes. Harold Smith, a Princeton freshman, led the Onwentsia team, and he and William Holabird, Jr., of Glen View had a tie game, the closest in the match. Holabird came near winning the championship of the West last Summer.

Members of the La Grange Country Club, near Chicago, have decreed against Sunday golf. The club has never allowed playing on Sunday, but many of the business members brought up the question at a special meeting and introduced a resolution allowing golf on Sunday afternoons, provided no caddies were brought to the club. The Sabbath observers rose in protest and voted down the proposition by 45 to 15. Now the defeated members are talking of seceding and forming a new club where a more liberal policy for Sunday sport may prevail.

A match between American-bred professionals will be played on July 18 on the links of the Lake Geneva Country Club, Wisconsin, between A. C. Tollifson of that club and C. G. Horton of the Evanston Club, near Chicago. These men learned their game in the West as caddies at Wheaton, and they are among the very few native-bred professionals who have acquired proficiency in the game. The return match will be played on July 25 at Evanston.

Willie Smith, the former open champion of the United States, has just equaled the best record ever made over the Midlothian links, 74 strokes. He held the record himself, but his score last week was the first time in over a year that he equaled it. He did it in a match with one of the young players, Charles Counselman, Jr.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn Took Advantage of All Cincinnati's Misplays and Scored a Victory.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Three errors and two hits gave the Brooklyn Baseball team 3 runs in the first inning of to-day's game with Cincinnati.

The local team played miserable ball on the bases, and the many hits they made off Kitson yielded but little. Donovan pitched the last two innings. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	1	2	1	0
Harley, lf	1	1	3	0	1
Beckley, 1b	0	2	6	0	0
Crawford, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Magoon, ss	1	1	3	4	0
Peitz, 2b	1	1	2	5	0
Haberer, 3b	1	1	1	1	1
Bergen, c	0	1	5	2	1
Phillips, p	0	2	0	2	1
Total	4	11	27	14	4

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b	1	2	5	1	0
Keeler, rf	1	0	1	1	0
Sheckard, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Daly, 2b	1	2	6	3	1
Dahlen, ss	1	2	1	4	1
McCreery, cf	0	1	1	0	0
McGuire, c	0	1	9	1	0
Gatins, 3b	0	1	2	3	0
Kitson, p	0	1	1	2	0
Donovan, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	11	27	15	2

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—4
Brooklyn	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Peitz, Beckley. Three-base hits—Haberer, Dahlen. Stolen bases—Harley 2, Dobbs. Double plays—Peitz, Magoon, and Beckley, 2. First on balls—Phillips, 2; Kitson, 2; Donovan, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Phillips, 1. Struck out—Phillips, 6; Kitson, 6; Donovan, 2. Time—2:05. Umpire—Mr. Behle.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	2	3	3	0	0
Green, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Dexter, 2b	0	0	4	1	0
Chance, rf	0	3	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	17	2	0
Raymer, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
McCor'k, ss	0	2	4	8	2
Kahoe, c	0	3	3	0	1
Eason, p	0	1	0	3	1
*Kling	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	12	33	15	5

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Wolve'n, 3b	1	1	2	2	0
Flick, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Delah'y, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Douglass, c	0	0	7	0	0
Jenn'gs, 1b	0	1	11	2	2
Hall'n, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Cross, ss	0	0	6	8	0
Duggle'y, p	0	0	0	6	0
White, p	0	0	0	1	0
†Barry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	4	7	33	20	2

*Batted for Eason in eleventh. †Batted for Dugglesby in ninth.

Chicago	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Hartsel, McCormick, Kahoe, Flick, Delahanty, Jennings, Wolverton. Home runs—Hartsel, Flick. Sacrifice hits—Dexter, Hallman. Stolen bases—Dexter, Chance. Double plays—Doyle, McCormick, 2; McCormick, Doyle. Struck out—By Eason, 2; by Dugglesby, 2; by White, 4. Passed ball—Douglass. First on balls—Off Eason, 1; off Dugglesby, 1. Hit with ball—Green. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	1	0	0
B'mont, cf	2	3	5	0	0
Davis, rf	2	2	1	0	0
B'nat'd, 1b	1	3	9	0	0
Wagner, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	5	3	0
Ely, ss	0	0	1	5	1
Zimmer, c	0	0	5	0	0
Tannehill, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	10	27	12	1

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Long, ss	0	0	1	5	0
Slagle, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Demont, 2b	0	1	3	1	1
Crollus, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Moran, lb	0	2	10	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	1	3	3	0
Kittr'dge, c	0	1	2	0	0
Pittinger, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	0	8	24	10	1

Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3. Three-base hit—Davis. Home run—Beaumont. Stolen bases—Bransfield, 2. Double plays—Ely, Ritchey, and Bransfield; Wagner, Ritchey, and Bransfield; Lowe and Demont. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Pittinger, 2. Struck out—By Tannehill, 4; by Pittinger, 2. Passed ball—Kittridge. Time of game—1:40. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LEWEK & BURKE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Lewek & Burke, manufacturers of neckwear, formerly at 30 Great Jones Street, show liabilities $14,461 and nominal assets $400, the amount realized under their assignment in December, 1900.

ISAAC SIMON.—Isaac Simon, clerk, residing at 1,622 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities not definitely known, but he estimates them at $3,000 to $4,000, and gives the names of only a few creditors. He filed the petition as a poor person, unable to pay the fees.

LOUIS WEINMAN.—Louis Weinman, merchant tailor at 87 Fulton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,579 and assets $2,040, consisting of stock, $1,500; fixtures, $500, and accounts, $40. He was employed in this line for eighteen years, and began business for himself in March last. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed Henry Sheldon temporary receiver of the assets.

CHARLES L. WARD.—Charles L. Ward, residing at 325 West Eighty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $51,138 and no assets. He was formerly of Ward & Logan, dealers in paints at Newburg, N. Y., who were in business for twenty-five years and made an assignment on Nov. 12, 1895. His liabilities are on account of that firm, and he has about seventy creditors in New York City.

MARIUS B. BECKMAN.—Marius B. Beckman a manager, residing at 22 West Ninety-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $35,587 and no assets. He has only five creditors, among which are the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $17,145, on a judgment recovered on June 24, 1890; Central National Bank, $6,644, judgment recovered Feb. 12, 1895, and the First National Bank of Norwich, Conn., $6,425.

THE ARGONAUT COMPANY.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Argonaut Company, boat builders, at 425 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by the following creditors: Edwin D. Barber, $225; Sol J. Salois, $158; James Heffernan, $265, for work done on the steamer Fanny B., and J. Harry Myers, $450. Mr. Myers was Treasurer and general manager of the company. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, that it permitted creditors to obtain a preference by attachments, and on the 10th inst. the Fanny B., which was the only vessel belonging to the company, was sold at auction for $690. The company is a Delaware corporation, incorporated in October, 1900, with a capital stock of $100,000.

MAURICE GARCEWICH.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Maurice Garcewich, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 45 Whitehall Street, by the following creditors: Charles Simon's Son, $207; Plonsky & Simon, $501, and Cohn & Co., $490. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on the 9th inst. transferred merchandise to various persons who are unknown to the petitioners. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court subsequently appointed Frank W. Hubby receiver of the assets on the application of Plonsky & Simon, who stated that they had been informed that on the 9th inst. Mr. Garcewich sold the entire stock to an auctioneer for $2,000 cash; that after the property was removed to the auctioneer's place, an arrangement was made between the auctioneer and Mr. Garcewich's wife whereby the property was redelivered to 45 Whitehall Street, and that the creditors are ignorant as to who is now the owner of the business, but believe that Mr. Garcewich is still in control. Mr. Garcewich has been in the furnishing goods business off and on for eighteen years, and went through bankruptcy in April, 1895. Stern, Singer & Barr, his attorneys, said that his liabilities now are $10,000, and assets $2,500.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Discharges in bankruptcy have been granted by Justice Thomas of the United States District Court to the following: Henry E. Hillier, builder, of 465 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, liabilities $123,456; Marie Herschman, dealer in varieties and toys at 2,238 and 2,279 Third Avenue, liabilities $19,738, and Mary Mendel, dealer in furnishing goods at 80 Bleecker Street, liabilities $4,820.

F. B. THURBER'S FAILURE.

He Files a Petition in Bankruptcy to Get Rid of Old Liabilities.

Francis B. Thurber of 90 West Broadway, who for many years was one of the leading wholesale grocers of the United States and the active head of many corporations and enterprises, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday to get rid of a lot of old liabilities, which date back to the panic of 1893, and which swept away his fortune. The schedules show liabilities of $315,061, of which $126,814 are nominally secured and $187,747 are unsecured. The assets are nominally $876,314, consisting of notes of various persons, $19,184; assignment of an interest in two patents, value unknown, and stocks, $857,130, among which are: The Thurber-Whyland Company, $626,000; Sugar Coated Yeast Company, $41,500; Condensed Coffee Company, $36,690, and the Merchants' Association of New York. Most of the stocks are pledged as collateral.

Mr. Thurber conveyed all his property by an assignment on Nov. 14, 1893, when his liabilities were: Direct, $185,330; contingent, $102,234; nominal assets, $619,739, and actual assets, $80,175. He was also contingently liable for indorsements for the Thurber-Whyland Company to the extent of $500,000, and also guarantor of certain amounts due that company.

Among the secured creditors mentioned in his bankruptcy schedules are the estate of Amos R. Eno, $70,000; Abram S. Hewitt, $21,000; Chase National Bank, $16,000, and John Claflin, $1,000.

Mr. Thurber made a statement yesterday, in which he said:

"A creditor holding an old judgment, taken in 1893, for $6,500 has begun supplementary proceedings against me, and to be freed from the worry of proceedings by individual creditors, and in the interest of all, I have decided to apply for a discharge in bankruptcy.

"After working hard for thirty years and accumulating a fortune, it was swept away in the panic of 1893. I might have unloaded my stock in the Thurber-Whyland Company and saved something out of the wreck, but I preferred to go down with the ship in a storm rather than desert my friends.

"Since my failure I have managed, with the help of my friends, to support my family, and by devoting my nights for three years to the study of law I succeeded in being admitted to the bar at the age of fifty-seven—the oldest law student on record in this State. I am now trying, with good prospects, to establish a law practice, and have other prospects which, if I were free from worry, might enable me with time to do something for my creditors. If I should receive a discharge in bankruptcy, it would not prevent me subsequently paying my debts, if able."

Judge Thomas of the United States District Court yesterday granted Mr. Thurber an order restraining the Ninth National Bank from pressing supplementary proceedings against him.

ACTOR'S WIFE A BANKRUPT.

Mrs. M. B. Curtis's Liabilities Are $175,121 and Assets Nothing.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11.—Maria A. Curtis, wife of M. B. Curtis, an actor, better known as "Samuel of Posen," filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. Her liabilities amount to $175,121, and her assets will amount to nothing, consisting only of clothing valued at $275, which is exempt under the law.

The creditors, of whom there are a hundred or more, are scattered all over the country. Dressmakers, dentists, physicians, agents, theatrical men, bill posters, and managers of companies, all come in for amounts ranging from $10 to $25,000. The only article of value the bankrupt owns at present is a small gold pin valued at $25.

G. Edward Graff & Co.'s Bankruptcy.

In the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Judge Thomas denied the application of counsel for creditors of the brokerage firm of G. Edward Graff & Co. for an order directing Levi W. Naylor, the receiver for the firm, to turn over certain stocks supposed to be in his custody, which had been purchased outright for their clients. Judge Thomas referred the motion to the referee in bankruptcy.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKROYD, George L.—G. Baldwin	$250
BLOCK, Herman—F. Feldhauer	84
BLOCK, Herman—G. W. Smith and others	107
BERLINGER, Mary M.—V. W. Baldwin, costs	115
BELL, Jared W.—The City of New York, costs	87
BOURGUARD, George H.—F. B. Van Vleck and others	39
COTTER, John—J. J. Creman	98
COURTLANDT, William A.—C. C. Coulter	547
CARDOZO, Algernon S.—New York Edison Company	26
CRUMF, Thomas, and John Willett—The Cook & Bernheimer Company	50
CLASON, August, and Samuel B. Weldenhammer—Oil Well Supply Company	511
DOWD, Lewis A.—R. H. Krall and others	293
DE LORENZO, John—H. Rathmann	40
EPSTEIN, Max—C. K. Willmer, secretary, &c.	155
GRAY, Milton C.—D. L. White, administrator	350
GUNN, Robert A.—E. B. Foote, Jr.	179
GIMBERG, Samuel—M. H. Hayman	434
GORDON, Samuel I.—A. Freystadt	167
HEMMEL, Arthur E.—Falcon Electric Manufacturing Company	78
JACOB, Charles, and Charles McManus—A. Lucker	720
KENNY, William F.—M. Murphy	112
KEHOE, Henry T.—Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company	10
LAM, Daniel M.—G. W. Smith and others	62
LANG, Joseph—H. Didisheim and others	318
LORD, William A.—P. Gavazzi	990
LANG, Joseph J. L. Crandall	137
McCANN, Charles L.—D. F. Keating, as committee	91
McELROY, Thomas—Irving National Bank of New York	1,720
MOSKOFF, Louis—L. Waistein and others	218
MONROE, Mary M.—Stainer, Peck & Taber Company	26
MORSE WOOL TREATING COMPANY—R. J. Donovan	511
NEKRITZ, Henry—The New York Edison Company	44
NILSSON, Frederick—C. G. Smith	306
NEWCOMB, Barnett—H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company	92
O'CONNELL, John J.—E. Thompson Company	140
OTJEE, William—G. W. Smith and others	69
OHSMAN, Fred—Edison Electric Illuminating Company	72
PHILLIPS, Virginia—Edison Electric Illuminating Company	177
PARKER, Randolph W.—H. Totten	118
PIRK, Frederick and Amelia—L. Fighola	49
RIDER, William P.—S. H. McNaughton	29
ROUBICEK, Otto, and James A. Zobel—H. Welchert	525
ROSENBERG, Julius—M. Kallman	18
SCHMIDT, John J.—H. Schmidt	430
SATILDO, Charles A.—New York Gas and Electric Light and Power Company	66
SCHAIFKE, Rudolph—W. Halbert and others, costs	28
SNOW, George H.—John Rogers	512
SMITH, Annie D.—A. J. Robinson, costs	49
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. H. Browne and others	180
THOMPSON, William C.—J. M. Livingston	111
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—G. Snyder	30,861
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. Zabel	60
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. J. Rodgers	84,546
VLACHOS, Cracula—Ellison Electric Illuminating Company	64
VERDESCHI, Pellegrino—M. Sario	31
VON ROUN, Henry—United Wine and Trading Company	894
WHITE, Frederick H.—P. A. Geoghegan	102
WEBER, Samuel—S. Gansar	221
WOLFSKEHL, Nathan—The Mutual Bank	320

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave foot 31st St., East River, 9:00 A. M. Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 9:45 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Leave New Pier, Rockaway Park, 12:15, 6:15 P. M. Round trip tickets, 50 cts.; round trip tickets, children, 30 cts.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days 6:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 Saturdays only, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th st. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Sunday at Block Island, R. I.

"ISLE OF THE SEA."
TAKE ELEGANT SOUND STEAMER

"SHINNECOCK."

From Pier 18, E. R., on Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. The most delightful trip out of New York. Arrive at Block Island 7:00 A. M. Sunday. Leave 4:00 P. M., arrive New York 7:00 A. M. Monday.

EXCURSION TICKETS, $3.50.

On Mondays the steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 13, E. R., at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets, $2.00, good only on the day sold.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "KANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 18 E. R., next foot Wall st., 9:30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9:45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.30 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

West 120th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c. Round Trip.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M. West 22d St. 2 P. M., arriving West Point 4:40 P. M. Returning by any West Shore R. R. train. Fare, round trip, $1.00. Returning, Hudson River R. R. train, $1.10. Return Steamer Ramsdell, $1.00. Concerts on board. This excursion made every Saturday. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Cadets in camp, Public Buildings, &c.

MIDLAND BEACH

Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite lv. Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon; 3:00, 4:45, 7:15 P. M. Str. Wm. Storie lv. Power House Dock, Newark, daily, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach.

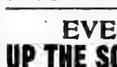

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron Steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Baltimore Arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticulture, women, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.03 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d St., 9.39, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 12.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

$1.50 SUNDAY EXCURSION. $1.50
TO BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,

JULY 14TH,
Going via Montauk, return via Sag Harbor.
L. I. R. R. AND L. I. SOUND STEAMER

"SHINNECOCK."

Express train, with parlor car, leaves 34th St., E. R., N. Y., 8:20; L. I. City, 8:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Av. Station, 8:23; Franklin Av., 8:28, and East New York, 8:35 A. M. Due at Block Island 1:30 P. M. Returning, leave Block Island 4 P. M.; due at L. I. City and Brooklyn at 10:30 P. M. Tickets on sale Saturday at L. I. R. R. ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets will be limited. Refreshments on the boat. If stormy, excursion will be postponed, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND.
GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE and GLENWOOD.

On Saturdays the steamer "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13, 1:30; foot of 31st St., E. R., at 1:45 P. M. Due at Sea Cliff 3:25.

Returning, leave Glenwood at 7:00; Sea Cliff, 7:20; Great Neck, 8:00 P. M. Arriving at New York, 31st St., 9:10; Pier 13, E. R., 9:25 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50C.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.

ALL DAY SUNDAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

On SUNDAYS the new fast steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN, leaves Pier 25 East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 31st St., 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful River trip.

FARE, $1 ROUND TRIP. CHILDREN, 50 CENTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr. July 30 Kaiser Wm. Gr. Aug. 27
Kaiserin M. Th. Aug. 13 Kaiserin M. Th. Sept. 10
*Lahn ..... Aug. 20 *Lahn ..... Sept. 17
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Fr. der Gr., July 18, 11 AM | K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM
G. Kurfurst, July 25, noon | Fr. der Gr., Aug. 22, 10 AM
Barbarossa, Aug. 8, 11 AM | Gr. Kurfurst, Aug. 29, 4 PM
From New Pier, foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Trave, July 20, 11 AM | Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM | †H'h'zoll'n, Sept. 7, noon
Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
†Hohenzollern, formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Columbia, July 25, 10 AM | Auguste Vic., Aug. 15, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM | Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM
D'tschland, Aug. 8, 11 AM | F. Bism'rck, Aug. 29, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Phoenicia, July 13, 2:30 PM | Penn's, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM
Patricia, July 20, 8 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM
Waldersee, July 27, 2 PM | *Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon
*Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM | Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES

to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg, July 25, to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 18, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis, July 17, 10 AM | *Zeeland, Aug. 21, noon
St. Paul, Aug. 7, 10 AM | St. Paul, Aug. 28, 10 AM
St. Louis, Aug. 14, 10 AM | St. Louis, Sept. 4, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Friesland, July 17, noon | Southw'k, July 31, noon
Pennland, July 24, noon | *Vaderla'd, Aug. 7, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON

MENOMINEE ..... July 13, 9.00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS ..... July 13, 5.00 A. M.
MANITOU ..... July 20, 9:00 A. M.
MESABA ..... July 27, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEHAHA ..... July 27, 2.00 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ROUND THE WORLD.

Our Annual Tours Around the World (30th Year) leave San Francisco September 4, October 15, 31, and Vancouver September 9 for grand Six Months' Tour, visiting Hawaii, Japan, China, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Europe, &c. Inclusive arrangements, strictly first-class throughout. Write for illustrated descriptive Programme.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic...July 17, noon | Germanic...Aug. 7, noon
Oceanic...July 24, noon | Celtic...Aug. 13, 5 PM
Teutonic...July 31, noon | Majestic...Aug. 14, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania, July 13, 2 PM | Etruria...Aug. 3, 8 AM
Umbria...July 20, 9 AM | Campania, Aug. 10, 1 PM
Lucania...July 27, 1 PM | Umbria, Aug. 17, 8 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria...July 13, noon | Ethiopia...July 27, noon
Furnessia, July 20, noon | Astoria...Aug. 10, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 1st class, $36 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"

Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REGULAR U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Nord America, Aug. 1 | Duch'a di Genova, Aug. 15
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOKOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Nippon Maru..... July 17 | Coptic..... Aug. 3
Pru..... July 25 | Am Maru..... Aug. 10
For rates, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF INDIA..... July 29, Oct. 7
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..... Aug. 19, Nov. 4
EMPRESS OF CHINA..... Sept. 9
Imperial Lim'd, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
AORANGI..... July 25 | MOANA..... Aug. 25
For rates apply 355 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 36 N. R., foot of Canal St., every week day at 5 P. M.
E. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NEWFOUNDLAND

is far enough north to be cool during the hottest Summer, yet is easily accessible. Cool northern climate, magnificent scenery, sport of every kind for those who want it, are some of its many attractions. Delightful combination tours, including 5-day ocean trip to ST. JOHN'S, rail and boat across NEWFOUNDLAND, CAPE BRETON ISLAND, BRAS D'OR LAKES, NOVA SCOTIA, &C., from $60 upwards. Tickets and information from

THOS. COOK & SON.
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

SUMMER OCEAN TRIP
To Halifax, N.S., & St. John's, N.F.

Through Long Island,
Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds,

S. S. SILVIA

Sails July 17th, and Aug. 3d, 21st, &c.
Apply to
C. T. BOWRING & CO. LTD.,
17 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "CELTIC" to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co. who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., PIER (West Side) 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE & RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.
LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.

PATTEN LINE.

WEEK DAYS.
Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & *11 A. M. *(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 9:00, and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M. Through sleeping and parlor cars. D. & H. Ticket Office and Information Bureau, 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 5:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 5:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.	
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.—Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve..	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:56 AM. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Norfolk.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:56 PM. Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:56 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:56 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 3:30 PM.	† 3:25 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:56 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Disp'ay
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.
Descriptive Folders Mailed Free.

PEOPLE'S LINE

Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE.
connecting with railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st.) Leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32. Horatio Hall, General Manager.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
3 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 173 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application. Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.
DIRECTORS.
George W. Smith, John Sloane,
James Talcott, Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden, Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy, Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg, R. W. Paterson,
Samuel Sloan.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders Solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.
BRANCH OFFICES:
20 W. 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT, N. Y., Adjoining "WALDORF-ASTORIA."
22-26 COURT ST., GARFIELD BLDG., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.,
Up-town office, 640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

11 PER CENT.
PAID IN DIVIDENDS
IN TWO MONTHS
(More than any savings bank will pay in two years)
is the record of the
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO.
A limited amount of stock can be secured for a few days only at 50c. per share, (par value $1,) full paid and non-assessable.
This company is controlled by some of the largest and most prominent capitalists in the country, and the stock is registered by the Beaumont Trust Co. of Beaumont, Texas.
Write at once for prospectus and special report on this company and its holdings, just issued by the Assistant State Geologist of Texas, and also our new book, mailed free.
L. R. BECKLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Fiscal Agents,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members Beaumont Oil Exchange.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 22d day of July, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice-President.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL PERSONS whom it may concern are hereby notified that application has been made to The American Tobacco Co. for the issue of a duplicate certificate for fifty (50) shares of the general or common stock of said The American Tobacco Co. now standing upon its books in the name of F. M. Colston and numbered 14,845, the original of which, it is alleged, has been lost or mislaid on or about the 17th day of July, 1899. All persons interested are notified at once to show cause to the American Tobacco Co. at its office in the City of New York, 111 Fifth Ave., why a new or duplicate certificate should not be issued to the said F. M. Colston.
Dated New York, June 21, 1901.
(Signed.) F. M. COLSTON,
216 E. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 15th day of July, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Three Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars, ($3,800.)
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York, Trustee.
HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
July 10, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost—Certificate No. 763 of the American Snuff Company, for 65 shares of its preferred stock, in the name of John B. Beekman, Pinckeney, N. J. Transfer of the same has been stopped. If found notify Moore & Schley, 80 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

California King Gold Mines Co.,
32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
JOHN P. JONES, President.
Capital, 1,000,000 Shares—Par Value, $5 Each. Full Paid—Non-Assessable.
DIRECTORS:
HON. JOHN P. JONES, Gold Hill, Nevada, U. S. Senator and Mine Owner.
HON. JAMES B. GRANT, Denver, Colo. Ex-Gov. of Colorado. Of Grant & Omaha Smelting Co.
HON. ASHLEY W. COLE, Brooklyn, N. Y. Chairman Board of State Railroad Commissioners
WM. C. KEAN, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate & Insurance.
HON. WILLARD TELLER, Denver, Colo. Attorney-at-Law.
HON. SILAS B. DUTCHER, Brooklyn, N. Y. President Hamilton Trust Co.
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, Denver, Colo. President Montgomery Investment Co.
STILSON HUTCHINS, Washington, D. C. Publisher and Mine Owner.
HON. R. F. PETTIGREW, Sioux Falls, S. D. U. S. Senator.
HON. STEPHEN W. DORSEY, New York, Ex-U. S. Senator and Mine Owner.
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, Jr., Binghamton, N. Y. Director Binghamton Trust Co., Secretary & Treasurer.
BANKERS: WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK, 63 Broadway, New York.

The California King Gold Mines Company has a very large low-grade free-milling gold proposition—one of the same character as the Homestake, Alaska Treadwell and other great low-grade gold mines. The Homestake was first organized with a capitalization of $10,000,000, which was afterwards increased to $12,500,000 and finally to $21,000,000. The par value of stock is $100 per share. The stock was first sold at $2 per share; it is now in demand at $100 per share. The Homestake has paid its stockholders $9,718,750 in dividends.
The Alaska Treadwell was organized with $5,000,000 capital stock. The par value of the shares is $25. The amount of stock has not been increased. The stock was first sold at $1 per share. The last sale was at $32 per share. The Alaska Treadwell has paid $4,585,000 in dividends.
We have every reason to believe that the California King Gold Mines will prove to its stockholders a Homestake or Alaska Treadwell, and, to provide a 1,000-ton mill and cyanide plant, are offering a limited amount of treasury stock
AT $3.00 PER SHARE.
Prospectus "D" and pamphlet "About the Mining and Milling of Ores" mailed on application.
California King G. M. Co., 32 Broadway, New York

$3,000,000
Russian Government Guaranteed R'y 4% Bonds
Maturing 1957. Optional 1916. Interest Semi-Annually, in New York.
In United States Gold Coin
NON-TAXABLE.
Bonds are specifically made free from tax by Imperial decree.
International Market.
Sinking Fund to Retire Bonds at Maturity.
A Sinking Fund of ½ of 1% annually is raised for protection of this loan.
Price 100 and Interest.
Farson, Leach & Co., 35 Nassau St., New York. 140 Dearborn St., Chicago.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
To Holders of Trust Certificates for First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company issued under the Voting Trust Agreement dated the 1st day of July, 1896, between Louis Fitzgerald, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, Siegmund Alsberg, James A. Blair, Benjamin P. Cheney, Samuel C. Eastman and Charles S. Gleed, a Committee under a certain Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, dated the 1st day of April, 1896, parties of the first part, and John A. Stewart, Louis Fitzgerald, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, Samuel C. Eastman, Benjamin P. Cheney and James A. Blair, Voting Trustees, parties of the second part:
Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of July, 1901, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company having then paid for two consecutive years a four per cent. cash dividend on its first preferred stock, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, in accordance with the terms of said Voting Trust Agreement, in exchange for and upon surrender of any stock trust certificates then outstanding, make delivery of proper certificates for the capital stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
All holders of stock trust certificates issued under said Voting Trust Agreement are hereby required to exchange them for certificates of capital stock on said first day of July, 1901.
Stock trust certificates must be presented for exchange to CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, the agent of the Voting Trustees for such purpose, at its office, NO. 30 BROAD STREET, in the CITY OF NEW YORK.
Dated New York, June 18, 1901.
JOHN A. STEWART,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
BENJAMIN P. CHENEY,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Voting Trustees.
NEW YORK, June 18, 1901.
Referring to the foregoing notice the exchange of stock trust certificates for stock certificates may be made at any time after the 30th day of June, 1901, but not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received by the undersigned.
All stock trust certificates surrendered for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof. If stock certificates are desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the surrendered trust certificate, the endorsement by the registered holder must be acknowledged before a notary public, or be attested by some person or firm satisfactory to the undersigned.
Holders transmitting trust certificates by mail or express will please indicate whether they desire the certificates of stock to be sent by mail or by express at their expense.
In exchange for all stock trust certificates so surrendered there will be delivered receipts entitling the party therein named to receive stock certificates of the character and amount specified therein as soon as they can be prepared for delivery.
Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York
by WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

WANTED—A first-class experienced man to take charge of letter of credit and foreign exchange department of a banking house. Address "FIRST CLASS," P. O. Box 822, New York.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., July 5, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Aug. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on July 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened July 15th, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until noon, Aug. 12, 1901, for furnishing this post forage and straw during fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for forage and straw," addressed J. B. BELLINGER, Q. M.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received until 2 P. M. July 12, 1901, for constructing one 2½-story brick and steel building about 45 by 200 feet, comprising carpenter shop, storehouse and cartridge case shop; also one 1-story brick building about 45 by 180 feet, comprising annealing and drawing presses rooms. Information upon application. FRANK HEATE, Major Ord. Dept., Comdg.

Savings Banks.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 15, 1901.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1901, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1901.

Dividends.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 26th, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon the COMMON stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after Thursday, August 15th, 1901, to stockholders as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at three P. M. Thursday, August 1st, 1901. Transfer books for COMMON stock at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will close August 1st and open August 15th.
Checks for above dividend will be mailed on the due date to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office,
Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of July next, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 29th instant.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

93rd Semi-annual Cash Dividend. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable August 31, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 23d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 8, 1901.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT on the Preferred Capital Stock, now outstanding, payable July 15, 1901.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 1, and reopen on the morning of July 16, 1901.
EDGAR R. BOOTH, Secretary.
New York, June 6, 1901.

International Steam Pump Co. Preferred Stock Dividend No. 9.
New York, July 11th, 1901.
The Directors of the International Steam Pump Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable August 1st. The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed July 19th and reopened August 2nd.
MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 12th, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The Continental Insurance Company,
46 Cedar Street, New York, July 11, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of TWELVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on demand.
EDWARD LANNING, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Chicago Union Traction Company,
Office, No. 444 North Clark Street.
Chicago, Ill., July 6th, 1901.
Public notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Union Traction Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for transacting such other business as may be lawfully presented, will be held at the office of the company, 444 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, July 23d, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.
MARKHAM B. ORDE, Secretary.

The Price of Steel Rails.
A high official of the United States Steel Corporation, talking yesterday of the statement made in some circles that the steel rail manufacturers, forming what is known as the Steel Rail Pool, have agreed on $28 a ton, an advance of $2, as the price for the coming year, said that the prevailing price to-day is the same as that which has obtained for some months. He added that there had been no change in price whatever since the acquisition of the Pennsylvania Steel Company by Pennsylvania Railroad interests.

Treasury Purchases More Bonds.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased short-term bonds as follows: $20,500 3s at 109.0284; $2,000 5s at 109.1372, and $26,500 4s at 112.9673.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks unsettled.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 11	1,192,937
To date this year	180,782,889
Corresponding date last year	68,489,202

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 11	$3,439,500
To date this year	$655,097,220
Corresponding date last year	$299,326,500

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Beet Sugar pf.	1½	Met.—Street Ry.	½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	⅝	National Lead	¾
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Nat. Salt pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	North American	1
General Electric	1½	People's Gas	1
Glucose Sugar	⅝	St. Law. & Adir.	5½
Iowa Central	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2	Int. Paper	⅛
Am. Bicycle	⅝	Int. Power	½
Am. Car & Fdy	⅛	Int. Pump	¼
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Kan. City So. pf.	1
Am. Ice pf.	⅛	Lake Erie & W.	3
Am. Linseed	3½	Louis. & Nash.	1¾
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Manhattan	½
Am. Malting	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1½
Am. Smelt. & R.	1½	Mexican Central	1¼
Am. Locomotive	1½	Minn. & St. L.	2¼
Am. Snuff pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	pf.	2½
Am. Tob. ctfs.	3	Mo., K. & T.	2
Anaconda Copper	1	National Biscuit	2
Ann Arbor pf.	1	National Salt	½
At., T. & S. F.	2⅜	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	2⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Norf. & West	1½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pacific Coast	6
Chi. & Alton	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	4
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	1	Penn. receipts	3½
Chi. & E. Ill.	3	Pressed S. Car	3
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	2½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Pullman Co.	2⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	2	Reading	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3	Rubber Goods	½
Chi., R. I. & P. rts.	⅝	St. J. & G. I.	½
C., C. C. & St. L.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	3¼	St. L. & S. F.	1
Col. F. & I. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3⅜
Col. Southern	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	St. L. S. W.	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	½	Southern Pacific	1⅛
Cont. Tobacco	1	Southern Railway	1
Del. & Hudson	2	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅜
Del., L. & W.	½	Texas & Pacific	⅞
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Twin City R. T.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1⅜	Union Pacific	1¼
Diamond Match	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	⅛
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	U. S. Leather	½
Erie	1½	U. S. Rubber	⅜
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅜
Erie 2d pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	4
Evans. & T. H.	½	Wheel. & L. Erie	½
Great N. pf.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2½
Hocking Valley	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 4s	2½

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1⅝	Peo. & East. inc.	2
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	Tol. & O. C., W. Div. 5s	1¼
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½	West Shore 4s	1½
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	2¼	Wis. Cent. 1st	1
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Continuing liquidation, largely forced by exhausted margins, was the feature of the stock market yesterday, with prices quite generally declining. Over night the news from the corn belt had not been encouraging to the bulls on the market; the reports telling of continued drought and of consequent further damage to the growing crop. At the same time further disquieting reports, subsequently proved to be untrue, were heard of the financial situation in Germany, while the bears continued to circulate stories telling of a lack of harmony on the part of the Morgan interests and the Kuhn-Loeb-Harriman contingent—these reports on the best of authority being declared to be ridiculous and untrue. Yet, though this be, from the very opening of the market prices began to decline under the pressure of liquidating sales as well as of selling for the short account. The liquidation came not only from many parts of the country, but as well from London and Berlin, the selling for London account being estimated at fully 100,000 shares.

In contrast with their action on recent days the larger interests yesterday, for the first time since the decline, gave support to the market, though they were content apparently merely to take stocks as offered—that is, such of them as were wanted—without endeavoring to bid them up. Those that were not so wanted were in not a few instances sacrificed, as witness the opening sale of 200 shares of Rock Island at 134½—a drop of 6 points as compared with the closing price of Wednesday. Such rallies as occurred during the day were more or less fitful, and the close, though above the best figures of the day, showed net declines almost general to the list.

It is a curious commentary on the market that while all the unfavorable news was dwelt upon at much length by the bears, little or no attention was paid to favorable developments. For instance, the practical settlement of the Atchison rate war—which had broken Atchison a half dozen points on Monday and had, because of a fear of a general rate war, weakened the entire railroad list—was virtually ignored. In like manner the easing up in call money, the rate at one time falling to 3 per cent. and at no time going above 5 per cent., was given little or no heed. In the same way the statement that the steel strike might reasonably be expected to be adjusted was lightly passed over, while a suggestion that there might be a hitch in the negotiations was much expatiated upon by the bears.

However, all this is explained in large measure when it is stated that the market was in a highly nervous condition, operators having in mind the panic of May 9, and that at every half-point and point decline many weakly margined accounts were forced to liquidate. All the circumstances considered, the wonder expressed is that prices held up as well as they did.

A canvass of the leading banking interests in the Street, made after the close of business, discloses that sentiment rather generally is that the drop in prices this week has pretty well discounted all the unfavorable present news and any that may come for some time, unless it should be altogether out of the ordinary. It is pointed out that though the corn crop threatens to be short, on the other hand there is a bumper wheat crop to offset it. So far as general conditions go, they remain essentially sound, with industrial activity and large railroad earnings still a feature and promising to continue so.

A New Bank for Paterson, N. J.
PATERSON, N. J., July 11.—Paterson is to have a new bank. The stock has been oversubscribed. There has been $150,000 issued, and there will be a surplus of an equal amount. The shares thus far fetch $200. The institution will be a trust company, and as such has applied to the State for a charter. It is understood that Frederick F. Searing, who has organized the company, will hold an important position in it.

7TH NATIONAL BANK AFFAIRS.

Directors Still Considering the Reorganization Plan—Gen. Burnett Awaits an Expert Accountant.

Some of the Directors of the Seventh National Bank met again yesterday and spent about two hours in the discussion of the bank's condition, the plan for its rehabilitation, and the ways and means of making that plan practicable. Fletcher S. Heath, President Thomas, and a representative of Alexander McDonald were present. Although it had been expected that decisive action would be taken, Mr. Cromwell gave out the following statement after the meeting:

"Mr. Cromwell states that the Directors have no announcement to make to-day. They are in daily session on the subject, and will for several days continue their examination of affairs and consideration of plans."

It was stated later that the reason for no further announcement of action was the absence from the meeting of certain interests which have been identified with the reorganization plan. One story had it that a Standard Oil capitalist had not actively participated in the rehabilitation plans since the Directors oftained their first general statement of the condition of the bank.

From another source it was learned that the Heaths had a talk with Assignee Smith of Henry Marquand & Co., presumably in relation to the Marquand collateral, which included Pittsburg, Shawmut, and Northern bonds. In the handling of these securities is said to lie the chance of redemption by the bank, rather than liquidation.

Gen. Burnett, the United States District Attorney, said yesterday that he had heard from E. P. Moxey, the expert bank accountant, and that he would be kept busy in Topeka, Kan., for the next ten days or two weeks. He added:

"I sent a reply to him that I wanted some expert accountant at once to take up this investigation. At the same time, I again wired the Department of Justice in Washington stating that Mr. Moxey could not begin work at once, and I received a reply to the effect that they will send on a man immediately. Who this man is I have no idea."

DEMAND FOR SMALL NOTES.

Abnormal Amount of Gold Certificates and Bonds in Payment of Duties.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Treasury Department's reports from New York show that for the first ten days of July the customs collections in New York were paid 93 3-10 per cent. in gold certificates and gold bonds, the gold coin being less than 4 per cent. of the total. The figures are abnormal, and indicate that the small denominations are not convenient for the payment of large sums of customs duties. In May of this year the gold certificates and coin received for customs were 89 6-10 per cent. of the whole, and in last June they amounted to 87 4-10.

The Treasury Department, in its preparations for the Fall demand for small notes, is replacing the United States notes and silver certificates of large denominations with small denominations. In silver certificates, the new issues are nearly altogether in ones, twos, and fives, and in United States notes the new issue is of tens. The net amount of United States notes outstanding at the end of June was $346,681,016, and of that amount the total of tens was $136,122,770. This amount will be increased, the purpose being to put a considerable part of the United States notes in tens, allowing the expansion of the smaller issues of silver certificates.

The act of March 14, 1900, provides that not over 10 per cent. of the silver certificates should be above $10 in denomination. Since that time it has been impossible to retire a sufficient amount of the certificates above that denomination to reduce the total to 10 per cent. or below, but this is being done as rapidly as the larger denominations come in. On June 29 of this year the silver certificates outstanding aggregated $435,014,000, of which the following amounts were in denominations above $10: In twenties, $45,824,650; in fifties, $8,818,385; in one-hundreds, $2,817,920; in five-hundreds, $83,000; in one-thousands, $304,000—a total of nearly $50,000,000, or close to $15,000,000 in excess of the 10 per cent. requirements of the law.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Stockholders of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company to vote next Wednesday on question of increasing the capital stock of the company $26,000,000, making the total capitalization $50,000,000.

Dispatches from Sharon, Penn., stating that the Republic Iron and Steel Company will, within the next thirty days, start its plant there, which has been shut down for two years.

Statement from Chicago that the Directors of the Central Union Telephone Company will meet July 31 to consider plans for raising $3,000,000 new capital.

According to Charleston dispatches the Attorney General of South Carolina is preparing to investigate the purchase of the Southern Cotton Oil Company by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company with reference to its bearing on the anti-trust law.

Incorporation in West Virginia of the Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Increase of 32,187 instruments in the net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month of June, as compared with the same month last year, making a net increase of 61,868 instruments since Dec. 21 last.

Proposed increase in the capital stock of the Indiana National Bank from $300,000 to $1,000,000.

Reports from Portland, Ore., that the combination of salmon cannery interests will be incorporated in New Jersey within a day or two, with a capital of $32,000,000, of which $16,000,000 will be issued at once, and the remainder reserved for future operations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@5 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 4½ per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $297,387,515; balances, $14,786,204; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,306,805.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¼@2½ per cent. for short, and 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and without feature. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days, and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾@4.84½; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.84¼@4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼@5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 9-16; guilders, 40 3-16@40¼ and 40 7-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 11.—Money was in improved demand to-day and somewhat disturbed by the payment of the Consol installment, causing the transfer of nearly five millions. Discounts were easier.

There was no quotable change on the Stock Exchange. Prices all around were decidedly weak. The close of the nineteen-day account, the paucity of business, the flatness of Americans, and monetary fears in various centres combined to depress business, though this feeling was attributed mostly to the German financial troubles. Consols were weak and Home Rails were irregular. Great Westerns were flat.

The chief feature of the day was a heavy fall in Americans. Opening flat, following New York, they were afterward stopped loaned at 4½ to-day. Commercial paper at 4 to 4½. Though collectively the Philadelphia banking houses hold in excess of $7,000,000, a few of them are below the legal requirements and are not disposed to make fresh loans.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Alkali	1	1	1
206	American Rys.	41	40	40
200	A., T. & S. F.	77⅝	76	76
25	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100	100	100
7	Bethlehem Iron	60½	60½	60½
202	Bethlehem Steel	23	22⅝	22⅝
600	Cambria Steel	24½	24	24⅛
14,579	Cambria Steel warrants	2½	1⅞	2
180	Cambria S. Drexel rcts.	24½	24	24¼
743	Choctaw pf. t. c.	56½	56	56
180	Diamond State Steel	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Diamond State Steel pf.	7	7	7
400	Elec. Co. of Am.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
10	Hunt. & B. Top pf.	52½	52½	52½
110	Int. Pow. & Dyn.	10	9	9
2,195	Lehigh Valley	37	35⅝	37
55	Lit. Brothers	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
100	Marsden Co.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
15	Norristown	161¼	161¼	161¼
300	Penna. Steel pf.	85½	85	85⅝
4,010	Phila. Elec.	5¼	4⅞	5
2,230	Pennsylvania	72½	71 11-16	72⅜
384	Phila. Traction	94	94	94
300	Philadelphia & Erie	35	35	35
12,070	Reading t. c.	21	20¼	20⅝
2,800	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	38 3-16	37⅝	38
4,220	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	26¼	25¼	26
100	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¼	2½	2½
700	Tidewater Steel	7	6¼	6⅝
1,387	United Gas Imp.	116	114	114⅝
2,350	Union Traction	27¼	27	27
5,695	U. S. Steel com.	44⅜	42¼	44
575	U. S. Steel pf.	94¼	93¼	94
5	United of N. J.	280	280	280

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 11.—Business on the Bourse to-day was dull and unsatisfactory. Rio Tintos started very weak, depressing the whole list. Transactions were restricted and realizations predominated, especially in view of the Bourse closing July 13. Rio Tintos partially recovered. Kafirs were weak.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 62½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 17½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 70.87½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 28,375,000 francs, Treasury accounts current increased 26,800,000 francs, gold in hand decreased 9,600,000 francs, bills discounted decreased 16,625,000 francs, silver in hand decreased 4,325,000 francs.

BERLIN, July 11.—The Boerse experienced a very bad day to-day. All the industrial securities declined heavily. The falls in coalers and iron stocks reached from 10 to 11 points. Bank stocks were weak, and the Dresdener Bank lost 4 points.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfennigs for checks. Discount rate: Short and three months' bills

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were larger than on any of the earlier days of the week. Most of the trading, however, was supplied by half a dozen stocks, while the rest of the list received very little attention. In the matter of prices the day was an unsatisfactory one, nearly all of the changes as appearing in the final quotations being on the side of declines. When the rally came in the Stock Exchange market after the extreme weakness that showed in the morning prices on the curb also improved, although in few cases were the early declines entirely wiped out. The market gave some signs of strength at the close, confidence having been to some extent restored by the recovery from the lowest prices of the day.

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AMERICAN CAN was by far the most active stock, the trading in the common and preferred amounting to about 7,000 shares. The common, the more active of the two issues, broke very sharply just after the opening, selling down to 22½, a decline of 2¼ points. The afternoon's recovery brought the stock back to 23½, and it closed there with a net loss of 1¼ points. A decline of about 2 points occurred in the preferred stock, which rallied less than the common. It ended the day at 72½ bid, as compared with 74¼ bid the previous day. In addition to the general influences at work the declines in these stocks were helped by reports of new competition, which was not, however, viewed very seriously.

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UNION COPPER, next to American Can, was the most active stock. It was traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares, and sold as low as 5¼. Again, the selling seemed to be chiefly by interests working to lower the price of the stock. And in this connection various unfounded rumors were afloat. A Director of the company stated positively that there was absolutely no intrinsic cause for a decline in the stock. Within six weeks, he stated, the company will begin to be in receipt of money for the product of its mine and that the outlook is so satisfactory that it has just been decided to increase the capacity of the concentrating plant. By the beginning of September these changes will be effected which will bring the daily capacity of the concentrator up to about 150 tons.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were heavy and dull. In neither issue did the day's transactions exceed 500 shares. The heaviest loss occurred in the bonds, which closed at 81½ bid, a net loss of about 2 points.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold from 12 down to 10¾. It rallied to 11¼, and closed there with a net loss of three-quarters of a point.

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TENNESSEE COPPER, on the sale of 300 shares, sold down to 18½, and closed with a net loss of 1 point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 11. Bid.	Asked.	July 10. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	23½	24	24¾	25
American Can. pf	72½	73	74¼	74½
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10¼	9¾	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	41	40	41
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
American Thread pf	4½	4½	4½	4½
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	25¼	26¼	25¼	26¼
British Columbia Copper	16½	17	16½	17
British Exchequer 3s	98½	99½	98¾	99
California Copper	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	7¾	7	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34½	36	37	38
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	89	89	72	89
Cent. of Ga., Chat. div.	4s 89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3¾	3	3¾
Compressed Air	14	16½	14	16½
Con. Refrigerating	7	7¾	8	8¾
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4	3	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	34	32	34
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	66¾	67	67¾	68¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	105½	107	106¾	107¼
Cramps' Shipyard	84	85	84	85
Detroit Southern, w. i	14	15	14½	14¾
Detroit South. pf., w. i	39½	40	40	40¼
Electric Boat	17	19	17	19
Electric Boat pf	40	50	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Electric Vehicle	8	10	9	10
Electric Vehicle pf	17¼	18½	17½	18½
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	2	1¾	2
Empire Steel	4	6	5	7
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	1¾	2	1¾	2
General Chemical	63½	67	64½	67
General Chemical pf	99¼	100¼	99¼	100¼
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	10	10½	10	10½
Havana Commercial pf	45	48	45	48
Hudson River	120	125	120	125
International Umbrella	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	2	1	2
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	25½	28	26½	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf.	86½	88	86½	88
Nat. Sugar pf	107	108¼	107	109
New England Transport.	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21¼	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	93	96	93	96¾
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans. $20 paid	11¼	12	12	13
Otis Elevator	31	33	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	93	96	95	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35¾	37½	35¾	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	72	75	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	26	28¾	26	28
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81½	82½	84	84½
Seaboard Air Line	26½	27½	26	27
Seaboard Air Line pf	47¾	48½	48	48½
Singer Mfg	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 8s	31½	32½	31½	32¾
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120		120	
Standard Oil of N. J	775	780	776	778
Storage Power	8	11	8	11
Storey's General Electric	15	17	15	17
Tennessee Copper	19½	20	19½	20
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6½	4	6¾
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6¾
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5¼	5½	5¼	5¾
Union Typewriter	61	63	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	90	91	90	90¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	31¾	32½	32¾	33
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
Universal Tobacco, w. i		20		20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	48	44	49
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	17	15	17
Worthington Pump pf	111½	112¾	108	112

Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101¼	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R	245	250	245	250
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	103	100	101¼
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	210	220
Cent. Pk, N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	41	42	41	45
Columbus Railway pf	100	102	97	100
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70½	69½	70½
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	118	115	118
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Kansas Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	28	28	28	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	190	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	119	119
Sixth Av. R. R	210	216	208	212
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	115	116	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	60	68	60	68
34th & 42d St. 5s, 1906	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	106	105	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	8	6½	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	73	76	73	76
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109½	110
Col. Gas 5s	104	106	106½	107
Com. Gas 5s	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103		103	
Denver Gas	35	36	35	36
Denver Gas 5s	79	80	79	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98		98	
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam Gas	103¾	104¾	103¾	105¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	57½	59	57½	59
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co, 1st	113	113	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
N. Y. Gas 5s	108	110	108	110
People's Gas (Mo.) 5s	90	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	55	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¾	88¾	86¾	88¾
Standard Gas, New York	130	138	130	138
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	19	25

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.04	.06
Alpha Con	.01	.01
Andes	.02	.03
Belcher	.09	.10
Best & Belcher	.20	.20
Bullion	.01	.03
Caledonia	.49	.59
Challenge Con	.22	.22
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.84	.85
Con. Cal & Va	2.00	2.10
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.06	.07
Gould & Curry	.12	.12
Hale & Norcross	.19	.18
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.01	.01
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.15	.17
Occidental Con	.02	.03
Ophir	.66	.68
Overman	.17	.18
Potosi	.07	.07
Savage	.06½	.07
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.16	.17
Standard	3.00	3.70
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.13	.13
Utah Con	.01	.02
Yellow Jacket	.08	.08

Silver bars	58⅜	58½
Mexican dollars	Nominal	Nominal
Drafts, sight	.12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13¾	14	13¾	13¾
Alamo	13½	14	13¾	14
Argentum	16	17⅜	15⅝	17½
Anaconda	33	36	37	41
Battle Mountain	16¾	17½	16¾	17½
Blue Bell	15	16		
*Butterfly	40	42	40	43
Cortolanus	14	15	14	15
C. C. Cons	8½	8¾	8	8½
C. C. & M	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Columbine Victor	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Dante	5	5½	5½	6
Dr. Jackpot	68½	69¼	69	69¼
Elkton	172¼	175	173	175
El Paso	44½	45	44½	45½
Findlay	9½	11	10½	11
Golden Fleece	34	39	35	39
Gibson	37	39	37	37½
Gold Dollar	15½	15⅝	16⅜	17
Gold Knob	6½	6¾	6⅝	6¾
Golden Cycle	61½	63	62	62½
Gold Sovereign	4½	5	4½	5
Gould	16	16¾	17	18¾
Hart	10	10½	10	11
Ingham	16½	17	16⅜	17½
Isabella	37	37½	40	41
Jackpot	40	46½	40	46½
Keystone	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9⅛
Lexington	6½	7¼	6¾	7¼
Last Dollar	55	60	55	60
Mary Cashen	12½	15	12	15
Moon Anchor	28½	30	27	30
National	3¼	3¾	3¾	4
Nugget	18	19	18½	19
New Haven	5½	6	6¼	6¾
Orphan	14	17½	14	18
Pharmacist	7¾	8	7⅞	8½
Pinnacle	7	9½	9	9¾
Portland	300	301½	300	305
Pointer	7⅞	8	8¼	8¾
Rawlings	15	22	15	25
Rose Nicol	6¾	7½	7	7½
Bedan	6⅜	6¾	6¾	6¾
Vindicator	110	125	119	125
Work	13	13½	12½	13⅜
Zoe	3½	3½	3½	3½

*Butterfly declares dividend of three-fourths of a cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$170,220,002
Gold	102,375,654
Silver	24,770,524
United States notes	14,006,362
Treasury notes of 1890	112,200
National banknotes	8,680,184
Total receipts this day	2,202,798
Total receipts this month	19,428,982
Total receipts this year	19,428,982
Total expenditures this day	2,345,009
Total expenditures this month	24,095,000
Total expenditures this year	24,095,000
Deposits in National banks	103,556,401
National banknotes received for redemption	539,290
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	1,234,700
Customs	925,128
Miscellaneous	102,969

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$286,148,689
Silver dollars	435,192,000
Silver dollars of 1890	457,367
Silver Bullion of 1890	46,789,633
Total	$768,587,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$286,148,689
Silver certificates outstanding	435,192,000
Treasury notes	47,247,000
Total	$768,587,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$60,368,084
Gold certificates	42,007,570
Silver coin and bullion	20,282,427
Silver certificates	4,488,097
United States notes	14,006,362
Other assets	19,751,863
Total in Treasury	$160,904,406
Deposits in National banks	103,556,401
Total	$264,460,807
Current liabilities	94,240,805
Available cash balance	$170,220,002

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in July showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Canadian Pacific	$24,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	21,800
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	6,960
Denver & Rio Grande	19,200
Evansville & Terre Haute	1,452
Hocking Valley	8,849
International & Great Northern	1,664
Kanawha & Michigan	2,011
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	51,363
Missouri Pacific	71,000
Central Branch	5,000
Texas Pacific	22,951
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	6,523
Wabash	20,699
Total increase, 14 roads	$263,472
Increase previously reported	67,543
Total increase, 18 roads	$331,015

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The following showed decreases:

Evansville & Indianapolis	$175
Mexican Central	3,432
Mexican National	17,220
Total decrease, 3 roads	$20,827
Decrease previously reported	11,562
Total decrease, 4 roads	$32,389
Net increase	$298,626

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The decision of the members of the Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company to discontinue active underwriting operations and go into voluntary liquidation is said to be due to the indisposition of some of the members to approve the plan to reorganize the company as a joint stock corporation and their insistence upon the division of assets as an alternative course. The company commenced business in 1896, and was licensed to operate only in this State. It was organized with $40,000 in cash and $160,000 in capital stock notes, the latter having been redeemed in cash in 1897. Its policies were non-assessable. It was estimated last year that about one-tenth of the company's writings were upon risks in New York State, the remainder being on property in other parts of the country.

Recent reports in insurance circles had it that a large foreign fire insurance company was engaged in a decision as to whether withdrawal from the United States would be expedient and advisable, and speculation has been indulged in since the circulation of the report as to the identity of the company. The potency of the report has now disappeared, as officials of the company in question have been advised by their home office abroad that the company will continue underwriting operations in the United States at least one year longer, if not for two or three years, it being stated that the foreign Directors believe that the bad insurance conditions of the last three years in this country are practically at an end and that they have decided to test their belief in this regard before determining upon any radical course of action.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 11, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
116¼	116¼	30,658	Amalgamated Copper	117¼	118¼	115	116	-2
4¾	5	100	American Bicycle	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼	-½
		100	Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	+1½
29¼	29½	3,910	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29¼	29¾	29	29	-¼
84	85	800	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	84	84½	83¼	84½	+ ½
28½	29	1,600	American Cotton Oil	28¾	28¾	28	28½	- ½
32¾	33½	400	American Ice Co	32¾	33	32¾	33	+ ¼
68½	70	100	Am. Ice Co. pf	69¼	69¼	68½	69½	+ ½
26	27¾	500	Am. Linseed Co	26	26	25½	25½	- ½
62	64	325	Am. Linseed Co. pf	63½	63½	62	63½	- ½
6½	7	100	American Malting Co.	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾	- ⅛
53½	53⅝	5,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	53	54	51	53½	- 1½
101¾	102½	3,100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	100¾	101¾	100¼	101¾	+ ¼
26	28	1,225	Am. Locomotive	28	28	25½	27½	- 1½
88	89	550	Am. Locomotive pf	88	89	86	89	+1
85	87	100	American Snuff pf	86	86	86	86	- 1
138½	139½	19,210	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138¾	139	136¼	136½	- 1¼
78¾	80	15	American Woolen pf	80	80	80	80	
		1,000	American Tobacco	132½	132½	132½	132½	- 1½
130	132	600	American Tobacco ctfs	132½	132½	130	130	- ½
44½	45	5,800	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45¾	45¾	44	45	- 1
23	25	300	Ann Arbor	24	24	24	24	
53	56	100	Ann Arbor pf	54	54	54	54	- 1
75½	75¾	116,650	At., T. & S. F.	77	79½	72¾	75¾	- 2½
100½	100¾	40,550	At., T. & S. F. pf	100½	101½	97¾	100¾	- ¼
96¼	96½	21,500	Baltimore & Ohio	97½	97½	95¾	96¾	- 2¼
92	93	338	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93	93	93	93	- ½
77¾	78¼	18,910	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	77½	79	77	78	+ ½
66	69	300	Canada Southern	67	67	67	67	
101¾	102	2,600	Canadian Pacific	101	102	100½	101¾	- ¼
44	44½	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	45	45	42½	45	- ½
39½	39½	5,570	Chicago & Alton	40	40¾	38½	39	- 1½
76¾	77½	1,400	Chicago & Alton pf	77½	77½	76½	77	- 1
		1,300	C., B. & Q., tr. ctfs.	196½	196½	195½	195½	- 1
122	125	300	Chicago & East. Ill.	125	125	123	123	- 3
23	23¼	4,795	Chicago Great West.	22½	23¾	21¾	23	+ ¼
80¾	82½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	82	82½	82	82½	
46	48	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	48	48	47	48	- ½
32½	33	2,400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	33	33¾	31	32¾	- ¼
69	70	800	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	70	70	68	69	- 1
159½	159¾	90,855	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	161	162	158	159½	- 2
183	187	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	185	185	185	185	
193	195	800	Chicago & Northw.	190	193	190	192½	- 2½
137½	138¼	14,150	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	134½	139¾	133	137½	- 3
		4,250	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	7⅞	8	7	7⅞	- ⅝
20¼	20⅜	3,810	Chi. Term. Trans.	21	21	19¾	21	+ ¼
40	40¾	2,310	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	40¼	41	38	40¾	- ¼
87½	88¼	2,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	87½	87¾	87	87¾	- ¼
117	120	300	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	117¾	116	117½	- ¼
99½	100	2,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	101	101	99	99½	- 3¼
	137	300	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	185	185	186	185	- 3
12⅞	13	5,245	Colorado Southern	13½	13¾	12¾	13	- ⅝
49	49¼	3,000	Col. Southern 1st pf.	49½	49¾	49	49	- ½
21¼	21½	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	- ¼
21	21½	700	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	21	21	20	20	- ½
		100	Commercial Cable	183	183	183	183	- ¼
215½	216	2,410	Consolidated Gas	215¾	217	214	215½	- ½
66	68	1,400	Con. Tobac. Co. ctfs.	66¾	66¾	65¼	66	- 1
118	118	300	Con. Tobac. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	
160	162	3,340	Delaware & Hudson	161½	162	159	159	- 2
220	230	1,200	Del., Lack. & West.	225	228½	224½	228½	+ ¾
90½	92	2,550	Denver & R. G. pf.	92½	92¾	90½	92¾	+ ¼
90	90	3,020	Den. & R. G. pf., ctfs.	90	90	90	90	
		500	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	- 1½
144	144	200	Diamond Match	144	144	144	143½	- 1
10	10	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	10	10	10	10	
16¾	17	300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
		688	Dist. of America				8¾	
		200	Dist. of America pf.	29¾	30	29¾	29½	- ¼
90	90	60,800	Erie	37¾	38¼	37	37	- ¼
67½	67¾	13,630	Erie 1st pf	67¾	68	66	67¾	- ¼
53½	53¾	1,200	Erie 2d pf	52½	53¾	52	53¼	- ¼
		200	Evans. & T. H.				56½	
258	260	1,600	General Electric	258	260¼	258¾	258¾	+1¾
54¾	55	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	54¾	56	54¾	55½	+ ¾
101¼	102	200	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	101¼	102	101¼	102	
176¾	178	400	Great Northern pf.	176¾	178¾	177	177	- 5
51¾	52	600	Hocking Valley	51¾	52¾	50¾	52	+ ¾
73¼	74	400	Hocking Valley pf.	74	74	73¼	73¼	- ¾
147	149	6,090	Illinois Central	147	149	146	148	- ¼
21	21	850	International Paper	21	21	20	21	
90¼	90¾	800	Internat. Power Co.	90¼	90	90	90	- ½
7	7	100	International Silver	7	7	7	7	
34	35¼	1,100	Iowa Central	34	35¼	33¼	35½	+1½
74¼	77	2,450	Iowa Central pf.	74¼	77	73¾	76¾	+ ¾
38	38	300	Internat. Pump	38	38	37	37½	- ½
40	40	200	Kansas City South. pf.	40	40	40	40	-1
56	58	100	Lake Erie & West.	56	58	56	58	+ 2
103¾	104	23,835	Louisville & Nashville	103¾	105¼	102¾	103¾	- 1¼
117¾	118	18,050	Manhattan Elevated	117¾	118¾	116¾	117¾	- ½
167¼	169¼	4,000	Met. Street Railway	167¾	169¼	166¾	168½	+ ½
34½	34¾	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	34½	34¾	34¾	34½	- ¼
25½	25¾	4,400	Mexican Central	25¾	25¾	24¾	24¾	- ¼
		700	Mexican National ctfs.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
104	105	550	Minn. & St. Louis	104	105	103¾	105	- 2¼
25	25	23	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	25	25	25	25	
67¼	67¾	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67¼	67¾	67¼	67½	- ¼
24¾	25	4,130	Mo., Kan. & Texas	24¾	25¾	24¾	25	- 2
55	55¼	3,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	55	55¾	53¾	55¾	- ¾
103¼	105¼	16,750	Missouri Pacific	103¼	105¾	102¾	104¼	- ¾
		7,800	Mo. Pacific rights				⅞	- ⅛
41¾	42	400	Nat. Biscuit Co.	41¾	41¾	41	41	- 2
19¾	21	400	National Lead Co.	19¾	21	19¾	21	+ ¼
44	44	300	National Salt Co.	44	44	44	44	
76¾	76¾	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	- ¼
151¾	152	11,864	New York Central	151¾	152	150	150	- 1¾
37	37	1,200	N. Y. C. & St. L.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	- ¼
75	75	300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	75	75	75	
214	217	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215	215	215	215	- 2
32½	32¾	17,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	32	32¾	31¾	32¾	- ¼
47½	48	2,550

STOCK MARKET BREAKS

Closing Prices Show Net Declines After a Sharp Break.

Buying Orders by Largest Financial Interests Check Falling Prices and Force a Rally—Rock Island's Drop.

There was another sharp break in prices on the stock market yesterday, and though not a little of the losses were recovered later in the day on a substantial rally, closing prices, nevertheless, showed net declines, some of them substantial; practically general to the list. Reasons for the decline were not new, but merely represented a continuation of the unfavorable developments, actual or reported, that had been so large a factor in influencing the declines in the earlier part of the week. These included the continued dry weather in the corn belt and reports of greater damage in consequence to the growing crops; further suggestions, altogether untrue, so authoritative announcement is made, that the Northern Pacific contest has been renewed; rumors, lacking confirmation, of a large banking interest in trouble, and predictions that Saturday's bank statement will make an unfavorable showing—may, indeed, disclose that surplus reserves are entirely wiped out. In addition, each point or half-point decline uncovered numerous stop orders or forced to the liquidation of weakly margined accounts, this not unnaturally accelerating the decline, once begun.

At the close of the day prices showed net losses as follows:

Atchison	2¼	Mo., Kan. & T.	2
Balt. & Ohio	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	8¾
Chicago & Alton	1½	Southern Pacific	1⅞
Chi. & East. Illinois	3	Union Pacific	1¼
Rock Island	3	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2½
Northwest	2½	Amal. Copper	2
St. Paul	2	Linseed Oil	3¼
Delaware & Hudson	2	Amer. Tobacco	1¼
D. & Rio G. pf. ctfs.	4½	Tobacco Certificates	3
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Colorado Fuel	3¾
Erie	1½	National Biscuit	2
Great North. pf.	3	Pressed Steel Car	3
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¾
Minn. & St. Louis	2¼		

These figures, however, as a matter of fact, do not tell the full market story, for at one time prices were very much lower than these losses would indicate, a rally having set in around 1 o'clock. This was held fairly well in some stocks until 2:30, when another break in prices was made against securities, sending them down again, but by no means to the low level of the day, which was reached about 11 o'clock. At that time Atchison was selling at 72⅜, as compared with the high figure of 75, and the close of 75⅝; St. Paul was down from 162 to 158, the close being 159½; Rock Island sold at 133, with the high at 139 and the close at 137½; Union Pacific fell to 97, as compared with the high at 100½, and the close of 98½; Northwest was down to 190, which represented a drop of nearly 6 points, while many other standard stocks declined proportionately. Indeed, the market had begun to assume a panicky appearance when large buying orders appeared and not only stayed the falling prices, but eventually forced the rally.

Unlike the break of Monday and Wednesday, yesterday's decline, so expert market operators declare, was not brought about so much by concentrated selling by large operators as by scattered commission house selling, much of it forced because the margins of customers had been exhausted. Instead, it is declared, that for the first time since the present decline set in, there was a practical cessation of the heavy liquidation understood to be for the account of a number of large Western operators, including the Moore brothers. Such experts also declare that yesterday's buying was much better than the selling, and that there were plain evidences that the largest financial powers, including Morgan, Standard Oil, and Vanderbilt interests, were supporting the market.

The market did not lack sensational features on the decline. One of the most striking of these was the opening sale of Rock Island—200 shares at 134½, as compared with the closing price on Wednesday of 140½. Gossip has it that because of their large holdings in this stock the Moore brothers have been forced to sacrifice many other stocks to enable them to retain their Rock Island interest.

Another feature was a 5½ point advance in St. Lawrence and Adirondack stock on dealings in 3,700 shares, making practically a 10-point advance in two days. It is understood that an extra dividend is assured on the stock, and that it may be taken over by the New York Central.

The stocks of the United States Steel Corporation held steady all day, the common closing with a half-point advance on dealings in 93,000 shares, and the preferred losing ¼ on trading in 36,000 shares.

During the day there was heavy selling for foreign account, principally London and Berlin. London is understood to have disposed of fully 100,000 shares in this market.

WALL STREET RUMORS DENIED.

Declared to be No Foundation for Reports of a Conflict Between Morgan and Harriman Interests.

For the greater part of the day yesterday, as on Wednesday, Wall Street was filled with a variety of stories telling of a "conflict" between the Morgan interests on the one side and the Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb people on the other, growing out of the old Northern Pacific contest. These stories are absolutely without foundation, and are pronounced so by all the interested parties.

A representative of the Harriman interests said to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"There is absolutely no truth in the stories of a clash between the Morgan and Harriman interests. These reports probably emanate from the same source as the exaggerated reports about Western crops and railroad freight-rate wars."

Perhaps the situation can best be summed up by a Wall Street bulletin, credited to a leading financial interest, and understood to have been authorized, to the following effect:

The great railroad interests of the country have before them the most important problems that have ever been faced in the railroad history of the country. The problems are of such importance that no two men nor two groups of men can enter into arrangements which will bind all other interests. Innumerable roads have to be taken into consideration, and the negotiations take time.

It can be stated without fear of contradiction that the many published reports of a disagreement between the Morgan and Harriman factions are absolutely untrue. Daily conferences between these interests are being held, and with every prospect that very satisfactory arrangements regarding the readjustment of the railroad map of the country will be reached. It is unreasonable to expect that these matters can be adjusted in a few hours or a few days, but all can rest assured that conditions were never more sound; and that ultimately all questions will be settled to the complete satisfaction of all interested parties.

According to late reports in the Street some definite statements in respect to the Northern Pacific affair and certain other matters in which the financial district is interested will be forthcoming in a short time. These may have to bear, among other things, on the proposed change in the personnel of the Northern Pacific Directorate.

CORN'S UPWARD MOVEMENT.

The September Product Touches the Highest Price of the Season.

While prices were falling on the stock market corn was soaring upward on the Produce Exchange, and many of the stock brokers who were identified with the selling on the Stock Exchange were trading in corn as well, but on the bull side.

September corn touched the top price of the season, both in Chicago and here. It opened at 52¾, and in the early afternoon reached 54¾, closing at the high mark.

The reason for the advance was stated to be the threatening unfavorable weather conditions, together with a belief that the Government crop estimate was too high. The local figures based on the Government estimate place the crop at about 2,088,000,000 bushels, but private estimates put the total at but little above 1,900,000,000 bushels, and stress is laid on the fact that the statistician of the Department of Agriculture estimates the condition of the crop at 81.9 per cent., which is the lowest record in fourteen years.

Added strength to the bull interests was derived from the belief that, as these estimates were all made on July 1, the condition of the crop is worse now, since the weather in the corn belt has continued to be dry and hot, with reports indicating that there is no rain in sight.

Chicago Corn Market Strong.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Corn opened strong with a big demand for country account, coupled with general local buying on continued reports of damage by heat. The Government crop report was considered a bull factor, although it did not contain statistics for the past ten days, during which time it is conceded the most damage had been done to the growing grain. Later heavy liquidation caused a slightly weaker feeling, September opened ⅝ to 1 cent higher at 50½ to 50¾ cents, advanced to 51⅝ cents, and closed with a gain of 1⅜ to 1⅝ cents, at 51⅜ to 51½ cents. Local receipts were 242 cars, with 12 of contract grade.

DIDN'T GET THE MONEY, SO DIED.

Man Jumped from Bridge in Cleveland for Lack of Fare to Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 11.—"If I don't get enough money to go to Buffalo, I'll jump off that bridge to-night," said Levi Slocum to friends yesterday.

Early to-day Slocum's dead and badly crushed body was found lying on the railroad tracks, nearly 100 feet below the bridge. Slocum was thirty-five years old, and his home was in Buffalo.

THIRTEENTH AT CAMP ROE.

Gun Practice for Batteries D and F—Visitors at Evening Parade.

CAMP ROE, Fisher's Island, L. I., July 11.—The fog was so thick this morning that it was feared the men of the Thirteenth Regiment would be unable to get any gun practice to-day, but by 11 o'clock the sun had broken through the clouds and the fog had been dispelled.

Early in the day the men of Batteries D and F of the First Battalion were assigned to their posts at the big guns, and were in readiness for the order to load and fire. The targets were towed out by the Government tug Castle this morning to positions 6,500 and 8,500 yards from shore. They were placed in position under the supervision of Ordnance Officer Washington I. Taylor.

The parade this evening was witnessed by a large number of visitors to the camp.

DEAL COUNCILMAN SENTENCED.

Ex-Collector Bartholomew Accused of Illegally Retaining Books.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 11.—Frank S. Bartholomew, ex-Collector of Deal Borough, and now a member of the Borough Council, was sentenced this morning to a fine of $250 or seven months in State prison for illegally retaining the books and papers of his office after his term of office had expired. Bartholomew asserts that the books were stolen, and the State at his trial held the books were suppressed to hide discrepancies.

He was released under $3,000 bail pending the hearing of the case by the Supreme Court. The Deal Council is to take steps to unseat him as a member on the ground that he has been convicted of a crime.

Water Question In Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 11.—A special meeting held in the Town Hall in this village last evening for the purpose of voting on the question of the introduction of water into the village resulted as follows: Total vote cast, 106; for, 34; against, 82.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction — Turnure Mansion on Fifth Avenue Transferred.

The John M. Thompson Company has sold for the estate of Nicholas Low the six old dwellings 2 to 12 Hancock Street, on plot 88 by 112 and irregular. The purchasers are Mandelbaum & Lewine.

Collins & Collins have sold to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 80 East Fifty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 75.

James C. Crawford has sold the three-story dwelling 129 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for the setate of James B. Brady 52 Oliver Street, three and six story brick buildings on lot 25 by 100.

Morris Weinstein and H. E. Distelhurst have sold to Samuel Sass 91 and 93 Hester Sreet, a plot 43.9 by 75.4, upon which a seven-story store and loft building will be erected.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Charles Ast the five-story plot at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue; also, for Julia Huerstel, a plot of four lots running through from Boston to Cauldwell Avenues, the buyer taking in part payment property at Port Richmond, S. I. The same firm has also resold the plot, 50x100, on the east side of Third Avenue, 84 feet south of Windover Avenue, recently purchased by Lena Bailey.

Architects Clinton & Russell filed plans yesterday for a five-story building, to be erected on a lot, 26.6 by 100, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street. The owner of the property is Elias J. Herrick, and its improvement will cost $80,000.

The residence of the late Lawrence Turnure, 417 Fifth Avenue, was conveyed yesterday to the City Real Property Investing Company for an expressed consideration of $326,000, and was mortgaged to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company in the sum of $200,000 for one year at 4 per cent. interest.

Jonas & Co. report the following sales: For Mrs. Klarenmeyer, 665-7 Cauldwell Avenue, two five-story dwelling flats; the leasehold property on Third Avenue, five-story flat, for Mrs. Schonewald, and to a builder the lot, 29 by 100, in One Hundred and Sixth Street, 85 feet east of First Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

225 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 375 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Eli H. Bernheim 18,025

1,965 Madison Avenue, east side, 38.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 19 by 80.6, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to T. Donovan 14,910

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

26 Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 239 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary M. Baldwin 27,000

By John T. Boyd.

175 West Broadway, east side, 54.4 feet, end of Worth Street, 20.1x28.10x19.11x27, four-story brick building; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Albert Palmer 15,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Fourteenth Street, Wakefield, north side, 55 feet west of Prospect Place, 25 by 114; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Julia A. Morris 1,000

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, west of Morris Avenue, 25x100, being Lot 228, map of the Village of Mott Haven; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Josephine H. Norcum 3,400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, William H. Harris, referee, 400 to 408 Seventy-ninth Street, norwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, 100x100.2, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $89,199.51. Subject to mortgage for $70,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, J. Aspinall Hodge, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 50x99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,619.86.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, A. C. Levy, referee, 1,026 and 1,028 One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 35 feet east of Prospect Avenue, 36.6x91, two two-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $3,140.95; subject to mortgage for $12,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Robert K. Prentice, referee, 256 One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 67 feet east of West End Avenue, 16.6 by 80.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,257.89; subject to mortgage for $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Main Street, west side, Lots 648 and 651, map of the property of Elizabeth R. B. King; Main Street, east side, — feet north of Crosby Street, 100 by 200 to Minnieford Avenue by 100 by 200, being Lots 359 to 362, inclusive, and 369 to 371, inclusive, same map; Third (formerly Fordham) Avenue, east side, part of Lot 127, same map; Third (formerly Fordham) Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, (late Eighth Street,) being part of Lots 85 and 87, same map; One Hundred and Sixty-eighth (formerly Sixth) Street, southwest side, 124 feet southeast of Third Avenue, runs southeast 132.9 by southwest 55 by southeast 74.8 to the northwest side of Fulton Avenue, by southwest 74 by northwest 186 by northeast 1, being part of Lot 127, same map; Fulton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventieth (formerly Eighth) Street, 26.5 by — by 17.5 by 100, being part of Lot 85, same map.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway, northeast corner, for a five-story brick building, 26.6 by 100; Elias J. Herrick of 15 Wall Street, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 2,084 Third Avenue, rear, for a one-story brick shop, 50 by 20; Consolidated Gas Company, premises, owner; Ralph E. Dusinberre of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 72; Jeremiah C. Lyons of 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 150 feet east of the Harlem River, for a one-story frame shop, 10 by 40; C. H. Moore & Co. of 5 East Forty-second Street, owners; Edward Berrian, King's Bridge, architect; cost, $150.

Jerome Avenue, near main entrance to Woodlawn Cemetery, for a one-story frame office, 27.4 by 27.4; Woodlawn Cemetery, premises, owner; F. K. Plumbly of 79 West One Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Seventeenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, architect; cost, $1,828.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 60 feet west of First Avenue, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,549.

Fortieth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,627.

Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 133.4 feet east of Park Avenue, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $10,200.

No. 237 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,847.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,400.

Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet west of Second Avenue, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $4,717.

Third Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $760.

Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, northwest corner, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,420.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 200.6 feet west of Brook Avenue, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder; cost, $2,261.

Mott Street, east side, 184 feet north of Spring Street, to a three-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $500.

Thirty-second Street, north side, 135 feet east of Third Avenue, to a three-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $840.

No. 11 East Ninety-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; I. A. Bach, premises, owner; Lowenhaupt of 120 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $600.

No. 40 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. S. Van Rensselaer, premises, owner; Lowell & Smith of 152 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 99 Bowery, a four-story brick hotel; S. Goldberg, premises, owner; G. M. McCabe of 102 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 120 Broadway, to an eight and nine story brick building; Equitable Life Assurance Company, premises, owner; George B. Post of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 240 and 242 Columbus Avenue, to four-story brick flats, with stores; Nathan A. Cushman, premises, owner; Frank A. Rooke of 189 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, July 11.

AMETHYST AV, e s, 155 ft n of Morris Park Av, 20x100; Emma L. Von Raven to Charles Spaulding. (mtg $3,000) $1

AMETHYST AV, e s, 155 ft n of Morris Park Av, 20x100; Charles Spaulding to Benjamin F. Megie. (mtg $3,000) 1

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of East Chester Road, 25.1x92.6x28x96; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Jacob Wicks, Jr. 1,275

BOWERY, w s, 25 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Alice Iselin to the Bowery Bank, 1-6 part. (R S $1.75) 5,833

BOWERY, w s, 25 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; George G. Williams and others, trustees, to the Bowery Bank. (R S $7.50;) ½ part 17,500

BOWERY, w s, 25 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Mary Hamlin to the Bowery Bank, 1-6 part, (R S $1.75) 5,833

DIVISION ST, 82 to 86, n w corner of Eldridge St, 41.8x74.10x irregular; Frank B. Wiech to Charles H. Wilson, ½ part, (R S $8.75) 1

EAST CHESTER ROAD, e s, 50 ft s of Cornell Av, 25x100; Boston Road, s s, 25.1 ft e of East Chester Road, 150.7x 80x150x192.6; Birch St, e s, 400 ft s of Kingston Av, 50x100; Syracuse Av, s s, 25 ft w of Cedar St, 25x100; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Jacob Wicks, Jr., (R S $4) 9,505

EDGECOMBE AV, s s, 230.3 ft s of 145th St, 17.2x70.1x16.3x72.5; William J. Huston to Kate I. Reilly, (R S $1.25, mtg $6,000) 11,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 109, n w s, 25x100; Peter Gorth to Henry F. C. Rahe, (R S $25, mtg $23,000) 1

ELTON AV, e s, 150 ft n of 153d St, 50 to 154th St, x83.4 to 3d Av x 53.5x66.6; William M. Walker to Annie L. Horn, (R S $10) 1,000

JULIANA ST, n e corner Duncomb Av, 35x96x43x70; John D. McLaughlin to James McLaughlin, (R S $1, mtg $3,500) 1

LIBERTY ST, 112, s s, Cedar St, 113 and 115; Elizabeth W. Chapman to Charles Wolff, (R S $56.25) 100

LOT 34, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Ferdinand Hecht to William R. Rose, (R S $3.50) 1

LOT 34, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Charles Donohue, referee, to Ferdinand Hecht, (R S $3.50) 3,100

MONROE ST, 175, n s, 24x100; Louis Breslauer to Adolph Shapiro and another, (R S $4, mtg $27,500) 1

MORRIS ST, 25, e s, 41.8x100x irregular; Lawrence Turnure and others, trustees and executors, to City Real Property Investing Company, (R S $161.75) 1

5TH AV, w s, 79.9 ft n of 46th St, 20.8x 100; Caroline G. Fellowes to Mary F. Betts, (R S $12.75) 1

5TH ST, 811 to 817, 80x97; Wolf Balleisen and another to Bethoven Englander, (mtg $70,000, R S $15.75) 108,750

6TH ST, n s, 204 ft e of 3d Av, 20x112.11 x20x112.10; Alice Bunte and another, executors, to Nicholas Schuitz, (R S $8.25, mtg $25,000) 24,600

8TH ST, n s, 204 ft e of 3d Av, 20x112.11 x20x112.10; Alice Bunte and others to Nicholas Schuitz 1

10TH ST, s s, Lot 227, map of Unionport, 50x106; George Decker to William H. R. Hoffmann 800

116TH AV, s s, 24.11 ft n of 135th St, 22.1x 100x31.9x100; Charles W. Gessin to Charles D. Ward, (mtg $6,750) 1

11TH ST, 45 to 51 East, 83x15.11x irregular; Joseph H. Bennett and another, heirs, to Josef Steiner, (R S $80.75) 94,000

13TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue D, 100x 100; Unionport; Francis Murphy to Amalia Leubuscher, all title 1

45TH ST, 130 West, 20x100.4; William H. Fuller to William E. Finn, (R S $10.50).

49TH ST, n s, 343.9 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x 91.2; Frank E. Wilson to Charles H. Wilson, ½ part, (R S $2.25) 1

52D ST, 206 East, 20x100.5; James T. Woodward to Henry G. Trevor, (R S $4.75) 12,000

53D ST, 43 East, 20x100.5; James J. Faye to E. Henrietta Faye, (mtg $28,000, R S $23.75) 1

55TH ST, 115 East, 20x100.5; Henry C. Tinker to Anna M. Galbraith, (R S $10.75) 100

61ST ST, s s, 115 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 100.5; Cornelia M. Rogers to Robert Rogers 1

68TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; John C. Lathrop to Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of New York City, (mtg $15,000) 1

69TH ST, 305 West, 25x100.5; Thomas L. Reynolds to Walter J. Clarke, (mtg $13,000) 1

92D ST, s s, 227.7 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.8; Arthur A. Zimmerman to Albert E. Gibbs, quitclaim 1

97TH ST, n s, 444 ft e of 10th Av, 16x 100.11; Michael C. Gress, referee, to New York Life Insurance Company, (R S $6.75) 14,000

106TH ST, n s, 103.3 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16.10x100.11; Henry J. Hemmeus, referee, to Robert W. Hall, executor, (R S $3.25) 9,000

107TH ST, 208 East, 21.10x100.11; Elias Gussarof and another to Israel Marks, (R S $4.25) 11,000

108TH ST, 112 and 114 East, 51.1x100.11 x50.9x100.11; Elias Kempner to Herman A. Koenig, (mtg $14,000, R S $7) ..... Exchange

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 90x 100.11; Louis Cohn to Jacob Bluestone, ½ part, all liens 1

116TH ST, s s, 241 ft w of 5th Av, 44x 100.11; Abraham J. Ruth to Ida Hahn, (R S $2, mtg $11,300) 1

135TH ST, 112 West, 25x99.11; Johanna A. Schramm to Albert B. Hardy, all liens 1

136TH ST, s s, 360 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Suale Rawes. (mtg $17,000) 500

146TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Fulton McMahon, referee, to James T. Barry. (R S $3.50) 9,100

150TH ST, s s, 225.3 ft e of 6th Av, e s Morris Av, 25x80; Nicola Pizzani to Filomena D. Pizzani, (mtg $8,200) 1

152D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 50x 100; Reginald H. Williams, referee, to Frederick Braun, (R S $1.75) 5,800

176TH ST, s s, 22 ft w of Trafalgar Place, 21.6x78; Frank McCone to Ida L. Bickford, all liens, (R S 25 cents) 1

Recorded Leases.

ALL WHARFAGE from use bulkhead between Piers 28 and 29 North River, 10 years $7,700

BROADWAY, w e corner of 46th St; Henry O. Heuer to Thomas P. Fitzsimons, until May 1, 1906 300

FRANKLIN ST, 1, s w corner of Baxter St; Louis Levy to Luigi Rapuzzi, 5 years 840

MULBERRY ST, 140; Mariantonia Grosso to Sebastiano Volpe and another, 3 11-12 years 600

PIER (new) 29 North River; City of New York, by Board of Docks, to Associates of the Jersey Company and others, 10 years 30,500

PIER 4 feet of 35th St North River; City of New York, by Board of Docks, to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 10 years 11,000

3D AV, 1,915; James T. Pengburn and others to Herman Greenberg, 5 11-12 years $1,600 2,100

29TH ST, 252 West; John Rachow and another to Anna Meyer, 3 years 1,500

34TH ST, 40 West; Mary W. Scheper to L. & F. Fincus, 10 years $6,500 11,200

42D ST, 231 to 235 East; the F. W. Seybel Company to Ely J. Rieser, 1 year ... 1,600

45TH ST, 302 East, and 303 East 44th St; Henry Kern to William Glaccum & Sons, 5 years 2,700

169TH ST, 1,158 East; Isaac L. Dunn to Thomas F. Murphy, 5 years. $480, $540 860

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to firm of Chautauqua Planing Mill Company; Mott Av, e s, widened, 281.9 ft n of 144th St, prior mortgage $25,000, due Jan. 10, 1902, 6 per cent., notes $1,282

ALTMAN, Adolph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 13th St., 122 East; due June 19, 1902; 4 per cent. 10,000

BETTS, Mary F., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 5th Av, w s, 79.9 ft n of 46th St; 1 year, 4 per cents 4,750

BROWN, James E., to Andrew D. Parker; 164th St, n s, 49.11 ft w of Stebbins Av, runs e to Stebbins Av 49.11x n 79.9x w 27.1x s 74.6, 1 year, 6 per cent, gold 4,000

BROWN, James E., to Andrew D. Parker; 164th St, n s, 49.11 ft w of Stebbins Av, runs e to Stebbins Av 49.11x n 79.9x w 27.1x s 74.6, 1 year, 6 per cent, gold 11,000

BROWNING, William C., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Bowery, w s, being lots 6 to 11, map Robert Brown, No. 196; due July 10, 1904, 4 per cent. 225,000

BUSSING, Sarah M., and others to Mary E. Flynn; Old White Plains Road from Westchester to White Plains, e s, adjoining land of A. Thompson, East Chester. 3 years 6,000

CANNATA, Giuseppe, to Silas A. H. Dayton, administrator; 1st Av, 2,060, due May 1, 1904 5,000

CANNATA, Giuseppe, to Simon Epstein and another; 1st Av, 2,060, installments, $30 to $45 monthly, 6 per cent. 1,800

CENTURY REALTY COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 6th Av, n e corner 43d St, due Aug. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent. 600,000

CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, n e corner 2 East 38th St; 1 year, 4 per cent. 200,000

COYNE, Mary, widow, to Julia L. Grattan, guardian; Freeman St, s s, 39.10 ft e of Lyman Place, due July 1, 1904 3,500

CUSSLER, Joseph, to Gustav H. Schwab, executor; Lexington Av, n w corner of 29th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 17,500

DECKER, Anna M., to Clara Decker; 161st St, n e corner Tinton Av, 3 years 6,000

DORING, Catharine, to Bernhard Lichtenberg; 115th St, 460 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 6,500

DOUGLASS, Margaret K., to Sarah W. Alexander; 3d Av, e s, 44 ft n of 72d St, prior mtg $22,000, due April 19, 1904. 2,000

DUTTING, Minnie C., and another to Emily H. Moir, trustee; 100th St, n s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 13,000

EUSTIS, John E., to New York Skin and Cancer Hospital; King's Bridge Road, as widened, s w corner of Grand Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent, gold 5,000

FANNER, Frederic A., to the Irving Savings Institution; 51st St, s s, 260 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 1,500

FINN, William E., to the American Mortgage Company; 46th St, 150 West, 2 mortgages, 1 year, aggregate 20,000

FRANK, Carrie, to Abraham Frank; 43d St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 1,200

FRAUNDORF, Amilie, to William R. Wilder; 1st Av, w s, 76.5 ft n of 59th St, 5 years 16,000

FRAUNDORF, Amilie, to Hannah Wallach; 1st Av, w s, 75.5 ft n of 59th St, prior mortgage $16,000, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 2,500

FREDEL, Isidor, and others to Leopold Schmeidler and another; 97th St, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent. 11,000

GALBRAITH, Anna M., to Henry C. Tinker; 56th St, 116 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

GENTILE, Reginalds, to Silas A. H. Dayton, administrator; 1st Av, 2,064, due May 1, 1904 5,000

GENTILE, Reginalds, to Simon Epstein and another; 1st Av, 2,064, installments, $25 and $35 monthly, 6 per cent. 750

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Nicola Lauritano; Lot 17, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, Tremont, 24th Ward, due July 3, 1904 800

GOLDENBLUM, Abraham, to Henry J. Wirth and another; Sheriff St, 63, installments, 6 per cent. 2,500

GOTTLIEB, Aaron, to Moses Crown; Houston St, 409.5 years, 4½ per cent. ... 10,000

GRAHAM, Martha, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Southern Boulevard, 2,277, due July 11, 1906, 4½ per cent. 2,000

GRECO, Stefano, to City Real Estate Company; 125th St, 530 West; 5 years, 5 per cent 15,000

GRECO, Stefano, to City Real Estate Company; 125th St., 530 West; equal lien with last mortgage; 3 years, 5 per cent. 8,000

GRECO, Stefano, to Frederick G. Potter; 125th St., 530 West; prior mortgage, $23,000; demand; 5 per cent. 2,250

HAFFEN, George, to Mathias Haffen; Wales Av, n w s, 97.3 ft n e of St. Joseph St, 3 years 2,000

HAHN, Ida, to Abraham Ruth; 118th St, s s, 241 ft w of 5th Av, due July 11, 1902, 6 per cent. 4,200

HALEY, James, to Rosalie D. Lockwood, as trustee; Freeman St, s s, 21.10 ft e of Lyman Place, 3 years 8,000

HELLMAN, Myer, to Michael Coleman; Avenue A, n e corner of 17th St, 3 years 75,000

HORN, Annie L., to William M. Walker; Elton Av, e s, 150 ft n of 153d St, due July 11, 1904, 4 per cent. 20,000

HUNTER, William C., to Frederick G. Potter; 124th St, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, demand, 6 per cent. 5,965

KAEMPF, Peter, to George Ehret; 6th St, 520 East, leasehold, 1 year 2,000

KAEPPEL, Charles A., to C. Julius Langbein; Perry Av, w s, 260.3 ft n of old road, prior mtg $1,600, 6 months, 6 per cent. 1,800

KARRER, Minnie, to Louis De Gann; Willis Av, e s, 50 ft n of 145th St, 4 years 4,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Joseph Butterwieser; Baxter St, 42, demand, 6 per cent. 30,000

KNIGHT, William T., to Charles S. Henry; Riverside Drive, 100, s e corner of 83d St, 3 years 52,000

KOCH, Elisabeth, and another to Frank Koch, Sr.; 91st St, 138 West, prior mortgage $30,000, due July 1, 1903 4,000

KOENIG, Frederika, to William Lippman; 58th St, 507 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 6,000

KOENIG, Herman A., and wife to Elias Kempner; 106th St, 112 and 114 East, 1 year 1,800

KULMANN, Christian G., to Charles Christian and wife, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Madison Av, w s, 51 ft s of 104th St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 12,000

LAHEY, William T., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 105th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 14,000

LEITERER, Louis, and wife to Lenore Voelker; Tinton Av, w s, 56 ft s of Home St, 2 years, 6 per cent. 750

LEVIN, Nathan B., to C. Adelbert Becker; 171st St, s s, 100.6 ft w of Southern Boulevard; 1 year, 6 per cent. ... 2,000

LEWIS, Israel, and another to John T. Willetts, as guardian; 113th St, 24 and 26 West, (two mortgages,) 3 years, 4½ per cent., each 28,000

LEWIS, Israel, and another to Wilson M. Powell; 113th St, 28 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 28,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, to Sarah B. Smith; Rivington St, 75 and 77, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold 25,500

LIPPMANN, Israel, to Charlotte S. de Sanchis; Rivington St, 75 and 77, equal lien last mortgage, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold 25,500

LYNCH, John H., to American Mortgage Company; 91st St, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 24,000

MARTIN, Cora, to Mabel J. Carney; 119th St, r s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, due July, 1904, 6 per cent. 1,000

McCARTAN, Eleanor, to George W. McAdam, executor and trustee; 127th St, 78 East, 2 years 1,400

McFARLAND, Michael, to Carl Raabe; 128th St, n s, 216 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 500

MEERSEE, Herman B., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 4th St, 299 West, 1 year, 4 per cent. ..

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 1st, 1901.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1901 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
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Established hotel and roadhouse; 22 rooms; completely furnished; first-class café; good business; investigate. Box 483, Patchogue, L. I.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

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Storage.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., PARK AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STS. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, works of art, &c. Padded, well-kept vans for household movings; private compartments, (built of steel and with Yale locks,) in silver vaults. Telephone or write for estimate on your work. Tel. call 2068-38th St.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

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Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 345 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
Steam launch, 35 ft. by 6 ft. beam; Roberts safety water tube boiler, compound condensing engine, 4x8x6; Government inspected for season 1901; lifeboat, life preservers, signal lights, &c., complete. For further information address the owner,
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Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

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Highest price paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Nadal, 744 6th Av.

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A WINTER SCHOOL IN DRESDEN FOR AMERICAN GIRLS.

Music, Art, German, and French. Special attention to conversation. Desirable for those who wish to study abroad before entering Society. For Prospectus address the Principal, Mrs. OSCAR HOLT, Principal of Redcroft Summer Out-Door School for Girls, Bridgewater, New Hampshire.

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ESSEX FELLS, CALDWELL, N. J.
Home school where home life and surroundings are adapted to the care and development of younger boys. Catalogue contains facts of vital interest to all parents.
Address J. R. CAMPBELL, Headmaster.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls,
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Boarders Wanted.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1.—65 Park Av.—Large, handsome corner rooms; parlor-floor dining room; first-class appointments; reference.

14th St., 324 West.—Newly finished house, large, small rooms; transients; table boarders accommodated; Summer rates.

32d St., 11 East.—Superior house; cool; private bath; excellent table; transients; table board; Southerners desired; references.

59th St., 24 West.—Cool rooms; facing Central Park; porcelain bath; elevator; board optional; references, Inquire Mrs. Martin.

82d St., 115 West.—Large second-floor rooms; bath; board optional; references, 492 Columbus Av., near 83d St.

82d St., 54 West.—Large rooms; private baths; smaller rooms; superior house and table.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; near Park; Southerners accommodated; reasonable; references.

128th St., 131 East.—Large room and board for two men, $10; hall room $5; near cars.

Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, New Jersey; terms moderate; both sexes.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsome, newly furnished suites, single, $3 upward; parlor suitable physician, dentist; large front basement, could accommodate party four; references exchanged.

17th St., 111 West, near 6th Av.—Nicely furnished rooms; private house; bath.

18th St., 11 West.—Large, small, newly furnished; cool; very desirable; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

28th St., 61 East, (Madison Square.)—Cool, airy front rooms; single, double; bath, hot water; reasonable. Harris.

38d St., 142 West, (Quincy Hotel,) Adjacent Broadway.—50c., 75c., $1 daily; $3 upward weekly; cleanliness, quietness.

39th St., 242 and 244 East.—Elegant rooms; $1 to $5; gentlemen, respectable couples; housekeeping; transients accommodated.

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LAWN SHADE COTTAGES.

In beautiful Great Barrington, near golf club. Five acres in lawn and shade; tennis court; large rooms; baths. Booklet. C. B. CURTIS, Great Barrington, Mass.

Mount Kisco.—A few boarders can be accommodated; large farmhouse, well furnished; good location; pleasant surroundings; first-class board, milk, vegetables, &c.; moderate prices. Address Mrs. N. Eaves, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

"RIVER VIEW," NEW WINDSOR, N. Y.—Near Newburg; large, shady grounds; river and mountain view; large rooms, piazza; piano, daily mail; good board; fresh vegetables, milk; terms, $5.00. Mrs. G. H. Moores.

Moore House, Parksville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,582; capacity, 80 guests; one-fourth mile from village; no undesirable persons or pulmonary patients accommodated; rates and references on application. Frank Moore, Prop.

Summer boarders wanted at Artist Resort Cottage; one of the finest surf bathing beaches on the South Shore; good boating, plenty fishing; terms, $7 to $10 per week. E. N. Johnson, South Chatham, Mass.

DOUGLAS MANSION, Middletown, Conn.—On the beautiful Connecticut River; 2 hours by R. R.; a night by boat; a grand home; all conveniences; beautiful shade and lawn; $15 per week.

Catskills.—Rock View Cottage, for comfort, quiet, and rest; shady lawns; fishing; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; terms $5 and $6. Elisha Merrihew, Krumville, Ulster County, N. Y.

Board in Catskill Mts., West Hurley, N. Y.; 3 hours from New York; altitude 1,200 ft.; terms, $6 to $8. Address Harry P. Van Wagenen, M. D., West Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Boarders—Quiet, healthy location; vegetables, milk, eggs, chickens; daily mail; free transportation; adults $5 in advance. Mrs. Perlee Pink, Lent, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Mount Lina House, (New.)—Large rooms; excellent table; elevation, 1,400 feet on Delaware Range; booklet on application. H. L. Davis, Wurtsboro, Sull. Co., N. Y.

Pan-American institution accommodated in private residence; shady street; on direct car line; moderate prices. Dr. McCrea, 448 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Bayshore, L. I.—Hulse cottage, cor. Main and Clinton Av.; choice location; large rooms and excellent table; stable accommodations. Mrs. N. J. Kuttingen.

Elberon.—Fashionable quarter ocean; few Jewish select families accommodated; largest, finest cottage; stabling; references exchanged. Address Refined, Elberon.

FOR QUIET, PLEASANT, HEALTHFUL RESORT, EXCELLENT TABLE, WRITE C. W. IVES, HOBART, DEL. CO., N. Y.

Lady will give best care and attention to aged or invalid person; permanent if required; mountain air. Box 15, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

Accommodations for six adults; private family; moderate prices. Mrs. Scott, 525 Lake Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

The Pierrepont, Asbury Park, N. J.; 1½ blocks from ocean; good board; pleasant rooms. A. W. Kelsey.

Windermere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—All seasons; comfort, convenience; beautiful scenery; healthful; reasonable rates; references. Address above.

Englewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York; four minutes from station; modern house; large piazza; excellent table. Mrs. L. Herter.

At beautiful Kensico Lake, 40 minutes out, three to depot; private family will accommodate few guests. Particulars, T., Valhalla P. O., N. Y.

Select boarders at beautiful residence; finest scenery on Conn. River; everything best; cool, shade. Address Riverside, Box 97 Chester, Conn.

Catskill Mountains—Good board; moderate terms. F. A. Barber, Central Farmhouse, Lanesville, Greene Co., N. Y.

Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Farm house, ¾ mile from station; delightful Summer home. Address Mrs. Elihu Hull.

Sullivan County.—The Arlington, Eldred, N. Y.; dairy products; boating, bathing, fishing; liberal table. Illustrated booklets.

Auction Sales.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of
C. C. CHEMICAL CO., bankrupts.
Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co, Jos. Shongood & Sons, U. S. Marshal's Auctioneers,
will sell on Monday, July 22, 1901, 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard St., N. Y., the assets of above bankrupts, consisting of piece of property at Bound Brook, N. J.
Order of R. S. NICHOLS, Trustee.
C. A. WENDELL, Atty. for Trustee.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell on Monday, July 15th, 1901, at 10 o'clock, Number 42 Dey Street, Borough Manhattan, two lathes, two drilling machines, one band saw, one forge, six vises, patterns, tools, fixtures, safe, and office furniture, and immediately thereafter at Number 42 Dey Street, at Dodge Manufacturing Company, the right, title, and interest in and to one cut cross saw. By order of Perkins & Jackson, attorneys for Joseph P. Marshall, as executor of Robert P. Marshall, deceased.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES;
CITY OR COUNTRY USE;
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Lost and Found.

LOST—July 7, CANARY; name; please return; $10 reward. Miss SELBY, 101 West 90th St.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE New York Supreme Court, for the County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of April, 1901.—Present, Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE C. GRAHAM & SONS COMPANY for a final order dissolving the said corporation.

Upon reading and filing the petition of John Graham, Walter W. Watrous, Samuel Greenbaum, George Moore Smith, George G. Brooks, Benjamin A. Williams, Samuel Green, and Edward R. M. Vannett, bearing date the 4th day of April, 1901, and duly verified, praying for a final order dissolving The C. Graham & Sons Company, a corporation organized pursuant to the laws of this State, for the reason that the said Directors deem it beneficial to the interests of the stockholders that the said corporation should be dissolved, and due notice of the application for this order having been given to the Attorney General of this State, now, on motion of Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in the said corporation, The C. Graham & Sons Company, show cause before Charles E. F. McCann, Esq., hereby appointed referee, at his office, No. 146 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted and the said corporation should not be dissolved, and the final order to that effect be entered herein. And it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 25th day of July, 1901, in the New York Law Journal and New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

Enter, J. A. O'GORMAN, J. S. C.
jy5-1aw3wF

To whom it may concern: As my wife, Ella V. Wardell, is no longer living with me, but has left her bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her.
Dated July 10, 1901. C. H. WARDELL, Jr.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC DAVIS and LOUIS BRINN, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Davis and Louis Brinn, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 22, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 24, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in B

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

American Sale.

TWO REASONS WHY You should not fail to Come To-day.

FIRST—Because it ends the American Sale, and many are the goods that Friday must make an end of.

SECOND—It is the only day in which to do your end of week shopping, for we CLOSE ALL DAY SATURDAY during July and August.

Therefore---Come To-day.

Come early—you can shop profitably, lunch refreshingly, rest in parlor or reading rooms, and return home untired.

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS
Pure linen and other fine fabrics—fancy Applique Sailor Collars—braid trim'd—flounced skirt—tailor finish—value 11.00..... 5.98

LADIES' ORGANDY DRESSES
White—tucked yoke, with circular bertha, shirred satin ribbon trim—double flounce skirt with drop—value $10.00..... 5.98

LADIES' BATHING SUITS
Brilliantine—box pleated Skirt—large Sailor Collar—braid trim'd.... 2.98
Finer—fancy Sailor Collar and Shield—white braid trim..... 3.98

LADIES' WRAPPERS
Percale and Lawn—Fancy Stripes—light and medium—value. 98..... .69
Cambric and Lawn—Sailor Collar and yoke Styles—emb'y & lace trim.. 1.24

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST HATS
Cuban and Rough Straws—etamine, polka dot satin and velvet trim—with and without quills—value 2.49 to 2.98... 1.98
Rolling Rim and Walking Hats—fancy silk and satin trim..... .98

LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES
White, Colored and Tan Lawn and Dimity—Short French Back and long front; others double ruffle and ribbon trim—value 1.39..... .98

LADIES' WHITE LAWN WAISTS
Button Back—front of wide inserting and 52 pin tucks—back with 26 pin tucks—value 1.39..... .98
Button Back—all over tucked and front square, of showy emb'y—also 12 other elaborate styles—button back or front—value 2.50 to 2.98..... 1.98

LADIES' DRAWERS
Good Muslin—wide hemstitch ruffle—value .35..... .24
Muslin or Cambric—ruffle of lace insertings and edge or deep emb'y ruffle—regularly .59..... .47

YARD WIDE MUSLINS
Bleached——value 7 cts..... 4¾
Unbleached——value 6½..... 3⅞
Friday Clean Up of American Sale Remnants of Yard Wide Muslins, also Sheetings—2 to 15 yard lengths..3¾ to 20½ LESS THAN CASE PRICES.

DWIGHT ANCHOR SHEETINGS
The Name Tells the Quality.

BLEACHED—		
42 inch	—value 12 cents	9½
5-4	—value 13 cents	10½
50 inch	—value 14 cents	11½
6-4	—value 15 cents	12½
7-4	—value 17 cents	14½
8-4	—value 19 cents	16½
9-4	—value 21 cents	18½
10-4	—value 24 cents	20½
UNBLEACHED—		
5-4	—value 12 cents	9¼
6-4	—value 14 cents	11½
7-4	—value 15 cents	12½
8-4	—value 17 cents	14½
9-4	—value 19 cents	16½
10-4	—value 21 cents	18½

WASH DRESS FABRICS
Fancy Dimities—excellent assortment—value .10..... 4½
Fancy Mercerized Zephyrs—32 inch—value .35..... .19
Fancy Percales—Navy, Yale and Garnet—fast colors—value .10..... 5⅜
Emb'd Muslins—with emb'd waved cords—tinted grounds—were .14..... 7⅜
Fancy Foulard Sateens—silk styles—best colorings—were .15..... 9⅜

DRESS GOODS BARGAINS
52-inch Homespuns—Gray, Tan, Brown and Oxford—all wool..... .39
Mohairs and Cheviots, Navy and Black, were .39 and .49..... 29
Friday Sale of Remnants all Kinds, Qualities, and Lengths AT COST AND LESS.

BIG LOT OF COL'D SILKS
Plain and lace stripe Taffetas, Best Quality Heavy Cord Stripe Wash Silks, and a great variety of 24-inch Fig'd Foulards and Indias—were .49 and .59—All one Price, to-day..... 39

Remember---We Close All Day Saturday
SUPPLY YOUR WANTS TO-DAY

LADIES' SUMMER CORSETS
Summer, Net and col'd cloth—French and other styles—value .59.. .39
Summer Net, Sateen and fig'd Prunelle Cloth—long, medium, and French shapes—value .98 to 1.25.... .79

CHILDREN'S COL'D DRESSES
Dimity and Lawn—Pink, Blue, and Tan—fancy yoke or French waist with low neck—1 to 3 years....95

GIRL WASH DRESSES
Fancy Percale—braid trim'd ruffles—nicely made and finished—4 to 12 yrs.—value .75.....39
Crash Sailor Suits—4 to 12 yrs.—value 98 cents.....69

BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS—3 to 10 yrs.
Sailor and Russian Blouse, also Uniform Suits—fancy braid trim—extra quality—
Those that were .69.....Now .49
Those that were 1.29 to 1.98....Now .98

BOYS' SHIRT COLLAR BLOUSES
laundered and unlaundered—best colors—newest patterns—perfect fitting—value .69.....49

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS
Rough and Ready Straws, Milans, Sennets, Split, and Shingrees—newest styles—with bands in all colors:—
Were .49.....Now .29
Were .69 and .98.....Now .49
Were 1.49 and 1.69.....Now .98
Were 1.98 to 2.98.....Now 1.49

MEN'S SOFT BOSOM SHIRTS
Fine Madras—well made—separate cuffs.....49

LADIES' LACE LISLE HOSIERY
Fast Black and Cardinal—double soles.....29

WINDOW SCREENS
Best wire—hardwood finish—
24 inches high, extend to 30 inch.... .19
30 inches high, extend to 35 inch.... .29
34 inches high, extend to 39 inch.... .39

SUMMER CURTAINS
Fancy Snowflake and Silk Cross Stripes—value 3.98.....2.49
others—value 2.29.....1.49

HAMMOCK SPECIALS
Fancy Col'd—10 styles—value 1.19.. .79
Canvas Weave—side valance and pillow—full col'd—value 2.49.....1.79

SUN UMBRELLAS
Twilled Silk and Union Taffeta—Navy, Red, Brown, Green and Black—Natural Wood, Pearl, Ivory and Silver Handles.....1.98

OUTDOOR SPORTS
Croquet Sets—hardwood—nicely varnished—complete for eight players—value 1.50.....98
Sail Boats, Yachts and Schooners—complete rigging—value .39.....19

BEST SILVER PLATED GOODS
Water Pitchers and Bread Trays, Butter Dishes, Spoon Trays, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Crumb Trays and Scrapers, Chocolate Pots and other large table pieces—including 14 inch Square Trays—majority reduced from $2.98.....1.98

TOILET ARTICLES
Petrolem Jelly—pound jars—value .12. 8
Talcum Powder—value .12..... 5
Florida Water and Bay Rum—8 oz. bottles, regularly .15..... 12
Borine Antiseptic Tooth Wash—regularly 25 cents..... .19

FINE RIBBON VALUES
3-inch fancy Stripe Taffetas—also 3 and 3½ inch plain and cord edge—all the pretty new shades—value .15..... .10
3 inch Louisine, and plain and fancy stripe Taffetas—white and colors..... .15

BAGS AND BELTS
Leather Shopping Bags—with and without outside pocket..... .39
Genuine Seal Shaped Belts—lined and stitched—Nickel, Japan and Gilt Buckles—regular price .69.. .25

FINALLY, AND AS A FITTING CLIMAX
to all above mentioned for Last Day of American Sale,
The Famous Derby Shirt Waists'
will be sold as follows:

DERBY WAISTS until now .98 to 1.25. . . 59
DERBY WAISTS until now 1.39 to 1.69. . . 79
DERBY WAISTS until now 1.79 to 2.25 . . . 98
DERBY WAISTS until now 2.69 to 3.69 . . 1.39

Above quotations are strictly according to facts—we have bought the manufacturers' entire surplus, and can sell just as we state . . . Fabrics comprise the higher class colored patterns and styles are exclusive—sizes 32 to 42.

M'DONNELL TELLS HOW HE SHOT GEORGE PRICE

The Gambler Says He Fought for Life Against Odds.

EXPECTED TO BE ATTACKED

Justice Fursman's Early Appearance in Court—No Salutation for the District Attorney.

Miles McDonnell, on trial for his life, charged with killing George Price in the Onawa Café last December, told the story of the affray to Justice Fursman and the jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. Not the least remarkable portion of his narrative was the frank admission that he did shoot Price to save his own life. Not one of the witnesses for the prosecution had sworn that McDonnell fired the fatal shot. Each of the defense's witnesses swore that they saw no revolver in McDonnell's hand until long after Kennedy drew his and shot twice.

Justice Fursman, who adjourned the case Wednesday under peculiar circumstances at the request of the District Attorney, opened court soon after 10:30 o'clock. He went upon the bench without his gown, as he has done each day this week, but it is generally believed that the robe was left off for comfort. Beyond a slight pallor and a scarcely perceptible nervousness, the Justice appeared to be in his usual good health and spirits. Once during the morning session he retired to his private chambers for a few moments, and once also during the afternoon session.

District Attorney Philbin was not present when court convened, but came in soon afterward. He walked through the courtroom and sat down inside the railing. Justice Fursman was sitting at the time with his face turned toward the witness and the jury. He did not look around at the District Attorney. The latter did not catch the Justice's eye, and sat down without any bow or other salutation toward the Court. Mr. Philbin remained in the courtroom only a few minutes.

Joseph McDonald, called for the defense, gave most important testimony. He swore that Tom Kennedy, after the shooting, ran out of the saloon and gave to him, in Park Avenue, a pistol, which McDonald turned over to Saloon Keeper McLatchey the next day. Joseph Daniels swore he saw Kennedy hand McDonald the pistol. Kennedy, when on the witness stand, testified that he was not wounded in the shooting affray.

Dr. James T. Harris testified that he was called to dress a wound in Kennedy's left thigh on the night of the shooting. He declared that there were three holes in Kennedy's coat and overcoat.

John Maginnis, McDonnell's champion on the night of the shooting, testified that he was shot in the left breast by Price, the dead man, who was aiming at McDonnell. Maginnis's testimony bore out the defense's theory that Kennedy's "gang" had gone into the Onawa Café with the premeditated intention of killing McDonnell.

THE STORY OF McDONNELL.

McDonnell late in the afternoon was called to the stand to tell his version of the fierce fight which cost Price his life, disabled Edward Courtney for the remainder of his days, and riddled Kennedy's clothing with bullet holes. His wife smiled encouragement at him as he took the oath.

"I was born in Keokuk, Iowa, forty-one years ago," said he, calmly, in answer to his counsel's questioning. "I engaged in various businesses, and for a long time did, and do still, sell to Australian customers, on commission, watches, cash registers, books, and many other things. I've also been in the gambling business."

The witness was not allowed to tell of any differences or the causes of any differences he had had at any time with Kennedy. It was expected that if such testimony had been permitted much evidence of a damaging nature would have come out about certain gamblers and politicians in Harlem, and the conduct of certain gambling houses in that locality.

Balked in his desire to bring these matters out by the objections of Mr. Delany, Lawyer Levy abruptly said:

"Tell what happened in the Onawa Café on the night of Dec. 27 last."

"After I missed the last train for my home in City Island," began McDonnell, settling himself in his chair, "I went back to the Onawa to get a room for the night. Maginnis was with me. When I came out of the toilet room I saw Price, Courtney, Piser, and Tom Kennedy in the saloon. Price approached me and asked me to come back into the toilet room, as he wanted to speak to me. I refused to go. 'It's too close quarters in there,' I said. 'Well, see Tom Kennedy before you go,' said he.

"I walked right over to Kennedy and called him aside. 'Some one's been filling you full of tales, Tom,' I told him. 'The person who tells you hasn't the courage to say anything to my face. You and I ought to be friends,' Kennedy said nothing. We went over to the bar, and I said: 'Some one's been bearing tales. Let him speak out now if he's got anything to say.' Piser asked why I was looking at him. I answered: 'I don't mean you particularly, but if the shoe fits you, wear it.' Piser then turned to Kennedy and said: 'He's getting away with another bluff, Tom. You know what you came here for.'"

McDonnell looked at the Judge and the jurymen, and continued, earnestly:

"I turned on Piser when he said this and said: 'You are trying to stir up trouble. You want some one to fight your battles.' 'Yes,' he replied. 'You accused me of stealing.' 'Right,' said I. 'I accused you of writing down bets when the horses were in the stretch, and you knew it.' Then I turned to Kennedy and said: 'I see you have come here to do me, but I am not afraid of you and your whole gang, but I do not like that toy you have in your pocket and you had better pull it.'

"Kennedy at that said: 'This is the last bluff you'll ever get away with, for I've got you cinched.' Quick as the words he drew from his pocket his pistol." McDonnell waved his arm expressively.

"Then, gentlemen," continued the witness, "the evidence of all these witnesses for and against me to the contrary notwithstanding, I drew my own gun as quick as he got his out. I grabbed his pistol hand with my left and he fired twice into the ceiling. I placed my own gun against his heart and said: 'Tom, I've got you cinched now, but for your wife and children's sake I do not want to kill you, but, damn you, if you don't drop that gun I will.'

"He never moved when I drew my pistol. A half ounce pressure of his hands would have caused his death, and he knew it. Then some one grabbed me from behind, around the neck. I was told afterward that it was Courtney. He pulled my right hand away from Kennedy's heart. I shot back at the feet of this person. Then I shot down in the direction of Kennedy's stomach.

HOW PRICE WAS SHOT.

"Price, who had been standing behind Kennedy, now moved around to get in better position to shoot me. He aimed and shot and I shot him before he could shoot again."

The spectators stirred in their seats, wonderingly. No testimony had previously connected McDonnell with this shooting directly. He continued:

"I then placed, as I thought, my gun against Kennedy's heart and shot. Kennedy fell. I looked around and saw Courtney on the floor. Kennedy got up and walked to the door and aimed at me. I raised my pistol, and he did not fire, but I found that all my cartridges were gone."

This ended the witness's direct testimony. Mr. Delany began the cross-examination.

"Did you shoot to kill Price?"

"I shot him to keep him from killing me."

"When did you shoot Courtney?"

"I did not shoot Courtney," replied the prisoner, hotly. "I was never in a position to shoot him, even inadvertently, as he was shot. I know, besides, where every shot of mine went. The first (illustrating) went at the feet of the person holding my arm. The second went at Kennedy's stomach. The third hit Price. The fourth was aimed at Kennedy's leg, and the last was aimed at his heart."

"Didn't you throw Courtney off when he held your arm, with a motion like this?" asked Mr. Delany, throwing his right arm around in a half-circle from front and rear.

"Not as you describe," said McDonnell, jumping to his feet. "I threw him aside this way," and he exhibited to the jury by a marvelously quick and muscular movement from the rear and over his shoulder how he shook off the grasp of Courtney and got his weapon into action.

"Are you not an expert pistol shot, and have you not often fired at coins tossed in the air, and through your pockets, to show the accuracy of your aim?"

"No, Sir. I never fired a pistol ten times before this affair."

"Did you believe Kennedy would carry out his threats?"

"No, Sir. I did not think he had the courage to. I carried the pistol, however, to be prepared in any event. He once tried to use a gun on a friend of mine just because he was a friend."

"Did you know Kennedy could shoot through his pocket?"

"Yes. I didn't think he had the courage to do that, either. I knew he carried a pistol."

"Did you believe you were going to be shot that night in the Onawa, or that those shooting had designs on your life?"

"I was certain of it."

"Did you assault Herman Sulzer in the Park Casino in February, 1900?"

"The waiters there assaulted me."

"Did you in April, 1900, cut off the ears of David Walsh?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you give him $700 to flee from the jurisdiction?"

"I don't care to answer that unless I can tell all about it."

McDonnell also denied that he had ever assaulted a number of others whose names Mr. Delany read off.

The case will be submitted to the jury, if Justice Fursman does not direct an acquittal, probably some time to-day.

ANOTHER HELL GATE TRIP.

The Buffalo, It Is Said, May Start on Her Cruise by That Route.

There was much talk at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon to the effect that the training ship Buffalo, when she starts on her cruise next week, will follow the example of the battleship Massachusetts and go out by way of Hell Gate and the Sound. There was a great fuss raised in official circles over the passage of Hell Gate by the Massachusetts, and Secretary Long issued an order prohibiting battleships going through by this route except in cases of emergency. The order is thought not to apply to vessels of the Buffalo class. Although the Buffalo has a draught three feet less than that of the Masachusetts, she is longer and has but one propeller, and, it is believed, would be harder to handle in the currents of Hell Gate for this reason.

The Buffalo will take out several hundred young apprentices on a training cruise. She will go first to Gardiner's Bay, and then to Europe. Capt. Hutchins, the commander of the Buffalo, said yesterday that he was not decided as to whether he would take his ship through Hell Gate and the Sound to Gardiner's Bay or go by the outside route. He thought that the dangers of Hell Gate had been much exaggerated, and felt confident that he could navigate the passage with the Buffalo with perfect safety. It is said, however, that while Capt. Hutchins looks upon the passage of Hell Gate as an easy matter, he feels that if he tried it he would stir up another storm of criticism.

TRIED TO DROWN HERSELF.

Young Woman Struggled Desperately to Jump Off a Ferryboat.

Among the passengers who boarded the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Philadelphia at Twenty-third Street at 7:25 o'clock yesterday morning was a well-dressed, good-looking young woman who was apparently in a state of nervous excitement. She attracted the attention of Arthur Ackerman, a deck hand. He watched her as she walked up and down the after deck, and was not surprised when, shortly after the boat started, she made an attempt to climb over the guard rail. He seized her, but she fought desperately to accomplish her purpose.

"Let me go!" she shouted. "Let me go. I want to die!"

With the aid of several passengers the woman was taken to the cabin. She was kept under restraint until the boat reached Jersey City, when she was taken to the Gregory Street Police Station. There papers were found in her pocket showing that she was Mary Daly, twenty-two years old, of 251 Ninth Avenue, Manhattan, and that she had been under the care of Dr. Krube of 353 West Twenty-fourth Street. When called up on the telephone, Dr. Krube said Miss Daly had been under treatment for mental and nervous troubles. He notified her relatives, and her mother and brother took her home at noon.

LEGAL NOTES.

MORTGAGE NOT VOID.—In an action brought by Patrick Reilly against Mary A. Reilly, his wife, and Edward F. Brown, as trustee, the allegations of plaintiff's complaint that when he executed and delivered to his wife a deed of property he was too ill to understand the nature of his act, were sustained at Special Term of the Supreme Court and judgment given Reilly setting aside the deed. A mortgage given by Mrs. Reilly to the defendant Brown, after she secured title, was also declared void. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, while holding that the lower court was right in setting aside the deed, finds that it was error to declare the mortgage void. Justice McLaughlin says: "It was not alleged in the complaint, nor was any proof offered upon the trial, to the effect that there was any fraud in the inception of the mortgage, or that the mortgagee had notice of any fraud which tended in the slightest degree to impair either the legal or equitable title of the fortgageor. The record title was in the mortgageor, and she was in possession of the land upon which the mortgage was given. It is true she there resided with her husband, but her possession, by reason thereof, was not destroyed or lessened in any respect. Under the statute a married woman may hold real estate in her own name. She can buy and sell it in precisely the same way as if she were unmarried. She can do this even against the objection of her husband, and his consent is not necessary to the validity of her act. * * * Here, the mortgagee, after an examination of the records, found the legal title in the wife. He found her in possession of the land, living with her husband. He actually paid to her the consideration expressed in the mortgage. Under such facts, in the absence of proof tending to show that he had notice that her title and possession were not what they purported to be, he was justified in doing what he did. The general rule is that where one of two innocent parties must suffer from a wrong, he must bear the loss whose action enabled the wrong to be done. (Marden vs. Dorthy, 160, N. Y., 39.) It was the act of the plaintiff which rendered it possible for the defendant, Mary A. Reilly, to give the mortgage, and the defendant, Brown, having in good faith advanced money upon the strength of her apparent title, we think it must be held that the mortgage is a valid lien upon the land as security for the money advanced. The deed was not void—it was only voidable, and until it had been set aside or otherwise in some way given, a person dealing in good faith with the grantee and parting with money on the strength of her title should be protected."

EFFECT OF ASSAULT ON MENTAL CONDITION.—Margaret Williams, a minor, who was employed in the family of Frederick E. Underhill, in the capacity of nurse to his children, at his Summer residence at Tenafly, N. J., brought an action against him in the Supreme Court, in this city, for damages for alleged assault. She alleged that by reason of the assault she was made sick and suffered great mental pain and anguish, and was nervously prostrated, and became insane. In response to a demand for a bill of particulars, it was stated, among other things, that the plaintiff became a victim of maniacal insanity with hallucinations and delusions, and would never be mentally as strong as before the fright. Upon the trial the court, after admitting evidence tending to prove the commission of the assault, excluded evidence as to the mental condition of the girl, after the alleged assault, and dismissed the complaint upon the ground that by the bill of particulars the plaintiff had limited herself to injuries resulting from fright, and holding that damages resulting from fright alone, or for mental suffering disconnected from other injuries, could not be recovered. The Appellate Division has now reversed that judgment. Justice Hatch, giving the unanimous opinion of the Court, holds that no such rule of proximate damages is applicable to actions to recover for damages for willful tort. "In this case," Justice Hatch added, "the Court admitted, without objection, the evidence of the plaintiff tending to prove the commission of the assault, and that prior to the same the plaintiff had been a person of unusual mental strength, and it was error to exclude the testimony offered to show the effect of the assault upon her mental condition, and of the medical treatment received by her therefor."

Step lively.

800 serge suits—a jumble of a lot of lots; all sizes except 38, 39, 40 and 41; best picking in small sizes.
Your pick, $10.

A couple of hundred washable ties.
4 for 25c.

Entire stock of children's and boys' straw hats.
Just half price.

$5 patent leather, enamel and russet leather shoes.
$3.

During July and August stores close at 5:30 p. m.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

FOR A NEW SOLDIERS' HOME

J. H. Freelander's Plans for the Structure Have Been Accepted.

There Were Six Contestants from All Parts of the Country—Buildings Will Cost $1,000,000.

As a result of a final competition between six architects, plans for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, to be erected near Johnson City, Tenn., have been accepted from Joseph H. Freedlander, one of the younger members of the profession in this city. The announcement was made yesterday, and after consultation with Gen. John T. Richards of Maine, the Superintendent of Construction, Mr. Freedlander will proceed with the working drawings. Ground will be broken at once, and it is the firm belief that the institution will be ready for occupancy by New Year's Day, 1904.

The object is to provide a home for 2,500 volunteers, both of the Union and Confederate Armies of the civil war and of all other wars in which the United States has been engaged, and the plans as already prepared call for the expenditure of about $1,000,000. Incidentally it is believed that the institution will bring the beautiful mountain region in which it will stand into prominence both as a Winter and Summer resort. The site is about three hours' ride on horsback over the mountains from Asheville, N. C., where Biltmore, the palatial seat of George Washington Vanderbilt is situated, though, owing to the circuitous route necessitated by the hills, it takes about two hours longer to make the journey by train.

The site embraces a tract one and three-quarter miles long by three-quarters of a mile wide. It is fallow farm land, but nestles in thick forest, and through a ravine at one end runs a mountain stream, which will furnish abundant water power at all seasons for electric lighting and other purposes of the institution. The contract embraces about thirty-five buildings, which will be built of brick and trimmed with the beautiful limestone of the surrounding country. The forests, too, will provide the necessary timber.

The principal buildings will be in the style of the French Renaissance. At the entrance of the grounds a great triumphal arch and gateway, flanked by two porters' lodges, will be erected. Through this a broad avenue will lead to the parade ground, with its flagstaff and battery, and just within the gate, so as to be ready of access to the outside public having business with the institution, will be the administration building. At one end of the parade ground will stand Memorial Hall, a great auditorium, with its galleries, which will seat the entire number of occupants of the home. At the other end of the ground will be spacious conservatories, and behind these again will be a canteen built and conducted on the plan which found most favor in the regular army before canteens were abolished and the soldiers driven to seek recreation outside of post limits.

At the side of the parade ground facing the main avenue will be the mess hall, which will seat 1,250 at a time, and behind that will be the twelve two-story barrack buildings, set in a double row in the form of a semi-ellipse, with broad radial paths leading from each to the mess hall. To the right of this settlement will be the spacious hospital, where the inmates of the home naturally will spend much of their time. The chapel will be convenient to the barracks.

Groves and gardens already have been planted, and the rest of the tract will be laid out as a beautiful park, with extensive driveways. In one corner will be a beautiful cemetery, where the old soldiers will take their final rest. The Southern Railroad will erect a station before the main entrance to the grounds, and will lay a spur on which supplies can be taken directly to the storehouses. A trolley road is also to be built to the gate from Johnson City, and it is expected that the visitors will number about 300,000 annually.

Mr. Freedlander, the successful architect, was born in this city a little less than thirty years ago. He was graduated from the Boston Institute of Technology in 1889, and then studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris, receiving his diploma from the French Government in 1895. He was one of the final six competitors after the great open competition between architects for the plans for the New York Public Library, and was one of the eleven final competitors for the University of California. He was also a prize winner in the competition for the Maine Monument to be erected in this city. He remodeled Greystone, the home of Samuel J. Tilden; he built the St. Louis Club, a very important building, and a beautiful villa at Elberon is perhaps its masterpiece. His office is at 244 Fifth Avenue.

Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are the President of the United States, the Chief Justice, and the Secretary of War, ex officio, and Gen. Martin T. McMahon of this city, President; Gen. William J. Sewell, Camden, N. J., First Vice President; Col. John L. Mitchell of Milwaukee, Second Vice President; Col. George W. Steele, Marion, Ind., Secretary; Gen. William B. Franklin, Hartford, Conn.; Gen. Alfred L. Pearson, Pittsburg; Gen. Charles M. Anderson, Greenville; Col. Sidney G. Cooke, Herington, Kan.; Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill.; Gen. J. Marshall Brown, Portland, Me., and William H. Bonsall, Los Angeles, Cal.

COLLEGE MAN IN JAIL.

Alleged Graduate of Boston University Arrested Charged with Forgery.

Police Captain Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station announced last night that John Wensel, thirty years old, formerly of Boston, a man long wanted by the police of this city to answer a charge of forgery, had been arrested in New London and brought to this city. He was arrested last Wednesday, and is now in the Tombs.

According to Capt. Delaney, the prisoner in the early part of this year was indicted by the Grand Jury for an alleged forgery, the complainant being Mrs. Mary K. Sinkhivowitch of this city. Wensel met Mrs. Sinkhivowitz before she was married and when she was a student in the Boston University. Wenzel then tried to get Mrs. Sinkhivowitz to indorse checks, but she refused. Afterward, it is charged, Wenzel forged the complainant's name to checks and passed them in Perth Amboy, N. J.

Wenzel, it is said, was graduated with high honors from the Boston University in 1890, and for three years afterward was University Librarian. He is married, he said, and has three children. The police say that besides Mrs. Sinkhivowitz's charge there are similar ones against the prisoner in Perth Amboy, N. J.; Worcester, Mass., and this city. The Savoy Hotel, it is said, was one of Wenzel's victims.

FREE BATHS AT SCHOOL.

Rooms in Henry Street Building Opened and President O'Brien Bathes Fourteen Boys.

With little ceremony the first free baths ever installed in a public school of the City of New York were put into operation by President Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education at School No. 1, in Henry, between Oliver and Catharine Streets, yesterday afternoon. After he had helped wash the first fourteen boys, representing the capacity of the plant, Mr. O'Brien expressed himself as well satisfied with the result.

Although the work of putting in the apparatus was begun early last Winter, reports on Wednesday were that still another week would be required to complete it. Mr. O'Brien, however, issued a peremptory mandate that the baths must be ready within twenty-four hours, and they were. He walked into the school playground shortly after 1 o'clock, and after a brief talk with the teacher in charge approached a group of boys exercising on the parallel bars, while the other pupils formed a crowd about him.

"Who are the best fourteen boys in the school?" he asked. Two hundred hands went up, and the President abondoned the idea of making his own selections. The teachers promptly lined up that number of little boys from Henry Street, whose grimy hands and faces showed them to be particularly fit for the bath and marched them down the basement stairs to a chorus of hoots and catcalls from their envious schoolmates.

The baths consist of fourteen showers, each inclosed in a little room of white enameled iron and translucent glass, and each capable of division into two compartments by rubber curtains. A few quick movements and the lads were ready for the spray. President O'Brien, the janitor of the school, and a number of newspaper men turned on the faucets, and the water streamed over the children, a lot of it splashing over the spectators. Mr. O'Brien himself getting more than most. Grandually the boys' skins changed to a uniform pink, and then the baths were pronounced done. As he came up stairs President O'Brien said he thought it had been a success.

"If it proves to be so," he said, "I'll do my best to have free baths put into every schoolhouse in the city which stands in a crowded neighborhood.

Old Man Returned to Prison.

Jacob Gerhardt, aged sixty-nine, was taken to Dannemora Prison yesterday to serve a sentence of twenty-six years for burning his sister's barn. Gerhardt was pardoned by Gov. Roosevelt after serving nineteen years of a life sentence for murdering his sister-in-law.

O'Neill's

Great Clearing Sale of Hats

NEW FELT HAT FOR FALL.

Still Continues!

Balance of our stock of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats at greatly reduced prices.

Trimmed Outing Hats.

Latest and best shapes, handsomely trimmed with choice novelties in Birds, Wings, Breasts, Pompons, etc., worth from $8.00 to $10.00,

3.98 Each.

Also Extraordinary Reductions in Untrimmed Hats, Sailors and Children's Trimmed Hats.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

"Our Standard."

"The Best Possible for the Least Possible," was established many years ago. It meant that then. It means that now. Here is the very latest example:

Extra Quality Medlicott Town-Made Balbriggan Underwear, Shirts made with long and short sleeves, Drawers have spliced and reinforced seats; suspender tapes and pearl buttons, 50 cts. each, 3 Suits for $2.90.

All Rough Braid Straw Hats reduced to $1 & $2.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Have you time to burn?

Then nose among the broken lines for bargains.

Men's Suits in our New York store down to $15. In our two Brooklyn stores lines still more broken are down to $9.75.

Many a choice one may be picked up if you have time and patience—our salesmen have both—they'll help you.

Smith Gray & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 31ST ST., NEW YORK. | Fulton St. & Flatbush Av., Broadway & Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. AT 5:30 SOUSA AND HIS BAND. A NEW SOUSA MARCH, "THE INVINCIBLE EAGLE." Admission 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS. AT 9 The Delightful Musical Comedy, "THE GEISHA". Matinee Saturday at 4. July 15....."A RUNAWAY GIRL."

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66th St. and Columbus Av. Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts. Evgs. 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night, operatic. 20 degrees cooler than outdoors.

KNICKERBOCKER Ev'gs, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. AL HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors. FRANCIS WILSON in Lederer's "The Strollers." Direction Nixon & Zimmerman

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

"PARADISE GARDENS." Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. (Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected.) On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert (Republic Theatre).

Terrace Garden, 58th & 59th sts., near Lex. Ave. TO-NIGHT. FRA DIAVOLO

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. A-Top N. Y. Theatre, Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. Every night at 8:30. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

Koster & Bial's CHARMION. Music Hall and the only Roof Garden. Daily Mats., 25c. Evgs., 50c. 4 Madcaps. Great Star Bill.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. ROBERT HILLIARD, LA MAR & GABRIEL, LOUISE GUNNING, etc.

The Turf.

Brighton Races

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
TO-DAY, THE GREAT
Test Handicap
and 5 other Contests. Lander's Band.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY.

SCHOOL TEACHER ELOPES.

Marries in Hoboken Because Parents Thought Her Thirty-five-Year-Old Fiance Too Old for Her.

Donald Elder, thirty-five years old, of 1,936 Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan, and Jeannette St. Clair, twenty years old, a school teacher of Riverton, Conn., were married in Hoboken on Wednesday evening by Justice Livingston Conkling.

Mr. Elder said the wedding was an elopement. Miss St. Clair's parents objected to the marriage because of his age, believing their daughter should marry a younger man. Failing to win their consent he suggested to Miss St. Clair that they go to Hoboken and be married. She consented.

Mr. Elder then went to board at 320 Garden Street in order to acquire a quasi legal residence and avoid the necessity for taking out a marriage license. When he had done this he sent for Miss St. Clair. Immediately after the ceremony the couple went to the groom's home in New York.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; fresh easterly winds.

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POSTAL DEPARTMENT AND BOXMAKERS' TRUST

Farmers and Others on Rural Delivery Routes Must Buy.

Fourteen Firms Control the Styles Approved by the Department — Star Routers Want a Share of Profit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Trouble is brewing for somebody over the manufacture of boxes for the rural free-delivery service. A Congressional investigation is promised for the purpose of discovering if there is not a "fourteen boxmakers' trust," protected by certain officials of the Post Office Department. The fact that there is a trust or monopoly is not seriously denied, and the matter resolves itself down to a question as to how the matter may best be reached.

The subject is one of growing importance to the thousands of farmers who are being provided with the new and popular system of rural delivery. It is of growing importance also to the fourteen firms who have been granted the concession to sell the thousands of boxes which line the routes. A Western Representative recently told the officials of the free delivery department that he regarded this monopoly as worth no less than $100,000 to those controlling it. He said he believed they could afford to pay that sum to the department, and then make $400,000 profit from the business. He estimated that a million boxes would be sold in the course of a year. The boxes sell at prices varying from $1 to $1.75. Estimating the profit on each box at 50 cents, the gross profits would be half a million dollars. Admitting that the margin is only 25 cents the industry is a paying one.

The farmer is compelled by the department to pay for the box. He has to buy and put it up before he can get any mail. The department has the right, and as to this right there is no dispute, to prescribe certain requirements as to the character of the boxes. But it is contended by members of Congress that this is the limit of the department's authority. They assert that any firm which makes a box which meets the department's regulations should be allowed to sell that box to the farmers. But the department has gone a step further, and has specified certain boxes manufactured by certain firms, and declared that these are the only ones which will be permitted on the free delivery routes. Thus the farmer is compelled to buy these boxes at the price which the firms may choose to ask. It has already been noticed that there is no very animated competition between the makers of the fourteen approved styles of box, and the conclusion is natural that they have "a gentleman's agreement to maintain rates," or that they are united to "do the public."

Congressman Frank Eddy of Minnesota recently called on Superintendent Machen of the free delivery service and expressed himself in vigorous language. He said he did not charge that any one about the Post Office Department had any interest in the making of these boxes; but he averred that it would, in his opinion, be worth $25,000 to each of the fourteen makers of the approved styles of boxes. Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan, who was in Washington to-day, also expressed himself as opposed to the granting of any monopoly of this kind.

"In my opinion," he said, "the department exceeds its authority when it does more than prescribe the requirements. It should let all firms compete which desire to."

A new and interesting complication has been produced by an order issued this week by Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger. This order is intended to introduce a species of free delivery on the star routes. He has issued a circular announcing that farmers on star routes may put up boxes and have their mail delivered in them by the star route carriers. These boxes need not be one of the favored fourteen prescribed by Machen's bureau; it is only necessary that they be of such character as to protect the mail from theft and weather. They may be manufactured by any one who can make a box answering the description. If ingenious, the farmer might build it himself.

This innovation by Gen. Shallenberger has caused trouble. In the first place, it threatens competition with the rural free delivery department, and in the second place, it threatens the monopoly and the continued prosperity of the "fourteen boxmakers' trust." They see a large slice of their market gathered by the star route people.

The growth of the rural delivery extension has been phenomenal. Nearly $2,000,000 a year is now appropriated for that purpose. The star routes are gradually being wiped out. In order to meet the new conditions and avoid extermination, the star route contractors are preparing to go into the box business themselves. They believe they can compete successfully with the new system. Postmaster General Smith will probably soon be forced to take a hand in the dispute.

TO REBUILD ALLENHURST INN.

A $250,000 Hostelry Will Replace the One Destroyed by Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENHURST, July 12.—At a meeting of the prominent cottage residents, held last evening, it was decided to rebuild the burned Allenhurst Inn. The new hostelry will be erected on the site of the old house, and will cost $250,000. A large amount of stock has already been subscribed, and work on the structure will be begun early this Fall, in order to have the hotel ready for occupancy next Summer.

Ex-Congressman James J. Belden, Edward Scott, John N. Beach, Andrew H. Kellogg, William B. Williams, N. W. Anthony, and other New Yorkers are interested in the project. W. Johnson Quinn, manager of the Hotel Empire, New York City, will manage the new hotel, which will be kept open Summer and Winter.

TO-DAY:

FOURTEEN PAGES.

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks under pressure. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 57⅞c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 37c.; cotton, middling, 8 9-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 19½c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 2.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Business Troubles—Page 12.
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Religious—Page 5.
Society—Page 7.
United Service—Page 3.
Weather Report—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 3.

1:40 P. M. New Jersey Central Sea Shore Express.
This new train meets the popular demand, arriving at Long Branch at 6:42 P. M., Ocean Grove-Asbury Park, at 6:57 P. M.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey.—Adv.

HAVANA PROFESSOR'S DEATH.

Nicolas Heredia Dies of Heart Disease on a Train While on His Way to Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 12.—Prof. Nicolas Heredia of the University of Havana died on a New York Central train near here to-day. He left New York at 9:40 A. M. on his way to Saratoga. His wife, his nephew, and his brother-in-law, D. S. Zanetti of New York were with him.

The professor was stricken with angina pectoris and died just before the train arrived here. The body, which is now in charge of Coroner Selfridge, is to be sent back to New York.

Nicolas Heredia was Professor of Literature in the University of Havana. He was also in the Cabinet of Justice and Public Instruction under Gen. Brooke, and was the under secretary of the General. He had written several novels, one of them being the novel "Leonela," which is considered by many as the best Cuban novel yet written. It has attained wide circulation. He also wrote several volumes of essays. He was a Doctor of Laws, and a Doctor of Philosophy. He is said to have been the most powerful factor in inspiring the Cuban rebellion. He was a close friend of Gen. Gomez, and was one of the speakers at the dinner given recently in New York in his honor. A close friendship existed also between him and Dr. Palma.

Prof. Heredia came to New York from Havana about a week ago. He had complained of severe pains near his heart several times since his arrival in this city, but left the residence of his brother-in-law, Domingo S. Zanetti, 507 Madison Avenue, yesterday morning apparently a well man. Prof. Heredia's widow was Halvinia Cruzat, the daughter of a distinguished citizen of Havana. The body will be taken to Havana for burial.

WOOLSON PLANT CLOSED.

Toledo Coffee Roasting Business May Be Transferred to Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, July 12.—The Woolson Spice Company's plant, employing several hundred men, closed down to-day. The plant is owned by the American Sugar Refining Company, but the Arbuckles own forty shares of stock, a matter that has caused much litigation. Manager Brigham admitted that the plant would be closed for an indefinite period, but it is believed here that the business will hereafter be conducted in Brooklyn.

The Woolson Spice Company as a coffee roasting concern made fortunes for Toledoans before it was turned over to the American Sugar Refining Company. In one instance a holder of forty shares, which originally cost him about $1,800, had the benefit of 450 per cent. on the face of his stock for years, and then sold his holdings for $100,000.

MAY BUILD YACHT FOR KAISER.

Harlan & Hollingsworth Works Visited by German Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 12.—Lieut. Commander von Rebeur-Paschwitz, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, and Rudolph Ladiner, Chief Instructor of Construction of the German Navy, to-day visited the works of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company to ascertain the facilities for building a new private yacht for Emperor William. At present the Emperor is using a yacht which the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company built for Chester W. Chapin of New York, who sold it to him.

The German officers received instructions that in visiting the various shipyards of this country they should pay a special visit to the works of the Wilmington firm.

Kaiser Gives Yacht to a Regiment.

BERLIN, July 12.—Emperor William has presented his sloop yacht Samoa II. to the officers of the First Regiment of Foot Guards. The Samoa II. will soon reach the Havel River.

MADE HIS WILL TOO SOON.

Chicago Man Wrote It When Wealthy, but Became Poor Ere He Died.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—When Adolph Schoeninger made his will in 1893 he had plenty of money, bequeathing nearly $1,000,000 to various beneficiaries. Since then he has failed, and now that he is dead it is said that there is not enough of the estate to warrant the expense of probating the will.

Among the abortive provisions are $400,000 to be held in trust for his four grandchildren, and $2,000 for each of the following organizations: German Society of Chicago, German Hospital of Chicago, Chicago Foundling's Home, Alexian Brothers Hospital, Frauen Verein Des Deutschen Altenheim, Michael Reese Hospital, Old People's Home of Chicago, Chicago Home for the Friendless, Uhlichs Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, and Chicago Home for Women and Children.

THE CUBAN DUTY ON SHOES.

Is Not to be Materially Changed—Manufacturers Were Alarmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Some alarm has been felt by the boot, shoe, and leather goods manufacturers of New York and Pennsylvania regarding the probable action of the commission now sitting in Havana to revise the Cuban tariff. A movement has been on foot to change the present specific duty on boots and shoes to an ad valorem duty, based on weight. The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of New York and other bodies have protested against the plan to Secretary Gage.

Representative Foederer of Pennsylvania some time ago sent a long letter to Gen. Bliss, Chairman of the commission, arguing against the proposed change, and making suggestions for a graded classification of shoes of various kinds. In reply Gen. Bliss writes that the commission has gone over the subject, and that there is no likelihood whatever that any change of material consequence will be made in the existing boot and shoe schedule.

$10,000,000 Oil Cloth Company.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—The Standard Table Oilcloth Company, capital $10,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is to be preferred, with 7 per cent. cumulative dividend, was incorporated here to-day. The company is to manufacture table oilcloth and linoleum. The incorporators are Alexander P. Bartlett, Alfred L. Curtiss, Nathan A. Smyth, Graham Summer, John J. Treacy, J. Clinton Walker, all of Jersey City.

Baltimore Machinists Give Up.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—About 200 machinists decided to-day to give up the fight for a nine-hour working day and to apply for reinstatement in the shops of the Maryland Steel Company on Monday at the old terms. This brings the machinists' strike to an end in this city. About 1,200 men employed in various shops laid down their tools and the majority of them were granted their demands.

Fish for the Exposition.

Col. James Jones, Superintendent of the aquarium in this city, has sent to the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, eight varieties of tropical fish. They have been forwarded to William C. De Ravenel of the United States Fish Commission.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

SANTOS-DUMONT BALLOON STEERED SUCCESSFULLY

Driven from St. Cloud to Paris and Back to St. Cloud.

Goes Round the Eiffel Tower—Inventor Will Try to Win Deutsch $20,000 Prize To-day.

PARIS, July 12.—M. Santos-Dumont's cigar-shaped balloon, driven by a motor, had a trial to-day from St. Cloud, across Paris, around the Eiffel Tower, and back to St. Cloud. The papers say that the trip was quite successful and that the balloon ascended and descended apparently at the will of the aeronaut.

Seemingly the balloon was under almost perfect control from first to last, apart from one delay caused by the breaking of the rudder rope. The average speed was 40 kilometers an hour, and the experiment was made at a height ranging from 100 to 270 meters. The aeronaut came down six times on selected spots without damaging the machine.

M. Santos-Dumont says he first sailed five times around the Longchamps racecourse, then around the Bois de Boulogne, and afterward around the Eiffel Tower. He adds that one of the ropes of the rudder broke, and he had a narrow escape from colliding with the tower, so he descended to the Garden of the Trocadero to have the damage repaired, and afterward again rounded the tower and returned to St. Cloud.

To-morrow M. Santos-Dumont will make an official attempt to win the prize of 100,000f. offered by Henry Deutsch for a manageable balloon, in the presence of a committee of the Aero Club, which includes Prince Roland Bonaparte, M. Deutsch, and others. The aeronaut will start at 6 o'clock in the morning and go over the same course as to-day.

M. Santos-Dumont is a young and wealthy Brazilian who makes Paris his home. He is an automobile enthusiast, and it was the motor vehicle that gave him the first idea which led to his air machine. The gasoline motors that propel the automobiles at the rate of many miles an hour appeared to him to furnish just the combination of force and lightness necessary to aerial navigation.

M. Santos-Dumont made an attempt last October to win the prize of 100,000f. offered by M. Deutsch for the aeronaut who should sail his flying machine from the Aero Club grounds, at Suresnes, round the Eiffel Tower and back within half an hour, but failed owing to the machine sustaining some damage. The distance to be covered is about eight miles. In one of his previous trials M. Santos-Dumont had already successfully traveled around the Eiffel Tower.

The aeronaut sits on a light metal shaft, to which an ordinary bicycle saddle is affixed. On his right, and partly in front of him, is a gasoline motor, which, when started by the bicycle pedals below him, rotates the propeller at the end of the shaft. The propeller measures twelve feet in diameter. The fahs, or blades, are made of steel and aluminum, covered with silk.

The most noticeable features of the balloon at first sight are its cigar-shape and the extreme distance underneath it at which the operator sits. The saddle is thirty feet below the balloon, and is attached to it by a novel kind of rigging.

The young inventor has spent an enormous amount of money in trying to perfect his dirigible balloon. His experiments with motors alone cost a fortune. The one he uses now weighs only fifty pounds, and has three and one-half horse power.

PRESIDENT OF CHILE DEAD.

Federico Errazuriz Had Long Been in Ill-Health — His Father Was Also President of the Republic.

BUENOS AYRES, July 12.—Federico Errazuriz, President of Chile, who had been in feeble health for more than a year, is dead.

Federico Errazuriz y Echaurren was the son of one of the most illustrious of Chilean statesmen, who was also President of the republic. The elder Errazuriz held the office of Chief Magistrate from 1871 to 1876, and his son, who was born at Santiago on Sept. 16, 1850, decided to enter politics in the last year of his father's term of office.

The younger Errazuriz was educated as a lawyer. In 1876 he was elected a Deputy, which position he held until 1889, when he became a Senator. Afterward he was appointed Minister of War and Marine, and during President Montt's administration he was Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

Señor Errazuriz was elected President as a Liberal-Conservative, in opposition to the Liberal-Radical candidate, on June 25, 1896. His five years' term of office began on Sept. 18, 1896.

MONTREAL PLANS UPSET.

Only Local Militia to Take Part There in Review in Honor of the Duke of Cornwall.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 12.—The military demonstration to be held in Montreal in connection with the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall has been greatly curtailed on account of the decision of the Major General Commanding to hold two reviews, one at Quebec and one at Toronto.

The local militia proposed an elaborate celebration and to invite country regiments to take part. It was also intended to invite a regiment from Portland, Me., but all this will have to be abandoned owing to the General's decision. Only the Montreal regiments will take part in the review here.

The troops which are to take part in the Toronto review will be drawn from the cities adjacent to Toronto and from the rural regiments in Ontario. These, with the Toronto garrison, will probably make up a force of 10,000 men.

At the review to be held in Quebec it is hoped to have the presence of the Ottawa regiments, one or two regiments from this city, the Fiftieth of Huntington, the Fifty-third of Sherbrooke, the Fifty-fourth of Richmond, and the Quebec garrison. These, together with the sailors and marines of his Britannic Majesty's ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, which are to be in Quebec when the Duke arrives there, will probably make up a force of between 8,000 and 9,000 men.

IN DUKE OF CORNWALL'S HONOR.

French and British Commodores Arrange a Pageant at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 12.—Commodore Giffard and Commodore Montferrand, respectively commanders of the British and French squadrons in these waters, have arranged in a conference here for a naval pageant on the occasion of the visit to St. John's, Oct. 21, of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. Four British and three French warships, composing the Fishery Squadrons, will participate in the pageant.

Vice Admiral Bedford, Commander in Chief on the British North America and West Indies Station, with a British squadron of seven warships, will also attend the royal yacht Ophir and her consorts. The United States Government will be invited to send a warship to take part in the pageant, and it is hoped that altogether eighteen warships will be assembled.

A PHILADELPHIA SQUABBLE.

Commercial Museum's Ruin Credited to Machine Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 12.—The Commercial Museum, which collects commercial and industrial information for merchants and manufacturers throughout the country, has been so seriously crippled by the opposition of Republican machine leaders that several departments will be closed up on the first of the coming month, and others will have to shut down in the near future for lack of funds. Although assistance to the institution was promised by those in power, from the Mayor down, no appropriation materialized.

Director Wilson of the Museum has made every effort to secure an appropriation from the city, but he has found out at last that no money will be forthcoming simply because the Museum gives no political patronage to the city officials. It has many foreign and American agencies; but only specially trained experts can be sent to these posts. It has already become necessary to close up some of the exhibit rooms in the Museum Building on Fourth Street, as there is no money to care for them, and to discharge a number of the employes.

A corps that has been in charge of the exhibition with the Director will move to one of the buildings in West Philadelphia, and an effort will be made to save from decay and ruin hundreds of tons of exhibits which are still in the cases wherein they came from the Paris Exhibition last year. These specimens, which were presented to the institution by the different countries of the world, and which cost the city $20,000 for transportation, include many valuable articles that could not be duplicated.

The Foreign Commerce Bureau, known as the Bureau of Information, is not included in this muddle, as that adjunct to the museum is supported by the manufacturers and exporters of the United States and is in no danger of neglect. Leading commercial bodies of New York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities have offered to take this bureau away and support it. Therefore the bureau, the largest of its kind in the world, will go to some other city unless subscriptions provide for its continuance here.

POLICE CHASE NEAR GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

Capture of a Man Suspected of Stealing Many Valuable Bags from Trains —Had Many Pawn Tickets.

The suspicious action of a man with a fine traveling bag, who when arrested gave his name as "John Doe," caused no little excitement in the neighborhood of the Grand Central Station last night. The police of the Grand Central Station detail assert that the prisoner stole the bag and many others as well.

Many complaints have been received of late by Acting Police Captain McNamara of the Grand Central sub-station of the theft of traveling bags from trains that were about to leave the station. Among the complainants have been John A. Church of 1,350 Madison Avenue and John Rustin of the Gansevoort Market. They lost valuable bags a week ago.

Capt. McNamara and Detective Shortall of his detail last evening were standing in the new train shed, looking at the passengers who were boarding the Pan-American Express, which was soon to leave. They saw a dapper young man leave the train carrying an alligator skin bag.

They thought it strange that he should be leaving the train instead of boarding it, and when they saw him take a roundabout way and leave the station from the Annex on Depew Place they became suspicious. They followed him.

Glancing about him all the time the man hurried to a west bound Forty-second street car and boarded it. Capt. McNamara and Detective Shottall also boarded the car. Then the man knew he was followed, for he threw the bag on a seat, made a dash for the front door of the car, jumped to the street and ran at full speed west on Forty-second Street, the policemen in pursuit. When he reached Fifth Avenue he turned south and ran to Fortieth Street, where he was captured by the Captain and his detective. A crowd of several hundred people had joined in the chase.

The conductor of the car waited for the return of the police and turned the bag over to them. The prisoner was taken to the Grand Central Sub-station. He gave "John Doe" as his name, as stated, and said he was thirty-two years old, but refused to give his address or any other information about himself. He said he did not want his family to know of his predicament.

"I'm as good as you are," he told Capt. McNamara. He was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station and locked up as a suspicious person. Before being placed in a cell he was searched, and several pawn tickets showing that a number of traveling bags had been pledged by a "Mr. Harvey" were brought to light.

The bag was examined. It was what the police called a "beauty," being of Tiffany make, with silver mountings. It contained toilet articles of silver and was inlaid with mother-of-pearl, including a very fine shaving set. All bore the mark of Tiffany.

The police estimated the value of the bag and its contents at several hundred dollars. From cards and letters in the bag it was assumed that it was the property of Francis B. Mitchell of 185 Troop Street, Rochester, N. Y. All the toilet articles and the bag were inscribed with the initials F. B. M.

It is believed by the police that the owner of the bag had stepped to the buffet car or to a platform to smoke and had left the bag unprotected.

STRIKERS' PROTEST UNHEEDED.

Cincinnati Water Board Awards Big Contract to Eastern Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The Water Works Board this afternoon awarded the pumping machinery contract for the western station to the Holly Manufacturing Company, Lockport, N. Y., at $813,000. The striking machinists protested against the award. Business Manager Schillings of the Machinists' Union said:

"It was a slap in the face of organized labor. I believe the action will displease 35,000 persons. I am not surprised."

Led Hermit's Life for Thirty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, July 12.—Major T. J. Mackamy, formerly a noted politician of Virginia, who came to Mexico thirty years ago, and has ever since lived a life of a hermit on a ranch in a remote part of this county, is dead. He lived in an adobe hut, near the Village of Guadalupe y Calve, and was never known to speak to an American after entering upon his life of seclusion.

Mr. Munroe's Jewelry Recovered?

PARIS, July 13.—The Marseilles correspondent of The Echo de Paris says that two Italians have been arrested there having in their possession the jewelry, valued at 60,000 francs, recently stolen from the residence of John Munroe, an American banker, at 1 Rue de Longchamp, Paris.

Chicago to San Francisco
without change, by the "Overland Limited," every day in the year, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

New Haven, Sundays, New Str. Chester W. Chapin. All day on L. I. Sound. See Adv.—Adv.

A New Train to Buffalo.
The New York Central has placed in service an entirely new train to Buffalo, leaving Grand Central Station at 9:20 A. M., arriving Buffalo 9:20 P. M. This train affords another opportunity for a daylight ride along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo.—Adv.

Ivers & Pond Pianos
last a lifetime. For rent or sold on monthly payments. At Jocelyn's, 10 E. 16th St., N. Y. City.—Adv.

MR. BRYAN WILL NOT READILY ABDICATE

He Speaks of Reorganizers' Efforts as "Absent Treatment."

Imperialism Will Be Paramount Issue, He Thinks, in 1904—Kansas City Platform Good Enough for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—William J. Bryan intends to fight the reorganizers of the Democratic Party and to combat to the end all efforts to eliminate the platforms of the last two Democratic National Conventions. The country editors of Missouri, in annual convention in this city today, and before whom Mr. Bryan delivered an address this afternoon, are convinced that he means to get to work immediately to effect an organization in every State in the Union to oppose the forces of the reorganizers as represented by the Democracy of Ohio.

Mr. Bryan arrived in St. Louis early this morning and found many Democratic politicians awaiting him, besides editors and reporters, all eager to hear what he had to say in regard to the action of the Ohio Democrats in departing from the Kansas City platform. Mr. Bryan was inclined to be reticent. He said:

"The reorganizers are trying to use absent treatment on the Democratic Party. Standing on the outside and far removed from the principles of the party, they are attempting to work a change in the party doctrine rather than in the party organization."

When Mr. Bryan was asked: "In your opinion will those voters known as Gold Democrats and those denominated Silver Democrats present a solid Democratic front in 1904?" he replied, "Whether the Gold Democrats will come into the party, only Gold Democrats know, and I am not sufficiently in their confidence to be able to express their intentions."

The tenor of Mr. Bryan's remarks was that he has no notion of offering terms to the bolters, whom he regards as outsiders. If they come to a belief in and practice of the faith of himself and his followers, all well and good, but Mr. Bryan has no idea that those who twice fought the fight under him will yield party leadership. When asked to express an opinion as to the issues likely to be embodied in the next Democratic National platform, Mr. Bryan said:

"This is not the time to discuss the platform of 1904, further than to say that it should apply Democratic principles to conditions then existing, just as the Kansas City platform applied Democratic principles to the issues of 1900. The question of imperialism is the paramount issue at this time, and is not likely to decrease in importance. The Democratic Party, with the Kansas City platform, is good enough for me."

To the question, "Do you think the Porto Rican decision will become a political issue?" Mr. Bryan replied:

"Quoting in his more or less celebrated 'perhaps,' I will answer as I wrote of it at the time: 'Perhaps Justice Brown's opinion will convince the rank and file of the Republican Party that our institutions are in danger and that the Republican Party be repudiated. If liberty becomes a "perhaps" in Porto Rico, how long will it be a certainty in the United States?'"

INCREASE IN MONEY ORDERS.

Report of the Superintendent of the Department—Over 3,000,000 Domestic Orders Paid.

Superintendent Elliott of the Money Order Department of the Post Office has just completed his report for the fiscal year ending June 30. The report shows that the total number of transactions during the year was 4,080,099, amounting to $139,940,381. For the year ending June 30, 1900, the number of transactions was 4,310,435, amounting to $149,254,375, showing an increase in the number of transactions of 699,664, or 15¼ per cent., and in amount of $10,685,706, or 7½ per cent.

The total number of domestic money orders paid was 3,317,810, aggregating $89,882,332, as compared with 2,816,221 orders, amounting to $75,513,698 for the previous year, showing an increase in the number of orders of 502,589, or 18 per cent., and in amount of $4,368,634, or 28 per cent.

The number of orders certified to and from foreign countries amounted to 1,203,381, aggregating $21,648,578, showing an increase of $156,054, or 14 per cent. in the numbers of orders issued, and in amount of $3,390,737, or 18 3-5 per cent., as compared with the year ending June 30, 1900, when 1,137,327 orders, amounting to $18,257,840 were certified. The number of postmasters' drafts paid was 60,300, amounting to $200,400.84, and the number of remittances received from postmasters was 62,915, amounting to $48,726,378.

UNTRUTHFUL ABOUT HER AGE.

Hackensack Girl Gave It as Twenty, So Her Suit for Wages Was Dismissed.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 12.—Miss Mary Carlock will tell her correct age the next time she is in court. She and Ethel Van Blarcom had been employed by the North Jersey Title Guarantee Company. They were discharged in the middle of the month and tendered $11. They demanded $22 each, a full month's wages. This was refused, and they sued. When the case was tried to-day Miss Carlock was asked her age. She tried to avoid telling the Court. Her counsel then urged her to tell the defendant's counsel, and after some hesitation she replied:

"Oh, I'm twenty."

Counsel for the Guarantee Company moved a non-suit on the ground the plaintiff was a self-confessed infant, and therefore had no standing in court. Miss Carlock's counsel offered to prove that his client was at least twenty-three years old, but a hint of prosecution for perjury caused him to throw up his hands and the nonsuit was granted. Miss Van Blarcom swore she was over age and won her case.

HAD STOLEN BELL KNOBS.

Men Captured on the Upper West Side with Bag of Booty.

Two men were locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night who, the police believe, are responsible for much thievery on the upper west side. They are Joseph Degan, eighteen years old, of 334 East Seventy-first Street, and William Thompson, twenty-seven years old, colored, address refused. Both say they have no occupation. In their possession when arrested, near Columbus Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, was a bag containing several dozen brass door and bell knobs. A man gave us the bag to carry," was the best explanation they could give of their having the bag in their possession.

Theodore T. Meehan of 48 West Sixty-eighth Street called at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night and though he recognized one of the door knobs that had been in the bag as the one that had been stolen from the front door of his residence. But he was not sure.

The two prisoners will be taken to Police Headquarters this morning and photographed. They were held as suspicious persons.

Every Summer when people on the upper west side shut up their houses and leave the city the police receive constant complaints about the thefts of door knobs, bell knobs, and brass railings. The damage amounts to hundreds of dollars every Summer.

"RICHARD BRUCE" ARRESTED.

Accused of Passing Worthless Checks—Police Say He Arrived Recently on the Campania.

"Lieut. Richard Bruce of the British Navy" is the way cards read that a young man who was arrested at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street late last night had about his person. He is described on the blotter of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters as a suspicious person. He was arrested by Central Office Detective Sergeants Herlihy and O'Connell.

It was learned, however, that he was held for something more than a general suspicion, and as a matter of fact, had been arrested for passing alleged worthless checks. One complainant against him is the Hotel Netherland management, who took a two-hundred-dollar check from him. Another is Maurice Rosenbaum, a jeweler of 65 Nassau Street, who has lost through an eleven-hundred-dollar draft on J. P. Morgan & Co., and signed "Richard Bruce, R. N.," and a tailor at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street also holds a check for $200 with the same signature and drawn on the same banking firm, which he says was tendered in payment for three suits of clothes.

The police say that the man's real name is Richard Bridges, and that he is wanted by the English police on similar charges, but that he recently came to this country on the Cunard steamship Campania.

It is recalled that when the Campania came in last Saturday she brought a young man who said he was R. Bruce of the British Navy and who had complained that Mackey and Holander, two fellow-passengers, had won £300 from him at the card game of "banker and broker." He finally appealed to Capt. Walker of the ship, admitting that the amount he lost was but £40. Capt. Walker called the others to his room and forced them to restore the money under threats of a public warning against them.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCITED.

Major P. B. Strong Is There—So Is a Woman Strikingly Like Lady Francis Hope, Formerly May Yohe.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 12.—Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of the late ex-Mayor of New York City, and now under orders to proceed to the Philippines, has been staying here several days at a fashionable hotel. A woman who bears a strong resemblance to Lady Francis Hope, formerly May Yohe, an actress, was also there. Major Strong registered at the Palace Hotel, but at the California Hotel a couple were registered as "H. L. Hastings and wife."

The wife was the woman who strikingly resembles Lady Francis Hope. She arrived here from New York about the time Major Strong reached here. Major Strong at first denied his identity when met late last night, but he finally admitted it. Early this morning the California Hotel management said "Mr. and Mrs. Hastings are no longer here." When Mr. and Mrs. Hastings left Major Strong's negro valet and twelve large trunks departed. The woman who looks like May Yohe is scheduled to sail on the Nippon Maru on Wednesday, and Major Strong on the transport Grant on Tuesday.

Major Strong was in San Francisco when the first volunteers went to the Philippines, and he served on the staff of Gen. Wesley Merritt as Assistant Adjutant General. He was reported to be engaged to the late Princess Kaiulani during a short stop that the transport made at Honolulu.

OHIO JUDGE A SUICIDE.

Body of D. A. Russell of Pomeroy Found in Palace Hotel, Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The body of a man who had killed himself with a revolver was discovered at the Palace Hotel this evening. The man was not identified for some time. It was then found that he was D. A. Russell of Pomeroy, Ohio, Judge of the Circuit Court and President of a bank.

Nothing whatever is yet known of the cause of his deed. He left a sealed letter addressed to his wife, upon which was a special delivery stamp.

Judge Russell was a prominent Republican and was a candidate for the nomination for Supreme Court Judge before the Republican Convention in June.

NEW YORK'S UNENVIABLE LEAD.

Chief of Secret Service Says 75 Per Cent. of "All Silver" Counterfeit Coin Is Made Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—According to the annual report of Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, New York maintains an unenviable pre-eminence in the counterfeiting of coins. Considerable of the report is given to the recital of counterfeiting cases in New York. Mr. Wilkie gives credit to the New York police for the capture of John Alfred Skoog, the Swedish counterfeiter, which he says was "a fortunate gain for society and the financial world."

"During the twelve months just closed," says the report, "there was less counterfeiting of notes in the United States than during any similar period since the adoption of the present system of currency. The counterfeiting of coin has decreased all over the country, with the notable exception of New York City and vicinity. In that district are made more than 75 per cent. of the dangerous all-silver counterfeit coins in circulation in the United States, and it is only in that city that there is any evidence of organized operations in this direction. While one important gang using genuine silver as the basis of its product was broken up in Manhattan, there has been a gradual but certain increase in the output of dangerous all-silver counterfeits in that district during recent years. A determined effort will be made to improve the condition of affairs there, and I expect to be able to report satisfactory progress during the coming year."

JURY FINDS SHINN GUILTY.

Verdict of Murder in Second Degree in the Applegate Case.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—The jury in the Shinn murder trial rendered a verdict to-night at midnight of murder in the second degree. The jury had been out about seven hours.

The crime for which Shinn was convicted was the killing of Thomas F. Applegate, a farmer, whose body was found in his barn at Extonville on Sunday morning, March 10. The theory was advanced at the time that Applegate had come home drunk, and in unharnessing his horse had fallen beneath the animal's heels and had been trampled to death.

RABIES SPREADING AT ROMOLUS.

Many Cattle Stricken in Small Farming Community Near Ithaca.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 12.—Rabies in an acute form has afflicted many cattle in the vicinity of Romolus, a farming locality near here. The disease was first brought to the community a month ago by a mad bull puppy, which bit other dogs and some cattle before it was killed.

Only recently did the malady spread rapidly, but now the dogs and cattle and sheep which became afflicted have attacked other animals, and despite the fact that every victim is killed when the first signs of madness appears, the trouble does not seem to be abating. Charles Warner, Clarence Warner, Henry Nuhn, and Mr. Redfield, farmers, have lost valuable cattle. The people of the neighborhood are much stirred up, but owing to extreme care on their part no human being has yet been attacked. Dr. V. A. Moore of the New York State Veterinary College is investigating the matter.

Pullman Vestibule Compartment Car
From New York to Pittsburg on Pennsylvania Railroad train leaving West 23d Street Station at 6:35 P. M. daily.—Adv.

WESTERN CROPS PARCHED

Kansas and Missouri Farmers Have Little Hope.

NEBRASKA LANDS ALSO DRY

Grain Fields of Large Section in Such Burned Condition that It Is Now Beyond Remedy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Dispatches received in this city show that in Missouri and Kansas the condition of the corn crop is very bad. Meagre reports from Nebraska bring little better news. While the heat is intense in Illinois, Iowa, and South Dakota, the crop is going to average up very well, but the drought in Missouri and Kansas is the worst in over forty years, and then were to-day many places in these States where the thermometer stood over 100, and in some places as high as 110. Among the dispatches received are the following:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—The prospects for a good corn crop are far from discouraging. Farmers say that the copious showers during June were of great benefit to the cereal, and that, unless the drought is long continued, the grain will not be injured. Reports from Central Illinois, as well as from the rest of the State, are good. There is no evidence that the crop will suffer any detriment owing to the protracted dry weather, except in the south, where heat, drought, and chinchbugs have cut it down one-half.

WICHITA, Kan., July 12.—The temperature in the open fields to-day was 110. Corn will not yield 40,000,000 bushels, as compared with 168,000,000 last year. That is, the upland crop is ruined, and no amount of rain at this time will save it.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., July 12.—The Government thermometer registered 110 this afternoon. There cannot possibly be any more than 25 per cent. of a corn crop in this part of the State, and probably there will not be 10 per cent. of a crop, even if seasonable rains come now.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 12.—Crops have been destroyed and the farmers are really in distress. Much wheat has been ruined in stock. In some parts of this district corn still has a fighting chance, but in most instances it has been burned out completely.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—The drought in Missouri continues with disastrous effect. The country is scorched; small creeks, ponds, and springs are dry, and still there are no signs of rain. In Central and Western Missouri no rain has fallen for nearly three months and water is being hauled long distances. Each evening and morning brings processions of water wagons along the country roads.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—The corn crop of the southern half of Missouri and of many sections of the western half of the State will be an entire loss as a result of the prolonged dry spell. The early crop will not even yield fodder, and unless heavy rains fall soon the late crop will be almost

INDEPENDENCE LOST; SAILED A GOOD RACE

Boston Yacht, Minus Topmast, Beaten by a Small Margin.

COLUMBIA FINISHED FIRST

Constitution Second Across Finish Line in Last of Newport Yacht Racing Association Series—Triangular Course Sailed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—The series of races of the Newport Yacht Racing Association for the three ninety-footers came to an end to-day with a fine contest over a triangular course. Columbia was again victorious over her sister ship, as Constitution may well be called, and also over the Boston boat. But the supporters of the latter craft are all happy, indeed jubilant, to-night, for the much-derided Independence gave a wonderfully good account of herself. Although she lost her topmast almost on the starting line, she sailed over the course, and without upper sails actually beat both the other yachts on the windward leg of the course.

To be sure, it was impossible for the Lawson yacht to win the race, for she could not show her true speed on the two reaching legs, but there is not the smallest doubt that she gave the Herreshoff family and the Constitution's people something to think about. She fully justified W. Butler Duncan's prediction that she would do better in a breeze than she had in the light airs of the first races. For there was a breeze to-day. It was not a very hard one, though when the weatherwise woke up this morning and looked out of their windows they prophesied that the yachts would have more wind than they wanted. The breeze was northeasterly, and it piped among the trees on shore in a lively fashion. It came in gusts and seemed to gather strength as the morning wore on. But it was only a morning wind, after all. It lasted all day, to be sure, but it blew itself out in the morning, and toward evening it diminished in force. But the scene at the start to-day was more inspiring than it has been at any previous race in the series. The sky was lowering, gray, and murky, and the scud drove down to leeward in flying masses of dun and brown. It looked nasty for a time, and some of the fellows who had to go out in small steam yachts if they went at all, staid at home.

A GOOD SAILING BREEZE.

The wind being off shore cut down the huge swell of yesterday. There was still a tolerable jump, but it was less than it had been. Across the surface of the sea flew a myriad of small waves topped with white. Ever and anon there swept down from the windward quarter one of those shadowy streaks that tell of a heavy gust, but the wind after all never reached a sufficient velocity to kick up an ugly surface sea. There was no sign of spoon drift, and there were times when the force of the breeze diminished until the sea began to look oily in spots. But it was a good sailing breeze as the time of the race shows. It was admirable weather for Independence. The Boston contingent have been praying for wind. At first the Crowninshield craft was set up as a lightweather yacht, but after her rig was cut down it was announced that she would need wind to bring her down to her bearings and drive her. This latter statement has proved to be the true estimate of the yacht. She can go very fast in a good breeze and a smooth sea. She can also go extremely well in a moderate breeze and a long swell. A yacht that can do these things is not to be regarded as a negligible quantity, and it would be a good thing for the yachting if Independence could be raced against Columbia and Constitution again when the new Herreshoff boat is thoroughly tuned up.

Constitution made an excellent showing to-day, but it must be confessed that it was not good enough to satisfy her admirers. That she can do better later is not to be questioned, but that Columbia is still a yacht to love is a matter beyond dispute. She was sailed to-day in a manner beyond all criticism. Capt. Barr handled her perfectly, and her crew did their work as well as possible. Something ought to be said for her manager, E. D. Morgan, Jr. He was placed in charge of this yacht to run her as a trial horse for Constitution, and his standing as an expert makes it unquestionable that everything has been done to make the yacht ready, but she is still a green boat, untuned with a comparatively raw crew, and the disadvantage of her recent breakdown is still affecting her. Too much praise cannot be given Capt. Hank Haff, his son, Clayton Haff, and the crew of Independence for their work in to-day's race. Their ship received a staggering blow at the start, but they pluckily cleared away the wreckage and fought the battle to the end, with the result that they have to their credit a most significant victory over the Herreshoff boat.

Any yacht that can beat Columbia and Constitution to windward in a smart wind is a craft that must be reckoned with. Independence is still in the game.

COLUMBIA FIRST AWAY.

The committee boat Storm King was at the line betimes this morning. Columbia was the first of the contestants to appear, and Independence the second. All the yachts went out with their jibs and mainsails and club topsails set. They cruised around to feel the weight of the wind, and all concluded that they could carry their No. 2 club topsails over the course, at any rate over the first leg. The committee made the wind northeast by east, which precluded the possibility of laying a triangle with the first leg to windward. They therefore hoisted as the course signals the international code letters "D F B," (south;) "D B Q," (northeast by east,) and "D G L," (northwest by west,) making the second leg the windward leg. The first was a broad reach, with the wind three points abaft the port beam, and the third a reach, with the wind two points abaft the starboard beam. There was no opportunity to work the tide in to-day's race, as the windward leg was all sailed well off shore in open water.

The conditions otherwise may be described as sea smooth and wind about 15 knots an hour at the start, diminishing to 12 before the finish.

In the manoeuvring for the line the yachts simply worked close hauled in toward Castle Point, and when they judged it time to head for the line tacked and eased off sheets. With booms to starboard they rushed down upon the line at railroad speed. Columbia led the way, with Independence second and Constitution a poor third. Some hitch on board the new yacht caused her to run off to the leeward end of the line, and she failed to reach it in time, thus being handicapped. Independence showed tremendous speed in reaching out across the line, and there were many anxious hearts among the members of the New York Club who were watching her performance.

But pride goeth before a fall in yachting as in other things, and Independence was less than three minutes away from the line when the hopes of her supporters were crushed for the day. Her mentor topmast went at the splicing of the tackle to the wire rope under the strain of the immense club topsail, and the topmast promptly tumbled over to leeward. This took off the Boston yacht her club topsail and jib topsail. Most yachts would have given up the struggle then and there, but this one did not.

INDEPENDENCE AND HER WRECK.

The topsail, with the heavy spars attached to it, streamed in the wind out to leeward, the big yard and club swaying wildly and threatening to strike the hull a fatal blow. Capt. Haff steered his vessel with consummate skill. For a considerable time he kept her going right after Constitution, which had passed his craft, but the jumble of hamper which had come down from aloft could not be secured. The next thing to do was to cut away and let the topmast and club topsail drop into the water. But the strong wire rigging held, and it seemed impossible to free the mass. The yacht sheered about like a foundered creature struggling to rid herself of some enraged assailant. Finally Capt. Haff gave up trying to keep her going, and ran her up into the wind. By this time the rigging of the topmast had been cleared sufficiently to bring the wreckage astern of the yacht, and there at length it was let down into the water. A single line held apparently the topsail sheet, and this was permitted to unreeve itself, when the wreckage fell astern and the yacht was free. It was eighteen minutes from the time the topmast went till the wreck was dropped, and the yacht was up in the wind for not less than six minutes. Meanwhile the other two were holding their course and running away from her. The tug Wrestler went to the wreckage and parbuckled the spar alongside. It was found that the topmast had broken off as cleanly as if cut with a pair of shears right above the point at which it fits into the telescopic lower mast. The spare topmast on board the barge Penokee will be put on Independence to-morrow. Columbia continued to lead Constitution on the reach down to the first mark, while Independence chased the two far in the rear. Columbia held the windward course on the way down, owing to her having crossed at the windward end of the line. She held her own with Constitution very handsomely, and rounded the first mark at 11:59:40, while Constitution followed at 12:01:51. Columbia stowed her jib topsail immediately after rounding, and went off on the starboard tack. Constitution also took in her jib topsail, but instead of tacking at the turn hauled up on the port tack. Independence rounded the mark at 12:07:40, over seven minutes and a half astern of Constitution, and hopelessly out of the race, barring accidents. As the other two were lugging their big club topsails out to windward, however, she still had the chance of an accident to help her. The beat up the wind was devoid of sensational incidents.

CONSTITUTION ALWAYS SECOND.

Columbia and Constitution stuck to one another, as the race was between them, while Independence went off on a course of her own. Columbia and Constitution made but few hitches, and worked port tacks out to sea. Independence carried a very long starboard away in to the northward of the mark. Then she fetched out to the turn on a long port leg, and by these tactics Capt. Haff showed himself a master of yachting generalship. He got all there was in the boat, and made her show to splendid advantage. As the three yachts neared the mark Columbia and Constitution away up to the south or seaward of it, and Independence down toward the land in the north, it was a question whether the shorn yacht had gained on the others. It was a still more important question to the New York Yacht Club gentlemen, especially those who had so patriotically built Constitution, whether the new Herreshoff yacht had beaten the old one. Columbia rounded the second mark at 1:25:32, Constitution following close at her heels at 1:26:08. As the two rounded they broke out reaching jibtopsails, and a few minutes later set their balloon forestaysails. As they rushed away on the homeward leg they passed Independence coming up close hauled for the windward mark. She was doing extremely well. When she rounded the mark at 1:31:16, it was seen that she had made a handsome gain of about two minutes on the Herreshoff yachts in beating to windward.

After rounding the second mark Independence was, of course, badly handicapped by her loss of upper spars. She could not set any light sails, but she could have set her balloon forestaysails, yet for some reason Capt. Haff did not break out that pulling piece of canvas till 1:53. The remainder of the race was without incident. Columbia was not to be overtaken by Constitution, while Independence gradually dropped astern. Columbia's victory was popular with the Newport boating fraternity, which, like other longshore crowds, always believes in an old boat till a new one has thoroughly proved herself to be better.

The official figures of the race follow:

	Elapsed Time.		Corrected Time.	
	Start.	Finish.	Time.	
Columbia	11:11:36	2:09:33	2:57:57	2:56:40
Constitution	11:12:00	2:10:59	2:58:59	2:58:59
Independence	11:12:00	2:19:58	3:06:07	3:07:24

Columbia beats Constitution 2 minutes 19 seconds corrected time, and beats Independence 10 minutes 44 seconds.

Columbia sailed the first leg in 48 minutes 13 seconds, Constitution in 49 minutes 51 seconds, and Independence 55 minutes 55 seconds. Columbia's gain on Constitution, 1 minute 38 seconds, and on Independence, 7 minutes 42 seconds. Columbia sailed windward leg in 1:25:43; Constitution, 1:24:17, and Independence, 1:23:36, Independence gained 47 seconds on Constitution and 2 minutes 13 seconds on Columbia. Constitution gained 1 minute 20 seconds on Columbia. Columbia sailed the third leg in 44 minutes 1 second; Constitution, 44 minutes 51 seconds; Independence, 48 minutes 49 seconds. Columbia's gain on Constitution, 50 seconds, and 4 minutes 41 seconds on Independence.

MORE RACES PROBABLE.

That the results of the races are not satisfactory to all concerned is shown by the fact that already a movement is on foot to arrange a series of sweepstake contests for the three big fellows, to be sailed next week. The matter is under consideration by the committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association. After the race to-day W. Butler Duncan, Jr., manager of Constitution, said that the reason why his vessel vyored off in running for the line was that she was behind time, and in order to reach the line as quickly as possible she went for the leeward end of it, which was the nearest to her. After crossing, she had to keep still further off to get out of the way of Independence's flying topmast. In beating to windward, Mr. Duncan said that Columbia and Constitution overstood for four minutes. Constitution was under Columbia's lee, he said, and could not tack till Columbia let her. He did not know why Capt. Barr had held the board so long. On the last leg Constitution's jibtopsail did not pull at all well, and Mr. Duncan said that he felt that something was not right forward, but was unable to get into a position where he could see around the swelling jib and balloon forestaysail, and so he concluded to let matters go as they were. He said that Constitution would be taken at once to Bristol for a general overhauling.

Mr. Morgan, manager of Columbia, said that he would take the yacht to New York to get ready for the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club. He said that Constitution needed a lot of racing to get her into proper condition. She was in poor shape while Columbia was at her best. But, even as things are, Mr. Morgan said the Columbia had all she could do to beat Constitution.

Mr. Crowninshield, designer of Independence, explained that the preventer backstay gave way to-day because the splice of the Manila rope of the tackle to the wire rope of the stay itself was right in the cleat, and the strain was too much for it. The falling of the topmast buckled the portspreader of Independence so badly that considerable repairing will have to be done. The Independence's people are all thoroughly satisfied with the result of to-day's race. They still believe in their yacht, and think that if she had not carried away her topmast she would have won.

SENATOR HANNA, GUARDIAN.

Ohio Court Places Him in Charge of Three Grandchildren Who Are Here with Their Mother.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—Judge Dissette of the Common Pleas Court this afternoon appointed Senator M. A. Hanna guardian of the three children of his son, Dan R. Hanna, by the latter's divorced wife. The action was taken as the result of an injunction issued yesterday, prohibiting Mrs. Hanna from removing the children from the jurisdiction of the Cleveland courts. She, however, learned of the issuance of the injunction and, with the children, left the city for New York before the papers were served upon her.

Mrs. May Harrington Hanna of Cleveland and her three children are at the Hotel Savoy. They are accompanied by the Baroness De Poilandt.

When Mrs. Hanna obtained a divorce she retained the custody of the children. She took them to Europe last year, and Mr. Hanna learned a few days ago that she intended to repeat the trip.

Mrs. Hanna denied herself to all callers yesterday. It is expected she will sail from this port to-day, but no positive information on that point could be obtained.

Mrs. Hanna was not registered at the hotel, but to the suite of rooms known to be occupied by Mrs. Hanna, her children and maid, this entry appears: "Mrs. R. W. Jones, family and maid, Boston."

Private detectives were much in evidence at the hotel last night.

MRS. E. F. ROGERS GETS DIVORCE.

She Is the Daughter of Woman of Whose Murder Molineux Was Convicted.

BUFFALO, July 12.—Justice White today granted an order affirming the report of the referee in the case of Mrs. Florence E. Rogers, recommending absolute divorce from Edward F. Rogers and allowing $2,250 permanent alimony.

Mrs. Rogers is the daughter of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, for whose alleged poisoning Roland B. Molineux is now under sentence of death.

Wounded Boston Priest Is Dead.

BOSTON, July 12.—Brother Louis, Sacristan of the Mission Church, in Tremont Street, who was wounded last Tuesday afternoon on a Nantasket steamboat by a bullet supposed to have been fired by United States soldiers practicing with rifles on Long Island, died to-night at the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was Valentin Kirchner of Baltimore before taking holy orders.

WRECKED SAILORS HERE.

Were Taken from the Disabled Brig L. F. Munson by the Morgan Liner El Rio.

The Morgan Line steamship El Rio, Capt. Mason, which arrived from New Orleans yesterday, had on board three shipwrecked sailors who were a part of the crew of the brig L. F. Munson, which was wrecked about 100 miles northwest of Tortugas the first of the week. On last Tuesday the wreck was sighted and the crew of eight rescued by El Rio. Five of the men, including Capt. Watts, were landed at Key West. When rescued the men had been clinging to the wrecked vessel for hours. The gale that wrecked the Munson came up on Sunday. Rigging and masts soon went overboard, and the ship began to leak. Tuesday morning she had sunk to the deck level, and her men were compelled to climb to the deck house, where they were when picked up by the Morgan liner.

One of the men brought to New York, Harry Ommundsen, acting mate, had a badly cut foot. The other two, Tom Olsen, a sailor, and Charles Ericksen, the cook, secured employment on El Rio. The L. F. Munson of Boston was built at East Machias, Me., in 1871, and was of 357 tons net. She was owned by Capt. Charles Watts, her commander. When wrecked she was en route to Sagua la Grande, Cuba, from Mobile, with a cargo of lumber.

HER HUSBAND MISSING.

Mrs. Hensler of Lawrence, L. I., Searching for Him and for Her Sister, Who Left the Same Day.

LAWRENCE, L. I., July 12.—William Hensler of this place has been missing from home since July 5, and his wife has been unable to obtain any trace of him. Miss May Shaw, sister of Mrs. Hensler, is also missing. She disappeared the same day Hensler did.

Hensler held a confidential position with W. A. Hazard, a pickle maker, and was frequently called upon to make business trips. On July 5, Mrs. Hensler says, her husband told her he was obliged to make a short trip, but would not need his grip and that his dress suit case would do. She packed the case for him. He left the house kissing her and the little girl. The following day Mrs. Hensler received the following letter, which was postmarked New York and sent by special delivery:

"I am tired of life and want to die. You will never see my face again unless my body is found in the East River and you care to come to the city and see it."

Mrs. Hensler became frightened and ran to the home of her mother in another part of the village. She explained the circumstances. Mrs. Shaw soothed her daughter, and after a time spoke of her other daughter, May, as being at Mrs. Hensler's house. Mrs. Hensler replied that May had not been with her. Mrs. Shaw then said that May left home the day before, saying she was going to Mrs. Hensler's home. As it was not an unusual thing for May to stay overnight with her sister, especially when Mr. Hensler was away, her mother was not worried. When May's belongings were searched it was found that she had taken little or nothing with her.

No trace of the young woman has been found. She is eighteen years of age and very pretty. Mrs. Hensler got the local authorities to search for her husband and for her sister. She also telephoned to New York asking that a general alarm be sent out for each. She is almost prostrated by the simultaneous disappearances and her mother is heartbroken. She is loath to believe her husband's absence and that of her sister are connected.

MOB SEEKS VENGEANCE.

Thwarted In Quest of Negroes in Jail, They Beat Black Man on the Street.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—A crowd of 2,500 excited men and boys surrounded the County Jail here to-night, clamoring for vengeance against three negroes, who assaulted Miss Grace Davis Wednesday night in a populous and respectable neighborhood. Eight suspects, two of whom have been identified, are held at the jail, and it is thought that Marshal Maxwell will be able to protect the prisoners. The crowd so far has done nothing but shout and threaten.

It is said six of the negro suspects have been taken to the workhouse. The negroes still in jail are the two who have been identified—Joseph Roberts and Frank Holland.

The mob has taken to beating negroes with whom a quarrel can be provoked, and ten black men have been beaten. Many pistol shots have been fired, but no one has been wounded.

FOUR BOYS ARRESTED.

Charged with Breaking Into and Robbing an Apartment.

John Benish, seventeen years, of 433 East Seventy-third Street; Frank Webster, seventeen years, 421 East Seventy-fourth Street; Frank Suffrick, nineteen years, 402 East Seventy-second Street, and Michael Lenhart, seventeen years, of 326 East Seventy-third Street, were locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station early this morning by Detectives Tenny, Fay, and Ballister, on the complaint of Irene Rosenblatt of 214 East Seventy-second Street, who charged them with grand larceny.

It is alleged that during the afternoon of Wednesday last the prisoners entered the apartments of the complainant and stole a bicycle, a gold watch and chain, one diamond ring, silver bracelet, and four other rings, set with rubies and pearls, all valued at $200. Entrance, it is believed, was effected with a "jimmy." The police say the prisoners admitted the theft and that part of the booty was found on one of the boys. The police say they have received numerous complaints of similar robberies in the neighborhood and believe the prisoners are guilty of several of them.

"GREEN GOODS" MAN CAUGHT.

Joseph Hoffman of the Allentown Gang Now in a Cell.

Joseph Hoffman, the fourth member of the Allentown gang of green-goods men, is now under arrest in Newark, N. J., where he was captured Thursday by Post Office Inspector Dickson of the Philadelphia division. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Jones in Newark, who held him in $5,000 bail for examination.

Clark, the leading member of the gang, is now serving a sentence imposed upon him in Philadelphia, and Lehman, who was caught in this city, and Hall, who was brought on here from Alletown, Penn., by a Central Office detective, are now awaiting trial in the United States courts here.

ARREST IN SALAMANDO CASE.

Antonio Peppitone, twenty-nine years old, of 1,256 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, was arrested last night in connection with the case of Dominico Salamando, the young Italian druggist who was found lying dead in the street near his home, 1,271 Prospect Place, with a bullet wound in his head, early on Monday morning. Peppitone is a fruit dealer in Wallabout Market.

Capt. James Reynolds, who is in command of the Brooklyn Central Office, refused last night to explain the reason for Peppitone's arrest. He could give out no information, he said, until there had been certain developments in the case. Peppitone was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station.

Shot Wife and Then Himself.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., July 12.—Solomon Haas, a young man residing at Wilburton, near here, became frenzied by jealousy today and shot his wife at their home, afterward sending a bullet through his own heart. He died instantly and Mrs. Haas's injuries will probably be fatal.

Tries Suicide in Railroad Station.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—An unknown woman, about twenty-five years old, drank carbolic acid to-night in the Broad Street Station of the Lackawanna Railroad, in this city. She was found in a dying condition and was taken to the City Hospital. The woman wore a red waist, white collar, and grey skirt, dark hat, and low shoes. She was of dark complexion and about 5 feet 3 inches tall. The bottle that had contained the acid bore the label of Thayer's drug store, at 88 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

OTTO MAY IS INCORRIGIBLE.

Father of Boy Who Nearly Killed His Brother Says He Once Threatened to Kill His Mother.

Thirteen-year-old Otto May of 230 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, who on Thursday night beat his eleven-year-old brother, George, fracturing his skull, was arraigned before Recorder Stanton yesterday. He showed no contrition, and said he had not beaten George for pushing him out of a wagon, as he confessed when arrested. He said he had not beaten him at all. His new version of the assault was that George had struck their younger brother, Walter. When he learned this he slapped George's face. George fell, he said, and his head struck a log.

The boy's father asked that he be sent to the Reform School. He said the boy was incorrigible. He also said that while he lived in New York Otto had threatened to kill his mother with a knife. For this he had been placed in a juvenile asylum, where he remained two years. May further charged that the boy had assaulted him.

Recorder Stanton remanded the lad and will hold his case under consideration. Otto, the injured boy, was somewhat improved yesterday and was removed from the hospital to his home, but his condition is still critical.

SUICIDE'S WILL PROBATED.

Jersey City Judge Dismissed Caveat Filed by Relatives Who Were Cut Off.

Judge John A. Blair in the Orphans' Court at Jersey City yesterday dismissed the caveat filed against the will of Cord Hildebradnt. Hildebrandt, in December last, shot himself while seated in a wagon in front of his home on Congress Street. He left an estate valued at $8,000 to Mrs. Maria Kissling, his housekeeper, and Mrs. Caroline Giebalt, her daughter. The will was made on Aug. 26, 1899, shortly after Hildebrandt had quarreled with relatives with whom he had boarded. After the quarrel he rented a house and employed Mrs. Kissling.

The will was contested by Carston Hildebrandt, a brother; Claus Trochelman, a nephew, and Mrs. Dorothea Stoppins, a sister. They alleged that Hildebrandt was mentally incapable of making a will, and also that he was subjected to undue influence. Judge Blair decided that neither of these allegations was proved, and the will was admitted to probate.

HIS HEAD ALMOST SEVERED.

But a Man in a Chicago Hospital Will Probably Live.

CHICAGO, July 13.—With his head almost torn from the body, Joseph Burdick is still alive, furnishing, it is said, one of the most remarkable cases known to surgeons. Burdick's head hangs by a mere shred. It was nearly severed from his body by a piece of metal which fell across his neck by the overturning of a flat car yesterday.

The trachea and larynx were completely ruptured, and the unfortunate man was taken to the hospital presumably to die. His neck was not broken, nor were the jugular vein and carotid artery injured, although both were fully exposed where the flesh was torn away.

At the hospital Burdick was equipped with a tube for breathing, which projects from the throat just above the collarbone.

Dr. I. Clark Gary, in speaking of the case to-day, said:

"Hunt, the medical authority, cites only twenty-seven cases of a character that even approach this, and none of them approach it in the completeness of the destruction. It is safe to assume that the injured man will live, and he will be confronted with a peculiar condition. He will never be able to utter a sound, not even a groan."

NOT FREED BY WIFE'S FORGERY.

Rochester Man's "Mental Anguish" Insufficient to Warrant Separation.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12.—Justice Nash of the Supreme Court handed down a decision to-day in the Weaver divorce case, holding that Simon J. Weaver is not entitled to a separation from his wife, Alice M. Mr. Weaver sued on the ground that he had been treated "cruelly and inhumanly" by his wife's extravagances, also by her forgeries of notes, amounting to $11,700.

The Court decides that Mrs. Weaver committed forgeries, that Weaver suffered trouble and mental anguish in consequence, but that he is not entitled to the separation sought.

A DAY OF FIRES IN JOLIET.

Flames Spread from House that Is Burned Because of Smallpox.

JOLIET, Ill., July 12.—This has been a most exciting day here. By an order of the city authorities the Bissell Hotel, a large wooden structure, was burned to destroy traces of smallpox, and three other buildings caught fire, among them the German Evangelical Church.

Before the flames were extinguished fifty people, mostly negroes, were made homeless. During the progress of the fire three barns in another part of the city were burned to the ground, and the Richard Street Methodist Church, one of the finest structures in the city, had a narrow escape from destruction. Threats of damage suits against the city are numerous.

BOILED FOR LEAD IN HIM.

Body of Chinese Contained Sixteen Bullets Needed as Evidence.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 12.—The body of Lee Wing, a Chinese, who was murdered last March by highbinders, has been boiled in an iron caldron by order of the county authorities, for the purpose of obtaining sixteen bullets. These will be used as evidence in the trial of Look Lee, charged with being one of the assassins.

Vogl, the Viennese Banker, Acquitted.

VIENNA, July 12.—The trial of Albert Vogl, the Viennese banker, who was charged with obtaining a legacy by unduly influencing George Taubin, a rich and eccentric Russian, who died some months ago under circumstances calculated to arouse suspicion, has resulted in an acquittal.

Sixty Poles Arrested in Prussia.

LONDON, July 13.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Prussian Government, in order to suppress the growing discontent of the Poles in Eastern Prussia has arrested sixty leaders of anti-German societies. The agitation has been intensified by an edict of the educational authorities forbidding Polish clergymen to give religious instruction in the national schools in the Polish language."

Disastrous Fire at London Docks.

LONDON, July 12.—A fire at the West India Docks to-day destroyed a number of huge sheds and their contents. The amount of the damage is estimated at from £100,000 to £250,000. Sugar and timber warehouses were involved in the conflagration. The Custom House was damaged, but the vessels in the docks were removed in safety.

Girl Dazed on an Elizabeth Car.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 12.—A girl, about fifteen years of age, was removed from a Broad Street trolley car this afternoon and taken to the General Hospital. She was in a dazed condition, and seemed to be suffering from the influence of some powerful drug or narcotic. She was unable to give her name. In her pocketbook was a memorandum containing the address of Miss Thompson, Charlestown, N. H.

Cheaper Trips to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 12.—The members of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Directors of the Exposition, who have been in New York for the purpose of getting concessions from the railroads, have returned and report their mission a success. Officials of the New York Central, Erie, and Lackawanna roads made promises of good rates, extended time limits and more trains. The result of their visit, the committee thinks, will begin to be felt next week, when there will begin to be more special trains, lower rates, and many excursions.

STILL NO SETTLEMENT OF THE STEEL STRIKE

Leader of Union Men Threatens a General Tie-Up.

Conservative Persons Look for a Compromise of Some Sort at the Adjourned Conference To-day.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—After two more sessions the conference between representatives of the American Sheet Steel, Steel Hoop and Tin Plate Companies and the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association was adjourned at 4:30 P. M., to meet again to-morrow morning. President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association said that nothing definite had been accomplished.

"No proposition was submitted by either side to the controversy," said Mr. Shaffer. "No time limit has been set on the conference, but it must come to an end. To-morrow must settle it one way or another. If no agreement is reached, the general strike which was set for last Monday will proceed. I am still hoping for a settlement."

When asked if in the event of a strike all the plants of the United States Steel Corporation would be involved, Mr. Shaffer replied: "Every union man in every plant in any way connected with the steel corporation will be called out, and we have many members in mills where they are not suspected by the manufacturers."

A general strike, if ordered, would include the union workers in the Federal Steel Company, the National Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the American Sheet Steel Company, and the American Steel Hoop Company, and all members in non-union or open mills, aggregating about 80,000 men who would be affected. But it is believed by conservative steel men that a compromise will be reached to-morrow and a strike averted. President Shaffer himself, while not stating that he is prepared to initiate a compromise, intimated that, should one come from the other side, he would gladly meet it half way and concede anything not compromising the interests of his people.

Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Executive Committee, was in the city all day. He did not take part in the conference directly, nor did he appear in the meeting, but it is learned from high authority to-night that he was not far away from the meeting and was fully cognizant of everything that transpired. Without making public in any way the purpose of his visit here, he left for Chicago to-night.

The conference was resumed at 10:25 A. M., with the same representatives in attendance as yesterday.

The conference adjourned for luncheon at noon. The afternoon session, it is said, was taken up entirely by the arguments of the manufacturers and the main issues of the conference remained untouched.

Among other matters being considered at the conference is what is called the "non-interruptive" clause in the new scale. The clause was accepted by the Republic Iron and Steel Company and the American Tin Plate Company when their concerns signed the Amalgamated Association scale, but it was contingent upon its acceptance by the American Sheet Steel Company and the American Steel Hoop Company.

The conference reconvened at 2:15 P. M. None of the men who are looking after the interests of steel combinations would express an opinion as to the probable result of the conference.

W. M. Leeds said: "Come around in three days and we may know something definite then."

Veryl Preston said: "I can't tell a thing about it. We know no more as to how this conference will terminate than we did at the opening session."

The independent steel sheet mill of Zug & Co., one of the largest mills outside of the United States Steel Corporation, has resumed operations after a suspension of nearly two weeks for repairs. While the mills were closed by the strike of the Amalgamated Association members, Zug & Co. signed the scale and prepared to resume operations. It will pay the same wages as the scale provides. All of the other independent sheet mills that have signed the scale will start on Monday after the customary suspension on July 1, whether the strike in the trust mills is settled or not.

NEW PHASE OF THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

The Metal Trades Association and Civic Federation Are Now at Loggerheads.

Trouble has broken out, it was learned yesterday, between the National Metal Trades Association and the National Civic Federation over the strike of the machinists. One of the functions of the National Civic Federation is to agitate for the settlement of all labor troubles by arbitration, as was shown by its recent unsuccessful attempt to settle the machinists' strike. The present trouble is on account of an official statement given out by the officials of the federation, setting forth their views as to the strike, which reads, in part:

The questions underlying the machinists' strike are of a far greater importance to the industrial future of this country than the mere strike itself. If, as many of the large and far-seeing manufacturers and all students of the question conceive, that a shorter day is coming, is there any way, through agreement, to usher it in by easy stages, or must it come through the revolutionary method of strikes with all the attending distress and too frequent bloodshed? Some of the best minds in the manufacturing world today believe that a plan can be worked out.

The Industrial Committee of the National Civic Federation is taking up the matter, and will hold a conference on the subject in the Fall at Pittsburg or Cleveland, when not only the shorter hour day will be discussed from every standpoint, but also the other questions involved in the machinists' controversy, which are met with more or less in nearly all lines of industry, such as the piece system, the limitation of work, and apprenticeship restrictions.

The officers of the National Metal Trades Association were indignant yesterday at this statement, coming from the Civic Federation at the present time, as indicating that it was not an impartial body. Secretary Henry F. Devens of the National Metal Trades Association sent a copy of the statement to all prominent manufacturers who are members of the federation with a letter urging them to give their opinions on the subject at once. The letter takes the stand that the position taken by the officials of the federation regarding the introduction of the eight-hour work day is a dangerous step in the present condition of the labor market. So far as the machinery trade is concerned, it says no agreement with a labor union is required in the settlement of disputes between employers and employes.

It was reported yesterday evening by the officials of the National Metal Trades Association that all the striking machinists in Bridgeport, Conn., over 800 in number, had given up the strike and returned to work.

STRIKERS HELD IN CONTEMPT.

Vice Chancellor Pitney's Warning to Women Silk Weavers—Fines and Imprisonment Imposed.

PATERSON, N. J., July 12.—Vice Chancellor Pitney to-day adjudged strikers, who have been on trial before him for contempt of court, guilty as charged, and imposed fines, and upon two he imposed detention in jail. The persons in contempt were men and women who went on strike from Frank & Dugan's silk mill last Spring. An injunction was issued forbidding them to serenade or otherwise annoy those who took their places.

There was serenading after the injunction was issued, and although those accused of having defied the court claimed not to have taken part, the Court held them responsible. The accused persons put in specific denials of the allegations against them. Opposed to these were the affidavits and testimony of the workers who were annoyed.

The counsel summed up this morning, and as soon as they had been heard the Vice Chancellor announced his decision. Sentences were immediately pronounced. Clemens Herold was fined $50 and sentenced to sixty days in jail. Emanuel Bassard was fined $25 and sentenced to thirty days. A fine of $50 was imposed on Clara Tillewein and Tillie Watson. Clara Ludwig, Florence Judge, Lizzie Englert, and Martha Wardlow were sentenced to pay each a fine of $25. The Court ordered each to stand committed until their fines are paid.

The Vice Chancellor in imposing sentence said:

"If the Court has occasion to punish anybody hereafter for breaking this injunction, it will deal with the matter much more seriously than it has here. I dealt very leniently with these ladies because I am satisfied that they were put forward by the leading spirits back of them, and have not imprisoned them; but if they continue this thing, they may be in prison the next time."

Arrangements have been made for the payment of the fines of the girls. Messrs. Blauvelt and Hughes, counsel for the strikers, asked the Court to fix bail for Herold and Bossard, but the Vice Chancellor refused to do so, saying that there was a decision in a case of this kind that warranted the denial.

Messrs. Blauvelt and Hughes will go before Vice Chancellor Stevenson next week and make application to have bail fixed, so that in the event of this being granted the case can be continued before Vice Chancellor Stevenson while Vice Chancellor Pitney is in Europe. In case of a refusal counsel proposes to carry the case to the Court of Appeals on a writ of error.

The strikers held an indignation meeting to-night and speeches were made denouncing Vice Chancellor Pitney for his action. Resolutions were adopted calling for a general strike of the trades unions in the State. It is also proposed to arrest the complainants in the injunction proceedings on charges of perjury.

REPORTERS LOCKED OUT.

Union Printers Refuse to Set "Copy" Furnished by "Students of Journalism," and No Paper Is Issued.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 12.—Troubles in the office of The Press-Post culminated today in a lockout of the writing force, all of whom are members of the News Writers' Union. They were informed this morning that their services were not needed, students from the State University School of Journalism being put in their places. The union printers refused to set "copy" the new men prepared, and walked out, followed by the stereotypers and pressmen.

None of the regular editions apeared today. The management and representatives of the union were in conference during the day, but nothing definite was arrived at. The writing force alleges that the lock-out was an attempt to abolish unionism on the paper, while the management states that the men struck to secure the reinstatement of a city editor and railroad reporter who were discharged earlier in the week for failing to get a report of a railroad wreck in the yards here.

Cincinnati Strikers Give In.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The machinists' strike in this city, which began on May 20 and involved from 5,000 to 7,000 employes, has practically been declared off. At a meeting of strikers to-day a report was made that it had been found impossible to procure assistance in money from the headquarters in Washington. As the strike fund is exhausted the strikers were advised to return to work. Already about 600 have applied for reinstatement, and many more will do so to-morrow and Monday.

ATLANTIC CITY HORSE SHOW.

New York Horses Win Prizes in Seashore Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—Only the enthusiasts sat out the whole of this afternoon's session of the horse show. The unpropitious weather was entirely to blame. When the last class was judged, about 6:30, there were not more than fifty people on the grounds. Despite the lack of sunshine the stands at times waxed enthusiastic, and Frank Gould came in for a personal ovation.

Mr. Gould drove his handsome pair, Burlingham and Sandringham, in the first of the harness classes judged, and once more the beautiful pair carried off the blue ribbon. In the event referred to Dr. Wentz of New York was awarded the red, and Mrs. Gerken of the Gerkendale Farm, the yellow. Dr. Wentz drove Lord Brilliant and Lord Golden, and Mrs. Gerken held the reins over Brandon and Belmar.

There was some very pretty jumping in Class 41, in which event twenty-one horses competed for the ribbons. Buck, entered by Mrs. Alfred E. Dieterich of New York, and ridden by H. C. Beatty, Master of the Deep Run Hounds, Richmond, was awarded the red, and Heatherbloom, a big brown gelding from the stables of Howard Willets at White Plains, captured the third honors. Richardson, entered and ridden by Ralph Pulitzer of New York, refused to take the hurdle, and was ruled off.

In the class for horses and runabouts, Dr. Wentz's Lord Golden, a popular favorite, took the blue. Charles Prizer, Jr.'s, bay gelding was given the red, and Miss Florence L. Stokes's Hillarity carried off the yellow ribbon.

Much interest was attached to the harness horse class for the Hotel Windsor Challenge Cup, a handsome trophy, valued at $300. It was awarded to Dr. Wentz, against a field of six, including Frank Gould. There were only two entries in the pairs of ponies class, and Mrs. Thomas M. Hillyard's Captain Jinks, and Florodora took the blue.

Gift to Halifax, N. S., May Be $75,000.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 12.—Andrew Carnegie has promised a gift to Halifax, but beyond this fact the committee in charge of the Art School and Public Library will not give out any information. It is understood that the donation amounts to ten times the yearly expense of conducting the school and library, or about $75,000.

Attachment Against an Actress.

Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday received an attachment against Harry L. and Lulu Cooper Delaney for $508 in favor of Melville Stoltz on a claim for money lent to them from May 8 to June 10. It was obtained on the ground that they are residents of Oak Park, Sacramento, Cal. The attachment was served on John Koster of Koster & Bial's to attach any salary that may be due Mrs. Delaney, who is playing there, it is said, under the name of

PRICES OF STOCKS AGAIN TUMBLE SHARPLY

Decline General Under Heavy Liquidating Sales.

Bears Talk of Renewal of the Northern Pacific Fight—Large Supporting Orders Again in Evidence.

For the third successive day prices on the stock market yesterday broke sharply under the pressure of heavy liquidating sales, chiefly due to exhausted margins. The decline, as was that of Wednesday and Thursday, was general, no one class of stocks escaping. Standard railway shares, industrials, street railway stocks—all went down, the breaks in representative shares extending generally from three to twelve points. For a time, indeed, semi-panicky conditions ruled, as was evidenced by such extreme breaks as 7 points in Union Pacific, over 5 in St. Paul, 8 in Wabash preferred, 5 each in the Atchison stocks, 4 in New York Central, 5 in Rock Island, 3 in United States Steel, 5 in Consolidated Gas, 12 in General Electric, 9 in Colorado Fuel, and from 2 to 3 in many other standard stocks.

These declines of themselves are not so great for a single day, but they become more impressive when it is borne in mind that, added to the declines earlier in the week, they represent losses in five days of 19½ points in St. Paul, 17 in Union Pacific, 17 in Atchison, 22 in Rock Island, 13 in Missouri Pacific, 9 in New York Central, 10 in Southern Pacific—in fact, of an average of about 10 points in all the usually active stocks on the list.

Yesterday's greatest break came shortly before noon, and followed the persistent offering down of stocks by some of the more active bear traders on the floor, the while a steady outpour of commission house stock being in evidence. Under this combined pressure prices sagged off several points, at which figure a number of large stop orders were uncovered. These in their turn carried prices still lower, with the result that an almost general fright seemed to seize upon many of the still remaining holders of speculative stocks, and they at once proceeded to tumble them overboard without regard to price. Anything to get rid of securities—that was the cry. At the same time there was selling of accounts by commission houses where margins had been exhausted, and thus it was that the entire market became demoralized and prices broke as indicated above. At the low levels good support appeared and carried quotations up several points. Here another selling movement set in, and prices once more declined, only later again to advance on short covering and investment buying. Nevertheless, despite this rally, final figures showed net declines for some of the best-known stocks as follows:

Atchison	3⅜	Nickel Plate 2d pf.	2½
Atchison pf.	2½	Pennsylvania	2⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	2⅝	Peoria & Eastern	4½
Chicago & Alton	2	St. L. & San F.	2½
Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	3	Texas Pacific	3½
St. Paul	2½	Union Pacific	4¼
St. Paul pf.	4	Wabash pf.	3⅜
Northwest	3¼	United States Steel	2
Chicago Terminal pf.	4½	Linseed Oil	2¾
Delaware & Hudson	3⅜	Brook. Union Gas	1
Lackawanna	2½	Colorado Fuel	2
Den. & Rio Grde. pf.	2⅜	Colorado Fuel pf.	7
Erie 2d pf.	2½	Consolidated Gas	3½
Illinois Central	2½	General Electric	7⅜
Iowa Central pf.	4½	Tennessee Coal	2
Minn. & St. Louis	3½	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	1¼
Missouri Pacific	1⅝	Manhattan	2
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	2⅞	Metropolitan	2

Coming to the reasons which led to the selling that demoralized the market they merely represent a continuation of the unfavorable factors which have developed in the past few days. There was, for instance, the corn crop scare, intensified yesterday by the reports from the various corn States telling of continued dry weather and of consequent further damage to the growing crops. There was also—nor would it down notwithstanding explicit denials—more talk of a renewal of the Northern Pacific fight. The delay in settling the Steel strike was likewise used as a lever to force the market down, the pessimists in the Street insisting during the day that there would be no settlement and that a mighty conflict between capital and labor was about to begin. And, lastly, rumor was busy declaring that several leading Stock Exchange houses were in difficulty.

As on lately preceding days, all the bad news was dwelt upon at great length by the bears, while good news was either ignored or its effect minimized. Thus it was that the indications of a favorable bank statement to-day, promising to show a substantial increase in surplus reserves, were passed over; that a number of very excellent railway statements were ignored; and that emphatic and official denials of any trouble between the Morgan and Harriman interests were poohpoohed.

As for the situation in the corn belt, while it is an admitted fact that the drought has done much damage, expert testimony nevertheless is that much of the damage could be repaired were rain to come within the next week. This phase of the matter also was ignored.

During the day there was some selling of stocks for foreign account, but by no means as heavy as earlier in the week. Total foreign sales were estimated at about 25,000 shares.

There were no evidences at any time yesterday that the larger financial interests were actively supporting the market, but it is a fact that not a few stocks were taken as offered, without any subsequent endeavor to bid up prices by Morgan, Vanderbilt, and Standard Oil brokers. It is declared, indeed, that large supporting orders were in the market "on a scale-down"—that is to say, there were standing orders to buy at every half-point or point decline.

THE MOORES AND ROCK ISLAND.

Reported Forced Sale of 20,000 Shares to J. P. Morgan Below the Market Quotation.

In connection with the continuing decline in the stock market, Wall Street yesterday heard a number of interesting stories incident to the drop.

One of these dealt particularly with the affairs of the Moore Brothers, who in some parts of the financial district are credited with having liquidated, voluntarily or under compulsion in order to protect other securities, some 250,000 or 300,000 shares of stock. One of the stories affecting these gentlemen centred about Rock Island stock and a forced private sale of 20,000 shares to J. P. Morgan at a price considerably below the market.

It will be recalled that some months ago it was announced in Wall Street that the Moores had been very heavy buyers of Rock Island stock, and that it was believed they had obtained control of the road. Later the fact that they had actually bought extensively into the property was disclosed when at a meeting of Rock Island Directors W. H. Moore and one of his intimate friends, D. G. Reid, President of the American Tin Plate Company, were elected Directors of the road. While it was not verified, it was reported that at the meeting the Moore interests had declared that they had enough stock to control the road and to determine its policy. This, it later developed, conflicted with the plans of other railroad interests in respect to Rock Island, it being stated that the road was needed to round out a "community of interest" plan. However this be, Wall Street gossip has it that bad blood was engendered as a result of the Moore purchases. In any event, from that time on there was little trading in Rock Island stock, owing not only to the advance in the price to 175, but also to the talk that the Moores had intended to work a "corner" on the security.

At the same time that these Rock Island purchases were made by the Moores it is said heavy purchases of other stocks also were made, principally of Union Pacific, the Atchisons, and the Steel stocks. When suggestions of the steel strike and the failure of the corn crop were heard the Moores are credited with having begun to lighten their load, heaviest on Rock Island. Owing, however, to the lack of a market for this stock, they were forced to sell their other holdings, this—so the Street declares—starting the break in the market. With the declining prices speculative profits were turned into losses, and hence, finally, some Rock Island stock had to be gotten rid of.

To make a long story short, an open market for Rock Island being available—the stock breaking, for instance, 6 points on an opening sale of 200 shares—Mr. Morgan was appealed to.

As a result yesterday, so the gossips have it, he took 20,000 shares of Roc[k] and from the Moores at private sale at $125 a share, the closing market price last night being $138¼.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. nothing could be gotten on the subject. At the offices of Judge Moore it was said he could not be seen.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STOCKS.

Many Thousands Purchased by Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Transferred.

The clerks of the Northern Pacific Railway Company's transfer office were kept very busy yesterday transferring many thousand shares of stock of the company. These shares represent the large amount of stock purchased by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and J. P. Morgan & Co. a little over two months ago, before and during the struggle for the control of the road which resulted in the now famous panic. The amount of stock transferred yesterday was probably the largest of that road ever transferred at one time.

The exact amount transferred to the name of either firm could not be learned, as both sides preferred to remain silent on the ground that any discussion of the matter might serve to irritate old wounds. A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., asked how many shares had been transferred to the name of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., said that it would be manifestly improper for him to say anything about that. The same member declined to state how many shares had been transferred to the name of his own firm.

Daniel S. Lamont, Vice President of the Northern Pacific, and J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern, were each in conference with J. P. Morgan in the afternon, and it was reported that the make-up of the new Northern Pacific Board of Directors and other rumored changes among officers of the company were under discussion. This, however, was not the case. It may be stated on the authority of a representative of the Harriman syndicate that the new Board of Directors has been selected, but that the names will not be made public until the annual meeting, as there is said to be no reason for publishing them now.

CORN MARKET EXCITED.

New High Record for September Product Established—Heavy Volume of Speculation.

The excitement in the corn market on the fidor of the Produce Exchange yesterday exceeded that of Thursday, and a new high record for September corn was established. This future, which closed on the day previous at 54½, opened yesterday morning at 55⅝, and advanced steadily to 57⅝ cents a bushel on the strength of dispatches indicating no relief from the drought in the leading corn States.

The absence of rain in these States and the knowledge that no relief within a few days would be disastrous to the crop, induced a tremendous volume of buying orders. Bidding was so excited that a number of instances occurred where purchases were made at varying quotations at the same moment. The feverishness of the speculation was increased by the receipt of predictions from Chicago grain houses of 60-cent corn.

During the afternoon session the September deliveries eased off to 56⅝ under the influence of dispatches announcing cooler weather in the Northwest, thus reviving the hope of rain.

The opinion was freely and generally expressed that many stock as well as grain brokers have bought corn so heavily in the last two days that news of a heavy rain in the corn belt would be almost as disastrous to speculative interests here as the continued drought threatens now to be to the crop itself.

A representative of large interests in one of the grain-carrying roads running through the corn belt, who has just returned from a trip through Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas, said yesterday that one week ago the corn in those sections was not over a foot and a half high, and "looked more like onions than corn." The absence of rain for weeks, he added, made it difficult for him to understand why reports of the bad condition of the crop did not reach the East before the publication of the Government crop estimate was given out at Washington on Wednesday.

The excitement in the grain market was not confined to corn, but extended to the wheat pit, where outside buying was a conspicuous feature. September wheat sold up to 73 13-16 here and 68¼ in Chicago.

GRAIN SOARS UPWARD.

Continued Drought Also Affects the Chicago Provision Market.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Under the influence of continued drought, prices for all grains again soared upward to-day, and September corn closed 2@2¼ cents higher than yesterday. Wheat closed 2⅝@2¾ cents higher, and oats were ⅞ cent higher, with provisions ranging from 2½ cents to 7½ cents higher.

Higher cables, light Argentine shipments, and strength in coarse grains caused wheat to open strong and active. The volume of trading was the largest in weeks. Good export demand, together with free covering by shorts, induced by fear of drought in the Spring wheat country, and the liberal cash business were bull factors. September opened ⅝@1⅞ cents higher, at 66@67¼ cents, steadily advancing under active buying to 68⅝. Later the market declined, but the close was 2⅝@2¾ cents higher, at 68¼@68½ cents. Clearances were equal to 288,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 93,000 bushels, compared with 490,000 bushels a year ago. Northwest receipts were 305 cars, against 452 cars last week and 142 cars a year ago. Local receipts were 134 cars, 83 of contract.

Reports from the corn belt showed the drought was still unbroken, and the blighting effects of the dry, scorching heat caused corn to open active and higher. Local bulls realized early, but their offerings were readily absorbed by commission houses on country buying. Later in the day the professionals endeavored to replace their lines, and prices advanced sharply. September opened ½@⅝ cent to 1⅜@1½ cents higher, at 52@52⅜ cents, and advanced to 54⅝ cents. Prices weakened on realizing, but advanced again on active buying by professionals, and the close was 2@2¼ cents higher, at 53½ cents. Local receipts were 274 cars, with 20 of contract grade.

Oats opened active and higher on unfavorable weather. Trading was heavy, with buying general. The selling came from elevator interests, and scattered liquidating longs. September ranged between 32 and 33 cents, the opening price, and closed with a gain of ⅞ cent, at 32⅝ cents. Local receipts were 123 cars.

With cattle and hog food being destroyed by drought, the tendency of the provision market was necessarily upward, but the advance was not in keeping with its surroundings. The opening was firm, but prices weakened on rather liberal selling of September lard. The latter was readily absorbed by commission houses, resulting in a rally toward the close. September pork ranged between $14.47½ and $14.60, closing 7½ cents higher, at $14.52½. Lard sold between $8.70 and $8.77½, closing with a gain of 7½ cents, at $8.75. September ribs sold between $8.02½@$8.05 and $8.10, closing 2½ cents higher, at $8.10.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 170 cars; corn, 350 cars; oats, 110 cars; hogs, 13,000 head.

What Senator Mitchell Says.

United States Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon, en route to Europe, was a late arrival at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. "The stories about bad crops," he said, "are exaggerated. I never saw finer fields of wheat, corn, and oats than are to be seen in our section of the country."

Ithacans Send Their Frogs Away.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 12.—Two consignments of live frogs, numbering 4,000 altogether, were shipped to-night to a company of Ware, Mass.; so it appears that the frog plague of Ithaca has not been without its profitable results after all. The frog companies, attracted by the large numbers reported to be here, have distributed posters through the city making offers of cash for all frogs caught, and as a result many small boys have taken this means of earning spending money. Some grown people, too, are in the business, and within a few days thousands of the animals will be taken from pools in the lower part of the city.

Thirteenth Regiment to Return Home.

CAMP ROE, Fisher's Island, L. I., July 12.—Artillery practice with the ten and twelve inch guns was kept up all day to-day by the men of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. Each company fired four shots. Camp Roe will cease to exist to-morrow evening, when the regiment will march on board the steamer C. H. Northam and start for home. It is due to reach Brooklyn shortly after sunrise Sun-

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK ASSESSED 100 PER CENT.

Depositors Will Get 80 Cents on the Dollar, Receiver Thinks.

Rehabilitation Plan Retarded by Lack of Harmony Among the Board of Directors, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Controller Dawes received the preliminary report from the receiver of the Seventh National Bank of New York City to-day. The receiver states that his estimate of the value of the assets is, of course, only approximate. He estimates the amount which finally will be recovered for the depositors from the assets, including stockholders' assessment, at about 80 cents on the dollar.

The receiver states that his estimate of the value of the Marquand collateral is less than is claimed by the Directors of the bank, and it is possible on this account that the final collections may be somewhat better than the receiver's estimate.

Controller Dawes stated to-day that all transactions connected with the advance of cash to the bank just prior to its failure are being carefully investigated by competent counsel, and that all legal rights of the depositors will be protected in this connection.

The Controller ordered to-day an assessment of 100 per cent. on the $500,000 capital stock of the bank.

The report of the receiver contains no reference to any of the investigations now being made into the question of the existence of criminal infractions of law. All these matters are under the charge of the Department of Justice.

President Thomas of the Seventh National Bank, when seen in regard to the report of Bank Examiner Raynor, the 100 per cent. assessment upon the stockholders, and the receiver's estimate that the amount which would be finally received by the depositors from the assets, including the stockholders' assessment, would be about 80 cents on the dollar, said:

"I have nothing to say in regard to what will come to the creditors. That is a matter for Mr. Raynor. The Board of Directors is in practically continuous session, considering plans of reorganization. That would involve a payment in full of the claim of all creditors. We may have something to say in a few days."

Ex-President Thomas said that the Directors "were prepared for that assessment." He added that Mr. Raynor's estimate of 80 cents on the dollar for creditors was based on a very conservative valuation of the assets. With reference to the assessment, Mr. Kimball said further that, as the Seventh National Bank had only a few small stockholders who would be unable to pay the assessment, there would be only an exceptionally small number of stockholders, if any, wiped out.

According to one source of information, the reason for the delay on the part of the Directors to agree upon a plan for rehabilitating the bank is not so much a lack of funds as a lack of harmony among the Directors. Two factions are said to exist in the board, one of which is dominated by the Heaths and Guy C. Major, and the other by President E. R. Thomas and William H. Taylor of the Bowling Green Trust Company, representing Gould interests. Not identified with either group is Mr. Stahlo, the son-in-law of Alexander McDonald, who is said to have no other purpose in view than to see every creditor paid in full and the bank steered honorably out of its difficulties.

"All of these men," said the informant, "have reputations to look out for. They are also men of money, who have no difficulty in raising any funds necessary. There is no difficulty and no difference on that point. According to information that has come to me, the differences have arisen over the control of the liquidation which probably will ensue.

"The liabilities of the bank above assets amount in round figures to $1,000,000. The capital stock of the bank, subscribed and otherwise, amounts to $500,000. Whether the bank goes into voluntary liquidation or into the hands of a permanent receiver, the stockholders would be obliged to cover this amount. The voluntary subscription needed will thus only be about half a million dollars. For the party that gains control and can take over the affairs of the bank for purposes of liquidation, a subscription to that amount need not necessarily be a loss.

"Even if the collateral held by the bank should consist of securities not marketable, such paper, if properly nursed and bolstered up, and especially if they have some great moneyed interests behind them, can become extremely valuable."

President Thomas, when asked to say something relative to the existence of serious differences in the board, replied:

"I cannot help it. I have nothing to say. You must see Mr. Cromwell.

The reply of Mr. Cromwell, the bank's special counsel, to the same question was: "You may say that Mr. Cromwell knows nothing but the lack of harmony in the Board of Directors."

Later on President Thomas went to the office of William H. Taylor, at the Bowling Green Trust Company. Here both denied the story, saying there was no truth in it. Mr. Taylor, when asked what, if not lack of harmony, caused the delay when the money was at hand, refused to talk.

A FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD ROBBER

Son of a Brooklyn Christian Science Healer Confesses to Many Thefts.

De Forest Simonson, the fourteen-year-old son of a Christian Science healer, who was formerly pastor of the Dutch Reformed church on Carroll Street, near Smith Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night at Coney Island and locked up on the charge of vagrancy. A more serious charge, based on the boy's own story, will be made against him this morning. According to the boy's story there is hardly a dentist in Brooklyn whom he has not robbed in the last six months. He had a "pal" who assisted him in disposing of the goods, and this "pal," according to Simonson, has 200 pawn tickets as mementos of the robberies. The lad's assistant, he says, is Walter Knapp, twenty-seven years old, of Neptune Avenue and Seventeenth Street, Coney Island. Knapp was arrested also, but beyond admitting an acquaintance with the boy denied all knowledge of the robberies.

The arrest of the boy and Knapp was caused by the boy's too free use of his tongue. Roundsmap J. McGarry of the Bedford Avenue Station, while in citizen's dress, got into a conversation with the boy, who told him his methods and about his partner. McGarry went to Coney Island with the boy after notifying the police there. When Knapp and Simonsen met they were arrested.

At the station house Simonson said that he had been away from home for two days. That the last time he was home he stole his brother's watch and that Knapp pawned it. The tickets were found in Knapp's possession. The boy also told of the other robberies. His method was to go to a dentist's office when the dentist was not in, and get permission to wait in the reception room. The young lad in knickerbockers never excited any suspicion, and he had plenty of opportunities to wander around the house and pick up what he could. Knapp's room will be searched in the morning, and further investigation will be made of the young lad's story. Some months ago he was arrested for robbing a dentist, but he escaped punishment.

MR. STOWE'S POPULARITY.

Commercial Men Anxious for Him to Stay at Cape Town.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The announcement that United States Consul General Stowe at Cape Town tendered his resignation because his salary was insufficient to meet living expenses has caused a commotion in the commercial world, particularly in the metal trades.

Secretary Hay has received a number of communications from merchants and exporters begging him to secure the withdrawal of the resignation in view of Mr. Stowe's great services to the American export trade, and some of the writers even pledged themselves to make good out of their own means a sum sufficient to insure a comfortable living for the Consul General. The Secretary of State has been obliged to decline to allow a Consular officer to be paid from private sources, and the only possibility of increasing the salary of the Consul General at Cape Town will lie in a recommendation by the President to Congress.

CUBAN CABLE RIGHTS.

Hearing in Regard to Complaint of Western Union Company that Its Franchise Is Being Violated.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Representatives of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph Company, and the French Cable Company, which operates between Haiti and Santiago, Cuba, were at the War Department to-day for the purpose of presenting arguments relating to cable communication between the United States and Cuba.

The proceedings resulted from a complaint by the Western Union Company that its exclusive franchise between the United States and Cuba was being violated by the use of the French line in connection with the Postal line, by which messages were sent between this country and Cuba.

The French company claimed that it had obtained no opportunity to prepare its case or make an investigation of the complaint of the Western Union Company. Secretary Root, however, decided to hear arguments while the attorneys were present, though notifying them in advance that he would reserve his decision. The Western Union Company, holding its Cuban cable rights through the International Company, contended that transmission over the Cuban military lines of business from the French cable line, via Haiti and Santiago, was in violation of its exclusive franchise. This contention was resisted by the Postal Company and the French company, after notice from Secretary Root that, being himself bound by a prior opinion by the Attorney General, he could not hear arguments attacking the original concession held by the Western Union Company.

CUBA'S ELECTORAL LAW.

To be Drawn by a Commission Which Is Strongly Conservative.

HAVANA, July 12.—Señores Diego Tamayo, de Quesada, Marua, de Castro, and Monteagudo have been appointed by the Constitutional Convention a commission to draw up the Electoral law. The commission is strongly conservative, all its members having voted in favor of accepting the Platt amendment.

A majority of the commission, in order to offset universal suffrage, will favor a property or an educational qualification in the case of candidates for office. The commission will begin work immediately.

HEAVY GERMAN TARIFFS.

Customs Inspectors Are Overzealous in Taxing American Imports.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The attention of the State Department has been directed by Consul General Mason at Berlin to recent changes of classification under the German tariff. These changes show the exceeding sharpness with which German customs officials scrutinize imports of manufactured merchandise, and the niceties observed in their inspection.

Recently a zealous inspector dissected a certain snaphook of American manufacture, which is made of malleable steel or iron, coated with tin, and which has been imported into Germany for years under the duty rate of $2.38 per 100 kilograms. In the mechanism of the hook he found a tiny brass spring, weighing about one-fortieth as much as the hook itself. The hook was immediately reclassified as brass goods, dutiable at $5.71 per 100 kilograms. This duty, according to Mr. Mason, is practically prohibitory in the face of domestic competition.

Another instance of the same sort has been noted in connection with American ice cream freezers, which, being superior to those of Continental make, have found a large and increasing sale in Germany in recent years. They are made of wood, hooped, bound, and otherwise equipped with iron, and have been classified as "iron ware in combination with wood," with a duty rate of $2.38 per 100 kilograms. Now they have been reclassified as "wooden ware in combination with iron," and assessed $7.14 per 100 kilograms.

TO LAUNCH THE NEW MAINE.

At Cramps' Yard on July 27 the Warship Will Make Her Debut.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Cramp Shipbuilding Company to-day notified the Secretary of the Navy that the battleship Maine will be launched at 11 A. M. on Saturday, July 27. It is understood at the yard that there will be no special ceremonies on the occasion. Invitations will be confined to naval officials at Washington and a few friends of the builders.

The construction of the Maine was begun on Feb. 15, 1899, and the contract called for the completion of the ship on June 1 of this year, but work was delayed because of the controversy arising over the price of armor plate. The Maine is now about 60 per cent. completed.

Old Warship Minnesota to be Sold.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day ordered the famous old Minnesota to be stricken from the Naval Register. A Board of Condemnation has just appraised her at $15,000, and she will be sold at public auction in Boston, where she now lies. The Minnesota was built in Washington in 1855, and was the flagship of Admiral Goldsboro in the celebrated battle between the Merrimac and the Union fleet in Hampton Roads on the day before the Monitor arrived.

The Newark Sails for Boston.

The United States cruiser Newark, which arrived from Hongkong last Saturday, sailed for Boston yesterday afternoon. At Boston the cruiser is to go out of commission, and she will be thoroughly overhauled and re-equipped before being recommissioned for service. Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, her commander, is under orders to assume command of the battleship Kearsarge, the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron.

The Rawlings May Not Be Sold.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—The Secretary of War has decided not to sell the transport Rawlings at present, unless the price fixed by the Board of Officers, $250,000, is offered for her. When she was put up for sale no bids were made. The McPherson will be offered for sale soon.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., Commissary, will proceed to Boston and relieve temporarily Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, Deputy Commissary General, of his duties as Purchasing Commissary in the latter city.

Capt. William E. Birkheimer, Artillery Corps, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Transfers in the Fifteenth Infantry: Capt. James R. Thompson, from Company D to Company E; Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, from Company E to Company D.

Second Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, President of the examining board appointed April 6 to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination with a view to his transfer to the Corps of Engineers.

Second Lieut. Herman Hering, Philippine Scouts, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty, upon being relieved from which he will proceed to Manila.

Col. Richard Comba, Fifth Infantry, was retired from active service by operation of law July 11.

Capt. Thomas H. Jackson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect July 15.

Capt. William F. Lewis, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Major Adrian S. Polhemus, Surgeon, relieved.

Navy.

Commander A. C. Adams is detached from the Oregon and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander F. M. Bostwick, upon detachment of Commander Adams from the Oregon, will report immediately for duty as executive officer and navigator of that vessel.

Lieuts. L. McNamee, R. H. Leigh, and Waldo Evans and Ensigns C. L. Boor and D. M. Wood are detached from the Oregon and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. E. H. Durell is detached from the Torpedo Station, July 13, and ordered to the Dixie, July 15, as relief of Lieut. Freeman.

Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter is detached from the Torpedo Station, July 13, and ordered to the Dixie, July 15, as relief of Lieut. Marshall.

Lieut. L. F. James is detached from the Torpedo Station, upon completion of his course of instruction, and ordered to the Pensacola Yard.

Lieuts. F. N. Freeman and J. F. Marshall, Jr., are detached from the Dixie, July 15, and ordered to the Torpedo Station, July 16, for instruction.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The gunboat Castine is at Colombo, on her way to take station with the European squadron.

The Glacier has arrived at Cavite.

The Indiana is at Newport.

The Saturn is at Washington.

The Dolphin, with the Maine Naval Militia on board, has left Rockland for Portland.

The training ship Lancaster left Newport to-day for New London.

For Tired Brain

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Rests and strengthens the tired and confused brain, dispels nervous headache and induces refreshing sleep.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and a clear brain.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

PAPAL LETTER TO CARDINAL GIBBONS

Gratification at Growth of the Washington University.

Bishops Urged to Renewed Interest and Zeal in Order that the Number of Students Shall Be Increased.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Cardinal Gibbons has received a letter from Pope Leo XIII., of which the following is a translation:

To Our Beloved Son, James Gibbons, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, Titular of St. Mary's Beyond the Tiber.

Our beloved son, health and apostolic blessing.

The great interest with which from the very beginning of our pontificate we have regarded the Church in the United States of America caused us, among other things, to urge the speedy founding of a great university at Washington, and once founded, to strengthen it with our authority and every evidence of good will. For the needs of this age have been especially dear to our own heart, namely, that the young men who are the future hope of the clergy should be most thoroughly imbued, first, indeed, with virtue, but at the same time with divine and human learning also.

What we have learned from time to time concerning the Washington University has shown us that our confidence has not been misplaced; and now the report which you have just made to us testifies that it is taking on a still more gratifying growth, both through the generosity of Catholics and through the skill and influence of its teachers. One thing still remains to be desired, and that is that this noble institution should increase in the number of its students, and this is to be effected by the interest and zeal of the Bishops. If, perhaps, by sending students to Washington, they seem for the time to be depriving themselves of useful workers in their dioceses, they will in the end reap a far greater gain both for themselves and for the whole American Church, since the clergy shall be educated under one and the same teaching and animated by one and the same spirit.

Hoping for the accomplishment of these good things, with the same desire with which you are striving for the good and honor of your churches, we most lovingly impart to you, our beloved son, to the rector, the professors, and the students of the Washington University the apostolic blessing as a pledge of our love.

Given at Rome, from St. Peter's, on the thirteenth day of June, 1901, in the twenty-fourth year of our pontificate.

HE CALLED OUT THE RESERVES.

Cigar Dealer's Telephone Bell Would Keep Ringing and He Wanted It Stopped.

"Why don't you answer your 'phone?" queried every man who went into the cigar store at 107 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last evening to buy his after-dinner smoke.

"You must like to hear that bell ring," commented the angry billiard players in the room back of the cigar store, as they cast angry glances at the man behind the cigars, after they had listened to the continual ringing of the telephone bell for a matter of twenty minutes.

But the cigar man only swore hard. At last he went to the jangling 'phone, jerked the receiver down from the hook, gave the bell a vicious ring for Central, and started talking:

"Say, Central, why don't you quit ringing this bell?

"Well, if there's nobody wants to talk to me, cut yourself off. I can't stand this any longer. I'm going mad; my customers are all going away, and this everlasting ringing is losing me dollars every minute."

"Call the police," somebody suggested.

The cigar man acted on the suggestion and five minutes later the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station received a hurry call. There was trouble at 107 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, it said. The reserves were tumbled out and went on a run to the place.

"What's the matter here? Is anybody murdered?" they queried.

The matter was explained and the cigar man told his troubles.

"You're a nice one, you are," they commented, "to call us men here on such a thing. You're a good joker."

Then the police found that some mischievous boys had scraped the insulation off the telephone wires connecting the instrument, thus giving them contact with each other, and causing the continual ringing of the bell.

The cigar store belongs to Louis Biel.

THIEF USED THE TELEPHONE.

Personated Charles S. Millard and Got Money on a Worthless Package.

Detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station are looking for a person who yesterday personated Charles S. Millard, a civil engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, over the telephone and called up the Wilbraham apartment house, at West Thirtieth Street, where he lives, and asked Manager George Kettle to advance $47.50 on a package soon to be delivered there.

Mr. Kettle agreed, and handed the money to the hallboy, who gave it over shortly after, when a stranger called with a box and a bill for the amount stated made out on the letter head of J. J. Goldstein of 337 West Thirty-first Street. The man receipted for the money as "H. M. Mason," and the package was sent to Mr. Millard's rooms. He came home last evening, knowing nothing about the transaction, and, opening the box, found it to contain a worn-out horse's feeding bag, some paper, and some street sweepings.

He laughed at what he thought was a little practical joke, and tying up the box, called the hallboy and told him to take it away.

The hallboy had read the bill and saw that it was made out for a new suit of clothes and a fancy vest, and he began to overwhelm Mr. Millard with his thanks, but the engineer was busy and cut him short. The boy took it down stairs and told Mr. Kettle about it, and said he didn't care to keep such a valuable present for his own use, and didn't know just what to do with it.

Mr. Millard came down stairs as they were talking it over, and Mr. Kettle spoke to him about the matter. Mr. Millard disclaimed any intention of making a present or playing a joke, saying it was just some rubbish he wanted to get rid of.

Mr. Kettle flew at the box, tore the lid off, and a few minutes later ran into the Tenderloin Station House and told the story.

Promotions Due to a Retirement.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The retirement yesterday of Col. Richard Comba, Fifth Infantry, results in the promotion of Lieut. Col. Charles L. Davis, Eleventh Infantry, to be Colonel of the Fifth. Major S. R. Withall, Sixteenth Infantry, becomes Lieutenant Colonel of the Eleventh, and Capt. R. F. Ames, Eighth Infantry, will be Major of the Sixteenth.

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The Helmet of Navarre. By Bertha Runkle, illustrated by Andre Castaigne; Publisher's Price, 1.50

all for $1.00.

This offer to hold good only until August 15th. Step into any bookstore and price the books quoted; you will find that they are all selling—and selling fast—at $1.50 each. You therefore not only save 50c. on the book you choose, but you will also get The Book World for one year absolutely free of cost.

THE AUGUST NUMBER OF THE BOOK WORLD (Out July 20th) will, among many other brilliant features, contain the opening chapter of Max Pemberton's latest and greatest novel,

"THE GIANT'S GATE."

Cash must be sent with every subscription, also 15c. to cover mail or express charges on the book selected to out-of-town points. Address all communications to

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Old Crow Rye.

We believe our phenomenal success has been achieved by reason of its being an honest, straight Whiskey, and sold in its purity. We also sell our Scotch Whiskeys straight. Try them and see what an unblended whiskey is.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy; fresh easterly winds.

The hot wave continued yesterday over the interior of the country and the South, the line of 100 degrees maximum temperatures having extended to the Gulf of Mexico. It was, however, not quite so warm in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. At Little Rock, Ark., the maximum temperature was 106 degrees, exceeding by one degree the previous high record of Aug. 1, 1896. At New Orleans the maximum of 100 degrees also exceeds the previous records of 1894 and 1897 by one degree, while at Mobile the maximum 102 degrees equals the highest previous record. In the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England the temperatures have remained moderate, and in the two latter districts are somewhat below the seasonal average. They have also fallen over the northern portion of the South Atlantic States.

There have been showers in the Atlantic States and a few light scattered ones in portions of the West. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has remained fair, with high temperatures in the interior.

Warm weather will continue to-day and probably Sunday throughout the greater portion of the great corn belt, and also in the Ohio Valley and West Gulf States. It will be warmer Sunday in the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States and cooler in the Northwest.

There will be showers to-day in the South Atlantic States and probably showers Sunday in the Northwest and Central Rocky Mountain region. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather will also continue, except in the eastern portion of the middle plateau, where showers are probable to-day and Sunday.

On the New England coast the winds will be light to fresh and mostly easterly; on the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic Coasts they will be fresh and mostly northeasterly; on the Florida coast they will be variable, and on the great lakes light to fresh northeast to southeast. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh northeast to east winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, fair; moderate temperature; winds mostly light easterly.

New Jersey, partly cloudy, Sunday, fair, with warmer in the interior; fresh easterly winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy; warmer in southern portion. Sunday, fair, warmer; fresh northeast to east winds.

The District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, partly cloudy. Sunday fair, warmer; fresh northeast to east winds.

Virginia, partly cloudy, probably showers in southeast portion. Sunday fair, warmer; fresh northeast to east winds.

North Carolina, showers. Sunday probably fair and warmer, except in extreme eastern portion; fresh easterly winds.

West Virginia, fair; warmer in western portion. Sunday fair, warmer; north to east winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair; warmer in southern portion. Sunday, fair, warmer; fresh easterly winds.

Western New York, fair. Sunday, fair, warmer; fresh easterly winds.

Minnesota, fair. Sunday, partly cloudy, probably showers, with cooler in southern and western portions; fresh east to southeast winds.

North Dakota, fair and not so warm. Sunday.

South Carolina, showers; not so warm. Sunday probably fair; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

probably showers and cooler; variable winds.

South Dakota, fair; not so warm in western portion.

The Wanamaker Store.

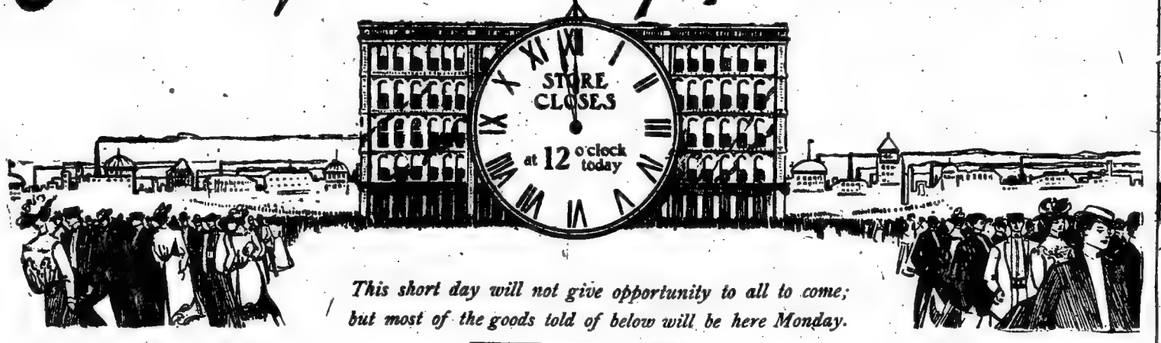

This short day will not give opportunity to all to come; but most of the goods told of below will be here Monday.

Four Hours of Good Fortune For Half-Holiday Shoppers

THE Store is open for your convenience this morning; and it shows on every side things to make selection easy and decisions prompt. The little prices on all sorts of needed things make your hurried visit a very profitable one.

There is news for men that will make the buying of Shirts a very easy matter. There is Shoe news that is extraordinary, in a store where stirring news is told almost daily. There are remarkable offerings of Women's Garments. There is interesting news for housekeepers, too.

Wanamaker's is the handiest store to the largest number of people; it is the surest place to find exactly what you want and to get it quickly. And then you are certain to pay the lowest price for which equal goods are obtainable.

The Midsummer Sales are still in progress; but we give little news of them for this half-day's hurried reading. Monday's papers will be full of important news of seasonable or always-wanted goods at quite extraordinary savings in cost. Watch for the announcements.

CANOES

And the Accessories

We have a collection of Canoes and other boats that will please the man who is anticipating such a delightful ownership. The best sorts that are made; and at fairest prices:

Canvas covered cedar paddling canoes, 16 and 16½ ft. long, 32 in. beam, $27.50.
Single bladed maple paddles, $1.50 each.
Spruce double bladed flat paddles, varnished, jointed and copper tipped, 8½ ft. long, $3.50 each.
Cork cushions; can be used as life preservers; covered with brown duck; 15½x12½ in., $1.50 each.
Air cushions, with life line attached, $4.25, $5, $8 and $9.50 each.
Ayrad's Water Wings. A pocket life preserver; easily adjusted; useful in learning to swim; 25c each.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or 76 E. 9th Street.

FLANNEL TROUSERS

For the Man Out-doors

Coolest, lightest, smartest, and—yes, cheapest, outing trousers that a man can buy. Made of light-color flannels, that are light in weight and airy, too. We have a superb variety of patterns, in all sizes. Price—

$3.50

But you'll find them hard to match at this little price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pretty DRESSES for Girls

At Less than Former Prices

Wash dresses—who ever heard of anybody having too many of them, excepting possibly the storekeeper? That is our case now, hence reduced prices on the following attractive wash dresses for girls of 6 to 12 years:

At $2, Dresses worth up to $4
At $3, Dresses worth up to $5
At $3.50, Dresses worth up to $6.50

The dresses are of lawn, chambray and pique, in sailor, guimpe, or other pretty styles.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Dresses Reduced

Pretty dresses they are indeed, and at a price which justifies every mother in buying one or two above the needs of her children—"just to have them handy."

They are Mother Hubbard and long-waisted dresses, daintily made of lawn and percale, with trimmings of lace or embroidery. Sizes are from 1 to 3 years; and the little frocks are worth up to $1 each. But today they're 50c each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WASHABLE SKIRTS

At Little Prices

Smart and cool Dress Skirts are quite as inexpensive as shirt waists, and most women want almost as many skirts as waists.

We have an exceptionally broad variety; and may be able to surprise you with the very pretty skirts we offer at such little prices as these:

At $1—Skirts of white duck, made with flounce.
At $1.75—Skirts of polka-dot duck, in blue and black; two styles; both trimmed with white braid.
At $3.25—Walking skirts of white pique; flounce, finished with bands of same material.
At $3.50—Skirts of white pique with bands of insertion.
At $3 and $3.50—Skirts of linen, with bands of embroidery.
Other skirts at various prices, up to $6.

Second floor, Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING

We are trying—and think our efforts are successful—to make this daily budget of news from the Boys' Clothing Store an interesting one to all mothers of sturdy youngsters, whose clothing demands more or less frequent replacing. Two groups worthy of note to-day:

Double-breasted suits with knee trousers, for boys of 8 to 16 years; in broken lots; of blue serges and cheviots, chalk-line flannels and fancy cassimeres. $4 and $5 values, at $3.50.

A few Russian blouse suits, in tan, blue and olive shades. Searching a bit for your boy's size—if he's between 3 and 7 years—may save you several dollars. $4.50 to $5.50 values at $3.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Saturday SHOE NEWS

HALF PRICES for the Half Day

Two lots of Shoes in particular today—one for men; the other for children—to clean up left-over lots that have appeared during the week. Plenty of other bargains, of course; but these two will attract prompt buyers this morning, if there are men and children with shoe needs who see this notice.

Men's $4 Oxford Shoes at $2—

Three hundred pairs patent leather and tan calf Oxford shoes that are selling in hundreds of good stores at $4 a pair; here today at half price—all sizes to begin.

Annex Store.

Children's $1.50 Shoes at 75c—

For girls and boys who wear spring-heel shoes. For the girls, kidskin, lace and button, with tips; pretty and durable. For boys, calf and kidskin shoes, wide soles and sturdy uppers—just right for romping, care-free boys and girls. Sizes for girls to 2; for boys to 12½.

Basement.

Then here are other good things:

For Men—

Patent leather lace shoes at $2.40.
White canvas sporting shoes at $1.50.
Rubber-soled Oxfords at 35c.
Bicycle shoes at $1.50

Annex Store.

For Women—

Patent leather Oxfords at $1.80.
Kidskin Oxfords at $1.
Black chrome kid-turned Oxfords at $1.60.
Tan kid lace shoes at $1.50.
Black kid shoes, Louis XV. heels, at $1.50.

Basement.

More White Madras SHIRTS

With Plaited Bosoms, at 50c

Little need to add another word to this announcement; for you take these splendid shirts away as fast as we can get them. Today we have a hundred and twelve dozens ready, and they will likely be sold out before twelve o'clock. Neat, refined, nicely made, of excellent madras; with carefully plaited bosoms. All sizes from 14 to 17—

At Fifty Cents Each

Broadway and Ninth street.

The Summer Furniture Sale

This is an offering of nearly all the distinctly *Summer* Furniture on our floor. It also includes much that is used in sitting-room or bedroom all year 'round. There are Summer chairs, rockers and divans of rustic cedar, old hickory, green ash, weathered oak in Summer coverings, light birch, some styles of wicker; in fact, a good assortment of all the choicest Summer goods—

Many at Just Half Price

Others a third or a quarter less than regular. The list that follows tells the news more exactly:

Light Birch Furniture—

$2.75, from $5.50—Arm chair, matting seat and back.
$3, from $6—Rocker, matting seat and back.
$3.50, from $7—Arm chair, matting seat.
$4.25, from $8.50—Settee, matting seat and back.
$5, from $10—Settee, matting seat and back.
$6.75, from $13.50—Settee, matting seat.

Weathered Oak Furniture—

$5, from $7—Arm chair, matting seat.
$5.50, from $8—Arm chair, matting seat.
$8, from $12—Arm chair, matting seat and back.
$10, from $15—Large arm chair, matting seat and back.
$16, from $24—Sofa, matting seat and back.

Fourth floor.

Parlor Pieces—

$10, from $20—Oak divan, matting seat.
$15, from $30—Three-piece suite, mahogany finish, matting seat and back.
$20, from $40—Two-piece suite, carved, matting seat and back.
$20, from $40—Three-piece mahogany suite, matting seat.

Green Ash—

$5.50, from $8—Arm chair, matting seat.
$6, from $9—Arm chair, matting seat.
$7, from $10—Arm chair, matting seat.
$7, from $10.50—Rocker, matting seat and back.
$8, from $12—Rocker, matting seat and back.
$10, from $14—Arm chair, loose cushion seat.
$12, from $16—Arm chair, loose cushion seat.

Women's Waists

An Interesting Group of Bargains

Here are Waists for all phases of the present changeable weather—and like temperature extremes elsewhere. Cool shirt waists, of lawn and chambray, for the hot days that are sure to come; waists of albatross, that are warmer, but not oppressively so, for cool weather like yesterday's. All awaiting your coming this morning, marked at prices which are bound to make a busy half-day's selling. Further word of the waists, their prices, and locations:

These on the Main floor, Tenth street elevator:

Shirt Waists—

65c—Of chambray, in solid colors—light blue, pink and ox-blood, in 2 styles, with sailor collar, trimmed with white lawn or embroidery. Both have white plaited shield. Regular $1 and $1.25 values.

$1—Of chambray, in solid colors—light blue, pink, ox-blood, with white pique vest; trimmed with embroidery and pearl buttons. Regularly $2.

These on the Second floor:

White Lawn Waists—

An attractive assortment, plain, or trimmed; all in new styles.

Four styles at $1.
Two styles at $1.50.
Two styles at $1.25.
Many others, up to $6.

Black Albatross Waists—

$2.50—Unlined; excellent for cool days; full front, plaited; French back; trimmed with small buttons; regularly $3.75 and $4.50.

Attractive and Low-priced

Belts for Women

Silk belts for effectiveness, leather belts for solid, substantial wear. Both sorts—just the kinds that women buy most eagerly nowadays—are here in this attractive offering.

They came to us from the manufacturer far below their value—his broken lots. To you at the same price-saving. Word of the groups:

At 75c, for $1.50 to $4.75 values—

A lot of belts, no two alike, made of heavy satin and elastic, with buckles in the newest designs in gilt and oxidized.

At 25c, for 50c to $2 values—

Leather belts, all new and fresh, all latest styles; in seal, patent leather and walrus; in brown, tan, gray, black, white and red; turned edge.

Main aisle.

BATHING SUITS

For Men and Women

The shabby look is not the most disagreeable feature of a public bathing suit, and particular men and women take their own bathing suits with them for fullest enjoyment of the splash in the surf. They roll up tight, and are easily carried; and you feel better to know you are well dressed when you appear on the beach.

The cost of the suit need be a small item. All our suits are fast color, and will not change under normal conditions.

Men's Suits—All are two-piece suits—

$1—Suits of plain navy blue cotton Jersey cloth.
$2—Suits of plain navy blue wool Jersey cloth.
$2.50—Suits of wool Jersey cloth, plain navy blue or black, navy blue with red and white stripes; also in alternating stripes of light blue and white, black and red, and black and orange.
$3 and $3.25—Suits of wool Jersey cloth, in alternate stripes.
$4—Fancy and striped wool Jersey cloth.
$5—Plain navy blue or black; full regular made suits.
$5.50—Navy blue or black, with striped borders of red or white.
$7.50—Suits of fine blue and black wool Jersey cloth, with Roman silk stripes on trunks and skirt of Jersey.
$12—Navy blue and black, with exclusive silk designs in red and white.

Broadway and Ninth.

Women's Suits—

A broad selection is here—the broadest in New York. Each one is made with a view to comfort as well as style—a most desirable combination.

Bathing Suits of mohair or Sicilian, $3 to $12.
Bathing Suits of flannel, two attractive styles, at $2.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF JOHN WANAMAKER, 44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris, June 28, 1901.

A most brilliant and entertaining afternoon was spent yesterday at Bagatelle in the Bois, on the grounds of the Polo Club, and the attendance was as large and as select as it generally is at this favorite club of the "grande monde." The attraction of the afternoon was "the domestic pet race," in which all sorts of animals competed, and it was really amusing to witness the excitement of their fair owners, as they surveyed the proceedings and encouraged their favorites. The competitors were scarcely equal in swiftness of foot, for there were monkeys, guinea-pigs, pheasants, rabbits and tortoises.

There was also a very fine display of toilettes at this event, but the most admired and the most uncommon were in the finest of Indian muslin, embroidered with large clematis, nasturtium and marguerites "a jour." The effect of these open-worked flowers was very happy over pale mauve silk, which, by the way, is the favorite color at present for transparencies. It is wonderful to see how realistically these flowers are drawn, and how little the beauty of the flower loses in its reproduction on the muslin. Embroidery has become an art indeed, and the designers of these tasteful dresses have to recruit their workers from among the very best in the most celebrated ateliers.

The most lovely dresses are to be seen at the innumerable fetes that are now being given on every side, as a climax to the Paris season. The most artistic event of the week, among the vast amount of entertaining that is going on, was the splendid soiree given by a committee of "grandes dames" of Paris society in the hotel of the Comtesse de Bearn. The object of this concert was to raise funds with a view to sending poor and gifted musicians to Bayreuth to enjoy the great festival there in August or September. Among the very "distingue" audience was the Comtesse Greffulhe, in brightest royal blue, cut in old Court fashion, low on her shoulders; and with splendid diamonds arranged with blue tulle sparkling in her fair curls. Quite a murmur greeted her appearance, and all heads turned to follow the entrance of this lovely woman who has queened it in Paris society for almost twenty years. The Comtesse Potzschka, a most fascinating woman, was dressed in black tulle, with her favorite red flowers. The Comtesse de Bearn herself flitted about in a gown of pale sea green, with straight draperies intersected with priceless stoles of old lace and held round the bust and clasped round the arms with jeweled embroideries; her hair dressed Grecian fashion, and a quaint old ornament suspended on a gold chain at her throat.

On the "Pesage" at Auteuil the other day there were some gorgeous gowns to be seen. One lady was robed in a dress of white mousseline de soie, plaited allover, in the Byzantine style. The bottom of the skirt was formed of a double flounce, emphasized by a broad entredeux of Cluny guipure; her deep waistbelt, which outlined the figure without imprisoning it, was also of guipure, embroidered again with pale pink coral and moonstones. The broad plaited sleeves were drawn in by an armlet of guipure, and the bell-shaped waistbands were made of the same embroidery. The whole effect was charmingly poetical. By the bye, Madame Loubet's dress at the Grand Prix was of crepe de Chine, with a white ground decorated allover with the iris flowers—the hall-mark of the aristocracy—and incrusted with Alencon lace.

Now that the season is waning, society takes flight for a time. Traveling dresses have already been ordered, and some have even been made and worn. A well-known elegante who has just gone off to Dinard for the Summer, traveled in a gown of thick gray etamine, trimmed with bands of stitched antelope gray taffetas, held in place by flat steel buttons. The straight bolero had a small double cape with shoulder straps; the skirt being "a corselet" behind. Her gloves and shoes were of antelope-colored leather, while her hat was of ripe corn-colored straw, trimmed with spotted gauze, and under the brim, nestling near the fair hair, were wild flowers. A large sunshade of shot silk completed one of the prettiest traveling dresses imaginable.

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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Universal Peace Union's Anniversary Celebration at Buffalo.

Churches in the Exposition City to Take Part and Hold Many Appropriate Services.

The Universal Peace Union will celebrate its thirty-fifth anniversary at Buffalo this year on July 14, 15, 16, and 17. Since the purchase of the Peace Grove at Mystic, Conn., and the erection of the Peace Temple, the anniversaries have been held there. This year, however, the union has made an exception, with the object of giving those who are attending the Pan-American Exposition on the dates when the union's anniversary is being held an opportunity to hear the pleas for peace.

The various sessions during the four days will be held in the First Congregational Church, at Elmwood Avenue and Bryant Street. To-morrow many of the churches in Buffalo which are in sympathy with the work of the Peace Union will emphasize peace in their services.

The four days' services include interesting programmes, and some of the best speakers in the country will be present. On Monday Dr. W. Evans Darby of London, England, will be one of the speakers on the subject, "International Arbitration and The Hague Tribunal." Bela A. Lockwood of Washington, D. C., is also down for an address on that day on the extent and purpose of arbitration. Original poems and songs, all having peace as their chief keynote, are included in the programmes.

BIBLE LITERATURE SCHOOL.

The Union Theological Seminary Perfects Arrangements to Give Instruction to Lay Workers.

Union Theological Seminary has perfected arrangements for the opening of a lay instruction department, which will have headquarters at the seminary buildings at Seventieth Street and Park Avenue and extension centres in as many churches in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and even Newark, as the demand warrants. Two or three years ago Union Trustees tried a lay department, putting upon the list of instructors Profs. Briggs and McGiffert among others. The scheme failed because pupils did not offer themselves.

The staff of instructors in the present attempt is to consist of President Hall of the seminary, the Rev. Dr. Richard Morse Hodge of Nashville, Tenn., and the Rev. William Dana Street, at present assistant minister of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, this city.

Speaking of the new department and its purposes, the Rev. Dr. Hodge, who is virtually to be Dean of it, said yesterday:

"The proposed courses will be particularly adapted for Sunday school teachers. A complete course in the English Bible and in pedagogy will be given, leading to a Sunday school teacher's diploma. Enrollment may be made for single courses only, if desired. Some classes will meet in the morning, some in the afternoon, and some at night. The annual session is to be from Nov. 1 to May 1, divided by the Christmas holidays into two terms. Each course will probably have one class hour a week.

"The instruction will be non-sectarian and popular. The textbook or recitation method rather than the lecture method will be followed. One or more books in the English Bible will be the text-book in nearly every course, respectively. Students whom the seminary aims to reach are residents of New York and vicinity, both men and women. They will be expected to take one or more courses per week, whether they may be teaching Sunday school classes or not. Examinations will be optional. Extension work will be undertaken in churches in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and other points, as may be required. Such extension work will consist of lectures, or recitations with a textbook, as the students at the respective centres may desire."

Prof. Hodge is a grandson of one of the founders of The New York Observer. He comes from Princeton University and Seminary, and has had a pastorate in Milwaukee. Since 1898 he has been Superintendent and instructor in the English Bible of the Bible Institute at Nashville, Tenn. He is the author of a book on Sunday school work. The Rev. W. D. Street is a graduate of Columbia University and of Union Theological Seminary. The name of Union's new department is to be the School in Biblical Literature and Methods of Teaching for Lay Workers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for July 21, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Noah saved in the ark.—Genesis, viii., 1-22.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Noah found grace in the eyes of the Lord.—Genesis, vi., 8.

The story of "The Creation" emphasizes faith in a Divine, Supreme Being, for "through faith we understand, that the worlds were framed by the word of God." (Hebrews, xi., 3.)

The story of "Adam's Fall" emphasizes faith in the fact of sin, for we believe that "by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin." (Romans, v., 12.)

The story of "Cain and Abel" emphasizes faith in an atonement for sin, for "by faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain." (Hebrews, xi., 4.)

The story of "Enoch" emphasizes faith in an acceptable righteousness, for "by faith Enoch was translated that he should not see death; for before his translation he had this testimony that he pleased God." (Hebrews, xi., 5.)

And now the story of "Noah and the Flood," in like manner, emphasizes faith in the solemn fact that God will certainly punish sin, for "by faith Noah, being warned of God of things not seen as yet, moved with fear, prepared an ark to the saving of his house." (Hebrews, xi., 7.)

Thus our Commentator in "The Epistle to the Hebrews," enables us to see some of the great features which characterized the Genesis and Growth of Faith—in the beginning. Other features will be seen as our course of lessons continues. They mark in all time the natural order in spiritual life.

The story of "Cain and Abel" and of "Enoch" being omitted in this course, our attention is now directed to that of "Noah and the Flood." It brings before us the fact that God will punish sin. This Noah fully believed. It was the foundation thought for all of his actions. It is a very important phase of truth. Many in the time of Noah did not believe it. Many in our own day do not. For the lie of Satan—"Ye shall not surely die"—not only overthrew Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, but it has blinded all of their children ever since. For men in every age, while having faith in a Supreme Being, yet having no faith in the fact that they are sinners, or that they need an atonement, and an imputed righteousness—they flatter themselves that that God whom they acknowledge is too merciful and gracious to punish their shortcomings with the "everlasting destruction" spoken of in His Word. (Second Thess., i., 9.)

Not "being moved with fear," therefore, as Noah was, they take no steps to secure a refuge from the judgment of God. "For this they willingly are ignorant of, that by the word of God, the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water; whereby the world that then was—being overflowed with water—perished; but the heavens and the earth which are now—by the same word—are kept in store reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men." (Second Peter, iii., 5-7.)

They know that "once the long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah," (First Peter, iii., 20,) but they do not recognize that the same "long suffering" causes Him to wait now. Therefore, "as the days of Noe were, so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be. For, as in the days that were before the flood, they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the Ark, and knew not until the flood came and took them all away—so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be." (Matthew, xxiv., 37-39.)

Not so with Noah, however. He believed that what God had said God would do. So it is written—"By faith, Noah being warned of God of things not seen as yet—moved with fear, prepared an ark to the saving of his house; by the which he condemned the world and became heir of the righteousness which is by faith." (Hebrews, xi., 7.)

The time from Cain and Abel, to that of Noah was a time of increasing worldly prosperity. Cain apparently became a great man "in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden; and he builded a city and called the name of the city, after the name of his son, Enoch." (Iv., 16, 17.) His descendants were inventors of "tents" (iv., 20,)—of "the harp and organ" (iv., 21.) and of methods of working "in brass and iron." (Iv., 22.) Physical comforts were thus multiplied, and as population increased it grew wealthy and satisfied.

But with this physical prosperity there was great moral degradation. "And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. (Vi., 5.) It was "evil"—"only evil"—and "evil continually" in His sight, but not necessarily so in theirs.

In the midst of this increasing wickedness Noah was born, grew up, and lived for five hundred years. (V., 32.) When he was born his father, Lamech, apparently had some expectation that through him men might find some relief from the prevailing corruption and violence, and from its accompanying grinding care and hard labor, for "he called his name Noah, sayying, This same shall comfort us concerning our work and toil of our hands because of the ground which the Lord hath cursed." (V., 29.) With this thought in his mind he evidently succeeded in bringing him up to "fear God and keep His commandments," (Ecclesiastes, xii., 13,), for it is recorded, "Noah was a just man, and perfect in his generations; and Noah walked with God." (Vi., 8-9.)

It is not said that he was without sin, but like David, he yielded his will to God's will and was thus "a man after God's own heart." Instead of finding satisfaction in the ways of those about him, and letting his heart become engrossed in their pursuits, he sought his satisfaction in fellowship with God. He walked as he did because he was what he was. His conduct grew out of his fellowship. So when "it repented the Lord that He had made man on the earth, and it grieved Him at His heart," (vi., 6,) He made known His mind to His servant Noah; "and God said unto Noah, the end of all flesh is come before Me, for the earth is filled with violence through them, and, behold, I will destroy them with the earth." (vi., 13.)

At once Noah believed that the dreadful doom would surely come. God had declared it, therefore he could not doubt it. How it must have thrilled his whole being! The great world—so rich, so prosperous, so gay, so thoughtless—must all perish! For God saw not in it "their thoughts, nor in any of them. (Psalms, x., 4.) They were bent on their own carnal and worldly pleasures, and would have their own way, even if violence and corruption were necessary to obtain it. For the time there might be riches, and pleasure, and position, but as for "the end," God had said, "Behold, I will destroy them with the earth."

As "a preacher of righteousness" (Second Peter, ii., 5,) Noah undoubtedly told to all about him this word of the Lord. Thus they heard, and knew it, as well as he. But they did not believe it. It awakened no fear. To them it was only the morbid fancy of a strange man who would not join in their pleasures, or be engrossed in their pursuits. So they continued their "eating and drinking until the flood came and took them all away." We could not say when the destruction would come, but he could say that God had declared it as a certainty, and that He had also said that His Spirit should not always strive with men to convince them of its truth, (vi., 3.) Thus by His "Preacher," and by His "Spirit," God made known His will in the days of Noah. So He does in our day.

While others were thus careless, Noah was "moved with fear." (Hebrews, xi., 7.) He did not "fear," however, because he was frightened, but because he believed. His faith was not the result of "fear," but his "fear" was the result of "faith." His fear also was not for himself alone. His whole soul was filled with anxiety for those about him, because they neither feared nor believed. So is it with every true child of God in every generation. The more deeply he realizes the truth of God's word the more earnestly will he be "a preacher of righteousness."

Noah's faith, however, did not end in fear. It rejoiced in hope, for the same word which declared the coming wrath also told of a way of safety. It said: "Make thee an ark of gopher wood," for "with thee will I establish My covenant." (vi., 14-18.) He could not hold back the storm, but he could "lay hold upon the hope set before" him. (Hebrews, vi., 18.) So can every one who believes and fears.

This ark was a type of God's way of saving the sinner. Noah did not, and could not, design it. That was God's work. He gave the pattern. (vi., 14-16.) It was to be made of that which grew upon the earth. It was to be large enough to give shelter to all who would willingly enter into it, and strong enough to ride in safety over the most troubled waves. To it there was to be but one door. No one could enter it in any other way.

Nothing like it had ever before been seen, and men around could not understand either its nature or its necessity. But Noah builded because he believed, and it required great faith to do it. It was to be done while the things threatened were "not seen as yet." The sky was clear, and the land was dry, and deep water was required to float the great ark. Yet day after day for more than 100 days he worked steadily on unmoved by the indifference and ridicule of those about him. His wife and children apparently hearkened to all that he said, but outside his own household he found but little sympathy in his fears or faith or works.

Noah, however, not only believed in the Ark as abundantly able to save all who would enter it, but he personally committed himself and all his household to its keeping. For God had not only said, "Make thee an Ark," but He had also said, "Thou shalt come into the Ark, thou and thy sons, and thy wife, and thy sons' wives with thee." (vi., 18.) None over whom he could exercise control were left out. And it is to be observed that they went in before the rain began to fall or the fountain of the great deep was broken up. When the sky was clear, and the sunshine was flooding the earth, they were in the Ark, and "The Lord shut them in." (vii., 16.)

While they were thus secure, the world around was being destroyed. Many who had before been careless and indifferent were now filled with fear. They took refuge in their own boats, or hastily made for themselves rude rafts in the vain hope of being able to ride out the storm. But in none of these substitutes for the Ark was there either strength, or shelter, or food. Where Noah and his household were "shut in" in the only Ark provided by God, all others were shut out, with no refuge and no hope. Those who were "in" were not only in a place of safety, but they were in a place of feasting. To feed upon the food laid up in the Ark was as much their privilege and duty as were the building and the entering in.

For 150 days the flood continued. (v. 3.) Then the Ark "rested upon the Mountains of Ararat." (v. 4.) It was just five months from the day when "were all the fountains of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened." (vii., 11.) Gradually the waters subsided, and by sending out first a raven and then a dove, Noah ascertained when it would be safe for him and all that were with him to "go forth of the Ark." It was just about a year from the time he had entered it. (Comp. vii., 11 with 8, 13, 14.) When he was told to build the Ark God said to him, "With thee will I establish My covenant." (vi., 18.) When he came out of it, the first thing he did was to build "an altar unto the Lord," and to offer on it the appointed sacrifices. (viii., 20.)

Although God knew that the heart of man would not be changed by the outpouring of His wrath, "for the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth." (viii., 21,) yet His covenant promised mercy and grace to all. "Seedtime and harvest," and the regular succession of the seasons should not again be broken up. Man's supremacy over the brute creation was enlarged. Man's life was made more sacred, "for in the image of God made He man." Therefore, God said, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." (ix., 6.) Moreover, the covenant promised that there should be no more flood. It reached not only to Noah and his household, but to his seed after him, and to every living thing that was with him.

It was confirmed also by a visible sign. "And God said, this is the token of the covenant which I make between Me and you, and every living creature that is with you, for perpetual generations. I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between Me and the earth." (ix., 12, 13.) It is not likely that this was the first time such a "bow" had been seen, but now it was declared to be a perpetual witness to the sure word of God. It was a merciful provision for man's weakness. For it was to testify in every storm to God's supremacy, to His power, to His truth, and to His love.

But it was not merely a token to strengthen man's faith. God Himself would lok upon it. "The bow shall be in the cloud." He said, "and I will look upon it, that I may remember the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature of all flesh that is upon the earth," (ix., 16.)

While His word to Noah thus declares that "the waters shall no more become a flood to destroy all flesh," (ix., 15,) we are assured that "the heavens and the earth which are now—by the same word—are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment, and perdition of ungodly men." (2 Peter iii., 7.)

For this coming exhibition of His wrath, God has provided an Ark of safety in Jesus Christ and His Atonement. He is both the "Ark" and the "bow." To Him God now invites every one to flee before the storm comes, and whosoever flees to Him by God's own act is made perfectly safe. "In Christ" is the covenant "ordered in all things and sure." But it is only to those who are "in Him." Out of Him all perish.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What different phases of faith have been presented to us, and what phase is emphasized in the story of Noah?

Why do not men believe that God will punish sin, and what is said of it?

What was the condition of the world when Noah was born, and what was his character?

What did God make known to him, and how did he receive the revelation?

How did he become "a preacher of righteousness," and how was his message received?

Why was Noah "moved with fear," and why did he "rejoice in hope"?

Of what was the Ark a type, what is said of its construction, and what did Noah's faith lead him to do?

What occurred when the flood came, and what was the condition of those who were in the Ark?

How long did the flood continue, and what did Noah do when it subsided?

What did God do, and how did He confirm His covenant?

What provision has been made for God's future judgment, and what is said of it?

FREIGHT RATES AGREEMENT.

Arrived at by Western Trunk Lines Committee—All Roads but One Join in Traffic Division Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The Chicago-Missouri River freight rate war is ended, and full tariff rates will be restored on Monday on all lines entering the Missouri River district. The withdrawal of the proposed cut in rates scheduled by the Atchison road opened the way to this.

The Chicago Great Western road has announced it will restore rates simultaneously with the other lines, and maintain them as long as none attempts to cut or shade rates. It reserves the right, however, to meet all cuts.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S PLAN.

Seeks Permission to Build a Bridge at Croton Falls.

The New York Central Railroad has made application to the Aqueduct Commissioners for permission to build a bridge across the Croton River at Croton Falls, with a centre pier resting in the river.

Chief Engineer Hill of the Aqueduct Commission, and Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Department of Water Supply, reported that there was no objection to such a construction, but the Aqueduct Commissioners were in doubt as to their jurisdiction in relation to the permission asked for, and referred the matter to Corporation Counsel Whalen who, in turn, addressed a communication to H. T. Dykman of White Plains, who has acted as counsel in cases pertaining to the Croton River water supply.

In reply thereto Mr. Whalen received a letter from Mr. Dykman, in part, as follows:

"The City of New York is the owner in fee of the bed of the Croton River, and a strip of land bordering on each side thereof. In view of all the facts stated in your letter, in my opinion, it is a question to be decided by the engineer, and if the engineer of the Department of Water Supply advises your department that the construction of the pier will not in any way affect the water supply of the city, no objection should be offered by the Law Department."

Mr. Whalen, in view of the foregoing advised the Aqueduct Commissioners that they may properly consent to the construction of a pier in the middle of the Croton River, but that their consent should not partake of the character of a grant or an easement.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN.

Has Contracted to Carry the Output of a Large Texas Oil Company.

The Kansas City Southern and the Guffey and Galay Oil Company, which controls a large amount of the output of the Texas oil fields, have reached an agreement by which the oil company will export all its oil by way of Port Arthur, which is the Gulf terminal of the Kansas City Southern. This contract, it is said, will materially increase the earning power of the Kansas City Southern in vessel room. It was to be done the railroad will receive an agreed amount per barrel of oil loaded at the company's docks, at which all the oil-carrying steamers will land. Another source of income will be derived from increased freight, for it is expected that the oil business will be the cause of a boom for the town of Port Arthur.

Seaboard Air Line's New Secretary.

D. C. Porteous, heretofore Assistant Secretary and Transfer Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, with offices in this city, was yesterday appointed Secretary of the company, to succeed John M. Sherwood. Mr. Porteous is one of the youngest men holding the office of Secretary of a large railroad system, as he is only thirty years old. He was born in Kingston, Ontario, but has lived in the United States for many years. Coincident with the appointment of Mr. Porteous the office of the Secretary has been moved to New York, so that he will continue to have his office in this city.

President Mellen May Retire.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 12.—Chief Engineer E. H. McHenry of the Northern Pacific to-day tendered his resignation to President Mellen, to take effect Sept. 1. In railroad circles it is believed that James J. Hill's influence in Northern Pacific affairs led to this resignation, which, it is believed, will be followed by the retirement of President Mellen.

A Grand Trunk Promotion.

MONTREAL, July 13.—Frank W. Morse, Superintendent of Motive Power of the Grand Trunk, has been appointed Third Vice President and Assistant General Manager of the system. Morse came here six years ago from the Wabash.

Brief Railroad Items.

Although the movement of wheat in the West has not yet begun, Western roads are already urging their Eastern connections to return the grain cars which are now in the East and which will be needed to move the crops.

The pamphlets recently issued by the Santa Fé bear a new cover showing an Indian blanket with the recently adopted trade mark of the company.

D. H. Bowman has been appointed chief clerk to D. W. Cooke, the newly appointed General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad in this city. Mr. Bowman was heretofore chief clerk to the Assistant General Passenger Agent at Chicago. He will be succeeded at Chicago by H. W. Gross, formerly District Passenger Agent of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad.

CHURCH DISPUTE IN COURT.

Jersey City Presbytery's Bill Against the Lutheran Congregation of the Holy Trinity.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—There was filed to-day a bill of complaint in the Court of Chancery by the Trustees of the Presbytery of Jersey City against the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity of Jersey City. The bill is the outcome of the defendant's alleged failure to live up to an agreement to pay $23,000 for the old Scotch Presbyterian Church and manse in Jersey City formerly occupied by the complainants, which it is claimed was entered into.

So far the defendants have paid, it is set forth, but $1,500 on the amount, and they refuse to turn over the remainder of the money because of their claim that the complainants have no power to convey the property in question. The bill seeks to compel the payment of the money claimed to be due.

The church building was presented in 1885 to the Trustees of the Scotch Presbyterian Church by George Ross McKenzie, who accompanied the gift by the stipulation that there should be no music in the edifice and no incumbrances should ever be placed on it. He, however, by the deed of gift, gave the Scotch Presbyterian Church the power to turn the church over to the Presbytery of Jersey City whenever they felt that their financial condition would not permit them to continue possession of it.

PIERRE LORILLARD'S WILL

The Question of the Time and Place of Probate.

Counsel Denies Reports of a Contest and a Mysterious Beneficiary, a Woman.

The will of Pierre Lorillard cannot, under the laws of the State of New Jersey, be offered for probate there until next Thursday. It may, however, be offered for probate in any State where the testator held property, so that, for instance, it could be offered for probate in New York City, in which case a copy of the instrument would be sent to New Jersey.

On these points the members of the law firm of Brinkerhoff & Fielder, in whose offices the will was read on Thursday to Mr. Lorillard's son Pierré and his sons-in-law, William Kent and T. Suffern Tailer, were chary of information. Ex-Senator Brinckerhoff said that the will was read to inform the principal heirs of its provisions, so that they might be guided in regard to the estate pending the probating of the will. He scouted any idea of a contest, and said it was "shameful" to publish a story that a mysterious woman would be a beneficiary to a large amount. "There is no foundation for such a story," he added.

His partner, Mr. Fielder, would give no inkling of the provisions of the will.

"We treat this case," he said, "as we treat those of all our clients, and follow the ethics of our profession. Until the will is probated it is the private property of those for whom we act, and no one through us will know anything about it outside of those we regard as having a legal right to be informed of its provisions."

"Did I know when the will is to be presented for probate I would not tell you. It cannot under the laws of the State be presented before July 18. The Chancellor is the Ordinary of the Prerogative Court, and if the will is presented to it it may be received by the Chancellor wherever he chooses to sit, Newark, Trenton, Jersey City, or elsewhere. Or it may be presented at Mount Holly, the countyseat of Burlington County, in which, at Jobstown, Mr. Lorillard had a residence. Again, the will could be offered for probate in New York State."

At the Surrogate's Office in this city a story that on Thursday a woman called there and asked if Mr. Lorillard's will had been offered for probate was declared to be without foundation.

ALBERT L. JOHNSON'S WILL.

Mayor Johnson, the Executor, Receives Full Power to Manage the Estate of $1,000,000.

The will of Albert L. Johnson, the railroad promoter, who died at his home at Fort Hamilton on July 2, was filed for probate in the office of the Kings County Surrogate yesterday by Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, brother of Mr. Johnson. By the terms of the will Mayor Johnson, who is named as the executor, is to have absolute control of his brother's estate. He is also a large beneficiary by the will.

In the affidavit attached to the papers it is stated that Mr. Johnson left no real property in this State, and that the value of the personal property, so far as the petitioner knows, is $1,000,000.

Tom L. Johnson receives authority to sell, mortgage, or dispose of the whole or any part of the estate and invest and reinvest the same as he may see fit. One-third of the estate is left to the executor in trust for the benefit of the testator's widow, Kate M. Johnson. The executor may transfer absolutely to Mrs. Johnson, the widow, the whole or any part of the trust property, or establish for her benefit a separate trust or trusts, in respect of the whole or any portion of the one-third part of the estate. So much of the one-third as shall not have been transferred to Mrs. Johnson absolutely by the executor, or made the subject of a separate trust, will become a part of the residuary estate upon her death.

The residuary estate is divided into as many parts as there are children surviving the testator, of whom there are four, all under ten years of age. These are Mildred, Tom L., Albert W., and Helen L. Johnson. These parts are left in trust to the executor for the benefit of the children, with power to transfer to them the whole or any part of their portions. If they die leaving no heirs, the property is to go to Tom L. Johnson, the testator's brother, and his heirs forever.

The will is dated May 19, 1899. By a codicil made on Oct. 8, 1900, the testator bequeaths absolutely to his brother, Tom L. Johnson, and the latter's heirs one-fourth of the estate, except land and real estate.

KEEPING JUBILEE YEAR.

Devout Catholics Secure Particular Blessings by Religious Walks and Visits to Churches.

Sodalities and other societies in Roman Catholic parishes in Manhattan and Brooklyn have devised an unusual way of keeping the papal jubilee year, which was extended from last year to include the greater part of the current one. This way is the organization of walking parties, sometimes to visit churches specially designated as those to be visited in order to secure particular blessings, sometimes to visit different churches of the neighborhood, and in a few cases to visit no particular shrine, but merely to walk in spiritual procession.

For the first half of this year four Manhattan churches were named to be visited for the securing of certain blessings in connection with the jubilee, but during the second half, beginning on the first of July last, all churches are of special indulgence.

In order to encourage the visiting of churches and the securing of blessings parties are being formed, generally among the women members of societies, for the purpose of visiting churches. The hours are fixed for the evening at 8, and during the past five evenings many walking parties have paid visits to Catholic churches. Particular societies have met by agreement, generally at the parish church to which they belong. Forming in line, two by two, they walk in silence to some neighboring parish church. Arriving at it they enter, kneel and pray, and return as they came.

During the week such parties have been seen in many parts of the Bronx especially, and churches that have been visited are St. Joseph's, Washington Avenue, near Tremont; St. John Chrysostom, Southern Boulevard, near Westchester; St. Augustine, between Third and Franklin Avenues; Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham, and Sts. Peter and Paul, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue.

In Brooklyn the same plan has been followed, save that there whole congregations have united in the walks. For four nights this week the people of St. John the Evangelist have walked and have visited each night four different churches, where they have been met by the priests in charge of the churches. Two nights next week an effort is to be made to get two thousand communicants in line, when four other churches will be visited. In the case of the sodalities in the Bronx the members have been led in their walks by the officers, but in Broklyn by the parish clergy.

RODE HORSE INTO DRUG STORE.

Miss Cuyler of East Hampton Was After Soda Water, and She Got It.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., July 12.—Rebecca Cuyler, stepdaughter of the Rev. T. De Witt Taimage, yesterday afternoon rode her horse into the local drug store, bought a glass of soda, which she drank while sitting on her steed, and then rode out. Miss Cuyler is a very fine horsewoman, and yesterday, when on her way home, she became thirsty. She stopped at the East Hampton Pharmacy and rapped on the door with the butt of her riding whip. The druggist, without looking up, as he was busy, called out:

"Come in." His invitation was accepted. Miss Cuyler pushed the screen doors aside and laughingly rode her horse the full length of the store between the rows of glass showcases, and halted him in front of the soda fountain.

New Jersey Man Fell Dead at Mt. Vernon

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 12.—The body of Joseph Houghton, who dropped dead yesterday in a real estate office at Mount Vernon, N. Y., was brought to his home here to-day. Mr. Houghton was sixty-three years old and had been connected with the Singer Sewing Machine Company for over forty years. He was a first-class machinist and invented many improvements on the sewing machine. Mr. Houghton lived at 56 Orchard Street, Elizabeth, with his wife. He was twice married and leaves three sons by the first wife.

ROGERS INSPIRED BY CARNEGIE'S EXAMPLE

Wanted to Donate Large Amount to New York Library.

Then Decided to Transfer It to the Museum of Art—Died Before He Could Execute His Plan.

Through a letter which was made public yesterday by Lawyer William O. McDowell, who was a close friend and business associate of Jacob S. Rogers, the fact was brought out that the idea of giving the greater part of his vast fortune to the Metropolitan Museum of Art was entertained by Mr. Rogers for some time before his death. It appears that he went so far as to draft a letter six weeks before his death in which the tender of the endowment to the Museum was to have been made. The letter was dictated to Lawyer McDowell.

A day or two ago Lawyer McDowell called upon Lawyer Robert W. de Forest, who is a trustee under the Rogers will, and informed the latter of the steps Mr. Rogers had taken toward making the gift to the Museum. McDowell was able to tell the circumstances of his conferences with Mr. Rogers, which he said indicated to him that the capitalist had decided that if the city accepted his offer, to act personally in favor of the Museum, and if they did not, to let the will which McDowell supposed he had drawn conclude the matter in favor of the New York Public Library. The notes embodying the wishes of Mr. Rogers about making the Museum of Art a gift, McDowell said he had retained, and could fill them out.

Lawyer de Forest realizing that the letter and interviews indicated a certain continuity of purpose and would show that Mr. Rogers had given the matter of leaving his money to the Museum mature consideration, requested McDowell to fill out the letter and reduce also what transpired between him and Mr. Rogers during their interviews to writing, which he did. Following is the text of his communication:

"New York, July 11, 1901.

"Mr. Robert W. de Forest, 30 Broad Street, New York.

"Dear Sir: I have your letter of this date asking me to write out more fully than I have told you conversationally my remembrance of different conversations with Mr. Rogers in connection with the use of his property for the public good.

"On May 9, 1878, I had been instrumental in the publication of a special issue of The New York Graphic devoted to the Greater New York of the future, principally on the New Jersey side of the Hudson, in which I had endeavored to show how the New Jersey suburbs were as much a part of the great commercial metropolis of the New World as the part lying on Manhattan Island. This greater city included from Englewood, Paterson, Plainfield, to Long Branch in its suburbs. Manhattan Island was the banking, commercial, educational centre. Manufactories, warehouses, railroads, and residences each had their proper place in this Greater New York, taken as a whole. A very large edition of this paper was circulated by the great railroads and manufacturing companies located in New Jersey.

"The subject was thoroughly discussed many times between Mr. Rogers and myself, and in leaving his fortune to the Art Museum on Manhattan Island he did not leave it away from Paterson any more than he did from Brooklyn. Central Park is the natural location for a Museum of Art, for not only the centre but the suburbs of this great city.

"It has always been a hobby with me to see New York (and in this name I also include the part of New York that is in New Jersey) in every worthy particular the greatest city in the world. I wanted this great city in the great Republic to lead the world, and resented the narrowness that excluded any part of it as 'outside,' because a river and a State line can thrown into its centre. This might compel two Mayors and two Boards of Aldermen, but commercially and nationally it was one city.

"Into a conversation that Mr. Rogers had with me on this subject came a discussion of what he could do with his great wealth for Greater New York. He enjoyed saying sharp things, which justified one answering back in the same spirit. The old proverb, 'Many a true thing is said in a joke,' applies to the conversation on this subject that were at this time had between Mr. Rogers and myself.

"I found, however, that when some great thing for Greater New York was suggested he became serious and most interested. In this way I suggested to him a great free circulating library. Columbia College made the great National university that George Washington had in mind when he made his will. Cooper Institute made the technical educational institute, not exceeded by any other in the world. He led the discussion into a mercantile library, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Historical Society, and the American Museum of Natural History.

"Later, since the great gift to New York by Mr. Carnegie, he had seemed very much in earnest. He sought me out at my office, came as a business man with a most important matter of business on his mind, which was to be attended to at once. He did not tell me of the will that is now being discussed. He took the subject up where we had formerly, in a spirit of banter, discussed it.

"I urged the two departments of the New York Public Library that I wanted to see strengthened. This seemed to meet with his cordial approval, and he took the memorandum that I had secured from Mr. Cadwalader at his (Mr. Rogers's) request, to take to his lawyer for the drafting of his will, as if the matter was settled. This memorandum reads as follows:

While I am aware of the difficulty and danger of assuming to positively direct the precise form in which the amount can be best used, I request that one-half the same be used by the Trustees of the Public Library in the purchase of books in such manner and on such lines as shall best further the use of the library, and the remainder be appropriated to administration and providing additional expert assistance in the library. I do not, however, insist that the entire amount be so employed, but indicate my views.

The Trustees may, in reference to the amount bequeathed for books, use the whole or any part thereof at once, and from time to time use the income of the remainder, but as to the portion intended to improve administration, I suggest that the same be invested and the income only applied, and I direct that in making investments the said Trustees may exercise their discretion, and shall not be limited to investments in securities provided by law for such institution or for charities.

"I was constantly urging him not to make a will, but to act himself. When later he returned to me and requested me to draft a letter to the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, I concluded that he had decided, if the city accepted his offer, to act personally in favor of the Museum, and that if they did not to let the will, which I supposed he had made, conclude the matter in favor of the New York Public Library.

"I have succeeded in finding the notes I made from which I dictated the letter that he was planning to send to the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It reads as follows:

"To the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art:

"Gentlemen: I am very favorably impressed with the great gift made to the New York Public Library by the Hon. Andrew Carnegie. To me, side by side with the Public Library, as a very important part of the educational plant of New York, is the Metropolitan Museum of Art. If New York will furnish the site for any extension to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, that may be necessary for added buildings as the result of this gift, as it has done for the present building, and a central park, and will agree in satisfactory form to provide future maintenance, with a sum not less than the amount that shall be pledged for library purposes in the agreement that is made with Mr. Carnegie, I stand ready to transfer to the Metropolitan Museum of Art property and money of the value of .....

"If this gift is accepted, I would like to see the President of the New York Board of Education and the President of the New York Public Library made ex-officio members of your Board of Trustees, and I would consider it a privilege to have an additional member elected upon my nomination.

"You will observe from this draft that Mr. Rogers's idea was that the Museum of Art was as much a part of the educational plant of New York as was the New York Public Library, and that there should be an accord of interest between them, and a close relationship to the Board of Education.

"I note that several gifts made by Mr. Rogers in his will have lapsed; one to his housekeeper, and one to his lawyer, and that one sister was overlooked. I have no personal acquaintance in any way with any of the individuals who would be benefited by this suggestion, but I do hope that in case there is no contest the lapsed legacies will be, with the approval of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the residuary legatee, made good to the legal heirs of the beneficiaries, and that the omitted sister be given the same amount that he bequeathed to his brother Columbus.

"Very truly yours,

"WILLIAM O. McDOWELL."

PROBATE OF WILL OPPOSED.

Jacob S. Rogers's Half-Sister Files a Caveat—An Outside Claimant.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 12.—Virginia Hernisch, half-sister of Jacob S. Rogers, to-day filed a caveat in the Surrogate's Court against admitting the will of her half-brother to probate. The caveat is signed by Mrs. Hernisch as principal and James McC. Morrow as counsel. This opens the fight, and the will cannot now be admitted to probate anywhere in this State without a contest unless Mrs. Hernisch should elect to withdraw the caveat.

The first outside claimant to the estate put in a claim yesterday. She is a Mrs. Supples, who lives in a town in Western New York. She wrote to Mr. Pennington. "Her letter," said Mr. Pennington, "was very illiterate. I attach not the least importance to it. She said that her mother was a Mrs. Clara Rogers, and she always understood that her father was Jacob Rogers."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:40	Sun sets...7:31	Moon rises...2:25

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:12	Gov. Isl'd...5:37	H. Gate....7:20
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:28	Gov. Isl'd...5:55	H. Gate....7:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alecto, Newcastle	.....	.....
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellaura, Manchester	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	3:00 A. M.
Nauplia, Copenhagen, &c	.....	.....
Olinda, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	2:30 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sallust, Argentina, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Rugo, Antwerp	.....	.....
Tampican, Liverpool	.....	.....
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Barbados, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JULY 15.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jeffer

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WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE CORN OUTLOOK.

A serious disaster to the corn crop would be a calamity of grave consequence to the country, from whatever point of view regarded. It is an easy matter, however, under existing conditions, greatly to exaggerate the damage this crop has suffered from the intense heat and the prevalence of drying winds over portions of the corn belt. The Government report shows that the injury suffered up to July 1 was confined chiefly to the early corn in parts of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas. The late corn in this area is in fairly good condition. The shortage deemed probable from the data now at hand is variously estimated at from 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels. This, however, owing to the large acreage planted, should not cause as much alarm as Wall Street appears to feel over the corn situation. The corn crop of 1900 was 2,078,144,000 bushels. The production in bushels of the States in which the high temperatures and lack of rain have impaired the yield, was: Kansas, 237,621,000; Missouri, 162,915,000; Oklahoma, 10,133,000; Texas, 81,151,000; Arkansas, 48,087,000. The 1900 total in these States and Territory was about 539,907,000 bushels. A loss from dry weather equivalent to half of last year's corn crop of this entire area would give a shortage of less than 270,000,000 bushels, or about 13 per cent. of the entire gathering of 1900. The wildest and most panicky reports thus far justify no such fears. Statistician BROWN of the New York Produce Exchange figures the prospective yield of corn on the basis of the latest Government reports at 2,098,000,000 bushels, or some 20,000,000 bushels more than last year. This, however, appears to be somewhat too optimistic for the present temper of the trade. Unofficial estimates are slightly lower. It should be understood, however, that a very large part of the corn which has been rendered unmarketable as corn by arrested development will be utilized in feeding stock. Its fodder value has not been seriously impaired, and it will ultimately reach the market, to the profit of the farmer, as fat cattle and hogs or hog products.

Corn is a crop which frequently appears to suffer from great heat and insufficient rain more than it really does. That the crop will this year fall short of the early expectation based upon the acreage planted may be assumed, but it is still too early, and the proof of irreparable loss too uncertain, to warrant the conclusion that it will mean in the net anything more serious than a gain of a few cents per bushel to the producer, and more or less active speculation on 'Change. As it is, we shall probably have corn enough to meet our own food requirements and for export to the extent of last year's shipments of 209,000,000 bushels.

We have no wish to belittle the unfavorable elements of the crop situation; but those who are looking for ground for anxiety would do well to remember that the area of serious crop impairment is strictly circumscribed. Large crops of wheat, cotton, oats, and hay are assured, and nowhere has the damage been so serious as to threaten local impoverishment. The farmers will end the year in a generally satisfactory condition, and we shall find in November the usual causes for thanksgiving presented in the Presidential and Gubernatorial proclamations.

COLUMBIA WINS!

The task of the designer of racing machines to hunt or to hold the America's Cup does not seem to be so easy and inviting as the casual observer might suppose. There is no counting on the weather. The British challengers for the last few years have been acting upon the assumption that there was no weather in this country, at least in the season when the cup races are sailed, and that a thing that can be made to float and carry her tremendous spread of canvas in a zephyr, and will hold together until the races are decided, will be, in that respect, good enough.

They have had their disappointments, in addition to their principal disappointment that the challenger has never been quite good enough for the defender, even in American weather. The deciding race between the Puritan and Genesta was sailed in a big breeze. It is true that Genesta was a yacht, and Puritan a good deal nearer to it than any of the absurd machines they are building now to fight for the cup. When our friend Sir THOMAS came out to fight for the cup, and encountered weather of the most American, for which, nevertheless, his boat had been built and sparred, he said: "Wait till we get a breeze." He got a breeze, and was worse beaten than he had been before.

It was by the Columbia that he was then and thus beaten. And yesterday it was made to appear that the Columbia is a better boat than the Constitution when there is a breeze. It was no endangering, or even exciting, kind of breeze, but it was a breeze, and the first the trial boats have had. A minute and twenty-eight seconds is not much. But it is enough; 'twill serve, as Mercutio hath it. In the languid zephyr it has been pretty clearly shown that Constitution is the better boat. And the small difference of yesterday may well be due to luck or handling, much more to luck than handling. Nevertheless, it throws an additional responsibility on the committee appointed to select the representative yacht, which had responsibilities enough before. Moreover, to add to the troubles of the committee, it seems that our leemaking friend from Boston made a much better showing yesterday than she has made before. But for her unfortunate accident, it even seems that she would have been formidable in the decent sailing breeze that happened to be blowing yesterday. The facts would seem to denote the necessity of more trial races than were originally contemplated. All the better for us, for those of us who care about yachting. Because the recent history of contests for the cup indicates that the interest is in the preliminary contests, not in the final contest. The result of that seems to most of us "a foregone conclusion."

M'DONNELL ACQUITTED.

We trust that no one of our regular readers missed reading the report we printed yesterday of the trial of MCDONNELL for murder. For the satisfaction of all curious readers, as well as for the interests of justice, it is well that Justice FURSMAN had recovered from his indisposition and was able to try the case. Because, really, the case has proved to be one of the most dramatically human and thrilling performances that the New York public has for a long time been privileged to "assist at."

Truly, it seems that MCDONNELL owes his acquittal to his candor. His candor was, in fact, complete. It is, of course, possible that his counsel advised him to it. But it does not look likely that any lawyer would counsel his client to give away his whole case by admitting what the prosecution could not otherwise easily have proved, by supplying the missing link in the testimony against himself. Such a confession would have horrified any well-regulated lawyer, who could not by calculation, nor otherwise than by imagination, have predicted the effect of it.

Imagine any poet, or novelist, or dramatist setting forth in fiction what was actually done in a prosaic court of justice in this town. It would have made his fortune as a man of imagination. Such an artist would have been entitled to say to himself, as THACKERAY is related, by himself, to have said to himself, when he had written the great scene between the Marquis of Steyne and Rawdon Crawley: "My boy, that's genius." Such a touch of nature is brought out in the testimony of MCDONNELL in his own behalf, damaging admissions and all.

"There is a soul of goodness in things evil." That is the moral of this case. It is as if the culprit had said to the jury: "I had not the luck to be well brought up. I was a gambler, a 'sport,' a lawbreaker. I even admit that I am the homicide the prosecution would have great difficulty in proving me if I did not admit it. But 'a man's a man for a' that.' Although a 'sport' and a gambler and a homicide, I am not necessarily—in fact, I am not at all—a liar or a coward. I did kill this man. I had to kill him. What then?"

Such is the effect of these rudimentary and all-essential human virtues of honesty and courage that the jury straightway believes everything he says, acquits him, we have no doubt with enthusiasm and we have no doubt with justice, of the charge on which he is held, and turns him loose, we will not say as an example to human nature, but at least, in this matter, as no disgrace to it. So much for frankness and courage. If a certain number of well-meaning and reformatory persons had these elementary virtues in the same degree with this "sport," we should have more hope than we have now of a real municipal reform.

THE STEEL MERGER AS A BASIS OF CONFIDENCE.

When the United States Steel Corporation was formed the prediction was freely made that it was a Juggernaut under whose wheels the independent works venturing to establish or maintain a competition in the lines it sought to control would be ground into impalpable powder. "How," asked the prophets of evil, "can either capital or enterprise compete with a billion dollars?" The answer might very well be that they could not; but the vast difference that exists between a capital of a billion of dollars and the capitalization for that amount of certain combined plants which, exclusive of ore and coal mines, could be replaced for perhaps a quarter of a billion, seems to have been lost sight of in the discussion. One has only to ask himself how much more formidable this great merger would have been if capitalized for ten billions to see that large capitalizations, based upon estimates of future earnings, are more disquieting to those upon whom devolves the responsibility for meeting fixed charges, interest, and dividends than to any one else.

So far as can be judged from surface indications, the United States Steel Corporation is a very amiable giant. It has not crushed anybody, and, apparently, has not tried to. Its managers have attended strictly to business, and have neither troubled others nor been troubled by them. The idea seems to have gained ground that they are not so anxious to eliminate competition that they can be looked upon as potential buyers for every plant offered. Those who have undertaken to frighten its management do not seem to have succeeded very well, and plants projected or undertaken with a view to giving them a "nuisance value" great enough to insure their purchase and absorption have not been negotiated for, and are not likely to be.

Meanwhile, the great steel merger is exercising an influence in a direction wholly unexpected and quite contrary to the predictions of those who saw it only as an overshadowing menace to every enterprise not subordinate or tributary to it. Because of it, confidence in the stability and safety of well-considered iron and steel investments is being established on a firmer basis than ever before. It is not difficult to understand why this is so. The conception and successful financing of the United States Steel Corporation proves that the most conspicuously successful and practical business men of this country believe that the steel business is one of such promise as to warrant its organization on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. In its management are found some of the cleverest men the century has produced. They know the iron and steel business thoroughly. They are successful men, whose identification has been with successful enterprises. To make the United States Steel Corporation successful it is necessary that they should be able to maintain for many years conditions in the iron and steel markets which will be favorable to an immense output at remunerative prices. They undoubtedly expect to do it, and others who know them share this expectation. To monopolize the benefits of such favorable conditions would be impossible; consequently, those in the business who are not identified with the Steel Corporation feel as safe as merchantmen convoyed by a fleet of warships. With the wisdom or unwisdom of this view we have no concern. It is held, it is perfectly intelligible, and it accounts for the fact that the first and most conspicuous result of the great merger has been to establish confidence among those in a competition with it which, if not exactly friendly, is certainly not hostile, for the excellent reason that it does not need to be.

The tangible evidence of this is found in the important accessions of fresh capital which the steel industry is now attracting all over the country. Some new plants of first importance are building, which will take their position in the very front rank of their respective classes, but the most conspicuous progress has been in the extension and improvement of well-established works, calling for heavy investments of new capital, as well as the reinvestment of much of the earnings of the past two years. Even in this the United States Steel Corporation continues to set the pace, which its competitors follow willingly, and even enthusiastically. The necessary improvements and extensions begun by the constituent companies prior to the merger are being carried forward without unnecessary duplication. The net result of all this has been immensely to strengthen the iron and steel industries of this country and to aid powerfully in creating conditions which foreign producers are warranted in regarding with grave apprehension. When the domestic demand adjusts itself to what average experience would warrant us in regarding as normal, there cannot very well fail to be serious trouble for English, German, and Belgian manufacturers, and perhaps no little friction between the great merger and the independent plants which have expanded in imitation of its impressive magnitude.

DOMESTIC GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

The expedient of a Michigan citizen who asked for and obtained an injunction restraining another citizen from taking any steps or performing any acts calculated to disturb the temporarily satisfactory focusing of his wife's affections upon himself has the interest of novelty, at least. If it works to his expectation it will be much better than remonstrating with the fascinating neighbor with a shotgun, or adopting toward his wife a line of conduct which would be likely to invite a retaliatory policy on her part. The injunction is granted in perpetuam, and restrains the neighbor from visiting, speaking to, writing to, or in any way, directly or indirectly, communicating with the young woman whose constancy seems to need such safeguarding as a formal order of court can give it.

The chief objection to this method of procedure on the part of timid husbands would seem to be that it presumes a greater knowledge than the average man usually has concerning the extent of his requirements in the matter of such injunctions. This suggests the thought that perhaps husbands who are anxious concerning the permanence of their domestic happiness might save the courts much trouble and better attain the end in view by securing injunctions restraining their wives from surreptitious interviews or clandestine correspondence with any male person whatsoever.

Some difference of opinion is likely to exist among lawyers as to the propriety in the Michigan case of the action of the Court in granting a perpetual injunction on an ex parte plea. It seems as if it should have been made returnable within a reasonable time, on an order to show cause why it should not be made perpetual. This, however, is a matter in which it is presumable the honorable Court knew what was right and proper better than we do. Our only object in calling attention to it at all is to present this method of treating domestic trouble for the consideration of husbands.

According to a dispatch to The Record-Herald of Chicago, President MCKINLEY, on the eve of his departure for Canton, said to a member of his Cabinet that he "did not feel encouraged to believe that there would be either a direct revision of the tariff or the extension of reciprocity arrangements at the coming session of Congress." He would be a very curious reasoner if he did feel encouraged that anything of the kind would take place. If he desired that it should with sufficient earnestness to use all his influence in that direction, he could do much. A frank and sincere appeal by him to the public sentiment of the country would bring to his support a strength that even the protectionists in the Senate would be compelled to respect. But he has shown no intention to take the lead in the matter. The same authority says that Mr. MCKINLEY is intending to concentrate his efforts on securing "an equitable, even generous, tariff arrangement with Cuba." These be "prave 'orts," and we trust that Mr. MCKINLEY will be able to accomplish something. It is, to say the least, a "plain duty."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some years ago there was a prolonged and vivacious newspaper controversy in regard to the man-eating propensities of sharks. Mr. HERMANN OELRICHS started the discussion by asserting in the most positive way that, however it might be elsewhere, in these latitudes the much-feared creatures were as harmless as cod-fish or porgies, and though many disputed his statement, not only did he demonstrate the sincerity of his belief by swimming into the midst of a school of sharks off Fire Island without harm, but he offered a substantial reward for anything approaching legal evidence of an attack by northern sharks on human beings, and his offer cost him as little as his swim, since nobody qualified for receiving the reward. The outcome of the episode was a general incredulity as to the anthropophageousness of sharks in these waters, and this feeling was extended by some people to sharks everywhere. It is a fact that even in the tropics it is hard to find witnesses who will testify to having seen with their own eyes men either killed or bitten by the so-called tigers of the sea, and inquiries recently made along the whole string of the Lesser Antilles failed to elicit personal knowledge of a single case. However, some sharks in some places do possess the courage with which the whole race is commonly credited, and proof of this fact is presented in a very curious snapshot picture which is photographically reproduced in The London Graphic. The original was taken in the harbor of Aden from a steamer which was surrounded by small boats containing boys eager to dive for pennies thrown into the water by the passengers. One of the latter, though intending only to get a picture of the divers, happened to touch the spring of his camera just as a boy, on reaching the surface after a long submersion, was seized by a shark. The creature came with a rush that carried him half out of the water, and both he and his victim were caught on the sensitive film at the very moment of the tragedy. It is not a pretty picture, but it settles the question as to whether sharks will attack living human beings.

—Just one of our anti-imperialists ever evidenced the possession of an ability to see the funny side of things, and a frog story was the basis, and still forms an appreciable part of that person's reputation as a humorist. We printed yesterday another frog story, like his evidently prepared, not as a guarantee of good faith, but solely for publication, that was in some respects an improvement on the tale nominally from Calaveras, and perhaps it, too, was the work of an anti-imperialist. It was to the effect that certain children in Albany, Mo., had a pet frog; that the children, having found a stick of dynamite which they thought was putty, fed bits thereof to the frog, who ate the bits under the impression that they were insects, and that a heavy tool chest then fell upon the frog, exploding him, killing one of the children, injuring another and a Mrs. MCCURRY, and destroying part of the house. It was a mistake for the author of this anecdote to kill the child, for that gave it undue sombreness and renders unseemly the sort of recognition deserved by the rest of it, but still it is really an able romance, and several of its details are most skillfully devised. We like especially the beautiful inconsequence of the statement that the children gave the dynamite to the frog because they thought it was putty. As there is no earthly reason for believing that frogs like putty, or will eat it under any persuasion or compulsion, the calm assumption that the explanation explains shows deep knowledge of the infant mind and casts a glow of verisimilitude over the whole yarn. The same praise cannot be bestowed on the obviously inaccurate assumption that the frog took the bits of dynamite for insects. Frogs are past masters of entomology, and if one of them ate dynamite it would be out of sheer good nature and a desire to amuse the children. The tool chest and Mrs. MCCURRY are all right, but we must protest again that the infliction of death on one of the personages of the drama was in bad taste and a serious error of judgment. The author of the romance, however, is probably still young, and with practice he ought to go far.

—More trouble for the Administration. It has grievously offended The Poughkeepsie Eagle, by allowing that subdivision of the Government machine which is known as the United States Board of Geographical Names to decree that hereafter the official appellation of "New Paltz" shall be "Newpaltz," and this innovation The Eagle regards as utterly abhorrent and incompatible with the perpetuation of the Republic. The Geographical Board, it says, "has always displayed a body of freshness for which it has deserved to be called down, but we think it reaches the limit when it proposes to write the name of the well-known old village over in Ulster County 'Newpaltz.'" Continuing, The Eagle declares that "there are a great many places in America that begin with the word 'New,' and they are all of them names of places in Europe, whose sons and daughters, when they came to the new land, wished to preserve some memory of their old home. There is no need to refer to them, for they are everywhere, and the reasons for keeping them just as they have always been would seem to be strong enough to convince any sensible man, or board of men. The body of Hollanders and Huguenots who came here so early, and, finding their way back from the river into the wilderness, pitched their tents on the banks of the Wallkill before the now busier towns and cities on the Hudson had an inhabitant, ought to be honored by keeping up the name of 'the Paltz,' and to destroy it by making it only a syllable of another word, without a capital letter or anything else to show what it means or whence it came, is simply outrageous." The conclusion of The Eagle is that "the American people are not prepared as yet to write 'Newyork,' or 'Newjersey,' or even 'Newengland.'" There are several inaccuracies of statement in these remarks, but they do contain gleams of almost human intelligence, and we confess to feeling a strong dislike for "Newpaltz." Personally, however, we are rather fond of the Geographical Board, and though it strained our affection hard when it changed "Puerto Rico" to "Porto Rico," we submitted as gracefully as we could, and since that day have used the absurd corruption of what at best was a slightly absurd misnomer. But usually the board has good reason for its decisions, and anyway, as The Eagle should remember, in the matter of names there is immense convenience in an authoritative standard, and it is better that everybody should be wrong, provided everybody makes the same error, than that there should be uncertainty and confusion.

—It is stated, probably with truth, that even if the self-styled President of the Borough of Manhattan should be removed, as a result of the present action against him, from the office which he has so long and so insolently usurped despite his acknowledged ineligibility to hold it, the Tammany Aldermen could at once re-elect him. We long ago pointed out the course by which Mr. COOGAN could not only be promptly removed, but could also be properly punished by fine or imprisonment or both. He should have been indicted for committing a misdemeanor that is clearly defined by statute, and it is beyond our power to see how conviction could have failed to follow indictment, since there is no question that he voted outside the county and so lost the residence in it which is a necessary qualification for holding the office of Borough President. Our remarkable Corporation Counsel, however, was not moved to take—or perhaps we should say he was moved not to take—the requisite steps to vindicate the law and protect the city's interests and reputation. So Mr. COOGAN has wielded the authority and enjoyed the privileges of a position which one of our Igorote wards has as much right to hold as he. It makes the matter worse, not better, that he has drawn no salary since his ineligibility was discovered. Work done without a salary is always paid for somehow.

METHODS OF RAILWAYS AND CRITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much fault is found with the system of the Metropolitan Railway, but it seems to me that the system of some of its critics is much more disorderly. Take, to illustrate, the alleged facts and the arguments of Mr. Patrick McGinnis. He says that the total number of power cars of the company is 1,336. As a matter of fact, as any one who uses his eyes can satisfy himself, the total is something like a thousand more than that. Mr. McGinnis must have had access to a very ancient report. This initial error explains his subsequent wonderful figures.

He says, for example, that the average number of passengers the car each trip is 226, which is absurd on the face of it, for he evidently means that 226 fares are paid the car each trip. Let any reader of this do as I have done for years, always make a note of the number of fares rung up, and he will have a far better idea of the average number of non-transferred passengers than he will get by figuring on an assumed total number of cars supposed to be running.

It may be true that the average headway in running is four minutes, taking the whole day of twenty-four hours, but if Mr. McGinnis will take his stand on an Eighth Avenue corner on a day when a game of ball is in progress at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street he will easily satisfy himself that lower Broadway is not the only street where less than a minute's headway is made for a considerable length of time.

But the most curious, perhaps, and certainly the least reasonable of the objections raised by Mr. McGinnis is his charge that the Metropolitan has unnecessarily diverted traffic into Broadway from the crosstown lines. I think it is fair to assume that if passengers on the crosstown lines are given the choice of routes down town and choose the Broadway line it is because they wish to go that way, and I suspect that they would object decidedly to being compelled to take another line. Yet this is what Mr. McGinnis demands shall be done. Passengers by the crosstown lines can be transferred to the Sixth, Eighth, or Fourth Avenue cars for down town; if they prefer the Broadway route, what is Mr. McGinnis's suggested remedy? Is he prepared to maintain seriously that he has a better right to ride on the Broadway cars than have passengers who come by "a number of the crosstown lines"? This seems to be his meaning. Is he in equity justified in making this claim for certain passengers over other passengers? I think not.

CLOSE OBSERVER.

New York, July 12, 1901.

REMEDY FOR JUDICIAL NEGLECT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read with great interest your recent editorials upon the remissness of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Manhattan, and being especially pleased with the one published to-day, I beg leave to call to your attention the remedy for much of the disregard which the Justices have for the rights of the unermined citizen. To get at the root of the trouble, which, by the way, is rather prevalent among most classes of our public "servants," is to place in the hands of the people the power of making nominations in the several parties by a direct vote of their enrolled members. There are plenty of good men in either of the great parties to assure that the nominations made in the way proposed shall be of a grade superior to the majority of selections at the present time.

Even if it is allowed that the grade of nominees is no better, so far as their legal attainments, &c., are concerned, it has nevertheless proved to be true in places where this system has been tried, that as soon as such a method of nomination is put into practice, the attitude of the office holders at once changes for the better. It takes them but an incalculably short time to realise that, from being the tool of an irresponsible boss, they are directly amenable to the power which can and is wielded by independent voters at primaries where this direct nomination system is in vogue.

While the system which places directly in the hands of every citizen who may be enrolled in a party (and the vast majority are so enrolled) the power to nominate at first hand, may not at once produce a millennium, it would beyond the possibility of doubt cause such reforms in our systems of administration, executive, legislative, and judicial, as would make it seem to those who have fought for clean government that Satan and his minions had taken a vacation at last.

Let the good work which you have started go on to a successful fruition. Keep up your fight until your appeals have aroused some of that public spirit which always exists but so seldom is militant. And do not allow threats of judicial displeasure and the use of the power which the judiciary undoubtedly possesses to swerve you from the course you have undertaken to pursue. May the sound of modern artillery coming from the same place whence formerly issued the volleys against the Tweed gang, awaken the people to a sense of their rights and duties and how to protect and perpetuate them.

J. E. EASTMOND.

New York, July 11, 1901.

CENTRAL ROAD'S DEFIANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's TIMES "The Practicable in Tunnel Improvement" is to the point. It is a surprise to us all that officers of a great and wealthy corporation should plead the baby act. A little country road managed as this road is would have to give up, for its patrons would be disgusted, as we are, but can't help ourselves. The New York Central owns the only entrance into this city by the east as well as west side. No other steam road can get into New York. They look out for that and then say, "You can accept of our train service or walk."

This city has been very generous with this corporation, as the taxpayers well know. Other railroads pay for improvements. When there is any change in lowering the tracks this company asks the city to pay half. A fair question: Does this corporation own the city? No other city in the world would put up with the inconvenience we are put to. This company could have given us rapid transit years ago if it had had competent men as managers. What would the Pennsylvania Railroad Company do for this city if it had a chance? A few more editorials like to-day's should show this company that it is about time to do something besides make excuses for incompetency.

M. C. BURTON.

New York, July 11, 1901.

Solution of the Tunnel Evils.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a means of solving the difficulty, why could not the roof of the tunnel north of the Grand Central Station be taken off, at least of the central portion, for all or most of its extent? I do not know how thick the roof is, but it would, in these days of large undertakings, be a comparatively easy matter to remove it without interrupting the traffic.

Would this make a cut deeper than much of that north of the Harlem River? Is it not really a deep cut roofed over?

New York, July 11, 1901. J. S. P.

IN FAVOR OF PARK CHAIRS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Spate chairs must go, why should not hansom cabs go, parlor cars go, orchestra and all reserved seats go—indeed, everything go that the disgruntled don't like? I cannot see but that the reserved chairs in the public parks are a great convenience and comfort, for which a small charge is made.

I am sure that if I wished to sit in a park I would rather sit in a comfortable chair for 5 cents than on the free, uncomfortable benches, and I am able-bodied at that. For women and children the reserved park chair would be a greater benefit, because the public benches are invariably filled with men who would be better working rather than as they appear to be, loafing, smoking, and spitting, and making the place intolerable for women and children, and even for men of some sense of decency.

The talk about class distinction is what is commonly understood as "rot"; there has always been and always will be class distinction; if not, why are there pay days at the museums in the Park? Why not have the places of refreshment go? Let all carry their lunches and drink from the democratic tin cup hanging at the water hydrants, as some have to. Class distinction! Let us hear no more about such nonsense. The controversy has gone too far already. "We the people" are becoming ridiculous.

Let the Spate chairs stay, and every other thing stay that adds comfort, and not be discontinued because a certain class says "must go," which would be class distinction indeed. Why, what about the boats on the lakes of the parks? Will they have to go, too? W. P.

New York, July 11, 1901.

DEFECTS OF THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The increased agitation against our present tariff, which is a hindrance to our exportations, results in lower figures for our manufactures in foreign lands than in our own, and engenders a retaliation of European countries, may compel Congress to recognize public dissatisfaction by discussing the measures of relief.

Reciprocity treaties are not likely to accord these for the reason that the tariff of July 24, 1897, occupying seventy-six octavo pages, but supplemented by about 7,000 pages of decisions by the Board of General Appraisers; the Secretary of the Treasury, and the United States courts, has been construed on so wrong a principle as to make its replacement by a tariff combining simplicity, clearness, and liberality preferable to a tinkering with the present which overprotects the manufacturers at the expense of the people at large.

The attempt to lay bare all the defects of our tariff would exceed the space allowable to this appeal, but the agitation for a tariff for revenue might derive some benefit by the disclosure that, according to the alphabetical schedule of the customs tariff of 1897, the assessment of manufactures of cotton is made under 300 conditions; wool, 122; silk, 126; iron, 273, and steel, 332. X.

New York, July 11th, 1901.

Shops on the Sidewalk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in riding along Third Avenue from Twenty-fifth Street up, in Brooklyn, that store keepers have about half of their shops on the sidewalk, and not only that, but I notice they are allowed to have sheds to the gutter. Is it within the law to permit these things, and are the laws for Manhattan different than they are for Brooklyn? I noticed one place somewhere in the Fifties streets where a firm has a whole furniture store on the walk, and am surprised that some of the people who live in that section don't kick.

Put this in type large enough for the Commissioner of Highways to see, and oblige a constant reader.

GEORGE B. BEDELL.

New York, July 10, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Sadly Lacking.

Baby Swellkid (to friend)—How awkwardly that common child walks!

Friend—Yes; she has no carriage at all!—Chicago News.

None Ever Lost.

"People will find fault."

"It seems inherent in human nature."

"The surprising part is so much fault is found when so few seem to lose any of their faults."—Philadelphia Times.

Quite Out of It.

Mrs. Bluegore—But they are very fashionable, are they not?

Mrs. Swellman—Fashionable? Most assuredly not. Why, they permit the care of their children to interfere with their social obligations.—Philadelphia Press.

Had Done What She Could.

Mother—I fear, Susannah, that you do not encourage Mr. Scarlboy enough.

Daughter—What shall I do, mamma?

"Why, encourage him; he's very timid, you know; give him a hint!"

"Mamma, you pain me. Haven't I already given him a corn popper, a popgun, and a box of firecrackers? Hints, indeed!"—San Francisco Bulletin.

AMBITION.

From The Denver News.

A fever in the blood that burns
By day and night!
A heart unsatisfied that turns
Toward the height!
An eagle in the soul that yearns
For boundless flight!

An inner self that sees a star
Above you glow,
Then shows how poor a thing you are
And bids you grow;
That points you to a goal afar
And bids you go!

A hand that ever points the way
To glories new!
Above the Future's hills, a ray
That shines for you!
A voice that ever seems to say,
"Arise and do!"

From Prophecy, that looks before,
A magic word,
By which your very spirit's core
Is thrilled and stirred,
And by whose power evermore
Your will is spurred!

A fount of hope with silvery chime,
That ever springs
Within you and a song sublime
Forever sings,
And like it bids you ever climb
To higher things!

This is the inner world I see
With light agleam;
And yet a pawn of Destiny
I almost seem.
What means the Impulse unto me?
I only dream.

Within the smile of God seems bright,
But things without
Look barren, as there were a blight
On all about.
My human heart is torn to-night
With hurt and doubt.

About the world men madly run,
By greed made blind.
There is so much that might be done
For humankind;
So much, O God, that I for one
My part would find.

This word from somewhere comes to me:
"Rail not at fate.
Those who obtain self-mastery
Alone are great;
For they shall master Destiny.
Strive on and wait."

DISOBEYED AN INJUNCTION.

Houghtaling Not Saved from Being Adjudged in Contempt by Acting Upon Counsel's Advice.

Francis Houghtaling, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of St. John and Malta, was yesterday adjudged in contempt by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court for failing to obey an injunction. However, as Houghtaling based his refusal to comply on the advice of counsel, Justice Bischoff permits him to purge himself of contempt by complying with the terms of the injunction and paying the costs of the motion and a fee to opposing counsel of $25.

Houghtaling said that in acting as he did he did not intend the slightest disrespect to the Court or its order. His attorney also swore that he advised defendant that an appeal was contemplated with a stay, and that as any compliance with the order before the hearing of such appeal might be considered a waiver of the right to appeal, all action on the part of Houghtaling, under the order, should be avoided.

Justice Bischoff, in his opinion, says:

"Thus is presented squarely the position of an attorney of this court confessedly advising his client not to act under the order of the Court until the appeal had been taken and the question of stay thereon determined. There is no doubt that such instruction was ill-advised, as the law is well settled that advice of counsel will never protect a party against liability for violating an injunction."

The late Justice Daniels is then quoted to the effect that, "if it should be held that the advice of counsel, irrespective of its propriety, would protect a party against liability from punishment for violating an injunction, then a means would be at once devised by which an injunction order could be set at defiance and thoroughly nullified, for the party desirous of avoiding its restraints might very well consult counsel on the subject who should be selected with a view of furnishing the advice that the injunction might be disregarded. But the law has supplied no alternative of that description for the protection of a party who by his conduct violates the restraints of an injunction."

Justice Bischoff then continues:

"The only question, therefore, is as to the punishment which should be inflicted upon the defendant because of his conduct in violation of the injunction order. The Court has a right and ought to consider, however, the advice of defendant's counsel as a circumstance in mitigating the punishment that otherwise might be inflicted."

SAYS TEN-CENT FEE IS ENOUGH.

Lawyer Testing Brooklyn Register's Right to Charge More for a Mortgage Search.

Lawyer William S. Maddox made a motion yesterday before Justice Hooker, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to compel James R. Howe, Register of Kings County, to accept the sum of 10 cents for a mortgage search instead of $13, which the Register is alleged to have charged. Lawyer Maddox declared that the Register could not legally charge more than 10 cents. In fact, as the Register was asked to search only against one name, the charge might reasonably be only 5 cents. A clerk from his office, he alleged, was charged $29.75 for the search, but as the clerk had only $13 with him, the Register's representative consented to accept that amount and release the search.

Lawyer Bert Reiss, for the Register, said that his client was not compelled by law to make the search, and it was made as a matter of courtesy. The order for the search, he said, was so ambiguously worded that a search almost from the beginning of the records of mortgages was necessitated.

After some further argument Justice Hooker directed the attorneys to hand up the papers and reserved decision.

COLLEGE WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

National Officers of the Kappa Alpha Theta Elected.

The Kappa Alpha Theta, a secret organization of college women, which has been in convention since Tuesday at the Hotel Albert, in University Place, wound up its business affairs last night with a dinner at the hotel. A score or more colleges were represented, the delegates coming from as far west as California and as far east as Boston.

At the session which closed the convention these National officers were chosen to serve until the next biennial convention: Grand President—Miss Edna Harmon Wickson of California; Vice Presidents—Miss Alta Miller of Illinois, Miss Pearl Green of California, and Miss Adelaide C. Hoffman of New York; Secretary—Miss Pearl Green; Treasurer—Miss M. E. Scott of New York.

BIG RAILROAD CONTRACTS.

The Consolidated Road Will Spend $3,000,000 in Bridgeport.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 12.—Three contracts, representing an aggregate of $3,000,000, were awarded by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to-day to New York firms for the construction of viaducts for elevating the tracks of the New York and Berkshire Division in Bridgeport.

The work, which is to be completed in eighteen months, will mean the elimination of thirty-three grade crossings and the erection of a large depot. The city assumes a share of the cost not to exceed $400,000.

NEW LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

Incorporated in New Jersey with Authorized Capital Stock of $1,500,000.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—Articles incorporating the People's Light and Power Company, were recorded to-day in the office of the County Clerk. The principal office of the company will be at 161 Washington Street, and William A. Jones is the legal agent. The authorized capital stock is $1,500,000, and the incorporators are William A. Jones, Joseph B. Short, and Melville A. Carpenter.

Mr. Jones said this afternoon that the corporation would not do business in Newark. The articles were broad enough to permit them to do business anywhere. There were some good men behind it, he said, but declined to give their names.

Officials of the United Electric Company disclaimed any knowledge of the People's Light and Power Company. The United absorbed the old People's Light and Power Company and the title of the new company may not stand owing to duplication.

A WORKING WOMEN'S UNION.

Formed in Chicago for the Betterment of Household Servants.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Servant girls and working women here have taken preliminary steps for the formation of the union they have been planning so long. Last night the Working Women's Union of America was organized under the direction of the International Union Labor League. Fixed hours of work, more freedom, and better general conditions are the objects sought by the organization, which will meet again next week. Mrs. J. Louchridge, President of the Women's International Union Labor League, said to-day:

"One of our prime objects will be to gain set hours for household servants. Girls should not be compelled to work from sixteen to twenty hours a day, but should have regular hours and times off for amusement and recreation, just as women employed in other occupations. We intend to show housewives that the quality of their service will be improved by giving them help more time for rest."

For Another Carnegie Library.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 12.—At a meeting of the City Library Association a letter was read from the private secretary of Andrew Carnegie, dated from Skibo Castle, Scotland, stating that Mr. Carnegie would donate $100,000 for a public library in this city provided the city would furnish $2,000 a year to maintain it. The offer was in response to an appeal for aid from the association.

Reunion of Philippine Veterans.

The annual reunion of the National Society, Army of the Philippines, will take place at Salt Lake City Aug. 13-15. Should a sufficient number of members from the East attend the reunion the society hopes to get reduced rates from the railroads. A special train will leave Denver for Salt Lake City Aug. 11. Those desiring to go on this train should send their names to Gen. Irving Hale, First Vice President of the society, Denver, Col.

NATIONAL EDUCATORS CONCLUDE THEIR WORK

Elementary Education a Problem the State Must Solve.

BUREAU EXTENSION ASKED

"From Kindergarten to University Every Grade of School Should Be Open to Every Boy and Girl," Here and in New Possessions.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—The National Educational Association to-night at the last session of its fortieth annual convention adopted a declaration of principles declaring that the problem of elementary education is the most important one with which the State must deal. The work of the Federal Bureau of Education under Commissioner W. T. Harris was indorsed, and the association declared that its powers should be extended so that it should have jurisdiction over educational matters in all of our new possessions. Compulsory educational laws and the consolidation of rural schools were indorsed, and State support of institutions for the training of teachers is recommended. The following is the declaration of principles in full:

The National Educational Association, now holding its fortieth annual meeting in the City of Detroit, and representing the teachers and friends of education throughout the country, makes the following statement of principles:

1.—The problem of elementary education is the most important problem with which the State must deal. The progress and happiness of a people are in direct ratio to the universality of education. A free people must be developed by free schools. History records that the stability of a nation depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the individuals composing the nation. To provide for the universal education of youth is the duty of every State in the Union. All the residents of the territory under the direct control of the general Government, including the Indian Territory, Alaska, and our new possessions, must receive the benefits of free education at the hands of the Government. We note with satisfaction the steps that have been taken by the present Administration to place the blessings of American free schools within the reach of all children of all the peoples under our flag.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

2. The Bureau of Education, under the direction of William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, has rendered invaluable service to the cause of education throughout the United States. It is the judgment of this association that the powers of this bureau should be greatly enlarged, and that the general direction of public education in all the territory of the United States not under State control, including our new possessions, should be part of the duties of the bureau. In no other way can the general Government so quickly, economically, intelligently and safely carry the benefits of popular education to the peoples for whose education it is immediately responsible.

3. We reiterate the statement that the public school should be the center of the educational life of the community in which it is located. Especially should this be true in rural districts. Here should be found the public library for the use of all; here the educational extension courses should draw the old and the young; here may literary and social meetings be held which will tend to uplift the mental, social, and spiritual life of the people. Freed from the ravenous influence of partisan politics, untouched by the narrowness of right sectarianism, the public school should become the real center of the broader intellectual life, the educator of men and women beyond the school age, as well as the guide of childhood and youth.

4. The subjects that may properly be taught in elementary schools include those that bear upon the ethical, physical, and aesthetic nature of the child, as well as its purely intellectual nature. Sober, industrious, intelligent, honest, cultured citizenship should be the result of public school training in the United States.

5. Our system of education will not be wholly free until every grade of school, from the kindergarten to and including the university, shall be open to every boy and girl of our country.

6. The liberality of men of wealth in making large donations to institutions of learning is to be strongly commended and encouraged. At the same time it should be borne in mind that popular education rests upon the people and should look to them for its chief support and control. The relation between State and local support should be so adjusted that communities will maintain a deep and abiding interest in their schools.

7. The public school system of a State should be a unit from the kindergarten to and including the university, and all private institutions should endeavor to work in harmony with the ideals of public education so far as their special purpose will permit them. In order that public and private institutions of learning may more fully co-operate in the general work of education, the relation between these institutions should be more clearly defined than it is at the present time.

8. Legislation with respect to public education must not wait for public sentiment. It should lead public sentiment when necessary. Experience teaches that what people are compelled by law to do with respect to schools they readily learn to do without compulsion, but that they usually are slow to demand reforms which involve increased taxation. School legislation should therefore be under the general direction of educational experts.

PROTECT THE CHILDREN.

9. The National Educational Association recognizes the principle that the child has the same right to be protected by law from ignorance as from abuse, neglect, and hunger; and it therefore records with approval that many of the leading States of the Union have compulsory education laws upon their statute books.

10. While many cities have at least partly solved the problem of school supervision, in most rural communities the problem is almost wholly unsolved. Close, constant, expert supervision of schools in both city and country is imperatively demanded, not only on account of the large financial interests involved, but also on account of the supreme importance of the teachers' work and the lack of well rounded preparation on the part of many teachers.

11. The National Educational Association watches with deep interest the solution of the problem of consolidating rural schools and transporting pupils at public expense, now attempted in many of our leading States. We believe that this movement will lead to the establishment of township and county high schools, and thus bring more advanced education to rural communities. We also believe that supplementary State support of rural high schools is in the highest interest of the entire State.

12. The State should support and control institutions whose object is the preparation of teachers for the public schools. Normal schools free to persons preparing to teach are an absolute necessity in a perfected system of education.

13. No one should be placed in charge of a school who has not been previously trained for the work of teaching. The plan of issuing teachers' certificates of low grade year after year is at best a makeshift and should be discontinued whenever the State is sufficiently advanced in education to warrant its discontinuance. There should be a limit to the length of time a person can serve as an apprentice in the vocation of teaching.

14. We believe that the standards for school architecture, including the proper seating, heating, lighting, ventilation, and ornamentation of school buildings, should be as definite as the standards for teaching. The law should fix the dimensions and all other requirements of school buildings, as well as the size and character of school grounds.

"Higher Education" was the topic of the morning, papers being read by President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University, Cleveland; Robert B. Fulton, President of the University of Mississippi, and the Hon. W. T. Harris, National Commissioner of Education. President Thwing, who was the first speaker, discussed "The Functions of a University in a Popular Democracy." He said in part:

TYRANNY OF PUBLIC OPINION.

"Public opinion in a democracy is usually tyrannical, and those over whom it rules are commonly its willing subjects. It is the tyranny of the majority, and it is hard to find a tyranny more tyrannical than the tyranny of the majority. It is the power of a tyrant, raised to the ninth degree. To public opinion the university holds three duties. First, it should give enlightenment in order that public opinion may be rightly formed; second, it should teach the right of dissent, and third, it should teach and give an example of fairness and moderation.

"Concerning all these elements, truth is to be the basis. Absolute freedom in the teaching is to be allowed, and even to be required. The judge of what is allowed and what is the truth is not to be the civil, nor of course the ecclesiastical power, but the university itself. The university is of all bodies the best qualified to be the judge. It has no political government to conserve or to perpetuate; it has no doctrine to impress; it has no purpose to perform, excepting the discovery of the truthfulness of truth as a means of human betterment.

"I, for one, would not say that in some American universities the freedom of teaching is not so great as it ought to be. I would not say that chairs have not been declared vacant on the ground that their applicants presented opinions which did not have the approval of Boards of Trustees, but I do say that such instances are far less common than is usually believed. The reasons for the removal of professors have often been reasons of personal character or of general inefficiency, reasons of which the public knows nothing at all. Such reasons are far more frequent than reasons arising from a lack of freedom in teaching. In fact, I should not hesitate to say that never, except in one instance, has freedom of teaching been absolutely interfered with by the governing authorities."

The committee appointed to consider the details and organization of an educational exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition decided to recommend to the Board of Managers the construction of a separate building for the educational exhibit. This building should have 25 per cent. more floor space than the Educational Building at the Columbian Exposition, the committee will recommend. H. J. Rogers of Albany was indorsed by the committee for Director of the educational exhibit at the exposition.

VACATION SCHOOLS' REPORT.

Superintendent Says Success Has Not Yet Been Attained—His Recommendations.

Superintendent Jasper of the Board of Education has submitted to the board the report of the Committee on Vacation Schools and Playgrounds for 1900. The statement is made that success has not yet been attained in the playground problem, though a good beginning has been made. Much difficulty was experienced in securing teachers who were suited to the work. The report holds that it is absolutely essential that only teachers who love children and who are imbued with a sense of order and a power of insight into child nature should be employed. The hope is held out that better teachers may be obtained with the larger salaries now offered.

Another discouraging feature was the impossibility of providing instruction in the industrial classes for all who applied. Excellent results, however, were obtained in music. Some of the recommendations follow:

The committee is of the opinion that sewing, embroidery, cardboard work, wire and venetian iron work, clay modeling, and knife work should be incorporated into the grammar classes—manual training, so-called. The industrial classes should be more widely distributed. Schools having shops should have classes in toy making and cabinet making, graded to the ability and age of the boys. Industrial design, basketry, fret-sawing, and wood carving can be carried on in several schools where there are no shops.

Girls' classes in plain sewing, dressmaking, millinery, flower making, knitting, and crocheting may be conducted in any school, provided teachers can be found. Cooking and domestic science, including nursing, should be established in every building provided with a school kitchen.

The report shows that the total cost of the vacation shools and playgrounds for the year 1900 was $61,801.97.

THE VLAKFONTEIN CHARGES.

Scene in House of Commons Follows Question Whether Wounded Were Abandoned.

LONDON, July 13.—There was a noisy scene in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, arising from a question as to whether the British wounded were left in the hands of the Boers at Vlakfontein.

Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary of the War Office, asserted that the War Office had no information on the subject, but John Dillon (Irish Nationalist,) backed up by the cheers and shouts of the Nationalists, pulled Lord Stanley with questions until the Speaker intervened. As Mr. Dillon declined to give way the Speaker "named" him, but, after considerable uproar, a compromise was effected, Mr. Dillon giving notice that he would repeat his questions on Monday.

BOERS CAPTURE A GUN.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, and made public yesterday, says Boers attacked a Constabulary post at Houtkop on July 11, capturing a seven-pound gun. They were eventually driven off.

The British loss was three men killed and seven wounded.

IMPRESSED BY AMERICA.

Views of Senator Siegfried, ex-French Minister of Commerce—Urges Tariff Agreement.

PARIS, July 12.—Senator Jules Siegfried, ex-Minister of Commerce, has arrived here from his American tour. In an interview to-day he paid a glowing tribute to the immense commercial and industrial expansion of the United States, which, he said, would be further increased by the system of trusts. Nevertheless, he added, the people of Europe must not allow themselves to be too easily dazzled or frightened. He pointed to the Steel Trust as an example of capital inflated to twice or treble the cost of the amalgamated establishments, and questioned whether dividends could be paid on such inflated capital.

The Senator thought French workmen could easily find work in America, provided they knew a trade and spoke English, otherwise it was useless for them to emigrate.

France, continued M. Siegfried, had every reason to maintain good relations with the United States, and the best means of so doing was to carry through the commercial convention. He urged France to accord to the United States the minimum tariff, which would secure for her serious reductions of duties on all superior French products.

"Americans," said the Senator, "have changed in recent years. The idea of treaties of commerce is now daily gaining ground. I met with considerable sympathy in favor of a more liberal economic policy. France must take into consideration the amour-propre of the United States, which she overlooked at the time of the Hispano-American war."

M. Siegfried also referred to the great pleasure he had derived from his reception in Canada. He dwelt on the growing French influence there, due, he thinks, largely to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Premiership, and predicted for Canada a grand industrial future. The Senator said he found Canada becoming more and more a field of action for Americans, who were beating the British in their own colony.

GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

Manufacturers' League Asks Banks to Try to Restore Confidence.

BERLIN, July 12.—The Manufacturers' League has issued a communique expressing astonishment at the fact that the great banks of the country have taken no concerted action to check the downward course of the values of shares. In this communication the league says industrial circles consider present conditions worse than those in war times, and proposes that the banks issue a statement of the actual situation, industrially and financially, in order to restore confidence.

The Vossische Zeitung supports the suggestion, and also urgently advises the banks to depart from their usual practice and to issue semi-annual balance sheets, so that the fears of an anxious public may be allayed.

PERU CALLS THE CONSCRIPTS.

Government to Fortify Callao and the Island of San Lorenzo.

LIMA, Peru, July 12, via Galveston, Texas.—The Peruvian Government has called into active service the conscripts of 1900. A German steamship, expected to arrive at Callao in a few days, will bring a fresh supply of cannon, rifles, and ammunition.

The Government intends to fortify Callao and the Island of San Lorenzo. Yesterday Gen. Ischenique, accompanied by French army instructors, examined the beach as far as La Punta and also inspected San Lorenzo.

Received by the Danish Crown Prince.

COPENHAGEN, July 12.—Crown Prince Frederick to-day received Lieut. Commander E. M. Hughes of the Massachusetts schoolship Enterprise at the palace. Lieut. Commander Hughes was presented by Acting United States Minister Freeman. The Crown Prince and his family recently visited the United States training ship Hartford, where they were entertained by Commander J. M. Hawley of that vessel. Several sketches and autographs were inscribed in a "memory book" for Princess Waldemar, whose father, the Duc de Chartres, participated in the civil war. The Princess begged for the release of fourteen men who were undergoing punishment on board the Hartford. Her request was granted.

Belfast's Annual Celebration.

BELFAST, July 12.—The celebration of the Battle of the Boyne is being marked by the customary collisions, but no serious trouble has occurred, there being plenty of soldiers and police to control the factions.

THE MASSACRE IN QUELPART.

French Marines Repulsed the Insurgents—Two Hundred Native Christians Were Killed.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The report of a rising on the Island of Quelpart, off the Korean coast, and the killing of many Christian converts, is confirmed in mail press advices reaching the Japanese Legation, which contain the report of the Captain of the Japanese man-of-war Sai-Yen.

The Sai-Yen was at Chemulpo, Korea, when the first word of the rising was received. She made a rapid run to the island, arriving on June 2. The Captain reports that two French men-of-war had previously arrived at the island. They found the insurgents in a menacing attitude. Attempts were made to land French marines. As the landing was opposed the French warships made a demonstration, and succeeded in landing the men. The insurgents were then repulsed, and two missionaries held by them were saved. After that affairs quieted down and the rising was quelled. In the course of the outbreak 200 converts were killed by the insurgents.

The Captain of the Sai-Yen reports that all the Japanese residents were saved, and that the trouble was over when he arrived. Korean troops were sent to quell the disturbance, but found quiet restored by the time they reached Quelpart.

COMING HOME FROM CHINA.

Mr. Rockhill Expects to Sail Aug. 20 from Yokohama—F. D. Cheshire Gives Up His Post.

PEKING, July 12.—United States Commissioner W. W. Rockhill expects to sail from Yokohama on Aug. 20, accompanied by Hubbard T. Smith, United States Vice Consul at Canton, and Fleming D. Cheshire, who is retiring from his connection with the United States Legation, chiefly as interpreter, after a quarter of a century's service.

On behalf of Emperor Kwang-Su, Li-Hung-Chang has decorated Mr. Cheshire with a Double Dragon in recognition of his services in the settlement of the war between China and Japan.

CHINESE INDEMNITY PLAN.

Sinking Fund, Providing for Redemption of Bonds by 1934, Said to Have Been Agreed Upon.

LONDON, July 13.—The Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"An important scheme, creating a sinking fund for the Chinese indemnity, has been accepted by all the Powers. It is on an ascending, sliding scale, providing for the complete redemption of the bonds by 1934."

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Carrying out a decision reached about a week ago, Secretary Hay to-day sent instructions to Mr. Rockhill to support Japan's application for an increase of the indemnity to be paid to her by China, to cover the depreciation in Japanese bonds as compared with those of some other nations.

CHUN STARTS FOR BERLIN.

PEKING, July 12.—The departure to-day from Peking of Prince Chun, younger brother of Emperor Kwang-Su, who has been selected to apologize formally at Berlin for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, was a spectacular event.

A special train took Prince Chun and his suite from here to Taku, from which port he will proceed by steamship to Shanghai. He sails from Shanghai on July 20 for Genoa, and will proceed directly from there to Berlin.

Prince Chun came to the railroad station at Peking on horseback; he was gorgeously attired in the royal yellow, and followed by a long procession composed of members of his staff, their servants, and the luggage on carts. He was met at the station by the German Minister to China, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, a German military band, and a guard of honor, and two of his brothers. Many Chinese had assembled at the station to bid the Prince farewell.

Two German officers formerly attached to the staff of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee will personally conduct Prince Chun and his party to Berlin.

AMERICAN LOOTERS SENTENCED.

TIEN-TSIN, July 12.—James W. Ragsdale, United States Consul here, has sentenced three American looters, caught in the Chinese quarter of this city, to four years' imprisonment each in the American jail at Shanghai.

Mr. Ragsdale has turned over two Europeans caught looting to the Consuls of Great Britain and Denmark, respectively.

Improvement of Navigation in China.

PEKING, July 12.—A committee composed of the Ministers of the powers and representatives of commercial bodies in Shanghai has agreed upon a scheme for improving navigation in such a way as to allow Pacific liners having a draught of 28 feet to anchor at Shanghai, instead of 20 miles below. The improvement will cost £750,000. It is probable that an improvement of the navigation of the Pei-Ho as far up as Tien-Tsin will be incorporated as a condition in the terms of peace.

LIBERALS STILL DIVIDED.

Asquith Refuses to Postpone Complimentary Dinner at Campbell-Bannerman's Request.

LONDON, July 13.—The fissure in the Liberal Party seems to be widening rather than closing. Much significance attaches to the announcement to-day that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, has written to Mr. Asquith asking him to postpone the dinner which is being arranged by the Liberal imperialists in his honor. Mr. Asquith refuses to comply with the request.

Henry W. Massingham says that Lord Rosebery intends to issue a letter dealing with the situation, which for the moment occupies the attention of all politicians.

Ex-President Andrade in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 12.—Gen. Andrade, the ex-President of Venezuela, arrived here yesterday evening on the steamer Ponce, from New York July 6. He was registered on the passenger list as "J. Tiones."

Consul General Esteves of Venezuela was informed a week ago by his agents that ex-President Andrade had arrived in this city incognito, minus his beard and with his hair, which is usually worn long, cut short. The arrival in New York about the same time of a number of young Venezuelans of prominence, whose families are known to be opposed to the present government of the republic, gave rise to rumors of the organization here of a revolutionary conspiracy. It was reported on Tuesday that Gen. Andrade had gone to Porto Rico.

Brazilian Admiral Mello Exonerated.

RIO JANEIRO, July 12.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day received the report of the special committee appointed to consider the case of Rear Admiral Mello, who was arrested last April on the charge of monarchical plotting, and who then appealed to the Chamber. The report says that the accusations against the officer are without foundation, and it is considered certain that the Chamber will unanimously confirm the committee's conclusion to-morrow.

Kaiser Sends Portrait to Brazilians.

RIO JANEIRO, July 12.—The directors of the Naval Club were entertained this evening at dinner at the German Legation, and a large portrait of Emperor William was presented to them as a token of his Majesty's appreciation of the condolences of the club at the time of the loss of the German training ship Gneisenau at the entrance to the port of Malaga last December.

Mr. Hummel Convalescing Rapidly.

LONDON, July 12.—A. H. Hummel, the New York lawyer who was injured in a carriage accident on July 9, is convalescing rapidly. He dictated business correspondence to-day. Mr. Hummel has received many callers, among them being Sir George Lewis, the well-known lawyer, and Mrs. Lanzitz.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The arrival of Mrs. Astor and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Mrs. Ladenburg will be the event of to-day. These New Yorkers have been abroad some time. Mrs. Astor has been away since February and Mrs. Ladenburg sailed early in the Winter. Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting was Lady Sibyl Cuffe, and this will be her first visit to this country. Mr. Cutting left New York shortly after the Christmas holidays. He was in the Embassy at London, and was married to Lady Cuffe this Spring. Mrs. Astor will go to Newport on Monday. She will remain in town over Sunday, as has been her habit for some years on her arrival here. Mrs. Ladenburg's destination is also Newport. There are quite a number of Americans returning from abroad, and there will be many at the docks to greet them.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have gone to Bar Harbor for the Summer. They were in New York on Thursday. This is the first time that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have opened their cottage at the Maine resort. Mr. Vanderbilt used to go there every Summer before he was married. Miss Dorothy Whitney and William C. Whitney have also arrived at Bar Harbor. Miss Bend is with Miss Whitney, and they will be at Bar Harbor all Summer.

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Miss Helen L. Kountze is to go to-day from the Kountze country house at Morristown to Tuxedo, where she is to be the guest of Mrs. Henry W. Livingston for a week or so.

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There were very few people in town yesterday lunching and dining at the fashionable restaurants. The rain doubtless made the number small. Mrs. Robert Osborn and Mrs. John Bloodgood, Jr., were lunching at the Waldorf.

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Mrs. Yates Stirling and Miss Margaret Stirling of Baltimore are at Richfield Springs, where they are the guests of Mrs. J. Lee Taller, who was Miss Stirling. In a few weeks they will sail for Porto Rico, where Capt. Yates Stirling is stationed.

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Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson are spending the Summer at their country residence, Cylburn, Mount Washington, Penn.

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Mrs. J. W. Labouisse and Miss Katherine Labouisse will arrive in New York from New Orleans in about ten days. Truxton Beale, who was in New York the early part of the week, has gone to Narragansett Pier and will return probably to California in August.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Dawkins, who are here from London, are being entertained a great deal. They have been stopping with Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan at Highland Falls, and quite a number of dinners and house parties have been arranged for them. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Russell Morris and Miss Eleanor Morris sail to-day for Europe.

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There will be a dance this evening at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at Oyster Bay in compliment to the visiting fleet of the Corinthian Club of Philadelphia. At Bar Harbor there will be a dinner and a dance at the Kebo Valley Club. There was a dance last evening at the Meadow Club at Southampton.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 12.—At Crossways this evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave the largest function in Newport so far this season. It was a dinner, at which forty-four guests were present. All the guests were seated at one square table, which was decorated in a novel and beautiful manner. In the middle was a mirror with gilt edge, on which were the famous Fish gold service and yellow orchids, the effect being a charming one. During the dinner the Howard Orchestra played, and afterward there was informal dancing in the ballroom. Among the guests were Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Henry F. Eldridge, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Miss Marion Fish, James V. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, and Lawrence Gillespie.

Mrs. Fish will give another "barn dance" at Crossways next month, but fancy costumes will not be worn, as at last year's "barn dance." On July 20 Mrs. Fish will give a dinner for forty guests.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay gave a small luncheon in her apartments at the Cliffs Hotel this afternoon.

Mrs. George J. Rives gave her first dinner of the season this evening at Swanhurst. She will give a large entertainment in honor of Miss Natika Rives on July 27.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw gave a dinner at Beech Mound this evening to sixteen guests. Mrs. Edwin Parsons also gave a dinner for sixteen guests, and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. E. H. Slater, and Mrs. William H. Sands were among others entertaining at dinner.

Eldridge T. Gerry will give a large dinner on the Electra to-morrow night.

Mrs. John R. Drexel will have her niece, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia, for her guest during the latter part of this month, and in her honor will give on July 25 a large dinner for young people. After dinner the guests will go to the Casino for the dance there.

Mrs. Frederic Nelson has cards out for a dinner for twenty guests next Wednesday.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will give a dinner dance next month. Miss Johnson of Macon, Ga., is her guest for the season.

David P. Kolk of Baltimore is visiting his sister, Mrs. William E. Carter.

P. A. B. Widener has decided to spend the season here on board his steam yacht Josephine, accomited by William L. Elkins and Mr. and Mrs. George Widener.

Count Cheradescha of Italy has arrived here and is occupying apartments at the New Cliffs Hotel. He spent the greater part of last season here. Other arrivals to-day were the Hon. Arthur Brabazon of England, Mr. and Mrs. Jamison of New York, and D. J. Bates of Washington.

Peter D. Martin started some days ago from San Francisco for Newport, and is now due here.

J. H. Smith will return from Europe in August, and will come to Newport, where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mr. and Mrs. William Appleton of Boston, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, have gone to their country place at New London.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goddard of Providence are the guests of Mrs. E. H. Slater.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 12.—To-day has been a busy one for society here, among the many entertainments given being several large dinner parties by prominent New Yorkers.

Gardiner Sherman of New York entertained at dinner in honor of the Countess La Cagrene, a sister of Mrs. John W. Auchincloss of New York. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Auchincloss, Charles T. How, and Mrs. Draper.

Miss Scull of New York entertained a large card party at the Parker cottage this evening.

Johnston Livingston gave a dinner this evening in honor of Count and Countess Laugier-Villars.

Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson, who have taken Geranium cottage here for the season, have gone to Newport on their yacht Katoomba. They will remain there until after the races. Mrs. Nicolas Anderson remains at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Eugene Hale is visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are expected here to-morrow morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt of New York have taken the Leeds cottage for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt of New York will be their guests.

William C. Whitney has gone out very little since his arrival here. To-day it was reported that he was ill, but he is only a trifle indisposed, and is taking a much-needed rest. It is expected that he will leave Bar Harbor shortly and return later in the season.

William E. Dodge and his family of New York arrived to-day. Mrs. James G. Blaine has let Stanwood to them.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the novelist, and Mrs. Mitchell arrived to-day for the season.

BRITISH NAVAL IMPROVEMENT.

Strategy Board to be Established—Peers Told that Mercantile Marine Cannot Supply Reserves.

LONDON, July 13.—The Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, outlining in the House of Lords last night the plans of the Government for improving the navy, said it was proposed to establish a school of naval strategy such as existed in the United States.

The Earl of Dudley, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, rather startled the peers by saying it was clear that Great Britain would have to look elsewhere than to her mercantile marine for naval reserves, adding that the number of British seamen was now 5,000 less than it was thirty years ago.

AMERICA'S TRADE BALANCE.

London Statist Calls Attention to the Enormous Profits This Country Is Making.

LONDON, July 13.—The Statist, in the course of an article examining the financial position of the United States, says:

"The figures of our own trade with America conclusively show the enormous profits which the United States are making in foreign trade. For the first six months of the present year our imports from the United States have been nearly £69,000,000, as against a little over £59,000,000 in 1900, while our exports to the United States were worth only £7,000,000, as against £8,800,000. This means that for the year to June 30 we have bought £148,000,000 in produce of the United States, while they have bought of us £18,000,000. The trade balance in favor of the United States, as respects England, was £130,000,000, as against £119,000,000 for the calendar year of 1900."

The Statist concludes another article with the statement:

"It appears certain that we shall have to supply considerable gold to the United States, and that the value of money in London will advance."

John M. Crane Is Better.

At the home of John M. Crane, in Jamaica, last night it was said that his condition is much improved. Mr. Crane, who is President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, underwent two surgical operations a few days ago, which left him very weak.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis's Condition.

PORTLAND, Me., July 12.—The condition of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the President of the Confederacy, was reported to-day as greatly improved over that of yesterday. Her illness is not considered at all serious.

Edgewater Creche Asks for Aid.

The Trustees of the Edgewater Creche ask for increased contributions from the public to enable it to care adequately for the hundreds of children that are sent to the Creche during the hot weather by dispensary physicians, the settlements, and the various missionaries and other agencies working among the poor. During the Summer of 1900 its guests numbered 10,192. The Creche provides fresh air and is the only health resort of the kind that is accessible every half hour of the day. Contributions should be sent to Charles D. Kellogg, 1,123 Broadway.

IN THE SHOPS.

Red hats with green rims, green hats with red rims, red hats with green bands, and vice versa. How is that for golf colors in hats? These are all felts, and no wearer of such a hat should be endangered by the wandering golf ball.

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Women are wearing dark gray linen or canvas, and the material has a distinction all its own, partly because it is not and has not been much worn, but also because it is a good color. A woman was wearing such a gown yesterday shopping in all the rain. It is not a bad color for rainy day shopping, as a matter of fact, though it and all other smart frocks are more apt to be seen in pleasant weather. This gown, skirt, and jacket was trimmed with white. The seams of the skirt were outlined with a double row of white braid, and the jacket, which reached the waist line, was given the effect of a short jacket by a fancy white braid, which was carried around it about half way up the back. This fancy braid was strapped with a plainer braid like that on the skirt.

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It is a difficult thing for a woman to take to a jacket after the weather has once been warm enough for her to leave it off. Despite yesterday's heavy rain few of the many women in the shops wore outer wraps, and a large number were wearing wash shirt waists.

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Bronze boots and shoes are to be seen in the shops, but they are not worn to any extent. It is only when one wants to have things match that they are worn once in a while. A woman wearing a girdle of bronze silk not long ago with a light silk gown wore also bronze shoes and stockings to match.

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Pretty little challie negligées are to be found in the kimono shape, which are very pretty and attractive. They are in simple patterns of the challie, and finished with a broad band of silk, binding the edge and passing around the neck and down the front.

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One pretty silk negligée in these improved kimono shapes has a decided Chinese pattern, a dragon design, and in Chinese colors, and is delightfully effective.

***

The variety to be found in negligées these days is wonderful. It would seem that every other woman must live in one. They come in challies trimmed with lace, and with the yoke or waist lined. There are wash silks in flowing lines lace-trimmed, and with short draped sleeves, which are only an apology for an arm covering. There are the lingerie negligées of the finest white goods and lace. They are very popular this year, and dotted muslin is to be found in the same garments with muslins and dimities galore in the less expensive materials, and many of them very pretty. Below these in sartorial scale come the everyday calicoes simply made in a homely fashion, with plain little braids, or, in poorer taste, coarse laces.

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What kind of a person is it who has a cocoa mat on the door step ornamented at the four corners with the four card symbols, hearts, diamonds, clubs, and spades? Is it the progressive euchre fiend, the up-to-date bridge whist player, or the card sharp? These mats can be found in the shops, and any one who wishes to be distinguished after this fashion can have one for a moderate sum of money.

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Here is information for the woman whose husband will take off his coat in the house in hot weather. There are nice little cool coats to be found that are so light that he will hardly know he has a coat on. If there is to be a coat which will be presentable outside the house, there is the black pongee, which will cost $6.00. There is the pongee in the natural colors, which will cost $5, and the striped China silk coats, which, in various stripes in gray, will cost $5. Any one of them is worth while. There are umbrellas of pongee, lined and unlined, for men, and a dark green silk umbrella with a natural wood crooked handle is also good for sun.

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Pretty little hand-painted fans on gauze, with plain wooden sticks, cost $2, and are very chic for Summer use. The fans are small, and the designs large, big flowers, sometimes flowers combined with a large butterfly or the whole fan is shaped and painted to represent a butterfly. The work is done with a free hand, for the fans make no pretensions, but they are what they seem to be, chic and effective.

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In the world of jewelry the commoner materials are getting into good company, as are the materials of the dress world. Linens are combined with fine laces and silver with jewels. A handsome brooch has a large amethyst in a silver setting, the silver in the form of a serpent. Silver is used in this way with large ovals of pearl.

An art nouveau brooch shows one of the new art maidens raised upon a sphere of gold of various tints gazing intently at a star above her head, a brilliant star, a single diamond, which is out of its firmament, or the art maiden is out of hers, for it is within hand's reach.

ROBERT H. NEWELL DEAD.

He Achieved Fame as a Humorist as Orpheus C. Kerr—Death Occurred Many Days Ago.

Robert H. Newell, who, under the name of Orpheus C. Kerr, had a National reputation as a humorist, was found dead yesterday at his home, 128 First Place, Brooklyn. He is believed to have died about ten days ago from the effects of the heat. Newell boarded with his sister-in-law, who occupied apartments on the top floor of the building, an apartment house. She went away to the country a month ago, and he was left alone.

Mr. Newell was last seen alive on July 1. At that time he complained to several of the neighbors of not feeling well because of the heat. He had been in poor health for several years. Lewis Jander of 61 Third Place has charge of the building in which Mr. Newell lived. Yesterday morning he engaged J. F. Conlin of 276 Court Street to repair the roof. As Jander was ascending to the roof with Conlin he noticed that the door to the Newell apartments was ajar.

After knocking on the door and getting no response, Jander pushed it open and entered. He found Mr. Newell lying dead on a bed, partly dressed. Jander informed the police of the Butler Street Station of his discovery, and later Dr. Emil F. Hartung, the Coroner's physician, visited the house. He expressed the opinion that Mr. Newell had died from heat prostration or heart disease about ten days before.

By permission of Coroner Burger an undertaker of the neighborhood took charge of the body pending the arrival of Mr. Newell's sister-in-law, Mrs. William S. Newell. A telegram was sent to Mrs. Newell, who left Brooklyn on June 10 to spend the Summer at Orr's Island, Maine.

Mr. Newell had lived in Brooklyn for several years. He was born in this city Dec. 12, 1836, and after being graduated from college entered upon a career as a newspaper writer. He became literary editor of The New York Mercury, which position he held until 1862. He was a writer for The New York World from 1869 to 1874.

Mr. Newell was the author of "Versatilities," "The Palace Beautiful," and other poems, "Cloven Foot," an American adaptation of Dickens's "Edwin Drood," "Avery Gilbun; or, Between Two Fires," an American romance; "The Walking Doll," "Studies in Stanzas," "There Was Once a Man," and "Smoked Glass." Mr. Newell was a bachelor.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lafayette Conover.

Lafayette Conover, one of the most widely known residents of Monmouth County, died yesterday at his home, in Marlborough township, New Jersey. He was seventy-nine years of age. Besides a widow, he leaves a son, Charles E. Conover, of Marlborough, and a daughter, the wife of Charles H. Millspaugh of Brooklyn.

Mr. Conover was born at Marlborough. He owned several farms, and since 1850 had devoted his time to farming.

He had been very successful in politics. He was a Democrat, and served for several years on the County Board of Freeholders. He was a Director of the Freehold and New York Railroad.

For several years Mr. Conover was Treasurer of the Holmdel Transportation Company. He served as collector and as a member of the Township Committee of Marlborough, and always had been connected closely with public affairs. He is the last of a large and illustrious family, whose direct antecedents were Hollanders, calling themselves Cowenhoven. They were among the first settlers of New Jersey.

Ex-Gov. Richard B. Hubbard.

DALLAS, Texas, July 12.—Ex-Gov. Richard B. Hubbard of Texas, who was United States Minister to Japan during President Cleveland's first Administration, died to-day at his home, in Tyler, Texas.

Richard B. Hubbard was born in Walton County, Ga., on Nov. 1, 1832, and was graduated from Mercer University in that State when nineteen years old. After completing his law studies with honors both at the University of Virginia and Harvard, he returned to Georgia, whence, two years later, he emigrated to Texas with his father. After practicing law for a while in Tyler, he started into politics and was made a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1856. President Buchanan made him United States District Attorney for Western Texas, but he resigned that position in 1858 to become a member of the State Legislature.

In 1861 he raised a Confederate regiment, of which he was Colonel throughout the civil war. The Legislature nominated him for Lieutenant Governor in 1874, and, after one re-election, he became Governor upon Gov. Coke's ascending to the United States Senatorship in 1876. It was early in 1885 that he was appointed Minister to Japan by President Grover Cleveland.

Peter C. Doyle.

BUFFALO, July 12.—Major Gen. Peter C. Doyle died early this morning at Farmham, Erie County, where he had been staying since his recent return from California. Besides being prominent in the National Guard of the State of New York, he was well known as the General Northern Freight Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He was recently promoted from the rank of Brigadier General to that of Major General in the National Guard. He had been in bad health for several months.

Lieut. S. F. Massey, U. S. A., Retired.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Gen. Chaffee has cabled the War Department the death of First Lieut. Solon F. Massey, United States Army, retired, who died at Manila at 3 o'clock this morning of dysentery. Lieut. Massey was an employe of the Quartermaster's Department, in charge of

BURGLARS' VAIN FIGHT FOR THEIR FREEDOM

Captured Well Armed and Equipped and Laden with Booty.

Fleeing After Robbing a Yonkers Cottage of Jewelry Worth $1,000, Policemen Intercept Them.

Two burglars, heavily armed and equipped with the most modern and effective tools for housebreaking, were captured after a long struggle by Roundsman Pierce and Patrolman Hunt of the King's Bridge Station at Van Cortlandt Park, in the height of the storm, soon after 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The policemen arrested the robbers simply on suspicion, but they found upon them $1,000 worth of jewelry, the entire result of their invasion of the cottage of Benjamin Del Valle of Yonkers, with which they were fleeing for safety to the city's byways.

The prisoners were Felix Hunick, twenty-one years old, of 209 Sixth Street, and Walter Fischer, twenty-two years old, of 222 Second Street. Fischer had a storage battery electric lamp in his pocket instead of the less convenient dark lantern, and during the struggle it was turned on, and the startled policemen thought the sudden glare the precursor of an explosion, but they fought on. Just as they marched their prisoners, both powerful men, into the station house, the Sergeant on duty was receiving the first report of the robbery by telephone.

Officers Pierce and Hunt had sought a moment's shelter from a sudden downpour of rain under the eaves of the Van Cortlandt Station of the New York Central Railroad's Putnam Division when they saw three men carrying bundles running toward them down the track. They stepped from the shadow as the men approached.

"Where are you going?" they asked.

"To New York."

"Where did you come from?"

"From Tarrytown."

"Why are you out at this time of night?"

The strangers hesitated at this question and the policemen sprang upon them. One ran across the park and escaped. Hunt grabbed Fischer's arm, and his fingers closed upon a revolver in the sleeve which a single quick motion would have brought into play. Pierce and Hunt, who had revolvers, too, fought together with the other couple across the rails and platform, until the thieves, overpowered, saw the policemen's revolvers leveled at their heads.

Mr. Del Valle, who is a Porto Rican, and a commission merchant at 11 Broadway, was summoned to the station house. He said his sister-in-law had been aroused by the slamming of the front door at 2 o'clock and gave the alarm. He found empty jewel cases on his bedroom floor and ran down stairs, revolver in hand, but saw nothing of the thieves. His house is in Jerome Avenue, just over the dividing line between New York and Yonkers. He notified the Yonkers police at once.

Mr. Del Valle found that everything taken from his house had been recovered. Among the many pieces were five fine diamond rings, three diamond brooches, a collection of Porto Rican coins, and a pocketbook containing $1.19. Mr. Del Valle said the thieves had entered his house by boring a gimlet hole through the sash of a parlor window and then inserting a hooked wire with which they had drawn back the window catch. They had left the window open and had fastened the shades and curtains to the outside of the house, so as to leave an unobstructed exit in case of surprise. The prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters for inspection by the detectives, and in the Morrisania Police Court were remanded to the custody of Sergt. Cooley of the Yonkers police force, who took them to that city. Mr. Del Valle's property was returned to him.

FOUGHT OVER A TRUNK.

Insurance Men and Salesman Could Not Agree as to Its Price.

Aaron Schneider of 228 East Thirtieth Street, a salesman in a trunk store at 17 Union Square; Lawrence C. Kederick, a clerk, and his brother, George A. Kederick, cashier, both employed by the New York Life Insurance Company, and living at 325 East Twentieth Street, were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night. The Kederick brothers are charged with disorderly conduct and Schneider with assault.

The Kedericks, it is said, went to the trunk store Thursday and selected a trunk costing $5, which they intended to buy. Last evening they returned to get the trunk, but found that the price, they declare, had been advanced 50 cents. The men became engaged in an argument, and Schneider, it is alleged, told the two brothers they ought to be selling papers. A rough-and-tumble fight was the result.

Policeman Hoffman of the Broadway Squad was called in and took the three men to the station house. Charges of disorderly conduct were made against the Kederick brothers, and they were being led to cells when they made a charge of assault against Schneider. He was then placed under arrest and locked up.

BOSTON AFTER SPITTERS.

New Elevated Road and Subway Require More Stringent Regulations.

BOSTON, July 12.—The Boston Board of Health has found it necessary on account of the increase in what is pronounced a habit dangerous to the health of the residents, and a nuisance as well, to amend its regulations with reference to spitting in public. The new law prohibits spitting upon the floor, platform, or steps of any railroad or railway station or car, or from any electric car while said car is in the subway or on the elevated tracks, or upon the floor platform or steps of any public building, hall, church, theatre, market, or any sidewalk immediately connected with said public places.

The penalty for violation is $100.

MRS. BONINE INDICTED.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Grand Jury after several weeks' investigation has just returned an indictment for murder against Mrs. Ida Bonine for the alleged killing of James S. Ayres, a young census clerk, in his room at a hotel in this city several weeks ago.

Mrs. Bonine's trial probably will occur in October. The date will be fixed at the September term of the court.

Runaway Postal Clerk Returns.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 12.—James J. Callanan, formerly register clerk in the Post Office in this city, who left here on June 2 with a number of registered packages and letters, returned last night and gave himself up to the authorities this morning. When arraigned before United States Commissioner John L. Rice he told of having been in various places since leaving here, and said that his conscience troubled him so much when he reached Liverpool that he took the next steamer for home. He was held for a hearing before the United States Court. The amount he secured from the packages was about $700. He made a full confession last night to Postmaster Hyde.

Thirteen-Year-Old Incendiary.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—James L. Sykes, aged thirteen, confessed that he set fire to the Junior Department Building of the House of Refuge, which was destroyed two weeks ago, causing a loss of about $10,000.

IN PERIL FROM BLASTING.

People in West Forty-fourth Street Alarmed by Flying Rock.

While workmen were blasting for the foundations of an apartment house to be erected at 149 and 151 West Forty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon a heavy charge of dynamite caused considerable damage in the immediate vicinity.

Several windows were broken at Nos. 146, 147, and 148, and at the last address a Mrs. Metzler was sitting at a window in the basement when several pieces of rock fell into the apartment, barely missing her.

Dr. Javier of No. 145 was sitting at a rear window on the second floor and stated that he felt the house shake and the windows rattle as if there had been an earthquake.

It was said that the contractor was named Maginnis. His address was not learned by the police.

MESSENGER BOY'S EXPLOIT.

Declares He Made Colored Prisoner Give Up a Watch He Had Stolen from a Sleeping Man.

Jacob A. Messner is messenger No. 1,789, and is attached to the Western Union Telegraph office at 8 West Twenty-third Street. He lives at 189 East Fourth Street.

Messner received a message to deliver in Madison Avenue last night. His route took him through Madison Square Park. While going through the park he noticed a colored man seated next to another man, who was asleep. He thought the former was acting suspiciously and decided to watch him. A few seconds later, he asserts, he saw the colored man take a watch from the sleeping man's pocket and then walk away.

Messner stepped up to the man who was asleep and awakening him asked:

"Did you have a watch?"

"Yes," replied the man, and then feeling his vest, added: "It is gone."

Messner walked rapidly to where the colored man was standing, a few feet away, and said to him:

"Did you take that man's watch?"

He says that the colored man replied "Yes," and then handed him the watch, which he returned to the man from whom it had been taken. The colored man then started to leave the park, and was followed by Messner to Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, where the messenger met Policeman Betz and informed him of the occurrence, with the result that the colored man was arrested. Messner then found the man who had been robbed, and took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

The prisoner had arrived in the meantime. He described himself as Herbert King, twenty-four years old, a longshoreman, of 137 West Street. He denied the robbery, but was locked up.

The man who had been robbed said he was Peter Brown, chef of the Hotel Wallace, at 121 Fifth Avenue.

DOCTOR AS BILL COLLECTOR.

Used Persuasion with a Blackjack and a Policeman Friend, It Is Charged.

When Dr. Joseph Adler of 148 Columbia Street went Tuesday night to collect a bill of $7 from William F. Cookson of 15 West Sixty-third Street he took his friend Policeman Feifer of the Eldridge Street Station along with him. All the parties were in the West Side Police Court yesterday, the physician as a prisoner, for Cookson said that when they came to the door of his apartment the doctor demanded payment of the bill, and before he could even say whether he would pay it or not, drew a blackjack and struck him a violent blow on the bridge of the nose. He showed his bruised face in proof of his story, and it was also corroborated by Ruth Russell, who shares the apartment, and Mattie Mack, a colored girl, who said they saw the affray.

Cookson also said that the policeman announced himself as a member of the force and told him there would be trouble if that bill was not paid. Feifer said he was off duty at the time, and that he simply went along to oblige Dr. Adler, who told him he endangered his life by going where Cookson was.

"I was told before we started by Dr. Adler that he expected to see a gun play," said the policeman, "and I said if there was going to be any shooting I wanted to be in and see it."

"You are a very funny policeman," said Magistrate Meade as he placed the doctor under bonds of $300 for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

One of the lawyers said that charges will be preferred again Feifer to-day at Police Headquarters for the part he took in the affair.

Man's Body Found in Jamaica Bay.

The body of a man apparently about thirty years old was found in Jamaica Bay off Bergen Beach yesterday afternoon. The man was of slender build and wore an outing shirt of white material, striped with blue, dark trousers, dark blue suspenders, gray checked sack coat, and white canvas shoes with rubber soles. Nothing was found that might lead to a clue to his identity. The police believe he fell overboard from one of the many small yachts in the bay.

POLO FOR CEDARHURST CUP.

Rockaway Lads Furnish a Surprise, Defeating the Philadelphia Country Club.

A decided surprise was given in the polo game yesterday on the field of the Rockaway Hunt Club, at Cedarhurst, when, in the opening match for the Cedarhurst Challenge Cup, the Philadelphia County Club, which won the trophy last year, failed to defend it successfully, and was beaten 13 goals to 9 by the second team of the Rockaway Club. The victors, it is true, were allowed seven goals by handicap, only making six of their goals, while the Quakers made all of their nine, but this fact does not dull the edge of the victory gained by the club's second polo quartet. On the other hand, it rather enhances it, for it illustrates that Rockaway has succeeded in getting a second team together that, when at 'ts best, is a match for a team considerably stronger on paper and in expectations.

Philadelphia's loss chiefly by poor team work, their showing in this respect being a surprise when it is considered that the men have been playing recently in Philadelphia in their home tournaments. The field, naturally, was very slippery, for a mild drizzle had fallen during a good part of the day, and the conditions for the game were exceedingly trying and disagreeable. Rosengarten got one fall while making a quick curve. He was not injured, and the surprise is that more spills were not seen in the game. The Rockaway lads were in much better form than on Wednesday, when they were beaten with ease by the Rockaway first quartet. Albert Francke, the only veteran of the bunch, played his best game this season, and Laurance Rand and Cortlandt Dixon played with snap and dash from start to finish.

When Referee Brooks put the ball in play the Rockaway lads gave prompt indication of their style of game, and in one minute Laurance Rand gave the Quakers a huge surprise by running the ball between the posts for a goal. He was well aided in his brilliant play by Dixon and Francke, and one minute later he repeated the performance. This unlooked for turn of affairs awakened the Philadelphians, and they proceeded to get together more readily. Rosengarten made several star plays, and practically carried the burden of his team, McFadden coming up to the mark occasionally, but he was way below his true form. It took eight minutes for Philadelphia to count, and then Rand made one more for his side, the period ending with the Rockaway lads having outplayed the heavier Philadelphia team three to one.

The visitors started out better in the next period, and made three goals to two, but even then, by actual count, the weaker team had earned one more goal than its opponents for two periods. The closing periods were in favor of the Quakers, they making five goals to one for the younger players, but the latter put up such a splendid defensive fight that they prevented their opponents from approaching near enough to be dangerous, and they won by a comfortable margin. The line-up and scores by periods follow:

PHILADELPHIA.	Hdcp.	ROCKAWAY, (Second.)	Hdcp.
1. R. E. Strawbridge.	4	1. L. B. Rand	2
2. M. G. Rosengarten, Jr.	4	2. C. P. Dixon, 2d	2
3. C. B. Zeilin.	3	3. Albert Francke	4
Back. J. F. McFadden	5	Back. C. Rand	1
Total	16	Total	9

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1.	L. Rand	Rockaway	1:00
2.	L. Rand	Rockaway	1:00
3.	Rosengarten	Philadelphia	3:00
4.	L. Rand	Rockaway	4:00

SECOND PERIOD.

1.	Dixon	Rockaway	0:30
2.	Rosengarten	Philadelphia	3:00
3.	Poney kicked for	Philadelphia	1:00
4.	L. Rand	Rockaway	1:00
5.	McFadden	Philadelphia	1:00

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	McFadden	Philadelphia	6:00
2.	Rosengarten	Philadelphia	4:00
3.	L. Rand	Rockaway	4:00

FOURTH PERIOD.

1.	Zeilin	Philadelphia	5:30
2.	Zeilin	Philadelphia	1:30
3.	Rosengarten	Philadelphia	8:00

SUMMARY.

Rockaway, second—Goals earned, 6; allowed by handicap, 7. Total, 13.
Philadelphia Country—Goals earned, 9. Total, 9.
Referee—T. W. Brooks. Scorers and timekeepers—Montague La Montagne and McPherson Kennedy.

The second game for the Cedarhurst Cup will be played this afternoon, when Westchester Country Club will meet the Rockaways, first quarter. Westchester will have its smaller team out and Rockaway will allow six goals, provided there is no change in the regular line-up.

SEELEY A GOLF CHAMPION

He Defeats Cheney for Connecticut State Honors.

MARTIN WINS CONSOLATION

New Record of Seventy-six Strokes Made for the New Haven Links—Team Match To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 12.—Charles H. Seeley, the young golfer from the Wee Burn Club, Noroton, Conn., won the amateur championship of the State of Connecticut to-day in the final round played on the links of the New Haven Country Club. He defeated, in a thirty-six-hole match, characterized by grand golf, T. L. Cheney of the Orford Golf Club by 8 up and 7 to play. Cheney held the State championship two years ago, when the first tournament was played. Last year Dr. Carl Martin of the Fairfield County Golf Club won the honors, but by a peculiar reversal in form he won the consolation cup to-day, beating F. R. Cooley of Hartford by 5 up and 4 to play. Seeley was runner-up last year, but his golf ever since the opening of the present year has been marked by strong and consistent play, and he comes worthily by his new honors. He was runner-up to Findlay Douglas in the recent metropolitan championship played at Apawamis and distinguished himself in that event by beating the National champion, Travis, in the semi-final round.

Seeley played the finest golf to-day ever seen on the New Haven links. He was in rare championship form, for in his morning round, when he finished seven up on Cheney, he clipped three strokes from the record made early in the contest, and established a new amateur record of seventy-six strokes for the course. Seeley began in grand style, and his putting was as accurate as his long game, which never showed to better advantage. The sixth hole, 160 yards, was the sensational one of the morning play. He was on the green in his drive, about twenty feet from the hole. Cheney putted up dead on his second, and a half in three was looked for as a certainty. Seeley carefully measured the distance, and to the surprise and delight of the gallery ran down the long put, winning the hole in two strokes. Play like this was disheartening to any golfer, but Cheney played a strong game, although it took little figure beside the exceptionally brilliant play of the new champion. Cheney held his own grandly in the afternoon, but Seeley was perfectly steady, and on the eleventh green, or twenty-ninth hole in all, the match for the State championship came to an end. The cards were:

Seeley—										
Out	3	5	4	6	4	2	4	4	5	—37
In	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	—39—76
Cheney—										
Out	4	5	5	7	4	3	4	5	6	—43
In	4	5	5	5	3	3	6	5	4	—40—83
Seeley—										
Out	4	6	5	5	4	4	5	4	6	—43
In	4	3								— 7—50
Cheney—										
Out	4	4	6	5	5	3	5	4	6	—42
In	5	3								— 8—50

In the consolation finals Dr. C. E. Martin of Fairfield won from F. R. Cooley of Hartford in good golf 5 up and 4 to go, although in the morning round Cooley led by four holes.

In the foursome finals Dr. Gervase Green and C. H. Zimmerman of the New Haven Country Club landed a victory over W. W. Taylor and C. A. Jenkins of Fairfield by 2 up and 1 to play, after the losing pair had them 4 up at the turn. The cards:

Zimmerman and Green, New Haven—										
Out	3	5	7	6	5	4	5	4	6	—45
In	3	5	5	4	4	6	5	4	4	—35—80
Taylor and Jenkins, Fairfield—										
Out	3	5	7	6	4	3	4	4	5	—41
In	4	6	6	6	5	4	8	7	...	—45—86

The summary of the different rounds is:

Championship Finals—First 18 holes: C. H. Seeley, New Haven, beat T. L. Cheney, Orford, 7 up. Second 18 holes: Seeley beat Cheney, 1 up. Final score: Seeley, 8 up and 7 to play.
Consolation Finals, 36 Holes.—C. E. Martin, Fairfield, beat F. R. Cooley, Hartford, 5 up and 4 to go.
Foursomes, Semi-finals.—Gervase Green and A. H. Zimmerman, New Haven Country Club, beat B. Andrews and H. M. Day, Jr., Fairfield, 5 up and 4 to play; W. W. Taylor and L. S. Stoddart, County Club, 2 up.
Final round—Green and Zimmerman, New Haven Country Club, beat Taylor and Jenkins, Fairfield, 2 up and 1 to go.

The team championships will be played to-day.

Golf at Van Cortlandt.

E. M. Mendel and W. Rowe will meet to-day on the links of the Van Cortlandt Golf Club in the final round for the President's Cup. The two rounds have been played during the week at the convenience of the members, and the final to-day will be at thirty-six holes. In the second round F. F. Gilmartin beat Carl Moller by 4 up and 3 to play; W. Rowe beat William Freeland by 2 up and 1 to play; E. M. Mendel beat C. W. Upham by 1 up. In the semi-final round Rowe drew a bye, and Mendel beat Gilmartin by 1 up in a nineteen-hole game.

SHAMROCK II. WON EASILY.

The Old Challenger Gave Up the Race Before the Finish.

ROTHESAY, Firth of Clyde, July 12.—The two Shamrocks started on a trial race at 11:15 A. M. to-day. Off Bogany Point the yachts were under jib-headed topsails and a good thirteen-knot breeze was blowing. The Shamrock I. then had the lead by half a dozen lengths. She was served with a better wind as the boats reached down the Channel; but outside the wind steadied and the Shamrock II. began to overhaul the older boat.

Off Cumbrae the yachts luffed up and started on a long thrash to windward, across Kilbraman Sound. The Shamrock I. still led by about two lengths, and was well to windward. Under jib-headers and jib-topsails the boats sailed fast. The cup challenger pointed better and came up rapidly on the former challenger's weather quarter. There was not enough sea to trouble the boats, but the breeze sufficed to list them well over and test all their spars and gear.

During four tacks the Shamrock I. kept the lead; but on the fifth board the challenger assumed command, and, rounding the Erin, after a fifteen-mile beat to windward, which occupied an hour and forty-five minutes, the Shamrock II. led by half a minute. The challenger then hove to, waited till the older boat led by about a length, and then the yachts started on a run back to Garoch Head.

The Shamrocks ran to Garoch Head on very level terms, and thence fetched Home in smoother water, the Shamrock II. opening up a lead rapidly. She was two and a half minutes ahead off Mount Stewart, when the Shamrock I. gave up the race.

The performance of the cup challenger was in reality not so satisfactory as the timing of the yachts would indicate. The Shamrock I. veered widely from the alotted course, owing to Capt. Wringe's misunderstanding of the instructions. Had the challenger covered the same distance as did the Shamrock I., the former would have been decidedly beaten.

LARCHMONT'S RACE WEEK.

Over Seventy Yachts Entered for First Races of Series To-day.

With an entry list of seventy-odd crack racing craft, the Larchmont Yacht Club begins its race week to-day by an open regatta for all classes of yachts. The preparatory signal for the start will be displayed at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

Vigilant and Ailsa meet once more in the ninety-foot class of yawls, and the four schooners, Elmina, Amorita, Quissetta, and Muriel, will doubtless sail their usual close race. To-day's event marks the first of a series of races which will be continued throughout the week for these schooners, the seventy and fifty-one foot sloops, the Larchmont one-design class, and the twenty-one-foot racesabouts. In these five classes the week will be especially interesting to the owners of the boats, as, in addition to the usual prize offered by the club, Commodore Frederick T. Adams will give a handsome cup to the winner of the series in each of the five classes.

A race which yachtsmen will watch with more than usual interest will be that of the Boston sloops Isolde, Senta, and Helen, in the seventy-foot class. The two last-named craft were imported this season by A. H. Hinkle and Philip T. Dodge, respectively, and the brush to-day will be their first in these waters. In their racing on the other side Eelin was the most successful boat of the three.

In all the other classes the boats entered are such as should make keen racing, and with a good sailing breeze, a fine day's sport is confidently expected by the club members.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 12.—Racing yachts of various descriptions are awaiting an opportunity to haul out on the marine railway at the different shipyards at this place. At the Jacob yard Charles Smither's schooner yacht Muriel was hauled out as soon as the yacht Katrina took the water. The Muriel is being fitted with a new fore and main topmast, and receiving a general overhauling and repainting.

At the Woods yard the sloop yacht Dorwina was launched, and J. R. Maxwell's Humma was immediately hauled out to be repainted and smoothed for racing. The racing yacht Leda has also been hauled out at the same yard to undergo the same operation.

The schooner yacht Elmina is lying at anchor off the Jacob yard awaiting her turn to haul out before the yacht club's cruise.

Edward Kelly's 51-footer Huguenot tried her new mast to-day in the harbor. The craft appears to go well, and her next meeting with the Humma and Altair is looked forward to with interest.

A wrecking steamer arrived from the eastward this afternoon with the centreboard of R. P. Carroll's yawl Navahoe, which was recently lost in the Sound. This board was hoisted on the dock at the Hawkins yard, and will be replaced in a few days.

Roosevelt Cup Race at Oyster Bay.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club members will hold the race for the Alfred Roosevelt Memorial Cup to-day over the course off Oyster Bay, L. I. All club boats of 30 feet racing measurement and under are eligible to compete for this trophy, which is highly prized by the members.

The starting signal will be given at 3:05 o'clock this afternoon, when all classes will be sent away together, the Racing Committee fixing arbitrary handicaps to compensate for the difference in racing measurements of the various boats.

Up to last night entries had been lodged with Johnston De Forest, Secretary of the Racing Committee, as follows:

Raceabouts.—Twenty-one-Foot Class—Oonagh, J. R. Maxwell; Scamp, Johnston De Forest.
Sloops.—Twenty-five-Foot Class—Ojibway, D. P. Morse.
Seawanhaka Knockabouts.—Wyntji, Colgate Hoyt; Nakodo, J. T. Sherman; Lucille, H. H. Landon; Vagrant, T. M. Brown and W. G. Low, Jr.; Annawam, R. W. Gibson and F. G. Stewart; Marcia, D. Le Roy Dresser and H. T. B. Jacquelin; Heron, F. F. Coudert, Jr.; Mistral, E. L. Lowry; Mizzonly, C. Barton Willard.
Sloops.—Eighteen-Foot Class—Opossum, H. M. Raborg; Chipmunk, T. S. Young.

Steam and Sail Craft Change Hands.

G. Seldenberg of New York has sold his steam yacht Theresa to Isaac W. Jeans of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, Penn., through the agency of Frank Bowne Jones. Other sales effected through the same agency are: The yawl Wewinit, by F. M. Randall to E. A. Palmer; the Seawanhaka knockabout Annawam, by F. G. Brown to F. G. Stewart.

J. Rogers Maxwell sold his thirty-foot sloop Oiseau to Gordon L. Pirie, and Mr. Pirie sold his new Herreshoff twenty-one-foot raceabout Oonagh to Mr. Maxwell. Oonagh has not been particularly successful in her races so far, and yachtsmen will watch with interest her future career in this lively class under a new skipper.

N. Y. Y. C. General Meeting.

The fourth general meeting of the New York Yacht Club will be held at Delmonico's, Beaver Street, next Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M. Proposed changes to the constitution relating to the method of selecting a Superintendent and fixing his compensation will be presented.

Yacht Catania Sails for America.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 12.—The steam yacht Catania, owned by the Duke of Sutherland, but under charter to R. A. C. Smith of the New York Yacht Club, sailed from here yesterday for New York.

Davidson Won Tennis Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 12.—The handsome big lawn tennis challenge cup given by the Tuxedo Club here changed hands once more to-day, the new holder being John C. Davidson of Washington. The Southerner beat Dr. W. N. Frazer of Brooklyn in the final round this morning, after an exciting match. The first two sets went to Davidson, but Frazer tied the score at two sets all. A long and exciting final set followed, in which each man was repeatedly near defeat. Davidson finally captured it, after twenty games had been played. In Fischer's absence the big cup went to Davidson by default. The finals of doubles will be played to-morrow. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Final Round—J. C. Davidson beat Dr. W. N. Frazer, 6—1, 6—3, 2—6, 4—6, 11—9.
Challenge Round—J. C. Davidson, challenger, beat E. P. Fischer, holder, by default.
Championship Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson beat L. V. Ledoux and H. L. Parr, 6—1, 6—1; Dr. W. N. Frazer and Henry Mollenhaur beat Dr. L. W. Glazebrook and Robert Leroy, 6—4, 6—1.
Handicap Singles.—First Round—J. P. Paret, owe half forty, beat J. Armstrong, scratch, 14-12, 0—6, 6—3. Second Round—Ralph Hickox, owe half 15, beat G. P. Snow, owe half 15, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3. Dr. L. W. Glazebrook, owe 15, beat Robert Leroy, owe 15, 7—5, 9—7.
Consolation Singles.—Semi-Final Round—W. Shepard beat G. P. Snow, by default; Dr. L. W. Glazebrook beat L. V. Ledoux, 6—1, 7—5. Final Round—Dr. L. W. Glazebrook beat W. Shepard, 6—0, 6—1.

Canadian Tennis Championship.

NIAGARA ON THE LAKE, Ontario, July 12.—The semi-final round in men's singles in the Canadian championship tennis tournament was played here this afternoon and as a result to-morrow the Wright Brothers will play W. J. Clothier and M. Ogden in the finals. The championship round of the men's singles between W. A. Larned and M. D. Whitman, the present champion, will be played to-morrow afternoon. Scores:

Men's Singles.—Final round—W. A. Larned, Summit, N. J., beat Beals Wright, Harvard, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.
Championship Doubles.—Semi-final round—Beals Wright and Irving Wright, Boston, beat E. P. Fischer and J. Atkins, New York, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3.
Handicap Singles.—Second round—Montgomery Ogden, Princeton, (owe one-half 15,) beat A. N. McDonald, Toronto, (15,) 6—3, 6—3; W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, (owe one-half 30,) beat H. E. Ajax, Niagara, (scratch,) 4—6, 6—3, 6—2; Beals Wright, Boston, (owe 30,) beat E. P. Fischer, New York, (owe one-half 30,) 6—1, 6—2.

Princeton's Tennis Players Win.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Little and Alexander of Princeton, who are champions of the West in tennis doubles, successfully defended their title to-day against Collins and Waidner, the two Chicago men, who won the semi-finals, beating them by the score of 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

Little and Alexander won the match without being hard pressed, and the result was never in doubt. Little, who won out in the singles, will meet Collins, the present Western champion, to-morrow in a match for the title.

Penn's Swimmer to Go to Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—E. O. Schaeffer, the University of Pennsylvania student who broke three American records at the Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships just completed at Buffalo, will sail for Europe Aug. 1, and meet the best European amateurs in various tourneys.

His work in the recent championships leads many experts to class him as the fastest swimmer in the world at distances under a half mile. The fact that he has beaten the university records of Drs. Kenny, Neumann, and Douglass, who represented Pennsylvania in the past, and surpassed his own figures this year, seems to bear out their opinion.

Marquette Athletic Club Games.

The Marquette Athletic Club of Brooklyn will hold a set of athletic games at the Marquette Oval, Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street, Brooklyn, this afternoon. There will be a number of interesting events, including an invitation team relay race, in which a banner will be awarded the winning team.

FAVORITES WON IN MUD

Five Successful Choices Rewarded Backers at Brighton.

TEST FOR THE MUSKETEER

Oread, at Odds On, in the Last Race Was the Only One of the Best-Backed Horses to Fail.

The regulars of the "rain or shine" variety made up all the attendance at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, the clouds and damp keeping away the occasional visitors and the fair weather portion of turf patrons, but for those present the overcast sky and the drip of rain that fell steadily throughout the afternoon were as things that had no existence. All seemed bright and cheerful, and the only thing that could have improved matters was for the sixth favorite of the day to have won. Five favorites did win, and the fortunate five carried so much prosperity to the damp crowd, that only partially filled the lower seats of the grand stand, that such minor things as discomfort and sodden garments were forgotten, the crowd finishing the afternoon in a most happy frame of mind and leaving to the men in the ring all the mourning that was necessary to the occasion.

Aside from the view point of the betting men, the day was a very dismal one with the track deep with mud, and rain falling so steadily that the footing for the horses grew worse with each minute, the last race of the afternoon being run in a quagmire, with a downpour attending it and a gray fog hanging over the track and making the colors worn by the riders so indistinct that even the regulars could not tell with any certainty what horses were the leaders until the finish was reached. The last event furnished the one reverse that the form followers experienced, however, Oread starting the favorite at odds on, and being backed consistently by the betting people who remembered her good races in mud as a two and three year old, while the only other horses supported were Hammock and Bold Knight, who were about equal second choices. Oread got away well and was well up to the turn into the stretch, where Hammock and Bold Knight closed on her. In the run through the stretch Bold Knight, driven by the negro jockey Simms, went on and won in very handy style by two lengths, with Hammock second and the favorite third. The race was the first that has been won by a horse ridden by a negro rider in the past year.

The best race of the afternoon was the fourth, the Test Handicap, at six furlongs, for horses three years old and upward, with seven runners and Frank Farrell's colt, The Musketeer, the post favorite. In the race Tower of Candles, from M. Murphy's stable, broke out of the crowd and racing away clear of her field in the first three furlongs got to the turn into the stretch so far away from the lot behind her that it looked as if she could not lose. There, however, Cochran, who rode her, let her run wide on the last turn, and the Musketeer, who had been close up to that point, went on as Tower of Candles went wide, and, taking the lead on the first few yards of the straight, had the race safe from that point to the winning post, winning rather easily by two lengths, with Isla second and Tower of Candles, who did not get straight until the race was decided to all practical purposes, a close third.

Scurry, at odds on, took the opening event after leading all the way, and Rochampton won the third race in similar style. In the two races for two-year-olds, Byrne of Roscrea and Albert, both favorites, were in front most of the way and each won easily with speed to spare, Cast Iron running second to Byrne of Roscrea and Locket getting second place in the race won by Albert.

William Lakeland, the veteran trainer of Brighton Beach, has presented to Gen. Wood, the Military Governor of Cuba, the thoroughbred stallion Yes Tray, son of Raon d'Or-Ella T., now twelve years old, to be used by the Cuban Government in the improvement of the horses of the island, where a school of agriculture and farming has been established. Tea Tray was a good racehorse, and as he is of the best blood in the Stud Book, he ought to be of great assistance to the Cuban breeders.

Trainer William Garrick has secured a second call on the services of the rider McGinn. Jockey Piggott, who has been riding for G. B. Morris, has decided to take a chance abroad and has arranged to go to Russia. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds that have run and not won more than two races since June 14, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. P. E. P. Randolph's Scurry, ch. g., by St. Charles-White Squall, 102 pounds. (H. Michaels,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by ten lengths; G. A. Muller's In Shot, b. f., 105, (Brennan.) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a head from W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 105, (D. O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Lady Chorister and Military also ran. Value to the winner, $520. Scurry the favorite. Winner trained by James Frayling.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five furlongs. Louis Franchi's Byrne of Roscrea, ch. c., by Ben Strome-Queen of Trumps, 110 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by two lengths; August Belmont's Cast Iron, ch. c., 110, (Mounce,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from Perry Belmont's Musidora, ch. f., 107, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:03 1-5. Lemoyne, Woden, The Knight of Harlem, John Barleycorn, Attila, Octagon, Notliman, Sun Shower, and Star of the West also ran. Value to the winner, $535. Byrne of Roscrea the favorite. Winner trained by Frank Gardener.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. John G. Follansbee's Roehampton, ch. c., 3 years, by Bathampton-Agnes Plash, 99 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 5 and out, won easily by two lengths; T. C. McDowell's Monarka, br. f., 99, (L. Smith,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by three lengths from Michael Murphy's Raffaello, ch. h., 5, 116, (McCue,) 2 to 1 and out, third. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $350. Roehampton always the favorite. Winner trained by J. H. Mason.

FOURTH RACE.—The Test Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., 3 years, by Masetto-Sis Himyar, 105 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won cleverly by two lengths; Sullivan & Harris's Isla, ch. c., 3, by Tammany-Isis, 98, (J. Slack,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a neck from Michael Murphy's Tower of Candles, b. f., by Candlemas-Duchess of Towers, 93, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Lady Uncas, Sadducee, Bedeck, and Eloim also ran. Value to the winner, $2,080. The Musketeer the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Julius Fleischmann's Albert, br. c., by Albert-Leda, 115 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 10 and out, won easily by two lengths; W. C. Daly's Lockst, ch. c., 105, (Brennan,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by two lengths from A. J. Joyner's April Shower, ch. c., 114, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:09. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $655. Albert always the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs. Dryer & McGuire's Bold Knight, ch. c., 4 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Coruna, 109 pounds, (Simms,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; J. A. McGarry's Hammock, blk. c., 4, 108, (Downing,) 4 to 1 and even, second by a half length from Perry Belmont's Oread, br. f., 4, 106, (Odom,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:15 1-5. Fonsolee, Diffidence, and Hopbrook also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Oread always the favorite. Winner trained by owners.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Isidor, 140 pounds; Carbuncle, 130; Cervera, 120; Ethics, 119; Water Run, 108; Hammock, 106; Jack McGinn, 104; Maria Bolton and Connie, 103 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Punchtown Steeplechase Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Sacket, 152 pounds; Magic Light, 150; Perion, 147; George Keene,

THE COMMERCIAL WOLRD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.76½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.57⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.37
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.08 9-16
Coffee, No. 1 Rio	.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	15.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08⅜
Lard, prime	8.90
Butter, Western creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, July 12.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@67¾c; No. 2 red, 67¾@68¾c; No. 2 corn, 51¼c; No. 2 yellow, 51@51¾c; No. 2 oats, 33½@34c; No. 2 white, 35¾@36c; No. 3 white, 34½@36¼c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.90; prime timothy seed, $4.70; mess pork, per bbl, $14.40@14.45; lard, per 100 lb, $8.65@8.70; short ribs, sides (loose), $7.90@8.10; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), 7¼@7¾c; short clear sides (boxed), $8.50@8.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $9.50.

COTTON.—Not only was Thursday's decline wiped out in the local cotton market yesterday, but prices were advanced to nearly the high level touched early in the week, with bull sentiment intensely strong on drought news and general belief that the staple was unjustifiably low. Trading was active much of the session, and while mainly of professional origin, there was a goodly increase in investment business through commission houses. The opening was most matter-of-fact—steady, with prices unchanged to 3 points higher. The bears were quite satisfied that the day's events would prove advantageous to their cause, and that January would break through 7.50 under liquidation. It was plain to all that the pit was short and that few looked for any considerable advance. Yet New Orleans and Liverpool turned strong after starting in a rather disappointing fashion and completely changed the plans of the bear contingent here. Covering gave place to short selling, and investment buying to expected liquidation. The market was finally very steady, with prices net 11 to 1¼ points higher.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 8 9-16c for middling upland and 8 13-16c for middling Gulf. Sales of 120 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston steady, unchanged, at 8 5-16c; New Orleans steadier, unchanged, at 8 5-16c; Mobile nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Mobile easy, unchanged, at 8¾c; Baltimore nominal, ½c lower, at 8 9-16c; Augusta firm, unchanged, at 8¾c, and St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.25	8.35	8.20	8.35@8.37
August	7.75	7.84	7.74	7.83@7.84
September	7.55	7.68	7.55	7.67@7.68
October	7.55	7.70	7.55	7.69@7.70
November	7.60	7.65	7.60	7.66@7.68
December	7.57	7.69	7.55	7.68@7.69
January	7.57	7.71	7.56	7.70@7.71
February	...	...	...	7.70@7.72
March	7.59	7.73	7.59	7.72@7.71
April	7.73	7.73	7.73	7.74@7.75

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Cotton—Spot, quiet; prices 3-32d lower; American middling, fair, 5½d; good middling, 4¾d; middling, 4½d; low middling, 4 13-32d; good ordinary, 4 5-32d; ordinary, 3 29-32d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 6,800 bales American; receipts, 6,000 bales, including 12,700 bales, American. Futures opened quiet and closed firm; American middling, low middling clause, July, 4 33-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 33-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, buyers; September, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 17-64@4 18-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 16-64d, value; December and January, 4 16-64d, value; January and February, 4 16-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 17-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 17-64@4 18-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—A surprising amount of strength was developed by the wheat market yesterday and an activity that was even ahead of the big trade in corn and that consisted principally of covering orders by traders who had been pounding the market for weeks and months on crop news. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 76¼c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, New York, 76c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 75¾c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 1¼c, 30th to 25th; No. 2 red, New York, 70¼c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 70¼c, 28th to 30th, and No. 2 hard, New York, 74¾c, Aug. 10th to 20th.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 12.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 65c; July, 65c; September, 65¼@65¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c. Flour—Higher; first patents, $3.75@$3.85; second patents, $3.55@$3.65; first clears, $2.65@$2.75; second clears, $2.05. Bran—Higher; in bulk, $11@$11.25.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 64¼c; July, 65¼c; September, 64¾c; December, 68⅝c; No. 2 hard, 66@68½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 51c; July, 53¼c; September, 54¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 34½c; July, 34½c; September, 34⅝c; No. 2 white, 39@40½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—Wheat higher. Close: No. 1 Northern, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 65@67c; July, 66c; September, 68½c. Corn—September, 52¾@54c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 50c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 54½c; sample, 35@53c.

DULUTH, July 12.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 1 Northern, 69c; No. 2 Northern, 64c; July, 69c; September, 67⅝c; December, 68c. Corn, 48½c. Oats, 29¾@29½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted $3.65@$3.80; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; Extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80, extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.40@$19, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Strong; fair to good, $2.85@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.45. Cornmeal—Steady; kiln dried, $2.55@$2.65, as to brand. Bag Meal—Strong; fine white and yellow, $1.10@$1.15; coarse, $1.06@$1.05. Feed—Firm; Spring bran, spot, $15@$15.25, sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $15@$15.50; Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19; city bran, $16; cornmeal, $28; linseed oilcake, $27.25; corn oilcake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	73⅜	74⅛	73⅛	74
September	72⅝	73 13-16	72⅝	73½
October	72 13-16	74 1-16	72 13-16	73⅞
Decemebr	74⅛	75⅞	74⅛	75½
Corn—				
July	55½	56¼	55½	56¼
September	55⅝	57⅛	55⅝	56⅞
October	55½	57	55½	56¼
December	55⅜	57	55⅜	56⅛
Lard—				
July				8.95

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	66¼	67½	66⅛	66⅞
September	66¼	68⅜	66¼	68⅛
October	67⅛	69	67⅛	68¾
Corn—				
July	50¼	52½	50¼	51½
September	52	54⅜	52	53½
Oats—				
July	31⅛	31 13-16	31	31⅝
September	32	33	32	32⅜
Lard—				
September	$8.75	$8.77½	$8.70	$8.75
October	8.72½	8.75	8.70	8.72½
Ribs—				
September	8.07½	8.10	8.02½	8.10
October	8.00	8.07½	7.97½	8.05
Pork—				
September	14.55	14.60	14.42½	14.52½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $15.25@$16.25; family, $16@$16.50; short clear, $15.25@$17. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Firm, $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 8c; 180 lb, 8c; 160 lb, 8¾c; 140 lb, 8½c; pigs, 7¾c. LARD—Steam—Pickled bellies, smoking, 11c; 10 lb, 10½c; 12 lb, 10c; pickled shoulders steady, 7@7½c; pickled hams firm, 11@11¼c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4¾c; country, 4½@5¼c. LARD—Firm, $8.90; city lard firm, 8¾c; refined lard firm; South American, $9.00; Continent, $9; Brazil, kegs, $10.75; compound steady, 7c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 9¾c; city lard stearine, 10@10¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
August	...	...	...	4.95@5.00
September	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.05
October	5.10	5.05	5.05	5.05@5.10
November	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.10@5.15
December	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
January	...	...	...	5.25@5.35
February	...	...	...	5.30@5.40
March	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
April	...	...	...	5.45@5.50
May	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
June	...	...	...	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Weak; good average Santos, 4$300; receipts, 24,000 bags; stock, 448,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to 1-16c lower; sales, 15,000 bags. Havre—Opened steady, unchanged; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., ¼f up; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 25,000 bags: January, 36; February, 35.25; March, 36.25; April, 36.50; May, 36.75; June, 36.75; July, 35; August, 35; September, 35.25; October, 35.50; November, 35.75; December, 35.75. Rio—Barely steady; No. 7 Rio, 4$675; exchange, 11 1-16d; receipts, 21,000 bags; cleared for the United States 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 9,000 bags; stock, 227,000 bags.

OILS.—PETROLEUM—Barrels, $6.90, and in bulk, $4.35; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.85, and in bulk, $4.30; refined, cases, New York, $7.90. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 38c; off-Summer yellow, 36½c; prime White, 41@42c; prime Winter yellow, 42c. LINSEED—American, raw, 82c; American, boiled, 84c; Calcutta, raw, 86c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. LARD OIL, 68@69c.

SUGAR.—The local market for raw sugar is steady but quiet, as refiners were practically out of the market. Old prices are quoted as follows: Centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 89 test, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 89 test, 3 5-16c. The London market for beet sugar was unchanged and about steady, with present and next month quoted at 9s 1½d.

METALS.—The local tin market was somewhat firmer, the closing price for spot being $27.90, sellers, but business was light. The London market showed a gain of £1, so that spot closed at £121 and futures at £117 10s. COPPER—At the close the London market was 12s 6d higher there and spot closed at £67 15s and futures at £68 5s. At New York there was a dull and nominal market. Lake was quoted at 17½ and casting and electrolytic at 16½c. LEAD—The market was dull and unchanged, with the price standing at 4½c. London closed unchanged at 12s 5d. SPELTER—There was very little demand in the local market for spelter and the price was unchanged at $3.90@$3.95. At London prices were 2s 6d lower, closing at £16 10s. IRON—The English iron markets showed steadiness, and Glasgow closed at 52s 6d and Middlesboro left off at 44s 6d. The local market was dull, with prices nominally as last quoted, and pig-iron warrants were quoted at $6.50@$10.50.

NAVAL STORES. — Spirits of turpentine, regulars and machines, 37½@38c. Tar, regulars, $2.25. Oil, barrels, $4.25. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.45; D, $1.50; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $2.20; M, $2.65; N, $3; W G, $3.30; W W, $3.55.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 12.—Spirits of Turpentine—Nothing doing; receipts, 1,516 casks; sales, 1,120 casks; exports, 755 casks. Resin—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,544 bbls; sales, 4,441 bbls; exports, 4,085 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—Turpentine—Firm, 33½c. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers steady; bulls and cows firm to 10c higher. Steers, $5.20@$6.10; oxen, $4.40; stockers, $4.25; bulls, $3.40@$4.30; export do, $4.75; cows, $2.15@$4.25; extra dry-fed do, $4.75; heifers, $4.10@$4.50. Dressed beef steady. Calves strong; veals, $5@$7.12½; culls, $4@$4.50; buttermilks, $4@$4.12½; city-dressed veals, 8@10½c per lb. Good sheep firm; others steady; lambs, 50@75c lower; sheep, $3@$4.50; export do, $4.75; culls, $2@$2.25; lambs, $5.50@$7.25; one car, $7.80; culls, $4.62½; dressed mutton, 6@9c per lb; dressed lambs, 10@12½c. Hogs firm; State hogs, $6.50@$6.60; Western and Ohio hogs, $6.30@$6.50.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

Coney Island

LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later

LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave foot 31st St., East River, 9:00. A. M. Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 9:45 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Leave New Pier, Rockaway Park, 12:15, 6:15 P. M. Round trip tickets, 50 cts.; round trip tickets, children, 30 cts.

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OCEAN ROUTE TO

LONG BRANCH

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"Columbia."

Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 " *
3:30 "	4:00 "	6:30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 8:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 Saturdays only, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 7:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., week days, 7:00, 7:50, 10:50 A.M. (12:50 Saturdays only), 1:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

To visit the Exposition in comfort, and be sure of suitable hotel accommodation, book at COOK'S, 5-day trips, $19 and upward. Pleasant tourist parties, visiting also the principal Summer Resorts, $55 to $35.00. All Expenses Included.

Railroad Tickets only, by all lines, at lowest tariff rates. Sleeping car berths reserved and baggage checked from residence to destination.

BERMUDA.

A pleasant, bracing, and interesting Ocean trip of 9 days, including steamer, hotels, carriage drives, and all expenses,

$42.50.

From New York, July 27; August 10, 24; September 7.

Time tables, programmes, and all information free. Call, write, or telephone to

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,185 Broadway, New York.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners & la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 92 St., Brooklyn, 8.30, 10.30, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.05 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 92 St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 120th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 22d St., 2 P. M., arriving West Point 4:40 P. M. Returning by any West Shore R. R. train. Fare, round trip, $1.00. Returning, Hudson River R. R. train, $1.10. Return Steamer Ramsdell, $1.00. Concerts on board. This excursion made every Saturday. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Cadets in camp. Public Buildings, &c.

MIDLAND BEACH
Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite lv. Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon; 2:35, 4:45, 7:15
STATEN ISLAND. P. M. Str. Wm. Storie
THE CLEAN RESORT. lv. Power House Dock, Newark, dly, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 B'way, Room 416, New York.

Excursions.

$1.50 SUNDAY EXCURSION. $1.50
TO BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,
JULY 14TH,
Going via Montauk, return via Sag Harbor.
L. I. R. R. AND L. I. SOUND STEAMER
"SHINNECOCK."
Express train, with parlor car, leaves 34th St., E. R., N. Y., 8:20; L. I. City, 8:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Av. Station, 8:23; Franklin Av., 8:28, and East New York, 8:35 A. M. Due at Block Island 1:30 P. M. Returning, leave Block Island 4 P. M.; due at L. I. City and Brooklyn at 10:30 P. M. Tickets on sale Saturday at L. I. R. R. ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets will be limited. Refreshments on the boat. If stormy, excursion will be postponed, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

THE
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TRIP
Between New York and Virginia is most attractive and refreshing.
OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA BEACH and RICHMOND, Va., are delightful points to visit.
Express steamers of the Old Dominion Line sail daily except Sunday from Pier 26, North River, New York, where staterooms, tickets, and full information may be obtained.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr. July 30 Kaiser Wm. Gr. Aug. 27
Kaiserin M. Th. Aug. 13 Kaiserin M. Th. Sept. 10
*Lahn ..... Aug. 20 *Lahn ..... Sept. 17
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON or CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Fr. der Gr., July 18 A.M. Fr. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM
G. Kurfurst, July 25, noon Fr. der Gr., Aug. 22, 10 AM
Barbarossa, Aug. 8, 11 AM Gr. Kurfurst, Aug. 29, 4 PM
From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Trave, July 20, 11 AM Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM ‡H'h'zoll'n, Sept. 7, noon
Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
‡(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
DELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
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Every Thursday to
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Columbia, July 25, 10 AM | Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM
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Every Saturday to
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*Phoenicia, July 13, 2:30 PM | Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM
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Waldersee, July 27, 2 PM | *Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon
*Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM | Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISES
to the Land of the Midnight Sun, from Hamburg, July 25, to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 18 by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis, July 17, 10 AM | Zeeland, Aug. 21, noon
St. Paul, Aug. 7, 10 AM | St. Paul, Aug. 28, 10 AM
St. Louis, Aug. 14, 10 AM | St. Louis, Sept. 4, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Friesland, July 17, noon | Southwark, July 31, noon
Pennland, July 24, noon | *Vaderla'd, Aug. 7, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania, July 13, 2 PM | Etruria, Aug. 3, 8 AM
Umbria, July 20, 9 AM | Campania, Aug. 10, 1 PM
Lucania, July 27, 1 PM | Umbria, Aug. 17, 8 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 20 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria, July 13, noon | Ethiopia, July 27, noon
Furnessia, July 20, noon | Astoria, Aug. 10, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $33.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17 Battery Place.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "CELTIC" to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days. First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
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TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Saiwan San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco, at 1 P. M.
Nippon Maru..... July 11 Coptic..... Aug. 2
Persia..... July 23 Am Maru..... Aug. 10
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg, and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON
MENOMINEE ..... July 13, 9.00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS ..... July 13, 8.00 A. M.
MANITOU ..... July 20, 9:00 A. M.
MESABA ..... July 27, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEHAHA ..... July 27, 2.00 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic..July 17, noon | Germanic..Aug. 7, noon
Oceanic..July 24, noon | Celtic.....Aug. 13, 5 PM
Teutonic..July 31, noon | Majestic..Aug. 14, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to
WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, 6:00 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, 5:00 P. M.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 9, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.
NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service week days. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25 East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 31st St., 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.
FARE, $1 ROUND TRIP. CHILDREN, 50 CENTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe from steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

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AMERICAN LINE

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Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
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38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
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I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
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Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

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Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
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FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
38 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-President.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1901.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City bonds	$2,301,807 50
Other bonds and securities	922,600 00
Bonds and mortgages	288,218 57
Bills purchased	230,926 56
Loans on collaterals	11,171,981 71
Cash in vault and banks	1,944,297 19
Overdrafts	309 59
Interest, &c., receivable	71,934 28
	$16,932,075 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	401,562 83
Deposits	14,394,849 52
Interest, &c., payable	135,662 05
	$16,932,075 40

11 PER CENT.
PAID IN DIVIDENDS
IN TWO MONTHS
(More than any savings bank will pay in two years)
is the record of the
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO.
A limited amount of stock can be secured for a few days only at 50c. per share, (par value $1,) full paid and non-assessable.
This company is controlled by some of the largest and most prominent capitalists in the country, and the stock is registered by the Beaumont Trust Co. of Beaumont, Texas.
Write at once for prospectus and special report on this company and its holdings, just issued by the Assistant State Geologist of Texas, and also our new book, mailed free.
L. R. BECKLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Fiscal Agents,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members Beaumont Oil Exchange.

Discriminate in Your Reading.
In every newspaper there is a financial article. Some of these are good; others worthless. Some are written in callow confidence; others by experienced students of market movements. In the latter class are the writers of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. For nineteen years Dow, Jones & Co. have been studying market movements and investments. They write every day in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL something worth knowing about the market and investments.
3 cents the copy, at news-stands.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 26, Article I., Chapter 689 of the New York State banking laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884	$39.26
Charles Carew, March 11, 1883	269.72
Ed E. Fryer, Sept. 26, 1894	56.64

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 22, Article II., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.
THEO. M. BERTINE.
Sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1901.
[Seal.] NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. Refunding

Considerably more than a majority of the underlying bonds having been deposited under our circular of May 28th, 1901, we hereby give notice that for the convenience of holders that have as yet not been able to deposit their bonds, we will until JULY 20, 1901, continue to receive deposit of underlying bonds for exchange into 4% Refunding Bonds on the same basis as heretofore, namely:

For each $1,000, Face Value, of the Following Outstanding Bonds.	In Refunding Bonds Face Value.
6% SECOND MORTGAGE A, B AND C BONDS	$1,166 66
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	1,282 05
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	1,282 05
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,360 23
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,104 87
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	1,179 40
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,179 49
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,128 20
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,025 04
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051 28
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,000 00
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	876 03
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051 28
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	074 35
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	1,025 04

At the time of deposit, holders of underlying bonds will receive payment in cash of the unmatured interest accrued upon their deposited bonds to July 1, 1901, from which date the Refunding Bonds are to bear interest.
BONDS MUST BE DEPOSITED WITH THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY, DEPOSITARY, ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, 1901, AFTER WHICH DATE BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR EXCHANGE ONLY ON SUCH TERMS AS WE MAY DETERMINE.

We reserve the right, at any time, without notice, to alter the basis of exchange of any of the foregoing bonds, or to withdraw, wholly or partly, our offer to exchange.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., Syndicate Managers.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1901.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 17th 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
154 shs. Orange County Trust & Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. Monhagen Hat Co.
32 shs. Hogan Boiler Co.
50 shs. Middletown Casino Theatre Co.
25 shs. Canadian Ellithrop Lasting Machine Co.
203 shs. Sandy Hill (N. Y.) Quarry Co.
10 shs. Middletown (N. Y.) Ice Co.
250 shs. Drake & Dewitt Co.
$200 Demand Note C. L. & Francis K. Cooke.
$1,000 Demand Note W. P. Coade.
$1,640 Demand Note G. Ketcham.
90 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
510 shs. National Broadway Bank.
25 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
$2,400 Securities Co. 4% Reg. Consols.
FOR ACCT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$40,000 Fisheries Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Bds., 1905.
$1,200,000 Constancia Sugar Co. 6% Purchase Money Gold Bonds.
4,965 shs. Constancia Sugar Co.
5 shs. American Surety Co.
30 shs. Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Pfd. (Trust Co.)
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
9 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
53 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
250 shs. New York Real Estate Association.
20 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
$17,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 1st Mtg. 4% Bds., 1940.
131 shs. American Light & Traction Co. 6%
$15,000 St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylors Falls R. R. 1st Mtge. 7% Bds., 1908.
$5,000 N. Y. & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1027.
29 shs. Delaware & Bound Brook R. R. Guar.
15 shs. North American Trust Co.
93 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
30 shs. Home Insurance Co.
1 share Chemical National Bank.
200 shs. Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R.
50 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$4,000 N. Y. & South Brooklyn Ferry & Steam Transportation Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1906.
10 shs. City Trust Co.
5 shs. Declat Manufacturing Co.
6 shs. Manhattan Opera Glass Supply Co.
$100,000 Montgomery County, Ala., 5% Public Road & Bridge Bds., January, 1941.
25 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
$400 Securities Co. 4% Reg. Consols.
$1,800 Securities Co. 4% Reg. Consols.
10 shs. Century Realty Co.
$480.50 Normal School Warrant State of Washington.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.
The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000,) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	398	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 22d day of July, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice-President.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 16th day of July, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Three Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars, ($3,800.)
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, Trustee.
HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
July 10, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CREDITS, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Ferry Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Tuesday, July 16th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
FRANK E. HAFF, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

80 Broadway, New York.
Mr. HENRY P. CHILTON is admitted to partnership in our firm.
MOORE & SCHLEY.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the National Surety Company and by the International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico. Details may be found in another column.

Dividends.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND No. 8.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.
[2]

93rd Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable August 31, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 23d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 8, 1901.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 5th, 1901. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 5th, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 22nd, 1901.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.,
By A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Co.
A semi-annual dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred stock and also a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. on the Common stock of this Company has been declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. on 15th July, 1901.
D. COMYN MORGAN,
Assistant Secretary.
New York, 2d July, 1901.

National Surety Company.
346 Broadway, New York, July 12, 1901.
The Executive Committee has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) on the capital stock of the Company, payable July 26th, 1901. Transfer and Registration Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 15th, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on July 28th, 1901.
BALLARD McCALL, Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND MORTGAGE BANK OF MEXICO has declared a dividend of 5% Mexican or $2.34 gold, per share for the year ended the 31st December, 1900, payable at the Banking House of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., corner Wall and Broad Streets, its agency in New York, on 15th August prox., on presentation of Coupon No. 20.

Office American Stoker Company.
New York, June 10th, 1901.
The regular dividend of 2 Per Cent. on the preferred stock has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15th next to stockholders of record June 29th, 1901.
C. J. PEABODY, Treasurer.

National Biscuit Company.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable July 15th, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from July 6th to July 15th, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK CITY, July 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, August 12, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the New York Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1,000,000 yards of Khaki Material, subject to 100 per cent. increase, conforming to standard and specifications. Blank proposals giving full information as to grade of material required and manner of bidding can be obtained and standard sample of the material seen, at the office of the Depot Quartermaster at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston. The United States Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Khaki Material," and addressed to Major F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Actg. Depot Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES. —Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., July 5, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Aug. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on July 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened July 15th, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until noon, Aug. 12, 1901, for furnishing this post forage and straw during fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for forage and straw," addressed J. B. BELLINGER, Q. M.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.
Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The market early to-day was characterized by declines, nearly all of which were superinduced by the weakness of New York; but with the first signs of metropolitan improvement there was a rally which affected even the so-called speculative groups. Stocks steadied and lifted above the lowest. The list generally closed somewhat below yesterday. Expectations of a rise are general, provided New York can shake off some of its weakness.
Money on call was firmer at 4½@5 per cent.
Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 4,557 shares of stock and $101,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Continental Trust	222	222	222
15	U. S. Fidelity & G. Tr.	141	141	141
125	Cotton Duck regular	19½	19	19½
38	Cotton Duck voting tr.	19	19	19
10	Va. & C. Chem. Co. pf.	116½	116½	116½
75	Enameling common	26	26	26
100	Maryland Loan, pf.	8	8	8
215	United Rys. common	16¾	16½	16¾
205	Consolidated Gas	65¾	65½	65½
33	Western Maryland	20	20	20
1,105	Seaboard common	26¾	26	26½
2,585	Seaboard pf.	47	46	46
$40,000	Seaboard 4s	81¾	81½	81¾
4,000	Northern Central 5s	125	125	125
1,000	Potomac Valley 5s	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Traction conv. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
5,000	United Rys. 4s	96	96	96
36,000	United Rys. incomes	73¼	73	73
4,000	Lexington Ry. 5s	99½	99	99
5,000	Cotton Incomes	62	61¾	61¾
2,000	Cotton Incomes, scr.	63¼	63¼	63¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.
Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The depression in Wall Street was reflected in the local market to-day for the first time, and pretty much the whole of the Philadelphia list suffered slightly. New York sold here freely Pennsylvania, the Readings, and United States Steel. Their weakness resulted in a slow sagging movement. Union Traction fell under 27. Marsden dropped to 4⅝, the lowest recorded figure, and then, meeting support, rallied to 5. Cambria warrants and Electric Company of America made a new low range. Lehigh Valley lost its late gain of yesterday. Bethlehem Steel closed ½ lower.
In the money market call loans are slightly easier, rates ranging from 4 to 5 per cent. Time money is 4½ to 5 per cent. Commercial paper is 4½ per cent. and upward.
Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
650	American Cement	6¼	6	6
250	American Alkali	1	1	1
900	Bethlehem Steel	22¾	22½	22½
1,600	Cambria Steel	23¾	23½	23½
6,525	Cambria Steel warrants	2	1⅞	1½
4	Cam. Steel Drexel rcts.	24	24	24
276	Choctaw pf. tr. ctfs.	55¾	55⅝	55⅝
100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	159	159	159
2	Conn Exch. Nat. Bank	90	90	90
25	Cons. Trac. of Pitts.	22½	22½	22½
10	Diamond State Steel	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	Diamond State Steel pf.	7	7	7
850	Elec. Co. of America	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
100	Electric Storage	76	75	75
1,469	Lehigh Valley	36½	35½	36⅛
200	Lehigh Navigation	70	70	70
5	Little Schuylkill	60	60	60
5	Little Brothers	10¾	10¾	10¾
2,180	Marsden Co.	5⅞	4⅝	5
5	Nat. Bk of No. Lib.	119	119	119
250	Palmetto Co.	⅝	½	½
2,980	Philadelphia Electric	5	4¾	4¾
900	Pennsylvania	72¼	71⅝	71⅝
15	Phila. Traction	94	94	94
100	Phila. Co.	49	49	49
14,300	Reading rc. ctfs.	20¼	19¼	19¾
2,375	Read. 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	37¾	37 3-16	37⅜
3,650	Read. 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	25⅝	24¼	25 1-16
100	Rainey Co. General	2	2	2
600	Susq. Iron & Steel	2	2	2
101	Tidewater Steel	7½	6½	7½
401	United Gas Imp.	114¾	114	114¾
670	Union Traction	27	26¾	26¾
62	United of N. J.	280	280	280
5,125	United States Steel com	43¼	41⅜	42¼
310	U. S. Steel pf.	93¾	92¼	93¼
270	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.
Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 12.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3 per cent. and New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $25,483,707; balances, $2,318,759.
On call, money rules from 4@5 per cent. A few of the strongest borrowers find no difficulty in supplying their wants at 4 per cent. The average borrower, however, pays 4½ per cent., and loans are making as high as 5 per cent. Time money is nominally 4½ per cent. on acceptable collateral for all dates. Business paper is quiet at 4¼@5 per per cent., mostly 4½ per cent.
Trading in stocks centred in the coppers, and of these Amalgamated was sold freely, breaking under the pressure to 110, ex dividend, its lowest price in several weeks. Baltic was off to 49. Copper Range to 71½, Osceola to 87⅝, Centennial to 27½, and Trinity to 33¾. The lower priced coppers were neglected and a shade lower. United Fruit was soft again at 93. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,397	Atchison	75¾	70	75¼
7,189	Atchison pf.	97¾	93½	95
46	Boston & Albany	296	296	296
280	Boston Elevated	186	184	184
10	Boston & Maine	194	193½	193½
21	Boston & Maine pf.	173	173	173
11	C., B. & Q.	196	196	196
50	C., J., R. & S. Y.	158	158	158
412	Mexican Central	22¾	22	22
81	N. Y., N. H. & H.	216¾	215¾	215¾
3	Old Colony	208	208	208
100	Pere Marquette	82½	82½	82½
2,815	Union Pacific	98¾	92	94
14	Union Pacific pf.	89¾	89	87½
13	West End	96	95½	96

TELEPHONES.

501	Am. Tel. & Tel.	154½	154	154½
9,486	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	16½	16⅛	16⅜
145	Erie	50	48	48½
1,091	N. E. Tel. rights	5	4⅞	4⅞

ELECTRICS.

11	General Electric	257½	257½	257½
1,620	Massachusetts	40	39	39
60	Massachusetts pf.	93	93	93
204	Westinghouse	68	68	68

MISCELLANEOUS.

455	Am. Ag. Chem.	31	29	29½
180	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	80	88	88½
80	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	30	30	30
1,765	Am. Sugar	137½	136½	137½
6	Am. Sugar pf.	120½	120	120
20	Am. Woolen	18	18	18
10	Am. Woolen pf.	70	70	70
200	Dom. Iron & Steel	32½	32½	32½
30	Mergenthaler	164½	164½	164½
550	Mont. Coal & Coke	5	5	5
257	N. E. Gas & Coke	7¼	6½	6½
50	Planters' Compress	16	16	16
8	Pullman	206	206	206
5	Swift Pack. & Pro.	107	107	107
425	Union Shoe Mach.	37	36½	37
104	Union Shoe Mach. pf.	26	25¾	26
75	United Fruit	93	91½	93
50	U. S. Leather	13	13	13
5,281	U. S. Steel	44	41½	42¾
2,038	U. S. Steel pf.	94	91¾	93¼

MINING.

1,145	Adventure	22½	21	21
8,513	Amalgamated, ex div.	114	110¼	112
50	Anaconda	43¾	43⅜	43⅜
200	Am. Zinc	13¾	13	13
410	Arcadian	16½	15½	15½
470	Atlantic	37	35	36
493	Baltic	51	49	50
547	Bingham	23¾	22	23
640	Bonanza	1	1 5-1	
35	Cal. & Hecla	785	785	785
645	Centennial	28½	27¼	27½
100	Cochiti	5	5	5
1,070	Copper Range	74	71½	74
425	Dom. Coal	39¾	39	39¾
150	Elm River	5	5	5
480	Franklin	18	17¾	18
1,000	Isle Royale	43	42	42½
1,830	Mass.	18½	17¼	18
110	Mayflower	2	2	2
485	Mohawk	41	39½	39½
435	Michigan	13	12¾	13¼
2,445	Old Dominion	30¼	29	30
911	Osceola	90¼	87¼	89½
122	Parrott	53	52½	53½
440	Phoenix	4¼	4	4¼
8	Quincy	175	171	175
225	Santa Fé	6¼	6¼	6¼
175	Trimountain	52	52	52¾
2,317	Trinity	36¼	33¾	35¼
735	United States	18¼	17	17½
515	Utah	23½	20	20½
1,440	Victoria	7⅝	6¾	7
115	Winona	3	2¼	2¼
175	Wolverine	59	58¼	59¼
British Columbia, 15 asked.				

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.
Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Fifteen cents premium was charged to-day for New York exchange. Money for call and time loans brought 4½@5 per cent.
There was little doing in the stock market, and prices were not changed greatly from yesterday.
Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,107	American Can	23¾	21	22
147	American Can pf.	72¾	70	73¼
10	American Linseed pf.	61	61	61
80	American Radiator	39	39	39
100	Central Union Telephone	45	45	45
1	Chicago City Railway	200½	200½	200½
110	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	57¾	57¼	57½
150	Diamond Match	148¾	148	148
333	Lake Street L.	12¾	11¾	12¼
90	Metropolitan L.	34½	34½	34½
675	National Biscuit	41¾	41¾	41¾
625	National Biscuit pf.	102	100	102
125	National Carbon	16¼	15¾	15¾
15	National Carbon pf.	87	87	87
50	Northwestern L.	44	44	44
305	West Chicago	101	100	100

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks under pressure.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 12	1,084,622
To date this year	181,817,311
Corresponding date last year	68,681,903

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 12	$3,722,500
To date this year	$658,819,720
Corresponding date last year	$300,886,560

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@4½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco pf.	3	Pressed S. Car.	3
C., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	St. L. & Ad.	2½
Mob. & Ohio ctfs.	½	Union B. & P.	1⅛
Nat. Salt pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1¾	Iowa Cent. pf.	4½
Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	Kcok. & D. M. pf.	2½
Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	Laclede Gas	5
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Lake Erie & W.	1¾
Am. Linseed	2¾	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Manhattan	2
Am. S. & R.	1¼	Met. Street Railway	2
Am. S. & R. pf.	1¾	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	½
Am. Locomotive	½	Mexican Central	2¾
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Mexican National	⅝
Am. Snuff pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	4½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Am. Tob. ctfs.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Anaconda Copper	1	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
At., T. & S. F.	⅜	Nort. & W. pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2¼	North American	⅜
Balt. & Ohio	2⅞	Pacific Mail	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	2⅜
Brklyn R. T.	1¼	People's Gas	1⅝
Brklyn Union Gas	4	Peoria & East.	4½
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Pitts., C. & L.	4
Cent. of N. J.	⅜	Reading	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi. & Alton	2	Reading 2d pf.	1⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	1¾	Rep. Steel	⅜
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1⅜	Rep. Steel pf.	⅞
Chi. & E. Ill.	1¾	Rio Gr. W. pf.	6¼
Chi. Great West.	1	Rubber Goods	1
Chi. G. W. pf. A	½	St. J. & G. I.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	3	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Chi. Ind. & L.	⅞	St. L. & S. F.	2¼
Chi. I. & L. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. rights	⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
C., M. & St. P. pf.	4	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	3¼	St. L. & S. W.	¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	4	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr.	1¾	Sloss-Sheffield	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were a little smaller than they were on Thursday, but the course of the market continued downward. In some cases the selling movement was checked, but in the majority of instances prices closed with net losses which in some stocks were quite substantial. Unfavorable conditions continuing in the Stock Exchange market, there was no chance for general improvement on the curb. Although a fairly large number of issues were traded in, by far the larger part of the day's business consisted of the transactions in three or four stocks which for some time have been the most active of the curb stocks.

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UNION COPPER held a place of prominence because of its increased activity, the day's transactions amounting to over 3,000 shares. During the day further efforts were made with the apparent object of forcing the stock down still further, but such substantial support appeared at the close that the final quotations showed a net loss of only an eighth of a point. Sales were made as low as 5, but once the stock reached this figure, large buying orders appeared. At the close bids of 5⅛ were made for amounts of stock aggregating 6,000 shares, and it was generally believed that these orders were placed in the market by insiders who are reported to be desirous of accumulating stock at the lower level established by the decline of the past week.

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AMERICAN CAN was the most active of the industrials, although the day's total was smaller in this stock than it was on Thursday. Both issues were very weak, the common closing with a net loss of 1¾ points at 21¾ bid, having sold as low as 21. The preferred stock sold down 2½ points, to 70, and closed at 70 bid.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues showed somewhat increased activity, both the common and preferred being traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares. The common was practically firm, closing with a net loss of only half a point. The preferred was under greater pressure, and closed 2 points lower for the day, at 45¾ bid. The bonds showed only a slight net loss.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were fairly active, and, with the rest of the market, sold off. They closed with a net loss of seven-eighths of a point at 65¾ bid.

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OTIS ELEVATOR common sold at 31½, a drop of about 2 points from the last sale. Similarly in other issues declines of several points occurred on very light transactions. The condition of the general market make quotations established a few days ago for the inactive issues unreliable.

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AMERICAN MALT 6s were traded in to the extent of $25,000 at 94, this being the first transaction in these bonds made in some days.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was traded in at 15, sales of 400 shares being made at this price. It closed with a net loss of half a point at 14½ bid.

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MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK stock was in demand at 140. On Thursday sales were made at 130, but only a few shares changed hands at this price.

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SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK stock.—After the announcement that the stock of the Seventh National Bank is to be assessed 100 per cent., a bid of 1 was made for any part of 1,000 shares by a broker supposed to be acting for the interests which recently became identified with the Seventh National.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 12. Bid.	Asked.	July 11. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	21¾	22	23½	24
American Can pf	70	70½	72½	73
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40	41	40	41
American Malt 6s	93	94½	94	95
*American Thread pf	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	25¼	26¼	25¼	25¼
*British Columbia Copper	14½	15¼	15	15½
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99½	98¾	99
*California Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	7½	6½	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	35¼	35¾	34½	36
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. div.	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3¾	3	3¾
Compressed Air	13	16	14	16½
Con. Refrigerating	7	7½	7	7½
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4	3	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	31	33	31	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	65¾	66	66¾	67
Continental Tobacco deb.	106½	107	105½	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	84	85
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14	15	14	15
Detroit South. pf, w. i.	30½	40½	39½	40½
Electric Boat	16	18	16	18
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2½	1¾	2½
Electric Vehicle	9	10	9	10
Electric Vehicle pf	17½	18½	17½	18½
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1¾	1½	2
Empire Steel	5	6	5	7
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1¾	2	1¾	1¾
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8½	10	10	10½
Havana Commercial pf	43½	46	45	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
Iron Steamboat	1½	3	1½	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	2	1	2
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	25	27	26½	28
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf	85	87	86½	88
Nat. Sugar pf	107	108½	107	109
New England Transport	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	69	71	69	69¾
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11¼	12	11¼	12
Otis Elevator	30	33	33	33
Otis Elevator pf	95	96	96	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅛	1	⅝	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	35½	34½	35½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	73	75	73	76
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	25½	26¼	26	26⅝
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101½	101	102
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81¼	81½	81½	82½
Seaboard Air Line	26	26½	28½	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	45¾	46¼	47¾	48½
Singer Mfg	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern R. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120		120	
Standard Oil of N. J	767	773	775	780
Storage Power	8	11	8	11
Storey General Electric	16	17	15	16
Tennessee Copper	18	19	18	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6½	4	6½
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	65	70	65	70
Union Copper	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5½
Union Typewriter	61	63	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81	82	80	80¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	31¾	32¾	31¾	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
Universal Tobacco, w. i.		20		20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	45	44	45
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	17	15	17
Worthington Pump pf	112	113½	111½	112½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	245	241	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. 1st 5s	101	103	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	210	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	40	41	40	41
Columbus Railway pf	100	102	100	102
Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	70½	69½	70½
Con. Traction 5s	100½	110¾	100½	110¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	28	30	28	30
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	190	200
North Jersey St. R'y R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	27	22	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	113	118	113	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	215	217	215	217
Syracuse R. R. Co. 1st 6s	115	116	115	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	60	63	60	63
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996	110	111	110	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	112	109	111

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,550	Amalg. Copper	114	114	110	112⅛
300	Am. Car & Fdy.	28⅝	28⅝	27¼	28¼
100	Am. Linseed	26	26	24	26
5,730	Am. Sugar Ref.	137¾	138½	135¾	137⅝
30	Anaconda Copper	44	44	44	44
27,520	At., T. & S. F.	75⅝	76⅜	69⅜	71¼
440	At., T. & S. F. pf.	97	97¾	94	94⅝
9,800	Brook. Rap. Tr.	77⅜	78⅝	75¼	76½
30	Chesa. & Ohio	43	43	42	42
100	Chi. Gt. West.	22¾	22¾	21¼	21⅝
16,830	Chi., M. & St. P.	160½	160½	154	157¼
2,380	Chi., R. I. & P.	138⅛	137	133⅞	137
10	Col. Fuel & Iron	93	93	93	93
90	Colorado So.	13⅜	13⅜	12	12⅞
12,950	Erie	37⅝	37⅞	34⅜	36⅛
20	Erie 1st pf	65¾	65¾	65¼	65⅞
6,200	Louis. & Nash.	104	104	101¼	103⅜
4,400	Manhattan	117⅛	118⅝	114½	116
50	Mexican Central	24	24½	24¼	24½
70	Mo., Kan. & T.	24½	24½	24⅜	24⅜
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½
580	Missouri Pacific	104	104	100	102½
50	N. Y. Central	150	150	149¼	149½
4,140	N. Y., O. & W.	32	32	30⅜	31⅛
20	Pacific Mail	37	37	37	37
80	Pennsylvania	144	144	142¼	142¼
2,490	People's Gas	113⅛	113⅞	110¼	111⅜
5,600	Reading	40	40⅝	38⅝	39¼
3,670	Reading 1st pf.	76	76	73½	75
240	Republic Steel	18	18¼	17	18½
50	St. Law. & Ad.	82½	83⅜	82½	83⅜
7,140	Southern Pacific	52½	52½	48⅜	50⅞
6,480	Southern Ry.	29⅝	29⅞	28½	28⅞
20	Southern Ry. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½
40	Stand. R. & T.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4,560	Tenn. C. & I.	61	61⅜	58	59
380	Texas Pacific	30⅜	30⅜	28½	30⅜
48,700	Union Pacific	93⅝	90	90½	94
20	Union Pacific pf.	88	88	88	88
2,560	U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜
20	U. S. Rubber	20	20	20	20
22,310	U. S. Steel	43⅜	43⅝	41	42⅜
1,840	U. S. Steel pf.	93⅜	93¾	91¾	92⅜
80	Wabash	19⅜	19⅜	18½	18½
790	Wabash pf.	38¼	38¼	34	36
80	Western Union	90	90½	89⅛	89⅝
210,540					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	97	97	97	97
5,000	Wabash deb. B.	50½	50½	50½	50½
$9,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.01	.01
Andes	.02	.02
Belcher	.08	.09
Best & Belcher	.20	.20
Bullion	.03	.01
Caledonia	.39	.40
Challenge Con	.23	.22
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.91	.84
Con. Cal. & Va	1.90	2.00
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.08	.08
Gould & Curry	.12	.12
Hale & Norcross	.23	.19
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.01	.01
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.16	.15
Occidental Con	.03	.03
Ophir	.68	.68
Overman	.15	.17
Potosi	.07	.07
Savage	.07	.07
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.17	.16
Standard	3.70	3.80
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.14	.13
Utah Con	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.07	.06
Silver bars	.58⅜	.58⅝
Mexican dollars	Nominal	Nominal
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13⅜	14	13⅜	14
Alamo	13½	14	13½	14
Argentum	15	17¼	16	17⅜
Anaconda	35	36	32	36
Battle Mountain	16⅜	17	16⅜	17½
Blue Bell	15	15⅜	15	16
Butterfly	40	43	40	42
C. C. Cons	8	8¼	8¼	8⅜
Coriolanus	14	15	14	15
C. C. & M	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
Columbine Victor	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
Dante	4	5⅜	5	5⅜
Dr. Jackpot	66	67	68½	69¼
Elkton	166	167	172½	175
El Paso	43½	45	44¼	45
Fannie Rawlings	15	22	15	22
Findlay	9¼	10½	9¼	11
Gold Dollar	14½	14⅞	15½	15⅝
Golden Cycle	61	65	61½	63
Golden Fleece	35	40	34	39
Gold Knob	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
Gold Sovereign	4¼	4⅜	4¼	5
Gould	16½	17	16	16⅜
Hart	8½	10	10	10½
Ingham	16½	17	16½	17
Isabella	38	39	37	37½
Jackpot	40	45	40	46½
Keystone	9	9¼	8⅞	9⅛
Last Dollar	55	60	55	60
Lexington	7	7¼	6½	7¼
Little Puck	8⅜	9		
Mint	19⅜	20		
Mollie Gibson	36	38½	37	39
Millie Dwyer	4¼	4½		
Mary Cashen	12½	15	12½	15
Moon Anchor	30½	31	28½	30
National	8	9	8	9
*Nugget	18	19	18	19
New Haven	5¼	6	5¼	6
Orphan	16	17½	16	17½
Pharmacist	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
Pinnacle	8	9½	7	9¼
Pointer	7	7¼	7⅞	8
Portland	300	303	300	301½
Rose Maud	4	4½		
Rose Nicol	6¼	7½	6¼	7¼
Republic	3	5		
Rocky Mountain	3½	3¾		
Sedan	6¾	8¾	6¾	6¼
Vindicator	110	120	116	125
Work	13	13½	13	13½
Zoe	3	3½	3¼	3¼

*Nugget declares 1 cent dividend.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$170,389,829
Gold	102,555,970
Silver	24,942,062
United States notes	14,289,397
Treasury notes of 1890	110,985
National bank notes	8,834,855
Total receipts this day	2,001,755
Total receipts this month	21,520,738
Total receipts this year	21,520,738
Total expenditures this day	2,250,000
Total expenditures this month	26,345,000
Total expenditures this year	26,345,000
Deposits in National banks	103,774,800

The fiscal year begins July 1.

National bank notes received for redemption to-day 557,030

Government receipts:

From internal revenue	1,017,645
Customs	675,745
Miscellaneous	198,368

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$286,153,589
Silver dollars	435,119,000
Silver dollars of 1890	410,367
Silver bullion of 1890	46,789,633
Total	$768,472,589

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$286,153,589
Silver certificates outstanding	435,119,000
Treasury notes outstanding	47,200,000
Total	$768,472,589

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$90,949,330
Gold certificates	41,606,940
Silver coin and bullion	26,370,760
Silver certificates	4,571,238
United States notes	14,289,397
Other assets	19,980,029
Total in Treasury	$161,778,361
Deposits in National banks	103,744,800
Total	$265,523,161
Current Liabilities	95,133,331
Available cash balance	$170,389,829

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 12, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	112¼	35,515	Amalgamated Copper	113⅝	113⅝	110	112¼	−1⅝
...	...	100	Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	...
28½	29	6,000	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29¼	29½	27½	28¼	− ¾
83	84	975	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	83⅜	85⅝	81½	83½	− ¾
27	27½	815	American Cotton Oil	28½	28½	27½	27½	−1
32½	33½	210	American Ice Co.	32⅝	33	32⅝	33	...
24	25½	500	American Linseed Co.	26	26	24	24	−2½
61	62½	350	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	62½	62½	62	62	−1½
26½	28	1,150	American Locomotive	28	28	27	27	− ½
86	88	1,000	Am. Locomotive pf.	86	86¼	85	86	−1
52	52¼	6,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	53	53½	51⅜	52¼	−1½
100½	100⅞	400	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	101⅜	101⅜	100½	100½	−1½
84½	85	100	American Snuff pf.	85	85	83	85	−1
137⅝	137¾	10,100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138	138½	136¼	137½	− ¾
97	100	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	...
75	79	300	Am. Woolen pf.	78	78	78	78	− ¾
129	130	1,700	Am. Tobacco ctfs.	130	130	129	129½	− ½
...	...	100	Am. Tobacco pf.	150	150	150	150	+3
43¾	44	4,400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44½	44½	43	44	−1
72	72¼	123,440	At., T. & S. F.	75⅜	75¾	70	72½	−3⅜
...	...	600	At., T. & S. F. pf.	100	100	99¾	99¾	...
95½	95¾	25,600	At., T. & S. F., x div.	97½	97⅝	92¾	95¾	−2½
94½	95	3,440	Baltimore & Ohio	96⅝	96⅞	93	93½	−2⅞
91	93	309	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93	93	92	92	−1
76½	77	19,025	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	78	78⅝	74½	76⅝	−1¼
212	217	400	Brooklyn Union Gas	210	210	210	210	−4
100½	100¾	3,300	Canadian Pacific	101	101	100	100¼	−1½
157	160	250	C. R. R. of N. J., x d.	160	160	160	160	−1¾
43½	43⅝	5,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	43¼	43⅝	41½	43¼	−1⅝
36¾	37	6,050	Chicago & Alton	39½	39½	34½	37	−2
75	75¼	1,200	Chicago & Alton pf.	76⅞	76½	75	75¼	−1⅜
...	...	800	C., B. & Q., tr. ctfs.	195	195	194½	194½	−1
121½	130	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	−1⅜
22	22¼	6,500	Chicago Great West.	23	23	20⅞	22	−1
80½	81	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	82	82	82	82	− ½
45	46¾	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	47	47	45	45	−3
90	92	25	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	89	89	89	89	...
31½	32	3,100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	32	32	31	31⅞	− ⅞
67	68	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	69	69	68	68	−1
157	157½	70,220	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	159½	160⅜	154½	157	−2½
183	186	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	183	183	183	183	−4
190	195	1,900	Chi. & Northw.	193	193	189	189½	−3½
139½	139½	9,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	136	139	132½	138⅞	+ ⅝
...	...	850	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	6½	7⅜	6¼	7⅛	...
130	135	150	Chi., S. P., M. & O.	134½	134½	134½	134½	−1⅝
19	19¼	2,415	Chicago Term. Trans.	20	20¼	18	19¼	−1⅛
36	38	3,970	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39	39	36	36½	−4½
86	87	1,150	C., C., C. & St. L.	87	87	86	87	...
98	98	8,430	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	98	98	90	97	−2
130	130	200	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	130	130	126	128	−7
13¼	13¾	1,750	Colorado Southern	13¼	13¾	12¾	12⅞	−1
48	49	1,050	Col. Southern 1st pf.	49	49	48	48	−1
21¼	21¾	500	Col. Southern 2d pf.	21¼	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	−2
20	20	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20	20	17½	18	−3½
215¼	215¾	4,780	Consolidated Gas	215¼	215¾	210½	212⅝	−1½
66	66	2,400	Con. Tobacco Co. ctfs.	66	66	64¾	64¾	−3½
159½	159⅝	2,700	Delaware & Hudson	159½	159⅝	155	156¼	−2¾
228	228	3,900	Del., Lack. & West.	228	228	224	224	−2¾
90	...	2,200	Denver & R. G. pf.	91½	91½	88½	90	−2¾
36	36	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	36	36	35	35	−1
143¼	143½	100	Diamond Match	143¼	143½	143¼	143½	−1
28	28½	200	Dist. of America pf.	28	28½	28	28½	−1
9	9⅜	362	Dul., S. S. & At.	9⅜	9⅜	9	9	−1
17½	17½	500	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	17½	17½	16	16	− ⅞
37½	38	45,400	Erie	37½	38	35	36⅝	− ⅜
67¼	67¼	2,880	Erie 1st pf	67¼	67¼	65½	66½	− ⅝
52¼	52¼	4,500	Erie 2d pf	52¼	52¼	51½	51½	−1½
55	55	100	Evans. & T. H.	55	55	55	55	−1½
30	30	100	Gas & El. Bergen Co.	30	30	30	30	−1½
254½	254½	1,800	General Electric	254½	254½	246¾	251	−7¾
55	55	900	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55	55	52½	54½	−1⅝
102	102	200	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	102	102	102	102	...
177	177	1,950	Great Northern pf.	177	177	175	176½	− ½
50	50	400	Hocking Valley	50	50	49	49¾	−1⅛
73¼	74	700	Hocking Valley pf.	73¼	74	73	73	− ¾
148	148	5,690	Illinois Central	148	148	145	145¾	−2¼
21	21	900	International Paper	21	21	20	20	−1
77	77	800	Internat. Paper pf.	77	77	75	75	−1
90½	90½	1,100	Internat. Power Co.	90½	90½	90	90	...
7	7	500	International Silver	7	7	5½	6½	− ½
35	35	1,800	Iowa Central	35	35	33	35	−1¼
75	75	2,525	Iowa Central pf.	75	75	71	72½	−4¼
38	38	1,000	Internat. Pump	38	38	36¾	37¾	+ ⅛
33	33	100	Kanawha & Michigan	33	33	33	33	...
40	40	300	Kansas City South. pf.	40	40	39⅞	39⅞	−2
32½	33	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	−2½
90	91	100	Lacledes Gas	90	90	90	90	−5
102	102	50	Lacledes Gas pf.	102	102	102	102	...
54	56	410	Lake Erie & West.	54	54½	53¼	54¼	−1⅜
74	77	400	Long Island	74½	74½	74	74	− ¾
103⅜	104⅛	20,170	Louisville & Nashville	103⅜	104½	100½	103	− ¾
117⅜	118⅜	16,443	Manhattan Elevated	117⅜	118⅜	115	115¾	−2
166	167¾	2,850	Met. Street Railway	168	168¾	165½	166½	−2
34	35½	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	34	34	34	34	...
21⅜	22	5,250	Mexican Central	24	24¼	21⅞	22	−1½
9	9¼	1,000	Mexican National ctfs.	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	− ⅛
101	105	200	Minn. & St. Louis	102	102	101½	101½	−2
22	23	370	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	23	23	22	22	−2
65½	68	400	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66	66	65	65½	−2
25½	26	3,910	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25½	26⅛	24	25⅛	+ ⅛
52½	54	1,345	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	55	55	52	53	−2⅞
104½	104⅝	22,841	Missouri

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Fifty-seventh Street Residence Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. H. P. Wertheim to William S. Wyckoff the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 38 West Fifty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for Warwick C. Miller to Wesley Thorne the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 18 West Forty-third Street, 20.10 by 100.5.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for a client to Andrew A. Smith the four-story dwelling 69 East Ninety-first Street, 19 by 100.8.

Miles & Helfer have sold for John E. Eustis, as trustee, the five-story tenement 413 West Thirty-first Street, 23 by 98.9.

John O. Baker, who represents the Barney syndicate, took title yesterday to the eighty-one lots known as the Haven tract, lying on either side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, between King's Bridge Road and Fort Washington Avenue. The consideration stated in the deed is $240,000.

D. Gallo & Co. have leased from Max Markel and Jacob Gutterman the five-story tenements 41 and 43 Bedford Street for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $12,000; also, from Charles Cavanagh, the four five-story tenements 330 to 336 North Second Street, Brooklyn, for five years at a total rental of $15,000.

Philip A. Smyth will conduct to-day on the premises an auction sale of eleven large villa plots on Breezy Point Place, Bay Street, and Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway, formerly part of the estate of the late John Donovan.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

400 to 408 Seventy-ninth Street, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, 100x100.2, seven-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Henry M. Denton.....$113,015

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 50x99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Joseph A. Farley..... 7,400

By Herbert A. Sherman.

1,026 and 1,028 One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 85 feet east of Prospect Avenue, 36.6x91, two two-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Leopold A. Baum..... 10,825

By Peter T. Meyer & Co.

Main Street, west side, Lot 648 on 651, map of the property of Elizabeth R. B. King; also, Main Street, east side, — feet north of Crosby Street, 100 by 200 to Minniford Avenue by 100 by 200, being Lots 589 to 592, 594 to 597 and 569 to 571, inclusive, same map; also, Third (formerly Fordham) Avenue, east side, part of Lot 127, same map; Third (formerly Fordham) Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, (Lot Eighth Street,) being part of Lots 86 and 87, same map; also, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth (formerly Sixth) Street, southwest side, 124 feet southeast of Third Avenue, runs southeast 133.9 by southwest 88 feet by southeast 74.8 to the northwest side of Fulton Avenue, by southwest 74 by northwest 196 by northeast 1, being part of Lot 127, same map; also, Fulton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventieth (formerly Eighth) Street, 24.5 by — by 17.5 by 100, being part of Lot 85, same map; partition sale, sold as one parcel, to Louis P. Zeltner, an interested party... 89,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for a one-story frame shed, 100 by 20; Frederick Fauritsh, premises, owner; O. Reissmann of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 559 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; George Ullum, Jr., premises, owner; Paul C. Hunter of 1,149 Stebbins Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $250.

No. 57 Thomas Street, to a two-story brick warehouse and office; H. B. Claflin Company of 224 Church Street, owner; P. H. Olin of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 153 and 155 East Forty-second Street, to a two and four-story brick stable; Robert F. Westcott, Richfield Springs, owner; W. O. Tait of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $17,000.

No. 549 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; John Carroll, premises, owner; John J. Quigley of 452 West Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

At 41 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Sivelin Doudge of 37 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; Snelling & Potter of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 263 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick school and dwelling; Mrs. V. H. Field, owner; Thallman & Steinman of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $200.

No. 16 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. Stone Wells, premises, owner; W. F. Conover of 116 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 130 East Forty-first Street, to a four-story brick tenement; George Schuchman of 134 East Forty-first Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,300.

No. 418 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Margaret F. Smith of 338 West Twenty-second Street, owner; F. D. Connors of 90 Washington Place, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 293 East Fourth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Theodore Goetze, owner; Frederick Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 258 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick hotel; J. W. Dunmed, premises, owner; Henry A. Dreyer of 116 East Eighty-third Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 973 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Hermann Bruhn, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Earle Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 354 and 356 West Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and office; Mary Van Alen of 55 Liberty Street, owner; J. G. Glover of 186 Remsen Street, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, July 12.

AMSTERDAM AV, 741 and 743, n e corner of 96th St; Ralph Weil to Augustus Van H. Stuyvesant, (R S $27.50).....$57,500

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 250 ft s from n s of 172d St, runs s 100 x n 50 x e 66.9 to High Bridge Terrace; also Edgecombe Av, e s, at s boundary of High Bridge Park, runs s 599.2 x e — to Aqueduct x n 595 x w 211.1 x w 108.9, mtge $51,850 and $25,000 George F. Johnson to John O. Baker, (R S $45.50)..... 100

AVENUE A, 107, w s, 22.8x100; Harry L. Toplits and others to Edgar M. Toplits, quitclaim..... 1

BROOK AV, 1,510 and 1,512, e s, 50x100.11 x60x100.10; Isma Schreyer to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (R S $10, mtg $18,000)..... 100

CROTONA AV, e s, 25.3 ft s of 180th St, 50x100; Solomon Fuchs to Bronx Borough Bank, (R S —)..... 1

ESSEX ST, 141, w s, 25x89; Israel L. Prager to Jacob Goodman and another, (R S $8.25, mtg $15,000)..... 33,900

FORDHAM AV, Lot 216, map of Central Morrisania, 50x128.8x50x127; Fordham Av, Lot 217, map of Central Morrisania, 50x127x50x125.1; Classen Mowry to Isabel M. Mowry, one-half part..... 1,000

FORDHAM AV, Lot 316, map of Central Morrisania, 50x128.8x50x127; Fordham Av, Lot 217, map of Central Morrisania, 50x127x50x125.1; Daniel A. Mowry to Classen Mowry, one-half part..... 1,000

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 181st St, runs e 465.6 x s 125 x e 147.4 to Broadway x s 174.8 x s w 18 x w 536 to avenue x n 318.5, with lane; Fort Washington Av, n e corner of 181st St, 236.8x300.8x240.1x300.1; John Haven and another to John O. Baker, (R S $170)..340,000

FRANKLIN AV, n s, at high water mark on east shore, City Island, with land under water; Elias D. Hunter and others to Franklin Wood, quit claim, (R S $50)..... 900

INWOOD ST, e s, at w s of the right of way of the Hudson River Railroad, with land under water, (R S $45)..... 100

JACKSON AV, e s, 130 ft s of Home St, 22.6x87.6; Archibald C. Hamilton to Rebecka M. Kortjohann, (mtg $2,700, R S 50 cents)..... 1

LOTS 169 and 170, map of H. P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park, 50x100; Hudson P. Rose to Julius B. Fattengil..... 1

PARK AV, 1,810, w s, 18.9x90; Clemens Henger to Herman Aaron, (R S $1, mtg $7,500)..... 1

PARK AV, 1,812, w s, 18.9x90; William Pape and another to Alice M. Strauss, (R S $7.25)..... 17,000

PARK AV, 1,074, w s, 25.1x22.3x25.5x82.3; Wilma Radowsky to Hedwig Peiser, (R S $4.25, mtg $12,500)..... 1

PROSPECT PLACE, 49 and 51, e s, 35.4x58; Bunnicastle Nursery of the City of New York to Herman Wronkow, (R S $4.75)..... 1

SHERMAN AV, n s, 100 ft w of Hawthorne St, 300x150; Morris Tuska to Nelson D. Stilwell, (R S $8.80, mtg $15,500)..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 20.5 ft n of 148th St, 20.5x92.5x20x96.5; Stanly B. Rossiter to Mary A. Rossiter, (R S $4, mtg $12,000)..... 1

TELLER AV, w s, 140.6 ft s of 164th St, 24x110; John J. Gleason, referee, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 5,000

TINTON AV, s w corner of 165th St, 125x19.8x125x19; Max Klinger to Henry Klinger, ½ part, (R S $1.25)..... 1

TINTON AV, s w corner of 166th St, 125x19.8x125x19; Henry Klinger to Max Klinger, ½ part, (R S $1.25)..... 1

100; George W. Flagg to M. Maude Robinson, (R S $1, mtg $27,000)..... 1

1ST AV, s e corner of 108th St, 100x26; Simon Epstein and others to Rosa Altieri, (R S $3.75)..... 34,975

3D AV, 1,255, e s, 32.8x71.8; Sarah W. Alexander to Margaret K. Douglas, (R S $2.25, mtg $22,000)..... 31,000

5TH AV, 1,258 and 1,258½, e s, 50x100; Louis Kopplinger to George Margret, (R S $7.50, mtg $40,000)..... 100

5TH ST, 610, East, 17.11x96.3; Frederick Lemlein to Frederick Lemlein, all liens.. 1

5TH ST, 616 East, 17.11x96.3; Frederick Lemlein to Nathan Lemlein, all liens.. 1

8TH ST, n s, 71.6 ft w of Avenue D, 21.6x 48.11; David Eisen to Morris Kronpost, (mtg $6,200)..... 1

16TH ST, 4 West, 36x103.3x irregular; Bernard J. Maas to Municipal Realty Corporation, (R S $8.75, mtg $40,000)..... 60,000

22D ST, 56 West, 23x98.8; Robert L. Fowler to F. E. Parker, (R S $3, mtg $35,000)..... 1

26TH ST, s s, 55 ft w of 4th Av, 21.8x98.9; Myrtis Thomas to Francis T. Gibbins, all liens..... 1

46TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 100.4; George W. Helme to John S. Sutphen, (R S $5, mtg $4,000)..... 4,500

46TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 100.4; John S. Sutphen and others to Lillie McGovern, (R S $13.75)..... 29,500

72D ST, s s, 425 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; Peter Wagner to Joseph Hamershlag, (R S $33.75, mtg $90,000)..... 1

76TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Edith S. Wray and others to Anna W. Hoffman, (R S $7)..... 7,000

81ST ST, 115 East, 20x102.2; William C. Clarke to Emma F. Mulvanny, (R S $2.50, mtg $10,000)..... 1

83D ST, s s, 156 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x102.2; Paul S. Bolger to George R. Cannon, (R S $6, mtg $20,000)..... 26,000

91ST ST, 69 East, 19x100.8; Frederick Willenbrock to Andrew A. Smith, (R S $11.25)..... 24,500

94TH ST, 24 East, 19x100.8; Benjamin A. Williams to Isabella G. Breckenridge, (R S $28.75)..... 60,000

94TH ST, n s, 102.2 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.8; Francis J. Schnugg to Markus M. Marks, (R S $10, mtg $43,000)..... 100

95TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 4th Av, 40x 100.8; Mary A. Smith to Ellen M. Hennessy and another, all title, quitclaim.. 1

95TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 4th Av, 40x 100.8; Ellen M. Hennessy and others to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $10)..... 22,500

101ST ST, 332 East, 25x100.11; Jerry Altieri to Simon Epstein and others, (R S $3.75, mtg $18,650)..... 1

102D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Lucas L. Van Allen, referee, to Gustav Lange, (mtg $16,000)..... 1,000

102D ST, 146 East, 25x100.11; Lucas L. Van Allen, referee, to Gustav Lange, (mtg $16,000)..... 500

114TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; John M. Hogarty, executor, to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (R S $15.40)..... 32,000

114TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Vincent Garofalo, (R S $2.75, mtg $26,000)..... 1

119TH ST, s s, 315 ft w of Lexington Av, 18x100.11; Isaac N. Hebberd to Clarence D. Ford, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

119TH ST, s s, 285 ft w of Lexington Av, 18x100.11; Clarence D. Ford to William S. Lyon, (R S $2, mtg $15,000)..... 21,500

122D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 50x100.11; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Charles Riley, (R S $21.25)..... 45,000

132D ST, 222 West, 15.8x99.11; Zillie Hazen to Sarah E. Cooke, (R S $4.50)..... 11,100

145TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Harris Lindsley, referee, to Eli H. Bernheim, (R S 75c, mtg $14,000)..... 4,000

158D ST, s s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Martin Stepper to August Wuensch, (R S $3.75)..... 10,000

164TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Prospect Av, 120x74.6; 164th St n w corner of Stebbins Av, 49.1x74.6x27.1x77.0; A. D. Parker to Ernest E. Brown, (R S $6.25, mtg $15,000)..... 1

167TH ST, s s, 75.1 ft w of Tiffany St, 60x92.5x irregular; Hamilton Johnston and another to John Mayes, (R S 75c)..

167TH ST, n s, 75.1 ft w of Tiffany St, 60x92.5x irregular; John Mayes to John P. Johnston, (R S 75c)..... 4,000

183D ST, n w corner of Morris Av, 103.3x 150x106.9x150; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (R S $5, mtg $6,000)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

CARMINE ST, 63; Charles H. Sanford to Donato Gallo, 7 years..... $1,800

WEBSTER AV, 1,922, e s, Edmund Brothers & Co. to John H. Wirchmann, 4 10-12 years..... 1,200

5TH ST, 390 East; Morris Kronovet to David Eisen, 1 8-12 years..... 1,500

14TH ST, 212 East; Olga Schmeisang to Max Spandel, 2 years..... 300

41TH ST, 533 and 555 West; August Herrmann to Sigmund Guttmund and another, 5 years..... 540

110TH ST, 230 East; Henry McAlester to Mary Schlewitz, 10 years..... 1,080

125TH ST, 77 East; Charles C. Schildwachter to Richard Weiske, 9 9-12 years. 425

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Anna N. Rogers; 1st Av, s e corner of 108th St, prior mtg $26,000, 1 month, 6 per cent..... $1,000

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Newman Cowen; 101st St, s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $16,500, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,500

BAKER, John O., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Fort Washington Av, s e corner of 181st St; Fort Washington Av, n e corner of 181st St, due July 11, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 200,000

BAUM, Elisabeth, to John Frees; Brook Av, w s, 100 ft s of 171st St, 3 years.. 12,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to Mary E. Braun; Mapes Av, n e corner of 190th St, new line, prior mortgage $5,600, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

BRAND, Wolf, to Harriette W. Goelet and another, executors and trustees; Grand St, 414 and 418, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

BRANDT, Annie F., to G. Emily Reynolds; Teasdale Place, s s, 425 ft w of Grove Av, 5 years..... 8,000

BREECKINRIDGE, Isabella G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 94th St, 24 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

COHEN, Abraham, to Wensel Rimeck and wife; 106th St, 336 East, 5 years..... 12,000

COHEN, Abraham, to Max Cominsky; 106th St, 336 East, prior mortgage $12,000, due Oct. 4, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,100

COOKE, Sarah E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1324 St, 222 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

DOBSON, Sarah E., to Casper Heussy and another; Mott Av, 570, due May 24, 1904..... 5,120

DOUGLASS, Margaret K., to Conrad N. Jordan, executor; 3d Av, 1,256, prior mortgage $24,000, due April 19, 1904.. 6,000

DUNN, John P., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Decatur Av, e s, 100 ft s of 197th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,500

ENNIS, Mary G., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Convent Av, 185, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,500

ENNIS, Kate E., widow, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Convent Av, 183, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,500

GAROFALO, Vincent, and wife to the Jefferson Bank; 1st Av, 2,125, demand, 6 per cent., secures notes..... 7,500

GAROFALO, Vincent, and wife to the Jefferson Bank; 114th St, 324 and 326 East, prior mtg. $36,000, 6 per cent., secures notes..... 7,000

GOODMAN, Jacob, and another to Israel L. Prager; Essex St, 141, due July 15, 1906..... 10,000

GOODMAN, Jacob, and another to Israel L. Prager; Essex St, 141, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GOODMAN, Abraham, and another to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; Broome St, 291, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 48,000

GOODMAN, Abraham, and another to Hyman Adelstein and another; Broome St, 291, prior mtg $48,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

HAMPE, Therese E., and another to Julia Dennerlein; King's Bridge Road, w s, 88 ft n of High Bridge Road, 3 years..... 1,000

HANGEN, Leonard, to Cornelia D. Earle; 8th St, n s, 146.11 ft e of University Place, leasehold, 3 years..... 10,000

HARRIS, Julius, and another to Minnie Harris; 2d Av, s s, 98.10 ft s of 62d St, due Feb. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

HOGENCAMP, John M., to Mary McKenney; 124th St, 144 and 146 West, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent., two mortgages, each..... 1,500

INWOOD REALTY AND DOCK COMpany to Franklin W. Gilley and others, executors; Inwood St, n e s, at w s of the right of way of the Hudson River Railroad and land under water, due July 1, 1908, 4 per cent..... 25,000

LIEBMAN, Aaron, otherwise Albert, to George W. Batts, Jr., 121st St, n s, 142.6 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years..... 12,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company; 221, East 114th St, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 13,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company; 338 East 114th St, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 18,000

MARANSKY, Samuel, to Thomas H. Hidden, trustee; 73 East 4th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

MARRANSKY, Samuel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 73 East 4th St., prior mortgage $30,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MARSCHSSE, Francesco, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,072 to 2,078 1st Av, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

McGOVERN, Willie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 461st St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, due July 11, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

MULVANY, Emma F., to William C. Clarke; 81st St, 115 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

NANCE, Charles E., to William J. Hyland; 6th St, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 550

NEWMAN, Thomas L., to Marie Ackerman; 18th St, s s, 205 ft from s e corner of Avenue A, Unionport, 3 years..... 2,000

PEISER, Hedwig, to Abraham Kassel; Park Av, 1,074, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

POLLACK, David, to Hyman Sohn and another; Lenox Av, n w corner of 140th St, 3 years, 7 per cent..... 107,000

ROEHRS, Theodore, to Frank Bing, as trustee; 176th St, s w corner of Monroe (Morris) Av, as widower, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

RUTES, Samuel C., to Morris Chemnay and another; 123 West 124th St, and 122 and 124 West 134th St, saloon mortgage due Jan. 12, 1902, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SCHIER, Philip, and wife to Kate E. Rogers; Brookhaven St, n s, 292.11 ft e of Morris Av, due June 1, 1902, 5 per cent.. 4,200

SCHONEWALD, Margarethe, to Frances Klarenmeyer; Cauldwell Av, e s, 100 ft n of Westchester, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SIEGEL, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 3d St, n s, 20 ft w of 1st Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 19,500

SPIVEY, Caroline, to Alfred A. Keller; West Farms Road, s e s, at westerly corner of the Stone Mill, 3 years, gold.. 1,800

STEWART, Peres M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 52d St, s s, 180 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent., secures advances..... 90,000

STILWELL, Nelson D., to Morris Tuska; Sherman Av, n s, 100 ft w of Hawthorne St, 2 years..... 8,500

THE COLLINS BUILDING AND CONstruction Company to Hyman Sonn and another; 140th St, n s, 137.6 ft e of 7th Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 12,000

WAHLIG, Eugenia G., to Twenty-third Ward Bank; 138th St, n s, 151.4 ft e of Brooks Av, 3 months, 6 per cent., gold.. 5,000

WEIHER, Reba E., to John J. Collins; 150th St, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, prior mtg $23,000, due Aug. 15, 1901, collateral..... 1,500

WILCOX, Thomas H., to Abraham Beller; 288 and 295 Monroe St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. gold..... 33,000

WRONKOW, Herman, to American Mortgage Company; 40 Prospect Place, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 5,000

WRONKOW, Herman, to American Mortgage Company; 42 Prospect Place, s s, 50.5 ft n of 42d St, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 5,000

WUENSCH, August, to Martin Stepper and wife; 153d St, s s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 5,000

YOUNGS, Hannah, and others to the Equitable Life Association Society; 9th St, n s, 193 ft w of Avenue D, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Leopold Gusthal and others, trustees.....$10,000

BALLET, Joseph W., Mary A. Flood..... 800

BANK FOR SAVINGS to Louisa Benton and others..... 15,000

BRITTON, Isabel, to Richard W. Sampson..... 17,000

BUTTERWORTH, Ida C., to Thomas W. Seele..... 800

DOUGLAS, William P., to Clara Cox.... 14,000

FATMAN, Settie L., to Lewis C. Mack.. 14,000

FISKE, Hattie M., to William C. Trageser 4,500

HALL, William H., Jr., to Evelyn E. Hall..... 1,000

HEERT, Henry H., to Frederick H. Ehlen..... Nominal

HENCKEN, Hancke, to Fredericka Knoechel..... 12,000

HOGARTY, John M., executor, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... Nominal

HOROWITZ, Louis J., to Hattie P. Whittaker..... 8,000

KELLY, James, to Catharine Kelly..... Nominal

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Isaac Shiman..... 100

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Vincent Garofalo..... Nominal

MANNE, Jeannette K., to Elisa Kempner..... 7,750

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Sarah E. Woodbury..... 5,024

MILLER, George M., trustee, to Josephine W. Johnson and another, as trustees... 3,500

NEWHOUSE, Alice B., and another, as guardians, to Isabel Britton..... Nominal

PRATT, Carrie V., to Catherine Bigley... 2,500

PRATT, Carrie V., to Catherine Bigley... 2,500

RANKIN, William, to Amelia Strauss...Nominal

RINALDO, Louis, to Minnie Rinaldo and others, executors..... 1,500

RUPPERT, George, to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee..... 4,000

STEINER, Sigmund, to Samuel J. Springer..... 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Eliza K. Vingut..... 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON AV, 1,860; Julius Wolf against ——Dowd, owner; William Phelan, contractor..... 40

BURNSIDE and Anthony Ave, n e corner, 50x100; Landon & Co. against Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner and contractor..... $58

CEDAR ST, 45 to 49; Charles J. Petterson and another against Anson P. Stokes, owner; Frank W. Maher, contractor.... 751

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Catherine Casey against Samuel H. Lyons, owner and contractor..... 75

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; F. Adler against Samuel H. Lyons, owner and contractor.

VILLA AV, w s, 100 ft s of Potter Place, 18.6x100; Owen Tobin against Kleinberg, owner; Peter Swansen, contractor.

WALTON AV and 176th St, s e corner, 100x100; Landon & Co. against Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner and contractor..... 221

WEST END AV and 103d St, s w corner, 100x96; Theresa, wife of A. Shaffer, against Elias Kempner, owner; Dennis Deegan, contractor..... 276

103D ST, 412 to 1,418; Herman Wanke against Richard C. Baker and others, owners; Peter J. Ryan and another, contractors..... 120

81ST ST, 235 East; City Fireproofing Company against J. M. Gardiner, owner and contractor..... 900

101ST ST, 317 to 329 East; City Fireproofing Company against Samuel Ginsberg, owner and contractor..... 329

141TH ST, 996 and 998 East; Peter De Maris against Stafsholt & Tracy, owners and contractors, sub-contractors..... 155

150TH ST, n s, 167 ft e of Mott Av, 55x 75; Ellsworth J. Johnson against the Young Men's Christian Association of New York and others, owners; Laurowitz & Stonick, sub-contractors; Fountain & Choate, contractors..... 189

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

15TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 33.8x 103.3x irregular; Citizens' Savings Bank, with Charles Wittenauer..... 70,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MADISON AV, 1,181; M. Levin & Co. on Samuel Werner to Terwilliger Manufacturing Company..... 617

Lis Pendens.

ARCULARIUS PLACE, s s, 309.6 ft e of Gerard Av, 100x139x101.10x138.6; River Av, e s, 300 ft n of 167th St, 100x150, and Gerard Av, w s, 350 ft n of 167th St, 50x100; Sheridan S. Norton, receiver, against Ernest Harbier and another, (action to declare deeds a mortgage, &c.;) attorney, J. O'Connell.

COLUMBUS AV, n s, 50 ft e of Van Buren Place, 50x100; Theodors J. Reese against Helen C. Reese, (action to recover possession;) attorney, Robinson.

FORSYTH ST, 117; City Real Estate Company against James J. Lenihan, or Linehan, and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

25TH ST, 87, n s, 150 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; the Ninth National Bank of the City of New York and another against Samuel D. Coykendall and another, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, F. Pierce.

71ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 50x105; Young & Schminke against Frank W. Herter, (action to foreclose mechanics' liens;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

75TH ST, 21 and 23 East, and 35 East 77th St; Henry B. Stein against Charles A. Stein and another, (accounting;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

97TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x 100.11, Lot 366, Block K, Mapps estate, West Farms, 50x114, and 9th Av, Lot 458, map of Wakefield, Bronx, two actions; Mary Gunn against Frank, or Francis, Boyle and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, J. T. Fenton.

116TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x 100.11; Montgomery Door and Box Company against James Brown and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. G. Babcock.

146TH ST, s s, 263.9 ft e of Railroad Av East, 25x95; Elma L. Holton against George Kessler and another, (action to cancel contract;) attorney, F. Moss.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE TIDAL OIL COMPANY.—Another judgment was entered yesterday against the Tidal Oil Company, of which William E. Laron of 50 Broadway is President, for $4,748 in favor of William Ives Washburn on a note made by the company on Feb. 3, 1896, for $3,333, payable at Fredonia, N. Y., to Mr. Loron, who transferred it to Mr. Washburn.

GEORGE A. DOUGLAS.—Nicholas J. O'Connell, assignee of George A. Douglas, manufacturer of sash, doors, and blinds, formerly at 2,560 Third Avenue, who made an assignment on March 17, 1894, has made a report that he has $3,878 balance to be distributed among the creditors less the legal expenses. The receipts were $8,733 and expenditures $4,855. The liabilities amounted to $27,983.

THE BRODERICK SUPPLY COMPANY.—Schedules of the Broderick Supply Company, dealer in wheelwrights' supplies at 44 Rose Street, which made an assignment on June 13, show liabilities $9,972, nominal assets $16,666, and actual assets $9,786, consisting of stock, $3,406; good accounts, $5,393; notes, $987. The cause of difference between the nominal and actual assets is principally due to bad and doubtful accounts.

LEOPOLD S. SIMONS.—Schedules in the assignment of Leopold S. Simons, jobber in woolens at 56 Leonard treet, show liabilities $16,272, nominal assets $12,861, and actual assets $850. The difference between the nominal and actual assets is attributed to a claim of $7,474 against the Fifth Leonard Company, which is in litigation, and $4,294 worth of merchandise is held by W. Stursburg, Schell & Co. as security for advances, and it is uncertain what their lien is.

SARAH JANE CLARK.—Sarah Jane Clark, plumber, at 430 Fourth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to John B. Coles. She is the widow of Samuel Clark, who died on Sept. 7, 1899. He and his brother, Alexander, established the business forty years ago under the style of S. & A. Clark. They dissolved partnership in April, 1897, and Samuel continued the business alone until his death. Mrs. Clark is the executrix of his estate, and the business has been carried on under the direction of a manager and her son. Bradstreet's reports state that the old claims incurred by Samuel Clark prior to his death have not yet been liquidated, by the estate, and six weeks ago it was said that the principal creditors were bringing an action to show cause why the executrix should not file a report showing the financial condition of the estate as required by law at the expiration of eighteen months, the same not having been done. The estate liabilities were estimated at $40,000 to $50,000. Alexander Thain, her attorney, said that he could not tell the amount of the liabilities now.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 199 failures in the United States during the week against 168 for the previous week, and 221, 174, 238 and 227 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 56, New England 32, Southern 23, Western 50, Southwestern 12, Pacific 22, and Territories 4. Canada had 22, against 13 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Receiver for the Pequod Club.

Judge Fitzgerald has appointed Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., receiver for the Pequod Club of the City of New York, of 267 West Twenty-fifth Street, on the application of Acker, Merrall & Condit, who obtained a judgment against the club on May 18 for $451 for cigars. It was said at that time that $200 had been paid on account after the suit had been commenced.

Buffalo Shoe Company's Trouble.

BUFFALO, July 12.—As a result, it is said, of the failure of the City National Bank, the Schauroth Shoe Company has applied for the appointment of a receiver. The liabilities are not given, but President Schauroth says the company is perfectly solvent, and if the assets are not slaughtered, the creditors will be paid in full.

THURBER BANKRUPTCY SUIT.

The voluntary bankruptcy proceedings commenced on Thursday by Francis B. Thurber will be bitterly contested in the United States courts by certain creditors. These proceedings will eventually supersede an action brought by several creditors in the State courts, in which Mr. Thurber is directly charged with fraud in transferring property so as to prevent the creditors getting it.

It is the creditors interested in these proceedings who will go into the United States courts and opposes the issuing of a certificate of bankruptcy to Mr. Thurber. Franklin Pierce is counsel for a number of them.

The action in the State courts is brought by the Ninth National Bank, Isaac Showers, and the estate of William W. Badger, and was for the purpose of setting aside the sale of Mr. Thurber's Summer home in the Catskills and his town house at 19 West Twenty-fifth Street. In it is claimed that he so transferred about $50,000 worth of property just prior to his assignment in 1893 so as to keep that property to himself.

According to the complaint filed in the County Clerk's office, Mr. Thurber just prior to his assignment borrowed $5,000 from the Ninth National Bank and the same amount from Isaac Showers and W. W. Badger. He was in that time the owner of the property in the Catskills, worth $25,000, and he had $20,000 equity in the Twenty-fifth Street house in this city. He also owned $10,000 worth of stock in the Catskill Mountain Camp and Cottage Company. Based on the belief that he still owned these properties and was a wealthy man, the plaintiffs in the action declare that they willingly loaned Mr. Thurber the sums he desired.

They aver that about that time he transferred the stock in the Catskill Mountain Camp and Cottage Company and his house in the Catskills to his brother-in-law, Charles B. Meyers, who in turn executed a deed of trust reconveying the property to Mr. Thurber, who was to hold it for the benefit of his wife and children. These deeds were not recorded promptly as they should have been, and the creditors allege that they supposed Mr. Thurber owned the property himself when they made some additional loans.

Mr. Thurber also transferred 95 of his 100 shares in the Camp and Cottage Company to his brother-in-law under the same terms as he did his real estate. The creditors allege that he held the other five shares so as to give him the appearance of having large interests in the company. As to his New York house he transferred that to Samuel D. Coykendall of Kingston, and it is alleged that this transfer was without consideration.

Mr. Thurber, in the course of supplementary proceedings, was asked: "What was the purpose of your making the deed of your Catskill property the way you did?" He replied:

"My youngest daughter, Marianna, one day asked me, in speaking of the place, if I would not give that place to the children, as she was very fond of it, and I said: 'Yes, if you want it,' and I saw my brother-in-law and told him what I wanted to do. He made out the necessary deeds, and I think my first idea was to have him act as trustee."

Mr. Thurber was asked many other questions which in the end formed the basis of the legal action to set aside the transfers.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, George H.—The Tribune Association..... $361

ARNOLD, Edgar J., and Grace Young—W. C. Leonard..... 587

ARMOUR, Frank W.—J. G. Palmer..... 40

ALGIE, Robert J.—W. E. Smith..... 145

AMERICAN UNION LIFE INSURANCE Company—J. B. Allen..... 615

BUCK, Henry—M. C. McGuire..... 457

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"Overlook," Morristown, N. J.—25 acres commanding extensive view; house contains modern conveniences, (telephone 435;) fruits, vegetables, butter from farm; pure spring water. Address "Overlook."

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Board in Catskill Mts., West Hurley, N. Y.; 3 hours from New York; altitude 1,200 ft.; terms, $6 to $8. Address Harry P. Van Wagenen, M. D., West Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Boarders—Quiet, healthy location; vegetables, milk, eggs, chickens; daily mail; free transportation; adults $5 in advance. Mrs. Perlee Fink, Lent, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Maple Glen Farm.—Shady lawn, porch, music; no malaria; fresh eggs, milk, vegetables; terms reasonable. Mrs. W. T. Barnes, Thompson Ridge, Orange County, N. Y.

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At beautiful Kensico Lake, 40 minutes out, three to depot; private family will accommodate few guests. Particulars, T., Valhalla P. O., N. Y.

Select boarders at beautiful residence; finest scenery on Conn. River; everything best; cool, shade. Address Riverside, Box 97 Chester, Conn.

Catskill Mountains—Good board; moderate terms. F. A. Barber, Central Farmhouse, Lanesville, Greene Co., N. Y.

Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Farm house, ¾ mile from station; delightful Summer home. Address Mrs. Elihu Hull.

Sullivan County.—The Arlington, Eldred, N. Y.; dairy products; boating, bathing, fishing; liberal table. Illustrated booklets.

Private house wishes boarders; ladies only; Jewish preferred. P. O. Box 112 Keyport, N. J.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Surrogate Notices.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOL

MILES M'DONNELL IS FREE

Acquitted on the Charge of Murdering George Price.

THE VERDICT SOON REACHED

Bail Accepted Under the Indictment for Assaulting Courtney—He May Prosecute His Enemies.

Miles McDonnell was acquitted after a few minutes' deliberation by the jury before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday of the charge of murdering George Price in the Onawa Café in December last. The jury took only two ballots. The first was 11 to 1 for acquittal. The tenth juror, Thomas Rainess, wished to know if McDonnell's pistol held five or six cartridges, and when assured that it held only five, voted with the majority of his fellow-jurors.

When McDonnell was brought into court to learn his fate, and sat down by Mrs. McDonnell, the latter, unseen by many, slipped her hand into her husband's, and held it until McDonnell was commanded to rise and face the jury. Mrs. McDonnell's only demonstration after the announcement of the verdict was an affectionate little pat of her husband's cheek.

Before the trial opened Assistant District Attorney Delany and Messrs. Levy and Unger, the defendant's counsel, were summoned to Justice Fursman's private chamber. There it is reported that the question of the Court directing an acquittal was touched upon. It was the District Attorney's desire that the case should be submitted to the jury.

After the State had adduced some testimony in rebuttal, Mr. Levy stated that he did not desire to sum up, but was willing to submit the case to the jury upon the evidence and the Justice's charge.

"That is hardly fair after the talk I had with you and Mr. Delany," said Justice Fursman.

Mr. Levy finally decided to sum up. He referred to the defendant's opportunity to swear falsely when he went upon the stand, when he might have told a story that would have agreed with that of the other witnesses.

Mr. Delany spoke for fifty minutes, Justice Fursman leaving the bench shortly after Mr. Delany began speaking and remaining in his private chambers two or three minutes.

The Justice's charge was short, taking only thirteen minutes in delivery. He stood, as is his usual custom, and faced the jury. District Attorney Philbin was not present. Five of his staff were. The Justice defined the degrees of homicide and self-defense. Then he said:

"These men [referring to Kennedy and his friends] were in a saloon frequented by McDonnell, and never before entered by the men. If you find that these men were banded together to inflict bodily harm upon McDonnell, and that in the course of the subsequent controversy McDonnell shot Price, intending to shoot Kennedy, the law justifies McDonnell."

The jury retired at 2:20 o'clock. They were back in the box at 2:28 o'clock. Lawyer Levy was the first to congratulate McDonnell. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Garvan were close behind.

"You're acquitted now," said Mr. Delany. "Take my advice and keep out of gambling."

"I am out," said McDonnell.

The Justice thanked the jury and discharged them. McDonnell was still a prisoner, however, charged with shooting Edward Courtney. Mr. Levy asked that he be admitted to bail. The Justice fixed the amount at $2,500, and it was immediately given by John Bascombe of City Island. McDonnell with his wife and Messrs. Bascombe and Williams then got into a carriage and drove off amid the cheers of a number of friends. Before leaving, he said:

"No words can express my thankfulness over the result. I feel only good-will for every one and blame nobody. I know my friends everywhere will rejoice with me in my liberation and vindication."

It is not expected that McDonnell will be brought to trial on the charge of assaulting Courtney.

McDonnell was seen again at his home in City Island last night. He said:

"I cannot say how I feel to be home again and free. I knew so well that this would be the result as soon as I could get a trial that now there is no reaction. I knew that the conspiracy would fail. I told my lawyers that I would go on the stand and tell the whole truth, and I was sure that the jury would vindicate me.

"But, unless Tom Kennedy vindicates me over his own signature; unless Freeland tells over his own signature what really occurred; unless "Doc" Seamon tells the truth over his own signature; unless Mack retracts, over his own signature, his statement that I shot Courtenay, I will prosecute Tom Kennedy for perjury and for assault with intent to kill. I do not seek vengeance, but I will have these things retracted by the men who have put up these charges and who know that they are false."

McDonnell was met at the station when he arrived at City Island by his children. The little settlement was decked with flags and the people turned out and greeted McDonnell warmly as he returned to his home. All the evening he and his wife were receiving congratulations from neighbors. It is said that a banquet may be tendered to him.

WIDOW SUES A WIDOWER.

Wants $10,000 Damages from T. H. Crotty of Jersey City for Breach of Promise to Marry.

Thomas H. Crotty, a former President of the Hudson County Liquor Dealers' Association, who keeps a saloon at Henderson and Thirteenth Streets, Jersey City, was yesterday served with notice that Mrs. Maria E. Nikils of Carlstadt, N. J., had begun suit against him before Justice Dixon in the Bergen County Supreme Court for breach of promise, claiming $10,000 damages.

Mrs. Nikils is a widow, thirty-five years old. Crotty is a widower, sixty years old, and has a married son and daughter. In her bill Mrs. Nikils alleges that her acquaintance with Crotty began nearly two years ago. He was out driving one day when a thunderstorm compelled him to seek refuge in a candy store she kept on the main road through Carlstadt. The acquaintance thus begun soon ripened into love, and a year ago they became engaged. In March last Mrs. Nikils charges that Crotty ceased visiting her and when she sought an explanation he declined to answer her questions. Through other sources she learned that he had become engaged to a woman living in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Crotty sets up a general denial of Mrs. Nikils's charges. He has retained Robert Carey to defend the suit. The trial take place at the September term of court.

NO UNLICENSED PHARMACISTS.

Civil Service Commission Will Send No More to City Institutions.

Unlicensed pharmacists will no longer be sent out by the Municipal Civil Service Commission to put up medicines for the inmates of the city institutions. That body met yesterday and decided that in future all applicants for such positions must first pass an examination before the State Board of Pharmacy. This action was taken because of complaints that the Municipal Commission has been certifying pharmacists who held no license, and that it was a violation of the law to do so.

President Knox of the commission said after the meeting that the board had certified pharmacists in the belief that the same law applied to them as to engineers. The law, he said, required that engineers must have a license before they could be employed, and the board thought that after pharmacists had been certified they would have to get a license. Chief Examiner Ireland of the commission said that when examinations in pharmacy were held one of the several physicians on the board was always in charge, and it was his duty to test the applicant's knowledge of the subject.

BOY FOUND LOST DIAMONDS.

They Belonged to a Brooklyn Woman Who Rewarded the Lad.

There were at least two happy people in Brooklyn yesterday. One was Mrs. Majia Sagobab of 109 State Street, and the other Daniel Moran, ten years old, of 58 State Street. Each was responsible for the happiness of the other. Mrs. Mogobab, while on her way to Manhattan on Thursday, lost a bag containing $1,100 worth of diamond jewelry. She informed the police, and also advertised for the return of the jewelry. Michael Moran found the bag near the home of Mrs. Mogobab. He took it home to his mother. Mrs. Moran reported her son's find to the police, and they notified Mrs. Mogobab.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Mogobab got her jewelry. She went at once to the home of Michael Moran and thanked the lad. She then took him to a clothing store, fitted him out with a handsome suit of clothes, and gave him $50 as a reward for his honesty.

SUES HIS WIFE FOR $100,000.

Lawyer Myer Says It Is Due Him for Legal Services—A Story of Hypnotic Influence.

Isaac Myer, a lawyer, who lives at 21 East Sixty-first Street, has commenced an action in the Supreme Court, against his wife, Mary H. Myer, to recover $100,000 for legal services he claims he rendered her in handling an estate in which she was interested. Incidentally Mr. Myer says that a relative of his wife used hypnotic influence on her, with the result that she is turned against him.

Mrs. Myer is a daughter of the late James Abbott of Philadelphia, and when she was married to Mr. Myer she was the widow of Clark L. Sharpsteen, who had been a member of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co. Mr. Sharpsteen left an estate worth about $1,000,000, the bulk of which was placed in trust for his daughter, Mary H. Sharpsteen, until she became of age. It is claimed that while the daughter is now almost of age she is in ignorance of her fortune.

Mr. Myer was chief counsel in the real estate department of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia when he married Mrs. Sharpsteen, in 1889. He says that his wife at once wanted to come to New York to live, and they did so. He declares that Mrs. Myer used nearly $400,000 of the trust fund left to her daughter in her desire to have all the possible luxuries, and that he was also compelled to expend all of his money as well in the effort to satisfy her. He tells of his wife's frequent visits to a relative in Boston and of her cool treatment of him whenever she returned home. It is this that causes him to make the charge of hypnotic influence against the relative.

Mrs. Myer denies her husband's charges and says that for years he has been living at her expense and that he utterly failed to provide for her. She says he assumed charge of the Sharpsteen estate in exchange for the privilege of living in her residences in this city and Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Myer is now in Boston, and her counsel, Johnston & Johnston, said yesterday that Mr. Myer's hypnotic charges were ridiculous.

BROTHERS HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Five Children of a Wheelwright in Peril —Trolley Car Passengers Alarmed.

Five children of Henry Weiss, a wheelwright and blacksmith, living at 1,053 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, were injured yesterday afternoon in a runaway accident. They were Frederick, George, Herman, William, and Arthur Weiss, nineteen, eleven, eight, six, and three years old, respectively. At the time of the accident they were in a new light business wagon which was being taken by the eldest boy to its owner, in Classon Avenue. In Myrtle Avenue, between Marcy and Nostrand Avenues, the horse was frightened by an elevated train and ran away.

Frederick, who was driving, did his utmost to control the animal, but to no avail. Beside him upon the seat was sitting his brother George, while the other three were in the bottom of the wagon.

When the horse started he attempted to cross to the up-bound trolley tracks. At that moment a car appeared, filled with passengers. The motorman in order to avoid a collision stopped the car, while much excitement prevailed among those in it, many jurping to the street. Frederick Weiss managed to turn the horse from the tracks, but in doing so the wagon was overturned and the occupants thrown to the street. The horse continued to run, Frederick still retaining his grasp upon the reins and being dragged for many yards before he let go.

Many willing hands went to the assistance of the children, who were lying unconscious in the street. They were carried into a drug store and an ambulance was called from the Williamsburg Hospital. Dr. Telfair responded, and after attending to the injuries found that the one most seriously hurt was George, whose left forearm was broken in two places, while he suffered from contusions all over the body. He was removed to the hospital. The others were taken to their home.

The horse was stopped after running about half a mile further on.

FOR THE TARRANT EXPLOSION.

Company's Officers Must Stand Trial for Manslaughter in Second Degree.

President Thomas F. Main and Director William V. V. Powers of the Tarrant Drug Company, whose place of business and adjoining buildings were wrecked by an explosion of chemicals in the drug house on Oct. 29 last, have been indicted for manslaughter in the second degree for causing the deaths of the seven persons who lost their lives as a consequence of the explosion.

Messrs. Main and Powers were arraigned before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, yesterday. They did not plead to the indictments, and the Recorder fixed bail at $2,500. M. F. Breitenbach of 1,136 Madison Avenue, became surety for President Main. John M. Cornell of 29 East Thirty-seventh Street gave bail for Mr. Powers.

The indictments were found on the testimony of about twenty witnesses, who told the Grand Jury that the firm stored in their place of business many thousand pounds of chlorate of potash and sulphur and many gallons of inflammable oils in excess of their permit and without the knowledge of the Fire Department. Assistant District Attorney Walsh had charge of the investigation before the Grand Jury.

J. J. SCANNELL DID NOT PLEAD.

Commissioner's Motion to Transfer Conspiracy Charges to Supreme Court Acted as a Stay.

Fire Commissioner Scannell and "Agent" William L. Marks, indicted for neglect of duty and conspiracy to defraud the city, did not plead to the indictments against them in the Court of General Sessions before Recorder Goff yesterday. The motion to transfer the case from General Sessions to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, which was made before Justice McAdam Thursday, acted as a stay, and the Commissioner and his friend will not be called upon to plead until this motion is granted or denied. Argument thereon will be heard on July 25.

Should Justice McAdam decide to grant the motion, despite the District Attorney's desire to rush the trial and bring the Commissioner to the bar in August, an extraordinary session of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court probably will be asked for. Justice Fursman adjourned his court nine ills yesterday, as it ordinarily closes on the 1st of July.

To dispose of this case and other important matters which may arise between now and then it is probable that the Appellate Division will be requested by the District Attorney to order the holding of a special term, and assign some Justice to hold it in September. It is quite likely that if this action is taken Justice Edgar L. Fursman, despite any differences that have existed or do exist between him and the Public Prosecutor, will be assigned to hold the extraordinary term.

Building Officials for the Bronx.

Commissioner of Buildings James G. Wallace has appointed for the Borough of the Bronx Joseph Gordon Superintendent of Buildings at a salary of $2,500 a year; John A. Mason, Superintendent of Buildings, $2,500 a year, and Lilian Maplan, confidential stenographer, $1,200 a year.

Not to Build Hotels in London.

Published statements that George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria and H. P. Whitaker of the Hotel New Netherland are to build mammoth hotels in London have no foundation in fact. Mr. Whitaker did have the idea under consideration for some time, but abandoned it. Mr. Boldt is at his Summer home in the Thousand Islands.

MR. CLAUSEN SUED FOR SPATE CHAIR ARREST

Answers that Boy Plaintiff's Conduct Was Disorderly.

Says the Chairs Were Placed in the Parks Because Conducive to Public Comfort and Convenience.

President Clausen of the Park Board filed his answer yesterday to the action brought against him by Abraham B. Cohen for false arrest growing out of the Spate chair riots. Cohen is a boy and sues through John R. Caldwell, who was appointed his guardian. Louis Lues, a policeman, who arrested Cohen, is also made a defendant. The answer for each of the defendants was prepared by Corporation Counsel Whalen.

Mr. Clausen in his answer sets forth that the Spate chairs were placed in the parks because he "deemed it wise and conducive to the public comfort and convenience." He further says that for a number of years there has been a deficiency in the seating accommodations in the parks, and that no more seats could be added beyond the appropriations allowed by the Board of Estimate.

Coming down to the charges made in the complaint as to the preference given to the Spate chairs in location and to the actual arrest of young Cohen in Madison Square Park, President Clausen says:

"It was a reasonable and proper privilege; it was granted from good motives for the purpose of conducing to the public comfort and convenience. It was placed under proper regulation and observance, chairs were placed there at convenient intervals and places, and a reasonable fee was charged to cover the use. The previous seats and benches provided for the parks were in nowise subordinated to these chairs, as is suggested in the complaint, and the self-respecting public, who desired to and did avail themselves of the privileges thus afforded by the Spate chairs, observed the rules and paid the fee charged therefor without question.

"In the doing of the several things by the board and this defendant, in connection with the said Spate chairs, and particularly in licensing the privilege, the board and this defendant were, as this defendant on his information and belief alleges, strictly within its and his powers and discretion in the premises. If the things happened that are alleged in the complaint, namely, if the infant plaintiff attempted to use one of the Spate chairs without paying the fee charged therefor, he became and was disorderly in his conduct and became amenable to the law as a disorderly person, and if the arrest followed, as is alleged in the complaint, it was lawfully made, as this defendant alleges on his information and belief, by a peace officer for a misdemeanor committed in the presence of the officer.

"The infant defendant plaintiff wantonly and purposely brought about his own arrest by deliberately and intentionally seating himself in one of the Spate chairs, not because exhausted nature compelled a resort thereto, but because he was desirous of challenging the power of a charge therefor and by afterward creating a breach of the peace by becoming disorderly in his conduct, and such action was part of a preconcerted scheme or dodge resorted to by the infant plaintiff on the instigation and suggestion of others for the purpose of bringing about his arrest and then suing as for false arrest, not from good motives, not for good purposes, but from a desire to so challenge the power and to obtain public notoriety on his part and on the part of the person or persons, corporation or corporations with whom he cooperated and conspired to bring about such an arrest."

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday listened to argument on the application of Daniel M. Kurtz, a taxpayer, for an injunction restraining the use of the Spate chairs in the Park. This application was made by Mr. Kurtz previous to the granting of the series of injunctions which now exist. In his argument counsel for Mr. Kurtz declared that the rental of the chairs was against public policy and should not be allowed.

Mr. Spate was represented by John Delahunty and Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy appeared for the Park Board.

After listening to the lengthy argument, the Justice reserved his decision on the application.

CROWD SAW HER TAKE POISON.

Woman Committed Suicide on the Steps of a Hospital.

Several hundred persons going to their homes from shop and office while passing through Thirty-fourth Street, near Second Avenue, last evening say a woman dressed in black and sitting on the steps of the New York Polyclinic Hospital raise a small bottle to her lips, swallow the contents, and then fall to the sidewalk. Several men rushed to her and carried her into the hospital, where it was discovered she had taken carbolic acid. Dr. Morrison of the institution attended her, but she died in a few minutes.

Later she was identified by Edward Sheehy of 509 Ninth Avenue as his cousin, Nellie Schoffeld. Sheehy said that the woman was married, but that her husband had deserted her two years ago and was now living in Syracuse, N. Y. The woman since being deserted had resided with her uncle, Samuel J. Sheehy, at the Ninth Avenue address. Sheehy said the woman had been despondent for some time, and left the house yesterday afternoon to take a walk, she said.

POISON IN A HORSE'S BITE.

Assemblyman Hasenflug Undergoes an Operation and Is Critically Ill.

Assemblyman Coney Hasenflug of Brooklyn is reported to be seriously ill at his home, 97 Bogart Street, as the result of a horse bite on the first finger of his right hand received two weeks ago.

The Assemblyman recently purchased a small sorrel horse. When he went into the animal's stall that evening the horse snapped at him and caught him by the hand. Although the wound bled freely, little attention was paid to it at the time. A day or two later the arm began to swell and the pain was intense.

A physician was then called. He found that blood poisoning had developed. Hasenflug was removed to the German Hospital, where an operation was performed on Thursday night. After the operation he was removed to his home, where last night his condition was reported to be critical.

New Policemen to Don Uniform.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday issued an order directing the 209 men appointed to the force one month ago to purchase uniforms and all other paraphernalia of their new calling and to be ready for duty within ten days. This action caused considerable surprise, for the usual course is for new policemen to serve on probation for ninety days. It is supposed that the order was issued with a view to the early adoption of the three-platoon system, although the Commissioner said that he was not yet ready to discuss his plans in this direction.

Police Captains Transferred.

Capt. Louis Kreuscher, hitherto of the Far Rockaway Station, and Capt. Sylvester D. Baldwin, hitherto of the Eastern Parkway Station, in Brooklyn, were ordered to exchange commands yesterday, and several Sergeants in Manhattan were also transferred, the reason stated being, as usual, "for the good of the service."

Gen. Smith Names His Staff.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith has assumed command of the First Brigade, N. G. N. Y. Yesterday he issued his first general order, which contained the names of the officers of his staff. They are: Capt. Arthur W. Little, Aide de Camp; Capt. William S. Scott, Aide de Camp; Lieut. Col. Thomas J. O'Donohue, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Alfred H. Abeel, Inspector; Capt. John H. Townsend, Assistant Inspector; Major William Ives Washburn, Judge Advocate; Major Harris R. Fisher, Quartermaster; Major Frederic C. Thomas, Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. Col. Nathan S. Jarvis, Surgeon; Major Elmore F. Austin, Engineer; Major Gouvernaur M. Carnochan, Inspector Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer; Capt. John R. Hegeman, Jr., Assistant Inspector Small Arms Practice.

PRISONERS BEG RECORDER GOFF FOR MERCY

Ex-Lieut. Martin Tells of His Deeds of Derring-Do.

Asserts He Was Deceived in His Wife—Sentenced to Twelve Months—Clergymen Plead for a Choir Singer.

Sentence day in Recorder Goff's Court of General Sessions yesterday brought out several pleas for clemency from self-confessed and convicted lawbreakers, and spread upon the court records some earnestly told tales of former good repute and in one case of deeds of bravery in behalf of the Nation and the community.

Ex-Lieut. Edward H. Martin, dismissed from the army for irregularities in his canteen accounts when stationed at Fort Hamilton, pleaded guilty to forging the certification upon a check signed by Wallace F. Schales, Captain and Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and drawn on the Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia for $74.86.

Lawyer Michael J. Sweeney of 5 Beekman Street, an old friend and classmate of Martin's, who appeared for the prisoner out of personal regard for him, made an affecting plea for leniency and then asked the Recorder to permit the ex-officer to say something in his own behalf. Mr. Sweeney was deeply affected while Martin spoke:

"I have never before asked for mercy or clemency in my life," began the young ex-Lieutenant. "Up to three years ago my past life was beyond reproach. To-day, broken in health and spirit, I stand here a confessed lawbreaker.

"I graduated from the public schools of this city with honors and won a competitive appointment to Annapolis over seventy-two applicants. I failed in algebra, and was appointed to West Point instead. I was popular with officers and men there. The day war was declared with Spain I graduated with my class and joined my regiment at Tampa. I fought throughout the Santiago campaign from start to finish. On the hot sands of Cuba I lay for two weeks wasting away with the dread malarial fever, unable to partake of any food. A physician prescribed for me opium and morphine. I was invalided home, and not until then did I realize that the terrible drugs had taken hold of me and that I could not shake off the awful habit.

"While stationed at Sandy Hook I met, one night in Union Square, two elegantly dressed women. They bowed. I thought I recognized one of them as an acquaintance. We married after a while and too late I discovered her real character. I found, then, to my horror that she was the proprietor of several poor rooms throughout the city, and that at least four other men called her wife.

"Never in my whole career have I hesitated to risk my life for others. In full evening dress I rescued a drowning man off the Battery in 1890. For this I received a gold medal. I received another for saving a hospital steward's life in the waters off Governor Island. Some months later I also saved from drowning there the little child of a member of the life saving corps. I will not tire you, however, with the further recital of these deeds. All I ask is that you temper justice with that mercy you are empowered to exercise."

The Recorder listened attentively and then said:

"You have maintained a discreet silence about many things. I have here communications which disclose some very discreditable and dishonorable actions upon your part in the past. I will not go into that portion of your life, however. Neither will I disgrace you further by sending you to prison for five years, as is possible, but will sentence you to twelve months' imprisonment in the penitentiary."

Martin endeavored to speak, but his voice failed him, and he sat down and buried his face in his hands, while his frame shook with emotion.

His wife is known as "Gussie McKee, the Poolroom Queen."

Howard English of 220 West Thirty-first Street, who was convicted a few days ago of embezzling $100 from his employer, Frederick Blatt, was committed to the Elmira Reformatory by the Recorder.

English had many clergymen and church people interceding in his behalf. The Rev. Thomas H. Sill, rector of St. Chrysostom's Church, at Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, made an especially earnest plea for clemency. Dr. Sill wrote the Recorder that English had for years been a choir boy in his church and later a choir singer, and that during these years his life had been irreproachable. He argued that restitution had been made, and that the law ought to be satisfied if sentence was suspended.

English admitted his guilt and expressed his regret. He stated that he had been led to steal because he could not support his family of nine on his meagre salary. He is only twenty-six years old, but married in 1898 a widow with five children. He has two children of his own.

The Recorder thought that the very fact that English was pretending to lead an exemplary life, and at the same time stealing from his employer, did not merit full clemency being extended. He told the prisoner that his experience should be a warning to him, and that by good conduct he could earn his release from Elmira in the course of time.

Lawrence Curtis, whose right name is Edward Arnheim of 131 West Eleventh Street, who admitted some days ago that he raised a check of his employer, Kirke La Shelle, from $52 to $2,500 and collected the money, was sentenced to seven years in State prison. Arnheim refused to give his right name until shown that the Recorder knew it. The latter said in sentencing the prisoner that his record was very bad, and that concealing his identity under an Irish name he had led many young girls astray.

Thomas Williams, a very tall negro, who has already been sentenced to prison for 25 years and 6 months for various offenses, although he is but forty years old, was again sent back to prison for seven years.

Williams's latest crime was the burglary of a house at 88 James Street, and the theft therefrom of $150 worth of jewelry.

"I sho' would 'preciate it, youah Honah, if yo' would give me another chance," he said to the Recorder. "I'se done been sent up already for twenty-three years, an' I don't perticklerly care 'bout doin' any mo'h time."

"I guess there is no hope for you," remarked the Recorder. "Seven years."

CLUBBED BY THIRTEEN, HE SAYS.

Jamaica Hotel Keeper's Story of How Policemen Maltreated Him.

Alexander J. Prinz, who runs a hotel on Twombly Place, Jamaica, was arrested early yesterday morning charged with attacking a policeman and locked up in the station house of the Seventy-eighth Precinct. His head was covered with wounds. The attack, it is said, was upon Patrolman Fanning, a recent arrival in the precinct from Manhattan. Prinz was paroled yesterday on his own recognisance for a week by Magistrate Smith of Far Rockaway.

After the arraignment Prinz said he found the patrolman sleeping on two benches on the stoop of Richter's Hotel, and as he knew the relief would soon be along, he awoke the policeman, who became abusive. Prinz then went to the station house and complained of the man. Prinz says that when he returned to the corner the policeman attacked him with his club, and that then he defended himself as best he could. Six patrolmen who were going out from the station house on duty and six more who were returning, seeing the fight, attacked him and beat him over the head, he declared, until he lay unconscious on the sidewalk. They then put him under arrest and conveyed him to the station house. Prinz says he will make a complaint against the policeman.

NEW JERSEY TROLLEY DEAL.

The Jersey City, Paterson and Hoboken Gets North Hudson County Line.

It became known in Hoboken yesterday that the Jersey City, Paterson, and Hoboken Street Railway Company had succeeded in obtaining control of the stock of the North Hudson County Railway Company, and that a formal consolidation of the two companies will soon be effected.

William C. Doubleday, Secretary of the North Hudson County Railway Company, yesterday issued a call for a meeting of the stockholders of the former company, to be held on July 25, to consider and ratify the merger.

REJECTS GARBAGE BIDS.

Board of Estimate Decides that $232,000 a Year Is Too Much for the City to Pay.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday the proposed five-year contract of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company for the removal and disposal of garbage in Manhattan was rejected. The company wanted $232,000 a year, and Controller Coler made a report showing that this sum was much more than was now being paid by the city for the same work.

The bids for the removal of garbage were opened on June 27 by Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department. The lowest bid for Manhattan was by the Sanitary Utilization Company for $232,000, and for removing garbage in the Bronx district the company bid $50,000 for the first year; $60,000, second year; $70,000, third year; $80,000, fourth year, and $95,000, fifth year. The only other bidder for the Bronx contract was George W. Hyatt. Commissioner Nagle recommended that the contract be awarded to the Sanitary Utilization Company.

Controller Coler's report stated that the price asked by the sanitary company was $80,000 in advance of the present contract price for Manhattan, and the increase could not be caused by growth of population. The claim was made by Controller Coler's experts that the price asked is twice as high as that paid in Philadelphia and Boston for the same work. Controller Coler recommended that the contract be rejected and readvertised, and also a clause inserted in the new contract allowing the company bidding the lowest to build a plant outside of the limits of New York to do the work. The board then discussed the increase in smallpox in the city and approved a recommendation of the Board of Health to spend $65,000 a year for the proper care of smallpox cases.

J. ELMER ELLIS'S WILL.

The Widow, Eva Long, Objects to the Probate—Her Counsel's Statement.

Objection was made to the probate of the will of J. Elmer Ellis, which was on the calendar in the Surrogate's office yesterday, by Thomas S. Jones of Utica, counsel for Eva Long, widow of the testator, from whom he had separated several years before his death.

The woman, who canceled her engagements on the London stage in order to come to this country and look after her interests in Mr. Ellis's estate, asserts that she was never served with a citation on the probate, although Matthew A. Decker, subpoena server of the Surrogate's Court, makes affidavit that he served the papers on a person whom a detective identified as Eva Long on board the steamship Teutonic on June 10. Clerk Washburn adjourned the probate, therefore, in order to lay the matter before the Surrogate.

Mr. Jones said that arrangements were in progress for an amicable settlement with his client, and he believed that they would be carried through.

"There was no trouble until Mrs. Ellis was told of the statement that she had been served with a citation," said Mr. Jones. "She never received the citation, and without delay she came to me. She told me the facts in the matter, and I came here from Utica to represent her. Mrs. Ellis was not served, as her affidavit will show. I do not believe there will be any contest over the will."

KILLED IN A CEMETERY.

Drivers Were Racing from a Funeral When Their Coaches Met and One Man's Neck Was Broken.

James Collins of 1,625 Avenue A was killed yesterday afternoon in Calvary Cemetery in a collision between two coaches. He was driving one. Collins was thirty years of age and was employed by N. Lavin of 145 East Fortieth Street. The other coach was driven by James McCabe, thirty-five years old, of 526 Third Avenue and was owned by Mr. Boylston of 142 East Forty-second Street. The accident happened on what is known as Boundary Avenue, which connects the old and the new parts of the cemetery.

The men had driven coaches to a funeral in the new part. After the burial they started out by way Boundary Avenue. There were four persons in each of the coaches. The police say that it is a common practice for coach drivers to race along the avenue to reach the Greenpoint Avenue entrance, and claim that the two drivers were racing yesterday. Near the entrance the coaches collided. That driven by McCabe upset. The one driven by Collins remained upright, but Collins was thrown off the box and, striking upon his head, his neck was broken. McCabe was also thrown, but was not hurt badly. The four persons in McCabe's coach received a few slight bruises.

Collins's team ran away, but was caught near the cemetery chapel, a quarter of a mile from the scene of the collision. The police arrested McCabe and sent Collins's body to the Morgue. The police claim that McCabe had been drinking. He is locked up in the Seventy-fifth Precinct Station House.

GEN. ROUDENBOUGH ELIGIBLE.

Corporation Counsel Whalen Says He Can Be Appointed a Police Clerk.

Gen. Rodenbough, who was Chief of the former Bureau of Elections, is to be placed on a preferred eligible list for re-employment in some position in the Police Department whenever there is a vacancy. Gen. Rodenbough recently sought to compel by mandamus the Board of Elections to give him a place in the newly organized Bureau of Elections, but failed.

Gen. Rodenbough's eligibility for appointment in the Police Department was determined yesterday by Corporation Counsel Whalen, who forwarded an opinion to President Knox of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, in which he advised him that Gen. Rodenbough and the other employes of the former Bureau of Elections originally were appointed by the Board of Police in positions on the Police Department and assigned to the Bureau of Elections, and when their positions were abolished and they were forced to leave the service without fault or delinquency on their part, they were entitled under Rule 43 of the Civil Service to preferment for reappointment in the Police Department. Gen. Rodenbough being a veteran, will have preference whenever Police Commissioner Murphy needs a clerk or other civilian employe.

WILL MAKE RAIDS REGULARLY.

Enforcement of Criminal Law Society to Try to Stamp Out Poolroom Gambling.

The five men arrested in the police raids on alleged poolrooms at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, and at Tenth Street and Sixth Avenue were yesterday held in $1,500 for further examination by Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Court.

The raids were made by Central Office men at the request of District Attorney Philbin, upon evidence submitted by the Society for the Enforcement of Criminal Law, of which Joseph A. Britton is Superintendent. John R. Wood, formerly with the Mazet committee, the Committee of Fifteen, and the Committee of Five, and Frank Moss are in charge of a corps of fifteen or more detectives who are collecting evidence against poolrooms for this society. Mr. Wood said yesterday:

"Raids will be made every day or so, and poolroom gambling will be stamped out if funds are forthcoming to continue the raiding."

"What is the financial standing of the society?"

"I do not know. Many of the members are wealthy, and I understand that their contributions are generous. I have fifteen men in my employ."

New Edition of the City Directory.

A new edition of the City Directory will be issued next Thursday. It will contain about 411,000 names of people living or doing business in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, an increase of between 10,000 and 11,000 names over the number in the last issue. According to the Superintendent of the Trow Directory, Printing, and Bookbinding Company, nearly 200 canvassers have been employed to collect the names, and every street of the two boroughs has been thoroughly canvassed. The average yearly change in addresses is about 25 per cent. Although the new volume will be issued next Thursday, it will not be placed on general sale at once, regular subscribers being furnished with copies before they are offered to the public at large.

RIGHTS OF AN EMPLOYER

Decision Affecting Injunctions Sought to Restrain an Employe.

Justice Bischoff Refuses One in the Case of Oppenheim vs. Faber, a Commercial Salesman.

The right of an employer to an injunction restraining an employe from violating contractual relations existing between them, it being alleged that the employe's work is unique in his line, was passed upon yesterday by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court in the action of Oppenheim versus Faber. The defendant is a commercial salesman and plaintiffs alleged that he is the best and most able man in his line in the United States.

Pending the term of the contract, Mr. Faber left the plaintiffs' employ, and they alleged that he was about to engage in a business similar to theirs, going into partnership with a rival house. Plaintiffs claimed also that on the strength of the contract they had embarked in a large business enterprise in preparation by way of purchase of merchandise for the Fall and Winter trade, and which business venture will be seriously and irreparably injured unless defendant be restrained.

Justice Bischoff, in refusing an injunction yesterday, says:

"Aside from the answer of the defendant interposed herein and the answering affidavits which meet the merits of the application, I am not satisfied that the nature of the contract itself would justify the issuing of a temporary injunction. The Court cannot lose sight of the consequences to a defendant, and that practically to continue the injunction in this action, if plaintiffs' contention be correct, would prohibit defendant from engaging in the employment for which he is best qualified by experience and knowledge.

"It is true the plaintiffs offer to have him continue under the contract alleged by them, but with a breach of which they are charged by defendant. It is scarcely credible that employment under such circumstances would be either profitable to plaintiffs or defendant, or that the Court should, conceding the power to exist of enforcing employment under such circumstances, exercise it in a case where it would evidently result in disaster either to one or the other and possibly to both.

"Whether an injunction could rightfully issue to restrain this defendant from working pendente lite, were all of the facts alleged in the complaint admitted by the defendant, would be, in my judgment, a doubtful question under the authorities, and this is particularly true from the nature of the contract itself, which contains no negative covenant and which is barren of any suggestion that the personal services of the defendant presupposed any special knowledge, skill, or ability, so that in case of his default the same services could not easily be obtained from others. On this branch of plaintiffs' case they necessarily rely upon matters entirely outside of the written contract as alleged by them, and thus the door is open to the defendant to meet on the merits their assertions in respect thereto.

"This he has done to such a degree that, on the whole case, I am quite satisfied plaintiffs have not presented a case within the principles upon which the exceptional jurisdiction rests of granting injunctions restraining employes from working in violation of contractual relations for other persons than the plaintiff, and this is particularly true because I am not satisfied that the services for which the defendant was employed were unique or extraordinary in the sense that they were distinctly personal and peculiar, so that in case of default the same or like services could not be readily procured from others."

EIGHT HOUR LAW IS STILL IN ABEYANCE.

Constitutionality Not Passed Upon by Court of Appeals—Contractor's Right to Sue Established.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—The Court of Appeals did not decide the constitutionality of the eight-hour working-day law in denying the appeal of Eugène Lentilhon, a contractor, against Controller Coler. The court simply decided that the Controller might be sued in a common law action to compel him to pay the amount due to the plaintiff for contracts performed, and refused a writ of peremptory mandamus.

The Controller refused to pay the contractor on the ground that he had violated the eight-hour law and the prevailing rate of wages law. The Court says that the latter has been declared unconstitutional, and that the present case should go to the common law courts so that the constitutionality of the eight-hour law may be tested. The Court says that the issue is one of great importance, and that it should be tried soon.

Judge Landon in dissenting from the decision denying the writ uses strong language as to Controller Coler's attitude in the matter, saying that if the Controller desired to test the eight-hour law he could do it without subjecting citizens, who have fulfilled their work to the satisfaction of the authorities, to delay in getting their just compensation. Judge Landon further says:

"It should be an exceptional case indeed in which the individual must be forced to sue the State or a municipality or the officer of either to secure his due when the officer is told by the law to render it to him. It is not the policy of law to thus embarrass the citizen. The Government, whether State or municipal, should be sensitive in honor and justice, and a public officer should rather be compelled to do his duty than to expose the Government to suit because of his lower standard. Mandamus is the appropriate remedy against such an individual."

CLUBMAN AND SERVANT CLASH.

Blair Fairchild Asks the Police to Arrest Tamaga Tanaka for Disobedience to Orders.

Police Sergeant Norton, who was in charge of the desk in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night, is sponsor for a story to the effect that Blair Fairchild of 39 East Thirty-first Street summoned a policeman to his home and wanted a Japanese servant arrested because the latter refused to obey orders. Mr. Fairchild is a member of the Harvard, Knickerbocker, and Racquet Clubs.

Sergt. Norton said that early last evening a call came from Mr. Fairchild. Policeman Brundage was dispatched to the house. He was met by Mr. Fairchild, who demanded that Tamaga Tanaka, his servant, be arrested for refusing to obey him. The policeman said he could not make an arrest on such a complaint, but suggested that perhaps the differences between Tamaga and Mr. Fairchild could be settled before the Sergeant at the station house. A cab was called, and employer, servant, and policeman were driven to the station. Mr. Fairchild made the demand to Sergt. Norton as he had to the policeman.

"Why, that is a ridiculous complaint," Sergt. Norton said. "You must forget that this is a free country. If he won't obey you, why don't you discharge him. That is your redress."

But Mr. Fairchild was insistent. He said his father, who was going to Newport, had been escorted to the Grand Central Station by Tamaga, and that after the servant had returned to the house he had refused to do what he was told.

Finally Mr. Fairchild wanted to lodge a complaint of intoxication against Tamaga. The Sergeant refused to entert

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The New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

JOHN FISKE'S untimely death will not delay the appearance of an important work to which his last few years were devoted—his "History of the Two Americas"—as his contribution to the "History of All Nations" under the editorship of Prof. Wright of Harvard. Mr. Fiske had finished the proof-reading of his first two volumes, "The Colonization of the New World" and "The Independence of the New World," while the third volume, "The Modern Development of the New World" was left in a complete state, excepting the index. The twenty-four volumes of the series of which it forms a part will appear next Autumn.

We learn on good authority that no arrangements have yet been made for the publication of Sir Walter Besant's autobiography, the manuscript of which is still in the hands of the literary agent, Mr. A. P. Watt, who is also one of the deceased author's literary executors. The autobiography is written up to last February, and is said to be an elaboration of the daily journal Sir Walter was known to keep. Speculation as to its contents is rife in London. In particular it is expected that the history of the famous literary partnership will be intimately and sympathetically set forth, and that the mystery concerning "The Golden Butterfly" will be cleared up.

Ray Stannard Baker and George Varian, who were recently commissioned to go to Germany for McClure, Phillips & Co., have completed a book called "Seen in Germany," Mr. Baker furnishing the text and Mr. Varian the illustrations. The work, which will be presented in the early Fall, will include such descriptive sketches as "The Making of a German Soldier," "A Typical Professor at Work," "Student Life," and other every-day matters which, however, are little known to the average American. Both writer and artist have attempted to show by the description of individuals and classes here and there the formative influences of Teutonic life and character which, finding expression, as they do from time to time, in a national tendency, excite the curiosity if not the admiration of the foreigner.

There is an article in the current number of The World's Work which contains some remarkable pictures of fishes in their natural element. The pictures are half-tone reproductions from photographs, and it is no exaggeration to say that they are every bit as clear as any pictures that we have seen of ferns or flowers surrounded by their native growth. The photographer, A. Radclyffe Dugmore, who also contributes the reading matter which concerns itself with "Photographing Tropical Fishes," says:

In making the accompanying photographs the fishes were placed in an aquarium specially constructed for the purpose. Isochromatic plates were used in every instance, thereby giving fairly true color values. The aquarium was lined with white cloth in order to reflect as much light as possible.

The pictures while fascinating in themselves are especially important from the fact that their complete success now makes possible, with the aid of color photography, popular books on fishes in which the inhabitants of the waters may be presented as they really are surrounded by the varied and beautiful rocks, plants, and weeds among which they make their homes.

Certain London papers which gave more or less sympathetic accounts of the funeral of the late Robert Buchanan, printed elsewhere in obscure places the following pathetic legend:

At the London Bankruptcy Court yesterday a receiving order was made against the estate of the late Robert Buchanan.

We printed last week an interesting communication in regard to the young Russian author who writes under the pseudonym of Maxim Gorky. His work seems destined to become well known to an American public within the next few months. At present, however, his real name is unknown in the literary world, and his personality, save that which he has allowed to creep into his books, is as great a mystery as his name. But of the quality of his work, there can be no doubt, and its interpretation in a brief paper by Mr. Christian Brinton in the current number of The Critic will stimulate investigation. Gorky has burst upon us suddenly No less than three separate translations of his novel, "Forma Gordeyev," or "Thomas Gordeieff," will appear in the early Fall from New York houses. One will be by Miss Hapgood, whose name has long been identified with Russian translations; another will be by Mme. Marinovitch, while the third is being made by a young Russian student in this city. "Gordeieff" has been happily chosen as the first long novel from the pen of this writer to appear in English, although a volume of his shorter stories would possibly reveal more of the author. "Gordeieff" is a study in atavism, the father of the hero being a material-minded man, while his mother is given to mysticism. In Forma are combined a natural curiosity and a feverish imagination, which force him in the end into a direful catastrophe.

A collection of essays which will shortly come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, under the title of "Asia and Europe," will not only present the conclusions of a gentleman of experience with this important theme, but will also draw attention to hitherto almost unnoticed aspects of the subject. The author is Meredith Townsend, who for twelve years was editor and proprietor of The Friend of India, and who is now joint editor of The London Spectator. Mr. Townsend very much doubts if any civilizing conquest of the Far East would be successful, "the first consequence of which to both continents would be a decline of their present tone. The Italianized Englishman is bad enough, but the Asiaticized European is intolerable, and the European Asiatic is—a Pasha."

The fascinating Queen of Louis XVI. has always appealed to the lover of romance and of history, whether Alexandre Dumas père, Lafont d'Ausonne, or Imbert de Saint Amand be taken for a guide. But even the "Memoirs" of Weber failed to produce a picture of her which satisfied all. For these reasons the collection of the unpublished letters of Marie Therese, Marie Antoinette, and Comte d'Argenteau, which is now in preparation for publication in this country, should be of considerable interest. The correspondence deals with the social life at the French Court from 1770 till 1780, or until the death of the Empress of Austria, with whom the French Queen was in constant communication, as was Comte d'Argenteau, who had been deputed by the Empress to be the guardian of Marie Antoinette at Versailles. The work in America will bear the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co.

What may be considered as the authorized and official life of the late Queen Victoria is now being published in London in parts with the following legend on the title pages: "V. R. I. Her Life and Empire. By the Marquis of Lorne, now Duke of Argyll." The way in which the titles of the author are set forth apparently confirms the criticism made a few months ago that the work is no sudden effort, but the result of years of careful preparation tempered by a fine sense of discrimination as to how intimate the acquaintance between the late sovereign and the public should be established through these pages. The work when complete will be published in three parts. In this country by Harper & Brothers. With many interesting illustrations, it will probably appear early in September.

SIR PHILIP FRANCIS.

Letters to and from the Supposed Author of the Famous "Junius" Letters.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

ON MARCH 21, 1769, The Public Advertiser, a London journal, which stood in a direct line of descent from Defoe's Daily Post, published a letter signed "Junius," and from that time to this the identity of Junius has been a subject of eager, often passionate, debate. Many have owed their confidence to that of Macaulay expressed in one of his most brilliant essays. His opinion that Junius was the mask of Sir Philip Francis was argued with commanding force. It has been confirmed by that of Goldwin Smith and W. H. Lecky, and most notably by that of Leslie Stephen, who, although he stops short of absolute conviction, is of such a skeptical mind that his qualified certainty is of greater weight than the more absolute assurance of some others. In the meantime there have been many contrary opinions, some of them most absurd, defended with the violence their character would lead us to expect. Dr. Johnson declared for Edmund Burke as the real Junius, and some contemporaries for Wilkes, in whose defense the letters put forth their utmost strength. It has been justly said that their style is as much above that of Wilkes's as it is below that of Burke's. Of other follies the most rank is that which identifies Junius with Thomas Paine. Such was the vanity of Paine that he could no more have disowned so great a feat than he could have written Gray's Elegy or Goldsmith's Vicar.

These volumes of "Francis Letters" are prefaced by a "note on the Junius controversy," which in some thirty pages gives an effective résumé of the controversy in the status to which it has now come. The writer is Mr. C. F. Keary, presumably a relative of Eliza Keary, who has edited the letters, taking up into her own the work done by Beata Francis, a great-granddaughter of Sir Philip, and interrupted by her death. Mr. Keary's note is admirable, if written with some heat, especially as controverting the anti-Franciscan contributions of Mr. Fraser Rae to The Athenaeum. The expert testimony of the Dreyfus trial is brought to bear in an ingenious manner on the handwriting of Francis and Junius, and Mr. Rae is put in a tidy hole when by mistake he compares two identical autographs of Junius and insists that they are widely different. One of the strong points of the case against Francis has always been the different treatment meted out to certain persons in the letters and in Francis's personal intercourse. It would have been stronger against some one with a less contradictory character than that of Francis, and less disposed than he to enjoy the misfortunes of his friends. Besides, this trait may have been part of the general scheme of literary bewilderment.

But those who come to these volumes with the expectation that they will illuminate the Junius controversy will be grievously disappointed. They contain very little either by Francis or others bearing upon that. Francis's own letters are nowhere less frequent or significant than for the period during which the letters of Junius excited the wonder, admiration, and the terror of the British mind. One of those has the same view of Wilkes which was prominent in these, and the average temper of Junius is exposed where Francis writes: "Each party says and believes just what suits themselves without decency or moderation, and a neutral party is detested by both. A philosopher has no more Chance among them than a Cat in Hell." Certainly his brother-in-law, Mackrable, had no suspicion that he was Junius when he wrote from Philadelphia:

But Junius is the Mars of Malcontents. His letter to the King is past all Endurance, as well as all Compare. The Americans are under small obligations to him for his Representation of them. I will do them more Justice than he does by declaring that his production is not very favorably received among them. Who the Devil can he be?

The writer of this letter is the most engaging personality that we encounter among Francis's correspondents. He was several years in America, and, writing freely on American topics in Stamp-act and tea-taxing times, his letters are reflections upon them of profound interest. Francis writes Mackrable that his notes on America are as good as Livy, and the praise is well deserved. They are at their best in describing a visit to Fort Pitt, the site of Pittsburg, in 1770. He writes:

You can have no idea of the delightful situation of Fort Pitt. It is built upon a Point of land formed by the confluence of two rivers, Allegany and Monongahela, which immediately upon their Junction have the name of the Ohio. The Indian language, which is the most figurative in the Universe, is remarkably characteristic in the Titles of these two rivers. They are their Allegro, and their Penseroso. The former [illegible]

* FRANCIS LETTERS. By Sir Philip Francis, [illegible] Edited by Beata Francis [illegible] Keary. With a note on the Junius Controversy, by C. F. Keary. Two volumes, [illegible] pp. 8vo. [illegible]

and gray, flowing over a bright, polished and transparent as Crystal; the Mosquito-Nets, dark and heavy, merting in a shipwreck and almost imperceptable Colores. The lofty Hills and endless Woods with which they are bordered make the Whole scene delightfully romantic.

Mackrabie had persuaded an Indian warrior to sit to him for his picture, but an unlucky accident "put my Gentleman out of Humor, and disappointed me of my Copy." A white man had taken the liberty to shoot an Indian for offering certain familiarities to his wife and attempting to steal his horse. The brave was to have put on all his war trinkets and to have been newly painted on the occasion.

These Indians are the greatest Curiosities upon Earth! Their method of cutting and pulling their Ears, and boring their Noses, is beyond all conception ridiculous. I have seen a Woman with not less than six dozen Brooches of silver upon shift more dirty and ragged than was ever seen in St. Giles's; and a Warrior with his Ears slit into Strips and Chitterlings, and twisted about with more silver Clasps than a Dutch family Bible.

Mackrabie touches nothing in these letters which he does not vitalize. In 1766 he is in New York planning a visit to Albany, and hopes to attend Sir William Johnson's conference with Iroquois tribes at Fort Stanwix, at which was established the famous Line of Property that made Eastern Central New York the white man's frontier until the close of the Revolution. If the visit came off there is no corresponding letter. Mackrabie's admiration and affection for Francis go far to qualify the common opinion of Sir Philip's character. It was much to his credit that he won the liking of such a capital good fellow and held it unimpaired under those trying circumstances which ensued when Mackrabie went to India with Francis as his private secretary. But that Francis's disposition was not a miracle of sweetness we have some evidence. He had quite enough acerbity to furnish the Junius letters with their biting tone. At one time he is not on speaking terms with his father, and the two direct their remarks to a family cat in such wise that they glance off at the right angle. Francis, by the way, was very fond of cats, and when one took to the chimney in his absence, being inconsolable, and reappeared much emaciated on his return, he made the air cerulean for the quite innocent household.

He had no other correspondents in America besides Mackrabie, having a number of cousins in the colonies. From one of these descended Thomas Francis Bayard, President Cleveland's Minister to England. Another, Richard Tighlman, who furnishes some interesting letters and incidents, followed Francis to India and became his secretary. A third, Turbutt Francis, was deep in land speculations and was eager to admit Francis to their magnificent possibilities. Francis was willing to take 1,000 acres for a nominal consideration, but when his cousin proposed to make over to him on similar terms a piece of Ohio "equal to at least a third of Ireland," with "the carrying place of Niagara and the lands adjoining it," also Lake Onondaga "and the land for a mile around it," Francis fought shy of his approaches and wounded his nice sensibilities.

Francis has titles to our interest of a more serious character than his authorship of the Junius letters, were that absolutely secured to him. It was his fate to be closely associated with that remarkable man, Warren Hastings, and to be largely instrumental in that trial to which the talent of Macaulay gave a theatrical setting that was worthy of the event, though that had afforded the genius of Burke some of its rarest opportunities. When the East India Company was reorganized in 1774 Francis, whose chances had previously been rather dubious, was made one of the council in India with a salary of £10,000. Arriving in India he at once became extremely critical of Hastings's conduct, and so hostile that Hastings was at length incited to such a personal assault that Francis challenged him to a duel, and received what seemed at first to be a fatal wound. Of all this the present letters give us little, and yet much of the lavish and showy expenditure of the Indian Government, which for one thing provoked Francis's opposition. Meantime his own conduct was not regulated by any counsels of perfection. He was resolved to achieve independence, and a lucky run of whist brought him £20,000. He hoped for Hastings's recall and his own advancement to his place, but, hope deferred making him heartsick, he resigned his office and returned to England, making a long delay on the voyage at St. Helena and finding there a plentiful stock of that "ennui" which proved inexhaustible for Napoleon when thirty years after he was sent there to end his great career.

Sir Philip's India service synchronized very nearly with the American war for independence, and consequently the expressions of his letters concerning it are much fewer than they would have been had he remained in England. They all tend, however, to a quality which was certainly treasonable measured by those standards which have prevailed among us latterly. In this respect, however, they were outdone by one of Francis's correspondents, a Mr. Godfrey. The anti-imperialist must be devoid of humor who does not see his natural face as in a glass in some of Mr. Godfrey's phrases. For example:

> We have acted in many Instances with savage Barbarity, they constantly with humanity and moderation, and lest you should think I have no foundation for what I say I will just mention a few Facts. We have burnt several of their harmless Towns accessible to ships of war; that is, where it could be done with impunity, a practice held in execration by all civilised nations and contrary to all the Laws of War, even against Rebels. * * * I expect shortly to hear that we have poisoned their Wells and springs. The American congress with a dignity becoming so respectable a body after enumerating all the savage excesses committed against them, exhort the Americans to remember that humanity is the constant attendant of true courage, that retaliation ought never to be indulged by private persons, but if the common safety of them all require it, they will undertake the disagreeable office; and their exhortation has been religiously obeyed.

In another letter we seem to have the very form and pressure of The New York Evening Post coming to trouble us before its time:

> The American business takes up the attention of everybody. * * * The last news from that Country is that the cowardly Provincials have driven the King's Army out of Boston in the most Tempestuous Time of the Year, with about ten Days' provisions on board, they left behind the greatest part of the Artillery and we have no news of them. The Americans have behaved in the same cowardly manner at Sea, they take our Transports, they attack our Ships of war, it is said they have taken one, they trade with all Europe, and they have even had the impertinence to send a Fleet of eight Ships mounting from 36 to 26 guns to intercept our homeward bound E. I. Ships. I hope Reed will not meet with them, for cowardly as they are, he I am afraid will be outdone.

It was not until 1785 that Hastings returned to England, but Francis in the four years that had passed since his own return had been nursing his wrath to keep it warm and to make it hot for Hastings when he should arrive. A contemporary caricature of the great impeachment represents Francis as a prompter peeping at the stage on which Burke and Hastings were the principal actors and saying: "I haven't any part, but they cou. n't play the piece without me, all the same," or words to that effect. It was a palpable hit. Burke acknowledged it to be so, but it exaggerated Francis's function as a silent partner. April 19, 1787, Francis, then in the House of Commons, made a speech against Hastings and in his own defense two hours and a half long. Burke wrote Mrs. Francis:

> I have the satisfaction of telling you, that, not in my Judgment only but in that of all who heard him, no man ever acquitted himself on a day of great Expectation to the full of the Demand upon him, so well as Mr. Francis did yesterday. He was clear, precise, forcible, and eloquent in a high degree. No intricate business was ever better unravelled, and no iniquity ever placed so effectually to produce its natural horrour and disgust.

There is much more to the same effect. Sir Philip's relation to the part played by Burke upon this memorable scene is sufficiently indicated in a letter of 1791. Of Burke's great report on the Hastings business he declares that he wrote but a small part of it, but corrected the whole. He continues:

> On memory only, and speaking without book, I think I can say with truth that there is not one material principle or deduction in it which may not be fairly and honestly traced back to some antecedent opinions of my own, dilated on and expanded by a superior power. In some respects I am the acorn. But, if you want to see the oak in all its beauty, dignity, and strength, read the ninth report, the sole undoubted property of the commanding master-mind of Edmund Burke.

The most interesting letters passing between Burke and Francis do not touch the Hastings impeachment, but are concerned with a much greater matter, Burke's "Reflexions on the Revolution in France." There are two of these letters, both very long, and excerpts from them or abridgement would do them great injustice. They are quite the most important letters in the book. They prove that, while Burke now faltered where he once so firmly trod, Francis had in the meantime acquired a firmer step. He is frankly critical of the great commoner. And it is an interesting circumstance that the detail on which he seizes with the most acrimonious feeling is the passage concerning Marie Antoinette: "I remember the first time I saw the Queen of France," which, declaimed by innumerable schoolboys, is better known than any other in the "Reflexions." Sir Philip writes:

> In my opinion all that you say of the Queen is pure foppery. If she be a perfect female character, you ought to take your ground upon her virtues. If she be the reverse, it is ridiculous in any but a lover to place her personal charms in opposition to her crimes.

The letter ends:

> If I stop here, it is not for want of a multitude of objections. The mischief you are going to do yourself, is, to my apprehension, palpable. It is visible. It will be audible. I snuff it in the wind. I taste it already. I feel it in every sense; and so will you hereafter, when, I vow to God, (a most elegant phrase,) it will be no sort of consolation for me to reflect that I did everything in my power to prevent it. I wish you were at the devil for giving me all this trouble; and so farewell.

Burke's reply is conceived in a very noble spirit. He tells Francis that he is the only friend he has who is ready to prove his friendship by criticising him frankly. But he repels his criticisms with a magnificent ardor. He insists that his real feelings about Marie Antoinette were exactly those which he had expressed; that he could not think of her as he saw her in 1774 without tears, nor recur to his description without like emotion; and he seems to reject Francis's entire criticism as worthless when he writes:

> It is impossible that any man can correct a work according to its true spirit who is opposed to its object or can keep the expression of what he thinks ought not to be expressed at all.

It is evident that an article of this length can do but scanty justice to two volumes of seven hundred and more pages. I should like to quote in full the letters between Sir Francis and the Duchess of Devonshire. Those of the Duchess are worthy of her great beauty as Gainsborough painted it and it is here imperfectly reproduced. Sir Philip's are models of elaborate compliment in the heavy eighteenth century style. In his later life he became an assiduous courtier of the Prince of Wales and of Mrs. Fitzherbert of morganatic or more questionable fame. There are some reflections on these doubtful ventures. Sir Philip never gives us the impression of a lofty mind. He died in 1818, having married a second wife three years before. In his correspondence with the first, her allowance and expenditure are the prevailing themes. Thackeray would have delighted in her epistolary style. It disdains the period. It strings together sentences by the dozen with breathless indifference to punctuation or capital letters. It should not go unsaid that what is promised is a collection of family letters to the second and third generation. The promise is faithfully kept, with a consequent supply of chaff that is out of all proportion to the wheat. Shopping, visiting, and children's ailments have an unstinted exhibition. So, too, the cares of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches where an establishment is to be kept up. What seems most trivial may yet be of inestimable service to some future Thackeray, trying to do for the third George's time what Thackeray did in Esmond for Queen Anne's. The first Thackeray would have found the memoir serviceable for his "Virginians," though he had many such. The reality of Miss Austen's novels is more patent than ever after considering these letters in their lighter vein, and to better the impression we have an elopement as we approach the end, with a Gretna Green marriage first and then one more orderly and respectable.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

"A History of the American People."

Mr. Thorpe, in his preface, claims for this volume that it is "a simple, compact, and comprehensive history of four centuries of American history without entering upon a discussion of controversial topics." The first chapter treats of the Indians, whom he considers one of the oldest races on the earth. Compared with them the Assyrians, Chinese, and Egyptians are children of yesterday. Geologists, he tells us, claim that America is older than Europe or Asia, and that the oldest land in the world is the St. Lawrence Valley, and the oldest land in the United States is the Adirondacks. He then enters upon a brief study of the races found in America—the Indians—reaching the conclusion that the Indian differs from all other savages in being "an intellectual wild man, cunning beyond the cunning of any other savage the world has ever seen." After tracing the history of the Indian race and their decadence with the coming of the white man, he enters upon the discovery of America by Columbus and other European navigators, which for a time resulted in the establishing of the supremacy of Spain over the greater part of the New World. Several chapters are devoted to the advent of the French, Dutch, and English, their trials, dissensions, and final leavening into a strong, hardy, industrious race of men and women, out of which was to evolve the federation of States, a Constitution, and the Nation.

After a few chapters on the causes which brought about the Revolution and an epitome of the result of that struggle, Mr. Thorpe enters upon the formation of the States. Here he is at his best, treating with skill and lucidity the league of the States, the necessity of a more perfect Union, the Constitution, the advent of party governments, the union and neutrality of the States, and the fall of the Federalist Party.

It was not until 1792 that parties were well enough organised to have their principles clearly defined. The two great parties were the Federalist and the Republican. Prominent among the former were Hamilton, thirty-five years old; John Adams, fifty-seven; Fisher Ames, thirty-four; John Marshall, thirty-seven; John Jay, forty-seven; C. C. Pinckney, forty-six; Rufus King, thirty-seven, and Aaron Burr, thirty-six. Among the latter were Jefferson, forty-nine; Madison, forty-one; Monroe, thirty-four; Elbridge Gerry, forty-eight; Levi Lincoln, forty-three; Edward Randolph, thirty-nine, and Albert Gallatan, thirty-one—truly a youthful body of men to reconcile the conflicting and divergent interests of a widely separated people and to formulate policies which should meet the wants of the country.

Practically the Americans were a Nation of farmers. The population was a little less than 4,000,000, of whom 760,000 were slaves, and only 131,000 lived in cities. In order of population Virginia stood first, Massachusetts with Maine second, Pennsylvania third, North Carolina fourth, New York fifth, Maryland sixth, South Carolina seventh, Connecticut eighth, New Jersey ninth, New Hampshire tenth. Even towns had a rural look. The houses were in the midst of spacious gardens. The streets were unpaved, and lighted dimly by oil lanterns, but only in the business portion. The night watch patrolled the town, called the hours, and questioned all loiterers after 9 o'clock. Every householder kept a leather fire bucket hung near his door, and belonged to a fire company. Farm labor was done with oxen and by hand with clumsy wooden plows and heavy hand-made tools. Not until 1797 were cast-iron plows introduced. Farmers were prejudiced against them, saying that iron poisoned the land and ruined the crops. In the North farm labor was paid not over 40 cents a day, and commonly rum was included. Grain was cut with a sickle. Wheat, oats, and rye were thrashed with a flail, or trodden out by oxen.

Subsequent chapters of Mr. Thorpe's interesting volume treat of the rise and fall of political parties, and the prominent statesmen in them, giving considerable space to the change in public opinion which culminated in the election of Jackson in 1829, by the largest number of votes ever cast for a candidate.

*A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. By Francis Newton Thorpe, author of "The Constitutional History of the United States, 1765-1895." "A (State) Constitutional History of the American People, 1776-1850," &c. With maps. 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1901. $1.50.

Mr. Stone's Personal Tribute to John Fiske

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was greatly impressed with your very appreciative editorial article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW on the death of my friend the late Prof. John Fiske. Will you, therefore, kindly allow me, in your paper, to lay a small chaplet of immortelles upon his memory?

I have known—I may say intimately—Prof. Fiske for some twenty years, during all of which time we were wont, frequently, to consult each other in regard to literary work, and, in this interchange of ideas, I became somewhat conversant with his habits of thought and his methods as a writer.

Prof. Fiske was, I think, the least opinionative writer with whom I ever came in contact. As a companion and a literary and personal friend he was remarkably agreeable; ever ready to oblige, even to the surrendering of his own personal opinions and wishes, and very quick to acknowledge efforts to please or serve him. As a literary man, though sensitive to unkindly criticism, yet suggestions offered in good will he always accepted with even a singular readiness; and, though his literary reputation entitled him to play the censor, he was ever ready to praise others, even at his own expense. Though somewhat reserved in his intercourse with strangers, he soon contracted and inspired friendship, and among his friends and intimates he was invariably cheerful, pleasant, and ready to promote whatever tended to the general enjoyment of the circle in which he chanced to be present.

But that which will be the most regretted is, that so many works which he had laid out will now be forever lost, and this, indeed, will be a severe (and I use the word severe advisedly) loss to all students of American history who were wont to look forward with a prospect of so much enjoyment to his forthcoming works. For example, in his preface to his "Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America," he states that "With this end in view, the history of New England must be taken up where the earlier book dropped it. * * * That book will come down to the year 1765, which witnessed the ringing out of the old and the ringing in of the new—the one with Pontiac's war, the other with the Stamp act. I hope to have it ready in about two years from now." The loss, therefore, of this second part is really irreparable unless he has left a manuscript of this work which can be given to the public.

Green be the sod above his honored grave, and may the virtues of the father be perpetuated and illustrated by the character and career of his children!

WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 8, 1901.

Mr. Townsend's Novel.*

Flirtation has been defined as "attention without intention." Mr. Townsend's novel might be called "intention without attention." It is an analytical inventory of certain phases of New York life, penned with the intention of exposing political knavery and the worldliness of society, but scant attention has been paid to construction, literary style, or probability of plot.

For his heroine the author has gone into the valley under the Brooklyn Bridge. Reared among prizefighters, shopgirls, ward heelers, and newsboys, this miracle of a girl is suddenly transported to fashionable society, to which she takes as naturally as a duckling to the millpond. She is besieged by suitors, lured to a ruffian's den, and rescued by the hero.

There is a strange mélange of characters, varying from thieves and thugs to English dukes. One of the amusing and well-drawn characters in this local melodrama is Mrs. Cassidy, an old Irishwoman. She remarks to the heroine:

> "Your ma must take up the burdens of the rich, and, with the candle burning at both ends, go chasing down the corridors of time, as the dear dead poet says, with drums beating to the greater glory of St. Patrick. Beauty, as the dear dead poet says, is but skin deep, but Ireland, says he, is deeper than a well, and abides, he says, forever."

Notwithstanding its shortcomings, "Days Like These" will prove an acceptable addition to the novels of modern life.

*DAYS LIKE THESE. A Novel by Edward W. Townsend. One volume. Cloth. Pp. 444. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

PHILIP J. BAILEY.

The Famous but Neglected Author of "Festus" Who Still Lives in England.

"FESTUS" has been called the poem of the age's hope, as "Sartor Resartus" is the prose record of the age's experience.

The greatness of a poet does not consist alone in the written work which lives after he himself is dust—priceless heritage as that work may be—but his greatness is also determined by the dominant idea of his life manifest in his personality. If that idea is noble and worthy, then it is a pleasure and a profit to know the man behind the book.

Philip James Bailey has lived so secluded a life—never mingling in public affairs, keeping himself in the background, and refusing to be lionized—that it is not surprising that very little should be known of his personality and that few people, in this country, at least, are aware that he is still living and is in the full vigor of a serene and lovely old age.

It was on the 22d of April, 1816, that Philip was born. The old house in which this important event occurred passed out of Thomas Bailey's hands in 1830, but it stood till a few years ago, when it was demolished in order to make way for the railroad.

From his earliest years, Philip James Bailey breathed a literary atmosphere, and books were as common as toys. What the son felt he owed his father can be judged from the dedication to "Festus." There are tenderness of feeling and reverent gratitude evident in every line.

He was but sixteen when he matriculated at the University of Glasgow. He was not in complete sympathy with the ways of thinking in that old university, and he left before graduation. One cannot help wishing that a profound and brilliant mind like his might have received training at Oxford. In Mr. Bailey's library there hangs in a prominent place the old scarlet cloak which he wore when a student at Glasgow. Many of the books he studied in his youth are also cherished.

When the young student, restless and dissatisfied with the theological creed dominant at Glasgow, left without taking his degree, there was a period of indecision. Of all the professions the law seemed the most attractive—for he mastered difficulties with ease, and he had an argumentative turn of mind. Finally he went to London, studied faithfully, and became a barrister in 1840.

But these student days in London were filled with many studies besides those connected with the law. Literature kept opening out alluring vistas to his eager vision. He read constantly in the British Museum and in the library of Lincoln's Inn, and he thought and wrote even more than he read.

It is natural to wish to know the peculiar influences which induced a London lawyer to choose a theme such as that with which "Festus" deals. Many have asked him what his purpose was, of what definite scheme the poem was the result. The poet does not deny that he had a purpose in view, but he had no clearly preconceived plan of the work. It grew as he wrote, scene by scene. When he was quite young Goethe's "Faust" was the subject of discussion everywhere. He says:

> I read it, and was deeply interested but not satisfied. The character of Mephistopheles, admirably drawn, inimitable in its cynicism, powerful in its poetic outline, struck me as being a false representation of the power of evil in its relationship to man. It seemed to me—and this applies to the whole poem—too materialistic. It left the world problem unsolved. It carried no ennobling message. I wished to exhibit the brighter picture, to point the upward way, to show evil rather as a negative influence for good than a positive and inevitable influence for eternal ill. I did not have the boldness to face Goethe as a poet, nor did I hope to do much to counteract the materialistic tendencies which "Faust" strengthened. I had gone to that great poem and come away unsatisfied. I had to give expression to the faith in me—a faith which has grown stronger with the lapse of years.

It was in 1836 that the definite plan to write "Festus" was formed, but it was not easy to write such a poem amid the whirl and distractions of London, so the young lawyer sought the quiet and seclusion of his father's house at Old Basford. He spent the Winters in London; and his law studies and a few social pleasures gave variety to three busy, absorbed years. In 1839, the book was printed in Manchester and published in London by Pickering. It came out anonymously. It had no "puff." Seldom has there been such a brilliant success. It was received with acclaim in both England and America; and since 1839 many editions have been called for. In 1889 there appeared a "Jubilee" edition, and it is said that a new edition will soon be issued.

The first American publisher ignored the rights of the author, and other publishers followed his odious example. The poet says that from the thirty editions published in America he has never received one penny. "But I am glad to think that I have many readers and friends in that great country," he adds with his characteristic courtesy. In 1845 the second English edition came out with the "Proem," in which the poet stated the reasons for the writing of the book and the high argument with which it deals.

About 1850 he published "The Angel World," a tragedy. In the volume were found different lyrics of varying merit, the best among them being "The Ring," a ballad of force and spirit with a captivating swing to its measure. Then there was a good poem, "To the Trent," beginning,

> "Of all the rivers in the land,
> Thee most I love, fair Trent."

In 1858 Mr. Bailey published "The Age," a satire, the speakers being a critic, a young author, and a mutual friend; the scene, an editor's room. It is a racy, spicy, interesting piece with many clever thoughts. Bound with it was a poem called "The Nemesis of Nations," a strong poem, showing many of Mr. Bailey's most distinctive characteristics. "The Passing Bell" was another poem of that time, the subject being the departure of the soul from earth to heaven. Then came "The Mystic," not in the poet's happiest manner. With it was published "A Fairy Tale," a dainty, charming lyric, its rhythm free and flowing. The best in these different poems Mr. Bailey has since incorporated into the later editions of "Festus," so he may perhaps with truth be called "a poet of one book." When he shows to visitors a copy of the first edition of "Festus" and a copy of the last, and the difference in size is noticed, he is apt to remark that he has not been such an "extinct volcano," as is usually imagined.

A brilliant legal career was possible to Mr. Bailey, but he never practiced his profession. His great work was published the year before he became a barrister, and the pleasure of writing that poem and its unparalleled popular success made him resolve to abandon the law and devote himself entirely to literature. His life resembles in some respects that of William Morris. They were both blessed in their parentage, fortune smiled upon them in their youth; they were both carefully educated; they had the inestimable inheritance of good health; they wrote when the spirit moved them, and they never had to write for bread; they married whom they loved and they lived where they chose; they shaped their careers according to their own wish.

There is a large room in Mr. Bailey's house which his wife called their white elephant, it seemed so useless to her at first. But when the venerable poet cannot walk in his garden he takes his daily constitutional up and down this long apartment. It is a white elephant no more.

All who know him pay tribute to the charm and beauty of Mr. Bailey's character. His very presence is like a benediction of peace. Strong and erect, full of animation and sparkle of humor, taking a deep interest in all questions agitating public thought, it is hard to realize that he is over eighty-four years of age. His beautiful and abundant hair, his silvery beard, his bright eyes, make him look younger than he really is.

He is the most cheerful of optimists. In his opinion, the world was never better than it is now; there were never so many reasons for hope, for cheer, for faith in the progress and ultimate happiness of the race.

The poet's life has been long, and it has in the main been happy. In 1896 an overwhelming sorrow came to him when he lost his wife. She had filled every want of his life, had devoted herself to him and to all that concerned his work and his interests. It would scarcely be possible to put into words how deep was his grief. His friends thought he could not live on without her. But he has lived on, calmly and bravely, and his life, in the estimation of those friends, is as fine as his poem. The thoughtful devotion of his son and the care bestowed upon him by his many nephews and nieces compensate as far as is possible for his loss.

The poet has always been opposed to any form of interviewing. He will not write or speak of his achievements unless drawn to it by the expression of subtle sympathy with his genius or by the enthusiasm of his correspondent or visitor.

To the many people who visit him at "The Elms," he shows a rare and lovely courtesy. His niece informs me that the visit of William Winter in 1897 gave the poet especial pleasure. Mr. Winter gave afterward an eloquent tribute to the poet's genius and wrote of his great poem in terms which recall the eulogies of earlier times. All visitors are impressed by the peace, the serenity, the contentment of the venerable poet. Truly to such a noble nature, to such a strong character, even a terrible affliction can be fraught with blessing.

The poet has often been urged to write a book of reminiscences. The memories of such a long life, with its varied experiences, must be rich and beautiful. If he still retains his strength and vigor, the world may yet be enriched by some gift of his genius.

KENYON WEST.

The Dial, in speaking of Isaac R. Pennypacker's "Life of Gen. Meade," draws a striking comparison between the subject and the Spartan General, Brasidas. "Brasidas," it says, "is the central figure of the history of the Peloponnesian war. He goes up and down Greece, fighting battles, quelling revolts, redressing grievances. Wherever anything is wrong he is sure to turn up. Meanwhile nobody pays much attention to Brasidas, and Thucydides does not waste a word of his golden style in describing his personality. Finally, Brasidas dies and his historian permits himself a single sentence—'Brasidas lived and died in the practice of every virtue.' Meade somehow recalls the modest, unostentatious Greek hero. He, too, was always on hand at every crisis, to do the right thing and retrieve the errors of others. And if his general biographer does not quite equal Thucydides in his triumph of taciturnity, he at least does not indulge in any blare of trumpets over his hero."

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MRS. WARD.

An Attempt to Visit Her at Her Home, with an Interesting Failure.

"PUT not your faith in Princes or in—authoresses. Perhaps in justice to other more reliable members of the craft, this statement should be limited, but since comparisons are always invidious, let it stand in the above general form, and he who runs may read.

Much to my satisfaction the author of "Robert Elsmere" consented to receive me—or rather she wrote in reply to my request for an interview that she would be happy to see me for a few moments after a reading from her own works that she contemplated giving within a few days at the Passmore Settlement, and that she would also show me over the building. A complimentary ticket for the reading was inclosed, and then the following day, evidently forgetting this fact, she sent me another ticket. Now, those who have acquired experience in English readings are usually wary of this form of so-called amusement, having learned that the English race was intended by Providence to furnish the audiences, not the entertainers of humanity; but with an object to attain, one is willing to submit to much. The Passmore Settlement is, I have no doubt, a most praiseworthy charitable institution, where friendless girls receive valuable assistance and advice from the Marcellas of society—moreover, the girls are said to speak well of the settlement. But, then, they are not required to attend the entertainments organized for their financial benefit. Unfortunately I was not a friendless young girl, so for two hours I was forced to listen to the reading of scenes from "Eleanor" and "David Grieve" and "Sir George Tressidy."

"And now," said the authoress, addressing us when she had at last laid "Eleanor" and "David" wearily to rest after an hour and a quarter, "shall I read a short scene from 'Marcella,' or would you prefer the closing chapter from 'Sir George Tressidy,' the account of the mine explosion and the death of Sir George? The selection from 'Marcella' will last only a few minutes, whereas the other will require three-quarters of an hour. Perhaps that will be too long for you?"

"'Sir George Tressidy!' 'Sir George Tressidy!'" cried that infatuated audience, so 'Marcella' was laid on the table, and for nearly an hour we followed the long-drawn-out inhuman agony and writhings of Sir George as he moaned and groaned between swoons, dictated a letter to his absent spouse, and anxiously felt his nether limbs to see if they were growing cold. He was as hard to kill as a serpent's tail. But all things come to an end, and at last even Sir George was dead, and every one crowded forward to shake the hand of his torturer and to assure her how much they had enjoyed the afternoon. Now, I had watched that audience closely, and I believe the untruth was unintentional; there are people who do not know when they are enjoying themselves, and these were evidently of that class. They had followed closely the reading from beginning to end, and at times had even laughed or looked indignant at the proper place, but not once had their faces betrayed that absorbing interest, that absolute forgetfulness of self, that is the tribute to genius. How differently must the audiences of Dickens and Thackeray have listened! Unwittingly Mrs. Ward has supplied the best of her own ability. To be sure she is not a good reader, as measured by American standards, and to that extent her efforts were sure to fail of their effect, but, after all due allowance had been made, the conviction remained that we were listening to a woman of talent and observation and industry, but that was all. Involuntarily my imagination substituted the figure of George Eliot for the one at the reader's desk, and the convincing words of Maggie Tulliver's death seemed to ring in my ears and the blood throbbed through my veins and my fingers tightened around the arm of the chair as the raft drifted to its tragic end. What a difference!

Mrs. Ward is a woman of impressive appearance. Of only medium height as measured by the standard of the non-athletic generation to which she belongs, she is nevertheless not to be passed over lightly, owing to her clear-cut, strong features and keen glance. "A woman who knows her own mind," I told myself as I looked at her firm, solid figure and listened to the metallic ring of her voice; "she would never withdraw from a position once taken up."

Alas for man's liability to error! At the end of the reading, after all the female literary satellites and all the eager, hopeful curates present had made their devoirs and awkwardly got themselves gone, I approached the wearied authoress in order to explain more fully my object in troubling her and to suggest that, in view of her fatigue, we should postpone our conversation to a more fitting time.

"Oh, but I never consent to be interviewed!" she exclaimed, evidently in deathly fear.

"I do not desire to interview you, Mrs. Ward," I said, "I should simply like to have the honor of a few minutes' conversation with you and your authorization to publish an account of the same after having submitted it for your approval."

She looked doubtful.

"Why, I had hoped that you would be able to get enough for your purpose from the reading to-day and from my remarks about the time and place of writing 'Eleanor.' Won't that suffice?"

"Hardly, I am afraid," I replied, wondering whether she had noticed that I had been asleep during the course of the observations of which she spoke. "You see, I should like to have an ordinary, every-day talk with you about literature in general and your own works in particular, some time when you are not so tired; it would be cruel to torture you now after the strain you have been under. Don't you think that arrangement would be better?"

"Well," she said, evidently still in fear of some dire calamity, "I wouldn't perhaps mind making a few remarks about 'Eleanor' to the American public, which has been so extremely kind to me. Suppose you come to see me Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Will that suit you?"

"Perfectly," I said, enjoying the delightful sensation of knowing myself to be regarded as a nuisance and an interloper. "I shall be charmed to take advantage of your kind permission."

Thereupon Mrs. Ward and I parted, she to return, presumably, to the production of more Eleanors and Davids, and I to await the arrival of Wednesday and the hour of 2 o'clock. Three days passed, and Wednesday came in their train; midday struck from the neighboring tower, and the fitful London sun broke through the mists and fell pale and frightened upon the astonished city. I accepted the omen as a friendly sign from the god of chance, and made me ready to start out on the search for 25 Grosvenor Place, S. W. At that moment there was a knock at the door and the maid entered.

"A telegram for you, Sir, just come."

I opened it, with the realization that for three days I had been sub-consciously expecting this message.

"Mrs. Humphry Ward," I read, "is sorry she cannot receive the representative of THE TIMES this afternoon."

Put not your trust in some authoresses!

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

QUERIES.

Correspondents who write to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will oblige us by observing the ancient and honored custom of invariably giving their correct names and addresses—"not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith."

"F. J. C.," Dundee, Mich.: "Will you kindly print the address of Mr. Joel Benton and greatly oblige?"

Mr. Benton's address is Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"A. D. S." "Will you be kind enough to state some good books on etiquette, price of same, and publishers?"

Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood's "Manners and Social Usages," published by Harper & Brothers, $1.25, is a very good book of that kind.

J. WORKMAN, Torrington, Conn.: "Where can I find Kipling's new poem on the Boer war referred to in your columns? Is it in any American magazine? Also, is Mrs. Oliphant's "Life of Montalembert" still in print, and if so, where and for what sum can I obtain it?"

Kipling's "Bridge-Guard in the Karroo" appeared first in The London Times, and then, June 8, in Literature, which probably could be obtained for 6d. from the office of The Times, Printing House Square, London. Mrs. Oliphant's "Memoir of Count de Montalembert," published in two volumes at 24s. in 1872 by Blackwood, seems to be out of print. It occasionally appears, however, in the catalogues of English second-hand book dealers, and could be obtained in this manner: Write to E. Baker, Birmingham; W. George's Sons, Bristol, or to Sotheran & Co., London, for example.

"J. T. W.," 134 Broome Street, New York City: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 29 you mention Emerson's poem, 'Waves,' as among the good short poems. My edition of his complete poems lacks that, by that topic. Will you please give me the first line, or, better still, publish the whole? Again, Richard Jefferies wrote 'The Story of My Heart.' Kindly tell me something about him. The book is worth looking at intently many times."

Emerson's "Waves" is in four lines, as follows:

All day the waves assailed the rock,
I heard no church bell chime;
The sea-beat scorns the minster clock,
And breaks the glass of Time.

For an account of Richard Jefferies see the late Sir Walter Besant's "Eulogy," Longmans, Green & Co., $2. Jefferies was born at Coate Farm, Wilts, Nov. 6, 1848, and died at Goring, Aug. 14, 1887. He was a reporter, magazine writer, and novelist. Many of his books, such as "The Story of My Heart," "Nature Near London," "The Life of the Fields," &c., are deservedly popular. His books appeared in this order: "Reporting, Editing, and Authorship," 1873; "A Memoir of the Goddards of North Wilts," 1873; "Jack Brass, Emperor of England," 1873; "The Scarlet Shawl," 1874; "Restless Human Hearts," 1875; "Suez-cide," 1876; "The World's End," 1877; "The Gamekeeper at Home," 1878, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2; Little, Brown & Co., $1.50;) "Wild Life in a Southern Country," 1879, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.40;) "The Amateur Poacher," 1879, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2;) "Greene Ferne Farm," 1880; "Roundabout a Great Estate," 1880, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2;) "Hodge and His Masters," 1880, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $3;) "Wood Magic," 1881, (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.25;) "The Story of My Heart," 1883, (Longmans, Green & Co., new edition, $1.25;) "Nature Near London," 1883, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1;) "The Dewy Morn," 1884, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50;) "Red Deer," 1884, (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.25;) "The Life of the Fields," 1884, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25;) "After London," 1885; "The Open Air," 1885, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1;) "Amaryllis at the Fair," 1887, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $3;) "Field and Hedgerow," 1887, (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.25;) "History of Swinton," 1887, and "Early Fiction," 1887. In 1887 he edited Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selbourne."

E. MAYER, 2,224 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.: "Please give a list of the writings of Alexandre Dumas, the elder, in their chronological order. State in what books the same characters occur."

1. "The Two Dianas"; 2. "The Page of the Duke of Savoy"; 3. "Marguerite de Valois"; 4. "La Dame de Monsoreau"; 5. "The Forty-five"; 6. "The Three Musketeers"; 7. "Twenty Years After"; 8. "Vicomte de Bragelonne"; 9. "The Black Tulip"; 10. "The Chevalier d'Harmental"; 11. "The Regent's Daughter"; 12. "Olympe de Clèves"; 13. "Memoirs of a Physician"; 14. "The Queen's Necklace"; 15. "Ange Pitou"; 16. "Countess de Charny"; 17. "Chevalier de Maison-Rouge"; 18. "The Companions of Jehu"; 19. "The Whites and the Blues"; 20. "The She-Wolves of Machecoul" and "The Corsican Brothers"; 21. "The Count of Monte Cristo." The volumes Nos. 1, 2, 9, 10, and 11 deal in historical events and characters in the time of Henri II. and the regency of Philippe d'Orleans. The volumes Nos. 3, 4, and 5 deal with events from the massacre of St. Bartholomew to the reign of Henri IV. The volumes Nos. 6, 7, and 8 deal with the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. The volumes Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 deal with the periods of Louis XV., Louis XVI., and the French Revolution. The volumes Nos. 18, 19, and 20 deal with the time of the First Empire and the reign of Louis Philippe. The period of "Monte Cristo" is that of Napoleon's return from Elba and of the Restoration. Our correspondent should leave alone such spurious continuations to Dumas's novels as "The Son of Porthos," "The Son of Monte Cristo," &c.

"MRS. M. F. C.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly give the birthplace of Edgar Allan Poe? A late writer says Boston, and we Southerners do not want to relinquish our claim upon him."

Poe was born Jan. 19, 1809, in Boston, where his parents, Southern and theatrical people, were filling an engagement. See Woodberry's "Life of Poe" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25) for details.

"T. L. P.," New York City: "Can you tell me the probable value of a copy of John Bunyan's 'Relation of the Holy War,' printed by H. Mozley in Gainsborough, with no date, but apparently in the seventeenth century? The book has 334 pages, and is bound in calf."

The first edition of Bunyan's "Holy War" was published in London in 1682, and is rare and valuable. The edition our correspondent refers to was probably printed about 1780. It has no particular value. There were many editions of the book.

"H. C.," Newark, N. J.: "Please tell me where I have seen the phrase, 'The music of the spheres,' who used it, and what does it mean?"

Pythagoras was the first to suggest the iden, later expressed by Shakespeare in "The Merchant of Venice":

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims.

Plato said that a siren sits on each planet, who carols a most sweet song, agreeing to the motion of her own particular planet, but harmonizing with the other seven, and according to Maximus Tyrius the mere proper motion of the planets must create sounds, and as the planets move at regular intervals the sounds must harmonize. Milton wrote of the "celestial sirens' harmony, that sit upon the nine enfolded spheres."

HENRY G. TAYLOR, Weiser, Idaho: "What is the value of Johnson's 'Dictionary,' first edition, but lacking first leaf of preface in the first volume?

Fine copies of the first edition of Johnson's "Dictionary" have brought large sums, but the value of the copy mentioned above would be small, on account of the imperfection.

EDWIN P. HOPKINS, Tampa, Fla.: "Can you tell me if 'Causeries du Lundi,' by Sainte-Beuve, has been translated into English, and if so, where the translation can be secured?"

There is no translation of which we know.

MISS K. G. MOORE, West Orange, N. J.: "Where can I get a copy of Dr. Babcock's 'Emancipation'? It was published after his death."

Dr. Babcock's poem appeared in several New York newspapers soon after his death, but was doubtless copied by the press throughout the country. We know of no other way of obtaining it, save by securing a copy of one of these papers.

ALFRED S. BENSON, New Rochelle, N. Y.: "Did Poe write a poem called 'Leonanie'? I have seen a poem of that name, beginning:

Leonanie—angels named her,
And they took the light
Of the laughing stars, and framed her
In a suit of white.'"

This poem, which cleverly imitates Poe's style, was written many years ago by James Whitcomb Riley, when he was comparatively unknown to fame. He published it in the Kokomo (Indiana) Dispatch, with a note stating that he had seen it written in a book belonging to a native of the town, whose grandfather had formerly kept an inn in Chesterfield, near Richmond, Va. One night a young man lodged at the inn, and when he had gone the following day the poem was discovered on a fly-leaf of an old book. Such was Riley's ingenious legend, and the whole country was duped for a long time.

R. B. THOMSON, 222 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "What does the word 'Pantisocracy' mean?"

This was the name Coleridge gave to a Utopian society which he, with his friends, Southey, Robert Lovell, and George Burnet, had in his youth dreamed of founding in America. He planned that they and others of congenial tastes and principles should join together and leave the Old World, possessions to be held in common, each working for all. "This Pantisocratic scheme," Southey wrote in 1794, "has given me new life, new hope, new energy." But the money necessary for the scheme was not to be had, and it was abandoned.

N. M. PARROTT, 622 Dolphin Street, Baltimore, Md.: "Kindly publish a list of textbooks on English heraldry. If you can add the titles of any textbooks, or books giving history of heraldry of other countries, please do so."

Many of the important books of this character are not in print here, but they can be easily imported. The following list gives the titles of the most useful publications: Boutell's "English Heraldry," (Reeves & Turner, London, 3s. 6d.;) Boutell's "Heraldry: Ancient and Modern," (Warne, New York, $1.50;) Burke's "Seats and Arms of Noblemen and Gentry of Great Britain," (out of print;) Burke's "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry," (Harrison & Sons, London, 52s. 6d.;) Burke's "Heraldic Illustrations," (out of print;) Clark's "Introduction to Heraldry," (the Macmillan Company, $1.50, with colored illustrations, $5;) Cussan's "Handbook of Heraldry," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.25;) Ellis's "Antiquities of Heraldry," (out of print;) Evans's "Grammar of British Heraldry," (out of print;) Eve's "Decorative Heraldry," (the Macmillan Company, $3.50;) Hayda's "Book of Dignities," (W. H. Allen & Co., London, 20s.;) Jenkins's "Heraldry: English and Foreign," (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London, 7s. 6d.;) Papworth's "Ordinary of British Armorials," (out of print;) Planché's "Heraldry," (Chatto & Windus, London, 7s. 6d.;) Planché's "Pursuivant of Arms," (Chatto & Windus, 7s. 6d.;) Rupton's "Heraldry in England Concisely Explained," (published in London in 1826, but apparently out of print;) Whitmore's "Elements of Heraldry," (published in Boston in 1866 and out of print,) and Worthy's "Practical Heraldry," (published in London in 1870 and out of print.)

HELEN F. PAGE, 82 Bostwick Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "I have a copy of the poem recently asked for by H. A. Roose. It is in a book given to me some ten years ago, called 'The Merry Ballads of the Olden Time,' published in London by F. Warne & Co. The ballad is entitled 'The King and the Abbot.' The editor says it was written in this form in the time of James I. Before that time it was called 'King John and the Bishop of Canterbury.'"

A. H. HAIST, 635 Prospect Avenue, New York City: "Can you recommend several good text books on telephony, where they can be obtained, and at what price?"

W. J. Hopkins's "The Telephone," Longmans, Green & Co., $1; F. C. Alsop's "Telephones: Their Construction and Fitting," Spon & Chamberlain, 12 Cortlandt Street, New York City, $1.25; B. M. Kempster's "American Telephone Practice," American Electrician Company, 120 Liberty Street, New York City, $2.

"J. L.," New York City: "Kindly name the best and simplest book for a beginner on algebra—one from which he may teach himself, preparatory to entering college to study civil engineering. Also, can I obtain from your office a copy of 'Woman—Can She Reason?' Is there a piano arrangement of Wierawski's 'Legende'?"

Houston and Kenelley's "Algebra Made Easy" (American Technical Book Company, 23 Duane Street) is a useful book. "Woman—Can She Reason?" can be obtained at the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES for 25 cents a copy. Information regarding the musical piece named can be had at Ditson's or at any large music store.

"F. C. Z.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who publishes good editions of Milton and Dante, illustrated by Doré preferred?"

Milton's "Paradise Lost," illustrated by Doré, Henry Altemus, Philadelphia, $4; another edition, Cassell & Co., New York City, $2.50; another, Donohue Brothers, Chicago, $2. Dante's "Inferno," same artist, Altemus, $4; Cassell, $2.50, and Donohue, $2.

C. G. S.: "I think it was in March that I saw the mention of the life of Thomas and Caroline Sawyer. Will you kindly tell me the publisher of it? Also the birthplace of Gen. Otho Holland Williams of Revolutionary fame?

The book concerning the life of Thomas and Caroline Sawyer was published by the Universalist Publishing House of Chicago, Ill., at $2 per volume. Gen. Otho Holland Williams was born in Prince George County, Md., in 1748.

CHARLES DAWSON, St. Paul, Minn.: "In answer to the inquiry of H. A. Roose in your issue of June 15, the old ballad of 'King John and the Abbot of Canterbury' forms a part of the old Percy 'Reliques,' and has been often subsequently reprinted. Your correspondent will find it, for instance, in the Chandos Classics, 'Legendary Ballards of England and Scotland,' edited by Roberts, who says it seems to have been abridged and modernized about the time of James I. from one much older 'King John and the Bishop of Canterbury.' It is one of the best in the whole collection, and puts the 'tyrant' John in a much more amiable light than that in which he is usually regarded."

CHARLES D. NYE, 196 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn: "In your issue of July 6 J. Goldburg, 116 Nassau Street, New York City, asks as to the authorship of 'Keep a-Goin'.' The author is Frank L. Stanton, the Southern poet."

C. S. CAMPBELL, Owego, N. Y.: "The answer to the riddle quoted by George E. Morgan in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 6 is 'A Bedfellow.'"

"X. Y. Z.," Stoughton Road, Stoneygate, Leicester, England: "I was interested in F. F. Hoyt's inquiry as to a manuscript of Gray's 'Elegy' in the British Museum. The following extract from the British Museum catalogue will show that there are two or more copies of it: '"Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," a fair copy, inclosed in a letter to Dr. Thomas Warton, dated Cambridge, 12th Dec., 1750. The poem had already privately circulated to some extent, but was not published until 1751.'"

Appeals to Readers.

Miss M. A. CARTNER, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.: "I should like to know the name of the author of the following stanza, and would also like to obtain the entire poem:

I have in memory a little story
That few would rhyme about but me;
'Tis not of hope, nor love, nor glory,
Yet a little mingled with the three—
In very truth, I think as much, perchance,
As most tales disembodied from romance."

"My recollection was that the poem was called 'Uncle Joe,' and that the author was Phoebe Cary. Upon looking it up, however, I found an 'Uncle Joe,' by Miss Cary, but not the one I have in mind."

"J. L.," 730 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, New York City: "Any information regarding the following lines will be very acceptable to one of your readers. The author is probably English:

'Twere twelve o'clock by Chelsea chimes,
When all in hunger trim
Good Mr. Jupp sat down to sup
With wife and Kate and Jim.'

The lines continue to describe the appearance in their midst of a ghost, who asks if they recall one of their number who left home for the sea, at the same time begging them not to be alarmed for 'I am he.'"

"G. C. W.," 25 Cherry Street, Elizabeth, N. J.: "I have heard of a story, written, I think, by a woman, that treats of the Southern problem somewhat on the same style or plan as that in 'Red Rock,' by Thomas Nelson Page. I should like to learn the title of the book and somewhat about it."

"Miss M. H. H.," 56 Livingston Street, New Haven, Conn.: "Can any one give information concerning 'Valcinor,' a work of fiction read on a sail down the Hudson by Dr. James Hadley in 1813? It contains 'The Story of Cornelius and Susannah.'"

H. M. HANNAH, 117 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Penn.: "Twenty-five or thirty years ago I heard recited a poem called 'The Suicidal Cat.' The first part was as follows:

There was a man named Ferguson who lived on
Franklin Street,
He had a speckled Thomes cat that couldn't
well be beat;
He'd catch more mice and rats and sich than
forty cats could eat.

I may be wrong about the name of the man and the street, but the rest of it is correct. Can any of your readers tell me where I can find this poem?"

Mrs. L. L. KEMLAGE, 105 Montgomery Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.: "Who can inform me as to whether Alden's 'Manifold Cyclopedia of Knowledge and Language' has ever been completed? It must be over ten years ago that I procured the last volume which I think was published, same treating of the letter M. It was published by John B. Alden."

AMERICAN HISTORY.

George Iles Describes the Scope and Purpose of J. N. Larned's Bibliography.

THE members of the American Library Association, who assembled in Waukesha, Wis., July 3-10, heard last Monday an interesting paper read by Mr. George Iles of this city on "The Trusteeship of Literature." Mr. Iles gave a general view of the development of the public library idea in this country, which took practical form in Boston in 1852, when that city "opened the doors of the first free public library established in an American city." "And," added the speaker, "as with the capital, so with the State; to-day Massachusetts is better provided with free public libraries than any other commonwealth on the globe." Later Mr. Iles dwelt at length upon the "Bibliography of American History," of which J. N. Larned is the editor in chief. This work was made possible through the generosity of Mr. Iles, who provided a fund of $10,000 for the purpose. After eulogising the work of the American Historical Association, the speaker continued:

Drawing his two-score contributors almost wholly from that association, Mr. J. N. Larned of Buffalo, an honored leader of ours, has, without fee or reward, acted as chief editor of an annotated Bibliography of American History. The work is now passing through the composing room of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston; its contributors include professors of history at Bowdoin, Bryn Mawr, Columbia, Harvard, McGill, Toronto, Tulane, and Yale, as well as the Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Chicago; our own association is worthily represented by Messrs. James Bain, Clarence S. Brigham, V. L. Collins, W. E. Foister, J. K. Hosmer, E. C. Richardson, and R. G. Thwaites. As a rule the notes are signed. Where for any reason a book demanding notice could not be allotted to a contributor, Mr. Larned has quoted the fairest review he could find in print. He has included not only good books, but such other works as have found an acceptance they do not deserve. All told his pages will offer us about 3,100 titles; a syllabus of the sources of American history is prefixed by Paul Leicester Ford; as an appendix will appear a feature also of great value. In their Guide to American History, published in 1896, Professors Channing and Hart of Harvard University recommended such collections of books as may be had for $5, $10, $20, $50, or $100. Prof. Channing is kind enough to say that he will revise these lists and bring them down to date as a contribution to Mr. Larned's work. Prof. Channing may, we trust, name the books in each collection in the order in which they may be most gainfully read.

In times past our bibliographies have begun to need enlargement the moment they left the bindery; in the present case that need is for the first time to be supplied. Mr. Larned's titles come to the close of 1899; beyond that period current literature is to be chosen from and appraised with the editorship of Mr. Philip P. Wells, librarian of the Yale Law Library, who will issue his series in card form. We hope that he may be ready with his cards for 1900 at the time that Mr. Larned's book appears. Thereafter Mr. Wells's series will probably be published quarter by quarter. Beginning with 1897, Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, now of the Library of Congress, has edited for us a series of annotated cards dealing with the contemporary literature of English history. Both the form and substance of his series are capital. In so far as his cards go directly into catalogue cases, where readers and students must of necessity see them, they render the utmost possible aid. If subscribers in sufficient array come forward, Mr. Larned's book may be remolded for issue in similar card form, with a like opportunity for service in catalogue cases. In the Cleveland Public Library and its branches useful notes are pasted within the lids of a good many volumes. It is well thus to put immediately under the reader's eye the word which points him directly to his goal, or prevents him wasting time in wanderings of little value or no value at all.

With Mr. Larned's achievement a new chapter is opened in American librarianship; he breaks a path which should be followed up with a discernment and patience emulous of his example. If the whole working round of our literature were sifted and labeled after his method, the worth of that literature, because clearly brought into evidence, might well be doubled at least. Every increase in the availability of our books, every removal of fences, every setting up of guide posts, has had a heartening public response. So it will be if we proceed with this effort to bring together the seekers and the knowers, to obtain the best available judgments for the behoof of readers and students everywhere. Economics and politics, so closely interwoven with American history, might well afford the second field for appraisal. A good many libraries still find aid in "The Reader's Guide" in this department, although it appeared as long ago as 1890. Next might follow the literature of the sciences, pure and applied, together with the useful arts. Among useful arts those of the household might well have the lead, for we must not by accident, or ever lose sight of the duties nearest at hand to the great body of the plain people.

Mr. Sturgis and Mr. Brabbé, in 1897, did an excellent piece of work for us in their "Bibliography of the Fine Arts"; their guide might profitably be revised and enlarged in its several divisions, yet retaining the introductory paragraphs which make the book serviceable to the student. These hints will be in order to direct effort to such a selection of titles as may best serve as the basis of either a small library or a greater assembly, where personal guidance may baffle even the highest court of appeal, where it is opinion rather than fact that is brought to the aspirant. I refer to the debatable ground of fiction and belles lettres, and theology, and, at the other pole of letters, to the vast stretches of fiction and belles lettres in our own and foreign tongues. With regard to fiction and belles lettres, one of Mr. Larned's methods has a hint for us. In some cases he has found it best to quote Mr. Francis Parkman, Mr. Justin Winsor, or the pages of "The Nation," "The Dial," "The American Historical Review," and similar trustworthy sources. With respect to novels and romances, essays and literary interpretation, it does not seem feasible to engage a special corps of reviewers. It may be a good plan to appoint judicious editors to give us composite photographs of what the critics best worth heeding have said in the responsible press.

The Moravian Church.*

A volume bound in sombre black, with clear but unornamented letterpress, contains a history of the Moravian Church and missions during the last two centuries. The Unity of the Brethren, or what is more commonly known as the Moravian Church, had its inception in the Hussite wars of the fifteenth century, when a number of the more spiritual minded of the remnant of the Hussite party decided to live in literal accordance with the requirements of the Sermon on the Mount.

They withdrew to Lititz, which soon became a rallying point for awakened persons throughout Bohemia and Moravia. Both Roman Catholics and members of the National Church persecuted them. King Uladislaus stamped their congregation out of existence. Some, however, still found protection under feudal lords, and so, in isolated places, their simple belief and still more simple rites flourished, only to all but perish in the Thirty Years' War.

In 1722 the descendants of the remnant of the congregation built the town of Herrahut, which soon became what Lititz had been. The Moravian Church then began to expand. Settlements were established in different parts of Europe, in Great Britain, and in America, so that to-day the total membership of the Church is 204,000; the outlay of the Church nearly half a million, its income $275,000.

As early as 1735 a number of Moravians came to this country and settled in Georgia, but the Spanish troubles in the neighboring peninsula soon caused them to remove to Pennsylvania, where they built the town of Bethlehem. Here and elsewhere in the Colonies their work among the Indians became an important feature in the development of the red man, who was persecuted for a time, like his teachers, by both Catholics and Protestants. In the last half of the nineteenth century the Moravian Church has been particularly active in the mission field. In the last decade of the century five new territories were opened to them—Trinidad, California, North Queensland, Nyasaland, and Urambo in German East Africa.

The book before us gives a most thorough and coherent account of the work performed during the last two centuries, and the story of the development of the Church and its missions is not without romance or adventure.

The Beginnings of the West.*

Reading "The Empire Builders of the Great West," as written by Mr. Moses K. Armstrong, a pioneer Congressman, it is difficult to refrain from outburst of enthusiasm. Think that in the short space of less than fifty years a vast extent of country has been reclaimed from savagery and of the men still living who

> Founded States as monuments
> To stand through coming years.

As Americans we may be prone to self-laudation, but we certainly do possess certain other and higher traits for which we are to be envied. It is not enough to hold territory, but we must exercise good judgment, discretion, and, above all, rule on the sole principles of justice and religious freedom. We are making our essay in colonization to-day. There is no reason why we should not succeed, for we are not without our experiences.

Mr. Armstrong describes what was the great Territory of Dakota as originally organized in 1862. It extended from Minnesota on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west and from Iowa and Nebraska on the south to the British Dominion, including the present Montana and a large portion of Idaho. Perhaps the first mention of the Dakota Indians was made by Nicollet in 1839. Step by step Mr. Armstrong follows the early explorations into the remote West. It was not until 1854 that the first American colony worked its way to the Pacific Coast.

Newspapers and civilization go together, and so in 1859 the printing press was carried beyond the mountains. Within the Territory of Dakota strife with the Indians was constant. It was in 1858 that the Ponca and Yankton treaties were formed, and here, writes the author, "begins the data of permanent settlement of Dakota, when the retreating red race looked back upon the advancing sentinels of civilization who had come to subdue the wilds and adorn our rivers with thriving villages." The first efforts to form a Territorial Government began in 1858, but it was not until 1861 that President Buchanan approved of the bill giving to Dakota a Territorial Government. An early census of the Territory showed the population to be 2,402. The political strifes of the carpetbag period the author mercifully describes. "The red-hot, life-wasting Secession" has by no means

* [illegible]

passed out of being either West or East. Mr. Armstrong as a pioneer saw all he describes, for he participated in the politics of the times.

Highly amusing are the experiences of the author when in Washington, with his pen pictures of the leading men of thirty years ago. Chicago of 1868 he tells about, and of other Western cities than in embryotic conditions. These personal reminiscences of the House are fully worthy of presentation:

> I have seen Gen. Garfield of the Appropriation Committee, hungry and weary, rush down in front with a piece of pie in his hand and exclaim: "Mr. Speaker, I now move to strike out the words 'fifty thousand dollars.'" I have seen Ben Butler take an unlighted cigar from his mouth and lay it upon his desk while he addressed the House. I have seen Sargeant of California making a speech with his right foot upon his chair and his left hand thrust deep into his pocket.

The two Territories of North and South Dakota may represent to-day but a small proportion of the population of New York City, but who can prophesy what is to be in the future? There is an unknown potentiality in this vast country. The history, then, of the beginnings of the West is fraught with human interest.

The Puppet Crown.*

Since the days of Prince Otto the unknown kingdom has had a great charm for story writers. Indeed, after the success of "The Prisoner of Zenda," this kingdom became quite the fashion. Since then it has changed its geographical position on the map of Europe a score of times, and its rulers more times than that. For this kingdom of No-Man's-Land has always been a singularly unquiet one, and no safe place for its Prince, but it has been very disturbing to the peace of its various rulers, it has been fatal to adventurous young Englishmen and Americans. Should such a principality ever be discovered it is to be hoped that young men of both countries will shun it, for their death rate is sure to be unpleasantly high.

Mr. Harold MacGrath is the latest writer who has recognized the convenience of placing his story in this undiscovered country. For not only can the author invent his own plot and people, but he can put the hills and the rivers where they will do the most good in the plot. The useful mountain pass can be advantageously placed for the reception of the enemies' troops, and untrammeled by any precedent he can make history, laws, and customs, and tell a story at the same time. Mr. MacGrath has thoroughly untrammeled by anything. He evidently did not feel the need of preserving anything like a verisimilitude to real life. His picture of Court life is much what one should imagine a Court would be in Kansas if that State became a kingdom—a Court with swift lapses from etiquette, a Court where Court usages and customs were anything but the result of the slow building up of years.

His army men are as unlike those of any known army as his Court is like any known Court. The Englishman Fitzgerald is singularly un-English, and Maurice Carewe, if his semblance exists in America, will shortly become extinct should he happen to live in a part of the country where lynch law still obtains, for his actions are those of a cad of the most unpleasant type.

An exasperating feature of Mr. MacGrath's book is that his impossible kingdom and army are presented to the readers with a solemnity worthy of a story of real life, and the unpleasant hero, Maurice Carewe, is treated by his author as though he were the highest type of American.

Of course, where an author places his story in a country of his own imagining he has a right to establish the customs of the army and Court, but when he touches on questions of international diplomacy, for the comfort of his readers he should keep within the bounds of possibility, which MacGrath has found unnecessary.

Filipino Stories.*

The anting anting is both talisman and fetich; it is the Filipino version of good medicine, and it combines in its poor little self legends attached to precious stones, to witches' charms, and to the gifts of the Grecian gods. Mr. Sargent Kayme's "Anting-Anting" stories describe certain of its works and acts, and give the native Filipino of unmixed blood a place in American fiction. He is about as agreeable as the North American Indian, and represents as many shades of savagery as lie between the Iroquois and the Thlinkit, but he is new, and his wickedness is of a new flavor; his honor, such as it is, is of a new color; his ambition is of another quality, and such enlightenment as he has received from the white man differs in every way from that received by the Eastern Indians from the French and the English. Mr. Kayme tells eleven stories of him, and tells them cleverly, with no attempt to imitate Mr. Kipling, but suiting his style to his subject, and his small volume is excellent reading. The American element introduced is sometimes military, sometimes scientific, but the Filipino has the chief place, and much may be expected from him. The curious in these matters will desire to compare him with Mr. Winchester's Malays of the pentinsula rather than with the tribes of the Malay Archipelago, but it should be remembered that our United States have him in trust, and unless they wish to find even more the bitter self-reproach with which the French Government regards the Indian they must learn to understand him.

* [illegible]

(OUT TO-DAY.)

The House of Romance

Certain Stories, including La Bella and others, recollected by Agnes and Egerton Castle, Authors of "The Light of Scarthey," "The Bath Comedy," etc.

"To the House of Romance there are many Doors."

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BOOKS AND MEN.

Besant and America. It was with a curious appreciation of things American that the late Sir Walter Besant began his article on "The Burden of the Twentieth Century," which is published in the current number of The North American Review. "As I write this paper," he said, "I find myself, naturally, speaking from an English point of view." But it was with his eyes upon this side of the Atlantic that he propounded the question, "whether political society is to be a machinery for enabling a few to keep the many in subjection; or whether every man shall be allotted his equal share in government, and his equal opportunities of working for the community."

It is not to us, nor to any European State, that the world looks for an answer to this most momentous question. It is to America, and to America alone, that we must look. You have now had for more than a hundred years a Government by the people; it is not a passing experiment, like one of the many forms tried successively in France; it is a settled form; an American, even of the second generation, has it in his blood. We have had, as you have seen, an enormous amount of destructive legislation to get through before we could get the people into their place. You started without any obstructive caste. But the answer to the question proposed above must be based on a long experience. After 200 years let the world turn to America for an answer. Never before has the experiment of popular government been made on so great a scale, or for so long a time; never before have the conditions been free from caste, aristocracies, or oligarchies. It is a question the importance of which, to the future of humanity, cannot be exaggerated. Would that in the year 1900 or 2000 one could come back to earth in order to hear the answer. May it be favorable to democracy. And may it be final!

Beatrice Marshall. Miss Beatrice Marshall, whose interesting memoir of her mother, Emma Marshall, the author of a long line of historical novels, was one of the successful books of the Autumn, has lately finished and published "The Parson's Daughter," an unfinished tale by her mother. Miss Marshall considers this one of her mother's very best stories. This book should also have much interest for Mrs. Marshall's American readers from the fact that it was that interesting writer's last piece of work, upon which she was engaged shortly before her death. Miss Marshall, who is just recovering from the effects of a severe and tedious illness, seems to have inherited much of her mother's ability. She is now at work upon a historical romance of her own, to be entitled "Old Black Friars in the Days of Van Dyke," which the Duttons will publish in America.

The Essex House Press. In an announcement dated April, 1901, the Guild of Handicraft announces the forthcoming of its first publication to be issued in the new Essex House type, which was designed for them by Mr. C. R. Ashbee. This book is entitled "An Endeavor Towards the Teaching of John Ruskin and William Morris: Being an Account of the Word and Aims of the Guild of Handicraft. By C. R. Ashbee." This book will contain a woodblock frontispiece of Essex House and a set of "bloomers" designed by Mr. George Thomson. It will be issued in an edition of 350 copies, 300 of which will be for sale at 20s. each. The Guild of Handicraft having been in existence for twelve years, the volume will be found to contain a full chronicle of its work and progress, as well as of the ideas upon which it was founded. Eight of the ten books thus far issued by the Essex House Press are entirely out of print, while the present issue is already largely subscribed for. The press's next book, now in course of preparation, will be the "Psalms of David." This book is also to be in the new Essex House type, and will contain a fresh set of historiated bloomers, designed by Mr. C. R. Ashbee. It will be issued in an edition limited to 250 copies, the price of which has not yet been decided. Arrangements have also been made with Mr. Douglas Cockerell for the designing and execution of special bindings for the Essex House books. Specimens of such bindings and copies of the books, as well as specimens of the guild's work in jewelry, gold, silver, plate, furniture, and house decorations, may be seen at its American agents, Messrs. Samuel Buckley & Co., 100 William Street, New York.

A Tartar Critic. Gilbert Stuart, "the literary savage of the nineteenth century," comes in for entertaining notice in the current number of The Sketch. Apparently the great object of Stuart was to exterminate authors whom he disliked. He particularly hated Henry, the historian, and when the latter published his "History of the British Empire," Stuart wrote to a confederate as follows:

"David Hume wants to review Henry, but that task is so precious that I will undertake it myself. Moses, were he to ask it as a favor, should not have it—no, not the man after God's own heart. * * * Tomorrow morning Henry sets off for London with immense hopes of selling his history. I wish sincerely that I could enter Holborn the same hour with him. He should have a repeated fire to combat with. I entreat that you may be so kind as to let him feel some of your thunder; I shall never forget the favor. If Whitaker is in London, he could give a blow. Paterson will give him a knock. Strike by all means. The wretch will tremble, grow pale, and return with a consciousness of his debility. * * * I could wish that you knew for certain his being in London before you strike the first blow, as beauty at Cadell's will give this. When you have an enemy to attack, I shall, in return, give my best assistance, and shall aim at him a mortal blow, and rush forward to his overthrow, though the flames of hell should start up to oppose me."

"South Africa a Century Ago." Except for the changes produced by the mines, South Africa of a century ago must have been very much as it was before the Boer war. "South Africa a Century Ago," by Lady Anne Barnard, which will shortly be published by Dodd, Mead & Co., might well have been written three years ago, as far as its general atmosphere is concerned. As a matter of fact, it contains letters written from the Cape of Good Hope by Lady Anne Barnard to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, from July 10, 1797, to February, 1801. Lady Anne, who was the author of the ballad "Auld Robin Gray," had a great reputation as a raconteur, and her letters certainly bear witness to the lively way in which she looked at things. Here is an example of her impressions:

"I had been told that the Dutch ladies were handsome as to their faces, but I saw no real beauty, though they were fresh and wholesome looking; while as for manner, they had none, and graces and charms were sadly lacking, though they had a sort of vulgar smartness, which, I suppose, passed for wit. * * * What they want most is shoulders and manners. I know now what is meant by a "Dutch doll"; their make is exactly like them. But the most exceptional things about them are their teeth and the size of their feet. A tradesman in London, hearing their feet was so large, sent a box of shoes on speculation, which almost put the colony in a blaze, so angry were the beauties. But day by day a pair was sent for by a slave in the dusk until at last all the shoes vanished. But I think these people will improve on acquaintance and have only to be more understood; for my part, I am resolved to be pleased with everything. I was at the ball all smiles, as honesty there would be by no means the best policy."

Elizabeth Stoddard. There is a saying among literary axiom repeaters that more than one married genius in a house is too much. The only woman writer in America whom Lowell said had revealed the "profoundest depths of genius," is certainly an exception. She married a poet, Richard Henry Stoddard, and afterwards gave to literature "The Morgesons," "Temple House," and "Two Men." "Fortunate or not, we were poor," she says in a page of autobiography which appears in The Literary Era. "It was not strange that I should marry, said those who knew the step I had taken; but that I should follow that old idyl, and accept the destiny of a garret and a crust with a poet, was incredible. Therefore, being apart from the diversions of society, I had many idle hours. One day when my husband was sitting at the receipt of customs, for he had obtained a modest appointment, I sat by a little desk, where my portfolio lay open. A pen was near, which I took up, and it began to write, wildly like 'Planchette' upon her board, or like a kitten clutching a ball of yarn fearfully. But doing it again— I could not say why—my mind began upon a festival in my childhood, which my mother arranged for several poor old people at Thanksgiving. I finished the sketch in private, and gave it the title of 'A Christmas Dinner,' as one more modern. I put in occasional 'fibiets' about the respectable guests, Mrs. Carver and Mrs. Chandler and one dreadful little girl, foisted upon me to entertain. It pleased the editor of Harper's Magazine, who accepted it, and sent me a check which would look wondrous small now. I wrote similar sketches, which were published in that magazine. Then I announced my intention of writing a 'long story,' and was told by him of the customs that he thought I 'lacked the constructive faculty.' I hope that I am writing an object lesson, either of learning how or not learning how to write."

Le Gallienne's Omar. A third and greatly enlarged edition of Richard Le Gallienne's paraphrase from a number of literal translations of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" has lately been issued in England, which contains several revisions. There have also been omitted three of the quatrains to be found in the original; while about fifty additional quatrains heretofore unpublished are given. Some of these new quatrains will perhaps be liked better than those included in the first edition; but a number of others are so distinctly inferior as to lower the grade of the entire version. The present edition contains many small revisions, such as the changing of a word or words, but will be found to be of special value through the addition of the fifty quatrains now first published, which should give the volume new interest. The present edition, as did the first English edition, bears the imprint of Grant Richards, but instead of being published in the tall white boards of that issue has been put into the familiar blue, ribbed cloth and gold lettering in which the John Lane editions of Le Gallienne have always appeared.

Brief Personals. We learn from Sayville, Long Island, that "The Little Lady" of "The Story of Sarah," or she who unconsciously posed for that character, died suddenly in her home in West Sayville last Sunday. Our informant tells us that she lived to smile delightedly over herself and her husband as depicted in the book, and to exclaim: "Oh, my—oh, my—oh, my!" at the local fame suddenly thrust upon her family. It is said that very few originals ever bore so close a resemblance to the characters they inspired as did Mrs. Bernardt Brandt to Mrs. Bernardt Bonstra, or "The Little Lady." "Fahder," although fast approaching ninety, and his wife's senior by several years, lives to mourn her loss. He is the original of the mail carrier of "The Story of Sarah," and still looks his part fully as well as did "The Little Lady."

***Herbert Paul, the author of that extremely entertaining volume of essays, "Men and Letters," has long been identified with English politics, and has made many clever speeches. He is particularly modest and unassuming, having a strong aversion for all pertaining to toadyism and mammon-worship. His wife is fully his intellectual companion. She was a Miss Elinor Ritchie, and when still quite young she acted in a Greek play before Gladstone, who held the highest opinion of her powers and classic beauty. Her brother, Richmond Ritchie, married Annie Thackeray. The Herbert Pauls are very domestic and devoted to their two children, and they number among their friends most of the choice spirits of English literature.

***F. Marion Crawford has a nephew who has just made his début among the young novelists of England. His name is John Fraser, and he is the son of Mr. Crawford's sister, Mrs. Hugh Fraser, whose books have been widely read in America. Mr. Fraser's novel is called "The Hour Glass." It is described as a story of modern life with cosmopolitan elements, the chief character being a Turkish diplomatist.

***Henry Van Dyke has written to Post Wheeler concerning the latter's "Love in a Mist": "I like poetry that sings as this does. I like poetry that has feeling as this has. I like poetry that is free as this is. It is long since I have seen a new book of verse as full of strange and sweet melody as yours."

***The Pope has read "Quo Vadis," and recently Sienkiewicz received a letter from the Vatican expressing the satisfaction of the Holy Father for the Catholic ideas expressed in the novel. The Polish author has also received from Leo XIII. a marble tablet of the time of Constantine, recently found in the Ostriano Cemetery, the scene of some of the incidents of "Quo Vadis."

***Contrary to a recent rumor from London, no attempt has been made by Mr. Sydney Buxton, M. P., to anticipate John Morley's "Life of Gladstone." Mr. Buxton's contribution, the author declares, is rather a sketch dealing with Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Says Mr. Buxton: "Mr. Gladstone's work at the Exchequer can be considered somewhat apart from his career as a whole. It was, moreover, the least disputed portion of his life's work, and is far enough removed from present-day controversies to enable an estimation to be made without prejudice or partiality."

***Rachel Challice, the translator of "The Fourth Estate," by Señor Palacio Valdes, published this Spring by Brentano's, is the daughter of parents of some renown in the philanthropical and literary world, as can be seen by reference to their names in Smith & Elder's "Dictionary of National Biography." Her father, John Challice, M. D., F. R. C. P., not only attained reputation as a physician, but the active part he took in the improvement of the water supply of London, the gas acts, and other matters of public interest, led to his being proposed as a member of Parliament, but he succumbed to a stroke of apoplexy from the overwork and excitement accruing from the election. Rachel Challice evidently inherits her literary powers from her mother, who was the author of "Illustrious Women of France," "Memoirs of French Palaces," &c. Rachel Challice was the compiler from the German of "Spanish Protestants in the Sixteenth Century," the preface to which was the last piece of literary work by Lord Plunket, the late Archbishop of Dublin. She was also the translator of Palacio Valdes's popular novel, "The Grandee," and of the essay on "The Decadence of Modern Literature," by the same Spanish author, contributed to "The Universal Anthology." Moreover, the series of articles on social subjects contributed to The West Sussex Gazette, which has reached us in the form of a book called "Vexed Questions," shows that Rachel Challice is not without ideas of her own, and those who read her remarks on such questions as "Bachelor Brothers," "Spinster Sisters," "Bloodsuckers," "Wives' Work," &c., will find them entertaining.

***The announcement has been inaccurately made by literary paragraphers that Mrs. Suzanne Antrobus, author of "The King's Messenger," had two books scheduled for early publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It has also been wrongly stated that her work has received high praise in England. This confusion arose owing to the fact that another author of the same name—Miss C. L. Antrobus—has two books in course of publication by the Messrs. Putnam. The book by Suzanne Antrobus entitled "The King's Messenger" is a first novel of a new writer, and will be published in the early Fall by Harper & Brothers. The author is the wife of Mr. Albert A. Robinson of Detroit and the daughter of Mr. John Antrobus, a well-known artist of that city. She was born in New Orleans, and spent most of her life there, and it is there that the scene of her novel is laid.

***THE NEW YORK TIMES has done a curious and amusing injustice to Mr. Charles Henry Webb. Mr. Webb had written, for THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, an article in which he referred to the Casa Blanca, immortalised by Mrs. Hemans, as "Young Mr. Whitehouse." An editorial writer for THE TIMES happening to see this reference, being tickled by its felicity and forgetful that the article in which it was imbedded had not yet appeared, made bold, unawares, to incorporate the taking phrase in an editorial article. But it should nevertheless be understood that "John Paul" is the original and only author of the phrase, and that all rights in it are strictly reserved.

***Mr. Michael Monahan, (late of County Cork,) a member of the Roycrofters of East Aurora, announces a lecture on "Work, Play, and Aesthetics." Mr. Monahan will also lecture on Heinrich Heine, Father Prout, Thomas Moore, and Irish balladists.

***A complete edition of Mme. du Deffand's letters to Horace Walpole, written between 1766 and 1780, will shortly be published by Mrs. Paget Toynbee, in London, who has had the good fortune to discover in private hands the originals of about 800 of the epistles. Although the majority are in the handwriting of her amanuensis, there are several written by Mme. du Deffand herself, in a wonderfully clear round style which she cultivated when she became blind. The edition will be more complete than the one published nearly 100 years ago by Miss Berry containing only 348 letters.

***It seems to be generally true that all people who write much get into the habit of using very small characters, and this would dispel the idea of any connection between the cast of the writer's mind and his handwriting. Thackeray was such a neat writer that he always claimed that if all else failed he could make his living by writing the Lord's Prayer on a shilling. Keats wrote like a clerk, and Gray, Tom Moore, Leigh Hunt, and Walter Scott all had clear, legible handwriting without any marked characteristics. The same could be said of the penmanship of Anthony Trollope and Prof. Tyndall, none of whom was given to subtlety of expression. Carlyle, Victor Hugo, Browning, and Tennyson had, on the other hand, miserable scrawls. Napoleon, who never failed in directness of expression, had such an illegible handwriting that he could not read it himself, and Macready, the actor, wrote an order for the theatre once which was taken for a prescription for a cough mixture. One thing seems certain, that the size of the letters has little or nothing to do with the character. In these days of the typewriter, however, it is next to impossible to discover the characteristics of an author's handwriting. "Original" manuscripts in the future are likely to be a drug in the collector's market.

The Necessity for the Best Elementary Teachers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In an address on "Science and Art in Education," Huxley said:

There are a great many people who imagine that elementary teaching might be carried out by teachers provided with only elementary knowledge. Let me assure you that this is the profoundest mistake in the world. There is nothing so difficult to do as to write a good elementary book, and there is nobody so hard to teach properly and well as people who know nothing about a subject. * * * It involves that difficult process of knowing what you know so well that you can talk about it as you can talk about your ordinary business. A man can always talk about his own business. That is why, to be a good elementary teacher, to teach the elements of any subject, require most careful consideration, if you are a master of the subject.

High schools and colleges are necessary, and a man or woman who can pass through both institutions has inherited the greatest boon of civilization. Over thirty years ago Huxley warned the English people that ignorance makes bad workmen, and that England would be unable to turn out cotton goods and steam engines cheaper than other nations unless she kept up the standard of her education of the masses. The United States is constantly encroaching on English industry. We can send engines to England and her colonies cheaper than she can produce them, although our workmen receive better wages. The cause lies largely in our superior school privileges, which have turned out more inventive and more intelligent laborers. As the education of the average workman or mechanic does not extend beyond the common schools, the best equipped teachers should be engaged to teach the elementary branches. The later education of boys and girls depends largely on the inspiration of a suggestive teacher, and the night schools offer rare advantages to students who are necessarily deprived of the advantages of day schools.

Should any teacher be better equipped than the first teacher, who becomes the ideal for a few months and possibly for years? Tools are dangerous toys to place in the hands of inexperienced children, and yet to the first teacher is given the rare privilege of presenting the tools of thought which will make or unmake our future men and women. It is her duty to follow the curriculum and to give into the child's possession the working of his mind. The value of education does not consist in the amount of knowledge stowed away in the mind to be produced for examinations, but the ability to keep that instrument active, alert, creative. It is easy to pigeonhole knowledge; it is difficult to develop attention, concentration, accuracy, precision, and a keen desire to discover for one's self.

New York, June 25, 1901. M. B. B.

"The Year Book of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago, 1900-1901," has just been issued under the auspices of the society. It is a well-printed brochure of about fifty pages, and contains the many interesting addresses made before the society during the past year, including "Some American Bookmakers," by T. W. Stevens, and "Some Recent Literature of Oliver Cromwell, by R. C. H. Catterall.

1901

ASHBURNHAM SALE

Opportunities the Late Earl Enjoyed, but Denied to Present Collectors.

At the recent sale of the Barrois collection of manuscripts, secured in 1849 by the late Earl of Ashburnham, Mr. Hodge, the auctioneer at Sotheby's, humorously announced that "Mr. Archer," who gave £1,800 for the beautiful fourteenth century manuscript of "San Graal et Lancelot du Lac," was "just beginning to form a library." To obtain this treasure this new collector had to pay the highest price of the sale—the highest price given at auction for any manuscript in recent years, in fact—for he had as rival bidders the younger Quaritch and M. Rahir of Morgand et Cie. of Paris. Courage and money "Mr. Archer" undoubtedly possesses—and one is useless without the other—but he is commencing at the wrong time, for the golden days of collecting have practically passed and a new bibliophile is handicapped at the start.

Bertram, late earl of Ashburnham, had opportunities such as will never be seen again. Starting, as he did, in the early part of the nineteenth century, and possessed of exquisite knowledge and judgment of books, he formed a noble library. Always an ardent and sometimes, as in the case of the Barrois and Libri manuscripts, an unprejudiced collector, he gathered together books, armor, coins, pictures, manuscripts—everything that was rare, beautiful, and curious. In his library, however, he took the chiefest pleasure, and in it were found the choicest examples obtainable of Bibles and Testaments, books of hours, breviaries, missals, offices, prayers, and other early religious service books; odd and lovely bindings, the early classics, mostly on vellum, and the early literature of England, France, Germany, and Spain.

His manuscripts, however, came next to his books, and almost rivalled them for a share of his attention. But he bought both books and manuscripts with fine discrimination, and the result of the public and private sales vindicates his good judgment. The late Mr. Quaritch (the elder) has said in print that the sale of 3,040 manuscripts out of a total of 3,915, sold by the present Earl between 1883 and 1887, shows a profit of nearly £50,000 on the original outlay. The manuscripts of Paul Barrois were a very profitable investment, for example. A Deputy in the French Chamber and also holding an official position, Barrois had abundant opportunities to obtain literary treasures. Over sixty of his manuscripts were stolen from great French libraries, and some years ago were secured, through purchase, from the present Earl. Barrois, it should be said, though, did not procure his entire collection solely from this source, but at public sales obtained a large number of choice things, the sale in 1837 of the library of the Duchesse de Berry (when 2,578 lots brought 101,358f.) adding, for instance, many fine mediaeval manuscripts.

No one knows exactly how much the Earl of Ashburnham spent on his magnificent collection, but it may truthfully be said that the value has been quintupled in about three-quarters of a century. The Stowe manuscripts, alone, cost £8,000, and were sold to the British Museum in 1883 for £45,000, and one may reckon the same ratio in connection with the other manuscripts and the printed books. Twenty years ago the entire collection could have been purchased for £160,000, but that was not in the days of Pierpont Morgans and Robert Hoes, and the library was dispersed, in consequence, in instalments, with the result that over £180,000 has been received by the lucky inheritor. This sum was obtained in the following manner:

Stowe manuscripts, (sold to British Museum in 1883)	£45,000
106 Libri and Barrois manuscripts (bought by Trübner in 1888, all save the "Manesse Liederbuch," resold to France)	24,000
Library, first part, 1897	30,151
Library, second part, 1897	18,640
Library, third part, 1898	13,911
Manuscripts called the "Appendix," 1899	8,495
"Evangelia Quatuor," (manuscript, with precious stones in binding, sold privately in 1901 by Sotheby)	10,000
Barrois manuscripts, 1901	32,217
	£183,423

This table covers the principal sections of the Ashburnham collection. In addition, there is now said to be in the possession of the present Earl some of the finest of the Libri manuscripts, and these have been calculated to be worth £30,000. In 1847 the late Earl purchased 1,923 manuscripts once owned by Libri for £8,000. A large number of these have been sold, but the remainder includes many finely painted and illuminated volumes.

The recent sale has been compared in England to the Hamilton sale in 1889, at Sotheby's, when ninety-one lots fetched £15,180 10s. 6d., but the Ashburnham-Barrois sale eclipsed the other in large prices, though the average per lot was not so high. The Hamilton collection, consisting of ninety-one manuscripts on vellum, illuminated by Anglo-Saxon, Byzantine, French, Flemish, Dutch, Burgundian, German, Italian, and Spanish artists of the seventh to the seventeenth centuries, included many lovely volumes, among which was prominent the splendid "Evangeliarium," written on purple vellum in letters of gold, by an Anglo-Saxon scribe of the seventh century. This sold for £1,540 to the elder Quaritch. The highest price, however, was the £1,760 paid by Cockerell for a magnificent manuscript of Boccaccio, which was decorated with eighty-four miniature miniatures, nine Dutch borders, and numerous capital letters, all finely illuminated in gold and colors. The average of general interest is not so high in the Ashburnham-Barrois collection as in the Hamilton, but the former is the more important in many ways. The Hamilton collection, when resold for the Prussian Government, included a number of manuscripts not in the original library, and could not justly be compared with the Barrois collection. The latter, wisely secured by Ashburnham when it was refused by the British Museum, (stupid and lax as all public institutions usually are,) is practically the best portion of one of the greatest of all libraries to come upon the market, and its dispersion is a most important event. There are those, of course, who would raise the cry of heresy if one declared that such a sale is more important to literature than the publication of a dozen popular novels which are speedily forgotten, but it is true, nevertheless; the great books of the past are always great—the books of the present are rarely worthy of the brief day's fame they fortunately enjoy.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

BIOGRAPHY.

SEVEN GREAT AMERICAN POETS. By Beatrice Hart. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vii.-323. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 90 cents.

THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Prepared by more than 400 Scholars and Specialists. Complete in 12 volumes. Folio. Vol. I. Pp. xxxviii.-685-xxxvii. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company.

EDGAR ALLAN POE. By Col. John A. Joyce. 12mo. Pp. vii.-218. Illustrated. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

THE WESTMINSTER BIOGRAPHIES. George Eliot. By Clara Thomson. 16mo. Pp. xii.-122. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co.

THE BEACON BIOGRAPHIES. Ralph Waldo Emerson. By Frank B. Sanborn. 16mo. Pp. xviii.-140. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

POETRY, ART, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

EVERY DAY THOUGHTS IN PROSE AND VERSE. By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. 12mo. Pp. viii.-345. Chicago: The W. B. Conkey Company.

JOHN GILDART. An Heroic Poem. By M. J. Henry-Ruffin. Second edition. Small folio. Pp. 52. New York: William H. Young & Co. $1.50.

GOSPEL SERMONS. Country Sermons. Vol. IV. By the Rev. F. Kuegele. 12mo. Pp. vi.-334. Grimore, Va.: The Augusta Publishing Company.

MAIN CURRENTS IN NINETEENTH CENTURY LITERATURE. By George Brandes. In six volumes. Vol. I. The Emigrant Literature. 8vo. Pp. xv.-198. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A LITTLE BOOK OF TRIBUNE VERSE. A Number of Hitherto Uncollected Poems, Grave and Gay. By Eugene Field. Collected and edited by Joseph G. Brown. Folio. Pp. 255. Denver, Col.: Tandy, Wheeler & Co. $1.50.

ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES, 1901. Illustrating the 133d Exhibition of the Royal Academy. Being the Royal Academy Supplement of The Magazine of Art. Large folio. Pp. viii.-192. London and New York: Cassel & Co., Limited.

NEW MODES OF THOUGHT. Based upon the New Materialism and the New Pantheism. Including a Tribute to Edward Drinker Cope. By C. T. Stockwell. 12mo. Pp. 150. Boston: The James H. West Company.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF MUSIC. By Hugh A. Clarke. 12mo. Pp. v.-144. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 75 cents.

THE RUBAIYAT OF MIRZA-MEM'N. Folio. Chicago: Henry Olendorf Shepard.

THE DOWNING LEGENDS. Stories in Rhyme. By J. W. De Forest. 12mo. Pp. 208. New Haven: The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Company.

THE FLIGHT OF HELEN, and Other Poems. By Warren Cheney. 12mo. Pp. 64. San Francisco, Cal.: Elder & Shepard.

A CANDLE LIGHT, and Other Poems. By Louis Smirnow. 12mo. Pp. 200. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

TRAVEL AND OUT OF DOOR.

A PACIFIC COAST VACATION. By Mrs. James Edwin Morris. 12mo. Pp. 255. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.50.

OFFICIAL GUIDE TO NIAGARA FALLS. River Frontier, Scenic, Botanic, Electric, Historic, Geologic, Hydraulic. 12mo. Pp. 211. By Peter A. Porter. With illustrations by Charles D. Arnold. Buffalo: The Matthews-Winthrop Works.

ANTING-ANTING STORIES, and Other Strange Tales of the Filipinos. By Sargent Kayme. 12mo. Pp. vi.-235. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

FAMILIAR TREES AND THEIR LEAVES. Described and illustrated by F. Schuyler Mathews. 8vo. Pp. xv.-320. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

FICTION.

AN ODD JEWEL. A Postnuptial Tale of a World-Wide Passion. By Warren M. Macleod. 12mo. Pp. vi.-190. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

A SUMMER HYMNAL. A Romance of Tennessee. By John Trotwood Moore. 12mo. Pp. viii.-332. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.25.

TOM HUSTON'S TRANSFORMATION. By Margaret B. Love. 12mo. Pp. 92. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

A FEATHER'S WEIGHT. A Story of Mystery. By Amanda Martin. Second edition. 12mo. Pp. 181. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

THE WORKS OF THEOPHILE GAUTIER. Vol. II. Travels in Italy. Introduction by editor. 12mo. Pp. 322. New York: George D. Sproul.

THE TRAVELS OF A WATER DROP, and Other Stories. By Mrs. James Edwin Morris. 12mo. Pp. 80. New York: The Abbey Press.

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THE KIDNAPPED MILLIONAIRES: A STORY OF WALL STREET AND THE TROPICS. By Frederick U. Adams. 12mo. Pp. 324. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE WHITE MAN'S CHANCE. By Abbe Oliver Wilson. 12mo. Pp. viii.-256. New York: The Abbey Press.

THE ADVENTURES OF UNCLE JEREMIAH AND FAMILY AS THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION. By Paul Fry, Jr. 12mo. Pp. 288. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

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CINDERELLA. By E. R. Crockett. With illustrations. 12mo. Pp. vi.-322. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE CRYSTAL SCEPTRE. A Story of Adventure. By Philip Verrill Mighels. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: A. C. Fraser & Co. $1.25.

THE [illegible]. By Richard Harding Davis. Pp. [illegible]. New York: R. H. Russell & Co. $1.50.

THE A KING'S [illegible]. A Romance of Adventure. By [illegible]. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: [illegible]. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Containing the New York State Civil Service Rules and Classifications. By William Miller Collier. 8vo. Pp. xliv.-440. Albany: Matthew Bender. $4.50.

THE UNVEILING OF THE BUST OF EDGAR ALLAN POE; in the Library of the University of Virginia. October the Seventh, 1899. Compiled and edited by Charles W. Kent. 12mo. Pp. 101. Lynchburg, Va.: The J. P. Bell Company.

DOMESDAY AND FEUDAL STATISTICS. With a Chapter on Agricultural Statistics. By A. H. Inman. 12mo. Pp. xl.-161. London: Elliot Stock.

NEW EDITION OF THE BABYLONIAN TALMUD. By Michael Robbinson. Vol. I., Tract Sabbath. 8vo. Pp. xxxiv.-182. New York: The New Talmud Publishing Company.

THE WISDOM OF PASSION; or, The Motives of Human Nature. By Salvarona. 12mo. Pp. 248. Boston: The Mystic River Book Company.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC QUESTIONS. By John B. Henderson, Jr. 8vo. Pp. xl.-528. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

LA SERRIE DE NOS JOURS. Etude Politique et Economique. J. Hogge. 12mo. Pp. 102. Bruxelles: Librairie Falk Fils.

RECONSTRUCTION IN MISSISSIPPI. By James Gilford Garner. 8vo. Pp. xv.-422. New York: The Macmillan Company.

ELECTRIC SPARKS. Electricity in All Its Branches and Applications. International Vest Pocket Library Edition. By Prof. James A. Beaton. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. vi.-272. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

THE INTERNATIONAL VEST POCKET LIBRARY. Webster's Dictionary. English-French, English-German, English-Spanish. Four volumes. 16mo. Pp. about 275 per volume. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

LEE'S CYCLOPEDIC QUESTION SETTLER. By Prof. James A. Beaton. 16mo. The International Vest Pocket Library. Pp. 288. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

YEAR BOOK OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. 1901. Folio. Pp. xv.-220. Prepared by the Secretary, Theodore M. Banta.

WINSLOW'S NATURAL ARITHMETIC. By Isaac O. Winslow. In three volumes. 12mo. Book I., 256 pages, 30 cents. Book II., 271 pages, 40 cents. Book III., 368 pages, 50 cents. New York: The American Book Company.

"The Inheritors."*

Not long ago Mr. Conrad was catalogued as "a writer of sea tales." Whoever takes up "The Inheritors" under the impression that he has in store one of those masterly studies of the sea and sailors which delighted us in "The Nigger of the Narcissus" will lay it down half, or, more probably, a fourth, read, and with the sense of being cheated, unless he is carried forward by the authors' power to visualize and realize what they frankly admit on the title page is "An Extravagant Story." The final verdict pronounced by this unwilling reader will depend upon his capacity to enjoy satire of a subtle and highly finished order—directed, if he is an Englishman, against some of the most cherished traditions and achievements of his country—and upon whether he is more interested in event for event's sake or for its potential and psychological relation to man.

The plot of the story, which has to do with colonisation and development, the fortunes of an unsuccessful novelist, and the intrigues of an unscrupulous young woman, is, on the face of it, neither original nor pleasant. But the treatment is fresh and unconventional, and Mr. Conrad's power of characterization, a poetic realism not unlike that of Turgeniev, and his sensitive appreciation of the conflicting subtleties of human motive and conduct, make the story actual and effective.

The tale moves swiftly and conclusively to a dramatic and wholly dissatisfying climax, but it is not the plot or the skill with which it is worked out that interests us, but the people who develop it and through whom it is developed. They are drawn "from the life." Churchill, the man of letters thrust into political leadership, the modest, high-minded English gentleman whose political support is finally won by his own distrust of his motives in withholding it, and who disposes of his political future with a gentle "one is tied down in these matters," is as living and down in these matters," is a living and lovable personality. The same breadth and delicacy of portraiture are shown in Granger of Etchingham, the novelist whose work is not too bad, but too good, to bring him fame—or bread. He is appallingly like what any self-absorbed idealist might become under the monotony of continued unsuccess suddenly subjected to the stress of policy or passion. Churchill's suffering will be that "all the traditional ideas of honor, glory, conscience have been committed to the upholding of a gigantic and atrocious fraud." The pang of Granger's extremity is for himself. It is not the harm he has done others—it is himself he bemoans—only himself that matters. Like Lord Jim, his tragedy is that he was false to his standards at the supreme moment.

"The Inheritors" is more than a clever study of contemporary manners, morals, and ideals. Mr. Conrad sees the significant facts of life and character. If he sometimes flashes before us what we have fondly hoped was a private view, he does it without malice or coarseness. The book lacks the emotional power of "Lord Jim," but it is clean, vigorous, and not machine made.

* [illegible]

A gentleman who is said to hold a responsible position in the Library of Congress has contributed a timely article of "Photographers and the Copyright Law" for the current number of The Photographic Times. This is an elucidation of one of the most important questions pertaining to professional and amateur photography. The article has been carefully gone over by the chief of the application division, an authority on copyright law, and all citations have been revised by an expert in the law library. Consequently all information given can be thoroughly relied upon.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JULY 13, 1901.—16 PAGES.

MERIT AND SUCCESS.

We have not the pleasure of knowing "Holland," the New York correspondent of The Philadelphia Press. But, from a recent letter of his, we should infer that he has what the lively Gaul would describe as "an acquaintance with things," and that he is not entirely whirled off his feet by a literary success.

In a recent letter to his journal he takes up the provocative text of President Schurman of Cornell, a text so provocative that everybody concerned may be said to have had, already, his "say" about it. The text is not new. Long before it was announced by the President of Cornell, a genial cynic, whom his friends are accustomed to describe as "the brightest man in New York," inquired: "We have in this country 70,000, (or 700,000, whatever the number may have been,) so-called Bachelors of Arts. Well, where are the arts?"

It is a searching question, whether it be put cynically and epigrammatically, in the manner of the speaker just quoted, or more ponderously, in the manner of the President of Cornell. Here is Mr. Frederic Harrison, who looks over all our educational apparatus, admires it and approves it, and would like to take it home. And yet he says, in effect, and in his friendly and gentlemanlike way, just what our native critics say. Where are the arts? Mr. Harrison tells us, in effect, that with twice as many writers of English, even "per capita," we do not produce so many writers of English who command the attention of the English-reading world as the much smaller number of the "old sod."

We have to own that this is quite true. And, patriotically, we have to ask why it is true. Our friend whom we are taking for a text partly helps us. He points out that with really reading people an interest in a book implies an interest in the author, whereas, with unliterary readers, the two things are quit distinct. A book may have an enormous success, a non-literary book, and the people who have made the success, by buying the book, may not care any more about the author than if he were a drummer from Chicago who happened to be the seller of some wares that appealed to their sense of something, whatever it might be. To psychologize the taste of non-literary readers is a task that has attracted many writers. Among others, it has appealed to James Payn and to Robert Louis Stevenson. The latter, a literary writer if ever there was one, managed to appeal to an unliterary public with his "Treasure Island," if with nothing else. But upon the whole it seems safe to say, with our foreign critics, that our enormous and omnivorous reading public, and the "great successes" that it makes, have simply nothing at all to do with the literary merits of the writers into whose purses they put money, nothing at all to do with literature.

HOW REVIVALS ARE WORKED.

There is little doubt in the minds of thoughtful and discriminating students of English literature that better novels have been published in the past, had their brief success, and gone on to oblivion without becoming exactly classic, than are produced to-day and by dint of clever presentation rapidly climb into numerous editions. But how to get the public to read these grand old stories is the question. There is no attraction in the term "reprint"; while "fac simile" allures only the collector. Again any attempt to present old texts in the form of the day, rebuked by the first reviewer into whose hands the new-old book falls, is condemned by the public in advance, who instantly recollect that the book is to be had at their favorite library for the asking.

In these circumstances the great success of a new edition of George Croly's "Salathiel, a Story of the Past, the Present, and the Future," first published in 1827, is certainly remarkable. To be sure, the text is presented with twenty full-page half tones, including a frontispiece in color by T. De Thulstrup, intelligently conceived and strikingly executed; but neither this feature nor the introductory letter by the author of "Ben-Hur," we believe, would have been sufficient to awaken the strong public interest in the book which certainly now prevails; nor would the modernization of the text have aroused public curiosity sufficiently. All these elements counted, of course, when the public began to read the book, but they did not, in the very nature of things, inspire its initial enthusiastic reception.

The story of the wandering Jew who was doomed to live upon earth until the second coming has formed an attractive theme for several writers, notably Goethe and Eugene Sue, since the legend first appeared in the chronicle of Matthew of Paris in the thirteenth century. But Father Croly combined a fine imagination with no small amount of historical knowledge, and produced a book whose human interest, romance, and variety in episode well appeal to the desires of the average reader of to-day.

Starting with this belief, the publishers labeled the work with a new and attractive title, "Tarry Thou Till I Come," and embellished it with the features above noted, which caused the public to give it an instant and most cordial hearing, which rendered naught the subsequent intelligence that it was an old book in a new garb. In the meantime, the De Thulstrup-Wallace edition of Father Croly's story of the wandering Jew has an intrinsic value which lessens the shortcomings of the original and emphasizes its merits.

A HINT TO BIOGRAPHERS.

It has been the duty—and sometimes the pleasure—of the present writer to read much biography and a good deal of history, the former in a somewhat systematic way and for special purposes. He has in this manner accumulated a certain resentment against a considerable number of able and generally useful authors for a fault that is as easily avoided as it is annoying and irksome in its effect, the failure to knit their work into a continuous fabric by the judicious use of dates.

To be followed with ease and clearness, and to be retained with any accuracy and firmness, a story, especially the story of a life, must be strung upon some thread, and while there are threads of importance as great and sometimes even greater, there is none so useful and so nearly indispensable as that of time. It is the besetting temptation of us all to form a pretty definite notion of the life and character of a man who has passed from our immediate acquaintance, and to apply that notion to his career as a whole. It is easy so to do. It saves a lot of that troublesome exercise of the intellect required to weigh a number of varying and often conflicting facts. It is agreeable to our inveterate tendency toward pronounced likes or dislikes. This temptation is fostered especially in the reader of a biography in which the passage of time is not clearly kept before him. If he is not aided and even compelled to note the age of the man he is studying at the time of his most marked actions, the impression becomes fused in his mind and he misses the most significant elements in the portrait he is seeking.

Doubtless there is a tendency of this sort in the minds also of most writers of biography. It is easy for them, even after a good deal of hard study, to form a general conception of their subject, and not at all easy to keep themselves to the trying task of tracing the development of the subject, the changes, and often the almost irreconcilable changes that take place from youth to maturity, and later. For the writer, as for the reader, one obvious protection against this tendency is to keep clearly before the mind the one all-important element of time. Some of us can remember that when "The Virginians" was first published in this country there was a good deal of murmuring about the picture it contained of George Washington, and the narrative of his hardly prevented duel with Harry Esmond over his supposed love affair with their widowed mother. Yet nothing that has been written of Washington was truer to the man as we now know him, thanks to the infinite pains with which the work of the faithful and polished Sparks has been corrected. Thackeray, with the insight of genius, drew for us the young soldier, weighted with cares beyond his years, a little stiff and awkward under them, a little moody and self-absorbed, but with the fiery and tender heart of youth, quite ready to fall heavily in love, and very sensitive as to his rights to that respect with which he treated others. The Washington of Sparks was born at least forty years old; and it was Sparks's hero that most Americans thought they knew.

The impression that was inherent in Sparks's misconception of the duty of a historian often results from a writer's persistent neglect of dates. The reader is forced to take the writer's general estimate, and if he wishes to correct it, and to trace the evolution of the subject, he is impeded, bothered, confused, and wearied with the process. A benevolent dictator in the publishing world would find much to justify him in requiring every successive year to be printed in the margin of the page on which its occurrences are recorded. It would be a defective substitute for really consecutive and constructive narrative, but it would be worth something. It would help the reader to form what often the writer seems to lack, a correct idea of the passing of time and to make due application of its effect.

MR. STILLMAN.

No one who saw much of the late William J. Stillman could fail to like him, however one might differ with him in matters artistic, political, and sociological. With his pen he was always a trifle dogmatic, but in argument he was rather glad than otherwise to meet a different opinion from his own, since his optimism made him hopeful of converting his opponent. It may have been a premonition of his end that caused him to publish the entertaining book of his life, entertaining to his friends as well as the public, although the former could tell of things that happened to him which were more picturesque than any he has recited, but are too personal even for an autobiography. Who could have surmised that it would be he, among all the suitors for the hand of the Greek lady in London, who should win a beauty and an artist, over whom all the English aesthetes were raving? And yet she chose the somewhat uncouth, careless, happy-go-lucky but brilliant American, although he was a widower with a brood of young children. Stillman was too earnest and one-sided a man to realize that in the Cretan struggle with Turkey there might be something to be said for Turkey. As an American volunteer, who served in that war with the Cretans against the Turks remarked: "Stillman's consulate was a hot-bed of intrigue against the Turks," said it laughing, while he spoke in warm terms of the aid Stillman had given him while up in the hills with the Klephts pursuing a guerrilla war against the troops from Egypt, which composed a large part of the Turkish forces. Ousted at last from his consulate by the complaints of the Turks, he had no sooner taken up his residence in Florence than he began to work just as energetically for the unification of Italy, supplying the agitators with valuable knowledge, obtained by him through his connections in London. A firm believer in Mazzini and Cavour, like the literary and artistic London he knew so well, bred indeed in belief in them along with the Americans and Britons of literary mark, who were his friends, he carried forward his love of Italy into a hard and fast trust in Crispi, the Sicilian genius, successively flattered by and flattering Bismarck and Caprivi; nor do Crispi's fiascos, his unlucky squandering of Italy's resources in the attempt to keep up with the Triple Alliance, and his terrible mistakes in Africa seem ever to have daunted Stillman or caused him to doubt Crispi's greatness. So determined a friend or foe was he, once he had taken a line of action.

Starting out in life to be an artist, he was not patient enough to plod along. His mind worked too rapidly. Even as a critic he lacked patience and poise. There was something of the Richard Burton in Stillman—dissatisfied, grumbling, yet delightful old Dick Burton, who passed many years of his life in Consular positions, and made a name for himself in ways he little thought of when he set forth in life. It was odd enough that Stillman, an American, should become the regular correspondent of The London Times and die a pensioner of that great journal. Yet his knowledge of America and the Levant, his acquaintance with art and letters, his personal relations with the Greek banking houses, made him a most valuable man, not to speak of his thorough understanding of the situation of Quirinal and Vatican in the sometimes serious, sometimes rather burlesque, warfare between Bianchi and Neri. He had been Consul of the United States at Rome during the civil war. His return to Italy and finally to Rome as the correspondent of The London Times was the result of all this acquisition of knowledge concerning men and things. Like Ulysses, whose tracks about the Aegean he tried to follow in a memorable book, he had seen many cities and men, but he hardly came up to the standard of Ulysses with respect to diplomatic action and the ability to steer safely between warring men. His letters to The Times managed to give great concern in Rome. The good-will of Britons has always been a serious matter with Italy since they have controlled the Mediterranean, and The Times formed public opinion in the British Islands as no other publication. Hence Stillman became a much-talked-of man in Rome, where people know each other pretty well, and for the most part have plenty of time to gossip. It was curious to see how he managed to stir the Romans up; indeed, it was instructive in the niceties of the Tuscan tongue as spoken by a Roman mouth to listen to the epithets bestowed on him by those who disliked his views. As he grew older his pen did not gather honey, and affairs in Italy hardly warranted a rose-colored view of politics. But the Romans born and the adoptive Romans complained of the "narsty way he said it," attributing a good deal that he said to a constitutional sourness of mind.

As a littérateur he had some success, in spite of the combative spirit that possessed him when the ink was flowing, which often roused opposition in the reader, instead of persuading him. He had to contend, however, with narrow means, which hampered him as artist, writer, and archæologist. Not for him the glory of discovering in Crete the epoch-making remains of Knossos which are about to cast light on the story of Ulysses and the Pheacians, those mysterious islanders who have troubled all the Homeridians down to the present day. He had no patrimony to live on while he prepared a work that would bring him an income. But, according to his light, he fought the fight like a man.

Stillman of New York followed the path of Count Rumford of New Hampshire and Benjamin West of Pennsylvania, while hewing out for himself a career in Europe by his industry and inborn talents, or, to speak of later men, Whistler and Sargent and other artists who might be named. Nowadays the American does not find arrayed against him so much prejudice as Stillman found. Perhaps in this century it will be increasingly easy for our fellow-countrymen to win recognition. It cannot be said of Stillman that he made his own path smooth by politic behavior. On the contrary, he had a very genius for getting into controversies. But there was no rancor in his criticism, and even those who rejected his views of politics, literature, and art wished him well.

Inspired by Dreyfus. John Oxenham, author of the recent novel, "Our Lady of Deliverance," which was suggested to him by the Dreyfus case, was born in Manchester, England. He is, however, well acquainted with the United States, though he has not as yet used this country for "copy." He at one time spent two years in New York City and Canada, and later traveled through our Southern States. He began to write for pleasure and as a distraction from other matters, he told an interviewer the other day. "The delight of it grew upon me, 'as the appetite comes in eating.' I have no tale of hardships, since I was not writing for a living. What I enjoyed producing, other folks seemed to enjoy perusing, and were even willing to pay for. Eventually I took my courage in both hands, and climbed out of the mud of business life on to clean rock. If I have not climbed high, I have at all events climbed clean, and, all being well, I intend to climb higher. I am north country, but the wrong side of the border. All the same my pleasantest associations are with the west coast, and I used to tramp it with a knapsack from Dunoon to Fort William with an enjoyment that is still fresh to me. Then I spent some years in Brittany; lived even in the small stone house above the weir overlooking the château—though it is not called Cour-des-Comptes; and my host was Prudent Vaurel, and though the latter name is not his, the personality is. I can hear his great roaring laugh at this moment as he threatens Boulet with the water. I had the chance of seeing a good deal of the Continent, from Stockholm down to Genoa, and fairly well all that lies between, and footed it to and from in Switzerland, both in Summer and in Winter, which is far better. Then business matters took me to America and Canada for a couple of years. I name all this simply because I consider that, all unwittingly, it was as good training as I could possibly have had. Since then I was many years in London, and the roar of Fleet Street and the Strand is still in my ears. It is more tuneful—say, rather less inharmonious—at a distance than when one is in it."

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—Prof. Goldwin Smith of Toronto argues in to-day's Times in favor of a uniform copyright law for the whole British Empire and a common adherence to the Berne Convention. Through him and similar writers are the resolutions, quietly passed by the Publishers' Congress last month in Leipsic, likely to become widely known. He fails, however, to see why everything else needful should not be effected by a private arrangement under the protection of the law. While he wishes full justice done the Canadian book trade his paramount object is the encouragement of literature, not the book industry. He says: "The real and questionable grievance in the case of Canada and Great Britain alike is the manufacturing clause of the United States which sacrifices the interests of literature and of justice to those of a mechanical trade." Moreover, he declares that he has always regretted that Great Britain signed that arrangement.

Constable will publish in the Autumn a biography of the late Dr. Pasteur by R. Valery Ridot, which will include a great deal of correspondence with English physicians and scientists. The same house will also bring out the first English translation of Merejokowski's novel, "The Death of the Gods," treating of the career of Julian the Apostate. Herbert Trench, the translator of the work, contributes a preface in appreciation of the Russian. Merejokowski's first literary work consisted of translations from the Greek of Aeschylus and Euripides; he then took up the study of the gnostics and the fathers of the Eastern Church.

The present craze for first editions among book collectors grew into an amusing contest for a rare copy of the first edition of "Bradshaw's Railway Guide," at an auction here this week, when the coveted volume was knocked down for $35. It bears the date of 1839.

"Young Barbarians" is the title of Ian Maclaren's new book of school stories. His "Life of the Master," with handsome colored illustrations, will be published in the Autumn in America by McClure, Phillips & Co., through whose commission he undertook the work.

The Duke of Argyll, having completed the official and authoritative life of the late Queen, has also sent in a new book to Hodder & Stoughton, who will bring it out in early Autumn. The subject and the title of this work have not yet been divulged.

Frank T. Bullen, with his family, will sail Aug. 1 for Boston, returning Sept. 11.

It is reported to-day that the author of the notable series of war papers which have been appearing in Blackwood's Magazine over the signature of "Linesman" is Col. Hugh G. Grant, C. B. Col. Grant is a veteran of the Indian wars who began his career in the famous Seaforth Highlanders and who is now in command of the regimental district of Fort George and Inverness; he is a son of Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant.

Rosaline Masson, a daughter of David Masson, besides doing most of the work for the new cyclopedia of the Nelsons, has finished a novel, which Hodder & Stoughton will publish this Fall. Prof. Masson's health has greatly improved, but he can as yet do no work.

Maurice Hewlett has nearly completed his eagerly awaited volume of "New Canterbury Tales." His dramatisation, with the help of Mr. Sutro, of "Richard Yea-and-Nay" seems to hang fire.

The Rev. James Adderley, long an Anglican monk, who lately emerged into the world and accepted a London living at St. Mark's, Marylebone Road, is a son of Lord Norton and the author of an extraordinary novel, "Stephen Remarx," which was widely read here a few years ago.

The complete, unabridged title of Albert Chevalier's already noted volume of personal reminiscences will be "Before I Forget: The Autobiography of a Chevalier d'Industrie."

Yvette Guilbert is also about to publish her reminiscences, detailing the miseries, hopes, despairs, and triumphs of a singer of a Parsian Café chantant.

John Lane of the Bodley Head declares that the sale of Herbert Paul's volume of collected papers, with which you are doubtless well acquainted in America, equals that of a popular novel. Paul is a leader writer of The Daily News whose unsigned work is often attributed to Andrew Lang. His volume "Men and Letters" has caused a measurable run in the book stores on the novels of Disraeli, the poems of Gray, and Gibbon's history.

Sir Edwin Arnold's new epic in the shape of "The Light of Asia," concerning which you have had considerable to

here, and is generally well received by the critics, who comment favorably upon the rapid change of scene and the rich variety of incident which characterize this story of the circumnavigation of Africa, in 600 B. C.

The Goupils of Paris will publish in November an elaborately illustrated life of Marie Louise, by Frédéric Masson, containing much hitherto unpublished matter and many letters, in a limited high-priced edition. E. A. D.

SOCIAL LITERARY DESERTS

Mr. Howells discourses in the July "Easy Chair" of the failure of New York "society," in the accepted sense—that is, our people of great wealth who entertain one another—and what he calls "the best company"—the representatives of achievement in literature, art, and other higher callings—to assimilate. He takes as his text Mr. Depew's regret that "our millionaire exclusives refuse to let in, upon a social equality, these representatives of intelligent achievement"; he notes an attempt to break down the barrier that failed, he contrasts the difference to be noted, in this respect, in the best English society, and he offers to the excluded the possibility of retaliation, by refusing to invite or receive any of the "millionaire exclusives." We do not propose to discuss the efficacy of this means of revenge, but we wish to point out the real reason why English society of the best class, titled and rich, receives "representatives of achievement," and why New York society, which believes that it monopolizes that title, does not.

The cause is to be found in the difference that distinguishes these two social organizations, and in the operation of the old rule that companionship rests on a similarity of tastes. The present New York "society" is made up of men and their families who have in recent years acquired large wealth. In doing this they have not had time to acquire anything else. Their children have been taught that the business office was the place of greatest opportunity, and they have followed in their parents' footsteps, to be taught either how to make a big fortune for themselves or how to care for the one that will come to them by inheritance. This society is therefore to-day entirely bare of men who have established for themselves a reputation among "representatives of achievement," except the achievement of money making. They are gifted with large judgment in regard to business ventures, but scarcely one of them is what we would call well-read, and we do not recall more than one of their names which appears in our reviews even, and not more than one that is set down among the list of American authors. Throw such men among a company of authors and painters, and not only would they not be entertained by the probable course of conversation, but they would soon be compelled to acknowledge to themselves an inferiority that would be offensive to their pride. How natural the result!

English society is much more thoroughly equipped. There is, of course, a hereditary rank that gives precedence in many matters, but this rank is not exclusive in the sense that the millionaire society of New York is exclusive, because it contains in itself and reverences "representatives of achievement" in all the higher callings. More than this, so thoroughly does it appreciate such achievement that it is constantly taking into its own titled company men who achieve a recognised fame. In other words, English society appreciates achievement because it has achieved. Look at some of the names which a hasty glance at the list of English literary lights contains, without any attempt to make a complete or classified exhibit, and the explanation of literary popularity in the best English society becomes apparent at once; Lord John Russell, the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Houghton, Lord Neaves, Lord John Manners, and, to glance further back, Lord Byron. And what a company there is of those whom this "society" has been glad to take into its titled ranks—Scott, Macaulay, Bulwer, Tennyson, Brougham, Macintosh, Lewis, Taylor, Hamilton, Maine, May, Dilke, Lyell, Baker, Allen, Burton, Stephen, Helps, Lecky, Alma-Tadema, and so on, with room for the Lady Blessingtons, the Lady Cowpers, and the Hon.

the stage, all are accepted by this "society" as a field for new recruits if only the candidates have achieved.

The New York "society" that we are considering is all on a dead level except that some of its members have more money than others. The "first lady" may never have read a standard book, much less composed one; but her place will be unchallenged if her family bank account is the largest, her parlor and ballroom the biggest, and her right to select her guests the least disputed. The English drawing room may contain a hundred millionaires, but if of these hundred, ten, in addition, have acquired literary fame, the other ninety have to acknowledge to themselves a sort of inferiority and an aspiration that is ungratified. The untitled guest of moderate means who stands conversing with a titled millionaire who has himself achieved, is not embarrassed over his inability to make his "party call" in his own carriage, with coachman and footman, and has no fear that the younger noble who is glancing at the talkers is wondering why the man of title gives his time to so humble a companion.

We would look, therefore, for a breaking down of the present narrow boundaries of our society of wealth, not to any system of boycott, such as Mr. Howells sarcastically proposes, but to a development of literary (or artistic, or what you please,) taste, and a manifestation of literary ability among our wealthy people. The vast gifts to colleges and libraries by some of our men of wealth who do not aspire to reputations in literature or scholarship themselves are an encouraging indication that culture is appreciated by them. Most of these people, too, already recognize the advantage of giving their sons a college education. After a while some of these sons will "do something" in literature or art or the like—something of real value, we mean, which will cause the hand of fellowship to be extended to them by the truly great. When that time comes, and such a man enters his father's dining hall, he will be a step higher than his fellow-millionaires, and they will know it. Some other rich man will have a son who will then be encouraged to look for success outside the counting room, and, when once a foundation of this kind is laid, and wealth recognizes merit in its own ranks, there will be a stretching out of hands to greet it elsewhere, and the social domination of the dollar will be ended. Moreover, millionaires will then, in Mr. Carnegie's phrase, have something "to retire to" as well as something "to retire from."

Meanwhile, it is useless to try forcible means to break down existing barriers, as did the Great Lady whom Mr. Howells tells about. Let us choose our natural companions, and not be envious of others who do the same. The situation at present is best as it is, and it should contain no material for heart-burnings.

Half a Century of Cartoons.

The retirement of Sir John Tenniel from his post as cartoonist in chief on London Punch gave his friends a chance to honor him in a way that must have left him as "pleased as Punch." With Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Tory Party in the House of Commons, as Chairman, and the American Ambassador on the list of speakers, there was little more for the venerable artist to hope for or desire, unless the new King should have sent him some token of regard such as under similar circumstances the German Emperor would have done. Representatives of the Royal Academy and the British stage, of the various ranks of titled men, of British literature and music, assembled to bid the veteran caricaturist godspeed, although many of those present had been at one time or other the sport of his pencil.

John Tenniel holds his place in the affection of English-reading people because he carried on the tradition of Doyle, Leech, and Keene by thinking more of the feelings of the persons he caricatured than the amusement a reader might gain from a severe treatment of them. None of the contributors to Punch were artists first of all, then wits, then diplomats; but they reversed the order, starting with diplomacy, which avoids shocking people by crude statements and violence of any kind, and then supplying a kindly sort of wit, and only in the third place offering art to a class of readers who never missed its absence. Partly this was due to the syndicate method of originating a cartoon. Tenniel discussed each coming picture with the other editors of Punch, and to a certain extent their views influenced his. Merciful is one word to describe the cartoons of Tenniel, elegant in the better sense is another; perhaps the best word of all would be "well bred," for that includes the ability to express criticism without wounding the person criticised any more than can be helped.

Mr. Balfour remarked he did not believe that the satire of Punch had ever left a wound so happy that none the less some of the shrewd hits were felt. Punch has been connected with Punch, remarked the Chairman, no man could reproach him with having lapsed into even a trace of vulgarity. No acerbity or venom can be found in his works; the great cause of peace, humanity, and civilization has always been furthered by his efforts. His cartoons will reflect the history of the world from week to week and prove invaluable hereafter to historians and students of the past. And the Chairman wound up by proposing the health of the guest of the evening as "the great artist and the great gentleman."

Reverse the order, and there is no one who would care to criticise the toast. Americans are not apt to enjoy the political funmaking of Punch, finding the jokes on the classes and masses more to their taste, which is natural enough, seeing that British politics, when not international, is a weariness to outsiders. Dickens, with his racy view of lower middle British life, has always been a greater author in the United States than in England, where they have not half wakened to his extraordinary genius. So it is the Dickens jokes in Punch that strike Americans as funny, while the political seem to them wooden and wearisome. But then each nation has its own ways of doing things and looking at affairs. What strikes one most forcibly is the truth, perhaps the unconscious truth, of Mr. Balfour's toast to Tenniel as a "great gentleman." For he is one of the signs of the aristocratical temper which rules England, a temper that puts rank foremost and strives to subordinate everything to rank. Punch caters to this ruling trait in the British; it is the paper of the classes, not the masses, and its decency and kindliness speak well for the people it represents.

Sir John Tenniel has said with Emerson that it is time to be old and take in sail:

> The god of bounds,
> Who sets to seas a shore,
> Came to me in his fatal rounds
> And said, No more!
> No farther shoot
> Thy broad ambitious branches and thy root.

He is only eighty years old, to be sure, and capable of outlasting the young decadents, but he wishes to retire while in his latter prime and leave the field to some young fellow of sixty-five or seventy, some one that shows promise, belike, and may come to something before the century is much older. Indeed, his successor, Linley Sambourne, must be a boy of fifty or so. We cannot compare Sir John Tenniel with Daumier or "Cham," or Caran d'Ache, or Forain, because these were or are individuals rather than representative caricaturists. Tenniel was, like Punch, a kind of British function. His career brings home the close connection that exists in England between the Government and the upper classes, who run army and navy and colonies and Ireland and Parliament and international affairs—not always happily, but in the main to the taste of the people, whose love of a Lord is ineradicable.

THE PUBLISHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

"We trust that the publishers of A JOURNEY TO NATURE, by 'J. P. M.,' will number all later printings of the book, for copies of the original will be at a premium before many years have passed. This is not a 'book of the year,' by the way; it is a book of the years."—*The July Cri'ic.*

Copies of the first edition are already in request—we have none, but they can be picked up at the book stores.

* * *

The late Professor John Fiske was the first discoverer of the great value and interest of Mr. George Iles' book, "Flame, Electricity and the Camera"; he said:

"I have read the proof sheets of your book with an intense interest growing into red-hot enthusiasm. It is one of the most fascinating books that I have seen in the last ten years. Your points are so well taken, so happily and richly illustrated with examples, and their bearing on the main argument is so skilfully kept in view, that the result is in my mind a truly great book; and I venture to predict for it a great future."—JOHN FISKE.

In some thousands of years the prehistoric cave-man, who killed game with stones and ate his food raw, has developed into the twentieth-century scientist, served by such gigantic agencies as Steam, Electricity and Photography.

No book has ever depicted this upward march so clearly and simply, yet with such completeness and dramatic effect.

It does not merely tell of dynamos and engines and cameras: it shows in the most fascinating way how man has conquered natural forces and made them fetch and carry at his bidding. The book is full of human interest, for it deals with matters that come into every one's life; and tracing the startlingly rapid course of modern invention, it leads the reader to the brink of the still more wonderful future which lies beyond.

One of the books constantly in greatest demand at all libraries.

100 pictures, $2.00 net. Sent on approval, postpaid.

Doubleday, Page & Company,
34 Union Square East, New York.

P. S.—We find that even during the last few days a few friends of long ago have sent us their names. They have kindly called our attention to several others. We have sent out [illegible]

MAILBAG HINTS.

Paul Revere's "Boston Massacre."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your interesting sketch of Paul Revere and of the plate by which he is best known as an engraver—"The Boston Massacre"—might be made more interesting by this additional information. The original design of this plate was made by Henry Pelham. He was the son of Peter Pelham, who, until later investigators had proved the incorrectness of the surmise, was supposed to have been the first engraver on copper in this country. Henry was also the stepbrother of John Singleton Copley, his father having married the widow Singleton. Pelham's reputation rests chiefly upon the fact that his portrait is in the painting, "The Boy and the Squirrel." This picture made Copley famous in London. Though sent anonymously through Benjamin West, its merits immediately secured its hanging in the R. A. Exhibition. Pelham's letter to Paul Revere, found by Paul L. Ford in a mass of Revolutionary correspondence in the Kensington Museum, needs no comment:

Boston, March 29, 1770.

Sir: When I heard that you were cutting a plate of the late Murder, I thought it impossible, as I knew you were not capable of doing it unless you coppied it from mine, and as I thought I had intrusted it in the hands of a person who had more regard to the dictates of Honour and Justice than to take the undue advantage you have done of the confidence and trust I reposed in you. But I find I was mistaken, and after being at the great Trouble and Expense of making a design, paying for paper, printing, &c., find myself in the most ungenerous Manner deprived not only of any proposed Advantage but even of the expense I have been at as truly as if you had plundered me on the highway. If you are insensible of the Dishonour you have brought on your self by this Act, the World will not be so. However, I leave you to reflect upon and consider of one of the most dishonourable Actions you could well be guilty of. H. PELHAM.

Your contributor states "the popularity of Revere's engravings lay in his ability to depict the depth of meaning in some important event in a clear and entertaining manner." This might be questioned. He engraved, but did he design them? The letter shows that he made use of other talent than his own. As for the execution of the engraved work, it could not well be much worse.

Drake, speaking of the portrait of Samuel Adams in his "Boston Antiquities," says: "Though it is the best engraving which I remember to have seen by that artist, it makes but a sorry figure by the side of similar works of art of this age." The time and the circumstances are the only reason—not of the popularity, for they never attained popularity—of the interest in Paul Revere's work.

CHARLES H. WALSH.

Library of Congress, July 6, 1901.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I noticed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 29, Page 467, a letter referring to an apparently original copy of The Boston Gazette of March 12, 1770, containing Paul Revere's "Boston Massacre." I am sure this copy is a reprint. I see in our exchanges occasional mention of it, and in every instance it has come down to the owner from his great-grandfather. A good copy is worth about 10 cents. It is about as valuable as The Ulster County Gazette, which contains the George Washington obituary, and which has been twice reprinted. The Ulster County Gazette was sold at 5 cents a copy a few years ago, and every owner now declares that his or her particular copy has been in the possession of the family since the day of its first publication. It is somewhat surprising that our great-grandfathers should have been so careful to preserve copies only of these two particular papers.

L. W. KINGMAN.

The Gazette, Owego, N. Y., July 8, 1901.

True Poetry.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Although magazine editors and plain editors, and general readers and particular readers may differ in opinion as to what is real poetry, there is consensus of opinion that the late James Russell Lowell of Boston and vicinity, while perhaps not the most exalted of poets, was a competent judge of poetry in its completed form and knew not a little about its construction from the unmaterialized idea, or germ, if poetry may be accounted for on the germ theory. What he says of poetry, therefore, may be considered to be authoritative, and what he says it is, or should be, is as follows: "Poetry should meet men everywhere on the open levels of their common humanity, and not merely on their occasional excursions to the heights of speculation, or their exploring expeditions among the crypts of metaphysics."

With this definition firmly fixed in the reader's mind, the appended poem from the Swango Springs correspondent of the Hazel Green (Ky.) Herald will be immediately recognized as a production that would no doubt please the late Mr. Lowell as one meeting all the requirements demanded by his definition. The poem appears among the local correspondence of The Herald as given here:

SWANGO SPRINGS SAYINGS.

All this week, Rush Swango
Has used the paint brush sublime,
And I tell you what, Uncle Sam,
He has made our kitchen shine.

Lee Gatewood, of Mt. Sterling,
Is drinking at the Springs,
And the praise of that famous water
He just continually sings.

William Hoger has took possession
Of his house, so new and nice;
Around in the Rocky Hollow
They are living as snug as mice.

Lanford Craft and Alonzo Cisco,
Two bright young men of Hazel Green,
Were out this way Sunday afternoon;
But just ask them, who all they seen.

Miss Annie B. Combs, of Campton,
And her niece, Miss Mary Pieratt,
Were visiting their grandparents Sunday,
And also gave us a pleasant chat.

Some of our folks went to the Caskey Church
To hear the Scriptures expounded,
Which told of the great Salvation Rock
On which God's church is founded.

Surely this is meeting men on the common levels of their humanity, and there is no speculation in it except a wee bit, perhaps, in the last line of the fourth stanza; neither is there a single exploring expedition into any of the crypts of metaphysics. It is purely Lowellian, and while the bard of Swango Springs should feel so rejoice in having touched the chords of so true a measure, those who contend that there is a difference between magazine poetry and Lowell poetry, as defined by him, will find great comfort in reading these unaffected, unacademic lines from the simple poet of naturalism. WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

New York, July 1, 1901.

More Portraits of Theodosia Burr.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Fortunately there are portraits existing of Miss Burr to perpetuate her beautiful features. St. Memin, the celebrated French artist, engraved her portrait in 1796, and again in 1797. He formed two collections of proof impressions of over 800 portraits engraved by himself. One collection is owned by the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and the other collection, formerly known as the Dexter collection, is owned by Hampton L. Carson, Esq., of Philadelphia. The portraits of Theodosia Burr are in both collections. From the size of the portrait mentioned by Mr. Townsend in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 22 it was doubtless one of St. Memin's.

Of the two portraits by him of Miss Burr, the one engraved in 1796 is from life; the one engraved in 1797 "Dexter" states was engraved after a painting by Vanderlyn when Miss Burr was about nine or ten years of age, an original being in 1862 in the possession of Judge Edwards of Staten Island.

According to contract, St. Memin delivered to each subscriber or patron the engraved plate with twelve portraits, and doubtless a few of his portraits of Miss Burr exist other than those in the collections cited. Being unnamed, however, their identity is probably lost to the present holders of them. W. M. HAYDEN.

Baltimore, July 1, 1901.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Concerning the Theodosia Burr "original portrait" question, I do not think my critics in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 29, 1901, (Page 469,) and myself differ very much. Mr. De Groot asserts that I "said "there will not be found an original," &c. Allow me to suggest that what I really did say was, "I fear * * * will not find," &c. He also says he is "able to correct the impression I have that no portrait exists of the lady in question," and then proceeds to give a brief history of the one he saw, but stops there, without claiming that it now exists. And the C. M. Clark Publishing Company is seeking an original not that has departed, but that exists.

And Mr. Freeman's letter—following Mr. De Groot's on the same page—says "my assertion is certainly a mistake," as "he distinctly remembers coming across a likeness of the unfortunate lady—engraved, no doubt, from an original portrait."

The answers (?), then, to my article result in just this:

First—Mr. De Groot undoubtedly saw an original, and just as undoubtedly doesn't furnish any information as to its present existence.

Second—Mr. Freeman doesn't claim to have any knowledge of an original, but only of a copy.

And the publishing company is seeking nothing short of an existing original. I still retain my first impression that it will not find it. JOHN M. TOWNSEND.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 1, 1901.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Dr. William Pool, who died a few years ago, a distinguished physician of Elizabeth City, N. C., was for many years in the habit of spending some weeks of Summer at Nag's Head, a surf-bathing resort on the narrow strip of sand known as the Peninsula, separating the great inner sounds of North Carolina from the Atlantic.

Near this little Summer village, thirty years ago, lived in sullen, suspicious seclusion Mrs. Tillett, the aged widow of Joseph Tillett, who as far back as 1808 held a sort of eminence among his fellow-wreckers and fishermen, and who died before 1850. It so happened during one of Dr. Pool's sojourns at Nag's Head that his professional skill saved the life of the granddaughter of Mrs. Tillett, the only creature for whom her morose old age seemed to feel strong affection, and from this time the aged woman exhibited some feeling of gratitude toward the generous doctor, who with each returning Summer renewed his acquaintance, often ministering to her wants and infirmities. At last she told him she would not live to see him return, and that she wished to give him the only thing she possessed that he might value as a small acknowledgment of his long-continued kindness to her, and to his surprise she placed in his hands a well-painted and handsome portrait of a high-bred lady, of which in answer to his urgent inquiry she reluctantly gave this account, as coming from her former husband, Joseph Tillett. He told her that before their marriage, (I think in 1810,) early one morning, as he and his companions were launching their fishing boat, they became aware of a schooner at a considerable distance moving in so peculiar and irregular a manner that instead of pursuing their ordinary fishing they put out to sea and easily overhauled the strange vessel. They found her deserted, floating at random, and upon boarding appearances indicated that sudden and unexpected events had very recently occurred. An elegantly equipped cabin had apparently been hastily rifled and as hastily abandoned by the plunderers, as upon the floor were found fine laces and undergarments, and drawers broken open were not entirely emptied. On a locker was a portrait in oil of a beautiful woman. Everything went to show that the cabin had been the temporary habitation of a lady of refinement and fortune, who was the only passenger of note on the little vessel. According to the widow's statement, Tillett told her they knew something tragical had occurred, but agreed not to talk about what was over and could not be remedied, and proceeded to divide among themselves what was left on the ill-fated vessel. As part of his share, Joseph Tillett demanded and received the portrait and some of the laces, all of which he gave to his bride of the next year, who repeated this ghastly and suggestive story to Dr. Pool near sixty years later.

Dr. Pool never felt sure he had been told the whole truth, nor even the exact truth as far as the story went, though he did not suspect, so far as I ever heard, that Tillett and his companions were the pirates who first waylaid and then sacked the vessel, causing all on board to walk the plank, but it seemed at least possible that Tillett knew more than he chose to tell.

Dr. Pool was well acquainted with the melancholy tradition of Mrs. Gov. Alston's disappearance at this time and in this neighborhood, and took some pains by such inquiry as could be made of the few still living who remembered her to clear up the mystery and fix the identity of the portrait. Such evidence as he could still collect was probably short of absolute demonstration, but it was such as to make not only Dr. Pool but many others believe the picture to be a veritable portrait of Theodosia Burr Alston, and the one silent witness left of that ocean tragedy.

This portrait still hangs on the walls of the old Pool residence, in Elizabeth City, and is in the possession of gentle people who will not refuse inspection of it to any serious inquirer.

ALEXANDER Q. HOLLADAY, LL. D.

New York, July 2, 1901.

Blennerhassett's Island.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As of possible interest in connection with recent correspondence in THE SATURDAY REVIEW relating to a lost portrait of Theodosia Burr and Mr. Venable's story, "A Dream of Empire," as well as Mr. Pidgin's forthcoming novel, "Blennerhassett," together with the timely and extremely interesting article, "The True Story of Harman Blennerhassett" in the July Century, it may be worth mention that a fine steel engraving of Blennerhassett's Island, of which I have a copy, was made in the middle of the nineteenth century from a sketch by Miss Elizabeth Forbes and printed by a well-known Cincinnati publishing firm long since extinct. Concerning the appearance of this once beautiful spot at the time her admirable sketch was made, Miss Forbes wrote in a private letter, with a grace that seems to belong to the days of "The Steel Engraving Lady":

It was with mingled emotions of awe and pleasure that I stood on the ground which but a few years ago was the theatre of such thrilling events. The rank weeds grow, and the young corn moves with a rustling sound on the spot where stood that happy home, and where the pleasant voices of its inmates rang out upon the perfume-laden air, little dreaming of the dark clouds that were even then gathering in the horizon of their future. * * * The fingers of Time have not been idle. Nothing remains of all the beautiful grounds and buildings but a few stunted fruit trees, part of a hedge, the ruins of a cellar, out of which grows a tall tree, and a large well, eight feet wide, the curb or mouth of which is cut from a solid rock. The spot where the house formerly stood is a desolate wilderness of weeds and brush, and the remainder of the ground is covered with orchards and fields of grain. The surface is uneven enough to banish any appearance of monotony. From the Ohio shore its appearance is beautiful. It is covered along the edge with beautiful groves of willow and water maple, which droop their long branches over the water, forming bowers of shadow—fit haunts for the spirits of the past—while far above, the tall sycamore lifts its white arms aloft as if to grasp the quivering sunbeams above. I have seen it at the close of a Summer day, when the setting sun was filling all the air with a halo of brightness, lie reflected in the clear, still water, below like an emerald set in gold, and it reminded me of that other island of which we all know, "The Isle of Long Ago."

* * * * * * * *

An English traveler named Ashe, who was here in 1806, thus describes the island:

The island have in sight to great advantage from the middle of the river, from which point of view little more appeared than the simple decorations of nature—trees, shrubs, flowers, of every perfume and kind. The next point of view on running with the current, on the right-hand side, varied to a scene of enchantment. A lawn in the form of a fan inverted, presented itself, the nut forming the centre and summit of the island, and the broad segment the borders of the water. The lawn contained 100 acres, interspersed with flowering shrubs and clumps of trees. The house came into view the instant I was signifying a wish that such a lawn had a mansion. It stands on the immediate summit of the island, whose ascent is very gradual; is snow white, three stories high, and furnished with wings which interlock the adjoining trees, confine the prospect, and intercept the sight of barns, stables, and out-offices, which are so often suffered to destroy the effect of the noblest views of England.

The picture described of the white wings interlocking the trees is fine when apprehended by such an aid to the imagination as the charming engraving lends. "Like a brooding bird safeguarding its homenest," unexpectedly commented long ago a hard-headed man of law, "and curiously," he added, "in the one other instance I have known of that effect produced in the appearance of a family mansion—that of a man to whom Americans once owed almost immeasurable gratitude—the home was later literally annihilated by disaster and degeneracy, so that not one stone was left on another, nor one of the name left among the living." C. E. S.

New York, July 4, 1901.

A New Life of Sir Walter Scott.*

Prof. Hudson's volume will be found to present a particularly good sketch of the life, character and literary aspects of Sir Walter Scott, written from the standpoint of one who knows his subject particularly well, has long been under the spell of Scott's genius, and yet, withal, can see the faults as well as the virtues of both the man and the writer whose career he is depicting.

Prof. Hudson, in his introduction, very modestly disclaims all idea of adding new facts to our knowledge of Scott; his book having been compiled largely from Lockhart's life, as well as from Scott's own diary, and the "Familiar Letters," edited by Mr. Douglass. The author has also drawn upon numerous other books of a biographical nature. He says:

Scott is altogether too big a subject to be put very successfully into a small book. His picturesque personality, the range and volume of his work; his varied relations with the men and movements of his time, and the countless delightful stories which cluster about his name, * * * the writing of every page representing * * * the problem of deciding what one can best afford to leave out. * * * My criticisms, such as they are, stand in every case, save where the contrary is distinctly noted, for my own study and conclusions.

The body of the book deals with Scott's literary beginnings; his great successes, both financial and honorary; the care with which the anonymous character of his work—an open secret, however, with most of his friends—was preserved, and the purchase of land and the building of Abbotsford. The latter cost Scott for house and lands at least £76,000. His annual income for several years previous to 1818 reached at least £15,000, two-thirds of which were drawn from his writings. So absorbed was he in Abbotsford and in the foundation of a family that Prof. Hudson thinks this was Scott's true life work, rather than the poems and novels which were merely episodes in his career.

The sad story of the crash is told in much detail, as well as Scott's heroic efforts at clearing off the vast burden of debt. His last years and his death are fully dwelt upon. Scott's mind became so weakened that toward the end he sometimes fancied the burden entirely lifted. At his death, however, the aggregate of £84,000 of debts, both personal and commercial, remained; the whole amount being at once paid off through life insurances and advances from Cadell on the collected edition.

Prof. Hudson's last hundred pages are given up to a careful consideration of Scott's personal characteristics and a comparative study of his poems and romances. In many ways this will be found the most interesting as it certainly is the most original portion of the volume, his summing up of Scott's literary work being as follows:

Scott himself, as we know, made no extravagant claims for his work. To cause one reader to forget his bodily pain, to relieve temporarily another's trouble of mind, to "unwrinkle a brow bent with the furrows of daily toil," to "fill the places of bad thoughts or to suggest better," to induce an idler here and there "to study the history of his country," in short, to furnish harmless amusement—these were his expressed objects, and on his achievement of these he based his title to kindly recollections. But while he wrote with such modest aims only in view, and cared little or nothing for the possibility of immortal fame, he none the less produced a body of work upon which "Death, the ravager of all things, will not lay his hands."

*SIR WALTER SCOTT. By William Henry Hudson, Professor of English Literature in Stanford University, California. Pp. x.-304. London: Sands & Co. New York: The A. Wessels Company. 1901. $2.

A Critical Suggestion.

One wonders how many people know that the majority of the paragraphs which usually accompany publishers' announcements of forthcoming volumes are written by literary critics of the highest standing. There is certainly an erroneous idea abroad, and very generally believed, it seems, that these preliminary notices emanate from the desks of advertising men, employed at fabulous salaries to mislead the public. Of course, this idea is absurd. It is not customary for an investor to purchase a gold mine without first having it thoroughly examined by an expert engineer and being convinced by him of its value as an investment, nor is it a common thing by any means for a publisher to undertake the bringing out of a book without first submitting the manuscript to some one upon whose opinion of it he can rely and having received from that person ample assurance of its merit. Indeed, a list of those who act in this capacity, as literary advisers to the publishers, and more especially the older and more conservative publishers, would to-day probably include a surprising proportion of the ablest and best-known critics living. And what is more natural than that the dignified recommendations of these people should be used in introducing the printed volume to the public?

The mining engineer and the literary expert are, sometimes misled, but for every dollar they lose for others it is safe to say they save a great many. It should be remembered also that often a bauble of cheap gilt and bronze or a worthless book will sell readily when a beautiful ornament of gold or a masterpiece of literature goes begging for a buyer.

When one thinks how frequently one buys a book on the recommendation of a friend and how much oftener than of his own volition or from any praise of the volume he has seen in the public press, the value in introducing a new work of the personal recommendation of any one well known to the public is evident. But though the opinions of the Vice President, Secretary Hay and Secretary Long, Kipling, Stedman, and scores of others are being used by enterprising publishers in booming their books, I have never, that I remember, seen one of these paragraphs from the criticisms of the literary adviser printed over the name of the distinguished critic who penned it, whether he happened to be Mr. Howells, Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Brownell, or some one else quite as widely known. Is it not possible that, dignified by the signatures of their various authors, these few words of introduction to the new books would be as generally read as are the personal opinions of politicians, financiers, or pork packers which often replace them in the advertisements when the volume has been out a month or so?

Among the books most in demand in London during the month of June are several which are also in the same category in America. "Babs the Impossible," by Sarah Grand, heads the list; Bertha Runkle's "Helmet of Navarre" comes sixth, followed closely by S. R. Crockett's "The Silver Skull," E. Glyn's "The Visits of Elizabeth," E. L. Voynich's "Jack Raymond," Eden Phillpotts's "The Good Red Earth," and Alfred Dreyfus's "Five Years of My Life."

1901

BALZAC.

Interesting Facts as to How He Worked Up His "Peasants."*

MLE Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul still continues his exploitation of Balzac, and in the volume with the title "La Génèse d'un Roman de Balzac, Les Paysans" he gives much that helps for a better understanding of the greatest of all modern writers of romance. Find fault with Balzac as you may, say that his style was none of the best, that he was prone to indulge in minute details, which rather hampered than advanced his action, nevertheless Balzac was the man who dared write "The Comedy of Human Life," not overlooking the dire tragedies in it. The period he wrote about began with the French Revolution, and ended with 1848. It is not for us to eulogize him or to go over the really sad history of his life. M. de Lovenjoul show how painful was Balzac's toil.

No man ever achieved success under such difficulties. It is true he was improvident, and burned his candle at both ends. We need not refer to his talent for wasting his money. We mean that, indifferent to the constant demand on his mental resources, he never counted whether he had his pen in hand ten or twenty hours. Of course there is a limit to mental powers, as there is to physical ones, so it must have often happened that Balzac broke down. It seems certain, too, that Balzac never ceased trying. The germ of some romance he always had in his mind. It might have been but vague at the beginning. Then he literally grubbed, until he dug out a chef d'oeuvre. One would like to think that now and then the font of Balzac's inspiration ran as would a flood. Perhaps there were such periods of high water, but probably they were not frequent. The mental condition of this remarkable man is well worthy of study, and so it might be advanced that it was a relief for him to write page after page of genealogy or of architectural description. That was play for him, and when writing about these he indulged in what was really almost a mechanical relief. It may be that as the most consummate of literary artists, the matter-of-fact way he had of describing a mantelpiece surmounted by clocks, temps Empire, the fireplace with the tongs Louis XV., was his idea of true realism, and helped to stamp the romance with the actualities of life.

A peculiarity of Balzac's was his dislike for the peasant. Of course this must not be taken in a general sense, but the majority of the tillers of the soil as Balzac draws them are nearer to brutes than to human beings. Pretty generally French writers of romance have followed Balzac in this, the low appreciation of the peasant. The notable exception was George Sand. Between Paris and the provinces there never was much love. It is not indifference, but at times an intense dislike. All romances emanating from Paris, and the writers of them inclining to the ways of the great city, these generally hold up the dweller in the country to ridicule, not the laborer in the fields alone, but the landed proprietor. Before Millet art entirely ignored him. It was something new to find pathos in a sabot.

In the "Paysans," this wondrous work of Balzac, he explains what are the precise conditions of the large landed proprietor and his surroundings. Now the wonder arises from what sources did Balzac acquire his information? The romancer had never made any long stay in the country. There was absolutely nothing bucolic about his installation at aux Jardies. It was not inspiration. He must have gone over the entire subject with infinite toil. When in his dedication to the "Paysans" he writes: "I have for the last eight years taken up this book a hundred times and put it down again," here is the positive proof of the long study he devoted to its compilation.

M. de Lovenjoul has been fortunate in collecting the various fragments written by Balzac, the coup d'essai as it were of the "Paysans." We find in one of these some indications of the general character of the book. The names of the personages Balzac used are always worthy of study. As we know he never invented a name, he always found it in actual current use. So we see in the "Grand Proprietaire," pretty much the same names as served his purpose in the "Paysans." But the main features of this attempt did not please Balzac. The germ was there. The idea of amplification was always in his brain. Then there was another production having to do with the same topic, the title of which was "Qui a Terre, a Guerre," to be roughly translated, "Have land, and fight for it." At last Balzac offered the story to La Presse, and Théophile Gautier was to act as literary broker. Certainly Balzac as all publishers knew was the most troublesome of business men. It was in 1839 that finally the title "Paysans" appears.

Shall we credit Balzac with being a "poseur"? There are stories of his having gone to the composing room of a publisher and to have given there off hand several chapters of a romance, apparently an improvisation. If this be true it is probable that Balzac had learned it all by heart before he gave it out. Some of his corrected proofs may still be seen. They are hardly legible so full are they of corrections, but not of corrections alone. The romance maker adds so much that is new that the matter is sometimes increased tenfold.

M. de Lovenjoul instead of that Balzac had proofs of his own books often set up for him and printed on poor paper so that he could rewrite them. Anyhow, it seems that Honoré was the terror of compositors and proofreaders.

The correspondence in the volume, principally between Balzac, M. Emile de Girardin, and Mme. de Girardin, is of a most amusing character. So far, however, as M. de Girardin was concerned, Balzac's ways of doing business must have angered M. de Girardin, who was by no means an amiable person. As editor of La Presse, the novelist gave him ample opportunity to lose his temper. It was Mme. Delphine Gay de Girardin who was constantly trying to smoothe the ruffled waters. She knew her Balzac better than did her husband. Here is a portion of a letter of the Maître to the lady:

> The master is a slave, and, as everything depends on himself, the poor master is at work; he is always in bed by 6 o'clock, at the very time when your life is all ablaze, and you light your candles in your elegant cage; and you flash; * * * then he gets up at half-past twelve while you are asleep, and when you are swaying in your dreams. * * * No one comes to see me, and when you do not see any one, and do not want to, that which is called glory and reputation is no more than sword thrusts made into the water. I am like a child who has forgotten to put peas in his rattle at carnival time, and hears no sound when he hammers on the public.

Balzac and Girardin come near calling each other bad names, and it is always Madame who tries to be the peacemaker. She writes Balzac:

> Is fifteen days long enough for you to keep angry? * * * I find that you are perfectly absurd. Neither have you nor Emile any common sense. Come and dine with us on Sunday next.

Lamartine must have been a great admirer of the romance maker. Mme. Girardin writes that the poet has been very ill, "has not eaten or slept for 21 days." She has advised him to read Balzac, and she tells Honoré to send Lamartine his last books. Lamartine has already read, so she says, some of Balzac's romances, and is wild about them. "That may have been caused by his illness, but it is a wildness other people in perfect good health are prone to," she adds.

Accounting for Balzac's constant money troubles, M. le Vicomte informs us that Balzac was not paid as much as were Dumas or Sue for their literary work. Endless were the troubles of the editor and author before the "Paysans" was finally published, Dec. 3, 1844. It had been announced as far back as 1836. At once an attack was made on it by the Moniteur de l'Armée. A General in the romance was held up as ridiculing the French Army. Some details of uniform were commented on as showing how ignorant and incompetent was Balzac. Balzac's reply was excellent, for he covered his assailants with ridicule.

Poor Balzac! If only he had lived longer he might have spent some years in happiness. Perhaps Delphine Gay understood Balzac more precisely than most critics. We leave to Miss Wormeley the translation of this passage, and present it in the original. It was written in 1832, and was probably inspired by her reading "César Birotteau":

> Tout le monde peut faire de l'horreur, de la mort, du crime, etc. Mais personne, ne dessine le tableau de moeurs y a de plus difficile, car ces auteurs qui ne savent que raconter leur propre histoire, sans remarquer qu'ils ont presque tous la même, commencent a me lasser, et je leur sais peu de gré d'une observation qui ne partait jamais que sur eux.

Well, Delphine did all she could to help Balzac, and she writes him a funny note in 1846, in the Nuncingen French. Its conclusion is, "Fous apantonnes moi! Incrat!"

Whether for good or for ill we do not know, but Balzac's romances will surely live. The pictures he draws of France may not be always pleasing ones, but at least they are terrible in their truthfulness. Let us be thankful that neither Scott nor Thackeray nor Dickens found such originals as Balzac so wonderfully and truthfully depicted.

*"LA GENÈSE D'UN ROMAN DE BALZAC, Les Paysans." Lettres et Fragments Inédits par M. Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul. Paris: Calmann Lévy.

Indian Baskets.*

Some one of a philosophical turn of mind has said that "the germ of the indisputable theory was nothing more than a guess." You must have ingenuity when the riddles of existence in the past have to be solved. That was an exceedingly clever man who thought that the reason why Africans had kinky hair was because from the earliest periods up to to-day there had been absence of combs. Putting aside, however, what may be amusing in our endeavors to hark back to the most remote of anthropological or ethnological data, the thorough study of basketry gives birth to many curious speculations. It really looks as if the basketmaker was among the earliest of craftsmen. It must antedate textile weaving. The necessity man felt to clothe himself depended more on climatic conditions than on anything else. From the very beginning primitive man must have been in a certain sense a beast of burden. His first march toward civilization was when he became a freighter. Suppose he came across a land where there was an abundance of fruit. His wife and his children may have dwelt miles away from the natural orchard. He might have carried to his family cave but a small armful of fruit. He must have then looked around for a better method of transportation. If the man were granivorous and depended for his food, in certain seasons at least, on the wild seeds nature produced, he never could have got along without a basket. And so it seems in the highest degree possible that the basket made of osiers or of plaited or twisted grass was synchronous with the dawn of mankind. We trust we are not to be charged with irrelevance when we assert that the distinction between man and the animal is, that the first is alone the basketmaker. It must be that from the lower art the higher springs, and so it is positive that from the weaver of the osier or the wild grass came in line direct the subtler artificer who toiled at the loom. One other matter needs no argument, and it is to insist that the potter'd craft sprang from the cleverness of the basketmaker. The basket was the basis of the clay pot, because the worker in clay took the thing of osier and smeared it around with mud, and then he baked it all together. The basket was consumed, but the clay shell remained. How do we know that? Why, the very oldest potsherd shows in the most positive way the traces of the basket on the inside of it.

In Mr. George Wharton James's "Indian Basketry" there is to be found a particularly comprehensive study of the art of basketry as it was carried out by our aborigines. We do not know how long it may take the American public to take to heart Major Powell's general term of "Amerind" to express the generalization of the primitive American race. New words have to be coined for newer conditions. In a thorough description of the materials used change of environment would bring about differences in the raw materials. In Oregon and California the baskets were made of hazel twigs, redbud, sweet grass, pine root, fern stalk, and many other things. Man ever enjoyed a selective faculty, and he worked with the materials best adapted to his requirements. What is the Panama hat but weaving with the particular grass found in a favored locality? "The keen-sighted Indian women readily found in the mountains, valleys, and along the watercourses the proper material to make into the plastic wands which they so deftly weave into graceful vessels." The yucca, the cactus, all were in use. Dr. Otis T. Mason writes:

> There is no work of woman's fingers that furnishes a better opportunity for the study of techno-geography, or of the relationship existing between an industry and the region where it may be developed, than the textile art. Suppose a certain kind of raw material to abound in any area of country; you may be sure that savage women search it out and develop it in their crude way.

Endless are the methods of basket construction. Ornamentation, too, runs through the whole gamut of primitive art. Did the Zuni potters copy the patterns found on the old baskets? In the treatment of ornamentation it is hardly safe to try invariably to show exact derivations, or to deduce that the race "B" were copyists from the race "A." What relationship can there be between the pattern on a Pueblo clay basin or a basket and the designs on an Oriental rug? And yet there are almost identical patterns. There are many collectors of Indian basketry in the United States, and a basket collection is not to be regarded as a fad. Our own experience is that the fine fashioning of Indian baskets is of the past. Then, too, the quiet unobtrusive colors of the grasses or roots have taken on the aggressiveness of the aniline dyes. Indians now make baskets for the white men and not for themselves. "Indian Basketry," with its wealth of illustrations, is a leading archæological and ethnological work.

*"INDIAN BASKETRY." By George Wharton James. Illustrated. Pasadena, California: Privately Printed. One hundred and fifty copies only.

"The Tribulations of a Princess."*

One approaches the bulky volume entitled "The Tribulations of a Princess" with misgivings. Truly, in this "vale of tears" he feels he has a store enough of his own troubles without burdening himself with those of another, be that other ever so royal a person. So the faint-hearted, overmastered by his trepidation, will turn the book down—it being massive and filled with much reading—but the persevering will begin its first chapter with resignation, and lo! before he has gone far, his resignation will turn to rejoicing, and with a pleasant sense of enjoyment he will read through to the end. Indeed, the last paragraph will thrill him with a kind of hope, for it gives a promise of another volume, soon to follow, which will give further chronicles concerning the charming personality of this unknown Princess.

The story, told in the form of an autobiography, is a pretty mixture of fact and fiction so skillfully interwoven that the reader can scarcely distinguish where the one begins and the other ends. That its author is well acquainted with Court life, especially that of Russia and Austria, is easily discernible from a mere glance through the book, and with this fact as a basis the rest is pleasant guessing.

But the charm of the volume lies in its telling, which is in the manner of a clever, reminiscent woman—a woman of the world, who has seen and heard much, and who speaks convincingly of what she knows. There is a clear, concise picture of army nursing, its hardships and dangers, daredevil adventures, feats at horsemanship, and in all the breeze and charm of a dashing, sourageous woman, fond of the hounds and the horses, of quick rides through open country, and by no means averse to a touch of danger in her sports. There is an account of a visit to Siberia in pursuit of a political prisoner, wrongfully convicted, which gives a graphic picture of the hardships of travel through that region of snow and ice and recalls the sad march of the convicts in Tolstof's "Resurrection." Indeed, through the book are pretty little byways running off from the main story and leading the reader into delightful rambles with his impetuous leader.

Of her own life she tells much—and yet little. Raised as a boy until she was nearly ten, all her after years showed the traces of this unique mode of training. Contracting a marriage with a rose, albeit a high nobleman, when she herself was scarcely more than a child of fifteen, her life became early overshadowed and darkened. But none of her troubles have conspired to injure the sunny manner she has of telling her story, the bright naturalness of it, which makes one hesitate to stamp it as anything but absolute truth, the pretty turn of phrases and the marvelous sprinkling throughout of French and German touches—mottoes of foreign poetry and phrases that give it a dainty style which bookmen it well.

*"THE TRIBULATIONS OF A PRINCESS." By the author of "The Adventures of an Attaché." In two vols. New York: Harper & Brothers.

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PUBLISHERS.

What Was Done at the Fourth International Congress Held Recently in Leipsic.

Mr. George Haven Putnam, to whom we are indebted for material used in the report given below, has returned from the Publishers' Congress in Leipsic stimulated with the joy of the occasion and satisfied with the scope and importance of the business performed. The fourth congress, although certainly the most important held thus far, was also the most enjoyable, both from the point of view of its distinguished reception by the King down to the Municipal Council and the desire of the Leipsigers to have their guests enjoy themselves to their utmost. For serious men like Mr. Putnam, Mr. D. C. Heath of Boston, Mr. Frederick Macmillan, Mr. Fisher Unwin, Mr. John Murray, and Mr. W. Heinemann the "Bierabend" was possibly the most novel feature of the entertainment. The chief song was one written to the old melody "Da streiten sich die Leut herum," of which the following is the closing stanza:

Let us with authors shun and fear
Much semblance of a strife;
Let manifold editions cheer
Their self-denying life.
Let us this evening drink their health,
And urge them in their game
To make for us sufficient wealth
Often to do the same.

The publishers came together for the fourth Congress of the International Publishers' Association. This association was instituted in 1893, or about ten years subsequent to the organization under the Berne Convention of the inter-State copyright system for the international protection of literary property. The first Congress was held at Paris in 1895, with an attendance of about two hundred publishers; the second took place in Brussels in 1897, with an attendance of about one hundred and seventy; the third was held in London in 1899, with an attendance of about three hundred. At this meeting of the fourth Congress in Leipsic the membership comprised four hundred and twenty delegates. These delegates came from fourteen countries, among the countries represented being China and Japan.

The President of the congress was Albert Brockhaus, the head of the old publishing concern of the same name. He is at this time also President of the German Publishers' Association. With him were associated as honorary Presidents Mr. John Murray of London and M. René Fouret of Hachette & Co. of Paris, Emile Bruylant of Brussels, Karl Englehorn of Stuttgart, Oberburgemeister (Mayor) Trondlin of Leipsic, and as Vice Presidents Mr. Frederick Macmillan of London, Mr. George Haven Putnam of New York, and Prof. Ferdinand Brunetière of Paris.

The formal papers that were read before the several sections were printed in advance in the three official languages of the congress—German, French, and English—and for convenience in making a quick selection of the version required, a different cover paper was utilized for each of the three languages. The formal business of the Congress was taken care of in three sections: Section A, having to do with the general subject of authors' rights and of publishing rights; Section B, with book trade conditions and relations, and Section C, with music trade conditions and relations.

The first coming together of the Leipsic congress was at a reception given on the evening of the Sunday preceding the first business meeting at the house of Mr. Brockhaus. The 450 guests were excellently well cared for, and the detail of introductions and of identification of the individual members of the countries represented by them was furthered by the simple device of handing to each delegate as he entered an artistically fabricated silver brooch presenting his name in full. The delegates were requested to wear these brooches during the meetings of the congress and at social gatherings, and it is undoubtedly the fact that this simple but considerately thought out detail was of not a little service in furthering acquaintanceship and social intercourse. On the afternoon of the same Sunday the writer had an opportunity of presenting his respects to the Baron Tauchnitz (who may perhaps be considered as the Dean of the German book trade) at his beautiful country seat some miles outside of the City of Leipsic.

At the first meeting of the congress on Monday a formal greeting was presented on behalf of King John of Saxony by the Minister of State. At the second meeting of the congress the greeting was extended by the rector of the university, who was naturally interested in identifying with the development of higher education in Germany and with the influence of the great University of Leipsic the literary activities that have been wrought into the city by the book trade. It was for the rector to recall that since the close of the thirty years' war Leipsic had been the centre of the book trade of Germany, and a very important centre of the literary interests of the world. He pointed out also that the organization of the book trade of Germany had not had its beginning with the Leipsic Association, but had been carried on for a century and a half previously as a guild. As a matter of fact, the association of the English printers in the Stationers' Company, and that of the North Italian publishers in Milan, preceded in date the organization in Frankfort. It is the German organization, however, that has preserved and increased its effectiveness through the centuries, and it is to the German methods that the publishers and the rest of the world must turn in order to secure trustworthy precedents for a wise-minded and effective management of book trade relations, a management that has secured the largest possible return for all who are interested in the production and the distribution of books and that also, it may be added, has succeeded in making lower prices for the book-buying public than are given on similar literature anywhere in the world.

On the evening of the first day's meeting the publishers came together at dinner in the great Guild Hall, the same that had been used for the business meetings. The hall itself is an admirably constructed building, both for architectural effect and for business requirements, and is by far the most dignified meeting place that is at the disposal of publishers anywhere in the world. On the evening of the second day the publishers were invited by the municipality to a concert held in the Gewandhaus, the great concert hall of Leipsic. At the close of the concert they were taken off to a supper with the Mayor and the City Council. After the supper a stirring address was made by the Mayor, and it then became necessary for a representative of each nationality present to return thanks for his own group. The speeches were in large part in German, but there was no difficulty in making one's self understood either in French or in English, provided that the pronunciation was sufficiently distinct and that the voice could be made to carry through the rather difficult hall. In this respect the Americans were at some advantage as compared with their French friends, whose voices appeared to be wanting in good carrying power.

On Wednesday morning the hospitality rested with the Austrian publishers, who entertained the Congress at a concert in the beautiful Palm Garden. On Wednesday evening the hospitality rested with the booksellers of Leipsic, who entertained the Congress at a Bierabend in the Zoological Gardens. On Thursday evening an entertainment was given in the beautiful Palm Garden by the Austrian and Swiss publishers. Wednesday afternoon was devoted to an inspection of the technical library of the book trade association and of the various book manufacturing establishments in the city. On Friday the publishers of Prussia took over the responsibility and carried the delegates off to Berlin for some further functions.

In Section A the first paper was read by Carl Trübner of Strassburg on "The Copyright Relations Between the United States of America and the States of Europe." Dr. Trübner had occasion to review the record of the efforts made in the United States to secure adequate recognition and protection for the literary and art productions of Europe. He showed a better understanding than is possessed by most European critics of the difficulties that had to be encountered, and gave full credit to the work that had been done by the copyright leagues of publishers and of authors in bringing about the enactment of 1891. He pointed out, however, (as had previously been emphasized in London, in Brussels, and in Paris,) that the present condition of European literary property in the United States was still very unsatisfactory.

He was able to state on the authority of reports previously put into print by Mr. Putnam that while the provisions of the American act constituted to authors in England an inconvenience, it brought about for the authors of France, Germany, and Italy an absolute injustice. Mr. Putnam had, of course, been by no means alone in admitting that under the law now in force there was no practical protection in the United States for works of literature originally produced in a language other than English. Mr. Trübner proposed that the congress should renew the urgent recommendation made by the previous three congresses for action on the part of the several European Governments to induce the United States to accept the conditions of the Berne Convention. He suggested, further, that it might be in order, in connection with the long delay in securing favorable consideration on the part of the United States for suggestions of this kind, for the Governments of the Continental States to make the adherence of the United States to the Berne Convention a condition to be considered in connection with any trade conventions or tariff treaties.

Mr. Macmillan, speaking from the point of view of an English publisher with large American interests, confirmed in substance the statements submitted by Dr. Trübner, and emphasized the importance from the English point of view of a modification of the American law.

Mr. Putnam was called upon to report concerning the present status and actual working of the law, and to report further concerning the prospects of inducing the Government of the United States to accept the conditions of the Berne Convention. He pointed out that in his judgment there was no likelihood of securing the acceptance by the United States of the provisions of the Berne Convention during the period in which the National policy should continue to be controlled by the protective system as expressed in its most extreme form in the Dingley tariff. He explained further that no little thought had been given by American publishers and others interested in the protection of literary property to the problem of securing, in advance of any such change in the tariff policy of the country some measures for the better protection of the literary productions of Continental authors. He was able to say that an amendment had been framed under the direction of the American Copyright League, which amendment it was proposed to submit at the next session of the American Congress, and which had for its purpose the lessening of the evils complained of. It was the belief of the managers of the American Copyright League that if the amendment in question could become law the Continental authors would be placed in practically the same position as that now occupied by the English authors. Such copyright protection would not be complete; it would not bring the United States within the conditions of the Berne Convention, which, under copyright, have been secured without respect to political boundaries and without reference to manufacturing conditions, but it would be a practical step in that direction.

At the suggestion of Dr. Trübner, the proposition to recommend to the Governments any attempts to force upon the United States the acceptance of the Berne Convention was recalled. The congress voted that while it was still hoped that in the near future the Berne Convention might be accepted by the United States, it would be prepared to accept as a substantial gain the subsidy presented in the proposed amendment, and the hope was expressed that this amendment might not fail with the coming session of Congress to become law. The business was considered of sufficient importance to call for the presentation, after the meeting of the section to the congress as a whole. The draft of the amendment was presented to the congress as a whole, and Mr. Putnam was called upon to speak his explanation of its purpose and the circumstances of its enactment. The congress confirmed the action taken by the section.

Another important paper presented in Section A was read by Dr. Otto Mühlbrecht of Berlin, and had to do with the attitude of Holland toward the German copyright law. Holland is the most important of the small group of European States which have thus far declined to accept the convention of Berne. The further subjects treated in this section comprised: "The copyright relations with Germany of Austria-Hungary," on which a paper was read by Mr. Franz Dueticke. Dr. Dueticke took the ground that the failure on the part of the Austria-Hungary Empire to accept the Berne Convention had been a distinct disadvantage to the literary development of the empire and to the business interests of its authors, publishers, and booksellers. It was his belief that the buyers of books throughout Austria-Hungary would be much better served when the empire had accepted the copyright conditions obtaining throughout Europe.

In Section B some of the more important subjects considered were "The Import Duty on Books," by Alfred Giesecke of Leipsic. The author urged upon the congress the importance of securing in all new commercial treaties a cancellation of the tariff on works of art and of literature; "The Extension of International Copyright Protection," by Fritz Schwartz of Munich, gave a clearly presented summary of the disadvantages obtaining on the ground of the lack of uniformity of copyright law throughout the literature producing world. He recommended (a) the abolition of all the formalities of registration and deposition; (b) uniformity and duration of copyright which should endure for thirty years from the death of the author; (c) a revision of the copyright laws in regard to works of art, and finally that the permanent bureau be authorized to petition the various Governments that in making new commercial treaties with such countries as have not joined the Berne Convention their participation should be insisted upon. In the case of refusal, the literature of such country should receive no further protection in any of the signatory States. Another paper in this section was "The published price of books with reference to the interests of publishers, booksellers, and book-buyers," by Dr. W. Ruprecht of Göttingen, in which the speaker maintained, as has been very fully argued out in all literature-producing countries, that the public was better served in the securing of literature at the lowest possible cost, when in place of a nominal advertised price for a book, a fixed price was adopted and maintained. He was able to give from the experience of Germany, France, and Italy satisfactory examples of the accuracy of this conclusion.

Herman Credner of Leipsic presented the report of the Committee on Organization (which had been instituted for the purpose two years ago in London) concerning the establishment of a permanent bureau. As a result of the work of this committee, arrangements were finally completed by the congress for the establishment of such a bureau at Berne, in Switzerland. M. Morel, the scholarly editor of Le Droit d'Auteur, the official organ of the Berne convention, offered to give without charge his own valuable services for the supervision of such a bureau in case it should be established in Berne. M. Morel's suggestion was accepted with appreciation, and the work of the permanent bureau is expected to begin with the Autumn of the present year.

"The Relations Between Authors and the Publishers on the One Hand and the Daily Press on the Other," by Paul Ollendorf of Paris, attracted special attention in connection with the rather grave charges presented by Mr. Ollendorf against what may be called the literary integrity of the press of France. Mr. Ollendorf contended that the almost total absence to-day in the majority of French daily papers of anything that could properly be described as a literary review had for some time been a matter of public complaint. He pointed out that the foreign press, that is to say, the press outside of France, gives to its readers a regular, impartial, and comprehensive account of the literary movements of the several countries. The French, however, in spite of the incontestable brilliancy of their intellectual productions, remain the nation worst served in this respect. It is easy, says Mr. Ollendorf, to show that, apart from paid puffs and advertisements, French daily papers no longer even pretend to keep their readers informed as to contemporary literature. All over France we see a savage proscription of all literary criticism, while even on the boards of the most third rate of theatres no vaudeville, farce, ballet, or pantomime is acted without an arrangement for the publication in every journal of a report which had to be paid for, a report which in not a few cases bears a signature of influence.

At the final meeting of the congress resolutions were passed advising the booksellers of all countries to extend their miscellaneous book trade as far as possible into all places and under the direction of trained booksellers, and strenuously to maintain the retail prices as fixed by publishers. The Permanent Bureau was authorized, as far as possible, to bring about among foreign countries an international uniformity in the protection of the rights of authors and publishers. And Mr. Putnam was requested to urge upon "the Copyright League in the United States that a modification be inserted in the new Copyright Amendment bill to be laid before the American Congress, whereby the conditions of the reservation of copyright in works of art may either be abolished or simplified; or, if this be impossible, that the notification may at least be put on the back of the work of art."

It was felt at the close of the congress that substantial progress had been made in bringing into closer relations with each other the publishers of the various literature producing countries, and in securing a better understanding of the conditions of the book trade in such countries, and of the problems which had to be considered for the interests of the producers, the distributers, and the users of literature. The example presented through the past centuries by the publishers of Germany, who even during the times when there was no such nation as an organized Germany, had still been able to bring about an organization of the book trade to the independent and frequently antagonistic German States, was something to be borne in mind in connection with such difficulties as still remain in regard to the securing of similar permanent satisfactory relations between the publishers of different countries. The same German precedents may be borne in mind in connection with the efforts that are still to be kept up toward the bringing about of a uniformity of copyright law and the world's protection for literary property.

It was decided, at the invitation presented by Emilio Trèves of Milan, on behalf of the Associazione tipografico-libraria Italiana, to hold the fifth meeting of the congress at Milan in 1904.

A Japanese Darling.*

Pretty little Mousmé! You are so glad that there is nothing tragical in the story. It is only an idyl of Japan. Cyril Hardinge is a bold and a brave man, who snaps his fingers at conventionality, for he marries the charming Mousmé. She is not a "yujo girl," we would like you to know, for she belongs to the geisha sisterhood. Only follow the author attentively and you become absolutely familiar with all the elegances of the obi, the kimono, and other intricacies of inside and outside Japanese female apparel. Anyhow, Mousmé is the sweetest, the gentlest, of her sex, and she adores her English husband. He is a gallant man, and treats his child wife with all respect. He does the most extravagant of things. He takes her to England. He even dares to show her to his sister Lou. Now Lou has a will of her own. At first she rather resents that her brother should have taken for wife a Japanese girl. When in London Lou tries to impose English ideas on her foreign sister-in-law. Mousmé's struggles with the fashionable London gown are most amusingly explained. When it comes to that important subject of "a waist," then the Japanese wife is obdurate. She cannot imagine how a woman can show off to advantage, be even decent, when her figure looks, to express it in Mousmé's speech, "as if a dog had bitten off two big pieces of her from under her arms to her hips." She tries on a pair of European stockings, and declares them most undesirable because they have no toes to them. Lou causes Mousmé some trouble about corsets, but the Japanese wife is so gentle and at the same time so naïve under punishment that the imperative Lou has finally to give it up. But Mousmé is not happy in England. There the fog and the want of sun have unfortunate effects on her health. Finally Cyril finds that Mousmé must go to her home, which is in Japan. He does not hesitate a moment. Back go husband and wife, and they live blissfully in a little house near Nagasaki, and to crown their joy there is a baby. So amid the "perfume of roses and honeysuckle, the songs of thrushes and bullfinches, the ceaseless flight of swallows twittering over the surface of garden pools, the eternal chirp-chirp of the cicadas and the tinkle-tinkle of tiny springs * * * the child with the soft brown eyes in which intelligence was slowly but surely dawning held out its tiny arms to embrace life and the sunbeams." Whether the long-necked samisen has the tone quality of the banjo we leave to the regular musical critic, but surely as Mousmé twanged it and sang to it with all her heart and soul the performance must have been a most touching one.

Substitutes for the Saloon.*

The saloon problem is one which interests every citizen, no matter what his condition. It is hardly necessary in these days of political enlightenment to remind any one of the part which the saloon plays in politics. Raymond Calkins's volume on "Substitutes for the Saloon" is one of three books prepared under the direction of the Committee of Fifty on the liquor question in its entirety. The investigation on which this book is based was evidently carried on in a hard-headed, common sense way, and its results will be of great service to all except those temperance extremists who recognize no solution of the problems raised by man's appetite for strong drinks except the passage of laws forbidding the manufacture of liquors. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, who was a member of the committee, said in Harper's Magazine:

"It was from the first understood that the prime business of the committee was not the expression of opinion or the advancing of one theory or another, but strictly the investigation of facts without reference to the conclusions to which they might lead."

This is the only scientific method of investigation, and the present volume is an illustration of its good results. A book of this kind does not command critical examination as a book. Its literary aspect is its least important feature. If the work is clearly written and the results of the investigation set forth logically, fully, and comprehensively, the purpose of the author is achieved. It may be said that such is the case with Mr. Calkins's book. A discussion of its contents would be out of place in THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Suffice it to say that this volume must not be neglected by students of politics, of economics, or sociology. It throws light upon all of these subjects, and in short should be of aid to every one interested in humanitarian topics.

*MOUSME. A Story of the East and West. By Clive Holland, author of "My Japanese Wife." Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 347. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

*SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON. By Raymond Calkins. An Investigation Made for the Committee of Fifty Under the Direction of Francis G. Peabody, Elgin R. L. Gould, and William M. Sloane. 12mo. Pp. 297. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.30.

1901

SIR WM. JOHNSON.

His Indian Children and His Relation to Molly Brant.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW circulates widely in the Mohawk Valley, the scene of Sir William Johnson's romantic life and often of Brant's barbarities, the article in your last issue by Mr. Buell on the family of Sir William Johnson must have been read with much interest by many people in the valley. Especially so by those who by reason of locality or family association have had handed down to them from one generation to another traditions of the family life of Sir William and his dusky mistress, Molly Brant, or who have preserved among their treasures musty documents of a bygone day.

The article in question, however, seems to contain one or two misstatements. The statement that Molly Brant became the Indian Lady Johnson by marriage with Sir William in 1755 is evidently a mistake. In the first place there is no evidence that any marriage ceremony ever took place between them. In fact, Sir William's own declarations are against it. Again, his lawful wife, Catharine Wisenburg, according to the best of authority, did not die until the year 1759, and Molly Brant was not installed as housekeeper until after that event, and could not have been the Indian Lady Johnson in 1755. Neither is there any good authority for the story again repeated that William Johnson, the only son of Sir William and Molly Brant, was killed at the battle of Oriskany.

The very best authority establishes the fact that Molly Brant had no son named William by Sir William Johnson. The will of Sir William Johnson seems conclusive on this point. This interesting and voluminous document, dated some six months before his death, and more than three years before the battle of Oriskany, show that Sir William Johnson in the division of his vast possessions was actuated by a sense of justice toward Molly Brant and his natural children by her. He directs that mourning be provided for Mary Brant and all her children. Also for "William, a half-bred Mohawk, residing at Canajohare," and again alludes to him as William the Mohawk lad, and still again designates to "William at Canajihare" 1,000 acres of land.

This William, the half-breed Mohawk lad, evidently had a strong hold upon the affections or sense of justice of Sir William Johnson, but he was not the son of Mary Brant.

GEORGE W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.
Schenectady, N. Y., July 10, 1901.

Sir William's Will.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read with a good deal of interest Mr. Buell's letter on Mollie Brant, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, but is it not possible that he is mistaken in one or two facts mentioned in that letter? I can find no documentary proof that Sir William ever married Mollie Brant, and also no proof that he ever had an "only son William," whom Mr. Buell mentions as having been killed in one of the battles in the Mohawk Valley during our Revolutionary War. My father was well acquainted with many of the grandchildren of Sir William and Mollie Brant, and although proud of their descent from Sir William and Mollie, they never claimed that the two had been married.

Sir William's will, made only six months previous to his death, should certainly be fair documentary proof on these points. In this will, made in January, 1774—he died in July of that year—he first refers to her in the following words: "And first to the children of my present housekeeper, Mary Brant, the sum of £1,000 sterling, to wit: To Peter, my natural son by said Mary Brant, the sum of £200 sterling, and to each of the rest, being seven in number, £100 each." Further on he refers to them as the children of "my housekeeper, Mary Brant," leaving them certain farm stock.

Subsequently he mentions them all by name, probably in the order of their birth, as follows: To "Peter Johnson, my natural son by Mary Brant, my present housekeeper," he leaves certain lands with the buildings thereon. To "Elisabeth, sister of the aforesaid Peter and daughter of Mary Brant," certain lands. To "Magdalene, sister of the two former and daughter of Mary Brant," certain lands. To "Margaret, sister of the above-named Magdalene and daughter of Mary Brant," he leaves certain lands. To "George, my natural son by Mary Brant, and brother of the four before-mentioned children," he leaves certain lands. To "Mary, daughter of Mary Brant, and sister of the before-mentioned five children," he leaves certain lands. To "Susannah, daughter of Mary Brant, and sister of the foregoing six children," certain lands. To "Anne, sister of the foregoing seven children, by Mary Brant," he leaves certain lands.

In a subsequent clause of his will he refers to "my prudent and faithful housekeeper, Mary Brant, mother of the before-mentioned eight children, I will and bequeath," &c. He concludes his will by appointing John Deane, Nellas Pando, John Butler, James Stevenson, Henry Frey, and Joseph Chew, to "act as guardians and trustees of my before-mentioned eight children by Mary Brant, my present housekeeper, to act whichsoever first from the above publication of the former will the said guardians shall think proper."

Before his will and the letter they will strongly call to recollection and particularly observe and

cares, and makes a change the less alarming."

Certainly there is nothing in his will to warrant the statement that "she became Lady Johnson by marriage with Sir William in 1755," nineteen years before the execution of his will.

If there was "an only son William," who was killed in one of the battles in the Mohawk Valley during our Revolutionary War, he was certainly alive when Sir William made his will in 1774, and it seems strange that his father makes no mention of him in that document. Surely he could not have been "an only son."

I have a strong impression, though I do not state it as a fact, that one of Sir William's two natural sons fell in a duel, but I had no time to verify the fact. I cannot even recollect whether it was Peter or George. If I had the time to hunt up the facts, I have the materials for furnishing a great deal of information upon the relations of Mollie Brant and Sir William.

Both Joseph Brant and his son John were well-known to my father, more particularly the latter one, who was an accomplished gentleman, and was at the time of his death a member of the Canadian Parliament. He was one of the victims of the first outbreak of cholera in this country in 1832. MOHAWK.

Albany, N. Y., July 9, 1901.

An anecdote of William Johnson's career at Dr. Wheelock's School in Lebanon, Conn., showing that he had inherited something of the spirit of his distinguished father, will be found in "The Old New York Frontier," recently published by the Scribners. He was a student there with other Mohawk boys, including Joseph Brant, about fifteen years before the Revolution. Dr. Wheelock's son Ralph, who was not popular with the Indians, one day told William to saddle a horse for him. William refused, on the ground that he "was not a menial, but a gentleman's son." "Do you know what a gentleman is?" asked Ralph. "I do," replied William. "A gentleman is a person who keeps race horses and drinks Madeira wine, and that is what neither you nor your father does. Therefore, saddle the horse yourself."

Historic Sites in Central New York.

A patriotic work in line with that which is done by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has been taken up by several enterprising men in Central New York, and notably at Ithaca by the De Witt Historical Society, of which Dr. William Elliot Griffis is President. A circular recently issued emphasizes the interest which it is sought to inspire in the Sullivan expedition against the Indians in 1779, perhaps the most striking incident in the border wars of the Revolution. The following is an extract from it:

We people who live in the Mohawk, Susquehanna, Chemung, Genesee, Delaware, and Lehigh Valleys, and in the lake region of New York, have a vital touch with the Revolution, because the Continental soldiers marched and encamped in this well-watered region. Shall we not erect the tablet, inscribe the boulder or rock, rear the shaft, statue, or image, or by chaste inscription, bronze, bas-relief, polished granite, or other artistic memorial show the route of the brave Continentals? The routes that should be known and marked are:

I. Of the right wing, under Gen. Clinton. From Schenectady to Canajoharie, to Cooperstown, to Oneonta, to Unadilla, to Windsor, to Binghamton, to Owego, to Athens. (Tioga Point.)

II. Of the main army, under Gen. Sullivan. Along "the Sullivan Road" from Easton through Wind Gap to Wilkes-Barre; along the Susquehanna Valley, Tunkhannock, Towanda, and Athens; along the Chemung Valley to Elmira; to Watkins and along the eastern shore of Seneca Lake to Geneva; to Canandaigua, Honeoye, Groveland, and Geneseo.

III. Of the detachments, sent out from the main army on the return march, on both sides of Cayuga Lake, Waterloo, Cayuga, Union Springs, Aurora, Ithaca, Montour Falls, &c.

Some time during the Summer it is the intention to mark the site of Fort Sullivan at Athens, Penn., which formerly was known as Tioga Point and was famous in all Iroquois annals as the meeting place of the network of trails which penetrated their lands in New York State. A tablet will also be erected, and probably unveiled in the Autumn, on the south wall of the First Congregational Church at Ithaca, with the following inscription: "To the glory of Almighty God and in memory of all who in this Cayuga Lake Valley have co-worked with Him; the Indians of the Iroquois Confederacy, the first unknown white explorers, the French Jesuit missionaries, 1656-1684; the Continentals in Sullivan's expedition, 1779; the envoys, travelers, and men of science; the first settlers of this place, 1789."

"Brief Description of Denton's New York."

A copy of this rare book, with the date (1670) cut off, was sold not long ago in London for £35. Because of the typographical matter on the title page measuring nearly an inch in length more than the longest text page of the book, the date line has been cut off in binding most of the known copies. Guyon omitted the date from his reprint because he had never seen a copy with the date. Rubin speaks of having seen a perfect copy, absolutely uncut, that measured 8 by 5 inches, the property of Mr. John F. McCoy. A second perfect copy, previously unknown to bibliographers, came to light at the sale of Lord Ashburnham's collection in November, 1899, and fetched £670.

At the Mercer sale in November, 1900, Mr. Brayton Ives paid $1,000 for a fine clean copy, but the purchaser refused to take it. Mercer's copy, which was bought by Ives, was not perfect, the title page being folded down nearly one-half inch. Probably the third tallest copy known is the one in possession of Columbia University Library. This was discovered in 1897, bound in the middle of an old volume of pamphlets, which had been in the library no one can tell how long. Its dimensions are 7⅝ by 5⅝ inches; the inner margin is slightly longer, the outer edge slightly less, the volume of pamphlets having been trimmed unevenly. There is a clear margin of 3-16 of an inch above the "A" on the title page, and of 1-16 of an inch below the date line, while the side margins are very wide. It was carefully removed from its hiding place and rebound, and now holds a high place of honor among the library's bibliographical treasures.

We quote a timely extract from Denton's description of Long Island:

The fruits natural to the Island, are Mulberries, Persimons, Grapes great and small, Huckelberries, Cramberries, Plums of several sorts, Resberries and Strawberries, of which last is such abundance in June, that the Fields and Woods are died red; Which the Countrey-people perceiving, instantly arm themselves with bottles of Wine, Cream, and Sugar, and instead of a Coat of Male, every one takes a Female upon his Horse behind him, and so rushing violently into the fields, never leave * * * till they have disrob'd them of their red colours, and turned them into the old habit.

In another place he adds:

Toward the middle of Long-Island lyeth a plain sixteen miles long and four broad, * * * where you shall find neither stick nor stone to hinder the Horses heels, or endanger them in their Races, and once a year the best Horses in the Island are brought hither to try their swiftness, and the swiftest rewarded with a silver Cup, two being annually procured for that purpose.

A truly venerable ancestry for the Sheepshead Bay and Brighton race tracks of today.

"The Kidnapped Millionaires."*

Of the little group of romances of the art of kidnapping as practiced to-day, nearly all masquerade under names perfectly concealing their main interest. Mr. Frederick U. Adams's "Kidnapped Millionaires" disguises very good anti-trust arguments and solid common sense in regard to the relations of towns and benevolent millionaires. Lest this should dismay readers disliking instructive novels, it must be added that the scheme of the book is ingenious, and, although its descriptions of character are elaborated beyond the ordinary limit, it is because nearly all its personages belong to two classes concerning which the public is deplorably ignorant and deeply prejudiced, journalists and millionaires. Among these the author has set a journalist who is also a millionaire, and who, as might be expected of such an abnormality, plays the part of villain.

If novelists planned their work in the spirit of the ingenious Poe one might suspect Mr. Adams of saying to himself that the public will devour anything about millionaires and anything about journalists, from two-line libel to two-column twaddle; is always ready for a variation of Robinson Crusoe, and always willing to hear of detectives and of buried treasure, and that every reader of common sense is deeply interested in trusts. Reasoning from this, he would infer that a book combining all these subjects would possess at least one attraction for all readers, male and female, he would have added a small love affair for good measure, and confidently awaited the result. That this will be many editions is hardly to be doubted, and as his clever man does not speak in dialect and has no eccentricities, the success of the book will aid in determining the vexed question as to whether the average reader is incapable of detecting cleverness and wit unaided by the index of weak orthography or false syntax. Finally, the much-abused capitalists will find the book a genuine friend, doing full justice to them and to their combinations, and they should be added to the long list of probable readers.

Elder Boise.*

Elder Boise begins with a young clergyman, who has an unnatural appetite for self-sacrifice, and who has, in consequence thereof, accepted the small village church at Lakeville with a salary of $600, instead of one in Buffalo offering him four or five times that amount. Lakeville is full of "material."

Among the characters several are very well drawn, but with the most of them peculiarities are accentuated to the point of caricature. "Hat" Smith falls into the coarse set for the unwary by David Harum; his exaggerations are foolish, and his long yarns are exceedingly tiresome.

The story lacks point, cohesion, above all, compression. It has many good bits, but it wants artistic finish. The author seems to have put together scattered scenes, with no clear idea of his own as to a unity of design. One does not exactly see why Mr. Boise chose Lakeville as his field of work, nor why he left it just as the thin edge of his wedge of influence seemed to be about to enter. He appears to be a pretty facile young man upon the whole, his commonplaces and his exceptions alike blogbed.

The initial tragedy, which in reality impressive, is made nothing of; it simply falls to the ground, and several other dramatic possibilities crumble in the author's fingers. But the story, if a bit inconsequent, is upon a high plane, and is clearly and forcefully written. With minor "ships," it will be found of not a little interest. If the writer will tone down his character sketches, will eschew self-evident situations of which there are not a few in Elder Boise, and will persuade his genius to crystallize into a harmonious whole, he will write a story of national merit. We are interested in his future, and

"A living woman will keep her heart warm as long as she lives, and her hair black as long as she dyes."

Of course you have ordered Max O'Rell's new book, which is entitled, HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, WOMAN. If not, you ought to do so, as it is the cleverest piece of work that has been issued for some years past. It may be ordered through any bookseller (its price is $1.50) or it will be sent, post-paid, for the price by the Abbey Press, publishers, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, with agencies in London, Montreal and elsewhere, and who always issue interesting books.

"Fancy a humorist married to a women who cannot see a joke."

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to assure it, he must cut loose from stock impressions of life, and must paint what he himself has seen and felt.

Spies in Diplomacy.*

Mr. William Le Queux's "Her Majesty's Minister," regarded in the light of a salad, is remarkable for the number of ingredients, the garnishing, and the dressing. As far as plot goes, a title something like "The Diplomatic Land of Graft" is humbly suggested. The author works the spy department, supposably an integral part of all diplomatic business, to its ultimate expression. Now, if a safe had been broken up and some money stolen, then human interest would have been excited, but a dispatch filched really does not amount to much. You can't get excited much over an event of that kind. Gerald Ingram is the Attaché of the English Legation at Paris. The gentleman describes himself as follows: "I was ever a fool when women were concerned." And this frank statement of Ingram's cannot be gainsaid. Downing Street is in an agony. There is France going to buy of Spain a port on the Mediterranean, just opposite to Gibraltar. The Secretary of State in London cannot send a message to any representative of the Queen's but that it is read in the Quai D'Orsay. Special messengers carry the documents in cipher "next to their skin," to use the delicate paraphrase of the author's, but that is of no avail. Not France alone, but Russia, Italy, Germany, "tout le monde" knows every word. England is likely to lose her supremacy on account of this leakage. It would be like majesté to compare diplomacy to horse-racing, but some one has the tip. Is it Mlle. Yolande de Foville, the deliriously beautiful Belgian girl, or is it her magnificence, the Princess Léonie—Rose Eugene von Lutenberg? No, do not even whisper it! It cannot be the quiet, unassuming, and coy English young person Edith Austin. Gerald makes up his mind to find out who is selling the secrets of state. The detective business shows capability on the part of the author.

The main motor of the rascality is Count Rodolphe d'Agliotteton-Wolfberg. (Mr. Le Queux's titles are always gorgeous and captivating.) This is the bad man who for value received starts the entire mechanism of treachery. Yolande, who has had a desperate flirtation with the English Attaché, suddenly sickens. She has been poisoned by means of an envelope, which she has moistened with her rosy lips. Just think of the thrill of horror had the ingenious author intimated that there was death lurking in a postage stamp! Finally, after many adventures, the Attaché finds out that a little cottage in rural England is the main centre of the conspiracy against Great Britain. There is a wire there which touches the main line, "runs from Windsor Palace to the Foreign Office and over which her Majesty exchanges views and gives the directions to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and other Ministers." What was even more curious was the little fact that it was Miss Edith Austin who worked the telegraphic machine. As Gerald "was ever a fool on the subject of women when conscious," he marries Edith. This at least is an original conception, but Mr. Le Queux has a proclivity for instruction to the sixty-fifth of all Christian sins. He is distinguished for their quantity, not quality, and characterized even the Christian Year, when their hearts at their shrines and all Christendom is supposed to be something else, as the author. A Count Andrassy in the role of Talleyrand is a trifle too much of a good thing.

NOTES AND NEWS.

ADMIRERS of "Vesty of the Basins," not to mention those who for love of romance or curiosity in a literary lawsuit were attracted toward "Cape Cod Folks," will be glad to hear that Mrs. Sarah P. McL. Greene's new novel, upon which the author has been at work for the last three years, is near enough completion to assure its publication in early September by Harper & Brothers. It is entitled "Flood-Tide," and persons who have seen the manuscript say that it is Mrs. Greene's best work, being full of pathos and humor of life's little comedies and tragedies thrown against the simplicity and crudeness of their natural surroundings.

"The Desert," being "Further Studies in Natural Surroundings," is a new volume from the pen of John C. Van Dyke, which Charles Scribner's Sons have in active preparation. In it the author presents the fruit of his experiences during the last two years in the great Colorado-Mojave Desert, which he has undoubtedly found full of originality and unexpected witchery and impressiveness. His forthcoming book is not only a graphic description of the desert, but a chronicle of the aesthetic and moral sensations awakened in the unique environment of vast and desolate space with its mystery and awe-inspiring power.

"Tristram of Blent," a new novel, by Anthony Hope, will be published in the early Autumn by McClure, Phillips & Co. It is a story of mistaken identity and of extraordinary complications—to which Mr. Hawkins's pen so readily gives the illusion of reality—and of scheming fortune hunters.

"The Backwoodsman," by H. A. Stanley, will be published late in August by Doubleday, McClure & Co. The scene is laid at the time of the American Revolution on the New York frontier. Sir William Johnson and the Butlers figure largely in its pages, and in them also the associations of Cooper are vividly recalled.

"Literature and Art" will shortly be added by Henry Holt & Co. to their Young Folks' Cyclopaedia series. It will consist of brief accounts in simple language of the masterpieces of literature and art and will be fully illustrated.

"American Diplomatic Questions," by John B. Henderson, is being published by The Macmillan Company. The same house is also bringing out a new volume in Bell's Cathedral Series, entitled "An Itinerary of the English Cathedrals for the Use of Travelers," compiled by James G. Gilchrist, and revised and edited with an introduction by the Rev. T. Perkins. We have also received from the Macmillans the first volume of Dr. George Brandes's "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century," entitled "The Emigrant Literature." This work will be complete in six volumes. Dr. Brandes will be recalled as the author of a very scholarly and entertaining work on "William Shakespeare."

"Over the Plum Pudding," by John Kendrick Bangs, will be presented in October by Harper & Brothers, in their Portrait Collection of Short Stories, uniform, with "Sir John and the American Girl," by Lilian Bell; "The Nineteenth Hole," by Van Tassel Sutphen, and "A Pair of Patient Lovers," by W. D. Howells.

"The Life of James Madison," by Gaillard Hunt, will be the first volume to appear in Doubleday, Page & Co.'s "Biographical History of the United States," in which the political, social, and economic history of this country's development will be related through the lives of those Americans who have made history.

"Anglican and Puritan Studies in Literature," by Prof. Dowden, published last Winter by Henry Holt & Co., has just passed into a second edition. This work, while in itself of value, is of especial service as showing the formative influence which shaped early American literature, and may be read with advantage with Prof. Wendell's "History of American Literature."

"The Firebrand," by S. R. Crockett, is in active preparation at McClure Phillips & Co.'s for publication early in the Fall.

"The Dictionary of National Biography," in sixty-three volumes, which hitherto has been only obtainable by the original subscribers, may now be secured from the American publishers of the work, The Macmillan Company, for $5 net per volume.

"A Short History of the Revolution," by Everett T. Tomlinson, will be published early in October by Doubleday, Page & Co. It is a graphic account of this country's struggle for independence, written particularly for boys. It covers the whole field of contest, not merely the military but the social, political, and diplomatic aspects as well.

"Rescued by a Prince," by Clement Eldridge, (Capt. Nautilus,) is a dashing juvenile story which has just been published by the Saalfield Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio. It is a tale of the cannibal islands, of Chinese pirates' mutiny on board ship, an encounter with warships, &c. The Prince who figures in the story is Louis Napoleon. The text is illustrated by W. H. Fry, who will be remembered as the illustrator of "Mr. Bunny, His Book."

"Thirty Years of Wit," by Melville D. Landon, (Eli Perkins,) is being published by The Werner Company of Akron, Ohio. The author, who has listened to thousands of anecdotes, reminiscences, and funny experiences from the lips of witty, wise, and eloquent thinkers, relates the most interesting jokes and stories that have come under his observation.

Mrs. Humphry Ward has written an introduction to "The Case for Factory Acts," which is a volume written by various authors bearing the imprint of Grant Richards, London. In it Mrs. Sidney Webb deals with the "Economics of Factory Legislation," Miss Hutchins with its "History," Miss Gertrude Tuckwell describes "The More Obvious Defects of Our Factory System," Mrs. W. P. Reeves gives an account of experiments in New Zealand and Victoria, and a final chapter by Miss Clementina Black discusses one by one the "Current Objections to Factory Legislation." This work is of some importance to Americans, as it offers a ready comparison between American and English methods in factory administration and legislation.

"The Hooligan Nights," containing the confessions of a famous London criminal, has just gone into another edition at Henry Holt and Co.'s. The book has been of uncommon interest to many who have been reading the stories of American criminals by Josiah Flint, and who are thus able to make comparisons.

Harper & Brothers are publishing a set of books by Mark Twain, which include "Huckleberry Finn," "Life on the Mississippi," "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," "The Prince and the Pauper," "Tom Sawyer Abroad," and "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg." This edition, which is handsomely bound and illustrated, may be obtained through special arrangement by subscribers for the various Harper periodicals.

"Jingleman Jack; His Pictures and Rhymes of the Callings, the Crafts, and the Trades of the Times," with verses by James O'Dea, illustrations by Harry Kenedy, and with lettering by C. J. Costello, is being published by the Saalfield Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio. The title rôle is that of the proverbial Jack-of-all-trades, who tells in catchy rhymes of his various experiences in the different callings.

The August number of The World's Work will be the Pan-American Exposition issue. Besides the various aspects of the Buffalo fair and their importance to the industry and social and commercial development of this country, which will be presented by the pens of experts and under the editorial supervision of Walter H. Page, there will be presented several new features in illustration of a kind never before attempted in a magazine. Each copy will contain 250 quarto pages.

"Up from Slavery," Booker T. Washington's widely read autobiography, is being translated into Spanish for use in the schools of Cuba.

"In Tune with the Infinite," by Ralph Waldo Trine, published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Company, is now selling in its forty-second thousand. The book is of particular significance at this time, as it is believed to expound the atom of fact upon which Christian Science, mental science, practical metaphysics, &c., rest.

"The Black Tortoise," by Frederick Viller, which will be published late in August, by Doubleday, Page & Co., is a tale of a stolen diamond, the mystery of which remains a baffling one up to the very end, complicated with the love affairs of the detective who is attempting to recover the stolen jewel.

"Recollections of the Old Foreign Office," by Sir Edward Hertslet, is the title of a volume which will shortly come from the press of John Murray, in London. The author was for fifty-six years connected with the British Foreign Office, and during that time he naturally heard and saw many amazing things which the public was not permitted to view. The principal event with which he was connected was the Congress at Berlin in 1878, in which Lord Beaconsfield was the moving figure. For his services on that occasion he received a knighthood.

Leslie's Weekly is presenting with today's issue a double-page water color by the marine artist Frank H. Schell of the cup defender and the Shamrock II. racing in New York off Sandy Hook.

G. W. Dillingham Company announce that they have acquired from Doubleday, Page & Co. the rights of publication in the United States of "The Adventures of Captain Kettle." The success of "A Master of Fortune," just published by them, which is a continuation of "The Adventures of Captain Kettle" will make a new demand for Cutcliffe Hyne's first book, "The Adventures of Captain Kettle." The new edition of the book will be issued at once, with illustrations and in an entirely new dress.

"The Chronic Loafer," by Nelson Lloyd, published some eighteen months ago by J. F. Taylor & Co., is said to have increased interest in American humor in London, where the book is presented with the imprint of Mr. Heinemann. In general, the English reviewer finds the dialect and characters in this book more intelligible to English readers than those of other "by gosh" stories that have recently come from America, and The Daily Mail says of it: "There is scarcely a sentence that does not tickle."

The July number of Universal Brotherhood Path contains a paper by W. T. Hanson on "Theosophy and the Artist." In "Views of Criticism," by "X.," we have analyses of the characters of Hamlet and Macbeth as portrayed by Shakespeare presented; while "An English Surgeon" writes about "Christian Science" from an entirely new point of view.

"An English Commentary of Dante's Divina Commedia," by the Rev. H. F. Tozer, the primary aim of which is to make the poet's meaning intelligible to modern English readers, will shortly be presented by the Oxford University Press. With a view to the aim, above mentioned, translation, paraphrases, or explanations have been introduced in interpreting the harder passages. Mr. Tozer has followed the new Oxford text of the "Divine Comedy."

Little Folks, midsummer volume, just issued by Cassell & Co., is a seasonable treat for young people, as it offers them supplementary reading and observation for the rainy days in Summer. It contains just the kind of reading and variety of pictures that are suitable to the time of year. The color work is particularly well done.

C. P. Lucas, author of "Historical Geography of the British Colonies," has just completed the first part of a new "History of Canada, (New France,)" which the Oxford University Press is bringing out. Mr. Lucas's connection with the Colonial Office in Downing Street enables him to write with exceptional authority, and his book, which will appear in several parts, is already assured of a widespread welcome.

Book News for July, published by John Wanamaker, opens with a short story entitled "A Daughter of the Aurora," taken from Jack London's "The God of His Fathers and Other Stories." Charles Malcolm Flandreau is the subject of the biography and portrait; there is a page of patriotic verse, and then Charles Felton Pidgin has something interesting to say about his book, "Quincy Adams Sawyer"; while Dr. Talcott Williams discusses the important new books of the month.

Mrs. Margaret Deland's "Old Chester Tales," published some time ago by Harper & Brothers, is about to make its appearance in a French version, to which language the stories, with their quaint characteristics and simple narrative style, readily lend themselves. The translation is being done by Mme. S. Clott, and here is an excellent opportunity for French students in this country to secure a delightful volume, which is clean and can be used in the class room as well as for family reading.

The current number of The Bohemian has for leader "At the Livingston Stile," being a short story by Guy Mortimer Carleton; "Letters Three," a Bohemian sketch by Katharine J. Smith, and "The De Bellco Smythe Tragedy," by Sablarado, are among other features of brief fiction.

Laird & Lee announce a new book by the author of "Baby Goose; His Adventures." The title of the new volume, which will be ready long before the Christmas holidays, although particularly intended for them, is "The Frolics of the A B C." It is the joint effort of Miss Fannie E. Ostrander, who has contributed the verses, and R. W. Hirchert, the artist.

Messrs. Meehan of 32 Gay Street, Bath, England, are publishing an illustrated volume with the title "The Famous Houses of Bath and District." One does not have to be very familiar with the history of English literature to remember what an important part was played by the town of Bath in the last half of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth. Many of the illustrations are reproductions of old prints, while they and the accompanying text deal with such subjects as Shelley and Mary Godwin in Bath; Jane Austen and her Bath residence; The Linleys and Sheridans in Bath; Dr. Johnson and his Bath Circle (a paper read by Mr. Meehan before the Johnson Club;) Charles Dickens and Bath; Hannah Moore's Bath Residence; Ralph Allen and Prior Park; William Beckford and Lansdown Tower; Marshal Wade's Bath Residence; The Bath Grammar School; Lord Chesterfield's Bath Residence; Nassau House; The Old White Heart and "Pickwick"; The Bath residence of William Pitt, First Earl of Chatham; Roman Temples at Bath restored; "Lady Betty Cobbe" at Bath; Milson Street, Bath; The York House Hotel and Princess Victoria; Sydney Hotel and Napoleon III.; Shakespeare's Visit to Bath; descriptive accounts of the Bath residences of Thomas Gainsborough, Major André, Beau Nash, Mrs. Piozzi, (Mrs. Thrale,) Mme. D'Arblay, and others.

In view of the general attention now being given to the subject of irrigation it is interesting to note that Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have in preparation a book on this subject by Dr. F. H. Newell of the United States Geographical Survey.

"The Story of King Alfred," a posthumous work by the late Sir Walter Besant, will probably be issued within a fortnight by D. Appleton & Co.

F. M. Morris of 171 Madison Street, Chicago, announces that he has in preparation an edition of "The Kisses," being a poetical translation of the "Basia of Joannes Secundus Nicolaius," including also the "Ephthalamium," with an introductory memoir by Wallace Rice. The translation is that used in the "Editio Princeps," printed in London in 1778, with the exception of the "Ephthalamium," which is from the hand of George Ogle, originally published in 1771. A portrait of the poet by Bartelozzi, which appeared in the edition of 1778, will be reproduced in photogravure on copper by G. W. H. Ritchie. The title page and initial letters have been designed by Ralph Fletcher Seymour.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—"Doctor Nikola" passes, just as Sherlock Holmes, through some posthumous papers, and is again to enlighten public curiosity as to his methods of detecting crime. The Lippincotts announce that the last of Guy Boothby's famous and ingenious doctor is at hand, as they now have on their presses his creator's account of his demise. "Farewell, Doctor Nikola," is the tell-tale title—though it does not reek of originality. And now Mr. Boothby has turned to buried treasure and adventures in China, and is hard at work on "My Strangest Case," which is to bring a brand-new and still cleverer detective than even the world-famed Nikola into the field of fiction.

The Lippincotts' fiction issue of their magazine, by the way, has not only proved a "good seller" on the stands here for the usual and obvious reasons of Summer demands filled in a satisfactorily summery way, but also because the opening novelette is by a Philadelphia writer. Miss Louise Betts Edwards tells a good story and tells it well, the very title, "A Woman for Nothing," failing reasonably close to inspiration. The woman in the case is Miss Rix, and the story is the story of her decline and fall.

Mistress Rix, we learn, is the daughter of a millionaire philanthropist who had bound her down while still young to church work, never letting her go much into society for fear she would marry some fortune hunter. At his death Miss Rix is left wealthy in everything but happiness. Youth is slipping away. She longs for a taste of the bliss which other women know. Then comes in that fictional stand-by, the Bishop, (who has loved her for many years,) to ask her interest in his nephew, Pierre d'Inviliers, and his babies. Mrs. Pierre is in Europe with nervous prostration. Pierre is younger than Miss Rix, and the situation seems impregnable. So she consents. That is the piquant situation.

Robert Neilson Stephens will always command Philadelphia's ready attention, for Mr. Stephens was known here widely—and, of course, favorably—during his years of labor as the dramatic editor of The Press of this city. Those weeks and months of theatrical criticism started him at play writing, in which profession he advanced through several minor successes to the very notable "An Enemy to the King," which was played through the whole of a crowded season by E. H. Sothern. After the novelization of that drama Mr. Stephens altogether abandoned a promising career as a dramatist, because, as he himself puts it, "it's nicer dealing with the publishers—a much-maligned race of martyrs—than with theatrical managers."

Mr. Stephens's next novel is due to appear in September, and is called "Captain Ravenshaw." Howard Pyle will illustrate it. That this story teller's work is widely popular is demonstrated by the fact that 200,000 copies of his novels have been sold in four years. "Philip Winwood," published last May, has reached a sale of 70,000. It and its predecessor, "A Gentleman Player," were both warmly received in England and praised by the reviewers. It is interesting to note that none of his books has sold less than 25,000, which number was considered remarkable before "David Harum" set a new pace for sales of popular fiction.

In a certain way, success in literature was thrust upon Mr. Stephens, for the idea of turning "An Enemy to the King" into a book was not his, but his publisher's-to-be, Mr. Page of Boston. It appears that that far-sighted gentleman went to see Sothern in the piece, and was quick to realize that the drama contained certain elements which would make a strong and attractive romantic historical novel, although in those days historical fiction had not reached the height of its vogue and publishers and authors were not yet straining every nerve to bring out books of that classification.

Mr. Page was not then acquainted with Mr. Stephens, but, noticing that his name was on the programme, he wrote to the author, and the following day had a meeting with him at a club. That afternoon publisher and author signed a contract for a book, "An Enemy to the King," to be based on the play. The success of this venture started Mr. Stephens as a novelist.

Another former Philadelphian, of whom the city is justly proud, is Samuel Harden Church, now of Pittsburg, whose "Oliver Cromwell: A History," is acknowledged to be one of the ablest of the many biographies of the great Protector. He has brought himself again into the public eye, but this time with the most modern of history—and probably the nastiest ever made. His recently delivered attack on the methods and political malpractices of Senator Quay and his State servants is quite as convincing and able a piece of work as that which led to the erection of the Cromwell statue in the House of Parliament, but it is to be hoped that this will result in a very decided setting back rather than setting up of the subject.

"I am a Pennsylvanian by birth," says the Baroness von Hutten, author of "Marr'd in Making," "and last Summer spent several months at Bar Harbor, Boston, and Philadelphia. I am very fond of nature, particularly of woods, and enjoy grubbing in my own garden. I read a great deal in four tongues, and lead a very idle, comfortable, happy life, variegated by rather frequent travel. By the way, many American papers refer to the 'Ibsen-like compression of style of "Marr'd,"' and it may interest you to know that until after the publication of my book I had never seen or read a single play of Ibsen's. I hate long-winded people, and I have a positive loathing for padding.

"I have just finished a new novel, 'Julian Chaunter,' which may come out before very long. It is quite different to 'Marr'd.' I have also dramatized 'Miss Carmichael's Conscience' as a curtain-raiser and written a German curtain-raiser—a peasant drama—which has been accepted in Munich."

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, July 11.—The Cornhill Booklet for July has adorned itself with a new cover in honor of the beginning of its second volume, and an engaging youth in a three-cornered hat, a Steinkirk, a military coat, and an expansive smile seems to offer the little magazine to all and sundry. The index and title page of the first volume, printed on a separate sheet accompany this number, and also a leaflet from Marcus Aurelius, but one passes by these at first for the sake of the "Letter to Mr. Stevenson's Friends." Although privately printed, and used as a substitute for the written word in notifying all but the innermost of Mr. Stevenson's friends that his day of life was ended, much of the substance of the letter is known to the world, having escaped in the eulogies with which those who loved him vainly strove to console themselves. That strange death scene with the frenzied mourners gathered about the bed on which he lay unconscious, his classmen sitting on the floor, some kneeling on one knee in instant readiness for any command, and all about the treasures of the far-off Scottish home gathered in the beautiful hall which he had builded, to be mute witnesses to his well-earned happiness, is portrayed in phrases worthy of Stevenson's own pen.

With the union jack above him, his Samoans watching beside him, the Catholics reciting the prayers for the dead, the others in deep dejection, they sat until midnight, and then came silence, broken only by the arrival of the chiefs connected with the family, each bringing a precious fine mat to wrap about the dead, each kneeling to kiss the hand of Tusitala. The morning brought yet others, each with his mat, until the union jack was almost concealed beneath them. One aged Mataafa chief,

one of the builders of the "Road of the Loving Heart," brought nothing.

"I am only a poor Samoan, and ignorant," said he, as he crouched beside the body.

Others are rich and can give Tusitala the parting presents of the rich, fine mats; I am poor and can give nothing this last day he receives his friends. Yet I am not afraid to come and look the last time in my friend's face, never to see him more till we meet with God. Behold! Tusitala is dead; Mataafa is also dead to us. These two great friends have been taken by God. When Mataafa was taken, who was our support but Tusitala? We were in prison, and he cared for us. We were sick, and he made us well. We were hungry, and he fed us. The day was no longer than his kindness. You are great people and full of love. Yet who among you is so great as Tusitala? What is your love to his love? Our clan was Mataafa's clan, for whom I speak this day; therein was Tusitala also. We mourn them both.

They bore him upward to the grave under the overarching sky, every step of the pathway hewn for him by love, love proudly bearing him shoulder-high to the summit of Vacu, and laying him down to rest.

No stranger's hand touched him. It was his body servant that interlocked his fingers and arranged his hands in the attitude of prayer. Those who loved him carried him to his last home; even the coffin was the work of an old friend. The grave was dug by his own men.

Mr. Basset M. Haggard's description of the great road-making feast given by Stevenson follows Mr. Osbourne's letter, and with it is given the speech addressed by Stevenson to the chiefs, and giving them counsel which, if it could be distributed among savage races, might preserve many a one from destruction. He said:

"There is but one way to defend Samoa. Here it, before it is too late. It is to make roads, and gardens, and care for your trees, and sell their produce wisely; and, in one word, to occupy and use your country. If you do not, others will.

What are you doing with your talent, Samoa? Your three talents—Savaii, Upolu, and Tutuila? Have you buried it in a napkin? Not Upolu at least. You have rather given it out to be trodden under feet of swine, and the swine cut down food trees and burn houses, according to the nature of swine, or of that much worse animal, foolish man, acting according to his folly. 'Thou knowest that I reap where I sowed not, and gather where I have not strawed.' But God has both sown and strawed for you here in Samoa; he has given you a rich soil, a splendid sun, copious rain; all is ready to your hand, half done. And I repeat to you that thing which is sure: If you do not occupy and use your country, others will. It will not continue to be yours or your children's, if you occupy it for nothing. You and your children will in that case be cast out into outer darkness, where shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth; for that is the law of God which passeth not away. I who speak to you have seen these things. I have seen them with my eyes—these judgments of God. I have seen them in Ireland, and I have seen them in the mountains of my own country—Scotland—and my heart was sad. These were a fine people in the past—brave, gay, faithful, and very much like Samoans, except in one particular, that they were much wiser and better at that business of fighting, of which you think so much. But the time came to them as it now comes to you, and it did not find them ready. The messenger came into their villages, and they did not know him. They were told, as you are told, to use and occupy their country, and they would not hear. And now you may go through great tracts of the land and scarce meet a man or a smoking house, and see nothing but sheep feeding. The other people that I tell you of have come upon them like a foe in the night, and these are the other people's sheep who browse upon the foundation of their houses. To come nearer, and I have seen this judgment in Oahu also: I have ridden there the whole day along the coast of an island. Hour after hour went by and I saw the face of no living man except that of the guide who rode with me. All along that desolate coast, in one bay after another, we saw, still standing, the churches that have been built by the Hawaiians of old. There must have been many hundreds, many thousands, dwelling there in old times, and worshipping God in these now empty churches. For to-day they were empty; the doors were closed, the villages had disappeared, the people were dead and gone; only the church stood on like a tombstone over a grave, in the midst of the white men's sugar fields. The other people had come and used that country, and the Hawaiians, who occupied it for nothing, had been swept away, 'where is weeping and gnashing of teeth.'"

Last of all, comes a description of the Thanksgiving feast given by Mr. Stevenson only four days before his death, the feast at which he sat with the love of four generations gathered about him, not one member of his family absent, all happy in the apparent restoration of his health. The words spoken them with no premeditation must have carried infinite consolation into the dark day so near. Said he:

There on my right sits she, who has but lately from our own loved native land again come to me—she to whom with no lessening of affection to those others to whom I cling, I love better than all the world besides—my mother. From the opposite end of the table, my wife, who has been all in all to me, when the days were very dark, looks to-night into my eyes—while we both have grown a bit older—with unblemished and unblemishing affection.

Children, yet on either side of me sits that good woman, my daughter, and that stalwart man, my son, and both have been and are more than son and daughter to me, and have brought into my life mirth and beauty. Nor is this all. There sits the bright boy, dear to my heart, full of the flow and the spirits of boyhood, so that I can even know that, for a time at least, we have still the voice of a child in the house.

There is much, very much, with improving health and strength and a fair measure of success, for which to be, as I am, religiously, thankful. Yet to all may be appreciatively, gratefully, added that good friends, the sincerity of whose well-wishes is a gem beyond all price, come so easy to leave me, and whom we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance, now gathered with us to make union with our gratitude.

Almost the last words were these, for in the hall where they were spoken the wreaths plaited for the day still hung unwithered when Tusitala lay in the silent, and, for the first time, unlistening.

Those who read the name of William A. Mowry, Ph. D., on the title page of "Marcus Whitman and the Early Days of Oregon," published in the Story of the West Series, may not perhaps realize that the author and the Professor of History in the State Normal School at Providence, Rhode Island, are one and the same person. Dr. Mowry's work in that institution has been of such a character that the trustees have granted him a year's leave of absence, and he is now in Europe. It is to be hoped that the work of organizing and conducting such a school encroaches much upon the leisure dear to scholars, and, in truth, book and school are contemporaries, both having begun about a quarter of a century ago. Journeys to Oregon, months of research in Washington, and among the records of the American Board have brought together everything bearing upon the subject of the massacre in which Whitman was included, and has strengthened the testimony to his energy, ability and judiciousness of conduct. The volume is an important addition to missionary literature.

Many Charming Stories.*

That little esquisse of Lilian Bell's descriptive of Edith, the most piquante of American girls, and of the nice, honest Englishman, the Hon. Archibald George Kenneth Cavendish, would have made Mr. Smedley sharpen his pencil and produce the most telling pictures. What a fine perception has the writer of the stories, under the title of "Sir John and the American Girl!" Spot nationalities? Of course, anybody with discernment can do that. The two young people draw their own portraits. Edith assures Archie that he had a little dent on his nose, but that his eyes are light blue, "except when you are excited, when they get black." Because he had with him golf-sticks and tennis rackets and a bathtub, Edith knew at once that he was an Englishman. But how did Archie find out the origin of the young woman? It was her natural, universal sweetness. Edith helped his a little, it is true. There were her neatly fitting boots. Edith did not say that Englishwomen are almost always roughly shod, but such is the depressing actuality.

Archie really has some vivid impressions of what struck him when he first cast his eyes on his Edith. He hesitatingly says, "There was er—a—something in the cut of it—your air—I don't know how to tell you, only you looked different to the English girls I've seen." Then Edith helps him out. "Perhaps you mean that my gown hung evenly around the bottom and that my skirt and waist were congenial in the back." The two are in Egypt, and, so we have been told, that the Sphinx and the contemplation of it invariably engenders love. Archie is a younger son, and Edith is no loud Chicago heiress. Then there is the high and lofty mamma, who cannot brook that her son shall marry a poor American girl. But there is luck about such things, for Archie's uncle comes gallantly to the rescue. He has become fond of the nice-mannered Edith, and so he puts his foot down on the obdurate mother and has the pair married out of hand at Rome. Lilian Bell tells this love episode in the most graceful manner, and you say, "Good for the entente cordiale between England and America, and long may it continue!"

Lilian Bell shows versatility in her work in "The Pacifier of Pecos" we have the typical bad brute of the remotest West. Between the shots of his gun he suddenly feels religion. The romance-maker of to-day will draw you a man who at midday will strew the groggery floor with dead and wounded, and who as the clock strikes one is entirely reformed, with all the sweet temper of a lamb. "With Mamma Away" has a particularly truthful sound. Young ladies keeping house must not have ice cream (home made) every day, with many courses at dinner, or all the servants will leave. "Yesuem" is a capital story of Southern life, showing the devotion of the colored people. The author's perspicacity is not at fault when in "Miss Scarborough's Point of View" she writes, "How much one can learn of a family's private history by its washing!" As interesting a sketch as any is "A Pigeon Blood Ruby." Shall Frances marry Mr. Finch, who sends her a ring with a splendid ruby set in it, or shall she take up again with Joe? Joe has to fight for his living. Finch is wallowing in wealth. Finch has nothing of a man about him. At the last moment, while the ring is in her lap, she remembers that poor Joe cut a penny in two and gave her one half to keep, with the proviso that whenever she, Frances, wanted him she was to send him that half penny. The young woman did not hesitate. Mr. Finch, the puny, gets his ruby ring back, and the cut copper goes by mail to the doughty Joe. The volume is most handsomely made up, with a portrait of the accomplished author.

Puritan Leaders, from Bradford to Leonard Bacon.*

Beginning with William Bradford and ending with Leonard Bacon, Dr. Williston Walker of Hartford Theological Seminary has selected ten of the foremost spirits of New England to typify New England Congregationalism and the Puritan spirit.

They were all leaders of their time, men pre-eminent for their influence in directing the intellectual and religious progress of that happy section of the country. The beginnings of Pilgrim and Puritan life in Massachusetts, at Plymouth and Salem, are vividly told in the story of Bradford. The noble character of this plain man cannot but provoke admiration. His shrewd and sober judgment, generosity, piety, and self-forgetfulness without cant, win our heartiest esteem. The man who in his generosity could give a passing Jesuit a change of linen on Friday, who assumed a great share of the debt of the community, who refused to profit by a charter, which if strictly enforced would have given large pecuniary gains to himself and his family, and would even legally have allowed him to treat his fellow-colonists as tenants, was one not deserving merely the respect of his associates, but their sincere love. The picture of Bradford and his companions going up to Salem to give the right hand of fellowship to the new Puritan Church just organized there, tossing along the rugged coast in their little boat, to do an act to be forever memorable in the annals of New England Congregationalism, illumines that stern, severe life with the halo of divine charity and brotherliness.

Touches of every-day life and incidents in the common experiences of these worthies of the past brighten the pages of the book, and picturesque scenes stand out in clear relief. The type of the old-school minister is presented in John Cotton, and leader, missionary, and statesman pass before us.

Jonathan Edwards, by whose writings alone New England thought has been judged abroad for centuries, in his mystic beliefs, his quaint relations to his fellow-townsmen, his metaphysical subtleties, and theological disputations is revivified. His antagonist, Charles Chauncy, again gives utterance to his cool and brainy logic in unorthodox speech. The story of the founding and establishment of missions is told in the life of Leonard Woods. The falling of the mantle of the prophets upon the shoulders of Leonard Bacon, who was the acknowledged leader of Congregationalism for so many decades of the nineteenth century, is sketched in the closing chapter of the volume.

Every one of these men was a pattern, in the highest sense, of the true minister of the Church of God. They were all examples of self-governing manhood and types of character to whom the generations down to the present have looked up with reverence.

Such volumes are an inspiration to manhood and true character. They reveal the sturdiness, largeness, and courage necessary in the men who are to lay the great stones and broad beams on which a republic must be built. These men are significant of types and tendencies that gave growth to New England, and stimulated her ultimate influence on the country at large. It may be a question with some whether the Constitution in its entirety shall follow the flag, yet it is no question, but an admitted fact, that those great ideas of yesterday that led and shaped a small section of this broad land are the living forces in National destiny of to-day. The ideas that they inculcated on the well-spring of individual character, of domestic purity and felicity, and National integrity and prosperity survive in those living forces that contribute to social, religious, and civic progress. Being dead, they yet speak to the lasting good of their country. Their petty notions and party strifes and controversies have all vanished, but their large views of what make manhood and womanhood survive. Such studies as this book reveals cannot be prized too highly as incentives to individual worth and patriotism.

Mr. Donnelly's "Great Cryptogram."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your Baconian readers are still crying out, "Remember that I am an ass." Did any one ever try to follow Mr. Donnelly through the mazes of his "great cryptogram"? I, for one, never did. I would prefer to accept Bacon as the author of Shakespeare on anybody's say-so rather than attempt it. But one day I glanced over Mr. Donnelly's book and happened on a little bit of cipher that made me smile. In the chapter devoted to "Shakespeare the Original Falstaff," the player's gross appearance is described, and Mr. Donnelly laboriously spells out these words, "weighing two hundred pound." Now, the marvel is not that the words are there, and that Mr. Donnelly, by aid of his own methods, was able to dig them out, but that Bacon should have the prophetic vision which forsaw Donnelly, and, suiting himself to the limitations of his discoverer, led him to weigh Shakespeare in "pounds" instead of "stones." The revealing of the great cryptogram had in no an American, or he would have failed to recognize this cipher.

D. M. HENDERSON.

Baltimore, Md., June 10, 1901.

More Baconiana.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Please add to Mr. Griffith's list of Baconians in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 15 the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and James G. Blaine, (the latter on the authority of Miss Abby E. Dodge, "Gail Hamilton," who told the writer that Mr. Blaine was a Baconian, and that she "agreed with him.")

I should add Dr. Appleton Morgan to this list, but see by THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the 8th inst. that he only goes so far as to say that Bacon had something to do with editing the First Folio, on account of the differences between the First Folio and the Quarto versions of the plays which differences he (Dr. Morgan) finds synchronous with Bacon's philosophical positions during the period between Quarto and Folio. (But this is a question letting down of the bars. (In The Atlantic Monthly of November, 1866, Dr. John Fiske accuses Dr. Morgan of "inserting nail for Delia-Baconian weeds to grow in.")

The late W. D. O'Connor of Washington, in 1892, stated over his own signature that Abbott's Great Words other his visit to Stratford-on-Avon three times he avowed himself. I hope to Heaven we are not all going to be disinherited some to Bacon in our lifetime!

[illegible]

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JULY

1901

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, June 25.—The Women Writers' Club had a meeting or a dinner or a high tea or something of the kind the other day, at which speeches were made and papers read. No doubt the women enjoyed themselves, and no doubt they thought that they were fully justifying their claim that in literature there is and should be no distinction of sex. But it was noticeable that when the next morning's papers described the meeting, they, one and all, devoted more space to the description of the dresses worn by the women writers than to the speeches made by them. Of course there is no reason why ladies' dresses should not be described when they are pretty enough to merit description. The women of the Women Writers' Club know how to dress, and any report of their meeting which failed to mention what sort of clothes Madam Sarah Grand wore, and what was the color of some other eminent woman writer's skirt, would have been a disappointment. But fancy a meeting of, say, the Authors' Club, or any other club consisting of literary men, the reports of which should deal almost exclusively with the clothes of those present. "Mr. Morley Robert wore a morning jacket of blue serge, and a lovely pair of gray trousers. Mr. Sladen was fascinating in his low-cut waistcoat, and his dainty blue silk cummerband. Mr. Hardy attracted all eyes by the kingly manner in which he wore a wonderful creation in pepper and salt." If there is no sex in journalism or literature, and if it is proper to describe the clothes of women writers, surely it must be equally proper, and quite as interesting, to describe the clothes of men writers. But we never read any eloquent descriptions of the clothes worn by our well-known writers of the male sex. Nobody takes any interest in their clothes. The interest that people take in men who write is in what they have written. The interest that people take in women writers is mainly in what they wear. And yet the women writers tell us that there is no sex in literature.

By all means let women writers dress as attractively as they can. They are still women, and as such it is their duty to make themselves attractive. But until they are willing that the world should ignore what they wear, they might refrain from insisting that they are not only men, but a new and improved pattern of men. So long as the skirt is still mightier in their estimation than the pen, they should be content with their lot, and cease from scolding at men because the latter will not agree that there is no such thing as sex in literature.

I wonder what proportion of the women writers make a living by their work. I hope they all do, but I very much doubt it. Dr. Nicol asserts that there are not more than forty novel writers in London who make an income sufficiently large to enable them to live in what he calls "a reasonable way." Suppose that half of these forty are women. There are then only twenty female novelists in London who make a living that is something more than a bare existence. Perhaps journalism supports a few women, as it does many men, but the number of women journalists who can furnish themselves with board, lodging, and clothes by their work must be very small. Unless the majority of the women writers have other means of support than those afforded by journalism and literature, it is to be feared that they are finding life a rather difficult business.

Mr. Conrad will soon publish a novel entitled "The Inheritors," which he has written in collaboration with Mr. Ford Hueffer. I should suppose that Conrad would be a very difficult writer with whom to collaborate, for his methods and style are so peculiarly his own that it is hard to see how he could combine his forces with any other writer. His volume entitled "Youth," which was promised some time ago, has not yet appeared, and probably the publication of the "Inheritors" will cause a further postponement of it. When it is published the public will find that the story which gives the title to the book is one of the most vivid and powerful that Mr. Conrad, or, for that matter, any other man has yet written.

The American Winston Churchill's books are selling largely here. The critics know the author is an American, but the average British reader firmly believes that he is the son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. When Mr. Winston Churchill, the Englishman, escaped from Pretoria, there was an immediate demand for "Richard Carvel," for the supposed reason that it was written by the escaped prisoner. Most of those people in the British Empire who are reading Mr. Winston Churchill's "Crisis" have no suspicion that they are not reading a book by Lord Randolph's clever son. And how the British public is ever to be made to distinguish between the two Winston Churchills I cannot see.

Now, it is unfair that Mr. Winston Churchill of England should have the laurels of England thrust upon him when they belong to another Winston Churchill, and are not in the least desired by the English Churchill. Also it is hard that the American Churchill should have the credit which belongs to him of having written several clever novels, calmly ascribed to another man. The only remedy is for the two Churchills to form a partnership and to write in collaboration, sharing the fame and the profits resulting therefrom. Both of them can write. One and the other that of being the clever son of a clever father. Such a union of the forces of the two Winston Churchills would be an advantage to themselves, and also to the British public, which would henceforth be spared the necessity of trying to understand that Winston Churchill is not the author of the "Crisis," by Winston Churchill, but that the book is really written by Winston Churchill. The sooner the two Churchills amalgamate the better, for the confusion which their identity of names creates will grow worse and worse, as the fame of each increases.

Mr. E. L. S. Horsburgh has written a careful and judicious life of Savonarola. It was needed, for the conception which ninety-nine people in every hundred have of Savonarola is derived from George Eliot's "Romola." Personally, I have grown very tired of Savonarola, as one inevitably grows tired of hearing the praises of an extremely overrated person. Granting that Savonarola was sincere in his belief that he was an inspired prophet, nevertheless the stern facts of history show that he was an incompetent ruler and an absurd reformer. His gloomy religion required the destruction of all beauty, and if he could have had his way he would have made the Florentine ladies as unattractive as the missionaries have made the South Sea woman. As Mr. Horsburgh shows, he was put to death, not because of his heresies, or his methods of reform, but because his efforts to assist the French in invading and conquering Italy were at variance with the foreign policy of the Pope. The latter did not care a jot about the friar's religious opinions, but he did object in the strongest way to the assistance which Savonarola would have given to the French invaders. Certainly Savonarola was a brave and honest man, but it would be difficult to show in what respect his career benefited Florence. That he must have been a very disagreeable sort of person to those who came in contact with him is very plain. He belonged to a species of reformer which we can admire to some extent at the distance of a few centuries, but which would be intolerable to-day. I confess to having been terribly bored by George Eliot's Savonarola, and it is therefore with pleasure that I find him presented in his true character by Mr. Horsburgh.

Mrs. W. G. Waters's book entitled "The Cook's Decameron," ought to do a missionary work in acquainting the Anglo-Saxon public with the delights of Italian cookery. The average tourist in Italy never comes across any Italian cookery, for at the hotel at which he stops he meets only with French cookery. Now, the Frenchman is an admirable cook, especially when he has a dearth of edible material. Give him tough meat and green vegetables and he will turn out a dozen different and palatable dishes. But give him good materials and he does not know how to cook them. Take the artichoke for a single example. The Italian artichoke, cooked by an Italian cook, is something to be remembered with gratitude through a lifetime. But the French artichoke when cooked after the French manner is virtually uneatable. It is a mass of dry leaves, admirably fitted to the needs of an herbivorous animal, but wholly unsuited to a Christian diner. True Italian cookery is a thing by itself. It has a remote relationship to Spanish cookery, but hardly any whatever to French cookery. Mrs. Waters gives us the recipes for a large number of purely Italian dishes, and many of them I can testify are excellent. In some things the Italian cook is fortunate, for he has at his command such veal as can be found in no other country, and such cauliflowers as grow only in Italy, and possibly in Paradise. He has sauces of his own invention which would make boiled sole leather palatable, and he has a battery of saucepans with which culinary miracles can be accomplished which the best of French cooks could not accomplish with French cooking machinery. Italy has given to the world the Roman law. It ought to follow up this gift with Italian cookery, and Mrs. Waters may perhaps be the unconscious instrument in this Italianization of Europe.

Mrs. Lynn Linton's posthumous novel, "Theodora Desanges," shows that the writer, even at her advanced age, had lost none of the force of her early days. There was a story published a year or two ago entitled "The Rejuvenescence of Miss Semaphore." At least that was very like the title. It described the gradual progress of an old lady from old age to youth. The same subject—an old person growing young again—had been previously handled by Mr. Eden Phillpotts in a story entitled—if I am not mistaken—"A Deal With the Devil." At any rate, the two books last mentioned dealt with essentially the same subject as the one that is dealt with in "Theodora Desanges." But with what a difference! I have always felt that Mrs. Linton was a great novelist, though she never wrote a great novel. "Theodora Desanges" confirms that impression. Why she never wrote a novel that rose above the rank of cleverness no one can say. Perhaps she wrote too much. Perhaps her journalistic training stood in her way. Probably the latter is the true explanation, for a born journalist rarely, if ever, becomes a great novelist.

I am sorry to say that Mr. George Gissing's state of health is giving some uneasiness to his friends—among whom must be ranked all who have read his books. It is to be hoped that rest and change of air will restore him, for he is a novelist who could not easily be spared in these days of hurried and scamped literary workmanship.

W. L. ALDEN.

New York a Century Ago—An Accurate Prophecy as to Our Population Now.

THIS revival of interest in long-forgotten heroes has turned the attention of historical students to Dr. Timothy Dwight's vacation "Travels in New England and New York." Dr. Dwight's case is a singular instance of the evanescence and uncertainty of literary aspiration or fame. President of Yale College at the beginning of the century, he was the most notable scholar in New England. His "Travels" were praised by eminent European critics as of intrinsic merit and calculated to confer on the author imperishable fame. Each "little book" of the four-volumed set is complete in itself. Each volume is crowded with matter of interest, clothed in a style at once pungent, quiet, dignified, and incisive.

The old scholar was a theologian and sermonizer of remarkable power. For years his discourses and massive theological discussions have been in our library and have inspired many an hour of study. But he himself thought he was a poet, and confidently expected that his claim to immortality would be supported by his verse. Among other productions he composed the "Conquest of Canaan," an epic in many books. But alas! his expectations and his dreams of immortal fame as a poet experienced the vicissitudes described in his couplet:

Uprose the dust; the skies were snatched from sight,
And death appalled hung o'er the growing fight.

As a poet he is snatched from the public eye for all time. In a letter which lies before me, President Dwight thanks his friend Noah Webster for defending him from the asperities of his critics. They were rather hard on him, it must be confessed. A famous one, to whom he refers, found him lacking in poetic insight and in soft and melodious flow of expression. He took these strictures with ill grace. For he had set his heart on being a poet and achieving fame in that direction. Yet the account of his travels are of beauty and enduring value bevond all else that he wrote.

The scholar and thinker, with that keen observation strengthened by long years of the homiletic habit, was wont to mount his horse and spend his vacations in excursions in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New York. The results of his extended tours are crystallized in these volumes. There are many curious bits of information picked up in the course of his wanderings.

He had a great admiration for the City of Boston and its cultivated inhabitants, but his antipathy for Vermont and Vermonters was most pronounced. They were a lot of "infidels, Universalists, and like immoral people," not for an instant to be compared with the lofty citizens of Connecticut in saintly and Puritanic zeal. But the limits of this article will permit only a few references to the many good things the great President found in his explorations of New York.

About a hundred years ago he discovered that the inhabitants of New York City were composed of "immigrants from New England, original Dutch and English settlers, immigrants from up the State, from Long Island, from Ireland, New Jersey, Scotland, Germany, England, France, Holland, and Jews." If he had lived until the present time, he might have added well-nigh every other country on the face of the globe.

Speaking of the streets of the New York of the early days of the century, he says: "The streets of New York have unhappily followed, in many instances, its original designation of a fishing village. The streets are generally wider and less crooked than those of Boston; but a great proportion of them are narrow and winding; there are spacious streets, however, on the west side; on the eastern side the streets are much less beautiful. * * * The mode of building in New York York is rather heavy, in that of Boston the appearance of lightness and airiness strikes the eye with peculiar pleasure." St. Paul's steeple was not excelled by any in the Union, the "front of the new Presbyterian Church in Wall Street was handsome," and "the City Hall is the most superb building in the United States."

He discourses at length on the various institutions of the city. The new Bridewell Prison came in for a large share of his commendation. Its elegance and adaptation for the purposes for which it was designed awoke his distinct admiration. He animadverts on the whipping-post, once an adjunct of its corrective discipline. He writes of it: "A whipping-post was erected a few years ago, but the infliction of the punishment was found to be so revolting to the feelings of the community that the post was removed." The picture of the convicts chained to wheelbarrows and working on the public roads between the city and the Village of Haerlem is very fascinating to this student of human nature.

Few realise as they fly along the Bowery in the swift electrics that it was once known as the Old Boston Road, or that in the long past the chaingang toiled over it to make it ready for the lumbering stage coach or the swift-footed post before the fleet horse of flesh had come in competition with the iron giant whose breath is steam and whose pulse is fire.

The venerable doctor found much to commend in the police regulations of the young city. What would strike the student of civics to-day with alarming force in a survey of the police control of the city came to what will appeal to the thoughtful in the exigencies on which we have fallen in our time: "You will easily believe that the police of every city must be efficacious or not according to the personal character of those with whom the power is lodged."

Our traveler put on record his appreciation of the leading traits of the citizens of what is now the greatest city in New World. He finds that their first trait is industry. Everywhere is witness borne to their energetic spirit. In the second decade of the century he beheld it in the number and beauty of the buildings, the numerous craft on the noble river, and in the immense population (119,057) which had centred here, prophetic of its magnificent history. But the economy of the people he found much less than their industry. To his simple Puritan eyes even in those days "a magnificent and expensive style of living was adopted by many." What would he have said of the lavish and princely style assumed by the descendants of many of those old timers?

In his investigations around the city he found out that in the book world "the sale of religious books was most profitable to the bookseller." But "the general attachment to learning is much less vigorous in this city than in Boston." Then, as now, at the head of the literary institutions of the city stood Columbia College. The buildings were then on Barclay and Murray Streets. In the blunt speech of the New Englander, "They were neither beautiful nor magnificent." He notes the fact that up to 1776 Columbia gave the degree of A. B. to 110 students. From 1780 to 1814, 502 were graduated from the institution, making in all up to that date 612 graduates.

It was recently that a prominent clergyman deplored the irreligious character of the present metropolis, lamenting over it for its abominations and as a city of fearful sin. In 1821 Dwight writes of it in these words: "Real religion was never more prevalent in New York than in the past few years. In proportion to its size it is not improbably a more religious city than any other in the world." Like Rome of Cicero's day, it has come to be the cesspool for all offscourings of the world, with all the ten thousand engineries for good that are constantly going forth from it.

The great mind of Dwight is witness to the broad and comprehensive views contained in his volumes. He was an ardent patriot and believer in the future of the Republic. Pessimists might decry and foretell disaster and ruin. Not so the man who was shaping one of the most influential educational centres of the country. In his enthusiasm on the destiny of the Republic he quotes Bishop Berkley's famous stanza:

Westward the course of empire takes its way,
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day:
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

Then he makes this prophecy regarding the growth of the Nation, which in itself shows the insight of the man. How near he is to actual facts the last census clearly reveals: In 1825, he declares, there will be a population in the Republic of 10,700,132. In 1850 this population will have increased, according to his estimates, to 21,400,264; 1875 will see sheltered under the folds of the flag within our borders 42,800,528, while in 1900 the Republic will embrace within its protecting arms 85,610,050 souls.

Surely the records of to-day, with the Stars and Stripes afloat on the Pacific and in the Antilles, and the mighty host that tells of prosperity and happiness from Golden Gate to Plymouth Rock, bear witness to the wisdom of the patriotic and liberty loving old Puritan pedagogue who foretold nearly a century ago of the glory that was yet to be.

He may not have liked what he believed to have been the moral character of the Vermonter of his day, and his pure spirit may have revolted from the ostentation and display of Vanity Fair in the metropolis of the New World, but there was one thing to which he held true, and that was the ultimate destiny of America.

FRANCIS E. MARSTEN.

Theodosia Burr Painted by Vanderlyn.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

To complete the information on the authenticity of portraits of Theodosia Burr, a reference to Parton's "Life of Aaron Burr," printed in 1858, New York, Mason Brothers, will show at the beginning of the volume, two steel portraits by E. Wright Smith, one of Aaron Burr, the other of his daughter.

On Page 64 is related the incident of the discovery of the boy genius Vanderlyn by Burr in Ulster County, N. Y., where the embryo painter was serving as a blacksmith's apprentice. He attracted the notice of Col. Burr by the facile manner in which he sketched Burr's wig—using the side of the house for canvas, and charcoal for brush.

Later Burr took the boy into his family, helped him to go to Europe, where Vanderlyn became great. The portraits in the book before me are copies of paintings by Vanderlyn in 1802, and should be true, as they were a labor of love by one of the greatest of America's painters. The same portraits by J. Vanderlyn are engraved by G. Parker in memoirs of Burr by Davis, New York, 1837, two volumes.

T. P. THOMPSON.

New Orleans, July 9, 1901.

Important surrenders in the Philippines give a peculiarly timely interest to Mr. Poultney Bigelow's book, "The Children of the Nations," which relates what other nations have done with their colonies in similar circumstances. The work is published by McClure, Phillips & Co.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair and slightly warmer; wind east to south.

VOL. L...NO. 16,073. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1901.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

KIOWA LAND DRAWING IS NOT A LOTTERY

Because Those Who Will Draw Prizes Give No Consideration.

LEGAL DEFENSE OF PLAN

Special Act of Congress Gave to the President Authority to Prescribe How the Reservations Shall Be Opened.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Interior Department has taken notice of the fact that the Government is charged with running a lottery in connection with the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Indian reservations to homestead settlement. The charge is denied, and Assistant Attorney General Van Devanter explains why the Federal law is not being violated.

"In the first place," says Mr. Van Devanter, "the mere fact that the element of chance may enter into the determination of the order in which applicants may present themselves at the registration office is not sufficient to constitute a lottery. The Government is not running a lottery; nor is the Government violating any statute or regulation against lotteries which it expects the public to obey.

"In a legal sense one essential feature of a lottery is the contribution by those who draw of some part of the prize which is to be drawn. In a lottery what one wins another loses. A valuable consideration is given in exchange for the privilege of a drawing. This element is lacking in this so-called lottery scheme of the Government. All comers are treated alike. It is only necessary to show that the applicant is duly qualified to become a homesteader; he then has an equal chance with all others to present himself at the registration office for entry. There is a line of applicants; the drawing may be said to assign a man his place in the line. If he is near enough to the front to get in his application before the lands are all taken, he is in position to become a settler; if he is too late, he has lost no rights nor any valuable consideration.

"It is idle to talk of the element of chance making it a lottery. The element of chance is bound to enter in. If it is a cane rush, a horse race, or a free fight, the element of chance comes in. The would-be settler takes a chance on getting shot, or being punched, or having his horse go lame, or die of sunstroke. He may be bound for the registration office on a railway train, and there may be a wash-out or an accident, and this unfortunate chance puts him at the foot of the line, and he arrives too late to get in his application. He has not been cheated of any of his legitimate rights, and has not participated in a lottery.

WHERE CHANCE ENTERS IN.

"There is nothing in the Federal statues against the mere resort to chance. There is a Federal provision that in redeeming part of an issue of bonds the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine by lot what bonds are entitled to the privilege of redemption. After the Mexican war the Government decided to reward certain veterans by distributing to them some of the public lands in Kansas. The allotment was made by means of a wheel like a roulette wheel, and to this day the lands are known as the wheel lands.

"In several cases there are Constitutional reasons for deciding by lot which Justice of the Supreme Court shall have the long term, when several are elected for terms of differing lengths. When Wyoming was admitted as a State the two Justices drew lots to see which should be Chief Justice. In Congress seats are chosen by lot.

"But if there were any question as to the legality of the drawing, it was removed by an act of Congress passed last Winter, providing for the opening of these lands. This gave the President authority to prescribe the manner in which these lands may be settled upon, occupied, and entered by persons entitled thereto, and the reason for delegating the authority is given, namely, 'To avoid the contests and conflicting claims which have hitherto resulted from opening similar public lands to settlement.' It is matter of history that Congress considered a law providing in detail for such a lottery drawing as has been arranged for; but fearing that the details had not received sufficient consideration, and in view of the fact that it was close to adjournment, it was deemed best to leave the details to the President and the Secretary of the Interior. The law gives the President ample authority even to operate a lottery, if it should be construed to be a lottery. This law is the latest act, and if it conflicts with previous legislation, the old law is repealed to that extent."

There are about 13,000 homestead sites to be distributed among no less than 50,000 applicants. The distribution will be determined by drawings, to begin July 29, at 9 A. M., at the El Reno and Lawton Land Offices, and to continue until the lands are all disposed of. The plan is to furnish each qualified applicant with a card bearing his name, description, and credentials of qualification. This card will be put into an unmarked envelope. The envelopes will be put into a hat or larger receptacle and shaken up. Then a committee of three chosen by the Secretary of the Interior will draw out the envelopes. Each will then be stamped by a duplex numbering machine. The first will be No. 1 and the card in the envelope will be taken out and the same number given it. The second one drawn will be No. 2, and so on, until 13,000 have been drawn and numbered. In the hat or other receptacle will remain 37,000 unnumbered envelopes. Their owners may go home. The owners of numbered cards will then be permitted to enter their claims in the order of their number.

HOMESEEKERS MAY FIGHT.

It is safe to predict that there will be about 37,000 homeseekers who will be dissatisfied with the lottery plan. There is already considerable talk of attacking in the courts the titles acquired in this manner. A test case will undoubtedly be made and carried to the United States Supreme Court in the hope of ousting the successful settlers, and reopening the lands to the rushers.

The Secretary of the Interior professes to have no doubt as to the legality of his drawing plan, and as to its equity he is thoroughly convinced. He does not think preference should be given to the reckless, the strong, or the criminally cunning, when it is possible to put all on the same basis and give them an equal opportunity. The moral effect of the spectable of the Government presiding over a game of chance is not troubling the department.

NEW WAY TO BLOW GLASS.

A German Discovers that by the Use of Compressed Air Large Vessels Can Be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Consul Hughes of Coburg, June 12, 1901, says in his report to the State Department that a new method of blowing glass by means of compressed air, by which glass vessels of an unusually large size can be produced, has been discovered by Paul Sievert, of Dresden. He describes the process as follows:

"The liquid glass metal is poured upon a cast-iron plate, and runs as far as the overreaching edge of the plate, where it hardens. The still refractory glass metal frees itself from the plate—the hardened edge remaining fast—and forms an elongated sack, the bottom of which rests upon a table.

"By means of a hollow cylinder and a plate pierced with holes, compressed air is conveyed to the sack, which, the table being lowered, is blown to the required size. The upper glass edge is then freed by the removal of the overreaching edge of the plate, and the table continues to sink. The finished vessel is then allowed to cool." Previous to this time, the Consul adds, concave glass could be blown to a size of only one hectoliter (26.417 gallons), but with the above method, bath tubs and large glass kettles can be made.

BOUGHT BY J. P. MORGAN?

Chilean Section of the Transandine Railroad Said to Have Been Sold to Him for £90,000.

VALPARAISO, Chile, July 13.—J. Pierpont Morgan has bought the Chilean section of the Transandine Railroad for £90,000.

According to several Chileans seen here last night, the Transandine Railroad is planned to connect the various railroads of Chile with those of the Argentine Republic, thus making possible a continuous trip by rail from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres. The Chilean section of the road, which is referred to in the dispatch, runs from Santa Rosa de los Andes to Juncal, the Argentine division, beginning at the latter point, where there is to be a great tunnel.

In 1885 a Mr. Clark obtained from the Chilean Government the right to build the road, receiving a promise of certain assistance in the undertaking from the national authorities. After having begun the work he obtained further aid financially, but despite that he failed in a few years, and three Chilean banks obtained control of the property. Recently it was announced that Chile was to buy the road from these banks and business men of the country looked upon the property and franchise as worth not more than half the amount paid for them by Mr. Morgan.

Those who are familiar with the subject, it was gathered last night, are of the opinion that if the Valparaiso report is correct, Mr. Morgan's purchase was due to his belief that Chilean values would rise considerably under the administration of the President-elect of the republic. Señor Riesco, who is known to be a man in sympathy with all public improvements, and one who will push railroad enterprises.

"In Chile," said a citizen of that country, "nearly all the railroads are owned by the Government, while those of the Argentine Republic are private property. Why the Chilean authorities did not buy the section of this road within their territory, as was planned, I do not know, but I think it was because of their desire to attract American capital into the country. It is the Government's avowed policy to favor American enterprises, and I suppose that, when the authorities were assured of Mr. Morgan's intention to get the road, they willingly abandoned the idea of making it Government property."

From Santa Rosa de los Andes to Juncal, over the Chilean section of the Transandine Railroad, is a distance of between sixty and seventy miles. Up to the present time the work of building the road has been desultory, and it is still a long way from completion.

HIGH PRICES FOR BROOM CORN.

They Have Gone Up Over a Hundred Per Cent. in the Last Six Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

ARCOLA, Ill., July 13.—The broom corn market is unsettled, and this year's product will command panic prices. It is safe to say that the acreage has decreased 55 per cent. The series of fires at Chicago, Paris, Casey, Mattoon, and Arcola destroyed several hundred tons of brush, and in consequence greatly stiffened prices.

Broom corn that sold six weeks ago at $35 to $40 a ton now finds a ready market at $80 to $100, the choice green self-working kind going at $110. Labor is very scarce, and as the crop must be gathered quickly this will prove a decided factor in keeping up prices.

Harvesting will begin on Sept. 1, and new brush promises to open strong at $120 a ton.

DAKOTA WHEAT INJURED.

Extreme Heat and Lack of Rain Also Doing Great Damage to Other Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 13.—A hot blast from the South which forced the temperature to 107 degrees yesterday got an early start this morning in South Dakota and Southern Minnesota and ran up the thermometer to 110 in shady places on the farms. Wheat is mostly in the milk. All reports from South Dakota and many from Southern Minnesota give the damage to wheat from heat at from 10 to 25 per cent. Many thousands of acres are said to have been destroyed.

The greatest injury appears to have been in Central South Dakota, where hot winds prevail and generally inflict great damage each year. Should the heat last two days more the damage will be heavy. North Dakota wheat is faring well, this being the first day of extreme heat in that State. Corn is affected, and will be seriously injured unless relieved by rain. Flax is in a condition that warrants the belief that there will be half a crop. Half a crop on the acreage planted this season will yield 50 per cent. more flax than any previous year.

NO RELIEF IN THE WEST.

Drought Remains Unbroken and Weather Bureau's Report Gives No Hope of Rain.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 13.—Despite local thunderstorms, accompanied by slight rainfall in Western Missouri last night, the drought that is burning up vegetation in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory is still unbroken. The Kansas City weather observer says:

"The atmosphere is so uniformly heated to such a great altitude that it makes precipitation almost impossible. Clouds may gather and a few drops of rain may fall, but the lower stratum of air is so hot that the raindrops would be transformed to vapor in passing through it."

There is no relief in sight, and the situation becomes worse each hour. Several days ago one-fourth of a corn crop in Kansas was hoped for. The estimate now must be still further reduced. Prayer for rain will be offered in scores of churches in Missouri and Kansas to-morrow.

The Kansas City live stock market is an index to the situation. Many feeders are holding back their cattle in the hope that rain will succor them. Each day, however, brings them nearer to the inevitable, and commission men are flooded with letters indicating that next week is the longest they can hold out. Ruling prices are the lowest in many years, and during the last few days the commoner grades of stock cattle could not be sold at any price.

Receipts during the week aggregated over 63,000, the heaviest ever made at this season of the year. As compared with the previous week there was an increase of 30,000, and 26,000 more than the corresponding week of last year.

Some of the dressed beef buyers said early in the week that their coolers were full and that they could not buy more until there should be an outlet for the accumulated dressed beef. The week's movement of hogs to the local markets was also the heaviest ever known. The total receipts were above 122,000 against 130,000 in one week of August, 1896, the best previous record. Unless rain shall come the supply may be still greater next week. Most packers believe, if it rains, there will be scarcely 50,000, but if it does not, twice as many may come.

Iced Tea-Ette makes a most delicious and sustaining drink for hot weather. Try it.—Adv.

20th Century Piano, $115; one price, saving $50. Terms $10 down, $1.50 weekly. ANDERSON & Co., 470 Fulton St., Elgin, N. Y.—Adv.

FOUR BADLY HURT IN TROLLEY CAR CRASH

Third Avenue Car Runs Into a Brewery Wagon.

Kegs Fall Among the Panic-stricken Passengers—Car Derailed Blocks Traffic on the Line.

One of the big trolley cars of the Third Avenue line, crowded to the limit of its capacity, while coming down town at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street last night, crashed into a loaded brewery truck which was vainly trying to get out of the way. Kegs rolled through the open windows among the terrified passengers in the transverse seats, the rear end of the truck was demolished, and the car bounded from the track and swung at right angles to the rails, bringing up with another slam against the elevated railroad pillars on either side of the street, completely blocking traffic on both tracks.

Four persons were so badly hurt that it was necessary to remove them to Harlem Hospital. They were:

Minnie Frisch, twenty-six years old, 231 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, right leg badly bruised, contusions on shoulders, suffering from shock; Matilda Goldsmith, fifty-four years old, same address, bruised about shoulders; John Wagner, twenty-one years old, 829 Columbus Avenue, head badly cut, and shoulder dislocated.

Mrs. Carrie Walker, twenty-four years old, wife of the conductor of the car, living at 1,652 Third Avenue, was severely bruised. She was taken from the wreck unconscious, having been struck by a keg.

Wagner was the driver of the truck. All the others were passengers. Mrs. Walker, who was taking a trip on her husband's car, was on one of the foremost seats.

The collision occurred at 8:45 P. M., at which hour on a Saturday evening the avenue is thronged. The crash was heard for blocks around, and brought hundreds running to the scene, many thinking that some great building had collapsed or that there had been an explosion. All the car windows were wide open and owing to this circumstance many casualties from flying glass were doubtless avoided. No arrests were made, and, the moterman disappearing soon after, no explanation of the accident could be obtained.

The wagon, however, was passing down town on the track when the car came up behind it. The motorman rang his gong without slowing up. Wagner started to pull his horses from the track and the front part of the wagon was clear of it when the car struck the rear at full speed. The motorman at that time was making desperate efforts to stop, and to many on the sidewalk it seemed as if the brakes had failed to work.

An error in the call took the ambulance to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and this caused delay in the relief of those who had been hurt. Many injured limped away before help arrived, and their names were not obtained. It was three quarters of an hour before the car could be moved from the position in which it stopped.

At midnight the brewery wagon, with both rear wheels gone and the whole back part shattered, still lay on its side on the pavement at the side of the street. It belongs to Rudolph Gelsner of 457 West Broadway.

STRONG'S RESIGNATION NOT YET ACCEPTED.

Secretary Root Orders the Young Officer to Explain His Conduct—Cannot Sail on the Nippon Maru.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary Root to-day telegraphed to Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong of the Quartermaster's Department directing him to send at once by mail a full explanation of his recent actions, and the causes that led to his resignation. Capt. Strong telegraphed his resignation late yesterday afternoon. It has not yet been accepted. Capt. Strong explained that he desired to resign because of financial reasons connected with the settlement of his father's estate.

Capt. Strong was to sail on the transport Grant, which is to leave San Francisco July 16. Before he sent his resignation he telegraphed to the War Department, asking permission to sail on the Nippon Maru instead of the Grant. The Nippon Maru is a commercial vessel, which is to leave San Francisco on Wednesday, and it is reported that a woman believed to be Lady Francis Hope is going on that vessel. Capt. Strong said he wanted to sail on the Nippon Maru so that he could stop over in Japan. His request was referred to the Quartermaster's department and denied. This telegraphic correspondence took place yesterday morning.

It is believed that Capt. Strong will be allowed to resign.

SNAKE BITES A SHOWMAN.

"Rattlesnake Pete" Gruber Thought to be Dying at Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 13.—With his body terribly swollen, "Rattlesnake Pete" Gruber lies in the City Hospital in what the doctors fear is a dying condition. This morning Gruber was bitten in the artery of the right wrist by a four-foot rattler. He had just opened a glass case which contains one hundred or more snakes, to remove the skin which a diamond rattler had shed.

"Stubler," cried Gruber to the manager of his show, "get the manganate. I'm bit."

Stubler rushed for the permanganate of potash. Gruber, in the meantime, pulled out his knife and endeavored to rip his wrist, but the blood had already carried the venom through his system, and when Stubler arrived Grubel was lying unconscious. He was hurried into an ambulance and taken to the hospital. Doctors injected morphine and permanganate for two hours before he recovered consciousness.

During his twenty years as a snake handler Gruber has been bitten scores of times. He slashes the bites with a knife and lets the blood carry the venom out. He was never before bitten in an artery. This is the season of the year when the snakes are shedding their skins. They are particularly vicious, and the slightest annoyance rouses them to fury.

It was not thought late to-night that Gruber would recover. He has lapsed into unconsciousness again.

THE MARQUETTE RELICS.

Discovery Has Resulted in a Legal Fight for Their Possession.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 13.—The Ann Arbor Railroad officials, through General Passenger Agent Kirby, to-day asked the Circuit Court to grant a temporary injunction restraining Charles Hoerts & Son from disposing of the Marquette relics, recently unearthed at Frankfort. Mr. Hoertz is the contractor for the big hotel upon the site of which the relics were exhumed, and he claims the relics.

A determined legal fight will probably result, as both parties are wealthy and anxious to possess these priceless treasures. The Kent Historical Society, of which Mr. Hoerts is a member, has made a bid for the Marquette trophy, which is believed to be genuine. It is 16 inches in height, and contains at least $800 worth of gold.

Saratoga, the new suburb of New York, can be reached in 3½ hours by the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited," and every mile of the way is along the historic Hudson River.—Adv.

A Magazine Supplement

24 PAGES,

ACCOMPANIES THIS ISSUE OF THE

NEW YORK TIMES.

MAYOR HARRISON ANGRY.

Chicago's Board of Review Wants Him to Explain Why He Has Less Personalty This Year than Last.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 13.—Mayor Harrison to-day was summoned to appear before the Board of Review at 2 o'clock next Tuesday to explain why his personal property schedule shows $2,000 less wealth owned by him than he acknowledged a year ago.

"Under the present financial conditions," said the Mayor, "a man who is honest and does not desire the Mayoralty for his own purposes is a fool to seek to be Mayor of Chicago. The Mayor can expect nothing but 'cussing' from people who expect and have a right to expect better things.

"I am reaching a point where I don't care whether I am a candidate for a fourth term or not."

The Mayor explained that he had asked the Board of Review to give him an opportunity to appear before them in regard to his schedule of personalty. Mr. Harrison scheduled in April the following property:

Money in the bank, $1,500; household furniture, $1,000; clocks and watches, $160; gold and silver plate, $500; diamonds and jewelry, $500; music box, $50; sewing machine, $10. Total—$3,720.

OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

Prussian Expert Says Foreign Governments Are Fast Acquiring Those Within Their Borders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Consul General Richard Guenther, at Frankfort, has reported to the State Department that Dr. A. von der Leyen, a railroad expert, has published some conclusions regarding the management of the Government railroads of Prussia. "He demonstrates," Mr. Guenther says, "that the example of Prussia in buying the private railroads and running them has contributed to popularize this system in other countries, and not only have the German States followed it, but almost all the other European countries have purchased the existing railroads.

"The Austrian railroads have to-day a mileage of almost 6,300; that of Hungary about 3,150 miles. Since 1882 a great change has taken place in Russia; of the then existing 14,000 miles of railroad only about 90 miles were owned by the Government. The total mileage in 1897 was about 24,300, of which 15,580 miles belonged to the Government. To this must be added the Government railroads in Finland and Asiatic Russia, the trans-Caspian, and the Siberian railroads.

"The Servian, Roumanian, and Bulgarian railroads are owned exclusively by their respective Governments. Of the Northern European kingdoms, Denmark has a Government railway system of 1,167 miles, and 525 miles of private railroads. Norway's railroads belong almost exclusively to the Government. Sweden has 2,303 miles of Government and 4,300 miles of private railroads. The Government has not yet succeeded in acquiring the latter, although efforts have been made to do so.

"Belgium, in 1896, through the purchase of the Grand Central Belge and some minor private roads, became the possessor of the whole Belgian railroad system. Holland acquired all the remaining private railroads in 1890; they are, however, operated by two private companies. The Italian Government purchased all private main railroads of Italy in 1885, and leased them for twenty years to private corporations. Mr. Von der Leyen states that both Italy and Holland have had unpleasant experiences with this arrangement.

"Switzerland, after long discussion, resolved by federal law, in October, 1897, gradually to purchase all the private railroads. On Jan. 1, 1901, the first federal railroads were operated by the Government. By agreements of 1883, the six large French private railroads had their rights recognized by the Government, and no change has been made in the policy in that country. The relatively small Government railroad system located between the Orleans and the Western railroads has remained intact. As the private railroads, however, have received large subsidies from the Government, and as they will revert to the State in the second half of the present century, they can hardly be considered purely private railroads.

"Of the countries which have a private railroad system exclusively, only England and the United States remain, and they are not likely soon to be changed."

He adds that it would be difficult to prove that the railroads of these two countries show more effeciency than the Continental ones.

"To an American traveling in Europe, however," adds the Consul General, "it is apparent that as far as comfort and convenience are concerned, the American railroads are far in the lead, and the English come next."

TRAINED NURSE INJURED.

She Is Knocked Down and Trodden by a Fractious Horse.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 13.—Miss L. H. Hawley, a trained nurse of St. Barnabas's Hospital, Newark, residing at 48 Walnut Street, that city, was seriously injured here this afternoon by being run down and trodden upon by a horse ridden by a young man who gave his name as Harry Dickinson and his residence as Roseville Avenue, Newark. Miss Hawley was standing on the crossing at Prospect Street waiting for a car when Dickinson's horse, which was said to be beyond his control, dashed into the little group of persons.

All managed to get away in time except Miss Hawley, who was knocked down and stepped upon by the horse. The injured woman was carried into a store, and later to the Orange Memorial Hospital, where it was found she had sustained a fracture of the collar bone and of three ribs and an ugly cut over the right eye caused by the horse's shoe. Her condition is serious. Dickinson has not been arrested.

Qualifying for International Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 13.—Capt. Robert D. Watson and Corp. Richard W. Evans of Company H qualified yesterday as members of the Second Regiment team, which will shoot in the international shoot at Sea Girt next month. Corp. Evans qualified to shoot on the 600-yard range by making a score of 33 out of a possible 35 on the 500-yard range. By making 30 on the 600-yard range, or 63 in all, Corp. Evans will qualify as a sharpshooter, and can shoot on the 800-yard range. If he makes a score of 32 in 35 on this he will become an expert, the highest qualification.

To accommodate passengers for Childwold, Saranac Inn, Saranac Lake, and Lake Placid, there will be an extra sleeping car on the New York Central's Adirondack Express Monday night for those points.—Adv.

STEEL STRIKE ORDERED, 75,000 MEN AFFECTED

Employes in Three Trust Plants Will Not Work To-morrow.

Workers and Corporations Fail to Reach Agreement After Three Days' Conference in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—After a three days' session the conference between representatives of the American Sheet Steel, American Steel Hoop, and American Tin Plate, subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, and the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, adjourned finally at 6 o'clock this evening without reaching an agreement. Less than an hour later President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association had wired the following order to all the Amalgamated lodges in the tin plate, steel hoop, and sheet steel mills of the country:

"Notify your men that the mill is on a strike and will not work on Monday, July 15."

For the present Mr. Shaffer says that only the three companies named will be affected, but later all the union men in the Federal Steel Company, National Steel Company, and the National Tube Company may be called out if it shall be found necessary to resort to extreme measures to win the fight. At the start it is claimed 45,000 skilled workmen 30,000 unskilled men, and indirectly many thousands more will be affected.

After the adjournment of the conference the following statement was given out by the officials of the three companies interested:

"The conferences between the Amalgamated Association and the Sheet, Hoop, and Tin Plate Companies failed to come to an agreement because the Amalgamated Association did not recede from its original position, which was that the three companies interested should sign for all the mills without regard as to whether these mills had in the past belonged to the Amalgamated Association or not. The manufacturers did not refuse their rights to organize, but, having many men in the mills not in the Amalgamated Association who do not wish to become association men, claimed they must respect these men in their wishes, as well as those who are members of the association.

"In order to effect a compromise, the manufacturers offered to sign for several mills, which have always in the past been out of the association. No compromise was offered by the Amalgamated Association. The American Tin Plate Company has only one non-union mill. They required the privilege to make a special scale for this mill and sign the same. This was refused, and the company was given to understand that men in all the tin mills would be called out, even though the scale has been signed for all the tin mills. The privilege requested above would settle all differences between the tin plate company and the Amalgamated Association."

It was after 6 o'clock when the members of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association filed out from the conference room. The members looked unconcerned, and when questioned as to the result of the day's work, declined to say anything. They referred the inquirers to President Shaffer, who, they said, was still in the conference room. A wait of nearly an hour developed the fact that President Shaffer had eluded the newspaper men and had taken a private exit. Warner Armes, Vice President of the American Tin Plate Company, and Vreyl Preston, on behalf of the American Steel Hoop Company, announced that they had but one statement to make regarding the conference. This was contained in the above communication.

Late this evening President Shaffer made public the folowing statement:

"On Friday afternoon the manufacturers made their first proposition for a settlement of this strike, in which they said, 'We agree to unionize the Old Meadow Mill in Scottdale, and in Saltsburg, by leaving it to the opinion of the men employed there, if such opinion is properly obtained.' This proposition was generally discussed, and this morning, before the conference adjourned for luncheon, we, the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association, submitted the following:

We hereby repeat our request that our scale be signed for all mills owned and controlled by the American Sheet Steel, the American Steel Hoop, and the American Tin Plate Companies, and believe that this should be conceded because it is, in our opinion, reasonable and just. We agree that if our scales are signed as stated above, to classify the Monessen plant of the American Tin Plate Company as a special mill, and arrange a scale in accordance therewith. Also, that there shall be a reconstruction of the scale for the mills working hoop and cotton ties exclusively, and we also agree that if our work of organizing mills outside of the possessions of the above companies should cause the shutting down of plants, or the calling out of men, there shall be no interference with the operation of the mills belonging to or operated by the American Sheet Steel Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, or the American Tin Plate Company during the scale year.

This agreement is to abrogate all contracts signed by the men of these companies in which they agree not to join or be connected with the Amalgamated Association or any other labor organization.

"After luncheon we were met with the following counter proposition from the manufacturers:

We agree to sign the scale for the following sheet mills: The Old Meadow Rolling Mill, Scottdale, the Saltsburg Mills, the Wood Mills in McKeesport, and the Wellsville Mills.

"Of course, this proposition was rejected, as it was considered no proposition at all, inasmuch as the Wellsville plant is organized to a man, and so is the Wood Mill in McKeesport. The conference adjourned soon after this, with regret expressed on both sides for the failure to reach an agreement."

STATIONARY FIREMEN'S STRIKE.

They Will Be Ordered Out in Pennsylvania To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 13.—Fully three-fourths of the stationary firemen of the State will be ordered on strike on Monday. The time granted their employers for acceding to the demands of the men for an eight-hour day expired to-night, and only a few have expressed their willingness to give in.

State President Mullahy says that the men who have granted the eight hours are manufacturers chiefly, and that none of the coal companies have agreed to it. In consequence it is likely that all the mines will be shut down, as the firemen, although only a few are employed at each mine, cannot be replaced by non-union men, without causing a strike of the engineers and the mine workers, both of which organizations have expressed their sympathy and offered the firemen financial and moral support.

National President Joseph W. Morton of Chicago is now on his way here and will arrive to-morrow. He has granted the State organization the right to order a strike, and the Executive Committee will meet here to-morrow to issue the order.

Iced Tea-Ette makes a most delicious and sustaining drink for hot weather. Try it.—Adv.

CASE OF EARL RUSSELL.

Likely to be Found Guilty—Attempt to Make Him Out a Persecuted Hero.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 13.—The forthcoming trial of Earl Russell is not a subject of large international interest, and would attract small notice if the offender were not a peer and about to be tried by the Lords.

It is not expected that the proceedings will last more than a day; probably Russell will be imprisoned for about six months. So little is there doubt of his technical guilt that one of his friends the other day expressed the opinion that the Earl had deliberately committed bigamy with a view to accepting the penalty as the easiest way out of the family troubles which had burdened him for years. This is an extravagant view, but not more so than that of some advanced Radicals, who have been striving to transform Russell into a persecuted hero, and induce correspondents here to stir up American indignation in his behalf, to what end it would be difficult to say.

There is even a press agent at work distributing rather silly typewritten copy, none of which thus far has got conspicuously in print here.

The latest accusation is that the King himself urged the prosecution, though if that be the truth, certainly it is nothing particularly to the sovereign's discredit.

PLANS OF EDWARD VII.

Visits the Grand Duke Michael—Length of His London Sojourn.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 13.—Although the King, it is now said, will certainly prorogue Parliament in person, he will not remain in London until Parliament rises, which will not be for a week after grouse shooting begins.

He is now making a "week-end" visit to his friend, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, at Keele Hall, Staffordshire. Michael was practically banished from Russia when he married Sophie, Countess of Merenberg, and lives in England much of the time, renting this year the famous old country seat of the Sneyd family.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN FRANCE.

Le Figaro Still Harping on the Fashoda Incident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 13.—The Boswell of President Faure, who has been publishing casual remarks relating to the Fashoda affair, seems to have succeeded in keeping up the anti-English feeling in France, which may be his object. This has been shown in the last week, when excitement was caused by the report that a British war vessel had been taking soundings in French waters. As a matter of fact, the soundings were in British waters, among the Channel Islands.

Le Figaro has found a sensation in the revelations, and a sensation was something that lately discredited paper sadly needed, but it does not seem to the unprejudiced reader that the moribund sheet of Faure's friend throws much new light on the Fashoda incident.

THE ALFRED MILLENARY.

Harvard Not on the List of University Participants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 13.—Only $7,500 is now needed for the completion of Hamo Thorneycroft's Alfred the Great Memorial in time for the celebration of the millenary in Winchester in the third week in September.

The list of the representative American universities which are to take part in that celebration was published to-day. It does not include Harvard, but all others of prominence are there.

Another Tunnel Road for Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 13.—Paris is to have another underground railway, crossing the city from north to south, from Montmartre to Montparnasse. The existing line was opened last year, crossing from east to west. The depth of the new road varies from 26 to 120 feet, the length will be four miles of electric traction, and the cost will be about $7,000,000.

Lord Leighton's House for a Museum.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 13.—It is likely that the Borough of Kensington will purchase the house of the late Lord Leighton as it stands, and all its contents, and keep it open as an art museum. The King has lately sent for exhibition there Leighton's "Procession of Cimabue's Madonna," his first exhibit at the Royal Academy.

Windsor Treasures May Be Sold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 13.—An inventory is now being taken of the articles of value remaining in Windsor Castle, and each is appraised by an expert. The story is that a large quantity of furniture and bric-a-brac, together with some pictures, will shortly be sold at auction. Such a sale should attract wide notice, and bring tremendous prices.

The Victoria Memorial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 13.—It is announced that the committee in charge of the Queen Victoria Memorial will make a public report next week. It is said that in deference to public opinion the committee will accept suggestions from other experts than the five to whom the work was originally limited. The scheme will be made known as soon as it receives the royal assent.

INS AND OUTS OF BRITISH POLITICS

Lord Rosebery's Busy Week Without Political Significance.

MR. ASQUITH HOLDS HIS OWN

Still No Indications that a United Opposition Is in Sight.

No Change in the King's Oath Likely to be Made at Present—Mr. Wyndham Again Calms the Nationalists—Orangemen Speak Their Mind.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 13.—Lord Rosebery was on hand. He took part brilliantly in a futile debate in the House of Lords on the King's declaration. He spoke with his accustomed eloquence and good sense at a medical banquet. He protested vigorously at a meeting of the Epsom Urban Council against private encroachment on public land. He corrected the proofs of an introduction he had written for a little book on Epsom and its surroundings. Presumably it was the noble lord himself who authorized a public contradiction of the report that he was about to wed Prince Leopold's widow, the Duchess of Albany.

Altogether the week was a lively and interesting one for the former leader of the Liberal Party, and the only man in sight now who might succeed, if he tried, in leading that organization out of the network of difficulties that beset it. But there was no hint of his influence in the somewhat amusing proceedings of the party council at the Reform Club, and that council, although many columns of words have been printed about it, really seemed to have no other important result than that set forth briefly in a comunication which The London Times prints this morning to the effect that the members of the club hope that no such meeting will ever again be held within its precincts. They say now that, so far from presiding at the Asquith love feast, Lord Rosebery refuses to break bread at that table, although he may issue a pronouncement of his views. There will be plenty of diners and speakers, however, as after the council it makes no difference what a Liberal statesman does or says, the members of the party having harmoniously agreed to disagree.

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MR. ASQUITH'S POSITION.

According to the most trustworthy judges, Asquith's position has been greatly strengthened, while the meeting also was a memorable triumph for Mr. Asquith's opponent, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, now popularly known as "C. B.," the genial public insisting on naming all the statesmen of which it is aware. The effect of the meeting has been to convince unprejudiced observers that the present Government of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists will remain in power a long while. There are those who dare to say that the Ministry would like to be relieved, but there is no hope for them in view of the present Liberal muddle. The present political catastrophe may be the direct outcome of Gladstone's policies, as the Tory papers have been saying this week at the instance of Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire. Or, the Liberal demoralization may be due to the fact that the nation does not desire peace, honest finance, and social reform. The latter view is taken by D. Lloyd George, the distinguished and voluble Welsh statesman; Mr. Asquith will have his dinner next Friday, with Sir Edward Grey presiding, and the night will be full of eloquent congratulation, but the country will still eschew peace, honest finance, and social reform.

John Redmond said the other day that the Government majorities, which have been normal lately, thanks to the activity inspired by Lord Salisbury's influence, might easily have been wiped out several times this session. But his contingent of Nationalists has never desired to bring about a resignation of the Ministry, some members of which, he believed, would be only too glad to be relieved of their difficulties.

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THE CORONATION OATH.

While the debate in the House of Lords on changes in the King's declaration came to nothing, as debates in the upper house so frequently do, it was extremely important as indicating the trouble likely to be encountered if an attempt were made to modify the old coronation oath. The difficulty of coming to a satisfactory agreement on any one form of oath seems almost insurmountable. The Lord Chancellor, a low churchman, was found to be as opposed to the recently suggested compromise as the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Catholic lords.

Lord Grey, the chief spokesman of the latter, protests against insulting the feelings of twelve millions of loyal subjects, hints that the prejudices of Mohammedans are treated more gently than those of the Canadian and Irish Catholics, and declares that the amended oath would exactly suit any Buddhist or Kafir, the Mahdi or the Emperor of China. What he means is simply that he wants the King to forego the declaration of his Protestantism altgether. The Lord Chancellor, on the other hand, would be satisfied with the simple declaration of that Protestantism and a pledge that the King will support the

Church of England, and that it shall be Protestant.

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NO "DECLARATION" BILL YET.

It seems likely now that the whole matter will be held in abeyance until the next session. Probably the King will have the old oath in his coronation service. The Lords committee is not prepared to introduce a bill now, the suggestions it made having received hostile criticism from every point of view. Cardinal Vaughan and the Bishops of the Roman Roman Catholic Church in England have issued a memorandum in which they implore Parliament not to encroach upon the domain of theology and single out doctrines "professed by the majority of Christians" for denunciation by the sovereign on his accession to the throne. These Bishops said that it would be "an act of national folly to begin this century by raising a storm of religious anger and indignation that would grow in extent and gather in intensity throughout the empire."

The Cardinal's new palace in Westminster, by the way, is now finished, and he will have his first "at home" there Monday afternoon. Cardinal Vaughan is the first of the English Cardinals to make much of the social side of life; his receptions and parties are always largely attended by persons of great social repute, not necessarily Catholics; he goes much into society and is interested in art and literature. The new palace adjoins the Catholic Cathedral, which is not yet dedicated.

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THE BOYNE IN PARLIAMENT.

The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was accidentally the occasion of a lively debate in the House of Commons in which many of the Nationalist members took part, and Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, once more exhibited his skill in throwing oil on troubled waters. The subject was the Irish education bill, and the recent resignation of the Archbishop of Dublin from the School Board because he could not work in harmony with his Protestant associates was too good an opportunity for Timothy Healy and some of his fellows to miss; they even threatened a revolution. Mr. Wyndham quoted the old saying that revolutions arise not from small occasions, but from great causes. The occasion seemed very small to Mr Wyndham, but doubtless the cause of Catholic education in Ireland is a great and growing one, although the tactics of the Nationalists in Parliament are not likely to help it any.

Friday's proceedings in Belfast and elsewhere in the North of Ireland led to no disorder, although Orangemen everywhere made the most of their day and denounced in public the United Irish League, the proposed Catholic University, the suggested reformation of the King's oath, and the plan for the compulsory purchase of land.

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THE ROYAL TITLE BILL.

No progress has yet been made with the bill altering the royal title, and it is believed that no attempt is to be made to hurry such a bill through this session. The papers are already making a leading topic of the coronation ceremonies, the route of the procession, and hotel accommodations. It is believed now that there will be two royal processions—one short, on the day of coronation directly from Buckingham Palace through the Mall to Whitehall and the Abbey, the other, over the long route of the last jubilee procession, the next day.

E. A. DITHMAR.

LONDON MUSIC AND PLAYS.

Changes in the Opera—Clyde Fitch's New Comedy—Plans for "The Tempest" Revival.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 13.—David Bispham sang Iago in Verdi's "Othello" at short notice for the first time last Wednesday night in Covent Garden and achieved a genuine success, both by his musical and dramatic treatment of the arduous rôle. Bispham visits the United States two weeks in the Autumn only to sing at the Worcester festival.

On account of Mme. Melba's indisposition there will be some changes in the opera programme next week. Calvé will sing in both "Carmen" and "Faust."

In Edouard Laro's "Le Roi d'Ys" on Wednesday Suzanne Adams, Plançon, and the French tenor, Jerome, have principal parts. Jerome sang here for the first time last week. He is accounted a capable singer of some power and charm, with a bad tremolo.

The title of Clyde Fitch's new comedy, in which Annie Russell will act at the Lyceum in New York next Winter and probably here in the Spring, is "The Girl and the Judge." It is not a society play, but the scene is laid in the America of the present hour.

Beerbohm Tree has already begun work on his elaborate revival of Shakespeare's "Tempest," which will be brought out at Her Majesty's Theatre in October. Tree will act Caliban, Lily Brakton Miranda, and Viola Tree, just seventeen this week, Ariel. Miss Tree is very tall and slight and an uncommonly pretty girl. Tree is very anxious to secure Forbes-Robertson for Prospero, but that actor has taken time in all the large provincial cities for an Autumn starring tour.

Pinero's new serious comedy, on which he has been working nearly two years, goes into rehearsals at the Garrick Theatre about the first of August. Fay Davis, who created the rôle of Fay Juliani in "The Princess and the Butterfly," will have an important rôle.

Evelyn Millard will play Francesca to George Alexander's Paolo in Stephen Phillips's tragedy at the St. James's Theatre about Christmas. The part of Lucretia has been offered to Ada Rehan.

Julie Opp is about to retire from the St. James's Theatre Company and may appear in New York next Winter.

Henry V. Esmond is now finishing a serious modern play for Lewis Waller, which is said to be his most ambitious work thus far.

Droll little Mr. Penley has reopened his pretty theatre in Holborn district in defiance of warm weather and revived "Charley's Aunt."

Charlie Wyndham has now formally and publicly promised to produce next September a play called "The Mimmy and the Humming Bird," which he has had by him a long while. The author is Isaac Henderson, a son of a former publisher of The New York Evening Post, and for long a resident of England. Mr. Henderson has written two novels and one other play, "Agatha," which was wretchedly acted in New York some years ago. Robert Taber will have an important rôle in the new piece.

For the Winter term the Comédie Française has a new comedy by Henri Lavedan called "Le Marquis de Priola," while a tragedy called "Murat," by Georges Duval, will be produced at the Odéon.

E. A. D.

Maude Adams to Play Rosalind.

LONDON, July 13.—Charles Frohman announces that in the course of the next season at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, Maude Adams will produce "As You Like It," playing Rosalind. Sydney Brough will impersonate Orlando. Miss Adams will open with Barrie's new comedy.

HUMID DAYS IN LONDON.

Silk Hats and Frock Coats Out of Favor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 13.—A few humid days this week, with tolerably high temperature, set Londoners to talking again about the "American invasion," this time of weather. It is actually true that silk hats and frock coats were out of favor in Piccadilly and Pall Mall, and conservative Britons dressed comfortably; but outing clothes have long been highly favored by middle-class clerks, who take to tan leather or canvas shoes and straw hats early in April nowadays, when visiting Americans wear overcoats.

The worst of London's mild, little hot spell is now over, and cool breezes blow to-day. It is undoubtedly true, though, that heat is harder to bear here than in New York.

ENGLISH CRICKET CRITICISED.

Arthur Mold's Bowling Comes in for Much Mild Censure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 13.—It is said that the topic most keenly discussed in the houses of Parliament on Friday was the "no-balling" of Arthur Mold, the cricketer, one of the most famous of living bowlers, who, in the opinion of Phillips, the Anglo-Australian umpire, frequently throws the ball instead of bowling it.

Last year a number of bowlers were officially barred from participation in the country cricket matches, because of this fault, but the technical correctness of Mold's delivery has not hitherto been assailed, although his bowling has long been privately held open to suspicion.

Otherwise the week's cricket was uncommonly interesting, and the Yorkshire eleven are now so far ahead of all other contestants in the county matches that their final victory is practically sure.

Horace Hutchinson, an old cricketer, also known as an urbane humorist in golf literature, excites the ire of young cricketers by the published statement that English cricket has fallen off in bowling, while it is not as good as it ought to be in other departments. We field as well as our fathers did, he says, but intimates that much better might be done. The youngsters declare that it is difficult to bowl men out to-day because the cricket fields are so much truer and better cared for than they used to be.

TO IMPROVE CONEY ISLAND.

Woman's Branch of the Brooklyn City Missions Will Wage War on Vice.

The Woman's Branch of Brooklyn City Missions, shocked by reports of its representatives who have looked into the matter, has resolved to attempt to improve conditions at Coney Island and save young girls from the temptations there. The organization has adopted the following resolutions relative to the matter:

Whereas, The condition of affairs at Coney Island has long been an offense to morality and all respectable, law-abiding citizens of Greater New York, and a disgrace in the eyes of the country and the world; and

Whereas, Of late years there has been a startling increase of immorality, with the addition of established schools of vice, so that affairs seem to have reached a climax which calls for united and determined action; therefore,

Resolved, That the Woman's Branch of City Missions invite the Committee of Fifteen, the Woman's Anti-Vice Committee, all kindred organizations, and all law-respecting citizens to unite with them for the purpose of putting an end to existing conditions, which have not only virtually destroyed the only Summer resort of thousands of respectable families, but have accomplished the ruin of multitudes of homes, through the seductive temptations offered to the young.

Mrs. William Hughes, who for several years has carried on independent religious work at Coney Island, has consented to represent the society there, to visit the court, and care for young girls. The society intends to offer protection to the innocent and help to those who desire to lead a better life, through its representative, Mrs. Hughes. A fund for carrying on the work is now being raised. Mrs. E. E. Chivers of 750 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, has consented to act as Treasurer of the fund.

SOL BERLINER'S DEBTS.

Consul to the Canaries Files a Petition in Bankruptcy—Liabilities, $51,353; Assets, Nil.

Solomon Berliner, United States Consul to the Canaries, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy. Prior to 1898 Mr. Berliner was engaged in the tobacco business with his late father, under the firm name of Julius Berliner & Son. Relatives were engaged in the same trade, the firm being M. & E. Solomon.

Julius Berliner, using the firm name, indorsed a lot of accommodation paper for the Solomons, who failed. These notes, aggregating $23,595, are held by several banks, including the National Park, the Importers and Traders', the United States Trust Company, and the New York Life Insurance Company. Mr. Berliner's total liabilities are $51,353, all contracted prior to Jan. 1, 1898. Mr. Berliner says he has no assets save some clothing, for which he claims exemption.

Goldrogle, Cohn & Lind, attorneys for Mr. Berliner, said yesterday that when Mr. Berliner came home from the Canary Islands one of his creditors, Louis Neugass, who obtained a judgment against him for $437 in 1892, started to serve papers in supplementary proceedings upon Mr. Berliner, and other creditors also began such proceedings, and the case was to come up to-morrow in court. There was a race to see who would get in first, whether the creditors would get him under examination, or whether he would get a stay of these proceedings. His attorneys yesterday obtained from Judge Thomas of the United States District Court an order staying the supplementary proceedings in the State Courts, as it is the policy, they said, of the United States Courts not to permit a United States Consul here on a vacation to be harassed by creditors holding State claims.

Three Sailors Injured in a Storm.

Three members of the crew of the bark J. E. Graham, which came into port yesterday, were severely injured in a storm encountered by the vessel on July 10 in latitude 35.18, longitude 73.30. The second mate had two of his ribs broken. During the hurricane an entire set of sails was lost, and it was necessary to cut away the main-topgallant mast and the foreroyal mast.

DIRIGIBLE BALLOON STANDS SEVERE TEST

M. Santos-Dumont Again Circles the Eiffel Tower.

FAILS ON HIS RETURN TRIP

Imperfectly Regulated Motor Responsible for Accident—Aeronaut Rips Silken Bag and Descends Safely.

PARIS, July 13.—M. Santos-Dumont again demonstrated to-day that with wind and weather favorable it is possible to steer a balloon which has arisen several hundred feet above the surface of the earth. He failed to accomplish what he set out to do, but this was owing to a defect in the machinery. He will try for the Deutsch prize a week from now. This prize amounts to 100,000f., and it is offered for a dirigible balloon—that is, a balloon that can be directed or steered.

The trip to-day was to have been made from St. Cloud to the Eiffel Tower and back. The first half of the journey was entirely successful, and demonstrated the fact that the daring Brazilian aeronaut has his machine well in hand under ordinary conditions. He left St. Cloud at 7:40 A. M., and reached the tower in fifteen minutes, gracefully circling it. On the return trip the motor failed, and, to avoid disaster, the aeronaut made a quick descent. He was not hurt.

Many spectators had congregated on the platform of the Eiffel Tower to watch the trial. They cheered the aeronaut as he rounded the tower. The wind, which was lacking during the first part of the trip, sprang up after M. Santos-Dumont started on the return journey, and was probably responsible for the collapse of his machinery, as the balloon was seen to turn partly over on its side.

It is calculated that but for the accident the trip from the Parc de Meudon around the tower and back would have been accomplished in fifty minutes.

Before making the ascension M. Santos-Dumont said: "My present balloon differs somewhat from any other that I have ever built. It will consequently require several ascensions before I will be able to properly handle or control its movements. One does not try a new vessel in a storm, and if to-day is not favorable I shall postpone my trip."

The aeronaut did start, however, with a light westerly breeze. When the word to let go was given the balloon rose, maintaining its horizontal position and perfect equilibrium until the height of sixty feet was reached. Then Santos-Dumont pointed the head of the car in the course he wished to take, and it ascended spirally in the direction of the Eiffel Tower. Loud cheers greeted this successful departure. The balloon disappeared behind trees, and after being hidden from sight for forty minutes it reappeared on the home journey, traveling at an extraordinary rate of speed. A few moments would have brought the aeronaut back to the place of departure, when suddenly the balloon stopped short and its speed to revolve. Consternation then prevailed among the members of the Aero Club committee, under whose auspices the test was made. Some one exclaimed:

"He is done for."

But the balloon was carried slowly by the breeze toward the grounds of the Aero Club until it was overhead. The drag rope, however, was out of reach, and before the balloon could be lowered to the grasp of those on the ground it was blown back to the Bois de Boulogne, where the aerial traveler ripped its silken sides and descended in a clump of trees.

M. Santos-Dumont, as he climbed down from the tree where his balloon was caught, was questioned about what had occurred.

"My motor was badly regulated and suddenly refused to act when I was preparing to descend," he said. "I saw at once that unless some action was promptly taken the balloon would be carried away by the wind, so I ripped the silk in order to come down immediately. All had gone well on my trip up to that moment. I did not succeed entirely this time, but I hope to be more fortunate with my next attempt. I am not bruised or hurt in any way."

THE FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.

Open-Air Balls All Over Paris Last Night—The Review at Longchamps Race Course To-day.

PARIS, July 15.—Paris is gayly beflagged to-night in anticipation of the national fête to-morrow, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile. Throughout the city, especially in the districts inhabited by the middle and working classes, open air balls are being held in almost every square and in the spaces at cross streets, where bandstands have been erected.

Central positions, such as the Opera Square and the Place de la Bourse, are elaborately decorated with bunting and Chinese lanterns, while in the poorer quarters a few planks placed on barrels or a wagon draped with the national colors and ornamented with a half dozen lanterns serve as a stand for a scratch orchestra, around which workingmen and their families will dance the night long.

The spell of sultry weather which has prevailed for a week past was broken by a heavy hailstorm this afternoon, and to-night the weather is fine and cool. The terraces in front of the cafés are crammed with holiday makers, and dancing is already in full swing.

There will be a children's fête, open-air games, and other amusements in the working people's quarters to-morrow afternoon, and displays of fireworks will be given and music and dancing will be resumed in the evening.

The festivities will be continued on Monday, which, although the authorities have refused to declare it an official fête day, will be kept as a holiday by most Parisians.

The change in the temperature this afternoon is hailed with satisfaction in view of the grand annual review at the Longchamps race course, which takes place to-morrow afternoon. An unusual attraction at the review will be the presence of the members of the Moorish mission, attired in striking Oriental costumes. There will participate for the first time a company of military cyclists, who have just ridden to Paris from Sedan in three days. They ride specially made bicycles, which can be folded in thirty-five seconds and carried on the backs of the men. They will march past President Loubet to-morrow, first with their bicycles on their backs and then mounted.

A big procession of cyclists and automobiles carrying torches and Japanese lanterns left the Latin Quarter to-night and rode to the Bois de Boulogne. Those taking part in the procession will return to the city for the midnight ball.

NEW YORK FENCHMEN'S FETE.

Benevolent Society Celebrates the Fourteenth at Harlem River Park.

The French Benevolent Society of New York yesterday, at Harlem River Park, celebrated the national fête of France, which occurs to-day. The fete began in the afternoon, when a celebration was held for children, at which there were dances, games, and lunch.

In the evening there was a concert in the garden, followed by a grand reception in honor of M. E. Bruwaert, French Consul General. He was escorted to the platform by the Lafayette Guards and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Section of Veterans of the Army and Navy of France. M. Bruwaert was introduced by Xavier Dietlin, Vice President of the society, and in a speech congratulating the French and American Nations upon their friendship, he presented a French flag to the society.

Other speakers were G. Velton, assistant to the Consul of France; M. W. Tepiow, Consul General of Russia; Joaquin Vela, Consul General from Guatemala, and Prof. M. A. Cohn of Columbia University.

After the speaking there was a ball and a concert in the garden, followed by fireworks and refreshments.

Max Regis in Another Row.

ALGIERS, July 13.—Max Regis, the anti-Semite Mayor of Algiers, in the course of a meeting of the Council to-day, accused the Prefect of Algiers of complicity in the recent attempt to assassinate the anti-Semites. Uproar ensued and the sitting was suspended. It is expected that a duel will be fought as a result of the incident.

PRUSSIAN POLES ACTIVE.

The "National Fund" Amounts to $46,000—Great Interest in Trials of Students.

BERLIN, July 13.—In the complete absence of other political interests this week, the trial at Posen of the thirteen Polish students, charged with belonging to secret political societies at various German universities, attracts much attention. The examination of the accused students has not up to the present time, developed many sensational features. They all deny the charges of participation, knowingly, in illegal societies. The most sensational feature of the trial, so far, has been the throwing up of their briefs by the leading lawyers for the defense as a protest against the rigid limitations prescribed to them by the court.

The trial was to-day adjourned to allow the commission conducting it to take the testimony of Students Bolewiki (at Cracow) and Milowski, (at Zurich.)

In connection with the Posen trial, the German newspapers print information concerning the Polish National Fund, with headquarters in Switzerland, which was collected chiefly among American Poles. This fund now amounts to about $46,000, and continues to grow rapidly. The purpose of the fund, as stated by the Polish Managing Committee, is that it be used at a given moment with all its power in support of a decisive political action.

Other developments of the past week indicate further Polish activity. Besides the decision of the German authorities to prosecute sixty Polish students at Thorn, West Prussia, charged also with being connected with Polish political organizations, the Polish voters in the by-election at Duisburg, on the Rhine, refused to vote for the Centrist candidate unless a pledge were given to support the plan of holding Polish religious services every Sunday in the Roman Catholic churches.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S ABILITY.

Ambassador Meyer Says He Is a Wonderfully Intelligent Sovereign.

LONDON, July 13.—George V. L. Meyer, United States Ambassador to Italy, is staying for a few days in London, en route for Boston. In an interview to-day he said:

"Before leaving Rome I had an hour's audience with the King. Not only did he express the most cordial friendship toward the United States, but he surprised me by his intimate knowledge of our institutions. The conversation happened to turn to a comparison of the United States Constitution with those of other countries, and I soon found that the King knew almost as much about ours as I do myself. He is a wonderfully intelligent sovereign.

"Naturally I cannot say much about the likelihood of the continuation of the Triple Alliance. I believe the treaty expires in 1903, and then it will be time enough to talk.

"Signor Zanardelli, the Italian Premier, has certainly surprised every one by his outspoken utterances. He appears to have met the political crisis with remarkable ability. The relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal continue as they have done for thirty years. The last time I saw the Pope he looked wonderfully well.

"The question of the Philippines excites keen interest in Rome. Archbishop Chapelle, who, I believe, is still there, has given the Vatican the benefit of his experience in those islands, and doubtless has done much to explain the religious questions which puzzle the Catholic authorities. Archbishop Chapelle will return to New Orleans in about a month."

Reverting to American business prospects, Mr. Meyer said:

"The home coal interests are making strenuous efforts to get their product into Italian ports, with apparently fair chances of success, which are not a little improved by Great Britain's imposition of a coal tax, though American coal is still greatly handicapped by a lack of merchant marine."

Mr. Meyer will sail for the United States next Wednesday.

ANDRADE MUST WORK.

Ex-President of Venezuela Says One or Two Revolutions Do Not Hurt.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 15.—Ex-President Ignacio Andrade of Venezuela, who arrived here on Thursday from New York, denies that he had been interested, with other Venezuelans, in raising a fund for political purposes. He said he was no longer concerned in Venezuelan politics, that his property is mortgaged, and that he must now work for a living, as he did before he was President of Venezuela.

When asked if he was not interested in a revolutionary movement in Venezuela, Gen. Andrade replied:

"Yes, a change of Government is indispensable, and one or two revolutions do not injure a country."

SENATOR LODGE IN LONDON.

Statement Regarding Chairmanship of Foreign Relations Committee.

LONDON, July 13.—United States Senator Lodge has arrived in London, but will stay here only a few days, then proceeding to Baireuth, and returning here in September. In the course of a conversation the Senator said:

"This is purely a holiday trip. I do not intend to meet any British statesmen or to discuss any matters connected with foreign affairs. As regards the Nicaragua Canal, I suppose there will be a lot more talking before anything is done.

"The matter of the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee is merely one of seniority. If Senator Frye retains his other Chairmanship, then Senator Cullom may take the position. If Mr. Cullom retains his other Chairmanship, I shall be head of the Foreign Relations Committee. What Senators Frye and Cullom intend to do I do not yet know."

THE CANAL NEGOTIATIONS.

British Officials Deny that They Have Reached a Definite Phase.

LONDON, July 14.—It is officially stated that cable dispatches announcing that the Nicaragua negotiations have reached a definite phase and that United States Ambassador Choate is conferring with Lord Pauncefote and the Marquis of Lansdowne are utterly without foundation.

According to this official information, the only stage reached is that of consultation between Lord Lansdowne and Lord Pauncefote, and the British Ambassador to the United States will have to see the Foreign Minister a good many more times before the affair is ready to put before the Cabinet.

It is also said that Mr. Choate has not been and is not likely to be consulted at all.

B. O'N. MURPHY A BANKRUPT.

A Son of the Late D. T. Murphy—Petitioning Creditor His Divorced Wife.

LONDON, July 13.—Bertram O'Neil Murphy, son of the late Daniel T. Murphy of San Francisco, and brother of Lady Wolseley, wife of Sir C. M. Wolseley, appeared in the Bankruptcy Court yesterday, the petitioning creditor being his divorced wife, who has judgments against him aggregating £5,000.

With respect to the alimony allowed by the court when the couple were divorced in 1894, Murphy, in the course of his examination, said that never since his divorce had he paid a penny toward the maintenance of his wife and child, and, although until last June his brother in San Francisco had given him an allowance of £1,500 yearly, his father had disinherited him. Murphy also said a certain solicitor in London was now supporting him, and he denied the use of aliases, although he admitted that he might have been known by the name of Mudie.

The newspapers are using the occasion of Murphy's appearance in court to reprint the stories of his clandestine marriage in 1891 with a daughter of the late Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, and the kidnapping of his child in 1894.

CRISPI SERIOUSLY ILL.

NAPLES, July 13.—Signor Crispi, the celebrated statesman, is seriously ill.

To Adopt American Telephone System.

BERLIN, July 13.—The German postal authorities, having experimented for a year in Berlin with the American automatic telephone system, have decided to establish this system permanently.

Liner Ashore on Chilean Coast.

CONCEPCION, Chile, July 13.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Talca is badly grounded at Puchoco.

BRITISH PUBLIC AROUSED

Disgusted at the Suppression of South African News.

KITCHENER NOW CRITICISED

He May Be Succeeded by Gen. Sir Bindon Blood—War Office Worried Over the Censor's Mistake.

LONDON, July 14.—The Vlakfontein incident has come near to spelling "Waterloo" for the Government.

An apparently unimportant detail, the censorship of one newspaper dispatch, seems to have had the effect of crystallising all the widely differing sorts of public dissatisfaction concerning the conduct of the war in South Africa. This dissatisfaction has long been pent up, and now finds free vent; not, strangely enough, through the columns of the Opposition newspapers, but in the Government journals.

For months past the public belief in and admiration of Lord Kitchener have been waning; now he is openly and severely criticised. A rumor, which cannot be substantiated, is current that he will shortly be succeded in the command of the British forces in South Africa by Gen. Sir Bindon Blood, who has been operating in the Eastern Transvaal. Should this change take place, it would probably be chiefly due to the differences of opinion existing between Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener, and it would be announced in the form of the promotion of Kitchener, accompanied by the statement that the operations in South Africa no longer justify the presence there of an officer of his seniority.

There is little doubt that Lords Milner and Kitchener have had several disagreements, and the High Commissioner does not want to return to South Africa as long as the hard, high-handed Kitchener remains in control there.

Amid the storm of disapproval resulting from the Vlakfontein affair, and which the Government's supporters are pouring out upon the War Office on account of the suppression of news and the flagrant vagaries of the censorship, the Liberal Party, through its hopeless differences of opinion, is obliged to sit supinely and see one of the best opportunities ever offered to it pass out of its hands.

The extraordinary spectacle has been presented of an advanced Radical newspaper, The Daily News, patting the War Office and Lord Kitchener on the back for suppressing the news of the Boer murder of British wounded, while The Times and other Government organs say the feeling aroused among the general public, who have up to this time blindly and enthusiastically supported the Government's war policy, can scarcely be estimated.

Officials of the War Office are more worried now than at almost any previous time since the war began, and they are working strenuously to atone for and explain the mistake. The incident has awakened in the public mind an eagerness, most unfortunate for the Government, to know the details of operations, and an ever-increasing dissatisfaction with the progress of British arms in South Africa.

Prominent members of the Conservative Party believe that if their party had to go to the country now it would be defeated, provided a semblance of opposition could be mustered.

In this connection there is some talk of the possibility of a new Liberal organization, consisting of a combination of the old Liberal-Unionists and the Liberal-Imperialists. Many members of these parties would like to see a Cabinet including Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Devonshire, (President of the Council,) Joseph Chamberlain, (Colonial Secretary,) and H. H. Asquith, (leader of the Liberal-Imperialists,) which some men believe may eventually be feasible.

Sir Bindon Blood is a relative of Neptune Blood, who last May 23 married Mrs. Perot, divorced wife of William Yates Perot of Baltimore, and the central figure of the sensational Perot abduction case. Sir Bindon is in his sixtieth year, and is an Irishman. He served with distinction in many campaigns.

Sir Bindon has not been in South Africa long. He arrived there from India last February, and has done excellent work in the Transvaal since he took command of a brigade there.

The London papers, in retailing the report that Gen. Blood will succeed Lord Kitchener, almost invariably take the opportunity of saying that "new blood is required in South Africa."

TREATY SHORE DEAD-LOCK.

British Officials Almost Despair of Coming to an Agreement with France.

LONDON, July 13.—It now seems that there is small probability of an agreement being reached between France and Great Britain over the Newfoundland question.

The negotiations have not been broken off, but they have progressed so little that Downing Street is inclined to regard them as almost hopeless.

SEVERE STORMS IN EUROPE.

Damage Done by Lightning in United Kingdom—Queen of Belgium Overcome by Heat.

LONDON, July 13.—The extreme heat which has prevailed here for the past few days has been followed by terrific thunderstorms in many parts of the United Kingdom. Much damage has been done by lightning, and the torrential fall of rain, the streets in some places being impassable.

Reports of similar thunderstorms have reached here from Berlin and other places on the Continent.

BRUSSELS, July 13.—Queen Marie Henriette fell a victim to the extreme heat which prevailed yesterday. Her Majesty was playing croquet in the grounds of her villa at Spa when she was overcome and fell. She was carried indoors, and soon recovered consciousness.

Her Majesty's physician, however, was summoned to Spa to attend her.

THE COMING GREAT STRUGGLE.

J. W. Bookwalter, Who Has Been Cycling in Europe, Thinks It Will Be Between Urban and Rural People.

LONDON, July 13.—John W. Bookwalter of Ohio, who sailed for the United States on the Hamburg-American Liner Columbia yesterday, spent a few days in London this week after a two-thousand-mile bicycle trip through Southern Europe. He traversed Italy almost from end to end, crossed the Apennines, went over the St. Gothard range, and wheeled over the mountainous roads of Switzerland.

Mr. Bookwalter spent the greater part of his time living among and studying the peasantry, and he is thoroughly convinced that a crisis is imminent between the urban and rural populations of the world. In the rise in the price of grain he sees the beginning of a struggle of the agricultural element against the concentration of capital in cities. This movement, he believes, will begin in America, where, he asserts, the economic conditions are inferior to those of Germany and France, especially the latter. France, he maintains, is the soundest country in the world, owing to the distribution of wealth between the agrarian and metropolitan classes.

APSLEY HOUSE REOPENED.

New Duke of Wellington Gives Big Reception—London Season Drawing to a Close.

LONDON, July 13.—One of the most interesting of the many functions which have marked the end of the season is the reopening of Apsley House, Piccadilly. For nearly half a century this enormous mansion, in which lived and died the great Duke of Wellington, remained closed, for the late Duke, through bad health, was unable to live in London.

The new Duke, who is scarcely out of mourning for his predecessor, on Thursday threw open the immense halls and galleries to one of the most fashionable assemblages which ever gathered in London. Nearly all the members of the Diplomatic Corps were present. Titled personages of all descriptions inspected the room in which the great Duke of Wellington died; his study, with its little office stool, on which he always sat; the pictures, by the greatest masters, (several of the paintings are worth £50,000 each,) to say nothing of the historic relics of the first Duke's many campaigns.

Hereafter once a week the public will be allowed to inspect these treasures.

The season, which opened with all promise of mourning and dullness, is gradually drawing to a close in a round of gayety as appreciated as it was unexpected. With no Court functions, it could scarcely be expected to be brilliant, but there has been a lavishness of entertainment which has quite surpassed that in the same period of 1900 and which forms striking testimony of the change of régime. The members of the royal family and the society leaders are now leaving town. The majority have gone or are going to the Continent.

The theatres are closing up, but the hotels, thanks chiefly to the large number of American visitors, continue to be packed.

CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.

Wife of Acting President of Transvaal Sent to Pretoria—Methuen Defeats Boers.

LONDON, July 14.—The Sun is informed that Acting President Schalk-Burger's wife has been captured near Waterval, Transvaal Colony, and sent as a prisoner of war to Pretoria.

The Sun's informant says the military authorities attach great importance to this capture.

PRETORIA, July 13.—Gen. Methuen fought a successful engagement with the Boers on July 6 northeast of Zeerust, Transvaal Colony. Four Boers were killed and forty-seven captured.

The Boers daringly attempted to raid a cattle ranch near here. They were driven off with loss, gun butts being used in the encounter.

DILKE SCORES CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, July 14.—Sir Charles W. Dilke, M. P., (Radical,) speaking at Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, last evening, said:

"Mr. Chamberlain must, indeed, be an optimist. Having entered Parliament as an Advanced Radical twenty-five years ago, he has been advancing ever since. It is a difficult task for a patriot to be an optimist at present, when the failure of the Government to finish the war is so disastrous to the interests of the country.

"I have never recognized party obligations in considering the interests of the army, and it will be necessary to conquer both parties in solving the reorganization of the military system. I am convinced that this will sooner or later be done."

Lord Rosslyn Wins a Suit.

LONDON, July 13.—The Earl of Rosslyn appeared to-day in a new rôle, that of a commercial traveler. He has been filling in the time between his recent employment as a correspondent in South Africa and his approaching return to the stage as a member of Mrs. Langtry's company, by traveling for a cattle cake firm. It appears that he was so unsuccessful that his employers terminated his engagement, and his Lordship sued them for six months' wages. The Earl, attired in the pink of fashion, entered the witness box and obtained a verdict in his favor.

Russian Celebration at Tien-Tsin.

TIEN-TSIN, July 13.—A hundred Russian officers, a band of music, two priests from Port Arthur, M. de Giers, (the Russian Minister,) and members of other legations attended the ceremony to-day of the opening of the new concession and the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the Russians killed during the relief of the Peking Legations. A majority of the Russians will remain to celebrate the French national fete to-morrow.

Hard Task Confronts Minister Wu.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Upon Minister Wu will fall the responsibility for the entertainment of no less than fifty persons connected with the Chinese Imperial Mission, which has just started for Germany, to express formal regret for the killing of Baron von Ketteler.

Prince Chun, the head of the mission, will return to China from Europe by way of the United States, and while in Washington will be the guest of the resident Minister, with a staff outnumbering by far that which accompanied Li-Hung-Chang on his tour around the world.

Spanish Monetary Plan Shelved.

MADRID, July 13.—The Budget Committee, after a prolonged discussion, has decided to shelve for the present the proposals of the Minister of Finance suspending the coinage of silver, except in the case of one and two peseta pieces, and authorizing the negotiation of Treasury bonds at three, six, nine, and twelve months, according to the demands of commerce.

Italian Bishop Coming Here.

ROME, July 13.—Bishop Scalabrini of Piacenza will sail from Genoa on July 18 on the Italian steamer Liguria, on a tour of the Italian colonies and the mission establishments in the United States.

"LIEUT. BRUCE'S" CONFESSION

He Is Locked Up on the Charge of Passing a Worthless Check—He Cables for Assistance.

Henry Bridges, the young Englishman, who as "Lieut. Richard Bruce of the British Navy" passed a worthless check for $200 on the Hotel Netherland, and who induced Capt. Walker of the steamship Campania, on which he arrived eight days ago to compel two fellow-passengers to return £40 which they had won from him at cards, admitted his guilt in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Both the proprietor and manager of the hotel were out of the city, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow. He was locked up, being unable to furnish $1,500 bail.

Other complaints against the prisoner are based upon a worthless draft and check, the face values aggregating $1,350, which he passed upon a jeweler and a haberdasher. "Lieut. Bruce" is more than six feet tall, but he trembled when he faced Magistrate Mayo.

"My father is the Rev. Henry Coulson Bridges of Warkton Rectory, Kittering, Northampton, England," he said. "My uncle is Sir Simon Stuart, Baronet, of 7 Victoria Square, London. In 1898 I entered the British Navy on the training ship Britannia, and was promoted to be a Lieutenant on her Majesty's ship Powerful. On her I served through the South African campaign. I resigned last December. My honorable discharge is at your Police Headquarters.

"You see, in London I got into a bit of trouble over two drafts for £37 and £25. I had to jump for it. I regret that dirty business on shipboard, but I would never have poached about my losses if I hadn't been desperate and down to it. I had to have some money when I landed."

Bridges has cabled to his relatives for assistance.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The National Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—John E. Helm, Frederick C. Fischer, and William Peiser.

A. Simonson

933 Broadway, 21—22 Streets.

HAIR GOODS

Made Especially for Summer Wear.

They are not only beautiful, but light and cool. Neither the atmosphere of the mountains nor even the moisture of the seaside in any way cause them to lose their shapeliness. I make these coiffures in any shade from the softest blonde to the raven black.

FOR THE FRONT HAIR.

Pompadour. Marie Antoinette. Transformation.

FOR THE BACK HAIR.

Lover's Knot. Newport Coil. Wavy Switches.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

I carry a beautiful assortment, so varied and extensive that you cannot fail to find the ornaments which will best suit, either for the Summer hops or to adorn and keep in order the hair when out of doors without a hat.

Mail orders receive my personal supervision. They receive prompt attention and I guarantee that they shall be satisfactorily filled.

I KEEP EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

No Branch Stores. No Agents.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

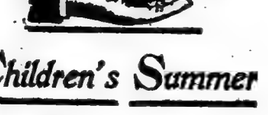

Children's Summer Requisites.

A large lot of broken sizes and styles of CHILDREN'S SOCKS, 1 and Long Hose, at less than half price, 18c. & 25c. pair.

BOYS' TWO-PIECE COTTON JERSEY BATHING SUITS, in fancy stripes, 75c.

BOYS' ONE-PIECE BATHING SUITS, all wool, trimmed with white braid, $1.15.

BOYS' ONE-PIECE WORSTED JERSEY BATHING SUITS, in fancy stripes; 4 to 10 years, $1.90.

MISSES' FLANNEL BATHING SUITS with skirt, trimmed with fancy striped galatea, $2.50.

MISSES' MOHAIR BATHING SUITS with skirt, trimmed with fancy galatea of red and white, also blue and white, $3.25.

CANVAS BATHING SHOES, 25c.

BATHING CAPS of silk; cardinal and blue, 48c.

IMPROVED SWIMMING JACKETS for beginners; all sizes, $1.75.

WASH HATS of white lawn, also pink and blue checked gingham; sizes 1 to 3 years, 59c.

SUN BONNETS of pink and blue checked gingham; sizes 1 to 4 years, 35c.

GOLF COATS, $4.00 to $6.75.

EXTRA BICYCLE AND GOLF TROUSERS, $2.75 to $4.50.

BROKEN LINES OF WASH SAILOR SUITS; sizes 3 to 12 years, $1.85 to $2.75.

OUTING HATS in great variety; correct styles in Manila, felt, linen and pique, for golf, seashore and mountain wear, 50c. to $5.00.

60-62 West 23d St.

The "Popular Shop."

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO. MAKE VISITORS WELCOME TO THE UNIQUE SUMMER SHOW OF THEIR OWN FURNITURE for COUNTRY HOUSES.

(A) The "McHugh" Mission Furniture; Handwrought of Native Ash, In Natural Stainings.

(B) The Waterproof Wicker Furniture; on view in The Bamboo Bungalow.

RESURVEYING THE OLD MASON AND DIXON'S LINE

The Boundary Will Be Marked with Iron Posts.

Pennsylvania and Maryland Divide the Expenses of the Survey and Relocation of the Markers.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—The old Mason and Dixon line between Maryland and Pennsylvania is being re-surveyed and will soon be re-marked with iron posts. This work is being done under the direction of Dr. William B. Clark of the Maryland Geological Bureau and Secretary of Internal Affairs Latta of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Legislature in 1889 appropriated $7,000 "to repair and reset the monuments on the boundary line between this commonwealth and the adjacent State of Maryland on the South," and in 1900 the Legislature of Maryland supplied $5,000 to aid in the work.

Mason and Dixon's boundary line, which originally was run and marked to establish the territorial limits of Pennsylvania and Maryland, later became famous as the boundary between the free and slave-holding States of the North and South. It was, according to an agreement made in 1732, to run due west from Cape Henlopen, (fifteen miles south of the point now known by that name,) to the middle of the peninsula of the Eastern Shore, thence northward tangent to a circle of twelve miles radius, whose centre was at New Castle, Del., and then due north from the tangent point until it reached a parallel of latitude fifteen miles south of the southernmost part of Philadelphia. From this point the line was run due west.

Surveyors had already determined the position of the "centre of the peninsula," the north and south line and the "tangent point" when Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, English astronomers and mathematicians, arrived in Philadelphia in 1763. From the time of their arrival until December, 1767, Mason and Dixon were busy locating the "southernmost part of Philadelphia," and the northern boundary of Maryland, which they surveyed and marked as far as Dunkard Creek, now in West Virginia, when they were stopped by the Indians.

Along the greater part of the line each mile was marked by a stone monument, which had the letter "P" engraved or cut on the northern side and the letter "M" on the southern side, while at each fifth mile there was a similar stone known as the "crown stone," with the coat of arms of the Penns cut on the northern face and with those of Lord Baltimore on the southern. These stones were brought from England.

These monuments, which are to be replaced with cast-iron markers, suffered severely from attacks of vandals in the early days of the last century. Rapid progress is being made in the relocation of the line.

SOLDIERS IN A RIOT.

Revolvers Fired in a South Beach Concert Hall—Two Men Wounded.

Charles Smith and Carl Farl, soldiers stationed at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., are in the hospital at the fort suffering from wounds inflicted during a riot at South Beach shortly after midnight Friday.

About twenty soldiers went into Albert Hergerhan's concert hall, and began a fight among themselves. During the row revolvers were drawn, and about twenty shots were fired. The soldiers were continuing to wreck the place when Proprietor Hergerhan appeared and ordered them out. They refused to go, and it is alleged he drew a club and started to put them out. During the melee Smith and Farl were badly wounded.

Last night a guard of about twenty-five soldiers was stationed on the beach to preserve order, but had nothing to do.

WOMAN SWALLOWED ARSENIC.

Viola Butler Locked Up on a Charge of Attempted Suicide.

Viola Butler, an actress, was locked up last night in the Tenderloin Police Station on the charge of attempted suicide. She told a physician before she went there that she had just swallowed some arsenic pills. A chambermaid of the Sturtevant House, where Mrs. Butler lives, found her on the floor of her apartment, not unconscious, but suffering much from the effects of the dose.

An ambulance surgeon from the New York Hospital and Dr. Whitney, the hotel physician, were called, and within a little while the woman was revived. She was well enough to be taken to the station rather than to the hospital. To Sergt. Hayes she said that she had been despondent because she was separated from her mother for some days, but people in the hotel said that a letter from her husband, who is somewhere in the West, had contained bad news that caused her to attempt to kill herself.

FUEL AND IRON EXPANSION.

Stockholders in Colorado Company increase Capital $15,000,000.

DENVER, July 13.—The stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, at a special meeting in this city to-day, voted to increase the capital stock from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000, and authorize the Directors to issue $15,000,000 5 per cent. gold debenture bonds, convertible into common stock.

Of the 250,000 shares of stock outstanding, 238,000 were represented and were voted unanimously in favor of increasing the capitalization $15,000,000. President J. C. Osgood and Treasurer John L. Jerome of the company held all the proxies.

It is proposed to make extensive additions to the Bessemer plants at Pubelo and to build there wire, rod, and tin plate mills.

Mrs. Catherine O. Brice's Will Probated

LIMA, Ohio, July 13.—The will of Mrs. Catherine Olivia Brice, widow of Calvin S. Brice, was admitted to probate here to-day. It was executed in New York on July 1, 1899. She gives the household goods, jewels, statuary, pictures, horses, wines, and bric-a-brac to her daughters, Helen and Katharyn, as they may agree. To each of the five children, the others being Stewart M., Kirk, and John, is bequeathed a fifth of the remaining property. Nothing is given in the document to indicate the value of the estate.

An Indiana ex-Judge Commits Suicide.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 13.—Ex-Judge James H. Sellars, former member of the Legislature and once candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, killed himself in his law office here to-day by taking morphine. He left a letter saying his life was a failure and that his debts were large.

Effort to Get a New Trial for Shinn.

TRENTON, N. J., July 13.—It was announced to-night that a movement is on foot to secure a new trial for Samuel Shinn, who was yesterday found guilty of murder in the second degree. Shinn killed Thomas F. Applegate, it was charged, during a quarrel. It is expected that an application for a rehearing will be made Monday.

Much Lead in Boiled Chinaman.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 13.—After boiling the remains of Lee Ming, the murdered Chinaman, for twenty-four hours, the authorities found fourteen buckshot and a .44-calibre bullet. The body was boiled to see if a bullet from Lee Loob's revolver was in it. Loob is accused of the murder. The bullet is said to fit his revolver.

The Considines Released on Bail.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 13.—John and Tom Considine have been released on bond to appear in the Superior Court to answer to the charge of murder in the first degree for the killing of ex-Chief of Police Meredith. The bond of John Considine was fixed at $20,000, and that of Tom at $2,500.

WOMAN SHOT MAY DIE.

Did Not See the Person Who Fired at Her—Police Looking for Her Husband.

Mrs. Madeline Nagel, forty-four years old, was shot in the breast and, it is feared, mortally wounded, in her apartments on the top floor of the tenement 84 Horatio Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The police of the Charles Street Station are looking for her husband, Bernard Nagel, a lithographer, employed by the Federal Lithographing Company of 91-97 Horatio Street, with whom she had quarrelled, and who the neighbors say has not been seen around the place for several days.

The first that was known of the shooting was when Mrs. Mary Doran, who lives on the floor below, heard Mrs. Nagel cry out, and went to her assistance. She found her standing in the doorway, bleeding so profusely that she was frightened and ran down stairs, but mustered up courage enough to go back and give her a glass of water and then raise an alarm.

The wounded woman was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where last night Coroner Bausch took her ante-mortem statement. Mrs. Nagel said she could not identify her assailant, as the shot was fired in the darkness, and whoever fired it made no other sound, so she could not recognize the person by voice. Her only reason for believing that it was her husband who shot her was that he had threatened to do so, and she had had him arrested on a trivial charge two months ago.

PURSUING A TEXAS OUTLAW.

Train Robber Who Broke Jail and Killed a Partner That Informed on Him Again at Large.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 13.—A posse of United States Deputy Marshals and State Rangers are pursuing "Bill" Taylor, the notorious train robber and murderer, who escaped from the jail at Brownwood, Texas, yesterday.

Taylor and his band of desperadoes held up and robbed a passenger train on the Santa Fé Railroad, near Coleman, Texas, recently. The fireman of the train was killed. Taylor and three others were soon afterward captured. One of the prisoners turned State's evidence and placed the blame for the robbery on Taylor. The latter was tried and sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

While in jail awaiting transfer to prison, he made his escape. He immediately got on the trail of his former accomplice who had turned State's evidence and found him on a ranch near the Rio Grande. Taylor told the man that he broke jail to kill him. Both drew pistols, and a desperate duel took place, resulting in Taylor killing the man.

Taylor was recaptured and again placed in the Brownwood Jail with a charge of murder against him. He informed the jail keeper that he had one other enemy that he desired to kill. It is thought that he has gone after his man.

ROBBED FATHER, GOT MARRIED.

Young Man Arrested on Returning from His Honeymoon Pardoned by His Parent.

Edward Courte, twenty years of age, a carpenter, living with his father, Peter Courte, a saloon keeper, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, was a prisoner in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. Edward Courte was arrested by Detective Sergeant John Kelly of the Central Office on a warrant secured by the young man's father charging him with the larceny of $1,600 in money and a gold watch.

On June 14, while his parents were asleep, the youth abstracted the money and watch from the vest pocket of his father. Then he married a girl whom he had been courting, and with his father's money went to the Pan-American Exposition. The father had the young man arrested when he returned to the city.

In court, however, the father asked Magistrate Zeller to allow him to withdraw the complaint. He explained that at the time he asked for the warrant he did not know his son was married, and that the youth had made restitution of the watch and all of the money except $200.

The Magistrate reluctantly allowed the complaint to be withdrawn, and remarked that young Courte ought to be in Sing Sing.

FOUR CASES OF SMALLPOX.

One Man Had Been in the City Lodging House—A Girl's Mother Makes Trouble.

Four new cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health last night. The patients are Irene Marino, four years old, of 352 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Thomas Howe, forty-three years old, of the Lorena Lodging House, 386 Third Avenue, removed from the New York Polyclinic Hospital in East Thirty-fourth Street.

The Board of Health was notified that Lulu Brown, thirteen years old, of 124½ East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Louis Ruck, forty-eight years old, of the City Lodging House, were suffering from smallpox. Ruck went to the City Lodging House in company with Edward Higgins, twenty-three years old, of 404 Pearl Street. It was found that Ruck was suffering from smallpox, and he was immediately sent to Bellevue Hospital and later to North Brother Island.

Late last night thirty lodgers in the Lorena Lodging House at 386 Third Avenue were vaccinated.

Lulu Brown has only been ill three days, during which time she has been attended by Dr. Cook of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, who reported the case to the Board of Health. The girl was removed from her home about 11 o'clock last night. When she was carried to the street to be placed in an ambulance her mother made a scene, crying and protesting against her daughter's removal. Finally she fainted on the sidewalk. The girl was sent to North Brother Island.

YALE SELF-HELP BUREAU.

It Is Assisting Many Poor Students to Pass Through College.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 13.—One of the most interesting developments of the year at Yale has been the new Self-Help Bureau established last Fall under the direction of President Hadley to assist poor and deserving students to a livelihood while passing through college.

It was an experiment when an office was opened in Phelps Hall last October, but the thousand and one of cases to which Prof. C. L. Kitchell, who has been in charge of the department, has given personal attention has shown that the experiment has been a success. Beginning next Fall there will be an attempt to put the new department on a much firmer basis than before, and to make it much more valuable to the undergraduates.

No other college has yet attempted such a work as Yale's Self-Help Bureau. Up to last year the great number of men who have to look out for themselves shifted as best they could. The men who had no money and who wanted to "work their way through" had to find employment without assistance. A certain number of remissions of tuition were granted by the Treasurer to such as could not pay, but assistance beyond that was given spasmodically.

President Hadley immediately saw that a reform in this particular might produce a great amount of good. The Self-Help Bureau was established, and all of the charitable work of the college handed over to this department. The result has been most satisfactory. Prof. Kitchell, who has charge of the bureau, said to-day that during the year three main objects had been kept in mind, viz., to distribute beneficiary aid, to find employment for men working their way through college, and to obtain employment for men graduating.

In the distribution of aid the sum of $28,446 was granted to poor students during the year, of which $9,719 came out of the college treasury in hard cash. The number of men aided has been 261. Next Fall the number of freshmen wanting aid will materially increase, as the bureau was an unknown thing last year to most of the incoming class. Nineteen men who are studying for the ministry have been aided to the sum of $155, while the average for the others has been $115.

Owing to the large number of men applying for aid a scholarship standard has been fixed, and men to receive assistance must maintain a rank of 250 out of 400. Comparative rank is regarded in distributing this money, and the lowest men receive the least.

In obtaining employment for needy students some unique work of the department has been done. All of the "eating joints" of the college come to the Self-Help Bureau now for assistance in securing men, and the bureau chooses worthy men, who form clubs, manage the table menu, collect the board, and receive in return their own table board free. Two hundred men have been assisted in this way. The college commons itself provides waiterships for about thirty men. Over 300 men were given employment of one kind or another during the year, from cutting lawns and taking care of grounds to acting as pall bearers. Several men act as clerks in dry goods stores or keep books after college hours for small tradesmen.

The number of men who want from two to four hours' work daily is constantly increasing. Another and important part of the bureau's work has been to secure outside employment for men after graduation or in vacations. A score of Summer hotels have engaged Yale men this year to act as waiters and entertainers or as athletic managers of hotel games. About 100 have been given opportunities to teach or tutor during the vacation, and about twenty men will go to the Philippines to teach next year. Three have been appointed outright by the President.

READING IRON STRIKE ENDED.

Workers Accept the Terms Offered by the Company.

READING, Penn., July 13.—At 2:30 P. M. to-day the striking iron workers of the Reading Iron Company decided to accept the terms of Vice President Smink. The strike was called off and the men will go back as soon as the company is ready for them.

When the strike was started the company had many contracts on hand. These had to be given to other firms or rejected altogether. In this way the contracts were disposed of. Little work is now to be done until new orders are received, but immediate orders are expected. The strike lasted nine weeks. The business community is rejoicing over the settlemnt.

READING TO RAISE WAGES.

Strikers May Return to Work by Applying to the Foremen.

READING, Penn., July 13.—A new schedule of wages is being prepared for the whole Philadelphia and Reading Railway system, to date from July 1. Vice President Voorhees said that if the company found that the men now on strike had been getting a rate of pay lower than the average of competing railroads, the rate of pay would be increased to the same rate as that paid by other railroads.

When asked how the men would return to work Mr. Voorhees said there would be no more conferences and no further communications would be addressed directly to the men. They could, he said, apply for work to their several foremen.

The Silk Weavers to Appeal.

PATERSON, N. J., July 13.—The striking weavers who were sentenced by Vice Chancellor Pitney yesterday for having disobeyed an injunction restraining them from serenading the non-union workers at the Frank and Dugan mills have not yet been arrested, the order not having been made out. The strikers say they will wait until this is done and will then appeal their cases. Considerable indignation is expressed over the action of the court in imposing fines upon the girl weavers.

Lackawanna Strikers Enjoined.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 13.—Judge Kelly of the Lackawanna County Court to-day, on the application of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, granted an injunction against P. J. McAndrew and fifty-nine others, members of the Car Builders' Union, restraining them from interfering with any of the company's property here or molesting in any form any men now working in the shops here. The enjoined men are among the 800 on strike, and represent officers and picket committees. The injunction is returnable on next Thursday.

Labor Objects to a Carnegie Gift.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—San Francisco labor council has passed, by a nearly unanimous vote, a resolution advocating in strong terms the rejection of Andrew Carnegie's offer to this city of $750,000 for a public library.

TELEPHONE FRANCHISE ASKED.

The Inter-State Company Wants to Operate in Jersey City.

Representatives of the Inter-State Telephone Company were at the City Hall, in Jersey City, yesterday discussing with the Street and Water Board officials a plan for a franchise that the company will ask of the board for the right of wiring the city.

The company has an authorized capital stock of $10,000,000. State Controller William S. Hancock, William Bristol of Trenton, and Justice Barker Gummere are said to be interested in it. It has been given out that the Inter-State Company is willing to pay for its franchise, and will give guarantees that it will not sell out to the Bell interests.

HELD BY AN ELEVATOR.

Detective Saves Employe's Life at Fifth Avenue Hotel.

John Donovan, an employe at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was seriously injured by the freight elevator yesterday, and that he is alive to-day is due to the prompt action of Charles Forgee, the house detective.

Donovan, in boarding the elevator, slipped and was pinned between it and the wall. Mr. Forgee heard his cries and quickly stopped the elevator.

Donovan was removed to the New York Hospital, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

FOR A SCHLEY MEDAL.

Memphis Newspaper to Open Subscription in Honor of Rear Admiral.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—The Commercial-Appeal will to-morrow open a popular subscription for the purpose of procuring a medal to be presented to Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, "in recognition of his distinguished services in the sea fight off Santiago in the recent war with Spain."

Moore Brothers' Stock Sales.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Chicago financiers do not place any credence in the story telegraphed from New York this morning to the effect that J. Pierpont Morgan had compelled the Moore Brothers to sell him 20,000 shares of Rock Island stock at $125 a share. The Moores, it is said here, commenced unloading stock last Monday, and have been selling, long and short, ever since, only stopping yesterday morning. They began by unloading their holdings of United States Steel stock, disposing of it on Monday above $50 a share.

Gift to Adelphi College.

Adelphi College, Brooklyn, has received from an anonymous giver an unconditional donation of $5,000 to be added to its endowment fund. During the past year the college has been making great strides, particularly in its courses, to enable the teachers in the public schools to secure college degrees. The number of teachers availing themselves of this opportunity was about double that of the preceding year. During the Summer the buildings of the academy and college will be thoroughly renovated and decorated.

Nebraska's Ex-Treasurer Paroled.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 13.—Late to-night Gov. Savage paroled Joseph T. Bartley, defaulting State Treasurer. Bartley was sentenced four years ago to twenty years' imprisonment in the State penitentiary for embezzling $500,000. He was released in care of his attorney, Charles A. Whedon. He announced to-night that he would remain in Nebraska.

NEW JERSEY MOSQUITOES

State Entomologist Smith Tells of His Researches.

The Insect Breeds in Running Water and Not in Stagnant Pools—Cape May Mosquitoes the Largest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 13.—Prof. John B. Smith, New Jersey State Entomologist, whose headquarters are in this city, is devoting most of his time this Summer to mosquitoes. Every day or two he gets a bottle of the insects from various parts of the State, and, for the purpose of experiment, is breeding them. He returned this morning after a two weeks' trip through the southern part of the State, where he collected a lot of the largest specimens of mosquitoes.

He said that, contrary to the general supposition, the New Jersey mosquito breeds in running water instead of in stagnant puddles. Also he has found that the kind that breeds in Newark, Jersey City, and on the Hackensack meadows is the very smallest. Those which are raised along the meadows of the Raritan are medium sized, while the largest of all are propagated in Burlington and Cape May Counties, in South Jersey, where they grow from a half to three-quarters of an inch in length.

"However," said Prof. Smith, "the smaller variety is the greatest pest and is far more numerous. One of them will breed from 200 to 300 in three or four days. The mosquito which thrives here and in other inland cities is different from the one found along the shore. The latter is known as Culex salicitans, and differs from the Culex cantans, the local type, in that the legs and beak are banded.

"It seems that nature has decreed that New Jersey should have more than a full share of all varieties of mosquitoes. When one species dies out another is ready to take its place. One kind appears in the Spring, another in the Summer, and a third in the Fall, remaining until the thermometer falls below 60 degrees."

In his laboratory Prof. Smith has a veritable mosquito ranch. By breeding he can raise any kind of a mosquito from the smallest to the largest. His specimens are in glass tumblers with netting hoods over them. The tumblers are ranged side by side on a shelf, and show how the insect gets larger the further south in the State he lives.

When asked how he proposed to exterminate the pest, Prof. Smith said that that depended largely on conditions. It may be by draining. Circulars have been sent to all the Boards of Health in Eastern New Jersey asking for information about any malarial districts which exist in their respective communities. Upon receiving replies to his query the professor will investigate the conditions in those cities, with the intention of ascertaining to what extent the spread of malarial fever is due to mosquitoes.

MR. COSTON'S WIFE SUES.

She Demands Separation from the Signal Light Maker and Accuses Him of Beating Her.

Mrs. Anna Louise Coston has begun a suit for separation against her husband, William F. Coston, manufacturer of extensively used signal lights for ships and railroads which bear his name, and Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted her $150 counsel fee and $30 a week alimony pending the trial.

The couple have five children and lived together until June 11 at West Brighton, Borough of Richmond, where the Coston laboratory is situated. Mrs. Coston says that her husband deeded their home to his mother, who then instituted dispossess proceedings which resulted in her leaving the house. She says that she advanced him $10,000, and that she and the older children often worked all night in the laboratory during the war with Spain in order to fill orders from the United States Government. She alleges that her husband has frequently beaten her.

Coston denies these charges. He says that his wife assaulted him and not he her, and that she incurred bills amounting to many thousands of dollars at department stores without his knowledge or consent. She has, he says, tried to alienate their children's affections from him, and in order to show her contempt for him has ordered the servants to place cold dishes before him at table. He says she refuses to live with him, although he is willing to support her. He asserts that his mother owns the Coston signal, and employs him at a salary of $1,000 a year.

RESCUED FROM THE ASHUMET.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Tow the Disabled Yacht to Port.

Capt. Hammond of the schooner J. H. Parker, which arrived here yesterday from Darien, reports that on July 12 he sighted the sloop yacht Ashumet in a disabled condition. Bearing down on the yacht, the schooner took off all those on board the crippled boat, including Capt. Terry, the mate, and Frederick F. McElhone. An attempt to tow the yacht into port was made, but the cable parted and she had to be left adrift off Squan. There was a brisk gale with heavy seas at the time.

In the yacht register the Ashumet is described as hailing from New York originally, although she had come directly from New Haven before her accident. She is owned by Richard C. Kipp and has a gross tonnage of 12.55.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Ashumet was at Chesapeake Beach a month ago in charge of John Paulding, third, a young man who is said to be a nephew of Senator Depew, and later was at Norfolk for some time. Mr. Paulding had several young men from Washington as his guests while in neighboring waters, but so far as known Fred McElhone, a resident of New York, who had been visiting Washington, was the only person who went from here with Mr. Paulding. A letter was received from him dated at Atlantic City two days ago, saying that they were preparing to sail for Paulding's home on Long Island.

KILLED NEAR STAATSBURG.

Body of Boy with Both Feet Missing Found in Hudson River.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 13.—The mutilated body of a boy about thirteen years of age was found floating in the Hudson River, near Staatsburgh this afternoon by two fishermen named Charles Palmer and George Burton. The boy's feet had been cut off near the ankles. The clothing consisted of a white gingham waist or blouse with a black stripe running through the material, a pair of knickerbockers of dark cloth, and a gauze undershirt. The boy had light brown hair and was about four feet in height.

On Thursday the foot and shoe of a boy were found on the south-bound track of the Hudson River Railroad at Staatsburg Bay, and yesterday another shoe, matching the first one, was picked up, with the foot missing. The footless body was discovered floating near where the shoes were found.

There were no marks on the boy's clothing, and no papers or articles in his pockets that offered a clue to his identity. A coat which it is supposed he had worn was picked up about a mile from where the body was found. Capt. Furlong of the Rudson River Railroad detective force is making an investigation.

It is thought the boy was a runaway from New York who was stealing a ride home, and had the misfortune to lose his grip and fall between the cars.

WYNTJE WON ROOSEVELT CUP.

Mr. Hoyt's Knockabout Carried Off Honors in Seawanhaka-Corinthian Race at Oyster Bay.

Sherman Hoyt's knockabout Wyntje won the Alfred Roosevelt Memorial Cup yesterday in the special race held for the trophy by Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at Oyster Bay, L. I.

All the yachts in the club fleet of thirty feet racing measurement and under were eligible to compete, and all the cracks were on hand to take a try for the trophy. The boats raced as one class, irrespective of racing length, any discrepancies being compensated for by arbitrary handicaps. The Chipmunk, with an allowance of twenty-five minutes, finished last. Johnson De Forest's Scamp, John R. Maxwell's Oonagh, and D. P. Morse's Ojibway made an allowance of fifteen minutes to the remainder of the fleet.

The race was sailed over a twelve-and-three-quarter-mile course on the Sound in a good easterly breeze, which lasted until yachts were on the last leg of their journey, when it fell out a little. The summary follows:

ROOSEVELT CUP RACE.
Start, 3:05.

Boat and Owner.	Finished. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Correc'd Time. H.M.S.
Wyntje, Sherman Hoyt	5:43:35	2:38:35	2:33:35
Marcia, D. Le Roy Dresser and H. B. T. Jacquelin	5:48:47	2:43:47	2:26:47
Lucille, H. H. Landon	5:50:52	2:45:52	2:32:52
Magonly, Le Baron Willard	5:51:15	2:46:25	2:31:15
Heron, F. R. Coudert, Jr.	5:51:16	2:46:15	2:31:16
Anawan, R. W. Gibson and G. S. Stewart	5:55:19	2:33:19	2:28:19
Oonagh, John R. Maxwell, Jr.	5:45:00	2:35:05	2:35:05
Scamp, Johnston De Forest	5:40:32	2:35:32	2:35:32
Chipmunk, T. S. Young	6:05:42	3:00:42	2:35:42
Kakodo, C. W. Wetmore	5:57:10	2:52:10	2:37:10
Ojibway, D. P. Morse	5:04:32	2:44:32	2:44:32

Nourmahal Off for Newport.

John Jacob Astor's big steam yacht Nourmahal went into commission yesterday morning at the Morse Iron Works, South Brooklyn, where she has been thoroughly overhauled from keel to truck. Later in the day she left for Rhinebeck, where Mr. Astor and family were to embark for Newport, taking the Utopian in tow.

GOLD FOR LAWSON'S SAILORS.

Owner of Independence Gives Money to Members of Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 13.—Thomas W. Lawson, owner of the sloop yacht Independence, left Newport on the steam yacht Dreamer for Boston, via Providence. Before leaving he came ashore and drew a large amount of money from one of the banks, and went aboard the Dreamer, and then on the Independence, leaving there in a small chamois bag tied with ribbons of his racing colors, a sum of money for each member of the crew, in recognition of their efforts during the races between Independence, Columbia, and Constitution off Newport this week.

It was learned this evening that Capt. Hank Haff's bag contained $500 in gold, each mate receiving $250 and each other member of the crew $50 in gold. The yacht is still being made ready to be taken to New London Monday, where she will receive a new topmast and have her plates straightened and other work done to prepare her for future races.

Mr. Clapp, private secretary for Mr. Lawson, when asked to-night if he knew if the Independence was being chartered to a member of the New York Yacht Club, stated that he knew nothing of such a matter. The Columbia sailed this evening for New York to be hauled out there.

PASTIME ATHLETES WON.

Captured Team Relay Race at Marquette Athletic Club Games.

The Marquette Athletic Club of Brooklyn held a set of athletic games yesterday afternoon at the Marquette Oval, Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn. The principal event was a team relay race, which was won by the Pastime Athletic Club of this city. The "Indians" led all the way, and won by fifty yards. The summaries follow:

50-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Magee, (5 feet;) A. Kramer, (5 feet,) second; E. Murphy, (scratch,) third. Time—0:06½.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Kramer, (9 yards;) J. Magee, (9 yards,) second; J. O'Brien, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:58.

Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Monsees, (scratch;) J. O'Brien, (80 yards,) second; J. McCabe, (100 yards,) third. Time—4:58.

Relay Team Race, Three-fourths of a Mile.—Teams of Four Men—Won by Pastime Athletic Club team, New York City, G. Bischoff, U. Andrews, D. J. Brennan, and O. Ordwein; National Athletic Club team, Brooklyn, J. Doyle, E. Curtis, J. Rubble, and L. Kaufmann, second; Marquette Athletic Club team, W. O'Donohue, E. Bowie, E. Murphy, and P. Fagan, third. Time—3:07.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by E. Murphy, (3½ inches,) with 5 feet; J. Condon, (scratch,) with 4 feet 11 inches, second; J. Roach, (3 inches,) and F. J. Feeny, (3 inches,) with 4 feet 7 inches each, tied for third place.

Potato Race.—Won by E. Murphy; A. Kramer second, J. McCabe third. Time—0:32.

KRAENZLEIN BEAT HIS RECORD.

Pennsylvania Athlete Ran 120 Yards Hurdle Race in 0:15 2-5.

BIRMINGHAM, July 13.—At the Birmingham Athletic Club meeting to-day the 120-yard hurdle race was won by A. C. Kraenzlein of the University of Pennsylvania in 15 2-5 seconds, beating his own Stamford Bridge record. In the 120-yard hurdle handicap Kraenzlein fell, and J. K. Baxter of the University of Pennsylvania (13 yards) and E. W. Gould of Newport (14 yards) ran a dead heat in 18 1-5 seconds.

The high jump was won by Baxter, who cleared 6 feet 1 inch, defeating Kraenzlein, with 5 feet 6 inches to his credit. The 100-yard dash was won by Arthur Duffy, of Georgetown University, in 10 2-5 seconds.

CRICKET CLUBS CAUSE TROUBLE.

Local Teams Favor Split in Present New York Association.

The New York Cricket Association is threatened with disruption. Some of the Brooklyn clubs, which are members of the organization, are dissatisfied with the teams which hail from New Jersey, and of late considerable comment has been heard regarding the grounds of the Jerseyites and the manner in which one or two of the teams conduct the game.

The association comprises eight teams. Of these, two teams are entered by the Paterson Cricket Club, while the others are Brooklyn, Essex County, Kearny, Kings County, Manhattan, and Newark. The New Jersey teams have a majority of the votes of the Executive Committee, and in consequence can dictate any policy desired. The talk during the week appeared to favor the division of the association into two sections, one for New Jersey and the other for New York. Each would then have a separate championship series of games, and the winners of each series would meet in a final game for the pennant.

The New York and Brooklyn Clubs frequently find it difficult to get out their full teams for matches in New Jersey, as, apart from the expense and inconvenience of the railroad journey, they prefer to play on a good wicket at Prospect Park to a poor one at Newark or some other place. Indications now point to the association either being split up into two sections or the New Jersey clubs being left in possession of the original body, while the other clubs form a separate organization.

Harrow Won at Cricket.

LONDON, July 15.—The annual cricket match between Eton and Harrow, which began at Lord's yesterday, was continued to-day. Harrow, which, at the close of play yesterday, had 181 runs for six wickets down, in the first innings, was all out to-day for 376 runs. Eton was all out in the first inning yesterday for 239 runs, and to-day was all out in the second inning for 140 runs. Harrow won the match by ten wickets.

Plans of English Athletes.

LONDON, July 13.—The Oxford-Cambridge athletes who are to compete at Montreal with the representatives of McGill and Toronto Universities, and later at New York with an athletic team representing Yale and Harvard, will sail for Montreal Aug. 15. The original arrangements will be carried out.

AN ANTI-CROKER LEAGUE

Movement of Democrats to Destroy His Influence.

Otto Kempner One of the Promoters of the Organization—A Card to Voters.

A new anti-Croker movement on a large scale, which has been conducted quietly for some time, has resulted, it was learned yesterday, in a start being made in the organization of the "Anti-Croker League," which its promoters say has come to stay. The idea of forming the league was conceived by a well-known anti-Croker Democrat, who called a meeting at his office of a number of citizens, including some Tammany men who are opposed to Mr. Croker, and laid before them a plan for an anti-Croker league.

Some of those at the meeting thought the name of the proposed organization too personal and declared themselves against any personal campaign. They were opposed by others, who said that as the object of the proposed league was to destroy Mr. Croker's influence, the more direct the means to be employed the better. The latter carried the day and a committee was appointed to arrange a plan. This committee decided on preliminaries last week and came to the conclusion that the best way of organizing the new party was to have membership application cards circulaed for signatures containing the details of the plan. The cards in part read as follows:

The league aims to end Boss Croker's corrupt rule and his malevolent domination in New York politics. In furtherance of this object the league shall keep up a ceaseless agitation and wage unrelenting war upon Crokerism.

The league shall be organized by the election of a board of officers to be chosen by the members at the annual meeting. The officers shall appoint a General Committee of One Hundred, which shall select an Executive Committee. The league shall be maintained by voluntary contributions. Every citizen is eligible to membership who subscribes to the following pledge:

"Desiring to be enrolled as a member of the Anti-Croker League, I hereby pledge myself to vote against every nominee of Tammany Hall so long as that organization is controlled, either directly or indirectly, by Boss Croker."

Ex-Assemblyman Otto Kempner, who is one of the promoters of the league, made a statement regarding it yesterday, in which he said:

"It is true that a meeting has been held and a committee appointed for the purpose of organizing an Anti-Croker League. We hope to receive the support of a great number of dissatisfied Tammany men, as we are informed that many persons within that organization are as anxious to put an end to Crokerism as those opposed to Tammany from without.

"The organizers of this movement are convinced that extraordinary means must be resorted to in order to loosen and overcome Croker's clutch on New York politics. The Anti-Croker League intends to collect and publish data concerning his political methods, to show how he influences office holders to do his bidding, and to adopt every lawful means by which the citizens of New York can be brought to a realizing sense of Croker's sway over this community.

"It is not a part of our plan to join in any anti-Tammany conferences or to make any nominations. Our special mission is to down Croker with the help of all good citizens, irrespective of their party affiliations, who desire to get rid of the political curse that afflicts this city.

"There are many things that this league can do to further its objects which other anti-Tammany bodies could not undertake with propriety. For instance, on the occasion of Croker's return from England this league could appropriately hold a public demonstration to voice popular sentiment."

Mr. Kempner has been an opponent of Mr. Croker for many years, and is the author of a "Life of Croker." He says that this will be the biggest fight against Mr. Croker that New York has yet seen.

BULLDOG ATTACKS SWIMMERS.

He Bites a Small Boy Thirteen Times Before the Latter Escapes.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—Leonard Vogel, twelve years old, of 121 Hamburg Place, was attacked by a bulldog to-day while swimming in the Morris Canal at the foot of Providence Street. His face, arms, and shoulders were terribly lacerated, and he was taken from the water in an exhausted condition.

Vogel and several companions were swimming in the middle of the canal when an Italian came along leading a bulldog. The dog made a rush for the water as soon as it saw the swimmers. All the boys struck out and managed to reach the opposite bank except Vogel. The latter is a good swimmer. When he saw the canine coming his way Vogel went under water, but when he came to the surface the bulldog was right on top of him. A terrible struggle followed.

Vogel tried to fight the dog off as he made his way to the shore, but was bitten thirteen times before he succeeded in escaping. He was half unconscious when he was found by Policeman O'Connell. His companions when they reached shore gathered up their clothes and ran away. The owner of the dog also left the boy to take care of himself. Vogel was taken home, where his wounds were dressed. He is in a serious condition.

PAWNED CLOTHES TO PAY FINE.

Samuel L. Wilson, a well-dressed young man, who said he was a clerk in the Post Office, was fined $5 in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, where he was arraigned on a charge of intoxication. A few minutes later one of the court officers informed the Magistrate that Wilson did not have any money with which to pay his fine and that he had sent his clothes out by a messenger to be pawned so that he could pay his fine.

Magistrate Mayo ordered that he be brought before him again, and he appeared wearing a mackintosh which he had borrowed from one of the policemen. The Magistrate discharged him with the admonition to be more careful in future.

The messenger whom he had sent to pawn his coat and vest returned at this time with the news that he could only get $2.50 on the clothes, and the young man left still wearing the mackintosh.

Congressional Election in Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, July 13.—The election in the Sixth Congressional District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative R. E. Burke, was held to-day. The candidates were Dudley G. Wooten of Dallas, Democrat, and Philip D. Lindsey, Gold Democrat, nominated by the Republicans. The returns from forty-seven precincts in the district give Wooten 4,754 and Lindsey 1,282. Wooten is undoubtedly elected.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and slightly warmer. Wind east to south.

The warm weather will continue in the central valleys, in the West and Southwest during to-day and most likely Monday, except in the Northwest, where thunder showers will bring relief in the next thirty-six hours. In the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States and New England the temperatures will rise slowly after this morning, but no extremes are at present indicated. There will be showers to-day in the South Atlantic States, probably continuing Monday, and extending into the East Gulf States. Showers are also indicated to-day in the Central Rocky Mountain region and Montana.

On the New England coast the winds will be light east to southeast; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be light to fresh easterly; on the South Atlantic Coast light southerly, becoming variable; on the gulf coast light north to northeast, and on the lower lakes light to fresh easterly.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh easterly winds, shifting later to southeast, with fog to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from TH

ROBERT H. NEWELL'S LIFE ROMANCE

He Once Was Married to Adah Isaacs Menken.

She Had Previously Been Wedded to John C. Heenan, the Pugilist, and Another Man.

Although Robert H. Newell, the one-time famous humorist, who was found dead in bed at his home, 128 First Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, was known to his neighbors as a bachelor, it was brought to light yesterday that in the long ago he married a woman who in her day was known the length and breadth of the land. This marriage involved a forgotten romance in the life of Mr. Newell. His latter day friends know nothing of it, and he never spoke of it himself. For the marriage ended unhappily, with the parting of the two.

The woman in question was the famous beauty, actress, and writer, Adah Isaacs Menken. She was born in New Orleans in 1835 and died in Paris in 1868, after a most interesting career. Her marriage to Newell was only one of several into which she entered, one other being with John C. Heenan, the old-time champion prizefighter.

She was born Dolores Adios Fuertes. Her father was a Spanish Jew and her mother a native of Bordeaux, France. When seven years old Dolores, who adopted the name Adah, appeared with her sister Josephine as a dancer. She went to Havana, where she became very popular, being known as the "Queen of the Plaza." She filled engagements in Texas and Mexico, and returning to New Orleans retired temporarily from the stage. While living retired she wrote a volume of poems entitled "Memories," under the nom de plume of "Indigena." These were very favorably received, as were other volumes of verse which she wrote during her lifetime.

In 1856 she married Alexander Isaacs Menken in Texas, but in less than two years was divorced from him. She then reappeared on the stage in New Orleans in 1858. In the following year she was again married, her second husband being John C. Heenan. This marriage took place in New York. The two were divorced by an Indiana court in 1862.

Adah Isaacs Menken, as she continued to call herself, made her first appearance on the stage in this city in 1859. While here she met Robert H. Newell, who, under the pen name of "Orpheus C. Kerr," was then gaining fame as a writer of humor. The two were attracted to each other, and in 1863 they were married. In the following year she went to England, where she appeared as the heroine in a dramatization of Byron's poem, "Mazeppa." Newell and his wife were divorced in 1865. In the year following she returned to New York and played here as Mazeppa.

On Aug. 21, 1866, she was married for the fourth time, to James Barclay, in this city. Two years later her death occurred in Paris. She was buried in a cemetery there, and on her tomb, in accordance with a wish she had expressed, was placed the inscription: "Thou knowest."

As stated, this romance in the life of Robert Newell was unknown to his neighbors in Brooklyn, where he had lived, broken in health, for a number of years, and they were surprised yesterday when they learned of it.

The remains of Mr. Newell will be placed temporarily in a receiving vault in Greenwood Cemetery this morning. The funeral will be held as soon as his sister-in-law, with whom he made his home, returns from Orr's Island, Me., where she went last month to spend the Summer.

SUPT. MAXWELL ATTACKED.

Counsel for a Teacher In His Brief Charges Him with "a Deliberate Lie."

In a brief submitted yesterday to Justice Hooker, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by Lawyer Alfred E. Sander, City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell and Principal Lyman A. Best of Public School No. 13, Brooklyn, were very sharply criticised.

Lawyer Sander is counsel for Miss Emma Walker, who has applied to Justice Hooker for a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Board of Examiners of the Department of Education in denying her application for a Grade A certificate. Miss Walker holds a Grade B certificate, and her application for a higher certification was denied on the strength of an unfavorable report upon her work, made in October, 1900, by her Principal, Mr. Best. Miss Walker alleged in an affidavit that this report was a false one, and that Mr. Best had, in fact, frequently commended her work.

City Superintendent Maxwell, in a replying affidavit, stated that in June, 1900, the work of Miss Walker was reported "by the Borough Superintendent as having been pronounced not fit and meritorious by the Borough Board of Superintendents of Brooklyn, which report is part of the records of the office of the deponent."

In reply to Mr. Maxwell Miss Walker has now submitted another affidavit, to which is attached a letter written to her on March 2 last by Borough Superintendent of Schools Edward G. Ward, with reference to the report in question. The letter is as follows:

Dear Miss Walker: I have at last reached your claim. I am glad to be able to say that your service was approved by the Board of Superintendents. I regret that it could not be approved last Summer. There were from forty to sixty persons upon whose service the Board of Superintendents found it a physical impossibility to pass at that time. I regret to have to add that the Superintendent has ruled that in all cases where we did not approve last Summer, we disapproved, and that he has not therefore provided our Secretary with the certificate whereon he can place you on the pay-roll for the proper amount. I believe his ruling to be utterly wrong and unjust, and I appealed to the Corporation Counsel as long ago as last November for a ruling thereon. I regret to say that the matter is still in abeyance, the Corporation Counsel not as yet seen fit to furnish me with the ruling required. Until that is received you will simply have to wait with what patience you can. Very truly yours,

EDWARD G. WARD,
Superintendent of Schools.

In his brief Lawyer Sander makes this criticism of City Superintendent Maxwell:

I know of no more barefaced attempt to mislead a Court than the statement of Superintendent Maxwell in Folio 5 of his affidavit, to the effect that Miss Walker's work had been pronounced by the Borough Board of Superintendents as unfit in June, 1900. While literally it is true, it is false, nevertheless, in fact. It is utterly confounded by the letter of Superintendent Ward of March 2, 1901, which is annexed to the replying affidavit. For Mr. Maxwell now to come to this court, and, by inference, to allege that Miss Walker's work was marked "not meritorious" on its merits, is nothing less than a deliberate lie. It is unworthy of a man to whom is entrusted that almost sacred duty of supervising the bringing up of the 200,000 children of the City of New York, and it throws a doubt upon his entire course in this case.

Justice Hooker has not yet rendered a decision in the matter.

WRECKED SCHOONER'S DANGER.

The Saratoga Overhauls the Schooner Theolene Completely Dismasted—Her Captain's Courage.

The Ward Line steamship Saratoga, Capt. Johnson, which arrived yesterday morning from Cuban ports via Nassau, reported that on July 12, in latitude 36.20 and longitude 74.12, at 10:50 A. M., she fell in with the dismasted schooner Theolene of Boston, bound from Brunswick for Boston, with a load of lumber.

The Saratoga, on approaching the vessel, lowered away her boat, in charge of the chief officer, and on getting alongside learned from Capt. Francis that the schooner ran into a hurricane on July 10, in which the vessel lost all her spars level with the deck. Her deckload washed away, and she filled with water. The decks were also swept and the vessel was left a complete wreck.

Capt. Francis wished to be towed to port, but the Saratoga was unable to undertake the task, as the vessel's bows were stove in and her butts started. It was impossible to make a line fast, so badly was she crippled. Capt. Francis refused to abandon his vessel, hoping to make the nearest port. At this time Cape Henry was about eighty miles distant.

The Saratoga supplied the vessel with provisions sufficient to last for the crew of seven men for several days.

Capt. Johnson of the Saratoga says too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Francis and his crew for their bravery in refusing to abandon their vessel in her crippled and dangerous condition. She would possibly be picked up by some passing steamship and towed into Norfolk, which was the nearest port. The British steamship Ravensdale, from Progreso, which was astern of the Theolene, he thought, would probably fall in with her and take her in tow. The Theolene is a new vessel, built at Belfast, Me., in 1900. She registers 477 tons, and hails from Boston.

ADULA PRIZE MONEY.

Judge Speer Orders Distributed $40,000 Realized on Boat Captured by Capt. McCalla.

MOUNT AIRY, Ga., July 13.—Judge Emory Speer of the United States District Court to-day handed down his decree distributing the money arising from the capture of the British steamship Adula during the Spanish-American war. Judge Speer considerably reduced the allowances for the officers of the court made by the Master to whom the question had been referred, and has ordered that the sum of $40,000, paid into the Treasury of the United States, be distributed as prize money.

The Adula was owned by the Atlas Steamship Company, and chartered to a Spaniard, Don Jose Solis. The capture was made by the Marblehead, Commander McCalla, while the Adula was attempting to run the blockade at Guantanamo Bay. The amount realized was $50,000, and this sum, less the costs and expenses of keeping the ship, expense of litigation, insurance, losses from salvage, and the like, was distributed, one-half to the United States and one-half to the officers and enlisted men of the navy entitled to the prize money.

KANSAS CITY RIOT ORDERS.

Chief of Police Tells His Men to Shoot First and Talk Afterward—Miss Davis's Assailants Identified.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 13.—Roberts and Holland, the negroes under arrest at the county jail, have been identified as two of the assailants of Miss Davis. There are doubts now whether Maupin, who was at first believed to be the leader of the band, had anything to do with the crime. Chief Hayes expresses the belief that he is innocent. Another suspect, Jourthaman, was arrested this morning. Miss Davis is bordering on nervous prostration, and Maupin and Jourthaman were not taken before her.

Chief Hayes and Marshal Maxwell held a conference to-day, and Marshal Maxwell announced that the prisoners would not be kept in the county jail to-night.

"You may say," said Chief Hayes, "that further demonstration like that of last night will not be tolerated. Hoodlums will not be allowed to congregate. The time has come for decisive action, and instructions will issue to the officers to hit or shoot first and talk about it afterward. Any rioters will meet with a decidedly warm reception should any attempt be made to repeat the occurrences of last night."

TWO KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Boys Fishing on a Wharf Lost Their Lives When Excursion Boat Blew Up—Others Injured.

SUNBURY, Penn., July 13.—An excursion boat anchored in the Susquehanna River, at the foot of Market Street, this city, blew up to-day. Two boys were killed and a dozen other persons were injured, two fatally. One man is missing.

The boys killed and those injured were fishing on a near-by wharf when the explosion occurred. The engineer was absent at the time. He left the boat in charge of the pilot. When he left he says there was a pressure of sixty pounds in the boiler, and that he opened the fire door.

POISON IN CHICAGO MILK.

Analysis of That Given to Hospital Patients Showed Enough Formalin to Hasten Death.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Poison has been found in the milk furnished the patients in the County Hospital. Samples submitted to City Chemist Adolph Gehrmann upon analysis have been shown to contain quantities of formalin sufficient to cause or hasten the death of sick persons.

Patients had complained of the milk and declared it "tasted funny." Warden Daniel D. Healy agreed with them and promptly had samples sent to the City Laboratory. The report rendered by the City Chemist unqualifiedly condemns the milk for all uses and leaves the vendors of it liable to prosecution by the Health Department.

HE ADVERTISED FOR COPYISTS.

Man Who Sent $5 to George Tolley Has Him Arrested.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—George Tolley, twenty-five years old, of 188 Orange Street, was arrested here to-day by Detective Sergts. Tyer and Murphy on a charge of swindling. The detectives say that Tolley has been operating under the firm name of Carter, Hanna & Hill, and has been advertising for copyists to work at home. Each copyist engaged was required to give Tolley $5 as a guarantee of good work. The detectives say the man pretended to represent the Passaic Woolen Mills.

The complaint against Tolley was made by George H. Suydam of 34 Mulberry Street. Suydam saw the admertisement in a New York newspaper and answered it. He forwarded the necessary $5 and failed to receive an answer. He finally concluded that he had been victimized, and made a complaint.

SHOT AT A RIFLE RANGE.

A Marker Put His Head Out Just as Alexander Oliver Fired.

Several members of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., went to the Marion rifle range, Jersey City, yesterday to practice pistol shooting.

Milton Pier, sixteen years old, employed as a marker, put his head out of the pit just as Alexander L. Oliver fired at the target. The bullet struck Pier in the neck, inflicting a fatal wound. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Oliver is a son of ex-Mayor Oliver. He was not arrested. Pier died at 10 o'clock last night.

SANTA FE RAILROAD SUED.

Trojan Car Coupler Company Asks for $314,172 for Violation of Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., July 13.—Papers were filed in the County Clerk's office to-day in an action brought by the Trojan Car Coupler Company against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad for $314,172 for violation of contract. According to the complaint the coupler company entered into a contract with the railroad company in 1896 to furnish all the automatic car couplings and all the repairs to such couplings which the railroad or its branches might need from Aug. 21, 1896, to a period extending over twenty-five years.

The complaint alleges that the railroad company has ceased to use the couplings or apply the repairs of the Trojan Car Coupler Company, in violation of this contract, on its road or on any of its branches. Because of this failure the plaintiffs ask for judgment in the sum of $100,000 irrespective of its contract claim of $214,172, making a total of $314,172.

On motion of the defendants' attorneys, Opdyke, Wilcox & Bristow of New York, Justice Chester has transferred the case from the State court to the Circuit Court of the Northern District of New York.

Work of the Tree Planting Association.

The reports received from the various nurserymen who are recommended by the Tree Planting Association show that since Jan. 1 of this year they have planted 661 trees in the streets of the Borough of Manhattan and 1,949 in the other Boroughs of Greater New York, making a total of 2,880 trees planted through the direct agency of the association during the last six months. A strenuous effort will be made this Fall to encourage the more general planting of trees from Washington Square to the north, and also in the tenement-house districts of our city, by means of neighborhood clubs. The Fall season is more favorable for planting, as the season is longer and the nurserymen have more leisure in which to do the work satisfactorily.

PENNSYLVANIA LINE WILL ENTER DETROIT.

Through a Mileage Arrangement with Vanderbilts It Will Use Michigan Central Tracks.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 13.—The Pennsylvania line finally has secured an entrance to Detroit, and within thirty days Pennsylvania trains will be running into that city from Toledo. A mileage arrangement has been effected between the Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilts whereby the Pennsylvania is to use the Michigan Central tracks from the Michigan State line to Detroit, and is also to use the Detroit terminals of the Michigan Central.

Under the name of the Toledo and Michigan Terminal Company the Pennsylvania is now constructing a track from its terminals in this city to a connection with the Michigan Central at a point seven miles north of this city. Already three miles of grading has been completed, and several miles of ties and rails are here ready for use on the new line.

The Vanderbilts realize that they cannot always occupy the field between Detroit and Toledo, and prefer to let the Pennsylvania into Detroit rather than to see some more belligerent interest build into that city from the south.

PLANS OF SOFT COAL TRUST.

A Cleveland Newspaper Tells How the Combination Is to be Financed.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—The Leader to-morrow will publish the following:

Owing to certain expansions of the original plan having been agreed upon, the formation of the soft-coal trust may be delayed to give time for the working out of larger plans. The plan as now outlined by those who are on the inside provides a close harmony between the producing and the transportation companies. In the latter are to be included lake, rail, and ocean facilities of the largest proportions. It appears that the purchase of the Ohio River Railroad by the Baltimore and Ohio was a part of this scheme and perfected, in a way, the control of the soft-coal carrying facilities for certain parts of Ohio, West Virginia and the Pittsburg district.

It is said the financial interests which are behind the United States Steel Corporation are forming an underwriting syndicate to take care of the securities of the big combination and that this organization will arrange for an issue of $60,000,000 of trust securities. These will be exchanged for the stocks of the six coal companies in the West which are to be included in the trust, and with them will be some Eastern coal interests as well. The Western companies which are to be purchased are the Illinois Coal Company, the Hocking Coal Company, the Monongahela Coal Company, the Pittsburg Coal Company, the Fairmount Coal Company, and the Massillon Coal Mining Company. There are rumors abroad that the Flat Top Coal Company is to be made part of the large organization.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO PLANS.

No Increase in Dividend on Common Stocks Is Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—It was reported upon excellent authority here to-day that there will be no increase in the dividend on the common stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, although the company is now earning three times the present rate of 4 per cent. a year on this stock. The statement was generally accepted in financial circles, as was also the report from the same sources that the surplus income will be used for improvements. Future betterments will not, however, be on such an extensive scale as those already undertaken. The principal improvements are either finished or approaching completion, and their cost has been provided for.

It is unlikely that the Baltimore and Ohio will have any further large capital issues for improvement purposes. In the five years and eight months ending last June 30 between $60,000,000 and $65,000,000 was expended for improvements. This work was essential to the rehabilitation of the property, and included an almost entire rebuilding of the road and replacement of the equipment. This has practically been accomplished. Of the sum thus spent about 12½ per cent. was taken out of the company's income. The remainder was supplied through the sale of securities furnished by the plan of reorganization.

M. E. IGALLS'S NEW OFFICE.

Big Four's President Now Head of the Cincinnati Northern.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 13.—M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four, has been elected President of the Cincinnati Northern, succeeding F. W. Whiteridge, who succeeded Gen. Samuel Thomas last January. E. F. Osborn of Cincinnati was elected Secretary, and C. F. Cox of New York Treasurer.

The selection of Mr. Ingalls and other Big Four men, together with the fact that General Manager Schaff of the Big Four recently made a tour of inspection over the property, is taken to mean that the road is soon to take over the Cincinnati Northern property. Considerable money is being spent on the improvement of the property.

MR. AND MRS. CUTTING HERE.

Arrive on the St. Louis and Go at Once to Oakdale, L. I.

Just after the steamship St. Louis reached her dock yesterday afternoon an enormous lot of baggage began to be removed from the vessel to the section of the pier over which a large letter C indicates that all persons of names beginning with this letter must gather there and submit to the customs examinations. The baggage was the property of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., who came from London. There were nineteen boxes, a hogshead, and fourteen trunks and bags.

Mr. Cutting was formerly Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, and his wife, to whom he was but recently married, was Lady Sibyl Cuffe, second child and oldest daughter of the Earl of Desart of the Irish Peerage. No one was at the pier to meet the young couple, and while Mr. Cutting engaged himself in straightening out the muddle of his many belongings with a squad of customs officers, his wife sat on one of the trunks, almost concealed from the view of the rest of the pier by the piles of baggage around her.

Having resigned already from the Diplomatic Service, Mr. Cutting is going into business with his father. From the pier the two went at once to Oakdale, L. I.

FUNERAL OF FATHER DUFFY.

It Was Held In St. Rose of Lima's Church, Millburn, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 13.—The funeral of the Rev. Francis William Duffy, who died in Stayner, Canada, Monday last, was held in St. Rose of Lima's Church, Millburn, this morning. Father Duffy was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Duffy of this place.

He began his studies in St. Charles College, Maryland, and later was a student in Holy Angel's College, Macon, Ga. While in Georgia he taught philosophy and devoted much time to caring for the victims of the yellow fever, which at that time was raging in the South. Upon his return from Georgia he entered Seton Hall College, and was recognized as the ablest student of logic in that institution.

Father Duffy spent four years in St. Francis Xavier's College in New York. In March, 1879, he was ordained in Toronto, and soon earned a distinguished position among the clergymen of Canada. After his ordination he was appointed assistant to Archbishop Chapell of the Toronto Diocese. He was later transferred to Hamilton, Orilla, and Stayner, and had charge of the latter parish when he died.

GIFT OF MARSHALL FIELD.

Public Library, Liberally Endowed, Dedicated at Conway, Mass.

CONWAY, Mass., July 13.—The Field Memorial Library, the gift of Marshall Field of Chicago to this town, was dedicated to-day. In accordance with the wishes of Mr. Field, the exercises, which were held in the open air in front of the library, were brief and informal.

The library is given by Mr. Field in memory of his parents, John and Fidelia Nash Field. The building, together with more than 6,000 books included in the gift, cost over $100,000, and there is an endowment fund of $52,000 given by Mr. Field. On the building is the inscription: "Field Memorial Library," and just above the entrance are the words, "Free to All." The names of the citizens of Conway who lost their lives in the civil war are also inscribed on the front of the building. The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1900.

EXPORTS HAVE EXCEEDED IMPORTS $664,900,011.

Balance of Trade in Favor of United States Greater by Nearly $50,000,000 than Ever Before.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1901, was completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics to-day. It shows that the total imports of the year were $822,756,583, total exports $1,487,656,544, and the excess of exports over imports $664,900,011.

The imports are $27,184,651 below those of last year, and the exports are $93,173,462 above. The excess of exports over imports exceeds that of last year by $120,358,113, and is $49,467,335 greater than the highest record ever before made, that of 1885.

Under the new relations with Hawaii and Porto Rico the commerce with those islands is no longer included in the regular statement of foreign commerce of the United States. Had they been so included, as has been the case in former years, the total exports would have exceeded $1,500,000,000, as the exports to those islands during the year have aggregated about $25,000,000.

During the year ended June 30, 1901, the exports of domestic products were as follows:

Breadstuffs, $267,487,239; increase as compared with the year 1900 of $14,033,000.
Cattle and hogs, $36,537,062; increase, $7,500,000.
Provisions, $179,875,250; increase, $11,000,000.
Cotton, $313,283,578; increase, $71,500,000.
Mineral oils, $269,950,689; decrease, $4,000,000.

The annual statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1901, shows as follows:

Merchandise, imports, $822,756,583, of which $339,487,153 was free of duty; increase on dutiable merchandise, $565,062.
Merchandise, exports, $1,400,352,246; increase, $89,588,695. Gold imports, $64,571,853; increase, $19,098,668.
Gold exports, $53,229,520; increase, $4,962,761.
Silver imports, $36,384,041; increase, $1,127,739.
Silver exports, $54,285,180; decrease, $2,427,095.

GOV. ALLEN COMING HOME.

On Bidding Farewell to Porto Rico, He Admits that He Will Not Return.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 13.—Gov. Charles H. Allen and his wife, with their household effects, sailed for New York to-day on the Mayflower. A large crowd assembled at the wharf to bid the Governor farewell.

Gov. Allen admitted that he had no intention of returning to Porto Rico. It is semi-officially announced that he will enter the Diplomatic Service.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A brief message received at the Navy Department announced the sailing to-day of the Mayflower, the Governor's dispatch boat, from San Juan direct for Boston with Gov. and Mrs. Allen aboard. The former is bringing the free-trade resolution adopted by the Porto Rican Legislature, and which he is charged by special resolution to deliver directly to President McKinley.

Nothing has developed here officially to indicate Gov. Allen's intentions respecting his retention of the Governorship of Porto Rico.

The Tariff for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Officials who have had in charge the preparation of the Philippine tariff estimate that it will bring in a revenue of $10,000,000 the first year. The adjustment of the rates has been made with the view of lowering the duties on necessities, so as to reduce the cost of living in the islands and also with the idea of opening the doors of the Philippines to American trade as far as possible.

More Filipinos Surrender.

MANILA, July 13.—Col. Santos, with forty men and thirty rifles has surrender at Ligao, in Albay Province. The insurrection in North Camarines Province is practically ended.

Mr. Root on an Inspection Tour.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary Root left this evening for a tour of inspection of the principal military stations in the Middle West. He was accompanied by Gen. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, and Col. Randolph, Chief of Artillery. They go from here to Buffalo.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of medical officers, to consist of Majors William R. Davis, John M. Banister, William P. Kendall, Surgeons, is appointed to meet at West Point July 25, for the physical examination of such candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy as may be ordered before it.

The transfer, June 24, 1901, of Second Lieut. William H. Peek from the Twenty-seventh Infantry to the Artillery Corps, with rank from Feb. 2, is announced. Lieut. Peek is assigned to the Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Key West Barracks, Fla.

Col. Edward M. Hayes, Thirteenth Cavalry, will report to the Adjutant General for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment at Fort Meade, S. D.

First Lieut. John Ryan Devereaux, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will report to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for duty and to the commanding General, Department of the East.

Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, Assistant Surgeon, having been duly examined by a board of officers and pronounced eligible for retirement, is placed upon the retired list of the army, to take effect June 29.

Capt. William M. Wright, Second Infantry, will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for duty.

First Lieut. Harry E. Knight, Fifth Infantry, is transferred to the First Infantry, and will join the latter regiment.

First Lieut. Thales L. Ames, Ordnance Department, will make three visits during each of the months of August, September, and October, to the California Powder Works, Pinole, Cal., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun cotton for smokeless powder.

Navy.

Capt. R. M. Berry is detached from the War College and ordered to command the Dixie, July 17, as relief of Commander Ackley.

Commander S. W. Ackley is detached from command of the Dixie, July 17, will continue treatment at the New York Hospital.

Lieut. H. H. Christy is detached from the Amphitrite, Aug. 1; ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. F. B. Bassett is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance, July 31; ordered to the Amphitrite, Aug. 1, as relief of Lieut. Christy.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Navy Department has been informed of the departure of the training ship Hartford from Copenhagen, Denmark, for Stockholm, Sweden.

The collier Caesar left Port Said to-day for Manila.

The training ship Lancaster has arrived at New London.

The hospital ship Solace has arrived at Hongkong.

The Alert has arrived at Mare Island.

The training ship Mohican left Honolulu on June 28 for Puget Sound.

The cruiser Philadelphia, with a relief crew for the station ship Abarenda at Tutuila, Samoa, arrived at Honolulu June 29.

The gunboat Helena arrived at Shiakwan to-day.

GAS COMPANY CONSOLIDATION.

Amalgamation of the New York and Richmond and Richmond County Corporations—Counsel's Explanation.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13.—The articles of consolidation of the New York and Richmond Gas Company with the Richmond County Gas Light Company were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The title of the new corporation will be "New York and Richmond Gas Company."

The company will operate in the Borough of Richmond. Its capital stock is $1,500,000, and its Directors are Armitage Mathews, George W. Sutton, Hawkins A. Tucker, Archibald A. McGiashon, and Robert C. McCormick of New York City.

Arthur E. Walradt, counsel to the company, was asked at his home in New Rochelle last night concerning the consolidation. He said:

"The Richmond County Gaslight Company was a new company recently organized practically for the purpose of acquiring the old company, the New York and Richmond Gas Company. It had no plant, but the people interested in it got control of the old company and to-day the consolidation was effected.

"The old company had previously gotten possession of the Consumers' Gas Company, absorbing what was at that time its only rival. Thus the new company controls entirely the gas industry in Richmond. In addition to those named as Directors, these are interested: The New York banking firm of Van Nostrand, also Vermilye & Co., and a Philadelphia house.

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THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 13.—It was learned to-day that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will come to Newport in August. They will sail for America on Aug. 15 and remain for the rest of the season. Correspondence regarding the visit between the Duchess and her relatives in Newport is now being carried on. Where the Duke and Duchess will stay in Newport is not at this time known outside the family circle, but it would not be surprising to hear that Marble House is to be opened for their reception, as the place was thoroughly renovated last Winter. The Duke and Duchess will possibly come across the Atlantic on the Valiant, which is now in European waters. They have not visited America since their marriage.

Miss Gerry gave a large dinner on board the yacht Electra this evening. The vessel was illuminated with electric lights. Steam launches from the Electra conveyed the guests from the New York Yacht Club station to the yacht. The guests were received by a gangway by Miss Gerry, Miss Mabel Gerry, and Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. Three tables were set on the upper deck, which was enclosed with red hangings. The table and other floral decorations were original and beautiful. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Lispenard Stewart, Miss Alice Bilght, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, William Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Miss Josephine Johnson, Herman Norman, Clarence A. Dolan, Edward V. Morrell, Edward H. Bulkley, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Edith Cushing, Miss Annie Sands, Ogden Codman, Jr., Miss Evelyn Burden, W. Hude Neilson, A. De Navarro, and James De Wolf Cutting.

Dinners were numerous to-night, which saw the largest number yet given on any night this season. Mrs. A. Cass Canfield entertained fourteen guests, who included Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mrs. John Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post, William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Miss Maud Wetmore, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams.

Among others entertaining at dinner were Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. D. Herbert Hostetter, Mrs. L. Goodwin Hobbs, and Mrs. R. I. Gammell.

Mrs. Cromwell gave a dinner this evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph G. Eaton of the Boston Navy Yard.

C. L. F. Robinson entertained at luncheon to-day at the Clambake Club.

This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Van Alen gave a luncheon at their cottage in Bellevue Avenue. Among their guests were Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, and James J. Van Alen.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has arranged for an evening of vaudeville at "Crossways," besides the other large entertainments to be given there. Some well-known vaudeville artists are to be engaged for the occasion. Mrs. Fish will ask a number of her friends who are to give dinners the same night to take their guests to "Crossways" for the entertainment.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will give a large Luncheon to-morrow at Beaulieu. On July 21 she will give a dinner party, and on July 26 a dinner, followed by dancing.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a dinner on July 27 to fifty guests.

Mrs. Astor will arrive at Beechwood on Monday for the season. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will arrive the same day on the Nourmahal.

Reginald De Koven has joined Mrs. De Koven at the Thomas cottage.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles Pierson and Miss Russell of Boston are the guests of Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings have arrived at the Hoffman cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson of Philadelphia have arrived for the season.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and her son, Center Hitchcock, are expected from Europe for the season next week.

Mrs. Archibald Mercer of Newark is the guest of Mrs. James Hardman.

James J. Van Alen has made arrangements to leave Newport on Monday for New York, whence he will sail on Wednesday for Europe, returning in August.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lehr will arrive here on Aug. 6, and take possession of Arleigh. Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse will occupy the place until Aug. 1, when they expect to occupy their new villa, directly opposite.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are in New York, where they will remain till Monday.

On the afternoon of July 27 the marriage of Miss Edith Rook, daughter of Mrs. Edward Francis Rook, to J. Neilson Howard will take place at the Chanler villa, in Cliff Avenue. The ceremony will be witnessed by about 100 relatives and immediate friends. Afterward additional guests will be present at a reception. A large tent will be erected on the lawn, and under it a luncheon will be served. Miss Rook is not to have bridesmaids or maid of honor. She will be given away by her brother, Edward Francis Rook. Mr. Howard has asked Anthony J. Drexel to act as his best man should he arrive in time from Europe. There will be six ushers. The honeymoon will be spent on a yacht, to be placed at the disposal of the couple.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 13.—To-day was a busy one with society here, events following each other in quick succession. The first golf matches of the season were played at Kebo in the morning, the first of the season's yacht races took place in the afternoon, and in the evening the first dinner dance was given at the Kebo Valley Club and the first of the fortnightly dancing classes was held at the Malvern.

Several dinner parties were given previous to the dance. Among those who entertained were Mrs. Charles B. Wright of Philadelphia, Mrs. T. C. Condon of New York, Miss Draper of New York, J. L. Ketterlinus of Philadelphia, and Waldron Bates.

Among those present at the dance were Miss Robinson of Baltimore, Miss May Handy of Richmond, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Countess Lagagrene, the Hon. Arthur Brabazon, Gen. Thomas, William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. J. Biddell Porter, Miss Fox, Miss Mildred Morris, Miss Gurnee, Miss Violet Whelen, Mrs. Charles Whelen, Mrs. M. D. Russell, Miss Theobald, Mr. and Mrs. Emlen Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Wright, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Alexander Van Ness, Mr. Brun, (the Danish Minister,) Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, James B. Haggin, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Llewellyn Barry, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Miss Hawkins of London, Count Colloredo, Miss Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Newbold, J. Mercer Biddell, Mrs. Moncure Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Morris, the Misses Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno.

At the Malvern the dancing class was largely attended. The class this year is being managed by Mrs. C. K. Wright.

Mrs. Hunt Slater gave a dinner to-night in honor of Col. and Mrs. Woods, who have just arrived from Bermuda. Col. Woods is an officer in the British Army.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt arrived this morning. Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht was at the ferry to meet them, and brought them to Bar Harbor.

Gen. Samuel Thomas of New York has taken Moseley Hall, Bar Harbor's best-known cottage, for the season. It has been occupied for some time by the Howards of Chicago. Mr. William C. Whitney formerly occupied it. This is Gen. Thomas's first season at Bar Harbor as a Summer resident.

Mrs. Hunt Slater gave a tea this afternoon, at which the guests were Mrs. Draper, Mr. How, Mrs. Barber, A. C. Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. Cushman, and Count and Countess Laugier-Villars.

Miss Pinckney entertained at luncheon at the Newport to-day.

A. J. Drexel's Yacht at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The twin-screw steam yacht Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel, has arrived here.

B. Altman & Co.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

For Monday, July 15th:

Black Twilled Silk Umbrellas with handles of English Natural Wood; eight rib frame; 24, 26 and 28 inch, suitable for Men and Women.

Regular Values $3.00 and $3.50, at $2.00

Blue or Black Twilled Silk Umbrellas, handles of Pearl and Silver or Ivory and Silver; eight rib frame, 26 inch; suitable for Women, $2.65

During the months of July and August, the store will be open between the hours of 8.30 A. M., and 5 P. M. Saturdays, 8.30 A. M., to 12 Noon.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Ave., New York.

STRAIGHTFORWARD PEOPLE

prefer to deal with straight merchants, who sell straight goods. Most people prefer straight milk, butter, spices, food, tea, medicines, &c., &c. We have found that there are *some* who prefer straight whiskey. Our

Old Crow Rye

is positively straight, so are our Scotch Whiskeys. We make no misstatements.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

THEODORE MOSS DEAD.

His Fame as a Theatrical Manager Long Connected with New York Theatres—His Association with the Wallacks.

Theodore Moss, theatrical manager, is dead. Over half a century ago he was connected with the elder Wallack in the management of the most famous playhouse of those days—Wallack's—at Broadway and Broome Street. He died last night at his country home in Seabright, N. J.

In the original Wallack's Theatre Mr. Moss was recognized as the business head, although Wallack owned the place and operated it under his name. When, after years of successful productions, the theatre was torn down to give way to mercantile buildings, the second Wallack's was established at Thirteenth Street and Broadway, where it remained until not very many weeks ago, having been called the Star Theatre for a long time before its demolition was begun in April last. On this later site Mr. Moss was again Wallack's business man, and under the joint direction many great actors both native and foreign, made fame and fortune at the old Star.

Again Wallack's moved up town, this time going to Thirtieth Street and Broadway. Mr. Moss was in charge there also. But finally the younger Wallack, like his predecessor, died after he had attained an international reputation, and Wallack's Theatre soon ceased to exist. Meanwhile

M'DONNELL'S FRIENDS GIVE HIM A BANQUET

He Says He Will Demand a Vindication from Kennedy.

The Latter Said to Have Sold Out His Saloon—He and Price's Brother Missing.

The acquittal of Miles McDonnell, charged with shooting George Price in the Onawa Café in December last, was the principal topic of conversation among the sporting fraternity of Harlem yesterday. All kinds of rumors were afloat, and McDonnell's threat to prosecute Thomas Kennedy, his former partner, on a charge of perjury and for assault with intent to kill, unless he vindicated McDonnell, was freely discussed, and many were of the opinion that McDonnell would make good his threat.

Kennedy, however, was missing from his old haunts, and it was said, although it could not be verified, that he had sold out his saloon, at 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, over which he and McDonnell are said to have run a gambling house before they fell out, and left town for good. The same was said of Edward Price, the brother of McDonnell's victim, who in a Harlem saloon several days after his brother's death declared that if McDonnell did not go to the electric chair he would take care of him when he left jail. During the past twenty-four hours there seems to have been a revulsion of feeling with regard to McDonnell, and he now has more friends than ever before, while Kennedy has less, as the trial brought out the inside facts of the gamblers' feud, as it was called.

There was also much evidence that McDonnell was not allowed to present which, had it been given, would have thrown an entirely different light on the affair and the victims of McDonnell's pistol who posed as martyrs would have been obliged to change their tactics entirely. McDonnell, when seen at his home on Main Street, City Island, last evening, and asked about the ruled out evidence, said: "I hate to go back to this matter again after spending so pleasant a day with my wife and family, for the recollections are not pleasant; in fact I want to forget the matter for the present, but Tom Kennedy will have to vindicate me, for I want no stain to rest on my son's good name if God spares him to grow to manhood. There was some evidence that I should liked to have presented to the court, but was not allowed to, and it may be just as well, and considering the fact that it did not come out in court I do not care to see it appear in print at the present time. I was not desirous of testifying as to the origin of the enmity between Kennedy and myself, and it is still my desire that nothing should be said in regard to it, for I do not care to drag a good woman's name into this affair. If Kennedy wishes to make it public he may do so. It was the culmination of this trouble that I was tried for.

"Outside of this Kennedy's friends, or alleged friends, were down on me because Kennedy took me into partnership with him. It came about in this way. In 1898 Kennedy came to me and said he was going to open a gambling house under the guise of a club. A charter was obtained for the Stiwart Club, and Kennedy offered me 50 per cent. of the profits if I would manage it for him. I accepted the offer, and some of his friends became very jealous, believing that they should have been let in on the ground floor. In order to avenge themselves upon me they carried all kinds of stories to Kennedy and went to Police Captain Sheehan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who was informed of every move we made, so that inside of a year we were forced to change our quarters no less than ten times by Sheehan. The last place we had was at 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and they made it so hot for us there we did not dare to play anything but poker.

"Then while I was away Kennedy sold out, pocketing my interest, and the quarrel followed. Kennedy and his henchmen wanted to get rid of me, and they came pretty near doing it. As for the story of my cutting off Dave Walsh's ear with a razor, that is a fabrication. I was blocks away from the spot when that occurred. Kennedy knows who done the job, and so do I, but it was only recently that I learned. They thought they had me by charging me with that crime, and offered to square it with me, but I was up to their game. I have a written statement from Walsh that vindicates me in that matter, and I intend to get a similar vindication from Kennedy with regard to the Onawa affair, if I have to follow Kennedy to the ends of the earth."

McDonnell has received about a hundred telegrams from friends congratulating him upon the outcome of the trial. He was tendered a banquet by his City Island friends last evening.

RUNAWAY BOY RETURNS.

Louis Schrauth Dazed from Thieves' Drugs—His Father's Money Stolen from Him.

Louis Schrauth, fifteen years old, of Bergenline Avenue and Main Street, Union Hill, who disappeared on July 6, taking with him $105 belonging to his father, returned home yesterday. He was clothed like a tramp, was half starved, and dazed, and besides losing all the money he took had also lost the bicycle on which he rode away.

He said that he had been drugged and robbed, and his new suit of clothes replaced by an old one. He could not talk coherently and his story was dragged from him a little at a time by his mother. He had a companion in his travels, but could not tell who it was except that it was some one he met on the road. He drank a glass of soda with his new found friend after which he remembered nothing until he came to his senses in a small room. The only other occupant of the room was a negro, who told him he was in Providence, R. I. How long he remained there, how he escaped, or how he made his way home he could not tell.

A physician who was called to attend him said he had been drugged, but that a few days' rest would set him right. The police, who were notified, hope that the boy will then be able to furnish some information which will serve as a clue upon which they can act.

WILL OPPOSE LAND GRANT.

New Jersey Central Anticipates Action by National Government.

Robert W. De Forest, counsel for the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey and the American Dock and Improvement Company, which is controlled by the Central, has sent to Secretary J. C. Payne of the New Jersey Riparian Commission a formal notice that these companies will oppose any grant to the United States Government of riparian rights between Bedloe's and Ellis Islands, or between the islands and the New Jersey shore, for the purpose of establishing a hospital, or for any other purpose. Mr. De Forest claimed that the grants made to the Central Railroad Company included all the riparian lands to the New York boundary line, which is outside the two islands named.

Mr. Payne said he would file Mr. De Forest's letter. It would not be necessary, he said, to enter upon any discussion of the subject until the United States Government made application for a riparian grant in connection with an extension of the islands. So far no such application has been made, Mr. Payne said.

FIST DUEL ON SIXTH AVENUE.

Policeman Stops Encounter Between Horse Dealers and Locks Them Up.

Several hundred persons who happened to be on Forty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue, late yesterday afternoon, witnessed a fight between William Miller, forty-nine years, a horse dealer, living at Coney Island, and John Hall, forty years old, also a horse dealer, living at 275 West Twenty-fifth Street.

The men met in Cohen's cigar store, in Forty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue. An old quarrel over a business transaction was reopened, and led to an exchange of blows and an adjournment to the sidewalk to continue the fistic duel.

Policeman Machbar of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrested the men and took them to the station house. They were locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct and fighting on the street. Later, George Considine furnished $500 bail for [illegible]

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Our Closing Hours Through Summer are 12 o'Clock Saturdays, and 5 P. M. on Other Days.

Our New Building Rises Fast.

On completion it will be occupied with nothing but absolutely fresh, immaculately new merchandise. The presence of any goods now carried will not be tolerated.

No odd lots—no soiled goods—nothing that has done duty this season (no matter how fine or what the cost) can find place in the new order of things soon to be.

Collective Sweeping Sales of All Such Begin Monday.

Thousands of Remnants, myriads of mussed and handled items suffer the keenest price reductions.

In a Few Days We Look to Unload Three Months' Accumulations

through straight-over-the-counter selling. Mail orders cannot be filled. Beginning Monday morning this mass of merchandise will be sold at prices unparalleled in the Retail Dry Goods Business.

Waists, Underwear, Wrappers (and the like), Corsets and Infants' Wear, all figured high in the season's selling successes. Naturally—Broken and Soiled Lots Abound.

Waists.

A big lot of Colored Waists, 38 to 46 size, are marked right down to.. 50c

A general assortment of Colored Waists, popular kinds..... 68c

White and Colored Waists..... 98c

All sizes in Fine Grade Waists—
in white..... 1.50
in colors..... 1.35

All we have left of Imported Organdie and Swiss Waists—

1.98 to 4.98

Helio Albatross Waists, all sizes..... 98c
Flannel Shirts..... 1.98 and 2.98

Silk Waists, last of a great stock—models and more ordinary sorts, black and colors,

1.69, 2.75, 5.00

(Gives nearly two for one.)

Underwear.

French hand embroidered Corset Covers and Chemises..... 75c
French hand embroidered Gowns..... 1.85
French hand embroidered Petticoats and Golf Skirts..... 1.29
White Petticoats, assorted and broken lots, 25c. 79c. 92c. up.
White Corset Covers, assorted and broken lots, 25c. 45c. 92c. up.
White Night Gowns, assorted and broken lots, 89c. 1.25 1.90 up.
Outing flannel Petticoats..... 59c
Outing flannel Petticoats..... 89c

Infants' Dept.

Infants' Dresses..... 50c., 89c
Infants' imported Dresses, long and short..... 92c up
Organdie Hats, all colors..... 25c
Aprons for school children..... 25c
Maids' Aprons, embroidered bibs..... 25c
Misses' Skirts with embroidered ruffle (4 to 16 years)..... 45c

Corsets.

Soiled Imported Sample Corsets..... 1.98
Imported Silk Broche Pacra Corsets, 18 to 28 sizes..... 2.75
Soiled Judic Corsets, 18, 19 and 20..... 2.98
Assorted styles in high cost Judic Corsets, used on figures, shown and handled..... 5.00
Broken Lots of Soiled Corsets..... 35c

Misses' Dept.

Clearing Shirt Waists, white and colors, 10 to 14 years. Sold up to 2.00..... 25c and 50c
Children's Gingham Dresses, pretty effects, 1 to 4 years. Sold up to 1.00..... 39c
Girs' Wash Dresses, guimpe and high necks, embroidered and hand trimmed. Sold up to 3.00..... 95c
Girls' high grade Wash Dresses, 4 to 12 years. Sold to 5.00..... 1.95

No Silk Sales Compare With This.

The names and price attractions will show the bargains without any more description.

Price by price the opportunities are wonderful:

Printed Liberty Satins and Foulards—Our regular exclusively-patterned goods as sold here for $1.25 not long ago—Monday 69c

27-Inch White Habutai—an excellent quality—in this sale 38c

Black Habutais—an eminent quality—during this event 48c

Yard Wide Black Taffetas—Supreme for wear,—matchless value at 98c

Only an "Odd Lot" Sale Would Permit Such Prices in

Dress Goods.

Skirt and Waist Lengths cut pieces, suitable for all kinds of dresses. Represents the balance of our June and July remnant collections, in black and colored Dress Goods of every description..... 25c and 50c

Everything Short in This Season's Imported Cotton, Linen, Silk and Cotton

Wash Goods, 2 to 10 yard lengths, will be 10c. yard

Whatever remains in the aforetime 39c. to 50c. Cotton and Silk and Cotton Dress Materials, best French design in soft Mousselines, Tissues, Batistes, Mulls, etc., etc., now marked down to, yard..... 19c

12,500 yds. of Wash Fabrics on Our Fourth Floor, 5c. Yd.

One with another, counting in Figured Lawns, Lace Stripes and Fine Dimities—a huge collection of goods up here should be bringing 12½c. on their obvious merits.

To Ask 5 Cents for Faulty or Poor Goods Is No Feat.

To take these good fabrics along over stock taking, and bring them out again next Summer, would be the natural course. They are surely out of place at 5 cents, and independent of all changes and chances of Fashion, their sheerness, pretty color combinations and up-to-date designs should keep them off bargain counters. Most women's wardrobes need eking out for the rest of Summer. The temptation to buy at

Less Than Half Price Will Prove Irresistible.

Many Remnants of

Laces.

Odd lots blind us to cost marks. There is the ever present thought of a new department, in a new location of a new building, with brand new stock from end to end.

These will be carried no longer.

Wash Laces—Imitation Duchesse, Point de Paris, Renaissance—edgings and insertions—short lengths—
5c, 8c, 12½c Yard.

Trimming Laces—Venise, Alencon, Margot, Lierre (mostly Venise), edgings, insertions and irregular bandings—
15c, 29c, 39c Yard.

Allovers—Balance of Nottingham Allovers—white and butter—
22c, Sold up to 55c. 35c, Sold up to 75c.

Scattered Styles in

Neckwear.

The city accepted our dictum eagerly as to styles, shapes, colors. Consequently countless odds and ends are here that we do not care to carry.

Fair Examples.

Lawn twice-around Ties, in colors..... 7c
Lawn and Mull Ties, polka dot effects, mostly white..... 10c and 15c
Lace Trimmed and Embroidered Ties, white and combination colors..... 23c
Lawn, Dimity and Grass Linen Ties, sold from 39c. to 50c.; Monday..... 33c
Grass Linen and Batiste Collars, sailor effects that realized from 68c. to $1.68; Monday will be 35c and 89c

(And that is but a few of many.)

Clearing Up the

Handkerchiefs.

Many an odd hem, many a line of Initial Handkerchiefs that lack perhaps only a couple of numbers, are marked for sacrifice.

Women's hemstitched Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, sold from 12½c. to 18c. (some a little imperfect),
8c., 6 for 45c.

Broken lots of Initial Handkerchiefs, all pure linen, laundered and unlaundered, for men and women.
10c. to Close.

Short Lengths—Short Prices—

Embroideries.

Perfectly good, nothing against them but a here-and-there shortness of length; patterns are all clean and desirable; lengths run from 1½ to 4½ yards—too short for regular stock—so
7c., 11c., 17c. Yard.

Short lengths of Lace, tucked and embroidery allovers, will now be swept out at

Less Than Half Prices.
65c. and 98c. Yard.

Whatever the Furnishing—Hammock, Matting, Brass Bed—if Odd, the Price Falls Right Down.

Full size Woven Hammocks, with valance, in choice colorings, including spreader and pillow; value $1.50; reduced to..... 98c

Princess Hammocks, dainty and comfortable, with drapery valance; actual value $3.50; reduced to..... 2.95

Much of our Summer Furniture reduced one-half to close. Brass and iron Beds at specially reduced prices.

Lace Curtains called for and cleaned to look like new. Will store until Fall without extra charge.

Closing out entire line of this season's newest and best grades of Matting at closing prices. Hand made cotton warp Jap. Mattings, in carpet patterns, regular $10.50 grade, at..... 6.95

Extra heavy China Matting, actual value $9.50 per roll, at..... 5.95

Highest grade Fancy Straw Mattings, in highly artistic designs, novelty effects, imported to sell at $16.00 per roll of 40 yards, reduced to..... 11.00

Among the Summer Skirts and Suits lines have dwindled often to threes and fours.

We have little choice in sacrificing this class of goods—Summer fixes its limits arbitrarily. For three months to come any of the following items will be good, and the cost is inappreciable.

Black and blue Duck Skirts, white polka dots, flare flounce..... 1.25

Tuxedo Twill Skirts, with silk damasse figure, white, cadet, tan, grey, cell and pink—a special purchase of garments that deserve to be 4.00; Monday..... 2.75

Linen Skirts, with lace, linen Etamine, trimmed with black and white, sold up to $12.50; Monday..... 6.75

Tuxedo Twill Skirts, white, cadet blue, gray and tan, 36 to 42 inches long, the balance of our purchase; excellent Skirts, and worth far more than..... 1.95

Shirt Waist Suits.

Two days' selling made havoc among sizes in the 2.95 and 5.00 lots—we have reinforced the 5.00 lot with some worth 7.50, and give a brief mention to the balance at 2.95—some 100 in all. Taking last Monday's sales as a guide, these will last two hours, at most.

Summer Suits.

Linen, Batiste, Chambray are the great Summer trio, with laces and braid trimming; cut as our tailors cut, very swell gowns result, for 6.75 and 11.75

The last of 10.00 to 18.00 values are sacrificed—good choice of styles; and, under one head or another, a fit for every early comer.

Bathing Suits.

We cannot quote broken lots; special offerings close out down to the last suit; new suits come in batches of a hundred daily.

Fancy can veer from gay to quiet—infinitely varied are the blends of color and methods o applying braid.

Such Hat Selling as Ours Must Leave Its Mark.

An unusually active three months lies behind; we carefully collected every odd style that accrued; now in the general unloading these take their place as leaders in value. None can dispute their fashion or help but wonder at the new prices they bear.

Palm body Walking Hats—real worth $1.75 to $2.75; add a pompon and a chic outing hat is made; price..... 98c

White Pique Outing Hats, trimmed with white silk and breasts..... 1.35

An attractive lot of trimmed Shirt Waist Hats..... 1.75

Women's Sailor Hats, correct in braid and proportion; the price is absurdly low and adapted to the Clearing occasion..... 75c

ODD LOTS OF FLOWERS DECISIVELY REDUCED.—A rarely large pile of fashionable Flowers was held for this sale. Fine flowers—varied, attractive Roses, Foliage, Wreaths beyond all counting.

Those ordinarily 50c. to 95c. at . . . 25c Those ordinarily 85c. to $1.25 at . . . 48c

General Miscellany of Things Useful, Durable, Fanciful and Ornamental—"Odd" Things.

Women's Hosiery—12½c., 24c., 44c.—(also at 31c.—will be treated below). These are all samples, and we received them in execution of a contract that the importer could have broken to his great financial advantage. Prices are no whit commensurate with values. In cotton, in lisle, in blends of both, black, colored and diversified in a myriad ways. No like lots come up to these unless the cost is nearly double our figures.

At 31c.—The world-known and world-wanted black Lace Lisle Hosiery, hard enough for us to get and sell usually at 50c. The explanation—a great, favorable purchase. (Fourth Floor.)

Men's Underwear.

100 dozen French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, all long sleeved shirts from 36 to 44, drawers 28, 36 and 38 only.

100 dozen fine domestic Balbriggan Shirts (long sleeves) and Drawers, sizes 32 to 44.

50 dozen White Gauze Shirts, long sleeves, sizes 34 to 44, short, 42 and 44.

Choice of these 50c. goods, 35c

Glove Sale.

Women's 6-button length imported French white chamois Gloves, regularly 95c., to close at..... 55c

Umbrella Sale.

26 and 28 inch Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas (guaranteed), latest style of handles; regularly $2.00, now..... 1.15

Sample Lots of Half Hose

Men's imported full fashioned half hose, black tan, unbleached, fancy stripes. It is a golden chance for men to renew run-down Summer sock possessions. Sell normally from 25c. to 35c. pair. In this sale . . . 15c

(Fourth Floor.)

Sample Vests.

19c in Cotton.
29c in Lisle.
49c in Silk and Lisle.

Add one-third to above and find the values. Some have short sleeves, some long, high necks and low, plain and handsomely trimmed. Their manufacturer bears a name second to none in the world.

(Main Floor.)

Negligee Shirts.

If we could have forecast the rage for these, our orders would have doubled. In Madras, in Percale, in Linen, the speedy Monday buyer may suit himself to perfection.

Special.

In Percale, sizes 14½ to 18, attached and separate cuffs (store soiled)..... 35c

In Madras, plain blue, pink, hello and white, separate cuffs.
Colors, 14 to 17.....value.... 1.00
White, 12 to 13½.....1.00.... 59c

(Fourth Floor.)

Veilings.

100 pieces of fresh new Chiffon Veilings, 18 inches wide, in navy, brown, magpie, jackdaw and black—embroidered and hemstitched edge, chenille spots—sell, as a general thing, from 75c. to 98c. yard; to close..... 39c

Boys' Suits.

The brunt of business fell heavily upon Double Breasted and Sailor Suits.

Several mismated groups are marked down.

2.75 SAILOR SUITS and DOUBLE BREASTED.
Have been almost double.

Balance of
BOYS' 1.48 WASH SUITS,
giving choice of the best fabrics, color blends and trimmings.

Only closing out urgency brings their price to
75c

Leather Goods.

In twos, threes, and sixes—badly broken in volume and price.

Toilet Rolls.
Were 3.50 to 15.00 — Are 2.50 to 12.50

Desk Pads (sterling trimmed).
Were 2.25 to 3.98 — Are 1.50 to 2.95

Pocket Books.
Were 95c. to 2.95 — Are 45c to 1.95

Stationery.

Broken lots of Fine Papers, assorted,
5c quire.

Envelopes to match same, 5c package.

Initialed Stationery, 25c box.

Writing Tablets, 6 for 25c 3 for 25c

Jewelry.

45 Men's Solid Gold Rings, different stones; sold to 9.00; reduced to..... 3.98

Solid Gold Neck Charms (24 pieces), cut from 1.98 to..... 98c

Solid Gold Diamond Scarf Pins (36 pieces)..... 3.50

Etc., etc.

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES out of town may have daily and Sunday editions mailed to them at the rate of 65 cents per month.

TWENTY PAGES
WITH 24-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

THE NEW TENEMENT HOUSES.

Our weekly contemporary, The Real Estate Record and Guide, contains, this week, an interesting letter from an architect upon the probable effect of the new tenement house law. Most of the opposition to the law came from the owners and builders of tenement houses, who predicted the most disastrous results from it, not only to themselves, but to the tenants, and made sure that the enactment would raise the cost of living to the dwellers in tenement houses. Considering that these are the great majority of the inhabitants of New York, that was not a pleasant outlook.

But it now seems that the prediction was not founded upon any careful computation of the effects of the law. The commission which drew the law, and to which we ought all to be grateful, itself comprised representatives of every interest involved, including the interests of building and owning unreformed tenement houses. It would have been strange if it had failed to take account of the practicality of its own suggestions. And, in fact, the public discussions of the subject, and especially the hearing before the Governor, failed to elicit any demonstration of the vague feats expressed. It seemed that these people were simply annoyed and disturbed at having to go out of their routine, and made their objections accordingly, without taking the trouble to verify them.

Doubtless the profit of owning tenement houses will be somewhat diminished by the requirements that such houses shall be more fit for human habitation. The owning of tenement houses, in cases in which the owner is his own agent and superintendent, cases which perhaps comprise the majority, has been exceptionally profitable, even though part of the profit should be credited to wages rather than to interest. The new law will very likely tend to reduce these profits to the usual rate of return from real estate investments.

The architect quoted by The Record and Guide finds that the actual effect of the new law is to diffuse population by handicapping the builders of tenement houses in comparison, and in competition, with the builders of small suburban dwellings. With the increased facilities offered by the subway, the trolley lines, the completion of the new East River Bridge, and the other means of communication which will inevitably be provided, he expects that the Bronx, Queens, and Kings will be built up, not at the expense of Manhattan, since it is only the increase of population that will be thus housed, but to the prevention of any increase of congestion on the island. Evidently the new law offers a bounty upon the building of larger tenement houses, larger in area, that is to say, and discourages the building of more "double deckers" on lots 25 by 100 feet. That will in itself be a great gain. And a still greater gain will be the increase in the number of suburban homes, a gain from every point of view. "New York twenty years from now," says this authority, "will be a city of big apartment houses and small one and two story dwellings."

That is a consummation devoutly to be wished. And in any case there can have been no warrant for the expectation that the rentals of tenement houses would be increased. The income of the average dweller in tenement houses is a fixed fact. It is not possible that more should be spent out of it for rent. Provision for new dwellings must be graduated accordingly. And if, under the new law, it becomes more profitable to build small homes in the suburbs than caravanseries in lower New York, that will be all the better. Our condition will then be assimilated, in this respect, to that of Philadelphia, of which the just boast is that it is a city of homes, and which can scarcely be said to have any "tenement house problem" at all.

AN OLD PROPHECY.

A correspondent sends to us an extract from The Liverpool Journal, published fifty years ago, just after the America had won its famous victory. The far-sighted English writer, commenting on the event, predicted that it would be followed by demonstrations of superiority by Americans in all that had to do with the ocean, and especially in world commerce. The prediction was based on broad facts:

> The United States now occupy that place on the globe which presents commercial advantages unknown to all ancient and contemporary nations. The territories of the transatlantic republic expand into worlds; and she reposes between two oceans, one washing Asia, the other Europe. Her fields teem with plenty; her mines are inexhaustible; while her rivers obviate canals, and tempt trade and manufactures thousands of miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Nothing was wanting to the local enthronement of civilization but aptitude in the inhabitants, and the history of the past week gives ample testimony to its abundant existence.

Within the half century that has past since this was written the United States have experienced some vicissitudes. The Republic had in the first place to fight out, at tremendous cost of life and property, the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery in its own borders. The wealth which, at the time this article was published in Liverpool, was rapidly accumulating in the South, and which formed the subject matter of nearly all that great foreign trade by which the English were then impressed, was practically swept away in the struggle, and with it went a vast sum, of which the National debt of more than two and a half billions was but a part. The Republic has had also to live down the moral and material disturbances that inevitably follow in the wake of war, and especially of civil war. It has had to rid itself of the debilitating and corrupting influence of unsound currency ideas. It has been hampered by widespread pollution of its politics through the conversion of public employment into the spoil of party victory. Besides these extraordinary trials, it has had others incidental to its position and its expansion. It has had to construct the complicated and extensive system of railways, which binds the widely separated parts of the land to each other and creates the community of interests that has made possible political unity. It has had to assimilate the foreign elements in its people and by schools and churches, by the press, and, above all, by the practice of self-government in the innumerable small centres of population, to create a common standard of life and of duty sufficiently firm and definite to secure respect for law and order and for the common rights of which these are the defenses.

Certainly no one of us is inclined to say that we have fully conquered all our difficulties, or that we have come out unharmed from our contests. But we have done enough to justify the prediction of our friendly critic of half a century since. We have demonstrated a reasonable amount of "aptitude." If we have not kept the promise that seemed involved in the winning of the cup by the America, so far as supremacy on the seas is concerned, we have at least kept the cup. And now that we have outgrown the fetters imposed by our tariff system, and are reaching out for foreign trade again, as we were when The Liverpool Journal greeted us as the natural rival of Great Britain, we are likely to give Britannia serious competition again on the ocean.

THE WEST POINT STANDARD.

That was a pathetic case that was tried, or rather prevented by a plea of guilty from being tried, in Recorder GOFF'S court on Friday. A young man who had been graduated from West Point, and had served, not without credit, through the brief and brilliant little campaign in Cuba, had to confess forgery, and very petty and mean forgery, if there be any distinction among forgeries. The Recorder was evidently very lenient with him, and seemed to think him still "worth saving."

We suppose that most readers of the story found the chief interest in it, at least "the point of astonishment" in it, in the fact that the young man was a graduate of West Point. His crime was so alien to all the tradition of that place of education that it was almost literally "shocking" to have him confess it. The fact that it was found so surprising is itself a tribute to the character that is made at that institution. A single Carter, a single Martin, one black sheep, is very noticeable in that flock. There is no human institution which affords a more perfect moral insurance against those offenses that are recognized as such by the code of honor of the cadets. Never has there been a more signal illustration of this fact than the very inquisition, at the Military Academy, into practices which are not so recognized by the peculiar cadet code. The inquisitors, even while finding some cadets, and indeed the corps, guilty of brutality, of "cruel and unusual" hazing, could not help recognizing the absolute candor and truthfulness of all the cadet witnesses. It was in Gen. SCHOFIELD'S time as Superintendent, we believe, that he had occasion to assure a Congressional inquisitor that the inquisitor might absolutely rely upon the truth of what the cadets told him about the hazing of a negro cadet. The incredulous politician sniffed and thought the soldier too credulous. But nobody will say so now. And, in bringing out the West Point standard of honor, and the universal adherence to it, even this latest investigation has done good.

Those wretched little pecuniary scandals at Manila may be held by the unthinking to have smirched the regular army, the code of which is really framed at West Point. It cannot be too strongly insisted that they did nothing of the kind. The sudden enlargement of the army simply let into it a certain number of persons who had no business in it, and who did not "belong" to it, who had not been trained to conform to its standards, and who brought disgrace upon its uniform. The honorable and gallant officers of the army must have ground their teeth to have the offenses of these interlopers charged against them. What an enormous benefit the army and the Military Academy have been to us in the administration of our colonial possessions! Mr. ROOT said, very justly, that during the little war with Spain alone the Academy had more than repaid all the money that had been expended upon it from the beginning. And it is as true that since the war was over West Point has repeatedly paid for itself in the furnishing a class of trained public servants with the very strictest sense of honor, in default of whom we should have been at a loss to "man" those possessions. If this culprit of day before yesterday had been tried by his peers, by the other graduates, we may be sure that he would not have gotten off so easily as he got off from the Recorder. The officers would have cherished a just resentment against him for disgracing them and their order, and their resentment would have been manifested in the sentence.

WISDOM FROM A LABOR LEADER.

It is to be regretted that those who are intrusted with the management of the business of the labor organizations are not able to impress upon the minds of their followers the excellent precepts to which from time to time they are inspired to give utterance. It will be remembered that when the Knights of Labor were expanding from a small and relatively unimportant organization to one which threatened to absorb and overshadow every form of union in every branch of industry, Mr. POWDERLY issued a circular so full of good sense and wise precept that all for whom the subject had interest gave thanks, and exchanged congratulations that a great and wise leader had arisen to lead the army of labor to the peaceful conquest of lasting benefits. Mr. POWDERLY undoubtedly meant well, but his inability to control the Frankenstein he had assisted in evoking soon became evident. The Knights of Labor went to pieces through excesses into which right-minded and conservative workingmen could not and would not permit themselves to be led, and Mr. POWDERLY'S memorable pronunciamento has taken its place as one of the curiosities of labor literature.

And now comes Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, who is moved to declare himself in words of truth and soberness. His purpose is to advise the membership of the American Federation of Labor against hasty and ill-considered action in engaging in strikes. His circular was rendered necessary, he says, by the fact that too many of the labor unions rush into strikes without due consideration, with the result that a large proportion of them are wholly unsuccessful and extremely costly. From this circular we quote as follows:

> No strike shall be ordered until every effort has been made by a committee to settle the differences with the employer.
>
> A strike should be inaugurated only as a last resort.
>
> A conciliatory policy is more advantageous than contest. Arbitration should be offered before a strike has begun. It is easier to adjust a difference before a strike than after.
>
> Whenever the question of strike is to be voted upon a secret ballot should be had and each member required to write his own ballot.
>
> When the union enters into an agreement with an employer its terms should be faithfully kept, regardless of temptations to break it.

This is sane and wholesome. It leaves no room for criticism, even from the point of view which organized labor is supposed to occupy. But if this advice was followed, is it not probable that the professional agitators and strike leaders would find themselves "out of a job"? This would not be a public misfortune, and even the honest workingman could probably manage to get along very well without them. Unfortunately, however, they are not ready to be eliminated, and for some time to come their principal occupation will doubtless be to make it appear that while Mr. GOMPERS'S views are all very well from a sentimental standpoint, they are not quite practical. The weakness of President GOMPERS'S position is that he has absolutely no power to carry his wise and conservative views into effect. We suggest the inquiry whether it would not be a good plan to deny to those who declare premature and unnecessary strikes and make no proper effort to adjust the differences underlying them by conciliation and arbitration, the moral and material support of the American Federation of Labor. In no other way will it ever be possible to impress upon the unions in the membership of the federation the very sensible views above quoted. Unless this is done some room will remain for a question as to whether Mr. GOMPERS is talking to organized labor or "to the galleries."

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON THE VOLUNTARY CHURCH.

The review of the situation of the "voluntary church in a democracy" which President ELIOT of Harvard contributes to The Independent is, as his articles on current social conditions are apt to be, at once interesting and encouraging. There is a certain optimism that may be defined as giving the goodness in things the benefit of the doubt—a residuum of doubt there is always bound to be—and of this optimism Dr. ELIOT has his full share. Largely, probably, it is a matter of temperament, but it is not wholly that. It is still more a question of perspective, a question of the range of comparison on which inferences are based, and the President of Harvard is not a man to be plunged into gloom by short views when longer ones can afford him cheer.

In the present instance, he is far from finding the conditions produced by the voluntary church ideal in all regards. He points out that there is much waste in it. Some districts are more than amply provided with churches and the instrumentalities of church work; others are sadly deficient in them or absolutely destitute of them. The dependence of ministers of the Gospel on their congregations for the means of livelihood has its unfortunate and mischievous effect. It tends to make certain types of ministers servile, and it tempts to the kind of preaching that fills the pews and the contribution plates rather than the kind that guides, rebukes, inspires. The stream does not rise higher than its source, and a congregation that desires sensationalism and emotional excitement, and is ready to pay for it, is in danger of getting it and of missing better things. Especially the standard of education in the clergy of a voluntary church may easily fall below that in a State-supported church, in which traditions are stronger and more readily enforced.

"But in the Church," says Dr. ELIOT, "just as in the State, the immense benefits of freedom of association and of personal initiative and of the individual growth that results from these free conditions altogether outweigh the incidental disadvantages which freedom brings. So greatly do the advantages in our American system exceed the disadvantages that none of us can conceive of the future beneficent career of the total American church or even picture to ourselves the elements of its future greatness. Of this we may be sure, the general atmosphere of American society and American constitutional government is the most favorable one for true religion that has ever existed in the world." Some of our readers will say, and will be justified in saying, that this statement involves an important assumption as to what is "true religion." There is a form of religion which its believers not only regard as true, but as the only true, to which the atmosphere of American society is not at all favorable and to which the atmosphere of American constitutional government is almost fatal. Of this it is sufficient to say that, so far as we can judge, its adherents are a diminishing number throughout the world. Even the Roman Catholic Church, the head of which only some thirty years ago visited with condemnation the essential ideas of our society and government, now acknowledges the mild sway of another head whose views are very different.

There is one point to which Dr. ELIOT gives attention, but to which it seems to us he does not attach as much importance as is really its due. It is the tendency of the voluntary church to develop in its members and in society generally the habit of co-operation and initiative in moral work. We see this most highly organized in such associations as the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and in the numerous more limited organizations for charitable and educational purposes. We see it in an intense form in the Protestant sisterhoods, with their peculiar facility in certain forms of self-devotion to the care and aid of the unfortunate. It is to be noted in the diminishing zeal in that form of missionary labor which may be described as proselytizing and the infusion in all mission work of the spirit of philanthropy. It is difficult to exaggerate the influence of this tendency on the general standard of conduct and on the ideas of mutual obligation in a free society. In a sense, the seat and source of authority may be said to be changing. The conscience of the community is replacing the teaching of the ministry. Doubtless the change has its inconveniences and even its evils. There is much that is crude and shallow, and there are traces of vanity in the manifestations of the moral or religious impulse, which is often vague and puerile enough, but there is in it all the saving grace of freedom through which work more and more the forces that make for good. There is untrammeled vitality, with all its opportunities not merely for growth and development, but for purification and elevation.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Massachusetts Republican State Nominating Convention is to be held at Boston, Oct. 4, and Gov. Charles H. Allen of Porto Rico has been selected by the State Committee to preside.

* * *

The firemen of Chicago are about to present to Denis J. Swenie, who was until recently Fire Marshal of their city, a gold badge bearing a big diamond and to cost $1,200. He was connected with the Fire Department of the city from 1849 until the present year.

* * *

The Boston Journal of Saturday says: "'There is no truth in that whatever,' said President Eliot of Harvard yesterday in reply to the statement of Henry Austin Adams that the President of Harvard is an avowed agnostic. The statement was made at the Catholic Summer School. He declined to discuss the matter further."

* * *

President Grier Hersh of the York National Bank has been chosen President of the Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association. He is one of the youngest bank Presidents in the Keystone State, being in his thirty-ninth year. He has been connected with financial and other institutions and enterprises in his town ever since he left college.

* * *

Reports to the Pennsylvania Board of Health show that there are now 2,000 cases of smallpox in the State. The board has requested the Auditor General of the State to give it $3,000 from the emergency fund for use in the suppression of the disease. Dr. Samuel T. Davis of Lancaster has just been unanimously re-elected President of the board.

* * *

The members of the Indianapolis Board of Directors of the Benjamin Harrison Monument Association express themselves as well satisfied with the outlook. They expect contributions of at least $20,000 from Indianapolis alone, and say liberality there will mean a full measure of success in other parts of Indiana and in other States.

* * *

The Loyal Women's Monument Association has been chartered in Chattanooga, Tenn., whose object it is to raise funds for the erection of a monument in Chickamauga Park to the memory of the loyal women of the country in the war of 1861-5, and especially of those who gave their time and services in assisting to care for the sick and wounded Union soldiers.

* * *

The Rev. Edward P. Palmer of Massachusetts, who was graduated at Bowdoin College, Me., in 1856, has attended every commencement of his college since then. Sometimes he has been the only member of his class present, but at the late commencement eleven of the twenty-two survivors of his class, which numbered forty-two, were there for their forty-fifth anniversary.

* * *

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier discovers that "commerce follows the [railroad] terminals," and says to the ambitious business men of its city: "If we are to control a great commerce at Charleston we must provide the facilities, and there is room enough on the Cooper River for fifty miles of better terminals than any other port on the South Atlantic coast possesses. The river is here, the ocean is only six miles away, and the business will come."

* * *

Not until twenty years ago were circuses allowed to exhibit in Vermont, but the circuses used to skirt three sides of the State closely, and it was most gratifying to the proprietors to see the way in which the men, women, and children of the Green Mountains used to troop across the border into New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire to enjoy the feats forbidden to them at home.

* * *

A youth in Denver, Col., whom his parents afflicted with the somewhat unwieldly name of George Washington Abraham Lincoln Wellington Campbell, has run away from his home because they refused to permit him to abbreviate it in the way his heart was set upon. Nobody among the neighbors seems disposed to blame him, but he had to take his entire name with him.

* * *

Gov. Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin is a hard worker, and his close attention to his executive duties since his inauguration, and especially during the session of the State Legislature, has brought on an attack of illness that has necessitated the canceling of all his public engagements until Aug. 27, when he is booked to attend the Wisconsin day exercises at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. He says he means to be present then.

* * *

The Butte (Mon.) Inter Mountain calls upon the millionaires of the State to build or help build a miners' home and "thus show their interest in the heroes of Montana's industrial army." The miners, it adds, "are the industrial backbone of the State's leading interest. Their calling is dangerous. At a certain age they can no longer do a full day's work. The majority of them have no families and very few of them have money saved up."

* * *

The women of Kentucky are evincing much interest in the good roads movement. Fully one-half of the 2,000 persons present at a convention at Hopkinsville to advocate road improvement the other day were women. And the fact that a great many farmers, too, were there in spite of this being their most busy season was very encouraging to the projectors of the assemblage. Fifteen counties were represented by storekeepers, manufacturers, professional and public men, as well as the agriculturists. Gov. Beckham spoke, and said he thought much more of good roads than he did of building political fences, and that he is more interested in building up Kentucky industrially than he is in the making of any political slate.

THE PENSION CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter from myself published by you June 30 ult., in connection with the pension controversy, I beg to state that I have to-day received two letters from the Honorable Commissioner of Pensions under date of July 10, in which he refers to two instances cited in my letter of June 30, which he deems a reflection upon the methods of his office, and states: "I think you may find some means by which you can correct the wrong statements you have seen fit to publish over your signature."

The two instances cited in my letter were as follows: First—A meritorious claim of a widow which had been pending for ten years. This claim was that of Cora A. Howard, widow of Thomas Howard, late Sergeant of Company B, Eleventh United States Cavalry, Volunteer Heavy Artillery. The Commissioner states in brief that as to this a "dependent pension" under the act of June 27, 1890, at $8 per month, was granted in 1892, and infers that much of the evidence which I forwarded in 1891, 1892, 1894, and 1897 related to that claim. He further says, however, that she filed an application in December, 1890, for a "disability pension," by which is meant a claim for widow's pension arising because of disabilities contracted by her husband in the line of duty. The Commissioner says that in view of my statements he has referred this matter to a special examiner of his bureau for examination at the claimant's residence in New York City.

The second illustration given by me was the affidavit of Gen. H. C. King concerning the marriage, made in another case of which I have no personal knowledge. The Commissioner writes a personal letter to me in reference to this, and states that the claim was not rejected because of lack of corroboration as to the marriage, but because the husband of the claimant was a "contract surgeon," and not a regularly commissioned or enlisted soldier, and therefore was not pensionable.

Following the suggestion, statements, and request of the Commissioner, I do take pleasure in finding this "means by which my aforesaid statements can be corrected." I do not desire to do any injustice to any officer of the Government engaged in the conscientious discharge of his duties, but I am aware that general complaint does exist among the veterans whom you so unjustly characterize as "a mob of looters" concerning the methods in vogue in the Pension Office within the past few years. I have no personal animosity whatever against Commissioner Evans.

WILLIAM C. REDDY.

New York, July 11, 1901.

THAT MARKET AGAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be that an apology is due for another infliction so soon, but the figures are so startling after to-day's "apathy" that I cannot resist calling attention to the absolute absurdity which the situation develops. Taking twenty-nine of the prominent—"insecurities" which are handled most freely—most brutally—I notice that the united capital stock amounts to $3,022,000,000. Within the past sixty days, and before the corn crop blight had ruined the earning powers of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the United States Steel Company's ability to pay dividends, these shares had a market price (I will not say value) of $2,927,000,000. Although noticeably lower during the day, when the market closed this afternoon the selling price of the whole outfit was $2,467,000,000; in other words, a shrinkage in a few weeks of nearly $460,000,000. This sum represents the par price of the following entire railroads, with upward of 25,000 miles of track, i. e., Baltimore and Ohio, St. Paul, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Texas Pacific, Union Pacific, and Ontario and Western.

Now, Mr. Editor, is this a sensible, businesslike proposition? Can it be possible that in the absence of some positively abnormal happening and calamity such a descent—such an indecent drop could occur? The only explanation possible is that the thimble-rigging process by which prices were lifted to the high level was absolutely without reason, and bore no relation to actual values. What rational explanation can there be for a fall in such stock as St. Paul of 31 points; Rock Island, 36 points; Missouri, Pacific, 22; Union Pacific, 39, and even steady old New York Central of 25 points, a change in market price in the latter stock alone of nearly $80,000,000? Could anything be more absurd; could anything be more ruinous to those engaged in the general gamble?

Poker is not in it with these Wall Street pyrotechnics; for while each player has an equal chance to have a good hand dealt, or the opportunity to bluff his neighbor on an even footing, the "powers" controlling the Street operations have everything their own way, and judgment, business capacity, and ordinary foresight cut no figure in forecasting probable results.

These happenings have not come about as marriage proposals sometimes occur—"so sudden"—but the slumping off has been taking place week by week, with a sort of crescendo in the past few days; and all this with the rosiest of prosperity news in the air and expectation on the part of those who were being fleeced that it was only a temporary drop of the thermometer. As a matter of fact that is the case, and when low enough the benevolent gentlemen with plenty of cash will be on hand to buy the whole outfit back again. But how long can the dear public be fooled this way? It would seem as though the general game would after a while be appreciated and avoided.

J. ROBINSON.

New York, July 12, 1901.

MRS. BARKER'S REMEDY AT LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no need for all this continued talk about getting Mr. Keller to bring a law suit against Mr. or Mrs. Barker. If Mrs. Barker was assaulted, as she alleges, it was a most grievous, serious injury. She had a right to redress, and for every right there is a remedy. Mrs. Barker can bring suit against the Rev. Mr. Keller for assault. By so doing the entire transaction can be gone into untrammeled by the strict technical rule governing admission of evidence in criminal cases. One of Mrs. Barker's friends asserts that this course cannot be pursued, because the statute of limitation prevents her from doing this. Paragraph 9, Section 2 of the New Jersey Statute of Limitations, found on Page 1,975 of the second volume of the General Statutes of New Jersey, provides that:

"All actions of trespass for assault, menace, battery, wounding, and imprisonment or any of them, shall be commenced and sued within four years after the cause of such action shall have accrued and not after." The "not after" really does not govern, because it has been decided in the case of Brand vs. Longstreet, 1 South, Page 325, that "the statute [of limitations] must be pleaded, and cannot be taken advantage of under the general issue." That is the answer must set it up.

Again, Mr. Barker, although in prison, can also be a plaintiff. He can bring an action for damages against Keller for "criminal conversation." Peters vs. Lake, 66 Ill.; Coleman vs. White, 50 Ind.; 47 Iowa, 409; 121 Mass., 236; 47 Mich., 59; 55 Penn., 77; 46 Vt., 406.

If Mr. Keller should attempt to plead the statute of limitations, it would be a confession of his guilt. This remedy is so convenient that, unless it is adopted by Mr. Barker's friends, would it not indicate that the time has come when the newspapers should be relieved from the onus of devoting so much valuable space to this unsavory matter?

T. C. CAMPBELL.

New York, July 11, 1901.

THE POLICE TRIALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was reading in this morning's TIMES the report of how Deputy Commissioner Devery metes out justice in the Police Department, and I think the matter deserves more attention than seems to be given to it by the public.

I was shocked to see from the report that two cases, one charging a policeman with neglect of duty by releasing two prisoners, his apparent friends, charged with deliberate assault, and the other charging a policeman with robbery, were both settled with the remark, "Case dismissed," notwithstanding the plaintiff's appeals, which, to a layman's mind, like mine, bore the stamp of truth. At any rate, these cases were certainly deserving of investigation, and should be adjourned until further evidence could be obtained, easily, according to my idea, to corroborate either the policeman's or the plaintiff's statement.

Instead, however, of seeking the truth, Deputy Commissioner Devery stifles it in every possible way, either to whitewash the police or to "get through" the cases, whether rightly or wrongly, for when one of the plaintiffs referred to appealed to a Roundsman to corroborate his statement, Devery is reported to have said: "Here, now, don't you ask the Roundsman any questions."

Surely the public is in danger of being robbed and beaten by its own police, supposed to protect it if this is the redress to apparent just grievances obtained by citizens!

I appeal to THE TIMES, which takes up every important question of interest to the public, to treat this subject editorially and bring the matter clearly to the attention of the public.

A CONSTANT READER.

New York, July 12, 1901.

A PLEA FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After a careful study of the disputes that are always on tap between capitalists and labor I am very much inclined to invoke a plague on both their houses. It appears to me that both of them want to do what each considers to be the right thing, but each is hindered by the other fellow. Then the disputes are usually complicated by two classes of persons, one having a very hard head for "business" and no more sentiment that can be found in a squash, and the other a soulful, mournful lot of creatures—a good bit like Mrs. Leo Hunter, with her "Ode to an Expiring Frog,"—who on every possible occasion tune their lyres to the most dismal and harrowing ballads on the "wrongs of labor." God knows that capital and labor have wrongs enough, but weeping Jeremiahs are not the ones to right them, no more than are the unsentimental cusses who blunder in "where angels fear to tread." What the world needs is men who can discuss these problems—problems which go down to the root of society itself—with that mixture of sense and sentiment that honor and justice demand. When men of this kind dominate the ranks of both capitalists and workers, great progress will have been made toward the right settlement of these vexatious matters.

The crux of these conflicts springs from the different viewpoints of the opposing forces, and both sincerely believe they are in the right. Instead of settling their disputes in a rational manner, that expression of force involved in a strike or lockout is resorted to with the consequence that riots, militia, and bloodshed often follow the initial injunction, to say nothing of the suffering and distress on the side of the workers and employers and the general disturbance of the public. The trouble so far as law and order are concerned is undoubtedly aggravated by the first step taken by the employers—the application for and the issuance of injunctions. The power of injunction has of late been prostituted to uses never designed for it, and uses practically unknown in countries with a similar legal code to ours. It has no just place anywhere in criminal jurisprudence, because every penal law is in itself an injunction, and its violation a contempt of courts in its literal sense. When it is taken into consideration that injunctions are seldom issued against the employers during a strike, the hostility of labor toward law on these occasions is not without some foundation. When the "contempt of court" is an excuse for ordering out the militia against strikers, the reason why labor does not want to join the militia is very plain, if not justifiable, on the broad ground of self-preservation.

The strike or the lockout—and the lockout is the "strike" of the employers—is generally the stage of the dispute where the public is most interested. When both sides have failed to amicably adjust their differences and war is declared, the public has a right for the preservation of its own security to compel both sides to be orderly. This right cannot be gainsaid even if it does result in carnage and trouble of other kinds. But is it not a clumsy way of doing things? Would it not be far more sensible for the public to step in when peaceful negotiation between men and employers had failed and demand that a settlement be reached at once without further ado? The strike is only an appeal to brute force and rarely settles anything right; voluntary arbitration has proved to be a dismal delusion; then why not do away with all this trouble of militiamen and injunction and strikes by compulsory arbitration? To be sure, that, too, will be force, but a force exerted from a source less passionate than either of the combatants in an industrial conflict, and more decisive in its action.

Compulsory arbitration has made itself an enviable name in New Zealand. It has accomplished wonders, according to Mr. Lloyd's "A Country Without Strikes," and it is based on irrefutable logic. Its adoption would not settle all industrial problems here, but it would vastly simplify them. So far as I can learn, there is no earthly reason why compulsory arbitration, modified to suit local conditions, but built on the main lines of the New Zealand law, would not be suited to the United States. The trades unionist who would oppose it, I am convinced, would show very little sense and could not justify his position. The measure could not be adopted without the support of the trades unions, and that support would insure fair representation of their interests on the boards of conciliation and arbitration. Even supposing that the latter were not the case, the measure would still be an improvement on the existing order of things, and a step in the right direction. If some of our "cool, calm business men," with a horror of sentiment, and our chronic Whitmanic bards of "labor," with their lachrymose sentimentalism, will only put on their jeans and get to work on something like a compulsory arbitration measure, then they will show that they are sincerely in behalf of a sensible and humane way of adjusting the main troubles of labor. Better a half loaf than no bread.

W. WINGRAVE CARVER.

Brooklyn, July 12, 1901.

Mr. Crosby Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Ernest H. Crosby is really an enemy to society in the pernicious doctrines he advocates. He is but a Most cultivated intellectually, which misguided use of attainments only adds to his ability to incite adversely the illiterate mind capable of no logic.

But, theorizing as fantastically as he may, for profit or not, he cannot juggle history so recent as the Sheriff's posse firing upon the striking miners at Lattimer. He seeks to inflame the class who form snap judgment as they read by saying it was "a massacre of unarmed men with their backs turned." It was established in some instances of some being shot in the back, but any one who has seen such mobs knows they have not the "front" face formation of a drilled body, and at the first appearance of armed resistance make tracks for the rear. Aim taken for front is just as apt to fetch them in the rear. And they were armed with such weapons as they could get. That all did not have the equipment of the posse was their misfortune, since their purpose was open defiance of law.

Crosby and Swinton have reached that age of discretion that should turn their talents to more honest and patriotic channels—it is totally un-American.

FOR HOME AND COUNTRY.

New York, July 10, 1901.

Noise on the Fourth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "Hourwich" seems senstitve on the question of nationality and objects to having the foreign population blamed for the noise and accidents incident to the manner of celebrating Independence Day. "Such an unmitigated nuisance would not be tolerated in any European country." It is just because many things of the sort are not tolerated in European countries that so many come here, and, mistaking license for liberty, indulge in many objectionable acts, such as noise, smoking in public conveyances, &c.

If we had a few American legislators we might hope that some ordinance would be enacted to prevent the manufacture of toy pistols and other dangerous and noisy disturbers of peace. It seems to me some more dignified and rational method to commemorate our National holiday should be adopted at once, and some action taken to relieve us of the continued unnecessary noises which are injurious to health and peace. Will you use the influence of your paper to accomplish it?

G. M.

New York, July 12, 1901.

Boer Patriot Thanks Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Somewhat recovered from the fatigue of my recent experience, my first act is to thank the Bureau of Immigration for the extreme kindness with which I was treated on Ellis Island, and at the same time the representatives of the press for the warm sympathy which they have extended to me as an humble representative of our cause.

Were it possible for a true Boer to renounce his native land, I should certainly choose this free country for my home. No such dream of peace is before me now. I long for the moment when I can again bear arms against the cruel invaders of our homes in the holy war for the maintenance of the independence of the allied republics in South Africa, which all my countrymen implicitly believe will be the final result of the war.

D. S. DU PLOOJ.

New York, July 11, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Pessimistic.

"Now this weather is delicious," said the contented man.

"Yes, but it won't last long," added the sad one.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Useless Adjunct.

Ascum—What's the idea in your new story?

Wright—Idea? Why, it hasn't any. It's a society novel.—Philadelphia Press.

Needed the Money.

Dibbles—That was a beautiful poem you had in Gusher's magazine this month. Where did you get the inspiration?

Scribbles—From my creditors.—Chicago News.

The Responsibility.

She—Did it ever occur to you what poor talkers the men are?

He—Did you ever consider that it is the women who teach babies to say things?—Boston Transcript.

He Lived Untimely.

"I've often thought of what an unfortunate fellow Jonah was."

"How's that?"

"Why, if he had turned that whale trick in the twentieth century he'd have been in every soap advertisement in the civilized world."—Denver Times.

THE BRIDGE GUARD ON THE KAROO

[CONTINUED.]

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian.

Few, forgotten an' lonely
We was but a w'ile ago,
But Rudyard, God bless 'im, only
Says "yip," an' we got a show.

Ramparts an' slaughter an' peril,
An' hother things bloomin' 'ard,
'Ad got us plumb over a barrel—
Us 'eros composin' the guard.

The twilight swallowed the thicket,
An' the hocean drank up the sun,
But as food or drink for the picket,
There was never a beer or a bun.

We longed for a chance to be fightin'
For glory, for 'ome an' for fame,
Little knowin' that Rudyard was writin'
Hour hannals in letters o' flame.

The twilight 'ad colored the passes
With beryl, fast fadin' an' dim,
W'en we saw him lamp 'round through 'is glasses,
But little we know'd it was 'im.

But w'en, through the risin' vapors
Come screechin' the mornin' train,
An' we grabbed for the month-old papers,
The facts, they stuck out bloomin' plain.

For w'ile the hothers was stumblin'
O'er the kopje after Dewet,
An' cussin' an' growlin' an' grumblin'
At the grub that they 'adn't et,

W'y 'ere was hour little poet,
With 'is legs hangin' hover the bridge,
An' 'is heys on the water below it,
W'ile 'is thoughts soared hover the ridge.

An' 'ere 'e was thinkin' habout us,
An' plannin' to state to King Ned
That 'e couldn't fight battles without us—
That we'd hought to be grogged up an' fed.

An' there was hour lastin' glory
Played up in some stirrin' rhymes,
Which set forth hour movin' story
In the bully old Lunnon Times.

* * * * * * *

The jackals is sadly callin',
An' the 'osts of 'eaven rise
With a star or two a fallin',
Like tears from a woman's eyes.

The 'Ottentot 'erder is yellin',
A 'ideous thing to 'ear,
The sound o' profanity's swellin'
From the faraway muleteer.

The place is most bloomin' lonely,
Hit couldn't be 'ardly worse,
An' we never could stand it, only
For Rudyard's himmortal verse.

But we clasp The Times in hour jacket,
Close up to hour beatin' 'earts,
An' we swear that we'll make no racket
When Rudyard takes our parts.

We'll feed on the tins, when rations,
As often they does, runs low,
For the life has its compensations,
Even 'ere far removed from the foe.

The river is sorrowfly riplin'
An' everything's bleak an' drear,
But for us, well, we've got great Kiplin'
To fill us with gladness an' cheer.

An' so we will not be lonely,
We will not drink of sorrow's sad cup,
If The Times, dear old paper, will only
'Ave Rudyard keep writin' hus hup.

Letters from Readers On Various Timely Topics

PARK SEATS TOO HIGH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most important matter now related to the seats provided for public usage in the parks is their unfitness, because of their being too high.

According to data published by Krause, the average length of legs of men, from knee to heel, is 19.29 inches, and of women, 16.14 inches.

In Central Park most settees have seats of which the front edge is eighteen inches (commonly even more) from the ground, and their upper surface is inclined about 18 degrees from the horizontal in a way that makes them even less usable by people of average proportions than would be the case if the seating surface were horizontal.

There are no children and but few women who can comportably sit upon a park settee. They may for a little while perch or roost upon one, with their legs hanging unsupported, but they presently find more comfort in standing or walking.

If (as sometimes is said) the park seats are commonly monopolized by "tramps" at such times as other persons want them, it may be because "tramps" have no other and better seats instead of these.

The seats to be bought with the $20,000 recently appropriated should all be about three inches lower than most of those now in use, and if the legs of the present seats were sunk into the ground about three inches there would be more visiting of the parks by those who are not "tramps" and very little occasion for Mr. Spate's doings in behalf of either himself or the community. F. A. CASTLE.

New York, July 12, 1901.

ONE PERSON'S OPINION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How altogether puerile and contemptible is the fight against the "pay chairs" in the parks of the city!

In every civilized city in the world such chairs are an institution, and even "the pauper population of effete European civilizations" do not "kick."

The City Government provides free benches for the "people" and private enterprise furnishes special chairs for those who do not care to sit next to the "people," i. e., on the same bench—and, from the samples I see of perennial loafers and tramps who lounge on the benches in the New York parks, I for my part would willingly spend the enormous sum of 5 cents for the privilege of a seat to myself, which is more than one is guaranteed on any of the surface roads, although one pays the whole of 5 cents for it. Who is making the outcry in any case?

Not the deserving poor, who, I presume, represent the whole of the "people," according to some sensational yellow cartoons, for the majority of them live too far from Madison Square to flock to it in any great numbers. Can it be the yellow journals themselves whose permission was not requested by Mr. Spate? Surely no self-respecting American who spends daily from 50 cents to $5 or $10 in drinks and tobacco would begrudge 5 cents for a nice, clean chair in which to while away an hour or two.

Is it the tramps and the "hoboes," who apparently represent the "people" and for whom the present arrangements do not afford sufficient lounging accommodation?

The war cry of "The parks for the people" catches the ear of the vulgar, for whom it is intended, but, as a fact, the parks do not belong to the "people" in this "Land of the Free" half as much as they do in "oppressed" England, where "pay chairs" are the rule. A large portion of the parks there belong literally to the people who play, lounge, and sleep on the grass, enjoying the air and sunshine and wearing off the grass without being ordered to move on by a blue-coated policeman.

In little parks like Madison Square, of course, this could not be allowed, although it would not be half as objectionable to see an honest workman lounging on the grass as to see the degraded men and women who infest a large proportion of the benches at present, the inevitable outcasts of a great city, but hardly the persons one cares to sit beside.

What the "people" need is not more freedom, or, rather, license, as they have enough of that already, but more self-respect, which implies respect for the feelings of others, a trait that seems to be woefully lacking in the "Land of the Free." When that quality is more developed there need be no outcry against "pay chairs," for those who can afford to pay will cheerfully do so, instead of depriving a poorer neighbor of a free seat. But at present it is my observation that the "people" will never pay for anything they can steal or get for nothing. CATHERINE WALTER.

New York, July 11, 1901.

DELAYS IN COURTS.

THE ATTITUDE OF JUDGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent strictures upon the conduct of the Judges who assume and exercise unwarranted liberties of their position and profession seem wholly justified, timely, and wholesome. Judges are human, of course, and as such they possess all the traits and frailties that affect and afflict ordinary human nature. Among these traits are selfishness, avarice, love of dominion and power, and a strong inclination to avoid overexertion. Too frequently they forget, or at least ignore, the fact that they are the servants and not the masters of the people by whom and for whom they are employed and paid. Their best service is due to their employers as an obligation, because it is well paid for. If they are unfaithful, or unheedful of such obligations, why should they not be criticised and condemned as any other unworthy servants might and should be?

Not less important than the amount of work the Judges do is the question, Whom do they work for when they work? Ask the lawyers; they know.

When the people become afraid to reprimand, or even to coerce if necessary, their unworthy servants, be they Judges or what not, they are in a fair way to become victims of tyranny and oppression. This, doubtless, is the tendency, and the people should be careful lest the rippling rill become a raging and resistless river. Contempt of a Judge or of his opinion is not, of itself, contempt of court, however much some Judges would like to construe and treat it. Undoubtedly the Judges themselves are more frequently guilty of contempt of court than any persons with whom they come into official contact. But, assuming to be a law unto themselves, as they generally do without protest, such lapses pass unquestioned and unpunished.

Theoretically, laws are made and courts established by and for the people, and at their expense. Practically, what does this theory amount to—except the expense? If the whole system were planned and constructed with sole reference to the benefit of the legal profession, wherein could it be changed so as to more completely compass and achieve its purpose—to make business for lawyers and give place, pay, and power to Judges?

As an example of perversion, (perhaps better said, conversion), the disposition of statutory "costs" may be mentioned. Theoretically, lawfully and justly, these costs belong to the successful suitor, and nominally are so awarded by the court; but does he get them? Not if his attorney gets hold of them first, as he generally does, with careful precaution. And so of extra allowances, which the attorney is equally thoughtful to ask for, and too frequently gets, by the grace of the obliging Judge, whose liberality costs him nothing. To assume that the Judges don't know what the attorneys do with these allowances is to assume that they are grossly deficient in common knowledge of the common practice of their own profession.

What two things are more unlike than a court of law and a court of justice? In what speculation are the chances of getting an equivalent of value for a given cost less than in a court of law? What institution in this Republic shows greater disparity between purpose and performance than its courts of law?

It is well occasionally to remind the people of the guff of forces which affect their welfare. If they close their eyes to forebodied danger, they may open them in disaster. SILEX.

Amityville, L. I., July 11, 1901.

THE LAW AND DELAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to comment on Mr. Alexander Rosenthal's letter, published in your paper yesterday, (the 9th inst.) Admitting that 80 or 100 days may intervene between the service of the summons and the answer, how will legal delay be remedied by limiting the time between these steps when an action in the Supreme Court, from the summons down to trial, takes two or three years, and sometimes even longer? Even if Mr. Rosenthal's proposed remedy be adopted by the Legislature, the delay will be shortened in a number of days only; but the delay of months and years between the placing of the case on the calendar and the trial will remain the same. How will that be remedied?

But do 80 or 100 days elapse between the service of the summons and answer? As a matter of fact, in the majority of cases, it doesn't elapse more than twenty days. And, as a matter of law, the plaintiff, by serving the complaint together with the summons, limits the defendant's time to answer to twenty days and no more, unless the Court, for good reason shown, allows an extension of time. Mr. Rosenthal is mistaken by stating that eighty days must intervene between the summons and answer as an absolute legal right. In the first place he is mistaken by stating that the defendant has twenty days additional within which to amend his answer. There is no such provision in the Code. A defendant may amend his answer if his time to answer has not yet expired; that is, if he served his answer, for instance, ten days after the receipt of the complaint, he has ten days more within which to serve an amended answer. But if he waited with his answer the full twenty days, his right to amend as a matter of course without application to the court is gone. According to this, only sixty days intervene. But even sixty days is not an absolute right, even if the action was commenced by the service of a summons without a complaint, unless the plaintiff desires to delay. The defendant has twenty days after the summons to serve his notice of appearance. The plaintiff then has twenty days' time to serve his complaint. But he may serve it on the very same day of the receipt of the notice. Now, if the plaintiff does not care to delay, let him serve his complaint immediately, or a day or two after the notice of appearance, then the defendant has twenty days from the receipt of the complaint to serve his answer. In this way only forty or forty-two days elapse, and no more. But, as I have stated before, the plaintiff, by serving the complaint with the summons, limits the time to twenty days. How much, then, will be gained by restricting the time to ten or even to six days?

Mr. Rosenthal recommends the abolition of the system of "Notice of Appearance." Unless a law passes that the complaint must be served with the summons, (which means compelling the plaintiff to hurry with his case,) I don't see how we could dispense with it. The defendant is certainly entitled to defend himself. How, otherwise, should he notify the plaintiff that he intends to defend himself, and that he desires to know what the complaint is, if not by the "Notice of Appearance"? Besides this, the notice of appearance accomplishes many useful purposes well known to the profession. Why should it be abolished? To limit its time to two days would cause non-uniformity, which Mr. Rosenthal himself is so much against, when the other documents, as the complaint and answer, have a longer time.

Mr. Rosenthal is surprised that the defeated party has thirty days after judgment to file his notice of appeal. It is true that the preparation of such notice requires but a few minutes, but it takes days to think whether it would pay to appeal, whether there is good ground for appeal, and often it is necessary to have the stenographer's minutes first before one can tell whether there is any ground for appeal. This latter cannot be done even in a few days.

The law is brought into disrepute not only on account of delay, but also on account of other causes. The strictness and looseness of the law, the dishonesty of clients, attorneys, and even Judges—these make the law a laughing stock. To remedy these evils requires radical means, which space doesn't allow me to point out. Mr. Rosenthal's suggestion will do little good, if not harm.

The uniformity of practice in all courts is highly recommended, as it would avoid great confusion. Mr. Rosenthal would do better in advocating a uniform system of practice, instead of wasting time in advocating a trivial remedy. MORRIS SALEM.

New York, July 10, 1901.

"THE LAW'S DELAY" AND ITS REMEDY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While in some respects the communication of Mr. Rosenthal to the Chamber of Commerce correctly states the procedure of the New York civil courts, it is, taking it altogether, a fine example of suppressio veri suggestio falsi. I use this phrase in no offensive sense, but in the sense that, in summing up a case to a jury, counsel is allowed to paint with a heavy brush the story of his client's wrongs, and conveniently to ignore not only what may be, but what ought to be said on the other side.

As a speech to the jury, i. e., the people of New York, upon the question raised, Mr. Rosenthal's letter is all that could be desired. As a plain, cold statement of facts, it leaves much to be desired. All the time that the defendant can obtain, as a matter of right, is twenty days, and not eighty days, unless the plaintiff himself causes the delay. The plaintiff is dominus litis, as I will show. He can serve his summons and complaint at one and the same time, and if he does, then the defendant's notice of appearance and answer must be served within twenty days, or he can serve the summons, wait twenty days, and then serve his complaint. Indeed he can wait two hundred days before serving his complaint, or as many years, for it is not to be supposed that the defendant would object; or, if the plaintiff likes, he need not bring the action at all, but, as I have stated, if he wants to speedily proceed, he can serve summons and complaint at one and the same time. At the end of twenty days the defendant can obtain from the Court some extension, not exceeding twenty days, only upon showing good cause, and never except upon a sworn affidavit of the defendant that he has a good defense on the merits. If it is a commercial case or action to recover money upon contract, he can obtain an order for an immediate trial upon the ground that it can be tried, in the case of a Supreme Court action, within two hours; in the case of a City Court action, within one hour. The trial will then be had within a very short time.

Surely it is childish to ask relief from the Legislature against lawyers' "courtesies." Nothing which the Legislature can do can prevent courtesy among lawyers. In my own experience, if I know that extending time will be prejudicial to my client's interests, or that there is some reason why it should not be extended, I never hesitate to insist upon strict compliance with the code by my opponent.

With regard to what Mr. Rosenthal says about fraudulent debtors I would point out, as is perfectly well known to my learned friend, that if the defendant, in making his sworn answer, states what is not true, he commits perjury; if he states what is true and the answer is frivolous or sham, the Code provides for a summary application to strike the answer out, and for immediate judgment for the plaintiff. I cannot think that the twenty days within which a sworn answer is to be served is capable of much abridgement. If only two or three days were allowed, it would often happen that, before the defendant could have time to obtain legal assistance or to place his lawyer in possession of the facts, judgment would have been taken by default, and the defendant stripped of his property. It is obvious that, to abridge the time for defense would open the door to injustice and to the bringing of fraudulent actions in the hope and expectation that the judgment might be snapped before the defendant could secure legal assistance, or be able to set up a perfectly meritorious defense.

Another instance of this suppressio veri is that Mr. Rosenthal has omitted to state that even if the time to answer is extended and again extended, either by the Court or by the plaintiff's attorney, the Code provides that "issue shall be deemed to be as of the original date," that is to say, if the answer is due on Jan. 1, 1901, and is not served until March 1, 1901, the plaintiff has the right when setting the cause down for trial, to have it entered among the causes for trial in which issue was joined on Jan. 1, 1901.

The City Court and the Municipal Courts are mainly used for the collection of small debts and the enforcement of small claims, and are provided for that class of cases of which Mr. Rosenthal speaks, namely, commercial cases, or those in which an ordinary debt is attempted to be recovered from a person who has no defense, but who is simply seeking to avoid payment. If the action is in the Supreme Court it should be remembered that the plaintiff brought it there—not the defendant.

With regard to the time for appealing Mr. Rosenthal suggests that all that an aggrieved party does within the thirty days is to write out a two or three-line notice of appeal. A moment's reflection, even on the part of a layman, will show that this cannot be so. The success of an appeal depends either upon whether the verdict of the jury was against the weight of evidence, or whether the trial court committed errors of law in the admission or rejection of evidence, or in its charge to the jury. To ascertain whether this is so it is of course necessary to have a transcript of the proceedings at the trial, and this cannot be obtained for some times two or three weeks after the trial has terminated. Neither the lawyer nor his client ought to be compelled to determine whether an appeal should be taken until the lawyer has had an opportunity to read and consider the transcript of the evidence given at the trial and the rulings upon the law by the trial court, because it is upon this record, transformed into a "case on appeal," that the Appellate Court will render its judgment. In the heat of the trial and the natural state of mind of the unsuccessful litigant the losing party's first thought is to appeal. If notice of appeal had to be given within forty-eight hours after the trial I may safely venture to say that appeals would be increased 50 per cent. As it is, by the twenty-ninth day a great number of unsuccessful litigants have outlived their disappointment, and accepted, as good citizens, the verdict of their peers.

As to actions to recover money upon contract where there is believed to be no substantial defense, it might be well to adopt the practice of the English High Court of Justice, which has existed since the passing of the Judicature act of 1875, which is to allow a plaintiff, immediately after service of the writ of summons, at any time within twenty-one days thereafter, to make an application to a Master in Chambers upon two days' notice to the defendant for judgment on the ground that the defendant's appearance is entered for the purpose of delay. Upon this application the defendant is compelled to furnish affidavits, setting out his defense, in the way he would have to do in the witness chair. If the Master, either because of the weakness of the defendant's evidence or the overwhelming nature of the plaintiff's evidence, is of the opinion that there is no real defense, he orders immediate judgment. If he is of the opinion that there is some slight doubt as to whether there is a defense, he can and will give leave to defend upon payment of the whole amount of the claim into the court; and if he thinks there is any bona fide defense, he gives unconditional leave to defend. This order can be appealed from to a Judge of the High Court, and his order can be reviewed by the Court of Appeals and finally by the House of Lords. But there is no stay of execution unless expressly ordered.

The substantial remedy, however, for the "law's delay" is, so far as the County of New York is concerned, the appointment of more Judges. It does not require much argument to convince anybody that a Judge can only try one case at one time, or to show that it is not his fault that there are not more days in the week or more hours in the day. Every litigant is entitled to, and ought to have, if he wants it, a speedy trial. The people of the State of New York can and ought to give him this. It is useless to ask seventeen Judges to do the work of thirty. That practically is what the Judges of the First Judicial Department are asked to do.

MOSES H. GROSSMAN.

New York, July 10, 1901.

THE WORK OF TRIAL JUDGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The perusal of your article of Thursday morning on the subject of the "trial Judges on vacation," and its apparent wholesale criticism of those you are pleased to denominate "trial Judges," excites my surprise that a public journal so generally intelligent and fair should fall into such an indiscriminate and unwarranted censure of our Judges; for when you say, "we are speaking always of the majority to keep clear of personalities," it is plain that by assailing an undefined majority and inferentially commending an undefined minority, you practically censure all, for the reason that your readers are left without means of applying the censure or commendation rightly, and while you impute cowardice to members of the legal profession because they do not put their names to criticisms of Judges, yet you aver that you omit to name the Judges whom you deem worthy of censure in order to avoid personalities; do you think that course either just or more courageous than the lawyer who omits to sign his criticism?

It is not my purpose to vehemently defend Judges, or to send marked copies of their defense, but to point out what seems to me to be an injustice resulting from a censure that does not seem warranted by the facts, to which facts I beg leave to call attention.

In the first place, to designate any of the Judges of the Supreme Court as "trial Judges" is misleading, for the reason that there are none such. Every Supreme Court Judge is liable from time to time to be assigned to either or both of the Special Term parts, for the hearing and disposition of motions, and an examination of the assignment for the present vacation will show that there are fifteen of them assigned to those parts, and it will also be found that nine of the Judges were assigned to Special Term trials without juries, doubtless leaving in their hands for disposal a variety of cases involving grave questions of fact and of law likely to occupy a considerable time during the vacation.

Again, by the Judiciary act, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this department, as in other departments of this State, is charged with the duty of fixing the times and place of holding Special and Trial Terms therein, and to assign the Justices in the department to hold such terms, and the Appellate Division in this department has so fixed the times and places and assigned said Judges, but have omitted to fix any terms to be held during the months of July, August, and September for the trial of cases, so that those Judges, whom you denominate "trial Judges," however willing they may be to forego their vacations, have no court to hold, and must perforce submit to a vacation thus prescribed by the Appellate Division, which they have no power to modify.

While I appreciate the prompt disposition of judicial proceedings, and would gladly co-operate with any feasible method for accomplishing that result, I am sufficiently conversant with the trying and responsible labors of the judicial office to forbid my implied censure of all its members under a criticism of an undefined majority.

D. C. CALVIN.

New York, July 12, 1901.

The Case of Mr. Roberts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from commending your courage in daring to print in your issue of this date an article headed "Honesty Cost Him Dear."

The name of this Mr. George P. Roberts of Tennessee, referred to, the victim of such trust in his Government, should be printed in letters of gold, so that the young men of the country may note the immense distance between honesty and red tape.

"The word killeth, but the spirit giveth life." This Mr. George P. Roberts could hardly have been reared in mercantile life, else he would have recalled that when excesses of duties are paid into the Government under protest they can only be recovered, if ever, by an arrangement with a Custom House lawyer for one-half of the amount of duty overpaid; and, again, it could hardly have been Mr. Roberts's fate to be connected with any of the unfortunate founders of this country, who were sufferers by French spoliations a hundred or more years ago, which were assumed by this Government, else he would have recalled that, when the conscience of Congress came to itself after sleeping 100 years, and decided to pay this assumed debt, it pleased our court to say that it would not be safe to call a debt owed for 100 years a debt, so, forsooth, it was called a "gratuity." Largess to the beggars! Think of it!

Is it any wonder that the people, for whom and by whom this country was made, are getting weary, and that Bryan still has so large a following? Is there any law or order or justice anywhere?

I imagine that Mr. Roberts at least is somewhat discouraged.

WILLIAM VERNON.

Morristown, N. J., July 9, 1901.

ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is very good to hear that the Metropolitan Museum has had this splendid endowment left it by the will of the late Jacob S. Rogers, but American art needs something more than a wealthy museum. Mr. Charles de Kay has ably and amply shown that schools do more than museums for a country's art. If the cry "Patronize native industries" is anything but a humbug why is foreign and historical art so patronized at the expense of our own art? American artists are not only little patronized, but they are not allowed free the raw materials of their art—one reason why art is such an expensive career in this country.

The appeal for an endowment fund made to the public last year by the Art Students' League of New York met with practically no response, and yet it is undoubtedly the best school of art in this country. For twenty-six years the strongest American artists have been connected with it as students or instructors. It has been supported entirely by the fees of its students and members, but no educational institution can accomplish without an endowment what it could with one. The school needs money now. The work is a financial burden to some of the artists who are carrying it on which they should not have to bear. The League has a Board of Trustees composed of its President, Mr. C. Y. Turner, and Mr. Kenyon Cox, Mr. John La Farge, Mr. Samuel T. Shaw, Mr. Russel Sturgis, and Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, but so far no endowment fund has been intrusted to them.

"To him that hath shall be given." Is it because it is the fashion to give to other institutions of learning that the League is not endowed? Let the wealthy lovers of art now, without waiting for their demise, give largely and generously to this noble and thoroughly American school, the Art Students' League of New York.

EDWARD J. WHEELER.

New York, July 12, 1901.

THE FILTHY TUNNELL.

CENTRAL TUNNEL REMEDIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thank you for the articles you have published in relation to the tunnel under Fourth Avenue, on the line of the railroads terminating in the Grand Central Station.

It is marvelous that nothing has been done to lessen the horrors of the passage through this tunnel, although they have existed for at least twenty years.

The railroad officials say that they cannot run their trains with electric engines or motors. That may be true of the through trains, but it is not true of the local or suburban trains.

On the Harlem Railroad there are 51 trains a day from the Grand Central Station, 36 of which do not run beyond White Plains, a distance of 22½ miles.

On the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad there are 56 trains a day from the Grand Central Station, 20 of which do not run beyond Stamford, a distance of 33 miles.

On the New York Central Railroad there are 54 trains a day from the Grand Central Station, 26 of which do not run beyond Croton, a distance of 34½ miles.

It is absurd to say that these local or suburban trains cannot be run with electric engines or motors, or that the relief thus obtained would not be great.

The tunnel consists of three parts, a middle section, in which there are two tracks, and two very narrow side sections, in each of which there is only one track. The worst horrors of the tunnel are suffered in the side tunnels, and in them only the local trains are run.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company will soon run its cars by electricity from the City Hall to Fordham, a distance of about 15 miles, and the cars of the underground rapid transit road are to be run by electricity from the City Hall to the Bronx Park.

The use of electricity for running local or suburban trains is very desirable for another reason than the amelioration of the horrors of the tunnel.

Local trains stop frequently, and much time is taken up in starting them. Trains run by electricity can be started much more quickly than those run by steam. Mr. Bryan the Superintendent of the underground rapid transit railroad, stated not long ago, in my presence, that in his experiments with electricity as a motive power on the Second Avenue elevated railroad, he had attained a speed of twenty miles an hour from a standstill in ten seconds.

With the third rail system trains can be run by electricity for any distance, and at a much higher rate of speed than by steam.

The officers of the New York Central say that a third-rail system is impracticable in their yard between the tunnel and the Grand Central Station. That may be so, but the difficulty can be easily overcome.

The southern end of the tunnel is at Fifty-third Street. Thence to Forty-ninth Street there is an open cut and thence to Forty-fifth Street is the car yard.

Between Fifty-third and Forty-ninth Streets the outside or local service tracks can be depressed so that at Forty-ninth Street they can be so far below the surface of the car yard as to admit the running of trains in a tunnel under the car yard.

These trains can then run into the Grand Central Station on the basement floor, and there can be a loop in the track at or near Forty-second Street.

The incoming local trains can stop near Forty-second Street and the passengers can get out, the train can then move along the loop and stop again for passengers to get on. As soon as this is done, the train can proceed on its trip out of the Grand Central Station to its destination.

There would be no backing, no switching, no delay, and the passengers would not have to walk from Forty-second to Forty-fourth or Fifty-fifth Street to get on a train as they generally do now.

The trains which could be run in this way daily would be numbered by the hundreds, and the waiting room of the Grand Central Station and the middle portion of the existing tunnel could then be used wholly for through or express service.

The local trains which would run in the basement of the Grand Central Station could connect directly with the underground rapid transit railroad, and thus passengers would not have to go up or down stairs to get from one to the other.

JOSEPH S. WOOD.

Mount Vernon, July 10, 1901.

THE RAILROAD'S DUTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your timely editorial in your issue of the 6th inst. calls to mind how the railroad company managements centring in the Grand Central Station have continually evaded abating existing nuisances for as long a period as they could, aided by the different Legislatures, which have favored them to the detriment of the people and the interests of New York City.

The right of way was conceded to the Harlem Railroad Company for the use of Fourth Avenue, as I have been informed, without compensation; the franchise was, and is, the most valuable asset of the Harlem Railroad Company; its income from the other companies centring in the Grand Central Station enables the Harlem corporation to pay large dividends to its stockholders.

The tunnel north of the depot was built from necessity, after agitation and organization of the citizens in the early seventies, which came into existence and demanded the building of the tunnel into the Grand Central Station, to do away with the continuous slaughter and accidents occurring almost daily. The city paid about $3,200,000 for the tunnel, which by some trick was stopped at Fifty-sixth Street instead of being carried into the station, which experts have estimated was more than enough to pay for the entire improvement.

The companies should be compelled to carry the tunnel from the station under the Harlem River to outside the city limits, with a motive power that would make it inviting and pleasant to ride in and out of New York on their roads. It would be a paying investment for them, and would add very many millions to the taxable values of New York City property on each side of the railroad, and make Fourth Avenue above the station as desirable as Fourth or Park Avenue south of the station. The tunneling north of and near the station would give much more storage room for their cars under their land and the streets and avenues, and make the surface land valuable and desirable for many purposes in the vicinity, by doing away with the bridges and expense of keeping them in order north of the station.

The tunnel south of the station is so delightful that I know many go out of their way some distance to enjoy the cooling pleasures of the ride of a few blocks therein during the heated term. The tunnel north of the station is a terror from which may would gladly escape if possible. The difference in the two tunnels is that the cars and power used in the one south is such an improvement that the traveling public like to patronize and encourage the effort of the Metropolitan Company in giving them an up-to-date system which the traveling public fully appreciates. The difference in the north tunnel is due to a disinclination of the company to seek for and utilize new methods that involve the expense of doing away with coal-burning engines, and substituting electric or other motors that should have displaced them long ago.

If a few competent experts are selected to investigate and experiment to secure them the best motive power, and pay them each month during their investigations a proper compensation, and give to the party producing the best results a commission in addition on the best motor or contrivance after submitting the same to practical operating tests, by that means they will secure the brains and ability, if it is possible to surmount the difficulties that the companies contend they cannot overcome.

Superintendent Franklin is an experienced and thorough railroad man, but he has many duties to attend to; these duties and training do not give him the experience or time to think out the best system of motive power to connect with the steam system outside of New York. Let the Executive Committee place at the disposal of the proper officer or officers $100,000 for investigation, research, and practical experiments, and they will be able to secure the services of eminent experts, who will get them out of their difficulty. It may be that some man of brains, hardly known to the world of science, may come forward with ideas of power and its control that may surprise the eminent experts of to-day.

The means herein suggested is the proper way for the railroad companies to get to work to get rid of the heated, smoky, and unbearable odors of the cars during their progress through the tunnel north of the Grand Central Station. The maintenance of such a hideous nuisance, and the tortures and dangers the traveling public sustains in riding through the tunnel in its present condition, demand the strongest measures possible to abate the nuisance. The scheme of bringing the railroad cars into the station under the streets and avenues north of the station is a problem easy to solve, it would lessen the expense to the companies coming through the tunnel in Winter, when frost and snow make it expensive to remove, so as not to interfere with the travel in and out of the city, and would save the expense of maintaining the bridges, which is considerable, that have to be kept in order for public travel.

If the companies would select practical and technical experts of experience and ability to suggest and advise their engineers as to the proper way to get rid of the disadvantages and make the approach to and from the station underground as delightful to ride through as the tunnel south of the station, they would receive the thanks and blessings of the traveling public, as well as those of the people of New York. The removal of the chasm south of Fifty-sixth Street, which divides the city in the centre and lessens the value of taxable property on each side of the sunken railroad tracks, would increase the taxable values many millions of dollars by bringing the east and west of the railroad in closer business relations, and making it convenient to travel over Fourth or Park Avenue, and getting rid of smoke, odors, and much of the noise of the trains moving through the railroad cut, that is now almost unbearable during the day and night.

The cure for the tunnel abomination that you describe in your editorial is what is needed to compel the railroads to act, and to that should be added the sinking of the tracks on all the railroads to go far enough outside the city bounds so as not to interfere with travel on the streets or avenues of our city. The scheme of improvement of motive power for the railroads and for sinking their tracks through the city should be comprehensive enough to provide all the convenience and comforts needed for this twentieth century to do all the work thoroughly and promptly. It would be most profitable for the railroads as well as for our municipality. C. O'R.

New York, July 9, 1901.

THE PARK AVENUE TUNNEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is agreeable to note the agitation in reference to the Park Avenue tunnel, as it may do some good, for in all fairness I am bound to say that the New Haven Road seems disposed to remedy existing evils as far as possible. I desire to express my appreciation of your recent editorial, wherein the use of soft coal is condemned. This strikes the nail on the head, for not only is it intolerable in the tunnel, but also on all parts of the road, the smoke and cinders causing many people to keep the windows shut, and often those sitting near the front door are obliged to close it, to the suffering on hot days of others. With the adoption of hard coal, and the excellent idea of "G. T. J." in today's TIMES, of doing away with the dividing walls between the side and middle tunnels and taking away the roof altogether, substituting iron girders and light iron pillars, the horrors of the tunnel would be at an end. The idea of not allowing any train to enter the tunnel unless there was a free track throughout is also excellent.

In the side tunnels, where there is scarcely any air opening between Seventy-seventh and Ninety-seventh Streets, to be stalled there on a hot day might mean fainting, hysterics, or even death to weak persons, for certainly no air could be got to revive them, the opening of a door in a car even for an instant causing passengers to choke. As regards the middle tunnel, a recent rule permits the guards to leave the car ventilators open while passing through it. This could be further improved by allowing the back door to remain open, as was done inadvertently one morning, without inconvenience to anybody. I must disagree with you as to the fact of the lighted gaslets making no difference in the temperature of the cars. They certainly raise it many degrees.

If in building new cars the windows were made to open high, as on other roads, it would add greatly to comfort. At present they open hardly up to one's shoulder, and are often so swollen as to open with the greatest difficulty, or not at all. The cars are at present supplied with buff holland shades. Now, everybody knows that this stuff is no protection against the sun's rays, and to be obliged to sit on the sunny side of a car superheated by standing in the sun, and with lighted gaslets, with many windows closed, and possibly the front door also, and only this thin buff shade as a protection against the sun, is real suffering. A good substitute for these thin shades would be wooden blinds, which keep off the sun's rays and allow passage of air through the slats.

I know of no road where the trainmen are so willing and obliging, but they must abide by the rules laid down for them. If only a little "gumption" were exercised in building and equipping the cars, and if the above suggestions as to hard coal and removal of walls and roof of tunnel were adopted, the increase of travel would be enormous, for the one question asked of a commuter on the roads leading from the Grand Central Station by everybody who knows of his misfortune is, "Do you ride through that horrid tunnel?"

L. C. L. J.

New York, July 12, 1901.

LAWS VIOLATED IN THE TUNNEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the evils of the New York Central Tunnel, I would like to mention that the railroad authorities are able to mitigate the discomforts of riding through the tunnel very much, and that is by preventing the "firing" of the engines during the passage of the trains through the tunnel.

In spite of the Board of Health and the railroad authorities, one body prohibiting the use of smoke-producing coal in the city, and the other prohibiting the firing of the engines during the passage of the trains through the tunnel, the laws are constantly being violated, as can be proven if one stands at the corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street and watches the emission of smoke from the tunnel either below or above that point. I was informed several years ago by the Superintendent of Motive Power of the New York Central Road that it is unnecessary to fire the engines during their transit through the tunnel, and any engineer or fireman violating the rule would be discharged. It seems, in spite of this rule, "smoking" of the tunnel continues.

E. L. MEIERHOF.

New York, July 10, 1901.

The Central's Policy Attacked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the policy of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad hits the nail on the head. This road used three candles for lighting their passenger cars for years after first-class roads had substituted gas, and they only put in the block signal system when they were driven to it by public opinion after the fearful slaughter of the tail-end Hastings disaster. And yet they advertise themselves as the leading railroad of America. PROGRESS.

New York, July 11, 1901.

ART NOTES.

The seated statue of the Duke of Devonshire by Goscombe John, the latest British sculptor, whose work attains high merit, does not show the peer but the man of learning. He gives the Duke the robes of a Chancellor of Cambridge University, because of his eminence as a mathematician, and he has been fortunate in his subject because the Duke had a scholarly face as well as the look and bearing that a man of distinguished rank ought to possess but does not always compass. Comparisons between him and the present incumbent of the dukedom are much in favor of the late Duke. At Paris a plaster cast of this statue has won a medal; it remains to be seen whether the Royal Academy, in whose exhibition another cast is shown, will find any way of hailing the coming sculptor. He is already an Associate of the Academy, having won his way by ideal figures which are not particularly notable.

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The statue which Mr. Howe, Register for Brooklyn, is to present to that city has brought out several designs. It is a monument to Washington. Mr. C. H. Niehaus has departed from the conventional treatment of an equestrian monument and followed the lead of painters like Trumbull, who painted Washington standing at the head of his horse. Mr. Niehaus's design is a group of three—Washington, an orderly, and the horse. The Father of his Country stands a little to one side, and on the other side, somewhat back, stands the orderly holding the horse by the bridle. The model is on exhibition in Brooklyn at the Nassau Trust, on the corner of Bedford Avenue and Broadway.

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Munich has just closed a festivity in honor of the jubilee of the Industrial Union of Bavaria, founded half a century ago. An "art and arts and crafts mart" was opened in the Künstlerhaus, and during the week ended July 6 the delegates from other parts of Germany visited the museums, and were entertained at the old City Hall and made excursions to the noteworthy places near Munich. There were essays and musical entertainments, and, of course, the incomparable beer of Bavaria flowed. One of the amusements was a pantomime given on the terrace of the little palace Lustheim. The arts and crafts are beginning to assume a place in Germany which is making the professors of the fine arts green with envy.

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Prof. Petrie has returned from Egypt to London, and is showing the seal of Ka, a King of Egypt who lived before Menes, the first recorded King of a dynasty, and therefore more than 5,000 years before Christ; also vases of pottery with Ka's name inscribed before the baking, and tablets belonging to Menes himself, and to his successor Zer, second of the First Dynasty. Among the finds are clay images of cattle and a model of a house with door at one end and windows at the other. A little wig, or false front of hair, was found, and the gold and turquois bracelets worn by the Queen of King Zer. A curious find is a set of pottery jars with handles made of a polished red ware which is not Egyptian, and appears an importation, indicating that somewhere outside of Egypt there was at that early epoch a civilized race capable of making fine pottery—perhaps in Crete or in Greece or in Lydia. Among the rather sparing finds of gold is a bar weighing 216 grains, inscribed with the name of King Menes.

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A small collection of paintings has been hung in the gallery of the Century Club, to remain for the Summer. Birge Harrison contributes a snow scene and a moonrise, each a fine landscape in its way; George Maynard has two marines, with mermaid obbligato; Carroll Beckwith two portraits; William Walton fanciful water colors, "Cinderella" and "The Hesperides," and Carlton Chapman a numbe of marines rich in color. "Waiting for the Ferry" is an American scene from the eighteenth century by E. L. Henry. There are birds by Robert Bloodgood and copies of French masterpieces in pastel by Wells Champney. Among the reminiscent pictures is a view of the crags of Capri from the sea, by Charles Dix.

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The little Parisian "Cöterie des Vingt-un," which calls itself Société Nouvelle de Peintres et de Sculpteurs, objects strongly. In an interview the Figaro has had with one of its members, to the suggestion that they wish to form a secession from the salon of the Champ de Mars. The new society is composed of thirteen Frenchmen, three Americans, three Belgians, one Englishman, and one Norwegian. The Norwegian is Fritz Thaulow, the Englishman is Brangwyn. Among the Belgians is the eminent sculptor Constantin Meunier, the other two being Albert Baertson and Emile Claus. The French contingent is little known over here; it is composed of neo-impressionists like le Sidanier and Lucien Simon, the sculptor Alexandre Charpentier; Camille Lefebvre, Henri Martin, André Dauchez, Gaston La Touche, Charles Cottet, Henri Duhen, George Griveau, René Menard, and René Primet. The Americans are John W. Alexander, Walter Gay, and Eugene Vail. Exhibitions are to be held every Spring at the Petit Gallery. The purpose of the club is to afford the twenty-one members a chance to exhibit far from the madding crowd of the salons beside pictures that sympathize with their own; for while the members represent a number of different methods of painting, they are not violently opposed and generally have a common ground in the color-scheme, which is soft and harmonious. It may be noted that in all the large capitals this coming together of artists with ideals in sympathy is going on. Big exhibitions do not fill all the demands of the day.

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The managers of the St. Louis Exposition, 1903, have determined on a number of the buildings that will be erected after designs by architects yet to be chosen. There is to be a Fine Arts Building and one for the liberal arts, also a third to which the curious title of "Decoration and Furniture" is given, and a fourth for "diverse industries." St. Louis has a chance to devote an entire building to American arts and crafts, rigidly excluding commercial work into which art enters. Whole streets might be arranged in such a structure, giving a variety of housefronts and showing original ideas regarding lamp-posts, letter and telegraph boxes, kiosks for the sale of papers, and so forth. A given artistic industry might be shown in each one of these houses. The necessary space would allow of entire suites of apartments to be arranged by decorators of interiors, so as to give an idea of the harmony in colors and proportions of an artistic interior.

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The Daily Chronicle of London is responsible for the statement that Whistler sold his painting "Thames in Ice" for £10 at the time he was working on his "Wonderful Series of London Etchings," and that the present owner has refused for this picture £2,000. The first painting sent to the Royal Academy by Mr. Whistler was "The Piano"; it was bought by John Phillip, the Royal Academician, for 30 guine

ROCKAWAY BOYS IN POLO

Five Teams Entered for the Junior Cup Contest.

GAME LEARNED ON BICYCLES

Material for Future Teams Being Developed at Cedarhurst—George Gould Will Play To-morrow.

In addition to the regular games during the next two weeks, which will conclude the events in the annual polo tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, there will be another competition which will attract considerable club interest, particularly among the younger members of the club. This will be the event for the junior polo cup, a trophy offered three years ago by W. A. Hazard, one of the most active polo men at Cedarhurst. The coming tournament will be the third for the cup, and although generously offered for competition by junior teams from all clubs in the Polo Association, the Rockaway Club has been the only one that has encouraged polo so systematically among the younger element as to form teams for junior events.

The good effects of the cup have been seen in the larger number of teams that have entered each year. In 1899, when first played for, there was only one game, and the successful players were Louis Neilson, Rene La Montagne, Jr., and Halstead Vanderpoel. Young La Montagne was just beginning to blossom out as a polo player then, but his progress has been unusually rapid, and although a junior in years, he now has a place among the veterans of the game, and has been a regular member of the Rockaway polo team ever since the opening of the present year. He played on the club team more than half the time last season. La Montagne's case is exceptional in polo, but it illustrates the benefits to be derived from encouraging the youngsters to take up the sport, and Rockaway has done this more than any other club.

Last year the junior victors were T. F. White, Jr., Lawrence B. Rand, and Daniel Chauncey, Jr. Three members make a junior team, instead of four, and the lads play three periods of fifteen minutes each, instead of four. Five teams are entered for this year's games. There will be four matches, the first coming next Friday and the others the following week. The five teams are designated by numerals, but the players have been so equally divided as to give no team a marked superiority in individual strength. Most of the lads receive handicaps of two, but Rene La Montagne, Jr., who is still eligible as a junior competitor, receives the highest rating, four. His presence on the Junior No. 1 team is equalized by a player who has no handicap rating, and the total of six for the team is the same as teams No. 2 and No. 4.

The playing days, with the draw and members of each team are:

Friday, July 19.—Rockaway Junior No. 3 vs. Junior No. 4. Junior No. 3—Halstead Vanderpoel, 2; David Chauncey, Jr., 2; W. Blanchard Rand, 1. Total, 5. Junior No. 4—Curtis Rand, 2; C. P. Dixon, second, 2; H. D. Babcock, Jr., 2. Total, 6.

Tuesday, July 23.—Junior No. 5 vs. winner of July 19. Junior No. 5—Anson W. Hard, Jr., 2; Le Grand L. Benedict, Jr., 1; McPherson Kennedy, Jr., 2. Total, 5.

Thursday, July 25.—Junior No. 1 vs. Junior No. 2. Junior No. 1—T. J. White, Jr., 0; Rene La Montagne, Jr., 4; Franklin B. Lord, Jr., 2. Total, 6. Junior No. 2—S. O. Vanderpoel, Jr., 2; Monroe La Montagne, 2; Lawrence B. Rand, 2. Total, 6.

Saturday, July 27.—Final match, winners of July 23 vs. winners of July 25.

These fifteen junior poloists of the Rockaway Club represent the best material of that class, but there are from a dozen to twenty others whose steady practice during the Summer will soon bring them up to the merit of team positions. Rockaway is building up an excellent new material for its future club teams, and in this particular point it is doing more for the future interest in polo than any other club. George Gould's Lakewood Club has two good juniors in Jay and Kingdon Gould, but no other young material has yet been brought out at Lakewood. The younger boys of Rockaway begin by playing polo on their bicycles, and nearly every one of the fifteen who will play for the Junior Cup learned the first rudiments of polo in that way. Bicycle polo develops a good eye in seeing the ball as it bounds over the field, and it also develops quickness in turning and accuracy in hitting. Free and easy command of the mallet is very essential for a good player, and bicycle polo is a wonderful aid to the future in that respect. The older players, therefore, at Rockaway always take a lively interest in these junior events, as they see in the youngsters the future upholders of the club's colors and prestige on rival polo fields.

George Gould will make his first appearance to-morrow in the Rockaway contests, and a strong contingent of his Lakewood players will meet the Rockaway second team, in the third competition for the Cedarhurst Challenge Cup. Besides George Gould, the other Lakewood men will be Lawrence Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and Benjamin Nicoll. Their total handicap is 26, and as Rockaway, second, only mounts up to 9, Lakewood will have to allow the unusually high number of 17 goals at the start. This, in itself, appears almost fatal to Lakewood's success, for with fair defensive abilities by the Rockaway lads, they can hold their superiors down to less than the handicap allowance. Granting that the Rockaway lads make nothing, Lakewood must score 18 goals to win. With sixty minutes' actual playing time, this means a goal on an average of nearly three minutes. Should Lakewood succeed, it will be the fastest scoring game thus far in the Rockaway tournaments.

The game will be interesting as showing the possibilities of winning by a heavy team when it encounters a steady playing, weak team, but if the Rockaway members do as well as they did when they beat the Philadelphia Country Club on Friday, the chances are against George Gould's forces. The final match for the Cedarhurst Cup will be played on Wednesday, and then, with two events for the Ladies' Challenge Cup, the Rockaway tournament will come to a close.

ROCKAWAY WINS AT POLO.

Westchester Completely Outplayed in the Cedarhurst Challenge Cup Match.

Rockaway completely outplayed the polo team of the Westchester Country Club yesterday in the second competition for the Cedarhurst Challenge Cup, played on the field of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I. The home club's regular quartet won by the score of 17 goals to 7. The score is rendered all the more one-sided when it is considered that Westchester received five goals as handicap allowance, and therefore only earned two. Rockaway practically had things all its own way after the first period, and the weak team defense put up by the Country Club permitted the Cedarhurst riders to break through them with ease, and they experienced little difficulty in riding off their opponents at every play. Cooley did some creditable individual play for Westchester, but the lack of support rendered any good individual work almost powerless to effect results. E. C. Potter did some good work at back, and was rewarded by making one of the two goals.

Potter's goal was the bright feature for Westchester in the game. He made it at the opening of the third period in 30 seconds, getting the ball neatly at the throw-in and running it down the field in a twinkling, every shot being beautifully accurate, and his sudden score was a distinct surprise for the Rockaway contingent. There were no less than 6 goals made in 30 seconds or under, something unusual in a polo game, and these quick runs and scores made a decidedly spectacular game which was appreciated by the spectators gathered in and around the clubhouse. The quickest goal of the match was the very last one, made by Rene La Montagne, Jr., in 15 seconds. He got the ball the instant it touched the ground from the referee's hand, and in a twinkling was running it down the field by a succession of his long and powerful strokes. The other Rockaway men rode after their Westchester contestants and kept them from interfering, leaving a clean field for La Montagne, and he made the most of his opportunity, sending the ball for the final stroke well in the air gracefully between the posts.

This quick goal came immediately after one made in twenty seconds by Conover, the tactics adopted in his case being practically the same as were put into operation for La Montagne. Rockaway made six goals in the last period, completely outplaying their opponents, Conover beginning the period by a goal in thirty seconds. Westchester did its best work in the first period, but although well mounted, they fell off badly in all of the other periods, and their sudden reversal of form was a big surprise to the Cedarhurst contingent, who had looked for a fairly close encounter.

The line-up and score by periods follow:

ROCKAWAY FIRST.	H'cap.	WESTCHESTER.	H'cap.
1. W. A. Hazard	3	1. J. I. Blair	2
2. R. La Montague, Jr.	4	2. J. C. Cooley, Jr.	3
3. F. S. Conover	5	3. H. C. Brokaw	3
Back, D. F. Savage	4	Back, E. C. Potter	3
Total	16	Total	11

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1.	Conover	Rockaway	2:00
2.	Brokaw	Westchester	8:30
3.	La Montagne	Rockaway	0:30
4.	Hazard	Rockaway	1:00

SECOND PERIOD.

1.	Hazard	Rockaway	2:00
2.	Conover	Rockaway	0:30
3.	Hazard	Rockaway	3:30
4.	La Montagne	Rockaway	7:00

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	Potter	Westchester	0:30
2.	Conover	Rockaway	1:30
3.	Conover	Rockaway	3:30
4.	La Montagne	Rockaway	3:30
5.	Conover	Rockaway	5:30

FOURTH PERIOD.

1.	Conover	Rockaway	0:30
2.	La Montagne	Rockaway	3:45
3.	Hazard	Rockaway	3:45
4.	Conover	Rockaway	4:30
5.	Conover	Rockaway	0:20
6.	La Montagne	Rockaway	0:15

Summary: Goals earned—Rockaway, 17; lost none by penalties; total, 17.

Goals earned—Westchester, 2; allowed by handicap, 5; total, 7.

Referee—T. W. Brooks.

Lakewood and Rockaway, second, will meet to-morrow in the third event for the challenge cup.

ON THE LOCAL CREASES.

Nelson Lodge Eleven Won from Manhattan Prospect Park Games.

Although the recent heavy rain played havoc with the wickets for yesterday's cricket games, there were several good contests on local grounds.

At Prospect Park the ground was soft and dead, a circumstance which was taken advantage of by the bowlers, who had the best of the game in this respect. The chief game there was the match between Nelson Lodge and Manhattan, in which the former won by 17 runs. J. H. Tattersall was the hero of the occasion and distinguished himself in both departments of the game. In addition to making top score of the match, he captured 7 wickets for 23 runs. The score:

MANHATTAN C. C.

C. H. Hill, l. b. w., b. Tattersall	4
A. Smedley, run out	5
J. Adam, b. Roberts	9
F. J. Prendergast, b. Tattersall	13
W. Adam, b. Tattersall	0
J. Flannery, not out	7
A. J. Gray, b. Tattersall	4
J. Balmer, l. b. w., b. Roberts	3
A. Cleaver, c. Smith, b. Tattersall	0
A. G. Shingler, b. Tattersall	2
W. W. King, b. Tattersall	0
Byes	5
Total	56

NELSON LODGE C. C.

A. Smith, b. Cleaver	6
J. Roberts, run out	0
A. Anderson, b. Cleaver	0
P. F. Rogers, b. Cleaver	0
H. Tattersall, not out	31
A. W. Moore, run out	1
F. J. Chadwick, b. Prendergast	0
E. Phillips, b. Prendergast	1
C. R. Arnott, b. W. Adam	0
T. Bagnall, retired hurt	6
Byes	13
Leg byes	1
Total	73

The Kings County Club played its return match of the championship series of the New York Cricket Association with Newark, and succeeded in reversing the result of the last game in a decided manner and winning by 78 runs. G. W. Barnes accomplished the feat of taking 7 wickets for 10 runs in this game, and he also distinguished himself with the bat in an innings of 28 not out. W. J. Williams and C. T. Toddings made a good stand at a critical time for Kings County, and W. Hammond and C. T. Hole also got into the double-figure list. The score:

KINGS COUNTY.

A. B. Lewis run out	1
J. E. Mordaunt, b. S. Livingston	1
F. Hoyle, b. Booth	1
F. P. Snow, b. S. Livingston	0
W. J. Williams, b. S. Livingston	18
C. T. Toddings, b. O. Livingston	15
W. Hammond, c. D. Livingston, b. S. Livingston	13
G. W. Barnes, not out	28
G. Williams, c. Stevenson, b. D. Livingston	8
C. T. Hole, b. D. Livingston	10
A. Nugent, b. D. Livingston	0
Leg byes	2
No balls	3
Total	100

NEWARK.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. A. Booth, b. Barnes	1	not out	24
J. Robertson, c. and b. Barnes	7	did not bat.	
O. Livingston, c. and b. Barnes	3	c. Hammond, b. Toddings	3
H. Westbury, b. Barnes	0	c. W. Williams, b. G. Williams	1
D. Livingston, c. Hole, b. Mordaunt	2		
S. Livingston, b. Mordaunt	2	not out	11
J. W. McDonell, b. Barnes	4	c. Hole, b. Fisher	5
G. Monahan, b. Barnes	0	run out	1
E. Chadwick, c. Nugent, b. Mordaunt	1	did not bat.	
F. Fisher, c. Hole, b. Barnes	0		
A. W. Stevens, not out	0	Byes	1
Byes	3	Wides	2
Total	25	Total, (4 wkts.)	48

The second eleven of the Manhattan Club had quite an exciting game with Brooklyn Team B in the association series, and lost after a close finish by the narrow margin of 5 runs. W. Burrows and A. W. Cherrington made a good stand for Manhattan with 23 and 21 respectively, and W. A. Smith also batted well. For Brooklyn H. Poyer was the principal scorer, with 15, while A. Lovell, E. Challenger, and R. F. Brown all added double figures. The totals were: Manhattan II., 81; Brooklyn Team B, 86.

Two teams from the steamship Majestic had a good match at Prospect Park, in which E. Lace's team defeated F. Searle's Eleven by 5 wickets. The scoring was low on both sides. J. Jones being the only man to score double figures. The totals were: F. Searle's team, 30 and 25; E. Lace's team, 28 and 30 for 5 wickets.

PENNSYLVANIA BOYS WON.

Hill School Athletes of Pottstown First in Buffalo Games.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 13.—The young athletes from the Hill School of Pottstown, Penn., piled up a total of 31 points in the National interscholastic two-day meet, which ended at the Stadium to-day, and won the championship. Their nearest opponent was Phillips-Andover, with 18 points. The weather was perfect, and the attendance was large. No records were broken to-day, but the sport was interesting, many of the finishes being close.

Davis of Hill School cut out a hot race in the first quarter of the mile relay and maintained it so well throughout that Leonard was ten yards behind when Johnson took up the running for Hill. Spellman, who relieved Leonard, closed up the gap and the half was reached on even terms. Widdicomb for Hill and Smith for Mercersburg made the third quarter in 54 seconds, passing the tape with Widdicomb only a few feet in the lead. Long of Hill defeated his opponent Brophy in a fine finish in 50 3-5 seconds. The points scored in the two days' contests were:

The Hill School, Pottstown, Penn., 31; Phillips-Andover A. A., 18; Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, 13; Mercersburg Academy, 10; Phillips-Exeter, Wausau High School, and Ithaca High School, 8 each; Louisville Manual Training High School, and Blake School, New York, 7 each; Colgate Academy, 6; Worcester High School, 4; South High School, and Orange C. A., 3 each. Summaries:

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Charles B. Long, the Hill School, Pottstown, Penn.; W. B. Hunt, Louisville Manual, second; W. A. Schick, Jr., Phillips-Andover A. A., third. Time—2:23 3-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by A. H. Nash, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; R. W. Dixon, Worcester High School, second; A. H. Widdecomb, the Hill School, third. Time—2:05 4-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by H. S. Smith, Phillips-Exeter, actual jump 5 feet 11 inches; John Burt Lonsdell, Orange County C. A., second; Ralph Hill Thomas, Blake School, New York, third.

120 Yards Over 10 Hurdles.—Won by Ralph Hill Thomas, Blake School, New York; Waldo C. Johnson, the Hill School, second; F. R. Sharp, the Hill School, third. Time—18 1-5 seconds.

Throwing the 12-Pound Hammer.—Won by Thomas L. Shevlin, Hill School, 157 feet 4 inches; George C. Gunther, South High School, second; Ralph P. Kinney, Phillips-Andover A. A., third.

Five-Mile Run.—Won by A. H. Nash, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; Emil Breitburtz, Wausau High School, second; R. W. Dixon, Worcester High School, third. Time—3:32:06.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by the Hill School, Pottstown, Penn., Davis, Johnson, Widdecomb, and Long. Mercersburg Academy, second, Leonard, Spielman, Smith, and Brophy. Time—3:36 2-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by W. H. Bowman, Jr., the Hill School, 21 feet 6 inches; W. E. Hunter, Louisville H. S., second; E. J. Weier, Mercersburg Academy, third.

GOLF TEAMS WELL MATCHED

New Haven Wins Connecticut Championship by Three Strokes.

ORFORD MAKES A HOT FIGHT

Cheney Family Compose the Entire Team of the Latter Club—Six Clubs Entered.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 13.—New Haven and Orford had the fight of the day in the closing competition of the Connecticut golf championship tournament, which closed to-day on the links of the New Haven Country Club. The famous Cheney family of golfers composed the entire Orford team of six, and in the morning round they led by four strokes, finishing in a total of 533 to 537. The New Haven Country Club competitors came up in better form in the afternoon round and succeeded in making enough to win the State team championship by a total of 1,077 strokes to 1,080. The close finish kept the contest at an exciting pitch throughout the day. T. L. Cheney, the runner up for the individual championship to Seeley, led the Orford forces and played excellent golf. Two of the Cheneys fell badly off their game in the afternoon and that lost them the victory.

The scores of the leaders and other results are:

NEW HAVEN COUNTRY CLUB.

	Out.	In.	T'l.	Out.	In.	T'l.	Grand T'l.
F. G. Beach	41	42–83		43	45–88		171
Gervase Green	44	45–89		43	47–90		179
C. H. Zimmerman	43	43–86		49	41–90		176
R. S. White, 2d	50	41–91		48	44–92		183
L. E. Stoddard	44	46–90		46	43–89		179
A. P. Stokes, Jr.	49	49–98		47	44–91		189
Total							1,077

ORFORD GOLF CLUB, SOUTH MANCHESTER.

	1st Rd.	2d Rd.	Total.
T. L. Cheney	84	83	167
J. P. Cheney	88	85	173
Mark Cheney	90	91	181
W. C. Cheney	93	94	187
P. Cheney	90	96	186
H. B. Cheney	88	98	186
Total			1,080

FAIRFIELD COUNTY GOLF CLUB.

Carl E. Martin	89	92	181
Ralph Carroll	90	86	176
C. Truesdale	84	86	170
W. W. Waterman	86	99	185
Barclay Andrews	98	102	196
H. M. Day, Jr.	93	95	188
Total			1,096

BROOKLAWN GOLF CLUB.

H. H. Taylor	91	87	178
S. H. Paterson	87	88	175
A. C. Wheeler	91	87	178
V. C. Thorne	96	90	186
H. H. Knapp	85	97	182
H. D. Beach	98	106	204
Total			1,103

HARTFORD GOLF CLUB.

F. R. Cooley	94	90	184
R. W. Cutler	95	95	190
H. S. Redfield	95	93	188
C. A. Baldwin	88	93	181
H. H. Whaples	90	89	179
D. H. Barney	98	97	195
Total			1,117

WEE BURN GOLF CLUB.

Charles H. Seeley	87	82	169
W. W. Taylor	99	94	193
B. B. Brown, Jr.	92	100	192
G. A. Jenkins	82	88	170
A. S. Pitt	98	96	194
W. L. Baldwin	103	98	201
Total			1,119

Sport at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 13.—The first regular golf tournament of the season here was played over the course at the Kebo Valley Club to-day. A handsome trophy has been offered by T. G. Condon for the player winning the largest number of points during the season. The entry list to-day was a good one. Arden Robbins, who has been the undisputed crack at Kebo for several seasons, played from scratch and took first prize with a score of 88. Miss F. K. McLane, the leading woman golfer, was second, with a net score of 90 and a handicap of 18. The entries with the scores were as follows:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Arden Robbins	88	0	88
Miss F. K. McLane	108	18	90
C. K. Auchincloss	99	8	91
W. C. Cushman	97	5	92
L. Gourlie	98	6	92
G. Thacher	97	5	92
C. Brigham	111	18	93
H. Thacher	102	6	96
R. K. Thorndike	104	6	98
J. T. Bowen	125	24	101
D. Whiting	131	18	113

The opening race for the knockabouts was sailed this afternoon in a strong wind. There were five entries, including A. Y. Stewart's Bobs, Edgar Scott's Rip, W. L. Green's Cherub, R. C. Thorndike's Iroquois, and Mrs. H. D. Gibson's Red Wing. The Cherub won by 2 minutes over the Bobs, which led the Rip by half a minute.

Tuxedo Golfers Lost to Fox Hills.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 13.—An interesting golf team match was played on the Tuxedo Golf Club links to-day between the home team and the Fox Hills team of Staten Island. Fox Hills won by 15 holes to 10. Some very low scores were made, the best being by Louis Livingston, Jr., of the Fox Hills team. His score for the eighteen holes was 76—38 out and 38 in. His partner, P. R. Pyne second, made a low score, doing the course in 77—39 out and 38 in. Other scores were: Bruce Price, 89; M. M. Singer, 77; Gouverneur Kane, 82, and E. S. Knapp, 79. Play was on the Nassau system. Following is the score:

TUXEDO.	Holes.	FOX HILLS.	Holes.
Bruce Price, Capt.	0	M. M. Singer, Capt.	3
C. B. MacDonald	0	R. C. Watson	3
P. R. Pyne 2d	0	Louis Livingston 2d	2
W. R. Betts	1	Lindsey Tappin	0
G. Kane	0	E. S. Knapp	1
W. B. Dinsmore, Jr.	0	G. E. Armstrong	3
G. H. Hull, Jr.	0	John Smith	2
G. P. Snow	3	J. G. Deane	0
Dr. E. C. Rushmore	3	V. Garrett	0
Edwin Kent	0	W. W. Lowrey	1
H. T. Pierrepont, Jr.	3	J. F. Stier	0
Total	10	Total	15

New Brunswick Golfers Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 13.—The team of the New Brunswick Golf Club defeated the Flushing Golf Club team at Flushing this afternoon by 14 holes to 10. The players were:

NEW BRUNSWICK.	Holes.	FLUSHING.	Holes.
Smith	7	Peck	0
Slocovich	0	Coleman	5
Morgan	0	Gordon	0
Williamson	0	Rossiter	4
Kirkpatrick	7	Wilmerding	0
Wilson	0	Salvage	1
Total	14	Total	10

The scores in the club's monthly handicap at the Ross Hall links of the New Brunswick Club were:

Class A—K. R. Kirkpatrick, 88, 5, 83; K. L. Morgan, 94, 4, 90; N. N. Williamson, 98, 6, 92; K. R. Wilson, 100, 7, 93; W. P. Slocovich, 98, 4, 94.

Class B—J. P. Street, 95, 11, 84; L. G. Meeks, 110, 26, 84; C. P. Cowenhaven, 106, 17, 89; Asher Atkinson, 101, 11, 90; C. Deshler, 115, 18, 97; H. G. Parker, 120, 22, 98.

Class C—Miss R. Johnson, 130, 9, 121; Miss H. Williamson, 122, 0, 122; Miss H. Deshler, 137, 11, 125; Miss T. Kirkpatrick, 138, 0, 138.

Women on Plainfield Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 13.—The third game in the tournament for the Fisk Handicap Cup was played yesterday at the Hillside golf grounds. Miss Ball won, making 109 net, with 15 handicap. Previous winners have been Miss Van Herwerden and Miss Elsberg. The players were:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Miss Ball	124	15	109
Miss Evans	140	26	114
Miss Fleming	134	18	116
Miss Goddard	136	18	118
Miss Holley	140	20	120
Miss M. C. Holley	151	28	123

Play for the Melick Cup was also resumed, Miss Elsberg being the winner, with a score of 99. In the match for the Golf Committee Cup Roger F. Murray was successful by a score of 80, with E. T. Barrows second and Clifford Wharton third.

St. Paul's Golf Team Victorious.

The St. Paul's School lads of Concord, N. H., scored another victory yesterday in their recent succession of victorious team matches, beating Englewood on the Englewood links by 16 goals to 9. The results were:

ST. PAUL.	Holes.	ENGLEWOOD.	Holes.
Reinhart	3	Wilson	0
Talmadge	0	Cole	4
Wilder	0	Moore	1
Metcalf	9	Baylis	0
McBurney	4	Reimmund	0
Rowland	0	Howe	4
Total	16	Total	9

In addition to the team contest there was a members' handicap for a cup presented by Donald McKay. N. B. Cole was the winner in a net 77, his gross score of 80 being the best of the day. The leaders were, with scores:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
N. B. Cole	80	3	77
M. R. Howe	95	12	83
W. E. F. Moore	90	6	84
G. M. Boynton	105	20	85
E. M. Bulkley	105	18	87
E. L. Wilson	88	0	88
D. M. Marvin	98	9	89
Miss Dresser	112	12	100
Miss M. Barber	111	9	102

Rowe Wins President's Cup.

C. G. Rowe won the President's Cup yesterday in the final round for that trophy played on the Van Cortlandt Club links. He defeated Dr. E. M. Mendel in a thirty-six-hole round by 5 up and 3 to play. Rowe led by 2 at the end of the first eighteen-hole round, finishing in 86 strokes to 88 for Mendel. Each man played excellent golf and maintained a steady game to the end. Rowe's victory was materially helped by his brilliant approaching, several long approaches being laid dead to the hole. The cards were very good, and are:

C. G. Rowe—									
Out	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	6—42
In	4	4	5	6	4	4	6	6	5—44—86
Out	6	5	4	5	5	5	3	4	6—43
In	5	4	5	6	5	3	6	6	6—46—89—175
Dr. E. M. Mendel—									
Out	5	4	6	5	4	5	4	5	6—44
In	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	7	5—44—88
Out	6	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	6—45
In	5	5	6	5	4	4	6	7	6—48—93—181

Big Golf Victory for Montclair.

Montclair golfers scored an unusually heavy victory yesterday over the North Jersey Country Club team, winning by 69 holes, while North Jersey failed to make a point. Twelve men played on a side, and the match took place on the Montclair links. The players and results are:

MONTCLAIR.	Holes.	NORTH JERSEY.	Holes.
Allan Kennaday	8	J. Coates	0
A. Colby	6	Henry Hewat	0
T. T. Reid	13	G. Hughes	0
Paul Wilcox	5	H. Burnett	0
Paul Harrison	5	E. Russell	0
W. T. Cross	5	Oscar Hunton	0
F. M. Harrison	6	D. Burnett	0
S. H. Harris	4	B. Gordon	0
H. G. Hornbeck	8	F. Scott	0
T. F. Russell	0	W. I. Lewis	0
James Ballantine	3	J. H. Reynolds	0
F. L. Dyer	9	G. Townlay	0
Total	69	Total	0

Taintor Wins at Richmond County.

The members of the Richmond County Country Club played their regular monthly handicap yesterday on their links near Dongan Hills, S. I., and first honors were won by C. W. Taintor, with a net score of 79 strokes. Albert E. Patterson, playing from scratch, made the best score of the day, 87 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
C. W. Taintor	88	10	78
H. G. Plimpton	91	8	83
J. C. Cottrell	91	5	86
M. E. Stone	104	18	86
R. Ager	94	7	87
A. E. Paterson	87	0	87
Templeton Johnson	100	12	88
O. Wren	97	8	89
E. Kemp, Jr.	104	14	90
J. R. Chadwick	91	0	91
T. S. Hope Simpson	100	8	92
E. Norton	110	16	94
Ralph Lane	100	3	97
O. L. Williams	98	0	98
Du Fries Critten	117	18	99
James Park	105	6	99
L. H. Thomas	102	0	102
W. F. Larned	116	14	102

Mrs. Daniels Wins at Innis Arden.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 13.—The woman's championship cup of the Innis Arden Golf Club at Sound Beach was won to-day in a good match between Mrs. Hoyt and Mrs. Daniels by the latter by 3 up and 2 to play. At the commencement of the competition Miss Dale beat Mrs. Schavoir by 6 up and 2 to play; Mrs. Hoyt beat Mrs. Tuttle 3 up and 1 to play, Mrs. Daniels beat Miss Thomas 4 up and 3 to play. In the semi-finals Mrs. Hoyt beat Miss Dale by 2 up and Mrs. Daniels drew a bye. A pick-up team match resulted as follows:

FIRST TEAM.	Holes.	SECOND TEAM.	Holes.
W. B. Strong	0	Graham	6
W. Goodwin	0	Daniels	5
Ripley	0	Wallace	5
Bibby	1	Topping	0
Hoyt	2	Tuttle	4
White	0	Lutkins	13
Mamlok	3	Riderbock	0
Hinchman	0	Rupprecht	5
Total	6	Total	34

Bull Won on Crescent Links.

C. M. Bull won the members' handicap yesterday on the links of the Crescent Athletic Golf Club, near Bay Ridge. His net score was 70 strokes from 18 handicap. H. S. Bowns and G. S. Flyn tied for second honors at 76 net. The scores of the leaders are:

C. M. Bull—									
Out	6	5	5	5	6	4	5	3	5—44
In	6	5	3	4	5	6	4	6	5—44
								88	18 70
H. S. Bowns								85	9 76
G. S. Flyn								86	10 76
W. J. McConville								88	11 77
W. M. Campbell								88	11 77
W. P. Pickett								90	13 77
C. B. Van Brunt								90	10 80
A. A. Adams								92	11 81

Senator Sullivan's Race Track Plans.

State Senator T. D. Sullivan, at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, denied the story published to the effect that he had made arrangements to build a race course and to oppose the Aqueduct track. He said that he wanted to found a track as he believed that a new race course would prove a money-making enterprise, but he added that his plans were still only air, as he had made no contracts, and had not leased or bought property. He added that he had no idea of opposing Aqueduce, which track is owned by his political friends, and that if he thought he would interfere with those friends he would abandon the plan to construct a track. That he had been considering the idea of building a new race track somewhere in the vicinity of New York, he admitted. The plan, he asserted, had been under consideration for a year, but as yet no place had been selected, nor had any communication been had with the State Racing Commission or the Stewards of the Jockey Club concerning dates for a race meeting.

On Hillandale Golf Links.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 13.—Norman Leeds returned the lowest card in the handicap for the Vice President's Cup at the Hillandale Golf Club to-day. His score was 102, 18, 84. The other cards were: W. D. Phillips, 101, 12, 89; R. D. Sanford, 94, 4, 90; C. H. Borden, 99, 12, 87; M. B. Phelps, 106, 16, 90; Dr. Meek, 113, 18, 95; T. Christy, 103, 8, 95; H. K. McHarg, 126, 30, 96; Dr. Schavoir, 106, 9, 97; E. Leavitt, 104, 6, 98; George Phelps, 102, 4, 98, and I. Raymond, 111, 12, 99. The first four qualified, and will meet at match play next Saturday.

Few Golfers at Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 13.—A limited number of members played at the Morris County Club links to-day in the weekly bogey handicap, as many of the regular contestants are now away. First honors were won by W. Alston Flagg, who finished 2 up on bogey, and D. W. Chandler came next, 1 up. He was followed by Charles F. Watson, 2 down; C. B. Beckwith, 3 down; W. Y. Marsh, 3 down, and S. H. Plum, second, 3 down.

Lapham Cup Event at Apawamis.

The chief golf event yesterday of the Apawamis Golf Club, Rye, was the semi-final round for the Lapham Cup. F. S. Wonham beat H. L. Downey by 2 up and 1 to play, and J. W. McBride beat R. F. Mathews by default. A men's foursome was also played by some of the members later in the day, and the two leading pairs were:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Maturin Ballou and R. B. Lapham	93	4	89
J. D. Foote and M. B. Clark	105	10	95

ELKES WON IN HOUR RACE

Middle Distance Champion First by More than a Mile.

MICHAEL'S PLUCKY EFFORT

Far Behind in the Contest, He Struggled On and Was Beaten But a Yard by Walthour.

Harry Elkes of this city won the one-hour motor-paced cycle race with Robert Walthour of Atlanta, Ga., and "Jimmy" Michael of Wales at Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon in runaway style, which would seem to amply justify the title of long-distance champion of the world bestowed upon him by his admirers. He obtained the lead in the third mile, and was never headed, beating his two adversaries by three and a half laps, or a mile and about 300 yards. Walthour and Michael made a most exciting race for second place, which was won by the former by a bare yard.

Elkes's distance was 37 miles 2½ laps during the hour, which beats his former record of 36 miles 1½ laps, made on July 4. He rode a beautiful race from start to finish, changing his pacemakers twice without any appreciable loss of distance and showing no signs of distress, or even fatigue. Walthour rode gamely and quite up to his best form, but was plainly outclassed. In fact, as was remarked by a prominent official of the National Cycling Association at the track, "Elkes seems to be in a class by himself."

Mich

LARCHMONT'S REGATTA

Fifty-four Yachts Sailed on the First Day of Race Week.

ELMINA WON SCHOONER RACE

Hester Was First Home in the English Cutter Class—Yachts Raced in Good Breeze All Day.

With a fine breeze that sent the fifty-four competing craft over the several courses in a hurry, Larchmont's open regatta, the first of its race week series, was sailed yesterday on Long Island Sound.

While in most of the many classes of boats that were in competition, the struggle over the course and the finish were close and exciting, the races of the schooners and seventy-foot English cutters, Hester, Isolde, and Eelin, furnished the chief interest of a great day's sport. In the schooner class Elmina was again an easy victor, but while she began the victory at the starting line and was never headed, the fight of her competitors, Amorita, Quissetta, and Muriel, was warmly waged until they were well on their way on the second trip over the course, when Quissetta wrote her title clear to second place.

Philip T. Dodge's cutter Eelin, who made her maiden race in these waters against her English sisters Isolde and Hester, sailed a great race with them, and led to the first mark on the first trip over the course, but subsequently she lost her lead, and although she succeeded in passing Isolde again, and held her advantage until after the reach home began, Rear Commodore Hoyt's boat beat her to the finish line by a trifle. Hester allowed 8 minutes 56 seconds to Isolde, but she won handily without it.

Eelin's fine showing was generally commented on, as she has had no tuning up at all—and the will make a formidable addition to the class. Her sail plan is smaller than that of the other boats, but when it came to a walk to windward she more than held her own with them.

DORWINA'S EASY VICTORY.

W. L. Ward's new forty-three-foot Gardner sloop Dorwina, sailed by Addison Hanan, got a bad start, but she immediately began to forge ahead, and her race was won for keeps over Effort and Ludeah before the first mark was reached.

The new fifty-one-foot sloop Huguenot, which has had only a few races this season, in all of which she was defeated, surprised the talent by leading the Herreshoff boats Humma and Altair over the course by a handsome margin in the first round, but Humma took first honors finally, with Huguenot only 17 seconds behind Altair.

When the racers assembled at the starting line a good breeze was blowing from east by north, and the tide was at the first of the ebb. The course for the schooners and large sloops was six miles east three-quarters north for the first leg to a mark in the middle of the Sound, thence southwest five-eighths west six miles to a mark in Hempstead Harbor, thence home north northwest three miles. This gave them a beat to the first mark, a run to the second, and an easy reach home.

When the schooners got their signal at 11:40 Elmina crossed first in the windward berth, with Quissetta at the leeward end of the line a good second; between these boats came Amorita, and Muriel was last, two minutes after the others. All crossed on the port tack with the usual canvas for windward work, and a club topsail set, with the exception of Quissetta, who carried a gaff topsail. Shortly after crossing they went about and stood toward the Long Island shore. Elmina kept increasing her lead, and pointed higher than the others. When she came about on the port tack she was well inshore, and got the advantage of the young ebb tide, and from here to the first mark she was first to feel and get the advantage when the breeze hauled two points to the southard.

She turned the first mark and broke out her balloon jib, and set her spinnaker to port nearly nine minutes ahead of her two competitors. Quissetta turned this mark fifteen seconds ahead of Amorita, and from here on throughout first one had the advantage and then the other. Amorita's forward sails drew beautifully, while Quissetta's bagged at the leaches.

On the Long Island shore, when they got close inside, Amorita ran across the stern of Quissetta, and hanging to her wake steadily blanketed her, until the second mark was reached. When they jibed around this they were very close together, and as they executed the manoeuvre Amorita luffed out to windward of Quissetta and secured the weather berth immediately after rounding. Then she began to draw out from her rival, and led her around the home mark in the first round by 30 seconds.

As soon as they hauled on the wind again Quissetta showed marked superiority, and shortly weathered her and had gained a lead of nearly two minutes, when the run began once more. From here on Quissetta slowly increased her advantage, and finished second, while Amorita and Muriel had a lively tussle for third honors, which finally went to Amorita by a minute.

RACE OF THE ENGLISH CUTTERS.

Hester was first away of the English cutters at the leeward end of the line with Isolde next, and Eelin on her rear in the windward berth. Eelin at once began to draw out on her sister boats, but they gave her a hot fight of it, tack for tack, and she was only thirty seconds ahead of Isolde, who led Hester by a little more than a minute when the first mark was turned.

On the run the cutters set balloon jibtopsails, and the Haster passed her competitors before the second mark was reached. Isolde passel Eelin on the run about half way to the mark, but Eelin regained it, and had a lead of several lengths when the mark was only a short distance away. Then it became apparent that Eelin had hugged the shore too closely, and she had to bear up to make the mark, while Isolde, having calculated the direction and distance better, was able to jibe around without losing time, and forced Eelin into second place once more.

As soon as they hauled their wind again on the second round, Eelin began to eat up into Isolde's weather, and crossed her bows after a few tacks, and began to go after Hester. Hester, however, could not be caught, though Eelin gained on her, and had Isolde at the first turn by four minutes. Down the wind Hester ran up a lead that made the rest of the race easy for her, while Isolde was only able to clip a few seconds from Eelin's lead at the first turn.

As soon as the reaching began on the home stretch Isolde began to foot up on Eelin, and, getting her first real move on, passed the determined Eelin and beat her home by a few minutes. The summary follows:

SCHOONERS, CLASS D.—Start 11:40.

Boat.	Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Elmina,	Frederick Brewster	4:16:39	4:16:39
Amorita,	W. G. Brokaw	4:41:04	4:41:04
Quissetta,	H. F. Lippitt	4:34:24	4:34:24
Muriel,	Charles Smithers	4:42:02	4:42:04

SCHOONERS, CLASS D, CRUISING TRIM. Start 11:40.

Katrina,	J. B. Ford	5:03:20	.....
Hildegard,	James Bergen	Did not	finish.

SLOOPS, CLASS I.—Start 11:45.

Isolde,	F. M. Hoyt	4:43:23	4:34:27
Hester,	C. L. F. Robinson	4:32:34	4:32:34
Eelin,	Philip T. Dodge	4:40:28	4:40:26

SLOOPS, CLASS K.—Start 11:45.

Humma,	J. R. Maxwell	3:10:10	3:10:10
Altair,	Cord Meyer, Jr	3:14:31	3:14:31
Huguenot,	Edward Kelly	3:14:17	3:14:17

SLOOPS, CLASS L.—Start, 11:50.

Dorwina,	W. L. Ward	3:33:34	3:23:34
Effort,	F. M. Smith	3:29:56	3:29:50
Ludeah,	J. M. Daggett	.....	Did not finish.

YAWLS, CLASS M.—Start, 11:50.

Sakana,	A. S. McCreery	4:28:35	4:28:35
Memory,	W. N. Bavier	3:58:38	3:58:38

SLOOPS, CLASS M.—Start, 11:50.

Spasm,	E. D. King	3:50:10	3:50:10
Anselot,	J. B. Martin, Jr	3:57:00	3:57:00
Lodi,	H. M. Maxwell	3:38:00	3:38:00
Possum,	E. S. Ballou	3:52:32	3:52:32

SLOOPS, CLASS N.—Start, 11:55.

Algrim,	A. H. Alker	4:08:24	4:08:24
Olssen,	G. L. Pirie	3:59:55	3:59:55
Kit,	T. H. Macdonald	4:26:39	4:26:39
Lorelei,	J. M. Ellsworth	5:03:08	5:03:03
Espronsi,	Alfred Peats	4:01:30	.....

SLOOPS, CLASS P.—Start, 12:00.

Smoke,	T. J. Bourg	.....	Disabled.
Don,	.....	2:19:27	2:19:27
Rochelle,	Edward Kelly	2:09:02	2:09:02

RACEABOUTS.—Start, 12:00.

Matrying,	H. M. Crane	2:06:32	2:06:32
Snapper,	A. B. Alley	2:15:48	2:15:48
Rogue,	F. T. Bedford	2:22:04	2:22:04
Badger,	Thorsen & Jones	2:18:33	2:18:33
Vixe,	W. D. Hennen	2:13:49	2:13:58

SLOOPS, CLASS B.—Start, 12:05.

Ilka,	Guy Forbes	2:42:55	2:39:55
Quidet,	Harold Freyer	2:41:02	2:41:02
Neola,	C. D. Mallory	.....	Did not finish.
Nora,	Lewis Iselin	2:42.31	2:42.31
Mystral	.....	2:43:49	2:43:49
Hope,	C. O. Iselin	2:39:53	2:39:53
Sandpiper,	Raymond Belmont	2:45:30	2:45:30
Kingfisher,	A. Belmont, Jr	2:41:58	2:41:58

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.—Start 12:05.

Rod,	R. G. Sand	2:36:58	2:36:58
Montauk,	J. S. Appleby	2:40:13	2:40:13
Ox,	R. N. Bavier	Fouled	stakeboat.

MANHASSET RACEABOUTS—Start, 12:05.

Mist,	J. W. Alker	2:49:14	2:49:14
Firefly,	Guy Standing	2:46:50	2:46:50
Arizona,	G. A. Corry	2:44:50	2:44:50
Lambkin,	S. W. Roach	2:48:19	2:48:19
Bab,	Phillips & Morgan	2:51:26	2:51:26

CATBOATS, CLASS T.—Start, 12:10.

Mongoose II.,	Simeon Ford	2:22:48	2:22:48
Vera,	A. M. Bradley	Did not	finish.

CATBOATS, CLASS V.—Start, 12:10.

Kazaza,	T. J. McCahill, Jr	Did not	finish.

SPECIAL LARCHMONT CLASS.—Start, 11:50.

Nei-San,	J. M. Woodbury	4:27:57	4:37:57

The winners were Elmina, Katrina, Hester, Humma, Dorwina, Sokana, Leda, Oiseau, Rochelle, Merrywing, Nike, Rod, Arizona, and Mongoose II. Sailover, Nei-San.

REFITTING FOR CUP YACHT.

Constitution Will Be Hauled Out at Bristol and Repaired.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 13.—The Constitution came in here to-day in tow of the tender Mount Morris from Newport. She had her mainsail hoisted for the purpose of giving it a thorough drying out before it is taken to the sail loft for recutting. The new boat anchored close to the boat shops.

After the Constitution's sails were unbent she was taken in tow, at 4:20 o'clock this afternoon, and returned to Newport. A number of new club topsail spars and some new head sails and topsails were taken on board also, and it is planned to have a sail stretching trip off Newport on Monday.

It is Mr. Duncan's intention to bring the Constitution back to Bristol on Wednesday for a general overhauling on the marine railway. She then will have her spars, sails, and rigging overhauled and put in good shape for the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, to be held, starting on July 22, at Glen Cove.

Mr. Duncan and Mr. Herreshoff went on board the Constitution before she sailed for Newport and gave the mainsail an inspection to determine how much of the canvas should come off at the head and luff. The head sails will also need recutting, as well as the topsails. Although the Constitution has done some hard racing during the past few days, the appearance of the deck and rigging aloft does not indicate the great strain which she has undergone.

The question as to whether there would be a race to decide the "tie" between the Columbia and Constitution, the result of the recent series of races under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, was practically settled by the announcement by Mr. Duncan that such a race had not been thought of by the members of the association. Mr. Duncan stated that there was a cup offered to the winner of each race, and that there was no special cup as a reward for superiority in the series as a whole. As the Constitution won two of the races she secures two cups. The Columbia also will get two cups.

NEW SHAMROCK SAILED WELL.

Cup Yacht Beat Old Challenger on Every Point.

ROTHESAY, Firth of Clyde, July 13.—The two Shamrocks started from off Garroch Head this morning for a long beat to windward, rounding the Erin, which acted as a stakeboat. At the end of the beat the challenger was 2½ minutes ahead of Shamrock I., and she increased her lead on the run home.

Shamrock II. started with the weather berth and a fairly steady breeze. In a couple of tacks she had cleared the former challenger. In the long tack across the sound Shamrock II. opened up a big lead, turning the Erin, off Skipness, 2½ minutes ahead.

The run home to Garroch Head was entirely in favor of Shamrock II. She outran the older boat in every mile, and she reached the starting point 6 minutes and 35 seconds ahead of her rival. The yachts started afresh from Garroch Head and reached, in one long tack, to Bogany Point. On this run Shamrock II. gained 5 minutes and 15 seconds in exactly one hour's sailing. Yachting experts consider the challenger's form to-day to be the best she has yet shown.

The challenger beat Shamrock I. by 6 minutes in the windward and leeward race, and by 5 minutes more on the long-close-hauled fetch home.

QUAKER CORINTHIANS RACING.

Philadelphia Corinthian Fleet Races from Glen Cove to Oyster Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 13.—Rendezvousing at Glen Cove, L. I., yesterday, the fleet of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia raced from that port to this harbor to-day. There was a fairly good easterly wind for the run which was for the cups offered by Vice Commodore Robert J. W. Koons of the schooner Priscilla. It was a broad reach down the Sound, and the handsome fleet of racers made the most of the good breeze, finishing with the steam yachts of the club, headed by Commodore Alexander Van Rensselaer's flagship May booming out a royal welcome to them.

The course was from a starting line off Glen Cove, north northeasterly, seven miles, to a mark anchored half a mile south southwest of Great Captain Island Light; thence southeasterly five miles to a finishing line between Centre Island Buoy and the Regatta Committee's boat. The distance was twelve nautical miles.

The order of finish was as follows:

CLASS A—SCHOONERS. START 10 A. M.

Boat and Owner.	Finished. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Columbia, J. De F. Jun.			
ken	11:45:47	1:03:27	1:03:27
Seneca, P. Rainey	11:57:56	1:47:56	1:27:37

CLASS B—SCHOONERS. Start 10 A. M.

Triton, E. K. Price	12:06:07	2:06:27	2:06:27
Priscilla, R. W. J. Koons	12:15:05	2:15:05	2:13:42

CLASS C—SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS. START 10 A. M.

Carmita, Robert Forrest.	11:39:45	1:39:45	1:39:45
Flying Cloud, James Loughlin	11:49:51	1:49:51	1:45:41
Narouyna, R. P. White.	Not timed.		

CLASS D—SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS. START 10 A. M.

Cherokee, E. W. Clark, Jr	11:47:38	1:47:38	1:47:38
Paukewis, H. Clark, Jr	11:55:37	1:55:37	1:33:37
Grayling, Toland Brothers	11:58:42	1:58:42	1:58:42
Fidello, H. S. Jeans	12:01:57	2:01:57	1:58:38
Vayu, R. H. Harte	12:14:29	2:14:29	2:14:29

The winners were Columbia, Triton, Carmita, and Paukewis.

Yachts Leave Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—With no more races for the ninety-footers until July 29, the big fleet of visiting yachts in this port had dwindled to-day to a scant half dozen. In this little fleet were the Columbia and Independence. The crew of the 1809 del fender was ashore. The tars on the Boston yacht were hard at work repairing the damages of yesterday's accident. A gang of riggers under Mr. Billman went off to the yacht early and made ready to ship a new topmast. The Independence will probably leave for New London on Monday. Former Commodore Morgan had a consultation with Capt. Barr on the Columbia to-day and decided to send the old cup champion to City Island on Monday. This may mean that the Columbia and Independence may have a chance for a friendly contest as far as the entrance to the Sound, on their way westward.

Rumson Polo Team in Match.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 13.—Two teams of three men each from the recently organized Rumson Polo Club met this afternoon on their field near Seabright, in the first of a series of games for a cup given by F. M. Harburg, one of the club members. It is to be won in the best two out of three competitions. The teams entered for the first event were captained respectively by W. Strothers Jones and Raymond Herbert. Mr. Jones's team won after a lively tussle by 4 goals to 3. The game was played in four periods of ten minutes each and was without handicaps. The teams were:

RUMSON, NO. 1.	RUMSON, NO. 2.
1. W. Strothers Jones.	1. Raymond Herbert.
2. H. S. Borden.	2. Harry E. Meeker.
Back: J. C. Havemeyer.	Back: Percy Strauss.

H. L. Herbert acted as referee.

ALAN-A-DALE JUST WON

Western Colt Made Pace and Took $10,000 Stakes by a Head.

WHITNEY HORSE WAS SECOND

Immense Half-Holiday Crowd Saw Racing on a Heavy Track at the Brighton Beach Course.

Partisanship was thrust aside at the Brigton Beach race track yesterday, when the Western colt Alan-a-Dale, known by reputation alone to New York racegoers, got to the winning post first by an exceedingly short head and won the biggest event of the Brighton Beach Racing Association's meeting, the $10,000 Brighton Junior Stakes. The cheering and the enthusiasm that greeted the victory would have done credit to the most popular horse of the East, though, as a matter of fact, hardly one in a thousand of those who applauded Alan-a-Dale's performance had ever seen the colt before. It may explain some of the enthusiasm in evidence that the victor came on to the East with a great reputation in the West, and that information from the West caused a very strong proportion of the spectators to back the colt as a "good thing." From early in the afternoon until past time for the race, the fourth on the day's card, telegrams from the West were arriving, ordering commissions varying from modest bills up into the thousands to be placed on Alan-a-Dale, and in consequence it was not surprising that T. C. McDowell's colt was made the favorite.

The information conveyed in these messages went broadcast through the immense half-holiday crowd that overflowed both grand and field stands, and kept thousands of visitors standing because seats were not to be had. The crowd, however, took the tip with an alacrity that caused the opening price of 5 to 2 against Alan-a-Dale to be cut speedily to 8 to 5, the post figure, while Hyphen, who opened equal favorite with the Western colt, went back to 4 to 1. William C. Whitney's Goldsmith, at 7 to 1, was the next best backed of the ten two-year-olds that ran, with Firing Line and Peninsula at 8 to 1 each, the fourth choices. The race was run in the best part of the afternoon, when the weather, rather cloudy to that time, had cleared off, and when the track, muddy and slow earlier in the afternoon, had dried out well enough to show a dusty looking crust on the surface.

WESTERN COLT'S BIG STAKES.

The start for the ten-thousand-dollar stakes was made in the chute, for the three-quarters of a mile, from which, at the third attempt, Goldsmith showed in front, with Enright second, Enright at once rushing away to the lead, while Goldsmith fell back into the crowd, Alan-a-Dale, tenth at the start, going forward at the same time, and in the first half furlong taking second place, with Goldsmith then third. The pace was hot from the start, but there were no changes in the positions of the leaders until the horses were turning out of the back stretch, where Alan-a-Dale, admirably ridden by Spencer, took the lead from Enright, who fell back, Alan-a-Dale making the pace from that point on to the end. As Enright went back Goldsmith raced on after Alan-a-Dale, and, turning into the stretch, closed on him so fast that half way through the straight Alan-a-Dale, galloping easily to that point, was straightened out with Spencer riding hard on him. At the same time, Masterman, last in the crowd for three furlongs, and shut off until the straight was reached, set out after the leaders and was closing fast. All driving fiercely through the last furlong, Alan-a-Dale lasted just long enough in front to win by a head from Goldsmith, who finished second, three lengths away from Masterman, third. The daughter further back was Firing Line, fourth, with Saturday fifth, Peninsula sixth, Hyphen seventh, and Faraniass, Enright, and Golden Cottage following in the order named.

The winner, who landed in New York only a few days ago, is a handsomely turned but rather leggy and light chestnut colt with a broad blaze. He is built for speed, however, and, though he seemed to be stopping at the finish of yesterday's race, ought to give a good account of himself after he has been here for a few weeks. The value of the stakes to the winner was $7,750, while Mr. Whitney's added starter, Goldsmith, got $1,500 for running second.

PERION WON STEEPLECHASE.

The Steeplechase Stakes, the Punchtown Handicap, over the full course, brought out five fair jumpers, with Harry W. Smith's entry, Sackett and George Keene, coupled, favorites at a price only a fraction of a point shorter than that against Magic Light. Fred Gebhard's Perion led twice around the field and over the water jump, Magic Light and Sackett trailing close behind him to the end of the two miles, Bosphorus in the meantime having dropped out of the race. As they went to the far turn for the last time, just before turning into the regular track, Magic Light made a run for the lead, but quickly fell back, Sackett then going up to Perion and leading over the last jump, looking at that point to have the race won. Perion hung on, under hard riding, however, and, making the most of the chance that was afforded by Sackett going wide as they ran from the field to the main track, got up to Sackett again a furlong from the end. From there on both horses were under whip and spur, Perion finally drawing away and winning by a scant length from Sackett, who beat the third horse, Magic Light, by ten lengths.

A finish between fairly matched horses, ridden by competent boys, that was prettier than the one between Lucky Star, ridden by Burns, and The Golden Prince, ridden by H. Cochran, has not been seen since the meeting opened. Lucky Star, the favorite at odds on, was well away, and went on just behind Survivor to the first turn of the mile and a sixteenth course, The Golden Prince, off in the rear bunch, improving his position steadily to that point, where, on the bend into the back stretch, he went to the front, followed by Lucky Star, who would not permit him to get very far away. The two gradually drew away from the others, and for the last five furlongs the race was between the two, Lucky Star laying just behind The Prince, ready to make his run through the last quarter. On the bend for the stretch Lucky Star moved up, but The Prince, by going out wide to keep in the good going, carried the favorite out, and still had an advantage when they were straight for the run home. For the remainder of the distance the two were locked, with both jockeys riding their hardest. Burns, by hard work, got Lucky Star in the front half way through the stretch, and the race seemed decided then, but Cochran, with judgment that spoke wonders for the lad's skill, had just a little left, and brought it out of The Golden Prince in the last half-dozen strides. The Prince was closing again then, when Burns, forced to his best, went to the whip, and, riding his hardest, kept Lucky Star in front just long enough to win by the shortest of heads, with The Golden Prince eight lengths away from the third horse, Survivor.

In the opening race, the heavy track was responsible for Hammock being made favorite over the good handicap horse Carbuncle, who, in spite of his 130 pounds, was backed by his stable. Class made the result, Carbuncle going to the front on the last turn, after Bonnie had had a brief period as pacemaker, Carbuncle then winning, ridden out, by a length from Hammock, who closed from back in the crowd and was second, four lengths away from Cervera, third.

Only three horses were left in the special mile race, fifth on the card, that originally was framed to draw out the best horses, with an extra prize if the mile record was beaten, Herbert, favorite at odds on, Baron Pepper and Janice making up the field. Janice led to the middle of the back stretch, Herbert, last away, closing steadily to that point, where he went to the front. Galloping under a pull for the remainder of the distance, Herbert won as he pleased, pulling up, by a length, with Janice second, ten lengths away from Baron Pepper.

With fourteen in the field, the last race—five furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds—made a remarkably lively betting event, half a dozen "good things" being backed, though Ascension always was favorite. The flag fell with the smart selling class filly Red Damsel off in front, and for the remainder of the race she held her place, winning handily by a length from Ascension, who closed from back in the crowd, and, after running a good race, beat White Owl well up all the way, by a length for the place. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—High-weight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. T. J. Healey's Carbuncle, g., 4 years, by Stuyvesant-Garnet, 130 pounds, (Becker,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, won ridden out by a length. J. A. McGarry's Hammock, blk. c., 4, 105, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and out, second, by four lengths from George B. Walter's Cervera, ch. g., 3, 120, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:16 2-5. Ethics, Jack Rollins, Cousin, and Marie Bolton also ran.

Value to the winner, $745. Hammock the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—The Punchtown Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, over the full course; about two and one-half miles. Fred Gebhard's Perion, ch. g., 6 years, by The Sailor Prince-Perception, 147 pounds, (Heider,) 5 to 2 and 7 to 10, won, ridden out and whipping, by a length. Harry W. Smith's Sackett, b. g., 5, by Bersan-Catherine C., 152, (Carson,) 15 to 10 and 1 to 3, (coupled in betting with George Keene as Smith entry,) second by ten lengths from W. C. Daly's Magic Light, b. c., 4, by Magnetizer-Rush Light, 150, (Mars.,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—6:33 3-5. George Keene and Bosphorus also ran. Value to the winner, $1,340. Smith entry favorite. Winner trained by Peter Wimmer.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Miles Finlen's Lucky Star, b. g., aged, by Friar Tuck-Keepsake, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won, ridden out and whipping, by a short head. J. L. Holland's The Golden Prince, ch. c., 3, 91, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by eight lengths from F. Brindle's Survivor, b. h., 107, (Landry,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Belgrade, Anna Darling, and Round Up also ran. Value to the winner, $580. Lucky Star always the favorite. Winner trained by W. Henston.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Junior Stakes of $10,000, guaranteed, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs. T. C. McDowell's Alan-a-Dale, ch. c., by Halma-Sudie McNairy, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; William C. Whitney's Goldsmith, b. c., by Meddler-Kildeer, 107, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by three lengths from August Belmont's Masterman, ch. c., by Hastings-Lady Margaret, 107, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:18 2-5. Firing Line, Hyphen, Golden Cottage, Peninsula, Enright, Saturday, and Faraniass also ran. Value to the winner, $7,750. Alan-a-Dale the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights; one mile. W. C. Rollins's Herbert, br. c., 4 years, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 116 pounds, (L. Smith,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily, pulling up, by a length; Green B. Morris's Janice, ch. f., 3, 99, (Desmond,) 2 to 1 and out, second by ten lengths from the Pepper Stable's Baron Pepper, ch. c., 3, 104, (Troxler,) 10 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:44. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner $760. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five furlongs. G. F. Johnson's Red Damsel, b. f., by Hastings-Red Girl, 107 pounds, (Landry,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length; Charles Orr's Ascension, b. f., 94, (H. Michaels,) 2 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a length from L. M. Ayer's White Owl, b. f., 109, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:02 2-5. Fonsoluca, Maximolo, Cheat 'Em, Zirl, Mowich, Gibson Light, Sandflea, Olenka, Benton Gray, Belle of Milford, and Montana Pioneer also ran. Value to the winner $640. Ascension the favorite. Winner trained by D. Peter.

TERMINUS WON A GREAT RACE.

At Long Odds He Cleverly Took a $5,000 Handicap.

CHICAGO, July 13.—In one of the greatest races ever seen here, Terminus, the Tennessee three-year-old, this afternoon won the Young Handicap at Washington Park. Terminus, who finished second to Robert Waddell in the American Derby, was cleverly handled by little Gormley, and won the $5,000 prize by nearly a length. Vesuvian finished second and John Bright was a close third. Close on the heels of the three came seven horses so close together that their order under the wire was almost a guess.

Twelve thousand people witnessed the race. Pink Coat was the favorite, but as good as 4 to 1 could be had against his chances. The Unknown and Star Chamber being next in demand, but every horse in the race was backed. Terminus started at 20 to 1.

To a good start the light-weighted Rolling Boer went out to set the pace. Martimas, Pink Coat, and The Unknown successively occupied second place. Coming into the stretch Rolling Boer began to tire, and Star Chamber was moving to the front, when from the middle of the bunch came Terminus, gaining fast. Gormley was merely handriding the colt, but the latter could not have done more had the boy been using the whip and spurs. He passed the winning line nearly a length to the good, while the order of the horses behind him changed rapidly in the closing strides, Pink Coat tiring badly and John Bright coming from far back and getting third place.

HARNESS RACES AT DETROIT.

High-Class Trotters Were Entered in Stakes and Purses.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—The blue ribbon meeting of the Detroit Driving Club at the Grosse Pointe track, beginning next Monday, will open the Grand Trotting Circuit for 1901. As usual, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' $10,000 stake for 2:24 class trotters will be the feature, and a splendid field will be under the wire when the word is given. Among the starters are Alberta D., Algonets, A. J. D., Belle Kuner, Country J., Dalton McCarthy, Eleata, George Smith, Iva Dee, John Hooper, Louise Jefferson, Neva Simmons, Point Dexter, Porto Rico, Quoddy Girl, Rhea, Rose, Ted, Zarco, and Zilkah.

The Chamber of Commerce $5,000 stake for 2:24 class pacers on Monday has as entries Brown Braden, Bunce, Jr., Chalhe Downing, Clear Night, Cricket, Ed Bennet, Fred H., Harry Logan, J. C., King Willis, Laura McChord, Mollie Knox, Mysotis, Plenty, Rajah, Reckless, Stanton Wilkes, Star Pugh, and Zipper being the largest field that ever answered the bell for this event. All the classes are well filled, and a splendid meeting is anticipated.

Worcester's Race Meet Over.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 13.—The most successful race meet ever conducted by the Worcester Driving Park Company closed at the Barbers Grossing track this afternoon. Three of the four events on the card were completed, the 2:18 pace not being reached.

Deless won the 2:29 pace in straight heats, which makes three races she has won in four days. Alcy won the 2:24 trot after Gene D. had taken two heats. Debut, who finished third in the fourth heat, was distanced because of her owner's foul driving.

Demarest plainly tried to prevent Alcy winning. He ran his horse for a quarter of a mile in front of Alcy, and drove the gelding to the further rail. Alcy finally got by, and had the speed to win out.

Hazel, in the 2:25 pace, was a surprise, the favorite, Burnham, being unable to win but two heats.

Two riders were derricked for not driving to win. Summaries:

2:29 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Deless, br. m., by Barney Wilkes, (Labourity)	1	1	1	
Easter, c. g., (Haydens)	3	2	3	
Tamerlane, b. g., (Gillies)	4	3	2	
Marguerite, br. m., (Brewster)	5	4	4	
Sly, br. g., (King and Cox)	2	5	dis	

Time—2:21¾, 2:22¾, 2:24¾.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Alcy, blk. g., by Alcyonium, by Alcyon, (Lyall and Merrill)	2	1	1	1	1
Gene D., br. m., by Johnny Wilkes, (Lasell)	1	1	2	2	2
W. N., b. g., (Nelson)	5	6	5	3	3
Debut, b. m., (Demarest)	6	3	3	dis	
Trader, s. g., (Quinn)	3	4	4	dis	
Winoponset, br. g., (Howe)	4	5	dis		

Time—2:21¼, 2:20¼, 2:19¼, 2:23, 2:27.

2:23 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Hazel, b. m., by Jax—Applejax, dam by Blue Bell, (Fox)	10	11	1	1	1	
Burnham, b. g., by Carthage, dam by Schuyler Colfax, (Brannan and Clark)	1	1	10	10	4	
Russell V., b. g., (Labourity)	9	5	2	2	5	
Nancy Roy, c. m., (Haydens)	2	7	3	5	8	
Amber Sphinx, b. m., (Moody)	4	8	8	3	2	
Mat C., b. g., (Cox)	8	2	4	4	3	
Gail, m., (Sullivan)	11	4	6	4	6	
Mary C., c. m., (Goodfellow)	8	9	5	8	7	
Corbrius, b. g., (Brewster)	9	6	11	11	dis	
Express, blk. g., (Avery)	7	3	4	6	dis	
Gloria, c. m., (Wadsworth)	10	10	7	7	dis	

Time—2:18½, 2:21¼, 2:20½, 2:20¾, 2:20¼.

Elkwood Park's Future Events.

Five additional events are announced to close to-morrow for the light harness racing meet to be held on Friday, July 19, at Elkwood Park, Long Branch, New Jersey, under the auspices of the Gentlemen's Driving and Field Club of Monmouth County. The added races are a free-for-all, trotting or pacing, mile heats, two in three, to sulky, for a purse of $300; a purse of $300 for the 2:29 class, trotting, and a purse of $300 for the 2:35 class, trotting, both mile heats, two in three, a purse of $300 for the 2:14 class, pacing, mile heats, two in three, and a special for horses owned in Monmouth County, a free-for-all, trotting or pacing, this to be mile heats, two in three, the race to be driven to sulky in regulation racing style. The condition is made that records made on the day that entries close shall not constitute a bar, all events to be trotted under the rules of the National Trotting Association. These races will be in addition to other events that closed earlier, and the sport of the day promises to be one of the best that Elkwood Park has had since the new management took charge of the grounds. For the second day, Saturday, July 20, a combination of sports has been arranged. The events that day will include pony racing, tent pegging, hurdle racing, wrestling on horseback, novelty races, the riding of a bucking bronco for a prize, high jumping on horseback, trick riding by a famous horsewoman, and a leap De Soto.

PENN WINS IN IRELAND

American Oarsmen Easily Beat Trinity College Crew.

OVATION FOR THE VICTORS

Athletes of the Successful Eight Will Visit Places of Interest, Then Sail for Home.

KILLARNEY, July 13.—The University of Pennsylvania crew of Philadelphia easily won their race against the Trinity College of Dublin crew on Killarney Lake to-day. The course was from Glena Bay to Castlelough Bay. The water was smooth and there was no wind.

Thousands of people were present to witness the race. Throughout its whole three miles, the course was well kept by the police boats, and there was no interference with the crews. A good start was made at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon. The Irish crew took the lead in the beginning, rowing thirty-eight strokes per minute, while the Americans rowed forty strokes per minute. The Trinity shell was seen to be in the lead for about thirty seconds; then the Pennsylvanians drew up level, and immediately after took first place. At the end of the first minute the Pennsylvanians were well in front, and then drew clear. For the remainder of the distance the race was a hollow procession, the Americans winning by twenty lengths. The time of the winning crew was 16:20.

There was an extraordinary scene of enthusiasm at the finish. The Pennsylvanians will dine to-night with Sir Peter O'Brien, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. It is their intention to make a tour of the Lakes of Killarney Sunday. They will return to London next Tuesday, where they will be entertained at dinner by the American residents. The Pennsylvanians will entertain the Leander crew at a dinner some time in the coming week. After seeing the sights of London the members of the American crew will leave for New York on the Red Star Line steamer Vaderland, sailing from Antwerp July 20, via Southampton.

Ralph Zane, the bow man of the Pennsylvania crew, is a freshman in the college. He prepared at the William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia, where he was Captain of the crew. He is one of the few freshmen at Pennsylvania who have ever made the 'Varsity boat. He is nineteen years old, stands 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighs 158 pounds. He has a good record in interscholastic football as well as in rowing.

Robert Elsenbray, who rows

HOW MR. LORILLARD DIVIDED HIS ESTATE

Bequest of Rancocas to a Woman Arouses His Family.

CLUBMEN TALK OF A CONTEST

Tuxedo Property Guarded by Strict Provisions—The Widow's Annuity—The Will Disposes of $4,000,000.

The salient provisions of the will of Pierre Lorillard, who died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last Sunday, were made public yesterday by the men of the family who are at Tuxedo. Their hand was forced by a cable message from a life-long friend of Mr. Lorillard, who learned that sensationalism had brought about an acute situation and that stories pointing to mystery, contest of the will, and scandal would not be disposed of until an outline, at least, of the testament was given to the world. He urged this course to save the family from further annoyance, and his counsel prevailed.

In vouching for the correctness of the following synopsis of the provisions of the will, as they remembered the details from the outline of the document laid before them by ex-Senator Brinkerhoff—the will was not read in its entirety to them—Pierre Lorillard, now the head of the house, and T. Suffern Tailer, the testator's son-in-law, said last evening at Tuxedo that they would not discuss any of its provisions or the likelihood of a contest of any character.

THE DIVISION OF THE ESTATE.

The will disposes of an estate worth actually in round figures $4,000,000, including the Tuxedo property, which is considered as likely to greatly enhance in value. To the widow of the testator, who was Miss Emily Taylor, is given an annuity of $50,000 for life. This income comes out of the trust into which the estate, with one exception, is constituted, and of which the trustees are not named. This trust, especially in regard to the Tuxedo property, is of the most rigid and binding character.

"Tuxedo," said a relative, "is Mr. Pierre Lorillard's monument, and it will be an enduring memorial of his business ability and acumen. The property is so tied up that until the death of his three children—Pierre, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, and Mrs. William Kent—nothing can be disposed of. The proceeds of sales at Tuxedo are to be reinvested and form a part of the trust fund. The property goes absolutely to the testator's grandchildren, who number seven at present, while the income account may be swelled by increase of income over running expenses, so that certain bequests are likely to be more important than they now appear to be."

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Sr., who lives at Southampton, L. I., has much property in her own right, and there is assurance from authority that has no superior that she will not oppose probate of the will.

To the grandsons of the testator, Pierre Lorillard III. and Griswold Lorillard, is bequeathed one-fifth of the estate. The income of their share is to be reinvested and compounded until they are of age.

The remainder of the estate is to contribute three equal parts which are to be set aside in trust for Pierre and his sisters, Mrs. Tailer and Mrs. Kent.

BEQUEST OF RANCOCAS.

The exception spoken of is the bequest of the Rancocas stock farm at Jobstown, Burlington County, N. J., to Mrs. Lillian B. Allen of 11 East Thirty-first Street, Manhattan. The farm would to-day under the hammer bring not less than $100,000. The testator spent about $1,000,000 on it. Carried along and kept up and sold under favorable conditions this property might realize $250,000. It was to Mr. Lorillard as a horseman the apple of his eye, and the home of the Lorillard colors and Iroquois, the winner of the English Derby, was raised there.

In regard to the trust fund of $1,000,000 created by the will of Peter Lorillard, this sum will be shared equally and out and out by Mrs. Tailer and Mrs. Kent.

"Every provision in Mr. Lorillard's will outside of the disposition of Rancocas," said one of the family, "is perfectly satisfactory to all members of the family. Everything, with the exception instanced, is left fairly, equitably, and properly. No one of us had an idea that Mr. Lorillard's estate would at his death amount to more than $4,000,000. I speak of our ideas since he was stricken at Ascot last month. During his life he was extremely generous to his family, and provided for several of its members openhandedly. I am sure he never intended to die a very rich man. Pierre Lorillard, his son, had his fortune and future established long ago by his father. In regard to Mrs. Allen, she gets Rancocas—if she gets it. All that I care to say of her is that she is a plain, everyday, money-making person. I don't say that there will be a contest, but this is substantial property, real estate, not money, and all the world knows that when it comes to a will it is a very difficult thing for a man to will away real estate from his wife and family. It is hardly dignified to speak of Mrs. Allen in association with the affairs of the family of Mr. Lorillard. There is no mystery about her, and has not been for the past twelve years. All the world knew that she was a Miss Barnes, and for convenience sake was married to Lewis Allen, who was a sort of farm hand at Rancocas, and who dropped out of sight years ago.

"Nothing can be said just now about Mr. Lorillard's racing establishment or who will carry the cherry and black. His horses and other elements of his personal estate, here and abroad, will be minor matters for consideration when the will is probated. This may be within a week. None of us will talk on the subject."

TALK IN THE CLUBS.

In the club world last evening none of the provisions of Mr. Lorillard's will excited comment except that relating to the Rancocas property. At the club at Tuxedo Park the subject was the sole topic of conversation among the members, of whom there was an unusually large gathering. There was also, considering the day and the season, quite a reunion of Mr. Lorillard's friends at the Union Club. The refusal of members of the Lorillard family to discuss the possibility or probability of a contest over the legacy of Mrs. Allen was discussed. In every quarter the general sentiment expressed was that while the Lorillards gave no hint that they intended to contest this bequest, spirit and the impulse of tradition would not and should not let the famous colors pass out of the family by permitting the legacy to stand uncontested.

Several persons intimated that action in this regard might be stimulated by those of Mr. Lorillard's friends who are at the head of great racing establishments in America. Nothing definite so far as was ascertained was done in regard to taking the initiative, although it was hinted that members of the Lorillard family would be communicated with on the subject.

"It is not a betting subject," said a member of the Union Club, "but I seriously doubt that Rancocas will pass to Mrs. Allen. I hope it will not, in justice to Pierre Lorillard's memory."

At Southampton, L. I., last night Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Sr., refused to receive any message or question from reporters in regard to her husband's will. There is the highest authority for denying not only that there was any reconciliation between her and Mr. Lorillard when he was on his death bed, but also that there was any attempt to bring about a reconciliation.

COUNSEL STILL SILENT.

Ex-Senator William Brinkerhoff of the law firm of Brinkerhoff & Fielder, who have charge of the late Mr. Lorillard's legal affairs, said yesterday at his office in Jersey City, that he would not talk of the will, and that no statement made by any one would swerve him from what he considered his duty as a lawyer to his clients.

Dr. Edward P. Kilroe, who accompanied Mr. Lorillard to Europe as his physician, and who cared for him on the Deutschland and was with him when he died, is at Tuxedo Park and will remain there until the will is offered for probate. His New York address is 153 West Twelfth Street. In view of the bequest to Mrs. Allen and the fact that she was a fellow passenger of Mr. Lorillard when the Deutschland arrived at this port July 4, Dr. Kilroe is regarded as an important witness for the family should they contest the Rancocas legacy.

Mrs. Allen, who lives with her father, John C. Barnes, a retired broker, at the house in East Thirty-first Street which she purchased, refused last night to say anything for publication. Her brother, A. S. Barnes, who is a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, with offices at 11 Broadway, was not found at his home, 101 West Seventy-seventh Street. He had an apartment there on Friday, but last night was reported to have vacated it. Mr. Barnes boarded the Deutschland on July 4 and went to Mr. Lorillard's stateroom and saw him, but did not speak to him. He escorted his sister to the pier and took her home.

CONTEST OVER FENTON'S WILL.

Judge Decides that Widow Is Not Entitled to Securities Found in Safe.

Mrs. Ellen M. Fenton, widow of Thomas Fenton of 502 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, is not entitled to securities, bank accounts, and cash amounting to $114,368.76 found in a small safe in the house after his death, which occurred Sept. 26, 1899, according to a decision by Justice Chester, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, although in a codicil to the will, made four days before death, Mr. Fenton left her the house, with its "furniture and all its contents." On the day before his death he made another codicil in which he stated that he wished his will to "continue in full force and effect," and this will, which was dated Aug. 26, 1897, bequeathed $38,400 in fifteen legacies to relatives, friends, and charities, and the residue of his estate to a sister and a sister-in-law in Ireland.

Justice Chester's decision was rendered in actions instituted by Mrs. Fenton against Dennis Fenton, a nephew of her husband, and others to establish her dower rights, and by Corporation Counsel Whalen, as executor of the will, for a construction of its provisions.

Besides the house named, Fenton left the improved property on the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and also left two vacant lots on the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

He took the plaintiff as his second wife Oct. 12, 1898. Before the safe was opened everything in the residence had been valued at $60. Mrs. Fenton claimed that it was the intention of her husband to leave her all the personal property found in the safe, which was practically all the personal property he had, but Justice Chester said that to do so would prevent the payment of specific legacies in the original will, and that it is a primary rule of construction that the intention of a testator must control if that can be gathered from the will and surrounding circumstances. He decided that Mrs. Fenton was entitled to her right of dower in the estate outside of the house he left to her.

McPHERSON WILL CONTEST.

Mrs. Muir, Mrs. McPherson's Daughter, Examined in Her Suit to Secure an Allowance.

Mrs. Edla C. Muir appeared before Special Master in Chancery William G. E. See, at Jersey City, on Friday, to give testimony in relation to the suit she has instituted in the Prerogative Court at Trenton to secure an allowance of $10,000 from the estate of her mother, Mrs. Edna J. McPherson. This is to enable her to prosecute her contest of her mother's will. This demand was met in the Prerogative Court by the answer of Aaron S. Baldwin, the executor, who alleged that Mrs. Muir already owed the estate $20,000. It was on this point that Mrs. Muir was examined.

Abel I. Smith, counsel for Mr. Baldwin, submitted checks amounting to $10,000 that Mrs. Muir had received from Mrs. McPherson, and also a note for $10,000, given by Mrs. Muir to her mother. It is for one year and bears date July 18, 1900, so that it does not mature until Thursday next.

Mrs. Muir testified that the money she had received from her mother were gifts and not loans. The note was given as a formality only, with no expectation on the part of Mrs. McPherson that it was to be paid.

"My mother," she said, "frequently told me that I was not to consider myself indebted to her in any way."

She also said that she needed funds to pay debts she owes, and to maintain her position in society.

Mr. See's report will be sent to Chancellor Magie.

DR. TITUS M. COAN CUT OFF.

His Wife's Will Forbids Him to Have Any Share in Her Estate.

Dr. Titus Munson Coan of 70 Fifth Avenue, together with all his kinsfolk, is forbidden to share in the estate of his wife, Leonie Morel Coan, or even to have any hand in the administration of it, according to her will, filed for probate yesterday. The estate is valued at $5,000, and is divided equally between the two sons of the testatrix, Philip Munson Coan and Hamilton L. Coan, but is to go to the children of Mrs. Coan's sister, Jeanne Demas de Sancon of the Department of Boubs, France, should these boys die before coming of age.

R. R. Burnham Moffett is named as the executor of the will, and should he fail to qualify, Mrs. Coan provided that the place should be filled by "such disinterested person, unrelated to my husband as the court, upon application, may appoint." The will, which is dated March 15, 1887, was drawn by Evarts & Moffett of 52 Wall Street. It contains no explanation of its unusual provisions.

CONRAD STEIN WILL DECISION.

Widow Entitled to Dower in All Real Estate Left by Him.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision that Mrs. Stein, widow of Conrad Stein, the brewer of this city, who died April 6, 1900, is entitle to dower in all the real estate left by her husband, notwithstanding other liberal provision made for her in his will, and also holding that a provision of the document tying up a residue of the property until the youngest child shall come of age is valid.

These were the chief points in dispute, and the action was instituted by Dr. Emil Heuel, son-in-law of Mr. Stein and one of his executors to secure a construction of the provisions of the will. The estate is valued at $5,000,000.

Zabriskie, Burrill & Gray appeared for Dr. Heuel, ex-Judge M. C. Cross for Mrs. Stein, and Myers, Goldsmith & Drenner for Conrad and Alexander Stein, sons of the testator.

Action by a Niece of Jacob S. Rogers.

PATERSON, N. J., July 13.—Mary J. Westerfield, daughter of Jason Rogers, the brother of Jacob S. Rogers, filed a caveat to-day against admitting the latter's will to probate. Her lawyer is Warren Dixon, the son of Supreme Court Justice Dixon. Mary J. Westerfield is a resident of New York. The millionaire left her $25,000 in his will.

Hugh Tevis's Will Filed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The will of Hugh Tevis, the young San Francisco millionaire who died at Yokohama recently of appendicitis while on his wedding journey, has been filed at Monterey. It divides his estate, estimated at $1,000,000, almost equally between his widow and his nine-year-old daughter by his first wife.

CHAPLAIN SMITH ROBBED.

Lost His Property at the Allenhurst Fire and Is Ill in a Hospital.

Robbed of all his personal property at a fire, the Rev. William St. Elmo Smith of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul and chaplain of the Fire Department, lies in a private hospital in East Thirty-third Street, under the care of several specialists. Father Smith's condition is reported as serious.

Little more than a week ago Father Smith left the hospital a convalescent and was removed to a cottage next to the Allenhurst Hotel, at Allenhurst, N. J. Only a few days after the arrival of the chaplain there the hotel caught fire. Father Smith was aroused, and, clad only in his pajamas, disregarded the advice of his attendant and rushed out to give the local firemen the benefit of his New York experience. The chaplain directed their efforts to the saving of surrounding property. His action was the means of saving a number of cottages. The great effort, however, told upon him, and he was carried away to a cottage distant from the fire.

The chaplain's belongings, including his money, were packed in a carriage to be removed from the cottage at which he was stopping, but his property never reached its destination. In the confusion incident to the fire the property was carried away by thieves, who gathered around the scene looting the hotel and cottages which were destroyed.

The shock caused a relapse of the chaplain's former illness, and it was decided that to save his life he must be returned to the hospital. Both Commissioner Scannell and Chief Croker have visited the chaplain in the hospital, and his condition has cast a gloom over the uniformed force, with the members of which Father Smith is very popular.

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PORCH BEAUTIES — REDUCED.

Colored enamel reed rockers and armchairs, strong, light and comfortable. Folding yacht chairs, with arms. Comfortable anywhere, but especially appropriate for summer cottage porches.

Summer rugs, draperies, odd cushions, pillows.

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	were	now
6 x 9	$7.50	$5.00
7.6 x 10.6	$11.50	$7.50
9 x 12	$15.00	$10.00

IMPERIAL COURT RUGS.

(Made in Japan)

Size 6 x 3 ft. ..... $1.50 (Reduced from $1.90)

JAPANESE JUTE RUGS.

	were	now
6 x 3	$2.50	$1.50
6 x 9	$7.50	$4.50
7.6 x 10.6	$10.00	$6.50
9 x 12	$15.00	$9.50

Tables in reed, rattan and colored woods for Tea on the Porch or Lawn. Some provided with a rod to be driven in the earth to prevent tipping, and protected by a great fringed umbrella. "Flint" Swings, $10.50. Ropes, $5.50. Which you can only

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MRS. MAY H. HANNA ELUDES HER PURSUERS

Gets Away on the Campania with Her Three Sons.

Baffles Her ex-Husband, a Lawyer, and a Corps of Detectives Who Sought to Serve a Writ.

Mrs. May Harrington Hanna, former wife of Dan R. Hanna, son of Senator Mark Hanna, led her ex-husband and a corps of Pinkerton men a merry chase yesterday, and in the end sailed unmolested on the Cunard Line steamship Campania. She baffled the crowd of men who were on her trail so well that when the Campania pulled out from her pier at the foot of Gansevoort Street at 2 o'clock in the afternoon it was still a question with them whether the woman whom they were seeking was aboard the ship or not. And she was handicapped—handicapped with the charge of her three sons, F. Marcus, Carl H., and Daniel R., aged respectively thirteen, eleven, and seven years, and had her arm in a sling besides.

Two courts had been asked by her husband to restrain her from taking her boys abroad. The Supreme Court of Ohio had ordered that she must not take her children out of that State, and in the Supreme Court of New York prompt action on the part of the law firm of Taylor & Seymour, acting for Mr. Hanna, had been successful in procuring a writ of habeas corpus compelling the mother to produce the children in court on Monday at the latest. She dodged both of these processes, although men directly and indirectly were endeavoring to serve them who have made such duties a lifelong study. Their disappointment, however, was as nothing compared with that of Mr. Hanna himself, who had come all the way from Cleveland to prevent Mrs. Hanna running up a heavy bill for "educational purposes" abroad, a trick she played him last year, when the amount he was called upon to pay under this heading was $8,951.

The exciting experiences of the day began early for Mr. Hanna. He arrived in New York at 8 o'clock in the morning, and went directly to the Waldorf-Astoria. He took time to eat, but not to register. Less than an hour later he was found pacing up and down in front of the Hotel Savoy. His wife and children were stopping at that hotel, registered as "Mrs. T. V. Jones, family, and maid, Boston." The Baroness de Pallandt, an intimate friend of Mrs. Hanna, was also at the hotel. Besides Mr. Hanna several men were also doing a lot of walking in front of the Savoy, and they were recognized as Pinkerton detectives.

Mr. Hanna was asked if he purposed to take any legal measures against his wife and children. He replied that he was trying to find his children, but that he did not know where they were.

DASH TO STEAMSHIP PIER.

A little later, it was then about 11 o'clock, a well-dressed man stepped up to Mr. Hanna, greeted him familiarly, and informed him that he had heard that his wife and children had sailed on the Atlantic Transport liner Menominee. Mr. Hanna acted promptly on the tip. He hailed a cab and gave the driver orders. The cab was followed by another containing Mr. Hanna's Cleveland attorney, who had accompanied him, and several Pinkerton men. Mr. Hanna drove directly to the Atlantic Transport Line's pier, at the foot of West Houston Street, but he got there too late, as the Menominee had pulled out as early as 9 o'clock. He was told there, however, that his wife and children had not sailed on the Menominee.

There were not many big steamers scheduled to leave New York for Europe yesterday. The largest was the Cunard liner Campania, and it was argued that this was the vessel Mrs. Hanna would be most likely to select for her trip across the ocean. To the pier of that steamship Mr. Hanna ordered the cabman to drive. He had hardly reached the side of the big ship when he espied the Countess Pallandt on deck. He lost no time in approaching her, and although there were evidences to those who looked on from a distance that the feeling between the two was not cordial, the Baroness led Mr. Hanna into the saloon, where both were engaged in an animated conversation for some time.

While Mr. Hanna was talking to the Baroness the Pinkerton men were not idle. They found that Rooms 4, 5, and 6 had been engaged by Mrs. Hanna, but that her name had been stricken off the passenger list. A search of the ship led to the discovery that Mrs. Hanna's baggage was on board, as also was her maid, and that several bouquets had been sent to the ship by friends. One of these bouquets had a card on it bearing this direction: "Probably in Cabin 6."

The detectives found that Cabin 6 was locked and became convinced that Mrs. Hanna was inside. But the writ they carried did not charge a criminal offense, and they felt that they had no right to break in the door, especially as the ship was sailing under the British flag. Moreover, the fact had not been fully established that Mrs. Hanna and her children were in the locked-up room. The Baroness was now plied with questions. She was asked if Mrs. Hanna was on board, and replied:

"If she is, I do not know it."

"Has Mrs. Hanna sailed on the Menominee after having sent her baggage to the Campania?" she was asked.

"If Mrs. Hanna has left America by now she must have left on the Menominee," was the clever reply.

Pressed to tell whether the cleverly-executed scheme to get Mrs. Hanna and her children out of the reach of her husband and the process servers had not originated in her brain, the Baroness replied:

"I am not at liberty to say, for Mrs. Hanna is my friend."

Having failed to get any satisfactory information from Baroness Pallandt, others were questioned on the ship as to whether or not they had seen Mrs. Hanna and her children on board. A man was found among the passengers who stated that he knew Mrs. Hanna, and he said that he had seen the much-sought-for woman through curtains before the door of Room 6. A Pinkerton man claimed also to have caught a glimpse of her. Capt. Watson of the Cunard dock when asked to throw some light on the mystery would only say that Mrs. Hanna's name had been removed from the passenger list. The Captain of the ship, as well as the purser, got rid of answering all questions by saying that they knew nothing of a Mrs. Hanna, and were able to stop there on the plea of being too busy to talk, which was more than half true.

Mr. Hanna gave up the project of finding his wife about a half hour before the ship sailed, although he appeared to be convinced that Mrs. Hanna was in Room 6. He would not say so, however, and curtly declined to answer questions.

THE ESCAPE FROM THE SAVOY.

Exactly how Mrs. Hanna got away from the Savoy unobserved by several Pinkerton men who are said to have watched the hotel all night is probably known to several attachés of the hotel, but they have steadfastly declined to tell. That she left the house very early—some time before 8 o'clock—is known. There is a gate leading from the hotel in the rear, opening on Fifty-ninth Street, with several stores between it and the hotel itself, and it is conjectured that through it Mrs. Hanna, with her children, disappeared unobserved. Her trunks, marked plainly "Mrs. Hanna, Cleveland, Ohio," were seen on trucks by many. They were taken away from the hotel about 9 o'clock, and were tagged to go to the Campania.

The writ of habeas corpus was obtained from Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court. In his petition Mr. Hanna avers that the children are unlawfully restrained of their liberty by Mrs. Hanna, and without any order, judgment, or decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, or of any court of competent jurisdiction, on the pretense that she has a right to the custody and care of the children. He says that he is illegally deprived of the charge of the children.

When Mrs. Hanna obtained her divorce she got a house and $8,000 a year alimony, Mr. Hanna agreeing to pay the expenses of educating the children. He thought the trip taken by Mrs. Hanna and her children to Europe last year too expensive, and that matter is still in the courts.

BOARDER SHOOTS LANDLADY.

His Anxiety About Hoarded Money Caused Him to Mistake Her for a Burglar.

Mrs. Mary Lee, who keeps a boarding house at 288 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, was shot and seriously wounded early yesterday morning at her home by one of the boarders, who had mistaken her for a burglar. The man who did the shooting is Lerenzo Granger, a young South Carolinian, who is employed as a motorman by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Granger occupies a room in the rear of the house, off the parlor. He had been saving money, and had a large roll of bills which he placed under his pillow, together with a revolver, when he retired at night. On Friday night Mrs. Lee, with a Mrs. Powers, one of her boarders, went out to visit a friend, and it was about 1 o'clock in the morning when they reached home. Granger, it is said, was awakened by the noise they made in the hall, and believed that burglars were in the house. He peered out into the dark hall, and seeing a figure moving there, fired. There was a scream from Mrs. Lee.

The bullet struck Mrs. Lee in the jaw and lodged in the side of her neck. A policeman was called, and an ambulance summoned from the Seney Hospital. Mrs. Lee was removed to the hospital, where it was said that she would probably recover from her wound. Granger was placed under arrest, and in the Butler Street Police Court later was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

ELIZABETH TYREE RETURNS.

She Will Live with Her Sister, Who Has Inherited $3,000,000.

Miss Elisabeth Tyree was one of the passengers who arrived on the St. Louis yesterday. Miss Tyree has been spending a part of her vacation in London, but has returned early for a yachting cruise with her sister, Mrs. W. B. Bannigan of Providence. Through the death of her husband this past February, Mrs. Bannigan, with her children, inherited a large fortune, estimated to be about $3,000,000.

Mrs. Bannigan will make her residence in New York this coming Fall. Miss Tyree will live with her, and her sister's large fortune will alter to some extent her professional arrangements. Hereafter she will be more independent in her work, taking only such parts as please her. She will not discuss her actual plans for the Fall at this early date.

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

There was a marked increase in patronage at the theatres and roof gardens last week, due to the cool weather.

"The Strollers," at the Knickerbocker, has been changed greatly. Mr. Wilson has injected a little of the old Wilson humor into the play, which has improved it. He is now extremely funny in the character of the tramp-Prince. Beginning with to-morrow night's performance, Harry Fairleigh will succeed Benjamin Howard in the rôle of the Magistrate. Mr. Howard leaves to begin rehearsals with the Viola Allen company. There will be a few other changes in the cast. Mr. Wilson will introduce a new feature this week—an imitation of an English music hall performer, singing an American negro melody. New and timely verses are daily being added to Eddie Foy's song and hit, "I'm So Tired."

"Florodora" is now in the ninth month of its successful run at the Casino, and every day brings it closer to the three hundredth performance, a record not equalled by any other production in years. Edna Wallace Hopper, it is announced, will return to the cast to-morrow night.

To-morrow night a new musical comedy called "The Robber Baron" will be presented by the Parry Opera Company, at Terrace Garden. The book is by John Arthur Fraser, and the music by Wilhelm Schaffer. This is the first presentation of the piece on any stage. The locale of the piece is laid in Paris during the reign of Louis XV., and in the year 1750. The story is founded on historical facts, and deals with the romantic career of a French nobleman, who, during the reign of Louis, was cheated out of his estate by a wicked uncle. Abducted as a child by a gang of robbers in the pay of this uncle, he ultimately becomes the leader, but continues his operations to the rich and powerful. Being a witty fellow, and having for a Lieutenant a comic thief, whose chief object in life seems to be to make his comrades laugh, the Robber Baron is said to get himself into, and out of, many comical adventures during the progress of the story. The cast includes Hubert Wilke in the principal character, Villa Knox, Frank Deshon, Harry Davies, George W. Callahan, and Helen Byron, a new-comer, who will assumes the role of Babette.

The last of the series of Augustin Daly's musical comedies, which have held the stage at the Manhattan Beach Theatre since its opening this season, will be presented this week. It is "A Runaway Girl." It will succeed "The Geisha." After this week the Daly company will retire in favor of George W. Lederer's London company, headed by James E. Sullivan, in "The Casino Girl." The engagement of this piece will be for a fortnight. Sousa, with his band of musicians, still entertains large audiences at his daily concerts, which take place at 3:30 in the afternoon. This afternoon and evening Mr. Sousa and his organization will be heard in two carefully selected programmes of classic and popular music. The cast of "A Runaway Girl" will be as follows:

Guy Stanley, Lord Coodle's nephew ..... Melville Stewart
Lord Coodle, a Cook's tourist ..... Maurice Abby
Prof. Tamarind, teacher at the School of St. Pierre ..... George K. Fortesque
Signor Poloni, Consul at Corsica ..... George Miller
Hon. Booby Barclay, a tourist ..... Clayton Greene
Mr. Creel, an entomologist and disciple of Walton ..... Sarony Lambert
Leoselso, chief of a band of wandering musicians ..... Henry Norman
Pietro Frecara, his elder and abettor ..... George Lesoir
Santa Cruz, Boccadolo, Dolorosa, Gens d'Armes, Waiter at the Hotel in Ajaccio, Winnifred Grey, an orphan, Alice, Lady Coodle's maid ..... Members of band: Frank Regis, Archie Gilles, Joseph Cavio, Messrs. Roerig and Gann, Posy Moore, Miss Marie Celeste
Carminita, one of the band ..... Miss Paula Edwardes
Dorothy Stanley, a Cook's tourist ..... Miss Elsie Bowen
Lady Coodle ..... Miss Charlotte Lambert
Mrs. Creel, on her wedding tour ..... Miss Frances Gordon
Fraulein Ehrenbreitstein, tourist ..... Miss Isabel Hall
Agatha, a schoolgirl ..... Miss Mamie Welch
Martha, another schoolgirl ..... Miss Belle Thorne
Pearl Nelson ..... Miss Frances Worden
Dolly Dudley ..... Miss Julia Millard
Maud Brook ..... Miss Mary Kier
Grace Arlington ..... Miss Jeanie Palmer
Bertie Wales ..... Miss B. Stanley
Jessie Fortman ..... Miss Emily Wellington
George St. George ..... Miss Pearl Benton
Eva Grosvenor ..... Miss Annie Cameron
Folly in the Carnival Dance ..... Miss Nora Lambert
Flipper, a jockey ..... Arthur Dunn

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Favorite movements from the immortal symphonies are now included in the Sunday night programmes at the St. Nicholas Garden. At the concert this evening the Kaltenborn Orchestra will play the Andante Cantabile from Mozart's C major symphony and the scherzo from Dvorak's "New World" symphony. The vocal soloist at the concert to-night will be Mrs. Elizabeth Hazard, a soprano, who sings for the third time at the concerts this season. Mrs. Hazard will sing with orchestral accompaniment Schubert's "Serenade," and in the second part of the concert she will be heard in songs by Grieg and Sobieski. The seventh week at the St. Nicholas Garden begins this evening, and interesting programmes have been arranged for the seven nights. Of especial interest to musicians who attend the concerts are the solo performances by members of the orchestra.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre a variety of entertainment will be presented. The bill begins with C. H. Bradshaw & Company in a comedy sketch, "Fix in a Fix." The Olympia quartet will present their military sketch, "Independent Cadets." Other headliners are Le Nava, toe dancer; Mr. and Mrs. Swickard, in solos, duets, and operatic travesties; the well-known acrobats, Johnson, Davenport, and Lorella; Bryant and Seville; Marsh and Sartella, and Markey and Stewart, comedians.

The F. F. Proctor Stock Company, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will present "Gloriana" this week. This will be the only dramatic offering in New York. The revival of James Mortimer's comedy will be made with every attention to detail. Frederick Bond will direct the performances. The curtain raiser will be "The Engagement." There will be the usual varieties between the acts.

Huber's Museum Theatre will present "Nugget Nell" by the John Burke Company. There will also be the usual varieties, while in the Curio Hall Master Warren Travis, a youth from Brooklyn, will perform feats of strength. Huber's Casino, at Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, will have an entirely new vaudeville entertainment.

At the Roof Gardens.

The bill at Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens includes American and European acts of vaudeville, opera, and ballet. Several new features have been added. The usual Sunday night vaudeville concerts continue in popularity.

At the Cherry Blossom Grove, the same bill, with few minor changes, will amuse the crowds.

Koster & Bial's continues with Charmion and a long list of well-known entertainers.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday

Exceptional Values in

Ladies' Undergarments

of Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin

Drawers,	32c, 63, 95
Corset Covers,	50c, 63, 98
Night Robes,	63c, 85, 98
Petticoats,	63c, 98, $1.25
Kimonas,	63c, 98, $1.25

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Mohairs, Etamines, Cheviots, Oxford Mixtures and Plain Cloths, for street, traveling or steamer wear, Former prices from $25.00 to 59.50 — $12.75, $17.50, $24.50

Cloak Departments

The Remainder of This Season's Ladies' Taffeta Silk Eton Jackets, Formerly $25.00 to 35.00 — $9.75

Ladies' Capes of accordion pleated Liberty Chiffons, made on silk, — $10.50

English Rain Coats, with yokes or semi-fitting, — $14.25

Clearing Sale of

Summer Silks

A large collection of desirable Printed Satin Finish Foulards, Value 65c yd. — 38c

2800 Yards Printed Satin Liberty and Imported Foulards, Value 85c yd. — 53c

Special Inducements in

Ladies' Shirt Waists

of Imported Plain Colored and Striped Dimities, Value $1.95 — 95c

of Fine White Lawn, hemstitched and tucked, — $1.48

Mid-Summer Sale of

Housekeeping Linens

Linen Sheets,	Single bed, per pair $2.95	Double	$3.75
Linen Pillow Cases,	22½ by 36 in. per pair 85c,		$1.20
Crochet Bed Spreads,	Single bed 75c,	Double	95c
Hemmed Huck Towels,	Per doz. $1.50,		1.95
Hemst'd Huck Towels,	" " $2.95,		4.20
Turkish Towels,	" " $1.50,		2.75
Irish Damask Table Cloths,	2 x 2 yds. $1.68	2 x 2½ $2.12	2 x 3 $2.50
Napkins to match	Breakfast size per doz. $1.80	Dinner	$2.45

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Will Offer Much-Under-Priced

Bargain Opportunities This Week

Each Department is filled with the most popular goods, including every article that is cool and comfortable for the hot weather.

DRESS GOODS

Excellent quality Storm Serges, in Light and Dark, Navy Blue and Black, popular for seaside and mountain wear, sponged and shrunk, colors guaranteed.

42-inch 50c yard 50-inch 75c yard 52-inch 98c yard

50-inch Oxford Gray Homespuns, for traveling suits, at 55c yard

WASH FABRICS

Beautiful assortment of Lawns, Batistes and Dimities, in Black and White, (all new designs) at - - - 12½c yard

Scotch Madras, 32 inches wide, in checks and stripes, fast colors, usually sold at 30c yard, for this bargain sale 15c yard

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Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

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KEITH'S

Broadway & 14th St. Continuous Performance. E. F. ALBEE, General Manager
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.

CHAS. BRADSHAW & CO. OLYMPIA QUARTETTE. Mr. and Mrs. SWICKARD. | HARRIGAN, the tramp juggler. | LA NEVA, toe dancer. BIOGRAPH. | 20 Star Acts. Continuous Per. Delightfully Cool.

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Broadway and 39th Street. SIRE BROS. ..... Mgrs.
Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

ON FOR ALL SUMMER AT THE COOLEST THEATRE

FLORODORA

Sunday
July 14, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

CORN BOOM COLLAPSES ON PRODUCE EXCHANGE

Falling Prices in Chicago Precipitate a Small Panic.

The Long Product Hastily Unloaded Amid Intense Excitement—Slight Rally at the Close.

Prices in corn on the Produce Exchange, which had been advancing steadily for five days, took a severe tumble shortly after the opening of the session yesterday morning.

While there was considerable evidence of profit taking, the chief cause of the break was a similar decline on the Chicago Board of Trade due to reports of scattering rains in Kansas and Nebraska and news of heavy rains in Iowa outside of the corn belt and generally lower temperature throughout the West and Northwest.

September corn in Chicago, after advancing ⅞, fell from 54 to 49½, a decline of 4½ cents a bushel, and most of the decline occurred in little over five minutes. As a result the excitement here reached fever pitch almost instantly, and the tension was much greater than during the sensational advances of Thursday and Friday, when record top prices were scored. For a time the bull element, which on the previous day had been talking sixty-cent corn, seemed almost panic-stricken, and sales at divergent figures were made at the same moment.

The break here was not so far-reaching as in Chicago, but the confidence of the bullish interests was shaken. As soon as the long black needle of the gilt dial showed that prices in the Chicago market were tumbling, the local public rushed to sell, and the Chicago decline of 4½ cents was followed by a break of 2¾ cents here. The market began to have a panicky look. Long corn came out in veritable avalanches. After ten minutes of extreme excitement and heavy liquidation, the market steadied somewhat on the strength of semi-official advices from Washington, showing ignorance there of the reports received here by Western houses of rains in Ohio, Kansas, and Nebraska. What seemed likely for a time to develop into a sharp rally followed these negative advices, but the market did not recover the loss entailed by the break. Prices were finally barely steady at a net decline of 2⅞ cents here and 3¼ cents in Chicago.

Outside buying orders helped to arrest the decline both here and in Chicago. The intensity of the excitement during the break was contributed to by numbers of selling orders, which were sent in by interests which had been buying during the week, and were obviously given to the local grain brokers before the break in the Chicago market had occurred, these long interests being unwilling to carry their contracts until to-morrow, because of the large chance of rain in the corn belt over Sunday.

The temperatures in the Northwest yesterday morning showed 72 to 74 degrees, with Omaha reporting 80, Davenport, Iowa, 72; Kansas City, 82; Springfield, Ill., 80, and Dodge City, 70. While large speculative interests put some faith in the reports of more favorable crop conditions, the more professional contingent seemed inclined to operate with extreme caution.

In cash corn there was a weaker market, closing on the basis of 54½ cents for No. 2, elevator, and 54¾ cents, free on board afloat. The cash sales were about 10,000 bushels.

The local market for oats was kept in a more or less nominal condition, owing to the speculative break in Chicago from 32⅞ cents to 28⅝ cents for September options, under heavy selling, and in sympathy with the break in corn.

The tumbling prices for future corn deliveries had less influence on the market for wheat than might have been expected. The opening was rather firm, on the basis of 73⅜ cents for September wheat, after which there was a decline to 72⅝ cents, under active selling for long accounts.

Operations were upon a large scale, with September wheat selling as low as 72¼ cents and as high as 73⅞ cents, and closing three-eighths of a cent up from the bottom price. The slight reaction was due to covering by short interests, who had a profit on early sales, and believed that the great break in corn was hardly justified.

Wheat, however, was quite neglected in favor of the sensational excitement in corn both here and in Chicago. Advices from the Northwest and abroad were not calculated to influence the local market for wheat, either as to the crop news or the market situation.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Better Feeling Evident, with Generally Advancing Quotations.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday a very much better feeling was evident throughout the two-hour session, and for the first time since Tuesday prices not only did not go down, but, on the contrary, generally advanced. The sharp break in corn, reports of rain in the drouth districts, the very favorable bank statement, the cessation of urgent liquidation, and the placing of buying orders on the market by some of the larger financial interests were the factors influencing to the better prices.

The only unfavorable feature—the corn crop scare looking as if it might be removed by general rains over Sunday—was the delay in settling the Steel strike. This not unnaturally tended to check active speculation in the general market, while it had a peculiarly depressing effect on the shares of the United States Steel Corporation, the common stock at one time declining to 41, and closing at 41½, a net loss of three-quarters of a point on dealings in 56,900 shares, while the preferred sold down to 90¾ and closed at 91½, a net decline of 1⅞ points on transactions involving 57,000 shares. The selling that brought about these declines was for both London and home account, London having at the opening here sent over prices showing a loss in Steel preferred of 2¼ points and in the common of 1⅜. Concerning the home selling it was said that one leading speculative Western interest had been forced to sell a large line of the stock, a part of this selling being accomplished through the aid of one broker who disposed of 20,000 shares of the preferred stock alone. Mr. Keene and brokers acting for Mr. Morgan were reported to be the heaviest buyers of the stocks.

As for the rest of the market there is nothing to be said of it in detail, one way or the other. The most important advances were as follows:

Atchison	1	Texas Pacific	1⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	1½	Wisconsin Central	1⅛
Rock Island	1	Virginia Chemical	.5
Illinois Central	2½	Virginia Chemical pf.	3
Missouri Pacific	2½	Amalgamated Copper	1¼
Nickel Plate	2	Colorado Fuel	2½
Nickel Plate 2d pf.	3½	Consolidated Gas	1⅝
St. Law. & Adir.	1⅝	People's Gas	1¼
Southern Pacific	1		

On the other hand, the only conspicuous stocks to decline were Southern Railway preferred, 1⅛; Atchison preferred, 1⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred certificates, 1½, and General Electric, 2.

CROP SITUATION REVIEWED.

An Expert Discusses the Advance in Price of Oats and Corn—The Outlook.

Sensational news as to the damage to the growing crops has caused considerable stir on the Exchanges. The advance in the price of oats and corn reflects a damage of more than 20 per cent., or equal to a deterioration of 150,000,000 bushels of oats and of 400,000,000 bushels of corn. These are enormous figures—in fact, so enormous as to cause grave doubts whether the damage done by drought and heat is really as serious as represented, more especially if we bear in mind how, not so very long ago, these plants were suffering from excessive moisture and cold and backward weather. Finally, after long waiting, warm weather did set in, turning very hot and dry, exactly what the growing crop of corn needs.

I understand, however, that in sections of the Southwest the moisture complained of at the time in other States was not so general there and in many areas deficient, hence no doubt serious damage in some parts of these States has been done; but that it should be so serious as to advance values upward of 20 per cent., representing in corn a shortage of 400,000,000 bushels, equal to a total failure of the entire crop of Kansas and Missouri, is hardly credible. The plant, which is of tropical origin, is too hardy to yield so easily to existing weather conditions during the periods mentioned, and should a few days' relief from the present drought set in, the extent of the damage done up to now will prove to be very much exaggerated. The tone of Saturday's market seems to reflect a kindred sentiment.

As to oats, the advance is probably much more legitimate, because the plant did not get a good start and the uneven weather has been hurtful. We shall have a good demand for the article from abroad, where the crop is very short.

Weather conditions have very much favored wheat, more especially in the Winter wheat belt, where the farmer has been able to gather his crop under circumstances far beyond his expectations. To have even suggested during the first week in June the mere possibility of a comparatively liberal movement of new wheat during the first week of July would have been absolute folly, but so absolutely perfect were weather conditions that since a few days the movement of new wheat has commenced in real earnest, very much to the discomfiture of many a long-headed operator on the Chicago Board of Trade, who in the course of ordinary events and even with ordinary propitious weather deemed it a matter of impossibility to get new wheat in Chicago before early August. The phenomenal weather upset, however, all his calculations, and in consequence very large blocks of July wheat were thrown on the market causing a heavy decline in values of wheat in all positions, from which the market has not yet recovered; in addition to which the trade has been actually stunned at the extraordinary proportions and the immense crop which it is to handle. The enormous requirement abroad has been lost sight of, as has been the danger of damage to the Spring wheat crop, which will not be harvested before next month. Then, too, harvest time in North and Central Europe ranges between now and the middle of August, a very critical period, indeed. In fact the most extensive damage to the European crop has always happened in August.

But without speculating on what may still further deteriorate the crops abroad, the fact is undeniably established that with perfect weather from now on and after making a most liberal allowance for wheat other export countries can supply, Europe is dependent upon us for a quantity of wheat far exceeding in figures those exported in 1891 and 1897, when owing to these requirements the price in our markets exceeded the dollar mark, notwithstanding that we harvested in 1891 the second largest crop on record. Yet knowing as we do for a certainty that Europe is compelled to buy from us at the lowest calculation 80 per cent., if not the entire surplus, of our new crop, we have seen July wheat selling this week in Chicago as low as 63 cents per bushel, at a period when reserves all the world over are small and when 75 per cent. of the world's crop is still in the ground. Such figures are surprising indeed, and it certainly looks as if the farmer does not get by any means for his product what he ought to get, and what the situation so amply warrants.

But, surprising as present low prices may appear, it was even more so three or four months ago, long before our Spring wheat was put in the ground, long before we could even so much as approximate the ultimate outcome of our Winter wheat crop, and at a time when we were ourselves at the tail end of a short crop, our reserves exceedingly low, and with a most urgent foreign demand. Even then we knew as well as we know now of the immense requirements abroad for the next twelve months. Yet speculation was dormant. We did not take the slightest advantage of our unusual position, which was so strong that it is difficult to recall a stronger one during the last ten or twelve years. Indeed, if wheat had sold during the last Spring at a dollar per bushel and over, there would have been every justification for it; the marvel is that it did not. A correspondent in THE NEW YORK TIMES very properly pointed out some time ago that Europe would at these prices not have bought a bushel less than it did; on the contrary, it would have bought even more eagerly than now. As it is, Europe has bought for forward delivery very large quantities at very low prices.

While the engineering of an artificial advance in grain is at all times reprehensible, yet there is a great difference and a medium between this and comparatively selling a gold dollar for 75 cents.

Had the same conditions prevailed in corn, we would surely have seen a very different state of affairs. There is in this cereal an interest at work that watches with an eagle eye every point of vantage, every opportunity which may present itself to enhance the price. This interest also espouses the cause of the farmer, so that we see for the first time a collective corn farmer's interest, so to speak, represented on the Board of Trade. Such a direct and more or less concerted representation on our commercial exchanges in a general way may probably be productive of much good. Indeed, had such an interest, or any ordinary common leadership among the traders existed and exerted itself to legitimately avail of the strong wheat situation which commenced to present itself so forcibly during the Spring months, it might have been of immense advantage not only to the farmer but to the country at large. The fact that such was not the case is much to be deplored, both for the past and the future, inasmuch as it is difficult to predict, after the splendid opportunity has been lost, and now that our great harvest is coming in sight, at how low a price we may not be willing to supply the unusually urgent wants of Europe. J. VAN RAALTE.

YONKERS RECLUSE'S ESTATE.

Accounting of William Bowers's Administrator—Part Webbed Feet Play in Establishing a Brother's Claim.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 13.—The accounting of James T. Gibson, as administrator of William Bowers, the Yonkers recluse, who died on March 6 last, in apparent poverty, and who was afterward found to be worth over $12,000, was made to-day in the Surrogate's Court.

The inventory showed property worth $12,025.78, to which was added $591.41, of interest, &c., making a total of $12,017.19. The administrator had paid out $3,188.69, leaving a balance of $9,428.50 to be distributed to those entitled thereto.

The administrator stated that he could not find any bona fide widow, although one Margaret Bowers, whose address is unknown, claims to be the widow of the recluse.

The administrator also stated that he could not find any next of kin, but the following had filed claims as such: John Bowers of Changewater, N. J.; Rebecca Ann Bower Bennett of Helmetta, N. J.; John Bowers, Beulah Bowers, and Sidney Bowers of Carthage, Mo.

Lawyer Arthur Burns, representing the alleged next of kin, filed objections to the accounting, and the matter was adjourned to take the testimony of the administrator, who was not present, until Wednesday next, at Yonkers.

John Bowers, who claims to be a brother, established his relationship at the time of the death of Bowers in a peculiar manner. He said he was web-footed, and that if they would disinter the body of William Bowers they would find he was also web-footed. This was done and the fact was proved.

TO SAVE A MURDERER.

Wennerholm's Attorney Will Ask Gov. Odell for Another Respite.

ALBANY, July 13.—The attorney for Frank Wennerholm, convicted of the murder of his sweetheart, near Jamestown, to-day petitioned Gov. Odell for a further respite for Wennerholm. In June a respite of one month was obtained to permit a motion to be made for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Judge White at Buffalo denied the motion. Wennerholm's respite expires, and he is to be executed on Tuesday next. The application for a further respite has been made on the plea that the attorney desires to make an application for a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life.

STOLE THE "BLACK MARIA"

Mr. Sweeney of Brooklyn, Looking for Fun, Found It.

Drove Erratic Course Through Various Thoroughfares to Consternation of Other Drivers and of Pedestrians.

To the gayety of the boroughs one Patrick Sweeney of Brooklyn yesterday made a princely contribution. He brought Brooklyn out of its mid-summer drowsing and raised a laugh from Newtown Creek to Coney Island's surf-beaten strand. And that which Mr. Sweeney did was to steal the "Black Maria," which transports prisoners from the Adams Street Police Court to Raymond Street Jail.

In the rear of the court, which is in the same building with the Adams Street Police Station, there is an alley. "Joe" Evans, the veteran van driver of Raymond Street Jail, brought the van down as usual yesterday morning, and, leaving it in the alley, went into court to get the prisoners together. When all was ready he went back to the alley for the van. The alley was where he had left it, but the van had disappeared.

Evans pinched himself several times and then took another look. Only the vacant alley greeted his gaze. All about the neighborhood rushed Evans wildly, hunting for the missing "Maria," but nowhere was it to be found. All in a panic the driver ran back into court.

"Some one has stolen the van!" he announced gaspingly.

One of the prisoners, who had been seeing strange and awful things all night, was moved by the announcement to hysterical laughter.

"I seen it," he declared. "There was four pink zebras hitched to it, and a speckled gree baboon was drivin' 'em."

"Shut up, you!" commanded a court officer.

"What's the point to the joke, Joe?" asked Chief Clerk Chambers.

"Joke!" returned the van driver. "There's no joke about it; it's astounding truth."

Two of the court officers hurried around to the alley and satisfied themselves that Evans was not dreaming. Then the police down stairs were informed of the disappearance of the "Maria," and in a few minutes an alarm was being flashed over the wires to every precinct in the borough. Policemen were sent out in all directions to look for the van, and a close watch was set at the ferries and the bridge entrance. Out in the suburbs mounted policemen were chasing every wagon that looked from a distance like the missing "Maria."

In the meantime Mr. Sweeney was enjoying himself. Just what had inspired him to make off with the van has not been clearly determined, but it is believed that the inspiration was in liquid form and was obtained at various places near the Adams Street Court. Mounting to the driver's box, Mr. Sweeney had chirped blithely to the team and driven merrily up busy Fulton Street. The reason he failed to collide with about fourteen different trolley cars was that the motormen of the same, by desperate and frantic effort, managed to prevent such a thing. And the reason that something like thirty-seven pedestrians did not find themselves under the wheels of the "Black Maria" was that others saw Mr. Sweeney coming and yanked them out of the way just in time.

Merely because he did not care which way he went, Sweeney turned into Greene Avenue from Fulton Street. At Classon Avenue he ran into a laundry wagon and stopped to ask the driver why he was so careless as to let it happen. The interview between the two caused the leaves on the near-by trees to curl up and the asphalt pavement to melt and run in places.

"Shay, yer oughter git er job drivin' er billy goat wagon 'n Central Parks 'n hire er woman ter drive yer horse," observed Mr. Sweeney, crossing his legs and contemplating the other scornfully. "I'm seein' stars, didn't yer? Well, ain't they lots er side streets what yer could hev turned down? Ther nex' time yer gits in er street where there's another waggin yer wanner git down and lead yer horse. I ain't—"

Police George Smith of the Classon Avenue Station came up just then and looked Mr. Sweeney over. The latter nodded to him coldly and calmly flecked a fly from the back of one of the horses with the whip.

"What are you doing with that van?" inquired the policeman.

"While it ain't none er yer business," returned Mr. Sweeney, straightening out his legs and then recrossing them in an easier position, "I'll tell yer. I'm goin' ter take me goil out fer er drive in it."

The policeman took Sweeney around to the station house, to the great glee of the driver of the laundry wagon. Later he was arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, where he told Magistrate Furlong that he had been "drinkin' a little," the "little," as he explained, consisting of an indefinite number of glasses of whisky and five cans of beer. The Magistrate suspended sentence.

The van in the meantime had been taken back to the Adams Street Court, and the prisoners there removed in it to jail. The prisoners, however, had been in no hurry. They did not care, they said, if the van never came back.

NO PAY CHAIRS IN THE PARKS.

Justice Fitzgerald Forbids Spate from Maintaining Them in Manhattan and Richmond.

Oscar F. Spate was yesterday forbidden to maintain pay chairs in the parks of Manhattan and Richmond in a decision handed down by Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court in an action brought by Daniel M. Kurtz, a taxpayer, to accomplish that end. Park Commissioners Clausen of Manhattan and Richmond, Brower of Brooklyn, and Moebus of the Bronx were named as defendants with Spate.

Justice Fitzgerald stated that the paper presented by Spate as a contract is at best only a license, and he continues that the position assumed by Mr. Clausen in granting this license is, to say the least, inconsistent with his later contention that the action of the Park Board is necessary for its revocation.

Mr. Spate in his defense had cited litigation between the management of the Claremont, in Riverside Park, and the city, but Justice Fitzgerald held that that was a different proposition, dealing with the leasing of private property owned by the city and situated in a public park.

The decision closes as follows:

"There is no proof before me that the respondents, the Park Commissioners, propose to grant any license or privilege to the defendant Spate, and as to any act already performed by Commissioner Clausen this application of course cannot be considered.

"For the reasons stated the motion will be granted to the extent of enjoining respondent Spate from carrying out the privilege of maintaining chairs for hire in the several parks of Manhattan and Richmond."

GREAT INCREASE IN DEATHS.

2,767 for the Week Ending July 6 in Greater New York.

The report of the Department of Health for the week ended July 6 shows the total number of deaths in Greater New York to be 2,767, as against 1,524 for the corresponding week last year. The deaths were divided as follows: Manhattan, 1,513; the Bronx, 158; Brooklyn, 938; Queens, 101; Richmond, 57.

The death rate in all the boroughs was 40.82, as against 23.06 last year. This is computed on an estimated population of 3,536,517, against an actual population last year of 3,437,902. Of the deaths reported 989 were owing to the heat. Smallpox carried off 91, making the total for that disease since April 1, 1,112.

New Auxiliary Bishop for Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 13.—A new auxiliary Bishop to Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan of Chicago has been chosen. He is the Rev. Peter J. Muldoon, for many years Chancellor of the Archdiocese and present rector of St. Charles Parish. Formal confirmation of the choice of Bishop Muldoon came yesterday from Rome.

WALKING DELEGATES NO MORE.

Business Agent the New Term Favored by Labor Unions for Their Accredited Representatives.

Some members of the Board of Walking Delegates are now known as "business agents." There is, in fact, a movement on foot to do away with the designation altogether.

Members of the building trades unions are in favor of calling their board the "Board of Delegates of the Building Trades." In time it is thought it will come to be known as the Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades, but it is believed to be too violent a change to introduce at once.

One reason for doing away with the term "walking delegate" is that the delegates ride oftener than they walk. One-third of them go their rounds on bicycles, and some of the unions are seriously thinking, it was said yesterday, of investing in a union motor vehicle for their agents. The world is moving all the time, they say, and the labor unions cannot afford to be left behind in the race. William J. O'Brien, business agent of the Granite Cutters' Union and President of the Board of Walking Delegates, said:

"A business agent of a union is as much a business man as a commercial traveler, and there is no reason why he should be called a walking delegate. The term came into use a great many years ago and was kept up, I believe, on account of the oddity of the sound.

"The comic papers had pictures of the walking delegate ordering strikes, and there seemed to be an impression that he walked around all the time ordering them. As a matter of fact, the delegate who makes the best record is the one who has no strikes. Business methods prevail in dealing with employers, as may be seen by the large number of yearly agreements between unions and employers."

GROUND NEEDED FOR PARKWAY

Removing Bodies from the Old Cemetery on Cowenhoven Lane, Brooklyn.

The work of disinterring the bodies at the old cemetery of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Cowenhoven Lane and Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, the ground of which was conveyed to the City of New York on June 11, began last week. The sale of the property, which is required for the new city parkway, was authorized by the congregation of the new Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Ovington and Fourth Avenues, Brooklyn, and under the terms of the transfer it was necessary to remove the bodies.

The Board of Trustees of the church, consisting of A. B. De Nyse, G. T. Raymond, and S. H. Payne, have decided, with the consent of the congregation, to inter the unclaimed bodies in a vault on the church grounds, which will be marked with a suitable headstone. Workmen were busy all day yesterday in moving the bodies to the vault, which is now completed, and the work is expected to take about ten days.

The old cemetery has been disused for over twenty-five years and some of the graves were over 100 years old. In some cases the bodies were almost perfect in shape until they reached the air, when they crumbled to dust. A number of people watched the removal of the remains to the vault yesterday. In one case the body of a baby which had been buried many years ago kept its shape until the remains, with the coffin, were being lowered into the vault, the features being plainly recognizable, but while it was being lowered the little body, which was a mere shell, collapsed and crumbled into dust. On the body of a clergyman who had been interred thirty years ago the necktie was in perfect preservation and the name and date of the burial on the coffin plate were legible.

Few if any of the dead in the old cemetery have now any immediate relatives living, but there are many people living in the neighborhood who are descendants of the families represented by them. The doing away with the cemetery removes one of the oldest landmarks in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, dating back to the time when the village of Graef Tract existed there and the Bay Ridge section consisted of farms with peach and apple orchards and rolling fields and meadow land.

BEES IN A TELEPHONE BOX.

Linemen Attempting to Fix the Wires Badly Stung by the Insects.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—Three linemen had a rather strange experience yesterday while they were seeking to ascertain the trouble on the wires of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company in the vicinity of Washington and Jerolemon Streets. Subscribers had complained of a peculiar buzzing sound.

The men found that with the exception of a small swinging cross the lines were apparently clear. Thinking that possibly this had caused the trouble, one of the men mounted the pole to the transmitting box to call up the local central. He was not aware of the fact that some days previously a Belleville farmer's bees had swarmed to that particular box. He opened the door and a dozen bees lighted on his head. The lineman beat a hasty retreat, suffering from numerous stings.

A council of war was then held and at length the linemen procured from a nearby drugstore a quantity of sulphur. Then with rubber incased hands, and faces swathed in cloths, the men made a simultaneous attack upon their foes, which were soon overpowered by the fumes of the sulphur. The men, however, notwithstanding the fact that their faces and hands were protected, did not escape several stings about the body.

TEXAS OIL FOR EUROPE.

Trust Competitor in England to Act as Selling Agent.

The Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited, of England, one of the competitors of the Standard Oil Trust, has, it was learned yesterday, entered into a contract with some of the largest oil companies in Texas to act as selling agent for this oil in Europe. In spite of this contract, however, speculative values of oil lands, it was stated yesterday by an interested party, have fallen off considerably from the highest prices.

The reports of inferior quality of the oil are not based on facts, according to a representative of a group of foreign capitalists whose interests are in the Southwestern States, and who has himself made experiments with the oil as fuel. He declared yesterday that the results had been perfectly satisfactory. The amount of oil needed to replace one ton of coal it appears is 3½ barrels, the cost of one ton of coal being $3.50 as against $1.75 for 3½ barrels of oil at the rate of 50 cents a barrel. The cost of good fuel, according to this representative, has been one of the main drawbacks to a rapid development of the farming and industrial possibilities of the Southwest.

TRIAL OF R. S. FOSBURGH

District Attorney Will Ask that It Be Postponed for a Few Days.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 13.—District Attorney Hammond to-day announced that at the opening of the Superior Court on Monday next he will request the court to postpone until July 22 the date of the opening of the trial of Robert S. Fosburgh. Fosburgh is charged with manslaughter for the alleged killing of his sister, Ida, in August, 1900.

The case at present is scheduled to begin on July 18, but District Attorney Hammond is of the opinion that the trial will be more satisfactory if postponed. There will be no objections to this from the counsel for the defense.

Military Outing by 7th Regiment Men.

A military outing of Company E and members of other companies of the Seventh Regiment will take place for three days on July 19, 20, and 21, on the invitation of Capt. J. R. Hegeman, at his Summer home at Oneuta Point, Mamaroneck, N. Y., near Larchmont. Capt. Hegeman expects to entertain about 150 men. The men will be sheltered in tents on a field about 300 yards from the Captain's residence, cook their own meals supplied by the Captain, and conform as near as possible to State camp rules, rising early each morning, holding guard mount, sham battles, and evening parade each day.

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LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

Ladies' Scotch Gingham Shirt Waists, plain colors and stripes; also white lawn, trimmed with embroidery,

98c.

Value $1.25

Ladies' Grass Linen Shirt Waists; white stock collar,

$1.25

Value $2.00

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, tucked effects; also, trimmed with lace; and some buttoning in back,

$1.50

Value $2.00

Ladies' Silk Gingham and Scotch Madras Shirt Waists,

$1.75

Value $3.00 and $4.00

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

NO UNDUE INFLUENCE.—A verdict of a jury in the Supreme Court, declaring that the execution of the will of Margaret Dunham was procured by undue influence on the part of decedent's two daughters, Margaret J. and Elizabeth Dunham, has been set aside by the Appellate Division, in this city. Mrs. Dunham's property consisted of about $265 in money and a house and lot at 1,741 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, of the value of $6,500. Her children consisted of four sons and three daughters. There were also two grandsons, children of a deceased son. At the time the testatrix died, the two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, and a son, Lewis, besides the grandson, made up her household. The daughter, Mary Gordon, married and left home at an early age. The sons, John, Peter, and Theodore, had also left home at an early age. None of decedent's married children ever contributed toward their mother's support, except John, who, during a period of twenty years, gave her $100. The two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, however, had for upward of twenty-four years given all their earnings to their parent. Elizabeth was a dressmaker, and earned from $6 to $11 a week. The son Lewis, who was not a contestant of the will, gave his mother $5 a week when working. Margaret, a teacher, contributed $28 a month. On the trial it was also shown that Mrs. Dunham, two days before the execution of the will, had given a friend a letter reciting that as her sons had not helped her to keep house, and, together with the daughter Mary, had left her at an early age, she thought it was but just to leave her property to Margaret and Elizabeth. The contestants introduced evidence tending to show that their mother had hallucinations about her property, erroneously believing it to be mortgaged, but did not show that there never were intervals in which Mrs. Dunham did not have sufficient mind or memory to make a will. Justice Laughlin, for the Court, after reviewing the evidence, says that a careful examination and consideration, "leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the finding of insufficient testamentary capacity to make a valid will is against the weight of evidence. The right of testamentary disposition would be unsubstantial and of doubtful value if the courts would decline to set aside a verdict of incompetency, supported only by evidence tending to show old age advancing more rapidly than ordinarily, and the preliminary symptoms of approaching dissolution. In view of the circumstances we have no hesitancy in saying that it appears to be explainable only on the theory that it is the result of passion, prejudice, or inattention to duty on the part of the jury."

***

VETERANS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Justice Laughlin recently gave the opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court unanimously holding that the trial Judge properly dismissed the alternative writ of mandamus obtained by William H. Mesick, an honorably discharged soldier of the civil war, for his reinstatement to the position of foreman of the repair shops of the New York Fire Department. Mr. Mesick resigned the position in April, 1897, and the place was not filled, except by temporary appointments, until after the commencement of his proceeding. Of the seventy-nine men employed in the repair shops, thirty-one of the positions are classified as ironworkers, and the remainder as woodworkers. Mr. Mesick, who is a wheelwright, in March, 1898, while the position of foreman of the repair shops was still filled by temporary appointment, filed with the Municipal Civil Service Commission an application for that position. He was not examined on the application until January, 1899. He passed satisfactorily, and after another examination in July was placed seventh on the eligible list of foremen, though from the date of his application his name should have been first or second on the list. After Mesick commenced this proceeding the Fire Commissioners requested the Municipal Civil Service Commission to examine Edward J. Moore, who was acting temporarily as foreman, for permanent appointment. Mr. Moore, who was not a veteran, was appointed on Oct. 13, 1899. Justice Laughlin says it does not follow, because Mesick is an experienced and competent wheelwright, that he is competent, or as competent as Moore, to take charge of this large number of men and to direct and superintend the important work performed in these shops, requiring skill and experience in various trades. "Manifestly," the Court says, "it was not the intention of the framers of the civil service article of the Constitution, or of the Legislature, in enacting laws to carry the same into effect, to compel the promotion of a veteran without regard to his fitness, mentally and by experience, for the office. He is entitled to preference only when he is fitted for the office, and his fitness is to be determined by the appointing power, and not by the court, at least where, as here, it has not been determined by the Civil Service Commission." Justice Laughlin holds that it was incumbent on Mesick, before being entitled to the writ, to show that he was entitled to the office of foreman of repair shops as a matter of right, and that he failed to do so. "The Fire Commissioner could have been compelled by mandamus to make a permanent appointment, and to that end he could have been directed to perform his duty of either making an application for a transfer, under Rule 67, or for an eligible list from which to make the appointment. * * * But inasmuch as Mesick was not entitled to the office as a matter of right, regardless of fitness, it must be presumed that the Fire Commissioner has acted in good faith in proceeding under Rule 67, terminating the vacancy by the appointment of Moore."

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West Fourteenth Street

Ladies' White Waists
Great Break in Prices

Time has come for a general clearance, so without exception, without reserving a single style, we offer our entire stock at reductions that should bring straight to our stores every lady who has a possible need for a White Waist.

This offering gives choice of fully five hundred styles—button front or back—beautifully made and trimmed with laces, embroideries, insertings, beadings or tucks in more or less elaborate fashions—perfect fitting—all clean, fresh goods, complete in sizes 32 to 48.

THIS IS THE WAY WE'LL SELL

At .89	Waists that were 1.39
At 1.25	Waists that were 1.98
At 1.49	Waists that were 2.25
At 1.98	Waists that were 2.98
At 2.98	Waists that were 4.49
At 3.98	Waists that were 5.69
At 4.98	Waists that were 7.69
At 5.98	Waists that were 8.98

To make selections easy and to properly display the quantities, there will be extra tables on Main Floor as well as in Department on Second Floor.

Wash Dress Fabrics

You do not know full power of money until you come here..... At prices astonishingly low, we now offer Dimities, Lawns, Batistes, Percales, Chambrays, Ginghams and other popular Cotton Dress Fabrics. Not Odds and Ends, But THOUSANDS OF FULL PIECES.

FINEST SILK MULLS—
Plain or hemstitch stripes—Blue, Gray, Helio, Apple Green, Pink—exquisite goods that were .55..... .24

FINEST IMPORTED GINGHAMS—
High art effects in fancy lace and embroidered stripes—light colors—value 45 cents ..... .24
These goods are perfectly new and fresh, being a purchase just made of the entire balance of an importer.

FANCY MADRAS PERCALES—
Extra fine cloth, fancy woven cords—neat printed stripes or small figures—value .15..... 9¾
Made specially for a high class manufacturer of men's shirts—a turn of trade brought them to us at about half value.

FANCY PRINTED NAINSOOKS—
38 inches wide—very soft and light—polka dots, pin dots, and stripes of various kinds on white grounds—earlier .19 cents..... .12½
The above are in Percale Dept.

PLYMOUTH ROCK LACE BATISTES—
Single cluster and ribbon openwork stripes—white with cool green, violet and blue all-over designs, and a great variety of all-over fancy dots, rosebud and ribbon effects..... .12½
No one else has them—They are a midsummer novelty only to be found here.

POLKA DOT LINEN BATISTES—
Linen in tint only—the fabric is of fine sheer cotton—various shades of tan with black or colored spots, value .12½ 8¾

AMERICAN PLUMETIS—
All-over white emb'd dots, with designs in black or colors—lace inserting effects, column stripes and running vines—effective, cool and stylish—value 14 cents..... 9¾

YARD WIDE PERCALES—
Tinted grounds, with polka dots—also white, with colored figures or stripes—stylish patterns for shirt waist suits; value .12½..... 7¾

PLAIN COLOR BATISTES—
40 inches wide—full range of fancy shades for dressy Summer gowns—crisp and cool..... 12½

FANCY PERCALES—
Navy, Yale and Garnet—fast colors—value .10..... 5¾

FOULARD SATEENS—
Silk styles—best colorings—were .15.. 9¾

During These Summer Days

our stores are always cool and pleasant—Boilers, heat and power for electric lights and elevators are in separate buildings—Great, revolving fans, drawing in and drawing out the air, keep up a constant current that makes our stores the best ventilated in New York.

Irish Point Bed Sets

Rich designs in heavy wrought work on best quality net—choice goods of this season's importation—many styles and many qualities are condensed into these four lots for quick selling:

At 3.98—Sets that were 4.98 and 5.98.
At 4.98—Sets that were 6.49 and 6.98.
At 5.98—Sets that were 7.98 and 8.98.
At 7.98—Sets that were 9.98 and 12.98.

Take thought for the future—'twill pay to buy now for later use.

Handsome Fans Reduced

Spangled and hand painted—White and Black—Silk Gauze and Mousseline De Soie—elegant trifles that make acceptable gifts—

Were.	Now.	Were.	Now.
6.98	4.98	1.98	1.49
4.98	3.49	1.49	.98
2.98	1.98	.98	.49

2000 Pieces Cotton Diaper

"Nurses' Delight," 10 yard pieces—Owing to slight imperfections in weave we offer:

18 inch	usually 42 cents		.29
20 inch	usually 47 cents		.35
22 inch	usually 52 cents		.39
24 inch	usually 59 cents		.44
27 inch	usually 65 cents		.49

White Embroideries

Advance of season means values beyond the usual here.....Recent purchases bring us thousands of yards from ¼ to 18 inches wide, in a great variety of patterns, neat and showy, fully a third less than real value.

Edgings—½ to 3 inch...	3	5	9	.12½
Flouncings—10 to 27 in.	19	24	39	.49
Insertings to match....				3 to 49
Emb'y Allovers.....	69	98	1.19	1.49
Lace & tucked allovers	69	89	1.25	1.69
Beadings—finished and plain edge—No. 1 to 7..				6 to 49

Our stock of embroideries is as complete as at opening of season, but prices are much, much lower.

Ladies' Dresses and Skirts

Customers expect great values now—they find them here.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST SUITS—
Polka dot pique—Navy, White, Cadet, Red, Black—double stitched bands—Sailor Blouse 1.98
Two weeks earlier such suits could not have been sold under 3.50.

FANCY LAWN SUITS—
full waists—lace insertings—flare flounce—best colors—also Black and White—Earlier 4.69..... 2.29

FANCY DIMITY DRESSES—
Pretty fancy stripes in Violet, Rose and Blue—lace edged flounce—waists with tucks and lace insertings—button back or sailor collar styles—worth 5.00..... 3.79

EXTRA FINE BATISTE DRESSES—
Plain colors or pretty flower patterns—velvet run beading and skeleton lace yoke or deep collar and revers of all over emb'y..... 4.98

EMB'D PLUMETIS DRESSES—
Leading colors and combinations—skirts with irregular lace galoons—waists with white tucked organdy fronts and collars—dressy effects—ruffled drop skirts—earlier 12.98... 6.98
Still finer Fancy Summer Dresses to 44.98—reduced or bought far below early season prices.

WHITE DRESSES—
Organdy, Lawn, Swiss, Point D'Esprit, and all over lace—pure white, with laces and ribbons or combined with black lace or ribbon..4.98 to 49.98
25 to 40 per cent. less than they could have been bought two weeks ago.

HANDSOME DRESS SKIRTS—
Black Taffeta, Peau de Soie, Applique or Brussels Net and Chantilly—plain or tucked or all over ruchings—with flare flounce or liberty silk pleatings—

Now.	Were.	Now.	Were.
5.98	8.98	15.98	21.98
7.98	11.98	17.50	29.98
9.98	14.98	21.98	35.98
12.98	17.98	29.98	48.98

Suitable for most elaborate occasions.

WASHABLE SKIRTS—
Denim, Duck, Linen, Pique, Crash, Mercer

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Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $3,000,000.
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Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 220 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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FINANCIAL.

Who Are Wall Street People?

This is a question often asked. It is an indefinite question, hard to answer. There are many people in Wall Street who occupy only clerical positions—perhaps they are in the majority. But the people who give Wall Street its power and character are the men and women whose money goes there for investment and speculation. These people live all over the world. Some of them are never present in Wall Street, yet they reach Wall Street markets through their brokers. They act according to their information on securities. They order their money spent according to their knowledge of opportunities to use it profitably. They make a point of getting their information from first hands. They read naturally a paper emanating from the heart of Wall Street and which breathes through its pages the atmosphere of Wall Street. Nowhere else can this information be so well obtained. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL fills the bill exactly and it therefore goes to the offices and houses of those who study to spend their money rightly. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL thus becomes an excellent manual for the investor and a help to those who would reach men and women with money.
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We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin.
Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

FINANCIAL.

Issue of $1,000,000 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

The Cramp Steel Company, Limited.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada.
FREE FROM BONDS OR MORTGAGE DEBTS

CAPITAL STOCK

Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock - $2,000,000
Common Stock - - - - - - - - - $3,000,000

SHARES - $100.00 EACH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WILLIAM M. CRAMP, Late General Manager Cramp Shipbuilding and Engine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. W. SEWARD WEBB, President Adirondack and St. Lawrence R. R.; Chairman Rutland R. R.; President Cape Breton Extension R. R., New York.
CHAS. D. CRAMP, Late Supervisor Cramp Shipbuilding and Engine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Col. A. E. CHANDLER, President Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., New York.
H. L. BURRAGE, Vice President Eliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.
J. WESLEY ALLISON, President National Leather Co.; U. S. Representative of Canadian Railways, New York.
Hon. Sir CHARLES H. TUPPER, K. C. M. G., M. P., Victoria, B. C.
Hon. Senator J. R. GOWAN, C. M. G., Director North American Life Assurance Co., Barrie, Ont.
A. McLEAN MacDONNELL, Councillor at Law, Toronto, Ont.
J. A. CURRIE, Financial Agent, Toronto, Ont.

TRANSFER AGENTS
NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, New York.
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

OFFICES
Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St., N. Y. City. Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.

PROSPECTUS

$1,000,000 of the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock is now offered for sale at par, with accrued dividends from the 1st of June, 1901, the proceeds of which will be used for the purpose of completing the Blast and Steel Furnaces and Rolling Mills at Collingwood, and to further equip the iron and coal properties of the Company.

WITH EVERY SHARE OF PREFERRED STOCK, SUBSCRIBERS WILL RECEIVE ONE SHARE OF THE COMMON STOCK, FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE, WITHOUT ADDITIONAL PAYMENT.

Payments for the preferred stock to be made as follows:
25 per cent. on application.
25 " on August 1, 1901.
50 " on September 1, 1901.

Subscribers will have the privilege of anticipating all deferred payments. Receipts will be issued against payments, exchangeable for certificates.

The Directors have authority under the charter to declare and pay dividends on the common stock concurrently with dividends on preferred stock.

PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY

A. The Company owns iron and limestone lands in Ontario.

The iron ore is of a superior Bessemer quality.

B. The Company's site at Collingwood contains valuable deposits of limestone sufficient for all its purposes.

C. The Company also owns coal mines which are situated in Wise and Dickenson Counties, Virginia, which embrace an area of fifteen square miles. Five seams of coal are available, three of which are above water level and can be opened by drifts. Two of the seams contain coking coal of exceptional merit, ranking with the best Connellsville.

With respect to the character and quantity of the coal, reference is made to the reports of the well-known experts McCreath and D'Invilliers, Philadelphia, and P. L. McCully of Pittsburg.

It is estimated that there are 147,000,000 tons of coking coal available in these two seams alone.

TRANSPORTATION

The Collingwood site affords excellent facilities for rail and water transportation.

Mr. Walter Kennedy, of Pittsburg, the well-known Engineer, in a letter to the Company, says:

"I believe that Pittsburg is at present the greatest steel manufacturing city in the world, and is now shipping a great deal of its product by way of the Great Lakes to foreign markets. I believe that Collingwood would be more advantageously situated for this trade than Pittsburg, and for any local market would have a great advantage."

EARNING CAPACITY

Mr. George R. Waite, Consulting Engineer, Philadelphia, after making a careful and conservative estimate, speaking of the Company's plant at Collingwood, says:

"A careful estimate of the annual profits of your plant at Collingwood, Ontario, producing 250 tons of billets per day, under present conditions of trade, gives a profit of $810,000, without considering bounties."

In addition to the ordinary profits, the Company will receive a bounty of $6.00 per ton from the Government of the Dominion of Canada on all steel produced during the year ending June 30, 1902. After June 30, 1902, the bounty will be reduced on a sliding scale until the 30th of June, 1907, when it will be discontinued. The Government of the Province of Ontario at present is paying a bounty of $1.00 per ton on pig iron manufactured in the Province. This latter bounty is continued at the pleasure of the Government.

It is estimated that the bounty from the Dominion Government will increase the Company's ordinary trade profits as follows:

6 Months ending June 30, 1902	$270,000
Year ending June 30, 1903	486,000
" " " " 1904	405,000
" " " " 1905	297,000
" " " " 1906	189,000
" " " " 1907	108,000
Total Bounties	$1,755,000

The following is an estimate of the yearly profits:

Business profits from plant at Collingwood as estimated by Mr. Waite	$810,000
Average yearly bounty of the Dominion Government	292,000

These figures do not include profits from coal mining operations or the bounty of one dollar per ton paid by the Ontario Government on pig iron.

The amount required to pay the annual dividend on preferred stock is $140,000. The balance of the profits will be available for improvements, betterments, a substantial reserve fund, and dividends on Common Stock.

CONCESSIONS

The Town of Collingwood has granted the Company:

A. A cash bonus of $115,000.

B. A free site consisting of 80 acres of land, with 800 feet frontage on Collingwood Harbor, also water lots suitable for dockage and terminals.

The imports of iron and steel into Canada during the year ending June 30, 1899, amounted in value to $19,768,725, on which a duty of $3,495,712 was collected. The average duty on steel and iron entering the country is about 20 per cent.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions for the above mentioned issue of $1,000,000 preferred stock will be received up to close of business on July 15, 1901, letters to be postmarked not later than July 15, subject to the right reserved to reject or reduce any or all subscriptions, and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice, at the following offices:

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.....New York.
ELIOT NATIONAL BANK.....Boston, Mass.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.....Chicago, Ill.
THE REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY.....Philadelphia, Pa.
THE BANK OF TORONTO.....Toronto, Ont.

Application will be made to list both the Preferred and Common Stocks on the New York, Boston and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

11 PER CENT.
PAID IN DIVIDENDS IN TWO MONTHS.
(More than any savings bank will pay in two years)
Is the record of the
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO.
ONLY 5 DAYS LEFT
During which stock can be secured at
50 Cents per Share (Par Value $1.00).
Price Advances to 60 Cents July 20th and to 75 Cents July 25th, 1901.
This company is controlled by some of the largest and most prominent capitalists in the country, and the Stock is registered by the Beaumont Trust Co., of Beaumont, Texas.
NEW AND IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS NEAR AT HAND.
Write at once for prospectus and special report on this company and its holdings, just issued by the Assistant State Geologist of Texas.
L. R. BECKLEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND FISCAL AGENTS,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
MEMBERS BEAUMONT OIL EXCHANGE.

CAPITAL WANTED
Owner of a short railway, free from debt, with highly profitable tonnage from important MINES to TWO TRUNK LINES assured by contract; desiring limited capital to extend line to connection with a third railway system and provide additional facilities for handling existing business, will sell an interest at bed rock valuation to an acceptable person as associate in enterprise. An Absolutely safe business proposition. Large returns assured on moderate investment. Correspondence with principals only. Address with evidence of responsibility, H. W. ALEXANDER, P. O. Box 1,317, New York City.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 15th day of July, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Three Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars, ($3,800.)
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, Trustee.
HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
July 10, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CREDITS, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 22d day of July, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice-President.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone 2073 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of N. Y., Friday, July 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due August 1, 1901, and will reopen August 2, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 13, 1901.

OFFICE MANAGER OF N. Y. STOCK EXchange house desires to make a change; has a fairly large following of investors and speculators; reference, present employers; none but N. Y. Stock Exchange houses need answer. Address U., Box 167 Times.

If interested in speculation, RIGHT NOW is the time to address me. My position will explain all. Carrie M. Bragaw, 690 E. 145th St., N. Y. City.

Equitable Life Assurance Stock wanted. Robt. Appleton, Jr., 7 Pine St., New York. Send full particulars.

Dividends.

93rd Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable August 31, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 23d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 8, 1901.

Office of WELLS FARGO & CO., 63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1901.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable July 15, 1901, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 29, 1901, and reopen July 16, 1901.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND MORTGAGE BANK OF MEXICO has declared a dividend of 5% Mexican or $2.34 gold, per share for the year ended the 31st December 1900, payable at the Banking House of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., corner Wall and Broad Streets, its agency in New York, on 15th August prox., on presentation of Coupon No. 20.

Burrows Light Co. of New York,
187 BROADWAY.
At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Burrows Light Co. of New York, July 11, dividend of two per cent. was declared for month of July, payable to stockholders of record at the close of business, July 24th.
C. H. BLACK, Treasurer.

Proposals.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for construction and electric wiring of a Bakery Building at the Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y., may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to four o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 19th day of July, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.
Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.
HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers.
New York City, July 6th, 1901.

SUES FOR JUDICIAL SALARY.

Judge Smith Lent of Westchester Forced to Get a Mandamus from Justice Dykman.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 13.—County Judge Smith Lent had to obtain from Supreme Court Justice Dykman to-day a mandamus directing the County Treasurer to pay him his salary due, at the rate of $6,000 a year.

This action was rendered necessary by the passage of a law by the last Legislature, providing that the salary of the County Judge of Westchester shall be $7,500. The law went into effect last April, and in it was a section repealing the former law, providing for the payment of the salaries of the County Judge and Surrogate, and taking away all authority from the County Treasurer to pay these salaries.

The Court held that the second section of the act was unconstitutional. The County Judge's term of office expires Dec. 31 next.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT WINS

Corporation Counsel Decides that it Can Run on Union Street.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has decided that Commissioner Kearny must grant the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company a permit to operate an electric railway on Union Street, Brooklyn. Unless the courts again interfere this will end a litigation begun in 1898 when the Nassau Railroad Company received its franchise from the Brooklyn Aldermen.

The company obtained permission from the State Railroad Commission to build the road as soon as the necessary consents from property owners were secured. These the company failed to obtain, whereupon the railroad corporation had a commission appointed by the Supreme Court to determine the necessity of such an addition to their existing lines.

J. Rogers Maxwell, a large property owner on Union Street, opposed the railroad's plan and organized the opposition so well that the commission decided against the railroad company. The latter then renewed its efforts to secure the needed consents, and in their application to Commissioner Kearny claim to have procured the necessary 50 per cent. of consents. Mr. Kearny submitted the matter to the Corporation Counsel, who has decided in favor of the railroad company.

TO TAKE CONEY ISLAND PIER.

Mr. Whalen Advises Mr. Coler to Accept an Offer Made for It.

Corporation Counsel John Whalen has advised Controller Coler to accept, if no better terms can be secured, the proposition of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for the transfer to the latter of the iron pier at Coney Island, originally owned by the Ocean Navigation and Pier Company.

The latter corporation went into the hands of a receiver some years ago, and when the town of Gravesend became a part of this municipality there was turned over as an asset of the town to the city a mortgage on the pier for $25,847.59. This mortgage resulted from a claim the town of Gravesend had against the former owners of the pier for taxes and water rents. The present owner of the pier, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, has made a proposition to compromise the city's claim and relieve it of the mortgage.

Complications have arisen, however, by reason of a bill of $48,295.78, which the State has against the pier company for a tax sale, but the State Controller set aside the sale, and the amount of the taxes, with interest, have become a charge against the City of New York.

Objecting to this burden, the city has applied for a writ of certiorari to review the action of the State Controller in canceling the tax sale. No return has been made, and considerable time will elapse before the litigation can be finally determined. Mr. Coler consulted Mr. Whalen in the premises, and the latter has concluded it would be better to get rid of the pier and rely on the courts to release the city from the State's claim for taxes.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has proposed to pay the city all the arrears of taxes and water rents, excepting the amount due to redeem the sale made to the State, and also to pay in full the mortgage held by the city on or before sixty days after notice of acceptance of the proposition by the city. The value of the pier is given as "probably not over $50,000," and it is stated it produced no net income while in the hands of a receiver.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Prices of securities declined steadily last week, the downward movement being interrupted only by fitful rallies of relatively slight extent. At times the market was demoralized, with every appearance of heavy liquidation of "long" holdings. Whatever the real cause may have been—whatever the part secret manipulation may have played, and there were not wanting many rumors of renewed dissension between sundry "magnates"—the one fact conspicuously harped upon was damage to corn. From speculative Chicago came predictions of loss extending to absolute destruction of the crop—all the machinery of manipulation in fierce activity to rush up the price of corn and depress the price of securities. Wall Street seemed to forget the existence of other crops, not the least attention being given to the magnificent wheat yield, no heed being given to cotton, but all eyes fixed exclusively and in horror on corn.

A rational survey of the corn crop outlook does not warrant such extreme concern. Calm study of facts—if Wall Street would stop long enough for that—would much modify the hysterical alarm it has been suffering from. On Wednesday the Department of Agriculture published its monthly forecast showing on July 1 an indicated yield of something over two billions of bushels. There is no doubt that some deterioration from drought has occurred since that date, but it is wildly improbable that any such destruction has taken place as was reflected by last week's price movements. Corn is a hardy plant and can stand a good deal of drought. There is, moreover, another phase of the matter to be considered—the value to producers of the crop raised. Abnormally large crops often sell at such low prices as to impoverish the producer. The great corn crops of 1895 and 1896 resulted in such a glut of the cereal that about 25 cents a bushel was the average price farmers got—many using it for fuel as the most remunerative way of getting rid of it. In this connection the following table can be profitably studied, showing production and value of the corn crop for the last nine years:

	Bushels.	Value.
1892	1,628,464,000	$642,146,030
1893	1,619,496,121	591,025,627
1894	1,212,770,052	554,719,102
1895	2,151,139,530	544,985,534
1896	2,283,875,195	491,006,907
1897	1,902,967,933	501,072,952
1898	1,924,184,060	552,021,428
1899	1,978,342,900	629,210,110
1900	2,105,102,516	751,220,064

It will be seen that the great crop of 1896—the banner crop of all—brought less money than any of the others. The extreme contrast is with 1894, when the crop was little more than half that of 1896, yet in money yield 1894 exceeded 1896 by nearly $64,000,000. It will also be seen that the overproduction of 1895-6 injuriously affected succeeding years, recovery of value being slow until 1900. Further illustration of the point made is that the greatest recorded value of a corn crop in recent years was for 1890, when 1,489,970,000 bushels brought $754,433,451.

It is thus plain that reduction of total yield is not necessarily calamitous—this, of course, applying to the crop as a whole, there being no question as to the suffering of farmers in localities where the damage is seriously felt.

Now as to the present situation. Conservative opinion places the damage since July 1 at about 10 per cent., which would mean a yield of 1,800,000,000 bushels; and should the price of corn keep around 50 cents it would mean a value of $900,000,000—a value never yet reached or likely to be; affording presumptive evidence that present prices are unduly inflated and, per contra, that the prices of securities are unduly depressed—the two movements occurring simultaneously, each running to extravagant length. As to the estimate of damage, it looks reasonable; the severity of the drought is felt in Kansas and Missouri, which two States last year raised 344,581,034 bushels—a little under one-sixth of the total crop. A loss of 200,000,000 bushels would represent over one-half their total yield. On the whole is it not a fair, reasonable deduction that this corn damage matter has been vastly overworked marketwise? It is probably a safe prediction that when the drought shall be broken it will be found that a nearly normal crop may be anticipated and that people who have parted with securities at a heavy sacrifice will regret having listened to the harrowing fictions which have been a chief component of current Wall Street crop "news."

As to the wheat crop—which Wall Street does not seem to have heard of—there is every promise of a phenomenal harvest. Winter wheat is reaped, and if Spring wheat measurably fulfills anticipation, the total yield will exceed 700,000,000 bushels. The following table shows production and value of wheat for the last nine years:

	Bushels.	Value.
1892	515,949,000	$322,111,881
1893	396,131,725	213,171,381
1894	460,267,416	225,902,025
1895	467,102,947	237,938,998
1896	427,684,346	310,602,539
1897	530,149,168	428,547,121
1898	675,148,705	392,770,320
1899	547,303,846	319,545,259
1900	522,229,505	323,515,177

Here, again, to some extent, the same law is operative as in corn—overplus of yield bringing shrinkage of value. The banner crop of 1898 produces less money than the smaller one of 1897. The crops of 1899-1900 bring about the same average per bushel as 1898. But wheat differs from corn in that it is only a part of the world's crop and is more governed by world conditions—corn almost wholly by domestic conditions. The remarkable value of the 1897 wheat crop was due to serious foreign shortage, a condition which seems likely to be repeated this year; if so we can raise a bumper crop and still maintain value—a result of the highest importance. Argentine production was small last harvest—their new harvest not being due till the end of the year—while reports from Russia are of heavy damage, and other foreign wheat-growing countries all report prospects below normal; thus it is almost a certainty that there will be an active demand for our surplus at good prices. The wheat market has not yet much reflected this probability, but last week it began to wake up and advance. It is certainly as well worth watching as corn—more important in its effect on foreign trade.

Despite pessimistic effort to prove the contrary the cereal crop situation as a totality is good and encouraging—holding promise of continuance of prosperity. Corn damage, as the records show, is more than likely to be compensated by enhanced value; but if all precedent should fail and if corn damage should not be made good by better prices the increased yield of wheat, with a certain market at hand, is a fair offset in itself. Certainly this phase of the situation is worthy of Wall Street consideration. Common sense and moderation—desirable elements in taking account of the events and conditions which affect the securities market—have been conspicuous of late chiefly by their absence. An intelligent foreigner confining his attention last week to our stock market would have been justified in reaching the conclusion that the United States must be in a sad state—on the eve of some serious breakdown; but the same person extending his observation beyond Wall Street would find visible everywhere the signs of immense prosperity; production and consumption growing in every direction, without a single adverse development of sufficient importance to sensibly affect National progress—for even a 10 per cent. shrinkage in the corn crop is not going to paralyze business, shut mills and foundries, stop railroads, and bring about a general overturn. And such argument would be superfluous were it not that credulity is so shamelessly practiced upon by manipulators and rumormongers seeking profit by causing loss to others.

SATURDAY.

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 13	488,618
To date this year	182,306,129
Corresponding date last year	68,757,770

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 13	$1,448,000
To date this year	$660,271,720
Corresponding date last year	$301,343,560

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Mexican Central	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Mo. Pacific	2½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	National Biscuit	2¾
Am. Tob. & S. F.	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	2
Baltimore & Ohio	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	2d pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	North America	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi. & N'w'n	½	People's Gas	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Rubber Goods	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. Law. & Ad.	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	St. L. & S. F.	1
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. L. S'w'n	1
Consolidated Gas	1⅝	Southern Pacific	1
Con. Tobacco	⅝	Texas & Pacific	1⅜
Delaware & Hudson	¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	5
Denver & Rio Gr.	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	3
Dul., S. S. & A.	1½	Wabash	⅞
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Illinois Central	2½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½
International Paper	¾	Wisconsin Central	1⅜
Int. Paper pf.	1		
Iowa Cent. pf.	¾		
Louisville & Nash.	1		
Manhattan	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf.	1	Norfolk & West.	½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Penn., rets	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅜	Pressed S. Car	2
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1⅛	Reading	½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	St. J. & G. I.	⅞
Denver & Rio Gr.	6	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Denver & Rio G. pf., ctfs.	6	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	⅞	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	½	Un. Bag & Paper	1⅜
General Electric	2	Un. Bag & P. pf.	2½
Met. St. Ry.	1⅛	U. S. Steel	⅞
Minn. & St. L.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅞
		Wis. Central pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Erie gen. 4s	1	Mo. K. & E. 1st	1¼
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	1	Tol. & O. C., West. Div. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & O., R. & A. 2d	1¼	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1½
Hous. & Texas 4s	3½	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was regarded in the Street as favorable in every sense of the word, showing, as it did, an increase in surplus reserves of $7,597,850, a decrease in loans of $21,001,500, a gain in specie of $2,448,600 and in legal tenders of $726,500, and a decrease in deposits of $17,691,000. The decrease in loans was even greater than had been expected, and of course reflects the heavy liquidation in the stock market during the week. The gain in cash corresponded with the known movements of money while the decrease in deposits "tallied" with the other items, and incidentally reduced legal reserve requirements by over $4,000,000.

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For some reason or other the tape made a botch of the printing of the statement, the figures having to be repeated several times before they finally came out in corrected form—this nearly a quarter of an hour after the usual time of publication. The result was that even when the figures were printed, many doubts were expressed as to their correctness. Not, indeed, until the market closed was it reasonably established that the statement as finally published was correct. Hence it was, so operators declare, that the market failed to reflect substantial improvement after the publication of the statement, notwithstanding that it was one of the most favorable published in months, the decrease in loans being among the largest single-week decreases ever reported.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$888,465,400	$801,235,000	$770,672,200
Deposits	947,594,100	883,489,100	896,905,900
Circulation	30,029,500	23,478,600	13,626,000
Specie	172,312,700	109,700,000	176,318,200
Legal tenders	77,395,200	71,131,800	56,107,600
Total res.	$249,707,900	$240,832,400	$232,425,200
Res. req'd	236,898,525	220,872,275	221,726,450
Surplus res.	$12,809,400	$19,960,125	$10,698,750

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The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	July 6.	July 13.	Increase.
Loans	$889,466,900	$868,465,400	*$21,001,500
Deposits	965,285,100	947,594,100	*17,691,000
Circulation	30,578,800	30,629,500	50,700
Legal tenders	76,668,700	77,395,200	726,500
Specie	169,864,100	172,312,700	2,448,600
Reserve	240,532,800	240,707,900	3,175,100
Reserve req'd.	241,121,275	236,898,525	*4,422,750
Surplus	5,211,525	12,809,375	7,597,850

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,203,050	16,707,350	28,253,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,983,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,377,975	39,252,025
Feb. 2	24,838,625	30,971,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,382,625	27,897,575	35,511,525
Feb. 16	12,382,450	24,015,975	34,578,625
Feb. 23	14,540,675	19,678,550	30,324,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,041,550	24,576,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	22,203,060
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,834,150	16,494,350
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,625
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,625
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	13,852,725	21,787,650
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	24,631,325
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,333,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,900
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,823,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,448,750	36,003,300
June 22	6,611,350	15,528,950	29,697,250
June 29	5,484,200	16,859,375	24,374,850
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,500	23,042,600
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,698,750

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$12,809,375	1896	$32,397,575
1900	19,960,125	1895	33,405,300
1899	10,698,750	1894	18,961,875
1898	49,288,525	1893	24,228,100
1897	41,361,375	1892	15,477,625

*Deficit.

SOME MARKET OPINIONS.

JOHN MUIR of John Muir & Co.—The break in prices this week compressed into one day have caused a panic little inferior to that of May 9. Compared with last month's prices, that is, since the May disturbance, Atchison has declined 21 points, Rock

rate of discount in the open market, 2@2½ per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days, and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½@$4.84⅝; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87½; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.83⅜@$4.84¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼@5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 9-16; guilders, 40 3-16@40¼ and 40 7-16@40½.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par and 5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 13.—Business on the Stock Exchange did not appreciably improve to-day. There was a disinclination to operate on the verge of the settlement, as well as a nervousness, the latter mainly owing to the condition of the Berlin Boerse, which still continues.

Consols and other first-class securities were depressed. Americans were heavy throughout, in consequence of the lack of encouragement from Wall Street, Atchison preferred leading the fall. There was an occasional fractional rise, but prices generally were unsettled.

Consols for money, 91⅝; consols for the account, 91 13-16; Anaconda, 8⅜; Atchison, 74⅞; Atchison preferred, 98; Baltimore and Ohio, 97½; Canadian Pacific, 101¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 44; Chicago Great Western, 22½; St. Paul, 161; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93; Erie, 37⅝; Erie first preferred, 67; Erie second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 150; Louisville, 105; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 52¼; New York Central, 153; Norfolk and Western, 48; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Northern Pacific preferred, 97¼; Ontario and Western, 32; Pennsylvania, 72½; Reading, 19½; Reading first preferred, 54¼; Reading second preferred, 24½; Southern Railway, 29½; Southern Railway preferred, 85; Southern Pacific, 52⅝; Union Pacific, 97¼; Union Pacific preferred, 89½; United States Steel, 42¼; United States Steel preferred, 93½; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 37; Spanish 4s, 70¼.

Bar silver quiet at 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2½ per cent.; three-months bills, 2½@2 9-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £35,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.30; Madrid, 38.30; Lisbon, 39.75; Rome, 4.57.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 13.—Business on the Boerse to-day opened steady, and transactions were confined to evening up. Canadian Pacifics and Northern Pacifics were dull and easier in response to New York. The market closed weak on the announcement that the Schuckert Electrical Company of Nuremberg had passed a dividend.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

PARIS, July 13.—To-day being a holiday, no business was transacted on the Bourse.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 13.—At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 3 per cent. and New York funds sold at par and 5c premium. Exchanges, $26,886,714; balances, $2,553,913. Money is held fairly firm, but no urgent demand is noticed. On call, money rules at from 4 to 5 per cent., mostly 4 to 4½ per cent. Time money is quoted from 4 to 5 per cent., according to the character of the collateral. Year money is generally quoted at 4 per cent. as the minimum, though a year corporation loan was made at 3¾ per cent. The market for business paper is quiet. There is a limited demand at 4 per cent. for the choicest names, though first-class paper is going at 4½ per cent. The stock market was moderately firm to-day. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,422	Atchison	74	71	72¾
1,080	Atchison pf.	98½	93½	96½
15	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
5	Boston Elevated	184	184	184
24	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	195	195	195
150	Mexican Central	23	22⅞	22⅞
200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215½	215	215
40	Rutland pf.	105	105	105
1,890	Union Pacific	95⅜	93½	94¼
15	Union Pacific pf.	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛

TELEPHONES.

213	American Tel. & Tel.	154½	154	154
7,243	American Tel. & Tel. rts.	16½	16⅛	16⅜
50	Erie	49	49	49
305	New England rights	5	4⅞	4⅞

ELECTRICS.

175	Massachusetts	40	39½	40
85	Massachusetts pf.	93	93	93

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	American Agri. Chem.	29⅝	29⅜	29¾
115	American Agri. Ch. pf.	89	87½	88
790	American Sugar	138	136½	137⅜
55	American Woolen pf.	79	78	78
50	New Eng. Cot. Yarn pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾
15	Pullman	208	208	208
3	Union Shoe Machine	37	36	37
235	United Fruit	94	92½	93½
2,564	United States Steel	42½	41¼	42
1,426	United States Steel pf.	92	91¾	92

MINING.

389	Adventure	22	21	21½
63	Allouez	3	3	3
6,386	Amalgamated	114	111¾	113
35	Arcadian	16	15½	16
150	Arnold	2½	2½	2½
100	Atlantic	37	36¾	37
575	Bell Tel.	30	30	30
850	Bingham	23	22	23
400	Bonanza	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
310	Cochiti	5	5	5
320	Centennial	28	27½	28
335	Copper Range	74½	74	74½
135	Dominion Coal	39¾	39½	39½
5	Dominion Coal pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾
50	Elm River	5	5	5
30	Franklin	17½	17½	17½
300	Isle Royale	43	42½	42½
550	Mass	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
355	Michigan	12¾	12¼	12¾
260	Mohawk	41¾	40	41¾
300	Old Dominion	30	29⅞	30
255	Osceola	90	88½	90
495	Parrot	52½	51½	52
25	Phoenix	4	4	4
100	Quincy	176	175	175
60	Rhode Island	4½	4⅜	4⅜
151	Trimountain	52½	52	52
1,001	Trinity	36½	35	36¼
900	United States	18¾	17¾	17¾
130	Utah	29½	29	29½
1,075	Victoria	7⅝	6¾	7⅛

British Columbia, 15 bid, 17 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The better tone in New York's early trading found no response in the market in Philadelphia. The whole local list seemed inclined to drag. There was some animation in the arbitrage list, chiefly in the steel stocks, which were depressed slightly by the break in the Morgan issues in Wall Street. There were extensive dealings in Cambria warrants, which sold off to 1%. United Gas Improvement was ½ lower, but Union Traction displayed strength; advancing ¾, to 27. There seemed to be a scarcity in this stock. Money on call for the week has been very firm at 4 per cent., and in many cases financial institutions have asked 5 per cent. for new loans. Many applicants have been unable to obtain desired accommodations. On time rates are 4½ and upward. Commercial paper is quoted from 4 to 4½ per cent. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
310	American Alkali	1⅛	⅞	⅞
1,100	Bethlehem Steel	22½	22	22½
20	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
6,317	Cambria Steel warrants	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
740	Cambria S. Drexel rcts.	24	23⅝	24
100	Choctaw t. c.	65	65	65
100	Diamond State Steel pf.	7	7	7
400	Elec. Co. of America	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
30	Hunt. & B. T. pf., ex div	50¼	50¼	50¼
400	Lehigh Valley	36½	36	36
25	Lehigh Navigation	70	70	70
125	Marsden Co	5	5	5
1	National Asphalt	6	6	6
100	Palmetto Co	½	½	½
252	Philadelphia Elec	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
513	Pennsylvania	71½	71	71½
20	Philadelphia Traction	94½	94	94½
3,015	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	19½	19¼	19 7-16
940	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	37½	37¼	37½
3,700	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	25 1-16	24½	25
100	Southern Railway	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Tidewater Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾
115	United Gas Imp.	114	114	114
350	Union Traction	27	26½	27
4,900	U. S. Steel	42¾	41½	41¾
400	U. S. Steel pf.	92½	91	92½
15	United of N. J.	280	280	280

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—New York exchange to-day was held at 20c discount. Money for call and time loans brought 4½ to 5 per cent.

Trading in the stock market was on a small scale. The most active security was American Can common, which sold at a higher level than on the preceding day and closed without net change. The preferred closed ½ lower. Lake Street Elevated was firm, but dull. National Biscuit common was higher, at 42 and 42¼. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,582	American Can	22½	21½	22
312	American Can pf.	72	71	72
35	American Linseed pf.	61	61	61
625	Lake Street Elevated	12¼	12	12⅜
15	Metropolitan Elevated	35	35	35
230	National Biscuit	42¼	42	42½
40	National Biscuit pf.	100⅝	100	100⅝
50	West Chicago	100	100	100

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—The market today was quick to respond to the more favorable news current in New York, the recovering tendency at one time being more pronounced locally than it was in Wall Street. The opening transactions found holders less disposed to make concessions, and their reluctance kept trading in check for a while. Reports of rain in the West, as well as confident expectations of a favorable bank statement, infused enough confidence into traders to start a touch of buying in anticipation of the expected improvement in New York. The Seaboards took the lead, and while their gains reached a point in the common and ⅝ in the preferred, they, by pushing above Friday's closing, caused the general tone to become firmer. Aside from the movement in Seaboards there was no other noteworthy change, the balance of the list being very dull. Money on call was at 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,297 shares of stock and $49,200 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Bond. & Trust	94	94	94
250	United Rys. com.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
32	Atlantic Coast L. com.	87½	87½	87½
270	Seaboard com.	27½	27	27½
740	Seaboard pf.	47¾	46¾	47¾
$33,000	Seaboard 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾
1,000	Atlanta & Char. 1sts.	115	115	115
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	93	93	93
2,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	107½	107½	107½
3,500	Virginia Midland 2d	117¾	117¾	117¾
1,000	West Va. Central 6s	114½	114½	114½
1,000	Traction Convert 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4,000	United Rys. 4s	96½	96½	96½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—Complete transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
160	A. V. Ry. pf.	22½	21	22
260	American Window Glass	55½	55¾	55⅞
460	Crucible Steel pf.	83⅝	83	83⅝
88	Chartier Val. Water	45	45	45
100	Consolidated Ice	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
$2,000	City of Pitts. comp. 5s	124½	124½	124½
25	Gusr. T. & T. Co.	151½	151½	151½
$1,000	H. C. Frick & Co. 5s	105½	105½	105½
4,000	L. & P. Co. 5s	151½	151½	151½
100	Marsden	5½	5½	5½
5	Monon Water	14½	14½	14½
660	Pittsburg Coal	31¼	31	31⅛
40	Pittsburg pf.	96	96	96
100	Penn. Am. Plate Glass	145	145	145
100	Pittsburg Brewing	26½	26½	26½
50	Pittsburg Plate Glass	170	170	170
130	P., B. & L. E. R.	30	30	30
100	P., C. C. & St. L.	100	100	100
$4,000	P. & B. Trac. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼
2,000	P., B. & L. E. R. 5s	121	121	121
480	River Coal	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
120	River pf.	47	47	47
880	U. S. Steel	41¾	41½	41½
930	U. S. Steel pf.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
100	Window Glass	56⅝	56	56⅛
250	Western Electric 2d pf.	67¼	66⅝	66⅞
10	Western Air Brake	185	185	185

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.08	.08
Best & Belcher	.19	.20
Bullion	.01	.03
Caledonia	.37	.39
Challenge Con.	.22	.23
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.88	.91
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.90	1.90
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.07	.08
Gould & Curry	.12	.12
Hale & Norcross	.23	.23
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.01	.01
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.16	.16
Occidental Con.	.03	.03
Ophir	.68	.68
Overman	.16	.15
Potosi	.05	.07
Savage	.07	.07
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.17	.17
Standard	3.70	3.70
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.14	.14
Utah Con.	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.06	.07
Silver bullion	.58⅝	.58⅞
Mexican dollars	Nominal	Nominal
Drafts, sight	.12⅜	.12⅛
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13	13⅝	13⅝	14
Alamo	13½	14	13½	14
Argentum	14⅞	17½	15	17½
Anaconda	35	36	35	36
Battle Mountain	16⅜	17½	16⅜	17
Blue Bell	15	16	15	15⅝
Butterfly	40	43	40	43
C. C. cons.	8	8¼	8	8¼
Coriolanus	14	15	14	15
C., C. & M.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Columbine Victor	9	9½	9¼	9½
Dante	5	5⅝	4	5⅝
Dr. Jackpot	65	66	66	67
Elkton	167	168	166	167
El Paso	42½	43	43½	45
Fannie Rawlings	15	20	15	22
Findlay	10	10½	10	10½
Gold Dollar	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾
Golden Cycle	61½	63	61	65
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	40
Gold Knob	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
Gold Sovereign	4½	4½	4⅝	4⅝
Gould	16½	17	16½	17
Hart	9	10	8½	10
Ingham	16	16½	16½	17
Isabella	40	41	40	45
Jackpot	41	45	40	45
Keystone	9	9⅝	9	9⅝
Last Dollar	55	60	55	60
Lexington	6½	7½	7	7¼
Little Fuck	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
Mint	19½	20½	19⅝	20
Mollie Gibson	35¼	36½	36	36¼
Mollie Dwyer	5¼	5⅞	4½	4⅝
Mary Cashen	13	14	12½	15
Moon Anchor	30¼	32	30¼	31
National	3¼	3½	3⅞	3⅝
Nugget	18	19	18	19
New Haven	5½	6	5½	6
Orphan	15	19	16	17½
Pharmacist	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7⅝
Pinnacle	9	9½	8	9½
Pointer	7¼	7¾	7	7¾
Portland	300	302	300	303
Rose Maud	4½	4½	4	4½
Rose Nicol	6½	7½	6½	7⅜
Republic	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Rocky Mountain	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
Sedan	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½
Vindicator	116	130	116	120
Work	13	13½	13	13½
Zoe	3	3⅜	3	3⅜

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$171,103,647
Gold	101,221,859
Silver	25,270,891
United States notes	14,346,076
Treasury notes of 1890	121,447
National banknotes	6,840,503
Total receipts this month	1,706,208
Total receipts this year	23,226,944
Total receipts this year	23,226,944
Total expenditures this day	1,830,000
Total expenditures this month	28,175,000
Total expenditures this year	28,175,000
Deposits in National banks	103,671,704

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$297,303,689
Silver dollars	435,596,000
Silver dollars of 1890	338,367
Silver bullion of 1890	46,789,633
Total	$769,997,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$297,303,689
Silver certificates outstanding	435,596,000
Treasury notes outstanding	47,128,000
Total	$769,997,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$59,906,260
Gold certificates	41,315,560
Silver coin and bullion	20,017,411
Silver certificates	5,253,480
United States notes	14,346,076
Other assets	19,927,796
Total in Treasury	$160,766,624
Deposits in National banks	103,671,704
Total	264,438,328
Current liabilities	93,334,681
Available cash balance	$171,103,647

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions in the outside market yesterday were slightly modified by the improvement in the Stock Exchange market, but there was no general rally in quotations. A few issues closed substantially above Friday's closing figures, but elsewhere further declines appeared. Transactions were small, there being little demand for stocks and selling orders being more numerous than buying ones. In general the market was at a standstill, the day's net changes being in few cases sufficiently important to merit special mention.

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AMERICAN CAN was stronger and duller than on any day last week. The preferred stock opened up over 2 points with a sale at 72¼, and at the close showed a net gain of 1 point. Transactions in the common stock amounted to perhaps 1,000 shares between 22 and 22⅜. It closed at 22 bid.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4's were unusually active, being traded in to the extent of about $250,000. Most of the sales were made at 86½, a fractional decline from the closing bid of the previous day.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE common made a net gain of 1 point. It sold up to 27¼, and closed at 27 bid. The preferred stock closed three-quarters of a point up at 46½ bid. Trading in these stocks was very light.

***

UNION COPPER was fairly active between 5 and 5¼. It closed unchanged at 5¼ bid. The other copper stocks were neglected.

***

DETROIT SOUTHERN common sold at 14. No sales of the preferred were reported.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 13. Bid.	Asked.	July 12. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58¾
American Can	22	22¼	21¾	22
American Can pf.	71	72	70	70¾
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9¼	10½	9¼	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	41	40	41
American Malt 6s	93	94½	93	94½
*American Thread pf.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	25¼	26¼	25¼	26¼
*British Columbia Copper	14½	15	14½	15¼
British Exchequer 3s	98⅝	99½	98⅝	99
*California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	7½	6½	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	35	36	35½	35⅝
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf.	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. div.	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3¼	3	3¾
Compressed Air	12	15	13	16
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	6½	7	7½
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4	3	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	31	33	31	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	65¼	66	65¾	66
Continental Tobacco deb.	105½	107	105½	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	84	85
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13½	15	14	15
Detroit South. pf, w. i.	30½	40½	59½	40½
Electric Boat	15	18	15	18
Electric Boat pf.	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2½	1¾	2½
Electric Vehicle	9	10	9	10
Electric Vehicle pf.	17	19	17½	18½
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	1¾
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
General Chemical	63⅝	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8¼	10	8¼	10
Havana Commercial pf.	43	46	43¼	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3	3¼	3¼	3¾
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	2	1	2
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	25	27	25	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf.	85	87	85	87
Nat. Sugar pf.	107	108¼	107	109
New England Transport	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	69	71	69	69¾
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11½	12	11¾	12
Otis Elevator	30	32	30	33
Otis Elevator pf.	95	96	95	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35	36	35	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	25	25½	25½	26¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101½	100½	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81½	82	81¼	81¾
Seaboard Air Line	27	27¼	26⅞	27
Seaboard Air Line pf.	46¾	47½	46¾	46¾
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	120		120	
Standard Oil of N. J.	760	770	767	775
Storage Power	8	11	8	11
Storey General Electric	16	17	15	16
Tennessee Copper	18	19	18	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6½	4	6¼
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5¼	6¼	6½	5¼
Union Typewriter	61	63	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	79	79½	80	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	31½	32¾	31½	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	90¾	91¼	90¾	91¼
Universal Tobacco, w. i.		20		25
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	48	44	48
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	18	17	17
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113½	112	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	244	249	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118	112	115
Broadway Surface 2d	108	112	108	110
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	245	241	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	103	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	210	220
Cent. Pk, N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	45	42	45
Columbus Railway pf.	100	105	100	102
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109¾	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	31	38	31	38
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	26	28	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	212	217	212	217
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	110	117	116	117
United Traction 5s	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	8	6½	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	72	73	72	73
Central Union 5s, gtd	102	110	109½	110
Col. Gas 5s	104	106	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	106¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	90	95	94	95
Consum. Gas stock	50	53	50	53
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas		38		38
Denver Gas 5s	79	80	79	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98		98	
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	103½	105¾	103½	105¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	6¾	7½	6¾	7¼
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	56	57	57½	59
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 1st	110	120	109	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	93¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135

KILLED HIS HYPNOTIZER.

"I Had to Do It," Said ex-Bank Teller Who Shot a Man on Union Pacific Train.

RAWLINS, Wyo., July 13.—A. P. Rogers, an employe of a packing company in St. Joseph, Mo., was shot to death by Edward Hartley Copeland on Union Pacific Train No. 6 last night. Copeland was traveling from Stockton, Cal., to Council Bluffs, Ia. When three miles east of Wamsutter, Copeland walked into the car where Rogers was sitting and began shooting at him, saying: "There, take that." He shot three times, the bullets entering Rogers's breast and instantly killing him. Copeland was arrested and is now in jail here.

When asked what caused him to kill Rogers, Copeland said: "He had me hypnotized, and I had to do it."

As the killing took place in Sweetwater County, Copeland will be taken to Green River and turned over to the authorities there.

Copeland was a teller in the Nebraska National Bank in Omaha for ten years prior to August, 1899. He left the city at that time, ostensibly for a Summer vacation and visit to the Eastern States, and has not returned. A month after his departure his accounts showed a shortage of $10,000. Half of this amount was made good by Copeland's brother-in-law and the remainder by his bondsmen.

"PAT" CROWE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Alleged Kidnapper of "Eddie" Cudahy Pays a Debt of Long Standing.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 13.—State Senator A. W. Brewster, an attorney, to-day receiver a draft for $250, sent to him by "Pat" Crowe from Johannesburg, South Africa, to pay a fee Crowe had owed him for several years.

Crowe's name has been connected by allegation with the kidnapping in Omaha of the young son of Edward Cudahy, a packer, woh paid a ransom of $25,000 in gold to recover his boy. Several years ago Crowe was under arrest in St. Joseph on the charge of train robbery. He employed Mr. Brewster to defend him. The charge was dismissed.

NEW JERSEY TROOPS IN CAMP.

The Rev. John Keller, Chaplain, with the First Regiment.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—The First Regiment, N. G. N. J., left for Sea Girt this afternoon on the Central Railroad. Troop A accompanied them. The regiment will return next Saturday.

The Rev. John Keller, the Chaplain of the Regiment, did not parade with it. He left his home in Arlington about the time the regiment left the armory, and made the trip quietly. He will spend the week in camp with the regiment.

BURGLARS ROB POST OFFICE.

Steal Blankets to Deaden Explosion in Safe-Blowing Operations.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 13.—Burglars enterede the Post Office at this place last night and blew open the safe. They secured over $800 in money and stamps.

Before entering the building they scoured the neighborhood and ransacked several barns, taking all the blankets they could find, which they used to deaden the noise of the explosion.

The Thirteenth Regiment's Record.

CAMP ROE, Fisher's Island, L. I., July 13.—The last day in camp of the Thirteenth Regiment was one of great activity. The regiment made a record here, of which its commander, Col. Austen, is very proud. The regular army officers have been watching the work of the men, and they have nothing but praise for their soldierly conduct. The record in marksmanship made by the artillerymen would do credit to the regular army. The regiment leaves this evening on the steamer C. H. Northam, and expects to reach Brooklyn about 6:30 to-morrow morning.

Ice Blocks Labrador Coast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 13.—Ice continues to block the Labrador coast, rendering navigation in Belle Isle Strait extremely dangerous. Reports show that the floes are exceptionally heavy and of large area, cumbering the ocean well beyond the range of vision, and numerous heavy bergs are scattered about. Several Newfoundland fishing vessels proceeding for Labrador have been caught in the floes.

New Yorkers on a Wrecked Yacht.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 13.—The steam yacht Nettie, which carried a large party of New Yorkers who are summering at Frontenac, among the Thousand Islands, is on a shoal at the foot of Grindstone Island. There is a big hole in her botton. A passing a yacht rescued the passengers. Larger boats have gone to her assistance.

A Tennessee Postmaster Missing.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Chief Post Office Inspector Cochran has received a dispatch announcing that C. Green Parker, Postmaster at Humboldt, Tenn., is missing and that the office is $600 short in its accounts with the Department. Humboldt is a Presidential office.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:41	Sun sets...7:30	Moon rises...3:25

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:00	Gov. Isl'd...6:28	H. Gate....8:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:22	Gov. Isl'd...6:52	H. Gate....8:45

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JULY 15.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
New York, Dominican Republic and Turk's Island	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fretoria, Leeward and Windward Islands, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Bellernon, Iroquois, Cape Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 15, for dispatch per steamship Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kaga Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Peru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July $6, and up to July $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. July $21. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July $21 and up to July $27, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York July $27, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia which arrived at Vancouver were dispatched East July 12 and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, July 17.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JULY 14.

British King, Antwerp, June 29.
Buenos Ayres, Barcelona, June 25.
Bona, St. Michael's, July 2.
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, July 1.
Dona Maria, Lisbon, June 29.
Dominic, Para, June 30.
El Valle, New Orleans, July 9.
Georgic, Liverpool, July 4.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, July 1.

MONDAY, JULY 15.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 12.
Comus, New Orleans, July 10.
Ellamy, Huevra, July 1.
Furnessia, Glasgow, July 4.
Georgian, Liverpool, July 4.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, July 4.
Manitou, London, July 6.
Oleta, Gibraltar, July 1.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, &c., July 12.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

Daggry, Curacoa, July 8.
El Mar, New Orleans, July 11.
Finance, Colon, July 9.
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen, July 6
Llandaff City, Swansea, July 2.
Nueces, Galveston, July 10.
Olbia, Gibraltar, July 2.
Roraima, St. Thomas, July 11.
Sardinian, Glasgow, July 6.
Sicilia, Gibraltar, July 3.
Trave, Gibraltar, July 7.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

Ikbal, Antwerp, July 8.
Oceanic, Liverpool, July 10.
Parran, Shields, July 2.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, (Amer.,) Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg July 6, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:53 P. M.

SS Border Knight, (Br.,) Spiatt, St. Vincent, Cape Verde, May 17, via Halifax July 10th, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull June 29, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhurst, Hamburg July 1, in ballast to Ph. Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.

SS Lacroma, (Aust.,) Cercich, Trieste June 7 and Fiume 13th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Saratoga, Johnson, Guantanamo June 26, Cienfuegos July 4th, Santiago 6th, and Nassau 10th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) James, Patras May 28, Venice June 4, Trieste 10th, Bari 12th, Messina 19th, Palermo 22d, and Gibraltar 27th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:50 A. M.

SS Iroquois, Platt, Jacksonville July 10 and Charleston 11th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) Sordrager, Paramaribo June 21, Demerara 23d, Trinidad 26th, Carupano 27th, Cumana and Guanta 29th, Laguayra 30th, Puerto Cabello July 1, Curacao 3d, Jacmel 5th, Aux Cayes 6th, and Port au Prince 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Kuhnhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk July 12, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool July 6 and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Anchored outside the Bar at Sandy Hook at 9 P. M.

SS L'Aquitaine, Havre July 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Anchored outside the Bar at Sandy Hook at 9 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze, cloudy; thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) for Manchester.
SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS St. Hugo, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS El Cid, for New Orleans.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Olinda, for Matanzas, &c.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) for Stettin.
SS Proteus, for New Orleans.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.
SS Baron Innerdale, (Br.,) for Yokohama.
SS Tampican, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) for London.
SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Wells City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Anchoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Songa, (Nor.,) for Havre, &c.
SS Toronto, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Altai, (Ger.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Andes, (Br.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Philadelphia, for Ponce, Curacao, &c.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
United States cruiser Newark, for Boston, passed Fire Island at 9:42 A. M.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS Otta, (Nor.,) for Baltimore.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Ship Hainaut, (Dutch,) Capt. Jacobs, from New York for Antwerp, was spoken July 7 in latitude 43 longitude 48.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 13.—SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 9 P. M. yesterday.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6:23 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Cairncrag, (Br.,) Capt. Gibson, from Shields for Port Eads, arr. at Bermuda to-day and sailed.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, sld. from Havre for New York at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Damm, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Arara, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from New York via Colombo, arr. at Shanghai previous to July 12.

SS Puritan, (Br.,) Capt. Steidman, from New York via Singapore and Manila, arr. at Shanghai previous to July 12.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Atkins, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Forest Dale, (Br.,) Capt. Cripsey, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, sld. from Clyde for New York yesterday.

SS Phidias, (Br.,) Capt. Allen, (from Santos,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, sld. from Barbados for New York to-day.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head today.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Abbazia, (Aust.,) Capt. Vidossich, sld. from Palermo for New York July 6.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New York for Cherbourg and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 5:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 10 P. M. to-day.

SS Acara, (Br.,) Capt. Kilgour, from Colombo for New York, passed Aden to-day.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Daldorf, from New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Satsuma, (Br.,) Capt. Chubb, from New York via Algiers for Shanghai, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, sld. from Hull for New York to-day.

SS Heathburn, (Br.,) Capt. Ketley, (was from New York,) arr. at Hiogo from Hongkong previous to July 13.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, sld. from Bremen for New York to-day.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.
Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines, Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 11 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
Steam launch, 35 ft. by 6 ft. beam; Roberts safety water tube boiler, compound condensing engine, 4x8x6; Government inspected for season 1901; lifeboat, life preservers, signal lights, &c., complete. For further information address the owner,
A. BONTGEN, 191 High St., Newark, N. J.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn.
A. J. McINTOSH, Yacht Broker. 92 Broadway.

Elegant steam yacht, cost $100,000; owner must sell at half price. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

Boats for pleasure; spoon oars, &c.; lifeboats. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Sterling Pianos

Our Mid-summer Bargain opportunities are proving a great success, and the reason is simple. We are offering thoroughly good Pianos at greatly reduced prices. Those who would naturally wait until Fall are buying now.

We are not "Bargain Shouting." We are actually offering and selling reliable Pianos at a decided reduction from regular prices.

Special List

Of little used Uprights, which have been rented or otherwise used.

1 LARGE MAHOGANY STERLING, grand scale, concert used, good as new, was $400, now . . $310

1 STERLING BABY GRAND concert, used three seasons, very fine tone, black case, price when new $700, special, . $450

1 BILLINGS MAHOGANY UPRIGHT, medium size, sweet tone, in good order, $110

1 BENEDICT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT, a big bargain for $140

1 DERIVAN UPRIGHT, black case, full size, ought to sell quick for $175, special, ... $125

2 SMALL UPRIGHTS, in good condition, bargain, each $75

1 LARGE STERLING UPRIGHT, studio used one season, oak case, very fine singing tone, good as new, was $350, now . $265

1 MEDIUM SIZE STERLING, mahogany case, factory sample, good as new, worth $350, . . . $245

8 MEDIUM STERLINGS, fancy walnut and mahogany cases, just received from factory, special designs, ... $285

1 LARGE HUNTINGTON UPRIGHT, concert grand scale, extra full tone, practice attachment, handsome case, value $325, now $225

12 ODD UPRIGHT PIANOS, taken in exchange for our own make, perfectly repaired and refinished, look and sound like new, $110, $125, $140, $160, $175

7 VERY FINE SQUARE PIANOS, in perfect repair, each . . . $60

4 good Squares, in perfect repair and good tone, each . . . $40

STERLING Piano Co.,

536 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn.

Open Monday Evenings.

Look for the name STERLING.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

F. D. Matthews Sons

GENERAL CLEARING SALE

One of the Greatest We Have Ever Made.

White Goods, 30,000 yards, lawns, nainsook, etc.
Outing Hats in linen and duck, also trimmed and untrimmed hats.
Shirt Waists, the daintiest and coolest, in all materials.
Ribbons, seasonable and low priced.
Shoe Dept., a general clearing.
Furniture and carpets in all kinds.
Every Dept. has its bargains.
This is not the usual Monday's selling, but all exceptional values.

The Best Serge Suit Offer.

$12.00 Grade at $7.95.

Of all the hundreds of serge Suits sold by us this season, upward to $12.00, none excels these; then what of this chance at $7.95? They're of a fine weave, pure worsted, fast blue serge, tailored in faultless style; 150 just secured by us, took all the maker had, and when you know that good serge are scarce, and that most dealers who possess any are holding up the price on them, this offer is all the more worthy of your attention. $12.00 Suits at $7.95

White Pique Vests, $1.25.

High cut, single and double breasted styles, pearl buttons, usual $2.00 quality, at $1.25

For the Boys.

29c. and 35c. Washable Pants at 19c.

2,000 pairs and really the best chance of the season. The goods of these are strong, the colors, red, blue, and tan, are fast, good quality waistband and pocketings, ages 3 to 12, at, per pair 19c
(On special table, main floor and Clothing Department.)

29c. Washable Hats and Caps, 19c.

To-morrow we place on sale 45 doz. pure linen Golf Caps, long visor Eton Caps, white and combination colored duck Tams, the regular price of which is 29c., to-morrow. 19c

Silks---Under Cost.

A Wide Variety of Most Attractive Colorings.

Black Crepe de Chine, the best make, perfect black, special value at, a yd 79c
89c. and 98c

25 pieces of all silk black Taffeta, actual value 49c. per yd 35c

3,500 yds. of colored Taffeta Silks, quality that has always sold at 69c. and 75c. (Not all colors in the lot, but desirable shades for linings and underskirts, such as heliotrope, cerise, garnet, light blue, lavender, pink, reseda, gold brown, light brown, noel, dauphin, vercrines, and gold:) Out on the counters for your choosing at, yer yd 37½c

1,500 yards of black and white shepherd check Taffeta Silk, actual value 75c. per yd 49c

Dress Goods.

38 in. cream white mohair Brilliantine, a yard 49c

46 in. cream mohair Brilliantine, a yd . . 47c
54 in. Golf Cloth, extra quality, a yd . . 98c

Wash Fabrics---Exceptional Values in Wanted Styles.

100 pieces of fancy Lawns, in light and dark colored grounds, also black and white, at 5c. a yd. If we asked the price their quality justified this would be 8c., but we have our reputation to sustain for "Best values at low prices."

Another lot of four cases of Simpson Foulardines (silk foulard styles) in a variety of colorings, per yd 7c

Irish Dimities, in a large range of new, choice designs, also plain in the scarce shades, pink and light blue, at 12½c., 14c

Linen color Batiste, 30 in. wide, a yd . 12½c
Black Lawn, 40 in. wide, a yd 12½c

Another lot of 200 pieces of printed white dotted Swiss, with black lace inserting and broche effects, also black and white dots; designs are reproductions of imported goods that sell at 50c. 12½c

2 cases fine Dress Ginghams, at, yer yd. 7c

200 pieces Russian Ducks, the best make, linen finish, navy blue and white, also ring and dot designs, at, yer yd 10c

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Store closes at 5 P. M. during July and August; Saturdays at 12:30 P. M.

Women's $12.00 Tailored Suits, $5.98.

We have sold hundreds of these Suits at $12.00 as a bargain.

Maker is clearing the decks for Fall now and the hundred and fifty Suits he has left come here at almost half of the price which was a bargain three weeks ago. They are exactly right for present wear at seashore or in the mountains—anywhere in fact.

Made of a first class homespun in light and dark gray, blue and tan shades. A jaunty collarless Eton jacket beautifully molded and with vestee of white moire, edges finished with bands of stitched taffeta, lined with satin. Skirt is the graduated flounce with skeleton body and percaline lining in flounce. Sizes 32 to 42. Less than the cost to make at $5.98.

Tailored Skirts at Sharp Reductions.

Most favored and convenient styles for wear with shirt waists—a price that makes another one in your wardrobe an economy.

At $2.98. Homespun Skirts in light and dark gray; 7 gore flare, stitched seams, finished at bottom with band and successive rows of stitching; the lowest price such excellent Skirts ever cost.

At $3.95. Homespun Skirts, in light and dark gray and black cheviot Skirts with gored top and graduated flounce outlined with 3 bands of taffeta; flounce lined with percaline; unusual value.

More washable Duck Skirts at 89c.—480 in this last shipment—we have had hard work to get these Skirts fast enough to supply the demand. They are of black and navy blue duck of excellent quality with white polka dots; circular flounce style finished with two bands of plain duck. The lowest price we ever knew of for a practical, wearable Skirt 89c

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Women's Summer Boots and Oxfords.

Clearance---Close of the Great Sale.

Never were such good Shoes sold for such little prices with such range of choice among the best of the season's styles. Sizes are somewhat broken now—there will be quick clearance of the Shoes that remain at the prices we have made for them. So that you may tell whether your size is here we have made a list.

At $1.19—Worth $1.75 to $2.50.

Black kid Oxfords with kid and patent leather tips; welt, turn and McKay sewed soles.

Size 2, widths B, C, D, E, EE
Size 2½, widths A, B, C, D, E, EE.
Size 3, widths A, B, C, D, E, EE.
Size 3½, widths A, B, C, D, E, EE,
Size 4, widths A, B, C, D, E, EE.
Size 4½, widths B, C, D, E.
Size 5, widths A, C, D, E.
Size 5½, widths B, C, E.
Size 6, widths D, E.
Size 6½, widths B, E.
Size 7, widths A, B, C, D, E, EE.
Size 7½, widths A, B, E.
Size 8, widths B, C, D, E.

At $1.58—worth $3.00 and $3.50.

Russia calf Boots and Oxfords and patent leather Oxfords, with extension soles.

Size 2½, widths C, D, E.
Size 3, widths A, B, D, E.
Size 3½, widths AA, B, C.
Size 4, widths AA, A, B, E.
Size 4½, widths A, B, C, D.
Size 5, widths AA, A, C, D.
Size 5½, widths A, B, C, D.
Size 6, widths AA, A, B, C, D.
Size 6½, widths AA, A, B, C, D, E.
Size 7, widths AA, A, B, C, D, E.
Size 7½, widths B, C, D, E.

At $1.85—worth $2.50 to $3.50.

Box calf Oxfords or kid Oxfords, with military heels and the new round toes.

Size 2½, widths D, E.
Size 3, widths AA, A.
Size 3½, widths AA, A, B, C, D, E.
Size 4, widths AA, A, B, C, D, E.
Size 4½, widths AA, C, D, E.
Size 5, widths AA, A, C, D, E.
Size 5½, widths D, E.
Size 6, widths AA, A, C, D, E.
Size 6½, widths AA, D, E.
Size 7, widths AA, D, E.

Second floor, West Building.

All Wool Cream Albatross--Reduced.

And the dressiest of the cool Summer Waists are made of Albatross. This quality we tell of to-day is firm and wearable, 38 inches wide and in the right tint of cream for Summer waists and dresses. Every thread is wool. Price to date even here has been 49c a yard. To-morrow

32c. a Yard Instead of 49c.

Main floor, West Building.

Women's $2.50 Umbrellas, $1.24.

Close rolling. Four hundred at half price.

They are handsome and serviceable Umbrellas, covered with good union taffeta silk with cases to match. Every Umbrella has a long pearl handle with sterling silver trimmings. They will go quickly at $1.24.

Main floor, front, Central Building.

49c. All Wool Black Batiste--34c.

Right weight for present wearing—and you have observed how popular the wool Batistes are this season. These are absolutely all wool, 38 inches wide, and the price up to date has been 49c. a yard. To-morrow's price here 34c. a yard.

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

$1.50 to $1.75 Negligee Shirts, 94c.

Some plaited bosom, some plain—in some respects the best news of the season from the Men's Furnishing Store.

They are splendid Shirts, made of very fine madras in wide enough range of the best patterns and colorings to please every taste. Workmanship is of the highest order—there is no better workmanship to be had than goes into our $1.75 Shirts. A pair of detached cuffs with each Shirt and

94 Cents for Choice To-morrow.

Main floor, front, East Building.

Black Taffeta Silks. Below Cost.

Styles may come and styles may go but there is never any ceasing in the demand for black taffeta Silks. So it is like selling sugar for three cents a pound to sell these black Silks for less than they cost the maker. Just fifty-three hundred yards in the gathering for to-morrow; strong and bright and durable and every yard wear guaranteed.

1,400 yards of 23 inch black Taffeta (wear guaranteed), 45c.
1,600 yards of 27 inch black Taffeta (wear guaranteed), 67c.
900 yards of 36 inch black Taffeta (wear guaranteed), 88c.
1,400 yards of 21 inch black Taffeta (wear guaranteed), 59c.

Worth 88c.—Manufacturer's cut prices—that's the reason.

Main floor, West Building.

More Splendid Corset Bargains.

Cool kinds—new styles—we are doing the biggest Corset business we ever did in July. Because we never had such variety and values.

$2.50 "P. D." Corsets, 98c.

Imported. Medium waist and low bust. Made of fine French coutil, with sateen strips, well boned; daintily trimmed with embroidery; sizes 18 to 30. One of the best Corset values of the year.

$1.25 Straight Front Corsets, 79c.

300 batiste Corsets in a new straight front model; medium waist, low bust and gore hip. Made of white batiste and trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Summer Corsets at 49c.

Just as cool as the best of netting can make them; trimmed with lace and well finished. Very little priced.

Second floor, East Building.

Men's Summer Suits---Clearance.

Plenty of flannels—they will go the quickest.

About two hundred Suits are concerned altogether—it won't be nearly enough for the men who will want to take advantage of these sharp reductions. Sizes are broken—it is because they are favorite styles of course that this is so, and we have repriced those that remain a third to a half under their value for quick dispersal.

Materials are unfinished worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots in single breasted sack styles and light Summer weights, and the flannels in neat stripes, trousers and double breasted coats, unlined.

At $7.50—Suits worth up to $15.00.
At 12.50—Suits worth up to $20.00.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

Summer Gloves at Savings.

Silk and lisle—sorts that are cool on the hottest days; that are dressy; that wash. We have sold thousands of dozens this season, but we never had better bargains than these:

Pure Silk Gloves half priced at 25c.

About 300 dozen, extra weight and full length. Colors are the wanted ones—black, white and slate, with a row of self or black stitching on the backs.

79c Lisle Gloves at 49c a pair.

The season's newest fancy lisle and taffeta Gloves with the allover open work lace effects and fancy back and wrist patterns; made of a firm cloth which keeps shape while being cool and dressy.

Main floor, center, Central Building.

"Net" Books Underprice.

Here is a list of the new books which are sold everywhere at the full published prices. "Net" Books they are called in publishers' parlance. Here for much less than regular—Books are sold for the least prices anywhere in this Book Store.

Tarry Thou Till I Come, by George Croly, pub. at $1.40 net; our price $1.06
The Tribulations of a Princess, pub. at $2.25 net; our price $2.08
The Sea Beach at Ebb Tide, by Augusta F. Arnold, pub. at $2.40 net; our price, $2.16
Insect Life, by John H. Comstock, pub. at $1.75 net; our price $1.58
Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts, by Mabel O. Wright, pub. at $2.50 net; our price $2.25
Familiar Trees and Their Leaves, by F. Schuyler Mathews, pub. at $1.75 net; our price $1.58
Fly Rods and Fly Tackle, by H. P. Wells, pub. at $1.75 net; our price $1.58
The Life of the Bee, by Maurice Maeterlinck, pub. at $1.40 net; our price . $1.26
Practical Golf, by Walter J. Travis, pub. at $2.00 net; our price $1.80
The Woman's Book of Sports, by J. P. Paret, pub. at $1.00 net; our price . 90c
The Book of Genesis, in the Light of Modern Knowledge, by Rev. E. Worcester, pub. at $3.00 net; our price $2.70
St. John and the American Girl, by Lilian Bell, pub. at $1.15 net; our price . $1.04
A Pair of Patient Lovers, by W. D. Howells, pub. at $1.15 net; our price . $1.04
The Children of the Nations, by Poultney Bigelow, pub. at $2.00 net; our price, $1.80
The Hall of Fame (official), by H. M. MacCracken, pub. at $1.75 net; our price, $1.58
In Deep Abyss, by Geo. Ohnet, pub. at $1.20 net; our price $1.08

Main floor, rear, East Building.

"Triumph" Sewing Machines.

Best we know of—we warrant them absolutely for a year and guarantee them against defects for five years. Competent teachers to instruct you in their use, either here or at your home, as you prefer.

"A. & S." Machines, 2 drawers and cover, $12.74
"A. & S." Machines, 6 drawers and cover, $14.98
"A. & S." Machines, 4 drawers, drop head, $17.69
"Triumph" Machines, 2 drawers and cover $17.49
"Triumph" Machines, 4 drawers and cover $18.74
"Triumph" Machines, 6 drawers and cover $19.99

All attachments with each machine.

Second floor, West Building.

Summer Pillows

In the Art Embroidery Store.

Choosing is easy at such little prices as these:

Sofa Pillows, covered with figured satin tops, silk backs and down filled . $1.98
Hammock and stoop Pillows, 55c., 59c. and 69c
Pillow Slips of figured cretonnes and art tickings . . . . . 19c. to 49c
Special tinted Pillow Tops, in college and conventional designs 19c
Uncovered down Pillows, 24 and 26 inch, 59c. and 69c

Second floor, West Building.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fair Volume of Business, but of the Usual Midsummer Type.

Simon Guggenheim the Buyer of a Fifth Avenue Corner—Other Dealings by Brokers—Auction Room Doings.

The week has brought out the usual amount of Summer talk about large deals pending, but so far as actual results are concerned business has been wholly of the character that might be expected at this season. The best that can be said is that the volume of dealing now in progress, while much of it is of conventional type with a large proportion of trades, is far ahead of usual Summer standards. Indeed, an officer of one of the larger title companies reports little let-up in the amount of business passing through its hands, but the number of transactions in the title company stage is perhaps more of an indicator of activity in the recent past than in the immediate present.

Effort has been made to attach great importance to the sale of the old buildings 2 to 12 Hancock Street, near Bleecker Street, by the Low estate. No figures were made public in connection with the deal, but from the facts that the buyers are operators and will probably resell the plot for improvement with tenements, the conclusion was drawn that the new tenement house law is not so prohibitive of that class of construction as has been predicted. That the hardships of the new law have been considerably overestimated there can be no doubt, and it is likewise probable that, when the several hundred sets of plans filed under the old law have been exhausted, builders and operators will devise some satisfactory solution of the problem as it shall then exist; but to prove all these things by a single transaction is certainly anticipating results just a little.

Few, if any, of the week's other transactions are worth even passing mention. Two dwellings in the Fifth Avenue section changed hands—the Wertheim residence, 33 West Fifty-seventh Street, and 18 West Forty-third Street, Wesley Thorne being the buyer of the latter. Isaac H. Clothier, who purchased recently a plot on Ninety-sixth Street, just east of Madison Avenue, added to his holdings at that point by buying an abutting plot of five lots on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Simon Guggenheim is the purchaser of the plot, 57.2 by 120, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, sold recently by L. V. Harkness, through Henry D. Winans & May, for $385,000. Mr. Guggenheim will erect a residence on the site. Winans & May report the sale of 33 West Fifty-seventh Street, a five-story residence, 25 feet wide, for Mrs. Clara Wolf Wertheim. B. A. Williams, who recently bought, through the same brokers, a seventy-six-foot frontage on Fifth Avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets, will erect two American basement houses, 40 and 36.6 feet wide, respectively.

The estate of Abraham Wolf has sold the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 100.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for Maria Wimple to an investor the new six-story brick flat 310 and 312 West Fourth Street, 36 by 57.

Irving I. Kempner has sold to Paul Chopak the two seven-story tenements, with stores, 527 and 529 East Twelfth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Henry Wise has sold for Gordon, Levy & Co. to Thomas Farese the seven-story tenement, with stores, 172 Mulberry Street, 26.2 by 100.6, taking in exchange the five-story brick tenement 74 Oliver Street, 25 by 100. The same broker has also sold for Mrs. A. Smith to Andrew Barbieri the four-story tenement 77 James Street, 25.2 by 55.9.

A. L. Apelles has sold, for Gordon, Levy & Co., 174 Mulberry Street, in course of erection. Max Lefkowitz has sold, for Gordon, Levy & Co., the northeast corner of Cannon and Rivington Streets.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought 152 Allen Street, for improvement.

The Auction Room.

A course of events probably without precedent in the history of the salesroom has been the succession of sales under foreclosure of the unfinished apartment house at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street. Five times within the last year this property has been put up under proceedings in which Joseph L. O'Brien is plaintiff and Henry M. Denton defendant. In each instance Mr. Denton, who is bondsman on the mortgage, has been the purchaser in protection of his own interests, and has paid the usual 10 per cent. and auctioneer's fees at the time of the sale. For some reason, which no doubt the circumstances justify, Mr. Denton has in no case completed the purchase, and five times the referee in the action has ordered a resale. The offering of the property for the sixth time occurred on Friday. Mr. Denton was again the buyer, and after the sale his attorney said there is every prospect that the transaction will be completed this time and that title to the property will pass.

This week's schedule is a very short one, and with one exception is made up entirely of legal sales. After several adjournments Peter F. Meyer will sell on Tuesday, by the owner's orders, the northwest corner of Avenue A and Fifty-second Street, a large plot occupied by a stove factory and two five-story tenements and carrying with it valuable water-front privileges.

There were recorded last week 385 mortgages for $7,767,924, of which 125 for $1,240,840, were at 5 per cent., 134 for $1,073,234, were at more, and 126 for $5,453,850, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 297 mortgages for $3,335,319, of which 101 for $947,064, were at 5 per cent.; 131 for $908,255, were at more, and 65 for $1,481,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 15.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, 338 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.9, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,160.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, C. B. F. McCann, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 470 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four and three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $664.91.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, Fifty-second Street, northwest corner of Avenue A, proposed, 94 by 156, five and six story brick factory and two five-story brick tenements, together with right, title, and interest in Avenue A and in lands under water.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 449 Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, four-story brick tenement, 25 by 98.9. Due on judgment, $3,449.25.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Henry B. Wesselman, referee, 219 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 202.2 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 19.6 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement with 2 stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Culver, referee, 207 and 209 East One Hundredth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Third Avenue, each 25 by 100.8, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on each, $13,347.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John B. Gleason, referee, 2,406 Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 25.10 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,558; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John Henry Hull, referee, 1,004 Brook Avenue, east side, 149.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 26.7 by 146.10 by 25 by 155.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,773.

By Solomon De Walltearns, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 522 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 191 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,931.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Victor Hungerford, referee, 223 West Sixty-second Street, north side, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,215.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Speyer, referee, 55 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 128 feet east of Madison Avenue, 33 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $29,311.

By McVicker & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles N. Flint, jr., referee, Intervale Avenue, east side, 65.7 feet south of Freeman Street, 25.7 by 74.7 and irregular, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $4,968.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 419 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street, 20.2 by 34, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,867.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; all title and interest of William Klein on April 17, 1901.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anway, referee, 42, 44, and 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 66 by 98.9, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $61,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, R. H. Underhill, referee, 216 to 222 One Hundred and Tenth Street, (Cathedral Parkway,) south side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 70.11, two-story brick store and dwelling and one-story frame building. Due on judgment, $25,812.62.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Walter H. Mead, referee, 6 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,674; subject to other mortgages for $27,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Warren and Washington Streets, southeast corner, for a six-story brick warehouse, with store, $1.10 by 78.10; Joseph Fahy of 16 West Fifty-second Street, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $80,000.

No. 254 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 16 by 24; J. H. Cromwell of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; F. H. Hines of 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $760.

No. 151 East Sixty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick building, 10 by 27; St. Vincent Ferrer Congregation, premises, owner; Thomas J. Cummings of 1,035 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Columbus Avenue and Garfield Street, northwest corner, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 70; Annie Remington of 74 Eighth Street, William's Bridge, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 237 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $350.

First Street, north side, 157 feet east of Second Avenue, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and St. Ann's Avenue, northwest corner, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost $1,887.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Belmont Place, to a three-story brick boiler house and laundry; Home for Incurables, premises, owner; Robert E. Rogers of 160 Broadway, architect; cost, $26,000.

No. 332 Lenox Avenue, to a four-story building, with store; William Pape & Brother of 1,812 Park Avenue, owners; John P. Walther of 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $900.

No. 27 Wooster Street, to a three-story brick factory; Herman Selfkie of 66 and 67 Grand Street, owner; William S. Boyd of 56 Hudson Street, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 1,173 and 1,175 Broadway, to a five-story brick hotel, with stores; Schieffelin estate, premises, owner; John H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 126 East Thirty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Jessie C. Shaw of 1,700 Broadway, owner; Walker & Morris of 44 Pine Street, architects; cost, $3,500.

Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, southeast corner, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; George Kitt of 2,294 Eighth Avenue, owner; G. Robinson of 39 Hancock Place, architect; cost, $400.

No. 34 West Thirtieth Street, to two four-story offices, with stores; August Janssen of 1,214 Broadway, owner; H. F. Huber & Co. of 382 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $15,000.

Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, southeast corner, to a four-story brick school; Young Men's Hebrew Association of 206 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; A. W. Brunner of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 355 West Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Cushman estate syndicate of 172 Ninth Avenue, owner; John B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 326 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Henry Voss of 523 West Fiftieth Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 34 Park Avenue, to a six-story brick building, with store; Mary H. Alexander and Henry A. de Meli, Dresden, owners; D. J. Winterstein of 34 Park Row, architect; cost, $1,375.

No. 1,689 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store. Henry M. Goldberg of 300 Broadway, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, July 13.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 181st St, 19.6x100; Rachel E. Fink to Ella M. Smith, (mtg $1,000, R S 75c) $4,800
BRADHURST AV, 3d s, 18.1x85.3x18.2 x61.9; John C. Wallace to De Witt C. Judson, (R S $1, mtg $6,000) 1
BROOME ST, s s, 25 ft e of Pitt St, 50x80; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to Max J. Klein, (R S $21.50) 45,500
COMMONWEALTH AV, e s, 100 ft n of Tacoma St, 25x100; Thomas H. Calhoun to Hudson F. Rose, quitclaim 1
COMMONWEALTH AV, e s, 100 ft n of Tacoma St, 25x100; Hudson F. Rose to Hugh P. Clarence and wife, (mtg $2,500) 1
FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s, 75 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Mary Peterson to John R. Peterson, (mtg $1,400) 1
FOX ST, or Simpson St, e s, 98.8 ft s of Freeman St, 21.11x100x3x100.11; Henry D. Leftany to Bridget H. O'Hare, (mtg $4,000) 1,800
LENOX AV, w s, 133.4 ft s of 137th St, 16.7x75; Zenaide D. Schullenberg to Sarah M. Purdy, (R S $1, mtg $16,000) 1
LOTS 226 to 232, second map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Joseph Diamond, (R S $1.25). 5,000
MORRIS AV, w s, 190 ft n of 164th St, 0.6x105; Frank Schaeffler to Alice E. Worthington, quitclaim 200
MORRIS AV, w s, 169 ft n of 164th St, 21x105; Mary E. Mullaly to John J. Brady, quitclaim 1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 218.6 ft n of Home St, 75x100; William H. Dewey to Margaret E. Consalus 1
RIVINGTON ST, 347, n s, 22x75; Barbara Forges to William Masterson, (mtg $5,000) 1
RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Cannon St, 50x89; Louis Gordon and others to Lucien D. Bloch, (R S $9.75, mtg $50,000) 1
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 450.6 ft n of Westchester Av, runs e 47.3x s to centre of Roe St x w to avenue x n —; Sidwell S. Randall, trustee, to Moses P. Mulhall, quitclaim 75
3D AV, s e corner of 121st St, 25.6x93.8x25.6x92.5; Kate E. Hogan to Paul G. Decker, (R S $1.75, mtg $30,000) 1
3D AV, 1,626, w s, 25.2x75; Marie Schwartz to Maria N. Anderson, (R S $4.75, mtg $18,000) 100
3D AV, 3255, e s, 24.9x97.7; Lloyd S. Bryce to Lena Teitelbaum, (R S $8.75). 19,750
12TH ST, 527 and 529 East, 49.11x103.3; Edward Wilckens to Paul Chopak, (R S $10.75, mtg $53,000) 100
15TH ST, 512 East; Mary Kelly, widow, and others to Mary Kelly and another, trustees 1
15TH ST, s s, 220.6 ft e of Avenue A; William H. Kelly to Christopher A. Buckley, (mtg $10,000) 25,000
22D ST, 56 West, 23x98.8; Frances E. Parker to Henrietta M. Parker, (mtg $35,000) 1
56TH ST, 314 West, 21.10x100.5; Adeline A. De Mott to Jennie E. Mattison, (R S $1, mtg $19,000) 1
91ST ST, centre line, 225 ft n w of 3d Av, 100x—; William H. Kelly to Christopher A. Buckley, (mtg $4,000) 42,667
93TH ST, n s, 191 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Agnes E. Dobbs to Ada L. Harrell, (R S $4.25, mtg $18,000) 1
114TH ST, 107 West, 31x100.11; Elizabeth C. McKibbin to Marie Schwartz, (R S $5.25, mtg $25,000) 1
114TH ST, 105 West, 31x100.11; Maria N. Anderson to Marie Schwartz, (R S $3.25, mtg $29,000) 1
124TH ST, 309 West, 25x99.11; Eugene Fay to James H. Lawyer, (R S $2.25, mtg $6,500) 1
124TH ST, 309 West, 25x99.11; James Lawler to Eugene Fay, (R S $2.25, mtg $6,000) 1
163D ST, s s, 315 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11; Union Trust Company, executor and trustee, to Edward Oppenheimer, (mtg $2,000) 3,100
158D ST, s s, 295 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11; Union Trust Company, executor and trustee, to Edward Oppenheimer. 3,000
157TH ST, 522 and 524 West, 50x99.11, with 1-inch adjoining on s; Malka Wayland to Samuel J. Huntley, (R S $1.25, mtg $11,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 743; Ralph Weil to Benjamin Fleischer and another, 32 years $840
COLUMBUS AV, 705; Jacob L. Lissner to Becker Brothers, 5 years $1,380
MONROE ST, 253 to 259; Joseph Freedman to Isidore Goldman, 2 years, $9,250 9,300
WASHINGTON ST, 109; Lawrence O'Connor to John J. O'Connor, 5 9-12 years. 1,500
1ST AV, 77; William F. Siegel to Emil Gans, 3 years 780

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

CAGGIANO, John, to Allen L. Mordecai and another; 124th St, n s, 253 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $102,000, demand, 6 per cent. $3,000
CANNON, John, to Lambert Buydam and another, trustees; 98th St, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, due July 1, 1906, 4½ per cent. 14,000
CROSSLEY, Hannah L., to Agnes E. Dobbs; 125th St, 324 and 338 West, prior mtgs $30,000, 5 years 5,000
DIAMOND, Joseph, to Edward M. Neill and another, as executors; Lots 226 to 231, second map of Neill estate, 34th Ward, due Nov. 8, 1903 4,000
EULER, Philip, to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; Park Av, e s, 20.11 ft n s of 157th St; 2 years. 12,000
EULER, Philip, to Enoch C. Bell; Park Av, e s, 20 ft s e of 158th St, prior mtge $12,000, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 4,000
FARLEY, John T., to Richard S. Treacy; 39th St, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 40,000
FARLEY, John T., to Richard S. Treacy; 39th St, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 80,000
FELL, Richard J., to Thomas C. Stephens; 183d St, s e corner of Arthur Av, 3 years 6,500
FLEISCHMANN, Julia, and another to Albert E. Foster; Lenox Av, n w corner 137th St, due Oct. 1, 1901 8,000
FULLAM, Margaret D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Bronx River Road, e s, parts of Lots 252 to 254, map of partition of part of Hyatt Farm, near Woodlawn, 3 years 2,500
GANS, Emil, to Manhattan Consumers' Brewing Company; 1st Av, 77, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. 900
GERDING, Anna H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 176th St, n e corner of Anthony Av, 3 years 15,000
GRECO, Stefano, to E. Wales Saitta; 125th St, 532 West, due July 1, 1902. 2,500
GRECO, Stefano, to E. Wales Saitta; 125th St, 530 West, due July 1, 1902. 2,500
HALBERT, Maria, widow, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 41st St, s s, 350.6 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 9,500
HERTSCH, Charles, to Marie C. Neuhaus; Marion St, s e s, Lot 213, map of Penfield property at South Mount Vernon, due July 1, 1904 1,000
HERZOG, Edward H., and others to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Chambers St, 92, leasehold, 1 year 20,000
HUNTER, George L., to Jacob Michaels; 8th Av, 466, leasehold, all title, &c., prior mortgage $1,000, demand, 6 per cent. 1,000
KLEIN, Max J., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Broome St, e s, 25 ft e of Pitt St, 2 mtgs, 5 years, 4½ per cent., each 15,000
LINDLEY, Forrest P., and others, firm of the Lindley Engraving Company, to George Lau; 20th St, 11 West, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent. 1,808
LOH, Annie M. K., to Deutscher Spar und Credit Verein; 114th St, n s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, prior mortgage $16,500, due Dec. 1, 1901, 6 per cent. 1,700
MATTHEWS, Franklin S., to Charles A. Hess; Lot 3, on amended map of Cammann estate, Fordham Heights, 3 years, 4 per cent. 800
MATTISON, Jennie E., to Adeline A. De Mott; 56th St, n s, 314 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 19,000
O'CONNOR, John J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Washington St, 109, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. 2,500
SCHATTMAN, Julius, to Julius Joseph; 114th St, s s, 92.4 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000
SCHWARTZ, Jacob, to Heiman S. Isaacs; 118th St, s s, 82.1 ft e of Madison Av, prior mortgage, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500
SCHWARTZ, Marie, to Maria N. Anderson; 114th St, n s, 131.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000
SCHWARTZ, Marie, to Maria N. Anderson; 114th St, n s, 162.6 ft w of Lenox Av, installments, 6 per cent. 6,500
SIEGMAN, William H., to Ferdinand W. Herz; 11th St, 61 East, prior mortgage $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 15,000
STERN, Abraham, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Grand St, 448, 1 year, 4 per cent. 11,000
STERN, Abraham, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Grand St, 444, 446, 450, and 452, 4 mtgs, 1 year, 4 per cent., aggregate 52,000
STERN, Abraham, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Ridge St, 20, 1 year, 4 per cent. 12,000
TEITELBAUM Lena, to Lloyd S. Bryce; 3d Av, 325, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 15,000
WEINSTEIN, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 9th Av, 644, 3 years, 4 per cent. 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOVERS, John M., and others, executors, to Evelina C. Bliss $8,036
DE BETANCOURT Y AGRAMONTE, Dolores, to Paul Fuller and another.
LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to Alexander Walker ..... Nom.
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Mary de P. Bailey 8,000
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Theodorus Bailey 10,000
SEASONGOOD, Ada C. R., formerly Rau, to Nora Gordon ..... Nom.
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company to Mitchell Valentine, assigns 2 mortgages ..... each
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, assigns 5 mortgages ..... aggregate 350,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John Bussing, jr., and wife.
WAYLAND, Melanie, to Samuel J. Huntley ..... Nom.
WEISS, Morris, to Lena Weiss ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, n e corner of Kelly St, 25 x100; Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company against William L. Salas, owner and contractor $101
LIVINGSTON PLACE, 17; Leopold Frisen against Isaac Feistein and Louis Cohen, owners and contractors 1,596
5TH AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 111th St, 40x —; Charles Walker against Joseph Oussani, owner; Patsy Zoccolo, contractor 77
33D ST, 347 East; Max Muller against Samuel H. Lyons, owner and contractor 65
110TH ST, n e corner of 5th Av; Nathan Hutkoff against Joseph Oussani, owner; Arndt H. Olsen, contractor 290
116TH ST, 370 West; Samuel Schacher against Joseph M. Campbell, owner and contractor 40
131ST ST, 273 West; Albert Kaneen against the estate of James E. Branigan, owner; Emil Schmidt, contractor 76
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.
52D ST, s s, 180 ft e of 5th Av, 20x1¼ block; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with Perez M. Stewart 90,000

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST and 8th Av, s e corner, 27.7x 44.11x irregular; Citizens' Savings Bank against William Stubenbord and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pinson & Beal.
3D AV, 3,603 and 3,605; Charles H. Caldwell against Mary A. Nolan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dutton & Kilsheimer.
16TH ST, n s, 241.10 ft e of 5th Av, 25x92; Lenox Av and 136th St, s w corner, 24.11x75; 126th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; John Haahan against Robert J. Blake and another, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, M. J. Earley.
137TH ST, s s, 430 ft w of Lenox Av, 19.6x irregular; Edward Schuls and another against Willig Carpenter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Morris.
176TH ST, n s, 169 ft e of Anthony Av, —x— to Tremont Av; Anthony Av, s s, 194 ft s of Burnside Av; Mary S. Cannon against Carrie Cornell and another, (partition;) attorneys, Matthies & Elsner.

CHINA IS UNABASHED.

Oriental View of the Allies' Discomfiture—How the Indemnity Will Be Shirked.

From The London Mail.

The Daily Mail has had the opportunity of an interview with the doyen of China merchants, whose personal experience of China and the Chinese, extending from the days of Lord Elgin and Sir Harry Parkes to the present time, invests him with much authority on a subject which is of vital import to the British Empire.

He has but lately returned from the Far East, after making his way through a considerable part of China, where he conversed with many prominent men, both Chinese and European.

"One thing," he says, "you may regard as certain, namely, that every Chinaman who knows anything at all about recent events—and there are hundreds of thousands who have never heard even a rumor of them—is firmly convinced that the European devil soldiers are only in China on sufferance at the will of the Empress, who, now that the occupation is being undertaken with such undisguised eagerness, is doing all she can by word and deed to spread the impression that the allies, if we may call them so, are departing under her orders after a complete failure to gain their ends.

"They have held Peking for a short time; they have killed a few thousand Chinese, losing themselves large numbers by battle and disease in the process; they have exacted promise of an indemnity because, say the Chinese, they are so poor and China so rich. The same general—namely, Time—who has produced disagreement in the ranks of the allies and saved China from any worse fate, will be trusted to enable her to escape this monetary obligation also.

"The place which England might have taken in China is evidenced by the Chinese regard for Englishmen as compared with English Governments. The former have always been trusted and liked by the Chinese for their honesty, integrity, and fair play.

"For English Governments, however, the Chinese have nothing but contempt and jeering. Said a Mandarin friend of mine, with whom I was discussing the policy of the various powers, 'You have no policy. You demonstrate, demonstrate, demonstrate. No more. You are too honest for diplomacy,' meaning by the word the art of lying, deceit, political subterfuge, and crookedness of every kind. 'There are only three diplomatists in the world,' he continued with the deliberation of a consummate authority.

"'The Japanese?' I ventured, wishing to draw him.

"'The Japanese? Yes, they are very good, very good, indeed. But,' nodding his head, 'the Chinaman is better, and,' he continued, with decision, 'the Russian is best of all.'

"Let us hope that the time will soon have passed forever when a British Government is satisfied with giving its representative no other power than that of making empty demonstrations which are laughed at by Chinese and foreigners alike; when men of our race, disgusted and despairing of any protection from their own unsupported Minister, have been driven to bestow the title deeds of property whose security was threatened with the German and American representatives.

"Incredible as it may seem that Great Britain could sink so low, yet this is what has actually taken place under Lord Salisbury's police in China."

Ninety Degrees Is Hot in Paris.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, June 23.—Quite a remarkable event in the annals of meteorology occurred here yesterday, when the record of heat in Paris in the month of June since the year 1877 was beaten, a fact all the more extraordinary inasmuch as the temperature for some days before had been several degrees below the average. Yet at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the mercury, which had risen by leaps and bounds, registered in the shade upward of 32.5 degrees Centigrade, or a fraction over 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Even at a late hour in the evening the atmosphere was still stifling, but a very welcome change has set in, thanks to a fresh breeze, and this afternoon the thermometer did not exceed 75 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, although the sun shone out brightly. So in the self-same week falls of snow in various parts of France and a phenomenally high temperature in Paris have occurred. Our meteorologists are simply noting these freaks of the weather, without volunteering any plausible explanation, which, indeed, seems very hard to discover.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JENNIE KROH.—Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court has appointed James J. Nealis receiver in supplementary proceedings for Jennie Kroh, a widow residing at Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street, on the application of Robert T. Varnum, assignee of Mr. Thorn, as trustee, who obtained a deficiency judgment against her on April 18, 1899, for $7,990, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 114 West Seventy-ninth Street. She is a sister of Alexander Gilbert, President of the Market and Fulton National Bank.

ROBERT L. READE.—Judge McAdam has appointed Alonzo McLaughlin receiver in supplementary proceedings for Robert L. Reade, formerly of 62 William Street, on the application of James M. and Robert T. Varnum, who obtained a judgment against him on Dec. 3, 1898, for $12,997, and Mary Falkland, who obtained judgment for $1,-958. His assets consist of a claim against the Continental Trust Company for $3,000, and he may own a lot in St. Paul, assessed for $300, but he is not sure whether he conveyed it heretofore.

P. H. GINSBURG.—P. H. Ginsburg, doing business as P. H. Ginsburg & Co., wholesale dealer in clothing at 30 Great Jones Street, has closed up his place of business, and it is said there that everything has been removed. E. Schwarz & Co., creditors, said that they had obtained an attachment against him for about $400, and the City Marshal had made a levy. Several other creditors have placed their claims in the hands of lawyers for collection. A. A. Joseph said yesterday that he had received claims for about $5,500 from the following creditors: Henry W. T. Mall & Co., Battelle, Hurd & Co., Jacobs & Co., Hardt, Von Bernuth & Co., and L. Bachman & Co., and he was preparing a petition in bankruptcy against Mr. Ginsburg. Mr. Joseph said that he understood that the liabilities are about $18,000 and that there are no assets in sight. Mr. Ginsburg was formerly in business at Elmira and Athens, N. Y., and came here several years ago. He was formerly of the firm of Ginsburg, Sandlen & Co., who dissolved a few months ago.

REUBEN, ROSENBERGER & Co.—Samuel Sanders, who was appointed receiver of the firm of Reuben, Rosenberger & Co., manufacturers of women's underwear at 101 and 103 Wooster Street, on the 9th inst., has declined to serve, and did not qualify. Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court has appointed James J. Nealis receiver. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court, on the 10th inst., appointed Clarence S. Houghton receiver, and it was said yesterday that there was a legal contest in prospect as to which receiver would hold the property. A. A. Joseph, representing Mr. Rosenberger of the firm, said yesterday that he had obtained an order to show cause before Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, returnable on the 24th inst., why Mr. Houghton, the receiver appointed by Judge Thomas, should not be ousted on the ground of interference and that a receivership in the State courts is not an act of bankruptcy, even if the firm is insolvent, according to recent decisions.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DAVID ELDON.—David Eldon, proprietor of a large grocery at Utica, N. Y., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities, $32,108; assets, $10,921.

GEORGE TODD.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday at Boston for George Todd, a builder of Brookline, Mass. His liabilities amount to $170,324 and his assets are $241.

H. FISCHER & SON.—Henry Fischer and Henry C. Fischer, composing the firm of H. Fischer & Son, liquor dealers, at the southwest corner of Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,641 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $5,000 is to S. Liebmann's Sons, brewers, on a chattel mortgage, and $207 to the Consolidated Gas Company for gas.

LOUIS WEINMAN.—Louis Weinman, a tailor of 87 Fulton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy through his counsel, William L. Katzenstein, of 280 Broadway. In his petition, Mr. Weinman says that he owes nearly $5,000, and has no assets with which to pay his creditors. Mr. Weinman is one of the oldest and best-known tailors in the lower part of the city, and has been in business for twenty-five years. Mr. Katzenstein says that bad collections are the cause of the failure.

PERLOWITZ & WISE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Ettie Perlowitz and Henry Wise, composing the firm of Perlowitz & Wise, dealers in clothing and cloaks at 7 West Fourteenth Street, by the following creditors: Jacob Cohen, $364; Philip Ellenbogen, $204, and Morris Beifeld, $200. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and that Mr. Wise on July 11 committed an act of bankruptcy by giving a bill of sale of the merchandise, fixtures, and other assets of the firm to Abraham Berrent, an alleged creditor, to give him a preference. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed William S. Ball temporary receiver of the assets, on the application of Jacob Cohen, who stated that the merchandise was valued at $3,000 and book accounts $6,000. They used the style of the Progressive Clothing and Cloak Company and have been in business since March, 1899.

MR. THURBER'S EXPLANATION.

Declares Charges of Fraud in Transferring Property Are Without Foundation.

Francis B. Thurber said yesterday in reference to the suit of the Ninth National Bank to set aside certain transfers of property made by him in 1893 on the ground that they were made with intent to defraud creditors:

"The allegations are without foundation, as will be shown when the case is tried. As regards the house in Twenty-fifth Street, this city, it was previously mortgaged for $20,000 and the equity in it was sold to my friend, S. D. Coykendall, for $21,000 cash during the panic of 1893, and I lost the money trying to help my brother, H. K. Thurber, through a reorganization of the United States Book Company, in which he was interested, and I lost a large amount of money in so doing.

"As regards the gift of the Catskill Mountain property to my children, which was made in July, 1892, a year and four months before my failure in the panic of 1893, I then owned property which was yielding an income of over $60,000 a year, and was worth, at prices then ruling, over $1,000,000. The property given had cost about $17,000 or $18,000, and I considered it a small thing to make such a gift to my children, which I did without the slightest thought of hindering, delaying, or defrauding my creditors. The income from the property has been used for the education and maintenance of my children."

Against Carley, Rosengarten & Carley.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—Frederick W. Leonard, referee in bankruptcy proceedings, on the application of Louis A. Coudert and the creditors of Carley, Rosengarten & Carley of Wall Street, New York, has signed an order directing the members of the firm to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court for having failed to appear for examination. The order is returnable on July 18.

Against the Leipziger Bank.

The Sheriff has received another attachment against the Leipziger Bank of Leipsic,

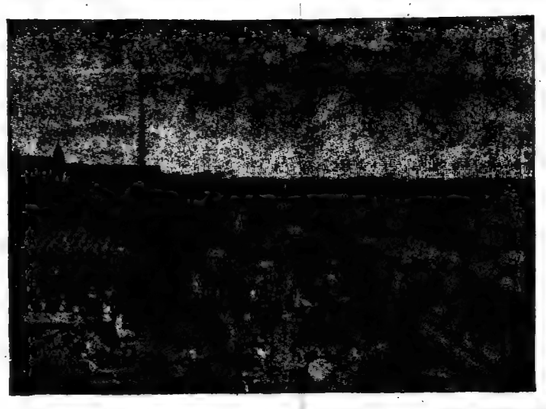

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No Mosquitoes. Golf Links.
DAILY BAND CONCERTS ON THE BEACH.
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A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.

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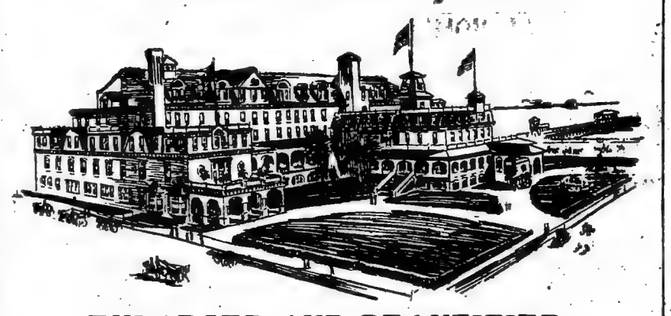

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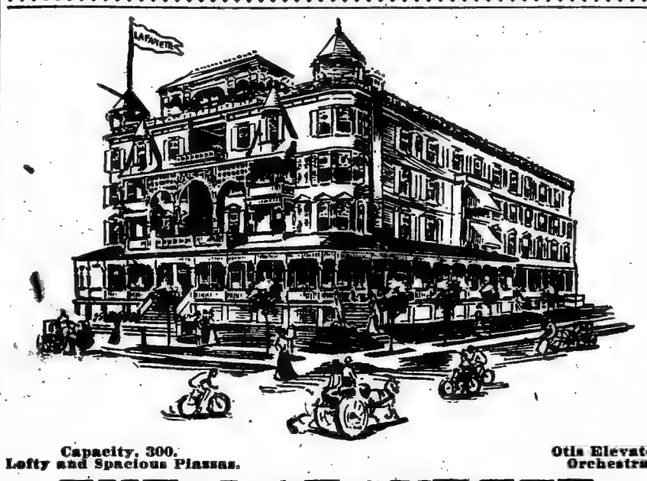

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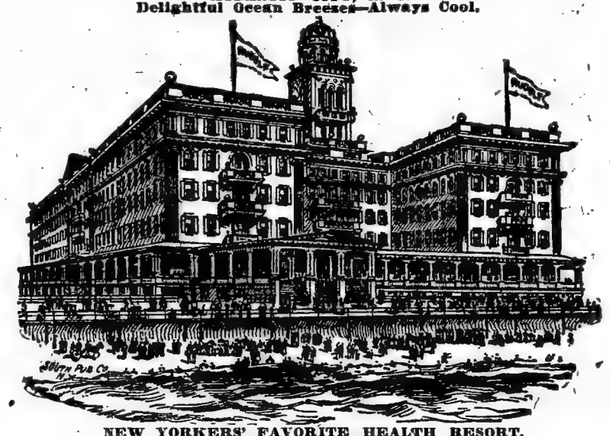

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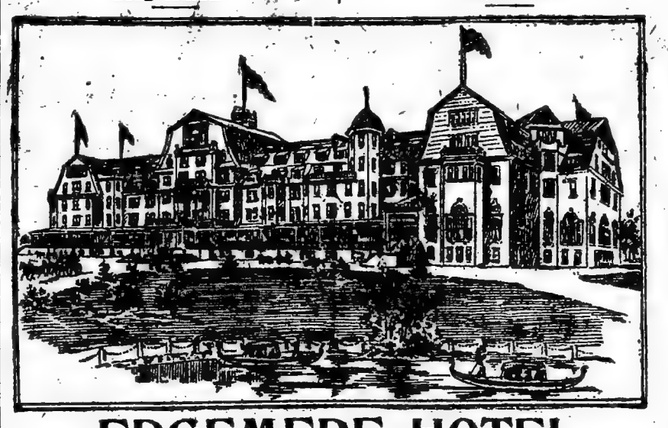

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Barbarossa,	Aug. 8, 11 AM	Gr. Kurfurst,	Aug. 29, 4 PM

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Waldersee,	July 27, 2 PM	*Phoenicia,	Aug. 24, noon
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Lake Sunapee, N. H.
BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER. BEN MERE INN, LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

**THE PEQUA

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, July 15.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hallenbog vs. Greene.
2—Hunter vs. Hunter.
3—Thorne vs. Sunlight Gas Machine Co.
4—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Burmester.
5—Abell vs. Coler.
5½—In re Shaw.
6—Devery vs. Coler.
7—Siragusa vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Balmer vs. same.
9—Harris vs. Union Ry. Co.
10—Murray vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
11—Magor vs. Glover.
12—In re Mowbray.
13—Mowbray vs. Sheldon.
14—In re East 180th St.
14½—Biden vs. Hagerty.
15—Benemelis vs. Cumming.
16—Same vs. Stockbridge.
17—Hildreth vs. Stein.
18—In re Public Park and East 181st St.
19—In re Burnside Av.
20—Mohr vs. Stemme.
21—Raphael vs. Kleinzer.
22—In re Hayman.
23—Schwab vs. Schwab.
24—Stokes vs. Pulling.
25—De Bevoise vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn.
26—Lott vs. same.
27—Pfeffer vs. Kling.
28—In re Howard.
29—Union Trust Co. vs. Driggs.
30—Steiner vs. Adler.
31—Streep vs. Streep.
32—New York Small Stock Co. vs. Stock.
33—Hillis vs. Werner.
34—Kirschner vs. Schwarting.
35—Hubner vs. Firestone.
36—Naylor vs. Naylor.
37—Moses I. Tannebaum & Co. vs. Ernst.
38—Callahan vs. Barker
39—Adams vs. Smith.
40—Boas vs. Sterling-worth Ry. Supply Co.
41—Matter of Slede Fur Co.
42—Kogan vs. Kogan.
43—Stoutenburgh vs. Cram.
44—Teller vs. Denker.
45—New York & Penn. Co. vs. Whiting Co.
46—In re Emery.
47—Engel vs. Union Sq. Bank.
48—Reilly vs. Earll.
49—Peabody vs. O'Brien
50—Jackson vs. Coyle.
51—Moir vs. Flood.
52—Tremain vs. Megros.
53—Curtiss vs. Valente.
54—Grey vs. Colonial Brewery.
55—Morris vs. Gillespie.
56—Daniel vs. Birdseye.
57—Murdinbrowitz vs. Heidenheimer.
58—Leo vs. Oman.
59—Standard Scale and Supply Co. vs. MacIntyre.
60—Lamb vs. Valentine.
61—Kessler vs. Englander Family Socy. of Greater New York.
62—Klippel vs. City of New York.
63—Lowry vs. Collateral Loan Assn.
64—Matter of Waltets.
65—Peale vs. Benjamin.
66—Lopard vs. Galofforo
67—Newhouse vs. White
68—Frankfurt vs. Studwitz.
69—Birkbeck Investment Sav. & Loan Co. vs. Muro.
70—Shipman vs. Bell.
71—April vs. Hollender.
72—In re Stern.
73—Rubino vs. Mariano.
74—Korger vs. Darling.
75—Globe Realty Co. vs. Hoffman.
76—Witt vs. Witt.
77—Coursen vs. Woodruff.
78—Mills vs. Benson.
79—Killeen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
80—Gouriay vs. Kilgour
81—Moore vs. Smith.
82—Teitelbaum vs. Levine.
83—Diamond Soda Water Mfg. Co. vs. J. N. Hegeman & Co.
84—Darras vs. Darras.
85—Mantio vs. Gerlich.
86—People, &c., vs. Caponigri.
87—Engel vs. Union Square Bank.
88—Hoeges vs. Gullfoyle
89—Hall vs. Chapman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Joseph J. Morehouse.
Abel Rogers.
Joe Friedman.
Lisette Hahn.
Adolf Stehl.
Edward P. Schell.
Daniel P. Powers.
Dorothea Galuska.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in the Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Pleadings, mottons, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and O'Connor for the People.

1—James Lynch.
2—Swift Scott.
3—Abraham Gallup, Hyman Gerber.
4—Mary Howard, Celia Stewart.
5—John Smith.
6—Frank Pierzchalski.
7—Isaac Sacho.
8—John Oates, John Lang.
9—William R. Halpin.
10—Jacob Scheier.
11—Emma A. Sergeant.
12—Annie Reynolds.
13—John Roach, Albert Necas.
14—John Coughlin, William Towne.
15—Willie Rosenzweig.
16—William Cavanagh, Frank McQuade, John McDermott.
17—William Cavanagh.

Pleadings.
1—David Gross.
2—Martin Connolly.
3—Stephen De Matino.
4—Alexander F. Wallace.
5—Dennis Canning.
6—Barnet Wheiner.
7—John Reagan, Moe Gordon.
8—Benjamin Lemlein, Peter Frangler.
9—William Clancy, Edward Boyle.
10—Joseph Miller, George Gardner.
11—Charles O'Connor.
12—John Melinski, Tessie Melinski.
13—Giuseppe Mortoni.
14—Tony Franklin.
15—Andrew Block.
16—Robert Landman.
17—John Robert.
18—James Donohue.
19—David Dunn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Biske and Gordon for the People.

1—Ida Ackley.
2—Arthur Miller.
3—Jennie Miller.
4—Charles Smith, Peter Burns.
5—Mary Sheehan.
6—Max Greenberg.
7—Abraham Morrison.
8—Kitty Gray.
9—Henry L. Smith, Annie Ida Sumner.
10—Frank Meyer, Lorenzo Sansone.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Robert C. Watson vs. Sonhia Hastorf et al.—James R. Cherry, Robert T. Varnum, Assessor, &c.—Jennie Kroh.—James A. Nealis, James M. Varnum et al., trustees, &c., vs. Robert L. Reade—Alonzo G. McLaughlin. Mary Falkland vs. Robert L. Reade—Alonzo G. McLaughlin.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Webb vs. Webb—F. F. Vanderveer. Leigh vs. Sheldon—Henry B. Wesselman.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—St. Luke's Hospital vs. Buckley—Wilber McBride.

Country Board.

A.—Select family homes in beautiful shaded evergreen park; only three nice families taken; each private dining room; 30 minutes from city; 28 trains; near station; special attention given to aged persons. For photo and description address Chateau, Passaic, N. J.

Frank C. Tice, Pleasant View Farm; 3 miles Mountain Dale, Sull. Co., N. Y.; accommodates 20; good fishing in Masten Lake; plenty fresh milk, butter; free transportation; terms and references on application.

Restlawn Farm, Ulsterville, Ulster County, N. Y.—Large, airy rooms; beautiful shade; high elevation; piano; good table; excellent water; boating, fishing, and livery; terms, $5 and $6. G. F. Littles.

"Maple Cottage," Wurtsboro, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Private house, pleasant location, ¾ mile from station; near church and Post Office; $6.00 to $8.60. Mrs. George Schoonmakes.

FARM HOUSE.—Accomodates 20; 8 miles Ellenville station; table abundantly supplied; ¼ mile from church; daily mail. Address NATHAN MARTIN, Lackawack, Ulster Co., N. Y.

A few boarders desired in select boarding house; large rooms, shady grounds, excellent French-German table. Bournique Cottage, Milford, Penn.. Box 294.

New farmhouse; good board; fine view; 500 feet elevation; 2 miles railroad; German taken. Address Minnie Schwab, Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y.

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Lady will give best care and attention to aged or invalid person; permanent if required; mountain air. Box 15, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

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At beautiful Kensico Lake, 40 minutes out, three to depot; private family will accommodate few guests. Particulars, T., Valhalla P. O., N. Y.

Select boarders at beautiful residence; finest scenery on Conn. River; everything best; cool, shade. Address Riverside, Box 27 Chester, Conn.

Country board, private family; large house on river bank; plenty shade. Box 31, Pompton, N. J.

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Catskill Mountains—Good board; moderate terms. P. A. Barber, Central Farmhouse, Lanesville, Greene Co., N. Y.

Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Farm house, ¾ mile from station; delightful summer home. Address Mrs. Elihu Hull.

Sullivan County.—The Arlington, Eldred, N. Y.; dairy products; boating, bathing, fishing; liberal table. Illustrated booklets.

Barkley House, Rowayton, Conn.—Boating, bathing; large airy rooms; excellent table; shade. Fruit; $4.50-$6.

Moss House, South Norwalk, Conn.—Bathing, boating, fishing; fruit, shade; excellent table; large airy rooms; moderate.

Country Board.

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LAWN SHADE COTTAGES.

In beautiful Great Barrington, near golf club. Five acres in lawn and shade; tennis court; large rooms; baths. Booklet. C. E. CURTIS, Great Barrington, Mass.

A few select boarders can be accommodated for Summer in private residence on Staten Island, 1 hour from New York; 5 minutes from station; large, light rooms; extra table; also large grounds, good roads, excellent surf bathing; 1 mile from Richmond Beach; terms $9 and $10 per week; children $5. Mrs. Van Dervoort, Sea side Post Office, Annadale, S. I.

THE HOMESTEAD,
Fanwood, N. J.

One hour from the city; Jersey Central R. R.; good train service; house five minutes' walk from station; large, wall-shaded grounds; 200 ft. of piazza; accessible to golf links; good roads for wheeling or driving; electric lights; large rooms for August with private bath and toilet; references.

Glenwood Farm House.—Grandest and most convenient location on the Hudson; ten minutes from depot or boat landing; fine drives and cycling; place for games; all home comforts; stabling; terms, adults, $5 upward per week. Address Lloyd M. Hallenbeck, Proprietor, Catskill Station, Columbia Co., N. Y.

Rose Cottage, on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; large rooms; large piazza; one mile from village; daily mail at the house; fresh milk, eggs, poultry, &c. For further particulars address Benj. R. Wood, Prop., Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.

Mudge Farm House, Base of the Catskills.—High ground; large, shady lawn; piazzas, milk, eggs, chickens, vegetables; home comforts; 5 minutes' walk to depot, telegraph, and Post Office; $6 a week, two in a room. G. A. Mudge, Cairo, N. Y.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated, with or without board, in strictly private family; beautiful location; shady grounds; near train or trolley. Apply to Mrs. R. W. Moeller, Hope Av., Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island; or address Box 515, Rosebank, S. I.

NEAR LAKE MAHOPAC.
Fine location; accommodations first class; four acres, lawn, shade; near depot. Harlem R. R. ideal place to spend the Summer vacation; terms reasonable; correspondence desired. D. V. Teed, Somers Centre, Westchester County, N. Y.

Mountain Breeze Farm House.—Beautiful scenery; high elevation; excellent water; good table board; free transportation, New Baltimore Station, on West Shore Railroad, or Coxsackie steamboat landing; $6. Frank Dobbs, Stanton Hill, Greene County, New York.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Thirty minutes from New York; 4 minutes from station; modern house; large piazza; plenty of shade; excellent table. Mrs. L. HERTER.

THE LOOKOFF, White Mountains, Jefferson, N. H.

Situated on a high and magnificent site. Delightful cool air and mountain scenery. Address James Hight, P. O., Starr King, N. H.

FLORAL HILL FARM. Raise own vegetables; plenty of shade; large rooms; abundance of fruit; mountain air; terms, $5 per week. Mrs. THOMAS BENNETT; Roosa Gap, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Mrs. V. Rampe, Rampe Villa, Ulster Heights, Ulster County, N. Y.—Acommodate 16; adults, $5—$6; children, half; milk, butter, eggs, and poultry from farm; reference and full particulars on application.

High elevation; large rooms; piano; piazza; bath and toilet; artesian well water; fresh garden vegetables. Address DERILLA J. HORTON, Monhagen Hill, Middletown, Orange Co., New York.

HILL COUNTRY HOUSE, GARRISON, OPPOSITE WEST POINT.
700 feet elevation; abundant shade; modern improvements; 50 guests; first-class table and service; moderate. Collin H. Woodward, Man'gr.

"GRAND VIEW FARM HOUSE."
Liberty Station. High elevation; boating, fishing; elegant scenery; large, airy rooms; good table; mail daily. For particulars address MILLARD KRUM, Neversink, Sull. Co., N. Y.

Sheepshead Bay.—Board and room; private house; spacious grounds, Summer houses, home cooking; cars for Manhattan Beach, Brighton, and New York pass door. Homestead, East 14th St., Sheepshead Bay, L. I.

"RIVER VIEW," NEW WINDSOR, N. Y.—Near Newburg; large, shady grounds; river and mountain view; large rooms, piazza; piano, daily mail; good board; fresh vegetables, milk; terms, $5.00. Mrs. G. H. Moores.

Moore House, Parksville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,582; capacity, 50 guests; one-fourth mile from village; no undesirable persons or pulmonary patients accommodated; rates and references on application. Frank Moore, Prop.

Summer boarders wanted at Artist Resort Cottage; one of the finest surf bathing beaches on the South Shore; good boating, plenty fishing; terms, $7 to $10 per week. E. N. Johnson, South Chatham, Mass.

Catskills.—Rock View Cottage, for comfort, quiet, and rest; shady lawns; fishing; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; terms $5 and $6. Elisha Merrihew, Krumville, Ulster County, N. Y.

Oscawana on Hudson.—Morton House, half mile from station, hour from Grand Central; high, shady grounds; good table; reasonable terms. Address Box 16, Oscawana.

Board in Catskill Mts., West Hurley, N. Y.; 3 hours from New York; altitude 1,200 ft.; terms, $6 to $8. Address Harry P. Van Wagenen, M. D., West Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Boarders—Quiet, healthy location; vegetables, milk, eggs, chickens; daily mail; free transportation; adults $5 in advance. Mrs. Perlee Pink, Lent, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Boarders wanted immediately; private family; pleasant, quiet place; adults, $4.50 per week; children, $2.50. Address Mrs. N. Laurence, Chester, N. J.

Golden Hill, Lee, Mass.—Boarders wanted for Summer; elevated ground; shady piazza; large rooms; near lake; best table board, $7 per week; references. A. C. Swift.

Hillsdale.—Private family can accommodate Summer boarders; good table, airy rooms, shady lawn; house near depot; one hour out. Box 98, Hillsdale, N. J.

Brookside House, 2-story, with large, airy rooms; our own produce; with shady lawn; brook flows near the house; boating and bathing. B. W. McElhone, Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y.

Shoreham, Vt.—Boarders wanted; farm ½ mile from Lake Champlain; healthy location; large, airy rooms, fresh eggs, milk, cream, and vegetables; references exchanged. Box 52.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; lovellest section Berkshires; surpassing table, really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles, Box 180, Hinsdale, Mass.

Pan-American visitors accommodated in private residence; shady street; on direct car line; moderate prices. Dr. McCrea, 443 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Bayshore, L. I.—Hulse cottage, cor. Main and Clinton Av.; choice location; large rooms and excellent table; stable accommodations. Mrs. N. J. Kuttingen.

"Lake View Cottage," Rock Hill, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,400; accommodates 30; bass fishing and boating 300 ft. from house; good table. W. B. Avery, Prop.

"Cappiconiet Farm," Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 25; terms, $6 and $8; 2 miles from Post Office; nice rooms; good table; livery. Byron Corgill.

Good board for children; convenient to station and beach; mother's care; terms moderate. 40 Orchard St., Port Chester.

Private house wishes boarders; ladies only; Jewish preferred. P. O. Box 112 Keyport, N. J.

Boarders Wanted—On a farm at Murray Hill, N. J. P. A. Myer, Murray Hill, N. J.

Country Board Wanted.

Mother, son 19, daughter 15; mountainous farmhouse; free drives occasionally; $10 for party. U., Box 159, Times Office.

Board Wanted—Farm or village, for boy, where lives another lad; (state age.) Address "Promptness," Box U, 164, Times Office.

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Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful Island on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners & la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:45, 6:15 P. M. Hours 24 hr., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. East 26th St., 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:15 A. M. for East 26th St., and N. 34th Street Ferry; 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, and 4:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 5:30, 6:45, 7, 9 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

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Pan-American Trip every week. Next one July 16th, five days, meals en route; everything first-class, $21.50.

July 20th, White Mountains, 8 days, all expenses, $38.75.

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July 27th, Nova Scotia, land of Evangeline, 11 days, all expenses, $64.50.

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STR. "RAMSDELL," from FRANKLIN ST. every day: 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, leaves W. 129 St. 2:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
Coney Island

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:00, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:25, 7:10, 7:55, 8:40, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Time Table (for To-day):

Leave Foot 31st St., East River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave New Pier, Rockaway Park.
9:00 A. M.	9:45 A. M.	12:15 P.M.
.....	.....	6:15 P.M.

Round Trip Tickets.....50 Cts.
Round Trip Tickets, Children..30 Cts.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."

Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 " *
3:30 "	4:00 "	6:30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
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Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York & Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Last train returning 11:5 P. M.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R.

Leave foot Whitehall St., N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M. Last train returning 10:39 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
DIRECT EXPRESS TRAINS FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE ON SUNDAYS,
VIA ELEVATED AND L. I. R. R.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge 10:10 A. M., and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. elevated stations.

VIA NEW YORK AND ROCKAWAY BEACH RY.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, (9:30 Hammel only,) and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:30 P. M.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 4.00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 3:50, and 6:40 P. M. Last train returning leaves Long Beach at 9:36 P. M.

Through Express Trains
EVERY SUNDAY
FOR
Rockaway Beach
FROM THE
BROOKLYN BRIDGE
VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., stopping at Johnston St., Bridge St., Fulton St. and Flatbush Av. "L" stations.

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Railroad Tickets only, by all lines, at lowest tariff rates. Sleeping car berths reserved and baggage checked from residence to destination.

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UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

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Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

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Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

$1,500 paper box factory; steady customers; good reasons for selling; chance for improving. T., Box 205 Times.

For Sale.

30c. per line. 3 times 84c. 7 times $1.96. Double for display.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 2240 and 2241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Anchor Loan Co., (Incorporated,) 116 Nassau.—Loans two, four, and six months on furniture, salaries, notes, and all good securities. Loans of other companies taken up. Up-town office 18 East 120th St.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.35 paid for any date; gold half and quarter dollars, before 1873, $1.00; book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. LYMAN H. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Hickses, Yosts, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 233 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $3 up; ribbons free. Telephone 2068 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 206 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Grocery for sale on Jersey City Heights; first-class trade; good stock. Inquire Haas & Co. (real estate,) 604 Summit Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Watches, Diamonds; weekly payments; best quality; lowest prices; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Write for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere, to Bookseller, 406 East 75th St.

For Sale.—Small interest in oil property; $225. Box 289, 5th Av. Hotel.

Machinery.

MODEL MACHINE COMPANY,
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Makers of Machinery and apparatus of precision. Automobiles, engines, and parts.

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Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line. 3 times 24c. 7 times 42c. Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 933 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 3d Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my prices. Metzger, 206 East 125th St.

Carpet Cleaning.

All kinds carpets cleaned 3c yard; cartage free. Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 156th St. and Marion Av.

Clothing.

Highest price paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's cast-off clothing, furniture, jewelry, furs, price-a-year, furniture, storage. Mr. or Mrs. Nafta, 741 6th Av.

Watches and Jewelry.

LINDO BROS., 1,271 Broadway, near 32d St.—Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold wanted.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line. 3 times 24c. 7 times 42c. Double for display.

1.—65 Park Av.—Large, handsome corner rooms; parlor-floor dining room; first-class appointments; reference.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Handsomely furnished double rooms, singly or en suite; excellent board; transients.

14th St., 324 West.—Newly finished house, large, small rooms; transients; table boarders accommodated; Summer rates.

18th St., 141 East.—Large, small rooms; running water in all rooms; excellent table; reasonable; near station.

21st St., 128 West.—Pleasant rooms, good table; reasonable; permanent or transient; visitors in town accommodated.

36th St., 240 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; large and small; German cooking; terms moderate; table boarders accommodated.

57th St., 345 West.—Large and small rooms, with good board, at Summer prices.

59th St., 24 West.—Cool rooms; facing Central Park; porcelain bath; elevator; board optional; references. Inquire Mrs. Martin.

82d St., 115 West.—Large second-floor rooms; bath; board optional; references. 492 Columbus Av., near 83d St.

97th St., 59 West.—Entire second floor, furnished; board optional; private house; no other boarders; gentlemen preferred.

113th St., 540 West.—Desirable rooms, with board; also table board; terms reasonable.

122d St., 104 West.—Large, cool rooms; fine location; accessible to Columbia College; also table board.

126th St., 149 West.—Large and small rooms; board optional; Summer prices; transients taken; table board; references.

128th St., 131 East.—Large room and board for two men, $10; hall room $5; near cars.

Fine large room, with board for two single men, in private family; very large grounds; twenty minutes from 42d St.; fare, 5 cents; must be seen to be appreciated. Welford, 545 East 164th St.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line. 3 times 24c. 7 times 42c. Double for display.

7th Av., 214, Near 23d St.—Two large rooms; two flights; shower bath; very low. Noyes.

18th St., 13 West.—Very desirable, large, cool, handsomely furnished rooms; excellent accommodations; lowest rates; transients taken.

17th St., 111 West, near 6th Av.—Nicely furnished rooms; private house; bath.

18th St., 118 East, Near Union Square.—Elegant large, cool room, finely kept private house; transients

RECENT DOINGS IN CHICAGO

Mayor Harrison Says City's Finances Are Depleted.

MUNICIPAL REFORM BEGUN

John Alexander Dowie's Many Rules for Governing His New Town in Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 13.—A dark financial future for the city is prophesied by Mayor Harrison, because of the inadequacy of the assessment just completed. He thinks the city employes will have to be paid in scrip, and many other municipal debts left unpaid. It is his claim that the total assessment should have been $1,000,000,000, instead of less than a quarter of that amount. The Board of Education, too, is alarmed at the prospect of reduced income, and lower salaries or a shorter school year are suggested to meet the changed conditions.

"The city's income from the present assessment," said the Mayor, "will be $5,400,000, of which $1,000,000 will have to be set aside for interest charges and a sinking fund, leaving $4,400,000 for actual use. This means that the city's total income will be less than last year, as there is no prospect of any material increase from licenses and other sources. It looks now as if the employes of the city will have to be paid in scrip, and the municipality will be unable to pay its debts. The personal property assesment this year is only $249,000,000, while last year it was $251,000,000, and the year before that $302,000,000. It is idiotic to suppose that the personal property in Chicago has decreased in the last three years. Real estate also is assessed at $50,000,000 less than it was three years ago."

In the notorious levee district of Chicago, an enforced transformation is in progress. The Mayor and the Chief of Police have decreed that it shall be made safe to the pedestrian, and several stringent rules made by the Police Department have already had the effect of weeding out many of the toughest places. The levee includes that part of State Street below Van Buren, and extends south for several blocks. Here the wickedness of the city congregated, until it became so flagrant that the Mayor determined to make radical reforms. The first order issued was that all women must be barred from saloons. This killed Whisky Row, a noted institution on the west side of State Street, where a man took his life in his hands whenever he entered one of a half dozen saloons, and where robberies were of hourly occurrence. These places will be driven further south to make way for legitimate business. The congestion in the down-town district has made it imperative to encroach on territory heretofore occupied by the thug, and the city officials will attempt to drive them out. Congress Street is the dead line north of which the known crook must not venture. Policemen who know all the denizens of the district patrol the streets, and all well-known characters found in the forbidden territory must give a good reason for being there.

Although Chicago has a lake shore along the entire length of the city, the beach has hitherto been little used for public recreation. This is principally because on the south side, where it could be used to the greatest advantage, the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad prevent access to it. Where once there was a fine beach, the railroad has encroached until the landscape is now disfigured by a long line of unsightly piles and freight cars. There are a few places, however, which can be improved, and a movement with that end in view has been started. Public bathing beaches are to be opened, several contributions having furnished the requisite funds. The first will be at Twenty-seventh Street, where the Illinois Central has been particularly industrious in filling in and extending its switches, and another at Jackson Park, near the World's Fair Germany Building, which is still in fine condition and one of the sights of the park.

John Alexander Dowie is finding the faith cure business profitable. According to his attorney, he expects to make $15,000,000 out of the sale, or rather lease, of property at Zion City, the new home of the faithful which Dowie is building near Waukegan, Wis. Just where the $15,000,000 is to go and into whose pocket it will eventually land is not known. Dowie declares he is only a Trustee for the church, but everything is in his name, and he has the absolute disposition of all the assets of Zion. He paid, or agreed to pay, $1,300,000 for the Waukegan tract, and has had a force of 300 men at work preparing the ground for the coming of his converts.

A peculiarity of the deal is the fact that no sales of land are made, but only leases of 1,100 years. This is done so that the rules Dowie has made for the town can be enforced. These provide that there shall be no butchers' shops, no gunpowder factories nor saloons, no intoxicating liquor, no tobacco, no opium, no drugs, no circus, no theatre, no poisons, and no physicians. The residents of the town must not eat eels, rabbits, or swine. The oyster is also declared unholy.

The Union League Club, the leading Republican organization here, is to build a twelve-story addition to its clubhouse at a cost of $275,000. Eventually the present building will be torn down and a structure put up to match the addition.

"Cant and the Canteen" is the title of the book which the Rev. Stephen E. Dexter will issue as his defense of the canteen. Finding that he needed some statistics on the brawls and debauchery of the July pay day, Mr. Dexter went last week to Fort Sheridan, where he found that it had been necessary to enlarge the guard house, and that sixty-four prisoners were still serving sentences for offences committed when they were paid in June. Mr. Dexter is confident that the sentiment in favor of the re-establishment of the canteen is strong enough to demand the repeal of the present law.

R. B. P.

LETTERS FROM SUMMER RESORTS

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—There has been much entertaining by the cottagers since the week began. There have been a number of large dinners and luncheons.

A ball on the "barn-dance" order will be one of Mrs. Fish's large functions later in the season.

With Mrs. Astor's return from Europe her series of entertainments will begin next week at Beechwood. They will be large dinners with music.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is giving brilliant entertainments at Beaulieu, and a large dinner dance will be given there in honor of her guest, Miss Martha Johnson of Macon, Ga., who is spending the season with Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mrs. W. Denniston Hatch have been giving some of the smartest dinners.

The morning concerts at the Casino are attracting considerable attention. To-morrow evening the first Sunday night concert of the season will occur, and all the tables in the grillrooms are taken.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the elder, is one of the most frequent visitors at Bailey's Beach.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has been giving a number of small dinners since her arrival at The Breakers.

Every one is waiting patiently for the housewarming Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind are arranging. What form this function is to take is being kept a profound secret. They have given small dinners in their new home the past week.

The Clambake Club will have its next bake when the President, Center Hitchcock, returns from Europe.

Mrs. George Crocker, who is occupying the Osgood villa, has been giving some very pretty dinners, and before the season is over a large function will be given there.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs has been giving large dinners at her villa this week, and her sister, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has also given several dinners since her arrival from Europe. Mr. Vanderbilt has had his White Ghost out every day this week, and without the slightest difficulty passed all the other fast machines in Newport.

Mr. Vanderbilt will arrange for a big automobile meet during the season, and by that time a large number of fast machines will be here.

Mr. J. Clinch Smith has now a fast machine, built in France.

Mrs. Burke-Roche and several others are interested in organizing a women's riding and driving tournament during the season, when prizes offered by the cottagers will be contested for. The event will undoubtedly be held at the Polo Grounds.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave last evening a large dinner, the largest, in fact, thus far this season, and she seated all her guests, some forty in number, at one large table, and used an original table-piece decoration running the entire length of the table. Music was furnished by an orchestra during the dinner, and afterward there was a little informal dancing, and a few additional people came in for the latter.

Entertainments among the cottagers are being held in large numbers, and in rapid succession from morning to night with "bridge" in between.

Bridge played a great deal here last Summer, but is in even greater rage this season.

The fondness for vaudeville is greater than ever, and every night a large number of the cottagers can be seen at Freebody Park in the boxes enjoying the performance.

Vaudeville after dinner in the cottages is all the fashion, and the colored quartet long since stung themselves into the good graces of the cottagers, while the Georgia Minstrels have reaped a good harvest with their songs and music. The Hungarian Band has had its day, and the cottagers want the "coon" singers and musicians.

Over at the Clambake Club every night and many afternoons there are entertainments being given. Their next bake will occur this coming week, when the President, Center Hitchcock, returns from Europe.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Army, has decided to spend the greater part of the season here with his family, and since the day he arrived here a steady stream of liveried messengers has left cards for him at the Cliffs Hotel, where he has a large suite.

Harry Walters has been giving a series of delightful entertainments on his handsome yacht Narada, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who in turn have entertained lavishly at their cottage, Friedheim.

The Newport fête will take place on the evening of July 30, and the committee in charge—among whom are Mayor Garrettson, Congressman Bull, Henry F. Eldridge, and Pembroke Jones—is working hard for the event.

Rear Admiral Higginson of the North Atlantic Squadron, with the army and navy officers here, is assisting the committee in every possible way, and the cottagers are subscribing liberally to the function.

The New York Yacht Club, in whose honor the event is to be given, is also aiding the committee, and the $10,000 which the committee hopes to secure will be expended for an elaborate programme of events during the day and for the illuminations in the harbor at night, with a magnificent fireworks display as well.

The North Atlantic Squadron will be brilliantly illuminated, as will the other warships here, the army and navy stations, and the yachts. Brass bands and string orchestras will play on the vessels sailing through the harbor at night, and other features will be introduced.

The Secretary of the Navy and other dignitaries will be invited to be present, and the cottagers along the harbor will illuminate their places with fireworks.

The Rev. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton have arrived for the season. Mr. Hamilton will be heard in several pulpits.

Up to the present time there has been a scarcity of titled foreigners at Newport, but the mail advices bring the news that there will be many such here next month.

Miss Anna Sands has decided to spend the season with her sister Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., at the Stockton Cottage. Miss Sands is playing splendid golf this season, and with Miss Maud Wetmore some excellent sport has been seen on the Newport links.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are settled at the new Cliffs Hotel for the season, having an entire floor for their use.

Mrs. William P. Thompson, who has planned a number of pretty dinners, began her season of entertaining last Monday evening, having sixteen guests.

Mrs. W. D. Hatch continues to entertain lavishly and frequently. She gave a large dinner Monday evening and afterward took her guests to Freebody Park for the vaudeville.

Miss Van Alen is expected at her father's home in Newport known as Wakehurst early next week.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray began on Thursday evening the first of her series of large dinners, cards being out for the entire series.

Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a large dinner on Monday evening at her villa on the Cliffs at Ochre Point, and during August she will give a dinner dance at her villa.

Mrs. George L. Rives will give a large affair at Swanhurst during the latter part of the month in honor of Miss Natica Rives.

The cottagers, with due cause, are protesting vigorously against the racing of machines along the various drives, and if the practice continues they will appeal to the police authorities for protection.

When Sir Thomas Lipton stops here going or coming from Boston, which he will do, a right royal welcome will be found waiting for him by the cottagers, many of whom he is well acquainted with.

It would not be in the least surprising to learn at any moment that a ball was to be given at the Casino in honor of the army and navy officers stationed about here and with the North Atlantic Squadron.

The excursion business to Newport, by boat at least, is on the wane, and what is Newport's loss is certainly being gained by Narragansett Pier, for the boats come here from Providence crowded, and the majority of the passengers stay aboard and continue their journey to the pier—a matter which the cottagers are pleased to know. Mr. Hermann Oelrichs has decided to remain in San Francisco this season, and in consequence the Newport Kat Bote Klub will not be in commission this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer and their two sons will be among the arrivals during the latter part of August for a two-weeks' visit here. The change of the Casino concerts from the morning hours to the afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, which will be inaugurated on Monday next, will doubtless attract more of the cottagers and Casino patrons than have attended the morning concerts in the past few years.

Among the most prominent arrivals for the season during the week were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Elliot Gregory, Miss Leary, and Mrs. Richard Gambrill.

Mrs. Astor is expected before Monday, and with her will come Col. and Mrs. Astor, and brilliant entertainments will follow each other in rapid succession at Beechwood.

Miss Leary will begin her weekly musicales next month, holding them each Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Lawrance are coming up for the balance of the season next week, to be the guests of Mrs. Lawrance's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing, on Webster Street.

The conflicting dates of dinner cards have raised havoc in securing guests at the big functions which were set for Friday and Saturday nights of this week, one of the hostesses having to change her dinner date to next week.

James J. Van Alen has postponed his trip to Europe.

Mr. Harry Payne Whitney has joined his family at the Breakers.

SMART EQUIPAGES AT BAR HARBOR

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 13.—It is not violently gay here at present. At midday the streets of the town have the appearance of a deserted village, but at 4 o'clock such a marvelous change takes place. Dashing turnouts go whirling up and down the streets and out along the Corniche drive, and in them are seen many new faces. Until late in the day this parade of fashion keeps up, then, suddenly, all the life disappears, and at 9 o'clock the curfew, a new institution here, sounds its admonition. This condition of affairs can hardly continue much longer. Already the dates have been set for three large affairs the last two weeks in the month, and the programme for August looks threatening in its fullness. The Saturday dancing classes begin this Saturday at the Malvern, the first weekly dinner dance is held to-night at Kebo, the Malvern hops begin Wednesday, and the dances at the Louisburg and the St. Sauveur take place the coming Monday and Thursday evenings respectively. This week there has been considerable entertaining in the way of dinners and a few musicales. Water parties are popular, and the links at Kebo seem to be the net which catches all those who have not been caught up by the wave of yachting enthusiasm.

William C. Whitney and James B. Haggin came Wednesday morning, and now every one is resting comfortably, the controversy having been settled as to where the ex-Secretary would spend the Summer. While Mr. Whitney will pass a short time at Lenox and at Newport, most of the Summer he will be with his family at Am Meer, the cottage which he has leased from C. W. Bergner. Furthermore, Mr. Whitney has brought a fine stable of horses with him, and as one of the officers in the Horse Show Association he will do much to promote its success.

Mr. Whitney's companion, Mr. James B. Haggin, is another whose presence means a great deal to society. Mr. Haggin's known lavishness of entertaining makes him a potent factor. He has just come here from Tuxedo Park, where he passed the month of June. Mr. Haggin, like Mr. Whitney, is a great horseman, and owns a half interest in Voiodiwostok, the winner of the Derby.

Of equal interest with the arrival of Mr. Whitney is the news that his sister, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, will also spend the Summer here. She has taken a cottage for the season, and arrived Tuesday. Mrs. Dimock has been here but little since the Summer that Mrs. Potter Palmer made herself so popular in Bar Harbor society.

Mrs. Alexander Van Nest also came this week. For the last three seasons she has been here. She has taken the Canary cottage for the Summer, and will have as her guests during August Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney.

During August Mr. and Mrs. Haggin will have a house party, and among the guests will be the Countess Festetics.

The first of the weekly golf tournaments at the Kebo Valley Club took place Saturday. There was a fair field of entry and some very good play. S. Megargee Wright, aided by a very generous handicap, was first; R. K. Thorndike, runner up in the Hinkle Cup tournament last year, was second. The other entries included George S. Robbins, G. O. Thatcher, H. Thatcher, Waldron Bates, Dr. Robert Amory, J. S. Wilson, T. G. Condon, J. C. M. Biddle, Howard Ninkle, James Ross Todd, Miss McLane, Mrs. Condon, and Mrs. Bowen.

The course at Kebo has been considerably lengthened this year until now it is equal in distance to the famous Preswick course of England. The features for this season are very excellent. In addition to the regular weekly handicap Mr. T. G. Condon has offered a cup for the largest point winner of the series. Miss Lucy Draper has again offered a cup for the ladies' annual handicap. There will be the annual mixed foursome for a cup offered by Mr. Ketterlinus. The annual open tournament will take place in August. It is also the intention to have a gold medal event in September, open only to members and subscribers of the club. A women's putting contest will take place every Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Hunt-Slater, who was recently divorced from Samuel Slater, has opened her cottage, Bowling Green. She has had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Portal Turner of London, England. Mrs. Turner is the sister of Lady Barker, wife of the Governor General of Bermuda. The Turners left the Bermudas a short time ago, and are touring the Summer resorts of this country. Mrs. Slater gave a dinner in their honor last Sunday, at which the guests were Mrs. W. P. Draper, Miss Draper, Waldron Bates, Charles T. How, John B. Henderson, and Miss Theobold. Tuesday Mrs. Slater gave a very delightful musicale, at which Miss Charles Whalen and Mrs. Spencer Ervin sang. Mrs. Slater is one of the most talented women here. She inherits from her father, the late William Hunt, a marvelous talent with the pencil, and is one of the best-known amateur performers on the violin.

The Marquise Lagagrenc, who has been at Newport, is now visiting her mother, Mrs. John W. Auchincloss. The Marquis, who was formerly an officer in the Swedish Army, later became a Chamberlain to the Pope, with the title of Marquis. Count and Countess Laugier-Villars are the other titled persons here this Summer.

The diplomatic set appears to have deserted Bar Harbor, Baron and Baroness Henglemuller, who have been constant visitors here for the past five years, have given up their cottage and gone abroad. M. Brun, the Danish Minister, is the only representative of a foreign Government at present here.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade took place this week. Action was taken to provide for the purchase and laying out of a good polo field, and in another year, if not sooner, Bar Harbor will have the crack teams here to compete in weekly tournaments.

Mrs. William Draper gave a dinner at the Bowider Thursday night. Her guests were the Countess Lagagrene, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Auchincloss, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss Theobold, Mrs. Neale, Mr. Charles T. How, and W. P. Draper.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney came this week. Mrs. Barney and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones successfully originated and managed the vaudeville entertainment which took place here last year. Another series of theatricals is being planned for August, and Miss Charlotte Pendleton, who is at present in the South, is expected to write the play.

One of the distinguished arrivals of the week is ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Washington, formerly of Missouri. Senator Henderson was a prominent figure in Congress in the days of reconstruction and during the stormy and historic period before the outbreak of the war. His son, John B. Henderson, Jr., a recent graduate of Harvard, has had considerable success as a novelist.

Gen. C. F. Waynewright of Washington arrived Monday for the season. Another army representative is Lieut. Gen. Schofield, who with his young wife is occupying the Higgins cottage. Gen. Miles, who usually passes a week or two here, is expected in August.

The harbor is filling up with yachts, and the sport is to be one of the fads of the Summer. There is a new class of racing boat, which has been made much of here—a small knockabout class. They are designed by Crowninshield, and built by Lowley. If one doesn't own a knockabout he had better hide his head in shame, and the talk is all of spars, soon-bows, dipsy keels, and gaffs, and one must be up in the vernacular. There will be weekly races through the season, and the Board of Trade has offered a fine trophy for the winner of the series. Harrison Drummond's yacht White Heather left Wednesday for a trip to Nova Scotia. Howard Hinkle has taken his sixty-foot sloop, the Senta, which was built abroad last Spring, to Newport for the races there. R. H. White's steam yacht Peregrine came in Wednesday. On board were Mr. and Mrs. White, Joseph White, Mrs. Hubbard, and Mrs. Townsend.

Mrs. McCosh, wife of the late Dr. McCosh of Princeton, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Alexander Maitland.

The Ladies' Club has begun its regular Friday receptions for the season. They are followed by card parties in the evening. The officers for the year are: President—Mrs. Hebert Parsons; Secretary—Miss Mary E. Torrey; Managers—Mrs. Charles T. Alexander, Mrs. Morris Longstreth, Mrs. Charles B. McMichael, Mrs. Henry M. Baker, and Mrs. George S. Hale.

George Vanderbilt and his family arrived Friday. He will pass the Summer at Point d'Arcadie. A Vanderbilt is always an attraction, no matter where he may be, and George Vanderbilt is especially popular here.

Miss Helen Keetings of New York arrived at the Newport Tuesday, and will remain for a couple of months.

Mrs. Andrew Todd and Miss Julia B. Todd of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy.

John R. McLean and family came Wednesday. It has been some years since Mr. McLean was last here, and at that time his candidacy for President was being boomed.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Bissell and Mrs. Sturgis of Buffalo are at the Higgins cottage, in the Field.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Coler, Jr., and W. N. Coler, third, of New York arrived this week.

Mrs. D. Torrence of New York came to the Malvern Tuesday. Mrs. Torrence is a sister of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and has just returned from abroad.

The season at Grindstone Inn was opened in a most promising fashion. The resort across the bay is developing in popularity, which is drawing many people from Bar Harbor. There are a large number of New Yorkers who are passing the Summer there.

Mr. Hackett and family of New York arrived Wednesday and have taken one of the Malvern cottages for the season.

A serious accident happened this week to Miss Helen Seely, daughter of Dr. W. W. Seely. While driving a spirited team of horses, she lost control of the animals, which ran away and threw Miss Seely and her sister out. Miss Seely was very badly injured and at one time was reported dead. Examination proved, however, that she was not seriously hurt, and is now on the road to recovery.

The Village Improvement Society held its annual meeting at Lynam's Tuesday. The managers for the year include Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, J. S. Kennedy, George B. Dorr, J. Madison Taylor, and J. J. Emery.

Cooper Hewitt and family of New York will this Summer occupy Highbrook Cottage, on the Highbrook Road.

Mrs. D. Torrance of New York arrived Monday night and is at the Malvern for the season. She has been a frequent visitor at Bar Harbor in the past.

Miss A. W. Martin of New York has arrived at the Parker cottage.

Judge and Mrs. Abram Lawrence and Miss Ruth Lawrence of New York arrived this week.

Col. and Mrs. Lewis Livingston of New York are the guests of Johnston Livingston.

Judge Patterson of New York arrived this week and will pass the Summer here with his family.

Miss A. R. White and Miss Evelyn White of New York are here for the Summer.

Mrs. H. Walter Webb of New York will be at Northeast Harbor this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor of New York, who have been passing June at Tuxedo, arrived this week. The Poors came to Bar Harbor last Summer for the first time and became extremely popular.

Robert Bogram of New York is at the St. Sauveur for the season.

Mrs. George H. Morgan of Lenox and New York is at the Malvern.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ethridge of New York have joined the large number of New Yorkers who are spending the Summer at the Malvern.

GOSSIP OF LONG BRANCH.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 13.—Pleasanter weather could not be wished for than has been experienced at the coast resorts during the past week. The hotels and boarding houses are well filled, and all the outdoor sports have been well patronized. More people are seen bathing than has been the case in many seasons, doubtless on account of the increased facilities. During the Winter a swimming pool was erected at Chelsea and Ocean Avenue, with all the up-to-date improvements.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. McIntyre of New York, who are summering at Seabright and who had for their guests T. J. Middlebrook, Miss Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bingham, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Naething, engaged the coach Reliance on Wednesday evening and took a trip from Seabright to the Ross-Fenton farm at Asbury Park.

Everything is being prepared at the horse show grounds of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association at Hollywood for the meeting which is to take place on July 25, 26, and 27. Secretary P. J. Casey says the display of horses this year will be the finest ever witnessed at that place, and a number of new events have been added to the programme. One of them will be for the best three hunters, from some recognized hunt, to be ridden by the huntsman, whips, master, or members of the hunt in the hunt uniform, appointments to be considered. First prize, $100.

The cottagers and hotel guests are interesting themselves in the welfare of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at this place by giving military euchre entertainments. The first of a series for its benefit took place at the United States Hotel on Wednesday evening under the auspices of Auxiliary No. 1. It was well attended.

On Monday night "The Telephone Girl" will be put on at the Pleasure Bay Theatre.

There will be no midweek dances at the Monmouth Beach Country Club this season. This was decided upon at a recent meeting of the club. The tennis courts have been put in first-class condition, and are being played upon daily.

Mrs. J. W. Spalding and family of New York, who have been visiting Florence, Italy, have returned to their Summer home at Monmouth Beach.

A. F. Phyfe and family of New York, who recently leased the Clark cottage on Pearl Street, Elberon, took possession of it this week.

The Country Club at Monmouth Beach was crowded to its utmost last night. Mrs. Ira Barrows of New York, who is interested in the Babies' Hospital at Oceanic, had rented the building to hold a vaudeville and dance for the benefit of the institution. A good round sum was netted.

During a portion of the week Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage were guests at the Pullman mansion on Ocean Avenue, Elberon.

Miss Ethel Hertz and Miss Schiffer of New York, who are summering on Bath Avenue, are suffering from the effect of an accident which they met with while out riding in an automobile this week. The Misses Hertz and Schiffer, accompanied by Editor Frank M. Taylor of The Long Branch Record, started from their home to go to Hollywood, and while on their way one of the wheels of the vehicle got out of order. This caused the automobile to run into the curbstone, and its three occupants were thrown out. The young women were badly bruised, while Editor Taylor received a cut on the back of his head.

William R. Potts, Jr., a Summer resident of Monmouth Beach, has gone to Europe for the balance of the Summer season.

Senator Thomas N. McCarter of Newark has purchased the remainder of the Elsmere property on the Rumson Road, owned by the estate of W. W. Conover. The tract consists of thirty-seven acres. The price paid was $10,000.

George H. Baker and family of New York arrived at their Summer cottage at Monmouth Beach this week. They came from Tuxedo Park by special car.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Walton of New York, who spent the early portion of the Summer at Monmouth Beach, sailed recently for England, where they will spend the remainder of the season.

R. W. Poor and family of New York have arrived at North Long Branch for the Summer, and are occupying the Cross cottage.

Lyman G. Bloomingdale of New York has purchased the H. Victor Newcomb cottage on Ocean Avenue, Elberon. The property has a frontage of over 300 feet and is almost a square lot, running the same number of feet from Ocean Avenue to the sea. It is one of the prettiest cottages on the coast.

A farewell dinner was given at the Elberon Hotel on Tuesday evening to the Prince and Princess Auersperg by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Seligman of New York. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hasard, father and mother of the Princess; Mr. and Mrs. Krydell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hirsch, Miss Corinne Mann, and Mr. and Mrs. N. Westhind. Dinner was served on the veranda, which was prettily decorated.

Members of the Driving and Field Club of Monmouth County and their friends held a clambake on the lawn of the Elkwood Park grand stand this (Saturday) evening. Prof. Schwab's Hollywood Orchestra furnished the music.

The engagement of Miss Sidenberg of Pinehurst, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, and Joseph S. Bach, son of I. J. Bach of this place, is announced.

G. D. Payne, D. B. Kase, Mrs. M. W. Kase, and Mrs. John R. Bennett, who spent a week at the West End Hotel, started from there on Wednesday on their coach for a trip to the Pan-American Exposition. They will drive through a portion of Pennsylvania, and expect to arrive at Buffalo early in August.

Mr. H. L. Crossley of New York, who only a short time ago leased the Howland Hotel at West End, after the owners were unable to find a tenant to pay the enormous rent asked, has given up the management of the hotel. Mrs. Crossley has gone to Atlantic Highlands, where she has leased a hotel for the remainder of the season. J. Goldsman, who is proprietor of the Scarboro Hotel at this place, has taken the management of the Howland Hotel in connection with the Scarboro.

GOLF TOURNAMENT AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 13.—The proposed county golf tournament, to be held at the links of the Stockbridge Golf Club, finds favor with the Lenox golfers, and they would doubtless co-operate with the other clubs to make it a success. It will be held late this month or in the early part of August, so as not to conflict with the regular tournaments of the Lenox and Stockbridge Clubs. There is about the usual amount of playing at the links here, but no special events since the Fourth of July match.

The flying visit made to Lenox on Tuesday by Mr. Clarence Gray Dinsmore on his fast racing automobile was of much interest to the local automobilists. He called upon Mr. H. H. Pease, Mr. Dennis Hare, and other automobilists, and a number of them went as far as Stockbridge with him on Wednesday, when he started on his return trip to Staatsburg-on-the-Hudson. He made the distance between the two places in five hours, which is almost record-breaking time. Mr. Thomas Shields Clark of New York, who has the Eddy cottage, has just ordered a new automobile. These machines are becoming so common here now as to attract very little attention, but few of them are of the type of D. W. Bishop's white flier or of Mr. Dinsmore's, which is of the same style as Mr. Bishop's, but is red in color.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed left in the early part of the week for a visit to Long Beach. Previous to their departure they gave quite a large dinner to their friends among the cottagers. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster entertained at dinner this week, it being one of a series which they are giving at their beautiful new country house.

Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure sailed on Tuesday on the St. Paul and will remain abroad until September.

Mr. Harleston Deacon has been in Newport the past week, attending the funeral of a relative.

James S. Barnes, the author, who has recently returned from a trip to South Africa, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, at Coldbrooke.

Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf, Mrs. Bacon and the Misses Bacon, have returned from a visit to the Exposition at Buffalo.

Mr. John W. Mettler of New York has been the guest this week of Mr. and Mrs. Max Fleischman at Brookhurst.

Percy Shaw of Boston has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw.

Among those who have gone for brief visits to the seashore are Mrs. George W. Folsom and Miss Winifred Folsom, Magnolia; Mr. and Mrs. James Jamp, to Newport; Miss Constance Bacon to Nahant, where she is the guest of Miss Mollie Elliot.

At a meeting of the Lenox Horticultural Society, held last Saturday evening, some very rare and beautiful flowers brought from Europe by Mr. Charles Lanier, were exhibited.

The first of a series of French readings by Prof. Wismer was given on Friday, at Wyndhurst, the residence of Mrs. John Sloane. Other lectures will be given at Elmcourt, with Mrs. William D. Sloane; at Stonover, the residence of Mrs. John E. Parsons, and with Mrs. Giraud Foster, at her new country house. A large number of the ladies among the cottagers attend these readings, which are much enjoyed and have become a regular feature of the Lenox season.

R. W. Patterson of New York, who is building a new country house here, was the guest of John Sloane for a few days this week.

Alfred Lavereux, who was formerly a cottager here, is in Lenox visiting his old friends and making his headquarters at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams have been in New York.

Mrs. George Westinghouse and George Westinghouse, Jr., have sailed for England, where they will meet Mr. Westinghouse, who has been abroad since early Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Dana have been in Lenox.

William D. Curtis and family are at the Buffalo Exposition.

THE SEASON AT ASBURY PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 13.—The change from tropical to temperate weather this week was hailed with delight by the cottagers and hotel guests, who, notwithstanding their sojourn at the seaside, were inconvenienced by the scorching heat of a fortnight ago. Delightful ocean breezes have prevailed all the week, making outdoor recreation a pleasure. Yesterday's baby nor'easter swept along the coast. The waves at high tide were unusually high, and thousands flocked to the beach to enjoy the inspiring sight.

Bathing, fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, and golf have helped the visiting vacationists while away the week. To-night the Summer social season was launched, and gayly attired maidens and matrons enjoyed the full dress hops at the big hotels on the shore front. Next week the military euchres and progressive whist contests will begin, with musicales and trolley rides to Pleasure Bay now and then to relieve the monotony of the nightly social functions.

The Asbury Park Lawn Tennis Club will hold its annual open tournament at the club courts in Educational Hall Square next week. Ladies and gentlemen's singles and doubles will be played and handsome prizes awarded the winners.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the New Jersey State Dental Society will be held here next week, the opening session being scheduled for Wednesday morning. Many prominent dentists from all parts of the country will attend the convention.

The managers of the baby parade, which is to take place on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 17, are contemplating giving a "Fairy Festival" in the evening as a climax to the parade of the infants. At this festival it is proposed to have the children go through the ceremony of selecting a Queen, her consort, and attendants.

Thomas A. Edison arrived with his family this week at the cottage he has taken for the Summer at Deal.

The special religious services in Ocean Grove are now a daily feature and attract hosts of Christians from various parts of the country. The Ocean Grove Sunday School Assembly—a branch of the Chautauqua institution—has been in session in the temple all the week and will continue until next Thursday, when the graduating exercises will be held. The school is in charge of a competent corps of instructors, with the Rev. Dr. B. B. Loomis of Round Lake as Superintendent.

The services in the auditorium to-morrow will be held under the auspices of the National Sabbath Association. The morning sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. I. J. W. Hathaway, Secretary of the association. A platform service will be held in the evening in the interest of Sabbath observance.

In the beach auditorium, the Rev. Madison C. Peters will preach in the morning and deliver a patriotic address in the afternoon. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago will preach.

The New Jersey School of Methods, conducted by the State Primary and Junior Council of the New Jersey Sunday School Association, has been in session in the beach auditorium all the week, and well-known Sunday school workers from all parts of the State have participated in the deliberations of the school.

The prominent arrivals during the week include the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper of Philadelphia, Col. George B. McC. Harvey of New York City, Dr. F. L. De Villa of Guatemala, Central America; ex-Senator Henry S. Terhune of Matawan, N. J.; ex-Judge Thomas J. Noonan of Bayonne, Lieut. Layton F. Smith, United States Army; ex-Judge Thomas S. Henry of Newark, Capt. C. E. McKay, United States Navy; the Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary; Henry I. Budd, New Jersey's Road Commissioner; Col. George L. Appleton of New York City; Supreme Court Justice Charles H. Hendrickson of Mount Holly, N. J.; Senator George C. Smith of Lakewood, N. J.; ex-United States Senator Rufus Blodgett of New Jersey, Dr. R. L. Miranda of Havana, Cuba; Senator Wood McKee of Paterson, Col. Washington A. Roebling and family of Trenton, Palmer Cox of New York City, Mrs. Margaret Bottome of New York City, and Mayor H. C. Fields of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

CAPE MAY IS LIVELY.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 13.—Although it was expected that the week following the one in which the Fourth of July came would be a dull one, which is usually the case here, there nevertheless has been a larger crowd here than was anticipated. New York is well represented in this number, the guests from there taking an active part in the social events.

In the invitation golf handicap tournament given on the links of the Cape May Golf Club on Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Joshua L. Shoemaker of Philadelphia, Mrs. E. O. Richards of New York was a prominent assistant of the hostess. After the contest there was given a luncheon at the clubhouse. The other events of the week have been numerous, but they have not been of more than the ordinary sort which usually take place, and therefore there is nothing to say about them except that the participants have had a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett, who came here last week to enjoy a few days' recreation, have so fallen in love with the place that they have taken a Columbia Avenue cottage for the season, where they have already begun to entertain largely, and where they will rehearse their parts to be played during the theatrical season of 1901-2.

Mrs. William B. Hall, wife of Col. Hall, who is now on his way to the Philippine Islands, is a prominent guest at the Stockton. She is a daughter of United States Senator Joseph S. C. Blackburn of Kentucky, who is expected to join her in a few days.

Former United States Senator George Gray of Delaware, now Judge of the United States Circuit Court, and who was one of the Paris Peace Commissioners, is a distinguished visitor of the week, accompanied by his son.

Judge Arthur Spruance of the Superior Court of Delaware, accompanied by Mrs. Spruance, is a prominent visitor.

Miss Phoebe Fisher and Benjamin Fisher of Brooklyn are late arrivals.

John M. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Senate, is a well-known visitor here.

H. B. Lupton, now of Pittsburg, but formerly of New York, who maintains a handsome home at Orange, N. J., is a distinguished late arrival.

W. H. Cochran, Jr., of Yonkers is enjoying a visit here.

The Countess de Kermel of Paris is a guest at the cottage of her mother, widow of Gen. Philip Kearny.

Miss Annie Mills and Miss Margaret Green are two pretty Brooklyn girls sojourning here for July.

Mrs. J. Stoltz of New York has a cottage at Cape May Point for the Summer.

C. S. Husted, Miss Husted, and Edwin Reiss of Brooklyn are late arrivals.

Among New Yorkers who have registered this week are Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Roberts, Jameson Lee Finney, Edward C. Thornton, F. Reinan, Mrs. E. C. Thornton, Frank W. Miller, Col. Jasper Epping Brady, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Raymore, J. Samber, A. Woltman, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Browler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Clay, Howard Thomas, O. J. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Warner, Mrs. Sheffield Phillips, William Walter Phelps, James d'Oliers, Dr. A. Lukins, Miss Belle Hopper, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Marshall, Miss Marshall, R. E. Thompson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schmidt, W. Van Biarcom, J. K. Sumpkins, Harry Montgomery, and Miss Frances W. Terry.

THE WEEK AT TUXEDO.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 13.—This is the last week of the Tuxedo Summer season, and by the 15

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

THERE is some prospect this Summer of a little social war at Newport which may recall the days when the postman there found himself very embarrassed as to which Mrs. Astor was the real one to whom letters addressed without any other designation should be delivered. The widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt has always been known as Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Now Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who was Miss Grace Wilson, contends that on the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt her husband, who was the junior, became simply Cornelius Vanderbilt, and therefore she is Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and not Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. It has been suggested that the widowed Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt should call herself Mrs. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Clarence Mackay has insisted, as long as her mother-in-law does not live in this country, that she is not to be known as Mrs. Clarence Mackay, but simply as Mrs. Mackay. In the Vanderbilt matter there may be some little feeling, as the two Mrs. Vanderbilts are not on speaking terms. The English custom is quite different from ours. A dowager or widow immediately drops from being head of the family into a subordinate position. Mrs. Astor, according to that ruling, would now be Mrs. William Astor and Mrs. John Jacob Astor the Mrs. Astor. In the other case the wife of young Cornelius would be Mrs. Vanderbilt and her mother-in-law Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, but this solution is not at all the satisfactory one.

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Here is another question that is agitating society from centre to circumference. Shall the wife of W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., who will be "a social event" this week, be called Lady Sibyl or Mrs. Cutting. She had a courtesy title in England, forfeited it by becoming an American as the wife of Mr. Cutting, and now society wants to call her Lady Sibyl, but don't quite dare for fear it will be a faux pas and laughed at by people who know all about such matters. Mrs. Cutting herself will have to solve this puzzle for the sorely distracted Newporters.

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"It makes all the difference in the world whether we of the service are at home or abroad," said The Naval Officer as he puffed his cigarette and sipped his coffee at the club. "Newport gives us the cold shoulder here. Admiral Dewey has just been received on sufferance over there. The other officers are snubbed outright by society—with precious few exceptions. But if we're at a fashionable watering place or at any of the Continental capitals, these same people will fall all over one another in their anxiety to get at us and entertain us and through us to get at foreign social life. Our uniforms open to us doors closed to them abroad; here our uniforms close to us doors opened to nearly every cheap European princeling, no matter how tawdry his title or how besmirched his Court costume. Strange, isn't it?"

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It seems certain that we shall have lady drivers and riders showing their horses at the Madison Square Garden this Fall. Mrs. Burke Roche has gone in for tandem driving, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer is known as a good whip, Mrs. Ladenburg and Mrs. "Tom" Hitchcock both ride and drive admirably; Miss Bird, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Oelrichs, and a drove of other society women are known to be expert horsewomen. They are to drive at the Newport Horse Show. Miss Elsie Cassatt, whose engagement was announced last week, is about the only one within the charmed social circle who has ever driven in Madison Square Garden. But she was young then, and in short dresses. At the November show a number of the Newport women say they will show their own horses. Should they do so there is a new lease of life for the Show from the social point of view.

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A monument left by the late Pierre Lorillard is Tuxedo Park. That place, now in high prosperity, never gained its full vogue until the latter part of the eighties. The Winters of 1887, 1888, and 1889 started it on its fashionable career. At the same time James M. Waterbury, then a factor in fashionable life, started the Country Club on Pelham Bay, and built cottages around it, with a view to its being a rival to Tuxedo. Here in the early nineties the Waterburys and Mrs. Waterbury's brother, the late "Johnnie" Parsons, gave magnificent entertainments, but with the exception of a scattering, surrounding the community never reached the standard which has been that of Tuxedo. Tuxedo is a country city, while there are only a few cottages around the Westchester Country Club, and the place rests its popularity chiefly on golf and the patronage accorded it by the Westchester people. With the opening of the new inn owned and controlled by John Jacob Astor much of this patronage will be diverted, although the club has decidedly the advantage in point of location and in picturesqueness of surroundings.

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Speaking of Pierre Lorillard, it is the greatest possible compliment to him as a sportsman, and as a unique feature of his career as one of the heaviest bettors among gentlemen, that there was never a question as to the honesty of the running of the hundreds of horses he owned. Even though he had Archer to ride for him in England, and Simms both there and in this country, no one ever so much as hinted that his horses were not run to win every time they started. It was another noteworthy fact not noted in his obituaries and not currently known that in his fertile brain was really born the Coney Island Futurity, the richest stake in the world, J. G. K. Lawrence merely perfecting the details. It was he, too, who suggested the Monmouth Cup, Monmouth Oaks, the Champion, and Junior Champion Stakes, and a dozen other fixtures of the palmy days at Monmouth Park. He was, too, the originator of the "penalties and allowance" races now used everywhere where racing is known.

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Heavy bettor as he was, Pierre Lorillard once met his match when he ran up against gray-bearded James E. Kelly, who introduced bookmaking into this country. It was nearly a generation ago, and at Jerome Park. Kelly was laying 2½ to 1 against one of Lorillard's horses in a big stake event. The news went to Mr. Lorillard, seated on his coach on the clubhouse lawn.

"I'll just take a little of the conceit out of that sawed-off Irishman," said Lorillard to Wright Sanford, Newbold Morris, John Hunter, and a few other congenial spirits. They started for the ring together.

"I'll lay $10,000 on my horse at that price, Kelly," said Mr. Lorillard in his princely fashion, expecting to see Kelly wilt and refuse to take the wager.

"Certainly, Mr. Lorillard." Then turning to his sheet writer Kelly said: "$25,000 against $10,000, Pierre Lorillard." Quickly he turned to the tobacco magnate with a polite "Much obliged to you, Mr. Lorillard, very much obliged; would you or your friends care to bet another $10,000 at the same odds. Should be delighted to accommodate you?"

"What a nerve!" was all Mr. Lorillard could say as he turned on his heel and walked away.

"Jimmy" Kelly won the bet, for Lorillard's horse was beaten.

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The demeanor of a man under the fire of newspaper criticism is always interesting. When a daily paper of this city was attacking the City National Bank and its President, James Stillman, not long ago, in connection with the purchase of the old Custom House by the City National Bank, Mr. Stillman received a representative of the paper attacking his institution smiling and in the best of humor. Laying his hand on the shoulder of the reporter, he said: "Just you keep right on—you are giving the City National Bank more advertising than it could buy with an outlay of $200,000."

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The late Mrs. Henry C. Potter, the wife of the Bishop of New York, is said to have been a woman of much quiet humor. There is a story which she was credited with of an experience she had with a young country curate who had more zeal than common sense or discretion. He had arrived in New York, determined to do some great deed which would specially commend him to favor in the eyes of his Bishop. It was at the time of the engagement of Mrs. James Brown Potter at Wallack's in the much-talked-of revival of "Cleopatra." The dead walls were filled with Mrs. Potter's paper, and the shop windows were filled with her photographs. There were many little paragraphs in the newspapers at the time concerning her rather airy costumes and her manner of acting. Arriving, the young curate heard these stories, and his mind became inflamed and he was horrified. He felt a great opinion of his own abilities, and he yearned to snatch a brand from the burning. He found that Mrs. James Brown Potter lived in Washington Square, and the first time he was in the city he asked the first policeman he met where Mrs. Potter resided. He was directed to an old-fashioned mansion on the north side of the street. He rushed up and rang the bell and demanded of the servant to see Mrs. Potter. He was shown into a darkened drawing room, and presently a lady entered the room. He asked if she were Mrs. Potter, and upon her replying that she was he immediately launched forth in violent invective. He pointed out to her the error of her ways, and said he had come to remonstrate with her in scandalizing his good Bishop by her outrageous conduct. He drew a picture of the Bishop which was quite pathetic. Then he was quietly interrupted by his hostess, who remarked:

"My dear young man, do you know whom you are addressing? I am the wife of your Bishop."

He took his hat and fled. Mrs. James Brown Potter was living in an apartment on Washington Square, but the Bishop's residence was in the same block.

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There are still many New Yorkers who have a bit of sentiment tucked somewhere in their hearts—although one is taught that this is a mere popular delusion. This week old Delmonico's, as the Twenty-sixth Street place has recently been designated, although the Fourteenth Street abode of twenty-five years ago comes nearer the mark, is being gutted almost completely in order to renovate it and make it anew as a restaurant. There has been much confusion as to the real ownership of the site. The late R. W. Montgomery, a retired merchant, purchased the property nearly a half-century ago. It was for the purpose of a residence, as a kinsman of his, John Rutgers Marshall, the father of Mrs. J. J. Wysong and Mrs. Pollock, lived near by on Twenty-third Street. But Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery purchased an estate near High Bridge, where they lived until they died, and the Twenty-sixth Street property was called for many years Montgomery's Folly. But it proved that Mr. Montgomery was very far-seeing. The Delmonico property proved very valuable, and the High Bridge property is soon to be converted into city lots.

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Senator Depew used to have in his collection of curiosities a certain telegraphic dispatch which never failed to interest the politicians to whom he showed it. The telegram was sent to Mr. Depew, then President of the New York Central Railroad, by Mr. Platt, shortly before the latter's election to a second term in the Senate. It is dated a few stations above Poughkeepsie, and reads:

Please stop the noon express here to take on Mrs. Platt and ME TOO.

"I stopped the train gladly," Mr. Depew would say when he exhibited it. "I am always willing to do a favor for a man who turns a joke on himself."

◆ ◆ ◆

London society seems to have quite forgiven William Waldorf Astor. At the splendid concert which he gave at his Carlton House Terrace residence on June 26 there were present the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Montrose, Lady Helen Graham, Lady Verulam, Lady Helen Grimston, Lady Archibald Campbell, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, (Lady Randolph Churchill,) and many other social leaders. And this was on an evening when there was the most powerful of counter attractions in the shape of the fête at Stafford House. Mr. Astor's house is described as being decorated with pink and red flowers "in barbaric abundance."

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It was during the semi-panic on Wall Street Thursday morning when values went tobogganing that a veteran in one of the big brokerage offices remarked: "It recalls to me the Jay Cooke panic of—" only to be unanimously interrupted with—

"And you know what happened to Jay Cooke. Fortune gone, reputation ruined, he occupies a dishonored bit of ground in some cemetery—"

"Hold on, you! Jay Cooke isn't in any cemetery. He's fishing to-day in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, and I'll bet on it."

The tape was forgotten for a few minutes in the heated discussion that followed as to whether Cooke was alive or dead, and bets were freely making when a Philadelphia gentleman connected with the Reading Road dropped in.

"Is Jay Cooke alive or dead?" shouted a half dozen at the astonished new-comer, who expected to find every one absorbed in the dirge the tape was singing.

"Very much alive," he responded promptly. "And he's fishing right now, either on his game preserves out in Lycoming County, or in a well-stocked stream on his place near Sandusky, Ohio. He's in perfect health, worth close to a million, does little but fish, and wouldn't save a snap if his fingers in every stock ticker in New York synchronously went out of business were in front of him at this—"

been stricken with apoplexy: "Wall Street wouldn't know or remember whether W. H. Vanderbilt or any other man was alive or dead forty-eight hours after he ceased to be a factor in the market. They discount all such things down there." His own death and this Jay Cooke incident go far toward showing how near right he was.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. William Astor will make her annual Summer appearance in Newport this week. She comes from London. With her comes a story about a conversation in a well-known West End drawing room, the subject of which was the relegating of the chaperon to the place where other old customs have gone. One of those engaged in the conversation was a severe old lady who belongs to London's most heavily moss-covered exclusive set, and not far removed in relation from King Edward himself. She had made some caustic comment on a speech of Mrs. Astor's relating to the subject, which caused Mrs. Astor to remark quietly: "It's a question that ought not to concern the English mother much, anyway, since the majority of the English girls I have ever met were perfectly safe, with or without a chaperon." And it is said that the old lady is still trying to figure out what our lady McAllister meant.

◆ ◆ ◆

George Hope, a writer for English publications, has been touring Long Island for material. He had occasion to look up the Vanderbilt Summer home, known as "Idle Hour." He was directed from the village near by, and soon came to a side gate of the sumptuous grounds. Inside he saw a quaint old man plucking flowers from the luxuriant growth that banked the fence.

"I am looking for Idle Hour," said Hope.

The old fellow paused for a second and replied: "Indeed, there's no idle hour around here. What with golf and tea parties and breakfasts and luncheons and dances and drives and that crazy basket ball, it's more like a beehive than anything else, since young Mr. Vanderbilt and his wife came back. But I think they call the house something like that, and you'll find the front gate about a mile up the road."

◆ ◆ ◆

One of John D. Crimmins's fads is the collecting of autograph letters, and of these he possesses an exceptionally fine collection. There are one or more letters written by each of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, (saving only Lynch and Gwinnett,) and of these he has autograph signatures. There are also letters written by distinguished Generals and other officers in the Revolutionary War; letters penned by the various Presidents of the United States, and by other famous Americans, historians, poets, and statesmen, as well as letters of Carlyle, Hunt, Moore, and other celebrated Englishmen. His collection of letters of the Mayors of New York was recently exhibited at the Lenox Library. Each series of letters has its own handsomely engrossed cover, and in order to protect his treasures from fire Mr. Crimmins has had safes built in the basement of his city residence in East Sixty-eighth Street, the safes being concealed by handsome doors, so that they in no way detract from the appearance of the room in whose walls they are placed.

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One of the striking features of Luther Kountze's beautiful country place at Morristown, N. J., are the cannon that were brought here from Morro Castle at the close of the Spanish-American war, bought by Mr. Kountze and taken out to his Morristown home. There are thirteen of them, immense bronze pieces of the time of Philip the Fifth of Spain. An embankment is to be built especially for them, and they will then be properly mounted, their present arrangement being a temporary one. Mr. Kountze also has a number of old Spanish mortars and other interesting relics of the war on his charming grounds.

◆ ◆ ◆

The most inveterate collector of art treasures in New York is not to be found among the multi-millionaires. Now that Mr. Chase does not pay so much attention to acquiring old metal work and furniture and tapestries as he used to, Alexander W. Drake of The Century Company has the reputation of being the best-known connoisseur in the city. There is hardly an east side junk shop that is unknown to him, and it has become proverbial among other and less successful collectors that whenever one finds a particularly attractive object in some unexpected place it turns out to be "put aside for Mr. Drake."

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. James Speyer, who was Miss Prince, a niece of the late financier and wit, William R. Travers, and who was brought up in his family, takes the deepest interest in working women. Her special field is the "Thirty-eighth Street Club," to which much of her time, when she is in New York, is devoted. Before her marriage to Mr. Speyer, and when she was Mrs. John A. Lowery, she, with Miss Margaret L. Wilmerding, ran a fashionable tea room with such success that the manager of the

height of this business success the management of the tea room was intrusted to 35 employs, and it speedily ran down to the closing point. Even in those busy days, and when her evenings were filled with society functions, she would spend several evenings each week at the rooms of the Thirty-eighth Street Club, playing, so that her wards might dance, or interesting herself in their other amusements and their needs. The club members are saleswomen, operatives in factories, etc., and for them classes in millinery, dressmaking, bookkeeping, and other helpful industries, as well as amusements, are provided, and over them all Mrs. Speyer exercises a careful supervision.

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Irving C. Gaylord, cashier of the Fourteenth Street Bank, has made at least one contribution to the literature of local history. A few years ago, when he was cashier of the Hamilton Bank, Mr. Gaylord wrote an interesting account of the Burr-Hamilton controversy, illustrating his pamphlet with views of Weehawken Heights, Hamilton Grange, and other localities connected with the history of these two men. Mr. Gaylord published the pamphlet for the purpose of drawing attention to the then recently established Hamilton Bank, but it was not long before historical societies throughout the East were sending to him for copies of the brochure.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Knickerbocker Club is not famous for its political leaders, but, like the maidens in "Florodora," there "are a few, kind Sir," and these have been quite conspicuous of late years. George Peabody Wetmore and Lispenard Stewart have been on the tapis for a long time. Among the younger generation is Macdougal Hawkes. He is younger looking than he really is, possesses a very nice, clean, white and pink appearance, and has rather a mild, but not a soft voice. In fact, he can make himself heard for quite a distance. He is well read and clever, and so far has done exceedingly well as a director or leader in the municipal Republican political field. He is quite an example of the New Yorker. He was born, educated, and has lived here nearly all his life, with occasional trips abroad. He lives with his mother and brother in a pretty house on Twenty-sixth Street opposite the side entrance of the Madison Square Garden. He is very proud of his descent from Gen. Macdougal, a Scotch hero of the Revolutionary War, for whom a street in Chelsea village was named. A tablet and window to his memory are in the First Presbyterian Church, on Fifth Avenue. Mr. Hawkes is a man of opinions, and has a certain Scotch tenacity which will not be downed.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Marquise Talleyrand-Perigord and her sister, the Princess Poggio-Suasa, are going to pass the Winter at Chatsworth. There is a very peculiar relationship or rather tangle in this family. Both these ladies were the daughters of a Mr. Curtis, who at one time lived in Brooklyn, and they are also related to the Pierreponts and other old Brooklyn families. They inherited the Chatsworth property. Mme. de Talleyrand-Perigord was married to the Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord who received from his father the title of Duc de Dino. Mme. Talleyrand-Perigord was married in Nice in 1867, when she was one of the belles of the American colony there. She divorced the Marquis in 1886. He assumed the ducal title the following year and married Mrs. Frederick Stevens, who was Adele Livingston Sampson, and the divorced wife of Frederick Stevens, whose town house is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. The Marquise had one daughter. She married the Prince Ruspoli, who was a member of a very large family bearing that name in Rome. One of the Ruspolis married Mrs. Riggs in Paris, and another married Miss Broadwood of London, a niece of Mrs. John A. Morris, and another still married a fascinating Western widow in Washington this past Winter. The Prince of Poggio-Suasa was the father of Prince Ruspoli. He had been married twice, and for his third wife espoused the other Miss Curtis, the sister of Mme. de Talleyrand-Perigord. Hence the Prince Ruspoli has married the daughter of his stepmother's sister. The Princess has no children, but a house full of stepchildren.

◆ ◆ ◆

Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Deputy Collector and Chief of the Law Division at the Custom House, told a story last week of a friend of his who stood to lose $1,012 in the stock market in Monday's slump, and remarked that it made him think of the fellow who lost $1,500 in poker the night before and whose chief regret was that $5 of the amount was in cash.

◆ ◆ ◆

Senator William E. Mason of Illinois, whose political scalp Controller Dawes has started out to get, is a good campaigner and a great stump speaker. His wit and eloquence are not of the most refined order, but they are just the thing to catch a crowd. Mason is never at a loss for a retort, and enjoys being interrupted in a speech. During one of his campaigns he was getting his usual share of interruptions in a speech he was delivering at Springfield, Ill. Mason was enjoying himself, and was making a great hit with the majority of the crowd. There was one man, however, who tangled Mason up somewhat. This man had imbibed more alcohol than was good for him. He was on the outskirts of the crowd, and he was asking Mason questions in a thick voice. The Senator could not catch the questions, and as he did not at first know what was the matter with the fellow, he stopped and attempted to catch the question each time. He always failed, and this led to several awkward pauses. At last Mason became irritated. The next time an interruption came from the intoxicated one, Mason asked:

"Who are you?"

"Don't you know me, Billy?" came the answer, in maudlin and swaying tones.

Mason paused. "My friend," said he in a measured and metallic voice, "I don't recognize your face, but your breath is familiar."

◆ ◆ ◆

Miles Finlan, a wealthy mine-owner of Montana, a close friend of the late Marcus Daly, and an all-round man of affairs, spends much of his time in New York City. Finlan went through several political campaigns peculiar to Montana. During the campaign last Fall he was backing a favorite nephew, who was a candidate for the State Legislature. One night while out electioneering a man approached him with a proposition to deliver a certain number of votes for a specified sum. Finlan replied to the proposition by saying, "I never buy anything I can't see, except stocks, and I won't buy votes, at least not those that are sold by the wholesale. You have brought your goods to the wrong market."

The fellow, unabashed, looked thoughtful for a moment and said in a disgusted tone, "I have sold these same votes for three years, and no one ever questioned my honesty. If politics is got down to where ye have to give a bill o' sale for every vote ye sell, it's got to be too poor business for me, and I'll give it up entirely."

◆ ◆ ◆

Thomas Lawson, who built a yacht and named it Independence, was being consoled by some friends in Newport the other night for the poor showing the yacht made in the cup trial races. Some one asked him what he really thought was the matter with the boat. Lawson looked thoughtful for a moment and said: "Too much advice and enthusiastic suggestion; they are both valuable at certain stages in life, but they seriously handicap a racing yacht."

Then he walked out to see if his boat had been sighted since it started in the afternoon's competition.

◆ ◆ ◆

The one request which Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes has made of the newspaper men who visit his office is not to print any stories of his innumerable charities. He lays that injunction upon them all. Sometimes it is a severe temptation to break the rule, when one of Dawes's numberless little acts of benevolence comes up surrounded by circumstances that give it human interest; but the Controller is firm.

"No charitable stuff about me," is his way of laying down the rule. "Remember that. No heart interest stories!"

Dawes is a democratic citizen who has a mortal aversion to putting on airs. Although nearly every official in Washington is tenacious of his titles and gets a little stiff and distant if he is called merely by his name, the man who calls Dawes "Mr. Controller" speedily finds out that he is getting unpopular with that officer.

◆ ◆ ◆

Miss M. Louise Forsslund, author of "The Story of Sarah," tells of an interesting experience with a publisher before she "got a reputation" as a writer. A short story she had written was sent to a publisher, who shall be nameless. It was returned "rejected." The story lay about Miss Forsslund's desk for about a year, when by mistake it was sent in place of another tale to the same publisher who had rejected it a year before. Much to her surprise the publisher promptly mailed Miss Forsslund a check for the story, and that, too, for an amount far beyond anything she had ever expected to get for the story had it been accepted in the first place.

◆ ◆ ◆

Former Chief of Detectives McClusky was dining on the veranda of the Manhattan Beach Hotel the other evening when a young man, whose most striking portrait is Number two thousand and something in a collection of photographs in Mulberry Street, sauntered by the table where McClusky sat. The ex-Chief called the young man over and asked him what he was doing down that way.

"Oh, same as yourself, Cap; just lookin' 'em over; there's nothing doin' with me in the crooked line any more. I'm doing the Summer resorts, selling labels of foreign hotels to boarders for their baggage. It pays better than the old thing, and is on the level."

◆ ◆ ◆

When Edward Walcott took a couple of New York pneumatic tired wagons to London last Summer he got himself into unexpected trouble. All his English friends wanted to ride in one of the queer little American traps and behind an American trotter. Too good-natured to refuse, he granted the Britishers the privilege so freely that he rarely had a chance to ride alone. In self-defense he has just had shipped to London a "one-man speeder," as the narrow, coffin-like speeding wagons used so extensively on the Speedway are called, so that he may enjoy in England that essentially American and rather selfish habit of riding alone behind a good fast trotter.

◆ ◆ ◆

Clifford Smyth, who was for four years United States Consul at Cartagena, Colombia, doesn't look like a tramp. He might object to being called one, but a tramp he is nevertheless. He has done Great Britain on foot with a twenty-pound knapsack strapped to his back. Similarly equipped he has just started on a tramp from here to San Francisco on a time table of twenty miles a day, with an arrival at his destination scheduled for the 1st of February. Educated as a lawyer, but in too poor health to practice his profession, after leaving the Consular service he took to tramping through Maine to recover his health. So greatly did it benefit him that A tramp through Great Britain followed, and now comes the trans-continental trip, after which the law, or possibly the Consular service again, but hardly in Central America, he says. A friend of Bishop Coleman of Delaware, he follows that eminent theologian's example in taking to the fields and woods as the best way in the world to restore physical wear and tear. "I hardly blame a 'hobo' for loving the lasy, easy life of the road," he says, "for there is something in getting close to Nature that fascinates, exhilarates, and gives a man an appetite for food and sleep such as nothing else can or will. Life in the open beats any prescription ever written for building up the brain-fagged and physically unstrung man."

◆ ◆ ◆

"It is such a benefit to get up here in the mountains and get a breath of fresh air," remarked a visitor to the St. Regis Lakes as he sat chatting with Paul Smith, that pioneer of the Adirondack region.

"All imagination, or mostly imagination," quietly remarked Paul. "It's the change in surroundings makes you feel so good. When I get so tired I can't rest nights I don't hike off to any camp. Not me. I just drop business, go to New York, get the fresh air and electric lights of upper Broadway, rest three or four days, and come back to the woods a new men. It's the change, young man; 'tisn't the air, and my experience tells me so. But I don't mind having people think about this Adirondack air just as you do. It pleases them and helps my business."

◆ ◆ ◆

Chess memory is an uncanny thing. H. N. Pillsbury, a former Brooklyn resident, gave a new display of its peculiarities last week. One evening he had played simultaneously twelve games of chess and six of checkers in an Atlanta (Ga.) club. The next morning he wrote out the scores of the twelve games he had played the night before without a single mistake for a single one of the boards. Chess experts say it is a feat never before equaled. Possibly that is because it may never have been attempted before. At all events, it was weirdly unique.

◆ ◆ ◆

Peter F. Dailey, the comedian, spends a week every year during the Summer in fishing. He doesn't care about the skill involved in enticing the speckled trout, the shy bass, or the crafty pickerel. He journeys to a small lake in Connecticut, digs his own worms, baits his own hook, finds the most comfortable seat on the bank, and then throws out his invitation to all comers without regard to race, creed, or color. He usually remains there till his stock of provisions and the usual bottle of patience which no real fisherman ever neglects to take with him is consumed. On his last trip he found when starting home that his beard had been growing at an enormous rate, and that if he returned to town he was likely to be taken for a modern Rip Van Winkle. The comedian located a barber's shop in the little hamlet, situated near the fishing pond, and which was a part of the village department store. A tall country boy was the only one in charge.

"Is the chief executioner in?" asked the comedian. The youth looked astonished.

"Oh, I mean the barber."

"I reckon he is. I'm him."

Mr. Dailey ensconced himself in the old-fashioned chair, which creaked under his two hundredweight of supple avoirdupois, while the boy began stropping the razors. The operation proceeded then without any serious disfigurement of the actor's genial countenance, but stopped when the rural barber reached the comedian's upper lip, where the beard was the stiffest, due to the prior shaving off of his ponderous mustache. The razors were stropped and stropped. In despair the youth turned to Mr. Dailey and said:

"Say, boss, would yer mind taking your mouth in your teeth while I shave your lips?"

◆ ◆ ◆

John Drew has always been a devotee of the bicycle, and the graceful figure of the actor awheel is a familiar sight in the Park when he is in town, he preferring it to any other kind of exercise. It happened while he was riding across the plaza at the Fifth Avenue entrance to the Park that he accidentally ran into and knocked down a young woman, a society débutante of last season. The young woman first of all was a matinée girl, and an ardent worshipper at the shrine of this particular actor. Mr. Drew, always chivalrous off the stage as on, quickly assisted the girl to her feet and anxiously inquired if she was injured. When the young woman recognized who the person responsible for her discomfiture was she became confused and in the excitement of the moment replied:

"Yes, a little, but as long as it is you, Mr. Drew, I don't believe I am." And she was off, leaving the actor blushing and perplexed.

A stranger who witnessed the accident, but who knew the young woman, disclosed her identity, and the actor immediately dispatched a messenger to her home for further inquiries as to her injuries. The messenger returned with the following answer:

"I have in this cause power to endure more than thou hast power to inflict."

It sent Mr. Drew on another journey through the great bard's plays.

◆ ◆ ◆

Miss Barrymore was asked by several friends after the closing performance of "Captain Jinks" why she did not deliver a speech in demand to the continuous calls after the final curtain. She replied: "In my opinion, actors, like good little children, should never speak until they are spoken to." Asked to explain this remark, she said: "If every person in the audience had personally requested me to make a speech I would gladly have done so, for I was there to entertain them, and should have thought that they considered my oratorical powers on a par with my acting. But general applause at such a time seems a compliment only, not a call for a speech." Miss Barrymore's friends feel she would have been equal to such an occasion. While she hasn't indulged in extemporaneous speaking as yet, she could hardly be a Barrymore and fail to do it well.

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Lotta, the little ex-actress, has developed into an artist within the last two or three years. She has become a painter in oils, and puts as much zest into her new art as she did into her former profession. To see Lotta starting out on a painting expedition is worth while. She is a quaint and attractive little figure in a short skirt, enveloped over that in a big painter's apron, usually of a deep ox-blood color, while perched on her head is a little sunbonnet. Lotta is nothing if not lavish in her work, and the palette she carries looks like a big platter filled with gayly colored mud pies, red and green and yellow—big daubs of paint. When the artist returns some of the paint is transferred to an impressionist looking canvas, but the larger part to the big apron, which is adorned with hand-painted polka dots in the prismatic colors. Lotta has all the daylight there is in which to paint, for she and her mother, who is her constant companion, arise with the birds in Summer, and are asleep with them at half-past 7 in the evening.

◆ ◆ ◆

Alderman William Wentz of Brooklyn is a man of many fatherly responsibilities. Besides being a "City Father," he is the father of seventeen children, all living and all youngsters. It takes the Alderman and his family, marching single file, three minutes and fifteen seconds to pass a given point. Frequently the police mistake the Alderman and his flock for a Sunday school procession and hold up the trolley cars while they cross the street.

◆ ◆ ◆

W. F. Crerand, publisher; J. E. L. Murphy, drygoods man; Lou Rosenfeld, cloak manufacturer; J. Jameson of the Customs Office, and Quartrus Graves, the proprietor of the Cadillac Hotel, were discussing horses the other evening. One of the party said he "didn't like horses nohow," which prompted Crerand to spin the following yarn:

"I had a good friend once who didn't like horses. He was well-to-do, had a happy family, excellent business, health, had in fact everything that man could desire to make him happy. The only drawback to his otherwise unclouded life was a deadly fear of horses. He would not go near a horse. If he had to cross a street where there were many horses he was in a cold sweat of terror till he reached the other side. His fear grew on him as the years advanced, and he used every measure a human being could devise to keep as far away from horses as possible. He returned to his home in a small city late one night from a business trip. When he alighted at the railway station he found that the last car going his way had gone. Notwithstanding that a severe wind and rain storm was raging at the time, he started to walk to his home rather than enter a cab. He had gone not more than two or three blocks when the wind blew down a veterinary surgeon's sign in the shape of a tin horse. It struck him on the head and killed him."

As Crerand solemnly motioned to the waiter the party rose and walked silently away.

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There is one English M. P. who does not believe in Mr. Rogers's plan of bequeathing his wealth to a museum. Frederick John Horniman has made a big fortune out of tea, and his spare time has been devoted to acquiring a carefully selected collection of art objects. He has now presented all his treasures, together with the mansion in which they are placed at Forest Hill, and the beautiful grounds surrounding the house, to the people of London. The formal presentation of the gift took place a few days ago, and Mr. Horniman believes that both the public and himself will be more greatly benefited than if he continued to keep his property until his death.

◆ ◆ ◆

Señor Gonzales, the private secretary of Governor General Leonard Wood, who at the request of the latter accompanied Gen. Gomez on his visit to this country, is precisely the kind of young man one would expect the leader of the famous Rough Riders to select for this trying position. Mr. Gonzales is a Cuban born, yet he speaks English perfectly, even without an accent. During the interviews with Gen. Gomez Mr. Gonzales acted as interpreter. In giving the answers for the General he spoke slowly and guardedly, occasionally replacing a word here and there for another with a different shade of meaning. Throughout the interview he held in his hand a dark-red carnation, which he almost constantly held to his nose, as if delighting in the odor of a flower strange to his native soil.

As to Mr. Sothern's Gallantry.

Mr. E. H. Sothern characterises as "quite untrue" a paragraph that recently appeared in the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which discourteous treatment of a young lady who called on him at his apartments was alleged. Investigation shows that the item grew out of college girl gossip rather than fact.

George W. Vanderbilt's Hunting Preserve

MUCH has been told about George W. Vanderbilt's palatial country residence at Biltmore, N. C., near the Swannanoa River, but comparatively few people know that the owner of this property has also bought thousands of acres further back in the mountains for hunting and fishing preserves. In the centre of this tract, which is about thirty miles from the Biltmore estate, there has been built out of rough oaken logs a hunting lodge that cost upward of $30,000, and once or twice every year Mr. Vanderbilt, accompanied by some friends, or sometimes by Mrs. Vanderbilt, spends several days there. All the year round the place is kept in good order, ready for a chance call from the owner, and beside the enormous fireplace of the "great hall" is kept a heap of logs measuring ten or twelve feet in length, the fireplace being of such size as to accommodate this mammoth fuel.

From the outside the lodge looks like a square log cabin of gigantic proportions, having glass windows at proportionate intervals in its walls, and chimneys of unhewn stone at each end, besides one flue of a similar kind that emerges from the middle of the roof, and is the outlet from the wide fireplace of the main hall inside. There are two piazzas—one looking out toward the mountain road, by which the place is approached, the other reaching to the very edge of a perpendicular cliff, from which there is a view over many miles of mountains and valleys. When Mr. Vanderbilt had the lodge built he paid extraordinarily high prices for the logs of which it is made, so that he might get the very best, logs of such quality that the bark would remain on them for years to come. In attaining this end he was not altogether successful, for already the bark is beginning to peel off badly, making the house resemble more than ever the ordinary cabin of the mountain country.

The "great hall" is a huge, square room, into which open the doors leading to both the front and rear piazzas. At one end is the fireplace, with the big logs piled at its side. Hanging to the chimneypiece are rows of iron spits designed to support the deer's carcass, or the body of such other animal as may be cooked and eaten over the coals. On the other side of the hall is a stairway, rustic in build, that leads to the second floor. All through the hall are scattered rustic chairs, benches, sofas, tables, and ornamental furniture, all of them being made of unplaned wood, even to the Morris chairs. In a corner opposite to the staircase is a "Jacob's ladder" leading to an ornamental gallery above, and never used except by the keeper, who prefers it to the stairs, as he can scale it more quickly than he can walk up the winding flight of steps.

On the walls of the hall hang hundreds of skins, taken from wildcats, squirrels, and other animals. In a conspicuous place there is a squirrel's hide to which the keeper points when there is a visitor about. It is all that remains of the only beast ever brought to earth thereabout by the owner of the premises, all the rest of the trophies having been secured by the keepers. Mr. Vanderbilt hunts very little when he is at his lodge. He walks about the neighborhood a little, enjoys the view, and is constantly attended by his private physician. Nor do his friends do a great deal of roaming after game, which is plentiful in all varieties. From one year's end to the next, however, a careful lookout is kept for poachers on the preserves, and along the roads leading thereto and even on those some distance away are to be seen signs on which Mr. Vanderbilt warns everybody to beware of trespassing, lest he have punishments inflicted "under the laws of North Carolina."

In addition to the main central hall in the hunting lodge there are four bedrooms on the same floor and a big chamber, as yet not designated for any particular purpose, on the second story. The building is as compact as a city dwelling, and is rustically simple only in name, the finishings, rustic though they are in form, being elegant to an extreme. When Mr. Vanderbilt sends word he is coming out to the place it is a signal for much activity in the household of the headkeeper, who lives in another log house about a hundred paces from the lodge. Garlands of evergreens and flowers are rigged up and swung all over the two buildings, some of them shaped into wreaths and others into the millionaire's initials. In fact, the letters G. W. V. do not have to be made for any special occasion, as they are in evidence on the walls of the lodge just as they are all over the house at Biltmore, but it is only when the owner is to make a triumphal entry into his domain that his employes, who regard him as the greatest of the great, get ready initials of greens and blossoms.

One might have searched for years without finding a more beautiful place to build a lodge. The structure is on a spur of Mount Pisgah, and the road that leads to it, branching from the main thoroughfare of Haywood County, near a hamlet called Crusoe's, has been graded until it is the best drive in Western North Carolina that leads all the way up a high mountain. The distance from Crusoe's to the lodge is six miles, and then there is another walk of two miles before one can reach the very pinnacle of the mountain, which is 5,757 feet above the sea level and commands what is said to be the widest and most picturesque view in the Alleghanies. There are few summits, in fact, that can boast such an outlook as even the side spur of Pisgah, where the hunting lodge stands, from which one can see the hills of many North Carolina counties and even some peaks over in Tennessee.

Mount Pisgah is the meeting place for the county lines of Haywood, Transylvania, Buncombe, and Henderson Counties, and Mr. Vanderbilt is said to control or own nearly 100,000 acres of hunting lands round about, most of his tract being in Transylvania. In that county and within the preserves are the Pink Beds, broad areas of wild mountain slopes that had never been much opened up before Mr. Vanderbilt came into possession. Now he has had passable trails made through various parts of them, without, however, introducing enough evidences of civilization to disturb the native game or to render the appearance of the neighborhood any the less wild. So well are these sections and all the other parts of the preserves guarded by forces of keepers that not even the hardy mountaineers, who used to fish and hunt thereabout as much as they liked, now venture past the forbidding trespass signs, and since Mr. Vanderbilt himself has not yet fallen into the habit of hunting on his hunting grounds, practically the only people who go there are the keepers.

Wildcats are more plentiful than any animals in the preserves, but, unlike most of the other beasts there, they do not have the protecting care of the keepers, who are instructed to make war on and exterminate them. Many are killed every week and a large majority of the skins in the trophy room of the lodge are those of wildcats. Another native of the preserves that is proscribed by the owner is the wolf, but he is not often in evidence, for his tribe has been pursued ferociously ever since the first mountaineer existed in North Carolina, and it appears that it has diminished to a far greater extent than that of the wildcat. Rattlesnakes, of course, abound in the Pink Beds as well as in the other highland regions inside the preserves. Once in many years a panther is seen crossing from one mountain range to another, devouring weaker animals and frightening the whole countryside half out of its wits, but so far as is known none of these creatures has wandered into the Vanderbilt domain since the millionaire acquired a title to the land.

When that title was obtained the native hunters had pretty nearly driven from the country all the deer that had once been there in great numbers, and the wild turkey was so scarce that it was almost a myth. Mr. Vanderbilt has plenty of both of these now, however, having protected the few that were left originally and having stocked the tract with more of them. Occasionally a drove of deer or a flock of turkeys goes afield, but just as certain as they get beyond the territory guarded by the keepers some of them are killed. They have come to know by this time where they are safe, and it is very rarely that either flock or drove leave their unfenced inclosure nowadays.

The main trout stream of the Vanderbilt land is called Big Creek and takes its rise directly under the lodge, at the foot of the perpendicular cliff above mentioned. Though the visitor at the lodge can look right down on top of the stream's head waters, he has to walk a long and weary way before he can throw a fly in them, for the cliff cannot be climbed, especially by "Northern tenderfeet," and the only way for anybody but a native to get to the bottom of it is by a very circuitous route. Once reached, the brook rewards the visiting fishermen with all the sport they could wish for, and it can be easily seen that, with two or three days' fishing a year, the supply of fish is not likely to give out in the next century.

When Mr. Vanderbilt comes to the lodge he brings with him, or rather there precedes him, a big wagon full of provisions, bed clothing, and such other things as he and his party will need during their outing. Although the road up the mountain is so well graded, it is not a smooth way by a good deal, and two or even four horses have a hard time making the trip with this load of household necessities. On reaching the lodge the team is unloaded, and the headkeeper, together with such servants as have come ahead of their employer, makes all haste to get things in readiness, while the natives of the mountains roundabout, having heard of the great event, leave off work and go on a picnic, the object of which is the Pisgah spur, where the pienickers, some of them having walked eight or ten miles, hang around with their mouths open fast to get a look at the man who controls all the hills and vales within a day's journey. One would think that the looked-for traveler was some European potentate, and that the pienickers were his native vassals. Sometimes the shrewd peasant sells the native luxury cream, the elixir of all the earthly delights from his private cow at a stock by eighteen or twenty miles is a slight matter. Thence, with his party, he drives a fine team of horses to the foot of the mountain and up his private road, finally bursts upon the waiting spectators, and is welcomed by them as though he were a whole circus parade.

RALPH H. GRAVES.

Springdale, N. C., July, 1901.

A Hint for Yachtsmen.

Jibing a yacht of any size is an exceedingly delicate manoeuvre, and calls for good and ready seamanship on the part of those performing it. There is one skipper, though, who thinks nothing at all of turning the little nautical trick.

Capt. "Charlie" Clausen sails the tidy two-masted schooner Matilda Brooks in the lumber trade between this port and Norfolk, Va. Skipper Clausen has recently introduced some innovations in her rig, and a few days ago in the Gafftopsail saloon in Norfolk some of his fellow-toilers of the sea wanted to know how she behaved.

"I don't see how you ever jibe her, 'Charlie,'" said one. "She has a brute of a big, heavy mainsail on now. How do you manage?"

"Oh, easy, easy," replied Clausen, who, by the way, is of German descent. "I tell you fellows all about it. I call all hands. I hook the boom tackle up on the boom, and send the men below. Then I put the wheel hard up, and place it in the becket, and go below myself.

"When it's all over we come up."

UNFASHIONABLE NEWPORT

NEWPORT, July 12.—"Far away across the desert Persepolis, a city of palaces. But how was Persepolis to the intimate eye, the observation of the close familiar friend? Was it not, after all, like Newport, the famous Summer city by the sea, where the palace and the hovel literally lean against one another, and the millionaire and the day laborer spend the Summer on opposite sides of the same street? The chronicles of Newport, as they are usually recorded in the daily paper, are concerned only with the doings of the rich and socially distinguished, for it makes no matter what the other half of the world does, what it wears, when it dines, or how it comports itself in the highways or the porticos. To read the records of a season at this place one would suppose that it was, indeed, a city of palaces; that only The Breakers and Bushy Park existed; that only the royalties moved along Bellevue Avenue, and that all the rest were servants and tradesmen.

But it is not so. Newport is the alpha and omega of society. It is the place where the ends of the earth come together. It is the point at which the poles meet. It is the home of the extremes of mankind and of the methods and the manners of life. Once upon a time it was a great commercial port, so great that Benjamin Franklin expressed a faint hope that some day poor little New York might equal it. The slave trade made men rich, and the harbor was sown with a forest of tall, square-rigged masts where now the slender, naked spars of a hundred palatial fore-and-afters bar with gray the changeful sky. The yacht and the gay song are now where once the grimy slaver and the vulgar "chanty" dwelt. But there are shadows in Thames Street of what once was. There are still sailors' boarding houses and groggeries of a type familiar to South Street in New York. Nightfall sees the street alive with a motley crowd of humans—sailors of yachts in their natty costumes, square-shouldered soldiers from Fort Adams, yacht skippers with gold lace, stewards with baskets seeking replenishments for larders, lumbering firemen and oilers from the engine rooms of private steamships, rolling Jackies from the war vessels, local boatmen of shrewd and sun-scorched countenances, pert and saucy minxes, clad in cheap finery, flouting their foolish smiles in the faces of all the drifting crowd of men.

And these items of human driftwood float up and down a street which is foul with the accumulated filth of years. Never did the street cleaner ply his sanitary vocation in this lean and odoriferous avenue. It is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, the idle, dirty, crowded, reeking Thames Street that fronts the harbor of Newport.

Now turn up one of the streets that run at right angles to this one. Narrow, illlighted, if lighted at all, ill-paved, with sidewalks so narrow that one must take to the street to pass every projecting stoop, these streets are lined with homes of the humblest sort. Some of them seem to be populated entirely by colored people, and the pickaninnies trip you up as you pass by just as they do in some of the streets of the sunny South. Presently you run suddenly against a stone wall, above which rise evergreen trees and rose bushes, and beyond which is the faint glow of shaded lights, and you know that you have come to Bellevue Avenue. Cross the avenue, upon which stand some of the residences whose doings are the food of the Newport chronicler. Again, you come to plain homes, to some that are indeed more than plain. They are even squalid.

And in these cross streets you will find dozens of mean-looking houses presenting sign boards which inform you that they are boarding houses or hotels. And there is every evidence that they are all crowded. Board in them is as cheap as it is at any modest place in Sullivan County or along the Jersey Coast. The people whom you see sitting on the verandas are of the same type as you see at the minor beaches around New York. And they seem, these people, Newport is full of them. They do not wear fine garments, and they speak the speech of the east side of New York. Their manners are of the unreserved kind and their laugh is far-sounding. They are good, honest people, no doubt, but they never see their names in the papers unless they are in a railway smashup or a Vanderbilt automobile knocks them down in Bellevue Avenue. They do their best like others of whom more is known, but they have the appearance of those who live in the shadow of the great and

like seamstresses or saleswomen on their vacations. Newport is full of such people. And there are some few amusements for them.

There is the perennial trolley car, with its airy prospects, its rapid changeful view of nature, its fleeting glimpse of the rich and the great as they flit by in their jaunting cars or their steam wagons, its easy lines of social cognizance, and its inevitable rest at the picnic grounds or the public beach. There are two beaches in Newport, one for the elect and one for those who are in outer darkness. At the latter, to which the kindly trolley carries you, you may get a bathing suit and a house for 30 cents, and may disport yourself in a surf which has all the gentility and laziness of a highbred swell. The surf is never rude. It passes by you with an air of cool hauteur. It pays no attention to you. There are times when it is sadly marred by the presence of seaweed, which clings to you with clammy persistence, but it is a good-natured surf, and would never upset the dignity of a portly gentleman or a prim school ma'am from Massachusetts, idling away her Summer in maiden meditation, perhaps not fancy free.

This beach is one of the places where rich and poor Summer visitors at Newport may meet, for there are some Summer visitors who have not the entrée into the sacred circle, and yet possess sufficient dross of this world to make a pretense of being of the elect. And there is one place at which the chosen society and the poor inhabitant of the cheap Newport boarding house and the soldier from the fort and the sailor from the yacht all meet, and that is the open-air vaudeville show. There the hack stands beside the automobile within the inclosure, and the trolley car halts at the corner. And the swell in evening dress sits in the box in the grand stand—for the theatre is in a ball ground—while the sailor sits in the pit and smokes his pipe. And all apparently enjoy with equal zest a vaudeville entertainment which for utter and complete villainy has seldom been equaled in this vaudeville-ridden world. When the show is over the rich and the poor withdraw into their separate spheres, the boarding house inmate to the Bellevue Avenue ice cream shop, the sailor to his groggery in Thames Street, and the swell to Berger's, where he may pay something more than Waldorf-Astoria prices for a Newport supper.

Every one knows why the rich and the socially great come to Newport. It is their chosen Mecca, their Summer paradise. Retiring behind the huge walls of their palaces, they may dine and dance and gossip as they are wont to do at home and rest safe from the fear that they may be brought into contact with the ordinary men and women who are engaged in carrying on the progress of the world. Exclusiveness is at their command, and that is what they desire.

But no one can tell why the poor—for they are poor—come to Newport. They get very little for their money. The houses in which they dwell are badly located, they are small, they are uncomfortable, and they are hot. The food which is offered to them is worse than that which they get at home. They bathe in the sea and they ride on the trolley car, and they see the rich pass them by without so much as the turn of a head.

There is absolutely nothing in Newport for any one who is not in the social "swim," yet the place is crowded with people who are not in it, and who can never hope to get into it, who do not dream of doing so, and who cannot even by the wildest efforts of their imaginations fancy what it means to be in it. In short, there is a great section of Newport life which is as far removed from what the world understands Newport to be as the Indian of Kipling's revelations or the Chinaman of Peking from the native of Soho in London. It cannot be that these people expect to go home and get great glory by telling their friends and neighbors that they spent the Summer at Newport, for that story would not fool a child. Newport is too well known. Its social denizens are named in the public prints too often. Perhaps these people come here to look at the kings, for they have the appearances of those who fight with the police around the churches in New York when the rich are getting married and having their pictures printed in the yellow journals. At any rate, here these people are, and their presence, together with the motley life of Thames Street, makes Newport, like Persepolis, a city of palaces from far away across the desert, but from within our walls

ATTRACTIONS OF THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

EVERYTHING is looking fresh and beautiful in the New York Botanical Garden these fine Summer days. There has been need of rain, but nothing of this can be seen by the inexperienced visitor. Dr. Britton, the Director in Chief, and the gardeners are praying that there may be no drought this Summer like that of last October, when the water supply was so low that it could not be carried in the pipes higher than the benches in the greenhouses, and all the larger plants were taken down and placed on their sides on the floor to be sprinkled.

Not only are the plants, trees, and shrubs in the garden flourishing this Summer, but there is a tremendous hay crop which has kept the men about the place occupied. There will be a supply sufficient to keep the horses about the place through the Winter and perhaps some to sell as well. This is good in its way, but getting in the hay taxes the time of many men and makes hard work, for it cannot be done by outside men. There are too many young trees set out in all parts of the garden that green hands would make sad havoc with. There will be a decreasing grass area each year as the garden is planted.

For about a month now heavy trucking has been excluded from the garden, the signs are up, and pleasure drivers will find everything in good condition for them. The driving in the garden and through the park is constantly increasing. Progress is being made in the roadmaking and there are two miles of crushed stone driveway. By the end of the year there will be another mile ready. One can drive now from the station to Pelham Bay on a model road. The city is doing its share in making the garden everything it should be, and one transverse road that is now in fair condition the city will meet with a 100-foot road. The garden is fortunate in its surroundings, having two miles of boulevard on one side, the park on the other, and private residences bounding it in other directions.

One of the most attractive roads in the garden is that known as the Hemlock Grove Road, which leads through the shadows of the hemlock forest, a pretty place always, but delightful on these warm days. That road is the original one built by the Lorillards. It has a stone foundation, and but little will be done to it, as its chief beauty consists in its wildness.

That grove is one of the prides of the garden. The workmen went through it carefully this Spring, and cleaned out the rubbish. The leaves on the ground are left to hold the moisture, without which the trees would not stand the heat. Every Spring and Fall the woods are patroled by men on the lookout for fires, the one thing that is most dreaded. There were a number of these trees lost during the drought last Fall, but hundreds more could go and not be missed.

Driving through the grounds one notices many trees welled in, sometimes to a depth of four feet. This has been made necessary by the grading of the roads. Eventually and gradually, if possible, these wells will be filled in. Surprisingly few trees were lost in forming the garden. The plans were drawn with special regard to the trees, and twenty that were not counted on in the plans have been saved.

There is more animal life in the garden than many visitors know, for the valley is filled with muskrats, which are preventing for a time one line of work. They will be exterminated eventually, part of the lowland will be reclaimed, and in other parts marsh and pond plants will be put in. There are different water plants in the little stream which forms picturesque ponds in the herbacious grounds. There is the famous water hyacinth and different pond lilies are in blossom in ten different shades of yellow, and other shades ranging from pink to purple. A brilliant crimson blossom on the surface of the water looks like a fire ball in the sun.

The meteorological observations which were begun last year in different parts of the grounds to learn the temperature and humidity at different hours of the day, the amount of rainfall, &c., have been exceedingly helpful in deciding the location of the different plants, and similar observations made in the conservatories have made it possible to more properly arrange the plants. This work was one of the first done as a foundation for other lines of work. The location of many plants was changed as a result of the observations.

Three large propagating houses which were staked out a year ago were completed last March, and now show a flourishing lot of young plants. These are interesting not only in themselves, but because of the different large botanical gardens of the world from which they have come. Seeds and spores have been sent as exchanges in accordance with arrangements made by Dr. Britton when he met the head men from the different gardens at the Paris Exposition last Fall.

There have now germinated in the propagating houses nearly 5,000 different kinds of seeds, 1,300 of these from the Kew Gardens, England. The number of plants themselves can only be imagined. Many of these will in time be sent to other gardens, either as an exchange or as gifts. Some are being sent to the Buffalo Botanic Garden, and a quantity are being saved for the plantations of the Department of Agriculture, which has sent for seedlings. Among the other gardens which have been contributers to the collection are those of Karlsruhe, in Germany, the famous nursery of Vilmorin, Paris; the Botanical Garden, Zurich, Switzerland; Leyden, Holland; Christiania, Norway, the latter place sending a fine lot of hardy outdoor plants; Lyons, France, which sent an excellent collection; Lausanne, Switzerland; the Botanical Garden of Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic, and the Botanical Garden of New Zealand. It is an education in geography and the extent of country scientifically interested in the study of plants to walk through the propagating houses.

The plants in their infancy are interesting. In one small pot there is what looks to be a healthy crop of grass, but which is really a large number of young bamboo plants which will eventually grow to twenty or thirty feet in height. That one pot is growing a small forest. There are baby pine trees, little twigs they are, rooted in the earth. This is another forest, for these tiny things, some of them now having their tops capped with big seeds, will also grow to a large stature. But such a forest would have to be under glass, for they are pines from the Canary Islands, and they will not stand our Winters.

There are a quantity of sensitive plants, the mimosa, which responds more or less quickly to the touch according to the variety of the plant.

"I have been through fields of this," says Dr. Britton, "and looking around have seen what looked like a swath of a wave sweeping along where I had passed as the plants closed and bent behind me."

There are the best of climatic conditions in these propagating houses, and everything grows to advantage. Much experimental work is done here, and the houses are used as hospitals as well. Badly battered plants that are injured by travel, or sick plants are brought here to be treated.

One of the houses is of a higher temperature for tropical plants, and here there is a wide variety of growths. There are orchids from Kew, some of them under observation; some plants from Jamaica which received a dose of salt water while on their journey and are recuperating; young palms raised from seed; a rare palm which is in a serious condition and is receiving the tenderest care with the hope of preserving its life. Among other things is a Venus fly trap, one of the most interesting of plants, that makes a vigorous grab at a lead pencil which is offered it in lieu of food. In one corner of the room under glass, and each pot with a piece of glass over it to protect the germinating spores, are thousands of young ferns. The earth in the pots is covered with what looks to be a thick layer of green moss, so closely are they growing. The propagating houses are adjacent to the nursery, which occupies two acres of ground.

One of the valuable gifts which the museum has just received has come from the Botanical Garden at Washington. A sixty-foot express car filled with plants of all kinds contained a collection which probably could not be purchased for several thousand dollars. W. R. Smith, who is in charge of the Washington Garden, visited the New York Garden recently and was so delighted with everything he saw that he generously invited Dr. Britton to visit him and select such duplicates as might be valuable to the New York Garden. The proposed visit was made a few weeks ago, and the carload of plants is the result. As soon as they have become acclimated and started to grow in their new home they will be well worth seeing.

Another valuable collection of plants which the garden has received is from Kew, which was visited in February and March by the head gardener, George V. Nash, of the New York Garden. He was given permission to go through the entire place and select anything he might desire from among the duplicates, a generous and unusual courtesy. Six large boxes were shipped in the middle of March containing over 1,000 species. There were some particularly interesting specimens for the succulent collection, particularly in the South African plants. The collection of aloes from Kew is said to be the most valuable accession the garden has ever made.

Work on the new greenhouses is going on rapidly, and it is expected that five additional ones will be finished by October. There will be seven compartments in these different houses, and a better opportunity to arrange the plants satisfactorily will be afforded. There will be an open central court, which will add greatly to the beauty of the conservatory scheme. In the centre will be an aquatic tank, which will be effective.

Changes are constantly going on in the conservatories as new plants arrive and detail work is progressing. Growing plants are now in place under the benches, and when the supports are covered with vines these will add much to the general appearance of the houses.

The succulent house where the cacti and many curious plants are to be found is one where visitors linger the longest. There have been many night-blooming plants there recently. There have been six kinds of night-blooming cacti, one of the largest blossoms being 15 inches across. The crown of thorns is another interesting plant in this house now in blossom, the bright red of the flower, the green of the leaves, and the many horns making it particularly effective. Two of these plants are twined into circular form, and ornament two ends of benches, while a large fan-shaped plant stands high up in the centre.

In the west greenhouse one banana tree has a big bunch of bananas upon it. Another tree has borne its fruit and, after the manner of its kind, died recently. The fruit was preserved in formaline for the museum, but there was enough to admit of sampling a few bananas, and they were very good. There are six or eight different kinds of bananas in the conservatory. Other fruit trees in this conservatory are the soursop, alligator pear, and guavas from tropical America. The garden can raise its own chocolate beans. The coca plant, from which cocaine is taken, is another interesting plant. There are the tree ferns in this conservatory, the screw palms, an Ixora which shows a spike of white blossoms, and the Yucca, or Spanish Bayonet, from Arizona, also with a white blossom. The water poppy and the water hyacinth are making an indoor growth here in tubs.

In the fern house the pitcher plants and orchids are flourishing beautifully. Among the palms there is a sago palm in blossom, and different plants show the benefits of changes of position that have been made. Of improvements in the greenhouses there are sliding waterproof screens which can be raised or lowered to temper the light, and the windows have been stippled, to present a frosted effect on the inside and a solid white from the outside.

About the grounds of the garden just at present large water pipes are laid, and there is general rejoicing that this work can be put through while the work on the roads is going on, so that there will be no necessity for tearing up later. The big mound in front of the museum building, which consists largely of rock, is disappearing rapidly with the aid of blasting, and within a month it is expected that it will have disappeared altogether, so that the approach to the museum building may be completed.

Along the Rapid Transit Subway

HARDLY a week passes but something of interest happens along the line of the subway. Either some of the excavators find relics of olden times as they dig under the streets, or one of the many contractors strikes a complication that was not foreseen when the plans for the work were drafted. Among the curiosities found a majority have come from the downtown sections, which are being built by the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company. Until a few days ago their chief engineer, Mr. Fisher, had in his office at Worth and Elm Streets a collection of antiques that a first-class museum might have envied. There were old bayonets, swords, cannon balls, knives, and a varied assortment of coins, most of the latter of copper. There were also human bones, as well as a badly crushed death's head. At one place, up in Elm Street, an old cannon was found buried in the soil in such a position that, when the tunnel there had been entirely dug out, the muzzle of the firing-piece appeared to have been placed so as to command a range throughout several blocks of excavations. In the pile of coins was a Canadian ten-cent piece of 1825, and the smaller currency of Spain, Belgium, Sweden, England, and other foreign countries was represented. The greater number of coins were, however, of United States mintage. The more valuable of the curios have been appropriated by different persons in authority on the subway work, and the foremen all along the two sections are now supposed to keep their eyes on the Italian laborers lest more relics be discovered and secretly pocketed by the one who happens to dig them up

No section on the tunnel route has been blocked by so many unforeseen obstacles as has that of Sub-contractor John Shields, which runs along Broadway from One Hundred and Fourth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. Mr. Shields is confident by this time that he is being pursued by a "hoodoo." According to the original plans there were to be but two tracks through this stretch, and for some months work was prosecuted on that basis, a tunnel twenty-eight feet in width being begun and in some places nearly completed between the tracks of the surface car line. Then the sub-contractor was notified that there would be changes in the drawings. While he waited for these to be explained in detail he practically had to stop work.

It was not until quite recently that the trenches he had started again began to take on a busy look. Then the whole plan of work was new, for the second set of plans called for a three-track tunnel. So the excavators had to begin widening the trenches already sunk, the extra width extending over toward the east side of Broadway and under the surface railway track on that side of the street. This widening made the project a much more serious undertaking than it had looked at the beginning. With the original scheme very little of the weight of the surface tracks had to be supported, as there was room between them for the twenty-eight-foot subway. It is estimated that the work involved on the section has had its amount increased by at least one-third by reason of the changes. Not only is there the additional digging to be done, but vast quantities of steel and other material, ordered on the basis of a two-track road, has had to be returned to its makers, and new orders for another class of material have been made. Very little of the steel that had been procured was fit for use under the altered plans, as the uprights and girders and other attachments have to be larger and stronger in the wider tunnel than would have been necessary in the narrower one. On one stretch of 200 feet Mr. Shields had already finished the two-track tunnel far enough to put into it the concrete arches which were to form the support of its roof. All of these have had to be torn to pieces.

"It's hotter along this subway than anywhere else in town," was the remark made a day or two ago by a man whose flat has its front windows opening over a street through which they are building the tunnel. Doubtless the speaker was all wrong as to the actual temperature, but there is no question that hot weather along the subway seems hotter than almost anywhere, with the hordes of perspiring Italians, the dirty and begrimed groups of drillers, and the little digging and carrying machines that hiss fretfully and send up into the air streams of steam and smoke which look as though they might be issuing from the overheated soil. No people in the working population have a harder lot on hot days than the excavators. The few exceptions are those who happen to be in a trench in a shadow or in the underground sections of the work. Where sand is being shoveled up the sun seems to take on renewed vigor in its reflection from the dry bottom and walls of the trench. Wherever the steel structure is being put into place there are a thousand blinding, heating reflections against metal surfaces. So violently did the heat seem to affect the men on Section 11 that Mr. Shields changed his working hours, and now his employes start work at 4 o'clock in the morning, leave off when the sun is high in the sky, and then begin again later in the day, managing before dark to get in the required number of hours and doing much more efficient work than hitherto.

Although most of the subway is a warm place to work in, there is one part of it that even some of the city's rich folk might have liked to visit during the recent fearful weather. This is in the mine under Washington Heights, where the McCabe Brothers are getting well under way on the deep sections reaching from Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street to Hillside Avenue. In the two main shafts, one at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and another at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, the miners labor in comfort that is enviable when compared with that of the diggers further down town. Each of the shafts goes down into the earth more than 100 feet, and, besides the naturally low temperature of a region so far below the surface, there is plenty of cool air, pumped down in windy currents by machines above.

After long delay evidences of a start on the elevated portions of the rapid transit railroad are to be seen now, and several piles of timber along that part of Broadway running down through Manhattan Valley, from One Hundred and Twenty-second Street to One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, show that before long the contractors will begin work there. This viaduct, running parallel to the one that forms a continuation of Riverside Drive, begins at the upper end of Mr. Shields's section, No. 11, and connects at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street with the lower section of the McCabes. It is the shortest stretch of elevated structure to be built along the subway, for on both the west and east side branches many miles of raised tracks are to be laid. The tunnel on the west side emerges from underground at Hillside Avenue, a little way beyond Fort George. The east side tunnel ceases and gives way to an elevated road in Westchester Avenue, beyond Third Avenue. The routes of the two lines, after they come to the surface at the points named, will be as follows:

WEST SIDE.—From Hillside Avenue across and over private property to Elwood Street, along that street to King's Bridge Avenue, through private property again, over the Harlem Ship Canal, and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, once more through private property to Riverdale Avenue, (Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street,) and then to a terminus near Bailey Avenue.

EAST SIDE.—Along Westchester Avenue, Southern Boulevard, and Boston Road, to a terminus at Bronx Park.

The chief reason for the delay up to date has been that property owners have been giving the Rapid Transit Commission trouble, objecting to the elevated road through or near their possessions. All the elevated work will be done by the same firm of sub-contractors, the Terry & Tench Company. The three sections of which it is composed are known as Nos. 12, 15, and 16, the first being that over the Manhattan Valley, the second running from Hillside to Bailey Avenue, and the third being the east side section from Westchester Avenue to Bronx Park. E. Clapp, engineer of the Fourth Division, is in direct charge, acting under Chief Engineer W. B. Parsons.

JULY

1901

The LONGEST LIVED FRENCH MINISTRY

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

BY the prorogation of the French Chambers Saturday, July 6, there has been assured to the Ministry of which M. Waldeck-Rousseau is the head the longest administration of any Council of State under the Third Republic. The Chambers, in the natural course of things, will not meet again until November. Only an extraordinary complication of political events, now entirely unlooked for, could cause them to convene before that time. On June 22 last the Ministry completed its second year of service. It then stood fourth on the list as regards longevity. It had already distanced thirty-four out of the thirty-eight ministries which have succeeded each other since Feb. 17 1871. Its rivals are now the Ministry of M. Méline, which sat for two years, two months and a day; that of M. Jules Ferry, the term of which was two years, two months and thirteen days, and M. Thiers's, which held office for two years, two months and twenty-nine days.

It is significant that M. Waldeck-Rousseau's nearest rival should be M. Thiers. The latter made the nation a republic in name. The former and his associates have taught the people of France what that name should stand for. They have expounded and put into practical use the doctrines which the founders of the Third Republic only half realized and which the mass of the French people for more than a quarter of a century regarded as uncertain theories.

Two years ago many true but not particularly observing Frenchmen were ready to pronounce a valedictory upon the Third Republic, and to write the word failure at the end of her achievements. The nation seemed to be on the point of dissolution. The revision of the Dreyfus case had distracted society. The army was without honorable heads. The rank and file had lost the confidence of the people, for the revelations of their discipline had made it uncertain with which of the bands of conspirators they would ally themselves. The Bonapartists, conscious of their own small numbers, stood waiting for something to turn up. The Orleanists, and their allies the Nationalists, together with their Jew-baiting friends, urged each other to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. The attempt of the Nationalist Déroulède to have Gen. Roget march his soldiers to the Elysée Palace as they returned from the funeral of President Faure, on Jan. 23, 1899, had been followed four months later by a Royalist assault upon the new President at the Auteuil race course. With the ostensible purpose of making a repetition of the last affair impossible, a Ministry of uncertain patriotism had on the occasion of the Longchamps races filled the Champs Elysées and the road of the Bois de Bologne with troops. But they were there rather to invite some royalist commander to a coup d'état than for the necessary protection of the chief executive of the nation. The then recent decision of the Supreme Court of Appeal that Dreyfus should have another trial still further stimulated insurrection and contempt for those institutions which had seemed to place individual rights above national traditions and the honor of the army. In the gathering tumult the Dupuy Ministry went out of office. What should succeed it?

It was plain that President Loubet needed a stanch and fearless republican Cabinet. The honor of France before the world was in the balance. The judgment of the Supreme Court must be carried to its legal conclusion. From June 12 until June 22 France was without a Council of State, then Pierre Marie Waldeck-Rousseau, who had held the portfolio of the Interior under the long-lived Ferry Ministry, undertook the task of forming a Cabinet.

This Ministry was born in distraction and distrust. It was a heterogeneous body. By the side of Moderate Republicans like Waldeck-Rousseau, Delcassé, Decrais, and Caillaux, men of the Radical de Lanessan, the Radical-Socialist Millerand, the Socialist Baudin, and the aristocrat Gen. le Marois de Galliffet. They represented every phase of republican ideals. For the time they had buried factional differences, disputes of policy, and personal antagonism. One idea inspired them—to force the country to confirm the judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeal.

Next to that of the Premier, the most trying position was the Ministry of War, occupied by Gen. de Galliffet. It was he who kept the court-martial at Rennes within the strict letter of military judicial procedure. Through the long August days of 1899 he was ever alert. It did not matter what his belief in the guilt or innocence of the prisoner of Devil's Island might be, it was not for him to interpret the Code Militaire in a spirit advantageous to the prisoner. He could only see that the Judges did not transgress the letter. The verdict was at length rendered. The prisoner was convicted "with extenuating circumstances." Then he was pardoned.

This act of the Government aroused the ire of Dreyfusards to produce a popularity [illegible] the conduct of the majority of those who had labored for the acquittal of Dreyfus. Whether they believed him innocent or guilty, had condemned the extraordinary methods by which the justice of revision had been made to prevail, regarded the pardon as a political expediency which would put an end to the whole miserable business. But these reasonable conceptions of the pardon, while prevailing throughout provincial France, only tinged the surface of political Paris. There the extremists were at work. Bonapartists, Royalists, and Nationalists discarded overt action and prepared to take advantage of the defeat of the Ministry, which they deemed inevitable as soon as the Chambers should meet. The Dreyfusards, righteously indignant at the Rennes verdict, became suspicious of the Government, not knowing how far its evident policy of conciliation might intervene to prevent the criminals on the General Staff from being justly punished, or deny retribution to those whose ardor for truth and justice had caused them to become the victims of the military criminals. There was one prevailing sentiment, however, which could be heard in France, and that was for the Cabinet of M. Waldeck-Rousseau quietly to withdraw and leave the Government in the hands of some party of definite and acknowledged principles, which should have the confidence of the majority of the people, which confidence, it was declared, could not possibly be possessed by the heterogeneous company with which M. Waldeck-Rousseau had surrounded himself.

But the Premier knew, and his colleagues knew, as the average French citizen could not know, that to abandon the helm then would mean to deliver the administration into the hands of the enemies of the republic. At the risk of losing the confidence of many of its till then ardent supporters, the Government postponed assembling the Chambers until it almost seemed as though an oligarchy was being forced upon the nation. Meanwhile, from the end of August until the middle of November, 1899, when the impatient legislators were finally called together, France became the field of the most remarkable campaign of political education in her history. Aged, gray-haired professors left their seclusion in the university and added their voices to those of the members of the Government in expounding to the people the hitherto unrealized principles of republican institutions.

"We have not yet completed our task," declared M. Millerand, the Socialist Minister of Commerce, at a meeting of his party where he explained that his sole purpose in joining the "bourgeois" Cabinet, even though he were a Socialist, was to save France. Little by little the mass of the people were made to realize that their boasted republic was a statue with feet of clay, and that its only hope lay in reposing their confidence in a Government which should not only cast out the clay, but would place firm metal in its place. In this way the Government, which had proved itself "the Cabinet of Justice," became to the slowly awakening intelligence "the Cabinet of Republican Defense." When Parliament at length convened confidence in this remarkable Ministry was acknowledged by a vote in the Chamber of 340 to 215.

"The programme of the Government," said M. Waldeck-Rousseau, "is inspired by the wish to constitute a society strong enough to insure respect for the opinion of every one, and impose respect for republican institutions. Our programme will be to serve as a rallying flag for all republicans."

But if it were a programme of pacification, of reconciliation, it was also one of reconstruction. To reconstruct one must have a foundation. M. Waldeck-Rousseau and his colleagues began to sweep away the clay. First came the conspiracy trials before the Senatorial High Court of Justice, which would have sealed in peace had they been conducted by a less vigorous Government. It is true that only such creatures as Deroulède, Guérin, and Marcel-Habert were convicted, but the main point was to reveal to the French people that the Royalist-Nationalist conspiracy was not mere illusion, but a real danger. This the Government succeeded in doing, just as it demonstrated the complicity of certain Catholic leaders by the prosecution and dissolution of the Assomptionists, and the silencing of their treasonable paper, La Croix.

As the Winter of 1899-1900 passed into Spring the enemies of the Government of all factions embraced the spirit of Anglophobia and sought to turn it into a weapon which should force the Government into an international impasse, or cause it to retire in humiliation. But the Paris Exposition was rapidly approaching, and the Administration of Premier Waldeck-Rousseau was not to be trifled with. "The days of Gen. Fair" saved the situation for the time. The Summer, however, did not pass without one important event which was a vindication to foreigners, as it certainly was to most Parisians.

The Municipal Council of Paris, which a recent election had filled with Nationalists, [illegible] by such a trick, and refusals began to flow in at such a rate that the affair was finally abandoned. Then President Loubet invited the Mayors to be the guests of the Republic. Twenty-three thousand of them responded, and, around the tables in the Tuileries Gardens, they pledged themselves and their constituencies to the Republic, to "the Cabinet of Republican Defense," and to the Chief Executive of the nation. The next day when the Parisians read the accounts of this remarkable gathering in the newspapers, the realization was borne in upon them that the old adage, "Paris is France," had become a fallacy.

This genuine national demonstration showed its instant effect when the Chambers met after the close of the Exposition. The work which the Government had marked out to do was accomplished piece by piece. The Amnesty bill, which stopped all criminal prosecution in cases growing out of the Dreyfus affair, and granted mercy to those who had already been convicted, save Dreyfus himself, was at length passed. M. Waldeck-Rousseau urged its expediency in the following words:

> A verdict had been given. It had been accepted. On this side all was over. But other criminal actions were pending, ready to reawaken the whole drama, while powerless to change its dénouement. Should we allow them to continue with that outburst of passion of which even here we still find attenuated echoes? We did not think so, and I am sure that herein we expressed the feelings of the country—that superior instinct which at certain moments, at certain hours, gives warning that it is better worth while to cast a veil over certain delinquencies than to expose them to the light and punish them. This, gentlemen, is the whole origin of this bill, and I do not hesitate to say that it is in the facts themselves that its takes its birth.

The events which surrounded the introduction and passage of the Associations bill are of too recent occurrence to require explanation here. Suffice to say that neither in its inception nor in the form in which it was finally adopted was it a measure to decatholicize France. It simply places religious orders in the same category as lay and mercantile associations, and thereby prevents them from becoming the centre of treasonable propaganda, as the history of the last three years has shown they were liable to become under the old laws. There still remains for the Government to have enacted its Education bill, which, causing all officers in the army to be graduates of the public schools of France, will forever destroy the state of Jesuitical discipline which made the Dreyfus case possible. The army may not at once accept the theory that it, like other institutions of a republic, is based upon the principle of justice to the individual; but it can now have no doubt that it is the servant and not the master of the French nation.

But while in a general sense the work of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry is sufficiently indicated by the principal features of its programme which I have touched upon, much has been accomplished by decrees of individual Ministers in their various departments and by the passage of sundry laws, all of which have their place in the scheme of perfect reconstruction. The work of Gen. de Galliffet did not end with the Rennes court-martial. With him, his successor, Gen. André; the Socialist Minister of Commerce, Millerand, and the President of Council, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, stand conspicuously in the foreground of "the Cabinet of Republican Defense."

When Gen. de Galliffet accepted the portfolio of War, the Royalists supposed that they had a friend in the Council; the Socialists, who had not forgotten how he had put down the Commune with an iron hand, looked upon him as an enemy. Both were mistaken. He soon showed his personal friends in the Faubourg St. Germain that there was no traitor in the War Office, while the means which he took to republicanise the army proved to the Socialists that his aim was the same as that of their own Millerand. In a word, he completely transformed the French conception of "the man on horseback." He will go down to posterity as the most conspicuous figure among those few French Ministers of War who have passed the supreme moment of their lives untainted by personal ambition. The army is now in the hands of republican officers; the others have passed on to oblivion or to retirement. Now an accused soldier may have counsel within twenty-four hours after his arrest. The court-martial which tries him must be under the direction of a member of the French bar. These are among the many changes made in military procedure. Gen. André, who succeeded the Marquis de Galliffet a year ago, has shown himself to be inspired by the same high motives which were the rules of action of his predecessor.

It was the same with the occupation of the portfolio of Commerce. M. Millerand became a Minister distrusted by his own party and insulted by the Moderate Republicans, who expected to see the Elysée turned into the headquarters of Socialist propaganda. To be sure, the "Reds" have never forgiven him for accepting the post, but, on the other hand, the Moderates have nothing to complain of, while his wise decrees in labor matters and the still more important bills have made the employers and the employed of France understand each other as they never did before. The passage of his Workmen's Superannuated bill would place France the head of most countries in regard to rewarding with money those who have given their life to humanity's toil. His Arbitration measure would legally place the country beyond the reach of strikes.

It is not strange, with such men in the Cabinet, that party lines have been broken. And that Moderate and reformative Socialists have on all important occasions united [illegible]

deck-Rousseau Ministry has accomplished a stupendous task. Next year we may see the majorities which have supported it dissolve into opposing factions over questions of application and administration. But the republic stands upon firm ground. The mass of the French people realized the danger through which their country has passed and will never again allow the mob of Paris to speak and act for them. The Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry has imparted to them a new interpretation of the legend, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," and has added to it the word "Justice."

The Roses of the Achilleion.

WHAT is to be the destiny of Achilleion? This is the question that has been asked with keen interest by lovers of art and of the ideal in every land since the announcement was made, several months ago, that the favorite residence of the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria, in the Island of Corfu, had been sold for 5,000,000f. to an Italian, whose wealth, it is said, was derived from the proprietorship of casinos where Fortune is courted at the hazard of the gaming table. It was variously surmised that the white palace would be transformed into a temple to the goddess who bestows her golden favors with the proverbial fickleness of her sex; that in the form of a luxurious caravansary it would be made to cater for the patronage of the foreigners who in large numbers visit the island in search of health or of the picturesque; that the associations of the place would insure the success of the investment in a division of the property into villa lots—unless, peradventure, the purchaser should decide to maintain it as a private residence for himself.

Speculation has at last been set at rest. The fate of the Achilleion—for the present at least—has been decided in a manner wholly unexpected, truly touching, superlatively poetic.

Elizabeth, it will be remembered, was a worshipper of Heine. In the park of the Achilleion stands a marble statue of the poet, lover of the rose, whose inspiration struck a chord of such deep sympathy in the heart of the melancholy Empress. In the gardens, planted in his memory, are thousands of bushes that bloom with their favorite flower. Roses of every variety mingle their hues, and the air is heavy with their perfume, which rises in perpetual incense, as it were, to the spirits of the poet and the martyred Empress. The new proprietor of the domain will preserve inviolate the retreat where Elizabeth destined to be stricken down by the hand of a mad assassin, had planned to pass a-dreaming her last days, far from the pomp and circumstance and intrigue of an imperial Court, secure from the turmoil of the world. He has installed there several Italian nuns, whose only occupation will be to care for the roses and to deck with them daily the altar and white marble columns of the chapel of the palace, where the Empress was wont to bow the knee humbly before Him, in whose sight monarchs are no more than the lowliest of their subjects.

Thus does the classic island—an emerald set in a sea of sapphire—continue the poetic traditions that have attached to it through the ages. For Corfu was Scheria, where, after leaving Calypso's Isle, and weathering the tempest raised up against him by Poseidon, shaker of the earth, the "steadfast, goodly" Odysseus was cast ashore among the Phaeacians—"who care not for bow nor quiver, but for masts and oars of ships and gallant barques, wherein rejoicing they cross the sea"—and inspired with compassion the beautiful Nausicaa and her fair-tressed maidens.

Queer English Leasing Methods.

A real estate broker who has just returned from a visit to his old home in Devonshire, England, tells of a curious situation there, which is due to the death of Queen Victoria. He says in Devonshire and some of the other southern counties, when a tenant wants to lease a farm or other property he does not go to the owner and ask for a lease for twenty-five years, or for any other definite term. He simply says that he wants the property for as long as some third person, not interested in the property, shall live, if the selection of this third party is agreeable to the landlord the lease is duly made, and in it the conditions are set forth that the lessee shall hold the property as long as the third party named shall live.

Now, in Devonshire several of the large land owners have for a number of years made leases to last as long as Queen Victoria should live. Those who took leases on favorable terms during the early part of her reign have had years of good fortune, while the holders of later leases found their suddenly terminated.

The same land owners are now making new leases to last during the term of King Edward's life. All such leases are not made on the lives of the King or Queen. On many of the smaller holdings the third person selected is some local personage, or a member of Parliament. While this method of making leases is a sore of sparkle and is decidedly inconvenient, yet the owners of large estates seem anxious to hold on to the heritage of the old feudal system.

A Tart Reply.

At luncheon the other day the pert, pretty maid of shaky English history, the daughter of the house.

"Don't you have a tart [illegible]

"Why, sure, they removed the [illegible]

THE LAKOTAHS OF GLEN ISLAND

DAKOTAHS ON THE WARPATH

WHEN asked through the interpreter what he thought of the ocean, Hollow Horn Bear, just from the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakotah, remarked laconically:

"Only water I could not drink."

Hollow Horn Bear, son of Iron Shell, is the spokesman and orator for a troop of Brulé Sioux, a mounted troop that solemnly rode down Fifth Avenue a few weeks ago during a pelting rain, their ponies slipping and sliding on the asphalt. With no saddles under them and brave in eagle feathers, leather breechcloats, beaded jackets, bucklers, spears, and bows, the twoscore mounted men had about them a stamp of reality which is often missed from Indians who come with circuses. Their bearing and expression betray at once the fact that they are novices in the showman's game and hardly know whether or not to take seriously this masquerade in the ancient finery of their race, this procession rode through the teeming ant-heaps of New York. Presently it was published that these braves, with a nearly equal number of squaws, had been added to the attractions of Glen Island up the Sound. It is there that the leading man, call him chief if you will, standing opposite the row of tepees where little Indians were splashing about in the puddles, delivered himself of other words of weight beside the remark given above.

"There is little distance from an empty belly to a bad heart" is a proverb truly Indian in its sententiousness, of which Hollow Horn Bear is the author and a text on which might be written concerning the folly of Congress and the neglect of States and Territories to preserve forests and game. "Smoking helps friendship but does not fill the meat basket" is the saying of a race which has taught the whole globe, from the Eskimo in the north to the Australian black in the south, the pleasures of the soothing weed, and one, therefore, that knows its limitations.

These half-humorous statements are an indication of the mind of an Indian. Eating and drinking and smoking are the important things in the world for him and were the important things for his ancestors when first they saw the white faces. But before the white man accepts this as a sign of inferiority, let him honestly ask himself whether the great mass of male white humanity does not think more of eating and drinking and smoking than anything else in the world. The Indian, then, merely devotes more time and consideration to these simple necessities of life—for tobacco has been a necessity to him since long before Columbus—and leaves less time to other things. So the view that Hollow Horn Bear, son of Iron Shell, took of the ocean that it is a water that he and his horse, Shonkawahka, cannot drink, is typical of the naive mind that puts the most important thing first, instead of ignoring it for a higher and less commonplace idea. That remark was a keynote in more senses than one, as we shall see, for it touched a topic that has to do with the entire Indian question.

Few scenes are more splendid in their aboriginal wildness than the charges of two squads of Sioux in the game of capturing a scout. The frantic action of the horses and riders, the high yapping screams of the horsemen, like the screaming of eagles, the colored streamers, the painted faces and flying colored headgear form a combination of savagery and power which appeals to the imagination. For the time being the Indian of the reservation feels the blood circulating through him as of old when there was buffalo to hunt and rival tribes to drive off the hunting grounds and white soldiers to surround and slaughter. The war paint and bows and spears, the bucklers and clubs that gave way before firearms, have meaning again. The actor which is apt to exist in every Indian, certainly every "talking" Indian, asserts itself, and the squads charge and turn and flee and turn to charge again, with the zest of schoolboys playing prisoner's base. Then the victorious party leads the procession round the field, and is received by the band of squaws with a chant in which one can readily distinguish the white man's music; barbaric, it is true, but not primitively Indian, because too melodious. And so the performance goes on, with dances to the tom-tom and speeches and screeches, horseplay and byplay, amateurish and completely genuine—until the bystanders get into a state of sympathy and friendliness, which is contagious and rarely if ever marred by the stupidity of some boor. The proverbial dignity of the Indian is not wanting to these Brulé Sioux and quietly impresses the crowds. Yet friendlier, kinder people probably do not exist beneath copper skins. This is not true alone to-day; it was always true of the nation.

Indeed, we have in New York a better view of the Indians than if we visited them as tourists on the reservation, for they have given up their picturesque attire for the ugly slop clothes of the white, and would hoot any one of their number who dressed in Dakotah as they all dress here. Yet they retain some of their dances, such as the Omaha dance, a war dance, and the Chief dance, Ee-tha-chon, in which the leaders of the nation figure, and the Fox dance, Tokhalah, in which Master Reynard and his wiles are imitated. They seem to have lost the dance for the buffalo, Tahtkhonta, which was perhaps more an elaborate ceremony than a dance. Among their games is hockey or caman, the game with a hooked or cam stick called by them tahkhapisichah, that universal game of which golf is now the fashionable head.

Because we desired their lands, having given them too fruitful districts, to reside in where they might establish farms, and because they would not submit to impositions and the deliberate breaking of contracts and treaties, the whites have maligned these Indians in the usual way. Our faithless behavior has cost the country a pretty penny. One million and honesty would have saved thirty millions and the loss of national honor. If we criticise the conduct of the British in Africa, what have we to say of our own conduct to the Indians?

But to return to the Sioux—the early French adventurers like Jolliet and Perrot found them this side of the Mississippi, at the lakes, and report that they were superior in radical matters to the Hurons, such as in telling the truth and refraining from theft; superior also to the old enemies of the Hurons, the Iroquois, although ignorant of metals, and of course of firearms. They were finely built, rather light in color, very hospitable, and trustworthy. A most singular custom marked the Sioux near the Mississippi apart from the other Indians, who, in their formal meetings at least, were rather staid and stoical in manner. This was a habit of weeping for joy on meeting and parting, a ceremonial gush of tears, a slobbering in fact over the head of an honored guest in a manner the Frenchman found as inconvenient, not to say nasty, as ludicrous. Perrot tells how the Hurons, misled by this womanish evidence of emotion, fancied that the Sioux were weaklings, and tells what a terrible awakening there was for the Hurons when the Sioux discovered that some of their young men had been treacherously slain by them.

These people are curiously unchanged by civilization. It is true that the prairie Sioux, like the Brulés, do not slobber over their guests, but they have the same friendly, hospitable natures, the same trustworthy characters that their kindred showed two centuries or more ago. And in 1876 they proved on Custer and the ill-starred Seventh Cavalry that when Congress makes a solemn treaty and allows the whites to break it, the moment arrives when the Indians will stand such treachery no longer, but take to the warpath. Gallant Custer, like the Hurons two centuries ago, made an error in his estimate of the Sioux. In the slang of the present day he thought they were "easy"—and paid for this old, inveterate mistake with his life and his regiment. One man in this band is said to have been at that battle.

Sioux is a word unknown to the Sioux themselves, except as a foreign term. It is supposed to be a Cree word, meaning little, the Crees having spoken of them to the French adventurers as Nadowessioux, or "little" Iroquois, Nattowe being their name for the dreaded Five Nations. By this term they meant the Sioux living in villages on the upper reaches of the Mississippi; probably they did not know of the prairie tribes to the westward, and plainly they mistook them for part of a very different nation. The Sioux call themselves Lakotahs, or Dakotahs, and have given their name to the States.

The Brulé tribe were nicknamed brulé, or "burnt," by the French at a later period when the latter reached the prairies, the allusion being to a prairie fire that burnt them on the hip. In the middle of the seventeenth century the eastern Lakotahs were favorably known as tribes that did not mutilate and burn their enemies except when goaded to it by the ferocity of Iroquois or Hurons, and even then they leaned to the side of mercy so far as it was possible to savages. And about sixty years ago George Catlin lived among the Mandans and other tribes of Sioux, and has left testimony to their excellent qualities as well as to the curious ceremonies they indulged in when propitiating the god of the buffaloes and praying for large herds.

Hollow Horn Bear is a handsome man of about fifty, who looks hardly forty. His thin lips, finely formed chin, and well modeled brows are mobile when he becomes excited. He uses gestures like a Frenchman, but more sparingly. His Lakotah speech suggests Basque, or one of the dialects of Northern Italy, in which the guttural sounds of the Etruscan may be still detected, like the speech of those peasants who turn the "c" and "ch" of Italian into a hard guttural like the Greek "chi." Nor does the suggestion of Italy stop there. Hollow Horn Bear has a Dantesque profile without Dante's sadness. His name in Brulé Lakotah sounds like Matech-och-hay-chlozrechah pronounced quickly; but he denies ever having seen a bear with a hollow horn. Perhaps his father, Iron Shell, had a dream of a spectral bear, and so named him. Among these Lakotahs only two names are given, one when the child is young, the other when he goes to the reservation school. Thus Hollow Horn Bear has a son of twenty-four, athlete and artist, who passes half his waking hours on horseback and the other half drawing warriors and horses in colored chalks. His school or white name is John, and he is the only pure-blooded Lakotah in the band who can talk English. Even his father, who has been again and again to see Ton-kashillayapee, or the President, at Washington, in behalf of his tribe, can speak no English and has merely learned to write a semblance of his name. Formerly it was a custom when a chief died for some one to take the name of the defunct, transferring his own name to a third person. In this way the Indians thought to retain the qualities of the deceased by a transfer of identity with the name. In the old time a new name was revealed when an Indian took his totem; in fact, an Indian was as prone to swap names as in the Middle Ages knights were ready to change their crests and coats of arms to indicate some special act of prowess or merely to signalise a marriage with an heiress who brought new lands into the family. The starving of boys on entering manhood and otherwise proving them by acts of violence and self-torture have fallen away. The Brulé Sioux are Christians, and boys of twenty are expected to pray to God to make them wise and good men. They need to learn forbearance, for their lot is not a happy one, although it might seem to be ideal since as wards of the Nation they have no responsibilities and are supported.

It is when Hollow Horn Bear reaches the grievances of the Brulé Sioux that he becomes most dramatic, telling how a treaty was made in 1868, by which a return of a pound and a half of meat a day was agreed upon, but it was not kept; how he went to see the President in 1877; how in 1888 the meat was cut down; and how in 1890 he and seven others visited the President and was promised 3,800 head of steers, but never got more than 1,800. Another grievance: the hides of the cattle are not delivered to the Indians to be used for shoes and moccasins. Formerly the steers were delivered on the hoof to the Indians, who had fine times killing them. But it was found that the Indians were improvident and ate up the meat at once. Then the reservation butcher was established, and perquisites like hides and entrails, very important to the Indian economy, fell away. Before the Revolution, when Washington was serving, after Braddock's defeat, in the advance on Fort Duquesne, the commander-in-chief wrote concerning the cattle for the army delivered by Virginia contractors: "They are extremely bad, and I hope we shall have no more such cattle from the contractors." So to-day it is not merely the number, but also the quality of the meat rations that rouse the ire of the Sioux; they complain that in Winter especially they get their meat only once in four weeks, and the cattle are sickly.

"But why, Hollow Horn Bear, don't the Indian Agent see that you get proper rations?"

The old chief makes a suggestive motion with the back of the hand, and the interpreter explains that officiousness of this kind on the part of the Indian Agent might lead to decapitation—figuratively speaking—and the reservation would know him no more.

The fact seems to be that either from failure to supply them with sufficient food, or owing to the inability of the Indian to store food against the day of dearth, they do not get enough to eat on the reservation. Every ten days in Summer they get about enough to last them six. There is no game on the reservation, and the laws are against its destruction outside. The land is barren and pasturage bad. Cattle the Indians can not or will not breed, although to encourage them the beef contractors are bound to buy first of them, if they have any to sell. Sheep would do much better, standing the blizzards as the cattle will not; but apparently sheep herding has not been tried among these Indians. So they live, pauperized and yet unable to establish themselves as farmers or shepherds, their minds occupied solely with the great question of rations—what they will have to eat, what to drink, what to smoke. The wonder is that men, from whom their old occupation of hunting, fishing, and war is taken, and who have so little to do, should not degenerate and take to crime. But their record in this regard would put a white community to the blush. Good husbands and indulgent fathers, who never strike a woman, child, or beast, white women can live among them in perfect safety. The Indian, in fact, is the only gentleman in the English sense which the wide land of America affords, unless it be the war pensioners; for they pass an existence of leisure on their estates, indulging in nothing sordid like trade (because not allowed) and passing their time in making social calls. Some time ago they could be teamsters, but even that resource, which brought them in some cash, is now taken from them. The Government seems to wish to force them, by lowering their rations, to shift more for themselves; but they do not find the whites ready to employ them, perhaps because constitutionally, being Indians, they cannot labor like a white or a negro, perhaps because the Custer massacre and the troubles on the reservation in 1891 make the whites afraid of them.

Last Winter there was hardship among the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indians; many women and children died; the March blizzard killed off many horses, which the Indians do not protect from the weather as they might. Some of the hotheads counseled reprisals, and for a time there was really a warlike spirit abroad. Major MacChesney, the agent, has made himself liked by the Indians, and the trouble blew over. But it is clear that between the cutting down of the rations and the inability of the Indians to exist from their own resources there is always a possibility of danger.

The Sioux remain the Sioux. Kindly and generous themselves, they expect kindly and generous treatment. When they find themselves deceived, they become more dangerous than a more savage tribe. Intelligent beyond ordinary Indians two centuries and a half ago, they are no less intelligent now, indeed, they are more so, since they have neither degenerated nor lessened in numbers. Their future is a great problem; apparently they must amalgamate with the whites; yet the process is necessarily slow. The restless, ruthless white will always find some excuse for routing them out of whatever desolate land they may be consigned to. They will always be in the way. The dibeleska, or cattle of the ranchman, will invade their reservation, if there is grass to crop, and any attempt to get justice will bring the soldiers, akeechitah, down on them. Now, they have some contempt for the akeechitah as tenderfeet who do not know the ways of the prairie and may be heard sometimes, when exasperated, to talk of driving them with clubs. But after all, guns are absolutely necessary—and it is very inexpedient to allow them guns.

As to their leaving the reservation, that is a matter for the Indian Agent to decide. If he trusts the showmen who engage the Lakotahs for the season, and believes that they will live up to their agreements with the Indians, and see them safely back—not leave them stranded in Europe, as sometimes it has happened—then a favored few have a chance to earn something and see the world. Grievances they have; but improvement in their condition cannot be denied. They are slowly increasing in numbers and their children are being schooled.

The crying need of these Indians is the discovery of some employment for the men, if it be only the herding of sheep, which will absorb their energies and gradually lead them to a life more in sympathy with the life of a white settler and citizen.

HENRY ECKFORD.

Ran from Mary Anderson's Kisses.

HE was young then. He is not old now. So he proudly recalls to his intimates that day in his life when Mary Anderson, then a budding actress, now the sedate Mrs. Antonio de Navarro, chased, caught, and kissed him. Three resounding smacks, one on the lips and one on each cheek were prizes he didn't appreciate then, but that he now vainly tries to recall whenever the name of the "pride of Kentucky" is mentioned.

He lived in Louisville. He was less bald then than now; less manly, perhaps; less appreciative certainly. This is how he tells of it:

"I was about eight years old. Mary Anderson was seventeen, with but a few months of stage experience and with none of that great distinction she afterward won. We were neighbors. She was tall and so thin as to cause sarcasms to flow from the pens of the critics. A great tomboy, she could run, jump, climb a fence or tree, ride a horse, or throw a ball as well as any of the boys in the neighborhood. One day while romping about she called to me:

"'Come here, L—, and kiss me.'

"I hadn't learned to appreciate a kiss then as I have later. They were too common. I preferred the sort I could buy at the stores with my pennies. So off I ran with Mary Anderson chasing me. Up the steps into the house, up stairs to the garret, through that and down the back stairs, dodging through one room after another and under beds until, well tired out, I sought refuge under a parlor sofa, where I thought I was safely hidden. But I was like the ostrich with his head buried in the sand. My feet stuck out and revealed my place of refuge. Caught by my pretty pursuer I had to yield, and accept her kisses.

"Years passed and Miss Anderson was making her last tour of the United States. She was playing in Detroit and was staying at the Russell House. This lad who had run away from her kisses was in college at Ann Arbor, thirty-eight miles away. But I went to Detroit, sent up my card, and was shown to the private parlor of the actress, where Dr. Hamilton Griffin, her stepfather and manager, and Joe Anderson, her brother, were.

"Did I run away this time? Not much. I walked up to her, recalled the incident of our younger days, and asked for a kiss.

"With a cheery 'Yes, for old times' sake and for all the family, I'll give you one,' she said, and while we all laughed I got my reward for my boyish punishment.

"When Mrs. de Navarro was here two years ago she introduced me to her husband, who appeared never to tire of hearing of her girlish pranks, and to whom I told the story of how I ran away from his wife's kisses. There was an old town pump I told him about, where his wife, as a girl, used to drink from the spout. He said on his next trip to America they would go to Louisville, and then, 'I will buy that pump and take it to England and put it where I can drink from the spout myself.' He was much chagrined to know that the pump and all others like it had been removed from the Louisville streets by order of the City Council. That proved to him, he said, that all City Councils in the United States should be abolished. His wife laughed a pleased laugh and said: 'Oh, nonsense!' But one could see she did not think it was quite all nonsense."

Yet They Think in Millions.

First Promoter—I have a scheme out of which we can make a million.

The Other One—All right. I'll meet you at Jerry's at the free lunch hour and we'll talk it over.

"Ameriky's Nose Is P'intin' All Right."

DISGUST, in letters four inches long was written on Mr. Silas Larrabee's face, as he put away his Boston paper this morning.

"Good Lord," he exclaimed, "won't he never give us no peace? Is he goin' to keep blattin' the same old blat all his natural life?"

"What's the matter, Silas?" inquired Deacon Mildrum. "What's gone agin ye?"

"Bryan's at it agin, Deacon; that's all. Same old story: Aristocracy runnin' the Gover'ment! No show f... the poor man! Stuffin' knocked out of the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and the Ten Commandments! Ship of State chock full of holes, and makin' water faster'n the few good paytriots that's left can pump her out! Everything that's right and proper goin' straight to the devil; everything that's bad flourishin' like Nat Hawkins's burdick pastur'! Wust of all, an Emperor in the White House! Pootty nigh enough to drive a man to drink, don't you think so Deacon?"

"I wish Ameriky was an empire, though, for jest about six weeks, and I was the Emperor. I'd put a change of yawp into Mr. Bryan's mouth or I'd quit callin' myself Silas Larrabee.

"I'd treat him jest's Si Plummer treated his old hoss tother day. The critter seen a bear with a ring in his nose doin' stunts up in front of George Hatch's store and tuk a notion she was scat to death. Off she run, hundred miles an hour, on the road to Wells Depot. Well, Si sawed away on her mouth for about two mile and a half, and then he got mad.

"'I'll larn ye,' says Si, grabbin' the whip and lacin' the old mare's hard 's he could lace her. 'If you want to run away do a good job while you're about it. Git a gait on ye Sewsan. You can't fool with Si Plummer this way, crawlin' over the road like a mud turtle.'

"Sewsan was a terrible tired hoss when Si got through with her.

"I'd make a tired hoss of Bryan if I was Emperor of Ameriky. I'd send the royal guards out to Nebrasky and have 'em fetch Mr. Bryan down to Ogunquit. I'd put him and one of them phonygraphs into a room somewhere and set 'em to runnin' alternate like—fust Bryan and then the phonygraph—an hour at a clatter.

"Bryan would tell the phonygraph how miser'ble he felt at seein' his beloved country's condition. He'd run on for an hour, and then the phonygraph would yawp his yawp back to him.

"I can jest pictur' the honor'ble gentleman from Nebrasky at the end of the phonygraph's first hour—overcome by his own eloquence; tears actually rollin' down his cheeks in pity for the poor that's bein' crucerfied by the rich; in pity for the country, once the homé of the free and the brave, that now is consid'erble wuss than Rushy is.

"When Mr. Bryan tuk the floor to give the phonygraph her second dose, he'd be bilin' with emotion, tinglin' clean down to the ends of his toes, heart pumpin' like a hydraulic ram. He'd hist the gates of his orytorical reservoy and let out a stream of words that would pootty nigh drown the old phonygraph.

"I ain't no doubt he'd do a terrible lot of applaudin' while the phonygraph was givin' him back what he'd guv her in his second hour—'specially when she come to one of them passages where he game's told the phonygraph that history recorded no two instances of wuss depravity than when the American people twice decided he wasn't fit to be President. He couldn't help bein' affected consider'ble by sech a sentiment as that.

"I never think of Bryan, Deacon, without thinkin' of them words in the Bible: 'Oh Jerusalum, Jerusalum, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, like a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not.'

"We ain't guv him much encouragement, have we, Deacon? The American people never set down on nobody else so hard's they set down on Bryan—squashed him flatter'n a flapjack twice, repudiated him and everything he was shoutin' for. That's where our depraverty come in, accordin' to Mr. Bryan.

"But he's a forgivin' cuss. Probably he'd show how forgivin' he was in his third oration to the phonograph. He'd most likely say something like this: 'But I forgive 'em. They ain't deservin' of nothin', but that don't make no difference to ginuwine paytriots like me. I'll rescue 'em in spite of themselves. I lay my life on the altar of my country. They kicked me down stairs in 1896, and ag'in in 1900, and bruised me up consider'ble, but I ain't got no hard feelin's ag'in 'em. I'm goin' to save my country, dumped if I ain't.'

"I ain't professin' to be givin' Mr. Bryan's own words. He's a good deal fluider man than I be, and they ain't no doubt he'd declar' his noble purpose consider'ble pootier than I've done it for him; but I've got the substance of his idee all right.

"I s'pose I could keep Mr. Bryan and the phonygraph goin' about sixteen hours a day. I don't sayin' nothin' 'gainst the phonygraph's feelin's, but I ain't no doubt Mr. Bryan would go to his pootty well satisfied with his fust day's work. When I sent my lord high chambermaid to inquire how he'd enjoyed himself I wouldn't be surprised to have him say: 'It's been the happiest day of my life. An attentive audience that has ketched every word I have spoke! Best of all, a chance to sorter size up my orytorical capacerty.'

"I don't know how long it would last that way. Some folks would git tired of it easy, but I kinder think Mr. Bryan wouldn't git weary much inside of ten days. Maybe about the eleventh day I'd git a petition from him. Somethin' like this:

To Silas the Fust, Emperor of the United States of Ameriky:

If you ain't got no objections I'd like to knock off a few days and accumerlate a few new ideas. I'm gittin' rayther tired of my old ones. Yours truly, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

"You don't think I'd let him off, do you, Deacon? I guess not. I probably would call up the royal typewriter and have her write back something like this:

Mr. William Jennings Bryan:

Dear Sir: We are astonished. You've been soakin' it to the people of my empire risin' ten consecertive years; can't yer soak it to yourself more'n ten consecertive days? My guess is that you'll have to. Your ideas ought to be jest's good for W. J. Bryan as they is for the people of my relium. Git to work.

SILAS THE FUST.
Emperor of the United States of Ameriky.

"Nothin' would budge me from my purpose. I'd feed Bryan's mind with Bryan yawp for six weeks. Then I'd turn him loose. Do you s'pose he'd do any more bellyachin'? I don't. He'd either git out of politics or git into the Republican Party. He'd be cured of the things that's ailin' him now all right.

"They ain't nothin' the matter with Ameriky, Deacon, that jestifies sech talk as we've been hearin' from Mr. Bryan. I don't mean that they ain't nothin' in the country that won't stand improvin'. What I mean is that Ameriky's nose is p'intin' in the right direction, that public centimunt is based on sound principles, and that the people has jest's much love for freedom and jestice as them that fit in the Revolution had.

"We ain't goin' down hill; we're goin' up hill and we're climbin' fast. When I hear a man talkin' as Bryan talks I say he either don't know what he's talkin' about or he ain't tryin' to tell the truth. Maybe it's both ways in Bryan's case.

"You can't p'int to a single public question that the American people is on the wrong side of. It's a fact, a downright fact, that you can trust the sober jedgment of the American people on any proporsition that has to do with runnin' the Gover'ment or interpretin' the rights of the citizens thereof.

"They can't be no oppression in Ameriky or by Ameriky, with the consent and approval of the American people. They's no people on the face of the airth that has sech tender feelin's as Americans has when it comes to questions of human rights.

"Why did we go to Cuby? Because the great heart of the American people was bustin' with indignation at the way Spain was treatin' the folks down there. The world never see sech a spectacle before as it see when Uncle Samuel shouldered his gun and started for Cuby. 'In the name of God and the rights of man'—that was what was wrote all over our flag as she waved above our camps and our fightin' ships. That was the sentiment that warmed the heart of every American soldier and sailer. Is they anything the matter with the people that fought that holy war? Can't you trust sech a people to do right every time? I can.

"Well, then, ain't the idee terrible close to durnfoolishness that the Gover'ment of a people that's built like the American people is can be anything but a jest Gover'ment? It may take time to make everything jest exactly right, but you can depend on this—if the American people sees anything that's wrong, they won't never rest until they make it right.

"I'm proud of the people of this country, prouder now than I ever was before. I'm proud of our National wealth, of the things we've done with it, and of our capacerty in business, but, h'jocks, I'm proudest of all of the American character. That's the life of the Nation; that's the secret of its greatness; that's what's goin' to make its futur'.

"Ameriky is like the house that's told about in the Bible that held her own when the rains descended and the floods come—held her own because she was founded on a rock. That's Ameriky all over—founded on a rock.

"The wust thing we have to face just now is folks like Bryan that's decryin' folks that can't do their own thinkin'. That's why I git sorter hot under the collar when I read such talk as I come across in this ere paper. They ain't nothin' to it.

"Don't you remember the song we used to sing in the old war time?

"'Mine eyes have seen the glory
of the coming of the Lord.'

"Well, it ain't no different now. The people that fit till they got rid of slavery ain't goin' back now. If they's things in the body politic that's wrong they can't stay there. If they's big questions that's got to be settled, they'll be settled, and if they ain't settled right—if, from some cause, they'll have to be settled again. It's jest as it was forty year ago, when the war broke out; it's jest as it was when we tuk it on ourselves to straighten things out down to Cuby—the American people is always battlin' for the right and they won't tolerate no wrong.

"As I said before, Ameriky's nose is p'intin' right. What's more, they's plenty behind that old nose to push it along."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, July 10.

Busiest of the Courts.

PART I., Special Term of the Supreme Court, is the court least visited by litigants and most frequented by lawyers. It is probably the busiest of all the twenty parts of the court. A Justice sits in this part but three weeks at a time, but he has an immense amount of work to do in that time. It is here that nearly all the motions are made affecting cases about to be brought to trial.

Often the Justice presiding in this part hears 300 motions in a week. This means that he will have a good-sized cartload of affidavits and lawyers' briefs which he must look over before giving his opinion. After his opinion is given there is the settling and signing of the orders made necessary by his decision. Lawyers concerned do not always agree on the terms of the order. Then the Justice has to intervene and settle the order in harmony with the decision he has just rendered.

All sorts of queer matters come up in this part of the court. Parties go into Part II. and obtain temporary injunctions in ex-parte petitions. The question as to whether these injunctions will stand must finally be determined in Part I. Some of these injunctions have curious beginnings. One argued recently arose over the right of a man to the use of his own name. The petitioners wanted a permanent injunction restraining him from using the name which had been his from birth. The reason was that the man had been in business for a number of years. This he disposed of to the plaintiffs with the understanding that he would not engage in a like enterprise for a term of years. Becoming restless over his enforced idleness he had just about made arrangements to resume business in his own name when the injunction restraining him from so doing was granted.

Another injunction which was finally dissolved in this part, provided that a man should not visit a certain part of the city. He had sold a liquor store in Harlem to the plaintiffs. He had also agreed not to go into business in the neighborhood. A few weeks after the sale his son-in-law opened a new place in the same block. The man became a frequent visitor at this new store, and the plaintiffs alleged that he was using this method to injure their business. The defendant contended that he went to the store because his daughter lived over it and that it would be a hardship to debar him from seeing her. The presiding Justice agreed with him, and dismissed the injunction, but warned him that he must confine his visits strictly to his daughter and take no part in the management of the new store.

Many very intricate motions are argued in this part of the court, and very often a case gets before the Court of Appeals directly from there long before it can be reached for a jury trial. The Court of Appeals decision may finally settle the whole controversy as a result of the appeals thus taken, and the trial proper never takes place.

Reportorial Shorthand.

"Not one man in a hundred passing up or down Broadway has noticed that St. Paul's Chapel is turned facing away from Broadway," remarked the Old New Yorker to the interviewer. "They have since constructed a makeshift entrance, admitting from Broadway. But in the old days, as you can see by the location of the steeple, which was built on the front of the chapel, the entrance faced Church Street. The busy throng that chases madly by here twice a day in search of the other man's dollar has little time to notice a trifling incident like this, which would in itself tell a story."

And the reporter jotted down in his notebook:

"St. Paul's slewed stern to," which was practical shorthand.

SOME Holiday Advice

THERE is urgent need of a Professor of Vacation Science. If everybody were wise enough just to take days off and go fishing, it would not be necessary to say a single word beyond that the best bait bottles are those with reticulated bottoms, permitting a free flow of water to keep the bait lively. But cheap, wholesome, and refreshing holidays are usually least thought of when most needed. The possession of a bicycle is thought ample safeguard against sunstroke—else why are rides undertaken so far beyond the riders' strength? A couple of hours' practicing at putting under a tree is exercise enough, except for athletes, when the thermometer is in the nineties, and seems in the hundreds—yet those who seldom play nine holes, undertake eighteen in the forenoon and eighteen more in the afternoon, and wonder why holidays do them so little good.

This on the physical side, while on the financial side the unwisdom practiced is even greater. There are no lovelier spots accessible at any railway fare than 5 cents will take any New Yorker to in the wilds of Bronx Park. Let those who hate yellow journals, and who are careless under present weather conditions even about the news fit to print, take a good old book and seek calm contemplation and poetic ease in the solitudes there available to them and their wives and children, whose acquaintance can no better be made than in such seclusion. But mother will rather take the girls on a husband hunt, whence follow hotel bills more exhausting than the weather, accommodations worse than those at home, and days of tedisome pleasure, which often are followed in the sequel by weeks for recovery from profligate expenditure of vital force.

Canon Barnett of Toynbee Hall is London's self-appointed instructor in the regimen of holidays. He has just written his usual annual letter to The London Times, in which he draws a lugubrious picture of the faults of holidays given in the name of charity to the children of the tenements. He says: "The misuse of holidays begins, I think, with the monster day treats in schools, in which children are given excitement for pleasure, marched through the streets with banners and shouts, crowded into carriages in which they struggle with one another and scream at passers-by, turned out on some field or beach, where, with aimless energy, they run about, to torment frogs or donkeys, buy unwholesome sweets and unlovely toys, or listen to vulgar songs until the evening, when, overwearied or overstrained, they return to their parents, having learned that enjoyment is dissipation."

The good Canon thinks these evil things may be avoided by taking fortnightly holidays! Why not make it a month, at least, a month being as much impossible than a fortnight! And while the picture drawn for London in descriptions of smoky streets long since ceased to be actually true, our own poets seem to be indefinite enough in their application. Having assumed to give a primary lesson in the science of taking a holiday wisely, one must respond to any question as to the art of applying the science. No good can be done those who have all the money and time they need, or so much more than they need that their chief trouble is how to kill time and spend money. But New Yorkers of moderate means might be counseled to explore New York. Let Brooklyn Boroughites seek the Bronx, as already suggested. Let Manhattan dwellers try to spend a dollar in trolley fares in Queens. Neither will discover an okapi, nor a helladotherium, nor yet a five-horned giraffe. But they will find in the proper places primeval forest and potato fields soon to be covered by cottages—it is to be hoped—and by tenements it is to be feared.

Having "done" these boroughs, let them try Richmond, where they may find hills with splendid prospects, and roadside inns which would be a delight if discovered in a strange land at large cost.

If they would lay the foundation for many Summers of pleasure and health, let them acquaint themselves with the wonders of Jamaica Bay. That is the place for the aquatic tenderfoot. If he swims, he can swim miles straight ahead, and can find footing in a few yards if he strikes out across the channels. If he is a lubber in a sailboat, he can feel almost sure that nothing worse will happen to him than to go ashore upon a soft bottom until next tide. Half of a day laborer's wages will secure a rowboat for all day, with a fair chance of catching fish enough for a month, and almost a certainty of catching enough for several meals. He can rent a cottage where the breeze never fails—that is, almost never—for a hundred dollars a year, and have sport worth a million.

It is not everybody who can do these things at all, scarcely any can do them simply by wanting to do them. It is necessary laboriously to learn where Lady's Hole is, and on which tide to seek to keep a date with the weakfish, which sound better when called sea trout. Diligent application alone will distinguish between the times better for Hassock Creek than for Lady's Hole, and so on indefinitely.

This is a great town, and no one with the price of a trolley fare need seek elsewhere for anything available or any vacation which would be a delight.

Women Here and There

IT is rather a strange thing, or that is the way it seems to people who do not know the ethics of dress, but there are two girls who are visiting New York just at the present time, one of whom is unusually pretty, and the other, when she is analyzed, is absolutely plain, and yet in seeing the two together it is the plain girl who has the most distinction, and at whom the people would take a second glance, while the pretty girl would be dismissed without a second thought. The pretty girl knows this as well as her relatives and friends, and the other day she and the plain girl had a half hour's heart to heart talk. The pretty girl could not put in so many words the fact of which she was conscious that she was the prettier of the two, though, perhaps, the least attractive, but the plain girl did not mince matters.

"Yes, I know just what you mean," she said when the conversation had by degrees reached the heart to heart stage. "I know I am a plain girl, and it has been my good fortune to have known it always. I haven't a distinctive feature, I have no complexion to speak of, and I am, take me all in all, commonplace looking. And yet—yes, I know that, too—I have a certain distinction. It is the way I dress, my dear, I take no end of pains to do it, and the result is that I will outrank in appearance girls who are a thousand times prettier, and who merely make themselves pretty, which is quite a simple matter. In the first place, I study my clothes, and have them as becoming in color and style as I possibly can.

"Of course it is difficult and expensive if one is not careful and does not buy with the greatest judgment. But I must be all blue, or green, or brown, or black. Whatever color I am wearing, I make a symphony of it. If you don't believe there is a great deal in that, take a number of girls who wear a uniform of some kind, waitresses, for instance. You will say what lady-like, nice-looking girls they are, in their little black gowns and white aprons. But see them later with their uniforms off, with blue hats and brown gowns and black jackets! What ordinary little creatures they are! So matching is one of the first things for which I try, and the next is hats. I have a putty-colored skin and no features to speak of, and I must have hats 'as are hats.' As a matter of fact, no woman can afford to neglect her hats. She is more dependent upon them than any other part of her dress, and as for me, I am a wooden image without a handsome hat.

"My hats are the best that can be bought, the simplest as a rule, the most stylish and the best style that I can find in the market. I may put simple materials into my gowns though I will have the color and making all right, but I spend as much money as I can on my hats, and there you have my whole secret. A girl is a goose who gives herself up because she is plain. It is not half as much fun to dress yourself as if your were pretty, but it takes more intellectual force, and the result will make it worth while. It is not the pretty women who have everything in this world. A woman can be anything she will be if she will only make up her mind to it, but she has got to work as for anything else."

Don't take a cab these days unless there is a big Japanese fan tucked in either side of it. It is not necessary to use them, but they are there if they are needed, and that is a cooling thought, and the up-to-date cab driver knows it.

The woman's Easter bonnet is not in it this year with the horses' Paris bonnets. The design has come directly over from Paris, and the horses seem to recognize the fact, and with the red bound edges and ear holes and the red strings tied under the chin each horse has a coquettish, self-conscious look which shows it to be new to the thought of a Paris bonnet. The domestic bonnets have been high this year. With the intense heat the horse's milliner was not able to supply the demand for horse bonnets. A hundred and more gross vanished as if they had melted, and bonnets which ordinarily cost 50 cents have been selling for $1. This is in spite of the fact that every horse is his own hat trimmer, and if the ears are not sent up in chic fashion through holes made for the purpose they adorn the side like a pair of movable quills in an even more up-to-date manner.

It takes the man traveler to get the best for his money. A woman gets what she pays for, but she cannot equal the man in getting much for little. A New York man who is in the habit of going to Philadelphia on business stops at one of the hotels there for a day or two at a time, and is of course well known, and will get before others the kind of room he is accustomed to have. This is a good room at a moderate price, neither the highest nor lowest. The other day he struck the hotel at a crowded time, but, as it luckily happened, with the June bride further advanced on her honeymoon than Philadelphia.

"Crowded to-night, Mr. Manhattan," called the clerk as he caught sight of the regular patron. "The very best we can do for you is the bridal chamber."

So Mr. Manhattan spent the first night of his stay in the bridal chamber, with its bureau dressed up in beribboned and muslined cushions and covers, a big bath, a big wardrobe, and an extra large, airy room.

The business of the chaperon or companion or both leads her sometimes into peculiar experiences. One of these chaperons, who is a charming, motherly woman, has just returned from the West, where she has been chaperoning a young matron who has now obtained a divorce. One must be divorced as well as married under proper auspices. This young woman had decided that she would be happier married to another man, and one day she vanished with her little daughter to the West, and when she returned she had a new name and the little daughter a new father. As for the chaperon, she knew before starting the errand which was to take her employer to the West—not from her, however. Chaperoning under such circumstances has not yet become a business, and she was at first uncertain what to do. It was something of a matter of conscience with her. However, she consulted with friends, waived her objections, and went. She was never sorry, as far as her personal experience went. That was delightful. With a charming and refined woman of a fine family she was treated with the greatest consideration, and nothing could have been more agreeable than the months she passed in the West. However, she would prefer to have her work in future on different lines.

The business of the chaperon is dull in the Summer. There may be some one occasionally who comes to the city who would like if they knew where to find one to engage a woman to show her the sights, but that is not often the case. The people who come to New York in Summer are either too well accustomed to traveling to need an escort, or they have not the money to indulge in the luxury. The chaperon is the busiest in Winter, when the schools are open. The big private schools are the chaperons' strong points and stand-bys. Some of the larger schools of New York have from twelve to fifteen chaperons on their lists who can be called upon whenever needed, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons usually find them all busy. These women take the girls out to the tailors and modistes, to the hotels when they are expecting relatives from out of town, to the matinées and museums. In some schools there are resident chaperons, who, of course, have some other light duties about the house.

They had a fire in a big Brooklyn boarding house the other day. It was not much of a fire. Some one had left a gas burner lighted near a lace curtain, which promptly blew into it and blazed up immediately in the fashion of its kind in an effort to start a big excitement. But the proper man was along just at the proper moment to ring the fire alarm, a half dozen other men promptly ran into the house to notify the inmates, and in the meantime the fire had been discovered inside and the occupant of the room had put it out. However, there was about as much excitement as a big fire would have made, with the engines, the interested crowd which materialized from nowhere, and a number of women who were in the house at the time had a chance to show how much of heroines they were. The bravest woman in the house came running down stairs with her most cherished possession in her hand, a brand new Summer hat in a big bandbox. The next bravest woman, when the first fireman who appeared asked her for water, handed him a toothbrush cup filled with it, and has not heard the last of it yet.

The grandmothers of this generation who have not accommodated themselves to the times, such as bicycling, golf, and late hours, are having a hard time. They were brought up on the principles of early to bed and early to rise, and a principle well learned is not easy to overcome. There is one dear old lady in New York whose delight is to get up at unheard of hours for city people, steal down stairs to the kitchen, and make pies. In the days when she was a housekeeper it was a thrifty practice to have a good stock of pies always on hand, to be ready for the unexpected guest. The housekeeper of to-day, the daughter, does not believe in this style of housekeeping. She considers the work too hard for the older woman, and when the family left the house for the country this year only a gas stove was taken, an arrangement which grandmother much dislikes.

"Now, mother," said the daughter, as the family was well on its way to the Summer home, "I do hope you will not overwork yourself getting up and making pies this Summer. You know we do not care much for pies, anyway, and they will only be thrown away."

This last remark was thrown in with the wisdom of the serpent for grandmother is economical, and it hurts her conscience to let anything go to waste.

The present-day housekeeper rejoiced the first morning at the country house when [illegible] first one up in the house. But the next day her rejoicing was turned to sorrow, and she gave up once and for all every thought of making grandmamma see the error of her early habits. The clock was striking 4 in the morning, when she heard a stealthy footstep, and saw a dear, trimly dressed old lady stealing down to the kitchen.

WHAT ONE WOMAN DOES.

SAID a prosperous-looking traveling man to a little circle of his friends:

"My wife is the business man of my family. She draws my monthly check from the firm, runs the house, buys all her clothes and mine, too, and even pays for theatre tickets and little runs to Cleveland, Milwaukee, &c. What she don't know about investing any surplus capital will never cost her much money.

"Six years ago I had a great opinion of my own abilities as a money-maker; I was only engaged to her then, and as she lived in Brooklyn, and I was buying experience in Chicago, there was no chance for her hidden abilities as a financier to reveal themselves. It took me just six months to lose $12,000. Then I came East to explain that there couldn't be any wedding in my family and to advise her to find some man who knew how to hold on to his money after he'd earned it. But she wasn't that kind of a girl at all. She made me explain just how much I had, and how much I was earning. I had gone back on the road again for the same old firm at $3,000 per and expenses. That didn't seem to me to be enough to support my wife on in the way she had been accustomed to living at home.

"But, as I say, she wouldn't let me give her up. Not only was she willing to take me in spite of my small income, but she proposed to invest every dollar of my salary and still keep up an attractive home for me. And she has done it, too.

"This is how she worked it. I'm on the road about eleven months of the year. During that time I never have to spend any of my own money—it all comes from my expense account. So my living expenses are pretty near the vanishing point. My wife has a little money of her own, with which she keeps up the house, pays all ordinary expenses, and takes charge of things generally. Every month she draws my salary and invests it where she pleases. She seldom tells me beforehand what she is going to buy, and I don't worry, for not one of her purchases has caused a loss so far. Most of the money is put into electrical ventures, and the rate of returns would surprise you. It is largely reinvested as fast as it comes in, and yet she so manages that there is enough left to pay for all large expenses during the year, such as my clothes and hers—and we're both pretty substantially clothed—the occasional dinners, teas, &c., for which she has quite a reputation, and especially for the month's outing we take each year. We have covered this country pretty thoroughly, east of the Rockies at least. We made one trip to Bermuda, Cuba, and Florida, and we travel like millionaires. If she is a good saver, I can guarantee that my wife is a good spender, too.

"Of course our house does not cost as much to keep up in the little Western Pennsylvania town where we reside as it would in Chicago or New York. None the less, to run it and practically keep my salary intact is a pretty good showing for a little woman brought up on velvet as she was. I'm quite content to acknowledge my wife as the man of the family, and figure as a sort of subsidiary in it."

HOSIERY SECRETS.

REJOICE, tall girls, slender girls, and girls who are plump—very plump—for here is a secret. It must be told sub rosa, however, for someway or other hosiery is an important matter which must only be mentioned under the breath. This is a little matter of the fit of one's stockings, which is most important for the woman who likes to be well dressed; who dresses for her own gratification, and whose clothes out of sight fit exactly as well as those which she exhibits to the world.

There is nothing like having, of all things, a stocking that will fit. Much can be done in this way by care while buying even a cheap stocking, to see that it is well shaped, with a slender, tapering ankle, which will fit snugly and then broaden out over the calf of the leg.

But even the average stockings of the best shape will not fit every one. For those girls not of the average there are special sizes in stockings which will fit them perfectly. The girl who is extra plump cannot get into the ordinary stocking unless she puts an ell in the top. She confesses her trouble at the shop, and gets a size and shape that will fit her. But the slender girl never thinks of taking advice. She buys any stocking that takes her fancy, puts it on, it wrinkles, and while she knows she is slender that suggestive fullness makes her appear horribly thin.

Yet the slender girl may get stockings that will fit as trimly and neatly as those of her plumper sisters if she will only ask for "slenders" at the shops. These are made for just such girls, and while she may not find all the fancy novelties in them, she will find a variety wide enough to suit. After all, there is more in the fit of a stocking than anything else, and black is the stocking par excellence. There have been slender girl stockings on the market for a year or so now, and when they become better known and the slender girl has learned that she can get them if she demands them, there will be an increasing variety.

The plump girl or woman wears what are called "opera" shades. There are many of these and while she will not find the extreme novelties, she can get pretty stockings in silk, lisle, and cotton in the thinnest and sheerest of materials, in all open work, in openwork instep with embroideries in black and white, and colors and of exactly the right size to fit her.

It is not only the tall girl who wears the extra long stockings. These are called the "opera lengths," for in the silk stockings in fancy colors they are sold chiefly for the stage. But the extra tall woman who cannot get an ordinary stocking long enough always buys them, and a great many others find them useful. Women who prefer to wear a very short garter find the extra-length stocking a necessity. For the women who dress in light underwear, little or none of it woolen, the long stocking coming almost up to the hips is comfortable in cool weather. One can now find stockings thirty-six inches in length, and probably no woman will want a stocking longer than that.

In fancy hosiery this year the smartly gowned woman is taking largely to white. There are all sorts of fancy novelties which have been and are worn occasionally, but not by the smartly dressed. White stockings are worn with either black shoes or white ones, as well as the white hose dotted with black. The dots are either printed on lisle thread, embroidered on lisle or silk, or only embroidered on the instep. The all-over dots are quite the best of these. These black and white stockings in lisle cost from 45 cents to $1, or in silk, from $3.50 to $6.

There is something brand new which will delight the woman who likes novelties. It is a stocking for the yacht races, though at present it can hardly be said to be on the market. It is of silk, of course, and is embroidered with designs of yachts, each yacht with a little shamrock beside it. These are for the Irish or English girl who favors Sir Thomas Lipton. She who wants Constitution to win finds the National colors or the New York Yacht Club flag on her hosiery. The yachts are in white or blue or green—any color, almost, on a black silk background. These are sure to be the very latest novelty in stockings.

The golf girl is still wearing the blue stocking with her tan shoes. These may be either National, Yale, or a navy French blue, which is a little brighter. There is, too, sometimes a stripe of white or of red, but always the blue with the tan shoes. The golf or outdoor girl is learning that, no matter how well she may match her shoes with her stockings when both are new, when one has been cleaned and the other washed, they will stand at the antipodes in shade, and a blue always looks well. She may wear either green or bright red, appropriate golfing colors, but it is to the blue stockings that she pins her faith for real usefulness.

Appeal of Virginia Women.

THE proud boast of many Southern statesmen that their women folks do not aspire to the suffrage, received a severe jolt in the Virginia Constitutional Convention last week, when the following preamble and resolution was introduced by a delegate at the request of "an estimable lady of Southwest Virginia":

Whereas, The women of Virginia pay one-tenth of the taxes of the State and frequently support their husbands and sons while the latter are drinking such fluids that would kill the higher order of animals; chewing what the goat would eschew, and smoking what will exterminate vermin, and keeping such hours that produces pygmies instead of men; and

Whereas, There is not enough moral courage in either white or colored electorate to pass moral, religious, or wholesome laws; and

Whereas, There is a problem more serious and dangerous that man can't solve and women can, and now in Virginia it is the white women's burden; therefore,

Resolved, That every white female citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old, who shall have been a resident of this State twelve months, and of the county, city, or town in which she shall offer to vote three months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote and hold office.

A New Field for Women.

Women have invaded another field of industry in New York and it behooves the "sandwich man" to look out for his job. She enters upon her new vocation timidly and travels in groups for company, perhaps for moral support. Time will probably embolden her to stalk alone for the elusive customer. In the shopping district six young women may be seen any pleasant day, dressed in the quaint stage garb of New England. Of course nobody in New England or anywhere else ever dressed that way in real life. They wear sunbonnets and spotted shawls and mutely invite sufferers from headache to use somebody's one-minute cure. It is a tribute to the cosmopolitan character of New York to say, and say truthfully, that since the first day or two of their appearance they have attracted no more attention than does the man who carries a straw hat on a pole and calls it a Panama on his portable sign.

The Gay Deceivers.

Little grains of powder,
Little drops of paint,
Make the ladies' freckles
Look as though they ain't.

Summer Resort Amenities.

"Would you call young Mr. Caldwell very clever?"

"Clever? Why, he does not know enough to come in out of the sun."

BUFFALO'S MIDWAY IN A STORM

So much has already been said and written about the Pan-American, so much is undoubtedly being said and written, and so much more will be said and written about it that one hesitates to add to the flood of Pan-American literature flowing down with almost as mighty a sweep as that of Niagara upon a helpless reading public. Especially does one hesitate when she realizes that she is not a full-fledged reporter "at all, at all," and does not even own one of those dear little Press Club badges that make such excellent collar pins, and are the open sesames to afternoon lectures at the Waldorf. Indeed, she is not even a critic, nor did she attend the exposition for any other purpose than just to look about and see what she could see without even the thought of putting pen to paper for the torture of humanity.

But the strongest of us are weak and subject to change. The scribbler's itch is a disease easily caught, and surrounded by the bustle and excitement of the fair, the buildings and the exhibits, the flowers and the statues, the canal winding in and out among the grounds, and peopled with its swiftly moving electric launches, or rippling under the soft motion of the gondolier's paddle; the sights and the sightseers, one forgets her charity, and lo! she writes. It is only the electric tower which strikes a muteness to the voice and a numbness to the hand, for the majesty of its lights, bursting slowly into brilliancy like some great burning blossom, beggars the words which try to describe it.

Not many visitors, however, can boast of the favoritism showered—a word to be used literally—upon those who attended the Exposition on the day after the Fourth of July, when Jupiter and Neptune and all those other controllers of the elements let loose their mighty war dogs and sent such a storm as Buffalo had not seen in nine years.

Now that it is over, in the safe sanctuary of one's own room, beneath the bright smile of a rather warm sun, one can look back and feel it in her heart to be grateful for having been permitted to witness the grandeur of that storm—as well as its funny side. But at the time, seated in one of those mushroom castles in the Midway, making a pretense of enjoying a hot tamale, not because one really liked the wretched stuff, but because it was the proper thing to eat, and "looked so wild, don't you know?" it was rather hard to muster up the enthusiasm needed to carry one through it all with unshattered nerves.

There were illusions swept away like cobwebs that night. One got behind the scenes in the Midway and saw the workings of the machines which set the place in motion. Mexicans, Hawaiians, Egyptians, Eskimos, and Indians formed one mighty brotherhood, bound together by the selfsame ties—a desire to keep dry, to cling together, to escape the rain, the lightning, the rumble of the thunder whose roar shook their palaces—to get away from the wind and the terror of the storm.

Dinner had just been served when it began to brew, dark and ominous, in the distance. Looking out from the picturesque balcony where the table was spread in the Restaurant Mexicano, the sky in the west looked black, but not wicked; that is, to none except the timid one who sees a cyclone in every darkening cloud. Straight ahead the band stand in the streets of Mexico was alive with people. The fourteen-year-old señora, whose husband is the chief toreador, lolled on the steps and fondled his hair as gently as though he were a kitten. The little burros, with their stolid coolie leaders, were patiently bearing their burden of heavy women, (it was a remarkable fact that only stout and tall ladies took to this particular sport,) with the exception of one little donkey which looked for all the world like a glass of café parfait, with its mane and tail representing the whipped cream, bearing on its back a patient, tired-looking baby of hardly six months, whose father was triumphantly holding it on. The strong man had just performed his stunt of coming down the wire on his teeth, people were beginning to flock in for dinner, to look around, to talk to the black-eyed Señoritas, to buy sombreros, to be weighed by the man who promised to weigh you for nothing if he failed to guess within five pounds of your weight. Whereupon the guileless one stepped forward, gave him a chance, and lost the bet. The orangeade stand was crowded with hot, thirsty, dusty humanity, which was beginning to see the fair with tired eyes.

The hot tamale was served by the waitress, the greatest delusion of the place, dressed as she was in her taggery of red and black, with the pretty bolero of the Spanish peasant, but, alas! mildly confessing that she hailed from Hoboken. There was an entranced silence as the tamale was set before the party. It was the genuine importation; none of your snippy ones such as the Frishmen sell on street corners, but large, round, and mysterious. Nobody knew what it was made of, but nobody would admit his ignorance. Everybody was silent waiting for his neighbor to strike the first blow. The thing looked too deadly to digest. Suddenly a voice from the corner broke out. "Oh," it said in rapturous delight, "does it grow like that?"

With that the hot tamale party went and lay untouched as the storm approached. Quick as a flash it burst forth in all its fury. Where the people went to was a mystery. The streets suddenly grew deserted. The tall ladies untangled themselves from the little burros, the stout ladies fell off; the baby was whipped off the coffee-colored donkey, every light throughout the fair grounds went out, and the rain came down so thick and fast that one could hardly see through it the distance of a foot away.

Sitting in the balcony, looking down upon the deserted space, one almost believed himself before the magician's throne, for, quicker than it takes to tell, the place was a flood of water. Through the burlap roofs of the building poured the water, with here and there little bowls and pitchers placed to catch it as it dripped through.

It was then that the people of all nations flocked together; when the sightseers and exhibitors became as one people bounded by a common cause; when the timid put their heads down in the darkness and cried; when the devout put his faith in the unseen Protector and smiled fearlessly, and when the Philistines (and what a number there were congregated on the grounds, to be sure!) danced the cakewalk, sang coon songs, laughed, chatted, and made merry, while two jolly college students roared a touching ballade about Maggie who took everything from the measles to the eye of a hapless admirer, for "she was a kleptomaniac." The fury of the storm lasted fully thirty minutes. Then it began to abate, and people stretched themselves and realized with a thrill of joy that they had not been struck. Out in the street two enterprising señoritas made a bold dash through the water to reach the other side. From the balcony a cheer of delight and encouragement went up, but the Mexican ladies with their skirts held high above their ankles moved stolidly on until lost to view behind the portals of the Teatro.

But it was really the main street of the Midway which presented the strangest sight, because the most cosmopolitan. Indeed, it had ceased to be a street at all, but had turned into a swiftly flowing river nearly five inches deep and reaching the entire width from side to side. If only the gondoliers from the Streets of Venice had been enterprising, what a mint of money they might have coined! Instead, it took the Egyptians to profit by the storm and turn other people's losses into their own gains. The gates of Cairo flew open and out poured a crowd of barefooted and fantastically robed Egyptians, bringing their chairs, and buggies, and litters. Indeed, every conveyance, be it ever so unusual, that the place afforded was pressed into service to carry the people across the stream. The quaint little rickshaw, robbed of their Oriental appearance by tight coats of rubber, plied the distance from end to end bearing their burdens of frightened women or dripping men.

In the entrance of the Hawaiian Village a cluster of dusky belles sat together laughing and chattering over the fun. Across the street the Eskimo stuck his nose out far enough to see the sights; in Dreamland they suddenly became awakened to the fact that there was excitement going on in the open space of water before them that rivaled anything within their doors, and the people turned their backs upon the maze of mirrors to watch two enterprising youths have a water fight in the stream. One young man did strange weird dancing in the water, while further down below the boys seemed to mistake it for the ocean, and waded out upon the waves.

A wagon with a large lantern at its head, and bearing a cargo of people ferried its human cargo across the stream for 25 cents apiece, while ladies climbed into chairs and unblushingly sat on men's laps as they were pushed along.

The Midway had ceased to be a garden of fakes, but instead had been transformed into an open book for the pursuit of character study. Ah, the side lights on humanity to be gained from that heterogeneous mass of people! One timid female, through some horrible mistake, became separated from her friends. They were on one side, she on the other, before the doors of "Darkest Africa." Behind her, negroes, stripped to the waist, were roaring their heathen jargon, or howling with delight, before her stretched that ever-widening stream. She was wildly gesticulating, calling, wringing her hands. The men stood on the other side, helplessly watching or shouting soothing words only to be lost in the roar of noises about them. Suddenly they made the decision. Without further hesitation, without even a think, they tore off their shoes and stockings, rolled up their trousers, waded into the stream, and carried their wailing charge to the other side, while the Midway rang with cheers of applause. Africans, Eskimos, Mexicans, Hawaiians, Egyptians, Hawaiians, and Midwayites all recognized a heroic deed when they saw it.

Thrilled by an example of gallantry which dimmed even the lustre of Sir Walter Raleigh, the men began to devise new ways and means to get their helpless womenfolk across the street. Shoes and stockings were discarded with the alacrity of schoolboys. Distilled dames, lobbyists, merchants, and bankers entered into the spirit of the thing, rolled their pants up like Bolshevs for street crossing, or were only the unescorted who tarried now, or those whose wisdom told them that, the rain being nearly over, the water would soon be soaked away. But even one's wisdom sometimes plays direful tricks. Again and again the storm burst out spasmodically, gaining new impetus with each new outburst. The Woman's Building was said to have been struck, and one trembles at the thought of what might have happened to the Educational Building, where it was said three hundred teachers, all ladies, were holding a convention.

In the Electrical Machinery Building an awful amount of damage was done to valuable exhibits, and not a roof on the ground remained water-proof against the storm. It was a sight worth seeing, and, having seen, worth remembering; but, once seen, the general verdict of the spectators seems to have been that it could never be improved upon by repetition.

GRACE SALINGER.

Margaret Fuller Memorial.

Point o' Woods, out on Long Island, will be the scene of a notable literary gathering next Friday, when the Improvement Society of that Summer settlement will open a Colonial pavilion and unveil a bronze tablet within it, which has been erected in memory of Margaret Fuller, Marchioness Ossoli, who was drowned with her husband and son in a shipwreck on Fire Island directly opposite the site of the memorial. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has written the inscription of the tablet, and the society has raised about $400 for the project.

Margaret Fuller attained a position of great importance in American literature during the first half of the last century. As the editor of The Dial she was associated with Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Alcott Parker, and others of like renown, and she afterward gained further laurels as literary critic of The New York Tribune under Horace Greeley. With her husband she went to Italy to aid the revolutionists under Mazzini, and it was on their return voyage from that country in 1850 that she met her death.

Among the speakers at the unveiling ceremonies, which are held on the anniversary of that melancholy event, will be Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbur, one of the founders of Sorosis, who retains a vivid recollection of the woman whose memory is to be thus honored; Mrs. Blake, the Rev. Robert W. Meredith of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Howard Townsend of Orange, N. J. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Edna B. Cheney, who was a pupil of Margaret Fuller, and Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson of Boston are among those expected to be present.

The First Volunteer.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

Headquarters Survivors' Association,
District of Columbia Volunteers,
1861 to 1865.
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At our regular monthly meeting held last night a copy of your paper, dated June 30, 1901, containing the account of "The man who first volunteered," was read before the members and met with approval in every manner and form. For a number of years we have heard this claim from almost every portion of the country. Notwithstanding we have made the claim, backed by the proofs of our muster in and discharge papers, it would be only a short time before the story would be started again.

When the claim of Mr. Charles F. Rand appeared in one of our local papers it was brought to the attention of this association, but we passed it by as we have others. One of our comrades, now residing in Jersey City, N. J., having seen your paper, and seeing that it was the best answer to the many claimants, sent it to the association to take what action they saw proper.

I will here say that the information contained in your article cannot be denied by any one. We approve of every word, and know it contains only the truth. We thank you for publishing such a valuable document, and also thank the author for the manner in which he conclusively proves the troops of the District of Columbia were the first to enlist in the defense of the Union, and thereby earn the right to use the lines at the head of our papers, and also our seal, "First to Enlist in Defense of the Union, April 16th, 1861."

JOSIAH T. FORD,
President District of Columbia Volunteers' Association, 1861 to 1865.

After Sympathy.

He who accuses himself usually wants the other fellow to defend him.

End of Yale's "Old Brick Row."

OLD SOUTH MIDDLE will be the only one left of Yale's famous "Old Brick Row" in two weeks. The work of the demolition of North College and the Lyceum was begun during the week. A fortnight is expected to remove all trace of them. In the Fall, when the undergraduates return, a broad expanse of lawn will mark the places where they stood.

The old Yale of the first part of the nineteenth century has been obliterated by the new Yale. In a year there will be practically nothing but South Middle College left to remind a former generation of Yale men of what the college once was.

The demolition of the Old Brick Row has been going on since 1892. The long line of seven square, unbending structures, called by the students of early days "factories," stood from 1824 to 1870 as Yale College. There was a fence along the Chapel Street and College Street sides of the yard, famous to two or three generations as the Yale fence. The brick row itself was of gradual upbuilding, and its completion did not come until seventy-five years after the first structure was erected. South Middle, the only building that has been allowed to remain, was the first built. It was erected in 1752, and the date can be deciphered to-day over one of the doorways. Ten years later Athenaeum was built next to South Middle, and these two buildings remained alone until 1793, a period of thirty years. In 1793 South College was built between Athenaeum and Chapel Street and the Old Brick Row began to come into being. In 1806 there was need for more college buildings, and Lyceum and North Middle were erected, making a row of five structures, the three dormitories, South, South Middle, and North Middle being identical in architecture, and the intermediate ones narrow and high, with belfry and steeple. In 1821 North College was built at the extreme north end of the row, and three years later the gap between that and North Middle was filled by the erection of Old Chapel. This old brick row took an important part in the history of university building of the time, and the models were transported into the West and to the South to furnish buildings there.

But Yale outgrew the Old Brick Row, as it had outgrown its original Connecticut Hall, and with 1870 began the inroads on the campus that ended in the inclosure of the Brick Row with modern and up-to-date university structures. Farnam Hall was built opposite North in 1870, and then the new buildings began to rise in rapid succession. Durfee came in 1871, Battell Chapel in 1876, Lawrence Hall in 1886, Osborn Hall in 1888, Welch Hall in 1891, Vanderbilt Hall in 1892, and Phelps Gateway in 1895. When all of these were finished the Old Brick Row was shut in from the world. The demolition of the old row then became a necessity to the general plan of widening and extending the college campus so that it should extend from side to side of the college square, with no intervening buildings. South came down with Athenaeum in 1893, North Middle in 1894, and Old Chapel in 1896, leaving Old South Middle, Lyceum, and North College. The two latter came down this Summer, completing, with the exception of South Middle, the destruction of the row.

When Lyceum was erected in [illegible] fence, painted red, and relieved by cross strips of white, followed the line of the college inclosure around from College Street, past South Middle to a point about where the central campus walk now runs, and thence running south to Chapel Street. An old well was sunk in the northeast corner of this inclosure and the students drew their water supply from the well. Next to the college grounds, on College Street, was the town jail and poorhouse, and "the yells of felons, the moans of innocent prisoners, and the shrill screams and cries of the insane were sometimes mingled with the sacred songs of praise of the college devotions." Cows and pigs roamed about the farm yards back of the college yard, and numerous pilfering expeditions are recorded as having been punished by the authorities.

The college itself was a very small community. There were two professors and six tutors in 1803, and but 217 students. Frequent rows between the town boys and the college students stirred up feeling in the town, and there were numerous passages at arms between the students and instructors on one side and the townspeople. In 1854 occurred the memorable firemen's fight, when a body of students was attacked in Homan's Athenaeum, and the fight carried to the campus. The mob turned cannon on Old South College. Lyceum bell was rung by the students in their excitement, and perhaps with a desire to add more noise to the battle. The ringing of the bell brought nearly the whole town to the campus, and at least one life was lost in the mêlée.

Lyceum was built originally for a recitation hall, but the large public hall on the ground floor saw several notable ceremonials. In 1824 the Marquis of Lafayette visited New Haven in his tour of the States and was most cordially received by the townspeople. He was taken through the streets in his landau, and dismounted at the south gate of the campus, where he was met by the President, Jeremiah Day, and the instructors and escorted through a double file of students to Lyceum Hall, where he was given a reception and an address was read to him. Lafayette went through the building, up the same winding stairs that were pulled down this week, and then visited South Middle and the Laboratory. His visit to the campus was a great event at the time. President Jackson went through the building in 1833. Lyceum was for years used partly as a library and partly as a recitation hall, but about the middle of the century it was remodeled and put in its present shape. Freshmen classes for two generations have heard their first lectures within its walls.

North College was erected in 1821, and was then regarded as the height of architectural splendor. It was of the same model as its olders sisters, but the thirty-two rooms were supplied with modern open fireplaces, and it had other conveniences. The two entries gave exits to both the front and rear of the building for many years, but the rear doors were sealed up about fifteen years ago. Last Summer the north corridor was opened to admit students to the Post Office that had been established there. The offices of the college magazines were in the lower floor of North for several years, until Welch Hall was erected, when [illegible] were the only [illegible]

Freight Cars Never are Lost

So There are No Lost Car Agents to Find Them

THE chief of the car accounting department of this particular railroad company looked up in surprise.

"How do we find our lost cars?" said he, in response to the reporter's query. "Why," said he, "we don't find them at all!"

It was the reporter's turn to be surprised, then.

"You don't find them at all!" said he.

"No," replied the car accountant. "We don't have to find 'em."

"You don't have to find 'em?" said the reporter, nonplussed.

"No," responded the car accountant. "There is no reason why we should find 'em."

And then the reporter could only say, "Why?"

"Because we don't lose any cars," replied the car accountant. "Consequently, we don't have any lost cars to find. And let me tell you more than that. There is no such thing as a lost car, either a car belonging to this road or to any other."

"Then what does your Lost Car Agent do?" asked the reporter, amazed.

"He doesn't do anything," the car accountant answered. "There isn't any Lost Car Agent."

Now, the lost car has been from time out of mind the perennial source of substance to the teller of stories of the rail, either of tongue or pen, and the popular belief has even been that every railroad company had at its command, if not in constant service, men who go scouting about the country on the trails of cars that have gone astray, and are dodging here and there over this, that and the other railroads, with no apparent aim but to elude their pursuers and avoid being returned to the rails that they were originally designed to trundle over. It has long been the joy, even, of railroad men to tell one this, and the exploits of the Lost Car Agent, in his tireless trailing of some absconding car, are among the favorite subjects that are drawn upon to entertain the listener where reminiscent trainmen or wayside station employes congregate, either for a passing hour's leisure that is their due, or one enforced by some mishap apt to befall the service.

Sharing this common belief in the predilection of railroad cars to go astray, and their obstinacy in keeping shy of the custody of their rightful owners, and in the consequent necessary existence of the sleuthlike Lost Car Agent to follow them in their wanderings until he ran them down at last and returned them to their proper envircnment, it was to the reporter like, the shattering of an idol to be told by this matter-of-fact and entirely practical head-car accountant, speaking by the card, as he was, that there was no such thing as a lost car and that in the bright lexicon of the train or station men's imagination there might be such words as Lost Car Agent, but they hadn't as yet taken upon themselves materialization sufficient to impress themselves on the company's pay roll.

"No, Sir," said the car accountant, "we don't lose any cars, and I don't know of any railroad that does lose its cars. Our railroad has in its rolling-stock equipment, exclusive of the passenger service, more than 50,000 cars, but I am able to tell every day in the year and any hour in the day where each one of those cars is, although thousands of them are traveling to all points of the compass, over lines foreign to ours, north, south, east, and west, and perhaps thousands of miles away. Cars of ours are missing from our proper custody, of course, now and then—cars that should have been returned to us from other lines—but they are not lost. We know where they are, and then, after awhile, when we think the other lines have been dallying with those cars of ours quite long enough, we send a man out with instructions to call on this, that, or the other railroad and to ask it if it couldn't oblige us and take those cars of ours out of its local service and return them to us, as we would like, really, to use 'em awhile ourselves. But those cars are not like the car in the song. They don't come back voluntarily. We have to send for 'em. And that is the extent of our losing cars. And that is the extent, too, of any other railroad line's losing cars, if it has proper management of its car records. Does any other line ever send to us like that and ask us if we are not pretty near through using those care of theirs and to please send 'em back? Well—maybe."

And then the reporter learned much that was interesting about how a great railroad company keeps trace and record of its moving car equipment, so that there shall be no lost cars and no need of the traditional Lost Car Agent's services.

In these later days of railroading, the tracks of all lines being of standard gauge, it is no strange sight to see in one freight train cars belonging to half a dozen or more railroad lines foreign to the line over which the train is at the time passing. Those cars have all different destinations, and may, before their journeys thither are done, be diverted to the custody of many other lines foreign to their own. There are two problems involved in the transit of these cars, whether the cars may be foreign to the line over which they are passing or cars of that line itself. One problem is the care, custody, and delivery of the contents of the cars, and the other problem is the care and custody and delivery of the cars themselves. To the car accountant it is of no more consequence officially whether a car is laden with gold bullion or brewer's grains; whether it carries an almost priceless cargo of pampered Kentucky blue-blood horses or a billing of crowded and panting plebeian calves or pigs. The car is his care. And only the car. It is not likely that it ever occurs to the mind of the casual observer of one of these passing trains of cars of divers ownership to wonder, even, by what method of direction or management those cars, assembled thus from widely separate sections of the country, are kept from going astray and are eventually returned to their different home lines. A car, for instance, may be started from New York over some through line, billed to a point thousands of miles away, and perhaps of such obscure location that the car may be required to pass into the transportation custody of a dozen different railroads before it is delivered to its destination. From the moment that car starts on its journey the car accountant's department of the proprietary line is responsible to his superiors for the knowledge of its whereabouts, no matter over how many railroads it is moving, until it is returned again to its starting point, and the car accountant must be able to report its whereabouts to headquarters at all times when called upon to do so. If the casual observer should at any time take to wondering about this problem, it would undoubtedly appear to him that with an equipment of 50,000 or 60,000 cars, a large proportion of them traveling in all directions over many foreign lines, the maintaining of their identity and possession would be a well-nigh impossible task, and yet it seems that every well-managed railroad accomplishes it so successfully that its car accountant may declare, without getting far away from the truth, that his line does not have to find lost cars because it does not lose any cars, and that consequently the Lost Car Agent is an unknown quantity in the service.

There are different systems for the keeping trace of moving cars on railroad lines, the "book" system being the one in most common use by the trunk lines and lines of wide range. The "card" system is apparently next in popularity in the service, and an ingenious mechanical device for the purpose, a combination of the book and card system, is in use by some lines whose equipment is not so large, chiefly in the West. The book system is so-called because the records are kept in blank books designed for the purpose. The pages of the books used are ruled with spaces on the outer edges of the leaves for the numbers of the cars, and a space for each day of the month opposite each car number. In these spaces the movements of the car are recorded day by day, from the reports sent in daily by the conductors of the trains with which the cars are running and of the station agents at points where the cars may be. The entries indicate the station from which the car began its movement for that day's record and the one from which it was next reported, with initial letters and arbitrary characters, such as dashes and dots and cross marks, placed before or after or above or below the figures, each representing a certain item of information about the car's movements, that, taken as a whole, are a complete daily history of its journey. At a moment's notice the car accountant can put his finger, so to speak, on any car in service, and report its locality and condition. The card system of keeping car records is an arrangement of cards in cases divided into pigeonholes, each pigeonhole representing a different railroad.

The cards are of different colors to distinguish the class of cars in service, and each card represents one car. As that car moves to various lines its movements from one line to another are followed by the moving of its card to the pigeonholes allotted to the respective roads. The record of the cars' movements is inscribed on the cards. The mechanical record comprises a collection of long, narrow, thin blocks of wood, on one end of which numbers corresponding with the car numbers are painted in colors to represent the different classes of cars. The blocks are arranged on one side for the holding in place a slip of paper the length and width of the block. On this slip the record of the moving car is kept. These blocks are placed in cases that are in two parts, one in which the movements of the cars on the home road are followed, and the other for their movements on foreign lines. The cases are divided into pigeonholes, and in these the numbered blocks are placed, grouped according to the last two figures in the number—all numbers ending in 72, for instance, being in one pigeonhole, and so on, according to the other corresponding finals. While a car is on the home road the block representing it remains in the pigeon-hole where it belongs, the record being kept on the slip of paper on the surface of the block. When the car leaves its own road, the block is moved to the pigeon-hole assigned to that road, and so on from road to road, until the block again rests in the pigeonhole from which it started, showing that the car is back home again, with the record of its movements inscribed on the paper slip on the block, which slip may then be taken out and filed away. One case of blocks in this system of car records, occupying a space six feet long and three feet high, will care for from 2,500 to 3,000 cars. The Eastern Trunk Line car accountants claim that the limitations of the device are not recompensed by its possession of any advantage over the book system, and is therefore not practical for use in the handling of vast equipment.

Cars belonging to the line over which a train is running are constantly under the eye of the accountant, as it were, over the entire course it makes toward and from its destination. When it is delivered to a foreign line it is reported to him from the junction point where the transfer is made, and it is charged up against the line then having it in custody, and that line is responsible for its movements until it passes over to another foreign line, when the first line is credited with the delivery by the proprietary line, and the second line becomes the debtor custodian of it, and so on until the car has gone its rounds and is home again. When the car accountant's record book shows that a car of his line has come to its destination he does not disturb the status of that car unless the line in whose charge it is does not make report of it in fifteen days. Then he sends a query after it, and the life of that car again appears on the book.

"It can't get away from us," said this car accountant; "not unless they smash it to pieces in a wreck, or burn it up. If they do that, though, they will only have to build us a new one in its place or pay us what it was worth."

A car delivered from a train at any station on a line foreign to it is supposed to be turned on its way homeward again in due time after being unloaded, but that homeward journey is liable to the having of a string to it. Any railroad has a right under the code governing the handling of foreign cars to use for traffic a car not of its line, but only in the home direction of that car. For instance, a car from a Western road might be unloaded at Paterson. The railroad having it in custody would have no right to load that car at Paterson and send it eastward, but it would have a right to load the car to carry freight in the direction the car would take homeward bound; or the car could be sent to points east of Paterson empty and loaded with goods there for points in the homeward direction of the car, but not beyond the junction point of such car on the line of the road then handling it. So it may easily be seen that a car, say, from some line out West, might be subject to being kept somewhat useful to an Eastern line while on its way homeward, particularly an Eastern line with many branches, and whose nearest junction point for the transfer of that car might happen to be seven or eight hundred miles from New York, and the car of an Eastern line might in turn be equally serviceable to a line out West, and yet be all the while journeying home. It is at such times, when this tardiness of arrival home of cars has become a little wearing on the car accountant, that he sends his man out to request the road having them to please let the owners of them have them a while, as stated above; and it is at such times only that any line approaches even the appearance of having a lost car. The movements of private cars, such as refrigerator, fruit, or other special merchandise cars belonging to the shippers themselves, are recorded the same as the public cars, the lines in whose transportation custody they are sending reports of them to the owners, the same as the movements of other cars are reported to the railroads owning them.

Thus, by a simple process, reduced by experience and experiment to a perfect system, are the hundreds of thousands of freight, coal, and other classes of burden cars that are ceaselessly moving over all the intricate and endless lines of railroad in this broad land, constantly under the eyes of their owners, with none really going astray and all coming home again at last, a consummation to be entirely approved of and admired, notwithstanding that it shatters the romance of the willful lost car, and removes from existence its sleuthful pursuer, the lost car agent.

ED MOTT.

WHEN THEY ARE THANKFUL.

"THAT religion, like Sunday clothes, is something to be donned for special occasions and then put carefully away, was pretty conclusively shown to me in at least one instance the other day," said a Barnard College girl who has traveled about a good bit.

"During vacation I went to visit a friend of mine in Englewood. While her mother and father are not rich but are in comfortable circumstances, they manage to get their share of enjoyment out of life. The first night I was there, there was a neighbor in to dine, and after we sat down to the table the father said quite an elaborate grace.

"The next evening we dined en famille, with a simple little menu, and not one word of grace was uttered. Quite irrevocably I set my friends down as both shoddy and hypocritical, to return thanks one night in company and the next evening, when alone, to omit the ceremony.

"My opinions were shattered, however, for the next night, again en famille, the same elaborate grace was said. The next day, Thursday, although there was a friend present, there was again no word of grace, and everything went along on a most worldly basis. So it continued for the next few days, grace being said and omitted on a basis of the greatest irregularity that completely upset my different suppositions in the case. Finally my aim in life developed into an ardent desire to discover the fact that caused the saying of grace. I didn't find out till the day I left. Just as I was saying good-bye, I summoned up enough audacity to say: 'My dear Mrs. L., there's only one cloud on the horizon of my visit here; there's just one thing I want to find out to make me a perfectly happy girl. I appreciate that it's really none of my business, but—'

"'What is it?' broke in Mrs. L., heartily; 'of course you can know.'

"'Well, won't you tell me why you sometimes say grace and sometimes omit it?'

"'Is that all,' she answered, laughingly; 'why, that's very simple. We say grace only when we have reason to be thankful. We never dream of giving thanks when we have only roast beef, or beefsteak, or some simple thing like that. But whenever we have game or something really excellent, then we say grace, for it's worth while!'".

ANTS AND THEIR COWS

A LOVER and a student of nature can always learn something by early morning visits to the different parks. A few mornings ago a reporter for THE TIMES visited Prospect Park while the dew was still upon the leaves. The gardeners were just beginning work. Two old fellows were grumbling over a weeping ash whose leaves had been ruined. They were sprinkling it with some poisonous concoction to kill insects, and one of them said:

"Mike, there's no use in working over this. The more we sprinkle the more the lice seem to eat."

A man who was seated on a bench near walked up to the little tree, looked at it, and said:

"You will never be able to do anything with that tree until you get rid of the ants in the neighborhood."

"What have the ants to do with it?" one asked.

"These plant lice, as you call them, are aphides and are the milch cows of the ants," was the reply.

The two men knew about plant lice, but had never heard of ants having milch cows, so they became at once interested in what the stranger had to say.

"The poison you have sprinkled on the tree will keep the lice off for but a short time. The ants will carry them up the tree again."

After a careful search along the ground, which the sun had nearly dried, he called out: "Come here!"

THE TIMES man joined the three. On the ground was a stream of ants, and each one had in its mouth an aphis. The line was headed for a small bush. Up the stem the ants went, and on the leaves deposited their sleek green kine.

"Now, if you will watch," said the stranger, "you will see that half a dozen or more ants will remain as herders. They will watch the aphides and will now and then milk them."

This happened as he said. One of the gardeners had now become very much interested, and, in answer to his questions, the man told him that:

"Many species of ants keep aphides as milch cows, and some species employ other insects which yield sweet secretions. Gall insects and cocci are kept by some, while one naturalist discovered a species that kept caterpillars of the genus Lycoena for the sake of its sweet secretion.

"The ants guard their cows and care for them as a man does. When the pasturage gives out they move them. This accounts for the sudden disappearance of the lice from an infected plant, which you have noticed. The ants have regular stables for them in their nests. During the Winter they are fed on small bits of leaves that have been stored by the ants. Before I knew of the aphides I used often to wonder if the ants carrying pieces of leaves were taking them for bedding or for food.

"Not only do the ants care for the aphides, but they collect their eggs and guard and tend them as they do their own. Now, you may see how the ants milk their cows."

By this time it had developed that the impromptu lecturer was a professor in a local college. He drew from his pocket a strong magnifying glass and permitted each to watch the ants. As a hungry ant approached an aphis it would play its antennae against the abdomen of the insect. In a second or two the aphis would be seen to give a little heave and excrete a limpid drop of juice which the milker eagerly devoured. Then he would rush off to another of his kine and repeat the operation until hunger was appeased.

Then the instructor explained that if the ants were removed and the aphides left alone they would not excrete until their load became absolutely painful. They would show their discomfort as an unmilked cow does hers, by uneasy movements and a restless shifting about.

"Well," asked a gardener, "if the ants keep bringing the lice to the trees how are we to get rid of them?"

"Obviously, the only way is to kill the ants," was the reply.

One of the gardeners scratched his head, with a grin and remarked: "I guess that's right," and immediately began a war on the ants.

To THE TIMES man the instructor said: "The people of New York do not understand the real value of their parks. But how can one blame them when even a gardener is ignorant of one of the functions of the plant louse? Each park is an immense volume of nature, which it would take years for the resident in its neighborhood to read. Let him once begin to study that volume and he will learn something new and interesting every day."

PECVLIARITIES OF MENVS

Revealed by the Buttolph Collection for the Public Library.

HISTORY does not always tell what the King or the peasant in his given generation had for his dinner. This silence of history as to what men ate seems a slight, as eating takes up one-fifth of a man's life. Of course in some instances an idea of what nourished the historic inner man may be gained from the literature of his time, but the references are few and the search for them long. That this branch of history shall no longer be neglected has been determined by Miss Frank E. Buttolph of the Astor Library. With this determination in view she is making for the New York Public Library a collection of menus, the first of its kind in the world, it is believed, embracing those from all the world's eating places. This collection has already reached the number of 8,000, and its originator hopes that soon the 10,000 mark will be passed. She invites any one with menus to spare to send them to her at the Astor Library.

Some time ago the author of the scheme while wandering about in the older parts of down-town New York realized that many of the famous old inns and chophouses, as well as institutions of a less cheerful nature, were passing away with nothing to mark their sites. The idea of making a collection of the menus of the best-known places in the world suggested itself at once. First Miss Buttolph communicated with managers of hotels and restaurants in this town. Not only the great and fashionable were asked for their bills of fare, but the humble eating places of the Bowery, with their five-cent meals, were asked to contribute their modest cards. That the cosmopolitan character of New York might be understood as well, Miss Buttolph secured for her collection menus from Syrian, Greek, Russian, Chinese, Bohemian, and other eating places.

Menus from abroad were harder to get. For these Miss Buttolph wrote to the American Consuls as well as the proprietors of famous restaurants. Through members of the Diplomatic Corps many cards of state dinners were secured. Through this agency also the palaces of Emperors were invaded and samples of their dinner bills obtained.

The occasions upon which men think it eminently proper to eat are shown by the collection. There are dinners of various patriotic societies and those eaten on occasions of patriotic festivities. There are menus of complimentary dinners to the great, dinners in celebration of victory, dinners to commemorate partings, dinners given by one friend to another, military dinners, and dinners clerical, but whatever the occasion the menus of dinners at which there was speaking bear a family resemblance. On them are our old friends "The Ladies," "Our Guests," "The Occasion," "What We think of Our Hosts," and many others.

Then, in the matter of things eaten, in the cases of dinners at which it may be supposed the guests were of corresponding social rank, no matter what the place or what the nationality of the diners, there is no great difference for a long time back. Some of the French is spelled a trifle better now than in the old days, and more attention is paid on the wine list to such names as Madeira, but there is the same old filet Mignon and roast beef under a variety of disguises.

In the collection that Miss Buttolph is making there is, however, a pathetic exception. It is a menu of a dinner at a public café during the siege of Paris. The date is Christmas night, 1870, the ninetieth day of the siege. On that day the Parisian whose finances were still in some sort of preservation might betake himself to this café. If he desired to begin dinner in the usual way there was soup for his asking. With absolute frankness the menu stated it thus: "Consommé d'Elephant." Passing by the fish, that had disappeared from the household aquariums long before, he might, leaving the tropics for a moment, delve into the milder region of Australia for his entrée. It was "Le Civet de Kangourou." Then for a roast this international bill of fare went to the Chinese for "Le Chat flanqué de Rats." This was to the diner of the time a marvel of the cook's art. And there was a subtle suggestion about it of peace that, to the Parisian busy dodging bombardments, was not displeasing—the suggestion that at last the cat and the rat had lain down together in a common gravy. Then, for a closing and concluding delicacy, the flavor of the mountains was sought. If you still hungered there was "Terrine d'Antilops aux Truffes." It might be said, by-the-bye, that at this date all such delicacies as horseflesh had long been exhausted. The ingredients of that Paris meal of Christmas night, 1870, had come from the Zoo, which was among the last sources of supply.

Not far from this historic menu is a menu from the table of Nicholas II., Czar of Russia. The bill of fare was that for Aug. 9, 1899, and shows that the Czar had this to eat:

Potage Seliauka de Steriet.
Hastigais et petits pates.
Canetons de Rouen frois a la Alexandre.
Souffle d'Ecrevisse a la Normande.
Longe de veau de Moscou aux legumes nouveaux.
Pleghiere glacee a la Parisienne.
Dessert.

The Czar's menu is written in excellent French, as is becoming to every good Russian. In strong national contrast is the menu of a dinner given to Emperor William and the Empress on May 10, 1896, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the peace of Frankfort. This is one of the best specimens that has come from abroad. Upon the front and the rear pages are delicate etchings of landscapes printed upon a silken insert. The speisenfolge, or menu part, is this:

Krammetsvogelsuppe auf Elsaesserart.
Kraftbruehe mit Schildkroeteneinlage.
Lammsmilcher—Coteletten.
Rheinsalm nach "Joinville."
Hannover Kalbsrucken auf Fruehlingsart.
Fasanenfilets nach "Radziwill."
Mittelmeer—Langaustern nach "Prinz Karl."
Getruffelte Masthuehner gebraten mit Wachtein umlegt.
Salat—Compot.
Sachsenhauser Riesentangenspargel mit deutscher Sauce.
Gefrorene Sahnenspeise nach "Victoria."
Backwerk.
Kaseslangen.
Nachtisch—Obst.

A banquet given in honor of the birthday of the then Prince of Wales in the Town Hall of Adelaide, Australia, in 1897, has a menu that is largely English, though in spots there are tributes to the French mastery of cooking. Here it is:

Oysters on shell.
Turtle. Consomme Royal.
Fried whiting. Hollandaise.
Butterfish, Tartare.
Mayonaise of chicken.
Beccasine.
Filet of chicken.
Sweetbread. Pigeon pie.
Boned turkey en Bechamel.
Roast turkey. Chicken and duck.
Saddle of mutton. Sirloin of beef.
Sweets. Dessert.

There is also in the collection the menu of a birthday dinner to the Mikado of Japan, given on board the Toyo Kisenkabushiki Kaisha Line steamer Hongkong Maru. His Imperial Majesty was well fed that day on dishes, most of which were described in English. The menu was:

Blue points on half shell.
Caviare sandwiches. Olives. Chicken mayonaise.
Consomme aux pates. Fumet of game.
Baked fish a la Horley.
Boiled rock cod, anchovy sauce.
Boiled fowl, oyster sauce.
Leg of mutton, caper sauce.
Terrapin stew a la Mikado.
Fried frogs, cream sauce.
Punch a la Laila Rookh.
Braised pigeons aux champignons.
Curried chicken, with rice.
Sirloin of beef, Yorkshire pudding.
Saddle of lamb, with jelly.
Sucking pig, apple sauce.
Roast turkey, cranberry sauce.
Green corn. Baked sweet potatoes. Asparagus.
Custard pudding.
Pastry.

A dinner typical of what the visitor to the Imperial Hotel, Tokio, may eat is that of July 4. On that day Japanese and "barbarians" ate:

Jambon. Radis. Laitue.
Viande froide.
Potage au Vermicelle.
Eperlans Frits.
Oeufs brouilles aux fines Herbes.
Rognons sautes a la puree de pommes.
Poulet roti, salade.
Biftecks aux Oignons.
Curry rice.
Haricot verts, choux Sautes.
Beignets Souffles.

A simple luncheon at the Imperial Yacht Club, St. Petersburg, Russia's most exclusive social organization, seems a trifle meagre when compared with Anglo-Saxon ideas of hospitality as expressed in Anglo-Saxon menus. It is:

Consommé Rochei.
Praty.
Boeuf salé, sauce racfort.
Dinde Rotie.
Fonds de Navet, sauce Malaga.
Glacé de Citron.

Perhaps the best typical example of English ideas concerning what a complimentary dinner should consist of is the menu of a banquet at Guildhall, London, on Nov. 9, 1899, to the Right Hon. Alfred J. Newton, Lord Mayor of London:

Turtle. Clear Turtle.
Turban Soles a la Valois.
Partridges en Casserole
Pheasants en Casserole.
Turkey and Artichoke Sauce.
Baron of Beef.
Roast Chickens. Capon en Gelatine.
Game Pies. Pigeon Pies. Tongues.
Hams. Lobster Salad.
Orange Jellies. Clear Jellies.
Italian and Pine Creams.
Meringues a la Vanille. Patiserre a la Conde.
Gateaux a la Monarque.
Dessert. Ices, etc.

In the collection there are all sorts of oddly shaped steamship menus. One of the most attractive is that of the "Kobe Maru," of the Nippon Gusen Kaisha Line, plying between Yokohama and Shanghai. Upon the side of the card containing the names of the dishes are tiny Japanese scenes, and upon the rear is a map of the world, with the routes of this line traced in red ink. The dinner was:

Consomme a la Royal.
Filet turbot a la marmalade.
Haricot ox tails.
Veal cutlets. Tomatoes.
Boiled leg mutton. Capers.
Roast geese. Apple sauce.
Roast beef. Horse radish.
Mutton curry.
Potatoes. Green corn. Squash.
Blanc mange. Custard.
Tartelli a la creme.

There is of course some difference in the matter of foods eaten at dinners of different caste, but the greatest divergence is found in the matter of decoration. The menus furnish thus a record of the state of decorative art in their own country and time and a record the more valuable because it is comparative. Menus from the general European States are of a low order in this regard. Those of Switzerland, Austria, and even of England deserve only the characterization "shoddy." In general design artistic adornment and quality of material and printing they resemble the products of our period a decade ago.

That of the recent dinner given by the London Chamber of Commerce to the New York delegation has just been added to the collection. It would be hard to find a lower grade of printers' work here in New York. In startling contrast to this menu is that of a New York Chamber of Commerce dinner, with its quotations fascifully engraved. One of the best American menus in the collection is that of the recent dinner to St. Louis commemorating the passage of the bill for an exposition to be held celebrating the Louisiana Purchase. Upon the cover is a steel engraving. At the side of the American continent stands the figure of a woman crowning with the wreath Jefferson and Napoleon. Upon the slight tracery of the continent the Louisiana Purchase is lightly indicated. Underneath are the dates 1803 and 1903. On the following pages in artistic letters are the customary features of a ménu.

Since the latter-day awakening of a well-defined art impulse in Germany, German menus have gained what those of lighter lands have failed to. The German style is heavy but impressive. There is much of embossed work and leather figures frequently in the cover schemes. This permits of a certain liberty in the use of ornamental portraits of those honored. The Emperor's banquets have upon their menu covers the Kaiser's portrait embossed on leather.

A curious German specimen in the collection is that of the burial feast of Charles Emanuel Schenk. These German specimens differ materially from the others in one particular. American, British, and Continental have the names of the dishes printed in French uniformly. The German of the Teutonic cards is unmistakable and in strong national contrast to the others.

In the American cards the lapse of years seems to show a better appreciation of the French language. One of the treasures of the collection is a book containing the menus of the entire year 1848 of the old American Hotel, which then stood on Broadway, opposite the site of the present Federal Building. The dishes indicated undoubtedly were excellent, but the French was American. Upon each of these daily menus is the printed request that guests will retire early in order to be up in time for breakfast at 7:30, as nothing will be served in the bedrooms. There is also a fair wood cut showing the hotel and its Broadway surroundings. In front of it are spacious grounds with a fountain. The book is inscribed with the name of the proprietor, who had the menus bound. The table of the American House, as evidenced by the menu, was provided generally with three times the variety of dishes set before the guests of the modern hotel.

An English menu that dates back some time is that of a dinner given in Girdlers' Hall, London, to the Secretary of State and the members of the Council of India, "In Commemoration for the Unique Persian Carpet Given to the Company of the Girdlers by Robert Bell, one of the First Directors of Governors and Company of Merchants of London Trading Into East India, Commonly Called the East India Company." Thus the occasions when the emotions of man find expression at a full table are added to.

OLD CUP DEFENDERS

JUST now, when Constitution, the latest production in the way of a cup defender, holds first place in the affections of the nautically minded, the question arises, What has become of former queens of the sea? Like ex-Presidents, once they have served their term, they quickly drop into obscurity, and while their most trivial action in their hey-day of usefulness was faithfully recorded in the newspapers, months, even years, now pass without mention of their names.

America, the famous schooner, that, fifty years ago went to England and in a race around the Isle of Wight against fifteen of the British cracks bore away the Queen's Cup for good and aye, as it seems, is still a fine and seaworthy craft. She is the property of Paul Butler, a nephew of Gen. Ben Butler, and is now fitting out at East Boston. She will celebrate her fiftieth anniversary by being present next September when Constitution and Shamrock II., off Sandy Hook, renew the struggle for the marine supremacy which she instituted.

But America since winning the Queen's Cup, which was afterward renamed in her honor, has not lived in idleness on her reputation. Some time after winning the trophy she was rechristened the Camilla, and won several races under her new name. In 1861 she turned up as the Memphis at Savannah in the service of the Confederates, and to escape capture by the United States frigate Wabash she was scuttled and sunk in St. John's River in Florida. After the war she was raised by the Government, and used as a practice boat by the naval cadets at Annapolis. In 1870, when James Ashbury challenged for the cup, the Government fitted her out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at an expense of $25,000, and although twenty years old she beat the challenger, the Cambria. Franklin Osgood's Magic, however, was first home out of a fleet of twenty-four vessels. America was fourth. Ben Butler bought her from the Government for $5,000, and took her to Boston.

The Hub has become quite a snug harbor for these ancient dames of high degree, and one may find there now not only the America, but the Mischief of 1861, the Puritan of 1885, the Mayflower of 1886, and the Volunteer of 1887. The Mayflower was chartered last week by a Western yachtsman, and she, too, will be seen at the cup races.

The Magic, which beat the Cambria by forty minutes in 1870, went ashore at Wilmington, Del., a dozen years later, and in time wind and wave wrought out their work upon her, and not a trace remains.

Columbia was the next cup defender, and in 1871 she defeated Livonia, Mr. Ashbury's second venture for the cup. Columbia is now owned by J. De F. Junkin of Philadelphia, and takes a prominent part in all club functions.

The schooner Madeline, which defended the cup in 1876 against the Canadian boat Countess of Dufferin, is still a trim craft, now owned by a Mr. Lord, who purchased her from her original owner, John S. Dickerson, more than a dozen years ago. Mr. Dickerson, who is said to be the oldest yachtsman in the United States, took many cruises in her before he sold her, and the logs of these expeditions are full of interest to the ardent seafarer.

The Mischief, which beat the second Canadian challenger, Atalanta, in 1881, lay dismantled for a number of years in a Boston shipyard, but last season she was once more in commission, still a boat with a claim to admiration.

Puritan, which was built by Ed Burgess for a Boston syndicate, a year after her success over Genesta, in 1885, was converted into a schooner and is now owned by John O. Shaw, Jr.

Mayflower, which beat Galatea, the next comer, in 1886, also became a schooner and was sold by Gen. Paine to E. D. Morgan, who is managing Columbia in her races with Constitution. Mr. Morgan, who paid $20,000 for her, sold her after a year or so, and her new purchaser brought her back to her old home, Boston.

The Volunteer, also a Burgess boat, a sloop schooner rigged and black hulled and is one of the finest cruising yachts in Boston waters.

Vigilant, which in 1893 defeated Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie II., subsequently passed in to the hands of Percy Chubb, former Commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and he has seen to it that her nautical education has been kept up. This season he had her rig changed to that of a yawl, and she has sailed five races thus far in her new form against Henry S. Redmond's imported British yawl Ailsa. All of these races she has won, except the first, when she sailed without her centreboard in the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club. A stiff breeze blew throughout the day, and the handicap of not having her board was too much. Since that day she has beaten Ailsa all the way from three to fourteen minutes, which shows she still has no liking for British companionship.

Defender, that in 1895 defeated Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III. on his second quest for the cup, died this season a martyr to science. She was built of steel, aluminium, and bronze, and the intimate association of these three metals, together with the action of sea water, caused a general corrosion. She was built for the sole purpose of defeating Lord Dunraven, and having done that, rendered service in tuning up Columbia. But the fatal malady was well developed even then, and Capt. William Butler Duncan has said he wondered if she would hold together as he walked up and down on her picking up the bronze rivets as they popped out of the aluminium deck. She was sold to a junk dealer, and as Columbia and Vigilant went up the Sound a few weeks ago to race for the Glen Cove Cups they saw her for the last time as they passed City Island. There was the old champion stark upon the shore. Only a garboard strake and the keel remained, and the blows of the wreckers' hammers resounded on these as the fleet glided by. Her spirit still goes marching on, however, and her steel mast has been stepped in Royal Phelps Carroll's yawl Navahoe.

As for her successor, Columbia—"throw physic to the dogs; she'll none of it." Better than ever before, the baffler of Shamrock I.'s cup aspirations has caused the New York Yacht Club syndicate some bad quarter hours recently, when she should have taken a back seat and didn't. But there is no dodging fate, and afterward Constitution trounced her soundly for her giddiness. She showed on Thursday that she can outdo Constitution for first honors in a blow, and Capt. William Butler Duncan says he will be perfectly satisfied with a three-minute victory over the peerless one of 1899.

So there, then, is the royal line of cup defenders. Like the Nation they have so ably represented, they were always equal to the work in hand, and as Mr. Bryan would say, they have worked out their own salvation without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.

A Too-Confiding Immigrant.

"Say, young fellow, what do you think of that?"

A Post Office clerk in charge of a stamp window made the remark. "Talk about hotel clerks having troubles, it's nothing as compared with ours."

A little Irishman, whose faith in human nature had just been rudely shocked, was the cause of the remark. To the clerk he had presented a ten-dollar bill in payment for fifty two-cent stamps and had disappeared with both stamps and money. About a minute later he came back and said:

"Say, I lost me money."

"I gave you your change," replied the clerk.

"Sure, I knows ye did, but I lost it."

"But what can I do about it? What did you do with it anyway?"

"Oh, I left it on the window yonder whin I went to post me letter."

"What did you do that for?"

"Sure I only went a few steps."

The clerk could only smile as he turned away. There was nothing else for him to do, while the too trustful immigrant loudly berated the Americans for their lack of honesty and the Government for its refusal to make good his loss.

CONCERNING SAWDUST IN DOLLS

IT is one of Guy de Maupassant's characters, I believe, a woman character in some short story or other of that unequaled master of the art of writing short stories, who triumphs over her griefs and disappointments in enunciating this fine and profound philosophical truth: "We are brought up to believe too much in happiness." Life is pictured forth to us, she says, as a period of joy and content. We are taught that happiness is the sure reward of right conduct. It is attainable by the avoidance of error, which is the same thing as the avoidance of unhappiness. All the rules of our being and behavior are formulated with a view to happiness. And then when with all our diligent seeking and all our calculated conduct and right-doing it eludes us, the disappointment is terrible, needlessly heartbreaking, for if we had been taught to believe in happiness only as a very good and desirable thing indeed, but one by no means certain to come for long into any human life, the missing of it would be borne with an uncomplaining fortitude as something rather to be expected. Men and women would then be in a safer moral position where they would think themselves well off to escape positive unhappiness and be able to look upon a tranquil though unblessed life as not at all a bad lot.

Early man, hairy and cave-dwelling, was not so badly off after all. It is demonstrable that he was far less susceptible to physical pain and shock. It is not mere stoicism that enables the savage to endure with an unmoved countenance wounds and tortures and hardships that would quite take the heart out of a civilized man and reduce him to a groaning heap of quivering flesh. The nervous organization of the savage is actually less fine and delicate and sensitive. He scoffs at pain because his pain is not too severe to be borne. Advanced civilization is chargeable with bringing human nerves too near the surface and establishing too nice a balance of vital forces. The Matabele will take a bullet through his body without pausing in his rush. A white man drops in his tracks from shock. The bitterest disappointment of early man was doubtless having to go to bed without his supper—a moral condition in many ways enviable. He was oppressed by no such complexity of emotions as that with which the modern European and American finds himself beset. Fortune claimed fewer hostages of him, and he could for that reason snap his fingers in her face. In revenge she played him some exceedingly ill tricks, no doubt. It was that hard teaching that put civilization into him. The wounds, the torture, and the hardship imply danger, and even death. The modern man's pain warns him to avoid them; so it is preservative, even if impressed with inconvenience. And thus evolution works its wonders.

Happiness, also, is doubtless preservative, and tends to long living, though the span of human life is slowly lengthening in spite of the fact that only a fortunate remnant attain to happiness in a high degree. Probably it would be helpful to the vitality of the race if belief in the reality and certainty of happiness were less commonly and recklessly inculcated in the individual. Disappointments would obviously be fewer and less keen, and hence less destructive of vital force.

Save for exceptional temperaments, what the old school books used to call the sanguine temperament, the expectation of continuing and reasonably complete happiness is not justified. The extension and complexity of human interests diminishes the expectation in something more than a direct ratio. The family relation, the strifes of business, and the impulses of ambition are prolific of cares that more or less completely becloud the mind and shut out the sunlight. Leaving out of the account the supreme and inevitable afflictions themselves, anxiety about them is more or less constantly present to every reflecting mind in the family circle. Care in the form that is colloquially described as worry, is the inseparable sister of the joy that comes of rearing children. Even if the little creatures ripen into manhood and womanhood with entire immunity from untoward happenings, the fear of evils that may befall them sensibly tempers the pleasure of caring for them. There are exceptional beings who profess to find fierce joy in that continual struggle for existence that is the established condition in the modern business world. Most men are tortured by unceasing anxieties, at least during the formative period of their business or professional careers, when their own powers have not been sufficiently tried and developed to inspire confidence, and competition with its perpetual challenge follows like a hungry wolf on the trail. Stout hearts take men safely through these trials, of course, but the joy of the youngster ardent to be at the tasks of life will pretty surely be tempered by graver emotions when the hard realities confront him. The heart may be kept light if responsibility is left to be borne by others, but that is too much like shirking to be satisfactory to an ordinarily ambitious man.

Ambition is doubtless the most consuming passion to which humanity is subject, unless the love of man for woman is to be put above it. It is a doubtful matter, for each is often sacrificed to the other. It largely depends on the individual. And these two, of course, while they bring the highest joys, by their mischances betray into irremediable wretchedness. There is a good deal of pure luck in both, a visible element of chance; that is, success or failure, fruition or disappointment is so often dependent upon circumstances quite beyond the control of the striver that an almost calculable percentage of blanks come out in the drawing. Women are fortunately exempt for the most part from that dreadful hunger for power, fame, and distinction that impels ambitious men to "scorn delights and live laborious days," but in the other relation they are peculiarly exposed to bitter mischances from the imperfect freedom of choice with which they are vested by social conventions. By arts brought to a high degree of perfection which they possess the secret they have contrived to overcome this limitation in some measure, but the sought is not the same as the seeker, and in spite of nature's helpful kindness, manifested in many interesting ways, woman must be at a disadvantage. This universal and potent modifying influence in the chief affair of life is responsible for misadjustments and consequent want of happiness in innumerable instances of which, fortunately, but a small part come to the knowledge of the world. It is responsible also for the curious tendency, possibly increasing, observed among young women nowadays to prepare themselves in one way or another to be independent of man and matrimony—a condition in which it is to be doubted whether permanent happiness may be hopefully sought.

To have a contented mind and a thankful heart is the very substance of happiness; for there is no life in which the supreme elation of joy and ecstasy is not transitory. It comes in moments of triumphs, and departs as quickly, since the great triumphs of life commonly bring as great responsibilities and struggles and soberness therewith. But in the average human life contentment of mind and thankfulness of heart are winged visitors, too, ready to take their flight at the commonest mishaps or for no mishaps at all. Probably most men and most women go about their daily tasks with a subconscious depression of spirits. There may be a recognized cause in some apprehended disappointment or remembered failure, or no traceable cause at all. It is often a habit, for save with the incurably light-minded and frivolous the mere seriousness of duty and the uncertainty of undertakings beget a grave mood closely akin to sadness. There is so much trouble in the world that the lending and borrowing of it become automatic and habitual. And of course the great griefs and lifelong sorrows put their visible impress upon a very great part of every community.

"Man never is, but always to be blest," says Pope. That is the result of the mistaken teaching about happiness, and if any sound argument from human experience can be made to prove that the teaching is not mistaken it must rest on the unquenchable sustaining hope which it implants in every human bosom. The next thing to being happy is the confident expectation that to-morrow or next week or next year, when our present troubles have been lived down, we shall surely be happy. The world would be darker without that sustaining hope, almost universal, as it is. "Es wird besser gehen," sang the poor old German woman, whose age and poverty made the bettering of her condition in this world seem impossible to all but herself. Despair is notoriously a pretty bad state of mind. It comes really to very few persons. If it is kept from being the lot of a greater number by the universal belief in happiness then the inculcation of the belief is largely justified.

The criticism is that the teaching goes too far, is much too sweeping and unconditioned. It would be a very great calamity if every child were frankly told that the interior of all the dolls is sawdust. But it is not an unmixed blessing that every child is told, as practically every child is told, that all the dolls are fine and dainty and precious without and within—that happiness, a great deal of happiness, is the estate of every man and woman, easily attainable by good conduct and forfeitable only by bad conduct. It is not true.

FISHING, CANOEING and OUTDOOR SPORTS.

PIKE perch, or wall-eyed pike, with which some of our waters have been stocked during the last few years, is somewhat of a mystery to many anglers who have been unsuccessful in their attempt to transfer them from the surrounding moisture to their creels. Possibly the reason lies in the fact that they are a deep water fish; also that the best time to take them is either very early in the morning or at night, when the majority of Summer vacation takers are apt to be engaged in making up for the amount of sleep lost during the Winter in town.

In comparatively still water it is useless to seek them, except over a hard and rocky bottom, where the water is deep. In such places a fair size minnow, impaled on a 1-0 Sproat hook, kept by a sinker about four feet from the bottom, is the most successful means for their capture. At night these fish are often found in rapids, in which they may be caught by using for bait a strip of pork rind, cut long enough to project beyond the hook, so that it will wiggle in the current like the tail of an energetic lamprey. Stand at the head of the rapids, and let the water carry your bait down the stream—the fish will do the rest.

An outfit suitable for taking the wall-eye consists of a bass casting or bait rod of about eight ounces in weight and a trifle over 8 feet in length, a multiplying reel of 60 to 100 yards' capacity, and fitted with steel pivots, 60 to 100 yards of No. G braided silk line, and a three-foot single bass leader of silkworm gut. For hooks, the 1-0 Sproat, which should be snelled on gimp instead of gut, will be found about right. The gimp-snelled hook, although costing more at the outset than if snelled on gut, will last far longer and land many more fish.

The wall-eyed pike is fairly numerous in the streams surrounding the little town of Shickshinny, Penn. This place, which is in Luzerne County, may be reached by the Lackawanna Railroad, after a ride of about 180 miles from New York. The population of the town being about 800, the streams have not yet been fished out, and the visiting angler will not find on his arrival that there are four fishermen to every prospective strike. There are several hotels in town, where board may be had at about $2 per day, or considerably less by the week. Boats can be hired at moderate rates, and the hotel proprietors will give sufficient information regarding the best fishing places to allow of the visitor dispensing with the services of a guide. Live bait, such as minnows and helgramites, may be had at moderate prices, if the fisherman gives a day's notice of his arrival. In addition to the wall-eyed pike, a fair number of black bass and pickerel will be found in the streams of this locality.

The houseboat Wateree, owned by L. G. Billings, is again in commission. This boat, which was designed by her owner, a retired naval man, was built last year under his supervision, and, although his first attempt in this line of craft is such a cozy, comfortable, and seaworthy boat that she will serve as a type of self-propelled houseboat for those who desire one of moderate cost.

Within dimensions of 55 feet in length over all and 15½ beam she has greater accommodation to the square inch and more comfort for both indoor and outdoor life than anything approaching her size that I have yet seen. Her main cabin, 8 by 13 feet, is fitted with a dining table, chairs, and lockers along each side, whose interior may be used for stowage purposes, and whose cushion tops may be utilized, if necessary, for sleeping. Forward of the main cabin is a stateroom 6 by 7 feet, fitted with two folding wire berths. On the opposite side of this cabin, and separated by a passageway 2½ feet wide, is a toilet room, also 6 by 7 feet. The forward part of the cabin trunk, which runs flush out to the sides of the boat, is occupied by a stateroom 8 by 13 feet, which contains two folding berths and a stationary wash basin. Aft of the main cabin is a motor room, containing two eight-horse-power gasoline engines, which require no smokestacks. Under these the boat attains an average speed of about seven miles per hour. The after end of the motor room contains berths for the crew of two, and to one side of it is situated the galley. The arrangement of the companionway in the craft is in the form of a platform on the starboard side of the engine room, from which one flight of stairs runs down to the main cabin, while a similar flight mounts to the deck. In the floor of this platform is a trap door, underneath which is the refrigerator. Ice is loaded directly through this door into its receptacle, thereby doing away with the dirt and nuisance of carting it through the boat.

The cabin trunk, which is built out to the sides, is 38 feet long. This is covered with a movable awning, forming a promenade deck. There is a lower forward deck 12 feet in length, on which the 6 by 6 pilot house stands. In addition to the steering and signaling apparatus, this contains a comfortable berth, which may be utilized when the other accommodations are occupied. On this deck are carried two anchors, together with a windlass and crane for their manipulation, as well as chocks and cleats for mooring. The after chocks and cleats are carried on a very small deck aft of the cabin trunk, so that the promenade deck is unobstructed by ropes or mooring gear. Wateree carries a couple of fishing boats, hung from davits, and as her greatest draught is only 30 inches, she is able to navigate most nearby waters. She is built on sharpie lines, and her flat floor enables her to lie on the bottom at low tide without injury or straining.

Just what the evils of the racing mania are may be readily seen from the lines and description of the new canoes built to compete in the next international canoe race to be held in August in the harbor of Langston, under the auspices of the Royal Canoe Club of England.

The American challengers, of which there are two to be tried out before selection is made, are 17 feet in length over all, with a water line of 15 feet. This means that the craft are built on the same overhang lines as the larger cup defenders. Now, according to the requirements of the American Canoe Association, a canoe to be eligible for competition in sailing races must not be over 16 feet in length, and its maximum beam must be but 30 inches. Therefore, either of these craft would not be allowed in the association races in American waters. It seems rather ridiculous, when at the present day the popular American craft is either the open paddler or a sensible cruising model sailing craft, that these boats should be fitted with 12½-foot mainmasts, with mainsails of the fore and aft gaff pattern, and that the masts should be supported by bobstays and struts, making it a long and hard task to stop them. Taken all in all, the cup challengers are about as far away from the original idea of a sailing canoe as it is possible to conceive, and whatever they may prove in the way of speed, they will show absolutely nothing in value in the way of a cruising model. If a man is bound to get a craft as heavily sparred and rigged as these boats, with size and weight of hull and centreboard which they possess, he might just as well sail in a sneak box or a kneckabout, and be done with it.

It is a curious thing that England, the country where canoeing originated, has of late years been getting further and further away both in rigging and hulk, from the true canoe models, while in this country we have, with the exception of a few racing freaks, gone back to boats whose purpose fulfills the ideas of the early canoeist, to whom convenience, comfort, and easy handling ashore or afloat, by one man, were the prime requisites.

Vaseline, by the way, is an awfully good thing for the outer to carry in his camp kit. A small amount of this, put on a swab and drawn through the barrel of a rifle or shotgun, will prevent rust being deposited, and a little rubbed over the metal parts of the exterior serves the same purpose. Besides being an excellent lubricant for reels and anything else that needs oil, for cuts or burns, whether produced by the sun or contact with an overheated frying-pan, it is a splendid application. Being cheap as well as handy, it is entitled to a place in every sportsman's equipment.

E. V. KEYSER.

Sculpture AT THE Pan-American

IF one were asked what feature of the Pan-American Exposition is most prominent and remains in one's memory most persistently after leaving Buffalo, the answer would be the sculpture. The color scheme is a greater novelty, but the sculpture is so abundant. One meets it not alone on Forecourt and Esplanade and Court of Fountains, but here and there and nearly everywhere; so that it remains the dominant note. Look up to the pylons of the Causeway before entering the grounds, and you see a hundred feet in the air the gay standard bearers of Mr. Karl Bitter caprioling at that giddy height. And let your eye rest on the central building, toward which the whole fair converges as toward a focus, and there is Herbert Adams's goddess of electricity tripping it on light fantastic toe, waving her torch. Or turn the eye to the blue dome of the Government building and on its apex is the quadriga, the four-horse chariot by Wellington Ruckstuhl, with its driver holding palms and laurel. Thus from a distance the pinnacles of the Pan-American beckon and promise that the Buffalo Exhibition is not all machinery and foodstuffs, but has entertainment on the side of the fine arts as well.

Indeed, one may fairly ask, which has made the success of the Pan-American, commercial industries or objects of the fine arts? Of a certainty the latter. Imagine for a moment the Pan-American without its clever ground plan, without its beautiful buildings, without its sculpture and its color—who would care to examine it? Surely not one-half of the people who have seen and will see it could be expected to visit Buffalo, had it not been that the artists in building, sculpture, and painting were called upon to make it beautiful. That is the argument which clinches; the arts pay!

Among the thuosands who come because it is original and fine to look upon there are many who will take notice of the things within the buildings, the steam engines and automobiles, the sewing machines and typewriters, all the thousand and one exhibits that centre at a fair. But it is only after they have thoroughly satisfied themselves with the exterior of the Pan-American, watched the effect of sunlight on cornice and pergola and pillar and statue, and seen the electrical light effects at night, that they begin to examine the exhibits themselves. The modern world is a spoiled world. Compare the Centennial of 1876 at Philadelphia with the Pan-American! People did not demand much in that day from the artists of America.

Sculpture greets one as the wickets at the southern entrance are passed. At the door of the New York State Building near the entrance is a nude man by Mrs. H. P. Whitney, representing Aspiration, and in front, looking toward the lake, is Elwell's enthroned statue of Knowledge, with book on lap, while to right and left of the terrace is H. C. Anderson's Progress in duplicate, a nude Mercury with oddly shaped helmet, astride of a heavy cob. Moving toward the Causeway, we pass Roth's Chariot Race, a violent group designed for statuette size and mistakenly enlarged, because violations of possibility that are accepted in painting and in small sculpture, such as the position of the charioteer and the outside horse with all four hoofs off the ground, will not pass when the group is realised the size of life. Here is an elaborate and in some respects beautiful fountain by Miss Enid Yandell, with figures of Angel and Miser and Human Soul and Duty and Life, all interlaced in an inextricable way, the group trying to tell so much that it becomes inarticulate, yet worthy of attention for the beauty of its several figures and the attempt the sculptress has made to express higher ideas. It is designed for the Carrie Brown Memorial at Providence, R. I. An irreverent wit of the Buffalo Club has dubbed it "Football Scrimmage in Hell."

Passing on to the east and west bridges over the canal to the Causeway, we have the Buffalo and Moose, enlarged statuettes by Merwin Shrady, as bridge sentinels, and the Fighting Eagles, by Schwarsott, on the corners of the terraces that form the forecourt. Leaving the Causeway to the left and turning to the lake, away from the main mass of the Exposition, we find directly in front a copy of the Washington, by D. C. French, which was given to Paris by American ladies, and stands with uplifted sword on the Place d'Iena. Leaving this again on the right and skirting the lake, one comes to the Fine Arts Building, with the General Sherman, by A. St. Gaudens, on the open round of the drive overlooking the lake. This was shown at the Paris Exposition last year, and is designed for New York City. Sherman is bareheaded, sits bock in his saddle, and shows quick movement through the air by the folds of his overcoat blown sharply back. A winged Victory flies and runs before his horse. The group is beautiful and distinguished when viewed from every side, so fine, in fact, that one feels regret that it could not have formed part of the statuary on the Esplanade as a centre round which the other statues might gather. At the Fine Arts Building it is, of course, beside the subjects of visitors, for that building was found that the Albright Art Museum could not be completed.

The Esplanade and Court of Fountains and the tower basin, which occupy the backbone of the Exposition from Causeway to Electric Tower, do not contain the amount of statuary that one might expect in view of the profusion of groups and statues elsewhere. Partly this is due to the failure of one of the main fountains in the Court of Fountains to be ready; partly to the absence of a striking group in the tower basin itself. The brunt of this central axis has to be borne by Martiny's Fountain of Abundance, or of Flora, as the topmost figure is commonly termed, owing to the garlands in her hands and flowers in her hair. Amoretti dance about the globe on which she stands, and the spillways for the water are ornamented with cupids or snails and dolphins, by Miss Janet Scuder and Mr. Martiny. Wild beasts by Phimister Proctor and statues of Michael Angelo, Orpheus, and a Bacchante, by Bartlett, Pratt, and MacMonnies are among the side pieces of the Court of Fountains; Art and Science by Lopez, and the births of Pallas Athene, and Venus by Mr. and Mrs. Tonetti are further decorations. These and others offer a bewildering number of pieces for examination one by one, but they do not supply the place of the big masses that should carry the eye onward from the Fountain of Abundance toward the Electric Tower, when one gazes from the Causeway and gets a comprehensive view of the whole.

On the other hand, there is almost a glut of statuary about the east and west "fountains," or, rather, sunken gardens with pools of water, that lie at right angles to the Esplanade and Court of Fountains, prolongations of the Esplanade itself to the Government Building on the east and the Horticultural on the west. As the Anthropology, Government, and Fisheries form a group by themselves, the statuary hereabout alludes more or less distinctly to kindred ideas—Adams's two graceful and distinguished groups, "Age of Enlightenment," Konti's "Despotic Age," one of the most impressive pieces on the grounds; McNeil's "Despotic Age," treated in a different way, and the two groups of "Savage Age," by J. J. Boyle. The main "Fountain of Man," by Charles Grafly, is surmounted by a heavily cloaked figure with a Janus face, supported on a pedestal by youthful nude figures holding hands in a kind of solemn dance, representing the five senses. Other sculpture, copies from well-known antiques, are perhaps superfluous; they take the eye from the original pieces.

And so with the west side of the Esplanade toward the Horticultural—statues are lavished round this pool and sunken garden where fountains play. There are the two groups of Animal Wealth by E. C. Potter and the two of Floral Wealth by Bela Pratt. There are the two fountains of Ceres and Kronos by Elwell, and the two groups of Mineral Wealth by Niehaus. The main fountain of Nature by G. T. Brewster is an elaborate allegory. Copies from the antique and the Renaissance are scattered here again with almost too liberal a hand. Moreover, the shape of the larger groups assigned to sculptors for the decoration of this zone of the Exposition was unfortunate. Animal, floral, and mineral wealth on the west and the "Ages" on the east, the age of enlightenment, of despotism, of savagery, and so forth, were to be symbolized by groups on bases twice as long as wide. The result is a number of groups that lack the compactness and unity of converging lines we expect in sculpture of the highest grade. The figures are often strung out instead of being knit together, and that weakens the effect of the group. Of course, it is true that these are temporary sculptures quickly enlarged from small models, and meant to serve their season and then be broken up. One need not apply to them the rules of grand sculpture, nor would it be fair to demand that elaborate groups which require for their perfection several years of effort should be modeled in a few months. But it is well to point out that certain dimensions and proportions call for too great an effort, if indeed they are worth while in any case, and should be avoided as far as possible. Sculpture on the scale here used should not be arranged so as to look like decorations of a mantelpiece; to demand of sculptors the adaptation of figures to bases of this sort is an error which shows in the results. It proves that the pedestals for groups should be arranged with due consideration of the limits of sculpture. A long base and pedestal, for example, might be used when part of a building; for in that case the statues would face one way, and the task of bringing them together, with a central figure and subordinates, would be lighter and the effect good; but when the group is to be approached from all sides, the problem becomes far more difficult of solution. Take, for example, the group by Lopez called The Arts and the companion piece on the other side of the Court of Fountains, the Sciences. They should be seen from one side only. In the former we have Minerva enthroned, with a nude youth seated near her throne, holding the emblems of sculpture and painting. Another nude youth, resting his elbow on a tablet, represents Architecture, while a lady with lyre indicates Music. The several figures are fashioned for easy and

a modern female figure enthroned holding a globe; near her sits a nude youth with book; a man kneels and studies a skull, while a woman with baby holds a cup of medicine. The sculptor has some reason to complain that so long a pedestal should have been assigned him. Perhaps Konti has solved this difficulty best of all, for his "Despotic Age" on the east esplanade is a chariot drawn by child, youth, middle aged, and an old man, so that the slaves and the figures in the chariot have naturally a drawn-out shape, while attention is duly fixed on the powerful figure of the Tyrant whose charioteer is Cruelty.

As more than five hundred pieces of sculpture were prepared for the grounds and the buildings within and without, it was necessary to put some system in their arrangement. Certain main divisions are those just alluded to, viz.: the ethnological on the east of the esplanade and the subjects relating to nature on the west. The Electric Tower gathered toward it statues and groups that symbolize the great lakes, the Erie Canal, and subjects that refer to Buffalo, her history and surroundings. The niches in the colonnades spreading east and west in a semi-circle from the tower have the symbolical figures of Lake Superior by Tefft, Lake Michigan by Martiny, Lake St. Clair by Baerer; while the west wing has Lake Erie by Goddard, Lake Ontario by Martiny, and Lake Huron by Gudebrod.

The last mentioned is a new name among sculptors. He has symbolized Lake Huron by the figure of an Indian spearing fish in a simple and energetic attitude of rest, as if waiting for the right moment to strike. Martiny conceives of Lake Ontario as an elegant nude nymph seated on the prow of a galley; some drapery she has caught up is blown out by the wind to suggest sails; a carved Renaissance rudder serves as support to her elbow. Tefft's Lake Superior is a powerful youth leaning over, with a jar under one arm, while he reaches down with the other hand toward a dolphin. Other dolphins and a seashore are sporting over his back in a jolly sort of way, making a novel combination unlike anything else on the grounds. Martiny's Michigan is a seated nymph with trident and fish. By George Gray Barnard are two groups representing the great lakes under the Indians and the white men. The former shows an Indian raising in both hands objects of sacrifice in an attitude of invocation. He stands on the prow of a canoe; about the canoe are male and female spirits of the wave, sturgeon and other fish. The latter is a nude youth on the prow of a conventionalized ship, a winged hour-glass at his feet, and his raised hands containing emblems of civilization. Male and female figures and fish are the accessories here.

The mass of sculpture at the Pan-American has to be judged as temporary work, not as monuments in enduring bronze or stone. Under the direction of Mr. Karl Bitter it was apportioned to the various sculptors, who were required, when in this country, to furnish models, which were then enlarged in two great workshops at Hoboken. The scenes in these shops were sufficiently amusing; particularly was the enlarging machine of Robert T. Payne interesting. Reducing machines are well known in sculpture, but the reverse process was needed. The immense figures are built up of wooden beams and galvanized iron wirework, and then the plaster laid on until thick enough to be modeled. Naturally enough, there was much breakage in transit, so that a great deal of work had to be patched up after it reached the grounds. The standard bearers by Bitter, however, were made in place, on the tops of the four "pylons" or bridge heads. As these horses are thirty feet high, the task was a remarkble bit of engineering as well as of modeling. And although pylons and crowning horsemen seemed out of scale while the scaffolds were about the shafts, and too big in every way, as a matter of fact neither pylons nor statues look out of scale when all is finished. Perhaps the Goddess of Light on the Electric Tower might be a trifle smaller, since she was calculated for a tower at least forty feet higher in the air. By reason of changes at the last minute, the shaft of the Electric Tower was made broader and lower than the original dimensions, changes which are unfortunate, since the proportions of central tower to the other buildings would have warranted an increase by forty rather than a decrease by forty feet. But the Triumphal Causeway, with its pylons, lies so far away from the large buildings and the Electric Tower that it does not appear too large after all. This distance helps it in other ways, for its architecture is not particularly in harmony with that of the greater part of the buildings, which leans to the Spanish Renaissance, while the pylons of the Causeway, if they can be brought under any style, would be called Third Empire.

The sculpture on the pylons has to do with the republic and ideas of country; such are Patriotism, a male figure grasping the flag, by G. Gerlach; and Courage, an armed warrior and lion, by J. S. Hartley; and Civic Virtue, figures of woman and child, by H. K. Bush-Brown; Justice, by C. F. Hainard, female figure, with sword and scales; Tolerance, by Herman A. Matzen, draped woman, with cross; Liberty, by Johannes Gelert, female figure, with emblems, and Brotherhood, by George E. Bissell, a woman extending hospitable arms to the visitors to the Pan-American as she stands surrounded by emblems of the various nations of America. Then there are groups by Augustus Lukeman signifying Power and Peace, like the foregoing decorative pieces, to fill niches on the pylons. Power is a nude warrior, with the long, straight sword of the Dark Ages, standards, a lion on one side, a figure of despairing Anarchy on the other. Peace is a draped woman seated before a trophy of agricultural implements, lyre, wheat sheaf, medals, and banners; to right and left are calf and ram.

It would be useless to specify particular pieces further; some are successful, others are not; some are fine in conception and have suffered in the modeling when enlarged; others should be thrown in the dust heap and a fresh design begun. But in the great mass they are certainly enlivening to the long stretches of an exposition between building and building, while on certain structures, like the Electric Tower and the Causeway, they are absolutely necessary for the existence of the building. Many sculptors have had a chance to embody ideas that have been haunting them, and new names in sculpture have appeared because of the attention given this branch of art by the managers of the Pan-American. What is most important, however, is the occasion that the Pan-American presents to study the effect of sculpture on squares and avenues rather than buildings. It will do much to crystalize the ideas of architects, sculptors, and people interested in civic art concerning the proper place and use of sculpture in great cities.

CHARLES DE KAY.

The Sailor Duke.

ON LAND the Duke of Cornwall and York has the reputation of being a somewhat stiff and unapproachable individual. This is believed to be the result of nervousness, for there is nothing the Duke dreads more than the ceremonies and speechmaking which occupy a large portion of his time.

For this reason the Duke was delighted when it was arranged that he should make a tour of the British colonies. Of course, when he is on land in the course of his journey he has to make, if anything, more speeches than usual, but these occasions alternate with long periods on the water, and then, as his Royal Highness puts it, he can be "Jack afloat," instead of "Duke ashore."

On the Ophir the Duke has become a general favorite with officers, crew, correspondents, and every one else. About the first thing he did after the royal yacht got under way was to inform those on board that all "frills" were to be dropped while land was out of sight. His spirits have been so high that once or twice the Duchess of Cornwall has mildly remonstrated, being told in reply that she married a sailor and must put up with a sailor's pranks. The Duke insisted on being ducked in "Neptune's tub" when crossing the line, and has made friends with the whole ship's company from A B's up to the Captain.

One of the sailors on the Ophir became ill soon after the voyage began, and the Duke, learning of this, made inquiries about the old tar's condition every day. The patient did not improve, and the Duke then said he would go to "cheer the old chap up." He returned again and again to the sailor's bunk. One of the correspondents on the royal yacht peeped in one day and overheard a bit of the conversation between the heir to the throne and the ancient salt.

"Ah, your Royal Highness," the seaman was saying gratefully, "to think that you should spend your time talking to an old sailor like me."

"None of that, my man," replied the Duke, laughingly. "Sailors are always good pals, aren't they? I'm a sailor, you know, so you must look upon me as a young salt coming to have a look at an old salt. The doctor tells me you can smoke. Here's something to puff away at."

With that the Duke pulled out of his pocket a big cake of tobacco, and joined the invalid in a pipe. When the observer went away the "young salt" was talking away at a tremendous rate, and the "old salt" was roaring with laughter.

The Ophir has met with some very rough weather since her voyage began, and, like others on board, the Duke has been seasick. One day he was reading the published account of a storm which struck the Ophir, in which it was stated that Mr. So-and-So had suffered from mal-de-mer; that Capt. Somebody Else had been seasick, and that his Royal Highness, the Duke of Cornwall and York, had been "slightly indisposed."

"Humbug!" exclaimed the Duke. "'Slightly indisposed,' indeed! Why didn't they say that his Royal Highness had been horribly seasick, and had spent the best part of a day in a most undignified position on his royal knees? That would have been the truth."

Outwitting the Waiter

On one of the hottest days recently a prominent Wall Street man walked into Delmonico's with a friend. The latter was a member of the shirt waist brigade. Taking seats at a table, refreshments were about to be ordered when a waiter remarked—

"Gentlemen, I am sorry to say I cannot serve you. The rule is strictly observed here to serve nobody who is without a coat."

The gentlemen were annoyed, and expressed their amazement that such a rule should be enforced against two regular patrons. Finally the broker said to the waiter, "You can serve me."

"Yes, Sir," he answered.

"Well, bring me a Scotch high ball."

After enjoying the beverage, he coolly removed his coat, and handed it to his friend with the remark:

"Put on my coat and order what you please, as I am supreme."

Convict Labor IN THE South

THERE has been a great revolution in the method of handling convict negro labor in the South in recent months. From the old lease system—the most cruel and barbarous ever known in a civilized country—the majority of the States in the South have taken personal charge of convict labor, and by a scientific and intelligent system have brought the negro out of a thralldom worse than slavery into a condition of moral and physical well being that has never before been known in the history of the Southern States.

It has remained for Louisiana to bring the system to the highest point of perfection yet obtained. Profiting by the experiences and mistakes of other States, she has abolished everything pertaining to the old and iniquitous lease system, and has adopted a plan which in the course of a few years is destined to produce wonderful results.

From the cruel whip and lash of the slave driver of the levee camps under the old system to the humane superintendence of the guards who watch them at work in the cotton fields, the life of the convicts in Louisiana has been changed, and to-day more than 1,000 convicts in the State, 90 per cent. of them negroes, are employed in the tilling of the soil and the cultivation of cotton, corn, rice, sugar cane, the raising of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, the manufacture of clothing and shoes, and in other industries which not only provide raiment and sustenance for themselves, but yield a profit to the State.

It was under the old convict lease system, just abandoned, that the negro prisoners of Louisiana suffered the most cruel hardships. It was inaugurated immediately after the civil war. Eugene Jones in 1868 obtained by lease from the State 900 convicts, and he used them as he pleased, upon the levees, on farms, plantations, and in the salt mines. They were under the direct control of overseers who were selected with a view to their excessive harshness, for it was believed at that time that the negro convict could be controlled only by brutality.

The lash was applied unsparingly; the lessees and overseers endeavored to get from them the most labor for the least outlay. Not only were they whipped and beaten, ofttimes into insensibility, but they were half starved, on unwholesome and disease-breeding food, and were compelled to sleep in foul and unsanitary stockades, lacking ventilation and even the primary forms of sanitation. More often than not medical attention was wanting, and when it was available it was of an unskilled and practically useless character. Disease and vermin swept the levee camps, and smallpox year after year appeared in the most malignant form, so that to-day nearly all of the older convicts bear the marks of the disease, as well as the scars of brutal treatment.

The unpublished annals of the State reek with tales of almost unbelievable cruelty. A story is told of the levee camps which well illustrates the atrocities practiced upon the helpless victims. A negro by the name of Burton is said to have been given 200 lashes with the knotted leather thongs, which cut his flesh into shreds. When he hung limp and almost lifeless from the whipping post the overseer called to the negro's brother, also a convict, and compelled him to smear salt upon the bleeding wounds. Burton's offense was that he had pleaded illness and could not work.

Another negro protested against eating diseased food. He was strung up by his thumbs and flogged, the overseer declaring that "No —— nigger is going to demoralize this camp with any high-flown ideas." It was the practice of the guards when a line of negroes passed up the planks to the levee tops to stand to one side and with a long "blacksnake" whip give each a cruel cut with the lash to make him go faster.

These are some of the outrages which were commonly practiced upon the convicts under the old lease system. But now all is changed. Since the first of the present year the State of Louisiana has had charge of her own convicts, and in by far the greater number of cases the negroes receive kindlier treatment and better food and care than when they were at liberty.

The consitutional convention of 1898 made provision for the abolition of the lease system and the creation of a Board of Control to have entire charge of the convicts of the State of Louisiana. An appropriation of $200,000 a year was made for maintenance, but the board was authorized aside from that to buy two plantations—one for the cultivation of cotton and corn, the other for the raising of rice and sugar cane.

Both were also to raise thir own vegetables, cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and other necessities, while to the penitentiary proper was left the manufacture of clothing, shoes, underwear, and such mechanical devices as were necessary on either place. The board expended some $300,000 in the purchase of the two plantations, the Angola place, on an island in the Mississippi River seventy miles above Baton Rouge, and the Hope plantation, in the rice and sugar belt.

A few days ago, in company with a party of visitors, the board made its first trip of inspection to the Angola Farm, and there the wonderful benefits of the revolutionized system were made manifest. The plantation comprises 8,000 acres of land, of which 3,300 acres are under cultivation. Of these, 2,500 acres are planted in cotton, from which 2,000 bales will be raised this Fall. Over 700 acres are in corn, from which 40,000 bushels will be obtained; 25 acres in vegetable gardening, and 20 in alfalfa grass for hay, while there are 150 mules, 25 horses, 175 head of cattle, and large droves of hogs and sheep roving on the rich pastures.

The place is under the control of a manager, who has under him four captains, one for each "camp," and under them are some forty or fifty guards whose business it is to watch the convicts at work in the fields. A camp is a small town in itself, the 440 convicts on the place being equally divided among them.

Instead of small cells or foul stockades, they are housed in long, well-ventilated barrack buildings, filled with three rows of "double-decker" iron bedsteads, upon which are clean sheets, pillows, and blankets. Every prisoner is required to wash thoroughly on coming in from the fields at night, and to each is given a night shirt to sleep in—an innovation which is a strange one to most of them.

The barracks are 220 feet long and divided in the middle by a wide opening all the way through, forming a shed to the opposite side, where the kitchen, bathroom, and dining room are situated. Surrounding the barracks are the houses of the guards, some of whom sit with rifle in hand night and day watching that none attempt to escape.

Only two attempts at escape have been made since the State took charge, and it has even been known to happen that where negroes were discharged they have announced that they would "be back soon," and have then committed some small offense in order to be returned to the farm, where good food and plenty of it, a comfortable bed with mattress and springs, and good clothes were obtainable.

By practical experiment the guards have found that kindly treatment secures better results than the old methods, and it is not often that the strap has to be resorted to. Even this strap is humane compared with that of the old régime. It is made of a piece of leather an eighth of an inch thick, three inches wide, and two feet long. It stings, but does not lacerate the flesh, but hurts sufficiently to bring the most obstreperous to terms.

One of the most striking benefits resultant upon the new method is the large decrease in mortality among the convicts. There has been since the first of the year a decrease from nine to three per hundred in the death rate. Much is also expected from the moral effect, for by the healthy outdoor labor, the presence of Chaplains on the farms, and the inducements offered in the way of privileges for good behavior, it is anticipated that the moral as well as the physical condition of the convicts will be benefited, while, having learned a vocation under confinement, they will be induced to lead better lives and in time become good citizens.

It is a remarkable fact that the convict population of Louisiana has but little increased in the last thirty years. Whereas in 1868, when the State's population was 800,000, there were 900 convicts; in 1901 there are 1,076, while the State's population is about 1,500,000.

The Angola Farm is one of the old, antebellum plantations of the South, and can be reached only by steamboat. It is surrounded by the broad waters of the Mississippi, and that portion not under cultivation is covered with forests of cottonwood and gum, from which the State is preparing to reap a rich return by shipment of the logs to Germany and France, where they are converted into toys and champagne boxes.

The convicts of Louisiana are distributed as follows: Baton Rouge Penitentiary, (walls,) 146; Angola State Farm, 437; Hope State Farm, 165; Levee Camps 1 and 2, 328. It is estimated that the cost of maintenance of the convicts approximates $200,000 per annum, and in the course of a few years, when the present beginning shall have rounded out into full development, the State will not only get the full return, but secure a large profit as well.

Already the convicts on the two farms are self-sustaining, and they have had but some six or seven months in which to work. Within the next five years Louisiana will have brought her system to a point near perfection, and will not only have the model convict farms of the South, but possess sugar, cotton, and corn plantations which will be models for all agriculturists to copy.

WALTER PARKER.

New Orleans, July, 1901.

SOUTHERN FURNITURE INDUSTRIES

IT IS probably not generally known that the making of all kinds of furniture for dwelling and office, from the simplest and plainest to the most elegant, has become an important industry in several of the Southern States. So much attention has been attracted to the manufacture of cotton goods that the furniture industry has developed almost unnoticed. This is due in part to the fact that the relatively small investment demanded for the equipment of a woodworking shop, as compared with a plant of spindles and looms, has permitted the development to be made with local capital, and that the Northern States have very little interest in the business. It does not compare with the cotton manufacturing industry, either in the number of establishments or of capital invested, but it is very profitable, is rapidly growing, and promises a development in the near future which will make it of National as well as of local importance. Indeed, it may be so considered at the present time.

When the inspiration of progress seized the South, and those with ambition for something better than the idle life of the plantation, which never was half as attractive or luxurious as those who know it only from tradition believe it to have been, began to look about them for ways of earning a living more profitable than "making cotton" with free labor, lumbering in the mountain districts and great swamp areas of the South became a business of considerable proportions. The South had pretty much all the available timber remaining, and the fact that large quantities of it were shipped to Grand Rapids and other centres of the furniture industry to be manufactured, suggested the inquiry why it could not be worked up at home and shipped as a manufactured product as well as a raw material.

It was found upon investigation that nearly all the cheap furniture required by the South was made of Southern wood which, first as lumber and afterward as tables, chairs, bedsteads, and the like, had been transported 1,500 to 2,000 miles, and reached the consumer burdened with the charges of this wholly unnecessary haulage from forest to factory and back again to its market, which might be within sight of the place where it was cut. The first of the Southern furniture factories of which I can find record was built in 1870 near Loudon, Tenn., and in a modest way was successful. It attracted no great attention at first, but as it paid good dividends and had a market close at hand for all it could produce, those who had at first regarded the venture with distrust began to think that the South might not only supply its own limited requirements, but those of other markets, domestic and foreign, as well. Gradually, factories were built at Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and other centres affording good facilities for rail distribution. They did so well that others quickly followed. There are now in the South about 250 manufactories of this kind, and a great many more are planned which will be in operation within the next six months.

Probably the most important centre of the business is at High Point, N. C. Its first furniture factory was built in 1889. It now has some twenty-five, and it is only second to Grand Rapids, Mich., in this line of business. As there is at High Point, according to a local statistician, 1 furniture factory for every 163 inhabitants, it follows that the entire population is engaged in the business in some capacity.

At the outset the Southern shops confined themselves to the production of the plainest and simplest kinds of household furniture, of the grades deemed best suited to the local market. Cheap bedroom suits were the favorite product. The prices at which they were produced attracted the attention of dealers in other parts of the country, and of exporters as well, and as inquiries came for other grades and classes of furniture the product rapidly differentiated and soon covered everything standard in the furniture line.

The history of this industry has been very much like that of cotton manufacture, which, as will be remembered, began with heavy and medium yarns, and was not expected in any event to develop beyond coarse sheetings and shirtings. The first furniture made in the South had little beyond cheapness to commend it. This may have been wise, but it was soon found that anything which could be made at Grand Rapids could be made as well in any Southern mill and at less cost. The skill and experience were soon acquired, and capable designers were secured at home and abroad. At first the best patterns were imitated, but the more enterprising manufacturers are now displaying considerable skill in originating designs. Much of the Southern work is strictly first class in every respect, and within comparatively few years the business promises to become as extensive and important as the manufacture of cotton fabrics. The exportation of Southern furniture is already important and shows a steady increase.

The advantages of the South for furniture manufacture are practically identical with those claimed for its textile industry. Of these the most obvious, as well as the most important, is its great variety of woods. Lumber available for furniture manufacture, which costs $25 per 1,000 feet in Grand Rapids, including an average haulage by rail of 1,000 miles, costs in the South an average of $10 per 1,000. The South is still well timbered, and thousands of square miles of its mountain slopes are virgin forest. Every variety of hard wood known in the North and West may be had there in great present abundance, and in addition, many which are practically unknown in the North. The foot hills of the great Appalachian chain will be the dependence of the lumber market for the next century, and perhaps longer. The forests of these vast tracts may be drawn upon by the lumberman for generations without destroying their forest character. The land is scarcely available for farming purposes, so that, with conservative forestry, nature will replace a large part of the annual cut by current growth. This matter should have attention from the States in which the conservation of their timber wealth is of consequence. Thus far it has been quite neglected.

The labor supply available for the furniture factories is drawn from the same class as that of the cotton mills. The latter offer employment to families, and are especially attractive to women who prefer them to the barren farms of the foot hills. They are much less attractive to the unmarried men of this class, as well as to those who find it more satisfactory to support their wives and children than to be in whole or in part supported by them. Furniture making requires a somewhat higher mechanical intelligence than spinning or weaving. It is man's work, in which he does not compete with women and children, and if he is ambitious and has the natural qualifications it offers him a better chance for advancement. The wages of the furniture factories are somewhat better than those of the cotton mills, but are still lower than those paid in the North and West. With the machinery employed in wood working, most of the labor is relatively unskilled. Under competent direction a man of average intelligence soon becomes useful, first in running some nearly automatic machine and later in the more exacting operations of joinery and finishing.

Probably for the reason which has insured their exclusion from the cotton mills, negroes are not employed in the furniture factories. The whites upon whom the employers depend are drawn from the small farmer class, who have not found farming profitable and are very willing to give up the unequal struggle with the free negro in raising corn and cotton. The vigilance of the revenue officers in suppressing illicit distilling has discouraged about the only industry they ever found profitable, and the comfortable cottages of the industrial settlements are a vast improvement upon their log huts in inaccessible places. As workmen they are generally orderly, tractable, and contented. It surprises the stranger that they adapt themselves so quickly and naturally to conditions so different from those to which they were born. In this class of labor the South has the safe basis for an industrial development as extensive and as varied as its resources permit.

Like the cotton mills, the furniture factories of the South have been exceedingly profitable. So far as I could learn, there have been no conspicuous exceptions to the rule. Most of them are paying regular dividends of from 10 to 25 per cent. per annum, and some have done much better than this. The stocks of these mills are rarely purchasable, only coming into the market when estates are divided and then being taken at high premiums by those desirous of increasing their previous holdings. The investment in enterprises of this class will average about $20,000 for all the plants in operation. The average for the cotton mills is necessarily much higher. The business is one which promises a rapid development and diversification.

J. C. BAYLES.

Amateur Band Concerts.

Brooklyn is trying with marked success the idea of park concerts by volunteer amateur bands. The experiment is being made at Highland Park, and the people of that section of the borough are enthusiastic over the concerts given weekly by the amateurs, who play purely for the love of the thing and without pay of any kind from the city.

Highland Park is on the high ridge north of Jamaica Avenue, in East New York. For several years the residents of that section tried to get the Park Department to provide for a concert in the park each Saturday, as in other parks in the borough. "No money available for erecting a band stand and hiring a band each week," was the excuse given.

This year the residents of East New York determined that they would have music in the park, and they agreed that if the Park Department would put up a band stand they would provide the music. The proposition was accepted, and then the amateur musicians of East New York went into training, two bands volunteering to play alternately during the season.

Three concerts have been given, and each has drawn a crowd of several thousand people. The general opinion is that the music by East New York's amateur bands compares very favorably with that furnished by the professional bands hired to give concerts in other parks in the borough.

Park Commissioner Brower is so pleased over the success of the scheme that he hopes the idea may be extended to other small local parks next Summer.

Nihilism in a Flat.

Mother—Heavens—children—quick! —what has become of your little brother Francis?

Spokesman (Chief of the Russian Constabulary)—O, he's all right. We were just playing Russians, and he was the chief of the Nihilists, so we arrested him and banished him to Siberia in the icebox.

A New Way Out.

"You say that I am your first love, Edgar, and yet everybody knows that you have been courting any number of girls all Summer."

"Yes, dear—But—you forget I am beginning life entirely anew."

Battle Between America and Japan

IT WILL be thirty-eight years on Tuesday, July 16, that the first and only naval battle between the United States and Japan took place. This was the fight between the United States ship Wyoming and three Japanese vessels and several land batteries. Four officers still survive who were in that battle. Two of these are now in business in this city. They are Isaac T. Brown and William C. Munroe. The others are William H. Barton, President of a bank at Baltimore, Md., and Walter Pierce of Hartford, Conn. For a number of years it has been the custom for these survivors to meet on the anniversary of the battle and hold a reunion. This year it will not be possible, but each of the survivors will on Tuesday think long and hard of the exciting day of July 16, 1863.

This naval battle between Japan and the United States was due to causes dating back to 1853. Previous to this time the ports of Japan had been closed to foreign vessels. In 1854 Commodore Perry of the United States squadron opened negotiations with the Tycoon of Japan and a treaty was made by which the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi were opened to the United States. Previous to this Japan had remained a sealed book. Russia followed with a treaty in 1855. In 1857 Mr. Harris, Consul General of the United States, made a new treaty, by which the Port of Nagasaki was opened to the United States, the "friendly power," as the United States was always styled in the diplomatic correspondence of Japan. Then came Great Britain with a treaty by which the ports of Neegata and Hiogo were opened. France and the Netherlands also obtained treaty ports.

It was these treaties which caused the trouble that led up to the battle in 1863. The treaty-making powers did not understand the internal political divisions of Japan. These treaties were negotiated with the Tycoon, supposed to be the sovereign ruler of the empire, and such was the supposition for ten years. As a matter of fact, the Government of Japan at that time was feudal in its character. First there was the Mikado, the titular ruler of the empire; then the Tycoon, exercising executive power, and last but not least petty Princes, styled Daimios, who ruled over thirty-seven provinces, had their retinues, and were really the bone and sinew of the military power of the empire.

Some of these Princes sided with the Mikado against the progressive policy of the Tycoon. Others sided with the Tycoon, and Japan was in commotion; for ten years or more civil war raged. In the excitement of the times the United States Legation was burned, the British Legation was assailed, and several of the British were assassinated. For this Great Britain demanded $460,000 indemnity, and it was paid. France and the Netherlands also had trouble with the daimios. The remarkable thing was that through all these struggles not one of these treaties was valid or binding, not having been signed by the Mikado, the real sovereign of the empire.

It turned out that the Tycoon was using his best endeavors to act in good faith with all the treaty-making powers, while they in turn supposed he was practicing duplicity and stirring up strife in order to avoid the treaty obligations. He was finally assassinated by those opposed to opening up Japan to foreign trade.

One of the most powerful Princes opposed to foreign trade was the Daimio of Nagato and Suo. The inland sea of Japan and the straits of Shimonoseki formed a continuous waterway from the eastern to the western boundary of the empire. The straits at their narrowest point were only one-fourth of a mile wide, and there the daimio of Nagato erected fortifications and placed his war vessels. In June, 1863, the Pembroke, a small American steamer freighted with merchandise and bound from Yokohama to Nagasaki, was nearing the eastern entrance to these straits with the American flag flying. The powerful batteries of the forts and the war vessels opened fire on her, and she was compelled to put out to sea again. This was the first time the United States had had trouble over the treaty ports, and at once the United States Minister, Mr. Pruyn, under orders from Washington, sent the Wyoming to the scene of the attack to demand satisfaction for the insult to the flag.

The Wyoming was in command of Commander David Stockton McDougal, who died a Rear Admiral. He was cruising in Eastern waters in search of the Confederate vessel Alabama. He at once started for the Straits of Shimonoseki.

He entered the straits on the morning of July 16, 1863. Tarpaulins covered the port holes of the Wyoming, and she looked like a merchant vessel. Inside the narrow entrance could be seen two square-rigged vessels and a steamer anchored close to the town.

As soon as McDougal saw them he held a consultation with his officers and said: "Gentlemen, we will either blow those ships out of the water or sink ourselves." He then gave the orders to go ahead. Noticing that the centre of the channel was patrolled by a vessel, he suspected that the guns of the forts were trained on this point, so he gave orders to run close to the northern shore. The American flag had been run up, and the little Wyoming made for the ships inside. She carried only six guns, while the combined armament of the Japanese ships and the forts amounted to forty-eight guns. The forts opened fire on the Wyoming, but the shrewd move of Capt. McDougal in going in shore had disconcerted them in their aim. As it was, two sailors and a marine were killed before the Wyoming could get past the forts. She then made a dash for the Japanese vessels.

They were the steamer Lancefield, the brig Lanrick, both of English build, and the American-built brig Daniel Webster. Capt. McDougal ran in between these vessels and the Lanrick poured three broadsides into the Wyoming. She replied with such vigor that the Lanrick was soon in a sinking condition. The two vessels had been so close to each other that the faces of the Japanese gunners could be distinctly seen.

Soon the Lanrick went down and the Daniel Webster was no better off. The steamer Lancefield attempted to escape, but the Wyoming gave chase to her, with the result that after a few well directed shots she was blown up.

Capt. McDougal turned and sailed out of the harbor, after silencing the forts, killing over 100 Japanese, and destroying the three vessels. His own loss was four men killed in action and seven wounded, one of whom afterward died. The hull of the Wyoming had been hit ten times, her funnel had six holes in it, two masts were injured, and the upper rigging badly cut.

Following this battle in 1864, Japan paid to the United States the sum of $750,000 as an indemnity fund. Out of this fund claims were to be paid to those suffering the damages from the daimios, but, as a matter of fact, nothing was done. This fund remained on deposit with the State Department and was invested in United States securities until in 1883 it amounted to the sum of $1,770,364. Finally in that year the survivors of the Wyoming expedition were paid certain sums out of this accumulation, and $785,000 was ordered returned to Japan. It took considerable fighting in Congress before anything was done with this fund. In fact, the claims of the Wyoming's men were before Congress six different times before anything was done.

Isaac T. Brown has in his possession a letter written by George S. Fischer, who was United States Consul at Yokohama at the time of the battle. The letter was written to Paymaster George Cochran of the United States Navy, who was on the Wyoming. Paymaster Cochran died at Philadelphia a year ago. The letter is dated from Buena Vista, Ga., April 23, 1870, and is as follows:

Your letter of the 14th was received on the 20th inst., but my engagements have been so many I could not until now give it that attention justice to the gallant officers and men of the Wyoming deserve for the good work they did at Shimonoseki in 1863, in the destruction of the Japanese forts and vessels which had so barbarously and insultingly fired upon our unoffending commerce and flag.

Well I remember the firing upon the Pembroke and the consultations of Commodore (then Commander) McDougal, Gen. Pruyn, (then Minister Resident,) and myself in regard to the same, the best means to avenge it, and the dispatch (after the consultation) of the Wyoming to find and destroy if necessary the vessels which had fired upon our flag.

The vessels destroyed by the Wyoming were the British brig Lanrick, sold to the Japanese Government for $45,000, and the British-built iron steamer Lancefield, sold but a few weeks previous ostensibly to the Japanese Government, but really to or for the Prince of Nagato, for $169,000, and the American-built bark Daniel Webster, also sold to the Japanese Government for $22,000.

Those vessels, with the batteries and other public property destroyed, amounted in value to fully $500,000. The blowing up and sinking of these vessels and the bombardment of the land batteries in the Straits and Harbor of Shimonoseki by the shells of the Wyoming were of the most salutary kind, and even to this day the Japanese most vividly remember it and speak of the power and destructiveness of those shells as incomparable to that of any other engaged in warfare either for or against them.

Indeed, I have reason to believe and know as well as a man can know a thing he has not taken an active part in, that no one event has happened in all the trouble for the past seven years in Japan that is so well remembered and so much talked about by the Japanese people as this gallant affair I am now alluding to. It taught that people and Government a lesson in regard to the power of our ships of war they will not soon, if ever, forget.

I hope Congress will yet, though tardy, do justice in this case, as I believe it ought to do, and that the surviving officers and men of the Wyoming, or her or in the legitimate representatives of the dead, may yet get their reward for the service rendered so opportunely and so bravely.

How well I remember the thrill of pride and pleasure beaming upon the countenance of your Commander, officers, and sailors on your return to Yokohama. It was a memorable day, and I was proud that the Stars and Stripes had been so gloriously vindicated by your gallant ship, thoroughly manned by yourself and brave shipmates.

As invaluable in more respects than the destruction of those piratical vessels under the flag of a treacherous Government.

The thirty-one years since the writing of the above letter and the thirty-eight years since the Wyoming destroyed the Japanese vessels have produced more changes, as far as our relations with Japan are concerned, than were ever contemplated at the time.

The Perry Memorial in Japan.

FORTY-EIGHT years ago to-day Americans made their first landing on the shores of Japan. A monument to Commodore M. C. Perry is to be unveiled in honor of that event at Yori-hama with appropriate ceremonies. Concerning the event William Speiden of 107 East Seventieth Street, and now in the United States customs service here, writes to THE TIMES:

That landing of forty-eight years ago was an event of the greatest amount of interest. The conciliatory and humane treatment by Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, who commanded the United States naval forces, together with the friendly letters from President Millard Fillmore to the Japanese Emperor, caused a reaction in that empire from a most seclusive policy to one of progression, which has placed Japan in the position of one of the foremost nations of the world. Their appreciation of this is to-morrow to take tangible shape by the ceremonies at Yori-hama; the origin of which should be credited to retired Rear Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, who visited Yori-hama last year and interested in this movement Baron Kentaro Kaneko, Minister of the Judicial Department, and President of the large society of America's friends, called "Bei-yu kyo-kai," all of whose members are men of intelligence with advanced ideas. Nearly all were educated in the United States.

It would have given me intense satisfaction to have landed again to-morrow at Yori-hama, (originally called Gori-hama,) and shared with Admiral Beardslee, who I learn is now there, the honor of again setting foot on the spot now to be made specially historical by the erection of a monument. A dispatch from Yokohama of July 7, published by you a few days ago, mentioned the fact that "a number of Japanese warships would be present, in addition to four United States ships of war, under Rear Admiral Rogers." Doubtless vessels of other nations will be present, so I can well fancy it will be an occasion exceptionally interesting.

My old friend and shipmate, Commodore Edward D. Robie, retired Chief Engineer of the United States steam frigate Mississippi, Commodore Perry's flagship during most of our stay in the Far East, recently at the solicitation of The Evening Times of Washington, gave some interesting reminiscences of our cruise, and from his account I am enabled to give the names of the nine survivors of the 191 men bearing commissions in the expedition. They were:

Passed Midshipman John H. Upsher, now retired Rear Admiral, Washington.

Lieutenant Somerville Nicholson, now retired Commodore, Washington.

Lieutenant George B. Balch, now retired Admiral, Baltimore.

Second Assistant Engineer Edwin Fithian, now retired Chief Engineer, New Jersey.

Purser's Clerk William Speiden, now in United States Customs Service, New York.

Midshipman Oscar F. Stanton, now retired Lieutenant Commander.

Midshipman George T. Morrison, now retired Rear Admiral, New London, Conn.

Third Assistant Engineer Edward D. Robie, now retired Commodore, Washington.

Midshipman Lester A. Beardslee, now retired Rear Admiral, at present in Japan.

Added to the above, I must not forget the name of George Murray, (colored,) a faithful first-class boy, for three years with me on the Mississippi, and now a messenger in the third division of the New York Custom House.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM SPEIDEN.
107 East Seventieth Street, New York, Saturday, July 13, 1901.

Couldn't Fool the Gardener.

MEISSONIER stories have come into vogue again as an incident to the recent sale of the canvases of that famous painter. One of the best current at the clubs here is that in which Emile Augier, the playwright, figures in the role of a practical joker who did not have the last laugh.

Meissonier had in his home-built a garden of no whimsical skill in horticulture and learning in the science of botany he was very proud. This learning, in fact, rather awed the painter, for the gardener had a mania for giving long and pompously sounding Latin designations to even the humblest flowers. Meissonier was never tired of vaunting to his friends the skill of his retainer, who, he declared, was able to recognize at once the seed of any flower or plant, however rare, and from whatever country it might come. Augier on one occasion expressed doubts about this. He said he possessed some seeds that must be very rare, inasmuch as no horticulturist he knew had been able to name the plant to which they belonged. Meissonier expressed confidence in his gardener's ability to enlighten him, and inviting the playwright to dinner requested him to bring the seeds, in order that they might be submitted to the scientific gardener.

On his arrival Augier produced a saucer of water, in which he had put some dried peas. Over the top of it was burlap. The gardener was called in, and after examining them attentively for a moment declared that they were a Latin variety of [illegible]

"How long will it take for them to come up?" inquired Augier solemnly.

"About a fortnight," promptly replied the gardener.

"Well, I'll leave them for you to cultivate," said the playwright, "and I'll come again in a couple of weeks' time to see the plants."

A few weeks later Augier was again the guest of Meissonier, and told him of the joke he had played upon the learned gardener. Meissonier was greatly tickled, and sent for the expert to hear what he might have to say about the wonderful "seeds."

"Have the plants showed above the ground yet?" asked Augier.

"They have," answered the gardener, to the astonishment of both the playwright and his host.

Both jumped up from the table and accompanied the man to the garden. He led them to a shady corner, and, raising a glass bell, showed them the heads of a dozen red herrings sticking out of the ground.

New Wile of the Lottery Man.

"A NEW scheme has been devised by the lottery men to induce the colored contingent to buy their checks to visionary wealth," said a Wall Street broker last week, "and for ingenuity it beats anything I have heard of in the Street.

"This is what occurred at my house: A well-dressed man rang the bell, and asked to see my cook, whom I imported many years ago from Virginia. His request was granted, but as his visit lasted some time when he left my wife asked Martha Custis the reason for it.

"'Dat sholy is er talented white gen'l'man, Miss Marg'ret; he jus done tol' ma fortune. Lemme tell you 'bout it. 'He come in ma kitchen an' says: 'You is 'spectin' yore brother fum down Souf.' Now, how dat white man know Jim comin' on de boat fum No'fuk ter-day? Answer me dat. Den, when I 'lowed Jim would git here if de good Lord spared him, en did'n nothin' happ'n, he says: 'You's guessin' how you's gwine to git money to pay yore rent when I come in, warn't you?' I says I was fur a fac', cus I done sent de li'l I had down to Sally, who bin po'ly wid de roomytiz. Den he 'lows you don' know how yer gwine ter pay me fer tellin' yore fortune, cus yer ain't got but a quarter. An' dat was Gospel truf, too.

"'Well, he studies hard a minit, and den presen'ly he says: 'I won't charge yer nothin', but I'll tell yer a lucky number ter play in de policy, en when yer gits de money yer can pay me.' 'Cose, I 'greed ter dat, foh dat man know ev'ything. So Miss Marg'ret, I'se goin' to git yer ter lemme slip out fer a minit, cus Jih is a ter'ble 'spensive nigger to have hangin' roun'."

"Well," said the broker, "my wife kept the deal from going through after a long argument. But doesn't the scheme compel admiration?" he concluded as he rose and ran the tape through his fingers.

Her Eggs Were All "Whites."

AT a little family picnic over in New Jersey a few days ago the hostess noticed that the one guest, a city-bred woman, who was spending a few days on the old farm, instead of eating the whole of the hard-boiled eggs, carefully separated the yolk from the whites. She ate the whites with a liberal addition of pepper and salt, but the golden globes remaining she fed to the children or the terriers who accompanied the party. Asked about it, the company replied that she was enjoying her meal very much.

"But, do you know, dear," she continued, "I never could bear the yolk of eggs, and I could just live on the whites. I wish I could get eggs that were all whites."

The next morning at breakfast the company found three hard-boiled eggs at her plate. When she sliced them through, they were just what she wanted, for they were all white and hard, and there was not even the faintest trace of yellow in one of them. She was very much surprised, but was informed that it was just a little matter of feeding the hens. It was not, though, for the hostess had carefully selected the eggs for her friend and then "blown" the shells through needle pricks in both ends. Then she had cracked more eggs, carefully separating the raw whites from the yolks, and by a simple reversal of the blowing process obtained eggs filled only with white. The holes were so minute that no one would ever notice them when the eggs were brought to the table.

BOSTON'S PEACH.

[With apologies to the shade of Eugene Field.]

A ninety-foot steep in Boston grew,
And oh! the things she was going to do
To Constitution and Columbia, too.
Mon Dieu!

"Just watch their finish when we are through,"
Spake up the jubilant Boston crew;
"Hull down they'll be, or lost to view,
Them two."

"Rings will be sailed on the briny blue
'Round your New York boats—but do not run,
For we will defend that only for you,
That's true."

Well—time rolled on, as time will do,
And at last the racers got their cue.
If the Busted boat licks the other two—
Too bad!

But over the waves New York's craft flew,
While the Hope of the Hub to shreds and tatters blew,
And the only thing her skippers spilt in
Was brew.

In fact the twain when the end came in
Their sandy down, while round each grew
Perspiration, yelt oblivion my shirt sleeve threads,
Adieu!

Society at Home and Abroad

SOMETIMES the most successful plays are received at first very coldly. There is a want of entrain, the actors are nervous, and the lines go for naught. Many plays have been condemned for a stupid first act, and others have trembled in the balance, until the entrance of the star or some fortunate bit of business which takes the audience and which breaks the ice and which saves the situation.

Just now the social comedy or drama is in the same position. The actors have assembled, the overture has been played, and the patriotic airs and fireworks of the Fourth of July have stirred up some enthusiasm. But here is the curtain risen, the audience all in its seats, and a beautiful mise en scène, whether labeled Newport, Bar Harbor, Southampton, or any other popular place, displayed. But in the language of the street gamin of to-day, there is "nothing doing." Newport has had yacht races watched languidly from deck or piazza, Southampton has had moonlight rides, when there was moonlight, and drives and dances, and Bar Harbor likewise has begun with its famous club dinners. Narragansett has all its hotels opened and its landlords cannot complain of the bookings or the number of guests. But there seems to be a lull somewhere. The social breeze has died away and the sails droop listlessly. And yet it is always the calm which precedes the storm. These are indeed parlous times.

In town there is absolutely nothing worthy of a paragraph, as far as the interests of the fashionable world are concerned. New York is sleeping, and will not awake until the Autumn. Now and then there are well known people who are passing through, who are coming and going from and to Europe or the different watering places or on house parties. In this respect there has been some slight excitement this week. Mrs. Astor arrived yesterday from Europe, where she has been since last February. She has occupied her apartment in Paris most of that time, and has entertained there even more than has been her wont. She was in London about a fortnight, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ogilvie Haig. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg is another arrival. She has been in Ireland, in England, on the Continent, and during the season in Paris. Her arrival will mean a renewed interest in hunting and cross-country riding. Both she and Mrs. Astor spend the Summer at Newport. Mrs. Astor will go there to-morrow, where her house is ready for her reception.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., are a picturesque couple, who have been recently married in London, and at whose wedding there was a large assemblage of nobles and Americans. Mrs. Cutting, or Lady Sibyl Cutting—as you choose, in this country—is an Earl's daughter, and she is one of the first women of noble birth from England who has married into an American family. It has all been the other way. Mr. and Mrs. Cutting will go to the Cutting country seat near Oakdale, L. I. Mr. Cutting has given up his position in the Embassy in London, and will settle down to the practice of law in his father's office.

The event which possibly had the most significance for the fashionable world was the death of Pierre Lorillard. The Lorillards are so identified with the history of New York society and Mr. Lorillard was such a kind and bountiful and genial host that his memory will always be green. His death placed a large family contingent in retirement, and his funeral, although it was midsummer, had quite a large attendance. The death of Pierre Lorillard will be especially felt at Tuxedo, as it throws Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, and Mr. and Mrs. William Kent into mourning. Mr. Kent has recently lost his mother and Mrs. Kent has not been going out in society. The death of Mr. Lorillard will affect Newport likewise, as there are his sister, Mrs. James P. Kernochan; his niece, Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, and a cousin, Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, who married a relative of his.

Mrs. W. Starr Miller will be abroad all Summer and her beautiful new cottage at Newport will consequently not be opened. She is in mourning for her mother and she could not there have entertained. Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer seldom pass a Summer at Newport, and this year they are visiting the Princess Cenci at Lake Lucerne. They have done this for several seasons, but last year they went to the Thousand Islands. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are quite uncertain about remaining at Newport, and they may pass the rest of the Summer at their newly purchased camp in the Adirondacks.

There is much disappointment concerning William K. Vanderbilt, to whom society looked for some entertainment during the Summer at Newport. The Valiant, however, is waiting his arrival at Queenstown, and he may be absent all Summer. William C. Whitney has decided in favor of Bar Harbor, and he has gone there and opened his cottage Am Meer for the season. This will not prevent his afterward taking the usual short run over to Europe. The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt at Bar Harbor was the cause of much pleasure to the residents and cottagers there. The Vanderbilts have not stopped for any length of time at Bar Harbor since they were married, but for years it was the favorite resort of George Vanderbilt, who passed Summer after Summer there with his mother in his bachelor days.

There is a great lack of débutantes this season, especially at Newport. So far only two are mentioned, and both of these young women went out informally last Winter. Miss Gwendolyn Burden, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, will have several entertainments given for her. Miss Natica Rives, the other débutante, was also seen at a few of the dances last Winter. The Misses Mills will not be at Newport until quite late, owing to their mother's recent illness. There are neither Vanderbilt nor Astor débutantes this season.

So far the Summer amusements have been nearly all al fresco, and it is to be hoped that the garden party will have a place on the programme later on. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish seems the most active among those who are entertaining this Summer at Newport. She has given several small luncheons, one or two dinners, and among them quite a large affair on Friday evening, and she is to start a series of picnics. The Friday evening dances at the Meadow Brook Club at Southampton and the Saturday evening celebrations at Bar Harbor, with Sunday night concerts, seem to suffice at these resorts for general entertaining. Saturday evening is also quite a gala occasion at Narragansett and at many of the other resorts. The men come down, and there is no lack of partners for the dance. Beyond these affairs society seems to take kindly only to small entertainments, and at each watering place, as at Newport, the clique system is largely in evidence.

So far also there are very few foreigners at any of the watering places. Perhaps later on there may be a half-dozen or so of Counts and Marquises, one or two Princes, and an assortment of English noblemen, but just at present there does not seem to be any prospect. It is very doubtful if the Duke of Cornwall and York will get to any of the resorts, as his Canadian visit will not end until the latter part of September and the seaside by that time is beginning to be deserted. The visit of Mrs. George Keppel has been eagerly looked forward to, but that lady is having a very nice time just at present in London and she has no idea of coming over until Sir Thomas and the Shamrock set sail for these shores. The absence of the Pauncefotes is felt at Newport, and there is no hostess at the embassy this Summer, and there will be but very little entertaining.

Fashion has patronized the Buffalo Exposition quite largely this week. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor had a party, and remained there several days. The Orme Wilson, Twombly, and Marshall parties will have returned by the commencement of the week. Col. and Mrs. Astor are to take a short cruise in their yacht before they reach Newport, where they are to remain a greater part of the Summer. Mrs. Edward Willing, Mrs. Astor's mother, has been at Newport some time, and she has taken charge of Master Vincent Astor. The young heir of the Astors is quite tall for his age, and lives a great deal in the open, and, like his mother, has a taste for all open-air sports.

It is stated in Chicago that Miss Nannie and Miss Daisy Leiter will pass the Summer in Mexico. Mr. L. Z. Leiter, their father, has been called to Mexico on some important business, and this may take him the entire Summer to arrange. The Misses Leiter, who have been at Lake Geneva, near Chicago, will give that watering place up to be with their father. Mrs. Leiter passes the Summer with her daughter, Lady Curzon of Kedelston, who is in England at present.

Besides Mrs. Astor, of whom mention has already been made, the St. Louis brought over the Hon. H. F. Blount, W. A. M. Burden, who has been around the world; Mrs. G. B. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Yates, and G. W. Thorne.

Gradually the cottages at Tuxedo have been closed, and with the middle of July the season is nominally over. Many cottagers, however, will stay quietly there this Summer during the warm months. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander have left for the Pacific, where they will remain until the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman and James Brown Potter are at Newport, and this week Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Poor leave for Bar Harbor. Miss Poor will be one of the débutantes of next Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, after entertaining a large house party at their country seat at Madison, N. J., left for Newport, where they are to be this Summer. The last entertainment of the season at the Golf Club at Morristown took place on Monday evening. It was a cotillion given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner for Miss Scribner. The cotillion was led by Miss Scribner, dancing with her uncle, W. Allston Flagg. Mrs. Garretson the same evening gave a large dinner for her daughter, Miss Josephine Garretson, and took her guests afterward to the cotillion.

The sudden chill came as a blessing to those who were sojourning on the seashore, and who had their share of land breezes during the week. At Seabright the Reliance, driven by Richard Carman, actually went out on Friday with but two passengers. The tide was very high, and the billows came in so boisterously that the surf was dangerous, and there were not many bathers. Cards and music provided most of the amusement. The cottagers have nearly all large house parties this week end. Among those who have friends with them are Mrs. Neeser, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, and Mrs. Field.

Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin have left the White Mountains, and have gone to Newport to join C. Oliver Iselin. Mrs. Iselin is one of the many women who are much interested in yachting this Summer. Mrs. E. D. Morgan has been out with her husband on the Columbia each time she sailed. In fact, as has already been stated, yachting is the keynote of all the gayety, such as it is, at Newport this Summer, and it is likely to continue to play the most prominent part in its programme for some time to come.

Along the Sound the amusements seemed to be varied. Golf is still very popular, and the many golf links are crowded. Yachting is always one of the most popular sports, and each harbor is crowded with craft of all kinds. New London continues on the quiet tenor of its way, and those who are at the Pequot cottage colony are enjoying little dinners, driving, some golf, and some bridge. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emmet in Westchester, have had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Philip Von Hemut of Paris, and Mrs. W. H. Russell, at Quaker Ridge, had a large house party. Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., are to cruise this week in their new English yacht.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and her son, Center Hitchcock, sailed from Cherbourg last week on the Columbia, and will arrive here on Wednesday or Thursday. They will go to Newport, where they will spend the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., will also be at Newport during August. Mrs. George P. Eustis will pass the Summer at Rum Point, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have been cruising on the Sybarite near New York. Mrs. Gould has been in town several times during the week. Georgean Court is closed for the present. Mr. and Mrs. Gould will not go abroad this year.

The marriage of George Gordon Hammill and Miss Margaret Willett Boardman on Tuesday united two old families. Mrs. Hammill is the great-granddaughter of Marinus Willett, whose name is identified with the early history of both the City and State of New York. Mr. Hammill, on the paternal side is a relative of John Witherspoon, who was President of Princeton College; on the maternal side, through his great-great-grandparents, John Bigelow and Mary Warren, to Gen. Warren and Jonathan Edwards, also a President of Princeton College. He is the grandson of the late James Glenn of Cincinnati, a great-grandson of Sir James Glenn, General and Governor of the Province of South Carolina, who wrote a history of South Carolina, which was published in Scotland. His daughter Elizabeth married the eighth Earl of Dalhousie. The ceremony took place in Grace Church Chantry, Dr. Huntington officiating; only a few relatives and connections were invited. Mr. Hammill's best man was Lawrence Atterbury.

Miss Callender sailed yesterday for Europe. She will be absent until the late Autumn and will go to Beiruth. Miss Carola De Forest remains in this country. Others sailing on the Campania yesterday were Robert Hoe, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hyde, Dr. E. G. Janeway, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Parker, and the Misses Parker, Miss Elizabeth Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Roberts, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris and Miss Morris, and Major Biddulph.

At Murray Bay, Quebec, there are a goodly number of New Yorkers, more than were at the resort last year. The new Chamard's Lorne House, which is nearly completed, overlooks the golf links, and is far more convenient than the old one. The scarlet fever scare of last season has been forgotten. The little village of Point-au-Pic had been thoroughly drained, and a new and complete system of sewerage has been adopted. On Wednesday the Earl and Countess of Minto, who were on the Government yacht, stopped at Point-au-Pic on their way to Anticosti. They held a levee at the Manoir Richelieu. Among those from New York who are at Murray Bay are Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones, Mrs. Mason Jones and children, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford and Mrs Rainsford, Dr. Beach Jones and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Mrs. James B. Townsend and her sisters, Mrs. Hugo de Fritsch and Miss Gibert; Mrs. José Aymar, Mrs. Harry P. Toler, Mr. and Mrs. George Bowne, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, who since last year have built a charming cottage there; Mrs. Leverich, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Harriman and family, Mrs. Alfred Loomis, Miss Hoyt, and Judge Edgar Cullen and the Misses Cullen.

And the season in London is beginning to wane. There will be many musical parties—one of the fads of the year—and dinners and house parties before it is over, but Henley is one of the signs of its closing and that event has been passed nearly a fortnight. William Waldorf Astor has been entertaining a great deal this Summer, and his concerts at his house, 18 Carleton House Terrace, have been among the most elaborate of the season. At one of them the artists were M. Plançon, Mme. Melba, Kubelik, the violinist of the hour; Paderewski, and Joseph O'Mara. Paderewski played a Chopin and Liszt programme. Miss Astor has left for the Continent, but Mr. Astor will continue to entertain at Cliveden, where it is said that today or next Sunday the King is expected. Mrs. Francis H. Leggett was forced to give up her concert this past week, at which Calvé was to have sung, owing to that artist's indisposition. Miss Sturgis, Mrs. Leggett's daughter, has been with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester in Paris, but has returned to London. The Duke and Duchess are paying a visit to Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, who is devoted to her new daughter-in-law, and who is taking the greatest interest in the arrangement of her son's financial affairs.

Other Americans who have been seen constantly in London this season at the different entertainments are Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene and Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Keene have become great favorites.

The scene will change in England from London to Cowes. The King and Queen will be there on their yacht, but as mourning will prevail there will not be any particular festivities. There was also a fair sprinkling of society at the first July meeting at Henley. Miss Van Wart, in town, had a musical party on the 9th, which was largely attended by the visiting Americans. People already are beginning to think about their Summer plans. As it is settled that the King will be at Homburg, that place will be one of the most fashionable on the Continent. Among the recent arrivals there have been Mrs. McClellan, Mr. Charles H. Steinway and family, Mr. Robert Ralston Stewart, and Mr. George H. Morgan. At the Grand Hotel des Thermes at Salsomaggiore, which is near Milan, are Mrs. Waldo Story and her daughters.

Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, has left the Deepdene, near Dorking, for Scarborough, where she has taken Broxholme House for the season. She is still in very deep mourning and goes nowhere. Mrs. Arthur Paget and Miss Lelia Paget, having returned from their long visit to Paris, have been seen at dinners and musicales and other London affairs quite frequently. Lady Essex has been the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and Sir Bache and Lady Cunard have had a house party at Neville Holt, Market Harboro.

Mrs. Ogden Mills is improving rapidly. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck gave a dance for her younger daughter last week, and the week before Ambassador Choate gave a luncheon, and Reginald Ward and Mrs. Leggett and Mrs. Bradley Martin gave dinners. The custom of giving very large dinners is one of the new fads of the London season, and the Londoner defines them as "hugh."

A Berlin "Prayer Book."

"Have you forgotten your Prayer Book?" was the question a number of jovial passengers on a German liner that arrived this week were asking each other. The person addressed would answer: "No, I have it right here," and, producing a pocket flask, would hand the whisky around.

"Have you forgotten your Prayer Book?" is the question of the day in Berlin, and is asked almost invariably by acquaintances of the sterner sex when they chance to meet.

It originated in this way:

A lady who had been making purchases in a confectioner's store inadvertently left her Prayer Book on the counter. An employe picked it up to see whether it contained the name and address of the owner. To his astonishment he found that the "prayer book" was in reality a box ingeniously divided into two compartments. One contained chocolate bonbons, the other brandy. The knob of the bogus clasp served as a stopper to the bottle side of the contrivance.

A few moments later a servant in livery hurried in and asked for the "prayer book." He refused to give the name of the lady who had sent him for it, saying she desired to preserve her incognito.

The incident got noised abroad, found its way into print, and all Berlin began asking the question which has now outworn its humor and become a popular nuisance.

His Claim to Fame.

The express came tearing around the curve, and right in front of the station, in plain view of a hundred horrified commuters, an old darky seemed to lose his head and ran across the track directly in front of the engine. Two ear-piercing whistles—yells—screams, and men and women involuntarily turned their faces away to shut out the dreadful spectacle. But the old chap, with a desperate leap, cleared the track. Not a half inch had there been to spare, for the cowcatcher struck the umbrella he was carrying under his arms. Men ran excitedly toward him, and, encouraged by the relieved shouts, women dared look again at the spot where the expected tragedy did not happen.

"Gee!—Whew!" said the old negro. "Durned if ennybody crossed atween me an' dat train!"

A Natural Development.

The reason that the eyelashes of so many of the conductors on the Coney Island trolley cars are so remarkably thick and strong has been explained. They have to make use of them on Sundays and holidays to hang on to the cars while collecting fares.

English As She is Spoke.

Mrs. Weddle (visiting the State Camp)—Who is that stunning young woman with the Von Stompers?

Mr. Weddle—That, my dear, is one of our officers' wives.

SUMMER FROCKS OF MODISH WOMEN

MRS. CLARENCE MACKAY was seen Monday in Tiffany's, examining some rare jewels, in an ideal Summer frock of pale ecru. The material was French batiste, and at intervals of a hand's breadth apart white rings, three-fourths of an inch across, were embroidered. These rings showed centres of delicate turquois blue. At the first glance the gown gave the impression of being of open-work batiste over a blue slip. The skirt was long, clinging, and free from trimming save that at the left side, from the bottom of the skirt, two four-inch bands of white embroidery on bands of pale blue curved up to the waist line directly in front. The bodice, with pouched front and slightly wrinkled back, had no other trimming than the rings. The bishop sleeves were gathered into a band of the blue and white embroidery and the stock was made of the same material. The girdle worn was a narrow one of black velvet ribbon, ending in the back with several loops, and ends not over a foot long. Mrs. Mackay's hat was a large one, but not excessively so, of fine black straw. It was trimmed with black ribbon and feathers, and set back off the face.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney, whose favorite color would seem to be blue, wore while at the Waldorf on Tuesday, a blue serge gown, simple and chic. It was a medium shade. The skirt had no flounce of any sort, but flared, and a foot from its lower edge there were three rows of white stitching. At intervals of twenty inches, and just above these rows of stitching, Byzantine figures, five inches high by three in width, were stitched in white and triple rows of stitching ran vertically from the belt to the horizontal rows near the bottom, at intervals of ten inches. The Eton coat was finished at the edge in rows of white stitching and in the centre of the back, where the jacket was cut in a shallow V, appeared the Byzantine design, the same as that on the skirt, only smaller. The same design appeared just below the rather narrow square collar, and the fronts of the jacket—which ran four inches below the waist line and were fitted with darts—were stitched in the straight lines and Byzantine figures. The coat sleeves were finished with stitching. In the back the Eton was sufficiently long to completely conceal the blouse worn, and showed only a bit of the white ribbon belt caught with a tiny diamond square. Mrs. Stickney's hat was a small toque of black. A twist of pale blue satin ribbon started between the brim and crown, a little to the right of the centre, and extended around the left side to the back. Where the brim rolled up there were small white roses placed. When Mrs. Stickney doffed her coat a beautiful blouse of pale blue crepe de chine, simply made, was seen. It bloused a good deal in front but was close-fitting in the back, and there were a few tiny tucks. A turn-over collar of white mulle, and a full tie with long ends of pale blue made the front a mass of pale blue fluffs.

Mrs. Frederick Gebhard has a penchant for black polka dotted in white. One of the most fetching of such frocks was worn by her last week, and on Monday she lunched in the Waldorf palm garden in a black organdie thickly covered with half-inch white polka dots. The bodice was fitted in the back by narrow tucks and few of them. There were shoulder pieces—one could hardly say they formed a yoke—of narrow white applique. The neck was cut square and a chemisette of fine, soft, white linen canvas was worn. A band of the organdie was folded around the stock, and a narrow edge of the linen was folded over it. White rosettes an inch and a half across were placed on each side of the opening at the front, and from these depended short scarf-like ends of organdie edged with white. The skirt clung closely to the figure. A deep flounce, three feet deep in the back by sixteen inches in front, was tucked from its upper edge three-fourths of the way to the floor and fell around the wearer's feet in soft, full folds. The coat sleeves showed a bit of white at the wrist. Mrs. Gebhard's hat was a small toque of black straw trimmed with white roses.

Miss Barbara Sedley wears a simple frock of rose-red satin-striped challie. The waist blouses slightly all around. The yoke is formed of rose-red material embroidered in a fine geometrical pattern in black. Long tabs run from the yoke of this embroidery to the belt, and are similar to the yoke save that the embroidery is white. The same finish is used at the wrists of the bishop sleeves. The stock tabs and those on the waist and sleeves are finished with garnet buttons set in quaint old-fashioned silver work. The skirt is a simple clinging one finished with ruffles, and a military girdle of crimson is worn. This is tied and looped at the left of the front.

Mrs. Edwin Gould wore, on Tuesday, at the same restaurant, a costume of very pale ashes brown wool voiling. The bodice had a yoke, which also extended over the arms and formed shoulder caps of black chantilly. The material was cut away from the back. The front, also tight-fitting, had a straight band of black chantilly, five inches wide, that ran straight to the bottom of the skirt. The skirt itself was fitted with sparsely scattered clusters of narrow tucks, running vertically from the top to the flounce. The flounce was a foot in width all the way around. At its lower edge were three narrow horizontal tucks. The upper part of the flounce showed vertical tucks in groups. A five-inch band of the chantilly headed it. The hat worn was a fancy straw of pale blue, trimmed with folds of satin of the same shade. Black wings were applied both under and over the brim at the left, and the hat set well off the brow.

Mrs. Henry May of Washington lunched in the palm garden one day early in the week. She wore a black gown. The material was uncommonly silky brilliantine. The applied flounce, some two feet deep in the back, was beaded by an inch-wide band of the material stitched in three rows with black silk. Midway the flounce showed another of these bands, while a third finished the flounce's lower edge. Otherwise the skirt was severely plain. The Eton jacket came to the waist line in the back, and had long unfitted fronts. Three rows of black velvet ribbon from an inch to a half inch wide ran around the bottom, and the inch-wide velvet formed Vandyke points on the upper part of the sleeves and at the wrists. At the shoulders the Vandykes pointed down toward the wrist, those at the wrist pointed up to the shoulders. A collar of Russian lace ran from arm's-eye to arm's-eye, and extended over the shoulder seams about an inch. The jacket had no revers, and ran almost to the stock, but was cut square in the neck. This square was outlined by a band of black piped with white, then came a strip of light turquois blue taffeta an inch in width, then another band of black piped with white. This banding ran straight down each side of the front. The parting of the jacket revealed a blouse of white embroidered material. The hat was a Duchess of Devonshire, not the extremely large style, in black straw, with a long black ostrich plume at its edge.

Mrs. Robert Osborne was seen in a pretty frock of black voile, tucked from the waist nearly to the floor. The bodice, wrinkled in the back and bloused in front, was also tucked. The sleeves, bishop-shaped and tucked, were solid black, and the stock was black. The wide-brimmed flat hat of black had knots of white taffeta ribbons arranged evenly around the crown. A black chiffon veil was worn, and a parasol formed of alternate strips of black taffeta and Chantilly lace was carried.

Mrs. Richard Irvin at the Waldorf on Monday wore a heavy, perfectly plain skirt of lustrous black silk, the back of which showed a single box plait. The tight-fitting bodice was of black armure, and the Pacquin sleeve had a wrist-puff of white. A net and ribbon boa with moderately long ends was worn, and the toque was rather small, of fine straw with trimmings of black taffeta ribbon. Where the brim rolled on the left a white breast polka dotted in black was fastened, and on top of the hat to the left of the crown plain white wings were arranged.

Miss Madeleine Knowlton was in town Monday. Her frock was made of silvery gray crepe de chine. It was tucked a little, vertically, to fit about the hips. The applied flounce, sixteen inches deep in back by ten in front, was also tucked vertically in tiny clusters. There was a yoke with a four-inch frill that extended over the sleeves of white organdie with insertions of very fine white lace. The tucked coat sleeves showed a puff of white at the wrist. Miss Knowlton's hat was of many-shaded golden-brown satin straw. The brim projected well over the face, and was laden in front with brown-centred white daisies.

Mrs. Luther Kountze was dining at Sherry's the other night in an exquisite frock of creamy mull. The skirt showed much French handwork and tucking, the threads being drawn and black velvet baby ribbon inserted. There were two six-inch ruffles of mull, each having its lower edge tucked, applied to the cream taffeta foundation, and these were veiled with upper ruffles of white lace. Above these ruffles and six inches apart there were vertical groups of the drawn work and velvet. Four strips of the baby ribbon velvet were drawn through the mull, ending in tiny loops eight inches above the lace frills. The two outer strips were the space of the velvet apart, and the outer ones were twice that space. The skirt came up over the bodice, and was finished by a "crush" girdle of pale blue moire ribbon. The bodice, tight-fitting in the back, was pointed, and from the centre of the shoulder seams half way to the belt threads were drawn and the black velvet ribbon inserted. Below the [illegible] Marie Antoinette front. A fichu of mull edged with a deep frill of lace came from the back, passed over the shoulders, crossed from left to right and midway to the waist line, and well to the right, was caught. The mull filled the space from the fichu to the stock. The sleeves were tucked and finished with lace. Mrs. Kountze's hat had a crown of cream-colored lace, with tiny spangles of gold scattered evenly over it. The brim was a soft mass of airy tulle, also sprinkled with gold, and at the left side, where the brim rolled very much, there were four black ostrich tips carelessly crossing, and a black velvet bow next the hair.

A frock worn by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at the Waldorf was a satin foulard in "basket" pattern, that is, the effect was of narrow satin ribbons of black and white shading to gray, woven in and out in basket fashion. The skirt had an applied flounce a foot wide. Three rows of black velvet, the centre one three-fourths of an inch and the two outer rows a half inch in width, trimmed its lower edge, and the same arrangement of velvet headed it. The bodice, tight in the back, came below the waist line in front, and opened over a blouse front of white, the blousing showing as much at the bottom as the top. At the bust line a strip of black velvet came from each side and tied in the centre in a sailor's knot with narrow pointed ends. A short boa of plain black tulle, formed of box plaitings, with long ends, and a black and white hat were worn.

Mrs. Frederick Edey wore at the Palm Garden, where she lunched on Wednesday, a cool-looking frock of buff linen. The skirt was absolutely plain, fitted without tuck or plait, save several invisible plaits in the centre of the back. The bodice was tight fitting. The blousing at the front was brought directly in the centre, and was not over four inches across at the waist line. The yoke of fine embroidery ran across the back, and was unlined. In front it formed a square, about seven inches across. At the elbow of the coat-shaped sleeves there was a cape-cuff of the embroidery turned back on the upper sleeve, the under sleeve being a tight-fitting gauntlet of the embroidery. Mrs. Edey's hat was blue, with a white underbrim, and white roses scattered over it.

Mrs. Robert R. L. Clarkson, also lunching at the Waldorf, wore a dark blue organdy, thickly sprinkled with tiny white polka dots. The plain skirt had a ruffle six inches wide of the material as a finish at the bottom. The bodice had a band of white lace as a stock, and from the left side of the stock the lace ran down to the waist line and around the pointed bodice, forming a belt. The bishop sleeves had lace bands at the waist. A rather large flat black straw hat was trimmed with a wreath of green leaves applied flatly to the brim, and a black velvet bow, also flat, in the back.

Miss Ethel Barrymore, whose frocks are always simple and girlish, dined at Sherry's on Wednesday evening in a lavender veiling gown. The skirt fitted like a sheath; not a fold or a tuck broke its simplicity. A twelve-inch ruffle of the material, headed by a band of white lace beading, through which was drawn black velvet ribbon, finished the lower edge. The bodice also fitted closely. The upper part was of lavender, cut to simulate a bolero, and the lower part was white lace over white silk, the upper edge of the lace extending upward to cover the lower edge of the simulated bolero. The sleeves were elbow length, with lace to finish them. Miss Barrymore's hat was white and lavender.

Mrs. Charles Marshall, who also dined at Sherry's the same evening, wore a Princess gown of white lace over white chiffon and silk, and a large white hat, trimmed with white plumes, which was worn slightly off her forehead. A string of pearls around her neck was the finishing touch of this notably beautiful and entirely white toilet.

Mrs. James Brown Lord was in the Palm Garden on Wednesday. Her gown was made of thin black wool material. The skirt was fitted by tucks, and there was an applied flounce, very simple and plain. The bodice was tight-fitting in the back, and in front was fastened into the pointed belt, but swung loose from the soft full white vest. A stitched band of black ran all around the edges of the bodice, and on each side of the white vest was arranged in tab effect, and a number of tiny silk buttons were applied. The upper sleeves, from shoulder to elbow, were of the black veiling, and from elbow to wrist were of white material gathered into a black band ornamented with gilt buttons. Two "picket fence" tabs of black ran from the under side of the white lower sleeve over to the outer seam—one point ending an inch before the other, and these were caught with the tiny metal buttons. Mrs. Lord's hat was black, rolling more at the left than the right side, and was trimmed with satiny white feathers.

Mrs. Charles D. Alexander was in town the middle of the week. She wore an Indian silk gown, purplish-blue in shade, with small polka dots sparsely scattered over it. Wide vertical tucks ran around and about the hips, fitting it smoothly. In clusters of six and eight these tucks ran half way to the skirt's edge. The intermediate tucks stopped where the fullness of the hips began. Where the long tucks stopped and between their clusters there were groups of [illegible] skirt's edge, which fell in soft fullness about the feet. The plain and close-fitting bodice had tucks in evidence. The stock and revers of the silk had narrow edges of crochet lace to finish them. The sleeves were tucked. Mrs. Alexander's hat was a fine black chip, rolled at the sides and trimmed with folds of black tulle. A single black ostrich tip was laid across the front of the rolling brim.

Mrs. Clarence Cary lunched at Sherry's about midweek, in a tailor-made serge gown. The color was dark blue. The skirt was absolutely devoid of tucks or ornamentation. The Eton jacket, equally plain, showed rows of stitching only. A blouse of tucked white silk was worn, and a black hat of medium size topped the costume.

Her Ornaments.

SUCH pretty things and so much money can be put into some of them! So, too, for very little, comparatively, charming bits of jewelry can be found. One of the most delightful of serpents is all of turquois—a turquois serpent must be an inoffensive animal. This one is of exquisite workmanship, set solidly with the small turquois, while the scales are each framed in a line of gold. There is a jewel in the crest which crowns the head and more jewels for eyes. Holding his tail in his mouth the serpent forms a necklace.

Mexican opals make charming neck chains, pretty, limpid things. Some of the stones are deep red in tone, others almost white, as they show in different lights. Each stone is set in a gold band, and the whole necklace is a liquid rainbow of light.

Quite different is the necklace of Australian opals. In the other the stones are almost flat, and in this the opalescent beads, showing charming soft green and blue tones in their milky depths, are long and egg-shaped, with a line of rock crystal running through the centre of each, the whole very dainty and attractive.

In ornaments from the land of the Czar, the most unique are the belt buckles. In one a couple of wrestling bears form each side of the clasp, and make a deep buckle. Two crouching bears form a long and narrow clasp. Each is pretty in its way, and different, not only in shape, but in the tones of the metal.

Russian bracelets set solidly with turquois have for a setting, as much as can be seen, the familiar black enameled Russian silver. A long string of Russian beads show more of this silver and in each bead there is a turquois.

One of the most unique ways in which the baroque pearl has been used is in a stick pin. The design is the head of a Moor, a black face with, above it, the big bulging white cap which is formed by the pearl. It is charming.

Another quaint pin has a pearl, shaped like an elephant's head, with tusks, and trunk of gold set on.

A pretty stick pin is a moonstone in the shape of a sphere set in a small claw.

The moss agate which is but little seen now, forms the head of a quaint pin. The flat stone is set in a frame of gold on top of the pin, like a sign board on a post, supported underneath by two odd little fishes.

Ornaments in black are attractive in many designs, and need not be used only by the women in mourning. There is, for instance, the black marguerite, with a centre of gold, a flower which is doing service in embroideries and in millinery. It will be useful as an accessory in a wardrobe, in which the flower appears in other ways. The shamrock and all kinds of small flowers also appear in black.

THAT FLORODORA CRAZE.

"Yes," said the man who hands out pennies at a Broadway phonograph establishment, "I should say that 'Florodora' was a craze. There have been more people in here by scores since we put 'Tell Me Pretty Maiden' on the machine. We still get about twice as many pennies from that tune as from any other. There are people who come in here almost daily simply to hear that air. They have seen the whole show half a dozen times perhaps, but still they haven't had enough of the sextette, and there is a limit to paying 25 simply to listen to one song. Now they come here and enjoy a pretty fair rendition of the melody for 1 cent. Some of the habitués are so fond of the tune that they have it played five times. One fluffy-haired girl came in here one afternoon and spent 10 cents in hearing the sextette ten times in succession."

Which Constitution?

The Politician—Do you believe the Constitution should follow the flag?

The Yachting Crank—Follow nothing. That boat can show her heels to anything that floats or wayes.

When the Guarantee Is Invalid.

Customer—And you'll guarantee that everything I put in that icebox will keep?

Salesman—Perfectly, Madame.

Customer—Even the left-over roast?

Salesman—Yes—unless your cook has a key.

Well Defined.

"Pa, what is an anti-expansionist?"

"An anti-expansionist, my son, is one who, by the grandfather of the only wife he ever had, has characters tattooed on [illegible]

Arabi's Return to Egypt

ENGLISH OCCUPATION NOT AN UNMIXED BLESSING

ARABI is at last pardoned. After nearly twenty years' banishment at Ceylon he returns to the country of which once upon a time he was the absolute ruler. Had he known how to take advantage of the circumstances of his time, he might instead of being a prisoner on the Indian island have been the Khédive or the Cromwell of Egypt.

Never in the history of modern Egypt has there been another so popular as Ahmed Arabi. Mohammed Ali won the Khédiviat by the strength of his arms and the treachery of his conduct. The people bowed their heads to his yoke as they formerly did to the Mamalukes and the Turks, but in the case of Arabi they imagined they saw before them a hero who was worthy of esteem and affection. In one of those leaps, which are not rare accidents in the East, Arabi arose from the rank of a petty sub-Lieutenant to be the Commander in Chief and Dictator of the land of the Pharaohs. Endowed with uncommon eloquence, gravity of manner, bold in words and deeds, he at once became the recognized head of a dangerous faction, which knew too well how to make itself popular and win the enthusiastic public to itself.

The generation which saw Arabi at the pinnacle of his glory is not yet passed. The majority of the eye-witnesses are yet alive who saw the magnificent though revolutionary scene when Arabi, mounted on his fiery gray horse, and with his sword drawn in hand, advanced on Abdeen with his manly looking regiments, and, still mounted, demanded an interview with the Khédive—poor Tewfik, whose condition then might well be compared to that of Louis XVI. His father, Ismail, had done to Egypt what Louis XV. had done to France, and now came the time when he was to reap the whirlwind which his father had sown in wind.

Tewfik, with the English and French Consuls on either side, was filled with forebodings at the sight of the army drawn up in the spacious court of the palace. His father's advice to him when compelled to abdicate and leave the country in twenty-four hours was: "Tewfik, I have this advice to give you: Beware of Arabi; he is a dangerously ambitious man; crush him before he swells up." Ismail, with all his extravagance, voluptuousness, and sensuality, was, after all, a man of bold measures and unscrupulous deeds. The moment he threw off his lethargy, one could see in him the type of an Oriental tyrant with all his cruelty, but with all his sagacity, unswerving purpose, and iron hand. The son greatly differed from the father. Tewfik was a gentleman, good-natured and kind-hearted. But he greatly lacked that stern dignity, firm resolution, and swift action, which are characteristics of Oriental tyrants who govern their subjects not by laws and constitutions, but by arbitrary will and the point of the sword.

"What is your request, Arabi?" was Tewfik's timid question.

"I request your Highness," was the reply, "to dismiss the Ministry, and that their places should be occupied by such and such men."

Tewfik, pale and trembling, stood speechless. He saw that the choice lay between abdication and consent. But still there was courage left in him to say to Arabi in true royal style, as Louis XIV. did to D'Artagnan in Dumas's "Twenty Years After": "Arabi, I now ask you who is the Khédive of Egypt, you or I?"

"Your Highness," answered Arabi with his characteristic boldness, "but in the name of the army and nation I demand justice."

"Is it courtesy and allegiance when you thus speak to your lord and master?" remonstrated the French and English Consuls.

"I have my regiments and the Egyptian Nation to support my request," was Arabi's threatening reply.

After a brief consultation with the two Consuls the Khédive yielded, the Ministry was changed in twenty-four hours, and the men Arabi nominated to take their places were duly appointed.

Arabi's influence and popularity were overwhelming. He was enthusiastically cheered whenever he appeared in public, and the army waited for a word from his lips. When the crisis became more pronounced the Khédive was always at Arabi's mercy, and a word from the latter would have been enough to have him deposed, arrested, or even murdered. At one time he invested the Khédive's palace with a cordon, evidently with sinister designs, but for some mysterious reason he withdrew and left the Khédive unmolested. But though ambitious of power and rich in intrigues, yet Arabi seems to have had no clear plan to carry out; no mature policy to follow. The resources of both the army and the nation were at his disposal, but he did not know what to do with them. Then came the climax in the Alexandrian massacre. During all this anomalous period Arabi was to all intents and purposes the veritable ruler of Egypt. He formed Governments, issued orders to the district Governors, hanged criminals or innocents, dismissed or promoted at his leisure, and gathered the usual and the unusual taxes. Constantinople was not hostile to his actions, and some assert that he even received secret communications and encouragements from high quarters there. What seems to give support to this assertion is that Yildiz bluntly refused at first to declare him a rebel when asked by England to do so, and did not consent except under the threat of war.

The truth is that Arabi was neither a great man nor a great General. The Alexandrian massacre was, to use the term of a great statesman, worse than a crime; it was a blunder. Both England and France tolerated Arabi's ways and revolutionary acts as long as these acts were restricted to administrative and home matters. It is doubtful whether they would have taken any active measures had he been declared a Khédive with the consent of army and public, and the approval, or at least the connivance, of Constantinople. But they could not, of course, tolerate unprovoked massacres, while their ships were watching the scene from the harbor. England bombarded Alexandria and landed troops, while France committed the fatal mistake of wavering and eventually refusing to join England. One of the reasons of her wavering is alleged to be her unwillingness to embark in a war which might prove troublesome; such was the apparent greatness of Arabi. But his stupid and cowardly conduct cost his countrymen their independence, the Khédive his almost royal prerogatives, France the great prestige and interest she had in the country, while England regards herself as his benefactor in having spared his life, and now ordered his release. When he comes back to Cairo he will meet with little enthusiasm and less welcome.

It is quite evident that the only European power which benefited by Arabi's blunder and stupidity is Great Britain. Though in the official diplomatic language Egypt is still spoken of as forming a part of the Ottoman Empire, and governed by a ruler who is independent in home matters, yet the old land of bondage is by degrees falling into the clutch of the British lion, and its official annexation is only a matter of time. Two incidents have convinced the world that England, regardless of all her previous promises and good intentions, means to settle down for life in Egypt and make herself at home. The first was the crisis when the Khédive dismissed the Ministry, whose head then was the present Prime Minister, Mustapha Feïmi Pasha, who was, and is still, the puppet of Lord Cromer. A man hostile to English interests and ideas was appointed in his place.

"Have you consulted Lord Cromer?" asked Mustapha Feïmi, when Abbas asked him to hand in his resignation.

"I am the Khédive of Egypt," was the Prince's reply. Then followed that episode in Egyptian affairs when the British Government insisted that whenever the Ministry was changed, her representative in Cairo must always be consulted. France remonstrated in such a way that for a time rupture was feared between the two nations, while Russia, as usual, in things which are of little concern to herself, gave only half-hearted support. The Khédive, relying on the encouragement of Russia and France, was stubborn. Lord Cromer's last interview with him on the subject was ominous. The British Minister warned the Khédive of the serious consequences of the case, and politely intimated to him that his brother, Prince Mohammed Ali, had no objection to being nominated a Khédive. Some assert that he even pointed out to him from the palace windows at Abdeen the English regiments parading and ready to depose him by force if circumstances demanded it.

"I will give your Highness twenty-four hours to consider the matter," ended Lord Cromer, "and will be here about this time to-morrow unless you desire to see me earlier."

No sooner had Lord Cromer left that Abbas sent after the Russian and French Consuls to ask what their Governments were prepared to do in case things came to a rupture between Egypt and England. While they both expressed their deep sympathy with him, the former candidly informed the Khédive that the Russian Government was not prepared to take active measures in the matter, while the French Consul said he would cable to Paris. France wisely did not deem the matter of sufficient importance to embark on war with England, and the Khédive was forced to give in.

The second incident is the famous Fashoda one, whose particulars are of too recent date to be reiterated here. France acquiesced in the status quo of England's position and cla... in Egyptian affairs. England proved then beyond a shadow of doubt that she would fight for Egypt, and that henceforward she will not leave it, except by force of arms. When the Fashoda crisis was over, and Lord Salisbury intimated in an after-dinner speech that the time had not yet come to annex Egypt, it was a quasi declaration that for all practical purposes Egypt was as good as officially annexed. Egypt is to England a second India, only with this exception, that while there is always an element of danger in the land of the Rahjas, there is no such thing in the land of the Pharaohs.

"I remember seeing once an illustration in which Lord Elgin, then Viceroy of India, was represented on the back of a tiger which looked half docile and half ferocious, with these words under it, 'Ride him gently, my Lord.'" If Lord Cromer would pose as a substitute of Lord Elgin and a fine looking ass as the ferocious tiger, it would admirably do for Egypt. For a period of twenty years England has been comfortably seated in the back of this fine and easy-going creature without much stumbling. But this is not owing so much to the skill of the rider as to the docility and easy pace of the ass.

The question which naturally suggests itself to the mind of the reader is what is England's popularity after this term of occupation. If plain and candid truth be spoken it must be confessed that those who are in the habit of sending to English papers embellished accounts about England's popularity in Egypt are misleading the public. It is quite true that the occupation did for that country what would require one or two centuries of natural evolution and slow growth to do.

The Fellah has been reserved from the merciless lash and forced labor. Justice has a free, and to a certain extent an impartial, hand in courts. The Fellah need no more quake and tremble at the arrival of his Khedive or Pasha. The methods of irrigation are far superior to those practiced during the reign of Ismail. Yet, with all this progress the flagrant truth is that Englishmen are less popular at the present moment than they were twenty years ago. There are, of course, actual causes to lead to this unpopularity. The English are foreigners—foreigners by nationality, customs, manners, and ways of thinking. Then comes the matter of religion which has in all the Orient a weight far greater than can be known in the Western world. Furthermore, the English are conquerors—all conquerors are hated by the conquered. It is true that modern Egypt has been conquered by the Mamelukes and the Turks. But it must be taken into consideration that the latter professed the same religion, manners, and customs. Consequently they were soon assimilated into the mass of the people. Differences there undoubtedly existed, but never at any time was the same impassable chasm that yawns between an Oriental Moslem and a Western Englishman.

It was the same story when at the end of the eighteenth century France invaded and for a time conquered the country. But the cunning Corsican was aware that he was sitting on a volcano. He perceived with his usual insight and unerring judgment that religion in the East was the surest and safest tie. He accordingly professed his admiration of Islam, frequented the mosque, and got a great Moslem Sheikh to teach him the precepts of the Koran. Had he not been compelled by force of circumstances to go back to France, and had he succeeded in realising his ambitions in the East, instead of being the most formidable Emperor of Europe he might have become the greatest Moslem Emperor the world ever saw.

The foregoing causes are both natural and unavoidable, but there are others of a different character, most prominent of which are the haughtiness and arrogance on which the vast majority of English officers and officials—especially the younger ones—pride themselves. The military insurrection at Omdurman last year was a grave and wholesome warning to Englishmen that they had better restrict their harshness to Egypt and not extend it to the Soudanese, who, though more primitive and ignorant, are certainly more brave and manly. Space forbids elucidating other points of more importance. But if Englishmen are anxious to get themselves reconciled to the native element they must be less arrogant and less selfish.

K. SAADEH.

Cairo, June 16.

Long Island's Cobbler-Preacher.

Out at Bay Shore, L. I., there is a very interesting old man, who, during the greater part of his long life, has worked on week days making and mending soles and labored on Sundays to save souls. He is the Rev. Stephen Haff, known among the folk along the south shore of the island as the "Cobbler-Preacher." Born eighty-three years ago at Amityville, L. I., Mr. Haff learned the trade of a shoemaker when a young man, and at one time owned a large shoe factory in New Jersey. While in business he studied for the ministry and was ordained an Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1843. For six years he preached in three small villages in New Jersey, making a circuit, a distance of twenty miles, on foot every Sunday, and asking no salary for his services.

Since 1852 the Rev. Mr. Haff has preached in churches in the towns out on Long Island. For thirty years he has run a cobbler's shop on Main Street, Bay Shore, working daily at his bench and preaching the Gospel on Sundays.

One Congressman's Romance

AMONG the most popular of the former members of Congress who are frequently seen in Washington is ex-Representative William Watson McIntire of Baltimore, Md. McIntire is now well-to-do, but he rose from very humble beginnings—a fact which he never took any pains to hide, and which is duly set forth in his authorized biography in the Congressional Directory. There is a decidedly romantic story connected with McIntire's rise from an obscure place as machinist to a seat in Congress, and it is not known even to very many of his friends.

McIntire's father died from the effects of wounds received in the civil war when the son was only eighteen years old. The care of the family was thrown upon the boy, who cheerfully set to work to support them. He became a molder in the machine shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Mount Clare. Here McIntire worked until he was twenty-four years old, having hard work in making both ends meet.

He was an ambitious youngster, and not satisfied with his condition in life. He struggled constantly to improve himself, and by the time he was twenty-three years old there was nothing in his appearance or manners to suggest that he had not been reared in a wealthy home or received all the advantages resulting from such surroundings. He was a good-looking, manly youth, who conducted himself in a modest but self-reliant manner and who dressed like a gentleman, though never expensively.

At about this time he met and fell in love with Miss Hardesty, who was considered one of the most beautiful girls in Maryland. She belonged to an old Maryland family, and was connected with the Custises and the Lees. She liked the young machinist, and soon, to the astonishment of her family and friends, they became engaged.

Miss Hardesty was curious to see what sort of place it was in which her betrothed worked, and often asked him to take her to see the shops. McIntire always refused, until one day, when they were out riding in her carriage, he told her that if she cared to see the shops he would show her through them. She eagerly consented, and McIntire took her through the Mount Clare shops.

As they came out she noticed that the young man seemed preoccupied and gloomy, and asked him what was the matter. He refused to tell her for a long time, but as she insisted he finally yielded and said:

"Well, I'll tell you, on condition that you promise beforehand not to offer to lend or give me any money."

She rather reluctantly consented, and when her lover was sure of her position he said:

"I have been laid off, and that is why I had the time to take you through the shops. I do not expect to be taken back again for a long time, and probably not at all. But what depresses me so much is not that, but the fact that I have no money to pay the rent, have not been able to pay it for a month, and have received notice to move. The notice is up to-morrow, and we have got to move. Sickness in the family has used up all my money, and I have not enough to rent a new house. My mother and family are in despair. Now, isn't that enough to make a man blue? But I am sorry I have permitted my feelings to show themselves, and so spoiled the pleasure of your outing."

McIntire had done everything he could to secure a new position or get money in some way. But the time was too short, and he was certain that he would be put out on the street next day. His sweetheart did her best to console him, and at last she said:

"I have never seen your house, Will. Drive me around that way and let me look at it. I want to see the house you have lived in all this time, before you have to leave it."

"It's no use," he said, gloomily. "You can't do anything for me. And you remember your promise."

"I will remember my promise," she said gently. "But I should like to see the house. You won't mind driving me by that way, will you?"

No man was ever known to refuse his sweetheart anything, especially when it was asked like that, and McIntire's gloom seemed to lighten a little. He turned the horses toward his home, and Miss Hardesty was soon before the house where her lover lived.

"That's the house," he said, reining in, and pointing to it with the whip. "That's the house I've lived in ever since I came to Baltimore, and that's the house I'll move out of to-morrow."

Miss Hardesty looked at the house and caught her breath. Then she looked at him with a curious smile.

"You are mistaken," she said. "You will never move out of that house until you get tired of it."

"I tell you I will have to move to-morrow," reiterated McIntire.

"You will not have to move out of that house as long as you live, unless you want to," said she, "for I own it."

It was one of her many pieces of property. McIntire had never mentioned the street number and he did not know she was the owner, for, like most working people, he transacted all his business with an agent and never bothered to inquire who his landlord was. The breathing spell which he got by not having to worry about the rent enabled him to get a new start in life. Before long he secured a place in the Railway Mail Service and kept on studying and improving himself all the time. He studied law while in that service and was admitted to the bar.

Afterward he went into politics and held a number of offices, finally getting into Congress. He owes his success to the breathing spell given him, when everything looked darkest, by Miss Hardesty, now and for many years his wife.

C. W. THOMPSON.

Washington, July, 1901.

Historic Reminiscences of Fraunces's Tavern

A WRITER in Valentine's New York Manual for 1854, said, in referring to some of the historic reminiscences of Fraunces's Tavern: "The City of New York has made many futile efforts to erect to the memory of Washington a suitable monument. It is already done. The preservation of Fraunces's Tavern is the greatest monument that can be conceived or erected."

Nearly fifty years have passed since those words were written, but they stand out with particular force at this time in view of the strenuous efforts being made by the Women's Auxiliary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society to get the city to buy the tavern, which is a landmark worthy to take a place by the side of Faneuil Hall in Boston and Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Several hearings already have been held before the municipal authorities with this object.

It is the intention of those interested in saving the tavern from destruction to restore it as nearly as possible to its appearance of one hundred years ago. The famous long room where Washington bade farewell to his officers will again assume its original form, and with the addition of Colonial furniture and relics suggestive of the memorable events which have occurred within its walls, the building will virtually become a historic museum of peculiar value and interest.

When one considers the mercantile growth of New York within the last half century and the demolition of so many old buildings for modern sky scrapers, it occasions surprise that the famous Fraunces's Tavern, situated as it is, in such an important part of the city, on the southeast corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, has escaped so long the invasion of improvements. The venerable round table, which witnessed many an assemblage of the wits and politicians of the town, while possibly Washington may have eaten off it, and the British cannon ball which was embedded in the wall when the gunboat Asia fired from the harbor, have disappeared since 1894. Freneau, the poet of the Revolution, has mentioned the latter incident in one of his verses.

At first we supposed it was merely a sham,
'Till he drove a round ball through the roof of Black Sam.

The shot was fired in retaliation for the removal of cannon from the Battery by the Sons of Liberty in 1775.

There are, however, some highly interesting souvenirs of the early tavern days yet in existence. Mrs. A. Livingston Mason of Newport is a direct descendant of Samuel Fraunces. She has some of the old plate and linen that did service over a century ago. Should the plans for the building be successful, it might be possible to secure these treasures as a nucleus for the Fraunces's Tavern museum.

Few houses of public entertainment in America have kept open their doors for so long a time as Fraunces's Tavern. Under different managers and with varying degrees of prestige, it has contributed to the individual wants and comforts for nearly 150 years. In its palmy days it was practically the Delmonico's of New York, but to-day it is little less than a corner saloon. The historic long room, its chief claim to fame, is still there, somewhat altered, but it serves the purpose of occasional reunions for the Sons of the Revolution and other patriotic societies.

The Sons of the Revolution was organized there on Dec. 4, 1883, commemorating the centennial of Washington's farewell; the Chamber of Commerce sprang into existence in the original long room in 1768, and for over a year had its headquarters there, the Treasurer being authorized to provide at the regular meetings "bread, cheese, beer, punch, pipes, and tobacco at an expense to the members not to exceed one shilling each." Societies devoted to literature, arts, agriculture, education, politics, and philanthropy all met in Fraunces's long room, and a history of the famous dinners served within those walls with the famous people who have eaten them would include a big section of the history of the city and of the Nation.

The building is one of the oldest in New York City, having been erected soon after 1700. On April 11 of that year the property was given by Col. Stephanus Van Corthandt to his son-in-law, Etienne or Stephen De Lancey. He was the first of that family to settle in America, and was the son of a French nobleman. Engaging in mercantile life in this city, he soon acquired a fortune in the foreign trade, chiefly with Africa. Two hundred years ago the immediate locality of the tavern was the scene of the wealth and fashion of the young town, and De Lancey erected the house as his homestead. It was a solid, square brick building, three stories high. It now has five stories, the two upper ones being additions since 1800. Business interests soon transformed the house from a residence to one for mercantile pursuits.

In 1757 the firm of De Lancey, Robinson & Co. made its headquarters there, stating the fact in an advertisement in Gaine's New York Mercury of May 26, 1757.

Delancey, Robinson, and Company have removed their store to the house adjoining the late Mr. Francis Harrison's level, being the corner house next the Exchange, where they have for sale, by wholesale and retail, all sorts of European goods, as cheap as can be bought in this city, and will allow the highest price for all sorts of country produce, and for bills of exchange. They have also for sale, by wholesale and retail, a large assortment of Jamaica spirits, Madeira, Lisbon, and other wines, rum, sugar, coffee, and chocolate, by the hundred weight or smaller quantity, and will allow the highest price for all sorts of country produce, and for bills of exchange. They have also for sale, by wholesale and retail, a large assortment of Jamaica spirits, Madeira, Lisbon, and other wines, rum, sugar, coffee, and chocolate, by the hundred weight or smaller quantity, and will allow the highest price for all sorts of country produce, and for bills of exchange.

and checked, fit for the army, with a variety of other goods.

The head of the firm was Oliver De Lancey, a son of the builder of the house, and his brother, James De Lancey, was for a time Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New York. The junior member was Col. Joseph Robinson. He was a Trustee of Trinity Church for a number of years, and was buried in the churchyard in 1759. The firm was dissolved in 1761, and the following year the property was purchased by Samuel Fraunces, or Francis, as his name also appears, for £2,000. From 1762 dates the real fame of the house. A large sign was swung out, bearing the likeness of Queen Charlotte, the young Queen of George III.

The tavern was at once known as the "Queen's Head," a popular name for a public house, and it held the name for years. Samuel Fraunces, as is hinted at in Freneau's poetical allusion, was popularly known as "Black Sam." He was of a deep, swarthy complexion, and tradition records that he was a native of the West Indies, from a Portuguese family. His coming to New York has not been chronicled in history, nor has any account been discovered of his departure from this world which he helped to make merry. He began evidently at once contributing to the wants of the populace, for one of the earliest newspaper notices regarding him would indicate that in 1761 he was well established as a purveyor of good living. In Parker's New York Post Boy, Feb. 5 of that year, is found the following business notice:

To be sold, at a very reasonable rate, by Samuel Francis, at the sign of the Mason's Arms, near the Green, New York, a small quantity of portable soup, catchup, bottled gooseberries, pickled walnuts, pickled or fryed oysters fit to go to the West Indies, pickled mushrooms, a large assortment of sweetmeats, such as currant jelly, marmalade, quinces, grapes, strawberries, and sundry other sorts.

The sign of the Mason's Arms was near the present corner of Cliff and Beekman Streets. In the following year, when Fraunces moved to his new quarters, the former place was leased to John Jones, who announced the change by saying that "he intends to give the same entertainment as formerly given by Mr. Francis, and that in the best manner. Those gentlemen and ladies that please to favor him with their company may depend on the best usage, from their humble servant, John Jones."

Fraunces, however, had several irons in the fire, and in 1765 he left his famous tavern to devote personal attention to his Summer house, known as Vauxhall, overlooking the Hudson River, near Warren and Greenwich Streets. Jones then transferred his allegiance to the larger house, at the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, the latter street, in that locality, then being called Dock Street. A peculiar feature in the formal announcement by Jones is his statement that "foreigners may depend on many conveniences seldom to be found at this place." Jones only remained there one year, and in 1767 gave way to Bolton and Sigell, who acquainted the citizens of their proprietorship in the usual interesting manner:

Bolton and Sigell take this method to acquaint the public that they propose to open on Monday next, a tavern and coffee house, at the house of Mr. Samuel Francis, near the Exchange, lately kept by Mr. John Jones, and known by the name of the Queen's Head Tavern, where gentlemen may depend upon receiving the best of usage. As strangers they are sensible, they can have no pretensions to the favor of the public but what results from their readiness upon all occasions to oblige. Dinners and Public entertainments provided at the shortest notice, breakfasts in readiness from 9 to 11 o'clock. Jellies in the greatest perfection, also rich and plain cakes sold by the weight.

This partnership was dissolved in 1770, and Samuel Fraunces returned and increased the fame of his house, remaining there until long after the Revolution. On Sept. 13, 1770, he calls attention to his return in his characteristic manner:

On Thursday, the 30th inst., will be opened the Queen's Head Tavern, near the Exchange. For many years past kept by the subscriber, lately by Bolton and Sigell, is now fitting up in the most genteel and convenient manner for the reception and entertainment of those gentlemen, ladies, and others who may favor him with their company. As the best club and the greatest entertainments in this city were at the above tavern in the time of the subscriber, he flatters himself the public are as well satisfied of his ability to serve them as to render the swelling of an advertisement useless, other than to assure his former friends and the public in general that every endeavor will be used to give them the highest satisfaction and the utmost respect on all occasions shown by their already much obliged and very obedient servant,

SAMUEL FRAUNCES.

N. B.—Dinners and suppers dressed to send out for lodgers and others who live at a convenient distance; Also cakes, tarts, jellies, whip syllabubs, blanc-mange, sweetmeats, &c., in any quantity. Beefsteaks at any hour. Pickled oysters for the West Indies or elsewhere. The house at the Gardens will be duly attended as usual.

Fraunces was a firm believer in the legitimate use of printer's ink, and was ever on the alert to advertise some novelty of his house. Could one collect all the notices that appeared in the New York papers during the palmy days of the tavern's existence, they would present a clear idea of good living over a century ago and the dainties that our ancestors loved to feast upon. One more sample will suffice, however, found in Rivington's Gazette of Oct. 21, 1775.

Queen's Head Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad Street. The subscriber endeavors to accommodate the respectable inhabitants of this city to the utmost of his power, has fitted up a handsome and convenient room in the front of his house for the reception and entertainment of such gentlemen as please to favor him with their company, where they may depend upon having the best of usage, from their humble servant, Samuel Fraunces. N. B. Gentlemen may be supplied with dinners dressed in the neatest manner, and sent to their houses, or any part of the city, at the shortest notice. Also, turtle, calipash, calipee, and mock turtle, by the quart, or in any smaller quantity, with wines of different sorts, punch and other liquors. At any time in the day or evening beefsteaks, mutton or pork chops, veal steaks or cutlets, fryed oysters, &c., served in the neatest manner to one or more persons, as may be required, with every other necessary requisite to give general satisfaction, particularly the best attendance, the most respectful behaviors and a hearty acknowledgement of those favors which have or hereafter may be shown. The public's very obedient, humble servant,

SAMUEL FRAUNCES.

Among the numerous societies that practically made the tavern their club was an organization known as the Social Club, which met to discuss questions of the day, and during the Summer their debates were held in a cooler section of the town, near Kip's Bay, not far from East Thirty-fourth Street. In this club were some of the most prominent names in early New York history. When the Revolutionary troubles stirred the country the members naturally had different opinions, and this disrupted the club in December, 1775. The club papers, giving a list of the members with interesting items of their doings, remained for several years in possession of John Moore, one of the officers, but they are now in possession of the New York Historical Society.

It is interesting to note that Egbert Benson, the first President of the Historical Society, was one of the members. Among the others were John Jay, afterward Governor of New York, and who played an active part in arranging the treaty of peace at the close of the war; Robert R. Livingston, who a few years later administered the oath to Washington on the first inauguration day in this country; Gouverneur Morris, Morgan Lewis, another future Governor; Gulian Verplanck, Leonard Lispenard, John Watts, and others more or less celebrated. The Tory members have all been so designated in the papers by John Moore. He calls some of them good men and others bad men, and opposite the name of Stephen Rapelye is this comment, "turned out bad, died in New York Hospital."

In May, 1775, an enormous crowd of persons assembled in front of the tavern to honor the New England delegates to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. Among the distinguished patriots were John Hancock, Thomas Cushing, Robert Treat Paine, Samuel Adams, Roger Sherman, Silas Deane, and Eliphalet Dyer. The entry of the delegates to the city was one grand ovation. President Hancock, in a letter to his fiancée, Miss Dorothy Quincy, mentions the reception at the tavern. After speaking of being escorted into the city by a company of grenadiers, he says:

"In this situation we entered the city, and passing through the principal streets amidst the acclamation of thousands, were set down at Mr. Fraunces's. After entering the house, three huzzas were given and the people by degrees dispersed."

It is clear that Fraunces favored the American cause during the war, but he did not render himself obnoxious to the British during their occupancy of the city, and he was unmolested in the management of the popular house. Perhaps the English officers liked to be well fed too much to probe too deeply into their caterer's political belief. Proof of his patriotism is found in the resolutions of Congress of 1788, soon after Washington's inauguration. Congress took a lease of the house for two years at a rental of $812.50 a year, and after this was authorized, the resolutions concluded as follows: "That in consideration of the singular services of the said Samuel Fraunces, and of his advances to the American prisoners, the sum of $2,000 be paid to the said Samuel Fraunces, on account of the loan-office certificates in his hands, and that they be delivered up and canceled."

On Nov. 25, 1783, when the British marched from the city, Gov. George Clinton of New York gave a grand dinner in Fraunces's Tavern. In Rivington's Gazette of the following day appears a brief notice of the event: "In the morning of the 25th of November, the American troops marched into the city in possession. At their head, their Excellencies General Washington and Governor Clinton, on horseback, attended by their aides. The Governor gave a public dinner at Fraunces's Tavern, at which the Commander in Chief and other officers were present."

A few days later, on Dec. 4, came the most memorable event of all, Washington's farewell to his officers. As has been recorded, Washington entered the long room saying: "With a heart full of love and gratitude I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

Gen. Knox was the first to shake the hand of his leader, and after the parting was over Washington left the city on a barge and journeyed to his home in Mount Vernon.

Fraunces was employed as the President's caterer when Washington lived here during his first Presidential year. A humorous story has been recorded of Washington's rebuke to the slant tavern keeper for his extravagance. One morning in early Spring a fine shad graced the President's table as he entered for breakfast. Turning to Fraunces, he said:

"It is very early in the season for shad. How much did you pay for it?"

"Two dollars," was Sam's prompt reply.

"I can never encourage that extravagance at my table. Take it away; I will not touch it." Washington said, much to the surprise and discomfiture of his steward.

Fraunces sold his famous house in 1785 to George Powers, a butcher, "of the village of Brooklyn," for a little less than $5,000. In the deed of sale, the former owner describes himself as "Samuel Fraunces, late of the City of New York, Innkeeper, but now of the County of Monmouth, in the State of New Jersey, Esquire." Either a few months this purchaser sold the property at a good profit to Dr. Nicholas Romayne for about $10,000. He sold it to John S. Moore, a builder, in 1800, and the latter sold it to Thomas Gardiner in 1801. He was a prominent merchant in his day, and after his death, the property went to his son, John Gardiner. His estate was divided among his two daughters, Mrs. Eugene Keteltas and Mrs. Thomas McCarthy, and in the division, the old tavern fell to the latter. When her husband died she married Count Dion of France, and went there to live.

Some of the Gardiners kept the house as a hotel, and in 1837, Asa Gardiner was in charge of the place. Asa Bird Gardiner was born in the old Fraunces tavern in 1839. Since that time it has been leased to various hotel keepers, and in 1875 it was a combined hotel and lodging house, kept by W. Stuber under the patriotic name of "Washington's Headquarters." As a tavern, however, the excellence of its early days has entirely passed away, but its fame has attracted attention constantly to it, and to the patriotic New Yorker no building in the city is more worthy of preservation than the house that will always be known, so long as it stands, as Fraunces's Tavern.

FRANK W. CRANE.

A Clever London "Bobby."

AS to whether the New York or the London policeman is the superior public servant is an old controversy, and one likely to remain forever unsettled. It is, however, admitted even by the most ardent American patriot that in certain respects the London "Bobby" can give points to his New York confrère. One of these is his willingness to take a good deal of trouble over an unimportant matter. An instance of this is related by an American who recently returned from the British metropolis, and his anecdote is also suggestive in other ways.

The American in question, while riding in a 'bus from Westminster to Charing Cross, was unfortunate enough to lose a valuable scarabaeus, of the scarce green variety. The scarab had been set into a ring, and had dropped out of it, possibly while the owner was entering or alighting from the vehicle.

The loser of the scarab was of course annoyed, but he did not dream of trying to recover his property until a friend suggested that it could do no harm to report the loss at Scotland Yard. The American did so, and a Sergeant made a note of the loss with a perfunctory air which did not seem to promise much success.

However, almost as soon as the American had reached his hotel, a card was sent up to him, bearing the name of a detective. A tall, bronzed man was shown up. The American began to explain for the benefit of the officer what a scarab was. The detective cut him short.

"Can you give me a description of the design?" he said.

This was furnished, and the visitor remarked:

"Ah. Probably of the period of Thutmosis III."

The American, as soon as he came to his senses, asked the policeman where he got his knowledge of Egyptian archaeology.

"Spent ten years in Egypt studying it, Sir," replied the man. "I always get any work of this kind from the yard."

"But, good heavens!" said the American, "do you mean to say they keep a man just to look up cases like this?"

"Not exactly," was the reply. "But it is a rule of the department to know each man's specialty, if he has one. There's not much can occur for which they can't find somebody who has special knowledge. Of course, the fact that scarabs and hieroglyphs were a hobby of mine when I was in the army doesn't mean that you're any likelier to get your property back. But I'll do the best I can."

And he went away. Eleven days later the scarab was returned to its owner. It had been picked up by a crossing sweeper, who—possibly after failing to pawn it—had handed it to the policeman on the beat, who had taken it to Scotland Yard. When the Egyptologist-detective returned it to its owner he remarked:

"I was right. It's of the time of Thutmosis III."

Two Ways of Saying the Same Thing

American style: "President McKinley attended church this morning."

Turkish style (from the Ikdam, the official Constantinople organ:)

"The Sun which lights up the firmament of the Caliphate; the sublime Moon of prosperity; the most divine Caliph; the head of all true believers, yesterday, a day full of bliss, attended the mosque, dassling with holy light, which bears his august name, and which is one only of his lustrous and renowned works.

"In the elevated desire, which pleases God, to render the homage due to Him, our august Master, who is the source of immeasurable goodness; who wears the crown of charity, and who was seated in a marvelous carriage, a model of honor and of dignity without object and hallowed by the shadow cast upon it by his Majesty, arrived at the said mosque dazzling with holy light. There he acquitted his debt of homage, gaining by this means renewed holiness and bliss, which are added to his rare qualities. Then he returned again, surrounded by all that is majestic, to his palace, which is unique in the World.

"Cries of 'Long live my Padishah!' 'May God prolong his life eternally!' (prayers worthy of him,) rose toward the heavens, uttered by the imperial army, by private soldiers, by already promoted officers and by officers to be promoted."

In FOREIGN LANDS

The Peel Heirlooms. The first Chamber of the Civil Court of the Seine, Paris, has just delivered judgment in the famous Peel heirlooms case. The judgment is against the trustees, holding that the sale cannot be canceled, as, in spite of the existing arrangements, the property could be disposed of by its owner. It may be recalled that the action was brought by the trustees of the Peel estate, who asked for the return of six pictures belonging to the well-known Peel collection, arguing that Sir Robert Peel had not the legal power to sell them. On the other hand, the art dealer in Paris who bought them maintained that he had acted in good faith. When the matter was originally brought before the judicial authorities in Paris, they declined to sanction legal proceedings against the art dealer, considering that his good faith was unquestionable, and also that the pictures being the property of Sir Robert Peel, he had a perfect right to dispose of them. The trustees then sued the dealer before the First Chamber, with a view of obtaining the restoration of the paintings, which comprise two landscapes by Rembrandt, a Ruysdael, a portrait of Sheridan and one of Pitt by Gainsborough, and "A Portrait of a Lady," by Lawrence. Compensation to the amount of £20,000 in the event of non-compliance was demanded.

Express Between Paris and London. Owing to the unusually large amount of passenger traffic this season between Paris and London an effort has been made by the English press, seconded only by a certain section of the Paris press, to have quicker means of transportation and better traveling accommodations between the two capitals. The effort, in a measure, has been successful. The other day the Nord running between Calais and Dover made the record run across the Channel in fifty-three minutes forty seconds, a feat which the Pas de Calais is now trying to excel. The French Northern Railway is also introducing vestibule cars for second-class coaches on all express trains from Paris. A change, too, has been made in the time table. The express train which formerly left the Gare du Nord, in Paris, at 3:34 in the afternoon with passengers for England, via Boulogne and Folkestone, now starts five minutes earlier, the passengers arriving at the Victoria and Holborn Viaduct Stations at 11:50 at night, while the train which formerly left Paris for Calais at 11:50 A. M. now starts at 11:20 A. M., and succeeds in having its passengers alight in London at 7 P. M., instead of at 7:35, as formerly. To make this possible the customs authorities have lent their cordial co-operation, and the electric cranes at Calais and Dover are now so operated that baggage can be loaded or unloaded in twenty-five minutes. Other time-saving devices will shortly be introduced, and the French Northern Railway has announced that vestibule cars for third-class passengers will soon be run on afternoon and night trains.

Russia and Thibet. The arrival in St. Petersburg of an alleged delegation from the Dalai Lama of Thibet and the extreme ceremonies with which this delegation has been received, both at Odessa and in the capital, have aroused a large amount of curiously varied comment in the European press. The Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg papers expatiate on the importance of the mission, and declare that the Dalai Lama has signified his readiness to place himself under the protection of Russia should the occasion present itself. The Paris papers, which are interested in the subject, echo these sentiments, and add the idea that the way in which Great Britain has allowed herself to be outgeneraled both in the Far and the Near East should cause some doubt in the British mind as to whether that Government may not be outgeneraled nearer home. The point of view held by the authoritative press of Vienna, Rome, and Berlin is revealed by an article which, originally appearing in the Lokal Anzeiger, has been republished with approving comments by the semi-official organs of the members of the Dreibund. The following is the most conspicuous passage:

"It is probably true that the present mission and the exchange of compliments between the Czar and the Dalai Lama bodes no good to Great Britain. The dual alliance is working in every possible direction against British interests. One of its first steps after the alliance was concluded consisted in cutting off British India from its hinterland by the establishment of communications between the French and Russian possessions in Tongking and Central Asia across Yun-nan and Thibet. In this way not only India, but also Burmah and Siam, would be prevented from trading with China and the north, while Siam could easily be absorbed by France. It seems to be the immediate object of Russia to establish a protectorate over Thibet. The present confused situation in China is in any case favorable to the Russian scheme. The Dalai Lama may prefer the protection of the mighty Czar to that of the weak Emperor of China. When France has secured a firm footing in Yun-nan and Russia in Thibet, the Franco-Russian chain will extend from the Baltic Sea to the Gulf of Tongking, and it will be possible for the two allies to prevent trade between China and the British possessions in Asia. It will also enable them to combine in any eventual operations, either to the north against China or to the south against India."

In the meantime it is being intimated in diplomatic circles in London, said to be inspired by authentic advices, that the supposed mission from the Dalai Lama to the Czar of Russia is far from being what is represented; that it bears no message from the religious head of Thibet and no authority to conduct any negotiations; in short, that it is not a Thibetan delegation at all, but is composed of Lamas from the Mongolia or Khakas country, who actually represent the Taranath Lama of Urga, who is a Russian vassal. Moreover, it is declared that the whole scheme was concocted in the Russian Foreign Office for the purpose of observing how Europe, and particularly Great Britain, would view a supposed augmentation of Russian interests in Thibet and a consequent increase of her claims to preponderance in Chinese Turkestan, and it is, moreover, asserted that the only sentiment which should be observed by the British Government in the circumstances is that of silent, ironical derision.

The Anatolian Railway. On the heels of the statement in the British House of Commons the other day, that the German syndicate controlling the Anatolian Railway in Asia Minor would not think of extending the line to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf until it had received a sufficient kilometer guarantee from the Turkish authorities, come advices from Constantinople showing that the Porte is about to furnish the desired guarantees, which may possibly place in German hands the completion and operation of the Damascus-Mecca line, which is now in laborious course of construction by the Turkish Government.

The report of the Anatolian Railway, covering 1900, recently issued, is said to have presented such an amazing array of figures that the Turkish authorities are anxious to close with the Germans at the earliest opportunity. The report reveals a profit on the year's work of 3,634,366f., as compared with 1,984,162f. for the preceding year. To this must be added the sum of 5,715,937f. paid by the Turkish Government in accordance with the original guarantee. After paying the interest and amortization on the debenture stock, the company will be able to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. to the ordinary shareholders. The takings on the main line (Haidar-Pasha-Angora) show an increase of 32.7 per cent. over those of 1899. On the branch lines the increase is 9.2 per cent., making an increase in the total takings of 41.9 per cent.

An Outbreak Imminent in the Balkans. Mail advices from Vienna, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and certain points in the Balkan peninsula show that Eastern Europe is expecting serious trouble in several European Ottoman dependencies. No separate report by itself indicates more than a passing crisis, but taken together the advices from Vienna and elsewhere show a condition of affairs which is regarded with apprehension in the European Chancelleries most interested.

In the first place, a number of well-known Albanians have been arrested in Constantinople on the charge that they were members of a committee secretly bribed by Austria to introduce arms into Albania. According to trustworthy reports the agitation in that Turkish dependency is increasing and large quantities of rifles and cartridges of the Mauser type constantly find their way into the country. In Southern Italy, Brussels, Bucharest, and Athens Albanian nationalist literature is produced, while the maintenance and extension of the movement is being provided for by the various Albanian committees and agencies abroad. In the meantime, representatives of the people are preparing a memorial addressed to the powers signatory of the Berlin treaty, imploring their intervention with the Porte that they may obtain fiscal and political autonomy. Three years ago a petition was addressed to the Sultan asking that a Governor of Albanian nationality should be appointed and that the Albanian language should be exclusively employed for all religious services and in the schools. This was peremptorily refused, and it was decided in Constantinople that in case of further insistence a sufficient number of troops should be sent to enforce the Sultan's supremacy.

Advices from Belgrade via Paris are that information has reached the Servian Government from different sources to the effect that an armed revolt has broken out against the local authorities in Novi Bazar, and that the Servian population is seriously threatened by the insurgents. The disturbances are said to be directly due to the removal of Kiamil Effendi, who had hitherto held the position of Kaimakam, or chief civil officer of the district. About 1,000 Albanians, under the leadership of Simon Grobovitch, a friend of Kiamil Effendi, began by obliging the merchants to close their shops. They afterward showed a disposition to attack the Servian quarter. The successor of Kiamil Effendi, who had arrived in the meantime, was forced to fly to Sienitza. The insurgents are said to have completely overawed the Turkish authorities, and now openly demand the reinstatement of Kiamil, together with a change in the new law of taxation, which substituted for the tithe hitherto imposed the obligation to surrender an eighth part of the harvest.

So far only two armed movements have been made by the powers. The 2,000 Austro-Hungarian troops stationed at three different points along the Sandjak of Novi Bazar have been reinforced to 5,000, who are engaged in military manoeuvres which it is hoped in Vienna may have the effect of a demonstration. Russia has ordered her Black Sea squadron to proceed to Burghas, a port of Bulgaria, which is said to indicate that great harmony exists between the Russian, Bulgarian, and Servian Governments; while, on the other hand, it is considered that an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Austria-Hungary and Roumania, is not at all impossible, if not already a fact.

Wireless Telegraphy in Germany. A few weeks ago it was reported in these columns that the German Postmaster General had ordered an inquiry to be made into the various systems of wireless telegraphy with a view to adopting the most useful system for use by his department of the Government. In the report which has just been made, giving the details of the inquiry, the Schäfer system is pronounced to be superior to all others, owing to its simplicity and great sensitiveness. The report concludes with the following words:

"From the beginning of last April extensive experiments have been made at Bremerhaven with the Schäfer system of spark telegraphy. The Imperial Telegraph Administration sent an official specially trained in receiving telegrams by sound to take part in the experiments, and the North German Lloyd lent its steamer Seeadler. The results were a perfect communication between the coast station near Bremerhaven and the ship, which steamed as far as Meyers Reef, a distance of twenty-four kilometers from Bremerhaven. The experiments justify the hope that satisfactory communication between Bremerhaven and Rothersand, a distance of forty-two kilometers may be achieved. The telegrams are received with a telephone. The signals can, however, be transferred to a Morse apparatus if desired. From the present state of spark telegraphy in Germany it may be said that the German systems can completely replace the Marconi one; but the incompleteness of practial experiments prevents any real decision as to the best German system."

A New British Naval Decoration. King Edward, on the request of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, has inaugurated a new decoration, designated as the "Conspicuous Service Cross," by means of which distinguished service before the enemy on the part of warrant and subordinate officers of the British Navy will be rewarded. The decoration is a silver cross, with the reverse side plain, but having on the obverse side in the centre the Royal-Imperial cypher, "E. R. I.," surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

The new decoration, which is said to remedy a long-felt grievance, stands between the "Distinguished Service Order," for which only commissioned officers are eligible, and the medals for "Conspicuous Gallantry," or for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field," which are awarded only to petty officers and seamen of the navy and non-commissioned officers and privates of the marines, and to non-commissioned officers and privates of the army respectively. It is thought probable that when the royal warrant of Sept. 6, 1886, instituting the "D. S. O." was drawn up at the War Office the navy was inadvertently ignored, particularly because among the grades of the army there are no grades corresponding to those of the naval warrant officers, which include the boatswains and gunners of the combatant branch, or the naval subordinate officers, which include midshipmen and naval cadets. It was not, however, until the war in South Africa and circumstances in China brought the omission prominently forward that the naval authorities took steps to get the matter remedied.

The Safety of Gibraltar. The reports of the British mixed committee appointed to consider the question of the defenses of Gibraltar have been issued, and are being thoroughly discussed all over Europe. The objections raised by Gibson Bowles, M. P., to completing the western fortifications on the ground that they were open to attack from guns of position on Spanish territory, have been sufficiently dwelt upon in the cable dispatches. The committee, while recommending an outlay of £4,820,000 for moles north, south, and east, together with a graving dock with reclamation and dredged approach channel, and an outlay of £500,000 for additional workshops, the tunnel, storehouses, and coaling arrangements, is of the opinion that this expenditure "should not affect the shipbuilding vote, the relative importance of a strong and highly efficient fleet being paramount to all other considerations."

As a substitute for completing the western works, the harbor of which could not be made sufficiently large to include the Mediterranean and the Channel squadrons at the same time, the committee recommended other works for which the foregoing estimates were made:

"A graving dock 700 feet long and 38 feet deep over the sill at low water should be constructed on the eastern side of the rock, where it would be completely protected from direct aimed fire, and to a large extent, if not entirely, from indirect unaimed fire. Workshops, storehouses, &c., equal to the requirements of other than large repairs should be provided close to this dock in suitable chambers to be formed in the rock, adjacent to a tunnel connecting the dockyard on the western with the dock on the eastern side. Three moles should be constructed on the eastern side to form a sheltering harbor of about 400 acres, with two entrances, one on the northern and the other on the southern face. Provision should be made for dredging within the proposed harbor. Arrangements should be provided for coaling ships in the eastern harbor, as the value of such facilities during war cannot be overestimated."

British Emigration and Immigration. A British Parliamentary return has been published giving statistical tables relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom in 1900. In regard to the movement of people the chief features noted are the practical resumption of normal traffic between the United Kingdom and South Africa, the very large increase among foreigners proceeding from the Kingdom to British North America, and the unprecedented influx of visitors and others from the United States.

In 1900 passengers to the number of 907,853 moved outward, 298,561 of them to countries of Europe and 609,292 to Europe. On the other hand, 924,472 moved inward, 175,747 from countries out of Europe and 748,725 from Europe, giving the balance outward of 43,381. Of last year's emigrants 189,391, or 63 per cent., went to the United States, 59,007, to British North America, 15,723 to Australasia, and 25,518 to South Africa and Natal. Compared with the preceding year, this is an increase of 30,249 in the case of emigrants to the United States, of 16,338 in the emigrants to British North America, 3,455 in the emigrants to Australasia, and 6,655 in the emigrants to South Africa. Each of these divisions of the United Kingdom contributed to the increase of native emigration, although the proportionate increase among Irish emigrants over the preceding year was not so great as among English or Scottish. The English formed 61 per cent., the Scottish 12 per cent., and the Irish 27 per cent. of the total number of native emigrants, as against 60, 11, and 29 per cent., respectively, in 1899.

The result reached after a more detailed analysis of the figures is that the addition to the foreign population of the United Kingdom from the total passenger movement inward and outward in 1900 was about 14,000 persons.

The French Mediterranean Squadron. Vice Admiral Gervais of the French Navy, who is in command of the combined Mediterranean and Northern Squadrons for the naval manoeuvres, has just published an article on the structure and distribution of the French fleet. He severely criticises the various naval arrangements, which, since the days of Trafalgar, have become established institutions. He denounces as sheer and absolute folly the custom of maintaining two separate, and therefore weak, squadrons, one in the Mediterranean and the other in the English Channel. The Mediterranean Squadron, he writes, is composed of the newest and fastest warships, while the Channel Squadron contains old vessels, and would be of no use where it is in a war with England. Vice Admiral Gervais even goes so far as to intimate that all this would have been changed but for the outcry which would inevitably have been raised by the inhabitants of Brest and Cherbourg if the hope of their gains had been blasted by the withdrawal of the squadron.

Admiral Dupont has also raised his voice against the present distribution of the French fleet. "What," he exclaimed the other day to an interviewer, "is that large squadron of iron-clads doing in the Channel? Its place is not there, but in the Mediterranean. It is at Toulon and Bizerta that we ought to be able some day to reply victoriously to Malta and Gibraltar. It is there, in this western basin of the Mediterranean, that our naval destiny must be decided; so we should concentrate all our attention, efforts, and resources upon it."

Curious German Libel Action. A libel suit arising out of the charge of corruption brought by the Neuste Nachrichten of Leipsic against certain German papers not explicitly favorable to the Boers was tried in Berlin the other day. It seems that several months ago the Berlin correspondent of the Leipsic journal published, in what purported to be a report of the De Beers Company, evidence of the alleged existence of a secret fund for purposes of agitation in which Cologne was credited with 1,290,000 marks. The Cologne Gazette decided that the article brought into question its honor and replied by savagely attacking the correspondent, whose name is Dr. Liman. This attack formed the subject of the libel suit instituted by Dr. Liman against the former editor of the Cologne Gazette, Dr. August Schmits, and the sub-editor, Dr. von Loock.

The verdict of the court was that the articles in the Cologne Gazette were insulting to Dr. Liman, but, on the other hand, it could not be proved that Dr. Liman's general charges of corruption were specifically leveled at The Cologne Gazette in a way to justify retaliation. The court expressly declared that there was no evidence that The Cologne Gazette had been bribed or that it had "adopted an attitude of hostility to the Boers in consequence of the receipt of money." Dr. Schmits was sentenced to a fine of 100 marks, or ten days' imprisonment, and Dr. von Loock to a fine of 200 marks, or twenty days' imprisonment. The affair has created no little amusement among the European press of pro-British proclivities, as from the first the Cologne Gazette has been the most pronounced anglophobic sheet in Germany.

Expert Advice Wasted.

"When a dangerous dog is about to tackle you, you need simply to catch his eye—"

"And run backward? Not much!"

Courts in the Philippines

Why American Judges Are Needed

Corruption Under Old Procedure

MANILA, May 20.—A wail has started in relation to native appointments to judicial places. There is not much substance behind it, but it has stirred the discursive impulses of the bar and possibly it foreruns an agitation upon the subject of official incumbencies in general. It has been supposed that the policy in this respect was well understood. When the Civil Commission had declared an intention to vest in native control powers as large as could be wisely intrusted to it, there was no dissent. Every one seemed to feel that prudence and common sense imposed restrictions upon appointments of natives to places in a Government whose essential features were to be new to them, and hence would require American oversight, at least in the beginning. Until now there has been no question that if one branch of Government more than another needed such oversight it was the judicial branch. But purposes approved in the abstract provoke criticism in concrete application. Critics of judicial selections are quite willing that other departments than this one shall be operated on fine theories. There will be small occasion for surprise should the example thus set invite criticism of appointments in various lines. It will not be evidence of discontent, but notice rather that, in taking account of political kin, holders of places and aspirants for them in these possessions should not be overlooked. Native education has not yet advanced to the standard which holds out to every man the prospect that he may become President, but within his limitations the average native has as keen a scent for the public crib as has the average office seeker anywhere else.

Intimation that revolt may be excited by the substitution of Americans for natives on the bench is palpably absurd. There will probably be not more than twenty American Judges in the archipelago. Those who come here for bench service are to occupy places for which natives are not yet fitted. In Justices' Courts, with which each municipality will be provided, the bench will be occupied by natives. It may be doubted if an American will receive one of these appointments. Such of these courts as were established under military order will be continued and Justices to be appointed for new courts will hold office during the pleasure of the Civil Commission.

The Justices will try cases that relate to the intimate life of the people. Misdemeanors or offenses in which the penalty may not exceed $100 or the imprisonment may not exceed six months, minor civil cases, actions for forcible entry and detainer of real estate, irrespective of the amount involved, all come within their jurisdiction. Public Prosecutors will be natives. To them are to be intrusted the legal guardianship of provincial and municipal rights. They will conduct for the people all cases in which common interests may be involved. No American has yet been appointed to one of these offices, and none will be appointed if natives can be found to fill the places. Prospects all favor this result.

The Attorney General will be a native, enjoying the status and the powers usually appertaining to that office. He will probably have two assistants, and the reason that one of them will be an American is that the office must have attached to it in high station some one familiar with American law and able to understand and to utilise for the office decisions or communications of any kind in the English language. New procedure is to apply to superior actions, civil and criminal, and it is not believed that it could be properly introduced if the benches of the higher courts were occupied wholly by native Judges. Civil procedure is likely to prove specially trying, for the methods under which native lawyers and Judges have been trained are to be displaced by methods which Americans understand, but which are strange there.

It has seemed to the Civil Commission and to competent native lawyers whom the commission consulted that procedure based upon methods which prevail in America could not be promptly inaugurated except with the help of persons accustomed to practice under such procedure. This implied the employment of Americans as Judges in the higher courts. There will be sixteen such Judges in the archipelago, two of them sitting in this city. Courts of first instance, over which they are to preside, will have original and appellate jurisdiction in various classes of civil and criminal proceedings. They are to try all civil actions in which the subject of litigation is not capable of pecuniary estimation; all actions involving title to real estate or possession of it, and affecting the legality of any tax or assessment on land; all actions in which the money demand amounts to $100 or more; all matters of probate, appointment of guardians, trustees, and receivers; all suits for the annulment of marriage and all criminal cases in which a penalty exceeding imprisonment for more than six months or a fine in excess of $200 may be imposed. The Judges have also writs of injunction, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto, and habeas corpus, as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure.

It is intended that these courts shall be as expeditious in their work as are similar courts in the United States, and that they shall do away wholly with the methods of delay and of evasion of issues heretofore common. Since natives cannot be expected to adapt themselves at once to codes having these purposes, it has seemed clear to the Civil Commission that on the ground of unfamiliarity with the new system there is abundant reason why natives cannot at this time fill the positions of Judges of courts of the first instance.

Emphasis might be laid, were it desirable, on the scandalous condition to which the courts of this class degenerated by reason of the opportunities and temptations which the old codes and procedure put forward. It became so notorious in certain provinces that the prosecution of brigandage would be a useless proceeding, even when murder attended the other crime, that the police did not attempt to run down the perpetrators of such crimes; and other provinces in which police activity, resulting in captures and in evidence which clearly fastened upon the prisoners all that had been charged against them, proved unavailing as a means of adequate punishment. Short-term sentences in such provinces constituted the maximum punishment, and bolts and locks frequently furnished no bar to the departure of prisoners at their own convenience.

Judicial venality did not confine itself to affairs in which the consideration was large enough to be styled ransom or subsidy, but it appears to have ramified and tainted proceedings of all kinds. Facts may not justify the report that a peso would buy a decision unless the other side happened to put up two pesos, but this illustrates the small contempt into which courts fell in public respect.

The scant satisfaction for real grievances possible through the courts and the means that they afforded for working off private spites and revenges doubtless deterred many persons from seeking redress for wrongs through them, just as others were impelled to use them for mischievous service. In their most baleful operation they virtually gave license to robbery and murder; habitual bribery was chargeable against the least offensive. It may not be fair to say that justice could not be had in the Philippines, but unless all testimony is to be disregarded the courts contributed to a low rather than to a high standard of public morals, and the wrongs that they performed or sanctioned much outweighed those that they righted.

Prevalence of brigandage in many provinces may perhaps be traceable to some sort of understanding with the courts involving a money consideration, and where police activity occurred it may be that nothing was to be paid except when arrests were made. The police seem usually to have landed their men, and to have continued doing so in spite of the discouraging prospect that the prisoners would soon be free again, regardless of the atrocity of their crimes. Judges in some of the provinces were known to employ notorious characters to go in pursuit of others. Since the men so employed could not be expected to do this work for nothing, and since their service was not a charge upon public funds, the Judges must have found some way to pay them other than from their scant salaries.

Immunity from serious punishment assured to criminals of this kind over a long series of years in many provinces doubtless accounts for the confusion of reports as to the causes of disorder in various localities during the insurrection. The mask of a patriot is not only a convenient, but also a natural one for men to wear who are out simply for pilfer, and stop at nothing to get it. That class of men can never be pacified except at the rope's end, and when an efficient police under civil government will be able to gather them in and present them to Judges who will deal out to them what they deserve, it may be found that they have been counted often and posed in the last few years as part of the insurrectionary force. The opinion common here among natives that when insurrectos are scratched bandits will be found might truthfully apply to many self-styled patriots. Such men of course will stay out until they are brought in for crime and put beyond the power of further mischief. They have been unchecked so long that even now it is regarded as risky for persons to go unattended after dark in the districts outlying this city. Whether or not there may be actual danger in such travel, it is made to appear so by the presence of armed guards along the highways, who frequently furnish escort for travelers. This indication that petlawry is a regular calling here, with ample means of protection at hand, leaves the imagination free to judge what a safe calling it may be in districts where guards are not practical, but where sufficient plunder may always be gathered to make life comfortable for those who choose to take that course to it.

When the Civil Commission drew near it heard more or less of Pedro Cuevas of Basilan. He calls himself the Datto of that island. The title stands because he got rid of every one who might dispute it. He has ruled the native population absolutely for many years, and having become old he is trying to install his sons as his successors. All that is known of Cuevas is that he was undergoing a sentence in the penal colony of San Ramon, near Zamboanga, and escaped from there after killing, with the aid of two other convicts, three Spanish overseers. The fugitives made their way to the coast, crossed to Basilan, only from thirty to forty miles away. There they overcame the headman of one of the local tribes. The story of Cuevas is not new, but it illustrates conspicuously how an outlaw may become a positive power in some parts of the archipelago. Having subjected to himself the native tribes of Basilan, Cuevas could defy the power of Spain to dislodge him. He held himself under Spanish rule wholly above and beyond the power of the courts, and if by chance any of his subjects got within the clutches of the court, he could take care of them without much difficulty. The time came when Spanish authority was disposed to recognize and defer to him in respect to Basilan affairs, and for many years no one has questioned his authority as the Moro chief of the islands. The Sulu Sultan regards Basilan as part of his possessions, but he gets no tribute from Cuevas and is quite powerless to compel it.

In the case of Cuevas the courts were probably supine. He could afford to snap his fingers at them. His career is notable in this connection in that it furnishes example and incentive for outlawry. It does not appear that Cuevas lived by plunder after he had carved his way to leadership of the island tribes, but the attitude that he was able to assume toward authority served others who chose to live by exactions of tribute in districts less uncivilized, and who found convenient insurance against visitations of serious official displeasure in deals that they were able to make with judicial and other authorities. Natives may not be fond of their new compatriots, but to suppose that anything like revolt or vigorous protest will be roused against a judicial system which proposes a sweeping and complete reform of conditions such as those above outlined, is simply inconceivable. The people will be only too glad to get from under the old judicial yoke, and objection to new methods under American direction can come only from ignorance or self-interest.

The remaining court to be established is the Supreme Court of the islands. It will have five members, of whom three will be Americans. There are already a Chief Justice and two Associates, the Chief Justice being a native. The best native opinion has been consulted in regard to the composition of this court. It agrees that partly for the reasons in relation to procedure that apply to courts of the first instance and partly from considerations of general policy Americans should at this time constitute a majority of the court. There are seven judicial districts for courts of the first instance. It is possible that one or more of these places will fall to natives, but the change of methods, policy and practice to be inaugurated is regarded by the commission as fully justifying appointments of men not only equipped by previous training to put into effect a new system, but who will have no past to recall or insular precedents to guide or hamper them in the management of the higher courts.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

One Candid Candidate.

Here, culled from the Petit Honquinois, is the perfectly frank "profession of faith" of a candidate in the municipal elections at Hanoi, the capital of French Indo-China:

VOTERS.

You must be disgusted with the promises made to you and which you know as well as I do are never kept by those who make them.

I herewith enter into the formal engagement with you to employ all my time and all my efforts to furthering MY interests, to augment MY fortune, which at present is in anything but a satisfactory condition.

Having served myself, and my future prosperity being assured—which is only right and proper after a sojourn of seventeen years in Tonquin—I swear before God and before men to devote attention to you in my leisure moments.

Voters, vote for me! LOUIS VINSON.

Whether this appeal has met with the approval of M. Vinson's fellow-citizens has not yet been learned.

WHY LEANDER WINS

AND HOW SHE MIGHT

BE BEATEN

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, the lawyer, who rowed stroke oar of the Harvard University crew which defeated Yale in 1866, and who was Secretary and Treasurer of the Harvard four which rowed Oxford four miles and three furlongs, from Putney to Mortlake, on the Thames, in 1869, was asked by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Pennsylvania talks of rowing next year at Henley. What do you think of her chance?

"She will be outclassed again."

"Why?"

"There are always one or more men in a University crew not as good as the others. They are the ones who lose a real race, like that last week, for they cannot stand the pace—as two or three did not then."

"Does this show that our students cannot row as fast as the English?"

"No. Pennsylvania is exceptionally strong and fast. She could likely have beaten both Oxford and Cambridge this year. But Leander—picked from both the latter, and from all recent graduates as well—ought to and almost always can row down any mere university crew."

"Then you would advise our college crews to keep away from Henley?"

"By no means; you cannot keep them away. They like a tough fight too well. If the Vespers of Philadelphia are as fast as they were at Paris last year—Pennsylvania knows; if not, she can know—they very likely would have won last week had they rowed Leander. But the Vesper men are older and more seasoned than our students."

"What students, then, ought to go to Henley?"

"From the forty men in the Pennsylvania, Cornell, Yale, Harvard, and Columbia University eights, put the fastest eight together. Give them a fortnight on the Harlem, and as much more at Henley, under a great coach like Ellis Ward—the Leander crew were together less than three weeks—and the latter will be more anxious even when they back up to the starting line next time than they were the other day, when the betting dropped to even, and Henley saw the greatest assembly she has ever known, and two nations watched eagerly the result."

"Then you do not think the English style of rowing is better than ours?"

"Not enough to make the difference. They get their backs on better than we do, while our leg-drive beats theirs. Combine both, and you will go faster yet. But it is something else that wins. The winners are strongest in the parts that do the work and bear the strain than the losers. With equal skill they have more muscular power and more lung power. The published accounts omit valuable facts which would aid in showing this. We get only the ages and weights of the men. When the heights also come, it is likely that the Leander men will be found heavier for their heights than ours—just as they outweighed them by all or seven pounds to a man.

"For a few years our college boys have been rowing in good-looking shells. But we have failed to notice that every one of our winning crews—no, not one—has ever been beaten over a serious distance, any more than long-legged, small-chested horses can. They lack stamina, and each carrying sixty pounds, besides their own weight—or half as much as a horse has to—they need stamina.

"The accounts should give the chest girths also, as well as those of the neck, waist, calves, thighs, and forearms. The Yale and Harvard University crews this year, for instance, averaged about 6 feet 1 inch in height, but only about 170 pounds in weight. Nearly every great oarsman here or abroad has averaged far more than that. It is common to allow about 8 pounds for each inch in height above the medium. Hanlan—for years champion sculler of the world—is 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighed in his races about 150 pounds. A man as well built and 5 inches taller should weigh at least 190.

"Renforth—the greatest sculler England has produced—who could likely have whipped Hanlan, stood 5 feet 8 inches and weighed, trained, 164 pounds. One built as well as he and five inches taller should weigh not the 170 pounds of the Yale or Harvard oar, but 204 pounds. Jeffries, king of the prize ring, 6 feet 1½ inches high, weighs, trained, 204 pounds. Take thirty pounds off such a man and you impair his strength. Strong he may still be. Powerful he is not. Ellis Ward knows this, and said just before sailing that he did not believe in oarsmen over 5 feet 11 inches in height."

"Would not a National crew of university oarsmen, as you suggest, prevent having the university races at the end of June?"

"I hope so. Why should they be rowed in the very week of the whole year when the men are at their annual examinations and under the utmost anxiety and tension? Is it not time to end this senseless habit? Oxford and Cambridge manage better. They row their university race in March. Row ours in May, and it would not interfere with the examinations—indeed, would meet with the approval of the authorities, who know too well that the widest advertisement any American university ever had she got at Henley or Putney. This would give time to make up a first-class National university crew; and no Yankee student need be asked in which it would be the more honor to row—in that or merely in his university crew. Then instead of England always having a national crew, and we a local one, we would at last be on even terms—and our cup-lifting not confined to sailboats.

"They have a very lively Kaiser over in Germany. Husky, too—fond of the clash of arms. The last time he visited his uncle he won the hearts of all by his manly, straightforward action. Let him intimate to the youth of his great universities that he wants eight of them also at Henley next Fourth of July—the best eight student oars in Germany—and then we will see a battle royal, one worthy of the best men of the three most energetic, enlightened, and powerful nations of the world; a struggle which no man who takes part in it will ever forget, for its winners' names will be known more widely even than were those of the conquerors at the great Olympic and Isthmian games of old."

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

THE FUGITIVE.

A hunted thing, through copse and wood
Night after night he skulked and crawled,
To where amid dark homesteads stood
One gloomy garden locked and walled.

He paused in fear each step he took,
And waited till the moon was gone;
Then stole in by the little brook
That still laughed down the terraced lawn.

And up the well-known path he crept,
And through the tangled briers tore;
And he, while they who sought him slept,
Saw his ancestral home once more.

There song and lights were still astir,
And by her he could see one stand,
(And he had fared so far to her!)
Who spoke with her and took her hand.

Then back by copse and wood he crept
While yet the dawn was cold and dim;
And while in her white room she slept,
'Twas his old hound crawled back with him.

ARTHUR STRINGER in The Century.

Religious Journalism.

From The Forum.

The essential disadvantages of religious journalism are akin to those attributed to amphibious animals in the schoolboy's definition, "creatures that can't live on the land and die in the water." It is not really at home either in the Church or in the world. In ecclesiastical circles it is seldom that the editor of a religious paper is thought of as exerting an influence equal to that of the occupant of a leading pulpit, or that his work receives such sympathy and co-operation as are given to a missionary society. On the other hand, a journal of this type, though duly entered in a press directory, differs as widely from an average newspaper in its aims, its methods, and its limitations as a ministers' social union from a club of literary Bohemians. To his clerical brethren the editor of a church paper seems scarcely more than a layman, while secular journalists regard him as very much of an amateur. The fact is that his task demands a rare combination of spiritual fervor and professional skill. He must be in close touch with the most significant religious forces of his time, and must also possess a high development of the journalistic instinct. It has been said that if St. Paul returned to the world to-day he would become the editor of a religious paper. If so, he would find ample scope for exercising the tact by which he "became all things to all men," and would soon have a new set of perils to add to those which he enumerated in writing to the Corinthians.

To workers who need public applause to give a relish to their labors, and who cannot be content with any service which does not bring their own names into prominence and honor, religious journalism has few attractions to offer. After years of earnest effort, the religious editor, whatever place he may visit, will share the depressing experience of the editor of The Eatanswill Independent when he alighted wet and weary at Towcester. No enthusiastic crowds press forward to greet him; the church bells are silent; his very name elicits no responsive feeling in the torpid bosoms of the people. But, with all respect to Mr. Slurk, such a reception is not enough to curdle the ink in one's pen, if one's task is undertaken in a healthy spirit. It is true that a little encouragement now and then heartens and cheers; but the greatness of the work is itself a compensation for much that is disagreeable and depressing. When that is once understood, is it not as pleasant to labor in the shade as in the glare?

The Marquis de Mores.

From Everybody's Magazine.

The Marquis de Mores was a strange man, who came into the West as a fantastic shadow out of another world, and tried to fashion the big, raw country after the pattern of things he knew. It was his ambition to found a great American house in the Bad Lands. He was slain, as he slew his man in the Bad Lands, from ambush, while leading a French military expedition in Tunis something more than four years ago. His widow now advances the claim that he was the victim of a conspiracy on the part of certain French Government officials. He is still remembered in the Bad Lands, where his green mansion stands lonely and weather-stained on the bleak, slant side of a treeless butte, and his abattoir, windhaunted and falling to decay, marks the low bank of the Little Missouri. The acres of unprolific soil over which he held a lordly sway still bear his name, and cattlemen smile grimly and point out here and there fragments of the wire fences he built.

Former Drinking Habits.

Sir Walter Besant in The North American Review.

If we turn to the daily manners and customs, it is wonderful to consider in how many ways we have broken clean away from the eighteenth century. For instance, there are the old habits of drinking. At a certain election dinner, about the year 1790, the company, several hundreds in number, sat down at 5 o'clock and continued sitting over their wine and punch the whole night through. At the great city dinners it was not formerly unusual for men to drink three, and sometimes six, bottles of port; on Sunday morning, when the good folks were on their way to church, they would have to pass dozens of men, dead drunk, laid out on the pavement to recover in the cold air. Nay, this excessive drinking was carried on well into the middle of the century. I myself can remember, as a common sight, the bottle nose; the nose decorated with red blossoms; the pendulous nose, caused by punch and port. I have been assured by a veteran officer that, when he joined his regiment in the thirties, he had to sit every evening for three hours after dinner, drinking port; and this at the age of sixteen! At Oxford and Cambridge the resident Fellows used to sit over their port every evening for a couple of hours; the colleges prided themselves on their port. A physician who died in 1890 at the age of seventy-two told me that when he began to go into society the dinners which were simple, were finished by 7:30; that, after the dinner, the men sat over their port till 11 or so; that many of them drank their three bottles; that they then adjourned to the drawing room, where they were offered hot brandy and water! He added that it was very rare for these topers to get past the age of fifty.

At all events, we have changed all this. At the clubs, or the restaurants, it is rare, indeed, to find any one drinking wine after dinner. In private houses, I think, no one does so; at dinner parties, the sitting after the ladies has become a mere form—a survival of the old custom; our ancestors will, no doubt, be grateful to us for introducing this moderation. It is, however, like all our work, incomplete; we have yet to teach the workingman to combat his perpetual thirst, which is but a bad habit, not a disease.

The Passport in Russia.

From Chambers's Journal.

The train slows down as it crosses the frontier, and creeps gently up to the platform of the first station on Russian soil. Furtively peeping out of the window, you behold a number of stalwart men uniformed in the Russian style, and wearing the peculiarly Russian top boots. The polite conductor comes to the compartment and bids you get the passport ready. After a few minutes of waiting, during which anxiety is not diminished, an officer in smart gray-blue uniform comes along, attended by a soldier with a wallet. He demands the precious document, and, noting its foreign origin, casts upon its possessor a keen, searching glance. Then he looks for the all-important visa or indorsement of the Russian official in the country of issue; and on finding it he passes coldly on without a word. All this is very formal and impressive; you feel as a prisoner feels when the chain of evidence is tightening round him; your thoughts wander back to the past, and you wonder whether any indiscretion of your insignificant youth may not now be brought up in testimony against you.

The utmost care is taken in the study and registration of these documents; every Russian must have his passport; every foreigner entering or leaving the country must have it too. Whether native or alien, you cannot move about the country without the document; when you arrive in a town it must be submitted to the local police; when you leave that town the police must indorse the passport with their sanction to the journey. The system gives the authorities the firmest hold over the people; and wise is the stranger who complies carefully with every part of the formality.

The Stoat.

From Longman's.

There is a rustling in the brushwood at my elbow, and out peeps a stoat. This is the champion tracker, the scout of all scouts. He is the Baden-Powell or the Burnham of small four-footed folk. When he is about you must not breathe. As yet he has not seen me, and it may be that he will not, for his imagination is set upon smaller matters; he is upon an offensive expedition and is scouting for his stomach's weal, not for the safety of his skin from possible enemies.

A man's presence is not in his list of possible contingencies at this hour of the morning, therefore a man's body, if kept absolutely still and as much concealed as possible, may escape notice. See how the rascal works; his modus operandi is very thorough; never a little hole or hollow in the ground but he searches it; not a tuft of grass but he peers into and through it; he must climb up the six-foot trunk of a rotten tree in order to investigate the top, for, he says to himself, he is not going to forget that on one occasion at least he has known a fat rabbit lie out in just such a bed; Heaven knows why he did it, but where one has played the fool another may. That low-lying, rakish-looking little sinner has accounted for many a rabbit in his day, and probably this very morning will see another laid to his account, for stoat stands for death and the devil in rabbitese. Well, he is gone, and for all his pre-eminence in scouting he did not see me.

Courage of the Darker Races.

From The Spectator.

In India there are races, like the Bengalees and some of the tribes of Madras, who cannot by any provocation be induced to fight, or be trained as soldiers, and they live side by side with others, like the Ghoorkas—secured for us by the intellectual acumen of one man, Mr. Brian Hodgson—and the Mohammedan converts in Madras called Moplahs, who are both probably braver than the very bravest of the white races. Why are the former such exceptional soldiers, while it is fancied that their close kinsfolk in the Shan States and Indo-China are rather timid? Is the cause merely the Rajpoot cross in the Ghoorkas, who physically show no signs of it, but look like rather inferior Mongols; or is it, as we half suspect, that the Indo-Chinese are not cowards at all, but men who have lost something, not so much of their nerve as of their self-confidence? The whole future of the French occupation of Indo-China, or of ours, if we should ever supersede them, depends upon the response to that question, to which as yet the answer is most imperfect. Then does the difference depend upon habit, upon difference of diet—a subject involving the entire future of Christianity in India—or upon religion, as so many observers affirm as regards all Mussulman converts, or purely upon race? Even as regards Chinese there is a most amazing conflict of evidence, competent observers declaring that they are essentially timid, while others equally competent assert that they have innately all the capacities of soldiership—a difference explained by Chinamen themselves by attributing to the peoples of different districts entirely different characters. As a matter of fact, Chinese from Yunnan have beaten French regulars; while Chinese from Shantung seem unable to stand up to any Europeans, or even to Japanese, who spring from the same race. In Africa the investigation is even more pressing, for African armies are yet to build. There is a great body of evidence to show that the higher African races, though purely black, such as the Bantu, are decidedly brave, and if crossed with the Arab, exceptionally so; but many experts, including, we fancy, all Boers, deny this, and attribute true bravery to the blacks only when under certain influences, of which severe discipline is one. There is, we believe, a difference of opinion on the subject even in the Southern States of the Union, where knowledge must be extensive and practical—a difference so great that it can be explained only by wide differences in the origin of the quondam slaves, who belonged originally to at least four unconnected tribes.

The Heart of the Woods.

I hear it beat in morning still
When April skies have lost their gloom
And through the woods there runs a thrill
That wakes Arbutus into bloom.

I hear it throb in sprouting May—
A muffled murmur on the breeze,
Like mellow thunder leagues away,
A booming voice of distant seas.

In daisied June I catch its roll,
Pulsing through the leafy shade;
And fain I am to reach its goal,
And see the drummer unafraid.

Or when the Autumn leaves are shed,
And frosts attend the fading year,
Like secret mine sprung by my tread
A covey bursts from hiding near.

I feel its pulse 'mid Winter snows,
And feel my own with added force,
When red ruff drops his cautious pose,
And forward takes his humming course.

The startled birches shake their curls,
A withered leaf leaps in the breeze—
Some hidden mortar speaks, and hurls
Its feathered missile through the trees.

Compact of life, of fervent wing,
A dynamo of feathered power,
Thy drum is music in the Spring,
Thy flight is music every hour.

—JOHN BURROUGHS in The Atlantic.

American Kindness.

From The International Monthly.

Shortly after the close of the rebellion, I questioned many persons who had been in the most sanguinary contests to find whether they had observed any instances where prisoners, taken in the heat of battle, had been harmed. As the result of this inquiry, which was made of over one hundred ex-soldiers, I learned of one or two cases where prisoners had been shot by members of a rabble home guard, men generally of a much lower grade than the embodied troops and without adequate control by officers. Among disciplined troops there was but one example of cruelty, if such it may be called, where a Federal soldier, as he clutched the musket of a surrendering Confederate, slapped him on the face; and he was at once put under arrest for his brutal conduct.

In the campaign of 1862 between the armies of Buell and Bragg for the possession of Kentucky, movements which led to the fiercest action of the war, the conditions were such as have elsewhere always brought vast suffering to non-combatants. It was a more truly internecine struggle than occurred in any other part of the great field. The State was divided against itself, communities and families were rent. In instances, probably numbering thousands, brothers, or fathers and sons, were in opposing armies. It is doubtful if in any other time have people of our race been so moved by fury to the foundations of their souls. Yet at the end of it I recall that none of the many I questioned knew of harm having come to woman or child; that whenever a flag of truce gave the chance of meeting, there was expression of a mutual anxiety to "keep the fighting clean," and a determination to insure this end by slaying all offenders against decency.

Advance Cost to Holiday Makers.

From The Contemporary Review.

Last year the English railway managers had a large meeting in Wales, at which all the principal lines in the kingdom were represented, for the railway system is rapidly becoming a colossal trust bigger than anything in the United States, and decreed that 5 per cent.—in some cases more—was to be put on to the excursion fares just before the Easter holidays, the excuse, of course, being the price of coal, forced up by another great ring. I have not heard or read of a single protest on the part of the public because we in England have not considered recreation seriously. And yet there is no doubt that the railway companies make their great dividends chiefly out of the holiday makers.

Another instance. In organizing the labor festival held at the Crystal Palace on the 1st of May last year, the Committee of Management found the main difficulty to be the railway companies, who did less than nothing to facilitate our getting people to the Palace unless we guaranteed large profits to them.

The Tangier Prison.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The Tangier prison is so far open to inspection that visitors may go and peep through the small opening in a strongly barred door, guarded by handsome soldiers in their long picturesque blue cloaks. This place of confinement, owing to European influence, may be regarded as a model one for Morocco, and as I looked through the hole there seemed at first sight to be nothing harrowing, though the stench which came up was very trying, and sufficient, one would imagine, to breed fever. What the state of the subterranean prisons in the country must be like, where hundreds of men are confined without light or ventilation, I leave to imagination! In the Tangier prison I saw the men squatting on the ground making baskets. As thus seen from a distance there was nothing to show that they were prisoners. Presently there was a clanking of chains, and a much more wretched-looking individual made his appearance. Whether a man is to be fettered with these heavy irons depends not upon his crime, but upon his ability to pay the soldiers. Afterward a number of ragged-looking objects came to view; but the most miserable are often hidden away in the recesses of their place of captivity. A man who was permitted to suffer on this occasion said that there were two men there apparently dying. A man confined in the prison had lately received 1,000 lashes for speaking against the Governor. Eight soldiers were said to have been employed in beating him. A still heavier punishment was reported to have been inflicted on a man who was pointed out to us.

If such terrible punishments are inflicted in what may be regarded as one of the best prisons, what may not be done elsewhere? On leaving this abode of misery a strange scene took place before our eyes. A woman came up to the prison with tears in her eyes. She related that her son, who, with another man, was concerned in a quarrel, was shut up. Her story was listened to with a compassionate ear by one of our party. He kindly produced sufficient money, a dollar, (about 3s.,) which he thought was enough to procure the release of the two men, though he considered that the men themselves, if they had had to make the bargain, would have had to pay more. The coin had a magical effect, bolts were unbarred, and in no time the prisoners were released. A little more bargaining concerning the price of this deliverance ensued. A little more had to be paid, and a small present given to the soldiers. Then the prisoners and their releaser all went on their way. Truly, if Moorish so-called justice did not involve frightful suffering, it would be most entertaining to the onlooker.

Folk Prayer Rhymes.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The following is an old Lancashire specimen:

White Paternoster, St. Peter's brother,
What hast i' th' one hand? White book leavis;
What hast i' th' other hand? Heaven yate keys.
Open heaven yates and steyk hell yates:
And let every crysome child creep to its own mother.
White Paternoster, Amen.

There are variations of this, evidently so corrupted by ignorant repetition as to be hardly intelligible. Another similar formula was known as the "Little Creed":

Little Creed, can I need
Kneel before our Lady's knee?
Candles light, candles burn,
Our Lady prayed to her dear Son,
That we all to heaven might come.
Little Creed, Amen.

Another most singular prayer, of evidently great antiquity, is as follows:

I bless me with God and the rood,
With His sweet flesh and precious blood;
With His cross and His creed,
His length and his breed,
From my toe to my crown,
And all my body up and down,
From my back to my breast,
My five wits be my rest,
God never let ill come at ill,
But through Jesu's own will,
Sweet Jesus, Lord, Amen.

The word "breed" in the fourth line of course means breadth. Some of the other lines appear to be corrupted from their original meaning. A strange rhyme sometimes put into the lips of the dying is made up of such Latin scraps as the uneducated had caught from hearing Catholic prayers, strung together with English words:

In nomine Patris up and down,
Et Filii Spiritus Sancti upon my crown;
Crux Christi upon my breast,
Sweet Lady, send me eternal rest.

The Empress Dowager of Germany.

From The Smart Set.

Of the daughters of Queen Victoria the Crown Princess of Germany, now the Empress Dowager, mother to the redoubtable William, had the most talent and the least beauty, with the apparently happy lot of being wife to the best fellow in Europe, "Unser Fritz"; but she had a lifelong quarrel with his mother, with Bismarck, and with the German people. They all hated her and accused her of a flirtation with her faithful servant, Seckendorf; even now, in her dying days, they publish accounts of her secret marriage to him. Her devotion to her "Unser Fritz" did not stop their mouths. Well may the Emperor say, as he did at Bonn the other day, that "the German fault is envy and hatred of other powers." This Princess-Empress put the final touch to her unpopularity by her mistake in refurnishing with English furniture, for Queen Victoria on one of her visits, the apartments of the beautiful Queen Louise, the high priestess of the German people. This nearly provoked a riot. Why should a clever woman have made such a blunder? Because she has her mother's fault of a very dogged obstinacy! "My will or nothing," has been the motto of both.

Bets on the American Revolution.

From The North American Review.

The first bet in the betting book at Brooks's which bears on the American war was made on Dec. 13, 1774, when "Ld. Bolingbroke betts Mr. Fox 150, to 50, that the Tea Act is not repealed this Session." Four months later occurred the first engagement between the Americans and his Majesty's forces, and from then to the peace in 1783, bets on the subject occur at intervals. They begin, of course, with confidence in the might of Great Britain; that was to be expected. What is more remarkable is the calmness with which the whole business was evidently regarded at Brooks's. America was a long way off in those days, and the war then was one of many topics of interest. Even Fox, who must have realized the issues—and who, by the way, consistently bet on the colonists' success—was not too much absorbed to turn at once to a question of cards. Thus:

March 11, 1776.

Mr. Sheldon betts Mr. Charles Fox fifty guineas that Peace is made with America before this day two years.

Lord Stavordale bets Mr. Fox 20 guineas that Gen. Burgoyne is not in England by ye first of March, 1776.

Lord Stavordale won this bet, of course. It was on Oct. 17, 1777, that Gen. Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga; in 1779, we find him at Brooks's again, betting with Lord

Edward Bentinck about the number of nights Lord Edward should sup at Vauxhall.

In March, 1776:

Mr. Charles Turner betts Ld. Nottingham five & twenty guineas that Quebec is now, or will be before the 1st of January, 1777, in the Hands of the Provisional Army, supposing no Peace concluded.

Here, for once in a way, the man who backed the English won:

Aug. 10th, 1776.
Mr. Fox bets Ld. Bolingbroke Five guineas that America does not belong to the King of Great Britain this day two years.
Mr. Boothby bets Mr. Townshend 50 gs. that the American War is over before Christmas, 1779, without America's being independent of the crown of Great Britain.
June 29th, (1777.)
26th Dec., 1779.
Mr. Elliot bets Lord George Cavendish five guineas that before the first of January, 1781, the Colonies will have given up their claim of Independence.

Lord Clermont betts General Bourgoine one hundred guineas that a peace is made between Gr. Britain & several of the American colonies—without allowing the independency, before ye 13 day of Jan'ry, 1785.
Jan'ry 13, 1780.

These bets on the general upshot need no comment. The last bet on the subject tacitly signalizes the fact that a new nation was in existence:

Mr. Sheridan bets Mr. Fitzpatrick 10 gs. to 2 that the United States of America have six ships of the Line at sea within three years.
Jan'ry 24th, 1788. Won by Col. Fitzpatrick.

Uncle Sam as a Business Man.

From The National Review.

The United States is jumping with enormous strides into the world's affairs and has become recognized as a factor which must be reckoned with in all matters concerning the nations. Brother Jonathan has become the business man of the world, and his European cousins no longer laugh at his dollars, but realize that his dollars and what they represent are coming to rule the world. The rapidity with which this country has been taking the markets of the world is one of the surprises of the day, and J. Pierpont Morgan has greater power in his hand than any monarch. Not only in commerce is the United States coming to be a recognized force, but international problems can no longer be settled by ignoring the opinions of this country, and the time has now come when the voice of the United States in influencing a decision which rules the world politics is regarded as second to none. No one is more surprised at this than we ourselves. The Republic which for years has been complacently ignored as a child on the European continent has suddenly become a grown giant, and is respected and feared. Brother Jonathan, who has been looked down upon as interested only in the almighty dollar, has come to be feared as the force that is to dominate the history of the twentieth century.

Rain.

The patient rain at early Summer dawn;
The long, lone Autumn drip; the damp, sweet hush
Of springtime, when the glinting drops seem gone
Into the first notes of the hidden thrush;
The solemn, dreary beat
Of Winter rain and sleet;
The mad, sweet, passionate calling of the showers
To the unblossomed hours;
The driving, restless, midnight sweep of rain;
The fitful sobbing and the smile again
Of Spring's childhood; the fierce, unpitying pour
Of low-hung, leaden clouds; the evermore
Prophetic beauty of the sunset storm,
Transfigured into color and to form
Across the sky; O wondrous changing rain!
Changeful and full of temper as man's life;
Impetuous, fierce, unpitying, kind again,
Prophetic, beauteous, soothing, full of strife;
Through all thy changing passions hear not we
Th' eternal note of the Unchanging Sea.
—LAURA SPENCER PORTOR, in The Atlantic.

Roses in London.

From Chambers's Journal.

There are roses which Londoners, however poor, may buy in November. They are technically described as "very single tea roses," and, as a matter of fact, they are made up of only about twenty petals. If you happen to buy them wired and keep them in a moderately warm room, they do not wither but simply dry, and so you get a bunch of everlasting roses. They come from the south of France, where they grow on hedges and get practically no attention until the time comes for culling them. They more or less resemble the Gloire de Dijon in color, but usually the outer petals have a deep stain of red. They always come with steeple buds long and a plentiful of glossy dark-green foliage. The baskets generally travel to this country by way of Paris, where they are opened and the choicest of the blooms extracted and put into special packages. These selected roses fetch comparatively high prices; but the others, in baskets containing from eight dozen to a gross of the blooms, go so wondrous cheap that you may buy them in the streets in November at the price of just a halfpenny.

When We Have 300,000,000 People.

Mr. O. P. Austin in The Forum.

Belgium had in 1897 a population of 579 per square mile, with 2,867 miles of railway, 5,743 miles of public roads, and 1,870 miles of navigable waters and canals; the area is less than that of Maryland, but the population sustained is six times as great. Netherlands in 1896 had a population of 491 per square mile, with about 1,000 miles of railway, 3,000 miles of navigable water, exclusive of canals, and 1,907 miles of canals, in an area about equal to that of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined, but a population 50 per cent. greater than that of those densely populated States. England and Wales had in 1891 a population of 496 per square mile, with 15,000 miles of railway, 2,200 miles of canals, and an admirable highway system, the area being about equal to that of the State of Georgia; and the present population twelve times as great.

Porto Rico, which is looked upon as having an extremely dense population, has only about 225 inhabitants per square mile, with very little development in railways and roads; and Gen. Roy Stone, who has spent much time in that island since American occupation, stated, in a recent address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, that in his opinion the island could support easily 3,000,000 inhabitants, can well support fully 5,000,000 people, since not more than one-fourth of the soil is now under cultivation. By properly developing its producing powers, and exchanging these products for foodstuffs from other parts of the world, it would probably be able to sustain more than five times its present population, or more than 1,000 per square mile. Barbados, one of the British West Indies, has a population of more than 1,100 per square mile, yet is looked upon as a prosperous community. The two most prosperous countries of the world, aside from the United States, are England and Germany; yet they now sustain, on a combined area less than that of Texas, a population greater than that of the entire United States and twenty-five times as great as that which Texas now supports. With a great railway system stretching from Patagonia to Alaska, and connecting across Bering Strait with an Asiatic railway system; with wireless telegraphy enabling instantaneous communication from city to city, and telephones so developed that man may speak from continent to continent; with the art of ocean navigation much more highly developed, and perhaps the navigation of the air as completely mastered as that of the ocean is to-day, the United States, with its power to interchange its products, will be in touch with those of other lands, and its power to sustain a population of 300,000,000—yes, even a billion—will be greater than that by which the prosperous nations of Europe sustain their present population.

Taking Sunday Collections.

From Notes and Queries.

An old and not yet obsolete mode of taking a collection in a Scotch church is by means of a ladle—a small wooden box at the end of a straight wooden shaft about four and a half feet long, the top of the box being sufficiently open to receive contributions of money. For all special collections this was the usual mode in the chief churches of Edinburgh when I was a boy at school there fifty years ago; but it has gradually gone out of fashion, and is not often to be seen nowadays.

For ordinary Sunday collections the general custom has been to have a metal plate or basin on a small table at the church entrance, superintended by an Elder—a mode which was often called the brod. When ladles are used they are handed round the congregation by Elders, after the sermon or after the last psalm, and the common Scotch phrase to "lift" the collection may have come from this custom.

The recently published section, L—Lap, of the "Oxford English Dictionary" does not mention this sense of the word "ladle."

The Camorra and the Mafia.

From The Atlantic.

The Camorra belongs to the mainland, the Mafia to Sicily. It is hard for a foreigner to understand the differences between these famous bodies; the Camorra is a society founded on blackmail; the Mafia is a series of societies, the outgrowth of ignorance and impotent government. As the lawsuits between Cassle and La Propaganda has brought the Camorra freshly before the public, so the legal investigation to unearth evidence against Notarbartolo's murderer has made Italy aware that she has another great social problem in the Mafia. Some ten years ago the Government banks "got into politics," as we say; and among others, the Bank of Sicily was made use of for private ends. It was enough to be a friend of a friend of a politician for a man to get a loan on insufficient security or at a very low rate of interest, and a great many scamps profited thereby. Millions monies were wasted, and the Penal Code set at naught. At last public sentiment was aroused, and an investigation threatened. Signor Notarbartolo, an incorruptible, capable, energetic man, who, for unexplained reasons, had been removed from the direction of the bank just before this criminal misuse of its funds, was, by character and knowledge, the very man to ferret out the guilty and bring them to punishment. The public turned impetuously to him as the instrument of justice. Suddenly he was murdered. The hand that struck the blow belonged to the Mafia, and obviously the heads that directed the hand, fearful of discovery, were able to use the Mafia for serious purposes at their need.

The Deadly Horse.

From Leslie's Weekly.

History is repeating itself in the hue and cry raised in some quarters over the alleged peril to which the public is exposed by the increasing use of automobiles. One might infer from some of the alarmist talk on this subject that a Red Cross hospital will be needed at every cross roads in the near future, to care for the maimed and dying victims of reckless and bloodthirsty automobilers. It was precisely this way that people talked and prophesied in the early days of steam locomotion, and it will be the same, no doubt, with the advent of each new method of rapid transit adopted in the future. A French statistician has been investigating the subject of the accidents and fatalities due to various current methods of locomotion, and is able to show, on the basis of actual facts and figures, that man's old and faithful friend the horse is responsible for more casualties than all other motive agencies put together. In a record of 1,002 cases of people killed or injured in a single month in France, the horse was responsible for 816, or over 80 per cent.; the railways came next with about 9 per cent., and the remaining cases were about evenly divided between the bicycle and the automobile. The actual percentage of deaths due to automobiles in the month was 3.26 and the percentage of injured was somewhat less. These figures have an added significance in the fact that automobiles are in more general use in France than anywhere else in the world. The obvious deduction from all this would seem to be that so far as considerations of safety are concerned it is better to trust to the automobile than to the horse.

Monkeys and Sugar Canes.

From The Spectator.

Some years ago, when in charge of the Mauritius Government Railways, trains of sugar canes, loaded in open-sided trucks, were worked over a section of the line from the plantations to the usine centrale, some miles distant, and the three first miles of the single-line railway passed through a forest with trees quite close to the rails, up a very steep gradient, and around sharp curves. Again the line descended very steeply from Pot Lewe and passed the crossing station of the same name on its way to the usine centrale. Here the trucks were shunted on to the main line, and the train proceeded on its journey

JULY

1901

Making New Citizens

HERE is a question and answer repeated scores of times each week in the County Court House:

"Where do you get your papers?"

"Third floor. Take the elevator."

Frequently the question is asked in anything but intelligible English. But by instinct the policeman on duty knows that the inquirer has a desire of ultimately becoming a citizen of the United States, and that he is looking for the Naturalization Bureau of the Supreme Court.

This bureau is a curious place to visit, especially when election day is nearing. All sorts and conditions of prospective citizens go there for the necessary papers to carry them one step nearer the goal of a voter.

Up to 1895 naturalization under the State laws was conducted in the Common Pleas and the Superior Court. In that year, with the consolidation of the courts, all of the duties of naturalizing citizens devolved upon Justices of the Supreme Court, and it is under their jurisdiction that the present bureau exists. It has a strong rival in this city in the United States District Court, which now does most of the work of turning out voters.

The "good old days" are over as far as the State courts are concerned. "The good old days" means the time when the different political parties were allowed to "pay the freight" and enroll as many new citizens as possible under their banners. When this was allowed each political party had its Naturalization Committee, and these committees sent prospective citizens in squads to the two State bureaus which were then in existence. The last great year under the old system was the Presidential year of 1888. In that year 10,734 new citizens were "made" in the Superior Court alone, while the Common Pleas made nearly as many more. The record of the Superior Court for that one year exceeds by 1,221 all the naturalizations in the Supreme Court for the last five years.

Since the consolidation of the courts the old plan of allowing politicians to pay for naturalizations has been done away with.

Another point of the new law which has worked against the State courts has been the red tape surrounding the issuing of final papers to an applicant. In the old days—and the plan still exists in the United States courts—all an applicant had to do was to bring his witness to the Court House and get his papers in a very short time, usually less than half a day.

Now an applicant for his final papers must make two trips to the County Court House, and on each trip he must bring his witness with him. The first visit is for the purpose of making out the final papers and taking the affidavit of the witness, who must be a citizen and able to swear that he has known the applicant for five years. Two weeks later the applicant and his witness appear before a Justice of the Supreme Court, and if the applicant can satisfactorily answer the questions put to him he is duly sworn in as a citizen.

The requirement of the two visits to the court was designed so that an applicant's antecedents could be investigated. As yet the need of this measure has not been demonstrated. In fact, it has driven many applicants from the State to the United States Courts, notwithstanding the fact that the fees in the latter are twice as much as those in the State courts. The fee in the State courts is $1.10, and in the United States courts $2.25. The reason for paying this higher fee is because it is cheaper in the end. If an applicant is a workingman, his witness is often a workingman also, and if the witness demurs at losing time to go to court, the applicant must pay him for the time consumed. In pay the witness a half day's wages, while the United States courts he only has to in the State courts he has to pay at least twice and sometimes three times as much if by any accident he is delayed in getting his papers.

While there is some burden and inconvenience on the part of the applicant for citizenship, the real difficulties and hardships fall on the clerks who prepare the papers. In the bureau of the Supreme Court the men are experts. For over twenty years the three clerks have been preparing papers. They were in the old Superior Court, and from there were transferred to the Supreme Court. They are John H. Loos, Joseph H. Brown, and John William Güntzer. It is their duty to start the applicant on the right road to citizenship. They have little difficulty in doing this when the applicant happens to understand the English language. But this is not always the case. Sometimes a large quantity of raw material right from the steerage of a steamship comes direct to the Naturalization Bureau. This raw material has a faint notion that at least a declaration of intention to become a citizen is necessary before he can get work on some public contract. He may come from some country with an almost unknown language or some section of a better known country with a peculiar patois. The clerks cannot understand him, and he cannot understand them. Then there is the liveliest sort of a comedy that sometimes attains to the melodramatic before its conclusion.

The exact number of persons made citizens by the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District since the bureau was organized is shown in this table, prepared by Mr. Güntzer:

RECORD OF NATURALIZATION BY NATIONALITIES.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total for 5 Yrs.
England	79	84	95	97	106	461
Ireland	414	447	577	541	963	2,942
Scotland	49	32	29	30	41	181
Wales	1	1	2	3	3	11
Canada	29	24	29	27	27	136
Australia	1	1	...	2	...	5
Germany	477	467	545	535	967	2,991
Austria	169	163	241	261	250	1,083
Russia	218	189	199	176	208	980
Italy	43	54	76	141	215	329
Sweden and Norway	63	47	46	42	48	246
Switzerland	27	22	23	21	34	127
France	21	14	18	31	35	119
Roumania	25	20	20	15	16	96
Denmark	17	12	13	11	13	66
Spain	10	10	3	5	7	35
Holland	4	6	7	6	11	34
Turkey	10	4	2	9	12	37
Belgium	1	...	4	3	3	11
West Indies	3	...	1	...	2	6
Greece	1	1	1	2	1	6
South America	1	3	...	3	1	8
Luxembourg	...	...	1	1	1	3
Barbary States	1	...	3	2	...	6
India	1	...	...	...	...	1
Haiti	1	...	...	...	...	1
Egypt	...	1	...	...	...	1
Central America	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total	1,668	1,602	1,925	1,964	2,354	9,513

The table shows Great Britain and her colonies lead in the number of her emigrants who have been naturalized, with the German Empire following. In spite of the large Italian immigration within the past five years, the figures show that natives of Austria and Russia who have been naturalized exceed those from Italy. Considering the number of Greeks actually engaged in business in New York City, the table would seem to show that they are loyal to their native land and are not inclined to change their allegiance. When one remembers that New York was once New Amsterdam, the record of Hollanders becoming citizens looks pitifully small. With French chefs, French milliners, French waiters, and the generally large French population, only 119 of that republic's citizens have become citizens of the United States by way of the Supreme Court in the past five years.

In the United States Circuit Court no tabulated record of naturalizations by nationalities is kept, but the clerks there who have had experience with the work for a number of years believe that if such a record was obtainable that it would show about the same percentages as that of the bureau of the State courts.

The total number of naturalizations each year for the past three years are as follows:

1898.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
3,932	4,099	3,562	4,045	4,940	20,627

The figures of 1899 and 1900 are not complete, as the records for the Fall months were not kept. The clerks estimate that with the naturalizations during these months added the total for the five years would be about 22,000.

The naturalization work is done in the District Court on Wednesday of each week. It is directly in charge of Clerk James W. Lyman and his assistant, John E. York, with United States Marshal John Noon as director, who shows applicants where to go to receive the oath from the Judge presiding.

During the Summer months there will probably be a large number of naturalizations because of the impending Mayoralty election. Those persons who have had their first papers the required time will have to file their petitions for naturalization in the Bureau of the Supreme Court not later than July 24, and appear ready to take their oath on or before Aug. 8, as papers issued after that date will not make the holders eligible to vote at the Fall election. The law requires that papers must be issued ninety days before election.

DO RATS SPREAD THE PLAGUE?

DURING a recent epidemic of what was supposed to be bubonic plague among the rats at Cape Town, Dr. Alexander Edington, Director of the Bacteriological Institute of Cape Colony, was requested by the Government authorities to undertake an investigation of the disease in order to determine if possible in what way it was communicated from rat to man and vice versa.

The result of his work up to date makes it probable that this rat disease is not communicated to man at all; is, indeed, an entirely different disease from human plague, with a different germ. Hence the elaborate and expensive precautions which have hitherto been taken to get rid of rats and mice during plague epidemics may be of no importance in controlling the disease. The experiments which seem to justify these views were these:

Dr. Edington obtained the body of a rat dead of the "plague," and after making a post-mortem examination of it with a microscope. In this he found, as expected, enormous numbers of bacteria, but much to his surprise they did not look exactly like the human plague bacillus, samples of which he had obtained from some of his human patients. Their form was oval, and they were frequently joined in pairs, and differed in several ways from the human germ. The doctor now began to suspect that his rat plague might not be identical with bubonic plague. He made a number of cultures of the rat-disease germ, and proceeded to make further tests of it by inoculating several different animals. He first inoculated two guinea pigs with ten cubic centimeters of one of these cultures. Both animals died within three days, and numerous bacteria similar to those occurring in the rat were found. Then two rabbits were inoculated with the same amount of culture fluid. They, however, never showed the slightest sign of illness. But when subsequently inoculated with human plague cultures both soon died, and presented the characteristic plague lesions.

In order to as nearly as possible approximate to the human body, a baboon was next inoculated with the same amount of rat plague bacilli in the forearm. No swelling formed at the site of inoculation, and the animal was never sick at all. This last experiment seems to indicate that the rat plague bacillus is not pathogenic to man, and hence that unless there is some such complicated metamorphosis as occurs between the mosquito and man, in the life history of the protozoal malaria germ, that the rat plague and the human or bubonic plague have no direct connection with each other.

Dr. Edington concludes the account of his investigations as follows: "Since therefore we have in the rat a disease which is communicable to guinea pigs but not to rabbits, and to which rabbits are also refractory, inoculation of the latter with this rat bacterium in its virulent form gives no protection against a subsequent inoculation with bubonic plague, it seems clearly proved that this rat plague cannot be bubonic plague."

The importance of the discovery, if further research confirms it, in connection with the extensive preparations which have been made in plague infected localities to exterminate the rats, on the theory that they are important agents in spreading the disease, is obvious. If there is no direct connection between the two diseases all of this preventive work is futile; and the elaborate regulations which have recently been sent out by the London Board of Trade, for use at seaports in stopping the importation of infected rats by means of ships, are of little, if any, value as plague preventives. A possible explanation of the undoubted fact that an outbreak of rat plague very frequently precedes and accompanies the human epidemic may be that the same environmental conditions which favor the disease in man also render rats and mice especially susceptible to their plague germs.

Dr. Edington's announcement is simply a preliminary statement, and further experimental work will no doubt lead to other important discoveries bearing on the subject.

V. J. Y.

A Sneeze of Betrayal.

Tombs Angel—And how, my man, do you come to be here?

Prisoner—Owin' to a cold in the head, Mam.

Tombs Angel—A cold in the head? Why—

Prisoner—You see, it was this way; I had a bad cold in the head, and as I entered the man's room I had to sneeze and the man woke up and caught me.

A PIONEER NEWSPAPER WOMAN

SAID a Western man the other day: "When I see these city newspaper women about their work and read about the things they do and the things they say, I always think of the first newspaper woman I ever saw. It was twenty years ago last Winter, when newspaper women were not as common as they are now. I was making my way down through Southern Colorado to Durango, then a new camp, just started. Rumors of gold in the La Plata hills were being circulated, and men were starting for the camp here and there, to be on the ground before the rush which was expected in the Spring. The railroad ended at Cumbres, up in the Sangre de Cristo range, and I had to push on on horseback. One day I caught up with a mule team and a bob sled. It was stuck in the snow, and I hurried ahead to help them out. To my astonishment, I found a woman with the outfit. She was a bright, cheerful little body, and she told me that she was going into Durango to start a daily paper. She had the press and type in her outfit, and was making the trip with two miners, one of whom was her driver. Her name was Caroline Westcott Romney, and she is the sister-in-law of Judge L. M. Goddard, lately of the Supreme Court of Colorado.

"That was a great trip. So devious was the route that we crossed the Navajo River sixteen times and the San Juan thirty-two times before the log cabins of Durango hove in sight. Sometimes we crossed on the ice, and sometimes we went through; but Mrs. Romney kept cheerful all through, and would sing 'One More River to Cross.' She was only anxious for the safety of her type and presses. One night, cold and hungry, we stopped at a wayside inn of primitive type. We noticed that the landlord, a sensational-looking Mexican, was a walking arsenal. It transpired afterward that a neighborhood feud was on, and he had killed three men within a month, and was watching out for a fourth. In the very first issue of her paper Mrs. Romney was obliged to chronicle the sudden death of our quondam host.

"Mrs. Romney had been running a paper at Leadville when the rumors of a new camp at Durango began to come in. She packed her type and press, and started for the frontier in the dead of Winter. When we reached Durango she could not rent a building for love nor money. She hired men and began to put up a cabin. Then a man who had been running a weekly at Las Animas, a mile and a half away, announced that he would change his paper to a daily and date it Durango. Mrs. Romney had not made that trip from Leadville to be bluffed in any such way as that. As soon as she heard of her rival's defiance, she set up a little old-fashioned Gordon hand press in the snow, and got out a paper. It was about the size of a pocket handkerchief, but it was the first daily published in Durango, and from that time on it boomed Durango in strictly Western fashion. She sent it broadcast, not only through the State, but to every reading room, hotel, and depot in the United States, and so much attention did it attract to the town that it has often been said that she 'made' Durango.

"She certainly knew how to hustle. Within four months she had enlarged her paper three times. The railroad and telegraph got in during that time. The telegraph had only one wire working at first, and as the railroad had the call on that, Mrs. Romney could not get Associated Press dispatches. But she paid a man in Denver $100 a month to get the dispatches, and send them to her as he was able to get the use of the line. I believe that she cleared not less than $1,000 or $1,200 a month during the earlier months of her experience.

"Durango was a pretty lively kind of a town in those days. We ate stolen steaks all the first Winter. Cattle thieves of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona rounded up cattle in four States, and sold it in Durango.

"One day a company of militia from New Mexico came up there with requisition papers for a murderer. They were fired upon, and a pitched battle took place in the streets, which many a pioneer of the Southwest can remember.

"That afternoon Mrs. Romney came out with an editorial to the effect that the Durango boys did the first firing, and that hereafter they had better conduct their feuds outside the city limits, where they would not endanger the lives of peaceful non-combatants.

"It was a pretty cool kind of an editorial to write under the circumstances, considering how many guns were going off, promiscuous like. The next morning two men called around, loaded up with Winchesters and small arms, and inquired who wrote that editorial. Mrs. Romney cheerfully claimed the honor. The men were nonplussed at having a woman to deal with, for the pioneer bad man was generally pretty good to women. They demanded that the offensive remarks be taken back. Mrs. Romney said cheerfully that nothing would be taken back, and the men made threats against the safety of the office before they left.

"After the paper was out that afternoon Mrs. Romney dropped around to see a friend of her's. Nobody ever knew who was on the Vigilance Committee, because no one ever wanted to know. But Mrs. Romney had a pretty correct idea as to whom she was talking, and she remarked casually that her office had been threatened, and she would like to have it protected. It was protected, and The Durango Times continued to do business at the old stand without taking back any editorials.

"That was the beginning of the civil war of Durango, which nobody who lived in the camp that Winter will ever forget. The desperadoes barricaded themselves within fortifications and resisted capture for six weeks, during which time almost daily battles were fought in the streets. Finally they left the town in a body, and pursued their avocations of 'rustler' and 'hold up' right merrily in the country round about. One day, I remember, two of them, each of whom had a price on his head, rode down the streets, and with reckless bravado treated the town in a saloon, compelling the Sheriff and marshal of the county to hold their horses while they did it. Yes, those were high old times in Durango, sure enough. But by the next June only two of the desperadoes were left in the city, and they were in the cemetery.

"I don't believe any of the newspaper women nowadays ever writes such 'hot stuff' for her paper as Mrs. Romney did all that first Winter in Durango."

New York Central's Grand Central Station, CENTER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; winds southerly.

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STEYN ALMOST TRAPPED

Ex-President of Orange Free State Escapes in Shirt Sleeves.

HIS BROTHER A PRISONER

Lord Kitchener Reports an Important Capture by Broadwood's Brigade —Some British Casualties.

LONDON, July 14.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria:

"Broadwood's brigade surprised Reitz, capturing Steyn's brother and others. Steyn himself escaped in his shirt sleeves, with one other man only. The so-called 'Orange River Government' and papers were captured."

Lord Kitchener also reports that Scheepers's commando, as announced early last week, burned the public buildings in Murraysburg, Cape Colony, and some farmhouses in the vicinity.

According to further advices from Lord Kitchener, the columns under Col. Featherstone and Col. Dixon have reached Zeerust, Western Transvaal. They met with opposition, and made some captures. The British casualties were one officer killed and three officers and twenty-four men wounded.

"Gen. Broadwood," says a dispatch to The Daily News from Bloemfontein, "surprised Reitz due east of Lindley at dawn Thursday, (July 11.) He took twenty-nine prisoners, including Gen. A. P. Cronwe and Gen. Wessels, Commandant Dwaal, First Cornet Piet Steyn, (President Steyn's brother,) Thomas Brain, Secretary of Government, and Roches De Villiers, Secretary to the Council. Steyn himself fled without coat or boots. Gen. De Wet is believed to have been present."

Lord Kitchener has advised the Government—so The Daily News understands—that it is possible to withdraw a large number of infantry regiments from South Africa, amounting virtually to the greater part of the unmounted army. At the same time he requests that he be supplied with more mounted men. The Government is considering this, according to The Daily News, and will probably be guided by Lord Kitchener's advice.

"It is also contemplated," says the same journal, "if the infantry is largely withdrawn to concentrate the British troops along the Natal Railway, between Durban and Pietermaritzburg, and between Johannesburg and Pretoria, thus carrying gold and provisions for the troops by a shorter route than the Cape Town route. A portion of the line from Cape Town to Pretoria may be abandoned."

The Steyn referred to in Lord Kitchener's dispatch as having escaped is Martinus Theunis Steyn, who was President of the Orange Free State until the British took possession.

Gen. Baden-Powell Ill.

LONDON, July 15.—Gen. Baden-Powell, The Times announces, is suffering from overwork and fever, and his medical advisers in South Africa have ordered him to take complete rest and to proceed to England.

WANTS TO BREAK WIFE'S WILL.

John D. Rapelyea Endeavoring to Secure Witnesses for the Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 14.—John D. Rapelyea, a former resident of this city, has been making an effort to secure witnesses, residing in East Orange, who may be of assistance to him in breaking the will of his wife, Mary Rapelyea, who died in Philadelphia last December and who disinherited their twelve-year-old daughter Emma and himself. Mrs. Rapelyea's estate is said to have been valued at about $15,000, and it is claimed that the nurse who attended her during her last illness exerted undue influence over her.

It was discovered shortly after Mrs. Rapelyea died that by a codicil executed a short time previous to her death she had made over all her property to a Miss Price of Philadelphia, a distant relative, with whom it is alleged that Mrs. Rapelyea had not always enjoyed cordial relations. It is averred that Miss Grice was with Mrs. Rapelyea much of the time previous to her death. A former will made in favor of the husband and daughter was revoked by this codicil.

Mrs. Rapelyea, who lives with her husband and daughter in Evergreen Place, this city, was of a rather eccentric disposition, and said not to be entirely sound mind. She moved to Philadelphia, where she had large property interests, about a year ago. Mr. Rapelyea is well known in the Oranges and Summit, where he formerly resided. He is a traveling salesman.

It is said that it is almost certain that Mrs. Rapelyea was not of a disposing mind when the codicil was executed, and that for that reason little difficulty will be experienced in breaking the will.

POLICEMEN AT A CHURCH.

Several Women Members of the Congregation Said to Have Had Whips.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 14.—The regular quarterly conference of the congregation of St. Paul's A. M. E. in this city was held in the church last night. Because of important questions likely to be discussed by the congregation, it was deemed prudent to send a detail of policemen, under Roundsman O'Brien, to see that those present did not maul each other, as it was feared they would.

There have been ominous murmurings of impending trouble in the church ever since the former pastor, the Rev. Dr. Albert B. Cooper, was sent to a church in Pennsylvania by the Conference. Dr. Cooper was a most energetic minister. He became a member of the Charity Conference of the Oranges, was the only colored man in that body, and he interested himself actively in municipal work. He was single and very popular with the women in the church, and when he was removed there was much sorrow among them.

It was whispered that there was an element in the church that had been mainly responsible for the removal of Dr. Cooper and the substitution of the Rev. Littleton Sturgis, and several heated debates have taken place in the church.

Last night it was discovered that several of the women of the congregation had come to the service armed with whips, and the outlook for a storm seemed ominous. The police were sent for, and on their arrival one of the women is said to have approached Roundsman O'Brien and told him that it would be worth $10 to him if he and the other policemen would "step around the corner" for a few minutes. This the Roundsman refused to do.

SHOT THE WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS.

Carlisle D. Graham Again Goes Through the Niagara Gorge in a Barrel.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 14.—Carlisle D. Graham kept his word again today and made another trip through the whirlpool rapids. This is the fifth notch in his stick of fame, for five times has he braved the water that flows through the narrowest portion of the Niagara gorge. The other times were in 1886, 1887, and 1889. But Graham has aged since then, and today he journeyed with the knowledge that he had seen over half a century of years, and weighed nearly 200 pounds. He agreed that his condition to-day was not so good as it was when he voyaged before.

The barrel he used was the one that had served him in 1889. It is about five feet long and bigger around in the middle than at either end. It was weighted so that it would float upright, but Graham's weight threw it on its side, and thus it rode the foam-lashed waters. The barrel was placed in the water during the morning with no interference from the authorities. He commenced his trip from an old dock several hundred feet up stream. After entering the barrel at 3:25 o'clock it was taken out in the river by a boat and set adrift. Instead of going straight to the rapids it lodged in an eddy, and it was twenty-five minutes before it got back in the main current.

In the passage of the rapids the barrel got a terrible tossing, several times disappearing from view. But in three minutes the red object was seen floating on the whirlpool. The current carried it well toward the Canadian side, without once going around the pool, and men caught it and pulled it ashore. When Graham was taken out he was nearly suffocated. It is probably his last barrel trip, but he will go through in a different way in a few weeks. Many found it hard to believe that he was in the barrel, so fearful did the trip appear to them.

BRYANITES WILL BOLT.

Send Out a Call for State Convention in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14.—The Bryanites of Ohio have been called to arms. On July 31 those in the State who still believe in Bryan, the issues which he represents, and that the recent Democratic Convention ignored, will assemble in Columbus and make up a State ticket. Ten men met this morning in a down-town office building in this city and decided that a bolt should be made and that a new party should enter the field of Ohio politics. Who these men are is kept secret. The majority of them are residents of Cleveland.

A formal statement of principles was submitted to the chiefs and was approved. This was printed and sent throughout the State to those who are known to be faithful to the Nebraska leader. A convention was decided upon, and all may come who will sign their names to the declaration of principles.

The declaration of principles clearly states that the subscriber believes in and indorses the principle of free silver. An indorsement of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms is a part of the call. Isaac R. Sherwood, of Toledo is named as a strong possibility for the nomination for the Governorship. The committee wrote to Mr. Bryan telling him of their action.

MOTOR CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Robert Hoos and John Schultz Badly Bruised by Being Thrown Out.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 14.—Robert Hoos, son of Mayor Hoos of Jersey City, and John Schultz, a furniture dealer of Brooklyn, while riding last evening in an electric vehicle had a narrow escape from sudden death. They were on their way from Jersey City to Atlantic City.

While going at high speed along the macadam road between Metuchen and this city an axle broke and threw the vehicle into a ditch at the side of the road. Both men were hurled out and badly bruised. The machine was completely smashed. Telephone calls summoned help from this city. The motor is now laid up here for repairs. The men returned to Jersey City by rail last evening.

FREE DINNER FOR WORSHIPPERS.

Pastor's Plan to Get People to Attend Church in Hot Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 14.—The Rev. J. C. H. Christmas, pastor of the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Chuch of this city, started a new plan today to induce people to attend church during the warm weather. On Saturday he announced in the local papers that a free dinner would be served in the vestry of the church after the Sunday morning service.

The attendance this morning was much larger than usual, although the weather was unfavorable. The odor from the cooking dishes rose to the church room while the sermon was being preached and sharpened the appetite of the congregation for the feast that was to follow. After the service everybody went to the vestry room and enjoyed a good dinner arranged by the ladies of the church.

The pastor is so well pleased with the idea that he has announced that meetings will be held every night this week and refreshments will be served to all who attend.

MISTOOK HIM FOR A BELLBOY.

Stranger Ordered Sergeant at Police Station to Show Him to His Room.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 14.—A bewildered stranger walked into Police Headquarters here last night and asked to be shown to his room. Mistaking Sergt. Kelly, who was at the desk, for the head bellboy, he handed him a room check from the Mills Hotel No. 2 of New York.

The Sergeant attempted to explain, but the stranger cut him off with the injunction that he did not want any impudence; that he had lived in New York City all his life, and that no fool of a bellboy could hoodwink him.

He became so demonstrative that the Sergeant had him locked up. He refused to tell his name, and he is entered on the blotter as Richard Roe.

Atlantic City's Sunday Liquor Law.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14.—After obeying the law for two Sundays, the liquor dealers to-day took steps to fight the Sunday liquor law, and will carry the matter to the Court of Appeals. In accordance with the plan a number of saloons, grottoes, and cafés opened to-day for business as formerly, and did a thriving business. The Law and Order people were apprised of this action beforehand, and had agents out securing evidence.

AERONAUT IN DEADLY PERIL, IS BADLY HURT

McBride's Balloon Becomes Unmanageable at Ulmer Park.

Hits Trees, Telegraph Poles and Houses in Its Flight—Great Crowd Witnesses Rescue by Firemen.

Frank McBride, a professional aeronaut of Meriden, Conn., had a narrow escape from death in an unmanageable balloon yesterday afternoon. He had been engaged by the Knights of Kolander, a Russian organization of New York, to give an exhibition at Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst, where they were having an outing. The ascension was scheduled for 6 P. M., and ten minutes after that hour everything was in readiness for McBride to take his flight through the air.

The big bag had been filled with gas and the aeronaut was sitting nonchalantly on the trapeze bar awaiting the minute when the big affair was to be cut loose from the ropes binding it to the ground. There was a mighty shout from the spectators a few minutes later and the balloon shot upward. No sooner, however, was it free from the ropes than it began to wobble in all directions, and getting to a height of about forty feet started straight away in the direction of Bath Beach.

The aeronaut could be seen making frantic efforts to gain control of the balloon, but it did not take a second glance for any one to see that the task was a very difficult if not an impossible one. The balloon seemed to rise no higher, but sped on, hitting telegraph poles, roadside buildings, trees, and other obstructions, while the terrified aeronaut clung to the trapeze bar.

Passengers in trolley cars left their seats and alighted, horsemen dismounted, drivers out for an evening's ride quitted their vehicles, and people living along the route the balloon was taking left their homes and joined the excited Russians from Ulmer Park in a chase across the fields after the balloon. Not until Bath Avenue and Bay Thirty-fourth Street was reached did the balloon strike an obstruction large enough to check its flight. At this point it came into contact with a second-story window of the residence of Sylvester P. Murphy, a contractor, where it lodged. Mr. Murphy and his family were at dinner at the time and were considerably startled. The excited crowd ran up and steps were taken to rescue McBride, whose bleeding and unconscious form was entangled in the ropes in the trapeze. The task proved a difficult one, and finally a call was sent to the Bath Beach fire station for assistance. The firemen arrived with an extension ladder and McBride was taken down.

His face was badly bruised and cut and several of his ribs on the right side were fractured. A surgeon from the Coney Island Hospital dressed his wounds and restored him to consciousness. The aeronaut was then turned over to several of his friends among the Russians, who took him back to Ulmer Park and then had him sent home.

Aeronaut's Fatal Fall.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 14.—Paul Hague, known as Prof. Zeno, an aeronaut, was fatally injured this afternoon at Island Park by falling 200 feet. The parachute failed to open. Hague was married last week to Mabel Brandon, also an aeronaut, who was seriously injured by falling from a balloon in this city on June 22.

BURIED UNDER BURNING LAVA.

Several Hundred Persons Killed by the Eruption in Java.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 14.—Advices received to-day from the Orient give the details of devastation and loss of life caused by the eruption of a volcano in Northern Java last month. Seven hundred natives and a dozen Europeans perished. One European, the manager of a large estate, fled in a carriage from the torrent. He was accompanied by his wife, two children, and a nurse. The lava stream came rolling down the hillsides in an ever-increasing volume. In thirty minutes the lava overtook the carriage, and all perished except the parents, who saved themselves by jumping into a clump of bamboo trees.

Several score of coffee estates were destroyed. For fifty miles around the volcano the country was strewn with bodies.

BIG TELEPHONE COMBINATION.

With the Whole Country as Its Field it Will Compete with the Bell Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 14.—The details of the new telephone combination, with the whole country as its field, are gradually coming to light. Some time ago a number of capitalists undertook the task of consolidating all the telephone companies in the East and South, going on the principle that although these companies separately might amount to very little, they would present a great front if they could be all combined.

The Southern companies have been consolidated, until their combined lines extend as far north as Richmond, Va. In the West the combined companies have lines as far east as Cleveland, Ohio, and the Eastern companies now extend as far as Hartford, Conn. The Pennsylvania companies are under the control of Senator Quay and others, and the New Jersey end of the big combination is represented by Barker Gummere, E. C. Stokes, and other prominent Republican leaders.

Through the purchase of the Paterson, Passaic and Suburban Telephone Company here, the combination will, it is expected, be able to cross the meadows and reach New York City. This has been their object for some time, but every effort to secure franchises in Newark, Jersey City, and surrounding towns has been blocked by the Bell Company. The Interstate Telephone Company, which has several lines in operation in South Jersey, will form the connecting link between Philadelphia and this city. The work of securing several important links is going quietly on, and when all the necessary grants are secured the plans and name of the combination will be made public and the Bell Company will have a most formidable competitor for the voices of the public.

NEWARK WOMAN SANDBAGGED.

Wife of Ex-School Commissioner Schott Beaten Into Insensibility and Robbed Near Her Residence.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—Mrs. Bessie Schott, wife of ex-School Commissioner Harry P. Schott, was waylaid late last night, beaten into insensibility with a weapon supposed to be a sandbag, and robbed of about $35 which she had concealed in her stocking.

The assault was committed by three men on Fourteenth Avenue, about a block from Mrs. Schott's home, which is at No. 266. She left her home shortly after 11 o'clock to fetch a little daughter who was visiting about two blocks away. She had to pass a vacant lot in the rear of the reservoir, but as she had traversed the locality many times she had no fear.

She saw three men standing on the lot and hurried past them. She had gone only a few feet when she realized that they were running after her. She screamed, and as she did so was felled by a blow on the head. She screamed again, but her cries were quickly stifled by one of the footpads, who placed his hand over her mouth.

Another blow from the weapon was all Mrs. Schott remembered until she was restored to consciousness in her own home by Dr. E. Hoffman nearly two hours later.

Mrs. Schott had been found by two young men who passed the spot about twenty minutes after the assault had been committed. They alarmed the neighborhood, and Mrs. Schott was readily identified and carried to her home.

When she became conscious she told the police who were at her bedside that she believed one of her assailants was Robert Shuttleworth, a young man of unsavory reputation who had lived in the neighborhood. An hour afterward the police brought Shuttleworth to her, and she positively identified him. Two other suspects were arrested to-day. Their names are withheld by the police. Mrs. Schott will probably recover.

SOUTHWEST IS BLISTERED.

No Relief from Hot Wave—Crops and Live Stock in Great Danger—Drought Continues in Many States.

KANSAS CITY, July 14.—No relief came to-day in the Southwest. The day was a repetition of the past two weeks, with reports from many places in Western Missouri, Kansas, and the Territories of temperatures above the 100 mark. At most places the sun shone mercilessly, with not a cloud nor a breeze to break its rays. To-night there is a prospect of rain in Oklahoma, but there are no indications of a change from any other part of the Southwest.

With no relief in sight the fears for the crops are fast becoming realities, and the scarcity of water and generally dry conditions make the element of fire a serious one. What the real damage to corn, the crop most affected, will be is problematical, but it is probably safe to say that half the crop will be lost. The supply of water is short in almost every direction, and the shipment of cattle and hogs to the market to save them must continue.

In Kansas City to-day the Government thermometer reached 102, and at Marysville, Kan., 104 was recorded, against 100 yesterday. There were three prostrations at Marysville.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—Yesterday's record was equaled to-day by the Government thermometer, the maximum being 98. There was a strong breeze from the southwest, which greatly added to the discomfort. The heat wave continues throughout Minnesota and the Dakotas. New Ulm, Minn., reports a temperature of 104, with several prostrations.

Prof. W. M. Hayes of the State agricultural experimental farm, reports that the hot weather is doing much damage to wheat in Southern Minnesota and that chinchbugs are very numerous and are contributing to the destruction. He believes that but half a crop will be harvested in this region.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 14.—Nebraska sweltered in the heat to-day. The highest temperature reported by the Weather Bureau was 102 degrees at 4:30 P. M., but thermometers in the business district recorded 100. The mean temperature was 90 degrees, the highest of the year. Reports show that no rain has fallen in the State during the past twenty-four hours.

Reports that reach Lincoln to-night indicate that rainfalls within two days will save the corn crop, although injury to the plant began to-day, and another day of heat and drought will work considerable damage to the crop. The wind shifted from the southwest to the southeast this evening and the atmosphere is somewhat cooler.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 14.—To-day was the sixth day in succession that the mercury went to 100 and over. The humidity in the atmosphere makes it very oppressive. There are no indications of rain.

JACKSON, Miss., July 14.—From all over the State come reports that corn, cotton, and other crops have been seriously damaged because of the long-continued drought. Very little rain has fallen since April, and none except in a few favored spots since the 1st of June. Mississippi raised no corn last year because of continuous rains during June and July, and to fail two years in succession is a serious matter to thousands of farmers.

TEXAS DROUGHT BROKEN.

Heavy Rainfall in Denison Region Will Save Cotton.

DENISON, Tex., July 14.—The worst drought ever experienced in this region was broken this afternoon by a terrific rainfall of over two hours' duration. The storm was accompanied by high wind. Reports indicate that the rain is general in this vicinity. It came just in time to save the cotton crop. It will benefit the fruit crop and furnish for the live stock water which had entirely failed, causing much distress. It will also benefit lowland corn.

The Southern Methodist Episcopal Church recently erected at a cost of $15,000, was partly demolished and a number of small houses in the northern part of the city were blown over and wrecked. Shade trees and window glass all over the city were demolished.

A tornado is reported to have passed over the Chickasaw Nation.

EXTREME HEAT IN EUROPE.

LONDON, July 15.—"The intense heat has completely dried up the country around Berlin," says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, "and all moistness has withdrawn from the soil to a depth of several feet. Fruit is falling from the trees before it is ripe, and the potato and hay crops have been severely affected by the drought."

GENEVA, July 14.—There is no abatement of the terrible heat. At noon to-day the temperature was 99 degrees Fahrenheit. Numerous cases of heat prostration and slight sunstroke were reported.

COPENHAGEN, July 14.—Extreme heat continues throughout Denmark. Seven deaths due to heat were reported to-day.

PARROT GIVES FIRE ALARM.

Bird Loses Its Life After a Number of Persons Are Rescued.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Frightened, half-stifled cries of a parrot hanging helplessly in its cage near an elevator shaft, up which dense volumes of smoke were pouring, saved the lives of several tenants who were sleeping soundly in the rooms above Haffner's drug store, at Manchester and Ewing Avenues, this morning.

"Fire, Fire—Poor Jack, Poor Polly. Jack is afraid!" cried the parrot.

Then No. 8 Truck arrived. Ladders were quickly thrown against the house, and the druggist's family was taken down. Haffner fainted, Miss Elsie Sullen took charge of the Haffner baby, and finally rescued it.

While the firemen were attending those cries heard from the third-story window, the ladders were pushed further up, and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ketterle, Ernest Ratchitz, and John Martin were taken down. Mrs. Ratchitz had been nearly suffocated, and her husband had only by the hardest work kept her from suffocating.

Mr. Haffner remembered Jack. He rushed back and a fireman groped through the smoke up a rear stairway to save him. The cage was removed. Jack's cries were hushed. Lying at the bottom of the cage, stretched upon his back, was the parrot dead.

REVENUE OFFICER SAVES A COMRADE

Lieut. McCoun of the Gresham Rescues Cadet Shoemaker.

The Latter Was Drowning in the Narrows When His Friend Jumped Overboard After Him.

Lieut. W. E. McCoun, an officer of the Revenue Cutter Service, and who distinguished himself at Manila Bay, yesterday saved from drowning in the waters at the Narrows his comrade, Cadet Francis R. Shoemaker. Both are attached to the Revenue Cutter Gresham. Yesterday afternoon the two, Lieut. McCoun and Shoemaker, were sailing in the Narrows in a sailboat belonging to the Gresham. While they were moving along young Shoemaker jumped overboard, saying he would swim along beside the boat for a time, keeping up with it.

When he had been in the water but a short time young Shoemaker was seen to be growing tired. He fell behind the rapidly moving boat, and finally cried out that he could not stand it longer and that he feared he would drown. Lieut. McCoun endeavored to bring the big sailboat around and tack back to the rescue of his young comrade. But the strong winds prevented his bringing the boat around, and Shoemaker cried out:

"I can't hold out much longer."

McCoun, seeing his inability to get around to his comrade in the boat, jumped overboard after Shoemaker, letting the boat drift.

By this time McCoun was separated from his comrade for some distance. He battled with the waves and whitecaps, and swam toward Shoemaker. He in the meantime was shouting for help. McCoun feared he would not be able to reach Shoemaker in time.

In the meantime the boat McCoun had left was rapidly drifting away. The struggling Lieutenant soon saw that unless aid of some sort reached him he not only could not save young Shoemaker, but would drown himself as well. Just then he saw that his actions had been detected by men on board the Gresham, some distance away, and that a boat had been put out, manned by half a dozen men for their assistance.

Then McCoun made a desperate effort and nerved by the sight of rescue, succeeded in reaching the side of Shoemaker before he sunk for the last time. Then came the struggle for McCoun to keep himself above water. He was hampered by the weight of his comrade, and found swimming a difficult job. At times, owing to a fog, the men in the approaching boat were unable to see the struggling swimmer with the unconscious form of his comrade in his arms. The sailors struggled on with the boat, however, and at last pulled up alongside McCoun.

With a last desperate and final effort Lieut. McCoun succeeded in lifting the body of young Shoemaker into the boat. Then he sank back into the waves, exhausted and all but unconscious.

He was quickly pulled aboard, however, where he and young Shoemaker were revived. On board the Gresham, where they were taken, restoratives were administered, and at a late hour last night it was said the men would recover from the experience.

HOWARD CURTIS BENHAM DEAD.

Was Once Convicted of Wife Murder, but Was Acquitted on His Second Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 14.—The earthly career of Howard Curtis Benham, once convicted and once acquitted of wife murder, was terminated by disease and death at a hospital in Columbus, Ohio, early this morning. This is announced in a telegram received by William E. Webster, his faithful attorney, who stood at his side during all his legal difficulties. Benham's bride of a few months and his mother were at his side during his last hours. He had been unconscious several days previous to his death. His physicians stated that had he lived he would have been hopelessly insane.

Only a year ago he was acquitted of the charge of wife murder at Canandaigua, N. Y. Within a year his sister has died of typhoid fever and his father of heart disease. Benham was thirty-two years of age. A son by his first wife survives him.

BOY'S BODY IDENTIFIED.

Had Fallen from a Train into the River Near Staatsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 14.—Several days ago the foreman of a section gang on the Hudson River Railroad at Staatsburg found a human foot and it was brought to this city to Coroner Selfridge. Yesterday evening the body of a young boy about thirteen years of age was found in the river by two fishermen. Coroner Selfridge went to the scene and brought the body to this city. The body was the one from which the foot had been severed, and there is still one foot missing. It was prepared for burial, but the Coroner saved a piece of the young lad's waist, trousers, and stockings and shoes for the purpose of identification.

The burial took place this morning, and to-night Mrs. Mary O'Brien, a widow, of 254 West Fifty-third Street, New York City, entered the Coroner's office and asked to see the body. She was told that the boy had been buried, but a portion of his clothes saved. She then asked to see the clothes, which were shown to her. She immediately burst into tears and said, between sobs: "Those are the clothes of my little boy."

The woman said the boy's name was James O'Brien, and that he was thirteen years old. He left his home in New York last Tuesday night, and that was the last seen of him alive. He had boarded a freight train and had fallen asleep on the top of the cars. Ten miles above this city, he rolled from the top of the cars and both feet were cut off, the body being thrown into the river.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RUMORS.

St. Paul Believes that Daniel S. Lamont Will Become President.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—Rumors continue in railway circles here about changes in the management of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is again reported that President Mellen will retire, possibly to take the Presidency of an Eastern road. It is also current rumor that Daniel S. Lamont will succeed him, and that, owing to the wishes of James J. Hill, several prominent officials of the Northern Pacific will soon retire.

Woman Suicide Identified.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—The young woman who committed suicide in the Broad Street Station of the Lackawanna Railroad Friday night was identified to-day as Theresa Malley, twenty-five years old, of Brooklyn. She had been stopping with her brother, Joseph Malley, at 50 Seventh Avenue.

COMPARTMENT CAR TO PITTSBURG VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Pullman vestibuled compartment car leaves New York (West 23d St. Station) at 8:25 P. M. daily, via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

STEAMBOAT STRANDED, HUNDREDS ON BOARD.

The Julia from Rockaway Aground in Fog Off Barren Island—Big Panic Follows Accident.

With several hundred passengers on board, the steamboat Julia which plies between Rockaway Beach and Canarsie went aground off Barren Island about 9 o'clock last evening. When the vessel struck, a panic immediately ensued, many of the passengers jumping overboard during the excitement and swimming for the island.

Among those that jumped and swam for the shore was George Atchinson, the passenger agent for the boat. At Barren Island he telephoned for assistance, stating that the Julia was fast aground about a half mile off the island. He said at the time that it would be incurring too great risk to attempt to land the passengers in lifeboats owing to the dense fog prevailing, and added that they would be kept on board until daylight, when the attempt to pull the vessel clear would be made.

Particulars of the mishap to the Julia were very difficult to obtain last night, and in consequence many stories of a varied nature were current concerning the accident. One of the reports said that the vessel had collided with the General Slocum, which was bound for New York from Rockaway, and that the latter had been sunk. This turned out to be a canard. Another said that the Julia had been grazed by the Slocum while she was aground, and that as a result there was a second panic on board the smaller boat. This also proved incorrect.

According to the best reports obtainable, however, the accident was entirely due to the fog, which was very dense off Barren Island. The Julia was making her seventh trip of the day, and was proceeding at a cautious speed, when she lost her bearings, and going too far in, struck the sandy bottom of the shoals off the island.

When the grounding occurred a great many of the passengers became imbued with the idea that there had been a collision, and their noisy advertisement of this belief greatly increased the excitement aboard. Some one yelled that the vessel with which she was in collision was the Gen. Slocum, and this was the cause of the prominent part the Slocum took in the subsequent reports concerning the accident.

When the Slocum arrived at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street late in the evening, Mate Mapes of that boat said that he had been on the lookout all the way up from the beach, and that not only had the Slocum not been in collision with the Julia, but that she had not even sighted her.

An attempt will be made this morning to pull the Julia off, and she is expected to land her passengers at Canarsie some time about 7 o'clock.

The dense fog that enveloped the harbor and sound yesterday was the occasion of a great deal of trouble to the excursion fleet plying between the city and the different seaside resorts. Many of them were compelled to make their way back to the city without having reached their destination, the skippers deciding that to find the slips in the impenetrable haze was entirely too risky a proceeding to be undertaken.

GLEN ISLAND BOAT OVERDUE.

The Matteawan Supposed to Have Anchored in the Fog.

The Starin steamboat Matteawan at 2 o'clock this morning had not arrived from Glen Island. She was due early last evening, and at the pier it was said that the thick fog in the sound had probably caused her to anchor somewhere between Glen Island and the city to await its lifting.

No uneasiness was expressed as to her safety, and she was expected to make her appearance at Pier 13 soon after the atmosphere cleared.

Another of the Starin boats, the Sam Sloan, did not attempt to make the return trip to the city, and sent her passengers back by trolley.

J. W. OSBORNE'S SON KILLED.

Child of Assistant District Attorney Falls from a Window of a Summer Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 14.—A dispatch from Pawling, Dutchess County, says the youngest son of Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne of New York City was instantly killed to-night by falling from a window of the third story of the Dutcher House. He was two years old. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne were driving, and the child, while in a nurse's charge, fell against a screen, and with it tumbled from the window.

Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne married a daughter of Judge Augustus Van Wyck. They had two children, both boys, the eldest, who bears his father's name, being about four years old, while the youngest, Van Wyck, was nearly two years old. Mrs. Osborne, with the boys, was staying at Pawling, and Mr. Osborne had gone up to stay over Sunday with them. At the home of O. J. Weeks, 346 West Fifty-seventh Street, where Mr. Osborne lives, it was said last night that no particulars had been received in reference to the accident.

GOVERNMENT FORESTRY WORK.

Bureau Will Have Increased Appropriation—Its Efforts Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—On the 1st of July the Division of Forestry and the other scientific divisions of the United States Department of Agriculture were advanced to bureaus. This was provided for by the last session of Congress, which appropriated for the expenses of the Bureau of Forestry during its first year $185,440. The appropriation for the Division of Forestry during the year just ended was $88,320. For the year 1898-9 it was $23,820. These figures show how rapidly the forest work of the Government has expanded of late, and also how well it has commended itself to Congress.

The result of the work of the Division has been to turn practical forestry in the United States from a doubtful experiment into an assured success. Special studies of some of the most important trees, commercially, have been made, from which can be calculated their probable future yield. Cheap methods of harvesting the present lumber crop without injuring the productivity of the forest have been put in operation. Such concerns as the Great Northern Paper Company and the Deering Harvester Company have been led to undertake conservative management of their forest properties.

Meanwhile the work of treeplanting, particularly in the almost treeless Western States of the plains, has been furthered; the relation of the forest to the volume of streams, erosion, evaporation, and irrigation has been studied; matters connected with irrigation and water supply have been investigated; hopeful progress has been made in the direction of regulating grazing in the Western reserves in a manner fair both to the important interests of cattle and sheep owners and to those who look to the reserves as a source of continuous supply of good wood, water, and studies of forest fires were conducted with a view of reducing the great yearly loss from this source, a loss which has been estimated at $50,000,000.

Field work is to go on this Summer in 17 States. There are in all 170 persons engaged in the work of the bureau. Of this number 61 are student assistants—young men, largely college students, who expect to enter forestry as a profession, and who serve during the Summer on small pay for the sake of the experience gained.

An ideal trip via ideal steamer—Hudson River Day Line.—Adv.

BIG STRIKE A CERTAINTY

Shaffer Says Tin and Sheet Men Will Obey His Order.

If Steel Trust Does Not Yield Strike Will Be Extended to Three More Plants.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—From present indications it is probable that President Shaffer's strike order, issued last night to the Amalgamated Association members in the employ of the American Steel Hoop Company, the American Sheet Steel Company, and the American Tin Plate Company, will be obeyed, and the great struggle between the Amalgamated Association and the steel companies will be on in earnest to-morrow.

In the union mills of the three companies against which a strike has been declared, it is predicted that not a wheel will turn to-morrow. An effort will be made also to close down some of the non-union mills of the companies and to cripple the rest. The Amalgamated people are very sanguine of success.

"The strike was not of our own seeking," said President Shaffer to-day. "It was forced upon us. We were not contending for wages, but for principle—for self-preservation. The tin and sheet people will not be able to turn a single wheel to-morrow. We have our forces thoroughly organized, and there will be some surprises in store. I have not heard to-day from a single lodge in answer to my strike order, but an answer is not necessary. The order will be promptly obeyed by all our men. But there will be no trouble. Labor organizations have changed. The Amalgamated Association is not the association it was twenty years ago, not even five years ago. The men are more readily controlled; in fact, we have our men under control."

Developments to-day indicate that Pittsburg is going to be a pretty lively strike centre. The most interest attaches to the Painter mill on the South Side and to that of Lindsay & McCutcheon in Allegheny. Both mills are controlled by the American Sheet Hoop Company and have hitherto been aggressively non-union, and much depended upon the action taken by the men in these plants. The employes of both mills held open meetings to-day and both decided to strike to-morrow. The Painter mill employs about 400 men and the Lindsay & McCutcheon mill about 300.

I. W. Jenks, manager of the American Steel Hoop Company, said to-night he had heard of the attempt to be made to tie up the two mills, but he had heard such strike talk for several months past. Mr. Jenks said both mills would resume to-morrow morning as usual.

The fight at the Painter mill is to be made the fight of the strike. Both sides will make stubborn resistance. If the Amalgamated people can close this mill they believe they will have won the greater part of the strike. The mill is not only an important one, but the Steel Hoop Company has for years succeeded in thwarting the efforts to unionize it.

President Shaffer was asked to-day if he had set a time when, no settlement having been effected, he would extend the strike to all the subsidiary steel companies of the United States Steel Corporation. He said he must decline to make his plans known at present. It may be said, however, on the strength of reliable information, that the strike within its present limits is intended merely as a show of strength.

At the conference last week the representatives of the Steel Corporation were repeatedly warned that the association was much stronger than they knew. They were even told of the organization of mills of which they had no knowledge. But the steel men would not believe that the association was as strong as it was claimed to be. Thus it is believed the first purpose of the association is to show its strength by confining the strike to three companies. When that show of strength has been made, whatever it may prove to be, the association expects the companies to ask for another conference. If the companies show no inclination to make a settlement the strike will be extended to three more companies. If the trust will not yield then the strike will be extended to such independent companies as sell their finished products or raw materials to companies against which a strike has been declared.

Should the strike attain such proportions it would be likely to go still further. The Amalgamated Association and the Federation of Labor two years ago formed a secret alliance, it is claimed, when it was agreed that the association, when on strike, could also call out the steel men of the federation. The latter has organizations in many mills whose workmen are not eligible to membership in the association.

In describing the final conclusion of the conference in the Hotel Lincoln on Saturday afternoon, President Shaffer said that after the final proposition of the manufacturers had been taken up, and from courtesy on the part of the workers has been discussed, there was a painful silence for about five minutes. The workers waited for some further remark on the part of the manufacturers and the latter appeared to be waiting for a remark from the workers. Finally one of the manufacturers' committee broke the stillness by saying: "Well, I guess there is no further use in waiting for other developments. The men have nothing to offer and the manufacturers have gone as far as they can in justice to themselves."

President Shaffer replied that he accorded with this view. If the manufacturers had no other proposition to offer it was useless to remain. Each side arose to leave. Warner Arms, President of the American Steel Hoop Company, said then:

"I am sorry that our friendly relations in the past should have been broken in this way: we have done everything in an amicable manner. With this breach once opened, it must be understood that the onus is on the side of the Amalgamated Association and the public will understand this."

AN INDEPENDENT'S VIEWS.

Willis L. King Says the Failure of Steel Men and Workers to Agree Means an Immense Loss to All Concerned.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—Willis L. King, Vice Chairman of the Board of Managers of Jones & Laughlins, an independent corporation, did not hesitate to say, when approached to-day, that the inability of the conferrees at the meeting of steel men and workers to agree was a most unfortunate condition, and meant an immense loss not only to all concerned, but to the country generally.

"A claim for increased wages on the part of the workingmen," he said, "is a comparatively easy matter to arbitrate, for, as a rule, both sides will make some concessions, but where there is a principle involved, as there seems to be in this case, and I take the newspapers as the authority for it, then it reaches a point where arbitration is impossible, and then one side or the other must acknowledge defeat by

tion to force its men into an organization against their will. I think the men are arbitrary in this matter.

"Should the fight become very bitter and be long drawn out, I can see no earthly hope of the workingmen winning. They could cause much trouble, but I do not think they could ever come out victorious. What effect the strike is going to have upon the independent mills I cannot say at this time. There is but one way in which the strikers can make trouble for them, and that is to go into the mills and organize them. This will be a difficult matter, and in consequence I think the independents will not be drawn into the dispute for a long time at least, if at all. I can see no possible chance of a sympathetic strike upon the part of the non-unionists."

CHICAGO MOLDERS TO STRIKE.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Action taken to-night by Chicago members of the Iron Molders' Union will result to-morrow in a general strike of the members of the trade, employed in the foundries of Chicago and vicinity. In spite of the efforts of the officers of the international organization, the six local unions voted to refuse the terms offered by their employers. They also decided to renew their demand for $3 a day to-morrow, and to strike unless their demand shall be immediately complied with. Eighty manufacturing concerns and 1,400 members of the union will be affected.

While the members of the Iron Molders' Union who are in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation will be directly affected by the strike order, it is not expected that the business of the company will be seriously disturbed, as the majority of the men employed at the local foundries of the company are non-union workmen and will remain at work.

Talk of Sympathetic Strike.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"Fifty thousand miners employed in the many mines of the Pittsburg district are willing to lay down their picks, walk out of the mines, and assist the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in their fight against the Steel Trust. Patrick Dolan, District President of the United Mine Workers, is authority for this statement, and if necessary the miners will immediately quit work."

13TH REGIMENT RETURNS.

Had a Successful Week Practicing with Big Guns at Fisher's Island.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery, returned home to Brooklyn yesterday from Fisher's Island, where it spent a week in camp practicing with the big guns in the fortifications there. The regiment, about 800 strong, broke camp on Saturday evening, and, marching down to the steamboat landing on the island, boarded the steamer C. H. Northam, which brought the militiamen to Brooklyn. They landed at the South Fifth Street dock at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The command, headed by its band, paraded from the dock to the armory, at Sumner and Putnam Avenues.

The men were enthusiastic over their camp work at Fisher's Island, which, although hard, was new and interesting to them. Col. David E. Austen, the commander of the Thirteenth, said that he was delighted with the work of the regiment while in camp. Their week's practice with the big guns there, he said, was a great thing for them, and he thought that the experiment of sending the artillerymen of the National Guard to Fisher's Island for practice work a most successful one. Many of the men had never before handled guns of the size of those at the island, and their marksmanship, under the circumstances, Col. Austen said, was remarkable.

An amusing incident followed the paying off of the men in the armory. Many of them as soon as they received their checks made bee lines for a hotel near the armory to get them cashed. So great was the rush to this place that some timid person in the neighborhood became badly frightened, thinking that serious trouble had broken out, and sent in a riot call to Police Headquarters. Word was sent to the Gates Avenue Police Station from headquarters, and the reserves of the precinct were turned out. They came hurrying up to the hotel near the armory, much to the astonishment of the guardsmen. When the situation was explained the police returned to the station house in disgust, while the artillerymen enjoyed a good laugh at their expense.

FED A HUNGRY MAN.

Sergt. Martin Shares His Supper with Andrew C. Swenson, Who Had No Funds.

Sergt. Martin of the West Thirtieth Street Station had just ordered his supper from "Beefsteak John's" last night, and was about to begin discussing it when a strapping-looking young man of about twenty, standing 6 feet 2 in his shoes and who gave his name as Andrew C. Swenson of 150 East Forty-eighth Street, walked into the station and told him that he was "down and out," and had not had anything to eat since Friday; that he had no funds, and that he wanted, if possible, to get a meal.

"Money isn't growing on me, my boy," said the Sergeant, looking the athlete over, "but I reckon there's enough for two in this meal."

So the hungry man was fed. And after Swenson had partaken of the menu, somewhat delicately, confining himself principally to coffee, he went in the guardroom and had a chat with his Samaritan.

He told the Sergeant that he had been, up to last April, a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, and was in the freshman class; that in the annual cane rush in which a student had been killed, he had taken a prominent part. He also said that he had been dramatic critic for a college paper, The Tech. He had studied civil engineering and draughtsmanship. Owing to the fact, the collegian said, that he was spending too much money, his father, who, he said, lives in Augusta, Me., "shut down on him," and he left college. He had the promise of a position with a firm in Baltimore, but applied too late for it. Then he came to New York, where he stopped at the Manhattan Hotel until his money gave out, then he went to his present address.

"I'm paid up until Monday," said Swenson, "and after that I don't know what I'll do."

Swenson said he had a cousin who was a banker in the Drexel Building, and that he had an uncle who was cashier of the National Bank of Redemption in Boston.

After saying that he had lived while in Boston at "Gray Chambers," 29 Vernon Street, and also at 150 Marlborough Street, Swenson thanked the Sergant for his kindness and left the station.

BARTENDER USED A PISTOL.

Shot a Would-Be Customer with Whom He Had Quarreled.

Joseph Niess, twenty-eight years old, a laborer, living at 125 West One Hundred and First Street, and who, the police say, has a habit of seeking trouble, was shot in the neck and severely wounded last evening in a row that occurred in Henry Grimes's saloon, at 40 Amsterdam Avenue. Frederick Heise, twenty-six years old, a bartender in the saloon, who lives at 201 West Sixty-first Street, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, charged with the shooting. Niess is in Roosevelt Hospital.

According to the stories told by witnesses, Niess was one of a party of half a dozen men that called for drinks. The bartender, Heise, refused to serve them unless paid in advance, as he claimed that Niess already owed him for beer. This made Niess angry and he remarked that if Heise would step to the street he would "lick" him. Then Heise became alarmed, and taking a revolver from a drawer fired at Niess. Policeman McCormick and Patrolman Scott of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station placed Heise under arrest. The bartender admitted the shooting.

Three Cases of Smallpox.

The following additional cases of smallpox were reported last night: Gertrude Hubbard, three years, 1,672 First Avenue; Marie Pitotoni, eight months, 309 Mott Street; Irene Massey eighteen months, 963 Washington Avenue, the Bronx. The above were taken to North Brother Island. The following death was reported: Catherine Martin, forty years, 338 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

TATTOOED WOMAN ARRESTED FOR LARCENY

Clara Smith Suspected of Having Robbed Many Families.

Woman With Tattooed Arms Believed to Have Taken Valuable Jewelry—Gems in Clara Smith's Rooms.

A woman who gave her name as Clara Smith, and her age as 24 years, was arrested last night at 1,600 Broadway, on the charge of grand larceny and lodged in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station by Detectives Tramor and Fitzgibbons. With her, in the same room, was Bessie Glenn, aged 20, a domestic of 329 West Twenty-ninth Street, who was also arrested and held as a suspicious person. On the Smith woman's arms were tattooed a rose, a star, the name W. A. Grove, an American flag, and a crown.

For some time past a woman answering the description of Clara Smith has been working as a domestic in various residences, and whenever she left her place, the police say, many valuable articles disappeared at the same time.

On June 25, Mrs. Virginia Cook of 153 West Sixty-second Street complained to Sergt. Burns of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station that a woman giving her name as Celia Knable, 145 West Seventy-second Street, who had tattooed arms, had worked two days for her and had disappeared, and with her $200 worth of jewelry, consisting of two diamond rings, one amethyst ring, and one emerald ring, had vanished.

On July 4th Monroe Golding, a plumber, living at 109 West Sixty-first Street, told the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station that a woman who gave her name as Kate Smith and had tattooed arms, had been in his employ as a domestic until the 4th, when she disappeared, together with $400 worth of jewelry and clothing.

Clara Smith was identified last night by Mrs. Cook and Mr. Golding as the woman they had employed. Dr. Doty of 216 West Thirty-eighth Street also recognized her and had a similar story to tell. He had offered $25 reward for information as to her whereabouts.

The woman herself requested the police to notify Mrs. Debouse of 698 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street of her arrest. She said Mrs. Debouse is her mother.

In Clara Smith's room, when the detectives went back after placing their prisoners behind the bars, they found a lot of clothing and jewelry. Among the latter a heart-shaped locket with two photographs in it, a watch and chain.

TRIED TO SAVE HIS FRIEND.

Dugan Nearly Lost His Own Life in the Effort—Both Men Escape Drowning.

In trying to rescue his friend, Cornelius Donovan, from drowning yesterday afternoon in the East River, John Dugan of 174 Water Street, Brooklyn, narrowly escaped losing his own life. Donovan, who lives at 184 York Street, was finally rescued by a watchman, who swam out from shore.

Donovan and Dugan started out in a rowboat from a dock near the foot of Bridge Street, Brooklyn, and were rowing up the river when their boat was caught in the swift current running at the entrance to Wallabout Bay. The boat became unmanageable, and was finally capsized and swept beyond the reach of the two men, who were left struggling in the water.

Dugan is a strong swimmer, but Donovan cannot swim a stroke. The former swam to the side of the latter to aid him and Donovan quickly threw his arms about his friend's neck. Dugan struggled to get free, but could not break Donovan's hold. Realising that unless he released himself from the other's grip they would both be drowned, Dugan struck Donovan a sharp blow on the jaw. The effect of the blow was to cause Donovan to let go his hold and Dugan seized him to prevent him from sinking.

He then swam with Donovan toward the dock at the foot of Little Street. When within about fifteen feet of the dock Dugan's strength gave out, and the two men sank. Michael Burns, a watchman employed in a gas house on Little Street, who saw the plight of the two men, leaped into the river to the rescue. When Donovan rose to the surface Burns caught hold of him and swam with him to the dock. Dugan was able to reach the dock without help.

Donovan was unconscious when taken from the water, and was removed to the Brooklyn Hospital in an ambulance. He was in a serious condition, but it was thought that he would recover.

EDGAR F. HART'S BODY FOUND.

It Was Picked Up in the Bay at Fort Hamilton Yesterday.

The drowned body of Edgar F. Hart of 135 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, who disappeared from his home on March 7 last, was picked up in the bay at the foot of Eighty-eighth Street, Fort Hamilton, yesterday afternoon. There are some apparently peculiar circumstances connected with the case.

Hart, who was forty-five years old, was a salesman for a harness house, and is said to have been well-to-do. He boarded with Mrs. Charles Conant at the Monroe Street address. He left the house on the evening of March 7 while the family were at dinner. His disappearance was reported to the police, but no trace of him was found until the body was picked up yesterday.

Hart had been ill for a long time, and it was thought had become slightly demented. A few weeks after he disappeared Mrs. Conant had a dream to the effect that she had received a letter saying that Hart had been found drowned at the foot of East Twentieth Street, Manhattan. Mrs. Conant is not a believer in such things, and she spoke to no one of her dream until yesterday, when Hart's body was found at Fort Hamilton.

The body had apparently been in the water a long time. It was identified through cards found in the pockets of the clothing. When Hart disappeared he wore a fifty-dollar melton overcoat, and patent leather shoes. He also wore a diamond scarfpin, a valuable diamond ring on one of the fingers of his left hand, and a gold watch. When the body was found yesterday afternoon there was neither an overcoat nor an undercoat on it, and all the jewelry was missing. In place of the patent leather shoes there were plain kid shoes on the feet.

The circumstances of the missing jewelry and clothing are being investigated by the police. So far as is known, Hart had no near relatives in this country.

SIX DROWNED NEAR SAVANNAH.

Pleasure Seekers Caught in Current and Swept Out to Sea.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 14.—The Hebrew Gamaki Hesad held its annual picnic at Daufuskie Beach to-day. Between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon a number of the picnickers went into the ocean for a surf bath. A strong southeast wind was blowing and the tide was at flood. Fifty yards off shore is a shoal. Between the shoal and shore is a sluice. The party was bathing on the shoal. Finding the tide getting rather high the bathers concluded to go nearer shore. Almost at once they found themselves in the sluice, over their heads, with tumultuous waves sweeping and a sweeping current running. Out of twelve who started across six were drowned.

The dead are Mrs. Abe Pickstein, Annie Kronstadt, Ida Kronstadt, Louis Silverstein, Annie Horowitz, and Isaac Zacht.

The bodies of the unfortunates were swept out to sea. Mrs. Dickstein's body was found floating in the surf an hour after the tragedy, but the others are missing.

Boundary Commission Engineer Drowned.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, July 14.—The consulting engineer of the International Boundary Commission, F. D. Cunningham, was drowned by the capsizing of his boat in a narrow rocky channel of the Rio Grande, about twenty miles below Eagle Pass, late last evening. He and his party left here yesterday morning in two boats. The second boat was upset while attempting the rescue of Cunningham. He was a native of Nashville, Tenn.

Fell and Died in the Street.

Bernard Hammond, seventy-five years old, a musician, who lived at 120 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, while walking with his daughter at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street last night, was stricken with heart disease, and fell to the sidewalk. He was dead when Dr. Slevin got there with an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital. Dr. Slevin said the man's skull had been fractured. The body was taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and thence to his house.

MINDEN'S PLACE RAIDED.

His "Glass Palace" in Williamsburg Invaded by the Police.

Michael Minden, personal friend of Deputy Commissioner of Police William A. Devery, had his Williamsburg saloon raided early yesterday morning, and his head bartender, Middleton by name, was taken prisoner. Roundsman Duffy, of Inspector Druhan's staff, made the raid, entering the place after 1 o'clock A. M., and finding many men drinking about the bar and at tables. He ordered the guests to clear out and then arrested Middleton.

Minden's saloon is at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, and its proprietor calls it the "Glass Palace." When it was first opened several years ago Minden threw away all the keys to its doors, and, "open all the time" has been the motto ever since. Only once before yesterday has the establishment been raided. That was months ago, and various costly gambling implements were then found inside by the raiders, who entered the place without the knowledge of Capt. Short, in whose precinct it is located.

It was Inspector Druhan who made the first raid. He is supposed to be a "York man," as opposed to "Devery men." When that raid was made the enmity between Devery and York was open. Now it is gossiped about Brooklyn that there is a fight on again between the two, and the second raiding of a place owned by Devery's friend is mentioned as evidence thereof. After the first raid Minden was acquitted of the charge of running a gambling house, receiving back his paraphernalia on the ground that he had simply had it in storage for others.

After leaving the "glass palace" yesterday, Roundsman Duffy went into William Ray's saloon, at 491 Broadway. There another prisoner was taken. Later in the morning Magistrate Higginbotham heard the cases in the Lee Avenue Court and held the prisoners for examination on Friday next.

Minden is not only a good friend of Devery, but of Frank Farrell. Lawyers J. Wernberg and Frank E. O'Reilly, the latter of whom is now a Police Magistrate, defended him after his place was raided before the case being heard before the then Magistrate Jacob Brenner.

MADE A RAID SINGLE-HANDED.

Detective Surprised Crap Players in a Cave on a Vacant Lot.

Detective Everett was informed last evening that a crap game was in progress in a vacant lot at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Caldwell Avenue, Borough of the Bronx. He hastened thereto and saw nothing in the way of a "lay out," but being of an inquisitive turn of mind, he prowled around until he saw a cave, into which he descended. There he found some fifteen or twenty young men very busy playing the game.

As soon as they saw the policeman they stampeded, but Everett managed to capture one of the players, Charles Schmidt, nineteen, of 3,194 Third Avenue, and the operator of the game, Eugene Herbert, a negro, twenty-eight, of 1,902 Park Avenue. A complete lay out was also captured and several dice, some of which were loaded, and others with duplicate numbers on their sides.

The prisoners and the layout were taken to the Morrisania Station.

EPWORTH LEAGUERS STRANDED

Pickpockets in Colorado Springs Get Their Money and Tickets.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., July 14.—The thoroughly organized band of pickpockets operating at Colorado Springs is responsible for a party of about twenty Epworth Leaguers becoming stranded here. Men and women alike have been robbed, not only of every cent they had with them, but of railroad tickets as well, and unless the railroads will issue tickets back home on their proof of having purchased and paid for rides to San Francisco and back, they will be compelled to ask aid from the county authorities.

In at least ten instances thieves even secured their victim's trunks on the stolen baggage checks. Among those robbed are Dr. J. H. Wilson, wife, and daughter, and Mrs. H. R. Harrington of Dover, Del.; Dr. Wilson's wallet, containing tickets for the party, drafts on San Francisco banks, and baggage checks being stolen in the crush at the station in Colorado Springs.

S. K. Hooper, General Passenger Agent of the Denver and Rio Grande, authorized the Glenwood Springs agent to furnish passes to Ogden to stranded pessangers who desired to continue their journey West.

FERRYBOAT IN COLLISION.

The Easton of the New Jersey Central Runs Into Three Canal Boats.

A collision between three canalboats and a ferryboat of the Jersey Central Railroad caused some excitement around the Battery last evening, as well as giving a good scare to several hundred passengers on the ferryboat and to the three families of the canalboats' Captains.

Shortly after 7 o'clock the ferryboat Easton left her slip at the foot of Whitehall Street. Capt. Simms directed her course a little further to the south than usual, on account of the flood tide, and when about 100 yards clear of the Battery she collided with the three canalers, which were lashed together and moving toward Brooklyn. The middle canalboat was a steam one and was towing the other two. The ferryboat was backed off, and the only harm done, barring the fright of the passengers and of the three Captains' families, was the tearing off of one canalboat's guard rail.

After the Easton returned from Communipaw her commander, Capt. Simms, denied emphatically that he had met with any accident whatever off the Battery.

$100,000 FIRE IN OKLAHOMA.

Firemen Forced to Use Dynamite to Check Flames in Enid.

ENID, Oklahoma, July 14.—Four blocks of business houses on the public square were destroyed in less than three hours by a fire that started after midnight this morning. Owing to the continued drought, everything burned like matchwood. At light wind blowing from the southeast saved the eastern part of the town. The total loss is estimated at more than $100,000. The insurance will be light. The firemen finally were compelled to blow up several buildings with dynamite, and in this manner succeeded in checking the flames. The Post Office and the land office were saved only after a hard fight. The heaviest losers are: Gensman Brothers, $25,000; Crandall & Grubb, $30,000. In most cases the losses were almost total. Enid is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, situated on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and is the county seat of Garfield County. It was established at the opening of Oklahoma over ten years ago, and is one of the most prosperous towns in the territory.

Negro Answers Request with a Bullet.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 14.—Very early this morning James Buckley, white, met Levi Brandaw, a colored brickyard laborer, on Second Street, and requested of him a match. Brandaw replied: "I'll give you a match," pulled a revolver, and shot Buckley in the stomach. The wounded man was taken to the hospital in a critical condition.

A MURDERER'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Negro Shoots Two Men and, Leaping from Train, Is Ground Under the Wheels.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 14.—A large excursion from Spartanburg, S. C., reached this city yesterday. On the return trip last night Dexter Kirby, a conductor, on the Spartanburg Electric Railway, was shot and killed and W. W. Steadman was shot and painfully wounded by a negro named Wallace Haines. The negro was making himself very obnoxious to the people on the excursion train, and Kirby and Steadman were trying to persuade him to keep quiet when suddenly he drew a pistol and opened fire on them.

Kirby was shot in the heart, and died instantly. Steadman was shot in the arm. With pistol in hand the negro backed to the rear of the coach, and, jumping off, made his escape.

His mangled body was found to-night on the railroad track at the point where he jumped from the train. Evidently he fell under the wheels, and his body was cut to pieces.

$100,000 IN STORAGE.

Phillips-Andover Archaeological Collection Must Wait for Building.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDOVER, Mass., July 14.—The collection of 40,000 specimens for the archaeological department at Phillips-Andover Academy which was shipped from Philadelphia has arrived here, and will be stored until it can be placed on exhibition in the proposed new building for the archaeological department.

The collection is valued at $100,000. It contains pottery from Arizona and New Mexico, stone pipes, copper ornaments, and ceremonial plates from the Mississippi Valley mounds; skeletons from ancient graves in Ohio and Illinois, stone tablets, charms, axes, flint tools, and other evidences of primitive man from all parts of the United States.

HIS HEAD CUT FIFTEEN TIMES.

Man Critically Injured in a Fight Following a Game of Cards.

First a dispute, then a fight, and then a stabbing was the result of a game of cards which was played yesterday afternoon in the back yard of the home of Joseph Demato, thirty-eight years old, of 224 Sullivan Street. Demato was there, and so were Joseph Costello, thirty-five years old, of 283 Mott Street; Dominico Mazzeo of 226 Sullivan Street, and his son-in-law, Dominick Rosso, twenty-three years old, of the same address.

After the fight Rosso was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital with about fifteen cuts in his head, which had been inflicted, the police say, by Mazzeo. His condition is critical. The police looked for Mazzeo, but he was not to be found. The other Italians said that they tried to prevent Mazzeo's escape, but that he pointed a revolver at them and threatened to shoot. They saw him last when he was boarding a West Broadway car.

Costello and Demato were locked up in the Mercer Street Station as suspicious persons.

WOMAN'S SUICIDE BY GAS.

Mrs. Annie Laurie's Mind Said to Have Been Affected by the Heat.

Mrs. Annie Laurie, forty years old, who lived with her husband, George, and two sons in a boarding house at 2,033 Seventh Avenue, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by inhaling illuminating gas.

A boarder in the house detected the odor of gas and traced it to Mrs. Laurie's room. The door was broken in and the woman found in bed. One end of a rubber tube was in her mouth, the other being attached to a gas jet. She was alive, but unconscious. Dr. Charles H. Moak of 201 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street was summoned, but she died soon after his arrival.

It was said that since the recent hot spell Mrs. Laurie's mind had been affected. Persons in the house said that Mr. Laurie is a merchant and that he was in New Jersey, just where they did not know.

Orange Wants Public Baths.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 14.—Mayor Henry Stetson of this city has issued an open letter addressed to the public of this city urging their support to the movement to establish a public bath which was started by Justice Joseph B. Bray of Orange several months ago. In a communication to the Common Council recently the Mayor favored the project and urged the co-operation of the city. The Mayor expresses his willingness to receive contributions and heads the list himself with $50. It is thought the movement will succeed in time to have the baths established by next Summer.

Capt. McCalla's New Command.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 14.—The United States Cruiser Newark, from Manila via New York, arrived at the anchorage of the North Atlantic Squadron, now in Nantucket waters, at noon to-day, and Capt. McCalla went aboard the battleship Kearsarge to take command of that vessel. When the Newark came in sight she saluted the fleet with thirteen guns, and on coming to anchor the Kearsarge answered with six guns. Capt. McCalla was received on board the Kearsarge with delight by the crew and three hearty cheers were given in welcoming him to the vessel.

Old Dominion Still Fast.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 14.—The steamer Old Dominion of the Joy Line is still on the rocks off Rye, where she went ashore over a week ago. It was expected that by to-day enough would have been accomplished by blasting the ledge on which she lies to admit of another attempt to use pontoons, but it was found impossible. On account of a very low tide to-day it was possible to see more clearly than before the exact situation of the vessel, and it appears that she is lying in a cradle of rocks, which precludes any further attempts to pull her off or float her until a large amount of blasting has been done.

Two Boys Badly Injured.

While playing back of their home at 499 Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, Frederick Zakov and his brother George, four and nine years old, respectively, climbed to a fence from which they both fell and landed on the stone pavement below. Both brothers received probable fractures of their skulls and they were removed to the Williamsburg Hospital. At the latter institution the physicians said that both boys might die, but the lads' parents insisted upon them being taken to their home.

Killed Himself in Wife's Absence.

Matthew Petschke, forty-eight years old, an unholsterer, who, with his wife, lived in the rear of his shop, at 1,687 Park Avenue, killed himself yesterday morning by inhaling illuminating gas. A quarrel with his wife on Saturday night, as a result of which she left him, is said to have been the cause. The wife returned home yesterday afternoon.

Dry Sunday at Cape May.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 14.—All the saloons and hotel bars remained closed today in obedience to the new Sunday prohibition law. The authorities, however, were active in their efforts to obtain any information as to the breaking of the law, but they do not seem to have discovered any evidence that liquor had been sold.

Retired Diamond Broker's Suicide.

Charles T. Boelker, fifty-three years old, a retired diamond broker, living at 460 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide at his home yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Mr. Boelker had been ill for some time, and this is thought to have made him despondent. Besides a widow he leaves six children.

Two Plumbers Overcome by Gas.

Jacob Lambert, twenty years old, of 616 Fifth Street and Rudolph Litchenberg, thirty years old, of 610 East Sixth Street, plumbers, while at work in a house at 630 East Ninth Street yesterday afternoon were overcome by escaping gas. Litchenberg had to be removed to Bellevue Hospital and his condition was said to be serious. Lambert was able to go home.

ANOTHER VAUDEVILLE TRUST.

This Time Twelve Western Theatres Will Be Combined Under One Management.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The Tribune to-morrow will say: With a capitalization of between $1,000,000 and $3,000,000, twelve of the chief vaudeville theatres between Chicago and the Pacific Coast are about to be merged into a single property. The principles employed in industrial combinations are being used to bring about the unification. Papers of incorporation will be filed under the laws of Illinois.

The twelve theatres which will become the property of the combine, and their locations, will be as follows: Chicago—The Chicago Opera House, the Olympic Theatre, and the Haymarket Theatre, owned by Kohl & Castle; Hopkins' Theatre, owned by J. D. Hopkins, and indirectly, the Masonic Temple Roof Theatre, managed by J. J. Murdock. Cincinnati—Hauck's Opera House and the Walnut Street Theatre, H. C. Anderson, proprietor. San Francisco—The Orpheum Theatre, Maurice Meyerfeld, proprietor, and owner of the Orpheum Theatre Company.

Los Angeles—The Orpheum Theatre, owned by the Orpheum Company.

New Orleans—The Crescent Theatre, owned by J. J. Hopkins.

Kansas City—The Orpheum Theatre, owned by the Orpheum Company.

Omaha—The Creighton Orpheum Theatre, owned by the Orpheum Company.

"The stock company," said Manager J. J. Murdock of the Masonic Temple Roof Theatre, "will be formed on business lines alone. It is not meant as an instrument for fighting any one, managers or performers. The intention simply is to join a number of enterprises into a single concern. The present managers will remain undisturbed, but they will remain as Directors of the larger corporation instead of as owners of separate theatres.

"The coalition of the Western theatres will mean a saving of much money in operating expenses. Salaries, however, will not be cut, and I think the combination will be to the interests of the performers. It will give them a continuous engagement of a number of weeks."

REV. MR. KELLER PREACHES.

Conducts Services in the Soldiers' Camp at Sea Girt, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 14.—The members of the First Regiment and the Essex Troop, both of Newark, now in camp here, listened to a sermon this morning by the Rev. John Keller of Arlington, who is Chaplain of the First Regiment, and who will spend a week in camp with the soldiers. The services were held in the open air on the spacious lawn adjoining Gov. Foster M. Voorhees's headquarters.

The latter, accompanied by Gens. Oliphant, Donnelly, and Spencer, was among the auditors. Owing to Chaplain Keller's impaired vision, the ritual of the Episcopal service was read by W. H. C. Lylburd of Morristown. Mr. Keller preached from the text:

"We will rejoice in thy salvation and in the name of our God we will set up our banners."

He then referred to the origin of the American flag, and said it was the oldest emblem of any nation, since the older countries have changed their flags since America's flag was adopted. Chaplain Keller wore dark glasses. He appeared to be weak and nervous. His reception by the soldiers and the State officials was cordial. At the conclusion of the sermon Gov. Voorhees and his staff offered their congratulations.

Chaplain Keller is occupying a tent on the camp grounds. Gov. Voorhees tendered him the use of a room in "the little White House," but the offer was declined.

The militiamen in camp are in command of Lieut. Col. R. Heber Brientnall, who is Acting Colonel while Col. Edward Campbell is Acting Brigadier General of the First Brigade. The Newark troopers are in command of Congressman R. Wayne Parker. The soldiers will remain here until Saturday, when the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City will relieve them. This evening Voss's Regimental Band of Newark rendered an enjoyable sacred concert in camp.

Thousands of cottagers and hotel guests from the adjoining resorts visited the camp to-day and watched the soldiers. There was a dress parade of the infantry and cavalry at dusk.

JUNE BUG PEST AT ZANESVILLE.

Town Plunged Into Darkness by a Peculiar Visitation.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, July 14.—Zanesville is almost entirely in darkness to-night as a result of the visitation of June bugs in countless numbers. Electric light globes are filled and the lights are completely smothered by the ashes of the burned bugs. The hotel offices are infested with such swarms that it was necessary to close the doors notwithstanding the intense heat. In several instances church services were interfered with.

The river bridges are almost impassable to pedestrians. The atmosphere about the lights is filled with clouds of live insects and floors are covered to a depth of several inches by dead ones.

MURDER FOLLOWS CARD GAME.

Man at Westfield, N. J., Fires Two Bullets Into His Companion and Escapes.

WESTFIELD, N. J., July 14.—Andrew Moeu, fifty years of age, was shot and killed this morning by Annello Lombardi.

The men lived at an Italian boarding house at Bay Street and South Avenue. They had been playing cards during the evening. They had also, it is said, been drinking pretty freely. What the trouble was is not known, but it is said to have been over the cards.

There were two shots fired. Both entered the right breast of Moeu. The murderer then fled, and has not yet been arrested, nor have the authorities any trace of him.

Fresh Air Party from Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 14.—Yesterday the first fresh air party from this city left for the home at 8 Webb Avenue, Ocean Grove, under the care of A. W. Abbott, agent of the Children's Aid and Protective Society of the Oranges. The party consisted of six women and sixteen children. The home is finely equipped and in addition to the bedrooms, in each of which is a double bed, a dozen cots have been provided for the children. Contributions for this charity now foot up to $1,702, and should $500 be added to this another cottage can be rented by the committee.

Cycle Race at Manhattan Beach.

One of the most important local cycling events this week will be the grand circuit meet at the Manhattan Beach bicycle track on Wednesday evening. All the sprinters will take part in handicap and scratch events, the latter scoring points for the championships of the United States. The entries include Kramer, Cooper, McFarland, Fenn, Downing, Fisher, Gascoyne, Jenkins, Collett, Ruts, Jacobson, Newhouse, Kimble, Cadwell, Hadfield, Hunter, Walter Bardgett, H. E. Bleecker, and others. There will also be two amateur races on the programme, in which Marcus Hurley, Walter Smith, August Welsing, Harry Welsing, W. A. Due, Peter Van Ost, John Bedell, Menus Bedell, Edwin Billington, Warren Zurbrick, and some two score others are entered. Besides this programme there will be a motor-paced race between two professional riders, whose names are yet to be announced.

Mrs. Vassar's Public Bequests.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 14.—Among the public bequests in the will of Mrs. Matthew Vassar, Jr., daughter-in-law of the founder of Vassar College, was $8,000 to Vassar College to found a scholarship in memory of her mother, Louisa Van Kleck Beach. Other bequests to local institutions were $5,000 to the Baptist Church, $5,000 to the Old Ladies' Home, $3,000 to the Vassar Home for Aged Men, $2,000 to the House of Industry, $500 each to the Young Women's and the Young Men's Christian Associations, $300 to Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery Association, and $500 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Father Smith's Critical Condition.

The condition of Father William Smith, Fire Chaplain, who is lying ill in a private hospital at 38 East Thirty-third Street, was reported to be critical last night. It is expected the crisis in Father Smith's illness will come to-day, and until then it will be impossible to estimate his chances of recovery.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS'
SPECIAL JULY-AUGUST SALE
Fine Furniture FOR OFFICES. LIBRARIES, CLUBS.

To increase business during the summer months, and to make room for new patterns, we will make especially Low Prices on all Bookcases, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, and Upholstered Furniture. Also cost price on several Desks, the patterns of which will not be duplicated. We do this, first, to get you to visit our store; secondly, to keep our men busy in the dull season.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., N.Y.,
(One bldg. east of Broadway.) Tel. 1299 Spring.
Headquarters for Church and School Furniture.
Lowest Prices. Latest Patterns.
Andrews' Metal-Leg Chairs and Tables on Hand for Prompt Delivery.

BIDDING FOR THE RAND.

Why Uncle Sam Expects to Oust John Bull from the Mines and Their Trade.

Edgar Wallace in The London Mail.

JOHANNESBURG, May 28.—I have taken a walk round Johannesburg's stores trying to discover to what extent English trade will benefit by our new acquisition. If the truth be told, the prospect is by no means an encouraging one. That the mines will be ours—or rather that the country in which the gold fields are situate will be under British rule—may be taken for granted. That these large corporations will for many years contribute a fair share toward defraying the cost of the war is also within reason, but beyond the direct income from this source it is difficult to see in what manner England is to benefit commercially, if the existing business modes obtain in the future, and if the schemes that are now on foot in America and elsewhere go through.

For, be it known, commercial America is making a big bid for the Rand, and commercial America is being aided and abetted in its plans by a pathetic, worn out, vitiated commercial England. Nor is this trade-grabbing the most serious aspect of America's attempt to secure by hustle and dollar that which we have earned with bullet and fever. "America," said a well-known Johannesburg stockbroker to me the other evening, "is going to have a considerable say in the eventual development of the Rand. As it is, very few people are aware of the enormous interests the States have in Johannesburg. Yes, I know it has been denied, and that very few of the leading Wall Street speculators have large holdings of Kafir scrip, but there are many very wealthy houses in America that never, or, at any rate, seldom ever gamble, who are steadily buying up shares whenever the opportunity offers. Of course, it isn't their game to come in with a rush and send up the prices, but the buying goes on none the less.

As it is, most of the machinery used on the Rand hails from the other side, and the reason for this is not far to seek.

If you consult a list of the mines on the Rand, and, for that matter, throughout South Africa, you will find that in almost every instance the chief engineer is an American, and as Americans of all classes, be they chief engineers or trolley men, have an unshakable belief in the supremacy of home manufactures over all foreign trash, it would be unreasonable to expect them to favor any other than those from the land of Old Glory. This favoritism has already been so marked as to attract attention, and with the added incentive of sympathetic Directors and the concordant votes of shareholders the American engineer will have it pretty well all his own way, to the detriment of the unfortunate English manufacturer.

PROSPECT OF A MINING TRUST.

"Another thing," said my stockbroking friend, "that is alarming is the prospect of consolidation. I had a letter from a man in New York only last week telling me that there is a movement on foot to capture all the poorer mines and the deeps and pool them—yes, a trust. (a trust is the Yankee's idea of commercial perfection.) It wouldn't be a very big thing in the way of trusts, but it would open up tremendous possibilities. The amalgamation of the diamond mines of Kimberley had as much an appearance of impossibility as a big gold combine here."

Desirous of discovering whether America's pushfulness was being directed solely toward the mining industry, I strolled round the town, visiting several of the big business houses. The first firm was of the Peter Robinson class and the manager was emphatic. "Where do we get our goods from? America, France, Germany, and England. The better class of soft goods comes from England, but France and Germany run her very close. America isn't able to compete with English manufacturers in that line, but in a year or two I've no doubt she will. As to hardware, that mostly all comes from America. Why? Well, it is cheaper, in the first place—both the initial cost and the shipment. Then, again, the stuff is good, the orders are promptly complied with and accurately carried out."

HIDE-BOUND JOHN BULL.

Another manager told the same story: "American shippers are prompt, courteous, and obliging. They are sending up boots now that compare very favorably with the best Leicester or Vienna ever exported." And again: "English houses are so unobliging; they make certain things in a certain way, whether the requirements of the customer are suited or not. A traveler representing a well-known English firm called with some samples. There was a dressing bag that took my fancy, but in place of the brass fittings I wanted nickel. Do you think he would take my order? Not a bit. He was very sorry, but that was the class of goods his firm supplied. I could take it or leave it. After he had left along came an American drummer, representing a firm that supplied many things, but certainly not dressing bags. I told him of my difficulty with the Englishman, and do you know that that Yank took my order for dressing bags with nickel fittings, although his firm had never made such a thing before? And, what is more, I got 'em."

The hardware merchants of the Rand were unanimous. America was the only possible market for tools and furniture. "I indented," said one, "for thirty plows from England and a like number from America. I verily believe that the American plows were worn out before the English articles arrived." Also, all were unanimous upon one point: The English article was the best.

What is to blame for our commercial failure in South Africa? Old, conservative, dogmatic methods and an

LAW AND ORDER SOCIETY SUPERINTENDENT HELD

Russell and One of His Agents Accused of Extortion.

Are Said to Have Frightened a Saloon Keeper Into Giving Them Money and Cigars.

Frederick Russell of 318 West Twenty-eighth Street, the Superintendent of the State Law and Order Society and the editor of a weekly newspaper known as The State Sentinel, and Henry Smith of 121 West Twenty-eighth Street, one of his agents, are locked up in the Essex Market Prison in default of $1,000 bail each. Russell is the man who some time ago followed Justice Jerome on one of his raiding trips, and alleged that the Justice and his friends had violated the excise law in Shanley's.

Russell and Smith are charged with extortion by Detectives Philips and O'Neill of Capt. Walsh's Eldridge Street Station squad. When Russell was searched $223 was found in his possession and $28 was found on Smith.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning Russell and Smith entered the Raines law hotel of Barnet Nadler, at 123 Delancey Street, and declared that the Raines law was being violated in that the shades of the window were not drawn up so that the interior of the saloon could be seen from the sidewalk. Nadler said that the men showed him their shields to prove that they spoke with authority. Nadler believed that his turn had come to be arrested. He reached for his hat and coat when Smith remarked that he could "settle the matter."

"How?" quickly asked Nadler.

"Give us $5," Smith replied, according to Nadler.

Nadler complained of bad business, and of the difficult time he had to make both ends meet. He argued with the men about the price, and finally said that he was willing to give $2 not to be arrested.

"Give me that," said Smith, and Nadler says that he gave him two one-dollar bills, which Smith placed in his pocket.

Nadler said that Russell then suggested that Nadler should give them some cigars, and he says that both almost emptied a box which he placed before them.

He became suspicious about the men after they left his place, and reported to Capt. Walsh what had occurred. Capt. Walsh detailed Detectives O'Neill and Philips to hunt the men up. The detectives learned that after they left Nadler's saloon they went to A. Wolf's place, on the southwest corner of Rivington and Chrystie Streets. From there they went to 15 Bowery, where Owen Conlon, the bartender, told them to call around when the "boss" was in, and also at 9 Bowery, where they had a fight with the waiter, which resulted in Russell and Smith being arrested by Patrolman George Hoeffling. This greatly enraged them and they threatened all sorts of vengeance to get even.

When the two prisoners were brought before Capt. Walsh Russell tried to explain his conduct by saying that he was going around collecting evidence of violations of the excise law. On him were found two badges, one of the Law and Order Society and the other of editor in chief of The State Sentinel. Smith only wore a badge showing that he was an authorized agent for Russell's paper. When the money was taken from Russell he begged to have $5 returned to him to meet little expenses. Capt. Walsh granted his request.

The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Essex Market Court. They appeared to be very cool and unconcerned about their arrest. They refused to make any statement in the absence of their counsel, and in default of bail were locked up for examination.

At the jail Russell refused to be interviewed. He sent down word that he had nothing to say further than that the charge is false.

GOLF ON LOCAL LINKS.

Deal and Seabright Busy with Summer Players—Professionals Encouraged in the West.

Golf is beginning to experience the quietness of Summer in the metropolitan district, and with all the near by State championships over, there will be no big event during the coming week. Nearly all of the local clubs will continue to maintain Saturday competitions for the benefit of those members who are not out of town, and there is generally a sufficient number left to make fairly interesting contests. Many golfers belong to more than one club, and during the warm weather they may be seen on the Seabright or Deal links. At both of those clubs the season is well under way, and competitions are held every week. In the absence of any regular North Jersey Association contest this year, the Deal Club is planning a tournament late in the Fall, as a grand windup of the season, and it will take the place of the regular championship held last year for the shore clubs. Team matches between Seabright, Deal, and Hollywood will probably be among the future attractions. It has even been rumored that Hollywood will duplicate the mixed professional and amateur tournament given with so much success recently by the Westbrook Club. If so the competition will come in August, and between $500 and $800 will be offered in prizes.

In connection with this tendency to encourage professional play, it is interesting to note that the Western Golf Association at a special meeting has decided to give an open championship in connection with its amateur championship tournament, which will begin Aug. 21 at the Midlothian Country Club. The event will be thirty-six holes, medal play, and $300 has been offered in prizes, the first to be $125. The junior championship, which is attracting considerable attention in Chicago, will be played next Wednesday on the links of the Ouwentsia Golf Club. The programme of local events for the week is:

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

Montclair.—Women's pick-up team match.
Apawamis.—Women's approaching and putting match.
Baywater.—Women's handicap.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

Van Cortlandt.—Women's handicap.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

Seabright.—Club handicap.
Deal.—Club handicap.
Ardsley.—Bogey handicap.
Englewood.—Team match with Apawamis.
Baywater.—Men's handicap.
Morris County.—Members' bogey handicap.
Innis Arden.—Qualifying round for three cups.
Oakland.—President's Cup handicap, third competition.
Harbor Hill.—Bogey handicap, Classes A and B.
Van Cortlandt.—Bogey handicap.
Flushing.—Team match with Hackensack.
Newark Athletic Club.—Club championship.
Rockaway.—Monthly handicap.
Wee Burn.—Scotch foursomes.
Crescent Athletic Club.—Members' handicap.
Glen Ridge.—Club handicap.
Montclair.—Club handicap.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Mrs. G. S. Dearborn has presented a cup for competition by the women of the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye. It will be played for next Thursday, the event to be a putting and approaching competition.

The Innis Arden golfers will begin a series of matches next Saturday for three club cups. The opening round will be eighteen holes, medal play, and three sets of eight will qualify in order of scores. The third cup will be known as the Duffers' Cup.

New golf quarters have at last been provided for the Boston players who use the public links at Franklin Park. A comfortable house has been built, with dressing rooms and lockers for men and women, and it will be opened about the 1st of August. The Franklin Park course has been crowded with players every Saturday this season.

Among the novelties arranged by the Springfield (Mass.) Golf Club recently was a match for women in which each competitor could use only one club. It created considerable merriment and was won by Miss Maude Wesson, who played the nine holes in fifty-nine strokes.

Maurin Ballou has won the Wainwright Cup at the Apawamis Golf Club by defeating in the final round Malcolm Graham by seven up and six to play. The cup has been in competition nearly a month, sixteen qualifying in the first medal-play round.

The Western Golf Association has decided to encourage the professional players in the coming open championship tournament, which will begin Aug. 21 at the Midlothian Country Club, by a special meeting last week it was decided to hold an open championship of the West in connection with the amateur events, and $300 will be offered in prizes, the first to be $125. The contest will be at thirty-six holes, medal play, and will probably come at the end of the amateur championship.

Charles B. Cory, one of Boston's most popular golfers, and who is frequently seen in local tournaments, has offered to give a cup to represent the golf championship of New England. If it should not succeed on such broad lines, it will be played for as the Boston or Massachusetts championship. It now remains for some Boston club to take charge of the affair and manage the tournament, as Boston has thus far lamentably failed to organize a golf association. It is believed that the Oakley Golf Club may offer its course. This would be a popular move, as Oakley has one of the finest links in New England and includes among its membership some of the most progressive golfers in Boston.

Charles B. Cory last year started the championship of Cape Cod and it brought out a large number of players. The trophy was won by young Archie Reid, a Lawrenceville school boy and son of the veteran St. Andrew's President, John Reid. It is proposed to repeat the tournament this Summer and the links of the Cummaquid Golf Club at Barnstable have been chosen for the contest. It will be played in August, and, instead of being limited to members of Cape Cod clubs, it will probably be open to all who care to enter. The qualifying round will be thirty-six holes, sixteen to qualify for the championship cup and the second sixteen for a consolation cup.

The team championship competitions of the Western Pennsylvania Golf Association have come to a close until Fall. Six clubs are in the contest and the leaders are the Highland Golf Club, near Pittsburg, which has won four victories and suffered no defeats, and the Allegheny Country Club, which has four wins and one defeat. The latter club will enter its new house and open a new course in September.

The junior championship of the West will be played on the links of the Onwentsia Golf Club, at Lake Forest, not far from Chicago. The date has been fixed for next Wednesday, July 17. The trophy to be played for is known as the Teen Cup and is the gift of J. Wallace Wakem.

Midlothian and Riverside are now tied for the team championship of Chicago. Ten men play in all of the team matches on each side and the contests are great encouragers of inter-club spirit.

Standing of the Cricket Teams.

Interest in the contest for the cricket championships shows no diminution, and from present appearances the resting place of the pennants will not be decided until the schedule has been exhausted. Brooklyn and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club are still tied for the lead in the Metropolitan League, while Paterson and Kearny are in similar positions in the New York Cricket Association.

No less than seven championship games are scheduled to be played next Saturday, and the result of these should make quite a difference in the standing of the various teams, many of which are now bunched. The following are the records:

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Kearny	3	3	0	0	1.000
Paterson, A.	5	5	0	0	1.000
Kings County	8	3	4	1	.428
Brooklyn, B.	6	2	3	1	.400
Essex County	6	2	3	1	.400
Paterson, B.	5	2	3	0	.400
Newark	7	2	4	1	.333
Manhattan II.	6	1	3	2	.250

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Brooklyn	3	2	0	1	1.000
Knickerbocker A. C.	3	3	0	0	1.000
Manhattan	3	1	1	1	.500
Nelson Lodge	3	1	2	0	.333
Montclair A. C.	4	0	4	0	.000

PROSPECT PARK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
West Indians	3	3	0	0	1.000
Manhattan II.	2	1	1	0	.500
Brooklyn	3	1	2	0	.333
Kings County	3	1	2	0	.333
Nelson Lodge	1	0	1	0	.000

The contest for the bowling prize is now led by C. Dalton. Of the men who have bowled at least 10 overs, D. Boxill comes second, with 13 wickets for 5.69 a piece, and H. Rushton third, with 9 wickets for 6.11.

Mohawk Athletic Club Games.

The Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx held a set of athletic games yesterday morning at Berkeley Oval. The best individual performance was that of J. Lockwood, who won both the half-mile and the mile runs from scratch. The summaries follow:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final heat—Won by W. Strahler, (8 feet;) W. Martens, (1 yard,) second; A. Kelpin, (6 feet,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final heat—Won by A. Kelpin, (8 yards;) D. Barrett, (8 yards,) second; J. Lockwood, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:23 2-5.

One-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Lockwood, (scratch;) J. McKechnie, (50 yards,) second; W. Otto, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:17.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Lockwood, (scratch;) H. Weber, (150 yards,) second; W. Otto, (150 yards,) third. Time—5:12 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by A. Michel, O. Rohner second, H. Gregory third. Time—1:32 2-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by H. Gregory, (9 feet,) with 31 feet 6 inches; J. Blum, (10 feet,) with 29 feet 11½ inches, second; L. Barry, (10 feet,) with 27 feet 6 inches, third.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by A. Kelpin, with 9 feet 8 inches; D. Barrett, with 9 feet 7 inches, second; J. Lockwood, with 8 feet 8 inches, third.

Council Bluffs Rowing Regatta.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, July 14.—The inter-State regatta on Lake Manawa next Tuesday and Wednesday promises to be one of the most interesting and best attended for years. Boat clubs from Dubuque, Sioux City, Ottumwa, Waterloo, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, St. Joseph, Mo., and two or three other cities will participate. Tuesday will be junior day. The first race will be the junior fours. Following the race for fours will come the events for doubles and singles.

The big event of the regatta will be the first one of the afternoon of senior day—Wednesday. This is the senior four-oared shell race, for which the silver championship cup is offered the winner. The senior doubles and singles will follow the fours.

The regatta will end with a reception and ball, to be tendered the visiting oarsmen and their friends at the clubhouse of the Council Bluffs Rowing Association Wednesday evening.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—W. I. Todd, London; K. Brissevain, Amsterdam, Holland; W. B. Woodward, Paris, Texas.

IMPERIAL—C. M. Thayer, Boston; Philip C. Hunter, London.

VICTORIA—T. H. Harper, Leipsic; ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Minnesota; Boyd Smith, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. H. Mitchell, Portland, Ore.

HOFFMAN—G. W. Paterson, United States Army.

PLAZA—George Crouch, St. Louis.

MANHATTAN—George T. Moody, Detroit; P. Abel, Trinidad, West Indies.

MURRAY HILL—W. D. Baker, Pottsville; A. M. Reid, Melbourne.

ASTOR—Richard H. Williams, London; Capt. H. D. Smith, United States Revenue Cutter Service.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Zion Co-Operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; W. A. Needham, notions; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Wheeler, notions; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Weldon, furniture; Hotel Cadillac.

Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; S. H. Halle, hats; Hotel Netherland.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Julius & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, gloves and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. W. Gaynor, dress goods, linens, and woolens, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. M. Webster, furnishing goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; T. E. Covington, upholstery goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions, art novelties, ribbons, and jewelry; A. Burns, dry goods, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. H. Hopkins, shoes; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Bass Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. G. Bass, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Lumsford, R. E., & Co., Petersberg, Va.; R. E. Lumsford, hats; Hotel Navarre.

Petits Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. H. Peck, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Levy Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; A. Levy, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Corbett, shoes and rubbers; M. S. Murphy, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Hibbon, John H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Hess, millinery, laces, and ribbons, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Specker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. M. Rhoades, furnishing goods, notions, and fancy goods; J. B. Specker, Jr., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dickieson & Co., Springfield, Mass.; A. E. Dickieson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Shepard, silks, 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Woolf, George, Son & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Woolf, furnishing goods, 53 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.

Emery Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. M. White, upholstery goods, 377 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Trotters and Pacers in Fast Brushes—The Course in Good Condition.

There was some fast work on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning, when several new aspirants for honors put in an appearance and forced the favorites to trot and pace their best to retain the laurels already won. A better roadbed could not have been desired, as the early morning shower had just toned it up to condition. The honors of the day were carried off by Alice B., driven by J. Pirung, and the bay mare Dundess, 2:23¾, driven by B. Zahn, who came near having a bad collision with W. H. Miller of High Bridge, driving a gray mare. As it was Mr. Zahn had several spokes ripped out of the left hind wheel of his light runabout. Dundess was coming down the stretch at speed in a brush with Kingwood, 2:17¼, when Mr. Miller's horse suddenly swerved over into Mr. Zahn's way. The latter tried to pull up his animal, but it was too late; the two wagons struck together, and everybody looked for a bad accident, but strange to say, no damage was done beyond that already mentioned. Policeman McKenna, who has been laid up in the hospital for several months, saw the accident, and started in pursuit of Miller's horse, which he caught after a short run.

One of the first victories of the day won by Alice B. was over the trotter Charles E., formerly known as Mantara by the famous Alcantara, driven by M. Abbott. For more than three-quarters of the way Charles E. led, but nearing the finish Alice B. made a spurt that her opponent was not equal to, and won out by half a length.

Dundess was in fine form, and had a lively go with Waverley Chief, driven by Dr. Baker of Westchester, defeating him by a head. Maggie Nelson, driven by George W. Smith, also fell a victim to Dundess's speed.

About the best and only three-cornered brush of the morning was between March Maid, driven by J. O'Neil; Alice B., and Maggie Nelson. The start was a poor one, and a quarter was covered before they struck their gait. Alice B. led the way to the head of the stretch, when Maggie Nelson began to crowd her for first place, finally passing her and winning out by a nose. There was not half a length's difference between the trio as they passed the post. George Huber's mare Miss Virgis defeated Virgis Bell, also owned by Mr. Huber, in two half-mile heats, and Zig Zag led the trotter Smyler Colfax, driven by J. Richardson, home after a nip and tuck go over the entire upper stretch. Dr. David Randall, who drove the pacer T. N. B., 2:10½, better known as the Gray Ghost, announced yesterday that Moth Miller, the roan pacer with a mark of 2:07, was in fine condition for his race at Elkwood on Thursday, July 18, and that he had entered the pacer at Syracuse on July 25, when he would again try his speed with Democracy. It was also said that Cresceus would be driven against the world's wagon record at Elkwood Park on Aug. 7.

Xavier Relay Team Won.

The feature of the games of the New West Side Athletic Club held at the club grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street yesterday morning, was an eight-lap novice relay race, which was won by the team of the Xavier Athletic Association by twenty yards. The St. Paul's Guild team beat out the St. Alphonsus representatives for second place by eight yards. The summaries follow:

50-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by C. Devlin, (12 feet;) J. Breslin, (12 feet,) second; J. J. Dover, (12 feet,) third. Time—0:05 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by F. J. Corley, (scratch;) J. Breslin, (12 yards,) second; D. M. Daly, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:29 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Heiburg, (22 yards;) J. W. Murphy, (15 yards,) second; R. Humphreys, (34 yards,) third. Time—1:22 1-5.

1-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Carrette, (scratch;) J. McAdams, (10 yards,) second; J. J. Corley, (20 yards,) third. Time—4:56 1-5.

Putting 14-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. Breslin, (5 feet,) with 36 feet 1 inch; P. Flynn, (7 feet,) with 35 feet 5¼ inches, second; F. J. Cook, (7 feet,) with 33 feet 5½ inches, third.

Pole Vault, handicap.—Won by W. Murphy, (1 foot 6 inches,) with 9 feet 6 inches; J. Sperling, (scratch,) with 9 feet, second; Otto Landness, (1 foot,) with 8 feet, third.

6-Lap Relay Race, Novice.—Won by Xavier Athletic Association team, composed of G. W. Lewis, T. J. McCormick, R. Beecher, and J. Blauvelt; St. Paul's Guild team second, St. Alphonsus team third. Time—3:48 2-5.

Liebknecht A. C. Weekly Games.

The Liebknecht A. C. held its first of a series of weekly games yesterday at Crotona Park. The games were well contested. Aaron Cohen carried off the honors by winning four of the six events. Summaries:

50-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Edward J. Silverberg, (3 feet;) Isidor Zimmerman, (4 feet,) second; Charles Silverstein, (4 feet,) third. Time—0:06.

300-Yard Special Handicap.—Won by Aaron Cohen, (14 yards;) Max Baer, (12 yards,) second; Mike Garfunkle, (scratch,) third. Time—0:39.

Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Aaron Cohen, (17 yards;) Jacob Shoben, (13 yards,) second; Sam Tannbaum, (scratch,) third. Time—0:59.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Abe Fenterstock, (scratch;) Isidor Weisman, (35 yards,) second; Julius Fleisher, (45 yards,) third. Time—5:31.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Aaron Cohen, (2 inches,) with an actual leap of 5 feet; Edward J. Silverberg, (1 inch,) second; Max Baer, (2 inches,) third.

Standing High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Aaron Cohen, (1 inch,) with an actual leap of 4 feet 2 inches; Edward J. Silverberg, (scratch,) second; Isidor Zimmerman, (4 inches,) third.

Trotting and Pacing Notes.

Entries close to-day for three New York harness racing meetings, at Albany, at Poughkeepsie, and at Buffalo. To-morrow the entries for the Dunkirk, N. Y., meeting will close. Entries for other New York meets to close are: At Newburg Aug. 2, at Hudson Aug. 17, and at Chatham Aug. 24.

The successful racehorse and sire of trotting speed, Wilkes Boy, is dead at the Elmhurst Stock Farm, near Lexington, Ky., at the age of twenty-one years. Wilkes Boy was the property of Henry Schmulbach of Wheeling, W. Va and R. C. Estill of Lexington, and at the time of his death was the sire of sixty trotters and pacers in the 2:30 list, among them such good campaigners as York Boy, 2:00¼; Courier Journal, 2:06, and Judge Swing, 2:08¼. The dead stallion was by George Wilkes-Bettie Brown.

The arrangement of the match race between the trotting pacers, Joe Patchen and Anaconda, for the first day of the Brighton Beach trotting meeting, on Aug. 12, gives excellent promise for another great race in the free-for-all pacing stake, with a value of $3,000, announced to close on July 30, and to be decided on the last day of the meeting. Both Anaconda and Joe Patchen are going on in splendid style in their training for the coming campaign, and there is a chance that the Brighton racing will bring about a second meeting of the famous pacers, together with other great sidewheelers of the year. From reports of their training, the Joe Patchen-Anaconda race will be all that could be desired in itself, however. Joe Patchen, after having done all that was asked of him at the half-mile track at Goshen, has been moved by Trainer Dickerson to Charter Oak Park, Hartford, where Patchen already has stepped miles faster than 2:15, and seems to have more speed than ever before. Anaconda is in training at Dover, N. H., and is even more forward than Patchen, report crediting to him a mile in 2:06 last week. One other of the great pacers who may be expected to put in an appearance at Brighton Beach is Coney, 2:02¾, who is also at Hartford, and handled by Andrew McDowell, has been going fast enough to be the sensation of the track.

The expectation that the noted pacer Frank Agan, 2:03¾, would be trained this season will not be verified. Ever since Winter let up for the horse that was enforced by an accident last Fall it was decided that it would be best to give him a rest for the season, and, taking plenty of time to the task, work him up gradually to another campaign in 1902.

Thomas W. Lawson's great trotter Boralma, having been shipped back to Hartford from the Pimlico track, is going on in magnificent style and has been timed a mile already in 2:16, driven by "Jimmie" Gatcomb. Boralma, in addition to the big specials that he has been engaged in, probably will be one of the entries for the $1,000 challenge cup at Boston, won last season by Harry K. Devereaux's horse John A. McKerron, whose record and the ruling on it made one of the trotting sensations of the year. It is planned that Boralma shall compete for the trophy, driven by Mr. Lawson himself. Other horses that are expected to go in the race are Senator L. and Miss Whitney.

Richard Blumenthal has sent the race mare Rosetta to R. Eckers, who will train and handle her through the campaign of 1901.

Searchlight, the pacer about whose chance of campaigning this year there was some doubt, is in training and going so well that there is every prospect that he will figure in the first flight before the season closes.

The Maplewood Farm horses are in training at Dover, N. H., under the care of Thomas Marsh, and the stable promises to be one of the strongest of the year. In it the most prominent horses are: Idolita, 2:12, the largest money winner of 1899; Kingmond, 2:09, who finished first or second in every one of the seven heats of the M. and M. Stakes in 1899; Who Is It, 2:10¼, and Phoebe Onward, 2:12½, a recent acquisition of the stable.

A patron of the trotting turf who is believed to know what he is talking about from personal connection with the race, asserts that Cresceus would may have just as fast a record as The Abbot if it had not been for an error on the part of the man who prompted the driver of Cresceus when that horse took his record of 2:04 at Cleveland. The driver in question called the time to Ketcham of the first mile, and he made a mistake of one second, calling it 1:01½ instead of 1:02¾, as he should have done. It was faster than Mr. Ketcham wanted to go and he took the stallion back.

J. R. Blumenthal has a pacer at Charter Oak called Tipton B., by Bashwood, that is showing well. He stepped a quarter in 0:33½, hitched to a road cart last week. He will be put in shape for the Driving Club matinée this Summer.

OARSMEN LEAVE FOR NATIONAL REGATTA

Harlem River Crews to Compete at Philadelphia.

Representatives of Atalanta and Nonpareil Clubs Take Their First Row on Schuylkill River To-day.

The crews of the Atalanta Boat Club and the Nonpareil Rowing Club, left yesterday for Philadelphia, where they will compete in the coming National regatta on Friday and Saturday of this week. The Atalanta representatives are Kafka and Mulcahy, who will compete in the intermediate pair-oared shells and intermediate double-sculls events. The Nonpareils will be represented by their intermediate eight-oared shell crew, composed as follows: Bow, Hoffman; 2, Philadius; 3, Kroll; 4, Lindauer; 5, Maurus; 6, Pearce; 7, Crawford; stroke, Weed; coxswain, Height. This crew finished a close second to the New York Athletic Club eight in the Harlem regatta on Memorial Day, and won with ease in the Passaic regatta two days later. It has been in training ever since, and is expected to make a good showing on the Schuylkill. The crew will be the guest of the Vesper Boat Club during its stay in Philadelphia.

Most of the other New York crews will leave on Wednesday. The Union Boat Club will send C. S. Titus, who is entered in both senior single events, and Lenahan and Cornell, who will compete in both the intermediate double and intermediate pair-oared shell races. The Harlem Rowing Club will send an intermediate four, an intermediate double, and an intermediate pair, while the New York Athletic Club will be represented by its intermediate eight, winners of the New Koch Cup for junior eights in the last Harlem regatta.

The intermediate eight of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, which is entered in the National regatta, disbanded Saturday on account of dissensions among the members of the crew, it was said. They are not likely to be missed, however, as there are said to be six other crews entered in that event, as follows: The New York Athletic Club and the Nonpareil Rowing Club of New York City, Malta Boat Club, Fairmount Rowing Club, and West Philadelphia Boat Club of Philadelphia, and the Winnipeg Boat Club of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The local oarsmen were unusually quiet yesterday, as few racing crews were out and the day was principally devoted to pleasure rowing. The Wyanoke and Union barges carried good loads to College Point, while passenger boats from the Dauntless, Metropolitan, and other clubs went up the river to Cold Spring, Bronson's, and other resorts.

The clubs in the "Row" near the Third Avenue Bridge, which were ordered by the city authorities to move by the first of the present month, are still there, and show no disposition to change their quarters. The order to vacate was repeated last week, and two weeks' additional time was given.

The Union Boat Club will start a senior four-oared shell crew in training for the Middle States regatta this week, and a junior eight next week. The four will be composed of Rogers, Connell, Steen, and Kirk, but the eight has not yet been selected.

STEAMSHIP PASSENGER DELAYED.

Customs Inspectors Assess the Duty on Her Trinkets at $3.50.

Andre Durand, a jewelry merchant of Memphis, Tenn., and his daughter, who is a teacher of French in one of the Memphis schools, were among the passengers who arrived from Havre on the French liner L'Aquitaine yesterday morning. While abroad Miss Durand had from time to time made purchases of little trinkets, such as tin pigeons, penny pansy fans, and other articles of small value, which she intended presenting to her pupils in Memphis as mementoes of her trip abroad.

The whole collection cost $7, but before the Customs Inspectors got through looking over the toys and fans Miss Durand had missed a train for Buffalo, where she and her father intended taking in the sights of the Pan-American Exposition. She was then compelled to bide her time until an Appraiser could be found who could assess the duty on the articles. Mr. Durand had gone to the Grand Central Station to get the tickets, expecting his daughter to follow in a short time.

When the Appraiser was found and had assessed the duty on the toys and trinkets at $3.50, Miss Durand found that she did not have money enough to pay the duty, her father having left her with only enough money to pay her cabfare to the station. At last the Deputy Surveyor appeared on the scene, and, becoming acquainted with the situation, arranged matters so that the young lady could get away from the pier. It was then too late to catch the train, however, and with her father, who had waited for her, she was compelled to delay her departure until last night.

Alleged Highwayman Arrested.

William Thornhill, twenty, a laborer, of 215 West Sixtieth Street, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night, charged with highway robbery. Detective Hawthorne made the arrest. The complainant was Martis Zarokosta of 547 West Fifty-ninth Street, who said that as he was returning home Saturday night he was held up on Fifty-ninth Street, between West End and Amsterdam Avenues. He identified Thornhill as his assailant. The latter denied the accusation.

Jersey City Heights Short of Water.

There was a shortage of water over a small section of Jersey City Heights yesterday, owing to a break in one of the pipes under the Hackensack River. As there are two other mains, the supply to the rest of the city was not affected. Chief Engineer Van Keuren said the supply in the reservoir used for the Heights was sufficient if residents of that section used water sparingly. It was expected that the break would be repaired by noon to-day.

Incendiaries Aim at Stables.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—A series of stable fires early this morning indicated that incendiaries were at work. Twenty horses were burned. The fires occurred in the same general neighborhood. At midnight the stable of the San Mateo Dairy Company was destroyed. Twelve horses perished. While the firemen were at work an alarm was turned in from a stable three blocks away. Six horses were rescued with difficulty. Shortly after 2 o'clock the stable of the Signal Transfer Company on Larkin Street caught fire. There were fifty horses in the stable. Eight of them were burned to death.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:10 A. M.—550 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

1:00 A. M.—2,227 First Avenue, Michael Matutiro; damage, $50.

3:55 A. M.—2,209 Lorillard Avenue, Myer Browning & Co.; damage, $1,000.

11:45 A. M.—Prospect and Main Streets, Harry Munson; damage slight.

12:10 P. M.—55 East Eighth Street, J. Turner; damage, $800.

4:00 P. M.—145 Eldridge Street, Isaac Weinstock; damage, $5.

4:50 P. M.—250 West Thirty-eighth Street, Lee Kee; damage, $5.

7:00 P. M.—77 Nassau Street, owner unknown; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Fire to-day destroyed the two-story iron-and-wood structure occupied by the O'Brien Boiler Works Company, doing $75,000 damage. The building contained a number of valuable riveting machines, and if they shall be found to be damaged, the loss may reach $100,000, largely covered by insurance.

GLASTONBURY, Conn., July 14.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Riverside Paper Company here to-day and consumed 100 tons of finished strawboard that was stored outside the factory awaiting shipment. The loss will reach $10,000, with an insurance of about $8,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14.—Fire to-night destroyed $60,000 worth of lumber belonging to the Cleveland Sawmill and Lumber Company. A Lake Erie trestle in the vicinity of the blaze was burned and trains will enter this city on the tracks of the Valley Railroad.

UTICA, July 14.—Fire in a storehouse of the New York Mills this morning caused a damage to cotton and cloth of $6,000. Covered by insurance.

FALL STAKES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Twenty-two Events Close To-day to be Run at the Autumn Meeting.

The Coney Island Jockey Club to-day will close twenty-two stakes for the Fall meeting of the club at the Sheepshead Bay race track, the number including renewals of all the popular fixtures of past years and several new events. In the list of races for three-year-olds and upward is the arrangement for the Serial Autumn Handicaps, one entry entitling the horse entered to run in the three events and also to be handicapped free in all overnight handicaps at the meeting.

Chief of the eight stakes for two-year-olds is the classic Great Eastern Handicap, with a guaranteed value of $7,500, at six furlongs, while the next in importance is the $5,000 Flatbush, at seven furlongs. The other stakes for the two-year olds are the Sapphire, $1,250 added, at five and a half furlongs, the Dash, $1,250 added, five furlongs, the Belles, $1,250 added, five and a half furlongs for fillies; the Partridge, $1,250 added, six furlongs on the turf course, and the Golden Rod, $1,250 added, six and a half furlongs on the turf. For two-year olds and upward the one event is the Flight Stakes, $1,500 added, at seven furlongs.

The stakes for three-year olds are the September, $1,500 added, at one mile and three furlongs; the Flying Handicap, $1,250 added, at six furlongs; the Dolphin, $1,500 added, at one mile and a furlong, and the Reapers, $1,500 added, at one mile and three-sixteenths. Stakes for three-year-olds and upward are the Twin City Handicap, $3,500 added, at one mile and a quarter; the Turf Handicap, $1,250 added, at one mile and a quarter on the turf; the Russet Handicap, $1,500 added; at one mile and a half on the turf, and the Autumn Handicaps, with a total of $6,500, divided between the three events, known as the Fall Handicap of $2,000; the Ocean of $2,000, and the Omnium of $2,500. For the jumpers there are three stakes, the Westbury Steeplechase, $1,200 added, over the full steeplechase course; the Inaugural Steeplechase, with $800 added, over the short steeplechase course, and the Mineola Hurdle Handicap, $800 added, two miles, over eight flights of hurdles.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race for four-year-olds and upward; special weights; one mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles. Hammie and Monroe Doctrine, 158 pounds each; Mystic Shriner, Klondike and Charagrace, 155 each; Passe Partout and Draughtsman, 151 each; Magic Light, 144; Semper Ira, Conan, Bosphorus, and Cephalalgia, 141 each; Kufa, 139.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and geldings two years old; penalties and allowances; five furlongs. Bonner and Star of the West, 110 pounds each; Graciosity, Essene, Notlimah, Driftwood II., Miss Patsy, Olenka, Lombre, Singing Nymph, Miss Uncas, Lieschen, Joymaker, Lady Mac, and Keynote, 103 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200 in 1901; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Magnificent, 116 pounds; Heroics, 103; Hammock, 101; Thicket, 96; Ethics and Nitrate, 94 each; Animosity, 84.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Carbuncle, 120 pounds; Decanter, 116; Vitellius, 111; Trigger and Baron Pepper, 110 each; Scurry and Belle of Troy, 106 each; St. Finnan and Humboldt, 97 each; Belvino, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Knockabout, 109 pounds; Ben Howard, 107; Honolulu and Lady Holyrood, 106 each; Man-o'-War, 105; Magnitude, 103; Oclawaha, Red Damsel, and Geraldyn, 98 each; Locket, 97; Notlimah and Montana Pioneer, 94 each; Lady Sterling and Dotlet, 89 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of more than two races at this meeting; selling allowances. Six furlongs. Magnitude and Royal Sterling, 110 pounds each; Mayor Gilroy, 107; Saddlece, 102; Hengist, Bobs, and Military, 100 each; Ondurdis, Ashes, Woodspike, Ante Up and Twig, 95 each; Maretta, 90.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY SUIT.

Staten Island Company Complains that City Officials Interfere with Its Work.

PATCHOG

The Wanamaker Store

Store now closes at 5 o'clock daily, except Saturdays, when it closes at 12 o'clock Noon.

Midsummer Sale of BRIC-A-BRAC, Glass and FANCY CHINA

TWO causes combine to make this a most important occasion in the selling of Bric-a-Brac, China and Glass. First our china buyer made a remarkably fortunate purchase of Bric-a-Brac during his recent trip abroad; and the beautiful decorative pieces have just arrived, and are offered today at the lowest prices ever named on such wares. Second, we are clearing out all surplus stocks of Fancy China and Glass, and have cut the prices in our sharpest manner, to be in keeping with the price-concessions on the new goods. Probably never before has the housekeeper with artistic taste and a love for beautifying her home, had such an opportunity to gratify it in such satisfying fashion, at so little cost. The variety of Bric-a-Brac is as broad and choice as in new stocks at holiday times; yet prices are less than half regular values. Then we offer a lot of Castilena Marble Busts and Figures, some of which are slightly imperfect—though few of the defects can be found except by experts—now marked at half regular prices. And so the good news continues among the Fancy China, Cut Glass, and other Domestic Glass, as well as Fancy China, and other wares.

The story in detail makes fascinating reading for housekeepers who are within reach of our store today—it will be tantalizing to those who cannot come; and yet we can serve you most satisfactorily if you let our Mail Order people do your shopping for you. In either case, remember that prompt folks are going to get the best of these offerings; although quantities are ample in most cases—particularly among the Bric-a-Brac.

Read on:

Bric-a-Brac at Half Price and Less—

Just arrived and opened and shown for the first time today.

Vases at 10c, regularly 35c
Busts at $4.50, regularly $10
Figures at 75c, regularly $2.50
Flower Holders, $5, regularly $12
Figures at $1, regularly $3
Vases at $6.50, regularly $15
Busts at $3, regularly $7
Figures at $10, regularly $27.50
Busts at $20, regularly $45.

Main Aisle and Art Room, Basement.

Castilena Marble Busts and Figures—

A clean-up of our stock. Some of these are slightly imperfect. The prices are just half what they would be if perfect. The same applies to the pedestals.

Marble Busts—
At $4.50, were $9
At $6, were $12
At $8, were $16
At $8.75, were $17.50
At $17.50, were $35
At $21.25, were $42.50
At $18.75, were $37.50
At $40, were $80

Marble Pedestals—
At $5, were $10
At $7, were $14
At $8.75, were $17.50
At $12.50, were $25
At $11.25, were $22.50
At $10, were $20
At $7.50, were $15

Art Room Basement.

Iridescent Glass—

A perfect rainbow of colors—exquisite shapes—Vases, Rose Bowls, Jardinieres, etc.

Vases—
At $4, from $6
At $1.50, from $2.50
At 60c, from $1
At $3, from $5
At $1, from $1.75
At 40c, from 75c
At $2, from $3
At $1, from $2
At 25c, from 50c

Rose Bowls—
At $1, from $1.75
At $5, from $10
At $6, from $12
At $4.50, from $9
At $13.50, from $27.50

Main Aisle.

Cut Glass—

The best American cuttings at one-third to one-half below regular prices; some of our finest pieces are in this collection.

8-inch Bowls at $3 to $5, worth $5 to $8.50.
Salad Bowls, at $12, from $18. Celery Trays, $3 to $4, from $5 to $6.
Crimped shape Bowls, $5.50, from $10.50.
Cheese Dishes, with covers, $12, from $17.50.

Cut Glass—

Fancy shaped Nappies, 8 in., $4, from $6.
Water Caraffes, $2.25, worth $4.50. Bowls, 9 in., $5, from $7.50.
Handled Nappies, $2.75, from $4. Water Tumblers, $3 doz., worth $5
Water Pitchers, 3 pts., $9, worth $14 each.

Main floor and Basement.

Thin Blown Table Tumblers—

In several fine engraved patterns at less than half regular price:
55c a dozen; regularly $1.25 a dozen.

Main aisle.

Fine Decorated Austrian China—

Breakfast, Tea and Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers and Fruit Saucers; fine flower decorations and all pieces gilt;
At 10c each; regularly 25c.

Fancy China Pieces—

In bright decorations of colors and gold; new shapes; two-thirds prices:
Salad Bowls at $1.40, from $2. Cake Plates at $1.25, from $1.75.
Vases at $1 to $1.85, from $1.50 to $2.75.

Fancy China Pieces—

Condensed Milk Holders at $1, from $1.50.
Chocolate Pots at $1.40, from $2. Comports at 65c, from $1.
Puff Boxes, 40c, from 55c.

Main aisle and Basement.

Fine Austrian China—

A close-out of stock of these fine pieces at little more than half prices.
Salad Bowls at 35c, 40c and 50c, from 65c, 75c and $1.
Dinner Plates at 30c, from 50c. Breakfast Plates at 20c, from 35c.
Bread-and-Butter Plates at 15c, from 25c.
Candlesticks at 15c, from 25c.

Main aisle.

Real German Steins—

A great variety—covered and uncovered; some with German inscriptions; some with hunting scenes.

At 10c, from 15c
At 30c, from 50c
At $2, from $3
At 15c, from 25c
At $1, from $1.50
At $4, from $7
At 20c, from 35c
At $1.75, from $2.75
At $7, from $10.
At $5, from $7.50.

Basement.

Men's Fine SUITS

To Order—Under-Price

We have a number of patterns of fine imported fancy cheviots and flannels, very well adapted to early Fall wear, which we will make up to your measure at quite a concession from their regular value.

They have been selling for $40 to $45; but today we will take your order for sack coat suits from any in the group at

$35 a Suit

It is a fine opportunity for a man to look a little ahead, and get the finest fabrics and the best tailoring, at the usual cost of ordinary clothing.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Washable SUITS

Of Exceptional Value

Unusual value marks this offering of Washable Russian Blouse Suits, for boys of 2½ to 8 years. These three groups in the lot, each one representing distinct opportunities for money-saving for careful mothers. As follows:

At 80c, values from $1 to $1.25
At $1, values from $1.50 to $2.25
At $2, values from $2.75 to $5

An excellent chance to keep your boy clean, cool and neat during the hot days to come, at a normal loss to you.

Then here are some Washable Trousers,—200 pairs of them—in striped and checked materials, for boys of 3 to 16 years; 25c each for good 50c values.

Second floor, Ninth street.

These in the Basement:

Boys' Blouse Waists, in madras and percales; a number of broken lots, including many excellent values. Sizes 3 to 9 years. Values, 35c to $1, at 25c.

Boys' Shirt Waists in percale, with or without collar; sizes 5 to 13 years. Values 65c and 75c, at 50c.

Shirt-Waist SUITS

Dressy Styles—Little Prices

These are exactly the Dresses that interest women today. The smartest styles, best materials, most tastefully made; yet we have assembled certain lots in two groups, at quite extraordinary concessions on former fair prices. These:

At $6, worth up to $15—

Imported Dresses of percale and striped pique; all artistically trimmed. Others of linen suiting, Mercerized chambray and black and white lawn. All in the very best styles.

At $7.50, worth up to $18—

Imported Dresses of percale and dotted pique, plain and Mercerized chambray, and silk-and-cotton novelty gingham. All exquisite in style and prettily trimmed.

Second floor, Broadway.

SALE of TOWELS

And Toweling

A superb offering of Pure Linen Towels is made today. It interests every housekeeper. These:

Huckaback Towels—
15c Towels, 18 x 33 in., at 10c each.
32c Towels, 20 x 40 in., at 25c each.
25c Towels, 20 x 38 in., at 21c each.
50c Towels, 20 x 39 in., at 37½c each.
65c Towels, 23 x 45 in., at 45c each.

Damask Towels—
25c Towels, 24 x 50 in., at 21c each.
50c Towels, 23 x 44 in., at 35c each.
75c Towels, 22 x 50 in., at 60c each.

Kitchen Towels—
12½c Hemmed Towels at 10c each.
30c Roller Towels, 17 x 90 in., at 24c each.
16c Checked Towels, 24 x 24 in., at 12½c each.

Toweling—
13½c kind at 8c a yard.
17c kind at 14c a yard.
20c kind at 16c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Fancy Scotch Ginghams

A Third or More Under-price—

Here are sixty choice patterns of the prettiest ginghams shown this season: in fancy silk-figured corded stripes, fancy Mercerized Jacquard-figure stripes, fancy Jacquard-figured stripes, fancy Mercerized stripes, and fancy corded stripes—five thousand yards in all, which we wish to sell while you have need of them.

Prices have been 30c and 37½c; today marked at

20c a Yard

They will likely be taken away in a jiffy.

We also have a lot of Fancy Mercerized Ginghams, in fancy figured stripes, dotted stripes with small dots, cluster stripes of black and white on colors; also fancy Lace-striped Ginghams, in combinations of colors with white. Prices were 37½c and 45c—today at 25c a Yard.

Tenth street.

Plenty of the DIMITIES

Ready Today---at 5c a Yard

Of course we didn't have all the quarter-million yards of Dimities shipped to us at once—didn't expect to need the rest until this week. But we almost ran out on Friday, vast as were our supplies. Your demands were almost overwhelming, and yet we should not have been surprised. When fresh, crisp, fine and beautiful Dimities are offered at the price of calico, it is little wonder that you demand them by scores of thousands of yards. But we're ready with plenty today—thirty big cases have been opened and added to the collection. Ample quantities and the same profusion of dainty and beautiful patterns to choose from. Plenty of counter space and salespeople to serve you comfortably. Plenty for those who order promptly by mail.

5c a yard.

Rotunda, and Fourth avenue and Basement.

A Midsummer Clearance of LACE CURTAINS and UPHOLSTERIES

Every pair of Curtains, every yard of Upholsterings embraced in this Summer Sale is of the kind that keenly interests the thrifty housekeeper, who is ever alert to secure staple goods of excellent quality below regular prices, particularly when these prices are fixed at

A Third to a Half Less Than Usual

Today's offerings will make a busy place of this Upholstery Store. They include Lace Curtains, in a large variety of kinds, and in standard patterns, which have dwindled to one, two and three-pair lots; single portieres, and remnants and short ends of the season's best styles of awning and curtain materials, cretonnes, burlaps, denims and the like.

Here is more explicit information:

Lace Curtains—

in one, two and three-pair lots:

Renaissance—
One-pair lots:
Were $8 to $18; now $4 to $9.
Two-pair lots:
Were $9 to $29; now $6 to $19.50.
Three-pair lots:
Were $6; now $4.

Brussels—
One-pair lots:
Were $19 to $33; now $9.50 to $17.50.
Two-pair lots:
Were $11.25 to $28; now $7.50 to $13.50.

White Irish Point—
One-pair lots:
Were $5 to $12; now $2.50 to $6.
Two-pair lots:
Were $5.25 to $15.50; now $3.50 to $10.50.

White Irish Point—
Three-pair lots:
Were $3.75 to $12.50; now $2.50 to $8.25.

Ivory Irish Point—
One-pair lots:
Were $3.50 to $12; now $1.75 to $6.
Two-pair lots:
Were $6 to $18; now $4 to $12.
Three-pair lots:
Were $9.50 to $18; now $6.25 to $12.

Irish Point Curtains—With silk centers—
From one to six-pair lots:
Were $15 to $35; now $7.50 to $17.50.

Portieres—

In chenille, tapestry, repp and satin Derby effects; all single curtains, and priced as single curtains:
Were $1.50 to $13.75; now 75c to $6.85 each.

Awning Materials—

The season's accumulation of short ends:
Were 18c to 25c yd.; now 9c to 12c.

Curtain Materials By the Yard

Remnants and short ends of fish net, muslins, madras, tambour and Irish point lace and silkolines, at 6c to 30c yd., from 12½c to 60c.

Remnants and short ends of cretonne, fancy ticking, Hungarian cloth, denim and burlap, in 1 to 6-yd. lengths:
Were 15c to 28c yd.; now 8c to 14c.

Remnants and short ends of imported cretonne, in lengths from 1½ to 5 yds.:
Were 35c to 75c yd.; now 18c to 38c.

Third floor.

Half Prices For Comfortable Summer FURNITURE

Summer is not half gone yet—but half the former prices on this splendid gathering of Summer Furniture have disappeared—fallen by the wayside. And you have weeks—months, through the dog-days and all, in which to revel in the luxury and comfort which these half-prices place at your disposal.

Summer chairs, rockers and divans are here, in every appropriate style and wood, for piazza, sitting-room or bed-room. As to kinds and prices:

Light Birch Furniture—

$2.75, from $5.50—Arm chair, matting seat and back.
$8, from $6—Rocker, matting seat and back.
$3.50, from $7—Arm chair, matting seat.
$4.25, from $8.50—Settee, matting seat and back.
$5, from $10—Settee, matting seat and back.

Weathered Oak Furniture—

$5, from $7—Arm chair, matting seat.
$5.50, from $8—Arm chair, matting seat.
$8, from $12—Arm chair, matting seat and back.
$10, from $15—Large arm chair, matting seat and back.
$16, from $24—Sofa, matting seat and back.

Parlor Pieces—

$10, from $20—Oak divan, matting seat.
$15—from $30—Three-piece suite, mahogany finish, matting seat and back.
$20, from $40—Two-piece suite, carved, matting seat and back.
$20, from $40—Three-piece mahogany suite, matting seat.

Fourth floor.

Green Ash—

$5.50, from $8—Arm chair, matting seat.
$6, from $9—Arm chair, matting seat.
$7, from $10—Arm chair, matting seat.
$7, from $10.50—Rocker, matting seat and back.
$8, from $12—Rocker, matting seat and back.
$10, from $14—Arm chair, loose cushion seat.
$12, from $16—Arm chair, loose cushion seat.

Wicker Furniture—

At $3.75, from $7.50—Roman seat, natural finish.
At $5, from $10—Arm chair, natural finish.
At $7.50, from $15—Reed seat.
At $6, from $12.75—Golf arm chair.
At $8, from $11.50—Small divan.
At $9.75, from $19.50—Small divan, cane seat and back.
At $10.50, from $21—Settee in dark red.
At $11.25, from $22.50—High back porch seat.
At $15, from $20—Palm green sofa.
At $15, from $30—Sofa, natural finish, barrel arms.

Popular Summer SILKS

Women appreciate such Silks as the two sensible sorts we tell of below. They make up well, as Summer dresses and waists, are comfortable to a degree, economical even at the prices at which they are sold elsewhere, and particularly so at these prices:

White Corded Wash Silks, 45c—

There seems to be no end to the demand for them. Probably because they are scarce everywhere else. Another lot of them has just arrived; in stripes and checks; all white and washable. The best silks imaginable for waists.

$1 Black Twilled Silks, 55c—

And some in white also. Their regular price is a dollar; but we bought these under-price and sell them the same way. They make splendid Summer dresses or separate waists, and are excellent for linings. Very strong and serviceable.

Still some of those splendid quality Wash Silks here at 25c a yard.

Rotunda.

Silver Plated Ware

A Quarter and a Half Under-Price.

This is a most advantageous offering of Plated Tableware. The extra plated tableware is marked at half its usual prices, the quadruple plated ware at a quarter less than regular. These details:

Rogers' Triple Plate Knives, $2.25 doz.
Rogers' Extra Plate—Worth Double—
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.35 doz.
Berry Spoons, 65c each.
Pie Knives, 65c each.
Quadruple Plate—Worth a Third More.
Claret or Lemonade Pitchers, $1.
Condensed Milk Jar Holders, $1.75.
Ginger Ale Bottle Holders, 50c and 75c.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Part V of Wild Flowers

is unfortunately delayed. The binder was not able to get the books ready on Saturday. We are sorry to disappoint those who are anxiously waiting for it; but hope to have it to-morrow.

Final Disposition of Women's Imported Capes and Jackets

This word is about our fine exclusive garments from the leading foreign makers. Individual descriptions are impossible; and you know what distinctive character these garments all possess.

There are Capes, Paletots and Jackets, in light weights that are ideal for Summer wear at mountain or seashore; as well as the best possible garments for the days of early Fall. Far greater interest will centre around this announcement of prices which are so radically changed.

Capes at $14 to $87.50; were $28 to $175
Paletots at $16.25 to $87.50; were $37.50 to $175
JACKETS, both imported and domestic, at $5 and $10; worth up to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

French LINGERIE at Half

And Other News of Women's Wear

The "Little French Store" is busily making ready for the advent of new and charming Lingerie from Paris. Room must be made for the new arrivals; hence half prices reign today on all the dainty pieces that are still here.

They have served their purpose well, as object lessons in beauty and refinement in women's wear; and some of them have suffered at the hands of their admirers, to the extent of becoming somewhat mussed and soiled—neither of them serious defects. The half prices more than make amends.

In the Little French Store:

Night Gowns, $2.25 to $12.50; were $4.50 to $25
Chemises, $2.50 to $5; were $5 to $10
Corset Covers, $2 to $4.50; were $4 to $9
Drawers, $1.50 to $7.50, were $3 to $15
Short Petticoats, $2.25 to $7.50; were $4.50 to $15
Long Petticoats, $2.25 to $7; were $4.50 to $14
Dressing Sacques, $3.25 to $17.50; were $6.50 to $35
Wrappers, $5.25 to $15; were $10.50 to $30
Silk Petticoats, $11 to $32.50; were $22 to $65
Silk Waists, $6 to $25; were $12 to $50

Then here are other interesting offerings of Shirt Waists, Petticoats, Dressing Sacques and Muslin Underwear, all at prices that save money:

These on the Second floor:

Dressing Sacques—
35c—Of flannelette, in neat stripes, light colors; full front, fitted back, trimmed with solid colored ruffle. Regularly 50c.
85c—Of flannelette, fine quality, fancy figures; full front, fitted back; edge crocheted with light blue or pink; collar trimmed with ribbon. Regularly $1.25.

These in the basement:

Petticoats—
35c—Of neat blue-and-white striped seersucker, with umbrella ruffle. Regularly 50c.

Shirt Waists—
35c—Of percale and chambray, in solid colors or neat stripes; full front, some plaited; not all sizes in any style. Values up to $1.

These on the Main floor, Tenth street Elevator counters:

Night Gowns—
38c—Of muslin; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with cambric ruffle and embroidery. Only 3 to a buyer.

Drawers—
15c—Of muslin or cambric; plain hem and plaits above. Only 3 to a buyer.

Of Interest to Amateur Photographers

Our Photographic Supply Store, in the Annex, is always brimful of interest to the amateur photographer. Today, and on Tuesday and Wednesday, there will be an occasion of especial note—a demonstration by an expert of the excellent work and superb effects to be obtained with "Velox Paper." Bring your own negatives, and prove the merits of this paper to your own satisfaction. The new developer, "Lotol," will be used in the process.

You will also be interested in these attractive offerings of cameras and photographic supplies:

CAMERAS—
The "Korona," II B., 4 x 5 in., $7.50, from $10; 5 x 7 in., $12.75, from $17.
III B., 4 x 5 in., $12, from $16; 4 x 5 in., $18.75, from $25; 5 x 7 in., $24, from $32.
We also carry a complete line of Eastman Kodaks, Premo, Peco and Wizard Cameras.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—
Ruby Lamps with double glass; regularly $1, now 50c.
Tripods, $1.50 and $2.
Printing Frames, 3½ x 3½ in. and 3¼ x 4¼ in., 10c.
Drying Racks, to hold 1 doz. plates, 10c each.
Powder Developers, 20c package.
Liquid Developers, 8 oz. bottle, 20c.
Ray Filters, three different shades, 15c each.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or 76 E. Ninth St.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

AMATEUR CYCLE RECORD BROKEN AT VAILSBURG

Zurbrick Makes a New Mark for the Five-Mile Event.

McFarland and Cooper Beaten in a Team Race Which Was Run in Heats.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 14.—Floyd McFarland and "Tom" Cooper were shut out of the professional combination mile race here today, and the fact that the race was put on for the ostensible purpose of encouraging team work, a thing which is usually dealt with summarily if practiced in ordinary cycle contests, makes the defeat of McFarland and Cooper all the more surprising.

The race proved very interesting, as it was a novelty, and decided in heats. McFarland was slow in getting under way, and was never able to catch up. The various teams worked all kinds of schemes to outwit each other, and some clever team work resulted, Kramer and Fisher finally winning. There was considerable manoeuvring and "jockeying" in the final heat, but Kramer's speed stood him in good stead in the sprint after Fisher had done his share to bring his team mate to the front. Fisher, who is riding in excellent form just now, captured the half-mile handicap in clever fashion, Cooper being second, and Kimble third.

In the amateur races Hurley, the new aspirant for championship honors, captured the half-mile open, drawing the finish particularly fine, but winning much more easily than it appeared. Hurley was to have tried for the five-mile world's record in the five-mile handicap, but was shut out in his heat. This left Warren Zurbrick on scratch in the final, and he decided to try for the record, and made it. Zurbrick finished about 100 yards in the rear of the long-mark men, but he rode out the race, and his time was 11:29 3-5, which is a new record for the distance for amateurs. The old record was 11:30 1-5, made by F. J. Cadwell. Summaries:

Quarter-Mile, Novice.—Won by Jacob Wyer, Newark; Philip Mersell, Summit, second; Graham Baker, Orange, third. Time—0:33 1-5.

Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York; Edwin Billington, Vailsburg, second; M. T. Dove, New York, third; Harry Wehling, New York, fourth. Time—1:06.

Half-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by J. T. Fisher, Chicago, (20 yards;) Thomas Cooper, Detroit, (scratch,) second; Owen Kimble, Louisville, (25 yards,) third; Floyd Krebs, Newark, (40 yards,) fourth. Time—1:00.

5-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by F. C. Seward, New York, (200 yards;) Charles Garrabrant, Paterson, (250 yards,) second; H. Cappey, Little Falls, (400 yards,) third; W. A. McClelland, New York, (250 yards,) fourth. Time—11:18 3-5. Lap prize won by "Mike" Coffee, Newark.

1-Mile Combination, Professional.—Won by Frank Kramer and T. J. Fisher, H. B. Freeman and Hardy Downing second, Lester Wilson and Otto Moya third, A. Newhouse and Walter Bardget fourth. Time—2:11. Winners of Lap Prizes.—Hausman, $4; Bardget, $4; King, $4; Jacobson, $4; Oldfield, $2; Rutz, $2; Gascoyne, $2; Downing, $2; Blaker, $2; Moya, $2; Flanger, $2.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

The Social Intercourse Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York is preparing for the annual pool tournament, which will be held during the months of September and October.

Applications for membership in the Associated Cycling Clubs have been applied for by clubs in every borough in Greater New York since the efforts for street improvement of the association have been extended to all of the boroughs with great success. Manhattan was heretofore the exclusive field of the association.

The Iola Wheelmen of New York City had a run yesterday to Rockaway Beach.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, a letter of resignation from Chief Consul Belding was read, and was accepted by the committee with sincere regret after it was found impossible to induce Mr. Belding to withdraw the same. According to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of the division, Vice Consul George C. Pennell of New York thereby succeeds to the office of Chief Consul, and has appointed C. J. Obermayer of Brooklyn to fill the vacancy of Vice Consul and M. M. Belding, Chairman Rules and Regulations Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. J. Obermayer.

John Nelson, the fleet middle distance cyclist, arrived in town yesterday for his race with the hour record holder, W. C. Stinson, which takes place at Madison Square Garden to-night. It is Nelson's intention to thoroughly acquaint himself with the steep banks and sudden sweeps of the Garden "skimming dish," so as more thoroughly to prepare for his coming race, and he will put in some time to-morrow in preliminary practice.

Walter Smith, the young pace-following amateur who has made such an excellent showing on the cycle track this season, announces that he is ready to give George Schofield another chance if the latter still thinks he is a better rider than Smith. It is said that Schofield is not satisfied with the outcome of last Wednesday's race at Manhattan Beach. If Schofield still thinks he has a chance, Smith is willing to ride him a pursuit race at Manhattan Beach Wednesday night in connection with the National Circuit meet.

The new track at Vailsburg has been the scene of some rather remarkable record breaking during the past month, as new world's records have been made at all of the last four meets. "Tom" Cooper made new figures for a ten-mile competition on June 23—time, 22:33, beating the former best record time of 23:00 2-5. On June 30 W. S. Fenn, from the 100-yard mark, rode five miles in 10:29 flat, against 10:45, the previous best time. The record was not allowed, as it was not made from the scratch. On July 4, however, the same rider rode the distance in 10:33 2-5. July 7 Kramer rode two miles in 3:56 3-5, previous time, 4:08. On the same day Marcus Hurley rode a half mile in 0:58, clipping two-fifths of a second off the best previous amateur time.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

On Account of Taylor's Wildness the New Yorks Lost Again to St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Taylor, New York's pitcher, practically threw away his game with St. Louis to-day by giving passes to first at critical times. Over 20,000 persons witnessed the contest, which was prolonged for twelve innings, at League Park, resulting in a victory for the St. Louis team by a score of 6 to 5.

New York started off in the lead with one run in the first inning, but St. Louis scored two runs in their time at bat. In the third inning the visitors scored again, tying the score. The local team scored one in the sixth on Kruger's three-base hit and Ryan's single, but in the seventh New York put two runs across the plate on four singles by Warner, Van Haltren, Selbach, and Davis. Donovan, Schriver, and Padden scored clean hits for St. Louis in the seventh, forcing in one run.

The excitement was intense in the tenth inning, when New York scored a run and appeared to have the game won. Donovan's men were equal to the emergency, however, and, aided by Taylor's wildness, he giving two bases on balls in this inning, managed to again tie the score. Powell went into the box for the St. Louis team in the eleventh inning, and was invincible. St. Louis won the game in the twelfth, when Powell, the first man up, secured a free pass to first, Burkett did likewise, Donovan sacrificed nicely, and Schriver hit through Taylor and Hickman, scoring the winning run.

The attendance was the largest ever seen at one game in St. Louis. To-morrow Mathewson will be in a game to try to wrest one game out of the series of four from St. Louis. St. Louis's new battery is expected to arrive from the Western Association. Powell will probably pitch for St. Louis. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	2	0	1
Donov'n, rf.	2	3	0	0	0
Schriver, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0
Padden, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0
Wallace, ss.	0	2	2	4	0
Kruger, c.	1	2	8	1	1
Ryan, c.	0	1	10	4	0
Nichols, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Harper, p.	0	0	1	4	0
*Childs	0	0	0	0	0
Powell, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	6	14	36	23	2

NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	6	0	0
Selbach, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Davis, 3b.	0	2	3	4	0
Gansel, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Hickm'n, ss.	0	0	0	3	0
Strang, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Warner, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Taylor, p.	1	0	2	4	0
Total	5	6	24	13	0

*Batted for Harper in tenth inning.
†Out when winning run scored.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0—6
New York	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3. Three-base hit—Kruger. Left on bases—St. Louis, 12; New York, 8. Hit by pitched ball—By Harper, 3; by Taylor, 2. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 8; off Harper, 2. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, Schriver, Kruger, Ryan, McBride. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Harper, 6; by Powell, 2. Time—2 hours and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

CINCINNATI, 7; BROOKLYN, 0.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Hahn displayed great form in to-day's baseball game between Cincinnati and Brooklyn and not a Brooklyn player reached second base. Kitson was hammered from start to finish and was given very weak support. Hahn's support was gilt-edged. The Brooklyn Club to-day gave Pitcher McJames his ten days' notice of release. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Harley, lf.	1	3	6	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0
Crawf'd, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Magoon, ss.	1	3	5	2	0
Peitz, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0
Fox, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0
Bergen, c.	0	2	6	0	0
Hahn, p.	1	0	0	2	0
Dobbs, cf.	2	3	1	0	0
Total	7	18	27	8	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Kelley, 1b.	0	0	1	5	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	3	2	0
McCarty, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	0	6	1	2
Gatins, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1
Kitson, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	3	*23	5	3

*Peitz hit by batted ball.

Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cincinati, 6. Two-base hits—Crawford, Magoon, Beckley. Home runs—Dobbs, Harley. Stolen bases—Dobbs, Harley, Beckley, Peitz. Double play—Fox, Magoon, and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 6; by Kitson, 5. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Hartsell, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Green, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Casey, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Dexter, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Kahoe, 1b.	0	3	8	1	0
Raymer, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
McCor'k, ss.	0	0	2	5	0
Kling, c.	0	1	4	1	1
Eason, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Total	1	7	27	14	1

PITTSBURG.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Davis, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Clarke, lf.	0	2	1	0	1
Beaum't, cf.	0	1	5	0	0
Brand't, 1b.	1	0	9	1	0
Wagner, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0
Ely, ss.	1	3	5	6	0
Zimmer, c.	0	1	1	0	0
Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	9	27	12	1

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 7. Two-base hits—Chance, Ely, Bransfield. Stolen bases—Chance, Bransfield. Double play—Ely and Bransfield. Struck out—By Eason, 3; by Tannehill, 1. First base on balls—Off Eason, 1. Hit with pitched ball—Bransfield. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	43	25	.623	New York	32	29	.525
St. Louis	40	30	.571	Boston	30	33	.476
Philadelphia	37	31	.544	Cincinnati	29	39	.426
Brooklyn	37	33	.529	Chicago	23	50	.315

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Boston in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 0.
At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Milwaukee, 0.

Eastern League Games.

At Providence—Providence, 5; Buffalo, 4, (12 innings.)
At Montreal—Montreal, 10; Syracuse, 2.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Albany, 8; Schenectady, 3.
At Utica—Utica, 4; Rome, 3.

WEST NEW YORK, 7; HOBOKEN, 3.

With the score a tie at 3 each in the tenth inning, the West New York baseball team scored 4 runs on a single by Bassford, a double by Battam, three-baggers by Dietrich and Leonard, and Smith's baseball at Weehawken yesterday. The Hobokens could not score in their half of the inning. The teams will play a return game next Sunday. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Hoboken	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	9	4
West New York.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4—7	12	4

Batteries—Hesterfer and Burke; Denny and O'Neil.

The Epitaph that Suited Him.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Here rest the ashes of the world famous violin-maker of Philadelphia, Pa. Born in Frieburg." This is the epitaph which Charles G. Albert directs by his will shall be placed on a headstone over the casket containing the ashes of his cremated body. Mr. Albert, who died July 1, at 205 South Ninth Street, left an estate valued at $50,000. He directed that his body be cremated and the ashes placed in a lot "with a suitable headstone indicating my profession according to the taste of my beloved wife and children," together with the before mentioned insoription. The "so-called Paris prize violin, case and bow, made by me, shall not be included as regular stock in business." He bequeaths his portrait to the Academy of the Fine Arts.

Newark Advertisements. | Newark Advertisements.

HAHNE & CO. HAHNE & CO.

NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF MERCANTILE STRUCTURE ONLY IN NEW JERSEY

FREE DELIVERIES IN GREATER NEW YORK AND AT NEW JERSEY R.R. STATIONS.

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"Fit or Convenient Time" —Webster.

The word could not apply better, or more forcibly than to our

GREATEST OF ALL GREAT REMOVAL SALES.

Everything that Everybody needs for Nourishment, or for Home Use.

Biggest Round of Small Prices Ever Known.

REMEMBER We will not be undersold!

HAHNE & CO NEWARK, N.J.

LICENSES FOR BARBERS.

Michigan Tradesmen Expected to Know Best Methods to Prevent Skin Diseases.

From The Medical Record.

It has been shown how disease may be transmitted by the razor and other tonsorial implements. In a number of States, notably Michigan, there are laws regulating to some extent the barber's business, and it has been found that they are productive of much good. Mr. Charles Rieger, a member of the Michigan Barbers' Commission, says of the work of the board: "Some of the questions asked applicants for a license before the Board of Examiners may sound very simple, but they are important, nevertheless, and must be answered intelligently before the license is granted. For instance, the barber is apt to smile at the apparent simplicity of the question, 'What kind of lather brush do you use? How are the bristles fastened on the handle?' 'That's easy,' he says to himself; but the answers are not always satisfactory. There are certain kinds of handles that gather verdigris and other unhealthful accumulations, and the up-to-date barber will use only those that have proved the best and most cleanly. Another simple question is, 'What do you use for washing lather from a customer's face?' The barber (we occasionally find one) who writes 'a sponge' in the answer blank is advised to cut it out right away, as a most reprehensible practice, and to provide a clean towel for each customer. The question "What do you use for applying powder to a customer's face?' sometimes elicits the answer "powder puffs." This practice is also condemned by the commission.

"There is no surer method of communicating skin diseases than by the application of the same powder puff to each customer's face. The last examination form consists of sixteen questions, upon which the applicant must secure a percentage of seventy. He must be a citizen of the United States, tell how long he worked at the business; whether he served as an apprentice under a regular barber, or just picked up his trade; whether he graduated from a barber's college, which institutions are not recognized by the profession; on what kind of hone he prepares his razors for use; what kind of solution he uses for disinfecting his razors, clippers, and shears; what he uses for cleaning hair brushes, combs, and shaving brushes; how to stop the flow of blood in case a customer is cut, and give his ideas on the best remedies for treatment in skin and scalp diseases, for faces with eruptions caused principally by close shaving, for dandruff, and for loss of hair. The law doesn't expect a barber to be a physician, but it does expect him to be familiar with the best methods of preventing skin disease by the use of proper antiseptics."

Nearest the North Pole.

In the July number of the Pall Mall Magazine, Commander Cagni tells the remarkable story of the sledging journey of the Abruzzi expedition which took him nearer the pole than Nansen. "I found," he says, describing the final march, "we were 86 degrees 19 minutes, and as soon as I had put away the sextant we started out again toward the north. Had we been able to proceed over the now very bad ice even for five or six hours the distance covered would have been but small, and for that little it was scarcely worth while to exhaust the men and dogs and risk some of the sledges. Besides, I was certain we had reached 86 degrees 30 minutes, and I ordered the camp to be fixed in a small amphitheatre of ridges of ice, which sheltered us from the north wind, and on the ridge furthest north we planted the flag.

"That evening, although the thermometer marked —35 degrees, we all remained outside a considerable time in a sort of enjoyment, which perhaps was due to the satisfaction of having done our duty, and to the thought that to-morrow the return journey would commence, and that we should make the first step toward our dear ones. The air was limpid, the wind ranged between northeast and northwest, innumerable were the points—dark blue, white, sharp, and blunt, often of the most curious forms—of the great blocks of ice which the pressure had raised; and further away on the clear horizon in the form of a crown extending from east to west, was a bluish wall, which, seen from afar, appeared insurmountable. It was for us "Terras ultima thule." But southward, illuminated by the midnight sun, the whitish dazzling plain extended. We had decided to abandon one of the sledges. On the next morning we rearranged the loads on the other four, and found that there was an average of 850 pounds each; I had still thirty days' provision for the men, 400 pounds of pemmican, and thirty-four dogs. At midday I took the altitude of the sun—we were in 86 degrees 33 minutes and 49 seconds of latitude. On three tin-plate sylinders, which I left upon the snow, I recorded a description of our position, and a few minutes later we started southward."

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave foot 21st St., East River, 9 A. M. Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 9:45 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Leave New Pier, Rockaway Park, 12:15, 6:15 P. M. Round trip tickets, 50 cents; round trip tickets, children, 30 cents.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER "COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS. SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9, 10, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. North 24 St., Brooklyn, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30 P. M. East 23d St., 8:30, 10:30, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea. LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 (Sunday only), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:30 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Trip.

MIDLAND BEACH

Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite lv. Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon; 2:35, 4:45, 7:15 P. M. Str. Wm. Storie

STATEN ISLAND, ft. Main St. THE CLEAN RESORT. lv. Power House Dock, Newark, dly, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach.

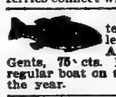

Deep sea fishing daily. 'Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. SCHOEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph H. Schoen of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1901, the said Joseph H. Schoen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 13th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD HOLZHEU and EUGENE E. WEGMANN and the firm of E. HOLZHEU, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward Holzheu and Eugene Wegmann and the firm of E. Holzheu of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Edward Holzheu and Eugene Wegmann and the firm of E. Holzheu were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 13th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK H. GRAY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank H. Gray of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Frank H. Gray was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 13th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States.—For the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD H. HART, bankrupt, Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., Jos. Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's Auctioneers, will sell on Tuesday, July 23, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at 97 Bank Street, all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Feathers, Quills, Straw and Felt Goods, Linings, Hats, Safe, Machines, Fixtures, &c.

Order of AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Trustee. ALEXANDER A. TAUSKY, Attorney for Trustee, 220 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

ROSENBLATT, FRANCES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 13th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROSENBLATT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 46 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of March, 1901. HOWARD S. GANS, Executor. mh18-law6mM

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y. O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE & RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 90c. LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.

PATTEN LINE.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & *11 A. M. *(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.

Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.

Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 9:00, 9:50 and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.

Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

PEOPLE'S LINE

Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.

DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., daily, except Sunday, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display

Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50. Send for booklet excursion tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star," (new, ready for business July 1st.) Leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. General office at New Pier 32, Horatio Hall, General Manager.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.

FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.

Descriptive Folders Mailed Free.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

SAUGERTIES BOATS LEAVE FROM FOOT OF Christopher St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Surrogate's Notices.

BOGERT, ANDREW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW W. BO

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA .....Philadelphia Times, Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: C. E. Alioth, 7 Boulevard du Theatre.

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THE ISSUE IN THE STEEL STRIKE.

The only issue not settled by the conference between the employers in the steel industry at Pittsburg and the union, and the one on which the President of the union ordered a general strike in the mills of the three corporations, was the refusal of the employers to compel men to join the union who did not wish to do so.

There is no room for doubt that this is the sole matter on which 75,000 men are laid idle. Both sides agree in the statement. The employers state that they were ready to come to terms as to all else. The union replies that all else is of no consequence. The employers did not oppose the right of those of their men who are not now in the union to join it if they chose. They simply declined to force them to do so. They were ready to deal with the representatives of the men in the union. They could not recognize these as the representatives of those not in the union. We do not see how, in justice and prudence, with regard to the interests of their shareholders or with regard to the rights of the free men in their mills, they could reach any other decision. From the standpoint of the true interests of the organized workingmen, also, it is plain that their officers have made a serious mistake.

The conference seems to have been conducted in a spirit of moderation on the part of the employers. The points as to which they were entirely ready to agree were in themselves a great advance for the union. They involved a complete recognition of the union so far as it was carried. The untrammeled right of the men to organize was acknowledged. The authority of the representatives of the organization to conclude arrangements as to all the essential conditions of the relation of employers and employed was recognized. Wages, hours, changes in compensation corresponding to changes in prices—all these were submitted to the union, and were to be settled as the representatives of the union asked. In effect, this was an agreement of the employers to submit their business frankly to the inspection of their men, and to fix the conditions of employment on the principle of according to the men a proportionate share in the profits of the business, by means of full consultation and friendly arrangement. The hard notion of leaving wages to be settled by the strict ratio of supply and demand, of getting as much labor for as little pay as possible, without reference to the product of the labor to the employer, is, in this arrangement, entirely abandoned. Indeed, the employers are willing to agree to a minimum rate of wages, that shall not be reduced, even if the price of the product falls, thus assuming all the risks below that price, and giving the men the benefit of all advance beyond it. Practically this is co-operation; and the workmen are insured prosperity in proportion to the prosperity of the business, with a certain extraordinary insurance against risk from depression.

We are convinced that it was wrong and mistaken for the officers of the union to demand more. It was a radical mistake, because it assailed the fundamental right of the men to act for themselves as they deem best, on which right the whole fabric of the trades unions is based. To require the employers to force men to join the union when they did not wish to is to admit the right of the employers to prevent the men from joining the union when the men wished to join. President SHAFFER and his advisers simply cut the ground from beneath their own feet in making such a demand. Again, they repel the sympathy of right-minded men with their cause, a sympathy that has been of the greatest value to them in the past, and has been the one thing that has enabled them to make the progress they have made.

As for the employers, there was, of course, only one thing for them to do. In dealing through the union with those of their men who were represented in good faith by the union, they acted wisely and fairly, and their mode of dealing was as admirable as the principle on which it was based. But the only possible justification for dealing with the union at all was its right to speak for its members, and its assumption of responsibility for its members. It could not speak for men who were not members. It could give no guarantee for their conduct. Its action regarding them was a piece of impertinent aggression. The employers could not possibly agree to force men into the union and to help to change it from a voluntary organization into an instrumentality of oppression and wrong. Outrageous as such a demand is, it would be sure to lead to others still worse. It would be folly for the employers to help in changing the nature of an organization which may be as useful to them as to its members, in such a way that it would be dangerous to them and utterly mischievous to its members.

It is very much to be desired that the mistake of the officers of the union may yet be corrected, and that the great advantages which the men have secured may not be imperiled.

THE BANKS AND THE CROP MOVEMENT.

The increase of $7,597,850 in the surplus reserve of the Associated Banks of New York City reported in the statement made Saturday, bringing the surplus up to $12,809,400, improves the local situation, and the reduction of $21,001,500 in loans shows that the banks had resolved to improve it. The gain in cash of $3,175,100, as compared with a loss of $4,781,000 in the corresponding week last year, also reflects a tendency to strengthen the reserve against the demand which must soon be met for money to be sent to interior points for the buying and transportation of the country's enormous crops. How much money the New York banks will be called upon to furnish for this purpose is already a question of interest, and in connection with that the other question where the money is to come from is receiving attention in the financial district.

The amount of cash the Clearing House banks of New York City were called upon to supply in response to the interior demand due chiefly to the crop movement is shown in the tables below for the three years of 1898, 1899, and 1900, as well as the net loss of money to date from the high point of the present year in February. The figures show the amount of money (specie and legal tenders) in the banks on the dates given:

1898.		1900.	
July 2....	$249,600,000	Aug. 4.....	$252,765,500
Sept. 17...	182,300,000	Nov. 10...	212,379,000
Loss....	$67,300,000	Loss....	$40,386,500
1899.		**1901.**	
May 27....	$266,400,000	Feb. 9.....	$260,011,100
Nov. 11....	183,400,000	July 13...	249,707,900
Loss....	$83,000,000	Loss....	$19,303,200

The currency movement of 1900 was exceptional, as after a loss of about seven millions during the month of August, the New York banks actually gained in reserves held until Sept. 1, which was the high point of the year, the amount standing on that date at $252,952,200. There is likely to be no such interruption of the outflow this year. During the past week the gain from the interior was $2,472,000, of which $1,510,000 was lost to the Sub-Treasury.

During the fiscal year just past Secretary GAGE was able by bond redemptions and refunding to take about $50,000,000 out of the Treasury and restore it to the general circulation. But the surplus revenues of the Government for the year amounted to $75,864,099. The net result is that the Treasury now holds $307,800,600 in cash, as against $279,615,582 on July 1, 1900, a gain of $28,275,018. The net available cash balance of the Treasury now stands at $170,389,829, of which $103,744,800 is deposited in National banks. It is reported from Washington that Secretary GAGE does not intend to increase the deposits with the banks. Still it is very evident that the Treasury can spare some of its cash. The receipts just now are considerably exceeding the expenditures, the excess last week being about six millions. This is due to temporary causes, however, since expenditure under new appropriations available at the beginning of the fiscal year usually exceed the revenue during July and August, the excess last year amounting to nearly five million dollars for the two months. The purchase of short-term bonds is still going on, some $16,000,000 having been bought by the Treasury during the months of April, May, and June. What the policy of the Secretary will be in regard to continuing or increasing these purchases is, of course, not known. It is not likely, however, that he will keep money idle in the Treasury at a time when the country is in need of it if he can find any way of paying it out that is legitimate and not adverse to the interests of the Government. The reduction of $40,000,000 in internal revenue taxes will afford little immediate relief, as the large payments at the beginning of the fiscal year have more than offset the gain from that source for some time to come.

The total stock of money in the country has increased enormously since the passage of the law of March 14, 1900. The increase in National bank circulation alone from Feb. 3, 1900, to April 24, 1901, was $146,749,419. On July 1, 1901, the total of all kinds of currency in the country was $2,267,626,865, an increase of $212,136,133 since March 1, 1900. The condition of the banks at this and other reserve centres shows that this money is actively employed in the industries of the country. The Financial Chronicle's returns of bank clearings for the week ended July 6 show an increase of 13.4 per cent. in the clearings of the whole country as compared with the corresponding week last year. The clearings for the week just ended are very much greater, showing an increase of 51 per cent. over the figures for the corresponding week last year. The country is extraordinarily busy. The money is all at work, and at work profitably.

This fact removes all doubt about the possibility of procuring the money needed to supply the interior demand of the next four months. Money comes where it can be profitably used. Some thirty millions is expected from the Yukon region, of which a part has already arrived at San Francisco. Increased National bank circulation and bond purchases by the Treasury are sources from which additions to the supply will come if the need presses. The payment of the public debt for the account of the sinking fund is a perfectly proper use for the surplus funds of the Government whenever the Treasury holds too much cash and the outside supply has been heavily drawn upon by the business needs of the country. Undoubtedly we can have gold from abroad if the need becomes urgent. It is plain from our great excess of exports that we must still have a considerable credit balance in Europe. The recent buying of our securities there has been largely for speculative account. There is no evidence of investment buying sufficient in volume to impair the credit balance seriously. Besides, the outflow of cereals and other foodstuffs will very soon lead to the drawing of new bills on Europe. It must be noted that the present conditions in London and Berlin do not justify the expectation of gold imports unless our demand becomes imperative. It may safely be predicted, however, that while we may look for a certain firmness in money during the Summer, high rates could be maintained for any length of time only by artificial means.

The business of stock speculation has got into a somewhat absurd state during the present Summer. It may from time to time be affected by the demand made upon New York for money to move the crops. But whatever may be the temporary effect upon Stock Exchange quotations of the diminution of the money supply at this centre during the coming months, nobody in full possession of his wits would pretend to see in it any sign of evils present or to come. The call for money from the interior is on the contrary the surest evidence of the abounding prosperity of the country. There were never so many persons at work in the United States, never so much money in use, actually or per capita, never so much business, never so great a product of all the industries of the country, and never so much money being made.

BY ADVICE OF COUNSEL.

An instructive incident, pregnant with suggestions, occurred recently in a branch of the Supreme Court in this city. A citizen was adjudged guilty of contempt of court for failing to obey an injunction from which an appeal had been taken. As the facts showed, the citizen who made this mistake acted in good faith, "by advice of counsel." His lawyer told him that an appeal from an injunction operated as a stay, and that pending a decision on such appeal he was as free to act as if the injunction had not been issued. The counsel admitted having told his client this, and also that, pending an appeal, compliance with an injunction might be construed as a waiver of rights in the matter, which should be avoided as liable to misconstruction to his disadvantage. So far as appears the lawyer thought he was right. Judge BISCHOFF promptly disabused the minds of counsel and client of these erroneous views of the status of an injunction not dissolved by a competent authority, and found the client in contempt. He sustained his position by citations from an opinion handed down by the late Justice DANIELS, to the effect that if the plea of having acted in good faith by advice of counsel was a sufficient answer to the charge of contempt for disregarding an injunction, it would render such orders null and void, since those who wished to disregard them need only "consult counsel on the subject who should be selected with a view to furnishing the advice that the injunction might be disregarded." This is unmistakably a correct view of the matter.

But, what is the duty of the Court toward those practicing as attorneys and counselors at law who, ignorantly or with deliberate and mercenary mendacity, advise their clients to do things which if done will subject them to legal penalties? If such advice is ignorantly given, it would seem to indicate that the lawyer giving it is not qualified for the position of adviser, and that as an "officer of the court" he has brought it into contempt by his ignorance and incapacity. If, on the other hand, he has lent himself for a fee to a plan for nullifying a judicial order, he has clearly demonstrated his unfitness for a place within the bar. To promptly suspend such counsel, and, in cases of sufficient gravity, to deny them the right to future practice before it, would seem to be the duty of the Court in such cases. It would at least check the abuses of privilege to which lawyers of the baser sort are prone.

It is greatly to be regretted that the bar seems to have so little power to purge itself of the deep disgrace which attaches to the crowding of the ranks of the legal profession by men who are unfit to practice law. New York has its full quota of practitioners who might be characterized as sharks and blood suckers without injustice. This is not a case where the rule of caveat emptor should be held to apply. The citizen cannot always protect himself, even by the utmost vigilance, against the snares and pitfalls which are set for him so skillfully by those whose right to practice law should carry with it a guarantee of character and professional standing. It seems to be increasingly difficult to secure admission to the bar—which is as it should be. If it could be made equally difficult to remain there after evidence of the abuse of the privilege great public advantage would result.

MUNICIPAL TRADING AND MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

Those who have undertaken to launch a new National party with municipal ownership of public utilities as its chief issue doubtless expect to secure a generous following of well-meaning and normally right-minded citizens, for whom the idea of municipal trading, as they call it in England, is very attractive, and who believe, or think they believe, that the profits of enterprises now conducted by private corporations would extinguish local taxation and fill our municipal treasuries. This expectation is not likely to be disappointed. The idea of municipal ownership is extremely attractive to a large class of people whose ideas on the subject of corporations are very different from those usually entertained by stockholders. An industrious propaganda of the municipal ownership idea has been maintained for some years, and very alluring figures have been presented in lectures and magazine articles, which have created an impression in this country very different from that which obtains among well-informed people in the British cities from which they are drawn. Thoughtful students of the situation in England are of the opinion that municipal ownership is rapidly corrupting every department of municipal government, and producing conditions which threaten widespread demoralization of municipal politics. A well-informed correspondent of The Iron Age, writing from London, says on this subject:

> On the whole the municipal life of this country is pure, but with the growth of municipal trading will come the danger. City corporations are now seeking powers to undertake banking, pawnbroking, coal supply, saddlery, the manufacture of electrical fittings, the residual products of gas, cold storage, milk supply, baking, and much else. Last year Parliament appointed a committee to inquire into the whole subject of municipal trading, but its report has come to naught. The influence of the corporations has proved too strong, so that, on the whole, I am inclined to think that, notwithstanding the present deadlock, corporations will in the long run win as against the private trader, and that the future rests with the organized community.

To what this may lead in England is, perhaps, a matter of judgment. What it would lead to here under the conditions which exist in municipal politics can perhaps be better imagined than described. Municipal trading is a very dangerous experiment anywhere, and until English experience shall have given more satisfactory results than yet appear, the people of this country would do well to regard with suspicion the eagerness of the politicians to get the control of public utilities into their own hands. What Tammany would do with such opportunities as this would give its enterprising managers and faithful followers the intelligent reader of the newspapers does not need to be told. In such great ventures charged with the potentiality of a political corruption hitherto impossible in American cities, conservatism is wisdom and precipitancy foolishness. Obviously, the danger to be apprehended from this cause is less in small than in large communities. In either case the experiment is perilous, and every venture in that direction should be made as cautiously as one would risk the crossing of thin ice. A great deal of experience will be needed as a basis for safe generalizations.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mr. SIDNEY GREEN of this city is in Washington looking after the interests of his device for swift communication between the bridge and other parts of warships. Mr. GREEN has made a few pointed remarks about the need of electrical experts in the navy. He says that a knowledge of the waste in the electric department of our warships would astonish most of us, and no doubt it would. "In two months," said Mr. GREEN, "a modern warship will come into port and receive repairs and reconstruction of her electrical apparatus which will cost from $1,200 to $2,000." It is within the bounds of possibility that this is true and that the electric plants of our warships are not cared for as they ought to be, but Mr. GREEN'S comments lose some of their value in the face of some of his remarkable assertions. For instance, he says: "You would be surprised to learn that there is not a competent electrician on a war vessel of our so-called modern navy." Perhaps the gentleman was misquoted. Let us hope that he was, for naval officers are pretty well educated in electricity in these days. Again, the commentator on our navy says: "The ammunition is carried to the turrets and the shielded guns by electricity; in fact, steam pushes the vessel through the water and electricity does everything else." In view of the fact that there are some ninety auxiliary steam-engines in battleships of the Indiana class, this statement seems to throw a little too heavy burden on electricity. There is undoubtedly much ground for Mr. GREEN'S criticisms, and the electrical departments of warships might be more skillfully conducted, but the gentleman has blunted the point of his comments by exaggeration.

A correspondent who has permitted himself to imagine that he knows something about nautical matters writes out of the fullness of an honest, but misguided, indignation to complain at the statement of the yachting reporter of this paper that on July 8, off Newport, Constitution sailed a thirty-mile course in a six-knot breeze in five hours, or, in other words, as fast as the wind. This correspondent has read newspaper reports of yachting enough to know that he must allow one-third for the extra work to windward, and so he figures that Constitution sailed about thirty-three miles, and therefore went faster than the wind. He therefore laughs the yachting reporter to scorn and intimates that he came from Canajoharie or Lackawaxen. He came from neither place, but if he had done so it would not disqualify him. Men from the middle of the State of Kentucky have been known to go to sea and make admirable sailors. But that is not the point. First of all, let us confess that it has been learned that the last leg of the race referred to was not correctly measured. It was about a mile short. Constitution sailed it in 49 minutes and 46 seconds. Instead, however, of doing twelve knots an hour, she was going at the rate of about ten. So, after all, she was sailing faster than the wind blew, provided the reporter was correct in his estimate of the force of the breeze. Well, let us see. Constitution covered the ten miles to windward on that day in 2 hours 20 minutes and 25 seconds, or at the rate of about five and a half miles an hour. This is not quite as fast as the reporter said the wind blew, but, grant our correspondent his point. Has he ever seen Constitution sail? If he has not he has something to learn. Constitution sailed the second ten miles, going almost before the wind, in an hour and 49 minutes, again not quite as fast as the wind blew. But she sailed the last leg at a ten-knot gait, and that is what staggers our correspondent. He declares that it has been generally understood that a sailing vessel could not move at the same rate of speed as the wind. We regret to be compelled to contradict this statement. It has, on the contrary, been perfectly understood among yachtsmen and other sailors that a vessel with the wind abeam could sail considerably faster than the wind blew. Vessels could not go faster than the wind if they were moving in the same direction, but with a quartering wind, or better, with a beam wind, they could do it, have often done it, and will probably continue to do it, especially when they happen to be such extraordinarily smart boats in light airs as Constitution.

—The cable has brought the news of the success of another American singer in London. Such news must always be gratifying to those of us who weary at times of the repetition of the information that we are not an artistic people and that we produce nothing that tends toward the beautifying of the world in which we live. But those who give something more than a passing thought to the frequent records of the musical success of Americans abroad cannot fail to wonder what becomes of the gifted creatures whom the cable joys to glorify. The news of their deeds comes speeding under three thousand miles of water, but how often do they themselves come speeding over the same water to show us, their anxious countrymen, how they made glad the hearts of the Londoners? Alas, they come not, we say, we Marianas in our moated grange waiting for our loved ones. And then, like the mean things that we are, we go and sit in our corners and nurse deep thoughts of the passionate press agent hobnobbing with the London end of the cable and putting it up to publishing praises that cannot be disproved at long range. And after we have nursed our dark thoughts for a time, we go and murmur, "What good does it all do?" And that is a straight question.

—It was one CASSIUS who, according to SHAKESPEARE, in a moment of emotion cried, "Age, thou art shamed." As Jack Bunsby of immortal memory said, "The meanin' of this remark lies in the application thereof." The application at this particular moment is to the age of woman, not the age in which she rises to her proper height as the equal of man in all rights, but the age which she enumerates in years in the sacred privacy of her closet, and from which in all other places she performs such subtractions as her conscience and the likelihood of inducing any one to believe her will permit. It is generally conceded that the amiable fabrications of woman as to the years of her life are to be passed over with smiles of kind indulgence, but the stern hand of justice has laid itself upon tradition, and we find that there is one place in which a woman is not necessarily only as old as she looks. That place is the courtroom. The case of the young woman who endeavored to recover wages in court, but who, when questioned as to her age, reluctantly declared that she was twenty, should serve as an example and a warning to others of her sex. A rude and unfeeling lawyer promptly moved to nonsuit her because she was a minor and not competent to bring an action for herself, and the Judge declared that this was good law. There are many pleasing traditions among young and ill-informed women about the importance of the eighteenth birthday. But they should learn from the case mentioned that twenty-one is the all-important age, and that in dealing with legalities it does not pay to conceal the fact of having reached it. Besides, at twenty-six or twenty-seven a woman is often ashamed of having been so young as she was at twenty-one.

—A curious case is reported from Sharon, Penn., which goes to show that a knowledge of common wild plants is extremely valuable. Three boys ate some berries which looked like wild grapes, and in a short time were seized with convulsions and died. The action of the poison was so much like that of strychnine that a worthy farmer was accused of putting that drug into cider to punish the boys for stealing it. Fortunately for the farmer, he had not bought any poison to kill bugs on his crops, and so escaped a serious time, for nothing could be proved against him. Local physicians sent specimens of the berries found in the boys' pockets to Prof. THOMAS MEEHAN of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and he identified them as moon seed. In his report he said: "The plant is the moon seed—appropriately so called from the form of the seed within the pulp—and botanically Menispermum Canadense. It is very closely related to the well-known poisonous drug Cocculus Indicus of the pharmacists. The action of the poison is said to be similar and almost the same as strychnine. The leaves resemble in form those of the English ivy, but are much smaller and thinner. The vine is of slender growth, reaching the height of about ten feet in the season. In the Fall and Winter there is nothing to be seen but the clusters of shining black berries, resembling the 'frost grape,' and children may readily believe they are gathering and eating grapes. Fortunately, the plant is not very common." This plant may indeed be uncommon, but it is a good thing to know that it exists.

THAT APPEAL TO ORANGEMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been out of town, my attention has just been called to a sermon published in your issue of July 8, and delivered by Pastor Neudewitz, in which Catholics are shamefully, unfairly, and unjustly criticised, and are, moreover, made to appear before their fellow-citizens in the untenable but ridiculous rôle of "aiming for a union of Church and State" in this country. It would be "news," indeed, to know that such an aim as the union of Church and State had any existence in the minds of Catholics in these United States. If the pastor of Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church has exact information on this head he will confer a favor on the public by giving it the light of day. As far as we have knowledge, and we think we know whereof we speak, none of our citizens would raise their voices louder than Catholics in protest against such a union.

It is difficult to define the motive of Pastor Neudewitz in the harangue recently delivered in his church in the presence of "about fifty Orangemen of Jersey City and a few others of a sympathetic nature who sat in the congregation." If the reverend gentleman was looking for some cheap notoriety when he hurled his unjust flings at the Catholic Church and misrepresented her position and teaching, we beg leave to remind him that he will never reach the object of his ambition through the oath-bound, secret, and malicious society to whose pet schemes he pandered and before which he wittingly or unwittingly appealed. Neither the address of Pastor Neudewitz nor the invitation to worship in his Lutheran church will lift Orangeism into respectability. Orangeism is a weed of foreign growth, and cannot flourish on American soil. America will have none of this North of Ireland fanaticism and bigotry. Fair-minded Protestants will be among the first to denounce the imprudent utterances of the pastor of Holy Trinity Church and the unwise sanction he extended a class of men whose history is most unsavory. In fact, all honest men will regret that this Lutheran minister should so far forget himself as to dignify by his approbation an organization whose avowed principles and aims are so much at variance with that freedom of conscience and liberty of religious profession which is the just boast of our American Republic.

Mr. Editor, if you think Orangeism is not known here you are much mistaken. Our people are annually made aware of its doings at its headquarters in Ireland. At each recurrence of July 12 our papers fairly teem with accounts of its members provoking attacks on Catholics that are anything but evidence that Orangeism, as Pastor Neudewitz says, is an "organization that stands for civic liberty." The history of this society in the North of Ireland is the history of fanaticism, bitterness, and hatred. This is well known, and many Protestants, who are affected by considerations of honor and fair play, feel indignant at the conduct of Orangemen whose outrages time and again against the peace of Belfast and neighboring districts have brought the blush of shame to the face of God-fearing and charitable citizens. As a newspaper man, you must have read last month the speech of Col. Saunderson, a stanch Protestant, on the discussion of the recent Belfast riots by the House of Commons, in which he repudiated and denounced the rioters, who were proved to be largely and chiefly members and adherents of Orangeism. As you must be aware, the members of this society unjustifiably attacked Catholics, drove them from work, and made them targets for iron bars, bolts, and nuts. The attack was so fierce the wonder is so many Catholics escaped with their lives. To this, we may ask Pastor Neudewitz, an evidence that Orangeism is "an organization that stands for civic liberty"? If this be liberty, then, pray, what is license? Anent this, we furthermore say, no one can read the evidence given by the members of the constabulary during the police court proceedings in Belfast without recognizing that lawless attempts to stir up fanaticism among ignorant people could not well go further than they were lately carried in that city. Through their organs in the press, such papers as The News Letter, the more enlightened Orangemen could easily have prevented the outrages alluded to last June, but instead of endeavoring to preserve the peace, those journals were constantly sowing seeds of dissension. The first requisite of civilization is that innocent people should be protected from outrage in the discharge of their ordinary duties, but, alas, this requisite is little heeded in the stronghold of Irish Orangeism.

Americans know all this, and hence, as a liberty-loving people, they will ever be averse to the repetition here of deeds and the advocacy of principles which have disgraced certain sections of the Old World.

In conclusion, we may well ask, Could Pastor Neudewitz have known the history of Orangeism when he gave some of its members "front seats" in his meeting house? Was he aware of the hatred this society bears to a numerous and respectable body of citizens, simply because they are Catholics, and therefore belong to a Church which traces its teaching, history, and origin back not to Luther, but to Christ Himself? Can it be possible that this reverend gentleman is so unsophisticated as not to know that the avowed object of Orangeism, made evident in insulting and inflammatory public cries, after the Belfast type, is to "down the Church," "down the Pope," and "down the Catholic"?

The remarks of Mr. Neudewitz are in a line with the avowed objects of Orangeism, and I trust that, in a spirit of fair play, you will not only insert this in your valuable journal, but that you will ever use your pen to "set right" those who from pulpit and platform appeal to the passions of the rabble to incite against their fellow-citizens, as was seemingly the purpose of the unjust onslaught and the fierce misrepresentation of Catholic views and sentiments indulged in by the pastor of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church.

PATRICK FRANCIS.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 13, 1901.

The War Revenue Act.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that from the 13th of July, 1898, when the War Revenue act went into force, until the 31st of May, 1901, it produced $310,053,363, without the people grumbling or feeling the extra taxes to be any particular burden, is the strongest possible evidence of the intense loyalty of our people, and of the real prosperity of our country. Further, it is an indication of what we can and would most willingly do, at any time, when honor demands that Americans should support their flag, financially as well as morally. "My country, may she be right; but my country, right or wrong."

WALTER J. BALLARD.
Schenectady, N. Y., July 12, 1901.

The Ohio Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me, as a private citizen and an old-time sound money Democrat, to tender my gratitude to the Ohio Democracy for its proceedings in its late convention. It is the first gleam of sunlight and returning sense I have seen in the National Democracy, as now organized, for five years. It has seemed to me that in all these years political common sense had become extinct in the Democratic party; but Ohio has revived the hope of returning life, and led the van in the resurrection. Let a few other large States follow Ohio's example in their conventions, and the deluded Bryan and his silver fallacy, as political factors, will be no more. THE TIMES, I know, is not entirely Democratic; but I know, too, it is democratic on the tariff, free silver, and its denunciation of Bryan as an exponent of old-time Democracy; and independent enough to declare these principles, however much it may be wedded to McKinleyism on expansion.

JOHN S. WOODS.
Matteawan, N. Y., July 12, 1901.

Damages for Street Car Noise.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

By the verdict of a jury before Judge Parton Mrs. Victorine Griveau, 6,327 Madison Avenue, was given $1,750 damages against the South Chicago City Railway Company. Injury to her property through the noise of the cars on the return loop of the street railway company which adjoins her premises was given as cause. Mrs. Griveau complained that the grinding of the car wheels on the curving track was nerve racking, and that boisterous trolley parties returning from picnics disturbed her rest. She declared that the value of the property was depreciated. The loop is on the private grounds of the street railway company, and is the connecting point where the passengers on the Hammond line are transferred.

NUGGETS.

Most Satisfactory.

Miss Roche—So your play was a success, was it? Both financially and artistically?

Mr. De Swell—Oh, bless me, neither! Merely socially—Brooklyn Life.

Tried to Realize It.

Mrs. Poserleigh (who flatters herself she looks young)—This is my daughter, Mrs. Slyder. I suppose you'd hardly think it.

Mrs. Slyder—H'm! Your youngest daughter, I presume?"—Boston Transcript.

Has Helped.

"I may not be," the smooth banana said,
"The Fruit Forbid that brought in sorrow's ban;
Yet I confess that I have done my share
Toward assisting in the fall of man."
—Philadelphia Times.

Exclusiveness.

Mrs. Purseproud—I see where several millionaires chartered a whole steamboat in order to come across the ocean.

Mr. Purseproud—Well, when we go over we will lease the ocean for a week.—Baltimore American.

It Would Help a Little.

"Here's another letter from that new tenant," said the secretary.

"What's he want now?" inquired the proprietor of the Highuppe Apartment House.

"Says he's got to have more room in his flat. Says it'll help some if you'll let him scrape the paper off the walls."—Catholic Standard and Times.

DON'T WORRY.

Henry Edward Warner in Denver Times.

There are times when the clouds roll thick and fast
And the sky is black with distress;
But worry o'er trouble that's present or past
Never made the trouble the less.
There are times when everything's looking blue,
And everything's all in a flurry,
And nothing was ever made brighter for you
When you punished yourself by worry.

We'll assume that the outlook's ripe with despair,
And there's never a cheerful ray
Of light to dispel the clouds everywhere,
That deepen the sombre way;
But, assuming all this, there's naught to gain
By useless weeping and wailing;
You'll bring neither sunshine nor cooling rain
By storming, fretting, and railing.

There's a better way when your trials roll thick—
When the world seems full of trouble—
Than letting the dart cut in to the quick
And making your trouble double;
For trouble despises a smiling face
And feeds on flurry and scurry—
Just bury your griefs for a little space
And look straight ahead—don't worry!

JUDGE BROWN'S SUCCESSOR.

George C. Holt Backed for the Place by Senator Platt—E. D. Baldwin's Chances.

The liveliest kind of a political fight is predicted over the selection of a successor to Judge Addison Brown, United States Judge for the Southern District of New York.

The latest person named in connection with the place—and he has the backing of Senator Thomas C. Platt—is George C. Holt, a lawyer with offices at 34 Pine Street, and living at 90 Willow Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Holt was born in Oswego in 1843, graduated from Yale in 1866 and from the Columbia Law School in 1869. He has been a resident of this city for nearly thirty-five years, during all of which time he has engaged in the practice of law. While always a Republican, he has been independent in municipal matters. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association, and also of its Library Committee. Mr. Holt is also a member of the Century, Yale, and Lawyers' Clubs, and of the Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. Holt's most formidable opponent is E. D. Baldwin of Canton, Ohio, a deputy on the staff of United States District Attorney H. L. Burnett. He is a son of one of President McKinley's most intimate friends, and expects to secure promotion to the bench through the President's friendship for his father. It is admitted that he owes his present position to President McKinley, Gen. Burnett having conceded that he appointed Mr. Baldwin by request of the President. Gen. Burnett is urging his appointment to the Judgeship.

Justices James A. Blanchard and John Proctor Clarke of the Supreme Court each desired to step into Judge Brown's official shoes, but it is asserted that the organization leaders have informed them that they will be expected to accept nominations next Fall for the offices they now fill by appointment.

It was stated yesterday that Senator Platt has recommended the selection of Mr. Holt to succeed Judge Brown.

T. SUFFERN TAILER'S DENIAL.

Says He Did Not Discuss in Interview the Bequest to Mrs. Allen.

An alleged interview with T. Suffern Tailer, Pierre Lorillard's son-in-law, which was printed in one of the New York morning papers yesterday, discussed at some length the bequest of the Rancocas farm to Mrs. Lillian Allen, Mr. Lorillard's friend. Mr. Tailer, in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, denied it in these words:

I have never made, and do not now authorize statements attributed to me. Alleged interview never took place. T. SUFFERN TAILER.

At the residence of Mrs. Allen, 11 East Thirty-first Street, it was said that Mrs. Allen was out of town, and that it was not known there where she had gone.

OFF FOR THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Three Hundred Members of the 22d Regiment Start for Buffalo.

Three hundred members of the Twenty-second Regiment, headed by Col. Franklin Bartlett and Lieut. Col. Henry Treadwell, left their armory at Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway at 6:30 o'clock last evening to go to the Pan-American Exposition. The militiamen were in uniform, and carried their guns and packs, but little else in the way of equipment, for they will borrow tents, utensils, and other things they need from one of the Buffalo regiments. They will return home next Thursday morning.

Seven members of the regiment have already left the city. They departed last Wednesday with the intention of going as far as Albany on horseback. There they will join the main body. This party took with it a large van the interior of which had been fitted with folding bunks, and there was room in it also for supplies and various articles that would be needed on the outing. At night and when it storms the seven will find shelter in the van.

COLLECTION OF BIRD'S EGGS SOLD.

Said to Include Every Speciment Known in North America.

FLORAL PARK, L. I., July 14.—Ex-Senator John Lewis Childs has purchased of Miss Jean Bell of Philadelphia a collection of North American birds' eggs and nests, said to contain at least one specimen of every kind of egg known. Miss Bell has spent twenty-eight years in gathering this collection. They range from that of the great auk, which is valued at $1,800, to that of the smallest hummingbird. The collection cost over $25,000 in actual cash outlay for eggs.

Mr. Childs will add the collection to his own, which is very large. He has a collection of stuffed North American birds which contains 700 species, within 100 of all known varieties.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY.

CANTON, Ohio, July 14.—President and Mrs. McKinley passed a quiet Sunday. In the early morning they took a drive to the cemetery and on the return the President left the carriage at the First Methodist Episcopal Church and remained for morning services. There were almost no callers at the house during the day. Several relatives took dinner with the family this evening.

Universal Peace Union in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 14.—The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Universal Peace Union began here to-day. For many years it was the custom of the Peace Union to hold its annual meetings in different parts of the United States. Since the purchase of the Peace Grove at Mystic, Conn., and the erection of the Peace Temple, the anniversaries have been held there. With the object of extending the influence of the union and giving the Western members an opportunity of attending it was decided to hold this year's meeting in Buffalo. There was no meeting of the union to-day, but from all the pulpits in the city, whether occupied by visiting delegates or their regular pastors, came the universal theme, "Peace."

Moores Sold No Rock Island Stock.

CHICAGO, July 14.—James H. Moore, at his home at Lake Geneva, Wis., to-day entered an emphatic denial that either he or his brother, W. H. Moore, had sold any of their holdings of stock in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad to J. P. Morgan or any one else, as reported by telegraph from New York. "We have not sold any of our stock in the Rock Island Road," said Mr. Moore, "and there is absolutely no truth in the rumor. My brother is on the directory of the road and we have a keen interest in its affairs."

Helen Gould's Gift to Mount Holyoke.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 14.—Miss Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College, who is spending the vacation months at her home in this city, has received from Miss Helen M. Gould a check for $8,000 to establish a new scholarship in the name of her mother, Helen Day Gould.

New City Island Bridge Open.

The City Island bridge, which was officially opened on July 4 last, and has been used by pedestrians since, although not yet accepted by the city, was yesterday opened for carriage traffic. No ceremony accompanied the opening. Watchman Sprout of the bridge merely stepped out on the bridge and cut the old manila rope stretched across the roadway at either end.

St. Jean Baptiste Church Novena.

Announcement was made yesterday at all the masses in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, in East Seventy-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, that the new crypt will be thrown open on Wednesday for the novena to St. Anne, the famous annual occasion of miracles of healing. It was also announced that Archbishop Corrigan will be present at the opening mass.

Mr. Platt Going to the Adirondacks.

Senator Thomas C. Platt was not at Manhattan Beach yesterday, where many political pilgrims sought him in vain. The Senator will leave to-morrow for the Adirondacks for a three weeks' stay.

ALL FRANCE REJOICES ON NATION'S FETE DAY

President Loubet Reviews Army and Decorates Generals.

Little Disorder in Paris—Great Popular Triumph of Bernhardt and Coquelin in "L'Aiglon."

PARIS, July 15.—Telegrams from all parts of France show that the national fete day, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, was celebrated everywhere throughout the country with much enthusiasm and without disorder. There were reviews at all military and naval stations, followed by illuminations, fireworks, and balls in the evening.

The Parisians participated with their customary zest. Wreaths were placed on the Strasbourg Monument, in the Place de la Concorde, by various deputations, although the police removed those of the Socialists, which were inscribed, "To the Fatherland's Victims." The police also dispersed a delegation of the League of Patriots, who were cheering for Paul Déroulède as they placed wreaths in his name upon the pedestal. A pro-Boer demonstration by students was stopped by the police.

President Loubet, while driving to the Longchamp race course to witness the grand annual review, was cheered all along the route. In the Presidential tribune with him were the members of the Cabinet and the Ambassadors. Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, sat just behind M. Loubet, and, in his black frock coat, was the most conspicuous figure among the many brilliant uniforms on the stand.

President Loubet left the tribune and decorated six Generals amid acclamations. A company of military cyclists who had ridden to Paris from Sedan received special attention and applause. M. Loubet was cheered heartily while returning to the Elysée Palace. Early in the day he had sent congratulations to the army in a letter to the Minister of War, Gen. André.

Free performances were given in the subsidized theatres. M. Coquelin and Mme. Bernhardt came specially from London to give a free performance in the latter's theatre of Rostand's "L'Aiglon." It was the first time they had appeared in Paris in this play, or had been seen on the stage here together since both left the Comédie Française. An enormous crowd gathered early in the morning, and many sold the places secured near the doors to late comers, some getting as much as 40 francs. The performance was a great success, M. Coquelin and Mme. Bernhardt being tumultuously cheered. Before the doors were opened a crowd of 500 persons forced an entrance, but the police cleared the house.

As the evening wore on the city presented an animated and brilliant spectacle, open-air dancing, pyrotechnic displays, and a general illumination being the principal features. Long after midnight all the squares and open spaces were crowded with waltzers and merrymakers, who gave no indication of an intention to give up their sport until dawn. There was a general suspension of vehicular traffic, and the fact that the weather was agreeably cool greatly promoted the success of the celebration.

Count de Lougeville, formerly attached to the Diplomatic Service, died suddenly of heart disease in the diplomatic stand during the review.

CONSIDERATE OF KWANG-SU.

Chinese Officials Do Not Want the Emperor to Learn of Damage Done in Peking.

PEKING, July 14.—The Chinese officials are making elaborate preparations to prevent the Emperor from gaining any knowledge of the results of the war when he re-enters Peking. All evidence of the destruction wrought by the war along the streets to be traversed by the Emperor will be temporarily disguised. Great pagodas will be erected. The Chen-Men Gate, which was nearly demolished by the bombardment, will be repaired with wood and plaster, painted to resemble stone, and the damage to the walls and outer buildings will be similarly masked.

Li-Hung-Chang has requested the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the temples and palaces not later than Aug. 15. The Ministers of the powers have acquiesced and have given notice of their decision to the various commanders. The Americans and British will probably camp near the Summer residences of the legations, in the Western Hills, until their barracks are completed.

Guards of honor of Americans, Germans, Italians, and Japanese escorted Gen. Gaselee, the British commander, to the railway station on his departure. The members of the United States Legation waited him at the station, together with representatives of all the other legations except the Russian.

Minister Conger Sails Wednesday.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—E. H. Conger, United States Minister to China, has arrived on his way to Peking. He will sail next Wednesday on the steamer Nippon Maru.

PERRY MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Japanese and American Warships Salute in Honor of the Great Commodore.

YOKOHAMA, July 14.—The ceremony of unveiling at Kurihama, the monument to commemorate the landing there of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, July 14, 1853, was performed to-day by Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, commanding the United States visiting squadron.

Viscount Katsura delivered the memorial address, and many Japanese officials of high rank were present. Three American and five Japanese warships saluted. Various speeches were made by Americans and Japanese, all dwelling upon the close relations between the two powers.

Matthew Calbraith Perry was born in Newport, R. I., on April 10, 1794, was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy in 1809, Lieutenant in 1813, Commander in 1826, Captain in 1837, and Commodore in 1841. He organized and commanded the expedition to Japan, delivering the President's letter on July 14, 1853, and on March 31, 1854, obtained from Japan the treaty of peace, amity, and protection to American sailors. The monument just unveiled was erected by the Bei-yu-Kyokai, or American Association of Japan. The funds were largely contributed by Japanese.

CHILE IN MOURNING.

Body of Late President Lies in State at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 14, Via Galveston, Texas.—The body of President Federico Errazuris y Echaurren, who died on last Friday, was brought to this city to-day and received with solemn public ceremonial, no fewer than 100,000 persons participating in the procession or as spectators. The body will lie in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies until Tuesday, when the interment will take place.

All the theatres are closed, and the occasion is one of general mourning.

French Trade for Six Months.

PARIS, July 15.—The official announcement made to-day regarding the French customs for the first six months of 1901 shows imports aggregating 2,429,000,000f and exports aggregating 2,105,000,000f., as compared with 2,406,000,000f. and 2,018,000,000f. for the first six months of 1900.

Crispi's Condition Improved.

NAPLES, July 14.—The condition of Signor Francesco Crispi, who on last Monday suffered an apoplectic seizure which, in view of his advanced age, caused considerable anxiety, is now much improved.

Russia to Recruit 308,500 Men.

LONDON, July 15.—Emperor Nicholas, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, has issued an order that 308,500 men shall be recruited for the Russian Army and Navy during the present year.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE LATE PRESIDENT FAURE AND THE FASHODA INCIDENT.—The revelations made in Le Figaro of Paris in regard to the attitude of M. Félix Faure at the time of the Fashoda incident, touched on by the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, show that the late President of the French Republic did not fear the Fashoda incident per se as a cause of international rupture between Great Britain and France so much as did subsequent events. He told his friend, who reproduces the conversation in Le Figaro, that Marchand would in any event have received orders to return home as soon as the French Government learned that he was at Fashoda, had Kitchener not gone to that place and thus complicated matters. The Marchand mission was in no sense a conquering expedition, and its withdrawal from the Nile should not be interpreted into a backdown by the French Government. But what did cause the Government to fear that trouble was ahead was the war fever excited by the reckless agitation in both countries during the negotiations.

"All the reports which we received," continued M. Faure, "warned us to be prepared for anything. Unfortunately, on certain points, we were not ready. M. Lockroy (Minister of Marine) wanted coal, guns, and troops for coast defense, and especially for Bazerta, (in the Mediterranean,) which was, he said, at the mercy of a sudden attack. Money was needed for these preparations, and we had none. We could not ask the chamber for any without causing uneasiness in England. The Ministers had the courage to incur the necessary expense without authority. At an extraordinary meeting of the Ministery at the Elysée, at which were present, M. Loubet, (then President of the Senate,) MM. Deschanel, Dupuy, Lockroy, de Freycinet, and Peytral, the estimated expenditure was set at from 70,000,000 to 90,000,000 francs, and these millions were actually disposed of after the Ministers, in order to cover the Government as far as possible, had consulted MM. Barbey and Morel, the President and the Reporter of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Senate, and MM. Mesureur and Pelletan of the Budget Committee of the Chamber. There was considerable fear that M. Pelletan might offer opposition, but he, like the others, and even with more alacrity, rose above all considerations of form. He said: 'It is not the right of Ministers, it is their duty, to spare neither money nor their responsibility in order to ward off danger. Before everything France must defend herself.' Everything was rapidly done that was necessary to resist a surprise. We emerged from this terrible crisis, caused by the insane polemics of newspapers, without war, and certainly with increased strength. I lived through hours filled with anguish, and I do not wish to go through those weeks again. What a universal calamity it would have been if war had broken out, and what a responsibility."

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A NEW BRITISH VIEW OF THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.—So far the London papers, with few exceptions, have regarded the Trans-Siberian Railway indifferently, or simply from the point of view of its strategic importance to Russia should that Empire desire to invade India. British interest, however, is gradually awaking to the fact that the completion of the new line means a shorter route between Great Britain and Australia than now exists, (entirely by sea,) and that, together with the completion of the Trans-Australian line, which is now rapidly being constructed, new commercial and industrial opportunities will be opened between Australia and the mother country.

This view of the subject has been taken up in Australia with considerable enthusiasm, and already plans are forming for the establishment of a line of steamers to run between Port Darwin and Port Arthur, carrying mails and passengers and such valuable commodities as would pay the cost of a long overland route across Asia and Europe. It is also estimated that by this means the journey from Melbourne to London would be shortened to twenty-one days or about the same as that from Cape Town. It is, moreover, expected that this traffic being assured, the Russian Government will redouble its efforts to complete the trans-Siberian line and place it upon the same stable footing as is now maintained by the railways of Western Europe, a consummation which, without Anglo-Australian traffic, would be difficult and costly to attain, as it is now found that some of the more important products of Siberia, such as corn and timber, cannot profitably bear the heavy freights which the limited traffic renders necessary. In consequence, the Trans-Siberian Railway is threatened with the competition of a maritime route via the Obi, Yenisi, and Lena, westward through the Kara Sea, and eastward through the Bering Sea.

The latter competition could be rendered ineffective, it is declared, should the Russian Government encourage the establishment of a line of steamers between Siberia and Canada which could be made to preclude the shipment of those commodities from Siberia which Russia needed, and which would tend to depreciate home industry in Canada, while the many commodities which Asiatic Russia desired to export might find a readier transportation into Canada and the United States than is now offered.

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THE NEW FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME.—M. Lanessan, the French Minister of Marine, has just caused the publication of the programme for the distribution of the French fleet next year. The Minister says that he is aware of the lack of experienced officers occasioned by the rapid completion of warships and the lack of funds, but he has sent two propositions to the Minister of Finance with the earnest request that he will go thoroughly into the question with a view to providing the money needed for the pay of the new officers. According to the programme the two home squadrons, the Mediterranean and the Channel, which have their homes at Toulon, Brest, and Cherbourg, will remain practically as they are, except that the Channel Squadron will include three armored cruisers instead of two, and two first or second class cruisers instead of one of the first class as now. A torpedo-boat destroyer will also be added to the list. The division of guardships attached to the Channel Squadron will be suppressed, but to it, as well as to the Mediterranean Squadron, will be added reserve squadrons, each consisting of three battleships, and a third class cruiser, under the command of a Rear Admiral. The project is that these reserve squadrons shall be utilized as occasion may require to fill the gaps in the active squadrons.

As regards the Algeria and Tunis stations, the latter will be abolished owing to the fusion of the naval services there and in Algeria. The Atlantic and China division will undergo no change, while the Pacific division will be increased by a third-class cruiser, and a transport, and placed under a Rear Admiral, with a full staff. The Cochin-China division is to be strengthened by the addition of the gunboat Acheron, but no other alteration is contemplated in that quarter. Nor, again, is the naval division in the Indian Ocean to undergo any special transformation.

It is expected that the disposition of the two home squadrons will excite considerable adverse criticism, as old naval officers and certain experts have an idea that the strength of the fleet should be concentrated in the Mediterranean, while the Channel Squadron should be abolished, the protection of the northern coast being left to fast-sailing cruisers, torpedo boats, torpedo-boat destroyers, and the newly perfected submarine craft.

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THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE MAD MULLAH.—Some concern is said to be felt in Downing Street over the lack of advices from Col. Swayne, who is operating against the Mad Mullah in the Somaliland Protectorate, East Africa. The War Office is said to possess no intelligible maps of the territory, which adds to its inability even to forecast events on the scene of war. The latest advices, which were cabled in the middle of June, showed that Col. Swayne, after having marched some 140 miles in a southeasterly direction from the advanced base at Butao, appeared before Yahel and defeated the Mad Mullah, capturing a large quantity of arms and live stock. The Mad Mullah then made a flank movement, and attacked 300 men left in the British zariba at Somala while the main column had passed on. The Mad Mullah made two attacks upon the zariba, with a total loss to his followers of between 600 and 700 men, after which he withdrew before reinforcements arrived from the main British column.

While Col. Swayne is deemed to be at great advantage, knowing the country and the people thoroughly, as he does, being well supported and with the Abyssinian force now close at hand ready to co-operate, still it is thought singular that no word has been received from him since June 20. It is, however, not thought likely that his communications with the coast can have been cut off, as refugees have reported that the Mad Mullah was rapidly losing the confidence of his adherents, owing to his repeated defeats and the great mortality suffered by his men whenever they came within reach of British bullets. The dispatch, however, which gave an account of his defeat at Somala, intimated that his retreat might be across the line leading to Burao.

SITUATION IN KOREA.

Japan Watchful, Increasing in Strength; Russia Conciliatory.

LONDON, July 15.—Dr. George E. Morrison, telegraphing to The London Times from Seoul, Korea, July 10, says:

"The Japanese are well maintaining their position in Korea, acting cautiously, yet watching with unceasing vigilance every movement of Russia, especially along the Korean frontier. They are increasing in number constantly throughout the peninsula, and one-nineteenth of the shipping of the country is now Japanese.

"Russia, recognizing Japan's power, acts with studied conciliation, ostentatiously communicating to the Japanese Legation the movements of the Russian troops in Manchuria, especially if these affect the Korean frontier.

TO DESTROY TURKISH FORT.

Ottoman Government Disavows Act Unfriendly to the British.

ADEN, Arabia, July 14.—A force of 500 British and Indian troops is about to start for a point seventy miles inland to destroy a fort built by the Turks in the territory of the Haushadi, who are under British protection.

The Ottoman Government has disavowed the act, but the Haushadi are unable to obtain possession of the fort.

Another Carnegie Gift.

LONDON, July 15.—Andrew Carnegie has offered £3,000 for the erection of a free public library in Annan, Scotland.

NAVAJOS OUTING BLANKETS.

Blankets do not seem to be exactly a Summer commodity, but probably these are more in demand early in the season, for warm weather use, than at any other time during the year. The Navajos blankets are used for rugs, piazza coverings of all kinds, hangings for piazzas, couch covers, cushions, and any other purposes one could name; for a good serviceable blanket that is practically water-proof will never wear out, and, in the gayest and brightest of colors, makes a cheerful spot in any kind of a landscape.

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There is some misunderstanding about the modern Navajos blankets, and many people have an idea that unless they can find blankets 100 years old or so they are not the genuine handspun, hand-woven, vegetable-dyed article. This is a mistake. The Navajos Indians are making these blankets of Germantown wool, to some extent. They pay a good price for it, getting the skeins in the white and dyeing them themselves, sometimes with aniline dyes. But that is one kind of a rug, and they are still weaving and spinning rugs which the women of the tribe make entirely from the picking of the wool, after the sheep are sheared, through any number of processes to the weaving.

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The very old blankets which are to be found are finer and softer than most of those made now, as soft as silk some of them, but the present-day blankets are genuine unless, as occasionally happens, some one prefers the Germantown article. This is a fine rug of its kind, homespun, absolutely waterproof and little more conventional in design than the primitive Navajos blanket, with fringe, perhaps, which is a commercial idea introduced, and expensive, for the blankets are woven so closely that there is an immense amount of work in them, and it will take six months to weave a good-sized blanket.

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The large designs and crude colors of the Navajos blankets make their use in rooms where highly polished and elaborate furniture is used, with delicate colors out of the question, but for dens and libraries they are a delight, as they are also for piazzas, country clubs, all sorts of country homes of the simpler kinds, and for yachts and all kinds of boats.

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Blankets can be found in all sizes and at all prices, really from 50 cents or $1 to $150, though $5 to $60 would cover the range of the average purchaser. A 3 by 4 foot blanket or rug—as the blankets really are and as they are used even by their makers who have them on the floors of their tepess—will cost $10, a square one about the same size, $8, all in the homespun wool, while a Germantown rug of 2 by 3 will cost $10. A small rug 2.2 by 3.5 will cost $6; one 5.10 by 3.4, $16.25, and a 6.7 by 4.6 $22.50. This, however, gives but a little idea of the prices, for they depend not only upon the size but upon the quality, and the value is averaged by the weight, $2 and $3 a pound.

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Of the least expensive and smallest pieces of the Navajos work are the saddle bags, and these are used for cushion tops, and will cost $2, $2.50, and $3. They are made up with elderdown flannel backs as a rule, and are ideal for many purposes, as there is no hardship they will not endure and come out at the end as good in color and condition as at first. They are excellent for pillows for yachts, and one man who has them for this purpose has them filled with cork and has a cushion and life preserver in one.

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An ordinary blanket is practically waterproof. It will take two or three days' soaking for the water to penetrate. They are excellent for use on lawns for this reason, and the baby can play on them without fear of cold from the damp ground.

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One woman who wished her piazza carpeted laid in a stock of small rugs, fourteen in all. She was uncertain at first about the size of the rugs. She wished to have the piazza chairs stand on rugs, for even the cleanest piazza floor will soil the edge of a light gown. It was difficult to get one rug that would be satisfactory, and she invested finally in these small ones, and has one under each chair. Hung at the side of a piazza the rugs will keep out wind and rain.

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There is an immense amount of work involved in the manufacture of the Navajos blankets. After the first cutting the wool is picked, washed, dried, carded, then spun into thread, and respun many times, according to the fineness of the thread required, rolled into balls and dyed in the vegetable dyes. The warp is of wool, and the rug is stretched on the ground and then hung on a tree to be woven, being lowered as the work goes on and rolled from the lower, completed end. Black, white, red, and blue are the colors, and it is surprising the variety of effects which can be obtained with them by the use of light or dark grounds, with contrasting designs worked into them. The black and white are in the natural wool, and a gray is obtained without dyeing by combining the two. An interesting black and white rug which can be seen in one of the shops in the process of construction has in black upon a white ground all the implements used in the rug making, the shearing scissors, the carders, and various sticks used to push down the work upon the warp as the rug grows.

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A long, narrow piece like a stair carpeting, 26½ feet long, is a style of rug said never to have been woven before. The Indian woman maker hung over a cliff as she worked, the only way which suggested itself of disposing of the awkward length. This rug is in the natural colors of the wool, the foundation gray, with two jagged lines of black on either side, supposed to represent lightning, a favorite symbol in these rugs.

Summer campers who wrap themselves in these blankets are sure of keeping dry unless they lie out for a week at a time. An effort is being made by those interested in the Indians to bring their work up to the old standards, and the rugs are increasing in beauty and quality.

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The regular finish of a genuine Navajos blanket is in little tufts or tassels, the ends of threads, at the four corners. Sometimes there are only three or four of these little ends in a place. Occasionally the blankets are fringed with the hair of goats, a most effective finish. A finish to the entire blanket is sometimes given by the Indians who will go over a completed rug with the carder, making a thick fur upon the face of it. An interesting and important feature of the blanket is that the moth has no fondness for it and it is never moth eaten.

WORK OF REVISING THE BIBLE COMPLETED

Commission on Marginal Readings Makes Its Report.

Was Appointed by the Protestant Episcopal General Convention Six Years Ago—An Offer from England.

The Joint Commission on Marginal Readings in the Bible, appointed by the Protestant Episcopal General Convention in 1895 and reappointed three years later, has made its final report. The first report was made in 1898, but as that referred to the New Testament only, three years' further time was granted. The personnel of the commission is as follows:

Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, Bishop Gailor of Tennessee, Bishop Hall of Vermont, Bishop Niles of New Hampshire, Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburg, the Rev. E. Harwood, the Rev. Joseph Carey, the Rev. C. W. E. Body, the Rev. J. Binney, the Rev. Lucius Waterman, and the Rev. T. J. Packard.

The report is embodied in a 300-page pamphlet, copies of which have been sent to all the delegates, clerical and lay, who attended the conventions from which the committee received its authority.

After declaring that its work has been done most carefully the Commission says that in regard to the various readings in the Greek Testament it has been careful to avoid committing the church to the acceptance of any particular view of disputed matters of textual criticism. With regard to only three passages in the New Testament has the Commission felt called upon to make any critical note. In these instances the Commission has simply stated the fact, now universally recognized, that the passages in question are not found in some of the earliest manuscripts.

These passages are the verse explaining the healing virtues of the pool of Bethesda, (St. John v., 4,) the Ethiopian Eunich's profession of faith before his baptism, (Acts, xiii., 37,) and the Doxology at the end of the Lord's Prayer, (St. Matthew, vi., 13.) Continuing the report says:

"In some cases it is impossible to decide with anything like general consent which is the better of two interpretations, both of which are supported by considerable authority. In such passages it is clearly of importance that the Church should have both possible interpretations of the inspired writer's words before it, one in the margin and the other in the text."

Attention is called to the fact that the principle of marginal readings was distinctly sanctioned by the version of 1611 and even by earlier English versions, in which a considerable number of alternative translations were deliberately placed in the margin and not a few translations based on the variations from the original Greek text. It is held by the commission that the revision and enlargement of these marginal readings has a distinct advantage over an entirely new version like that of 1881, because it preserves in the text familiar words and phrases hallowed by long association, and also because it does not commit the Church prematurely to a decision on critical or linguistic questions which must for their satisfactory solution require longer time and wider research.

The commission has sought to sift out of the very large number of alterations made in the familiar English text by the revised version those which are really important to make clear the sense of the Holy Scriptures. In many cases, the report says, renderings preferable to those in the text are found in the margin of the revised version. The American revisers often suggest words and phrases better adapted to the needs of the present day than those of the English translators of 1611 or 1881. The report continues:

"The work done by the commission, it may be said, has had the approval of all its members so long as they have been able to serve upon it, and the report and recommendations now offered are signed on behalf of all the present members of the commission. They are all agreed in cordially recommending the suggestions here made for the approval of the General Convention as alternatives which should be thus authoritatively placed before the Church 'for the instruction of our people,' and as having all of them a rightful claim to such a position. There must, of course, be different estimates of the importance of particular suggestions on the part of individual Commissioners, as on the part of the readers for whose discretionary use they are provided.

"It will be seen that the recommendations on the New Testament presented in the General Convention of 1898 have been considerably modified, chiefly in the way of diminishing the number of alternate renderings. This was done in deference to what seemed to be the general opinion of the Church. We have also, as requested, marked these suggestions for which the commission is more directly responsible, as not being derived either from the margin of the King James version, (1611,) from the text or margin of the revised version, (1881,) or from the readings and renderings preferred by the American commitee, printed as an appendix to the revised version. It has been found impossible without an immense amount of additional labor to mark throughout the exact authority on which these suggestions of the commission rest, or the sources from which they are in all cases derived.

"We have received an offer from the King's printers in England to print at their own cost two editions of the Bible containing the proposed marginal readings, if these shall be adopted, one edition for use at the lectern and a smaller one for private use, if they shall be authorized to do this.

"In conclusion the commission would call attention to the fact that by the authorization of such marginal readings as are proposed no one will be obliged to use them if he shall prefer the words of the existing version; while to refuse such authority is to wound the conscience of many who are persuaded of the inaccuracy in certain places of the King James version inasmuch as they are in such places compelled to read to their people what is generally felt to be an inaccurate rendering of the words of the inspired writers."

"The commission, therefore, respectfully recommends the adoption of the following resolution by each house of the General Convention:

"'Resolved, That the marginal readings for the English version of the Old and New Testaments reported to this house by the joint commission appointed in 1895 and reappointed in 1898 to make such report be published under the direction of said commission and are hereby authorized for use by the ministers of this Church in the public service of the Church.'"

Then follow the revisions of the commission which cover every book in the Old and New Testaments. The volume closes with certain specimen books of the Old and New Testaments with the alternative renderings proposed, printed as they might be printed if the General Convention should authorize the recommendations of the commission. These complete books were printed through the generosity of a layman.

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Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Bishop Anderson said to-day: "The Episcopal Committee of Bible Revision do not propose to submit a new translation. Their work has been done only with the object of furnishing additional marginal readings. The present texts are in many cases badly worded, and it is intended by the insertion of alternative readings, in the margin, to elucidate the obscurities. New readings are furnished both in those cases where the translation erred and where the translator, though correct at the time, now conveys a wrong meaning owing to the growth and change of the English language.

"If the report is accepted any minister who sees a Biblical expression whereat he hesitates may glance at the side of the page and find a substantive sufficient in meaning and unobjectionable in expression."

"THE SLAVES OF JERSEY CITY."

Rev. Mr. Mix Denounces Conditions Under Which Employes Work in the Retail Stores.

The Rev. W. W. Mix preached yesterday morning at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, upon "The Slaves of Jersey City." Mr. Mix is filling the Holy Apostles's pulpit for the Summer, but he formerly lived in Jersey City. The "slaves" whom he referred to are the employes of the retail stores in Jersey City.

Mr. Mix said that the essence of slavery is coerced labor, and that may be a condition in fact even where slavery is not known to the law. Thus, he said, the condition of the negroes in some localities in the South is to-day really worse than it was in the days of political servitude. So, too, terrible injustice may be committed in Christian countries, and he ventured the assertion that vice in New York is in some respects worse than in Constantinople.

Mr. Mix read a letter which he had received from a clerk in a Jersey City store, who said that, although he had a sister suffering from an illness which was expected to prove fatal, he could never get around to see her until after 10 o'clock at night. Mr. Mix also said:

"I have understood that the conditions in Jersey City are worse than in any other city of its size in the country. The people working in the retail stores have to work a good part of every Sunday in many places, although they do not leave off Saturday night until midnight or later. They also have to work every holiday until 1 or 2 o'clock. They have only one night off a week, and even then they do not get away until 6:30.

"This is truly a condition of affairs strongly partaking of the character of slavery, for these people cannot help themselves. They do not belong to a union. They are simply clerks, boys and men, girls and women. Yet a similar condition formerly existing in Europe has been remedied. I hope to see an agitation in the community which will effect a cure for the evils still existing in Jersey City."

"DEVIL FIRST UNIVERSALIST."

So Says the Rev. R. B. Smith in an Attack on Universalism.

In a sermon preached before the congregation of the Riverside Baptist Church, Ninety-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, last night, the Rev. Robert Bruce Smith made a bitter attack upon Universalism. "The First Lie; or, Universalism," was the subject of the Rev. Mr. Smith's sermon.

"Is the story of the fall of man a myth?" said the Rev. Mr. Smith. "Is it a legend or is it a realistic fact? I believe that it is a historical fact with a historical basis. I believe Adam and Eve were historical beings. The devil was the first Universalist. The declaration of the devil that "you shall not surely die," was sowing the seed of doubt. It was the first lie.

"That it seeks to sow doubt upon the exact word of Jesus is the great fault of Universalism to-day. It tries to modify God's word. It casts discredit upon His word. And lying is the most dangerous manner of treating with the word of God.

"Just as the devil tried to minimize the penalty of sin, so do the Universalists. The Universalists contradict God as to the future. They want to tone down the word of God. They desire to have the strong words used in His Word toned down. But the toning down process does not alter the ultimate result. God tells us that we shall die in our sins and be punished. The Universalist tries to minimize this punishment. They say that God is too good to mete out a severe punishment. If God does not intend to punish us later, why does he visit such punishment upon us here?

"When the Universalist tells you that we shall all finally come into the Kingdom of God, he makes Christ out a liar Himself. He says in His word that 'whither I go thou shalt not come.' In effect, Universalism renders void the teachings of God's word."

"THE ACIDITY OF LIFE."

Dr. Blackburn Points a Moral from the Troubles of Mundane Existence.

"The Acidity of Life" was the subject of the sermon preached in the Church of the Strangers in West Fifty-seventh Street yesterday morning by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Asa W. Blackburn.

Dr. Blackburn drew his moral from the lives of all known persons whose days of sweetness have been marred by the vinegar of misfortune or sickness, and argued that God put vinegar in all lives that men may know that they do not live for the present, but must live for the life where there is nothing but sweetness.

He spoke of the various troubles in the life of Christ from the metaphorical vinegar of His birth in a stable to the real vinegar of the cup that was pressed to His dying lips. He referred to the troubles of John Wesley and Gen. Grant, who, greeted everywhere as the great conqueror, felt all the time, years before the world knew anything about it, the vinegar of a mortal disease. He spoke of the death of Secretary Hay's son and of the discovery by Mrs. Daniel Hanna that her husband was uncongenial as dashes of vinegar in what were apparently most enviable lives.

"This acidity," he said, "is placed in our lives to teach us that this is not our home. There are too many discomforts here, too many cloudy days, too many doctors; we were never intended to look upon this world as our permanent home."

OCEAN GROVE'S SABBATH.

The Rev. Dr. Hathaway Invokes a Curse on Those Who Would Destroy Its Influence.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 14.—Officials of the American Sabbath Union had charge of all the meetings to-day at this famous Methodist camp meeting resort, and thousands of worshippers were in attendance.

Evangelist Charles H. Yatman directed the young people's meeting in the temple at 9 A. M., and Mrs. Lizzie Smith, the evangelist, led the holiness meeting at the tabernacle at the same hour.

There were 5,000 present at the morning preaching service in the auditorium. Bishop James N. FitzGerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, presided. There was an hour's song service prior to the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Dr. I. H. Hathaway of Jersey City, Secretary of the American Sabbath Union, from the text, "Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." Dr. Hathaway, in beginning, said:

"The influence of an Ocean Grove Sabbath encircles the world, and palsied be the hand, the arm, the head, or the tongue that would destroy it, be it the New Jersey Legislature or any other power."

Referring to the work being done by the American Sabbath Union, he said it represented 20,000,000 church members in the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and other Protestant denominations. Recently, representing this vast army of Christians, he went to Washington, and, with the aid of Senator Teller, succeeded in having Congress put a quietus on the scheme to keep the gates of the proposed St. Louis Exposition open on the Sabbath.

Dr. Hathaway preached again this evening. At the conclusion of his sermon the choir and orchestra rendered "The Gloria" from Gounod's Twelfth Mass.

Over 2,000 scholars attended the Summer Sunday school. An orchestra of eight pieces furnished for the first time the music in the intermediate department.

The surf meeting at 6 P. M. drew a monster crowd to the beach. The service, which consisted of singing, prayers, responsive readings, and brief addresses, was led by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, Vice President of the Camp Meeting Association.

The sessions of the Summer Sunday School Assembly will be resumed to-morrow and continue until Tuesday, when the graduating exercises will be held.

Summer Services at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 14.—The Summer preaching services in the big auditorium on the beach front were formally opened to-day, and Christians from all parts of the country attended the three meetings. The Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York City preached at the morning service, and also delivered an address this afternoon. The sermon this evening was preached by the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago.

Women Have a Jubilee Procession.

The women of the Carmelite Church of Our Holy Lady of the Scapular, in East Twenty-eighth Street, had their jubilee procession last night. More than 1,000 of them attended the services in the church, and then made the five pilgrimages ordained by the conditions of the plenary indulgence. They walked from the church east to First Avenue, north to Twenty-ninth Street, west to Second Avenue, south to Twenty-eighth Street, and back to the church. This trip was taken five times.

Harlem's Little Italy Celebrates.

In Harlem's Little Italy was begun last night the annual Feast of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel. Festivities were general all over the district, which was gayly decorated with flags, bunting, and colored lights. The real day of the feast is to-morrow, but the Harlem Italians begin the festival early and make much of it because their principal church, which is on East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, is named "Our Lady of Mt. Carmel."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Abram Ronald Kling.

Abram Ronald Kling, a lawyer of this city, died last Saturday at Warwick, N. Y. Mr. Kling was born here on May 6, 1853, and, after a preparatory school education, studied both in Columbia College and the Columbia Law School, being graduated from the former in 1871 and from the latter in 1873. Until 1877 he was a clerk in the law office of Jernegan, Smith & Baldwin, one of the oldest firms in town. Then he started in to practice for himself. Two cases in which he figured were especially prominent ones—the Navara Phosphate Company's suits, involving thousands of dollars, and the case of the Govins, in which there came up the question as to the validity of a declaration of a trust by a deceased person in favor of certain children.

Early in last year, Mr. Kling, acting as a stockholder of the State Trust Company, asked Gov. Roosevelt to investigate the affairs of the concern, alleging irregularities of management. Since then the company has been absorbed by the Morton Trust Company.

Nearly nine months out of every year were spent by Mr. Kling at his fine country home in Orange County, known as the Cropsy place. He was a Director of the American Surety Trust Company and of the Bowery Bank, and a member of the State Bar Association, the Manhattan and Lotos Clubs. At one time he belonged to the Committee on the Admission and Character of the New York Bar. His wife was Miss Smithe of the well-known Long Island family of that name.

Skipwith Wilmer.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The body of Skipwith Wilmer, a well-known Maryland lawyer who died of Bright's disease late Friday night at Nahant, Mass., was brought to his home in Baltimore to-day. The funeral will take place at Christ Episcopal Church to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Wilmer's family comes from Kent County. He was born in Northumberland County, Va., on Feb. 21, 1843. His father was Bishop Joseph Wilmer of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Louisiana. Mr. Wilmer was educated in the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in law at the University of Louisiana. He served in the Confederate Army on the staffs of Gens. Gordon and Johnston. He was in the Army of Northern Virginia and was wounded in 1864 at Maryland Heights, having been shot in the side.

He settled in Baltimore in the Fall of 1867. The law firm of which he was a member is Barton, Wilmer, Amble & Stewart. He served two years in the first bench of the City Council, in 1882 and 1883, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. Under the new city charter he was elected President of the Second Branch of Councils in 1896, and resigned just previous to leaving for Nahant. Mr. Wilmer was what is known in Maryland as an independent Democrat and opposed the machine. He had been a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association since its organization, and during most of that time had been its counsel. During the administration of Gov. Brown, Mr. Wilmer was Brigadier General and Judge Advocate on his staff. He had been for years an active member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, and almost always was a delegate to the annual convention of the Diocese of Maryland, as well as frequently to the General Convention. His wife died twenty-one years ago. He leaves two daughters. His estate is valued at over half a million.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ABBIE F. WATSON, widow of Major Josiah Watson of the United States Marine Corps, and daughter of the late Warren Murdock, died on Saturday. The funeral will take place at her residence, 33 Garden Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

DAVID S. HENDRICK, general agent of the Central Eastern Department of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, died in Washington, D. C., yesterday, aged forty-eight years. He was a native of Tennesee, and in 1896 was the President of the National Life Underwriters' Association.

SUNDAY ON THE MIDWAY.

Pan-American Managers Open Their Shows and Are Arrested.

BUFFALO, July 14.—The proprietors of the Midway shows at the Pan-American Exposition made another effort to-day to open their concessions on Sunday. E. S. Bundy, owner of the Aerio Cycle, and J. H. Mark of the Mutoscope concession, opened their shows this afternoon. They were promptly arrested by Capt. Damer of the exposition police force, and taken to the Police Headquarters.

W. E. Cash, Superintendent of Admission, was called upon by Capt. Damer to prefer charges against Mr. Dundy and Mr. Mark, but he declined to do so. Mr. Dundy insisted that some charge be preferred, so that the question could be finally settled in the courts. Mr. Cash advised the showmen to close their concessions, and that they would be released. They refused. No charge was preferred by the Exposition officials, and the men were released. The showmen returned to their concessions and again began selling tickets. A detail of twenty Exposition guards soon arrived and surrounded the entrances, refusing to allow the public to enter. The shows were then closed for the day.

The Midway concessionaires claim they are being discriminated against because the Exposition officials permit the tower elevators, the electric launches, the wheel chairs, and the gondolas to run on Sundays, while their shows are closed. They declare that next Sunday will see an open Midway.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 14.—William C. Whitney and J. B. Haggin will soon come to Newport to visit Mr. Whitney's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who are the guests of Mrs. Cornélius Vanderbilt at the Breakers.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer have decided to remain at Tuxedo until to-morrow, when they will come to the d'Hauteville cottage for the remainder of the season.

James J. Van Alen gave a large luncheon at Wakehurst in honor of his son and daughter-in-law to-day.

Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., has cards out for a large luncheon on Thursday.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry has cards out for a dinner on Wednesday evening July 31, at Seaverge.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater gave a dinner at her cottage Hopedean this evening.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse gave a large dinner last evening at Arleigh.

Mrs. William T. Bull entertained at dinner this evening at Berger's.

Mrs. George A. Huhn entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mr. and Mrs

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Geo. H. Holt & Co., Investment Securities.
10 WALL ST., N. Y. BANKERS. PRIVATE WIRES.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
BALTIMORE OFFICE, 215 E. German Street.

New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
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FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK OF BROOKLYN.
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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

WILLARD B. MACK. THOMAS S. SMITH.

W. B. Mack & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Brokers.
35 Wall and 15 Broad Sts., New York
Telephone 4270 and 4271 Broad.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.

Orders Solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.

ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.

BRANCH OFFICES:
20 W. 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT, N. Y., Adjoining "WALDORF-ASTORIA."
22-26 COURT ST., GARFIELD BLDG., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
ALFRED M. LAMAR,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Eklyn Office, Temple Bar, cor. Court & Joralemon Sts.
N. Y. BRANCHES..... { 12 East 23d St. / 1320 Broadway.
LADIES' DEPT. 12 E. 23D ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Bought for investment or on margin. Com. 1-16.
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Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
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Send for our New Book.
The Latest on "Wall St. & Speculation."

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435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-18 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits..... $1,895,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Heber R. Bishop, William L. Bull, Albert C. Case, Haley Fiske, Robert Hoe, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin, D. O. Mills, Richard Mortimer, Dudley Olcott, John E. Parsons, Henry C. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, J. Edward Simmons, Fred'k D. Tappen, John T. Terry, Samuel Thomas, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 22d day of July, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice-President.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 15th day of July, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to the amount sufficient to use the sum of Three Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars, ($3,800.)
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, Trustee.
HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
July 10, 1901.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Secretary.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New York.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS.
Dated August 1, 1881, maturing July 31, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16 to 22 William Street, New York, on presentation on and after July 31, 1901.
New York, June 29, 1901.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
GEORGE W. BOANE, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. Refunding

Considerably more than a majority of the underlying bonds having been deposited under our circular of May 28th, 1901, we hereby give notice that for the convenience of holders that have as yet not been able to deposit their bonds, we will until JULY 20, 1901, continue to receive deposit of underlying bonds for exchange into 4% Refunding Bonds on the same basis as heretofore, namely:

For each $1,000, Face Value, of the Following Outstanding Bonds.	In Refunding Bonds Face Value.
6% SECOND MORTGAGE A, B AND C BONDS	$1,166 66
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	1,282 05
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	1,282 05
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,369 23
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,194 87
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	1,179 49
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,179 49
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,128 20
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,025 64
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051 28
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,000 00
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	876 93
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051 28
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	974 35
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	1,025 64

At the time of deposit, holders of underlying bonds will receive payment in cash of the unmatured interest accrued upon their deposited bonds to July 1, 1901, from which date the Refunding Bonds are to bear interest.

BONDS MUST BE DEPOSITED WITH THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY, DEPOSITARY, ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, 1901, AFTER WHICH DATE BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR EXCHANGE ONLY ON SUCH TERMS AS WE MAY DETERMINE.

We reserve the right, at any time, without notice, to alter the basis of exchange of any of the foregoing bonds, or to withdraw, wholly or partly, our offer to exchange.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., Syndicate Managers.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1901.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND D. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

STATEMENT
At the close of business June 29th, 1901:
RESOURCES.

U. S. Gov. Bonds, Market Value	$89,560 00
N. Y. City Bonds, Market Value	1,341,313 00
Stocks and Bonds, Market Value	1,515,127 94
Bonds and Mortgages	189,550 00
Loans on Collaterals	15,707,219 18
Bills Purchased	2,072,438 90
Equipment	20,000 00
Accrued Interest Receivable	122,640 15
Cash on hand and in Banks	3,290,696 92
	$24,328,486 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,155,513 58
Accrued Interest Payable	116,673 81
Deposits	22,056,298 70
	$24,328,486 09

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

The holders of more than NINETY-SIX PER CENT. of the entire Capital Stock of this Company have accepted the proposition submitted in our circular of April 29th, 1901, and have deposited their shares thereunder.

Inasmuch as there are stockholders who desire to deposit their shares, but who have been unable to do so, the TIME FOR DEPOSITING stock is hereby extended to the close of business on JULY 15TH, 1901, but any stock so deposited will be paid for WHOLLY IN BONDS and no part in cash.

Holders of 5% CONVERTIBLE BONDS, due Sept. 1st, 1903, desiring to take advantage of the proposition should convert them into stock at once and deposit their stock.

FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,
Boston, June 6th, 1901. Chairman.

To the Stockholders of the Tamarack Mining Co. and Osceola Cons. Mining Co.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ABOVE COMPANIES will hear something largely to their interest concerning insufficient sales and returns of their Metal during a number of years. The undersigned, having been intimately connected with the sale of their Copper, is in a position to procure sufficient facts to recover large losses at law, and is about to begin proceedings.

THE SUMS INVOLVED ARE SUFFICIENT TO WARRANT THE STOCKHOLDERS TO TAKE A STRONG INTEREST THEREIN, and I therefore respectfully request them to communicate with me at once.

JULIUS R. ALBRECHT,
84 Sherman Place,
Jersey City Heights, N. J.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this Company as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.

No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

American Linseed Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage 5% Gold Notes.

TAKE NOTICE that the American Linseed Company has elected to pay and redeem on August 1st, 1901, at par and accrued interest to date of redemption ALL of the notes issued and outstanding under the MORTGAGE of FEBRUARY 1st, 1901, to the Morton Trust Company, as Trustee, on which date interest on said Notes will cease.

AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY.
F. T. GATES, President.

Referring to the above notice, we beg to say that we are prepared to take up the aforesaid Notes on or BEFORE AUGUST 1ST, 1901, at par and accrued interest.

BLAIR & CO.,
33 Wall Street, New York City.

United States Steel CORP.
5% GOLD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
W. S. FANSHAWE,
No. 11 Pine Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT AND COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Exempt from Tax
500 SHARES
New York & Harlem R. R. Co. 14% Stock
Guaranteed in perpetuity by N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. Price and full description on application.
A. M. Kidder & Co.,
Bankers, 18 Wall St.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, July 1st, 1901.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company will be held on the first day of August, 1901, at four o'clock P. M., at the office of such Company, at No. 3 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from one hundred thousand dollars, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, to two hundred thousand dollars, to consist of two thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each.
HOMER EATON,
ROBERT J. HOGUET,
HENRY C. PIERCY,
WALTER GEER,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG,
C. W. GOOLD,
WILLIAM WILLETT, Jr.,
WALTER G. ROGERS,
a majority of the Directors.

Gould Steel Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gould Steel Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business which may be brought before them, will be held at the offices of the said Company, at No. 25 West 33rd St., New York City, on Saturday, July 27th, 1901. Polls will be open from eleven to twelve A. M.
W. E. KURTZ,
Secretary.

Gould Coupler Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gould Coupler Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business which may be brought before them, will be held at the offices of the said Company, No. 25 West 33rd St., New York City, on Saturday, July 27th, 1901. Polls will be open from eleven to twelve A. M.
F. P. HUNTLEY,
Secretary.

Continental Wall Paper Company,
1,133 & 1,135 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, JULY 8TH, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CONTINENTAL WALL PAPER CO. for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, 1,133 and 1,135 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, July 22d, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT J. DYATT,
Secretary.

Herman Boettjer Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Herman Boettjer Company for the election of Directors and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at 179 East 87th St., Manhattan, New York City, on July 29th, 1901. Polls open from 4 to 4:30 P. M.
F. W. PRIOR, Jr., Prest.
CARL H. BOETTJER, Sec.

Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of N. Y., Friday, July 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due August 1, 1901, and will reopen August 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 13, 1901.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND MORTGAGE BANK OF MEXICO has declared a dividend of 5% Mexican or $2.34 gold, per share for the year ended the 31st December 1900, payable at the Banking House of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co. corner Wall and Broad Streets, its agency in New York, on 15th August prox., on presentation of Coupon No. 20.

Savings Banks.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 15, 1901.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1901, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1901.

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK CITY, July 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, August 12, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the New York Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1,000,000 yards of Khaki Material, subject to 100 per cent. increase, conforming to standard and specifications. Blank proposals giving full information as to grade of material required and manner of bidding can be obtained and standard sample of the material seen, at the office of the Depot Quartermaster at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston. The United States Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty therebn) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Khaki Material," and addressed to Major P. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Actg. Depot Q. M.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until noon, Aug. 12, 1901, for furnishing this post forage and straw during fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for forage and straw," addressed J. B. BELLINGER, Q. M.

Public Notices.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 1st, 1901.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1901 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.
Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, Arthur C. Salmon, Ferdinand Leary, } COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual).	2½	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern	2	Aug. 1	July 15	July 23
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern pf.	1	Aug. 1	July 15	July 23
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 29
Central R. R. of N. Jersey (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 13	July 22
Chi., Gt. W. pf., A. (semi-annual)	2½	July 31	June 26	July 2
Chi., Gt. W. deb. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	June 22	July 2
Chicago, R. I. & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	June 28	July 8
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Aug. 5	.....
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 8	July 19	Aug. 9
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 13	Sept. 3
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 20	July 6	July 22
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	July 20	July 3	July 20
Den. & R. G. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	July 1	July 16
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf. (annual)	7	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 1
Georgia R. R. & Banking Co. (quarter)	2½	July 15	July 1	July 15
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Hocking Valley com.	1½	July 20	June 29	July 22
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 20	June 29	July 22
Huntingdon & Broad Top Mt. R. R. & Coal Co. pf.	2½	July 25	Holders of record	July 12
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 23
Lake Erie & W. pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 20
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	3½	July 20	Holders of record	June 20
Louis. & Nash. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 12	July 22	Aug. 12
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 20	Holders of record	June 29
Minn. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	June 20	July 16
Minn. & St. L. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 29	July 16
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	3	July 15	.....	.....
Missouri Pac. (semi-annual)	2½	July 20	July 5	July 22
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
Northern Pacific com. (quarter)	1	Aug. 5	July 12	July 25
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 21
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com.	1	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 6
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 1
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 29	July 16
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Texas Central com.	2½	July 5	July 15	July 16
Texas Central pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	July 5	July 16

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn City R. R. (quarter)	2½	July 15	July 11	July 16
Cleve., Elyria & West. (quarter)	¾	July 15	July 13	July 16
Columbus (Ohio) St. Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
Consolidated Traction Co.	1	July 15	June 29	July 16
Federal St. & Pleasant Valley (Pittsburg)	2½	July 22	July 14	July 23
Manchester (N. H.) Tr. Light & P.	3	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Metropolitan St. Ry., N. Y., (quarter)	1¾	July 15	June 26	July 16
North Chicago St. Ry. (quarter)	3	July 15	July 6	July 16
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg com. (quarter)	1½	July 20	Holders of record	July 10
United Traction (Pitts.) pf.	2½	July 20	Holders of record	July 10

TRUST COMPANIES.

Metropolitan	5	July 15	July 11	July 16
N. Y. Security & T. Co. (quarter)	5	Aug. 1	July 27	.....

FIRE INSURANCE.

Citizens'	4	On demand.		
Continental (semi-annual)	12½	On demand.		
Home	7	On demand.		
United States	3	On demand.		

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	1¾	July 25	July 10	July 26
Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter).	1½	July 29	July 12	July 30
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	½	July 29	July 12	July 30
Am. Car & Foundry Co. com. (quarter)	½	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Am. Car & F. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Am. Cement Co. (semi-annual)	3	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Am. Cement Co. pf. (extra)	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Am. Glue Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug.	Holders of record	July 12
American Ice Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	July 1	July 16
Am. Pneumatic Service Co. pf.	75c	July 20	June 29	July 22
Am. Stoker Co. pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
Am. Telephone & Telegraph (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 29	July 16
Am. Tel. & Tel. (extra)	½	July 15	June 29	July 16
Am. Tin Plate Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 30	July 16	July 31
Am. Tobacco Co. com. (quarter)	1½	July 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 5
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Am. Type Founders' Co.	1	July 15	July 10	July 16
Am. Woolen Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 2	July 6
Binghamton Gas Works	1	July 20	July 8	July 22
Boston Electric Light (quarter)	$2	Aug. 1	June 29	July 15
Boston Electric Light (extra)	$1	Aug. 1	June 29	July 15
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. pf. (semi-annual)	$3	July 15	Holders of record	June 10
Canton Co.	$1	July 15	July 5	July 16
Colorado Fuel & Iron com.	1¾	July 15	June 22	July 16
Consol. Car Heating	1½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Consol. Car Heating (extra)	1½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Crystal Springs Mfg. Co.	50c	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 11
Daly-West Mining Co.	35c	July 15	Holders of record	July 10
Edison El. Ill. of Boston (quarter)	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 18
Electric Co. of America (semi-annual)	25c	July 31	July 20	Aug. 1
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Dev. Co. (month)	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 8
Exploration Co. of N. Y. (semi-annual)	$3	July 15	June 29	July 16
Federal Steel pf. (quarter)	1½	July 20	July 10	July 21
Finance Co. of Penn. 2d pf.	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 2
Flat Top Coal Land Co. com.	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 12
Flat Top Coal Land Co. pf.	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 12
General Electric Co. com. (quarter).	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 14
Gen. Electric Co. pf. (semi-annual).	$3.50	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 15
H. B. Claflin Co. (quarter)	2	July 15	July 6	July 16
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	July 25	July 20	.....
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	July 25	July 20	.....
International Mortgage Bank of Mexico	$3.24	Aug. 15	.....	.....
International Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 13	Aug. 2
J. B. Stetson com. (interim)	5	July 15	July 9	July 16
J. B. Stetson pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 15	July 9	July 16
Madison Gas & Electric	2½	July 20	July 10	July 22
Mexican Tel. Co. (quarter)	2½	July 16	June 29	July 17
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewers (Limited) pf.	2½	Aug. 15	.....	.....
National Biscuit Co. com.	1	July 15	July 5	July 16
National Fireproofing Co.	1	July 15	July 5	July 26
National Surety Co.	5	July 26	July 15	July 26
New York Air Brake Co. (quarter)	2	July 15	July 1	July 16
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (month)	1	July 20	July 10	July 20
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 23	July 16
Pacific Coast Co.	1	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast Co. 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast Co. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Parrot Mining Co. (quarter)	$1.50	July 29	July 19	July 30
Penn-American Plate Glass (quarter)	1¾	July 15	.....	.....
Pittsburg Coal pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 25	July 15	July 26
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	June 29	July 16
Reece Button Hole Machine Co. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Rhode Is. Perkins Horseshoe pf. (quarter)	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. com.	1	July 15	July 3	July 15
Street's Western Stable Car Line com. (quarter)	50c	July 25	July 15	July 26
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. pf.	2	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 20
United Gas Improvement Co. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
U. S. Printing (quarter)	1½	July 15	July 5	July 16
U. S. Shoe Machinery Co. com. (quarter)	50c	July 15	June 20	July 2
U. S. Shoe Machinery pf. (quarter).	87½c	July 15	June 20	July 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 16	Aug. 20	Sept. 16
U. S. Steel Cor. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 8	July 16	Aug. 8
United Zinc Co. pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 10
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	June 26	July 19
Wells-Fargo Express Co. (semi-annual)	3	July 15	June 29	July 16
West End Realty Co., Long Branch, (semi-annual)	5	July 25	July 1	July 20
Western Gas Co. (semi-annual)	3	July 20	July 10	July 22
Western Union Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 1

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Shipbuilding Company	July 8	July 25	July 24	Annual
Amsterdam Street R. R.	.....	.....	July 18	Special
Ann Arbor	July 17	Aug. 19	Aug. 17	Annual
Asepliton Manufacturing Co.	.....	.....	July 22	Special
Chicago Union Traction Co.	.....	.....	July 23	Annual
Continental Wall Paper Co.	.....	.....	July 22	Annual
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 6	Annual
Gould Coupler Co.	.....	.....	July 27	Annual
Gould Steel Co.	.....	.....	July 27	Annual
Hammond Typewriter Co.	.....	.....	July 19	Annual
H. C. Swain & Son	.....	.....	July 22	Annual
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank	.....	.....	July 15	Special
Iowa Central Railroad	.....	.....	July 31	Special
Metropolitan Ferry Co.	.....	.....	July 16	Annual
National Fireproofing Co.	.....	.....	July 16	Special
National Glass Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 13	Annual
Northwestern Elevated (Chicago)	.....	.....	Aug. 1	Special
Union Elevated R. R. (Chicago)	.....	.....	Aug. 1	Special
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	June 26	July 18	July 17	Annual

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The week just passed was not a pleasant one to many people in Wall Street. Market values suffered a considerable shrinkage and many speculative interests were forced to close their accounts, some of them with not altogether pleasing or profitable results. In many cases not only were paper profits wiped out but they were followed by losses which ate into capital account. Yet it was only the expected that happened, only the logical. Unsound technical conditions had been developed in the market by overspeculation. When, therefore, unfavorable conditions were disclosed outside which seemed to warrant some selling, overspeculative accounts, margins exhausted, were forced into liquidation. Hence it was that in the week prices broke sharply—enough, indeed, to warrant expressions of opinion on many sides that the market had overdiscounted all the unfavorable developments.

What these developments are is very well known. The chief, of course, has been the damage to the corn crop because of the drought in certain sections of the corn belt. That the damage was overestimated would appear from the sharp break in the prices of corn futures on Saturday. With good rains, and such there is some present possibility there will be, even more than an average crop could be raised.

As to what the immediate course of the stock market may be, that is necessarily more or less a matter of conjecture. The bears, emboldened by their successes of the past week—aided not a little by forced liquidation of several important interests—may seek further to depress prices. In this they may or they may not succeed. In the end, however, there is no doubt of the market's course. Railroad earnings continue phenomenally large; general business is active and prosperous; the money situation is much relieved, as witness Saturday's bank statement; and, even though the corn crop should prove short, there is a wonderful wheat yield to offset. These are all the facts that the permanent holder of stocks, the investor, need consider. So far as the speculator is concerned, if prices should decline temporarily because of transitory unfavorable developments, that is the speculator's own outlook. If he chooses to dabble in stocks on margin and loses, it is one of the chances he takes. Assuredly he is not entitled to any sympathy.

It may be said in passing that the leading railroad and financial interests, those connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad in particular, are now fully agreed. Reports to the contrary put out are disseminated primarily for stock-jobbing purposes.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,393,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,790,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,833,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EUGENE A. HOFFMAN, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. BURTON, individually, and as executor and trustee, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 8th day of July, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant two hundred and ninety-one feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, running thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-second Street twenty feet and ten inches; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Forty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Emma D. Burton of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 9, 1901.

JOHN A. STRALEY, Referee.

HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 258 Broadway, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 19 West Forty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the mortgage to foreclose which this action was brought covers a certain lease of said premises, bearing date the 6th day of February, 1884, made by Glorvina R. Hoffman to Emma D. Burton for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of May, 1884, at the annual rental of $950, payable in two equal half-yearly payments on November and May 1st, and which lease contains a covenant of renewal for twenty-one years, and which was duly recorded in Liber 1,782 of Conveyances, page 97, in the office of the Register of the County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

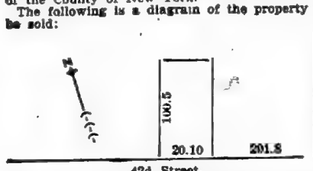

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,219, with interest thereon from June 21, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $368.10, with interest thereon from June 21, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of liens upon said property for taxes and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,492.58 and interest.

Dated New York, July 9, 1901.

JOHN A. STRALEY, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—IDA J. RAY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE HARTWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and thereinafter described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Avenue, (formerly known as Eleventh Avenue,) distant fifty-two feet and five inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-first Street with the said westerly side of said West End Avenue, running thence westerly on a line drawn parallel to the said southerly side of said Seventy-first Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches; thence southerly on a line drawn parallel to the said westerly side of said West End Avenue sixteen feet; thence easterly on a line drawn parallel to the said southerly side of said Seventy-first Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to the said westerly side of said West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the said westerly side of said West End Avenue sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, being a part of the premises which were conveyed to the said Caroline Hartwell by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated June 24, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, July 3d, 1896, in Section 4, Liber 49 of Cons., P. 455.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

ALFRED L. JUILLIARD, Referee.

WILLIAM D. PECK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

No. 233 West End Avenue.
71st Street.

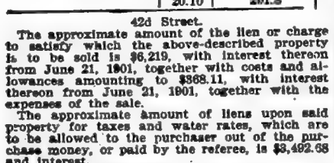

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,730.53, with interest thereon from July 5, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $353.70, with interest from July 10, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $15.00 and interest.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

ALFRED L. JUILLIARD, Referee.

jy15-2aw8wM&Th&au6

SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LOUIS HEILBRUNN, plaintiff, against DANIEL THOMAS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 24th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, running thence southerly on a line parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the said defendants or either of them in and to the one-half of so much of said Sixty-fifth Street as lies immediately in front of and adjoining the said premises. The same being the premises conveyed by Catherine Metzger to Daniel Thomas and Anna Gramley by deed of conveyance dated March 28th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,763 of Conveyances, Page 248, on March 26th, 1884.

Dated New York, July 10, 1901.

CHARLES SCHWICK, Referee.

JOSEPH STEINERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 159 East 57th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 240 West 65th Street:

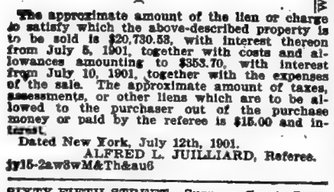

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,128.90, with interest from 2d day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $78.58, with interest from 24th day of June, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $618.66, and interest.

Dated New York, July 10, 1901.

CHARLES SCHWICK, Referee.

jy15-2awSwM&Th&au5

Surrogate Notices.

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1901.

IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.

JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

Instruction.

30c. per line. $4.50 per line for 20 times.

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is flexible, and provides for any course at any college. Heartily endorsed by President Schurman, of Cornell. For catalogue, address
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Kindergarten, Elementary and High School.
Kindergarten Normal Department.
J. F. REIGART, Supt., 109 West 54th St.
Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 48 E. 58th St.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 63d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

THE WEAUTINAUG SCHOOL FOR BOYS—New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn. Rev. F. B. Draper, Head Master. Opens September 24th, 1901.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SAMUEL H. STONE and others, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Cathedral Parkway, distant two hundred (200) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said Cathedral Parkway and Amsterdam Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue seventy (70) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westerly parallel with said Cathedral Parkway one hundred (100) feet, thence northerly and again parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue seventy (70) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of said Cathedral Parkway, and thence easterly along the said southerly side of said Cathedral Parkway one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 14th, 1901.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold and is known by the street numbers 214, 216, 218, and 220 Cathedral Parkway:

Cathedral Parkway.

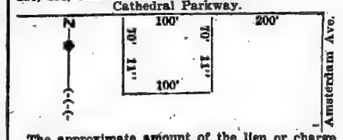

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Twenty-five thousand five hundred 42-100 dollars, ($25,500.42) with interest from the 7th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three hundred and twelve 10-100 dollars, ($312.10,) with interest from the 14th day of June, 1901, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is the sum of Twenty dollars ($20) and interest.

Dated, New York, June 14th, 1901.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to July 19th, 1901, at same hour and place.

Dated, New York, July 9th, 1901.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE BRINLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, known as Number 23 East 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twentieth Street distant four hundred and thirty-five (435) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth Street; thence running northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue seventy-four (74) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Twentieth Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through another party wall seventy-four (74) feet to the northerly side of Twentieth Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of Twentieth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. The above described premises lie in Section 3, Block 849, on the land map of the City of New York. Subject to covenants and restrictions contained in deed recorded in Liber 281 of Conveyances, Page 432, and to slight encroachment by the rear of the building on said premises on the premises adjoining the same in the rear.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 23 East 20th Street.

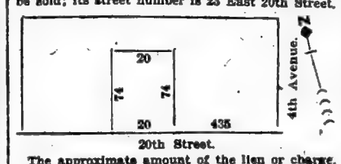

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $75,656.82, with interest thereon from the 10th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $449.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $60.90 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of July, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT and PETER V. STOCKY, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Clausen, Jr., deceased, Plaintiffs, against JAMES A. CASSIDY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with 97th Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,879 Second Avenue:

97th Street.

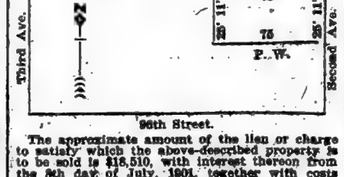

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,510, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $232.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $572.76 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of July, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

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30c. per line. 3 times 24c. 7 times 42c. Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
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Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

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FINE CORNER APARTMENT HOUSE, AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 145TH ST. GREAT FUTURE; WELL RENTED; Very Easy Terms; Trade Considered. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

CHOICE CORNER DWELLING, WEST END AV., IN THE EIGHTIES; FOUR STORIES; BARGAIN; EXCHANGE CONSIDERED. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., 116 W. 42d St.

William's Bridge.—$2,100; 4 excellent lots, worth $2,600, must be sold. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

For Sale—Five-story brownstone double flat; account of sickness; bargain. Inquire dyeing store, 147 Avenue A.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

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Sterling investments half hour from city; handsome residence, stable, and 16 lots, $15,000; substantial homestead, $6,500; charming villa, $16,000; cottage, with half acre, $4,000; ideal country seat, $20,000; cottage, with quarter acre, $3,000; corner residence, $4,000; choice building lots, $750; no agents. Box 113, Pelham, N. Y.

VERY CHEAP.—Bronxville lots at station; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light, paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments; commutation, 8 cents. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
On Boulevard, near depot and the harbor; adjoining Larchmont Manor; 36 minutes from 42d St.; no interest or assessments. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

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FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Fine 4-story single flat, South Brooklyn; vicinity Court St.; all rented to first-class tenants for $1,500; for sale for cash or trade for other property. Benner, 132 Nassau St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

IN JAMAICA VILLAGE,
10 lots at a sacrifice to close estate; right at station, fronting on trolley; 5c by elevated, including trolley. Price, $175 each; terms, $5 monthly. Loan can be had to build and pay off same as rent. For further information call Executor, 202 E. 23d St., New York, or Agt., 93 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line. 3 times 24c. 7 times 42c. Double for display.

Half Value.—$4,250; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau St.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

800 lots, good factory sites, in upper or lower section of Hoboken; good railroad facilities and very accessible to New York. Inquire Steiges & Steiges, Real Estate, Insurance, 1,212 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

$60 buys 3 acres black loam with river front; partly covered with fruit trees; terms, $5 down, balance $5 monthly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

If you want to buy a country residence or farm I can get you what you want. Edgar A. Pember, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line. 3 times 24c. 7 times 42c. Double for display.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,104 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line. 3 times 24c. 7 times 42c. Double for display.

Denver Sub-Tract.—Four miles northeast of the Capitol, Brown Palace Hotel, Court House, Metropole Theatre, Cathedral, &c.; is one and a half miles north of City Park and two miles east of Union Pacific and Pullman shops; bounded north and south by 37th and 41st Avs., east and west by Caroline and Monaca Sts.; 120 acres, less railroad right of way; subdivides into 1,100 lots; also good for manufacturing, packing house, or stock yards; price for quick cash deal, $35,000. For particulars address owner, William Moore, 1,417 Ogden St., Denver, Col.

For Sale.—At Athens, Greene Co., (on Hudson River, above Catskill,) the residence of the late Abram Bedell; spacious double house, supplied with hot and cold water and thoroughly heated; wide veranda and side porches; eight-feet cemented cellars under whole house; laundry, with soapstone tubs under kitchen addition; excellent stable; one acre of ground in lawn and garden, well stocked with fruit and shade trees; will be sold for less than one-half original cost. MARY BEDELL, Athens, N. Y.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Farm for sale; 48 acres; plenty of good water; buildings as good as new; $3,750; easy terms. R. C. Rossman, Freedom Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Property in Kansas City, Mo. Principals address owner, P. N., 132 Woody Crest Av., New York City.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 325 Broadway.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Want to lease one large furnished house or two adjoining, between 26th and 42d Sts., Park, Broadway, and 7th Aves. J. R. Pierson, 38 Nassau St. Tel. 6,223 Cort.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 325 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

143d St., 236 West.—5 large rooms and bath; open plumbing; porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leafenworth, on premises.

112th St., 509 West.—Morningside Heights, model apartment; elevator, telephone, electric light; $40.

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Rockland Lake.—Furnished house, 36 miles out; seven rooms, attic; 3 acres; abundance fruit; bathing; $125 for season. H. Schadler, 71 Park Place, City.

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STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.
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NOW OPEN. Situated on a plateau, overlooking historic Valley of the Hudson; golf links, baseball, and tennis on hotel grounds. Cuisine and service a special feature. Reached by West Shore, N. Y. Central R. R., and Hudson River Boats. For rates, booklet, etc., address Grant House, Catskills, N. Y.
J. W. CRAWFORD, Prop.
HAMILTON F. BURNEY, Manager.

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ADIRONDACKS
Lake Placid House
Lake Placid, N. Y.
Large enough to be up-to-date
Small enough to be comfortable and homelike
G. W. CUSHMAN, Mgr.

HESS HOTEL, P. O. Inlet, Hamilton Co., N. Y.
Head of Fourth Lake Fulton Chain; $12 to $15.

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"Saratoga the Beautiful."
CONGRESS HALL
ACCOMMODATING 1,000.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Saratoga
Occupying Entire Block on Broadway
Promenade Piazza, 285 feet long and 20 feet wide.
Adjoins the Famous Congress Springs.
Beautifully shaded inside Court, with flower beds and mammoth trees.
SPECIAL RATES FOR JULY.
Messrs. PROSKEY BROS., Lessees.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
United States Hotel,
Gage & Perry, Proprietors,
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JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER

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ROGERS' ROCK HOTEL.
Open, under new management, June 8 to Oct. 1. Write for booklet. D. W. EASTON, Owner and Prop., Rogers' Rock, Essex County, New York.

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Sullivan County.

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Roscoe, N. Y. JEFFERSON CAMPBELL, Prop.

WOODBURNE HOUSE. Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y. Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

The Arlington, Livingston Manor, N. Y.—Accommodates 50. Terms and particulars of Bush Bros., Props.

Terrace Home, Livingston Manor, N. Y.—Capacity, 50. Send for booklet. M. H. Wright, Prop.

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Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. Elevation 2,300 feet. Magnificent view. Extensive grounds. Capacity 100. Everything new, modern, strictly first-class. Moderate rates. New York representative, Miss Carmer, 74 Madison Avenue, will call, if desired.

THE BUCKLEY Liberty, Sull. Co., N. Y. Dr. A. P. Buckley, Prop. Send for Booklet.

POELLMAN HOUSE Liberty, New York. Geo. W. Murphy, Prop.

White Lake.

PROSPECT HOUSE, White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y.
Amusement Hall. 1¼ miles Lake Shore. 50 acres forest.

CENTRAL HOUSE, WHITE LAKE, N. Y. Accommodates 40; large, airy rooms; 200 feet from lake; good table. Booklets on application. J. B. Low.

West Shore House, White Lake, N. Y. Accommodates 85; on high ground, 300 ft. from lake. For booklet address John J. Van Orden, Prop.

THE KENSINGTON, White Lake, N. Y. J. B. Racine, Prop.

BALSAM HOUSE White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. E. G. Newkirk, Prop.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
THE BADEN BADEN OF AMERICA.

Thousand Islands.

THE FRONTENAC
The Gem of the St. Lawrence River,
AND ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF SUMMER HOTELS.
OPENS JUNE 12TH, CLOSES OCT. 1ST.
Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, it has a delightful, cool, and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements, including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel.
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Port Jervis.

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New management. Most select resort of Far Rockaway. Modern, fire-proof building. Special rates July. Surf and still-water bathing. All attractions. L. D. HALL.

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THE ELMER.
Select family mountain resort; within 1½ hours of New York.
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OCEAN HOUSE,
Directly on beach. NOW OPEN. High class cuisine and service. Hot and cold Sea Baths. Rates for July, $12 per week and upward. Write for booklet.
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THE OXFORD, Embury Ave., near beach; all nice rooms and good board. For terms apply F. Forrester, Proprietor.

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A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA,
HOTEL COLUMBIA
AND COTTAGES,
on the ocean front in select North Asbury. Booklet. W. Harvey Jones, owner and manager.

THE CEDARS, Sunset Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Near the beach, overlooking Sunset Lake; under new management; cuisine unsurpassed. Apply D. F. MACKEY, Proprietor.

HOTEL STRAND, THIRD AVE. AND KINGSLEY ST
Asbury Park, N. J. One block from fishing pier; commanding an unobstructed view of ocean. Evening dinners. ALBERT S. CRAIG.

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The Ocean Spray, Asbury Park, N. J.; fourth house from beach, facing Wesley Lake; $8 to $12 weekly. G. D. Schanck.

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THE BRANDON HOUSE.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electric lights, bathing, boating, fishing; terms reasonable. Mrs. S. HOOPER.

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VICTORIA On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 30 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

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WATERGAP HOUSE. DEL. WATER GAP. In the Mountains of Pennsylvania, 2¾ hours from New York, D. L. & W. R. R.; highest elevation; Beautiful Scenery; Pure Air and Water; Bathing, Rowing, Fishing; Mountain Rambles; Beautiful Drives; Golf, Tennis; Best of Hotels.
L. W. BROADHEAD.

Far View House.—Highest point at Gap; 40 miles scenery; all amusements; bass fishing; free boating and bathing; hot and cold baths. Terms moderate. F. G. HURST, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

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FENWICK HALL,
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If you wish to spend the Summer at one of the most perfectly appointed resorts on the Atlantic Coast, offering every facility for indoor and outdoor amusements, and with a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to J. E. CHATFIELD, Hotel Jefferson, New York.
PRIVATE GOLF LINKS.

HAWKHURST,
LIT

EXCITING ELECTION AT THE FEDERATED UNION

Delegates Nearly Come to Blows During the Discussion.

The Choosing of a President Causes Much Unfriendly Talk—Mr. Archibald Tears Up His Ballot.

The election of a President for the coming three months caused considerable excitement at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, and once or twice it required all the tact of the Chairman to keep the delegates from rushing into personalities. When the first vote, which was a tie, was announced, it became evident that politics, which always excites the central body, had its effect on the temper of the meeting, though the Central Federated Union is supposed to eschew politics at its meetings. The candidates for President were George H. Warner of the International Association of Machinists, an independent in politics, and Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union, a Tammany man.

A proposition to start at once on a second ballot was opposed by the Tammany delegates, headed by James P. Archibald of the Paper Hangers' Union. The Tammany delegates for some reason seemed to think their candidate's chances would be improved by postponing the election.

"One election was carried along by jolly,'" said Archibald, "and I hope the Central Federated Union will never see such a degrading exhibition again."

He did not explain what he meant.

Philip Weinseimer, anti-Tammany, moved that the meeting take a new ballot. A number of the delegates were leaving the hall and the Tammany men loudly clamored for the postponing of the election.

"It would not be fair," said Archibald, "in fact I don't think it would be legal to have the second ballot without notice."

"This is nonsense," said Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters, anti-Tammany. "The constitution of the body provides that a certain day be fixed for the election of President and says nothing about the number of ballots."

In the meantime more of the delegates left the hall and the Tammany men clamored all the more for a postponement.

"We want no snap elections," said Archibald. "I believe all the delegates should be given at least a fortnight's notice."

Half a dozen delegates were on their feet with motions and every one appeared to get angry.

"I guess it is reformers against Tammany," remarked one delegate to another.

"I believe any election outside of the day fixed for the election would be illegal," shouted O'Brien.

Other anti-Tammany delegates agreed with him. The Chairman thought that they could have as many ballots as they liked, but it was for the meeting to settle.

"All the delegates had notice of this election," said an anti-Tammany man. "If they don't attend to their business it's their own fault."

"It looks as if some of them came only to vote," said another delegate.

The Tammany delegates then played their last card. They said that the official printed ballots were used up.

"There are plenty more of them," said the sergeant at arms, holding up a bundle of them.

If alf a dozen men moved the previous question and several Tammany men got on their feet to plead again for postponement of the election. Delegates began to have personal squabbles and two of them nearly came to blows over a question which one of them considered impertinent. A motion to go into a second ballot was carried, and ballots were redistributed. Archibald got up in a great rage and said dramatically:

"Under a system like this I would not demean myself by voting. I tear the ballot to tatters."

Suiting the action to the word he tore the ballot to small pieces and flung them from him. The second ballot resulted in the election of Warner, the independent candidate, by a two-thirds majority.

"I told you so," said one of the Tammany men to another delegate as he went out.

A letter from the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies was read in answer to a complaint that the eight-hour workday was being violated on the new armory of the First Battery, National Guard, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. The letter contained copies of affidavits and statements from the architect, general contractor, and sub-contractor of the building declaring that the eight-hour law was not violated.

Richard Pattison of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers made a report on behalf of a committee from the central body which tried to harmonize the differences between that body and its delegates, who belonged to Local 41 of the American Federation of Musicians. He said the committee was favorably received and he believed that if the Mutual Musical Protective Union joined the Central Federated Union all the fights among the musicians would be ended. It was decided to continue the committee.

A letter was read from Archbishop Corrigan, who stated that he had forwarded a letter complaining of non-union work on the new Roman Catholic Asylum at Fordham to Cornelius Callahan, Chairman of the Building Committee of the asylum. It was decided to wait for Mr. Callahan's reply before taking any action.

The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Cigar Packers' Union No. 251, through their delegates stated that they had indorsed the sentiments of the amendment to the constitution of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers forbidding its members to join the army, navy, or National Guard except in case of war with a foreign country.

TUNNEL WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

Rapid Transit Contractors' Association to Consider Them This Week.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association this week to consider the new grievances of the tunnel workers since the last strike was settled. The attention of the delegates at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union was called by Delegate Pallas of the Rapid Transit Settlement Committee to the fact that the contractors did not know the union wages of several of the trades. The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, the Marble Polishers and Helpers' Unions, the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters, the Steam Fitters' and Helpers' Unions, and the Tar Roof and Waterproof Workers' Unions had not informed the contractors as to their union wages.

The delegates of these organizations were instructed to give the wage schedules to the secretary in order that they might be forwarded to the contractors. Then the delegate of the Horseshoers' Union said that while the talk about settling the strike in the tunnel was going on and since the strike was settled the horses used in tunnel work were shod by non-union firms. He was instructed to give this complaint in writing to the secretary in order that it might be forwarded to the rapid transit contractors.

GIRL STRIKER SPEAKS.

She Acts as a Committee from the Striking Shirtwaist Makers.

A good-looking girl attended the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday as a committee from the striking shirtwaist makers at the National Shirtwaist Company's factory, 309 Canal Street. She was escorted to the platform by a committee of the delegates and given the privilege of the floor.

She made a neat little speech in which she said that the girls who went on strike were engaged in a fight for unionism. They wanted the moral and financial support of the Central Federated Union. She declined to give her name for fear of alleged blacklisting.

"Of course, if I was a man," she said, "I could state my case better."

"No! no!" said several gallant delegates.

"But," she continued, "I know your sympathies are with us and that you realise that an injury to one is the concern of all."

The girl delegate carried the meeting with her. The meeting voted to give the strikers a sum of money and to give their delegate credentials to go among the affiliated unions and ask for financial aid for them.

SMALL BOY BURGLARS CAUGHT.

They Were Carrying Off Their Booty When an Inquisitive Policeman Stopped Them.

Three small boys, who sniffled and were sorry in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, figure in a story of a burglary.

Fred Lemaine, eleven years old, and his eight-year-old brother Francis, who live with their mother at 1,153 Third Avenue, and Edward Reilly, fourteen years old of 1,563 Third Avenue, are charged with being members of a gang who stole everything of value they could find in the home of Coachman R. Holmes, who is employed by the family of the late Joseph J. O'Donohue, and lives over the stable in the rear of 166 East Sixty-eighth Street.

As Policeman Devlin of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station was patrolling his post Saturday afternoon he saw the three boys leaving the alley on which the barn is situated with gunny bags over their shoulders. The policeman investigated and found that the bags were filled with pots, kettles, and various cooking utensils. The lads were reticent as to where they obtained the articles, but an examination by Devlin up the alley showed that a plank had been placed across the narrow alley from the synagogue on Sixty-eighth Street, which is directly across from the stable. It was further found that a skylight had been broken on an addition of the stable, to which he plank just reached.

The O'Donohue family is in Auburn, N. J. The boys were locked up and the family notified. Coachman Holmes came immediately to New York, and with him the police entered the stable. It was found that after entering the skylight he burglars had broken door panels until communication had been opened with the entire house.

From admissions made by the three boys the police believe that four more youngsters will be arrested.

In Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning the parents of the prisoners declared that they had never suspected them of wrongdoing. The boys were remanded by Magistrate Cornell to the Children's Society.

REDUCED RATES FOR BUYERS.

The Merchants' Association Effects Them with the Central Passenger Association.

The Central Passenger Association, which has jurisdiction over the lines west of Buffalo and Pittsburg, its territory extending to the Mississippi River and as far south as the Ohio River, including the Cities of Chicago and St. Louis, has, at the request of the Merchants' Association, agreed to concur in rates which may be made from the territory of the Southwestern Passenger Bureau. This last-named association has jurisdiction over the lines in Texas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma. Application was made to it some time ago for the usual rates from its territory, but no action could be taken until the intervening lines in the Central West had announced their willingness to concur in the rates which might be made. The trunk lines, having jurisdiction east of Buffalo and Pittsburg, had already agreed to concur.

The Southwestern Passenger Bureau is holding its July meeting at Glenwood Springs, Col., to-day. C. M. Pratt, the Chairman of that bureau, has been notified by wire of the action of the Central Passenger Association in agreeing to concur in dates and rates. He has been asked to take the matter up at the meeting now in session.

"We are now preparing our circulars," said William R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association, "announcing the concessions granted by the trunk lines and the Central Passenger Association and giving full details concerning the dates on which the rates are available to merchants. These circulars will be sent in series to all merchants in the States in which the reduced rates will be effective, as well as to merchants in territory contiguous thereto, informing them how they may come forward to points from which the rates apply.

"Each year that the reduced rates have been granted we have run ahead of previous records in the number of buyers who have come to this market. We purpose to spare no effort in breaking the record this year."

SAYS MOTORMAN STRUCK HIM.

Francis O'Brien Alleges that the Former Assaulted Him Without Cause.

Francis O'Brien, twenty-six years old, was in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning to complain against Joseph Heckman, forty years old, of 404 East Fifty-fourth Street, a Third Avenue street car motorman. O'Brien is a salesman, and lives at 154 West Twenty-first Street. The complainant was well dressed, but a white negligée shirt which he wore, was completely soaked with blood from a five-inch gash across his forehead. He was in a dazed condition, but was able to tell his story to Magistrate Cornell.

According to O'Brien he had obtained a transfer up town on a Grand Street horse car. He left the horse car at the Bowery and boarded a north-bound Fourth Avenue electric car. The conductor would not accept the transfer, telling him that it was good only on Third Avenue cars, and O'Brien left the car one block north of Grand Street. There he took a Third Avenue car.

The conductor refused to take the transfer, according to O'Brien, because it was presented one block from the transfer point, and, although an explanation was given, he was obdurate. O'Brien says he told him that he would pay the extra fare if a reasonable cause was given for the invalidity of the Grand Street transfer.

At Fourteenth Street the conductor forced O'Brien to leave the car. As he was stepping to the ground, the latter says, the motorman, who is a big man, reached the back platform, and struck him a blow with the brass controller which he had brought with him from the front of the car. O'Brien says the attack was unprovoked, as he was leaving the car quietly.

The stroke cut a deep gash across O'Brien's forehead, and he was knocked almost insensible. Policeman Ringleman of the Fifth Street Station placed the motorman under arrest.

At Yorkville Police Court Heckman was arraigned on a charge of assault, and examination was set for to-day. He was released according to custom in the custody of an Inspector of the street railway company.

TIGER DICK HAS A FIT.

Overcome by the Heat in the Menagerie and Is Treated to Drenching with a Hose.

Dick, the big Siberian tiger, who since the death of the Bengal tiger Alice two weeks ago is the sole representative of his branch of the cat family in the Central Park menagerie, was seized with a fit yesterday afternoon.

Just when the crowd was the densest in the lion and tiger shed, Dick, who had been acting amiably all afternoon and enjoying apparently good health, started to take a sip of water from his iron saucer. As he did so his body suddenly stiffened, and, frothing at the mouth, he fell to the floor.

A small boy yelled, "The tiger's got a fit," and there was a rush for the cage. Some parents gathered their children up and made a quick departure from the vicinity in fear that the animal might become frenzied and in some way get free.

In about half a minute, keepers had a hose deluging the tiger, and despite the feline aversion to a shower bath Dick seemed to think it good for him and took it quietly. He snapped his great jaws continually, and his breath came in short jerks. Occasionally he would arise and take a few steps, only to become rigid and fall again. When the doors were closed at 6 o'clock he seemed to be better, and the attendants, who were very much worried over his condition, felt easier. Superintendent Smith had left the Park.

The cause assigned for the attack was heat prostration. One theory advanced was that melancholy over the death of the tiger Alice, who was his next-door neighbor, might have caused his sickness. Since he was imported from Heidelberg, two years ago, Dick had enjoyed the best of health.

TROUBLE WITH SOLDIERS AT SOUTH BEACH

Abolition of Post Canteen Said to be Responsible.

Men Visit Resorts, Drink and Fight, and Two Are in Hospital as a Result.

The officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, at Forth Wadsworth were yesterday sorry for the day the post canteen closed up. One of the Sergeants averred that he had done nothing for forty-eight hours but chase drunken soldiers. There were two soldiers in the post hospital with badly cut heads, the result of being struck by a club or a bottle, and some of the soldiers on duty showed the effects of fights.

Some of the artillerymen at the fort were paid on Friday, and those who could get off for the evening flocked to South Beach and exerted their best efforts to get rid of their money. There were any number of little fights between 10 o'clock and midnight in the various resorts and along the water front and on the meadows back of the buildings.

About 11 o'clock the beach was clear of soldiers, except those whose condition was such as to cause them to forget they should then be inside the fort gates, if not in barracks asleep. Those who had sense enough got in before taps, and many sneaked in later, but midnight found some of them still manoeuvring about on the board walk and visiting the various saloons.

A little before midnight seven or eight of them wandered into Hergenhan's barroom. They were not in a pleasant state, and Mr. Hergenhan made immediate preparations to close up for the night. While he was thus engaged two of the soldiers became involved in a fight. Mr. Hergenhan ordered them out, and they refused to go, and continued to fight. Mr. Hergenhan then directed his waiters to throw the men out, and several of them proceeded to do so, but the moment hands were laid on the fighting soldiers, their comrades turned in to fight the waiters.

Mr. Hergenhan went to the aid of the waiters. His wife hearing the noise in the barroom ran in from the kitchen, where she had been superintending the closing up of the restaurant. She ran to drag her husband out of the melée, and one of the soldiers seized her by the throat. Mr. Hergenhan ran behind the bar and obtained a policeman's club kept there for emergencies. With this he struck the soldier who was choking Mrs. Hergenhan, but the man did not let go, and the next blow landed on his head. The soldier then let go and revived sometime later.

This episode led to the soldiers being bundled out by the waiters and Mr. Hergenhan. During the excitement some person fired five shots from a revolver. It is said this was done by an outsider, a civilian who simply sought to attract a policeman. No policeman came.

The soldiers, on being forced outside, seized chairs and boards and proceeded to demolish the front of the Hergenhan place, which extends several hundred feet along the beach, and includes various buildings. The waiters charged the soldiers, and they scattered. The police were telephoned for, and a Roundsman and two officers arrived at the beach in the course of time. Mr. Hergenhan took them along the beach in an effort to pick out some of the men who had been in his place.

He saw but one man, and he was making his way toward the fort. Chase was given, but the man plunged into the water and swam along shore past the reservation boundary, which the police could not cross, and presumably landed near the water battery and made his way to the barracks. The police later learned that two privates named Smith and Carbol were in the post hospital, and from the nature of their injuries it is supposed they were men who were struck by Mr. Hergenhan's club. Warrants are to be issued for them, and the army authorities will be asked to give them over to the civil authorities as soon as they leave the hospital, which will not be for some days yet.

Things went along smoothly on Saturday night until late. Again many of the soldiers were on the beach getting rid of their money. William J. May, a private, late at night became boisterous. He found a stray cat running along the beach and caught it. Taking it by the tail he swung it about his head a few times, and then let go. He probably had no idea which way the cat would fly. It landed in a heap of frankfurters piled beside an Italian's roasting grate.

There was a scattering of sausages, and the Italian rushed at the soldier, but no blows were struck just then. The Italian's wife mixed up in the wordy warfare, and the soldier is alleged to have thrown a piece of ice at her. It missed her, but struck a heap of dishes and then fell and broke. Then blows followed, and in the fight the soldier was hit on the head with a soda water bottle. It was some time before he came to. He suffered no serious harm, however, and was able to be on duty yesterday.

Word was sent to the fort that trouble might occur, as the other soldiers on the beach were in an ugly mood. A few minutes later thirty soldiers, under command of a Captain and a Lieutenant, appeared on the boardwalk going at a double quick. At Hergenhan's several soldiers, under a Sergeant, dropped out and entered. Several more dropped out at Nunley's, and at both places stood guard. The officers and the rest of the men hurried to the lower end of the beach.

Some of the men who had been on the beach during the night took warning and made their way to the fort. Others paid no heed, and when the file of soldiers marched back it was in such formation that the beach was raked from end to end, and every soldier found was obliged to fall in. On the way back the details which fell out at the two largest places on the beach fell into line with such soldiers as they had found in them. All the other resorts yielded up a few. In this way the beach was cleared of soldiers.

At the fort it was said that since the abolition of the canteen there had been a continued series of troubles. Not only did the drinking of the soldiers cause trouble, but outside tradesmen had begun to allow the soldiers to run up accounts for tobacco and other things, with the result that they were continually pestering the officers to compel the soldiers to pay them. The men appeared to prefer making purchases outside the fort now instead of at the store inside.

FELL FROM A TROLLEY CAR.

Ellen Donohue Receives Injuries on Staten Island from Which She Dies.

Ellen Donohue, twenty-nine years of age, who had been in this country but eleven weeks, was killed at Grant City, S. I., Saturday night. She was living with her sister, Mrs. James Warayon of Lincoln Avenue, Grant City.

On Saturday night they went to Stapleton to do some shopping. They took a late car on the Midland Railroad for home. It is said that on the down trip Conductor J. A. Bett was seated on the rear platform seat with his back to his few passengers eating his supper. When Lincoln Avenue was reached Mrs. Warayon, failing to attract the conductor's attention, pulled the bell, and the motorman stopped. As she stepped off the conductor, who had risen, pulled the starting bell.

Miss Donohue fell and received a broken shoulder and a fracture of the skull at the base of the brain. She was carried home, and Dr. Jessupp called. He ordered her removal to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, where she died a few hours later.

Bett and his motorman, named Housman, were arrested upon a charge of homicide made by the police. They were released on bail, and Coroner Trantor will hold an inquest.

KILLED BY A DUMBWAITER.

The Rope Parted and It Struck Young Rothschild on the Head.

Ferdinand Rothschild, seventeen years old, who was employed by his brother as a delivery boy for his meat market at 2,165 Fifth Avenue, died at the Harlem Hospital from a fractured skull caused by a dumbwaiter falling on him. He went to 1 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street yesterday morning to deliver two chickens to a customer on the fourth floor.

He placed the chickens on the dumbwaiter, and had begun to haul them up, when the rope parted and the waiter fell, striking him on the head. George Levanion, the janitor, heard a scream, and, running in the direction from which the cry came, found the boy lying near the waiter unconscious.

He summoned an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital, and the boy was taken there. He died soon after being admitted.

Honest now, weren't you a bit out of it not having a dinner coat—a Tuxedo?

The Tuxedo has superseded the evening tail coat in Summer, except at the most formal functions.

A summer Tuxedo, $16.

All-the-year-round Tuxedo, $21, $24 and $27; suits, $34, $42 and $45.

Everything men or boys wear.

During July and August stores close at 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d. and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

THINKS IT IS HER HUSBAND.

Man in a Chicago Hospital Said to Have Leprosy Supposed to be Theodore Jourdan.

According to a special dispatch published yesterday morning a man who gives his name as John O. Johnson, and says his home is at 302 East Eighty-eighth Street, this city, is in a Chicago hospital suffering from what is believed to be leprosy. Special interest attaches to the case because of the unusual and thrilling story the man tells.

He says, according to the dispatch, he was "shanghaied" aboard the tramp steamer Vulcan, which was laden with petroleum, and bound around Cape Horn. The steamer was wrecked somewhere, just where he does not know. He says he was then picked up by the John B. Mean of Boston, bound for Manila. He says he served as a seaman until Manila was reached, when he deserted.

Although he did not enlist in the United States Army, he declares he fought in several battles and returned home on a United States transport disguised as a soldier of a Nebraska regiment, who had decided to stay in the Philippines. After reaching this country he became ill, and when he got to Chicago took refuge in the Salvation Army barracks. Thence he was removed to the County Hospital.

No one named Johnson lives at 302 East Eighty-eighth Street. It is a tenement house. The janitress of the tenement, Mrs. Theodore Jourdan, after hearing the story from Chicago, is certain that "Johnson" is her husband. She says he is a rover, and left this city three months ago to go to Buffalo to work as a waiter. She last heard from him a month ago, she said, and then he said he was ill, but intending to go to Chicago.

Periodically he leaves here, and for weeks she is ignorant of his whereabouts. Once he left her, saying he was going to Williamsburg, but when she next heard from him he was waiting on a steamship in the Mediterranean.

She said her husband is forty-two years old and short. He could be identified by a scar on his left shin.

SPITTERS MUST BE WARNED.

Magistrate Zeller Discharges Two Prisoners Brought Before Him.

Persons violating the Sanitary Code by spitting in public conveyances must be warned before being arrested, declared Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, when two prisoners were arraigned before him on this charge, and he discharged the men, though he had previously ordered a complaint of disorderly conduct to be drawn against one of them for resisting arrest.

The prisoners were Patrick McCaffrey, a machinist, fifty-three years old, of 416 West Forty-eighth Street, and Coni Brunot of 180 Wilton Street. Both men were arrested on an elevated train at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street by Patrolman John F. Gilligan of the Sanitary Squad for spitting in the train.

Gilligan said that it took all the guards to help him remove McCaffrey from the train, and the Magistrate then ordered a complaint drawn charging him with disorderly conduct, but he subsequently ignored this.

"Did you warn the men not to spit on the floor?" asked the Magistrate.

"No," replied Gilligan. "If I warned them I would never succeed in making an arrest."

"It is not the policy of the law," said the Magistrate, "to aid and abet crime by silence, but to warn men not to break the law if they are about to commit a crime. No arrests should be made for spitting unless the offender has been warned and has refused to desist. This is a harsh rule, at any rate. I often spit myself."

Magistrate Zeller then discharged both men.

OWES LIFE TO THICK SKULL.

Revolver Bullet Flattened Against It and Split Into Pieces.

Matilda Denning, thirty years old, wife of Z. K. Denning, a railroad man living on the Hackensack Plank Road, North Bergen, shot herself yesterday morning in the head with a revolver. She was unconscious when found, and Dr. F. B. Stillwagon was summoned.

His examination showed a peculiar state of affairs. The unconsciousness was caused by concussion of the brain, and not by the bullet entering the brain. The doctor found that the bullet passed through the skin and flesh of the temple, and on striking the skull, although fired within an inch or two of the cheek, mushroomed and then split into pieces. These had traveled in various directions under the scalp and along the skull. They were extracted by making incisions wherever they were felt. Mrs. Denning revived, and last night was as well as usual.

She said she had no reason to shoot herself, and could not understand what impelled her to do so.

FIRED THREE SHOTS AT HER.

Landlady and Her Tenant Quarrel Over Unpaid Rent.

Mrs. Lorina Christopana of 148 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, and Mrs. Angela Caprio of 43 Gregory Street, are near neighbors, owing to the fact that the yards of the two houses abut and are not separated by a fence. They are also landlady and tenant. This led to trouble, because Mrs. Christopana alleged that Mrs. Caprio had not paid her rent.

When Mrs. Caprio arose yesterday she found that some flowers she had planted in the yard had been torn up by the roots. She accused Mrs. Christopana of the act of vandalism, which, she said, was provoked by her failure to pay her rent.

Mrs. Christopana denied the charge, and the two women quarreled from their windows until noon, when Mrs. Christopana appeared at her window armed with a revolver. She fired three shots at Mrs. Caprio, but none of them took effect. She was locked up on a charge of atrocious assault.

Despondent Woman Hangs Herself.

Mrs. Eliza Nebel, fifty-nine years old, of 245 East Fifty-fifth Street, was found hanging in a closet at her home early yesterday morning. Despondency, due to the knowledge that she had a tumor in her head, was the cause. She had been urged to submit to an operation, but refused, saying that in any case death would come soon.

Summer Clearing Sales! | Summer Clearing Sales! | Summer Clearing Sales!

O'Neill's

Clearing Sale of
Shirt Waists!

Closing Out
Madras Waists
in choice colorings, all this season's make. Regular value 1.00,
48c. Each.

A special line of Waists in White Lawns and choice Dimities; also in fancy Madras, representing values up to 3.00,
98c. Each.

A limited number of Mercerized Cotton and Lawn Waists, a number handsomely embroidered; values up to 6.00,
3.98 Each.

Two Great Bargains in
Wash Skirts.
Separate Dress Skirts of Crash, correct shape and neatly finished,
59c. Each.

A special lot of Separate Dress Skirts, made of Linen, thoroughly shrunk,
2.98 Each.

Clearing Sale of
Men's Negligee Shirts.
Balance of our stock, comprising a large variety of handsome patterns in Percale, Madras and Chambray; worth from 50c. to 1.00,
30c., 55c. & 69c. Each.

Closing out Men's Summer Underwear and Neckwear at greatly reduced prices.

Continuation of Our
Great Clearing Sale of Hats
Sweeping reductions have been made throughout the whole stock, in order to effect a prompt clearance.

A Large Assortment of
Outing Hats,
comprising the very newest styles for Golfing, Yachting, Traveling, etc., all handsomely trimmed with imported Birds, Wings, Breasts, etc., etc.
Value 8.00 to 10.00,
3.98 Each.

Children's Trimmed Hats.
Plain and fancy mixed straws, all this season's goods and all good shapes; worth 75c. to 1.00,
25c. and 60c. Each.

Closing Out Balance of Our Stock of
Rough and Ready Sailors at 25c. and 45c. Each.

Untrimmed Hats!
Latest shapes and a big variety of colors to choose from, all of this season's manufacture and worth from 1.00 to 1.50,
25c. Each.

Suit Cases and Trunks for Vacation Travel!

A Special Sale To-day that will give you an opportunity to supply your needs at a saving that will add considerable to your vacation fund. Here are the inducements:

Solid Sole Leather Suit Cases, steel frames, brass locks, fitted with catches or straps, linen lined, both sizes 22 and 24-inch to select from; actually worth 5.75, 3.98 each

Traveling Trunks, made of selected basswood, protected by best hardwood slats, brass corners and centre bands, iron bottom, excelsior lock, two trays, sizes 32, 34 and 36-inch; actually worth 8.25. Special for this sale ..... 5.79 each

Our Mail Service.—If you have left town for the Summer and don't care to come in to do your shopping, WRITE us. Your wishes will be carried out as promptly and accurately as if you were present in person.

During July and August our store will close daily, except Saturday, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at noon.

H. O'Neill & Co., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

If you'd only had one yesterday!

New shape "Norfolk" Jackets, with Yoke—having "Knickers" or long Trousers; mixed light Cheviots, very stylish, with broad, square shoulders.

The neat dark striped Flannels are genteel, but the "stunning" one is white, which we've just added. Coat and Trousers, $16.

Harvest is on, so "straws" must go—prices cut to make them fly.

In our three great stores.

Smith Gray & Co.,
BROADWAY AND 31ST ST., NEW YORK. | Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave., Broadway & Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

THE DOCTOR BROUGHT HIM TO.

Schmidt Tries for the Thirty-third Time to Gain Admission to a Hospital.

For the thirty-third time Charles Schmidt, thirty-seven years old, endeavored to obtain admission to St. Catharine's Hospital, but yesterday, instead of being admitted as a patient, he was locked up in the Stagg Street Police Station, Williamsburg. Schmidt was found at McKibben and Leonard Streets, where he lay on the sidewalk, apparently unconscious. A hurry call was sent to St. Catharine's for an ambulance, and when Dr. Carswell responded he found Schmidt's pulse to be normal, but as the man's limbs were stiff and his eyes set, as if in a trance, he applied a needle to one of the man's limbs.

Schmidt never flinched, but the young physician did not believe him to be ill, and he applied ammonia to the nostrils. Soon the tears began to trickle from Schmidt's eyes, but still he did not flinch. The physician was still in doubt, and he tried what doctors call the last resort to determine illness or whether the patient might be shamming. The last resort is known as "thumbing the eye," by which the arteries leading to the brain are reached.

As soon as a shock from the brain was felt by Schmidt, the latter jumped to his feet and struck at the physician. The driver of the ambulance rushed to Dr. Carswell's assistance, and as a policeman was on hand, Schmidt was made a prisoner. When Dr. Carswell, who had only been attached to the hospital staff a short time, told of his experience with Schmidt, the older physicians said that it was the thirty-third time that Schmidt had tried to impose on the hospital authorities.

The prisoner will be arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court to-day on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Tramp Steamer Apparently Ashore.

Capt. Catherine of the Old Dominion steamship Richmond, which arrived from Norfolk yesterday morning, reported that on Saturday at 9:30 A. M., while coming up the coast, he had sighted a tramp steamship, which was apparently ashore on the Winter Quarter Shoal, off Assateague Island. The Richmond was far out to sea at the time, and the name of the vessel could not be made out. The supposed stranded vessel was painted black and had a black funnel.

Our Hands Are Pretty Full

just now—busy supplying the Outing needs of the summer man. In these three stores of ours you can find the clothes and fixings that make hot weather bearable and vacations enjoyable.

Wool Crash Suits, $12.
Norfolk Suits, $15.
Skeleton Serge Suits, $10 to $20.
Duck Trousers, $1.50.
Negligee Shirts, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.
All Rough Braid Straw Hats reduced to $1.00 and $2.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

CARPETS

Great Summer Clearing-up Sale.

We offer a special line of MILL ENDS in Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels; also Extra Super Ingrains,
at 50c. per yard.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Immense Opportunity!

A line of Carpet Sizes (slightly shopworn) in Hartfords, Axminsters, Brussels, and Smyrnas, to be closed out at the
Uniform price of $14.50 each.
Worth double the money.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

The Turf.

Brighton Races

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
LANDER'S BAND.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 3:30 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS AT 9 "A Runaway Girl" MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4 NEXT WEEK. Geo. W. Lederer's Big London Company THE CASINO GIRL

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Av.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Evgs. 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night, Request.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Eve'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. (Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Theatres.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. AL HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors. FRANCIS WILSON. Direction Nixon & Zimmerman. In Geo. W. Lederer's "The Strollers."

Terrace Garden, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Ave. NEW OPERA. THE ROBBER BARON

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. A-Top N. Y. Theatre. Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. Chas. Bradshaw & Co. Harrigan. Olympia Quartette.

Koster & Bial's. Music Hall and the only Roof. Daily Mats., 25c. Evgs., 50c. Mlle. De Leon, Ramza & Arno. Big Star Bill.

HUBER'S CASINO, Jerome Ave., 163d St. Concert and Variety. Table d'hote & la carte. ICE FUND BENEFIT JULY 18.

HUBER 14th St. Burke Co. "Barred Nell," Spec. Museum, clothes, Sunday Concerts, 25c.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 13..	5,594,539
Same week last year.....	1,515,888
To date this year.....	182,306,129
Corresponding date last year.	68,757,770
Bonds for the week.....	$18,183,500
Same week last year.....	$6,015,700
To date this year.....	$660,271,720
Corresponding date last year.	$301,343,560

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@8; at three months, 4; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	1	Am. Tob pf.	3
Am. Beet Sug. pf.	1½	Laclede Gas	2½
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	St. Law. & Ad.	14½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	5⅝	Dul. S. S. & At.	1¼
Am. C. & Fdy.	4	D. S. S. & At. pf.	9⅝
Am. C. & Fdy. pf.	5⅝	Erie	3¼
Am. Cotton Oil.	3¼	Erie 1st pf.	5⅝
Am. Ice	1½	Erie 2d pf.	6
Am. Ice pf.	2	Evans & T. H.	6
Am. Linseed	4	Ft. W. & D. C.	1¼
Am. Malting	1½	G. & El. Bergen Co.	11
Am. S. & Ref.	2⅝	General Electric.	10
Am. S. & R. pf.	3	Glucose Sug. Ref.	7
Am. Locomotive.	5¾	Glucose Sug. R. pf.	1
Am. Snuff pf.	2½	Gt. Northern pf.	9½
Am. Sugar Ref.	6½	Hocking Valley	1½
Am. Woolen pf.	1⅝	Hock. Valley pf.	2½
Am. Tobacco	6	Illinois Central.	5½
Am. Tob. tr. ctfs.	7	Int. Paper	2½
Anaconda Copper.	4	Int. Paper pf.	1½
Ann Arbor	1½	Int. Power	5
Ann Arbor pf.	5½	Int. Silver.	3
A., T. & S. F.	12⅝	Int. Steam Pump.	1⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	7½	Int. St. Pump pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio.	11½	Iowa Central	5⅝
Brook. Rap. Tr.	5⅝	Iowa Central pf.	12⅝
Brook. Un. Gas.	3⅝	Kansas & Michigan.	2
Buff., R. & P. pf.	2½	Kan. City South. pf.	2½
Bur., C. R. & N.	2½	K. K. & Des M. pf.	2½
Can. Southern	2½	Knicker. Ice pf.	5
Can. Pacific	3⅝	Laclede Gas pf.	2⅝
Cent. of N. J.	3⅝	Lake Erie & West.	2½
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	Long Island	5
Chic. & Alton.	7	Louis. & Nash.	5⅛
Chic. & Alton pf.	8½	Manhattan	7
Chic., Bur. & Q.	3	Met. Street Railway.	7⅛
Chic. & E. Ill.	6⅝	Met. W. S. El.	2
Chic. Gt. West.	3	Met. W. S. E., Chi. pf	1
Ch. Gt. W. pf. A.	4	Mexican Central.	5⅝
Ch. Gt. W. pf. B.	7	Mexico Nat. ctfs.	1½
Ch. Gt. W. deb.	3½	Minn. & St. Louis.	8¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	4½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
C., I. & L. pf.	4½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
C., M. & St. P.	17⅝	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1¼
C., M. & St. P. pf.	4½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	2½
Chi. & Northw.	9½	Mo. Pacific	3½
C., R. I. & P.	4½	Mo. Pacific rights.	2½
C., R. I. & P. rights	2⅝	National Lead	1½
C., St. P., M. & L.	5¼	National Lead pf.	2⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	4	Nat. Salt pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans. pf	8	N. Y. Air Brake.	1-
Chi. Union Traction	1⅜	New York Central.	2⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	N. Y. C. & St. L.	5¼
Col. Fuel & Iron.	13	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	10	N. Y. N. H. & H.	4¼
Col. Southern	1⅜	N. Y. Ont. & West.	3
Col. South. 1st pf.	3½	Norfolk & Western.	3⅝
Col. South. 2d pf.	2½	North American.	2½
Col. & Hock. Coal.	4½	Pacific Coast.	3
Cons. Gas	7½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	4
Cont. Tob. certs.	4⅝	Pacific Mail.	5
Del. & Hudson.	9	Pennsylvania	7
Del., L. & W.	9¾	Pennsylvania rects.	7½
Den. & Rio Grande.	5½	People's Gas.	4⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	6½	Peoria & Eastern.	1½
Den. & Southw.	1	Pressed Steel Car.	3½
Des M. & Ft. D.	6	Pressed Steel Car pf.	8½
Dist. of Am.	1	Pullman Co.	3⅝
Dist. of Am. pf.	4⅝	Reading	6⅝
		Reading 1st pf.	4½
		Reading 2d pf.	6⅝
		Rep. Iron & St.	2⅝
		Rep. Iron & S. pf.	2½
		Rio Gr. & W. pf.	6⅝
		Rubber Goods	2⅝
		St. J. & Gr. Is.	2⅝
		St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	5½
		St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3
		St. L. & San F.	4½
		St. L. & S. F. rts.	1⅜
		St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	5
		St. Louis & Southw.	2⅝
		St. L. & S. W. pf.	6⅜
		St.-Sh. St. & I.	2½
		St.-Sh. S. & I. pf.	3⅝
		Southern Pacific.	1⅞
		Southern Ry.	3½
		Southern Ry. pf.	2½
		Stand. R. & T.	1½
		Tenn. C. & I.	1½
		Texas Pacific	5⅝
		Tol., St. L. & W.	1
		T. St. L. & W. pf.	2
		Twin City R. T.	2
		Union Bag & P.	3
		Union B. & P. pf.	5½
		Union Pacific	1½
		Union Pacific pf.	1
		U. S. Leather.	2
		U. S. Leather pf.	1½
		U. S. Rubber.	1½
		U. S. Rubber pf.	4
		U. S. Steel	5
		U. S. Steel pf.	2⅞
		Va.-Car. Chem.	4
		Wabash	2½
		Wabash pf.	3½
		West. Un. Tel.	2½
		Wh. & L. E.	6½
		W. & L. E. 1st pf.	4
		W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2
		Wis. Central	3
		Wis. Cent. pf.	5½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn Ferry 5s.	1	F. & P. M., Ft. H. Div. 5s	1
C., B. & Q., D. Div. 4s	1	Mo., Kan. & E. 1st.	1¼
Int. & G. North. 1st	1	St. P. & Duf. gn. 4s	6

Bonds Declined.

Am. Hide & L. 6s.	1	Hous. & Texas 4s.	3
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	2	Long Isl. unif. 4s.	1
A., T. & S. F. adjt. stamped	1½	Mex. Cent. cn. 4s.	2½
Balt. & Ohio 4s.	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½
B. & O. sub-ctfs. 4s.	4	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½
C. of Ga. cn. 5s.	2	Mo. Pacific tr. 5s.	2½
C. of Ga. 1st pf inc.	1½	Mob. & O., J. P. M. ctfs	1
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Ore. Short Line 5s.	1
C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1½	Peoria & East. inc.	2
C. & O., R. & A. 2d.	1½	Reading gen.	1½
C., B. & Q. new 4s.	1½	St. Louis S. W. 2d.	3
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s.	2	South. Pacific 4s.	1½
Col. Midland 4s.	1	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1½
Col. Southern 4s.	1	T. & O. C., W. Div. 5s	1½
Det. City Gas 6s.	2½	Union Pacific cv. 4s.	4⅝
D., M. & M., L. g. 5½s	2½	Wabash 2d.	2
Erie gen. 4s.	1¼	Wabash deb. B.	4⅝
Erie Penn. coll. 4s.	1	Wis. Central 1st.	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	4½		
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1½		

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, July 13, total transactions included 5,594,539 shares of stock, $18,183,500 bonds, including $70,000 Government bonds, and $26,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Week ended July 14, 1900.	Week ended July 13, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,515,888	5,594,539	4,078,651
Mining	300	3,000	2,800
Banks	39	.....	*39

BONDS.

	Week ended July 14, 1900.	Week ended July 13, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$5,963,500	$18,057,500	$12,119,000
State	.....	26,000	26,000
Government	47,300	70,000	22,800

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 14.—Market conditions here last week were quiet and steady. The demand was slow, and the turnover not important. Valuable orders for the large consuming markets were difficult to arrange in consequence of the low limits. Nevertheless, the engagements already entered into are considerable.

The greater portion of the India inquiry was for light bleaching cloths. The China demand was limited to a few lines of shirtings. The Levant and other Continental markets made a fair proportionate showing. The South American demand was poor.

Yarns were steady but slow, partly owning to the approach of holidays in some districts.

OUR LONDON CABLE

STOCK MARKETS NERVOUS

But Credit Easy and Discount Never Above 2½ for Ninety-Day Bills—Depreciation All Round—Embarrassments Said to Have Been Created by Continental Bourse Collapses—Bad Outlook for Crops and Industry.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 14.—The week closed with consols at 92. Nothing else is necessary to indicate the condition of our stock markets. Nervousness increases daily, and it is difficult to estimate whether the state of the public mind is not itself producing the market paralysis or whether a serious financial weakness is about to come to the surface.

In the money market there is little indication of such a weakness.

Credit was easy all the week, so much so that the consols installment due on Thursday was paid with very little assistance from the Bank. Since then the market has been bare and each day a little further help had to be obtained from the Bank, but the usual rate for money has been 1½ or 1¾ per cent., and only occasionally has it touched 2 per cent.

Discount also has never been above 2½ per cent. for ninety-day bank bills, although our leading discount house is keeping itself rather above the market by quoting 2⅝ per cent., in order to be in a position to select its bills. It often happens, however, that cheap money is no guide to the real condition of the market. It is the outcome of distrust and the desire to husband resources more than of abundance. That is the position now.

Credit is being contracted where possible, and business demands are consequently getting so narrowed down that there is much less demand for accommodation than usual.

The fortnightly Stock Exchange settlement begins Monday, and it is improbable that money will be dearer than 4 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Bankers do not expect much demand, because dealings have been so restricted during the past nineteen days. I think money will be more required than they anticipate, for the reason that depreciation has been making progress all round, and lenders will call for additional margins, which must be found somehow. I disregard the rumors which have shivered across the scene from day to day, but they will have the effect of putting from one-quarter to one-half of 1 per cent. on the money rates.

If we were to listen to what passes for enlightened gossip, we should expect large failures next week in consequence of the embarrassments alleged to have been created here through Bourse collapses in Germany and Belgium, as well as in Wall Street. But taking no account of these, our domestic position is sufficiently ticklish to prompt the holders of floating credits to protect themselves by demanding higher rates, as well as by picking and choosing things on which they lend.

Our banking half year has revealed nothing remarkable in profits. Most banks just do about what they did twelve months back, but they are face to face now with a much more severe depreciation in the stocks portion of their resources. Some of the smaller banks, for instance, have hitherto taken consols into their balance sheets at 95. They now, in some instances, are writing the stock down to 90, and the probability is that they will have to do so further still in order to be safe; but depreciation affects other stocks nearly as much, and I believe provision for depreciation has been shirked in many instances on the ground that the dip is but temporary. Therefore dividends are maintained in some instances at the expense of prudence.

Most of our banks, however, look strong, and some leading ones have increased their reserves of cash, so that nobody is in the slightest perturbed about the future in that direction.

I fear the profits of the current half year will not be so satisfactory. Business is contracting, not merely in stocks and shares, but in manufactures and harvest. The prospects give no encouragement either to manufacturers or consumers to launch forth. We have had a phenomenally dry Summer, and our grain and fodder crops are certain to be deficient, so that the great agricultural interests of the country will have less to spend than in the last few years. This may be a good prospect for your farmers, especially as the shortage extends to most parts of the Continent, but it is not conducive of a sanguine view of Autumn business prospects. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 15.

American Cement Company—Dividend payable.
American Ice Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Continued on Page 7.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 13, 1901

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 13. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 13, 5,594,539.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended July 13: First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 13, '01.
98½	89¾	130	June 17.	83¾	Jan. 21.	113⅜	113½	— 6⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	$100	152,068,650	Apr. 29, '01.	2½	Q	122	122	110	113⅜	...	143,970
...	...	85	June 13.	29½	May 21.	20	31½	— ¾	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	16,535,000				31½	31½	31	31½	...	500
...	...	91	June 13.	81	May 20.	...	...	+ 1	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,944,000	Apr. 1, '01.	3	SA	90	90	90	90	...	100
775	775	79	July 11.	77	Jan. 7.	...	...	+ 1½	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	79	79	79	79	...	300
...	...	8¾	Apr. 23.	4¼	July 11.	4¾	5	— ⅜	American Bicycle Co.	100	20,000,000				6	6	4¾	4¾	...	650
...	...	25	Apr. 22.	24½	June 20.	24⅞	25	+ ⅜	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	16,000,000				24	25	24	25	...	575
29½	12½	35	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	28½	29	— 4	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	20,000,000	May 1, '01.	½	Q	32¼	32¼	27½	28¼	15⅜	23,625
72	57⅜	99	July 2.	67	Jan. 18.	89½	90	— 5⅜	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	98	98½	87½	89¼	64	5,115
37⅜	20	35½	June 17.	24	Mar. 8.	27⅜	28	— 1⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '00.	2½	A	30⅜	30⅜	27½	28¼	36¼	4,975
100	88⅜	91½	Jan. 9.	85	Apr. 10.	89	91	...	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,196,900	June 1, '01.	2	SA	91	91	91	91	...	90
191	145	203	Apr. 19.	170	Jan. 12.	192	202	...	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '01.	1½	SA	200	200	200	200	...	10
49½	27½	41⅝	Mar. 15.	30	May 13.	38	39½	— 1⅜	American Ice Co.	100	25,000,000	May 15, '00.	1	Q	34¼	39½	32⅝	33	37	3,165
78½	60⅞	77⅝	Mar. 22.	67¼	Mar. 4.	68	70	— 2	American Ice Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	70	71⅝	69¼	69¾	65	1,295
16¼	6	30¼	July 9.	5½	Jan. 24.	25⅛	28⅝	— 4	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				29	30¼	24	24	10¼	6,285
60	24½	66	July 9.	31	Jan. 26.	62	63	+ 1½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1½	...	62	63	63	63	54½	8,165
7⅝	5	8	June 25.	4½	Feb. 6.	6	7	— 1½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				7	7	6¾	6¾	3½	350
31½	18⅝	30	June 25.	22⅜	May 3.	28	30	— 3	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1½	...	30⅜	30	28	28	19½	450
56½	34½	60	Apr. 20.	39⅝	May 6.	52⅝	53½	— 4⅞	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000				54½	56½	51	52⅜	37	22,710
90	65	104¼	June 20.	85	Feb. 26.	100	100⅝	— 3	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	103¼	103¾	100	100	88½	11,497
...	...	35¼	July 2.	25¼	July 11.	26½	27	— 5⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	35,000,000				31¼	32¾	25¼	27	...	7,175
...	...	89	July 5.	85½	July 12.	87	88	— ⅞	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	34,100,000				89	89¾	87½	87½	...	1,520
...	...	90	June 14.	78	Apr. 17.	...	...	— 2½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '01.	1½	SA	87	87	85	85	...	500
146	86¼	128	June 2.	131½	Jan. 18.	126⅝	127	— 5⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	97,500,000	July 2, '01.	1½	Q	144	144	126¾	126⅞	117½	75,060
118	107	124	Mar. 1	117½	Jan. 7.	120	121	...	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	97,500,000	July 2, '01.	1½	Q	121	121	120¾	120¾	116¾	600
96½	80	100	Apr. 13.	95	Mar. 8.	97	101	...	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '01.	1½	QJ	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	...	20
114⅝	84¼	144	June 8.	98	May 6.	...	...	— 6	American Tobacco Co.	100	50,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	132½	133⅝	132½	132½	92	1,800
...	...	135¾	June 14.	127	July 13.	129	130¾	— 7	American Tobacco Co. 1st pf.	...	...				135¾	134	127	130¼	...	8,000
140	128	150	July 12.	137	Jan. 2.	...	...	+ 9	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	150	150	150	150	...	100
22¼	21¼	21¾	Jan. 2.	18¾	Mar. 15.	19	...	— 2	American Woolen Co.	100	60,000,000				19½	19½	19	19	...	320
77	76	82¾	July 1.	70	Mar. 22.	76	80	— 4½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	78½	78½	78	78	...	625
44⅞	37⅛	55¼	Apr. 13.	37	May 6.	44	44⅜	— 4	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	34,000,000	Apr. 30, '01.	1½	SA	47½	47⅝	43	44	30¾	18,100
25	15	26	Apr. 22.	20	Feb. 5.	23	25	— 1½	Ann Arbor	100	3,000,000				24	24	24	24	...	400
80	40½	64	Apr. 23.	32½	May 13.	38	38	— 1½	Ann Arbor pf.	100	3,000,000				35	35	35	35	21	600
49⅝	16⅞	91	June 5.	42¼	Jan. 21.	73½	74	— 15⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	100	102,000,000	June 15, '01.	1½	Q	85½	89¼	79	79¼	25¼	512,110
80⅞	68¼	103	May 3.	90	May 6.	94	94⅛	— 2⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,170,000	June 15, '01.	1½	SA	103¼	103⅝	98⅝	98⅝	69	162,095
80⅞	53½	114½	May 3.	61½	Jan. 4.	95	96	— 11½	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	46,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	103½	103¾	95	95	74⅝	57,305
90	72⅜	97	June 4.	85½	Feb. 26.	88	88	— 1	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	45,397,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	87½	88	86	86	76½	3,520
85⅝	47¾	88¾	Apr. 30.	72¾	May 6.	78¾	79	— 5½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	45,000,000				83½	83½	74¾	78	53½	90,678
155	140	165	Jan. 2.	150	Jan. 7.	150	155	— 7½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000				...	...	...	...	...	...
124	95¾	122¾	June 4.	110	Mar. 26.	110	115	— 7½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '01.	4	SA	214	214	210	210	165	200
178⅞	138	185¼	May 21.	118	Mar. 26.	118	118	— 2⅞	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.	100	5,000,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2½	SA	128	128	128	128	...	100
81⅛	67⅝	75¾	Apr. 1.	64	Jan. 2.	68	68	— 2½	Canada Southern.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '01.	1½	SA	69	69	69	69	49¾	200
100	84½	97	May 1.	84	Jan. 2.	87	87	— 2	Central of New Jersey.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2½	Q	87½	87½	87	87	69¼	210
150¾	132	147	June 4.	125	Jan. 2.	135	135	— 2	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	25,000,000	Dec. 15, '00.	1	...	135	135	135	135	100	1,100
93⅝	84¾	93	Apr. 1.	87	Jan. 2.	87½	87½	— 2½	Chicago & Alton.	100	25,000,000				87½	87½	87½	87½	...	100
...	...	45½	May 1.	45½	May 1.	45½	47	— 2	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	25,000,000				45½	45½	45½	45½	...	100
174	141	174	June 4.	141	Jan. 2.	150	150	— 2	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	100	58,000,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2½	Q	150	150	150	150	124	1,100
135	115	135	June 4.	115	Jan. 2.	125	125	— 2	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	12,000,000				125	125	125	125	...	100
135	115	135	June 4.	115	Jan. 2.	125	125	— 2	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	12,000,000				125	125	125	125	...	100
11	8	11	Jan. 2.	8	Mar. 26.	8	8	— 1	Chicago Great Western.	100	25,000,000				8	8	8	8	11	100
30	23	30	Jan. 2.	23	Mar. 26.	23	23	— 1	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	25,000,000				23	23	23	23	...	100
150	130	150	Jan. 2.	130	Mar. 26.	130	130	— 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	60,000,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2	Q	130	130	130	130	111	100
185	165	185	Jan. 2.	165	Mar. 26.	165	165	— 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	60,000,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2	Q	165	165	165	165	137	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific pf.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pf.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Colorado & Southern.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Delaware & Hudson.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Detroit, Toledo & Ironton.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Detroit, Toledo & Ironton pf.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Erie.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Erie 1st pf.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Erie 2d pf.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Evansville & Terre Haute.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Fort Wayne & Detroit.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Fort Wayne & Detroit pf.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Georgia Southern.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Georgia Southern pf.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Grand Rapids & Indiana.	100	25,000,000				25	25	25	25	...	100
30	25	30	Jan. 2.	25	Mar. 26.	25	25	— 1	Hocking Valley.	100	25,000,000

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 13, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 13. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change from Last Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	For Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ending July 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 13, '01.
94¼	81	94⅜	Mar. 15.	90½	July 8.	90	94	— 3½	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	22,577,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	90½	90½	90½	90½	85	125
29	14	69⅞	June 4.	28	Jan. 21.	33⅝	35⅞	— 2⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000				28	28½	31	28½	28¾	17,250
64	40¼	75⅜	Apr. 2.	55⅝	Jan. 21.	65	70	— 2½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 20, '01.	2	SA	73½	77½	73	73	68¾	600
148¾	103½	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	185¾	188	— 11½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	84,000,000	Apr. 25, '01.	2½	SA	174½	213⅝	224½	186	136¾	333,695
193	169¼	200	May 2.	175	May 9.	182	186	— 4½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	34,658,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	186	187	188	187	170¾	1,600
172⅜	150½	215	May 1.	169¾	Jan. 4.	189	191	— 9½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,200	July 3, '01.	3	SA	193	193	188	188	170¾	1,660
142½	102	145¾	June 5.	110⅞	Jan. 21.	139	140	— 14⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	151	151	138½	139¼	106¾	34,098
...	...	11¼	June 10.	6¼	July 12.	...	...	— 3½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific rights.						10	10	6¾	7⅛	...	18,205
123	110	145	Apr. 11.	125	Mar. 21.	130	135	— 1½	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha.	100	24,422,235	Feb. 26, '01.	3	A	135	135	134¾	134¾	112	270
14⅜	8¾	21	Apr. 16.	10¼	Jan. 19.	19	20	— 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	12,000,000				22½	22	18	19	10½	10,622
30⅜	25½	57½	Apr. 15.	32	Jan. 18.	37	38	— 3	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	7,000,000				44	44	36	37	32½	12,750
...	...	29⅝	May 20.	13	Jan. 17.	17	19½	— 1½	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000				18	18	18	18	...	100
94	55	90	Apr. 19.	73¼	May 23.	87⅞	88	+ ⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	32,500,000	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	87¾	89	86	87½	68¾	6,460
138	102¾	131	Apr. 15.	112¾	Jan. 12.	118	120	— 2	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 20, '01.	2½	Q	115¾	115¾	114	115¾	...	400
35½	29¼	135¾	June 17.	41⅞	Jan. 21.	90¼	98⅝	— 13	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,000,000	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	111	111	90	90½	33	19,850
131¼	117¼	142½	Apr. 29.	116	Mar. 19.	130	136	— 10	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	7,000,000	Feb. 15, '01.	4	SA	135	135	128	128	...	500
58	8	18	Apr. 20.	6⅝	Jan. 21.	13	13¼	— 1⅜	Colorado Southern.	100	30,000,000				14¼	14¾	12¾	13	6¼	10,580
47⅞	36	56¼	Apr. 29.	40	Jan. 21.	48½	49	— 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	52	52	48	48½	41¾	6,000
20¾	14	23⅝	Apr. 23.	16¼	Jan. 19.	20¾	21	— 2½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				22¼	23¼	20¾	21	14¼	2,600
21	11½	25⅛	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	18⅝	20	— 1¾	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	2,000,000				22	22	17½	19	14¾	5,800
153	153	180	May 7.	165¾	Feb. 16.	180	185	— 4	Commercial Cable Co.	100	13,338,300	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	168	168	166	166	...	160
201	164	238	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	212¾	215	— 7½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,881,400	June 15, '01.	2	Q	220	220	210¼	220¾	176	30,660
...	...	68¼	July 3.	64¼	July 13.	65	65¾	— ¾	Continental Tobacco Co. tr. cfts.						66	66	64½	65¾	25	11,200
86	70	124	June 10.	93½	Jan. 2.	...	116½	— ½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,946,500	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	120	120	118	118	78¾	2,300
194⅝	168¼	185¾	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	156¼	157	— 9	Delaware & Hudson.	100	35,000,000	June 15, '01.	1½	Q	164	166	155	157	111⅝	10,240
194½	171½	214	May 20.	188¾	Jan. 3.	225	226	— 3¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	28,309,600	Apr. 20, '01.	1½	Q	221	224	220	220¾	...	2,700
34⅞	16¼	53½	May 6.	29½	Jan. 21.	42	43	— 8⅜	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	23,000,000				43	43¾	42	42	18	2,600
87⅛	64½	103¼	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	90½	91	— 6¾	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	23,650,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	96	96	88¼	90¾	66	19,415
...	...	99⅝	June 14.	85¼	July 13.	...	...	— 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf. ctfs.						96	96	88¾	88½	...	3,940
23⅝	12	71	June 27.	65	July 9.	...	...	— 1	Denver & Southwestern.	100	3,000,000	May 6, '01.	1½	Q	70	70	69	69	...	210
		65	June 5.	18	Jan. 28.	53	57	— 6	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	1,262,100				40	40	35	35	...	1,100
...	...	145	July 8.	143¼	July 9.	142½	145		Diamond Match Co.	100	14,750,000	June 12, '01.	2½	Q	145	145	143¼	143½	...	1,080
...	...	10¾	June 19.	8¼	July 10.	8	8½	— ...	Distilling Co. of America.	100	44,695,282				9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...	5,888
		28⅝	June 25.	27½	July 12.	27⅝	29	— 2½	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,418,823				31	31	27⅝	27⅝	...	1,880
6¾	4	12⅛	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	9¼	10½	— 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				10¼	10½	9	10½	...	1,531
17⅛	12	22	June 5.	13¾	Jan. 8.	16¼	17½	— 3⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				16¾	16¾	16	16¾	...	1,620
27⅛	10⅜	45½	June 4.	24½	May 9.	36⅞	37	— 5¼	Erie.	100	112,347,409				42	42½	35	37	...	257,490
61½	30⅝	73½	June 29.	39⅝	Jan. 21.	65	66½	— 5½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,822,800				71	71¾	65½	66	32½	41,070
43⅝	15	61	Mar. 21.	38⅜	Jan. 4.	51½	52½	— 6	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				56	56	51⅜	51½	...	6,950
54⅞	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 21.	54	55	— 6	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	60¾	60½	55	55	42⅝	2,800
20	14½	36	Apr. 20.	17	Jan. 18.	...	...	— 1¼	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,555,009	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	27	28⅝	27	28⅝	...	350
81	64	101⅝	June 19.	80	July 12.	...	...	—11	Gas & Electric of Bergen County.	100	2,000,000				40	40	30	30	30	200
200	120	269⅝	June 24.	182½	Jan. 10.	248	252	—16	General Electric Co.	100	23,620,700	July 15, '01.	2	Q	265	265	246¾	249	130¾	7,200
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	54	54¾	— 7	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,627,300	June 1, '01.	1½	QO	60¾	60¾	53½	53¾	51	4,880
103	92	106	May 2.	93¾	Mar. 4.	101	103	— 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	12,988,300	June 1, '01.	1½	QO	103	103	101½	102	101	1,480
101½	144⅝	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	176½	177½	— 9½	Great Northern pf.	100	96,431,750	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	184	184	175	176¼	152	4,466
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40¼	May 9.	49½	51	— 2½	Hocking Valley.	100	16,283,000				53	53	49	50	35	1,700
74¾	58	80	May 2.	69¾	Jan. 21.	73	75½	— 2⅝	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,391,709	Jan. 16, '01.	2	SA	76½	76½	73	73¼	68¼	3,120
133	110	154⅝	June 29.	124	May 9.	148¼	148½	— 5½	Illinois Central.	100	66,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	3	SA	153	153½	145	148¼	117¼	10,775
26¾	1½	28	Mar. 2.	18½	May 10.	21	21¼	— 2½	International Paper Co.	100	17,462,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	22½	22½	20	20¾	22¾	1,750
75	58	81	Mar. 25.	60	Jan. 21.	75	76	— 1½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	77¼	77¾	75	76	65½	1,880
55⅜	24	100¼	May 31.	54½	Jan. 21.	90	91	— 5	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000				95½	95½	82	90	30¾	9,780
10⅞	¾	11	Jan. 5.	¾	Feb. 7.	6	7½	— 2	International Silver Co.	100	10,600,000				¾	8¼	6	6¾	4¾	2,260
29⅝	28	42	Apr. 16.	24½	Jan. 21.	36¼	37½	— 1⅝	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '01.	1	Q	39	39	36¾	37¾	...	3,450
77½	76	84	Mar. 26.	74	Jan. 25.	81½	83	— 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,250,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	84	84	82	83	...	200
27⅝	11⅛	43⅜	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	35	36	— 5½	Iowa Central.	100	5,512,900				40½	40½	38	38½	19¼	7,200
55	39	67⅛	July 1.	48	Jan. 21.	72	74	—12⅜	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,500	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	57½	57½	71	73¾	42	11,075
25	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	34	38	— 2	Kanawha & Michigan.	100	6,000,000									
17¼	17	25	Apr. 30.	18½	Jan. 4.	...	...	— ¾	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,363,500				33	33½	28	33¼	16¾	400
43⅜	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	...	...	— 3½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				27½	29½	23	20	...	350
6	3¼	10¼	Feb. 13.	5⅜	Jan. 3.	8	9	..	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,400				42	42½	36¾	39¾	35¾	1,460
23	14½	36	Apr. 4.	24	Jan. 2.	31	35	— 2½	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,600	July 2, '00.	50c		6	6	6	6	...	300
66	50	62½	June 14.	50½	Apr. 26.	...	55	— 3	Knickerbocker Ice of Chicago pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	3	SA	52½	53½	52½	52½	...	180
80	65	95⅛	July 8.	70	Jan. 18.	...	95	+ 2⅜	Laclede Gas Co.	100	8,500,000	Mar. 15, '01.	2	SA	90	95¼	90	90	75	980
100	96	100	Feb. 28.	95	Jan. 21.	...	101	— 3½	Laclede Gas Co. pf.	100	2,500,000	June 15, '01.	2½	SA	95¼	95¼	95¾	95¾	97½	150
63	20¾	68¾	Mar. 22.	39⅝	Jan. 21.	54	59	— 3¼	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000				59	59	52¾	54¼	25	620
89	47½	82½	June 27.	67	Jan. 3.	74	76	— 3	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.			74	74¼	74	74	71	650
80⅛	65⅝	111⅜	June 17.	76	May 9.	103⅞	104	— 5½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	55,000,000	Feb. 11, '01.	2½	SA	104½	110⅝	100⅝	104	72¾	142,971
117	84	121⅜	Apr. 22	93	May 9.	116⅝	116⅞	— 7	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	Q						
182	143¾	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	165⅝	166½	— 7¼	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	123	172	165¼	166	87¾	96,123
37½	26½	37	June 6.	27	Jan. 9.	34	35½	— 2	Met. West Side El. of Chicago.	100	7,498,700								151	27,480
94½	76	92	June 5.	75¾	Jan. 15.	86	95	— 1	Met. West Side El. of Chicago pf.	100	8,000,000	Feb. 28, '01.	1½	SA	94½	94½	94	94	75¾	280
17⅜	10½	30	May 2.	12⅝	Jan. 21.	22¼	23	— 1¼	Mexican Central.	100	36,000,000				30	30	30	30	12¾	186
5	2	15	Apr. 16.	9¾	Jan. 18.	9¾	9¾	— 1¼	Mexican National certificates.	100	33,350,000				27½	27½	21¾	22¾	12¾	20,280
71⅛	45¼	166¾	June 21.	67¾	Jan. 19.	102	108	— 8¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	109	109	101¼	101	54¾	3,520
27	14	27¼	June 24.	15	May 9.	22½	26	— 2	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000				25¾	25¾	22	24	...	2,070
66	47	78	June 25.	49	Apr. 9.	69	70	— 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000				71	71	65	66	...	2,480
17⅛	9	35¼	Apr. 20.	13	Jan. 21.	26	26¼	— 3½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	65,280,300				29¾	29¾	24¾	25¾	10	12,490
47⅞	25⅝	68⅝	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	53½	54	— 9½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				61⅝	61⅝	51¾	52¼	31⅛	9,285
72⅛	38⅝	124½	June 14.	69	Jan. 4.	104½	105	— 9½	Missouri Pacific.	100	80,432,150	July 1, '01.	1	..	113¼	113¾	101	105	51	118,316
...	...	2¾	July 3.			...	...	— 1½	Missouri Pacific rights.						2	2	½	½	...	55,200
...	...	85½	July 12.	¾	May 9.	82	83	+ ½	Mobile & Ohio, J. P. M. ctfs.						83½	83½	82½	83¼	...	160
40¾	27¾	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	42	43	— ¼	National Biscuit Co.	100	23,000,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	44¼	44¼	41	43¾	38	1,560
86	70½	103	June 17.	92	Feb. 1.	100¼	101	— ¾	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,000,000	May 31, '01.	1¾	Q	100¾	106½	100¼	100¾	85	400
23¼	15⅞	25¾	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	20½	21	— 2⅝	National Lead Co.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	1	Q	22¼	22½	19¾	20	...	5,100
106⅛	83	93⅜	June 13.	81	May 16.	85	90¾	— 1	National Lead Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	89	89	89	89	100	100
46	32¼	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	43½	44	— ¼	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	44½	45	43½	43¾	...	1,180
76¾	69	84	Mar. 21.	72½	Jan. 3.	76	77	— 1	National Salt Co. pf.	100	8,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¾	Q	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	...	760
175	112	175	Apr. 25.	135	May 15.	134	139	— 2½	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	July 15, '01.	2	Q	141	141	141	141	134¼	160
145⅝	125⅞	170	May 2.	139⅝	Jan. 21.	151½	151½	— 6½	New York Central.	100	115,080,080	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	157¼	157½	148	151	125⅝	47,884
24½	11	40⅜	July 2.	16	May 9.	35½	36¾	— 3	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000				37	37⅝	33¾	36	...	4,741
58¼	29	83½	July 1.	47	Mar. 1.	75¾	76¾	— 4½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	78	78½	72½	76	31¾	3,500
215½	210	217	June 24.	210	May 9.	214½	217	— 4	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	250	53,797,100	June 29, '01.	2	Q	215¾	215¾	215	215	...	630
32⅞	18¼	40¼	May 1.	26	May 9.	31½	31¾	— 6¼	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900				35¾	35¾	30¾	31¼	19¼	70,085
45⅜	22⅝	57⅜	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	47½	48	— 3¾	Norfolk & Western.	100	66,000,000	June 20, '01.	1	Q	50	51½	47¾	47¾	33¾	9,650
83	67	90¼	June 18.	82	Feb. 15.	89	89½	— ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	33,000,000	Feb. 28, '01.	2	SA	89¾	90	89	89	78	660
22⅜	13⅝	109	June 18.	73½	Feb. 15.	96	97	— 3½	North American.	100	11,528,580				100¾	102	98	98	...	3,385
91½	67	113⅜	May 7.	84¼	Jan. 21.	...	...	— ½	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	June 5, '01.	1	Q	95	96	95	96	71	1,860
9	6	10⅝	Mar. 21.	6¼	Jan. 4.	8½	10¼	..	Ontario Mining Co.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, '00.	30c	..	10	10	10	10	...	100
62	46	73	June 19.	52	Feb. 1.	64	70	— 6	Pacific Coast.	100	6,329,600	May 1, '01.	1	Q	64	64	64	64	53½	180
90¼	82½	98	Apr. 26.	86	Feb. 25.	96	100	..	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	1,515,800	May 1, '01.	1¼	Q	100	100	100	100	...	25
69¼	57	75	June 13.	63	Jan. 8.	68	72	— 4	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	May 1, '01.	1	Q	70	70	70	70	...	300
57	25⅝	47⅛	Jan. 29.	32½	May 9.	38	40	— 8	Pacific Mail.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	40	40¼	36	36	26¼	4,930
140½	124⅜	161½	Apr. 22.	137½	May 9.	143¾	143⅝	— 7½	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	194,823,450	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	149¼	149½	141⅝	142¼	127¾	162,722
...	...	162⅝	June 29.	142⅝	July 13.	...	...	— 7½	Pennsylvania Railroad receipts.						146½	147	142½	143	...	2,133
111¼	81⅝	120½	June 21.	95¾	Jan. 21.	113¼	113½	— 4⅝	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,668,800	May 25, '01.	1½	Q	117¼	117⅛	111⅛	113⅝	97⅞	44,975
18	5	35	Mar. 22.	14⅞	Jan. 22.	24½	25¾	— 4½	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000				25	28	25	25	...	200
58⅞	32¼	52	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 5.	41	42¾	— 3½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 29, '01.	1¾	Q	43½	44	40	41	44	2,860
89¼	70¾	89	Apr. 29.	72¾	Mar. 5.	83	85	— 3½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 22, '01.	1¾	Q	85	85¾	82	82	75	1,215
204	176	217	Apr. 1.	195½	Jan. 21.	205	208	— 2¾	Pullman Co. A	100	74,000,000	May 15, '01.	2	Q	209	209½	206¾	206¾	182	1,060
26	15	48¼	June 4.	24½	Jan. 4.	39	39¼	— 6¾	Reading.	50	69,900,000				45¾	45¾	38¼	39¾	16¾	96,640
71⅞	49	80⅝	June 17.	63	May 9.	74½	75	— 4⅞	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, '01.	1	SA	78¾	78¾	74	74½	58¾	45,300
39½	23⅜	50¼	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	49⅞	49¾	— 6⅝	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				56	56	48¾	49⅝	29¾	37,950
27½	8⅝	24	June 17.	12¾	Jan. 22.	18¼	18½	— 2⅜	Republic Iron & Steel.	100	27,352,000				21	21	18	18⅜	11¾	16,870
70⅝	49	82	Apr. 1.	55¼	Jan. 21.	73½	73	— 2¼	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	28,352,000	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	76	76	71	72¼	55	6,815
89¼	80	108	June 19.	93	Feb. 16.	...	...	— 6¾	Rio Grande Western pf.	100	7,500,000	May 1, '01.	1½	Q	100	100	100	100	88	160
...	...	38½	May 2.	28	May 9.	28	28¾	— 2½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	Q	29¾	29⅞	27½	28⅝	...	2,400
8¾	5	15⅛	Jan. 8.	7⅞	Jan. 21.	11	12½	— 2⅞	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,499,600									
64½	38¼	78½	June 25.	58	Jan. 29.	69	72	— 5½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,060	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	15	15	11⅜	11⅝	5¾	3,850
21½	11⅜	36	June 5.	20	Jan. 4.	30	32	— 3	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	5,500,000				75	76¼	70	70	...	2,125
...	...	86⅜	July 13.	57	Jan. 29.	86⅜	87	+14½	St. Lawrence & Adirondack.	100	1,300,000				35	35	31	31	...	1,600
24¼	4⅝	54½	June 20.	21¼	Jan. 4.	42⅝	43¾	— 4⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,486,700				70	86¾	70	86¾	...	9,500
73½	64	88	Mar. 12.	78½	Jan. 2.	78	80	— 5	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	25,000,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	45¾	47	40	42½	9¼	14,500
55	31¼	76¼	June 19.	53¼	Jan. 4.	68¾	69	— ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,385,780	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	68¼	72¾	65½	69	32¾	18,950
		4½	June 28.	1	July 12.	1½	1⅝	— 1⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco rights.						3¼	3¼	1	1½	...	18,045
18¼	5⅝	30½	Apr. 30.	10	May 9.	28	29½	— 5⅜	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				32	32	28	29	10¾	2,420
41½	21⅞	71	June 10.	41½	Jan. 3.	60	70½	— 3½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				66	69	60	60	24¾	5,655
26	17½	41¼	Apr. 2.	19½	Feb. 5.	32¾	34	— 2½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				35	35	33	33	19⅜	600
71	39¼	86	Apr. 2.	65½	Jan. 22	78	83	— 2⅝	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,750,000	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	80¾	80¾	80	80	63	210
45⅞	30⅜	63¾	June 5.	29	May 9.	51⅝	51⅝	— 7⅜	Southern Pacific.	100	197,852,100				53½	56¼	49¾	51⅝	32½	309,600
22⅞	10⅛	35⅜	June 5.	18	Jan. 21.	29½	29¾	— 3⅛	Southern Railway.	100	119,900,000				32¾	32¾	28¾	29½	10¾	122,000
73⅛	49½	88⅞	June 17.	67¼	Jan. 21.	83½	83½	— 2½	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	86	86½	82	83¾	51½	19,280
10¼	4½	8½	June 13.	3½	Mar. 6.	6¼	7	— 1½	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				6½	6½	6	6¼	5¾	1,325
104	49	76⅝	June 18.	49⅝	Mar. 7.	58½	59	—11⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600				69	69	57¼	58	65½	40,425
26⅜	13½	52½	May 3.	23¼	Jan. 8.	38½	39	— 5⅞	Texas Pacific.	100	38,760,000				44¼	44¼	36	38⅜	15	44,400
21⅜	11½	42¼	May 6.	19	Jan. 18.	30	30¼	— ⅞	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	8,240,000				30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	15½	1,400
135¼	45¼	122½	Jan. 29.	117	May 9.	122½	125	..	Third Avenue.	100	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1½	..	122	122	122	122	100	150
...	...	25

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 13, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended July 13. $18,183,500

	Week Ended July 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	105	104	105¾	7
American Dock & Improvement 4s	113	113	113	113	4
American Hide & Leather 6s	96	96	95	95	22
Ann Arbor 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	104½	104½	103½	103½	209
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	97	161
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	96⅞	96⅞	94	95⅝	333½
Atlantic & Danville 4s	93	93	93	93	20
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95⅞	96	95⅝	95½	320½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	103½	104	102½	102½	223
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89⅞	89⅞	89	89½	196½
B. & O., Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	96½	96⅝	95½	96⅝	15
B. & O. sub. stn. for 4s cen. 1911, 5th in. pd.	106⅝	106⅝	102½	103⅝	1,177
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	90	90	90	11
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108½	109	108½	108½	11
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	102⅞	102¾	102	102	78
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	118	118	14
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	104½	104⅝	103⅝	104½	13
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105⅝	106	105¼	106	23
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106	106	106	106	107
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	79½	79½	78	78	25
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	31½	31½	30	30¼	46
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	18	18	17	17	15
Central of New Jersey general 5s	130	130	130	130	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	130	130	130	130	17
Central Pacific gtd. 5½s	87½	87⅝	87¼	87⅛	74
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	103	103½	102⅝	103½	332
Cent. R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga coll. tr. 5s	101½	102	101½	101½	47
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107⅝	108¼	107¼	108	67
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104¼	104¼	13
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	24
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	90	90	90	90	2
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85	85½	84⅝	85	124
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, when issued	99¾	99¾	98	98	1,985
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	101⅝	102¾	101¾	102⅝	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111	111	111	111	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	122	123	122	123	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	121⅞	122½	121⅜	122½	13
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110	110½	110	110½	18
C., M. & St. P., Wis. & Min. Div. 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	2
C., M. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. So. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	142	142½	142	142¾	20
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	107	107	106¾	106¾	124
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	127⅝	128	127⅝	128	4
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	129	129	129	129	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94¼	94¼	92½	92½	77
Chicago & Western Indiana 1st 6s	107⅞	107⅞	107¾	107⅞	2
Cin., Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis general 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82	82	82	82	2
Colorado & Southern 4s	89½	89½	88	88	71
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	123	123	123	123	12
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102¾	102¾	101⅝	102	40
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	111½	111½	111	111	6
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	95½	95½	95	95	17
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100½	100	100¼	12
Detroit, Mac. & Mar. land grant 3½s	31	31	30¼	30¼	30
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 1st 5s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	9
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s	102	102	102	102	3
Erie general 4s	88	88	87	87	107
Erie 1st consol. 7s	142	142½	142	142⅜	3
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96	96	60
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	96	96	95	95	119
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	109	109	109	109	3
Evansville & Terre Haute consol. 6s	123	123	123	123	1
Flint & P. M., Fort Huron Div. 5s	115	115	115	115	4
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	107	107	102½	103	47
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	3
Hocking Valley 4½s	107½	107⅝	107¼	107¼	36
Houston & Texas general 4s	89½	89½	89½	89¼	10
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	106	106	106	106	3
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105	105	105	105	2
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	5
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	100½	100⅝	100¼	100½	14
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	128	128	128	128	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101	101	100	100½	18
International Paper 6s	111	111	111	111	6
Iowa Central 1st 5s	116	116¼	116	116¼	6
Kansas City Southern 3s	89⅝	89⅝	89	89	101
Kentucky Central 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Kings County Elevated 4s	94	94	94	94	43
Laclede Gas 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Lake Shore 3½s	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	10
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 5s	106	106	106	106	4
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	104	104	103½	103½	11
Long Island general 4s	101½	102	101½	102	3
Long Island unified 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	118½	118¾	118¼	118¾	1
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	113½	114	113½	114	14
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	102	102	102	102	10
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 6s	100½	100½	100¼	100½	4
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	4
Manhattan Elevated 4s	105	105	104	105	8
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	9
Metropolitan Street general 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	35
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	11
Mexican Central consol. 4s	86¾	86¾	84½	84½	68
Mexican Central 1st income	24½	25	23½	23½	252
Mexican Central 2d income	24½	25	23½	23½	259
Mexican International consol. 4s	90¾	97⅜	87⅜	89⅜	68
Mil., Lake Shore & West, ext. & imp. 5s	127	127	127	127	2
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96	97	97	97	85
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	86⅝	86⅝	85½	85½	84
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	102	102	102	102	15
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	23
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122¾	123¼	122¾	122¾	5
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	108	108	107	107¾	74
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	108	108	108	108	67
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Mobile & Ohio 4s, J. F. M. certfs	95	95	95	95	4
Mobile & Ohio extended 6s	121	121	121	121	1
Morris & Essex guaranteed 7s	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	11
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	96	97	97	97	41
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	97½	97½	97	97	14
New York Central, Mich. Cent. Coll. 3½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
New York Central deb. 6s, 1904	103	103	103	103	1
New York Central general 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	32
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	114½	116½	114	114	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	96	97¼	96	96	44
New York & New Jersey Telephone gen. 5s	114	114	114	114	24
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104½	104½	104	104	8
New York, Sus. & Western general 6s	107	107	107	107	2
New York, Sus. & Western refunding 5s	114	114	113	113	1
Norfolk & Western ext. & imp. 6s	126	126	126	126	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102½	103¾	102½	103¾	31
Northern Pacific general 3s	72¾	73	72¾	73	175
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	104½	104½	103½	103½	150
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Northern Pacific, St. Paul-Duluth Div. 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	13
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	1
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117	117½	117	117½	10
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	23
Peoria & Eastern income	37	37	37	37	23
Reading general 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛	38
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	121	121	121	121	2
Rio Grande Western 4s	102	102	102	102	3
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	117½	117½	116½	117½	100
St. Louis & Iron Mountain mtd. & rel. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	10
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	116	116⅝	116	116⅝	12
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	10
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	77½	77½	77½	77½	10
St. Paul & Duluth con. 5s	120	120	120	120	2
St. Paul & Short City 1st 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
San Antonio & Arkansas Pass 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
Southern Pacific 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	10
Southern Pacific 4s, reg	89½	89½	89½	89½	10
Southern Railway 5s	116	116	116	116	10
Southern Railway 5s, registered	117	117	116	116	2
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	94	94	94	94	1
Texas, Gulf & Sabine, Beaumont & —	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1

BONDS.	Week Ended July 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92	92	92	92	3
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84½	86	84½	84½	19
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅞	105	104	104¼	212
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	110¼	110¼	105¼	106	5,350
Wabash 1st 5s	118	118½	118	118½	34
Wabash debenture, Series B	64½	64½	56	60¾	871
Wabash 2d 5s	114	114	112	112	2
West Shore guaranteed 4s	112½	112½	111	112	40
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registerd	111	111	110½	110½	3
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	15
Western Union real estate 4½s	106	106	106	106	5
Western Union coll. trust 5s	113½	113½	113	113	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	94	94	93½	94	6
Wisconsin Central general 4s	87½	88	86½	86¼	333
Total sales					$18,087,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 13, 1901.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112⅝	112¾	112¾	112¾	44
United States 4s, 1925, registered	132	132	132	132	4
United States 2s, coupon	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	9
United States 3s, coupon	106½	106½	106½	106½	13
Total sales					$70,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 13, 1901.

North Carolina 6s	136½	136½	136½	136½	1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s	94	94	94	94	25
Total sales					$26,000
Grand total					$18,183,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICE 5, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109⅝	June 6	105½	Jan. 21	109⅝	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	109½	June 29	105½	Jan. 17	107⅞	July 12
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112½	June 4	112⅝	June 13
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	115⅝	Mar. 30	112½	July 9	112⅝	July 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg Q. F.	138	July 9	137½	Jan. 7	138	July 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	138¾	Apr. 25	137⅝	Mar. 8	138¼	June 28
U. S. 2s, 1904, reg Q. F.	111½	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 2s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	112½	Jan. 4	110	May 4	110	May 4
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	106¾	July 9	108⅝	July 9
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, small Q. F.	112	Mar. 20	106½	June 6	106½	June 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	109	May 15	109	June 20
District of Columbia 3-65s F. A.	125	Apr. 26	125	Apr. 26	125	Apr. 26
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. Jan.	97½	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICE 5, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108½	Jan. 14	109½	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	109½	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	109¾	Mar. 30
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	108	Apr. 17	106	May 13	106	May 13
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136¾	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	99¾	May 2	96	Jan. 17	99	June 20
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	10¾	Mar. 20	7½	Feb. 15	10	May 24
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	96½	July 1	94	July 8

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 13th day of July, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$287,308,689	Gold certificates outstanding	$287,308,689
Silver dollars	435,568,000	Silver certificates outstanding	435,568,000
Silver dollars of 1890	223,377		
Silver bullion of 1890	46,789,933	Treasury notes outstanding	47,126,000
Total	$769,997,689	Total	$769,997,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$59,906,269.84	
Gold certificates	41,316,320.00	
Standard silver dollars	18,216,103.00	
Silver certificates	5,258,480.00	
Silver bullion	1,701,308.51	
United States notes	14,946,676.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	121,447.00	
National banknotes	8,940,568.49	
Subsidiary silver coin	10,300,607.17	
Fractional currency	32.37	
Minor coin	559,770.29	
		$180,766,984.73
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$95,888,473.43	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,306,530.94	
Total	$102,195,004.37	
Awaiting Redemption—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,706,469.89	
		103,971,704.16
Total		$284,438,338.94
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent fund	$12,947,710.10	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,548,536.29	
Disbursing officers' balances	67,230,022.49	
Post Office Department account	9,288,267.32	
Miscellaneous items	4,199,235.15	
		92,224,691.38
Available cash balance		$171,188,647.56

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$772,041.64	$9,090,225.24	$9,090,225.24
Internal revenue	912,934.22	13,240,756.76	13,240,756.76
Miscellaneous	21,243.29	280,852.24	280,852.24
Total receipts	$1,706,208.55	$22,238,944.94	$22,238,944.94
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	420,000.00	7,185,000.00	7,185,000.00
War	450,000.00	7,995,000.00	7,995,000.00
Navy	310,000.00	2,715,000.00	2,715,000.00
Indians		290,000.00	290,000.00
Pensions	250,000.00	7,980,000.00	7,980,000.00
Interest	400,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00
Total expenditures	$1,830,000.00	$28,175,000.00	$28,175,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	123,791.45	4,946,055.06	4,946,055.06
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	731,987.00	$ 223,000.00	$ 223,000.00
Internal revenue	1,266,998.31	12,831,020.05	12,831,020.05
Receipts from all sources last year	2,127,321.05	21,462,021.12	21,462,021.12
Expenditures last year	1,970,000.00	26,180,000.00	26,140,000.00
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	400,200.00	400,200.00
Notes redeemed and retired under Act July 14, 1890	32,430.00	$35,495.00	$35,495.00
Notes received for current redemption	200,450.00	5,200,525.00	5,200,525.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1875.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1878.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,681,016.00	$106,125,480.00	$452,806,496.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$40,745,723.00	$6,622,256.00	$47,367,979.00
This fiscal year	238,262.00	1,261.00	239,523.00
This month	236,262.00	1,261.00	237,523.00
This day	1,250.00	250.00	1,500.00
Redeemed for Gold—			
To date	21,196,720.00	1,511,280.00	22,708,000.00
This fiscal year	238,262.00	1,261.00	239,523.00
This month	236,262.00	1,261.00	237,523.00
This day	1,250.00	250.00	1,500.00

When a bond does not appear to have sold during the week, the last previous sale is given and the date thereof is printed in italics. Where a bond has sold during the week, the range of prices is given, viz., highest and lowest. The letter "a" indicates that the bond sold at the highest price named during the week, and "b" that it sold at the lowest price. Accrued interest is added to all prices. Where the letters "ex int." appear in the column of last sale, the bond sold without interest. Where the letters "ex div." appear in the column of last sale, the bond sold without dividend. Where the letters "ex rights" appear in the column of last sale, the bond sold without the right to subscribe to a new issue of stock. Where the letters "ex stock" appear in the column of last sale, the bond sold without the right to subscribe to a stock dividend. Where the letters "ex all" appear in the column of last sale, the bond sold without interest, dividend or right to subscribe to new stock. Where the letters "ex int. & div." appear in the column of last sale, the bond sold without interest and dividend. Where the letters "ex int. & rights" appear in the column of last sale, the bond sold without interest and the right to subscribe to new stock. Where the letters "ex div. & rights" appear in the column of last sale, the bond sold without dividend and the right to subscribe to new stock. Where the letters "ex int., div. & rights" appear in the column of last sale, the bond sold without interest, dividend and the right to subscribe to new stock. Where the letters "ex int. & stock" appear in the column of last sale, the bond sold without interest and the right to subscribe to a stock dividend. Where the letters "ex div. & stock" appear in the column of last sale, the bond sold without dividend and the right to subscribe to a stock dividend. Where the letters "ex int., div. & stock" appear in the column of last sale, the bond sold without interest, dividend and the right to subscribe to a stock dividend.

	Range for Year 1904.		Last Sale.	Range for Year 1903.	
	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	J	J			
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	Q	J	Mar 1904	90	90
Atl. Knox. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J	J	Jan 1904	110	110
Do do registered	J	J			
Do 2d g. 5s, 1948	J	J	Nov 1903	100	100
Atl. Knox. & Nor. 3d g. 5s, 1955	J	J			
Baltimore & Ohio					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J	J	Jly 1904	97¼	97¼
Do do registered	J	J			
Do 1st g. 4s, July 1 1948	A O	A O	Apr 1904	102	102
Do do registered	A O	A O			
Do Ist g. 4s, Southw. Div.	J	J	Jly 1904	100	100
Do do registered	J	J			
Do 1st g. 4s, Ohio Conn. Ext.	J	J	Jly 1904	100	100
Do do registered	J	J			
Do 1st g. 4s, Ohio River R. R.	J	J	Jly 1904	100	100
Do do registered	J	J			
Do 1st g. 4s, Pitts. Jct.	F A	F A			
Do do registered	F A	F A			
Do 1st g. 4s, Pitts. Lake Erie & W. Va. Sys.	J	J			
Do do registered	J	J

1901

ND LIST.

t of bonds which do
per alphabetical or
ond Quotation List,"
ed. Opposite each is
system under which
able referred to:

BONDS.

System.
....Southern Railway.
....Sav., Fla. & West.
....Delaware & Hud.
....Pennsylvania R.R.
....Buff., R. & Pitts.
....Central of N. J.
....Southern Railway.
....Southern Railway.
....Southern Pacific.
....Michigan Central.
....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
....Illinois Central.
....Mo., Kan. & Tex.
....Long Island.
....Sav., Fla. & West.
....Erie.
....Erie.
....Illinois Central.
....Seaboard & Roan.
....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
N..Bur., C. R. & N.
....Baltimore & Ohio.
....Southern Pac. Co.
....Erie.
....At., Top. & S. Fe.
....Illinois Central.
....Pennsylvania Co.
....C., C., C. & St. L.
di..C., C., C. & St. L.
....Buff., R. & Pitts.
....Pennsylvania R.R.
....Pennsylvania Co.
....Southern Railway.
y..Hocking Val. Ry.
....Norfolk & West.
....Chi., Mil. & St. P.
....Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Co.Pennsylvania R.R.
....Chi., R. I. & Pac.
....Chi. & Northwest.
....Lake Sh. & M. S.
....St. Paul, M. & M.
....Southern Railway.
ty..Chesa. & Ohio.
n..Lehigh Valley.
....Pennsylvania Co.
....Chi. & Northwest.
....Chi., Mil. & St. P.
....Pere Marquette.
....St. L. & San F.
....Southern Pac. Co.
....Southern Railway.
s....Southern Pac. Co.
....N. Y. C.
....Pennsylvania Co.
....St. Louis South.
....Chi., Bur. & Q.
....N. Y., N. H. & H.
....Southern Pac. Co.
....Southern Pac. Co.
....Chi. & Northwest.
....Erie.
....Lake Sh. & M. S.
....Tol. & Ohio Cent.
....Mo., Kan. & Tex.
....St. L. & San F.
....Louis. & Nash.
....Chi., R. I. & Pac.
....Southern Railway.
uth..N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
....Central of N. J.
....Central of N. J.
....Missouri Valley.
....Erie.
....Chicago & Alton.
....Chi., Mil. & St. P.
....Lake Sh. & M. S.
....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
....Manhattan Rway.
....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
....Erie.
....Chi. & Northwest.
....Chi., Mil. & St. P.
....Chi., Mil. & St. P.
....Bur., C. R. & N.
....St. Paul, M. & M.
....Chicago & Alton.
....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
....Baltimore & Ohio.
....St. Paul & Man.
ns..Southern Pac. Co.
....Del., Lack. & W.
....Louis. & Nash.
....N. Y., N. H. & H.
....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Co..Pennsylvania Co.
ach..Long Island.
....Erie.
....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
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ern..Erie.
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est..Erie.
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....Lake Erie & West.
....Southern Pac. Co.
....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
....C., C., C. & St. L.
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....Southern Pac. Co.
....Union Pacific.
....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
....Chi. & Northwest.
....Missouri Pacific.
....Louis. & Nash.
....C., C. & St. L.
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....Del. & Hudson.
....Southern Railway.
....Southern Railway.
....Buff., R. & Pitts.
ns..N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
....Mobile & Ohio.
....Missouri Pacific.
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....Illinois Central.
....Northern Pacific.
atic..Northern Pacific.
....C., St. P., M. & O.
ass..Southern Pac. Co.
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outh..Mo., Kan. & Tex.
....Sav., Fla. & West.
....Southern Railway.
....Louis. & Nash.
....Pennsylvania R.R.
N. Y..Del., Lack. & W.
....Mo., Kan. & Tex.
....Southern Pac. Co.
o....Pennsylvania R.R.
....Rio Grande West.
....Union Pacific.
....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
....Missouri Pacific.
....Southern Railway.
....Del., Lack. & W.
....Southern Railway.
....Northern Railway.
....Southern Railway.
....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
....Baltimore & Ohio.
....Erie.
....St. Paul, M. & M.
....Chi. & Northwest.

BONDS.
....Tenn. C., I. & R.
....Pac. R. & C. Co.
....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
....Pac. G. & C. Co.
c..Tenn. Coal & Iron.
....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
....L., E. & W.
t..Kings Co. El. & P.
....Pac. G. & C. Co.
....Pac. G. & C. Co.
....Western Union.

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	106¾	Jan 16	104	Jul 9	104 July 9	..	..
Do do registered	M S*	106¾	Feb 21	105	Apr 30	105¾ May 20	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	103½	Apr 30	102¼	Jan 16	103½ Apr 30	..	..
Do do registered	*J D	102¼	Jan 16	102¼	Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	103⅝	Apr 30	101¾	Jun 4	101¾ June 4	..	101
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	102¾ Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J J*	110¾	Apr 24	108¾	Jul 13	108¾ July 13	108.	109
Do do registered	J J*	109¾	May 20	109¾	May 20	109¾ May 20	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¼	Jan 15	94	Apr 26	95½ July 9	95½	96½
Do do registered	*F A	97	Jan 11	96	Mar 27	96 Mar 27	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	99	Jan 25	95	May 16	97¼ July 12	97	98
Do do registered	*F A	97¼	Jan 10	94½	May 1	97¼ July 10	..	97½
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116¾	Mar 11	111	Jul 13	111¾ July 13	111¾	112½
De registered	*J J	115½	Mar 28	110¼	Jul 12	110¼ July 12	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	112¼	Jan 30	111	Mar 1	111 Mar 1	..	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17,96	..	..
Clear.B.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940	J J	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 26,98	..	..
Do do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	..	....	..	....	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	....	..	....	102 Fe 8, 00	105	..
R., W. & O. cm. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	128¾	Mar 18	125½	May 20	128¾ July 10	125¾	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1915	*M N	..	....	..	....	108 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 13,99	112	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	110 Oc 15,00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	107½ Jul 6, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122½	May 8	121	Jan 18	122½ May 8	120	124½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	117¾	May 15	117	Feb 18	117¾ May 15	116¼	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1908	J D*	110¾	Feb 21	108¾	Jun 11	108¾ June 12	108½	111
Do do registered, 1908	J D*	111	May 2	110¼	Jan 8	111 May 2	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	111¼	May 17	108½	Jun 11	108¾ July 11	108¾	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	110¼ Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S., 1901	*A O	..	....	..	....	108½ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	128	Jun 19	128	Jun 19	128 June 19	125½	127½
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	146¾	Apr 12	146¾	Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106¾	Mar 4	102¾	May 20	106 May 29	..	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	103¾	Mar 11	102¾	Jan 30	103¾ Mar 11	..	..
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	119	Jan 3	118¾	Apr 19	119 June 20	..	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	131½	Jun 25	127¾	Jan 9	131¾ June 25	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	....	..	....	126 Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	110 Mar 8	..	..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	106½ No 26,00	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	106¼	Mar 14	106	Apr 12	107¼ July 12	107¼	..
Do registered	A O*	107	Apr 8	106	Jun 19	106 June 19	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	102 Feb 28	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	202	Jun 8	196	Apr 11	202 June 24	..	..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	197	Jan 17	195	Feb 21	195 Feb 21	..	..
Housatonic R. con g. 5s, 1937	M N*	136	Mar 12	134	Mar 8	134½ May 25	133½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	117½	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	....	..	....	114 Ja 5, 00	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	110	Apr 12	110	Apr 12	110 Apr 12	..	..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	108	Jan 9	104	May 14	104 July 12	103¼	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾	Mar 28	110¾	May 14	110½ May 15	112¾	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	138	Apr 2	132	May 21	132 May 21	133	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	133¾	Apr 30	131	Jan 3	131¾ Apr 30	132	134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	133½	Apr 23	131	Feb 20	133 July 11	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	107½	Jun 3	107	Jun 3	107½ July 1	106	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	105½	Mar 14	101¾	May 27	102 July 1	..	102
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104	Mar 9	99½	Jan 21	103 July 12	102¾	103¾
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	97¾ Jul 18,00	..	..
N. P. Ry p.lin.ry&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106	Mar 7	103¾	Jul 11	103½ July 13	103	104
Do registered	Q J	105¾	Mar 26	103¾	Jul 12	103¾ July 12	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73¾	Apr 30	69¼	Jan 21	72½ July 13	72¾	72½
Do do registered	Q F	72¾	Jun 5	..	....	72¾ June 5	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102	May 28	99¾	Jul 9	99¾ July 11	..	100
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	131½	Feb 18	131½	Feb 18	131½ Feb 18	131	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jul 28,98	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	..	....	..	....	97¾ Jul 31,00	..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122½	Feb 13	122½	Feb 13	122½ Feb 13	119	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	117	Jan 9	111¼	Apr 10	112 June 10	112	114
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	108	Jul 12	108¼	Feb 13	108 July 12	106	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119	Jun 20	115¾	Jul 8	115¼ July 8	114½	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112¼	Jun 3	112	Feb 27	112¾ June 3	..	112½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	..	....	..	....	95 De 12,00	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	..	....	..	....	75 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	111	May 22	108	Jan 9	110¾ July 3	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	....	..	....	101 De 15,00	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105	Jan 31	102	May 17	102 May 17	103¾	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	115¾	Mar 12	114¾	Jan 16	115¼ May 27	112	114
Do registered, 1921	J J*	114¾	Mar 8	110¾	Jun 20	110¾ June 20	110¾	112
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	126¾	Mar 22	122¾	Apr 15	122½ Apr 15	122½	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	..	....	..	....	121 Oc 22, 00	120¾	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	118	Mar 28	114¾	Jun 12	114½ June 18	114¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117¾	Feb 13	113	Jun 6	114 July 2	114¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	116¾	Feb 14	116¾	Feb 14	116¾ Feb 14	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 12,00	..	..
De g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	99¾	Apr 18	97	May 16	97 May 16	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	130¾	Feb 19	126¾	Apr 29	126¾ Apr 29	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136¾	Apr 12	135	Apr 1	136¾ Apr 12	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	136¾	Jan 28	128¾	Apr 11	130 Apr 11	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	..	....	..	....	106 May 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	....	..	....	117 My 1, 00	117	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	....	..	....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	112½	Jan 25	112	Jan 30	112 Jan 30	112	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133¼	Jan 26	133¼	Jan 22	133¼ Jan 26	..	..
Do 2d 4½s Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127	Feb 4	126	Jan 10	127 Feb 4	124½	127
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114½	Mar 5	108	Jan 10	112 June 11	..	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	115½	Mar 28	109	Jan 19	115 June 11	114½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	127 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	..	....	107½ Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	121 No 26,98	..	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	..	....	..	....	90 Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	118	Feb 16	113¾	Mar 8	117¾ June 6	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	96 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	100¾	Apr 4	100	Feb 14	100¾ Apr 4	..	..
Do J. M. & C. O. certs	..	100¾	Apr 29	98	Jan 21	100¾ May 21	99	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	121½	Mar 12	121	Feb 15	121½ Mar 12	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	99	Jun 21	92¾	Jan 8	95 July 13	94¾	95
Do registered	*J J	92	Apr 16	92	Apr 16	92 Apr 16	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	103¾	Jun 25	98¾	Jan 4	101¼ July 12	101	101¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*A O	98¾	Jun 12	93¼	Apr 8	96 June 21	..	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	..	....	..	....	88¾ Se 27, 00	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	105	Feb 27	105	Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	84	Mar 25	80¾	Feb 13	82½ July 1	..	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¼	May 23	92¾	Jan 8	92¾ July 1	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 4-5s, 1947	*J J	96	Jun 19	89¼	Jan 11	97 June 27	92	..
St. L. & S.F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	122¾	Feb 14	112	May 6	112 May 6	..	115¾
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	114¼	May 31	111¾	Jan 22	113¾ June 6	..	115¾
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	115¾	Apr 25	111¾	Jan 8	114 May 29	..	115¾
Do 1st g. 5s, F. C. & O., 1919	J A*	..	....	..	....	113¾ July 9	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	136¾	Jun 25	127¾	Jan 8	136¾ June 25	133¾	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	119	May 31	112¾	Jan 8	114¾ July 12	..	119
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	..	....	..	....	102¾ Oc 17, 00	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101¼	Apr 23	91¼	Jan 2	100 May 24	100	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	..	....	..	....	100 Jne 18,00	..	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	100	Apr 29	96	Feb 8	100 Apr 29	100	..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930	*A O	102¾	Jun 20	97	Apr 9	102¾ June 22	100¾	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100¾	Mar 14	95¾	Jan 23	97¼ July 13	97	98
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	82¾	Jun 8	71	Jan 18	76¾ July 13	76	76¾
St. P., Minn. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	119¾	Jan 22	115¾	Feb 20	119¾ Jan 22	115¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	129¾	Feb 25	116	May 17	116¾ June 25	116¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142	Feb 11	139	Jul 2	139 July 2	138	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾ Fe 23,98	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¾	Jan 18	113¾	Jul 2	113¾ July 2	113¾	114
Do do do registered	J J*	115¾	Apr 15	116¾	Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	107¾	May 6	106	May 1	105¾ June 12	..	..
Do do registered	*J D	106	May 6	106	May 6	106 May 6	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	140	May 24	132	Jan 21	140 May 24	138	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	123	Mar 6	121	Apr 22	123 June 26	116¾	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	110	Feb 14	106¾	Jun 7	107¾ June 7	107½	..
Wis. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 11,99	121	..
Do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,98	..	..
St. Fe, F. & P. R. 1st g. 6s, 1943	M S*	104	Jan 9	104	Jan 9	104 Jan 9	..	..
St. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	....	..	....	112 Jne 8, 00	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	125½ Ja 15, 00	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	112 Mr. 17,00	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 6s, 1934	J J*	94¾	Feb 15	94	Feb 6	94¾ Feb 15	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	102¾	Feb 13	102¾	Feb 13	102¾ Feb 13	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	67	Jan 12	67	Jan 12	67 Jan 12	..	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	91¼	Jun 3	91¼	Jun 3	91¼ June 3	92	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 5s, 1905	J D*	101¼	May 31	99¾	Jan 24	99¾ July 13	99¼	99¾
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. lien, 1949	J D	95¾	Feb 19	92	Jan 8	91¾ July 12	91¾	92
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	85 No 9, 00	..	..
Cen. Pac. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1949	*F A	108¾	Jul 12	100	Feb 14	104¾ July 12	103¾	104¾
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	99¾ Jne 1, 00	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5s, 1939	A O	69¾	Apr 11	68¼	Jan 16	67¾ July 12	67¼	68¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	*J D	104¾	Jan 24	104¾	Jan 24	104¾ June 24	..	..
Do 2d inc. 6s, 1931	M N*	82	Jan 2	80	Feb 25	80 Feb 25	..	..
Do M. & S. Div. 1st 6s, 1931	M N*	106¾	Jan 2	106¾	Jan 2	106¾ June 28	106	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	111¾	Jun 27	110	Jan 2	111¾ June 27	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	112¾	Apr 29	110¾	Jan 2	112¾ Apr 29	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1921	A O*	111¾	Apr 30	111¾	Apr 30	111¾ July 11	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, 1933	J D*	106¾	Feb 26	106	Jan 2	106¾ Feb 26	..	..
Hous. & T. 1st g. 5s, 1937	J J*	112¾	Feb 20	108	Jan 2	112¾ Feb 20	..	..
Gen. & R. 1st 5s, 1913	A O*	107¾	Jan 22	107¾	Mar 30	107¾ June 20	..	..
Mex. Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	M S*	107¾	Mar 26	107¾	Mar 26	107¾ Mar 26	..	..
Gal. & A. & P. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	111¾	Jan 17	111¾	Jan 17	111¾ Jan 17	111¾	112¾
Gal. & N. G. 1st g. 5s, 1942	*J J	111¾	Jan 2	111¾	Jan 2	111¾ Jan 2	..	..
Gal. & C. S. 1st g. 5s, 1931	A O*	111¾	Jan 2	111¾	Jan 2	111¾ Jan 2	..	..
Gal. & A. P. 1st g. 5s, 1931	A O*	111¾	Jan 2	111¾	Jan 2	111¾ Jan 2	..	..
Gal. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1931	J J*	109¾	Feb 26	106	Jan 2	109¾ Feb 26	..	..
Mex. L. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	122	Feb 26	120	Jan 2	122 Feb 26	..	..
Do 1st 5s, 1913	A O*	107¾	Jan 22	107¾	Mar 30	107¾ June 20	..	..
Tex. Cal. 1st 5s, 1912	M S*	107¾	Mar 26	107¾	Mar 26	107¾ Mar 26	..	..
Gal. & A. & P. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	111¾	Jan 17	111¾	Jan 17	111¾ Jan 17	111¾	112¾
Gal. & N. G. 1st g. 5s, 1942	*J J	111¾	Jan 2	111¾	Jan 2	111¾ Jan 2	..	..
Gal. & C. S. 1st g. 5s, 1931	A O*	111¾	Jan 2	111¾	Jan 2	111¾ Jan 2	..	..
Gal. & A. P. 1st g. 5s, 1931	A O*	111¾	Jan 2	111¾	Jan 2	111¾ Jan 2	..	..
Gal. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1931	J J*	109¾	Feb 26	106	Jan 2	109¾ Feb 26	..	..
Mex. L. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	122	Feb 26	120	Jan 2	122 Feb 26	..	..
Do 1st 5s, 1913	A O*	107¾	Jan 22	107¾	Mar 30	107¾ June 20	..	..
Tex. Cal. 1st 5s, 1912	M S*	107¾	Mar 26	107¾	Mar 26	107¾ Mar 26	..	..

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
S. F. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	111¼	Jan 30	108¼	Jan 21	111¼ Jan 30	105¾	..
Do do Series B	..	106¾	Apr 22	108¾	Apr 22	108¾ Apr 22	108¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	108	Jun 4	108	Jun 4	108 June 4	108¾	..
Do 1st 6s, S. Ies E and F, 1912	A O	120	Feb 15	119	Jan 19	120 Feb 15	117¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	106¾	Mar 28	106½	May 3	107¾ June 14	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	111	Jun 25	96	Jan 3	111 June 25	104	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	112¼	Jun 21	110	Mar 22	112¼ June 21	110	112½
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	107	Mar 2	105	Jan 9	105 June 7	..	..
Nor. R. Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	113 Jan 4	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	121	Jun 25	111¾	Jan 4	117¾ July 12	117	118
Do registered	J J	119	J

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; S—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; H—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Last Dividend Period	Last Dividend Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$2,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	515	525
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	205	210
Astor National	250,000	..	..	.....	300	375
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	305	350
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	315	350
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	130
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	130	190
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	T05	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	225	240
Chemical Nat.	300,000	26	E	Mar., 1901	4010	4070
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	500,000	3	H	July 1, 01	160	170
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	690	710
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1898	150	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	110	130
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	305	405
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	409	415
Domestic Exch. National	300,000	..	..	.....	102	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	145	153½
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	130	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	2130	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	220	..
First National	500,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	4450	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	345	365
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	204,800	2½	..	Feb., 1896	125	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 29, 01	405	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb., 1900	130	140
German Exch.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 01	230	..
Germania	200,000	25	S	May 1, 01	340	..
Greenwich ($25)	300,000	2	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat.	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	670	685
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	135	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	575	..
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Manf.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	300,000	..	..	.....	295	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	May, 1901	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	305	320
Mar & Ful. Nat.	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	265	285
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	2	..	July, 1896	140	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	225	230
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	2	S	July 1, 01	140	147
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	180	195
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1350	1450
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	190	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	155	165
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	95	95
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	2	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	210	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Pacific ($50)	$22,700	2	Q	May 1, 01	190	200
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	570	610
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	345	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	110	..
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Republic (Nat.)	1,500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	260	285
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	110
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	250	265
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	360	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	360	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	240	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	275	290
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	190	200
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	290	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1980	1980
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	545	570
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	400	415
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	415	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	5	Q	Feb., 1901	1430	1510
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	690	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 01	310	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 01	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	310	315
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	270	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	460	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	335	345
Mercantile	2,000,000	‡10	Q	July 1, 01	900	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	315	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1000	1250
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1310	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 01	950	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	260	270
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	May 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1380	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	460
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1720
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	210

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Last Dividend Period	Last Dividend Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N.Y.&Hoad.River	750,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 01	98	99
Do 1st 5s, 1932	300,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	97
N. Y. Metropolitan	2,250,000	2½	Q	June 1, 01	95	95½
Do Gen. 5s, 1980	5,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	95	95½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	650,000	2½	S	June, 1901	195½	197
Union	2,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 01	35½	40
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97

GAS COMPANIES.

Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	¾
Binghamton Gas	450,000	1	S	Jan 30, 01	20	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	95½	96½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,925,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	73	73
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	5,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109½	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	106	107½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	2,000,000	6	..	1903	72	80
Do preferred	2,000,000	3	S	Jun 15, 01	102	104
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	13	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	922,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	..	88
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	79	80
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,125,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	105
Indianapolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	S	June, 1900	60	..
Do 1st 5s, 1952	2,750,000	2	S	May, 1901	65	68
Ind.Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	65	68
Jacksonville Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	70	73
Do 1st 5s, 1947	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	300,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107	108½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	Jly 10, 01	309	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107½	108½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	16,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	57½	59
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	5,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	43	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	93½	95
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Q	May 15, 01	50	55
Do gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	93¼	93¾
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	135	152
Do preferred	4,250,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	140	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,972,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	90	95
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	97	100
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1953	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	800,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	85	95
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,600,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*56	56½
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	80	82
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	80	82
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	10½
Do preferred	15,000,000	..	..	.....	38	39½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,800,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4¼
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	55	57
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	95	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	10½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	66¼	67½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	130	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*14¼	15
Brit. Exchequer	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	98¾	99
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	¾
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	100	102
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	July 9, 01	107	110
Cent. Fireworks	1,408,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	22½	26
Do preferred	1,257,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	69	72
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	3,158,400	..	..	.....	12	15
Con. Car Heating	1,120,400	2½	S	Feb., 1901	60	69
Con. Refrig'ating	.....	..	..	.....	6½	8½
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	31	33
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,997,300	..	..	.....	15	17
Do preferred	1,600,300	..	..	.....	40	50
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	9	10
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	17	19
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1¼	2
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	⅛	3
Gen'l Carriage	12,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
General Chemical	6,769,200	3	Q	June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred	6,988,700	3½	Q	July 1, 01	99	101
Havana Com'e'l	10,500,000	..	..	.....	8½	10
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	43	46
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,050,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 01	120	122
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	50	90
Jeay & Abraham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1896	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	120	125
Mark's Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	167
Nat. Exam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	25	27
Do preferred	7,858,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	35	37
Nat. Gramophone	980,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	107	110
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*3	3¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	11¼	12
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	31	33
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	95	97
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,008	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*35	36
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 01	98	100
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	151	154
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	27¼	28
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	46½	47½
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,053,000	2	S	Apr., 1901	81½	82
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 30, 01	235	245
South. Lt. & Trac.	1,600,000	1½	S	May 20, 01	39½	42

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Last Dividend Period	Last Dividend Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Tn. col. tr. 6s, 1903	1,000,000	7½	..	.....	..	..
Standard Rope	1,000,000	..	..	Mar., 1901	21½	22½
Stanford Co.	15,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	29	32
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	120	..
Standard Oil	$97,500,000	12	Q	June 28, 01	705	710
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*10	15
Swift & Co.	50,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 01	106	107½
Do 1st 5s, 1944	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($115)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	6¼
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*18	19
Ter. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1932	500,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	Q	July 1, 01	5	6½
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	68	70
Union Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*3¾	5¼
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	60	63
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 01	118	120
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 01	116	118
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	6¼	7½
Do preferred	12,500,000	1½	..	June, 1900	35	36
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	58	60
Do preferred	3,750,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	95	97
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	44	48
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,000,000	16	Q	July 15, 01	*126	132
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	112	113½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	112	116
Commonwealth	500,000	2	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1901	400	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City	250,000	3	S	July, 1900	80	90
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	280	..
Greenwich ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
Hamilton ($10)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	135	140
Home	3,000,000	26	S	Jan., 1901	295	305
Kings Co. ($20)	300,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	300,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 29, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($20)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	..	55
Und'd States ($25)	200,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	135	150
Westchester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb., 1901	130	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1900	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	244	249
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101¼	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	112	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241	245
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	116	118
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	165	180
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	185	190
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	100	102
Coney Island & B.	1,988,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	330	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903	800,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100½	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,295,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	66	68
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	103¾	110
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	105	104
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	July, 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	395	405
Do 1st 6s, 1909	234,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	113	115
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1985	600,000	2	S	May, 1901	99	101
Nassau Electric. B'lyn. 1st 5s, 1944	600,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	112	113
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98½
New Or. City R. R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	26	28
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	101	103
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	28
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	25	25½
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	Mar., 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	118	119
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,000,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	July, 1901	215	217
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110¾	113¾
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	119	121
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	60	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. F. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1936	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	395	410
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	103
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1936	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110½	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	116	117
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	11,535,000	1¼	Q	July 10, 01	79	79½
Do 1st 4s, 1934	23,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	89	90
Unit. Trac., Prov.	8,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	109	111
Do 1st 5s, 1933	8,456,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	113	114
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	S

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

American Stoker Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
American Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Typefounders' Company—Dividend payable.
American Woolen Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Dividend payable.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad—Books close.
Canton Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on debenture stock.
Cleveland, Elyria and Western Railway—Dividend payable.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on common.
Consolidated Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Daly-West Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Exploration Company of New York—Dividend payable.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable on common.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Dividend payable.
Great Northern Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on common.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—Special meeting.
J. B. Stetson Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light and Power Company—Dividend payable
Metropolitan Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad—Dividend payable.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on common.
National Surety Company—Books close.
New York Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
North Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Otis Elevator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pacific Coast Company—Books close for dividends on common, first and second preferred.
Penn-American Plate Glass Company—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Reece Button Hole Company—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on common.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Street's West Stable Car Line Company—Books close.
Texas Central Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United Fruit Company—Dividend payable
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machinery Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United States Printing Company—Dividend payable.
United Zinc Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Virginia Carolina Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Wells, Fargo Express Company—Dividend payable.
West End (Long Branch) Realty Company—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, July 16.

American Tin Plate Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Consolidated Car Heating Company—Books close.
Metropolitan Ferry Company—Annual meeting.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
National Fireproofing Company—Special meeting.
United States Steel Corporation—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, July 17.

Ann Arbor Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, July 18.

Amsterdam Street Railroad—Special meeting.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Books close.

Friday, July 19.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Hammond Typewriter Company—Annual meeting.
Parrot Mining Company—Books close.

Saturday, July 20.

American Pneumatic Service Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Binghamton Gas Works—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Electric Company of America—Books close.
Federal Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Hocking Valley Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
Madison Gas and Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Missouri Pacific Railway—Dividend payable.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on common.
United Traction Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
Western Gas Company—Dividend payable.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, July 14.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 1,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 3,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 4,000,000 pesetas.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing July 13. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
165	185	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	185 May 29		147 Jan. 19		175	June 19, 1901
220	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,500,000	July, 1901	3½	..		..		*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	..	30 June 11		24⅞ May 10		29	June 25, 1901
180	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	180 Apr. 26		180 Apr. 8		180	May 15, 1901
34	40	Am. District Tel.	2,845,000	May 15, 1901	1	40 May 3		34 Jan. 30		40	Mar. 7, 1901
..	..	American Snuff	11,001,700	..	..	49½ June 3		36 Mar. 18		46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	..	..	2½ Mar. 25		2 Jan. 10		2½	May 29, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901	3	..		..		*121	Nov. 28, 1899
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1901	1	..		..		100	Oct. 31, 1899
103	..	**Boston & N. Y. Airline pf.**	1,426,000	July, 1901	2	..		..		106½	Nov. 14, 1899
10¼	11	Brunswick City	5,000,000	..	..	14¾ Mar. 19		8¾ Jan. 10		10½	June 27, 1901
87	94	Buff, Rich. & Pitts.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	2	95 June 20		77 Mar. 19		95	June 24, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1	103¾ Jan. 9		103¾ Jan. 9		103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..		..		20¾	Oct. 15, 1900
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	..		..		30	Apr. 28, 1900
128	134	Chic. & East. Ill. pf.	$4,350,700	July 1, 1901	1½	136 Apr. 22		120½ Jan. 3		130	May 17, 1901
..	..	Chic. & Northwest. pf.	$2,350,600	July 8, 1901	1¾	248 Apr. 11		207 Mar. 1		222	June 29, 1901
185	198	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,916,800	Feb. 20, 1901	3½	201 April 11		180 Mar. 29		200	Apr. 19, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,250,000	July 1, 1901	2	..		..		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	11,403,200	July 1, 1901	1¼	..		..		120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Un. Trac. pf.	$2,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	60 May 28		54¾ Feb. 11		60	June 7, 1901
..	35	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	..	..	37 Mar. 6		27⅝ Jan. 7		33	June 20, 1901
..	75	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1¼	78½ Mar. 6		68 Jan. 16		74¾	May 3, 1901
188	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,248,700	June 1, 1901	1½	*195 May 4		*189 June 24		*190	June 25, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,566,000	..	..	..		..		1¾	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	..	..	..		..		⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	..	..		..		11¾	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,854,800	..	..	..		..		29	June 12, 1900
57	63	Consol. Coal	16,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	60 Mar. 11		56½ Jan. 30		60	Mar. 11, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	..	27¼ Feb. 15		24½ May 10		24½	May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	84 Mar. 15		81¼ Feb. 26		82	Mar. 27, 1901
..	..	**Denver & Southwest. pf.**	2,000,000	May 8, 1901	1¼	*69¼ July 3		*69¼ July 3		*69¼	July 3, 1901
..	..	Des M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1900	7	130 April 1		123 Feb. 13		130	Apr. 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,000	May 15, 1901	2½	92 May 1		86¾ Mar. 29		89½	June 25, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	June 1, 1901	1	77¼ Apr. 11		75¾ Apr. 2		77¾	Apr. 11, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901	3½	405 Mar. 21		405 Mar. 21		405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1¼	..		..		*100	Dec. 29, 1900
85	90	Evans. & T. H. pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1901	2½	86 Apr. 11		81 Jan. 4		94¾	Apr. 22, 1901
..	..	**Fort Wth. & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	..	..	29 Feb. 8		25 Jan. 29		29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	July, 1901	1¼	..		..		*108¼	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	59½ Apr. 9		50 Feb. 18		59½	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 15, 1901	2	112 Jan. 11		110 Jan. 10		110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,300	May 1, 1901	1¼	..		..		*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1, 1901	1¼	..		..		*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Jne 25, 1901	50c	..		..		*105	May 20, 1899
94	100	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Jne 25, 1901	50c	100 Apr. 16		75 Jan. 8		95	June 11, 1901
102	..	**Ill. Central leased line**	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	106 Mar. 30		105 Jan. 22		106	Mar. 30, 1901
35½	37⅛	Internat. Silver pf.	5,107,500	Apr. 2, 1900	1¾	39¾ June 24		32½ June 15		38	June 27, 1901
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..		..		*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	9	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	..	..	10 May 7		8 Mar. 6		10	May 7, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf.	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	50 Mar. 13		45 Mar. 6		50	Mar. 13, 1901
..	20	Knickerbocker Ice, Chic.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	..	29 June 18		12 Jan. 8		29	June 18, 1901
118	120	**Lake Erie & West. pf.**	11,840,000	July 15, 1901	2	120 Mar. 29		108¼ Jan. 21		110	July 3, 1901
235	250	Lake Shore	40,405,500	Jan. 28, 1901	3½	*240 June 27		*230 Apr. 11		*240	June 25, 1901
15	20	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	22 April 16		8¼ Jan. 28		18½	July 2, 1901
70	78	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1901	2½	75 June 5		70 May 16		75	June 6, 1901
..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype**	10,000,000	Jne 25, 1901	2½	..		..		*152	May 31, 1899
105	..	Michigan Central	15,738,000	Jan. 28, 1901	2	107¼ Mar. 4		107 Mar. 4		107¼	Mar. 4, 1901
..	118½	Mil. St. Ry. & Light pf.	4,000,000	May 1, 1901	1½	118 Apr. 18		116 Apr. 15		116	Apr. 15, 1901
103	112	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 15, 1901	2½	115 June 18		101¾ Jan. 7		112¾	July 3, 1901
190½	196½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1901	3½	197¼ Apr. 9		192 Jan. 12		194½	June 7, 1901
75	100	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	*75 June 19		*70 June 11		*75	June 19, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	..		..		3¼	June 9, 1899
27	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	37 Jan. 8		27½ May 23		27½	May 23, 1901
105	113	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	115 Mar. 22		97 Mar. 1		111½	June 27, 1901
..	..	**New York & Harlem**	8,638,050	July 1, 1901	5	430 Apr. 3		420 Apr. 1		430	Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	139 Feb. 21		136 Mar. 29		136	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1901	5	295 Jan. 12		284 Feb. 4		284	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1901	1¼	*173 June 5		*173 June 5		*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1901	2	..		..		88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	May 6, 1901	1	†700 May 9		77½ Jan. 21		150	June 3, 1901
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1901	1	..		..		*94	Dec. 12, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	..	..	..		..		7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,341,800	July 2, 1898	1	..		..		*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,124,900	July 1, 1901	2	..		..		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Mar. 28, 1901	2	..		..		*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	**Park Steel Co. pf.**	5,000,000	June 1, 1901	1¾	..		..		*110	June 26, 1899
..	76	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	..	..	75 June 18		23¾ Jan. 9		72¾	June 26, 1901
77	85	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 1901	4	86 June 17		72 Jan. 2		86	June 12, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	14,719,950	Apr. 29, 1901	1½	109 May 27		104 Mar. 22		104	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	3	..		..		*117	May 10, 1899
..	77½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,547,000	..	..	80 June 7		51 Jan. 30		70	June 26, 1901
100	..	Pitts., C. C. & St. L. pf.	22,440,200	July 15, 1901	2	105 May 7		88 Jan. 4		104½	June 11, 1901
188	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	19,714,200	July 1, 1901	3½	*196 June 21		*188½ June 3		*190	June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1901	3	..		..		*157	Mar. 4, 1899
3	4¼	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..	5¼ May 21		1¼ April 22		4¼	July 8, 1901
8	11	Quicksilver pf.	4,231,300	May 10, 1901	½	12⅞ May 28		7 Mar. 20		10¾	June 21, 1901
204	215	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	..		..		200	Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande West.	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	2	85 Mar. 25		65 Feb. 16		80	May 21, 1901
136	141	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	10,000,000	May 15, 1901	1½	140 Apr. 24		125 Jan. 5		140	Apr. 24, 1901
..	77½	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	8,051,400	Jne 15, 1901	1½	80 May 2		77¼ June 26		79¼	Jan. 29, 1901
..	..	**Silver Bullion certfs.**	..	..	..	65⅝ Jan. 3		59¾ Mar. 28		60	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1901	2½	..		..		200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	509,525	July, 1901	2½	..		..		100	Feb. 14, 1893
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,406	July 15, 1901	2½	..		..		*34	Apr. 11, 1899
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1901	2½	..		..		*33	Apr. 9, 1898
⅝	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,900	..	..	19 Jan. 17		19 Jan. 17		18	Jan. 17, 1896
..	..	**Union Ferry**	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	¼	..		..		84	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,300,400	Apr. 10, 1901	2½	..		..		*200	Oct. 9, 1900
85	90	U. S. Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1901	1½	100 Apr. 10		54 Jan. 25		90	June 27, 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 30, 1901	3½	..		..		165	Oct. 26, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,000,000	July, 1901	3½	..		..		*174	Nov. 11, 1899
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,120,000	May 15, 1901	1½	..		..		120	Aug. 6, 1900
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 21, 1901	3	..		..		*96	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash" 1,000. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Maryland Coal preferred, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 13	$1,591,146,488	$86,606,879
*July 6	1,125,050,220	66,705,040
June 29	1,515,267,123	66,721,079
June 22	1,627,362,225	74,053,702
June 15	1,537,220,665	69,989,195
June 8	1,949,234,253	81,895,020
*June 1	1,117,423,195	63,510,240
May 25	1,661,315,081	67,635,937
May 18	2,189,410,380	92,319,150
May 11	2,253,180,325	103,098,700
May 4	1,464,625,600	77,883,428
April 27	2,187,428,597	84,908,281
April 20	2,104,208,227	78,114,764
April 13	2,142,247,490	70,094,457
April 6	1,857,724,497	69,966,577
March 30	1,610,110,805	68,432,433
March 23	1,746,936,777	68,322,966
March 16	1,448,214,983	61,670,487
March 9	1,627,307,659	69,661,851
March 2	1,616,716,727	64,804,603
*Feb. 23	1,250,720,764	65,595,706
*Feb. 16	1,303,687,493	66,117,982
Feb. 9	1,466,228,488	66,728,982
Feb. 2	1,499,447,288	69,365,952
Jan. 26	1,451,213,202	67,276,450
Jan. 19	1,450,252,204	69,282,189
Jan. 12	1,399,267,747	67,068,209
Jan. 5	1,601,518,688	68,882,882
*Dec. 29	1,208,045,150	62,616,731
Dec. 22	1,671,185,879	67,288,088
Dec. 15	1,707,977,601	68,193,436
Dec. 8	1,449,988,509	69,814,588
Dec. 1	1,420,288,541	67,477,576
Nov. 24	1,329,150,173	62,615,109
Nov. 17	1,304,988,778	64,988,897
Nov. 10	1,457,248,161	65,398,511
Nov. 3	1,377,218,888	63,283,610
Oct. 27	1,447,788,888	67,588,726
Oct. 20	1,561,788,888	71,788,888
Oct. 13	1,588,888,888	68,888,850
Oct. 6	1,588,888,888	68,888,111

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 29	$1,394,908	46,240,655
Sept. 22	1,622,614	47,270,870
Sept. 15	1,650,328	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	1,748,923	57,092,459
Sept. 1	1,727,484	44,471,078
Aug. 25	1,806,201	45,462,304
Aug. 18	1,788,788	46,280,774
Aug. 11	1,767,788,188	41,789,688
Aug. 4	1,821,791	36,282,888
July 28	1,753,778,000	48,211,000
July 21	1,778,484,784	44,784,088
July 14	1,888,888,884	51,188,188

*Five days.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 14.—What had seemed a promising outlook has grown worse from the day of the announcement of the failure of the Leipziger Bank. While at first this seemed an isolated event, it now appears to have involved Germany, Belgium, and even Paris in a severe depression. Germany, anxious to strengthen her financial position, threw securities recklessly on an unreceptive market. Every fresh effort to realize only accentuated the downward movement. Following this Continental depression came the Argentine Finance and riots. Next came the most serious and most unexpected blow of all—the bad break in New York, just when the disbursement of a big crowd of impending dividends, estimated at £100,000,000, led London to expect the strongest American support. Naturally the bottom dropped out of everything here. Consols touched the lowest point since 1896, and home railway securities fell off 20 to 30 per cent from last year's highest figures.

In the American section there was an immediate decline, the Grand Trunk, in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which fell off 17 points, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, which fell off 16 points. Union Pacific shares declined 14 points, and other Americans showed proportionate losses.

It is rumored here now that the decline in New York was the result of a preconcerted plan by the leaders of the market to shake out the weak bull interest. Fortunately, the local bull account is comparatively small, but the moral effect on trading has been decidedly depressing.

The amalgamation of the Diamond Match Company with the firm of Bryant & May created more apparent ill-feeling than any previous American coup.

Mines share in the general depression.

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1901

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STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1901.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City bonds	$3,301,807 50
Other bonds and securities	922,600 00
Bonds and mortgages	288,218 57
Bills purchased	230,926 56
Loans on collaterals	11,171,981 71
Cash in vault and banks	1,944,297 19
Overdrafts	309 59
Interest, &c., receivable	71,934 28
	$16,932,075 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	401,562 33
Deposits	14,394,849 83
Interest, &c., payable	135,663 05
	$16,932,075 40

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Continued warm and fair; light southerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,075. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

RUSSIA HOLDS NIU-CHWANG

About to Announce that She Has "Taken Over" the Port.

To Tax All Inhabitants and Houses—Niu-Chwang One of the Treaty Ports of China.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Niu-Chwang, dated July 12, is as follows:

"The Russian Civil Administrator here has prepared a proclamation declaring that the Port of Niu-Chwang has been taken over by Russia. This will be issued on receipt of the official document from Peking.

"The proclamation will decree that all houses shall be liable to a tax of 60 cents per month, and all Chinese to a poll tax of a dollar and a half a month. It will also direct that members of the various professions must be distinguished by different clothing."

Since 1861 Niu-Chwang has been one of the treaty ports of China. It is the chief seaport of Manchuria, 110 miles southwest of Mukden.

Reports that the Russians apparently meant to keep control of the port have recently appeared in London papers.

AMERICAN PLEA JUSTIFIED.

Many Chinese Officials Charged with Instigating Boxer Outrages Now Proved Innocent.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—It is now apparent, from mail reports which have just reached the State Department from China, that it was solely through the moderation and humanity exercised by the United States representatives at Peking by the President's direction that a number of innocent lives were not sacrificed.

These reports show that a more sober and painstaking inquiry has developed the fact that some of the Chinese officials supposed to have been connected with the Boxer outrages, and whose capital punishment was demanded by the foreign Ministers, have been proved entirely innocent of the charges made against them. In many other cases proof has been adduced that the offenses with which the Chinese officials were charged were not nearly so grave as was at first supposed.

It is therefore regarded by officials here as a matter for congratulation that Messrs. Conger and Rockhill moved with deliberation and acted as a restraining influence in the matter of punishments, for not only were these lives saved, but, as a result of their influence, the entire number of capital sentences was reduced from ten to four, and mitigation of other offenses was obtained.

PLEA FOR OLIVE SCHREINER.

Ouida Says the Author of "The Story of an African Farm" Is Imprisoned by the British.

LONDON, July 16.—Ouida (Mlle. Louise de la Ramée) has a long letter in The Daily News protesting against the treatment administered by the British in South Africa to Olive Schreiner. Ouida says in part:

"It is, I think, entirely true that Mme. Olive Schreiner has been transported to a strange place and imprisoned within a fence of wire netting, which is protected by armed sentinels stationed at intervals with orders to fire upon any one attempting to get through the netting to escape.

"In this place she lives alone, with her dog, in one small room, for which she pays, cooking for herself, and compelled to remain all night without any kind of light. Her husband is refused by the British authorities permission to visit her, although her brother is a former Premier of Cape Colony.

"What is her offense? Merely to have espoused the cause of the Boers during the war. * * * Is it tolerable that for this alone she should be subjected to the indignity of isolation and be carried away from all she loves?"

WALKED OUT OF A WINDOW.

Child Victim of Somnambulism Saved from Death by His Own Act.

Freddie Kroler, six years old, was saved from being dashed to pieces last night by his own act. The boy lives on the fifth floor of 2,474 Eighth Avenue. It is known that he is a victim of somnambulism.

The child went to bed shortly after 8 o'clock. Just before 9 o'clock several tenants in the house heard some one screaming and looking out of the windows. They declare they saw Kroler descending through the air, striking several clothes-lines, and that when he reached the first story of the building he caught hold of a clothesline and held on for an instant, and then let go and fell to the yard.

The boy was picked up and carried into a neighbor's apartments. Dr. Cowles of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street was summoned and, after a careful examination, said the boy's arm was sprained.

The boy's parents and the police believe that he got out of his bed and walked out of the window.

Died When She Saw Her Son's Wife.

COPAKE, N. Y., July 15.—Thomas Corea, proprietor of a fruit and candy store, and also manager of a large farm, has for some time been anxious to obtain a wife. He advertised, and then began a correspondence with Jennie Munroe, a girl of sixteen, of East Arlington, Vt. For four weeks he visited her at her home, and last Friday brought her back as his bride. This afternoon he took her to his mother's house. His mother was so astonished and excited that she suffered some kind of a stroke and died within five minutes.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks weak, Financial Affairs—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 53½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 37c; cotton, middling, 8¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western, creamery, 19½c.
Commercial World—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
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United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Pittsfield in 4 hours, North Adams in 5 hours, from New York, via Harlem Division of the New York Central. Luxurious through trains. Inquire at ticket offices.—Adv.

Antediluvian Eyes
The aristocratic whiskey.—Adv.

BRYAN ON THE OHIO PLATFORM.

Criticises Democrats for Not Reaffirming Principles Adopted at Kansas City.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 15.—In an extended comment on the platform adopted by the Ohio Democratic Convention, W. J. Bryan criticises the convention for its failure to reaffirm the Kansas City platform and for what he regards as the weakness of some of the planks it did adopt. Mr. Bryan insists that the convention made a mistake in making himself an issue, and says:

"Mr. Bryan is not a candidate for any office, and a mention of him might have been construed by some as an indorsement of him for office. The vote should have been upon the naked proposition to indorse the platform of last year, and then no one could have excused his abandonment of Democratic principles by pleading his dislike for Mr. Bryan."

Referring to the platform, he continues: "The convention not only failed, but refused to indorse or reaffirm the Kansas City platform, and, from the manner in which the gold element has rejoiced over this feature of the convention one would suppose that the main object of the convention was not to write a new platform, but to repudiate the one upon which the last National campaign was fought. The gold papers assume that the convention refused to adopt the Kansas City platform because it contained a silver plank. If so, it would have been more courageous to have declared openly for the gold standard. If the gold standard is good it ought to have been indorsed—if bad, it ought to have been denounced. To ignore the subject entirely was inexcusable.

"The money question is not yet out of politics. Every session of Congress will have to deal with it. Republicans declare that it is dead, but they keep working at it."

Mr. Bryan comments on parts of the platform, especially those referring to State and municipal affairs. He indorses the nominees of the convention, and urges their support. Referring to the Senatorial fight and the reported candidacy of John R. McLean, he says:

"Did the leaders ignore the money question in order to please those who bolted? Or does Mr. McLean want to be left free to affiliate with the Republican financial question in case of his election?"

He concludes as follows: "If any of the Ohio Democrats feel aggrieved because their organizing element of the party triumphed at the convention let them not visit their disappointment upon the State ticket, but rather see to the nominations of Senators and Representatives who will select a trustworthy Senator. Let them see to it also that the State platform is made at the primaries next time, rather than at the convention."

SENATOR HANNA IN CANTON.

Called on the President to Pay His Respects, He Says.

CANTON, Ohio, July 15.—Senator Hanna spent the afternoon with President McKinley. He arrived from Cleveland and was met at the station by Secretary Cortelyou. He returned to Cleveland to-night. It is said there is no significance in his visit; that he had not seen the President for a long time, and that he came here to pay his respects and to talk over some Presidential matters.

"I came to Canton to pay my respects to the President," he said. "I hoped to get here sooner, but was delayed by one thing or another until to-day. Of course, there are some matters to attend to, but there was nothing to-day of much general interest."

Senator Hanna expressed himself as pleased with the political prospect in the country in general, and in Ohio in particular. Prosperity and the lack of reason for a change, he thinks, will be the slogan of the Republicans in Ohio. He says the contest will be on National lines. Of the steel strike, he said, it threatened some labor troubles, but he hoped it would be adjusted without serious trouble.

Secretary Cortelyou left for New York to-night to remain for several days. He was called there by the death of his wife's brother.

PLAN FOR LARGER NAVY.

Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies Will Enlarge Plants to Meet Government's Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Navy Department has made the first step toward outlining a considerable programme of naval extension to be laid before Congress. It has won its fight to have the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies enlarge their plants. It was plainly stated to-day by a Navy Department official of high rank that the object of having the plants enlarged was to forestall objections by Congressmen to an increase in the navy, and to leave the opponents of naval extension without their strongest argument.

It has been learned by the Navy Department officials that objection will be made to any large increase in appropriations on the ground that it will be impossible to have the work carried out, that the plants are now taxed to the utmost, and that the work already ordered will not be done for four years. It is recognized that there is considerable force in these objections, and hence the Navy Department requested the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies to enlarge their plants.

The request was met with protests. It was declared that the plants could not be enlarged, and that the companies were independent of the Government, which was not their sole customer. At first the companies appeared determined not to yield. There was considerable correspondence, which culminated, last Saturday, in a letter sent by Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, insisting that the plants be enlarged, and stating the extent to which they must be increased. Before this letter reached its detination the companies had yielded. The Carnegie Company sent a personal representative to Washington, who visited the Navy Department and assured the officials there that the company would agree to any suggestion of the kind made by the department. A letter to the same effect was received from the Bethlehem Company.

The capacity is now from 200 to 300 tons per month The department has requested an increase to from 400 to 500 tons, and under the promise made by the two companies, this increase will be made. It is therefore apparent, Navy Department officials say, that no objection to an increase in the navy can be made on this ground. No naval programme has yet been laid out, but it was declared at the department to-day that one will be, and that the ground has been cleared for a considerable increase by the consent now obtained from the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies.

Mr. Ingalls Talks of His Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Discussing the recent boosting of Big Four common stock to a 4 per cent. basis, President M. E. Ingalls said to-day: "Ten years ago the Big Four wasn't paying dividends, but the road was well located. It ran through a growing country, and under right management was bound to win out. Our principal business just now is paying dividends and making plans for the future."

Bishop O'Connor's Installation.

NEWARK, N. J., July 15.—Bishop-elect John J. O'Connor has directed that the ceremonies attending his installation as Bishop of the Newark Diocese, to be held in this city on Thursday, July 25, be as simple as possible. Low mass instead of high mass will be celebrated, and he has refused to permit any parade, because of the probable heat and because he is opposed to ostentation.

A Letter from Buffalo Bill.

To Pond's Extract Co. Dear Sirs—I consider POND'S EXTRACT an invaluable remedy. I have never found its equal for invigorating the muscles. Yours truly, W. F. CODY, (Buffalo Bill.) Madison Square Garden. —Adv.

THREE POLO PLAYERS HURT

P. F. Collier's Fall from His Pony Breaks His Collarbone.

FRANCKE CUT BY A MALLET

Exciting Scenes in the Lakewood-Rockaway Polo Match at Cedarhurst—Victory for the Home Club.

Polo has been remarkably free from accidents this season, but it looked yesterday as though the fates of good luck, if there are any such, had deserted the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I., for no less than three men were crippled, giving the game a semi-tragical effect that kept the spectators in a state of constant excitement. P. Fenelon Collier, who is known to every polo player on the American continent, had his collar bone broken by a hard fall from his pony and struck on his left shoulder; Benjamin Nicoll was seized with one of his old attacks of vertigo and had to retire from the game, while Albert Francke received an ugly cut under the jaw from the swinging mallet of "Monte" Waterbury during a lively scrimmage for the ball early in the second period.

It has been a long time since a polo game has been played so prolific in accidents as this one. Lakewood met the second team of the Rockaway Club in the semi-final match for the Cedarhurst Challenge Cup, and in hopes of adding the trophy to his number of polo prizes George Gould entered one of the best quartets which his Lakewood Club is capable of producing. He himself played at No. 1, Nicoll at back, and the other two places were taken by "Larry" and "Monte" Waterbury. They ran up a total handicap of 26, one of the heaviest fours that has appeared on the polo field this year, while their opponents were at the other extreme, only footing up to nine goals. The stronger team, therefore, had to allow seventeen goals at the start. Lakewood accepted the task nobly and had Nicoll been able to continue the game there might have been a different story, but after a magnificent fight, which would have made the game sufficiently exciting without the accidental features, the Rockaway seconds scored a narrow victory by 18¾ goals to 17 for Lakewood.

In the first period everything went cheerfully for Lakewood. Five goals rewarded their efforts, which, if sustained, would have given them the victory. Nicoll made one count and was doing finely at back and the Waterbury boys were riding with their usual vim and hitting with an accuracy that seldom erred, "Monte" Waterbury being the star player for the team. "Larry" Waterbury began the second period auspiciously by a goal in less than two minutes. Then the chapter of accidents began. The rival teams were having a pretty little squabble for the ball in the Lakewood territory, half a dozen of the ponies being closely bunched and every man eagerly swinging for the ball. Finally "Monte" Waterbury got it, or rather thought he had, but instead of finding the white sphere, the mallet sailed through the air, finishing with a sharp whack on the jaw of the Rockaway player, Albert Francke. The skin was cut open and Francke immediately made for the clubhouse with the blood flowing in a stream. The sight of blood created mild consternation among the ladies on the piazza, but it was announced that he was not seriously hurt, and after being carefully doctored for over half an hour he appeared on the field and played out the game in good form.

It was just as the rival teams were about to remount that Nicoll got his spasm of vertigo as he was walking out to the field. He was assisted to a tent near by, used for the Lakewood horses, and after five minutes he had to resign his place in the game. P. F. Collier took his place, but as Nicoll is a seven-goal man and Collier three, the change weakened the team, for no rebate in handicap allowances is allowed after the start. Collier played through that period safely and met his catastrophe soon after the third period opened. The men were about to line up for the ball, when in some unexplainable manner, possibly from a slip of his pony, Collier was suddenly thrown off, striking his left shoulder, and for two minutes he sat on the turf as though dazed. This led some of his friends to realize that he was hurt, but although he soon got up, he was assisted limping to the clubhouse. Robert J. Collier took his father's place, and the gallery speculated on who would next bite the turf. Young Collier is a four-goal man, and two years ago he had his collarbone broken on the same field during the Rockaway tournament.

Robert Collier got through all right this time and played a lively game, scoring three times for Lakewood in his two periods. "Monte" Waterbury was a tower of strength for his team. Of the seventeen goals struck by Lakewood, he struck nine and "Larry" Waterbury four. Gould did some effective work, but confined most of his efforts to riding off his opponents, giving a free rein to the others for goal-making. The two goals made by Rockaway, and which prevented Lakewood from winning, were both made by Laurance Rand. He played one of his best games this year, and, although losing two or three good chances for goals, his game was a splendid illustration of what junior polo ists can do under proper encouragement. His first count was in the second period, and came after a lively race with P. F. Collier for the ball. It had been taken away from Lakewood by Dixon and turned neatly around the field, and then carried up the border toward the Rockaway goal by Francke. Then ensued the race between Rand and Collier, the latter being anxious to back it, as its position was dangerous. Rand had a speedy mount, and cut in ahead of Collier by the narrowest margin, but just enough to give the ball a powerful stroke, which was as true as a die, and it ran the entire length of the quarter field for a goal. As this was the first one Rockaway had made, it was received with a mighty ovation. Dixon did some splendid work for his team and showed vast improvement in strength and accuracy in hitting.

Lakewood had four goals to make when it came to the final period in order to win. The men worked like beavers, but the Rockaway lads held them down nicely, and notwithstanding the desperate fight, only four were scored, two by Collier and two by "Monte" Waterbury, one of the latter's being a highly spectacular goal, the ball flying the way over the top of the posts but between them for a count.

The line-up and score by periods follow:

LAKEWOOD.	H'cp.	ROCKAWAY, SECOND.	H'cp.
1—George J. Gould	3	1—L. B. Rand	2
2—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	8	2—C. P. Dixon 2d	2
3—L. Waterbury	4	3—Albert Francke	4
Back—B. Nicoll	7	Back—W. B. Rand	1
Total	26	Total	9

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1.	L. Waterbury	Lakewood	0:30
2.	Nicoll	Lakewood	2:30
3.	L. Waterbury	Lakewood	3:00
4.	M. Waterbury	Lakewood	0:30
5.	M. Waterbury	Lakewood	7:00

SECOND PERIOD.

1.	L. Waterbury	Lakewood	1:30
2.	M. Waterbury	Lakewood	9:30
3.	L. Waterbury	Lakewood	0:30
4.	L. B. Rand	Rockaway	2:30

Rockaway lost ¼ of a goal for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	R. Collier	Lakewood	4:30
2.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Lakewood	4:00
3.	L. B. Rand	Rockaway	0:30
4.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Lakewood	2:30
5.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Lakewood	1:30
6.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Lakewood	1:45

FOURTH PERIOD.

1.	Collier	Lakewood	3:30
2.	Collier	Lakewood	2:00
3.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Lakewood	1:30
4.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Lakewood	2:00

Summary.—Rockaway, second; goals earned, 2; allowed by handicap, 17; lost by penalties, ¾ for one safety. Total, 18¾.

Lakewood—Goals earned, 17; nothing lost by penalties. Total, 17.

Referee, T. W. Brooks; scorers and timekeepers, G. G. McMurtry, Jr., and H. D. Babcock.

The final match for the Cedarhurst Cup will be played to-morrow between Rockaway first and Rockaway second.

STRONG OUT OF THE ARMY.

Secretary Root Changes His Mind and Instructs Col. Sanger to Accept New Yorker's Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—There was a sudden and complete reversal to-day of Secretary Root's decision in the case of Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong. The Secretary telegraphed to Acting Secretary Sanger to accept Strong's resignation by wire. This was done, just in time to enable Strong to avoid sailing for the Philippines on the transport Grant, and to carry out his original programme for his Oriental trip. No explanation was given by Mr. Root to Col. Sanger, and the War Department officials have no idea of the reason for the change, but it is expected that the telegrams which Capt. Strong sent out yesterday from San Francisco may have something to do with it.

Such a sudden change has never been known in the War Department since Mr. Root took charge. The Secretary is very tenacious of his rulings, and is extremely difficult to move from a position once taken. He has very seldom been known to change a decision on any subject, and then only after long argument and consideration.

Mr. Root's first intention was to accept Capt. Strong's resignation, but this was before he had any suspicion of the real state of the facts. When the newspapers printed the reports from San Francisco Mr. Root saw that the Captain had resigned in order to avoid sailing on the Grant, and that he might sail on the Nippon Maru. He therefore decided that Capt. Strong could not resign until he had submitted an explanation of his reasons, and also an explanation of his previous telegraphic request for permission to sail on the Nippon Maru.

The practical, and undoubtedly the intended effect of this order was to separate Capt. Strong and his companion. The orders to sail on the Grant were not revoked, and the Grant sails to-morrow. It would therefore be impossible for Capt. Strong to get his explanation to Washington by mail, and have his resignation accepted in time to avoid sailing, and he and the woman who resembles Lady Hope would have to be separated for several months, during which he would have time to think matters over.

It is believed that this course was to be taken for Capt. Strong's own good, and that the department intended ultimately to accept his resignation. Capt. Strong was in Washington some months ago. A woman resembling Lady Francis Hope was also here.

A LETTER TO PASTOR KELLER.

Thomas G. Barker Defense Association Writes One Urging Him to Sue Mrs. Barker.

ARLINGTON, N. J., July 15.—The public meeting called by the Thomas G. Barker Defense Association was held in Arlington Hall to-night. About 200 persons were present. John Sumner, who has taken the most active part in the defense of the man who shot the Rev. John Keller, presided at the meeting. There were about a dozen women in the gathering.

Mr. Sumner made the principal address of the evening when he took the chair. Mr. Sumner said that the meeting had not been called to attack the Judge or the jury which had convicted Thomas G. Barker. Neither had it been called for the purpose of justifying the act of Barker. On the other hand Barker's act was to be deplored, and it was a matter of regret that he had not employed other means to punish the Rev. Mr. Keller for his alleged act. Mr. Sumner, however, criticised Prosecutor Erwin for telling the jury that Mrs. Barker had told her story to Thompson before telling it to her husband. Mr. Sumner says Mrs. Barker never told Thompson the story of her alleged wrong before or after the shooting of the Rev. Mr. Keller. He then made a long argument in favor of the truth of the charge that Mrs. Barker had brought against Mr. Keller. He closed by saying that there should be a thorough investigation of the whole matter and that Mr. Keller should be the last one to shirk such an investigation.

R. J. Victor spoke in a similar strain. J. A. J. Stowe of the sub-committee appointed to arrange for the meeting and draft a letter to the Rev. Mr. Keller, then presented the letter for approval. The letter called upon the preacher to take steps to obtain a thorough investigation, and closed by saying that the way is open to him to obtain it. It ended:

"Your seeming hesitation to take this course is arousing public suspicion. Refusal of investigation would be equivalent to confession. We therefore respectfully urge you to bring suit at law against Mrs. Barker for defamation of your character."

About 100 of those present signed the letter, which will be forwarded to Mr. Keller.

INTENSE HEAT IN MAINE.

102 Degrees in the Shade at Bangor—Forest Fires Raging.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., July 15.—This has been the hottest day of the season in Bangor, and the records show that it has also been the hottest in forty years, the thermometer showing 102 degrees in the shade at 2 P. M. Everybody who could get away went to the coast or the country, and those who remain have suffered terribly from heat. Nearly all outdoor work has been suspended.

Reports from the surrounding country indicate that the usual annual forest fires have already begun, although generally they begin in September. Near Ellsworth the woods are aflame, and the plant of the Ellsworth Lumber Company is threatened. In New Brunswick and along the Northern Maine border numerous forest fires are reported. No rain of any account has fallen in weeks, and the woods are dry as tinder.

At Old Town, eighteen miles above Bangor, the mercury reached 104 in the shade at noon to-day.

DEATHS FROM HEAT IN BERLIN.

Violent Storms Elsewhere in Germany —Crops Much Damaged.

BERLIN, July 15.—The weather here to-day was intensely hot. A number of persons died from sunstroke.

Violent thunderstorms are reported in various sections of the country, and there was an enormous cloudburst at Potsdam. Two men and many cattle were killed in the Harz Mountains by lightning, and several houses were burned and one man was killed by lightning near Nienburg.

At Herrenberg, Würtemberg, the crops have been half ruined by hail, and they have been badly damaged in other sections.

Lightning Destroys Motor Works.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—The Gardner Motor Works were struck by lightning while a severe electrical storm was raging to-night and were burned to the ground. The plant was an extensive one. Motor launches were manufactured on a large scale.

Celebrated Ninety-second Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 15.—Mrs. Ann B. Garretson, mother of Judge Abram Q. Garretson of the New Jersey Supreme Court, celebrated her ninety-second birthday in this city to-day. Mrs. Garretson was born near this city and has lived here all her life. She has been a widow since 1880 and has nine grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Judge Garretson is her only surviving child.

Chicago to San Francisco
without change, by the "Overland Limited," every day in the year, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

MET, COURTED, AND WED WITHIN TWO HOURS

Romance of a New Yorker and a Philadelphia Girl.

Henry Kuhlke and Miss Myers Fell in Love at Asbury Park and Gave Their Friends the Slip.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 15.—Met, courted, married, all within the short space of two hours—such is the record which was established for this neighborhood yesterday when Henry Kuhlke of New York City and Miss Irene Myers of Philadelphia, who had been introduced to each other at 8 o'clock in the evening, were made man and wife at 10 o'clock.

Miss Myers is the daughter of George L. Myers, a wholesale grocer of Philadelphia. She is nineteen years old. Mr. Kuhlke, who is thirty-three years of age, is a son of Alfred L. Kuhlke, a real estate dealer in New York.

The bride, who, in company with Miss Mattie Schick, also of Philadelphia, had been stopping with some friends at the Plaza Hotel, is well known in the social circles of Philadelphia and Atlantic City. Sunday night she was strolling on the boardwalk with her friends, when Mr. Kuhlke and his chum, D. W. O'Donnell, contracting agent of the Grand Trunk Railway in New York, joined the party and were speedily introduced by their mutual friends to the two Philadelphia girls. Mr. Kuhlke immediately began to monopolize Miss Myers, and he adroitly managed to lose in the crowd the rest of the party, with the exception of O'Donnell and Miss Schick.

A trolley ride was proposed, and the four young people got on a car bound for Pleasure Bay. They were in high spirits and when they arrived at Pleasure Bay decided to hire an electric launch for a ride on the water. While O'Donnell was talking with the boatman Kuhlke and Miss Myers walked over to a little wharf between Price's and Brown's. Kuhlke lost no time in proposing and was immediately accepted, and so the short courtship ended even before O'Donnell had had time to strike a bargain with the boatman.

Kuhlke walked back to where his friend stood and said:

"Never mind about that boat, but get me a carriage and look up a minister; Irene and I are going to get married."

O'Donnell was so astonished that he could not say a word. He was rather inclined to take it as a joke, but when the young woman confirmed his friend's announcement he got a carriage, and all four drove to the house of the Rev. Dr. Robert N. Blackburn of the Presbyterian Church, Long Branch, where the ceremony was performed. The party then drove to the Imperial Hotel, Long Branch, where the bridegroom ordered a wedding supper, which was so jolly that they missed the last train, and had to go back to Asbury Park by carriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuhlke left this morning for New York. They will spend their honeymoon at the Thousand Islands, where the bridegroom's father has a Summer home.

LYNCHED FOR FIVE-CENT THEFT

Band of Whites in Louisiana Hangs a Negro Who Stole a Bottle of Soda Water.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Lewis Thomas, a negro, was lynched last night, near Rayville, this State, by a band of armed white men. He had stolen a bottle of soda water, the value of which was 5 cents.

The theft took place last Saturday night from a store owned by J. S. Brown. The usual Saturday night crowd of negroes was in the store, and Thomas took advantage of their presence to filch the soda water. Brown saw the act and denounced the negro, who had the empty bottle in his hands. It is alleged that Thomas attempted to strike Brown with the bottle. Brown stepped behind the counter, and, grasping a rifle, fired twice, both balls passing through the negro's body.

Thomas got to his home as best he could, and, lacking medical attention, suffered great agony until last night, when a mob of white men went to his house, dragged him out of bed, and hanged him from a tree.

The body was not cut down until late to-day.

RECEIVERS' BIG FEES.

Some Maryland Brewing Company Stockholders Will File Exceptions to Allowances Made.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Some of the stockholders of the Maryland Brewing Company will file exceptions to the fees allowed by the court to the receivers last Saturday. Ten thousand dollars was allowed to each of the five receivers, William H. Whitridge, E. N. Morison, F. H. Gottlieb, John A. Tompkins, and Bernard Carter.

In addition to these fees for the receivers William A. Fisher, Thomas R. Clendenin, Frank Gosnell, and Edwin G. Baetjer each obtain $5,000 counsel fees; William S. Bryan, Jr., Isidore Rayner, and William Colton, as counsel for Raymond H. Whiting, who filed the petition for a receiver, together obtain $2,500; William A. Fisher, Edgar G. Miller, and Leigh Bonsal, counsel for the Citizens' Trust Company, trustees under the mortgage, together obtain $2,000, and Fielder C. Slingluff, T. Wallis Blakistone, and Ruxton M. Ridgely, together obtain $1,000 for additional services in connection with the trust company.

This makes a total of $75,500 for winding up the business of the brewing company, and in addition the bondholders' committee of five will have to be paid out of the funds of the corporation, together with their counsel, William A. Fisher, who will thus receive three separate fees out of the case.

The receivers have been in charge of the property less than four months, having been appointed by the court on March 20 of this year. They have held two meetings a week since that, but the care of the property has practically been in the hands of Frederick H. Gottlieb, the General Manager of the old property. He has also been receiving his portion of his yearly salary of $10,000, as has William H. Whitridge, who, it is said, is still drawing his salary of $10,000 a year in addition to his fees as receiver.

Robert B. Sperry of the firm of Sperry, Jones & Co. is largely interested with the stockholders. He says he considers the allowances out of all reason.

The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman Better.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 15.—The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, who has been ill for several weeks, was able to leave his Summer home to-day and ride to the Winona Assembly Grounds. He thinks he will be able to go to New York in about three weeks and that he can return to the meeting of the National Bible Conference the last two weeks of August.

President of Spanish Chamber.

MADRID, July 15.—Señor Moret was to-day elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

Check Your Baggage to Pan-American Exposition by WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY. The quickest and most direct route.—Adv.

FIREMEN HOPE TO WIN STRIKE.

Say They Will Tie Up Mines and Thus Force a Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 15.—The stationary firemen announce to-night that not one of the coal companies has granted their request for an eight-hour day, and all of their members, at every colliery in the anthracite region, have been ordered to go on strike at 7 o'clock in the morning. They believe they will be able to shut down all the collieries, rendering thousands of miners idle so that not a ton of hard coal can be produced until their strike is settled by the granting of the demands.

The firemen think they will have little difficulty in tying up the collieries and stopping the pumps, whereby they hope to gain a speedy ending of the strike, as the operators cannot afford to have their business flooded; a few days' stoppage of the pumps will effect a flooding. The firemen understand that the companies hope to run the fires by forcing bosses into the boiler rooms, but they do not believe the engineers and the mine workers will allow this.

BOYS DROWN, PARENTS ATTEMPT SUICIDE.

One Father Leaps in Front of a Train and His Wife Jumps Into the Kill.

Michael Fiorintino, fifteen years old, of 59 Broadway, West New Brighton, and Angelo Gabriele Santora, sixteen years old, of Brighton Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., were drowned yesterday at King's Dock, New Brighton, in sight of a score of persons.

The two boys were employed in King's plaster mills at New Brighton. At noon yesterday they decided to take a swim from the pier close to the mill. Santora was a good swimmer and Fiorintino was learning. Both boys jumped into the water. Suddenly Fiorintino began to scream for help. Santora went to his rescue, and Fiorintino threw his arms about his neck, and the boys sank together.

News of the drowning was taken to the parents of Santora. In a few minutes father and mother started for the pier. Just before reaching the wharf there is a steep incline, at the foot of which the Rapid Transit Railroad trains run. As Santora reached the spot he threw himself in front of an approaching train and was pulled from the track just in time to save his life.

While the rescuers were struggling with the half-crazed father Mrs. Santora ran across the tracks to the pier and leaped into the water. Several men sprang after her, and she was dragged ashore. Hardly had she been rescued when the father of Fiorintino reached the scene. He made a desperate effort to leap into the water, but the crowd was on its guard. He was seized at the very edge of the pier, and after a struggle was overpowered.

The police took charge of the three, but refrained from arresting them owing to the circumstances. All through the afternoon the parents were kept in restraint at the top of the bluff over the Rapid Transit tracks. Mrs. Santora sat there wringing her hands, tearing her hair, and exhibiting the greatest grief.

Up to 7 o'clock last night no traces of the bodies had been obtained, although men with grappling irons worked all the afternoon and evening. There is a strong tideway in the Kills off the dock, and it is supposed the boys' bodies were carried away.

BOY DROWNED WHILE AT PLAY.

Fell from a Pier Where His Father Had Forbidden Him to Go.

Reginald F. Gilbert, six years old, of 508 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, while playing on the pier at the foot of the street at 5:30 P. M. yesterday, fell overboard and was drowned. His father had repeatedly forbidden him to go there, and had asked Martin Spellman, driver of the Harlem Hospital ambulance, whose station is close by, to drive him away should he appear there. Spellman has rescued four persons from the river in the last two years, and wears medals for his courage.

Several children were on the dock and saw the child fall in and at once set up a cry for Spellman, but he was not around, and the little boy was drowned, with hardly an effort being made to save him. The body was recovered about an hour later.

"TRAIN BUTCHER" ABOLISHED.

Burlington Road's New Plan for Providing Reading Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15.—By the action of the Burlington Road to-day the "train butcher" is done away with. The order takes effect Aug. 1, and from that date passengers will look in vain for the boy.

As a substitute, and for the purpose of providing the passengers with reading material, the company will have news agents pass through the trains at the terminals in Kansas City, St. Louis, Atchison, St. Joseph, and Omaha, with newspapers and other reading matter. In addition, a newsboy will be allowed to leave Kansas City at 7:30 A. M. and return on the Chicago train reaching here at 8:40 o'clock the same night. This is for the purpose of furnishing to passengers morning and afternoon papers.

Similar arrangements will probably be made at the Chicago end of the line.

COAL OPTIONS EXTENDED.

Another Delay in the Proposed Combination of Illinois Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Formation of a combination to control the coal mines of the State, which was expected to be completed to-day, has been deferred sixty days, and probably ninety days. Options of 75 per cent. of the mining property in the State are held by a syndicate represented by John E. Everett. These options expired to-day, but all were renewed.

Plans to combine the mining interests of the State were formed several years ago, but the promoters have not yet been successful. None of the options held will be taken up before 90 per cent. of the mines can be bought.

C. E. Elliott, manager of the Berkeley Mines, was in Chicago to-day and granted an extension of ninety days on the option on his property.

CHICAGO GAS AND TAXES.

Board of Review Seeks the Owner of $6,000,000 in Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—A search for bonds to the amount of $6,000,000 issued last Winter by the Ogden Gas Company has been instituted by the Board of Review, which supervises the assessments and taxes in this city. It has been a matter of common report that these bonds passed into the possession of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company, which absorbed the Ogden Gas Company, an independent concern.

Counsel for the People's Gaslight and Coke Company declared to-day that that corporation did not own the bonds and never had.

Tax officials have expressed the opinion that the value of the gaslight company's personal property in Chicago, if it possesses the Ogden Company's bonds, is at least $17,685,000, or $11,685,000 without the Ogden bonds. The last figure is reached by placing a valuation on the company's pipes and meters and accepting the corporation's own appraisal of its other property.

The Red Letter Day of your vacation will be the day you spend on the Hudson River Day Line Steamers. Music.—Adv.

After Shaving
POND'S EXTRACT heals and comforts the skin. —Adv.

GREAT STEEL STRIKE ON; MANY THOUSANDS IDLE

Important Non-Union Mills Are Forced to Close.

Officials of Union Labor Say 74,000 Men Obeyed Strike Order—A Trust Representative Points Out Alleged Coercion on Part of the Union.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Reports received to-day from all sources connected with the strike of the steel workers indicate that the members of the Amalgamated Association had matters well in hand, and that the strike order was generally obeyed. Telegrams from various places where the mills of the American Tin Plate Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, and the American Sheet Steel Company are located, told of the shutting down of these plants. In many cases the mills had been closed by the first strike order, which affected the sheet steel and the steel hoop companies only. The last order affected all of the union plants of the American Tin Plate Company with the single exception of the new mill in Monessen, which is still running.

At the Amalgamated Association headquarters it was stated that the figures given on Saturday night regarding the number of men who would be idle in the mills of the three companies had proved correct. This number was placed at 74,000. Of the 74,000 men said to

growth and aims by such means as have been adopted in McKeesport. I expect that similar advances will be given to the men in other works of the United States Steel Corporation that have not been affected by the strike order, in the hope that the workers may refuse to come out should we decide to extend the strike to all the plants of the corporation."

"ALL OUT," SAYS SHAFFER.

President of Union Says Mills of Three Companies Affected Are Tied Up as Tightly as if in Chancery.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—"All of our men are out, and the condition for which we have been preparing these three years and more, and against which we have repeatedly warned the manufacturers, now confronts the latter," said President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association this morning. "The gratifying unanimity with which our men assented to the strike order is a vigorous and sufficient refutation of the statements of interested persons on the other side of this controversy that the strike is one of the officials of the Amalgamated Association and not of the men.

"As showing that the iron, steel, and tin workers appreciate the gravity of the present situation, and the imperative duty devolving upon them, there are some works that we could not reach Saturday night in promulgating the strike order, and yesterday and this morning we have been in receipt of indignant protests from these lodges inquiring why they were not ordered out. They are out now; in fact, all our men are out, and the works of the three underlying companies of the United States Steel Corporation are tied up as tight as an estate in an English chancery court. And so they will remain until the companies concede the just demands of our men."

Secretary-Treasurer John Williams of the Amalgamated Association says the action of the men all over the country could not have been more general. Continuing he said:

"In an interview in this morning's papers Mr. Arms is reported as saying that the manufacturers insisted on protecting the non-union men in the non-union plants, many of whom do not want to become union men. I hardly think that Mr. Arms would make a statement of this kind as his past record has always been one of fair dealing with the Amalgamated Association. No one knows better than Mr. Arms himself that if the barriers were torn down from the non-union mills we could organize them all inside of two days.

"This has been demonstrated by the voluntary closing of all plants of the American Steel Hoop Company. The only reason that the manufacturers gave that the previous conditions should exist was that they were afraid the Amalgamated Association would attain too great a power, and it was necessary that they themselves hold the balance of power.

"The manufacturers are refusing us the right that they exercised themselves in forming the combination. They used force in some instances, it is believed, in securing some of the plants now in their company. We do not propose to coerce men into joining our organization, but merely ask for recognition, and I am certain the men now at work in non-union mills will voluntarily and gladly join our association."

ISSUE FROM A TRUST VIEW.

Union Has No Grievance as to Wages or Hours—But Demands that Non-Union Men Shall Join or Be Discharged.

The following statement was made yesterday by a representative of one of the largest interests in the United States Steel Corporation:

"An exact knowledge of the status and merits of the present difficulties between the Amalgamated Association and the steel companies is necessary for the public to understand the situation and form a right opinion.

"The strike directly affects the American Steel Hoop Company, the American Sheet Steel Company, and the American Tin Plate Company and it may affect the Federal Steel Company because of the strength of the unions in the Illinois Steel Works.

"The American Steel and Wire Company, which is non-union, can duplicate the Steel Hoop output. The Carnegie Company, which is also non-union, and several other companies, can together duplicate the Sheet Steel product. The only company whose business would be really stopped is the Tin Plate Company.

"The demand of the Amalgamated Association has nothing to do with either wages or hours. In none of the mills is the union wage scale contravened. The demand is that in a non-union mill a non-union employe, who is paid at least as high as the union wage scale, shall be coerced by the company to join a union or shall be discharged. This the Steel officers have refused to grant, and they have no intention of yielding."

When asked what outcome was looked for, this representative of Steel interests replied that if the United States Steel Corporation had yielded to this demand it would have had no future. Continuing, he said:

"Some have thought because the anthracite coal strike was settled here last Summer the steel strike would reach a victorious settlement in the same way. But the two cases are absolutely unlike. In the coal trouble investigation showed that the men had some real grievances regarding wages and hours, but no such grievances exist in the present case."

President Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation and Warner Arms, Vice President of the American Tin Plate Company, were at their offices early yesterday, but were uncommunicative beyond a bare statement that they had no news in regard to the strike situation.

A report from Pittsburg to the effect that a steel conference would be held here to-day was denied by several steel officials.

H. F. Devens, Secretary of the National Metal Trades Association, said that the steel strike would not affect the metal trades in the slightest degree.

WHERE THE STRIKE IS FELT.

Reports from Towns in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, &c.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—The following showing of the mills affected by the strike order is made up from reports received by the Amalgamated Association and from dispatches from correspondents:

Every steel hoop plant in Pittsburg is idle, and all the sheet mills have closed down. Only one tin plate mill in this district is in operation. The Labelle tin plant at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Laughlin Tin Plate Works and the Aetna-Standard plant at Bridgeport, Ohio; Cambridge, Ohio, plant, and Greenville, Penn., works are all shut down. The Aetna-Standard Company employs 3,000 men, and the Cambridge Company 800 men, and they are all out.

At Newcastle, Penn., 1,200 Amalgamated Tin Workers are idle, and when stocks now on hand are used up the other employes will have to quit, and 3,500 will be idle.

There are practically no new developments in the strike situation at the Wellsville, Ohio, plant. All the men employed in the mill except 15 have joined the Amalgamated Association. Orders were given to start the works at 1 o'clock this morning, and the fires were lighted in the furnaces, but not enough men reported for duty to man a single crew. The effort to run the mill has been abandoned for the present.

CARNEGIE, PENN.—No attempt was made to start work at the Chartiers Steel Works in Carnegie to-day, as the mill is well organized, about 200 of the employes belonging to the Amalgamated Association.

SCOTTDALE, Penn.—All departments of the Scottdale and Old Meadow Rolling Mill at this place are running full to-day, and there is every indication that they will continue to run for an indefinite period. The officials here have little fear that the personal agreement entered into by the men will be broken.

JOHNSTOWN, PENN.—It has developed that considerably more than half of the 12,000 employes of the Cambria Steel Company in this city are members of the Amalgamated Association. The Cambria mills are non-union, and it was believed until to-day that they would not be affected by the strike. Steel Workers say, however, that after President Shaffer calls on the members to go out the entire plant of the Cambria Company will be tied up.

McKEESPORT, PENN.—The W. Dewees-Wood and the United States Tin Plate plants are idle, and no attempt was made to resume work.

SHARON, PENN.—None of the Sharon, South Sharon, or Wheatland industries are affected by the strike order. It, however, the Sharon Tin Plate Company lives up to its contract and disposes of its product to the United States Steel Corporation, it is believed that President Shaffer will include that plant in his strike order.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 15.—Not a wheel was turned this morning in any of the plants of the American Steel Hoop Company or American Sheet Steel Company, in the Mahoning Valley. The sixth district is the strongest numerically in the Amalgamated Association, and the men are a unit in observing the strike order. The Steel Hoop Company has five plants in Youngstown, Girard, Warren, and Greenville and the Sheet Steel Company has four in Struthers and Niles. In this valley 7,500 men are affected by the strike.

The plants of the Sheet Steel Company at New Philadelphia, Dennison, and Canal Dover are closed. Two thousand men are idle.

At the Wellsville mill only the laborers are working. The union has 140 members. At the Beaver tin mill, in Lisbon, 300 men struck. At Pomeroy the Steel Hoop Company's 300 men struck. Between 400 and 500 men at the Crescent Tin Plate Mills, in Cleveland, obeyed the strike order. The Crescent is the only plant affected in Cleveland. It is controlled by the American Tin Plate Company.

At Niles the 800 men employed by the American Tin Plate Company did not report for work. The plant of the sheet steel company at Niles has been closed since July 1, but preparations have been under way for an early resumption of work. Now, however, the men, it is said, will not return until the strike is settled. About 1,000 men are employed at the plant.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 15.—All members of the Amalgamated Association, about 500 men, obeyed the strike order, and the tin plate mills are closed. At Middletown, Ind., the mills were shut down. At Elwood the strike order in the mills of the American Tin Plate Company was obeyed without question by 2,000 men. At Gas City, at the Morewood plant of the American Tin Plate Company, about 400 men struck. They declare they can remain idle a year without being seriously affected.

JOLIET, Ill., July 15.—The 125 members of the association employed in the Great Western Tin Plate Works, an auxiliary of the American Tin Plate Company, refused to go to work to-day. They closed the hot mills, and if the strike shall continue all other branches will have to close in a week or ten days, affecting 325 men. The strike so far has not affected the mills of the Federal Steel Company or the American Steel and Wire Company.

FEDERATION MEN TO GO OUT?

Secretary Morrison Intimates That They May Seek an Advantage.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor to-day refused to either admit or deny that there is an agreement, dating back two years, between the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers and the Federation of Labor, under which the former can call out the steel workers of the latter when it seems necessary. He said:

"In the recent strike at Reading, where the tube workers and iron and steel workers were concerned, not a man remained in the mills. The same conditions undoubtedly will apply to all the plants controlled by the trust if the adjustment is not secured before the strike extends that far. We have tube workers organized and also iron and steel workers there who are not eligible to the Amalgamated Association. Our advices indicate that these desire better conditions. There also is no question that they will desire to come in under an agreement and secure an increased compensation for their work at the same time as the Amalgamated men."

TUBE WORKERS WIN.

Ten Per Cent. Advance for 4,500 Employes at McKeesport.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—The 4,500 employes of the National Tube Company, at McKeesport, were notified to-day of an advance of 10 per cent. in wages. The men are not organized, but the Amalgamated Association has been making efforts to induce them to join the union.

Several months ago the men demanded a 10 per cent. advance, but were refused. This morning a committee waited on Manager Crawford and insisted upon the increase. Shortly afterward the officials gave out a statement granting the advance.

EFFECT ON COAL MINERS.

Strike May Close Many Mines, Says John Mitchell.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15.—John Mitchell, National President of the United Mine Workers of America, was asked today what action the coal miners of America would take relative to the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers.

"I can tell you better what effect the steel strike will have on the coal miners," he replied. "The coal and steel industries are so closely allied that a great strike of the steel workers and the closing down of the big steel mills will very greatly lessen the consumption of coal. That will mean that many coal mines will cease operations."

"Is there likely to be a sympathetic strike ordered among the coal miners?"

"I do not care to say anything about that," replied Mr. Mitchell. "The strike of the steel workers has not yet assumed definite proportions. It cannot be told how farreaching it will be, even within the order immediately affected. I would not care to say whether or not the coal miners will be drawn into it, or even whether such a thing has been considered."

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.—Secretary-Treasurer Wilson of the United Mine Workers of America said to-day that he does not believe that the miners will go out on a sympathetic strike with the steel workers.

"We have a contract with our employers," he said, "which is binding on us until next April. This would practically prevent our striking. Furthermore, I cannot see how we would benefit the steel workers by a sympathetic strike. If we could in any way, the close affiliation between our two unions would probably cause us to consider the matter. But until we are convinced that it would be some positive good to them we would not take any action. The strike will affect large numbers of our people, as the steel workers are large consumers of coal, and many miners may be necessarily thrown out of work."

Republic Company Hires Strikers.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 15.—The local officials of the American Steel Hoop Company were surprised this morning by the mingling with the strikers of several foremen from the mills of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. The Republic Company is independent of the United States Steel Corporation, and is gathering in many immediate delivery orders which formerly went to the Steel Hoop Company. With the assistance of the strikers these orders can be gotten out. The Republic Company is, it was said here, giving employment to all who apply.

NO DELAY IN SUBWAY WORK.

Structural Iron and Steel Arriving Ahead of Demand—What Local Labor Men Say.

As for the possible effect of the steel strike upon the building, railway, and labor interests in this city and vicinity, there was little alarm expressed yesterday. The structural iron and steel for the subway is supplied by the American Bridge Company, which is in the United States Steel Corporation and has a contract with John B. McDonald, the general contractor for the subway. At the office of Mr. McDonald it was said that enough structural iron and steel was on hand to last for a year. A representative of one of the sub-contractors said:

"Structural iron and steel have been coming in ahead of the demand. Strike or no strike, I suppose the contractors would have had to depend on the American Bridge Company for the supplies."

A well-known manufacturer of railroad supplies said that if the strike is long continued the railroad repair shops throughout the country will be in a tight place. Most of them, he said, have only about sixty days' supply.

"About 75 per cent. of the structural iron and steel is controlled by the United States Steel Corporation," he went on, "and about 25 per cent. of the output is controlled by firms outside of the corporation. If the strike lasts a month or two it will make a rich harvest for these outside firms. They will be doing 50 per cent. of the work instead of 25 per cent."

The subject of the strike was discussed informally yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Delegates of the building trades. Richard Pattison, President of the board, said: "If the strike is not settled before long it will practically paralyse all operations so far as the construction into which iron largely enters."

John N. Parsons, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, who was in New York yesterday, said: "All trades unions and labor organizations should make common cause with the steel workers. If the latter will show that there is a real union of interests they will win in the fight."

Rumor of Conference Denied.

At the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night it was stated that no room had been engaged by Warner Arms, Vice President of the American Tin Plate Company, or by any other officer of any company affected by the strike for a conference to-day. Mr. Arms did not appear at the Waldorf-Astoria during the day. The same was said at the Holland House, the Fifth Avenue, and several other hotels. A dispatch from Pittsburg stated that a conference of the steel manufacturers would occur to-day. Nothing was known about it, and if such a conference takes place it will probably be at the offices of the United States Steel Company.

W. M. Leeds of the American Sheet Steel Company, who, it was said, would probably meet some of the employers at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, did not appear.

DROP IN STEEL STOCKS.

Dealings in No Fewer than 276,000 Recorded as a Result of the Strike.

From the stock market point of view, the steel strike was a most unwelcome happening, resulting as it did in very material declines in the quotations of the steel securities on the Exchange yesterday. The preferred stock, which on Saturday had closed at 91½, opened up, according to the tape, at "8,500 shares from 86½ to 87½," an extreme decline of 5 points, while the opening for the common was recorded at "20,000 shares from 37 to 38½," as compared with the closing figure of 41½ on Saturday. The opening, indeed, was altogether a demoralised and demoralising one, carrying, as it did, the rest of the market down in sympathy. However, it had not been entirely unexpected, as the cables reported the London market before the opening here as very weak, with Steel common stock down 4¾ points and the preferred 6.

From the low opening figures the stocks rallied somewhat, then declined, then rallied again, and in the latter part of the day moved with much irregularity, but nevertheless with a fair degree of steadiness, due to large supporting orders put into the market, it is understood, by Mr. Morgan and members of the underwriting syndicate. At the close of the day the price of Steel common was 38¾, a net loss of 3¼ points, while the preferred, after having risen to 89¾, fell back to 88¾, a net loss of 2¾ points.

The dealings in the stocks were on a tremendous scale, no fewer than 156,000 shares of the common and 120,000 shares of the preferred being traded in, the total aggregating more than one-fourth of the entire market transactions. As was to be expected under the circumstances, there was much excitement attending the trading in the securities, particularly at the opening, when the crowd around the trading post was so great that some difficulty was experienced in executing orders.

The opening sales were made generally by holders of the shares who had been carrying the stocks on margin, and who were either forced to sell because their margins had been exhausted, or preferred to part with their holdings rather than to risk carrying them through what might prove to be a long and troublesome strike. These eager or unfortunate ones suffered most in the decline, the opening figures in each case being the low for the day. Not a few of these initial sales were for London account, a conservative estimate placing the number at 25,000 shares.

Wall Street, though on what authority is not disclosed, looks to see the strike settled within two or three weeks.

STEEL DEPRESSED IN LONDON.

Stocks Fall Off at the Opening of Trading, but Rise Later—British Refuse to Buy.

LONDON, July 15.—Steel shares at the opening of the Stock Exchange were extremely weak, the common falling off 4½ points and the preferred 5 points. Later the common rose to 39 and the preferred to 90½.

Since the last settlement many Americans have fallen from 6 to 8 points, and one or two 16 or 18 points. The depression in Steel is chiefly due to the report that the London bankers refused to loan money on Steel stock. However, it is learned that the bankers have not taken any such organized action. In a few cases advances were refused on Steel, but this was owing more to the doubt of the solvency of the applicants than to the value of the stock, though all around difficulty has been experienced in getting the usual advances on this security. In this connection J. P. Morgan, Jr., said:

"We have had no notification that the banks were making difficulties; the only reason which can explain the decline in Steel is that there are more sellers than buyers. I do not believe the strike to be serious; only a few mills are concerned, and the effect cannot possibly be judged for a few days. When these matters have developed, if the banks should decline to lend money on Steel, we would be glad to do so if we have got money available for such purposes."

One of the largest American brokers in London, questioned on this subject, said:

"It has always been rather difficult to carry over Steel, and to-day it is more so than ever, but I do not think any first-class firm will find it impossible."

In speaking of the matter to an interviewer, Lord Rothschild said:

"There is no discrimination against Steel or other American stocks; it is simply a business matter here that bankers do not advance large amounts on one class of stock alone. If a man came in to me and asked for £50,000 on one lot of stocks I would not give it to him. I should require several different lots of securities. The financial situation here, not excluding consols, depends entirely upon the United States. If you send over good prices, we will keep them up, but if you are as persistent sellers as you have been to-day, you cannot expect London to go on buying.

"The financial situation in Germany is all right. Everything, as I have said, depends upon the United States. J. P. Morgan raised fifteen millions of Steel here; they have gone down considerably; therefore, it cannot be called surprising if the London market is despondent. But there is no real anxiety, nor likelihood of any panic or things of that sort. I expect the situation in the United States, the drought, bad crops, and the possible results of the strike, to be exaggerated. Settle your strike and arrange your railroad difficulties, and you will find London as willing as ever to support American securities."

RAID IN THE BOWERY.

Three Men Arrested in an Alleged Gambling House.

An alleged gambling house, known as the Progress Club, an incorporated organization, on the third floor of 8 Bowery, was raided late last night by Central Office Detective Bradley and Detectives Burns and Roth of the Elizabeth Street Station, on warrants issued by Magistrate Deuel for the arrest of "John Doe," "James Doe," and "Richard Doe."

The prisoners when arraigned in the Elizabeth Street Station described themselves as James Smith, twenty-seven years old, 24 Second Avenue; Henry Kline, twenty-nine years, 563 Third Avenue, and Michael Fisher, twenty-one years, of 138 Delancey Street. They were locked up charged with keeping and maintaining a gambling house. The warrants were issued on the complaint of W. E. Hamilton of 191 York Street, Brooklyn.

The police captured a lot of paraphernalia, which they took to the station house.

The Rev. J. Owen Bayles to Retire.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 15.—The Rev. J. Owen Bayles yesterday tendered his resignation as pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Spotswood, near here. He is a graduate of the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary at Allegheny, Penn., and for thirty years was a pastor of that denomination, preaching in Delaware County, New York. Five years ago he left this denomination to take charge at Spotswood. His son, the Rev. Theodore Bayles, is pastor of a Reformed Dutch church at Gaithner, N. Y. The elder Mr. Bayles intimates that he will retire from the ministry. He is over sixty years of age.

TENDENCY TO PANIC IN THE STOCK MARKET

Collapse Prevented by Leading Financial Interests.

Opening Demoralized with Drops of Several Points in Several Securities —Heavy Selling by London.

For a time yesterday, under the influence of several adverse developments, the stock market was badly demoralized, and had it not been for the support given by leading financial interests, the general opinion is that a severe collapse would have resulted.

The demoralization came at the opening under the leadership of the steel stocks, and continued for about an hour thereafter, until the more urgent liquidation was at an end. Then, the pressure to sell over, quotations began gradually but none the less surely to recover, with the result that at the close of the day a goodly portion of the earlier losses had been recovered.

How severe these initial declines were can best be understood when it is stated that Steel Trust common stock broke at the opening to 37, a drop of 4½ points; Steel preferred to 86½, a drop of 5 points; St. Paul to 151½, a loss of 4½ points; Atchison to 68⅝, representing a decline of 5 points; Union Pacific to 89½, a loss of 5 points, while there were many other conspicuous declines in the first hour, such as Atchison preferred, 4; Rock Island, 4; Lackawanna, 8; Erie, 3; Missouri Pacific, 4½; Amalgamated Copper, 4½; Colorado Fuel, 6½; Consolidated Gas, 8¼; Detroit Gas, 4¼; General Electric, 4; New York Air Brake, 8; Manhattan, 2½, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 2.

In fact, there was an indiscriminate slaughter of prices, due to the throwing over of weakly-margined accounts, to the reaching of many stop orders on the decline, to selling by timid holders and to a general hammering of the entire list by the bear traders on the floor, to whom, following the almost steady decline of last week, the general break was as a veritable harvest.

For perhaps three-quarters of an hour the wave of liquidation and the offering down of stocks by the bears continued, and in that time there never was any certainty, to put it in the Wall Street vernacular, that "bottom had been reached." Indeed, several wagers were laid that a genuine panic would set in before the day was over.

But the panic did not materialize. Instead, about 11 o'clock a rally set in, feeble at first, but gaining strength as it progressed, until in the end not only had all danger of any further collapse been removed, but substantial strength had appeared, due chiefly to the appearance of buying orders from the leading financial interests in the street. Morgan brokers came in as purchasers of the steel stocks, and the coal shares, principally the Erie; Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Harriman brokers bought Union Pacific and the Atchisons; Standard Oil brokers bought St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Amalgamated Copper; Gould interests bought Missouri Pacific, Western Union, and other Gould stocks; while the Flowers were buyers of their known securities. At the same time, Western houses, which last week were persistent sellers of stocks, turned purchasers, and generally declared that good stocks were on the bargain counter. Be this as it may, from 11 o'clock on, the rally was continued with very little interruption until the close. Substantial as it was, it nevertheless was not sufficient to offset all of the earlier losses, final figures showing these net declines in active stocks:

Atchison	1⅝	Southern Pacific	1⅛
Canadian Pacific	1½	U. S. Steel	3½
Jersey Central	6	U. S. Steel pf.	2⅞
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	Amalgamated Copper	2½
Del. & Hudson	2	Am. C. & F. pf.	1⅝
Lackawanna	7⅞	Am. Locomotive pf.	3
Denver & R. G. pf.	2½	Colorado Fuel	6½
Evans. & T. H.	3	Consolidated Gas	1½
Louisville & Nash.	1¼	General Electric	4
Missouri Pacific	2½	New York Air Brake	8
Reading	1½	Brooklyn R. T.	1⅛
St. L. & S. W.	2½		

The opening of the market had been looked forward to with not a little anxiety by brokers and customers alike. Whatever had been the hopeful expectations at the close of business on Saturday, they were altogether dissipated when Wall Street came down to business only to find that the cables reported London in a semi-panicky condition, with the prices for all Americans down anywhere from 1 to 6 points. The greatest decline was in United States Steel preferred, which was off 6 points. The common was down 4¾, while Erie had lost 1½, Erie first preferred 2¼, Louisville 2½, Southern Pacific 2, and Union Pacific ½.

The reasons for these declines and the subsequent ones on the local Stock Exchange may be set out very briefly. The chief, of course, as reflected on the extreme declines in the Steel stocks, was the strike of the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers employed in certain of the plants of the United States Steel Corporation and the suggestions that the strike might spread. The financial district, because of the hopeful reports published last week, had generally been led to expect an amicable settlement and the avoidance of a strike. Hence the shock following the strike order of President Shaffer was all the greater, and led to a rush in the steel stocks on tremendous dealings, 156,000 shares of the common and 120,000 shares of the preferred being traded in.

Another adverse influence, negative rather than positive in nature, was the failure to materialize of the expected general rains in the corn belt, thereby relieving the drought. As the day progressed, however, the news reports told of scattering rains in various parts of the corn district, while at the same time the price of corn eased off again both in Chicago and here. Coincidently opinions of representative railroad and crop men appeared, all agreeing that the accounts of crop damage published last week had been very much exaggerated. As a consequence a generally better feeling showed in the Granger stocks, the buying being better than any seen in some weeks.

Still another unfavorable factor was the stated probability of a general strike of the anthracite coal workers, reflected in sharp breaks in the coal stocks. Private advices on the Street, however, late in the afternoon were to the effect that there was little probability of such a strike.

A minor factor was a cut in the price of refined sugar, though singularly enough following the announcement of it Sugar Trust stock moved up from the low figure of 133¾ to 136, and closed with but a fractional net loss.

Apart from some excitement incident to the trading in the Steel stocks, the dealings on the floor were generally attended with little excitement or confusion, and this notwithstanding that the number of brokers present was much larger than in any day in recent weeks.

After the steel stocks, the heaviest trading was in Union Pacific, which was dealt in to the extent of 102,000 shares; Atchison with a total of 60,000 shares, St. Paul with a total of 35,000, and Erie of 45,000. In fact, these, with the steel stocks, contributed more than one-half of the entire 945,000 shares dealt in.

Money was easy during the day, most of the call loans being made at 4 per cent., with the highest at 5 and the lowest at 3.

CROP OUTLOOK IN HUNGARY.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A telegram to the United States Department of Agriculture from Budapest gives, in millions of hectoliters, the officially estimated production, in Hungary, of wheat, rye, barley, and oats based on the condition of the crops on July 10. The estimate for that date is given below in Winchester bushels, (the United States standard,) in comparison with the official figures for 1900:

	Crop of 1901. Estimate for July 10. Winchester Bushels.	Crop of 1900. Approximate Official Es'm'te. Winchester Bushels.
Wheat	130,534,300	140,500,000
Rye	45,403,300	44,800,000
Barley	45,403,300	52,300,000
Oats	62,848,250	65,900,000

The estimates for July 10 are lower than were those for June 10, except in the case of oats, for which the later figure is a little higher than the earlier one.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Owego Gazette Company of Owego; capital $10,000. Directors—Le Roy A. Kingman, W. B. Kingman 2d, and H. E. Kingman, Owego.

Phoenix Chemical Company of New York City; to manufacture washing compounds; capital $100,000. Directors—Charles B. Mendel, William M. Coleman, and C. E. Mendel, New York City.

Cotucolor Company of Buffalo; to manufacture color preparations; capital $2,100. Directors—Milton Huber and M. M. De Camp, Buffalo; W. H. Conboy, Grand Island.

International Graphite Company of Glens Falls; to mine and mill graphite; capital $500,000. Directors—John Teavis, Albert C. Johnson, Willard W. Brown, Augustus S. Kuhre, Joseph A. Kellogg, Charles H. Wilson, Myron A. Brown, and John C. Russell, Glens Falls; Ralph Peverly, New York City.

RAIN BRINGS RELIEF TO WESTERN STATES

Drought in Portions of the Great Corn Belt Broken.

Weather Bureau Predicts Storms in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Relief for the heat-stricken district of the great corn belt to-morrow is predicted by the Weather Bureau to-night. No general rains apparently are yet in sight, but thunderstorms, with consequent lower temperature, are probable in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and, possibly, Indiana. There is a prospect of a continuance of these showers Wednesday in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and in the upper lake regions, bringing cool weather for the time being.

To-day the hot weather continued throughout the corn belt and over the lower lake region and Upper Ohio Valley, but temperatures fell considerably during the early evening over the latter district under the influence of local thunderstorms. Thunderstorms also occurred in South Dakota, Northern Illinois, portions of Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas, and afforded some relief from the heat.

KANSAS CITY, July 15.—A portion of the drought-stricken Southwest has been relieved by rain during the last twenty-four hours. Much good has already resulted to crops, and, as there are prospects to-night of more rain, it is believed many thousands of dollars will be saved to farmers on stock and crops. Nevertheless, much greater quantities of rain must come before a lasting benefit shall be done. In the portions of Central and Western Missouri, Western Kansas, and the Territories still untouched by rain, conditions remain unchanged, the temperature ranging from 98 to 106, the latter at Hutchinson, Kan.

The rains, which came at the end of a drought of from four to eight weeks' duration, covered Southwestern Missouri and the southeastern corner of Kansas. These rains, while good, were not sufficient to place the burned crops out of danger. During the day a heavy rain fell in the vicinity of Coffeyville, El Dorado, and Wichita, Kan. At Coffeyville the people held a jubilee on the streets during the rain.

In Kansas City to-day Mrs. Martha C. Mullett, wife of a prominent business man, died of heat prostration, and Edward B. Shillito, contracting agent for the Traders' Dispatch fast freight line, was overcome and is in a critical condition. Near Leavenworth, Kan., on his farm, last night, Oliver S. Hiatt, a well-known politician, died from the effects of the heat.

NEBRASKA'S CROP PROSPECTS.

Slight Showers Fail to Do More than Lay the Dust.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, July 15.—The crop situation in Nebraska continues one of grave uncertainty. Some slight showers fell in Central and Eastern Nebraska to-day and last night, but at no place was the water more than sufficient to lay the dust. Dodge, Adams, Gage, and Dixon Counties report some rain for the day.

The State crop bulletin for the past week issued to-night says the corn all over Nebraska is much in need of rain, and many fields are damaged beyond repair. Further, the bulletin expresses the opinion that unless a general rain falls through the State within the next few days the splendid prospects for a corn crop so general three weeks ago in Nebraska, will have dwindled to a very ordinary yield.

On every side the gravest apprehension is felt. The small streams are drying up and stock water is becoming a very scarce article. This is especially true of Western Nebraska. Eastern Nebraska has a good prospect, however, for a corn crop as it stands at present. The temperature has been 106 through the State to-day, and this has been the case for more than ten consecutive days. This contributes to the seriousness of the situation.

The speculative buying of corn was brought to a sudden halt among the Nebraska grain men by the sudden decline of the cereal when all natural conditions indicated that the grain should advance.

Weather Observer Welch puts a more roseate hue on the situation. He says: "I do not think there is any immediate cause for alarm for the crops in Nebraska, as a rule. Of course, there are complaints from some points in the State, but that is always the case, no matter how favorable the conditions generally through the State.

"Corn in Nebraska is large enough to shade the ground, and thus retain the moisture. On the other hand, it is not so far advanced to be most susceptible to damage from heat. None of it has tasseled. It is after corn has tasseled that it is most easily affected by heat. So that what was some time the cause of complaint, the backwardness of the crop, is now a decided advantage.

"Grain men say that in the northern part of the State and the extreme western, the corn will stand ten days of existing weather, but down in the Republican Valley country they are beginning to feel the need of rain badly, and the same condition prevails along the southern tier of counties."

WICHITA PEOPLE CELEBRATE.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., July 15.—After a drought of four weeks, that has nearly caused the ruin of the entire crop, it rained here to-day. It was a curious crowd that stood in Main Street this morning, eagerly watching a dark cloud that was gradually obscuring the blue sky. At noon, however, the sky was again clear and hopes of rain were blasted. But at about 4 o'clock this afternoon a farmer driving into the city from the west, announced that it was beginning to rain.

Business was suspended. Men, women, and children gathered upon the streets and watched the approach of the rain as though it were a phenomenon they never had witnessed. A 5 o'clock big drops began to fall, but the crowd did not diminish. Then it began to pour, and immediately there was a scramble for shelter. A brass band practicing for the open-air concert to-night came from its headquarters and was pressed into service by some of the merchants. Soon nearly 1,000 people were in line, singing and shouting. As they passed the Pro-Cathedral some suggested they enter. Action was suited to the word, and soon the sacred edifice was filled. The pastor then began a song service of thanksgiving.

While the rain continued, only for about two hours, it had been productive of good, inasmuch as it had freshened the crops and furnished drink to the stock. Indications are that another rainstorm will again visit this section to-night. Reports from surrounding towns show that this afternoon's rain was general in this section.

CROP DAMAGE REPORTS.

Greatly Exaggerated, Says President J. J. Hill—Prospects Never Better, President Lowry Declares.

Discussing the reports of crop damage President James J. Hill of Great Northern says:

"Unquestionably some damage has been done to the corn crop by reason of the drought, but, like everything else, this damage has been much exaggerated. The damage, so far as I can see, lies in that portion of the country west of a line drawn from St. Louis to Omaha, and much of it can be repaired by good rains. It should be remembered, too, that as an offset there has been a wonderful wheat harvest, particularly in Kansas. The matter hardly resolves itself into a railroad one, for the reason that the railroads have, and the indications are, will have, plenty to do even should it develop that the corn crop is short. However, as I have said, there is ample time yet for much of the damage to be overcome."

On the same subject President Lowry of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie telegraphs from the West as follows:

"Up to the present time prospects for crops were never better. I make this statement from a personal inspection a few days ago in Minnesota and North and South Dakota and from daily reports received from all the points along the line of our road; also from talking with various grain men in Minneapolis who are thoroughly posted on the subject."

Reports received during the day at the offices of the St. Paul and Rock Island Railroads and by the Stock Exchange houses with Western connections were all of a much more cheerful nature than those received last week. Rain was reported in many sections of the corn belt.

The corn market on the Produce Exchange yesterday opened higher than Saturday's close, but failed to maintain the advance in face of weather reports more favorable to the crop and a growing belief that the damage to the crop through the lack of rain had been much exaggerated. September corn, which closed Saturday at 53¾, opened at 55 and then dropped off to 52⅝. A private dispatch received by Counselman & Day reported rains in Southeastern Kansas.

GRAIN PRICES LOWER.

Wheat, Corn, and Oats Decline Slightly on Reports of Rain.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Prices for grain ruled lower to-day on predictions of more favorable weather. Wheat closed five-eighths of a cent, corn seven-eighths, and oats one-eighth lower for September delivery. An active demand for wheat at the opening was caused by bullish statistics and a sharp advance at Minneapolis, presumably reflecting unfavorable climatic conditions. The starting prices, 68 to 68⅝ for September, proved the best of the day, however, for Minneapolis lost its initial advance, showers were predicted, and a concerted effort to minimize any damage was made by various interests. Under liquidation September gradually worked off to 66½, reaching this point near the end of the session, and closed rather heavy, seven-eighths of a cent lower, at 66⅛@66⅜.

Corn was purchased freely at the start, September opening from 51 to 52 cents. This was due to the belief in the direful effects of the hot spell, and the strength was dissipated by reports of moderating temperatures, scattered showers, and promising clouds over parts of the corn belt. September, under active selling, declined to 49½c and closed weak, ⅞ of a cent lower, at 49¾c. Reports that the Secretary of Agriculture believed reports of damage to have been exaggerated were influential.

There was a heavy trade in oats, and while that market exhibited evidences of sympathy with corn, prices held better than in the corn pit, owing to a good country demand. Selling was mostly for the local account.

Missourians to Pray for Rain.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 15.—Gov. Dockery, who has received many requests to issue a proclamation calling upon the people to observe a day of fasting and prayer that the drought might be broken, to-day set apart Sunday, July 21, on which "the people are requested to assemble at their usual places of worship to invoke the blessings of Almighty God." Little rain has fallen in the State since April 27.

SHORT CORN CROP IN MEXICO.

Lack of Rain Threatens the Yield and May Lead to Suffering Among the Masses.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 9.—The rainy season, which usually begins about the 1st of June, has been late this year, much to the detriment of the corn crop. A shortage is threatened. Fully one-half the food of the masses is made from this grain, and to have a failure at harvest time means much to people who can afford only tiny bits of meat to give flavor to the dishes, with no thought of its being an actual part of the family meal.

Tortillas are the bread of the country, and the quotation "yesterday, to-day, and forever," holds good, for the Aztecs were grinding corn into "masa" on "metates" when the Spaniards first saw into their homes, nearly 400 years ago, exactly as the present generation does on the same kind of stone, whose name has degenerated into "metate." It is from masa that two-thirds of the dishes served by the plain folk are made.

The scarcity is already felt. A few weeks ago the prices were from 8 to 8½ centavas per litro; now they are from 10 to 11 centavas. A well-known commission merchant who has correspondents in nearly every part of the republic says the scarcity will increase, on account of irregularities in the rainfall.

Speculators are timid about investing their capital in corn in the United States, as they have done on similar occasions, because such transactions have not proved advantageous to them. Among the reasons for this failure of good results are these: The firms in the United States sell for cash only, and demand payment on delivering grain at railroad stations, and on many occasions ask payment in advance. Sometimes the contracts are made for corn, free on board, in good condition in the United States, without the sender having any responsibility as to its state on arrival.

Many Mexican commission men have lost heavily in this way. The consignor swears before a notary public that the corn started in prime order. Delays from lack of sufficient rolling stock on the Mexican roads or wash-outs make the cargo long on the way, often rotten. There is no way of recovering the money lost, and men who have lost dread a repetition.

Mexicans are, as a rule, very cautious, hence the timidity felt at this time, when short crops stare them in the face.

CITY AND RAILROAD FIGHT.

Lehigh Valley Company's Track Extension Plans in Jersey City Meet with Obstacles.

The authorities of Jersey City were yesterday informed that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company had begun to lay tracks along the Morris Canal at Dudley Street, and that it proposed to fill in Dudley Street from its present termin

ELMINA FOOLED SCHOONERS

Won at Larchmont Regatta When Success Seemed Remote.

HESTER DEFEATED CUTTERS

Eelin, However, Sailing a Special Match with Isolde Carried Off First Place with Ease.

In a hard-fought race of thirty miles yesterday, in the second day's racing of the Larchmont Club's race week, F. K. Brewster's Elmina carried off first honors in the class of seventy-five-foot schooners after Charles Smither's Muriel appeared to have them safely stowed. Muriel, who led her competitors handsomely over the course on the first round and well into the second, was finally badly beaten by Harry Lippitt's Quissetta. Good generalship and a fine nose for a weighty breeze saved the day for Elmina, and brought her in winner of a seemingly hopeless struggle.

C. L. F. Robinson's British cutter Hester won again easily in her race with her compatriots, Isolde and Eelin. Eelin races at a great disadvantage with Hester, as the latter boat is about nine feet longer on the water line than the former, yet, due to the fact that she was built after 1896, she receives no allowance from Hester. In addition to their race with Hester, Eelin and Isolde sailed a special match, in which Eelin was a winner by a handsome margin, at the end of the first round, when Isolde withdrew.

The conditions for good racing weather were anything but promising yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock, the hour arranged for the start, and it was postponed for an hour. A fog hung over the Sound, and the light zephyrs that played over its dull surface could not ruffle it. But an hour's wait brought improvement, and when the preparatory signal was given at 12:30, the sun was eating up the mist rapidly, and a light breeze was freshening steadily from southwest by west, the tide was ebbing at a lively rate, and helped the craft to their first mark. The schooners and cutters had the fifteen-mile course, sailed twice as on Saturday, which gave them a broad reach on the starboard tack, a beat to the second, and a broad reach home on the port tack.

The schooners were caught napping, when they got their starting signal at 12:35, and all crossed with a good bit of blue water between them. Muriel was first away, followed by Quissetta, Elmina, and Amorita. All broke out balloon jibtopsails as they went over the line. Elmina was over the line and to windward when the signal was given, and had to go about and recross, but managed to beat Amorita to third place.

The cutters and fifty-one-foot sloops were next dispatched, with Humma leading Altair and Huguenot, and Eelin at the leeward end of the line, well ahead of Isolde, who in turn was leading Hester quite comfortably. All broke out their ballooners as they came to the line, and reached away rapidly after the schooners, which had set spinnakers well forward to starboard and were running for their mark in a light air, as the breeze dropped almost immediately after they began their journey.

MURIEL'S GOOD LEAD.

Muriel still held her advantage, with the others following at about the same distance apart in which they crossed. The Hester liked these conditions, and worked up from last place to a lead over Isolde, who, try as she would, could not get past Eelin. When they luffed around the mark they were timed as follows:

Muriel	1:37:35	Hester	1:49:01
Quissetta	1:38:25	Eelin	1:50:57
Elmina	1:41:33	Isolde	1:53:05
Amorita	1:44:53		

Hardly had they turned this mark when the breeze began to freshen again, and, bucking the tide, they began the beat to the second mark. Muriel and Quissetta had a bitter struggle all along the shore to the second mark. They fought it out on short tacks, with Quissetta doing her best to wear her Muriel, and Muriel heading her off whenever she tried it on. When they passed the buoy off Matinicock Point they seemed to be one boat, and they kept up this appearance as long as they held a tack. Muriel turned 53 seconds ahead of Quissetta, who had a two-minute lead over Elmina, and Amorita was a bad fourth. Eelin had held Hester on the beat pretty well, but Hester settled the race on the reach home.

As the boats turned the second mark they broke out balloon jib topsails and fore staysails and raced for home with everything drawing to perfection on all. Quissetta could not catch Muriel, however, who had increased her lead to more than a minute over her when they jibed around the home mark, with Elmina more than two minutes behind Quissetta. At this point Isolde, who had been beaten by fifteen minutes by Eelin, withdrew, while the schooners, and Hester and Eelin began their second battle with increased vigor.

Muriel still had a good lead on Quissetta when they turned the first mark, with Elmira nearly three minutes behind Quissetta. Hester had Eelin out of the game so far as their race was concerned. After turning the outer mark Muriel, Quissetta, and Amorita went to the Long Island shore for another fight. Elmina let them go ahead, and when she had tacked around the mark kept well out in the middle of the Sound hunting for the better breeze that she thought was there, and she guessed right. Quissetta began to eat up into Muriel's wake in shore, and crossed her bows shortly after 4 o'clock. From this time it was all over with Muriel, as Quissetta immediately began to go, and every tack made matters worse for the quondam winner apparent.

Elmina, out in the Sound, was enjoying a much better breeze than the inshore fighters, and led them to the mark in Hempstead Harbor, and led Quissetta around, although it was by a scant 40 seconds. The hapless Muriel came third, seven minutes behind her. From there on it was all over. With everything set and drawing, they reached for home with Elmina increasing her hard-won lead until, when she heeled across the finish line it was slightly more than a minute. The summaries follow:

SCHOONERS, CLASS D.—Start, 12:35.

Boat and Owner	Finish.	Elapsed.
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	5:48:54	5:13:54
Elmina, F. K. Brewster	5:35:12	5:00:12
Quissetta, H. F. Lippitt	5:36:15	5:01:15
Muriel, Charles Smithers	5:42:54	5:07:54

SLOOPS, CLASS I.—Start, 12:40.

Isolde, F. M. Hoyt	Did not finish.	
Hester, C. L. F. Robinson	5:40:02	5:00:02
Eelin, Philip T. Dodge	5:52:05	5:12:05

SLOOPS, CLASS K.—Start, 12:40.

Humma, J. R. Maxwell	4:46:00	4:06:00
Huguenot, Edward Kelly	Disabled.	
Altair, Cord Meyer, Jr.	4:33:18	3:53:18

SLOOPS, CLASS M.—Start, 12:45.

Leda, H. L. Maxwell	5:14:36	4:29:36
Spasm, E. D. King	5:28:49	4:43:49

LARCHMONT 25-FOOT SLOOPS.—Start, 12:50.

Nai-San, J. M. Woodbury	Did not finish.	

RACEABOUTS.—Start, 12:55.

Viper, H. D. Hennen	Did not finish.	
Badger, Thorsen and Jones	3:49:48	2:54:48
Merrywing, H. M. Crane	3:51:03	2:56:03
Snapper, A. B. Alley	3:56:49	3:01:49
Persimmon, ———	3:54:31	2:59:31

SLOOPS—CLASS R.—Start, 1:00.

Hope, C. O. Iselin	4:32:02	3:32:02
Nora, Lewis Iselin	4:38:38	3:38:38
Neola, C. D. Mallory	4:38:47	3:38:47
Sora, W. Hoey, Jr.	4:31:41	3:31:41
Opossum, H. M. Rogers	4:33:41	3:33:41
Cricket, Harold Preyer	Did not finish.	

MANHASSET RACEABOUTS.—Start, 1:00.

Mist, J. W. Alker	5:20:30	4:20:30
Arizona, G. A. Corry	5:10:24	4:10:24
Firefly, Guy Standing	5:06:04	4:06:04
Lambkin, S. W. Roach	5:39:09	4:39:09
Bob, Phillips and Morgan	5:35:20	4:35:20

SPECIAL MATCH—CLASS I—SLOOPS.

Eelin, Philip T. Dodge	5:52:05	5:12:05
Isolde, F. M. Hoyt	Did not finish.	

The winners were Elmina, Hester, Altair, Leda, Badger, Sora, Firefly, and Eelin.

INDEPENDENCE WILL REST.

The Lawson Yacht Will Not Be in N. Y. Y. C. Cruise—To Race on Aug. 1.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—The decision of Thomas W. Lawson not to charter the Independence to any member of the New York Yacht Club, thus preventing her from engaging in the coming cruise which begins next Monday, has been received among the yachtsmen here with much regret. Although the Constitution and Columbia will spend a week in preparing for the squadron run and also for the annual race for the Astor Cup, off this port on July 29, what will be done with the Independence after but overhauling in New London is not known. She will probably be in excellent shape by the time the big fleet of yachts start down Long Island Sound, and it seems a pity to the sportsmen here that the Crowninshield yacht should have to "flock" by herself with such a fine opportunity prevailing for measuring her strength with the two Herreshoff yachts in these daily runs.

Still, the two races on Aug. 1 and 3, under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, will give the Boston yacht two more chances, and it is probable that it is for these events the Independence is to be so thoroughly prepared. It was reported here to-day that the managers of the Constitution and Columbia would refuse to race again against the Independence because of Mr. Lawson's action in giving prize money to his crew, even after the yacht had been beaten four times. This rumor, however, was laughed at by a number of prominent yachtsmen, and W. Butler Duncan's statement, made earlier in the season, that he was ready and willing to race the Independence at every opportunity, was repeated. Still, it is hardly probable the New York Yacht Club will budge from its decision, made so plain last May, and invite the Lawson yacht to join the cruise because of her apparent ability to give the other two ninety-footers a good race, as was shown in her last two contests with them.

The big racers will spend the greater portion of the week at the various shipyards—the Columbia at City Island, the Constitution at Bristol, and the Independence at New London. The Columbia left yesterday, and the Independence and Constitution will sail to-morrow. The Constitution had a short sail to-day in the bay, and after another one to-morrow, will go to Bristol in the afternoon. The Independence had the short temporary topmast rigged to-day in place of the one carried away last Friday. An attempt was made early in the day to send up a regular spar, but it was found too heavy without the aid of a derrick, so a short one was bent in the usual place on the forward side of the mast, no effort being made to step it at the top of the mast. The upper spreaders, which were badly bent in the accident, were not put in place to-day, so that the yacht will go to New London with but one pair. The topmast set, however, has been rigged so that the yacht will be able to carry a small jibtopsail.

The Independence will leave to-morrow morning, accompanied by the usual fleet of two tugs and the barge Penokee. An effort will be made to-morrow morning before the Independence leaves for New London to step her regular topmast. It is necessary to wait for smooth water, as the job is a delicate one.

N. Y. Y. C.'S ANNUAL CRUISE.

Plan to Have a New Class of Racers on the Run to Newport.

Commodore Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club, through Fleet Captain Robert Bacon, yesterday issued instructions relative to the annual cruise of the squadron to the eastward. The yachts will rendezvous next Monday at Glen Cove, when there will be a meeting of Captains on board the flagship Corona. The programme for the cruise, wind and weather permitting, will be as follows:

Monday, July 22—Race for the Commodore's cups from Glen Cove to Huntington Bay. Tuesday, July 23—Squadron run, Huntington Bay to Morris Cove. Wednesday, July 24—Morris Cove to New London. Thursday, July 25—New London to Newport. Friday, July 26—Newport to Vineyard Haven. Saturday, July 27—Vineyard Haven to Newport. Sunday, July 28—The squadron will remain at anchor at Newport. Monday, July 29—Races off Newport for the Astor cups. Tuesday, July 30—There will be a meeting of the Captains on board the flagship at noon.

During the cruise there will be the usual races for the owl and game-cock colors, and a race for launches. The Regatta Committee will furnish details for the runs from port to port and for all other racing events. Captains are requested to provide their vessels with New York Yacht Club night signals; also to send to the Commodore a list of the names of their guests. The Captains and their guests will be welcome on board the flagship when in harbor.

This cruise promises to have a feature which will meet with the approval of luxurious yachtsmen who find life on the racing trim craft a little too Spartan like for thorough comfort.

John Murray Mitchell, the lawyer yachtsman, whose cutter Bedouin went into commission yesterday, is enthusiastic over a scheme of a novel character that has been planned for the coming event.

"The scheme is at present," he said while on his way to Tuxedo Park yesterday, "in an inchoate condition. James G. Bergen, I, and others are interested in it. The plan is to race unstripped boats of a mixed class and from sixty to seventy-one feet water line, and not of the racing type, for 'mugs.' If the Regatta Committee declines to provide prizes they would be provided by a sweepstakes purse of $25 for each entry. The races would be jolly affairs and there would be no 'stripping' for them. Women folk and children would remain on the craft and there would be no end of fun gotten out of it.

"These races would be the daily port-to-port runs, under supervision and control of the Regatta Committee, subject to the racing rules of the New York Yacht Club, in cruising trim, with the understanding that this means that every yacht so competing shall carry at least two of its ordinary boats on davits, its two anchors on deck, its guns, furniture, fittings, and stores in usual quantity and place. In other words, it is proposed that a yacht shall not enter to sail in cruising trim, and then strip, but that the term shall affect and apply to the trim and condition of the yacht, and not merely the prize for which she competes. Entry of yachts in this class and series will not in any way affect their starting, standing, or competition in the regular runs and races of the club, this mixed class race series being in addition to, and not a substitution for, other events.

"In order that yachts may be ready to compete in the series proposed, it is recommended that those who will comply with the water line requirement procure racing measurement, if not already measured, before July 22, and file certificates with the club's Secretary.

"The following boats may enter the series: Cutters—Bedouin, Hildegarde, Wenonah; sloop—Fanny Vision; yawl—Huron, and the schooners Quickstep, Shamrock, Wayward, Avaton, Carlotta, Cavalier, Harbinger, Ingomar, Katrina, Kiwassa, Latona, and Loyal.

Mr. Sidenberg Owns Yacht Theresa.

A few days ago, through a misapprehension of the facts, THE TIMES recorded the sale of G. Sidenberg's steam yacht Theresa to I. W. Jeanes of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Jeanes chartered the yacht for a few weeks during the absence of Mr. Sidenberg from the city. Theresa is not for sale at any price.

CORINTHIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 15.—The Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia arrived in Norris Cove this evening about 7 o'clock, after an uneventful run from Oyster Bay. The breeze up the Sound was light nearly all the way, but off Bridgeport it freshened up so as to give a chance for a good finish here. The steamers reached the cove about 6:30, headed by the flagship May, owned by Commodore A. Van Rensselaer. She was followed in close order by the remainder of the fleet as follows:

Steamers—Elsa, E. V. Dick; Speranza, Ogden Wilkinson and F. W. Hill; Theresa, G. Seidenberg; Aida, Dr. Hobart A. Hare; Kittewan, J. P. and S. P. Wetherill; Lagonda, Capt. Edward Browning; Vision, J. E. Addicks; Rosalind, Horace F. Smith; Fayelle; Josephine, P. A. B. Widener; Sultana, John R. Drexel.

Schooners—Atalanta, Capt. R. C. H. Brock; Thelma, J. S. Lovering Wharton; Ivanhoe, S. Gordon Sawyer; Vigil, A. N. Chandler; Triton, E. K. Price; Columbia, Joseph De F. Junkin; Seneca, William T. and R. A. Rainey; Priscilla, Vice Commodore Robert J. W. Koons; Alert, ex-Commodore Clement A. Griscom.

Sloops—Grayling, Phantom, M. S. Brown; Alys, Cacuhsca II., Capt. Paul Rainey; Fidelio, Henry S. Jeans; Narounya, Capt. Richard P. White; Carmita, Robert L. Forest; Cherokee, Rear Commoder Walter E. Clarke, Jr.; Vayu, Dr. R. H. Harte; Pautewis, Capt. C. H. Clark. Yawls—Spalpeen, Robert M. Riddle; Flying Cloud, James Laughlin, Jr.; Foxie, Fred De Funiak; Ventizis, Arthur Colburn.

LAST TRIAL OF THE SHAMROCKS

The New Challenger Barely Won Over a Thirty-six-Mile Course.

ROTHESAY, Firth of Clyde, July 15.—The final racing trial of the two Shamrocks to-day was over a thirty-six-mile course, from Craigmore to Skelmorlie, thence to Tomont End, off Largs, and back to the starting point. Shamrock II. won by a scant margin, but the conditions were such as to keep alive the confidence in the new boat. The course was sailed twice over. A fresh, strong westerly wind of from thirteen to fourteen knots was blowing.

The challenger had the better of the manoeuvring for position, and led the Shamrock I. over the line by about three lengths. The run to Skelmorlie was dead down the wind; the yachts added their jibtopsails, and the challenger, rapidly increasing her lead, rounded the first mark at Skelmorlie at 1:04:28. The Shamrock I.'s time here was 1:06:25. On the broad, easy reach to Tomont End, the challenger increased her lead until she was 2½ minutes ahead, when she encountered a softer wind, and the ex-challenger closed up. The yachts' timings, turning the Erin off Tomont End, were as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
The Shamrock II.	1	32	15
The Shamrock I.	1	33	58

The boats could have fetched home from this point, but in order to give a turn to windward, the Erin steamed away and laid a new mark off Mount Stewart. The yachts then beat across the Firth on short tacks, the challenger gaining on every board. After a four-mile beat the two contestants rounded the Erin in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
The Shamrock II.	2	01	20
The Shamrock I.	2	03	40

Reaching ten miles up-channel, the challenger outsailed the older boat, and the timings at the turn at Inverkip Bay showed this difference:

	H.	M.	S.
The Shamrock II.	2	37	45
The Shamrock I.	2	46	45

The boats then reached for Largs, where the Shamrock II. was still nine minutes ahead of the former challenger. During the run home from Largs, the Shamrock I. experienced a big fluke and closed up her distance, finishing one and one-half minutes astern of the Shamrock II.

On the last leg the Shamrock I. was helped by a rain squall, which did not touch the challenger and enabled the former to close up the separating gap. The correct times of the finish are:

	H.	M.	S.
The Shamrock II.	3	39	03
The Shamrock I.	3	40	45

The fluke which enabled the ex-challenger to finish so close to the Shamrock II. does not, in the opinion of experts, in any way detract from what is regarded as a splendid performance on the part of the Shamrock II.

At the conclusion of the trials an immediate start was made toward dismantling the challenger. Early to-morrow morning her racing canvas will be packed for shipment. After this is done her present spars will be replaced by her ocean rig.

It is believed the challenger may possibly start for the other side on Monday.

ALL AMERICA SHOTS WON.

Crack Marksmen, Returned from England, Beat New Utrecht Team.

As introduction to the Grand American Handicap claybird shoot, which opens today at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., a special match at clay birds as targets was shot off at the Queens grounds yesterday between six members of the "All America" team that recently defeated the best trap shots of Great Britain, and a picked team of six men from the New Utrecht Gun Club. The teams were six on a side because four members of the All American team—Marshall, Parmelee, Tripp, and Budd—had been obliged to depart for the West, thus compelling a decrease in the number of gunners for the match. These six were W. R. Crosby, Fred Gilbert, J. S. Fanning, R. O. Heikes, Edward Banks, and B. W. Leroy, who, by a special concession the same as they made to the British teams in England, shot only one barrel, loaded with one and a quarter ounces of shot, against both barrels, loaded each with one and an eighth ounces of shot for each target.

The result of the match proved the results of the matches abroad, for the "All America" six shot quite up to the best averages made abroad, and won with a score of 534 breaks or kills out of a possible 600, or 100 birds to each man. The average for All America was 89 per cent. of kills. The beaten team for the New Utrecht Club broke 514 targets, shooting two barrels, making an average of 85 2-5. Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, led the winning team with a score of 97 breaks, missing but 3.

Chief among the minor events were a twenty-bird event, shooting on the Sergeant system, which received twenty-eight entries, and a twenty-bird event, from the Maugau trap, which attracted thirty-eight entries. In the first event W. R. Crosby was the only one with a straight score of twenty, while in the second event eight men finished with straight scores. The Grand American Handicap Tournament will begin at 10 o'clock this morning, and probably will not be concluded before Friday. Summaries follow:

Special Match, 100 Birds Per Man, All America.—Fred Gilbert killed 97, missed 3; W. R. Crosby killed 91, missed 9; R. O. Heikes killed 89, missed 11; E. Banks killed 85, missed 12; J. S. Fanning killed 85, missed 15; B. W. Leroy killed 84, missed 16. Total killed, 534; missed, 66. New Utrecht Gun Club—T. W. Morfey killed 93, missed 7; G. Stephenson killed 92, missed 8; F. Stephenson killed 89, missed 11; H. M. Brigham killed 88, missed 12; G. Grieff killed 82, missed 18; J. H. Jack killed 70, missed 30. Total killed, 514; missed, 86.

SOLDIERS BEHAVED WELL.

No Unusual Disturbances at Fort Schuyler on Pay Day—Capt. Hamilton, However, Favors the Canteen.

Capt. William R. Hamilton, commanding the Eightieth Post Artillery, now stationed at Fort Schuyler, said last night that the latest payday had been marked with no remarkable disturbance notwithstanding the fact that the men had to go outside of the reservation to obtain alcoholic beverages, as has been the rule since the abolition of the canteen.

The command was paid off on Tuesday, he said, and but five men had overstayed their leave, and three of these had already returned, and he firmly expected to see the other two walk in before the expiration of the ten days, after which they would be regarded as deserters and so treated if they were recaptured. Nothwithstanding this, Capt. Hamilton said he favored the canteen, none the less, and among the reasons he advanced for its restoration was that now a better class of men is seeking enlistment in the Army who would be deterred unless it is restored.

WAITER GIRLS WIN A STRIKE.

Those at Fort Lowry, Aided by 350 Guests, Get Their Wages Raised in One Hour.

Thirty waiter girls went on strike at the Fort Lowry Hotel at Bath Beach at dinner time yesterday evening and 350 guests crowded the piazzas about the dining room and waited with what patience they could until the trouble was over. After an hour the girls won. The strike was declared, fought, and won in record-breaking time. The strikers had a double grievance. One of their number had taken sick and asked that she be allowed to go home. Manager Coffin refused to let her off, claiming that she had contracted to stay a month or longer. Maggie Bergman, the sick girl, insisted that she was unfit to work. When she came to settle with Coffin he refused to pay her for the two weeks she was there, claiming she had only worked twelve days. It seems they got angry and the young woman accused Coffin of striking her. She says she has secured a warrant for Coffin's arrest and that she will have him arrested this morning. Coffin denied striking the girl.

After her stormy interview she hurried over to the cottage where the waitresses are housed and told them how she had been treated by Coffin. The girls had been dissatisfied ever since the season opened. They were paid $12 a month, the hotel management expecting the guests to help out with tips. They thought it would be a good time to tell Manager Coffin that they wanted more wages and at the same time to stand by Maggie Bergman.

They delivered their ultimatum before dinner time. Coffin was ugly and so were the girls. At 6:30 o'clock the 350 guests began to gather near the dining room doors, but there was no dinner. It was the same at 7 o'clock, and the guests began to get angry. They organized a grievance committee to see Manager Coffin. This body showed signs of developing into a vigilance committee, when there was no signs of a settlement.

The guests threw their influence with the girls, and Mrs. Lowry, for whom Coffin is running the hotel, was told of the trouble. She told Coffin to raise the girls' wages $2 a week and to pay Maggie Bergman in full.

New Bank for This City.

ALBANY, July 15.—The Empire State Bank, organized with a capital of $100,000, was to-day authorized by State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn to do a discount and deposit business in New York City. The Directors of the new bank are G. C. Ramsey, C. S. Lippincott, Park E. Bell, W. Baldwin, O. F. Thomas, William E. Nichols, C. M. Higgins, E. J. Kelly, Frederick H. Smith, Jr., Robert E. Jennings, Willard Brown, and Phillips Isham.

WOULD PREVENT LYNCHING.

Delegate to Virginia Constitutional Convention Proposes a Drastic Measure.

RICHMOND, Va., July 15.—The Constitutional Convention of Virginia was in session only twenty-one minutes to-day. A resolution offered by Mr. Pedigo, Republican, of Henry County, aims to prevent lynching.

It provides that the Governor shall offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of every person who shall engage in the offense; that the crime shall be murder in the first degree where the hanging or lynching is accomplished, and that it shall be the duty of the Governor to pay $1,000 to the heirs of any person lynched, the money to come out of the State Treasury and be chargeable to the county or city in which the crime was committed.

FIRED INTO A CHILD'S MOUTH.

How Little Nicholas Clancy's Life Was Saved—His Boy Assailant Under Arrest.

Nicholas Clancy, eight years old, of 601 Grove Street, Jersey City, last night went to play with Thomas Kennelly, thirteen years old, who lives at 603 Grove Street. They went to the bathroom, where Kennelly procured a pistol.

"Open your mouth," said he to Clancy, "and I'll fire a bullet down your throat." Two things saved Clancy from having his head blown off. The pistol happened to be charged with a light load of powder, and instead of opening his mouth, he set his teeth. Kennelly pulled the trigger, and the bullet, after knocking out some of Clancy's teeth, lodged in his mouth. He screamed with pain, and then coolly put his hand to his mouth, extracted the bullet, and threw it on the floor.

The shot and scream alarmed all in the house. Kennelly was arrested and Clancy was taken to St. Francis's Hospital, where it was found that his injury was confined to the loss of his teeth and a slightly furrowed tongue. Kennelly said he did not think the pistol was loaded.

COL. EDDY'S SON INJURED.

Boy, Fell Under Train at Bath Beach and His Leg Was Mangled Badly.

George E. Eddy, nineteen years old, who lives with his father, Col. Eddy, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, at 276 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, was maimed for life by an elevated train last night at Bath Beach. The train was moving very slowly, but young Eddy tried to board it, and lost his footing and fell before the forward truck of the rear car of the train. His right knee cap was torn off and his right foot badly crushed, the great toe and some of the fleshy part of the foot being entirely torn away. The train was stopped before the other truck reached him.

There was a long delay before an ambulance was summoned from the Norwegian Hospital and, after waiting for it an hour and a half, during which time the boy sat in a drug store, he was placed in a coach by friends and driven to the hospital, where he found his father and a Dr. Wood, the family physician, waiting for him. The doctor found the injured limb so inflamed from the delay that he refrained from making a careful examination, and said he would not be able to tell until to-day whether amputation will be necessary.

POLICEMAN STOPS A RUNAWAY.

He and His Mount Badly Hurt While Mastering a Horse That Imperiled Three Lives.

There was an exciting runaway on Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, last night, in which a man, woman, and child were in great peril.

Jacob B. Jong, a manufacturer of artificial flowers at 598 Broadway, and living at 132 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was driving a wagon in which, seated beside him was his wife, who had her child in her lap.

At One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Seventh Avenue the horse took fright at a passing automobile and started up the avenue with the bit in his teeth. Mr. Jong twisted the reins about his right wrist, and then clasped his wife with his left arm. She, in turn, clung tightly to the child. Crowds crossing One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street scattered at the frantic animal's approach, and the motorman of a cross-town car brought his vehicle to a sudden stop just in time to avert collision with the wagon.

At One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street Mounted Policeman Ledy, perceived the runaway approaching him, and wheeling his horse about, he started northward also. When Mr. Jong's horse was abreast of him Ledy grasped its bridle. Side by side the animals dashed, the policeman tugging and pulling at the runaway until at One Hundred and Fortieth Street he mastered the animal.

No one in the wagon had been hurt, but Policeman Ledy had been badly bruised and scratched and his clothing was in shreds. His horse's side, too, had been lacerated.

FRANCHISE TAX LEAGUE MEETS.

Decides to Oppose Tammany and Denounces Pay Chair Privilege.

The Franchise Tax and Municipal Ownership League Executive Committee met at the Sturtevant Hotel last night to transact routine business and receive the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer. The matter of the first annual dinner and outing, on Aug. 3, at College Point, L. I., was discussed, and the following were invited to attend: The Rev. Felix Adler, Ernest H. Crosby, Seth Low, Carl Schurz, Gov. Odell, W. H. Peckham, Samuel Seabury, and Dr. John P. Peters.

A resolution was introduced deciding that the league would not support Tammany Hall in the coming election. A motion was also passed denouncing the Spate chair privilege.

E. C. BALDWIN'S CANDIDACY.

Says Many Lawyers Are Backing Him for Judge Brown's Place.

Assistant United States District Attorney Ernest C. Baldwin returned to duty at his office in the Federal Building yesterday morning. He reached this city on Saturday on the Umbria after a short tour in Europe. Mr. Baldwin admitted that he was a candidate for the position of Judge of the United States District Court made vacant by the resignation of Judge Addison Brown.

"My candidacy is not based on any personal friendship with President McKinley," said Mr. Baldwin. "The fact of the matter is, the movement for my appointment was gotten up during my absence, and I knew nothing of it nor of the resignation of Judge Brown until my return. I have the backing of many lawyers of the New York bar standing high in the profession."

O'BRIEN DEMOCRACY MEETING.

Anti-Tammany Men of the Thirty-fourth District Organize.

The City Democracy, better known as the "James O'Brien Democracy," was organized in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District last evening and opened headquarters at 600 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. There were about 200 present.

Eugene J. McGuire was elected Chairman and W. D. Fuller Secretary, and the speakers were Mr. O'Brien, E. M. McCafferty, and Vincent Manahan, an ex-member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and Arthur B. Murtha. Tammany and Mr. Croker were both vigorously denounced. Mr. McCafferty made the hit of the evening with an original poem describing the hoped for return of Park Commissioner Moebus to his brewery interests.

Mr. O'Brien, in the course of his speech, predicted victory in the Fall, and said that this would probably be the last fight of his life.

BOSTON POLITICIAN BANKRUPT.

Files Petition to be Relieved of a Campaign Committee's Debts.

BOSTON, July 15.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed to-day by Stephen M. Marshall, Secretary of the Tenth Congressional Republican District Committee of 1896. The petition includes all debts of that committee for which he, as one member of the committee, could be held liable. The debts of the committee are shown to amount to about $800. Since the Chairman of the committee was held for some of the debts, a persistent effort has been made to get executions for the debts against the Secretary as well, and this is given as the reason for the present bankruptcy proceedings.

This is the first time since the establishment of the new bankruptcy law that a campaign committee's debts have found their way into a bankruptcy court. Under the law the other members of the Tenth District committee are as much liable for the debts as is the Secretary.

JUMPED IN FRONT OF A CAR.

Priest Knelt to Shrive Would-Be Suicide, but the Man Was Not Seriously Hurt.

Just before midnight last night a well-dressed young man, walking down Third Avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, ran from the sidewalk and threw himself in front of a rapidly moving northbound trolley car. Before the motorman, Leonard Schalaham of 1027 First Avenue, could bring his car to a full stop, the fender had struck the man and pushed him along the track for several feet.

Patrolman Bockerhoff of the Fifth Street Station carried the would-be suicide to the sidewalk, and, while the Rev. Father Sullivan of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church of 112 East Twelfth Street, who witnessed the occurrence, knelt in the street to administer the last rites of the Church if necessary, the policeman summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital.

The injured man said he was Louis Darose and that he was twenty-eight years old. He lapsed into unconsciousness before he could give his address. The man was not seriously injured and the rites of the Church were not administered. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LIVED TOGETHER TWO DAYS.

Colegrove Then Left His Wife, Who Saw Him No More, Until She Had Him Arrested.

Russell Colegrove, a son of James B. Colegrove, President of the Washington, Westminster and Gettysburg Railway, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday charged with having abandoned his wife, Ollie T. Colegrove. Mrs. Colegrove is about twenty-three years old and her husband is about thirty.

They were married secretly on Aug. 15, 1897, by the Rev. Mr. Blewitt of Thirty-second Street, near Ninth Avenue. Colegrove, it is charged, left home a day or two after the marriage and the wife did not see him again until yesterday. Two weeks ago she heard he was in the city, and secured a warrant for his arrest. Colegrove was arrested late Saturday night at the Lehigh Valley Railroad station as he was about to leave for Cleveland. His father was with him in court yesterday, accompanied by his counsel, George Robinson of 99 Nassau Street. The wife was represented by Herman C. Heydt of 27 William Street. Mrs. Colegrove told Magistrate Cornell how her husband left her two days after the marriage.

"He said he was employed on a Government vessel," she said, "and that the vessel was ordered to Boston. He said he would send for me, but he never did so, and I heard no more of him until I read in the newspapers last September that he was ill in California. I wrote to him, but received no answer. His father came to see me and said he was willing that his son should take me home and care for me. I said I would not go, because he, the father, had said that the son couldn't marry me, and had warned me not to marry him, as he was a pauper. He said if I did marry he would make my life miserable. Because of his father's opposition, we were married secretly.

"In March of this year Mr. Robinson called on me and tried to get me to go home and live with my husband. I would not agree to any such course, after being deserted for four years. I wrote Mr. Colegrove several letters later, but he never replied."

Mrs. Colegrove said she was Ollie Wynne before her marriage. The husband told the Magistrate that he was sent to Boston by the Government, and from there was ordered to Washington, and thence to California, where he was taken ill. He said that since then he had been to Honolulu and to the Philippines. He was ill in both places, he said. He asserted that he was willing to take his wife with him and to provide her with a home. He said he was living with his father at Bath Beach.

The wife's counsel wanted the husband put under bonds to provide for the wife, but Magistrate Cornell said that he would not do this. He thought that the woman would be looked after if she would go to her husband's home. Colegrove was discharged.

WORE VALUABLE JEWELRY.

Demented Woman Found Wandering About Coney Island, Also Had a Bank Book.

Roundsman Atwater of the Coney Island Police found a well-dressed woman, about thirty-five years old, wandering aimlessly about the Park Beach near the Concourse at 7:30 o'clock last evening. She was not disorderly, and he might not have disturbed her but for the fact that she wore a quantity of rich jewelry. He questioned her, and getting unsatisfactory replies, took her to the station house.

She was very nervous and Dr. Purcell of the Emergency Hospital administered a powerful sedative, but it had little effect. She mentioned, however, in rambling remarks, a Mrs. Zelinski, who, she said, lived at 99 St. Mark's Place, and a Mr. Oliski at 36 Cheever Place. Both addresses are in Brooklyn. Matron Barling tried to bring the woman to a sense of her surroundings, but without avail, and finally, upon the recommendation of Dr. Purcell, she was sent to the Kings County Hospital as a demented person.

When she was searched there was found upon her a bankbook showing that Marie Zwelzyski had $600 on deposit in the Brooklyn Bank. She wore a large solitaire diamond ring, diamond earrings, a gold watch and chain, eyeglasses with gold rims, and carried an umbrella with a heavy gold handle. She also had $16 in cash.

Mrs. Zelinski, at the house in St. Mark's Place, said that she knew Marie Zwelzyski in Russia, where they lived very near each other. Their friendship had been renewed when the girl came to this country several years ago, but neither she nor her family had seen or heard of her recently. She could not understand how she could have had such valuable jewelry about her as was described, as Miss Zwelzyski had been in poor circumstances, and the last she heard of her she was working somewhere in Brooklyn as a domestic servant.

No person of the name of Oliski could be found in the Cheever Place house. The name "Zwelzyski" does not appear either in the New York or Brooklyn City directories.

Mrs. Oliski, in Cheever Place, said that the woman found at the island lived when not employed in Fulton Street, near Hanson Place. Miss Zwelzyski, she said, had been in the country fourteen years, and was a trained upper servant. She received good wages and was thrifty, and easily might have had such jewelry as described. She said that the woman was in the Flatbush Asylum six years ago, but was discharged as cured.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Continued warm and fair; light southerly winds.

The unsettled conditions in the West point to a breaking for a time at least of the present hot wave, and thunder showers, with consequent lower temperature, are probable to-day over the greater portion of the corn belt, with a prospect of a continuance Wednesday in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and upper lake region. There will also be showers in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Eastern Colorado. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair and not quite so warm.

On the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts the winds will be light to fresh southerly, and on the great lakes light to fresh southeast to south.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh south to southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	70	73	74
6 A. M.	68	72	76
9 A. M.	76	74	83
12 M.	86	79	90
3 P. M.	84	82	88
6 P. M.	80	81	86
9 P. M.	79	79	80
12 P. M.	77	78	79

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes TODAY at 5 o'clock
Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The Wanamaker Store

SHOPPING AT WANAMAKER'S IS ALWAYS PLEASANT

If the day is hot, the store is always cool and pleasant. There is a convenient waiting-room, with electric fans and all conveniences, for resting. The Soda Fountain is nearby; and the Wanamaker Soda is famous for the purity and deliciousness of its flavors. The Restaurant, on the Fifth Floor, is light and breezy always; and everything is daintily served. It enables you to finish your day's shopping without leaving the store, which is a comfort on a hot day.

Visitors to the city especially, are taken care of. A word to any aisleman will give you the service of a store guide, who will be helpful to strangers in the city in many ways beyond mere shopping. This service is entirely free, of course.

Housekeepers are invited to visit our Furnished Apartment on the Fourth floor. It is perfectly equipped in the best possible manner for housekeeping from parlor to kitchen.

This store is helpful and entertaining to visitors, as well as wonderfully satisfying to those who have shopping to do.

A Money-saving Group of Men's SACK SUITS

Not many of them—one hundred and thirty-eight in all—but a gathering that will return large dividends to the man who takes the trouble to pick out his size from among the lot.

They are handsome Summer suits of blue and black cheviots, with a sprinkling of fancy cheviots among them. None of them bore a lower price than $10, while most of them were marked $12 and $15.

Today—such is our intolerance of small and broken lots—each one of these excellent Summer suits is priced at

$7.50

At this price, it isn't wise to defer coming after the suit you want.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

News of Interest About Boys' Clothing

Midsummer dullness is a phrase without terrors for this Boys' Clothing Store; for no such condition of things ever exists here. Each day bears a fresh burden of interesting news, of real value to the wise mother who believes in saving on her boy's clothing when and where she can—*Safely*. And the mere fact that these liberally reduced suits are Wanamaker suits is sufficiently reassuring.

Double-breasted suits, with knee trousers; sizes 8 to 16 years; of plain blue cheviots and flannels, and striped and mixed cheviots, that are $4 to $5 values, at $3.50 a suit.

Three-piece suits, of plain blue serge and mixed cheviots; all sizes from 9 to 16 years in the lot, but not of each sort; $6.50 to $8.50 values, at $5 a suit.

Knee trousers, of mixed cheviot; the $1 kind, for boys of 3 to 16 years, at 65c.

Sailors suits, of serge and cheviots, in the most popular colors; broken lots, for boys of 3 to 12 years; $4.50 to $8 values, at $3 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Pineapple Grenadines

Pineapple Grenadines are unsurpassed, among the cotton goods, for sheerness and daintiness. Each season the demand for them grows, and our orders to the European manufacturer keep step with the demand.

Our heavy purchases this year help to make this new, little price on these attractive, Summery goods. They are unusually pretty; some with the silky Mercerized finish; about twenty designs in all, including white stripes on colored grounds, and colored stripes on white ground; self-colors, too.

37½c a yard, for 50c and 60c values

Rotunda.

Summer CORSETS Under-price

Here's a group of excellent corsets and girdles for comfortable summer wear, at prices which mean a tangible saving over real values. These:

At 75c—Girdles of dainty batiste, trimmed with lace; worth $1.

At 75c—L. R., R. G. and J. B. Summer corsets of strong net, medium and low bust; regularly $1.

At $1—Lillian corsets of coutil, short and medium length; worth $1.25 and $1.50.

Basement.

STATIONERY

Much Reduced

An opportunity to get excellent writing material for the Summer correspondence, at prices far below the normal ones.

A thousand boxes of "Winthrop" white note-paper; formerly 25c for a box containing 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes; now 10c a box.

"Novel" note-paper; 12 sheets and 12 envelopes in box; boxes are slightly hurt, but the paper is perfect. 5c a box.

Basement, Fourth avenue.

FLORODORA

Shirt-Waist Suits

Plenty again. But it is awfully hard to get them fast enough to meet your demands; so we haven't dared to say a word about them lately. This is the most delightful weather for Florodora Suits. They are smart and refined in appearance, and as cool as they are cool-looking. Then the price is only $6.50 a suit

Made of Holland linen, in the natural linen color; waist is made to button down the back; the seamless front is beautifully plaited into a charming yoke effect; standing collar, with an embroidered turnover that gives the one touch of white seen on the dress.

The skirt is beautifully cut—stylish, graceful lines, handsomely tailored; finished at bottom with two ruffles of the linen, finished with neatly stitched bands.

Little wonder that you want so many of them.

Second floor, Broadway.

New SHIRT WAISTS

Handsome—Under-Price

Smart Shirt Waists of light-weight, airy Mercerized canvas, with a stock collar with buckle in front. The canvas is in solid colorings of light blue, pink, lavender, buff and tan. Made with full front, with plaits from neck to bust; buttoned down the back. Price,

$1.75, worth $3.50

There is also another style, made of same material, with French back, and buttoned in front. Same price.

We have today a lot of *Kimono Wrappers*, of lawn in neat stripes of blue, pink, lavender and black on white, trimmed with white braid; others of white lawn with colored borders; at 85c, worth $1.25.

White Lawn Shirt Waists, in excellent variety, $1 to $6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Raspberry Butter JUMBLES

A delightful Summer candy; crisp, not sticky, and with the delicious flavor of the fresh raspberries—

20c a pound

Basement.

PIANOS Under-Price

Some Samples—Practically New—Others Have Been Rented, or Taken in Exchange

The battle against midsummer dullness reaches the Piano Store. We believe that many people are ready to buy pianos, and that they will do so in July, if we show them that they can save a good many dollars by buying now rather than next Fall. In fact, many people are buying at regular prices; so that scores of people should be delighted with the news we tell today.

Of course the most stirring concessions in price are on the pianos that have been used some time; but these have been thoroughly overhauled by our experts, and are in excellent condition. Then others are apparently and practically spic-span-new; but having served as samples—under the best of care—or because we want a newer model, are quite liberally cut in price, to make it worth your while to invest immediately.

Here are discounts of forty to eighty-five dollars on *Chickering* and *Vose* Pianos that are practically new and perfect. Prices on regular goods never fluctuate, and no one but the purchasers will ever know that these are not brand-new.

Chickering Pianos—

1 Baby Grand, rosewood case, was $750; now $665.

4 Upright Pianos, mahogany case, regular price, $425; now $375.

Vose Pianos—

1 Very handsomely carved Upright, regular price, $390; now $325.

1 Newest style mahogany case Upright; a very elegant and dainty design; was $325; now $285.

1 Mahogany Upright, carved panels; was $300; now $285.

1 Handsome Upright, in choice quartered oak and hand carvings; style discontinued; was $325; now $285.

The following have been taken in exchange, and vary in newness according to prices. All are of excellent character, or they would not be offered by us at any price:

Grand Pianos—

1 Chickering Concert Grand, almost as good as new; was $1,000; now $375.

1 Chickering Baby Grand, a beautiful piano and in every way desirable; was $750; now $475.

Upright Pianos—

1 Fischer Upright; large size, walnut case; was $350; now $125.

1 Pease Upright; large size: was $300; now $145.

1 Bradbury Upright, in good condition; was $350; now $165.

1 Marshall & Wendell; apartment size; was $300; now $135.

1 Weser Bros.' Upright Grand; was $300; now $125.

1 Cable & Sons'; fancy walnut case; was $350; now $165.

1 Haines Bros.'; large size; was $400; now $175.

Square Pianos—

1 Chickering Square; plain case, rosewood; original price, $400; now $45.

1 Weber Square; fancy case, carved legs; in splendid condition; original price, $400; now $70.

1 Gabler & Bros.; large ebony case, carved legs, fancy moulding; original price, $500; now $70.

1 Decker & Barnes' Square; serpentine moulding, splendid tone; original price, $350; now $70.

1 Haines Bros.' Square, in good condition; was $350; now $60.

The following instruments have only been used a little, or are in models to be changed.

The Angelus—Greatest of all Piano Players—

1 Angelus Orchestral; mahogany case; reduced from $285 to $250.

1 Angelus Orchestral; mahogany case; reduced from $250 to $240.

1 Angelus Orchestral; ebony case; reduced from $250 to $235.

1 Angelus Orchestral; ebony case; reduced from $250 to $200.

1 Angelus Orchestral; rosewood case; reduced from $250 to $200.

1 Angelus Orchestral; walnut case; reduced from $250 to $200.

2 Angelus Piano Players; ebony case; reduced from $225 to $175.

Fifth floor.

Symphony Self-Playing Organs—

1 Mahogany Grand; artistically carved; reduced from $750 to $550.

1 Walnut Grand; reduced from $275 to $220.

1 Walnut; small size; reduced from $180 to $140.

Other Instruments—

1 Æolian cabinet and 60 rolls of music; original price, $450; now $175.

1 Beatty Organ; was $125; now $25.

1 Jacot Music Box, with three cylinders; good as new; also stand; reduced from $135 to $90.

Clean-Up Sale of LINOLEUMS and Mattings

Last week you made short work of our clean-up of Carpet Remnants. We had to wait until this week to get time and space to get out the short pieces of Linoleums, Oil Cloths and Mattings, which we know hundreds of housekeepers, familiar with this annual occasion, are waiting for.

Today the hundreds of little-priced pieces are ready—measured and marked for quick selling. Prices are as little as pieces are short; and they average from

A QUARTER to a HALF of the Former Prices

This is why there is such lively enthusiasm about this sale every Summer.

Here is more exact information about prices:

Linoleums, in lengths of 1 to 20 yards; regular prices, 60c to $1; now 15c to 50c a square yard.

Oil Cloths; regularly 25c to 50c; now at 7½c to 20c a square yard.

Inlaid Linoleums; regularly $1.50; now at 75c a square yard.

All the above goods are sold by the *square* yard; *not* running yard.

Mattings (China and Japan); quantities under ten yards are two-thirds off regular prices; over ten yards at half price. Lengths of the remnants run from 6 to 30 yards, and prices range from 10c to 25c a yard, according to the qualities.

Also some thirty odd rolls, which will not be cut, at one-half their regular price.

We also offer a good line of Mattings reduced as follows:

$4.50, from $6 a roll $7.50, from $10 a roll $9, from $12 a roll

Third floor.

The Sale of BRIC-A-BRAC

Glass and China

It seemed like holiday times around the counters that held these beautiful wares yesterday. And why not make purchases for holidays, birthdays and wedding days several months ahead, when thirty or forty dollars buys a hundred dollars' worth of the most beautiful bric-a-brac that you can choose from at any time? Nobody can possibly know whether you paid $3 now or $7 later, for one of these same busts. You give equal intrinsic value in either case.

Then, of course, hundreds of tasteful women are seizing this remarkable opportunity to beautify their own homes.

There are rare offerings, too, among the more practical wares—Cut Glass and Fancy China—which thrifty housekeepers are profiting by.

The details tell just what is here:

Bric-a-Brac at Half Price and Less—

Just arrived and opened and shown for the first time today.

Busts at $4.50, regularly $10
Figures at 75c, regularly $2.50
Flower Holders, $5, regularly $12
Figures at $1, regularly $3
Vases at $6.50, regularly $15
Busts at $3, regularly $7
Figures at $10, regularly $27.50
Busts at $20, regularly $45.

Main Aisle and Art Room, Basement.

Vases—

At $4, from $6 At $1, from $1.75
At $3, from $5 At $1, from $2
At $2, from $3 At 60c, from $1
At $1.50, from $2.50 At 40c, from 75c
At 25c, from 50c

Iridescent Glass—

A perfect rainbow of colors—exquisite shapes—Vases, Rose Bowls, Jardinieres, etc.

Rose Bowls—

At $1, from $1.75 At $5, from $10
At $4.50, from $9 At $6, from $12
At $13.50, from $27.50

Main aisle.

Cut Glass—

The best American cuttings at one-third to one-half below regular prices; some of our finest pieces are in this collection.

8-inch Bowls at $3 to $5, worth $5 to $8.50.
Salad Bowls at $12, from $18.
Celery Trays, $3 to $4, from $5 to $6.
Cheese Dishes, with covers, $12, from $17.50.
Fancy shaped Nappies, 8 in., $4, from $6.
Water Caraffes, $2.25, worth $4.50.
Bowls, 9 in., $5, from $7.50.
Handled Nappies, $2.75, from $4.
Water Tumblers, $3 doz., worth $5.
Water Pitchers, 3 pts., $9, worth $14 each.

Main Aisle and Basement.

Fine Decorated Austrian China—

Breakfast, Tea and Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers and Fruit Saucers; fine flower decorations and all pieces gilt; at 10c each; regularly 25c.

Main floor and Basement.

Thin Blown Table Tumblers—

In several fine engraved patterns at less than half regular price:

55c a dozen; regularly $1.25 a dozen.

Main aisle.

Fancy China Pieces—

In bright decorations of colors and gold; new shapes; two-thirds prices:

Salad Bowls at $1.40, from $2.
Cake Plates at $1.25, from $1.75.
Vases at $1 to $1.85, from $1.50 to $3.75.
Condensed Milk Holders at $1, from $1.50.
Chocolate Pots at $1.40, from $2.
Comports at 65c, from $1.
Puff Boxes, 40c, from 55c.

Main Aisle and Basement.

Real German Steins—

A great variety—covered and uncovered; some with German inscriptions; some with hunting scenes.

At 10c, from 15c At $1.75, from $2.75
At 15c, from 25c At $2, from $3
At 20c, from 35c At $4, from $7
At 30c, from 50c At $5, from $7.50
At $1 from $1.50 At $7, from $10

Basement.

Midsummer Sale of PICTURES

Manufacturers of pictures are having their dull days now; and we have found some odd lots that they had on hand which we have bought for very little. This brings an opportunity to beautify homes at quite insignificant cost.

There is wide variety of good subjects in very attractive frames. This word of pictures and prices:

At 25c, worth 50c and 60c
Etchings and color prints in gilt frames, 10x12 in.; sporting pictures and platino prints in wood frames, 11x14 in.

At 50c, worth 75c—
Etchings and color prints, matted and in frames, 10x18 in. and 12x28 in.

At 75c, worth $1.50—
Genuine platinum photographs, in 3-inch black wood frames, 8x10 in., not including frame.

At $1, worth $2—
Etchings in gilt frames, 14x28 in. and 17x26 in.; all pleasing landscape subjects: artotypes, matted and framed in gilt, 18x22 in.; figure subjects.

Main aisle.

At $2, worth $4 and $4.50—
Carbon and platinum photographs, all good subjects, matted and framed in black and brown wood frames.

At $2.50, worth $4 and $4.50
Pastel game and fish subjects, panel shape; sizes 10x20 and 12x24 in.

At $2.75, worth $5.50—
Etchings in pleasing landscape subjects, matted and framed in gilt frames, 18x38 in.

At $4.75, worth $8.50 to $10
Pastels and etchings, landscape subjects in gilt frames, with ornaments, finished in burnished gold; sizes 18x38 and 20x30 in.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

WINDOW SCREENS

At Half Price

These are adjustable Window Screens, of the most approved sorts; well made and in perfect condition. It's mosquito and fly time, and this is all it costs to keep them out:

	High	Closed	When Open
23c, from 45c	24 in.	32 in.	36 in.
25c, from 50c	28 in.	26 in.	32 in.
25c, from 50c	30 in.	26 in.	30 in.
28c, from 55c	30 in.	28 in.	32 in.
28c, from 55c	30 in.	31 in.	37 in.

Also the "Fly Exit" Adjustable Window Screens—the flies can get out, but none can get in.

	High	Closed	When Open
25c, from 50c	30 in.	16 in.	24 in.

Basement.

TURKISH TOWELS

And Others Under-Price

Here is a bathing season offering that interests all cottagers, as well as bath-house owners who wish to supply their patrons with splendid towels at the cost of ordinary kinds. Pure white Turkish Towels in these sizes:

18c Bath Towels, 23 x 50 in., at 12½c each.
50c Bath Towels, 25 x 60 in., at 25c each.
75c Bath Sheets, 45 x 76 in., at 50c each.

Also these stirring offerings of *Pure Linen Towels:*

Huckaback Towels—

15c Towels, 18 x 33 in., at 10c each. 32c Towels, 20 x 40 in., at 25c each.
25c Towels, 20 x 38 in., at 21c each. 50c Towels, 20 x 39 in., at 37½c each.
65c Towels, 23 x 45 in., at 45c each.

Damask Towels—

25c Towels, 24 x 50 in., at 21c each. 50c Towels, 23 x 44 in., at 35c each.
75c Towels, 22 x 50 in., at 60c each.

Kitchen Towels—

12½c Hemmed Towels at 10c each. 30c Roller Towels, 17 x 90 in., at 24c each.
16c Checked Towels, 24 x 24 in., at 12½c each.

Toweling—

12c½ kind at 8c a yard. 17c kind at 14c a yard. 20c kind at 16c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

BAGS of All Kinds

For Travelers and Stay-at-Homes

It is not only the traveler who needs a hand-bag. Of course, he, or she, does; and this collection will meet every demand made upon it for bags for traveling purposes.

But then there's the woman who likes to carry her purchases in a shopping-bag; the man who carries his bathing suit to the beach, and the thousands who use dress suit cases as a general all-around means of transportation. These can all find what they want among this splendid stock. These hints:

Canvas dress suit cases, very light weight; excellent for short trips. $1.75.

Good strong russet leather dress suit cases; steel frames and English brass locks; snap catches or straps. $5.

Especially fine bags; hand-sewed frames; leather lined; made of dark russet cowhide. $5.

Fish net shopping bags, 25c. Some styles, with very closely woven mesh, 50c, 75c.

Boston bags, with cloth sides and leather ends, $1.75 to $2.75.

Boston shopping bags, made of black cheviot cloth, leather covered frames and handles, $1.25.

Boston bags, in real seal, assorted sizes, $2 to $4.50.

Boston bags, in alligator, $3.25 to $4.50.

String bags, with cloth or silk tops; grain and seal leather bottoms and handles, 45c to $1.75.

Fitted wrist bags, with card case, purse and vinaigrette, $7.25 to $22.

Basement.

Blankets and Bedspreads

For Cool Summer Nights

Even in New York a sheet is not always ample bed covering in Summer. And one doesn't have to get far away from the city to find a thin blanket essential to a comfortable night—even if the day has been hot.

These sorts of blankets and bedspreads are mentioned with the foregoing in mind:

BLANKETS—

At $2.50 pair—White wool filling and cotton warp; 70 x 80 in.

At $3 pair—Well made; white wool filling on light cotton warp; 72 x 84 in.

At $4.50 pair—Fine wool filling on light spool cotton warp; 78 x 86 in.

At $6 pair—Made of selected white wool filling and light cotton warp; 78 x 86 in.

Yacht Blankets. They are made narrower than usual, but regular length. Two kinds:

At $3.50 pair—Of fine gray wool; cotton filling; 50 x 80 in.

At $4 pair—Fine white wool filling, light cotton warp; 50 x 80 in.

BEDSPREADS—

At $1 each—Cotton crocheted bedspreads; Marseilles patterns, in blue, pink and red.

At $1 each—White crocheted bedspreads in handsome Marseilles patterns.

At $1.75 each—Light-weight Marseilles spreads, sateen finished, in handsome patterns.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Queen Mary Cologne

Delicate and refreshing, alike to the well person and the invalid, Queen Mary Colognes are a veritable hot-weather boon. You can use them lavishly, for they're remarkably inexpensive, and, as we make them in our own laboratories from the purest ingredients, we know they're perfectly harmless.

Maybe a suggestion of the different sorts may be the means of mitigating some otherwise distressfully hot day for you:

Aromatique cologne, 8-oz. bottles; sprinkler top, 30c.

Mentholated cologne, 4-oz. bottles; sprinkler top, 40c.

Invalid cologne, pints, 75c; quarts, $1.25.

Eau de Cologne, 4-oz. bottles, sprinkler tops, 40c.

Eau de Cologne, 8-oz. bottles, 75c.

Eau de Cologne, 16-oz. bottles, $1.25.

London Jubilee 8-oz. bottles, $1.

Long narrow bottles for travelers, 25c.

Tenth street.

Twilled Cotton Suiting

One-third Below Value

There's a strong family resemblance between this cotton suiting and galatea cloth, both in design and weave. It is sturdy and strong, and splendidly adapted to hard vacation wear.

A fortunate purchase enables us to sell it at a third below its value—

10c a yard, for 15c quality

In twenty-one designs, in stripes and checks, in cadet blue, cardinal, and a large proportion in the favorite linen color.

Rotunda.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DECANTER WON, ALL OUT

Old Campaigner, as Favorite, Took Handicap at Brighton.

FIVE CHOICES WERE FIRST

A Runaway and an Ineligible Horse that Started Made Complications in Last Race.

From all indications there are to be no "off days" at the Brighton Beach track this season. Nominally, the racing yesterday fell under that head, there being no stake fixture set for decision, but "off day" or otherwise, the attendance was again of huge proportions, the grand stand being filled, while the field stand was packed to the point of discomfort. The crowd had no occasion for regret, however, for favorites had an inning that was most gratifying to the speculating visitors. Even the uncertain old Decanter rose to the occasion, and, starting at even money in the mile and a furlong handicap, the chief event of the afternoon, won in pronounced style, after a short brush with Scurry on the stretch. The weather was warm and the track still a trifle dead from the recent rains, but the going had little effect in reducing the fields, the withdrawals being uncommonly few for Brighton Beach, where horse owners and trainers seem to have but one idea, and that to find "soft spots."

Decanter's victory stood out as the best contest of the afternoon, as in that event seven average over-night handicap horses ran, Decanter the top weight, with 116 pounds, while Belvino and Vitellius were equal second choices. The field was fractious, and there were many breaks before the flag fell at last, with Decanter off in front, the old horse at once dropping back, however, and permitting St. Finnan to take first place and the task of pacemaking, Belle of Troy attending him past the stand. St. Finnan lasted in front until well into the back stretch, where Scurry raced past him, all the field closing at that point, and Decanter, who had been back in the middle of the crowd, then moved forward after Scurry, who led by three lengths. On the last turn Decanter came out of the crowd, and, with Burns riding him hard, went on after Scurry. From the head of the stretch Decanter gained steadily on the three-year-old, getting up to him half way through the straight, and, ridden out to the end, drawing away in the last sixteenth of a mile, Decanter eventually winning a good race by a length and a half. Scurry, second, was two lengths away from Vitellius, Humbolt, and St. Finnan, who fought out heads apart in the order named for third money.

In the opening race, one mile and three-quarters, over hurdles, Charagrace was a strong favorite in a field of nine. Charagrace justified the faith placed in him by galloping behind his field for a little more than a mile and a quarter, while Monroe Doctrine and Passepartout alternated in the lead, Charagrace then going to the front and winning cleverly by two lengths from Passepartout, who made the semblance of a race at the end. The Ore-Jera racer Hammie, once a useful performer in the stable of M. F. Dwyer, ran in this event, and after falling with Jockey Kennedy on the back stretch, was remounted by a stable hand, who finished with him. The boy foolishly tried to display his skill in finishing, and Hammie ran into Orman, who had finished with the Asher horse, and, having pulled up, was returning to the judges' stand. Hammie's neck was broken by the shock and he fell dead. The riders were unhurt.

The presence of G. E. Smith's Bonner, ridden by Shaw in the second race, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, frightened out the only horses that seemed to have a possible chance to beat Bonner, and that colt accordingly was made a 1 to 4 favorite, while the only betting on the race practically was on the others for second and third place. Bonner broke out of the crowd at the fall of the flag and galloped in the lead, all the way, with Lieschen second, and fighting after him through the last half mile. Lieschen got to Bonner's hips in the last half furlong, but the favorite drew away again, when called on, and won easily by three parts of a length.

The sixth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling, for beaten non-winners at the meeting, brought out an odd complication, in that after the numbers of the horses that officially were starters had been hoisted, it was discovered that W. C. Daly's Woodspike, one of the field of six left in the race, was not eligible, as he had not run at the meeting. The Stewards, by a ruling as singular as Daly's mistake, decided that as Woodspike's number was up, he must run, but ordered that he be not recognized in the race, the other horses to be placed as if Woodspike did not exist. The betting ring followed the lead, and Woodspike was not considered in the betting. Woodspike saved any more complications by being beaten away off. In the first break, after the horses were in the starter's hands, Magnificent, ridden by Burns, ran away and destroyed whatever chance he might have had to win. Burns took him back to the post, however, and he started, but was at once pulled up, leaving the others to fight out the race. Sadducee, the heavily backed favorite at odds on, made nearly all the running, and won cleverly by a length and a half from Babs, who beat Royal Sterling a half length. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race for four-year-olds and upward, special weights; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. J. R. Beard's Charagrace, 5 years, by Charaxus-Young Grace, 155 pounds, (Veitch,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; R. J. Laughlin's Passe Partout, ch. g., 5, 151, (Heuston,) 9 to 2 and 3 to 5, second by six lengths from the Underwood & Co. entry, Monroe Doctrine, b. h., aged, 158. (Barry,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—3:17. Kufa, Draughtsman, Orman, Hammie, Klondyke, and Cephalalgia also ran. Hammie fell, was remounted, and then was killed by colliding with Orman when finishing. Value to the winner, $583. Charagrace the favorite. Winner trained by J. Kyle.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and geldings two years old, with allowances; five furlongs. G. E. Smith's Bonner, b. g., by Montana-Lala A., 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 4 and out, won handily by three parts of a length. W. T. Ryan's Lieschen, ch. f., 103, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 5 second by ten lengths from G. H. Whitney's Star of the West, br. f., 103, (J. Callahan,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1 third. Time—1:01 1-5. Joymaker, Key Note, Olenka, Miss Patsey, Miss Uncas, Graciosity, and Singing Nymph also ran. Value to the winner $600. Bonner always the favorite. Winner trained by William Smith.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,200, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. J. A. Bennett's Animosity, ch. f., 3 years, by Star Ruby-Harmony II., 84 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 10 and out, won handily by a length and a half; John E. Madden's Nitrate, b. m., 4, 94, (Burbank,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from J. A. McGarry's Hammock, blk. c., 4, 101, (Downing,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Heroics and Thicket also ran. Value to the winner, $570. Animosity always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, b. h., 6 years, by Deceiver-Maudlin, 116 pounds. (T. Burns,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won ridden out by a length and a half; P. J. P. Randolph's Scurry, ch. g., 3, 105, (L. Smith,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by two lengths from Green B. Morris's Vitellius, br. c., 3, 111, (Landry,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:53 1-5. Belvino, Humboldt, St. Finnan, and Belle of Troy also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Decanter the favorite. Winner trained by W. P. Burch.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. A. L. Aste's Lady Sterling, ch. f., by Hanover-Aquila, 89 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 3 to 1 and even, won, ridden out, by a head; Frank Midgeley's Ben Howard, b. c., 107, (Pickering,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a half length from R. Hirsch's Ockawaha, ch. g., 98, (L. Smith,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Knockabout, Honoluiu, Red Damsel, Man-o'-War, Notlimah, O'Hagen, Dotlet, Locket, Geroldyn, and Montana Prosper also ran. Value to the winner, $590. O'Hagan the favorite at 9 to 5 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at this meeting; selling allowances; six furlongs. A. L. Aste's Sadducee, ch. g., 5 years, by Rathampton-Sadie, 102 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 2 to 5 and out, won handily by a length and a half; John E. Madden's Bobs, ch. c., 3, 100, (McGinn,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a half length from John Hyne's Royal Sterling, b. c., 4, 110, (Brennan,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Magnificent, Military, and Woodspike also ran. Value to the winner, $585. Sadducee always favorite. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Bounteous, 111 pounds, Lucky Star, 103, Kid, 90; Frank, 96; Marchen and Barbette, 89 each; Aminte, 84.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs. City Bank, 110 pounds; Dixieline, 109; Byrne of Roscrea, 103; Schwalbe, 102; Essene, 100; Andalusian and Carroll D., 97 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Roehampton and Bedeck, 111 pounds each; Baron Pepper and Cresson, 101 each; Tower of Candles, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—The Jamaica Stakes for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. First Whip, 111 pounds; Intrenzive, 108; The Musketeer and Latson, 104 each; Bombshell, 101; San Luis and Templeton, 98 each; Thiaz, 88; Annie Thompson, 88; The Regent, 86; Seminole, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; five furlongs. Cast Iron, Fair Knight, Andalusian, and C. Rosenfeld, 110 pounds each; Emma A. M., Crisscross, Musidora, Frivol, and Merry Hours, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs. King Bramble, 115 pounds; Godfrey and Mayor Gilroy, 112 each; Hawk, 107; Ears, 105; Hops and Johnny Brown, 102 each; Twig, Ante Up, Ondurdis, and Timothy Foley, 100 each; Johnny of Navarre and Malden, 97 each; Ashes and Connie, 95 each.

GRAND TROTTING CIRCUIT OPEN.

Thirteenth Blue Ribbon Meeting of Detroit Driving Club.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—Perfect weather, splendid racing, and a large crowd combined this afternoon to make the thirteenth annual Blue Ribbon meeting of the Detroit Driving Club and the opening of the Grand Trotting Circuit, on the Grosse Pointe track, a success.

The feature of the afternoon, the Chamber of Commerce five-thousand-dollar stake for 2:24 pacers, was won with comparative ease by Star Pugh, a chestnut stallion bred at Jackson, Mich., and owned by Edgar Bronk of New York. Star Pugh was the favorite in the betting, although there was considerable play on Harry Logan and Plenty, a bay gelding owned by Goodell Brothers of Sioux City. In the first heat Star Pugh took the lead at the start and held it to the wire, with Harry Logan second. Logan got off in the lead in the second heat, but as they turned into the back stretch Pugh went out in front and staid there. In the last heat Pugh led all the way. Summary:

Hotel Cadillac Stakes, $2,500.—2:14 class, trotting.

Lady Thisbe, blk. m., by Milroi, (Kinney)	5	2	1	1	1
Dr. Book, b. g., (Durfee)	1	1	3	3	4
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	5	3	2	2	2
Axtello, b. g., (Marsh)	2	5	4	4	5
Gracie Onward, ch. m., (Macey)	6	4	7	7	3
Belle Onward, b. m., (Jamieson)	4	6	6	5	7
Janice, b. m., (Saunders)	7	7	5	6	6

Time—2:13½; 2:12½; 2:11½; 2:12¼; 2:11¼.

Chamber of Commerce Stakes, $5,000.—2:24 class, pacing.

Star Pugh, ch. s., by Tom Pugh, (Lockwood)	1	1	1
Harry Logan, ch. g., (Boucher)	2	2	2
Challie Downing, ch. m., (Huston)	7	3	3
Fred H., b. g., (Hardin)	3	4	4
J. C., b. h., (Shipp)	4	6	5
Mollie Knox, br. m., (Russ)	8	7	6
King Willis, b. s., (Jamieson)	6	8	dr
Plenty, b. g., (Knobs)	10	5	ds
Mysotis, ch. m., (Darnabay)	5	dis	
Ed Bennett, b. h., (Johnson)	11	dr	
Rajah, b. g., (Thomson)	9	dis	
Reckless, b. g., (Foote)	Dis		
Staunton Wilkes, ch. h., (McHenry)	Dis		

Time—2:09½; 2:10½; 2:13½.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Ida Highwood, b. m., by Highwood, (Huston)	3	1	1
All Right, b. g., (Atkinson)	1	2	2
Sphinx Lassi, b. m., (Turner)	2	3	6
Effie G., b. m., (Walker)	3	5	3
Vic Scheller, br. g., (Bokkelen)	9	7	5
Neighbor Girl, b. m., (Jolly)	4	6	4
Bow Rene, b. g., (Lockwood)	7	4	7
Pettigrew, b. s., (F. Colby)	6	8	7
Jeanette, gr. m., (McDonald)	5	9	dis
Minka, ch. m., (Ryan)	10	10	dr
Onward, Jr., ch. s., (Thomas)	dis		

Time—2:12¼; 2:13¾; 2:13¾.

2:06 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Hetty G., b. m., by Egghot, (McCoy)	1	1	
Riley B., b. s., (Erwin)	6	2	
Edith W., b. m., (Turner)	2	6	
Bonnie Direct, blk. s., (McHenry)	3	3	
Paul Revere, rn. g., (Atkinson)	8	4	
Darin, b. m., (McDonald)	4	8	
Harry O., b. g., (Bogash)	7	5	
Eyelet, gr. m., (Kinney)	5	7	

Time—2:05½; 2:06¼.

NATIONAL REGATTA ENTRIES.

Crews That Will Row in Annual Races at Philadelphia Friday and Saturday.

The programme and entries for the twenty-ninth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, to be held on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia next Friday and Saturday, were announced yesterday by the Secretary of the association. The programme is as follows:

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

First heat intermediate eight-oared shells.
Second heat intermediate eight-oared shells.
Senior pair-oared shells.
First heat association single shells.
Second heat association single shells.
First heat intermediate double shells.
Second heat intermediate double shells.
Senior four-oared shells.
Senior double shells.
Final heat intermediate eight-oared shells.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

First heat intermediate single shells.
Second heat intermediate single shells.
Intermediate four-oared shells.
Final heat intermediate double shells.
International four-oared shells.
Final heat intermediate single shells.
Intermediate pair-oared shells.
Championship single shells.
Senior eight-oared shells.

The entries number 51, divided as follows: Intermediate single shells, 5; association senior single shells, 6; championship senior single shells, 2; intermediate double shells, 7; senior double shells, 4; intermediate pair-oared shells, 5; senior pair-oared shells, 3; intermediate four-oared shells, 4; senior four-oared shells, 2; senior international four-oared shells, 3; intermediate eight-oared shells, 7; senior eight-oared shells, 3; total, 51. The list follows:

Intermediate Single Sculls.—Arlington Boat Club, Arlington, Mass.—Clarence E. Johnson; Century Boat Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Ernest J. Hess; Columbia Boat Club, Allegheny, Penn.—James Miller and John Moran; Don Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario—Louis Scholes; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—A. C. McCloskey.

Association Senior Single Sculls.—Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—James Bond, jr.; Don Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario—Len Marsh; Union Boat Club, New York City—Charles S. Titus, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—James B. Juvenal; Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Manitoba—C. W. Johnstone; Young Men's Gymnastic Rowing Club, New Orleans, La.—Ferdinand Demourelli.

Championship Senior Single Sculls.—Jeffries Point Rowing Association, East Boston, Mass.—Frank B. Greer; Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass.—Edward H. Ten Eyck.

Intermediate Double Sculls.—Atalanta Boat Club, New York—Bow, John J. Mulcahy; stroke, Fred P. Kafka; Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, H. F. Bruner, jr.; stroke, E. E. Penniwell; Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich.—Bow, Walter Mower; stroke, Divie B. Duffield; Harlem Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, John Shults; stroke, Charles E. Schofield; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, V. C. Hall; stroke, T. K. Vogel, jr.; New York Athletic Club, New York City—Bow, B. L. Zinn; stroke, J. R. Anderson; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, C. H. Vanderbeck; stroke, S. R. Vanderbeck.

Senior Double Sculls.—Columbia Boat Club, Allegheny, Penn.—Bow, John Zetwo; stroke, Frank Jamison; Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich.—Bow, Walter Mower; stroke, Divie B. Duffield; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, James B. Juvenal; stroke, Edwin Hedley; Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass.—Bow, Charles H. Lewis; stroke, Edward H. Ten Eyck.

Intermediate Pair-Oared Shells.—Atalanta Boat Club, New York—Bow, John J. Mulcahy; stroke, Fred. P. Kafka; Harlem Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, Harry K. Vought; stroke, Harry Borchert; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, James P. Wall; stroke, Al. L. Woodward; Union Boat Club, New York City—Bow, I. W. Lenahan; stroke, M. A. Cornell; West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, J. F. B. Atkin; stroke, F. Coll.

Senior Pair-Oared Shells.—Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich.—Bow, Walter Mower; stroke, Divie B. Duffield; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, John O. Exley; stroke, H. G. De Baecke; Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Bow, August Voerg; stroke, Frank Dummerth.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shells.—Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, N. Y.—Bow, George S. Schofield, Jr.; 2, Otto von Dannenberg; 3, Charles Henderson; stroke, Ferdinand C. Townsend; substitutes, Eric W. King and M. F. Quigley. Harlem Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, Harry K. Vought; 2, H. Borchert; 3, Hugo Nonenbacher; stroke, George Nonenbacher; substitutes, John Schultz and Charles Schofield. Passaic Boat Club, Newark, N. J.—Bow, Theodore Toering; 2, Herbert Schwinn; 3, Carl Schwinn; stroke, L. Leonard Mason; substitutes, J. Hague and W. Perry. Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Manitoba—Bow, F. H. Bole; 2, E. W. Hamber; 3, H. S. Hayes; stroke, C. S. Riley; substitutes, S. E. Richards, D. B. Sprague, T. S. Ewart, and F. H. Jory.

Senior Four-Oared Shells.—Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, H. G. De Baecke; 2, Edward Marsh; 3, William Carr; stroke, John O. Exley; substitutes, Edwin Hedley and Roscoe Lockwood. Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Bow, August Voers; 2, Eugene Habenicht; 3, Louis Heim; stroke, Frank Dummerth.

Senior International Four-Oared Shells.—Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, H. G. De Baecke; 2, Edward Marsh; 3, Roscoe C. Lockwood; stroke, John O. Exley. Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Bow, August Voers; 2, Eugene Habenicht; 3, Louis Heim; stroke, Frank Dummerth. Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Manitoba—Bow, F. H. Bole; 2, E. W. Hamber; 3, H. S. Hayes; stroke, C. S. Riley; substitute, C. W. Johnstone.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells.—Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, William Denley; 2, W. Drebellis; 3, D. Harris; 4, J. Barrett; 5, F. Mueller; 6, Joseph Nunnerviller; 7, W. Munro; stroke, Charles Gerisch; coxswain, George Wegman; substitutes, A. C. Schmidt, C. W. Preisendans, and Frank Berger. Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, W. J. Hubert; 2, C. T. Miley; 3, R. A. Dateman; 4, W. W. Robinson; 5, J. L. McKenna; 6, S. H. Truitt; 7, J. F. Mettan; stroke, W. L. Freeland; coxswain, R. C. Ayres; substitutes, J. M. Root, Jr., V. C. Hall, T. K. Vogel, Jr., and T. P. James. Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, E. T. Clark; 2, A. S. Corbett; 3, A. T. Hunt; 4, E. L. Dunn; 5, J. P. Bulzen, Jr.; 6, William O'Regan; 7, John O'Regan; stroke, G. J. Slater; coxswain, W. H. Dunn; substitutes, W. M. Kelley, J. E. Chicheico; J. P. Kelley, and M. J. Murphy. New York Athletic Club, New York City—Bow, W. J. Place; 2, H. A. Moore; 3, W. F. Copeland; 4, I. Hand; 5, P. H. Moore; 6, W. W. Willard; 7, M. B. Stelle, Jr.; stroke, H. A. Jackson; coxswain, D. G. Smyth; substitutes, F. C. Martin, R. E. Elmore, N. B. Mitchell, and C. C. Smyth. Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, Charles Hoffman; 2, George Philidius; 3, A. Kroll; 4, S. Lindaur; 5, H. Mauris; 6, George Pearse; 7, A. Y. Crawford; stroke, R. W. Weed; coxswain, F. Haight; substitutes, John Egan and H. Bartlett; substitute coxswain, E. Adlum. West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, Wilson H. Stoyle; 2, H. Bryant; 3, H. Cardoza; 4, W. B. West; 5, E. Dunwoody; 6, H. D. Gillespie; 7, J. E. B. Atkin; stroke, F. Coll; coxswain, L. Gorman; substitutes, J. B. Serrill, C. McGill, George Campbell, and W. Dalley. Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Bow, S. E. Richards; 2, T. S. Ewart; 3, D. B. Sprague; 4, F. H. Jory; 5, H. S. Hayes; 6, E. W. Hamber; 7, F. H. Bole; stroke, C S. Riley; coxswain, A. H. Logan; substitutes, P. E. Browne and L. C. Hayes.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada—Bow, C. E. A. Goldman; 2, J. N. Mackenzie; 3, A. H. E. Kent; 4, R. H. Parmenter; 5, J. C. Mason; 6, H. V. Duggan; 7, D. R. Mackenzie; stroke, J. Wright; coxswain, N. Bastedo; substitutes, H. G. Kingston, R. W. Hoskins, F. H. Thompson, and O. Heron; substitute coxswain, R. K. Barker. New York Athletic Club, New York City—Bow, W. J. Place; 2, H. A. Moors; 3, W. F. Copeland; 4, I. Hand; 5, P. H. Moore; 6, W. W. Willard; 7, M. B. Stelle, Jr; stroke, H. A. Jackson; coxswain, D. G. Smyth; substitutes, F. C. Martin, R. E. Elmore, and N. B. Mitchell; substitute coxswain—C. C. Smyth. Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, R. C. Lockwood; 2, Ed Marsh; 3, Ed Hedley; 4, William Carr; 5, F. Schell; 6, J. B. Juvenal; 7, H. G. De Baecke; stroke, John O. Exley; coxswain, L. C. Abell; substitutes, P. Daly, F. Heghley, L. Tatum, and W. J. Deery.

CYCLE RECORDS BROKEN.

Stinson, the New England Rider, Makes New Figures on the Garden Track.

New indoor cycling records from one to fifteen miles, inclusive, were made last night by W. C. Stinson, the Cambridge, Mass., cycle racer in his motor-paced match with John Nelson of Chicago in Madison Square Garden. The first mile was ridden in 1:52 2-5, as against a previous best time of 1:54, and from that time on to the finish a record was broken at the completion of each mile. The fifteen miles were made in 25:42 2-5, lowering the old record of 27:27 4-5 by almost two minutes, or exactly 1:46 2-5.

Stinson won the race by three and three-quarter laps, after leading from the last lap of the first mile. He rode a perfect race in every respect, neither losing his pace nor changing it from start to finish. Nelson, on the other hand, had a great deal of trouble with his pacing machine, or he would not have been beaten so badly.

Both riders took their pace together at the start, but rather clumsily. Nelson obtained the lead, and held it for the first nine laps, when Stinson passed him just in time to lead by about five yards at the end of the first mile. Stinson gradually increased his lead, and in the sixth mile passed Nelson for the first time. The latter, in an attempt to prevent Stinson from passing, lost his pace, and by the time he regained it had been passed again by Stinson and was almost three laps behind him.

Stinson continued to gain, and at the tenth mile had a lead of three and three-quarter laps, and it looked as if he would soon overtake Nelson and pass him for a fourth time. In desperation Nelson changed pacemakers, and rode a reckless pace, which soon began to rapidly cut down his opponent's lead. He had gained three-quarters of a lap, when the chain of his pacing machine broke, and in a minute's time he lost all the ground he had so bravely won.

The other events included a half-mile novice race, a half-mile open amateur, and a one-mile amateur handicap. The half-mile open race was won by Warren Zurbrick, the Buffalo cyclist, by a yard from Schrieber of the Harlem Wheelmen. In the mile handicap Zurbrick was scratch man, but could not get around the bunch, finishing fourth to three long-mark men. The races were witnessed by about 2,500 persons. Summary:

One-Half-Mile Novice.—First Trial Heat—Won by Charley Weber, New York City. Time—1:07 2-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by J. W. Kelly, New York City. Time—1:08 4-5. Third Trial Heat—Won by F. C. Fisher, Fordham, N. Y. Time—1:06 1-5. Fourth Trial Heat—Won by Arthur Sutton, New York City. Time—1:11 2-5. Fifth Trial Heat—Won Sigurd Weabe, New York City. Time—1:10 2-5. Sixth Trial Heat—Won by H. M. Kuehne, New York City. Time—1:12 2-5. Race won by Weabe, Weber second, Fisher third. Time—1:06 3-5.

Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—First trial heat—Won by C. E. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City. Time—1:02 1-5. Second trial heat—Won by Warren Zurbrick, Buffalo Ramblers, Buffalo, N. Y. Time—1:04 1-5. Third trial heat—Won by Peter G. Van Cott, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City. Time—1:04 2-5. Fourth trial heat—Won by George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y. Time—1:08 4-5. Fifth trial heat—Won by W. A. La Due, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y. Time—1:02 3-5. Race won by Zurbrick, Schrieber second, Van Cott third, La Due fourth. Time—1:06 2-5.

One Mile Amateur Handicap.—First Trial Heat—Won by H. T. Bedell, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City. (60 yards;) A Beyerman, New York City. (100 yards,) second. Time—2:05 1-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by Peter G. Van Cott, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City. (20 yards;) Warren Zurbrick, Buffalo Ramblers, Buffalo, N. Y., second. Time—2:05 2-5. Third Trial Heat—Won by W. A. La Due, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; (20 yards;) Gustav Egloff, New York City, (100 yards,) second. Time—2:04 4-5. Fourth Trial Heat—Won by W. Haggerty, Bridgeport, Conn. (30 yards;) W. L'Eplattenier, New York City, (120 yards,) second. Time—2:06 4-5. Race won by Egloff, Beyerman second, Haggerty third, Zurbrick fourth. Time—2:05 2-5.

15-Mile Motor-Paced Race (National paced championship event) between William Stinson, Cambridge, Mass., and John Nelson, Chicago, Ill.—Won by Stinson. Time—25:42 2-5. Time by miles as follows:

Mile.	Leader.	Time.	Former Record.
1	Stinson	1:52 2-5	1:54
2	Stinson	3:32 2-5	3:39
3	Stinson	5:09 3-5	5:19
4	Stinson	6:46 3-5	7:00 2-5
5	Stinson	8:30 2-5	8:51 4-5
6	Stinson	10:14 1-5	10:41
7	Stinson	11:59 4-5	12:31 4-5
8	Stinson	13:43	14:22 1-5
9	Stinson	15:29 4-5	16:13 2-5
10	Stinson	17:07 4-5	18:03 3-5
11	Stinson	18:52 2-5	19:51 4-5
12	Stinson	20:32 2-5	21:46 2-5
13	Stinson	22:18 2-5	23:41 4-5
14	Stinson	23:59 2-5	25:38 4-5
15	Stinson	25:42 2-5	27:28 4-5

New York Tennis Players Win.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The tennis tournament, under the auspices of the Inter-State League of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, opened at the courts of the Avondale Athletic Club here to-day. To-day's contests were devoted to men's doubles and singles. To-day's results:

R. D. Little of New York beat Oscar Tiesmelin, 6—1, 6—3; Nat Emerson, champion of Ohio, beat P. D. McQuestion of Chicago, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; L. E. Waidner of Chicago beat Frank Garrison of Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—4; Kreigh Collins of Chicago beat Major Mitchell of Cincinnati, 6—0, 6—2.

The hottest fought match of the day was between Roy Miller of Cincinnati and Dr. E. C. Lee of Chicago, Lee winning, 6—8, 6—4, 9—7; Truxton Emerson defeated Webster Holmes, 7—5, 6—1; F. Fabel defeated F. Brooke, 6, 6—1; 6—3; J. F. Carter of Chicago beat M. Peebles of Cincinnati, 6—0, 6—1; Ed Alexander of New York beat George De Camp, 6—2, 6—2.

Athletic Games in Jersey City.

The Anchor Athletic Club of Jersey City will hold its annual open athletic games at Baldwin Park, Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City, on Saturday. The events will be as follows: 75-yard run novice; 440-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; 100-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; one-mile run, handicap; three-mile run, handicap. Entries close to-morrow morning with F. Dieterle, 90 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, and Diegel & Glust, 23 John Street, New York City.

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York, Aided by Mathewson's Excellent Pitching, Won from St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—The New York baseball team took the last game of the series with St. Louis at League Park today with the aid of Pitcher Christie Mathewson, who was in rare form. Mathewson let the local team down without a hit, and the only St. Louis men who reached first base were those who were allowed their base on balls. Not only did the star New York twirler prove effective against the heavy hitting local players, but he accepted several hard chances and lost only one—a bounder, which flew high over his head.

The New Yorks gave their pitcher excellent support. Aside from Mathewson, Selbach was several times applauded by the crowd. His running catch of Burkett's low fly in the ninth inning was unexpected and was a feature of the game. To his credit were also charged several safe hits. Van Haltren, after a long run for Ryan's fly in the eighth inning, dropped the ball and Ryan safely reached second. Nichols advanced Ryan to third, but Sudhoff knocked a liner into Mathewson's hand and killed St. Louis's only chance. Sudhoff, who opposed Mathewson, held the New Yorks down after the first two innings, but before he warmed up the visitors had a batting bee which netted them four runs. The fifth run was brought in by McBride in the sixth inning. Mathewson gave four bases on balls. He caught two stinging liners and a high fly, and was in addition credited with three assists.

The local team played excellent ball, but were unable to safely place their hits. Wallace stopped Warner's grounder in the eighth inning after it had passed Kruger, and threw out Strang at second after putting out Hickman, who was forced off by Strang. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Schriver, 1b.	0	0	10	3	0	0	0
Padden, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	0	4	3	3	1	0
Raymer, 3b.	1	0	2	1	1	0	0
McCor'k, ss.	1	0	2	4	1	1	0
Kling, c.	0	0	8	2	0	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	3	1	31	19	5	2	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
Selbach, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
McBride, rf.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Davis, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	14	1	0	0	0
Hickm'n, ss.	1	2	2	6	0	0	0
Strang, 2b.	1	2	1	2	2	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	5	1	0	0	0
Mat'son, p.	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Total	5	10	27	16	1		

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5

Earned runs—New York, 4. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Warner. First base on balls—Off Matthewson, 4; off Sudhoff, 2. Struck out—By Matthewson, 4; by Sudhoff, 3. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

CINCINNATI, 4; BROOKLYN, 3.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Donovan of Brooklyn's baseball team pitched in excellent form to-day in the game against Cincinnati, but the miserable support accorded him enabled the local team to win the game by a run. Donovan struck out ten men, and, while Phillips was hit hard, the hits were scattered. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
Harley, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	7	1	2	0	0
Crawford, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
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TWELVE PAGES.

WHAT IS IT ABOUT?

It is to be hoped that President SHAFFER'S public statement, which he is said to be preparing with the aid of an attorney, will disclose with clearness and precision the nature of the differences between the Amalgamated Association and the officers of the steel companies. The published reports have told us that the companies made many concessions and showed a very conciliatory spirit. Yet President SHAFFER says "this strike was not of our own seeking; it was forced on us." As the public understands the matter, the steel companies resisted the demands of the labor organization at one point only—they would not force their non-union men to join the union. What reasonable human being could have expected them to yield that point? It would have been oppressive and tyrannical for the managers of the steel mills to compel their employés to do what they had refused to do and did not want to do. The demand that they should so compel them is the most senseless, shameful, and outrageous ever made by a labor organization. It was simply impossible for the companies to grant that demand. Nobody but a fanatical labor agitator would find arguments to justify them in yielding.

But now that the strike has been ordered it appears that the men of the Painter Mills of the American Steel Hoop Company and of the Lindsay & McCutcheon plant of the same company, two of the strongholds of non-unionism, have joined the union and gone out. President SHAFFER says that the Painter Mill was "pivotal with respect to the non-union plants of the Steel Hoop Company, and that the men elsewhere had promised that if the Painter plant would join the strike movement there would be no trouble in organizing the remainder of the plants."

This is simply incomprehensible. If the non-union plants could be got into the union so easily why was it necessary to go to the trouble and great cost of a strike to organize them, and why was the consent of the steel company managers asked? The companies recognized the union and were willing that their men should join it. That statement has been repeatedly made. What was to prevent President SHAFFER from organizing all the non-union mills at once, without waiting for the consent of the companies or consulting them about it at all? And now that the non-union men have joined the union, or are ready to join it and quit work, why is the strike continued? If its object has been gained, if the very subject matter of the controversy has disappeared, why does not Mr. SHAFFER proclaim his triumph and call the strike off?

It would appear that he has now no reason for keeping the men out except to bring the steel managers to their knees. Is that what he is fighting for? He says the men are prepared to fight it out on the original lines "until doomsday." Will he keep these thousands of men idle and inflict immense losses on the industries of the country for the sake of the personal triumph of having the steel companies come to him and say, "We give in; we apologise for the trouble we have given you?"

As the public is at present advised, this is now the whole substance of the steel strike. If there are other reasons why it was ordered and why it is continued, we hope President SHAFFER will tell us about them in his statement. As the matter now stands, he appears to be the most insolent and unreasonable labor leader the country has had the displeasure of knowing. DEBS was a maniac, but he did not order strikes for no reason at all, as Mr. SHAFFER seems to have done. Even when the real object of a strike is to show the power of organized labor some decent pretext is usually found. Mr. SHAFFER has ordered a strike to make union mills of certain concerns that it is now evident he could have got into the union by the peaceful method of asking the men to join. And after they have joined, or are about to join, he still keeps up the strike and talks about doomsday as the earliest probable date of its termination. The public will await with some impatience his explanation of this extraordinary state of affairs.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES contained last Sunday an interesting article upon the "record" for duration in the French Republic of the present Ministry. The wonder that this Ministry should have outlasted any of its predecessors is much increased by the circumstances in which it was hurriedly assembled. It was set up avowedly as a provisional Government, a makeshift, and almost avowedly as a Government of desperation.

All the more credit to its members for having not merely weathered the storm they had taken office to encounter, but also for having vindicated their patriotism and their sense of national expediency to the solid majority of the French electorate. The Dreyfus verdict at Rennes was a political verdict. The Amnesty bill of the Government was a more creditable piece of political action, containing, along with its recognition that the strict enforcement of what human justice demanded was impracticable and dangerous, the recognition that substantial justice ought to be exercised in the direction of acquittal, since it could not be exercised in the direction of conviction. The English saying, which is almost a maxim of English law, that "it is better that ten guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer," was made the practical motto of the French Government. No doubt "the truce of the Fair" was welcome and valuable to the Ministry. But the credit of the Ministry is undivided that it should now still remain in office so many months after the Exposition is closed, and the shopkeeping arguments for a political truce during its continuance have lost so much of their force.

The duration of the Ministry is no doubt a circumstance which counted for much in the extraordinary fervor and unanimity of the celebration last Sunday of the fall of the Bastile, the centenary of which was the occasion of the Paris Exposition of 1889. M. LOUBET himself is entitled, by reason of his own political tact and his patriotism, to a large share in the honors of the occasion, and it seems that not only the Parisians, but the French people in general, fully recognize this fact. The celebration of the longest-lived Ministry that has held office under the republic is, in truth, but a detail in the celebration of the longevity of the republic itself. This republic obtained, now a good many years ago, the record for duration among French Governments of the nineteenth century. Not one of them has approached the length of a third of a century which it will very shortly complete. Neither the intriguers nor the snobs of France like it, and neither class will ever be heartily reconciled to it. But the evidence accumulates with every year of its existence that it suits the French people in general better than any Government they have lived under, and that France is coming more and more to wear it like a well and easily fitting garment. To find a parallel to its continuance we must go back to the days of Feudal Government, when the French people were not consulted about the form or the substance of their Government at all. It is natural that each recurring anniversary of the republic should be celebrated with increasing enthusiasm, and friendly foreigners may be permitted to express their sympathy, and in some sense their participation, in the increasing contentment of France with its Government.

THE DEMOCRATS OF OHIO.

The incurable Bryanites predict the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio as the penalty of the ignoring of BRYAN and his platforms by the nominating convention.

What of it? Is it not better to die like a wise man than like a fool? Defeat would have been more certain and vastly more disgraceful if the convention had reaffirmed the Kansas City platform and extolled BRYAN as the greatest living statesman. Besides, how many Democrats are there in Ohio who will refuse to vote for Mr. KILBOURNE out of respect for BRYAN and his principles? There is talk of a bolters' convention and a Bryanite nomination in opposition to the regular candidate of the party. Nothing could be more salutary for the Democracy. If the confirmed Bryanites of Ohio will have the goodness to stand up and be counted, the work of reorganising the party will proceed intelligently and with information that it is highly desirable to have as a basis for the work.

If the Bryan men outnumber the regular Democrats the reorganising work will cease at once, and Democrats of sense and self-respect will continue to vote with the Republican Party until their own has had time to get cured of its follies. If it should turn out that the Bryan men are few a very great and helpful impulse would be given to the work of reorganization all over the country. It is the general judgment of the Democratic newspapers that have the best right to advise the party that the Ohio Convention showed great wisdom in declining to say anything about BRYAN.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

The Bureau of Statistics has just issued its bulletin giving the advance figures for the exports of domestic products for the twelve months ending with June—that is, for the fiscal year just closed. These figures include the exports of breadstuffs, cattle and hogs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oils, and cover usually 98 per cent. of the exports as shown by the full and corrected returns. We give below a table compiled from the statistics of the bureau showing the total exports of each branch of domestic products reported for each of the last four years. Values only are given, and thousands are omitted:

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	(000 Omitted.)			
Breadstuffs	$324,706	$393,255	$253,453	$237,487
Cattle, Hogs	36,010	28,817	29,034	26,857
Provisions	158,091	152,869	165,804	179,875
Cotton	299,940	209,618	241,606	318,294
Mineral Oils	55,171	55,317	74,455	66,906
Total	$804,918	$730,971	$767,504	$867,069

It will be seen by the above table that, as compared with the exports of four years ago, the fiscal year 1898, the exports of this year show A decided gain, amounting in round numbers to 8 per cent. There has been a falling off in the exports of breadstuffs of some $57,000,000, and the exports of cattle and hogs, after falling in 1899 and in 1900, have risen again to about the same level. But there has been an advance in provisions of $22,000,000, in cotton of $83,000,000, and in mineral oils of nearly $15,000,000. This leaves a net increase in the total exports of about $63,000,000. The most noteworthy change is in cotton. In this a total export of 6,500,000 bales last year yielded a value $83,000,000 greater than 7,500,000 bales in 1898. In like manner, but on a smaller scale, about the same quantity of mineral oils in 1901 yielded a value some $15,000,000 greater.

As a matter of interest, though not exactly of pride, to the merchants of New York, we append a table showing the exports of breadstuffs from the various ports of the Union for the year 1900 and the year 1901. This port retains the highest total, but is losing its relative importance:

Total Breadstuffs—	1900.	1901.
Baltimore	$37,642,739	$39,026,604
Boston and Charlestown	32,628,845	30,027,915
Newport News	17,258,919	16,153,281
New York	62,546,061	60,945,491
Norfolk and Portsmouth	4,133,297	3,986,590
Philadelphia	24,707,890	25,138,224
Galveston	13,311,043	10,732,044
Mobile	1,751,070	2,087,746
New Orleans	20,180,504	23,889,152
Puget Sound	5,223,143	8,787,205
San Francisco	14,128,461	13,336,517
Willamette	7,602,178	9,769,106
Duluth	3,058,419	1,707,692
Superior	5,041,398	4,367,645
Other customs districts	11,022,179	13,531,167
Total	$253,454,703	$267,487,239

MOSQUITOES AND THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

An effort is now making to attribute the unusual prevalence of smallpox in the Bronx to mosquitoes which have crossed over to North Brother Island, sung to and bitten the patients in that interesting retreat, and subsequently come ashore to visit the hospitable people of our Westchester suburb. It is a bright and pleasing fancy, and has taken such hold upon the imaginations of the Bronxites that a memorial is now in circulation for signatures asking the Board of Health to provide mosquito nets for the cots of the patients under their care, for the double purpose of promoting their comfort and protecting those who may be subsequently bitten by these wandering minstrels of the firmament.

No doubt the East River mosquito has heard of the interesting experiments conducted in Cuba by direction of Gen. WOOD, to establish the responsibility of the Spanish-American branch of his family for the conveyance of yellow fever from one human being to another, or others, and is ambitious to attract an equal amount of scientific attention to himself and his work. It will, however, require a good deal of evidence to establish confidence in the capacity of the local mosquito for even this amount of purposeful, if malevolent, industry. He is not a new-comer in this latitude. In fact, he is not as numerous as formerly, not finding municipal improvements favorable to the raising of large families. He has never before gone into the smallpox business in this neighborhood unless in a retail and unimportant way, and his extermination has not been included among the measures by which previous and more efficient administrations of the New York Health Department have held smallpox in check and promptly stamped it out whenever it made its appearance. During the years when we had very little of it there were sufficient opportunities for the mosquitoes to visit North Brother Island in quest of it and to carry it to as many people ashore as might have been needed to start a formidable epidemic. No doubt insects, like other animals, adapt their habits to changes in their environment, but it is not clear what can have induced the Bronx mosquitoes to become industrious this year for the first time as contagion inoculators.

Inquiry and experiment on this interesting point in entomological research may safely be postponed until an effort has been made to redeem the control of the sanitary administration of New York from the Tammany politicians who have destroyed its efficiency and made the Board of Health practically useless for the purposes for which it was created. Anything in the way of a theory of microbe-infested mosquitoes which tends to distract the public attention from this central fact makes for evil.

IN BEHALF OF "LAW AND ORDER."

That is a particularly mean and shabby kind of blackmail which two men were arraigned in Magistrate FLAMMER'S court on Sunday morning upon a charge of committing. The two men were agents and one the President of what they call the "State Law and Order Society," and the charge is that they extorted money from a saloon keeper under threat of prosecuting him for violating the Raines law.

The State Law and Order Society may be an excellent and commendable institution, and of course we are obliged to assume that the two men are innocent of the offense with which they are charged unless and until they have been convicted of it. But it appears that one of them, the President, is the editor of a weekly newspaper, and in that capacity published the information, which he had acquired by following Justice JEROME after one of his raids, that the Justice had violated the excise law at an eating house.

Assuming that the motives of the spy were entirely pure, it yet does not appear that a person who so confounds the relative importance of things is to be trusted to represent any judiciously managed society organized for the enforcement of law and order. Justice JEROME is generally recognized to have done an excellent work in that cause. To attempt to interfere with it by making petty and frivolous charges against the worker is a performance on account of which the honesty of the performer can be maintained only by admitting that he is of weak judgment.

If it shall turn out that the performer has been setting up a small rivalry in the sale of "protection" with the police whom Justice JEROME has been engaged in exposing, of course he will get no more mercy than he deserves, and deserve no more than he gets. In any case, it would appear that the State Law and Order Society has not exhibited high sagacity in the choice of its agents, even if the agents do not themselves constitute and comprise the society.

FOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

It was reported yesterday morning that the name of GEORGE C. HOLT of this city was being pressed on the President for appointment as United States District Judge for the Southern District, to succeed Judge BROWN, and that Mr. HOLT is the choice of Senator PLATT.

It is not the custom of this paper to suggest names for nomination to office, especially for judicial office, as to the selection for which we believe that the responsibility is peculiarly delicate and the utmost independence and impartiality should be preserved. But we cannot omit the opportunity to say that in our opinion the appointment of Mr. HOLT would be of a very high order indeed, and the support given to it by Senator PLATT reflects credit on him. Not only has Mr. HOLT the standing in his profession which should be indispensable for such an appointment, with reputation for learning and ability of most unusual degree, but he has very strongly developed the qualities of mind and character required in a Judge. He is in a marked manner judicial in temper and mode of thought, deliberate, candid, open-minded, conscientious, and fair. He is a hard worker, and spares no pains in reaching sound conclusions from ample knowledge well digested. Singularly free from personal prejudice and pride of opinion, he has great independence and firmness and intellectual courage. We know of no member of the bar of New York on whom the choice of the President could fall with greater security that the bench would obtain an honorable, useful, and valuable Judge, and one from whom real eminence could reasonably be expected.

In this case the recommendation of Senator PLATT may fairly be regarded as coming within that "advice" which it is entirely proper that a Senator should give. It is necessarily free from any partisan interest of an improper nature, for Mr. PLATT, did he expect partisanship of any sort from Mr. HOLT in return for such support, would be doomed to disappointment, and no one can know it better than the Senator himself. Should his suggestion be accepted we are confident that he would receive, as he would deserve, the respect of the entire profession for having made it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Ministers of the Gospel are often troubled to account for the growing disinclination on the part of educated and thinking men to go to church. Many sharp sermons are preached, and congregations are soundly scolded for the shortcomings of the male sex in this matter, but the ministers do not get at one of the most potent reasons, for they do not see their sermons as others see them. For example, a minister in this city on the last Sunday preached a sermon of which the chief contention was that the griefs and disappointments of this life, figuratively referred to by the speaker as vinegar, were thrust upon us for the purpose of teaching us that we should not live for this world, but for the next. Now this sort of talk sends a reasoning man home in a disgruntled frame of mind, for the chances are that he will rate it as nonsense. Most of the griefs and disappointments of this life are directly traceable to purely worldly causes or to causes existing in the character of the sufferer, and the novelists, who sometimes try to show us how sorrow develops character and thereby makes the life of this world better worth living, are a good deal nearer the truth than the minister who tells us to ignore this world and think only about that which is to come. A well-meaning minister declared that the influence of the Ocean Grove Sabbath is felt around the world. We are glad to hear this. We did not know it before. Most people have been afraid when they were in Paris that the Ocean Grove Sabbath had never been heard of there, while those who have visited Vienna have suspected that not only the Ocean Grove Sabbath, but even Ocean Grove itself was not known to the giddy Austrians. But let us be at rest. Even in the far fastnesses of impenetrable Thibet the influence of the Ocean Grove Sabbath must be felt, for a minister has told us that it is felt all around the world, and he speaks with the voice of authority.

—The Marine Journal comments with no little pertinence on the fact that the navy has at last decided to adopt the stockless anchor. Warships built in future will be provided with anchors of this type. It might be well to explain to the landsmen that a stockless anchor, when not in use, is hauled up into an aperture in the side of the vessel, called a hawse hole. It hangs there always ready to drop into the water at a moment's notice. The old-fashioned anchor with a stock has to be hoisted up over the rail of a ship and stowed on deck. When it is to be lowered into the water, it has to be hoisted out over the rail, or at least released from fastenings which hold it alongside the rail, before it can be let go. All this takes time and labor, and in time of sudden danger minutes are more precious than rubies. The merchant service long ago recognized the superiority of the stockless anchor, but the navy suffers in some directions from a curious conservatism, quite inexplicable to landsmen accustomed to progressive business methods. The usage of cumbersome, heavy boats, not provided with centreboards, almost unable to beat to windward, rigged in manners often positively silly and generally awkward to manage, is an evidence of this. To see the crew of a man-of-war wrestling with the old-fashioned fish davit and hoisting 4,000 pounds of iron on deck, when it could just as well be drawn up by the chain cable into the hawse hole and left there ready to let go by the effort of a single hand at an instant's notice is, to say the least, amusing. Let us be grateful that in the future this cause for smiling will disappear.

—An interesting question has been raised at the Summer resorts on the New Jersey coast. A law was passed last Winter by the Legislature of the State requiring that at all bathing places along the shore, while people were in the water, a boat should be kept lying outside the surf ready to assist any one who fell into danger. The question is: How is that law to be enforced? Its excellence is admitted on all hands, and there is no dispute as to the need of boats along a beach which has its periods of disturbance dangerous to bathers. But it so happens that the boats are compelled to reach their stations by pulling out through the surf, and that there are many days when bathing is perfectly safe inside the breakers, but when it is not possible to row a sea skiff through them. And, furthermore, there appears to be no person of authority on hand to see that the law is obeyed when it is practicable to obey it. Last Sunday, for instance, there was a very lively surf on the New Jersey shore. Bathing flags were flying from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. At 5 in the afternoon the tide was up and the sea so heavy that bathing would have been hazardous for first-class swimmers. In the morning, at low water, one boat was visible between the West End and Ocean Hotels. In the afternoon even that one was not there. A great many persons bathed that day at the places where there were no boats. There was no one to prevent the proprietors from selling them tickets, nor was there any one to compel them to send out boats. The law is, on the whole, a good one, but it is useless unless something is done to enforce it.

—A very sad state of affairs exists in the theatrical world of London. It appears that a play called "The Secrets of the Harem" had been running at the Shakespeare Theatre (appropriate place) in Clapham for two years, when it was suddenly stopped in its successful career by the Lord Chamberlain, at the request of the Turkish Ambassador. Now the theatrical managers are in a panic lest such excellently profitable works as "The Mikado" and "The Geisha" should be stopped at the instance of the Japanese Ambassador, or that the Minister of his Imperial Majesty of Russia should take offense at the performance of "Called Back." One manager is much exercised about the preservation of the entente cordiale between England and this country. He says: "A London comedian trying to speak American is enough to bring every feather out of the eagle." This seems to be an unnecessary fear. The efforts of an English comedian to travesty American speech are not, indeed, likely to put any American into a hilarious mood, but, on the other hand, they would hardly arouse in his breast anything more dangerous than that "tired feeling" so frequently mentioned. And then, even if revenge is sweet, we Americans have it when our actors endeavor to simulate for us English noblemen of real aristocracy.

—The successful week of the Thirteenth Regiment at Fisher's Island is a subject for congratulation. It was a week of preparation for just such work as militia ought to do in time of war. In case of a struggle with a foreign power the Thirteenth Regiment could be utilized to man forts in this harbor, thus releasing the artillerymen of the regular army now stationed there for service in the field. Militia generally ought to be employed to guard the cities and towns to which it belongs. It was shown in the late war with Spain that the militia soldier had little skill in taking care of himself in the field, and that he was slow to acquire the habits of the regular. These shortcomings would not act seriously to his disadvantage nor greatly impair his utility if he were employed at home. And, furthermore, the certainty that he would be so used in time of war would go far toward removing that prejudice which now exists against him in the mind of the working man. It would not be at all surprising to find the fact that the Thirteenth Regiment is unlikely to be used as a force against riotous strikers so readily as against a foreign foe operating to make it the most popular regiment in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Archbishop Walsh's Resignation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reference of your London correspondent in the cable dispatch which appeared this day to the resignation of the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, from the Board of National Education in Ireland, is utterly misleading. He states that the Archbishop resigned because he could not agree with his Protestant colleagues on the board. Nothing of the sort. The Archbishop's reasons for resigning, as set forth clearly and unmistakably by him in the Dublin press, were the gross irregularities and scandalous want of system which prevail in the Education Office, which is the administrative adjunct of the National Board. The Archbishop is definite and specific in his charges, and resigns because he has given up hope that anything but a thorough public inquiry will reform the Education Office and correct the abuses which exist there.

If your correspondent desires to throw upon the Archbishop's "Protestant colleagues" the onus of championing that rotten office he is welcome to it, but the fact—apparently unknown to the writer of the cable dispatch—is that the National Board of Education at present consists of twenty members, ten of whom are Catholics and ten Protestants, and none of them has as yet sought to defend the Education Office from the apparently irrefutable charges made by Dr. Walsh.

The latter's resignation was in the interests of the public, and as a protest against the continuance of a public scandal, whereas your correspondent's remarks would lead your readers to believe that it was actuated by some petty bigotry or intolerance.

WILLIAM J. BALFE,
Secretary the Gaelic Society.

New York, July 14, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Interesting Question.

"There is no doubt that this scheme will pay," said the promoter.

"Yes," answered the purchaser of stock. "I suppose so. But who is to get the money?"—Washington Star.

Usually Absentminded.

"Your wife is very forgetful, isn't she?"

"Yes, but not nearly so forgetful as I'd like her to be. She's forever remembering that she's still wearing her last Summer's hat."—Philadelphia Press.

He Wasn't that Sort of a Boy.

Mother—What! Have you been fighting again, Johnnie? Good little boys don't fight.

Johnnie—Yes, I know that. I thought he was a good little boy, but after I hit him once I found he wasn't.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Steadily Occupied.

"It has been said that millionaires are most unhappy through having nothing to occupy their minds, but my friend, Derrick D'Olly has not found himself lacking an occupation since he became rich."

"No?"

"No; he is trying to get next to society ways, and after making a string of blunders one day, he spends the next wondering what he ought to have done."—San Francisco Bulletin.

AN IDEAL.

From The Washington Star.

Takin' things easy—that's the trick
That's hardest of all to learn;
This world keeps steppin' along so quick
An' dodgin' at every turn
That we close our ears to the lazy song
That Summer is singin' the whole day long,
An' we get to thinkin' its wholly wrong
To be takin' things easy.

Takin' things easy, with duty done,
An' never a thought of fear
When the shadows close at the set of sun
An' the moon an' the stars draw near—
The real reward that a man kin claim
In the search fur wisdom an' wealth an' fame
Is the chance, some time, without risk of blame,
To be takin' things easy.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO SCOTLAND

Deed Transferring £2,000,000 to Trustees Signed.

Arrangement for Scholars' Fees to be Paid at Beginning of Next Term—Trustees of the Fund Meet.

EDINBURGH, July 15.—The first meeting of the Trustees of the Carnegie Educational Fund was held in Edinburgh to-day. Lord Elgin, who presided, read a letter from Mr. Carnegie announcing that he had signed the deed placing £2,000,000 at the disposal of the Trustees.

"Although the dividends on the stocks will not be available until Autumn," says Mr. Carnegie in the course of the communication, "I have arranged for the payment of scholars' fees from the beginning of the next university term. I believe the conditions of the gift insure a sufficient standard of merit, and I hope the honest pride by which my countrymen are distinguished will prevent claims from those who do not need assistance.

"To further mark my personal belief as to this matter, I have arranged that the Trustees may receive funds from others, to be administered along with my donation. I believe this to be a valuable clause, since my experience of young men indicates that many are glad of the opportunity later in life to repay advances thus received, although these are free gifts. I hope the Trustees will gladly receive any such contributions, and that this will foster the spirit of manly independence so dear to the Scot."

Offer from Mr. Carnegie to St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 15.—Andrew Carnegie has offered $50,000, under the usual conditions, to build a public library in St. John's. If the arrangements are effected, it is probable that the Duke of Cornwall and York will lay the foundation stone when he visits Newfoundland in October.

THE ENGLISH MATCH DEAL.

Bryant & May Shareholders Decide in Favor of Plan to Amalgamate with Diamond Match Company.

LONDON, July 15.—At a special meeting of the shareholders of Bryant & May, held this afternoon, the agreement to acquire the business of the Diamond Match Company of Liverpool for £480,000, to be provided by a new issue of Bryant & May shares, was adopted.

Chairman Bryant of Bryant & May, in supporting the resolution to purchase the business of the Diamond Match Company, pointed out that if amalgamation were not agreed to there would be a war of competition, in which Bryant & May would be greatly handicapped, as the Diamond Match Company had such fine machinery that it could produce matches cheaper than could Bryant & May.

Some of the shareholders indignantly protested against the proposed amalgamation, saying the Diamond Match Company never paid any dividends, and they saw no reason to buy off the Liverpool company for fear of future competition.

President Barber of the American Diamond Match Company spoke in support of the amalgamation.

The vote on the resolution to amalgamate was a tie, but a poll was demanded by the Chairman, who intimated that he held 1,000 proxies in favor of amalgamation. The poll resulted in 1,723 votes favoring and 71 against amalgamation.

After the meeting President Barber made the following statement:

"It was not our fight, but that of Bryant & May. We had demonstrated in the North of England that American machinery and methods were able to produce twice as many matches at the same cost as our British competitors could produce.

"We of the Diamond Match Company felt we could make the deferred shares of Bryant & May as good as the preferred. While the British people hold a majority of the preferred shares we have taken up a majority of the deferred.

"We have great confidence in Mr. Bryant personally, and, rather than enter upon a hazardous competition, we believed it would be wise to combine. This has been practically accomplished. Great Britain will have better and cheaper matches than ever, and the matches will be virtually of American manufacture."

DECIDE ON AMERICAN PLANT.

Shareholders of Jessop & Sons of England Approve Plan to Establish Works at Washington, Penn.

SHEFFIELD, July 15.—The shareholders of William Jessop & Sons, Limited, steel manufacturers, at a meeting to-day approved a scheme for the establishment of steel works at Washington, Penn., and the formation of a subsidiary company under the laws of Pennsylvania.

Boycott of America Impracticable.

VIENNA, July 15.—"We learn from official sources in Paris," says the Politische Correspondenz, "that the difficulties of organizing an effective European Customs League against the United States are considered insuperable."

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S PLANS.

Coming Home in September—Has Not Yet Decided Whether He Will Retain His Post.

BERLIN, July 15.—The Kleine Journal prints a letter from United States Ambassador White to the editor of the paper, in which Mr. White says he will go to the United States in September to visit his family.

Whether or not he will retain his post here, the Ambassador writes, depends upon various considerations, particularly the status of certain questions between Germany and the United States which doubtless will occupy the Reichstag at its next session.

The evening papers generally published Mr. White's letter. The Kreus Zeitung is offended at Mr. White's closing remark, which, it says, "sounds at least peculiar, being written to a paper published in Germany."

ACTRESS GETS BIG DAMAGES.

London Daily Mail Must Pay $12,500 for Libeling Miss Chattel.

LONDON, July 15.—Miss Hetty Chattel, an actress, has obtained a verdict for £2,500 in the Sheriff's Court against The Daily Mail for libel at the time of the marriage of Miss Boote to the Marquis of Headfort.

The Daily Mail asserted that Miss Chattel was the mother of Miss Boote.

LABOR RIOT IN GALICIA,

Over One Hundred Persons Wounded—Troops Charge Demonstrators.

LONDON, July 16.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Express says, under yesterday's date:

"More than one hundred persons, including troops and police, were wounded to-day in an encounter at Lemberg, growing out of an attempt by the police to stop street parades held in demonstration on behalf of the unemployed.

"The mob threw up barricades and defied the police. The troops were called in, and charged again and again, using bayonets and bullets. Ultimately the demonstrators were dislodged. Lemberg is strongly guarded by troops, but it is reported that the mob is preparing for another fight during the night."

COLOMBIAN TROOPS MUTINY.

Kill Seven Members of the Guard—Many Likely to Join the Rebels.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 15.—A letter received here from a prominent merchant in Carthagena, Colombia, reports a serious outbreak among the Colombian troops in the outskirts of Carthagena last week.

The soldiers were dissatisfied, and threatened to desert. On Monday they attempted to break from their barracks and attacked the guard. A fierce fight followed, in which seven of the guard were killed and several wounded on both sides. This letter further says a large number of mutineers have escaped, and it is expected that they will join the rebels. It is added that the indications are that the revolution will continue longer and with renewed energy on the part of the Liberals.

SCHEEPER'S LAAGER CAPTURED

The Commandant and the Majority of His Men Escape—Most of the Thirty-one Prisoners Rebels.

GRAAFF-REINET, Cape Colony, July 15.—Col. Scobell's column surprised and captured Scheeper's laager at Camdeboo on July 14, taking thirty-one prisoners and capturing a quantity of ammunition and stores. Scheeper, with the bulk of his commando, escaped. There were no British casualties.

Most of the prisoners are rebels.

LONDON, July 16.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch to the War Office, confirms the report of the capture of the wife of Acting President Schalk-Burger, and says the prisoner has been brought into Pretoria.

SHOT THE WRONG MAN.

One Explanation of Why an American Sentry Was Punished in Peking for Wounding a German.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The last mail from the East has brought a detailed newspaper account of the shooting affray at Peking which has resulted in a German claim against the United States. The account, which appears in a Japanese newspaper, states that an American sentry had been posted at the western extremity of Legation Street, close to where the new American Legation is building. That portion of the street was being newly macadamized and rolled. A barricade had been put up, and Major Robertson had posted a sentry on the spot to warn persons not to ride over the newly made road, pedestrians only being allowed on it. A German officer came riding along, knocked down both the sentry and the barricade, and galloped across the forbidden route. The sentry scrambled to his feet and sent a shot after the officer, but missed, and the bullet lodged in the leg of a German sentry standing on duty half way down the street.

The newspaper says that the American was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and fined a month's pay, "presumably for hitting the wrong man."

Prince Chun Ignored at Woo-Sung.

SHANGHAI, July 15.—Prince Chun, who left Peking on July 12 on his way to Berlin to apologize to Emperor William for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, arrived to-day at Woo-Sung, ten miles north of here. No official reception was arranged, public opinion being against such recognition of Prince Chun.

Floods Kill Many More Chinese.

SHANGHAI, July 15.—There have been disastrous floods on the Yang-tse River, near Hankow, in which hundreds of lives were lost.

To Raze the Taku Forts.

TIEN-TSIN, July 15.—The military commanders have directed the provisional Government of Tien-Tsin to undertake the destruction of the Taku forts, and the Government has promised to comply on receipt of a military guard to protect the workmen engaged in the task.

FRANCIS JOSEPH WEEPS.

Present at Unveiling of a Statue of Empress Elizabeth.

VIENNA, July 15.—Emperor Francis Joseph and his daughters, Archduchess Gisela and Archduchess Valeria, wept to-day at the unveiling of the statue of the late Empress Elizabeth, which is a wonderful likeness.

The ceremony was performed by Archduke Louis Victor, the Emperor's brother, and his Majesty in a quivering voice uttered a few words.

$200,000,000 CHINA SYNDICATE.

European Capitalists Said to be Planning to Build Railways.

LONDON, July 16.—The Brussels correspondent of the Standard says:

"A great Belgian, Russian, and French syndicate is forming here to construct railways in China. It will have a capital of 1,000,000,000 francs."

Women to Visit Concentration Camps.

LONDON, July 16.—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Raglan, Under Secretary of State for War, in the course of an announcement that Mr. Brodrick was selecting a committee of women to visit the concentration camps in South Africa, said the whites in those camps numbered 14,624 men, 27,711 women, and 43,075 children. He said also that the mortality for the month of June was 63 men, 138 women, and 576 children. Lord Raglan deplored the heavy mortality in some of the camps in the early months of their establishment.

Progress of the Pacific Cable.

LONDON, July 16.—In the House of Commons yesterday, J. Austen Chamberlain, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, detailing the progress of the Pacific cable, said that several sectional cable houses had already been sent out, and were being erected at the various landing places. The survey had been satisfactorily completed over 1,500 miles of the proposed route, and the manufacture of cable would begin this week. Mr. Chamberlain said landing sites had been selected in Queensland, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, and at Vancouver, and that the Cable Board was satisfied as to the ability of the contractors to complete the work by the end of 1902.

Electricity in British Warships.

LONDON, July 16.—Speaking yesterday in the House of Commons, H. O. Arnold-Forster, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, said electricity had not yet been applied to the turret mechanism of British battleships, and that the Government was still satisfied with the results given by hydraulic power in this connection. Mr. Arnold-Forster further said that electric gun mechanism would be incorporated in some of the warships now in course of construction.

Coming Here on the Teutonic.

LONDON, July 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting will sail for New York on the White Star liner Teutonic, leaving Liverpool on Wednesday.

Wants to Buy Belgian Glass Works?

BRUSSELS, July 15.—La Gazette says it is reported at Mons that an American manufacturer has proposed to buy up all the Belgian glass works.

GOV. NASH AT BUFFALO.

Arrives on the Hawk, Escorted by Two Other Navy Vessels—Exposition Awards to be Announced Early.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Gov. Nash of Ohio has arrived here on board the Hawk and escorted by the Michigan and Yantic, all vessels of the United States Navy. Only one of the vessels, the Michigan, under command of Lieut. Commander Winder, carries a regular naval crew. Aboard the Yantic are the Naval Reserves of Detroit and Saginaw. The Hawk carries the Naval Reserves of Cleveland. Gov. Nash will remain on board the Hawk during his stay in Buffalo.

The Twenty-second New York Regiment of New York City, 300 strong, arrived here this morning, and occupies Camp Fillmore, within the Pan-American grounds, with the three companies of the Seventieth Virginia Regiment and the Armour Cadets of Chicago. All the occupants of Camp Fillmore have daily drills on the Esplanade.

Awards for exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition will be announced in September. This statement, given out by Dr. Pritchett, Superintendent of Awards, is hailed with delight by the exhibitors. It marks a new departure on the part of an exposition management. At Chicago the announcements were made only three weeks before the close of the fair.

Heber M. Wells, Governor of Utah, and Mrs. Wells arrived here to-day unheralded and unattended. They spent the day at the exposition.

PORTO RICO FREE FROM ALL INDEBTEDNESS

Treasurer Hollander Tells of Its Financial Condition.

Operation of the New Revenue System of the Island Is Satisfactory—Excise and Property Taxes.

Jacob H. Hollander, Treasurer of the Island of Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday from San Juan on the steamship San Juan. Mr. Hollander, who holds the Chair of Assistant Professor of Finance at Johns Hopkins University, was sent to Porto Rico by the President to formulate a revenue system for the island. When seen yesterday soon after his arrival Mr. Hollander said he was on his way home on leave of absence to attend to some personal business. He could give no idea of his future movements and had no information upon his proposed trip to Manila. He said that he had not been asked to go. When asked concerning his work in Porto Rico he made the following statement:

"The present financial condition of Porto Rico compares favorably, I think, with that of any State or Territory in the Union. The island is free from all funded or floating indebtedness, the burden of taxation upon its people is less than upon the residents of any other part of the United States, and the insular Treasury begins a new fiscal year with sources of revenue that should supply all necessary expenditures and with a surplus large enough to afford security against any unforeseen contingency. These are the conditions which made it possible for Gov. Allen to convene the insular Legislature on July 4, and for that body to pass the joint resolution as to the adequacy of its present revenue system, which it is hoped will soon result in free trade with the United States.

"The annual expenditures of the island are about $2,000,000, of which about one-half is devoted to schools and roads. Necessary revenues are supplied by customs duties on goods imported into Porto Rico from countries other than the United States, by excise taxes on alcoholics, tobacco, and a few other minor articles, and by a direct tax of one-half of 1 per cent. upon real and personal property. Of the $2,000,000 that Porto Rico spends annually, $1,500,000 accrues from customs duties and excise taxes, that in every other part of the United States are appropriated by the Federal Government. In other words, as compared with every State and Territory in the Union, Porto Rico is enabled to expend for its own use and benefit four times the amount that it derives from insular taxation proper.

"The actual operation of the new revenue system of the island has been as satisfactory as its results. In the beginning, unfamiliarity with the law and the spirit in which it was to be administered excited some alarm that political malcontents exploited to the utmost. But as features after feature of the system has been put in operation, the intelligent sentiment of the island has accepted it cordially, and at the present time the only criticism proceeds from those who are opposed not to any, but to all, taxation, or who are immovably attached to the old Spanish system of heavy indirect taxes upon necessary consumptions and inadequate taxation or entire escape of property and capital.

"Exported articles are exempted from the excise, and the production of cigars and cigarettes has advanced by strides with the opening of the American market.

"So general has been the popular acceptance of the excise taxes, which are limited to articles of luxurious or injurious consumption, that five months of operation and the collection of nearly $250,000 therefrom have necessitated barely a single prosecution for violation of the law.

"The history of the property tax is much the same. In the preparatory assessment property aggregating $100,000,000 was assessed and some 65,000 tax schedules were returned, yet complaints were received from less than 250 taxpayers. The rate of taxation is one-half of 1 per cent. for insular and a maximum of one-half of 1 per cent. for municipal purposes, thus making the aggregate tax burden upon property in Porto Rico less, probably, than in any community in the United States. There has been no sale of property for delinquent insular taxes except where careful investigation had made it clear that the delinquency was deliberate.

"The same policy will be even more conspicuous under the new law, which provides a period of grace and a period of redemption and prohibits any sale until the specific circumstances thereof have been approved by the Treasurer of the island. The measure was designed to meet what has been and what will for some time remain the conspicuous problem of public financing in Porto Rico, prompt collection of taxes from those who can pay but will not, instead of those who would pay but cannot."

NAVY YARD DESERTIONS.

An Unusual Number Reported from the Dixie and Buffalo—Discontented Landsmen Flee.

An unusual number of men, chiefly landsmen, have deserted from the ships at the Brooklyn Navy Yark lately. The training ships Dixie and Buffalo are at the yard fitting out for cruises and most of the desertions have been from these vessels, although there has been a number from the receiving ship Vermont.

Landsmen often desert because they find their first experience with life in the navy not to their liking, while others overstay their leaves of absence and are afraid to return to their ships lest they be punished as deserters. Yesterday sixty-one men, forty-seven of them landsmen and fourteen able regular seamen, were reported absent from the Dixie. Just how many of these have deserted cannot be determined until the leaves of absence of all have expired.

It became known yesterday that some of the sailors who have deserted from the yard have gained their liberty by scaling the twelve-foot wall on the Clinton Avenue side in the night. A lot of lumber piled against the inside of the wall has enabled the deserters to reach the top and then drop down on the outside.

THE BUFFALO'S DEPARTURE.

No Bar to the Training Ship's Passage Through Hell Gate.

The question as to whether the United States training ship Buffalo will go out through Hell Gate when she leaves the navy yard on her cruise seems to have been settled in the affirmative. At the yard yesterday it was said that Secretary of the Navy Long had stated that he had no objection to Capt. Hutchins's taking the Buffalo through Hell Gate.

Secretary Long, it was said, had explained that his recent order prohibiting the taking of battleships through the Hell Gate passage applied only to vessels of that class. The Buffalo will probably leave the yard to-morrow morning. She will take several hundred apprentices on a training cruise and will go first to Gardiner's Bay.

TO LAUNCH THE ADDER.

New Submarine Torpedo Boat Is Ready for the Water.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 15.—The submarine torpedo boat Adder, of the Holland type, has been finished, and is ready to be launched at Lewis Nixon's Crescent ship yards.

The builders asked the Navy Department to designate some woman to act as sponsor and name the boat. The department decided to leave the selection of a sponsor to the contractor. Mr. Nixon is expected to announce his choice within a few days.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President to-day made the following appointments in the navy:

Captain—Charles T. Hutchins.

Lieutenant Commanders—Edward Lloyd, Jr., Allen G. Rogers, and George R. Clark.

Lieutenants—Yates Sterling, Jr., Emmett R. Pollock, Richard S. Douglass, and John P. J. Ryan.

Warrant Machinists—Joel T. Biggs and Arthur T. Percival.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of survey, to consist of Col. John V. Furey, (Quartermaster's Department,) Major Henry B. Moon, (Tenth Infantry,) and Capt. George McK. Williamson, (Quartermaster's Department,) is appointed to meet at the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department, July 17, for the purpose of reporting upon and fixing the accountability for twenty-six garrison flag halyards, which have been carried on the return of Quartermaster's supplies of Lieut. Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, Deputy Quartermaster General, and which were found to be short when the property was turned over to Capt. Robert Sewell, Quartermaster.

First Lieut. Conrad E. Koerper, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will report to the commanding officer at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke, Tenth Infantry, will join his regiment at Fort Crook, Nebraska.

First Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, Nineteenth Infantry, will proceed to Philadelphia and report to Major Henry B. Moon, Tenth Infantry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty.

Major Abram L. Haines, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Second Lieut. John Symington, Eleventh Cavalry, now Squadron Quartermaster of that regiment, is assigned to Troop A, Eleventh Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Spencer M. Bowman is transferred from the Second Infantry to the Artillery Corps, with rank from Feb. 1, 1900. He is assigned to the Twenty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company.

Second Lieut. Fred C. Doyle is transferred from the Twenty-first Infantry to the Artillery Corps, with rank from June 13, 1900. He is assigned to the Twenty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company.

Navy.

Commander W. Goodwin is detached from the War College and ordered home, with three months' sick leave.

Lieut. Commander R. F. Nicholson is detached from the command of the Farragut, July 15, and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, July 22.

Lieut. Commander H. Kimmel is detached from the Torpedo Station, upon completion of his course of instruction, and ordered to the naval Academy.

Lieut. Commander W. S. Hogg is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard, July 16, for ordnance instruction and such other duty as may be assigned him.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to command the Bailey and to such other duty as may be assigned him.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol is detached from the Massachusetts, upon reporting of relief, and ordered to command the Farragut.

Lieut. J. M. Reeves is detached from the Torpedo Station upon completion of his course of instruction, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Admiral Remey, aboard the Brooklyn, is at Albany, West Australia.

The Newark has reached Boston, where she will undergo extensive repairs.

The Michigan, the Hawk, and the Yantic have arrived at Buffalo.

The Iris has left Hongkong for Cavite.

The Hashan has arrived at Shanghai.

The Yankton has arrived at San Juan, the Lancaster at Gardiner's Bay, the Bennington at Yokohama, and the Dolphin at Portland.

"THE ROBBER BARON."

The New Romantic Musical Comedy at Terrace Garden Not Well Received.

At Terrace Garden last night there was produced for the first time on any stage an alleged entertainment which the authors declare is a new romantic musical comedy in three acts and to which they have given the name of "The Robber Baron." The title is rather fitting, as all of the libretto and much of the music is decidedly reminiscent.

But it may be unfair to judge the play by last night's performance, for some of the principals were very uncertain of their lines and frequently had to substitute dialogue of their own making for the forgotten words. The music was at times quite tuneful and always catchy.

The work of the actors left much to be desired. Hubert Wilke as the Robber Baron, who is cheated out of his hereditary title and estate, and condemned to death, but who finally comes to his own, was stagy and showed very bad preparation, for he was continually forgetting his lines. Frank Deshon as the Robber Baron's Lieutenant lacked life. T. William Sturgeon as a young man from the country was amateurish and the others were mediocre in their various parts. The redeeming feature of the cast was Helen Byron, who made her first appearance with the company, and although she had not the best part, she played with snap and easily carried off the honors. Villa Knox worked hard in a part without any opportunities.

The chorus was generally good, the orchestra did well, and scenery and costumes were sufficiently accurate. The cast:

Maurice	Hubert Wilke
Mousqueton	Frank Deshon
Le Loup	George R. Callahan
Marc	T. William Sturgeon
Doloreux	Harry Carter
Count de Clicquot	Harry Davies
Marquis de Grassi	J. E. Wheeler
Redarm	Harry Foot
Eloise	Villa Knox
Babette	Helen Byron
Julie	Bonnie May
Mignonette	Mathilde Cottrelly

MANHATTAN BEACH PLAY.

The Production of "A Runaway Girl"—The New Features.

The musical comedy, "A Runaway Girl," which was one of the great successes at Daly's Theatre several years ago, was presented for the first time at the Manhattan Beach Theatre last evening, and will be continued for one week. The part of Flipper, the jockey, formerly played by J. R. Powers, was taken by Arthur Dunn, who seemed a fit successor of his well-known predecessor. The part of Carminita was again played by Miss Paula Edwardes, who made several references to the pay chairs in the parks in the course of her song, which delighted the audience exceedingly. One couplet ran like this:

O, wouldn't I feel a very cheap skate
If I by chance had the name of Spate.

Later an Italian bandit asked Flipper, "Is your mother living?"

"No, Sir; she is dead."

"Is your father living?"

"No, he's dead, too. He sat in one of the Spate chairs in Central Park."

Apart from these and a few other interjected features to bring the performance up to the latest date, the play is the same as that which had such a phenomenal run at the prominent Broadway playhouse.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—The usual good bill is strengthened this week by The Averys and Mlle. Lotty, in poses plastiques.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new group of wax figure notables and the musical and variety programme are drawing large crowds to the Musée daily.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN.—Large audiences continue to crowd the only uncovered roof in town. The vaudeville programme is excellent.

HUBER'S.—Burke's company in "Nugget Nell," the curio hall, and the vaudeville bill at the Casino in the Bronx are being partonized well by the public.

CASINO.—Edna Wallace Hopper returned to the cast of "Florodora" last night after an absence of four weeks. She was heartily applauded on her first entrance. The usual excellent performance of the comedy was given.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Charles Bradshaw and company, in a humorous farce, was the headliner yesterday in this cool theatre. Then followed the Olympian Quartet, and a long list of new and old favorites.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE GARDEN.—The usual large throng was there last night to see the same excellent variety bill with a few changes that improved it. A better vaudeville programme would be hard to get together.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"The Strollers" pleases the public. Last night's performance was better than any yet given by the large and able company. Francis Wilson's newest novelty, an imitation of an English music-hall performer singing an American negro melody, scored a hit, as did Harry Farleigh, who played for the first time the rôle of the Magistrate. The theatre was crowded.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Gloriana," the roaring farce and success of ten years ago, was played yesterday at this theatre. The revival of the old favorite pleased the audience. Miss Margaret Pitt, as Mrs. Gloriana Levering, played the leading rôle with considerable credit. She was ably assisted by a well-selected cast. "An Engagement" was the curtain raiser. There was the usual varieties given between the acts. The biograph pictures of King Edward viewing the return of the soldiers from the Transvaal was well received.

The Kaltenborn Concerts.

Among the novelties which the Kaltenborn Orchestra will play at the St. Nicholas Garden this month is a quartet for French horns by Heinrich Hübler. The composer describes it as "A Concertstück" with orchestral accompaniment. Another composition which Mr. Kalterborn is about to rehearse is the Beethoven septet for violin, viola, 'cello, bass, horn, clarinet, and bassoon. The Theodore Thomas Orchestra has played this work with duplicate parts, but Mr. Kaltenborn will undertake to present it for the first time in this country in the original form, he himself playing the violin part. Both the new horn quartet and the Beethoven septet will be played at the concert on Sunday night, July 28. There will be an excellent programme July 21.

HOMELESS, TOOK A HOUSE

Vagrant Installed Himself in an Unoccupied Residence.

Placed His Name on the Front Door—Catsup Bottle for Candlestock and Tomato Cans for Cups.

Charles Frankie, thirty-two years old, who says he is a homeless man, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station last night on a technical charge of vagrancy. The real reason for his arrest was that he had appropriated a fine private residence at 11 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, which happened to be vacant.

In a room on the top floor of the house Frankie had constructed a bed of leaves which he had carried from Mount Morris Park, just across the street. Over the leaves he had placed two window curtains, and in this way made a comfortable bed. A table and two chairs he found in the house. He even went so far as to have his mail, if he received any, delivered at the residence. For the guidance of the postman he had written his name on a piece of paper and placed it on the front door.

Bicycle Policeman Fogarty was stopped by residents of the neighborhood last night. They told him that a suspicious looking man had entered 11 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a house which they knew to be unoccupied. He had not reappeared and they feared that he was in the house for some evil purpose.

Fogarty took off his hat and coat and managed to gain entrance to the house through a coal hole. When inside he went through room after room till he reached the top. There a door was locked. When there came no response to his raps he placed his shoulder against the door and burst it in. He found Frankie, the improvised bed, the table and two chairs, and some odds and ends that the man had found useful, such, for instance, as a piece of broken mirror.

At the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station Frankie told Sergt. Mott that he did not consider he was doing any wrong by living in the house so long as no one else lived there. That he intended no harm, he said, was evidenced by the fact that he had placed the slip of paper bearing his name on the front door.

Frankie is fairly well dressed and seems well educated, although he has an impediment in his speech and speaks English with difficulty. It is the opinion of Sergt. Mott that the man is "a little light in his upper story."

After the prisoner had been disposed of the police went back to the house. They made a thorough search of the rooms, and especially the one in which Frankie had established his home. Newspapers had served as a tablecloth, and it was found that he had made use of a closet in the room as a larder. In it were some scraps of bologna and a half loaf of bread, which, by the way, was quite dry.

In the way of utensils Frankie had used some wooden plates and cups made of tomato and fruit cans. He had a supply of salt and pepper, and to facilitate matters he had mixed the two. The water in the house had been shut off, and the gas likewise when the last tenant had left.

The first deficit was made good with water which Frankie carried from the Park, presumably at night. As for light, a candle stuck in a catsup bottle showed how he had got around that difficulty. On a window sill were a clay pipe and paper of tobacco, showing that Frankie had more than one comfort.

HAZING BROUGHT INSANITY.

Grandson of Rear Admiral Craven Committed to an Asylum—His Experience at Annapolis.

Harry Craven, grandson of the late Rear Admiral Craven, United States Navy, and the deseendant of a wealthy New York family, was committed by Supreme Court Justice Dykman, at White Plains, to Bloomingdale Asylum yesterday. The doctors say he is a hopeless lunatic.

Mr. Craven is nineteen years old, and lately he had been closely guarded at the home of his mother, in Yonkers Park. It is said the boy's madness was brought on four years ago, when he was a student at the Annapolis Naval Academy. Young Craven's main ambition was to become a sea fighter. One night, while out with a number of students, he was hazed, it is alleged, and from that time his mind began to weaken.

MONEY FOR DISABLED TEACHERS.

Lewis Elkins of Philadelphia Leaves Large Fortune in Trust.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Under the provisions of the will of Lewis Elkins, who was well known in financial and railroad circles, admitted to probate to-day, the bulk of his large fortune is left in trust to create a fund for the benefit of disabled female teachers who have taught in the public schools of the city for a period of twenty-five years and have no means of support. The estate is valued at about $2,000,000. The fund is to be known as the "Lewis Elkin Fund for the Relief of Disabled School Teachers in the Employ of the City of Philadelphia." The beneficiaries of the fund are to receive an annuity of $400 a year.

Republican Club's New Members.

At a meeting of the Republican Club held last evening the following candidates were elected to membership: William Strong McGuire, Jacob H. Schiff, A. H. Borman, and Franklin B. Ware, resident members, and Daniel F. Payne, Wadhams Mills, N. Y., and Alfred Kroger, Winnepank, Conn., as non-resident members.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Polka dots are out in shawls, pink or blue on little white cashmere affairs, finished at the ends with heavy silk fringe. They are among the most attractive of serviceable light evening wraps.

The woman who does not understand preserving her dress equilibrium was out shopping yesterday. She was a middle-aged woman, wearing a black hat and gown, and about the neck of the bodice, which was a black tucked silk, she wore an unlaundered duck stock with long broad ends. The stock was all right and the hat and gown were all right, but they did not go together. Those stocks have a rough-and-ready air, and are intended more particularly for outing wear. With a tailor-made flannel shirt waist or a tailor-made shirt waist of wash material, it is appropriate to wear a stock of this kind, but with a silk waist, a thin lawn waist or anything which has anything in the way of a "dressed-up" appearance, they are absolutely inappropriate. They are rather more appropriate on the younger women who can wear more jaunty garments. They require a young face, for they are not overbecoming.

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All sorts and kinds of garments are seen out shopping at this season of the year. They are often incongruous for the occasion, but there is a reason for this, and everything goes. The shoppers are many of them in from out of town, they are doing half a dozen different things in the course of the day, and they cannot dress appropriately for all. The best they can do is to dress for the most important engagement of the day, and that frock goes for the others. One gown worn by a slender blonde yesterday was of pongee, either worn over a pale blue slip or with pale blue inserted under the openwork cream lace, which in lines of medallions was set at intervals up and down the skirt of the gown, and trimmed the bodice. The gown was buttoned in the back with small blue buttons of silk.

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The woman with the black gown with heavy open-work lace exposing her arms and neck was also shopping, and looked badly despite the fact that her gown fitted like a glove and was stylish, apart from the bad taste of the yoke and sleeves for an outdoor garment. The needs of a day in town hardly require that.

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One of the most attractively gowned girls wore a dark blue muslin with small white polka dots upon it, but toned in the back, a neat little gown, cool and comfortable, suitable for almost anything. The girl who wore it flew in and out of the shops as if shopping was business to be dispatched in a hurry.

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A lavender muslin gown, a scrolled figure upon white, had a yoke and sleeves of open-work lace, but worn with good taste, for beneath it was a lining of plain lavender muslin. The yoke was deep, and the gown was very attractive.

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Such a difference there is in the people who travel! One young woman, one of the most attractive who debarked from one of the big ocean steamships the other day, wore a neat little tailor gown such as is not to be seen frequently in these days of elaborate tailor gowns. It was a simple dark blue, plain skirt and short jacket, the latter trimmed with several rows of black braid. With this the girl wore a pongee shirt waist and white stock and tie.

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There was another frock—a pretty one—and a pretty girl inside it. This was a trimmed sailor frock. But the hat was the prettiest part of the girl's costume, and it is worth while beginning with it. It was a rather flat hat projecting over the face, as the hats of last Winter did. In the centre of the crown was what appeared to be some kind of a feathery plant which radiated from the centre, lying flat out over the entire crown. There was perhaps a double rim, but if there was it was filled in so entirely with flowers that there was no sign of a rim, single or double. These flowers were peculiar in that there was a cluster of all kinds. There was a bunch of fine flowers in the very front, on one side of that a cluster of black marguerites, on the other side a cluster of smaller black flowers; further back on either side bunches of small pale pink roses, then bunches of feathery flowers, more pink flowers, but of quite a different shade, a magenta pink. Then more black flowers. These were all presumably set in between double rims.

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The gown was something of a fawn shade tucked more than half way up to the waist, and at intervals between the tucks were short bands of the material piped with a black and white material. This black and white edged more bands on the jacket and faced the lapels, which had each a motif of heavy cream lace at the top. There was a fine white shirt waist worn with this, finished at the waist with black and white ribbon to match the trimming of the gown. The stock was of white.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The humidity of yesterday and its sultry heat did not deter those already in town from their usual diversions, nor did it keep those out of town from coming in to shop or lunch with parties of friends at the more fashionable restaurants.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt have been in town several days, and were out yesterday in their new automobile. Mrs. Vanderbilt lunched at Delmonico's.

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Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay arrived in town early yesterday from Newport, where the Mackays have several suites of rooms at the Cliff Hotel, and she is stopping at the Waldorf. She was out in a motor carriage yesterday, looking charmingly cool in a white Swiss frock, with black knots, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and pink and white bands.

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Mrs. Joseph Stickney had several young women lunching with her at the Palm Garden yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson and Royal Phelps Carroll also lunched at the Waldorf, as did Mrs. Edward M. Robinson, Mrs. Henry W. Sedley, Mrs. Charles Marshall, and Miss Madeleine Knowlton.

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Dr. Everett M. Culver and Mrs. Culver are at their country place at New Marlborough, Mass., where they gave Mr. and Mrs. William A. Clark, Jr., (Miss Mabel Foster,) just before their departure for Europe, a barbecue on the shores of Lake Buel. There were about 125 guests present. Among them were Hildreth K. Bloodgood, the Misses Vera and Gladys Bloodgood, and Count Xiasto of Athens, Greece. Mr. Bloodgood spent several days at his New Marlborough place.

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William S. Draper, formerly Minister to Italy, is booked to arrive at the Thousand Islands House, in the St. Lawrence, this week for a three weeks' stay, and will have a large party with him. Several New Yorkers are registered at the Hubbard House, at Clayton, among them Mrs. Townsend Ashmore and Miss Ruth Ashmore, Miss Serena Townsend, F. Raymond Lefferts, Jr., and others. Prof. William Carpenter of Columbia University and his family are at their cottage in Westminster Park. Col. W. E. Griffith and his family are also at Westminster.

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Samuel Newhouse, who was to have sailed on Thursday last, and who postponed his trip, is booked to sail for Europe to-day, and will join Mrs. Newhouse in London.

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On the Teutonic, which is to leave Liverpool to-morrow, there are booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer. Mr. and Mrs. Cutting will go to Newport shortly after their arrival, and with them will go Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., who will spend the season there.

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John D. Crimmins and his daughters, Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings and the Misses Crimmins, had a small house party over Sunday at Firwood, Mr. Crimmins's beautiful country place at Noroton, Conn. Mr. Crimmins has this Summer had a large squash court built on his grounds.

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The White Mountains will be quite gay this Summer. There are several little colonies of New York people, who are settled around the various hotels and resorts. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney have been up at Bethlehem, where Mr. Stickney is building. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Twombley are also in the White Mountains for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn have opened their house, Parva Dolus, in Bethlehem.

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Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright has left Lenox, and is at Southampton. Bridge has had a wonderful vogue at this watering place, and a very successful tournament has just been completed at the Meadow Club. In Mrs. Kortright and Mrs. Albert Stevens, Southampton has two of the most renowned bridge players in New York society, whose records have only been equaled by those of the Misses Mills and the Baron Allioti.

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The races will be a great attraction at Saratoga. Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre have taken a cottage there, and Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, who are now in Europe, are expected at Saratoga the first week in August. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay have made arrangements for a stay of several weeks at Saratoga.

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Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Jr., have closed their house at Hempstead this week, and have gone to Newport for the Summer. Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Havemeyer's sister, will be their guest for a greater part of the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are to go this week to the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are cruising about the Sound in their yacht. Mr. Gould will take part next week in the polo tournament at Bernardsville, N. J.

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Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas and Miss Thomas are to go to Bar Harbor this week for the remainder of the season. They will occupy Mossley Hall, at one time the residence of William C. Whitney. Gen. Thomas is improved in health.

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F. Diodati Thompson, who is at Aix-les-Bains, gave a dinner there on July 4 at Rumplemeyer's coffee house. Others who are at Aix-les-Bains are Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Miss Moller, and Edwin Meller, Miss Smith Cliff, and Mrs. Le Roy.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., received a very pretty welcome on their arrival last Saturday at the Cutting country place at East Islip. Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mr. Cutting's aunt, was there to receive them, and the manager of the estate had had an archway of greens and flowers built over the gateway, with the words "Welcome Home" on it, and the flags of the United States, England, and Ireland fluttering around it.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr, (Mrs. Elizabeth Drexel Dahlgren,) are booked to sail for America on Wednesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Cherbourg. Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, who are occupying the cottage leased for the season by Mr. Lehr, will leave it about Aug. 1, and the Lehrs will then take possession.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 15.—Mrs. Astor arrived from New York to-day. At Beechwood a number of floral tokens of welcome awaited her. She will probably begin giving a series of large dinner parties next week.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will occupy Marble House during their stay here. Many social entertainments will be given in their honor, and it is expected that they also will entertain extensively.

Mrs. George A. Huhn gave a luncheon at the Clam Bake Club and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish a luncheon at the Golf Club this afternoon. Mrs. Fish's guests included Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr., Miss Edith Clapp, Lawrence Gillespie, and Ralph Pulitzer.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who gave a luncheon this afternoon, had as her guests Miss Alice Blight, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Gerard A. Lowther, H. C. Norman, Percy Wyndam, Miss Martha Johnson, Willing Spencer, and Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson.

Count Gheradescha entertained at luncheon to-day at the Golf Club.

Among those entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.

P. A. B. Widener gave a large dinner party on board the steam yacht Josephine.

The concert at the Casino this afternoon was largely attended. Some very handsome gowns were worn. Among those specially noticeable were:

Mrs. Gerry, lilac and white foulard and lace, with bonnet to match.

Mrs. Gray, soft black silk, with a white bodice of lace, combined with white silk. Bonnet of black and pink.

Mrs. De Forest, a striking gown of dark blue crepe, with a small bonnet to match.

Mrs. Seth B. French, gown of pink and white organdie, with insertions of black lace, and a black hat trimmed with pink roses.

Mrs. Gerard, gown of deep violet crepe, with a small black lace hat.

Mrs. Charles A. Child, blue and white figured foulard, with a hat of yellow straw.

Miss Josephine Johnson, yellow lace over yellow silk, with a black bonnet and yellow lace trimmings.

Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, a gown of gray nun's veiling, with a bonnet of black and white.

Mrs. Neilson, white lace and silk, with a big white hat to match.

Miss Neilson, white lawn and hat to match.

Miss Roche, pale blue linen, with a black and white gauze hat.

Mrs. John R. Drexel, white silk and lace, with a big white hat and plumes to match.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who was to give a large dinner party on July 27 at the Clam Bake Club, has changed the date to Aug. 5, so as not to conflict with the vaudeville at Mrs. Fish's villa on July 27.

Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan will give a luncheon at the Clam Bake Club to-morrow.

C. L. F. Robinson will give a large dinner, with vaudeville, in the latter part of the month at the Clam Bake Club.

Mrs. John C. Malloy has cards out for a dinner party to-morrow.

Stephen Chase of Boston is the guest of Thomas F. Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings of New York are at the Hoffman cottage, in Ledge Road.

Forsyth Wyckes of New York is at Pinard Cottage No. 4 for the season.

Mrs. Edward V. Morrell has gone to the White Mountains for the benefit of her health. Mr. Morrell is with her, but will return here in two weeks, while Mrs. Morrell will probably remain there for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland of Scarborough, N. Y., have arrived at Pinard Cottage No. 3 for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven will arrive at their cottage from Lenox on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton are expected here shortly on a visit to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Mrs. William B. Ogden, who has, as usual, taken Pinard Cottage No. 2, is expected here in a day or two for the season.

S. W. Woodward and family of Washington will arrive for the season at Jamestown on Wednesday.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, marshal of the fête parade, has appointed as his civil staff William R. Hunter, William P. Buffum, Robert L. Gerry, Reginald Brooks, and Harry Payne Whitney. The Executive Committee of the fête will to-morrow send out invitations to President McKinley, Vice President Roosevelt, members of the Cabinet, Admiral Dewey, and others to visit Newport on July 30.

The Niagara at Gravesend, England.

GRAVESEND, England, July 15.—Howard Gould's steam yacht Niagara, from New York July 2 on a foreign cruise, has arrived here.

DIED AT THE AGE OF 110 YEARS.

"Uncle Nate" Woodward Was Unable to Stand the Recent Hot Spell.

BASKING RIDGE, N. J., July 15.—Nathan Woodward, a colored man, familiarly known as "Uncle Nate," died this morning at the age of 110 years.

Nate was born at Whitehouse, Hunterdon County, and was owned by Simon Wyckoff, who sold him to Matthew Woodward, from whom Nate got the name "Woodward." The record of the date of the sale fixed beyond dispute the age of the old man. Some years later Woodward sold Nate to S. Barckalow, who owned the Lord Stirling Farm.

In 1808 Nate became free, but he continued to work on the Stirling Farm for several years. He married Sarah, a slave owned by Mr. Bedell of Basking Ridge, and became Bedell's coachman. Sarah died about eighteen years ago, at the age of ninety.

Nate had been supported by Bernards Township since being unable to work. His death took place at the home of George Apgar. He enjoyed excellent health until July 4, when he was made ill by the heat.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James M. Whitehead.

James M. Whitehead, for forty-five years the Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, died at the home of his son, John W. Whitehead, in Washington, D. C., on Sunday. The remains were brought last night from that city to the home of Mr. Whitehead's grandson, J. M. Whitehead, 357 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn. The funeral services will be held there to-morrow evening.

Mr. Whitehead was born in Metuchen, N. J., in 1810. He came to this city when a boy and became connected with a cloth house in Nassau Street. He gave up business in 1840 to become Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society. He held this position until about fifteen years ago.

Up to four years ago Mr. Whitehead made his home in Brooklyn, moving from there to Washington. He is survived by one son, three grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

Charles Nordhoff.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Charles Nordhoff, a well-known newspaper man, died on Sunday in this city. For several years Mr. Nordhoff and family have lived at Coronado. Owing to failing health Mr. Nordhoff several weeks ago came to a private sanitarium in this city, where he expired. His death was the result of diabetes.

Charles Nordhoff was born in Westphalia, Prussia, in 1830. He came to America with his parents when he was five years old. He attended school in Cincinnati, where he was apprenticed to a printer in 1843. A year later he was a compositor in a Philadelphia newspaper office, but a love of the sea took him into the United States Navy, where he served three years and made a voyage around the world. The knowledge he gathered during his naval experience stood him in good stead and furnished material for several books of which he was the author, among them being "Man-of-War's Life," "A Boy's Experience in the United States Navy," and "Whaling and Fishing."

After he gave up his career as a sailor Nordhoff went back to the printer's case. From 1857 to 1861 he was in the employ of Harper Brothers of this city as an editor. He was afterward on the staff of The Evening Post, under William Cullen Bryant. Most of his latest newspaper work was done for The New York Herald as a Washington correspondent.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM S. GRACEY, a prominent oil operator, died suddenly at Marietta, Ohio, yesterday.

FREDERICK THOMPSON, who served throughout the civil war in the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, died in Buffalo yesterday.

JAMES MILTON of Rosebrook, N. Y., died yesterday at the Albany Hospital, where he had undergone an operation. He was seventy years old, and was President of the People's National Bank of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

EDWARD HEWES, physician and lawyer, of Frederick City, Md., died there yesterday of consumption. He was forty-four years old. Among his ancestors were Joseph Hewes, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and George William Hewes, one of the "Boston tea party."

The Rev. Dr. EZRA A. HUNTINGTON, eighty-eight years old, and for thirty-nine years a professor in Auburn (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, is dead at his home in that city after an illness of two weeks resulting from the extreme heat. Dr. Huntington was a graduate of Columbia University, and for nineteen years was pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Albany.

DENNIS CARROLL FEELY, a well-known attorney, died yesterday at his home, in Rochester, N. Y., of uraemic poisoning. Mr. Feely was born in Ireland Aug. 25, 1837. He was graduated from Victoria College, Coburg, and from the Law School of the University of Toronto, and later took an active part in the Fenian uprising in Canada.

EDWARD P. KERSHOW, ex-Vice President of the Philadelphia Knickerbocker Ice Company, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia. He had long been a sufferer from rheumatic gout. Mr. Kershow was born in this city in 1832, and at an early age embarked in the ice business. In 1899 he retired. He was one of the early members of the Union League Club, the Art Club, and other prominent Philadelphia organizations.

JOHN N. WATSON, a retired banker and capitalist of this city, died at Narragansett Pier on Sunday evening. He was born in Warner, N. H., and was a partner in the banking firm of Ralph Clark & Comary, but retired from business more than thirty years ago. Mr. Watson was one of the early members of the Union League Club, a Vestryman in St. Thomas's Church, and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

JEREMIAH T. STORY, who was a prominent coal merchant of Brooklyn, where he lived at 696 Bedford Avenue, died yesterday at the home of his sister at East Windham, N. Y. Mr. Story was born in East Windham fifty years ago, but took up his home in Brooklyn when a boy. His first occupation was a clerkship in a dry goods store, but he abandoned this twenty-five years ago to start in the coal business. He was a member of the Hanover Club and the Parkway Driving Club, a widow, one daughter, and a grandchild survive him.

ALBERT JANICKE, a jeweler of 869 Park Avenue, died in the German Hospital, Seventy-seventh Street and Lexington Av

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 223 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,422.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, Willard Brown.
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning, S. C. T. Dodd, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal,
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Chas. F. Cutler, H. B. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark,
Emers. McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman. John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald, C. I. Hudson.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this Company as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.
All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.
No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1897, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par to the registered interest on the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, or before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.
June 30th, 1901.
COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

BOISE DREDGING COMPANY.
FORECLOSURE SALE.
All the property of the Boise Dredging Company will be sold at auction pursuant to the decree in foreclosure, at the Court House door in Boise, Idaho, on MONDAY, JULY 29th, 1901, at Twelve o'clock noon.
The property consists generally of the three placer mining claims near Centerville, Idaho, known as the "Dessie No. 2," "Star," and "Morning Star" claims, and a large bucket dredge with an estimated capacity of two thousand yards per day, together with all other assets and property of the Company.
A copy of the decree, containing a full description of the property, can be seen at the office of McCready Sykes, Secretary of the Bondholders' Committee, 30 Broad Street, New York City, and at the office of Malcolm Lloyd, Jr., 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dated Boise, July 1, 1901.
G. G. ADAMS,
Special Master Commissioner.

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK CITY, July 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, August 12, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the New York Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1,000,000 yards of Khaki Material, subject to 100 per cent. increase, conforming to standard and specifications. Blank proposals giving full information as to grade of material required and manner of bidding, can be obtained on application. A standard sample of the material seen, at the office of the Depot Quartermaster at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston. The United States Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Khaki Material," and addressed to Major F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Actg. Depot Q. M.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for construction and electric wiring of a Bakery Building at the Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y., may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to four o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 19th day of July, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.
Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.
New York City, July 6th, 1901.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until noon, Aug. 12, 1901, for furnishing this post forage and straw during fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for forage and straw," addressed J. B. BELLINGER, Q. M.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 17th 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
154 shs. Orange County Trust & Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. Monhagen Hat Co.
32 shs. Hogan Boiler Co.
50 shs. Middletown Casino Theatre Co.
25 shs. Canadian Elliptop Lasting Machine Co.
203 shs. Sandy Hill (N. Y.) Quarry Co.
10 shs. Middletown (N. Y.) Ice Co.
250 shs. Drake & Dewitt Co.
$200 Demand Note C. L. & Francis K. Cooke.
$1,000 Demand Note W. P. Coade.
$1,640 Demand Note G. Ketcham.
50 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
510 shs. National Broadway Bank.
25 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
$2,400 Securities Co. 4% Reg. Consols.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$1,200,000 Constancia Sugar Co. 6% Purchase Money Gold Bonds.
4,965 shr. Constancia Sugar Co.
9 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
53 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
250 shs. New York Real Estate Association.
20 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
$17,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 1st Mtg. 4% Bds., 1940.
131 shs. American Light & Traction Co. 6% Cum. Pfd.
$15,000 St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylors Falls R. R. 1st Mtge. 7% Bds., 1908.
$5,000 N. Y. & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1927.
29 shs. Delaware & Bound Brook R. R. Guar. 8%.
93 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
30 shs. Home Insurance Co.
1 share Chemical National Bank.
200 shs. Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R.
50 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$4,000 N. Y. & South Brooklyn Ferry & Steam Transportation Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1906.
10 shs. City Trust Co.
5 shs. Declat Manufacturing Co.
6 shs. Manhattan Opera Glass Supply Co.
$100,000 Montgomery County., Ala., 5% Public Road & Bridge Bds., January, 1941.
25 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
$400 Securities Co. 4% Reg. Consols.
$1,800 Securities Co. 4% Reg. Consols.
10 shs. Century Realty Co.
$480.50 Normal School Warrant State of Washington.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
90 shs. Ninth National Bank.
50 shs. National City Bank.
93 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins Co.
500 shs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
$4,000 Missouri Pacific R. R. 5% Coll. Trust Bds., 1917.
$5,000 Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern R. R. Co. 1st 5% Bds., 1949.
300 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
500 shs. Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co.
5 shs. Consumers' Park Brewing Co., B'klyn.
9 shs. First National Bank of Brooklyn.
20 shs. Peru Steel Tire Co., Ltd.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
25 shs. Home Ins. Co.
$1,000 New York & New Jersey Telephone Co. 5% Bds., 1920.
$1,000 Georgia Midland Ry. Co. 1st 3s, 1946.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. National City Bank.

Dividends.

National Salt Company,
26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., July 15, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 9.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared payable August 1st, 1901, to the holders of Preferred stock of record July 24th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 24th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. August 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.

Common Stock Dividend No. 5.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. has been declared payable August 1st, 1901, to the holders of Common stock of record July 24th, 1901. Transfer books of the Common stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 24th, and reopen at 9 o'clock A. M., August 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.
W. T. HUNTER, Asst. Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railway Company
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
Coupons due August 1, 1901, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, July 25, 1901.
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Homestake Mining Company.
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, July 13, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 317.
The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for June, payable at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 318) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

93rd Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable August 31, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 23d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 8, 1901.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT., payable on and after August 12th proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on July 22d, 1901.
The stock transfer books will close at 3, P. M. on the 22d instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 12th, 1901.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, July 10, 1901.

Office Ontario Silver Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
New York, July 15th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 220.
A dividend of Ten (10) cents per share has been declared, payable at the transfer agency, 15 Broad St., August 1st.
Transfer books close on the 22nd.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of N. Y., Friday, July 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due August 1, 1901, and will reopen August 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 13, 1901.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND MORTGAGE BANK OF MEXICO has declared a dividend of 5% Mexican or $2.34 gold, per share for the year ended the 31st December 1900, payable at the Banking House of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., corner Wall and Broad Streets, its agency in New York, on 15th August prox., on presentation of Coupon No. 20.

Meetings and Elections.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.
CALL FOR MEETING.
Through agreement taken at the General Meeting, which took place on the 12th of the present month, the shareholders are called to meet at a general extraordinary meeting, which will take place Thursday, the 1st of August next, at 3 P. M., in the offices of this Bank, Cadena Street, No. 11, under the following order of the day:
1st. Examination and discussion of the plan of contract for the amalgamation of the Banks, International e Hipotecario e Mexico and Agricola e Hipotecario de Mexico, in the new institution which will bear the name of the Banco Mercantil e Hipotecario de Mexico, S. A., in conformity with the conditions approved in the general meeting, which took place on the 12th of the present month.
II. Election of a proprietary Director and a supplementary Director, who should be designated by common agreement between the two Banks before mentioned, and four proprietary and four supplementary Directors, who should be designated by the Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico, all in agreement with the conditions already mentioned.
Mexico, June 18th, 1901.
JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA, Manager.
NOTE: In order to be present at the meeting, the shareholders should deposit their shares in this city in the Bank's offices, Cadena St., No. 11, which can be done up to 12 o'clock on the 31st day of July next, at which hour the time for such deposit will expire in New York in the agency, No. 15 Wall Street, banking house of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Company, and in London in the agency, No. 60 Old Broad St., banking house of Messrs. Samuel Montagu, up to the hour and date which these agencies may fix.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED by a majority of the Board of Directors of the Aseptikon Manufacturing Company, at a Special meeting of said Board, called for that purpose on the 18th day of June, 1901, at No. 102 West 71st Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of such Company will be held on the 22d day of July, 1901, 8 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 102 West 71st Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to dissolve such corporation pursuant to Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law.
—Dated June 13, 1901.
WILLET C. SLY,
HENRY C. SLY,
H. ABBOTT SLY,
Directors.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 15	946,230
To date this year	183,252,359
Corresponding date last year	69,073,769

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 15	$2,389,500
To date this year	$662,661,220
Corresponding date last year	$302,337,080

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@3 per cent.; at three months, 4@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting	¾	Minn. & St. L.	4½
Am. Smelting pf.	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	¾	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Chi. N. W.	2¼	Pac. Mail	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Pressed Steel	½
Hocking Valley pf.	½	St. L. & Adir.	1¾
Int. Power	1	Tex. Pac. land tr.	1¾
Lake Erie & W.	1¾	Twin City	⅛
Met. Street Ry.	¾	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Mex. Nat. ctfs.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2½	Erie	½
Am. Ag. Chem.	½	Erie 1st pf.	½
Am. Car & F.	½	Evans. & T. H.	3
Am. C. & F. pf.	1¾	General Electric	4
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Great Northern	¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Int. Steam Pump	¾
Am. Dist. Tel.	6	Int. S. P. pf.	1
Am. Ice	¼	Kan. City So. pf.	⅛
Am. Ice pf.	1½	Long Island	¾
Am. Linseed pf.	4	Mo., K. & T.	1¼
Am. Locom.	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Am. Locom. pf.	⅞	Missouri Pacific	2¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	¾	National Biscuit	2¾
Am. Tobacco	3½	National Lead	1
Anaconda	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
At., T. & S. F.	1⅞	N. Y. Dist. & W.	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	North. Pac. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Ont. Mining	½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Reading	1¾
Buff., R. & P.	8	Reading 2d pf.	1¾
Canada South	1	Rep. I. & S.	½
Canadian Pacific	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Cent. of N. J.	4	St. L. & San F.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3¾
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Chi. Great West.	½	St. L. S. W.	2¼
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Chi., Ind.	⅛	Southern Pacific	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Southern Railway	½
C., St. P., M. & O.	4½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Chi. Union Tract.	1	Texas Pacific	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	6½	Third Avenue	1
Col. Southern	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1⅞
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	U. S. Express	5
Comm. Gas	1¾	U. S. Leather	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	¾	U. S. Steel	3⅛
Del. & Hudson	2	U. S. Steel pf.	2⅝
Del., L. & W.	7¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	2
Denver & R. G.	1¾	Wabash	½
Denver & R. G. pf.	2½	Wabash pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	¾	West. Union Tel.	⅛
Det. City Gas	14½	Wisconsin Central	1
Diamond Match	1	Wis. Cent. pf.	1
Dist. of Am.	1¾		
Dist. of Am. pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Wabash 2d 5s 1

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1½
Rock. Valley 1½s	1	Southern Pac. 4s	1¼
Int. & G. N. 1st	1½	Wabash deb., B.	1
Kings Co. El. 1st	1½		

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

The recent shipment of $750,000 gold to Germany provoked Wall Street comment. While there was no need for fright over this incident, the condition of the sterling market indicating that Germany has special needs which it is willing to have supplied upon special terms, speculation may be pardoned for a little nervousness, being in a somewhat unstrung condition concerning the outlook for money generally. Bank reserves are low—that is, the working surplus above legal requirements is low—about $13,000,000, and so far it does not appear that the expected rush of returning July disbursement money is materializing. Somewhat contrary to general expectation, banks in the crop regions have made an early start to build up their funds in preparation for the movement of the crops.

None of these features, it will be admitted, is calculated to have a quieting effect, although as separate influences, or as a combined influence, exaggeration of their effects may be looked for. The gold export movement is not likely to amount to much as a factor as far as present indications go, but how the money totals of the banks may be affected by other features is hardly determinable. The Treasury, it is sure, will draw less than it would had war taxes not been reduced. On the other hand, unless expenditures are maintained at recent levels, and disbursements which find their way into New York banks are as large, results will be on recent lines, and the banks will continue losing except as bond purchases by the Government may appear as an offset.

But as to the seasonal incoming funds and the movement of cash to Western and Southern points, there is doubt, from the fact that the early outgo may minimize the late demand and may not. It will be remembered that last year it was stated with much positiveness that the country banks were so full of money that none would be wanted for crop purposes. Money left New York, just the same, cash holdings of the banks decreasing $38,000,000 between the middle of August and the middle of October. Theoretically, local resources are strengthened for five or six weeks after the opening of July and before the demand for money for the crops is on in earnest; but, as a matter of record, it has only been three times in the past seven years when specie and legal-tender holdings have gained from the first Saturday in July to the third Saturday in August, and in more than one of the losing periods the contraction was very sharp. This is the record referred to:

SPECIE AND LEGAL TENDER HOLDINGS.

	First Saturday. July.	Third Saturday. August.	Change.
1894	$219,294,300	$214,028,900	Dec. $5,255,400
1895	174,642,000	185,572,700	Inc. 10,930,700
1896	145,090,000	126,248,600	Dec. 18,841,400
1897	192,630,800	198,752,800	Inc. 6,122,000
1898	249,532,200	220,092,700	Dec. 29,439,500
1899	240,556,500	227,882,600	Dec. 12,673,900
1900	236,061,400	244,136,500	Inc. 8,085,100

To go into detail regarding the various influences upon the loan account for each of the periods covered by the above would be to write the financial, commercial, and political history of the country therefor. It suffices to say that the loan item is one which is closely allied to the speculative situation, and that loan contraction may be expected when reserves are down, and that money does not come in to facilitate speculative operations, allowing liberal accommodation to speculative borrowers. Here is the way loans have progressed, contracting three years out of the seven and expanding in the other four:

LOANS.

	First Saturday. July.	Third Saturday. August.	Change.
1894	$483,753,500	$488,298,800	Inc. $2,545,300
1895	513,604,700	511,275,200	Dec. 2,329,500
1896	476,196,300	464,918,200	Dec. 11,281,100
1897	532,707,900	558,618,300	Inc. 25,910,400
1898	620,963,800	666,743,400	Inc. 45,700,600
1899	786,884,000	747,733,900	Dec. 39,150,100
1900	802,889,900	814,883,000	Inc. 11,993,700

To come to the surplus reserve—which, as already stated, is down to about $13,000,000—the actual reported amount is $12,809,375, and would probably be somewhat larger figured out on any but the average system in use. This is the smallest sum held over the 25 per cent. limit for all the years under notice, with the exception of the third Saturday of August, 1896. The point, however, is not so much the amount, but as to what is likely to take place in the course of the next few weeks. A year ago the $15,500,000 of the first Saturday in July was converted into $20,500,000 by the third Saturday of August. Two years ago there was only a nominal gain. For the three years preceding 1899 there were losses, and for 1894 there was also a loss, so that there have been but three years in the past seven in which the surplus reserves have gained in the period corresponding to that lately entered upon. Thus the official figures:

SURPLUS RESERVES.

	First Saturday. July.	Third Saturday. August.	Change.
1894	$72,134,725	$67,806,650	Dec. $4,328,075
1895	32,173,700	41,266,875	Inc. 9,093,175
1896	20,917,325	9,400,175	Dec. 11,517,150
1897	41,384,875	39,753,450	Dec. 1,631,425
1898	62,013,550	28,839,250	Dec. 33,174,300
1899	14,274,250	15,030,350	Inc. 807,800
1900	15,589,200	20,557,050	Inc. 4,967,850

But conditions change to such an extent that the outlook for one year cannot be gauged by the experiences of past years. Given parallel conditions, of course results could be forecast to a nicety. But the paralleling of conditions is impossible, and hence what applies to one season may not apply to another. There appears to be no cause for alarm over money at the present time, and this is the opinion of those who should know whereof they speak. That money will be hanging around 2 per cent. is not at all probable; yet neither is it likely that there will be any inducement offered by banking interests to encourage wild speculation in Wall Street. The banks are in a comfortable position, and have deposits of $79,000,000 in excess of loans, which is considerably above the excess shown before the security market boom set in following last election; and at the same time surplus reserves are substantially over what they then were.

SIGNS OF HARMONY.

The financial district was less inclined to give ear yesterday to the reports of a "clash" between the Harriman-Morgan interests when it became known that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Harriman took luncheon together during the day.

On the subject of the reported fight President James J. Hill of Great Northern said to THE NEW YORK TIMES representative:

"There is no clash or misunderstanding in any sense of the word, nor is there the least probability of any. The reports are absurd."

ST. PAUL'S WEAKNESS.

According to one of the reports on the Street yesterday, one of the principal reasons for the extreme weakness of St. Paul was that one operator long 30,000 shares of the stock had "lain down" on his brokers, and his account had therefore to be closed out.

BUYING UNION PACIFIC.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were credited with buying 25,000 shares of Union Pacific common stock yesterday in the first two hours of trading. The gossips on the Street declared that the purchases were for the personal account of E. H. Harriman, who is quoted as saying to his friends that the stock will shortly be on a 5 per cent. basis.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The following figures were yesterday published in Wall Street as approximating the results of the annual report of Brooklyn Rapid Transit for the year ended June 30, 1901:

Gross earnings from operation	$11,717,191
Operating expenses	7,381,830
Net earnings	$4,335,661
Gross charges, approximately	4,000,000
Surplus from traffic	$335,661
Other income, (estimated)	450,000
Net income	$785,661

MORE FAILURES IN SAXONY.

Collapse of Worsted Mills Due to Leipziger Bank Suspension.

BERLIN, July 15.—Failures continue in Saxony as a result of the Leipziger Bank collapse. The Gera Worsted Spinnery failed to-day, and another worsted spinnery failed Saturday. The Cologne Gazette prints a very pessimistic report as to the iron market.

"Although the market is more quiet," it says, "the outlook is discouraging, owing to the accumulation of stocks at the works. Confidence in an early improvement of conditions is waning." It mentions numbers of insolvencies and refers to arrangements by many smaller dealers with their creditors.

"Throughout the entire domestic market," continues the Cologne Gazette, "there is noticeable a renewed indisposition to place orders. Only those absolutely necessary are given. The larger works, therefore, are beginning to hunt more eagerly for orders, which causes declines in price and leads also to keener competition for foreign orders. A remedy for the present situation cannot be expected until the market has digested the old high-priced contracts."

This journal recommends that the Government issue immediate orders for the construction of all necessary freight cars in order to create employment for those out of work.

The stock of the Schuckert Electrical Company of Nuremberg, which fell off 31 points last week, recovered 6 points to-day.

FINANCIAL.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 22d day of July, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
Wm. Willis Merrill,
419 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

and Arbuckle Brothers, have reduced the package coffees half a cent a pound. The Arbuckles also made a ten-point cut in refined sugars, to 5.55 cents per pound. The American Company has not met this last reduction.

Treasury Bond Purchase.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary Gage to-day purchased $11,000 3 per cent. short-term bonds at 100.0162.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 5@3 per cent., closing at 3½.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $130,937,306; balances, $11,422,265; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $829,903.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½@2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firmer and dull. Posted rates were $4.84¾@$4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼@$4.84¾; demand, $4.87@$4.87⅛; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.88; commercial bills, $4.83⅜@$4.84¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼@5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 9-16; guilders, 40 3-16@40¼ and 40 7-16@40¾.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—Par and 5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75 premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 15.—Money was not plentiful to-day, but the demand was fair. Discounts were quiet.

The Stock Exchange to-day was engaged with the preliminaries of the settlement. There were marked and heavy declines in prices, and large movements on the money market. Consols fell another five-eighths, breaking the low record of recent years. A feeling of anxiety prevailed, especially in the market for Americans. First-class securities were flat on American syndicate selling. Americans opened below parity, and were inactive. Attention was devoted to the carry-over. Prices recovered somewhat, but relapsed later, closing weak.

Kafirs were weak, partly in connection with to-day's judgment, showing that £224,000 seized by the Boers was not really insured.

Consols for money, 91¾; consols for the account, 91¾; Anaconda, 6⅝; Atchison, 73¾; Atchison preferred, 97⅞; Baltimore and Ohio, 96¾; Canadian Pacific, 101; Chesapeake and Ohio, 43; Chicago Great Western, 22; St. Paul, 158; Denver and Rio Grande, 40⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92; Erie, 36⅜; Erie first preferred, 65½; Erie second preferred, 58½; Illinois Central, 151; Louisville, 104½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 66⅞; New York Central, 153; Norfolk and Western, 47¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 98; Ontario and Western, 32½; Pennsylvania, 73; Reading, 19½; Reading first preferred, 38; Reading second preferred, 25; Southern Pacific, 50; Southern Railway, 28⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 84; Union Pacific, 93¾; Union Pacific preferred, 89½; United States Steel, 39; United States Steel preferred, 90½; Wabash, 19; Wabash preferred, 36.

Spanish 4s, 70¼.

Bar silver quiet at 26⅞d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.80; Madrid, 38.30; Lisbon, 39.25; Rome, 4.77. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £190,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 15.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened weak on unsatisfactory London advices and the decline in Rio Tintos. Later prices improved, and the close was steady. Portuguese were in good demand, as were Spanish 4s. On the improvement in exchange, certain industrials and Kafirs recovered. After the close of the Bourse, Kafirs reacted on the sharp decline in Americans.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 57½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 71.45.

BERLIN, July 15.—Bank stocks and local securities opened firm on the Boerse to-day. Later, industrials weakened on unsatisfactory rumors regarding the position of the American iron market. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were easier. Internationals were firm. Bank stocks closed firm, but locals did not recover. The decline on the London Stock Exchange to-day in American railway shares and the shares of the United States Steel Corporation was responded to here with heavy offerings of Canadians, which fell 4 points and then recovered 2.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The depression in New York caused heaviness rather than weakness in the Philadelphia market. The local stocks stood up well, there being no selling pressure. In the Wall Street stocks, the Readings suffered most. Pennsylvania at one time was over a point off, but finally wiped out the entire shrinkage. There was fractional shading in nearly eevrything. The new Cambria Steel rece

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 15, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	111¼	27,100	Amalgamated Copper.	110	111⅞	109	111	−2¼
30	31½	200	Am. Agric. Chem.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	−⅛
....	....	100	Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	−1
27⅞	28	4,450	Am. Car & Found. Co.	27	28¼	27	27⅝	−⅛
82½	83½	800	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	82	82⅞	82	82¼	−1⅛
27½	28	300	American Cotton Oil.	27½	27½	27½	27½	−⅛
89	91½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	89¼	89½	89¼	89¼	−⅛
33	40	100	American Dist. Tel.	34	34	34	34	−6
188	200	14	American Express	186	186	186	186	....
32⅝	33	635	American Ice Co.	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	−⅛
68	70	200	American Ice Co. pf.	68	68	68	68	−1½
24	29	10	American Linseed Co.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	....
60	82	350	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	60	60	60	60	−4
27½	30	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅝
53½	54	3,510	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	51⅝	53½	51⅝	53½	+⅝
102	102½	1,725	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	100	102	99½	102	+2
25	27	120	American Locomotive.	25	25	25	25	−2
86	87	1,100	Am. Locomotive pf.	87	87	86⅝	86⅝	−⅛
135⅞	136⅝	17,600	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	136	136⅝	135½	136	−⅛
97	100	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	100	100	100	....
123	129⅜	900	Am. Tobacco ctfs.	125	129	125	129	−3½
43¼	43½	2,450	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43⅜	43⅝	42	43¼	−⅝
52	55	100	Ann Arbor pf.	53	53	53	53	−1
71⅞	72	61,600	At., T. & S. F.	71	72⅜	66½	71½	−1⅝
94	94½	23,900	At., T. & S. F. pf.	92	94⅞	90½	94½	....
94	94⅝	3,200	Baltimore & Ohio	92	94½	92	94½	−½
91	95	820	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	91	91	90¼	91	−1
75	75⅝	14,675	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75¼	75⅞	74¼	75¼	−1⅛
208	215	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	210	210	210	210	....
87	94	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	93	94	93	93	−2
65½	67	200	Canada Southern	66⅜	66⅜	66	66	−1
99¼	99½	3,675	Canadian Pacific	99	100⅝	99	99½	−1½
155	159	300	Central R. R. of N. J.	155	155	155	155	−5
42¼	42½	4,970	Chesapeake & Ohio.	41	42⅞	41	42¼	−1¼
36½	37	2,800	Chicago & Alton	35½	37	35	37	....
75½	76	650	Chicago & Alton pf.	74⅞	75	74⅞	75	−1
194	195	400	C., B. & Q. ctfs.	194	194	193¾	193¾	−1⅞
21½	21⅜	2,525	Chicago Gt. West.	21¼	21⅞	20⅞	21½	−⅛
81¼	82¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	81½	81½	81½	81½	−⅛
45	48	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	45	45	45¼	45¼	+⅛
32¼	32⅜	1,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.,	31⅝	32⅝	30¼	32½	−⅜
155¼	155½	35,210	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	153½	155⅝	151½	155⅝	−⅜
192	195	700	Chicago & Northw.	190	193	190	193	+2¼
140	140⅜	4,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	135½	140⅜	135½	140	+⅛
....	....	3,300	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	....
125	130	100	Chi., S. P., M. & Om.	130	130	130	130	−4½
19	20	900	Chicago Term. Trans.	19	19¼	18¾	19	....
37	37½	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35¾	37	35½	37	....
....	....	100	Chicago Union Trac.	17	17	17	17	−1
88½	89½	1,500	C., C., C. & St. L.	88½	90	88	89	+1½
93½	94	2,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	92⅜	94⅞	92⅜	94	−½
12½	12¾	2,500	Colorado Southern	12	12⅜	12	12⅛	....
48	48½	200	Col. Southern 1st pf.	48	48½	48	48½	....
20⅝	21	200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	20½	21	20½	21	....
18	20	400	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	17⅞	18	17⅝	18	−1
212⅜	213½	2,550	Consolidated Gas	211¼	213	210⅞	212½	−1½
64½	65	400	Con. Tobac. Co., ctfs.	64	64¼	64	64½	−⅛
34	35	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	34½	34½	34½	34¾	−¼
155	156	2,500	Delaware & Hudson.	155	155½	154	155	−2
218	222	2,900	Del., Lack. & West.	220	220	218	218½	−1½
40½	41	200	Denver & R. G.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	−½
88	88½	2,200	Denver & R. G. pf.	86	88	87⅜	87⅝	−⅜
....	....	2,600	Den. & R. G. ctfs.	88½	88¼	88	88½	−⅛
141½	143	110	Diamond Match	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜	−⅝
....	....	400	Detroit City Gas	75	75	75	75	−1
15½	16½	800	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	16	16	16	16	−½
7⅝	8½	100	Dist. of America.	8	8	8	8	−⅛
27⅜	30	100	Dist. of America pf.	27½	27½	27⅜	27⅜	−⅛
36½	36⅝	45,005	Erie	35	37	34	36½	+⅛
65½	65⅝	5,610	Erie 1st pf	64⅞	66¼	64½	65½	−½
51	51½	700	Erie 2d pf	49	51¼	49	51½	....
52	52½	800	Evans & T. H.	54½	54½	52	52	−3
248	248	900	General Electric	248	248	245	245	−4
54	55	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	54	54	54	54	+¼
100	105	35	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	....
174	175	300	Great North. pf., ex d.	174	174	174	174	−⅝
73	74	200	Hocking Valley pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73⅝	+⅛
147⅜	148¼	3,560	Illinois Central	146¾	148	146	148	−⅝
20¼	21	300	International Paper	20	20⅝	20	20⅝	....
76	77	300	Internat. Paper pf.	75	76	75	76	−1
91	95	1,200	Internat. Power Co.	90	91	89	91	+1
34½	35	1,100	Iowa Central	34	35	33½	35	−½
73	73½	1,350	Iowa Central pf.	70½	73	70	73	−¼
36½	37	200	Internat. Pump	37	37	37	37	−¼
82	83	100	Internat. Pump pf.	82	82	82	82	−1
37⅞	39	100	Kansas City South. pf.	39	39	39	39	−⅛
....	95	100	Laclede Gas	90	90	90	90	....
55	60	100	Lake Erie & West.	56	56	56	56	+1⅝
73	74	100	Long Island	73½	73½	73½	73¼	−¼
102⅜	103	8,662	Louisville & Nashville.	101½	103⅝	101½	102⅝	−1⅛
116⅛	116½	10,660	Manhattan Elevated.	115	116¾	113⅝	116⅝	+⅝
167	167½	3,850	Met. Street Railway	165	168⅜	164	166⅝	−⅛
34½	35½	50	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	34½	34½	34½	34½	....
22⅜	22½	4,300	Mexican Central	22¼	22½	21	22½	−⅜
9	9¼	1,300	Mexican National ctfs	8⅝	9	8	9	+¼
106	107	400	Minn. & St. Louis.	105	105½	105	105½	+1⅛
22½	24	500	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	22	22½	21¼	22½	+⅞
69	75	300	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	65	69	63¾	69	....
25	25¾	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	25¼	25⅝	24¼	24⅝	−⅛
52⅜	53	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	51	55	51	52⅝	−⅛
102½	103	14,200	Missouri Pacific	100½	103¼	100¼	102⅝	−½
....	....	3,800	Mo. Pacific rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
41	41¾	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	41	41	41	41	−2⅝
100¾	101	120	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	+⅞
19	20	500	National Lead Co.	19½	19¾	19	19	−1
85	89	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	....
43	44	700	National Salt Co.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	....
76	77	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	−⅝
133	140	200	New York Air Brake.	133	138	133	138	−3
150⅜	150⅞	9,400	New York Central	149⅝	150½	148	150⅝	−¼
35¾	36½	250	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	35½	36	35¼	36	....
74½	75	500	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	72½	75½	72½	75	−1
214	217	225	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214	215	214	215	....
30⅞	31	12,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	30⅜	31⅛	30	31	−⅛
47½	48	3,500	Norfolk & West.	47	48¼	45½	48¼	+⅛
98	99	2,700	North American	96	99	92	98	....
....	....	200	Northern Pacific pf.	95¼	96¾	95¼	96¾	....
....	90	100	Ontario Mining	90	90	90	90	−¼
37½	39	200	Pacific Mail	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+⅛
142½	142⅞	33,080	Pennsylvania R. R.	142	143	140	142⅞	−⅛
....	....	3,000	Pennsylvania rects	140	142⅜	140	142⅜	−⅛
113⅜	113½	7,300	People's Gas, Chicago.	111¼	113½	111	113⅜	....
22	25	100	Peoria & Eastern.	25	25	25	25	....
40	41	200	Pressed Steel Car.	40	41½	40	41½	+⅛
206½	208	210	Pullman Company	206	206½	206	206½	−½
37½	38	11,500	Reading	38	38¾	36½	37½	−1¼
74¼	75	3,700	Reading 1st pf	74	74¾	73	74½	....
48¼	48½	3,400	Reading 2d pf	48	48¾	47⅜	48½	−⅛
17⅞	18	1,900	Republic Iron & Steel.	17½	18	17	18	−⅛
72	72½	950	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	71	72	69¾	72	−⅛
67	69	450	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	70	70	68½	68½	−1½
41⅜	42	1,730	St. L. & San Fran.	40	41¾	39⅝	41¾	−⅛
75	78	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	75	75	75	75	−3¾
67¾	68	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67½	68	66¾	68	−1
1	1⅜	6,280	St. L. & S. F. rights.	1⅛	1⅝	⅞	⅞	....
28	28½	200	St. Louis Southw.	27	27	26¾	26⅝	−2¼
58½	59	700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	56	58½	56	58½	−1½
88½	89	3,550	St. L. & Adirondack.	85½	88½	85½	88½	+1⅝
50¼	50⅝	41,000	Southern Pacific	50	50⅞	48	50⅝	+⅛
28⅞	28¾	21,400	Southern Railway	28	28⅞	27¼	28⅝	−⅛
83	83½	5,200	Southern Railway pf.	81½	84	81½	83	−⅜
6⅝	7⅛	400	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
57½	58	1,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	57	59	55½	58	−⅜
37⅞	38	10,220	Texas Pacific	36	38	34	38	−⅜
30	32	200	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	30	32	30	32	+1½
120	122	100	Third Avenue	121	121	121	121	−1
20	20½	1,300	Tol., St. L. & West.	20	20	20	20	....
31⅞	33	150	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	34	32½	32½	32½	−1½
91	92	400	Twin City R. T.	90¼	92	90¼	91⅞	+⅞
14⅜	15	300	Union Bag & Paper Co.	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	....
70	70¼	50	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	....
94¼	94⅜	98,300	Union Pacific	91	94½	89½	94⅝	−⅛
87½	88½	1,600	Union Pacific pf.	87	88	87	88	....
85	90	136	United States Express	85	85	85	85	−5
12¾	12⅝	2,380	United States Leather.	12¼	12½	12	12½	....
76½	77	1,200	U. S. Leather pf.	76	76½	76	76½	−⅝
19½	20	400	United States Rubber.	20	20	19¾	19¾	−⅛
38½	38⅝	158,325	United States Steel.	39	39	37	38⅝	−⅜
89⅝	89⅞	113,470	U. S. Steel pf.	87½	89¾	86½	89⅛	−⅞
59	59⅜	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	59½	59⅝	59	59	−2
18⅞	19¼	1,700	Wabash	18⅜	19	18¼	19	−⅛
35½	36	2,620	Wabash pf.	34⅞	36	33¾	36	−⅛
89	89½	7,100	Western Union Tel.	89	89¼	88	89½	−⅛
17⅞	18	1,400	Wheeling & Lake Erie	17	18	16	18	+⅛
19¾	20¼	1,000	Wisconsin Central	20	20	19½	20	−1
39½	40	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	39¾	40	39½	40	−1
Sales.....		946,220						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked
2s, r., 1930	107¼	108¼	Int. Silver	6	6½
2s, c., 1930	107¼	108¼	Int. Sil. pf.	23½	37
5s, r., 1918	108	109	Jones of Ill.	110	..
3s, c., 1918	108¾	109¾	Kan. & M.	33	35
3s, 1918, sm.	108¼	110	Kan. C. So.	16	19
4s, r., 1907	112¼	113½	K. & D. M.	8	9
4s, c., 1907	112½	113½	K. & D. M. pf.	31	35
5s, r., 1904	138½	139½	Kan. & T.	..	9
4s, 1925	138½	139½	Kan. & T. pf.	..	99
5s, r., 1904	108¾	109¾	Lac. G. pf.	..	99
5s, c., 1904	108¾	109¾	L. E. & W. pf.	116	120
D. C. 3-65s	126	..	Lake Shore	225	250
Adams Exp.	165	180	Man. Beach	12	17
Alb. & Sus.	230	..	Md. Coal pf.	70	76
Alle. & W.	120	..	M. W. S. El.	..	..
A. A. C. pf.	86	89	Chi., pf.	89	90
Am. Bicycle.	4¾	5	Mil., El. R. & L. pf.	..	118½
Am. Bic. pf.	24⅞	25	Mich. Cent.	105	..
Am. Coal.	180	200	N. Cent. C.	27	35
Am. M. Co.	7	8	N. & W. pf.	88	89
Am. Snuff.	41	48	O. & L. G.	20	33
Am. S. pf.	83	85	Pac. C., ex d.	64	70
A. S. R. pf.	120	123	P. C. 1st pf., ex div.	96	101
Am. W. Co.	140	150	P. C. 2d pf., ex div.	69	72
Am. W. Co. pf.	16	19	Pere Marq.	..	75
A. M. Co. pf.	70½	80	P. R. & P. pf.	..	85
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	125	129
Bruns. City	9¾	10¾	C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	..
C. C. & St. L.	40	..	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	..	77½
C. & E. Ill.	122	126	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	127	134	P. Ft. W. & C.	138	..
C., I. & L. pf.	68	70	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	181½	183½
C. M. & St. P. pf.	187	..	P. S. C.	81	85
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	185	196	Quicksilver	2½	4
C., L. & W.	..	35	Quicksil'r pf.	6	11
C., L. & W. pf.	..	..	Rens. & Sar.	204	216
Clev. & P.	188	..	R. W. & O.	135	141
C. F. & I. pf.	130	136	St. J. & G. I.	10½	12½
Com. Cable.	180	190	St. J. & G. I. pf.	..	..
Consol. Coal	57	63	St. L. & S. F.	32½	34
Cont. T. pf.	115	116½	St. L. & S. F. pf.	75	83
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	120	..	U. S. R. pf.	56	60
D. S. S. & A.	9¾	10¼	Va.-C. C. pf.	115	116½
E. T. H. pf.	86	90	Wells-F. Ex.	140	160
Homestake.	95	100	W. U. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	52
Ill. C., l.	1.102	..	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	29

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
1st week July	$96,783	$85,235	$9,563
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
1st Week July	60,187	60,256	*69
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
1st week July	169,297	138,062	31,235
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
1st week July	19,413	19,060	353
BUFFALO, ATTICA & ARCADE for quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	27,230	28,134	*904
Op. expenses	15,600	21,725	*6,035
Net earnings	5,540	5,409	3,131
Other income	307	....	307
Total income	5,847	5,409	3,438
Fixed charges	4,115	4,796	*681
Net income	1,732	611	1,121

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, reg. 1907	118¼	Nat Starch 6s	
10,000	118½	1,000	108½
U S 4s, coup. 1907		N Y Cent & Hud Riv, M C col 3½s	
5,000	118⅝	30,000	96⅜
Adams Express 4s		N Y, C & St L 4s	
5,000	104⅜	4,000	107⅝
Am Spirits M 6s	79	N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	
1,000s3		5,000	96⅜
Am Tobacco scrip		6,000	96⅝
4,000	101	8,000	97½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		Nor & W con 4s	
5,000	103⅜	2,000	103
1,000	103½	North Pac 4s	
10,000	103⅝	7,000	103½
2,000	103¾	1,500	103
3,000	103⅝	North Pac gen 3s	
Adjustment 4s		2,000	72
5,000	97½	25,000	72¼
30,000	97	Oregon S L 1st 6s	
Stamped		5,000	128½
11,000	96	Pitts & W 1st	
Balt & Ohio 4s		6,000	99
4,000	103	Reading gen 4s	
13,000	102⅞	14,000	94½
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s		8,000	94¼
1,000	89¼	3,000	94¼
Balt & Ohio 3½s		2,000	94½
1,500	95½	1,000	94⅝
Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con. gtd. 1911, 5th ins pd		St L, I M & South gen 5s	
20,000	103¼	4,000	117
10,000	103⅜	5,000	116½
B'klyn Un El 1st		Unif & ref 4s	
1,000	102	18,000	91
4,000	101½	St L S'w'n 1st	
Bur, C R & N 1st		4,000	97¼
1,000	104½	5,000	96⅝
Cent of Ga. con 5s		2,000	96⅜
1,000	106¾	5,000	97¼
2,000	106	10,000	97
Cent of Ga. 2d inc		1,000	97¼
8,000	30	1,100	97⅜
Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s		1,000	97⅞
1,000s20F	101½	2,000	97⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered		5,000	97½
12,000	130	St L S'w'n 2d	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		1,000	75½
10,000	87½	14,000	75
Cent Pac gtd 4s		20,000	75¾
7,000	103	17,000	75
3,000	103¼	St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s	
Ches & O con 5s		1,000	118
5,000	119⅝	San A & A P 4s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		11,000	86½
5,000	108	South Pac 4s	
1,000	107⅝	3,000	91
1,000	107¾	3,000	90½
9,000	107⅝	10,000	90¾
Chi & Alton 3½s		10,000	90¼
10,000	84½	3,000	90⅜
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, when issued		5,000	90⅜
5,000	98	74,000	90¾
50,000	97½	15,000	90⅝
25,000	97⅝	10,000	90½
10,000	97¾	7,000	90
7,000	98	South Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	97⅝	44,000	117
5,000	98	20,000	117½
Chi Term Tran 4s		Tol, Peor & W 4s	
1,000	92¼	2,000	92
Col & South 1st 4s		Tol, St. L & W 4s	
1,000	88½	10,000	83¾
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s		9,000	84
2,000	101	Union Pac 1st 4s	
18,000	101¼	1,000	104½
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s		4,000	104⅜
4,000	119¾	3,000	104¼
Erie 1st con 4s		Union Pac conv 4s	
40,000	97½	10,000	104½
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s		35,000	10
10,000	95	200,000	104½
Ft Worth & D C 1st		200,000	104⅝
4,000	102	5,000	106¼
Hock Val 1st 4½s		53,000	105
7,000	107	10,000	105¾
4,000	106¾	5,000	105⅝
Hous & Tex Cent 1st 5s		10,000	105⅞
16,000	110¼	20,000	105⅝
Int & G N 1st 6s		60,000	105½
3,000	124½	4,000	106¼
Int & G N 2d 5s		2,000	105¾
3,000	101	40,000	105¾
Kanawha & M 1st		3,000	106
2,000	97½	20,000	105¾
3,000	99¼	10,000	105¼
Kings Co El 4s		15,000	105⅜
2,000	93¼	10,000	105⅝
8,000	93½	60,000	106¼
Lake E & W 1st 5s		85,000	106⅜
7,000	118⅜	1,000	106
Long Island unified 4s		10,000	105⅝
1,000	99	1,000	106
Louisville & Nashv col trust 4s		22,000	106⅞
2,000	100¼	38,000	105⅝
Met St gen 6s		2,000	106
3,000	121	10,000	105⅞
Mex Cent con 4s		15,000	105⅝
1,000	84	2,000	105½
Mex Cent 1st inc		Wabash 1st 5s	
10,000	32	2,000	118½
10,000	31½	Wabash deb, B	
10,000	31¼	20,000	59
2,000	32½	10,000	58¾
2,000	32	22,000	58⅝
Mex Cent 2d inc		5,000	59
25,000	22¼	8,000	59½
5,000	22½	8,000	59¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		17,000	59½
2,000	97¼	12,000	59⅜
500	97	West Shore 4s	
Mo, K & T 2d 4s		1,000	112½
8,000	83½	Wis Cent gen 4s	
Mob & O, gen 4s	93	5,000	88
1,000	93	3,000	87¾
Nash, C & St L 1st 7s		2,000	85¾
1,000	127⅝	1,000	86
Total sales	$2,889,500		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.01	.01
Andes	.02	.03
Belcher	.07	.08
Best & Belcher	.17	.19
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.36	.37
Challenge Con	.21	.22
Choller	.06	.06
Confidence	.83	.88
Con. Cal. & Va	1.80	1.90
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.12	.12
Hale & Norcross	.17	.23
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.01	.01
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.14	.16
Occidental Con	.03	.03
Ophir	.65	.68
Overman	.15	.16
Potosi	.05	.05
Savage	.06	.07
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.16	.17
Standard	3.60	3.70
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.13	.14
Utah Con	.01	.02
Yellow Jacket	.03	.06
Silver Bars	58¼	58⅝
Mexican dollars	.47@.47½	Nominal
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13⅝	14	13	13⅝
Alamo	13½	14½	13½	14
Argentum	14	16½	14⅞	17½
Anaconda	30	36½	35	38
Battle Mountain	16½	17½	16	17½
Blue Belle	14⅞	15½	15	16
Buttertly	40	42	40	43
C. C. Cons	7¼	8	8	8¼
Coriolanus	14	15	14	15
C. C. & M	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Columbine Victor	9	9½	9	9½
Dante	8¼	8¾	8	8¾
Doctor Jackpot	65	65¾	65	66
Elkton	165	168	167	168
El Paso	42½	43	42½	43
Fanny Rawlings	15	20	15	20
Findley	9½	10	10	10½
Gold Dollar	13½	14	14¼	14⅞
Golden Cycle	61½	63	61¾	62
Golden Fleece	35	39	35	40
Gold Knob	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾
Gold Sovereign	3¾	4¼	4¼	4½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—W. K. Aston Takes Title to Wall Street Properties—Auction Sales.

John C. Barth has sold to Henry Briner the four five-story flats at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 109.8 by 100. The buyer gives, in part payment, the plot at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 99.11 by 100.

It is reported that the Bradley & Currier Company has sold the five-story flat 1,611 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 30 by 100.

Ferdinand Nagle has sold for the Bodine estate the five-story flat 461 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 105.10.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-first Street for the estate of Abraham Wolf.

Leonard Weber & Co. have sold for Mrs. E. L. Halton the four-story brick flat 444 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.11.

A six-story store and loft building will be erected on the plot 33.6 by 103 at 60 and 62 West Fifteenth Street by Charles Wittenauer. Plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architect F. A. Minuth. The structure will cost $70,000.

Deeds were recorded yesterday in the transaction by which W. K. Aston acquires the properties 41 and 43 Wall Street, extending through to 45 and 47 Exchange Place. The transfer is made by Robert M. Gallaway for a consideration of $116,000 over mortgages amounting to $1,065,000.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

839 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.9, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to G. C. Smith.... $6,175

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, Fifty-second Street, northwest corner of Avenue A, proposed, 94 by 156, five and six story brick factory and two five-story brick tenements, together with right, title, and interest in Avenue A and in lands under water.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 449 Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, four-story brick tenement, 16 by 98.9. Due on judgment, $9,449.25.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Henry E. Wesselman, referee, 219 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 202.2 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 19.6 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Culver, referee, 207 and 209 East One Hundredth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Third Avenue, each 25 by 100.8, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on each, $13,347.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John B. Gleason, referee, 2,406 Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 20.10 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $8,558; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 60 and 62 West Fifteenth Street, for a six-story brick loft, with store, 33.6 by 103 by 56; Charles Wittenauer, premises, owner; F. A. Minuth, of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $70,000.

Alterations.

No. 8 East Thirty-third Street, to a five-story brick loft; William W. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Clarence L. Sefert of 233 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 102 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. Harsen Rhodes, Jr., of 559 Madison Avenue, owner; Tracy & Swathout of 158 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $100.

Home Street and Boston Road, northeast corner, to a four-story brick flat; Donald B. Tuocey of 24 East Sixty-second Street, owner; A. J. Corcoran of 11 John Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 2,639 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Theresa Schiffer of 301 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; Edwin Wilbur of 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 27 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a brick dwelling; Charles R. Henderson, premises, owner; Grosvenor Atterbury of 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, July 15.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 130.2 ft n of 175th St, 27x103.7; Eleanor L. Young, widow, to Kate Donnelly, ... (mtg $4,400)..... $1

BROADWAY, w s, n corner 1020 St., 75x99.11; Joseph Kashare to Joseph Wolf, all liens, (R S $5)..... 1

BROADWAY or KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, sales map 1890; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (R S $6)..... 100

DOWNING ST, 13, n s, 20.8x79.10x irregular; Henry Kellus to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $1.50, mtg $14,-000) 1

EAST BROADWAY, 288, n s, corner of Gouverneur St, 22.4x50; Helen S. Ogilvie to Archibald E. Isaacs, (R S $11.25). 1

HILLSIDE AV, centre line lot 143, map 128 acres of Isaac Dyckman, 272x150x n e 173.6x n 172.4x41.8; Benjamin F. Eccles to Alice J. Swinnerton, (R S $3.75) 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, plot 94 to 97, map, 128 acres, real estate, Isaac Dyckman, 200x150; John Townshend to Marcus Nathan, (R S $17)..... 100

KINSELLA, A. J., s s Lot 71, map of 211 choice lots on the Downing Estate; Theodore Hurlebusch to August H. Buchholz, (mtg $200)..... 1

MACY PLACE, 1,026, s s, 25x63x irregular; Ada E. Jandorf to Richard Siegel, (R S $2, mtg $5,350)..... 1

MADISON AV, 695, w s, 20x70; Julia Peck to Rosalie A. May, (R S $23)..... 48,500

MORRIS AV, e s, 177.9 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; Frederick C. Albrecht to C. Cecelia Luthy, (R S $2)..... 1

MORRIS AV, 2,390 (2,394.4 n s, 112.6x 120; Morris Av, 2,398, e s, 37x120; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (R S $10, mtg $22,-000) 100

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, w s, 132.10 ft n of 231st St, 52.10x54.8x50; Emidio D'Andrea to Rose D'Andrea, (mtg $975, R S $1)..... 1,475

OPDYKE AV, n e corner Verio Av, 194.7x 100x148.5x110.2; Samuel N. Freedman to Elbe D. Cordt, (R S $2.50, mtg $5,000).. 100

STEBBINS AV, w s, 115.4 ft n of 167th St, 30x33x irregular; Lawrence Davis to Herman Liesmann, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

WALL ST, s s, 107.10 ft w of William St, 30.6x124.11x40.1x116.9; Exchange Place, 45, s s, 25x97x25x96.6; Exchange Place, 47, n s, 25x96.8x25x97; Robert M. Gallaway to William K. Aston, all title, (R S $58, mtg $1,065,000).. 58,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 25x145; Amelia B. Metz to Jennie Marks; (mtg $18,000, all liens)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 125 ft n of 171st St, 25x145; Amelia B. Metz to Sadie Fisher, (mtg $18,000, all liens)..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 25 ft s of 75th St, 20x36.5, with rear court yard; Mary Gardner to Sara R. Smith, (R S $2.75, mtg $12,500) 100

2D AV, s e corner 102d St, 25.11x100; Harvey E. Glickman and another to Katchen Enn, (R S $3, mtg $30,000)..... 1

3D AV, w s, 111.1 ft s of 172d St, 25.1x 87.9x25.1x88; Charles Quemsa to Paulino Windman, (R S $1.75, mtg $13,000) 18,750

8D AV, 749, e s, 25x95; Karl M. Wallach and another to Jeanette Kohn and others, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

107TH AV, s e corner of 203d St, 100.10x 98.10 irregular; 10th Av, n e corner of 203d St, 66.9x— to street x92.3; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $6,500)..... 100

42D ST, 532 West, 19.8x98.9x19.7x96.9; Patrick Farrelly to V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company, (R S $25)... 13,000

43D ST, e s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100; 17th St, s s, 178 ft w of Avenue B, 60x92; 18th St, s s, 65 ft w of Avenue C, 18x 47.4; Mary L. Brien to Robert M. Law, all title 3,500

43D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100; 17th St, s s, 178 ft w of Av B, 60x92; 11th St, s s, 83 ft w of Av C, 18x47.4; Henry Brien, Jr., to Robert M. Law, all title 3,500

43D St, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100; 17th St, s s, 178 ft w of Av B, 60x92; 11th St, s s, 83 ft w of Av C, 18x47.4; Susan R. B. Clark to Robert M. Law, all title 3,500

44TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 16x 200.10, to 45th St; George C. Comstock to John F. Betz, (R S 75 cents)..... 4,000

47TH ST, s s, 891 ft e of 10th Av, 27x 100.5; A. Weiles Stumpf, referee, to George S. Hamlin, (R S $11.25)..... 24,900

47TH ST, 19 East, 33.6x100.5; Ruth D. Draper, widow, to Abraham Jacobi, (mtg $20,000, R S $54.25)..... 111,000

51ST ST, s s, 475 ft e of 12th Av, 25x 100.5; Annie Clarkin to James Clarkin, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

53D ST, n s, 374 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Max Jacoby to Joseph J. Manning, (R S $38.75) 80,000

61ST ST, 119 East, 19x100.5; Mary Sternheim, née Ryan, to Gerald H. Gray, (R S $11.25) 25,000

64TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 300x 100.5; R. Fulton Cutting to the City and Suburban Homes Company, (R S $38.50) 79,392

75TH ST, 31 East, 20x102.2; Nathaniel A. Prentiss to Alice Prentiss, (R S $9.75, mtg $15,000) ..... Gift

85TH ST, n s, 37 ft w of Lexington Av, 80.2x102.2; Herman Strauss and another to Frances Wallach, mortgage $32,000, correction deed 1

110TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; John O'Brien to Luigi Flora, (R S $2)..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 15x 100.10; Francis Murphy to Mathilda Cohn, (R S $2)..... 1

115TH ST, 234 East, 17.6x100.11, with interior lot; Julia Goldstein to James H. Timmins, (R S $2, mtg $13,500)..... 1

119TH ST, 145 West, 20x100.11; Charles MacDonald to Lizzie N. Yeska, (R S $3)..... 1

122D ST, 106 East, 18x75; Auguste Burge to Andreas Burge, all liens..... Gift

127TH ST, n s, 509 ft w of 7th Av, 15.9x 99.11; Thomas B. van Amringe to Annie McVey, ½ part, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

169TH ST, 1,071 East, 18.9x103.11x18.9x 102.9; Joseph T. Trainor to Charles Neuhann, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE C, 20; Mary I. Copeland, administratrix, to Joseph Burger and another, 10 years..... $1,400

HESTER ST, 161; Fiorino Copparelli to Tony Varuano, 5 years..... 1,740

3D AV, 2,308; William Volk and another to Robert W. Sayer, 2 years, with 3 years privilege 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALBRECHT, Frederick C., to C. Cecelia Luthy; Morris Av, e s, 152.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; Morris Av, e s, 202.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 1 year..... 11,000

AST, Charles, to Susan Hamilton; Belmont Av, e s, 122.6 ft n of Oakland Place, 3 years, gold..... 2,750

AST, Charles, to Susan Hamilton; Belmont Av, e s, 97.6 ft n of Oakland Place, 3 years, gold..... 3,750

BARRY, Thomas J., to the Bank for Savings, City of New York; 49th St, 137 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 7,000

BORST, Henry R., to Philip Lautenschlager; 2d Av, e s, 25.9 ft n of 11th St, 4 years 4,700

CAREY, Ursula M., to John M. Rider and another; New Chambers St, 74, s s, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 690

CLARKE, George, to W. F. Butcher; 34th St, 256 West, prior mtg $13,000, 1 year.. 1,000

COHN, Mathilde, to Francis Murphy; 113th St, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

DILLON, J. Riley, trustee, to United States Savings Bank; 86th St, 130 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 26,000

DONNELLY, Kate, to Eleanor L. Young; Bathgate Av, w s, 130.2 ft n of 175th St, 1 year 600

FICHTER, Herman, to Solomon Weinhandler; Ludlow St, 53, w s, installments, 6 per cent..... 9,000

FICHTER, Herman, to East River Savings Institution; 53 Ludlow St, w s, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 19,000

FISCHER, Gustav, to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 46th St, 517 West, due April 22, 1902, 4 per cent. 3,000

FLORA, Luigi, to John O'Brien and another; 110th St, s s, 490 ft e of 2d Av, 6 years 4,000

FLORA, Luigi, to John O'Brien and another; 110th St, s s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,300

GENTZLINGER, Henry, to Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; 2d Av, e s, 108.4 ft s of 10th St, 5 years, 4 per cent, gold only..... 13,000

GRAY, Gerald H., to Mary Sternheim; 61st St, 119 East, 3 years, 4 per cent., gold 20,000

GRILL, William H., to Charles C. Sawyer; 10th Av, n s, 55 ft e of 2d St, 24th Ward, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

HAAS, Frederick, and wife to Theodore Hetzler; 32d St, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av; 122d St, n s, 274.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 10,000

HAPPY, Sumter L., to William H. Bormann and wife; Travers St, s s, 50 ft w of Creston St; Kirkside Av, e s, 409.9 ft n of Wellesley St, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 3,500

HESS, Ida, to Leo Pinner and another, executors; Park Av, s s, 24 ft e of 75th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

HOFFMAN, Anna W., to Cecelia Frank; 76th St, n s, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 20,000

HOHL, Charles, to Christian Knapp; Forest Av, 1,166, e s, 97 per cent..... 1,500

ISAACS, Archibald E., to American Mortgage Company; East Broadway, n e corner of Gouverneur St, 3 years..... 18,000

ISAACS, Archibald E., to American Mortgage Company; East Broadway, n e corner of Gouverneur St, prior mortgage $18,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LEITH, John H., to McDougall & Potter Company; 46th St, n s, 412.6 ft e of Broadway, secures contract for ironwork

LIESMAN, Herman, to A. H. Feuchtwanger Stebbins Av, w s, 115.4 ft n of 167th St, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,750

MAY, Rosalie A. and Charles H., to Rosalie H. Allen; Madison Av, 698, w s, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 650

MAY, Rosalie A. and Charles H., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, 698, w s, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 7,000

METZLER, Annie M., to Bridget Conway; Lot 98 and part of Lot 112, map of village of Monterey, 50x105, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 30,000

MUTH, Catharine and John, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 2d Av, w s, 72.1 ft s of 86th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 2,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to American Mortgage Company; King's Bridge Road, e s, Lots 94 and 95, map 128 acres, 100x150, 3 years 17,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to American Mortgage Company; King's Bridge Road, e s, Lots 96 and 97, map of 128 acres, 100x150, 3 years 9,000

NEUHAM, Charles, and wife to Joseph T. Trainor and wife; 169th St, 1,071 East, 3 years 6,500

PETERSON, Christian W., to John H. Burt; 169th St, s s, 65.7 ft w of Home St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; Thompson St, 110 and 112, prior mtg $35,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,800

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; Thompson St, 110 and 112, 5 years..... 35,000

SCHMIDT, Philip, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 9th St, 113 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 12,000

SCHNITZ, Caroline, and another to Max Just; 151st St, 454 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

SILVERSON, Abraham, and another to the State Bank; St. Mark's Place, 30, s s, 26x120..... 12,000

SPENCER, Nelson S., to Mary L. Dickinson; 59th St, 230 West, apartment No. 9, due July 15, 1904..... 4,500

TRAINOR, James, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 16th St, 610 and 612 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,500

TRAINOR, James, to Luke Trainor; 16th St, s s, 438 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,500

WEDDICK, Alexander V., to Emma Duchardt; 201st St, n s, 75 ft e of Valentine Av, building loan, due Sept. 1, 1904 4,500

YESKA, Lizzie N., to Charles MacDonald; 119th St, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, due Aug. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARTON, George De F., as trustee, to William H. Peddle, trustee 1

BEGGS, Eben J., to William R. Rose .. 4,212

FISHEL, Jonas, to Nettie I. T. Swan.. 3,000

GALLAGHER, Harry F., to S. Raoul Simons 1

HAYWARD, John H., trustee, to the New York Security and Trust Company, trustee, 2 assignments..... 2

KIRSCH, Anthony, to Therese M. Amend. 3,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Metropolitan Trust Company.. 18,000

MAN, William, to William Man, trustee. 1

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company to Julia E. Bronson.... 1

QUAST, Henry F., and another, executors, to Mary L. Dayton..... 4,500

RICHLAND, Henry S., to the Twelfth Ward Bank 1

WOOD, LOUISA M., to Samuel Well.... 12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

EAST BROADWAY, 209; Tony Malkiewitz against Wolf Rosenberg, owner; Louis Cohen, contractor 59

WALTON AV, w s, 113.3 ft s of Fordham Road, 118x82; Harry L. Hopwood against James Kenn, owner; Henry or Harry Morrison, contractor..... 118

45TH ST, 57 West; John Colleran and Brother against Leroy E. Mosher, owner and contractor 1,852

136TH ST, 539 to 545 East; Samuel Williams against Carrol & Davis, owners; Robert Perlman, contractor 132

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,982 and 1,984, and 504 West 157th St; Charles E. Deppermann, executor, against George E. Sauter and another, (partition;) attorney, L. S. Phillips.

BROOK AV and 146th St, n w corner, 25x70, and 737 and 739 146th St, two actions; Helene Fulda against Lena Gebhardt and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Kuraman & Frankenheimer.

HORATIO ST, 21 to 25; John Jay Reynolds against Alvah L. Reynolds and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. P. & R. K. Prentice.

19TH ST, 31 West; Robert H. Coleman, trustee, against Ella Jenkins and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bower & Sands.

27TH ST, n s, 281.10 ft w of 9th Av, 24.7x88.9; Max L. Adler against George Gildersleeve and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. C. Stern.

106TH ST, s s, 1,336 ft s of 3d Av, 24.6x100.11; George Werneburg against Henry Doelling and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Sattler.

127TH ST, 227 East; Thaddeus Firth, Jr., trustee, &c., against Louis G. Leyrer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Witt Lockman & De Witt.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, SUFFOLK County.—JOSEPH APPLEGATE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. PELL, Mary E. Pell, his wife, and the City of New York, defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale dated the 15th day of June, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1901, (a certified copy of which was duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, N. Y., on the 24th day of June, 1901,) I, the undersigned, the referee duly appointed for such purpose by said judgment, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of July, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by Charles A. Berrian, Esq., auctioneer, that part of the real estate and property directed by said judgment to be sold which is situate in the County of New York and State of New York, and described in said judgment as follows, viz:

All the right, title, and interest of the defendants of, in, and to

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, now or formerly known as Number Ninety-two John Street, bounded and contained as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of John Street, distant twenty feet three inches or thereabouts from the southeasterly corner of John and Gold Streets; thence running southerly through the centre of the said party wall forty-two feet and one inch or thereabouts to the land formerly of Jacob S. Platt, now or formerly known as Number 23 Platt Street; thence easterly along the line of said land nineteen feet ten inches or thereabouts to a point opposite the centre line of the party wall between the stores Number Ninety-two and Ninety-four John Street; thence northerly, striking the centre of the said party wall and through the centre of said party wall forty feet nine inches or thereabouts to the southerly line of John Street; thence westerly along the southerly line of John Street twenty feet three inches or thereabouts to the point or place of beginning.

Being a portion of the premises described in a certain deed made by Mary Ann Folger to William J. Pell and others, dated June 18th, 1890.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1901.

DOUGLASS CONKLIN, Referee.

BRIGHAM & BAYLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 37 and 39 Liberty St., Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property an interest in which is to be sold. Its street number is 92 John Street.

John St.

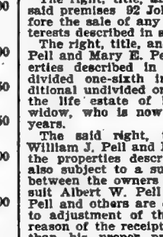

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,538.40, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $203.80, with interest thereon from the 15th day of June, 1901, together with the expenses of this sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be apportioned and allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $60, with interest thereon, and the assessment advertised May 15, 1898, for opening and widening Elm Street and interest thereon, all of which are liens on the property in its entirety.

The right, title, and interest of the defendants in the premises aforesaid will be sold subject to in prior to the sum of $9,000, with interest, right, title, and interest, and interest from September 16, 1900, which mortgage is now in judgment; said mortgage for $9,000 being subject to a collateral agreement between the mortgagors, William J. Pell and Mary E. Pell, his wife, and Mary E. Pell, widow, which agreement is recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, N. Y., on the 15th day of July, 1897, in Liber 46 of Mortgages, page 37, Section 1, Block 69, whereby it is agreed between said mortgagors that the interests of William J. Pell and Mary E. Pell, his wife, shall primarily pay $8,500 of such mortgage and the interests of Mary E. Pell, widow, shall primarily pay $500 thereof, as will more fully appear by said agreement.

The mortgage which is the subject of this action and said mortgage for $9,000, incumber the right, title, and interest of the defendants in 92 John Street, Manhattan, New York, as aforesaid, and in addition thereto the right, title, and interest of the defendants in and to certain houses and lots and one vacant lot in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New York, and certain premises in the Town of Islip, in the County of Suffolk, and State of New York, as will more fully appear by the mortgage which is the subject of this action and the mortgage for $9,000, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 22d day of March, 1897, in Block Series Mortgages, Section 1, Liber 41, page 179, and indexed under Block 69, in the Register's office of the City of New York, one of said houses and lots in the said Borough of Brooklyn, which is known as 164 South Fifth Street, being in its entirety subject to condemnation proceedings in the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York relative to acquiring title to lands, tenements, and hereditaments for the purpose of building the new East River Bridge and the approaches thereto.

The right, title, and interests of defendants in said premises 92 John Street are to be sold before the sale of any of the other property or interests described in said mortgage or mortgages.

The right, title, and interest of said William J. Pell and Mary E. Pell, his wife, in all the properties described in said mortgages are also subject to a undivided one-sixth interest in fee and an additional undivided one-sixth, which is subject to the life estate of his mother, Mary E. Pell, widow, who is now of about the age of sixty years.

The said right, title, and interest of said William J. Pell and Mary E. Pell, his wife, in all the properties described in said mortgages are also subject to a suit in partition now pending between the owners of said properties, in which suit Albert W. Pell is plaintiff and William J. Pell and others are defendants, and also subject to adjustment of the rights of said parties by reason of the receipt by William J. Pell of more than his proper proportion of the rents and profits of his share or part.—Dated New York, June 26, 1901.

DOUGLASS CONKLIN, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

WILLIAM HORRMANN and William K. Leicht, as Trustees of Josephine Louise Rubsam, under the last will and testament of Joseph Rubsam, deceased, plaintiff, against DAVID ROTHSCHILD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, distant 265 feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, 102 feet 2 inches; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-sixth Street 25 feet; thence northerly parallel with First Avenue 102 feet 2 inches to the southerly side of Eighty-sixth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Eighty-Sixth Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly wall being also a party wall; being the premises known as Number 426 East Eighty-sixth Street.—Dated New York, July 8th, 1901.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 426 East 86th Street:

86th Street.

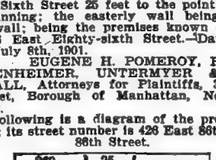

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,722.92, with interest thereon from the 17th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $858.14, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $279.42 and interest.—Dated New York, 8th day of July, 1901.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

HESS, BERNARD.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BERNARD HESS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1901.

BERTHA HESS,
LOUIS HESS,
Executors.

STORM, THEODORA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORA M. STORM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Van Vechten Olcott, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of May, 1901.

EDMUND GUILBERT,
ORLANDO H. HARRIMAN,
J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT,
Executors.

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PECK, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 9th day of March, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of March, 1901. EDWIN H. PECK, WALTER J. PECK, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave foot 31st St., East River, 9 A. M. Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 9:45 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Leave New Pier, Rockaway Park, 12:15, 6:15 P. M. Round trip tickets, 50 cents; round trip tickets, children, 30 cents.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. BAL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island claim bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d St., 8.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 3d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:30, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last tram leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, W. 129th St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip. 50c.

MIDLAND BEACH

STATEN ISLAND, THE CLEAN RESORT. Newark, dly. 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach.

Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite leaves Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon; 2:35, 4:45, 7:15 P. M. Str. Wm. Storie lv. Power House Dock, foot Albert W. Pell is plaintiff and William J. Pell and others are defendants, and also subject to adjustment of the rights of said parties by reason of the receipt by William J. Pell of more than his proper proportion of the rents and profits of his share or part.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
40c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SEA GATE,

Coney Island Point. New York Harbor.

The NORTON POINT LAND COMPANY Will Offer at Auction the Remaining Unsold Land (About 300 Lots) on Premises, 2:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 20TH, 1901,

WILLIAM P. RAE CO., AUCTIONEERS.

SEA GATE, at the entrance of New York harbor, overlooking and fronting upon Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay, is an ideal location and cannot be duplicated on the coast.

This highly developed seashore residence park is limited in area and its character is fully assured.

Every modern improvement introduced. The location commands fine marine view, always cool with south and southwest exposure, expansive beach, surf and still water bathing.

The community interest is of the very highest and the general restrictions are well guarded under a careful management.

Full particulars will be sent upon application.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,
Real Estate Managers and Auctioneers,
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FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

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Within from ten minutes to one hour of Grand Central Station, are briefly described in No. 23 of the "Four-Track Series" of the New York Central. Some of the information is as follows:

Distance and time from Grand Central Station.
Number of trains per day.
Number of trains on Sunday.
Regular fare.
Excursion rates.
Monthly commutation.
Family ticket rate.
Price of lots.
Price of houses.
Rent of houses.
Name and address of reliable real estate agent.

Sent free, postpaid, on receipt of a one-cent stamp, by GEORGE H. DANIELS, G. P. A., Grand Central Station, New York.

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JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

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At 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JULY 23, NOON.
The following desirable properties:

HOTEL EMPIRE,

finely situated on
BROADWAY, COLUMBUS AVE., 63D STREET, N. Y. CITY.
A modern 7-story building, (including certain furniture therein) and plot, about 5 1-3 city lots.

SUMMER COTTAGE AND PLOT,

NOYAC, NEAR SAG HARBOR, L. I.

BUILDING LOTS,

CORONA, Queens, N. Y. City; YONKERS PARK, Westchester Co., N. Y.; MAMARONECK, Westchester Co., N. Y.; CALDWELL, Lake George, N. Y.; TOMS RIVER, Ocean Co., N. J., and SORRENTO, near Bar Harbor, Maine.
Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
under the direction of Henry B. Wesselman, Esq., referee.

219 West 27th St.,

four-story and base. brick tenement; size of lot, 19.6x98.9.
GEO. C. COFFIN, Esq., Att'y for plaintiff, 229 B'way.
Maps, etc., with Atty. or at Auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

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Desirable Plot for Improvement

in the centre of the
Financial District, containing over 6,300 square feet, with two frontages.
Price and terms liberal.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter,
41 Liberty St.

Broadway, Near Houston St.—A splendid new eleven-story business property, 50 by 100 feet; well rented; pays 15 per cent.; will entertain some trade real estate or securities and cash. Ashforth & Co., 1,500 Broadway.

An attractive 3-story and basement brown-stone residence, 169 West 93d St., all modern improvements, at a sacrifice. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

William's Bridge.—$2,100; 4 excellent lots, worth $2,600, must be sold. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

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Sterling investments half hour from city; handsome residence, stable, and 16 lots, $15,000; substantial homestead, $6,500; charming villa, $16,000; cottage, with half acre, $4,000; ideal country seat, $20,000; cottage, with quarter acre, $3,000; corner residence, $4,000; choice building lots, $750; no agents. Box 113, Pelham, N. Y.

Kensico.—$35 lots; few more left; constantly improving; 40 minutes Grand Central; 60 trip tickets, 11 cents; 2 mile lake; good fishing; fine views; cool and healthy. W. R. Smith, World Building.

VERY CHEAP.—Bronxville lots at station; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light, paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments; commutation, 8 cents. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
On Boulevard, near depot and the harbor; adjoining Larchmont Manor; 38 minutes from 42d St.; no interest or assessments. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

IN JAMAICA VILLAGE,
16 lots at a sacrifice to close estate; right at station, fronting on trolley; 5c by elevated, including trolley. Price, $175 each; terms, $5 monthly. Loan can be had to build and pay off same as rent. For further information call Executor, 202 E. 23d St., New York, or Agt., 93 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Tract of land for sale; about 50 acres; 2,000 feet of water front; grand investment; near Lawrence, line of L. I. and trolley roads. Thomas O'Kane, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Cheap Farm.—50 acres, house, barn, outbuildings, fruit, and shade; near depot and South Bay; fine location; easy terms. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

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42 JOHN ST., NEAR NASSAU.
STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.
RULAND & WHITING,
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FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices: exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. DURHAM BROTHERS, 135 Broadway.

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and think how delighted your children would be to live amid such surroundings and attend our modern schools. 26 minutes from Bridge by "L" trains. Send for map and particulars. Office, 40th St. and New Utrecht Av.

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I have 2 full lots near Brighton Beach R. R. and near King's Highway; 34 minutes from City Hall; 5c. fare; will sell for $225 each; easy terms; asking $400 near by on same street; write quick if you want them. W. T. Yale, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

Fine 4-story single flat, South Brooklyn; vicinity Court St.; all rented to first-class tenants for $1,500; for sale for cash or trade for other property. Benner, 132 Nassau St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
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Half Value.—$4,250; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau St.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

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$80 buys 3 acres black loam with river front; partly covered with fruit trees; terms, $5 down, balance $5 monthly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

If you want to buy a country residence or farm I can get you what you want. Edgar A. Pember, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
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Denver Sub-Tract.—Four miles northeast of the Capitol, Brown Palace Hotel, Court House, Metropole Theatre, Cathedral, &c.; is one and a half miles north of City Park and two miles east of Union Pacific and Pullman shops; bounded north and south by 37th and 41st Avs., east and west by Caroline and Monaca Sts.; 120 acres, less railroad right of way; subdivides into 1,100 lots; also good for manufacturing, packing house, or stock yards; price for quick cash deal, $35,000. For particulars address owner, William Moore, 1,417 Ogden St., Denver, Col.

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Farm for sale; 46 acres; plenty of good water; buildings as good as new; $3,750; easy terms. R. C. Rossman, Freedom Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

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Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

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Want to lease one large furnished house or two adjoining, between 26th and 48th Sts., Park, Broadway, and 7th Aves. J. R. Pierson, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 6,222 Cort.

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Riverside Drive, 127, near 85th St.—Eight and bath; last one; elevator; every convenience; $1,000; grand location.

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Rockland Lake.—Furnished house, 25 miles out; seven rooms, attic; 3 acres; abundance fruit; bathing; $125 for season. H. Schsdler, 71 Park Place, City.

For Sale.
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Small hotel near the lake; good boating and fishing; choice table; prices from $10 to $15 per week; two golf links. Write for circulars and full particulars. K. M. PRICE.

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GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

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FOR SALE CHEAP.
Steam launch, 35 ft. by 6 ft. beam; Roberts safety water tube boiler, compound condensing engine, 4x6x6; Government inspected for season 1901; lifeboat, life preservers, signal lights, &c., complete. For further information address the owner,
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Elegant steam yacht, cost $100,000; owner must sell at half price. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

Boats for pleasure; spoon oars, &c.; lifeboats. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

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WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANO CO.
Grand and Upright Pianos; used Pianos at greatly reduced prices; list of bargains mailed; terms easy; rentals from $3; small Pianos a specialty.
BROADWAY, COR. 47TH ST.

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for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Special.—Weber, bargain, upright, $165; Chickering, $150; guaranteed; stool, cover, and free care one year.
CHANDLER, 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

$175—Beautiful upright mahogany piano; slightly used; guaranteed 5 years; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Company, 94 5th Av.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

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LAWN SHADE COTTAGES.
In beautiful Great Barrington, near golf club. Five acres in lawn and shade; tennis court; large rooms; baths. Booklet. C. B. CURTIS, Great Barrington, Mass.

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Thirty minutes from New York; 4 minutes from station; modern house; large piazza; plenty of shade; excellent table. Mrs. L. HERTER.

Mrs. V. Rampe, Rampe Villa, Ulster Heights, Ulster County, N. Y.—Accommodate 16; adults, $6—$6; children, half; milk, butter, eggs, and poultry from farm; reference and full particulars on application.

"RIVER VIEW," NEW WINDSOR, N. Y.—Near Newburg; large, shady grounds; river and mountain view; large rooms, piazza; piano, daily mail; good board; fresh vegetables, milk; terms, $5.00. Mrs. G. H. Moores.

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Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water; fresh farm products; good board; city conveniences; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station one mile. Particulars Barbor, New City, Rockland County, N. Y.

Board in Catskill Mts., West Hurley, N. Y.; 3 hours from New York; altitude 1,200 ft.; terms, $6 to $8. Address Harry P. Van Wagenen, M. D., West Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y.

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Hillsdale.—Private family can accommodate Summer boarders; good table, airy rooms, shady lawn; house near depot; one hour out. Box 98, Hillsdale, N. J.

Brookside House, 2-story, with large, airy rooms; our own produce; with shady lawn; brook flows near the house; boating and bathing. B. W. McElhone, Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; loveliest section Berkshires; surpassing table, really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles, Box 180, Hinsdale, Mass.

Pan-American visitors accommodated in private residence; shady street; on direct car line; moderate prices. Dr. McCrea, 448 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Show Cottages, Long Branch, N. J.; terms reasonable; first-class family house now open. Mrs. H. Guttmann.

Lady will give best care and attention to aged or invalid person; permanent if required; mountain air. Box 15, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains—Good board; moderate terms. F. A. Barber, Central Farmhouse, Lanesville, Greene Co., N. Y.

The Pierrepont, Asbury Park, N. J.; 1½ blocks from ocean; good board; pleasant rooms. A. W. Kelsey.

Long Branch.—Private family will take a few adults to board; terms $8 and $10 per week. M. Kennedy, 3 Seaview Av.

Catskill Mountains.—Good board; pleasant rooms; moderate terms. Charles D. Barber, Lanesville, Greene County, N. Y.

Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Farm house, ¾ mile from station; delightful Summer home. Address Mrs. Elihu Hull.

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30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$10,000.—A college graduate with capital to invest can secure a live, profitable interest and fine position with a first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, Box U. 165 Times Office.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 256 Broadway.

We accept at wholesale and at credit basis (time limited) any sort of merchandise; special for grocery, millinery, &c.; guaranty and first-class references. Address G. Li Castri, 319 E. 59th St., bet. 1st and 2d Avs.

Life insurance income bonds, paying 4 per cent. net during life, beginning with first year, and the principal at death. For particulars apply to A. D. Holland, St. James Building, Broadway and 26th St.

Avoid worry and trouble; consult reliable lawyer; all legal matters; prompt attention, least expense, best results. Call or address Room 226, 60 Broadway.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Established hotel and roadhouse; 22 rooms; completely furnished; first-class café; good business; investigate. Box 483, Patchogue, L. I.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Storage.
30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

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Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Clothing.

Highest price paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Carpet Cleaning.

All kinds carpets cleaned 3c yard; cartage free. Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St. and Marion Av.

Public Notices.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 1st, 1901.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1901 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheahy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
Arthur C. Salmon,
Ferdinand Levy,
COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Boarders Wanted.
40c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

14th St., 324 West.—Newly finished house, large, small rooms; transients; table boarders accommodated; Summer rates.

57th St., 345 West.—Large and small rooms, with good board, at Summer prices.

59th St., 24 West.—Cool rooms; facing Central Park; porcelain bath; elevator; board optional; references. Inquire Mrs. Martin.

82d St., 115 West.—Large second-floor rooms; bath; board optional; references. 492 Columbus Av., near 83d St.

97th St., 59 West.—Entire second floor, furnished; board optional; private house; no other boarders; gentlemen preferred.

113th St., 540 West.—Desirable rooms, with board; also table board; terms reasonable.

126th St., 149 West.—Large and small rooms; board optional; Summer prices; transients taken; table board; references.

Fine large room, with board for two single men, in private family; very large grounds; twenty minutes from 42d St.; fare, 5 cents; must be seen to be appreciated. Welford, 545 East 164th St.

Furnished Rooms.
30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

7th Av., 2,157, Near 128th St.—Small front room, furnished, 2d floor; gentlemen preferred; reasonable. Merritt.

18th St., 116 East.—Large, small furnished rooms; hot and cold running water; large closets in every room.

23d St., 222 East.—Large rooms for housekeeping; single rooms, $1.25 up; gas, bath.

25th St., 207 East.—Newly furnished front room; one or two gentlemen; bath, gas; $3; housekeeping. Robbins.

32d St., 21 West.—Suite, private bath; square and single rooms; baths; Summer rates; references.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy Hotel.) Adjacent Broadway.—50c., 75c., $1 daily; $3 upward weekly; cleanliness, quietness.

39th St., 204 East.—Private house; front room; conveniences; suitable one, two gentlemen; $3.

47th St., 70 West.—Large and small rooms newly furnished; board if desired; references.

62d St., 246 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; all improvements; good locality.

65th St., 136 East.—Nicely furnished, large, cool rooms; also small rooms; all conveniences; board optional.

117th St., 149 East.

NORTHFIELD'S CAPTAIN FULLY EXONERATED

Capt. Griffin of the Mauch Chunk Censured by Coroner Zucca.

Inquest Into Sinking of Northfield Showed that Owners of the Two Boats Were Quarreling.

The inquest by Coroner Zucca and a jury of twelve men yesterday into the ferryboat Northfield disaster of June 14, when five lives were lost, resulted in a verdict exonerating Capt. Johnson from all blame whatever, and Capt. Griffin of the Mauch Chunk is exonerated from all criminal charges, but was censured by the Coroner for maintaining full speed when nearing his slip at the foot of Whitehall Street. The jury also suggested that certain rules should be formulated for regulating the speed of ferryboats at the Battery.

One of the principal incidents of the hearing was the attack made by counsel representing the heirs of those killed in the collision on the attitude of the court. This was started by Lawyer William C. Wolf, representing the widow of Beaumont Stevens. Objections were made to his cross-examination of witnesses, and he said to Coroner Zucca:

"Everything seems to be brought in here in favor of the Jersey Central, the owner of the ferryboat Mauch Chunk."

The Coroner denied this, but later James S. Lehmaier, counsel for a number of people who had lost freight by the collision, said to the Coroner:

"We do not want to say it is so, but the fact is that the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company has gone into the United States Courts and asked to have their liability limited to the value of the Northfield, which their experts say is now only worth $2,500, and now all effort is being made to put the blame on that boat, so that the proportion of damages realized will be very small. We do not like this."

Other counsel joined in Mr. Lehmaier's protest. The testimony in the afternoon changed, however, and there were no more protests.

One interesting point which was touched upon but not fully investigated was that for some time there has been friction between the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company and the Jersey Central over the way the boats went in and out of the slips. Numerous letters have passed between the two companies, and it was promised that some of these would be produced. This was not done. The general testimony given was as to the signals given by the two boats. This testimony differed with each witness, and it was almost impossible for the jury to tell what signals had been given.

Capt. Thomas R. Smedley of the Union Ferry Company's boat South Brooklyn testified that he heard only the "danger signals" whistles given by the two boats. Capt. James L. Mutte of the ferryboat Pierrepont, who was just entering his slip at the time of the collision, said:

"I heard two whistles twice from the Northfield. The first two whistles were answered by two whistles from the Mauch Chunk. The second two whistles were answered by the Mauch Chunk blowing the 'danger' whistles. The Northfield replied with the danger whistles."

It was then explained that the answering of the first two whistles by the Mauch Chunk signified that the Northfield could have the right of way.

Capt. Francis D. Van Pelt, a first-class pilot, was a passenger on the Pierrepont. In answer to questions he said that the Northfield was clear of her slip at the time of the collision, and that it would have been impossible for her to have backed in again and escaped.

Thomas A. Johnson, quartermaster on the Mauch Chunk, testified that he was in the wheel house with Capt. Griffin, and that he only heard the Northfield blow two whistles, which were answered by the danger signals. He said the engines of the Mauch Chunk had been reversed before the collision. William A. Lisk, quartermaster of the Northfield, was then called to the stand.

"Do you not consider the Northfield quite an old boat?" he was asked by Coroner Zucca.

"I do not. She was thoroughly rebuilt in 1896."

"You consider her a safe boat, then?"

"Yes."

Mr. Lisk then gave in detail his version of the collision. He said that the Northfield left the foot of Whitehall Street at 6 P. M. That Capt. Johnson was in the pilot house aft getting the boat out of the slip. When he (Lisk) saw the Mauch Chunk coming around the Battery he blew two whistles, and the Mauch Chunk replied with two. At that point Capt. Johnson came to the forward pilot house, and he blew two more whistles, which were this time answered by the danger signal from the Mauch Chunk. It was just after this that the Northfield was struck.

"You saw the Mauch Chunk reverse her engines before the collision?"

"No, Sir, I did not. I don't believe it was done."

"Do you believe that if the Mauch Chunk had stuck right by you all the lives would have been saved?"

"I do. The Mauch Chunk was right under our guard-rail, and we were not taking in water until she pulled away. If she had staid with us our passengers could have climbed over on to her and escaped."

It was at this point that the controversy between the two companies was brought out.

"Did you ever hear of any dispute between the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company and the Jersey Central over the ferry slips?"

"Yes. I have."

"Did you ever hear that the Jersey Central ferryboats would not mind your signals?"

"Yes. They never would mind them."

Quartermaster Lisk, in answer to further questions, said that he knew that a number of letters had passed between the two companies and that Capt. Kohler, Superintendent of the line, who was in court, had some of the Jersey Central letters in his pocket. Coroner Zucca promised to take up this branch of the case in the afternoon, but he did not do so, and the matter was dropped.

Several passengers who were on the Northfield at the time of the collision were called, but added little to the testimony already given. Capt. Abraham Johnson and Capt. Sylvester Griffin were in court. Each had been arrested and held in bail to await the result of the inquest. Coroner Zucca told them of their rights to refuse to testify, and each waived his rights. Their testimony did not differ materially from that given before the Board of Steamboat Inspectors. Capt. Johnson said the whistles were given as his quartermaster had testified, and Capt. Griffin said that they were not.

Inspector Walter L. Thompson of the Police Department went on the stand to testify as to the death of the five passengers. He said that all but one of the bodies had been recovered by his men. The one not recovered by him had been taken to Staten Island. It was that of Beaumont Stevens. Inspector Thompson told of noting the time the watches on the four bodies found by him had stopped.

The watch of Juan Aby Renitz stopped at 6:14; that of Charles Dickerson at 6:15; that of Jeremiah V. Wright at 6:16, and that of Gen. C. G. Bartlett at 6:17.

The Coroner's jury retired at 3:45 P. M. It was ready to return its verdict at 4 o'clock. This verdict in full is as follows:

We, the jury, find that the deceased came to their deaths by asphyxiation, caused by drowning. We exonerate entirely Capt. Abraham Johnson of the ferryboat Northfield from all blame, and we censure Capt. Sylvester C. Griffin of the ferryboat Mauch Chunk on the ground that the Northfield had the right of way, and we recommend that legislation be enacted regulating the speed of ferryboats off the Battery and vicinity, especially during strong tides.

Both of the Captains were discharged by Coroner Zucca.

New Chime for St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Within two months the chime in the north tower of St. Patrick's Cathedral is to be equipped with a hand-ringing system by the Meneely Bell Company of Troy. This change has been ordered by the Executive Committee of the cathedral's Trustees, because ever since the chime was installed four years ago it has failed to work effectually. It consists of nineteen bells, ranging in weight from more than 6,000 down to 175 pounds, and was made in France. It was intended to be rung by electricity, but that method has repeatedly proved a failure.

THEIR MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

When Wife Found Her Husband's Divorced Wife Was Alive She Sued.

Justice Samuel T. Maddox of the Supreme Court of Queens County yesterday handed down a decision annulling the marriage between Josephine Millang Beuer of Bayside and Charles Beuer, her husband, of Great Neck, L. I. Mrs. Beuer in her petition said that she had been deceived by Buer into marriage. He had told her that his first wife, from whom he was divorced, was dead.

Mrs. Beuer is a Roman Catholic and a member of Father Donnelly's church at Flushing. On June 25, 1900, she married Beuer, in the City Hall, Manhattan, the ceremony being performed by Alderman Rothman. She alleges that while on the way to Great Neck, where Beuer had fitted up a home, and where there was to be another ceremony performed by a Catholic priest, Beuer informed her that he could not go to the priest—he also being a Catholic—as his wife was still alive.

Mrs. Beuer sets forth in her petition that she immediately left him and never lived with him. In asking for the annulment, her counsel, Emanuel M. Friend, said that if the marriage was allowed to stand Mrs. Beuer would be deprived of her rights as a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church.

Beuer, though subpoenaed as a witness for the plaintiff, put in no defense.

LAW AND ORDER MEN HELD.

Russell and Smith, Charged with Extortion, Put Under Bonds of $1,000 and $2,000.

Frederick Russell, Superintendent of the State Law and Order Society, and Henry Smith, said to be employed on The State Sentinel, a weekly paper, of which Russell is the editor, who are charged with extorting $2 from Barnet Nadler, a saloon keeper of 123 Delancey Street, were held by Magistrate Flammer, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

Detectives Philips and O'Neill of Capt. Walsh's staff at the Eldridge Street Police Station said in court that they knew of several others who had been visited by the men, and produced Isaac Hirshfield, whose saloon is at 20 Rivington Street, as an additional complainant. He said that two men called on him on Sunday, and he identified Smith as one of the pair and testified that he paid him $5 for protection. He could not recognize Russell as his companion, saying that the saloon was very dark at the time.

Michael Oliet, a bootblack of 191 Mulberry Street, testified that he saw Russell and Smith exhibit shields in Nadler's saloon, and heard them say they were State Excise Inspectors. He testified that he saw Nadler hand them the bills, and also saw them take Nadler's cigars. In view of Hirshfield's testimony, the Magistrate took another charge of extortion against Smith, doubling his bail to $2,000, while he continued Russell in $1,000.

The accused, who were represented by Sullivan, Goldsmith & Engel as counsel, refused to make any statement. Jacob Hertz of the Dry Dock Bank gave a bond for Russell and he was released.

SCORNED FEDERAL SUBPOENA.

New York Woman Refused to Answer One Issued from Jersey City.

John McDermott, Jr., of Jersey City was yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Linsley Rowe charged with forging his father's signature to a pension warrant for $36. The evidence showed that McDermott signed the papers in Jersey City on Feb. 8, the same day that his father died at Newburg, N. Y. Most of the witnesses came from that city. A woman among them created considerable amusement by informing Commissioner Rowe that Mrs. Schoenberger, who lived in Newburg, had told her that Jersey City was too far away and she would not answer the subpoena.

"I think she will before the case is finished," said Commissioner Rowe. "Refusal to answer a subpoena constitutes a crime under the Federal statutes."

"That doesn't make any difference," said the woman, "Mrs. Schoenberger is a woman of her word, and when she says she won't do a thing she won't, and that's all there is about it."

Charles F. Kelly, counsel for McDermott, explained that Mrs. Schoenberger had been badly advised.

"I don't see how that could be," said the woman, "she's married."

"That doesn't prevent her from listening to bad advice," said the Commissioner. He then held McDermott to await the action of the United States Grand Jury, and Mrs. Schoenberger's next subpoena will require her to appear at Trenton.

A WOMAN'S FATAL STAB.

Kills Her Fellow-Servant with Whom She Had Often Quarreled.

Quarrels sometimes ending in blows have been frequent between Katie McVeight and Mary Jennings, servants in the central supply depot of the Childs system of restaurants at 123 University Place. Yesterday morning during one of these bitter altercations Mary Jennings stabbed her antagonist just below the heart with a potato knife, inflicting a wound from which she died almost as soon as she was received at St. Vincent's Hospital, but a few blocks away.

Katie McVeight was thirty years old and lived at 20 East Thirteenth Street. Mary Jennings is thirty-six years old and gave her home as 240 East Forty-sixth Street. Employes maintained an air of mystery in regard to the affray, and the police only learned of it through the hospital authorities, who notified the Mercer Street Station when the call came in for the ambulance.

Policeman Rothschilds was sent at once to the depot and found the wounded woman dying on the kitchen floor. She was still conscious, however, and identified Mary Jennings as her assailant. Magistrate Mayo in Jefferson Market Police Court remanded the woman to the custody of Coroner Bausch, who committed her to the Tombs pending the inquest. She admitted the act, but said she had been so enraged at a remark made by her victim that she had no idea what she was doing.

OLD MAN ATE PARIS GREEN.

Was Seventy-one, Could Get No Work, So Spent His Last Nickle for Poison.

Ernest Krauser, seventy-one years old, of 140 First Avenue, a healthy old German, who saved enough to live a year out of a five-dollar-a-week watchman's job he used to have, got down to his last 5 cents yesterday, and, having been unable to get work, he bought paris green and ate it as he walked toward the Fifth Street Station House, at First Avenue, in front of which he succumbed. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Krauser was well known in the neighborhood of his home. He used to live on 15 cents a day, spending that amount in the bakeries for cake. He never drank tea, coffee, or any other decoction of any kind, and he did not use tobacco. He was strong and did not look anywhere near his age. He had a cheap, furnished room, which he had managed to pay for up to last April, but, though he was willing to do almost any kind of work, he could not get it. He had paid nothing, said his landlady, since April. This made the old man feel bad.

Krauser walked out last week, deprived of a home. No one knows what he has been doing since. He appeared in the neighborhood very early this morning with his last 5 cents. He entered a drug store, and asked for 5 cents' worth of paris green, for cleaning purposes.

Krauser pinched a card into the shape of a scoop and walked down the street eating the poison by mouthfuls as he used to eat his breakfast. When he reached the corner of Fifth Street he began to go sick, and fell on the sidewalk. The Sergeant in the station house sent out Policeman Geiser to see what ailed the man. Krauser said to him:

"That won't kill me. I'm only sick. Won't one of you policemen lend me your revolver?"

Geiser dragged the old man into the station house and a hurry call was sent to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance. The surgeon, Dr. Aniets, said after pumping Krauser out that he might live, though his age was against him. He took the man to Bellevue.

STUCK TO HIS POST TILL ENGINE PLUNGED

Then Engineer Leaped and Swam to Safety in North River.

Big Locomotive Got Beyond His Control on Bulkhead at Foot of 37th Street —Fireman Also Escaped.

With a great hiss and roar a big locomotive belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad that had got beyond control plunged, cab end first, into the North River at the foot of West Thirty-seventh Street about 7 o'clock last night. J. W. Hegel, the engineer, clung to his post until his engine made its leap. Then he sprang off and swam to a place of safety. E. J. Brandes, the fireman, jumped from the engine during its flight to the water's edge.

The railroad yards extend from Thirty-seventh Street to Thirty-ninth Street, and from Eleventh Avenue to the river. The tracks run to the outermost edge of the bulkhead, so that cars may be run from the yard on to floats that transport them across the river. The engine was moving an empty freight car in the yards, and was running backward toward the river from Eleventh Avenue at an ordinary rate of speed. When Hegel tried to apply the brakes they failed to work, but he did not become alarmed until he had tried several times. The speed of the engine, instead of lessening, increased, and Hegel saw that his engine would surely go over the bulkhead.

"She's going overboard. You'd better jump," he yelled to Brandes. The fireman waited an instant and then, when the engine was within twenty feet of the edge of the bulkhead, jumped. Hegel waited until his engine was over the water, and then also leaped for his life. He jumped far and clear of the engine, and immediately put forth his best efforts as a swimmer and escaped being drawn under by the suction of the sinking mass of iron and steel.

When the engine struck the water there was a great hiss, followed by a cloud of steam that obscured the engine and freight car and the neighboring piers. Simultaneously there was a report that at first led the railroad men to believe that the boiler had burst. When the steam cleared away only the front end of the locomotive was visible. It was standing endwise in the water, the cab being planted in the mud at the bottom of the river. The freight car had not become detached from the engine, and about half its length hung over the water, while the other half rested on land.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company was notified, and a floating derrick was on its way to rescue the sunken engine within a very few minutes. As the derrick was being shoved into the slip it bumped into one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's covered piers and tore a hole in the shed fully fifteen feet long.

Owing to the lateness of the hour there were not many men working in the yards at the time of the accident.

POLICE EXPOSE A "FENCE."

They Charge Louis Cohen with Operating It—His Alleged Accomplice.

Louis Cohen, 15 Monroe Street, and Louis Finkelstein, 3,825 Third Avenue, were arrested by Detectives McKenna, Olp, and Cavanagh of the Eighth Precinct, and arraigned yesterday in the Centre Street Court. Cohen was charged with operating a "fence" of large proportions at his home under guise of a wholesale rag picking business, and Finkelstein, after an examination, was held as an accomplice. He was at first charged with larceny.

Finkelstein, who is eighteen years old, was employed by Charles Robinson, a wholesale shirt waist dealer at 38 Lispenard Street. It is alleged that he made frequent peculations from the stock, and deposited his booty in a hatchway in the rear of the establishment. There it is said Cohen gathered it up. The representatives of the house stated that the value of the stolen property might be anywhere from $3,000 to $6,000.

Magistrate Deuel held Cohen in $3,000 bond for trial, and committed Finkelstein to the House of Detention.

ACCUSED OF KISSING, RESIGNS.

Dr. Roos Asserts His Right to Kiss When He Wants To, and Leaves Brooklyn German Hospital.

Dr. Lester Roos, who was attached to the staff of the German Hospital, at St. Nicholas Avenue and Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, and who was charged with kissing Miss Smith, one of the nurses, is no longer connected with the institution, having resigned without waiting for a formal investigation. The young man, it is said, practically admitted the charge, adding that he would repeat the so-called offense whenever he saw fit.

The fact that he had left only became public after a meeting of the hospital society held last night, with President Carl Everts in the chair. It was stated then that Dr. Roos had tendered his resignation to a House Committee on the afternoon of July 9, after the charges had been referred to that body. It is known that it was immediately accepted. Without being informed of this action the Medical Board the same evening suspended him on the charges. His relations with the institution being already severed, this suspension could have no effect except as reflecting the opinion of the board on the matter.

The case of Dr. Roos gave rise to much acrimonious discussion at last night's meeting, as President Everts held that there should have been no publication of such circumstance, and criticised the newspapers severely for printing the story. His fellow-members, however, without exception, took the opposite view and held that publicity was a powerful preventitive of such occurrences.

POOR CHILDREN'S OUTING.

Gift of a Home at Cornwall for the Five Points Mission—An Aged Woman's Wish.

Through the generosity of John M. Olmsted and his sister, Miss Sarah Olmsted of Hobart, N. Y., seventy-five children from the Five Points Mission will be sent to the Bay View House, near the E. P. Roe residence, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, to-day. Another contingent will follow in a day or two.

The gift of the Olmsteds lifts a great burden from the officers of the Five Points Mission. Every year thus far since the institution began sending children into the country they have had to make their own arrangements regarding board and general expenses. Quite recently the Olmsteds, however, presented to the institution the Bay View residence, which can accommodate about 150 persons. Twenty-two acres of land are included in the place.

The donors made only one stipulation, and that is that the house should be opened for the reception of the children this Summer. This condition is imposed because the mother of the two persons making the gift, Mrs. Rhoda Olmsted, who is now 101 years old, desires to see the children enjoying themselves. Owing to her extreme age, she does not feel sure that she would live to see them were the opening to be put off to another year.

Another friend has made a donation to the Five Points Mission this year. He sent a generous check with a note simply saying that the gift was for the "Summer children."

TO SUE BARBER FOR $10,000.

J. C. Martineau Wants Damages for a Long Siege of Barber's Itch.

Siege of Barber's Itch.

ing agent, of this city, is of the opinion that a barber is liable for damages if he causes one of his patrons to have the malady known as barber's itch. Not long ago Mr. Martineau visited a tonsorial artist who, in the course of shaving him, made on his chin a slight cut that ultimately brought on the disease. The victim is now arranging to bring suit for $10,000 damages through his lawyer, Philip Wohlstetter of 309 Broadway.

The plaintiff says that his attack of itch nearly drove him mad, that he had to consult physicians frequently, and that his acquaintances avoided him as if he had the plague. The contention will be that the barber's tools were unclean or else the trouble would never have arisen, and that the suffering undergone, aided to the lasting memory thereof, is certainly worth $10,000.

MAGISTRATE'S BIG PARTY.

7,000 Women and Children, Guests of Mr. Higginbotham, Enjoy a Trip to Orchard Beach.

It is estimated that fully 7,000 poor women and children from the Nineteenth Assembly District attended as his guests the outing planned by Magistrate E. G. Higginbotham of Brooklyn yesterday to Orchard Beach, on the Sound. Magistrate Higginbotham was also on hand early. He opened his court at 6:30 o'clock, so that the cases that came before him could be attended, and by 9 o'clock every prisoner had been disposed of. Then the Magistrate hurried to the dock, at the foot of South Fifth Street, accompanied by several friends, and at once began making the women and children comfortable. The crowd was so great that it was found necessary to secure another barge.

On the barges were 1,200 quarts of milk, twenty-five barrels of birch beer, twenty crates of fruit, 6,000 sandwiches, five barrels of lemon crackers, five barrels of assorted crackers and cakes of all kind. Those were distributed before the beach was reached. At the grove there were all kind of games, and later a luncheon was served. It was 8 o'clock when the tired but happy excursionists returned to Brooklyn.

HIS TEMERITY AWED THEM.

Man Accused of Trying to Filmflam a Coney Island Waiter Is a Hero in Fellow-Prisoners' Eyes.

Filmflamming a Coney Island concert hall waiter was the charge made against Joseph McGill of 46 Bowery, Manhattan, in the Police Court at that place yesterday morning, and it made him a hero among the other prisoners, who gazed at him with awe. The story had been told over and over again through the purlieus of the island the night before, and the room was filled with those who had come to see and study a man of sufficient hardihood to attempt such a rare feat as was alleged. It was all the more remarkable in that, according to the stories told by those who took part in the small riot which immediately preceded McGill's arrest, he came very near getting away with the booty.

Vacca's concert hall, near the iron piers, was the scene of the alleged exploit. McGill ordered two drinks from George Albertson, the waiter in the case. Then he produced a $5 bill. Albertson reached for it. "Oh, no," said McGill, drawing it back. "I know you fellows down here. You just get the change first and lay it down here on this table. Then you'll get it."

It does not appear that Albertson resented this implication, for he went to the cashier and returned with the change for $5. In front of McGill a bill was lying. Albertson laid down the little heap of money and picked up the bill. A moment before it had been a $5 note. A second later, as he avers, he found it to be only of $1 denomination. He demanded $4 from McGill, who refused to give it. Then the trouble commenced, and progressed so far that McGill was held in $200 on a charge of larceny after the testimony had been given in the court. There will be another hearing in the case, however, before a final trial.

WILDRICK'S DEFENDER DEAD.

Mabel Strong at Rest After Her Touching Efforts for the Man She Loved.

Mabel Strong, the young woman who came to this city with Charles W. Wildrick and registered at the Hotel Gerard as his wife, died on Sunday in St. Luke's Hospital, where she had been lingering with consumption ever since April.

When Wildrick, who is a son of the late Gen. A. C. Wildrick, brought his companion here he said that his name was Gordon Sterling. For three months the couple occupied an apartment costing them $30 a day in the hotel, and at first they met their obligations regularly. Finally, however, a week's bill was unpaid, and Wildrick, after saying that he was temporarily short of cash, gave a draft on his "brother in Philadelphia." This was returned as "no good," and the proprietor had his guest arrested on the charge of fraud.

In the West Side Court Wildrick acknowledged that his name was not Sterling, and it was further learned that "Mrs. Sterling" was Miss Mabel Strong, a member of a well-to-do family of Cleveland, her father being Clayton E. Strong of that city. Two years before coming here, she had inherited $10,000 from a relative, and then she had met Wildrick. With him she eloped. She declared in the court after his arrest that she considered her marriage by verbal contract perfectly legal.

While Wildrick was being held in the court prison a cab drove up to the door, and Miss Strong, already doomed by her disease and very much emaciated, asked the keeper to let her see her husband before she died, saying that she had only a few more weeks on earth. Assisted inside by a trained nurse who had come with her, she fell weeping into Wildrick's arms.

"Please let him go," she implored the Magistrate later in court. "I'll have the money to free him within a few days."

Her request was granted, and there was a stay in the proceedings for a day or two. The young woman bade Wildrick farewell, and then fainted as she was being lifted into her cab. On the next day she was visited by her father, who had come from Cleveland to persuade her to go home. This she refused to do. After spending a few days at the Hotel Normandie, she was taken to the hospital, where she had remained ever since, never ceasing to defend Wildrick, and saying continually that he was all that he should have been.

Meanwhile he was convicted of grand larceny in the Court of Special Sessions, and Justice Hinsdale sentenced him to serve six months in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. In the course of his trial it was learned that he had a bad record before he came here, and he himself, when he was on trial, remarked:

"I suppose they'll bring up that old quarrel in which I shot some men down in New Mexico."

Miss Strong's body will be taken to Cleveland for burial.

A VICTIM OF RABIES.

Case of the Real Estate Man Who Died in Brooklyn Referred to the Coroner.

The case of Wilbert D. Gleason of 145 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, who died on Sunday as a result of an attack of rabies, was yesterday afternoon referred to Coroner Burger by Dr. S. J. Byrne, head of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the local Health Department. This action was taken upon the receipt of a certificate from the physician who had attended Mr. Gleason. Dr. Byrne concluded that it was a case for the Coroner, and declined to issue a burial permit.

Mr. Gleason, who was forty-nine years old, was in the real estate business at 22 Court Street, Brooklyn. He was bitten on the thumb of his right hand on March 20 last by a pet dog. The wound was cauterized by a physician, and Mr. Gleason was not troubled by it again until last Saturday morning, when he was seized with spasms while washing himself in the bathroom.

Several physicians who were called in agreed in the diagnosis that Mr. Gleason was suffering from rabies. There was no hope of saving the sick man, and all that could be done was to relieve his sufferings. He died in great agony on Sunday afternoon.

RAID PRISONERS HELD.

Magistrate Deuel Fixed Bail for Men Captured by Britton Society at $1,500.

Magistrate Deuel, sitting in the Centre Street Court yesterday, was occupied nearly the whole day with the Britton Society raid cases. Several of the prisoners waived examination and were held. The following men were held:

Frank Lynn and James Burke, arrested at 55 Whitehall Street; William Harland, Henry Freeman, and Edward Fitzpatrick, arrested at 87 Beaver Street; Tom Burns, John Nolan, and John Burke, arrested at 85 South Street; Thomas Rogers, Fred Roche, and John M. Post, arrested at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Eighth Avenue; Everett H. Barlow, arrested at 104 Sixth Avenue, and Harry Lewis, arrested at 201 West Forty-first Street.

James Wilson, who was taken in the Harlem raid, was dismissed as not having had sufficient connection with the operation of the room. In all cases the bail was placed at $1,500, and was given, except in the case of Harry Lewis. He had been unable to get bail since his arraignment and had been confined in the Tombs. He was released under $500 bond.

FACED DEATH TO SAVE THEIR STANCH VESSEL

Storm-Beaten Theoline and Her Brave Crew in Port.

Again and Again Skipper and Men Refused to Abandon the Wreck for the Safe Refuge of a Steamship.

Stripped of sail, spars, and rigging, with her bulwarks splintered and her deckhouses demolished, but with her stout hull still intact and in condition for any service, the three-masted schooner Theoline, Capt. Francis, bound with lumber from Brunswick for Boston, was towed into this port yesterday by the Ward liner Matanzas. The Theoline was picked up off Hatteras last Saturday after one of the most thrilling experiences with wind and sea that was ever encountered off the American coast.

The story of the three days' peril of the Captain and four men who clung to their craft at the imminent risk of death, refusing four offers from as many passing steamships to rescue them, abandoning their vessel to its fate, furnishes an inspiring chapter in the history of American seamen. The four men were on board what was left of their vessel yesterday, and although showing the effects of their struggle with the elements, were reluctant to talk of their exploits.

The Theoline left Brunswick on Saturday, July 6, deeply laden with dressed Georgia pine. Besides the lumber in the hold there was a deckload reaching about ten feet above the five-foot bulwarks. The crew consisted of Capt. Francis, a mate, a steward, and three sailors. Everything went well until Tuesday, July 9, when the sky began to darken and the change in the barometer put the crew on guard, and the vessel was run under light canvas.

Early Wednesday morning the wind began to freshen, and within an hour, while the Theoline was on a port tack abreast of the Hatteras Shoal Light, she was struck by a northeast wind, which came with hurricane force. The first blow struck by the hurricane ripped out the schooner's fore topmast and jib boom, which fell with a crash, splintering the forward starboard bulwarks, while the light sails were torn from all the spars like so many aprons and went fluttering off to sea.

The crew had not even time to rush forward to clear away the wreckage when another gust more terrific in force than the first accomplished what the Captain had dreaded. The heavily laden vessel was hove down on her starboard beam ends, and could not right herself. The crew, knowing now that every moment lost meant a nearer approach to foundering, crawled forward along the rigging, and with axes began to cut away the masts one by one, while the sea washed over the port side in great waterfalls. The mizzenmast, weakened by the axes, fell after the hempen lanyards had been cut.

Then the crew climbed along to the mainmast and cut the lanyards supporting it on the port side. This mast broke below the deck, leaving a great hole through which the water rushed, adding to the danger of foundering. The hatch covers had been torn away, and the water was pouring into the hold in an avalanche. The lashings holding the deck load of lumber gave way, and the timber fell into the sea. The sailors managed to dodge the falling lumber, and finally succeeded in cutting away the foremast, which was cleared from the wreckage, and floated away to sea.

Relieved of this top hamper, the vessel righted, and, thus crippled, began her long unequal struggle with the wind and sea. The forehouse, containing the galley and donkey engine, had been demolished, and the entire forward part of the vessel was awash. The seas were running with terrific force, breaking over the forward decks and tumbling down into the hold through the hatches and the hole made by the broken mainmast.

Capt. Francis and his men made their way aft and took refuge on top of the deckhouse above the cabin. The seas were breaking over her at times, and realizing that, if their lives were spared, they would need provisions, the men went to the cabin, and, cutting their way through a bulkhead into the lazaret, a storehouse for rope in the extreme stern, began carrying what provisions had been found in the cabin back into this dry space. Watches were set, just as though it had been a calm Summer day, although there was little to do but hang on now and watch for some passing sail.

The men who were off watch crawled into the lazaret and rested on the ropes until their exhaustion was overcome. The fury of the storm did not abate on Wednesday night, and while the vessel was tossed about like a yawl in the trough of the tremendous sea, Capt. Francis concluded that the pumps might help to keep the vessel up a little longer. It looked hopeless, but the men went to work at the available pumps and kept at it manfully.

At 8 o'clock on Thursday morning the steamship Glenarm Head, Capt. Brennan, from New Orleans for Dublin, hove in sight and lay to abreast of the dismantled schooner. The storm had abated to some extent, but the waves were still running very high. The Glenarm Head, after several hours' work, finally got a hawser aboard and prepared to rescue the crew of the apparently sinking schooner. Her Captain was astounded when Capt. Francis from the Theoline sang out stoutly:

"My ship is all right. I want to be towed to Newport News."

The Glenarm Head's Captain finally agreed to make the attempt to tow. She started, but on Thursday evening the line of the towing vessel pulled out and Capt. Brennan of the steamship gave up the job.

Then two of the schooner's crew, worn out by the long vigil and the exertion, weakened and told their Captain they were afraid to stay in the vessel any longer.

"All right," said Capt. Francis, "go ahead," and he signalled to the Glenarm Head, asking that two of his men be taken off. These two men were finally got aboard the ship, which sailed away on her course, leaving the dismantled hulk drifting about in the storm, with her four remaining men, who had determined to get her to port.

On Friday the Ward liner Saratoga hove in sight, brought to, and succeded in getting a hawser to the Theoline. The Captain and his men off. They declined, preferring to stick to their vessel in the hope that they might finally get towed into port. The Saratoga would not attempt this, and again the four men were left tossing about on the ocean, true to their trust.

Then the steamship Ravensdale came along, and again the four seamen refused to abandon their craft. The Ravensdale tried hard to get a hawser aboard, but was unable to do so, owing to the high seas. The steamship sailed away, her crew giving a cheer for the four men.

At 1 o'clock on the following afternoon—Saturday—the Matanzas came along, and again the offer of rescue was made. The four men on the deck of the dismantled vessel were weak and pale from hunger and exhaustion, but their hearts were as stout as ever.

"Tow us into port or leave us," shouted Capt. Francis when the offer of help was made. Three hours later the Matanzas had succeeded in getting a line to the Theoline, and under slow speed towed the schooner, in the meanwhile trying to get aboard a still stronger hawser, which was finally accomplished at 4 o'clock on Sunday, when the two vessels came along to port at good speed. At great risk of life a boat was finally got alongside the schooner, and the brave seamen were taken aboard the steamship. All had suffered greatly, but they had saved their ship.

SCHOONER FAST AGROUND.

The three-masted schooner Ida C. Southard, hailing from this port, and in command of Capt. W. H. Blake, while bound out of the harbor from South Amboy for Guayabal, Cuba, grounded yesterday on the tail of Romer Shoal at the eastern edge of the Swash Channel. An effort was made by the tug Leonard Richards of the Moran Towing Company to pull the vessel off, but it was unsuccessful.

At high water last night two tugs got lines to the stranded vessel and made another effort to float the schooner, but it, too, was futile. At 8 o'clock both tugs gave up the attempt and the Southard now lies in the same position fast aground.

GERMAN STEAMER WRECKED.

HAMBURG, July 15.—Capt. May of the German steamer Tanis, from Hamburg, June 21, for Montevideo, cables that his vessel has gone ashore at Punta Mogotes and is a total loss. Her passengers and crew are proceeding for Montevideo.

The Tanis is a steel vessel of 1,821 tons register, and was built at Hamburg in December, 1891. She is 331 feet long, 50 feet in beam, and 23 feet in depth. She is the property of the Deutsche-Dampfafahrts Gesellschaft.

At all three stores.

150 dozen boys' shirt waists; sizes 4 to 14 years; were 85 cents. 35 cents or three for $1.

At all three stores.

60 dozen boys' percale shirts; sizes 12 to 14 neckband; were $1 and $1.25. 50 cents.

Warren Street only.

60 dozen men's shirts, attached and detached cuffs; were $1.50 to $2.50. Now $1.

Prince Street only.

300 dozen men's half hose; were 35 to 75 cents. 25 cents a pair.

During July and August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

LONG NIGHT IN THE FOG

The Miseries of Excursionists on the Steamboat Mattawan.

Women and Children by the Hundreds Suffer from Fatigue and Cold Till Morning.

Among the large fleet of excursion steamboats and other craft caught and held for various terms in the clutches of the fog on the harbor and rivers Sunday evening, probably the most unfortunate was the Starin Line steamboat Mattawan from Glen Island. The Mattawan left Glen Island at about 7:15 o'clock on Sunday evening, and was due in New York at 9 o'clock. She had 1,500 passengers on board, including a large percentage of women and children, who were tired and anxious to get home for supper.

The steamboat had not been out a half hour when the fog settled down over everything and the troubles of the Mattawan excursionists began. The steamboat beat about blindly for another half hour or so, spending the time mostly in backing and filling and tooting and hard-a-sterning, and at last the Captain, who had avoided by a hair's breadth several head-on collisions with other lost craft, concluded he had better not try even to find Hell Gate, much less attempt to go through it, until the fog should lift.

"I can take 'er through," he said, in one of those cheerful little speeches that Captains make from the pilot house to the passengers when there is any trouble on hand, "but with so many souls in my care I don't like to take the risk. I'll have to tie up for a while, and if the fog doesn't lift in fifteen minutes, I'll run you all over to Port Morris and you can get back by car."

This sounded all right to the passengers and they gave the skipper a little cheer. This was at 8:30 o'clock, and the skipper began to feel his way about for something to tie up to. At last the Mattawan poked her nose up to the jetty of Riker's Island and tied up there, much to the annoyance and disgust of an official who ran about on land with a lantern, hurling profane epithets at the passengers and crew.

"I've got a lot of convicts here," he shouted, "and they've only got to knock one of you on the head and borrow your coat and be off and no chance of catching them. You've got no right to stop here, any way. This is Government land. Get away."

The passengers all shouted things back at him in one breath and the fog became thicker than ever.

The hours rolled by and the fog gradually became more opaque and passengers more tired and hungry and quarrelsome. Fathers and mothers with children at home and children with fathers and mothers at home grew anxious. Young women with their escorts began to think what their parents would say when they got home. Some of the timid women and many of the children began to cry, and hundreds of male excursionists began to swear. They grumbled in a general way for a time, and then began to get personal and apply remarks to the Captain which made that official fighting mad.

The majority of the excursionists had eaten but little during the day, and there was not so much as a peanut stall on the vessel. Water was positively the only refreshment, and that soon gave out. Then it turned cold and wet, and as the steamboat was packed like a sardine box, hundreds had to remain out on the open deck, with not even a seat.

The Captain shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning repeated his offer to take the vessel to Port Morris, which, it turned out, was within ten minutes' run of the pier where he was tied up, but his offer was received with howls of rage from the passengers.

"Cars don't run at this hour from such a God-forsaken place," they shouted back at him, and there were so many other superfluous remarks that the skipper became desperate and cast off. The fog had lifted to some extent by this time, and the journey was made without mishap. The Mattawan touched at East Thirty-fourth Street pier at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, and by the time she got around to the Starin dock in the North River the night was almost gone.

LEGAL NOTES.

DAKOTA DIVORCE AS AFFECTING LEGITIMACY.—Alice Maude Fithian, an American girl, who had been placed in a school at Milan, eloped from there at the age of nineteen with Albert Martinez, a citizen of the Argentine Republic. They went to Paris, where some form of a marriage service was performed, and staid there not more than four days, when they departed for the Argentine Republic. After living at Buenos Ayres as husband and wife for eighteen months, Martinez sent his wife to her father, in England, and deserted her. Thereafter Mrs. Martinez went with her father to Dakota, where she obtained a divorce from Martinez. Subsequently she married Richmond Kingman in Dakota, and there a child was born to them. In a proceeding to determine title to a certain trust fund, this child was determined by the Surrogate of Albany County to be illegitimate. While it appeared that the marriage service between Miss Fithian and Martinez had not been performed in accordance with the Civil

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, with occasional showers; light southerly winds.

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SPOILS SYSTEM IN THE SERVICE OF CONGRESS

Report of Moody Committee Discloses Many Abuses.

Is Quoted by Civil Service Reform League Committee in Report on Federal Civil Service.

The committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, appointed to inquire into the Federal Civil Service, made public its report to the Council of the League last night. The committee, in the course of its report, says:

"The committee desires to present as a glaring illustration of the spoils system the abuses existing in the service of the House of Representatives, which were disclosed by the so-called Moody committee on the 28th of February last. The entire investigation made by that committee had to be completed within six days, hence the report was hastily prepared, and, while its general conclusions were admirably stated, it omits many details which exhibit in a striking light the enormity and grotesqueness of the abuses revealed by the evidence. Your committee believes that a more particular account of the corruption, extravagance, and inefficiency which have resulted from the patronage system still in force in this branch of the service should be given to the public.

"One of the many abuses resulting inevitably from this system is that persons who are appointed and paid to do certain duties are transferred from their positions, and set to work at occupations which are entirely different. For instance—to quote the report of the Moody committee:

The place of House telegrapher is held by O. M. Enyert, who in point of fact has never served in that position, but for a time was detailed to the stationery room and then to the House library, where he now is. J. J. Constantine actually performs the duty of telegrapher, and has done so during the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth Congresses. During this time he has been paid from an appropriation carried in the legislative act, as follows: 'Hire of horses and wagons and cartage for use of the clerk's office, $900.'" (Report, Page 3.)

Alexander McDonald, the Clerk of the House, thus explains why this is done. He says:

Mr. Berry and a number of Democrats came to me and told me that this man Constantine had a very large family—I have forgotten the exact number, but it is way up, from eight to eleven—and that he was poor and needy and wanted something to do, and he asked as a personal favor that I give him something to do. This was the only thing that I could control, and so I put him under the $900 item. He gets the whole of that $900, and then in order to do the work I pay $40 a month to a teamster, who hauls boxes and stationery for the members. (Page 10.)

"It afterward appeared that this $40 a month (paid to one Richards in lieu of the $900 appropriated) was obtained by contributions from other employes.

"Another odd appointment is that of John J. Conroy, who is carried on the rolls as page at $500 a year, and is employed actually as driver of the House wagon. In regard to him, Mr. Glenn, the doorkeeper, testifies:

He can't read or write, and we could not do anything with him, and so we assigned him to the wagon. The man employed as driver is scrubbing the floors and cleaning spittoons. (p. 78.)

"Conroy himself was examined by the committee, and complained bitterly because, although employed as a driver, and being kept out in storms, etc., he was not getting a driver's pay, but merely a page's salary! (p. 81.)"

EMPLOYES' LENGTHY ABSENCES.

Many employes, the report states, absent themselves for long periods during the sessions of Congress, yet continue to draw their full salaries.

"The Librarian and his subordinates," continues the report, "have been absent for long periods, though the House library was in a condition that would require years of intelligent labor to put it in proper order. It consists of some 300,000 volumes (many of which are duplicates) scattered from the dome to the basement of the Capitol, books being piled in unused rooms, like wood or coal. The present Librarian, Mr. John J. Boobar, testified:

It would be all right for a barnyard, but for books it was terrible. (p. V.)

"Mr. Boobar's conception of the proper duties of a librarian appears very clearly in another part of his testimony. R. P. Bishop, Assistant Librarian, (the son of Congressman Bishop of Michigan,) having testified that he, too, was absent—absent on the campaign from the time Congress adjourned and until November—Mr. Boobar was asked:

"Q.—In the condition of the library your force ought to be on duty the whole year; should they not?

"A.—Why, no, Sir.

"Q.—With 300,000 books scattered all over the Capitol, you say your force ought not to be here all the year?

"A.—You, see, there is very little call for books during the recess.

"Q.—It is not a question of call for books, but a question of putting the library in such shape that books can be found when called for.

"A.—The library (up to the appointment of the so-called Roberts Committee) that is contained in the basement was in such a condition that the week after I went on as librarian I went to the clerk and told him the terrible condition of affairs down there. He seemed to think that there was no way of getting those books straightened up, and indeed the work has required the labor of six or eight men for a year now.

"Q.—And in the mean time those men who are drawing their pay are away performing no duty. That is true of yourself and true of Mr. Bishop, and we will probably find it true of others. Is not that utterly inexcusable?

"A.—Well, I hardly think, Mr. Chairman, in all due fairness to the library force, they should have been asked to have taken that accumulation of books and endeavored to straighten them out. (pp. 84-85.)

"Mr. Guy Underwood, who is on the rolls as a laborer, at $720 a year, but who was detailed to the House library, and was paid $1,800 a year by a deficiency bill, offers the following interesting statement of his views regarding the proper performance of an official duty:

"Q. (by the Chairman)—We get all sorts of communications, and among others is a communication that you have not been here more than a quarter of the time. What have you to say about it?

"A.—I would beg leave to vigorously deny that statement and state that I have been in the city and ready to do service probably as much as any member of the force, because during the Summer I would be here and be willing to be at the library a part of the time each day, because I had some business matters, and I could write my letters there, and it would not be in conflict with any service I could render the library. It is a good place to be, and I spend my Summer here. Last Summer when Mr. Boobar went away and Mr. Sabine went away I staid here. (P. 38.)

"Mr. Underwood believes, evidently, that his staying somewhere in the city and being willing to be present a part of the time each day, writing letters on private business of his own, was equivalent to actual service to a library in the terrible condition described.

SIX MONTHS' WORK IN FOUR YEARS.

"But the case of E. H. Keller of New York deserves more extended consideration. He had been upon the roll as an employe in the cloak room ever since July 26, 1897. But when inquiries were made for him, other men, among them those who were in the cloak room, could not tell who he was. (Pp. 37-38, 42.) At last the Superintendent of the folding room succeeded in placing him. 'He was transferred to my department,' (p. 54,) says Mr. Lyon, who further testified that during three years Keller had been at work 'off and on for three or four months.' The House Committee adds in its report of this case:

"It is the opinion of the Doorkeeper that Keller worked six months. In any event he has not worked over six months in the nearly four years during which he has drawn pay, and has not been in Washington for eleven or twelve months. (Pp. 5 and 6.)

"By the beneficent system adopted for the benefit of absent employes he is spared the necessity of going to Washington even for the purpose of receiving his salary. Mr. Lyon testifies on this point:

"Q.—Does he come here to draw his pay, or do you know?

"A.—No, Sir, the vouchers are sent to him.

"Q.—Is the roll signed by him?

"A.—No, Sir, he fills receipts in the disbursing clerk's office just the same as all the other gentlemen who go home do. (P. 54.)

"Mr. Robinson, the disbursing clerk, also throws light upon this matter, in the following testimony:

"Q.—Now, this man Keller seeems not to honor us with his presence when he draws his monthly salary?

"A.—In that instance when he is away he fills out receipts and puts them inside envelopes, and it is a question when he is away on leave of absence from the department that gives him permission to go. I see that his checks go to him.

"Q. (By Congressman Long)—And he would not have to come here in person to sign the roll?

"A.—No, Sir. Because when a man comes in it is just like our friend Richards. When he went there he got permission from Mr. McDowell to be gone some little time, and he came in and left enough receipts to cover the time of his absence. At the end of each month we send the checks. I will say I am a banker at home and have followed the banking business all my life, and I am President of a National bank now. (P. 58.)

"It is perhaps a legitimate subject of interest as to whether Mr. Robinson's system of voluntary contributions and of convenient vouchers for absent officers and employes prevails also in his bank.

"The Moody committee in its report tells us that the present method of appointing employes has existed for many years.

VIRTUALLY PETTY LARCENY.

"It is very evident, from the foregoing facts, that the positions in the service of the House of Representatives are regarded by many members, not as places where there are duties to be performed, but as sinecures for which there is public money to be appropriated or as plunder to be divided, and the sinister question inevitably presents itself, whether honest legislation is to be expected of Congressmen who are thus guilty of withdrawing from the Treasury of the United States these numerous small sums for the benefit of the objects of their patronage? Is public virtue in larger matters possible in a body where peculation of no higher dignity than petty larceny has been for many years an established institution? That there are many gentlemen in the House besides the members of the Reporting Committee who are dissatisfied and disgusted with such a system and who would gladly aid in doing away with it we cannot doubt.

"But the payment of salaries for services which are not performed is only a part of the evils incident to the spoils system. The recipients of this public plunder, as well as the honest employes, become themselves the victims of extortion at the hands of others. It is shown by the testimony that many of the holders of these places are subject to various forms of blackmail in the shape of political assessments, and demands for the division and distribution of salaries for the benefit of other appointees, and sometimes for the benefit of those who are not in the public service at all.

"In regard to the division of salaries among employes, the House committee reports:

"'On the organization of the House in the Fifty-fourth Congress it appears that more places or places with higher salaries were promised than the officers of the House were able to discover under the law. It does not appear by whom these promises were made. There began at once a system whereby the employes agreed to contribute greater or less portions of the salaries they received for the purpose either of paying persons not on the roll or of increasing the compensation of persons who were on the roll. Of the latter class the increases were not proportioned to the character of the services rendered or the merit of the employes, but to the supposed rights of the States or Congressional districts from which the recipients came.' (P. VI.)

"Upon the subject of division of salaries, the Clerk of the House testified as follows:

"'Salaries have been divided for years, and it is generally caused by the members; you understand that. For instance, two men draw two positions. One is $1,200 and the other $800. They both want the $1,200 position; and they compromise by one taking the $800 position and the one of $1,200, and they figure 8 and 12 are 20, one-half of 20 is 10. This is a matter which they figure among themselves.' (Report, P. VII.)

AN INSTANCE OF EXTORTION.

"The most flagrant case of extortion was that in which the victims were Robert Richardson and William Richardson, two colored men employed in the House bathrooms as laborers at $720 per annum. They had been so employed for about twenty years, but in August, 1898, one W. W. Wood, a white man, was placed upon the roll and continued there for four months, taking the place of Robert, in August and October, and of William in September and November.

"'We have not learned,' (says the Moody Committee,) 'that Wood did anything besides drawing his pay. He never even appeared in the bathrooms. The Richardsons performed all the work, but each lost two months' pay. The transaction was without their consent. In April, 1900, W. H. Ridley, a colored man residing in Media, Penn., came to the bathrooms with another colored man apparently with the purpose of taking the place of one or the other of the Richardsons. The final result was that the Richardsons agreed each to pay $10 per month to Ridley, and did so by registered letters for eight months. Robert Richardson testified that this was done with the Clerk's orders; but this the Clerk denied, asserting his ignorance of the transaction. The Richardsons continued to do the work. Ridley did nothing.' (Pp. V.-VI.)

"In other cases the evidence showed enormous salaries paid for very trifling services. For instance, a newspaper clerk, who had charge of the subscription lists and took care of the files, 'which were consulted by probably twenty-five or thirty people a day,' was paid $2,000 a year, and, having little to do, was used as a proof-reader in the enrolling room, (Page 6,) while another man, (Aaron Russell,) a messenger at a salary of $1,314, brought up the newspapers and put them upon the files (Page 7.)

"This committee, which investigated these abuses, states that the short time at their disposal rendered it impossible to make a complete investigation. It is perhaps ungracious to criticise a report which in the main appears to be so candid and impartial, yet it will be noticed that, while giving the names of many employes who have violated the law, the committee does not give the names of the particular members of the House who caused its violation. In a few cases the names of the Congressmen responsible for these abuses appear in the testimony, but it would seem to be more frequently accidental than otherwise, and few inquiries are made upon this subject.

"The entire force in which these abuses occurred consisted of 357 persons, and their aggregate annual compensation was about $400,000. The question presents itself to your committee: If such abuses can exist in a force of this size, what would be the effect of the restoration of the patronage system to the 85,000 places which are now subject to competitive examination and merit tenure?"

The report is signed by William Dudley Foulke, Richard Henry Dana, William A. Aiken, Charles Richardson, and George McAneny.

The Moody investigation committee was appointed upon the motion of Representative Bailey of Texas on Feb. 23 last. Its personnel was as follows: Messrs. Moody, (Dem., Mass.;) Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.;) Long, (Rep., Kan.;) Bailey, (Dem., Texas;) Newlands, (Silver, Nev.)

Killed in Train Wreck in Ohio.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, July 16.—In a collision this afternoon between the Hocking Valley pay train and a freight at Vinton one man was killed and four were injured, including Paymaster L. Lerch. The trains came together head on and both engines were badly wrecked.

THIRTEEN PRISONERS TAKEN IN TWO RAIDS

Parkhurst Society Men Descend Upon James Wakely's Resort.

Pickets Overpowered and Poolroom Rushed—Fight for a Rabbit's Foot in an East 42d Street Hotel.

Thirteen prisoners were taken, and a truckload of poolroom paraphernalia and much other valuable evidence were secured in a raid yesterday afternoon in two places by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, also known as the Parkhurst Society.

In one of these raids the Parkhurst detectives, headed by Superintendent Thomas L. McClintock and Deputy Superintendent George P. Hammond of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and assisted by detectives from the East Fifty-first Street Station, swooped down on the resort kept by James Wakely at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street. This is an exclusive place, enjoying a select patronage and luxuriously fitted up. Among poolrooms it occupies the same place as Canfield's establishment does among the gambling houses.

Only people with plenty of money to wager on the horses could get access to this establishment. It has been considered raid-proof up to the present time. For years it has run without molestation, and was not even disturbed during the recent activity of the Committee of Fifteen, when so many other places were either raided or forced to close up tight to protect themselves.

The raid on Wakely's occurred at 4:30. Shortly after 4 o'clock Superintendent McClintock and Deputy Superintendent Hammond drove up to the East Fifty-first Street Station. Superintendent McClintock entered the station house alone and found Sergeant Conboy on duty behind the desk. Showing five warrants which had been obtained from Magistrate Cornell, he asked for assistance to serve them. Detectives McLaughlin, McCauley, and Burns were assigned to accompany him.

Detective McClellan of the Society for the Prevention of Crime has been frequenting the place, placing bets and the like for several days, and had gotten to be known as a "safe man." He was inside when the party, headed by Superintendent McClintock, arrived.

The party entered the saloon which Wakely conducts on the ground floor. On the western end of this saloon there is a door leading into a private hallway in the same house. In this hallway there is another door shutting off the starway which leads to the poolroom on the second floor. Until they reached this hallway all was plain sailing. But here two pickets showed fight, and for a couple of minutes the narrow hall was the scene of a wild struggle. Superintendent McClintock and Deputy Superintendent Hammond finally overpowered the pickets. Before they could do so, however, they were forced to throw them to the ground.

SAT ON THE PICKETS.

With the raiding party was John Dillon, one of the society's agents. He is the stout detective who gained distinction in a recent raid on a gambling house in Broad Street, where by falling in a secret door, he filled the doorway completely and cut off from escape a dozen frantic gamblers. He weighs nearly 300 pounds. After the pickets had been thrown to the ground, Detective Dillon sat on them while the rest of the party rushed upstairs.

Here Detective McClellan opened the door. Seventy-five or more persons were entirely taken by surprise. There was a momentary panic, and a rush for the various exits. Escape, however, was completely cut off, and after Superintendent McClintock had assured the crowd that none except those for whom warrants had been obtained would be arrested, they became calm and settled down.

Detective McClellan, after having opened the door without it being noticed, entered the inclosure where the bets were received, and made a dash for the money box. Bets had just been received on the Brighton, Washington Park, and Delmar races, and as a result there was $387.50 in the till. Of this McClellan got possession, and it was later taken to the headquarters of the society in the United Charities Building, together with a truck load of racing sheets and other paraphernalia. The telephone apparatus was also taken away by the raiders.

The five prisoners who were secured here when arraigned at the East Fifty-first Street Station gave their names as follows: William J. Walsh, 32 West Ninety-second Street; William Jones, 244 West Forty-seventh Street; John Williams, 700 Sixth Avenue; John Stillman, Long Island City; and Henry Wilson, 144 East Forty-third Street. They were locked up, and will be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

Among the slips taken in this raid were many for large bets. There were found also the cards of men prominent in business and professional life. Superintendent McClintock declined to make these names public, but said that these persons may have to figure as witnesses in the case against the proprietor of the establishment.

DESCENT ON SHERMAN'S HOTEL.

The other place raided was Sherman's Hotel, 152-154 East Forty-second Street. Here, besides eight prisoners, $45.87 in cash, a number of racing sheets, and a lot of other paraphernalia, the raiders also secured a rabbit's foot, which was kept in the money box for good luck. According to the detectives taking part in the raid, the poolroom employes fought more desperately to preserve that than they did to save the cash itself.

This place, Superintendent McClintock said, has been run so notoriously open that at no time would the police have had any difficulty in getting into it. In fact, an agent who had frequented the place for some time said last night that he has seen firemen in uniform and Central Office men play the races there.

Before making this raid Superintendent McClintock went to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, where he saw Capt. Delaney, and asked for assistance to serve some warrants in an alleged poolroom.

Capt. Delaney, according to the agents, first seemed much wrought up. Under persuasion he became more accommodating.

"All right, I will send the patrol wagon," he is reported to have said.

"No, you won't," blurted out Deputy Superintendent Hammond. "You might as well send a brass band."

Finally they compromised on five uniformed policemen. These were taken to the corner of Forty-second Street on a Lexington Avenue car. Here Superintendent McClintock had arranged for a signal to make sure that no tip had gone before the party. Finding the coast clear, he proceeded as quickly as possible to the place, which is situated midway between Lexington and Third Avenues.

The western portion of the ground floor of the hotel is occupied by a restaurant, the eastern by a saloon. The party made its way into the crowded barroom, and from there into the toilet. From this a door, on the right side, leads into a rear room about forty feet square. In this room the alleged poolroom was conducted.

There were 300 men in the place. The entrance of Superintendent McClintock and his deputy slightly in advance of the others did not attract any notice, and they were able to push their way through the crowd into the inclosure where the employes of the place were so busy recording bets that they paid no attention to the new-comers.

"This place is raided. We have warrants for your arrest. Throw up your hands," shouted Superintendent McClintock.

So absorbed were the men in their business, however, that he had to repeat his warning three times before any attention was paid to it. Then a wild scramble for windows and doors began in the room outside the inclosure. The employes on the inside showed fight for a moment or so but were overpowered. Eight prisoners were taken. At the East Thirty-fifth Street Station they registered as follows: James Glynn, 234 East Thirty-third Street; John Donohue, 310 East Thirty-second Street; George Wallace, Rockaway Beach; Jeremiah Murphy, 246 East Thirty-third Street; John Callahan, Long Island City; Edward Egan, 72 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Peter Smith, 210 East Twenty-sixth Street, and James Heath, 311 East Thirty-first Street. They were bailed out by ex-Alderman Jacob C. Wund.

Capt. Delaney, when seen last night, was noticeably out of temper.

"Poolroom nothing," he said in response to a request to explain why he had allowed the Parkhurst detectives to steal a march on him. "They were running a handbook, that's all. The place must have opened up to-day."

Capt. Lantry returned to the East Fifty-first Street Station early this morning. When asked concerning the raid made in his precinct, he said:

"My men have been over there on and off for a year trying to get in. I understand that there is an ex-policeman who was formerly attached to this precinct over there. He knows my men and consequently none of them could get in. They have done more than I could do."

It was said at the station house by the Sergeant on duty that none of the prisoners had been bailed out.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

Delemos, Who Was a Farmhand, Preacher, Tramp, and Legislator, Is Now a Convict at Toledo.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 16.—One of the most remarkable criminals of years has just begun a sentence of five years in the penitentiary here. He was convicted through the efforts of the United States District Attorney of Alabama, who acted for the Pension Office at Washington.

The name of the man is Ben Delemos. He was convicted on but one of eleven indictments. It was for stealing $700 from an old negro named Thomas Cook. He had secured the pension for Cook, but failed to tell the negro of that fact, appropriating instead the checks they came from Washington, signing them "Thomas Cook, his (X) mark," and drawing the cash.

He is a Russian by birth, but was reared on a Missouri farm, where he picked up a remarkable education. He went down hill fast, and became a tramp. At last he arrived at Montgomery, where he crept into the State House, curled up in the Speaker's chair, and slept there all night.

In less than two years from that night Delemos had been elected to the Legislature of Alabama, and was entitled to a seat in the chair in which he had slept. Prior to this he had imposed upon the negroes in the cotton fields of the South, passing himself off as a negro preacher and saint.

MAYOR HARRISON DESPONDENT

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—Having abandoned all hope of the Board of Review coming to the rescue of the city in its financial distress, Mayor Harrison suggests a special session of the Legislature and decides to take his vacation.

"I am in favor of any measure that will relieve the financial disgress which faces us now," said Mr. Harrison. "I have abandoned all hope of securing anything from the Board of Review. Although I thought at first that we might be aided by this body, I have now given up hoping. We are brought face to face with dire necessity.

"A special session of the Legislature appears to be about the only means at hand which will afford some relief to the municipality. If Gov. Yates calls a special session of the Assembly and has the Juul law repealed or amended so that the bonded indebtedness and sinking fund taxes will be without the 5 per cent. limit, then we will be fairly well situated, although not so well as we should be. Of course this would not meet with public approval, as it would mean a slight increase of taxes.

"But I am willing to be blamed and censured for this. I am willing to stand the protests of the citizens, provided that the municipality is well provided for. At present ruin and calamity stare us in the face."

MR. ROOT WAS OVERRULED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Root's sudden reversal of policy in the case of Putnam Bradlee Strong is now known to have been due to orders from the President. Capt. Strong's father was a close personal friend of the President, and Mr. McKinley has always had a high regard for the young officer. Secretary Root also entertains a high opinion of Strong.

Many believe that the Secretary's original action in the case was the kindest that could have been taken, for it would have put a barrier of months and the Pacific Ocean between the Captain and the woman who has proved his undoing. The President, however, is understood to have taken the opposite view, and, fearing further scandal which might reach proportions that would force the taking of action unfavorable to Capt. Strong, he instructed the Secretary to comply with the Captain's wishes.

The regret of army officers over the occurrence is profound. Although Strong was a young officer who entered the army through the volunteer service, there is not the slightest inclination on the part of the regulars to belittle him, and veteran officers of the army are unanimous in praising his efficiency and his excellence as an officer. The general opinion in army circles is that the President's course was the correct one.

WANTS TO ENTER MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 16.—The fact that two New York Central engineers, J. P. Lonergan and J. R. Phaling have for some time been engaged on a survey from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack to Montreal, is taken as conclusive proof that the New York Central is endeavoring to gain an independent entrance to this city.

At present the New York Central trains run over the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway to Caughnawaga Junction, and thence enter the city by the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge between Caughnawaga and Lachine, and over the Canadian Pacific tracks to the Windsor station.

A few days ago it was announced from New York that the New York Central had secured the control of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack, up till then held by the Canadian Pacific, and this report is confirmed at the Canadian Pacific offices here. The trains to New York have been and will be run out of the Canadian Pacific's Windsor Street depot as formerly, but it is believed that ultimately the New York Central expects to have an entrance of its own. It is not probable that it would use the only other bridge which is available, that of the Grand Trunk Railway, but it is said that the New York Central and Rutland roads are interested in the revival of the long mooted project of a railway bridge from Longueuil to Montreal, touching on Isle Roude.

Dr. W. Seward Webb is interested in the bridge project, and is coming to Montreal to-morrow. His visit is said to be in connection with these two projects.

CONCORD AT SEATTLE.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Navy Department has received a telegram from Lieut. Commander Henry Minett, executive officer of the gunboat Concord, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Seattle this morning. The announcement occasioned much surprise, as the Concord recently was ordered home from the Asiatic station and sent to Unalaska to assist in enforcing the liquor laws in that locality and to carry on the work formerly performed by the gunboat Wheeling.

Lieut. Commander Minett's telegram said that Commander Harry Knox of the Concord was ill, leaving it to be supposed that this was the cause of the Concord's unexpected return to Seattle. The department immediately wired for full particulars.

A vessel's unordered abandonment of her post constitutes a rather serious offense under ordinary circumstances. Pending further details as to the cause, judgment is suspended at the Navy Department.

At 3:30 P. M. each week day but Saturday, and every Saturday at 1:30 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Pullman cars, including an observation car.—Adv.

MORE RAIN IN THE WEST

Showers in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa.

Some Fields Too Far Gone to be Benefited, but Late Corn Will Be Revived.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 16.—While rain has fallen during the past twenty-four hours in various parts of Kansas, the drought is not yet broken, and the crops have been benefited but little. The rains have been small local affairs, and their only effect has been to cool the atmosphere and freshen vegetation to a certain extent.

This has been a moderately cool day. Two places in the State report a temperature of 107 degrees, but the average has been about 99.

Reports of blighted crops continue to come in. A hopeful tone pervades most of the reports, however, and the determination is generally expressed to make the best of the situation. In the eastern division of the State crops are suffering more than in any other. The damage done in the central part is less severe, while in the western part the conditions are the most favorable.

To obtain water for stock and for fire protection is a much studied problem, and one that will not be solved until the coming of the rain. Previous estimates of half a crop of corn this year will still hold good in case more rain comes within the present week. Apples and peaches are falling from the trees on account of lack of moisture.

DALLAS, Texas, July 16.—Reports from the Texas cotton belt show that last night's rain did not reach that section, and that the plant is suffering. Hot winds continued to-day. In the Pan Handle small streams are reported dry, and cattlemen are becoming alarmed over the continued drought.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 16.—Good rains fell over the larger portion of Arkansas yesterday. At Texarkana and Hot Springs wind and lightning did considerable damage.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 16.—Rain fell over an area of eighty miles around Kansas City to-day. At Lawrence, Kan., it was the first moisture in twenty-six days. Ottawa, Wellsville, and Toronto, Kan., and Camden Point, Mo., also report good rains. Although some fields are reported too far gone to be saved, it is believed late corn will be greatly revived.

In the three Missouri counties east of Kansas City the crop is reported in prime condition.

OMAHA, Neb., July 16.—Eastern Nebraska and Western Iowa received to-day an inch or more of rain, which began falling at 2 o'clock A. M., and relieved the drought and heated term. Rains also are reported in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 16.—A fall of two degrees in the temperature in the absence of rain brought little relief to heat sufferers to-day and another nail in the coffin of the corn crop, a part of which is not severely damaged. The maximum temperature to-day was 102. Some rain is reported in parts of the State to-night.

KENTUCKY CROP CONDITIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16.—The weekly summary of crop conditions throughout Kentucky, as reported by the local Weather Bureau to-day, is as follows:

Dry, hot weather prevailed during the week, with no rainfall in the State. The drought has become very severe in the Western sections and in some portions of the central section. In the eastern section rain is needed in many places, but nothing is suffering from drought. Water for stock is scarce in many places in the western section.

The weather was favorable for thrashing wheat, and good progress was made. The yield and quality are rather better than was expected, but it will fall somewhat short of an average crop.

Corn and tobacco are suffering very severely from drought in the western section, and in some localities in the central; in the eastern section these crops, while late, are doing very well. Worms are numerous.

Oats are being cut; they are very good in the eastern, but only fair in the western and central sections.

The weather was very favorable for cutting hay, and a large part of the crop has been saved in excellent condition. In the central section it is a light crop, but in the eastern and western sections it is very good.

Apples continue to fall, and will be a very light crop. The drought is causing peaches to drop in the Western section, but they will be a fair crop generally. Pastures and gardens are dried up in the Western section and in some portions of the Central, but are quite good in the Eastern. Hemp is doing very well. Farm work is well up.

Michigan Fruit Belt Scorched.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 16.—The raspberry crop is ruined in Berrien County by the continued dry spell, representing a loss to the farmers of $100,000. The loss is keenly felt in all branches of business, and if the present heat and drouth continues, it is agreed that the mammoth crop of blackberries will be ruined by drying on the bushes.

It is the first time in the history of the fruit belt that the berry crops have been ruined by dry weather. An effort is being made to have all churches and ministers in this city and vicinity join in prayer for rain next Sunday to save what remains of the crop of fruit.

Little Wheat Up the State.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 16.—Wheat harvest has begun in Genesee, Monroe, and Orleans Counties, and in the majority of cases, according to reports received here, the farmers will not do more than get back their seed, which is two bushels per acre. Wherever clover and timothy were sowed in the wheat the grass stock is the best in years, and some farmers will not cut their wheat at all, as what little there is has fallen flat, as a result of the ravages of the Hessian fly, and cannot be cut close enough to secure it without also cutting the young clover and timothy.

Steady Rain in the South.

JACKSON, Miss., July 16.—At the close of another sultry day the rain is coming down steadily and apparently over a wide scope of country. The hot wave is broken, and there is general rejoicing. The rain is too late to save any late crop, but means much for cotton, potatoes, cane, and gardens.

Chicago Short of Vegetables.

CHICAGO, July 16.—As a result of the continued hot, dry weather, vegetables are attaining record prices. Complaints from all parts of the West, claiming a big shortage in vegetables, have been received, and many points which usually ship to Chicago are now in this market buying for the home account.

THE HEAT IN NEW ENGLAND.

Factories in Many Towns Closed—Yesterday Very Hot in Boston.

BOSTON, July 16.—To-day has been one of the hottest days of the Summer, and but for the brisk west to southwest wind which has prevailed all day would easily have proved the worst yet experienced. In localities where the breeze did not penetrate the heat has been stifling and overpowering, the result being twenty-five cases of prostration in this city, none fatal. In many sections of the city the unofficial thermometers registered 100 degrees or higher, although the highest point reached by the Signal Office thermometer was 96.

All over New England people are suffering from the intense heat. In places in Maine, where cooler weather would naturally be looked for, the mercury has ranged above 100. It has also been very hot in New Hampshire. At the top of Mount Washington the temperature of 71 is reported, the highest for years. Factories in many towns have been closed on account of the heat, and outdoor labor has been abandoned in some places. Numerous prostrations throughout New England are reported.

HEAT AND RAIN AT CANTON.

They Prevented the President and Mrs. McKinley from Driving.

CANTON, Ohio, July 16.—The heat to-day prevented President and Mrs. McKinley from taking their usual morning drive and rain kept them in during the afternoon. M. D. O'Connell, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, was one of the callers to-day. He was on his way back to Washington after a visit to his home at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The President was to have touched a button to-night to start the organ in the Epworth League Convention at San Francisco, but as the meeting did not open until 8:15 there, which is 10:15 here, he did not care to go to the telegraph office at that late hour and sent a telegram of greeting instead.

HEAT STOPS WORK AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—Albany experienced its hardest spell of warm weather during the last twenty-four hours. The thermometer has averaged 91 degrees for that period, and the humidity has been frightful. The New York Central shops were compelled to shut down, and outdoor work has been almost entirely suspended, while the theatres are deserted.

UTICA, N. Y., July 16.—This is one of the hottest days of the season in Central and Northern New York. At noon to-day in this city the mercury reached 94 degrees. Yesterday at Adirondack resorts the mercury registered from 88 to 97 degrees. Reports to-day show several degrees higher.

MAX REGIS STABBED.

Mayor of Algiers Severely Wounded in the Neck—Rioting Follows the Assault.

ORAN, Algeria, July 16.—While Max Regis, the anti-Semite Mayor of Algiers, was going to the Casino to-night he was stabbed in the neck. The wound is a severe one.

M. Regis's assailant was arrested.

Rioting followed, and thirty persons were taken into custody, among them Louis Regis.

Mayor Regis had arrived here early in the evening.

AMERICAN PRISONERS RESCUED

Infantry Detachment Kills Twenty Filipinos and Fires a Town to Get Men Held in Mindoro.

MANILA, July 16.—Lieut. Patrick A. Connolly of the Twenty-first Regiment, who was sent with twenty men to recapture the Americans taken prisoners in Mindoro, made his first landing on the island yesterday. He attacked the town of Calapan, and a score of natives were killed and the town was partly burned before the place surrendered.

Private Kidder of the Thirty-eighth Regiment and Private Blake of the Twenty-eighth Regiment were recaptured.

CAN DRINK SODA WATER.

It Is All Right for Washington Policemen If They Stand Up and Keep Blouses Buttoned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The Police Department of this city has just ruled that policemen may drink soda water while on duty, provided they have their blouses buttoned and stand up. A policeman who is suffering from the weather may enter a drug store and stand up before the counter without breaking the regulations, but he must not unbutton his blouse.

The decision was made by the Chief of Police, Major Richard Sylvester, in the case of Private John W. Hile of the Eighth Precinct. Acting Lieutenant Inspector W. W. Jordan discovered Hile in a drug store on North Capitol street. He was sitting down and drinking soda water and his blouse was unbuttoned, according to the Inspector's story. Hile admitted that the three lower buttons of his blouse were unfastened.

Major Sylvester believes that it is not only proper for an officer to drink soda water on duty, but that the moral effect of seeing an officer in uniform drinking such a harmless beverage is excellent and tends to inspire respect for the force. He holds, however, that there is no excuse for a policeman sitting down or presenting an untidy appearance, and he therefore fined Hile two days' leave.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 16.—The Manchester Corporation, the first steamer of the Philadelphia-Manchester line, sailed to-day from the pier of the Manchester Canal Company for this port, thus opening not only a new line between an English port and this city, but also the first regular line sailing from Manicester to any port in the United States.

The steamer, on her return trip, will take out a full cargo from this port, enough goods being already consigned to her to practically insure the success of the trip. At present there will be but two steamers engaged in the trade, thus insuring two sailings a month. As soon as the trade increases the fleet will be added to, so that there will be weekly sailings.

The new line will run in connection with the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, its branches and connections and the rates of freight to interior English ports will be lower than freight consigned to Liverpool, as the land transportation will not be so long and expensive.

THE CHICAGO OF OKLAHOMA.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—When the Kiowa Reservation in Oklahoma is opened to the public Aug. 6, there is to rise from the ashes of the tepees of the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes a miniature Chicago, controlled by ex-members of the Cook County Democracy, and which, in time, is expected to occupy the same relative position in the Territory that this city does to Illinois. That is, provided present plans do not miscarry. But the promoters say this is almost impossible.

Without a doubt, Lawton—the city which is to produce the Hinkey Dinks and Bath House Johns of the Oklahoma municipality—will be the only city ever born with a full-grown machine, ready and anxious to mother it.

Information regarding the scheme comes through a letter received at the City Hall. In this it is explained that the ticket for the first election has been made out and that the City Council of Lawton will be Democratic by a big majority. Tim Ryan is said to be head of the machine. Before he went down there he was West Side Assessor. He is said to have made up the following slate:

Mayor—HENRY McGURN, formerly a well-known politician in Chicago.

Commissioner of Public Works—TOM BYRNE, formerly connected with many Chicago city contracts.

Chief of Police—Capt. DUFFY, ex-Captain of Detectives.

There are many other offices to be filled, and it is said that C. Porter Johnson, who also is a resident of what will be Lawton the first week in August, is mentioned as Corporation Counsel.

The Chicago contingent has made all preparations for the erection of a factory for the manufacture of artificial ice, and a brick plant.

COMPARTMENT CAR TO PITTSBURG VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Pullman vestibuled compartment car leaves New York (West 23d St. Station) at 3:25 P. M. daily, via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

STRIKING STEEL MEN SAY THEY WILL WIN

Last Hoop Plant in Pittsburg Unionized and Closed.

Rumors Afloat that Strike Leaders and Manufacturers Will Settle Differences Within 48 Hours.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—The second strike day closes with the Amalgamated officials in a satisfied mood and claiming to have made good every promise as to results. On the other hand, the manufacturers will not say a word concerning the strike and refused to be quoted in any way. Repeated efforts to secure statements from President Corey of the American Sheet Steel Company and General Manager I. W. Jenks of the Hoop Company have been met with the response that there was no change and nothing to be given out.

The Amalgamated people say nothing has been said to them of any plan for mediation or arbitration, and they will continue to carry out their programme as originally announced.

The closing down of the Clark mill to-day and of the Monessen sheet mill yesterday are looked upon as telling victories, and the almost complete tie-up of three companies in the district. But one tin mill, that at Monessen, and one sheet mill at Duncansville, remain at work. The fact that the National Tube Mill men (non-union) received a substantial advance in wages yesterday has caused discontent among the union men employed by the National Tube Company at their Second Avenue plant, and Republic mill on the South Side. The men here think they are entitled to a similar increase. To cons

among them and seek to induce them to come to us, we will not ask anything further. Our demand was that they should do this. We asked that they sign the union scale, so the men could become union."

STEEL TRUST MEN OBDURATE.

Say There Will Be No More Conferences with the Strikers.

At the close of the day yesterday a representative of the highest interests in the United States Steel Corporation authorized the statement that there had been no conference concerning the strike during the day, and that none ever will be held until the Amalgamated Association recedes from its present attitude. The additional statement is made that on this point there can be no compromise, and that the heads of the constituent companies will not unionize such mills as have up to this time employed non-union men.

John Lambert of Chicago was quoted in a private dispatch as saying:

"So far as the strike at some of the steel mills is concerned I think it will be forgotten in a very few days. At best it only affects few mills. All of the balance of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation are at work, and as they have all the business they can take care of for the balance of the year I cannot see how the company generally is going to be affected much on account of the shutting down of those mills even for an indefinite period. I am still as much of a believer in United States Steel as ever.

"Regarding the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, it is in no way affected by the present strike. All our men are at work, are content, and we have more business than we can take care of for the balance of the year. All our improvements are going along as fast as possible, and we have every reason to feel satisfied with the present outlook."

READY TO AID THE STRIKERS.

Labor Leader Says American Federation Will Help Steel Men.

The leading members of the American Federation of Labor in this city were very much interested yesterday as to the probable action of the federation regarding the strike of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association. President Samuel Gompers is still ill from his recent accident, and will not be able for some weeks, it is said, to take charge of affairs. Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, and one of the general organizers of the American Federation of Labor, who was not long since in Pittsburg, where he had a conference with President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"I can say with authority that the American Federation of Labor will support the strike, and, if it is considered necessary, will order an assessment in support of the strikers. The strike is one which affects all organized labor, as it is for a principle, which involves all National labor unions through the length and breadth of the country—the unionizing of all branches of industry.

"When I last talked with President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association in Pittsburg the strike was regarded as inevitable, and it was believed that nothing could keep back a general fight for the unionizing of all the mills. As the interests involved are very large on both sides, the fight, no matter how it ends, will be a decisive one, in case the strike spreads, as it is expected to do."

Mr. White said he did not agree with the theory that non-union men did not want to have all the mills organized. The non-union men, he declared, would be glad to have all the mills organized, but as long as they were only partly organized, he said, many of the workers would be afraid to join the union lest they be discriminated against by the owners of the mills.

Duncansville Plant Running.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., July 16.—The American Steel Hoop Works at Duncansville, this county, contrary to general predictions, have not closed down, and the officials claim they are not affected by the strike situation. It is denied that the works will close, and those in control of the plant say the men are working harmoniously and will not strike.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Trading in Steel Stocks on a Large Scale, but Range of Fluctuations Small.

Trading in the Steel stocks on the Stock Exchange continued on a large scale yesterday, but the price fluctuations were much less sensational—indeed, were not in any sense of the word out of the ordinary. The range of prices for the common was from 37⅝ to 38⅝, with the close at 38⅛, a net decline of ¼ on dealings in 101,000 shares, while the preferred, dealt in to the extent of 61,000 shares, and selling ex dividend of 1¾ per cent., ranged from 86¼ to 87, with the close at 86⅞, exactly the same figure as the close on Monday, if the dividend be included. London, as on the day previous, sent over lower prices at the opening, the common being down ⅛ and the preferred ⅜, and followed with fairly large selling orders of both stocks, estimated at about 30,000 shares.

The support given, however, was not only sufficient readily to absorb these offerings, but also large offerings for home account, two brokers alone selling about 50,000 shares of the stocks between them. The principal buying was by Morgan and Keene brokers and for syndicate account. There was also some investment purchases in the belief that the stocks are cheap at present figures, even though a strike be on.

According to reports of specialists on the floor of the Exchange, there are large buying orders in the market for both stocks every eighth of a point down.

SAYS PICKETING IS ILLEGAL.

Federal Judge Will Enjoin Strikers from Interfering with Workmen.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Judge C. D. Clark of the United States District Court during the hearing to-day of the motion to dissolve the temporary injunction issued against the striking machinists, indicated very plainly to counsel for the defense what his opinion would be on certain points involved. He said that for picketing an injunction would be granted, but that acts of violence, and even boycotting, were not to be met by injunction. He said:

"I have arrived at the conclusion, beyond all shadow of doubt, that picketing is unlawful; that it is immoral and wrong. Counsel for the defense must understand plainly that I am opposed to picketing in any form whatever, and that I will promptly make the power of this court felt against it."

He described picketing as intercepting men while going to or from the factory—anywhere, even miles away—by one man or by more than one, and an interference with ingress and egress of workmen. "But violence," he added, "is not to be remedied by injunction of this court. It is subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the State courts."

The Judge announced that the decision of the case would rest on the point whether or not it be shown that there had been picketing. While his mind was made up on the law as to picketing, he asked counsel to cite authorities on that point. The arguments were begun, but as Judge Clark has a case to hear at Chattanooga to-morrow the case will be taken up when he returns on the 24th inst.

Court Enjoins 210 Strikers.

ANSONIA, Conn., July 16.—F. W. Holden, counsel for the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company, to-day obtained from the Superior Court an injunction, probably the most sweeping of its kind ever granted in the State. It is directed against the strikers of the Farrell Company, and names each man specifically. The instrument enjoins the men—210 in number—from picketing, boycotting, threatening, or in any way molesting any one now in the employ of the company, or who may hereafter be employed. Property of the individual strikers to the value of $25,000 has been attached, and the company in the papers claims that damages of $50,000 will be demanded in case of violation of the injunction.

Workingmen Object to Injunctions.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—The National Glass Bottle Blowers' Convention to-day adopted a long resolution, condemning "arbitrary usurpation of power by the courts," in "unwarranted abuse of extraordinary writ of injunction in disputes between employes and employer, which only resulted in the degradation of all that is best in American citizenship." The resolution calls upon all members to support an anti-injunction bill in Congress.

FIREMEN BEGIN THEIR STRIKE.

Refuse to Go to Work, and by Their Action Force Over 50,000 Miners into Idleness.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 16.—The strike of the stationary firemen inaugurated to-day has tied up nearly all the mines in the Wyoming Valley, and a conservative estimate places the number of men idle at 43,000. This includes the men out in the Scranton district. Only about 800 of these are firemen. The balance is made up of miners, laborers, engineers, breaker boys, and machinists employed in and about the collieries. Every mine from Pittston to Manticoke is affected.

When the whistles blew for work at 7 o'clock the firemen refused to report for duty, and orders were then issued by the Superintendents to close down. The striking firemen thereupon returned to their respective headquarters, where they held meetings and discussed the situation. President Mullahy of the State association said that up to 10 o'clock A. M. he had received reports from the entire Wyoming district of the anthracite region, and only five collieries were working. He estimated that 50,000 men are idle.

The coal companies have pressed into service their foremen and fire bosses, who will be employed as firemen for the time being. This is necessary in order to keep the pumps running and the mines free from water. At some of the collieries hoisting engineers, who were asked to work with the new men, refused and quit their posts. At other mines the engineers remained on duty. The Lehigh Valley Company is operating its Maltby colliery, hoisting the usual quota of coal. The Delaware and Hudson Company has two mines working, and the officials say they have enough firemen to keep the pumps running.

Several manufacturing concerns gave in to the demands of the firemen this morning. The Wilkesbarre Lace Company, employing 1,200 hands, was among those that capitulated. The Hazard Rope Works, employing 1,000 men, followed shortly afterward. The Wilkesbarre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company officials told their firemen to go to work at the increase. A number of smaller plants also acceded to the demands a short while after starting time. The officials of the various coal companies, when interviewed, said they had no plans for the future, and had no idea how long the strike would last. One Superintendent, however, said his company had plans on foot by which they expected to get enough firemen to allow them to resume operations in a day or two.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company hired a number of Italians shortly before noon. They were put to work firing boilers that supply steam to run the fans and pumps. An official of the company said if enough new men could be secured an attempt would be made to resume the mining of coal. It is doubtful, however, even if enough new firemen could be secured, whether the miners would go to work. They are in entire sympathy with the firemen.

All the firemen of stationary engines at the Delaware and Hudson, Erie, and Ontario and Western Railroad Companies' mines in the upper part of the Lackawanna Valley, from Peckville to Forest City, also went on strike this morning, and forced a complete shut-down of twenty collieries and the idleness of 12,000 mine workers.

MORE FIREMEN MAY GO OUT.

Coal Agents Believe Schuylkill Region Mines Will Be Tied Up.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 16.—The tie-up of the collieries of the Wyoming Valley will probably be followed by a similar condition at the collieries in the Schuylkill region. At least that is the general belief of the many coal agents in this city who have come down from the anthracite regions this evening. The strike in the Schuylkill regions, these agents say, will of course be simply a sympathetic strike, as the coal miners have been moving for some time for a restriction in the coal production, knowing that such restriction means, of course, a higher price for coal to the consumer and consequently higher wages for the miners, on the existing sliding scale agreement between miner and mine operator.

The firemen, engineers, and miners will not continue at work in the Schuylkill regions while the men in the Wyoming district are out, because of their strong organization. The miners, of course, are under a year's agreement with the coal companies and it will not be their strike. Dealers here say that any lengthy shut-down will quickly advance all coal another 35 cents a ton, as the stocks for the line trade and at tidewater points are unusually low. Shipments of egg coal to line trade stopped four days ago, and the entire supply had been forwarded to seaboard points.

No Strike in Hazleton Region.

HAZLETON, Penn., July 16.—All the stationary firemen in the Hazleton region were at work to-day. It is reported here to-night that an organizer will be sent to this city on Saturday to form separate unions among the firemen, who are at present affiliated with the United Mine Workers. They will then submit the same grievances to the companies hereabout as their fellow-workmen have in the upper anthracite belt.

LOST $20,000 ON THE RACES.

Cincinnati Man Embezzled Money from Father's Estate, of Which He Was Administrator.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Louis Kotte, son of the late George Kotte, a wealthy brewer of Cincinnati, is under arrest here charged with the embezzlement of $20,000 from the estate of his father. Kotte, who is twenty-four years old, was arrested to-night by detectives at his boarding house.

He at first refused to discuss the case, but afterward stated that he had used the money playing the races in Cincinnati and that he would be able to settle the matter if given an opportunity by his brothers and sisters, who caused his arrest.

Kotte was made administrator of his father's estate at the time of the latter's death and for a time managed it well. He finally fell into the company of a number of young men who were playing the races and, it is said, became a race track follower.

SPITTERS' CAUSE CHAMPIONED.

Magistrate Pool Issues Summonses for Ferry Officials for Not Furnishing Cuspidors.

Policeman Raedig of the Sanitary Squad had three spitters in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon, whom he had arrested in the ferryboats Pierrepont and Whitehall of the Brooklyn Union Ferry Company, plying in and out of South Ferry slips.

In the cases of all three men, Magistrate Pool asked the officer whether there were any spittoons in the men's cabins of the boats where the arrests were made. The policeman replied that there were not. Magistrate Pool thereupon discharged the prisoners and issued summonses for the officers of the company. He told Raedig to serve the summonses in time to have the President, Secretary, and Superintendent of the line in court this morning.

Submerged Locomotive Recovered.

The Pennsylvania Railroad locomotive which ran into the North River at Thirty-seventh Street last night was raised yesterday by the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company. The locomotive was so heavy, weighing 85 tons, that, though taken up in three parts, the chains smashed through the cab and tank, irreparably damaging them. The engine cost $12,000 to build at Altoona, Penn., and it will take half that amount to repair it.

Men Posse Were After Had Been Hanged

HELENA, Mont., July 16.—A posse organized at Big Sandy to capture three alleged horse thieves, "Bucking Bill," "Fred" Comme, and "Pete" Walter, has received word that the three men were hanged by another posse Saturday on the Missouri River, near Judith.

A Pennsylvania Train's Fast Run.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A special train of five cars was hauled over the Pennsylvania Road yesterday from Pittsburg to Chicago in ten hours and fifty minutes. This breaks all passenger train records between the two cities.

WILL TRY TO COLLECT SOUTHERN STATE BONDS

North American Trust Company to Undertake the Task.

It Is Thought that Repudiated Securities of the Reconstruction Period May Be Worth Something.

The North American Trust Company has decided to make an effort to collect or compromise the bonds issued by the Southern States during the reconstruction period following the civil war, and since repudiated in whole or in part by those States.

An official of the company admitted yesterday that a circular inviting co-operation in this venture had been sent out to persons known to hold some of these repudiated bonds. He denied, however, that the company itself held any of these bonds, but said that he did not know whether any of the bonds were held by persons identified with the trust company. He also stated that there were no Southern interests in the company.

The circular, which is admittedly sent out in response to large holdings of the bonds, follows:

A very large amount of bonds were issued by the Southern States during the recent reconstruction period, of which many have been repudiated and which to-day have no market value. At intervals for years individual efforts to collect these bonds have resulted only in expense and annoyance to the holders of the same. We believe that individual efforts will always prove futile, and at the solicitation of large holdings of these bonds we have consented to make the effort to collect or compromise same, with the full belief that in a united way satisfactory results may be had. As soon as sufficient bonds have been deposited to justify such action, propositions to settle on an equitable basis will be made, to be followed by other steps if necessary, which under the advice of our attorneys promise good results.

We will take pleasure in acting for you under the terms of the contract, a copy of which is inclosed, which shall not involve you in any extent, annoyance or liability. We believe in this united way there is a reasonable chance to make valuable what is now absolutely worthless. We promise our best efforts in your interests in this direction.

The trust company, in its blank contract with the Southern bondholders as choose to accept its offer, states that the compensation to the trust company shall be 50 per cent. of any amount recovered or the privilege to retain 50 per cent. of the bonds in the event of their proving to be of value.

A curious coincidence is shown by a comment by The Pall Mall Gasette in London about four weeks ago upon an effort on the part of Fairbairn & Wingfield, a firm of English chartered accountants at 94 Cannon Street, London, to obtain authority to act for holders of consols of the Southern States with a view to a collection of some amount for the holders of the consols of the reconstruction period.

Alabama, which added greatly to its State debt between 1865 and 1870 by granting aid to railroads through guaranteeing their bonds to the amount of $1,600 per mile of completed road, by a law enacted in the 1894-5 session of the Legislature barred the collection of old State bonds not presented for exchange before July 1, 1896. Of these bonds there were outstanding in September, 1896, about $185,400.

In Arkansas during the reconstruction period of 1868 to 1870 State bonds to the amount of $5,350,000 were issued in aid of railroad construction, and a loan of $1,988,773 was made for the building of the levees. The State Supreme Court declared those bonds invalid.

In Georgia after the civil war a reckless policy of State aid to corporations was begun, and an immense debt was incurred, but by Constitutional amendment in May, 1877, some of the bonds were declared invalid, and the debt reduced by about two-thirds, to $10,644,500.

Of the total outstanding debt of Louisiana, which amounted to $4,547,320 after the refunding of $19,550,122 on Jan. 1, 1879, only $672,820 was declared fundable by a Constitutional convention.

In North Carolina $11,366,000 of special tax bonds were issued in 1869, and the same Legislature later prohibited the payment of interest thereon. In May, 1879, with a debt of $25,531,538, the Legislature directed payment of 40 cents on the dollar for bonds issued before 1861, 25 cents on the dollar for bonds of 1865 to 1867, and 15 cents on those of 1866 and 1868.

Tennessee in 1882 funded all of its old bonds with accrued interest at 60 per cent. of the face value.

TO SUBPOENA LIEUT. WILSON.

Albany Coroner Wants Him to Tell About the Killing During the Strike There.

ALBANY, July 16.—It is stated in this city to-night that an effort is being made to serve a subpoena on Lieut. Wilson of Company E, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, who was in command of the car during the strike of the United Traction Company in May from which the shots were fired that killed Elroy Smith and William Walsh.

The inquest before Coroner Girvin concerning the killing of Mr. Smith is to be continued to-morrow evening, at which time the Coroner desires the attendance of Wilson to procure from him what he knows of the affair. It was learned to-night that a subpoena server went to Brooklyn to-day for the purpose of serving a subpoena on Wilson. There is speculation as to whether the Coroner can compel Wilson's attendance here.

ACTRESS SUES A DOCTOR.

Mrs. Kaye Wants a Deed of Property Made by Dr. Mulry Set Aside.

WANTAGH, L. I., July 16.—A suit has been begun in the Nassau County Supreme Court by Mrs. Harriet J. Kaye, an actress, of Chicago, to have set aside a deed of two houses and factory in this place, made by Dr. Lawrence V. Mulry to Michael J. Coyne of 309 East Eleventh Street, Manhattan. The property is valued at $5,200 and there is a mortgage on it of $3,200.

Mrs. Kaye alleges that Dr. Mulry gave her a deed of the property on Feb. 28, 1900, and that on March 2 he induced her, unwittingly, to give him power of attorney to sell the property, and that he afterward deeded it to Coyne. The plaintiff says she signed the paper, believing that it was simply to show that she had received a deed of record from a former owner of the property.

Chicago Title Companies Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Consolidation of two of Chicago's title guarantee and trust companies was effected to-day, the Security Title and Trust and the Chicago Title and Trust Companies being merged into one concern under the name of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, with a combined capitalization of $3,420,000. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company is now the only other company of like nature which remains outside the combine. It will be consolidated with the others not later than Sept. 1, when the capitalization of the three combining companies will be increased to $5,000,000.

Frank Wennerholm Executed.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 16.—Frank Wennerholm, who murdered his sweetheart in Chautauqua County, was put to death by electricity in the prison here this morning.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

F. V. Smith Contracting Company of New York City, to carry on a general contracting business; capital, $20,000. Directors—James B. Kinney, Ormond, Fla.; Francis V. Smith and William G. Bussey, New York City.

Baumann-Ashley Cigar Company of Binghamton; capital, $30,000. Directors—Frederick J. Baumann, Andrew W. Ashley, and B. A. Baumann, Binghamton.

American Ferrofix Company of New York City, to manufacture machinery; capital, $100,000. Directors—Hugh Armour Ward and Electus B. Ward, New York City; Henry M. Magie, Rutherford, N. J.

Universal Introduction Company of New York City, to manufacture novelties; capital, $50,000. Directors—William A. Nelson, Jr., and E. W. Carritt, Brooklyn; Albert Falk, New York City.

O'Meara Company of New York City, to manufacture patent disks, valves, and other machinery; capital, $40,000. Directors—J. O'Meara, Walter L. Clark, and W. W. Clark, New York City.

The Medical Specialty Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. F. Schultz and W. R. Bruyere, New York City; G. F. Jacobus, Jersey City.

Cluett, Peabody & Co. of Troy, incorporated a few days ago with a capital of $3,000,000, to manufacture shirts, collars, and cuffs, has filed a certificate of increase of capital to $6,000,000, of which $2,500,000 is preferred and $3,500,000 common stock.

A $1,000,000 FIRE AT WICHITA.

Packing Plant and 7,000,000 Pounds of Meat Burned—Four Men Hurt.

WICHITA, Kan., July 16.—Fire to-day destroyed the packing plant of Jacob Dold & Sons in this city. Four large buildings were burned, together with about 7,000,000 pounds of meat in process of preparation. Four men were severely hurt by a falling wall.

The loss is placed at $1,000,00. Three hundred and fifty men are thrown out of work. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have started the fire, which originated in the lardhouse. In four hours the entire plant was in ruins.

KILLED THEIR SON'S SLAYER.

Aged Indian and His Squaw Plead Guilty, but Court Releases Them with Suspended Sentence.

OMAHA, Neb., July 16.—Bird Head, a Ponca Indian, aged eighty-six, and his squaw, aged eighty-one, to-day pleaded guilty in the Federal Court to manslaughter, committed on the reservation more than a year ago, and were released with suspended sentence.

Perry Laravie, also an Indian, had unintentionally slain their son, Peter, and following tribal tradition, he handed his rifle over to old Bird Head, who shot him. Then the squaw cut him up with an axe. They had fulfilled the Indian law, but violated the white code.

THIEVES IN EMPTY HOUSE.

One of the Men Captured, the Police Say, Once Waylaid and Robbed His Father.

Informed by a neighbor that thieves were at work in the residence of Samuel Cohen, at 58 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, shortly before daylight yesterday morning, Policemen Maher and Heron of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station investigated and found Henry Hunter of Hackensack, N. J., apparently asleep in the area.

Going through the adjoining house, the policemen found the scuttle of the Cohen house open and descended through the building to the cellar, where they found Herbert Krainert, who said he was a butcher of Hoboken, but whom they recognized as a burglar. He fought them and was clubbed. The two prisoners implicated Morris Fiegenheimer, nineteen years old, of 170 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and he was aroused from his bed and arrested.

Policeman Murphy of the same station arrested Fiegenheimer on the night of July 9 as he was passing through the street with a bundle of clothing and jewelry for which he could not account. No complainant being found, however, he was released. Hunter, the police say, assisted by a companion, both wearing masks, waylaid his own father in the street four years ago and robbed him of a considerable sum. The highwaymen were caught, but the elder Hunter, on learning that his son was one of them, declined to prosecute. The three prisoners were held in $2,500 bail for trial by Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Police Court. Mr. Cohen is spending the Summer with his family at Rahway, N. J., and from appearances the police believe that a gang of thieves has been systematically robbing his residence night after night, but his presence will be necessary before it can be told just how much has been taken. The prisoner Krainert had on a pair of Mr. Cohen's shoes when he was captured.

REAR ADMIRAL BARKER ILL.

Victim of Malaria at the Navy Yard—Epidemic Feared.

The physicians attached to the Medical Department at the Brooklyn Navy Yard fear that there will be an epidemic of malarial fever in the yard this Summer, because of the unsanitary condition of the place, due to the turning up of unhealthful earth from the trenches in which the pipes for the salt-water fire protection system are being laid.

Rear Admiral Barker, the commandant of the yard, has already fallen a victim to the malaria. He became ill on Monday, but was said to be much better yesterday. There will be no remedy until the fire protection system is completed, and the work on this is being pushed by Chief Engineer Asserton.

"PROFESSOR" MULDOON SUED.

A Resident Near the ex-Wrestler's Sanitarium Charges Assault.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 16.—"Prof." William Muldoon has been made defendant in a suit for $2,000 damages for assault. The plaintiff is Joseph Sude, who not only claims damages for the pain and ignominy of the assault which he claims was committed, but also the price of a tooth which he lost in the affair.

Sude, who is a resident of Harrison, claims that he was riding along the public highway in Harrison on June 20, when Muldoon, with a party of his patients, came up behind him on horseback. He alleges Muldoon told him to get out of the way, and that he gave the party one-half the road, but declined to pull out into the gutter, and for so refusing was struck by Muldoon.

BONDSMAN CLEVER SLEUTH.

Traced Fugitive to Canada, Arrested Him, and Saved $2,000.

Jacob Rubin, thirty-two years old, of 336 East Eighth Street, is back in the Tombs again after a vacation of four months. On March 27 Rubin was indicted for robbery in the second degree. Joseph Price of 30 Elizabeth Street, a friend of Rubin's, went on his bond, giving security in the sum of $2,000. When the day for the trial came, Rubin failed to show up. His bond was declared forfeited.

Then Price determined to go in search of Rubin in order to save his $2,000. He first went to Baltimore, then to Chicago, then to Montreal, and finally located Rubin in Toronto. He became friendly again with Rubin. He induced him one day to take a trip to American soil, and as soon as he got him into this country placed him under arrest. Price was as much satisfied over his detective work as he was over the fact that the surrender of Rubin saved him $2,000.

TRAMPS WERE OUTWITTED.

Four Young Men They Held Up in a Freight Train Hid Their Money in Their Shoes.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 16.—George Morgan, Herman Strack, Arthur Weed, and Harry Dutcher, four young men of Goshen, missed the last train from Middletown and secured permission to ride home on a freight train.

The train was boarded at New Hampton by two tramps, and young Dutcher, who saw the glint of a polished pistol barrel, advised his companions to hide their money in their shoes. They just had time to do so when the tramps advanced with drawn revolvers and ordered the young men to hand over their money.

Young Morgan suddenly thrust his hands in both hip pockets and withdrawing them poked his forefingers under the nose of one tramp ordering him to drop his gun. The man did so, but the other tramp who saw that Morgan's hands were empty promptly covered him. A struggle ensued for the possession of the first tramp's gun and finally he recovered it.

Herman Strack was then forced to collect money from his companions and the total amount he secured was 47 cents, although $65 was hidden in the young men's shoes. The tramps then jumped off the slowly moving train and were joined by several others waiting along the track.

Case of Sunburn Breeds the Record.

John A. Knight, sixteen years old, of 220 East Thirty-sixth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from sunburn. His body is much swollen and the skin is blistered. The physicians at Bellevue say it is the worst case of sunburn they have ever seen. The boy went fishing at Goose Creek, L. I., last Sunday, and during the entire day sat in a boat with nothing but an abbreviated pair of tights on. The next day his body began to swell and his sufferings became so great yesterday that an ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the hospital.

RIVER AND HARBOR WORK

Engineers Recommend Improvements Near New York City.

East River, Larchmont Harbor, Bronx River, and Long Island Waterways Call for Big Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The annual reports of the engineers in charge of river and harbor work began to arrive at the War Department to-day. Heretofore the estimates and recommendations of the local engineers have not been made public until the estimates were sent to Congress, but this year this restriction was removed.

The annual report upon the improvement of the Hudson River and the harbors thereon, of the rivers and harbors in Northeastern New Jersey, on Long Island Sound, on the southern shore of Long Island, and of Harlem and East Rivers, was the first to be received. The work is in charge of Gen. J. W. Barlow, Col. S. M. Mansfield, and Major E. H. Ruffner. The report makes the following recommendations for future expenditures in excess of $25,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

Larchmont Harbor, $63,000 to complete the new breakwater, remove Huron Rock and Breakwater, and maintain Long Beach Point Breakwater.

Bronx River, $30,000 to remove obstructions in fifty-foot channel near Milward Bridge and in digging beginning at lower end of river.

Mattituck Harbor, N. Y., $25,000 to be applied to jetty construction and dredging.

Port Jefferson, $24,000 to enlarge east jetty and in dredging channel.

Flushing Bay, $25,000 to be applied to maintaining and widening dredged channel.

East River and Hell Gate, $300,000, besides the unexpended balance July 1, 1901, amounting to $106,960, which is to be used to finish the removal of Mars Rock to a depth of 26 feet and 400 feet wide between Third and Twenty-sixth Streets, respectively. The appropriation recommended for the next fiscal year is to be expended in removing wrecks included in the project, doing first the work most urgently needed.

For Harlem River, $500,000 is recommended to be applied to widening and deepening the channel by dredging and in constructing bank revetment, if deemed necessary, in accordance with approved project.

Hudson River, $425,000 to be applied to continuing the excavation of the proposed channel and for its maintenance by the removal of any shoals that may be formed by ice gorges or other causes.

Peekskill, N. Y., $33,000 to be applied to increasing the dimensions of the existing channel and in its maintenance.

Passaic River, N. J., $45,000 to be applied to continuing work between Centre Street Bridge, Newark, and Passaic City by means of dredging, and to maintaining the present channel below Centre Street Bridge.

Improvement of channel between Staten Island and New Jersey, $30,000 to increase width of channel to dimensions proposed by project and in maintenance.

Raritan River, N. J., $40,000 to widen channel between Whitehead's Dock and New Brunswick and in maintenance.

South River, N. J., $25,000 for dredging and dike construction.

Raritan Bay, N. J., $90,000 for dredging channels to full dimensions and maintenance.

Shrewsbury River, N. J., $75,562 to complete project in order to allow "the two steamboat lines plying between New York and this river to make regular trips instead of running irregularly on tides."

A total of $458,135 was expended upon the works covered by this report during the past fiscal year.

Lieut. Col. M. B. Adams, who is in charge of the river and harbor work in the Nashville (Tenn.) district, in his annual report to the Secretary of War recommends an appropriation of $1,714,500 for the Cumberland River below Nashville. He estimates that this amount, which is sufficient to complete the existing project, can be profitably expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. For the Cumberland River above Nashville he recommends an appropriation of $1,203,740.

THE HAGUE COMMISSION.

President Finding It Hard to Fill the Vacancy Made by the Death of Benjamin Harrison.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—To maintain the political balance of the American representation on the Hague Arbitration Commission the President regards it as essential to appoint a Republican to fill the vacancy created by the death of ex-President Harrison.

Difficulty is being experienced in finding a suitable person of national reputation. The Supreme Court will not be further drawn upon. The United States Senate is barred as a field of selection, and the indications are that the choice will fall upon some distinguished member of the State judiciary.

WAS NEVER AT ANNAPOLIS.

H. S. Craven Was Appointed, but His Physical Condition Prevented His Entrance.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The newspaper story from New York that Henry Smith Craven, grandson of the late Rear Admiral Craven, United States Navy, who was committed to Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum on Monday, had become insane as a result of hazing while a student at Annapolis Naval Academy, is disproved by the records of the Navy Department. As a matter of fact, Mr. Craven was never a student at the academy.

He was appointed in May, 1898, by the President. He passed his examination, but was so sick afterward that he went to a hospital in Baltimore. He applied for a leave of absence for eight months, which was granted. At the end of that time he was still sick, so his uncle, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett, got another extension. At the end of this time Mr. Craven was still sick. He resigned, and his resignation was accepted March 6, 1901.

BLOW TO POSTAL BOX TRUST.

Postmaster General Repeals Order That Required All Boxes on a Rural Route to be Alike.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Postmaster General has been forced to take a hand in the disputes which have arisen between the maker of free delivery boxes and the department. The Box Makers' Trust are becoming excited at the prospect of competition. They have not yet been able to secure an order from the department compelling the use of their wares on the star routes, which are to be equipped with boxes.

Postmaster General Smith says it is his purpose to have the widest latitude in the matter of furnishing boxes both on the star routes and on the regular rural routes. In order to stimulate competition he issued an order to-day repealing the requirement that all boxes on a route should be uniform. It is now announced that any farmer may choose any style of box, so long as it is in conformity with the regulations and has been approved by the department.

While this does away with uniformity and compels the carrier to carry fourteen keys instead of one, it permits the farmer to buy a cheap or an expensive box. It also curtails the profits of the rural agents who might be acting in behalf of some box manufacturer. In equipping the star routes with boxes the Postmaster General expects to accomplish a wholesale extension of the rural delivery service. The results will be much the same as those secured in the regular way. In advertising for bids the star route contractors will be asked to bid on the delivery of mail in the boxes, and if the cost is not too great the routes will be let in this manner.

It is claimed that the competition of the bidders will reduce the cost of this system enormously, and will check what appears to be a growing extravagance. It is the intention to bring the star route boxes within the same protection of the law as the rural boxes; to pilfer from them will be an offense against the Federal statutes, punishable by fine and imprisonment. The department will make certain requirements in the matter of locks and character of construction of the boxes, but will not prescribe any particular makes.

FREE TRADE FOR PORTO RICO.

Order Abolishing Duties to be Framed on Gov. Allen's Arrival.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Hay has received by mail an official report from Gov. Allen of Porto Rico, inclosing the resolution adopted by the Porto Rican Legislature providing for free trade between the United States and Porto Rico after July 25 next. Promptly upon Mr. Allen's arrival in this country a proclamation will be framed to give effect to this resolution. It is expected that the document will be purely formal in terms, simply reciting the proper section of the Foraker act and declaring free trade.

DUTIES ON PERSONAL BAGGAGE.

Under the New Law They Show a Great Increase at This Port.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows that the amount of duties collected on personal baggage at the Port of New York during June, 1901, was $81,625, an increase as compared with June, 1900, of $63,165.

Since March 1, 1901, when the new regulations went into operation, the collections have amounted to $231,191, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $163,612.

To Abandon Alaska Army Department.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. Randall, commanding the Department of Alaska, in which he recommends that this department be consolidated with the Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver, Washington, as it was up to two years ago. The recommendation has been approved, and the consolidation will take place in September. Meanwhile two companies of the Seventh Infantry, which have been stationed in Northern Alaska for two years, have been ordered to return to Vancouver as soon as transportation can be provided.

A New Treaty with Roumania.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—United States Minister Francis, who has just returned from Greece, has brought with him to the State Department the draft of a new treaty of extradition between the United States and Roumania. The State Department has been endeavoring for twelve years to secure a satisfactory treaty.

Gen. Wood to Come Here.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Gen. Wood is expected to arrive in the United States very soon. He has made arrangements for his headquarters boat, the Kanawha, to meet him at New York. She will sail from Havana soon and go to New York for repairs.

Office for Col. John S. Mosby.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Col. John S. Mosby, the Confederate leader during the civil war, has been appointed a special agent of the General Land Office. He claims his present residence in California. He has been assigned to duty in Nebraska.

ANOTHER FILIPINO SURRENDERS.

Gen. Gebarro, with 70 Men, Gives Up—Native Malefactors Punished.

MANILA, July 16.—The insurgent Gen. Gebarro, with seventy men, has surrendered to the authorities at Legaspi, Albay Province.

Gen. Aquino, who has been proved to be responsible for the murder of five captive soldiers of the Twelfth United States Infantry, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Many native murderers have been hanged or imprisoned.

Gen. Corbin Arrives at Manila.

MANILA, July 16.—The United States Army transport Hancock arrived here, with Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Surgeon General Sternberg on board.

The Havana Dry Dock Again.

MADRID, July 16.—In the Senate to-day the Opposition raised the question of the sale to the United States of the dry dock at Havana. The Government made the matter a question of confidence, and the Opposition was defeated by 81 votes to 34.

PERJURY IN THE COURTS.

An Iowa Lawyer Says It Is Extremely Prevalent—He Suggests a Remedy.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, July 16.—President J. J. McCarthy made startling statements regarding the prevalence of the bribery of witnesses in American courts of justice in his address to the Iowa State Bar Association at its annual meeting in this city to-day. Among other things he said:

"Where is there a lawyer who has not seen a guilty criminal pass out of the court-room acquitted and set free because of perjured testimony? What one of us but has seen the rights of persons and of property sacrificed and trampled under foot, presumably under due form of law, but really and truly by the use of corrupt, false, and sometimes purchased testimony?

"These are the things that beget distrust and disrespect for the courts and for verdicts, and for our boasted forms of law. These are the things that produce anarchy, lynching, and invite a just contempt as well as a lack of confidence in those tribunals called courts of justice.

"One Judge of long experience upon the bench, writes me that, in his opinion, about one-half of all the evidence received on behalf of the defense in criminal cases is false, and another Judge writes that he believes 75 per cent. of the evidence offered in divorce cases approaches deliberate perjury. Another writes that perjury is committed in many important law suits and that the crime is rapidly increasing."

He then said that different persons place the blame in different quarters. Some on the spirit of the age; on the meaningless manner of administering the oaths; on the incapacity of grand juries; on the expensive and technical difficulties in proving a crime, and on the actions of a certain class of attorneys.

"It is doubtless true that all these," he says, "and perhaps other causes combine in creating the evil complained of. The grasping and commercializing spirit of the age, where every man's standard seems to be measured by the amount of money he accumulated, might well be added to the catalogue. Some tell us that the crime is committed mostly in the police and petty courts, where, as a rule, the witnesses belong to the vicious classes. But the fact remains that it is committed in other courts and by men professing high station in their city, church, and State.

"Who can blame a poor outcast of society for false swearing when presumably reputable citizens do the same thing? Why do we expend time and money in prosecuting some poor tramp for stealing another's overcoat to keep from freezing when the wrecker of a bank, the despoiler of a home, the taker of human life, or the embezzler of thousands goes unwhipped of justice?"

Mr. McCarthy then proposed remedies. He said oaths were too common. He favored the abolition of all official oaths and the emphatic administration of the judicial oath. He believed the Judge himself should administer all oaths, that it should be done with gravity and solemnity, and that witnesses should be told the extreme punishments would be meted out to perjurers. Then the law should be enforced. Perjury should be swiftly and severely punished, and if it were so punished a strong public sentiment would rapidly grow up against it, and men would hesitate before committing this most heinous, wicked, and cruel crime.

SCHOOL "MISTRESS" WAS A MAN.

Teacher in Arkansas Arrested—Wanted on Charge of Murder.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 16.—A detective a few days

FAILURE OF PEKING NEGOTIATIONS FEARED

The Dead-Lock Has Now Existed for Over a Month.

Great Britain and Russia Both Obstinate—British Troops at Tien-Tsin to be Reinforced.

PEKING, July 16.—The Ministers of the powers now freely admit that the prospect of a conclusion of the negotiations is growing darker. The situation is most serious, as the dead-lock has continued for more than a month. The meeting arranged for to-day was postponed because it was apparent that the proceedings would be fruitless.

It was at the meeting of July 11 that the Ministers reached something in the nature of an agreement as to the indemnity. But almost immediately a radical difference developed between Great Britain and Russia as to the details of the plan of payment. All the Ministers were in accord in regard to a scheme early in June, subject to the approval of their Governments, but Great Britain disapproved the arrangement on the ground that it did not adequately protect her commercial interests.

The neutral Ministers assert that either Great Britain or Russia must make material concessions before a conclusion of the agreement is possible. Meanwhile the Committees of the Ministers are working upon comparatively unimportant details, such as improvements in navigation. If the financial question were settled, the negotiations could be closed in a day.

Li-Hung-Chang keeps sending strenuous requests to the Ministers to present a complete plan. He asserts that China is willing to accept any reasonable terms, and is chiefly anxious to know definitely what the powers require, so that she may begin compliance with the terms.

The Ministers regard newspaper accusations of procrastination on their part as exceptionally unjust. They say the Governments, and not themselves, are responsible for the dead-lock.

TIEN-TSIN, July 16.—The orders for the departure of the Bombay Cavalry have been countermanded.

The strength of the British troops remaining here will be increased by one thousand men.

ACTRESSES COMMIT SUICIDE.

Ida and Edith Yeoland, Disappointed at Failing to Secure an Engagement, Take Poison in London.

LONDON, July 16.—Ida and Edith Yeoland, actresses, twenty-six and twenty-one years old respectively, committed suicide together by taking poison in their rooms in London this afternoon. They had both recently been without engagements and were bitterly disappointed at failing to secure an expected engagement to play in New York.

About noon, Edith called their landlady and told her she and her sister had taken poison. She asked the landlady to get a cab and put herself and her sister in it, promising that they would leave the house without creating a fuss or scene. Upon going up stairs the landlady found one of the sisters dead. The other died on the way to the hospital.

The landlady, whose name is Callaghan, said Edith Yeoland told her yesterday that her sister Ida was seriously disappointed, as she had expected to go to the United States with E. S. Willard's company, but had received a note from Mr. Frohman's assistant saying there was no chance for her to do so.

The sisters went together to Mr. Frohman's office last Saturday. Mr. Frohman said to-night he had known the Misses Yeoland favorably for a number of years, but had not been negotiating with them concerning an American tour. Mr. Frohman added that if any negotiations of the kind had been entered into they had been carried on direct with Mr. Willard.

Both sisters were clever and unusually pretty. Ida was engaged at the Duke of York's Theatre, under the management of Charles Frohman, for three years. She scored a great success in the production of "The Swashbuckler." She also filled Evelyn Millard's part of Lady Ursula at the Duke of York's Theatre in Anthony Hope's play, "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," in 1898, durting Miss Millard's illness. Edith Yeoland once played a part in "Nell Gwynne."

FRENCH MINISTER SHOT AT.

Polish Countess Fires a Revolver in the Direction of M. Baudin, Mistaking Him for M. Delcasse.

PARIS, July 17.—A shot was fired in the direction of M. Baudin, Minister of Public Works, while he was driving to a Cabinet meeting at the Elysée yesterday morning. The person who fired the shot was a Polish woman, the Countess Olzewsky, whose husband is a naturalized Frenchman. It is believed that she did not try to hit the Minister, but fired in the air, in order to attract public attention to a claim which she alleges she and her husband have against the French Government. It also seems certain that Mme. Olzewsky mistook M. Baudin for M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Baudin was not hit by the bullet, neither did it damage anyone else. Mme. Olzewsky was arrested, and when she was examined expressed much disappointment when told she had fired her revolver at M. Baudin. She exclaimed:

"What! I thought he was M. Delcassé. I deeply regret I made this mistake, and I will tender full apologies to M. Baudin."

When asked if her act was premeditated Mme. Olzewsky replied:

"Yes, I practiced shooting in a gallery all last Sunday at Nanterre, where I reside."

Count Olzewsky was interviewed at his home in Nanterre, and explained his wife's act by saying his family was in straitened circumstances, and that his wife committed this act in order to draw attention to their misery.

Mme. Olzewsky further told the police that she had been arrested at Nice in January, 1900, for libelling and threatening M. Delcassé, but that she was subsequently released.

The grudge of the Olzewskys does not appear to be against M. Delcassé for personal reasons, but against him in his position as a Minister of Foreign Affairs, who refused, as did his predecessors in office, to entertain the claims which the Olzewskys presented to his department. These claims are based upon the fact that in 1806 Count Olzewsky was inveigled from Nice across the frontier to Italian territory, where he was arrested, on a false denunciation, as a spy. He was released a month later, and asked the French Government to demand of Italy the payment of 100,000 francs compensation, asserting that his arrest had ruined his business. He received from the Foreign Office sums amounting to 9,800 francs, and a position as tax collector, or receiver for the Government, worth 2,800 francs a year. He and his wife were dissatisfied, and frequently pestered M. Delcassé. Their pesterings culminated in to-day's incident.

TALK WITH CARDINAL GIBBONS.

He Says the Pope's Interest in America Is as Intense as Ever.

LONDON, July 16.—Cardinal Gibbons was entertained at dinner to-night at the Brazilian Legation. Several distinguished peers and diplomats were present.

The Cardinal said in an interview to-day:

"I hope to meet Cardinal Vaughan, who will return to London to-morrow, and to spend several days with him. I shall devote the next few weeks to rest in England and Ireland. I had a delightful time in Rome, where, apparently, the miraculous health and strength of the Pope are the subject of constant surprise.

"The interest displayed by the Pope in the United States is as intense as ever, and he is thankful to know that the progress of the Church in the United States keeps pace with America's commercial development. He astonishes every one by his powers of memory and his familiarity with every detail of American life.

"I have been in many countries of Europe, and have returned to the United States each time more convinced of the wonderful future in store for us if we maintain the educational, religious, and commercial progress so well begun.

"So far as the Philippines are concerned, there are many problems, including the disposition of Church property, which the Holy See is anxious to have solved on the basis of fairness, which characterizes American policy generally.

"It is impossible for me to discuss the recent Church legislation in France. It has given the Pope some concern, but it is a local matter, of which I cannot talk.

"It had been hoped that the new London Cathedral might be dedicated synchronously with the coronation of King Edward, and as I have been invited to take part in the ceremony I naturally hoped that it might take place next Summer. But to-day I saw the vast building for the first time, and I perceived that there was too much to be done to assure a dedication in 1902."

TOLSTOI DANGEROUSLY ILL.

His Representative in the United Kingdom Informed that His State Is Very Serious.

LONDON, July 16.—M. Tchertkoff, who is Count Tolstoi's representative in the United Kingdom, has received a telegram saying that the famous Russian is dangerously ill with fever, accompanied by great weakness.

The telegram adds that Count Tolstoi's state is very serious.

The dispatch was received from Tula, European Russia, where Count Tolstoi is understood to be.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

Division on an Unimportant Question in the Lords Results in Opposition Majority of 21.

LONDON, July 17.—The Government was defeated in the House of Lords yesterday afternoon. Although quite unimportant in itself, the defeat was indicative of the growing discontent.

The incident arose from the question whether a model of the new War Office should be made and exhibited. Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, refused to entertain this proposition, but on division the motion was carried by 41 votes against 20 votes.

The announcement of these figures was greeted with prolonged cheers.

JULES GUERIN LIBERATED.

French Government Commutes the Sentence on the "Hero of Fort Chabrol" to Banishment.

PARIS, July 17.—Owing to the ill-health of Jules Guérin, the Government has commuted his period of imprisonment to banishment.

M. Guérin was taken from his cell in jail soon after midnight yesterday by police agents, who subsequently put him on board a train going in the direction of Basel, Switzerland.

Jules Guérin was sentenced on Jan. 4, 1900, to ten years' confinement in a fortified place for conspiracy against the French Government. The sentence was pronounced by the Senate, sitting as a High Court, and M. Guérin was tried at the same time as the Royalist conspirators. He was dealt with more harshly than the others, probably because of his defiant attitude in resisting arrest for so long in the celebrated "Fort Chabrol."

M. Guérin is a comparatively young man, being only thirty-six years old. At the time of his arrest he was Director of the Ligue Anti-Sémitique and editor of its organ, the Anti-Juif. He was mainly responsible for the organization of the league. His friends have recently been much alarmed over the condition of his health.

$8,600 FOR A SHAKESPEARE.

First Folio Brings a Record Price in London—Daly Copy Sold Last Year for $5,400.

LONDON, July 16.—A copy of the first folio edition of Shakespeare, printed in 1623, was sold at auction this afternoon for £1,720, the record price for a copy of this edition.

The price at which the first folio Shakespeare was sold yesterday is far in excess of any previously realized for a copy. One of the finest extant impressions of "Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, Published according to the True Original Copies," is that which belonged to the late Augustin Daly, and which was sold at the galleries of the American Art Association on March 19, 1900. It measured 12⅞ by 8⅛ inches. The text was sound throughout; the Droeshout portrait was a brilliant impression, but the verses opposite the title page were inlaid. The volume sold for $5,400.

The Ives copy of the first folio, perfect, but measuring only 12 3-16 by 7 15-16 inches, was sold in 1891 for $4,200.

This first collected edition of Shakespeare's works is not an excessively rare book. Some years ago Halliwell estimated that there were three or four hundred copies in the United Kingdom alone, and many great American collections possess copies more or less "tall" and in more or less good condition. But in a sound, undoctored and perfect state the book is one of the "Blue Roses" of bibliography. Robert Hoe possesses one of the finest copies of the first folio in the United States.

As an instance of the low prices at which the first folio sometimes goes, it may be mentioned that a copy was sold in London on April 9, 1900, for £170. The value of a good first folio has increased enormously in recent years. In 1864 the Daniels copy, an excellent one, was sold in London for £716 2s.

SPAIN WANTS PROTECTION.

Report that She May Ask Powers to Guarantee Her Integrity.

VIENNA, July 16.—The Politische Correspondenz publishes an article asserting that the Spanish Government meditates proposing to the powers that they guarantee the integrity of Spain in much the same way as they do that of Belgium.

The plan seems to have originated in the fears entertained at Madrid regarding the Gibraltar question.

MR. STOWE'S RESIGNATION.

Plan for His Continuance in the Consular Service in South Africa.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—It is probable that James G. Stowe, United States Consul General at Cape Town, whose resignation is before the President because the salary is insufficient, will be appointed United States Vice Consul at Cape Town or some other South African port.

This will be in pursuance of a plan to continue Mr. Stowe in the Government service, while affording to him an opportunity to accept a lucrative appointment as resident agent in South Africa of some American exporting firms. This appointment is said to have been offered to him.

INDIA LOAN WITHDRAWN.

Bank of England Announces Inadequacy of Subscription to New Stock.

LONDON, July 17.—The Bank of England yesterday announced the withdrawal of the issue of £3,000,000 India three per cent. stock, owing to the inadequacy of subscription.

The withdrawal was regarded by the market as inevitable, because the loan was offered at a semi-panicky period, and at too high a price. One-third of the amount was subscribed.

The notice of the issuance of the India stock was given by the Bank of England on July 11. It was not redeemable before Oct. 5, 1948. The price of the issue was ⅛.

Big Frauds in Turkish Customs.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople says great frauds have been discovered in the Turkish customs. The embezzlements are said to exceed £120,000. Several of the higher customs officials have been arrested.

MANIFESTO BY ROSEBERY

Says Liberal Party Cannot Exist Under Present Conditions.

Asserts that "the Whole Empire Has Rallied to the War"—Great Britain Now at a Crisis.

LONDON, July 17.—The Earl of Rosebery has issued a manifesto on the divisions of the Liberal Party. It is contained in a letter to the City Liberal Club, which had invited him to deliver an address.

Lord Rosebery disclaims any desire to re-enter politics, but says he speaks out "under the remarkable charter" agreed upon by Liberal members of the House of Commons of "hearty and undisputed allegiance to the leaders, and complete liberty of action to dissent with regard to the one vital question before the country."

The Liberal Party can become a power, continues Lord Rosebery, only when it shall have made up its mind on the "imperial questions which are at this moment embodied in the war."

After asserting that "the whole empire has rallied to the war," Lord Rosebery asks:

"What is the attitude of the Liberal Party? Neutrality and an open mind. Now, I contend that this is an impossible attitude, and spells impotence. No party can exist on such conditions."

Lord Rosebery asserts that the difference will not cease to operate when the war is over, because "statesmen who dissociate themselves from the nation in a great national question, such as the war in which we all strive to suffer together, dissociate themselves for much longer than they think."

His Lordship considers that the severance is a "sincere, fundamental, and incurable antagonism of principle with regard to the empire at large and our consequent policy." As there is this "honest and irreconcilable difference of opinion on questions of the first importance," he can see no favorable issue.

The letter closes gloomily. "It is a matter of sorrow and anxiety," the writer says, "to see a weak Government faced by a weaker Opposition at a juncture of foreign hostility and international competition which needs all the vigilance, power, and ability at our command." He believes that Great Britain is at a crisis which may have unlimited effects upon its future.

Lord Rosebery's pronouncement is considered by The Daily Telegraph as "severing his last connection with a hopeless opposition." The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is destined to have a profound effect upon the country, pointing to the formation of a National Liberal Party, numerous materials for which are scattered within easy reach."

The Daily Chronicle meaningly asks if Lord Rosebery will take his part in working toward realizing the desired end.

The Daily News regards Lord Rosebery as "standing outside the vineyard and throwing stones at the workers." Going on to analyze the letter, the paper defines it as "a deliberate and mischievous effort to prevent reunion."

The Conservative papers generally commend the letter. The Times calls upon Lord Rosebery to "place his great abilities at the service of the country by throwing himself, heart and soul, into the work of converting the Liberal Party to the policy in which he believes." It alludes to his "singular advantages for playing an important part at a critical time."

RETURN A LOTTERY PRIZE.

Rothschilds Give $20,000 to French Dramatic Artists' Association.

PARIS, July 17.—The number winning the prize of 100,000 francs in the recent lottery in aid of the Dramatic Artists' Association was not presented until yesterday, when the Rothschilds informed M. Coquelin, President of the association, that they were the holders of the number, and would donate the prize to the association.

RENOUNCES HIS COUNTRY.

A Syracuse Millionaire Declares Himself a Subject of Edward VII. and Escapes Personal Taxation.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 16.—Major Alexander H. Davis, a millionaire, who until recently claimed this city as his home and paid personal taxes, has declared himself a subject of King Edward of Great Britain and has had his name stricken from the personal tax roll.

Major Davis ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket against James J. Belden fifteen years ago and was defeated. He has large street railroad interests in Louisville and extensive real estate in this city. For ten years he has lived in London and at Naples.

KILLED BY A CAVE-IN.

Three Men Buried Alive and Nine Injured in a Cut in Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD, Conn., July 16.—A cave-in of earth and timbers at a cut made by workmen who were preparing for the foundation of the Uncowa Reservoir Dam, which is being built for the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, killed three men and injured nine others, one of whom may die.

All the killed and injured were members of a gang of Italians in the employ of the contracting company. They were digging at the bottom of a cut twenty feet deep, the sides of which were braced with timbers resting on stone foundations, when they were suddenly overwhelmed by the collapse of one side of the cut, a section of the bank fifteen feet in length completely burying part of the crew. At 5 o'clock this afternoon three dead bodies had been dug from the mass of earth and rocks and timbers which filled the excavation, and nine others, more or less injured, had been accounted for.

HOSPITAL CHIEFS INDIGNANT.

Deny Ill-Treatment of Patient in Brooklyn Hospital for Contagious Diseases.

No investigation into the circumstances of the death of Theodore S. Perry, the Paterson, N. J., boy who died in the Hospital for Contagious Diseases, on Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, on July 7, has as yet been instituted. Dr. Robert A. Black, the head of the Brooklyn Health Department, said yesterday that he did not consider it necessary to make an investigation. He is thoroughly familiar with the conditions which prevail at the hospital, and says that he thinks they will compare favorably with those in any similiar institution in the country.

It is not denied by Dr. P. J. Murray, the Superintendent of the hospital, that the Perry boy, who was received there as a scarlet fever patient, developed measles and diphtheria while in the hospital. Dr. Murray and other physicians interested declare, however, that it is a common thing for scarlet fever to be accompanied by measles, and that diphtheria bacilli are frequently found in cultures taken from the throats of scarlet fever patients.

Dr. Murray emphatically denies the statement that the friends of the boy were not admitted to see him. The child, he says, was very well liked by the nurses and others at the hospital, and that he was given more than ordinary attention.

There are a number of patients in the hospital who are suffering from complications of scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria. The doctors declare that each class of patients is carefully isolated and the Perry boy could not have contracted measles or diphtheria after he was received at the hospital.

Appraiser Wakeman Congratulated.

William F. Wakeman, Appraiser for the Port of New York, practically entered upon his second term yesterday. His office at the Public Stores on Christopher Street was banked with floral tokens, and the Appraiser was flooded with congratulatory letters and telegrams from many of the leading firms in New York.

Circus Man a Bankrupt.

CHICAGO, July 16.—W. S. Cleveland, formerly a well known circus proprietor, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day, alleging liabilities of $500,000. Cleveland is now, and for some years has been in business in this city. The debts were contracted during his circus days.

A Political Summer Night Festival.

The East Side Republican Club, of which Capt. F. Norton Goddard is the recognized head, gave a Summer's night festival at Sulzer's Harlem River Park last night. There was a very large attendance.

THE REV. MR. KELLER SILENT.

His Friends Doubt Whether Serious Attention Will Be Given to the Letter of Barker's Sympathizers.

ARLINGTON, N. J., July 16.—The friends of the Rev. John Keller say that the open letter, drafted last night at a public meeting of Thomas G. Barker's sympathizers and addressed to Mr. Keller, will have little or no effect in shaping the course which the wounded clergyman will pursue to refute the charge made against him by Mrs. Barker. Mr. Keller's advisers regard the letter as absurd from its general tone and the manner in which it was issued, and doubt whether it will receive serious consideration.

Mr. Keller, who has been at the State camp at Sea Girt since Sunday with a Newark regiment of which he is Chaplain, has already conferred with his lawyers as to what legal steps he will take, but he has not made public any of his plans.

When seen in the camp to-day he refused absolutely to have the resolutions adopted by the Barker Defense Association read to him or to discuss the Barker case in any shape or form.

"Do you purpose taking any such action as that proposed?" he was asked.

The Chaplain was silent for perhaps half a minute, and then said:

"I do not wish to be discourteous, but I must beg you not to ask me anything about that matter."

One thing is bothering the friends of Mr. Barker. It is the warm reception given to Mr. Keller by Gov. Voorhees. Unless the Governor is one of the members of the Board of Pardons voting to pardon a convict cannot be released. Even if the other members vote as a unit the Governor may veto their action. While Gov. Voorhees remains in office they think there is little chance for favorable action so that until January at least, they think it will be useless to ask for clemency.

The recent talk about a movement to have Thomas G. Barker expelled from the Royal Arcanum has induced that order to announce that, according to the constitution of that organization, Barker cannot be expelled until all appeals to higher courts are decided, nor can the Rev. John Keller prefer a charge against the prisoner in the council, of which both are members, as Barker being under duress, could not appear to answer it.

MRS. BARKER'S CHARGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is really quite remarkable the solicitude the friends of Mrs. Barker display that Mr. Keller should vindicate himself, according to report, sending him letters of advice, and even offering to advance him money to prosecute a suit for defamation of character. This is truly very magnanimous and very touching. It is to be presumed, however, that Mr. Keller and his friends are quite as desirous of preserving his good name (I use the word "preserving" advisedly) as any can be, and that good name has not been smirched as yet except by the charge made by Mrs. Barker, whose reputation for reliability was very seriously questioned in the trial of her husband.

As the case stands, it is Mrs. Barker's word against Mr. Keller's word; Mrs. Barker's charge admittedly made under circumstances of great mental excitement, Mr. Keller's emphatic denial in the immediate presence of what he thought was death, and asserted in the most solemn language. Both law and reason unite in saying that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty. Mrs. Barker's friends assume that Mr. Keller is guilty because Mrs. Barker says so. But surely this is drawing a very wide and unwarranted inference from a very fallible premise.

If Mrs. Barker and her friends are so anxious to get her unsavory story before the public, why does she not bring an action against Mr. Keller for assault and outrage? Let her prove her case; then Mr. Keller will stand convicted before God and man; but until then he is innocent.

JERSEYMAN.

Hackensack, N. J., July 16, 1901.

$500,000 TRUST COMPANY.

The Federal Incorporated in New Jersey —Judge Kirkpatrick for President.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—The Federal Trust Company with a capital of $500,000 was incorporated to-day. It is the culmination of a movement begun several months ago of which much has already been published. The incorporators are the subscribers to the stock.

There is a long list of them, including prominent capitalists of New York and Philadelphia as well as New Jersey, among them being John D. Crimmins, Cord Meyer, Henry Seligman, Daniel O'Day, and George W. Young. The subscription list is so large that the amounts subscribed for by many will have to be reduced or the capital doubled.

The company will conduct a general trust business with offices in this city.

Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick of the United States District Court is slated for President.

Floating Hotels to Begin Business.

After many delays the fleet of floating hotels so promised by John Arbuckle, the coffee merchant, will go into public service to-morrow evening. Patrons will be carried to sea each evening and will have dinner and breakfast on board and a cool and comfortable berth to sleep in, returning to the city in time for the next day's business. A trial trip will be made this evening to which a small party of guests has been invited by Mr. Arbuckle, who will be on board. The principal vessel is the full-rigged ship Jacob A. Stamler, 175 feet long and of 1,000 tons burden. There is also the yacht Gitana and the yacht Hermit, the latter having once been the Sandy Hook pilot boat James Gordon Bennett. The tug-boat John Harlin will accompany the sailing craft on their trips and will act as tender to the fleet.

No Allowance for Mrs. Edna Muir.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Chancellor Magie to-day refused the application of Mrs. Edna Muir, daughter of the late Senator McPherson, for an allowance of $20,000 pending her contest of her mother's will. There is no dispute as to Mrs. Muir's being entitled during her lifetime to the income from her mother's estate, but the executors claim that Mrs. Muir owes the est a $20,000, and for that reason insisted that no allowance should be made her until such time as the income is sufficient to guarantee payment of the $20,000.

Happy Tramp Sent to the Island.

Charles Franaid, the tramp who installed himself in an unoccupied residence at 11 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, where he was arrested by Policeman Fogarty on Monday night, was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. Franaid had nothing to say, further than that Fogarty had spoiled a good thing for him by breaking up his happy home. He was sent to the Island for two months.

New Cases of Smallpox.

The following cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday: Thomas Kiernan, twenty-nine years old, 393 Brook Avenue, the Bronx; Lena Raven, fifty-four years old, 425 East Fourteenth Street; Thomas McCaffry, forty-five years old, 3 St. John's Avenue.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week ended Tuesday, July 16, are valued at $9,450,833, against $10,042,061 the preceding week and $11,742,741 the corresponding week last year. Since Jan. 1 they amount to $282,263,693 against $292,066,504 during the same period last year.

Ex-Senator Pugh Very Ill.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Ex-Senator Pugh of Alabama is seriously ill at his home in this city with liver trouble. Saturday night the Senator was in a critical condition, but he rallied, and yesterday his condition had improved. His advanced age, over eighty years, is against him.

Secretary Gage Buys More Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased short term bonds for the sinking fund as follows: $18,000 fours at $113.0144; $13,000 fives at $109.1627; $8,000 threes at $109.02.

Accepts Mr. Carnegie's $750,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The Board of Supervisors has adopted a resolution formally accepting Andrew Carnegie's offer of $750,000 to this city for public library buildings.

Midsummer Sale.

25% discount has been made in the selling mark of our entire range of high class imported fabrics, affording an excellent opportunity to secure the choice weavings of the standard mills. No reservation of patterns or qualities.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

NEWARK BANK LOOTED.

Branch of Cesare Conti & Co. Robbed of $800.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—The local branch of Cesare Conti & Co.'s Italian bank in Market Street was robbed at noon to-day of about $800. The robbery is a most peculiar one. Scepitonni Conti has charge of the bank, which is a small affair, being maintained simply for the benefit of the Newark patrons of the New York bank. This morning there were on hand $800 in American money, some Italian coins that had been exchanged and some checks in the bank.

At 12 o'clock Manager Conti went out to lunch, leaving his assistant, Augustine Baldi, sixty years old, in charge of the bank. The money was locked in the middle one of three drawers under the counter in the front office. The safe, in which there was more money, was locked.

When Mr. Conti went out at noon Baldi went into the rear room as usual to eat his lunch. While he was sitting at the table he heard the front door open and a man enter. He went into the front room. The man wanted an American 5-cent stamp. Mr. Baldi went to the desk to get it. While he was doing so the man apparently placed five pennies on the little shelf in the opening of the iron grating. One of the pennies rolled or was thrown on to the floor inside of the counter. The man expressed regrets at his clumsiness and asked Mr. Baldi to get it. Baldi searched for a couple of minutes without finding it. When he stood up the man was gone.

Baldi marveled, but went back to his lunch. When Manager Conti returned a little before 1 o'clock he went behind the counter and his feet hit something. It proved to be a chisel. He found it lying upon the floor under the cash drawers, and looking at the drawers found the one which had contained the cash had been forced open and the cash taken.

Mr. Conti says the description of the man who entered the place answers that of a man who called on him some days ago and talked about stamps. He bought some then and the purchase led to a conversation relative to Italian stamps. He thinks the same man called this morning and purchased a stamp.

BIG SUIT AGAINST A RAILWAY.

Hudson County Will Seek to Establish Its Right to Property Worth Millions.

A suit involving rights and privileges worth many million dollars now possessed and enjoyed by the West Shore Railroad is soon to be brought by the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, N. J., against the West Shore or the New York Central Railroad, which has leased the West Shore Railroad.

The suit will establish the rights of Hudson County to the Hoboken and Hudson River Turnpike, which runs along the base of the Palisades from Weehawken to Fort Lee, and which for years has been known as the River Road. The object of the suit it to compel the railroad company to vacate the road or pay Hudson County for its use.

Ralph D. Earle, the County Engineer, with nearly all the members of the Board of Freeholders, and Counselor Howard D. Griffiths of Jersey City went over the road yesterday with a view of getting an idea of the situation. They found, much to their surprise, that the turnpike had been closed almost entirely to public traffic from Weehawken to the old ferry in West New York. The result of the investigation will be placed in a report which will be submitted to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County on Thursday.

The old Hoboken and Hudson River Turnpike, or Hudson River Road, was built many years ago, and in 1857 was dedicated to the county to be held permanently. The basis of the suit which will be brought to regain possession of it is founded on this dedication of it over forty years ago. The railroad companies have made use of the land and built tracks as though it was their own. Not until recently was it discovered that their rights were founded upon anything but undisputed possession.

BANK ROBBERS SHOW FIGHT.

Keep Off Citizens of Ohio Town for an Hour While They Work on a Safe—Get No Booty.

ALEXANDRIA, Ohio, July 16.—A daring attempt to loot the Ressler & Ashbrooke Bank was made early to-day by a gang of six or seven men. Nothing was secured, however, and, after standing off a crowd of citizens, at whom they fired repeatedly for an hour, the robbers escaped in stolen buggies.

A loud explosion about 1 o'clock A. M. awakened Cashier Buxton, who has apartments over the bank. Other persons living near by hastened to the scene. It was found that the outer door of the bank had been forced open and that six or seven men were at work on the strongbox inside the vault. The outer door of the vault had been torn to pieces with a charge of dynamite. Several shots were fired into the bank, but only served to draw a well-directed reply from the robbers, who continued their efforts to open the inner vault for nearly an hour. Meantime the citizens were debating plans to effect a capture. Suddenly, shooting right and left, the robbers rushed from the building, ran through side streets, leaped into buggies which had been conveniently placed, and made their escape.

An examination of the vault showed that little of value had been secured. A package of $1,500 which had been left over night in the outer vault was found among the débris. A Sheriff's posse immediately took up the chase, but the robbers secured a good start and have not been overhauled.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—W. H. Singer, Pittsburg; Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio; W. A. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn., and ex-Congressman James Kerr, Pennsylvania.

HOLLAND—Dr. William Ord, London; Thomas Moorhead, Pittsburg, and Walter Phelps Dodge, London.

GRAND—Capt. Ellwood Evans, United States Army; Alfred Loader, London, and A. F. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. William Harros, D. D., Cairo, Egypt, and W. H. Loomis, Anaconda, Mont.

CAMBRIDGE—Robert Good, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—E. C. Graham, Washington; R. V. Scudder, St. Louis, and H. G. Goelitz, Havana.

VICTORIA—Judge J. D. Yeamans, Washington, and Allan Cole, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN—Charles Wright, Leeds, England, and Algernon Daingerfield, Washington.

GILSEY—Capt. T. B. Lewis, Baltimore, and C. B. Liphert, St. Petersburg, Russia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Nathaniel Paine, Worcester, and Capt. Edward Davis, United States Army.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. F. S. Myleifield, England, and L. Stowell, Manchester, England.

SAVOY—J. L. Richards, Boston, and Max Mannheim, Germany.

NETHERLAND—W. Borda, Porto Rico; Alfred Strasser, Budapest, and Julius Lindenberg, Vienna.

ASTOR—Congressman C. H. Grosvenor, Ohio, and Gen. R. W. Tyler, Washington.

EMPIRE—John Adams, Boston; John Langton, Liverpool, and H. B. Harding, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.: L. Loeb, house furnishing goods, notions, and fancy goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. R. Rick, notions, toilet goods, and jewelry; W. T. Henderson, laces, embroideries, and ribbons; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.: W. H. Bennethum, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.: L. Kantrowitz, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.: P. J. McDonough, white goods; 8 Greene Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; F. J. Stanley, notions and fancy goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Watt, Pellew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; R. B. Bunting, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Bird, boys' clothing; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Tutner & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Tutner, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; 657 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. L. Strauss, dry goods; 443 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. E. Aldred, cloaks, suits, and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery and gloves, 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. Chalmers, white goods, notions, corsets, and leather goods, 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, clothing, 721 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Klock, R., Dubuque, Iowa; notions; Hotel Albert.

Bartel, Adams & Co., Richmond, Ind.; F. J. Bartel, dry goods, 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Geiershofer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Geiershofer, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hirshberg Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; A. Hirshberg, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks; 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

Hardy, William D., Company, Muskegon, Mich.; W. D. Hardy, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Pfeiffer, laces and embroideries; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Woodward, boys' clothing; 115 Worth Street.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. J. Liggett, silks; 51 Franklin Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Updike, dry goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. W. Grove, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Heller, upholstery goods, 121 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Drain, dry goods, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. Quirk, cloaks, suits, and waists, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Gilchrist & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. C. Hislop, small wares and leather goods; Hotel Navarre.

Hamburger Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. C. Burns, furnishing goods, 487 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; T. Black, cloaks and waists; 57 White Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Murdison, fancy goods; H. J. Simon, stationery and books; 2 Walker Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. B. Howard, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Davis, Schonwasser & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; L. E. Davis, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 18 Walker Street.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Chattin, white goods and linens; 43 Leonard Street.

Powers Dry Goods Company, St. Paul, Minn.; A. J. Powers, notions; Hotel Manhattan.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. Beadle, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.

Root & McBrides Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Sprague, silks and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Gerard House.

Connell, M. J., Company, Butte City, Mon.; H. Albertus, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.

Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Berliner, silks and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; T. J. Hughes, hats and caps; 760 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Y. Leslie, cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Sinclair House.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Morris, silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Naylor, J. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. A. Lallance, hosiery and gloves; 101 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:35 A. M.—111 West Broadway; Gussie Essig; damage, $5.

3:50 A. M.—8 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:10 A. M.—1 West Ninety-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

12:25 P. M.—315 Madison Avenue; Martha Wiesman; damage, $10.

9 P. M.—30 Scammel Street; Samuel Bernstein; damage, $25.

9:10 P. M.—71 West One Hundred and Sixth Street; John Mahoney; damage, $25.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes TODAY at 5 o'clock

Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

Visitors to Town

This is an invitation to see the store and make use of the conveniences for rest and refreshment. Packages and baggage can be checked and left here until called for.

An All the Year Round Store

Almost everything here in the height of the season is also here "between seasons." The Store is for the convenience of the Public as well as for our profit, and, therefore, the assortments are well kept up in Summer, the same as in winter.

Out of Town People

May rely upon prompt attention to letters or postals ordering goods. If some latitude is allowed to us in choosing articles needed, we will be even more particular than we are when the customer takes all responsibility by giving explicit instructions.

Please aid our selection for you by writing enough to convey a good idea of what you want.

Passing Through the City

You will be likely to want to take home with you some Souvenir of your New York visit. We are ready with hundreds of beautiful and uncostly things easy to pack or carry. Such things are mostly on the Main Floor and are so arranged that but little time is required to make and deliver purchases.

LAP ROBES for Steamer Chairs

A good assortment at even less prices than customary in France or England.

New, Artistic CHINA and Glass

Notice that these last days of July always bring special opportunities for good buying of pretty things for the garnishing of the house.

It is not a mass of old unsaleable articles, but limited quantities of fine and really beautiful pieces that by favoritism or discovery fall into the hands of our European buyers. All these are put together for a special sale at a low profit, that lets them go to those who are watching to make home improvements, or who wish to add some new touches to the house to welcome the family home from country-side vacations. And the prices in many cases of these early Autumn sales, will be found far below the usual—often the figures will run as low as one-third or one-half of what is charged everywhere for similar articles as soon as the season opens. Indeed, we could put these same goods into our regular stocks and get from two-thirds to one-half more for them, were we not disposed to let the people have the benefits of wise buying by early sales, saving us the storing, carting and handling of the goods.

Bric-a-Brac—

Figures, 75c, regularly $2.50
Busts, $3, regularly $7
Vases, $1, regularly $3
Figures, $10, regularly $27.50
Busts, $20, regularly $45
A fine assortmenf of Vases, in Chinese decorative effects at one-third their former prices:
60c, were $1.75 $1.75, were $4.75
$2.25, were $6.50

Main Aisle and Art Room, Basement.

Iridescent Glass—

Many exquisite pieces, reduced a third to a half—
Rose Bowls—
$6, from $12. $4.50, from $9. $1, from $1.75
Vases—
$4, from $6 60c, from $1
$2, from $3 40c, from 75c
$1.50, from $2.50 25c, from 50c

Main aisle.

Cut Glass—

Good variety in fine shapes and cuttings—
Bowls, 8 in., $3, worth $5
Water Tumblers, $3 doz., worth $5
Salad Bowls, $12, from $18
Knife Rests, 25c, 35c and 50c
Celery Trays, $3, from $5
Salts and Peppers, plated tops, 15c each
Oil Bottles, 60c, 75c, $1 each
Salts and Peppers, sterling tops, 25c each
Syrup Jugs, 85c each
Cheese Dishes and Covers, $12, from $17.50
Water Caraffes, $2.25, worth $4.50
Handled Nappies, $2.75, from $4
Water Pitchers, 3 pints, $9, worth $14 each

Main aisle and Basement.

Fancy China—

In bright decoration of colors and gold; new shapes; reduced a third—
Salad Bowls, $1.40, from $2
Vases, $1, from $1.50
Cake Plates, $1.25, from $1.75
Puff Boxes, 40c, from 55c
Chocolate Pots, $1.40, from $2

Main aisle and Basement.

Dinner Sets—

At $8.75, worth $12—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces, complete for 12 persons; a fine underglaze decoration.
Same, with soup tureen, $10, worth $14.
At $15, from $22.50—Austrian china dinner sets, 101 pieces; handsome decoration.
At $16, worth $20—English porcelain dinner sets, 112 pieces; six fine underglaze decorations; all pieces gilt.
At $20, from $25—Chas. Field Haviland dinner sets, 101 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters.
At $22.50, from $30—Theodore Haviland dinner sets, 113 pieces; pink border decoration.

Basement.

Perfect DIMITIES

New and fresh goods and for *five cents.*

Of course, it is unusual, but who cares, if the goods are pretty and desirable? The hours of these early mornings would soon allow you to make up a half-dozen stylish dresses, that look to have cost four times as much as they really do.

Some people buy a dozen lengths of a dozen different patterns and give them away as compliments to those who care more for the evidence of being thought about than for any outlay of money.

Among the other offerings of Wash Dress Goods are these:

At 6¼c, regularly 12½c—
Printed figured Swiss Muslins and fine printed Batiste, in a variety of conventional designs, in figures and figured stripes of blue on white, and white on blue grounds.
At 8c, regularly 12½c—
Corded check Ginghams, in checks of a variety of sizes, in combinations of white with light blue, navy blue, pink, cardinal and black.
At 10c, regularly 15c—
Galatea cloth, in pretty stripes, checks and plain colors, in great demand just at this time by the go-aways for substantial outing skirts and children's wear.
At 20c, regularly 30c and 37½c—
Fancy Dress Ginghams, in silk-figured corded stripes, Mercerized Jacquard figured stripes and corded stripes.
At 25c, regularly 37½c and 45c—
Fancy Mercerized Ginghams, in lace stripes, figured stripes, cluster stripes with small dots, and cluster stripes of black and white on colors.
At 25c, regularly 45c—
Scotch Madras, in corded stripes with Jacquard figures on grounds of light blue, dark blue, pink, gray, heliotrope and cardinal.
At 25c, regularly 35c—
Printed Irish Linen Lawns; designs in dots, figures and figured stripes on grounds of white, and dots and rings on colored grounds.
At 25c, regularly 37½c—
English Sateen Galatea Cloths; designs in white and black polka dots on tinted and colored grounds.
At 30c, regularly 40c—
English Duck Suiting; designs in black and white polka dots on colored grounds, and black stripes on white grounds.
At 37½c, regularly 50c and 60c—
Pineapple Grenadine, in attractive designs in colored stripes on grounds of white, and white stripes on grounds of colors.
At 75c, regularly $1.75—
French bordered Silk Ginghams, in self-colored grounds of gray, pink and heliotrope with attractive borders in white soutache.

Fourth avenue, Tenth street and Rotunda.

Shirt-waist Suits Silk Waists Muslin Underwear

Exceptionally Low-priced

Summer Garments—and July is barely half gone—for tasteful women who don't scorn cool, pretty, comfortable raiment just because they can buy it at much less than its full value.

Here are offerings today to which particular interest attaches—stylish shirt-waist suits, charming, thin silk waists, and many pieces of dainty muslin underwear—all of immediate wearing value, and all at prices which make it amply worth your while to come for them, and promptly, to avoid disappointment:

$3.75 and $4.50 Shirt-Waist Suits at $2.50—

Of lawn or chambray, in solid colors—light blue, pink, lavender, or buff; two styles, trimmed with white braid, and with white plaited lawn vest; or trimmed with white pique, and small pearl buttons. All sizes in the lot, but not in each style.

$4.50 and $5 Silk Waists at $2.75.

Of fancy figured foulard or Louisine, in neat stripes; full front; plaited.

Rotunda, Broadway.

Chemises—

$1.50—Of nainsook; 3 styles; trimmed with lace, insertion and ribbon. Regularly $2 and $2.25.
$2.75—Of nainsook; trimmed with lace and ribbon; trimmed skirt. Regularly $3.25.
Others at 25c to $4.50.

Petticoats—

$2.75—Of muslin; lawn umbrella ruffle, trimmed with deep embroidery and insertion. Regularly $3.75.
$3—Of cambric or lawn; deep ruffle of lace and insertion above. Regularly $4.25.
$4.50—Of nainsook; deep ruffle of fine lawn, trimmed with lace and insertion. Regularly $6.50.
Others, 50c to $24.

Night Gowns—

38c—Of muslin; 2 styles; square or V neck, trimmed with cambric ruffle or embroidery. Three to a buyer.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin or cambric; plain hem and plaits above. Three to a buyer.

Second floor.

Girls' Tailor-made SUITS

A tailor-made suit is a necessary adjunct to every young girl's wardrobe; in summer as well as in winter.

These are stylishly made suits of summer weight, especially adapted for traveling, or the casual cool day in city or country. Of mohair, in gray and navy blue, with Eton coats, trimmed with bands of braid or silk. Some have flounced skirts, others plain. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

$7.50 each, worth $12

Second floor, Ninth street.

$1.50 Plaited SHIRTS, $1

You bought them eagerly at $1.50 each—and well you might, for no $2 plaited bosom shirt was ever better. Today, seven hundred and fifty of them are priced at

One Dollar Each

which makes them a bargain indeed.

Carefully and well made for us, of a splendid quality of madras in stylish colors and patterns, by a manufacturer who makes many others of our regular shirts—at odd times, hence our ability to put this price on them. One little instance of the care with which they're made—*the plaits match on each side.* Cuffs are attached or detached; all sizes from 14 to 17.

Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Flannel Suits

Comfortable—Correct

Flannel suits, for men's Summer wear, particularly out-of-doors, are "good form." Fashion has officially approved of them. For once, fashion is sensible, for no more comfortable nor sightly suit for our Summer climate can be devised.

There's a great display of them here—coats and trousers only, of course—no waistcoat. Coats are made skeleton and tailored to give the popular broad-shouldered effect.

Some new flannels, just in, are in light colors. $8.50, $10 and $12.
Norfolk jackets, with trousers, in newest shades of flannel and wool crash. $10 and $15.
(The Norfolk is the smartest idea in men's clothing).
Some stylish imported coats and trousers, just arrived, are of cream worsted, with neat stripes—the most exclusive fabric we have shown this Summer. $15 to $20.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Rare Clothing Bargain

For the Little Fellows

Here's word of an interesting occasion in the Boys' Clothing Store that will put many a youngster by way of achieving another Summer suit, at a price his mother can't afford to ignore.

The offering consists of about 250 suits, for boys of 3 to 7 years, in three styles—Russian Blouse, Middy and Vestee Suits, in serges, cassimeres and cheviots.

The group contains a number of small lots; but all the above sizes are included, and values are $5 to $8.50. And the price? It's astonishingly low—

$3 a suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

Progress of the

Upholstery Clearing Sale

Your appreciation of the excellent offerings of Lace Curtains and Upholstery Remnants, the day before yesterday, was evident; and many of the items we told you of have passed into your keeping. We have been looking around, however, and find that there are still enough of the following to talk about—but we mustn't talk too much, or you wise housekeepers will come and find them gone.

News today of single Portieres, remnants of Awning and Curtain materials, Cretonnes, Tickings, and so on; besides some rare bargains in Lace Curtains:

Portieres—

In chenille, tapestry, repp and Derby satin effects; all single curtains.
Were $1.50 to $13.75, now 75c to $6.85.

Awning Material—

The season's accumulation of short ends; were 18c to 25c yd., now 9c to 12c yd.

Curtain Materials—

Remnants and short ends of fish net, muslin, madras, tambour and Irish point lace and silkolines, at 6c to 30c yd., from 12½c to 60c yd.
Remnants and short ends of cretonne, fancy ticking, Hungarian cloth, denim and burlap, in 1 to 6-yd. lengths; were 15c to 25c yd., now 8c to 14c yd.
Imported Cretonne in remnants and short ends from 1½ to 5 yds. in length; were 35c to 75c yd., now 18c to 38c yd.

Lace Curtains—

In one, two and three-pair lots.
Brussels—one-pair lots; were $19 to $35, now $9.50 to $17.50 pair.
Two-pair lots; were $11.25 to $20, now $7.50 to $13.50 pair.
White Irish Point—one-pair lots; were $5 to $12; now $2.50 to $6 pair.
Two-pair lots; were $5.25 to $15.50, now $3.50 to $10.50 pair.
Three-pair lots; were $3.75 to $12.50, now $2.50 to $8.25 pair.
Ivory Irish Point—one-pair lots; were $3.50 to $12, now $1.75 to $6 pair.
Two-pair lots; were $6 to $18, now $4 to $12 pair.
Three-pair lots; were $9.50 to $18, now $6.25 to $12 pair.

Third floor.

To Dwellers by the Sea

Add some of these to your pack and multiply your pleasure and comfort.

Rubber Goods

Life Preservers, $2.75, $3, $4 and $4.75.
Swimming collars, $1.50 and $1.75.
Bathing Caps, 25c.
Silk Bathing Caps, assorted colors, 75c.
Rubber Sponges, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25.
Linen and Sateen Air Pillows, $1.40 to $2.50.
Silk Pocket Pillows, $2.75 to $4.
Canoe Beds, $15.
Toilet Cases, sateen covered, $1.50.
Shower Baths, 95c, $2.25 and $3.50.
Rubber Gloves, with or without gauntlets; size 7; suitable for gardening, fishing and other purposes, 15c.

Basement.

BELTS

That Women Like

WALRUS, SEAL, COWHIDE } Straight Ends, Crossed Ends, Fancy Buckles

25c Each

Used to be—none less than half a dollar and some all of a dollar and a half.

Women's Summer GLOVES

For 18c, a good-looking, cool two-clasp lisle glove in tan, white and black.

White and buff chamois kid two-clasp glove at 65c.

These gloves together cost but 83c for one pair of each, and what a lot of comfort for you!

A Word of Comfort by Means of Window Screens

These days when flies by day and bugs by night are around. The prices, too, are less than they used to be:

	High	Closed	When Open
23c, from 45c	24 in.	32 in.	36 in.
25c, from 50c	28 in.	26 in.	32 in.
25c, from 50c	30 in.	26 in.	30 in.
28c, from 55c	30 in.	28 in.	32 in.
28c, from 55c	30 in.	31 in.	37 in.

Also the "Fly Exit" Adjustable Window Screen—the flies can get out, but none can get in.

	High	Closed	When Open
25c, from 50c	30 in.	16 in.	24 in.

SHOES for Warm Days

We are particularly proud of the Shoes made for our regular stocks. We have something to say about the making of them all. We get quality unquestionable, styles smart and correct, shoes that will wear long, and keep their shapeliness while fitting in comfortable manner.

Summer shoes need most careful making because of their lighter weight; and here the goodness of Wanamaker Shoes is shown best of all.

Here are brief hints of varieties and prices:

Women's Oxford Shoes—

At $1.60—Kidskin Oxfords, with kid or patent leather tips, military heels.
At $2—Kidskin Oxfords; turned soles; with tips of kid or patent leather; Cuban heels. Kidskin, welted soles, with tips and neat square heels.
At $3—Kidskin Oxfords, with either heavy welted or thin turned soles, in half a dozen toe shapes, from broad commonsense to narrow round. Patent leather, with turned soles; kid backs and either Cuban or Louis XV. heels; also with welted soles, full toes and medium heels.

There is constant interest in the Under-Priced Shoe Stores. For instance, in the Basement today, women may choose from:

Nine thousand pairs of Oxford Shoes made for this season's selling on modern comfortable lasts—and save a third or more on every pair—$1, $1.20, $1.40, $1.60 and $1.80.
In the Men's Annex Shoe Store, about three hundred pairs of patent leather Oxfords, with welted soles of pliable oak leather that were made to sell at $4; now at $2 a pair.
White Canvas Shoes, with heavy rubber soles that are regularly sold at $2.50 and $3; now at $1.50 a pair.

WOMEN'S OUTING SUITS

Sharply Under-Price

The coolly and becomingly gowned woman affords as much pleasure to those around her, as comfort to herself. The possession of light Summer dresses becomes particularly important in the country and at the seashore.

Here are two groups of such Outing Suits, attractively cut and made, that will recommend themselves to women who like to be appropriately dressed. And not the least important fact is that their original prices have been sharply cut—as follows:

At $5, worth up to $12.50—
Of Mercerized chambray, linen and pique; polka-dotted. The skirts of the latter are walking lengths; others full lengths. Most all of the waists are made with sailor collars, prettily trimmed.

At $7.50, value up to $18—
Of linen, pique and fancy duck; made with Eton jackets and blouse waists. Some with deep sailor collar; all prettily trimmed.

Second floor, Broadway.

GIRLS' SHIRT WAISTS AT HALF

These are dainty shirt-waists, of white and colored lawns, made in various attractive ways. Many a little maiden of 10, 12 or 14 years will be delighted to have one or more of them added to her wardrobe. And at their new price, they're irresistible—

50c Each, from $1

Second floor, 4th ave.

With Grape-Juice and "Sparklets"

You Can Defy Summer Heat

The Grape-Juice, of course, is the Wanamaker unfermented grape-juice. It is made of the luscious grapes that grow on the shores of Lake Erie—and only the best of these. Pure, unadulterated, and without the addition of preservatives of any kind, it makes the ideal Summer drink—refreshing, cooling, invigorating, for the well and the sick. On a hot day it rivals in attractiveness

"The clink of the ice in the pitcher the boy brings up the hall"

that James Whitcomb Riley sings about.

There are dozens of ways in which the Wanamaker grape-juice can exert its cooling influence—poured over cracked ice without other admixture, or as a basis for or ingredient in cups, ices, lemonades, and so on.

Quart bottles, 50c; case of 1 dozen bottles, $5.
Pint bottles, 25c; case of 1 dozen bottles, $2.75.
Half-pint bottles, 15c; case of 1 dozen bottles, $1.75.

You can try some of these and other delicious drinks at the Soda Water Fountain in the Basement—a spot well worth remembering on hot days.

Here is one of its latest cooling concoctions—we call it "Grape Elixir": It is made of Wanamaker grape-juice, lemon, orange, and a dash of phosphate. Sounds moreish—doesn't it? 5c.

And then—"Sparklets"—when you're away from the soda fountain; at home, on a picnic or sailboat; in fact, everywhere that you want a carbonated beverage without having a siphon handy. With "Sparklets" you can carbonate whatever you wish, on the spot. The "Sparklet" hand-book gives 101 recipes for different carbonated drinks, which one of these mysterious little capsules will help you to make. Everything for a soda fountain at home—the Sparklet bottle, gas capsules, syrups and mineral water tablets—is here.

Basement.

(This was due on Monday but delayed)

Five Parts of the 8-part Wild Flower Book

by NELTJE BLANCHAN

The Fifth Part is ready today. Each part is 25c, and the whole forms a rarely beautiful book.

Have you Read All These NOVELS

Clip out the list and check off what you want and say by letter where we may send them. Perhaps you have some friends whose vacation will be brightened by a few books, which you will order us to send for you. The postage on each volume is about 12c.

These used to be sold a few months ago for $1.25 and $1.50—a special edition is now made to sell at 45c a volume.

King Washington. A. Skeel and W. H. Brearley.
The Market Place. Harold Frederic.
Active Service. Stephen Crane.
Barabbas. Marie Corelli.
The Gadfly E. L. Voynich.
In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
The Destroyer. Benjamin Swift.
An Enemy to the King. Robert Nielson Stephens.
Prisoner of Zenda. Anthony Hope.
Mistress Nancy Molesworth. Joseph Hocking.
Baldoon. Le Roy Hooker.
Second Thoughts of An Idle Fellow. Jerome K. Jerome.
Caleb West. F. Hopkinson Smith.
King Noanett. F. J. Stinson.
Equality. Edward Bellamy.
Dross Henry Seton Merriman.
By Right of Sword. A. W. Marchmont.
A Gentleman of France. Stanley J. Weyman.
Soldier Stories. Rudyard Kipling.
The Manxman. Hall Caine.
Via Crucis. F. Marion Crawford.
The Leavenworth Case. Anna K. Green.
A War-Time Wooing. Captain King.
Agatha Webb. Anna K. Green.
For Freedom of the Sea. Cyrus Townsend Brady.
Philip Winwood Robert Neilson Stephens.
The Sowers. Henry Seton Merriman
A Gentleman Player. Robert Neilson Stephens.
Sentimental Tommy. J. M. Barrie.
With Edged Tools. Henry Seton Merriman.
The Road to Paris. Robert Neilson Stephens.
McTeague. Frank Norris.
The Continental Dragoon. Robert Neilson Stephens
The Splendid Porsenna. Mrs. Hugh Fraser.
Black Douglas. S. R. Crockett.
A Lady of Quality. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
Jesus Delaney. J. G. Donnelly
The Pride of Jennico. Eger on Castle
St. Ives. Robert Louis Stevenson
A Singular Life. E. Suart Phelps.
Ziska. Marie Corelli.
A Set of Rogues. Frank Farrett.

These are the very latest books:

The Crisis. Winston Churchill. $1.00.
The Helmet of Navarre. Bertha Runkle. $1.00.
The Potter and the Clay. Maud Howard Peterson. $1.00.
The Puppet Crown. Harold MacGrath. $1.00.
Truth Dexter. Sidney McCall $1.00.
The Aristocrats. $1.00
Arrows of the Almighty. Owen Johnson. $1.00.
Cinderella. S. R. Crockett $1.00.
The Lord of the Sea M. P Shiel $1.00.
Robert Annys: Poor Priest Annie Nathan Meyer. $1.00.
The Kidnapped Millionaires. Frederick U. Adams. $1.00.
Elder Boise. Everett Tomlinson. $1.00.
The Heritage of Peril. A W. Marchmont. 90c.
The Tower of Wye. W. H. Babcock. $1.00.
In Search of Mademoiselle. George Gibbs. $1.00.
A Carolina Cavalier. George Cary Eggleston. $1.00.
The Octopus. Frank Norris. $1.00.
Jack Raymond. E. L. Voynich $1.00.
Our Friend the Charlatan. George Gissing. $1.00.
Joscelyn Cheshire. Sara Beaumont Kennedy. $1.00.
The Curious Courtship of Kate Peins. Louis Evan Shipman. $1.00.
A Dream of Empire. William Henry Venable. $1.00.
Sir Christopher. Maud Wilder Goodwin. $1.00.
They That Took the Sword. Nathaniel Stephenson. $1.00.
The Autocrats. Charles K. Lush. $1.00

Postage on each book will be about 14c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

EXCELLENT TOWELS

At Very Little Prices

Here are towel values that will prove compellingly attractive to housekeepers, and proprietors of hotels and bathing establishments who are willing to buy good, serviceable towels for far less than they usually are sold for:

Snow-white Bath Towels—At 10c, 12½c and 25c each; worth 12½c, 15c and 50c.
Pure Linen Huckaback Towels—At 10c, 21c and 25c each; worth 15c, 25c, 32c.
Kitchen Crash and Roller Towels—Crash towels at 10c each; worth 12½c. Roller towels at 24c each; worth 30c.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THINKS HE WAS STOLEN WHEN A SMALL BOY

Strange Story Told by a Sixth Avenue Waiter.

Albert Lausterer Has an Idea that He Was Kidnapped in Philadelphia Twenty-five Years Ago.

A strange story of a mysterious kidnapping twenty-five years ago and of years of fruitless search for long-lost parents came to light Sunday when Albert W. Lausterer of this city invoked the aid of the Philadelphia police in assisting him in his search for his father and mother, who, he says, he has reason to believe live in or near that city. Lausterer is twenty-seven years old and works as a night helper in Malley's restaurant, at 877 Sixth Avenue.

When seen yesterday in the kitchen of the restaurant on Sixth Avenue, Lausterer said: "As long as I can remember back there was always an indistinct feeling that the persons with whom I lived were not really my father and my mother. I never gave the thing serious thought, though the idea recurred to me often even after I was quite a boy. I remember that I had a hazy recollection of standing one day at a corner near a beautiful home when a man and a woman came and asked me where I wanted to go. I told them I wanted to go home, and they offered to take me there and I went with them. More than this I could not recollect except that the woman carried me away in her arms.

"As I grew up, naturally I put this thing out of my head, and it was not until I left the home of my supposed parents that something happened which for the first time brought suspicion to me forcibly.

"When I left home to go out into the world and shift for myself, the woman whom I supposed to be my mother put the photograph of a three-year-old boy in my hands. 'Take this,' she said, 'it may come in handy some day and be of value to you. Do not ever lose it.' At that time I lived with my supposed parents at 1,631 Market Street, Louisville.

"I thought that a remarkably odd thing for the woman to say. Another thing that made me suspicious was a birth certificate which she showed me on that occasion. Many erasures had been made on the document, which attested to the birth of one Christian Rohle. I noted the erasures and some alterations, and inquired at the time and was told that Christian Rohle had been my godfather. I noticed further, however, that the date of the certificate had not been changed, and that this date corresponded nearly with my own age; that is, as far as I knew this.

"These things made me more suspicious than ever, and I began to figure and to plan how I might arrive at a certainty in my suspicions. I began to figure and to fit incidents that had happened during the course of my life into one another. I remembered that my supposed mother once said that after she was dead there would be one of the greatest sensations ever heard of, and that only one thing like 'it' had ever been heard of before. She did not explain at the time what 'it' meant, and at that time I did not have the sense to inquire. Another incident, as the couple grew older, they began to quarrel among themselves, and during these quarrels on two occasions words were let slip that now mean much. On one occasion the woman said, 'If you don't shut up I'll tell the boy who he is and how he happened to be here,' and frequently in the heat of quarrel the two would threaten that they knew that which would put each other in jail.

"After I left home I boarded for some time with a Mrs. Belle Schurl, who lives in Seventeenth and Dumesnil Streets, Louisville. My suspicions were aroused fully at that time, and I told the woman that I thought I had been kidnapped. She told me then of the Charley Ross case, and also of another which happened while she was a little girl. This was the case of a boy whose father had come from Frankfort-on-the-Main. She said that at the time detectives were put on the track of the kidnappers, and that one of them was run down, but was shot dead while attempting to escape from his pursuers.

"It was only then that it occurred to me to associate something else that was strange during my stay with the supposed parents. This was that I had been taken twice to Germany. There is no earthly reason, as far as I know, why the couple should have gone to Germany; neither had friends or relatives there, nor, as far as I can tell, did business call them there. But I was taken abroad on each occasion. I was too young to know to what town we went; the second time we went, I remember, I was but twelve years old.

"About a year and a half ago I became more restless than ever, and made a determined effort to clear the mystery. I went back to my home in Louisville, and began to examine for myself, and among other things looked carefully through a photograph album. There I found the picture of a woman whom I resembled so strongly that even I myself could see the likeness.

"I took this picture. The name of the photographer on the back of it was William H. Rau, 1,328 Camac Street, Philadelphia. It is this that made me believe I had been stolen from that city."

Lausterer says that his supposed father and mother have moved from Louisville to Wallhalla, S. C.

The police of Philadelphia are looking into the case thoroughly. The letter was handed over to Detective Allmandinger, who began to examine into the police records of twenty-five years ago looking for kidnapping cases. The City Directory does not contain the name of any Christian Rohle.

TAXES DIRECTORS WITH FRAUD.

New York Man Wants a Deal Between Corporations Stopped.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 16.—A hearing took place in the United States Circuit Court to-day before Judge Shipman, on a motion to show cause why the Directors of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company should not be enjoined from purchasing certain transportation, mining, and lumber properties, it being contended that some of the Directors of the company had acquired the right to these properties in the name of the Ontario Lake Superior Company, and wished to dispose of them at exorbitant prices to the Lake Superior Consolidated Company. The plaintiff is Allen S. Miller of New York, who was represented by W. A. Jenner and Howard E. White of New York.

The plaintiff alleges that the price to be paid for the stock by the Lake Superior Consolidated Company will result in a profit to the stockholders of the Ontario Lake Superior Company of more than $9,000,000, a greater part of which will be received personally by the Directors of the Consolidated Company. In the brief filed by the defendants in behalf of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company and the Ontario Lake Superior Company by John S. Freeman of Philadelphia and Lewis Sperry of this city the allegation of fraud charged in the complaint is denied.

The Consolidated Lake Superior Company was chartered by the Connecticut Legislature in 1897, and its charter was amended on May 3, 1901, by the same Legislature.

New Realty Company Organized.

A new realty company has been organized in this city, with a capital of $5,000,000. The articles of incorporation have been forwarded to Albany. Those principally interested in the undertaking are Jefferson M. Levy, George R. Read, and A. J. Connick.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

John F. Runck has been appointed Cincinnati agent of the German Insurance Company of Pittsburg, the Concordia Insurance Company, and the Mechanics' Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

The Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company and the Milwaukee Fire Insurance Company have given notice of their intention to withdraw from the Western Union, (fire underwriters.) These are the first withdrawals of any consequence since the graded commission legislation of nearly two years ago.

The favorable attitude of Southeastern Tariff Association authorities toward the Texas Local Agents' Association circular, asking fire insurance companies to agree not to reinsure shore risks of marine companies unless the latter enter the Southern States formally, is likely to lead to legislation of a prohibitory character along these lines in several of the Gulf States next Winter, according to advices received here from prominent Southern underwriters.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Telephone to Supplant the Telegraph for Operating Trains on the Lackawanna Road.

The Lackawanna Railroad will probably be the first Eastern road to use the telephone instead of the telegraph for operating the trains along its lines. The engineering department of that road is now engaged in installing the telephone system all along the main line and branches, and it is expected that the system will soon be completed. Many of the important sections have already been completed, and their operation so far has proved entirely satisfactory.

The use of the telephone instead of the telegraph for operating and train dispatching has long been advocated by some progressive railroad operating men. The system was tried on various railroads, but, according to the authorities who made the tests, it proved unsatisfactory for various reasons. It was said that it was unreliable, as mistakes in the way of misunderstood orders were likely to happen, the main objection urged, however, being that there would be no record made of orders transmitted.

These disadvantages have been overcome by the methods employed on the Lackawanna Railroad. Under the system used a series of blanks is provided covering all the usual orders, such as to hold a train on a siding, wait for further orders, and some forty-odd more, making a total of forty-four orders, all numbered consecutively. The Superintendent, train dispatcher, or whatever other official sends an order fills in the required blank. This is then telephoned by giving the number of the blank and the two or three words consecutively for insertion in the blanks. The receiving official or employe repeats this message of three or four words to prevent mistakes, and then fills in his blank of the same number.

In this manner a message can be sent much faster than by telegraph and the risk of a mistake is minimized. In case of doubt about any message the sender of the same can be called up at will.

In this manner, it is claimed, the safety of passengers and freight is greatly increased, and faster transportation is made possible through saving of time in the yards. Moreover, the small army of telegraph operators now employed can practically be done away with.

Tax on Cleveland Road Raised.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—The City Board of Equalization, a majority of the members of which were appointed by Mayor Johnson, to-day increased the taxable value of the Cleveland City Railway, better known as the Little Consolidated system, from $595,000 returned by the companies to $6,000,000. The action of the board, it is said, will result in the beginning of an interesting legal battle, the street railway company having declared its purpose to apply for an injunction, with a view to preventing the County Auditor from placing its property on the duplicate on any such basis as named by the Board of Equalization.

New Road from Buffalo to Rochester.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 16.—The State Railroad Commissioners, after a hearing, announced that they had decided to grant a certificate to the Ridge Trolley Road from Rochester to Buffalo.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Great Northern Railway is sending out a postal card of extra large size to call attention to the fishing along its line. The card bears a funny drawing showing a small bare-legged boy in a big straw hat engaged in fishing.

The report that the Erie Railroad has raised the age limit at which new men are barred from employment to forty-five is declared to be untrue by officials of the company.

According to the freight agents along Broadway and other freight officials in this city the rate situation is once more in good condition. The recent action of the Presidents of the various roads is said to have had beneficial results.

That passenger traffic in the West continues very heavy is demonstrated by the fact that the Rock Island Railroad was obliged to put its new passenger coaches into service sooner than it had expected. One hundred coaches were added to that road's equipment yesterday.

A WOMAN'S FATAL FALL.

Died in Hospital to Which She Had Refused to Go.

Thinking that her injuries were not serious Mrs. Mary Adelson refused to go to the hospital after she had fallen from the third-story window of her home, 23 Rutgers Place, yesterday. It was not until some time later when in great pain that she decided to be removed to Gouverneur Hospital, where she died last night.

Mrs. Adelson lived with her husband and four children. All yesterday afternoon she sat by an open window in the rear of the house endeavoring to get a breath of fresh air, and in the afternoon fell asleep. The children were in the front part of the house when they heard a scream, and, rushing through to the kitchen, found that their mother had fallen to the yard below. Screaming, they ran out and called Policeman Hanzert of the Madison Street Station, who, with several of the occupants of the house, carried the woman up stairs.

An ambulance was summoned from Gouverneur Hospital, but when Dr. Rosenshon responded Mrs. Adelson complained only of pains in her left arm. When the ambulance surgeon examined it he found that it had been broken in several places. Taking the woman's word that she had received no other injury, Dr. Rosenshon left her, after dressing the injured member. At the last examination at the hospital it was found that she had received internal injuries. These caused her death.

CUSTOMERS GO WITH SALOON.

This Question is Settled in Jersey City by Vice Chancellor Pitney.

A somewhat novel order was made by Vice Chancellor Pitney at Jersey City yesterday. Some time ago Victor Wilnsz sold his saloon at 104 Morris Street to Anthony Wisniewski. Shortly after Wilnsz opened a new saloon at 205 Washington Street. Wisniewski applied for an injunction to compel Wilnsz to close this saloon on the ground that Wilsnz had agreed not to go into business again anywhere in the vicinity of his old saloon. The application was denied because it was found that the bill of sale contained no such stipulation. Then Wisniewski filed a second bill, alleging that Wilnsz was using unfair means to induce his old customers to buy their beverages at his new saloon instead of procuring them at the old stand.

Vice Chancellor Pitney decided that in selling his saloon Wilnsz also sold the good will of the establishment, and that this included the trade of its regular customers. His signed an order forbidding Wilnsz from interfering in any way with Wisniewski's trade.

CHICAGO "CORN KING" WINS.

Board of Trade Directors Dismiss Charges of Irregular Practice.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Charges of irregular practice made against "Corn King" George H. Phillips have been dismissed by the Directors of the Board of Trade. At a meeting of the Board of Directors to-day the sub-committee which had been appointed to investigate the charges made by several of Phillips's former customers made its report exonerating him.

According to the committee, the charges were made by customers who were ignorant of Board of Trade dealings. The men had declared that they were made parties to the "pool" manipulated by Phillips, without their consent having been obtained. Phillips was able to prove that such was not the case.

When the charges were first made Phillips was ordered to prepare a written statement showing the facts concerning the great corn deal. The demand was afterwards withdrawn and a sub-committee of the Board of Directors was appointed to make an investigation.

May Be Mrs. Prueden's Body.

The body of a young woman supposed to be that of Mrs. Prueden of Elizabeth, N. J., who disappeared on Monday, was found on the beach at Midland Beach, Staten Island, last evening. It had been washed in on the high tide. The description answered that given to the Staten Island authorities of Mrs. Prueden. The body had not been in the water more than eighteen hours, and probably not more than twelve. Up to a late hour last night no one from Elizabeth had called to identify the body.

NOTHING CAN STOP HILL.

Ex-Senator Towne Says He Will Surely Be Chosen at Next Democratic Convention.

Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of Minnesota is at the Hotel Victoria, where he was seen by a TIMES reporter last night.

"I am out of politics," said Mr. Towne. "I am trying to make some money for my family. I intend to do it, too. I have not been talking politics, no matter what the newspapers may say. If I speak the papers quote me and then my business associates say: 'Towne is not keeping his promise. He is still in politics.' Therefore I must observe silence.

"But I will say this, that if existing conditions continue the reactionaries will capture the next Democratic National Convention, and David B. Hill will be the next nominee for President. Nothing can stop it.

"When my friends and I declared for the free coinage of silver it was not because we had any preference for the white metal, but because we realized that more money was needed with which to do the business of the country. Since that time there have been not only large discoveries of gold, but the cyanide process of refining the metal has been discovered, so that the volume of money has been increased to meet the necessities.

"That is what is responsible for the present prosperity. I have always contended that business could not be done on falling prices, and I have been ready to debate that proposition at any time or place. The fact is the people generally did not understand the situation.

"The so-called silver people favored no particular mine owners, but they realized that unless there was more of a circulating medium business must suffer. The question is one now of the paper issues; it is a question between the people and the banks.

"In my opinion, if present conditions continue the question of free silver will not figure to any great degree in the campaign of 1904.

"The people of this country are greatly indebted to the discoverer of the cyanide process, and Mark Hanna did not discover it."

Mr. Towne courteously declined to discuss the future of William J. Bryan or the effect of his antagonism to the platform adopted by the Ohio Democracy.

CALL TO BRYAN DEMOCRATS.

Says Ohio Convention Carried Out Plans Formed in This City.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—The official call of the "Bryan Democrats" of Ohio was issued to-day. It is addressed to "The Bryan Democrats of Ohio," and charges that the Ohio Convention repudiated the two last Democratic National platforms, and that the action of the convention was the result of a conspiracy "mapped out at the headquarters in New York." The call concludes as follows:

"If the action of this convention stand unrebuked, then it must be understood that the Democratic Party, as such, has repudiated the principles enrolled in the Kansas City platform, and ratifies and approves of the course pursued by the Republican Party upon the money question. If the Democratic Party abandons the principles laid down in the platforms of 1896 and 1900, then it may as well close its political career, for there is little else of importance to fight for."

SPLIT AMONG GLEASONITES.

A Cassidy Candidate Elected President of Gleason League Amid Bitter Protests.

The P. J. Gleason League, which was evolved from the old Battle Axe Association, held a meeting Monday night at their headquarters, 112 Front Street, Long Island City, to elect a President to take the place made vacant by the death of Thomas P. Burke. It developed that Councilman Joseph Cassidy, who has been endeavoring to obtain control of the faction to have it with him in the coming primary fight, had succeeded in a measure. A strong Cassidy sentiment had developed at the meeting, and when it came to nominations John A. Allen, one of the late Mr. Gleason's followers, nominated Stephen McClancy for President, and he was chosen.

It was stated by Patrick J. Murphy, a prominent Gleasonite, that those who had remained true to the faction would hold a meeting next Monday night in the old headquarters and organize the P. J. Gleason Association and fight the other side to a finish.

YACHT IN A COLLISION.

White Heather Ran Into the Clyde Line Steamer Navahoe.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 16.—The bark-rigged steam yacht White Heather, owned by Harrison T. Drummond of St. Louis, arrived here to-day for repairs. Mr. Drummond states that his yacht was in collision on July 14 with the steamer Navahoe of the Clyde Line off Cape Cod during a dense fog. The White Heather lost bowsprit, stays, and figurehead.

The Navahoe's cabin was swept off, but whether the steamer sustained further damage those on board the yacht could not say, as the vessels parted company in the fog and the Navahoe was seen to drop anchor. The White Heather carries twenty-seven men. Mr. Drummond and party have been cruising along the New England coast.

A WRECK DELAYS TRAFFIC.

Collision Between Lackawanna Passenger and Freight Trains.

DOVER, N. J., July 16.—There was a wreck on the Lackawanna Road at Boonton this evening which blocked both tracks and shut down traffic over the main line of the road. Very little delay, however, was occasioned to the Western trains as they were sent to and from Hoboken to this point over the Morris and Essex division. No one was killed or seriously hurt in the collision.

A freight train was backing up the Boonton Hill, and was run into by an eastbound passenger train. The collision derailed the passenger engine and a number of freight cars. The passengers received a shaking up. It is supposed that the engineer of the passenger train saw the freight and had almost succeeded in stopping, but the down-grade prevented him from doing so as quickly as otherwise would have been the case.

Cyclist Kramer Thrown at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 16.—Four thousand people saw the bicycle races at the Coliseum to-night. "Major" Taylor did not appear for the championship events and announcement was made that he would not appear until July 20 at the Revere track.

In the semi-final heat of the mile professional championship Frank Kramer of East Grange, N. J., was spilled by a collision with the rear wheel of Collett's machine and received injuries about the shoulders which are expected to keep him out of the game for some time. Collett was disqualified in the final heat of the same race for attempting to force Lester Wilson of Pittsburg off the track. Summaries:

One Mile, 2:10 Class, Professional.—Won by Hardy Downing, California; J. B. Jacobson, New Haven, second; Charles Hadfield, Newark, N. J., third. Time—2:24 4-5.

One Mile, National Championship, Professional. —Won by Lester Wilson, Pittsburg; no second; Collett, New Haven, disqualified. Time not taken.

Half-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, (15 yards;) T. J. Gascoyne, England, (50 yards,) second; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, (30 yards,) third; Owen Kimball, Louisville, (35 yards,) fourth. Time —0:58.

Special Races in N. Y. Y. C. Cruise.

Four new special class yachts will race to the eastward with the New York Yacht Club when its annual cruise begins next Monday. The Regatta Committee of the club at a meeting held yesterday decided to provide a special class in racing trim for Constitution and Columbia, the ninety-foot yawls Ailsa, Vigilant, and Navahoe, the seventy-five-foot schooners Muriel, Elmina, Amorita, and Quissetta, and the British-built cutters Isolde, Hester, Senta, and Eelin.

Columbia and Constitution will naturally prove to be the most attractive boats in the annual parade, but the special classes of yawls, schooners, and cutters, will divide the interest in them to no inconsiderable extent. Their races have been close all season, and especially so in the schooner class, where seconds only often separate these boats at the finish line, after thirty miles of sailing. With the two big sloops and these three lively classes of boats, the cruise would be full of interest if no other yachts participated in what will doubtless turn out to be the club's most successful summer journey.

LARCHMONT'S GALA TIME

Yacht Club Celebrated Ladies' Day with Many Festivities.

RACES, RECEPTION, AND BALL

Illumination of Big Fleet of Steam and Sail Craft at Night Was an Extraordinary Spectacle.

With hundreds of gay-colored flags and pennants floating from the rigging and spars of more than a hundred yachts in the Horse Shoe, the Larchmont Yacht Club was no doubt the most attractive spot on the Atlantic Coast yesterday.

After two days of hard racing, the skippers took a rest, and the day was given up to races for the launches, gigs, and dinghies belonging to the yachts in the harbor. These races were in the case of the naphtha launches for cash prizes, while the four-oared gigs, pair-oared gigs, and dinghies competed, respectively, for the Hen and Chicken Colors, presented by ex-Commodore H. M. Gillig; the Dauntless Colors, presented by Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, and the Execution Colors, the gift of H. B. Seeley.

In addition to this there was a large and varied programme of water sports, which took place in the harbor off the clubhouse, and were greatly enjoyed by the crowd present, which lined the seawall, and cheered the contestants vociferously at every effort set forth.

The club gave a reception to ladies in the afternoon while the races and aquatic sports were in progress, and the broad piazzas and velvet lawns were well filled with members of the fair sex, who, with stalwart yachtsmen, strolled up and down and admired the beautiful scene in the harbor.

The ceremonies of the day began at 10:30 in the morning, when, on a signal from Commodore Adams's flagship Sachem, the naked spars and rigging of the anchored fleet bloomed out with myriads of flags in obedience to the order "dress ship."

The Seventh Regiment Band occupied one corner of the veranda near the anchorage of the rocking-chair fleet, and strains from "Florodora," "Faust," and many other musical productions were wafted over the waters, where the launches were flitting, filled with guests, to the various craft in the harbor. Commodore Adams kept open house aboard the flagship Sachem and had as guests to luncheon W. B. Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins, and Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Fletcher, Fleet Captain Gen. Thomas L. Watson, and William Murray.

THE YACHTS IN THE HARBOR.

Among the anchored fleet were J. H. Flagler's Anita, Theodore Hostetter's Seneca, W. E. Tompkins's Idalia, Archibald Watts's Columbia, W. D. Ellis's Rambler, Edward Kelly's Barracouta, J. Roger Maxwell's Kismet, C. M. Meyers's Maspeth, Charles H. W. Forster's Hanniel, Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, Seymour Husted's Crusader, Henry Walcott's Fortuna, E. M. Whitlock's Ramona, James B. Ford's Katrina, Walter C. Hubbard's Paladin, Rear Commodore F. M. Hoyt's Isolde, W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita, Charles Smithers's Muriel, Harry F. Lippitt's Quissetta, Wilson Marshall's Atlantic, C. F. Ulrich's Carlotta, and many others.

The rocking chair fleet was in its glory, and they entertained royally those who remained ashore. Their flag, a yellow rocking chair on a blue field, was flying from the flagship Flub Dub, which served as the committee boat for the boat races, and was the recipient of many salutes during the day.

The boat races were bitterly fought out by the crews from the various yachts which manned them. There is much rivalry between the men employed on the racing yawls and a victory for the boat is meant added honors for the yachts, so from start to finish in every class the crews pulled for dear life even when hopelessly beaten.

The boat from the flagship Sachem won the Hen and Chickens colors, while Rear Commodore F. M. Hoyt's boat bore off the Dauntless colors. The crew of the Paladin were successful in winning the Execution colors. After the trophies had been awarded the successful boats paraded before the club house with the hardly won prizes flying at the bows.

After the boat races came the water sports, consisting of swimming and tub races, and high diving by the home talent. In an exhibition game of water polo, between the Trolley Dodgers and the Progressive Squat Toy Champions of Larchmont, the home team was the winner by 2 goals to nothing.

As soon as darkness fell the fleet was illuminated, and presented a gorgeous spectacle that was rivaled only by the brilliancy of the scene on shore. Rows of Japanese lanterns crossed and recrossed each other in a bewildering maze of rainbow-hued colors, while the long driveway through the club grounds was plainly outlined by rows of different colored glass bulbs on both sides, each adding its twinkling quota to the general blaze of light.

THE FLEET ILLUMINATED.

At 9 o'clock in the evening the gun on the flagship roared out, and from every yacht red flames from numberless torches flashed into being, and turned the harbor into a spectacle that made the Brocken Scene look amateurish and feeble. The contrast of the shapely white hulls in the red glare against the inky waters was something long to be remembered, and the general beauty of the scene provoked a huge chorus of appreciative "Ahs!" After an interval of six minutes the red lights disappeared and green ones took their places. These changes were rung on all the yachts throughout the evening once they were begun, and skippers of Sound schooners must have thought the last day was at hand as they saw the glare from miles away.

A grand ball was given in the evening, and the glassy floors of the big house heaved with the motion of twinkling feet until the lights in the harbor burned dim and the brightening east proclaimed the death of Larchmont's gala day. The summary of the racing follows:

NAPHTHA LAUNCHES, 21 FEET AND OVER; COURSE 2 MILES.

Start, 2:15.

Boat and Owner.	Elapsed. M. S.	Cor'd. M. S.
Levanter, Wilson Marshall	19:31	19:31
*Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix	19:44	19:14

NAPHTHA LAUNCHES, UNDER 21 FEET; COURSE 1½ MILES.

Start, 2:22:45.

Windora, John Green	19:06	18:22
Dorothea, ———	21:38	20:25
Sachem, F. T. Adams	20:03	19:43
Fortuna, H. R. Walcott	18:38	18:12
*Atlantic, Wilson Marshall	17:31	17:31
Crusader, Seymour Husted	19:51	19:31

ALCO-VAPOR LAUNCHES, UNDER 21 FEET; COURSE, 1½ MILES.

Start, 2:22.

Paladin, Walter C. Hubbard	19:52	18:50
Mimete, H. W. Eaton	19:42	19:32
Idalia, Eugene Tompkins	22:12	22:12
*Katrina, J. B. Ford	17:51	17:21

FOUR-OARED GIG RACE FOR HEN AND CHICKENS COLORS; COURSE, 2 MILES.

Start, 2:48.

*Sachem, F. T. Adams	23:35	23:35
Katrina, J. B. Ford	26:43	25:43
Atlantic, Wilson Marshall	28:06	28:06
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	23:59	23:59
Barracuta, Ed Kelly	Withdrawn.	

TWO-OARED GIG RACE FOR DAUNTLESS COLORS.—Course, 1½ miles. Start, 3:19.

Isolde, F. M. Hoyt	20:56	....
Wenonah, F. G. Corning	21:10	....
Crusader, Seymour L. Husted	21:22	....
Carlotta, C. F. Ulrich	21:48	....
Idalia, W. E. Tompkins	22:14	....
Hildegard, James Bergen	23:14	....
Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix	23:46	....

DINGHY RACE FOR EXECUTION COLORS. Course, ½ mile. Start, 3:46.

Paladin, W. C. Hubbard	12:38	....
Fortuna, H. R. Walcott	12:50	....
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	13:03	....
Dot, C. S. Pierce	13:09	....
Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix	13:13	....
Carlotta, C. F. Ulrich	13:22	....
Zara, George W. Scott	16:38	....
Atlantic, Wilson Marshall	13:53	....
Muriel, Charles Smithers	14:00	....

100-Yard Scratch Swimming Race for Boys Under Sixteen.—Won by W. J. Andresen, P. Chunt second. Time—1:12.

100-Yard Scratch Swimming Race for Boys Under Twenty.—Won by W. W. Swan, Jr., R. C. Becroft second. Time—1:08.

200-Yard Handicap Swimming Race for Boys Under Twenty.—Won by W. Nichols, (5 seconds,) E. Whitney second, (10 seconds.) Time—2:44 2-5.

Tub Race, Open to All.—Won by W. Whiting, D. Coddington second. Time—3:27.

The winners were Intrepid, Atlantic, Katrina, Sachem, Isolde, and Paladin.

Thirty-Foot Yachts Race Off Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 16.—Five of the thirty-foot yachts started in a strong southwest wind this afternoon for a reaching race over the Dyers Island course with a choppy and high sea most of the time. Some splendid seamanship was displayed. The Barbara got the first start. The summary:

Start, 3:24.

Boat and Owner.	Finish Time.	Elapsed Time.
Wa Wa, Reginald Brooks	5:41:17	2:17:17
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	5:41:37	2:17:37
Esperanza, E. C. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:42:43	2:18:43
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:45:23	2:21:23
Barbara, Winthrop Rutherford	5:46:54	2:22:54

CONSTITUTION TO HAUL OUT.

Canvas to be Dried and the Yacht Prepared for N. Y. Y. C. Cruise.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 16.—The Constitution came up from Newport this afternoon to refit in preparation for the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club in which she is to participate. The craft was anchored close to the boat shops in a convenient place for loading her on the cradle in order to haul her out on the marine railway. She will have her underbody cleaned and polished while out of the water.

Soon after the boat's arrival the topmast was struck and is now telescoped into the mainmast, this precaution being taken to diminish the windage on the spars when the boat is up on the railway at such a height.

The dampness of the past few days has been the cause of disturbing the set of the yacht's sails to such a degree that the mainsail which was bent only last Saturday and used yesterday and to-day is in such form that, after a consultation of W. Butler Duncan and the designer the big canvas was unbent and carried ashore to the sail loft for an over hauling. Other smaller sails of the boat are to be sent ashore to be looked over.

The Constitution's gaffs were changed soon after the boat's arrival to-day, the one just completed being taken on board for use in the coming races and the old one put ashore. In the meanwhile the mainmast was given a coat of paint and the boom is to be retouched to-morrow. The Mount Morris came up with the Constitution to-day and is anchored close by her.

Mr. Duncan after having watched the bringing ashore of the sails from the cup defender left here at 5 o'clock this afternoon in his launch for Newport. He will return in a day or two.

INDEPENDENCE AT NEWPORT.

Fog Too Thick for Yacht's Trip to New London.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—The Independence still swings at her moorings inside Brenton's Cove, for though her topmast was finally stepped and rigged before 2 o'clock, the fog was so thick that it was deemed too hazardous to start for New London. Should the weather clear, an effort will be made to get away early in the morning. Mr. Lawson said to-day that he was fully satisfied with the model of the boat, and would have no hesitation in having another constructed on similar lines. The Independence will be hauled out at New London to have her forward plates thoroughly repaired. These plates are near the shoulder of the boat, and no canvas was used between them when the yacht was built. It has been found that the yacht hardly leaks at all while at her moorings, but as soon as she gets down on her lines the water comes in. The night after the second race, when the Independence was beaten over nine miles, nearly three tons of water was taken out, or to be more exact, 278 buckets, each containing about twenty pounds of water. The measurement was made at Mr. Lawson's request.

As to other races, Mr. Lawson said that he had been invited to enter the Independence in the events of Aug. 1 and 3, and had accepted the invitation. He hoped that by that time the yacht would be in fine shape. He praised the work of all hands on the yacht, and said that money he had presented to his crew was not particularly for their efforts during the races, but for their hard work in helping rig the yacht and other labors, which seamen are not ordinarily called upon to perform. Mr. Lawson expressed the utmost confidence in defeating both the Herreshoff yachts. He had nothing to say relative to the New York Yacht Club, or as to the future plans for the Independence after the Newport Association races are over.

Shamrock II.'s Sailing Date Fixed.

GOUROCK, July 16.—Sir Thomas Lipton, speaking to-day to a representative of The Associated Press, said the results of the trials between the two Shamrocks in the Firth of Clyde had given him every confidence in the challenger, and had undoubtedly stamped the challenger as the fastest yacht this side of the water. Sir Thomas said he thought the Shamrock II. was able to beat the Shamrock I. by eight minutes in a thirty-mile course and he therefore considered she had a good prospect of success against her American competitor, for dispatch.

Mr. Watson said the Challenger had done all he expected of her.

The Shamrock II. will sail for New York July 25.

Yachts Prepare for N. Y. Y. C. Cruise.

Steam and sail craft are being made ready at a lively rate for the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club which begins next Monday. The Columbia will go into dry dock at Morse's Basin, South Brooklyn, to-morrow, where she will be put in the best possible shape to make trouble for Constitution when they meet.

Other yachts which will be docked at the same basin this week are the steam yachts Aileen, Gunhilda, Tuscarora, and Park City, and the sloops Bedouin and Eclipse.

Play in State Championship Tennis.

BUFFALO, July 16.—The showers at noon put the tennis courts in perfect condition for to-day's play in the New York State championship and handicap matches. The heat was oppressive, but some interesting games were played. The finals in the open will be played Wednesday morning, and the challenger round in the afternoon of the same day. The Consolation starts tomorrow. Summaries:

Men's Open Singles.—First Round—I. Wright beat Jenney, 6—2, 6—1; Warner beat Laverack by default; McLaughlin beat Kellogg by default; Whitbeck beat Le Roy by default; H. Bissell beat Moore, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Second Round—Smither beat McLaughlin, 1—6, 6—1, 6—1; Clothier beat Whitbeck, 6—0, 6—1.

Handicap.—Preliminary Round—R. Bissell, (add half 30,) beat McLaughlin, (minus half 15,) 6—3, 6—4; Smither, (minus half 15,) beat Viele, (plus 15,) 6—2, 2—6, 6—0; Warner, (minus 15,) beat G. Steveson, (plus 30,) 6—4, 6—4; Jenney, (minus half 15,) beat Le Roy, (scratch,) by default; Simon, (scratch,) beat Paret, (minus 40,) by default; Field, (scratch,) beat Whitbeck, (minus 15,) 6—4, 4—1.

First Round—Hodge, (scratch,) beat P. Wright, (minus half 15,) 8—6, 6—2; Smither, (minus half 15,) beat Clothier, (minus 40,) by default; Collins, (minus half 15,) beat W. Steveson, (plus half 30,) 8—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round—H. Hodge, (scratch,) beat Gordon, (plus half 15,) 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; I. Wright, (minus half 30,) beat Collins, (minus half 15,) 6—4, 7—5.

New Church at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 16.—Ground was broken for the new edifice of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, to be erected at the corner of Grand and First Avenues, last evening. George L. Atkins, one of the proprietors of the Ocean Hotel and the oldest member of the church, turned over the first spadeful of earth. Addresses were made by Bishop James N. FitzGerald of St. Louis, the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, Vice President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, and the Rev. A. G. Bale. A lawn party was held at the close of the ceremony.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:48	
Sun sets		7:29
Moon sets		8:23

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	8:37	Gov. Isl'd	9:04
H. Gate	10:57		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	8:48	Gov. Isl'd	9:14
H. Gate	11:07		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 17.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Belvernon, Inagua, and Haiti	3:00 P. M.	
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Matanzas, Mexico	12:00 M.	
Monterey, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

Elvalle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	11:00 A. M.	
La Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marco Minghetti, Azores	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sallust, Argentina, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8 A. M., (

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

FOR RULE OR RUIN.

We have not been mistaken in assuming the correctness of reports attributing to President SHAFFER of the Amalgamated Association purposes and motives so high-handed and despotic that his order calling out the employés of the steel mills as a means of enforcing his demands can be justly and temperately described as an act of infamy. He is seeking to force the rules and practices of the Amalgamated Association not merely upon the employing steel companies, who have already accepted them in the greater part of their business, but upon workmen who have hitherto declined to join the union; and he has attempted to make the steel companies the instrument of his coercive measures.

President SHAFFER'S personal avowals must put an end to all doubt on that point. The statement we print below is taken from the columns of The World, which publishes it with these headlines: "The Strikers' Side: By T. J. SHAFFER, President Amalgamated Association Iron and Tin Workers":

The position of the Amalgamated Association has been persistently misrepresented.

We do not ask assistance of the manufacturers in unionizing the plants now being operated non-union.

We simply ask that the three companies—the Sheet Steel, Tin Plate, and Steel Hoop—sign the scale for all mills, whether non-union or union, thus preventing discrimination in favor of the non-union plants during dull times.

We ask that all agreements now in force between the companies and the men binding the latter not to join any labor organization be canceled by the companies.

We ask to be let alone in the matter of organization.

We have never been arrogant in insisting that men join our organization or leave the union mills.

The statement that we wish the companies to bind themselves to employ only union men is a deliberate falsehood.

We do not ask even recognition of the union in the organization of non-union mills, further than the signing of the scale.

The representative of our organization in each mill is the Mill Committee. We do not demand that the companies agree to recognize this committee, even in the non-union plants. That is a matter we allow employés of every plant to settle for themselves.

The thing that we insist on is that the men be released from the contracts now binding them to belong to no labor organization and be allowed to join our association without being discharged, as has been the rule heretofore in the non-union plants of the American Sheet Steel Company.

Plainly the vital point here, the substance of the demand, is contained in the third paragraph: "We simply ask that the three companies—the Sheet Steel, Tin Plate, and Steel Hoop—sign the scale for all mills, whether union or non-union, thus preventing discrimination in favor of non-union plants in dull times."

President SHAFFER "simply" asks that these companies "sign the scale" for the non-union as well as for the union mills. What does signing the scale mean? Not wages, not hours, alone. Wages are as high if not higher in the non-union mills, and the hours are the same. The "scale" when signed puts the men in the mill under the control of the union. The men no longer have the right to make their own contracts with their employers. They cannot agree to work for higher wages than union men get in other mills. They cannot make terms satisfactory to themselves about piece work, overtime, apprentices, new men, and the many other matters that come up for adjustment in the management of a mill. All these things will be arranged by the union in its "scale." Anybody who has had experience of the working of a labor union scale knows that it involves a multitude of things, important things, besides the fundamental question of hours and wages.

Signing the scale for the non-union mills would have made union men of the employés in those mills so far as their substantial rights and interests are concerned, except that until they actually enroll themselves as members they would have been absolved from the duty to pay dues and assessments. They have hitherto chosen to be free, they would then have been bound, and not by their own act, but by the unauthorized and tyrannical act of their employers under compulsion and duress of Mr. T. J. SHAFFER. It is useless for Mr. SHAFFER to say that he has been "persistently misrepresented." Nobody has painted his propositions to the companies any blacker than he himself has painted them. He has asked the companies to "unionize" the non-union mills, to put the non-union men under the regulations of the scale, and, not being cravens and organizers of ruin and devastation, the officers of the companies have refused. That is the plain, unmistakable truth about the steel strike.

When we say that the ordering of this strike for such a purpose was an act of infamy we mean that it was an act so stripped of all excuse and palliation and so destructive in its consequences that its author should be visited with the odium and abhorrence that deservedly attach to public enemies. But we do not for a moment suppose that Mr. SHAFFER'S acts ever presented itself to him in this light. The fact that his act was one of infamy is quite compatible with the fact that he passes among those who know him for an amiable and well-meaning man. Like many other labor leaders, he has used very great powers with but a slight sense—apparently with no sense at all—of the terrible responsibility attaching to their misuse. He has called away from their work where they were earning high wages from fifty to one hundred thousand men, and he openly threatens to call out many thousands more. His association has not funds enough and cannot get funds enough to support the families of these men through a prolonged strike. Upon them his act has entailed suffering that will be intense in proportion as he adheres to his purpose to win in a struggle in which victory for his principles would be subversive of human liberty and freedom of contract. He has, moreover, dealt the heaviest blow in his power, and no man, we presume, could deal a heavier one, to the industries and business of the country at a moment when they were extraordinarily active and prosperous. The money loss his strike will inflict upon the people of the United States will be prodigious and incalculable if he persists, and the workingmen will find that loss hardest to bear, because they are least able to bear it. Finally, he has taken upon himself the responsibility of disorder, bloodshed, and loss of life, for many dreadful experiences have taught the lesson that a long and desperately contested labor struggle almost invariably involves violence.

All this responsibility he has lightly assumed for the triumph of a wicked cause, for it is nothing less than wicked and infamous to demand that the employing companies take action that would force their men to do what they have indicated no wish to do voluntarily. It avails nothing to talk of contracts binding the men in the non-union mills not to belong to the union. The employing companies have repeatedly said that they did not oppose the union. More than that, if the men had wanted to join the union they could have appealed peaceably for the abrogation of the contract; or they could have gone on strike for the desired privilege. But Mr. SHAFFER has insisted that these men shall be forced to come under the scale regulation by the act of their employers. The demand is monstrous and not to be borne with; the strike in support of it is an act of war upon the industries of the country.

THE CORN PANIC.

There is good reason to believe that the scare respecting the corn crop and the damage it had suffered from great heat and drying winds, was deliberately started and systematically encouraged by false reports for purely speculative purposes. If sensational exaggerations get a fair start, it is usually some days before the truth overtakes them.

The corn gamble would have been abundantly compensatory to those on the bull side of the corn pit if the weather had lent itself to their purposes, but it did not. Now that the panic is over and the price of corn has settled down to what conservative authorities believe it to be worth in view of a yield sufficient for all purposes in sight, it is remembered that very much such a scare was started last year at about the same time, and that the saving rains came to Kansas and Nebraska on the 16th and 17th of July. This year the relief was experienced a little earlier, and was so slight that had the reports of damage from drought not been grossly and knowingly exaggerated, it would not have caused an immediate drop of 2⅝ cents per bushel in corn and 1¾ cents per bushel in wheat.

The moral of this is that people who are not professional speculators would in every instance do well to possess their souls in peace until they have better warrant for alarm than is usually furnished by the first telegrams which sway the grain market or the stock market. There has never been a year when the conditions have not been such, locally, as to furnish columns of pessimistic dispatches when a demand for them existed and somebody at this end was ready to pay the tolls. The operators of the Exchanges are more likely to remember the pleasures and profits of the speculation of 1894, when the drought lasted until the second week of August, than any one else could be expected to do. This year the basis for a panic was purely imaginary. With a planting of 88,000,000 acres in corn, and an indeterminate amount in the cribs of the farmers, the surplus of last year and the year before, there would have been no important shortage if the damage had been as great as was first reported. Last Spring the Agricultural Bureau estimated the amount of corn in reserve at 47,000,000 bushels. The Secretary of the Kansas Agricultural Board is authority for the statement that in that State alone the reserve is fully 40,000,000 bushels. This may be an overestimate, but the amount is probably much larger than the Government has any means of accurately determining. To sum it all up, there is nothing at present in sight to worry about in the crop situation.

MR. KELLER AND THE BARKERS.

The Rev. JOHN KELLER, Arlington, N. J.:

Sir: We, the undersigned citizens, who desire the whole truth respecting the tragedy of Feb. 3 to be ascertained and established beyond dispute, beg to remind you that Mrs. BARKER, during the trial of her husband, testified under oath that you had committed a criminal outrage upon her person. This charge thus solemnly made by a woman of good reputation has now been on public record several weeks, yet, as far as we know, you have taken no steps beyond a simple denial to show forth your innocence of the alleged crime. The way is clearly open for you to obtain a searching and complete judicial inquiry by which the truth can be established beyond question. Your seeming hesitation to take this course is arousing public suspicion. Refusal of investigation would be equivalent to confession. We therefore respectfully urge you to bring suit at law against Mrs. BARKER for defamation of your character.

Upon this singular communication several remarks fall to be made.

The first of these is that the appeal to Mr. KELLER to vindicate himself from the charges brought against him by Mrs. BARKER in court, incidentally by her husband, and more elaborately by his counsel, the whole of whose defense was devoted to it, does not proceed from the clergyman's friends. It proceeds avowedly from his enemies, who have already condemned him. For it emanates from what calls itself "The Thomas G. Barker Defense Association of Arlington, N. J." Inasmuch as the only "defense" which has ever been put forward in behalf of BARKER is that BARKER believed that his wife had been grossly wronged by KELLER, the Defense Association must be composed of persons who partake that view. They have therefore, upon their own showing, prejudged the case concerning which they say they desire the whole truth. Yet they not only appeal to Mr. KELLER to proceed for the vindication of a character which they already believe is very bad, but they prescribe the means by which he is to proceed, "a suit at law for defamation of your character." The appeal is not friendly nor well meant. There is no reason why Mr. KELLER should pay any attention to it. The question with him is whether any course of action at all is desirable, and if so what, in his own personal interest, or in the interest of his church, to satisfy the friends of both or either, or at most "persons indifferent between the parties." Seeing that the Thomas G. Barker Defense Association, by the force of the term, has already taken ground against him, it is not to be supposed that he will take any action whatever upon the suggestion of that body.

A second consideration is that the case has already been adjudicated in a court of law. The complaint of Mrs. BARKER was fairly before the jury; the whole summing up of BARKER'S counsel was founded upon it. The verdict of guilty, of the highest offense charged, without a recommendation to mercy, can have meant nothing less than that the jury did not believe Mrs. BARKER'S story, even though it was "testified to under oath." Nor is it accurate to describe her as, in connection with this matter, "a woman of good reputation." Her reputation for truth and veracity was impeached during the trial of her husband and not defended, and the verdict indicates that the jury believed the impeaching witnesses. It therefore seems that it is not Mr. KELLER but Mrs. BARKER, who is in the greater need of vindication, as it is the believers in her, and not the believers in the clergyman's innocence, who are evidently most troubled by the present situation of the case.

Her course is quite plain. She can proceed against the clergyman by procuring an indictment. If she can induce a jury to believe her she can send him to join her husband, to the high satisfaction, in that case, of all lovers of justice. That course is so obvious that it is surprising that her friends of the Defense Association should not have directed their efforts toward getting her to take it, instead of advising a clergyman whose character they hold to be bad to establish his innocence by proving a negative. The design of the association seems to have been to present an awkward dilemma to Mr. KELLER. But the design has already miscarried, for nobody who does not already believe in the clergyman's guilt will be at all affected by this remarkable appeal.

A DISGUSTING RECORD.

It is well known that most members of Congress of either party look on the system of appointments to the public service for merit with cordial animosity. They are generally ready at all times and in any way possible to evade or "beat" the system, where they can do so without too obvious offense to the sense of decency among their constituents. A report made at the last session of the House, the substance of which is published by the Civil Service Reform League, throws light on the reasons why so many members of the House have "poor opinion of the law."

The House employs 357 persons at an average annual compensation of $400,000 for all, or $1,120 a year each. The pay would be very good even if the service were constant and as exacting as that of ordinary employés of the same class in private business. The actual service, however, is for not more than one-half the time of each Congress, and the average payment per month of such service is something like $200, a very high rate indeed. For that pay the House should get the faithful service of the very best men, and could enforce the strictest discipline. As a matter of fact, it gets much very poor service, and from a considerable number of its nominal employés it gets no service whatever. If we ask why it is that the House, as a Government body, pays heavily for poor work or none, the answer is that the pay is really given to the appointees of the members of Congress, who demand in return sometimes the political aid of the beneficiaries, and sometimes release themselves from the obligation of supporting those dependent on them. The larger part of the sum taken from the Treasury to pay for work for the Government is thus diverted for the advantage of members of the House. These members are engaged in a rather petty and wholly contemptible conspiracy, through the abuse of their authority, to benefit themselves in pocket or otherwise. It is a system of elaborate pilfering, and is not in the least on a higher level morally than picking the till of the Treasury or the pockets of the taxpayers.

The fact that the members of the House divide up among themselves the appointments of employés who are overpaid and underworked is shown by the following testimony of the doorkeeper:

Q.—That is to say, in order to remain in the service of the House, speaking generally, a man has to have behind him the indorsement of some member?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The effect of this is, of course, the House officers become responsible for the work of their subordinates without any power of selection?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The effect often is to lose a man who has gained experience and become efficient and to replace him with some other?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can there be under such a system as that, under any one's administration, any successful service?

A.—I do not think there can be as successful as if men were selected for the exact duties they are to perform. (Testimony, special investigation of House employés, Page 65.)

Now see how this works in practice. One O. M. ENYERT is appointed House telegrapher, for which he receives in all $1,600. He performs none of the duties of the place, but spends his time in the House library, where he seems to be engaged in compiling the Biographical Dictionary of Congress, a work of no public utility whatever. Meanwhile one J. J. CONSTANTINE is employed as telegrapher, and paid out of an appropriation of $900 carried in the legislative act as for "hire of horses and wagons and cartage for the use of the Clerk's office." Then still another man is hired at $40 a month as teamster, and the money is contributed by other employés. Here is a total of $2,980 a year paid for service for which $1,200 is regularly appropriated, $2,500 by the Government and $480 by employés. These latter evidently are taxed in this way to suit the demands of members. Again, WINTHROP C. JONES is paid $1,440 a year as "locksmith," while he acts as messenger, and another man is paid $75 a month during the session to do the work of locksmith, though he is on the doorkeeper's roll as a session folder. JONES himself is not a locksmith at all. He was appointed at the demand of the Michigan delegation, and was absent from Washington for eight months of the year.

One very natural effect of this system is absenteeism. An employé goes away when the member who appoints him needs him at home for political or other service. The law requires that he shall be present at least for the signing of the pay roll, but this is arranged for him, so that he can leave monthly receipts and have his checks sent to him. Another effect, equally logical, is that these favorites of the Congressmen are frequently called on to divide their pay with others who have not so "soft a snap." This is done quite shamelessly, sometimes the Congressman himself taking the money, and, presumably, distributing it. Contributions for entirely undefined purposes are frequently made, and no accounting for them is required. Men who hold their places and draw their pay by favor cannot either resist demands from their backers or ask too closely what is done with their money.

We have given only a few instances of the facts brought out in this report. The abuses prevail mostly among the members of the majority, but they are not confined to these by any means. A certain share in the common plunder is allotted to the minority, who are thus silenced as to the practices of the majority. It is not nice. It is calculated to make a self-respecting citizen hold his nose when he thinks of a member of Congress. But the case is not hopeless when a committee of the House is found willing to make such a report. That is the first step in an appeal to public opinion, and public opinion, once aroused, will lead to reform.

WARNING FOR LAWBREAKERS.

It would be interesting to know on what ground the Magistrates having jurisdiction in cases where persons are arrested for violation of the Sanitary Code in spitting on the floors of public conveyances base the sage conclusion that an offender is subject to arrest for that disgusting and dangerous practice only when he has been warned. In the sense in which the Magistrates use the term, warning implies the commission of the offense against cleanliness and decency, its observation by some one whose duty it is to make an arrest in such case, a respectful notification of the offender that he is thereby rendering himself liable to arrest and a fine, and his persistence in spitting after such notification. This is very much like nonsense. It is difficult to imagine a case in which as much and as general warning has been given as in that under consideration. Notices forbidding spitting in public conveyances and public places have been displayed for years in surface and elevated cars, ferryboats, stations, and like places, until they are as familiar as "keep-off-the-grass" signs in the public parks. Literally, he who runs may read. But whenever an arrest is made of an offender against this very proper ordinance he pleads ignorance of the law, the Justice asks whether the officer who arrested him warned him before making the arrest, and if it appears that he did not the prisoner is discharged and the officer notified that in future he would do well to remember that to violate the law is the inalienable right of the citizen until some one has read him the statute and warned him not to violate it. Magistrate ZELLER lays down this principle in the following lucid utterance, which, for breadth of misconception and comprehensiveness of misinformation, is entitled to rank among the most memorable of judicial opinions: "It is not the policy of the law to aid and abet crime by silence, but to warn men not to break the law if they are about to commit a crime." In the way of an obiter dictum from the bench, this is a gem of purest ray serene.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A correspondent, who proclaims himself an ex-naval cadet, has risen to the defense of Mr. SIDNEY GREEN, whose criticisms of the conservatism of the navy in regard to new inventions we mentioned not altogether with approval a day or two ago. Since that time it has fallen to our lot to be grieved by the tardiness of the navy in adopting stockless anchors, and therefore we are disposed to welcome rather than to resent the ex-naval cadet's gentle insinuation that Mr. GREEN was nearer to the truth than we were. Of course we would have felt more satisfaction in being corrected by an Admiral, even if he just had been promoted and had not yet command of a fleet. But the ex-naval cadet doubtless would have been an Admiral if he had staid in the service, and so we must perforce accept his reproof. Nevertheless, he is not entirely at odds with us. He admits that it is an exaggeration for Mr. GREEN to assert that steam pushes the vessel through the water, and that electricity does "everything else." That is about what we said, and it was for that declaration that we criticised Mr. GREEN. The ex-naval cadet, however, holds that Mr. GREEN'S main contention, that Bourbonism exists in the navy, is well founded. Our correspondent does not think that naval officers know quite as much about electricity as they ought to, and instances the retention of dynamos wound for 80 volts, when outside of the navy they are wound for 110 or 220 volts. It is a pity that the most progressive department of our public service should show any signs of being hide-bound even in minor matters. The matter of electricity is an important one, and sooner or later, no doubt, the subtle fluid will do much of the work now done by steam on board ship. Meanwhile we are wondering whether the ex-naval cadet acquired his knowledge of electricity at Annapolis, thereby justifying our remark about the naval officer's knowledge of the subject, or after he had resigned from the service—thereby proving nothing at all in connection with our remarks.

—The frequency in the public prints at this season of accounts of drowning fatalities, which might apparently have been avoided if the victims had known how to swim, once more brings before the most casual observer the curious fact that so many persons are ignorant of something which every animal knows. It is contended that animals swim by instinct, and that is in almost all cases perfectly true. But the animal has not reason, and therefore has to depend on his instinct. Man has reason, and with it he long ago learned that he, too, could swim. Now it is unquestionable that some people never have any opportunity to acquire the art of swimming, simple and easy as it is. And there are others who say that they have tried persistently and cannot learn. The swimming instructors say that it is not impossible for any one to learn. Certain it is that children who live near water and are permitted to go into it never find it impossible to learn to swim. There does not seem to be any sound excuse for parents who have water near their homes if they do not see to it that their children learn how to keep themselves afloat. Like all other bodily exercises or sports, swimming is much more easily mastered in childhood than in later life. Why so many persons arrive at years of maturity without having learned it is a mystery. Those who have grown up without learning to swim should forthwith betake themselves to swimming schools. There are plenty of them, and the money spent in a course of instruction may some time pay interest in life saved.

—Those who have been laughing the new Shamrock of Sir THOMAS LIPTON to scorn will do well to pause and reflect. In the last contest of the new Shamrock with the old one the challenger showed that she was a slippery craft. In a run down the wind of some five miles the challenger gained 1 minute and 57 seconds on the old boat. In a reach of 28 minutes she gained at one time 2½ minutes, which the old yacht, by a trick of the wind, closed up to 1 minute and 43 seconds at the turn. In a beat of four miles to windward she gained 37 seconds more, and in a reach of ten miles she gained 6 minutes and 40 seconds more, putting her 9 minutes ahead of her rival. They sailed one more leg, in which a squall drove the older yacht down on the heels of the new one. But the comparative merits of the two were shown in the fair sailing of the earlier legs, and the way in which the challenger beat the old yacht was sufficient to show that there is going to be something worth seeing in the contest for the America's Cup this year. But there is nothing to arouse fear as to the safety of the trophy. Columbia was about ten minutes better than Shamrock I. in a sailing breeze, and it looks as if the new yacht were just a shade behind Columbia's rating. Meanwhile our new defender has not yet shown her true form.

—It is wonderful; when you come to think of it, what a lot of good things have been said about marriage. For example, one old writer remarks: "Marriage is a desperate thing. The frogs in Aesop were extremely wise; they had a great mind to some water, but they would not leap into the well because they could not get out again." An old Irish proverb says: "Marriage comes unawares, like a soot drop," and another proverb is to this effect: "Marrying is easy, but housekeeping is hard." Most familiar of all, though usually misquoted, is CONGREVE'S "Married in haste, we may repent at leisure." All of which ought to be read and digested by those emotional persons who, meeting other emotional persons for the first time, are prone to exclaim, "Let us go and get married." Sometimes it happens that two persons who marry on the spur of the moment are suited to one another, but it is no credit to either of them that their marriage turns out a success. More frequently such a marriage is foredoomed to failure, and those who do as the couple did at Asbury Park two days ago do not get what they deserve if they live happily ever afterward.

—The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States announces that the Enno Sander Prize for this year has been increased by its founder so that it consists of a gold medal, valued at $100, and $100 in cash. The prize is for an essay, and the subject is "The Most Practicable Organization for the Medical Department of the United States Army in Active Service." Information as to the conditions of the competition may be obtained of the Secretary, JAMES EVELYN PILCHER, Carlisle, Penn. The subject proposed is one that should command the most serious attention of the medical officers of the army, and it is creditable to the organization that this topic is thus put forward for discussion. The action is a frank confession that the present system is not satisfactory to the army Surgeons, and this confession is worthy of commendation. The medical profession is never at rest; it is always in search of improved methods, and in no branch has it found its skill and its resources more greatly taxed than in the treatment of soldiers during periods of service in the field. War is sufficiently horrible in itself without the added sufferings which come from inadequate methods in the field hospital, and such methods are rather the outcome of improper or impracticable organization than of ignorance among the Surgeons. If the writer of the successful essay lays down some rules which can be put into practice with the effect of improving the organization of the army medical service he will do something which the prize cannot repay, and he will earn the gratitude of the soldier as well as the admiration of his countrymen.

Complaint of Ill-Kept Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It can hardly be expected that streets on the line of the work now under way of the subway tunnel can be kept clean, but when streets like Central Park West and other streets innumerable with asphalted pavements are in the inexecrable condition of filth they are now in and have been for some time past, it certainly is outrageous with the millions of dollars appropriated for this purpose and a serious menace to health. TAXPAYER.

New York, July 16, 1901.

NOISY SUNDAYS IN WOODSIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me the privilege of making known the following:

The citizens of Woodside manifest some interest in affairs that need attention, though they do so in the face of purposed neglect by the city authorities.

For example: There are many places here known as "beer gardens," that do a thriving business, especially on Sundays. The residents suffer all the noise and lawlessness that such places engender. Often on Sunday evenings the shouting and boisterous behavior of many partly intoxicated persons make our quiet village a bedlam. In some small degree the police endeavor to keep the noisy ones quiet, but, apart from the two hours of divine worship, there seems to be no attempt at even this small service. The writer has often complained to the police, (and so far as his own church is concerned the police give effectual help,) but no amount of regulation avails so long as the beer gardens are allowed to continue their lawless practice. Every one knows the law is broken with impunity—and the saloons go on as they please.

One officer of the law said recently, referring to a complaint the writer had made: "That big minister round there gives us a lot of trouble." Indeed! If the police, i. e., the Chiefs and Commissioners, did their duty and gave orders to enforce the law, no complaint from the writer or any other citizen would be necessary. It is giving "trouble" is it, to raise a protest against the destruction of our laws, which are for our protection?

Another example: We have had lying on Fifth Street, since Saturday, a dead horse, and at this writing the stench is unbearable. On Monday when we made many attempts by telephone and reporting to the police to have the nuisance removed, an officer, when asked if the matter had been reported, replied: "I suppose so, but what do you people in Woodside want, anyway?"

And so it goes! The men we employ to protect us simply refuse to do their duty, and for good measure add insult to injury.

I think it is time men with conscience and with love of home and city and Nation took more than a passing notice of these things. What shall be done when the lawless receive protection and aid and the law-abiding receive insult and ridicule?

REV. CHARLES J. KEEVIL.

Woodside, Borough of Queens, July 16, 1901.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the communication of Mr. Alexander Rosenthal in THE TIMES of the 9th inst. on "The Remedy for Legal Delays."

With all respect to the distinguished writer it seems to me that he misses the point entirely. He declares that the vice inherent in the practice of the law in litigated cases consists in great part in the delays occasioned by the time allowed for the preparation and service of the pleadings, and in kindred procedure.

He says that the time for the defendant merely to put in his "notice of appearance" is twenty days after service of summons, and that the plaintiff then has twenty days thereafter to serve his complaint, whereupon the defendant has twenty days to serve his answer, and still an additional twenty days within which to amend that answer, thus making eighty days to which he is entitled "as a matter of right."

I respectfully submit that this is scarcely a fair statement of the matter. The plaintiff in any case can, if he chooses, serve with his summons a copy of the complaint to which the defendant must plead within twenty days, unless the Court for sufficient reasons extends the time, and even in such cases the issue is not delayed, for it will bear the date of the day on which the original time expired. If the plaintiff concludes to have the summons served without the complaint he has only himself to blame if his adversary puts in a "notice of appearance," which entitles but does not oblige the plaintiff to wait twenty days longer before he serves his complaint.

As a matter of fact, a defendant has but twenty instead of "eighty" days in which to present his defense.

But assume, for the sake of the discussion, that the defendant has it in his power to delay the plaintiff eighty days after proceedings have been begun, what light does that fact throw on the law's delays? If the plaintiff were permitted to have the relief to which he might be entitled at the expiration of eighty days or several times eighty days, there would be comparatively small occasion for grieving. It is not the delay in the preliminary steps looking to the trial of issues or the application for judgment that makes the practice in litigated cases in our courts so vexatious and harassing, or that delays the administration of justice. It is the fact that when a case is all ready for trial or other disposition it finds itself at the end of a long string of other cases numbering into the thousands which it may take years to reach and dispose of. Right here is where the "delay" really occurs.

The remedy? It is difficult to say. It is not the fault of the Judges who hold our courts. A more notably conscientious and laborious class of workers is not known in any line of industry. None realizes this more than the lawyers who practice before them. It is too often believed that their work is done while they sit on the bench. This is not the fact. Much of it is done at their homes, often the veriest drudgery of it.

The writer knows of but one remedy, and that is more Judges, either technically, so called, or official "referees," to be paid by the county, thus saving the expense to litigants who are unable to pay referees' fees.

Once more, Mr. Rosenthal complains of the delay incident to "appeals." He asks why should the defeated party be allowed thirty days to appeal and forty more in which to prepare his papers?

Is not this somewhat of a bagatelle? When one considers the delay of months and years in getting an appeal heard, what signifies a month or two in getting it in readiness for hearing?

But the successful party is not stayed or his judgment arrested unless his adversary gives security that in the event of his appeal being unavailing he will pay the judgment and the costs. If he is willing or able to do this, and thus evidences his good faith in his case, where is the injustice in giving him thirty or forty days or a year in preparing for his appeal? If he does not give the security his adversary may proceed at once.

No, my distinguished brother at the bar must find some other reason or reasons for the law's delays than those appertaining to the preliminary steps in a litigated case.

EDWARD J. MAXWELL.

New York, July 13, 1901.

THE CENTRAL'S MISMANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You richly deserve the hearty thanks, as you are sure to receive the full recognition of your readers who are travelers in the cars of the New York Central Railroad, for your able and complete defense of their rights, especially in the matter of that dreadful sulphurous tunnel. You lay bare the non-possumus plea of the new President of the Central, which—to make a pun that I trust is pardonable—is an exemplification of the philosophy of "Can't."

Permit me here to note one fallacy in the reasoning of the President, in which he claims that the element of time—five or eight minutes—required to change from electrical to steam power at Mott Haven prevents the use of that element as a motive power. Will you, or will the President of the New York Central, tell us why those five minutes cannot be secured by starting the trains from Forty-second Street that much earlier? Put this duty upon the passenger (or commuter) and see if he will not gladly be at the station and take his train five minutes earlier in order to avoid asphyxiation by HOSOS—which, I believe, is the formula for sulphurous acid gas.

I go to the mountains, let me add, for the Summer, but never have I returned to resume travel through that tunnel but I have marveled at the infinite patience of the traveling public in enduring it, and at the presumption (or incompetency) of the railroad officials in imposing it upon the public.

Another matter to be noted is this: I do not presume to offer engineering advice to a railway with such a marvelously efficient engineering department, but I should like to raise the simple inquiry if it is not worth while for the railroad officials to consider the expediency of building a joint passenger station on the other side of the Harlem, where the New York Central Company owns acres of land, running continuous electrical loop trains through the tunnel? Certainly some practical relief must be had. The passenger traffic of the New York Central is increasing in geometrical ratio, and it does not require the acumen of the professional engineer to foresee that there is trouble in the near future for the New York Central unless existing conditions are essentially modified. And let me add, further, that in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis they manage these things much better. Why cannot the New York Central Company draw useful object lessons from the railway management in those cities, as in the past it had repeatedly been seen to follow the leading of the Pennsylvania Railway?

I should like to say something regarding the poor car service of the Central—the last lot of creaking cars, unsubstantially constructed; of the windows which cannot be raised; of the want of cleanliness in the cars, and especially of the very inefficient method of handling its passenger traffic at Buffalo when the trains arrive from the East with human freight for the Exposition. But to set forth all these would require a special supplement to THE TIMES, so I forbear. With renewed thanks for your service to the traveling public, I am, &c., VIATOR.

Allenhurst, N. J., July 14, 1901.

DEFENSE OF UNIVERSALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yesterday morning's issue of THE TIMES contained an article under the title "Devil First Universalist," the same being an abstract of a sermon preached Sunday morning by the Rev. R. B. Smith of this city against Universalism. Knowing you do not wish false statements to go to the world through your journal, I beg space to inform the public and Mr. Smith that the article is inexcusable and gross misrepresentation.

Let me inquire first why Mr. Smith chose to preach this sermon at a time when he knew the representative ministers of the Universalist Church to be out of the city on their Summer vacations? Was he afraid to give these men a chance to defend themselves? The coarse epithet "liar," and the characterization of the devil as a Universalist, will, upon reflection, be sorely repented by their author. They would have done credit to a by-gone age, when it was customary to abuse and vituperate men whose beliefs their critics could not refute, but in these days, when the public knows the good work the Universalist faith does, and the beautiful spirituality it constructs, such harangues can harm none but their author.

Concerning the statement of Mr. Smith that Universalists do not believe that God punishes men, let me quote the words of the Universalist Profession of Faith: "We believe in the certainty of just retribution or punishment for sin." The gentleman does not seem to have heard of that statement. There is no escape from the punishment any one has merited, but punishment, if endless, must proceed from anger, and not from love. Endless misery and torture are simply endless brutality, and no spiritual God and Father could engage in such a degrading occupation.

Is it ignorance or willful misrepresentation which inspires men like Mr. Smith to make false statements concerning Universalism? We advise that they study the Universalist statement of belief, and, instead of belaboring for spectacular purposes a man of straw, attack the genuine Universalist.

Furthermore, many of the best modern Bible scholars teach that the Bible, while it prescribes severe penalties for the wicked, does not contain the doctrine of endless misery. In the punishment which serves some good purpose the Universalist believes, because all the purposes and instruments of God are good. We have no purpose to soften the harsh parts of the Bible, except when we know them to be mistranslations. The translation of the Bible was revised in 1880 because Bible scholars knew the old version to be faulty; they took out the words "damnation" and "everlasting," and in most places the word "hell," because these words did not represent the truth as Jesus gave it to men. Will Mr. Smith say the revisers were wrong?

CHARLES R. EAST, Pastor of the Church of Good Tidings.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15, 1901.

Jack Bunsby's Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer in to-day's Topics of the Times does well to speak of Jack Bunsby as "of immortal memory." Since he was chiefly made so by his language, how can his friends fail to resent the liberties which your writer takes with it? What Capt. Bunsby said (in the thirty-ninth chapter of Dombey and Son) is: "The bearings of this observation lays in the application on it." How flavorless by comparison is the paraphrase in which only one important word—application—is left unchanged!

Probably in the whole course of his life Jack Bunsby never used the word "lie" in any but its mendacious sense. "Remark," indeed! "Thereof," indeed! Perish all these thoughts!

Yet I usually find the Topics of the Times the most interesting part of your interesting paper. Perhaps I should except a certain advertisement on the last page, to which I always turn with a reasonable assurance of finding literary merit.

M. D.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Takes No Chances.

Friend—Can't you give me a tip on stocks?

Broker—Yes; but, in consideration of our long friendship, I won't.—Brooklyn Life.

The Amateur.

"What are you playin'?"

"This is a song without words."

"You wouldn't think so if you heard the man across the hall."—Indianapolis News.

An Exhaustive Trip.

Harriet—Harry's got home.

Clara—Did he have a good time?

Harriet—I guess so; he borrowed half a dollar to pay the hackman before he kissed any of us.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Distinguishing Marks of Savants.

Polly—Wisdom is generally depicted as a man with a long flowing beard.

Dolly—Yes:—but my idea of wisdom is a man who has sense enough to wear trimmed whiskers—or, none at all.—Detroit Free Press.

Blesses Him Who Gives.

"Sympathy," remarked the man who gets sour, "doesn't do the slightest good in the world."

"Then why did you listen to it?"

"Oh, there is no use in being ill-natured. It always seems to please the person who is extending it."—Washington Star.

MERE RUMOR.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian.

Oh, the gold-and purple sunrise is a lovely thing to see,
When the radiant east with waking light is glowing,
When the happy songsters carol in each dew-bespangled tree,
And the rooster his shrill clarion is blowing,
There's a magic fascination in the fast-approaching sun,
And the rugged outlined mountain peaks that screen it,
There's a glory in a sunrise that will charm the dullest one
Into rapture—so I've heard—I've never seen it.

There's a solid satisfaction in a life of abstinence,
From all things that tempt the appetite abstaining,
Terrapin, champagne, and frog legs look to you like 7 cents,
When your life on whole-wheat biscuit you're sustaining,
Nothing in the earth or heavens can stack up with such a fare,
Nectar and ambrosia are but flat beside it,
Apple pie, or trout or waffles with it never can compare,
It is glorious—I've heard—I've never tried it.

Virtue, toil, and self-denial always bring their own reward,
Eighteen hours is too short a day for labor,
Man is happiest when working at a job so good and hard
That it couldn't be accomplished by his neighbor,
Souls are brightened and ennobled by unflagging industry
And a prize is best enjoyed by those who've won it,
Digging in from dawn till bedtime brings serene felicity
To the digger—so I've heard—I've never done it.

NEGRO BISHOP'S PLEA FOR HIS OWN RACE

Dr. Gaines's Remedy for Conditions in the South.

ONCE ROBERT TOOMBS'S SLAVE

A Delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Council, He Will Lecture in England and on the Continent.

Bishop Wesley J. Gaines of the Seventh District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, whose home is at Atlanta, Ga., sails to-day on the American liner St. Louis. He goes as a delegate to the Ecumenical Council of Methodists which convenes in London on Sept. 4th next. While abroad the Bishop will lecture in the principal cities of England, Scotland, and the Continent on the social condition of the negro in the United States.

Prior to sailing the Bishop, who spent yesterday in this city, had something to say about the social condition of his race, particularly in the South. He also referred to his own career.

"I am now sixty-one years old," he began. "I was twenty-five years old when I became a free man. My slave days were spent on the estate of Robert Toombs. I learned to read and write during my slave days, and in rather an interesting manner. To a very young member of the Toombs family I owe those accomplishments. He was so small that I had to carry him many miles to take my lessons. It was permitted to a slave to learn to read, you know, but it was against the law to teach a slave to write.

"My little teacher was between nine and ten years old. He taught me to read first. I then had a crazy desire to learn to write, but in view of the law upon the subject I feared to ask him to teach me. But finally I conceived a long-headed scheme. I inveigled him to where there was some nice, smooth sand. In as skillful a manner as I could command I led up to the subject.

"'Behold the alphabet here in the sand,' I finally asked of him. To my surprise he did it promptly. By a little more diplomacy I managed to make him forget the letters in the sand, and managed to get him away from the spot and to his home again. You may be sure I got to that alphabet as quickly as my legs would carry me after I had the boy home again.

"Upon a second occasion I asked him to jumble the letters into words, which he did. Other lessons followed, until I was able to write as well as to read. But I had to keep it dark.

"Finally it came to my notice that Mr. Toombs's overseer was defrauding him, was selling his grain to private individuals. What he did with the money I can't say. I made so bold as to write Mr. Toombs a letter telling him about it. After Mr. Toombs had gotten over his surprise that I could write, he asked for proof regarding the overseer's dishonesty. I told him the name of the man to whom the overseer had been selling, and the upshot of it was that he was discharged and I got his job.

"In the civil struggle I did not forget what I owed my master. When in one instance he was in danger of his life I drove him for fifty miles or more out of harm's way. While we were fleeing he handed me a pistol saying that if I saw that he was in danger of being captured by the enemy it was his desire to die. I was offered no less than $100,000 afterward to tell where he was.

"I am not in favor of any radical measures to improve the condition of the negro. We must work out our salvation by degrees.

"I have perhaps a novel theory along this line. It is that the negro shall imitate the Jew. Some years ago a certain hotel in Saratoga objected to the Jews as guests. You know what the Jews did? They bought the hotel. That's what I preach to my people. Be saving, educate yourselves, be law-abiding, become substantial citizens, and you will one day have a power they can't wrest from you.

"It is not the old people of the South who are so bitter against the negro, it is the younger element. They have bitter views and feelings against us that their fathers did not entertain; they are not so kind.

"One of the greatest bugbears of the Southern negro just now is the 'Jim Crow car.' I need not tell you that we don't like it. Personally I know many railroad officials who are not in favor of it. I came East in a drawing room car. A gentleman asked me how I managed. I replied, 'Simply by being a gentleman.' But there is no use denying it, these things hurt.

"Then there's that lynch law in the South. The best element of the negroes is quite as much against crimes against women as white men are. Every under any circumstances the offenders ought to have a fair trial. That's what the courts are for, as I understand it. There are white disreputables who commit such crimes, too, you know.

"It is perhaps not so well known here in the North as it is in the South that white men frequently throw the blame of such offenses upon negroes, and by the mere trick of blackening their faces. That's an easy thing to do, and it's easy for a white man to make himself look like a particular negro whom he may single out, if he chooses. Oh, yes, the negro, as well as the white man, ought to have a chance for his life in the courts.

"The disfranchisement of the negro in the South? Yes, that is a great subject with us now. If the negro is disfranchised he will be spurred on all the more to build himself up financially and intellectually. The danger in that for the whites of the South will be that the negro will have so great an incentive to improve that he will outstrip the white man, and ultimately force recognition by his real worth."

FRANCHISE TAX CASES.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—Ex-Judge Robert Earl, referee in the New York City franchise tax cases, reviewed the valuations placed on the franchises of the Electrical Subway Company, the New Amsterdam Gas Company, the Northern Union Gas Company, and the Central Union Gas Company of New York City this morning.

The gas companies were represented by Attorney John C. Tomlinson and the Subway Company by Beardsley & Hemmens, with ex-Senator David B. Hill as counsel in each case. Testimony was introduced to show overvaluation of the franchise.

The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of the valuations placed on the special franchises of the Brooklyn Union Elevated and the Kings County Elevated Railroad Companies, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

Col. T. S. Williams, Vice President of the system, was on the stand, and on direct examination, according to the attorneys for the company, gave testimony which tended to show that the valuations on the franchises were excessive and inequitable, and that it was undoubtedly impossible under the franchise tax law to properly enforce its provisions. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit system was represented by Prof. Charles A. Collin, with ex-Senator David B. Hill as counsel.

The valuations of the franchises of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and the three large electric light companies operating in that city were also considered, and testimony offered to show overvaluation.

It is announced that the action of the Buffalo and Rochester corporations in compromising the lawsuits growing out of the application of the franchise tax law to their franchises and paying the tax imposed, will not have any influence upon the corporations of New York City and Brooklyn, which are not only fighting the law, but also the assessment. These companies will carry their suits to the court of last resort.

MONTCLAIR CHURCH'S DISPUTE.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day refused to grant the Christian Union Congregational Church of Montclair an injunction restraining Thomas J. Regan, who built the edifice, from prosecuting mechanic's lien claims in the Circuit Court. The contractor asserts that $8,424 is due him. The church alleges that the amount due is $3,086.

The difference, it is claimed, arises from the substitution by the contractor on an order of the trustees of better material in some parts of the work than the specifications called for. The church paid into court the amount it claims is due.

The Vice Chancellor said the only way to induce the court to grant the restraining order was for the church to pay into court the full amount claimed and await adjudication. The church refused to do this. Counsel for Mr. Regan said this afternoon he would at once enter judgment and proceed to execution, as the church had failed to make answer in the Circuit Court, having relied upon the Chancery Court for the injunction. He would therefore enforce the default.

PIERRE LORILLARD'S WILL.

Mrs. Allien to Defend Any Rights to Which She Is Entitled—Will Not Sell Rancocas.

"We are not," said a member of the Lorillard family yesterday, "disposed to contradict or discuss the half dozen rumors published to-day concerning the will of Mr. Pierre Lorillard and our intentions or plans in regard to it. It is enough to say that the situation to-day is that set forth in THE NEW YORK TIMES in its issue on Sunday last. It has not changed in any particular. As to contesting the bequest of the Rancocas estate to a woman, we are no more decided on that point than we were on Saturday, although our sentiments in this regard have not changed. Not a little awaits the probating of the will. Of the place and time for this formality we can say nothing. This rests with Messrs. Brinkerhoff & Fielder, the lawyers, and I am sure they will give no information on the subject."

"Mrs. Lillian B. Allien," said one authorized to speak of the affairs of the friend of Pierre Lorillard to whom he bequeathed the famous racing establishment at Jobstown, N. J., "is not going to take possession of Ronocas or anything that does not belong to her. Nor is she going to take the initiative in any contest that may occur. She will be on the defensive but she will surely defend her rights. As to that she has as yet retained no lawyer, so that she has no legal advice on this point. She needs none at present. Wait till the full terms of the will are known. Let the other side attack and then she will be heard from. I know of no overtures to her to take money in lieu of the estate, but I can say that if Ronoccas comes to her by the will she will not sell it. I do not care to say if her means would permit her to keep the property in good condition for her own use. She will, however, retain Rancocas if the law says it is hers. What she will do with it in view of her resolve not to sell is another matter."

A dispatch from Tuxedo Park denied the story that Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Sr., had been there.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Chancellor Magie announced this afternoon that he would be in the State House on Thursday next ready to sit as ordinary to receive the will of Pierre Lorillard if it was desired to file it with him. He understood there was to be no contest over the provisions of the will. In this event it is thought possible that the executors may decide to file the will at Mount Holly, as very little can be gained by filing it with the Chancellor.

JACOB S. ROGERS'S WILL FILED.

Executors' Bond Fixed at $500,000 by Chancellor Magie.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Chancellor Magie this morning appointed William Pennington, John S. Barkalow, and Theodore B. Rogers executors named under the will of Jacob S. Rogers, administrators of the estate pendente lite. They were placed under a bond of $500,000, which was furnished by the American Surety Company.

Ex-United States Attorney General Griggs offered the will for probate and also the formal petition of the executors to have the provisions of the will carried out. The petition set out that the petitioners show that they are informed that the deceased was never married, and left no wife or children, and that his next of kin and heirs at law are Annie R. Dupont, wife of William Dupont, Bellevue, Del.; Mrs. Helen R. Bradford, Wilmington, Del.; Theodore B. Rogers, New York City; Thomas Rogers, New York; Flora E. Rogers, New York; Mary I. Westerfield, New York; Ella A. Rogers, New York, and Mrs. Edith Rogers-Gellatly, wife of John Gellatly, New York.

Robert W. De Forest, counsel for a member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, through Mr. Griggs, presented a petition setting forth that the petitioner, a free museum, is the principal residuary legatee in and under the will.

Five caveats were filed against the will, and it cannot be proved until the citations issued on these caveats are heard. The citations are returnable Sept. 16. Pending the final ruling the administrators will take charge of the estate and care for it.

NEW FRESH AIR HOME.

Henry J. Vogel Establishes a Summer Refuge at Hempstead.

Henry J. Vogel of 200 Keap Street, Brooklyn, a member of the firm of William Vogel & Brothers, manufacturers, has established a Fresh Air Home in Hempstead, L. I., where his Summer residence is situated. The Augustus Dockerty property, on Henry Street, has been purchased, remodeled, and almost entirely refurnished for the purpose.

Mr. Vogel has been aided in this work by several other charitable persons living in Brooklyn. The home was opened two weeks ago, and during the Summer many young women, children, and aged persons will have a chance to pass two weeks each in the country. The home will be under the care of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue and Wilson Street, Brooklyn, of which Mr. Vogel is a member.

Miss Jessie Arbuckle, Deaconess of St. John's Church, assisted by Miss Catherine Hinchley of the Sunday school, will be in charge of the little ones. There will be no restriction against any religious denomination.

Mrs. James L. Kernochan of the Meadow Brook colony, whose home is near that of Mr. Vogel, has offered to furnish fresh milk from her dairy for the home.

CHARLES FROHMAN COMING HOME

Sails To-day from Southampton—His Many Enterprises.

LONDON, July 16.—Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, will sail to-morrow from Southampton for New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Mr. Frohman's theatrical enterprises now include either the sole or joint management of five London theatres, and the appearance of Sir Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Charles Wyndham, and Charles Hawtrey and their companies in the United States. He has secured plays by Henry Arthur Jones, Charles Haddon Chambers, Henry V. Esmond, Arthur W. Pinero, R. C. Carton, Sydney Grundy, Robert Marshall, and Clyde Fitch. Mr. Frohman has also secured plays from several leading French and German authors. He has engaged Julie Opp for Faversham's production of "A Royal Rival" at the Criterion Theatre, New York.

Pain's Fireworks Display.

To-morrow evening Pain will make an entire change in his pyrotechnic display following the "War in China" spectacle. The changes recently made in the war scenes and the scaling of the walls of Peking have contributed greatly to the realism of the spectacle.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Marie George was out of the cast of "The Strollers" last night owing to illness, Lou Middleton taking her place. The management announces she will return to-night.

Mabel Gilman yesterday signed a five-year contract with the Sire Brothers. She will appear in a leading role to be written for her in the late Summer's revival of "The King's Carnival." The Sire Brothers announce they will star Miss Gilman next season.

Maurice Campbell, the husband and manager of Henrietta Crosman, arrived in New York from Europe this week. He announces that Miss Crosman's available material for next season consists of plays from the pens of European writers, such as George C. Hazleton, Jr., Gilbert Parker, and C. Carr. Miss Crosman's season will open on the road with "Mistress Nell," and will be followed in New York by a production of "Joan of the Shoals." A Shakespearean production is promised later in the season.

Young Men at the Exposition.

The different branches of the New York City Young Men's Christian Association are uniting in an excursion to Buffalo and Niagara Falls by special train next Monday, Wednesday, July 24, is Y. M. C. A. day at the Pan-American and the Association in Buffalo is making preparation for large numbers of visiting members of other associations.

To Discontinue the Rockaway Route.

The Iron Steamboat Company announces the discontinuance of the Rockaway route and will operate an additional steamboat to Long Branch.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT ASSURED.

Agreement by Which the City Will Receive $5,200,000 Is Signed.

Andrew Carnegie's signature has been attached to the formal agreement with the City of New York by which sixty-five public libraries will be established at a cost to Mr. Carnegie of $5,200,000. The agreement was drawn up by George L. Rives, one of the Board of Directors of the New York Public Library and Corporation Counsel Whalen and Controller Coler. The ideas which Mr. Carnegie wanted in the document by which the city would agree to maintain the libraries in perpetuity were drafted to the satisfaction of the donor.

In the negotiations Dr. John S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, acted as the agent of Mr. Carnegie.

It was said yesterday at the City Hall that the original contract with Mr. Carnegie's signature attached was in the hands of Mayor Van Wyck, and the matter would be discussed at a special meeting of the Board of Estimate to be held to-day.

After the city officials sign the agreement to maintain the libraries the work of providing sites will be actively begun. Corporation Counsel Whalen has prepared a map showing the existing libraries, and efforts will be made to establish the new ones so that every section of the city will have a library building.

$20,000 for Another Library.

RICHMOND, Va., July 16.—A letter has just been received at Charlottesville, Va., from Mr. Carnegie, offering to give to that city $20,000 for a library building providing that city will furnish a site and appropriate for maintenance of the library $2,000 a year.

Another Gift from Andrew Carnegie.

STILLWATER, Minn., July 16.—Andrew Carnegie has offered Stillwater $25,000 for a public library. A site already has been secured and the Council will provide the required income.

AMERICAN HEIRS WIN.

Case of Hirschfield vs. Hahn Decided After Seven Years' Litigation.

A cablegram received yesterday by Edward E. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company brings the information from Berlin that after seven years' litigation the case of Hirschfield vs. Hahn has been decided in favor of the Hahn heirs in this country, represented by Mr. McCall. The decision reached by the German Court known as the Kammergerichten, will give the Hahn heirs a fortune of 640,000 marks.

The case at various points during its procedure assumed international aspects, and involved arguments before the Secretary of State at Washington, and Gov. Flower during his term of office. The case opened when Isaac Hahn, a New York real estate dealer, began action for the recovery of an inheritance which he claimed was due him, his sisters, and brothers, after the death of Louis Hirschfield, a relative, in Charlottenberg, in Germany.

Mr. Hahn, with his brothers, Louis and Abraham, visited Germany, and instituted proceedings in the German courts. Drs. Reimer and Gotthelf acted as their counsel. The determined opposition of foreign heirs resulted in a prolonged legal battle. During the seven years fifteen interested parties died, of whom the first was Isaac Hahn, who was lost on a second trip to Germany when the Elbe foundered.

The original decision in the lower courts was in favor of the American heirs, and was sustained throughout the appeals. The heirs who will profit by the decision are Abraham Hahn of 1,070 Clinton Avenue; Mrs. Caroline Van Tyne of Jersey City; Louis B. Hahn of Jersey City, and the Misses Belle and Mary Hahn of 1,070 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Big wardrobe sachets, satin bags five or six inches long, with loops of ribbon from the neck to hang them on the hooks, and strongly scented, cost 95 cents in the shops.

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Now is the time to buy sandalwood boxes or anything in the nature of fancy boxes, as well as other lines of goods. One beautifully carved sandalwood handkerchief box which has been selling at $15 is now just half that price.

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To go back to wardrobe sachets, one can make them with less expense and have an odor of sandalwood by putting the powdered wood into bags. This has a special advantage, for it is a protection against moths.

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The prettiest little money or jewel bags are small, about the size of a rather large change purse, in silk on the outside, pale blue or pink with ribbons to tie them around the neck, of a color to match, and lined with chamois. They cost 50 cents.

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So do the very large bags with different compartments, made to tie around the waist, when of silesia. This is strong, and while the bags are not as elegant as those of leather lined with silk, which cost $1.75, they are lighter and have less bulk.

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Women who shop at this time of the year must take care about returning articles, or they will lose money. On a returned article in the shops one always gets in exchange the market price of the goods at the time of the exchange. Goods are now being marked down, and if a woman wished to exchange an article she has bought at full price, and does not do so until after a mark-down, she loses the difference in cost. This is perfectly fair to protect the shopkeeper, but it is annoying to the shopper.

"Thirty cents I have lost," said a woman shopper one day this week. "I paid $1.25 for that shirt waist; now it has been reduced to 95 cents, and that is all I am allowed for it."

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One need not go to the Pan-American for a souvenir. They are to be found at the silversmiths in New York, fierce-looking buffaloes in silver, some mounted on standards and some not, and probably quite as good, if not the same thing to be found at the big show.

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The prettiest thing in the variations of strings of gold beads are necklaces with the beads of a long oval, and between each long bead a small round one. The gold is of a deep yellow. There is nothing better than the old-fashioned beads, but there is a certain elegance about this modern necklace that is very fetching.

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The woman who indulges in sailor suits may have the insignia worked not only on the dickey to the blouse, but on the upper part of the sleeves.

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Here is the swellest thing in shirt cases for The Man. Any man who has one of these may be happy, and he can even pack the case in with a crowd of his wife's shirtwaists without a murmur; the shirts are sure to remain immaculate. This case is of leather, a trifle larger than the shirt when it is folded, with a stiff leather-covered board back, and above that the leather rising in accordion folds. Into these folds the shirts go with layers of leather between folds. Into these folds the shirts go with layers of leather between, and when the entire case is filled there are straps to secure over the top, and there is a convenient piece of trunk furniture, compact and practical, and it only costs $14.50. Of course, it is imported, and what more can a man ask?

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There are finely finished shawl straps in black which are excellent for any one who is wearing black to use in traveling. The natural leather colored strap is the most satisfactory in the long run to wear, but the black straps have a ladylike look.

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Rip Van Winkle is out on soft pillows holding a glass in his hand with his favorite remark: "Here's to you," floating over his head. There are various scenes in his life in the corners of the pillow. The Japanese maiden is also doing duty on the soft pillow, and both she and Rip seem most appropriate individuals to figure upon the Summer cushions.

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The prettiest of small boys who had been boating with his mamma the other day wore a white flannel sailor suit with long trousers and pale blue trimmings.

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An even more attractive looking little chap landed from an ocean trip was wearing a white duck suit, short trousers, with black stockings, tan shoes, and a sailor hat of fine straw, with a high crown, which had an English effect.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

As usual, there were some few people in town yesterday from the watering places. The hotels and restaurants were almost deserted. Mrs. James P. Kernochan is still in town and so is Mrs. John Jay. Both of these ladies are in deep mourning. Their carriages have been the only fashionable equipages on the avenue these midsummer days. Col. Astor departed for Ferncliff on Monday, and he and Mrs. Astor will take a short trip through the Adirondacks before they go to Newport.

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The near resorts are very gay in their way. There is no great amount of gayety even at Newport, and the changing of the concert hour at the Casino on Monday was the awakening of the season. There is polo at Seabright and Rockaway to-day and at several of the smaller resorts there is the regular dance at the clubhouse. Wednesdays generally bring people to town on account of the arrivals and departures of the ships. The bookings are not very heavy, so far as New York people are concerned, either way.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Mortimer Bush of London, who have been spending several months in New York, gave a dinner last night to a number of their New York friends. Mrs. Bush and her son, Master Bush, will sail for England to-day on the American liner, and the dinner was, therefore, a farewell affair. Mr. Bush will remain here a few weeks longer. Samuel Newhouse, who sails to-day on the St. Louis, will be absent about a month only.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr (Mrs. Dahlgren) have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel at their English country place, Clarendon Park.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., lunched at Delmonico's yesterday. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a blue linen skirt and a pale blue muslin blouse. Her hat was of a navy blue combined with the palest possible blue straw, and trimmed with dark blue corn flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cary lunched at Sherry's, and at the Waldorf Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery, Mrs. Henry W. Sedley, and Miss Daisy McClure were seen.

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Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, who arrived from abroad about a week since, is stopping at the Waldorf. She will leave to-morrow for Bar Harbor. Miss Eleanor Sedley, who has returned from a stay of some weeks with Mrs. J. J. Alexandre on the Connecticut shore, will go to Bar Harbor with Mrs. Pratt. They will stop at the Malvern. The Countess Mercati, Mrs. Pratt's daughter, will not be in America this season.

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Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery is about to leave for Bar Harbor, where she will spend some weeks with her father, Mr. Haggin. Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt are also to leave for that place this week, where they have taken the James Leeds cottage, Highbrooke.

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The dates for the various horse shows at the different Summer resorts have most of them been determined upon. That at Newport will be held the first week in September. That at Bar Harbor is set for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Aug. 20 to 22 inclusive. Bryn Mawr's is to be held on the corresponding dates in September or Sept. 19, 20, and 21. Lenox, Southampton, and probably Great Neck, Richfield Springs, and other Summer resorts may also have horse shows.

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Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel have closed Wooten, their Bryn Mawr country place, and are at Richfield Springs, where they have taken a cottage and will probably remain until toward the first of October. They have taken several guests with them.

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Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lippincott have issued invitations for a dance to be given for their daughter, Miss Bertha H. Lippincott at Alscot, their country residence near Bryn Mawr.

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There are booked to sail, among others, on the St. Louis to-day, for Southampton, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Barnes of Chicago, Mrs. James Mortimer Bush and Master Bush of London, Miss Cram and Miss Ethel Cram, the Hon. John Davis of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Dewees of Philadelphia, Bishop W. J. Gaines and Miss Gaines, Mrs. William Goddard of Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. John M. Graham of Boston, the Hon. C. H. Grosvenor and Mrs. Grosvenor of Washington, Mrs. John Gwinn of Philadelphia, Miss Gertrude L. Hoyt, Miss Virginia Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hull and Miss Bessie and Master Alexander Hull of Baltimore, Mrs. Nelson Ludington of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McAllister of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCurdy, Miss Bloomfield McIlvaine and Miss Josephine B. McIlvaine of Philadelphia, the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Mrs. MacVeagh, and Miss Margaret Cameron MacVeagh, also of Philadelphia; Mrs. W. D. Morgan, W. G. D. Morgan, Samuel Newhouse, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Pooler and Master Pooler, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland M. Prevost of Philadelphia, Mrs. J. B. Redfield, Snowden B. Redfield of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Clinton Townsend of Baltimore.

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On the Majestic, sailing for Liverpool to-day, there are booked among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, E. A. Armstrong, Heber R. Bishop, A. H. Bradford and the Misses Cornelia and Clara Bradford, John A. Brown, Jr., Mrs. Brown, John H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Clark and Miss Clark, the Rev. S. D. Cadman, D. D., Mrs. Cadman, and the Misses Cadman; Marshall Field of Chicago, Gen. S. E. Merwin and Mrs. Merwin, W. W. Morgan, T. W. W. Morgan, Arthur Skelton Wiley, the Misses Florence and Marion Whitin, Baroness Wolfbauer, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Townsend and Miss Mathilde Townsend, and Henry C. Pitney and Miss Pitney.

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Booked on the Red Star liner Friesland to-day for Antwerp there are, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Ashmead of Philadelphia, Dr. Philip Embury and Mrs. Embury, F. A. Fernald and J. F. Almy of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hedden and Master Victor Hedden, F. B. Mathys, Belgian Vice Consul at Montreal; Mrs. C. Stanley Hurlburt and Master C. Stanley Hurlburt of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Osgood of Boston, Dr. S. B. Rossiter, Mrs. Rossiter, and the Misses Augusta S. and Florence A. Rossiter, and Mr. and Mrs. John Wagner of Detroit.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 16.—Mrs. C. H. Baldwin held her regular at home this afternoon at Snug Harbor. Mrs. John R. Drexel entertained at dinner. Mrs. J. C. Mallery also gave a dinner for twelve guests.

Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan gave a clambake this afternoon at the Clam Bake Club, and Mrs. George B. Deforest entertained at luncheon at Gooseberry Island. Mrs. George Crocker also gave a luncheon to young people. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse also entertained young persons.

Ex-Commodore Edwin D. Morgan, with a party of guests, started for New York to-day on the tender Garden City.

James Lawrence Van Alen is suffering from the effects of a bad fall. During a game of tennis being played on the lawn in front of Frederick W. Vanderbilt's villa he started to cross the court. He tripped over a stake. His head struck the ground, and he received a bad cut over his left eye.

Duncan Elliot has gone to Boston, but will return in time to act as a member of Gen. Wheeler's staff on fête day.

Max. Agassiz entertained at luncheon today on board his schooner yacht Kerin. Among his guests were Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman and Roland King.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr., have gone to Montana to stay for a short time on the ranch owned by Mrs. Gerard's father, the late Marcus Daly.

Lawrence Gillispie, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, has returned to New York.

W. G. Weld entertained at luncheon today aboard the yacht Hildegarde.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has gone to New York for the remainder of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Col. Edward V. Morrell are expected here tomorrow.

Robertson Honey of New York is visiting his father, Col. Samuel Honey. Frank Lyman of New York is the guest of S. E. Huntington. Francis J. Otis has arrived at Needwood cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse will not occupy their new cottage on Aug. 1, but will go to Bar Harbor, returning in September.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, marshal of the fête day parade, has invited Vice President Roosevelt, Col. John Jacob Astor, Henry Bull, Woodbury Kane, Max Norman, Joseph G. Stevens, Craig Wadsworth of the Rough Riders, George H. Norman, Guy Norman, Reginald Norman, who served in the navy during the war, and Lieut. Duncan Elliot to be members of his military staff.

De Blois & Eldredge have rented for James Gordon Bennett his place on Bellevue Avenue, opposite the Casino, known as Stone villa, to F. H. Benedict of New York.

Miss Romeo Dahlgren, who has been the guest of Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, has gone to York Harbor, Me., for the remainder of the season. Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding of New York has arrived for the season.

W. Forbes Morgan is visiting Mrs. C. H. Baldwin. W. F. Chrystie of New York is the guest of Frederick Sheldon. Frederick Havemeyer has returned from Europe. Peter D. Martin has returned from San Francisco and has taken apartments at Hill Top cottage for the season. Harry Oelrichs has taken the Hopkins cottage, in Jamestown, for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary have arrived at the Reed cottage, on Bellevue Avenue.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt and twenty of his friends were entertained at luncheon this afternoon at the Stone Bridge cottage, in Tiverton. They went to Tiverton in automobiles. After luncheon they went to Mr. Vanderbilt's polo field, in Portsmouth, for a little practice.

C. H. Baldwin gave a dinner this evening to Miss Lily Oelrichs, whose engagement to Peter D. Martin was announced recently. The guests included Miss Oelrichs and Mr. Martin, H. L. Norman of the British Embassy, Miss Livermore, Miss Gladys Brooks, Eliot Gregory, Reginald Brooks, Reginald Vanderbilt, Willing Spencer, Austin Gray, Miss Gerry, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Kathleen Nelison, Miss Burden, Miss Blight, and I. T. Burden, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren gave a luncheon at the Newport Golf Club today. Among their guests were William R. Travers, John Bert, and Woodbury Kane.

Mrs. William B. Ogden of New York arrived this evening at Pinard Cottage No. 2 for the season. Mrs. Pierre L. Ronalds, Jr., of New York is visiting Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 16.—The heat at Bar Harbor to-day was probably the highest ever known here. At midday the thermometer showed 96 degrees. Society kept indoors all morning, the links at Kebo were deserted, and not a yacht moved across the waters of the bay. This weather has been a revelation to Bar Harbor people, who never believed that such a condition could exist.

The heat moderated during the afternoon and society flocked to the first large reception of the season, which was given by Mrs. Robert Bonner Bowler. Among the guests were:

Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Countess Lagarene, M. Brun, the Danish Minister; Johnstone Livingston, Miss Lota Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr and Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss May Handy, Mrs. Hunt Slater, Charles T. How, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, the Misses Barney, William J. Schieffelin, George W. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Upshur.

There are here already several men of National reputation, and their number will shortly be increased by the arrival of John G. Carlisle of New York. Mr. Carlisle is arranging for a cottage and will remain through the season. Another visitor expected is ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of New York. Mr. Hewitt has rented Highbrook cottage, belonging to Mrs. James Leeds, and will have as his guests Mr. and Mrs. Cooper White.

William C. Whitney was expected to leave to-day for New York, but has delayed his departure indefinitely. He refuses all invitations to social affairs.

Dr. and Mrs. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia arrive to-morrow for the Summer. The Mitchells have just returned from a trip to Japan. Dr. Mitchell is at work on a new novel, which he expects to complete here.

Mrs. Nicolas Anderson has visiting her Mr. and Mrs. Philip McMillan. Mr. McMillan is the son of Senator McMillan of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies of New York are expected shortly.

George J. Gould's New Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENHURST, N. J., July 16.—It is understood that the tract of 517 acres of land near this place for which George J. Gould is negotiating will pass into his hands on his return from his yachting cruise, and that a handsome home will be built thereon. The site adjoins the spacious grounds of Daniel O'Day of New York City, who has just moved into his new three-hundred-thousand-dollar Summer home.

Redfield—Sowers.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 16.—Bayard Redfield of New York and Miss Georgianna Virginia Sowers, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frank K. Sowers of Summer and North Streets, were married to-day at 4 o'clock at St. Andrew's Church. Guests were limited to the members of the two families, and a few near friends. The Rev. F. W. Brathwaite officiated.

The ushers were Alfred Lottimer, S. Barclay Lottimer, Perrie Jackson, and Raymond Gunbernat of New York. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Viola Sowers, the maid of honor. The bride wore a gown of white chiffon, over white silk. Her veil was edged with fine point lace. She carried a white Prayer Book. The maid of honor was gowned in white organdie, and carried a shower bouquet of pink sweet peas. The bride was formerly a member of the Daly theatrical company.

WILLOUGHBY STREET DESERTED.

Hugh McLaughlin, James Shevlin, and Other Leaders Leaving Town.

The Willoughby Street auction room is rapidly being deserted for the Summer by the Democratic political leaders of Brooklyn, who make the place their headquarters.

Hugh McLaughlin expects to leave for Jamesport, L. I., to-morrow to spend the Summer. James Shevlin left yesterday for Saratoga for an indefinite stay. Most of the other leaders are either already out of town or preparing to leave.

Have Joined the Brooklyn Police Force.

Among the probationary policemen assigned to duty in Brooklyn yesterday was Hugh H. Sullivan, a nephew of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Kings County. He was detailed to the Adams Street Station. James G. Reynolds, a son of Capt. Reynolds of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, was also assigned to duty as a policeman in that borough yesterday.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Arthur Greaves.

Mrs. Arthur Greaves, wife of the city editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died yesterday morning of consumption in a sanitarium at Liberty, N. Y., where she had gone in the hope of regaining her health. Mr. Greaves was with her when she passed away.

Mrs. Greaves was Miss Lillian Leale Schneider of Carson City, Nevada. She was at one time engaged in writing for newspapers, in which she showed much ability. Later she left this work to cultivate her marked musical talent. For this purpose she studied three years in Paris. It was shortly after her return from Europe, barely two years ago, that she became Mrs. Greaves. She had been in failing health for over a year. She was in her twenty-eighth year.

Charles A. Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Charles A. Spring, who held that no man ought to have more than $250,000, and who was a partner of the late Cyrus H. McCormick, and the manager of the McCormick Harvester Company, died to-day. Mr. Spring gave to many charitable and religious institutions, and also expended large sums of money in assisting individuals whom he considered worthy.

In this way he helped many young men to success in life. He became an employe of the C. H. McCormick Company in 1858, and continued with the big harvesting machine company until 1880. He was born in Boston seventy-five years ago, and came to Illinois in 1837, locating at Rock Island.

Obituary Notes.

ERON C. VAN KIRK, Recorder of the City of Ithaca, died there yesterday of Bright's disease. Mr. Van Kirk had been Sheriff of Tompkins County and Postmaster of Ithaca. He had been Recorder eight years. He was sixty-five years old.

TOWNSEND HAWKHURST died yesterday at the home of his niece, Mrs. Thomas J. Lockwood, 154 Penn Street, Williamsburg, in the ninety-sixth year of his age. Mr. Hawkhurst was born at Jericho, L. I. His wife died four years ago at the age of ninety-four.

LINCOLN S. HINDS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Hinds, died at his home in Hempstead, L. I., on Monday of typhoid fever. He was twenty-nine years of age. George Cortelyou, private secretary of President McKinley, is a brother-in-law of Mr. Hinds, and arrived at Hempstead yesterday to attend the funeral, which will take place to-day at the late home of Mr. Hinds.

ARTHUR CONKLIN VAN BENSCHOTEN, aged thirty years, died of consumption yesterday at the home of Mrs. Edwin Mills, near Phillipsburg, N. Y. He was the son of William B. and Julia Conklin Van Benschoten. He was for eight years a Sergeant in Company K, Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn. He was connected with the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.

Mrs. ELLEN MCCARTHY, mother of John McCarthy, a well-known builder of Harlem, died at her residence, 2 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, yesterday after a short illness, brought on by the heat. She leaves two sons and four daughters, two of them being teachers in the public schools. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from the church of St. Thomas the Apostle, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

GARRET TERHUNE, ex-Building Inspector of Paterson, N. J., died on Monday night at his home in that city. He was born in Paterson fifty-six years ago. He was a carpenter by trade, and was employed by the largest builders in that section. Many years ago he formed a partnership with the late Cornelius Quackenbush, and on the latter's death continued the business alone. In

FIRST WHIP BY A HEAD

McLaughlin's Horse, Ridden Out, Beat The Regent in Stakes.

FIVE CHOICES WERE FIRST

Andalusian Was the Only Deceiver of the Afternoon at the Brighton Beach Track.

A rather cheap programme at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday drew just about the same attendance that a more ambitious card might have attracted, and as far as the betting that resulted was concerned was a most thorough success, for, in spite of the ambitions of the owners, the fact still remains that the patrons of the Brighton race course still prefer cheap horses, with winners easy to pick, above high-class racing where the selection of the horse that ought to win is difficult. With the large attendance, the weather was warm and clear, though a trifle warm, and the track was faster than it has been before since the first few days of the meeting. As a bit of consolation for the visitors, the afternoon proved to be a most amazing one for favorites, five post choices winning, while the only one that failed was Andalusian, in the race for maiden two-year-olds, a horse that, as backers resolved after the result was known, had no right to be the best choice, in spite of the fast work that he has been known to do in trials.

For the remainder of the afternoon the betting element among the crowd had an easy task in the selection of the winners, and the day following the long score of favorites on Monday had a most demoralizing effect on the men who lay the odds. The best race and with it the best finish of the day was for the fourth race, the Jamaica Stakes selling, for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile and a sixteenth, for which only four of the eleven named to run answered the call to the post, First Whip, from James McLaughlin's stable, being the favorite from the opening to the closing of the betting. Intrusive and The Regent were about equally well backed second choices, while Annie Thompson was the extreme outsider.

THE REGENT'S GOOD RACE.

In the race The Regent broke in front and went on attended by Annie Thompson, the two racing together into the backstretch, where Annie Thompson began to drop back, The Regent then taking command and holding on in first place to the turn into the stretch, where First Whip closed on him, and as they were headed for the run home went to the front, The Regent at this point being ridden hard by the small boy on his back. Through the straight, First Whip practically had the race won and ridden out to the end, with Burns hard at work on him, won by a head from The Regent, who, admirably ridden by H. Michaels, was second, a length and a half before Intrusive, third.

The handicap for two-year-olds made another close betting event, Andalusian being the favorite throughout the betting, though both Frivol and Musidora were much fancied. In the race, however, after Musidora had made the pace for nearly half a mile, the fast colt Fair Knight went on from behind and won in quite handy style from the favorite, Andalusian. In this race C. Rosenfeld was left standing at the post.

The last race, a wild scramble for the three-year-olds and upward who figured as beaten horses, went to the post with King Bramble and Ondurd as equal favorites. Ashes made the running for nearly a half a mile, and then died away, King Bramble taking command and leading from that point to the winning line, scored a victory by the best part of two lengths, with Twig second, and Godfrey third. In the third race Roehampton was a favorite at almost prohibitive odds, and after Tower of Candles had raced out in front for seven furlongs, went on and galloped in winner in easy style, Tower of Candles stopping to a canter at the end, and finishing last. For the second race John E. Madden showed for the first time a smart colt in City Bank, a full brother to the good colt Central Trust, and City Bank, with Shaw up, was made a strong favorite over a fair field of two-year-olds. Essene threatened to make a runaway race of it for nearly five furlongs, then tired and stopped short, City Bank then coming from behind and winning cleverly by a length and a half.

Lucky Star, favorite in the first race, waited on Oread for seven furlongs, and then, going to the front, won shaken up a bit at the end.

The last horses in the training stable of Frank Brown, those of Richard Croker, have been taken from him, as it is Mr. Croker's intention to confine his racing for the future exclusively to England, where he maintains a strong stable. With this plan in view, Mr. Croker has ordered that the three-year-olds Bellario and Beau Gallant be shipped to England, where they will be trained and will campaign in the Croker colors. The Croker campaign, in America was the flattest of failures, his two horses, who cost him about $35,000, aside from the expense of training them and the forfeits they have rolled up, not winning a race of any kind in the entire season. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, mares, and geldings, three years old and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1901, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Miss Finlen's Lucky Star, b. g., aged, by Friar Tuck-Keepsake, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; Perry Belmont's Oread, br. f., 4, 96, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a half length from M. Murphy's Marothen, ch. f., 3, 95, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Bounteous, Kid Barbeto, and Aminte also ran. Value to the winner, $530. Lucky Star the favorite. Winner trained by W. Heuston.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. John E. Madden's City Bank, b. c., by Meddler-Money Box, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by a half. Bernard Schreiber's Schwalbe, br. f., 102, (H. Cochran,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, second by a neck from the Pepper Stable's Dixieline, b. or br. c., 109, (Troxler,) 3 to 1 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:08. Carroll D., Essene, and Byrne of Roscrea also ran. Value to the winner, $725. City Bank the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds that have run at this meeting, non-winners of $1,500 in 1901, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. John G. Follansbee's Roehampton, ch. c., by Bathampton-Agnes Flash, 111 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 5 and out, won easily by four lengths; the Pepper Stable's Baron Pepper, ch. c., 101, (Troxler,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by six lengths from M. Murphy's Tower of Candles, b. f., 96, (H. Cochran,) 9 to 2 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $550. Winner trained by J. H. Mason.

FOURTH RACE.—The Jamaica Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. James McLaughlin's First Whip, br. c., 4 years, by Duke of Montrose-Theara, 111 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, won, ridden out, by a head; William Lakeland's The Regent, b. g., 3, by Domino-Royal Gem, 96, (H. Michaels,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by three lengths from J. D. Crimmins, Jr.'s Intrusive, ch. h., 6, by Meddler-Price Grace, 108, (McGinn,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Annie Thompson also ran. Value to the winner, $1,990. First Whip the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; five furlongs. W. J. Castle's Fair Knight, ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie, 110 pounds, (Odom,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won driving by two lengths; G. F. Johnson's Andalusian, blk. c., 110, (McCue,) 7 to 10 and out, second by three lengths from Perry Belmont's Musidora, ch. f., 107, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Frivol, Merry Hours, Criseorcas, C. Rosenfeld, and Emma A. M. also ran. C. Rosenfeld left at the post. Value to the winner, $540. Andalusian always favorite. Winner trained by C. Booker.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs. The Knollwood Stable's King Bramble, ch. c., 4 years, by Bramble-Queen Beluga, 115 pounds, (McGinn,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won ridden out by two lengths; A. L. Aste's Twig, b. c., 3, 100, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a length and a half from J. H. Steimer's Godfrey, b. g., 5, 112, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Onduris, Timothy Foley, Connie, Johnny Brown, Ante Up, Hawk, Hops, Ashes, and Ezora also ran. Value to the winner, $700. King Bramble and Onduris equal favorites. Winner trained by F. Brown.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; seven furlongs. Candling and Brahmin, 115 pounds each; Captain January, The Black Scot, and Disturber, 112, each; Historian, Arden, Woodspipe, Jack McGinn, Babs, Tom Kenny, and Phosphor, 105 each; Boojum and Johnny o' Navarre, 102 each; Infallible, Ferne Lindsay, Argonauta, and Anna Darling, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Margraviate, 116 pounds; Cresson, 111; Seminole and Ethics, 106 each; Templeton, 104; Balloon, 96.

THIRD RACE.—The Winged Foot Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Albert, 128 pounds; The Mower and The Guinea, 124 each; Miss Gratt, 111; Erirton, 109; Andalusian, 100; Knight of Harlem and Lambra, 92 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,000, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Herbert, 116 pounds; Prince of Melbourne, 106; Watercure, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs. Curtailed, Illuminate, and Far Cry, 110 pounds each; Lady Radnar, Verdure, Oclawaha, Ohio Girl, Graden, Colonial Girl, Delate, Keystone, Honolulu, White Owl, Zirl, and Locket, 105 each; Ascension, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. King Bramble, Round Up, and Ethics, 109 each; Big Gun, 106; Survivor and Tinge, 101 each; Armor, 98; Ronsalee, 96; Tatar, 93; The Golden Prince, 86, and Ginki, 84.

EASTERN MARE'S GREAT STAKE.

Eleata, Owned by ex-Senator Jones, Wins the Merchants and Manufacturers' in Straight Heats.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—Ten thousand people saw Eleata, a four-year-old black mare, bred on the Palo Alto Farm in California, and owned by ex-Senator Frank Jones of New Hampshire, win the $10,000 Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake for 2:24 class trotters at the Grosse Pointe track this afternoon, and lower the record for the race from 2:10½ to 2:08¾. In the early auctions Eleata brought $100 to $200 for the field, but when the first heat was called, she was bringing $50 to $85. Neva Simmons was second choice in the betting, but could not get better than third place in the race. Another record was broken in the 2:08 trot, when The Monk forced Boralma to go the last heat in 2:07¼, lowering his mark three-quarters of a second.

Fifteen horses answered the starter's bell when the first heat of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake was called, and it was a hard field to get off. Neva Simmons had the pole, but she broke before the first turn, and Eleata took the lead as they turned for the back stretch, and held it to the wire. Neva Simmons took second in this heat by splendid trotting on the back stretch after Driver Price had gotten her on her feet again. Eleata was in front all the way in the second heat, although Country J. made a strong bid in the stretch. Going steady as a clock, the black mare took the third heat in record time, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers as she came under the wire with Driver Marsh looking back and shaking his head at the others, six to ten lengths in the rear.

Of this stake, $2,500 is held out for the consolation stake Thursday, and the balance, with the added money, will go as follows:

Eleata, $5,850; Country J., $3,250; Neva Simmons, $1,350. This is the first time since Emma Offutt's victory in 1896 that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake has been won in straight heats.

Xava opened favorite in the 2:20 pace, and in the first heat led up to the stretch, where a break gave the heat to Helen D. The latter mare had all the speed in the next two heats and won the race.

In the 2:16 pace, Winfield Stratton opened favorite at $50 to $26 for the field. He was still a 2 to 1 favorite after losing the first heat to Braden, who won the second heat and race from Captain Potter, after a fierce drive in the stretch. Boralma was a prohibitive favorite in the last event of the day, the 2:08 trot. The Monk broke badly at the start of the first heat and just got inside the flag, but in the second made Boralma go under his record to win. Summaries:

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Helen D., b. m., by Crafty, (Maloney)	1	1	1
College Boy, b. s., (McLachlan)	2	4	2
Xava, ch. m., (McLane)	6	2	3
Mississippi King, b. s., (Wickersham)	4	3	6
Cousin Madge, blk. m., (Benedict)	7	5	4
Fred Pabst, blk. g., (Tremaine)	5	6	5
John H., b. g., (Munson)	3	*	

Time—2:12½; 2:11½; 2:13¾.

*Distanced.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake, $10,000, for 2:24 class, trotting.

Eleata, blk. m., by Dexter Prince-Elden, by Nephew, (Marsh)	1	1	1
Country J., ch. g., (Macey)	15	2	3
Neva Simmons, b. m., (Price)	2	3	4
Iva Dee, b. m., (Thomas)	3	6	2
Louise Jefferson, br. m., (McGuire)	7	3	5
Poindexter, br. s., (Gatcomb)	6	4	9
Porto Rico, b. s., (Johnson)	4	7	13
A. J. D., b. g., (Huston)	5	10	7
Alberta D., ch. g., (Shetinglaw)	14	8	6
Muddy Girl, b. m., (Kelley)	8	12	8
Algonets, b. m., (H. Saunders)	9	14	12
George Smith, b. g., (Weigal)	10	11	11
John Hooper, ch. g., (Brilston)	12	13	10
Ted, blk. g., (Agnew)	11	5	*
Belle Kuser, b. m., (Kite)	13	*	

Time—2:12; 2:11; 2:08¾.

*Distanced.

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Braden, b. s., by Brown Hal, (Miller)	1	1	1
Captain Potter, gr. g., (Erwin)	2	2	2
C. F. W., blk. s., (Higby)	3	3	3
The Minister, blk. g., (Kiwits)	4	5	
Winfield Stratton, b. s., (McGuire)	9	4	
Joelisco, gr. g., (Crimmins)	5	7	
Joan, blk. m., (Haws)	6	6	
Meda Medium, br. m., (Hoffman)	7	11	
Hal Patchen, b. s., (Sullivan)	8	13	
Jack Mont, b. g., (Greer)	13	8	
Guinette, b. s., (McCune)	12	9	
Maiden Queen, ch. m., (Munson)	11	10	
Hal Stockings, blk. g., (Galliger)	10	12	

Time—2:10½; 2:12.

2:08 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Boralma, ch. g., by Boreal, (Gatcomb)	1	1	
The Monk, br. h., (Noble)	3	2	
Kingmond, b. g., (Marsh)	2	3	

Time—2:09½; 2:07¼.

Harness Races on Other Tracks.

TROY, N. Y., July 16.—The trotting meeting held under the auspices of the Park Club opened with a large attendance and most excellent performances. Summary:

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

General Shafter, g. g., (Snyder)	8	1	1
Thomas F. Bayard, ch. g., (Tyson)	1	2	5
S. S. B., ro. s., (Swan)	4	3	3
Contessa, ch. m., (Hartman)	6	6	2
Kid Shay, b. s., (Vanbuskirk)	2	8	8
Success, blk. m., (Mable)	5	4	6
Sallie C., b. m., (Paxton)	9	6	7
Mary S., b. m., (O'Brien)	7	9	9
Lakeside Maid, b. m., (Rombaugh)	3	5	dr.

Time—2:25¼; 2:22½; 2:22¼; 2:24¾.

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Snitz, dun g., (Davis)	11	6	1
Birdie Hal, b. m., (Swan)	1	9	4
Walter B., b. g., (Patton)	10	2	2
Harry Hotspur, ch. g., (Devlin)	9	2	10
Burtona, blk. m., (Strong)	2	4	6
Nellie W., b. m., (Chatterton)	4	7	5
Black Diamond, blk. g., (Hunt)	3	10	7
Kenneth, blk. g., (Smith)	7	9	3
Allerton, g. m., (Tyson)	5	3	9
Tyanna, blk m., (Titlow)	8	8	8
Nicotora, b. s., (Walsh)	6	11	dr.

*Saved distance by reason of an unavoidable accident.

Time—2:18¼; 2:17¾; 2:16¼; 2:18; 2:19¾.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., July 16.—The first race meeting of the season on the Old Orchard Beach kite track began this afternoon. The 2:10 pace went off in straight heats to Joe Pilot, a Philadelphia gelding. In the second heat Emma E., a Boston mare, forced him to a finish, which displayed his last year's record of 2:09¼.

The 2:18 trot was split into six heats. Irene, a little mare from Norfolk, Va., won the race after Russell T. had taken two heats and Noline one. All three heat winners lowered their marks. Summaries:

2:19 class, trotting; purse, $500.

Irene, b. m., by Eagle Bird-Vendetta, by Governor Sprague, (Kane)	6	8	2	1	1	1	
Russell T., b. g., by Albert W. Rose, by Harry Clay, (Flynn)	3	1	1	2	2	3	
Noline, b. m., by Norvel-Capote, by Madrid, (Bowne.)	1	5	4	4	3	2	
Minota, b. m.,	4	2	3	3	5	ro.	
The Spaniard, b. g.	2	4	5	5	dr.		
Mychance, ch. g.,	5	dis.					

Time—2:15½; 2:14½; 2:15½; 2:16¼; 2:17; 2:21.

2:10 class, pacing; purse, $800.

Joe Pilot, b. g., by Delineator-Nell, by Bourban Chief, Jr., (Kilborn)	1	1	1
Emma E., ch. m.	2	2	2
Norvin G., br. g.	5	3	3
Marion G., b. m.	4	4	5
John T., ch. g.	8	7	4
Ambulator, b. s.	6	5	7
Arlington, b. g.	7	6	6
Walter S., b. g.	3	dr.	

Time—2:10¼; 2:09¾; 2:09¾.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS WIN.

Maher Piloted Two Winners at the Newmarket Meeting.

LONDON, July 16.—E. Corrigan's Sea Flower (Charles Thorpe) won the Trial Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, distance one mile, at the first day of the second July meeting at Newmarket to-day. Richard Croker's Joe Ullman (L. Reiff) was second, and Far West finished third.

R. S. Sievier's Ailyar (L. Reiff) won the All-Aged Selling race, for two-year-olds and upward, distance five furlongs; Wisconsin II. (J. Reiff) got second place, and the Romance filly finished third.

Lord Cadogan's St. Quintin (Maher) won the Maiden Two-Year-Old race, distance five furlongs; G. D. Smith's Prickles filly (L. Reiff) was second, and Richard Croker's Jean Bart (J. Reiff) was third.

Lord Cadogan's Sidus (Maher) won the Dullingham Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile, four furlongs and twenty-five yards; W. Raphael's Ruskin was second, and Richard Croker's The Scotchman II. (L. Reiff) was third.

The Stewards disqualified The Scotchman II. for carrying incorrect weight.

Colt Abe Frank In Shape Again.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Abe Frank proved what a wonderful two-year-old he is to-day by winning the Edgewater Stakes almost to a gallop from the best youngsters at Washington Park with the exception of Endurance, by Right. When Abe Frank ran away three miles on last Thursday as the result of his jockey falling off at the post, it was feared by many that the colt was seriously and perhaps permanently injured. To-day he showed none of the effects of his accident. He was ridden by Bullman, who laid behind Charles W. Meyer in the early part of the contest, and then came on and won with ease from Pentecost.

Steeplechase Stakes for Hunters.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has opened an extra stake for the Autumn meeting at the Sheepshead Bay race track in the Rockaway Steeplechase Stakes for hunters four years old and upward that have been qualified under the rules of the Steeplechase and Hunt Association by being hunted regularly through the season of 1900-1901, at special weights, with penalties and allowances. To the stakes of $25 each, play or pay, the club will add $900, with an additional $100 in plate in case the winner should be a horse ridden by a gentleman rider. Horses owned and hunted in Canada are eligible to the race. Entries will close for the race on Monday, July 29.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg's Team Played Poorly and Lost the Game to Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—The miserable fielding of Pittsburg's baseball team lost the game to-day to Philadelphia. Each of Pittsburg's four errors netted a run for Philadelphia, and a base on balls, followed by two hits, scored the other two. Donahue pitched good ball, and received perfect support. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Thomas, cf.	2	1	1	0	0
Clarke, lf.	2	2	3	0	0	Wolv'ton, 3b.	1	2	3	1	0
Beaum't, cf.	1	1	4	0	1	Flick, rf.	1	1	3	2	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	2	9	1	1	Deleh'ty, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Wagner, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Jacklitch, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0
Ely, ss.	0	0	0	4	1	Hallman, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	5	0	1	Cross, ss.	0	1	1	3	0
Phillipe, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Donahue, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	3	6	27	12	4	Total	6	11	27	14	0

Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hit—Ritchey. Three-base hit—Bransfield. Home run—Delehanty. Sacrifice hit—Delehanty. Stolen bases—Thomas, Cross, (2.) Double plays—Ritchey and Wagner; Ely, Ritchey and Bransfield; Jacklitch, Hallman and Cross. First on balls—Off Phillipe, 2; off Donahue, 2. Struck out—By Phillipe, 4; by Donahue, 2. Passed ball—Jacklitch. Wild pitches—Phillipe, Donahue. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Slagle, rf.	0	2	2	0	0
Green, cf.	1	1	0	1	0	Murphy, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Dexter, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0	Demont, 2b.	2	3	1	4	1
Chance, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	H'm'l't'n, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Kahoe, 1b.	0	0	10	1	2	Lowe, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Raymer, 3b.	0	1	1	4	1	Long, ss.	2	1	0	5	0
M'C'r'k, ss.	0	0	4	4	1	K't'r'dge, c.	0	2	4	0	0
Kling, c.	0	0	8	3	0	Moran, 1b.	0	2	14	1	1
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Pittinger, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	2	4	27	16	4	Total	4	11	27	13	2

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Left on base—Chicago, 4; Boston, 7. Two-base hits—Green, Demont, Kittridge. Three-base hit—Dexter. Sacrifice hits—Hamilton, 2; Slagle. Double plays—Dexter, McCormick, and Kahoe; Kling and McCormick; Kahoe, Green, and McCormick. Struck out—By Hughes, 7; by Pittinger, 4. Passed ball—Kling. Base on balls—Off Hughes, 3. Time—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	43	27	.614	Brooklyn	37	34	.521
St. Louis	40	31	.563	Boston	31	34	.477
Philadelphia	38	31	.551	Cincinnati	30	39	.435
New York	33	29	.532	Chicago	24	51	.320

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.

Eastern Baseball League Meeting.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 16.—A meeting of the Eastern League of Baseball Clubs was held at the Allyn House this afternoon with President Powers and representatives of the Hartford, Rochester, Syracuse, Providence, Worcester, and Toronto clubs in attendance. Montreal and Buffalo were represented by proxies.

After the meeting President Powers announced that matters had been so adjusted that the Syracuse club will continue in the league, and will play out its regular schedule. It was also stated that the umpire, Gaffney, who failed to show up for a game in Providence last week had been released.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Washington, 8; Detroit, 5, (ten innings.)
At Cleveland—Boston, 10; Cleveland, 8.

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Montreal, 4; Syracuse, 3.
At Providence—Providence, 4; Buffalo, 3, (ten innings.)
At Worcester—Rochester, 18; Worcester, 7.
At Hartford—Toronto, 2; Hartford, 0.

"MAJOR" TAYLOR WILL RIDE.

In First Outdoor Circuit Races at Manhattan Beach.

"Major" Taylor, the cycle racer, has settled his differences with the National Cycling Association officials, and will ride at Manhattan Beach to-night. Manager Brady received a wire from the champion sprinter last night, and states positively that Taylor will take part in the championships. This will be the colored rider's first appearance in competition in America since his triumphant performances abroad, where he defeated all the European champions. As Floyd McFarland also sent his entry by wire yesterday, the most exciting races of the year should result. Every other sprinter in the East who has shown any form this season is entered.

It is the first outdoor meet of the Grand Circuit championships, and the results will have much to do with determining who is the best rider in America. There are over thirty entries for the professional five-mile handicap, which will be run in one heat, with prizes at the end of each lap and each mile. These races are becoming immensely popular. In addition to the regular events, Walter Smith, the schoolboy champion, will start, and he will be handicapped in such a way that he will have to break records to score another win. Kramer, Cooper, Kimble, Newhouse, Jacobson, Collett, Gascoyne, Fisher, Downing, Wilson, Jenkins, Leander, Freeman, Krebs, Grognet, Babcock, Mayo, Hadfield, and McEachern are all entered in the professional events, while the best of the amateurs have sent in their entries. Marcus Hurley, the sensational record breaker; Walter Smith, Pete Van Cott, Welsing, Forrest, Van Velsor, Schofield, La Due, Roeder, Ryan, Reynolds, Offerman, and a score of other amateurs are carded to start.

Cycling Legislators Meet.

At a special meeting of the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association, held at Hartford, Conn., yesterday, a decision was reached in the case of Fred C. Hoyt, charged with utilizing illegal pace at Manhattan Beach on the night of July 4. The action of the referee in disqualifying Hoyt and taking from him the $300 first prize, was approved, and the rider suspended for sixty days from date of race or else pay a fine of $100. Furthermore, Hoyt is enjoined from appearing as a principal in open or match competition until after Sept. 15, 1901. O. A. Mosher, the pacemaker implicated, will stand suspended for thirty days from July 15, or else pay a fine of $25.

Marshall Taylor, appeared before the board to explain his absence from the grand circuit, and after a hearing was notified to join the circuit and directed to effect a settlement with the Madison Square Garden, the Providence Coliseum, and the Worcester Coliseum promoters, each track having been awarded $100 damages for the non-appearance of Taylor, who prolonged his recent European engagements because of extra financial inducements and did not return in time to prepare himself for the circuit, which he had signed to follow before going abroad. The plea of serious illness was disallowed, and while the rider might not have been in the best of form, the board considered that his condition was not such as to justify a champion in disappointing promoters and the public when this lack of condition would not have resulted had he returned early enough to obtain the training necessary to compete in the championship class instead of awaiting the receipt of a cablegram calling for a positive return for the opening meet of the circuit. A champion being under greater obligations to promoter and public than any other rider, is always expected to keep faith and appear when advertised unless prevented by the most urgent reasons, which the board did not find in this instance.

SHOOTING CLAY TARGETS

Grand American Handicap Entries Shoot in Sweepstakes.

PRACTICE FOR BIG EVENT

Wing Shots of American Team Which Competed Abroad Took Part—Amateurs Only in the Money.

The second annual Grand American Handicap target tournament opened yesterday at Interstate Park, Queens, L. I., with about 100 well-known trap-shooters from all parts of the country in attendance. Among them were such well-known shots as Rollo O. Heikes, Dayton, Ohio; Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Iowa; Franklin Stearns and W. A. Hammond of Richmond, Va.; W. Hood, Baltimore, Md.; C. W. Phellis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Isaac Tallman, Millbrook, N. Y.; Simon Glover, Rochester, N. Y.; D. W. Sawin, Gardner, Mass.; Capt. A. W. Money, Oakland, N. J.; J. J. Hallowell, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. S. Fanning, Jersey City, N. J., and E. Banks, New York City.

The programme of the day comprised ten sweepstakes events at 15 or 20 targets each. For the fifteen-target matches the entrance fee was $1.50, and for the twenty-target matches it was $2. The Interstate Park Association added $20 in each event, or $200 in all. All the events were at unknown angles. The division was made on the Rose system of points, and only the amateur shooters shared the purses, though the professionals were allowed to compete for targets only. There were no handicaps, all the competitors shooting from 16 yards.

The best aggregate score of the day was made by Simon Glover of Rochester, N. Y., who broke 167 out of a possible 175 targets, and the next best was made by W. R. Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill., the champion target shot of the world, who broke 166. Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, with 164, was a close third, and A. H. Fox of Baltimore, Md., was fourth, with 161 breaks. Fox also had the credit of making the best run of the day, as he made 75 consecutive breaks from the second to the fifth event.

To-day five sweepstakes of 15 or 20 targets each will be decided in the morning, and in the afternoon the preliminary handicap at 100 targets, unknown angles, will be decided. To-morrow the Grand American Handicap will be the event of the day, and on Friday the Consolation Handicap will be decided.

The marksmen who broke straight and divided first money in the different events, together with the amounts each received, were as follows:

First Event, 15 Targets.—*E. Banks, New York City; *J. S. Fanning, Jersey City, N. J.; Franklin Stearns, Richmond, Va.; C. Wagner, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. W. Sawin, Gardner, Mass.; *J. J. Hallowell, Philadelphia, Penn, $6.

Second Event, 20 Targets.—Simon Glover, Rochester, N. Y.; C. F. Dudley, New York City; W. Hood, Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Hammond, Richmond, Va.; F. Stearns, *C. W. Phellis, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Blackbird, Lancaster, Penn.; F. E. McCord, Rochester, N. Y., $6.80.

Third Event, 15 Targets.—*J. S. Fenning, Jersey City, N. J.; C. F. Dudley, New York City; A. Malone, Baltimore, Md.; F. Stearns, Cincinnati, Ohio; *A. H. Fox, Baltimore, Md.; F. H. Snow, Brooklyn, Ohio; Isaac Tallman, Millbrook, N. Y.; E. D. Collins, Hoboken, N. J.; E. C. Griffiths, Pascoag, R. I., $4.30.

Fourth Event, 20 Targets.—Simon Glover, Rochester, N. Y.; J. M. Hawkins, Baltimore, Md.; *A. H. Fox, Baltimore, Md.; Burke, Lawrence, $6.55.

Fifth Event, 15 Targets.—Simon Glover, Rochester, N. Y.; *W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.; *J. S. Fenning, Jersey City, N. J.; E. H. Storr, Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Le Roy, Campello, Mass.; *A. H. Fox, Baltimore, Md.; *E. Fulford, Utica, N. Y.; Griffiths, $5.80.

Sixth Event, 20 Targets.—Simon Glover, Rochester, N. Y.; *W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill., $13.60.

Seventh Event, 15 Targets.—J. Hoffman, Jr., New Germantown, N. J.; *Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Iowa; *E. Banks, New York City; H. Y. Ellyson, Richmond, Va.; J. E. Le Roy, Campello, Mass.; *A. H. Fox, Baltimore, Md.; *C. W. Phellis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Isaac Tallman, Millbrook, N. Y.; D. W. Sawin, Gardner, Mass., $6.40.

Eighth Event, 20 Targets.—*R. O. Heikes, Dayton, Ohio; *W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.; *E. Banks, New York City; J. Mink, Philadelphia, Penn., $11.85.

Ninth Event, 15 Targets.—*Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Iowa; Burke; *C. W. Phellis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Col. Courtney, Syracuse, N. Y.; Kelsey; *Capt. A. W. Money, Oakland, N. J., $6.90.

Tenth Event, 20 Targets.—L. S. Squier, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Hopkins, Aqueduct, N. Y., $11.20.

The complete score follows:

	EVENTS.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Targets	15	20	15	20	15	20	15	20	15	20
Hicks	7	14	4	7	5	11	4	12	7	10
Baker	10	18	14	18	12	19	12	16	11	17
L. C. E.	11	17	13	17	14	18	13	15	11	17
Anthony	13	17	14	19	14	19	13	18	10	15
Remsen	14	19	14	17	12	17	12	17	12	16
Gardner	13	17	14	16	11	15	9	16	13	14
Hoffman	11	15	12	15	14	15	15	16	13	16
*Apgar	14	17	13	18	12	14	12	16	12	14
Glover	14

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MARGHERITA RIZZO.—Margherita Rizzo, dealer in wines and liquors at 130 West Houston Street, made an assignment yesterday to James W. Hoey, giving a preference for $350 to Gino C. Speranza for money owing on a past due note upon which suit is pending.

DAVID FRISHBERG.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment for $401 against David Frishberg, dealer in teas, coffees, and canned goods, at 139 Division Street, in favor of Joseph Bodman, on a note, which was granted on the allegation that he disposed of a portion of his property. He has been in business several years.

SOLOMON J. STAHL.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver of the assets of Solomon J. Stahl, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 2,146 Third Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Monday, on the application of Platzek & Stroock, representing Reis & Co., creditors.

HURLEY & JOHNSON.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment for $4,225, against Arthur H. Hurley and Louis E. Johnson, composing the firm of Hurley & Johnson, produce dealers of Indianapolis, Ind., in favor of Frank L. Tyson of this city. Mr. Tyson holds assigned claims of the Baldwin Creamery Company, $1,930; Frank P. Richey, $1,047; Martin Schadt, $939, and E. M. Matthews of Saxerville, Wis., $307, all for butter and dairy products sold to the firm between May 1 and July 13. The Sheriff attached a shipment of butter, &c., which arrived here from Indianapolis on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The goods were placed in a cold storage warehouse to preserve them. The firm began business in March last.

JOHN DOSCHER.—Deputy Sheriff Murray received an execution yesterday against John Doscher, who was the proprietor of the saloon, corner of Barclay and Church Streets, and dining room at 29 Barclay Street, adjoining, for $774 in favor of the Irving National Bank, and had received other executions perviously for about $1,000 in favor of two other creditors which have been returned unsatisfied. The restaurant and saloon are now managed by the John Doscher Company. Mr. Doscher said yesterday that he was the indorser on the paper on which the executions were obtained, and not the maker. He owes about $8,000 or $9,000 for merchandise and said that he would pay dollar for dollar in a little time. He had lost money in building operations in Brooklyn.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HOWARD N. BAILEY.—Howard N. Bailey, real estate agent at Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $39,703 and no available assets. Of the liabilities $25,005 are secured by bond and mortgage. The largest unsecured creditor is Julia Goetz, $8,184, being a deficiency on a foreclosure of a mortgage. The First National Bank of Mount Vernon is a creditor for $1,534 on a loan. Mr. Bailey's life is insured for $8,000 in favor of his wife.

JEREMIAH H. GOLDMAN.—Jeremiah H. Goldman, salesman, of 1,854 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities of $8,787 and nominal assets of $900 in debts due him. He also has 50 shares of stock of the Venners Prieth Continuous Cigarette Machine Company, par value $2,500, and 446 shares of the Eclipse Non-Refilling Bottle Company, par value of $22,300, all of which has no actual value. Besides the above liabilities there are 10 other claims whose amounts he does not know for merchandise sold to him in 1882 at Philadelphia. The known liabilities were incurred principally in New York from 1898 to 1901.

LEGGAT BROTHERS SUSPEND.

Old Established Down-Town Book Concern in the Hands of Creditors.

Leggat Brothers, dealers in old and new books at 81 Chambers Street, one of the oldest of the down-town houses in the book trade, have become temporarily financially embarrassed and their affairs have been placed in the hands of their creditors to protect the interest of all concerned.

The business was started in 1835 by Andrew R. and Richard J. Leggat. For many years their store was at 5 Beekman Street, and in 1881 they moved to their present location on Chambers Street. Their store, which extends through to Reade Street, is filled with books numbering, it is said, over a million volumes of every description, the shelves being filled from floor to ceiling the entire length of the store. Richard J. Leggat died in May, 1899, and in January, 1900, a corporation was formed with the same style as the firm with a capital stock of $150,000, which has since carried on the business. Andrew R. Leggat was the President.

At a meeting of the principal creditors of the firm on the 3d inst., Charles A. Appleton of D. Appleton & Co., was chosen Chairman and Addison Taylor of the Baker & Taylor Company and Edwin H. Loveless, Secretary of the Stationers' Board of Trade, were appointed a committee. It was unanimously decided that the Stationers' Board of Trade be appointed a committee to practically control the business for the purpose of realizing upon the assets of the corporation and liquidating the debts, and after paying said the indebtedness restore the business to the corporation. The statement presented to the meeting showed more than enough assets to pay all the creditors in full providing, it is said, that the assets can be kept together until the full value can be realized.

Over 100 claims amounting to about $17,600, representing all the large creditors and most of the smaller ones, have been placed with the Stationers' Board of Trade, and the attorneys are formulating a plan to continue the business. The total liabilities are about $20,000 and nominal assets $59,000.

ACTION AGAINST A RECEIVER.

Must Show Cause Why He Should Not Be Punished for Contempt—Courts at Odds.

James J. Nealis, who is the stenographer attached to Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, was yesterday served with an order signed by Judge Thomas of the United States District Court to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court for his disobedience of an order issued on Monday enjoining him from interfering with the property, 101 and 103 Wooster Street, belonging to the firm of Reuben, Rosenberger & Co., who have been declared bankrupts, and for whose estate Clarence S. Houghton has been appointed receiver by the United States Court.

Mr. Nealis was appointed receiver of the property by Justice McAdam on Friday last, in an action brought by Samuel M. Rosenberg against Hyman J. Reuben, his copartner for a dissolution of the firm, and gave a bond of $20,000 for the due performance of his duties.

Nealis took possession of the premises on Saturday last, and had locks placed on the doors. On calling there yesterday he found the locks removed and a man engaged in opening the safe, in which the books of the insolvent firm were kept. He promptly ordered the workman to desist, and intimated that he would get him arrested if he did not leave.

Stern, Singer & Starr, on behalf of the receiver appointed by the United States Court, at once secured the order calling on Nealis to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

ASSIGNMENT SET ASIDE.

An assignment by Moses F. Goldstein, dealer in hosiery and underwear, to his father-in-law, Mayer Neuberger, was set aside by Justice Russell in the Supreme Court yesterday in a suit brought by William Iselin & Co., a creditor.

The assignment was made on Nov. 4, 1895, for alleged loans to the amount of over $20,000. Later he drew money he had deposited in a bank. He claimed he drew his deposit to pay debts due to relatives, and that they were made to pay honest creditors.

Justice Russell said the circumstances did not show the transactions were honest. He holds that Neuberger must pay the plaintiff in full, or that a receiver be appointed to collect the cash received by Neuberger on the accounts turned over to him.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Robert W.—H. Behn	$33
APPLETON, Robert, Jr.—S. A. Patterson	114
BARSAD, Mathew L.—H. L. Cooper	152
BRENNAN, Robert T.—F. S. Hopkins	455
BITTSCHIER, Jacob—F. Snyder	280
BUTZMAN, Nicholas, Jr.—W. Schaus	148
[illegible], A. M. & F.—W. W. Brown and others	376
COHEN, Abraham—P. Goldberg	134
DOSCHER, John—Irving National Bank	774
DOBKIN, Nicholas—H. Siegel	222
DAVIS, Chester B.—F. W. Mattthiessen	520
ENGLISH, Theodore C., trustee, &c.—D. B. King and others, costs	158
FLECK, John—J. P. Wawnoth	193
FEIL, Frank—W. Morse	161
GOELZ, Adam E.—H. J. Ruge	79
GONON, Paul E.—J. N. Hu Slu	159
GLICK, Louis—Gunnison & Co	158
HOROWITZ, Charles—A. Tamor and others	194
HAYES, William—J. H. Temple	179
IVES, Harrold—F. N. Doubleday and others	100
JACOBS, Simon—J. D. Lohman	337
KOLLER, Samuel—W. J. Rosenfeld	46
KIRCHOFF, Adolph—D. Levi	1,656
LUDMINSKY, Leo—F. N. Hushhom and others	158
LALLY, Mary—North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association	2,278
LEWS, A.—A. S. Heidelbach and others	753
MYERS, Simon—A. Gans	88
MARTINEZ, Charles H., Jr., and Henry F. and William Husemeyer—A. Lohman and others	11,447
MASON, Rankin—A. Boull and others	223
MILLER, Isaac—H. M. Adelson	306
NATHAN, Joseph—E. Kind	54
ROSE, Arthur M.—Electric Press Association	69
REUBEN, Hyman J., and Simon M. Rosenberger—G. Willis and others	482
ROTHSCHILD, Jacob—C. L. Eidlitz, costs	122
SILVERMAN, David, and Morris Becker —P. Passon	33
SAKARISEN, Didrik—J. Woods	1,161
SCHAACK, Frank N. — Moneyweight Scale Company	95
SPROSSIG, Charles H., and Christina —O. Kraus	93
SIMON, Emanuel—J. Levy	316
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. Finlay	10
TERWILLIGER, Edna B.—L. F. Brennecke	567
WEST SIDE BANK OF THE CITY OF New York—D. Spiro	971
WEIDENHAUPT, Henry—A. H. Brewster	642
VON SELDENECK, Theobold—C. F. Klein	1,279
VON HAGEN, Ernest R.—Schmitt & Schwanenflugel	1,836

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY ACKERMAN, bankrupt. No. 2,493. Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold, under the direction of Eugene H. Block, the Trustee, at public auction, by Sol de Waltearss, auctioneer, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the first day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows: Outstanding accounts and claims of said bankrupt for goods sold and delivered by him on open account, being the uncollected balance of such accounts and of property not heretofore sold by the trustee. A list of such accounts may be seen, and any further information may be had from the Trustee, or at the auctioneer's office, 171 Broadway, New York, at any time prior to the sale. The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

New York, July 15th, 1901.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

EUGENE H. BLOCK, Trustee, 51 Greene Street, New York.

NO. 3,991.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON BERLINER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Solomon Berliner, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Solomon Berliner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Esq., No. 148 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 16th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERTHA FINKELSTEIN, bankrupt. No. 3,950.

To the creditors of Bertha Finkelstein of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said BERTHA FINKELSTEIN was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1901.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, IN THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD H. HART, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold, under the direction of Augustus K. Skilling, the Trustee, at public auction, by Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., Jos. Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's Auctioneers, at No. 97 Bank St., in the City of New York, on the 22nd day of July, 1901, at 10:30 A. M. of said day.

A general description of said property is as follows: A stock of straw braid for the manufacture of straw hats, trimmings for hats, finished straw hats, machinery and tools for the manufacture of straw hats, quills, certain shop and factory fixtures, office fixtures, and other property of any kind belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt and not heretofore disposed of.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, 63 Wall Street, City.

ALEXANDER A. TAUSKY,
Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, City.

NO. 3,989.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON KLEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Simon Klein, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Simon Klein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, No. 31 Nassau Street, in New York City, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 16th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD NOLZE, bankrupt. No. 3,708.

To the creditors of Richard Nolze of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1901, the said Richard Nolze was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 9th, 1901.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES WEINSTEIN, bankrupt. No. 3,877.

To the creditors of Moses Weinstein of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Moses Weinstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1901.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH LANROWITZ and BENJAMIN STORCH, individually and as partners of the firm known as Lanrowitz & Storch, and the Emblem Cornice Works, proprietors, bankrupts. No. 3,976.

To the creditors of Adolph Lanrowitz and Benjamin Storch, individually and as partners of the firm known as Lanrowitz & Storch, and the Emblem Cornice Works, Lanrowitz & Storch, proprietors, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Adolph Lanrowitz and Benjamin Storch, individually and as partners of the firm known as Lanrowitz & Storch, and the Emblem Cornice Works, Lanrowitz & Storch, proprietors, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 15th, 1901.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAM STEINHARDT, bankrupt.—No. 3,947.

To the creditors of Abram Steinhardt of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Abram Steinhardt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 16th, 1901.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—JESSIE D. SERVADIO, plaintiff, against RICHARD D. VAN NAME, Harriet L. Van Name, Howard Van Name, Theodore S. Van Name, Margherita M. Servadio, Beatrice A. Servadio, Carrie L. Dudgeon, Franklin P. Dudgeon, Henry C. Dudgeon, Frank Dudgeon, Phoebe W. Dudgeon, William M. Dudgeon, Louise L. Dudgeon, his wife; Archibald D. Dudgeon, Helen Louise Dudgeon, William M. Dudgeon, as executor of the last will and testament of Richard Dudgeon, deceased, and Caroline A. Dudgeon, as executrix of the last will and testament of Richard H. Dudgeon, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial is desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, January 10th, 1901.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 32 and Post Office address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Richard D. Van Name, Harriet L. Van Name, Howard Van Name, Theodore S. Van Name, Margherita M. Servadio, and Beatrice A. Servadio:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 15th day of July, 1901, and filed with a copy of the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1901, the original complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's office on the 14th day of January, 1901.

Dated New York, July 16th, 1901.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy17-1aw6wW.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—BELLA MANASHAWITZ, plaintiff, against DAVID MANASHAWITZ, defendant.—Trial is desired in the County of New York.—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 17th, 1901.

STANISLAUS N. TUCKMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, New York, Manhattan.

To David Manashawitz:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James O'Gorman, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated May 23, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County on June 24, 1901.

STANISLAUS N. TUCKMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

je26-1aw6wW

Surrogate Notices.

ARMSTRONG, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter & Fallows, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1901. STEPHEN W. BALDWIN, SAMUEL T. CARTER, JR., Executors. EDWARD H. FALLOWS, Attorney for the Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh27-1aw6mW

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Dudin & Oakley, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ALICE M. BLOOM, Administratrix. OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jy10-1aw6mW

BROWN, GEORGE T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Haase and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE T. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph A. Brown and James Kelso, executors and trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of this Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

jy3-1aw7wW

DORTIC, HENRY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. DORTIC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1901. ELIZABETH DORTIC, ADELA A. DORTIC, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. —mh20-1aw6mW

GOURDIER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GOURDIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of David McClure, 22 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1901. EDWARD GOURDIER, Administrator. DAVID McCLURE, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. ap3-1aw6mW

McPHERSON, EDLA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDLA J. McPHERSON, late of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Church Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1901. AARON S. BALDWIN, Ancillary Executor. READ & DIL-WORTH, Attorney for Executor, 149 Chambers Street, New York. my15-1aw6mW

OTTENDORFER, OSWALD.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSWALD OTTENDORFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward Harding, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1901. LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, JULIUS W. BRUNN, ANNA WOERISHOFFER, Executors. EDWARD HARDING, Attorney for Executors, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my15-1aw6mW

Surrogate Notices.

RYAN, CHARLES H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To MARY L. RYAN, Augustus Delabore, Admr. of Helen Delabore, dec'd; Augustus A. Moloney, Josephine G. Moloney, Joseph J. Rogers, Catharine C. Rogers, Charles H. Rogers, Sarah E. McCormack, Harriet Van Pelt, Martha Ryan, Abram W. Ryan, Charles Ryan, Nettie M. Hoag, George Ryan, American Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES H. RYAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abraham H. Ryan, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

jy10-1w6wW.

RHODES, RALPH BROWN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ralph Brown Rhodes, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Bolton Hall, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1901. ANNE L. RHODES, Administratrix. BOLTON HALL, Attorney, R. 130, 111 Broadway, New York City.

SAZERAC, JULES.—In pursuance of an Order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULES SAZERAC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1901. GEORGE W. McADAM, Executor of Estate of John H. Wilson. ap10-1aw6mW

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —S. BEACH JONES as Trustee for J. CHESTER JONES, under the last will and testament of S. BEACH JONES, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK J. GRAFFE or FRANCIS J. GRAFFE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Courtlandt Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue one hundred feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, in the County and Borough aforesaid; thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, 15th July, 1901.

W. F. S. HART,
Referee.

JOHN LINDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

153d Street.

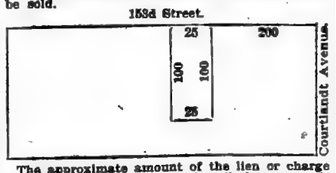

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is fourteen thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and five cents ($14,909.05), with interest thereon from 26th June, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-six dollars and six cents, ($396.06,) with interest thereon from the 1st day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of said sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and two dollars and sixty-two cents ($302.62) and interest.—Dated New York, 15th July, 1901.

W. F. S. HART,
Referee.

JOHN LINDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

jy11-2aw3wW&S&au8

NO. 235 WEST END AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and another, Defendants.—Action No. 4.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 31st day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point situated on the westerly side of West End Avenue distant thirty-six feet and five inches in a southerly direction from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-first Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue, and running thence westwardly and parallel with said street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to a point; thence southwardly and parallel with said avenue sixteen feet; thence eastwardly and again parallel with said street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to the westerly side of said avenue, and thence northwardly along the westerly side of said avenue sixteen feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 10th, 1901.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

71st St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,930.57, with interest from the 21st day of May, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $454.84, with interest from the 21st day of May, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $647.35, with interest.

Dated New York, June 18th, 1901.

STEPHEN H. KEATING, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to the 11th day of July, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, July 9th, 1901.

STEPHEN H. KEATING, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 33 Wall Street, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to the 30th day of July, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, July 11th, 1901.

STEPHEN H. KEATING, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 33 Wall Street, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CLARK W. DUNLOP, Plaintiff, against FREDERIC T. JAMES and MARIETTA WILSEY, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

The leasehold premises mentioned and described in a certain lease made by the Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New York, dated the 15th day of April, 1880, to the Peek, Stow & Wilcox Company, said leasehold premises being described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, being part of the lands of the Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New York, and distinguished in the map of such part thereof as is called the Church Farm, by the number 442, (four hundred and forty-two,) bounded southerly in front by Warren Street, northerly in the rear by lot number four hundred and thirty-one, westerly by lot number four hundred and forty-one, and easterly by lot number four hundred and forty-three, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet and in length on each side one hundred feet, be the same more or less, being known as No. 2 Warren Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come, and unexpired property, possessions, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said party of the first part in the mortgage foreclosed in this action of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indenture of lease and the renewal therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 8th, 1901.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

WELLS & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 20 Warren Street:

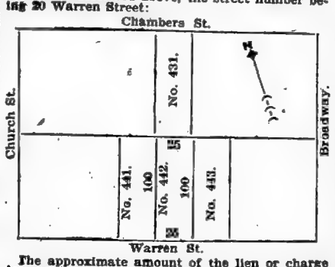

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,686.82, with interest thereon from the 23rd day of April, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $387.09, with interest from June 24th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, July 8th, 1901.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

jy10-2aw3wW&F&jy31

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —NELSON D. STILWELL, plaintiff, against CARRIEBELLE D. LANCHANTIN et al., defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the eighth day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27&29 Pine St., New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Investment Securities.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders Solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange } Est. 1885
{ New York Produce Exchange }
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.
BRANCH OFFICES:
20 W. 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT, N. Y., Adjoining "WALDORF-ASTORIA."
22-26 COURT ST., GARFIELD BLDG., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston

Fred'k F. Marquand
BROKER,
35-37 Broad St., N. Y.
Direct Wire to Exchange.
Telephone call 3030 and 3031 Broad

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Unlisted Bonds and Stocks, whether interest paying or defaulted, bought and sold. Quotations furnished. Also opportunities for small investors. Write or call.
TEL. 2385 CORT. ESTABLISHED 1868.

FINANCIAL.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 22d day of July, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice-President.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Colemas Street, London, E. C.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 9.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Fifty-three (53) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

2	127	264	496	679	916	1131
7	131	312	512	716	935	1144
69	163	329	580	782	964	1150
78	176	344	581	807	1034	1186
81	220	349	576	848	1086	1196
88	236	357	647	855	1124	1197
96	243	368	653	899	1129	1205
97	247	480	678			

ALL future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.
New York, June 5th, 1901.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-three bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1901, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1901, at par. Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	President
THOMAS F. RYAN,	Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Pres't
H.M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS,	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital..... $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
General Office, Broad Street Station,
Philadelphia, 1st July, 1901.
For the convenience of stockholders and holders of Treasurer's receipts in connection with the allotment of capital stock of March, 1901, certificates for the new stock will be ready for delivery as follows:—
1. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts, bearing date 8th, June, 1901, or prior thereto, certificates are now ready for delivery.
For assigned receipts, dated as above, certificates will be delivered five days after surrender of receipts to the Secretary at Philadelphia.
2. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts, bearing date 10th to 13th, June, 1901, inclusive, certificates will be delivered upon surrender of receipts on and after 8th, July, 1901.
For assigned receipts, dated and surrendered as above, certificates will be delivered five days after surrender of receipts to the Secretary at Philadelphia.
3. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts, bearing date 14th or 15th, June, 1901, certificates will be delivered upon surrender of receipts on and after 17th, July, 1901.
For assigned receipts, dated and surrendered as above, certificates will be delivered five days after surrender of receipts to the Secretary at Philadelphia.
For the convenience of stockholders in New York, certificates of stock, payment for which was made at the office of the Company, No. 85 Cedar Street, New York, will be delivered to holders of unassigned receipts at the same office.
This supersedes all previous notices.
LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY
Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this Company as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.
All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.
No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. — E. W. Reighley, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 17th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
154 shs. Orange County Trust & Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. Monhagen Hat Co.
32 shs. Hogan Boiler Co.
50 shs. Middletown Casino Theatre Co.
25 shs. Canadian Ellithrop Lasting Machine Co.
203 shs. Sandy Hill (N. Y.) Quarry Co.
10 shs. Middletown (N. Y.) Ice Co.
250 shs. Drake & Dewitt Co.
$200 Demand Note C. L. & Francis K. Cooke.
$1,000 Demand Note W. P. Coade.
$1,640 Demand Note G. Ketcham.
50 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
510 shs. National Broadway Bank.
25 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
$2,400 Securities Co. 4% Reg. Consols.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$1,200,000 Constancia Sugar Co. 6% Purchase Money Gold Bonds.
4,965 shr. Constancia Sugar Co.
9 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
53 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
20 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
$17,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 1st Mtg. 4% Bds., 1940.
131 shs. American Light & Traction Co. 6% Cum. Prfd.
$15,000 St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylors Falls R. R. 1st Mtge. 7% Bds., 1908.
$5,000 N. Y. & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1927.
29 shs. Delaware & Bound Brook R. R. Guar. 8%.
93 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
30 shs. Home Insurance Co.
1 share Chemical National Bank.
200 shs. Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R.
50 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$4,000 N. Y. & South B'lyn Ferry & Steam Transportation Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1906.
10 shs. City Trust Co.
5 shs. Deciat Manufacturing Co.
6 shs. Manhattan Opera Glass Supply Co.
$100,000 Montgomery County, Ala., 5% Public Road & Bridge Bds., January, 1941.
25 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
$400 Securities Co. 4% Reg. Consols.
$1,800 Securities Co. 4% Reg. Consols.
10 shs. Century Realty Co.
$480.50 Normal School Warrant State of Washington.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
80 shs. Ninth National Bank.
50 shs. National City Bank.
93 shs Stuyvesant Fire Ins Co.
500 shs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
$4,000 Missouri Pacific R. R. 5% Coll. Trust Bds., 1917.
$5,000 Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern R. R. Co. 1st 5% Bds., 1949.
300 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
500 shs. Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co.
5 shs. Consumers' Park Brewing Co., B'klyn.
8 shs. First National Bank of Brooklyn.
20 shs. Peru Steel Ore Co., Ltd.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
25 shs. Home Ins. Co.
$1,000 N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co. 5% Bds., 1920.
$1,000 Georgia Midland Ry. Co. 1st 3s, 1946.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
35 shs. Natl. City Bank.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1902, viz.:
Nos. 12, 40, 90, 99, 222, 720, 1030, 1188, 1313, 1443, 1492, 1587, 1949, 2282, 2337, 2675, 2912, 3309, 3407, 3522, 3677, 3846, and 3893.
The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1902, at which date interest thereon will cease.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the Tamarack Mining Co. and Osceola Cons. Mining Co.
STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ABOVE COMPANIES will hear something largely to their interest concerning insufficient sales and returns of their Metal during a number of years. The undersigned, having been intimately connected with the sale of their Copper, is in a position to procure sufficient facts to recover large losses at law, and is about to begin proceedings.
THE SUMS INVOLVED ARE SUFFICIENT TO WARRANT THE STOCKHOLDERS TO TAKE A STRONG INTEREST THEREIN, and I therefore respectfully request them to communicate with me at once.
JULIUS R. ALBRECHT,
84 Sherman Place,
Jersey City Heights, N. J.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 97, 473, 485, 488, 614, 917, 1058, 1104, 1905, 1909, 2033, 2223, 2580, 2608, 2632, 3102, 3119, 3434, 3453, 3493, 3495, 3637, 4010.
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 16, 1901.

To the Bondholders of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company.
At the request of a number of bondholders the undersigned have consented to act as a protective committee, and holders of bonds are asked to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.
Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Trust Company.
May 22, 1901.
GEORGE SHERMAN.
H. T. CUTTER.
ROBERT L. HARRISON,
JAS. M. EDWARDS,
Committee.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER, SAN Luis bought and sold. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK CITY, July 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, August 12, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the New York Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1,000,000 yards of Khaki Material, subject to 100 per cent. increase, conforming to standard and specifications. Blank proposals giving full information as to grade of material required and manner of bidding can be obtained and standard sample of the material seen, at the office of the Depot Quartermaster at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston. The United States Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Khaki Material," and addressed to Major F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Actg. Depot Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Engineer, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock M. of Aug. 6, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing Miscellaneous Articles for the Light-House Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to Lieut. Col. D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer.

Copartnership Notices.

UNITED CORNICE AND SKYLIGHT WORKS, composed of ADOLPH ROSENBERG, SAMUEL SAMEL, and WILLIAM SCHOENBERGER, has this day been dissolved by the withdrawal therefrom of ADOLPH ROSENBERG, Messrs. SAMUEL SAMEL and WILLIAM SCHOENBERGER will continue in business under same firm name, and assume to pay all existing liabilities.
New York, July 16, 1901.
ADOLPH ROSENBERG,
SAMUEL SAMEL,
WILLIAM SCHOENBERGER.

FIRM OF GUTSTADT & MEYER, 19 East Broadway, have dissolved copartnership; Meyer will not be responsible for debts contracted on firm's name.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks stronger.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 16	618,065
To date this year	183,870,424
Corresponding date last year	69,364,055

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 16	$1,409,000
To date this year	$664,011,220
Corresponding date last year	$303,224,060

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	1¼	Manhattan	1
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Am. Ice	½	Mexican Cent.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Minn. & St. L.	2½
Am. Tel. & C.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Anaconda	¾	Mo., Kan. & T.	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	1¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2
At. T. & S. F. pf.	1	Mo. Pacific	1½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	National Biscuit	1
B'klyn R. T.	1⅝	National Salt	½
Canadian Pacific	1½	Nat. Salt pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	¾	North. American	2
Chi. & E. Ill.	6¾	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Chi. Great West.	⅞	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	People's Gas	1
Chi. N. W.	½	Pressed Steel pf.	2½
Chi. R. I. & P.	½	Pullman	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Rep. I. & S.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Rep. I. & S. pf.	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3
Con. Gas	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	St. L. S. W.	½
Del., L. & W.	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Den. & R. G.	⅝	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¾	Texas Pac. l. tr.	6
Des M. & Ft. D.	4½	Union B. & P. pf.	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Glucose Sugar	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Gt. North. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅝
Ill. Central	½	West. Union Tel.	⅝
Kan. City So. pf.	1		
Laclede Gas	5		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locom. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	Pac. Coast	1
Am. S. & R. pf.	2	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1	Pressed Steel	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Rubber Goods	1⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	2	Rubber Goods pf.	3
Erie	½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Int. Silver	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	4
Kan. City South	1	St. L. & S. F.	½
Lake E. & W. pf.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	3	Union B. & P.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

N. Y. & N. J. Tel. 5s	3	St. L. S. W. 2d	1¼

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Ferry 5s	1½	Louis. & Nash. unif.	
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1	4s	1
Det. City Gas 5s	4½	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	3
Peo. & East. 1st 4s	1	So. Ry. 5s	1½

CROPS AND RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The prospective shortage of corn in some of the large producing States, threatening to cut down the yield to a figure materially below the average for recent years, while in itself a sufficiently untoward development, has led to an absurd slaughtering of values on the New York Stock Exchange. Thus arises the question of the present relationship between crop yields and railroad earnings. As compared with what this was some years ago, all indications point to a radical change; and the change is this: While the agricultural output fluctuates it has recently been no larger than it was a decade ago, while railroad earnings have grown to the extent of 50 and 60 per cent. It hardly could be supposed that this were the case judging by the fashion in which the shares of dividend-paying properties have been knocked down during the past week or so. But the truth of the statement is open to demonstration, and from records which have no shade of uncertainty.

It would, of course, be difficult to trace every influence upon railroad traffics and earnings to its source. Undoubtedly the agricultural output is a large influence. But is it paramount? And if so, is it as important as it used to be. These are questions which may well be considered when it comes to the recent senseless disregard of security values and a throwing over of holdings which in the end may be found to have suffered nothing from the destruction of part only of one crop. As a matter of fact, the products of agriculture, all told, furnish only about 11⅛ per cent. of the tonnage of the railroads of the United States, while manufactures exceed this with about 13⅛ per cent., and the products of mines, with more than 50 per cent., take long lead over every other group of commodities.

But even of agricultural products not much more than 50 per cent. of the tonnage consists of grain, reducing the actual proportion of grain to about 6 per cent. The latter is, however, a base from whence springs much other traffic, and it is at bottom of good or bad conditions in large areas of the country as the output proves favorable or unfavorable. Nevertheless, it is a fact, and it must be plainly stated, that there has been absolutely no general increase in the volume or the value on the farm and to the farmer of the three large crops—corn, wheat, and oats—nor, in fact, of all crops combined—in the past decade. Hence it is clear that the vast total of railroad earnings which has of late been piling up to revolutionize every feature of the transportation industry must have had most of its rise elsewhere. Improvement in prices has more than once made up crop deficiencies, indicating that the farming community has not always been impoverished by short yields. Thus, while the 1890 crops were short as to volume, they were worth more than those of 1889; and it may further be observed that the 1891 crops of corn, wheat, and oats approximated the output and were worth more than those of the late year, being 3,410,328,000 bushels, as compared with 3,436,458,000 bushels, and $1,349,911,939 as compared with $1,283,417,444. But here are the values for the crops named, beginning with 1890 and ending with the late year, allowing a comparison for a complete decade; that is, one showing changes for full ten years and not merely results for ten years:

	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.
1890	$754,473,451	$334,775,078	$222,048,486
1891	836,459,228	513,472,711	232,312,207
1892	642,146,630	322,111,881	209,253,611
1893	591,625,627	213,171,381	187,576,092
1894	854,719,162	225,902,025	214,816,920
1895	544,985,534	237,038,998	163,655,068
1896	491,506,976	310,602,539	132,485,052
1897	501,072,952	428,547,121	147,974,713
1898	552,023,428	392,770,320	186,405,304
1899	629,216,110	319,545,259	198,167,975
1900	751,220,034	323,525,177	208,669,233

It can be seen that there has been no improvement in values in the period covered by the above figures, for the 1900 figures had all been exceeded before, and were actually exceeded as long ago as 1890, as brought out in the following table showing the yearly totals and the changes:

	Value.	Change.	
1890	$1,311,255,615		
1891	1,349,911,939	Inc.	$38,656,324
1892	1,173,512,122	Dec.	176,399,817
1893	992,373,100	Dec.	181,139,022
1894	995,438,107	Inc.	3,065,007
1895	946,579,600	Dec.	48,858,507
1896	854,094,548	Dec.	12,485,052
1897	1,077,594,702	Inc.	143,500,244
1898	1,131,199,112	Inc.	53,604,320
1899	1,146,023,344	Inc.	15,724,232
1900	1,283,417,444	Inc.	136,494,100

The fluctuations have been heavy, but recovery has not only been incomplete as to crop values, but the failure to recover has been accompanied by marvelous records of railroad earnings. Earnings, of course, must be taken for fiscal years following the calendar years for which the crop values are given, and this will make it necessary to "estimate" for 1901. The period has closed, but has not been fully reported. Gains in gross earnings for 1900 were over 11 per cent. Increases have been maintained, but not on quite so large a scale. They have exceeded 10 per cent. for the past six months, and are estimated to show an increase of $70,000,000 for that period; but they did not expand as rapidly in the six months ending with December last; and perhaps 8 per cent. may be adopted as a conservative figure for the fiscal year, which would indicate a gain of $113,000,000. Following are the aggregates and the changes:

	Gross Earnings.	Change.	
1891	$1,096,761,395		
1892	1,171,407,343	Inc.	$74,645,948
1893	1,220,751,874	Inc.	49,344,531
1894	1,073,361,797	Dec.	147,390,077
1895	1,075,371,462	Inc.	2,009,665
1896	1,150,169,376	Inc.	74,797,914
1897	1,122,089,773	Dec.	28,079,603
1898	1,247,325,621	Inc.	125,235,848
1899	1,313,610,118	Inc.	66,284,497
1900	1,487,044,814	Inc.	173,434,696
*1901	1,600,000,000	Inc.	113,000,000

*Estimated.

While there was in 1892 an increase in gross railroad earnings following an increase in crop values, the former was of far greater proportions than the latter, while for 1893 earnings continued to gain while crop values had a heavy setback. This would seem to separate these two features; and it will be found that the divergence is more fully established. Results for 1896 may be pointed to, when there was a striking gain in earnings coming upon a loss shown on the crops of 1895. Note may also be taken of the gain of $173,000,000 in gross earnings for 1900, while the value of the 1899 crops, supposed to have had much to do with this outcome, gained in the most moderate amount, only $15,000,000.

It is interesting to note how profit development has been in progress; for in spite of the lack of increase in crop values, the railroads have not only been able to add heavily to their gross revenues, from whatever source traffic has arisen, but the business transacted has evidently been of such a character as to admit of the making of net earnings on a scale of larger proportions. Economies have aided this result, but clearly traffic had to come in volume on which to put into force economies in handling, and if the value of wheat, corn, and oats to the farmer or bulk of crops is anything of a guide, the source thereof certainly does not lies in either of those directions. Net earnings show the following striking totals and changes—estimating the increase for 1901 at 10 per cent., a figure which has been heavily exceeded in some months, but not in all months, as far as the records are available for the late fiscal year:

	Net Earnings.	Change.	
1891	$364,873,502		
1892	390,409,347	Inc.	$25,535,845
1893	392,830,575	Inc.	2,421,228
1894	341,947,475	Dec.	50,883,100
1895	349,651,047	Inc.	7,703,572
1896	377,180,332	Inc.	27,529,285
1897	369,565,009	Dec.	7,615,323
1898	429,352,345	Inc.	59,787,336
1899	456,641,119	Inc.	27,288,774
1900	525,616,303	Inc.	68,975,184
*1901	578,000,000	Inc.	52,500,000

*Estimated.

Bring the 1890 and 1900 crop value figures together and compare them with the railroad returns for 1891 and 1901, and the result may astound those who are unable to spell anything but disaster out of a situation which shows that part of a crop is destroyed—a loss which can be more than made good by better prices, as was the case with the short corn crop of 1894, producing more than the crop of 1893, which was 400,000,000 bushels larger, and more than the crop of 1895, which exceeded the 1894 crop by nearly 940,000,000 bushels. Here are those comparisons:

	1890-1.	1900-1.	Increase.
Crop values	$1,311,255,615	$1,283,417,444	*$27,838,171
Gross Earn'gs.	1,096,761,395	1,600,000,000	503,238,605
Net earnings	364,873,502	578,000,000	213,126,498

*Decrease.

In the last ten years crop values—corn, wheat, and oats—actually decreased $27,838,171, while gross earnings show an increase of $503,238,605, or nearly 46 per cent., and net earnings an increase of $213,126,498, or not far short of 60 per cent. Even without including any estimate of gain for 1901, upward of 35 per cent. still marks the extent of the improvement in railroad gross receipts and 44 per cent. in net receipts, while crop results have not actually progressed.

The fact is, that the American railway industry grows less and less dependent upon crop movement.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

There were several reasons for the substantial recovery in the stock market yesterday, and the very well-maintained strength. It is hardly necessary to say that the main one was the appearance in the market of large buying orders by the leading banking interests in the Street who on the day previous had given such timely support when the market generally demoralized, looked as if it might go altogether to pieces. But though this be, it is a very safe proposition to say that none of these purchases would have been made did not the purchasing interests believe that they were getting legitimate and safe bargains—in other words, were getting "the worth of their money." Even the rich in Wall Street do not buy stocks for philanthropic purposes. They buy because they believe the securities are worth buying. Hence it is that yesterday, when representative bankers again came into the market as purchasers, confidence slowly began to return to the Street.

The market closed strong, with many net gains, chief of which were the following:

Atchison	1¼	Southern Pacific	1¼
Atchison pf.	½	North American	2
Canadian Pacific	1½	Nickel Plate	1
Jersey Central	2	Texas Pacific land	⅝
Chicago & East. Ill.	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Lackawanna	2	Amal. Copper	1½
Denver & Rio G. pf.	1½	Consolidated Gas	2
Des Moines & Ft. D.	4½	Brooklyn Rapid T.	1¼
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	Manhattan	1
Missouri Pacific	1½		

Standard Oil brokers bought St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Atchison; Morgan brokers were again active in the Steel stocks and the coalers; Vanderbilt interests bought the Nickel Plates, while there was what in the Street was accounted "good buying" generally throughout the list.

Considering the day's developments it can be understood why purchases were made as they were made. Over night the drought in the corn belt had been broken, rains had fallen to the parched grounds, and the wails pessimists predicting a ruined crop were turned into rejoicings on the part of the farmer and the general public who had watched with no little apprehension the continued absence of rain. It is true that the rain that has thus far fallen has not been as general or as copious as could be desired; but all the weather indications are, the drought broken, that rains will continue now for some time, and that any serious crop damage will be avoided. When one remembers that on the reports of this damage Granger stocks were broken from 15 to 25 points, it is, in the opinion of the Street, surprising not that they rallied as they did yesterday, but that they did not rally more. However, the Street, badly hit in the recent decline, is inclined now to make haste slowly and to be sure that conditions are actually as reported before making extensive market commitments. It is to be remembered, too, that because of the losses they were obliged to take in the recent decline, many traders and operators are not now so able as they were to take on large blocks of stock.

Another helpful market influence was the comparative strength of and the resistance shown by the steel stocks in the face of further liquidation and rather aggressive short selling by bears who are counting on an extension and prolongation of the strike. Huge blocks of both stocks were thrown upon the market, yet, despite this, the preferred held its own and the common declined only fractionally. As had been expected would be the case, the support came from Morgan and syndicate interests, all the evidences being to the effect that there are large buying orders in the market on a scale-down. Bears on the stocks say this is because Mr. Morgan and his friends "must" support the issues for a time at least. On the other hand, there were suggestions yesterday that whatever support was given was voluntary and not under compulsion, these suggestions being followed by hints of an early settlement or compromise of the strike.

Another helpful factor during the day was a very considerable easing up in money, call rates at one time falling to 1 per cent., the lowest figure in months, while at no time did it reach more than 4½

on bear covering, in view of the strike in the United States. Canadian Pacifics and Americans were firm. Internationals were good. Locals fluctuated and finished harder.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 16.—The stock market was "draggy" for much of the time to-day, but generally showing an excellent undertone. Bursts of activity and strength came occasionally, but they did not last long. Amalgamated, for example, early in the day was bid up to 113, but subsequently fell off, only to get another good lift just at the close. Victoria was up a fraction, to 7⅝. Baltic sold in a small way at 50, Bingham at 22½ and 22½. Calumet and Hecla was off to 775. Trinity, after advancing to 35¾, fell back to 35. United States sold at 18. In the general market a heavy trading in Steel common was a feature. The closing came quiet, but firm.

Money loaned at the Clearing House at 3 per cent., and New York funds, in scant supply, sold at 5 and 15 cents' premium. Exchanges, $30,891,784; balances, $1,790,581.

On call money is largely 4½ per cent. Some loans still are outstanding at 4 per cent., and loans are reported as high as 5 per cent. Time money obtainable readily on acceptable collateral at 4½ per cent. for all dates. The very choicest names and collateral would find buyers at 4¼ and 4½ per cent. The market for commercial paper is quiet, with business at 4@5 per cent., largely 4½ per cent.

Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,328	Atchison	74	72½	73½
406	Atchison pf.	96	94⅝	95¼
1	B. & L.	242	242	242
8	B. & M.	194½	194½	194½
2	C., B. & Q.	195	195	195
7	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	131	131	131
50	Erie	36½	36½	36½
50	Fitch. pf.	144	144	144
3	Old Colony	208	208	208
50	Fore Marquette pf.	82½	82½	82½
1,760	Union Pacific	96½	94⅝	96
67	Union Pacific pf.	88½	87½	87½
10	Rutland	105	105	105

TELEPHONES.

307	Am. Tel. & Tel.	156	154	155½
40	Erie	48½	48	48
1	New England	134	134	134
482	New England rights	5⅛	5	5⅛
10	Seattle Electric pf.	98	98	98

ELECTRICS.

7	Edison	255	255	255
1,510	Mass.	39⅝	39	39½
35	Mass. pf.	93	93	93
1	Westinghouse	68¼	68¼	68¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,930	Am. Sugar	138	136⅝	137⅝
2	Am. Sugar pf.	120½	120½	120½
50	Am. Woolen	17	17	17
165	Am. Woolen pf.	58	57	57
162	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
9	Swift Spec. & Pro.	106¼	106¼	106¼
25	Tarrington pf.	29	29	29
530	Un. Shoe & Machine	36½	36	36½
150	Un. Shoe & Mach. pf.	25½	25½	25½
120	Un. Fruit	93	93	93
3,510	U. S. Steel	39	38⅝	38
2,415	U. S. Steel pf.	87½	86½	86⅝

MINING.

75	Adventure	25	25	25
224	Allouez	3¼	3	3
1,786	Amalgamated	113	111½	112½
150	Arcadian	15½	15½	15½
50	Arnold	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
50	Atlantic	26	26	26
100	Baltic	50	50	50
50	Bingham	22½	22½	22½
12	Calumet & Hecla	778	775	775
100	Centennial	28	27⅞	28
30	Cochiti	5	5	5
865	Copper Range	75	73	73⅝
70	Dom. Coal	38½	37⅝	38½
90	Dom. Coal pf.	115½	114⅝	115½
200	Elm River	4½	4½	4½
200	Isle Royale	42	42	42
255	Michigan	12	12	12
30	Mohawk	41	41	41
50	Osceola	90	90	90
53	Parrot	53½	52½	53½
25	Quincy	74	74	74
100	Rhode Island	4½	4½	4½
70	Santa Fé	6½	6½	6½
10	Tamarack	345	343	343
50	Tecumseh	2	2	2
550	Trinity	34⅞	35	35
380	U. S.	18	18	18
200	Utah	20½	20½	20½
310	Victoria	7⅜	7	7⅜
430	Wolverine	58	58	58
325	Wyandotte	2	2	2
100	British Columbia	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Railway and steel stocks were sagging in the local market to-day, but the strictly local list showed a better tone, notably the street railway shares. Union Traction was in good demand in the morning, over 3,000 shares being taken in scattering lots, all at 27. Philadelphia Traction was stronger, and the best gain was made by Electric and People's of America, which touched 96, against 94¾ yesterday. Consolidated Lake Superior was steady at 20, and American Cement rose to 7 on active buying. Electric Company of America was stronger, and United Gas Improvement was in demand at 114. Brokers here do not seem to attach much importance to the steel strike, being optimistic as to its outcome. The heaviness in steel stocks is purely a reflection of the feeling in Wall Street. The Reading machinists' strike has not affected the securities of that company. An agreement with the men is expected soon. The Asphalt issues were again weak, the bonds selling at about their lowest.

Call money is very hard at 4 per cent., and while old loans are allowed to run at that figure, some of the larger institutions are asking 4½@5 per cent. for new loans. On time money is quoted at 4½ to 6 per cent., the variation being due solely to the prominence of the names of the borrowers. There is not much doing in commercial paper, which is quoted at from 4 to 6 per cent.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
245	American Cement	7	6½	7
200	American Alkali	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	Bethlehem Iron	60	60	60
325	Bethlehem Steel	22½	21⅝	22½
20	Cambria Steel	24	23½	23½
1,225	Camb. S. rcts. $2.50 pd.	3¼	3	3
655	Cambria S. Drexel rcts.	23¼	22⅞	23
16	Cambria Iron	48	48	48
10	Choctaw pf., t. c.	56	56	56
100	Consol. Lake Superior	29	29	29
640	Electric Co. of America	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
100	Int. Power and Dynamo	8¼	8¼	8¼
82	Investment of Philadel	50	50	50
535	Lehigh Valley	36	35½	35½
10	Little Schuylkill	60	60	60
700	Miraden Co.	5¼	4⅞	5¼
30	Minehill Co.	61½	61	61½
100	Manufactured Rubber	⅛	⅛	⅛
5	National Asphalt	6	5	6
191	National Asphalt pf.	10	9⅝	9¾
100	New Haven Iron & Steel	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Susquehanning Valley	52½	52½	52½
14	Pennsylvania Steel	45	45	45
941	Pennsylvania	71⅜	70⅝	70⅞
582	Philadelphia Electric	5	4¾	4⅞
230	Philadelphia Traction	94½	94	94½
80	Philadelphia Co.	48	48	48
50	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	1	1	1
5,910	Reading 1 c.	19 3-16	18⅞	19
2,350	Reading 1st pf., t. c.	37⅝	37¼	37½
2,915	Reading 2d pf., t. c.	24 7-16	24⅛	24⅜
385	United Gas Improvement	115	114	115
4,790	Union Traction	27	27	27
5,343	U. S. Steel common	38¾	37¾	38½
242	U. S. Steel pf., ex div	86⅞	86½	86¾
35	Welsbach Co.	52	52	52
90	Welsbach of Canada	1	1	1
2	Western National Bank	75½	75½	75½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—New York exchange brought 25 cents premium to-day. Money for call and time loans ruled at 4½@5 per cent.

There was a moderately active market for the Tin Can shares, but the rest of the list was dull. The Tin Can issues were slightly higher, the common selling at 21, and the preferred at 70⅝ shortly after the opening. Biscuit displayed considerable firmness. The demand for the stock was not particularly heavy, but there was little for sale around current quotations, and intending purchasers were compelled to bid up for the shares. The other stocks were firm on a small amount of business, while Traction preferred was steady at 88. Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,802	American Can	21¼	19	20⅝
1,306	American Can pf.	70⅝	69	69¼
11	Central Union Telephone	95	95	95
12	Chicago Edison	179	178	178
200	Chicago Union Traction	16½	16	16
300	Chi Union Traction pf.	58	58	58
186	Diamond Match	142½	141⅝	142
100	Metropolitan Elevated	60	59	60
150	National Biscuit	42½	41⅝	42½
71	National Biscuit pf.	101½	100½	101½
30	National Carbon pf.	58	57	57
40	North Chicago	195	195	195
10	Northwestern Elev. pf.	90	90	90
5	Shelby Steel Tube	9	9	9
95	Street's Stable Car	23¼	22½	23¼
11	West Chicago	101	100½	101

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26½d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c. Mexican dollars at 46¼c.

On the Stock Exchange there was a sale of 100 shares of Standard Mining at $3.75.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 1,000 Alamo at .14, 500 Comstock at .06½, 100 Con. Cal. & Va. at 1.65, 1,000 Cripple Creek at .09, 250 Kingston & Pembroke at .25, 500 Leadville at .06, 200 Mollie Gibson at .33, and 900 Phoenix of Mont. at .11 and .12.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Particulars of dividends declared by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, the National Starch Company, and the International Fire Engine Company, and of coupons due on bonds of the Mexican Mineral Railway Company and the Columbus and Toledo Railway Company may be found in the advertising columns.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The volume of business in the market for outside securities was smaller than on Monday, but prices generally showed much improvement over the previous closing bid prices. Bank and transportation issues were dull and for the most part neglected.

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AMERICAN CAN shares were again the chief feature of the trading. The common stock, whose previous closing bid was 20, opened around 19⅝, but rallied on the strength of an announcement that the company had a sufficient supply of tin plate on hand, so that it would not suffer because of the steel strike. On outside buying the stock advanced to 21¼, and then, under the influence of profit taking, the price went off to 20⅛, the closing bid. About 2,000 shares of the common and preferred issues were dealt in.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were comparatively quiet, being traded in to the extent of $150,000 at 65⅝ to 65¾, and closing at 65 bid.

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DETROIT SOUTHERN issues were traded in to the extent of 350 shares of the common at 14, and 200 shares of the preferred at 40.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 16. Bid.	Asked.	July 15. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	20¼	21	20	20½
American Can pf.	69½	70	69	70
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9¼	10½	9¼	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	41	40	41
American Malt 6s	93	94½	93	94½
*American Thread pf.	4	6	4¼	4½
American Typefounders	50	55	50	60
Aberdeen Copper	25¼	26¼	25¼	26¼
*British Columbia Copper	14½	16	14½	15
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99½	98¾	99½
*California Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	8	5⅝	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	34½	35	34	35½
Central Fireworks	23½	28	23½	20
Central Fireworks pf.	60	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	90	92	90	93
Central of Ga. 1st pf.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
Compressed Air	14½	16	14	16
Con. Refrigerating	7	9	7	9
Con. Rubber Tire	3½	4½	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	65¼	65¾	65	65½
Continental Tobacco deb.	105½	107	103½	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	84	85
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13½	15½	13½	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	40¼	39½	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Electric Boat	14	16	14	16
Electric Boat pf.	40	45	46	47
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2½	1⅝	2½
Electric Vehicle	8	11	8	12
Electric Vehicle pf.	15	25	15	20
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	1⅝
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1¾	2	1¾	2
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	100½	100⅞	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	7½	10	8½	10
Havana Commercial pf.	43	46	43½	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3¼	3⅞	3	3½
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	3	5	1	2
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	25	27	25	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf.	85	87	85	87
National Sugar pf.	107	108¼	107	109
New England Transport.	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P. pf.	69	71	69	69¾
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11¼	11½	10¼	10⅝
Otis Elevator	31	33	31	32
Otis Elevator pf.	94	96	92	95
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅛	1	⅝	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35	38	35	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	96½	99	96	98½
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	25½	27	28	29½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101¾	100½	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81	81¾	81	82
Seaboard Air Line	26½	27	25½	26½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	46½	47¼	46½	47
Singer Mfg.	235	240	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81¼	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	120	..	120	..
Standard Oil of N. J.	755	760	755	765
Storage Power	8	12	8	11
Storey General Electric	16	17	15	16
Tennessee Copper	18	20	18	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6	4	6½
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	68	70
Union Copper	4¾	5⅛	5	5¼
Union Typewriter	61	63	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	79	79½	80	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	31¾	32½	31¾	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	90½	91¼	90¾	91¾
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	..	..	..	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	..	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	48	44	48
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	17	15	17
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113½	112	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	244	249	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	113	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	103	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	245	241	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	103	100	101½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	210	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	45	42	45
Columbus Railway pf.	100	102	100	102
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110½	109½	110½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	98	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	31½	32½	31½	32½
Kingston City	96½	97½	96½	98½
New Orleans Traction	26	28	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	190	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	110	118	110	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	215	217	213	217
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	68	60	68
Third Av. R. R. 1st 5s, 1937	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac, pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7½	6½	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	72	73	72	73
Central Union 5s, gtd.	100	110	100½	110
Col. Gas 5s	104	106	106½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	156	158	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	106	105¾	103	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	..	..	38	..
Denver Gas 5s	70	80	70	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	30	31	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98	..	98	..
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	103¼	106¾	103½	106¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	56	57	57½	59
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	116
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	106	110	106	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	86	84½	85¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	18	22
Western Gas	98	101	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	96	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	82	84	82	83
Union Ferry	38½	40	38	42
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
2d week July	$110,000	$104,760	$5,240
From July 1	223,150	208,193	14,957
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
1st week July	602,915	543,390	60,525
DET. UNIT. RY. CO. from Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,263,546	1,150,728	112,818
Op. expenses	681,311	677,417	37,082
Net earnings	582,235	483,310	75,735
Other income	12,185	6,970	5,215
Total income	581,280	490,219	81,601
Interest charges	299,322	297,588	1,734
Balance for stock	281,896	202,631	79,267
GEORGIA SO. & FLA. RY. CO. for June—			
Gross earnings	97,627	80,108	7,580
Op. exp. and tax.	76,716	62,807	4,909
Net earnings	20,908	17,300	2,671
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	1,208,511	1,180,411	28,100
Op. exp. and tax.	968,142	930,668	35,431
Net earnings	240,367	249,742	†10,031
MO., KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO. for May—			
Gross earnings	1,321,292	921,691	400,366
Op. exp. and tax.	1,042,758	667,025	388,671
Net earnings	278,246	184,666	10,667
Int. and rentals	200,382	203,134	15,245
Deficit	30,136	87,887	7,611
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	14,201,586	11,752,847	2,448,219
Op. exp. and tax.	10,128,187	8,206,162	1,922,025
Net earnings	4,073,379	3,539,185	534,194
Int. and rentals	3,268,638	3,184,102	84,536
Surplus	804,743	355,083	449,660

†Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 16, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112¼	112¾	12,950	Amalgamated Copper	111½	112¾	111⅝	112½	+1½
27⅞	28¼	1,780	Am. Car & Foud. Co.	28	28¼	27⅞	28	+ ¼
83	83½	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	82½	83½	82½	83½	+1½
27½	28	400	American Cotton Oil	28	28	28	28	+ ½
38	40	30	American Dist. Tel.	33	33	33	33	
188	200	20	American Express	186	190	186	186	
32¾	33¼	300	American Ice Co.	32¾	33	32¾	33	+ ½
68	69	300	American Ice Co. pf.	68	68⅝	68	68⅝	+ ⅝
25	27	700	American Locomotive	25	25	25	25	
86	87	265	Am. Locomotive pf.	87	87	86¼	86½	− ½
53	53¼	1,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	53	53½	52⅝	53	− ⅛
99¾	100	830	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	101¾	101¾	100	100	−2
137⅝	138	8,800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138½	138	136¾	137¾	+1⅝
97	101	200	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	99½	100	99½	100	+1
128⅞	129	2,185	American Tobac. ctfs.	129½	129½	128½	128½	−1
43½	44	1,900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43½	44	43¾	44	+ ⅜
73⅞	73¾	62,550	At., T. & S. F.	72½	74½	72⅜	73⅝	+1⅝
95½	95⅝	11,330	At., T. & S. F. pf.	94⅝	96	94⅜	95½	+1
95½	96½	2,600	Baltimore & Ohio	95½	96½	95⅛	95⅜	+ ⅜
76½	76¾	6,850	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75½	77⅜	75½	76⅝	+1⅝
9½	10¼	100	Brunswick City	10	10	9¾	9¾	
100½	100⅞	1,400	Canadian Pacific	99½	101	99¾	101	+1½
155	157	500	Central R. R. of N. J.	157	157	157	157	−2
42⅜	43	2,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	42¼	43½	42¼	43	+ ⅜
36½	37	1,100	Chicago & Alton	36	37⅝	36	37¼	+ ½
75	75½	600	Chicago & Alton pf.	75	75¾	75	75¾	+ ¼
126	129	300	Chicago & East. Ill.	125	128	125	128	+6
22¾	22⅞	2,330	Chicago Great West.	21⅝	22½	21½	22⅜	+ ⅞
81	83	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	− ⅛
31½	32	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	31¾	32	32	32	− ⅛
69	70	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	68	69	68	69	+1
154½	154⅝	32,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	136½	157⅜	154½	154⅜	− ½
184	187	25	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	187¾	187¾	187¼	187½	
193	194	1,315	Chicago & Northw.	193	195	193	193½	+ ½
140½	141½	2,310	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	141	141	140	140½	+ ½
..	..	389	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
19	20	500	Chicago Term. Trans.	19½	20	19½	20	+1
37	38	1,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38	38⅛	38	38	+1
89	90	30½	C., C., C. & St. L.	89	90	89	90	
93½	94½	1,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	93½	95¾	93½	94	
12⅞	12¾	1,000	Colorado Southern	13	13	12½	12⅝	
47⅜	48	20	Col. Southern 1st pf.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
19	20	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	19	19	19	19	+1
214	214½	2,800	Consolidated Gas	214	216	213½	214½	+2
64½	65	1,000	Con. Tobac. Co., ctfs.	64½	64¾	64½	64½	
115	116¾	600	Con. Tobac. Co. pf.	115	116	115	116	−2
156	156½	1,300	Delaware & Hudson.	155	157	155	156	+2
219¼	222	221	Del., Lack. & West.	218	220¼	218	220¼	+2
41	41¼	520	Denver & R. G.	41½	41¾	41¼	41½	+ ⅜
90	90¾	1,050	Denver & R. G. pf.	90	90	89½	89¾	+1½
37	38½	2,500	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	34½	38¾	34½	38¾	+4½
36	36	10,000	Erie	36¼	37	36	36	− ½
65¼	65½	4,900	Erie 1st pf	65¼	66¼	65¼	65½	
53	53	500	Evans. & T. H.	53	53	53	53	+1
245	246	2,100	General Electric	245	250	245	245	
54⅞	55	475	Glucose Sugar Ref.	54⅞	55	54½	54⅞	−1
176	176	245	Great Northern pf.	176	176	174½	174½	+3
74	74	200	Hocking Valley pf.	74	74	74	74	+ ½
140	140	2,250	Illinois Central	140	140	140	140	+ ½
20⅝	20⅝	100	International Paper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
76½	77	100	Internat. Paper pf.	76½	77	76½	76½	
91¼	91¾	1,200	Internat. Power Co.	91¼	91¾	90½	91½	+ ⅜
6	6	400	International Silver	6	6	6	6	
34⅝	34⅞	400	Iowa Central

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers — Unfounded Rumors Affecting Large Properties —Results at Auction.

Details of the sale of the Koster & Bial property to R. H. Macy & Co. will be found in another column. Rumors were current yesterday affecting several valuable parcels, but in each instance inquiry showed that the property in question had not changed hands.

John R. Davidson has sold for Mrs. S. J. Witherell the three-story dwelling 136 Manhattan Avenue; also, for Dr. J. H. McInerney, the similar property 140 Manhattan Avenue.

A. Stark has sold for Elias Kempner to Herman A. Koenig, for $28,000, 112 and 114 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, the buyer giving in exchange, at $26,000, the property 1,813 Third Avenue. The same broker has also sold for C. Baum 343 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street for $13,000.

Isaac K. Cohn & Co. have sold for Mrs. Sarah Kaempfer to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 244 West Forty-third Street, 20 by 60 by 100.4.

A. C. & H. M. Hall have sold to a client of Frank H. Johnson the five-story flat 153 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 27 by 100.

Leopold Huttisch has sold, through Jacob Leitner, the plot at the southeast corner of Leggett and Whitlock Avenues, 31.6 by 143 by 30 by 153.

R. H. Jones has sold for Louis Eickwort to S. Knepper the two-story and cellar frame dwelling on the east side of Hughes Avenue, 254 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

319 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 202.2 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 19.6 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to Timothy Donovan $7,325

207 and 209 East One Hundredth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Third Avenue, each 25 by 100.8, two five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to Michael M'Grath 28,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John Henry Hull, referee, 1,004 Brook Avenue, east side, 149.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 26.7 by 146.10 by 25 by 155.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,773.

By Solomon De Walltaras, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 522 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 191 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,931.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Third Avenue, west side, 36.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a two-story brick building, with store, 25 by 75; Otto Weber owner; Sixth Avenue, owner; John E. Kirby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, for a one-story brick dry room, 16 by 35; John W. Rapp of 311 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $800.

No. 26 East Fifty-fourth Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, 20 by 74.2; Cecilia F. Barrows of 667 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 82 and 84 East Ninth Street, to a four-story brick loft and store; John Wanamaker, Broadway and Tenth Street, owner; Thomas Butcher of 27 West Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 34 East Fourth Street, two-story brick loft; Nathan Stern, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 22 Bowery, architects; cost, $250.

Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, 150 feet west of Avenue B., to a three-story brick stable; Dry Dock and East Broadway Railway Company, 621 Broadway, owners; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 511 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; R. S. Wilson, premises, owner; M. R. Grimes of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 257 West Ninety-first Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Harriet A. Rich, premises, owner; Charles A. Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 509 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; G. R. Schieffelin of 11 William Street, owner; John E. Marsmith of 477 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $50.

No. 120 Bowery, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; John Karka of 231 East Seventy-second Street, owner; Charles B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $200.

Liberty Street and Broadway, northeast corner, to a seven-story brick office, with store; Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, premises, owner; Zimmerman & Voight, Leonard and Devoe Streets, Brooklyn, architects; cost, $850.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, July 16.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 25 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x75; Matthias Vosseler to Isidor Jelienek, (R S $1.75, mtg $10,000) ..... Exch.

BLEECKER ST, s 122 to 36, s w corner of Mott St, 50x135.7x82x135.8; Jonas Weil and another to Jenny Braun, (R S $36.25, mtg $300,000) 1

BROADWAY, s w corner of Fort Washington Depot Lane, or 177th St, 295.6x288.8x290.5x280.3; Horace A. Hutchins to Elizabeth S. Clark, (R S $87.25) 177,000

BROADWAY, w s, present line at s w s of former King's Bridge Road, runs s 238.3x n to beginning; George G. Haven, executor, to Horace A. Hutchins, all liens 500

BROOME ST, 382 and 384, n s, 35.2x97.2 x26.6x90.10; Charles M. Morgan, referee, to Raffela Palmieri, (R S $11.25) 24,550

CARMINE ST, s w corner of Bleecker St, 49.11x70; Algernon S. Norton, ref, erec. to Max Weinstein, (R S $20) 42,075

CHERRY ST, 478 to 482, n s, 83.8x50; Abraham Eydenberg to Louis Sackin and another, (R S $5.75, mtg $40,000) 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 115 ft n of Stanton St, runs w 100x s 1.2x e 100, gore; Henry A. Beiler and wife to John Ulrich, quitclaim, (R S 50 cents) 1

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 115 ft n of Stanton St, 0.8x100; John Ulrich to Louis Bachrach, quitclaim 1

EAST BROADWAY, 140, n s, 25.6x62.4x 25.7x62.5; Meyer Rabiner to Harris Rosenthal, (R S $6.50, mtg $13,000) 28,500

FIELDSTONE ROAD, e s, 52.1 ft s of Faraday Road, 83.11x100x89.3x47.8; Esther A. Wheaton to Addison Brown, (R S 50 cents) 412

FORSYTH ST, 38, e s, 25x100; Sarah Rourke, widow, to Pauline Cohen, quitclaim 1

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, s e corner of Fort Washington Depot Lane, or 177th St, 200.5x67.8x299.5x55.11; N. Bleecker Rathbone to Elizabeth S. Clark, (R S $30.25) 63,000

FRONT ST, 14, w s, 21x140x23.11x140; Greenwich Av, e s, 234.5 ft s e of 13th St, 20.10x83x21.10x76.4; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Edward C. Woodruff and others, (R S $21.50) 45,050

HOFFMAN ST, e s, lot D, map Cedar Hill, plot 25x122.8x25x122.6; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Leila H. B. Kissam 1,300

HOFFMAN ST, e s, lot E, same map, 25x122.5x25x122.6; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Leila H. B. Kissam 1,325

LEWIS ST., 15 and 17, w s, 40x50x irregular; Emma C. Holly to Max Cohen and another 1

MADISON AV, 72, w s, 24.7x95; Elias G. Drake, jr., and another, executors, to Augusta Buhring, (R S $25.75, mtg $33,000) 54,000

MORRIS AV, w s, 169 ft n of 164th St, 21x105; John J. Brady to Alice E. Worthington, quitclaim 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 169 ft n of 164th St, 21x105; Alice E. Worthington to Louis A. Graco and wife, (R S 75 cents) 3,950

MORRIS AV, w s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 25x100; Maria Martucci to Michael Martucci, all title, (mtg ½ $20,000) 1

MOTT ST, 200, e s, 25x95; David Kidansky and another to Louis Oshinsky, (R S $23.75) 1

MULBERRY ST, 286, 25x90.10x25x86.2; Joseph Cox, executor, to Raffela Palmieri, (R S $7.25) 16,050

PARK AV, e s, 74 ft n of 109th St, 26.11x80; 3d Av, 3,886, e s, 27x125; Samuel D. Tombach to Minnie Grossman, (mtg $26,250) 1

PARK AV, 1,980, w s, 25x86; Benjamin Barker, referee, to Helen C. Brown, (R S $3.75) 9,750

PARK AV, 1,982, w s, 25x86; Park Av, 1,984, w s, 25x86; Benjamin Barker, referee, to Helen C. Brown, (R S $3.75) 19,500

1ST AV, s e corner of 120th St, 25.5x 100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to John Muth, (R S $2.75, mtg $24,000) 1

1ST AV, s e corner of 120th St, 25.5x100; Frank A. Seitz to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $24,000, R S $3.25) 1

2D AV, e s, 82.7 ft s of 12th St, 20.7x 100; Louis Haines to Maria Berliant, (R S $1.50, mtg $17,000) 36,500

3D AV, n e corner of 171st St, 25x100, (mtg $22,500); Wendover Av, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x138x75x123.8, (mtg $11,000;) Lots 2, 2½, 3, and 3½, Block 2,913, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, (mtg $10,000;) 3d Av, e s, 225 ft n of 171st St, 50x100; John C. Rodgers to Laura Bayles, (R S $21.25) 1

3D AV, e s, 85 ft s of 30th St, 20x100; Thomas F. Mullen to Jessie Steed, (R S $2) 2,000

4TH ST, 310 and 312 West, 33.8x36.1x irregular; Marta Wimple to Solomon Schiller and wife, (R S $2.75, mtg $37,000) 1

5TH AV, n s, w ½ of Lot 686, map of Wakefield, 50x114; James Downs to Anne J. Gordon 1,600

5TH AV, 415 to 419, s w corner of 31st St, 49.4x100; Lewis S. Wolff and others to Harriet C. Warren, (R S $49.25) 101,000

10TH AV, w s, 74.1 ft n of 29th St, 24.8x 100; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Edward J. Kobert, (R S $4.50) 11,750

33D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 12.6x98.9; Leopold C. Tappey to F. M. Dickinson 1

33D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 12.6x98.9; Frank M. Dickinson to William H. Tappey 1

35TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Park Av, 25x98.9; Fannie A. Byrnes to Arthur B. Emmons, (R S $48.75) 100,000

40TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Anderson O. Martin, as trustee, to Charles Beck and another, (R S $5.75) ..... Exch.

40TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 39.6x 98.9; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to Marion R. C. Briggs, (R S $2.75) 13,750

53D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 25x47.4x 25.1x49.4; Thomas F. Mullen to Jessie Steed, (R S $4.50) 8,000

56TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 50x 100.5; Laura Bayles to John C. Rodgers, (R S $21.25, mtg $65,000) 4,500

70TH ST, n s, 365 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Frances E. Aushacher to Adele A. Jacobs, (R S $19.25) 100

71ST, n s, 173 ft w of Avenue B, 75x 102.2; Eunice R. Franke, individually and as executrix and trustee, and another, as executor and trustee, to Godfred Knoche, (mtg $4,000) ..... Gift

71ST ST, 312 West, 18x100.5; John Schreiber to Walter S. Mack, (R S $1.75, mtg $16,000) 6,250

73D ST, n s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 17.6x 102.2; Georgia E. Cohn to D. H. Hyman, (R S $10, mtg $20,000) 100

98TH ST, 164 and 166 West, 40x100.11; George B. Ruddell to Lillie B. Cornish, (R S $3, mtg $40,000) 1

109TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Louis Lasse and another to Rosie D. Otto, (mtg $12,000) 1

111TH ST, n s, 101.8 ft w of 8th Av, 33.4x100.11; Ferdinand Erdman, jr., referee, to Margaret L. Crow, (R S $13.25) 28,800

114TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Francis J. Hellmann to Amand Neidhast and wife, (R S $2.25, mtg $12,000) 1

123D ST, s s, 237.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.11; Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, to Cecelia McCarthy 6,400

133D ST, n s, 250 ft e of Trinity Av, 18x 103.8; Harlem Savings Bank to Carolina W. Rauh, (R S 25 cents) 3,000

134TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 12.6x98.9; Leopold C. Tappey to F. M. Dickinson 1

134TH ST, s s, 449.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 22.6x51.11; Henry Murphy, as trustee, to Thomas F. Taylor, E. and S. 1

141ST ST, n s, 54 ft e of Beekman Av, 27x100; Henry F. A. Wolf to August Oesting, (R S $1.25, mtg $14,000) 100

142D ST, 153 West, 27x99.11; William H. Hall to John E. Gerisch, (R S $12) 1

150TH ST, 769 East, 25x100; Isidor Jelinek to Matthias Vosseler, (mtg $11,000, R S $2.25) ..... Exch.

150TH ST, s s, Lot 112, map of Melrose, 50x100; Charles J. McCafferty to Thomas Lenane, (R S $8.75, mtg $21,000) 20,000

165TH ST, 890 East, 19.4x88; Amalia Silberman to Theresa Does, (R S $1.25, mtg $4,500) 1

179TH ST, n s, 94 ft w of Webster Av, 26.6x121.6x irregular; John J. Purdy to Auguste Siesel, (R S $75, mtg $11,500) ... 1

182D ST, new, n s, 103.9 ft e of Belmont Av, new line, 56.3x102.11x50.5x94.8; Harvey B. Bolton to Robert Pickens, ½ part 50

183D ST, s s, 163.8 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x100; Helen Houston to Jessie A. Houston, ½ part, (mtg $2,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 48; Isidor Abraham to John P. Spade, 4 10-12 years 660

DELANCEY ST, 127; Michael Josephson to Harris Beckelman, 2 years 3 months.. 1,380

DELANCEY ST, 127; Michael Josephson to Harris Beckelman, 2¼ years 1,380

3D ST, 240 East; estate of Joseph Lebner to Paul Horwath, 3 years 792

7TH AV, 280; Anna E. Jenny to Morris J. Simon and another, 5 9-12 years 1,900

9TH AV, 562, n e corner of 41st St; Stephen Hurst to William V. O'Callaghan, 7 years 1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALLISON, Elsie S., to Fredrich Seibel; St. Nicholas Av, 145, due July 1, 1904 24,000

BACHRACH, Abram, to Cecilia Frank; 340 East 86th St, 5 years 23,000

BECK, Charles, and another to American Mortgage Company; 40th St, 418 West, 3 years 10,000

BECK, Charles, and another to American Mortgage Company; 40th St, 418 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

BERKOWITZ, Yetta, to Paul Hellinger; 75th St, 237 and 239 East, due Aug. 22, 1901, 6 per cent 600

BERLIANT, Maria, to Louis Haims; 2d Av, e s, 82.7 ft s of 12th St, installments, 6 per cent 6,500

BRAUN, Jenny, to Bernhard Mayer; Bleecker St, 32 to 36, s w corner of Mott St, 2 months 75,000

BREWSTER, Jane L., and another, to Esther A. Brewster; Cambreling Av, w s, 75 ft n of 188th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

BRIGGS, Marion R., to Milton A. Strow; 40th St, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 39.6x98.9, 3 years., gold 15,450

CARROLL, Peter E., and another to Manhattan Consumers' Brewing Company; Lexington Av, 497, demand, 6 per cent 1,905

CIANCHETTI, Giuseppe, and another to G. De Witt Clocke; Ash Av, s s, and Beech Av, n s, Lots 69, 70, 71, 72, 136, 137, 138, 139, 73, and 135, map of Laconia Park, 2 years, 6 per cent. gold 200

COHEN, Max, and another to American Mortgage Company; Lewis St, 15 and 17, w s, 2 years 10,000

COHEN, Pauline, to Louis Goldberg; Forsyth St, 38, e s, prior mtg $17,000 3,000

COHEN, Pauline, to the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women; Forsyth St, 38, e s, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold 17,000

CRACO, Louis A., and wife to Eliza Worthington; Morris Av, w s, 169 ft n of 164th St, 3 years 2,500

CRACO, Louis A., and wife to John J. Brady; Morris Av, w s, 169 ft n of 164th St, 3 years 500

DELAFIELD, Augustus F., to Mabel R. Cushing; 6th Av, e s, 61.8 ft s of 24th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 10,000

DELMONTE, Jacob, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 75th St, 173 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 8,000

DELUCIA, Joseph, to Martin Goeri; Sullivan St, e s, Lot 396, map by Loss, due July 1, 1906 15,000

DELUCIA, Joseph, to Martin Goeri; Sullivan St, e s, Lot 396, map by Loss, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent 2,500

DONGAN, William, to Mary E. Sinnott, trustee; Tinton Av, n w corner George St, 5 years 7,000

EARLEY, Mary Catherine, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 53d St, n s, 189.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 4½ per cent., due Jan. 1, 1904, gold 6,500

EARLEY, Maria, to Sarah Hecht, executrix; 53d St, n s, 181.3 ft e of Lexington Av, due July 1, 1904 1,500

FERNSCHILD, George J., to the German Savings Bank; Trinity Av, s w corner of 164th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 28,000

FLEITMANN, William M., to Frederick Grolle; 38th St, n s, 153 West 5th Av, Due July 1, 1903, 4 per cent 8,000

ELLIOTT, John, to Mary E. Haviland; 181st St, s s, 325 ft w of Grand Av, 1 year, 6 per cent, gold 3,500

EMMONS, Arthur B., to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees; 38th St, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 60,000

FREAL, James A., and wife to Honora Donahue and another; 109th St, n s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

GERLACH, John E., to Harvey M. Hall; 99th St, 47 West, 3 years 3,000

GERLACH, John E., to Arlington C. Hall; 99th St, 49 West, 3 years 3,000

GERLACH, John E., to H. M. Hall; 1424 St., 153 West; due July 15, 1906, 4½ per cent 19,000

GORDON, Ann J., to Samuel R. McGarity; 5th Av, n s, w ½ of Lot 686, map of Wakefield, 50x114, 3 years 1,000

GREENBERG, Abraham, and wife to Jacob Rabiner; 28th St, 144 West, 2 years, prior mtg $13,000, 2 years, 6 per cent., gold 4,000

HALLENBECK, Harry C., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Pearl St, s corner of Park St, 5 years, 4 per cent 350,000

HAUPT, Julia, to Irving Savings Institution; 120th St, s s, 369.8 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4½ per cent 4,000

HOPKINS, Marie L., to American Mortgage Company; 50th St, s s, 501 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 14,000

HUNT, Margaret, to Martha D. Greenhaigh; Union Av, s w s, Lots 7, 8, 13, and 14, map of Jacob V. Hitchler, 100x 200, 3 years 2,000

KILIAN, Theodore, to Philip Ruprecht; 5th Av, n w corner of 127th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 7,500

KOBERT, Edward J., to American Mortgage Company; 10th Av, w s, 74.1 ft n of 29th St, 3 years 8,000

MACK, Walter S., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 312 West 71st St, 5 years, 6 per cent 13,500

MACK, Walter S., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 71st St, 312 West, due July 12, 1906, 4 per cent 13,500

McCARTHY, Cecilia, to Fannie E. Wright; 123d St, e s, 237.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, due Oct. 1, 1904 19,000

McCARTHY, Cecilia, to William T. Hookey; 123d St, s s, 237.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, prior mortgage $19,000, installments, 6 per cent 1,978

McCLURE, Catharine H., and another to Charles A. Reed and another; West End Av, 612, e s 1

Secures bond as sureties of administrator

MOHAWK REALTY COMPANY to Rapp & Speidel Iron Works; 123 and 124 West 47th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

MOHAWK REALTY COMPANY to Anna V. Rogers; 123 and 124 West 47th St, due Oct. 15, 1901, (prior mtg $140,000) .. 11,800

MOHAWK REALTY COMPANY to Anna V. Rogers; 47th St, 122 and 124 West, due Oct. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 11,800

MOHAWK REALTY COMPANY to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 47th St, 122 and 124 West, due Sept. 1, 1906.. 140,000

MONK, George, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 54th St, 207 West, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

MUTH, John, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 1st Av, s e corner of 120th St, 3 months, 6 per cent 1,000

NEIDHART, Amand, and wife to Francis J. Hellman; 114th St, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, due July, 1906 2,800

OSHINSKY, Louis, to George M. Miller and another; Mott St, 200, due Aug. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 32,000

OSHINSKY, Louis, to David Kidansky and another; Mott St, 200, prior mortgage $32,000) 13,000

PALMIERI, Raffela, to Eve A. Kouwenhoven; Broome St, 382, 384, and 386, 3 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

PETTELLI, Frank, 10 E. D. Weeks; Webster St, 174, s s; Oliver St, 60 and 62, and 45 and 47 Oak St, due Aug. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 3,060

PICKENS, Charlotte F., to James W. Campbell; Southern Boulevard, w s, 25.4 ft s of Columbine St, 1 year, 6 per cent, gold 1,000

PRENTICE, Augustus, to William Jay, executor and trustee; Orchard St, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 5 years, 4 per cent 16,000

PRENTICE, Augustus, to William Jay, executor and trustee; Orchard St, e s, 150 ft s of Stanton St, 5 years, 4 per cent 16,000

RAUH, Caroline W., to Harlem Savings Bank; 133d St, n s, 250 ft e of Trinity Av, 1 year 1,500

RILEY, Minnie B., to George A. Archer; 89th St, n s, 270 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 19,000

SACKER, Louis, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; Cherry St, n s, 21 ft w of Corlears St, 3 mtgs, installments, 6 per cent., each 3,500

SCATCHERD, Alan D., to the Albany City Savings Institution; 116th St, n s, 172 ft e of Morningside Av East, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold 41,000

SCHLAICH, Joseph, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 40th St, 411 West, 1 year, 4¼ per cent 6,000

SICHEL, Maurice, to Charles E. Scott; 44th St, 57 West, 1 year, 4 per cent., gold 30,000

SIMON, Morris J., and another to Max Lipman; 277 East 48th St, 5 years, 6 per cent 6,000

SIMON, Morris J., and another to Max Gold; 279 4th St, n s, 24.9x96.3, 5 years, 6 per cent 6,000

TOMBACK, Samuel D., to John Young; 80th St, 228 to 234 East, demand, 6 per cent 4,000

TOMBACK, Samuel D., to Marianne Rosenzweig; 80th St, 228 to 234 East, all liens, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

TUTE, Isabel B., to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 3d Av, 822, e corner of 40th St, due July 1, 1903, 4 per cent 1,000

WALES, Margaret A., to Mary Muller; Clinton Av, e corner of John St, 4 years 4,500

WARREN, Harriet C., to O. H. Kahn; 8th Av, 415 to 419, s w corner of 31st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 90,000

WEINSTEIN, Max, to E. C. Woodruff and others; Carmine St, s w corner of Bleecker St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 31,600

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Carmine St, s w corner of Bleecker St, 1 year, 6 per cent 9,900

WHITEHEAD, William, to Elizabeth A. Clark, guardian; 7th Av, s e corner of 123d St, 5 years, 4 per cent., gold 70,000

WITTNER, Rosa, to August F. Holly; 52d St, 314 and 316 East, 6 months, 6 per cent 18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLEECKER, Cornelia A., executrix of John R. Bleecker, to Cornelia A. Bleecker $3,000

BLEECKER, Emma S., executrix, to Emma S. Bleecker 21,000

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors, to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian. 1

CONNOLLY, Elizabeth, to New York Security and Trust Company 1

FABER, Charles P., guardian, to Martina W. Van Orden, executrix 1

GREENWOOD CEMETERY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, four assignments 42,000

GRELLE, Frederick, to Ewald Fleitmann and others, executors 8,000

HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf to Ferdinand W. Herz 1

HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf to Ferdinand W. Herz 1

HOUSTON, Helen, to Jessie A. Houston. 1

HUMMEL, Frederick P., to Henry W. Butt 500

KILIAN, Frederick, to Philip Ruprecht.. 1

KLEIN, Bertha, executrix and trustee, to Ferdinand Altheimer, substituted trustee 1

McGOEY, Thomas, executor, to John McGoey 1

McGOEY, John, to the Bowery Savings Bank 1

RAPP & SPEIDEL IRON WORKS to Anna N. Rogers 16,000

RYAN, Florence B., to Century Realty Company ..... Omitted

SCHEPP, Leopold, to Isabella Kuraman. 5,058

SCHNEIDER, Henrietta C., to Ernest G. Schneider 1

TAYLOR, William E. and Frank B., administrators, to William E. and Frank B. Taylor 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Eliza Salmon, guardian 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Julius I. Metzger 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Otto I. Metzger 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Otto I. Metzger 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Otto I. Metzger 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Fannie Veith 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Fannie Veith 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, entire front between 140th and 141st Sts; G. A. Pratt & Co. against Samuel Quincy, owner and contractor $1,038

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 375 and 376; J. A. Toscani & Brother against Etta Blinn and Alice B. Colcord, owners and contractors 265

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 375 and 376; Howard White & Co. against Etta Blinn and Alice B. Colcord, owners and contractors 1,500

COURTLANDT AV and 149th St, n w corner, 25x100; William T. Hookey against Spierling & Munzenhauer, owners; Nicola Pizzani, contractor 79

45TH ST, 57 West; J. Chapler Hankinson against Leroy E. Mosher, owner and contractor 6

79TH ST, n s, 69.8 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2; Hudson Contracting Company against Thomas P. Sinnott, owner and contractor 28

150TH ST, 763 East; Henry F. Muller against Rebecca Welher, owner and contractor 6

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS(CHAPTER 78, INNER LAWS OF 1900.

201ST ST, n s, 75 ft e of Valentine Av, 25x100; Emma Duchhardt, with Alexander J. Niddick $4,500

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 718 and 720, and 189 Water St; Josephine Macdonald and another, (partition;) attorneys, Reid, Brown & Ketchum.

EAST BROADWAY, 305; Jessie D. Servadio against Richard D. Van Name and another, (partition;) attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 54th St, 25x 100; Henry H. Jackson against Milton G. Butterfield and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Jackson.

PITT ST, 9; Morris Bernstein and another against Joseph Polstein, (action to restrain erecting foundation wall, &c.;) attorney, S. M. Tuckman.

60TH ST, 203 and 205 West, two actions; Ella M. Southwick against August Rochsner and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, B. Fletcher.

114TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Boulevard, 20x100.11; Edward C. Perkins, trustee, and another against Carrie S. Kennedy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. Jackson.

117TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Henry Hughes against Jacob Jung and another, (action to remove encroachment, &c.;) attorneys, Dunphy & Searsall.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES. CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Excursions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH FARE, 15 CENTS.

Through Elevated Trains leave Broadway ferries (daily, except Sundays,) 6, 7, 8, 9, 9:34 A. M. and half hourly until 10:34 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park at Midnight.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Trip.

MIDLAND BEACH

STATEN ISLAND. THE CLEAN RESORT.

Finest bathing on coast. Innumerable seaside attractions. Str. Favorite leaves Battery Landing daily 9:45 A. M., 12:15 noon; 2:35, 4:45, 7:15 P. M. Str. Wm. Storie, Newark, dly, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. All S. I. ferries connect with Midland trolley cars to beach.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 23d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:00 A. M. Cents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave foot 31st St., East River, 9 A. M. Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 9:45 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Leave New Pier, Rockaway Park, 12:15, 5:15 P. M. Round trip tickets, 50 cents; round trip tickets, children, 30 cents.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER "COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day!

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS. SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

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THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.05, 3.15 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.50, 4.05 P. M. East 92d St., 8.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 92d St. and N. 3d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 6.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2, 3, 4, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3

Real Estate for Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Broadway, Near Houston St.—A splendid new eleven-story business property, 50 by 100 feet; well rented; pays 15 per cent.; will entertain some trade real estate or securities, and cash. Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway.

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Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

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STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.
RULAND & WHITING,
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CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices, exhibition and fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Want to lease one large furnished house or two adjoining, between 26th and 48th Sts., Park, Broadway, and 7th Aves. J. R. Pierson, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 6,222 Cort.

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and bath to let; rents, $350 up.
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In the American Safe Deposit Building.
Elevator runs all night.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Near elevated station and trolley cars.
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Typewriters, all makes; rented, $3 up; ribbons free.

MACY & CO. BUY KOSTER & BIAL SITE

All Obstacles to Their New Establishment Now Removed.

BROADWAY FRONT 180 FEET.

The Great Store to Comprise Every Improvement Known — European Emporiums to be Copied Where They Show Excellence.

R. H. Macy & Co. have secured as a further addition to the site of their new store on Herald Square the Koster & Bial Music Hall property, running through from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Street and having a frontage of 83 feet on the former and of 112½ feet on the latter street. The entire plot now under the control of Macy & Co. measures 180 feet on Broadway, 405 feet on Thirty-fourth Street, and 380 feet on Thirty-fifth Street. They have, in addition, two flats on the north side of Thirty-fifth Strcet, opposite which are the sites of the building, known as the Tivoli and Pekin.

The acquisition of the Koster & Bial site is of more significance than may appear on the surface. It means that the Macy concern now has all the ground it requires to put up a building that will accommodate all of its many departments, and that the many efforts in one direction and another to thwart this plan have all been in vain.

The immediate corner at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street is not under the control of Macy & Co., but this circumstance has been rendered of little account. The lot in question contains less than half a full city lot, and the immense new store structure has been so designed that it will present a perfectly symmetrical appearance on this corner, the projecting wings being connected by a circular front wall.

Aside from this, two or three tenants who have unexpired leases on small parcels of the property recently acquired and who have had visions of the fabulous prices to be obtained for their leaseholds, will be disappointed. Relative to this matter a member of the Macy firm said yesterday:

"It has been definitely decided to permit those tenants with strange notions as to the value of their leases to remain in undisturbed possession until the expiration thereof. Very liberal offers were made to all who held unexpired leases, but upon the addition of the Koster & Bial property these offers have been withdrawn, and the two or three who did not see fit to accept may now conceal their chagrin as best they can."

The new Macy store, which will be ready for occupancy about Nov. 1, 1902, will be the largest and most elaborate establishment of its kind in the world, with over 1,000,000 square feet of floor space and every known convenience for the comfort of its patrons.

The best devices and methods employed in both Europe and America will be drawn upon to make the new building the greatest shopping centre ever built. Jesse I. Struas, son of Isidor Straus, the senior member of the firm, sailed for Europe on the Campania on Saturday last. While abroad he will visit all the large retail establishments of France and England and study their methods, their machinery and devices, with the view of employing in the new Macy store anything that may appeal to his judgment as superior to that in use in the United States. The delivery system of the new store will be upon new lines, it is promised, and will be a revolution in the methods now in vogue.

Plans for the building have been completed by the architects, De Lemos & Cordes, and show that in the extreme demands for utility in such a structure, an attractive exterior need not be sacrificed. The façades have been divided horizontally into three main divisions by the introduction of heavy cornices with projecting balconies and balustrades on each street side. The lower portion of the building will be constructed of granite and cut stone; the rest of red facing brick, with cut-stone facings and trimmings. The pilasters shown on the Broadway front will be of cut stone, and between them will be large bay windows. An open loggia, or colonnade, at the eighth and ninth stories, will add to the appearance of this front, and will connect with the large dining hall at the rear part of the building.

The Koster & Bial playhouse has had a somewhat checkered career, covering a period of about eight years. It was put up in 1893, Oscar Hammerstein being interested in the enterprise. He was identified with it, however, for only a brief period subsequent to its completion, and the death of both members of the firm whose name it has borne occurred soon afterward. During the last three or four years it has been conducted under frequently changing managements and with varying degrees of success.

Manager Koster of Koster & Bial's said last night that in all probability the theatre would close after Saturday night's performance.

ESCAPED DEATH IN A FALL.

Children Lose Their Balance, and in Their Descent Knock a Woman Out of a Window.

Two girls and a woman had a remarkable experience last night, which they will not soon forget. The girls, Minnie Ricio, seven years old, and her sister, Annie, eleven years old, live on the third floor of the tenement, 216 East Thirty-ninth Street, with their parents. On the first floor of the same house lives Mrs. Angelina Constantino and her husband.

Owing to the continued warm weather the occupants of the tenement houses do not go to bed very early. Last night the Ricio family remained up later than usual. The two girls remained at one of the windows telling stories. They were bending over the window sill with their hands clasped.

Hearing some noise in the yard underneath them the children leaned out further and lost their balance. At the same time Mrs. Constantino had her attention attracted by the same noise. She was looking out of one of the windows of her apartments when the falling children struck her on the back of the head. The sudden blow threw the woman out of the window, and with the two children she fell into the yard.

The cries of the woman and children for help soon brought several persons to their aid. A policeman from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was summoned, and he sent to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance. When the surgeon examined the girls and the woman he declared that they had had a most remarkable escape from death. Mrs. Constantino had received a slight scalp wound and slight shock. Minnie Ricio had a few bruises, and her sister was suffering from fright.

RESCUED FROM THE FOUNTAIN.

Child Has Narrow Escape from Drowning in Brooklyn Square.

The crowd of busy business folk hurrying about in the neighborhood of the Borough Hall Square, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon witnessed an exciting rescue of a child from drowning in the fountain basin in front of the hall. The child, a curly haired boy about four years old, was playing about under the watchful eye of his father, who had the little fellow out for an airing. The boy was dressed in a pretty sailor suit of white duck. A friend of the father came along and stopped to talk to him. This caused the father to turn his attention from the boy for a few moments.

The little chap took advantage of this to run over to the fountain and look down into the basin. He lost his balance, and, with a yell, plunged into the water. The father heard the boy's cry and ran to the rescue. He had to wade into the basin to get the child. After fishing him out he hurried away with the dripping boy down Court Street.

For Reciprocity with Canada.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association, held yesterday afternoon, resolutions were passed urging the President and Congress to take immediate and effective steps that will result in the consummation of a mutually advantageous reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada.

AN ELECTRICITY FAMINE.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's Power Houses Have Been Disabled by Fire.

It was announced at the office of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday that the company would not return to the use of electricity on the elevated roads of the system until Sept. 1. There has been a delay in the work of constructing the transforming stations in various parts of the boroughs. These stations are to be used for transforming the alternating current supplied by the power companies to the railroad into a direct current, which is necessary for the operation of the motor cars.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has been badly handicapped for some time by an insufficient supply of electric power for the running of its cars. The company's own facilities for supplying power have been crippled by fires which have disabled two of its power plants. These powerhouses are being put into shape for work again, and several new stations are being built. While this work is being done the company has to depend upon the local power companies for a considerable part of the electricity it is using.

PINCHING GIRLS HIS PASTIME.

Brooklyn Police Looking for a Queer Specimen of Humanity.

The police of the Bedford Avenue Station, Brooklyn, are on the hunt for "Jack the Pincher," the man who for a long time has been a nuisance at Rockaway Beach, and who for the last two weeks has been operating in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. The principal persons in Brooklyn to be annoyed by the man are young girls who are members of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, of which the Rev. Father Belford is the pastor.

Two of the young girl parishioners of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul are known to have been taken ill and to have been confined to their beds as a result of their having been the victims of "Jack the Pincher." The methods of the latter are unique, he selecting the prettiest among big gatherings of girls and then pinching them on both arms.

At Rockaway Beach the "pincher" was the cause of great annoyance, and in Brooklyn Capt. Martin Short has detailed men in citizen's clothes to watch for the man who has annoyed the pretty church members.

PLIGHT OF FOUR STOWAWAYS.

The Captain of the Ibtal, Fearing a Fine, Takes Them to a Police Station.

Four stowaways were discovered in the coal bunkers of the tramp steamship Ibtal by Capt. Higgins two days after the vessel sailed from Antwerp. The Ibtal arrived in New York Monday afternoon, and docked at the American Line pier, to which company she is chartered.

A boarding officer from Ellis Island received Capt. Higgins's report concerning the stowaways, and instructed him to turn them over to the boarding office at Ellis Island. Capt. Higgins, however, became anxious yesterday morning lest the six-hundred-dollar fine which is assessable on a Captain who fails to turn over stowaways to the authorities might be imposed, and took his quartet to the Sixth Precinct Police Station, where they were held a short time. Then Capt. Wendel, with two policemen, accompanied the ship's Captain and the prisoners to the Centre Street Court.

Magistrate Pool refused to have anything to do with the case, stating that it was entirely out of his jurisdiction.

By this time Capt. Higgins remembered the boarding officer's instructions, and the journey was continued to the Barge Office. There the prisoners were taken in charge by the Federal authorities, and transferred to Ellis Island. They will be held until the Ibtal returns to her home port, taking them back.

The stowaways gave their names as Albert Eroda, twenty years old, and Johan Pacher, twenty-four years old, both of Russia, and Jan Handsetters, twenty-five years old, and Jan Du Molt, twenty-two years old, both of Belgium. None of them has any money. They all are bright and intelligent, and feel keenly the disappointment of having to return to Antwerp after arriving in America.

A "STEEPLE JACK'S" JOKE.

He Leaves a Rope Dangling from a Brooklyn Church Spire.

There is a big rope hanging from the top of the steeple of the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, the pastor, is much worried about how he is to get it down.

The rope was left on the steeple by a "steeple jack." He called at the parsonage a few days ago and offered to paint the steeple if the pastor would allow some of his friends to take pictures of him while at work. He worked long enough for the pictures to be taken, and then went away without completing the job. The rope he had used was left dangling from the steeple top, and no one has volunteered as yet to go up and take it down.

TO EXPOSE RELIC OF ST. ANNE.

Beginning of Nine-Day Celebration in Church of St. Jean Baptiste.

The nine-day celebration of the anniversary of the death of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary, will begin today with the exposition to the view of the afflicted, in the new marble crypt of the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, in East Seventy-sixth Street, of the sacred relic from the saint's forearm.

Archbishop Corrigan will celebrate mass at 10:30 o'clock. Mass and evening service will be held on each succeeding day for eight days thereafter.

The relic of St. Anne is credited with the possession of miraculous healing powers, and each year hundreds of the lame, the halt, and the blind make pilgrimages to this little church to be touched by the holy fragment.

ITALIAN BIGAMIST ARRESTED.

Laceutro Desired Wife No. 1 to Become His Household Servant.

Central Office Detective Petrosino brought to this city and locked up in Police Headquarters last night Paolo Laceutro, thirty-one years old, of Torenzo, Province of Basilicata, Italy; also of Boston, New York City, Buenos Ayres, and New Haven, Conn.

Detective Petrosino said last night that nine years ago in Torenzo, Laceutro married Maria Videtti, a young woman of good family, whose brother, an able Italian lawyer, was Mayor of the town of Torenzo. Included in the girl's dowry was $2,000 in cash, a furnished house, and some land. Maria, however, was not good looking, and after living with his wife ten months Laceutro deserted her and their child and came to this country, locating in Boston, where he staid two years, and then, after drifting about the world for a time, settled in this city three years ago.

In this city Petrosino alleges Laceutro met Rosina Ignelzo, a pretty Italian girl of 7 Elizabeth Street, and after a brief courtship married her. Then the story goes he wrote to his first wife and asked her to come to New York and bring $3,000 with her, as he had a splendid opportunity to go into business. She came three or four months ago. She found her husband, and, according to Petrosino, he made a proposition to her that she enter his household as a servant.

"You are not pretty," he is alleged to have said. "I could not make money if people knew you were my wife. But if the pretty girl stays with us I will get rich."

It might have gone as Laceutro wished had his wife not met a countryman of hers, to whom she told her story, and as a result they both went to the Italian Consul, and through him caused Laceutro's arrest on April 3 last. He was locked up in the Tombs under $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and remained for thirty-five days. Then friends of Laceutro got a lawyer, who went before the authorities and asserted that the first wife had gone back to Italy. Laceutro was freed.

A friend of the deserted wife was persistent, and called on Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau. He sent the complainant to Assistant District Attorney Byrne, who had charge of the case.

"Why, I was advised that the woman had gone back to Italy," the Assistant District Attorney said. "Where has she been all the time?"

He was told "right here in New York." Through his efforts Laceutro was indicted for bigamy on Monday, and Detective Petrosino went to New Haven and brought him here.

MAN OF 80 DISPOSSESSED

Summer Residents Espouse the Cause of a New Jersey Farmer.

COUNSEL RETAINED FOR HIM

Born on the Place Out of Which He Is Turned—Caldwell People's Sympathy.

William Corter, eighty years old, who has lived on his farm, in Caldwell, N. J., ever since he was born, was dispossessed on Monday night. He is now trying to regain possession, and in order to preserve his rights he is camping out in the front yard on an old chair and refuses to leave the place, although his furniture has been removed.

The night Mr. Corter was dispossessed his neighbors and a number of the Summer residents held a meeting in front of the house, and at once decided to retain counsel in his behalf, as the legal situation is a very peculiar one.

A number of years ago Mr. Corter was in financial straits, and gave a mortgage on his property. This mortgage became due, and he was unable to meet it. Foreclosure was threatened. At that time Charles Hopwood, a wealthy farmer, came to the rescue and prevented this. Just what happened after this is not quite clear, but in the end a deed of the property was given to Mr. Hopwood. He in turn executed an agreement under which Corter was to have the privilege of occupying one room in the house as long as he lived. He also received permission to use a portion of the land to raise vegetables.

As Mr. Hopwood has a fine home of his own on the crest of Penitentiary Hill, in Caldwell, he did not want to occupy the Corter house himself, and he did not desire to rent it. Corter had the use of the entire house, therefore. This Spring, however, Mr. Hopwood decided to enforce the letter of the agreement, so he made Mr. Corter take up his residence in the one room designated, in the second story of the house. This Corter did, and the furniture which had been in the other rooms was piled up in the yard in front of the house and very near the road. Ever since that time the Summer residents of the village going to and from the station have commented on the curious sight and wondered why the old man kept nearly all his furniture out of doors. The explanation of this came to them when they returned home Monday night. In addition to the furniture, Corter himself was now on the roadside, and a number of his neighbors were around him expressing their sympathy.

It appeared that Mr. Hopwood finally declared that Corter had not lived up to the terms of the agreement which gave him the right to occupy the one room in the house. One clause in the agreement was to the effect that Corter was to pay $1 a year rental. The last payment had not been made at the time required. Mr. Hopwood went to one of the local Justices of the Peace and asked for a dispossess warrant. For sentimental reasons this was not granted.

Mr. Hopwood then went to Montclair, seven miles away, where he obtained the warrant, and placed it in the hands of a constable, who served it. This move astonished the old man, and he seemed perfectly helpless. He sat down on the pile of furniture in front of his house and did nothing. Finally, his neighbors found out what had happened, and they came to his assistance. The Summer residents, led by H. Townsend Blodget, a retired naval officer, whose home is in this city, joined in the efforts to help Corter.

Through their efforts his furniture was loaded on wagons drawn by hand to the scene and then stored in the barns of the neighbors. Corter himself was provided for for the night, and a plan of campaign in his behalf was formulated.

Lawyer Thomas McAdam of New York, son of Justice McAdam, is spending the Summer in Caldwell with his family, and he was at once retained as counsel by the neighbors. At first the plan was proposed of putting Mr. Corter forcibly back in possession of the house. This was abandoned, and other plans settled on which will bring an immediate legal determination of the questions involved in the controversy between Corter and Mr. Hopwood.

The borough officials have also taken an interest in the affair, because if the dispossess proceedings hold good they will have to arrange to support Mr. Corter out of the town funds, as he is penniless, and it is understood that they will also retain Mr. McAdam as their counsel.

While Corter is locked out of the house, he still remains in practical possession of the grounds. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, on the advice of friends, he went into the yard, carrying an old chair, and seated himself on it under one of the trees. Here he held a reception all day. He will repeat this performance each day until his rights are determined.

Mr. Hopwood takes the position that he had a legal right to start the dispossess proceedings and that he did it solely for proper business reasons.

The counsel retained for Corter takes the position that the agreement made between the two men was not broken and that Corter should have been allowed to stay in the house until his death. Mr. McAdam contends that the agreement gave Corter a life interest in the one room in the house, and that he has the right to occupy it. It is also said that the Montclair Justice had no right to issue the dispossess warrant. Headed by Charles B. Gould, the neighbors are raising a subscription to defray the costs of the legal proceedings.

J. OVERTON PAINE SUED.

Broker's Customer Charges He Was Defrauded Out of $10,000 Profit on $100 Investment.

Broker J. Overton Paine of 7 Wall Street, was in Essex Market Court yesterday in answer to a summons by Maurice A. Thorner of 129 East Fifty-fifth Street, who charges him with having defrauded him out of profits of between $0,000 and $10,000 which he claims on an investment of $100 in Northern Pacific just before the phenomenal rise of that stock last May.

Charles E. Travis appeared for the broker and asked to have the case dismissed, as he said Mr. Paine was out of the city at the time of the alleged transactions and could not be held criminally liable for the actions of his clerks. Magistrate Flammer, however, continued the investigation into the matter.

Thorner's story is that he bought twenty shares of Northern Pacific on a margin and that when he went to collect his profits which the ticker showed, he was informed that there were no profits and that the stock had been sold at a loss and that he was indebted to Paine. Pressing the matter he was told that his stock had been sold through Abraham Sartorius of 20 Broad Street. The latter, however, said there had never been any such transaction.

In court yesterday Lawyer Travis said that Thorner had no margin with Paine at the time of the great rise in the stock. Assistant District Attorney Cowan, who appeared for Thorner, asked why, then, did he report having sold the stock through Sartorius. Mr. Travis said that that statement had been made through an error of bookkeeping, which was, in turn, due to the excitement prevailing in Wall Street at the time. He said that it could be proved that the stock had been sold.

The Magistrate then adjourned the case until Friday, when he told both parties to produce records of their mutual transactions.

For a New Church in Richmond, Va.

Thomas F. Ryan of New York has placed in the hands of Bishop van de Vyver of Richmond, Va., the sum of $250,000, which is to be used in the erection of a church on Laurel Hill, in that city. It is to be a cathedral, Romanesque in style, and of cruciform shape, and will be when finished one of the finest church edifices in the State of Virginia. The building will be 170 feet long and 70 feet wide. The plans for the structure are nearly completed and work on the edifice is expected to begin in the early Fall.

Outing of Fritz Lindinger Club.

The annual outing of the Fritz Lindinger Club to Donnelly's, College Point, will take place on Sunday, July 21. The boat will leave Pier 7, East River, at 9:30 A. M. The Fritz Lindinger Club is a Tammany Hall organization of the Second Assembly District, having over 300 members, mostly business men.

POLITICS AND CHARITY.

Prof. Lindsay Condemns the Subsidizing of Institutions for the Poor.

Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay of the University of Pennsylvania, and President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, took charge of the sessions of the Summer School in Philanthropic Work at the United Charities Building in New York City for this week, and opened the session yesterday morning with an address on "The Influence of Politics in the Management of Institutions."

He discussed the balance of political influences, both good and bad, and said that under present conditions the conclusion was inevitable that the balance was in favor of the bad sort of politics. The evil influence of politics in the management of institutions applies to private charities as well as to public; thus there are family, church, and "society" charities established primarily to serve as a memorial to a family name, to further the interests of a religious sect, or to gratify the vanity of a "social set," rather than to meet any specific need of the community. The second phase of the evils of politics in private charities is in having the institutions subsidized by the State. Prof. Lindsay condemned this principle as a cowardly, unwise, and insufficient method of meeting the public duty, excepting a few cases where it might be wise for the State to establish something in the nature of an experiment station, in which to work out a method of dealing with a new and untried problem.

The main part of the address dealt with the conditions in public institutions and was based upon the reports for over ten years, made annually to the National Conference of Charities and Correction. These pictured in concrete form the great evils due to the spoils system, by which incompetent officials are appointed in charge of almshouses, hospitals, jails, and prisons.

The address concluded with a review of recent progress and a discussion of remedies to overcome the evil influences of partisan politics. The real remedy for the evils depicted, the speaker said, is to be found in those movements which look to the training of practical workers, and in the education of the citizens. These will bring about a moral awakening in communities where the corrupt influences of politics are most felt, and will enable those interested in better things to use Civil Service rules and other methods as tools for general reform, rather than in adopting such methods to become a slave to a fetish.

EXPLOSIONS INJURE THREE.

Empire State Dyeing Works of Brooklyn Completely Destroyed by Naphtha.

The explosion of naphtha in the dyeing and cleaning establishment of the Empire State Dyeing and Cleaning Company at 205 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, shortly after noon yesterday set fire to the building and probably fatally burned Adolph Weiss, sixty years old, a workman, and injured two firemen, Foreman Owen Savage and Fireman Thomas Boland, both of Engine Company 21. The latter two were injured by two explosions which followed the first, while at work on the blazing building. Weiss, who lives at 50 East Fifty-first Street, Manhattan, was frightfully burned about the body, while Boland and Savage's clothing also took fire and they were cut by flying glass. Boland's right ankle was dislocated while making his escape from the wrecked building.

The building, a two-story brick structure, was filled with chemicals. Fortunately at the time the other workmen were at dinner, Weiss being the only man on the premises when the explosion occurred. His clothing took fire and he was soon a human torch. The explosion caused much excitement in the neighborhood, and men, women, and children hurried from their houses to the scene. Max Klauber, the head of the company, the first to arrive, found Weiss staggering from the rear of the burning building where there is a yard. In the yard is kept a large tank of water into which Klauber pushed Weiss and extinguished the blazing clothing. Weiss was then hurried to the Eastern District Hospital. While the men of Engine Company 21 were playing a stream of water on the building two more explosions followed rapidly, blowing out the front of the building. Firemen Savage and Boland were the nearest to the wall and were blown several feet. Firemen hastened to their aid and put out their burning clothing. Another call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital and an ambulance removed Savage, who was the most seriously hurt, to the hospital, while Boland was removed to the engine house a block away.

The building was totally destroyed. The cause of the explosion is not known.

"LITTLE ITALY'S" FETE DAY.

Gift-Laden Altars and Banner to Celebrate the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

"Little Italy," in Harlem, was bedecked with color yesterday, the closing day of the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. The Stars and Stripes, the flag of Italy, and the papal banner waved side by side. Thousands of visitors came from downtown and from the outlying country districts, all clad in holiday attire, and in nearly every case bringing their lunches with them. The East River Park was soon crowded to overflowing, as was the Recreation Pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

The ceremonies began at 6 o'clock A. M., with a mass in the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, in One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, near First Avenue. It is estimated that at least 100,000 worshippers filed through the church before the sun went down.

Altars had been erected in almost every Italian home, and a great one had been placed on the second story of the building, 2,247 First Avenue. It was 18 by 8 feet, and in the centre was a life-size statue of the Virgin Mary. Visitors to the church carried offerings of candles of all sizes. Others left jewelry, and a number of boys were kept busy removing these gifts to make room for more.

There was another mass at 10 o'clock, and in the interim there was a procession to the church by the Societies of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, of St. Michael the Archangel, and others. Men and women alike marched behind the numerous bands, and at the rear of the procession was a wagon loaded with firecrackers, which were industriously set off as the march proceeded.

The banner of the leading society was frequently halted by spectators, who pinned offerings upon it, among the first being Mrs. Charles Bacigalupe, who attached a new one-hundred-dollar bill. She was followed by another woman, who fastened to the folds a diamond ring, and before the church was reached the fabric was almost lost to view beneath the jewels and money which had been donated in this way.

Inspector Kane, Capt. Haughey, and 300 policemen were on hand, and they arrested nineteen persons who looked like pickpockets. Of these, fourteen were fined $5 each by Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Police Court, the others being discharged.

In the evening there was another parade by torchlight, which was followed by several hundred women and children, all bearing lighted candles. Then there was a display of fireworks.

OBJECTS TO PAY STATE TAX.

Telephone Company Secures a Writ to Review Assessment.

Attorneys for the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company yesterday obtained from Justice Hooker in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, a writ of certiorari to review the assessment made by the State Board of Tax Commissioners upon the property of the company in the streets of the Counties of Kings, Queens, and Richmond for purposes of State taxation. The assessment on the company's property was originally $1,062,950. It was afterward reduced to $1,001,000.

The company claims that the sole power of taxation in the case is in the City of New York, and that the assessment by the State Board is unconstitutional.

Republican Club Excursion.

Six thousand pleasure seekers attended the excursion of the Liberal, Sterling, and Manhattan Republican Clubs of the Twenty-third Assembly District yesterday. The steamer Tolchester and the barges Spear and Susquehanna left the pier at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and North River bound for Empire Grove on the Hudson. Two bands furnished the music. This was the first joint excursion of Republican clubs ever held in this district.

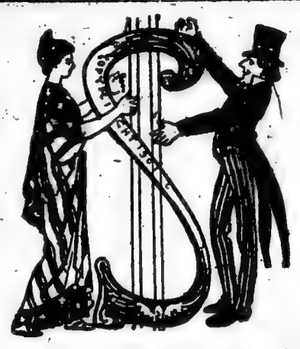

Been "playing" with the dollar mark. Shifted it around so it stands before very different figures to-day than it did a week ago.

Especially noticeable among our fancy sack suits.

Everything man or boy wears.

During July and August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
568 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

BIG POLICE "SHAKE-UP"

Eight Captains and a Number of Sergeants Transferred.

Ex-Chief of Detectives McClusky Sent to East 126th Street—Capt. Walsh Disciplined.

Police Captains whose names have often been before the public were involved in a "shake up" of considerable proportions, which was announced by Commissioner Murphy yesterday. He gave the time-worn reason for the changes—"for the good of the service," except in the case of Capt. Edward Walsh, who was sent from the important station in East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street to Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn. The former precinct includes many of the Harlem gambling resorts, the station house being but a short block from the Onawa Café, the scene of Miles McDonnell's famous shooting exploit. Capt. George W. McClusky will go from Charles Street to take Walsh's place.

"I sent Walsh to Brooklyn because he didn't obey my orders. I put another man in his place who would obey my orders," said the Commissioner.

He was asked if changing McClusky from Charles Street to East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street was not a promotion.

"I do not think so," he said. "One station is as important as the other."

Other transfers were as follows:

Capt. John W. England, from City Hall to West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

Capt. William Hogan, from Newtown, Queens, to West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Capt. Samuel Hardy, from Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, to Newtown, Queens.

Capt. William Thompson, from Mercer Street to Staten Island.

Capt. A. J. Thomas, from West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Mercer Street.

Capt. Fred W. Martens, from Central Park to Charles Street.

Sergt. Samuel Hammond, to command the City Hall Station.

Sergt. George P. Liebers, to command at Central Park.

The Sergeants in command of the Staten Island and the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Stations are remanded to desk duty.

Sergt. Corbett is transferred from West Twentieth Street to Central Park.

Sergt. Nally, from Macdougal Street to Staten Island.

Sergt. Boehme, from High Bridge to West Twentieth Street.

Sergt. Hulbert, from Fifth Street to Macdougal Street.

Sergt. Schulum, from Staten Island to Fifth Street.

Capt. England, who was for years in command of the Central Park police before they were consolidated with the regular force, has a most important post on Washington Heights, the precinct including all of Manhattan Island that still remains thinly settled, Fort George, and other Summer resorts. The place has been in command of a Sergeant since the recent retirement of Capt. Kirschner.

Capt. William Hogan's transfer from Newtown to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station is a significant one in a way. Capt. Hogan is a great friend of Senator Platt. While the Constabulary bill was being talked about Hogan was frequently seen at Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. At the time Capt. Hogan was in charge of the Leonard Street Station, and it was said that his transfer to Newtown was a way of resenting Senator Platt's activity.

Capt. McClusky's transfer to such an important command is taken in police circles as an indication that good feeling has been restored between him and Deputy Commissioner Devery. In the sweeping changes last Fall McClusky was removed from the command of the Detective Bureau, and at the time Devery said the change was made because McClusky was "too chesty." Capt. McClusky has recently been seen in Devery's company at luncheon and on a drive.

Sergt. Nally, who was transferred from Macdougal Street to Staten Island, was a candidate for a Captaincy before the old board of which Bernard J. York was the head. He was not appointed, and was active in showing his resentment. He was one of the principal witnesses at the recent investigation of the appointments by the State Civil Service Board, and was viciously assailed by Devery before the Commissioners. The board recently declared the appointments illegal.

Sergt. Schulum, brought back from Staten Island to his old station in Fifth Street, was sent to Richmond for disciplinary purposes and has served the period for which he was sent away.

BRAVE POLICEMAN REWARDED.

Watch, Chain, and Diamond Pin for an Officer Who Stopped a Runaway.

In the presence of his superior officers and fifty of his fellow policemen at the station Roundsman John Schuessler of the bicycle squad was presented last night with a gold watch and chain and a diamond horseshoe pin, in recognition of his bravery in stopping a runaway team, owned and driven by Dr. Frederick De Kraft of 242 West Forty-second Street two months ago. Dr. and Mrs. De Kraft made the presentation. Schuessler was so badly injured in stopping the runaway that he was in the New York Hospital for six weeks, and he is still on the sick list.

Dr. De Kraft and a friend were riding down Broadway at Fiftieth Street, when the horses were frightened and bolted. Roundsman Schuessler went to the rescue on his bicycle and stopped the runaways, but in doing so he was thrown from his wheel and dragged along the pavement and badly hurt.

Dr. De Kraft obtained from Commissioner Murphy permission to present a testimonial to the Roundsman. Mrs. De Kraft presented the pin to the policeman, saying she hoped his future would be as bright as the fifteen diamonds that sparkled in the jewel.

All that the officer was able to say in response was "Thank you." His home is in Unionport.

PHILBIN DISTRUSTS POLICE.

Expresses Fear that His Witnesses Against Wardman Bissert Are Being Tampered With.

District Attorney Philbin appeared before Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court yesterday to oppose efforts to have the case of Wardman Bissert of the Fifth Street Station, who is charged with bribery, transferred from the Court of General Sessions to the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. Bissert is charged with having received $500 from Lena Schmidt, proprietress of the house 27 Stuyvesant Street.

"This matter must be tried quickly," said the District Attorney, "or no matter how strong my evidence I will be unable to gain a verdict against the accused. Most of my witnesses are in the House of Detention. The police have free access to that place. There is no way in which I can keep those witnesses from the police. Unless there is a quick trial I fear the witnesses will be tampered with.

"The most material witnesses to this case are women of ill repute. Their testimony will not be from a sense of civic duty but from a spirit of revenge. They are witnesses that could easily be approached and therefore I ask that the matter be left where it is and I will guarantee a speedy trial."

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Unger and Lawyer Voorhaus, representing the accused policeman, said that all indications were that their client would not get a fair trial in the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Goff had set the trial peremptorily for yesterday, but Mr. Philbin declared that he would be ready to try Bissert next week.

Justice Blanchard said that he was satisfied that Bissert would be fairly tried in General Sessions, but he questioned whether the public would be equally convinced of it. This remark led the lawyers to the opinion that he would grant the application for the change in the trial court, although he took the papers and reserved his decision.

WANT BOOKMAKERS ARRESTED.

Poolroom Keepers Seek to Have Betting on Tracks Stopped.

A story was in circulation in Brooklyn yesterday to the effect that the keepers of poolrooms, angered by recent raids on certain of these places, were trying to stop betting at the race tracks by causing the arrest of bookmakers for alleged violation of the gambling laws. It was said that certain persons had spoken to Magistrate James G. Tighe of the Adams Street Police Court on the subject of warrants for bookmakers and that he had discouraged the idea.

Magistrate Tighe, when questioned about the matter, said that the subject had been broached to him, but he had declined to issue warrants. He would not mention the names of those who had spoken to him about warrants.

"The whole question," he said, "has been thrashed out before. I would not issue a warrant for a bookmaker, and explained the impossibility of doing so on such complaints. I hardly think that these people can get back at the bookmakers through the courts."

SCHOOL JANITORS' FIGHT.

Favorable Decision in a Test Suit Against Civil Service Board.

A decision in favor of the janitors in the public schools of the city, in their contest with the Municipal Civil Service Commissioners, was rendered yesterday by Justice Warren B. Hooker in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The decision was in a test case brought by John Doyle, janitor of Public School No. 118, Brooklyn.

The proceeding was brought under a section of the civil service law which provides that no employe in the civil service shall be paid his salary until the commission has first certified on a pay roll that such employe "has been appointed, or employed, or promoted in pursuance of law." This the Commissioners refused to do on the June pay roll because the janitors had hired help at their own expense and had not put the names of these helpers on the pay roll.

Lawyer Sanders Shanks, for Janitor Doyle, then applied for a mandamus to compel the Commissioners to certify that the janitor was legally appointed. Justice Hooker yesterday granted the writ.

LEGAL NOTES.

EFFECT OF FOREIGN DIVORCE UPON DOWER.—William H. Starbuck and his wife, Martha, soon after their marriage in Massachusetts in 1857 moved to this State, where Mr. Starbuck continued to reside until his death, in March, 1896. Mrs. Starbuck left her husband in 1868, and went to reside with her parents in Massachusetts, and in 1874 procured a divorce there on the ground of cruel treatment. Mr. Starbuck, who was served personally in this State with the papers, did not appear in the action or submit to the jurisdiction of the court. He subsequently remarried in Pennsylvania upon the faith of the divorce. After Mr. Starbuck's death his first wife brought an action in Brooklyn for dower in real estate which he owned in this State, making his second wife, Matilda E. Starbuck, and the minor children of the marriage defendants. A judgment rendered in the plaintiff's favor has been unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Second Department, which holds, Justice Hirschberg giving the opinion of the court, that the divorce procured in Massachusetts by the first Mrs. Starbuck was ineffectual to bar her right of dower in real estate of the husband in this State, though acquired after such divorce. The Court holds that even if the divorce procured by the plaintiff in Massachusetts were binding upon her in this State, it was very doubtful whether it could be permitted to bar her of her dower, any more than would a valid, limited divorce procured by her in this State for the same cause. Analogy to the laws and policy of the State would only require that it should be regarded as a judicial separation, leaving intact such property rights as depend upon and attach to coverture. The plaintiff's right of dower, it is therefore held, could only be destroyed by voluntary release or by a decree of divorce granted because of her adultery.

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INSPECTION OF TAX RECORDS.—The Court of Appeals has upheld the Appellate Division and the Special Term of the Supreme Court in refusing to Franklin B. Lord an order granting permission for himself, and as attorney for others, to inspect the annual records of the assessed valuation of real and personal estate. When Mr. Lord applied to the Commissioners of Taxes they replied that on receipt of a list of the names required, with authority in writing, they would be pleased to regulate the business of the office for his convenience as much as possible. Mr. Lord was given an order to make such inspection between the hours of 9 and 10 in the morning of such day or days as the board might indicate, but the inspection was limited to an examination of the assessment affecting himself individually, or as executor or trustee, or the taxpayers he represented as attorney. Judge Bartlett, for the Court of Appeals, says: "If each taxpayer in the Borough of Manhattan is vested with the absolute statutory right to make a general and unlimited inspection of the eleven volumes of the record, containing 50,815 names, it is perfectly apparent that the work of revision and correction within the short time allowed by law would be impossible. We are not called upon at this time to determine the limits of a taxpayer's right of inspection. In the case at bar the petitioner has been allowed to examine his individual assessment and the assessment of all those taxpayers he represents in any capacity, and the only claimed right denied him is a general and unlimited inspection of the record." Judge Cullen dissents. He holds that, while it was proper to regulate the times in which Mr. Lord could have access to the assessment rolls, it was a violation of his statutory rights to limit his inspection to assessments imposed on himself or his clients.

Mr. H. W. MORGAN, Austin, Minn., February 27, 1901, writes:
I have used the Strength-Giver, JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, for ten years, and believe it to be decidedly a superior remedy.
The best Blood Purifier is JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.—Advertisement.

A Well-Balanced

stock still remains in all three stores.

Wool Crash Suits, scantily lined—cool as alpaca, and almost as light—seem to have the call, $12.

Homespun and Tweed Norfolk Suits, $15.
Skeleton Serge Suits, $10, $15 & $20.
Reduced prices on Boys' Two & Three Piece Suits.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores:
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 3:30 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS. AT 9 "A Runaway Girl" MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4. NEXT WEEK—Geo. W. Lederer's Big London Company. THE CASINO GIRL

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, occasional thunderstorms, light southwest winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,077. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

BELIEVES A NICARAGUA TREATY WILL BE SIGNED

Lord Pauncefote Also Says the Senate Will Accept It.

Hopes to Return in October with an Agreement That Will Meet American Views—Admits That the Waterway Will Not Be Neutral.

LONDON, July 17.—Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, made the following statement to-night:

"I am having conferences with the Marquis of Lansdowne, not only about Nicaragua, but also with regard to half a dozen treaties pending between Great Britain and the United States. These are chiefly concerned with West Indian reciprocity arrangements."

When asked if he thought there was any possibility of arriving at an agreement regarding the Nicaragua Canal before Congress reconvened, he replied:

"Yes, I sincerely hope so. We are now in the middle of the negotiations, which, although they have not yet reached any tangible result, show good promise. Naturally, I may not disclose the details; but I may say that, when I return to the United States at the end of October, I hope to take with me a Nicaragua treaty that will meet the views of both President McKinley and the British Cabinet. It goes without saying that the President has made himself cognizant of the opinions of the Senate and of the Secretary of State.

"There is no use wasting time over treaties which the Senate is likely to refuse. I really believe the differences of opinion between the two nations are capable of settlement in an agreement fair to both.

"If I could finish my delightful labors in the United States by accomplishing this end I should indeed feel gratified. But the only way this can be attained is step by step, with proposition followed by counterproposition, and eventually a happy medium. It is slow, but I hope it is sure. If I thought anything could be done before October, I would return prior to that date, but I do not believe that anything would be gained."

At this point Lord Pauncefote paid a warm tribute to the Americans. "They are the most genial people on the face of the earth," he declared. "At the first grip of the hand they take you to their hearts. So long as you do not try to deal in an underhand way, and so long as you do not assume superior airs, they treat you as one of their own, and no one could say more than this."

Reverting to the report that a majority of the Senate favored a neutral canal, Lord Pauncefote said:

"It would be good news, if true. I happen to know that Mr. Hay consulted the Senate, both the section supposed to support him and the section credited with other motives. You may be sure that whatever is agreed upon between the two Governments will meet with the approval of the Senate."

When asked if the joint commission was likely to sit again in Washington, he replied:

"Yes, I think that it will, although this will not occur until after my return. I do not agree with the opinion that the sessions already held have resulted in no good. The joint commission has thrashed out many points of difference between Canada and the United States, although the inability to agree as to the Alaska boundary, and the sad death of Lord Herschell appeared, perhaps, to nullify the commission's labors.

"I see that the Boston Chamber of Commerce has petitioned for reciprocity with Canada. This I regard as a most hopeful sign. It will be one of my aims when I return to the United States to foster this desire for a closer commercial relationship between the Dominion and the United States. I know all the difficulties standing in the way, but I cannot help thinking that some arrangement which will be to the mutual advantage of the two countries is feasible.

"I should hope to include Newfoundland, making its interests identical with those of Canada, although so far as Newfoundland is concerned, it is all a question of fish, and the Gloucester fishermen do not always see things in just the same light as do the people of Newfoundland.

"In spite of the attitude of Canada toward Newfoundland, and in spite of the trade difficulties of both Canada and Newfoundland in dealing with the United States, I by no means despair of effecting some sort of reciprocity scheme, which, when the Nicaragua matter has been justly and amicably settled and the West Indian treaties have been arranged, will bring Great Britain and the United States to even a better basis of common understanding than exists to-day."

RURAL POSTAL SYSTEM EVILS.

Postmaster General Smith Stops Delivery of Whisky by Carriers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—An order was issued this afternoon by Postmaster General Smith forbidding rural free delivery carriers becoming the agents of mercantile establishments or of express companies. The real purpose of this order is to prevent a practice of which there has been great complaint, namely, the introduction of liquor by the rural carriers into prohibition or local option districts.

The whisky firms found they could send their original packages by express to certain points, where they would be taken by the rural carriers and distributed to farmers in the most remote sections. By making the carrier their agent they were able to advertise their wares and drum up a thriving trade in localities which in the past they were unable to penetrate. The good people of these towns, while they appreciated the blessings which they enjoyed through the new connecting link with the outside world, did not appreciate the rum adjunct. To have a perambulating gin mill stopping daily at the front gate, enticing the youth and catering to all with a dry palate, was regarded by them as an evil of so great proportions as to affect the blessings of daily newspapers and letters.

All of which appealed to Mr. Smith and caused him to issue the order to-day.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks very strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 54¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 36½c; cotton, middling, 8¾c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $16.25; butter, Western creamery, 19½c.—Commercial World—Page 9.
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Cool, Comfortable, Charming.
Trips by Hudson River Day Line; good music, perfect scenery. See it about and ask us.—Adv.

THE DEUTSCHLAND MAKES NEW ATLANTIC RECORDS.

Had She Taken the Short Route to Queenstown She Would Have Got There in 4 Days 18 Hours.

PLYMOUTH, July 17.—The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which left New York on July 11, arrived here this morning, passing Eddystone Lighthouse at 6:21 o'clock. The Deutschland made the passage from New York in 5 days 11 hours and 5 minutes, at an average speed of 23.51 knots an hour, over a distance of 3,082 knots. The vessel's highest day's run was 557 knots.

This establishes a new eastward speed record. The highest previous eastward speed record was made by the same steamer last month, when she maintained an average speed of 23.38 knots an hour.

The highest day's run of 557 knots is also an eastward record for a day's run. The best previous day's record, going east, 552 knots, was made by the Deutschland last August.

When it is remembered that the Deutschland is still using the southern or long route, and a comparison of the mileage of that route and that of the northern or shorter route is made, it will be seen that this latest achievement of the great Hamburg-American greyhound is the most remarkable exhibition of speed that has ever been made by a transatlantic liner. Had the Deutschland made the voyage over the northern route taken during part of the year by the Cunarders Lucania and Campania she would have made the passage between New York and Queenstown, Ireland, in four days and eighteen hours. On the northern route she would have made the journey to Plymouth in five days three hours, instead of five days eleven hours.

On the second day of her voyage out from New York the Deutschland logged 557 knots, which is slightly in excess of 24 knots to the hour, the short marine day being taken into consideration. She thus establishes a new record for an eastward day's run.

Capt. Albers, the commander of the vessel, makes no secret of his confidence in her ability to lower even more the records both eastward and westward. He stated when last in New York that the Deutschland had not yet done all that she was capable of, and that he expected her to take an hour or two off at each succeeding trip for some time to come.

A dispatch received at the New York offices of the Hamburg-American Line yesterday gave the day's runs of the Deutschland on the passage that ended at Plymouth yesterday. They were 479, 557, 551, 544, 550, and 401.

CHICAGO'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Controller Says Another Large Cut in Expenses Is Necessary—Mayor Donates Month's Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Mayor Harrison's 20 per cent. retrenchment order issued yesterday may soon be followed by another one of similar import. City Controller McGann is authority for the statement that a cut of 40 per cent. in the expenses of maintaining the city is necessary in order to enable the municipality to successfully disentangle itself from the financial straits in which it is engulfed.

"A general cut of 40 per cent. in the running expenses of the city is what is necessary to place the municipality within its resources," said Mr. McGann. "Although the cut of 20 per cent., which means a paring down to the extent of $500,000, will help us out to a great extent, yet a million-dollar reduction is what we must have. This step might have been taken yesterday, but we realize that we would have to practically close up the City Hall if we did so.

"The city must redeem its tax certificates, amounting to $3,500,000, and with a $345,000,000 valuation and a 1.40 tax rate, we cannot do so. We will lack several hundred thousand dollars. I see no other way out of the difficulty than by making another reduction."

Mayor Harrison to-day came to the front with an offer to assist the city in its present financial crisis by donating one month's salary. Alderman Jones has taken up the suggestion, and proposes to introduce a resolution at the next Council meeting calling on the Aldermen to donate a month's salary. The Aldermen were interviewed on the matter to-day, and some of them said they would give a part of their salaries if it became necessary.

TO FORM A HAT TRUST.

Negotiations for a Combination of all the Largest Manufacturers Now Said to be Under Way.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 17.—Should plans now being discussed by the hat manufacturers of New Jersey and Connecticut prove feasible another gigantic corporation will be added to those recently organized. The plan is to form a company to control the leading hat factories of the country, nearly all of which are situated in Orange and in Danbury, Conn., with a few in Philadelphia and Newark. The new company will probably be called the United Hat Manufacturers of the United States.

If the combination is made the new concern will purchase the plant and good-will of all the firms that are known to be doing a successful business. The different factories will retain their firm names, and in nearly every instance the former owners will manage the business of their respective factories.

It is proposed to have one large salesroom in New York where the different factories in the combination will display their goods and each firm will have one of its own men in charge of its display. This plan is to do away with the large corps of salesmen now necessary and to save the rent on the many separate salesrooms now in use.

It will be provided that the different factories shall each only make that grade of hats for which it is noted. The manufacturers who are said to be concerned in the new company will not discuss the plans. Several conferences have been held in New York recently, and it is said that within a few weeks definite action will be taken. According to report at least three of the largest hat manufacturers in Orange have agreed practically to join the combination.

RAISING TAXES IN CHICAGO.

Edison Company May Pay on $10,500,000 Instead of $2,750,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—William G. Beale, general counsel for the Chicago Edison Company, declared before the Board of Review this morning that there was $400,000,000 in Chicago banks, most of which escaped taxation. Half of it, he said, belonged to Chicago depositors. In protesting against an increase in the Chicago Edison Company assessment he maintained that there was nothing in the law that requires taxpayers to value their property; that this was the work of the Assessors.

Mr. Beale admitted openly that the Edison Company owned $12,000,000 worth of property, of which $10,500,000 was personality. He said the latter probably would sell for $5,000,000. Under the statements of the legal representative, it is asserted to be the sworn duty of the reviewers to increase the personal property assessment to $10,500,000. Last year the company paid taxes on only $2,000,000. This year it is assessed at $2,750,000.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated. Adv.

COMMITTED SUICIDE IN A SCENIC TUNNEL

Tragedy in a Small Boat Horrifies Coney Island Revelers.

Man Supposed to be William Welderhold of Ossining, N. Y., Shot Himself While Floating in the Darkness.

Coney Island's "Old Mill," an attraction in Surf Avenue, was the place chosen for suicide by a well-dressed man supposed to be William Welderhold of Ossining, N. Y., last night. He shot himself over the right ear, dying instantly, and by his act horrified a large crowd, principally of women and children, assembled about the place.

The "Old Mill" consists of a covered sluiceway about 1,000 feet long, the water in which is kept constantly flowing by a big paddle wheel. Boats filled with pleasure seekers float along with this artificial stream. Much of the course is through tunnels in absolute darkness, and at intervals these open out into brilliantly lighted spaces filled with shining scenery. One is "The Devil's Cave," in another are a number of negroes singing, and all through the course the travelers are wondering what they will see next.

Welderhold, if it was he, appeared at the mill soon after 7 o'clock, and seemed very anxious to get a boat by himself, but business was heavy, and he could not at first accomplish this. He bought a ticket, however, and made a trip with some strangers, and then made three more trips in succession. Then, on his fifth and last trip, he slipped into a boat carrying no one else, for no attendant goes with the little vessels, and stood up and killed himself when about half way through. His body fell across the gunwale, his head and arms hanging over the water, while the revolver of heavy calibre dropped into the bottom of the boat.

The shot had caused great alarm among the passengers of about twenty boats following, who heard it distinctly in the echoing tunnel. Women screamed and men shouted, and, as the voyage continued, those in the nearest boats could see the body as they passed the various scenic points. Those outside heard the uproar and drew closer to the exit, not knowing what it was all about. The actuating wheel continued its monotonous splashing, while at least 500 persons thronged about the pool in which the journey ends, and as they stood there craning their necks, the boat with its ghastly freight came bobbing out of the tunnel in the very middle of the crowd. Sergt. Levin and Roundsman Clark of the Coney Island Station raised the man and saw what had happened. Ambulance Surgeon John W. Pierce arrived to find no case for him, and the body was then taken to Havron's Morgue amid great excitement, for many at first thought that the man was simply intoxicated and had been cruelly clubbed by the police.

A letter gave the clue to the man's identity. It was signed simply "Uncle Dick," and requested Welderhold to meet the writer and Cousins Clara and "Sis" at the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street terminus of the West Side elevated railroads. The man was about forty years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighed 140 pounds.

An American flag bearing the initials "W. W." was tattooed on the left arm. His clothing bore the mark of Townsend Young and Brothers, tailors, of Sing Sing, N. Y., and the date Nov. 2, 1900. In the pockets were found $1.36, a penknife, and a handkerchief.

HUMAN TOBOGGAN SAVES LIFE.

One of a Party of Mountain Climbers Adopts Novel Method to Rescue a Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, July 17.—By a feat novel in the history of mountain climbing on Mount Hood the life of Miss Bethel Rawson of Demoss, Ore., was saved yesterday. She was one of a party of twenty-five that attempted the ascent of the mountain in the morning. Exhausted by the climb and succumbing to a blizzard at noon, when 300 yards from Crater Rock, she fainted.

In the thick of a driving storm, when the climbers could not see the length of their guide line, she was carried up the slope to the crater by men in the party. There efforts were made to revive her with stimulants and simple expedients, but they failed.

Borne between two of the party, while the others drove their alpenstocks firmly in the ice and marked out the steps of the precipitous way, the return trip was begun. Finally the snow field below the crater was reached. Progress was soon found to be too slow.

At the suggestion of Prof. McElfresh of Corvallis, Oregon, an effort was made to build a rough sled. A piece of board and some rough sacks in which Miss Rawson had been wrapped for warmth were the available materials. Prof. McElfresh offered himself to be strapped to the sled and to carry Miss Rawson. Prof. McElfresh permitted himself to be made a human toboggan by lying full length on the snow. Miss Rawson's feet were tied to his, and she was held in his arms. To his feet ropes were attached and to his arms a steering strap. Down the mountain like a flash the descent was made, and in forty-five minutes the party was at the timber line with its burden. There the women of the Mazma Camp took the enfeebled girl in charge. Later a physician was called, and to-day the young woman is rapidly recovering from her remarkable experience.

"UNCLE TOM" MOSBY DEAD.

Famous Alabama Negro Was Probably Over a Hundred Years Old—His Philanthropic Work.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DECATUR, Ala., July 17.—"Uncle Tom" Mosby, one of the oldest and best-known negroes of Morgan County, died at his home at Moulton Heights, a suburb of this city, yesterday. The funeral, which took place at the Spring Hill colored church to-day, was attended by over 500 negroes and more than 100 white people of the neighborhood.

"Uncle Tom" had no knowledge of his age, but his recollection of past events would indicate that it was something over a hundred years. Before the civil war he was a slave on the Mosby plantation. After the war he and his wife soon accumulated $500 by hard work, and purchased forty acres of land at Moulton Heights, on which they built a little home. At the time of the boom in 1886 they sold half their land for enough to buy a lot further out and leave a snug sum in the bank.

During the years which have passed since the civil war the old negro couple have befriended and cared for in times of need large numbers of the old ex-slaves of the plantation in which they toiled in days gone by, as well as many others of their race. They had no children, but they converted their home into a sort of orphanage, and many well-to-do negroes owe their condition in life to them.

Neither "Uncle Tom" nor his wife, who survives him, was able to read or write, but they have done a great deal to uplift their race in this section of Alabama.

"Uncle Tom" left a comfortable fortune, which his widow will use to continue the charitable work among the negroes.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

TEA STANDARD FIGHT.

New York Importers Assert that Secretary Gage and His Experts Exceeded Their Authority.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Hearing was had in the District Supreme Court to-day on the writ of certiorari brought against the Secretary of the Treasury and the Board of Tea Experts by tea dealers in New York to test the legality of the action of the Secretary and the board in fixing certain standards of tea for importation into the United States.

James L. Bishop of New York and H. E. Davis of this city, attorneys for the petitioners, set up that the Secretary, in establishing a method of packing which excludes certain teas on the ground of size, exceeded his authority. They asserted that many millions of pounds of tea dust are annually imported into the London, Canadian, and Russian markets, and are of unquestionable purity and fitness for consumption.

District Attorney Gould and ex-Assistant Attorney General Whitney, for Secretary Gage, argued that the Secretary acted in a judicial capacity; that the great mass of the tea trade recognize that the consumers are benefited best by the law as it stands. The poorest teas now brought into this country, it was contended, cost the importer 8 or 9 cents, against 7 cents for grades now sought to be admitted, although the consumers would pay the same price.

COUNT TOLSTOI SINKING.

One Dispatch Regarding His Illness Says His Physicians Have No Hope—His Relatives Sent For.

BERLIN, July 17.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says:

"Count Tolstoi's strength is gradually sinking, in consequence of a disease of the stomach, from which he has suffered for years. Lately he has been subject to violent cramp.

"His physicians have no hope. Numerous friends have left Moscow for Yasnaya Polyana, the Count's estate."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—Newspaper and private dispatches received here from Moscow represent Count Tolstoi as seriously ill with gastric trouble, and say his friends and relatives have been summoned to his bedside.

Count Tolstoi has often been overcome by serious attacks of this nature, but hope is entertained that he will again conquer his illness. He never completely recovered from his attack of gastric fever last Winter.

MOTOR TRIP ROUND WORLD.

Maurice Robinson of This City to Start from Calais Next May.

LONDON, July 18.—Maurice Robinson of New York, according to The Daily Express, is arranging for a motor trip around the world. In an interview published to-day, Mr. Robinson says:

"I am an American, and expect to carry the Stars and Stripes around the world on my machine. I shall start from Calais in May of next year and proceed leisurely to Moscow. From that point I shall follow the Siberian Railway, pushing on to Vladivostock, or a point near there, where I shall take ship for Japan. I shall cross Japan and then take ship for the United States. Having crossed the American Continent, I shall take ship for Liverpool and shall then traverse England to Dover."

Moscow Rumor About Senator Clark.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—It is rumored in Moscow that Senator Clark of Montana recently came to St. Petersburg and Moscow incognito with a certain Count, whose name is not given, and invested 10,000,000 rubles ($5,100,000) in Ural copper mines.

STROVE TO DIE POOR, DID SO.

St. Louis Philanthropist Gave Away His Fortune During Life and Left Only $500.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Disclosures at the filing yesterday of the will of James E. Yeatman, a philanthropist, who died last week at Mullanphy Hospital, strongly illustrate the character of the man. His life had been a practical illustration of the principle advocated by Andrew Carnegie, that a rich man should strive to die poor.

Mr. Yeatman, although at one time possessed of a large fortune, died comparatively poor. His estate consists, according to the statement of one of the executors, of a five-hundred-dollar library, some furniture, statuary, and ornaments. So quietly did he perform his acts of charity that few, except his intimate friends, knew that his fortune was nearly all gone when he died. It was thought by some that he was possessed of at least $50,000 worth of property.

His will was executed on Aug. 31, 1899. His estate then consisted, according to a memorandum found with the will, of stock valued at about $3,500. Allen C. Orrick, who filed the will for probate, stated that the stock had been sold, and that Mr. Yeatman had been living off the proceeds, of which all but $500 had been spent.

To Form a Model Industrial Town.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., July 17.—The managers of twelve of the leading industrial plants here have formed a co-operative association for the purpose of getting laborers, and of making the city a model manufacturing town. The plan of the manufacturers is to purchase a large tract of land, on which will be built homes for a thousand laborers. These homes will be rented, or else sold to the men at the cost of building. They will be located near the factory district. A large boarding house will also be erected, at which it will be possible to secure board and rooms at low rates.

John H. Gourlie Deranged?

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 17.—According to an application filed by Selectmen Wilson and Knapp, John H. Gourlie, a well-known insurance adjuster of New York, whose Summer home is here, is mentally unsound. The Selectmen have applied for a conservator of Mr. Gourlie's affairs, and Judge Taylor will hear the case on July 27. He has been twice married, and has one daughter by his first wife. While traveling in Egypt a year ago Mr. Gourlie fell off a horse and one hip was broken. Since then he has been ill.

In the City Directory the address of Mr. Gourlie is given as "Adjuster, 65 Wall Street." At that number the attendants said he was not known. They said he might have had an office there a year ago.

Mr. Carnegie Increases a Donation.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Some months ago Andrew Carnegie promised to donate to Covington, Ky., $60,000 for a library building. Ex-Mayor Rhinock of Covington this morning wired to friends here that he had received a letter from Mr. Carnegie authorizing the Covington Board of Library Trustees to draw on his cashier at Pittsburg for $75,000, being an increase of $15,000 over his original donation. This will enable the Trustees to build an auditorium in conjunction with the new library building.

All Meals in Dining Cars
on the "Overland Limited," the luxurious train, Chicago to San Francisco, via Chicago & North Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

ALBANY STRIKE INQUEST

Lieut. Wilson of the 23d Regiment Tells of Shooting.

"I Fired to Hit Some One," He Says—Aimed at a Man Who Had Just Thrown a Missile at Soldiers.

ALBANY, July 17.—Lieut. John A. Wilson of Company E, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, who, during the trolley strike on the lines of the Union Traction Company in this city was in command of soldiers on a car from which a volley was fired, killing two citizens, gave testimony to-night before Coroner Girvin, who is making an inquiry relative to the death of E. Leroy Smith, one of the victims. Among the spectators were two brothers of William Walsh, the other victim of the shooting.

Lieut. Wilson testified that the car he commanded made several trips on the day of the shooting. He said of the trip in question:

"The car was blocked on Broadway north of the Central Railroad Station by a wagon, the driver of which refused to clear the track. The car was going at a snail's pace, and hostile demonstrations were made on the sidewalk, the streets being very narrow. Missiles were thrown at the car, and I menaced the crowd with my revolver. The reply was: 'You don't dare to fire.'

"One of the conductors," said Lieut. Wilson, "was wounded in the head by a missile, and I warded one from my head with my arm. The missiles were landing on the car from every direction, and I considered that in order to save the passengers on the car, meaning the employes of the company and the soldiers, from bodily harm, and perhaps death, it was necessary to fire. I gave the command to fire, which was executed by the men under me. The driver of the wagon which had blocked the car then cleared the tracks and the car sped toward the terminal. There was no further demonstration."

Lieut. Wilson, when questioned by the Coroner, said he had seen strike service in Brooklyn in 1895. He was armed on May 16, when the shooting occurred, with a revolver.

Q.—Did you have orders to fire that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who gave them to you? A.—My superior officer, Capt. Hammill.

Q.—Did you fire your revolver? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you aim it at anybody. A.—I did, at a man who was standing there.

Q.—Did he have anything in his hand? A.—Something had just left his hand.

Q.—How many shots did you fire? A.—Three.

Q.—Did you think you hit more than one person? A.—I did not know that I hit anyone.

Q.—You consider yourself a good shot? A.—No.

Q.—Before you fired what did you say? A.—I yelled, "Stop it."

Q.—Did you recognize Mr. Smith when you fired? A.—I did not.

Q.—You say the man you shot had a missile or had just thrown one? A.—The man I shot at had just thrown one.

Q.—Did you know you had hit anybody. A.—No.

Q.—After the shooting what did you do? A.—The car went forward; we met the preceding car returning with Capt. Hammill, and I reported the occurrence to him.

Q.—Were missiles being thrown when you fired? A.—They were.

Q.—After you fired did you sit down? A.—I did.

Q.—Were you excited? A.—Of course there was a certain excitement; I was not rattled.

Q.—Was there much of a crowd where Smith was shot? A.—There was.

Q.—Did you fire before you ordered your men to fire? A.—I did not; I fired with the men.

Q.—How good a shot are you? A.—I am a marksman.

Q.—When you fired did you willfully intend to kill? A.—I fired to hit somebody.

Testimony had been given at former hearings that soldiers had left the cars that day and had entered a saloon at the corner of Madison Avenue and Ontario Street, where they purchased intoxicating beverages. Lieut. Wilson swore that the men on the car with him had not left it on any trip that day to enter any saloon. They were not intoxicated, he said. After giving further testimony relative to the details of the trip, his examination was concluded.

Lieut. Wilson was followed by a boy named George Stockham, who swore he saw soldiers on the day of the shooting leave a car and enter the saloon in question on Madison Avenue.

The Coroner will render his verdict later in the week.

BOY FINDS STEEL STOCK.

A Certificate for One Hundred Shares Lies in the Street in Front of Trinity Church.

Kicked by the feet of hundreds of persons, dampened by the big drops of rain that were beginning to fall, and shuffled all over the sidewalk, a certificate of stock for 100 shares in the United States Steel Corporation lay on the walk in front of Trinity Church, just at the head of Wall Street, last evening, until it was picked up by a messenger boy. The face value of the certificate is placed at $4,000.

James F. Carroll of 413 East Twenty-fifth Street, a messenger employed in the offices of J. Kennedy Tod & Co. at 45 Wall Street, was the finder. So far as is known the boy received no reward for placing the certificate in safe hands and where it would be restored to its owner.

The messenger was on his way home when his eye spied the certificate, folded once, lying on the walk. His duties had familiarized him with the sight of Steel stock certificates, and he quickly realized the value of the piece of paper. He picked it up, and took it to Policeman Tyndall of the Broadway Squad, on duty at the head of Wall Street, told him how he found it, and gave its value. Policeman Tyndall took the paper to the Macdougal Street Station, from which he is detailed, and turned it over to the Sergeant.

The certificate was made out in the name of J. F. Lang. Later in the evening J. A. Frank of the brokerage firm of Frank & Co., 45 Broadway, went to the station house with a man whom he declared was the owner of the certificate. This man positively refused to give his name. He identified the certificate, however, to the satisfaction of the Sergeant, secured the paper, and departed.

A NEW TIN PLATE COMPANY.

To Be Formed by Chicago Men—Capital to be $2,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Chicago capital is back of a new company that promises to be a considerable factor in the tin plate and tin can business of the country. The promoters have arranged that the company's product shall be contracted for before incorporation has taken place.

The Chicago Tin Plate Company is the title under which the company will be incorporated. It will have $2,500,000 capital—$1,000,000 preferred stock and the remainder common.

The chief men interested in the project are Messrs. Hibbard and Bartlett of the hardware firm of Hibbard, Spencer & Co., Sprague of Sprague, Warner & Co., and Kimberly, who recently disposed of his interests to the United States Steel Corporation for $2,000,000.

A RUNAWAY AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. W. H. Sands and Mrs. Duncan Elliot Escape Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 17.—Mrs. William H. Sands and Mrs. Duncan Elliot were congratulated by their friends to-day on their narrow escape from injury yesterday afternoon while riding in one of Mrs. Sands's traps.

They were being driven along Kay Street, when Reginald Vanderbilt came in from the country in his Winton machine. At Bull and Kay Streets the horses took fright, and one of the pole straps parted. The animals tore up Kay Street and down Bliss Road, the coachman using every effort to stop them, in vain. Mrs. Sands and Mrs. Elliot retained their presence of mind. Seeing that nothing would stop the horses, they told the coachman to run into a fence they were nearing. This was done so cleverly that only one of the horses was hurt and the carriage a trifle damaged.

It seems a miracle that the women and coachman were uninjured.

"There is a time and place for everything." The time is now, the place is Manhattan Beach for surf bathing.—Adv.

RELIEF FROM THE DROUGHT.

Prof. Moore's Official Statement of Rainfall Reports for Forty-eight Hours.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, to-day prepared a statement of the rainfall throughout the drought stricken region, covering the forty-eight hours from 8 o'clock Monday morning to 8 o'clock this morning. The statement is as follows:

During the forty-eight hours ending at 8 A. M. the 17th inst., scattered local showers, mostly very light in limited areas have fallen in Southeastern Texas, Western Arkansas, Southeastern Kansas, Southeastern Nebraska, over the greater portion of the Dakotas and Minnesota, in Northwestern Iowa, Central and Northeastern Missouri, Central and Southern Illinois, Central Indiana, Southern Michigan, and Central and Southeastern Ohio.

The only stations reporting amounts exceeding two-tenths of an inch in the forty-eight hours ending at 8 A. M. July 17, are: Beeville, Texas, .94; Brenham, Texas, .46; Beaumont, Texas, .84; Russellville, Ark., .24; Texarkana, Ark., 1.26; Ann Arbor, Mich., .42; Flint, Mich., .20; Peoria, Ill., .58; Rantoul, Ill., .20; Streator, Ill., .44; Cambridge City and Farmland, Ind., .36; Jefferson City, Mo., .40; Hillsborough, Ill., .56; Mt. Vernon, Ill., .22; Toronto, Kan., 1.16; Owensborough, Ky., .24; Grand Meadow, Minn., .34; New Ulm, Minn., .22; Mitchell, S. D., 1.08; Storm Lake, Ia., .20; Stillwater, Oklahoma, .20; Muskogee, Indian Territory, .24.

The temperatures continue excessively high over the Lower Missouri, Mississippi, and Lower Ohio Valleys, and from Central Texas northward over Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska. The maximum thermometric readings of the 16th were, however, somewhat lower than those of the 15th in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Southern Nebraska, and Central Missouri, while they were higher in the Central Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys.

In addition to the precipitation at Russellville and Texarkana there were slight rains at Malvern, Pine Bluff, and Helena, but at each of the two last named places there was only a trace of rain and at Malvern only a tenth of an inch. Stillwater, Oklahoma, and Muskogee, Indian Territory, are the only two points in those two Territories which report any appreciable rainfall. The bureau has ten stations in the two Territories, and of these six report no rain at all. The most extended area of rainfall was in Kansas, extending southwestward from Topeka to Wichita.

NORTHWEST CROP CONDITIONS.

Wheat in South Dakota and Minnesota Injured by Drought.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 17.—Reports of the condition of crops in Minnesota and the Dakotas, received from 300 localities, show that drought prevails all over the Northwest, but is injuring crops only in Southern Minnesota and South Dakota. There is no prospect of immediate rain, but there have been no hot winds, and the damage has been lessened. The trouble now is that wheat is ripening or drying up too fast, and if it escapes further damage, it will, as a rule, be inferior in quality.

Chinch bugs have done much damage, but the area covered by them is not great. The prospect is for the greatest damage to wheat in South Dakota, but reports indicate that considerable wheat will be harvested there even with drought for another week, if hot winds hold off. North Dakota and Northern Minnesota crops are all right, and barring storms, will be little less than an average crop.

Along the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and "Soo" Railroads the promise is for a good crop. Harvesting will commence next week there. Some early sown wheat has been cut this week in South Dakota and Minnesota, and harvesting will be general in a few days. Estimates on loss of wheat in South Dakota and South Minnesota are placed at 25 per cent., which would be about 10 per cent. for the three States.

The flax crop promises to be 50 per cent. larger than last year, which will make up for the loss on wheat. These estimates are on the present condition.

HARVEST HANDS FORM A UNION.

Farmers Unable to Secure Men to Work in the Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Farmers in the United States are in a dilemma to secure harvesters. Advocates of unionism have succeeded in forming an organization known as Thrashers' National Protective Association, which threatens to revolutionize conditions on the farm and make two shifts a necessity.

At the State Free Employment Agency here it was announced to-day that the demand for farm hands was unprecedented, while on the other hand the number of applicants for such work was exceedingly limited. Superintendent George Geary said there was such a demand for labor that it was a hard matter to find men willing to work on farms while remunerative employment could be secured in the cities. The Thrashers' Union is said to have already a membership of over 3,000.

Rain in the Corn Belt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—Generous rains fell this afternoon over the larger part of the corn belt of the Southwest. The good that will result to late corn and to pastures will undoubtedly be great. Scattering showers fell over the Southwest last night, and to-day, but in most places continued accounts of intense heat were reported. Reports from many counties assert that to-day's rain, following what little has fallen within the last forty-eight hours, will insure at least half a crop of corn and makes pasturage sure.

Kansas Drought Broken.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17.—The rains in Kansas last night and to-day have practically assured a corn yield of at least 50,000,000 bushels, and the yield may even be greater. The State is under the influence of a low barometric condition, and more rain is expected to-night. The drought in Kansas has been broken.

HEAT HURTS ENGLISH CROPS.

No Prospect of Rain in Midlands and South—Four Deaths in London.

LONDON, July 17.—Although Scotland and Ireland have recently enjoyed local thunderstorms, there is no prospect of rain in the middle and southern parts of England, and a steady increase of heat for several days to come is predicted. There are general complaints from the country that the sun is burning up the crops. The sunshine is everywhere greatly in excess of the average. The temperature is above the mean, and the rainfall is far short of the average.

The live stock market here is unusually crowded, as, owing to the absence of pasture, farmers are forced to sell their cattle.

Four deaths from heat and eighteen sunstrokes were officially reported in London to-day. Many men in the steel works in the Midlands were incapacitated. A mill in Bolton shut down owing to lack of water, and several others in Lancashire are preparing to close unless rain comes soon.

The troops at Aldershot are suffering severely.

An Explanation of the Heat Waves.

LONDON, July 18.—The Medical Press and Circular suggests that the heat waves in the United States in recent years have been caused by the deforesting of the country with the advance of civilization.

The Berkshire Hills. Luxurious through trains over the Harlem Division New York Central. Inquire at ticket offices, New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

ARMED MEN GUARD STEEL TRUST PLANTS

Strikers Believe Effort Will Be Made to Resume Work.

Fail to Induce Men at Several Mills to Organize—Shaffer Still Hopes for Success Soon.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—"We have not heard from the other side at any time, in any way, or on any subject since we parted at the Lincoln Hotel last Saturday."

This positive statement made by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association this afternoon disposes of the rumor from New York to-day that the strike had been settled. Mr. Shaffer stated further that no actual negotiations were on between President Bishop of the Ohio State Arbitration Board and himself tending toward arbitration. A letter received by Mr. Shaffer from Mr. Bishop asking if he would consent to a reopening of the conference has not been answered.

The principal events in the day's strike history were the failure of the sheet steel people to reopen the Wellsville plant with non-union men; the offer of financial assistance made to the Amalgamated Association by the 2,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor and by the American Window Glass Workers' Association; the concerted action of the association to organize the immense sheet steel plant at Vandergrift, and the fact that several of the closed plants are being patrolled by armed watchmen and guards.

The Amalgamated officials to-night profess great satisfaction over the results accomplished since the strike began, but officials of the company, as heretofore, will say nothing. The only man on the company's side who has said anything up to date is P. F. Smith, district manager of the American Sheet Steel Company. The fight he has on at Wellsville is being followed closely by the workmen, and to-morrow an open public meeting will be held at Wellsville, when President Shaffer will present the strikers' side of the case and endeavor to overcome the effects of alleged misstatements concerning the late conference. Manager Smith has been invited to attend the meeting and make a statement for the sheet company. The entire community of Wellsville is worked up over the strike situation, and friends and enemies alike are expected to be present at the meeting.

While Wellsville is the strike centre now, the battleground will be shifted to McKeesport next week if the report be true that the W. Dewees Wood plant of the American Sheet Steel Company will resume operations. This would bring about one of the most trying situations of the strike.

various mills still operating will go a great way toward keeping the sinews of war in good condition.

UNITED STATES STEEL STOCK.

Material Advance in Sympathy with the General Market—136,000 Shares Dealt In.

Partly in sympathy with the general market, which advanced substantially, and partly because of the more favorable strike news, the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation on the Stock Exchange yesterday advanced materially, the common closing at 40⅝, a net gain of 2¼ points, and the preferred at 88⅞, a net advance of 2—and this notwithstanding the fact that London sent over prices at the opening in each case 2 points below the closing figures of Tuesday, and followed with sales of the stocks aggregating about 40,000 shares.

The dealings in the securities were not on as large a scale as in recent days, but nevertheless 95,000 shares of the common and 41,000 of the preferred were traded in. There was not nearly so much pressure to sell, while, on the other hand, Morgan and Keene brokers continued to give good support.

GERMANS WATCH DEVELOPMENTS.

BERLIN, July 17.—The steel strike in the United States attracts much attention on the Berlin Boerse and in the German press generally.

"A struggle has begun," says the Vossische Zeitung, "which is well worth the keenest attention of the entire world. Foreign countries can only rejoice that the gentlemen of the Steel Trust, who presume to conquer the whole world, have been reminded in this manner that they also are mortal."

The National Zeitung says: "The strike exhibits at one blow the weakness to which the United States are continually exposed. It might easily become a dam-break, producing a most dangerous flood."

One result of the news has been a strong rally on the Boerse. Coal and iron shares have recovered many points, Schawker iron shares rising 37 points, and Schuckert Electricals 8½. Bank shares also showed strength to-day.

FUNDS FOR THE STRIKERS.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—National Organizer Thomas H. Flynn of the American Federation of Labor came to Pittsburg from Washington this morning, and after a consultation with the officials of the Amalgamated Association, pledged the support of the federation in the strike.

In an interview Mr. Flynn said the federation had a membership of 2,000,000, and they could make an assessment when any of the organizations affiliated with them were in need of assistance. He said he had settled a strike of 4,000 tube workers and iron workers at Reading, and these men announced that they would contribute $1 a week each. All members could not afford this, but an assessment of 5 cents each would yield $100,000, and would not be missed by the members.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 17.—The amalgamated workers in the Youngstown mills of the Republic Iron and Steel Company have met and decided upon a policy for collecting strike benefit funds from their members. They have notified President Shaffer that if the plan is acceptable to him they will each donate one day's pay every two weeks to the strikers' fund. About 800 members agreed to this, which will net about $3,000 per month. The workers are also rapidly securing places in their mills for the striking steel hoop men.

65,000 MINERS OUT OF WORK.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 17.—The close of the second day of the stationary firemen's strike finds fully 33,000 miners idle in the Wyoming district of the anthracite coal region, which extends from Duryea to Nanticoke. The number of idle men was increased to-day by the suspension of railroad crews on nearly all coal branches. No coal being mined, there is none to haul to the breakers, consequently there is no work for the railroaders.

The total number of men now idle in the whole anthracite region is estimated at 65,000. There are 40,000 mine workers in the Lackawanna region, but they are not out. If the strike extends to the Hazleton, Schuylkill, and Shamokin regions 130,000 men may be idle before long.

The tie-up in this region is complete, and the strikers are much encouraged. The hoisting engineers held a meeting in this city this afternoon and discussed the situation from their point of view. Although the meeting was secret, it is learned from a reliable source that the striking firemen received the moral support of those present. It is almost certain that none of the engineers will consent to take the places of the strikers.

The strike leaders believe that the work of organizing the firemen in other sections of the coal field will proceed, and eventually the whole anthracite region will be tied up. The coal companies' officials believe that before this can take place the miners will become uneasy and insist on going to work. As soon as the miners make a move in that direction the bottom is expected to drop out of the strike. President Mullahy and State Secretary Gerrity went to Lackawanna County this afternoon to address meetings there. Other officers of the association have gone to the Hazleton district.

The following official statement was issued by President Mullahy and Secretary Gerrity from strike headquarters this evening:

"The entire upper middle anthracite region is practically closed down to-day by the firemen's strike. Reports received at headquarters from Forest City and vicinity and the middle anthracite region are that all collieries and many manufactories are at a standstill. The Mount Carmel and Shamokin districts are ordered out Friday morning at 7 o'clock by the State Board unless their demands are granted. The Hazleton region is under the advisement of the State officials and subject to a call on a few days' notice.

"The first contract ever entered into by an anthracite coal corporation was signed this morning by the officials of the Kingston Coal Company and the Parrish Company of Plymouth, and the State officials, granting the firemen an eight-hour day at $1.70 per day, their demand. Many local industries have granted the demand and hourly reports bring others. All but the mining companies will have given in before three days are past, we confidently believe from the reports of our district leaders.

"The engineers have emphatically refused to work in all the territory now covered by the strike, and have sacrificed their positions in the firemen's behalf. For the State firemen, we, as officials, place ourselves on record as not returning to work until every engineer has been returned to his position. We extend grateful appreciation to their organization.

"Indications point to a near victory. The United Mine Workers are standing nobly by us, and are giving every aid to our cause."

Regarding the Right to Organize.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Upon the state of facts given in your two recent editorials on the steel strike, viz.: that the Amalgamated Association required that the United States Steel Corporation should require the men in non-union mills to become union men; the soundness and wisdom of your position in these two editorials must be freely admitted.

But now President Shaffer, in a public statement published in the news columns of your issue of this morning, says that, if the steel corporation will abrogate that part of its contracts with workmen in non-union mills which forbids them from organizing "nothing further will be required." This appears to me to afford a basis for settlement, which should be effected within forty-eight hours. According not only to the statements in your two editorials, but also the published claims of the steel corporation, it concedes fully the right of the workingmen to organize. In line with this, if there be any contracts which forbid organizing, the steel corporation should make good the position already conceded by consenting to the repeal of so much of these contracts as contain this inhibition. It would be consistent, logical, good policy, and involves no backdown nor surrender of principle. The writer would recommend it as wise and conciliatory.

But, if the corporation thinks that it must take the position that a contract is a contract and that it must be kept and not broken, it could then intimate that, if the workmen will keep their agreement by returning to work under the contracts it will then rescind this requirement. Or it could agree that it now recognizes and concedes the full right to organize in all mills, the same in regard to non-union mills to take effect upon the expiration of existing contracts. In either case I think that the Amalgamated Association should take the olive branch thus held out to them, and accept as satisfactory this gracious concession of their claims.

THEODORE D. KELLOGG.

New York, July 17, 1901.

IMPORTANT ORDERS AS TO SECOND-CLASS MAIL

Publications Having Characteristics of Books Are Excluded.

"Premium" Publications Cut Off from the Classification—Department Announces that One Cent Postage Will Thus Be Made Possible.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Postmaster General Smith to-day signed three orders amending in important particulars three postal regulations affecting second-class mail matter. The first order amends Section 276, which is the general definition, so as to exclude from the second class publications which have the characteristics of books. This amendment is in these words:

Periodical publications herein referred to are held not to include those having the characteristics of books, but only such as consist of current news or miscellaneous literary matter, or both, (not excluding advertising,) and conform to the statutory characteristics of second-class matter.

The second order amends Section 281 in several particulars, the principal one being that publications, the subscriptions to which are not founded on their value as news or literary journals, and which, by the general use of premiums or other considerations in the form of chances to win prizes, &c., to induce subscriptions, in effect circulate at apparently a nominal rate, will be excluded from the second class. The essential paragraph of this is as follows:

The subscription price must be shown by the publication, and when it appears from the contents, or from the extrinsic inducements offered in common with it, that the circulation of the publication is not founded on its value as a news or literary journal and that subscriptions are not made because of such value, but because its offers of merchandise or other consideration result, in effect, in its circulation at apparently a nominal rate, such publication does not come within the requirements of the law for acceptance as second-class matter.

The third order amends Section 301, so that unsold copies of second-class publications may not be returned at the pound rate to news agents or to publishers.

An explanatory statement given out at the department regarding the order says: "The action of Postmaster General Smith is regarded as highly important. It is evidence of the purpose of the department to administer the law as it is, strictly and properly, and that abuses wherever found will be eradicated. Loose and indifferent interpretation heretofore is responsible for the loss of many millions to the Government. It is believed that when the effect of the changes is thoroughly established many postal improvements will follow, and one-cent letter postage will be made possible."

WORK IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Deepening Ambrose Channel Will Cost $2,870,000—Refuse Is Being Dumped in the Harbor.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Major W. L. Marshall, in charge of the river and harbor work at New York City, reports that the improved channel from deep water below the Narrows to the sea by way of Sandy Hook has a depth of 30 feet at low water and a general width of 1,000 feet or more throughout its length. At Northwest Shoal the channel has been made 2,000 feet wide. Work on the Ambrose Channel is being continued, and 16 feet of water have been obtained. This work is being done under a continuing contract, and it is estimated that $300,000 will be necessary to carry on the work until June 30, 1903, with $300,000 to maintain the improvement; also, that $2,870,000 will be required to complete the work.

For Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels, to complete the project now under way, an estimate of $1,998,000 is made, and the amount to be expended for the next fiscal year is estimated at $200,000.

Lieut. Commander H. M. Hodges, of the navy, Supervisor of the Harbor of New York, in his annual report to the Chief of Engineers of the army, says that the regulations regarding dumping of refuse are being enforced better than ever before. Owing to the failure of the machinery of dumping scows to work properly there is a considerable amount of deposit carried back into the harbor, and the inspection force in his office is busy at all times watching the offenders. The dumping ground has been moved seven and a half miles further out to sea, and in rough weather it is impossible for one tug to handle more than one scow, where it used to handle three or four.

"As a rule," says the report, "the employes of those engaged in this business resort, to every subterfuge to evade the law, and there are good reasons for believing that the employers have not infrequently encouraged the commission of illegal practices, there being abundant reasons for believing that the dumpers were frequently relieved of part of their loads within the harbor in order to render towing easier, and in many instances vessels unseaworthy and not furnished with the proper facilities for protection against heavy weather were employed.

"Several cases of illegal dumping, involving these questions, being promptly referred to the United States District Attorney for prosecution of the parties liable will, if the position of this office is sustained by the courts, put an end to cases of like nature."

RETALIATION AND TRADE.

Russian Duties Keep American Farm Implements Out and Russian Exporters Fear Result.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Russian retaliatory duties on American farming machinery have almost entirely stopped the importation of that class of goods at Moscow, according to a report received at the State Department, from the Deputy Consul General at Frankfort, Germany. According to Russian correspondence published in German papers, wholesale firms in Moscow recently inquired of the American Consul at that place why the importation of these articles had almost ceased, and he told them that the enhanced Russian duty was the cause.

The Moscow district annually exports goods to the value of $4,120,000 to the United States, in wool, hides, pelts, and manufactured articles, but the Moscow merchants fear that in consequence of the tariff differences between the two Governments the exports will be greatly reduced this year.

OPERATIONS IN SAMAR ISLAND.

Over Twenty Points Have Been Garrisoned—Gen. Corbin Will Visit Southern Provinces.

MANILA, July 17.—An outline of the operations in the Island of Samar has been furnished by Major Noble, Adjutant General of the Department of the Visayas. According to this information, over twenty points in Samar have been garrisoned. Although there are no roads on the island, Gen. Hughes has penetrated into the interior in all directions, and has ascended the various rivers. In these operations the General was greatly aided by the navy gunboats Paragua, Basco, Leyte, and Guardoqui, the Princeton acting as supply ship to the smaller vessels.

Gen. Chaffee, acting upon the recommendation of Gen. Hughes, has ordered the construction of several trails across the island to connect points now occupied by natives friendly to the Americans.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Surgeon Gen. Sternberg, and Gen. Weston of the Subsistence Department will be tendered receptions at the Manila headquarters of the division and department commanders and their staffs.

Gen. Corbin explains that the chief purposes of his visit to the Philippines are to get in better touch with the details of the situation to further the desire of the Administration for greater economy in the army of the Philippines.

Gen. Corbin has been invited to accompany the members of the Civil Commission on a trip to the northern part of Luzon Island. He will probably decide to visit the southern islands of the archipelago instead.

PUNISHED FOR AIDING FILIPINOS.

Brix Haelterman, a Belgian, Must Go to Prison for Life.

MANILA, July 17.—Brix Haelterman, a Belgian, has been sentenced to be hanged, having been found guilty of delivering money and supplies and otherwise aiding and abetting the Filipino insurgents. Upon the recommendation of Gen. Wade Haelterman's sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment.

Aguinaldo Makes an Explanation.

MANILA, July 17.—The Madrid organ of the Filipino insurgents, Filipinas Antes Europa, has printed an order from Aguinaldo, dated Palanan, January, which directs the execution of all American prisoners. When questioned about this order today Aguinaldo said that he had always been considerate of prisoners, and denied the authorship of the order. He claimed that many orders had been issued by insurgent military officers in his name and without his sanction.

Capt. Rowan Exonerated.

MANILA, July 17.—Investigation into the case of Capt. Andrew S. Rowan of the Nineteenth Infantry, charged with burning a town on the Island of Bohol, failed to prove that Capt. Rowan had ordered the town to be burned. The responsibility for the destruction of the town has not yet been fixed.

Filipino General Ready to Surrender.

MANILA, July 17.—Friends of the insurgent Gen. Malvar, who is still at large, have telegraphed the former insurgent leader Trias, now in Manila, that Malvar is willing to surrender to the Americans.

MOTORMAN THRASHES DRIVER.

Then He Led the Obstructing Truck Off the Track and Started His Car.

Passengers of a Fourth Avenue trolley car yesterday afternoon witnessed the unusual spectacle of a motorman thrashing a truck driver because the latter would not clear the street and let the car pass down town.

"Get out wid ye!" yelled the motorman.

The driver replied by placing his thumb against his nose, and wriggling his other fingers.

"I dares ye to step down in th' sthreet," remarked the motorman, whereupon the driver jumped down. The motorman, taking off the handle to his motor, alighted. His fist found its way to the driver's right jaw, and the latter fell sprawling. A moment later the motorman, after leading the truck horses from across the track, again boarded his car, and the passengers, looking back as they sped down town, saw the vanquished driver rubbing his face.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Louis F. Garrard, Jr., Quartermaster, will proceed to Manila on the transport Thomas for the purpose of assisting Capt. William M. Coulling, Quartermaster, in the performance of his duties on that transport. Upon his arrival at Manila Capt. Garrard will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: First Lieut. Hugh La F. Applewhite from the Third Battery, Field Artillery, to the Fortieth Company, Coast Artillery. He will join his company upon the expiration of his leave of absence. First Lieut. Fred H. Gallup from the Fortieth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Third Battery, Field Artillery. He will join his battery.

First Lieut. Peter C. Field, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, for temporary duty.

Capt. Reuben M. Bonar, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed by the first available transport to Manila.

First Lieut. Verne La S. Rockwell, Twelfth Cavalry, is transferred to the Eleventh Cavalry and will join his regiment.

First Lieut. Matthew A. Delaney, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, now at Fort Monroe, Va., will report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty, and to the commanding General, Department of the East.

Capt. Robert E. Caldwell, Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila.

Assignments to regiments of Second Lieutenants recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2:

First Cavalry—William H. Bell, Jr.
Second Cavalry—Frank McEnhill.
Third Cavalry—Seth W. Cook.
Fifth Cavalry—Edwin D. Andrews, Elbert C. English.
Eighth Cavalry—Thomas H. Cunningham.
Ninth Cavalry—C. E. Hathaway.
Eleventh Cavalry—D. D. Tompkins, W. G. Meade.
Thirteenth Cavalry—C. A. Dougherty.
Fourteenth Cavalry—R. E. Fisher.
Fifteenth Cavalry—I. S. Martin, L. R. Partridge.
Second Infantry—L. M. Mitchell.
Fifth Infantry—R. W. Ashbrook.
Fourteenth Infantry—W. Ashbridge, G. F. Brady.
Fifteenth Infantry—A. E. Boyce, J. F. Clapham.
Sixteenth Infantry—D. E. Shean.
Nineteenth Infantry—I. A. Smith.
Twenty-fifth Infantry—J. E. Green.
Twenty-sixth Infantry—F. M. Boon, L. M. Purcell.
Twenty-seventh Infantry—F. E. Wilson, A. T. Dalton, W. St. J. Jervey, Jr.
Twenty-eighth Infantry—C. W. Harris, R. M. Leavitt, L. O. Mathews, H. A. Parker.
Twenty-ninth Infantry—J. L. Craig, W. R. Leonard, G. E. Price.
Thirtieth Infantry—H. Hossfeld.

Capt. Herbert A. White is assigned to the First Cavalry.

Capt. Nathan K. Averill is assigned to the Seventh Cavalry.

Capt. Harry La T. Cavenaugh is assigned to the Tenth Cavalry.

Assignments in the Artillery Corps of officers recently appointed:

Second Lieut. Jesse G. Lowenberg, to the Twenty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery. He will join his company.

Second Lieut. William R. Taylor, to the Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will join his company.

Second Lieut. John R. Musgrave, to the Forty-first Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will join his company.

Second Lieut. Hartman L. Bull, to the Sixth Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will join his company.

Second Lieut. William E. Menges, to the Twenty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Second Lieut. Leigh Sypher, to the Tenth Company, Coast Artillery.

Second Lieut. James E. Wilson, to the Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2:

First Lieut. William B. Doane, to the Sixteenth Infantry. He will join his regiment.

First Lieut. Thomas W. Guin, to the Twentieth Infantry. He will join his regiment.

First Lieut. Robert H. Sillman, to the Fifteenth Infantry. He will join that portion of his regiment serving in the Division of the Philippines.

Second Lieut. William R. Standford, to the Second Infantry. He will join that portion of his regiment serving in the Philippines.

Second Lieut. John R. Brewer, to the Twenty-third Infantry. He will report to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks for temporary duty, upon completion of which he will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Milton C. Holliday, to the Fifteenth Cavalry. He will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for temporary duty, upon completion of which he will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Samuel H. Fisher, to the Twenty-eighth Infantry. He will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Thorne Strayer, to the Second Infantry. He is assigned to Company A of that regiment and will join his company at Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Second Lieut. Bates Tucker, to the Fourteenth Infantry. He is assigned to Company A of that regiment and will join his company at Fort Brady, Michigan.

Second Lieut. James B. Ware, to the Fourteenth Infantry. He will report to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to a station in that department and will then join the station to which he may be assigned.

Second Lieut. Clarence Lininger to the First Cavalry. He is assigned to Troop E of that regiment, and will join the troop at Fort Washakie, Wyoming.

Capt. William Brooke, Fifteenth Infantry, is assigned to Company E of that regiment, vice Capt. James K. Thompson, Fifteenth Infantry, unassigned, and will join the company.

First Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Denver and report to Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, commanding the Department of Colorado, for duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Major Ralph M. Porter, Surgeon United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Capt. Charles W. Penrose, Twenty-third Infantry, is detailed as Recorder of the examining board convened at San Francisco, vice First Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, Artillery Corps, relieved.

First Lieut. Roger Brooke, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Myer, Virginia, for temporary duty.

Navy.

Commander F. H. Delano is detached from command of the Topeka and ordered to command the Concord, July 20.

Commander H. Knox is detached from command of the Concord; he will remain on treatment at hospital.

Assistant Surgeon R. M. Young is ordered to the naval hospital at New York, July 20.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGON, July 17.—The gunboat Machias has been placed in commission at the Boston yard and will join the North Atlantic squadron in a few weeks.

The Scorpion was placed out of commission today at the Boston yard.

The training ship Hartford arrived at Stockholm to-day.

The Collier Alexander is at Guaymas, Mexico.

The hospital ship Solace has left Hongkong for Cavite.

The Dolphin, with the Maine Naval Militia aboard, arrived at Rockland yesterday.

The Lancaster sailed to-day from Gardiner's Bay for New York.

The Don Juan de Austria is at Cavite, the Wompatuck, and the Samar at Cebu, and the Leyte at Misamis.

ITALY MAY SEEK REDRESS

Is Investigating Lynching of Italians in Mississippi.

Presents Facts to the State Department Through the Embassy—Conditions Considered Serious.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Italian Government has taken cognizance of a recent affray at Erwin, Miss., in which it is claimed two Italians were lynched and a third seriously wounded. The facts have been communicated to the Foreign Office at Rome, and the Italian Embassy here has made representations to the State Department. At the same time the Italian authorities are pursuing an investigation of their own through their Consul at New Orleans and their Consular Agent at Vicksburg, Miss., which is not far from the scene of the alleged trouble.

Thus far the reports received from these officials establish two essential points in what is considered a rather serious condition of affairs. First, it is reported positively that the Italians were killed by lynching, and not through any accident or chance affray. Second, the Italian authorities nearest to the scene of the trouble have established to their satisfaction that the persons killed are Italian subjects in the full sense, not having taken out naturalization papers.

Thus far the case is in a state of inquiry, both on the part of the State Department and the Italian authorities, but there is every indication that the facts will constitute an international incident similar to that with Italy growing out of the killing of Italians in Louisiana.

The first report of the trouble at Erwin came in a brief press dispatch four or five days ago. At that time the Italian Embassy knew nothing of the affair. The next day another unofficial dispatch cast doubt upon the report, and indicated that there had been no such killing. In the meantime, however, the Italian Consular officers at New Orleans and Vicksburg made telegraphic reports, and these have been followed by several additional reports as fast as facts could be ascertained. The Italian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Carignani, took prompt action in advising his Government and in laying the matter before the State Department. The department has rendered every assistance possible, although this again has disclosed the difficulties of Federal action in a matter within the jurisdiction of a State.

The Governor of Mississippi, it is reported, will proceed in person to Erwin to investigate the matter.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 17.—At a meeting of citizens of Greenville, Washington County, Miss., a resolution has been adopted asking the Governor to order a special session of the Circuit Court of the county to deal with the recent assassination of two Italians at Erwin. The crime was denounced in the strongest terms.

BOLD WESTCHESTER THIEVES.

Many Houses Looted in New Rochelle and Pelham Manor.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 17.—On account of the numerous robberies in New Rochelle and Pelham Manor the authorities of both places have offered a reward of $250, making a total of $500, for the arrest and conviction of any person captured. During the past two or three months numerous robberies have been reported to the police of Pelham Manor and New Rochelle. Despite the fact that the police force has been doubled the robberies continue.

At the home of D. I. Carson, on the Boston Post Road, in Pelham Manor, the thieves secured entrance to the house yesterday and secured about $1,000 worth of silverware. They next went to the house of the Rev. A. F. Tenny and also secured a lot of silverware and other valuables. The home of Mrs. J. R. Beecroft was entered several weeks ago and considerable silverware taken.

While the family of James L. Laurent were on the veranda of their home on Locust Avenue between 7 and 8 o'clock last night burglars forced an entrance into the library window on the first floor and carried off much valuable material. After gaining admission to the house the burglars threw their booty on to the lawn. After they had ransacked the house from top to bottom they went to the lawn and sorted the plated ware from the genuine silver.

The plated ware they discarded and departed with the good silver. The same night they visited the residence of James L. Waterbury, connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and secured much booty. A number of other robberies were reported to the police, but the names have been withheld.

STABBED BY FELLOW-CONVICT.

Trivial Quarrel in Sing Sing Prison May Have Fatal Result.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 17.—A fight between two convicts in Sing Sing Prison this morning resulted in one of them being stabbed and perhaps injured for life. Angelo Lougo, an Italian, and Christopher Daily were in the new building, when after an exchange of words the two men came to blows. Daily seized a knife and made a lunge at Lougo. The blade entered the Italian's neck and struck the spinal cord.

A moment after Lougo had fallen to the ground Daily was seized by the keepers and by order of Warden Johnson was hurried away to a dark cell. Lougo was removed to the hospital, where Dr. Irvine, the prison physician, found that the blow on the spinal cord had caused a paralysis of the right side, which may be permanent.

The fight caused great excitement among the other prisoners, but they were soon quieted down. The case will be laid before the Grand Jury and Daily will be charged with assault in the first degree.

PRISONER BORE A GRUDGE.

Assaulted Man Whose Brother Once Punished Him.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 17.—Daniel Leary of West Stockbridge, a prisoner in the county jail, attacked James W. Fuller, jail watchman, seventy years old, and father of Sheriff C. W. Fuller, this morning, striking him in the back of the head with a six-pound maul and fracturing his skull. It is believed the injuries will prove fatal.

Leary says that his family lives in West Philadelphia, Penn. Three years ago, in Great Barrington, he was arrested for stealing a ride on a freight train. He was sent to the House of Correction, and there was placed in solitary confinement by Fuller, a brother of James W. Fuller.

On June 17 last Leary was arrested in West Stockbridge for drunkenness and assault, and was sentenced to serve two months in the county jail. He was placed in solitary confinement last week for not doing his share of work. A fellow-prisoner said to-day that Leary had served time in Albany, where he stabbed an officer after striking him on the head with a mallet.

A Murderer Prevents Suicides.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—Samuel Shinn, who is awaiting sentence for the murder of Thomas F. Applegate, to-day saved two insane men from committing suicide in Mercer County Jail. The two men were awaiting transfer to the State asylum. One of the men, Joseph Raha, attempted to hang himself with his suspenders, and the other, William Goodwin, was sharpening a piece of tin for the purpose of cutting his throat. Shinn, who has the freedom of the juvenile wing of the jail, saw the two men and interfered.

Killed by the Fall of a Chain.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—A chain weighing four tons fell on six men at the Westinghouse Electric Company's works this afternoon. One man, E. Germann, died shortly afterward, and the others are badly injured.

FOUGHT ON THE ROOF.

Detective, While Capturing an Escaped Convict, Nearly Lost His Life.

Henry Gray, colored, twenty-three years, an escaped convict from the Penitentiary Annex on Riker's Island, was recaptured last night by Detective Parker of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station after a desperate battle on the roof of the house where he lives, at 303 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. The men fought to and fro across the roof, and at one time it seemed as if the policeman would be hurled over the edge to the street, but at last he beat Gray into submission with the butt of his revolver.

Gray was arrested June 11 on complaint of Mary Lee, a young colored woman of 303 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, who declared that he had threatened to kill her. He was sentenced to a six-months' term, and on the wall of his cell in the Harlem Prison just before he was taken away he scrawled the words, "The last time."

He escaped from Riker's Island June 27 by swimming the Sound to Steinway, a distance of four miles. Parker heard last night that he had gone home and went there. Throwing the door of the apartment suddenly open he saw the negro dash out of a back room and run for the roof. He followed, and seized him just as he was trying to wrench open the scuttle of the next house. Gray will be watched carefully until his return to his island prison, for after he was brought before the Sergeant last night, he declared that he meant to live up to his own inscription about not going back to jail.

MARTIN ENGEL'S EXCURSION.

About 12,000 Denizens of "De Ate" Enjoy Themselves at Tammany Leader's Expense.

Martin Engel, Tammany leader of the Eighth Assembly District, took all the women and children of that bailiwick out for a sail at his expense yesterday, and about 12,000 accepted. The excursion started from the foot of Rutgers Street, and went to Boynton Beach, where there were all sorts of outdoor entertainments planned for the young and old, and so well pleased was Mr. Engel with the success of the affair that he promises to repeat it every two weeks from now on. The Stand barges Starlina, Vanderbilt, and Mabel had been chartered to carry the crowd, but so many came that at the last minute a telephone order was sent for another barge, which soon arrived under the convoy of the special tugboat.

Among the items of food provided by Mr. Engel were 100 barrels of gingersnaps, 500 gallons of milk, thousands of sandwiches, and ice cream and soda water galore, but most of the guests carried provender of their own.

The day ended with a display of fireworks upon the return home, but it was not a success owing to the fine drizzling rain which was then pouring down, and it was midnight before the last of the excursionists had left the boats.

SHOT MAN HE ACCUSED.

Thomas McGuirk Killed Gottlieb Saher During a Quarrel—Both Old Men.

Gottlieb Saher, fifty years old, for more than a quarter of a century a well-known figure on Washington Heights, being the landscape gardener of Trinity Cemetery and other beautiful places, was shot and instantly killed at 10:30 o'clock last night by Thomas McGuirk, sixty-four years old, a night watchman employed on the rapid transit tunnel. The shooting took place within a few steps of the gate to Mr. Saher's little cottage and grounds, at Broadway and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Saher lived with his wife, his son Louis, and daughter Sadie. They were sitting in the parlor with William Milbrook of 2,122 Broadway, a close friend. They heard angry voices before the house, but paid little attention until they heard Saher call out in frightened tones:

"Louis, come here quick. He's got a gun."

The young men ran out, but as they reached the door the revolver flashed and Saher fell dead with the jugular vein cut by the ball. McGuirk submitted to arrest peaceably. Policeman Beatty took him to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. He refused to make any statement.

There had been a quarrel between the two men, McGuirk, it was said, having charged Saher with having stolen some lumber. Dr. Hanscomb, who arrived quickly from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, said that death had followed immediately the shooting.

FOSBURGH TRIAL TO-DAY.

Pittsfield Man Accused of Manslaughter Pleads Not Guilty.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 17.—The preliminary step in the case of Robert S. Fosburgh, charged with shooting his sister, May L. Fosburgh, in August, 1900, was taken to-day when Fosburgh was called before the Superior Court to plead to an indictment for manslaughter. H. C. Joyner, one of his counsel, accompanied Mr. Fosburgh. The defendant pleaded not guilty and the case went over for trial. The proceedings lasted but ten minutes. None of Mr. Fosburgh's relatives was present.

S. N. Taylor of St. Louis, a lawyer and an intimate friend of the Fosburgh family, who took a prominent part several months ago in searching for evidence in the case, arrived here to-day. The case will come up for trial at 9 o'clock to-morrow.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:44	Sun sets...7:28	Moon sets...8:54

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:24	Gov. Isl'd...9:49	H. Gate...11:41
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:39	Gov. Isl'd...9:56	H. Gate...11:51

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Rivalle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		11:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Mogdiel, Isaores	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sailust, Argentina, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M. 12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

Alene, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp		3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Corona, Argentina	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnemia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool		3:00 P. M.
Island, Denmark	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mobile, Boston		9:00 A. M.
Martelle, Hull		
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Port Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Wordsworth, Trinidad		
Zulia, Venezuela	9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

"SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here on Monday, for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Peru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 16, and up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. July 21. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 21 and up to July 27, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York July 27, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 18.

Albano, Hamburg, July 4.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, July 5.
Caribbee, Barbados, July 12.
Daggry, Curacoa, July 8.
Dominie, Barbados, July 12.
Ellamy, Huelva, July 1.
El Norte, New Orleans, July 13.
Llandaff City, Swansea, July 2.
Olbia, Gibraltar, July 2.
Oleta, Gibraltar, July 1.
Parran, Shields, July 2.
Pennland, Antwerp, July 6.
Sardinian, Glasgow, July 6.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

Alamo, Galveston, July 13.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFT FORMALLY ACCEPTED

Board of Estimate Acts Favorably on the Donor's Agreement.

To Prepare Plans at Once for the Erection of 42 of the 65 Libraries—Text of the Agreement.

Andrew Carnegie's gift of $5,200,000 to the City of New York for the establishment of sixty-five public libraries in the five boroughs was formally accepted at a meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday. The meeting was held for the purpose of acting on the agreement and contract, which had received the approval and signature of Mr. Carnegie. When the document is signed the City of New York will be the party of the first part, and the Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, will be agents for Mr. Carnegie, and will have the power to prepare the plans and have forty-two public libraries erected in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and Richmond, and equipped at a cost not to exceed $80,000 each.

The new Carnegie libraries are to be kept open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. every day in the year except Sundays. No more than ten new library buildings are to be commenced in any year. The formal contract, which was approved yesterday, was prepared by George L. Rives, acting for the Trustees of the New York Public Library, and Controller Coler and Corporation Counsel Whalen, acting for the city.

The agreement sets forth the offer of Mr. Carnegie to provide the funds necessary for the building and equipping of sixty-five branch libraries of the New York Public Library, the new building of which is now being erected in Bryant Park, at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. The agreement then recites that the city must provide ground on which the buildings are to be erected. The enabling act of the Legislature by which the City of New York was authorized to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer is printed in the contract in full. The agreement says that the existing free public libraries are not to be incorporated in this arrangement.

The contract then states that the city shall proceed to acquire by gift, condemnation, or purchase such sites as may be necessary, not to exceed forty-two in Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond. The city is authorized, by the unanimous vote of the Board of Estimate and the Sinking Fund Commission, to use any real estate now owned by the city and not used for other purposes for a library site under the contract.

The city vests the right and title of all these sites in the Trustees of the New York Public Library so long as the property is used for the purposes designated in the agreement. As soon as the title of a site is acquired by the city it is to be vested in the Trustees of the Public Library, "and the said Trustees shall proceed immediately to the construction thereon and equipment of one of the free public libraries," the entire cost of the construction and equipment to be paid out of funds to be provided by Mr. Carnegie. It is provided in the contract that the construction and equipment of the buildings shall proceed as rapidly as possible. The management of the libraries and the employment and discharge of all librarians and attendants is vested in the Trustees of the New York Public Library.

By the terms of the agreement the city is to provide in the annual budget for the entire cost of the maintenance of the libraries from the time they are opened to the public. It is also provided that the appropriation for maintenance must not be less than 10 per cent. of the amount spent by Mr. Carnegie, so that when the $5,200,000 is spent the lowest amount which the city can appropriate each year for maintenance of the libraries will be $520,000. The city is required to furnish water free to all the libraries, and the Trustees of the New York Public Library are required to report every year to the Board of Estimate an itemized account of the expenditures of city moneys and all balances shall be returned to the general fund of the city treasury.

An objection to the acceptance of the $5,200,000 gift was made at the time of the offer on the ground that the city would bind itself to maintain forever library buildings which on account of shifting population were useless. This objection has been overcome in the contract. There is a clause allowing the agreement to be amended and annulled by the consent of the Library Trustees and the members of the Board of Estimate.

A peculiar oversight was discovered when the resolution formally approving the Carnegie contract was under discussion. The papers referred to the establishment of libraries to the number of forty-two in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, and no mention was made of libraries to be established in Brooklyn or Queens. Controller Coler called attention to this fact. It was stated yesterday by an official of the Board of Estimate that the Trustees of the Brooklyn Library had gone to sleep over the matter of providing for Carnegie free libraries in that borough. Director John S. Billings looked after the interests of Manhattan and the Bronx. The Trustees of the Brooklyn Library sent a letter to George L. Rives, who had charge of the legal matters for the New York Public Library Trustees, asking for a conference on the location of libraries in Brooklyn some months ago. It was said yesterday that Mr. Rives's reply was to the effect that there was nothing to confer about, and the inference was made that the Brooklyn Library Trustees could go ahead with their own arrangements.

Under the offer made by Mr. Carnegie twenty-three free libraries are to be situated in Brooklyn and Richmond, and a resolution was introduced authorizing the representatives of the New York Public Library and the Queens Public Library to make contracts with Mr. Carnegie similar to those approved yesterday for Manhattan. Controller Coler said yesterday:

"The reason why separate contracts have to be made for Brooklyn and Queens is because the libraries in those boroughs are directly under city control. Dr. John S. Billings will go to Europe in a short time to consult with Mr. Carnegie concerning the Brooklyn and Queens contracts."

In signing the Manhattan contract Mr. Carnegie wrote:

"This contract seems to be in every way admirable and is heartily approved."

GYPSY QUEEN BAPTIZED.

Episcopal Clergyman at South River, N. J., Performed the Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 17.—The Rev. Samuel H. Jobe, rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church at South River, near here, baptised yesterday Tryphena, a seven-year-old child who is with a band of gypsies, camped near South River.

The gypsies call her their queen. Her father is known as Samuel McNeil in the camp. Tryphena is believed to be the first gypsy ever baptized in the Episcopal Church, and probably the first baptized in any Protestant denomination in this country.

THREE DROWNED AT OWEGO.

Two Young Men Lose Their Lives While Teaching a Girl to Swim.

OWEGO, N. Y., July 17.—Three persons were drowned in the Susquehanna River here to-day. Frank T. Stambrough and Alva S. Odell perished while trying to teach a young woman to swim.

Sadie Casterlin, ten years old, lost her life trying to save her sister from drowning.

A Tammany Association Picnic.

The inhabitants of the First Assembly District will move almost en masse to Coney Island this afternoon and evening for the annual outing of the John J. McGrath Association, the Tammany organization of the district. The women and children will be taken down during the day. The men will go down at night, and among them will be Charities Commissioner Koch, Police Commissioner Murphy, Assemblyman Haslpin, and probably the majority of the Tammany men in the city.

"GOLDEN RULE" JONES FINED.

Mayor of Toledo Pays $5 for Being in Contempt at a Session of Police Court.

TOLEDO, July 17.—Samuel M. Jones, the "Golden Rule" Mayor of Toledo, was today fined $5 and costs in the Police Court for contempt of court. He paid the fine. The Mayor is quite regular in his attendance at Police Court, and has frequently made remarks not of a very complimentary character as to the manner in which justice is dealt out in the average court.

While a prisoner was being tried to-day for a petty offense the Mayor wanted permission to ask the prisoner a few questions. The privilege was granted, and the Mayor inquired of the prisoner if he had a bank account. The reply was in the negative. The Mayor then asked to see the man's hands, and they were shown him. Judge Wachenheimer wanted to know the purpose of the Mayor, who replied: "It is obvious," and left the room. A bailiff was sent after him, and the Judge assessed the fine.

NOAH RABEY HAS MEASLES.

He Is 128 Years Old and Has Lived at Piscataway Poorhouse for Thirty of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 17.—Noah Rabey, the centenarian who for thirty years has made his home at the Piscataway poorhouse and boasts of having lived for more than 128 years, has the measles. Although Noah enjoys fairly good health, from time to time he has been subject to slight attacks of vertigo.

With each sickness his friends and the keeper of the poor house have expected that he would succumb and that death would end his long life. To the surprise of all, the old man is on the road to recovery. He is believed to be the oldest person in the United States.

NEWSBOY'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Showered with Attention by Men Who Thought He Was Starving.

Sam Goldstein, a diminutive newsboy of thirteen years, of 504 East Sixteenth Street, fell asleep in a doorway on Fourteenth Street near Third Avenue last night and the siesta netted him $3 in cash, a ride in the Bellevue Hospital ambulance, two drinks of "fortifying spirits," and a street car ride home. And it all happened in this way.

Some pedestrians noticed the little fellow huddled in the doorway, and when they went up to him, he grunted and groaned.

"He's starving," said one.

"It's all up with him," put in another.

"Another waif gone," suggested a third.

Then they carried the boy into a saloon, while some one told the police to summon an ambulance to carry a starving lad to the hospital.

Whisky was poured down Sam's throat, and like a wise boy he said nothing, but took everything for granted. Then a purse was made up and $3 slipped into his pocket.

Dr. Love arrived in the Bellevue Ambulance, put the boy in, and drove to the institution.

"I don't see anything the matter with this boy," said the doctor, after the patient had been carried into the hospital.

"Are you hungry?" he was asked.

"No," said the boy. "I had me chuck at 6 o'clock, an' I was just takin' a snooze after sellin' me polpers, when dem blokes lugs me into Sharkey's."

GIRL KILLED HERSELF.

Took Poison While Her Parents Were Away from Home.

Lizzie Ulrich, seventeen years of age, of 768 Jackson Avenue, Woodside, committed suicide at the home of her parents last night. She was left alone during the afternoon while Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich went to a funeral. Last evening when the storm came up some of the workmen noticed that the windows of the house were open, and two of them went into the house for the purpose of closing them.

In the parlor they stumbled upon the girl. She was lying unconscious upon the floor. Drs. H. L. Barker and Barton Brush were summoned, but the girl was beyond their aid. She apparently had taken poison. Miss Ulrich was a girl of unusual beauty. No reason is known for the deed.

PLANS OF GLASS WORKERS.

Attempt to Unite Men of the Trade East and West.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 17.—The Flint Glass Workers' Convention has sent a committee to Milwaukee to discuss with the green glass bottle blowers the question of forming a union between the two organizations. The delegates here are not very confident that the plan will go through.

Under the reports of the committees there will be no change in the tariffs on mold-making and case mold wares and lamp workers from last year. A move has been made to change the scale in regard to shade making in order to equalize the condition between the East and West.

RICHMOND VITAL STATISTICS.

Decrease of Sixty-four Deaths for Last Compared with Present Quarter.

The quarterly report of the vital statistics for the Borough of Richmond, just completed, shows the number of deaths to have been 277, a decrease of 64 over last quarter; births, 316, a decrease of 25; marriages, 118, an increase of 28.

Of the deaths 178 were males, 110 females; 6 were colored persons. The deaths occurred in the different wards as follows: First, 104; Second, 30; Third, 50; Fourth, 37; Fifth, 27. The principal causes were: Accidents, 31, of whom 15 were drowned, 5 killed by steam cars and 2 by trolley cars; senility, 15; Bright's disease, 24; pneumonia, 20; heart disease, 28; cancer, 10; tuberculosis, 30; diphtheria, 9; scarlet fever, 3; measles, 7, and typhoid fever, 2.

Deaths under one year, 39; under five years, 67; over sixty-five years, 63.

AUTOMOBILISTS IN MEETING.

New York Club Amends Its Constitution and Elects Members.

The Automobile Club of America held an important meeting at their clubhouse, 753 Fifth Avenue, last night, which was attended by about forty members, and over which Vice President Albert C. Bostwick presided.

The principal object of the meeting was the passage of several amendments to the constitution and to discuss the affiliation of the various automobile clubs throughout the country in a united effort to secure State and Federal legislation in the interest of good roads.

It was decided to hold a convention, to which all the automobile clubs of America will be invited to send delegates, and at that time action will be taken regarding the legislation above outlined.

One amendment was setting the third Monday in November as the date of the annual meeting. The other amendments related to the internal management of the club.

The outcome of the proposition to invite outside clubs to join in holding a convention was that a committee of seven was appointed to take such measures as might be found necessary for the calling of such a convention.

The committee was announced as consisting of President Albert R. Shattuck, Vice President Albert C. Bostwick, the members of the Law Committee, George F. Chamberlain, James C. Church, and David Rennen Morris, and two others, who were not named.

Few Golfers at Dyker Meadow.

The severe thunderstorm yesterday came just in time to interfere seriously with the monthly handicap on the Dyker Meadow Golf Club links, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. Twelve members started, but only three cards were turned in, as follows:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Arthur E. Whitney	93	10	83
H. G. McKeever	97	10	87
H. W. Maxwell	101	14	87

Comeau Succumbs to His Injuries.

Benjamin Comeau, the ship carpenter who two months ago, while at work in Ward's shipyards at Astoria, fell and broke his back, and was later operated upon in St. John's Hospital and a portion of the broken bone removed, died last night in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. His death was due to a complication arising from kidney trouble, caused by the injury.

LARCHMONT OPEN REGATTA

Boats Had a Hard Day with Freak Weather Conditions.

LARGE CRAFT NOT TIMED

Fog, Rain, Squalls, and Shifting Zephyrs Made It Impossible for Many Yachts to Finish.

Squalls, rain, fog, shifting breezes, and flat calms were the conditions contended with by skippers of racing craft in the open regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club, which was sailed yesterday on the Sound. It was the second open event of Larchmont's race week, and although the weather outlook was anything but promising before the start, a large fleet was on hand when the preparatory signal was given at 11:30 o'clock.

At that hour the wind was very light from the southwest, the tide was the first of the ebb, the skies cloudy, and a haze lay over the dead waters of the Sound. The schooners were sent away at 11:40, with Elmina first, Quissetta second, nearly abeam of Elmina, with Muriel following the leaders closely. All broke out balloon jibtopsails as they reached the line and dropped spinnaker poles to starboard for the run of six miles to the first mark east three-quarters west in the middle of the Sound. Within fifteen minutes they were lost to sight in the haze, but as they faded out seemed to be holding about the same positions in which they crossed, with Muriel gaining a trifle on the leaders.

The British cutters and the 51-foot sloops were sent away next, with Isolde leading, Hester next, and Eelin last. Altair led the 51-foot class over handsomely. In the 43-foot class of sloops, the lively Dorwina tripped across the line first, and in the light air began to draw away from her competitor Effort in a surprising manner. The many other classes were dispatched at five minute intervals, over shorter courses, and the committee tug made for the outer mark of the big fellows to note their progress. But these had rounded before the tug drew near, and in the fog it was impossible to tell which had the advantage, as they beat to the second mark six miles, S. W. ½ W.

While the boats were beating to the goal a black squall was making up in the northwest, and came sweeping down from that quarter at 2 o'clock, shortly after the schooners had turned their mark and started to reach home, three miles, N. N. W. Their times at the mark were: Muriel, 1:54:55; Quissetta, 1:56:11; Elmina, 1:57:28.

Before the squall struck the schooners got down their jibtopsails, as the wind shift had turned their last leg into another beat; but in all the blow that lasted for about five minutes they carried their big club topsails, although it seemed as if they would go out every second. Muriel got in irons for two minutes, and Quissetta slipped up on her.

The cutters caught the full force of the squall before they reached the mark. None shortened sail. Their times at the mark were: Hester, 2:03:04; Isolde, 2:03:06; Eelin, 2:06:36.

As the squall passed, a blinding rain followed in its wake, through which the schooners and cutters beat to the home mark, with Muriel leading and Quissetta second. Isolde led the cutters, with Eelin second and Hester a close third. After the yachts had turned the home mark, the wind shifted to the southwest again and came out very light, finally dropping out and leaving the boats becalmed. The outer mark was lost in the squall, and the boats had to turn the committee tug, around which Quissetta and Isolde were the leaders in their classes.

Then the light zephyrs began to box the compass, while frequent showers drenched the sails of the craft that were trying to lay some course to finish the race. Many of the smaller classes that sailed shorter courses were able to finish, but so fluky were the weather conditions that in boats on the same leg, separated by a mile, one had to beat while another had a spinnaker set.

Darkness fell, and night lights were set on the committee boat, but still the schooners and cutters were fighting with the light airs and rain. Finally, at 7:56 o'clock, the committee called the race off for boats that had not finished within the time limit fixed by sunset. One minute and forty-five seconds after, the races for the cutters and schooners had been declared off. Quissetta appeared like a ghost in the darkness at the finish line too late to be a winner. The next phantom that rose out of the black depths was Isolde. The belated and unlimed craft groped their way into the harbor, lit by the night lights of the anchored fleet, with the thirty-mile bout with vexatious weather conditions their only reward for their pains. The summary follows:

SCHOONERS, CLASS D.—Start, 11:40.

Elmina, F. K. Brewster	Did not finish.
Quissetta, H. F. Lippitt	Did not finish.
Muriel, Charles Smithers	Withdrew.

SLOOPS, CLASS I.—Start, 11:45.

Hester, C. L. F. Robinson	Did not finish.
Eelin, Philip T. Dodge	Did not finish.
Isolde, F. M. Hoyt	Did not finish.

SLOOPS, Class K.—Start, 11:45.

Humma, J. R. Maxwell	3:23:18	3:38:18
Altair, Cord Meyer, Jr.	3:28:38	3:43:38
Huguenot, Edward Kelly	3:47:38	4:02:38

SLOOPS, CLASS L.—Start, 11:50.

Darwina, W. L. Ward	3:43:38	3:53:38
Effort, F. M. Smith	4:53:50	5:03:50

SLOOPS, CLASS M.—Start, 11:50.

Anoatok, J. E. Martin, Jr.	6:43:43	6:53:43
Cymbia, F. C. Henderson	Did not finish.	
Possum, D. S. Ballou	Did not finish.	
Spasm, E. D. King	Did not finish.	
Leda, H. L. Maxwell	5:13:03	5:23:03

YAWLS, CLASS M.—Start, 11:50.

Memory, W. N. Bavier	Did not finish.

SLOOPS, CLASS N.—Start, 11:53.

Oiseau, G. L. Firle	6:07:16	6:12:16
Espronsi, Alfred Peats	6:59:41	7:04:41
Alerion, A. H. Alker	6:09:55	6:14:55

SLOOPS, CLASS P.—Start, 12:00.

Don, ——	2:56:30	2:56:30
Rochelle, Ed Kelly	3:15:40	3:15:40

RACEABOUTS.—Start, 12:00.

Merrywing, H. M. Crane	2:50:00	2:50:00
Badger, Thorsen & Jones	2:51:50	2:51:50
Snapper, A. B. Allen	2:57:15	2:57:15
Viper, W. D. Hennen	Did not finish.	
Persimmon, ——	2:59:07	2:59:07
Joker, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	2:51:30	2:51:30

MANHASSET RACEABOUTS.—Start, 12:05.

Lambkin, S. W. Roach	4:16:50	4:11:50
Arizona, C. A. Corry	3:21:40	3:16:40
Rah, Phillips & Morgan	3:24:23	3:19:24
Mist, J. W. Alker	4:00:51	3:55:51
Firefly, Guy Standing	4:16:36	4:11:36

SLOOPS, CLASS G.—Start, 12:05.

Rod, R. G. Sand	3:15:40	3:10:40
Garato, H. Vuits	4:18:28	4:13:28
Montauk, J. S. Appleby	3:16:30	3:11:30

SLOOPS, CLASS R.—Start, 12:05.

Neola, C. D. Mallory	3:22:45	3:17:45
Sora, W. Hoey, Jr.	3:15:10	3:10:10
Mystral, ——	3:27:13	3:22:18
Nike, Guy Forbes	4:16:13	4:10:13
Opossum, H. M. Raborg	3:53:50	3:53:50
Hope, C. O. Iselin	3:24:40	3:19:40
Moya, Anderson Dana	Did not finish.	

CATBOATS, CLASS S.—Start, 12:10.

Dot, C. T. Pierce	2:54:20	2:44:20
Windora, John Green	2:52:08	2:42:08

CATBOATS, CLASS T.—Start, 12:10.

Mongoose II., Simeon Ford	3:13:02	3:03:02
Vera, A. M. Bradley	4:24:00	4:14:00

CATBOATS, CLASS V.—Start, 12:10.

Kazasa, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	Did not finish.

LARK CLASS.—Start, 12:15.

Echo, ——	5:12:41	4:57:41
Streak, E. Cunningham	Did not finish.	
Flirt, Fabyan and McKee	Did not finish.	
Go To, ——	Did not finish.	
Yellow Jacket, ——	Did not finish.	
Skidoo, M. E. Davis	Did not finish.	
Chop Suey, ——	Did not finish.	
Gloria, ——	5:11:42	4:56:42

B. C. Y. C. KNOCKABOUTS.—Start, 12.

Wynie, Sherman Hoyt	3:03:20	3:03:20
Ruby, ——	Did not finish.	

CATS—CLASS W.—Start, 12:16.

We Wo, ——	Did not finish.
Bouncer, ——	Did not finish.
Barnacle, ——	Did not finish.

The winners were Humma, Dorwina, Leda, Oiseau, Don, Merrywing, Bab, Rod, Sora, Windora, Mongoose II., Gloria, and Wynie.

CONSTITUTION HAULED OUT.

Underbody of Cup Yacht Found to be in Remarkably Good Condition.

BRISTOL, July 17.—After having been successfully hauled out on the marine railway this morning, work was immediately begun on cleaning the Constitution's underbody of the foreign substances which had gathered on her plates during the six weeks she has been in the water. An examination revealed that the plates were remarkably free from corrosion, and with the exception of a few spots near the rivet heads, and a little foul matter near the lead keel, her hull was almost as bright as when she was launched.

The progress of the crew was somewhat hindered during the afternoon by a rainstorm.

The decision of the Herreshoffs to have the Constitution out of the water by 6 o'clock gave the owner opportunity to the crew to reach the lower keel from small boats, while the space of a foot or two which remained submerged was tended to by a diver standing on the bottom of the harbor. From the base of the lead keel up to the waterline the work of smoothing was carried on briskly enough. A section of the crew cleaned the bilge plates and those immediately under them by working from a staging slung from either side of the boat. The plates, which were very free from dirt or corrosion, were treated to a scouring with a preparation of an oily substance similar to that used on the underbody plates six weeks ago, when the Constitution was first out on the railway, with best effects, leaving the surface smooth and greasy. As the receding tide laid bare the lower part of the jet, it was noticed that the extreme after end of the fin and to about three feet up from the base of the keel on either side was corroded to a greater degree than any other portion of the underbody.

Quite a number of new hands were noticed among the boat's crew at this time. They were taken on board at Newport to fill vacancies of those who resigned. It was learned that of the number of men who first came from Long Island to the Constitution there are now less than a dozen left.

When the craft leaves here the latter part of the week she will be in the finest racing condition possible, and in far better trim than she has been heretofore.

The sails are being overhauled in the shops, and will be ready in a day or two for bending. Capt. Rhodes is looking after all the details in the absence of Mr. Duncan.

Capt. Rhodes is having the spar gear of the Constitution put on board the Mount Morris in order that everything may be ready for the coming races.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 17.—The thirty-foot fin-keel skimdish Cartoon, owned by Howard Parker, has again been put into shape by Mr. Cox, the designer, of the firm of Gardiner & Cox. It has been thought by many yachtsmen that the sweeping victories claimed by the Cartoon while at Boston two years ago were somewhat exaggerated, and Mr. Cox intends to prove that the yacht, although recent fast yachts have been built, is yet the master of her class. The Cartoon will probably be entered in the class with the Enpronsi, Alerion, and Oiseau.

Samuels & Son, who purchased the old cup yacht Defender, have succeeded in tearing apart that veteran craft as far as the lead keel, which will have to be sawed into lengths suitable for shipment. Mr. Samuels is now also busily engaged in demolishing the wrecked English cutter Astride at the Jacob yard, and in the course of a few days that once beautiful craft will be a pile of debris.

The seventy-footer Rainbow, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, has been hauled out at the Hawkins yard to prepare for the New York Yacht Club cruise.

Lucius Smith's British-built cutter Queen Mab arrived from the eastward and tied up at the Jacob yard to receive minor attentions before the club's cruise.

WHY ENGLISH TEAM FLUNKED.

Tennis Secretary Says Americans Are Justifiably Indignant.

LONDON, July 17.—Secretary Newburn of the English Lawn Tennis Association, when interviewed to-day by a representative of The Associated Press regarding special cablegrams from the United States alleging unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of the English lawn tennis team in not coming to the United States, said:

"I am afraid it is only too true, and no one regrets it more than the officers of the association. It happened in this way: R. F. and H. L. Doherty and G. W. Hillyard promised in 1900 to go over. Two weeks ago we picked a team composed of the two Dohertys, Hillyard, W. V. Eaves, R. Barrett, and S. H. Smith. The Dohertys kept us waiting three days. Then R. F. Doherty said the doctors had told him he must not play any more, and H. L. Doherty gave a similar excuse. Hillyard said he would not go if the Dohertys did not. Eaves backed out, and Smith could not arrange his business to enable him to take the trip. We were all upset, but endeavored to get up a team of second-raters in order not to disappoint the Americans. The second-class men, however, having had no expectation of being asked, could not make the necessary business and personal arrangements on the short notice. We might, perhaps, have obtained third-class men; but we decided it better to cancel the whole arrangement than to send over an unsatisfactory lot. We urged the players to go, but without effect. It was impossible for A. W. Gore to get away.

"What makes the matter worse is that Messrs. Ward and Davis, who came here and got beaten, behaved in such a thoroughly sportsmanlike way. Americans cannot make any more severe comments upon our leading players than we do ourselves. I have written, explaining, expressing deep regret, and hoping the Americans will accept our challenge for next year, though if they did not they would certainly be within their rights, after the way our men have failed to keep their promises."

State Tennis Championship.

BUFFALO, July 17.—On a court that was lightning fast, and with weather conditions all that could be desired, play in the New York State championship tennis tournament was to-day brought down to the semi-finals. Clothier, the crack Philadelphian, defeated Smither in a two-set game. Summary:

Open Singles, Second Round.—Hodge beat Bissell, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2. I. Wright beat Wagner, 6—1, 6—4.

Semi-Finals.—Clothier beat Smither, 6—1, 6—2.

Consolation.—Warner beat McLaughlin, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4. Jenny beat Collins, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2. P. Wright beat Gordon, 6—1, 6—4.

Handicap. First Round.—Smither, (minus half 15,) beat Kellogg, (scratch,) 4—6, 6—1, 6—3. Jenny, (minus half 15,) beat Wagner, (minus 15,) 6—0, (demulted.) Field, (scratch,) beat Simon, (scratch,) 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Yorkville Swimming Club Races.

The Yorkville Swimming Club, which enjoys the distinction of being the only swimming club in Greater New York which is a member of the Amateur Athletic Union, will hold a series of swimming races at the Yorkville Baths, East Eighty-fourth Street and the East River on Thursday evening, July 25. There will be three races for men and two for women. The men's races will be 50 yards handicap, 100 yards, and 200 yards. The women's events will be 50 yards and 100 yards.

In the women's races Alexander Meffert, the swimming instructor of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, will enter a pupil who has shown remarkable speed in private trials and who is expected to make a good race with Ethel Golding, the local champion. Entries close with Secretary P. C. Dackney, foot of East Eighty-fourth Street, on July 24.

Walthour Beaten by Stinson.

PROVIDENCE, July 17.—Stinson won the twenty-five-mile motor-paced bicycle race from Walthour at the Coliseum this evening in 30:15 2-5, breaking the record for a six-lap track. An accident to Walthour's wheel put him back, and he lost four laps in changing mount. Stinson won by five laps and twenty yards. The other races made up an interesting card.

Ex-Baseball Player a Suicide.

James M. Galligan, a baseball player on the New York team when James Mutrie was manager, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor in the bathroom of his home. He lived with his sister and her husband, Edward Van Felt, a silk worker, at 22 Central Park West. Galligan and his wife separated about two years ago, and since then he had been subject to intervals of insanity. He was also afflicted with kidney trouble. Mrs. Van Felt called the attention of her brother-in-law to the suicide.

For the Sleepless

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Just before retiring, half a teaspoon in half a glass of water soothes and rests the nerves, nourishes the body and gives refreshing sleep.

A Tonic and Nerve Food.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

MADURO BROTHERS & CO.'S

SUCCESSOR,

S. M. JACKSON,

wishes to announce the purchase of the balance of the Maduro Brothers & Co.'s stock, and will sell every article bearing Maduro Brothers & Co.'s name at still greater reductions than during their dissolution sale.

½ OFF ORIGINAL MARKED PRICE on all Summer and Spring Suits, including the fashionable Norfolk Jacket and Trousers.

Former Price $10.00 to $25.00, Now $5.00 to $12.50.

The original MADURO prices are as usual in printed figures. When you buy ⅓ is deducted.

⅓ OFF on all our Blue and Black Serge and Cheviot Suits, Fancy Flannel Coats and Trousers, Alpaca Coats, Separate Worsted and Fancy Flannel Trousers.

WASHABLE FANCY VESTS.

Correct style, made by Alfred Benjamin & Co., double or single breasted. All sizes.

Formerly sold up to $1.50..... now 75c
Formerly sold up to $2.95..... now 1.45
Formerly sold up to $4.50..... now 1.95

BICYCLE TROUSERS. Stock divided into 2 prices. SOLD UP TO $3.50, now $1.95. " " " $5.00, now $2.65.

OFFICE COATS. Fast black, formerly $1.00, now 67c. 50c striped black and white, now 30c

DUCK TROUSERS. A few slightly soiled Ducks, former prices $2 and $2.50, now $1.00

40% to 50% OFF ON HABERDASHERY

S. M. JACKSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

MADURO BROS. & CO., 110 to 116 Nassau St., Between Beekman and Ann Sts.

OARSMEN OUT IN FORCE.

Visiting Crews Had a Lively Day's Practice at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The Schuylkill River was alive this evening with racing craft, singles, doubles, fours, and eights coming and going in every direction and at every degree of pace; but all were out-of-town athletes, who took the first chance for practice and the limbering up of muscles after long railway trips. The local contingent stuck to the plan of making the most of the short time left for rest, for the men here are trained to the hour, and the short let-up in work can only result in benefit to them by giving them the chance to freshen themselves after the trial of long training, according to the views of the trainers and coaches. The visitors had no such reasons for breaking off work, and took full advantage of the limited time left to make themselves familiar with the course and to stretch their limbs in last practice.

The crowding of the river interfered somewhat with those crews that wished fast work, but the sight presented was a most inspiriting one, and a vast number of spectators witnessed the spectacle from the river banks and from floats moored along the shores. Not the least interested of those who watched the procession of frail crafts that extended from "Boathouse Row" to the upper end of the National course were the members of the local crews, who were agog to get some line on the ability of their prospective opponents, but the overcrowding of the river prevented any satisfactory conclusions being drawn. While the river scene was at its liveliest, just before sunset, a thunderstorm broke and drove spectators and oarsmen to a race for cover, darkness coming on so quickly after the rain that many of the athletes out on the water had a hunt their way back to quarters in gloom. There were many arrivals, and now the only crews entered that are not here are those of the Dons of Detroit, the Winnipeg crew of Manitoba, and the crew of the New York Athletic Club. They are due to-morrow, as word has been received that they will come surely. Only two withdrawals have been made so far, these two being the entries of the Metropolitan intermediate eight, from New York, and the Malta double of this city.

Among the arrivals to-day were the sculling crews of Detroit Boat Club of Detroit, the entries of the Western Rowing Club and Century Boat Club of St. Louis, Mo.; Frank B. Greer, the crack sculler of Boston, and the delegation from the Harlem and Union Clubs of New York. The Detroiters were transported to the Pennsylvania Barge Club, where they will be quartered during their stay. The delegation from the Mound City went to the Philadelphia Barge Club, which will house them while here.

Greer, who is expected to give Ten Eyck the race of his career, was met by the Reception Committee and escorted to the Bachelors' Barge Club. Sculler C. S. Titus and his rowing mates of the Union were quartered at the Crescent Boat Club, while the Harlems are guests of the Malta Club.

Penn's Crew at Shakespeare's Home.

LONDON, July 17.—The members of the University of Pennsylvania spent to-day at Stratford-on-Avon, looking up Shakespearean relics. Ellis Ward, Reginald Hart, and A. H. Fliekwer subsequently returned to London and will sail for the United States July 21 on the Vaderland. The others will remain in London to participate in the banquet to be given in their honor July 25 by the American Society.

SHOOTING AT BLUE ROCKS.

Preliminary Events at Inter-State Park Preparing for Grand American Handicap.

E. D. Fulford of Utica, N. Y., shooting from the eighteen-yard mark, obtained first money in the preliminary handicap of the Inter-State Association at Inter-State Park yesterday, with a score of 95 clay targets broken out of a possible 100. D. W. Sawin of Gardiner, Mass., won second money, after a double tie with J. W. Hoffman, Jr., of Germantown, N. J. Sawin and Hoffman each scored 92 breaks, and the first shoot-off at twenty-five targets resulted in a second tie, with 21 breaks each. In the second shoot-off Sawin scored 23 breaks to Hoffman's 19. Hoffman took third money, and F. A. Inman of Pascoag, R. I., with a score of 91 breaks, obtained fourth. The next twelve men who finished in the money were tied in squads of four, with scores of 90, 89, and 88 respectively.

The conditions of the match called for 100 targets at unknown angles, with handicaps of from 14 to 25 yards. There were 78 entries and the purse, including $100 added by the association and less $30 withdrawn to pay for the trophy, amounted to $458. This was divided among the first sixteen, in amounts ranging from 16 per cent., or $73.28, for first place, to 2 per cent., or $9.16, for sixteenth place, as follows:

First, $73.28; second, $64.12; third, $50.38; fourth, $41.22; fifth, $36.64; sixth, $32.06; seventh, $32.06; eighth, $22.90; ninth, $22.90; tenth, $18.32; eleventh, $13.14; twelfth, $13.14; thirteenth, $13.14; fourteenth, $9.16; fifteenth, $9.16; sixteenth, $9.16.

The winner, Fulford, is a well-known professional shot, who won the Grand American Handicap in 1898. In 1901 he made a live-bird record of 194 straight kills, which still stands as a world's record. In addition to the first money, amounting to $73.28, he receives a silver cup valued at $50. His best shooting was done in the first part of the match, in which he scored 70 straight breaks. In the third string of 25 he scored four of his misses, then he rallied and finished the final string with but one additional break.

The only other professional shot who finished in the sixteen money winners was W. R. Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill., who came out twelfth on the list, after the ties were decided. The remaining fourteen were amateurs, according to the rule of the association.

To-day the Grand American Handicap at targets, the principal event of the meeting, will be decided, at 100 targets, with handicaps of 14 to 25 yards. The entrance fee is $10, with $200 added, and the winner will receive a silver trophy in addition to first money. Seventy-one entries for the event have been received, but nine of these are withdrawn, and several that entered will be received to-day before the commencemnt of the event. Summary:

First event, sweepstakes, 15 targets, 16 yards, $1.50 entry, $20 added.—Straight scores made by *Crosby, *Phellis, Kruger, Sawin.

Second event, sweepstakes, 20 targets, 16 yards, $2 entry, $20 added.—Straight scores made by L. C. E., Glover, *Gilbert, *Crosby, *Banks, Kelsey, Sanford.

Third event, sweepstakes, 15 targets, 16 yards, $1.50 entry, $20 added.—Straight scores made by *Apgar, Glover, *Gilbert, *Crosby, *Banks, Dudley, Lawrence, Snow, Tallman, Mink, *Van Allen, Douglass.

Fourth event, sweepstakes, 20 targets, 16 yards, $2 entry, $20 added.—Straight scores made by Remsen, Piercy, Storr, Stearns, Dalbey, Kelsey, *Hallowell.

Fifth event, sweepstakes, 15 targets, 16 yards, $1.50 entry, $20 added.—Straight scores made by *Gilbert, *Crosby, *Banks, Squier, Mingo.

Sixth event, preliminary handicap, open to all, 100 targets, unknown angles, $7 entrance, targets included, handicaps 14 to 25 yards, $100 added to purse.

Name.	Hdcp. Yards.	Score.	Money.
E. D. Fulford, Utica, N. Y.	18	95	$73.28
D. W. Sawin, Gardner, Mass.	17	92	64.12
J. W. Hoffman, New Germantown, N. J.	17	92	50.38
F. A. Inman, Pascoag, R. I.	15	91	41.22
O. R. Dickey, Boston,

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes TODAY at 5 o'clock
Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The Wanamaker Store

Eight Thousand Handkerchiefs
For Men and Women
Half Price and Less

Of course they are not exactly firsts; but the difference is scarcely perceptible. The manufacturer was exceedingly particular about keeping his regular stock above the possibility of reproach; and so he had his experts pick out every handkerchief in which an uneven thread could be found, and these are the pickings. None have any worse defects. No need to get any that are not practically perfect, except to the ultra-critical.

This hot weather makes ample supplies desirable, and this is the opportunity to fill up at a trifle of cost.

Handkerchiefs for men and women that were picked out of 25c and 50c grades, now at

12½c each

Every one absolutely linen, of course, or it couldn't be sold at Wanamaker's.

Main aisle.

Summer CORSETS

Not one woman out of ten these hot days cares to wear the same corset every day. Now that Summer corsets cost so little, get the good lady a pair for each day. Three good makes of corsets can be had for three dollars, saving money in the long run—saying nothing of the sanitary side of the question.

These prices show how little they need cost:

75c—Batiste girdle, lace trimmed; worth $1.
75c—R. G. ventilated corsets; low bust; worth $1.
$1—Lillian corsets, short and medium length; of coutil; worth $1.25 and $1.50.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

$3—Lillian corsets of coutil; straight front, whalebone; worth $6.75.
$5—Lillian corsets; straight front, long waist; worth $11.
$5—Lillian corsets of fancy silk batiste, in stripes and figures; in pink, blue and white; worth $15.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's BATHING SUITS

We're still able to get full supplies, though manufacturers are taxed to their utmost to fill orders. We never sold near so many bathing suits in any previous season, and we never deserved to sell so many as now. We have stirred up manufacturers to make them so well and so pretty, that very few women are having them made at home.

Superb variety to choose from. Mohair is best and most in demand; though we have the other fabrics for those who think differently.

Prices, $3.50 to $12.

Second floor, Broadway.

Summer-weight Tailor-made SUITS for Women
Half Price, or Near It

These are handsomely tailored suits of cool etamine and serge—smart in appearance, light in weight, very serviceable, comfortable—and now, at very little prices.

The manufacturer was winding up his season's business, and gave up the very decisive bargain, which we promptly and fully extend to you.

The suits are divided into these two groups:

At $10, worth up to $20—

Suits of light-weight serges in blue and black, made with jaunty Eton jackets and flounced skirts, silk-lined throughout—drop silk skirts.

At $12, worth $23 and $26—

Suits of etamine, in black and blue; made with Eton jackets, collarless and some outlined with black and white taffeta; entire suit trimmed with bands of black stitched taffeta; skirt has drop silk lining, finished with knife-plaited ruffle.

Second floor, Broadway.

5,000 Yards of EMBROIDERIES
Most Wanted Kinds
At Much Under-price

Insertions, Beadings and Allovers—we picked out the kinds we wanted. They are the sample pieces shown by manufacturers, and are slightly soiled on the outside from handling—the balance of the piece being all right. But soil does little harm to embroidery which is so easily washed. Then see how little the prices are:

Beadings of cambric, nainsook or Swiss muslin—
At 7c, worth 12½c
At 10c, worth 15c to 18c
At 12½c, worth 20c to 25c
At 15c, worth 30c to 35c

Insertions, of cambric, nainsook or Swiss muslin—
At 8c, worth 12½c to 15c
At 10c, worth 18c and 20c
At 15c, worth 25c to 35c
At 20c, worth 40c to 50c

Allovers, of nainsook or cambric, at less than half original values:
Now 30c, 45c, 60c, 90c, $1.25 and $2.50 a yard.

And embroideries are needed by every woman all year 'round. It's a tempting occasion.

Main aisle.

Tropical Suits
Such as You Think Your Tailor Alone Can Make—
At a Little Price

About fifty suits of fine imported tropical-weight worsted. Coats made without lining; vests with single back of silk. Refined and handsome clothing; but wonderfully light in weight and cool, for the man who wants to be well dressed and comfortable at the same time. They were twenty-five dollars. Today choose for

fifteen dollars

Then we have put with them about a hundred other sack suits of fancy worsteds and cheviots—all light weight; none worth less than twenty dollars—all today at $15 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Attractive Summer HOSIERY
For Man, Woman and Child

The Wanamaker Hosiery Store has a high reputation in New York City. In high character of goods and unmatched low prices it stands alone. Take, for example, these offerings of excellent, attractive Summer Hosiery for men, women and children, and see how nearly you can approach them in quality for the price. You'll find it an extremely difficult undertaking.

MEN'S HALF HOSE—
At 12½c a pair, worth 18c—Imported fine gauge cotton, in fast black or assorted shades of tan; double soles, high spliced heels.
At 25c a pair, worth 38c—Of fine cotton, in fast black, tan, cadet blue, navy blue and cardinal; with fronts silk-embroidered with contrasting colors.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS—
At 25c a pair, worth 38c—Cotton stockings, fast black, with split soles, unbleached feet or all black; also in gray, bronze or tan shades. Fine gauge fast black ribbed lisle thread stockings.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS—
At 12½c a pair, worth 18c—Of fast black ribbed cotton; sizes 6 to 10; with extra strong heels and toes.

Broadway.

Indian Cotton Durries

These quaint Oriental products are rugs or portieres according to your fancy, or need. The fabric is heavy Cotton, like duck, colored with vegetable dyes in exquisite Oriental effects. They are just the thing for mountain or seashore cottage, and will find an agreeable permanent place in the den or cosy corner when you get back to your city home. Various sizes, from 3x6 ft, at $3, to 10x13 ft at $25.25.

Carpet Store, Third floor.

Summer SILKS

A. T. Stewart's great Rotunda, so light and cool, never looked more beautiful than it does these days with the large display of thin, summering silks. It takes very little money to get a fine silk dress out of the lots of silks we are now showing.

Would you like some samples?

25c yd., worth 45c—
Checked Wash Silks with cords of white.

32c yd., worth 45c and 50c—
Japanese Habutai Wash Silks and striped corded Summer Silks.

50c yd., worth 75c to $1.25—
Printed Foulard Silks—large assortment of colors and designs.

55c yd., worth $1—
24-inch twilled plain Foulards—colors and black.

65c yd., worth 85c—
Printed Satin Liberty, in the wanted shades and designs.

White Corded Wash Silks, 45c
They have been scarce, because everybody wants a white waist, but we prepared six months ahead and now have a fine line of designs in the popular fabric—the best of its kind that comes across the water.

65c, 90c and $1.25 yd—
Plenty still of the all-silk Shantung Pongee so much in demand this hot weather, and suitable for men's wear as well as women's

Rotunda.

Interesting Offerings of Women's Garments

A group of suggestions concerning cool garments for summer wearing that will appeal forcefully to many an economically-minded woman. For no thrifty woman can afford to ignore such an opportunity to increase her wardrobe of comfortable things, when they cost so little.

Most important is an offering of White Lawn Wrappers, at material price-reductions; then there's the customary budget of good news of Muslin Underwear, always of the high Wanamaker standard of excellence, at the low Wanamaker standard of prices; and a goodly group of under-priced Underwear in the Basement Store.

Read further:

White Lawn Wrappers—
Eleven different styles; some plain, others trimmed with embroidery or lace; some are finished with ribbon. Prices, $1 to $5; worth $1.75 to $10.

The $1 group includes wrappers that are worth up to $2.50.

There are not many of them, and they'll go rapidly. Your size is somewhere among the lot.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Petticoats—
75c—Of cambric, with umbrella ruffle of lawn, hemstitched hem.
$1—Of muslin, with umbrella ruffle of lawn with clusters of hemstitched plaits.
$1.25—Of cambric, with umbrella ruffle; trimmed with embroidery and plaits above.

Night Gowns—
75c—Of muslin; V-neck, yoke, 4 rows of embroidery and hemstitched plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with lawn ruffle.
$1—Of nainsook; low neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle, insertion and ribbon.
$1.25—Of cambric; Empire style, trimmed with torchon lace, hemstitched plaits and ribbon.

Second floor.

Drawers—
15c—Of muslin or cambric; plain hem and plaits above. Only 3 to a buyer.

Night Gowns—
38c—Of muslin; two styles; square or V neck, yoke of embroidery or yoke of cluster plaits; neck finished with lawn ruffle. Only 3 to a buyer.

Petticoats—
35c—Of striped gingham; deep flounce with ruffle on bottom of flounce. Regularly 50c.

Shirt Waists—
35c—Of gingham or percale, in plain colors or stripes; some full fronts; others plaited, with French back. Not all sizes in any style, but all sizes in the lot. Regularly 50c and 75c.

Basement.

Straw Floor Mattings
Under-Price

The remnants told of the other day are all gone. No need to tell you that, after the prices that were named. But we still have quite a variety of the full pieces of Mattings which are marked at these cut prices:

Buddha, $4.50 from $6
Whang, $7.50 from $10
Luan, $9 from $12

All new goods this season. Rolls average 40 yards.

Third floor.

Lace Remnants
at One-Third Former Prices

The selling of Laces has been tremendous this season. As a result, short ends and remnants have multiplied rapidly, and would take up a great deal of valuable room if we didn't take radical measures to get rid of them.

So they're marked at about

One-Third of Original Prices

and they offer a most interesting field for research to all women who need handsome Laces for any one of the dozens of purposes for which they are used. They are chiefly in white and cream.

Basement.

Fancy Embroidered SWISS MUSLINS
At 15c; Worth 37½c

These beautiful Summer dress fabrics were two months late in getting to America; so the tardy manufacturer has to pay for his delinquency; and what he pays goes into your pocket.

The Swiss Muslins are fine, dainty and cool. The patterns are in attractive lace stripes in combinations of white with light blue, pink, primrose, cardinal and heliotrope. The goods are fresh and crisp—right out of the cases; but there are only four thousand yards, and they may be sold out in a jiffy. Made to sell at 37 1-2c, now at

15c a yard

Rotunda.

A Few Good PIANOS
Below First Cost

A number of people have responded promptly to this Midsummer offering of very excellent Pianos at unusually liberal price-concessions. We know that your intentions—if you do propose buying—will naturally be to wait until a few months later to buy. But we are eager to dispose of certain sample or used Pianos before we fix up our Piano Store for Fall, and we offer this money-saving proposition to repay you well for making the purchase now.

These special offerings to choose from today:

Baby Grand Chickering, rosewood case, practically new, was $750; now $665.
Upright Chickering, mahogany case, regular price $425; now $375.
Very handsomely carved Upright Vose, regular price, $390; now $325.
Mahogany Upright Vose, carved panels, was $300; now $265.

The following, taken in exchange, vary in newness according to prices. All are of excellent character:

Chickering Concert Grand, almost as good as new; was $1,000; now $375.
Chickering Baby Grand, was $750; now $475.
Fischer Upright, large size, walnut case; was $350; now $125.
Pease Upright, large size; was $300; now $145.
Bradbury Upright, in good condition; was $350; now $165.
Marshall & Wendell, apartment size; was $300; now $135.
Weser Bros.' Upright Grand; was $300; now $125.
Cable & Sons,' fancy walnut case; was $350; now $165.
Haines Bros.', large size; was $400; now $175.
Chickering Square; plain case, rosewood; original price, $400; now $45.
Gabler & Bros., large square ebony case; carved legs, fancy moulding; original price, $300; now $70.
Decker & Barnes Square; serpentine moulding, splendid tone; original price, $350; now $70.
Haines Bros. Square; in good condition; was $350; now $60.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

Comfortable Economy of a GAS RANGE

Staying in the city during the hot days is not half as much of a hardship for yourself and neighbors, if you do away with the intolerable heat, and unnecessary dirt of the coal range.

Some people cling to coal, because they can't see that a few times a big price is more economical than many times a little price. Coal is cheaper per hour than gas; but to have a hot coal fire two hours a day you have to burn it eight or ten hours. Gas is at its maximum heat the second it's lighted, and doesn't burn a second longer than you want it. *Saves money*, as well as heat, worry, impatience and health.

Perhaps you hesitate, because you have the coal range, and don't want to pay the extra cost of the gas range. But if you live on Manhattan Island you can buy any gas range you wish on our

Rent-Purchase Plan

It only costs you three or four cents a day while you're buying it; and it would be worth that certainly, even if the actual saving on coal didn't more than cover the cost.

In fact it has been proven again and again that the extravagant folks are those that are *trying to do without it!*

Wanamaker Clark Jewel and Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges, $10.75 to $16.50.

Those living on Manhattan Island pay $2 down and $1 a month. Connections are made free of charge along the lines of the Consolidated Gas Co.

Basement.

Summer FURNITURE
Reduced

If your Summer house, during the past month of your occupancy, has manifested any particular short-comings to Summer furniture you are precisely the one for whom this notice is intended.

Almost every piece of our splendid stock of comfort-bringing Summer furniture is reduced in price—by a quarter, a third, even a half. It gives all housekeepers who are on the lookout for just such happenings an excellent opportunity to pick up a single piece or two, or a whole suite, at marked price-economies.

The assortment includes handsome pieces in wicker, green ash, natural birch, old hickory and other sorts. Just a hint or two of the collection:

$2, from $4—Old hickory arm chairs.
$2.75, from $5.50—Birch arm chair, grass-cloth seat.
$3, from $4—Birch arm chair, reed seat and back.
$3.50, from $7—Birch chair, matting seat.
$5, from $10—Old hickory settee.
$7, from $10—Green ash arm chair.
$6, from $12.75—Golf arm chair, in wicker.
$9, from $12—Green ash arm chair, loose cushion seat.
$10, from $20—Oak divan, grass seat.
$10, from $14—Green ash arm chair.
$10.50, from $21—Red wicker sofa.
$11.50, from $23—Brown wicker divan.
$12.50, from $17—Green wicker arm chair.
$15, from $20—Green wicker sofa.
$15, from $30—Fine reed sofa.
$16, from $24—Green oak sofa.
$16, from $24—Weathered oak sofa.
$18, from $25—Green wicker sofa.
Complete lines of porch rockers, in natural finish, maple frames, with woven reed seats and backs, from 85c. to $7.

Fourth floor.

Boys' CLOTHING

The news of under-priced suits that the Boys' Clothing Store contributes today is chiefly interesting to the boy that's nearly grown up; or his parents. These offerings for his especial benefit:

Blue Serge Suits, with jacket, vest and trousers, summer weight; for boys of 9 to 16 years; excellent value at $6, now $5.
Double-breasted Jacket Suit, with knee trousers, of blue serge, blue or mixed cheviot and striped flannel; sizes 8 to 16 years; worth $4 to $5, at $3.50.
Knee Trousers—little fellows also score on this offering—all-wool cheviots, for boys of 3 to 16 years, worth $1, at 65c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' DRESSES
Under-Price

Mothers want plenty of cool Washable Dresses for their girls, these warm days out-of-doors. Dresses muss up and get soiled quickly when the girls are enjoying themselves in the way they should.

Here is opportunity to lay in additional supplies of very pleasing and serviceable sorts at very little cost.

We offer a collection of lawn, linen and gingham Dresses in desirable colorings and white. They have been mussed by handling; but all are well made and tastefully trimmed. Prices ranged up to $6—today choose for

$2 each

Sizes for ages 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Pompadour RIBBONS—18c

They bear a delicate, shadowy, running flower pattern, with hemstitching and satin borders of various dainty shades. Extremely effective as hair-ribbons, particularly for children. 2⅜ inches wide, and very moderately priced at

18c a yard.

Broadway.

Florentine Frames and Miniatures

Pretty Frames in the effective Florentine design—appropriate settings for the faces of family or friends; and at prices that render them still more attractive.

Some in brass, cabinet size, new design, with oval centre; others with round centre, 35c., from 50c.

Then there are some handsome imported frames of red, green, blue and purple leather, with gilt decoration, at 50c.—about a quarter of their original value.

Did you know that we take and execute orders for Miniatures? There are a number of beautiful specimens of finished work here for you to look at; which will give you an excellent idea of the various styles in which these dainty portraits are done. About ten days' time is necessary in filling orders.

Miniatures on porcelain, tinted or untinted, with gold-filled frame, $10; on ivory, $20. Medallions on pastel, life tints; carte de visite, $6; cabinet, $7.50.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HEAD FINISH FOR STAKES

Allbert, Hard Ridden, Beat Brixton In Winged-Foot Handicap.

FIVE FAVORITES DEFEATED

Ethics Alone Landed Bets for the Backers of the First Choices at Brighton Beach.

The gambler's theory of the equality of chances was demonstrated at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday when a balance was struck between the favorites that won on the day before and the favorites that were beaten yesterday.

The racing was rather commonplace, and several of the fields one-sided to such a degree that in the fourth event, a condition race at one mile and a furlong, the horses that might have opposed the Beard stable's great four-year-old Prince of Melbourne were withdrawn, and Prince of Melbourne in consequence had a walk-over, and galloped over the course alone except for a stable companion, who went with him to spur him to an effort. The walk-over having cut out one of the regular six races, the field for the fifth race was divided and two races were made, thus giving visitors the usual six chances to bet. As before stated, the extra opportunity only let the public in for one more losing favorite.

The single stake on the card was the third race, the Winged Foot Handicap, at five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, for which five horses ran, with Brixton, from the Murphy stable, the post favorite over Allbert and Andalusian. Allbert got away well and was in front throughout the contest, winning at the end after a fight through the length of the stretch with Brixton, who closed to Allbert's head in the last few strides, but never quite got up. Allbert, with Shaw hard at work on him, passing the post still fighting first by a head, with Brixton second, two lengths before Andalusian, third.

Sixteen often-tried maidens three years old and upward tried once more in the opening, and at last Tom Kenny, from T. J. Watts's Ocean stable, found a field that he could beat, and after racing well forward all the way, was first in handy style by a length before the favorite, Arden. The Black Scot, from Walter Rollins's stable, ran in this race, and his owner was so disgusted with his performance that The Black Scot returned to his barn at the Sheepshead Bay track between the shafts of a road cart, with a crew of stable boys driving.

C. F. Dwyer's stout colt Ethics was at odds on for the second race, and after Margraviate made the running to the last turn, went on there and won in easy fashion, Ethics being the only first choice that won in the course of the afternoon.

A remarkably bad lot ran for the last race, and Big Gun, well ridden by McCue, galloped in front all the way, and won, pulling up at the end by a length and a half, with Armor second and the post favorite, the veteran campaigner Tinge, third. From Washington the news came that the Washington Jockey Club had actually begun the work of tearing down the old wooden grand stand, which is to be replaced by a modern structure of iron. It was said that the iron for the new frame was already on the ground. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; special weights; seven furlongs. The Osceola Stable's Tom Kenny, b. c., 3 years, by Inspector B.-Touch Not, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won easily by a length; Charles W. Baird's Arden, b. c., 3, 105, (H. Cochran,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a length from John E. Madden's Ben Eder, b. c., 3, 105, (Mounce,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:28. Candling, Phosphor, The Black Scot, Jack McGinn, Infallible, Boojum, Anna Darling, Woodspike, Arganauta, Johnny of Navarre, Disturber, Captain January, and Historian also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Arden the favorite. Winner trained by B. Woods.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., by Charaxus-Ethie, 106 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 5 and out, won easily by three lengths; F. Brindle's Margraviate, b. c., 116, (Landry,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from the Setauket Stable's Balloon, ch. f., 96, (L. Smith,) 40 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Templeton and Cresson also ran. Value to the winner, $560. Ethics always favorite. Winner trained by R. Miller.

THIRD RACE.—The Winged Foot Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Julius Fleischmann's Allbert, b. c., by Albert-Leda, 118 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won ridden out by a neck; Michael Murphy's Brixton, b. c., by Requital-Wanton, 109, (McCue,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths from G. F. Johnson's Andalusian, blk. c., by Watercress-Schinos, 100, (T. Cochran,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:07 1-5. Knight of Harlem and Lambre also ran. Value to the winner $2,480. Brixton the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,000 in 1901, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. J. R. Beard's Prince of Melbourne, ch. c., 4 years, by Bramble-Maid of Balgawan, 106 pounds, (Shaw,) walked over. Prince of Melbourne took a working gallop, and was timed officially in 1:55. Value to the winner, $430.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five furlongs. Charles Oxx's Ascension, b. f., by Ben Strome-Adora, 100 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 1 and 9 to 10, won cleverly by two lengths, A. Miller's Honoiulu, b. g., 105, (Odom,) 3 to 5 and out, second by a neck from Michael Murphy's Vocal, ch. f., 105, (Troxler,) 100 to 1 and 30 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Keynote, Illuminate, Delate Graden, and Ohio Girl also ran. Value to the winner, $530. Honoiulu always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—Conditions and distance same as in fifth race. E. Hirsch's Ociawaha, ch. g., by Owas-Pride of Montrose, 105 pounds, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head, Dudley Hollis's Lady Radnar, ch. f., 105, (McGinn,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by two lengths from B. Schreiber's Girl, blk. f., 105, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Curtailed, Verdure, Locket, White Owl, and Far Cry also ran. Value to the winner, $530. Lady Radnar the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. McWadden & Allen's Big Gun, br. g., 4 years, by Artillery-Linda Vista, 106 pounds, (McCue,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won easily and pulling up by a length and a half; George B. Hall's Armor, ch. g., 4, 98, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 2 and 9 to 10, second by a length and a half from James Adams's Tinge, b. h., 4, 105, (Mounce,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:48. Candling, Phosphor, The Black Scot, Jack McGinn, Infallible, Boojum, Anna Darling, Woodspike, Arganauta, Johnny of Navarre, Disturber, Captain January, and Historian also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Arden the favorite. Winner trained by B. Woods.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Kinnikinic, 129 pounds; Col. Padden, 128; Isla, 124; All Gold, 119; Margraviate and Henry Clay Rye, 117 each; Cervera, 116; Sir Eggis and Lucent, 112 each; Brandysmash, 109; Himself, 108; Military, 107; Pincher, 105; St. Finnan, 102; Belvino, 98; Betsy Prig, 95.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, at special weights; five furlongs. Choate, Otis, Byrne of Roscrea, Reformer, and De Reszke, 110 pounds each; Blanche Hermann and Lady Radnor, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Wax Taper, Herbert, and King Bramble, 116 pounds each; Eloim, 106; McGrathiana Prince, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Oaks, for fillies three years old, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Janice and Trigger, 121 pounds each; Anecdote, Sweet Lavender, and Reina, 111 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Cresson, 110 pounds; Surmise, 101; Twig, 98; Animosity, 96; The Golden Prince and Balloon, 93 each; Timothy Foley, 91.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs. Prophetic, 107 pounds; C. Rosenfeld, Flaylike, and April Shower, 104 each; King Daly, Benton Gray, and Cast Iron, 100 each; Catspaw, 97; Lady Sterling and Fonsolucs, 92 each.

VANDERBILT TO RACE HERE.

Millionaire's Turf Colors Registered with New York Jockey Club.

The registry of the racing colors of William K. Vanderbilt with the registrar of The Jockey Club, the body governing racing and turf affairs on the tracks in the Eastern States of the United States, yesterday gave the first intimation of the intention of Mr. Vanderbilt to engage in racing in America. Promptly following the record of the colors claimed by Mr. Vanderbilt, white jacket, with a black hoop on each sleeve, and a black cap, the statement was made by persons who pretended to know that Mr. Vanderbilt had become tired of his plan of racing exclusively in France, and would send a choice lot of horses of his own breeding from his French breeding farm to America and campaign them on the New York tracks.

He has been engaged in racing in France for the past three years, and formed an establishment there, because under the French law only French-bred horses can compete in races other than a few open events of the nature of the Grand Prix of Paris. To form this breeding stud, Mr. Vanderbilt, through an agent, bought fifteen of the best bred mares that the late Pierre Lorillard would sell, the price at the time being stated at $50,000. These mares were sent to France, where Mr. Vanderbilt placed them at Maison-Lafitte, a great estate that he purchased for the purpose, while on the race track at Poissy, which he also secured, he established training quarters. Last year the first of the horses of the Vanderbilt breeding raced, but with little success.

In the Fall of last season Mr. Vanderbilt followed the example of other European turfmen and engaged an American jockey. In Eddie McJoynt, but McJoynt rode for him only a part of this season, and a short time ago asked for and obtained his release.

The names of half a dozen well-known trainers were mentioned in connection with the expected Vanderbilt stable in America, but no positive announcement of an engagement has made. Mr. Vanderbilt, fifteen years ago, was the reputed owner of several fair horses that raced in this country, but the ownership always was denied. He has been a constant visitor to races at the Sheepshead Bay track, however, and has been known to back his fancies with a great degree of success there, acting as his own betting agent. His fondness for the Coney Island Jockey Club's track may be in part explained by the fact that he is the largest stockholder in the club, his holdings, in fact, giving him practical control of the property, the most valuable of all the New York race tracks.

CONEY'S PACING RECORD.

Fast Time Made in Detroit Driving Club's Harness Meeting.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—In the free-for-all pace this afternoon at the Grosse Pointe track, Coney, the favorite, went the fastest mile ever traveled in a contest on the track, going the distance in 2:02, which is three-quarters of a second better than the gelding's previous record.

It was the third day's racing of the Detroit Driving Club's annual Summer meeting, and despite the intense heat over 5,000 people saw the afternoon's sport. Summary:

2:17 Class.—Trotting; Russell House purse, $2,500.

Charley Mc., blk. g., by McKinney, (Durfee)	2	1	1	1
Sybil H., ch. m., (Colby)	3	2	2	3
Al K., br. s., (Turner)	4	3	5	2
Belle Curry, ch. m., (Marsh)	5	5	3	5
Marique, ch. s., (Kinney)	7	6	6	4
Clara Kimble, b. m., (Jamison)	6	4	4	6
Metellus, blk. s., (Shilenglaw)	1	7	dr.	

Time—2:12½; 2:14¾; 2:14¾; 2:15¼.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; Wayne Hotel purse $2,500.

Dan Patch, br. s., by Joe Patchen, (McHenry)	1	1	1	
Captain Sphinx, b. g., (Vells)	2	2	2	
Amorel, gr. m., (McDonald)	4	3	2	
Fred the Kid, b. s., (Tremaine)	3	4	4	
Lady All Right, s. m., (Roths)	5	5	5	

Time—2:08¼; 2:08; 2:08¾.

Free-for-All.—Pacing; purse $2,500.

Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, (Trout)	2	1	1	
Coney, blk. g., (McDowell)	1	2	3	
Connor, blk. g., (McDonald)	3	3	2	
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy)	4	4	4	

Time—2:02; 2:02¾; 2:03¼.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Dolly Dillon, b. m., by Sidney Dillon, (McHenry)	1	1		
Satin Slippers, blk. m., (Colby)	2	2		
King Chimes, b. g., (Davis)	4	3		
Stamboulet, b. s., (Van Bokkelen)	3	dis		
Phoebe Childers, b. m., (Lapham)	dis			
Annie Burns, gr. m., (D. Wilson)	dis			

Time—2:11¼; 2:12¾.

Results of Other Harness Races.

TROY, N. Y., July 17.—Rain interfered with the Park Club's meeting at Rensselaer Park to-day and neither of the two races called was finished. Summary:

2:24 Class.—Trotting. Purse $400. (Unfinished.)

Mattie Smeltz, ch. m., (Doble)	1
Bemay, blk. m., (Snyder)	4
Mary McGregor, b. m., (Biggart)	2
Little Patsey, br. g., (Painton)	3
Tyrolease, b. m., (Hayden)	7
Pleasant Hill Belle, b. m. (Seagrave)	5
Al Reynolds, blk. s., (O'Brien)	6

Time—2:27¼; 2:28.

2:35 Class.—Pacing. Purse $300. (Unfinished.)

Nellie S., b. m., (McGrath)	1
Nancy Boy, ch. m., (Hayden)	4
I. T. Washburn, b. s., (Washburn)	2
Starlight Chimes, b. s., (Titlow)	3
Alice, g. m., (Westcott)	5

Time—2:31¼; 2:25¼.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., July 17.—The heavy thunder shower this afternoon made the track so heavy that to-day's programme at the Kite track had to be carried forward a day.

CONCORD, N. H., July 17.—Two more straight heat races went to favorites at the race meeting of the Concord Driving Club to-day. In the 2:18 pace stake Birdina won in straight heats, doing the second mile in 2:16¼, the first half in 1:06½. In the 2:20 trot Fanny Rice won as she liked. The meeting closes to-morrow. Summaries:

2:18 Pacing Stake, $400.

Birdina, b. m., by Eagle Bird, dam Sidinda, by Sidney, (Hills)	1	1	1
Trossio, ch. m.	5	2	2
Helen, b. m.	2	5	3
Big B., g.	3	4	5
Princess Moquette, b. m.	6	3	4
Van Demon, ch. g.	4	6	6

Time—2:16½; 2:16¼; 2:20.

2:20 Class.—Trotting. Purse $300.

Fanny Rice, b. m., by Kentucky, dam Edith H., by Deucalion, (Gordon)	1	1	1
Mary C., b. m.	4	2	2
Byron Wilkes, blk. g.	2	5	3
Parker G., br. g.	3	3	4
Madras, b. g.	5	4	5

Time—2:19; 2:20¾; 2:19¼.

Littlefield's Horses Broke Loose.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 17.—Forty horses from the training stables of Charles Littlefield at Eatontown broke loose about 2 o'clock this morning. They scattered in all directions. Five of them wandered on the tracks of the trolley company near Eatontown and got fast in the ties. Another tumbled from the trestle to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, but was not hurt. Superintendent Ginnavan of the trolley company with a force of men extricated the horses from their position. The horses were somewhat bruised, but not seriously hurt.

Goodwin's New Turf Guide.

Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, No. 7, the first issue of the second volume of the work, has just been issued. The book carries the record of racing East and West up to date, with the usual indexed tables of form. A new feature of the publication is a list of the jockeys riding in all parts of the United States, with the lowest weights that each can ride at.

CEDARHURST CUP WON.

First Team of the Rockaway Club Defeats the Second Quartet in the Final Game.

Rockaway's first quartet of polo players, consisting of W. A. Hazard, Rene La Montagne, Jr., F. S. Conover, and D. F. Savage, won the Cedarhurst Challenge Cup yesterday in the final match for that trophy played on the Rockaway Hunting Club's field at Cedarhurst, L. I. This is the second final victory won by the first team, as it captured the Blizzard Cups last week. In that game the second polo team of the Rockaway Club was met and defeated, and the same was the case yesterday. The match, therefore, was entirely by the members of the home club, and a large gallery was out to see the struggle between the rival teams.

Rockaway first won by 11 goals to 7¾ for the second quartet. The winners earned all their points, for on handicap allowance they gave their opponents a lead of 7 goals at the start. This they promptly proceeded to wipe out; but, although done slowly, there was no doubt as to the result after the first period was finished. In that period the first team made 4 goals. An edge of the thunderstorm caught the players, but the shower did not last long, and did not make the field very slippery.

Only one goal was made in the second period, and that by La Montagne. The play, however, was not of a brilliant or highly interesting order, and the game itself was singularly devoid of thrilling features. One of the prettiest bits of polo in this period was a lively race after the ball by Laurance Rand and Conover. After one of the many repetitions of the first team getting the ball near its goal lines, only to lose to the second team, the latter, by Dixon and Francke, backed the ball to the centre field, where Rand gave it a good hit toward the posts. It ran slightly off to one side, and Conover, on his powerful gray, raced hot after Rand, who hoped to score the next time. Conover's speedier mount won, and the ball once more went back.

In the third period Rockaway first forged ahead, making 3 goals. The second one, by La Montagne, who is a junior player, although ranked with the veterans, was the liveliest play of the day. He got the sphere as soon as it left the referee's hands, and by one of his most powerful strokes sent it bounding down, nearly half the length of the field, straight for the goal lines. It was a remarkable carry. The second men failed to back, and Conover tried to make a goal, but missed. By this La Montagne was up with the ball, and he put it through nicely.

In the last period Laurance Rand made a pretty goal for his team, the only one they earned. The visitors added 5 more to their score. When only half a minute remained to play, the second team ran the ball toward their goal, and another point for them seemed inevitable; but Dixon failed to make an accurate deciding stroke in front of the posts, and the ball ran out. The second team was not up to its work of Monday, when it met Lakewood.

The line-up and score by periods follow:

ROCKAWAY FIRST.	H'd'p.	ROCKAWAY SECOND.	H'd'p.
1. W. A. Hazard	3	1. L. B. Rand	2
2. R. La Montagne, Jr.	4	2. C. P. Dixon, 2d	2
3. F. S. Conover	5	3. Albert Francke	4
Back, D. F. Savage	4	Back, W. B. Rand	1
Total	16	Total	9

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1.	Conover	Rockaway First	4:00
2.	La Montagne	Rockaway First	4:00
3.	Hazard	Rockaway First	3:00
4.	La Montagne	Rockaway First	1:30

SECOND PERIOD.

1.	Conover	Rockaway First	11:30

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	Conover	Rockaway First	6:00
2.	La Montagne	Rockaway First	0:15
3.	La Montagne	Rockaway First	6:15

Second team penalized ½ of a goal for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1.	Hazard	Rockaway First	1:15
2.	Conover	Rockaway First	3:00
3.	L. B. Rand	Rockaway Second	7:15
4.	Conover	Rockaway First	3:00

Summary: Goals earned—Rockaway First, 11; lost nothing; total, 11.

Goals earned—Rockaway Second, 1; allowed by handicap, 7; lost ¼ for a safety; total, 7¾.

Referee—T. W. Brooks. Timekeeper—Daniel Chauncey, Jr.

The first game in the Junior Cup series will be played to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Team Beaten in First Game of Series with Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17.—Chicago won to-day's baseball game from New York by a score of 7 to 4.

The local players were the first to score when in the second, after Dexter had filed out to Van Haltren, Childs, the new second baseman, was awarded a pass. Then Raymer singled to left and Kahoe followed with a short fly to the same for two bases, and Childs scored. Hickman recovered the ball and threw to the plate, but Raymer, after falling down between third and home, got up and reached the plate in safety. Kahoe landed on third, where he was left.

In the third New York assumed command. Warner opened with a single and Mills struck out. Van Haltren hit the ball to centre for two bases, but Green, after stopping the ball, finally picked it up too late to catch Warner, who scored.

McBride hit a fast bounder straight at Waddell. Rube stuck out his hand, the ball carromed off, and McCormick, coming in fast, grabbed it and shot the ball to Kahoe, catching Van Haltren. After this, successive singles by Davis and Ganzel enabled Selbach, McBride, and Davis to reach the plate. The Chicagos added another in the fifth on a two-base hit by McCormick and Waddell's three-base hit.

In the eighth inning Chance was given a base on balls, Dexter singled, and a moment later Dexter stole second. Childs hit the ball to Mills, who could not pick it up, and the new man was safe with the bases filled. Raymer singled to right, scoring Chance and Dexter.

McCormick sacrificed, and when Kahoe singled to centre Childs registered at the plate. Then Waddell filed out to Selbach and Hartsell hit to centre for two bases, Raymer scoring. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsell, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	V. Halt'n, cf.	0	1	5	1	0
Green, cf.	0	0	3	0	1	Selbach, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Chance, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	McBride, s.	1	0	1	3	0
Dexter, 1b.	1	2	10	1	0	Davis, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0
Childs, 2b.	2	3	0	1	1	Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Raymer, 3b.	2	3	0	1	0	Hickman, ss.	0	0	0	2	1
McC'm'k, ss.	1	2	2	7	1	Strang, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0
Kahoe, c.	0	2	9	1	0	Warner, c.	0	1	8	2	0
Waddell, p.	0	1	1	2	0	Mills, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						*Smith	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	7	11	27	14	2	Total.	4	7	24	12	2

*Batted for Mills in ninth.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	—7
New York	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Kahoe, McCormick, Hartsell, Van Haltren, Davis. Three-base hit—Waddell. Sacrifice hit—McCormick. Stolen bases—Dexter, (2,) Raymer, McCormick, Ganzel, Strang. Double plays—Strang and Ganzel; Van Haltren and Warner. Struck out—By Waddell, 7; by Mills, 1. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 2; off Mills, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 7; PITTSBURG, 3.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—Sheckard's batting was the feature of the baseball game here to-day between Brooklyn and Pittsburg, in which the former team was victorious by a comfortable score. The Brooklyn's left fielder batted out two three base hits and a home run, scoring three of his team's tallies. Chesbro was in poor form, while Hughes kept the hits scattered effectively. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf.	1	3	6	1	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	1	5	1	0
Clark, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Keeler rf.	2	2	3	0	0
Beaumont, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	Sh'kard, lf.	1	3	3	0	0
Bransfield, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0	Jennings, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0
Wagner, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	2	3	1	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	3	3	0	McC'rty, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Ely, ss.	0	0	1	3	1	Irwin, 3b.	1	2	3	2	1
Zimmer, c.	1	1	4	2	0	McGuire, c.	0	1	6	2	0
Chesbro, p.	0	1	0	3	0	Hughes, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Total.	3	9	27	17	1	Total.	7	13	27	18	2

Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Zimmer and Dahlen. Three-base hits—Kelley and Sheckard, 2. Home run—Sheckard. Stolen bases—Beaumont and Zimmer. Double plays—Kelley, Ritchey, and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 2; off Hughes, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Keeler and Irwin. Struck out—By Chesbro, 3; by Hughes, 5. Time of game—2:00. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At St. Louis.

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	2	4	0	0	Slagle, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Murphy, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Nichols, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Dement, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Hamilton, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	Lowe, 3b.	2	3	1	2	1
Padden, 2b.	0	0	5	1	0	Long, ss.	0	2	1	4	0
Wallace, ss.	0	1	2	6	0	Kittridge, c.	0	2	4	0	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0	Moran, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	4	1	1	Nichols, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Powell, p.	0	1	0	1	0						
*Heydon	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	0	7	27	9	1	Total.	2	9	27	14	1

*Batted for Powell in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Long, Kruger. Home run—Lowe. Double play—Wallace and McGann. Sacrifice hits—Heidrick, Powell. Stolen bases—Slagle, Nichols. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Boston, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Nichols, 1. Base on balls—Off Nichols, 1; off Powell, 1. Struck out—By Nichols, 4; by Powell, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 44 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	3	3	0	1	Slagle, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Nichols, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Murphy, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Dement, 2b.	1	1	4	1	0
Donov'n, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	Hamil'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Padden, 2b.	2	1	2	2	0	Lowe, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Wallace, ss.	1	2	2	5	2	Long, ss.	1	1	2	3	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0	Kittredge, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Moran, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Harper, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Willis, p.	0	0	1	3	0
						*Nichols	1	1	0	0	0
						†Dineen	0	1	0	0	0
Total	4	12	27	12	3	Total	5	7	24	13	0

*Batted for Moran in ninth.
†Batted for Willis in ninth.

St. Louis	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Donovan 2, Kruger 2, Wallace. Sacrifice hits—Ryan, Nichols. Three-base hits—Burkett, Wallace, Kruger. Nichols. Hit by pitched ball—By Harper, 1; by Willis, 1. Bases on balls—By Harper, 1; by Willis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 1; off Willis, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Boston, 4. Stolen base—Padden. Struck out—By Harper, 5; by Willis, 2. Time—1 hour and 47 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	45	28	.616	New York	33	30	.524
St. Louis	41	32	.562	Boston	32	35	.478
Philadelphia	36	31	.563	Cincinnati	30	39	.435
Brooklyn	35	34	.535	Chicago	25	51	.329

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 2.
At Milwaukee—Philadelphia, 6; Milwaukee, 1.
At Cleveland—Boston, 5; Cleveland, 3. (first game.) Boston, 10; Cleveland, 3. (second game.)
At Detroit—Detroit, 4; Washington, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Toronto, 7; Montreal, 2.
At Hartford—Syracuse, 4; Hartford, 3.

West New York vs. Hoboken.

A return game of baseball between the teams of the West New York Field Club and Hoboken will be played next Sunday on the Weehawken grounds, when the Hoboken team will make an effort to square accounts for the game of last Sunday. Then in a hotly contested game the West New Yorks won in the tenth inning.

VARIED SPORTS AT ELKWOOD.

Unusual Programme of Events at Long Branch Begins To-day.

About the most varied series of sporting events that a single programme has offered this season will be presented at Elkwood Park, Long Branch, N. J., beginning to-day and continuing to-morrow and Saturday under the management of the Gentlemen's Driving and Field Club of Monmouth County. For the opening to-day the events set for decision include automobile races and thoroughbred horse racing, the horses entered being from prominent stables at Brighton Beach and Monmouth Park. To-morrow the automobiles will fall out of the competition, and harness horses and the galloping thoroughbreds will have the contests to themselves, the racing then to be altogether professional.

On Saturday, however, all will come in for a share of the card, with the addition of a number of unusual events, among them a pony race for a trophy of plate, in which contest Messrs. Gould, Brokaw, and others will have mounts, a bucking bronco riding exhibition, two exhibition miles against time by famous harness horses, hurdle and Victorian Cross races, and the showing of ladies' saddle horses for a prize. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Gov. Voorhees will be guests of the association through the sports. Samuel Taylor will act as one of the judges on Saturday, while George B. Hulme will judge the ladies' saddle horses, and Jefferson Seligman will be judge of the automobile races.

Fox Hills Caddies Win.

For over a month there has been intense rivalry between the caddies of the Fox Hills and the Harbor Hill Golf Clubs of Staten Island, and yesterday teams of six boys from the rival caddie quarters met on the Fox Hills links to settle the supremacy. Fox Hills won, after a hot match, by 9 holes to 6. The players and scores are:

FOX HILLS.	Holes.	HARBOR HILL.	Holes.
E. Maguire	3	J. Becker	0
E. Muller	2	F. Dorsey	0
J. Mitchell	0	W. Cotter	1
J. McKittrick	2	M. Burke	0
M. Teagan	0	J. Kelly	1
T. Conroy	2	J. Ryan	0
Total	9	Total	4

Conroy of the Fox Hills team made the low score of 38 strokes for the course.

The Germans have a saying, "Thirst makes wine out of water." **Sparklets** do even better. They make the most satisfying and safest thirst-quenchers—aerated water, milk, cold tea, lemonade, etc.

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TWELVE PAGES.

DROPPING BRYAN.

Some Gold Democrats agree with Mr. BRYAN in the belief that since the Ohio Democrats were willing to vote down an indorsement of the Kansas City platform they ought to have gone further and adopted a resolution declaring for the gold standard. This is a rather taking thing to say, but it is not reasonable. Entire consistency is not to be expected in party platforms, and an abrupt and unqualified recantation of error by the Democratic Party now would be not merely a new thing in politics, but absolutely amazing.

Gold Democrats may feel that the wild Populist declarations of the two Bryan platforms ought to be expressly repudiated in order to put the party right before the people. It is extremely unlikely that any such thing will ever be done by a Democratic National Convention. The regeneration of the Democracy will be accomplished by a reaffirmation of its old and sound principles, so often enunciated prior to BRYAN'S capture of the organization, and by the choice of new leaders. The confidence of the people will be regained in that way if the new leaders are sane and honest men, and if the party under them is arrayed in support of causes that command public approval and promise public benefits.

The debauchery of the party by the Bryanites will be forgotten as an episode of its history, just as its position in respect to the controversies out of which grew the secession of States and the civil war was forgotten and the confidence of the people regained in 1884. Its attitude toward contemporary and pending issues will be more important than a disavowal of the principles of the Bryanites.

In 1900 Mr. BRYAN got his issues out of his own head. Having sense enough to perceive that the issue of free silver which he had forced upon an unwilling party would never lead to victory, he added imperialism and militarism. Those issues, for the purposes of a Presidential campaign, were non-existent. The wish and convictions of the people ran counter to Mr. BRYAN'S preaching throughout the canvass. Counselors will come to the fore with all sorts of nostrum issues for the reorganized Democratic Party, of which imperialism will be one. The new leaders of the party, if they are wise, and if, under their guidance, the party is to regain standing and power, will not formulate its declaration of purposes to suit any one man or any group of men. Issues exist in the hearts and minds of the people. It is there that they must be sought. And next to dropping BRYAN and Bryanism, the chief formative work before the leaders and reorganizers will be the enunciation of sound, living doctrines that will bring the Democracy once more into a position of honor before the country. There is more in laying out the future than in obliterating the past.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC TREATY.

FRANKLIN'S famous remark that there never was a good war or a bad peace is strongly recalled by Mr. MORGAN'S letter announcing the conclusion of the struggle for the control of the Northern Pacific. Certainly that cannot possibly have been "a good war," and no peace could be bad which put an end to it with the consent of all parties. Because the consent of all parties, when all parties are so perfectly capable of taking care of their own interests as all parties to this struggle were, is a guarantee that peace has been made upon terms entirely fair.

In announcing the new board, Mr. MORGAN says:

> Every important interest will have its representative, who will be brought into close touch with the situation as a whole; and there should be no difficulty in reaching a conclusion that will be fair and just to all concerned, and tend to the establishment of permanent harmony among the different lines.

Nothing could be fairer than that. Mr. MORGAN has more than once earned the beatitude of the peacemakers. But he has never put an end to a more unseemly dispute, nor to one which more threatened the general welfare. He is entitled to be congratulated.

THE LIBRARY CONTRACT.

It is interesting to know that the contract between Mr. CARNEGIE and the City of New York, providing for the supply of sixty-five public libraries, commends itself equally to both parties. In addition to signing it, Mr. CARNEGIE wrote: "This contract seems to be in every way admirable, and is heartily approved." In addition to signing it, the city, through the Board of Estimate, yesterday adopted a resolution for its immediate execution.

This action, on the part of the city, is the more remarkable because, by the terms of the contract, the city has nothing whatever to do with the expenditure, either of the city's money or of Mr. CARNEGIE'S money. "Politics" is not allowed to enter, to the extent of the appointment of a single janitor. Not only is the New York Public Library the agent of Mr. CARNEGIE. It is equally the agent of the city, after the sites, which the city under the contract agrees to give, have been acquired. The very title to the ground passes to and vests in the Library, so long as the ground is used for the purposes described in the agreement. This seems to secure the complete elimination of politics, and consequently the very greatest good from Mr. CARNEGIE'S munificence.

THE REAL ISSUE IN THE STEEL STRIKE.

It is generally understood that the strike now in progress in the steel mills means more than appears in the public utterances of either the mill managers or the union leaders. Everybody identified with organized labor in a representative capacity has been waiting to see the Amalgamated Association "try a fall" with what is popularly known as the "Billion Dollar Steel Trust." Until this was done the position of the unions in the mills of the merger was somewhat anomalous and their power indeterminate.

It will be remembered that one of the strongest arguments in favor of industrial consolidation dealt with the advantage to result therefrom to the representatives of the capital invested in manufacturing plants in dealing with organized labor. It was claimed with much plausibility that great industrial consolidations would change all this. To throw all the plants of an important merger into idleness and keep them idle long enough to entail serious inconvenience was an undertaking beyond the power of the strongest union or the most resourceful leader.

The labor unions were as familiar with this argument as were the mill owners, and it is fair to presume that they were impressed by it. The only answer they could make to it was expressed in vague generalities, which might mean much or little according as one interpreted them. In every industry in which the plan of consolidation has been carried out on a large scale, and notably in the steel industry, in which it has found its highest development in a consolidation of consolidations, the labor leaders have been extremely restless. Their following had begun to lose confidence in their ability to dictate terms to the management with any probability of even respectful consideration. To try the issue, whatever the result, was perhaps safer than to permit the distrust and uncertainty to grow into a conviction among the men that in thoroughly organized industries the day of strikes, intimidations, riots, violence, and mimic warfare was over. Labor defeated and discouraged, and smarting under a sense of oppression, was better material to work with than labor satisfied with the conditions and wages of its employment and skeptical as to the ability of its leaders to better its condition. Everything points to the conclusion that the otherwise causeless strike in the steel mills was begun for no other reason than as a test of strength between the Amalgamated Association and the United States Steel Corporation. Thus regarded, many things become intelligible which otherwise baffle explanation. To show that the position taken by Mr. SHAFFER in his sundry circulars to the public is illogical, and that his arguments are refuted by the facts he is forced to admit, would seem to be useless. He is not troubled by any lack of coincidence between his utterances and his acts. What he and his associates in the management of the Amalgamated Association want to determine is whether the United States Steel Corporation is more or less vulnerable to attack from organized labor than were its component companies. If they were men trained in the close analysis of facts they would disabuse their minds of the mistaken impression that anything they have thus far done was a surprise to the employers. The probability of trouble and of a strike over the annual midsummer readjustment of the scale has been discussed for months, and the formation of lodges in the open mills was known to every one for whom the matter had interest. That pending the end of a negotiation, the issue of which was probably foreseen, the management declared a dividend on its common stock amounting to over $5,000,000, would have been regarded as significant by discreet labor leaders having command of cash resources probably less than $200,000, and not enough current income in sight to give the men now out a dollar a week to live on. That the issue of the strike will be what the management of the Steel Corporation deems reasonable, just, and best for its interests can scarcely be doubted. What this may be they and not the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association will decide.

TUNNEL PROBLEMS.

In an interview with a representative of The New York Sun, certain anonymous gentlemen alleged to be high officials of the New York Central Railroad deprecate our recent editorial comments on the tunnel nuisance and attempt a correction, at great length, but with a discreet avoidance of specific statement on subjects relevant to the matter.

If in any respect their attitude is misjudged or their motive misunderstood they have only themselves to blame. Their obstinate conservatism has been carried so far that when credited by the newspapers with a desire to make improvements, and a purpose to do so as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, they have made haste indignantly to deny such desire or purpose. The subordinate who has indulged in a little harmless optimism and hinted that the management was really doing something looking to the improvement of the tunnel conditions has been "called down" with unnecessary emphasis and made to feel that the man who leads the public to believe that the tunnel will ever be any better than it is now destroys his chances of preferment. It is not at all surprising that the public, however incredulous at first as to the indisposition of the managers of this great corporation to serve its own interests, should at last come to take them at their word. Probably this is not what they wanted, since they are now making vague but attractive promises. A policy of silence would be intelligible, and might have its advantages, but an effort to mislead the public subjects those who make it to just the sort of criticism which the high officials of the Central Railroad find so disagreeable.

The latest declaration on the part of the high officials referred to is to the effect that they are at work on the tunnel problem and will solve it, but that up to the present time the experts have failed to offer them a plan complete in every detail and adapting itself to the present system of yard and terminal management. As to the latter part of this statement, it is probably true. A change of motive power will probably necessitate more or less change in the methods of running trains into and out of the Grand Central Station. But if the high officials wait until a plan is presented which shall be complete in every detail and meet all the varied and exigent conditions of railroad management, they will wait not only for all time, but for all eternity as well. What the New York Central is doing would have been pronounced impracticable ten years ago; much that it is doing would have been deemed impossible as lately as one or two years ago. The problems connected with a change of motive power from steam to electricity will have to be met as they arise. They are not so formidable as they seem, and are in no sense insuperable.

We venture to say that it is not true that competent electrical engineers have been called in consultation and failed to suggest plans which met the needs of the tunnel service. They may have said that it was no part of their duty to tell the management how it should rearrange its time table or operate its switch system. If they did say so they were perfectly right. No plan they could suggest would fully meet the requirements of the case, and when their work is finished that of the practical railroad man will begin. He will have a good many things to learn, and probably more to forget.

We have pleasure in repeating in substance what we have already said, that the traffic of the Park Avenue tunnel, of the switchyard at the lower end of it, and of the open country beyond it, as far as the local train service extends, can be handled with electric motive power by well-known and thoroughly tested methods. All that stands in the way of the adoption of such a system is that the New York Central does not have to adopt it. Any evasion of this plain issue can have no other purpose than an intent to deceive the public—which is not deceived at all, but understands the matter perfectly.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

That is a very encouraging announcement from Washington that the Postmaster General has prepared, and is preparing to execute, a pretty drastic order limiting the amount and quality of the matter admitted to the mails as "second class." Everybody knows that the classification, as it has hitherto been made, is generous even to the regular periodicals for the benefit of which, and of the readers and subscribers of which, it was intended. Everybody also knows that the transportation of the matter technically of this class, at the generous rates allowed by law, has raised up a large number of publications of which it may fairly be said that they exist primarily for the purpose of taking advantage of those rates. And finally everybody knows that the enormous amount of this matter which is carried at less than cost is one of the chief obstacles to making a business success of the Post Office Department. A Postmaster General who knows his business, and means to do his duty, must necessarily desire to limit, as much as the law allows, the amount of stuff which he is compelled to carry at a loss, and at least to see that he does not carry any which was not clearly within the intention of Congress.

Mr. SMITH deserves every credit for taking a businesslike view of the situation. The preparations he is reported to have made for sifting and scrutinizing the second-class matter, so called, are those which a conscientious Postmaster General ought to take. He deserves the more credit because he cannot be ignorant of the animosities his action will excite and the extent to which he will get himself unbeloved. He is like Commissioner EVANS, in carrying a large pension list. And the pensioners will loudly object to having their pensions reduced, or even not increased. If his order is carried out in good faith, the "old soldiers," who do business on the strength of the low rates charged for what can be worked on the mails as second-class matter, will be unanimously down on him. The more reason why, as in the case of Mr. EVANS, everybody who has no interest in getting into the Public Treasury on more or less false pretenses should come out in his support.

Incidentally, the order shows the desirableness of effecting administrative reforms, so far as possible, by administrative regulation rather than by applications for changes in the law. Suppose this order to be thoroughly and honestly enforced. When Congress meets it will be beset by lobbyists demanding the rebuke of the Postmaster General. But against this demand the Postmaster General will have the great advantage not only that the original action of Congress was hasty and improvident, but also that his order of strict construction is an accomplished fact, which commends itself, as it will clearly do, to the whole public. Such action is very hard to overthrow.

There seems to be a lesson in this that touches a still more important matter. The President is empowered by Congress to proclaim free trade with Porto Rico whenever, in his judgment, the island shall no longer need the revenue now raised from customs. The island, by all its organs, has proclaimed that that time has now arrived. The President now has an opportunity, without consulting Congress, to do what he long ago proclaimed that "our plain duty" demanded. It would be as difficult to secure the upsetting of such an accomplished fact by Congress as it would be to get Congress to pass an act establishing free trade with Porto Rico. We confess that we are rather surprised that the President has not already done what not only "plain duty" but plain policy so clearly demanded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Now at last we shall have a legal decision as to what constitutes a "square meal." A Coney Island hotel proprietor refused to serve a party because, as he held, the order was not as large as the number of persons required that it should be. The guest, who had ordered among other things a steak and a Spanish mackeral for his party of three adults and four children, has carried his case into court. He means to find out whether he or a hotel keeper is to be the arbiter of appetite for himself and his family. It is a nice point, and should be cunningly argued. For instance, how far will the testimony of the children go? Will they declare under oath that they desired steak and Spanish mackerel, or will they say that if their appetites had been consulted the menu would have consisted chiefly of cake and pie and ice cream? Again, is it not the province of the parent to decide what is best for his minor children to eat in order that good digestion may wait on appetite, even if a hotel waiter will not? At any rate, something ought to be done about this matter and that right quickly, or there is going to be endless trouble in the "quick lunch" resorts. As for the Coney Island hotel landlord, he no doubt will rest his case on time-honored precedent, the foundation case in these matters, celebrated in rhyme. He surely cherishes in his soul the refrain of that ancient song which said: "The waiter roared it through the hall: 'We don't give bread with one fishball.'"

—For a day or two past a large number of enthusiasts of the shotgun have been assembled at Interstate Park on Long Island and engaged in contests of marksmanship. The objects at which they have been pointing the muzzles of their guns are flying targets of clay, which are shivered into fragments when struck, unto the everlasting glory of the shooter. Some time ago we had occasion to depict in plain colors the horrors of a shoot at the same place, when the targets were living pigeons of the domestic varieties. It was at that time argued with some vivacity, not to say acerbity, by the shooters that there was no satisfactory substitute for the living bird in contests of marksmanship and that interest would be very small if such targets were not used. For answer to these arguments the reader needs only to turn to the news columns of this paper. There he will find it recorded that a large number of persons assembled to shoot at the clay targets, that they apparently took much interest in the sport, especially as there was money to be won in the contests, and that the whole meeting seemed to be successful. Extended comment might be made on this showing of the despised clay target, but this is one of the cases in which the facts themselves are more eloquent than any argument.

—As the result of the observations of a board of British naval officers some important changes are to be made in battleships to be built in the near future as part of England's principal defense. For one thing it has been decided to cut down the masts of such ships some sixty feet, because the new signaling devices introduced into use recently make tall masts unnecessary. Furthermore, the high fore and aft bridges are to be lowered, built entirely of iron, and so arranged that in clearing ship for action they can easily be slid overboard. These improvements are in the general line of naval progress, and must be accepted as good. But what will the outsider think in regard to the gradual disappearance of all that he has long recognised as marks of a ship? There were weepings and wailings when the old spars and canvas went, and in the course of time even the fighting mast will go, and when steam is superseded perhaps even the funnels. Then we shall have nothing but a floating iron hulk, filled with death-dealing machines and horrid to look upon. But maybe before that time comes war will have been abolished. Why not?

NUGGETS.

Time for Him to Look Out.

"I tell you, Sir, there is danger in the higher education of women."

"Yes—for the uneducated man."—Chicago Post.

The Prime Requisite.

"It's a great game, isn't it?"

"Sure! If somebody would invent some clothes especially made for it, it would be popular."—Indianapolis News.

Don't Take It.

The man who attempts to read all the advice brought on by hot weather is liable to sizzling of the brain. To take even 10 per cent. of the cooling drinks authorised would drown the average citizen.—Detroit Free Press.

The Hollowness of it All.

Mrs. Von Blumer—How tired I am of society—nothing by foam and froth, nothing deep or lasting, nothing worth while—no sincerity anywhere.

Von Blumer—Who's snubbed you now?—Harper's Bazar.

A CHEERFUL BROTHER.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Springtime finds me happy, Summer makes me sing;
Falltime is so glorious, I hear the joybells ring!
Winter—I jest love it, with fires blazin' free;
Every blessed season is packed with sweets for me!

Great old world, I tell you; don't care what they say
With the frosts of Winter, with the flowers of May.
Ain't it dern splendid? Any one can see
Every cup is brimmin' with joy for you an' me!

Great old world in darkness—great old world in day:
Reap its happy harvests, walk its happy way!
Lots more light than shadow—light a-fallin' free,
An' all the bloom an' beauty an' light for you an' me!

VATICAN GIVES WAY TO NEW FRENCH LAW

Permits the Congregations to Apply for Authorization.

This Action Taken to Avert the Consequences that Would Follow Their Extinction.

PARIS, July 18.—A letter from Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, to the heads of the various Catholic orders is published. It says that the Holy See has deliberated upon the question whether the congregations in France should apply for authorizations in accordance with the new law of associations.

The Holy See has decided that, while condemning all provisions of the law impairing the rights, prerogatives, and legitimate liberties of the congregations, nevertheless, in order to avert the very grave consequences which would follow the extinction of the congregations in France, which do so much good, it will permit unrecognised institutions to apply for authorization under conditions specified in the letter.

Commenting upon this, the Courrier du Soir, which reflects official opinion, says: "These Pontifical instructions constitute the first victory for the new law. They imply the submission of the congregations, while the conditions specified leave absolutely intact the fixed rights of civil society over religious associations."

AUSTRIA FEARS AMERICA.

Organ of the Foreign Office Says Europe Must Combine Against This Country's Competition.

VIENNA, July 17.—The Fremdenblatt, the organ of the Foreign Office, contains a leading article to-day on "American Industrial Competition in the Near Future." It says:

"European nations will have to combine against the competition which threatens them, and, sinking their differences, must show a common front against American industrial aggression. The United States are forging an iron ring of defense to ward off the blows of the enemies of America.

"The tariff programme of the large manufacturers of America, which was recently presented to the Minister of Commerce, is based mainly on a principle that is universal or unlimited. The most favored nation clauses should be abandoned, especially with reference to the United States, and that old commercial treaty with the United States, which reaches back to the second decade of the last century, should be replaced by a new short term treaty. Salvation in the customs question with regard to America is only to be found along these lines."

It appears that the Fremdenblatt does not think matters will go so far as to bring about a customs union in Central Europe—"an achievement which will long remain an ideal"—but that it will be enough if common action secures an agreement that most favored nation clauses are not to be granted.

Deputy Baumann has been commissioned by the representatives of the boot and shoe trade to question the lower Austrian Diet as to what that body intends to do with regard to the threatened invasion of the Vienna market by an American syndicate. The local boot and shoe men consider that American competition menaces the very existence of the whole local industry.

FATAL RIOTS IN SARAGOSSA.

Encounters Between Catholics and Free Thinkers—A Carlist General Killed.

SARAGOSSA, Spain, July 17.—Gen. Cavera, a Carlist, was killed and nearly fifty other persons were wounded in encounters here to-day between Catholics and Free Thinkers. The offices of the Noticiero, a Catholic newspaper, were wrecked.

The fighting began outside the Church of St. Philip, where a jubilee celebration was being held. Shots were fired by anti-Catholics.

Subsequently the Catholics marched through the streets, armed with revolvers and knives, further violence resulting.

The authorities confined themselves to exhorting the people to remain calm and to protect threatened persons and property.

PATTISON BROTHERS SENTENCED.

Found Guilty of Frauds in Connection with Distilling Company.

LONDON, July 17.—Robert Pattison and Walter Pattison, whisky distillers, have been found guilty in Edinburgh of various frauds in connection with the promotion of their distilling company and its subsequent failure, which had such a widespread and disastrous effect.

The brothers were sentenced by the Court to eighteen and nine months' imprisonment respectively.

The failure, in the beginning of 1899, of the late firm of Pattison's, (Limited,) distillers, Leith, caused a great sensation in commercial circles throughout the United Kingdom. The Managing Directors of the firm, Robert Pattison and Walter Pattison, were placed on trial in the High Court of Justiciary of Edinburgh ten days ago. Both defendants were arrested three months ago, but had been out on bail.

The indictment set forth charges referring to the floating of the company and the management of its affairs prior to the stoppage.

E. S. BALDWIN'S VOYAGE BEGUN.

Baldwin-Ziegler North Pole Expedition Starts from Tromsoe.

TROMSOE, Norway, July 17.—Shortly before midnight last night the ships of the Baldwin-Ziegler arctic expedition weighed anchor, and with the Stars and Stripes and the Norwegian flag at their masts steamed off to the north. As they left the harbor the crews of the other vessels there gave the expedition a parting cheer.

Evelyn B. Baldwin was in excellent spirits. Just before starting he said he had little doubt of reaching the north pole.

The two ships which left Tromsoe were the America and the Belgica. At Honnigsvaag they will pick up the Frithjof. The America will proceed to Archangel, and then go to the island of Vardoe, off the coast of Norway. The final departure for Franz Josef Land will be made from Vardoe.

THE ATTACK ON M. BAUDIN.

French Foreign Office Shows that the Olszewskys Were Well Treated.

PARIS, July 17.—The firing of a pistol shot at Pierre Baudin, Minister of Public Works, yesterday by Countess Olszewsky has proved a "one-day sensation."

Explanations made to-day at the Foreign Office tend to diminish the sympathy for Mme. Olszewsky and her husband, who say the act was committed in order to draw public attention to their poverty and misery. It appears that the Olszewskys exaggerated the injury to their means of livelihood resulting from the arrest of M. Olszewsky in Italy, charged with being a spy, for which act Italy refused compensation on the ground that the arrest took place under normal conditions.

The Foreign Office treated M. Olszewsky well, giving him a position worth 5,000f. a year. Instead of attending to his work himself, M. Olszewsky farmed it out to others and thus reduced his income from it to 1,800f.

Colombia to Tax All Exports.

COLON, Colombia, July 17.—By a recent Governmental decree all exports from Colombian ports will be subject to taxation. This ruling chiefly affects the imposts in its exportations of bananas, cocoanuts, ivory nuts, and timber. The same decree orders that lighthouse dues at Colombian ports, formerly payable in silver, shall be doubled and made payable in gold.

Ancientry in Edward's Coronation.

LONDON, July 17.—The court to hear claims in connection with the ceremony of the coronation of King Edward and the Privy Council this morning, under the Presidency of the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Halsbury. The Registrar of the Court, having called for silence, "under pain of imprisonment," proceeded to read a number of petitions from claimants to perform quaint service at the coronation. Among the petitioners was the Duke of Newcastle, who claimed, as holder of the Manor of Worksop, the "right to provide the glove and support the King's arm."

JAPAN WITHDRAWS REQUEST.

Will Not Demand Increased Indemnity from China, at Least for the Present.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—In a spirit which has aroused the keenest admiration of the State Department, the Japanese Government has met the difficulty growing out of its request for an increase of Chinese indemnity by withdrawing that request. The result is a substantial loss to Japan. She asked originally for $23,000,000. This demand was more moderate than that of any other of the powers which played a prominent part in the Chinese campaign, and represented the barest expense of the undertaking. It was fixed upon the idea that payment was to be made in cash by China. Confronted with the bond payment, the Japanese Government asked that the allotment be increased to $27,000,000, to make good the loss Japan would suffer through the sale of the bonds.

As soon as some of the other nations found that the allotment, as originally fixed, was in danger of being disturbed, they presented increased demands, and thus it is that Japan, finding that insistence upon her demand would blockade the negotiations at this phase, has withdrawn her request, for the present at least.

CHINESE CUSTOMS DUTIES.

United States Agrees to, Without Approving, the Proposal to Raise Them.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—W. W. Rockhill, the United States Special Commissioner at Peking, has been instructed to give the assent of the United States to the proposition to increase the Chinese customs dues in order to provide means for the payment of the indemnity. The United States Government is still opposed to this project, and the instructions are sent only in deference to the universal wish for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations at Peking. It is learned that the hitch in the negotiations, the most baffling that has yet occurred, is due entirely to the issue raised as to the increase of customs.

The Government here feels that this issue has completely justified its original judgment that a great error was being made in forcing China to pay the indemnity demanded. It was contended that the indemnity was far beyond the ability of the Chinese to pay, under ordinary conditions. The United States was overruled, and now the very powers which took issue with this country have come round to the belief that the Chinese ordinary revenues are not sufficient; hence the proposition to double the customs duties.

Great Britain maintains that, as she and the United States send into China the greater part of the commerce which would be thus doubly taxed, the proposition amounts to making these two countries assume the burden of the indemnity.

THE FUTURE OF MANCHURIA.

Plan for its Determination by the Foreign Ministers at Peking.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—It is understood to be the desire of some of the great powers that the disposition of Manchuria should go before the Ministers at Peking and be finally determined by a joint agreement among the powers. Although no definite step has been taken in this direction, it is being discussed by foreign representatives stationed here, who fully expect that the plan will be adopted.

Russia, it is expected, will be reluctant to agree to the proposal. Attention has been directed to the matter by reports that Russia has resumed direct negotiations with China concerning Manchuria, and also by the cablegram stating that a Russian proclamation is to be issued establishing Niu-Chwang as a Russian port.

Cheap Cablegrams to the Far East.

LONDON, July 17.—At a meeting to-day of the Eastern Telegraph Company the Chairman, Sir John W. Barry, announced that in conjunction with the Post Office authorities the Directors of the company were formulating a scheme to enable the public, by means of a code, to cable to the Far East for about 1d. a word.

LAWLESSNESS IN PEKING.

PEKING, July 17.—Disorder and lawlessness have greatly increased in Peking since the policing of the city was restored to the Chinese authorities. There are nightly burglaries by large bands of depredators, while Chinamen in the employ of Europeans are continually beaten and robbed.

The German military authorities here have arranged for the withdrawal of all German troops in Peking, except the permanent establishment, early in August.

THE BRITISH FINANCE BILL.

Passes Its Third Reading—Harcourt Criticises Government's Financial Policy.

LONDON, July 18.—In the course of the debate on the Finance bill in the House of Commons yesterday Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) trenchantly criticised the Government's financial policy, and said those persons believing the statement that the general expenditure would fall after the termination of the war were living in a fool's paradise.

Sir William's speech, which was throughout very pessimistic, drew angry interruptions from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. The latter, in the course of his reply to Sir William, took a sanguine view of the situation in South Africa. He said nobody doubted that the war would soon be over, and when the Boers recognized that they had been thoroughly beaten and had returned to peaceful occupations, the interest on the Transvaal debt and sinking fund would be easily payable out of the surplus revenue derived from the new colonies.

The Finance bill passed its third reading by a vote of 291 to 121.

Disapprove Rosebery's Letter.

LONDON, July 18.—Lord Rosebery's declarations in his manifesto on the split in the Liberal Party have been badly received by the Liberals. Even Sir Edward Grey, a leader of the imperialist wing, disapproves them, and in this he is supported by Sir Charles Dilke and others of imperialist views. The Daily News calls the letter to the City Liberal Club "self-destroying." Sir Edward Grey, however, in a speech last night called upon Lord Rosebery to come out and take a hand in the fight.

MRS. SCHREINER NOT A PRISONER.

LONDON, July 18.—Theophilus Schreiner, brother of Olive Schreiner, has sent a letter to the South African Association contradicting the statements made by Ouida (Mlle. Louise de la Ramée) to the effect that Olive Schreiner was held a prisoner by the British in South Africa.

Mr. Schreiner says that his sister is living in Hanover, Cape Colony, for the sake of her health, and that her husband, Mr. Cronwright, is with her. The town of Hanover is under martial law, but Olive Schreiner is allowed the freedom of the military cordon.

BATTLE NEAR ALIWAL NORTH.

LONDON, July 18.—The South African casualty list issued last night indicates that sharp fighting took place on July 14 near Zuurvlakte, twenty-four miles from Aliwal North. The British lost seven killed and two officers and seventeen men wounded.

Danish Cabinet Resigns.

COPENHAGEN, July 17.—The de Scheested Ministry has resigned. King Christian has requested the members to retain their portfolios pending the appointment of a new Cabinet.

Mr. Tower to Entertain A. J. Drexel.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador to Russia, will give a banquet at which thirty-two covers will be laid, to Anthony J. Drexel.

Kaiser's Meeting with King Edward.

BERLIN, July 17.—The Cologne Gazette gives Aug. 14 as the date when King Edward will meet Emperor William at the Mayence review.

NEGROES MEET IN HAMPTON.

Annual Conference Discusses Needs of the Race—The Negro's Attitude Toward Disfranchisement.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., July 17.—The Hampton Negro Conference, which meets here annually, opened in Cleveland Hall this morning with an audience of some four hundred people, representing all the neighboring States and comprising the best intelligence and progress of the negro race. The Rev. H. B. Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute, presided, and Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee made the opening address.

Mr. Washington urged the adoption of methods to fit the existing conditions and addressed the negro teachers, who formed a large portion of the audience, upon their opportunities for providing colored children with the kind of education that would enable them to earn a living in their own communities and upon the necessity for training the boys and girls to do well the work that they will find to do.

A. F. Hilyer of the Treasury Department submitted a report on the conditions of the labor market which the black man has to meet, and W. A. Hawkins and W. F. Burrell supplemented the report with statements regarding the conditions in Baltimore and Richmond. The programme for the morning ended with a general discussion of the need of a better public spirit among the colored people and the responsibility which rests upon mothers' clubs and similar organizations for training the young women in the domestic arts of cooking and sewing.

At the evening session Prof. H. M. Browne of Hampton Institute and Miss Maria Baldwin, Principal of the Agassiz School, in Cambridge, Mass., read papers on education and W. M. Reid of Portsmouth, Va., discussed negro disfranchisement from the negro's standpoint.

"After all," he said, "the purity of popular election depends upon the moral character rather than upon the wealth or intelligence of the voter. The argument for a distinctly racial disfranchisement seems to be based upon the idea that with the negro out of politics elections will be pure; that the white men of the South, regardless of the degree of intelligence, of wealth which they may or may not possess, are not susceptible of corrupt election practices, a claim not set up in any other part of the world.

"The negro has no cause of complaint in any impartial limitation of the suffrage, but he does feel that the sentiments expressed in the Virginia bill of rights should apply to him when he measures up to the standard that 'all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest in and attachment for the community have the right of suffrage.'

"The negro is submissive, yet it is but natural that he should view with distruct any measure designed to curtail his privileges or to deny him equal opportunity in the race of life, but he will not despair. With patience, prudence, intelligence, he will in a short time prove to the world that he is worthy of all the rights and privileges of American citizenship."

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM CO.

A Stockholder's Application for a Receiver—Says the Corporation Is Trying to Sell Out.

NEWARK, N. J., July 17.—An order for a writ to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Journeay & Burnham Company of Brooklyn has been signed by Vice Chancellor Emery. The application was made returnable next Tuesday in this city.

Elvin W. Crane, counsel for George B. Horton, one of the stockholders, made the application. It is claimed that the trustees of the company, which dissolved last May, are endeavoring to sell out to another corporation, the name of which is at present unknown to the petitioner.

The concern is an incorporated one and operates under the laws of this State, and conducts a large department store in Brooklyn. It was dissolved, it is said, for the purpose of reorganizing it as a New York corporation. Under the laws of this State when a corporation is dissolved its executives become trustees of the assets for the benefit of its stockholders.

Mr. Horton wishes to find out just what is being done. No intimation is made that the concern is insolvent, the trouble being wholly an internal one.

Hugh Boyd, President of the Journeay & Burnham corporation, declined to discuss the matter when seen at his home, 170 Amity Street, Brooklyn, last night, saying that it would not be proper for him to do so, as he was a layman, and it was essentially a matter for lawyers.

He referred reporters to Frank Harvey Field, counsel for the concern, but repeated rings at the lawyer's doorbell elicited no response, and it was said in the neighborhood that he was out of the city.

NEW JERSEY DENTISTS MEET.

Gather at Asbury Park for Their Annual Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 17.—Over one hundred New Jersey dentists, several of them women, assembled in the beach auditorium this morning, when the thirty-first annual session of the New Jersey State Dental Society was called to order by President F. Edsall Riley of Newark. The dentists will deliberate until Friday afternoon, when new officers will be chosen. The morning sessions will be devoted to the reading of essays, and the afternoon to clinics. Prominent dentists from all parts of America and a number from across the sea will talk and demonstrate for the edification of the society.

The essayists and clinicians include Drs. William D. Tracy, Robert E. Payne, Paul W. Hiller, Samuel L. Goldsmith, William C. Deane, George L. Wilcox, F. L. Fossume, W. St. George Elliott, and Wolfram E. Dreyfus of New York City; William E. Halsey, H. Clay Ferris, Horace J. Gould, and Ellison Hilliard of Brooklyn; Robert Roessler of Hoboken, Walter Woolsey of Elizabeth, N. M. Chitterling of Bloomfield, William F. Richards of Orange, and Charles A. Meyer, Frank G. Gregory, J. C. Graft, T. Taylor Bradfield, and T. Takashima of Newark.

Gen. Grosvenor and a Third Term.

Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio sailed yesterday on the American liner St. Louis to spend a short vacation in Europe. Before sailing Gen. Grosvenor refused to discuss in any way the utterances recently ascribed to him concerning a third term for President McKinley. He said that he expected to hear of William J. Bryan once in a while for a short time to come, and that he then expected to see him sink out of sight politically. Ohio, he added, would certainly go Republican at the coming election. He knew of very few anti-Bryan Democrats, he said, who would return to the Democratic Party in the coming fight in that State.

Eclipse Observations Called Failures.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Prof. E. C. Barnard, formerly of the Lick Observatory, and now connected with the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., has returned from Sumatra, where he went to observe the total eclipse of the sun on May 18. Prof. Barnard reports that all the astronomical expeditions were failures in a great measure. They have added little to the stock of astronomical knowledge. This result is attributed to the cloudy weather at all the stations but one, which happened to be imperfectly equipped, because it was expected the clouds would there be thickest.

L. G. Bloomingdale's New Cottage.

The property purchased by Lyman G. Bloomingdale at Elberon, Long Branch, has a frontage of over 300 feet and a depth of 650 feet. It was stated when the purchase was made that it was 300 feet square. It runs back from Ocean Avenue to the sea. The property belonged to H. Victor Newcomb.

Mgr. Conaty a Bishop.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 17.—Mgr. Thomas J. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., who is delivering a course of lectures on Christian education before the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven this week, has received a cable message from Cardinal Gibbons, who is now in Rome, announcing that the Pope has elevated the Monsignor to a Bishopric.

MANY PILGRIMS VISIT RELIC OF ST. ANNE

The Lame, the Halt, and the Blind Hoping to be Cured.

Pathetic Scenes at the Shrine of the Church of St. Jean Baptiste—A Day of Prayer.

The annual pilgrimage of thousands of afflicted to the shrine of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary, was begun yesterday in the little Church of St. Jean Baptiste, at Seventy-sixth Street, near Third Avenue. All day long hundreds upon hundreds of unfortunates, the blind, the lame, the ill, the maimed, and the disfigured, flocked from all quarters of the city and visited the relic of St. Anne in the hope of obtaining succor through the miraculous power of the relic. Exactly how many were blessed with the relic during the day is not known, but a close estimate by one of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, the custodians of the relic, places the number at over 1,000 persons, not counting the small army that besieged the church from morning to night, praying before the shrine of the saint.

The services yesterday began with the solemn dedication of a new crypt, which is to contain the relic. The ceremony also marked the opening of the novena, or the nine days of prayer, which precedes the feast day of St. Anne. The crypt, sheathed in white marble, is the gift of Miss Annie Leary.

The blessing of the crypt was done by Archbishop Corrigan, after which mass was said and Father Nolan of Lowell, Mass., preached a short sermon on the church as a place of prayer and supplication. He said that not all who would come to seek the aid of the sacred relic would be helped. Many would have to return disappointed to try to gain by prayer and sacrifice the grace which now would be denied them. The Blessed Sacrament was then brought from the church and placed in a golden monstrance in the crypt in view of the worshippers.

While these ceremonies were going on within the church a crowd of afflicted persons began collecting without, where they crowded and waited patiently for a chance to enter the little church, where they hoped to obtain relief. It was a suffering, pitiful, hopeful crowd consisting of men and women and children and babes in arms, all of whom hoped for the relief which now and then, the faithful say, comes to those who believe. Many were on crutches and hobbled along or stood patiently in the crowd leaning on the arms of friends. Some were blind and were being led. Others showed no visible sign of misfortune except a pallor or a weakness in their gait. One lame man, paralyzed from the hips down, had come all the way from Texas to visit the shrine. Another sufferer, a young woman, was carried into the church on a stretcher. One small baby crying in its mother's arms turned its sightless eyes toward the sky. It had been born blind and its mother was hoping that the touch of the holy relic would give the little one sight. Then, gradually, the worshippers filed out of the building, and as the overflow escaped into the street those previously unable to get inside took their places. Once in the church there was a scene which for the time seemed far from the busy metropolis and reminded one of the pilgrims to the Sepulchre or of the pilgrims to the Shrine of the Blessed Virgin at Lourdes.

The sufferers knelt before the altar rail and the priest, passing within the rail, bore the relic and blessed each one individually with it. At the end of each blessing the pilgrim kissed the glass that inclosed the bone, said to be of the forearm of St. Anne. The relic would be touched to the forehead or to the eyes or to whatever part was affected. Again and again the rail was emptied and refilled by new-comers. From far and near the pilgrims came, from all parts of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and from New Jersey and many even from States remotely situated.

The devotions yesterday, the priests explained, were but the beginning of the novena, and it was not expected that the miraculous efficacy of the relic would be felt until the spiritual work of the novena had advanced. For the first few days there will be masses and devotions and instructions, and then the priests will hear confessions, for it is only to those who attain a state of grace by being cleansed of their sins that the healing powers of the relic will come.

OPERATION WAS FATAL.

Child Being Treated at Eye and Ear Hospital Dies from Effects of Ether.

While undergoing a second operation for cross-eyes three-year-old Elizabeth Bosser of 248 West Sixty-fifth Street died yesterday afternoon in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, at Park Avenue and Forty-first Street. The child was one of two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bosser. According to the child's mother, Elizabeth was taken to the hospital on June 8, where she was operated upon. The child was taken to the hospital frequently, and a few days ago it was decided to perform another operation.

According to the woman yesterday's operation was performed by Dr. John L. Barnes of 16 East Forty-third Street, and there were nine other physicians present. Two hours after the child had been taken into the operating room, the mother says, she was told of her daughter's death, the physicians saying she had died from the effects of the ether. The Bosser home was one of sorrow last evening. Many friends were present. The parents were grief-stricken. They have asked the Coroners' office to investigate.

CHILD HAD PRESENCE OF MIND.

Five-Year-Old Boy, Struck by Car, Held on to Fender.

Morris Sand, five years old, of 119 Johnson Avenue, Williamsburg, had a narrow escape from death yesterday by being struck by a Hamburg Avenue trolley car. The little fellow was crossing the street when he was struck and scooped up by the basket fender of the car, but bounced out again before the car could be stopped.

The child, with presence of mind, managed to retain a grip on the fender until the car was stopped, which prevented him from going under the motor box. When the boy was picked up he was found to have received only a few slight scratches. He ran to his home.

Mrs. W. I. Quintard's Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 17.—Mrs. W. I. Quintard, a widow, whose home is at 150 Central Park South, New York, was taken off the Saratoga special train on the Hudson River Railroad at this city at noon to-day and conveyed in an ambulance to the Morgan House, where a consultation of physicians was held. Mrs. Quintard is accompanied by a child and two nurses. About one hour before the train reached this city Mrs. Quintard was taken ill, and word was sent here to have the ambulance in waiting.

Mrs. W. I. Quintard is the daughter of William Hayden, a retired business man living at 150 Central Park South. She left her home there yesterday morning for Rutland, Vt. Her husband, a broker, died about two years ago. Mrs. Quintard and her sister both married Quintards, the latter being the wife of Dr. Edward Quintard of 145 West Fifty-eighth Street. None of the members of either family was at home last night, but it was said by acquaintances that Mrs. W. I. Quintard had been suffering from nervous prostration for some time. She has one child about three years old.

Ex-Bond Broker Dies Suddenly.

George Seney Styles, thirty-eight years old, unmarried, and formerly very wealthy, was found dead in his room at the Parker House, 128 West Thirty-ninth Street, early yesterday morning. He had been stricken with apoplexy during the night. He had recently sustained three shocks of paralysis. Mr. Styles was born at Pelham, now in the city, and was formerly a bond broker. It is said that he leaves a sister in Rochester and three brothers, one each in Brooklyn, Pelham, and Chicago.

MR. CLEVELAND'S STRENGTH.

J. W. Tomlinson Thinks the ex-President Would Poll More Votes in the South than D. B. Hill.

John W. Tomlinson, a Bryan Democrat of Alabama, said last evening that Grover Cleveland would win more votes for the Democratic ticket as the National candidate in 1904 than David B. Hill. Mr. Tomlinson was a member of the Platform Committee at Kansas City, and worked hard to carry out Mr. Bryan's views as to the planks which should be placed in the document. Mr. Tomlinson said at the Hoffman house last evening:

"The Bryan Democrats intend to fight to the last ditch. The reason why the Ohio Democrats declared against the principles of the party was because no one paid attention to their actions."

"Is there any sentiment for Mr. Hill in the South?" was asked by a TIMES reporter.

"Mr. Hill is an able man. I do not think that he would be as strong as Grover Cleveland as the candidate in 1904. Mr. Hill has always won the help of the chivalrous delegates from the South by standing as a man who was being abused by Tammany Hall. He is an able man, but we need some candidate who stands for the principles which Mr. Bryan upholds. I think if the present era of prosperity continues the Democratic Party might as well make no nomination for President in 1904, for the nominee would surely be beaten.

"No one can tell what will happen in the financial world. If panics occur as a result of great inflation of railroad stocks and other enterprises, then there will be a chance for a Democrat to win. The theory that more money meant more prosperity has been carried out by what has happened during the last two years. We maintained that as silver was money, more silver should be placed in circulation to make good times. There are greater questions now before the people. Trusts and imperialism will, I think, be the main issues in 1904, and I think that Mr. Bryan will be the best man to carry on the fight."

BROOKLYN'S PARTY WARFARE.

Republican Leaders Meet at Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's House—He Attacks Walter B. Atterbury.

One of several recent attempts to create harmony in the Republican Party in Brooklyn was made last night when Lieut. Gov. Woodruff had a number of leaders of the Seventeenth Assembly District in conference at his house. There were about fifty persons present at the meeting, which continued from 8:30 till midnight. It finally developed into a war dance, with Walter B. Atterbury (who was not present) as victim.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in the discussion said that he wanted to talk over a very delicate matter, and added that he was very sorry upon his return from Europe recently to find that Mr. Atterbury had attacked the organization. He declared that neither Mr. Dady nor himself controlled the organization. Seventeen of the twenty-one members of the Executive Committee are opposed to Mr. Atterbury, he said, and in view of that the Seventeenth Assembly District could not expect much from the Executive Committee should they insist on returning Mr. Atterbury to the General Committee.

Ex-Alderman Thomas spoke in defense of Mr. Atterbury, and said that the reason why Mr. Atterbury and the rest of the district were opposed to Mr. Dady was that Mr. Dady was not a good Republican, but a turncoat.

PROF. TRIGGS ON LITERATURE.

Hymns Are Doggerel, He Says, and the Dime Novel Is Literature Compared to Sunday School Books.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Prof. Oscar L. Triggs of the University of Chicago, who some time ago compared John D. Rockefeller to William Shakespeare, to-day informed the class in English literature at the university that the hymns of the Protestant churches are doggerel, and that dime novels are literature when compared to Sunday school books. Prof. Triggs had been asked by a member of the class whether orthodox people could read Walt Whitman.

"I take it for granted," replied the Professor, "that there is not a member of this class who does not hold heterodox views. If you did not you would not be here, since the study of literature has no place in the education of an orthodox person. You can find little poetry that is not unorthodox. Of course there is a vast deal of songs and hymns, but no poetry. The great bulk of church music is mere doggerel, pure and simple. Take Watts for example.

"In the same connection can be named the Sunday school books. The dime novel is preferable to the average Sunday school story, because the dime novel may become literature, while the Sunday school book never can hope to be."

Prof. Triggs later said that college professors and students could enjoy poetry and fiction because they were half pagan.

"Our whole modern civilization is a mixture of Christianity and paganism," he said, "and the Christian spirit by no means dominates. This fact was recently shown by the conduct of the so-called Christian nations in China. It is well for our civilization that it is thus blended of pagan and Christian ideas. It makes a better and stronger civilization. It would not be well if all men were Christians."

HORSEMEN WILL PROTEST.

Object to Union Railway Company's Building Tracks Across Central Bridge.

There will be a public hearing in the City Council chamber July 25 at 2:30 o'clock on the application of the Union Railway Company, which operates the trolley system of the Bronx, for permission to build a double track road across Central Bridge to the termini of the Eighth Avenue surface line and the west side elevated railroads in West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

The application is supported by a petition signed by many residents of the Bronx, who protest against being compelled to walk across the bridge from the present Union Railway terminus at Jerome and Sedgwick Avenues, a distance of about a quarter of a mile. It is said that the application will be opposed by the Road Drivers' Association of New York on the ground that the extension of the road over the bridge and along the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Viaduct will interfere with drivers of fine horses proceeding to the Speedway, which starts from the upper end of the viaduct.

Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the association, and other officers in a position to know, could not be found last night, and it was said they had gone to Long Branch to attend a great trotting meet to be held there to-day.

MR. CRIMMINS'S COMPROMISE.

His Action Affecting Baltimore and Ohio Dividends Dismissed.

Judge Thomas, in the United States district court, has dismissed the suit brought by John D. Crimmins as a holder of preferred stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to restrain the Directors and voting stockholders of the road from paying a 4 per cent. dividend on the common stock of the corporation until a dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock has first been paid.

The suit was dismissed without costs and it is understood is the result of a compromise agreed upon between Thomas Thacher, representing Mr. Crimmins, and Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, counsel for the Directors.

New Chairman of Lehigh Valley Board.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to-day Director Eben B. Thomas was elected Chairman of the board. President Wetter has hitherto acted in that capacity. Officials of the company say there is no significance in Mr. Thomas's election. He is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Erie Railroad Company.

Buffalo Not to Go Through Hell Gate.

The United States training ship Buffalo sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, carrying 300 landsmen and 100 seamen. She did not take the Hell Gate route, but went to Tompkinsville, S. I. From Tompkinsville the Buffalo takes the outside route to Gardiner's Bay, where, after target practice, she will go to Newport and Boston, and will then go to Gibraltar.

THREE-PLATOON SYSTEM

Commissioner Murphy Announces How It Will Be Operated.

"Days Off" Abolished, but Hours Will Be Easier and More Men Will Be on Duty at One Time.

Plans for the "three-platoon" system soon to be installed in the Police Department, upon which a committee has been at work for many days, are so nearly complete that Commissioner Murphy yesterday announced the principal features in a formal report. He said, however, that he could not yet tell how soon they would be put in operation.

One change which may make the system unpopular in the force is that "days off" are abolished, each policeman having to work every day of the month. The nearest approach to a holiday will be that in the course of the rotation of hours of duty each man will have a continuous stretch of twenty hours of leisure about once in three months.

On the other hand the hours of duty will be more regular than at present. The report contains this: "It is to be understood that under this system there will be no nights off or excusing of reserves for any reason except in extreme emergency."

Uniformed men in each precinct will be assigned in equal number to the new platoons, which will be known by the numbers 1, 2, and 3. Platoon 1 will begin the system by turning out on patrol at 8 A. M., the beginning of the police day, and remaining in the streets until 4 P. M., when Platoon 2 will relieve, being relieved in turn at midnight by Platoon 3, and this order will be continued. For reserve purposes each platoon will be divided into three sections of equal strength and similarly numbered. One section, or one-ninth of the entire force, will be on reserve duty day and night in the station houses, and thus, with whole platoons in the streets at the same time, it will follow that four-ninths of the entire force will be constantly on duty.

All three sections of a platoon take turns in doing, one each day, the reserve duty that the platoon is expected to do in three days, the sections of platoons whose turn it is to do reserve on any single day dividing the day between them.

Tours of patrol and reserve duty are made regular in this way, and the whole system is much simpler than the present one. The men in any one platoon continue to do patrol duty and have regular hours for that duty during an entire month. Then there is a change by which the platoon which had been doing the patrolling from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. has a day free from patrol but not from reserve duty, and then takes the tour from 4 P. M. till midnight. At the end of another month the men of this platoon have to go on and do a month of night duty. Each quarter, therefore, brings them around to the starting point again.

Individual policemen do reserve duty for a stretch of eight hours once every three days. On the other days each policeman has the hours of workers under the eight-hour law. If it happens that the section to which he belongs has to do the reserve duty for the platoon on any day, he goes off for four hours after coming in from his street duty, comes back, does his reserve for eight hours, and then has four hours more to himself before it is time for him to go out on patrol again with his platoon.

Schedules for Sergeants and Roundsmen still remain to be devised, and some minor details yet remain to be arranged or simplified, and on these the committee is still laboring.

Deputy Commissioner Devery says that under the proposed plan for dividing the time of the patrolmen there will be more men on patrol at any given time than there have been in the past.

ELIGIBLE LIST SET ASIDE.

Civil Service Commission Orders that Sergeants Who Wish to be Captains Must Again Be Examined.

At a meeting of the Municipal Civil Service Commission held on Monday at 54 William Street, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Complaint has been made to the Municipal Civil Service Commission by the State Civil Service Commission concerning examinations for the promotion in the Police Department from Sergeants to Captains, which complaint has been considered by the Municipal Civil Service Commission;

Therefore, be it Resolved that the present list for promotions in the Police Department from Sergeant to Captain be and the same is hereby canceled and a new examination is hereby ordered.

Secretary Lee Phillips of the commission said he did not know when the new examination for Sergeants who wish to be Captains will be held. He said that the list of eligible Roundsmen for promotion to Sergeantcies was also discussed by the commission at its meeting. A similar decision was reached in the case of these examinations, though the matter was not made the subject of a resolution.

Mr. Phillips said later that an opinion had been asked of the Corporation Counsel as to whether the Captains recently appointed from the eligible list now set aside were to remain in their present position.

CAPT LANTRY'S EXPLANATION.

Could Not Raid a Poolroom Because the Picket Knew All His Men.

Police Captain Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station was called by Commissioner Murphy yesterday to explain how it happened that a private detective got into the Sherman Hotel and raided it instead of the men under his command, who are supposed to have supervision over all the resorts.

Capt. Lantry said that among the watchers attached to the alleged poolroom at the Sherman House was a man who formerly had been on the police force and attached to the same precinct, and who therefore knew the detectives and police. It was therefore impossible for his men to get in, although he said he had been trying for about a year to close the place up.

AGED COUPLE MARRIED.

Each Is Over Sixty and They Had Been Engaged for Many Years.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 17.—Miss Sarah Anna Cutter and Freeman Rowland, both over sixty years of age, were married at the home of the bride at Woodbridge, near here, last evening, in the presence of a large number of their relatives and friends. The service was read by the Rev. Dr. James McNulty of the Woodbridge Presbyterian Church. A reception followed the ceremony, after which the newly married couple left on a wedding trip.

The bridegroom has been a widower for more than a quarter of a century, and his acquaintance with Miss Cutter has continued all of that time, and their engagement has lasted for many years. Mr. Rowland is in the real estate business, with offices on Broadway, New York City. He will live with his bride at Woodbridge.

Suit Over New Bridge Contract.

The United States Engineering and Construction Company, which holds the contract for the building of the approaches to the new East River Bridge, has been sued in the United States Circuit Court for $30,000 for breach of contract. The plaintiff is Francis Broadnax of Montclair, N. J., who alleges that he is the successor of Goss & Small of Crotch Island, Me., with whom the defendant made a contract for the supply of all dimension blocks needed for the construction of the bridge approaches. He further alleges that the defendant has refused to accept granite offered, although several boatloads are now here awaiting delivery.

Prices of Butter and Cheese Go Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—According to dealers in South Water Street, prices of butter and cheese have gone up. Extras in creamery butter sold to-day at 19 cents a pound in a jobbing way, and such being the case present retailers' prices will move up several notches, and the speculator who has sold corn and oats "short" and the ruined farmer will not be alone in casting aspersions on the brand of weather which has caused these things. Cheese has also advanced a quarter to a half a cent in jobbers' prices.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

On the Sound one of the events of to-day is the cruise of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, which has Alexander Van Rensselaer's steam yacht May as its flagship. There will be a dance given in honor of the fleet on Saturday at Oyster Bay. To-day is also the date for the automobile race between Newport and Boston, in which a number of well-known young men will take part. At Newport, as usual, there will be a number of dinners and luncheons.

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Yesterday the usual number of people supposed to be at the Summer resorts were seen in town. Mrs. Clarence Mackay lunched at Delmonico's in an exquisite taffeta frock of white with black embroidered polka dots, and touches of gold and pale blue. At Sherry's there were Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Henry Sedley, and Mr. and Mrs. James J. Faye, who are at Tuxedo this Summer. In the palm garden at the Waldorf there were Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Frederic Edey, Truxton Beale, Creighton Webb, and Ralph J. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay dined at Sherry's last evening.

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Southampton has had this week a succession of dinners and bridge whist parties. Mrs. Walton Oakman has arranged for a number of bridge parties at the Meadow Club for the benefit of several charities. An entrance fee is charged and so far they have been successful. To-morrow evening the weekly dance will take place at the Meadow Club house.

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Miss Lily Oelrichs and Peter D. Martin have already begun the prelude to a fashionable marriage by going through a course of elaborate dinners given in their honor. Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin has given a large dinner for them and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, second, will also give a dinner in their honor.

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New London goes the even tenor of its way. Among those who have been entertaining and giving house parties there are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payn Nash, who have Clover Cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strong Guthrie. Dr. William Appleton and Mrs. Appleton have also been entertaining there.

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A new reservoir of eight million gallons' capacity is to be built at Lenox on the ground of Giraud Foster. The first trip of the public coach which is to run from Pittsfield, Mass., to Stockbridge, was made last week. The proceeds realized from the coach are to go to a charity.

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Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mrs. Frederick Butterfield, and Mr. and Mrs. James Kearney have arrived at Lake Champlain.

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Lieut. Cameron McR. Winslow and Mrs. Winslow (Miss Dora Havemeyer) are to be congratulated on the birth of a son. The marriage of Miss Havemeyer, at an extremely youthful age, to Lieut. Commander Winslow, who distinguished himself during the Spanish-American war, was one of the events of the Newport season of 1899, the wedding having occurred on Sept. 18.

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There are booked to sail to-day, among others on the Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse, Mr. and Mrs. Laurent H. Allien G. de Neufville, Robert B. Hodges, and Miss Cora R. Hodges of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Horace F. Weeks, Miss Frances Weeks, and Harry C. Weeks of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Shepard of Boston, O. D. Baldwin, J. G. Baldwin, and J. G. Baldwin, Jr.

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There arrived yesterday, among others, on the Oceanic, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, Mrs. Bliss and Miss Bliss, Miss M. A. B. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears and Miss Helen Sears of Boston, Mrs. C. H. Sanford, James Robertson, George Rutherford and Miss Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt, James F. Sheldon, F. H. Sloan and the Misses A. and J. V. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Ruthven Smith, W. P. Soule, Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Spreckels and Miss Spreckels, P. C. Stewart, Robert Stewart, Charteris Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse and Miss Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse, P. Whittemore, Mrs. Grace Whittemore and Miss Edith Whittemore, Miss M. B. Van Wyck and Miss A. E. Van Wyck, Miss Helen Colebrooke, Boland Colebrooke, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brooks, Miss Caroline Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Dumont and four children, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dwight and the Misses Mabel and Ruth Dwight, Mrs. F. Eger, Major J. B. Fassitt and Mrs. Fassitt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Graef, Mrs. George B. Gray, E. C. Hoyt and Miss Hoyt, Major Church Howe, United States Consul, Sheffield; A. O. Jennings, Edward B. King, Henry W. Marsh, and Chauncey Marshall.

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Booked to sail on L'Aquitaine to-day, among others, are S. Pinchon, French Minister to China, and Mme. Pinchon, Ali Ferrouh Bey, Turkish Minister to the United States, and family; Col. d'Esperey and Comte de Surgy.

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Mrs. George Keppel, whose husband has for some time been in New York, and who is to be here during August, is having miniatures of her two children painted by Mrs. Massey. The eldest, who is just seven years of age, is said to be one of the most beautiful children in London. Her features and her neck and shoulders are perfect, and her coloring quite extraordinary, while the baby is the personification of good temper, with large blue eyes and a sweet smile.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 17.—The evening of July 26 promises to be the busiest socially in July. On that evening there will be the vaudeville entertainment at Mrs. Fish's and a large dinner at Mrs. William E. Carter's. Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. George L. Rives, and Mrs. George B. De Forest will entertain at dinner, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will give a dinner for fifty at Beaulieu, followed by dancing.

This evening Mrs. Frederic Neilson gave a large dinner at her cottage. Mrs. Edward C. Post was, among others, entertaining at dinner this evening.

Besides the many functions which have already been arranged for August, and without taking into consideration the social events which will be given in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, there will be six dinner dances. Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will give one in honor of her daughter, Miss Gladys Brooks, to formally introduce her. Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will give another in honor of her daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Burden. Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will also give dinner dances.

Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke's villa will be the scene of a large entertainment on fete night. The place, which borders on the harbor front, will be brilliantly illuminated.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have returned from New York.

William Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, accompanied by Miss Whitehouse and Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Whitehouse, arrived at Eastbourne Lodge for the season this evening.

George R. Preston of New York is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will remain at The Breakers as the guests of Mrs. Vanderbilt for about a month. They will go to Scotland, where they have leased a castle, in time for the opening of the grouse shooting season, on Aug. 12. Mr. and Mrs. Almeric H. Paget, who have a place in the same locality, have already arrived there.

R. H. I. Goddard has arrived from Providence.

Mayor Garrettson made an official call this afternoon at the British Embassy.

J. Barton Willing of Philadelphia has arrived for the season.

Frank W. Ware, Secretary of the Newport Horse Show, has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg is expected at Willow Bank for the season next week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Rollins Morse will take the cottage of Judge Davis on Aug. 1. Judge and Mrs. Davis are going to Europe.

Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan has returned from New York.

Robert J. P. Powel and his family are the guests of Miss Powel.

The Misses Shipley have gone to Jefferson Heights for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews will arrive at The Rocks next week for the season.

Mrs. Herbert C. Pell of New York is the guest of Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitwell of Boston are visiting C. Horatio Whitwell.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Gantz—Hussey.

The Rev. Albert Dale Gantz, assistant of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Central Park West, and Miss Mary Anthony Hussey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Hussey, were married in that church yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. David Wylie, pastor of the church. Miss Flora Becker was the maid of honor and Mrs. H. C. Whitehead was matron of honor. The best man was Charles Gantz, a brother of the bridegroom. After their bridal trip the couple will live in Walla Walla, Washington, where Mr. Gantz will have charge of a church.

Steele—Reuter.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 17.—The marriage of Miss Gertrude A. Reuter and George A. Steele of this place occurred to-day in St. James's Church. The church was decorated with cut flowers and palms. The Rev. James A. Reynolds officiated. The bride was dressed in mousseline de soie over white taffeta, trimmed with French ribbon, chiffon, and lace. Her maids were Miss Marie Antoinette Reuter of Newark and Miss Julia Sheehan of Red Bank. The best man was John R. Houlihan of Red Bank. The couple left for a trip to Niagara Falls and the Buffalo Exposition.

Miss Elliott Page Married.

LONDON, July 17.—E. H. Turnbull of St. John, N. B., was married this afternoon in St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, to the American actress, Miss Elliott Page, daughter of the late Col. John Augustus Page of New York. There were 500 guests at the church, and many notable personages were later present at the reception given at the residence of the bride's mother.

AN UNGRATEFUL DOG.

Fireman Climbed to Roof of Burning Building to Save It and Was Attacked.

When fire broke out on the fourth floor of the five-story brick building at 81 Nassau Street last night, the wife of Policeman Timothy Cronin of the Old Slip Station rushed through Nassau Street crying hysterically for somebody to save her pet dog she had left on the roof. The Cronins occupy the top floor of the building, which is owned by E. Ferris & Son, who keep a shoe store on the ground floor.

The fire started on the fourth floor from some unknown cause, and the flames spread rapidly to the floor above. Citizen passing by discovered it and sent in an alarm. The firemen had much difficulty in extinguishing the flames, as the fire spread to the rear of the building and crept up through two airshafts.

Mrs. Cronin's pleadings to save the dog caused Fireman Shanley of Engine Company No. 4 to attempt the rescue. He climbed the fire escape to the roof, but the dog, which was crouched near the edge, resented his efforts and attacked him. Shanley made a hasty retreat, and told Mrs. Cronin that the dog would have to stay on the roof. At this point Policeman Cronin, who was on patrol on Wall Street, came up, and when his wife entreated him to save her pet he promptly refused. Later the dog was rescued by the janitor's son. The damage was $1,000 to the Cronin apartments and the building.

ARTISTIC SUMMER FURNITURE.

It is not for Summer only by any means, but it chances that several of the six sets which have been made have gone into beautiful Summer homes at Bar Harbor, on Long Island and in other places. It is called driftwood furniture, and probably nothing more simple and at the same time more effective was ever made. It is made in the soft dull, lifeless gray which every one who is familiar with driftwood knows, and made on the simplest of lines, after the style of the California mission furniture. The wood is ash, and it is given this peculiar shade by a secret process which brings out the grain of the wood in giving the color, and the result is one which has been a great delight to artists and people of artistic tastes. The furniture is made by hand; every piece is carefully selected with reference to the beauty of the grain.

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This furniture will not be inexpensive; in fact, quite the contrary, as a piece of handwork, designed by an artist and patented, may be expected to be, and a set will cost perhaps $800. This would include the bedstead, a toilet table, chest of drawers, large table—a big square stand resting squarely on its four leg after the fashion of the most primitive of its sister table. The mantel stand is similar, but smaller, and there are jardinière stand and chairs, including a rocker, all of this same Wabash ash, even the seats of the chairs.

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The simple beauty and good taste of the furniture can hardly be appreciated until it is seen in position with the proper accessories. One of these rooms, which is perhaps ideal, is that of Louis C. Tiffany in his Summer home, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. This should be everything that could be desired, for the furniture represents the idea and design of Mr. Tiffany himself, and the room was decorated under his direction. The soft gray of the furniture is put into a soft old rose setting, with rose colored damask covering the walls and forming the hangings. The ceiling is tinted delicately in accordance with the color scheme of the rooms, and there is a beautifully stenciled frieze which completes the decoration, if one excepts the sconces and gas fixtures which are of old bronze made for the room and the glass globes of a green shade also made for the room.

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Albert Herter, the artist, has one of the quaint sets of driftwood at his Summer home; a Mrs. Jennings of New York, another artist, and his brother have others of the few sets of the driftwood which have been made. One beauty of this furniture is that the treatment makes the color rather more than skin deep, and with age it grows in beauty and more nearly like what it purports to represent.

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Of the Austrian oak, which has a beautiful greenish tint, there is more furniture built after the old mission style and rather heavier than the driftwood, beautiful furniture made more frequently for dining rooms than other rooms, but for libraries also, but also upon occasions for English drawing rooms, made possibly with a simple convention style of ornamentation. There is a suggestion of the Pompeian in a set of dining room furniture. With the use of this Austrian oak and the methods of preparing leathers to give the effect of the fine old antique Spanish leathers, single articles of furniture are sometimes introduced into rooms furnished in different styles. For instance, the big leather arm chairs are strong, good to the eye, and exceedingly comfortable. One of these is eminently a man's chair and always gives the impression of solidity and restfulness. The large buttons used with the leather are either in leather, in old brass, or sometimes in oxidized silver. A chair of this kind will cost from $25 up.

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Mrs. Delafield has the dining room of her house at Riverdale furnished in this Austrian oak. The walls of this room are covered with a beautiful shade of light green in armure and a tall screen, which forms a part of the furnishing, is covered with a green velour to match, in which there are exquisite tones. The screen frame is of the oak, but little of it to be seen, as it simply outlines the velour, which forms a four-fold screen very high. The stenciling, which is an art by itself, is in this room done delicately in gold.

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The secret of obtaining the proper tones in the oak have only been recently learned, and the best results are obtained. By the use of the ammonia fusing the wood is given a soft tobacco-brown color, which extends well into the wood, perhaps one-sixteenth of an inch, and a treatment of oil deepens the tone and gives a good finish.

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The stenciling, which is used largely in the decorating not only of rooms, but of furniture, is a distinct work of art by itself; the color is put on by hand and thoroughly artistic results are obtained by means of it. But that is a story by itself.

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In the rooms mentioned the decorating in all points is done each part with regard to the other, all designed with regard for the general effect. The pieces of furniture vary and differ according to the rooms in which they are placed. Bronze and glass all follow the color scheme. Some of the handsomest houses in the city have rooms furnished with this modified mission furniture. Rugs in a few soft tones usually cover the floors where it is used.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD DEAD

Well-Known New Yorker Passes Away at His Summer Home.

He Had Been Long Prominent in Mercantile and Social Life and Had a Distinguished Military Career.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., July 17.—Gen. Daniel Butterfield died at his home, Cragside, at 8:30 o'clock to-night. He had been ill for more than a year. He leaves a widow, but no children.

Daniel Butterfield, at the time of his death a Major General, retired, of the United States Regular Army, had long been prominent in social life, business, and political affairs in New York City. He was born in Utica on Oct. 31, 1831, his father, John Butterfield, being one of the earliest to embark in the express business in this country, and the organizer of the American Express Company. Daniel Butterfield was graduated from Union College in 1849, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city, becoming largely interested in the management of the express companies in which his father was a principal factor.

He early showed a predilection for military affairs, and when the Twelfth Regiment of the State Militia was organized, in 1859, he was chosen its Colonel. When the war began he volunteered, and went with his regiment to Washington. He led the advance into Virginia over the Long Bridge, and joined the army of Gen. Patterson on the Upper Potomac, in which he was given the command of a brigade. When the army was enlarged he was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel, and assigned to the Twelfth Regiment of infantry. In September, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, and ordered to the corps of Fitz-John Porter. In this capacity he made the campaign of the Peninsula, taking a conspicuous part in the battles of Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, and Gaines's Mills, and in the actions fought during the retreat of McClellan's army to Harrison's Landing. He was wounded at the battle of Gaines's Mills. At Harrison's Landing he commanded a detachment on the southern side of the river to cover the retreat.

His next campaigns were fought under Gens. Pope and McClellan, in August and September, 1862, and at the close of October he took command of Morell's division. He became Major General of Volunteers Nov. 29, 1862, and was made Colonel of the Fifth Infantry in the regular army July 1, 1863. He commanded the Fifth Corps at the battle of Fredericksburg, and was Chief of Staff in the Army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

Having been wounded at Gettysburg, he was ordered to the army of invasion under Rosecrans, then called the Army of the Cumberland, October, 1863, and acted as Chief of Staff to Hooker at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, &c., on the march to Atlanta. In the actions of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kennesaw, and Lost Mountain he commanded a division of the Twentieth Corps, and was brevetted Brigadier and Major General, United States Army, for meritorious services.

Congress voted a medal of honor to him for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Gaines's Mills. For years he had been connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and was Commander of Lafayette Post.

After the war he served as Superintendent of the general recruiting service of the army, with headquarters in this city, and was in command of all the forces in this harbor from 1865 to 1869. In the latter year he resigned his commission, and was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States at the New York Sub-Treasury.

Upon retiring from public office Gen. Butterfield devoted his attention to business enterprises. He resumed his connection with the American Express Company and was also interested in steamboat and ferry properties. He was President of the Alahy and Troy Steamboat Company, President and Director of the Apartment Hotel Company, a Director of the Citizens' Savings Bank, and President and Director of the Cold Spring National Bank. He accumulated a fortune and in recent years entertained largely at his city home, 616 Fifth Avenue.

Gen. Butterfield was a member of the United States Army Club, the Union Club, Sons of the Revolution, Church Club, Loyal Legion, Society of Arts, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He was the author of a work entitled "Camp and Outpost Duty." In 1886 Gen. Butterfield married in England Mrs. Julia L. S. James of this city.

When his health permitted Gen. Butterfield, who was an adherent of the Republican Party, took an active interest in politics. He was a candidate for Congress in this city in 1852, and in 1894 was favorably considered for the Gubernatorial nomination which fell to Levi P. Morton. Many friends of the General insisted on his nomination, but in the convention hall at Saratoga he rallied his followers to Mr.

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FINANCIAL.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this Company as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.

No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

INVESTORS.

I offer, subject to prior sale or withdrawal, $100,000 of Preferred Treasury stock, which pays 8% dividends.

The Company is well known throughout New England as a successful wholesale and retail concern, with constantly increasing profits.

The earnings, as attested by a prominent Audit Company, are nearly three times the dividend requirements on this stock. With this high rate of interest the stock should double in value within a year. Inquiries solicited.

D. RIDGEWAY HENDRICKS,
41 & 43 WALL STREET.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 22d day of July, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED, COFETE, SAN Luis bought and sold. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

PROMOTER WANTED TO ESTABLISH STOCK Co. Sanitarium; 200 capital. HYGIEA, Box 208 Times.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $2,500,000
Interest on Accounts Subject to Check. Letters of Credit for Foreign Travel. Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS:
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, Manager Foreign Department.

DIRECTORS:
Samuel D. Babcock.
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Charles D. Dickey, Gustav E. Kissel, Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton, William P. Dixon, Luther Kountze, Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair, Robert A. Granniss, Charlton T. Lewis, James Timpson,
Dumont Clarke, G. G. Haven, Jr., Richard A. McCurdy, Eben B. Thomas,
C. C. Cuyler, Charles R. Henderson, Robert Olyphant, George W. Young.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

DENVER, July 15, 1901.

To the Stockholders of
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY:

In pursuance of the vote of the stockholders to increase the capital stock to forty million dollars ($40,000,000) and to authorize the Directors to issue fifteen million dollars ($15,000,000) of Five per cent. (5%) Ten-Year Convertible Gold Debentures, convertible into Common Stock, the Company has determined to issue Ten million dollars ($10,000,000) of such debentures of the denomination of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, forthwith, and to offer the same for subscription at par with an adjustment of interest, to the stockholders of record at the close of business July 30, 1901. Such offer is to be open until three o'clock in the afternoon of August 1, 1901, and then closed.

Each such stockholder is to be allowed to subscribe for one (1) Debenture for every twenty-five (25) shares of stock held by him.

No subscription for a fraction of a Debenture will be received.

Debenture subscription rights appertaining to any shares of stock, including subscription rights appertaining to less than twenty-five (25) shares of stock, may be bought or sold, and may be assigned and transferred, but the Company will not buy or sell such rights.

Subscription and assignment blanks, together with a Circular Letter containing the terms of the offer, may be obtained at the offices of THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY, Boston Block, corner of Seventeenth and Champa Streets, Denver, Colorado, and No. 71 Broadway, New York, at the office of BLAIR & CO., 33 Wall Street, New York, and at the office of the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO. No subscription nor assignment of subscription rights, except on these blanks, will be recognized.

Subscriptions from stockholders, or the assignees of their subscription rights, accompanied by the payment of the first installment of Five hundred dollars ($500.00) for each Debenture subscribed for, must be received at the office of Blair & Co., No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at or before three o'clock, in the afternoon of August 1, 1901.

The subscriptions are payable as follows, viz.: Five hundred dollars ($500.00) upon each Debenture at the time of making the subscription, on or before August 1, 1901; two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00) upon each Debenture on November 1, 1901, and two hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-eight cents ($234.38) (being the amount remaining payable on each Debenture after said adjustment of interest), on February 1, 1902, the first coupon maturing February 1, 1902, being cut off and cancelled.

All installments of the purchase price will be payable to The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at the office of Blair & Co., No. 33 Wall Street, New York City. All installments should be paid by certified check on a New York Bank or Trust Company, or by a bank draft on New York, to the order of Blair & Co.

A certificate will be issued for each Debenture so subscribed for. The Debentures will be delivered upon payment of the last installment of the purchase price.

The Debentures are to be issued under the terms of and in accordance with the provisions of an agreement between The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee, to bear date August 1, 1901, a copy of which agreement will be on file at the office of the Trustee in the City of Chicago and at the office of Blair & Co., and at each of the offices of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in the City of Denver and in the City of New York.

The Debentures are to be of a series of fifteen thousand (15,000) Debentures for one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, to bear date August 1, 1901, to be payable August 1, 1911, in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, or its equivalent, with interest from the first day of August, 1901, at the rate of Five per cent. (5%) per annum, payable semi-annually at the office or agency of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in the City of New York, on the first day of February and the first day of August in each year in like gold coin, according to the tenor of the interest warrants to be thereto annexed, free from any tax or taxes which The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company may be required to pay thereon or deduct therefrom, under any present or future laws of the United States of America or of any State, Territory, county, city, village, township, or other municipality or other governmental sub-division, and each to be redeemable at the option of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at a premium of Five per cent. (5%) on any interest payment date after August 1, 1906, and each to be convertible at the option of the holder thereof into Common Stock of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at par (with an adjustment of current or accrued interest and dividends as between the Debentures and the stock into which the same may be converted) on or at any time after February 1, 1902, until and including August 1, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of said agreement.

The remaining five million dollars ($5,000,000) of said series are authorized to be issued from time to time by resolution of the Board of Directors for the acquisition of additional property.

The subscription of the entire issue of ten million dollars ($10,000,000) of said Debentures has been underwritten.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on July 30, 1901, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the Annual Meeting appointed to be held on August 21, 1901.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY
By J. C. OSGOOD, President.

International Umbrella Co.
OFFERS A LIMITED AMOUNT OF ITS STOCK TO DEVELOP ITS
EXPORT TRADE.
66 BROADWAY.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,123.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY B. MANNING, Secretary, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer, Trust Officer.

Copartnership Notices.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FORMERLY DOING business under the firm name of Cummings & Lyons, have this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Lewis Lyons will sign in liquidation. Dated N. Y., July 17, 1901. Lewis G. Lyons, B. Cummings.

Dividends.

OFFICES OF THE
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, July 17, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared out of the surplus net earnings of the company for the six months ending June 30th, 1901, a dividend of 1½% upon the First Preferred capital stock of the Company, payable August 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 1st, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the First Preferred capital stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the first day of August, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on the 31st day of August, 1901.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By J. A. MIDDLETON, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, July 17, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Erie Railroad Company will close at 3 P. M. on August 1st, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 31st, 1901.

On August 30th, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of 1½% on the First Preferred stock of the Company when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

National Salt Company,
26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., July 15, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 9.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared payable August 1st, 1901, to the holders of Preferred stock of record July 24th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 24th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. August 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.

Common Stock Dividend No. 5.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. has been declared payable August 1st, 1901, to the holders of Common stock of record July 24th, 1901. Transfer books of the Common stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 24th, and reopen at 9 o'clock A. M., August 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.
W. T. HUNTER, Asst. Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, July 10, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of one per cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending September 1, 1901, payable September 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on August 9, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on August 9, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, May 21st, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the surplus net earnings of the current fiscal year, after providing for 4% dividend on the preferred stock for such year, a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on its common stock, payable July 20th, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, to the common stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, June 29th, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, June 29th, 1901, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Monday, July 22d, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, May 21st, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. out of surplus net earnings has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th, 1901.
The Preferred Stock books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 29th, 1901, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M., on Monday, July 22d, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF Per Cent. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on August 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, July 16th, and reopened on Friday, August 2d.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

93rd Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable August 31, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 23d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 8, 1901.

Office of Phenix Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17, 1901.
90TH DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date.
WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

NATIONAL STARCH COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 4.
A dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared as of July 1st, 1901, payable August 1st, 1901, to holders of Preferred Stock of record July 23d, 1901. Transfer books of Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. July 23d, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 1st, 1901. Dividend checks will be mailed.
J. D. HIGGINS, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, July 22, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1901, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 13, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of N. Y., Friday, July 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due August 1, 1901, and will reopen August 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18, 1901.

International Fire Engine Co.
149 Broadway, New York.
July 16th, 1901.
The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Company, as of August 10th, 1901. The transfer books close July 31st and reopen August 12th, 1901.
W. A. DINSMORE, Secretary.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Silverett Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Fred Vieweg, H. M. Thompson, and G. W. Linch, New York.

Boston Butter Company of Albany; capital, $3,000. Directors—E. C. Posson and Kittie L. Posson, Albany; J. T. Norton, Troy.

Waverley Realty Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. V. Lawrence, H. J. S. Hall, and T. C. Stratton, New York City.

Handy Company of Rochester, to deal in dental supplies; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. W. Cowan and J. G. Buckley, Geneseo; S. Dixon, New York City.

A. Lewin & Co. of New York City, to manufacture women's wear; capital, $50,000. Directors—Ernest Ascher, S. S. Guggenheimer, and S. D. Spier, New York City.

Alaska-Perseverance Mining Company of New York City; capital, $500,000. Directors—W. J. Sutherland, Charles T. Murray, and Lovell S. Jerome, New York City.

Patent Tobacco Sample Binder Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. P. Wiseburn and Louis Buhle, Queens Borough; G. W. Miatt, New York City.

Crown Ribbon and Carbon Manufacturing Company of Rochester; capital, $10,000. Directors—William Hartman and A. E. Olmstead, Rochester, and Philip Wickens, Brighton.

Boylston Company of New York City, to operate hotels and restaurants; capital, $40,000. Directors—G. W. Ballon, Middletown; C. H. Menke, Brooklyn; Winthrop Pond, New Rochelle.

Arroyo Hondo Mining Company of Syracuse, to mine for gold and silver in Chihuahua, Mexico; capital, $100,000, Directors—Thomas Ryan, Syracuse; F. H. Brownell and W. A. Clark, New York City.

Incorporated, in Delaware.
Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 17.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

Bernard & Holland Company of New York, to engage in general merchandising, chiefly glassware; capital, $50,000.

Mexican National Telephone Company of Mexico, to operate in Mexico; capital, $1,000,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks very strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 17	1,015,926
To date this year	184,886,350
Corresponding date last year	69,568,360

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 17	$3,085,500
To date this year	$667,096,720
Corresponding date last year	$304,156,560

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@2 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Manhattan	2¾
Am. Car & F.	1½	Met. Street Railway	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	½
Am. Ice	1¼	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Ice pf.	1	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	⅝
Am. Linseed	1	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Am. Linseed pf.	3	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½
Am. Locom.	2¼	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Mo., K. & T.	2¼
Am. S. & R. pf.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Sugar	6⅝	Missouri Pacific	2⅝
Am. Tobacco	½	National Lead	1
Anaconda	½	N. Y. Central	2¼
At., T. & S. F.	4¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
At. T. & S. F. pf.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
Balt. & Ohio	2⅝	N. Y., O. & W.	1⅝
B'klyn R. T.	1⅝	Nort. & West.	½
Canada South	2	North American	3½
Canadian Pac.	1½	North. Pac. pf.	1
Ches. & Ohio	2	Penn. R. R. rects.	2½
Chi. & Alton	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	3
Chi. & Alton pf.	1½	People's Gas	⅝
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	Peoria & East	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1½	Pressed Steel	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	2½	Reading	3
Chi., M. & St. P.	3	Reading 1st pf.	2½
Chi. & N. W.	3½	Reading 2d pf.	3½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	7½	Rep. Iron & S.	1⅞
Chi., R. I. & P. rts.	1⅝	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅞	Rub. Goods Mfg.	½
Chi. T. T. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	5½	St. L. & Ad.	1⅝
Col. Southern	1⅝	St. L. & S. F.	1⅝
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	St. L. S. W.	3¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	3
Con. Gas	3½	Southern Pacific	4½
Cont. Tob. pf.	2	Southern Railway	1½
Del. & Hudson	2½	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	4½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½	Tenn. C. & I.	3½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Texas Pacific	2½
Erie	2½	Twin City R. T.	2½
Erie 1st pf.	2½	Union Bag & P.	1
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Union B. & P. pf.	1⅝
Evans. & T. H.	3	Union Pacific	7⅞
General Electric	5	Union Pacific pf.	2½
Great North. pf.	4	United States S. pf.	2¼
Hocking Valley pf.	⅞	United States Steel	2¼
Ill. Central	2⅝	United States S. pf.	2
Int. Power	2	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1
Iowa Central	1¼	Wabash	1⅛
Iowa Central pf.	2½	Wabash pf.	3
Kansas City South.	1	West. Union Tel.	1½
Kan. City So. pf.	½	Wis. Central	1⅝
Laclede Gas	4⅝	Wis. Central pf.	3
Laclede Gas pf.	3		
Louis. & Nash.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Cont. Tobacco	½	Glucose pf.	1⅞
Diamond Match	⅞	Northern Pacific	81
Glucose	½	Texas Pac. l. tr.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1	St. L. & I. M. unif. 4s	1
Det. City Gas 5s	2	Southern Pacific 4s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	Union Pac. conv 4s	2¼
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1	Wabash deb., B.	1⅝
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	1½	Wis. Central 4s	1
St. L. S. W. 2d	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Iowa Central 5s	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	1
Peoria & Eastern inc.	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

It is not right to say, as some interests in Wall Street yesterday said, that the substantial upward movement of prices on the Stock Exchange represented in large measure a bear panic due to a hasty scampering of shorts to cover. As a matter of fact, covering was little of a factor in the advancing prices. What really was the effective influence was the very large investment buying orders placed in the market by leading financial interests—the same interests, by the way, who were such large buyers on the early morning break on Monday, their purchases at that time checking the downward movement and, in the opinion of many, preventing a panic. Some short covering, it is true, did take place, but it was much more than offset by a steady stream of liquidation by commission houses, by the outpouring of over 50,000 shares of stock for London account, and by further short selling by obstinate bears who knew not that at the close of business announcement was to be made of the Northern Pacific harmony board.

Undoubtedly the market's action hinged round and about the constitution of this Northern Pacific Board, and the prospects of a permanent settlement of the dispute over the control of the property. All other matters were incidental. The board, as made up, effectually sets at rest the talk that there is not complete harmony and perfect accord on the part of the Morgan and Harriman interests. There is. What this accord means to the Northwestern railroads he who runs may read. All danger of rate wars is removed, stability of earnings is assured, dividend prospects are improved, a better service is assured to the public; and a necessary adjustment and division of freight and territory will follow. In short, there will be what the railroad managers have planned, an actual community of interest, and the railroads and the public alike will be benefited.

Nor, if Wall Street hears aright, is this community of interest to end with the Northwestern roads. The Southwestern group, with Atchison and Missouri Pacific as the central figures, is to be included. It is a well known fact that John D. Rockefeller and E. H. Harriman are now large holders of Missouri Pacific and that certain Pennsylvania interests own considerable blocks of Atchison. Inasmuch as Vice President Rea of Pennsylvania and Messrs. Harriman and Rockefeller are on the Northern Pacific harmony board, it will be seen that it is not a far cry to perfect accord between the Southwestern and Northwestern properties.

However, this Northern Pacific development, though the chief, was not the only favorable element in the situation. There were several others—all of them consequential enough to have effect. One of them was the report of further and more general rains in the corn belt; another was the placing of Erie first preferred stock on a dividend basis, this being but fresh evidence of the growing prosperity of the anthracite roads; yet another was the continuing ease in money, most of the day's loans being made as low as 3 per cent.; while last, but by no means least, were the more encouraging reports from the steel strike districts telling of ground gained by the Steel Corporation and lost by the Amalgamated Association, this being reflected in advances of over two points each in the Steel stocks.

The remarkable strength of the market was evidenced at the very opening. Generally, before the commencement of business, there had been expectation that another sharp break, such as that of Monday, might appear in the market, this because the cables reported a very weak London market, Steel common being down 2⅛, Steel preferred 2, Pennsylvania 2, Erie first preferred 1⅝, and the remaining stocks about one each. These unfavorable expectations, however, were not fulfilled, the New York market at the opening altogether ignoring the London prices and going almost steadily up until the close, final figures being generally the high ones for the day.

The features of the market were St. Paul, with a nine-point advance; Union Pacific, with a gain of 7⅛; Rock Island, with a gain of 7½; Southern Pacific, with a rise of 4½; Atchison, which advanced 4¼, and Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, Erie, and, on the industrial list, Sugar. In fact, Sugar may fairly be said to have started the upward movement in the market, advancing on Standard Oil buying. Standard Oil, Morgan and Harriman interests bought Union Pacific, St. Paul, Atchison, Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, and Erie. In fact, it was—to use a Street expression—a "rich man's market," the buying being based on favorable advance information.

According to Mr. Morgan's associates, not all the good news is out yet.

THE WEST HEAVILY SHORT.

It is declared on the authority of many close market observers that there is a greater short interest in the market at present than at any time in months.

It is a known fact that Western operators lately sold out all their long stock and went short of the market, while, on the other hand, they bought corn for an advance, believing that the drought would not be broken. The principal short selling of stocks—and it was on a very large scale—was in St. Paul, Atchison, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and Southern Pacific. Not only did these Western shorts not cover yesterday, but on each advance they put out a fresh line of short stock.

These are the same men who were so badly hit on the long side of the market in the May panic. Now, the Street is wondering what will happen to them on the short side should the market continue to advance.

A SOUTHWESTERN DEAL.

It is freely declared in high quarters in the financial district that, the Northern Pacific settlement effected, an announcement is to be made in respect to the Southwestern Railroad deal, with Missouri Pacific and Atchison as the central figures.

John D. Rockefeller and Mr. Harriman are said now to be, next to George Gould, the largest stockholders of Missouri Pacific, while it is known that Pennsylvania interests are holders of Atchison stock. Thus, it is pointed out, the Southwestern roads, in harmony with one another, will also be working in unison with the Northwestern roads.

ERIE'S DIVIDEND.

The sale of 200 shares of Northern Pacific stock and the announcement of the "harmony board" were not the only surprises in Wall Street yesterday.

Equally unexpected and decidedly agreeable was the action of the Directors of Erie in declaring a 1½ per cent. dividend on the first preferred stock. The dividend is not declared as a semi-annual one, simply for the reason, so it is announced, that it is possible that at the next meeting the full 4 per cent. may be declared for the year, giving 2½ per cent. then. It is said, indeed, that had it not been for the threatened miners' strike, 2 per cent. would have been declared yesterday.

In this connection the talk persists that the second preferred stock is to be retired.

Erie first preferred advanced 2¾ yesterday, the second preferred ¾, and the common 2¼.

NORTHERN PACIFIC AT 118.

Wall Street's breath was almost taken away yesterday when, about 12:30 o'clock, the tape announced the sale of 200 shares of Northern Pacific stock at 118—the first sale since July 12, when the stock commanded $165 a share. This, in the Street, was at once taken as a particularly good omen and as indicating that the contest over the property had been settled and that the stock would at once be released. This view proved to be the correct one, as was disclosed at the conclusion of business, when J. P. Morgan's letter, published elsewhere, was given out.

Yesterday's transaction was made by one broker, Mr. Andre, of Criss & Andrews, who offered the stock for sale for a customer, and later bought it for himself.

TELEGRAPH COMBINE.

George Gould and John D. Rockefeller are now credited in Wall Street with being the moving spirits in the telegraph and telephone combine about which lately there has been in the Street so much talk. It is said that these gentlemen have for some time past been buying not only all the Western Union stock offered in the market, but also by private sale the stocks of other telegraph and telephone companies. As the gossip runs, the merger is to be made along the lines of the Steel Trust combination.

At the office of Mr. Gould, in response to inquiries, it was said that he had nothing to say.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel trades, more particularly in reference to the strike, The Iron Age will to-day say:

"So far as it has developed, the strike does not affect at all, geographically, the whole territory east of the Alleghany Mountains, nor does it influence any department or any locality in the South. It is confined exclusively to the Central West, and leaves untouched there two important groups of interests—first, those which operate non-union mills, and, second, those union mills which have signed the scale. Among the former we have such plants as Cambria, Jones & Laughlins, Otis, and among the latter the extensive group of works of the Republic Iron and Steel Company and a large number of mills in the Pittsburg, Cleveland, Indiana, and Chicago districts, and in the valleys.

"Then, further, there are the great non-union works of the United States Steel Corporation, like the Carnegie, the National Tube, the National Steel, and the American Steel and Wire. The Illinois Steel Company may be classed by themselves as a partially union plant, which might be crippled to some extent by having their union men called out.

"In the present situation, with the works of the tin plate and steel hoop companies practically all idle and work suspended at the union sheet mills, the different branches of the iron industry are affected in the following manner:

"There is not any trouble at any of the blast furnaces, nor is there likely to be, so that the production of pig iron will go on unaffected, certainly for some time to come.

"The closing down of the rolling mills of course cuts off, to a considerable extent, temporarily and in some degree irrevocably, the consumption of forge, Bessemer, and basic pig iron or its equivalent in steel. The greater part of the product of the idle rolling mills is made of steel, of which nearly all is furnished by the steel works belonging to the United States Steel Corporation. But little muck bar and scrap is rolled into finished articles in the idle plants. In view of the great scarcity of steel in recent months it is probable that the steel works will go on for some time, so that the consumption of pig iron, either produced by the controlled furnaces or furnished by outside makers, would continue unabated. The rolling mill strike will be welcome as relieving the scarcity of steel, and will but little affect the current consumption of pig iron. The requirements of the raw materials, ore and coke, will continue practically unabated.

"From the standpoint of the pig iron maker, just relieved of the trouble incident to the strike of the machinists, a far more serious matter, as affecting at least the Chicago market, is the perversity of the molders in the West, who are entering upon a fight of their own. As it is, the foundry pig iron market has been wavering on the brink of a decline too long to receive this new blow with adequate fortitude.

"Turning again to the rolling mill strike we may note that very important branches are practically unaffected. This is true, first of all, of steel rails and of track material generally. It is true of the great plate trade and of the whole structural iron trade. Nor does there appear to be any chance that the tube and pipe mills will stop, although some skelp mills are now shut down. The whole great wire industry will go on, since the mills are all non-union.

"If, however, the Amalgamated Association possesses the ability, as claimed, to order out the men in some of the other great plants of the United States Steel Corporation, and if that body uses such power, then the heavy trades referred to might suffer inconvenience.

"The situation is probably most serious, so far as the consumer is concerned, in the tin plate industry, because the supply available from sources other than the American Tin Plate Company is limited, and because even of that supply a very large share is controlled by consumers of the goods. Of course those manufacturers who depend upon foreign plates for the export trade would be little affected, and if the outlook did take a serious turn plates might even be imported.

"In the sheet trade there are quite a number of outside concerns in the West who have already signed the scale, and in the East, who are beyond the range of trouble. Then, too, some very important plants controlled by the American Sheet Steel Company are running full, being non-union and not having been touched by the Amalgamated Association. But the outside quantities are relatively small, and the pressure on all the mills has been so heavy that any protracted

improvement developed in Philadelphia Company and Cambria receipts showed a much improved tone.

In the money market call loans are hard at 4 per cent. Time money rules from 4½ upward, and commercial paper from 4 to 4½ per cent.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last.
550...Am. Alkali	¾	¾	¾
200...Am. Cement	7	6¾	6¾
50...Bethlehem Iron	60	60	60
500...Bethlehem Steel	22½	22½	22½
600...Cambria Steel	23¾	22¾	23¾
4,960...Cambria Steel pf.	3¾	2¾	3¾
400...Camden Land	1¾	1¾	1¾
25...Cons. Trac. of N. J.	68	68	68
725...Diamond State Steel	3¼	3	3
112...Diamond State Steel pf.	7	6¾	6¾
710...Elec. Co. of America	6¾	6¾	6¾
100...Elec. Storage	73	73	73
100...Erie 2d pf.	46½	46¼	46½
100...High Mill & Min.	3¼	3¼	3¼
20...Indianapolis St. Ry.	39	39	39
250...Int. Pow. & Dyn.	9	9	9
3,543...Lehigh Valley	36	34¾	35½
10...Lehigh Navigation	70	70	70
100...Marden Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼
42...Minhill Co.	62	61½	62
1,282...National Asphalt pf.	10	10	10
100...New Haven Iron & S.	5	5	5
100...Penn. Steel	45	45	45
50...Penn. Steel pf.	84½	84½	84½
1,855...Philadelphia Elec.	5	4¾	5
254...Pennsylvania	72½	71¾	72½
300...Palmetto Co.	¾	¾	¾
220...Phila. Traction	94½	94	94
955...Philadelphia Co.	49½	48	49½
200...Railway Co. gen.	2¾	2¾	2¾
9,905...Reading tr. ctfs.	20	18 3-16	19⅞
3,403...Reading 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	38½	37⅛	38½
3,783...Reading 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	25⅝	23 11-16	25⅝
5...Rochester Pass.	25	25	25
100...Susq. Iron & Steel	2½	2½	2½
50...Southern Cotton Oil	63	63	63
100...Southern Pacific	54¾	54¾	54¾
2,120...Union Traction	27½	27	27½
5,680...U. S. Steel com.	40½	37¼	40½
751...U. S. Steel pf.	88⅝	86¾	88⅝

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The market today was without special feature, but closed strong. Seaboards were again the leaders, the common advancing to 27⅝ and the preferred to 47¾.

Money on call was at 5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,810 shares of stock and $91,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last.
10...Maryland Casualty	52	52	52
115...Maryland Brew. com.	4	4	4
100...Nashville Ry. com.	23¼	23¼	23¼
275...United Railways com.	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
140...Consolidated Gas	65½	65	65
445...Seaboard common	27⅝	27	27⅝
675...Seaboard pf.	47¾	47	47¾
$44,000...Seaboard 4s	81¾	81⅝	81¾
$5,000...Potomac Valley 5s	109½	109½	109½
$1,000...Ga. & Ala. Con. 5s	107	107	107
$1,000...Ga. & Ala. pf. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼
$3,000...Atlanta St. Ry. 5s	102½	102½	102½
$1,000...City & Suburban 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼
$1,000...Lexington Ry. 5s	99	99	99
$29,000...United Ry. incomes	73	72⅝	73
$3,000...United Ry. 4s	90¼	90⅛	90¼
$3,000...Cotton Duck incomes	61	61	61

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 17.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last.
$ 400...Crucible	21	20½	20½
200...Crucible pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾
240...Marsden	5	5	5
665...Electric 2d pf.	67¾	67½	67½
375...Pittsburg Coal	20¼	20¼	20¼
671...Pittsburg Coal pf.	93	92½	93
130...Westinghouse Air Brake	184½	184	184
400...Window Glass	56¾	56	56¾
28...Window Glass pf.	95	95	95
445...Cons. Traction	21	20½	21
100...Philadelphia Co.	48¼	48¼	48¼
430...River Coal	13½	13½	13½
5...River Coal pf.	47	47	47
450...U. S. Steel	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
330...U. S. Steel pf.	87½	87½	87½
250...Con. Ice	20	19½	20
50...Switch & Signal	69	69	69
100...Pittsburg Brewing pf.	45	45	45
100...Pressed Steel Car pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼
240...A. V. Ry. pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾

NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY.

A Reorganization of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Corporation—Water-Front Property Transferred.

ALBANY, July 17.—The New York Dock Company to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of incorporation, the capital being $17,000,000, consisting of 170,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

Of this amount $10,000,000 is to be preferred, paying a 5 per cent. non-cumulative dividend, and the remainder common stock.

The company is practically a reorganization of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the assets and franchises of which were sold under foreclosure proceedings on June 11, 1901. The Directors are Frederick P. Olcott, Frederick Cromwell, Walter G. Oakman, George W. Young, David H. King, Jr., Leonard Lewisohn, James Simpson, Ernest Iselin, and Frank H. Sickles of New York City, and Jacob L. Greene of Hartford, Conn.

Sheriff Walton yesterday delivered to Frederick P. Olcott, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, a deed to the entire water-front of Brooklyn, from the Empire Stores, near Catharine Ferry, to the Atlantic Basin, territory covering a distance of more than two miles, with stores, warehouses, and docking privileges. This is the largest block of property ever transferred under foreclosure in Kings County.

The deed was made in pursuance of a judgment in an action brought by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as trustee, to foreclose a mortgage made Aug. 3, 1886, by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company to secure an issue of bonds for $17,500,000, the mortgagor having defaulted in the payment of interest. The amount found due by the court was $18,068,053, and the property was sold at auction for $5,000,000, that being the only bid made.

An entirely new condition was the requirement by the court that no bid should be accepted from any person who had not previously deposited $50,000 with the Sheriff as a guarantee of good faith.

NO BELGIAN HARE DAMAGES.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 17.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the State to-day it was voted that no county pay damages to owners of Belgian hares killed by dogs. Nearly every county has on file a long list of claims for damages of this kind, the owners of the hares asserting that the hares should have the same protection as sheep.

The Commissioners have decided to let the owners prove their claims with a test case if they choose to do so.

Chicago Steamer Back from Europe.

CHICAGO, July 17. — The steamship Northwestern, the first boat of a regular line to make the trip from Chicago to Europe and return, entered the harbor here to-day amid a deafening salute from other craft. The round trip took thirty-four days, but it is expected this time will be materially lowered on the next voyage.

Pacific Packing Company.

It is reported that the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company, the new salmon combination of which the details have already been announced, will be incorporated to-day.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

It was announced in insurance circles yesterday that Jefferson Pearce, the general agent of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., will manage the metropolitan business of that company, representing the interest of Mrs. West Pollock in the firm of Pollock & Cortis, and that William Ellsworth who was associated with the late Mr. Pollock, will continue the metropolitan representation of the Caledonian and the Caledonian American Insurance Companies.

The Bankers' Mutual Casualty Company of Des Moines, Iowa, has been reorganized as a joint stock company with a capital of $200,000.

Peter B. Olney, as referee in two actions brought by the Cummer Lumber Company of Jacksonville, through William B. Ellison and Rufus L. Weaver of this city against the Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, has decided in favor of the lumber company. The buildings of the lumber plant were equipped with an automatic sprinkler system, and its insurance policies contained a clause providing for the use of "due diligence to maintain in complete working order" this system. The sprinkler pipes were frozen and burst in the Florida frost of Feb. 12 and 13, and owing to the demand at that time for sprinkler experts, repairs were not completed before fire destroyed the entire plant, valued at about $250,000. Twenty-four insurance companies paid without litigation, but the Associated Manufacturers' interests resisted the claim on the ground that the sprinkler system becoming impaired, the "hazard was increased by means within the knowledge of the insured," and that the defendant company should have had notice of the impairment of the sprinkler, so that it might have canceled its policy if it chose to do so.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities was quiet yesterday, with some substantial gains in prices. Transportation and bank shares were practically neglected.

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AMERICAN CAN issues were traded in to the extent of about 3,000 shares, the opening sale of the common being made at 20. The closing bids were 22 for the common and 89¾ for the preferred.

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INTERNATIONAL UMBRELLA was conspicuous, sales of about 1,000 shares from 3½ to 3¼ being reported. The closing bid showed no net gain.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE figured somewhat with slightly stronger prices, the common shares advancing 1 point to 27½.

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UNION COPPER advanced yesterday. Upward of 3,000 shares were dealt in up to 5½. The close was 5½ bid and 5⅝ asked.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 17. Bid	Asked.	July 16. Bid	Asked.
American Banknote	55	58½	56	58½
American Can	22	22½	20½	21
American Can pf.	69¾	70	69½	70
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	41	40	41
American Malt 6s	93	94½	93	94½
*American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	25¼	26¼	25¼	26¼
†British Columbia Copper	14½	16	14½	15
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99½	98¾	99½
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	8	6	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	34½	35	34½	35
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf.	68	72	68	72
Cent. of Ga. Chas. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3¾	3	3¾
Compressed Air	14½	16	14½	16
Con. Refrigerating	7	9	7	9
Con. Rubber Tire	1½	4½	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	65	65¼	65	65½
Continental Tobacco deb.	105½	107	105½	107
Crampe' Shipyard	77	79	84	85
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13¼	14¾	13½	15½
Detroit Southern, pf., w. i.	39¼	40¼	39	40¾
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Electric Boat	14	16	14	16
Electric Boat pf.	40	45	46	47
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2½	1¾	2½
Electric Vehicle	9	11	8	11
Electric Vehicle pf.	15	25	15	25
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1¾	2	1¾	2
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100¼	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	7½	10	7½	10
Havana Commercial pf.	43	45½	43	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅞
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf.	125	130	125	130
Marconi Copper	1	2	1	2
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	25	27	25	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf.	85	87	85	87
National Sugar pf.	107	108¼	107	108¼
New England Transport.	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns Z. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	69	71	69	69¾
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11	11½	11¼	11½
Otis Elevator	31	38	31	33
Otis Elevator pf.	94	96	94	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35	36	35	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	96¾	99	96¾	99
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	25½	27	25½	27
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101½	100½	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81¼	82	81	81¾
Seaboard Air Line	26¼	27¼	26½	27
Seaboard Air Line pf.	46½	47¾	46½	47
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	120		120	
Standard Oil of N. J.	755	760	755	760
Storage Power	8	12	8	12
Storey General Electric	16	17	16	17
Tennessee Copper	17	19	18	20
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries	5	6¾	5	6¾
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5⅛	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛
Union Typewriter	61	63	62	64
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	119	120	130
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	80	90	80	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	79	79½	80	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	31½	32½	31½	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	90½	91½	90¼	91¼
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	25	30	25	30
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	48	44	48
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	17	15	17
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113½	112	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	244	249	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	110	106	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	245	241	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	102	101	102
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	206	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	45	42	45
Columbus Railway pf.	100	102	100	102
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	104½	105½	104½	104¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	23	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey Co., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	26	28	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	205	215	195	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	215	217	215	217
Steinway R. R. 1st 6s	115	121	115	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	106	111	106	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	106	105	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7½	6½	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	72	73	72	78
Central Union 5s, gtd.	100	110	100½	110
Col. Gas 5s	104	106	105½	107
Con. Gas of Newark	53	56	53	56
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105½	105	105½
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	38		38	
Denver Gas 5s	79	80	79	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	36	31	36
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98		98	
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	103¾	108¾	103¾	108¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	56	57	57¾	58
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	94	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	18	22
Western Gas	98	101	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 6s	92	93	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	113½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	35½	40	39	43
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	202	202	202
2d week July	$22,147	$28,296	$26,167
From Jan. 1	914,094	861,762	
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	335
2d week July	128,521	107,413	80,962
From July 1	224,372	209,495	121,836
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	546	546	500
2d week July	42,389	37,493	45,812
From July 1	79,982	75,437	88,886
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,868
2d week July	362,600	514,000	487,000
From Jan. 1	17,460,967	15,061,398	13,400,797
Central Branch:			
Mileage	338	338	338
2d week July	34,000	28,000	19,000
From Jan. 1	847,223	953,419	572,710
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,553	6,378	6,154
2d week July	746,195	713,750	782,210
From July 1	1,440,789	1,395,782	1,574,451
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
1st week July	29,147	26,276	

Sugar Prices Go Down.

The American Sugar Refining Company yesterday reduced all soft grades of refined sugar 5 to 10 points and all hard grades 5 points.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 17, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114½	114⅝	22,345	Amal. Copper	111½	114⅝	111¼	114⅛	+1⅝
29¼	29½	2,550	Amer. Car & Fdy. Co.	28	29⅝	28	29⅜	+1⅛
83¾	84¼	610	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	83½	84	83½	84	+1
34¼	34½	1,000	American Ice Co.	33½	34¼	33½	34¼	+1
69	70	400	American Ice Co. pf.	68½	69⅝	68¼	69⅝	+1
25	28	300	American Linseed Co.	25¼	27	25¼	27	+1
62	65	210	Amer. Linseed Co. pf.	62	63	62	63	+3
26	27½	760	American Locom.	26	27½	26	27¼	+2½
54	54½	3,200	Am. Sm. & Ref. Co.	52⅝	54	52⅝	54	+1
101¼	101⅞	1,230	Am. Sm. & R. Co. pf.	100	101¾	100	101¾	+1¼
141⅝	141⅞	30,450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137¼	142⅝	137¼	141⅞	+3⅝
130	...	3,280	Amer. Tobacco ctfs.	127⅞	129⅝	127¼	128½	+1
43⅝	45	1,650	Anac. Cop. Mining Co.	43¼	44⅝	43¼	44⅜	+1
77⅞	78	77,185	Atch., Top. & S. F.	73	78	72⅝	77⅛	+2⅞
97½	97⅜	21,300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	94½	97⅝	94½	97⅜	+2⅝
98	98⅜	4,020	Baltimore & Ohio	94½	98⅞	94½	98½	+3⅝
78	78½	12,550	Brooklyn Rap. Trans.	76	78¾	76	78¾	+2
67¼	70	600	Canada Southern	67	68	67	68	
102½	102⅝	1,625	Canadian Pacific	101	102½	101¼	102½	+1
44	44¼	5,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	42½	45	42½	45	+2
38⅝	39	2,800	Chicago & Alton	37	39	36¾	38⅝	+1⅝
76½	77	500	Chicago & Alton pf.	75¼	77	75¼	77	+1⅝
...	...	200	Chicago & East. Ill.	129	129⅝	129	129⅝	+1
22¼	22½	5,350	Chicago Great West.	21⅞	22⅞	21⅜	22⅝	+1⅝
81	83	10	Chic. Gt. West. pf., A.	83	83	83	83	
47	47½	600	Chic. Gt. W. pf., B.	45¾	47½	45¾	47½	+1⅝
34	34½	2,800	Chic., Ind. & Louisv.	32½	34½	34	34½	+2½
69½	70	200	Chic., Ind. & L. pf.	69	69	69	69	
163¼	163⅜	84,420	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	154⅝	164½	154⅜	163⅝	+9
185	187	600	Chic., M. & St. P. pf.	186	186	185	186	+3
196½	197	1,300	Chic. & Northwest.	193	197	196	197	+3½
147½	148	6,300	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	140	148¼	139¾	148	+7
...	...	3,200	C., R. I. & P. rights		7⅝	9⅛	9¼	+1½
20¾	21	1,550	Chic. Term. Trans.		19½	20⅞	19½	+1½
39	40	1,250	Chic. Term. Tr. pf.		38	39½	38	+1½
89¾	90	1,600	C., C., C. & St. L.	89¼	90	89¼	89¾	+¾
98	99¼	900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	94	99½	94	99½	+4
13½	14	1,630	Colorado Southern	12½	13⅞	12½	13⅝	+1⅝
49	50	200	Colorado South. 1st pf.	49	49	49	49	+1
21	21½	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	+1
19¼	20	800	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	19	19¾	19	19¾	+¾
218½	219	2,200	Consolidated Gas	215	218	215	218	+3
64½	65	200	Cont. Tob. Co. ctfs.	64½	64½	64	64	−½
116½	118	800	Cont. Tob. Co. pf.	116½	118	116½	118	+2
156	159	1,800	Delaware & Hudson	156	159	155¼	158¼	+2¾
218½	225	2,000	Del., Lack. & West.	218½	225	218½	225	+4½
41	42	200	Denver & Rio Grande.	41	41¾	41	41¾	
89¾	92	3,500	Denver & R. G. pf.	89¾	92¾	89¼	92¾	+2½
38½	39	500	Des M. & Fort Dodge.	38½	38½	38½	38½	−½
92	94	500	Diamond Match	90	92	90	91⅝	+1⅝
141¾	142	1,200	Distill. Sec. Corp.	141¾	142	141¾	142	+1
16	17	500	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	16	17	16	17	+1
84	85	1,400	Erie	83½	85½	83⅝	85⅛	+2½
64½	65	13,250	Erie 1st pf.	64½	66⅝	64½	66⅝	+2
48	52	5,400	Erie 2d pf.	48	52¼	48	52¼	+3
55	56	300	Evans. & T. H.	55	56	55	56	+3
246	250½	248	General Electric	246	250½	246	250	+5
54	54½	1,650	Glucose Sugar Ref.	54	54½	54	54½	−½
100¼	100¾	150	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	+¼
178	205	1,100	Great Northern pf.	178½	178½	178½	178½	+4
74¾	75	1,100	Hocking Valley pf.	73½	74⅞	73½	74⅞	+¾
150½	151¼	6,000	Illinois Central	149¼	151⅝	149¼	150⅝	+2⅜
76	76⅝	600	International Paper	76	76⅝	76	76⅝	+⅝
20	21	200	Internat. Paper pf.	20	21	20	20	−2
91	93	1,200	Internat. Power Co.	91	93	90⅝	93	+1⅜
36	36½	600	Iowa Central	36	36½	36	36¼	+2½
73	75¼	600	Iowa Central pf.	73	75¼	73	75¼	+1
20	20	200	Kansas City South.	20	20	20	20	+½
40½	40¾	200	Kansas City South. pf.	40½	40¾	40½	40¾	
95	96	100	Laclede Gas	95	96	95	96	+1¾
99	99	100	Laclede Gas pf.	99	99	99	99	+3
59	59	100	Lake Erie & West.	59	59	59	59	−2
118	118	300	Lake Erie & W. pf.	118	118	118	118	−2
103¼	106	15,200	Louisville & Nashv.	103¼	106	103¼	105⅞	−2⅞
117	120	7,900	Manhattan Elevated	117	120	117	120	+1⅝
166	169½	3,200	Met. Street Ry.	166	169½	166	169½	+1⅝
35½	36	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	35½	35¾	35½	35¾	+2
24	24½	2,200	Mexican Central	24	24½	23¾	24½	+⅝
94	94¼	900	Mexican Nat. certifs.	94	94¼	94	94¼	+⅛
107	108½	107	Minn. & St. Louis	107	108½	107	108¼	+2
22	24½	1,200	Min. St. P. & S. S. M.	22	24½	22	24½	+1½
69	71½	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	69	71½	69	71½	+2½
25¾	27½	2,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25¾	27½	25½	27½	+1
53	56	4,250	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	54	56	53	55¾	+2⅝
104	106⅝	30,350	Missouri Pacific	104	106⅝	103	106⅝	+2⅝
		10,152	Missouri Pac. rights		⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
40½	42	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	40½	42	40½	42	+1
20	20	200	National Lead Co.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Day's Dealings Confined to Small Properties—Results in the Auction Room—Building Plans.

E. De Forest-Simmons and Whitehouse & Porter have sold to J. A. Benedict the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 42 East Sixty-fourth Street, 16 by 65 by 100.

Frank L. Fisher Company has sold the four-story high-stoop dwelling, 33 West Eighty-fourth Street, 20 by 56 by 100.

Samuel E. Jacobs and L. Kahn have sold to Max Bargebuhr the five-story flat, 2,369 Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

H. H. Dreyer has sold to Leonard Hyams the three-story dwelling on the east side of Fort Washington Avenue, 125 feet north of Depot Lane, 25 by 100.

George B. Dowling and Paulin & Co. have sold for Robert Wallace the five-story flat, with stores, at the southeast corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 100. The buyer, J. J. Schwartz, gives in exchange property at Nutley, N. J.

Henry Anderson is the buyer of the unfurnished apartment house at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, sold at auction recently to Henry M. Denton. Mr. Anderson will complete the structure.

Marcus Nathan has sold the property 2,396 Creston Avenue.

It is reported that Oscar Englander has purchased for a client the six-story tenement 236 Second Street.

A six-story factory will be built at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Sixteenth Street by James L. Van Alen from plans by Clinton & Russell. The building will cover a plot 188.6 by 88, and will cost $60,000.

Plans were also filed yesterday for the new apartment and studio structure to be erected by William J. Taylor on a plot 75 by 100 on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, 375 feet east of Columbus Avenue. The building will cost $150,000; and has been designed by D. B. M. Sturgis and H. B. Simonson.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of the four-story private residence 13 East Seventy-fifth Street for Mrs. Julia H. Eldridge to Dr. Samuel Kohn on private terms.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

1,004 Brook Avenue, east side, 149.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 26.7 by 146.10 by 25 by 155.11, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Louise C. Mohlman.....$14,000

By Solomon De Wasserss.

922 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 191 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mornay Williams, as trustee..... 12,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Victor Hungerford, referee, 223 West Sixty-second Street, north side, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,215.

By L. Phoenix Ingram & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Speyer, referee, 55 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 128 feet east of Madison Avenue, 33 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $29,311.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles N. Flint, Jr., referee, Intervale Avenue, east side, 65.7 feet south of Freeman Street, 25.7 by 74.7 and irregular, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $4,968.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 419 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street, 20.2 by 34, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,367.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; all title and interest of William Klein on April 17, 1901.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 683 Elton Street, for a one-story frame shed, 71.10 by 10.3; Mrs. Prussiman, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 170.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, for a three-story-and-brick lodgeroom, with store, 25 by 79; Raphael Avallone of 518 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $7,000.

Saxe Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Cornell Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 45; Franz Nassau of 428 East Seventy-first Street, owner; John De Hart of 1,039 Fox Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 246 and 248 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 90; Ida J. Walker, Irvington, N. Y., owner; C. Abbot Ferguson of 406 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

King's Bridge Road, south side, 100 feet east of Belmont Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 45; Ephraim B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

Sixteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, southeast corner, for a six-story brick factory, 36.6 by 38; James L. Van Alen, Newport, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $60,000.

Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 325 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for a seven-story brick studio, 75 by 85; William J. Taylor of 495 Fifth Avenue, owner; D. M. B. Sturgis and B. H. Simonson of 102 East Seventeenth Street, architects; cost, $150,000.

No. 45 East Eighth Street, for six-story brick lofts, 25 by 89.11; Sailors' Snug Harbor of 31 Nassau Street, owner; F. E. Albingen of 41 East Eighth Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 24 West Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick store; James A. Hearn & Son, premises, owners; J. B. Snook & Son, 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

Suffolk Street, west side, 75.6 feet north of Hester Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $250.

Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $4,000.

Mott Avenue, west side, from One Hundred and Forty-fourth to One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,000.

Monroe Street, south side, 160 feet west of Pike Street, to a three-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $250.

No. 72 Washington Square, to a three-story and attic brick dwelling, with store; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., of 140 Fifth Avenue, owner; F. C. Zobel of 41 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 174 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Arthur R. Wilson of 222 West Twenty-third Street, owner; Richard R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 59 East Eightieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. Louis Piser, premises, owner; J. G. Robinson of 2,155 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Twelfth Avenue, northwest corner, to a two-story brick hotel; Susan Burke, premises, owner; W. T. Totten of 113 West Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

No. 336 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Rebecca M. Grere of 56 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; J. H. Wilson of 11 East Tenth Street, architect; cost, $225.

No. 107 East Sixteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Gilbert estate of 229 Broadway, owner; H. J. Hardenbergh of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Nos 43 and 45 West Fifty-sixth Street, to two four-story brick dwellings; W. W. & T. M. Welch, Smith & Provost of 11 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $80,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list " mtg " stands for mortgage and " R S " for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This " consideration " has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, July 17.

ALLEN ST, 157, w s, with strip on rear; Hugo B. Deutelhurst to Louis B. Rosenberg, (R S $3.75, mtg $17,000).....$1

ALL TITLE TO LAND OF CAROLINE M. Foster; Paul W. Foster and wife to Chauncey C. Foster. (R S $13.75)..... 1

ALL TITLE TO LAND OF CAROLINE M. Foster; Macomb G. Foster and wife to Chauncey C. Foster, (R S $30)..... 1

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 425 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100, Edenwald; E. W. Moran to John W. Tengstrom, (mtg $925).. 1

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 450 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100, Edenwald; Gustavus T. Moran to John W. Tengstrom, (mtg $750) 1

BECK ST, e s, 400 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to F. S. Weltsch, (R S 75 cents, mtg $4,500)..... 10,500

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 172d St, 50x100; John R. Vandervoort to Lawrence S. Folger 1

CAMBRELING AV, w s, Lot 137, and s strip of Lot 136, map of S. Cambreling and others, 25.8x100; William Wainwright to Otto Duerre 1

COLUMBIA ST, 106, w s, 25x100; Bertha Feurstein to Israel Mitteiman, (R S $1.50, mtg $21,250)..... 1

CONCOURSE AV, e s, 214.4 ft s of McClellan St, 25.1x177.3x26x275.2; Richard L. Morris to Edward Smith..... 1,500

CONCOURSE AV, e s, 230.5 ft s of McClellan St, 25.1x179.3x25x177.3; Stuyvesant F. Morris, Jr., to Edward Smith. 1,500

CROTONA AV, e s, 25.3 ft s of 180th St, 40x100; Frederick Firk to the Bronx Borough Park, quitclaim..... 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 25.3 ft s of 180th St, 40x100; C. Adelbert Becker to Bertha Pirk, (R S $3.50)..... 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 25.3 ft s of 180th St, 40x100, Bronx Borough Bank to C. Adelbert Becker, (R S $4.50)..... 9,181

CROTONA AV, 1,011, w s, 25x100; Christian Regelman to Joseph Luber, (R S $3, mtg $4,800)..... 100

FOX ST, w s, 91.1 ft n of Home St, 25x87x26.8x75.1; Anna Baum to Christian Muhl, (mtg $3,500, R S 25c)..Exchange

HENRY ST, 27, n s, 25x100; Barnett Levy to Aaron Levy, ½ part, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

JANSEN AV, King's Bridge Av, and Isham St, Lots 92 to 107, 116 to 124, 84, 164 to 167, map of 171 lots; Isaac M. Dyckman, with land under water, &c.; Franklin W. Gilley and another, executors, to American Real Estate Company, (R S $39)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,582, w s, 16.2x75.5; Estelle G. Spitzer to Max Kobre, all liens 1

LOTS 1,877 and 1,878, supplemental third map, Sherman Park West Company, 50x100; Otto Duerre to William Wainwright 1

MADISON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 11th St, 50x120; Anna Luttenschlager to Anna Foetsch, (R S $1.50, mtg $5,000)..... 1

MAIN ST, n w s, junction of land of Eleanor Rowland, 100x150; William H. Booth to Henry C. Mapes, quitclaim..... 1

MAIN ST, n w s, at junction of land of Eleanor Rowland, 100x150; William H. Booth to Henry C. Mapes, (mtg $4,000).. 1

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 400 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Edenwald Land Company Association of Edenwald to Carl J. Beckmann 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 827, e s, 25x100; Minnie Schmidt to Jennie O. Stephenson, all liens..... Exch.

TELLER AV, n w s, 823.10 ft n e of 169th St, 54.4x38.10x50.8x38.5; John Entwistle to John J. Healy..... 100

TERRACE VIEW AV, e s, 176.10 ft n w of Jacobus Place, 30x83.9x30x65.1; Margaret T. Van Nest to American Real Estate Company..... 100

WOOSTER ST, e s, 99.10 ft n of Houston St, 23x100x22.11x100; Edward S. Prince to Henry H. Eckel, (R S $10, mtg $55,000)..... 1

1ST AV, 2,265, w s, 28.11x78; Adele Cohn to Caroline Rullman, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

1ST AV, 2,265, w s, 28.11x78; Caroline Rullman to Philipp Cohn and wife, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

3D ST, s w corner of Avenue B, 205x198, Untonport; Mary Dexter to Katharina Gass 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 104th St, 100.11x150; John O. Baker to John N. Hammond, (R S $73.75)..... 100

5TH AV, s e corner of 76th St, 37.2x120; Lamon V. Harkness to Simon Guggenheimer, (R S $191.25)..... 385,000

8TH AV, n e corner of 131st St, 25x100; Owen Branigan to George A. Branigan, (R S $10, mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

10TH AV, s e corner of 218th St, runs s 100 ft to centre high water mark x n e — to Harlem Ship Canal x n and n w to King's Bridge Road x s w to 10th Av x s w —, with land under water; Franklin W. Gilley and others, executors, to American Real Estate Company, (R S $135.50)..... 100

10TH AV, s e corner of 67th St; Owen Branigan to George A. Branigan, (R S $13)..... 1

11TH ST, 115 West, 23.6x100.6; David Haggerty to Isabella A. Haggerty, 1-9 part, (mtg $8,000)..... 1,000

28TH ST, 227 East, 25x98.9; Hugo Cohn to Herman Hollander, (R S $1.75, mtg $25,000)..... 1

37TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Isaac Hessberg to Charles L. Ritzmann, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

47TH ST, 453 West, 18.9x100.5; Samuel H. E. Jennings to Thomas Welstead, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

52D ST, s s, 350 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Catharine Allendorff to Henry J. Jentzer, (R S 25 cents)..... 1

69TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.5; Wilber M. Gaige to Lewis W. Boynton, (R S $10, mtg $60,000)..... 1

76TH ST, 8 West, 25x102.2; Harry C. Coe to Sarah W. Coe, (R S $4.75, mtg $68,000)..... 1

82D ST, s s, 155 ft e of 5th Av, 5x102.2; Frederick A. Constable and another, executors and trustees, to James A. Frame, (R S $6.25)..... 15,000

83D ST, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 75x102.2; Frederick A. Constable and another, executors and trustees, to James A. Frame, (R S $103.75)..... 210,000

89TH ST, 109 West, 27x100.8; Charles W. Lindsley to Rachel Steinhardt, (R S $4.50, mtg $20,000)..... 1

92D ST, s s, 277.7 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.8; Albert E. Gibbs to William H. Wingate, (R S 75 cents, mtg $16,000)..... 1

104TH ST, s s, 200 ft s of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Simon Epstein to Rachel Blumberg, ½ part, (mtg $9,000)..... 1

114TH ST, 25 West, 25x100.11; Frederick B. Wemple to Lee McCallum and another, (R S $3.75, mtg $20,000)..... 1

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Herman Goldman to Minnie Abrahams, all liens, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

124TH ST, 245 East, 18.6x100.11; Hannah Leuze to Julia Ganst, (R S $1.25, mtg $10,000)..... 1

130TH ST, 260 West, 16x99.11; Sarah J. Molloy and another to Minnie Powers, (R S $4, mtg $6,500)..... 1

144TH ST, n s, 115.8 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; Harry Held and another to Harry J. Rendles, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

151ST ST, n s, Lot 283, and part of Lot 284, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, 50x100, with all title to strip; Joseph T. Ryan, referee, to Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, (R S $5,500)..... 13,350

169TH ST, n s, 110.10 ft e of Elton Av, 16.8x100; Elise H. C. Weitz, by committee, to Daniel Mangan, (R S $1.25). 5,000

165TH ST, n s, 75.6 ft e of Tiffany St, 25x93.3x25x94.11; M. Clelland Milnor, referee, to Empire City Savings Bank, (R S 50 cents)..... 3,500

173D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100; Denis L. O'Brien to Z. P. McEntee, (R S $4, mtg $8,500)..... 4,000

183D ST, s e corner of Crotona Av, 35x95x38x85.9; Ernest Keller and another to C. Adelbert Becker, (mtg $1,600)..... 1

225TH ST, n e corner of Verio Av, 125x100x88.10x110.2; James H. Moran to John C. Barr, (R S $2.50)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BLEECKER ST, 161; Florence Coleman to Erminio Esposito, 4 9-12 years..... $900

BROADWAY, 865; the Beers Realty Company to Jessie U. Giles, individually, as general guardian, 10 years.. $16,300, 17,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 77 and 79; Moses Goldberg to Meyer Blumenfeld and another, 6 4-6 years..... 5,700

ESSEX ST, 144; Charles Rosenbaum to Iki Grossman, 5 years..... 384

FULTON ST, 141; Lazarus Spero to Carl Rehm and another, 7 years..... 2,000

READE ST, 64; the Rector, &c., Trinity Church, Utica, N. Y., to E. C. Atkins & Co., 3 years..... 2,500

2D AV, 1,170; Mary J. Shine to Michael J. Brennan, 5 years..... 480

3D AV, 3,435; John Hildebrand and another to Frank G. Froehlich, 5 years.. 1,404

3D AV, 3481; Anna T. Kelly to Herman Samuel, 4 years..... 2,200

8TH AV, 534; Joseph H. Bennett and others to William S. Bruns, 5 years.... 2,500

19TH ST, 402 East; Torpidus L. Herberger to Jacob Specht, 5 years..... 420

28TH ST, 549 to 553 West; John Williams and others to A. Garside & Sons, 10 years..... 7,250

66TH ST, 404 East; John Dwyer to Michael Kennedy, 5 years..... 300

148TH ST, 538 and 540 East; Caroline Coby to Joanni Galloa and wife, 3 years 660

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAUMANN, Alexander R., to Smith Williamson; Hoe St. or Av, e s, 375 ft s of Jennings St, due July 1, 1906..... 4,500

BERLINER, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; Water St, 385, 3 years.. 5,000

BLANKEMEYER, John H., to George Ehret; 86th St, 160 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,500

COHN, Adele, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, 2,265, west side, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

COSTER, Edward L., and wife to E. Anderson, as committee; 86th St, 237 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,000

D'ANDRE, Antonio, to City Mortgage Company; Jackson Av, s w corner of 156th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

DIEMOND, Joseph, to William Schweiger and another; 178th St, s s, 138.2 ft w of road to West Farms Station, 3 years 2,000

DUERRE, Otto, to William Wainwright; Pyne St, or Cambrelling Av, w s, Lot 137, and 6 inch strip of Lot 138, map of S. Cambrelling and others, due Dec. 1, 1909..... 1,000

FEINBERG, Julius, and wife to Margaret McConaughy, executrix; Orchard St, w s, 100 ft n of Stanton St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

FELLI, Richard J., to Thomas C. Stephens; 183d St, s e corner of Arthur Av, 3 years 6,500

FISS, DOERR & CARROLL HORSE COMPANY to Winthrop A. Chanler and another, executors; 151st St, s s, Lot 283 and part of rear off 284, map of Wilton, Port Morris, &c., 3 years..... 9,500

FOSTER, Chauncey C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 158th St, n s, 202.2 ft w of Boulevard Lafayette, due July 16, 1904..... 70,000

FRAME, James A., to Frederick A. Constable; 83d St, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, due July 7, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 210,000

FRAME, James A., to Frederick A. Constable and another, executors and trustees; 83d St, s s, 155 ft e of 5th Av, due July 8, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

FRANKOWSKI, Frans, to Stanislaus Mendrzeski; Stebbins Av, n s, 283.10 ft e of Freeman St, time omitted..... 3,000

FRIEDMAN, Charles, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; Thompson St, 231, 5 years 22,000

GAISER, Albert J., and wife to Catharine Geyer; Tipton Av, e s, 269 ft n of 166th St, 3 years, gold..... 4,000

GANSS, Julia, to Carolina Hoffart and another; 124th St, n s, 106.6 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 1,500

GARRY, May, to Lillian M. Williamson; Concord Av, s e s, 22.2 ft n s of 144th St, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 300

GWYER, George W., to the Bank of Rockville Centre; Hammond St, 59; Hudson St, w s, Lot 10, map of 264 lots; Hudson St, s w corner of Bank St; Morton St, n s, Lots 1 and 2, map of Charles Lose; secures notes..... 6,500

HAMMOND, John H., to John O. Baker; 5th Av, s e corner of 104th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 100,000

HOPKINS, Marie L., to James I. Jacobs; 50th St, 88 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

KNAUF, Charles, to G. H. Rottgardt and wife; 10th St; s s, Lot 227, map of Unionport, 3 years..... 3,800

LAHRMANN, George, to Henriette Siegfried; Lots 12 and 13, map of portion of Hunt estate, 3 years 2,500

LAWRENCE, Effie, and another to the Lawyers' Title insurance Company; Henry St, 280, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 1,300

LEE, Therese R., to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; Forty-ninth Street, south side, 43 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 36,000

LIEBER, Joseph, to Christian Regelman; Crotona Av, w s, 164 ft n of Jefferson St, 1 year 800

LINDSLEY, Charles W., to Isabel C. Lindsley; 89th St, 109 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

LINSLEY, Charles W., to Joseph L. R. Wood; 89th St, 109 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 26,000

MANDEL, Samuel, and another to Walter A. Forman; Pearl St, s w corner of City Hall Place, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 37,000

MANGAN, Daniel, to August Stoffel, as committee; 159th St, 717 East, 3 years.. 2,500

MANN, Mary E., to Frederica M. Fischer; King's Bridge Road, n e corner of Kirkside Av, due April 1, 1904, 5½ per cent..... 4,000

MAPES, Henry C., and wife to Thomas C. Arnow; Main St, n w s, at junction of land of Eleanor Rowland, 3 years..... 6,000

MURPHY, William H., to Henry S. Trenchard, Jr.; Lincoln St, w s, 198.6 ft n of West Farms to Westchester Road, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,300

NINETEENTH WARD BANK to City Trust Company of New York; 3d Av, n e corner of 57th St, due June 30, 1906, 4 per cent..... 150,000

PEIL, A. Mercer, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 9th Av, 806, 18.9x75, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

PIRK, Bertha, to C. Adelbert Becker; Crotona Av, e s, 25.3 ft s of 180th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

PIRK, Bertha, to C. Adelbert Becker; Crotona Av, e s, 45.8 ft s of 180th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

POWERS, Minnie, to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees; 130th St, 269 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

ROSENBERG, Louis B., to Hugo E. Distelhurst and another; Allen St, 167, w s, with strip on rear, due Jan. 15, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,500

SCHWARTZ, Marie, to Maria N. Anderson; 114th St, n s, 131.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SCHWARTZ, Marie, to Maria N. Anderson; 115th St, n s, 162.6 ft w of Lenox Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,500

SHEERAN, Annie, and others to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Oliver St, 29, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

SMITH, Edward, to Richard L. Morris; Concourse, e s, 214.4 ft s of McClellan St, 3 years 1,000

SMITH, Edward, to Stuyvesant F. Morris, Jr.; Concourse, e s, 239.5 ft s of McClelland St, 3 years..... 1,000

SPIEGEL, William, to John Hertel and wife, Houston St, 478, due July 1, 1904. 6,000

STEVENS, Charles D., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Tinton Av, e s, 227.6 ft s of 168th St, prior mtg $800, 1 year..... 1,200

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET Company to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 27th St, n s, 150 ft w of 4th Av, due Sept. 1, 1904..... 200,000

VAN HOLLAND, Henry, to Dudley Van Holland; 83d St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 3,400

WELBECK, Frances B., to George F. Johnson; Beck St, s s, 400 ft n of 156th St, prior mtg $6,500, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, John O., to Charles C. Worthington $100,000

BERRICK, Max, administrator, to Michael Parlera 11,000

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK to William A. Brodie 35,288

FLYNN, John J., administrator, to Laurent H. Allen, trustee, two assignments 15,000

FRANCIS, Jeannette H., to Jane F. Wells 10,000

GOLDBERG, Sigmund, to Fanny H. Louis 1

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to August Albert, 2 assignments..... 6,000

HAXTUN, Benjamin, as trustee, to Ernest M. Price, 2 assignments..... 2

KERNOCHAN, J. Frederic, as committee, to J. F. Kernochan and the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as committee..... 1

LEVIN, Nathan B., to the Northern Improvement Company 1,625

McMANUS, Arabella, to Henry Frank.... 1

PARIERA, Michael, to the Jefferson Bank 11,000

PAVELL, Rachel H., to Elizabeth L. Thomasson 7,500

RAUCH, Samuel, to Henry Markus, ½ part 1

ROSEN, Charles, to Philip Leventhal.... 500

RUTH, Samuel J., and another to Abraham Ruth 1

SCHMIDT, Henry W., and another, trustees, to Henry P. A. Clausen, two assignments 2

SCHMIDT, Henry, and another, trustees, to Henry P. A. Clausen..... 1

SMITH, Ella M., to Samuel Rauch..... 1

STRICKLAND, Samuel W., trustee, to William J. McNeill, assigns two mortgages 1

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE Trust Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States..100,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York 9,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States..... 40,000

WHITE, Leonard D., and another, trustees, to S. Victor Constant..... Omitted

Mechanics' Liens.

ST NICHOLAS AV, 860 to 875, and 406 to 412 West 155th St; John M. Pimian against William H. Lake and Charles S. Hibbard, owners and contractors.... $1,320

WEBSTER AV and 168th St, n w corner, 35x100; United Cornice and Skylight Company against Adolph Wexler, owner and contractor 500

9TH ST, 612 East; Morris Berkwitz against Emil Elias, owner and contractor 1,000

29TH ST, n s, 144 ft e of 7th Av, 65x113x83x98; James H. Griffin against Frederick W. Hunger and another, owners 00

45TH ST, 57 West; American Bridge Company of New York against Leroy E. Mosher, owner and contractor..... 7,916

45TH ST, 57 West; Hugh J. Barron against Leroy E. Mosher, owner and contractor 2,531

7TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Standard Fire Proofing Company against Mohawk Realty Company, owners and contractors.... 1,759

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAP. 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

37TH AV, e s, 30.7 ft n of 64th St, 99.9x110; Richard S. Treacy with John T. Farley 135,000

39TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 55x98.9; Richard S. Treacy with John S. Farley 80,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY and 102d St, s e corner, 75x99.11; William R. Rose against Joseph Kashare and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. G. Paskusz.

BRYANT and Freeman Sts, n w corner, 25x100; Louisa Kadel and another against Katie Edler and another, (partition;) attorneys, Heidrman & Heidenman.

GERMAN PLACE, e s, 275 ft s of Rae St, 50x65; Morris Av, e s, 75 ft n of 149th St, 25x70.3; 145th St, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100, and 142d St, n s, 100 ft e of College Av, 37.6x100; Pasquale Napoligri against Henry G. Cooper and another, (action to declare four deeds void, &c.;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

60TH ST, n s, 250.4 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Citizens' Savings Bank against Elizabeth M. Roe, executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pirsson & Ewell.

84TH ST, 209 West; Emerson F. Harris against Rebecca B. Draper and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Cook.

86TH ST and Madison Av, s e corner, 38.8x102.2; Jessie Gillender against Henry T. Gray and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. B. Robinson.

100TH ST, s s, 466.6 ft w of 8th Av, 19.4x100.11; Edwin A. McAlpin and others, executors, against Patrick H. McManus and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Tyler, Pratt, Hibbard & McAlpin.

119TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of 5th Av, 25x50; John F. Halstead and another, trustees, against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. W. Smith.

260TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Valentine Av, 25x117.6; Mary M. Currey against Sarah Martin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Hart.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM G. HORGAN.—Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court has appointed Moses Levi receiver in supplementary proceedings for William G. Horgan, builder, of 206 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, on the application of the Rapp & Speidel Iron Works, judgment creditors for $1,736. Mr. Horgan has been in the contracting and building line for ten years.

ROBERT L. WRIGHT.—Robert L. Wright, wholesale dealer in millinery at 15 East Sixteenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Peter B. A. Turner. He began business in January, 1899, and used the style of the Robert L. Wright Company. His liabilities are said to be less than $10,000. Edward J. Krug, Jr., the attorney, said that the failure was due to the bad season and poor collections, and that he was going to try to settle with the creditors.

DIAMOND LIGHT COMPANY.—Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed George N. Boehm receiver for the Diamond Light Company, formerly of 309 Broadway, on the application of Abraham L. Goldstone, who obtained a judgment against the company for $153 on April 30 last, which was returned unsatisfied. The company has been out of business for some months past. It was incorporated four years ago with a capital stock of $1,000,000, but the actual cash capital was small.

FRANK B. ZEH.—Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court has appointed Benjamin Franklin receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frank B. Zeh, formerly a druggist at 1,940 Seventh Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on the application of Joseph C. Godfrey. He was formerly of Zeh & Carter at that address. Mr. Carter died in January last, and on June 5 a bill of sale was given on the business for $4,000. Mr. Zeh in his examination said he had a half interest in the proceeds of the sale of the drug store, which belonged to the firm, and the money is deposited in a trust company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HENRY LEER AND HIS WIFE.—Henry Leer and his wife, Julia, who reside at 61 East Fourth Street, filed separate petitions in bankruptcy yesterday. The liabilities of Henry are $2,818, contracted from 1891 to 1901, and of Mrs. Leer $3,879, of which $3,300 is to the Malcom Brewing Company of Brooklyn. They have no assets. They kept a saloon for the past seven years at 61 East Fourth Street.

JOHN W. ARGENBRIGHT.—John W. Argenbright of 101 West Eighty-fourth Street, who was formerly a partner in the firm of Busse & Argenbright, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 14 Washington Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy to have the firm declared bankrupt as well as himself, Michael H. Busse, the other partner, having refused to join in the petition. Mr. Argenbright does not know the amount of the firm's liabilities, and in the schedules are recited the names of nineteen creditors whose claims are unknown. The liability is denied as to four of them, and there are three judgments, aggregating $1,430. There are no assets. The liabilities were incurred in 1895 and 1896 by the firm.

Judgments.

AARONS, Adam—Harlem Coal Pockets.. $68
ALTMAN, Rosie—A. Furber..... 270
BROWN, H. Seymour—T. E. Greacen.... 101
CURRIER, Frank J.—W. M. Marcy..... 1,055
CREIGHTON, Thomas—E. S. Alpaugh and others 91
CROWE, James J.—E. L. Ferguson and others 16
DORR, Pauline R.—P. S. Terhune..... 36
DANBENHEYER, Francis, and Bradford —United Electric Light and Power Company 45
DREADNOUGHT TIRE COMPANY—New Brunswick Tire Company..... 298
FINN, John B., and Frank M.—J. A. Noone 451
GREENWALD, Carl—S. C. Kapff, costs. 169
GOLDENBERG, Morris, and Solomon Lashier—N. A. Felonsky and others..... 112
HILL, Alice G.—M. Hasbrouck..... 323
HOLBROOKE, George M.—F. C. Young. 297
HARDT, William E., and Henry A. Lindgens—The Highland National Bank of Newburg 5,078
HALTER, Alexander J.—S. S. Middleton, costs 79
HALTER, Alexander J.—S. S. Middleton, costs 97
KROMBERGER, Laurence—J. F. Sinnott. 104
KING, Vincent C.—The Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York..... 703
KNABE, William—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co..... 72
LARIDON, Gustave A.—L. Sherry..... 101
LAUS, Adam—Wechslerbank in Hamburg. 479
LORTSCHER, Charles, and Charlotte—E. H. Snyder 519
LOEB, William—H. Besser..... 149
MICK, Leslie P.—G. R. Brinton..... 981
MARTIN, James S.—R. O'Connor..... 30
MAIER, Charles—A. Nelson..... 111
MONAGHAN, Thomas—C. T. Barney.... 869
McLEAN, Colin—David Henry Building Company 219
NEW YORK RUSTIC CONSTRUCTION Company—J. Pinsuti and others..... 112
OVERBAUGH CAMP COMPANY—J. C. Barr, costs 88
ROSS, Arthur M.—K. Buckley..... 18
REYNOLDS, Chester J.—C. C. Miner.... 319
SELCH, Betchen—K. Groh..... 270
SARINTINO, Charles—D. Sofferston..... 61
SCHWALBENBERG, John—J. Wellington 96
SNELL, John O.—S. Brookstone..... 98
SMITH, Edward—I. Braffman and others. 98
SMITH, James G.—E. F. Ferguson and others 226
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. H. Hetteler 321
WEATHERSTON, William — Industrial Loan Association 72
WHITE, Rebecca—J. Sanders..... 61
WALTON, David S., and George West—S. Lemberger, costs..... 93
WIELMSKI, Herman—R. Rains..... 157

Excursions.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

To visit the **Exposition** in comfort, and be sure of suitable hotel accommodation, book at COOK'S 5-day trips, $10 and upward. Pleasant tourist parties, visiting also the principal Summer Resorts, $35 to $350. All Expenses Included

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SEA GATE,

Coney Island Point. New York Harbor.

The NORTON POINT LAND COMPANY Will Offer at Auction the Remaining Unsold Land (About 300 Lots) on Premises, 2:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 20TH, 1901,

WILLIAM P. RAE CO., AUCTIONEERS.

SEA GATE, at the entrance of New York harbor, overlooking and fronting upon Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay, is an ideal location and cannot be duplicated on the coast.

This highly developed seashore residence park is limited in area and its character is fully assured.

Every modern improvement introduced. The location commands fine marine view, always cool with south and southwest exposure, expansive beach, surf and still water bathing.

The community interest is of the very highest and the general restrictions are well guarded under a careful management.

Full particulars will be sent upon application.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,

Real Estate Managers and Auctioneers,

203 MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Proximity to the city, costly modern improvements; easy, pleasant, and cheap transportation to Manhattan, (5 cents;) restrictions. These make

BOROUGH PARK

an ideal place for refined people. Call or send for map and particulars; houses or lots. Office, 49th St., 12th Ave., Brooklyn.

BARGAINS IN LOTS.

I have 2 full lots near Brighton Beach R. R. and near King's Highway; 34 minutes from City Hall; 5c fare; will sell for $225 each; easy terms; asking $400 near by on same street; write quick if you want them. W. T. Yale, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Fine 4-story single flat, South Brooklyn; vicinity Court St.; all rented to first-class tenants for $1,500; for sale for cash or trade for other property. Benner, 132 Nassau St.

$2,150 BUYS 1,625 Atlantic, near Troy Av.; 3-family 14-room dwelling; rent $26 monthly; house recently foreclosed, mortgage being $2,000. FINCH, on premises.

Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD

on-the-Hudson

opposite Grant's Tomb.

270 feet above the River.

Fine Homes about New York on the most attractive terms—Houses, Grounds, and Location considered. Nothing on the market is so attractive as Grantwood. Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferries, (via Hudson River Traction Company's R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th Street ferry by trolley car.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; fine staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.

Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for photographic views and free tickets to visit the property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co

1,135 Broadway, New York.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DESIRABLE PLOT FOR IMPROVEMENT in the centre of the Financial District, containing over 6,300 square feet, with two frontages. Price and terms liberal. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

An attractive 3-story and basement brown-stone residence, 109 West 93d St., all modern improvements, at a sacrifice. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 446 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Tract of land for sale; about 50 acres; 2,000 feet of water front; grand investment; near Lawrence, line of L. I. and trolley roads. Thomas O'Kane, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Kensico.—$35 lots; few more left; constantly improveing; 40 minutes Grand Central; 60 trip tickets, 11 cents; 2 mile lake; good fishing; fine views; cool and healthy. W. R. Smith, World Building.

In heart of 24th Ward, fronting Eastern Boulevard and adjoining Bronx Parkway, I have improved lots which I will sell cheap at $10 monthly, without interest or assessments. Massey, Box 170 Times Office.

VERY CHEAP.—Bronxville lots at station; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light, paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments; commutation, 8 cents. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

On Boulevard, near depot and the harbor; adjoining Larchmont Manor; 38 minutes from 42d St.; no interest or assessments. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Half Value.—$4,250; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; near cut, (main line Erie;) dwelling 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau St.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$99 buys 3 acres black loam with river front; partly covered with fruit trees; terms, $5 down, balance $5 monthly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Denver Sub-Tract.—Four miles northeast of the Capitol, Brown Palace Hotel, Court House, Metropole Theatre, Cathedral, &c.; in one and a half miles north of City Park and two miles east of Union Pacific and Pullman shops; bounded north and south by 37th and 41st Avs., east and west by Caroline and Monaco Sts.; 120 acres, less railroad right of way; subdivides into 1,100 lots; also good for manufacturing, packing house, or stock yards; price for quick cash deal, $35,000. For particulars address owner, William Moore, 1,417 Ogden St., Denver, Col.

Gentleman's handsome country place, 250 acres; fine location; half a mile water front on Great South Bay; large house, 30 rooms, suitable for gentlemen's club, stock farm, or sub-division; easy terms. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan County; 62½ acres, house, barn, orchard, $2,800. Owner, 351 East 165th St., New York City.

Factory sites in Bridgeport, Conn., near tidewater and rail. Apply to Horace W. Smith, Executor, 141 John St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Attention! If you want to rent your private house, send us full particulars. We have a demand. Brettell & Jackman, 79 West 125th St.

Wanted.—Dwellings for sale or to rent. Send full particulars. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 85th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Forty-five acres on Lake Lonely, at Saratoga Springs; price, $8,000. H. M. Levengston, Saratoga Springs.

Real Estate for Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Bonnabend & Gremer, 102 West 116th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

43 JOHN ST., NEAR NASSAU. STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET. RULAND & WHITING, 5 BEEKMAN ST.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

$17 month, 2-story and cellar house with store. Inquire 788 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Want to lease one large furnished house or two adjoining, between 39th and 49th Sts., Park, Broadway, and 7th Aves. J. R. Plerson, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 6,222 Cort.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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Family resort; grandly located; elegantly furnished; modern in all detail. Assembly rooms, library, music saloon, &c.; golf links unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. Within 2 hours of New York.

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Always cool. 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

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New management. Most select part of Far Rockaway. Modern, fire-proof building. Special rates July. Surf and still-water bathing. All attractions. L. D. BALL.

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Open June 27 to October 1. $4.00 per day and upward.

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The Gem of the St. Lawrence River,

AND ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF SUMMER HOTELS,

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Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. It has a delightful, cool, and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements, including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel.

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In the Heart of Catskills, accommodates 150; Amusements, Bowling, Billiards, Tennis, Golf; good cycling and driving; peerless cuisine; booklet. AUG. F. KROEBEL, TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.

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Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. Elevation 2,300 feet. Magnificent view. Extensive grounds. Capacity 100. Everything new, modern, strictly first-class. Moderate rates. New York representative, Miss Carmer, 74 Madison Avenue, will call, if desired.

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Directly on the beach; beautiful situation. Coolest place on the coast. Every sea shore advantage. JOHN H. RISDON.

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Open May 30th. Accommodates 100. Golf, driving, tennis. For rates, &c., apply H. C. Savage, Prop.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.

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White Mountains, Littleton, N. H., on the slope of Pine Hill, overlooking Mount Washington and the Presidential Range; always cool; elevation 1,600 feet; appointments perfect; $7 to $12 per week; circular. Mrs. William Spratt, Prop.

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Lost—Bank book No. 240,635, Bowery Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

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WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

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LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

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Grand and Upright Pianos; used Pianos at greatly reduced prices; list of bargains mailed; terms easy; rentals from $3; small Pianos a specialty.

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for city or country at reasonable rates.

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Special.—Weber, bargain, upright, $165; Chickering, $150; guaranteed; stool, cover, and free care one year.

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Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifices; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $30. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

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$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $175. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part II. thereof, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of July, 1901. Present: Hon. David McAdam, Justice. In the matter of the application of the State Executive Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of the State of New York, to change its name.

On reading and filing the petition of the State Executive Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of the State of New York, verified the 31st day of May, 1901, and the certificate of the Secretary of State of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of May, 1901, and the affidavits of publication hereto annexed, and on motion of William D. Murray, attorney for the petitioner; it is

Ordered that the petitioner, the State Executive Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of the State of New York, be authorized to assume the name "Executive Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of the States of New York and New Jersey" on the 12th day of August, 1901;

And it is further ordered that the said petition and said certificate and said affidavits of publication, together with this order, be filed within ten days of the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, that being the county in which the principal office of the said petitioner is located, and that a certified copy of this order be filed in the office of the Secretary of State within ten days after the entry of this order;

And it is further ordered that within ten days after the entry of this order this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the County of New York, and in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York. Enter.

D. McA., J.

A copy.

WM. SOHMER, [L. S.] Clerk.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JAMES W. KELLY, plaintiff, against "DANIEL" I. HOWARD and "MOSES" F. TURNER, the names "Daniel" and "Moses" being fictitious, the true first names being to the plaintiff unknown, defendants. Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 28, 1901.

MURPHY & LLOYD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants, "Daniel" I. Howard and "Moses" F. Turner:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. Blanchard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of June, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1901.

Dated New York, June 26th, 1901.

MURPHY & LLOYD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Public Notices.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK. DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1901 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
Arthur C. Salmon,
Ferdinand Levy.
} COMMISSIONERS of TAXES and ASSESSMENTS.

Surrogate Notices.

COLLINS, WILLIAM.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COLLINS, deceased, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1901.—FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. DANIEL J. RODEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. HEIDENFELD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 750 Prospect Avenue, Bronx Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1901, next.

MINNIE B. HEIDENFELD, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Executor.

Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1901.

Ja31-law6mTh

MAIN, MARIE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE A. MAIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Abbott, Lilly & Fulton, at No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1901. THOMAS F. MAIN, WILLIAM C. ALLEN, Executors. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau St., New York.

McMANNIS, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM McMANNIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 46 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE PUTNAM McMANNIS, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street New York City. 28-law6mTh

NASON, FLORENCE WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENCE WILLIAMS NASON, formerly Florence May Williams, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Baird, No. 311 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 23d of April, 1901. HARRY B. WILLIAMS, Administrator. WM. RAIMOND BAIRD, Attorney for Administrator, 311 Broadway, New York. apl8-law6mTh

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

KINGSLEY SCHOOL For Young Boys

ESSEX FELLS, CALDWELL, N. J.

Home school where home life and surroundings are adapted to the care and development of younger boys. Catalogue contains facts of vital interest to all parents.

Address J. R. CAMPBELL, Headmaster.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL, 2 and 4 East 46th St., New York. Day and Boarding School for Girls. Address Sister Superior.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 89th and 90th Streets, New York.

Boarders Wanted.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

57th St., 545 West.—Large and small rooms, with good board, at Summer prices.

57th St., 59 West.—Entire second floor, furnished; board optional; private house; no other boarders; gentleman preferred.

118th St., 549 West.—Desirable rooms, with board; also table board; terms reasonable.

122d St., 206 West.—Large double room; one or two gentlemen; private Jewish family; superior board; reasonable.

123d St., 205 West.—Few boarders wanted in private family; home comforts; back parlor, suitable for physician.

127th St., 264 West.—Large, furnished room to let, with or without board; terms low; American family.

Fine large room, with board for two single men, in private family; very large grounds; twenty minutes from 42d St.; fare, 5 cents; must be seen to be appreciated. Welford, 545 East 164th St.

Lexington Av., 619.—Large and small airy rooms; running water; private house; Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

Furnished Rooms.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

7th Av., 2,157, Near 130th St.—Small front room, furnished, 2d floor; gentlemen preferred; reasonable. Merritt.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsomely furnished suites, single, $2 upward; parlor, physician, dentist; select neighborhood; references.

18th St., 116 East.—Large, small furnished rooms; hot and cold running water; large closets in every room.

32d St., 21 West.—Suite, private bath; square and single rooms; baths; Summer rates; references.

33d, 142 West, (Quincy Hotel,) adjacent

NORTHERN PACIFIC WAR ENDED BY MR. MORGAN

His Letter Announcing a Harmony Board of Directors.

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT'S PART

The New Directorate Will Include James J. Hill, E. H. Harriman, William Rockefeller, H. McK. Twombly, and Samuel Rea.

The memorable fight for the control of the Northern Pacific Railway which resulted in the disastrous panic in the stock market of May 9 last has been finally and definitely settled. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday, when there was published a letter signed by J. Pierpont Morgan and addressed to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., J. P. Morgan & Co., E. H. Harriman, and J. J. Hill. This letter contains the names of the new Directors who are to be elected into the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway, and who are to constitute the nucleus of the "harmony board," the name which Wall Street has conferred on the new board of this line.

The letter as published reads as follows:

Gentlemen: In accordance with the memorandum signed by you under date of May 31, 1901, under which the composition of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to be elected at the next annual meeting was left in my hands, I beg to advise you of my conclusion as follows:

I nominate the following gentlemen as the new members of the board to fill the vacancies to be created:

Mr. James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company; Mr. E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railway Company; Mr. William Rockefeller, Director of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company; Mr. H. McK. Twombly, Director of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company; Mr. Samuel Rea, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

And I would suggest that the attention of the board be called to the advisability of arranging for these gentlemen to assume their duties as Directors of the company as soon as possible without awaiting the annual election.

It is my opinion that a board thus constituted will contain within itself elements best adapted for the formulation of the plan referred to in said memorandum in connection with Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, named therein as referee.

Every important interest will have its representative, who will be brought into close touch with the situation as a whole, and there should be no difficulty in reaching a conclusion that will be fair and just to all concerned, and tend to the establishment of permanent harmony among the different lines. To this end I shall be glad to co-operate in such manner as will seem desirable. I am, gentlemen, very truly yours, J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

The agreement referred to in the above letter and under which William K. Vanderbilt acted as referee was never published in full and was not obtainable in its entirety yesterday. It was part of the original announcement of a truce having been effected and read as follows:

"An understanding has been reached between Northern Pacific and Union Pacific interests under which the composition of the Northern Pacific board will be left in the hands of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, certain names having been already suggested not now to be made public, which will be especially recognized as representatives of the common interests."

According to statements made by representatives of both sides to the original controversy this agreement, provided for the appointment of William K. Vanderbilt as referee, and this explains the frequent dissemination of the report during the last two months to the effect that he would be elected to the Northern Pacific board himself. Mr. Vanderbilt, it was learned yesterday, will continue in the capacity as arbitrator in case minor matters should come up for settlement.

The fact that an announcement about this matter would be made during the day became known about noon, and as a result between that time and 1 o'clock 200 shares of the common stock of Northern Pacific Railway were sold on the Exchange at 118. This was the first time that the stock had been traded in for some weeks. The sales yesterday were made by Andrews & Criss, specialists in Northern Pacific.

Wall Street regards the new Directors as about evenly balanced between so-called opposing interests. Of course, Mr. Hill represents the interests of his name and Mr. Harriman represents the Harriman interests with the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. backing. The Rockefeller interests, while believed to be friendly with the so-called Morgan interests, show a tendency to lean toward Mr. Harriman. Mr. Twombly, representing the Vanderbilt interests, is believed to be perfectly neutral. Mr. Rea's name is said to have been agreed on mutually by both Morgan and Harriman interests. Mr. Rea is a strong Pennsylvania Railroad man and active in all the more important allied interests of that system.

A representative of the Harriman interest said, in speaking about the announcement:

"Yes, it has been settled and the terms are entirely satisfactory to all sides. They are in fact just what Union Pacific representatives asked for in the very beginning. Mr. Vanderbilt came into the controversy at rather a late time when a settlement had been practically agreed upon. He will continue as arbitrator. Mr. Morgan has done what we all expected him to do and has swung into line in the most graceful way possible."

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was stated that nothing was to be added to the statements published, but one of the members of the firm stated that the reference to Mr. Vanderbilt as arbitrator was largely a matter for the future.

When the meeting at which these Directors will be elected is to be held could not be learned yesterday.

One of the many rumors circulated after the announcement of the names of the Directors was the revived report that President Mellen of the Northern Pacific had or would resign at an early date, and that his successor would probably be Vice President Lamont. One of the Harriman faction disposed of the rumor in this way:

"I do not believe that Mr. Mellen has resigned. Anyway, it is highly improbable that any change of this sort will occur before the annual meeting, which is some weeks off. I do not believe that Mr. Lamont will be made President of the Northern Pacific Road."

STOCK MARKET'S STRENGTH

The Effect of the Settlement of the Northern Pacific Dispute in Bringing About Advanced Prices.

The stock market yesterday was one of the strongest markets Wall Street has seen for some weeks, and was strikingly suggestive of the bull markets seen following election. Prices advanced all through the list, in some cases very substantially—this, on buying by Standard Oil, Morgan, and Vanderbilt brokers, because of the final adjustment and satisfactory settlement of the Northern Pacific dispute.

There were other helpful factors as well, including the placing of Erie first preferred on a dividend basis, the ease in money, the further rains in the corn belt, and the more reassuring news in respect to the steel strike.

All told, over 1,000,000 shares of stock were traded in, with Union Pacific contributing 147,000, St. Paul 91,000, Atchison 72,000, Missouri Pacific 28,000, Erie 58,000, Southern Pacific 95,000, United States Steel 94,000, and United States Steel preferred 41,000.

The more important advances are as follows:

Atchison, 4¼; Atchison preferred, 2½; Baltimore and Ohio, 3⅝; New Jersey Central, 2¾; St. Paul, 9; Northwest, 3½; Rock Island, 7½; Lackawanna, 4½; Erie, 2¼; Louisville and Nashville, 2; Missouri Pacific, 2¾; New York Central, 2½; Pennsylvania, 3; Reading, 3; Southern Pacific, 4½; Union Pacific, 7⅝; Wabash preferred, 3; Wisconsin Central preferred, 3; Amalgamated Copper, 1⅝; Linseed Oil, 3; Sugar, 3⅝; Colorado Fuel, 5½; Consolidated Gas, 3½; General Electric, 5; Manhattan, 2⅞; Metropolitan, 2⅝.

JOHN QUALEY IN JAIL.

Charged by Ex-United States Minister Egan with Grand Larceny.

John Qualey of Newark, N. J., indicted recently for grand larceny, was brought to this city from Newark last night by Detective Sergeant Cuff and locked up in Police Headquarters. The prisoner was arrested on a bench warrant, and the requisition was honored by Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey. The complainant is Patrick Egan, former United States Minister to Chili.

Both men were interested in the United States Carbonate Company, and Qualey, it is alleged, made illegal use of the bonds of the corporation.

VEGETABLES ARE SCARCE.

Dealers Say a Cold Spring and Extreme Heat Have Caused Small Crops.

Vegetables are so scarce, so far as the choicer kinds are concerned, that some dealers say there may be a famine in New York City. Fruits are almost as scarce, except the poorer grades. The demand for the best grades by out-of-town hotels and resorts, with the small crops, is the cause of the scarcity.

"We make to-day no quotations for vegetables," said a prominent Washington Market produce man. "We are living from hand to mouth, and the prices change from day to day. They are more apt to soar than to settle. The demand exceeds the supply. Out-of-town customers have the first call. At the fashionable resorts local market gardeners can only supply a fraction of what is needed and the rest must be had at no matter what cost. A market gardener near New York who has been lucky to get a good line of vegetables will double or treble the profits made last season.

"The season is not only six weeks behind, but many plantings have been destroyed by the hot spell. We had a cold, wet Spring, which also forced several replantings, so that vegetables that should be ready for marketing are still undeveloped. The potato crop, especially on Long Island, suffered greatly, and the prospect for tomatoes is dark. Peas, beans, spinach, carrots, and other varieties are scarce. Fruits are a failure. There have been no strawberries to speak of, and melons are of a poor quality. The only commodity whose price is the same as in former years is cabbage. With favorable weather, however, there may be a fair supply of garden stuff before frost comes. Added to the usual demands on the New York produce houses are orders for vegetables from the West to make up for the dearth created by the Western drought."

WAR IN A FLATHOUSE.

Trouble Is Over the Letting of an Apartment to a Negro Who Has Advertised for Lodgers.

Because a family of negroes has moved into the apartment house at 8 West Sixty-fifth Street, there is war in the flat. Until recently nobody but white people lived in the house, but John C. Ellis, who holds the lease to the west side of the second floor, has sublet his flat to a colored man named Hendrick, and Hendrick has placed on one of his front windows this sign:

Superior accommodations for two or three colored gentlemen, with or without board. Ring Hendrick's bell.

According to the white people in the place the sign has resulted in many negro men visiting the house in quest of lodgings. One tenant declares that as many as a thousand of these callers have been there. When a reporter rang Hendrick's bell yesterday afternoon the door was opened by a little negro, apparently about fifty years old, with a bald head and timid manner. He was averse to talking, but was at last persuaded to say that he was Hendrick, and that he proposed to stay where he was. He showed the visitor another sign that he had posted on his inside door, which read as follows:

The Municipal Court has decided that we are a yearly tenant and can remain until May 1, 1902. This flat will be rented to colored tenants only until our lease expires. For months the white tenants have subjected us to all kinds of annoyance in an effort to make us move. We were advised by landlord that it meant war, and we have accepted the challenge. It is now the survival of the fittest, and may the best man (or woman) win.

Hendrick said that his present business was to do nothing but rent part of his flat to lodgers. Once he was a caretaker for Ellis, the man who sublet the apartment to him.

HOMELESS AND FRIENDLESS.

Aged Jewess from Hebrew Home Sent to Many Hospitals Which Refuse to Keep Her.

Pauline Hellwitz, a homeless and friendless Jewess, seventy-three years of age, has been sent from pillar to post by the officials of various institutions during the last three weeks. She is now at the Harlem Hospital, and the management of that establishment will to-day endeavor to have the Department of Charities dispose of her case.

The woman was formerly an inmate of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and was sent recently from there to the Harlem Hospital on the ground that she was insane. The officials of the latter institution sent her to the insane pavilion at Bellevue. There it was decided that she was insane, and Mrs. Hellwitz was transferred to the Manhattan State Hospital. At that place it was declared that the patient was of sound mind, and she was sent back to Bellevue. Then she was again bundled off to the Harlem Hospital, and the last-mentioned place attempted to make the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews take her back. That institution, it is said, refused to do so, and left her in the custody of the hospital.

There is no provision for the maintenance of such cases in the hospital, and as no friends of the poor woman can be found, the matter will be placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Charities to be disposed of by his department.

THE BANKRUPTCY PETITIONS.

Four Thousand Filed Here Since the Act Went Into Effect.

Four thousand petitions in bankruptcy have been filed in the Clerk's Office of the United States District Court, this city, since the present bankrupt act went into force three years ago, that number having been reached yesterday.

Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., who has charge of the petitions, said that discharges had been granted to 2,845 bankrupts. Besides these discharges, many proceedings had been dismissed, some discontinued, a number of discharges have been denied or withheld, and a good many cases have been closed by the referees, as nothing had been done with them in the time required—eighteen months. The number of cases yet to be discharged is estimated at about 800.

UNION CLOAK COMPANY.

The Creditors Regard Favorably a Proposition for an Extension.

The Union Cloak and Suit Company of 50 Howard Street called a meeting of creditors, which was held at the above place of business yesterday. A statement was presented to the effect that there are sufficient assets to pay the creditors in full if a little time is given to realize upon the assets without sacrificing them. An extension was requested, and a proposition was made to pay in full in monthly installments of about 15 per cent. each.

The creditors regarded the plan favorably, and a committee of three of the largest creditors was appointed to attend to the necessary details of the arrangement.

The statement showed assets of about $20,000, and liabilities $14,000. The business was started about three years ago, and the present company has carried it on since Feb. 1, 1900, when it was incorporated under the New Jersey laws, with a capital stock of $10,000. The company never had any rating at Bradstreet's.

ACCUSED MOTHER OF THEFT.

Gavant Told Police that She Had Taken $500 of His Lottery Winning.

Mrs. Sophie Gavant of 81 Gerry Street, Williamsburg, was accused by her eighteen-year-old son, Nathan Gavant, in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday with stealing $500 from him.

Gavant, who is a buttonhole maker, some time ago invested 25 cents in a lottery ticket and won $3,750. He sewed the money he says in the lining of his trousers for safe keeping. He alleges that while in bed and believed by his mother to be asleep he saw her go to his trousers and remove the money. When he subsequently made a search he discovered that $500 of the amount was missing.

Mrs. Gavant indignantly denied the allegation, notwithstanding her son's declaration that he had seen her take the money. Magistrate Higginbotham paroled her pending a hearing.

Catholic Young Men's Convention.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union will be held in Philadelphia on Sept. 24, 25, and 26. Much important business will be transacted.

SOUND VESSEL AND YACHT IN COLLISION

Three Hundred Passengers on the Tremont in Peril.

Gen. Francis V. Greene's Wild Duck Damaged—Senator Aldrich, His Wife, and Daughter on Board.

In a collision in the Sound between Gen. Francis V. Greene's steam yacht Wild Duck and the Joy Line steamer Tremont early yesterday morning, the latter vessel was so badly damaged that she had to be towed in a sinking condition into New London and beached. On board the Tremont at the time were over 300 passengers bound from Providence to New York, while on the Wild Duck, which is under charter to Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, were the Senator and his wife and daughter and a maid. Not a person on either vessel was injured.

When the accident occurred, just after midnight, there were several other Sound boats in hailing distance, to which were transferred the passengers of the Tremont. One hundred and forty-one of them were taken on board the Norwich Line steamer City of Lowell and brought to this city, arriving at Pier 36, North River, shortly before 8 o'clock.

At the time of the collision Capt. G. L. Wilcox of the Tremont says the night was perfectly clear, while, on the other hand, Capt. G. R. Strahan, who commands the Wild Duck, says the atmosphere was unusually murky, a dense fog having shut him in near Cornfield Light, between which point and New London the collision occurred. A great gap in the bow of the Tremont explains why she was rendered so helpless, while the plates of the yacht's stem are indented and bent to one side, and her bowsprit is carried away.

At the time of the accident there were in the vicinity of the Tremont, besides the City of Lowell, the Connecticut, the Massachusetts, and the City of Worcester. Owing to the fact that the City of Lowell is a screw vessel, she was able to quickly respond to the Tremont's signal for aid and steaming alongside she took off most of the passengers. The remainder of those on board were taken on the other boats.

The excitement aboard the Tremont when the collision occurred was great. Most of the passengers were aroused from sleep, and it was many minutes before they realized that they stood a better chance of being saved than lost. Many of the women went into hysterics, and had to be carried from the Tremont to the City of Lowell. Some of them were thrown out of their berths as a result of the shock. The officers did their best to calm the frightened people, and finally succeeded. Capt. Wilcox and his officers remained on board the Tremont, which, when the passengers had been removed, was flooded to her main deck.

A New London yesterday the Captains of the two vessels made the following statements as to the cause of the accident:

Capt. Wilcox declared that at the time of the collision, Plum Island Light was in plain view, the fog having lifted after the Race was passed. Capt. Wilcox was in the pilot house with the pilot when the yacht appeared. They first saw a red light, and blew one blast of the whistle to signify that the vessels were to pass to starboard. No response being heard, another blast was sounded, followed by several long toots.

Finding that no attention was paid to the signals, Capt. Wilcox says he placed the wheel hard-a-port, but it was impossible to avoid a collision, and the yacht, according to Capt. Wilcox, ran into the Tremont at full speed. The pilot and the lookout on the Tremont both say that they heard no response to the Tremont's signals.

Capt. Strahan said that the Wild Duck left New York Tuesday at 4:20 P. M., proceeding eastward through Hell Gate. When about one-quarter of a mile east of Cornfield Light a thick fog set in. He immediately slowed down to half speed and kept the whistle blowing every minute. When twenty-five minutes east of the light the lookout reported a white light one-quarter point off the starboard bow. Hearing no answer to the blasts of the whistle, Capt. Strahan signaled to the engine room, "Back full speed astern."

Before the headway of the yacht could be checked, however, she crashed into the approaching vessel, which it was afterward learned was the Tremont. The Wild Duck carried away her headgear and smashed several feet of her plates. The impact carried away the starboard anchor with sixty fathoms of chain.

The yacht was held fast and was unable to go to the assistance of the other vessel. Capt. Strahan says he ordered the boats cleared away and the pumps manned, but examination disclosed the fact that the yacht was not making water. The anchor chain had fouled and over, one hour was required to bring the hook to the surface. Meanwhile three other vessels came alongside, but finding the Wild Duck able to take care of herself went to the assistance of the Tremont. The Wild Duck then steamed inshore and anchored near Saybrook Point until daylight, when she made for New London.

The side-wheeler Tremont is the property of the Boston and Portland Steamship Company, and was under charter to the Joy Steamship Company. She was built at Greenpoint, N. Y., in 1883 for the Portland Company. She is 1,023 net tons burden, 260 feet in length, and 37 feet beam.

The schooner-rigged steam yacht Wild Duck is an iron vessel, built by the late John M. Forbes of Boston, and now owned by Gen. Francis V. Greene of New York. The 1st of July she was chartered to Senator Aldrich.

SAID HE WAS A PHYSICIAN.

Swindler Got Money from Mother of Two Smallpox Patients.

Ten days ago Henrietta and Katie Weiss, daughters of Mrs. J. Weiss of 8 Vandevoort Street, Brooklyn, were removed to North Brother Island suffering with smallpox. A few days ago a man representing himself as a physician from the hospital called upon the mother and informed her that the youngest child would have to be operated upon. While the operation would not cost anything, it was necessary to have a trained nurse, which cost $1 a day.

Mrs. Weiss gave the man $4.25, all the money she had. Failing to hear from the man, Mrs. Weiss called on Dr. Black of the Health Office and reported her experience. A description of the swindler was sent to the police.

JAPANESE POOR RELIGIONISTS.

Bishop McKim of Tokio Pessimistic Regarding Missionary Work There.

The Right Rev. John McKim, Episcopal Missionary Bishop of Tokio, Japan, arrived in this city yesterday on his way to the General Convention of his Church, which is to be held in San Francisco early in the Fall. Bishop McKim, speaking of the religious conditions in Japan at the present time, said:

"The religious awakening, of which we in Japan have heard so much, can hardly be regarded as of permanent benefit. Some years ago there was a similar one, but its effects soon died out. The Japanese are a very excitable race; they are quickly brought to a religious white heat, cooling off again almost as quickly. As a rule, after a revival movement, the percentage of those falling away from Christianity is greater than before.

"The Japanese, too, are a very indifferent race in regard to religious matters generally. Nominally they are almost all Buddhists, with perhaps a sprinkling of Shintoians, but it can be safely said that Japan has no national Church.

"Success in missionary effort depends largely upon the proper organization of the system of management. For that reason Methodist workers in Japan are more successful than the Baptists. Congregationalists are not now making the progress that was made by that body some years ago. Congregationalist policy seems to be one of disintegration, and many of its converts become rationalists. Our Church seems to be making more headway, and what appears to be more permanent progress than any other body."

Picnic of Shinnecock Club.

The annual picnic of the Shinnecock Club of Kings County will be held to-night at Ulmer Park. Among those who have accepted invitations to be present are Councilman Thomas Foley, ex-Congressman John M. Clancy of Kings, Councilman Martin Conly, Building Commissioner John Guilfoyle, Assemblyman John McKeown, and Alderman James J. Bridges.

STEAMBOAT CRASHES INTO A FERRYBOAT

Howard Carroll and Westfield Came Together in the Bay.

Seven Hundred Passengers in a Panic and Both Boats Damaged—Officers Refuse to Talk.

More than 700 people were passengers on the Westfield and the Howard Carroll, that met in collision between the Battery and Governors Island yesterday afternoon. That the accident resulted in no fatalities was, according to eye-witnesses, little short of miraculous, for the colliding vessels, both steam paddle boats, were each built nearly forty years ago, and the crash with which they came together was a terrific one.

The Westfield is a Staten Island ferry liner, and a sister of the Northfield, which sunk just after leaving her slip at the foot of Whitehall Street last month, while the Howard Carroll is one of the Starin Line's boats that ply between here and Glen Island.

By a strange coincidence the crew of the Westfield was, with the exception of the Captain, the same that manned the Northfield on the day of the latter boat's disastrous accident last month. Capt. Cattermole was on the Westfield, whereas the Northfield's commander was Capt. Johnson. It will be remembered that Capt. Cattermole was the regular officer who navigated the Northfield, but he happened to be off on leave just for the one trip upon which the calamity occurred.

It was just after 12 o'clock noon when the two boats met. The Howard Carroll was going toward Glen Island, with 500 or more passengers aboard, and had just come from her landing place at the foot of Cortlandt Street, Pier 13 North River. The Westfield, with about 200 persons, was headed toward her Whitehall Street slip.

From the Battery the scores of onlookers saw no apparent cause for the collision. There was no tide to speak of, and with the exception of a couple of scows, towed by a tugboat, the water was clear all the way from South Ferry to Governors Island. The Howard Carroll's high bow ran straight into the port paddle box of the Westfield. Both vessels quivered from stem to stern and seemed to rebound from each other, and the onlookers on shore could hear the crash of broken timbers and see the frightened passengers rushing madly about the decks of both boats.

The Westfield made her way into her slip, where it was found that her wheel had not been injured, although the timbers of the protecting box were badly shattered. The passengers were in a frightened state, and hastened ashore. Several women were brought off in a fainting condition. As soon as the passengers were landed the Westfield made haste to leave this side, and an hour later she had crossed to the company's repair yards off Stapleton, S. I.

Meanwhile the Howard Carroll, with Capt. Leonard at the helm, backed away, turned, and went back to her North River berth. Her five hundred passengers, a few excepted who were too frightened to continue their water travels, were transferred to the Glen Island and taken to their destination. The Howard Carroll, with as little delay as the Westfield, started for her repair yards, which are also off Staten Island, though on the opposite shore and in the Kill von Kull. There a squad of workmen started to mend her bow, which was knocked completely out of shape.

Officials and employes of the two transportation companies put every possible obstacle in the way of those who tried to get information about the accident yesterday. It was learned, nevertheless, that the colliding boats were among the most antiquated around the harbor.

The Howard Carroll was built in Keyport, N. J., in 1863, and was formerly the E. H. Martin. Her present name was given to her in honor of John H. Starin's son-in-law, Gen. Howard Carroll. She is 207 feet long, 31 feet in the beam, and 9 feet 2 inches deep, and her net tonnage is 489.44.

The Westfield is one year older than the Howard Carroll, having been built in Brooklyn in 1862. Her length is 202 feet, beam 33 feet, and depth 13 feet. She has a net tonnage of 442.37.

An attempt to get at Capt. Cattermole on the ferryboat Middletown, to which he was transferred after the accident, was unsuccessful. The door to the pilot house was locked, and the deckhands refused to let any newspaper man go beyond it. When the boat reached her slips at each end of her route the Captain remained in the pilot-house and did not come out to the pier, after his usual habit.

It was learned at the Staten Island end that the crew of the Westfield, upon returning after the collision, had reported that the reason they had been run into was that their boat was lying still in order to let some scows pass. It was while lying thus, they said, that they were struck by the Carroll. At the latter's berth it was impossible to find even a deckhand or longshoreman or anybody else who would open his mouth on the subject of the collision.

SINKS A SHIP AT SEA.

Steamer Pawnee Sends Schooner Rowland to the Bottom.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 17.—The steamer Pawnee, which arrived here this afternoon from New York, reported having sunk the schooner Rowland, from Parrsborough, Nova Scotia, bound here. No lives were lost. The Rowland was on her way here from Parrsborough with a cargo of coal, and the Pawnee was coming here in ballast.

Capt. Cartwright of the Pawnee says a thick fog prevailed, the steamer's horn was blowing, and the vessel was proceeding slowly. Another vessel's horn was heard, but the direction could not be told. A few minutes afterward the steamer and schooner came together. The schooner was not hit hard, but as she was heavily laden, the water got in on her deck, and she settled and sank in about ten minutes. The Pawnee took off the schooner's crew, Capt. Roberts and three men. The schooner was owned by the Captain.

ANTI-POLICY SOCIETY RAID.

Alleged Proprietor Captured and Held for Examination.

Superintendent Reardon of the Anti-Policy Society and three of his detectives yesterday afternoon raided the alleged policy shop at 159 West Twenty-seventh Street, and arrested George Stewart of 141 West Thirtieth Street, the reputed proprietor, and secured sheets and slips.

Stewart was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court late in the afternoon, charged with being the proprietor. He was held in bail of $1,000 for examination on the charges to-day.

According to Superintendent Reardon the place was run wide open, there being no pickets posted to challenge those who wished to enter the place. The place was crowded when the detectives and Superintendent Reardon entered. There was a wild scramble for escape on the part of the crowd, mostly colored. The assurance that only the man called for in the warrant would be arrested quieted them. The place is said to have been frequented by the better class of colored people throughout the "Tenderloin" precincts, and it is asserted that the place did a flourishing business.

MODERN DECORATIVE ART.

United States Committee to the Exposition at Turin Chosen.

The General Committee for the United States for the Turin International Exposition of Modern Decorative Art, to be held next year under the patronage of the King of Italy and the Presidency of the Duke of Aosta, has been formed, and comprises the following:

L. P. Di Cesnola, William E. Dodge, D. O. Mills, F. W. Rhinelander, J. S. Kennedy, Charles S. Smith, M. C. Lilienthal, Count P. Prat, Whitelaw Reid, Antonio Zucca, John M. Carrere, Celestino Piva, Charles T. Cook, Riccardo Bertelli, Howard Russell Butler, J. Carroll Beckwith, Morris K. Jesup, and Edward D. Adams; Commissioner for Illinois—F. J. V. Skiff; Commissioner for Pennsylvania—Edwin A. Barber; Commissioner for Missouri—Halsey C. Ives; Secretary—Dr. L. Rovera; Agent—John Getz.

The programme is divided into three classes. The first class includes the "Modern House and its Decorative Elements." The second embraces the "Modern Room in its Decorative Whole," and the third the "House and Street in its Decorative Whole."

Ashbel P. Fitch Is Better.

Ashbel P. Fitch, President of the Trust Company of America, who has been ill at his residence, 10 East Eightieth Street, this city, for about two weeks with a severe cold, is said by his physicians to be decidedly better and rapidly recovering.

So popular, had to cut more. So late, had to mark them low.

Fresh flannel suits, just out of the ice-box, quiet colorings; $15 and $16.

During July and August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

SEEKING COL. SLOAN'S WILL.

This, with Jewelry Belonging to the Deceased Old Guardsman, Missing.

Efforts are being made to discover a will supposed to have been left by Col. Thomas E. Sloan of the Old Guard, who was killed while beating off Norwalk, Conn., on June 23 last. According to Capt. George H. Wyatt, Col. Sloan executed a will about two years ago, and this, with considerable jewelry, is missing.

Charles Arthur Cone of Brooklyn, Col. Sloan's son-in-law, said yesterday: "I do not think Col. Sloan left enough of an estate to warrant any legal steps toward its administration unless the will is found. So far as I can learn, he carried about $13,000 of life insurance, but this was all pledged as security for loans, and I am doubtful if it would be worth while to apply for letters of administration. In regard to his jewelry and other personal property, I would say that we have found none of it. I do not know the Mrs. Alger who says she was engaged to him."

The Mrs. Alger referred to is Mrs. M. E. R. Alger, who obtained quite a reputation as a truant officer. She, with several others, was on the cutboat when Col. Sloan was killed by a stroke of lightning.

Mrs. Alger lives at 211 West Eighty-seventh Street, but she was "not at home" yesterday to those who called to inquire about any possible interest she might have in Col. Sloan's estate. The Colonel's wife obtained a divorce from him in the Brooklyn courts last November. Since then the Colonel had lived at the Hotel Metropole. After his death Mrs. Alger is said to have gone to the hotel and searched for a will, but found none.

JOHNSON WILL CASE ENDS.

Suit Over Big Estate Left to the Catholic Church Taken Out of Court.

The fact that the contest over the will of Mrs. Mary Johnson, who left an estate valued at nearly $700,000, most of which was left to the Roman Catholic Church of All Saints, at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and other Roman Catholic religious and benevolent institutions, to the exclusion of her relatives, has been settled, became public yesterday, when Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, granted an order permitting the trustees of the Church of All Saints to join with the other tenants in common of the testatrix's properties in the sale, of these properties. The terms of the settlement are not stated.

Justice McAdam's order sets forth that the proceeds from the sale of the petitioner's interest in the real property, after payment to the heirs-at-law of Mary Johnson of the amount of the settlement agreed upon with them, and the expenses of administration and litigation in regard to her estate, and the specific legacies contained in her will and a codicil thereto, be applied to the payment of the mortgage deed upon the edifice of All Saints' Church.

The real estate is situated so that it cannot be partitioned, and can only be adjusted by the sale of the whole. The market value of the petitioner's real property is given as $415,000, the cash value of its personal estate as $10,000, and its debts and liabilities as $138,000, of which $28,000 is unsecured.

The will of Mrs. Johnson was contested in the Surrogate's Court by over thirty cousins, who alleged undue influence on the part of Father Power, Peter Condon, a lawyer, who had managed Mrs. Johnson's business affairs for years, and Mary Kelly, a servant to Mrs. Johnson.

The suit was tried before Justice Stover and a jury, and a verdict was returned in favor of the plaintiffs, the jury finding that the will was executed when Mrs. Johnson was of unsound mind, and was procured by fraud and circumvention, or undue influence or coercion on the part of Father Power, Peter Condon, and Mary Kelly.

It was subsequently stated that an appeal had been taken by the defendants from the judgment, and Mrs. Julia F. Haley of Brooklyn, a cousin of Mrs. Johnson, began another action to revoke Surrogate Varnum's decision admitting the will and codicil to probate. This action never came to trial.

TO PROBATE LORILLARD WILL.

It Will Be Presented at Trenton, N. J., To-day—No Surprises in It, Says an Heir.

The will of Pierre Lorillard will be filed in Burlington County, in the State of New Jersey, where was his legal residence. A representative of Brinkerhoff & Fielder yesterday made affidavit before Surrogate Kirkbridge at Mount Holly that no caveat had been filed against the will in Burlington County. The testament will be presented to Chancellor Magie at Trenton to-day. The attorney said there would be no contest. This means either that a compromise as to the Rancocas stock farm has been made with Mrs. Allen or that she will be permitted to have the farm.

"The will," said one of the heirs at Tuxedo last night, "contains no 'surprises' except perhaps the disposition of the horses and other personal property."

WIFE MUST SHARE ESTATE.

Moses Willis Willed Half of His Property to a Woman Friend.

Under the will of Moses Willis, which was filed in the Surrogates' Office yesterday, his wife is left $5 in cash and a half interest in some land at Sherman Park. The testator gives the remainder of his estate to Sarah J. Brown, who is also made executrix, with full power to dispose of the residue of the estate.

Willis was in the trucking business, and the executrix may continue that business, if she so desires, or may dispose of it. The value of the estate was not given. The will reads as follows:

"I give and bequeath to my wife, Ellen Willis, the sum of $5.

"I give and bequeath to my wife a lot of land at Sherman Park, Westchester County, being the lot, absolutely.

"I do hereby declare it to be my express wish that the aforementioned gift and devise to my wife, Ellen Willis, shall be in lieu of dower, and shall be null and void in case the said Ellen Willis shall refuse and neglect to give unto my executrix, Sarah J. Brown, such and any releases as may be required by law."

A similar provision is made with reference to his personal property and business.

FUNERAL COST TOO MUCH.

Surrogate at Yonkers Said That of William Bowers Was "Worthy of a Vanderbilt."

YONKERS, N. Y., July 17.—"The idea of the funeral expenses of a recluse, a man not supposed to have any money or relatives in this world, amounting to $320, is simply extortion and extravagant," was the remark of Surrogate Silkman to-day while considering the settlement of the accounts of Dr. J. T. Gibson, as administrator of the late William Bowers, who died here in March last.

The Surrogate also criticised the paying of $150 for a casket and $25 for embalming a man in such supposed circumstances. He said that was "worthy of a Vanderbilt," was simply exorbitant.

Objection had been filed by some of the next of kin to have an accounting. Arthur J. Burns, their attorney, said that the relatives had failed to object to the big charge for funeral expenses because they did not want the world to think them niggardly. They did object to a bill of $2,500 for services of F. X. Donoghue as attorney for the administrator, and also to all the other items of expense, claiming them to be illegal.

William Bowers was found after his death to be worth about $25,000, of which $12,500 was personal property. The objectors also stated that they had failed to find any record of some United States bonds which the deceased was known to have purchased.

The testimony of John Bowers and Sidney Gowers to prove their relationship to the deceased was taken and then an adjournment was had until next Wednesday, when the administrator, Dr. James T. Gibson, is to be present and have his papers with him in order to testify as to his accounts.

MR. DONNER'S DAUGHTER SUES.

Objects to Her Stepmother's Charge of Dressmaker's Bills and Theatre Tickets Against the Estate.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 17.—The lawyers for Mrs. Elizabeth Donner Frankson, who objects to the acceptance of the accounting of her stepmother, Mrs. Julia W. L. Donner, as executrix of the will of John O. Donner, the sugar refiner, did not know local court customs, so the hearing in the case went over until Oct. 2. They thought court opened here at 10 o'clock, as it does in other places. Instead Justice Zabriskie takes his seat at 9:30. Mrs. Donner's counsel were in court on time, but as those of Mrs. Franksen were not, an adjournment was taken.

The testator divided his estate into three equal parts, one for Mrs. Donner, one for Mrs. Franksen, and the third for a sister of Mrs. Franksen, who is still a minor. Mrs. Donner was made executrix of the will and guardian of Miss Donner.

The objections to the accounting are based upon an allegation that Mrs. Donner had charged the estate with items which should be charged to her personal share. Among these items are board at the Holland House in New York to the amount of $1,390. An item of $30 for theatre tickets is also considered objectionable. A series of bills from fashionable dressmakers and milliners amounts to $1,800. The rent of the cottage in a town in Georgia to the amount of $750 is held not to be chargeable to the estate. Bills for decorating the cottage, bills for flowers, and many other items of a similar nature are held to be unjust.

In all the obligations of this character foot up about $35,000. Further objection is made that the accounting does not show that the estate has been credited with some $75,000 insurance. The Donner mansion at Mawah, adjoining the Havemeyer estate, was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Franksen claims that there was insurance to the extent of $30,000 on the building and $46,000 on the personal property. She also claims that the valuable Donner kennels are omitted from the accounting.

Mrs. Franksen is the wife of Dr. Franksen of New York. She and her stepmother were playmates at school.

Rev. E. P. Widdemer's Will Probated.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 17.—The will of the late Rev. E. P. Widdemer, formerly of this city, who died here some time ago, was offered for probate to-day. Dr. Widdemer was the father of the late Rev. Howard T. Widdemer, and left an estate valued at $25,000. Mrs. Le Baron Hartt, daughter of the testator, is named as sole legatee. At her death the property is to revert to the children of the late Howard T. Widdemer.

VAGARIES OF THE STORM.

Freakish Lightning Causes Incipient Panics and Mosquitoes Come in Swarms.

During the severe rainstorm that visited the city yesterday afternoon, affording a short respite from the terrific heat of the earlier part of the day, the temperature dropped from 82 to 74 degrees within half an hour, the wind attained a velocity of 24 miles an hour, and the rainfall amounted to .47 of an inch. Beginning at 4:30, the storm remained in full force until 5:30 o'clock, and after that the sky continued cloudy until long after nightfall, while occasional showers came to give periodic alleviation from the moist heat.

Several accidents marked the duration of the storm. At Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway the electricity of the elements and that of the surface street car lines seemed to get mixed up, and jagged streaks of fire darted this way and that about the trolley slots. Two or three women attempted to jump from a passing Broadway car and the conductor had all he could do to quiet them. A little boy named John Torrey was frightened by a clap of thunder while walking a fence in the back yard at 573 East Fourteenth Street. He fell from the fence, breaking his left leg.

Deputy Superintendent Rickards and Councilman Murphy, as they were walking across the lawn in front of Bellevue Hospital, sought shelter under a tree in which the lightning, after striking a wire in the vicinity, played about for a while. So frightened were the two men that they did not wait to see what the jumping fire was going to do, but hastened to the hospital through the driving rain. As they started to run the lightning was seen to disappear in the ground at the foot of the tree.

A noticeable effect of the storm was to increase the mosquito population in the city. In the parks, and especially about those that border on the water front, great swarms of the insects were in evidence after the rain.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock lightning struck the flagstaff on the roof of the building occupied by John Daniell Sons & Sons, at Eighth Street and Broadway.

The pole was shattered and one large piece was thrown to the roof of the building on the opposite corner, occupied by Douglas's shoe store, breaking the skylight. Many women standing in the street waiting for cars narrowly esc

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; thunderstorms; light south to west winds.

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MORE MEN READY TO JOIN STEEL STRIKERS

Workers in Duncansville Hoop Plant Want to Organize.

Eight Hundred Non-Union Men at the Monessen Plate Mills Refuse to Leave Their Work.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Most important of all news regarding the steel workers' strike, that reached Pittsburg to-day, was the action of the men employed in the Duncansville plant of the American Steel Hoop Company. A telegram was received by President Shaffer from the men in the morning, asking if they should strike. The message was a surprise for the Amalgamated people, as they were not looking for this news so soon. President Shaffer answered, telling the men not to come out unless they were organized. If organized, they should strike, for they were needed.

In the afternoon another telegram was received from Duncansville asking that an organizer be sent to them at once. In compliance with this request, Vice President John Pierce started for Duncansville this evening to complete the organization. A meeting is expected to be held late to-night. The Duncansville plant is the last of the hoop plants to remain at work, and the Amalgamated Association officials say if they are successful in closing this plant they will be masters of the situation, as far as the Steel Hoop Company is concerned, at least.

The action of the Ohio Board of Arbitration in offering to bring about a settlement of the strike created some talk to-day in steel circles. M. M. Garland, ex-President of the Amalgamated Association, and at present Collector of the Port, said that he did not consider the action of the Ohio board as unusual, but rather the carrying out of their duties as such a body. Mr. Garland could not see how the troubles were more liable to settlement now than before. "I cannot see what there is in this question to arbitrate," he said. "The question cannot be settled except by the complete backdown of one side or the other on a matter of principle."

The situation throughout this district remains practically as it was yesterday. In the immediate vicinity of Pittsburg, the evident intention of the company to attempt the reopening of the W. Dewees Wood plant, at McKeesport, is the only incident so far calculated to cause uneasiness. Active preparations for an early resumption are going on at the Wood works. Men are busy rebuilding furnaces, placing new rolls, and cleaning up the entire plant.

Notices posted to-day to the effect that the men would be paid off Friday and Saturday were placed with probable expectation of securing the early return of many of the workers who have gone on fishing and other vacation trips. The men claim to be confident that enough men cannot be secured to operate the mill and say no opposition will be made to any who may wish to go in. The police authorities though, going on the principle that in time of peace it is best to prepare for war, have taken every precaution, and feel prepared to cope with any trouble that may arise.

The present centre of the trouble seems to be at Wellsville, Ohio, where a public mass meeting was held this afternoon for the purpose of presenting both sides of the controversy to the men and citizens generally. The entire district contributed attendants at the meeting, and a number of speeches were made, the principal one being that of President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

A dispatch to-night from Monessen says that, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, the tin mill there is still running on full time, and as far as present appearances indicate, it promises not to be affected in the slightest by the strike. The 800 employes are satisfied with the voluntary advance made by the company, and will continue to work along non-union lines. Of the 500 striking steel hoop men of Monessen many have left for their homes, as they are of the opinion the contest is to be long and bitter. The hoop mills are closed down, with the exception of about twenty men, who are making some needed repairs.

At Lindsay & McCutcheon's works in Allegheny outside of a few men who were employed to care for the furnaces and to watch the plant, there was nobody in or about the mill. Notices were posted last night to the effect that all the men would be paid off to-morrow. This caused a report to be circulated that the firm was going to import negroes from Alabama, but it was not credited and was afterward denied. At the Monongahela Tin Works the men in the finishing department were closing up their work, having been notified that the supply of material would be exhausted in a day or two, when the plant would have to suspend indefinitely. The Clark Sons plant in Lawrenceville is about the same to-day as it was yesterday. About the same number of men are at work.

Trustee Gibson was circulating among the strikers at the different plants during the day. He stated that there were six independent mills in and about the city that would give employment to all the strikers. The following mills, he said, had notified the Amalgamated Association that they were in need of men and could take care of all the strikers: the Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company, McKees Rocks Iron Mills, Zug Mills, Sligo Mill, Keystone Mill, and the Monongahela Coal and Iron Company. These men, he said, would take these positions.

The circulars sent out yesterday were distributed among the men of the big Vandergrift sheet works by two Amalgamated organizers to-day. The result of this move is being watched with the keenest interest. The Vandergrift plant is regarded as a most important one by the Amalgamated Association, and a determined effort is being made to reach it. It is the largest and most modern plant in the sheet combine, having no les than twenty-seven mills and employing a large force of men. The plants at Apollo, Scottdale, and Saltsburg are running as usual.

CONFERRING WITH MR. MORGAN.

President Schwab of United States Steel and Max Pam See Him.

President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation was one of J. P. Morgan's early visitors yesterday. He declined to discuss the strike situation in any of its phases.

Max Pam, general counsel of the American Steel and Wire Company, also called to see Mr. Morgan. A representative of Vice President Arms of the American Tin Plate Company sent out word that "there has been no change in the situation over night."

John Jarrett, who is in charge of the Labor Bureau of the American Tin Plate Company, was in town conferring with officials of that corporation. Mr. Jarrett declined to be interviewed, and in response to inquiries, higher officers of the Tin Plate Company sent out word that the situation, so far as they knew, was still unchanged.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 76¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 35¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38¼c; cotton, middling, 8¼c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 19¼c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
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ANOTHER "TRUST" RUMOR.

This Time Mr. Morgan Is to Consolidate the Malleable Iron Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Consolidation of thirty of the largest malleable iron factories is proposed, and, according to rumors here, J. Pierpont Morgan is behind the movement. T. W. Harvey, Jr., of Lake Forest, President of the Belle City Malleable Iron Company, with a plant at Racine, is authority for the statement that such a consolidation will be attempted. He said to-day:

"I consider the consolidation both possible and practical, and while I am aware that an effort is being made to buy up the plants in Wisconsin, we have not been approached by the promoters."

It is said to be the plan to control eventually the malleable iron industry of the country. Some of the plants have not been making a profit, and they will be closed should the trust be formed. By combining the different pants and controlling the industry a larger profit is promised.

Federal Steel Workmen Assessed.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Amalgamated Secretary John Williams received a letter from Vice President W. C. Davis of the Chicago district to-day announcing that the men employed by the Federal Steel Company had been assessed one day's pay for the strike fund. The amount is to be sent every payday while the strike continues, and Secretary Williams says, as there are fully 8,000 men employed by the big steel concern at its Chicago, Joliet, and Milwaukee works, the contribution will amount to about $32,000 every two weeks.

Wire Company to Make Hoops.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—The American Steel and Wire Company is equipping one of its rolling mills in the South End that has been idle for a year or two to manufacture cotton ties. The plant will be started within a few days, and, it is said, will be operated with non-union men taken from the various mills of the American Steel and Wire Company in this city. The product, it is believed, will be turned over to the American Steel Hoop Company, which is unable to fill pressing orders owing to the Amalgamated strike.

READING MACHINISTS STRIKE.

Company Said to be Preparing for a Fight—Lodgings Fitted Up for Non-Union Workmen.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 18.—There was much stir here to-night over the report that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company had secured a sufficient number of men to fill the places of all the shop hands now on strike in this city. Investigation showed that the company is fitting up the upper floors of its large machine shop on Seventh Street with cots, refrigerators, stoves, and cooking utensils. It is said the company will endeavor to put all its plants in this city in full operation and the preparations for lodging and boarding men at the machine shops are said to be not only for the non-union men who will take the places of the strikers, but for a large body of coal and iron police to protect them.

Labor Organizer H. H. Caldwell of Philadelphia, who is here to-night, said that among the goods taken into the machine shop were forty rifles. It is said a number of the non-union men who have been secured in various parts of the country are already here, and more will be brought here during the night.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Labor leaders in this city believe that unless the Reading Railway quickly concedes the terms of its striking machinists the strike will, in a few days, grow to such proportions as to make it impossible to operate the system. For weeks the machinists have been organized in sufficient strength to warrant union officials in agreeing to strike over the whole system as soon as a strike is called in any one shop. Should the machinists quit, it is said, the road would be practically crippled, because engineers would refuse to take out engines that had not been gone over by competent machinists.

The 330 machinists employed in the Philadelphia shops met last night and voted to tie up the shop as soon as the strike was inaugurated at Reading. Anticipating that event, about thirty of the men here quit to-day. The others, receiving no news from Reading, continued at work. After the noon luncheon 100 held an informal meeting near the shops and decided to postpone calling a strike in the local shops until it has been settled just what other shops will do.

Vice President Voorhees of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway to-day expressed his belief that the labor agitators would not be able to persuade the men to quit.

THREE STRIKERS ARRESTED.

Charged with Conspiracy to Intimidate at Ansonia, Conn.—Thousands Cheer Them.

NEW HAVEN, July 18.—Bench warrants were secured late this afternoon from Judge Shumway of the Superior Court by State Attorney Williams for the arrest of Stephen Charters, H. F. Driscoll, and Jason Wright, three strikers from the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company in Ansonia, on a charge of conspiracy to intimidate. The warrants were served in Ansonia to-night.

The proceedings grew out of the demonstration of last Monday night, when a mob of strikers, accompanied one workmen at the foundry to his home, and after persuading him not to return to work on the following morning, surrounded a church, in which another employe of the company was attending a religious meeting. They then called for the man to come out until a committee was allowed to enter the church and to take from the man a pledge that he would give up his position.

ANSONIA, Conn., July 18.—The largest demonstration in the history of the machinists' strike occurred here to-night, when it became known that three of the labor leaders of the city had been arrested on bench warrants charging conspiracy.

The three prisoners, Charters, who is President of the Board of Aldermen, and also of the Carpenters' Union; Driscoll, who is President of the Painters' Union, and Wright, the President of the Machinists' Union, were taken by the Sheriffs to a vacant office in Main Street after the arrest to await the starting of the 11 o'clock train for New Haven.

Long before the hour for the train to start the streets were crowded with strikers and their sympathizers. As when the officers led the way out to go to the station, a crowd of fully one thousand people thronged about them. At the station some one called for cheers, and in response shout after shout went up for the prisoners, mingled with hisses for the Sheriffs. As he boarded the train Charters drew from his pocket a small American flag, and waving it above his head, cried:

"Here's for a shorter day."

The action was received with the greatest enthusiasm, which did not subside until the train left the station.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE WEAKENS.

The leaders of the striking machinists, it was learned yesterday, are now instructing the strikers who are still out not to press the question of wages, but to return to work if they can get the nine-hour workday. In case they can get any advance in wages, much or little, they are instructed to take it, but even in case no advance is granted they are to go back to work if only the nine-hour workday is granted, and take chances of arbitrating the wage question later.

The advance demanded originally was 12½ per cent., but a number of the strikers are now returning to work on the nine-hour basis with no advance in wages. Others have accepted 3 per cent. advance, and a small number have been able to gain half the advance demanded.

MINERS DESERT FIREMEN.

Order Men of Their Union Now on Strike to Return to Work—Both Sides Look for Victory.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 18.—The coal operators and the striking stationary engineers of the Wyoming Valley take opposite views of the action of the Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers which met in Scranton to-day. The committee decided that all firemen who are members of the United Mine Workers' organization must return to work.

The operators think this is a severe blow to the men on strike, and one from which they cannot recover. On the other hand the strikers claim that it will not affect them much, as only a comparatively few firemen belong to the United Mine Workers. The great majority of them, they say, are members of a separate organization, the Stationary Firemen's Association.

It would seem that a settlement of the strike now rested with the mine employes themselves, and not with the operators. The United Mine Workers have apparently declared for one policy and the stationary engineers for another. There are 70,000 miners in the Wyoming and Lackawanna region, and only about 1,800 firemen.

If the coal companies can secure enough firemen who are members of the United Mine Workers to do their work in the boiler rooms there is nothing to prevent them from starting up their collieries. Many of the operators are confident that they can secure the required number. The strikers, however, hold that they cannot and that the strike is as far from settlement as ever. The general belief, however, is that the firemen of the Wyoming region cannot win if the mines in the Lackawanna region continue to work, which they undoubtedly will.

A break occurred to-day in the ranks of the strikers at Nanticoke. The Pennsylvania Coal Company started up two of its collieries and was able to hoist coal. At 5 o'clock yesterday few men returned to work, but gradually the number of applicants for work increased, and at 1 o'clock P. M. it was reported that all places were filled. At one colliery the United Mine Workers are reported to have returned to work almost in a body. The strikers say less than one-third of the regular force is at work.

The output of the mines of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke is 5,000 tons a day. An official of the company said this afternoon that he expected the company will be able to get out its full quota.

An official of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, which employs 8,000 men and boys, said this afternoon that the company had received no propositions from the United Mine Workers to return to work as soon as a sufficient number of firemen could be secured to keep up steam.

The hoisting engineers, at a meeting in this city to-day, voted to stand with the firemen in their struggle, and engineers employed at collieries where non-union men are at work were requested to quit their posts. At the office of the Susquehanna Coal Company it was stated that nearly all their firemen had returned to work and that they were able to run their collieries in good shape to-day. They expect to resume work at their Glen Lyon mines to-morrow.

An official statement was issued from the headquarters of the striking firemen this evening to the effect that the situation looks very favorable, reports from all parts of the State showing the men holding firm and the ranks being increased continually. Continuing, the statement says:

"The men are fast organizing in the Hazleton, Shamokin, and Mount Carmel districts, and are awaiting the appointed time for an eager response to the call. The Hazleton men will come out Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and the Shamokin and Mount Carmel men at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The engineers throughout the region met to-day and pledged further support to the firemen's cause."

SAY STRIKE IS ILL ADVISED.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., July 18.—The Executive Board of District No. 9 considers the colliery firemen's strike ill-advised, so far as this district is concerned. President John Fahey said to-night that if the prospective strikers get into trouble it will be their own fault, as they did not consult the miners, whose interests are the greatest at stake. He will leave to-morrow for Hazleton in response to an emergency call of officials of Districts Nos. 1, 7, and 9 to attend a meeting for the purpose of considering what course the miners shall pursue in the struggle.

Strikers Stone Non-Union Men.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 18.—Some non-union firemen at the Maltby collieries of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company were stoned by strikers and breaker boys as they were changing shifts this morning, and several were hurt, but none seriously. No shots were fired. The company has sent men to guard the mines and prevent rioting.

Steel Car Works in Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 18.—A contract has been let to William Dupee to excavate for the foundations for the pressed steel car plant of the Southern Car and Foundry Company at Ensley, Ala. The plant will be erected as rapidly as possible, the plans and specifications having been agreed upon, and the machinery ordered. The plant will have a monthly payroll of $50,000. It will be the first of the kind in the South, and will be in operation within the next six months. Steel will be furnished by the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company.

EXPRESS COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 18.—Attorney General Bell is determined that the Pacific Express Company shall not only be driven out of the State, but that it shall also be denied the privilege of resuming business in Texas. This company operates on all lines of the St. Louis Southwestern, the Texas Pacific, the International and Great Northern, and a great number of shorter roads in this State.

In addition to filing suit yesterday to restrain the company from continuing business in Texas, on the ground that it has no permit for such authority had expired, Attorney General Bell to-day filed a written protest in the Secretary of State's Department against the issuance of a permit authorizing the Pacific Express Company to transact business in this State for the following reasons:

The law requires this company to make a full statement of all its indebtedness and of all its annual receipts and expenditures, as each express company, to the Railroad Commissioner of Texas, at such time or times as may be prescribed by it, which statement is required to be certified to be correct, and sworn to by the President and Secretary or General Manager in Texas, of such company. Notwithstanding this plain requirement of the law, and although the company was notified by the Railroad Commission to make the statement at a time fixed by it, and was furnished with blanks upon which said statement should be made, the company reports, I submit that when a corporation has shown that it is not willing to comply with the laws of the State, it ought not to be allowed to transact business in the State.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE NICARAGUA CANAL

Washington Officials Say Senate Has Scored a Victory.

See in Lord Pauncefote's Statements a Readiness to Begin Negotiations for a Fortified Waterway.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In the opinion of authorities on diplomatic matters there is more than meets the eye in the interview given out in London last night by Lord Pauncefote, on the subject of a Nicaraguan Canal treaty. The British Ambassador, as is very well known in Washington, is not given to idle talk.

Officials here say that, stripped of its purely ornamental pleasantries, and rendered into plain English, Lord Pauncefote's talk means that Great Britain is ready to accept the conditions imposed by the United States Senate, and enter upon negotiations for a fortified canal. This question of fortification was the chief stumbling block. Our right to fortify was embodied in the amendment offered by the late Senator Cushman K. Davis and adopted by the Senate. Secretary Hay found, when he took pains to sound the Senate this Spring, that no treaty could be ratified which did not embody this feature.

Lord Pauncefote has had time to explain the subject to the Marquis of Lansdowne and to convince the British Foreign Office that the only hope for successful negotiations lay along this line. He is naturally pleased, the department people say, to have this obstacle removed, as he now has good grounds to hope that he may wind up his career by negotiating a treaty which will bear his name and have a great and permanent effect on the relations between the two countries.

The victory, so far as it goes, is with the United States Senate. Secretary Hay favored the neutral treaty. When it was rejected he was bitterly disappointed. Mr. Hay has always taken the position that the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in effect, which is another point where he differs from a two-thirds majority of the Senate.

But right here, it is thought, the Senate will probably have to concede something. The British never have admitted any contention that this treaty was not still in full force and effect; and one strong motive for the desire to come to an understanding is to remove the possibilities of misunderstanding and trouble which could hardly be avoided should Congress attempt to go ahead and authorize a canal regardless of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The concession by England of our right to fortify the canal is expected to be met by a concession by the Senate of the previous validity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

This would be an empty victory for Great Britain, for any new treaty which would be negotiated, would, of necessity, act as a repeal of the essential portions of the old treaty. But the new treaty will contain a clause specifically abrogating the provision that British consent is necessary before a canal can be built.

The allusion to a reassembling of the joint high commission, which Lord Pauncefote expects will reconvene in the Fall, has been expected. While the matter has not progressed so far as to be admitted by the State Department, it is understood overtures have come from Ottawa. When the commission adjourned it was distinctly understood that the United States would take no steps for resuming the negotiations. The Canadians have not found the preferential duties with Great Britain to have resulted in the predicted increase of trade with the mother country, and they are the ones who have been growing anxious for a better tariff adjustment with the United States.

Our own Government had concluded that better results were promised by direct negotiations between Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, but if the Canadian Government prefers to take up the threads of the negotiations where they were dropped by the Commissioners two years ago, there will be no objection on our part, as the Canadian Government has been fully advised upon what terms negotiations might be profitably continued.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 18.—It is believed here that Lord Pauncefote's statement that the Joint High Commission will meet some time in the Fall will turn out to be correct. It is understood that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Senator Fairbanks have been exchanging views on the subject, but the result of this correspondence is not yet known.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

"A Golden Opportunity for Strengthening Ties" with This Nation.

LONDON, July 19.—Lord Pauncefote's statement as to his conferences with the Marquis of Lansdowne, which was cabled back to London, is featured in all the morning papers to-day, and by some made the subject of editorial comment. It is generally regarded as putting a new and hopeful complexion upon the Nicaragua Canal dispute.

"A wise diplomacy," says The Daily News, "would make the Nicaragua question a golden opportunity for strengthening the ties between the British people and their kinsfolk in the United States. The special nature of America's own claim to predominance cannot be overlooked."

"Probably we shall find," says The Daily Mail, "that Lord Pauncefote has consented to the fortification of the canal by the United States, the point upon which the previous negotiations split and foundered. At first sight it may seem that we are surrendering a good deal, and certainly there should be some solid equivalent in the direction of the Alaskan frontier. But, on consideration, it will be clear that it does not much matter to Great Britain whether the canal is protected or unprotected by fortifications. By their geographical position and still more in virtue of the great fleet they are so rapidly creating, the United States, in any case, are bound in time of war to dominate the canal."

MANY DENTISTS PRESENT.

300 Listen to Essays and Discussions at Asbury Park Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 18.—There were over 300 dentists present to-day at the sessions of the New Jersey State Dental Society, held in the auditorium on the beach front. At the morning session Dr. W. S. Capon of Philadelphia read an essay on "Porcelain Fillings," and Dr. Joseph Head of Philadelphia, Dr. Joseph E. Duffield of Camden, Dr. Charles A. Meeker and Dr. J. Allen Osmun of Newark took part in the discussion which followed.

The afternoon was devoted to clinics. There were sixty clinicians present, and at one time fifteen demonstrations were in progress in various parts of the hall. The State Board of Examination and Registry met to-day and passed on the credentials of thirty-nine applicants who want to practice in this State.

COLLEGE GIRL MISSING.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., July 18.—It is feared in Bristol to-night that Miss Agnes Hodges, a Smith College student, who has been acting strangely since she gave up her studies six months ago, has committed suicide. Miss Hodges for two weeks has been visiting a cousin, Miss Sadie Burnell, in Bristol. Shortly before 10 o'clock last night she went to her room, undressed, and then, clad only in her night clothes, started down stairs, telling her cousin she wanted a drink. She has not since been seen. Chief Arms, with a posse of men spent the remainder of the night and to-day searching for her.

Miss Hodges was missed last Spring, but after two days she returned from her father's attic where she had secreted herself.

COMPARTMENT CAR TO PITTSBURG VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Pullman vestibuled compartment car leaves New York (West 23d St. Station) at 3:35 P. M. daily, via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

OIL-LADEN SHIP BURNED AT SANDY HOOK

Fire Discovered Just After Boat Had Started for Hongkong.

Was Afire for Hours Before Fireboats Reached Her—Contained a Cargo of 800,000 Gallons.

Wreathed in smoke and emitting jagged tongues of flame from her forward hatches, the full-rigged ship Commodore T. H. Allen was slowly towed across the waters just outside New York Harbor yesterday afternoon. Laden with 800,000 gallons of oil belonging to the Standard Oil Company, she had started early in the morning for Hongkong, and it was when she was off the entrance of Gedney Channel, before the tug James A. Lawrence had left off towing her, that the crew of twenty-four men were dumfounded to see coming from her aft hatches great masses of smoke. This was shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and more than four hours passed before the scuttled hull of the once fine vessel was beached inside the bar at Sandy Hook.

Not a man of the crew was injured. At the first sign of danger they made ready, one and all, to board the tug Lawrence, which had been engaged to tow the ship out of the harbor, and on which there were several women, relatives and friends of the departing vessel's officers. Before deserting the ship, however, the men, acting under orders from Capt. Robert Merriman, remained at their posts for half an hour, endeavoring to discover the cause of the fire and to extinguish the flames which raged down in the hold. It was not long, all the stationary pumps had proved of no avail that the Captain bade everybody board the tug.

He was the last man to leave the deck, saying to his men as they hurried down the sides: "Be easy there. If you are going to get blown up, you are going to. That's all there is to it. No use being in a hurry."

The smoke that issued from the burning vessel was seen from the Sandy Hook Lightship, and the observatories of Quarantine and the Highlands. Many small boats, too, saw it, and within a few minutes after it began to pour from the hatches the pilot boat New York ran along side to render assistance. As she reached the scene Capt. Merriman gave his order to cast off the tug, and the latter crawled down sides. Then the tug Hallenbeck steamed up, answering a distress signal that had been hoisted by the crew before they abandoned their ship. Later a Sandy Hook dispatch boat ran out, and then more tugs came, among them the wrecker I. J. Merritt. As the little fleet of rescuers hove to around the doomed oil ship, the thick clouds of black smoke became so enormous that even the outlines of the group of craft were indistinguishable at times.

All the while the agents of the ship, Elwell & Co. of 17 State Street, answered inquiries about the fire in this wise: "There is no danger. The smoke seen on the vessel comes from her dummy engine. There is no serious fire aboard."

From all the coast points where a view of the disaster could be gotten crowds of people watched the mass of smoke. Those who saw it after 3 o'clock only knew there was a ship inside it from hearsay, for her outlines were not discernible. Finally, after the agents on shore had at last admitted that the ship was on fire, the fireboat New Yorker left her moorings off Battery Park and went down toward the Narrows at full speed. It was after 5 o'clock when she left here, and the Commodore T. H. Allen, had already begun to traverse the eight miles between her original resting place and Sandy Hook.

When the tug Lawrence and the other craft that had come to the rescue saw that they could not put the fire out with their hose, and after many experiments at boring holes in the side of the ship had proved futile, the towing had begun. When the fireboat arrived the Lawrence and the Hallenback were pulling the Allen by means of long cables. They headed her straight for Sandy Hook, where she was at last beached just off the Government pier inside the Hook.

What had happened when the crew left the vessel is best told in the words of Boatswain Shephard, who gave an account of his and his comrades' experiences after landing here late at night.

"When the smoke first came up," he said, "the ladies who had come out to tell the officers good-bye had already gotten aboard the tug Lawrence, and the only woman remaining on the ship was the mate's wife, who was going with her husband on the whole trip. The tug was just about to cut loose from us, and we had hoisted our topsails, foresail, and jib. When we first saw the smoke, it was coming up the main hatch aft, and we thought for a few minutes that it was a little fire that we could put out quickly. For half an hour we fought it. The hand pumps were played into the hatches for all they were worth, but it was no go, and at last Capt. Merriman told us to leave. He was a cool one, I can tell you. Wasn't the least flustered, although the rest of us were pretty badly scared.

"Well, we got the mate's wife on the tug first, and then we crawled down ourselves. After we were off the smoke grew thicker and thicker. We knew there might be an explosion any moment, but one of the officers said he thought we might as well go back and get our clothes. So we took the chance, and several trips back and forth to from the deck were made, until every man of us had all that belonged to him. Most of us got on the Lawrence, but some took to the other boats that had come up by this time. The women were in a high flutter. There wasn't any immediate danger from the fire itself, as long as it staid a fire, but if it had changed into an explosion there would have been the devil to pay. But we soon stopped thinking about that, and the officers told us to bore some holes into the side of the ship and pump water into her that way. We did it, but it didn't go, and after a little Capt. Merriman decided that the only thing to do was to tow her over toward the Hook."

Just a little while after the agents had admitted the existence of a serious fire, after the fireboat and police patrol boat had started to render tardy assistance, the towing tugs beached the Allen inside Sandy Hook. There she rested last night on a shoal, with only a few feet of her charred hulk showing above the surface. At a late hour the boat was still burning. The vessel's galley and other deck houses had been destroyed by the flames, but the spars, rigging, &c., had not caught fire.

The crew came to the city on the fishing boat Atlantic City. The rescued men, when seen after their landing, were thanking all the saints of the sea for their timely delivery, but there was not lacking a tone of regret for having missed a long voyage on good pay.

"It's a good thing we were just starting," said one of them, Herman by name; "for if we'd been well out to sea we'd have been swimming instead of landing here from a fishing boat. But, my, didn't we hate to have that trip broken up! We had just signed with the ship, and some of us hadn't had work for months. We were getting $18 a month, with the certainty of work for a whole year."

The Commodore T. H. Allen is a vessel that is well known in this port. She has been coming here for more than twenty years, and has made voyages to all parts of the world. If her complete history could be told, there would be in it many interesting stories of cruises in the Orient, of trading in the China seas, of shipwrecks and storms, and all other sorts of marine adventures. She was built in 1884 at Richmond, Me., and is owned by T. H. Southard & Son conjointly with Capt. Merriman. She is a wooden vessel registering 2,216 tons net and measuring 245.3 feet in length, 41.7 feet in breadth, and 23.8 in depth. Her oil cargo, which is still burning at the Hook, was valued at $76,000. Both ship and cargo were fully insured. She passed out of quarantine, bound for China, at 11:35 A. M. yesterday.

Ever since Oct. 13 she has been lying idle here, and it was known in naval circles that there was going on a dispute between the parties who owned shares in her.

THE MISSOURI CUTS ITS BANKS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18.—The Missouri River has cut its banks eight miles south of Leavenworth, and is now pouring part of its waters into the Platte River. The bed of the Platte is gradually being widened, and there is danger that within the next few days the bed of the Missouri will be transferred completely to that of the Platte. An island, five miles long and in some places nearly two miles wide, has been formed.

If the Missouri adopts the new channel this land will be transferred from Missouri to Kansas.

RUSSIA SEIZING MONGOLIA?

Report that Czar's Troops Have Garrisoned a Chinese Station—Russia Wants Kai-Ping Collieries.

LONDON, July 19.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Daily Express says:

"Mongolia is now Russian. Urga, a Chinese frontier station on the road to Peking, about 200 miles south of Kiakhta, has been fortified and garrisoned by Russian infantry and Cossacks.

"Surveying parties, escorted by troops, have penetrated as far as the edge of the Great Desert to determine the route of a direct railway to Peking across the desert and the point where it will join the Mid-Siberian Railway extension, now being constructed around the south end of Lake Baikal."

A dispatch to The Globe from Shanghai, dated July 17, says the Russians, through the Belgians, are endeavoring to buy the Kai-Ping collieries in Northern Pe-chi-Li Province, the strategic value of which is incalculable.

The Kai-Ping collieries are now largely supplying the navies of the powers in the Far East with coal.

THE DRAGON LEAVES PEKING.

Chinese Official's Discovery—Says It Is, Therefore, Impossible for the Court to Return.

LONDON, July 19.—A dispatch to The Standard from Tien-Tsin says:

"A high official in Peking, who claims the power of divination, has notified the Chinese Court that the dragon has left the capital, and that consequently it is impossible for the Court to return there.

"Conservative officials in Sian-Foo are jubilant.

"It is by such trifles that the policy of China is governed."

The great Yellow Dragon is regarded by the Chinese as the protector and genius of the imperial family. It is the embodiment of all the forces of motion, change, and power of offense and defense in animal life. It possesses the gift of transformation and of rendering itself visible or invisible at will. In the Spring it ascends to the skies, and in the Autumn buries itself in the ground.

It is a representation of the Yellow Dragon which appears on the Chinese flag.

FLOOD THREATENS HANKOW.

LONDON, July 19.—A Shanghai dispatch to The Globe, dated July 17, confirms previous reports of the rising of the Yangtse River, and says millions of acres of land are under water.

It is added that the City of Hankow is threatened with submersion.

ECUADOR OFFICIAL KILLED IN CHILE.

Consul General Sanchez Assassinated in Valparaiso—Several Citizens of Ecuador Arrested.

VALPARAISO, July 18.—The Consul General of Ecuador here, A. Arias Sanchez, was assassinated to-day in the centre of the city. He was shot and stabbed, and his ears were cut off.

It is supposed that the assassins are enemies of the present Alfaro Administration in Ecuador.

Several citizens of Ecuador have been arrested.

THE HEAT WAVE IN EUROPE.

Numerous Deaths in London—Effects of Drought Serious—No Signs of a Change in England.

LONDON, July 19.—England has had no such weather as that from which the country is now suffering for eleven years. The temperature was 98 in the shade yesterday at Southsea and Billingsborough, Lincolnshire.

In London the heat yesterday exceeded all previous records of the season. The entire absence of any breeze added from 10 to 15 degrees to the 88 degrees recorded by the official thermometers. The torrid sun caused the asphalt to soften and the tar in wood-paving to bubble. The number of deaths and sunstrokes has not been reckoned up, but these and the attempts at suicide in consequence of the heat are described as "numerous."

Soldiers on duty in ordinary uniform suffered terribly, two dropping dead in consequence. The War Office is relaxing regulations in some factories, substituting night work for day work.

The Meteorological Office announces that there are no signs of a change, and Londoners are dismayed at the prospect of another roasting day, with little ice and few alleviations of the sub-tropical heat.

The prolonged drought over the country threatens to be the most serious ever experienced. The water supply of Manchester is already shut off from 8 P. M. to 5 A. M., and the streets of the city will not be watered after this week if the drought continues. Similar conditions are threatened in other localities, and many factories are closing in consequence of the exhaustion of their reservoirs.

PARIS, July 18.—The temperature here to-day reached 88 degrees Fahrenheit.

BRUSSELS, July 18.—The intense heat continues, the temperature reaching 94 degrees Fahrenheit in this city to-day.

AMSTERDAM, July 18.—To-day brought relief from the intense heat, the mercury falling to 72 degrees, a decline of 13.

VIENNA, July 18.—Frosty weather now prevails in the Austrian Alps.

LISBON, July 18.—The temperature in Lisbon to-day reached 95 degrees.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Ex-Postmaster Struck at Cherry Hill During a Storm.

CHERRY HILL, N. J., July 18.—Frederick B. Lethbridge, formerly Postmaster at New Bridge, N. J., was killed by lightning as he was passing along one of the main streets this afternoon. Mrs. Burt sat at a window and saw the bolt hit Mr. Lethbridge and fainted. She remained unconscious for a long time, and it was at first thought she had been shocked.

At Westwood and River Edge hailstones as large as robins' eggs fell. There were two washouts on the New Jersey and New York Railroads near Oradell. The engineer of one train ran his engine and train across one of them before he was aware of the danger, but while the tracks sagged under the weight they held.

At Hackensack, only a little way from Cherry Hill, the sun did not cease to shine while the storm lasted. There was no rain there, but the lightning and the thunder were as severe as at this place. The people of Cherry Hill were frightened badly, for four years ago the town was visited by a tornado, and they thought another was coming.

Lightning Kills a Fisherman.

NYACK, N. Y., July 18.—George Eberling, a shoe dealer of New City, and Edward Gross were fishing in the upper Rackenasck River this afternoon when a thunderstorm came up. They sought shelter in a boathouse. A bolt of lightning struck the house, killing Eberling and badly injuring Gross.

NEWPORT EXCURSION, Sunday, July 21st, via LONG ISLAND R. R. and STEAMER from Greenport. See Excursion column.—Adv.

ROBERT S. FOSBURGH IS PLACED ON TRIAL

Promptness Characterizes the Selection of a Jury.

JUDGE WILL BE A CENSOR

Newspaper Reporters Warned Not to Comment on Evidence—Prosecution Attacks "Burglar Theory."

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 18.—With the jury impaneled and having been taken to the scene of the tragedy, the testimony of one witness concluded, and that of another well under way, and with the fatal bullet and the blood-stained nightrobe of the victim offered as evidence, the Government's case against Robert S. Fosburgh, charged with the shooting and killing of his sister, May L. Fosburgh, on Aug. 20, 1900, may be said to have been fairly started at the close of to-day's session.

There were no sensational developments in the proceedings, and the evidence was of a purely technical character, and was confined exclusively to descriptions of the Fosburgh house and contents, references to plans of the house and its surroundings by City Engineer Arthur A. Fobes, the Government's first witness, and testimony by the medical examiner of this district. The cross-examination of the former by the defendant's counsel brought out nothing of particular moment.

The last witness of the day, Medical Examiner Frank Paddock, proved a little more interesting, principally because as a result of his testimony the various articles mentioned were examined by the jurymen. Dr. Paddock, who is a sufferer from heart trouble, had frequent attacks of faintness, yet he refused to accept a chair offered by the Court, and showed remarkable self-control and courage. These attacks of illness had some effect on the nature of his testimony, causing him, so the prosecution said, to forget several things which the Government had hoped to bring out. As his testimony was not concluded at the adjournment of the session an effort will be made to refresh his memory to-morrow. It is expected that his cross-examination will be extremely lengthy.

A most interesting feature of the session to-day was the description of the bullet and the bloody nightrobe. The comb box from the bureau in the spare room in the Fosburgh house on the night of the tragedy, and which was found on the following day to have been pierced by a bullet, was also exhibited by the Government, and there the State rested its case for the day.

A jury was secured within thirty minutes from the time the first name on the panel was called The names of these men follow:

Norman

ence to the plaza below. Cross-examination brought out the fact that Mr. Forbes was assisted in making the plans by three other men, and that the plans were made at the request of Chief of Police Nicholson.

Dr. Frank A. Paddock, medical examiner for this district, was the next and last witness of the day. He testified that he had been in practice in this town for thirty-seven years, and for twenty years as medical examiner. On the morning of the death of Miss Fosburgh he was called twice by telephone and arrived at the house at 2:30 o'clock. He described finding the body, and said the feet were about thirty inches from the doorway which led into a little dark hall. On the bed in the room was Miss Beatrice Fosburgh and a woman whom he did not recognize, fully dressed.

NIGHT ROBE IN EVIDENCE.

The witness then related the conversation he had with the defendant and his father that night in regard to the bruises upon their heads, which they said had been made by sandbags. He told the story given by the defendant and the family in regard to the alleged burglars, just as it has been told many times during the past year. He then described the position of the furniture and the condition of the wound and of the night robe worn by the victim. The garment was then put in as evidence, together with a 32-calibre bullet which the witness declared was the one taken from the body during the autopsy. Several square pieces cut from the bottom of the night robe were also shown, the witness having used them in making tests as to the distance at which powder marks from a 32-calibre bullet, such as appeared on the garment, would be caused.

Mr. Hibbard objected to the testimony on the ground that the witness was not an expert. The Court reserved its decision.

Mr. Crosby, in reply to a question from Judge Stevens, said that the revolver which fired the bullet found in the body had never been recovered. He said the prosecution was prepared to show that the defendant had bought a revolver a few days before the tragedy, and that the defendant had said it was this revolver which was used in the shooting, and that the man who fired the revolver stood at least seven feet from his sister when the shot was fired.

Dr. Paddock then testified to prescribing for Mrs. Fosburgh on the following afternoon. He stated that she was so hysterical that he could not get her to tell him anything about the shooting or the alleged burglars. A few days after the family had moved from the house witness again visited the premises and discovered that a bullet had penetrated a combbox on the bureau in the spare bedroom. The bullet had spent its force and dropped into the box after passing through one side.

The Court here announced adjournment until 9:15 to-morrow morning.

EXPERTS TO TESTIFY.

Young James B. A. Fosburgh was this afternoon served with a subpoena to testify on behalf of the Government. Beatrice Fosburgh was summoned yesterday. The boy says he does not know upon what line they expect him to testify. In addition the Government has summoned as witnesses Dr. Frank A. Draper, medical examiner of Suffolk County, and Col. Dimond, Mayor of Lowell and President of the United Sttaes Cartridge Company, both of whom gave expert testimony regarding bullets and bullet wounds in the recent Eastman trial in Cambridge.

The summoning of Beatrice and James Fosburgh by the Government has created a great sensation here in Pittsfield, and indicates that the Government intends to bring out all facts possible regarding family troubles which are believed to have existed. In addition, the fact of their bringing into the case such experts on the question of gun fire and bullet marks as Dr. Draper and Col. Dimond shows that the Government will have plenty of expert testimony, and also that the trial will consume considerably more time than was at first anticipated. It is estimated now that it will consume all of next week.

STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

Killing of May L. Fosburgh Mystified All Pittsfield.

May L. Fosburgh, eighteen years old, the daughter of Robert L. Fosburgh, a contractor, was shot some time before 1:30 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 20, 1900. At that hour the fire alarm whistle of the town began to blow, and it was found that the summons came from a box situated near the Fosburgh residence. The police arrived at 1:48 o'clock, and were told that burglars had broken into the house of the Fosburghs, and that they had shot and killed Miss Fosburgh. The body was found lying partly in the bedroom which had been occupied by the young woman. The first outsider to see the body was Dr. Scofield. He found that a bullet had entered her body immediately above the heart. Powder marks were on the nightdress. The bullet, it was afterward alleged, fitted into the revolver of young Fosburgh, as did a second bullet which was found imbedded in a comb box standing on the bureau in a room adjoining.

The family gave out the story that burglars had entered the house and had killed the young woman, and on the strength of the statement searching parties scattered in all directions, but no details of the crime within the home were fully understood. No burglars or suspects were found in the neighborhood.

On the night of the shooting young Fosburgh and his wife occupied one of the rooms in the house of his parents. Another room was occupied by the parents themselves; another was used by May L. Fosburgh, and by her fourteen-year-old sister, Beatrice; still another was used by Miss Bertha M. Sheldon, a visitor from Providence.

Upon examination it was found that a screen in a window of an unoccupied room had been pushed outward upon the roof of a balcony immediately outside. The screen itself was found intact, but one corner of it, where the two sections were mitred together, was broken and split. Under the balcony, in a number of newly dug flower beds, two footprints were discovered, both pointing toward the house. Also, a No. 7 derby hat, light in color, the sweat band of the hat missing. This was afterward found in the house by the police.

In the house many burnt matches were found along the hallways. Under the bed of young Fosburgh was a 44-calibre revolver. A patent leather cloth-top button shoe, size 8½, was also found. Continuing the search for the burglars, a pair of trousers, later identified as belonging to young Fosburgh, was found in the garden several rods from the house. Several pairs of socks were found near the trousers, and within 100 yards of these were found pillow cases apparently hastily turned for masks. On one of the posts supporting the balcony the muddy finger marks of a man's hand was plainly shown.

The State authorities maintain that young Fosburgh shot his sister during a family quarrel, the bullet being intended not for the sister but for another member of the family. The Fosburghs declare that on the night of the shooting three burglars entered the house, which is on the outskirts of the town, and that the men hid in the attic. Later, the family maintains, the men went down to the spare room, where they found young Fosburgh's revolver. This was in a bureau in the spare room. After the revolver had been obtained, according to the family, the burglars ripped the pillow case from the bed and made masks of them. Mr. Fosburgh, Sr., said that he was awakened by a light in the hall, and that as he opened his eyes he found a man standing over him. He jumped to his feet and grappled with the intruder knocking the revolver out of his hand. This is said to be the revolver which was afterward found under the bed. Then another burglar came in and knocked Mr. Fosburgh unconscious.

At this time young Fosburgh says his sister, May, ran out of her room, and as she appeared was shot by the second burglar. Fosburgh says he caught her as she fell, and, resting her on the floor, seized the burglar who had fired the shot. The man, however, ran away, and, jumping through the screen in the window of the spare room, he turned and fired a second shot. A second burglar went tearing by Fosburgh in the darkness and followed the first man through the window on to the balcony. The third burglar took to the stairs. By this time Mr. Fosburgh had regained consciousness and came to the assistance of his son, who collapsed. Then Mr. Fosburgh, Sr., opened a window and cried, giving the alarm.

The search commenced that night for the burglars continued all night and for many days afterward. Mr. Fosburgh offered large rewards for the capture of the murderer of his daughter, and others added to the fund. No clues that could lead to the burglars were discovered. The Coroner held an inquest, but it was never concluded, and no report was filed, though the Fosburghs had testified on that occasion.

The police took exception to the story as told by the family. They argued, among other things, the absurdity of burglars preparing masks after entering a building, and they dwelt on the absence of footprints and like evidences which they said as many as three burglars should certainly have left behind. They began an investigation entirely foreign to the accepted story, and young Fosburgh was arrested on Jan. 2 and admitted to $12,000 bail on Jan. 31. Since that time he has been attending to business regularly, he being a partner in the business of his father, who is now engaged in the erection of a big electric light plant.

WO PERSONS MAIMED BY INFERNAL MACHINE

Explosion in Office of Brooklyn Public Improvements Board.

Device Sent by Mail to Employe Bruises Recipient and Blows Off Hand of Companion — One Arrest Made.

An infernal machine, sent through the mails to John J. Klatchka, exploded in the offices of the Brooklyn branch of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday morning. It missed the man for whom it was intended, but blew the left hand off Edgar Schroeder, sixty-five years old, a fellow employe, who had offered to open the package. The shock of the explosion was terrific, and was heard for blocks away. Schroeder's hand was blown off at the wrist, and was scattered in fragments against the walls and ceiling of the draughting room.

Through information furnished by Klatchka the police secured Benjamin Rosenbloom of 38 Willoughby Avenue, who, according to stories told by Klatchka, the police say, is to be suspected of sending the bomb. The story told by Klatchka was that he had some difficulty with Rosenbloom two weeks ago, and that since then neither had spoken to the other. The police were busy until a late hour last night in trying to find evidence that would connect the prisoner with the crime.

Of the machine itself little is left, barely enough to form a theory as to how it was made, and also a scrap of handwriting, which may serve to fasten guilt on some one.

Klatchka and Schroeder were two of five men employed by the Brooklyn branch of the department on the eighth floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building, on Court Square, within a stone's throw of the Borough Hall. At the time of the accident only four persons were in the room, the hour being shortly before 9 o'clock, within a few minutes of the beginning of the regular day's work. The room, known as No. 60, is a light and airy one, with four windows and four big drawing tables, at which the men were at work. At the time Schroeder was already at work bending over his table, while Klatchka, in his shirt sleeves, was similarly engaged on the adjoining table. The other two in the room at that time were Rosenbloom and another draughtsman named James Jacobs.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MACHINE.

While preparing to start in their work there was a knock at the door, and Gus Olsen, one of the elevator boys, brought in a package, which he laid on a table beside Klatchka. The package, which was cylindrical, about five inches long and about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, had been left by the letter carrier on his first round, and had been given to the elevator boy to hand into the proper office. It was a plain, white wooden tube of the kind used by lead pencil concerns to ship loose sticks of graphite. In a woman's hand, apparently, and plainly in a manner intended to disguise the real character of the writing, the package bore the following inscription, written on a strip of paper and pasted on the tube, so that to hold the lid of the tube fast to the tube itself:

"John J. Klatchka.
"Brooklyn Branch Board of Public Improvements,
Jefferson Building, Brooklyn."

No one took notice at the time as to the postmark on the tube, but it was noticed that the address was pasted over a second slip of paper, upon which seemed to be the words, as near as could be deciphered, the Dixon Crucible Company of New Jersey.

The tube awakened curiosity, and Klatchka took it up and said "Queer thing, isn't it? Wonder where it opens. Guess 'Jakie' must have sent me this as a joke."

The reference to "Jakie" was really to Jacobs, on whom Klatchka had played a practical joke about two weeks ago, and who, Klatchka therefore supposed, was trying to get even.

Klatchka tried to find where the mysterious package would open, but for some time could not solve the puzzle. There was a lid to the tube, which fitted in the same way as does that of a pill box, and it fitted so tightly that it was hard to see the joint. Finally, when Klatchka tried to open the lid with his fingers he was unable to do so.

"Say, Schroeder, lend me your big knife," he said.

"Give it to me," said Schroeder, "I can open it." He took his knife and, after several attempts got the blade into the joint and began to pry off the lid. The job was a slow one. Klatchka says that at this time Rosenbloom, who had not taken any particular interest in the package up to this time, said: "I guess that is a box of pencils from a pencil company somewhere," and then he left the room.

Schroeder continued prying off the lid, and got it off about a quarter of an inch, when there was a click and a strange whirring sound. Klatchka says that the sound frightened him, and he stepped back with an oath and said:

"Hell! Look out—there may be dynamite in it."

Before Schroeder could make reply there was a deafening bang, a cloud of smoke, the rattle of falling glass from the chandeliers, and both men were knocked flat to the ground. For an instant Klatchka was stunned, but he came to almost at once, and as the smoke cleared away he saw Schroeder dancing through the room, blood spurting from the stump of his arm and bleeding from many small wounds. Klatchka himself had not escaped entirely. He was bleeding from a number of wounds in the chest and in the face, but he ran out and in the hall met the elevator boy and many tenants who had been summoned by the explosion. Through them an ambulance was summoned.

Pending the arrival of the ambulance Klatchka tied up Schroeder as best he could. He wrapped an apron about the bleeding stump and drew the strings tight to prevent excessive loss of blood. When the surgeon finally arrived Schroeder was sitting in a chair holding the wounded arm in a pail of water. He was fully conscious, but was steadily growing weaker owing to loss of blood and the pain.

He was driven to the Brooklyn Hospital, where the doctors worked over him all morning trying to save as much as possible of the stump. It was found that the left hand had been blown off in a slanting line drawn from the knuckle of the forefinger to the wrist. Amputation was decided on, and what was left of the hand was taken off at the wrist, and the patient was reported to be doing well at a late hour last night.

Shortly after the explosion the police of the Adams Street Station put in an appearance, and Acting Captain Kennedy and Detective Sergeant James H. O'Brien took the case in hand. The first thing to meet their eye was the remnant of the infernal machine, which was found in one corner of the room. Not a scrap was left of the tube itself, but the lid of the box with a telltale arrangement was found, and on this the police based a theory as to how they think the bomb was constructed. The lid consisted of a block of wood almost an inch thick and around this was fixed the thinner sheaving to go over the lip of the wooden tube. Into the centre of this lid, so fixed that it extended inside the bottle when the cover was in place, was an axis, about the size of a ten-penny nail, and fixed solidly to this was a small cogwheel not more than one-quarter of an inch in diameter.

THEORIES OF THE POLICE.

From this the police build up a theory which they say accounts for the explosion. Acting Capt. Kennedy said that the cogwheel had been supplied with matches, that the inner side of the tube had been covered with sandpaper, and that as the lid was twisted, the matches ignited against the paper and caused the explosion of some frightful agent not known at present.

The first theory of the police was that there must be a woman in the case. This was because of the nature of three or four letters of the scrap of handwriting which was left adhering to the box. This looked as if it was in the hand of a woman. Later, however, after talking with Klatchka, they discarded the woman theory. They gave as their reason that the machine was too well and too expertly constructed to come from any but the hand of a man, and one, moreover, skilled in the use of explosives and not unfamiliar with the manner of constructing machinery.

In reality, however, it was the story of the disagreement with Rosenbloom, as told by Klatchka, which caused the suspicion to turn toward a man as the culprit. Klatchka explained that two weeks ago he had occasion to order Rosenbloom to some work that he was doing in the department, and that the latter resented this and went to the local Superintendent, Mr. Bishop, and complained of Klatchka's treatment of him. Mr. Bishop, according to Klatchka, ordered Rosenbloom to obey Klatchka, and this, Klatchka says, worked against him with Rosenbloom, who seemed to get the idea that Klatchka was spoiling his chances with the Superintendent.

A time book which Rosenbloom had kept was produced, and the letters written there were put under a glass and compared with the few letters remaining on the piece of the address on the remnant of the bomb. Acting Captain Kennedy said that the handwriting was startlingly similar. It was further recalled that Rosenbloom was a graduate of Rutgers College, where he had taken at one time a course in chemistry. Rosenbloom also, the police say, acted queerly both preceding and after the explosion. They point out that he left the room as he saw the lid being screwed off the box, and that he remarked about the package being sent by a pencil company. All of this was of sufficient importance to the minds of the police to warrant the man's arrest, and Detective Sergeant James H. O'Brien took him to the police station.

There it was learned that the prisoner had spent last Friday and Saturday and Sunday at the home of Prof. Littman, a professor at Rutgers College, where he occupies a chair of chemistry. The news that Rosenbloom had spent some time in New Brunswick recently caused a rumor that the package had been mailed in that town, and that the Superintendent of Malls of the Brooklyn General Post Office had traced the package through the carrier who had delivered it. Superintendent of Letter Carriers Young denied that he had been able to trace the package. He said that the carrier who had delivered the package had been questioned, but had denied knowing whence it had been sent.

When Klatchka and Rosenbloom were taken to the Adams Street Station the former seemed still dazed. He told the Captain that he lived with his wife and children at 255 Court Street, and then related the history of the quarrel with Rosenbloom. "It was the most serious quarrel I have had with any person in ten years," he concluded.

ROSENBLOOM DENIES GUILT.

Rosenbloom denied that the quarrel with Klatchka was serious enough to warrant the suspicion that he could have wanted revenge of this kind, and he told his side of the story.

"I left the room, remarking, as the others have already said, that the package must have come from a lead pencil factory. I knew this because I was familiar with the boxes used for this purpose by the companies. I left the room to get some atlases on the floor below, for I needed them in my work. I had hardly gotten to the lower floor when I heard an explosion. The next minute Klatchka came running down stairs bleeding and shouting: 'For God's sake come up; Schroeder has blown his hand off.' I rushed up stairs with Klatchka and helped to tie up the wounded hand." Rosenbloom took his arrest lightly, and said that he did not expect to remain long in prison before he could establish his innocence.

Klatchka was a graduate of the College of the City of New York and of Columbia College School of Engineering. He has been employed in the City Department for eight years. Some time ago he was separated from his wife for six months, but the couple again live together.

Schroeder is a soldier of fortune, and a veteran of three wars, the last, the civil war, during which he spent twenty months in Libby Prison. He was born in Pillau, East Prussia, but came to this country to exercise his military training at the time the war broke out.

The account the police brought back from New Brunswick regarding Rosenbloom's career was that he graduated at the head of his class in the Department of Chemistry, and that the local papers at the time commented on the feat, as the student only two years before had been unable to speak a word of English. He was selected on the occasion of his graduation as one of the two class orators, and he chose for his subject that of "The Martyrs of Science." He mentioned in this address the men who had lost their lives owing to explosions and other experimental causes made in the interest of science. The police have searched to find evidence against their prisoner's character, but up to a late hour nothing had been found which could direct suspicion against him more than was found earlier in the day.

JUSTICE McADAM'S TENANT.

He Thought Her a Real Live German Countess Before the Rent Fell Due.

Supreme Court Justice David McAdam on May 17 last let the first, second, and third floors of the house owned by him at 318 West Thirty-third Street to a woman described on her visiting cards as the "Countess Von Schwarzenberg." He is now playing the rôle of the evictor, and yesterday obtained a judgment against his tenant for the sum of $77.22 and costs for nonpayment of the rent.

The "Countess" in the lease of the premises described herself as Diana Von Schwarzenberg, formerly Mrs. R. Elliott. She told the Justice that, although she had a large income from her ancestral inheritance in Germany, she desired to earn money by keeping boarders, and that she thought his house, if put in a proper state of repair, would suit her.

Justice McAdam was so taken by her appearance and her businesslike manner, to say nothing of having a Countess with a large income as a tenant, that he consented to let her the three floors of the house for $77.22 a month, with the option of taking the top floor should the tenant there leave.

Furthermore, the Justice spent $400 in putting the place into a proper state for the reception of a member of the German nobility, and gave large douceurs to two real estate brokers, each of whom claimed that it was he who had introduced her Ladyship to him.

When the July rent was not forthcoming, Justice McAdam requested payment. The "Countess" said she was satisfied to leave, as she was doing nothing, but thought she should be allowed to keep the house for August rent free to make up for her losses.

Justice McAdam did not look at the matter in this light, so brought his suit and secured judgment. He said to-day that he did not think it would be necessary for him to institute dispossess proceedings, as he had noticed a moving van outside the "Countess's" home this morning when he was on his way to court. At the Thirty-third Street house it was learned that the "Countess's" furniture was still there.

"TIM" SULLIVAN HIS SPONSOR.

Man Arrested as a Vagrant in Poughkeepsie Gives the Senator as a "Reference."

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 18.—George Marshall of New York, who was arrested in this city for stealing rides on cars, was arraigned before Recorder Morschauser this morning, and told the Court to write to Senator Timothy D. Sullivan for reference. When Marshall was arraigned the Recorder said:

"Marshall, you are charged with tramping, roaming about the country with no visible means of support. What do you say?"

Marshall replied: "It ain't true, your Honor. If youse don't believe me write to Senator Tim Sullivan of New York, and he will tell you what I am."

The Recorder replied: "I will do that, and if I find that you've been lying to me, it'll go hard with you. Take him over to jail."

The Clerk of the Court wrote to Senator Sullivan, and to-day this reply was received:

Mr. Charles J. McCabe, Chief of Police.

My Dear Chief: Your letter of inquiry regarding George Marshall was duly received. I have known him for a long while, and during that time he has been a hard-working man. I can recommend him to your notice as such and as well to be an honest and industrious man. Yours respectfully,

TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN.

The communication was exhibited to the court and to-morrow Marshall will receive an honorable discharge.

Scenic Tunnel Suicide Identified.

The body of the man who committed suicide on Wednesday night in a sensational manner by shooting himself in the "Old Mill," scenic tunnel, was last evening identified at the Brooklyn Morgue as that of William Welderhold, thirty-six years old, of Murray Hill, N. J. The identification was made by the dead man's brother, John Welderhold, of Ashford Avenue, Dobbs Ferry. He was unable to assign any cause for his brother's suicide.

GERMAN TRADE CONDITIONS.

American Consul at Bremen Reports Thousands of Men Out of Work and All Business Depressed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Henry W. Diederich, the American Consul at Bremen, Germany, has made a report to the State Department that shows the trades of Germany to be in very bad condition. In his report, among other things, he writes:

"The Spring failed to infuse new life into German industry, which has been very sluggish during the last six months. Now that the military operations in the Far East have ceased and the outlook for peace everywhere has become brighter, it is hoped that businesss willl soon improve. It is pretty generally acknowledged that the present industrial crisis was caused mainly by overproduction in Germany and in other manufacturing countries.

"Much is hoped from the commercial treaties now under discussion. I find that, generally speaking, those interested in trade and manufacture in Germany are in favor of long-time commercial treaties, arguing that these would be the best means of removing from the markets of the world the risks brought on by instability and constant changes. In this connection it is generally stated that the increase of German commerce by about $1,000,000,000 during the last ten years was brought about chiefly through the long-time commercial treaties with other nations.

"The coal industry in Germany hoped early in the season to derive great advantages from the export duty which the English Government put on its coal. It was expected that this measure would bring on many strikes, thus vastly reducing the output of English coal and increasing the demand for the German article. But these expectations failed to be realized. There is but little demand for coal at present, and the stocks in the coal yards are increasing to an alarming degree. The same condition prevails with the manufacturers of machinery, many of whom have been obliged to discharge their men, while others have had to reduce the time of running their works.

"Unusually gloomy has been the condition of affairs in the textile branch of German industry for the last twelvemonth. In a convention of iron men recently held it was ascertained that in sixty-five mills in Southern Germany, with 37,142 looms, not less than 6,189 looms were idle. It was at once resolved to reduce the output and to induce other districts devoted to spinning and weaving to do the same thing. This has been done, but in spite of all efforts the general situation has not improved. In some of the factories for lace curtains the men work on half time only, and must be content with wages of 8 to 10 marks ($1.90 to $2.38) per week. Even the lace trimming district in the Erzgebirge is suffering more than it has for years.

"The great German industry in chemicals, which for years was exceedingly prosperous, is now beginning to complain of lack of orders and poor prices. The same is true of the large electrical enterprises, which considered themselves beyond the reach of hard times. With the advent of Spring, it had been expected that, as is usual at this time of the year, a great impetus would be given to building; but these hopes have also been doomed to disappointment, and thousands of foreign mechanics and laborers, who annually flock to this country at this season, have been compelled to return to their homes. The factories of cement, too, in spite of their abundant capital, have encountered many difficulties, and the failure of the Reichstag to pass the canal bills has not brightened their prospects. The manufacturers of glassware and furniture, in various districts, find it extremely difficult to employ help, even with wages and time much reduced.

"In consequence of this condition in almost every branch of German industry, many laboring men, especially those with families, barely succeed in keeping body and soul together, while the monthly reports as to the number of men who are idle and seeking employment are alarming. In addition to all this, Germany must be prepared to harvest the poorest crops it has had in many a year. Altogether, the business situation in Germany is beginning to be very much as it was with us from 1893 to 1897. It is to be hoped that these conditions have already reached their climax. Should they continue much longer, however, it is to be feared that the falling prices, reduced wages, and accumulations of stock will seriously affect our trade with this country."

ACTION IN GILMAN SUIT.

Master Strikes Out Parts of Mrs. Helen Potts Hall's Complaint.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 18.—In the suit in the United States District Court brought by Mrs. Helen Potts Hall against the Bridgeport Trust Company, as administrator of the estate of George F. Gilman, the millionaire of Black Rock, a report was filed this afternoon by Henry C. White of New Haven, acting as Master in Chancery.

Exceptions taken on the ground of impertinence by the trust company, to the bill of complaint of Mrs. Hall were referred to the Master in Chancery, who was ordered to report on thirteen paragraphs of the complaint. He finds that five of these should be expunged and that eight should remain. An interesting feature of the report is the elision of the paragraph of Mrs. Hall's complaint, which alleges that Mr. Gilman neglected to make a will and died intestate.

BROKER WILSON STILL MISSING.

His Friends Do Not Believe He Is Dead —General Alarm Sent Out.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 18.—Chief of Police Hynds has as yet failed to locate George Rogers Wilson, the New York broker, who has been missing since July 14, and whose hat and coat were found on a rock beside the lake here. The Chief does not believe Mr. Wilson was drowned. He has obtained partial confirmation of this by a guest at one of the hotels reporting having seen a hatless and coatless man going toward the station late on the night Mr. Wilson was last seen. A trainman is also said to have noticed a man answering Mr. Wilson's description on his train.

The Chief has asked the New York authorities to search in the city for the missing man, and has also asked the police in the various towns to and including Boston to search.

Consolidated Exchange brokers do not believe that Wilson is dead, and lean to the theory that he may have become demented while at Larchmont and wandered away. As a consequence, the Gratuity Fund Committee of the Exchange will not pay the $8,000 insurance for a few days in the absence of proof of death.

WOULD-BE LYNCHERS MISTAKEN.

Negroes Who Are Held in Kansas City Said to be Innocent.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18.—Had the mob which gathered around the county jail last Friday night, clamoring for the lives of Joseph Robinson and "Bull" Holland, the negroes suspected of attacking Vernon Newton and Miss Grace Davis, accomplished its desire, it is probable that great injustice would have been done. From the evidence produced at the preliminary hearing, it appears doubtful that the three negroes now under suspicion are the guilty persons, and it seems possible that the assault on young Newton was committed by three white men and not by negroes. Sufficient evidence was brought out to cast a reasonable doubt as to the color of the assailants.

The courtroom to-day was crowded, the spectators being for the most part negroes. They were inclined to be boisterous when anything favorable to the two defendants was brought out, and when a witness stated that three men seen following the couple were white and not negroes, there was a demonstration bordering on applause. Scores of witnesses, all negroes, testified that the negroes were at Robinson's home when the assault took place.

STOLE RIDE, WAS KILLED.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 18.—While riding on the roof of a sleeping car attached to the midnight Shore Line train, David McCann, aged nineteen, son of Richard McCann, a bridge contractor of San Francisco, was struck by an overhead bridge in this city and instantly killed, his skull being crushed. Leslie Byrne, aged eighteen, also of San Francisco, disclosed McCann's identity. He said that although well supplied with money, they had preferred to travel in this unusual way.

PRIESTS MAY BE SUSPENDED.

Twenty-three in Chicago Opposed Archbishop Feehan in Selection of Auxiliary Bishop.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Twenty-three Roman Catholic priests, pastors of churches in the Archdiocese of Chicago, have gone on record as opposing the Archbishop, Patrick A. Feehan, in his selection of Father P. J. Muldoon as Auxiliary Bishop. They have voiced their objections in a formal protest, which was sent to Rome, asking that the appointment of the young pastor be nullified. As a result Archbishop Feehan may suspend them all.

The appointment of Father Muldoon, despite this protest, is regarded as indicative of the opinion of the authorities at Rome that the charges are not well founded. The principal pastors who appended their names to the petition, and who were instrumental in securing other signatures, are the Rev. Thomas F. H. Hodnett of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the Rev. T. F. Cashman of St. Jarlath's Church, the Rev. Thomas F. Galligan of St. Patrick's Church, and the Rev. Father O'Sullivan of St. Bridget's Church. These priests are most influential, and the names of Father McGuire of St. James's Church and Father George E. Hidemann are also associated with the protest.

The forwarding of this protest to Rome may cause a clash between the officials of the Archdiocese of Chicago and that of Milwaukee. The Chicago pastors who were behind the movement secured the assistance of Archbishop Frederick Katzer of Milwaukee. It was through him that the protest was forwarded to Rome, as it is necessary that all such communications reach the Pope through the head of a diocese.

At Rome, however, the charges did not have any weight. They were examined there, and a copy was forwarded to Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal Delegate to America. He, in turn, sent them to Chicago, so that Archbishop Feehan was aware of the attitude of the twenty-three priests long before they knew the Church officials in America had been acquainted with their action.

JAIL, RATHER THAN PAY $1.50.

Aged Husband Says He Will Die in Prison Sooner than Settle Alimony Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 18.—At the age of eighty-seven years, George Cook was today committed to the Tompkins County Jail because he refused to pay a weekly allowance of $1.50 which was granted a few days ago to his wife in divorce proceedings.

The Cooks entered upon their honeymoon three years ago, when Cook was eighty-four years old and his bride fifty. Shortly after the marriage Mrs. Cook became jealous. Later, she prevented her husband from disposing of his property in favor of his daughter. This so enraged Cook that he determined, he said, that he would die in jail rather than pay the alimony.

He was accordingly committed to jail to-day.

BRYAN AND AGUINALDO.

Nebraskan's Version of Story that the Filipino Leader Promised Him Financial Assistance.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18.—In a statement for the press to-day W. J. Bryan gives his version of the story that Aguinaldo promised him financial assistance in his campaign of a year ago. Mr. Bryan says that while he was in New York two Filipinos sent a request to confer with him. He declined to meet them, and sent a friend to explain that he did not think it proper to hold a conference.

The Filipinos said Aguinaldo was willing to issue a proclamation promising to lay down arms in case of Mr. Bryan's election, and also willing to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund, but Mr. Bryan refused to consider either proposition, and did not require them to furnish any evidence of their right to represent Aguinaldo.

W. J. BRYAN AND THE NEWSPAPERS

Pennsylvania Democrat Says They Keep Him Alive Politically.

A prominent Pennsylvania Democrat said at the Holland House last night:

"If the press of the country would not mention the name of William J. Bryan, the Nebraskan would be as dead as a doornail, politically, in less than three months.

"Pennsylvania will hold a State Convention at Harrisburg on Aug. 15, and Mr. Bryan will fare worse there than he did at the hands of the Ohio Democrats."

NEGRO KILLS TWO WHITES.

Then Flees to West Virginia Hills and a Posse Is in Pursuit.

DINGESS, West Va., July 18.—Henry Alexander, colored, shot and killed Philip Bennet and Benjamin Carter, both white, here this afternoon and then fled to the mountains, where he was pursued by a posse. Alexander handed Bennet 25 cents and requested him to change it, and Bennet threw the money into the street. Alexander opened fire, killing both Bennet and Carter.

It was rumored here to-night that Alexander had been captured in the hills four miles south of here by the officers, and taken to Williamson by a circuitous route to avoid lynching.

LOST DIAMONDS IN BATHHOUSE.

Mrs. Z. W. Tinker of St. Louis Had a Costly Swim at Allenhurst, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 18.—Mrs. Z. W. Tinker of St. Louis, wife of a brewer of that city, has reported to the police that while in bathing yesterday at Allenhurst jewelry consisting largely of diamonds and representing a total value of about $1,500 was stolen from her bathing house. She had not checked the jewelry when she went into the water, but left it in her bathing house, and on leaving placed the key on the ledge over the door. When she returned an hour later the diamonds were gone. There is no trace of the thief.

Mr. and Mrs. Tinker and their daughter came East on July 1 and had been guests at the Allenhurst Inn less than half an hour when the fire which destroyed the building was discovered. Last year they were at Spring Lake, and while there were burned out.

WILEY'S UNLUCKY DAY.

His Stepfather and Son Died, and He Was Struck by a Street Car.

James F. Wiley, a widower, fifty-six years old, living at 456 St. Nicholas Avenue, was struck by a south-bound electric car last evening at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street as he was crossing Eighth Avenue.

He was hurled several yards, and when picked up was unconscious. At the J. Wood Wright Hospital, where he was taken, it was found that Wiley's collarbone had been broken, his left arm injured, and, besides, he had suffered several contusions.

According to the police Mr. Wiley is a retired railroad man, having been connected with the Union Pacific Railway for upward of thirty years. He was at one time a superintendent.

Mr. Wiley's stepfather, Stephen Baker, with whom he lived, died only yesterday morning, and in the afternoon Mr. Wiley received a cablegram from the Philippines announcing the death of his son, Joseph F., Jr., of the army.

Mr. Wiley was on his way to telegraph the tidings to friends out of the city when he was struck down.

To Move Plant to Bessemer, Ala.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 18.—The Central Foundry Company has decided to dismantle its soil pipe plant at Gadsden, and remove the machinery to Bessemer, where it will be utilized in the enlargement of the company's plant at that place. A number of Gadsden men were in Birmingham to-day, and called on Mr. Schumacher, Secretary of the company, asking that the plant be allowed to remain at Gadsden, but they obtained no encouragement. They stated that, anticipating the removal of the Central Foundry Company's plant to Bessemer, leading citizens of Gadsden had made arrangements for the building of another soil pipe plant at that place. The Gadsden machinery will be removed to Bessemer in the near future.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CONTRACTS.

Litigants Claim that They Were Not Awarded to Highest Bidder.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court before Justice McAdam yesterday, for a continuation, pending the trial of the suit, of the temporary injunction, recently granted William Bradley, a tax payer, by Justice Blanchard which was intended to test the validity of the proceedings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in awarding the contract for the new Public Library at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue to the firm of Norcross Brothers, who were the highest bidders for the work. Bradley wants the city authorities enjoined from awarding the contract to Norcross Brothers, and demands that new bids be issued and advertised.

Norcross Brothers's bid was $2,850,000, which was $30,000 over that of P. J. Carlin, who contracted to furnish Dorset marble. Norcross Brothers guaranteed to furnish Dorset marble from the Valley Quarry.

L. Laflin Kellogg, counsel for Bradley, claimed that the contract was illegal and void on the ground that the statute providing for the erection of the library required that the three Park Commissioners should take all the preliminary steps, whereas only Commissioner Clausen had taken those steps. The papers showed, contended Mr. Kellogg, that action had not been taken by the board as a whole, and that the advertisements had not been inserted in the papers in the manner provided by statute. His chief point, however, was that there was an absence of competition, as Norcross Brothers had a monopoly on the Valley Quarry, and would not permit other contractors to get rock from it.

Charles Blandy of counsel for the city claimed that the objections are altogether immaterial, and that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had the power to award the contract to the bidder who was most likely to serve the city by carrying out his contract well and supplying the best materials, and that for this reason Norcross Brothers had received the award.

Justice McAdam reserved decision.

Carnegie Library Contract Signed.

The contract for the Carnegie public libraries was signed yesterday by members of the Board of Estimate. It was said that there would be no immediate plans formed to spend the $5,200,000, and that the selection of sites and architects would not be settled until October 1. It was stated at Controller Coler's office yesterday that as soon as the Carnegie libraries were completed the cost of maintaining the buildings would be from $200,000 to $250,000 for the first few years. Ten of the library buildings, to cost $80,000 each, will be in course of construction next Summer.

WAR AGAINST BEET SUGAR?

Some Western Dealers Think the Trust Wants to Drive It Out of the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 18.—Whether the sugar industry of America is to be embroiled in a war of no mean proportions, Los Angeles wholesalers and brokers are not prepared to admit or deny, but they incline to the opinion that the low point in the price of the product has not been reached.

This opinion is supported by reports that the American Sugar Refining Company has further reduced all soft grades of refined sugars 5 to 10 points and hard grades 5 points.

This, coming on the heels of the reduction in Pacific Coast-made cane sugars of 10 cents a hundred on July 12, an additional cut of 10 cents on July 13, and a further cut of 30 cents on July 15, or a full half-cent a pound in four days, indicates, some dealers think, that a sugar war is brewing.

Should the words of the beet sugar expert and grower, Henry L. Oxnard, prove correct, the extinction of the industry that he represents is the object of the cane sugar people. He is reported as saying that the recent reduction in sugar prices is the beginning of an effort by the sugar trust to drive beet sugar out of the market.

TO ISSUE $6,000,000 IN BONDS.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 18.—The stockholders of the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company, which recently absorbed the Birmingham street car lines, the Birmingham Gas Company, and the Consolidated Electric Company, met to-day and authorized an issue of $6,000,000 of bonds on the consolidated property. Arrangements have been made for these bonds to be floated by the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

The meeting then adjourned to July 30, at which time a Board of Directors will be elected. H. M. Atkinson of Atlanta, who arranged the consolidation deal; Gordon Abbott of the Old Colony Trust Company, and Isadore Newman of New Orleans will be in the new Board of Directors. Two million dollars will be expended by the syndicate in improvements of systems.

Southern Iron Furnaces Enlarged.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 18.—Alabama furnacemen gradually are enlarging their output. The Hattie Ensley furnace of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, which has been idle for several years, has resumed operations. It has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and now has a daily output of 200 tons. One of the furnaces of the Woodstock Iron Company at Anniston, which has been idle for seven years, has also resumed operations. The furnaces of the Jenifer Iron Company at Jenifer, and that of the North Alabama Coal and Iron Company at Talladega have also relighted their fires. The Southern output of iron will be materially increased.

OHIO DAY AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 18.—Ohio Day will go down in Pan-American records as one of the bi

GRAND JURY TO ACT IN TUNNEL NUISANCE

Will Investigate the Conditions Existing Under Park Avenue.

Passengers to Tell of Smoke and Fumes Encountered in Coming Into the Grand Central Station.

District Attorney Philbin directed the Grand Jury yesterday to make a thorough investigation into the prevailing uncomfortable conditions in the tunnel of the New York Central Railroad, under Park Avenue, reference to which has been made frequently in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Friends of some of the Grand Jurors who have to pass through the dark smoke and fume-filled tunnel once or twice a day, it is said, have spoken to them about the tunnel and suggested that an official investigation would not be a bad idea. The matter was laid before the public prosecutor, and after he learned the feeling of a majority of the official inquisitors, he directed the investigation to proceed.

It is said that if the tunnel as now maintained is shown to be a public nuisance, indictments instead of a mere presentment will result. It is not at all unlikely that, after hearing the testimony of a number of expert and lay witnesses, the Grand Jury may go through the tunnel in a body with the public prosecutor, as it did in the investigation of the Bridge crush.

Residents along Park Avenue, as well as passengers, have been loud in their complaints to the District Attorney and to the Grand Jurors. The residents have expressed a willingness to subscribe a considerable sum to secure or assist in obtaining a change of motive power in the tunnel. Such a change appearing to them, unless expedited by the official action of the Grand Jury, far distant, they appealed to the District Attorney. Mr. Philbin hopes as the general public is so deeply interested in this subject that it will aid him in every way possible, particularly by giving personal experiences and opinions to the assistant who will be placed in charge of the investigation, and to the Grand Jury if necessary.

Testimony will be adduced in the grand jury room showing the intense discomforts of a trip through the underground passage in hot weather. Passengers will tell of the almost unbearable heat, the odors of coal gas, and the absence of light and air, except such as percolates through the narrow openings in the street above. Park Avenue residents will tell of the continual loud noises and of the odors which arise out of the tunnel. They will suggest remedies for what they term these nuisances. Engineers and medical men will also be subpœnaed, and endeavors will be made to arrive at some practical remedy for the complained-of conditions.

The officials of the road will also be heard, and their views on the subject of a change of motive power in the tunnel, if postible, will be secured.

Friends of the roads sending trains through the tunnel—the New York Central, The New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the New York and Harlem, claim that the difficulty in making a change of motive power is due not so much to the equipment, but to the limited amount of yard space at present at the command of the roads. They claim that if the third-rail system was used so many exposed rails would be necessary that it would be worth the life of any man to work in the yards. Skilled engineers will be called, it is thought, to testify concerning the practicability of the system which does not render the third rail "live" until the wheel passes over it. This system is already in use, and quite successfully in the other tunnels in other cities. The investigation is expected to go into the question thoroughly.

LIFE IN A "FLOATING HOTEL."

First Vessel of the Summer Night Sleeping Fleet Makes Her Maiden Trip Down the Bay.

John Arbuckle, the Brooklyn coffee manufacturer, inaugurated his novel and long cherished floating hotel scheme Wednesday night, by taking a party of friends and newspaper men down the bay in the John A. Stamler, the chief sailing vessel of his fleet. The other members of the fleet are the yachts Gitana and Hermit. They are not in use.

The Stamler is a three-masted, ship-rigged converted petroleum packet of 1,000 tons, which formerly ran between New York and Havre. Upon the old hulk a practically new superstructure has been built and the packet made into a fair passenger boat. There are fifty-four staterooms, and four bunks in each. Four have private baths. There are also six baths on the deck below. The vessel accommodates 264 passengers.

Mr. Arbuckle's guests were taken in the tug John Harlin, to the John A. Stamler, which was lying off Liberty Island. The party clambered aboard and in tow of the John Harlin, the hotel moved slowly down the bay. The skies were threatening and the rain shortly came down in torrents. Owing to the inclement weather the ship did not proceed under her own sail.

Dinner was served in the large sixty by twenty-five-foot dining room. Mr. Arbuckle stated that the meal was similar to those that would be served henceforth to persons paying $2.50 for an evening's ride and two meals on his floating hotel. The food was served to the guests sitting around long tables, by kindly-looking, matronly waitresses, causing the scene to resemble closely a country church sociable. The food was described in the prospectus as "Homelike." The meal was served entirely without ostentation or display. No intoxicating liquors were served. None are permitted on board. Those desiring such could have apollinaris or ginger ale. Milk will be given away free. The staterooms were neatly furnished, but were for the most part insufferably hot on Wednesday evening, owing in some measure to the murky weather and the miniature port holes. The mosquitoes were very much in evidence all during the evening, and remained with the ship until day broke and even after. The first voyage did not extend beyond the turning buoy in the Horseshoe, which was reached after a tow of about six hours. The tow back was accomplished in about the same time, the Stamler lying to off the Statue of Liberty about 6 A. M. A "homelike" breakfast was partaken of, and the party was then brought ashore by the tug.

Trips will in future be made regularly each evening, the tug John Harlin leaving the foot of Atlantic Avenue at 6:30. On Saturdays the trip will be extended until Monday morning. Five dollars will be charged for this trip. Passage, berths, dinner, and breakfast will cost for one trip $2.50. Weekly trips will cost $12.

The first regular trip of the Stamler was made last night. There were about fifty passengers on board, one-third of whom were women. The passengers were taken in the tug John Harlin from the foot of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, to the larger vessel, lying off Liberty Island. Three trips were made by the tug, the last contingent of passengers leaving the Atlantic Avenue dock at about 7 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Arbuckle himself was on board and saw that his patrons were made comfortable. He said that he expected the hotels to stand off Sandy Hook for the night, but that he was not certain of the course to be taken. They would go where they would find the most breeze. The yachts Gitana and Hermit will not accompany the rest of the fleet until the patronage warrants it.

MOSQUITOES STOP A CONCERT.

Female Orchestra Near Fort Hamilton Will Now Try Rubber Boots.

As a result of the mosquito plague of recent days, a female brass band has refused to fulfill an engagement to play nightly in a concert garden near Fort Hamilton. On Wednesday night the insects were even more plentiful there than before, and the musicians abruptly stopped their concert that night because they said that they were being stung so badly just above the tops of their low-quartered shoes that they could not stand it any longer. It was stated in the neighborhood of the fort last night that the band was now considering the advisability of wearing rubber boots.

A physician near the concert garden said that, although he had lived in the vicinity all his life, he had never before known of such a mosquito plague. People who have been to other points along the Long Island shore during the last few days say the same thing, and everybody who returns from an outing to Coney Island or Manhattan Beach, or any of the other resorts thereabout, tell stories of the many stings they have received.

CORN AND OATS RISE IN PRICE.

Belief that Rains Were Not Beneficial Cause Advance.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Corn and oats, influenced by the weather, led an advance which held wheat steady to-day, corn closing 1⅛ cents higher, oats 1¼ to 1⅜ cents up, and wheat one-eighth of a cent lower for September delivery. Early reports of interest to corn traders gave the impression that last night's rains were more liberal than was afterward thought to be the case, and in consequence sufficient long stuff was offered to depress the price of September from three-eighths to three-quarters of a cent. There was a steady country demand, however, and a rally from 50 to 50⅝ cents, the opening figures, to 51⅛ cents ensued.

Profit taking caused a fractional set-back, but sentiment gradually became decidedly bullish on numerous damage claims, which came in a flood from the corn belt. Finally the impression became general that the rains last night had been little better than local showers in scattered districts, and a rush of buying sent September to 52 cents. The close was strong, 1⅜ cents over yesterday, at 51⅞ cents.

Oats were strong and active, advancing with scarcely a set-back throughout the day. The corn strength was of course a help, but in the main the advance was due to continued buying for the country account, apparently confirming reports of a short crop.

That reported rains in the wheat zone had been beneficial remained an influence in the wheat market throughout the session, its greatest potency being at the opening when September sold from five-eighths to seven-eighths of a cent lower, at 67⅝ to 67⅞ cents. Buying, largely for the Southwest, caused a rally to 68⅛ cents early, but in sympathy with weakness in the markets of the Northwest a further decline to 67¼ cents followed. Later damage claims from the Spring wheat territory, the strength of the coarse grains, and heavy export sales resulted in a rally to 68¼ cents, and the close was firm, one-eighth cent lower, at 68⅛ cents. The market was not a large one, and feeling was nervous under conflicting weather reports.

WHEAT IN RUSSIA AND INDIA.

Crops in Both Countries Will Exceed Those of Last Year.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The State Department is in receipt of interesting reports concerning the wheat crops of Russia and India. According to a report from Consul General Holloway at St. Petersburg, there are good reasons to hope that the wheat harvest of 1901 will exceed that of 1900. The Spring wheat is more promising than the Winter crop, the latter having suffered heavily from various causes. However, it is stated that the loss in the Winter crop will be balanced by the amount of Spring wheat sown.

Consul General Patterson, at Calcutta, states that the wheat yield for India, as a whole, is estimated at about 6,580,000 tons, about 8½ per cent. more than the decennial average, and this under adverse conditions, such as cold weather, hail, insects, and rust. The export of wheat from India this year, the Consul General says, probably will be greatly increased, and may reach from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels.

Consul Fee, at Bombay, estimates India's harvest for this year at 6,690,000 tons, or 1,750,000 tons more than last year. The estimated area of growing wheat for the year is 22,500,000 acres, being about 5,000,000 acres more than the previous year.

PRISONER ATTEMPTS FLIGHT.

Chase for a Man Who Had Stolen Shoes in His Possession.

James Wilson, thirty-two years of age, who gives his address as 46 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday morning by Detective Sergeant Crystal. Wilson has been employed in a Broadway department store. The firm has been missing shoes for some time, and Crystal has been on the watch for the thief. Yesterday morning he saw Wilson leave the place with a bundle under his arm, and he stopped him. The bundle contained six pairs of shoes, and Crystal started with his prisoner for Police Headquarters.

As he was passing through Bleecker Street, having reached Mott Street, the prisoner, who had been submissive up to this point, suddenly "backheeled" the detective. "Backheeling" is a method used by thieves of stepping hard on the heels of a man, causing intense pain for the moment. Wilson's attack was rendered worse by the fact that he struck Crystal with a large grip which he had in his hand. The attack had the desired effect. Crystal released his hold on Wilson, and the latter darted away. He ran first into "Shinbone" Alley, which leads out of Bleecker Street.

Crystal dropped his package of shoes and started after the man. He called to him to stop, and then drew his revolver and fired two shots in the air. This failed to stop Wilson, who kept on running and turned west on Bond Street. Crystal now redoubled his efforts, and finally caught Wilson at Broadway and Bond Street. A policeman had picked up the shoes and the grip, and the three went back to Police Headquarters, followed by a throng of men and boys.

When searched, Wilson was found to have a memorandum of sale of fifty-nine pairs of shoes, valued at $5 and $6 the pair, to the proprietor of a shoe store on the Bowery.

Wilson was photographed and locked up at Police Headquarters. Later in the day he was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court and held for trial in $300 bail.

DRUG MAY KILL PHYSICIAN.

He Administered an Overdose to Himself While Suffering from Insomnia.

Dr. Joseph Heimovitz of 79 Second Avenue was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday in an unconscious condition from a hypodermic injection of morphine administered by himself. Last evening Dr. Bryant, who was caring for him, said that, although very ill, he might recover.

Dr. Heimovitz occupied the first floor of the house in Second Avenue with Dr. Jacob Glass. They are physicians for a sick benefit association known as the Guardian. Both are married, and their wives are passing the Summer out of town. Mrs. Heimovitz is at Halcott Centre, N. Y. Her husband, who is of a nervous disposition and who used opiates and chloral hydrate to soothe his nerves, had since last week been anxious about his wife, because he had received no news from her. He went for a walk on Wednesday evening with Dr. Glass, and on their return they made up a pallet on the floor of the front room and retired.

Dr. Heimovitz complained of insomnia, and in the night, unknown to his partner, got up and took an injection of morphine.

Dr. Glass awoke yesterday morning to find Dr. Heimovitz insensible and breathing heavily. He called in a physician, and the patient was under treatment for three hours before information of the happening was sent to the East Fifth Street Station House. An ambulance surgeon found that oxygen gas had been administered, and took the tank with him to the hospital, using the gas on the way. Had this not been done Dr. Heimovitz would have died in the vehicle.

Dead Body Neglected on the Beach.

There was a great deal of indignation among bathers and others at Manhattan Beach yesterday on account of the dead body of a man that was allowed to remain on the beach for several hours during the afternoon. The body, which was that of John Walsh, an employe of the Manhattan Beach Hotel, remained exposed to view on the beach guarded by a policeman from about 4 until 11 P. M. The reason it was not removed was owing to a recent ruling of the Coroner to the effect that bodies washed ashore or found on the beaches shall not be moved without his consent.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$15.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 26, allowing stopover at Pan-American Exposition. Tickets good for return until August 24, inclusive. —Adv.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S HEAD

Daniel Lamont Says He Will Not Accept the Presidency.

His Comment Upon Reports About Mr. Mellen's Retirement—The New Board of Directors.

In connection with the publication on Wednesday of the letter of J. Pierpont Morgan to the various factions interested in Northern Pacific affairs, the report was revived that President Mellen of that railway would resign and that he would be succeeded by Col. Lamont, now Vice President of the road.

That these reports, at least so far as Mr. Lamont is concerned, are without foundation, is shown by the following statement made yesterday by Mr. Lamont in regard to this matter. Mr. Lamont said:

"The story is not true. I am not aware that Mr. Mellen, whose efficiency is conceded and whose success is a matter of record, has any idea of retiring, and I am positive that under no circumstances would I take the place."

While Col. Lamont, as is known, has a very substantial interest in the Northern Pacific, and is not likely to sever important official connection with the property, he has other interests which would lead him to decline further responsibilities and close occupation with the details of directing the operation of a railroad.

Mr. Morgan's selection of the new Northern Pacific Board of Directors seems to meet with general satisfaction in financial and railroad circles. There is much conjecture as to whose places the new men will take.

It is understood that the board as at present constituted will resign, but that such men as Robert Bacon, George F. Baker, R. N. Gallaway, John S. Kennedy, Daniel S. Lamont, Samuel Spencer, President Mellen, and James Stillman will be asked to withdraw their resignations. It is accepted as a foregone conclusion that no effort will be made to retain Edward D. Adams.

The other men who it is expected will retire from the board are Dumont Clarke, Brayton Ives, D. Willis James, and Walter G. Oakman.

There was a rumor yesterday that there would also be changes in the Union Pacific Board of Directors. On this point one of Mr. Harriman's associates said:

"There may be changes in the Union Pacific Board and there may not. In any event, nothing is likely to happen right away."

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. REA.

Does Not Mean that the Pennsylvania Is Financially Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Fourth Vice President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day refused to discuss his appointment to the directorate of the Northern Pacific Road. It was, however, officially stated at the general offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that the selection of Mr. Rea did not mean that the Pennsylvania Road had any financial interests in the Western trunk line.

The question was asked whether the frequent reports that the Pennsylvania had purchased considerable stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé might not have something to do with the selection of Mr. Rea by Mr. Morgan. This met with a denial.

Pennsylvania officials say Mr. Rea was chosen simply on account of the Pennsylvania's independent position, and that he will be an independent Director.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Proposed Increase of Capital by Issuing 132,000 New Shares—The Dividend Payments.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in Chicago on Oct. 16 at 12 o'clock noon.

Announcement has been made that the following propositions would be submitted to the stockholders: First, the issue of 132,000 new shares of the stock of the company, increasing the capital from $66,000,000 to $79,200,000, for the purpose of new equipment, construction, and improvements. Second, that stockholders should have the right to subscribe to this new stock at par.

Several minor matters relating to the new issue will also be considered.

The payment on Aug. 31 of the ninety-third semi-annual cash dividend on the Illinois Central, (the company having been chartered on Feb. 10, 1851, a little more than fifty years ago,) will bring the aggregate of the cash distributed to its stockholders up to $92,737,035. This represents an average payment at the rate of 6 7-10 per cent. per annum upon the capital in respect to which the several cash dividends were from time to time declared.

Excepting the year 1877, in which 4 per per cent. was paid, the stockholders have, in each year since 1863, received at least 5 per cent., and often much more. The last three dividends have been at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

The Annual Report Shows Receipts Over Expenses of Nearly a Million.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company published its annual report yesterday for the year ended April 30, 1901. The income account shows:

	1900.	1901.
RECEIPTS.		
Gross earnings from steamers operated	$2,644,940.42	$2,590,219.08
Gross earnings from steamers chartered	944,900.00	278,750.00
Central American Governments, for transportation of mails	12,282.00	13,878.00
Miscellaneous collections at agencies	150,673.30	158,554.05
Interest on investments and loans	44,824.58	6,891.34
Exchange	.....	22,872.36
Total receipts	$3,817,620.30	$3,071,165.73
EXPENSES.		
Expenses of steamers operated and chartered	$1,950,159.29	$1,870,743.89
General and extraordinary repairs of steamers	340,380.00	345,168.22
Agency expenses	534,084.22	527,462.58
General expenses	131,430.06	152,269.36
Miscellaneous expenses	3,306.92	7,700.58
Exchange	13,470.52	.....
Total expenses	$2,987,431.01	$2,903,344.63
Receipts over expenses	830,189.29	167,821.10

The report makes no reference to the rate war which is supposed to have been going on between this company and the Panama Railroad ever since the contract between the two companies expired last year.

FORWARDING AGENTS LOSE.

Fail to Enjoin Railroads from Enforcing "Car Rate" Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Forwarding agents, or brokers who attend to freight shipping for their customers, received a blow in the United States Circuit Court to-day when Judge Kohlsaat refused to restrain several railroads from enforcing a rule in reference to the handling of mixed carloads of freight. This rule, which prohibits the shipping of separate lots of goods in bulk to take advantage of a low "carload rate," was objected to by forwarding agents as an unjust discrimination. They said it was in violation of the inter-State commerce laws.

The railroads maintained that the agents were in a position to impose upon them, and that they were shipping goods in a manner which was to the disadvantage of the railroads. Judge Kohlsaat held that the companies had a right to enforce their rule, which is not a violation of the terms of the inter-State commerce laws. The decision was given in the case of Lundquist, Maxey & Co., shipping agents, against the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and its fast freight lines, and also the Great Eastern Fast Freight Line.

MINERS AS FIRE FIGHTERS.

Daring Battle with Flames in the "Uptake" of a Wilkesbarre Coal Mine.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 18.—The Stanton mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company was saved from damage by fire this morning by one of the most daring acts on record in the coal regions. A bolt of lightning yesterday afternoon fired the timbers in the airshaft. The blaze was not discovered until midnight, when sparks were seen coming from the head of the shaft. The flames were found 300 feet from the surface in the up-take.

The city firemen poured water down the shaft, but it had little effect, and at 1 o'clock this morning Foreman Stephen Roberts and a force of men went into the mine. They walked a mile to get under the fire, and found that the inside workings were in danger from the flames and that much gas was gathering. There was but one way to get at the fire properly, and that was to go up and underneath it in a bucket.

It took five hours to get a bucket, rig a wire rope cable passing through the fire, and prepare to ascend. At 6 o'clock Foreman Roberts with Andrew Guard, Frank Thomas, William Walker, and James Griffiths commenced the ascent, Engineer Thomas Lawler raising them slowly. With a slight miscalculation on his part he would have raised them to death in the heart of the fire. But the signals worked to perfection, the bucket was raised beneath the flame, the uptake carrying the tongues of fire upward.

After an inspection it was resolved to fight the flames hand to hand. The bucket was lowered to the foot, filled with water and again hoisted, and while one man operated the signals, four threw the water by pailsful on the flames. The heat was intense, the danger extreme, fire was constantly falling on them, but they did not give in. Five hours afterward, by constantly refilling the bucket, they extinguished the fire. They were scorched and blackened, but successful.

WIFE'S DEFENSE UPHELD.

Court of Appeals Affirms an Ante-Nuptial Settlement of a Fund of $5,000.

A question, involving an ante-nuptial settlement of a fund, has been decided by the Court of Appeals in favor of the woman in the case.

John B. Reilly, Jr., of 209 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, was entitled to receive on reaching the age of twenty-one years the sum of $5,000, on deposit with the Kings County Trust Company. In April, 1895, when he was under the age of twenty-one, he proposed marriage to Miss Bessie Larkin of 27 Schermerhorn Street. She consented to marry him, and he agreed to make in her favor a transfer of the fund on deposit with the trust company. Reilly became of age on April 2, 1898, and on that day he assigned to Miss Larkin the full amount of the fund for the purpose of carrying out his contract to marry her. Later the marriage took place.

Reilly, in the meantime, had incurred financial obligations to Emilie S. de Hisrapolis of Manhattan, to meet which he had no funds other than those on deposit with the trust company. A suit was instituted to set aside the transfer of this fund. The Court of Appeals decides that the transfer is valid and that Mrs. Reilly can keep the money.

ALARM FOR MISSING GIRL.

She Objected to Collecting Debts Due from Her Father's Patients.

The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last night sent out an alarm for Elsa Weiss, fifteen years old, who has been missing from her home, 1,629 Lexington Avenue, since Wednesday.

The mother of Elsa Weiss, Mrs. Anna Weiss, is the widow of a physician who died seven months ago. She is an invalid. Dr. Weiss left many outstanding accounts, and it was because she was asked to go to her father's former patients and collect the amounts they owed that Elsa ran away. She is a timid girl, her mother told the police, and had protested against going out on the collecting tours.

The girl is rather small for her age and has brown hair and eyes. When she left her home she wore a black skirt, white blouse, black felt hat, and black stockings and slippers.

THE STRIKE ON CLYDE DOCKS.

The 250 Men Who Walked Out Have Little Chance of Returning.

The 250 longshoremen employed on the Clyde Line pier at the foot of West Tenth Street, who struck for more pay on Wednesday, are still out, and, according to the officials of the line, they have not much chance of having their demands granted. Marshal Clyde, in speaking of the strike yesterday, said:

"The work on the dock has not been delayed by the strike. We have more applications for work than we have work for. The men who are taking the strikers' places are going from and coming to work without interference, so far as I have heard. The longshoremen demand a 20 per cent. increase, and, as they have been making more money this Summer than ever before, we shall not grant their demands."

The police detail at the dock has been increased, but there has been no trouble up to the present.

AWAKENED BY POLICE POSSE.

Employe Sleeping on Office Desk Not the Burglar Wanted.

With drawn revolvers four policemen of the West Thirtieth Street Station at an early hour yesterday morning went through the eight-story office building at 36 East Twenty-second Street. They found no burglars, but they did find George H. Gray, a draughtsman of 40 West Ninth Street, who is employed by a firm of architects on the sixth floor of the building. After finishing his work in the evening he found that he had been locked in, and returning to his office had gone to sleep on a table to be aroused by the policemen.

Policeman Forbes of the West Thirtieth Street Station had found the lock on the street door of the office building broken. Pieces of the lock were lying on the sidewalk. The door was open. Forbes at once rapped for assistance, and after being reinforced by Policemen Urquhardt, Doloff, and Crowley, entered the building.

On the sixth floor they perceived a light in the office of Joseph McGuire and Edward A. Joslin, architects.

With revolvers ready for business they burst open the door. They saw Gray roll from the top of a table.

He begged them not to shoot. He soon convinced the policemen that he had a right to be in the building, showing them his office keys and private papers, and they allowed him to go home. The search for burglars was then continued. A scuttle leading to the roof was found to be open, but a search revealed no one on the roof.

Gray said he heard no one in the building until the policemen made their appearance, and the search was given up.

An Old Police Custom Must Go.

One of the customs of the Police Department that will be done away with by the new three-platoon system soon to be introduced is that of having twice as many policemen on duty at night as in the daytime. Col. Murphy said yesterday that all special details would be abolished, and the men from these would bring the number on patrol duty at night up to the same number as at present. He said the new system would probably go into effect within a month.

Killed by a Clover Leaf Train.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The body of a man found beside the tracks of the Clover Leaf Road, near Edwardsville, Ill., this afternoon was identified as that of Adam Marks of New York City, whose business is unknown. He had been run over and killed by a train.

MR. ATTERBURY TO FIGHT

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Attacks Stir Brooklyn Party Factions.

An Active Leader of the Woodruff-Dady Forces the First to Suffer.

The gage of battle thrown down on Wednesday night by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff has been quickly taken up by Walter B. Atterbury, and an open factional fight to the finish is now on in the Republican Party in Brooklyn. Mr. Woodruff, with the assistance of Michael J. Dady, whose side he has taken in the latter's fight with Mr. Atterbury, will now seek to enforce his supremacy in every Assembly district in the county.

At present his sway is undisputed in seventeen of the twenty-one districts. The four remaining districts are controlled by Mr. Atterbury, Commissioner George Waldo, John W. Beattie, and Harry Jacquillard. These districts are the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Fifteenth, and Second. Messrs. Waldo, Beattie, and Jacquillard, respectively, the leaders of the three last-named districts, are supporting Mr. Atterbury, who is the leader of the Seventeenth District, in the fight.

Mr. Atterbury's hold on his own district is believed to be very strong, and the Woodruff-Dady faction, it is thought, will have a hard time of it trying to wrest control from him. It is believed by those who are keeping in touch with the situation that the make-up of the next County Executive Committee, which is composed of one member from each of the twenty-one Assembly districts, will be the same as the present one, four of the members being adherents of Atterbury and seventeen of Woodruff and Dady.

Mr. Atterbury said yesterday that Mr. Woodruff's interference with affairs in the Seventeenth District would make him 500 votes stronger there. He said that he intended to reply to some of the statements made by Mr. Woodruff at the meeting at the latter's house on Wednesday night. His reply, Mr. Atterbury said, would be in the form of a letter, and it would not be ready until to-day.

Commissioner Waldo lost no time in answering the Woodruff-Dady combination. Immediately upon reaching his office in the Hall of Records he discharged one of the employes, who is an active lieutenant of Mr. Dady in the First Assembly District.

POPULIST MEETING CALLED.

Movement Considered an Attempt to Form Third Party in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—J. A. Parker, Chairman of the People's Party National Committee, has issued a call for a conference of Ohio Populists and all those who favor the amalgamation of independent reform forces into an allied third party, to meet in Columbus, July 30, to place a State ticket in the field. He has also issued a call for a National conference of Populists and others to be held in Kansas City Sept. 17 to 19, to ally all reform parties which shall agree with the amended Populist platform.

This call for a conference of the Ohio Populists, the night previous to the conference of Democrats, who object to the State Democratic platform, is considered as a movement for an attempt to form a fusion third party in the pending election in Ohio.

FIGHT IN MULBERRY BEND.

Two Italians Started It Over a Girl and the Whole Neighborhood Joined It.

Two Italians fought with knives in Mulberry Bend last night, causing much excitement and a large crowd to gather. The yells of the excited Italians who swarmed from all quarters and took sides in the fight could be heard for blocks away. Policeman Bush of the Elizabeth Street Station, attracted by the noise, rushed to the scene of the trouble. He fought the mob of frenzied Italians single-handed, using his night stick with great force across the backs of the most persistent of the mob. He drove them away and finally succeeded in taking to the station the two who had started the fight. His coat was torn to shreds and his helmet battered out of shape. One of the duelists was stabbed in the back. The wound was slight.

Mary Capaza, a pretty Italian girl, was the cause of the trouble. She had been receiving marked attention from James Defalto, twenty-six years old, who lives at 82 Mulberry Street, for some time, but a few nights ago learned something about the young man which turned her affection to hate. Last night when Defalto visited the Capaza home, his welcome was chilly and his sweetheart told him that she cared to have nothing more to do with him, Defalto grew abusive.

He left the girl and walked down the stairs from the Capaza apartments to the lower hallway. Joseph Capaza, fifty-four years old, the father of the girl, heard Defalto's language to his daughter, and, rushing from the room, ran after the rejected suitor. Defalto saw that trouble was coming. Both drew stilettos, and the fight began.

The struggling men edged out into the street.

The fight was waging fiercely when Officer Bushe came up. Before he could separate the struggling pair Capaza plunged his stiletto into Defalto's back. The daughter tried to separate her father and former lover, but the crowd surged around her and she was thrown heavily to the sidewalk and received a severe scalp wound. This was dressed at the station house.

VICTIMS OF HUMIDITY.

A Score of Prostrations in the City—Many Flee from the Heat and Discomfort.

While the temperature yesterday was not so high as on many other days this Summer, the percentage of humidity was great enough to make the day an extremely unpleasant one for people who were compelled to stay in the city. At the Weather Bureau the maximum temperature recorded was 89 degrees. Those who could spend the day at the seaside or in the country, while others who were unable to afford this luxury wended their way in the direction of the parks, where they got as much comfort as was possible sitting under the trees and imagining that there was a breeze every now and then.

There were about a score of prostrations reported during the day. Horses had another bad day in front of the fire engine houses the firemen had hose in readiness for drivers to drench their exhausted animals. During the night there was an intermittent breeze.

MORE RAIN IN SOUTHWEST.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18.—Further good rains following those of yesterday fell after midnight last night and during to-day in many points in the Southwest. Still more is predicted for to-night.

The area covered was principally in Southwestern Missouri, Central and Southern Kansas, and in the central part of the Indian and Oklahoma country. The heaviest fall was in Sedgwick County, in which Wichita is situated, and where nearly two inches and a half fell.

The rains have increased the prospects of half a crop of corn and will help pasturage. But little rain is reported in Northern and Western Kansas. The rain in the territory began this afternoon, covering a large area in the vicinity of El Reno, Oklahoma Territory, and brought to an end the drought of more than a month.

El Reno is crowded with thousands of homeseekers, registering for the Kiowa-Comanche opening, and the rain to-day, coming upon them suddenly, caught many at the registration booths unawares. The average temperature in the Southwest to-day was considerably lower than that for the last two weeks. At Kansas City the highest reached was 97 degrees.

Cloudburst in South Dakota.

HURON, S. D., July 18.—News comes from Harrold, seventy miles west of here, of a cloudburst there to-day, which flooded the town and did much damage. Three inches of water fell in fifteen minutes. Scores of sheep were drowned, cattle were killed by lightning, and some large herds were stampeded. Fields of grain and corn were wiped out. Little wind accompanied the storm.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

$18 FLANNEL COATS AND TROUSERS NOW $7.50.
$18 BLUE SERGE SUITS NOW $8.50.

Don't treat lightly what we tell you,
Bear in mind that what we sell you
Are high-grade clothes—the best you ever wore;
And every price is now marked down so low
That Eight-and-a-half buys suits which but a while ago
Were sold at twice that price—and even more.

Only a few short weeks remain in which to dispose of our splendid stock of summer suits, and knowing it, we have hammered prices down lower than ever before. Half price now and even less buys any garment here.

200 beautiful Coats and Trousers—striped flannels, grey serges, etc.—worth $15 and $18 of any man's money—are now reduced to $7.50 each.

$12 Grey Serge Coats and Trousers,
$15 Check Worsted Coats and Trousers,
$15 Plaid Flannel Coats and Trousers,
$18 Stripe Flannel Coats and Trousers,
ALL NOW $7.50

Several hundred of our finest $15, $18 and $20 suits (with vests) are now reduced to $8.50 each.

They include $15 black Thibet suits, $16.50 check worsted suits, $18 blue serge suits, $16 black serge suits, and $20 grey serge and Oxford grey suits. All are beautiful suits and tailored in the fashionable reliable manner for which our clothing has long been celebrated. High-grade suits to measure. Fashionable imported fabrics. Greatly reduced prices.

WE CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING AT 6.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY. Between 12th and 13th Sts.

CAUTION! Many unscrupulous dealers are selling ordinary Glauber Salt, or a mixture of Seidlitz Powder and Salt, under the name of "German Salt," "Sprudel Salt," "Artificial Sprudel Salt," or under other similar names, upon the reputation of the genuine products of the Carlsbad Springs. The public is warned against the purchase of any of these imitations. The genuine **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** is produced from the Sprudel Spring at Carlsbad, under the direct supervision of the City Councils. Each bottle bears the seal of the City of Carlsbad and the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents for the United States," on every bottle. None other is genuine.

The Common Council of the City of Carlsbad
LUDWIG SCHAFFLER, Mayor

CITY EMPLOYE'S SONS BEG.

Their Father, a Water Department Watchman, Arrested—Children's Society Agent's Charges.

Clarence and Arthur O'Neil, young sons of Owen O'Neil, a watchman for the Water Department at the East River and Twenty-fourth Street, were arrested yesterday near the Grand Central Station by Agent Fogarty of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children while selling newspapers. Later the father was arrested and locked up in the East Fifty-fifth Street Police Station, charged with sending the children out to beg.

The O'Neil family lives in a very well-furnished apartment at 246 East Thirty-seventh Street. There are ten children. When the news of the arrests reached the house Mrs. O'Neil went to the station house and offered a bill of sale of the property in their six-room flat as bail, she says, though gossip about the station was to the effect that she offered $1,000 cash bail. Later she obtained a bondsman.

O'Neil denied that his children ever begged, though he said they sold papers, their earnings in this way being applied to their education. Agent Fogarty said that the feet of the children were covered with blisters from being compelled to run barefooted in the sun. He said he had seen a man they said was their father watching them as they sold papers, and whenever they received any money he would go to them and take it from them.

GIRL WHIPPED IN COURT.

Mother Lays on Lash to Save Culprit from a Jail Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18.—Kansas City's whipping Justice, George L. Walls, to-day ordered twenty lashes to be applied to Nellie Thomas, a young girl whom he found guilty of petty thievery. This was the first instance of a female being publicly whipped under the direction of the court.

Nellie Thomas is a negress about fifteen years old, and she stole a pocketbook from a woman for whom she was working. After his custom in cases where children are convicted of petty crimes, Justice Walls gave the girl a jail sentence with a stay of execution provided her parents would publicly whip her.

The girl's mother was in the court room and eagerly consented to punish Nellie. Accordingly, the official whip was produced, and before Court and crowd the girl was severely whipped. Her mother did not spare the blows, exclaiming at each one: "I'll teach you to steal! I'm saving you from jail."

Many boys have been punished by their parents in Justice Walls's courtroom, and the lesson has been salutary to bad boys of their acquaintance.

Big Oil Tank Explodes.

An oil tank in the Union White Lead Company's factory on the bank of the Morris Canal at Greenville, Jersey City, exploded shortly before midnight on Wednesday, setting fire to the building, a two-story frame structure. As the factory was located on the meadow the firemen were unable to reach it until too late to be of any service, and the building was completely destroyed. The loss is $20,000.

Japan's Richest Man Here.

Baron Iwazaki, said to be the richest man in Japan, is at the Holland House with a large retinue of servants. He has been to Europe to place his sons in one of the English colleges. The Baron declined last night to discuss matters in the Orient.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—H. C. des O. Holmwood, London.

IMPERIAL—H. F. Coggeshall, Waterville, N. Y.; ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira.

GRAND—Capt. E. T. Winston, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Judge A. P. Bradstreet, Thomaston, Conn.

HOFFMAN—Dr. R. I. Teague, Roxboro, N. C.; Clarence I. de Sola, Montreal; ex-Gov. R. E. Pattison, Pennsylvania.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Shartenberg & Robinson Pawtucket, R. I.; J. P. Norton, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; Mr. Browning, wrappers, 57 White Street.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Edsall, rubber clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. L. Snyder, ribbons and ladies' collars; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hundley-Frazer Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. A. Graham, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Bowie, flannels and blankets; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons., Syracuse, N. Y.; B. P. Mangin, shoes; Hotel Cadillac

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes TODAY at 5 o'clock
Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The Wanamaker Store

All Our Finest
Summer DRESSES
Reduced in Price

This movement concerns the more dressy dresses—chiefly of figured organdy in artistic patterns. Many of them were imported, and the designs were made exclusively for the manufacturer of the dresses. All are of the most refined character; and each will add much beauty to the Summer wardrobe of its purchaser.

The new prices should put them in active service quite promptly.

Separate descriptions are not practicable. This hint of the values of the five groups into which they are divided:

Dresses worth up to $85, at $40
Dresses worth up to $48, at $30
Dresses worth up to $43, at $25
Dresses worth up to $37.50, at $22.50
Dresses worth up to $30, at $15

Second floor, Broadway.

Insertions,
Beadings,
Allovers, of
EMBROIDERY
At Little Prices

We obtained all the show pieces of one large concern—a fine collection—five thousand yards in all. Superb variety, because every piece is different. All are perfect—the manufacturer allows no flaw in a sample piece, be sure of that. The outer fold of each piece shows the marks of handling—that is all.

The patterns are as pretty as they are varied.

These are the prices:

Beadings of cambric, nainsook or Swiss muslin—
At 7c, worth 12½c At 12½c, worth 20c to 25c
At 10c, worth 15c to 18c At 15c, worth 30c to 50c

Insertions, of cambric, nainsook or Swiss muslin—
At 8c, worth 12½c to 15c At 15c worth 25c to 35c
At 10c, worth 18c and 20c At 20c, worth 40c to 50c

Allovers, of nainsook or cambric, at less than half original values:
Now 30c, 45c, 60c, 90c, $1.25 and $2.50 a yard.

Main aisle.

Two Fine Offerings of
MEN'S SHIRTS

The first is a clean-up of three lines of handsome Imported Shirts, that have that high character and refined appearance that will appeal strongly to men of good taste. They are all that are left from some of the most effective styles of Shirts that have been shown this season. They have that distinctive character that we have to go abroad to procure—the high colors, superbly blended; so ideal for wearing when a man is likely to throw off his coat.

The shirts were selling until today, at $2, $3 and $3.50;

Now Choose for $1.50 each

It is the great bargain opportunity of the season for wearers of high-class shirts—but there are only four hundred shirts in the lot.

The other group is larger—nine hundred shirts in all. Most are of fancy madras; though the lot includes a good proportion of cool attractive white madras shirts, with attached cuffs. The cheapest shirts in the lot were made by a well known concern, and are usually sold at a dollar. Today all are offered at

Sixty Cents Each

All are well made shirts, in this season's most approved patterns. All regular sizes.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Good
HANDKERCHIEFS
For Little

We had eight thousand of this special lot yesterday morning; but you changed those figures in short order. Still we probably have plenty for all who will come for them today.

You soil handkerchiefs rapidly in hot weather, and supplies never seem large enough. The service you demand is probably more severe than you should expect from your fine handkerchiefs, and it would be double economy to invest while such good handkerchiefs as these are so inexpensive.

They are fine and neatly made, but were picked out of this particular manufacturer's regular lines because of uneven threads—nothing more.

They are absolutely pure linen, and should have sold for 25c to 50c. Choose, while they last, for

12½c each

Plenty for both men and women.

Main aisle, Broadway.

More of the
SILK BELTS, at 75c

We have been able to secure another small lot of the pretty belts of silk elastic and satin, such as you snapped up so quickly last week.

They are all perfectly fresh and new, the remainders of a manufacturer's stock, and the last we shall be able to get at this price. They are chiefly in the bolero style—wide back, narrowing toward the front. Not a belt in the collection is worth less than $1.25, from that price they range up to $4 values.

Today, 75c Each

Main aisle.

Men's Serge Suits
At Two-Thirds Value

This is an opportunity both timely and excellent, for men just starting off on their vacation to freshen up their wardrobe with a handsome new serge suit, instead of the Summer suit that is getting a trifle too shabby for vacation wear.

Today we offer one hundred blue and black serge suits, at

$10 each, from $15

Some of them are quarter lined with black satin, the coolest serge suit shown this Summer; the rest are half serge-lined. They were all priced at $15 each; which means that the alert man can save 33⅓ per cent. on an excellent Summer suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Irish Linen Suiting
At 12½c—Worth 35c and 50c

All-linen and half-linen suitings, in the natural linen color. One in a granite weave, another with an almost invisible stripe. Splendid fabrics that should have sold out long ago, they got diverted from the right course, and now must go at a third or a quarter of their value.

They will make superb dress skirts, and the very best garments for children. The little price should end the lot in a jiffy.

Rotunda.

Summer Underwear
For Men and Women

You probably have well-defined ideas as to what sort of underwear you wish—most people do. But, after all, these ideas are subordinated to the primary consideration—hot weather comfort.

You're bound to find comfort among this stock of Summer Underwear, no matter what your tastes—and at prices you'll have trouble in matching elsewhere. These hints today:

For Men—

At 50c a garment; value 75c—French balbriggan shirts, long or short sleeves; drawers to match with seats reinforced.
At 75c each—English lisle thread shirts, ecru, short sleeves; fine gauge French balbriggan shirts or drawers—the latter have reinforced seats, in-seam, 28 and 31 inch; sizes, up to 50 in.
At $1 each—The popular open-mesh lisle thread shirts and drawers; grounds of white striped with sky blue and heliotrope.

For Women—

At 12½c each; value 18c—White ribbed cotton vests; several styles; plain or fancy trimmed necks.
At 25c each—Lisle thread vests; light weight, white soft and elastic; low necks; short or no sleeves.
At 38c value 50c—"Lustre" cotton vests, light weight; low neck; no sleeves; white, pink, sky blue, lavender or black; necks and arm holes prettily crocheted.

White GLOVES
For Women
The Cool Summer Kinds

No question that white is the coolest and most pleasing to the eye for Summer wear. And, where a plunge in the wash tub is all that's necessary to restore the pristine whiteness, there need be no hesitation in wearing it.

Washableness is a characteristic of most of the sorts of white gloves mentioned below. And they *all* have the merit of appropriateness for the Summer costume, without a great outlay.

White suede lisle gloves, washable; two-clasp, 25c, 50c and 75c.
Kayser white double-tipped silk gloves, washable, 50c, 75c and $1.
White wash suede gloves, two-clasp; 65c.
White kid gloves, two-clasp, $1, $1.50 and $1.85.
White suede gloves, three clasp, $1 and $1.50.
White lace mitts, 75c to $3.

Tenth street.

Do You Need a PARASOL?

If you do you won't have a better opportunity this Summer to purchase one than today. We are cleaning house among our stock of parasols; and the resultant low prices are well worth your consideration. Of prime importance is a group of beautiful parasols, many of them imported, which are marked at

One-half Former Prices

There are about one hundred of them, no two alike, that were $7.50 to $37.50; now $3.75 to $17.50.

Then there are other splendid parasols for August seashore use, that have suffered emphatic reductions. Here's the list:

At $2.50—An excellent assortment of parasols, in black and white, and embroidered with polka dots in all colors, that were $3.25.
At $1.90—Fancy parasols in all colors, that were regularly $2.75.
At $1.25—Plain white silk and China silk parasols, with neat polka dots; regularly $1.75 and $2.

Broadway.

And this offering of Umbrellas, in the Under-price Store, Basement:

At $1.25, worth $1.50—Two hundred 26-inch umbrellas, of a good quality of union taffeta, with fancy handles.

Shirt-Waists and Shirt-Waist Suits
Some Much Reduced

Off to the country or seashore over Sunday? Here's news that will be the means of causing the presence in many a trunk or handbag of a handsome new shirt-waist or two, or a shirt-waist suit, bought here today for a song.

Think of a stylish shirt-waist suit for a dollar! There are not many, to be sure, but fortunate, prudent women who come early will get a real bargain.

Here's word of shirt-waists, too; some at sharp price reductions; some from Paris, at half former prices; and a good assortment of white shirt-waists, moderately priced;

Shirt-Waist Suits—

Three styles of chambray, in solid color; or lawn, in neat stripes or figures; some plain, others with sailor collar and white vests; others trimmed with lace. Price, $1; were $1.75 to $2.75.

Basement.

Shirts-Waists—

65c—Of chambray, in solid colors, blue, pink or ox-blood; large sailor collar, with plaited white lawn vest. Regularly $1.

$1—Of chambray, solid colors or striped; some full front, others with white pique vest, finished with embroidery. Regularly $1.75.

$1.75—Of mercerized canvas; two styles, in solid colors; light blue, pink, buff or tan; made with full front, plaits from neck to bust, buttoned down the back; the other style, same material, French back, buttoned in front. Regularly $3.50.

White Shirt-Waists—

A large and handsome assortment in a number of different styles; some with cluster hemstitched plaits or sailor collars; others plaited from neck to bust, buttoned down the back or in front; many other styles trimmed with lace and embroidery. Prices, $1 to $6.

French Waists—

Of organdie and Swiss muslin; yoke effect of appliqué, body cluster plaits, buttoned down the back; many other styles; cluster plaits from neck to waist with insertions of embroidery, or lace or hemstitched plaits. Regularly $12 to $25; now $6 to $12.50.

Second floor.

Helps for Outdoor Pleasure

Our Annex Store is a satisfying place to meet the wishes of all who want the wherewithal to enjoy vacation days out-of-doors. Little matter what your favorite sport may be, here are the necessary things for its enjoyment. Bicycling, fishing, boating, golfing, playing tennis, croquet, or baseball, photographing, or swinging in a hammock under a tree—all the accessories are here—best kinds of each that are made; wide varieties, and always fairest prices.

Then our broad delivery system sends everything to you promptly and without extra cost, to almost all the popular resorts of New Yorkers.

If you are a golfer, a letter will bring you the clubs or balls you want. Same of other things.

Today's particular word is of hammocks, and other things for veranda or lawn:

Hammocks—

At 50c, regularly 75c—30 x 60 in.; open weave.
At $1.25, regularly $1.50—36 x 72 in.; open weave.
At $1.50, regularly $2—36 x 72 in.; open and canvas weave.
At $1.75, regularly $2.50—40 x 80 in.; open weave.
At $2, regularly $2.75—40 x 80 in.; 2 end bars, pillow, spreader and wide valance.
At $3.75, regularly $5—extra large size in very desirable colors.
At $5, regularly $6.50—extra large size in assorted colors.
Fine assortment of twine hammocks, suitable for camping out; plain or with colors, $2.
Baby hammock, with canopy, $1.50.

Hammock Chairs—

Reclining swing chairs, of fine tempered steel; $4.
Reclining hammock chairs; $3.50.
Reclining hammock chairs, with canopy; $5.

Croquet Sets—

At 90c, $1.50, $2, $2.25, $2.75, $5, $6, $7.50 to $12.
Golf-Croquet, a desirable change from the regular croquet game; $10 a set.

Tents—

Made of heavy canvas, in blue and white stripe; 5 x 5 ft.; $3. 7 x 7 ft.; $5.

Umbrella Tents—

7 x 7 ft., $3.75; were $4.50.

Wall Tents—

8 oz. U. S. Army standard duck, 9 x 9 ft., $12.60; 9 x 12 ft., $14.50; fly of 8 oz. duck, $3.95.

Boys' Wash Suits

Five hundred more of those excellent washable sailor suits for boys have come to us at a distinct price-concession from the manufacturer. His loss consequently our, and your, benefit.

They go to you at a price which makes it possible to keep your small boy well supplied with cool, clean Summer clothing at little expense. Sizes 3 to 12 years; regular $1.25 and $1.50 values,

at 95c a suit

Then there are two hundred pairs of washable trousers, in checks and stripes, for boys of 3 to 16 years; the 50c kind of trousers, at 25c.

Some Negligee Shirts; silk fronts, and cambric bodies; sizes 5 to 8 years; value 50c and 75c; at 35c.

Boys' Blouse Waists of percale, plain and in stripes; sizes 3 to 8 years; worth 35c; at 25c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's and Women's
TAN SHOES
Under-Price

Summer shoes of the most summery kind; but that's the chiefest fascination about the offerings in our Under-priced Shoe Stores—they're just the kind of shoes you'd want to pick out, if you were paying regular prices. It requires masterful control of sources of supply, to keep bargains in thoroughly worthy shoes so constant and so decisive.

These two groups in particular today:

600 pairs of Men's $3, $3.50 and $4 tan and Brown Kid and Calfskin Shoes, at $2.40 a pair.
Men's Bargain Shoe Store in Annex.

983 pairs of Women's $3 Tan and Brown Kidskin Shoes, at $1.50 a pair.
Basement of Main Store.

Of course we have abundant bargains in black shoes as well. Also twelve thousand pairs of Oxford shoes at a saving of a third, or more.

Men's Oxfords, at $1.60, $1.90, and $2.40.
Women's Oxfords, at $1, $1.20, $1.40 and $1.60.

WILD FLOWERS
By NELTJE BLANCHAN

The Most Graphic Descriptions
The Most Superb Illustrations
of Wild Flowers Ever Published

How much more fascinating all flowers become when we know more of their lives, habits, and reasons for existence. We admire their beauty, and enjoy their perfume, without knowing that each is a signal and a temptation to the insect allies that are needed to perpetuate their existence.

No one who loves flowers—no student or teacher—can afford to be without this knowledge, which has never been so fully and graphically told before.

These books are so delightfully different from the dry botanies and scientific books that we used to have to struggle through, if we wished to be familiar at all with flowers. Now the labor is done for us; and bright, vivid stories, with charming illustrations, in the natural colors of the flowers, tell us at once just what we found so hard to learn before.

And the work is not expensive, as one would rightly expect such valuable nature books to be. It is published in Eight Parts, each about the size of a magazine, at only

25c a Part

The first five parts are now ready, and you can buy them one at a time as convenient, or as you read them; or you can buy the five parts today, and get the other three as they come out. Of course you can have them all bound afterward, if you wish. If you cannot come to the store fill out the coupon and mail to us today. If our regular deliveries reach you, you need only send 25c for each part ordered. If they are to be sent by mail, the price is 30c each.

John Wanamaker, New York

I enclose——— Please send me { Part V / Parts I to V } of Wild Flowers, advertised in today's Times. Yours,

Name ———

Address ———

A Delightful Midsummer Departure
CANDY that makes You Cool

Don't you want a change from the sweet, sticky candies that soil the hands and keep you thirsty all the time?

We put our factory to work on cool and refreshing candies, that are as healthful as they are delicious; and we have ready today the most gratifying collection of cool and dainty candies that ever greeted and tempted the "sweet tooth" in midsummer.

They are all white as snow and have much of its cooling effect.

The most potent ingredient is *mint;* which you have known always as pleasant and healthful; but which has never been so delightfully served before.

So many of the candies are entirely new that you must see them for yourself. This is a hint of variety and prices;

Mint Wafers, 25c, 30c and 40c a pound.
Mint Sticks, 20c a pound.
Mint Lumps, 30c a pound.
Mint Plaits, 25c a pound.
Boston Drops, 25c a pound.
Sicily Almonds, 30c a pound.
Nut Bars, 30c a pound.
Walnut Pillows, 30c a pound.
Cream Almonds, 30c a pound.
Cream Dips, 30c a pound.
Salt Water Taffy, 25c a pound.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EARL RUSSELL CONVICTED

Pleads Guilty to Charge of Bigamy Before House of Lords.

SENTENCE A VERY LIGHT ONE

Three Months' Imprisonment as a First-Class Misdemeanant — Brilliant Scene in the Royal Gallery.

LONDON, July 19.—Earl Russell, arraigned before the House of Lords yesterday morning for trial on the charge of bigamy, pleaded guilty after lengthy arguments for and against the jurisdiction of the Court, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant.

The trial began at 11 o'clock, and was carried on with all the quaint mediaeval ceremonies. The scene in the Royal Gallery, temporarily converted into a court of justice, when the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, who had been appointed Lord High Steward for the occasion, took his seat upon the dais, and the ceremonial began, was most picturesque.

The hall was a magnificent blaze of color, produced by the robes of the Peers and Judges and the brilliant uniforms of high State officers. Although the House of Lords was not represented in its full strength, about 200 of Earl Russell's "Peers" attended his trial, and made an imposing array as they filed into the hall, two by two, from behind the throne. Lord Salisbury brought up the rear of the procession, and was almost unnoticed as he took his seat near Lord Halsbury.

Immediately beneath the Lord High Steward's dais sat ten Judges in their gorgeous robes, surrounded by a phalanx of lesser legal luminaries. On either side of the Judges were ranged five benches filled with Peers, whose rank was distinguishable by the varying number of rows of ermine and gold lace on their scarlet mantles. The benches reserved for Peeresses were amply filled, while the space allotted to distinguished strangers was crowded with diplomats and their families, including United States Ambassador Choate, and the Secretary of the United States Embassy, Mr. White.

MRS. COOKE PRESENT.

Mollie Cooke, otherwise Mrs. Somerville, Lord Russell's present wife, was admitted to the hall by ticket, and sat facing the benches occupied by members of the House of Commons. She was accompanied by a young woman, and was dressed in gray, with a hat trimmed with cream lace. She appeared no more concerned than the other witnesses of the scene.

Among the witnesses who entered the hall was Judge Curler of Nevada, who took a seat beside the clergyman who married Lord Russell to Maud Scott, his first wife.

The court was formally opened with a series of quaint ceremonies and the exchange of stately phrases prescribed in the ancient legal procedure. Beside Lord Halsbury, in his Earl's robes and a full-bottomed wig, stood Gen. Sir Michael A. S. Biddulph, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and William Henry Weldon, Norroy King of Arms. The latter wore a resplendant tunic.

"Our Sovereign Lord and King," shouted Norroy King, "charges and commands all manner of persons to keep silence on pain of imprisonment."

Another official, on bended knee, handed the commission to the Lord High Steward, who, while handing it back to another kneeling clerk, said:

"Let all be uncovered while the commission is read."

After other formalities Earl Russell was conducted to the bar. He was dressed in a gray suit, and wore a red tie. He calmly surveyed his Judges and his Peers. Then a clerk of Parliament cried louly:

"John Francis Stanley Russell, Earl Russell, come forth and surrender to bail or forfeit recognizances."

Black Rod, bedecked with medals and in uniform, approached the bar, which was raised as the Earl drew near, and surrendered Lord Russell. Upon reaching his appointed seat, the Earl stood leaning against the table, and then made obeisance three times to the Lord High Steward. He remained with bowed head until Lord Halsbury addressed him. Then the indictment was read by the clerk, who concluded with these words:

"How say you, my Lord, guilty of felony or not guilty?"

COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS.

Before Lord Russell could answer, his counsel objected to the indictment on the ground that the alleged offense was committed outside the dominions of his Majesty King Edward. In the course of the technical and tiresome argument by the Earl's counsel, the prosecution summoned Judge Curler within the bar to confer on certain points raised in counsel's argument.

After the reply of the prosecution to the argument of counsel for the defense, Lord Russell, in a voice scarcely audible, pleaded guilty. His counsel then again addressed the House, pleading that the accused had acted upon the best legal advice obtainable in Nevada, that the offense was merely technical, and that no harm had been done to Mollie Cooke.

Lord Russell addressed the House in the same strain, saying that the decree obtained in the United States gave social sanction to the marriage. He said he proposed to remarry Mrs. Cooke as early as possible. In concluding he said he placed himself in their Lordships' hands, he had acted in ignorance and with no intention of willfully defying the law.

The Peers retired to consider their verdict. Their deliberations laster twenty minutes. When they had reassembled the Lord High Steward called for the prisoner. The whole House rose to its feet when the Lord High Steward proceeded to deliver the judgment. After intimating his opinion, relative to the defendant's plea that the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, that King Edward had a right to legislate for his subjects all over the world, Lord Halsbury commented on the historic name of Russell. While, he went on, the crime could not be passed over, at the same time there were several mitigating circumstances. Lord Russell had passed through long periods of trouble; he had experienced extreme provocation, and had suffered much torture. In consideration of and as a result of these circumstances, their Lordships, not desiring to inflict the full penalty upon Lord Russell, had unanimously decided that justice would be satisfied by his being imprisoned in Holloway Prison for three months as a misdemeanant of the first division.

Lord Russell then passed out of the House in company with the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod. Near the door of the House Mrs. Cooke joined him, and before he was removed to Holloway Prison the couple were allowed to confer in a room near the Royal Gallery.

The commission was then dissolved by the Lord High Steward breaking his wand of office, and the House dispersed.

In anticipation of the arrival of Lord Russell, the officials of Holloway Prison had prepared for his reception one of the rooms formerly occupied by William T. Stead, the journalist, and some of the Jameson raiders. It is a commodious apartment, in which Lord Russell can be supplied with his own food and wines.

The sentence on Earl Russell is not only an extremely light one compared with the usual penalty in the United Kingdom for the offense with which he was charged, but it does not technically convict him of a crime at all.

Under the Prisons act, 28 and 29 Vict., Chapter CXXVI., Section 67, prisoners in the county, city, and borough prisons convicted of misdemeanors and not sentenced to hard labor are divided into two classes, one of which is called the "first division." It is in the discretion of the court to order that a prisoner be treated as a "misdemeanant of the first division," usually called a "first-class misdemeanant," and as such "not to be deemed a criminal prisoner, that is, a prisoner convicted of a crime."

Earl Russell thus comes under the same category as prisoners convicted of sedition or seditious libel—such as many of the Irish members of Parliament have at some time or another been—or of contempt of court. The act already referred to placed these offenders under the head of misdemeanants of the first division.

Such a prisoner is treated very leniently. Instead of a cell he has a fairly large room, which he is allowed to furnish himself. He can have food, wine, and cigars sent to him; can receive visitors at frequent periods, does not have to wait on himself, and, in fact, experiences no discomfort at all except the loss of his liberty.

A sentence of this kind has never previously been followed by social ostracism. Lord Russell has declared his intention of marrying Mrs. Cooke again as soon as he is released, and it is not improbable that English society will regard his offense as leniently as have the members of the House of Lords. His troubles with his first wife began almost as soon as they were married in 1890. In 1891 she endeavored to obtain a divorce, charging him not only with the offenses necessary to obtain a decree, but with abominable crimes. She lost her case, and was also compelled to pay all the costs of the suit, a ruling almost unique in the English divorce court. Afterward the Earl was frequently engaged in litigation with his wife and his mother-in-law, but it was hopeless for him to try to obtain a divorce, as he had no grounds under which he could apply for one.

By marrying Mrs. Cooke in Nevada Lord Russell enabled his first Countess to obtain a divorce, which she hastened to do, and he is now free to marry again in England.

The first Countess Russell now appears at irregular intervals on the stage.

PORTE'S ANTI-FOREIGN EDICT.

Children Must Not Attend Foreign Schools—Christian Teachers in Households Forbidden.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 18.—Following the graduation of the first Turkish girl at the American Girls' College, the Turkish Government has issued an edict prohibiting Turkish children from attending foreign schools, the employment of Christian teachers in Turkish households, or the appearance of Turkish women in public accompanied by Christian women companions.

This edict deprives hundreds of foreign governesses of their means of subsistence. It is intended to prevent the dissemination of liberal ideas.

INTRIGUE IN YILDIZ KIOSK.

Harem Women Caused Fire in Order to Compromise Lady Treasurer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 18.—Owing to the mystery enshrouding all occurrences in the Yildiz Palace, the real cause of the recent fire there has only now transpired.

The incident was the result of an intrigue by the women of the harem against the Lady Treasurer of the Harem, whom they wished to get rid of. At the instigation of the conspirators, a negress placed materials for a conflagration in a corridor of the palace, and lighted them under conditions compromising the Lady Treasurer, so that she might be suspected of the act and dismissed.

The desired result was obtained. The Lady Treasurer was not only dismissed, but she was imprisoned in the palace. Her relatives are influential, and have been endeavoring to obtain her release.

There have been numerous arrests in consequence of the fire, and some of the women have been subjected to torture in the hope of extracting confessions from them.

The Sultan first believed that the conspiracy was directed against himself. The fire did not occur in a room adjoining that used by the Sultan, as first reported, but in a corridor a long distance from his Majesty's apartments.

Turks Murdering Servian Villagers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—Bodies of Turkish troops and Albanians are murdering and torturing inhabitants of Servian villages in the neighborhood of Metrovitza. The outrages are said to be designed to drive out the Servian settlements possessing a modified independence along the great strategic road from Metrovitza to Berane.

THE DEUTSCHLAND'S RECORD.

Kaiser Sends Congratulations to Hamburg-American Directors.

HAMBURG, July 18.—The Directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company have received from Emperor William the following dispatch, dated Gudvangen, Norway, congratulating them upon the record-breaking trip of the Deutschland from New York:

"Bravo, Deutschland! An excellent performance, heretofore accomplished by no other ship in the world. Honor to her builders. Honor to the oft proved Vulcan Yard. Honor to the crew. May both ship and crew carry their glory worthily over the seas. I rejoice that the ship is named the Deutschland."

WATER SCARCE IN JERUSALEM.

It is to be Taken to the City from the Pools of Solomon.

LONDON, July 19.—The Jerusalem correspondent of The Standard in a communication dated July 6 says:

"Death and famine threaten the Holy City on account of the scanty water supply, due to the insufficient rains of last Winter. The Sultan has granted permission to the municipality to bring water from the pools of Solomon through iron pipes into the city along the line of Solomon's stone aqueduct.

"The new works were begun to-day on telegraphic orders from the Sultan, who contributes 6,000 liras (about $1,114.) They will be finished in two months."

COUNT TOLSTOI BETTER.

The Famous Russian Now Said to be Out of Immediate Danger.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—Count Tolstoi rallied yesterday, and it is now said that he is out of immediate danger.

It appears that, in spite of the prohibition of his doctors, Count Tolstoi insisted upon going out in wet weather. He fell ill with malaria on July 10. The following day his fever was much more violent, and continued rising until July 15, when some improvement was noted in his condition. On July 16 he suffered a relapse, and his condition was extremely critical. He slept soundly later on, however, and awoke much refreshed yesterday.

MR. YERKES'S LONDON COMPANY.

Articles of Incorporation Filed—Names of American Directors.

LONDON, July 19.—Charles T. Yerkes, as required by the Companies acts, has filed at Somerset House articles of incorporation of the Metropolitan District Electric Traction Company, together with the names of the shareholders.

Mr. Yerkes appears as Chairman; J. Wilcox Brown, President of the Maryland Trust Company, as Secretary, and the following as the American Directors: John E. Parsons of New York, Brown Brothers & Co. and H. H. Rogers of New York, T. Jefferson Coolidge and Frederick Ayers of Boston, and John H. Mitchell of Chicago.

Of the capital, £1,000,000, Mr. Yerkes holds £336,000.

VISITED EUROPEAN PARKS.

Committee for Improvement of Washington System Now in London.

LONDON, July 18.—D. H. Burnham, Charles McKim, and Charles Moore, members of the Committee for the Improvement of the Washington Park System, arrived in London to-day, after visits to Paris, Rome, Venice, Berlin, and other Continental cities.

"The problem of the beautification of Washington," said Mr. Burnham to an interviewer, "is one of the most interesting that could be presented to an architect. We have had but little time to study European cities, yet we have learned much that will aid us. The nearest example for Washington is Rome, where the Tiber corresponds with the Potomac. We have also found many useful suggestions in the Thames Embankment in London."

The committee sails for the United States on July 26.

Violent Scenes in Belgian Chamber.

BRUSSELS, July 18.—Violent scenes occurred in the Chamber of Representatives to-day, in the course of debate on the Education bill. Socialists and Rightists indulged in vulgar and abusive language to one another in unmeasured terms. Personal encounters were only prevented by the intervention of the ushers. The session was suspended. The President of the Chamber threatened, in case the disorder was repeated, to suspend the sessions indefinitely.

Drowned at Rockaway Beach.

Antonio Smith, twenty-six years old, of 1,312 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned at Seaside, Rockaway Beach, yesterday afternoon. He was in swimming with a number of others and was taken with cramps. He went down before aid could be given him. His body was not recovered.

STEYN REFUSED TO CONSIDER SURRENDER

British War Office Makes Public Captured Correspondence.

Transvaal State's Secretary Reitz Wrote that the Time Had Come When a Final Step Must Be Taken.

LONDON, July 19.—The War Office issued late last night a dispatch from Lord Kitchener giving the correspondence between Mr. Reitz (Transvaal State's Secretary) and Mr. Steyn (President of the Orange Free State) that was captured with the latter's baggage near Lindley, on July 11.

Mr. Reitz, under date of May 10, writes Mr. Steyn that a meeting of the Transvaal Government has been held, attended by Gen. Botha, Gen. Viljoen, and Mr. Smuts to consider the national situation. He goes on to catalogue the difficulties which confronted the Boers—the numerous surrenders of burghers, the rapidly decreasing supply of ammunition, the disintegration of the Government, and the lack of any definite assurances of European intervention.

"In view of these facts," Mr. Reitz says, "the Government has decided to address a message to President Krüger, pointing out the terrible conditions. The time has passed for us to let matters drift as at present. We must take a final step."

Mr. Steyn, replying on May 15, upbraids Mr. Reitz with weak-heartedness, saying:

"There is still sufficient ammunition to continue the struggle. You ask what prospect there is of a successful termination. I ask what chance there was for two small republics when they declared war against the mighty power of Great Britain? You will answer that we trusted in God and in foreign intervention. What reason is there now to place less trust in God? I have been reading European newspapers, and I firmly believe that complication will occur in Europe in the course of a few months which will secure our good fortune."

Mr. Steyn also says the fact that Mr. Krüger and the Boer delegates remain in Europe convinces him that they consider the case not beyond hope. He adds that he has summoned Gen. De Wet, and urges Mr. Reitz to take no steps until he has heard further from him.

The press commentators upon the correspondence consider the letters most significant as an official testimony to the enfeeblement of the Boers, and they predict an early ending of the war.

The Times, which calls the letters "incontrovertible evidence of the straits to which the enemy is reduced," recognizes in Mr. Steyn's despairing appeal "the pathos of shattered ambitions still clinging defiantly to hope where there is no hope."

ANOTHER BOTHA KILLED.

LONDON, July 19.—Lord Kitchener has reported to the War Office, under date of Elandsfontein, July 18, as follows:

"Capt. Charles Botha, son of Philip Botha, and Field Coronets Humann and Oliver have been killed in the Orange River Colony."

Swear Boers Murdered the Wounded.

JOHANNESBURG, July 18.—In the course of an inquiry conducted under oath here to-day various British non-commissioned officers and men confirmed the statement that the Boers shot the British wounded at Vlakfontein.

MUST GIVE GOOD BONDS.

Magistrate Cornell Will Not Accept Any from Raid Prisoners Unless Secured by Real Estate.

The eight men arrested in the raid on the alleged poolroom in the Sherman House, Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, and the five arrested in "Jim" Wakeley's, at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, Tuesday afternoon, were held in $1,500 bail for trial by Magistrate Cornell, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday afternoon. He paroled them until 9:30 o'clock this morning so they might secure bondsmen. Ex-District Attorney James Ridgway of Brooklyn appeared for the Wakeley prisoners, and Stephen O'Hare for the Sherman House men. Both waived examination on behalf of their clients.

"I'm glad you do," said Magistrate Cornell. "These men are all held in $1,500 bonds for trial, but I'll continue the station house bond of $1,000 each until to-morrow morning, when I intend to be careful that substantial bonds, secured by good real estate, are given. The reason I'll do so is because of a recent occurrence, in which bonds were accepted and the gamblers did not materialize. The forfeited bonds were no good."

Superintendent McClintock of the Society for the Prevention of Crime acted as prosecutor to-day. The complainant in both cases was Robert S. McClellan, a detective of the society, who lives at 268 West Nineteenth Street.

MR. NAGLE GIVES WARNING.

Says Swindlers Are Using the Department of Street Cleaning.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle has sent out the following notice:

"It has been brought to the frequent notice of the undersigned, both through the medium of the mails and by telephone communication, that the business community of this city has within the last two or three months been assiduously and persistently importuned by some person or persons unknown to me for contributions of money, the proceeds of which, it is represented, are to be devoted to the publication of a book, or for the purpose of an outing or some other kind of entertainment in the interest of the employes of the Street Cleaning Department.

"Therefore, I desire to warn the public that this book, entertainment, or what-not has no connection whatever with the Department of Street Cleaning. Those making such representations are attempting to procure money under false pretenses, and should be dealt with accordingly."

FOR A CHILDREN'S COURT.

Old Charities Building Found to be Suitable and Will Be Remodeled.

Magistrates Deuel, Cornell, and Hogan, Commissioner of Charities Keller, and Superintendent Jenkins of the Children's Society, in response to the invitation of Magistrate Deuel, met yesterday at noon at the old Charities building, Eleventh Street and Third Avenue, for the purpose of inspecting the building and ascertaining what alterations would be necessary before it could be utilized as a Children's Court.

They went over carefully the building and inspected every portion of it. Magistrate Deuel said that at present the building is in a very bad condition, but it can be altered and fixed up so that it will be satisfactory. They decided what alterations will be necessary, and the work will begin at once. The Court will be opened Jan. 1.

Besides the courtroom, rooms will be set aside for the Magistrate, the clerks and stenographers, for indigent children, for the detention of delinquent children, for the officers of the Children's Society, and for the court officers.

HOBOKEN POLITICIAN SUED.

Wife of Col. Henry Lohmann Asks for an Absolute Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—Mrs. Daisy S. Lohmann has brought an action for absolute divorce against her husband, Col. Henry Lohmann, Jr., Water Registrar of Hoboken, naming Clara E. Sturken as co-respondent. Col. Lohmann is a prominent and wealthy politician of Hudson County.

The petition specifies that Lohmann was married to the complainant on Feb. 14, 1892. In 1900, declares the petitioner, she learned of his misdoings, and has never since lived with him. There are two surviving children, Howard W. and Hilda, the custody of whom Mrs. Lohmann prays for. She also seeks such other relief as she may be entitled to. Her solicitors are Corbin & Corbin.

OLDEST CONSUL IS DEAD.

Horatio J. Sprague Had Represented This Country at Gibraltar Since 1848—His Son to Succeed Him.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A cablegram has been received by the State Department announcing the death at Gibraltar to-day of Horatio J. Sprague, United States Consul there.

Mr. Sprague was the oldest Consul in the service of the United States.

It is announced at the State Department that Mr. Sprague's son, Richard L. Sprague, who is Vice and Deputy Consul at Gibraltar, will be appointed to fill the vacancy by his father's death.

Horatio J. Sprague was born in Gibraltar in 1823, and became United States Consul there on the death of his father. The elder Sprague was a native of Boston, who visited Gibraltar previous to and after the War of 1812, and decided to engage in the commission business there. He was appointed Consul by President Andrew Jackson in 1832. Soon after his death, on March 20, 1848, his son was appointed to succeed him by President Polk.

The Consul who has just died was an accomplished linguist, learning four languages—French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese—as well as English when he was a child. When he was twenty-three years old he became a silent partner in his father's business, and on his father's death succeeded to the business as well as to the Consulate.

All Americans who have had business with the United States Consulate at Gibraltar, and many who have not, have been delighted with their treatment by Mr. Sprague. This means enabled him to entertain visiting compatriots continually, not, it is needless to say, out of his salary of $1,500 a year, but because his business was a thriving one. Assistant Secretary of State Adee is one of those whom Mr. Sprague entertained. Mr. Adee was in Gibraltar in 1899.

In 1845 Mr. Sprague rendered valuable assistance to the United States Government in connection with the refusal of the Bashaw of Tangier to receive United States Consul General Carr. Two warships were sent to Tangier, and Mr. Sprague went ashore to deliver and interpret Commodore Smith's communication to the Bashaw. The latter received Mr. Carr the following day.

The appointment of R. L. Sprague to succeed his father in the Consulate brings up an interesting point. It is the policy of the United States, although there is no law on the subject, to have no Consuls who are not American citizens, and the citizenship status of Mr. Sprague is open to question. Section 1993 of the Revised Statutes is: "All children born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States."

Horatio J. Sprague never resided in the United States, and his son has not been naturalized, but if an American Consulate is regarded as United States territory, R. L. Sprague's birth at the Consulate would make him an American citizen. He is thirty years old, and was appointed Vice and Deputy Consul eight years ago. He rendered very valuable service to the United States Government during the war with Spain.

FEWER CHINESE IN AMERICA.

Census of 1900 Shows Over 17,500 Less than in 1890—The Japanese Population Increases.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A preliminary statement of the Chinese population, derived from the returns of the twelfth census, was issued by Director Merriam to-day. It shows that there are approximately 89,800 Chinese in the United States proper, as against 107,475 in 1890. About 67,700, or 75 per cent., are contained in the Western division of States and Territories, as against 96,844, or 90 per cent., in 1890. There were 72,472 Chinese in California alone in 1890, but this number has been reduced in 1900 to 45,753.

There has been a loss since 1890 of about 29,100 Chinese in the Western division of States and Territories and a net loss for the United States proper of over 17,500. The States and Territories, outside of the Western division, show, as a whole, a gain since 1890 of about 11,500 Chinese.

Besides the Chinese population in the United States proper, the twelfth census shows 3,116 Chinese in Alaska in 1900, as against 2,288 Mongolians (chiefly Chinese) at the census of 1890, and 25,767 Chinese in Hawaii in 1900, as against 16,242 in 1890.

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of Japanese in the United States since 1890, the preliminary figures of the present census showing a total for the United States proper of about 24,300, as against 2,039 in 1890. The Japanese element is concentrated in the Western division of States and Territories, this division containing 23,360 Japanese in 1900, as against 1,559 in 1890. There is a very large Japanese population in the Hawaiian Islands, the number in 1900 being 61,111, as against 13,120 in 1890. There were 205 Japanese reported in Alaska in 1900, as against perhaps a score or more only in 1890.

DEWEY AND THE CORONATION.

A Suggestion that the Admiral with a Squadron Be Present.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The suggestion was made to-day by a Rear Admiral in high standing that to Admiral Dewey should be given command of a large squadron, comprising the best types of our new ships, to be present at the coronation of King Edward VII. The Navy Department thus far has not taken up the question, but the suggestion meets with general approval among naval officials.

The ships recently ordered to the European station are not considered fair representatives of our new navy, the Albany being a foreign-built ship, the Chicago one of the early products of the new navy, and the Nashville a comparatively small gunboat.

Second-Class Mail Regulations.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden has issued a circular notice to all Postmasters calling special attention to the order promulgated last night making radical changes in the kind of publications allowed admission as second-class matter. The department, where it is inequitable, will not enforce the new regulations immediately, but in no case will extension of time be granted beyond Oct. 1, 1901. The excess of copies printed of any publication, 50 per cent. of the issue, over the number necessary to supply the legitimate list of subscribers may be sent as sample copies to induce new subscriptions or advertising patronage; but all sample copies must be so marked on the exposed face of the publication or on the wrapper.

Mr. Hay Goes to New Hampshire.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Hay left here to-day for his Summer home at Newbury, N. H. He expects to be away from Washington until the Autumn, unless business should require his return earlier. Dr. Hill, the Assistant Secretary, will act as Secretary of State until August, when he will go away on leave, and Mr. Adee, the Second Assistant Secretary, will assume charge.

Artillery Companies Assigned.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Orders issued by the War Department assign the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Companies of the Artillery Corps to the Department of California, and the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Companies to the Department of the Columbia. These troops have just arrived at San Francisco on the Indiana from service in the Philippines.

FOR SPEEDY CRUISERS.

Navy Department Makes Plans for Two Twenty-three-Knot Warships.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The plans for the two new armored cruisers authorized by Congress contemplate such a departure in steaming capacity that these ships will be able to make voyages far exceeding any made by ships now in commission and equaling, if not exceeding, the long-distance trips of any warships. The plans provide for a combination of three screws, so separated that any one can work independantly. By using all three screws the ship could develop great speed, from 22 to 23 knots, so that she would be listed as a 23-knot ship. But all three screws would be used only in case of emergency. On long voyages only one screw would be used at a time. It is estimated that this would give a speed of 10 knots an hour. By alternating the screws the big craft could make a voyage of at least 10,000 miles without a stop to recoal, and at the same time she would always have her three screws in readiness to develop a 22 or 23 knot speed in case of necessity.

Sponsor for the New Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 18.—Gov. Hill has designated Miss Mary Preble Anderson of Portland to baptize the new United States battleship Maine, which is being built at the Cramps shipyard at Philadelphia.

Philippine Constabulary Act Passed.

MANILA, July 18.—An act has been passed organizing the insular constabulary. A provision has been incorporated in the act empowering the chief of the system and either of the four district assistants to temporarily consolidate constabularies of two or more provinces, in cases of necessity. Inspection and discipline of the municipal police will also be controlled by the Constabulary Department.

Midsummer Sale.

25% discount has been made in the selling mark of our entire range of high class imported fabrics, affording an excellent opportunity to secure the choice weavings of the standard mills. No reservation of patterns or qualities.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

ALMOST BIT OFF WIFE'S NOSE.

Her Cries Brought a Crowd that Nearly Killed the Husband Before Detectives Arrived.

An angry crowd beat Frank Gerringer, a boss plumber of 111 Lewis Street, last night, and but for the prompt arrival of Detectives Sheehan and Bennett of the Eldridge Street Station Gerringer would have been killed, probably.

Four years ago Gerringer's wife Ray left him and took her child with her because of his brutality. Ever since that time he has threatened to disfigure her for life. Last night he tried to carry out his threat. He found his wife sitting on the stoop in front of her hairdressing establishment at 47 Delancey Street, and, approaching her with a smile, asked:

"How is business?"

"Poor," she responded.

"Come, live with me again," he pleaded; "I long for you and the child."

"I will not return to be treated like a dog," she replied.

Then, without any warning, the husband threw his wife on her back and nearly bit her nose off. Her cries brought a large crowd, which, on seeing what had happened, attacked the man. He ran, but was caught, knocked down, and kicked. By desperate exertions he escaped, leaving half his clothes with the crowd. The crowd again caught him, and again he escaped.

When they had him for the third time the detectives arrived and with great difficulty prevented the angry mob from killing him.

The wife had her injuries dressed and appeared in the Essex Market Court yesterday with her face bandaged so that her eyes only could be seen. A lawyer who appeared for the husband suggested that a complaint of disorderly conduct be taken. Magistrate Flammer replied that the lawyer's suggestion was an insult to his intelligence.

"Now you ought to ask for his discharge," said the Court to the lawyer, "and I will give you a medal for bravery. I am simply astounded with some of the requests lawyers of this court ask of a Magistrate."

Magistrate Flammer then ordered a complaint of felonious assault taken and held the husband in default of $200 bail.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Officers of the infantry arm recently promoted are assigned to regiments as follows:

Col. John W. Bubb, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. John J. O'Connell, Third Infantry; Lieut. Col. John W. Hannay, Twelfth Infantry.

Major Millard F. Waltz, First Infantry; Major George R. Cecil, Third Infantry; Major Edwin F. Glenn, Fifth Infantry; Major John H. H. Peshine, Eleventh Infantry; Major William A. Mann, Fourteenth Infantry.

Capt. Herschel Tupes, First Infantry; Capt. Harry F. Rethers, Third Infantry; Capt. Alga P. Berry, Tenth Infantry; Capt. Isaac Newell, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. C. E. Hampton, Twenty-first Infantry; Capt. W. B. Cochran, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. George H. Shelton, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

The officers named, with the exception of Major Cecil and Capt. Hampton, will join their respective regiments.

Capt. William H. H. Chapman, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty with the Twenty-eighth Infantry.

First Lieut. Paul S. Halloran, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, New York, for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Horace D. Bloomberg, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, Seventh Cavalry, upon his own application, is transferred to the Tenth Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department, in addition to his present duties, will report to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for duty as ordnance officer.

Second Lieut. Charles M. Duffy, Signal Officer, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged, to take effect July 25.

Transfers: Major Harry L. Haskell, from the Twelfth Infantry to the Thirtieth Infantry; Major Robert K. Evans, from the Thirtieth Infantry to the Twelfth Infantry. Major Evans will join the latter regiment.

Major Charles A. Booth, Seventh Infantry, will report to the commanding General, Department of the Columbia, at Vancouver Barracks, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Louis Wahl, Twenty-first Infantry, is relieved from recruiting duty at Denver, and will proceed to New Orleans and relieve Capt. Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry. Capt. Thurston will proceed to Denver and report to Major Richard H. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty.

Second Lieut. George E. Price, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is relieved from recruiting duty at Denver, to take effect upon the arrival at that place of Capt. Thurston, and then will join his regiment.

First Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, Thirtieth Infantry, is transferred to the Twentieth Infantry.

First Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre is assigned to the Ninth Cavalry; First Lieut. Henry M. Morrow to the Fourth Infantry.

Capt. William P. Ovary, Thirtieth Infantry, is transferred to the Twelfth Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander N. Sargent is detached from the Scorpion when placed out of commission, and ordered to command the Machias immediately.

Lieut. R. Welles, Jr., is detached from the Scorpion when placed out of commission, and ordered to the Machias as executive and navigator immediately.

Lieut. F. H. Clark, Jr., is detached from the Scorpion when placed out of commission, and ordered to the Machias in charge of the engineering department immediately.

Lieut. W. W. Bush is detached from the torpedo station upon completion of his course of instruction, and ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspector of Machinery at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Lieut. G. S. Lincoln is detached from the Massachusetts July 19, and ordered to the torpedo station July 20 for instruction.

Lieut. Y. Stirling, Jr., is commissioned Lieutenant from Oct. 24, 1900.

Ensign C. A. Abele is detached from the Scorpion, and ordered to the Massachusetts July 19 as watch and division officer as relief to Lieut. Lincoln.

Naval Cadets S. Gannon, W. M. Hunt, J. W. Timmons, and W. S. Miller are ordered to the Machias as watch and division officers.

Assistant Surgeon F. M. Bogan is detached from the Scorpion when placed out of commission, and ordered to the Machias.

Lieut. Allen M. Cook is transferred from the Princeton to the Culgoa.

Lieut. Victor Blue is detached from the Kentucky and ordered to Mare Island.

Lieut. Frank M. Russell is transferred from the Isla de Luzon to the Kentucky.

Ensign William D. Leahy is transferred from the Culgoa to the Glacier.

Ensigns A. T. Graham and Arthur St. C. Smith are transferred from the Glacier to the Culgoa.

Ensign Walton R. Sexton is transferred from the Culgoa to the General Alava.

Naval Cadet Charles T. Wade is transferred from the Culgoa to the Glacier.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles P. Bagg is transferred from the Culgoa to the Yorktown.

Capt. William B. Lemly, Marine Corps, is detached from the marine barracks at Cavite and ordered home.

Capt. John F. McGill, First Lieut. Charles B. Taylor, and Second Lieuts. William H. Pritchett and Theodore E. Backstrom of the Marine Corps are detached from the marine barracks at Cavite and ordered to Guam.

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IN PERIL FROM A RUNAWAY.

Brave Policemen Save a Woman and Child from Almost Certain Death.

But for the presence of mind of two policemen, a woman and a child of three years would have been mangled under the hoofs of a team of runaway horses attached to a truck last night. The truck was loaded with hides, and was being driven along New Bowery, when the horses became frightened at the rumble of an elevated train overhead and started at a wild gallop.

Near the junction of Madison and New Chambers Streets Florence Graham, who lives at 35 New Bowery, started to walk to the other side of the street from her home. Henry Waxberger of 1,712 Second Avenue, the driver of the truck, saw the danger of the child, and, to add to his dismay, he saw a woman rush from the sidewalk and attempt to drag the child to safety. The woman, Lydia Cavernara, who lives at 38 New Bowery, in reaching out for the girl, lurched forward, and both fell to the ground.

Policeman Henry Hockmeister, who was on post on New Bowery, and Policeman Ryan, both of the Oak Street Station, were standing half way up the block on New Bowery when they saw the imminent danger of the woman and child, and rushed into the street. Ryan grabbed the bridle of the horse on the left side and Hockmeister dragged the woman and girl to safety. Ryan had all he could do in stopping the runaways.

A large crowd had collected, and a cheer went up as the woman and girl were carried to the sidewalk.

Mrs. Cavernara fainted in the arms of Hockmeister as he was carrying her from the street, and an ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital. When Dr. Johnson arrived he revived the woman after much difficulty, and she then became hysterical. The ambulance surgeon found that she had received a contusion of the right leg, the result of her fall when trying to save the little girl from death. The child escaped with a few scratches. Both were removed to their homes.

Mrs. Cavernara refused to make a complaint against Waxberger, saying she was too thankful to have escaped with her life.

Waxberger said that he saw that the horses were about to trample on the woman and child, but that he was unable to hold his team in, as one of the animals got the bit between his teeth.

DETECTIVE BADLY BEATEN.

Murphy of the Central Office Force Attacked in a Fourteenth Street Saloon by Racing Men.

Detective Sergeant Jeremiah Murphy of the Central Office squad was severely beaten in Henry Wulfer's saloon, 148 East Fourteenth Street, at an early hour yesterday morning by two men. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Murphy is a powerfully built man of thirty-five years of age. He lives at 213 East Eleventh Street. Patrolman Ringelman of the Fifth Street Station said that he met Murphy a few minutes past 1 o'clock at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue. He walked with him west as far as Wulfer's, which was open and doing a lively business, in spite of the fact that the proprietor died on Monday and has not yet been buried.

Ringelman says that Murphy went into the saloon and he continued on to Fourth Avenue. He had been standing at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street only a few minutes when a young man rushed up to him and said:

"You'd better hurry back to Wulfer's. They're trying to kill Murphy there."

Ringelman ran to the saloon and says that he found Murphy sitting in a chair in the back room. His face was covered with blood, and he was scarcely able to speak. According to Ringelman, the detective said he had been assaulted by a man known in the vicinity as "Biff" Ellison, and a friend of Ellison's known as "Joe" Mansfield. Ellison, the detective described as a frequenter of the race track. Mansfield is a sheet writer. Both men disappeared after the assault.

An ambulance was called from Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Kilbain found that Murphy had two severe scalp wounds and that his face was very badly cut up with blows. He was also suffering from the effects of shock.

After the injured man had been removed to the hospital the saloon closed and Patrolman Ringelman reported the case. A general alarm was sent out for the arrest of Murphy's assailants.

Detective Sergeant Murphy was seen at Bellevue Hospital. He said he left Police Headquarters at 12:20 o'clock. He had an engagement to meet a man in Wulfer's at 1 o'clock.

"I went into the saloon," added Murphy, "and didn't see my man there. Suddenly I was set upon from behind by two men who struck me with something—whether brass knuckles or something else I don't know—and I was so dazed that I

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THE NEW CANAL TREATY.

In his second Princeton lecture upon the settlement of the Venezuela boundary controversy ex-President CLEVELAND said it was to be regarded as a fortunate circumstance that the treaty of arbitration, though in fact dictated by the United States, was actually negotiated between Great Britain and Venezuela, thus escaping the necessity of submitting it to the Senate at Washington, a body that has on many occasions exhibited its hostility to treaties. Lord PAUNCEFOTE'S singularly frank statement concerning the new Nicaragua Canal treaty now in process of negotiation between this country and Great Britain shows that it is now understood in London, as we long since came to understand here, that the United States Senate is not to be argued with or convinced—treaties must be shaped to meet its views or it will throw them out.

The British Ambassador not only says that he hopes to bring the new treaty with him when he returns to his post at the end of October, but also that "there is no use wasting time over treaties which the Senate is likely to refuse." This can mean one of two things. Either the Senate has retired from its position, a change of heart of which Secretary HAY may have been apprised in the consultations with Senators to which Lord PAUNCEFOTE refers; or the new treaty will conform to the amended instrument adopted by the Senate and not accepted at the time by Great Britain.

In the nature of things, and particularly of the United States Senate, the second hypothesis is much the more probable. To this theory the manner and matter of the British Ambassador's published statement lends strong confirmation. It is far from usual for Ambassadors to impart to the public through the medium of the newspapers information of this highly interesting and important character concerning the relations of great nations. Some explanation must be sought for this remarkable departure from the custom of reserve and diplomatic secretiveness. The correct view is probably that taken in Washington, that Lord PAUNCEFOTE'S statement is a way of breaking the news to the British public that their Government is about to yield the disputed points and accept a treaty substantially the same as that against which the London press passionately protested when it came fresh from the Senate with all its amendments. Lord SALISBURY is quite equal to the responsibility of cynically disregarding the British press and British sentiment in a matter of this gravity. He sees what we see here, that the Senate amendments can be accepted by Great Britain without loss of commercial privilege in respect to the actual use of the canal or of diplomatic dignity and standing in respect to the negotiation procedures. She simply yields minor points in order to secure the main object—the construction of the canal. That is vastly important to her commerce, as it is to ours. It is better to accept our view in details than to go without the canal.

And that is not all. By accepting such a treaty as the Senate proposed, unpleasant complications are at once got out of the way. We shall not have constantly before us the ugly possibility of the passage of a resolution in Congress declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated. If the new treaty shall prove to be what we have a right to infer from Lord PAUNCEFOTE'S statement that it is to be, we shall not only be rid of the obstacles that have stood in the way of the construction of a Nicaragua canal by American capital and under American control, but we shall have given to the world a new and significant assurance that the friendship between Great Britain and the United States is too firm and cordial to be disturbed even by really serious conflicts of interest and policy.

ONE OF MR. SHAFFER'S COMPLAINTS.

The principal grievance stated in President SHAFFER'S bill of complaint against the steel companies is this: "We simply ask that the three companies—the Sheet Steel, Tin Plate, and Steel Hoop—sign the scale for all mills, whether non-union or union, thus preventing discrimination in favor of the non-union plants during dull times."

The allegation that this discrimination exists may be accepted as true. The reason for it is set forth in a Pittsburg dispatch to The Evening Post of the 17th inst.:

> The non-union mills are the best equipped, so far as machinery and appliances go, and are the larger, an instance of which is the sheet mill at Vandergrift, which the Amalgamated Association failed to organize. It follows, then, that in the matter of closing mills the smaller and older should logically close. These are the union mills. The non-union operate more smoothly, economically, and energetically.
>
> A reason for this condition must be looked for before the era of consolidation. Ten years ago practically all the sheet companies were union. At one time and another strikes occurred. The stronger companies won and abolished the organization. The weaker lost to the union. Freed from arbitrary rule, the strong and now non-union companies adopted different labor-saving devices, which the smaller ones were unable to do, and thus forged to the front, making extensions and additions. A few years ago the Amalgamated Association withdrew its objection to labor-saving devices, but it was too late. The organization mills had been left behind in the march of improvement when the arbitrary practices were in vogue.

Under the leaders who have been responsible for its management in recent years it is the policy of organized labor to make the capacity of the poorest workman the standard of a day's work in the shop. President SHAFFER takes the next step, a perfectly logical step, and demands that all the mills of the steel combination shall be brought down to the level of the least efficient, worst equipped, and therefore the least economical mill. Some of the mills, by reason of the interference of organized labor with the business of its employers, are ill-equipped with labor-saving machinery. Some of the non-union mills, on the other hand, are equipped with the best modern machinery, and can for that reason be operated so economically as to turn out a larger output at a lower cost per unit of product. This is a sufficient reason why these well-equipped and economical mills should be kept busy when a slackening demand permits the closing of a part of the plant. Superintendents, managers, or Boards of Directors who should close the best mills and keep the worst mills at work would waste the money of the corporation and prove themselves unfit for their places and not worthy of trust.

But this is discrimination, says the President of the Amalgamated Association, and it must stop. He has ordered thousands of men out on strike in the effort to stop it.

Mr. SHAFFER aspires to the post of manager not only of the affairs of the Amalgamated Association, but of the business of the United States Steel Corporation. His statement of grievances shows how he would manage the business. The volume of output might suffer serious diminution and cost run up to figures that would put a stop to sales in foreign markets. But there would be no discrimination. The worst mill and the worst workmen should be kept busy, no matter what the consequences might be to the finances of the company or to the export trade of the country.

If Mr. SHAFFER should accomplish the object of his strike it is easy to see what would become of our supremacy in the iron and steel trade of the world.

THE CHURCH AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Recent reports from Washington are to the effect that the Administration is approaching, if it has not already attained, an understanding with the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church for co-operation in the settlement of the problem of the friars in the Philippines. It is very desirable that such an understanding, if of the proper sort, should be reached.

Of course it is not within the power of the Administration to make any formal agreement. The most that it could do would be to state in advance the policy it would adopt, or would recommend to Congress, if it could be sure of the sympathy and aid of the authorities of the Church. So far as our Government is concerned, it is a purely civil matter. It is our interest and our duty to promote contentment among the inhabitants of the islands in every way that is practicable. One of the sources of discontent, and a very substantial cause, was the ownership of large bodies of real property by the friars, exempt from taxation, and, in the past, carrying with its title many peculiar privileges. The friars were not only the owners of land, but also the administrators of most of the affairs of the community, the judicial officers, the collectors and distributors of the taxes, and the intermediaries between the Government at Manila and the people. They were besides in charge of most of the churches.

Now, with the friars as religious ministers we can have no concern. With the friars as political officers and agents we have already dispensed. It remains to deal with them as property holders. As to their property it is desirable for our Government that it should be brought under the most productive cultivation; that it should be made to share duly the burden of taxation, and, if practicable, that it should be placed in the hands of native owners and cultivators. It cannot be confiscated. There is no desire in any responsible quarter to suggest any such course. It can be purchased. The Civil Commission has recommended that it shall be bought. Such a plan would be much more easily carried out with the approval and co-operation of the authorities of the Church. It would be very much better for the islands if, after purchase of their property, the friars could find some other field of religious activity. They are part of the old Spanish system which it is necessary greatly to change and substantially to abolish. They are imbued with all the sentiments and prejudices of the Spanish régime. If they remained, stripped of their civil privileges and political influence—as they must be—they would be an incongruous, reactionary, and largely hostile element in the islands. There is every reason why the purchase of their lands should be accompanied by their transfer to other fields of labor. It is for this that the aid of the Church authorities in Rome is desirable.

There is no doubt that such an arrangement would be for the true and lasting interests of the Church itself. The introduction of a priesthood, understanding and in sympathy with the spirit of American institutions, and knowing the immense advantages that the Church possesses where those institutions prevail, would tend powerfully to the extension and establishment of the Church, as it has been extended and established in this country. It is contrary to the policy and to the interests of the Church that its most numerous body of priests and agents should be, in spirit and association, not merely out of sympathy with the Government of the islands, but opposed to it. No such state of things is necessary, and it would be a great pity if it should be allowed to come about. On the other hand, it will render the task of our Government far easier if it can remove a cause of discontent, open the large landed property of the friars to native ownership, and associate itself in the minds of the people with a really beneficent change.

The question of expense is not an important one. If the original purchase money were supplied from the Treasury of the United States and the proceeds of the subsequent sale of the land to native occupants devoted to the establishment of good, free schools, it would be an excellent investment. It is not an extravagant estimate that the saving in the cost of the maintenance of order would more than repay the interest on the amount of purchase money required. There would, moreover, be an immediate and progressive advance in the yield of taxation from the lands, and this while largely reducing the actual burden of taxation on the income of the people of the islands. We sincerely hope that the reports as to the progress of the understanding between the Administration and the authorities of the Church are well founded.

GHOSTS AND REAL ESTATE VALUES.

It is reported from England that the Duke and Duchess of CORNWALL have had to abandon a splendid country estate, Houghton Hall, and leave it to the bats and owls, for the reason that their tenancy is shared by a pair of ghosts who are neither considerate nor amiable. One is the spirit of a gentleman who, some three centuries ago, was killed in an altercation with his brother. Why for this reason he should be compelled to revisit the glimpses of the moon and make himself a nuisance to succeeding generations does not appear. Had the fratricidal brother who did the killing been compelled to linger around the scene of his crime, contemplating a blood stain which by spirit chemistry had been rendered indelible, it would not be as surprising. The other ghost is that of Lady DOROTHEA WALPOLE, an unfortunate matron, whose only claim to posthumous fame is that she is supposed to have been smothered by her husband. If she was as disagreeable while living as she is credited with being since her death, her husband was quite justified in extinguishing her. However this may be, the fact would appear that in both instances justice has miscarried. Post-mortem insomnia is commonly believed to be a misfortune. The principal business of a ghost is understood to be scaring living people into the tardy performance of some act which, when done, will permit the deceased to go to sleep and stay there. Obviously, what the normal ghost most desires is to be released from the necessity of poking around in the dark under conditions calculated to make a nervous spectre extremely uncomfortable. It has been assumed, therefore, that "walking" after one's funeral possesses some of the characteristics of a penalty for sins demanding expiation, and cannot be regarded as in any sense a compensatory privilege reserved for those who have been unjustly deprived of some part of their allotted span of life by reason of a violent taking off. Evidently there is something wrong with this concept. In the case under consideration two ghosts, each the simulacrum of a victim of a bloody murder, have to chase around nights in diaphanous raiment frightening living people into fits and doing all sorts of disagreeable things, while the red-handed perpetrators of their murder are resting quietly in the family tomb, entirely comfortable and wholly unconcerned as to how those for whose taking off they were responsible occupy themselves during the still watches of the night. It does not seem right, but perhaps the matter is not quite understood.

Meanwhile, it will set practical people, and especially those who think themselves immune from superstition, to thinking, to learn that a beautiful and valuable estate may have to be abandoned because the mansion is infested with ghosts who will not leave the living occupants in peaceable possession. Where large real estate values are involved, it would seem as if such investigation would be repaid as would settle beyond dispute a good many questions of much popular interest as to ghosts, their habits, and their raison d'être. The typical haunted house is an old, tumble-down affair, which was lived in during the whole term of its useful life and left to tramp ghosts, or what pass for ghosts, when too much out of repair to be comfortably habitable by any one else. The trouble at Houghton Hall may result from the fact that the gentleman and lady, not being of contemporaneous historical dates, may never have met, and are waiting for some one to introduce them, so that they may go off together in pursuit of more agreeable occupation than haunting a place where they cannot find the social atmosphere congenial. It is also possible that there are no such ghosts, and that the alleged apparitions are as invisible as they are intangible. When these irresponsible creatures get to interfering seriously with real estate values it is time to turn on the lights and subject them to an investigation to which no self-respecting ghost would submit for a minute. Even the ghosts of Houghton Hall, who enjoy the unusual prestige of having frightened his phlegmatic Majesty King GEORGE IV. into vowing with substantial Dutch oaths that he would never again pass a night in that accursed house, are probably like all the rest of their kind, and will disappear when it is discovered that they are no longer a valuable asset of the estate to which they are attached.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The automobile, like the worm, if trod upon will turn and sting. It is as yet a young and tender thing, and it is extremely sensitive. It cannot bear slight. Furthermore, it has from its first appearance in this world of travel been the particular pet of select society. It was admitted to the smart set instantly, and its position as a social leader was established very early. That it had a profound contempt, bred of constant association with a VANDERBILT, for the bicycles and the buggies of the common people was demonstrated at the outset of its career. It even spurned the ordinary motor cab of commerce as a thing not worthy to be recognized in automobilious circles. Only the real touring motor wagon was admitted to the inner brotherhood, and all such land craft as jaunting cars, victorias, and runabouts are only hangers-on upon the fringe of society. But the automobile must be mindful of social amenities or it will get into trouble. It must confine its aggressive demonstrations of pride to persons and things outside of its own set. If association with a VANDERBILT is going to make the automobile so proud that it will run down the conveyances of people in the smart set and upset the dignity of a Sands or an Elliot, it will lose caste, and the old familiar horse will snort derision, instead of fear, at it as it slinks past.

—In the busy Summer season, when traffic on the water is so much more lively than it is in the Winter, accidents are bound to happen, and no amount of care and skill on the part of Captains or pilots of steam craft will prevent a certain number of collisions. But this fact does not lessen the need for the most rigid investigation into the collisions of the last few days. The ideal condition would be that in which there were no accidents, and it is the plain duty of the authorities to strive ceaselessly to reach that condition, even though it may be confessedly unattainable. All inquiries into collisions should be conducted with that in view, and consequently there should be no leniency shown to any Captain who reveals either want of complete skill or the possession of a careless spirit. It is more than suspected that some Captains in this port possess a spirit not exactly careless, but rather aggressive, and that they wrest the rules of the road to their own pleasure sometimes when they meet craft smaller and weaker than their own. And it is also suspected that some men in command of steam vessels do not know all that they should know. Such men have no business to hold licenses which permit them to endanger human lives. Rigid inquiry into all accidents would often lead to the detection of such men, and then the sentence ought to be something much severer than mere suspension.

—There was a prediction a few years ago, when the royal game of golf first made itself known to the general public in this country, that it was only a "fad" and would soon pass away. But the game is more popular now than it ever was before, and the number of players is almost measured only by the population of Summer resorts. The extremely high average of excellence reached now is notable. It is not a great while since persons who made scores in the nineties were regarded as leading performers, but now anything over ninety is regarded as ordinary work for men, while the best women players are all in the ninety class. Under eighty is what must be done to reach the ideal of the expert golfer, and there are not many yet in this class. Abroad, however, there are many good performers in the seventy class, and our golfers cannot yet undertake to invade Britain with expectations of victory. Mr. TRAVIS is now on the other side, and he is a thorough representative of our best golf. He will probably come back with some new ideas, and as he is a very intelligent exponent of the game in print, we may look for some valuable information. Meanwhile we ought to congratulate ourselves that so good a game is suited to so many sorts and conditions of men and women.

—It is gravely stated in the columns of one of our esteemed contemporaries that a Boston banker has cured his horse of influenza by means of Christian Science. There is no doubt that the Boston banker knows that his horse is cured, and that all other Christian Scientists know it. But nevertheless this seems to be the right time to recall Mr. DAVID WARFIELD'S touching story of the dog which would not bite and whose owner assured him that he knew this. "Yes," said Mr. WARFIELD, "you know it and I know it, but the dog—he doesn't know it."

—There is something touching in that provision of the will of the late THEODORE MOSS which looks to the maintenance of Wallack's Theatre under its present name. Mr. MOSS was an example of the solid business man, yet throughout his career he preserved an unbroken fidelity to the Wallack family, with which he was associated so many years in the conduct of a theatre whose name became synonymous with all that is gentle, refined, and healthful in the drama. Making his preparations for departure from the sphere of his activities, this loyal friend and retainer—in the highest sense of that word—insured the survival of the name which was dear to him and left behind him a monument to one of the finest business friendships of our time. The act was characteristic of a lovable personality.

TRIALS OF HUMANITARIANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A cat was thrown or fell from the fourth story window of a flat on Columbus Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth Streets Friday afternoon last. A crowd of children and loafers had collected, and were poking the suffering creature with sticks, when a woman, passing by, saw it, and upon examination, found that its shoulder was badly fractured, and the animal in great pain.

She picked it up and carried it to the nearest pay telephone station, where she intended to call up the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Meanwhile the crowd had followed, and two policemen came up, who declared she had no right to touch the cat. The woman promptly offered to hand it over to them, being only too glad to be rid of it. They conferred for a moment, and decided that, after all, she did have a right, or at least they did not feel inclined to bother about it, so left her. She then went in to use the telephone, but the man in charge took her roughly by the arm and put her out, saying she was causing a disturbance, and that she could not use their 'phone. So she took the cat home, made it as comfortable as possible, and went to another pay station, and notified the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. They promised to call the next morning (Saturday.)

The cat moaned all night, and the next day until late in the afternoon, when it died. Then was the question what to do with the carcass. The janitress would not allow it to be put with the ashes or garbage, because she would be arrested if it were found there. Finally, after much talk, the body was wrapped in paper and put in a corner to wait.

Now, will some one who knows kindly answer the following questions for the benefit of all "meddlers" who cannot pass by a suffering creature without offering some kind of aid:

First—Is it not one of the duties of a policeman to kill an animal injured beyond reasonable hope of recovery, or when only suffering, to take charge of it until it is given over to the society, whose work it is to care for such cases?

Second—Can the use of a public pay telephone station be denied to any one having the money to pay for it?

Third—Should the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals take Saturday half holidays and Sundays any more than any hospital?

Fourth—And, what is to be done with the dead body of an animal awaiting the pleasure of whosoever's business it is to remove it?

E. W. S.

New York, July 16, 1901.

MR. HOWARD GOULD AND JUDGE GIEGERICH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to call your attention to one or two inaccuracies in your editorial of the 12th inst. concerning Judge Giegerich's conduct of the trial in the case of Mowbray vs. Gould, and the decision of the Appellate Division in the same case on appeal.

You speak of the opinion of Judge McLaughlin, from which you quote, as having been "unanimously adopted by the Appellate Division." The fact is, however, that Judge Patterson expressly refused to adopt that opinion; but, on the contrary, concurred in the result only, in the following language:

"I concur in the conclusion that the verdict is against the evidence, and consequently that a new trial should be ordered."

The opinion of Judge McLaughlin, in which three of his associates concurred, assigned four reasons for reversing the judgment, as follows:

1. Because the verdict is against the weight of evidence.
2. Because errors were committed in the admission of evidence.
3. Because errors were committed in the instructions given to the jury.
4. Because the trial court abused its discretion as to the cross-examination of the defendant.

Lawyers understand that, under such circumstances, the concurring memorandum of Judge Patterson meant that he did not agree with his associates in the last three grounds assigned by them for reversing the judgment, but on the first ground only. In other words, he did not consider that reversible error was committed in the matter of the cross-examination to which your editorial referred.

Lawyers will understand at once, also, the erroneous inference which you draw when you speak of the "scorching and awful rebuke" administered by the Appellate Court in these words, which you quoted:

> We are also of the opinion that the judgment must be reversed on the ground that the trial court abused its discretion in permitting the plaintiff's attorney to cross-examine the defendant on immaterial and irrelevant matters—the answers to which could only tend to humiliate and degrade him. It is unnecessary to refer to the testimony at length. It is sufficient to say that it relates to the defendant's relation with certain women as to how long he had known them; how frequently he had visited them; whether or not he kept some of his clothes where one of them lived, and whether he did not pay the living expenses of one of them. The defendant claimed his privilege, refused to answer these questions on the ground that they were highly improper, ungentlemanly, and cowardly—but notwithstanding this fact the Court directed him to answer, which he did.

The fact is, that the words "abuse of discretion" are the regular and frequent formula employed by Appellate Courts to express their disapproval of the view and act taken by the Judge below on some point on which his opinion and action are usually final and conclusive. It will thus be seen that the phrase has, in law, a technical and much softened meaning which is very misleading to the lay mind. Probably no American Judge ever sat on the bench who has not had the words applied repeatedly to acts and decisions of his of which the Appellate Courts have disapproved.

All that is safe to conclude from such cases is that minds differ—in or off the bench. Judge Giegerich and Judge Patterson do not take the same view on a question that four other Judges do. If the question were one that could be carried to the Court of Appeals it would be presumptuous to assume with certainty what the final decision would be.

In this particular case it would appear, from the facts stated in the opinion of the Appellate Division, that the question in issue is one on which a layman may form a conclusion as well as a lawyer. These facts are as follows: The plaintiff claimed that the defendant made an oral contract to employ him for life, and that one of the conditions of this employment was that he keep out of the papers the names of the defendant's guests on the yacht. All this the defendant denied. Here, then, was a square issue of veracity between the two parties to the action, and no witness to corroborate either. In such a situation, with oath balancing oath, it is a rule of law, and I think of reason also, that slight circumstances of corroboration are admissible on either side. With the balance wavering, and nothing better to be had, circumstances of such slight weight as to be ordinarily rejected cannot be despised. The rules which usually operate to exclude evidence are then somewhat relaxed in their application.

Whether the defendant's relations with certain of his female guests were such that they might be considered as furnishing a motive on his part for making such a contract and such a condition, and as lending probability and corroboration to the plaintiff's claim, or whether they were wholly immaterial and irrelevant, as four Judges of the Appellate Division held, is a question on which other men, as well as lawyers, may form opinions, and that those opinions will not be unanimous is a safe prediction.

It is needless to add that, if a matter is relevant and material as evidence, it should not be excluded merely because it is disagreeable to either party to have it brought out.

A LAWYER.

New York, July 15, 1901.

THE EVILS OF STRIKES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer about strikes, which you printed the other day, is one of the most honest and sensible communications that have recently appeared in your columns. There has been so much sophistry and malicious foolishness written about the use of the militia in suppressing mobs that it is quite refreshing to meet, once in a while, a simple statement of elementary truths, which are perhaps trite commonplace, but seem, nevertheless, in danger of being ignored or forgotten.

A strike is only justified on the theory that the strikers are not receiving adequate pay for their work. If other men are willing to work for the pay which the strikers refuse to accept that is in itself a demonstration that the strikers made a mistake. In the case of an honest, genuine strike of real workingmen, acting of their own volition, there is no trouble in finding out whether it was justified or not: if it was, the demands of the strikers are conceded; if not, they go back to work, sadder and wiser men. But the fact is that for the past twenty-five years there has not been a genuine strike of real workingmen acting of their own volition. All of the strikes of the present generation have been fomented by unscrupulous scoundrels, who never did a day's work in their lives, and who can only earn a living by fishing in troubled waters. When things go on smoothly and harmoniously they are in danger of losing their per diem "and expenses." Consequently they are continuously on the lookout to stir up contention, and are ably seconded in their nefarious schemes by a certain class of vile newspapers.

Through the machinery of the trades unions, which have been wrested from their legitimate functions, a strike is ordered. The majority of the members, although in most cases they would prefer to stay at work, are forced to go out. They are simply bulldozed and terrorized. They come to their employers and tell them that they have no grievance and no complaints; that they need their wages to support their families; that they would like to continue working, but that they are afraid of their lives and afraid of public opinion, by which they generally mean the opinion of tramps and hoodlums who never work, but are always ready to figure as "sympathizers" with the labor element.

A strike having been ordered, and the men who ordered it knowing quite well that for every man who goes out there are three men ready to jump into his place, the next step is to collect a mob which shall terrify and intimidate non-union laboring men, who would otherwise gladly avail themselves of a chance to earn an honest living. If the pretense on which the strike is ordered were genuine there would be no occasion for mob violence. If there were not a large number of competent workers ready to take the places of the strikers the employers would have to yield, and there the matter would end. A mob having been collected, (an easy matter in a large city, especially with the aid of the newspapers above referred to,) it naturally follows that the "sympathizers" composing it soon begin to destroy property and to do violence to citizens until the authorities are compelled to restore order by force; if the police are found unable to cope with the mob of course the militia has to be ordered out.

The men who are responsible for the strike always turn up the whites of their eyes in holy horror when accused of fomenting disorder, and solemnly protest that there were no strikers in the mob. If that is the case why are they so much worked up about the appearance of the militia? If the mob is composed only of hoodlums and tramps why should they not be fired upon when they stop the running of street cars or invade the premises of a manufacturer after they have been warned by the police to go about their business?

There is another side to the question. The tricky politicians who manage trades unions think they have settled the whole matter when they can succeed in raising the cry of "scab." Now, this simply means that a man who, for any reason whatever, is not a member of a union shall not be allowed to earn a living for himself and his family, but must either steal, or beg, or starve. If it does not mean that, what does it mean? If the managers of the trades unions could carry out their schemes it would result in the establishment of the most ruthless and unrelenting despotism that the world has ever seen. No tyrant of the New or the Old World has ever dared to decree that a man willing and anxious to earn his bread must remain idle at the behest of some other man or men to whom he is under no obligation, and yet that is the heartless and horrible contention of the men who brand as a "scab" every man who has the hardihood to resent their dictation. In this they are aided by the mushy-minded philanthropists, who advocate the union label and other cunning devices to compel the whole laboring population to support in luxury and idleness men like Debs and his compeers.

A. T.

New York, July 15, 1901.

DISCOURTESY AT THE ART MUSEUM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Believing that many public abuses are righted by means of the press, and also believing with Mark Twain that the American public puts up with many annoyances needlessly, I herewith protest vigorously against the rudeness of the employes of the Metropolitan Art Museum.

Having visited that place yesterday afternoon for the first time in ten years, and having during that ten years visited most of the large galleries of Europe, I was shocked at the rude treatment accorded visitors.

Two friends (all of us women) accompanied me, and I wish to relate the experiences merely of our own party.

We had just entered the main hall of the museum and were quietly inspecting the collection of bronzes placed there when we were ordered in loud threatening tones to "Move on!"

We moved on and in course of time found ourselves in front of the large painting of "Napoleon at St. Helena." This we were all anxious to see, and as the bench facing the painting was occupied by several people we were forced to stand back of this, behind which is a radiator covered by a marble slab, and another bench facing in the opposite direction.

We had stood here for some minutes when I inadvertently placed my knee on the edge of the seat facing me and afterward my hand on the marble slab to support myself.

We had stood lost in thought for at least five minutes when an angry shout roused us. "Get away from there! Turn around here! Take your knee off that bench! Sit around there straight! Get off that marble slab! Do you hear?"

For one dazed moment I expected to see the "little corporal" turn in response to orders, but a repetition of the shouts brought me and every one in the gallery to the realization that the orders were for me.

My friends and myself quickly withdrew from the scene of encounter only to be shouted at for the third time by a guard on the floor below.

The contrast between the treatment of visitors to this gallery and that accorded in any other gallery I have ever visited is most striking.

They tell me it is a mistake to visit the museum on Sunday—that the crowd is too rough, &c. The only evidences I saw of roughness were exhibited by the museum employes.

Who is responsible for this? Surely the public, if it be willing to submit to it.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

New York, July 15, 1901.

MORE OF THE LAW'S DELAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the belief that a wide range of discussion may possibly do some good and cannot do any harm, I desire to submit some considerations on the subject of "The Law's Delay." There is a great deal more in Mr. Rosenthal's letter than it is generally being given credit for, though his suggestions are not altogether practicable. Of this, however, there can be no doubt, that if dilatory or unscrupulous defendants were robbed of the opportunity to gain time by resistance, the overcrowded calendars would be depleted by hundreds of cases which are contested only for the purpose of securing to such defendants the benefit of the present serious delay in reaching cases for trial.

An anecdote current among the profession tells of a juryman in the City Court, who, upon being asked how he could have concurred in a certain verdict for the plaintiff, which was subsequently set aside, replied that "if the plaintiff hadn't had a case he wouldn't have sued." The point of this story is that the fewest cases are brought without a reasonable foundation for the claim alleged; if now a method could be devised to sift out the cases without substantial and meritorious defenses it would no longer be an object to these defendants to resist, and much would be gained in the way of hastening general results.

My suggestion is this, (conforming to the practice now prevailing in the local district courts, where it works excellently:) The summons, though it may continue to be issued by the lawyer out of his own office, should be made returnable in court one week after the date of service; that is to say, it should by its terms require the defendant to appear in court personally or by attorney on the seventh day after service upon him of the summons. One of the Judges should be assigned, in turn, to sit for the purpose of calling a calendar of these "returns." If a verified complaint has been served with the summons the defendant must then file a verified answer, unless the Judge for good cause extends the time. If no complaint has been served with the summons the plaintiff must file a verified complaint on the return day, and the defendant must then file a verified answer a week later. All motions affecting the pleadings, such as to make it more definite and certain, or to overrule it, or for judgment thereon, or for a bill of particulars, as well as all demurrers, must be made and submitted before this Judge at the time of the filing of the pleading to which the motion refers, and appeals from the decision of such Judge should not be permitted to stay any of the proceedings of the plaintiff, except on the filing of a bond to secure any judgment which he may thereafter obtain. The said Judge must summarily dispose of all these applications or demurrers, and must then, without further motion, direct the cases in which issues are joined to be placed upon the proper calendar, either at Special or Trial Term, or at any of the preferred or short cause terms.

This plan is perfectly feasible and would have far-reaching results, the most important of which would be that only such defendants as have real and meritorious defenses would gain anything by a condition of things which delays possibility of trials. The ultimate consequence of this state of things would be that the calendars would shrink greatly in their proportions.

EX COGITATIS.

New York, July 17, 1901.

Soldiers Not All Drunkards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your published accounts of pay day at Fort Wadsworth and what followed it brought deep regret to me, as I am sure it did to many another loyal American. But there is another side to this story. I happened to be at the fort last Friday evening, (pay day,) and while it is true that many of the garrison (over 500 men) were outside among the resorts which continue to multiply in the vicinity of the fort, it is also true that many remained quietly in the barracks reading, spinning yarns, and enjoying themselves in a soldier's way. The casemate occupied by the Army Branch of the New York City Young Men's Christian Association was filled with men writing home, reading, playing games, or practicing heavy artillery on the piano, while a little later an audience of seventy soldiers overfilled the association quarters and adjourned to the post library, where a programme of music, readings, and war stories entertained the soldiers until the bugler's "tattoo" reminded them that another day had closed; a day which had brought moral victories to some, while others had gone down under temptation.

Citizens who love the honor of the Stars and Stripes should be thankful for such an association at work upon the very firing line of temptation and should see that its work is not hampered as it is now by a deficit and for working funds, especially when $100 will pay the entire expenses at either Fort Wadsworth, Columbus, or Wood for a month, including the services of an active, intelligent Secretary. The morale of the soldier will compare favorably with the young man in business, but he is a picked man physically, and is often led by a surplus of animal spirits into temptation and trouble, but it is the observation of those familiar with the soldier that few of any other class of young men are more susceptible to influence than he.

GEORGE ALDEN SANFORD.

New York, July 17, 1901.

That First Folio Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The cabled account of the sale of a first folio Shakespeare for £1,720 is sadly lacking in details, for which reason it is perhaps wisest to reserve comment until fuller information is obtainable. When a copy was alleged to have been sold some two years ago for a sum aproximating yesterday's price the present writer, over his signature in The Evening Post, questioned the price, or the genuineness of the sale, and the late Mr. Bernard Quaritch, shortly before his decease, admitted that "owing to a peculiar chain of circumstances" at least $2,500 (£500) more was paid for that volume than it was worth. It seems absolutely safe to assert that no known copy is actually worth any such sum as that said to have been paid yesterday.

Your comment that the Daly copy is one of the finest extant calls for decided qualification. In using the words "finest extant" concerning such a book as the first folio the number of copies to which such language could be applicable is so limited that I know of no copy ever likely in the future to reach the auction room which could properly be so described, save that belonging to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. It is a most remote contingency that her copy will ever be offered at auction.

C. A. F.

New York, July 17, 1901.

Will Reject a Tammany Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your notice to-day of the meeting of the Franchise Tax and Municipal Ownership League last night you say, "A resolution was introduced deciding that the league would not support Tammany Hall in the coming campaign." The resolution adopted read as follows: "Resolved, that the Franchise Tax and Municipal Ownership League will not support any candidate nominated by Tammany Hall in the approaching municipal campaign."

As a large majority if not all the members of the league desire their position distinctly understood, I trust you will be pleased to publish the resolution as adopted.

E. S. EGERTON, Secretar.

New York, July 16, 1901.

Names of War Vessels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I saw by THE TIMES of yesterday that a torpedo boat to be christened the Adder is to be launched soon. Why do the naval authorities give such senseless names as Adder, Vixen, Terror, &c., to our war vessels? There is a Terror in our navy, and one in that of Great Britain. Would it not be better to let them prove they are "terrors" during time of war?

What an absurd thing it would be to read of an insignificant little torpedo boat sinking a magnificent cruiser or monitor named the Powerful or Terror, possibly with a single torpedo!

The magnificent old Indian names, such as Iroquois, Pequot, Sioux, Mohawk, Choctaw, Apache, Comanche, Navajo, Seminole, and numerous others are the ones that should be perpetuated. Such names formerly prevailed, but now we have to ape the British even in the names of war vessels.

OLD VET.

New York, July 16, 1901.

A Reply to the Rev. Mr. East.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Were it not that the Rev. Charles R. East, in your Wednesday issue, was misled by the somewhat inaccurate report of my last Sunday evening sermon which I delivered in my series of sermons on "Some First Things," I should give no attention whatever to his article, for he dealt more in personalities than in defense of Universalism.

The report made me say that the Universalists did not believe "in severe punishment." I did not say this, but that they did not believe in "endless future punishment," which the Scriptures most clearly teach, and that they do believe in remedial punishment, which is without Scriptural foundation. These things I did say, and I am ready to defend my position. Mr. East might have been saved from his gratuitous quotation from the Profession of Faith, with which I am possibly as familiar as himself, had I been correctly reported.

He assumes that I knew "the representative ministers of the Universalist Church were out of the city on their vacations." It is quite fortunate for the existence of that Church that the Rev. Charles R. East was in Greater New York, or else the doctrines of Universalism might have been completely demolished while the representative ministers were on their vacations.

ROBERT BRUCE SMITH, pastor Riverside Baptist Church.

New York, July 16, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Literary Deception.

"Why do you call this 'a historical romance?' There's no history in it."

"Oh, well, the people who go crazy over such stories'll never find it out."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Different Estimate.

"These," said the poet, "are the fierce, wild fancies of my throbbing brain."

"Dear me!" said Miss Cayenne. "I didn't know you're writings were wild. I have so often heard them described as quite tame."—Washington Star.

Turn-About in Order.

"There is an unusual amount of safe cracking at present," remarked the Observant Boarder.

"There is," replied the Cross-Eyed Boarder. "Safe-cracking should be made unsafe."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

A Light Repast.

Hungry Horace—Kind lady, can't yo gimme somepin ter eat? I ain't ate nothin' sence day before yesterday.

Kind lady—And what did you eat then?

Hungry Horace—Nothin' but de market report in an old paper.—Baltimore American.

Need Not Feel Lonesome.

Rubberton—May I inquire what your business is, stranger?

Stranger (haughtily)—Sir, I'm a gentleman.

Rubberton—Well, I reckon that's a good business, stranger; but you're not the only man that's failed at it.—Chicago News.

OLD FRIENDS.

From The Washington Star.

I am weary of these legends of the monsters of the deep,
The sad sea serpent story does not lull my soul to sleep:
And malarial mosquitoes and the festive kissing bug,
Though once they could beguile me. Now I greet them with a shrug.
I am weary of the fancies that expand with Summer time,
I crave the politician, with his genius so sublime.
I am longing for the beauties that arise in a campaign,
I am longing for the season when the "isms" bloom again.

I sigh for "socialism"; "monometallism," too,
I wish "imperialism" once again would come forth to view,
I would that Bryanism might once more put forth its claims,
And all the other "isms" that attach to proper names,
They've withered like the violets that smiled in gentle May;
They've faded like the roses that with June time passed away,
But in due time once more they'll ease my loneliness and pain;
I'm waiting for the season when the "isms" bloom again.

LORILLARD'S WILL PROBATED IN TRENTON

The Matter of a Family Contest Not Yet Decided.

MRS. LORILLARD'S ANNUITY

Provisions Regarding Rancocas and Tuxedo — Mrs. Allien May Manage the Great Stock Farm—The Counsel's Statement.

The will of Pierre Lorillard, Sr., was yesterday admitted to probate at Trenton, N. J. This formality by no means indicates that there will be no contest of the provisions of the will, or that a settlement has been effected with Mrs. Lillian B. Allen, to whom Mr. Lorillard bequeathed Rancocas. On the contrary, the situation to-day is that set forth, on authoritative statements by members of the Lorillard family, in the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 14.

The sentiments of the heirs in regard to the disposition of Rancocas have not changed one whit. It can be stated on authority that, so far as contesting this provision of the will is concerned, Mrs. Allen's status has not been affirmed by its admission to probate, and that the probating is no bar to contest. On equally high authority it can be stated that no negotiations whatever, tentative or otherwise, in regard to Rancocas, have been had between the Lorillard family and Mrs. Allen. Initial proceedings for such a contest by the blood heirs may be instituted any day.

The proceedings in probate compiled wholly with the elaborate formalities of the law of the State of New Jersey. Chancellor Magie, as Ordinary of the Prerogative Court, sat at Trenton, and before him appeared ex-Senator William Brinkerhoff of the law firm of Brinkerhoff & Fielder of Jersey City, with the will and a petition for its probate signed by the executors, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., of Tuxedo Park; George D. Findlay of Montclair, and James F. Fielder of Jersey City. The executors accompanied Mr. Brinkerhoff.

The petition set forth that Mr. Lorillard was a resident of Jobstown, Burlington County; that Mr. Lorillard left surviving, Emily T. Lorillard, his widow; Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and Emily T. Kent, wife of William Kent, and Maud L. Tailer, wife of T. Suffern Tailer, the only children of the testator.

With the petition was presented a certificate from the Surrogate of Burlington County, N. J., that no caveat had been entered against the will. Mr. Brinkerhoff proved the will by the witnesses to it, and the document was admitted to probate and the executors entered on their duties.

PROVISIONS OF THE WILL.

The full provisions of the instrument follow:

Pierre Lorillard, Jr., son of the testator, receives absolutely $25,000 in cash, Mr. Lorillard's silver dinner service, and yachting and turf trophies, while to Pierre Lorillard 3d, grandson of the testator, is left his gold watch, thirty-third degree (Masonic) emblem, and emerald seal ring.

This paragraph is the next in order:

"I give and bequeath to Lily A. Barnes, known also as Lily Barnes Allen, now or late of the City, County, and State of New York, all farming implements, utensils, wagons, carriages, and all other vehicles belonging to, in use, or connected with my farm known as Rancocas Farm, situated partly in the township of Springfield and partly in the township of Pemberton in the County of Burlington and State of New Jersey, at the time of my decease; also all live and dead stock on, belonging to, or connected with said farm, and all household effects, useful and ornamental, including books, pictures, paintings, silverware, bric-a-brac, articles of vertu, consumable stores and all other goods and chattels or personal property of whatever kind or description, directly or indirectly in use on or connected with said farm or any part thereof, its building, appurtenances, at the time of my decease; also all horses, mares, and geldings in England, the United States or elsewhere, training or otherwise, as and for her absolute property."

Immediately after these bequests occurs the first mention of Mrs. Lorillard, widow of the testator, in this paragraph:

"I give and bequeath unto my wife, Emily T. Lorillard, all my household goods, useful and ornamental, bric-a-brac, articles of vertu, jewels, silverware, paintings, pictures, and other personal property belonging to me and now in her possession or use, or in her possession or use at the time of my decease, as and for her absolute property."

RANCOCAS FARM BEQUEST.

All household goods, including pictures, objects of vertu, and bric-a-brac not otherwise disposed of in the will are then left to Mr. Lorillard's children as their absolute property, and then the Rancocas Farm is bequeathed to Mrs. Allen in the following terms:

"I give, bequeath, and devise unto Lily A. Barnes, known also as Lily Barnes Allen, my farm known as Rancocas Farm, situate partly in the township of Springfield and partly in the township of Pemberton, in the County of Burlington and State of New Jersey, together with all temporary and permanent buildings erected thereon at the time of my decease, being all the real property owned by me in said townships, to have and to hold the same to her, her heirs, and assigns forever."

Mr. Lorillard held a life interest in the estate willed to him by his father, Peter Lorillard, to be held in trust for the children and grandchildren of the testator, and to be divided among them as the testator should declare in his last will. Disposition of this property is made in this way:

"I give, bequeath, and devise of said estate so held in trust for the benefit of myself and children, unto my son, Pierre Lorillard, Junior, the sum of $1,000 absolutely; the rest, residue, and remainder of the same I give, bequeath, and devise, absolutely, in equal portions to my daughters, Emily T. Kent and Maud L. Tailer, and to the lawful issue of my said two daughters, per stirpes and not per capita, should either of my said daughters die before me leaving issue who shall survive me, being the shares and proportions hereby limited and appointed by me; subject, however, to the payment to my wife, Emily T. Lorillard, of one-fifth of the income of said trust estate during the term of her natural life, as and for her absolute property."

MRS. LORILLARD'S ANNUITY.

The entire residue of the estate is left in the hands of the executors to be managed at their discretion for the benefit of the heirs. They are forbidden, however, to invest in the securities of any corporations when such securities have not been maintained at par for a continuous period of five years prior to such investment. They are to pay Mrs. Lorillard $24,000 a year, and Jane T. Judge, sister-in-law of the testator, $3,000 a year from the date of Mr. Lorillard's death in not less than semi-annual installments for the period of their natural lives.

It is provided that the remaining revenue shall be divided into four equal parts, of which three shall be paid respectively to Emily T. Kent, Maud L. Tailer, and Pierre Lorillard, Jr., (son of the testator,) and the remaining share to be divided equally between Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and Griswold Lorillard, grandsons of the testator.

Upon Mrs. Lorillard's death her annuity is to be divided in the same manner, and upon the death of any of the other beneficiaries named their shares of the revenue are to go to their children.

Provision for the final division of the estate is made, in part, as follows:

"Upon the death of my wife and the last surviving child of mine, to divide my entire estate then remaining into as many shares or parts as shall equal the number of children of mine whose issue are then living and to assign, transfer, set over, and deliver absolutely to the said issue of each child or children of mine one of said shares or parts of my estate per sterpes and not per capita, and in the event of there being then but living issue of one of my said children, then, and in that case, to assign, transfer, set over, and deliver absolutely my entire estate then remaining to such issue. The final division of my estate is to be subject to the legacy hereinbefore directed to be paid to my sister-in-law, Jane T. Judge, if she is then living."

TUXEDO PARK PROVISIONS.

The executors are asked to sustain by their influence the by-laws of the Tuxedo Park Association while they remain in control of any of the stock of that corporation. The will says:

"I hereby request and direct that my said executors, so long as any of the capital stock of Tuxedo Park Association, a corporation of the State of New York, shall belong to my estate and be held by their influence and action, sustain any and all provisions of the by-laws of the said association. The principal sum of the net profits derived from the sale of any land belonging at any time to the Tuxedo Park Association after proper deductions therefrom as required and directed by said by-laws, shall not be distributed in whole or in part on account of dividends until the whole amount thereof shall equal the capital stock of the said association as it may at any time appear."

No part of the estate is to be sold without the consent of a majority of the executors, and it is directed that the provisions and bequests for Mrs. Lorillard shall be received by her in lieu of dower.

Should any of the children contest the will it is provided that their income shall be paid for ten years to St. Mary's Church at Tuxedo for its absolute property. The executors are not required to give any bond for the faithful performance of their duties.

In the event of the death or removal of any one of the executors the remaining ones are asked to elect a male successor, so that they shall always number three. In the meantime, however, the two executors are to conduct the business of the estate in accordance with the will. New executors who may come in from time to time are also exempted from giving bonds.

WITNESSES OF THE WILL.

The will is dated July 25, 1900, and bears the signature as witnesses of William Brinkerhoff, 97 Summit Avenue, Jersey City; Lulu M. Seals, 145 Clark Street, Jersey City, and James E. Pyle, 54 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City. No schedule was left with the will, and it will be one of the first duties of the executors to prepare one.

A hasty reading of the complete will gives the impression that the widow of the testator gets an annual income of but $24,000 a year. A careful study of the document, however, establishes that she is so well provided for that her annuity will come up to $50,000, the amount originally stated, through her one-fifth share in the trust estate of $1,500,000, which is likely to yield 10 per cent.

As to Rancocas, at the time of Mr. Lorillard's death little was there in the shape of personal property, except live stock, furniture, flowers, implements, and vehicles. The silverware, pictures, and art objects on the place were of inconsiderable value. Mr. Lorillard had not for the last fifteen years of his life smoked or drank, so that no stocked cellars or cigar cabinets filled with choice brands will be inherited by any one. Contrary to general report, Rancocas was free and unincumbered. There was not one dollar of mortgage on it. It cost Mr. Lorillard more than $3,000 a month to keep it up, but this expense could be reduced to one-fourth if the breeding and training of race horses ceased and the cutting down of other items were seen to.

"The executors," said a friend of the family, "if they are disposed to be 'nasty' in respect to Rancocas, need not relinquish one item of personal property for one year. This is the law of the State of New Jersey. It applies, of course, to all legacies under the will outside of real estate."

THE RIGHT TO CONTEST.

Mr. Brinkerhoff said last night that he could not say positively that there would be no contest. As the case stands no one can contest the will except Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer.

All the heirs joined in the application for probate, except Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Tailer. Those who so joined cannot contest. Mrs. Kent cannot contest because, although she did not join in the application, she waived her right. Mrs. Tailer was served with notice, but made no reply. That leaves her in a position to contest the will if she chooses, but Mr. Brinkerhoff said he had no knowledge of her intention in the matter.

He also said that he considered the will one of the fairest ever made. It was prepared in its present form for the purpose of assuring to all the heirs an income sufficient to support them as long as they might live. In this respect the will is modeled upon the will of the testator's father.

Mr. Brinkerhoff said that even if Mrs. Lorillard had not joined in the petition for probate she would not be wise to contest the will, because if it were broken she would only be left her dower right, which would be less than the annuity of about $30,000. Nor would Mrs. Allen contest the will, because if it were broken she would get nothing, not being an heir at law. It is reported from other sources that Mrs. Allen will not sell the Rancocas farm, but will manage it herself.

CONTESTS HIS WIFE'S WILL.

Dr. Stout Says Mrs. Stout Was Enriched Through His Efforts.

Dr. Stephen V. W. Stout of Jersey City yesterday filed with Surrogate James Lillis a caveat protesting against the probate of his wife's will. Mrs. Stout left an estate valued at $50,000. This she bequeathed to her children, giving her husband only a life interest in five houses and lots at Sumnit Avenue and Bowers Street.

Dr. Stout says that all the property his wife owned was purchased with moneys accumulated by him during his thirty-five years of practice in Jersey City. The Surrogate will send the case to Judge Blair, in the Orphans' Court, at its next session.

NEW YORK JUDICIAL ELECTIONS

Nine Supreme Court Justices to be Voted for This Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18.—This Fall Supreme Court Justices will be voted for in five of the eight judicial districts in which there will be nine vacancies. In the First District the terms of office of Morgan J. O'Brien and Abraham R. Lawrence expire. The vacancies caused by the death of Frederick Smyth, whose term would have expired in 1909, and of Henry H. Beekman, who would have held office until 1908, must be filled at the general election. By appointment by the Governor James A. Blanchard and John Proctor Clarke are temporarily filling these offices.

In the Second District there will be no vacancy, unless death intervenes, until 1903, when William W. Goodrich's term expires. In the Third District Samuel Edwards of Hudson retires with the calendar year, and in the Fourth District Judson S. Landon of Schenectady gives way to a younger man. Already the Republicans have named Edgar A. Spencer for his successor.

Milton H. Merwin of Utica, whose term expires in 1902, will cause the first vacancy in the Fifth District, while John S. Lambert of Fredonia will make the first break in the Eighth District, his term going out with the year 1903. In the Sixth District Charles E. Parker of Oswego and Gerrit A. Forbes of Canastota retire, or must be re-elected this Fall, while the same is true of William H. Adams of Canandaigua in the Seventh District.

NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

Dr. Brush, Yonkers's First Chief Executive, Will Run Again.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 18.—Dr. Edward S. Brush was to-night nominated for Mayor by the Republican City Convention. His opponent will be Mayor Edwin S. Fiske, who is now serving his third term, and who will seek a fourth. Dr. Brush was the first Mayor this city ever had. He was elected in 1892, and made an excellent official. There was a general demand for his renomination ever since, but always he has declined.

A few days ago a delegation of Republicans called on him and after several hours' talk induced him to run. His consent was sprung upon the convention to-night by Senator I. M. Mills, who made the nominating speech. The nomination was received with cheers and made unanimous. Dr. Brush has long been prominent. He is a veteran and formerly was President of the Medical Jurisprudence Society.

CONEY ISLAND STILL PURE.

Deputy York in Special Report Says No Vice Exists There.

Commissioner Murphy was asked yesterday morning concerning the report he had received from Deputy Commissioner York on the violations of the law that have been alleged to be in vogue at Coney Island. Commissioner Murphy admitted that he had received a report from Deputy Commissioner York, but he refused to make it public. It is seven pages of typewriting. Commissioner Murphy, however, allowed some passages to be read.

These passages set forth that there are no violations of the law at Coney Island. The report shows that Capt. Reynolds made a special investigation. Capt. Reynolds was sent from the Brooklyn Central Office for that purpose. Ten Central Office detectives also investigated the place and looked into all the specific charges made by the papers, and declare that they do not exist.

CROWDS KISSED THE RELIC.

Many Claimed to be Benefited by Their Visit to the Church of St. Jean Baptiste.

Almost all the ills of flesh were represented in the crowd of pilgrims which visited the Roman Catholic Church of St. Jean Baptiste, in East Seventy-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, yesterday, where the veneration of the relic of St. Anne continued under the direction of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament.

Many pathetic scenes were witnessed as suffering little children and helpless aged were borne in the arms of their relatives through the church doors, and the glow of religious exaltation was seen on the faces of nearly all of these as they came out of the edifice. Throngs of sick and maimed knelt at the altar rail muttering prayers and devoutly kissing the relic, which a priest held to the lips of each in turn, after pressing the carefully incased fragment of bone to that portion of each suffering body that was most affected.

Fully 1,000 sufferers sought relief in this way, and the crypt where the relic is shown grew brighter and brighter, with the glow of votive tapers as the day went by. One old paralyzed cripple who said it was his third novena at the shrine of St. Anne was carried out to the carriage that brought him.

"It will come in God's time," he said. "These limbs will be strong again. What if God does keep me waiting? It is not for me to complain or to say when He shall give me this gift."

Passage was made for a tiny girl who limped in with her thighs bound about with straps and iron braces for hip disease. A woman asked where her mother was.

"She is working, and I am going to surprise her by being well when she comes home," was the answer in a childish quaver.

"It makes me better to be blessed with the relic," said a woman far gone in consumption. "It checks my cough and gives me strength. I only ask to be made a little easier."

The relic was passed over a number of little punctured scars on the left arm of a young man. When he left the church he threw a hypodermic syringe on the sidewalk and ground it beneath his heel.

A girl about nine years old came in with a heavy iron brace on her leg. Hip disease was her trouble. Soon after she left she walked back to the rail carrying the brace in her hand, laid it before the shrine and hurried away. The priests said they did not know her.

CHRIST IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Clergyman Argues Against Expunging the Words "Christian Charity" from Virginia Bill of Rights.

RICHMOND, Va., July 18.—The feature of the Virginia Constitutional Convention proceedings to-day was the prayer, delivered by the Rev. George H. Spooner of Trinity Methodist Church. When he alluded to the proposition to expunge from the Bill of Rights the words "Christian charity," he used this language:

"We thank Thee that this is not a pagan State. We thank Thee that it is not a Confucian nor a Mohammedan State, but a Christian State and a part of a great Christian Nation. We thank Thee that the principles of the Divine Christ are woven into the fabric of the laws which form the foundation of our greatness. We thank Thee that the word 'Christian' is inscribed upon the standard of the Constitution, and that in the hearts of her true citizenship Virginia will ever honer it."

The Rev. John Hannon of Union Station Church, who was on the floor, twice responded "Amen" in a strong voice. The members of the convention, as soon as the prayer was finished, began an animated discussion, many of them declaring that it was a most remarkable effort, saying it was "out of season," while one member remarked that he thought Delegate Pollard, who offered the proposition to eliminate the word "Christian," should have fifteen minutes in which to reply. A tidewater delegate was severe in his criticism of the prayer. On the other hand, there were several members who expressed qualified approval of the prayer.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The first asters of the season are out, a sure sign that Fall fashions will soon be seen.

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It was an odd suit that the girl was wearing in one of the shops and pretty and stylish. It was linen, the body of the skirt of a plaid, the linen background with a very large plaid in dark blue upon it. There was a deep flounce of the plain linen tucked, the tucks running straightway of the material, but diagonally on the skirt for the flounce was shaped. There was a jacket to the suit of the plain linen with a deep turn-over collar of the plaid with trimmings of the same. With this gown was worn a pongee shirt waist.

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Another pretty and cool-looking suit that a young woman was wearing was of a dove gray linen, trimmed with white. The skirt was all of the color and the collar of the jacket of the white, edged with the gray, and little white vest fronts had bands of the gray just inside the edge. There were white pearl buttons on the front and sleeves. The hat was a pale blue, of the outing variety, trimmed with black and white, and a pale blue ribbon around the neck of the whits shirt waist repeated the color.

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An older woman, wearing a blue and white foulard silk gown with a jacket, had the jacket edged with a plain dark blue and a wide corsage of the dark blue was carried up high enough to be covered by the lower edge of the short jacket.

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One of the prettiest, coolest, and simplest of Summer hats which a woman with light hair well mixed with gray was wearing was of a coarse satin finished braid, the hat made in alternate rows of braid and grass chiffon, and tucked chiffon was massed on the edge. The back of the hat was finished with a simple little bow of the braid which was perhaps three-quarters of an inch wide. The beauty of this hat was not only the cobiness of color and material, but the freshness of the whole. Nothing is more shabby than well-worn diaphanous.

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A young girl on the street wore an exceedingly pretty chain of silver. The body of it was perhaps three-quarters of an inch wide, a chain work of rings and, pendant from this, silver balls. The necklace was worn at the base of the collar.

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Animals are growing large in jewelry. One can get a brooch in the shape of a bulldog's head which seems half the size of life. There are other animals if one is fond of the jewel menagerie.

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One of the handsomest of parasols embroidered in gold has the work done in solid embroidery on white. The tendency is in using gold to use but little of it, and it has a somewhat tawdry effect.

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The Gainsborough hat hardly knows itself when it looks in the mirror this year. It is masquerading in all colors and materials, and there are even large and small Gainsboroughs.

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The ostrich feathers which are worn so much, not only on Gainsboroughs but on all kinds of dress hats, are but little curled.

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Many pretty hats are bound around the edges this year.

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Some elaborate designs in embroidery for men's handkerchiefs have the linen of the handkerchief cut out around the work. The monogram is worked inside a circle and cut inside this.

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Every woman can do her work professionally if she likes and even shell her peas by machine. One of these machines will cost 75 cents. Cherry stoners of a large size can also be found which are good when it is not necessary to preserve the cherries whole, but they are but too much to can or preserve.

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Cocoa and chocolate as well as coffee can be found canned and ready for use with the addition of a little hot water.

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The man who lives out of town and is in business in the city says that the most convenient article he can take his family is a canned roast chicken, a whole chicken in a can. Certainly the fresh chicken is better as a rule, but the canned is excellent for a household makeshift.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was dull, socially, everywhere. Even at Newport there were not many entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. James F. Kernochan have left New York and returned to Newport. Miss Leary was in town and assisted at the ceremonies at St. Jean Baptiste's Church in the morning. Miss Leary will leave to-morrow for Newport, and will be at her cottage on Mill Street the rest of the season.

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The heat yesterday kept many would-be shoppers out of town, and the number of well-known people seen at the fashionable restaurants was not as large as usual.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Morgan, and Miss Rhett lunched at Sherry's. Mrs. Jules S. Bache, on her way through town, also lunched there.

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In the Palm Garden of the Waldorf Mrs. Edwin Gould and her mother, Mrs. George S. Shrady, who had come down from Ardsley, were lunching. Mrs. Frederic Edey, who is about to return to Southampton, also lunched there.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard (Miss Daly) dined at Sherry's last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay have thus far dined there every evening this week, and the Gerards have also been there several evenings.

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Miss Hetty Gouverneur Davenport, a granddaughter of the late Gouverneur Morris of Morrisania, and whose mother, Mrs. Alfred Davenport, has for many years lived in London, is the guest of Mrs. Burton Harrison, at the latter's cottage, Sea Urchins, Bar Harbor. Miss Davenport was one of Lady Joan Cuffe's bridesmaids last year when she married Mr. Verney. Miss Davenport came over last week on the St. Louis with Lady Sibyl Cutting and Mr. Cutting. Her sister, Miss Beatrix Davenport, was one of Lady Sibyl's attendants at her recent marriage to W. Bayard Cutting, Jr.

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At the wedding at Newport next week Saturday of Miss Edith Rook and J. Neilsen Howard, Anthony J. Drexel will be best man. Miss Rook's brother will give her away. Mr. Howard is a brother of Thomas Howard, who married Miss "Spriggy" Post, sister of Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen. About 100 invitations only have been issued for the wedding ceremony, but twice as many have been sent out for the reception which follows.

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Mrs. Walden Pell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Eben Wright, at Nahant. Mrs. Wright recently gave a large luncheon at the clubhouse there in honor of Mrs. Pell and Miss Pell. Mrs. Pell has taken a cottage at Nahant, which she and Miss Pell will occupy this Summer.

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Among the recent visitors in the White Mountains are Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wells and Miss Wells. Mrs. Havemeyer has rented her cottage near the Profile House for the season. Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Miss Iselin have left the White Mountains and have gone to Newport.

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Among the recent engagements announced is that of Mrs. Neva D. Sherwood, the daughter of Mrs. D. Stewart Denison of Depe Dene, Lake George, to Frank H. Turner of New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop have arrived from Europe and have gone to Lenox for the season. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons are entertaining at Lenox, and David W. Bishop will arrive very shortly. Mr. Bishop, it is said, intends to show Lenox something startling in the way of motor vehicles and automobiles.

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Mr. and Mrs. José de Navarro and Alfonso de Navarro have been registered at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. Henry Clews has also been there, but on the arrival of Mrs. Clews from Europe at the end of this week he will go to Newport for the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. de Norman Whitehouse, who are at Fort Washington, L. I., will go to Newport for August. Mrs. Victor Newcomb will pass the Summer at White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Her daughter, Mrs. Reginald Ward, is on the Continent.

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In London this evening Mrs. Arthur Paget will have the supreme honor of entertaining the King at dinner. The King officially during his term of mourning goes nowhere, but he breaks the rule unofficially and dines with intimate friends. He sent word to Mrs. Paget last week that he would dine with her on the 19th. This is somewhat significant, as there have been a number of articles written recently in which it was stated that while Col. Paget was invited to Court and to Windsor, Mrs. Paget was not asked with him, and that in some way she had incurred royal displeasure. She and her daughter, Miss Lelia Paget, had been in Paris until about a fortnight ago.

DOINGS AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 18.—William C. Whitney left here to-night for Boston, and will, it is said, sail for Europe the first of next week. He has said that he will return in August.

Mrs. C. B. Wright entertained at a dinner party at Tanglewold to-night Miss Bonner, Miss Newbold, Miss Fox, Mr. Sturgis, Lieut. Strickland, H. M. S. Indefatigable, and Lieut. Commander Mourat, H. M. S. Quail.

Mrs. Alexander Van Nest of New York will arrive in the morning. Mrs. Van Nest, owing to the death of her brother-in-law, Charles Carrol Jackson, will entertain but little this Summer.

Mrs. Van Buren of New York gave an afternoon reception to-day. Among those present were Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, Gen. Schofield, Johnston Livingston, and Countess Villars.

Senator Eugene Hale and Adjt. Gen. Richards came to Bar Harbor this morning. They are awaiting the arrival of the United States dispatch boat Dolphin, which is coming here with Gov. Hill on board. Lieut. Strickland and Lieut. Commander Mourat of the British North Atlantic Squadron arrived to-day. Lieut. Strickland is aide to Vice Admiral Bedford. Lieut. Commander Mourat said that while the English squadron will not be here as a whole this Summer, it is possible that one or two of the English ships may come in after the Duke of Cornwall and his party have left Canada.

Mr. A. Grip, the Swedish Minister, has taken a cottage here for the Summer. The only other member of the Diplomatic Corps here is M. Brun, the Danish Minister.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 18.—Charles C. Waters of the Belgian Legation has taken apartments here for the season.

Mrs. Astor is considering the advisability of changing her dinner evening from Thursday to Monday. Her first large dinner will be given Aug. 5.

Quite a number of dinners will be given on the evening of July 26, after which the guests will go over to Crossways for the vaudeville entertainment to be given by Mrs. Fish.

Mrs. Carter will give a large dinner July 27.

H. Yale Dolan has closed his Newport season and has sold his thirty-footer Dorothy to Winthrop Rutherfurd.

Mrs. R. W. Bull, who has been visiting Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, has gone to Saybrook, Conn.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield has cards out for a luncheon at the Golf Club Sunday.

A memorial window to the mother of Dr. W. T. Bull and Congressman Bull was placed in position to-day on the south side of Trinity Church. The window was designed by Miss Mary Tillinghast of New York.

Richard Peters, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, has taken apartments at the Stevens Ville.

The yawl Navahoe, with Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll on board, has sailed for Long Island City to join the New York Yacht Club fleet.

Mrs. Frederick A. Bell and the Misses Bell of New York have arrived at the Stitt Cottage.

Miss Hueston of Pittsburg is the guest of Miss Stella D. Hayes at Roosevale, where a dinner was given in her honor this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven will arrive at their cottage July 24.

Mrs. Charles H. Berryman is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. Casimer De Rham.

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., has cards out for a large dinner dance for young people for the evening of Aug. 5.

Newport is to lose permanently Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, whose estate on Ledge Road is occupied this season by Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells. The place is for sale. The Whartons have bought 130 acres of land in Lenox, where a large villa is now being erected.

Gen. Francis V. Greene and family, who are abroad, will return in the early Fall to Newport and occupy their new villa, which will be completed by the time of their arrival. They intend to remain here till cold weather sets in.

James T. Woodward has cards out for a dinner at The Cloisters July 25.

Mrs. J. Thompson will begin her series of entertainments with a dinner on July 22.

Those entertaining at dinner this evening included Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. W. H. Sands, Jr., Mrs. C. L. Beet, and Atherton Blight.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson is the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

The Baron and Baroness Schilliere will return from Europe in August for the remainder of the season.

Col. Osman Latrobe of Baltimore is the guest of William Watts Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer have arrived for the season.

Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., gave a luncheon this afternoon at her cottage. Her guests included Mrs. Alexander S. Clark, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., Mrs. Bispham, Mrs. Bateman, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Leroy King, Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, and Mrs. Preston.

The second dance of the season at the Casino this evening was very well attended. Mrs. John Clinton Gray coming in with her dinner guests. Among those present were Mrs. F. Neilson, Miss Neilson, Mrs. Wilmerding, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lamar, Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Rutherford, Mrs. C. A. Dolan, Thomas Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Drexel, W. Hude Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hatch, Miss Hatch, Austin Gray, Willing Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Browning, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Swan, Miss Schenck, Miss Gray, Philip Livermore, Mrs. I. T. Burden, Miss Burden, W. A. M. Burden, Miss Wells, W. F. Whitehouse, Jr., Miss Gladys Brooks, Miss Rives, and Miss Blight.

SHIRT WAISTS AT A WEDDING.

Men and Women Wore Them During the Church Ceremony at Belvidere, N. J.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 18.—A fashionable church wedding took place here today at noon, the bride being Miss Grace Green, and the bridegroom John Mackay of Hackensack. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Mary Green, a widow, of this place, and a relative of W. W. Gibbs, a multi-millionaire of Philadelphia. Mr. Mackay is a young lawyer. The ceremony was performed in the Methodist Episcopal Church by the pastor, the Rev. N. Brooks, in the presence of a large number of guests.

An unusual feature was the presence of men and women wearing shirt-waists. The bride's dress was silk of a light shade. Dr. Beesley played the wedding march. The bride was given away by her uncle, Silas Gibbs. She had no bridesmaids. Mr. Charles Van Scoten was best man. A wedding breakfast was served at the American House, after which Mr. Mackay and his bride left for the Catskills.

JOHN SOUTHWICK MARRIED.

He Is the Yonkers Alderman Who Won Fame by Defending the Flag in Canada.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 18.—Alderman John Southwick, who has figured in the newspapers many times since he won fame by his defense of the American flag up in Canada when it was insulted by a party of Canadians, is once more under the limelight. He married and made a political shift all in one day.

The athletic Alderman has always been a follower of James Irving Burns, the Platt leader in this city. Burns has been beaten in this city many times recently by Mayor Leslie Sutherland, the last time being on Tuesday, when Sutherland once more carried the primaries with enough delegates to make it almost certain he will be the next County Clerk. It was won by a narrow margin, and would have lost if it had not been for Southwick.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Southwick went to his office, that of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, in New York. About noon Miss Lulu Dean and Miss Gertie Fulton of this city called for him. Miss Dean is the daughter of Michael Dean, proprietor of the Dean Plaster Works. She and Southwick met some months ago and fell in love. Mr. Dean objected to their marrying.

On July 4 Miss Dean accompanied Mr. Southwick to Glen Island, and, according to the Alderman's story, it was because the cowboy "Rattlesnake Pete" insulted her that he spent some time as a doctor's patient owing to the Alderman landing his right fist on the cowboy's jaw.

When Miss Dean and Miss Fulton called at the Chicago and Rock Island office the Alderman and another employe of the road went out with them, and the four went to the Little Church Around the Corner, and then they left Miss Dean was Mrs. Southwick. When Mr. and Mrs. Southwick returned to Yonkers, she went to her father's home and the Alderman repaired to the polls and worked for the Sutherland faction. His followers objected at first, but he soon had them in line, despite the strenuous efforts of the Burns men to retain them. The ward went for Sutherland for the first time in its history, and the delegates elected from it give Sutherland the control.

The Alderman after the election went for his wife and took her to his home, where he introduced her as his wife to his mother. The parental blessing was given. Then Mrs. Southwick went home to her father's, where the marriage was kept a secret. It did not become known until last night. Mr. Dean is still unreconciled to his son-in-law.

EPWORTH LEAGUE IN SESSION.

Fifth International Convention Opens in San Francisco — Mr. McKinley Sends Greetings.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The fifth international Epworth League convention opened to-day. Long before the hour fixed for the preliminary proceedings Mechanics' Pavilion, which will accommodate 15,000 persons, was practically filled. The first services connected with the convention were held this morning in the First Congregational, the Central Methodist, and the Howard Street Churches, in each of which communion was celebrated. Bishop Joyce, President of the league, conducted the services in the First Congregational Church. At the Central Methodist Church the Rev. John J. Tigert of Nashville, Tenn., presided, and the Rev. A. C. Crowe of Toronto, Canada, led the congregation at the Howard Street Church.

When the convention proper was called to order at 2:30 o'clock the great auditorium was packed, and thousands were unable to gain admission. Rev. Thomas Filben of Pacific Grove officiated as Chairman. After a song service, in charge of Robert Husband, devotions were led by the Rev. Judson S. Hill of Morristown, Tenn. Gov. Gage of California then welcomed the delegates to the State in an address, which was received with the Chautauqua salute. Mayor Phelan followed, delivering an eloquent greeting in behalf of the city.

General Secretary the Rev. Joseph F. Berry read a number of congratulatory messages from prominent men throughout the Union. President McKinley said:

"I have much pleasure in sending to the International Epworth League Convention, assembled at San Francisco, my hearty congratulations upon the good work the great body of Christian men and women which it represents has accomplished in the past, and my earnest wish that even greater success will crown the future efforts of the league."

Vice President Roosevelt worded his message as follows:

"Heartiest greetings and may good luck attend the Epworth League in its efforts for social and civic righteousness."

Other communications were from Governors McMillin of Tennessee, Shaw of Iowa, Durbin of Indiana, Yates of Illinois, Bliss of Michigan, Dockery of Missouri, Stanley of Kansas, and Van Sant of Minnesota. All were received with cheers, those from the President and Vice President arousing the audience to great enthusiasm. The rest of the day was devoted to addresses.

HORACE GRAY DIED SUDDENLY.

Heart Disease Killed the Aged Banker, Who Was Found Dead by His Sister.

Horace Gray, Vice President of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, was found dead in bed in his home, 23 East Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday morning. It is thought that death was the result of heart disease, superinduced by the heat, but all during the hot spell Mr. Gray told his business associates that he suffered in no way from the sultry weather.

Mr. Gray, who was a bachelor, lived with his two sisters. He was eighty years old, but despite his advanced age was engaged actively in many enterprises. He left the bank with which he had been connected for many years Wednesday to go bathing at Manhattan Beach. When he returned to his home he complained of pains in his back, and retired early. He did not appear at the breakfast table yesterday morning at his usual time, and when one of his sisters went to call him his death was discovered.

Mr. Gray was born in Boston eighty years ago, and when a young man came to this city, where he started in business with Goodhue & Co. on South Street. They dealt in the China trades, and their sales of silks and teas from the Orient netted the firm millions of dollars. The firm afterward became Weston & Gray, and some years later Horace Gray & Co. About twenty-five years ago he retired from the China trade. In 1870 he became a Trustee of the Seamen's Bank for Savings at 74 Wall Street, and had been Vice President of that institution from 1890 up to the time of his death. He became a Trustee of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company in 1873. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Arthur Orr.

Arthur Orr, builder of the coining presses used for many years in the United States mints in Philadelphia, Carson City, San Francisco, and New Orleans, is dead at his Summer home at Moorestown, N. J., aged eighty-four years.

For many years he made a specialty of mint work. Many of his coining presses are still in use. He also built coining and milling presses for the Governments of Mexico, Perú, and Chile. For nearly fifty years he was connected with the Masonic fraternity.

Obituary Notes.

OSCAR HOLLOWAY of Augusta, Me., for many years a Director in the First National Bank of that city, and its President since 1892, died yesterday.

JOHN A. MURPHY, second son of Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the New Jersey Republican State Committee, died at his home at Newark last night. Death was due to consumption. He was twenty-two years old, and had been ill two years.

EFFINGHAM C. HAIGHT, Treasurer of the Wapanoag Cotton Mills, at Fall River, Mass., and formerly Treasurer of the Stafford Mills, died in Fall River yesterday at the age of forty-eight years. He was born in New York, and a widow and two children survive.

GEORGE HERRICK, formerly of New York, one of the oldest members of the American colony in London, was found dead in bed in that city yesterday morning. He had lived in London for twenty years. He was a member of Secretary of State Hay's class at Brown University. He was Class Valedictorian, and was graduated in 1858. Mr. Herrick was a connection of

MURIEL BEAT SCHOONERS

Won First Victory of Her Career at Larchmont Yesterday.

ISOLDE WON FROM HESTER

Black Squall Broke on Racing Craft When on Their Second Trip Over the Course.

Squalls seem to be one of the features of Larchmont's race week. After the experience of last Wednesday, when the elements tired themselves, it was thought, by the mossbacks, that they had got all that was due them in this line, but the weather man had one squall left over and handed it out to the yachtsmen while their craft were on the second journey over the course. This time none of the skippers was seriously inconvenienced by the brief blow while it lasted, but when it passed it took most of the wind with it, and the racing afterward was more or less listless.

At the start and until the squall came the wind was light from the southwest, making it a broad reach to the first mark, a beat to the second, and a run with spinnakers to the third or home mark.

Of the schooners the Quissetta led during the first round. She held her place until the windward work began on the second round. While she and the Elmina were fighting a marine duel over near the north shore of the Sound, the Muriel's skipper held the Long Island shore, and gained such a lead with that schooner that she was never headed again, and she won easily by 4 minutes 41 seconds, her first victory of the season.

There was much surprise among the members of the "Rocking Chair" fleet when they heard that the British-built cutter Hester had been beaten by Fred Hoyt's Isolde by 7 minutes 28 seconds, and this after she had been allowed 8 minutes 36 seconds.

It was the sloop Humma's turn to win again yesterday. She sailed against the Altair and Huguenot, and defeated the former after a close race by 3 minutes 38 seconds.

Seven boats started in the raceabout class—the largest entry of the week—and the race between them was the closest yet. The Persimmon defeated the crack Badger finally by only 14 seconds. The Persimmon carried her spinnaker all through the squall, the other doused hers, and probably lost the race by it. The summary follows:

SCHOONERS, CLASS D.—Start, 11:35.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Muriel, Charles Smithers	4:43:16	5:08:16
Elmina, F. K. Brewster	4:47:37	5:12:37
Quissetta, H. F. Lippitt	4:54:08	5:19:08

SLOOPS, CLASS I.—Start, 11:40.

Isolde, F. M. Hoyt	5:25:32	5:45:32
Hester, C. L. Robinson	5:24:04	5:44:04
Eolin, P. T. Dodge	5:28:20	5:48:20

Corrected time—Isolde, 5:36:36.

SLOOPS, CLASS K.—Start, 11:40.

Huguenot, Edward Wells	3:19:42	3:39:42
Humma, J. R. Maxwell	3:10:30	3:30:30
Altair, Cord Meyer	3:14:08	3:34:08

SLOOPS, CLASS L.—Start, 11:55.

Dorwina, W. L. Ward	3:50:09	3:55:09
Effort, F. M. Smith	3:55:16	4:00:16

SLOOPS, CLASS M.—Start, 11:55.

Anoatock, J. B. Martin, Jr.	4:55:45	4:24:15
Possum, E. S. Ballou	4:19:50	4:24:15

RACEABOUTS, 21-FOOT CLASS.—Start, 11:45.

Viper, A. D. Hennen	2:36:52	2:51:52
Rogue, F. T. Belford, Jr.	2:38:55	2:53:55
Badger, Thorsen & Jones	2:26:59	2:41:59
Merrywing, H. M. Crane	2:27:18	2:42:18
Snapper, A. B. Alley	2:31:18	2:46:18
Persimmon, C. Dodge	2:26:45	2:41:45
Joker, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	2:27:38	2:42:38

LARCHMONT SPECIAL, SLOOP CLASS.

Start, 11:45.

Wei-San, John M. Woodbury	5:37:23	5:52:23

SLOOPS, CLASS R.—Start, 11:50.

[illegible] C. D. Iselin	3:38:23	3:13:28
[illegible]sum, H. M. Rabbe	3:38:48	3:08:48
[illegible] Guy Forbes	3:21:02	3:33:02
[illegible] W. Hoey, Jr.	3:05:25	3:15:25
[illegible]s. Iselin	3:14:08	3:24:08
[illegible] C. D. Mallory	3:00:14	3:12:14

CASSET BAY RAC[illegible]—Start, 11:50

[illegible]ain, S. W. Roach	3:42:10	3:52:10
[illegible] Guy Standing	3:27:39	3:37:39
[illegible] W. Walker	3:35:58	3:45:58
[illegible]hilips & Morgan	3:20:28	3:30:28
[illegible]na, G. A. Coxey	3:27:48	3:37:48

The winners were Muriel, Isolde, Humma, Dorwina, Possum, Persimmon, Opossum, Bob, and Wei-San.

CRUSHING UP CONSTITUTION.

The Cup Yacht in Fine Shape for New York Yacht Club Cruise.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 18.—After good progress yesterday the Constitution's crew resumed work to-day on the underbody plates of the yacht, scraping and oiling them with a vigor which promised to have the boat ready to slide from the marine railway into the water by to-morrow morning.

All preparations are being made for the sloop to start to-morrow noon for the trip to Glen Cove, where she is to join the New York Yacht Club squadron for next week's cruise.

Alterations to the canvas of the yacht have been nearly completed. One of the mainsails has had over two feet cut from the "leech." The sail was found to be too large in the race last Friday when the Constitution was defeated by the Columbia, and the alteration it is believed will put the boat in better shape to race in a strong breeze.

When the Constitution starts westward she will be supplied with extra canvas, spars, and rigging, and there is also stored in the sail loft here a steel mast, boom, and yards, which may be brought into use in case of an emergency.

The Constitution never looked more trim than to-day at the close of work. The crew had nearly finished oiling the underbody, and the top sides shone in a new coat of paint. Some painting was also done below decks.

Some mechanical work was done on the pintels of the rudder, and at the same time the cleats of the boom were given a more stanch fastening.

There was a general inspection of every part of the Constitution when repairs had been completed.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB MEETS.

Constitution Amended and Plans for Annual Cruise Completed.

At a general meeting of the New York Yacht Club, held at Delmonico's, in Beaver Street, yesterday afternoon, it was voted to amend the constitution so that the Secretary shall hereafter have the appointment of the Yachting Superinendent in his gift. Under the constitution of the club another general meeting will have to ratify the action of the meeting to-day before it can become a part of the constitution. Seventy-three new members were elected to the club.

One of the features of the meeting was the announcement by the Regatta Committee of the following special classes for the squadron runs.

Constitution and Columbia, in racing trim, Class G, yawls, and the schooners Elmina, Quissetta, Amorita, and Muriel. Supplementary sailing instructions, it was announced, could be obtained from the flagship at the rendezvous, Glen Cove, on July 22. The race for the Commodore's Cup on July 22 will not be considered as a squadron run. The Regatta Committee announced an innovation, new this year, when it reported upon the adoption of the following in regard to the "auxiliaries":

"Squadron run prizes will also be given to the winner in each day's run for steam auxiliaries and motor auxiliaries, respectively, using sail only. They must sail in their usual trim, with all their fittings on board and in place, and steam auxiliaries must have their boilers full of water and at least three days' supply of coal in their bunkers. Motor auxiliaries must have at least three days' supply of fuel in their tanks.

"Crossing the starting line with the private signal at the main peak in two-masted vessels and at the mizzen peak in three-masted vessels will be taken as an entry, with the exception that motors must provide themselves with numbers, which can be obtained from the Yachting Superintendent at the clubhouse. These numbers must be displayed as directed in Section 3, Rule IX. The measurement for time allowance will be as in Rule I. of the racing rules, with the following exceptions:

"The base line will be distance between the end of the main boom in two-masted vessels or the mizzen boom in three masted vessels, and the end of the bowsprit, or flying jib-boom, if the latter be carried.

"The perpendicular will be the distance taken along the after side of the mainmast from the under side of the main gaff topsail halyard block sheaves, or, of the sheaves in the maintopmast, to the upper side of boom when resting on the saddle or on the lowest part of the gooseneck.

"Owners' measurements will be accepted with the understanding that upon request official measurement will be taken. The starting signals will be as mentioned in the general cruise circular."

The following letter, received by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, was read by Secretary Oddie:

MELVILLE BULL, Chairman.
ALBERT O. LANDERS, Treasurer.
F. P. GARRETTSON, Secretary.

Headquarters
Newport Harbor Fete Committee,
238 Thames Street, Newport.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, Commodore New York Yacht Club, New York.

Dear Sir: On Tuesday, July 30th, the citizens of Newport will give a harbor fete in honor of the North Atlantic Squadron and New York Yacht Club. The features are as folows: Cutter race at 10 A. M. between crews of the North Atlantic Squadron; an exhibition by the Holland torpedo boat at 11 A. M.; 2 P. M., a parade of sailors, marines, United States regulars, local militia, and naval organizations. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Army, with aides who served in the Spanish-American war, will be Chief Marshal. A general illumination of the entire lower part of the city and harbor will take place between 8 P. M. and 11 P. M.

This is the first opportunity we have had since the Spanish-American war of honoring the North Atlantic Squadron and your fleet, and we are therefore most desirous in having it a complete success. The North Atlantic Squadron, torpedo and training stations, War College, and Fort Adams will give an elaborate display.

We ask your hearty co-operation in this illumination. We are, respectfully,

July 17, 1901. F. P. GARRETTSON.

The owners of yachts are expected to provide themselves with New York Yacht Club night signals and quantities of fireworks, which will lend additional beauty to the Newport display.

The meeting was adjourned to Aug. 22, to permit of candidates for membership being voted upon before the trial races for the America's Cup.

Shamrock II. Preparing for Ocean Trip.

GLASGOW, July 18.—The Shamrock II. left the dock this morning. Her racing spars have been removed. Although the yacht was docked but a very short time ago, she was found again to be very foul. Her plates are badly pitted, the metal apparently not standing the action of the sea water as well as that used in the plates of the Shamrock I.

The challenger was towed this afternoon to Gourock, where she will receive the same jury rig for her transatlantic passage as was used by the former challenger.

Small Yachts Race Off Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 18.—The races of 30 and 15 foot yachts made a pretty sight in the bay this afternoon.

The thirties raced over the Dyer's Island course with a good breeze from the southwest, which was for a run out and a beat back for sweepstakes.

The Wa Wa and Barbara crossed the line before the starting gun, and made a fresh start, and despite this handicap they made a good showing in time. The start was at 3:22. Summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:40:02	2:18:02
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	5:40:49	2:18:49
Wa Wa, Reginald Brooks	5:41:12	2:19:12
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:46:06	2:24:06
Barbara, Winthrop Rutherfurd	5:53:07	2:31:07

Over a triangular course the fifteen-footers sailed for sweepstakes, starting at 3:22. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Breeze, W. G. Roelker, Jr.	5:50:48	2:28:48
Eaglet, William Grosvenor, Jr.	5:51:04	2:19:04
Hawk, William Gammell, Jr.	5:51:05	2:19:05

Philadelphia Yachts at New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 18.—The Philadelphia Corinthian Yacht Club fleet remained in this port to-day, where the annual water festival was held, the crews of vessels comprising the fleet participating in a varied and entertaining programme of aquatic events under the management of Fleet Capt. Charles H. Brock of the organization. There were dinghey races, rowing events, and a most exciting half-rater contest between the craft of the fleet which excited unbounded enthusiasm. The summaries:

Half-Rater Race.—Won by the Elsa, Addison Bancroft; Aloha, W. Curtis James, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, second; May, Commodore Van Rensselaer, third.

Gasolene Launches Over Twenty Feet.—Won by the Priscilla's crew, Aidas second, Thelmas third, Fayelle fourth, Speranza fifth.

Launches, Naphtha, Over Twenty Feet.—Won by the May, Alert second, Seneca third.

Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by the Columbia's crew, May second.

Pair-Oared Gigs.—Won by the Carmita's crew, Columbia second, Priscilla third, and Seneca fourth.

Dinghys, Half Mile.—Won by Columbia's crew, Speranza second, Ivanhoe third, and Vayu fourth. Time—5:20 4-5.

Independence to be Altered.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 18.—Thomas W. Lawson's sloop yacht Independence arrived in this harbor from Newport to-day, coming in under her own sail. She was towed to the Thames Shipyard, where extensive alterations are to be made to the hull, but low tide prevented hauling out. The sloop was towed to an anchorage in the upper harbor, and will be drydocked at high water to-morrow morning. George W. Lawley of Boston, builder of the yacht, is here with a gang of iron workers to make the changes contemplated by Designer B. B. Crowninshield.

NATIONAL REGATTA TO-DAY.

This Year's Championship Races on Schuylkill River Promise Excellent Sport.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—All the amateur oarsmen of the United States and Canada who are entered for the several events in the National regatta, to be held on the Schuylkill River to-morrow and Saturday, are now on the scene of the coming contests. Nothing remains to be done in the way of preparing for the races, and all the contestants have completed their training. The regatta, judging from the quality of the entries and the large number of out-of-town contestants, promises to be one of the best ever held by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. Among the last crews to arrive were the Canadians. Much attention was paid to the Argonaut eight-oared crew, which is expected to contest every inch of the mile and a half with the world's champion crew of the Vesper Club of this city. The Canucks are said to be fit as fiddles, while the Vespers are not in the best of condition. The Canadians were on the river soon after they arrived this morning, and went out again this evening.

The National course was fairly alive with oarsmen throughout the day. Many of the crews went out in the morning and nearly every contestant was out for his final spin this evening. A heavy rain was falling during the evening hours, which had little effect on the enthusiasm of the oarsmen. Ten Eyck and Lewis were on the river both during the morning and evening, as was also Greer of Boston, who will measure strokes with the winner of the diamond sculls for the National championship.

"Boathouse Row" along the Schuylkill is gayly decked with the American and British flags and all sorts of club colors in honor of the visiting contingent. The races to-morrow will begin at 3 P. M. The Argonaut eight went over the course shortly after 12 o'clock, their work being watched with interest by the crowds of rowing enthusiasts along the river road.

The visitors show great strength and pull a typical English stroke.

Their shell is of English make. In this afternoon's spin the Argonaut crew was not made up as it will appear to-morrow, Masdn, No. 5 in the boat, not having arrived with his companions. His place was taken to-day by "Bush" Thompson of Toronto, known as the grand old man of Canadian rowing.

The Winnipeg crew were also out, going over the course at 1 o'clock. Like the Argonauts, they have adopted the English style of rowing, and are in prime condition for to-morrow's race.

A number of new arrivals were on hand this afternoon, and watched the work of the crews. Among these were Chairman Garfield of the National Regatta Committee from Albany, N. Y.; James Fox and W. Stimpson of Boston, also members of the National Committee, arrived this afternoon. The others are expected this evening. The New York Athletic Club crew got in this afternoon, but decided not to go over the course until late in the afternoon.

Greer, the Boston sculler, had trouble with his own boat and was obliged to take his practice spin in a shell borrowed from the Vespers. Everything is in readiness for the big event to-morrow, and the flags are all out along the course.

In honor of the visiting Canadians, the Pennsylvania Barge Club is flying the British flag, the "Canucks" being the guests of this club.

GRIFFITH CHAMPION SHOT

Wins Grand American Target Handicap at Inter-State Park.

NOW A DOUBLE CHAMPION

Rhode Island Trap Shooter Also Won the Live Bird Event Last April—Many Ties for Places.

Eugene C. Griffith of Pascoag, R. I., the amateur trap shooter who won the Grand American Handicap at 100 live birds at Inter-State Park last April, duplicated that achievement yesterday at the same place by winning the Grand American Handicap at 100 clay targets from a field of seventy-five competitors, with a score of 95 out of a possible 100 breaks. Griffith's victory was the more marked as he shot from the nineteen-yard mark, while the second man, F. V. Carlough of Rutherford, N. J., who scored 93 breaks, and the third man, C. Wagner of Syracuse, N. Y., who scored 92 breaks, both had an advantage of several yards over Griffith, shooting from the sixteen and the seventeen-yard marks, respectively.

Griffith's best shooting was done in his second string of 25, which he broke straight. He missed three in his first string, and one each in the second and third. In addition to the first money of $128.96 he receives a sterling silver trophy presented by the association. The total money amounted to $806, including the $200 added by the association, and it was divided as follows: First, $128.96; second, $112.84; third, $88.66; fourth, $72.54; fifth, $64.48; sixth, $56.42; seventh, $48.36; eighth, $40.30; ninth, $40.30; tenth, $32.24; eleventh, $24.18; twelfth, $24.18; thirteenth, $24.18; fourteenth, $16.12; fifteenth, $16.12; sixteenth, $16.12.

Edward Banks, the well-known professional shot of this city, and W. Hood of Baltimore, Md., tied for the fourth and fifth places, with scores of 91, and no less than three shoot-offs were required to decide the tie, as both scored 22 on the first trial and 24 on the second. In the third attempt Banks broke 23 targets to Hood's 19 and obtained fourth money, Hood taking fifth.

R. C. Kirschner of Rochester, N. Y., obtained sixth money, with a score of 90, and F. D. Kelsey of East Aurora, N. Y., obtained seventh and eighth money, respectively, after a tied score of 91 and a tie in the shoot-off of 21. For the next six moneys there were three ties at 88, and three at 87, while the following five shooters tied for the last two moneys with scores of 86 targets broken: J. R. Malone, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Elder, Chambersburg, Penn.; F. B. Stephenson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. W. Phellis, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Simon Glover, Rochester, N. Y. In the shoot-off at 25 targets Malone broke 22 and Elder 21, and secured places in the money, the other three competitors scoring 20 breaks each.

Of the 22-yard men W. R. Crosby of O'Falion, Ill., who finished thirteenth, was the only one to obtain a place in the money list. He also made a remarkable record in the five preliminary sweepstake events, breaking straight in all five, a total of 85 straight breaks.

The tournament will conclude to-day with the consolation handicap at 100 targets, $7 entrance and $50 added, in which the winners of money [illegible]sterday's event will have one yard [illegible] to their handicaps. There will also [illegible] usual five preliminary sweepstakes [illegible] or 20 targets each. Summary:

First Event—Sw[illegible]5 targets, 16 yards, $1.50 entrance, $[illegible] straight breaks made by Remsen, Mi[illegible] and Le Roy.

Second Event—[illegible]s, 20 targets, 16 yards, $2 entran[illegible]d.—Straight breaks made by Mink, Gi[illegible]osby, Mingo, Cowan, and D. Sanford.

Third Event—Sw[illegible]s, 15 targets, 16 yards, $1.50 entrance, $[illegible]20 added.—Straight breaks made by Pier[illegible] Crosby, Hood, Stearns, *Le Roy, *Fox, Wagner, Phellis, Squier, M. Sanford, Kelsey, *Fulford, and J. Martin.

Fourth Event—Sweepstakes, 20 targets, 16 yards, $2 entrance, $20 added.—Straight breaks made by J. C. Hicks, Mink, *Crosby, Hawkins, Stearns, Wagner, Morris, Cowan, and R. Rahm.

Fifth Event—Sweepstakes, 15 targets, 16 yards, $1.50 entrance, $20 added. Straight breaks made by *Crosby, *Fanning, Schortz, Snow, and *Phellis.

Sixth Event—The Grand American Handicap, open to all, 100 targets, unknown angles, handicap rises, 14 to 20 yards, $10 entrance, $200 added, and a silver trophy.

WINNERS.

Name.	Hdcp. Yards.	Score.	Money.
E. C. Griffith, Pascoag, R. I.	19	95	$128.96
F. V. Carlough, Rutherford, N. J.	16	93	112.84
C. Wagner, Syracuse, N. Y.	17	92	88.66
E. Banks, New York City	19	91	72.54
W. Hood, Baltimore, Md.	18	91	64.48
R. C. Kirschner, Rochester, N. Y.	17	90	56.42
F. D. Kelsey, East Aurora, N. Y.	18	89	48.36
F. Stearns, Richmond, Va.	18	89	40.30
Col. J. C. Anthony, Charlotte, N. C.	16	88	40.30
D. W. Sawin, Gardner, Mass.	19	88	32.24
E. C. Fort, Fostoria, Ohio	18	88	24.18
J. J. Hallowell, Philadelphia, Penn.	18	87	24.18
W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.	22	87	24.18
G. G. Stephenson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	16	87	16.12
J. R. Malone, Baltimore, Md.	18	86	16.12
J. C. Elder, Chambersburg, Penn.	18	86	16.12

Name.	Hd'cp. Yards.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Strings. Tot'l.
J. C. Hicks	14	18	21	20	20	79
Baker	16	19	22	22	22	85
J. C. Elder	18	21	19	23	23	86
Anthony	16	21	22	20	22	85
Remsen	19	22	20	24	19	85
Mink	19	18	22	21	22	83
Hoffman	19	19	22	21	21	83
Van Allen	18	18	21	20	22	81
Glover	22	21	21	22	22	86
Fanning	18	20	19	22	23	84
Heikes	22	23	20	19	22	84
Gilbert	22	21	21	22	21	85
Crosby	22	20	21	23	23	87
Banks	19	22	23	22	24	91
Fanning	21	18	22	24	23	86
Dudley	20	16	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leland	16	19	20	16	19	74
Schortz	17	20	22	22	21	85
Hankins	15	16	22	20	24	82
Logus	17	22	19	22	20	83
Storr	18	20	22	18	19	80
Hood	18	20	25	21	25	91
Malone	16	20	23	24	19	86
Hammond	16	18	18	22	19	77
Ellyson	15	16	19	20	17	72
Stearns	18	22	22	20	24	88
Le Roy	19	22	23	22	21	88
Winchester	21	15	23	18	16	72
Burke	18	16	16	18	21	71
Lawrence	17	19	20	21	22	82
Snow	19	18	22	20	23	83
Wagner	17	22	22	23	24	92
Phellis	18	22	22	20	22	86
Squier	18	23	20	20	22	85
M. Sanford	18	8	18	18	21	66
Rieger	19	18	21	14	23	76
Rex	19	12	18	21	19	70
Tallman	18	15	24	23	23	85
Krueger	18	20	17	17	17	71
Du Puy	14	21	18	23	22	84
Rike	18	20	19	19	13	71
Fort	18	23	21	23	23	90
Griffith	19	22	25	24	24	95
Inman	18	19	22	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whitin	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	21	[illegible]
F. B. Stephenson	16	23	21	23	19	86
Carlough	19	23	24	21	25	93
Sawin	19	20	24	23	22	89
Howe	18	18	17	18	22	75
Hallowell	18	23	18	22	24	87
Courtney	18	20	19	19	20	78
Morris	17	18	21	20	23	82
Macie	18	20	19	21	17	77
Cowan	16	19	21	21	21	82
Weinman	14	19	15	16	18	68
Kelsey	18	22	23	22	22	89
Douglass	16	22	20	21	22	85
Ridgon	18	19	20	23	23	85
Fulford	21	20	22	20	20	82
Simmons	17	21	19	21	20	81
Doremus	16	16	16	21	21	74
G. G. Stevenson	16	20	21	22	24	87
Kirchner	17	24	22	23	21	90
Dailey	16	21	16	22	19	78
McCord	17	20	17	24	20	81
Merriman	15	16	18	19	20	73
R. Rahm	16	20	18	21	21	80
O'Brien	16	18	15	20	22	75
Craemer	15	16	19	14	21	70
Barnard	14	19	22	14	22	77
Greiff	16	18	16	21	21	76
Capt. Money	17	24	22	16	21	83
Lard	14	18	21	20	23	82
Dickey	20	18	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apgar	18	21	19	22	23	81

Professionals did not share money.

Swimming Races at Bath Beach.

The Captain's Pier Swimming Association of Bath Beach will hold a set of swimming races on Saturday, open to all registered amateur athletes, under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union. The events will be 200-yard novice, 100-yard handicap, 440-yard handicap, and one mile for championship of Brooklyn.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Chicago Again Defeated New York by One Run in a Seesaw Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Chicago won its third game of the week to-day by defeating New York by a score of 6 to 5. The local team was the first to score, tallying in the first inning after the visitors had been blanked. Hartzel knocked a single to centre, took second on Green's sacrifice, and third on Strang's poor throw to first of Chance's grounder. The latter stole second, and both scored on Dexter's fly to left. The third, McCormick's hit, which bounded off Taylor, followed by Kling's long drive to right centre, netted another run. Meantime New York had gathered two in the fourth inning on singles by Hickman and Strang, Childs's error, and two outs at first. A wild throw to first by Raymer, McBride's single, and one out at first, cost another run in the fourth inning.

The visitors took the lead in the eighth inning, Ganzel drew a base on balls, Hickman singled. Strang drove a fly to the extreme limit of right field near the corner of the fence. Hickman either thought the ball might be caught or that it was a foul, for he hesitated on the line and then advanced only to second base, which held Strang at first. Ganzel scored on the play. The next two were outs. Chicago more than evened up in its half. Childs opened with a single, which would have dissected Pitcher Taylor had he not ducked. Raymond slipped one for two bases past Hickman down the left foul line. Both runners scored on successive outfield flies by McCormick and Kling.

New York, meeting rally with rally, again tied the score in its half of the ninth inning. Van Haltren singled as a starter, took third on Selbach's one-baser, and scored on an outfield fly.

Then, with Hartzell gone in the last half of the ninth, Green drove a long hit to right centre, which McBride reached, but could not hold because of his proximity to the fence, Green taking third. Chance, the next batter, was awarded a base on balls, but Dexter knocked out a fly to Van Haltren, and after it was caught Green sped home with the winning run. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Green, cf.	1	2	6	0	0
Chance, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Dexter, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Childs, 2b.	1	2	1	4	1
Raymer, 3b.	1	2	0	2	1
McCorm'k, ss	1	2	2	4	0
Kling, c.	0	1	6	0	0
Eason, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	6	11	27	11	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'Haltren, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Selbach, lf.	1	1	1	2	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Davis, 3b&ss.	0	1	2	6	0
Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	12	2	0
Hickman, ss. and 3b.	1	3	2	3	0
Strang, 2b.	1	3	1	2	1
Warner, c.	0	1	1	2	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	2	3	1
Total	5	11	*26	18	2

*Two out when winning run scored.

Chicago	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	—6
New York	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 8. Two-base hits—Kling, Raymer, (2.) Hickman, Ganzel. Three-base hit—Green. Sacrifice hits—Green, Kling. Stolen bases—Chance, Strang, (2.) Double play—McCormick and Dexter. Struck out—By Eason, 6. Passed ball—Kling. Base on balls—Off Eason, 3; off Taylor, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

BROOKLYN 5, PITTSBURG, 3.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 18.—Wagner lost to-day's baseball game with Brooklyn in the eighth inning by making a wild throw on Keeler's little hit to third, scoring Kelley from first and putting Keeler on third. Sheckard's hit then scored Keeler. This was the only feature of the game. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf.	0	1	4	1	0
Clarke, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
B'mont, cf.	1	3	3	0	0
B'nst'd, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Wagner, 3b.	1	1	0	2	1
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1
Ely, ss.	0	0	5	3	1
Leech, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Zimmer, c.	0	1	4	2	0
Tannehill, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Total	3	6	27	12	3

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Sh'kard, lf.	0	2	3	0	0
Daly, 2b.	1	0	4	2	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	3	2	1
McC'rry, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
McGuire, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Kitson, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total	4	6	27	9	1

*Batted for Ely in ninth.

Pittsburg	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Kelley and Kitson. Sacrifice hit—Davis. Stolen bases—Clarke and Bransfield. Double play—Davis and Ely. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 2. Struck out—By Tannehill, 2; by Kitson, 4. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	1	1	0
Hartley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	12	0	0
Cr'ford, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
Magoon, ss.	1	1	5	6	1
Haberer, 3b.	0	0	0	2	3
Fox, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0
Dergen, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Case, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1	4	27	12	5

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	2	3	4	0	0
W'v't'n, 3b.	1	3	0	1	0
Flick, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
D'l'h'ty, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Douglas, c.	2	2	4	0	0
Jen'gs, 1b.	2	2	10	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0
Cross, ss.	1	2	2	6	0
Orth, p.	0	2	0	3	0
Total	13	18	27	13	0

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	—13

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 10. Two-base hits—Beckley, Magoon, Jennings, Wolverton, and Hallman. Three-base hits—Flick, Thomas. Stolen bases—Flick, 2; Douglas. Double play—Cross to Jennings. First base on balls—Case, 2; Orth, 2. Struck out—Case, 1; Orth, 4. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	2	1	1
Donovan, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Padden, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
Wallace, ss.	0	1	3	2	1
Kruger, 3b.	0	0	3	0	0
Nichols, cf.	0	0

REINA'S BRIGHTON OAKS

Jockey Followers Had Indifferent Success at the Seaside Track.

HERBERT BEAT WAX TAPER

Shaw on the Second Horse Which Was Well Played Principally on Account of His Rider.

The worship of jockeys was strongly in evidance at the Brighton Beach Race Track yesterday. The worshippers were divided among several riders, however, and while the talk of racegoers seemed to be exclusively of Shaw, Spencer, Burns, Michaels, and O'Connor, it is extremely doubtful if the followers of any one of the popular riders finished the afternoon with a profit on his betting.

In the race for the Brighton Oaks, the fourth on the card, at one mile and a furlong, five fillies, supposedly the best of the year, ran, with Reina from the Featherstone stable and Sweet Lavender the best backed, Reina starting favorite. Sweet Lavender, first away, made the pace to the last turn, where Reina, well up to that point, went on and won, ridden out, by a length from Sweet Lavender. Two lengths further back Janice was third, after a smart brush with Trigger. O'Connor was the only one of the popular riders to give his followers a fair reward, for Shaw was three times beaten on well-backed horses, two of them favorites, the boy riding in very poor form in each event. His worst effort, however, was on Wax Taper, favorite at odds on for the third race, Herbert and McGrathiana Prince being the only other runners. In the race Herbert went to the front in the first quarter of a mile and was never headed, though through the last quarter it looked as if Wax Taper could go on past him whenever he pleased. Wax Taper was permitted to go wide at the turn into the stretch, however, and Shaw let him swerve again close on the post, just when he seemed winning, and Herbert got home first by about a nose.

For the fifth race Animosity was a 2 to 5 favorite, and after Balloon made the running to the last turn, went on and galloped home first by a length. Lady Sterling was made a decided favorite for the last event, and after making all the running won by a neck from Fonsoluca, who beat Playlike three lengths for the place. The winner was bid up $500 over her entered price, but was retained for the usual extra $5.

A delay at the post for the opening event made the racing a half hour late in starting. The eleven horses left in the event, six-furlong handicap, hanging in the starter's hands for a dozen breaks before they were sent away to a straggling start. In the rush for positions as the field went through the back stretch, Sir Eggis and Cervera were crowded together and both fell. Pincher ran through the field into the lead, and made the pace around the turn and into the stretch, extended by Isia and Lucent, while Col. Padden, far back in the bunch up to this point, began to close on the leaders. On the straight Pincher stopped, and Isia, taking first place, held it to the end, winning rather handily by three parts of a length from Lucent, who was a neck before Col. Padden, the third horse. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Sullivan & Harris's Isia, ch. c., 3 years, by Tammany-Isis, 124 pounds (J. Spencer,) won cleverly by three parts of a length; John E. Madden's Lucent, b. c., 3, 112, (McGinn,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a neck from Frank Farrell's Colonel Padden, blk. c., 3, 128, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Kinniklinic, Military, Pincher, Sir Eggis, Cervera, Brandysmash, Himself, and Betsy Prig also ran. Cervera and Sir Eggis fell. Value to the winner, $795. Lucent the post favorite. Winner trained by E. Hughes.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of a stake; weights twelve pounds below the scale; five furlongs. Bernard Schreiber's Otis, br. c., by Foul Shot or Sarn—Laura Agnes, 110 pounds, (McCue,) 12 to 5 and 4 to 5, won, ridden out, by Foul Shot or Sarn—Laura Agnes, 110 pounds, (McCue,) 12 to 5 and 4 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length; Julius Fleischmann's De Reszke, br. c., 110, (Shaw,) 7 to 10 and 2 to 5, second by six lengths from L. H. Franchi's Byrne of Roscrea, ch. c., 110, (T. Burns,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Choate, Reformer, and Blanche Herrman also ran. Value to the winner, $520. De Reszke the favorite. Winner trained by M. C. Hubbell.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward that have run at this meeting; penalties and allowances: one mile and a sixteenth. W. C. Rollins's Herbert, br. c., 4 years, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 116 pounds, (L. Smith,) 7 to 5 and out, won, ridden out, by a short head; R. R. Rice's Wax Taper, b. c., 4, 116, (Shaw,) 13 to 20 and out, second by ten lengths from the Albermarle Stable's McGrathiana Prince, ch. g., 4, 98, (H. Cochran,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $650. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Oaks of $3,500, for fillies three years old, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. A. Featherstone's Reina, ch. f., by Esher-Reflection, 111 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length. A. B. Hagin's Sweet Lavender, b. f., by Goldfinch-Lydia, 111, (Spencer,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths from G. B. Morris's Janice, ch. f., by Midlothian-Rasette, 121, (Landry,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Trigger and Anecdote also ran. Value to the winner, $2,800. Winner trained by Julius Bauer.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. J. A. Bennett's Animosity, ch. f., by Star Ruby-Harmony II., 96 pounds, (Wilkerson,) 2 to 5 and out, won easily by a length; the Betauket Stable's Balloon, ch. f., 98, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1 and 1 to 2, second by five lengths from A. L. Aste's Burmise, br. c., 101, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:40 1-5. Timothy Foley also ran. Value to the winner, $520. Animosity always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. A. L. Aste's ch. f. Lady Sterling, by Hanover-Aquilla, 92 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 5 and out, won driving by a neck; T. F. Muiry's ch. g. Fonsoluca, 92, (G. Thompson,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by three lengths from W. H. Sands's br. c. Playlike, 104, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. April Shower, Castiron, Benton Gray, and King Daly also ran. Value to the winner, $340. Lady Sterling always favorite. Winner trained by J. C. McLaughlin.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Hengist, 105 pounds; In Shot, 103; Marothen, 100; Bounteous, 99; Malden, 97; Ristrick, 96; Pleasant Sail, 92; Aminte, 91; Phoenician, 88; Connie, 88.

SECOND RACE.—Fillies and mares; mile and seventy yards. Kamara, 106 pounds; May W., Fatalist, and The Amazon, 101 each; Trigger, 99; Sadie S. and Princeton Girl, 89 each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Five Nations, 125 pounds; Highlander, 118; Green and Red and Dewey, 115 each; Rightaway, 107; Essene and April Shower, 100 each; Byrne of Roscrea, 96; Past and Carroll D., 96 each; Bon Mot, 88; Leander, 87; Lemoyne, 85.

FOURTH RACE.—Isiip Handicap, one mile and an eighth. Brigadier, 114 pounds; First Whip, 112; Watercure, 111; Kamara, 110; Blues, 108; All Green, Cyrano, Sadie S., and King Bramble, 96 each; Latson, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—Maidens, six furlongs. Octoroon, Star of the West, Emma A. M., Lieschen, Rossair, Pearl Finder, Bella, Keynote, Fugurtha, Merry Hours, Schwalbe, Fast, Lomber, and Olenka, 107 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Magnificent, 111 pounds; Elsio and Angelure, 108 each; Lamp of Love, 104; Fatalist, 103; Survivor, 101; Ethics and Himself, 99 each; Fonsolee and Heroics, 98 each; Marothen and Lady Chorister, 89 each.

CRESCEUS WON FREE-FOR-ALL.

In Race with Charlie Herr Ohio Stallion Made a New Race Record.

DETROIT, Mich., July 18.—Cresceus, the chestnut stallion owned and driven by George H. Ketcham of Toledo, won the free-for-all trot on the Detroit Driving Club's track, at Grosse Pointe, this afternoon, and incidentally trotted the fastest heat and won the fastest race record ever made. Charlie Herr, the brown stallion owned by David Cahill of Lexington, Ky., and driven by Kelley, was the only opponent in this race, and he was a slow second. Cresceus won the first heat by five lengths, in 2:06¾, breaking the racing record for this year on any track, and in the second heat he led by anywhere from five to ten lengths and finished easily in 2:05 flat, breaking the world's racing record. This announcement by Starting Judge Barnard was received with tumultuous huzzahs. The sun was setting just as Cresceus skipped under the wire.

The other events were drawn out and tiresome and the big bunch of starters in each event proved unruly ones to get off.

In the 2:27 trot it required six heats to decide the winner of first money, and he was Corey, a bay gelding owned by Smathers & Shaffer of New York, and driven by Spear. Meta Arthur, who finished third in the last heat and just escaped being distanced by reason of a change of drivers from Ruthford, whom the talent thought was doing some jockeying, to Noble, took second money. Springdale won third money and Vic Sheller fourth. In the fifth race, all non-winners of heats were sent to the barn. Four heats for the field and then two heats for the winners of heats was the game in the second race, namely, the 2:09 class pace. After Sidney Pointer had one heat to his credit, Argetta one, George two, and Sphinx S. one, the non-winners were sent to the barn and the heat winners paced two uninteresting heats before Sphinx S. was declared the winner of first and fourth money. The summaries:

2:27 Class.—Trot.

Coxey, by Judge Cox, b. g., (Spear)	4	2	3	1	1
Meta Arthur, br. m., (Ruthford and Noble)	3	1	1	8	3
Springdale, br. s., (D. Wilson)	1	6	7	2	2
Vic Sheller, br. g., (Van Bokkelen)	2	7	2	4	4
Toledo Bee, ch. g., (Lockwood)	7	4	5	3	5
Betsey Ross, b. m., (Nethaway)	3	5	8	3	5
Capt. Brasken, b. g., (Erwin)	5	3	6	7	3
Sadie Patchle, b. m., (Highnight)	6	8	5	6	7
Jurash, b. g., (Munson)	†				
Ruth Ardelia, b. m., (McKenzie)	†				
The King, b. g., (Marsh)	†				

*Drawn. †Distanced.

Time—2:16; 2:14¾; 2:19; 2:16½; 2:17¾; 2:20.

2:09 Class.—Pace; purse $2,500.

Sphinx S., ch. g., by Sphinx, (Spear)	9	6	2	9	1	1
Gorge, br. g., (McKenny)	4	3	1	1	2	3
Argetta, b. m., (Berry)	7	1	3	8	3	2
Sidney Pointer, b. s., (Moffat)	1	10	6	4	9	†
Carmine, b. g., (Frost)	3	2	7	5	2	*
Arbutestan, b. s., (H. James)	2	8	9	8	4	*
White Rose, ch. m., (Munson)	5	5	4	2	5	*
Goshen Jim, b. g., (Thompson)	6	9	8	7	8	*
Rex Direct, blk. h., (Cox)	8	7	10	10	†	
Annie Thornton, b. m., (Miller)	10	4	5	6	†	*

*Drawn. †Distanced.

Time—2:07¼; 2:08¾; 2:08¼; 2:12; 2:09¾; 2:10¾; 2:14¾.

Free-for-All Trot.—Purse $2,500.

Cresceus, ch. s., by Robert McGregor, (George H. Ketcham)	1	1
Charlie Herr, br. s., (Kelley)	2	2

Time—2:06¾; 2:06.

AMATEURS AT ELKWOOD PARK.

Harness Races Participated In by Speedway Trotters and Pacers.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 18.—A good-sized crowd witnessed the opening events of the three days' sporting carnival of the Gentlemen's Driving and Field Club, at Elkwood Park, this afternoon. A letter of regret was read from Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who was expected to be present. A summary of the events decided to-day follows:

Pacers; best two in three; mile heats to wagon; driven by amateurs.

George Stengel's Darling	1	1
Julius Ruff's Northfield	2	2

Time—2:22½; 2:24¾.

Special named race for amateurs; best two in three mile heats to wagon.

J. L. Dodge's Redinda	1	1
L. Kahn's George Wallace	2	2
D. N. Wilburn's Sarah Jane	3	3

Running race; weight for age; five-eighths of a mile.—H. McCarthy's Marble Head, b. m., by Watercress, won; William Coleman's Kitten, ch. f., by Masher, second; George Vunck's Joe Oliver, b. g., by Penny, third. Time—1:01½. Big Ruin, the Brummer, Golden, and Lady Francis also ran.

Named race for amateurs; best in three mile heats to wagon.

Dr. H. H. Kane's King Rene, Jr.	1	1
Wentworth's Perseus	2	3
George Stengel's Formosa	3	2
C. B. Hurd's T. R. R.	4	4

Time—2:29½; 2:30¾.

Running race; three-quarters of a mile; weight for age.—William Coleman's Macedon, ch. g., won; George Wynk's Jo Oliver, b. g., by Tenny, second; James Hyslop's Pride of Kildeer, b. c., by Falconer, third. Time—1:16¼. Golden, Lady Go Lightly, and Train On also ran.

Five-Mile De Dion Bouton automobile race.—Won by Jefferson Seligman. Time—11:58.

A fine card of trotting events is scheduled for to-morrow; $1,500 will be divided in purses.

SIR OLIVER'S STAKE RACE.

Sir Dixon Colt Took the Rich Hyde Park Stake at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Hyde Park Stake to-day produced a stunning surprise in the defeat of the colt Abe Frank, the supposedly invincible two-year-old in G. C. Bennett's stable. He was beaten by both Sir Oliver and Memnon. Sir Oliver, the winner, is a true and game running youngster, belonging to Clay Brothers. He is by Sir Dixon out of Ollie Glenn, and on account of his good way of finishing, he has been picked by close observers as a coming great three-year-old, but was hardly expected to beat Abe Frank in the latter's present form.

Six youngsters started in the Hyde Park, which, with $5,040 added to 136 nominations, is the richest two-year-old event of the year in the West. The Schorrs started Charles W. Meyer in the place of Flora Pomena. Memnon was the pacemaker. Charles W. Meyer ran in second place to the turn into the stretch, where Bullman brought up Abe Frank. The latter was running strong, and the crowd expected to see him win in his usual way, but he hung perceptibly before he got on even terms with the Dunne gelding. Just as the crowd began to realize that the great colt had met his defeat, a brown backed jockey on a bay colt came tearing along on the outside with a rush and speed that were amazing. It proved to be Sir Oliver. Wire field on Memnon had a little up his sleeve, but even when he brought that into play, he was unable to stave off Sir Oliver, who won by a length and a half, while Memnon beat Abe Frank half a length. Pentecost was never a dangerous factor in the race.

Abe Frank's defeat is attributed by his supporters to his disadvantage in the weights on the somewhat holding and sticky track, but it is conceded that over a distance of ground Sir Oliver is a great colt.

Harness Races at Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., July 18.—After one race had been finished at the State Fair Grounds this afternoon and two heats in another had been paced, a very heavy shower flooded the track and made it necessary to postpone the remainder of the card until to-morrow afternoon. The local mare, Blanche, was the favorite in the unfinished race, but she did not get either of the first two heats, one going to Nimrod and the other to Ethan Wilkes, from Hartford, Conn. In the 2:24 pace Natt C., the favorite, won the race without much difficulty. The 2:09 pace will be raced to-morrow. The summaries:

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Natt C., br. g., by Nathan Hale-dam untraced, (Cox)	1	1
Tarantare, b. s.	2	2
Gail, b. m.	3	3
Corbino, b. g.	5	5
Glen Onward, b. g.	4	4
Susan, b. m.	6	6
Worth State, ch. g.	dis.	
Eventful, br. m.	Dis.	

Time—2:19¾; 2:20½; 2:24¾.

2:21 Class.—Pacing; purse $400, (unfinished.)

Nimrod, b. g., by Norval-dam by William L. (Cox)	1	3
Ethan Wilkes, b. g., by Emperor Wilkes-dam by Ethan Allen, (Reynolds)	3	1
May Queen, b. m.	6	2
Red Shedd, b. g.	2	6
Amber Sphinx, b. m.	4	5
Blanche, b. m.	7	4
Merry Go-Round, b. g.	5	7
Julia M., b. m.	8	dis

Time—2:21½; 2:19¾.

Jockey Club Officials Meet.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held yesterday. T. Hitchcock, Jr., was appointed Steward to represent The Jockey Club at the Saratoga Association meeting. J. G. Fallanshee was appointed Jockey Club Steward to serve during the absence of H. K. Knapp abroad. The list of officials appointed by the Saratoga Association was approved.

FISCHER A TENNIS CHAMPION.

New York Player Easily Disposed of Philadelphia in Final.

BUFFALO, July 18.—The challenge match between Edwin P. Fischer of New York and W. A. Clothier of Philadelphia for the tennis championship of the Empire State was played at the grounds of the Buffalo Tennis Club this afternoon and was won by the former, after four rather one-sided sets. Fischer, though not in good physical condition, was at home on the dirt courts, and put up a very fast and steady game, while his opponent, having played in the finals in the morning, was rather tired and did not play in his usual form. This gives Fischer the State championship for the coming year and possession of the handsome club trophy which he won the first time in 1896. In the finals, which were played this morning, Clothier had a hard time in disposing of Irving Wright, the young Boston expert. The finals of the handicap will be reached to-morrow afternoon, and possibly the finals in the doubles. Owing to disability and other causes the local entry in the tournament has been light. Summary:

Semi-final.—Open singles—I. Wright beat Hodge 6—1, 6—4. Final—Clothier beat I. Wright 12—10, 8—7, 7—5, 6—3.

Championship Round.—Fischer beat Clothier, 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Consolation.—Jenny beat P. Wright 6—4, 6—1.

Handicap.—First round—E. Bissell beat Schwartz 5—7, 6—2, 7—5. Second round—Smither beat R. Bissell 7—5, 6—4; Jenny beat Field 6—2, 6—2. Hodge-Smither match won by Smither, 6—4, 6—3.

Little Beat Ohio's Tennis Champion.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Nat Emerson, the Ohio State tennis champion, twice winner of the State Cup, went down to defeat before the playing of R. D. Little of Princeton to-day in the tri-State tournament. Emerson played a stiff game.

Little won the first set, at 6—4; in the second set Emerson led off, when he fell, badly bruising his left knee and elbow. The injuries greatly hampered his playing, and Little had no trouble in winning the match, at 6—1.

Kreigh Collins of Chicago beat F. B. Alexander of New York, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

In the gentlemen's doubles, Collins and Waidner, Chicago cracks, defeated Diehl and Nat Emerson by a score of 6—3 and 7—5. The scores:

Ladies' Doubles.—Miss Willishire and Miss Closterman defeated Miss Hofer and Miss Belden, 6—0, 6—2.

Ladies' Singles.—Miss Parker defeated Miss Champlain, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Champlain was thoroughly exhausted after the first set and the second went to her opponent by forfeit; Miss Closterman defeated Miss Kinsey, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Atkinson defeated Miss Neeley, 6—4, 6—4.

Ladies' Doubles.—The Misses Willishire and Closterman defeated the Misses Champlain and Parker, 6—4, 6—2; the Misses Jones and Atkinson beat the Misses Von Steinwehr and Dodd, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—McQuiston brothers beat Trux Emerson and Billy Hunt, 6—1, 7—5, followed with a victory over Dean Emerson and Fred. Fabie, 6—3, 6—4.

In the mixed doubles Atkinson and Alexander beat Trux Emerson and Miss Willishire, 6—2, 6—4.

Little of Princeton beat Waldner of Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.

Tennis on Massachusetts Courts.

MAGNOLIA, Mass., July 18.—The feature of the tennis tournament was the strong playing of J. P. Paret, who won both his matches without apparent effort. Good weather and the fine condition of the courts added greatly to the interest of the spectators.

Three men have now reached the semi-finals in singles, Paret, Warland, and Zaver. Childs had won one set from Pier for the fourth place when rain interfered. Seaver defeated McKittrick in one of the finest games yet played. Semi-finals in both singles and doubles will be played to-morrow. To-day's summaries:

Singles.—First Round—J. P. Paret beat F. C. Crocker, 6—1, 6—3; R. Hickok beat G. Rumsey, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round—J. P. Paret beat J. T. McDonald, 6—3, 6—1; R. Hickok beat F. Weston by default; J. P. Mumford beat K. Horton by default; A. S. Pier beat I. W. Kendall, 6—2, 6—1; R. C. Seaver beat R. Hickok, 6—4, 6—3.

Third Round—J. P. Paret beat R. Hickok, 6—3, 6—2; R. C. Seaver beat J. P. Mumford, 6—0, 6—3.

Doubles.—First Round—C. L. Child and R. McKittrick beat T. C. Stanwood and C. H. Starkweather, 6—2, 6—3; C. W. Moore and G. McK. Sargent beat K. Horton and A. S. Pier by default; J. P. Paret and R. Hickok beat E. P. Pettus and partner by default.

Second Round—C. W. Moore and G. McK. Sargent beat C. Gill and S. P. MacDonald, 6—3, 6—4.

Jimmy Michael as a Monopolist.

"Jimmy" Michael, posing as a monopolist, is a new character in the cycling world. Michael has hired all the extra pacing machines available for the forty-mile paced race at Manhattan Beach bicycle track on Saturday, and as a result the amateur paced race has to be declared off. When the amateurs tried to procure motor-tandems for that race they were informed that none was to be had, as Michael had hired them all. The Welsh cyclist will have four machines to pace him, and in this way is assured against accidents. Elkes has three machines of French manufacture that can beat anything on the track except the yellow machines that paced Walthour last Saturday, and Michael will use one of these in the race of Saturday next. John Nelson has the same two machines that have paced him to victory in forty races out of fifty-two he has ridden in the past fifteen months.

Yesterday at the Beach track Michael followed pace like a railroad train ten miles in the afternoon, finishing the full distance in 15 minutes 33 3-5 seconds. His time for the last five miles was even more remarkable. He rode the five miles in 7:32, which is better than the best competition record of 7:42, made by Harry Elkes at Brockton, Mass. Michael's time by miles was as follows: First mile, 1:41; second, 1:36; third, 1:35; fourth, 1:35; fifth, 1:34; sixth, 1:31; seventh, 1:31; eighth, 1:30; ninth, 1:31; tenth, 1:29 3-5. Michael finished fresh and strong, and made the usual grand-stand play of running up on his motor tandem at the finish.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

TAYLOR STEAM ECONOMIST COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts yesterday sold out the office furniture of the Taylor Steam Economist Company at 278 Broadway for $74, and one steam economist machine at 411 Pearl Street for $5.

THOMAS RABER.—Thomas Raber of 200 Avenue A has confessed judgment for $767 in favor of Henry Schefers for the amount due on an accounting of the partnership of Raber & Schefers, which was dissolved in November last.

WILLIAM G. WEBBER.—Deficiency judgment for $6,636 was docketed yesterday against William G. Webber in favor of Sophie Rothschild, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth-street.

REVIEW OF THE REPUBLIC COMPANY.—Judgement for $612 was entered yesterday against the Review of the Republic Company of 138 Fifth Avenue, in favor of the Martin B. Brown Company, for printing done between Nov. 12 and April 30 last, and execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Murray.

OTTENHEIMER BROTHERS.—Paul Herzog, who was Secretary of the creditors of Ottenheimer Brothers, corset manufacturers at 33 Greene Street and at New Haven, Conn., was asked yesterday whether any settlement had been effected. He said that the creditors' committee had not yet called the second meeting of the creditors, but the committee will recommend a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar, cash, which will require about $50,000, as the unsecured liabilities are about $200,000.

WILSON & PUTNAM.—Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed John J. Farrell receiver of the assets of Wilson & Putnam of Woodland Beach, S. I., in a suit brought by Henry C. Wilson against Henry W. Putnam for dissolution of the partnership and an accounting. Mr. Wilson claimed that the partnership was formed on March 1, 1900, to improve and build up Woodland Beach. Mr. Putnam, in his answer, said that he never had any partnership with Mr. Wilson; that the latter never had any interest in Woodland Beach or in anything connected therewith, except an individual business at the Casino there leased for the season of 1900, and that he (Mr. Putnam) was the sole lessee of Woodland Beach.

E. A. DINZEY & CO.—Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court has appointed Clarence R Slocum receiver of the assets of E. A. Dinzey & Co., importers of wines and liquors at 27 William Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Slocum, as a partner in the firm, against William Beard as committee of the estate of Edward A. Dinzey, the other partner, for a dissolution of the partnership. It was stated that Mr. Slocum, who is a son of Gen. Slocum, became a partner with Mr. Dinzey on Jan. 1, 1900, contributing $10,000 cash capital, on the representations of Mr. Dinzey that the latter had fully $10,000 worth of assets in the business previously conducted by him alone, but these assets turned out to be only $930. The business was not profitable, the capital contributed by Mr. Slocum has become exhausted, and on Feb. 10 last Mr. Beard was appointed committee of the person and estate of Mr. Dinzey, as it was stated that he had become an inebriate. The liabilities of the firm are $9,721, and assets $9,291. The referee reported that Mr. Slocum contributed $10,000 and withdrew $2,492, and that Mr. Dinzey contributed $930 and withdrew $8,929.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM L. WHIPPLE.—William L. Whipple, furniture dealer and plumber of Providence, R. I., filed yesterday a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. His debts are $61,096.73, and his assets $55,318.80.

SIMON GUTMAN.—Simon Gutman, residing at 22 East One Hundred and Third Street, manager of a factory and formerly of Gutman Brothers of Boston, who failed in 1898, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,910 and no assets. The debts were contracted by the firm, partly in New York and partly in Boston. The firm was sold out by the Sheriff in 1898. Mr. Gutman stated that he was discharged from most of the liabilities by the Court of Insolvency, at Boston, on July 25, 1894.

BERMAN & LEVY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Berman & Levy, cloak manufacturers, of 508 Broome Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 14 last, were filed yesterday by Samuel Levy, showing liabilities of $2,152 and nominal assets of $3,619. The assets consist of merchandise, $2,400; cash in the Union Banking Company, $450; accounts, $269, all of which have been assigned to Siegel Brothers by S. Berman, the other partner; stock, $400, assigned to S. Tenenbaum by Mr. Berman, and notes, $106.

P. H. GINSBURG & CO.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Philip H. Ginsburg and Leon Levy, who composed the firm of P. H. Ginsburg & Co., manufacturers of clothing at 30 Great Jones Street, by A. A. Joseph for the following creditors: Henry W. T. Mall & Co., $1,078; Battelle, Hurd & Co., $711, and Schefer, Schwamm & Vogel, $856. It was alleged that they allowed a friendly attachment to issue against them to give the creditor a preference, and transferred a portion of their outstanding accounts to various creditors. Their place of business was closed last week, and the liabilities were reported at $18,000.

MEYER MERCY COMPANY.

Receiver Asked For to Wind Up Newark Hat Factory's Affairs.

NEWARK, N. J., July 18.—Vice Chancellor Emery has granted a rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Meyer Mercy Manufacturing Company, which has the largest hat factory here. The application was made in behalf of Meyer Mercy, President of the company. The order is returnable next Tuesday.

The company's liabilities are said to be about $102,000, and its assets about $200,000. It is claimed, however, that, owing to the condition of the hat trade, the business could not be continued except at a loss. For that reason it was deemed advisable to have a receiver wind up the business so that the creditors may be paid in full and the stockholders protected.

MYRON H. BRASTED'S AFFAIRS.

Judge Thomas Denies a Petition for a Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has denied a discharge in bankruptcy to Myron H. Brasted, butcher, who formerly had several stores in Mount Vernon and New Rochelle. He filed a petition in bankruptcy here on Oct. 4, 1898, showing liabilities $5,657 and nominal assets $297, and the matter was referred to Stephen H. Thayer, Referee in Bankruptcy.

The discharge is denied on the ground that he failed to keep proper books of account from which his true condition might be ascertained. The referee found that from Jan. 1, 1896, to Sept. 10, 1898, Mr. Brasted's cash receipts were over $187,000. In August, 1898, he disposed of all his available assets to members of his family, and took advantage of a lapse of a mortgage to John C. Schott of $800 to give his wife and mother chattel mortgages on the same property on which the mortgage to Mr. Schott had been given. The Schott mortgages expired on Aug. 12, 1898. Mr. Brasted gave renewals to Mr. Schott on Aug. 13, which were not filed until the afternoon of Monday, Aug. 15. Mr. Brasted at the same time gave his wife and mother chattel mortgages on the same property on Aug. 13, which were filed on the morning of Aug. 15, ahead of the renewals to Mr. Schott.

The mortgages held by Mr. Brasted's wife and mother were foreclosed, the property was bought in by the mortgagees, and the business continued in their names. The report of the referee was confirmed.

Debtors Not in Contempt.

NEWARK, N. J., July 18.—Referee in Bankruptcy Frederick W. Leonard to-day dismissed the rule to show cause why Carley, Rosengarten & Carley should not be adjudged in contempt for failing to appear on the day set for their examination. Counsel for the accused men showed to the satisfaction of the referee that his clients were unavoidably detained out of town.

Judgments..

Judgments filed yesterday were as follows, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKERSON-SIMON COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	$29
AGUE, William E.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	30
AREWITZ, Barnett—J. Levy	45
ATWELL, Edwin Martin H. Brown Company	20
COLLATERAL LOAN ASSOCIATION—M. B. Lowry, costs	155
COLLATERAL LOAN ASSOCIATION—J. Lowry, costs	155
PESELMUTER, Harris—H. E. Gleckman and others	145
BLANCKE, Christian F.—C. Stuncken	36
BISCHOFF, Franklin J.—H. Russell and others, executors	823
BEVERIDGE, Belle G.—The Colonial Bank	2,535
CHRISTMAN, Henry—A. Artanmannak	150
CHRISTIE, Marion McA.—The Board of Education of the City of New York, costs	107
CAPPELINI, David, and Louis Casazza—F. Deane, assignee	137
COHEN, Isaac—L. Irias	221
DONAHUE, Thomas—B. F. Romaine and others	403
DEVLIN, Angela M.—A. M. Houstoun	51
EDGEMOOR BRIDGE WORKS—L. C. Pursley, costs	193
GANTZ, Michael—Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, costs	107
GORDON, Amelia—The First National Bank of Jersey City	436
EHRMAN BREWING COMPANY—L. M. Solis-Cohen	2,544
GOLDBERG, Meyer L.—L. Sisenwein	518
GROSMAN, Jacob—A. Fontana	290
GOSS, Marie—F. M. Barnes	130
FREY, Samuel L.—W. Wheeler	91
FRANCISCO, William T.—G. R. Read	81
FEIN, Henry—M. E. Joyce	65
GREENLEAF, Annie F.—The City of New York, costs	131
GILFORD, Thomas B., Jr.—The City of New York, costs	71
GOODSTEIN, Jacob—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company	100
HANSON, Thomas F.—H. Smith and others	148
HOLDORF, Charles—M. W. Kellogg and others	86
HANCKEL, Middleton S.—E. L. Salomon.	194
MANUCK, Francis A.—G. Cols	121
MOIR, Charlotte—S. D. Levy	259
JOYCE, Edward—N. Y. Telephone Company	109
CONGREGSAN MICHELE ARCHANGELO di Mutuo Benevolenze—M. Larmardo	101
THE WILLIAM DERRY PUBLISHING Company—S. Pullman and others	$101
KAHRS, Frederick C., Jr.—S. J. Schuster.	18
KRAUS, Ignatz—M. Mintz and others	144
KOPPELMAN, Louis—A. S. Rosenthal	82
KLEIN, Morris—H. Newmark	64
PINKERNALLY, Charles M.—T. Eschwege.	80
LEVINE, Abraham, and Joseph Shapiro—P. Green	51
LITTMAN, Henry D., and Thomas Farrell—The City of New York, costs	72
LISSMAN, Abraham—J. Barondess	72
LAVERTY, Sarah—The Third Avenue R. R. Company	109
MENZER, Conrad—S. Adler	322
MERIAN, Louis F.—L. C. Raegener, receiver	894
MORAN, Owen—Real Estate Record Association	26
MONTGOMERY, Jennie M.—L. G. Bloomingdale and others, costs	127
MORAN, James—E. J. Snyder	120
NORWOOD, Joseph—Real Estate Record Association	61
MARTIN, Albert—L. Jacobs	83
THE THIRD AVENUE R. R. CO.—E. Knoll, costs	109
THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York—T. F. Feltner and others, costs	109
THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK OF the City of New York and the National Broadway Bank—Garfield Bank	1,031
RABER, Thomas—H. A. Schefers	767
REDDER, Michael—The Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	60
SEYMOUR, Harry—W. H. Martin and others	67
SCHWARTZ, Barnet—A. Goldberg	99
THE AMERICAN BONDING AND Trust Company of Baltimore City—M. Johnston	276
THOMPSON, Cassius J.—Carey Manufacturing Company, costs	167
THOMAS, William E.—W. H. S. Wood and others	87
THE CALUMET PRESS—R. Hornby	284
THE REVIEW OF THE REPUBLIC Company—Martin B. Brown Company	612
WYNN, William S. and James C.—The Fairbanks Company	108
WEBBER, William G.—S. Rothschild	6,636

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JACOB BSOMMER, Rettie Glover, Simon Nachtigal, and Joseph Nathan, constituting the firm of Nachtigal & Co.; William B. Hardt, Henry A. Lindgens, Fritz Hill, as Executor, &c., of Max Doermer, deceased; Emil Schaff, Defendants.—Summons No. 1.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan'y 8th, 1901.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Rettie Glover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1901, and filed the 18th day of July, 1901, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhatt

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS.

George W. Smith,	John Sloane,
James Talcott,	Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden,	Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy,	Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg,	R. W. Paterson,
	Samuel Sloan.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.

Orders Solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.
BRANCH OFFICES:
20 W. 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT, N. Y., Adjoining "WALDORF-ASTORIA."
22-26 COURT ST., GARFIELD BLDG., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. }
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-18 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this Company as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.

No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the
Tamarack Mining Co.
and Osceola Cons. Mining Co.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ABOVE COMPANIES will hear something largely to their interest concerning insufficient sales and returns of their Metal during a number of years. The undersigned, having been intimately connected with the sale of their Copper, is in a position to procure sufficient facts to recover large losses at law, and is about to begin proceedings.

THE SUMS INVOLVED ARE SUFFICIENT TO WARRANT THE STOCKHOLDERS TO TAKE A STRONG INTEREST THEREIN, and I therefore respectfully request them to communicate with me at once.

JULIUS R. ALBRECHT,
84 Sherman Place,
Jersey City Heights, N. J.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell, the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 22d day of July, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice-President.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. Refunding

Considerably more than a majority of the underlying bonds having been deposited under our circular of May 28th, 1901, we hereby give notice that for the convenience of holders that have as yet not been able to deposit their bonds, we will until JULY 20, 1901, continue to receive deposit of underlying bonds for exchange into 4% Refunding Bonds on the same basis as heretofore, namely:

For each $1,000, Face Value, of the Following Outstanding Bonds.	In Refunding Bonds Face Value.
6% SECOND MORTGAGE A, B AND C BONDS	$1,166 66
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	1,282 05
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	1,282 05
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,369 23
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,194 87
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	1,179 49
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,179 49
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,128 20
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,025 64
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051 28
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,000 00
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	876 03
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051 28
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	974 35
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	1,025 64

At the time of deposit, holders of underlying bonds will receive payment in cash of the unmatured interest accrued upon their deposited bonds to July 1, 1901, from which date the Refunding Bonds are to bear interest.

BONDS MUST BE DEPOSITED WITH THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY, DEPOSITARY, ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, 1901, AFTER WHICH DATE BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR EXCHANGE ONLY ON SUCH TERMS AS WE MAY DETERMINE.

We reserve the right, at any time, without notice, to alter the basis of exchange of any of the foregoing bonds, or to withdraw, wholly or partly, our offer to exchange.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., Syndicate Managers.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1901.

WE OFFER
300 SHARES OF Automobile Co. of America
Preferred Stock at 80.
This stock carries 600 shares of common stock.
ACKERMANN & COLES,
New Street.
Telephone 476 Cortlandt.

Dividends.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
New York, July 8, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. out of the surplus earnings of this Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the holders of the second preferred stock of this Company of record at the close of business on August 15, 1901.
The transfer books of the second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on August 15, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. September 4, 1901. Cheques will be mailed by the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO. of the City of New York.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

On and after September 3d, 1901, the voting Trustees will be prepared to pay the above dividend to holders of voting trust certificates for second preferred stock of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1901, at the office of the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on presentation by them of their voting trust certificates for exchange for stock certificates.
J. KENNEDY TOD & CO.,
Agents of the Voting Trustees.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 26th, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon the COMMON stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after Thursday, August 15th, 1901, to stockholders as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at three P. M. Thursday, August 1st, 1901. Transfer books for COMMON stock at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will close August 1st and open August 15th.
Checks for above dividend will be mailed on the due date to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office,
Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of July next, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 29th instant.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF Per Cent. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on August 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, July 16th, and reopened on Friday, August 2d.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of Phenix Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17, 1901.
90TH DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date.
WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, July 22, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1901, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 13, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of N. Y., Friday, July 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due August 1, 1901, and will reopen August 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 13, 1901.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.
The trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) per share on the capital stock of the Company, ($0,000 shares,) payable at the New York office of the Company on August 9th, 1901. Books close July 30th.
MONTANA ORE PURCHASING CO.
STANLEY GIFFORD, Treas.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
New York, July 17th, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. (6%) payable on and after August 1st, 1901, to shareholders of record on the closing of the books.
The transfer books will be closed from July 19th to August 1st, inclusive.
F. T. MARTIN, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 16th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. Transfer books will be closed August 1st to August 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

International Fire Engine Co.
149 Broadway, New York.
July 16th, 1901.
The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Company, as of August 10th, 1901. The transfer books close July 31st and reopen August 12th, 1901.
W. A. DINSMORE, Secretary.

The German-American Bank,
New York, July 17, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after August 1st. The transfer books will be closed from July 23d to August 1st incl.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

Chicago Union Traction Company,
Office, No. 444 North Clark Street.
Chicago, Ill., July 6th, 1901.
Public notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Union Traction Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for transacting such other business as may be lawfully presented, will be held at the office of the company, 444 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, July 23d, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.
MARKHAM B. ORDE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Aspinwall Fruit Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the company, 232 Fulton St., New York, on Monday, Aug. 5, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M.
New York, July 13, 1901.
EUGENE D. MILLER, Secretary.

Proposals.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Engineer, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock M. of Aug. 6, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing Miscellaneous Articles for the Light-House Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to Lieut. Col. D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer.

NO SUGAR BOUNTY IN ITALY.

Secretary Gage's Order Leads to a Declaration of the Italian Position.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Gage now has before him a long communication from the Italian Government forwarded to him by the State Department relative to his order placing a differential duty on Italian sugar because of information received that Italy paid a bounty on her sugar exports. Mr. Gage's order was issued about a month ago, and soon thereafter a brief declaration was made by the Italian authorities to the State Department that Italy paid no export duty on sugar. This declaration has now been supplemented by a full presentation of the Italian position on the subject.

The communication was received from Rome a few days ago. It is temperate in tone, but presents quite positively the Italian view of the law now in force. Emphasis is laid upon two points; first, that Italy does not, in fact, pay any bounty and has not exported any sugar; second, that if the production of Italian sugar reaches a point where exports can be made, the law does not give any rebate to the producers in case they export their goods.

Mr. Gage's answer will be made through the State Department and probably will be ready to be communicated to the Italian authorities within the next few days. It is expected to disclose the causes leading to the order imposing differentials, as the order itself expressed some doubt and stated that, pending further investigation, the higher rate would be imposed.

NAVY BUYS HAVANA DRY DOCK.

Originally Offered for $250,000, the Sale is Made at $185,000.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Navy Department has purchased from Spain for $185,000 the big floating steel dry dock which lies in Havana harbor. The negotiations were closed by Commander Lucien Young, Captain of the Port at Havana. The price at which the dock was originally offered by the Spanish Government was $250,000. It is stated by the chief naval constructor that the dock has been in constant use.

Naval Constructor Gillmore will shortly leave for Havana to examine the dock. He will be accompanied by an expert from the New York Navy Yard.

General Carriage Reorganization.

Announcement is made that a committee will soon be named to reorganize the affairs of the General Carriage Company. That corporation started business some three years ago, having a valuable franchise to operate electric vehicles in this city. Among its prime movers was Joseph Leiter. The company bought for a large sum the old Sixth Avenue car stables, at Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, taking out a heavy mortgage. Not long ago it relinquished all right to the Sixth Avenue property.

Shares of the General Carriage Company were once very active and strong on the "curb," where they sold above 20. Yesterday the stock was 1½ bid, 1¾ asked. It is understood that the plan of reorganization proposes placing the capital of the company on a basis more favorable to shareholders.

Soldiers' Damage Suits Dismissed.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday dismissed twenty suits brought by members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to recover damages for injuries received in the wreck of a train near Chattanooga, Tenn., while they were being transferred from one camp to another, during the Spanish-American war. There were some seventy suits in all. Two or three were brought to trial, resulting in the recovery of damages for small amounts. Most of the others were compromised.

Proposed Freight Rate Relief.

The Produce Exchange Committee on Freight Rate Discrimination and Terminal Charges has decided to meet traffic managers of the railroads having wharf terminals.

The contemplated measures of relief include the privilege of loading ocean-going grain carriers from the elevators on the same basis as that of canal boats.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Svea, Baloise, and Helvetia Insurance Companies have retired from Baltimore.

A. C. Bay has been appointed Ohio special agent of the Aetna Insurance Company, to succeed E. C. Toie.

Negotiations are pending on a proposition by the North American Life Assurance Company of Toronto to take over the National Life Insurance Company of the United States.

The Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany, which recently reinsured its Southern States risks, has reinsured all of its remaining outstanding risks in the United States in the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and will withdraw from the country. The reinsurance deal includes the business of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of New York, which will be placed in voluntary liquidation. The heavy fire losses of the last three years led to the decision of the Directors of the Magdeburg of Germany, which is the largest exclusively fire insurance company on the Continent of Europe. It entered the Pacific Coast in 1878, and extended its operations to the East in 1895. It was later admitted to do business in this State, from which it had been barred as a Prussian company, because of the controversy between the larger American life insurance companies and the Prussian Government officials. During the latter part of the period of exclusion it operated in New York through the Magdeburg of New York, which was organized with a capital stock of $200,000 for that specific purpose.

GERMAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Divergent Views of Directors of Berlin Banks—Cause of the Crisis.

BERLIN, July 18.—A Director of one of the best-known private banks of Berlin, in an interview to-day, said:

"The existing situation is due more to the crimes of a few Directors of banks and industrial companies than to the industrial status of the country. Those crimes have had the effect of spreading an exaggerated fear among the public of a greater crash, but we are confident that the worst has passed, and we do not expect any more great failures.

"Immediately after the failure of the Leipziger Bank the Boerse was thick with rumors of impending insolvencies, affecting even the Berlin banks. These rumors all proved to be false, and we are certain that all the large Berlin banks are perfectly sound. The statements about the withdrawal of French capital from German investments are grossly exaggerated. We hold immense sums of French capital thus invested, and we have not been ordered to sell a thousand marks' worth since the crisis began.

"The present situation grew largely out of the overrapid extension of industrial establishments, some of which are not yet completed, and many of which are not yet profitable. All this subjects other companies to great strain, and several years will be required for them to reach profits again. Many small, but thoroughly sound, concerns are also in danger through the curtailment of banking credits, which they have been accustomed to use for working expenses."

Directors of other banks took a less cheerful view of the situation. Several asserted that the trouble had not yet run its course, and that other failures were to be expected in the near future.

The latest statement of the Reichsbank has made an unfavorable impression, but has not affected the Boerse. It is understood that the large increase in deposits, 56,000,000 marks (about $12,880,000) is due to withdrawals from provincial banks for deposits with the Reichsbank.

Claims Damages for Assault.

Joseph Huber, a well-known broker of Brooklyn, and a brother of the late Otto Huber, has brought suit against the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company to recover $10,000 damages. Mr. Huber claims that he was assaulted by employes of the company at Coney Island on June 5. While he was sitting in a car at the terminal there, waiting for it to start, he says, some impatient passenger rang the bell. Mr. Huber alleges that the motorman and conductor, accusing him of having rung the bell, dragged him off the car and handled him roughly.

For Klondike Gold.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $265,000 for the Klondike gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office by the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Great Northern Railway Stock.

Application has been made to list $26,000,000 additional preferred stock of the Great Northern Railway on the Stock Exchange.

New Stock Exchange Member.

Charles Altschul of Lazard Frères was elected a member of the Stock Exchange yesterday. John D. Slayback was reinstated.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $84,000 short term 4 per cent. bonds at $113.025.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Columbia Silk Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Jacob Rosenberg, Louis Sher, and Joseph Rosenberg, New York City.

Holland Wine Company of Westfield; capital, $60,000. Directors—C. W. Johnson and E. H. Baker, Westfield; H. L. Stem, Union City, Penn.

Pictorial Publishing Company of Groton; capital, $100,000. Directors—L. J. Townley and G. M. Townley, Groton; C. R. Camp, New York.

Fonda Canning Company; to carry on a general cannery in the town of Mohawk; capital, $12,000. Directors—Abner W. Bartch, Isaac A. Rose, and William T. Lotridge, Fonda.

Frederick Koch Company of New York City; to manufacture coins and badges; capital, $25,000. Directors—Frederick Koch, Frederick Leopold, and Arnold Davidson, New York City.

Lawrence Brothers, incorporated, of Yonkers; to deal in lumber, timber, and building materials; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. V. Lawrence, P. B. Young, and William Sally, Yonkers.

I. Tanenbaum, Son & Co. of New York City; to act as insurance brokers; capital, $25,000. Directors—Moses Tanenbaum and Charles Levinson, New York City; D. C. Force, East Orange, N. J.

Grand Avenue Horse Company of Rochester; to carry on a general freight and carting business; capital, $5,000. Directors—James W. Lewis, Addison A. Stout, and Merton E. Lewis, Rochester.

Monroe County Electric Belt Line Company; to operate in Monroe County; capital, $250,000. Directors—Percy R. McPhail, Ira M. Luddington, George W. Aldridge, and Merton E. Lewis, Rochester; Andrew H. Bawn, Penfield; Walter A. Parce and D. C. Becker, Fairport; W. H. Rowerdink, Brighton; Frederick W. Guernsey, Pittsford.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Thomas G. Plant Company; capital, $2,500,000. Incorporators—Henry V. Cranford, William D. Hadmen, Jr., and J. Seymour Crane, all of Montclair. The business of the concern will be the manufacture of footwear.

The Allen Steel Company, to manufacture steel; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, Clifford W. Perkins, and Lewis B. Daly, all of Jersey City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 18.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

Maryland Woolen Company of Wilmington; to buy and sell cotton, wool, straw, and paper goods and manufacture woolen fabrics; capital, $250,000.

Cabinet Cigar Company of Washington; to make and sell tobacco and smoking materials; capital, $100,000.

Trenton, Philadelphia and Wilmington Transportation Company; to run a line of steamboats between Trenton, N. J., and Wilmington; capital, $250,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 18	1,000,403
To date this year	185,886,753
Corresponding date last year	69,772,248

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 18	$3,016,000
To date this year	$670,112,720
Corresponding date last year	$305,315,060

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@2 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	General Electric	8
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Glucose	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Int. Power	2
Am. Linseed	1	Int. Sliver	⅛
Am. Smelt. & R.	1½	Int. Steam Pump	1
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Kan. City South	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Lake Shore	15
Am. S. R. pf.	5	Manhattan	1½
Am Tobacco	½	Metropolitan	½
Araconda	1	Minn. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio	2½	M. & St. L. pf.	5
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	National Lead	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	N. Y. Central	1½
Chi. Great West.	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	1½	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	3½	Pacific Mail	2¼
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Pennsylvania	1
Chi. N. W.	6	St. J. & G. I.	1
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Col. South. 1st pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2⅜
Del. & Hudson	½	Twin City	⅜
Denver & R. G.	1½	Union Pacific	5½
Denver & R. G. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Distilling	⅛	U.S.-Car. Chem.	⅜
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	⅛	Wis. Central	⅜
Erie	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & E. Ill.	⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼	Reading	1
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	⅜
Ft. W. & D. C.	⅜	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	1
Great North. pf.	⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Mexican Central	½	Texas Pac. l. tr.	1
Mexican Nat. ctfs.	¾	Union Pac. pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Ferry 5s	1½	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1
Det. City Gas 5s	1	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1¾

Bonds Declined.

Rens. & Sar. 1st 7s. 1½ | St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s. 1

A SOUTHWESTERN EXAMPLE.

With 1,830 miles of road in Kansas, 1,245 miles in Missouri, and 1,044 miles in Arkansas, or a total of 4,119 miles and 83 per cent. out of an aggregate of 4,938 miles operated, the Missouri Pacific system (including the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern) has an enormous interest at stake in the area in which drought has been reported. In these three States an average of about 20 per cent. of the corn crop is raised, the output last year being 390,000,000 bushels of a total yield of 2,105,000,000 bushels, a higher figure for 1899, when the aggregate was scarcely as large as that for the late year, and an average of 420,000,000 for the past six years. Going back to the year when the corn crop in much of this section was almost a failure, and when over an extensive breadth it made but a poor showing, the total for Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas was reduced to 196,000,000 bushels, or about 16 per cent. of the then very meagre crop of 1,212,000,000 bushels. The yearly record compares as follows:

CORN CROP—BUSHELS.

	Kansas.	Missouri.	Arkansas.	Total.
1894	41,798,000	116,012,000	38,438,000	196,428,000
1895	204,760,000	238,072,000	50,360,000	493,192,000
1896	247,734,000	176,769,000	29,724,000	454,227,000
1897	162,443,000	171,924,000	35,581,000	369,948,000
1898	132,842,000	154,731,000	45,365,000	332,932,000
1899	227,601,000	162,915,000	48,057,000	448,621,000
1900	163,871,000	180,710,000	45,226,000	389,807,000

The corn crop must play an important part in the tonnage of a system located as Missouri Pacific is, but this year it fortunately happens that good wheat harvests have been produced along the company's lines, which must naturally have great value as counteracting the effect of any loss on account of corn. It is easy to lay too much stress upon the importance of corn in the circumstances, and particularly so seeing that the section has undergone such a building up as a result of the agricultural conditions which have prevailed during recent years. It cannot be possible, gauged by the known facts in the case, that anything approximating actual depression is likely to ensue from the corn shortage, it being a well-established fact, demonstrated by banking and other returns, that the agricultural interests in the Western States have wonderfully recuperated of late, to the extent not only of liquidating their indebtedness, but of having surplus funds which have been transferred as loans to Eastern financial centres.

And, apart from the direct influence of a smaller offering of corn traffic, other factors are this year likely to be little disturbed. In Missouri Pacific's case, the tonnage of grain, important as it is, and subject as it has been to the stimulating influence of abundant harvests, has not outrun growth in other directions. On the contrary, grain tonnage—in common with all agricultural products furnishing freight to the system—has kept very close to the average. From this it may be inferred in view of the company's heavily increased freight movement, that commodities other than those entering into the group named are showing a remarkable growth.

Back in 1894 the proportion of bulk grain carried—the company's reports do not give separate items for wheat, corn, &c.—was 14.5 per cent. of the total tonnage, with agricultural products all told 24.7 per cent. Last year the figures were 14.9 per cent. and 25.2 per cent., which are close approximations of the 1894 period. But the total freight movement has meantime increased from 7,712,432 tons to 12,539,415 tons, a gain of 4,826,983 tons, or between 60 and 70 per cent. Of this vast expansion, bulk grain figures for only 750,000 tons, and all products of agriculture for 1,250,000 tons. There was, in fact, a tremendous growth in other than agricultural tonnage even in 1895, when the effects of the bad corn crop of 1894 reduced grain tonnage to 9.1 per cent. These features show in the following compilation from Missouri Pacific official reports:

BULK GRAIN—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

	Tons.	P.C.	Tons.	P.C.	Total Tonnage.
1894	1,123,935	14.5	1,909,948	24.7	7,712,432
1895	727,584	9.1	1,490,254	18.7	7,983,984
1896	1,219,881	14.5	2,080,783	24.7	8,417,858
1897	1,650,453	18.9	2,759,733	27.2	9,760,639
1898	1,458,867	13.8	2,565,638	24.3	10,559,068
1899	1,523,457	14.1	2,682,810	25.3	11,512,840
1900	1,874,991	14.9	3,160,341	25.2	12,539,415

Thus, while in agricultural products there was a shrinkage of 400,000 tons in 1895, the increase from 7,712,432 tons to 7,983,934 tons in aggregate tonnage indicates that other articles furnished 670,000 tons more than in 1894. Were Missouri Pacific to lose all the grain traffic it has gained by the past few years' heavy crops, it need not necessarily go back in its freight movement by as much as it has improved in any single period since 1896.

The facts in this Missouri Pacific example have direct and important bearing upon the position of railroads in general whose traffic is more or less closely connected with corn-crop conditions.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Though the movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was somewhat more irregular than on the day previous, it was unmistakably upward. Particularly did this tendency develop in the last hour of trading, following several hours of hesitation and uncertainty, under the leadership of such standard stocks as St. Paul and Union Pacific, whose advances were brought about to some extent by short covering, but in a much larger measure by substantial buying orders for the long account put into the market by Standard Oil, Harriman, Morgan, and Keene brokers. Not unnaturally these advances—over 6 points in Union Pacific from the low figure, and over 5 in St. Paul—tended to reassure doubting people in the Street, and, as well, to rally the rest of the market. The close, as a consequence, was generally at the highest figures for the day.

The market itself throughout the entire day was a very striking proof of the generalship of James R. Keene, who is understood to have the management of prices in charge for the large financial interests. Following the very strong close of Wednesday, everybody had come down to the Street yesterday morning expecting a "wild" opening and a generally higher market all day, notwithstanding the inevitable profit taking always in evidence after a rise. Instead, the market opened tamely, with only a few stocks up to any extent, and instead of advancing began to sag off. At first this was attributed to profit taking, but when prices continued to droop the Street commenced to show signs of uneasiness, and one by one holders of stocks began to throw them over, prices as a result declining further, with Union Pacific finally down to 102⅛, St. Paul to 152, Atchison to 75⅝, Missouri Pacific to 100, and Southern Pacific to 54½. It was all so unexpected that nobody could explain it. The gossips, however, were busy predicting some unfavorable developments to come—and the liquidation and short selling continued.

It was just what Mr. Keene and the powers behind him wanted. They were, in the language of the Street, getting stocks cheap. When they had accumulated as much as was forthcoming on the decline, they naturally came into the market for more, with the result, some hasty short covering following, that prices rose fairly by leaps and bounds until at the close general advances appeared throughout the list, the most sensational being a 37-point rise in Lake Shore on dealings in 210 shares. Other notable gains were:

St. Paul, 5¾; Northwest, 6; Missouri Pacific, 1¼; New York Central, 1½; Pacific Mail, 2¾; Southern Pacific, 1⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 1½; Big Four, 1½; Chicago Terminal preferred, 1½; Union Pacific, 5½; Toledo, St. Louis and Western, 2¾; Amalgamated Copper, 1⅝; Cotton Oil, 1⅝; Smelters, 1¾; Sugar, 1⅝; General Electric, 8; Manhattan, 1½.

As on Wednesday, the most potent factor back of the market was the agreement reached in respect to Northern Pacific, assuring harmony of interests, not only among all the railroads immediately concerned in the matter, but to others only indirectly affected. That the intention of the railroad and financial powers eventually is to bring all the important railroads of the country in practical working harmony is now freely and frankly admitted. The undertaking is a vast one. How it is to be accomplished, now that the Northwestern situation is clarified, is suggested by the delivery of Atchison stock to Morgan, Drexel & Co. in Philadelphia for Mr. Morgan and his associates—the delivery being made there instead of at the New York office apparently to disguise the nature of the buying—and by the purchases of Missouri Pacific stock by Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Harriman. These two systems are to be the central figures in the Southwestern group—this also being admitted—and hence the necessity for the Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman buying. Since the recent action of Atchison in cutting rates, and apparently almost precipitating a general rate war, the necessity of joint ownership of that system has been more forcibly impressed. However, it is not clear that the cut was a sincere one. In some parts of the Street suggestions are heard that back of it all may have been the desire on the part of some certain interests to accumulate desired stock cheaply.

However this be, THE NEW YORK TIMES has authority, official and positive, for the statement that rot all the important developments in the railroad field have yet been announced. When Southern Pacific was transferred, it was thought that was the last big railroad deal the Street would see. The same conclusion was reached when the Pennsylvania Coal company was sold to Erie, when New Jersey Central changed hands, when the Burlington deal was effected—in fact, each new deal was "the last."

York funds sold at 10, 12½, and 15 cents premium. Exchanges, $23,885,143; balances, $1,708,114.

In time money, transactions are not numerous; there is still a little supply at 3 per cent., where the names and collaterals are exceptionally strong. The average loan, however, passes at from 4½ to 5 per cent. The market for business paper is extremely quiet; the range is from 4 to 5 per cent.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Close.
1,061	Atchison	78½	76	76½
971	Atchison pf.	98⅜	97	98
1	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
30	Boston Elevated	188	188	188
95	C., B. & Qy.	195½	194	195
85	C. J. R. & S. Y.	158	157	157
9	Fitchburg pf.	143⅞	143⅞	143⅞
41	Maine Central	164½	163½	163½
85	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215½	215	215½
50	Pere Marquette	70	70	70
1	Rutland pf.	105½	105½	105½
470	Union Pacific	108½	100	108½
28	Union Pacific pf.	90½	89½	90
24	West End	95½	95½	96¼
8	West End pf.	110½	110½	110½

TELEPHONES.

1,065	Am. Tel. & Tel.	159⅝	158	159⅝
50	Erie	49	49	49
703	New England rights	5½	5	5½

ELECTRICS.

910	Massachusetts	39⅞	39¼	39¼
620	Massachusetts pf.	94¼	94	94
100	Westinghouse	68	68	68

MISCELLANEOUS.

85	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	30	30	30
8,790	Am. Sugar	143½	141½	142⅜
174	Am. Sugar pf.	124½	122	124½
100	Am. Ag. Chem.	30	29⅝	30
151	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90	88	89
200	Mont. Coal & Coke	5½	5½	5½
100	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	92	91⅞	92
968	N. E. Gas & Coke	7	6¼	6¼
175	Un. Shoe Machine	38½	38½	38½
825	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	28	25½	28
490	United Fruit	93½	92½	93½
4,676	U. S. Steel	41	39⅜	40½
2,010	U. S. Steel pf.	89½	88¼	88⅝

MINING.

235	Adventure	25½	25¼	25½
80	Alloues	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,437	Amalgamated	118¼	114¾	115½
50	Anaconda	45½	45⅛	45⅛
100	Atlantic	37½	37⅜	37⅜
110	Baltic	52	50⅛	52
450	Bingham	23	22½	23
4	Calumet & Hecla	775	775	775
125	Centennial	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
250	Cochiti	5	5	5
220	Cons. Mercur	3	2⅞	3
250	Copper Range	76½	75	75
405	Dominion Coal	39	38½	38⅝
160	Franklin	18	17⅞	18
65	Isle Royale	43	43	43
220	Mass	19	18⅝	19
1,480	Michigan	14	13	13⅜
315	Mohawk	42	41½	41⅝
180	Old Dominion	31	30¼	31
245	Osceola	91	90	91
27	Parrot	53	52½	53
160	Phoenix	4	4	4
30	Quincy	177	177	177
105	Rhode Island	4¾	4¾	4¾
56	Tamarack	350	346	346
26	Trimountain	52	52	52
705	U. S.	19	18	18½
80	U. S. Oil	11	11	11
745	Utah	30	29½	30
972	Victoria	7¾	7¼	7¼
240	Wolverine	60	59	60

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The better feeling inspired by the buoyant opening in New York tended to lift prices here, but Wall Street's later recessions were responded to quickly, and only the local stocks maintained their gains. The anthracite stocks showed evidence of uneasiness over labor troubles. Pennsylvania was up ½ at the outset, but soon settled back to 72⅜ and closed at 73. Many brokers had expected that the appointment of Fourth Vice President Rea to a place on the Northern Pacific Directorate would be followed by some news of a Pennsylvania connection with that road, but it was not forthcoming. There was a lively demand for Philadelphia Electric, and the stock was lifted to 5⅞, the highest for some time. There was much interest in Asphalt 5s, which advanced 2 points with ease, finally touching 56¾. There was a quiet absorption of Union Traction, and each day appears to see a reduction in the floating stock. Diamond Steel and Marsden both scored advances.

Money on call is firm at 4 per cent., but there are evidences of an easier tendency in the market. Time loans are 4½ per cent. and upward. Commercial paper is being dealt in at 4 to 4½ per cent.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Alkali	¾	¾	¾
100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98	98	98
100	Bethlehem Iron	90	90	90
100	Cambria Steel	24	23⅞	24
2,850	Cam. St. rcts. $2.50 paid.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,100	Cam. Steel Drexel rcts.	23¾	22¾	23¾
15	Chestnut pf. tr.	55¼	55	55¼
7	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	78	78	78
20	Columbus St. Ry.	40	40	40
300	Diamond State Steel	3¼	3	3¼
215	Diamond State Steel pf.	7	7	7
475	Elec. Co. of America	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Int. Pow. & Dyn.	9	9	9
700	Lehigh Valley	36	35¾	35¾
86	Marsden Co.	5½	5½	5½
130	Manufactured Rubber	½	½	½
1,500	National Asphalt	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
100	Palmetto Co.	¾	¾	¾
3,257	Philadelphia Elec.	5½	5	5⅝
2,802	Pennsylvania	73⅜	72⅜	73
35	Philadelphia Traction	94½	94½	94½
1,062	Philadelphia Co.	50¾	50	50
500	Railway Co. General	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6,490	Reading tr. ctfs.	19 15-16	19¼	19 15-16
2,945	Reading 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	38⅝	37 15-16	38
3,245	Reading 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
300	Susq. Iron & Steel	2	2	2
300	Southern Railway	30	30	30
30	United Gas Imp.	116	116	116
600	Union Traction	27⅜	27¼	27¼
5,490	United States Steel	40⅞	39⅝	40
150	Welsbach of Canada	1	1	1

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Twenty-five cents discount was charged for New York exchange to-day. Money for call and time loans was unchanged at 4½@5 per cent.

Tin Can continued to show considerable activity, but otherwise the market was uninteresting. Prices for most of the leading stocks were firm, but that is about all that can be said for them. Tin Can common was held around 22½. There were scattered sales of Strawboard at 25, United States Steel common at 40¾@40⅝, and Union Traction common at 17¼. In the bond department the extension 4s of the Metropolitan Elevated were quoted at 98¼.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,095	American Can	23½	22½	23⅛
100	American Can pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼
350	American Strawboard	25	25	25
30	Central Union Telephone	42½	42¼	42½
1,900	Chicago City Railway	207	207	207
235	Chicago Union Trac.	18	17¼	18
100	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	58	58	58
10	Diamond Match	142½	141½	142½
200	Lake Street L.	27½	27	27½
6	Metropolitan L.	34½	34½	34½
847	National Biscuit	42½	42¾	42½
15	National Biscuit pf.	101½	101½	101½
10	North Chicago	199	199	199
300	United States Steel	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝
15	West Chicago	101½	101½	101⅝

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The market today made a slight improvement in the matter of activity, with an upward tendency in price. The early strength of New York infused itself immediately into the Seaboard group, the stocks and bonds of which all advanced. The best figures of the day, however, were not well held, the stocks fell to figures attained Wednesday, and the 4 per cent. bonds closed only a little higher. The general list was quiet and without significance.

Money on call was at 5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,348 shares of stock and $162,200 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Continental 1st	228	229	229
15	U. S. Fidelity 1st	139	138	138
100	Cotton Duck	13½	13½	13½
10	Nashville	2½	2½	2½
280	United Rwys	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
50	Maryland Life	23	23	23
60	Consolidated Gas	63¾	63¼	63¼
153	Atlantic Coast Line	93	93	93
100	Atlantic Coast Line pf.	109	109	109
360	Seaboard	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
661	Seaboard pf.	48¼	47⅞	47⅞
10,000	Seaboard 4s	82	82	82⅛
1,905	Georgia & Ala. Con. 5s	107½	107½	107½
10,000	Ga., Con. & North. 5s	107½	107½	107½
1,000	North. Cen. 5s, (a)	125½	125½	125½
25,000	North. Balt. 5s	120	120	120
1,000	City Pass. 5s	110	110	110
5,000	United Rwys. incomes	73	72¾	72¾
5,000	United Rwys. 4s	86¾	86¼	86¼
2,000	Maryland Bwy. 4s	82	82	82
4,000	Light & Power 4½s	86¼	86¼	86¼

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26⅛d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c. Mexican dollars at 46¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 200 Best and Belcher at .20, and 500 Comstock at .7, 150 Con. Cal. and Va. at 2.15, 300 Dunkin at .12, 100 Hale and Norcross at .24, 300 Jack Pot at .40, 400 Little Chief at .13, 300 Phoenix G. M. at .12, 1,000 Syndicate at .3 and .9, and 1,000 Work at .

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Stocks in the market for outside securities showed some gains in strength in sympathy with Stock Exchange shares, the gain in the more easily affected issues being from ½ to 2 points. The volume of trading, however, was comparatively light.

AMERICAN CAN stocks were strong on the repetition of reports that the company had so large a supply of tin plate on hand that the steel strike could not affect the American Can interests before Fall. The high prices were 23⅝ for the common and 72½ for the preferred. The closing figures were 23¼ and 72⅜, respectively.

SEABOARD AIR LINE issues scored substantial gains, the preferred reaching 48 and closing at 47⅜ bid.

UNION COPPER sold up to 5½, about 1,200 shares changing hands.

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 18. Bid.	Asked.	July 17. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	23½	23⅝	22	22½
American Can pf.	72⅜	73	69⅝	70
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	41	40	41
American Malt 6s	93	94½	93	94½
American Thread	4	5	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	25¼	26¼	25¼	26¼
*British Columbia Copper	14½	16	14½	16
British Exchequer 3s	96⅝	99½	96⅝	99½
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	5½	7	6	8
Cast-iron Pipe pf.	34½	35	34½	35
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf.	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3⅝	3	3⅝
Compressed Air	14½	16	17½	18
Con. Refrigerating	7	9	7	9
Con. Rubber Tire	3½	4½	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s	95¾	96	95	95½
Continental Tobacco deb.	105½	107	105½	107
Cramps' Shipyard	78	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13½	15	13½	14¾
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39½	40½	39¾	40¾
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Electric Boat	16	18	14	16
Electric Boat pf.	40	48	40	45
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2½	1¾	2½
Electric Vehicle	8	11	8	11
Electric Vehicle pf.	15	20	15	25
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1½	2	1½	2
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	7½	10	7½	10
Havana Commercial pf.	43½	46	43	45½
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	50	50	50
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	2	1	2
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	25	27	25	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf.	35	37	35	37
National Sugar pf.	107	108½	107	108¾
New England Transfer	3	3½	3	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	69	71	69	71
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11½	12	11	11½
Otis Elevator	33⅝	37½	31	33
Otis Elevator pf.	94	97	94	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅜	1	⅜	⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35	36	35	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	97½	99	96½	99
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	26½	27	25½	27
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101½	100½	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82½	83	81½	82
Seaboard Air Line	27½	27½	27½	28¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	47⅜	48	46½	47¾
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	120	..	120	..
Standard Oil of N. J.	755	760	755	760
Storage Power	8	12	8	12
Storey General Electric	16	17	16	17
Tennessee Copper	17½	18½	17	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of Am. full paid	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Union Typewriter	61	63	61	63
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	79	79¼	79	79½
U. S. Cotton Duck	31¼	32½	31½	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	90¾	91¼	90¼	91½
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	..	20	..	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	55	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	45	44	45
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	17	15	17
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113½	112	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	244	249	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	245	241	245
Brooklyn, B. & W.	99	101	101	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	45	42	45
Columbus Railway pf.	100	102	100	102
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	104½	105	110½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	98	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	23	31	23	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C. H. & P. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	26	28	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R.	195	196	195	205
North Jersey St. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	215	217	215	217
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	68	60	68
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1998	110	119	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	110	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	112	114	112	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	106	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6¾	7½	6	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	72	73	72	73
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109	110	109	110
Col. Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	54	58	54	58
Con. Gas of New York	105	106	106	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	..	..	..	88
Denver Gas 5s	79	80	79	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	30	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	66	60	66
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98	..	98	..
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	103½	106¾	103½	105¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	6¾	7¼	6¾	7½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	56	57	56	57
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	103	106	106	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	55	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾
Standard Gas, New York	120	135	120	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	98	101	98	101
Western Gas 1st 6s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	23	20	22
East River Ferry	67	68	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112⅜	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	38¼	40	38½	40
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,200	Amal. Copper	115⅞	115⅞	114⅝	115⅞
1,340	Am. Car & F.	39¾	39¾	39¼	39½
9,560	Am. Sugar	143⅜	143⅜	141¾	142⅞
20	Am. Tobacco	128½	128½	128½	128½
18,600	A., T. & S. F.	78¾	78¾	76⅝	78
430	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98	98¼	97½	98
3,860	Brook. Rap. Tr.	73¾	73	71¾	73
100	Balt. & Ohio	45½	45½	45½	45½
24,480	C., M. & St. P.	165	165¾	163½	167½
230	C., R. I. & P.	149½	149¾	146	146
10	C., R. I. & P. rights	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
70	Col. Southern	14	14	13¾	13⅝
10	Con. Tobacco	85	85	85	85
3,350	Erie	38¾	38¾	37½	38
660	Louis. & Nash.	106	106¼	104¾	106¼
5,910	Manhattan	130½	121½	120	120½
5,410	Mo. Pacific	107⅞	108¼	104	106
30	Mo. Pac. rights	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
30	N. Y. Central	153½	154	153½	154
1,460	N. Y. O. & W.	32¾	32¾	31⅝	32¼
10	Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
60	Penn. R. R.	145¾	145¾	145½	145½
380	People's Gas	115¾	116	114½	114⅞
2,980	Reading	40	40	39¾	39¾
120	Reading 1st pf.	78	78¼	76	77½
150	Rep. Iron & Steel	30	30¾	19½	20⅝
70	St. Law. & A.	90¾	91	90¾	91
18,340	Southern Pacific	56¾	58⅝	54⅞	56⅝
4,610	Southern Ry.	30¾	30¾	28½	30¾
10	Southern Ry. pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
5,490	Tenn. C. & I.	62	62	60	61
280	Texas & Pacific	40¾	41	40¾	40¾
72,340	Union Pacific	108¾	109	102¾	108¾
300	U. S. Leather	13	13	13	13
13,530	U. S. Steel	40¾	41¼	39¾	40¼
2,570	U. S. Steel pf.	88¾	89¾	88¾	89¾
40	Wabash	21	21	20¾	20¾
150	Wabash pf.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾
100	West. Union Tel.	91¾	91¾	91	91¾

$17,660

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½
11,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d	97½	97½	97½	97½
4,000	Wabash 5s	101	101	101	101

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 18, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
170	180	153	Adams Express	175	175	175	175	
115⅝	115½	24,900	Amalgamated Copper	115¼	115½	114⅝	115½	+1⅝
29½	30½	100	Am. Agric. Chemical	30	30	30	30	− ⅝
29½	29⅝	1,400	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	30	500	American Cotton Oil	30	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	− ⅛
89½	92	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	87	87	87	87	
33½	34½	100	American Ice Co.	34	34	34	34	− ½
69	71	200	American Ice Co. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	− ½
23	28	400	American Linseed Co.	28	28	28	28	+1
26¼	27¼	300	American Locomotive	27	27	26½	27	
86½	87	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅛
55½	56	2,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	55	55⅝	55	55⅝	+ ⅛
101½	102	1,010	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	101⅝	102	101	101⅝	+ ⅛
83	84⅞	100	American Snuff pf.	84⅞	84¼	84¼	84¼	− ⅛
142½	142⅝	29,350	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	141⅞	143⅝	141¼	142⅝	+1⅜
124	126	1,000	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	125	125	125	125	+5
97	101	30	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98½	98½	98½	98½	
129⅝	130	500	Am. Tobacco ctfs.	129⅝	130	129¾	130	+⅛
45½	45⅝	3,800	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45⅞	46	44⅞	45⅝	+1
77⅞	78	70,400	At., T. & S. F.	78	78½	75½	78	+ ⅛
97⅜	97⅞	10,400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	98½	98½	97⅛	97⅞	+ ⅛
98½	99	3,600	Baltimore & Ohio	99½	99½	97⅝	98⅝	+2⅛
93	95	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅝
78⅜	79	10,650	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	78⅝	79	77½	77½	+ ⅝
67½	68¼	100	Canada Southern	68	68	68	68	
103	103¼	1,700	Canadian Pacific	102⅝	103⅝	102⅝	103	+ ⅛
40¼	47	6,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	46	46½	45	46½	+1½
38⅝	38⅞	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio pf.	39	39	39	39	+ ⅞
76	77	500	Chicago & Alton	77⅜	78	76⅝	76⅝	− ⅛
183	186	450	C., B. & Q., tr. ctfs.	195	195	193	193	+1½
127	130	300	Chicago & East. Ill.	129⅜	130	129	129	− ⅜
22½	23⅝	6,510	Chicago Great West.	22⅞	23	22	23	+ ⅛
82	83¼	125	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	83	83	83	83	+1
47⅜	48	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
33½	34	1,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	35	35¼	33¼	33¼	− ⅛
167⅝	167¾	119,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	163½	168¼	163	167½	+3⅜
187	188½	270	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188	188½	188	188½	+3½
202½	202¾	2,000	Chicago & Northw.	197	203	197	203	+6
149½	149¾	7,950	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	149	150	146½	149½	+1½
		1,840	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	9	9½	9	9	
20⅞	21	1,400	Chicago Term. Trans.	21	21	20¾	20⅝	− ⅛
40¾	41	2,230	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39⅝	41	39¼	41	+1½
91⅝	92	3,850	C., C., C. & St. L.	89½	92	89½	91½	+1⅝
98½	99	1,495	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	101	99½	99½	
13¼	13⅝	2,700	Colorado Southern	14	14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	50	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	
21½	22	200	Col. Southern 2d pf

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Properties on Park Avenue, Near 125th Street, Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the various owners 1,810, 1,812, and 1,814 Park Avenue to James W. Pringle, who already owned the adjoining hotel property, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue. All the buildings, which occupy a plot 90 by 84, will be extensively altered, making them virtually one structure. Augustus Sievers, the présent tenant of the corner building, has secured a lease of the entire property for a term of eighteen years.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have also sold for William G. Park the five-story American basement dwelling, 5 East Eighty-second Street, 25 by 102.2. This is one of two houses built by Joseph A. Farley, and was purchased by Mr. Park only a few months ago.

Duff & Brown have sold for Thomas Reynolds the five-story flat, with store, 1,713 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100; also, for Daniel Farrell to William T. Middleton, the five-story flat 1,611 Amsterdam Avenue, 30 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold the property 2 to 12 Hancock Street, 88 by 112, to Friedman & Feinberg, who will erect thereon two six-story tenements.

Marcus Nathan has bought the three-story brick dwelling 237 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18.9 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Klee estate the six-story tenement 200 Allen Street, 25 by 87.6.

Mrs. Jennie O. Stephenson has bought the five-story flat 827 Southern Boulevard, 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

22? West Sixty-second Street, north side, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Miriam Fisher $11,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

55 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 128 feet east of Madison Avenue, 23 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Austin B. Fletcher and others..... 27,000

By McVickar & Co.

Intervale Avenue, east side, 65.7 feet south of Freeman Street, 25.7 by 74.7 and irregular, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Bank Clerks' Co-operative Building and Loan Association 4,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

419 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street, 30.2 by 34, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Lettie S. Sands 20,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anway, referee, 42, 44, and 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, R. H. Underhill, referee, 216 to 222 One Hundred and Tenth Street, (Cathedral Parkway,) south side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 70.11, two-story brick store and dwelling and one-story frame building. Due on judgment, $25,-812.52.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Walter H. Mead, referee, 6 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $3,674; subject to other mortgages for $27,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Verie Avenue, northeast corner, for a one-story frame shed, 64 by 28; Robert A. Carson, Woodlawn, owner; John C. Babcock, architect; cost, $2,000.

Sixth Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of Fourteenth Street, for three-story brick lofts, with store, 19.6 by 56; Mrs. S. J. Wyckoff Bent of 1,773 Washington Avenue, owner; A. L. Gillespie of 1,021 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 743 West Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. C. and E. S. Nielson of 55 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owners; Pollard & Steinman of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $200.

No. 25 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. Ella Seeley, premises, owner; Louis Brown of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 1,456 to 1,460 Broadway, to ten-story brick lofts with store; Marx and Moses Ottenger and Max and Louis Mora and Isaac Morgenfourth Street, owners; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 87 Chambers Street, to a five-story brick store; estate of J. L. Brenmer, Boston, owner; J. C. Haes & Sons of 10 Liberty Place, architects; cost, $250.

Nos. 400 and 401 West Street, to a three and four-story brick dwelling with store; Benjamin Bernard of 401 West Street, owner; George M. McCabe of 102 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $25.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, July 18.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 184th St, 18x80; Charles Lehmann to Joseph Byrne, (mtg $6,500, R S 50c) 1

BEDFORD ST, 104 and 106, e s, 42.6x 53.6x irregular; Sherman Evarts to Bedford Real Estate Company, (R S $2.75) 1

BERRIAN AV, w s, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, 25x100; Ellen Dougherty to Catherine Jones 1,300

BERRIAN ST, w s, 374.4 ft s of Sidney St, 80x249.6 to Troy St; Henry S. Livingston and another to Gertrude K. Graham, (R S $1.50) 100

BROADWAY, 1,313 and 1,315, n w corner of 34th St; Alfred D. Pell to Jacob G. Cohen, (R S $186.25) 375,000

BROADWAY, w s, 852.4 ft s of 165th St, 75x175; Estate of Peter W. Sheafer to Ella G. Kennard, (R S $9.75) 21,900

BROADWAY, w s, 852.4 ft s of 165th St, 75x175; Ella G. Kennard to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $14,400) 1

BROADWAY, w s, 927.4 ft s of 165th St, 50x175; executors of Peter W. Sheafer to Loyal L. Smith, (R S $6.25) 14,300

ELDRIDGE ST, 165, w s, 25x100; Louis Haines to Jennie Waldman, (R S $7.75, mtg $28,000) 45,500

HOUSTON ST, s s, 93.4 ft e of Suffolk St, 18.10x60.8; Henry Friedman to Josephine Elmer, (R S $25, mtg $15,000) ..

HUDSON ST, 639½, w s, 19.8x65.7x19.7x 63.6; Margaret Smith to Charles A. Flammer, (R S $1.) quitclaim 1

LENOX AV, w s, 183.4 ft s of 137th St, 16.7x75; Sarah M. Purdy to William E. Crandall, Jr., (R S $1.50, mtg $16,-000) 1

LENOX AV, 332, e s, 16.6x85; John D. Quackenbos, executor, to William Pape, (mtge $13,000) 16,000

LENOX AV, 332, e s, 16.6x85; William Pape to Henry Pape, ½ part, B & S ½ of all liens 1

LOT 198, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Wilhelm Knudsen to Dora S. Christianson 100

LOT 297, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; Margaret Smith to William H. Richmond 100

LOTS 143 and 144, map of Van Nest Park; Helen C. Reese to Theo. J. Reese, quitclaim 1

LOTS 64 to 67, map of William O. Giles; Catherine C. Giles to A. J. Provost.. 1,800

PLOT 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av and 108 ft n of the lands of Charles Chesebrough, 50x37x50x36; Moses Mendelsohn and another to W. A. H. Bogardus, quitclaim 1

PLOT 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av and 108 ft n of the lands of Charles Chesebrough, 50x37x50x36; Lydia P. Snowden and others, executors, to W. A. H. Bogardus 1

PLOT 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av and 108 ft n of the lands of Charles Chesebrough, 50x37x50x36; Frank S. Eastby and another to W. A. H. Bogardus, quitclaim 1

3D AV, e s, 174.10 ft s of 169th St, 25x 100.6 to Brook Av; 3d Av Realty Co. to Somers to Charles Palm, (R S $4.75, mtg $4,000) 1

3D AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 46th St, 25x 100; Adrian T. Kiernan, referee, to Marvin S. Buttles 500

5TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft west 134th St, 25x75; Frederick P. Whitton to A. J. Lyon, (R S, $2, mtg $14,500) .....

7TH AV, s e corner of 23d St, 148.1x100x irregular; Julia M. Hart to Gustavus L. Lawrence, quitclaim 1

7TH AV, s e corner of 23d St, 148.1x100x irregular; Ferdinand M. Monje to Gustavus L. Lawrence 1

7TH AV, s e corner of 23d St, 148.1x100x irregular; George A. Widmayer to Gustavus L. Lawrence, quitclaim, all title. 1

7TH AV, s e corner of 23d St, 148.1x175x irregular; Augustus H. Vandergrol, ref-

eree, to Gustavus L. Lawrence, (R S $184.25) 371,000

7TH AV, s e corner of 23d St, 148.1x175x irregular; Gustavus L. Lawrence and wife to Gustavus L. Lawrence, E. and S. 1

8TH AV, w s, 61.9 ft n of 38th St, 12.4x 100; Bernard J. Mass and another, executors, to Theresa Blumenthal, (R S $7.75) 18,000

8TH ST, n s, 346 ft e of Avenue B, 19.8x 97.6; Isaac Peyser to Max I. Lefkowitz, (R S 50 cents, mtg $10,000) 1

53D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Elizabeth Riecke to Martin Slor and another, (R S $6.25) 100

59TH ST, 15 to 19 East, 75x100.5; the Knickerbocker Real Estate Company to Harry L. Toplitz, (R S $101.25, mtg $100,000) 1

83D ST, s e s, 161 ft s of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Genoveta Seybold to Nathan Levy, (R S $3.25, mtg $14,600) 20,000

102D ST, 318 West, 20x100.11; George B. Tripler to Mary C. Franklin, (R S $15.75) 100

111TH ST, 182 East, 17.6x100.11; John Dwyer to William J. Tierney, (R S $4.25) 10,750

111TH ST, n s, 251 ft w of Park Av, 16x 100.11; Ida L. Stahmann, executrix, to Charles W. Hessen, (mtg $6,500) 8,500

115TH ST, n s, 248.9 e of Park Av, 18.9x100.10; Rachel Stoghart to Charles W. Lindsley, (R S $4.50) ..... Exchange

121ST ST, s s, 268 ft w of 7th Av, 18x 100.11; Abram C. Gibson, executor, to Louis Hemmerdinger, (R S $6.50) 12,150

126TH ST, 150 West, 20x99.11; Adelaide Haight to Rebecca J. Worcester, (R S $2, mtg $11,000) 1

128TH ST, s s, 297.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 26.6x99.11; John C. Barr to James H. Moran, (R S $1.25, mtg $10,500) 15,500

133D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; William O'Shaunessy to Frederick Rose, (mtge $15,000, R S $5) 1

140TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 99.11; Enoch C. Bell to Walter F. Seaman, (R S $2, mtg $5,650) 1

140TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 99.11; Enoch C. Bell to Walter S. Seaman, (R S $2, mtg $5,800) 1

153D ST, 629 East, 25x100; Rosine Veth to Mary R. Kenny, (R S $1) 1

172D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 50x 94.6; King's Bridge Road, s e corner of 172d St, 100.6x84.9x95x117.8; George F. Doak to Joseph S. Stillwell, ⅓ part, (mtg $13,500) 2,000

188TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x95; Elizabeth Cummings to John O. Baker, (R S $7.50) 1

206TH ST, n e s, 100 ft s e of 9th Av, 230.10x199.10 to 207th St, x 254.1x201.2; 206th St, n e s, 330.10 ft s e of 9th Av, to Harlem River & — to 207th St x 201.2; Charlton W. Crane to J. Romaine Brown, quitclaim 100

206TH ST, n e s, 100 ft s e of 9th Av, 230.10x199.10 to 207th St, x 254.1x201.2; 206th St, n e s, 330.10 ft s e of 9th Av, to Harlem River x — to 207th St x 201.2; J. R. Brown to John C. Rodgers, mortgage $9,000 100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE C, 157; Jacob Gold to Samuel Cohn and another, 3 years 540

BOWERY, 275; Robert M. West to William H. Lyons, 1 year 1,200

CROSBY ST, 35 and 37, e s, 51x103; Mary E. Ray to A. D. Paoli, 5 years.. 5,000

GREENWICH ST, 316; William Pearsall to John Doscher, 3 years 2,200

HESTER ST, 204 and 204½, n s, 42x65; Mary E. Ray to A. D. Paoli, 8 years.. 2,400

PARK AV, 1,810 to 1,814, w s, 56.4x90; J. W. Pringle to August H. Sievers, 17 7-12 years 3,000

1ST AV, 875; Ernestine Apfel to Joseph Masterson, 5 years ..... 840 to 1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, John, to V. Everit Macy and another, trustees; 133d St, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, gold.. 17,000

ALEXANDER, John, to V. Everit Macy and another, trustees; 133d St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, gold.. 17,000

ALEXANDER, John, and wife to Lillie B. Lilienthal; 133d St, 814 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 16,000

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY to F. W. Gilley and another, executors; Jansen Av, e s, 206.10 ft n w of Jacobus Place; also Jansen Av, n w s, 206.10 ft n e of Terrace View Av; also Kingsbridge Av, corner Terrace View Av; Broadway, corner Kingsbridge Road, n e s, at n e s of Isham St; also Terrace View Av, s e s, 176.10 ft n w of Jacobus Place, due June 1, 1911, 4 per cent.... 60,000

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY to F. W. Gilley and others, executors; 10th, s e s, at n e s of 218th St, due June 1, 1911, 4 per cent. 210,000

BAISLEY, George P., and another to Elizabeth Malone; Ferris Place, s w s, Lot 33, map of heirs of Capt. Cornell Ferris, 3 years 2,500

BAKER, John O., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 188th St, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 12,000

BLUMENTHAL, Theresa, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 8th Av, 579, due Jan. 1, 1904, gold 12,000

BLUMENTHAL, Theresa, to Henry Dreyer, 8th Av, 579, (prior mtg $12,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

CAMERON, Hattie, executrix, to E. Newcomb; 46th St, s s, 368.9 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

COHEN, Jacob G., to William H. Taubert; Broadway, 1,313 and 1,315, n w corner of 34th St, 5 years 350,000

COHEN, Louis, to Abraham Ruth; 112th St, n s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, demand, 6 per cent. 6,500

DUNN, Winifred, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 121st St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 6,000

EVARTS, Sherman, to Charles F. Ayer; Bedford St, e s, 96.11 ft s of Christopher St, 1 year 6,250

FITZPATRICK, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, e s, 49.4 ft n of 26th St; 3d Av, e s, 74 ft n of 28th St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 80,000

GAIDE, Conrad and wife, to W. C. Stigeler; 119th St, s s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent, gold.. 5,000

GALLAGHER, Margaret, to Edward H. Floyd-Jones, as trustee; Bond St, 33, s w s, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 27,000

GALLAGHER, Margaret, to James Quinn and another; Bond St, 33, s w s, prior mtg $27,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000

GAROFALO, Luisa, to Bartolomeo Palombo; 116th St, 308 East, installments, monthly 1,000

HEMMERDINGER, Louis, to Abram C. Gibson, executor; 121st St, s s, 268 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. gold.... 9,500

HEMMERDINGER, Louis, to Adam C. Gibson, executor; 121st St, s s, 268 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtge $9,500, 2 years..... 1,150

KEMAY, Mary R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 153d St, 629 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 1,500

KENNARD, Ella G., to Walter S. Sheafer and others, executors and trustees; Broadway, w s, 852.4 ft s of 165th St, due June 18, 1904, 4½ per cent. 14,400

KONVALINKA, Antonia, to Frantiska Krejci; Chisholm St, w s, Lot 10, map of the property of William Birrell, 3 years 600

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 7th Av, s e corner of 23d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 275,000

LEFKOWITZ, Max I., to Isaac Peyser; 8th St, s s, 348 ft e of Avenue B, due Oct. 15, 1901, 6 per cent. 400

LEVY, Nathan, to Genoveta Seybold; 83d St, 410 East, due Jan. 15, 1906 3,800

LINDSLEY, Charles W., to Alexander Walker; 115th St, 127 East, due as per bond 44,000

LIVINGSTON, Henry S., and another to the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; Johnson Av, s w corner of Berrian Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 5,000

LYON, Addison J., to Amanda F. Davis; 5th Av, e s, 74.11 ft s of 124th St, demand, 6 per cent. 1,300

McGARR, Margaret —, to Pennington Whitehead, trustee; Wadsworth Av, w s, 75 ft s of 187th St, due June 1, 1904.. 5,000

NOBLE, Daniel, to Conrad Stein's Sons; 10th Av, 889, demand, 6 per cent. 2,500

OMAN, Fritz, and wife to Julius Diets; 124th St, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years 2,000

PEIRANO, Luigi, to Louis Trezzini and another; Bayard St, n e corner of Baxter St, due Oct. 1, 1901 ..... $11,000

RODGERS, John C., to J. Romaine Brown; 206th St, n e s, 100 ft s e of 9th Av, 230.10x199.10 to 207th St, x 254.1x201.2; 206th St, n e s, 330.10 ft s e of 9th Av, runs n e — to 207th St x e to Harlem River x — to 206th St x n w —, due June 18, 1902 6,000

ROSENBLATT, Sarah, and another to Charles Remsen and another, executors; 119th St, s s, 171 ft e of 7th Av, due July 17, 1904, 4½ per cent. 15,000

SCHEIMAN, Jacob H., to Hyman Liscovsky; Market St, w s, 99.1 ft s of Hamilton St, 1 year 900

SCHWARKENBERG, John and wife, to Emma E. Moore; Tinton Av, s e corner of Home St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 15,000

SEAMAN, Walter F., to E. C. Bell; 140th St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, due April 22, 1904, 4½ per cent. 4,500

SEAMAN, Walter F., to Enoch C. Bell; 140th St, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, due April 22, 1904, 4½ per cent. 2,500

SHELDON, Louise W., to Mary M. Clark; Broadway, e s, Lot 520, map of Church Farm, 1-5 part, 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,000

SIOR, Martin, and another to Henry Boscher; 83d St, s s, 240 ft e of 10th Av, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent. 6,000

SLATTERY, John, to Henry F. Quast and another, executors; 90th St, n s, 132 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 1,000

STONEBRIDGE, Charles H., and wife to C. C. Luthy; Kirkside Av, e s, 107 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 3 years.... 3,000

SUTPHIN, Grace, and another to Pauline May; 34th St, 163 West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

TIERNEY, William J., to John Dwyer; 111th St, n s, 117.6 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 6,000

TOPLITZ, Harry L., to the Knickerbocker Real Estate Company; 59th St, 15 to 19 East, 2 years, 6 per cent., 4½ per cent. 85,000

WALTER, Jacob J., and another to Leonard H. Best, executor and trustee; 170th St, s w corner of Brook Av, due May 10, 1904, gold 5,000

WALTER, Jacob J., and another to Christian Veit; 170th St, s w corner of Brook Av, due May 1, 1904 800

WEBER, Reba E., to Walter R. Comfort; 27th St, s s, 350 ft e of 4th Av, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

WEMPLE, Edward H., to Jacob Goldflam; 47th St, 324 East, due March 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 600

WENNINGER, John F., to John R. Ryer, executor; 170th St, n s, 25 ft e of Bathgate Av, 5 years, 5 per cent. 4,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEEBE, Emma, guardian, to F. B. Mc-Gowen, 1-3 part ..... $3,000, consid.

BRUNEMAN, Julius, to Kenyon Dreyer.. 2,000

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW York to Albert L. Gu... 3,000

GERHARDS, Victor, to R. J. S. Maier.. 1,000

GERHARDS, Victor, to Charles A. Benniger 12,000

JACKSON, Isidore, and others to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.... 38,300

JACOBS, Pauline, to Charles H. Rugen.. 1,200

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another to Samuel E. Jacobs 1

LOWENFELD, Max, Pincus, and another to the State Bank 1

POWELL, Rachel H., to Charles Griffen and others, trustees 12,000

SEAMAN, Walter F., to E. C. Bell, trustee 2,500

SIRE, Albert L., to Adolph Powel..... 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Bowery Savings Bank, 2 assignments 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Home Life Insurance Company, 2 assignments 42,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the North River Bank..... 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Goshen Savings Bank.. 15,000

TURNER, George M., to Bertha Hirschfeld 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BELMONT AV, e s, 208.5 ft n of Tremont Av, 75.3x124.6x irregular; Alfred Marsich against William C. Bergen and another, owners; Capodilupo & Bozza, contractors $7

8TH AV, 507; Mattison & Rukenbrod against Samuel A. Teets, owner and contractor 130

81ST ST, 15 and 17 West; James M. Kerr against the American Geographical Society, owner; Sturgis & Hill, contractors; William R. Baremore, sub-contractor 408

91ST ST, 154 to 160 East; Morris Canawan against William H. Kelly, owner and contractor 775

136TH ST, 539 to 545 East; Samuel Williams against Carrol & Davies, owners; Harry Perlman, contractor 132

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER UNDER LAWS OF 1900. 78,

138TH ST AND LENOX AV, s e corner, 100x99.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Henry Michokburg..... $125,000

Lis Pendens.

ASH ST, n s, 225.2 ft w of Morris Av, 25x84.2x 25x94.1; the Wartburg Orphan Farm School of the Evangelical Lutheran Church against Joseph A. Farley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Decker & Miller.

BELMONT AV, e s, 208.5 ft n of Tremont Av, 75.3x124.6x irregular; Alfred Marsich against William C. Bergen and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. J. Kelly.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; Joseph Toscani and another against Alice B. Colcord and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. B. Galland.

LEXINGTON AV, 648; 9th St, 24 West; 76th St, 35 West, and 148th St, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11, four actions; Martha E. Coman against Thomas Coman, (action to debar claim, &c.;) attorneys, Hayes & Barry.

107TH ST, 181 West; Emigrant Savings Bank against Thomas Donohue, individually and as administrator, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & C. J. O'Gorman.

16TH ST, n s, 141.10 ft e of 5th Av, 50x82, and Lot 146, map of Village of Morrisania, except strip released; Helen B. Sheridan against Richard Hodnett and another, (ejectment proceedings, &c.;) attorneys, Kellogg & Beckwith.

125TH ST, 50 and 61 West; Tarrant Putnam against Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. P. O'Neill.

152D or Kelly St, n s, 185 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x133x27.11x145.5; Katie Davis against Georgie M. Benedict and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Davis.

170TH ST, s s, 166 ft w of 11th Av, 17x100; Julia M. Youngman against Roderick J. Kennedy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Van Slyck.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Dittman.
2—Stone vs. Schnugg.
3—Bunstein vs. Mt. St. Co.
4—Purdy vs. same.
5—Schwamm vs. same.
5½—Raat vs. Spate.
6—Thorne vs. Sunlight Gas Machine Co.
7—Messengisser vs. Gottlieb.
8—Engel vs. Engel.
9—Buckbee vs. Wynkoop.
10—Hamilton Bank vs. Aidhous.
11—Beardsley vs. N. Y. Adv. Sign Co.
12—Noonan vs. Palmer.
13—In re Fleischer.
14—Eisenberg vs. Knodel.
15—In re Beck St.
16—In re Woodlawn Road.
17—In re E. 192d St.
18—In re E. 175th St.
19—In re Dongan St.
20—In re Fox St.
21—In re E. 138th St.
22—In re Van Cortlandt Av.
23—Rothschild vs. Farmers' Loan and Tr. Co.
24—Lanahan vs. Feldman.
25—Germania Bank vs. Wolf.
26—Mathews vs. Rose.
27—Finkelstein vs. Finkelstein.
28—In re Kretz.
29—Thurnauer vs. Wolf.
30—Hall vs. Commercial Steam Laundry Co.
31—Lehman vs. Mayer.
32—Weekes vs. Silverstone.
33—Break vs. Linehan.
34—Norris vs. Hoffman.
35—Cobey vs. Cobey.
36—Kilwowitz vs. Kilwowitz.
37—Cohen vs. Cohen.
38—In re N. Y. Edison Co.
39—In re Schreyer.
40—Hall vs. Potter.
41—Bohnig vs. Bohnig.
42—Fairfax vs. Hume.
43—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt.
44—Hurlburt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
45—Ratzel vs. N. Y. News Pub. Co.
46—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
47—Stemmler vs. Lillie.
48—Tully vs. Robertson.
49—Muller vs. Kling.
50—Bill vs. Johnson.
51—Austen vs. Wetmore.
52—Sams, vs. Cochrane.
53—Breen vs. Kearney.
54—Phillips vs. Phillips.
55—Hurowitz vs. Hurowitz.
56—Streep vs. Streep.
57—Rose vs. Laidlaw.
58—Delafield vs. Butler.
59—Lee vs. O'Connor.
60—Freeman vs. Freeman.
61—Lichenstein vs. Chigorinsky.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

John J. Reilly, Carrie W. de St. Saunders, Mary E. Reilly.

Cornelius Molloy, Alice W. Bronson, Abraham Worms.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schusman and O'Connor for the people.

1—John Smith.
2—William H. Cavanagh.
3—Edward Hartnett.
4—William Christian.
5—Rose Williams.
6—John Carter.
7—Henry Smith. Pleadings.
8—David S. Helsinger.
9—John Thompson.
10—Louis Hiller.
11—Jacob Gordman.
12—Harry Munay, Frank Williams, Frank Kelly, John Ward, George Taylor.
13—Thomas Ryan, William Peer, James Gibson, John Collins, Andrew Dentell, David Powers.
14—Michael Luca.
15—Richard Connolly.
16—Gabriel Bernstein.
17—Jacob Hayes.
18—Gianni Damatto.
19—John B. Cumiuce.
20—John Smith.
21—Charles Hunter.
22—John Smith.
23—Annie Marshall.
24—Louisa Smith.
25—Abe Stern.
26—Alexander H. Marcyr.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—John McLean.
2—Michael Barbaro.
3—John Coughlin, William Toone.
4—Ida Ackley.
5—Lorenzo Sansone.
6—Joseph Sitterman.
7—George Green.
8—Harry Southall.
9—James Callahan.
10—James J. Proctor.
11—Harry Smith, Jacob Goldberg.
12—Thomas Mutti.
13—Michael Miatha.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Bank for Savings vs. William Boggs et al.—Griffin B. Disbrow. Edward W. Church vs. William F. Roden et al.—William H. Ricketts.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Gunning—William Bialkie. Birch vs. Huntington—A. C. Anderson. In re Rudin—John E. Ward. In re Ronalde—John E. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Curtis vs. Valente—Elek J. Ludvigh. Barry vs. Meehan —William C. Reddy. Moore vs. Rose—Charles G. Cronin. Friedman vs. Beckman—Augustine R. McMahon.

Boy Sent to Prison for Four Years.

Thomas De Matteo, sixteen years old, of Jersey City, who was convicted of atrocious assault for having unintentionally caused the death of Warren Monroe, colored, thirteen years old, and who afterward slashed William Terhune sixteen years old, for the Pack for giving testimony against him at his trial, was yesterday sentenced to four years' imprisonment in State's prison by Judge Blair.

Excursions.

Amusement and Recreation Continued.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, floricultural wonders, unequalled mechanical and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful salt on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein-Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:45 P. M. Wall St., 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 3:15, 4:45, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:15 A. M. for East 33d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 3:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 4, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.

SUNDAY, JULY 21ST,
L. I. R. R. AND NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER."
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR.

Leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn, at 8:23 A. M., stopping at Franklin Ave. and East New York.

Due at Newport at 3:15 P. M.; leave at 5:15 P. M.

Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations.

Sale of tickets limited.

The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

Sunday at Block Island, R. I.

"ISLE OF THE SEA."
TAKE ELEGANT SOUND STEAMER
"SHINNECOCK,"

From Pier 13, E. R., on Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. The most delightful trip out of New York. Arrive at Block Island 7:00 P. M. Sunday leave 4:00 P. M., arrive New York 7:00 A. M. Monday. EXCURSION TICKETS, $3.50.

On Mondays the steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 13, E. R., at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets, $2.00, good only on the day sold.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PALISADES AND HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday)
BY PALATIAL IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 2 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Round Trip.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.

ALL DAY SUNDAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

On SUNDAYS the new fast steel steamer "CHESTER W. CHAPIN" leaves Pier 22 East River, foot of

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30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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opposite Grant's Tomb.

270 feet above the River.

Fine Homes about New York on the most attractive terms—Houses, Grounds, and Location considered. Nothing on the market is so attractive as Grantwood. Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferries, (via Hudson River Traction Company's R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th Street ferry by trolley car.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension, large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; fine staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.

Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for photographic views and free tickets to visit the property.

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JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

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At 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom,

TUESDAY, JULY 23, NOON.

The following desirable properties:

HOTEL EMPIRE,

finely situated on

BROADWAY, COLUMBUS AVE., 63D STREET, N. Y. CITY.

A modern 7-story building, (including certain furniture therein) and plot, about 5 1-3 city lots.

SUMMER COTTAGE AND PLOT,

NOYAC, NEAR SAG HARBOR, L. I.

BUILDING LOTS,

CORONA, Queens, N. Y. City; YONKERS PARK, Westchester Co., N. Y.; MAMARONECK, Westchester Co., N. Y.; CALDWELL, Lake George, N. Y.; TOMS RIVER, Ocean Co., N. J. and SORRENTO, near Bar Harbor, Maine.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

An attractive 3-story and basement brown-stone residence, 169 West 93d St., all modern improvements, at a sacrifice. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

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BARGAINS IN LOTS.

I have 2 full lots near Brighton Beach R. R. and near King's Highway; 34 minutes from City Hall; 5c. fare; will sell for $225 each; easy terms; asking $400 near by on same street; write quick if you want them. W. T. Yale, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Fine 4-story single flat, South Brooklyn; vicinity Court St.; all rented to first-class tenants for $1,500; for sale for cash or trade for other property. Benner, 132 Nassau St.

$2,150 BUYS 1,625 Atlantic, near Troy Av.; 3-family 14-room dwelling; rent $26 monthly; house recently foreclosed, mortgage being $2,000. FINCH, on premises.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.

Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.

Directly on the Ocean.

All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,

Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

Tract of land for sale; about 50 acres; 2,000 feet of water front; grand investment; near Lawrence, line of L. I. and trolley roads. Thomas O'Kane, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

In heart of 24th Ward, fronting Eastern Boulevard and adjoining Bronx Parkway, I have improved lots which I will sell cheap at $10 monthly, without interest or assessments. Massey, Box 170 Times Office.

VERY CHEAP.—Bronxville lots at station; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light, paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments; commutation, 8 cents. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Cottage.—Mount Vernon, 8 rooms, for sale; all improvements; fruit, shrubs; lot 50x105; sacrifice. Owner, 21 South 12th Av.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

On Boulevard, near depot and the harbor; adjoining Larchmont Manor; 38 minutes from 42d St.; no interest or assessments. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$200 cash and $10.00 monthly buys 7-room cottage; improvements; new; good location; snap. HAMILTON, Corona.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

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NEW SEA COAST SUMMER CITY.

A new place for Summer Homes by the sea. Ocean and still water bathing. Boating, sailing, and fishing. Shooting in season. Convenient to New York, Philadelphia, and intervening places. Lots at low prices and reasonable terms of payment. Send for prospectus or call on

SEASHORE AND BAY COMPANY,

Room 4, 39 East 42d St.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$80 buys 3 acres black loam with river front; partly covered with fruit trees; terms, $5 down, balance $5 monthly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

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Denver Sub-Tract.—Four miles northeast of the Capitol, Brown Palace Hotel, Court House, Metropole Theatre, Cathedral, &c.; is one and a half miles north of City Park and two miles east of Union Pacific and Pullman shops; bounded north and south by 37th and 41st Avs., east and west by Caroline and Monaca Sts.; 120 acres, less railroad right of way; subdivides into 1,100 lots; also good for manufacturing, packing house, or stock yards; price for quick cash deal, $35,000. For particulars address owner, William Moore, 1,417 Ogden St., Denver, Col.

White Mountain Farms.—Two in Bethlehem, fine Summer homes. One in Littleton, 17 rooms, splendid for Summer boarders, only $1,000. Fine farm, 240 acres, good buildings, $1,000 worth of timber, only $2,400. Other rare bargains. W. S. Noyes, Littleton, N. H.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 158 Broadway.

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan County; 62½ acres, house, barn, orchard, $2,300. Owner, 861 East 165th St., New York City.

Factory sites in Bridgeport, Conn., near tidewater and rail. Apply to Horace W. Smith, Executor, 141 John St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Forty-five acres on Lake Lonely, at Saratoga Springs; price, $3,000. H. M. Levengston, Saratoga Springs.

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This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
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Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

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Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Bonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—Dwellings for sale or to rent. Send full particulars. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

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43 JOHN ST., NEAR NASSAU.
STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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Only $800.00 Per Annum.—149th St., 542 to 558 West; beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bath rooms. Caretaker in No. 538, or Warren & Skillin, No. 96 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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Want to lease one large furnished house or two adjoining, between 26th and 48th Sts., Park, Broadway, and 7th Aves. J. R. Pierson, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 6,222 Cort.

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Mason, 6, 12 East 58th St.

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Choice large light apartments of eight and nine rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevators run all night; rents, $1,300 up; possession Oct. 1st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

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Highlands of Navesink, N. J.—A beautiful cottage, fifteen large, airy rooms elegantly furnished; sanitary plumbing; broad verandas, terraces, lawn, shady and cool; on ocean and Shrewsbury River; opposite yacht races; modern stable, fine stalls, large carriage room; ten minutes from Sandy Hook boat; five minutes from depot; on account of late season low rent. Address Mrs. C. McDuvale, 828 Broadway, New York City.

Summer Resorts.

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Have been established at 415 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 275 Columbus Ave., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.

For a fine map of "America's Summer Resorts" send a stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

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"Saratoga the Beautiful."

CONGRESS HALL

ACCOMMODATING 1,000.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Saratoga

Occupying Entire Block on Broadway

Promenade Piazza 285 feet long and 20 feet wide.

Adjoins the Famous Congress Springs.

Beautifully shaded inside Court, with flower beds and mammoth trees.

SPECIAL RATES FOR JULY.

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THE HALCYON,

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Family resort; grandly located; elegantly furnished; modern in all detail. Assembly rooms, library, music, saloon, &c.; golf links unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. Within 2 hours of New York.

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PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

A high altitude mountain resort, with all the conveniences of city life; a beautiful spring water lake; elevation 1,300 feet, affording a view of unparalleled grandeur; no malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes; good livery; tennis and croquet grounds; boating, fishing, &c.; good orchestra; 80 miles from New York on the Erie. LEON ST. JOHN, Manager.

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Head of Fourth Lake Fulton Chain; $12 to $15.

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WOODBURNE HOUSE, Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

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Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. Elevation 2,300 feet. Magnificent view. Extensive grounds. Capacity 100. Everything new, modern, strictly first-class. Moderate rates. New York representative, Miss Carmer, 74 Madison Avenue, will call, if desired.

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Far View House.—Highest point at Gap; 40 miles scenery; all amusements; bass fishing; free boating and bathing; hot and cold baths. Terms moderate. F. G. HURST, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

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Golf, Bathing, Fishing, Sailing.

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APACUCK POINT HOUSE, Westhampton, L. I. Facing Great South Bay. Shady grounds, modern appointments, airy rooms, (always cool,) reasonable. C. L. RAYNOR.

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New management. Most select part of Far Rockaway. Modern, fire-proof building. Special rates July. Surf and still-water bathing. All attractions. L. D. BALL.

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A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA,

HOTEL COLUMBIA

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Public Notices.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 1st, 1901.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1901 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
Arthur C. Salmon,
Ferdinand Levy,
} COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

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Grand and Upright Pianos; used Pianos at greatly reduced prices; list of bargains mailed; terms easy; rentals from $3; small Pianos a specialty.

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PIANOS TO RENT

for city or country at reasonable rates.

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Special.—Weber, bargain, upright, $165; Chickering, $150; guaranteed; stool, cover, and free care one year.

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Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

$175—Beautiful upright mahogany piano; slightly used; guaranteed 5 years; easy payments if desired. Tway Piano Company, 94 5th Av.

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Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $175. Bidlie's, 7 East 14th St.

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Established hotel and roadhouse; 22 rooms; completely furnished; first-class café; good business; investigate. Box 483, Patchogue, L. I.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

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SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Stone Lodge Berkshire Dairy is prepared to furnish pure milk and cream direct to any party able to contract for entire product; 80 to 100 quarts per day of milk, or equivalent in cream, or both milk and cream. In bulk or in bottles. Address Ayershire, Times Office.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Anchor Loan Co., (Incorporated,) 116 Nassau.—Loans two, four, and six months on furniture, salaries, notes, and all good securities. Loans of other companies taken up. Up-town office 18 East 120th St.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Hammonds, Williamsess, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 285 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Country Board.

LARGE, comfortably furnished rooms; superior table; extensive grounds; abundance shade; beautifully located; perfect sanitary arrangements; splendid roads; fishing; station near-by; reasonable. Rosehill House, Nyack, N. Y. Further particulars obtained at 1,666 Broadway, Manhattan.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Thirty minutes from New York; 4 minutes from station; modern house; large piazza; plenty of shade; excellent table. Mrs. L. HERTER.

"RIVER VIEW," NEW WINDSOR, N. Y.—Near Newburg; large, shady grounds; river and mountain view; large rooms, piazza; piano, daily mail; good board; fresh vegetables, milk; terms, $5.00. Mrs. G. H. Moores.

Moore House, Parksville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,562; capacity, 50 guests; one-fourth mile from village, no undesirable persons or pulmonary patients accommodated; rates and references on application. Frank Moore, Prop.

Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water; fresh farm products; good board; city conveniences; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station one mile. Particulars Barlor, New City, Rockland County, N. Y.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; loveliest section Berkshires; surpassing table, really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles, Box 180, Hinsdale, Mass.

Farm Board.—First-class table, large house, fine shady park; one mile from town; $6 per week. Write O. H. Giffhorn, Spotswood, N. J.

The Maples, Highland, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shady lawn and large rooms, near village; adults. Mrs. Frank Coutant.

The Pierrepont, Asbury Park, N. J.; 1½ blocks from ocean; good board; pleasant rooms. A. W. Kelsey.

Long Branch.—Private family will take a few adults to board; terms $8 and $10 per week. M. Kennedy, 3 Seaview Av.

Catskill Mountains.—Good board; pleasant rooms; moderate terms. Charles D. Barber, Lanesville, Greene County, N. Y.

Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Farm house, ¾ mile from station; delightful Summer home. Address Mrs. Elihu Hull.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Ladies' fine dresses perfectly renovated; customers' or my residence; expert French cleaner; private. Reasonable, 1,620 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

57th St., 346 West.—Large and small rooms, with good board, at Summer prices.

97th St., 69 West.—Entire second floor, furnished; board optional; private house; no other boarders; gentlemen preferred.

113th St., 340 West.—Desirable rooms, with board; also table board; terms reasonable.

123d St., 205 West.—Few boarders wanted in private family; home comforts; back parlor, suitable for physician.

124th St., 17 West, opposite Mount Morris Park.—Good Jewish table; furnished rooms; table boarders; reasonable. Berlitzer.

127th St., 264 West.—Large, furnished room to let, with or without board; terms low; American family.

Fine large room, with board for two single men, in private family; very large grounds; twenty minutes from 42d St.; fare, 5 cents; must be seen to be appreciated. Welford, 545 East 164th St.

Lexington Av., 618.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; cool, large dining room; superior board; Summer rates.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 55 West.—Handsomely furnished suites, single, $3 upward; parlor, physician, dentist; select neighborhood; references.

18th St., 116 East.—Large, small furnished rooms; hot and cold running water; large closets in every room.

18th St., 13 West.—Handsomely furnished connecting and other rooms; excellent accommodations; Summer rates; transients.

32d St., 21 West.—Suite, private bath; square and single rooms; baths; Summer rates; references.

33d, 142 West, (Quincy Hotel,) adjacent Broadway.—50c., 75c., $1 daily; reduction weekly; 100 comfortable rooms.

39th St., 204 East.—Private house; front room; conveniences; suitable one, two gentlemen; $3.

45th St., 141 West.—Beautifully furnished rooms in a newly furnished house; piano; cool, convenient; private bath and toilet; would rent entire floor; very reasonable.

56th St., 131 West, (near Carnegie Hall.)—Delightful large parlor, bedroom adjoining; also smaller room; bath. O'Brien.

62d St., 246 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; all improvements; good locality.

71st St., 68 West.—Two furnished rooms, with use of bath; references; gentlemen only.

123d St., 210 West.—Newly furnished large airy rooms, suitable for couple or gentlemen; conveniences; reasonable.

Lexington Av., 1,062, (Phone 657-79th.)—Back parlor, extension, running water, bath, suitable for doctor or dentist; also large front room, with bath.

Lexington Av., 619.—Large and small airy rooms; running water; private house; Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

Purchase and Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Storage.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Clothing.

Highest price paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Carpet Cleaning.

All kinds carpets cleaned 3c yard; cartage free. Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St. and Marion Av.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Elegant steam yacht, cost $100,000; owner must sell at half price. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

Boats for pleasure; spoon oars, &c.; lifeboats. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

Lost and Found.

Found—Package stamps; owner can have by proving property. N. R. Dodge, 68 Murray St.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE New York Supreme Court, for the County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of April, 1901.—Present, Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE C. GRAHAM & SONS COMPANY for a final order dissolving the said corporation.

Upon reading and filing the petition of John Graham, Walter W. Bronus, Samuel Greenbaum, George Moore Smith, George G. Brooks, Benjamin A. Williams, Samuel Green, and Edward R. M. Vannett, bearing date the 4th day of April, 1901, and duly verified, praying for a final order dissolving The C. Graham & Sons Company, a corporation organized pursuant to the laws of this State, for the reason that the said Directors deem it beneficial to the interests of the stockholders that the said corporation should be dissolved, and due notice of the application for this order having been given to the Attorney General of this State, now, on motion of Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in the said corporation, The C. Graham & Sons Company, show cause before Charles E. P. McCann, Esq., hereby appointed referee, at his office, No. 146 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted and the said corporation should not be dissolved, and the final order to that effect be entered herein. And it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 25th day of July, 1901, in the New York Law Journal and New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

ENTER, J. A. O'GORMAN, J. S. C.

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THE CO-PARTNERSHIP COMPOSED OF THE undersigned, under the firm name of AXELMAN & FRANKEL, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. MR. MEYER AXELMAN assuming all the liabilities, and is to collect all the assets.

Dated New York, July 18th, 1901.

MAYER AXELMAN,
MAX FRANKEL.

Surrogate Notices.

HUMBERT, PIERRE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to PIERRE HUMBERT, JUNR., Hilah E. Foster, John R. Humbert, Susan Humbert, and Arthur C. Humbert, the heirs and next of kin of PIERRE HUMBERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John H. Foster and Adrian Iselin, Jr., of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 9th day of November, 1898, and a certain other instrument, bearing the same date, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Pierre Humbert, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Proponents.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES H. WIERK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles H. Wierk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 3, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, August 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

July 16, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FISHBEIN and MARKS J. BARIT, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Fishbein and Marks J. Barit of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Louis Fishbein and Marks J. Barit were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120

ELECTRIC POWER FAILS ON TROLLEY LINES

Cars Stalled for Hours on Nearly All Tracks Down Town.

Transforming Distributor Went Wrong and Thousands of Passengers Were Put to Inconvenience.

The worst tie-up that has been experienced by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company occurred during the busy hours yesterday. From ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon cars on the Second, Third, and Madison Avenue lines were practically at a standstill below Broome street. At times the Broadway and Eighth Avenue lines were also affected and by some mysterious accident the electric current played queer pranks all over the city.

The official explanation of the trouble as given out by President H. H. Vreeland of the company was "that it originated in the transforming station on Front near Whitehall street, where a distributor for each trolley line receives the high voltage current from uptown and transforms it to a low voltage. All lines northward to Broome street are thus supplied. The fuses in the various distributors at this station burned out and the current of one and another line was thus cut off. The supply for the Sixth and Eighth avenue lines was restored in less than and hour. The distributor for the Fourth and Madison Avenue and other lines required considerably longer to repair."

While the above was the official interpretation of the situation there were other versions of the cause of the trouble furnished by the employes of the company. "We do not know just what is causing the trouble," said one Inspector, who was actively engaged in trying to locate the trouble." As far as we can find out, the power is all right but the current seems to have gone astray. It began early this morning and really gave us warning that something unusual was going to happen. I suppose it is one of those mysterious cases where the electric current decides to do as it pleases and not as those who want to use it desire."

Whatever the final explanations of the trouble may be the passengers on the various cars were satisfied that there was a good deal wrong. Many who ordinarily start down town on the "L" trains take advantage of the open summer cars of the trolley line during the hot weather. As a result the cars were well crowded yesterday. The experience of one passenger on car No. 2222 of the Madison and Fourth Avenue Line can be taken as a fair illustration of the experiences of thousands of others. This passenger boarded the car at 110th Street about 9:30 o'clock. Nothing unusual happened until the car made the curve at Forty-second Street and was about to enter the Fourth Avenue tunnel. Then a fuse blew out and flames shot up into the car. This rather excited the large number of passengers, but they were assured that everything was all right. A new fuse was put in and the car proceeded into the tunnel when again there was a puff of smoke followed by a very lively blaze. This time a number of women were anxious to leave the car. They were quieted down and a car behind was called upon to push the disabled car to the barns at Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. For some reason Car 2222 was not stopped there but sent on down to Astor Place, being pushed along by the car behind. At Astor Place the true situation soon dawned upon all the passengers. They were hurried from the car and given transfers on any line going down town. Behind their car were six other cars bound for Brooklyn Bridge and they were stopped and emptied of their crowd of passengers. Most of the passengers desired to go down the Bowery instead of taking the Broadway line down, and, as a result, there was a perfect jam when one lone Second Avenue car swung around Cooper Union and started down town. This car got near y to Broome Street when it was suddenly stopped. "You can stay as long as you want to," said the conductor to the passengers, "but I cannot guarantee when you can get on down town. My advice is, walk or take the 'L.' The passengers after a few minutes delay took his advice.

From Broome Street to the Post Office on the Bowery and Park Row the cars were stalled at irregular intervals. Some were even stopped on street crossings. The loop at the Post Office was filled with cars. The same situation existed along Broome Street and down Centre, where the Fourth Avenue cars were lined up.

Reports of inconveniences on the other lines began to come in. The Broadway line had been stopped for about fifteen minutes, the cars starting by fits and jerks. The same situation existed on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines, but there there was an hour's delay.

Efforts to put the Second, Third, and Madison Avenue lines in running order were at once commenced. The complete tie-up of the down town ends of these lines came at 10:20 A. M.

About two o'clock in the afternoon the Third Avenue line down as far as Chambers Street was placed in running order. From Chambers Street to the Post Office passengers were carried in horse cars. It was shortly after three o'clock when the other lines were placed in running condition. Even then the current was not perfectly reliable and it was not until five o'clock that cars came as far as the Post Office with any regularity.

The demoralization of the traffic down town made itself felt as far as the upper part of Harlem. It was impossible to make the usual scheduled runs and cars switched backward and forward in a bewildering maze.

As a result of the tie-up of the east side electric lines the Broadway line and the "L" read were both crowded with passengers throughout the day.

A DRESSMAKERS' TRUST.

Incorporation of the Importing Association to Control Models Made by Famous Foreign Designers.

A dressmakers' trust has been formed. It is called the Dressmakers' Importing Association, has been incorporated with a capital of $200,000 under the laws of New Jersey, and has headquarters in this city.

The plan is to control the importation of models from the famous originators of styles abroad, such as Worth, Paquin, Doucet, and others. Representatives of the trust will go to Europe and secure these models from time to time, and they claim that in future it will not be necessary for individual dressmakers, either in this city or anywhere in the United States, to make trips to Paris every year, since they will be able to accomplish the same ends at less expense by coming to New York.

Copyrights will not be taken out by the association, and only those models will be protected that have been copyrighted by the makers. The President of the new concern is Mme. E. M. O'Donovan. Ex-Judge Samuel W. Vandivert obtained the papers of incorporation.

OBJECTED TO MINISTERS.

But Happy Couple Were United by a Divine Without Their Knowing It.

Leonard Davidson, a salesman residing in Jersey City, and Ellen M. Cassidy of 272 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, entered the office of Justice of the Peace Frank O'Keefe in Hoboken yesterday afternoon and wanted to be married. Justice O'Keefe was out, and his clerk started out to get him or some other Justice. While he was gone Davidson explained to those present that he had objections to being married by a minister.

The clerk was not gone long. He came back with a man unknown to most of those present. The stranger had a head of cabbage and bundles of groceries in his arms. The stranger put his packages on the desk and performed the ceremony, signing the certificate "J. Kennedy Todd." The bride and groom departed in apparent ignorance that the man who married them is a prominent minister. He is pastor of the United Presbyterian Church.

The Justice's clerk said he found the minister standing on a corner waiting for a car and pressed him into service. The minister laughed when told of the groom's objections to ministers.

A MIXTURE OF JOHN SMITHS.

Two of Them Arraigned at the Bar Caused the Court Clerk a Lot of Trouble.

There was an interesting mix-up of the identities of two prisoners named Smith in Recorder Goff's Court of General Sessions yesterday. Both Smiths were named John, and both were indicted for grand larceny in the second degree. The two were arraigned in a long line of prisoners to plead to the indictments against them.

"John Smith to the bar," called out Clerk Cowing.

Two prisoners stepped briskly out of the line and ranged up alongside the railing. Both were neatly dressed and about the same height. One had a smooth-shaven face, except for a two weeks' growth of beard, while the other wore a dark mustache.

"John Smith to the bar," repeated Clerk Cowing, thinking one of the men had misunderstood him. Neither moved away.

"Is your name John Smith?" asked Clerk Cowing of neither of them in particular.

"Yes, Sir," said both in a breath. The Clerk looked a little startled.

"Where do you live?" he asked of the smooth-shaven one. The address of neither was given in the indictments.

"I don't care to say," replied one John Smith.

"I don't, either," replied the second John Smith.

The entire courtroom was smiling. Clerk Cowing grew red in the face. He made another effort.

"What's your age?" he asked the black mustached Smith.

"Thirty-two," was the prompt reply.

"What's yours?" he inquired of the smooth-shaven one.

"Thirty-two."

Then Clerk Cowing gave it up and decided that either indictment would fit either of the two prisoners.

"We will take the plea of this man first," said the Recorder, pointing at Him of the smooth face.

"Not guilty," chorused both John Smiths.

"Lawyer Philip Waldheimer is assigned to your case," said Mr. Cowing to the smooth-faced one. John Smith looked the attorney over critically for a moment, and then, turning to the Recorder, said:

"I guess I'll plead guilty, your Honor."

A loud titter ran around the courtroom, and Mr. Waldheimer reddened a little.

Both prisoners were finally remanded to the Tombs.

LEGAL NOTES.

INDEFINITE VERDICT.—The desire of litigants for victory one over the other is illustrated by a case lately decided by the Third Appellate Division. The action was brought in a Justice's Court, by Adin A. Smith against Timothy Dinneen, to replevy a wagon wheel which had been left with the defendant for repairs. The question was whether Dinneen's lien for repairs was for 75 cents, or for $1.50. The jury rendered a verdict in the following language: "The jury have decided that Mr. Smith, the plaintiff, pay Mr. Dinneen, the defendant, 75 cents and take his wheel." Smith thereupon asked that the jury be sent back to agree upon and render "a verdict so as to leave no doubt as to whether it is for the plaintiff or defendant." The request was refused by the Justice, and his action was upheld by the County Court. The Appellate Division orders a reversal, on the ground that it was impossible to tell from the verdict of the jury what their conclusion was upon the question as to the amount of the defendant's lien.

***

INSANITY AND INTOXICATION AS DEFENSES.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the conviction of Frederick Krist of the crime of murder in shooting to death Katie Tobin in the village of Waverly, N. Y., on April 7, 1900. Krist, who was thirty years old at the time of the murder, had lived in Waverly for fifteen years. He was always known as an exemplary young man, and in his boyhood served as an altar boy in the Catholic Church of Ithaca. In May, 1891, he was married to Josephine Ganther, with whom he lived until 1899, when they separated because of his infatuation for Katie Tobin. In January, 1900, the latter and Krist disappeared, but after a month were located in Wilkesbarre, Penn., from which place Katie was taken by her sister and mother, while Krist was at work. Krist immediately followed them to Waverly, but was repulsed in his many efforts to see her. Krist's wife had remained his faithful friend, and on the night before the murder he prevailed upon her to accompany him to his rooms in the house of a neighbor. She did not leave him until 4:30 in the morning. During the night Krist could not sleep, but walked the floor, wrung his hands, wept, and talked about Katie. He was under great excitement, and kept saying, "She has ruined my life, and I will murder her," or "will murder them." The next morning he bought a revolver, and a few hours afterward took a room at a hotel, where from a window he could get an unobstructed view of the house where Katie lived. That afternoon he applied to a Police Justice for a warrant against Katie Tobin, claiming that she had stolen $35 from his vest pocket. The Justice put him off, but subsequently granted it, because Krist had retained a lawyer to draft an affidavit. Krist had all this time been drinking heavily of gin. Katie and her sister had been notified by the Justice of the issuance of the warrant, and while they were on their way to his office Krist was told of their coming. He ran to his room in the hotel and then to the barroom. No gin was given him, because the bottle was empty, but he had a glass of whisky. Krist then met Katie and her sister. He took hold of Katie's arm and said, "Katie you won't go." Upon being interfered with by the sister he raised a revolver, placed it near Katie's head, and fired. After she fell, he shot three times at her prostrate body. After reviewing the evidence of experts as to whether Krist was afflicted with melancholia, Judge Vann, for the court, says: "The evidence tends to show that when the defendant shot Katie Tobin he knew the nature and quality of the act he was doing. He bought a revolver; had it loaded and in readiness for action. He selected a convenient place to watch, and by diligence and wariness created an opportunity to meet his victim. He went forth to meet her as he had planned, and deliberately shot her, with intent to take her life, as he promptly declared. Right after the act he had a clear recollection of all the events which preceded the shooting, and there is nothing to indicate that he did not know what he was doing or that he failed to comprehend the character and consequences of his conduct. That he knew the effect of firing a bullet into the brain of a human being is a reasonable if not an irresistible inference from the evidence. He knew it would kill, for he said at once that he had killed and intended to kill. He was laboring under no delusion that some fact existed which, if it were true, would excuse his act, unless his declaration, made after the fact and unsupported by the surrounding circumstances, that God commanded him to do it, may be regarded as some evidence of hallucination. All his other declarations, many in number and made to many different persons, were inconsistent with a sincere belief that he was acting under the direction of a superior power. He seemed to have a perfect understanding of the nature of the act, and to know when he committed it what the effect of it was with reference to the crime of murder. He acted with judgment, caution, and foresight. There was no sudden impulse, for the act was the result of long and careful preparation. There was no evidence of congenital defect or other disease of the body which might affect the mind, for he was apparently in good health. Did he know that the act was wrong? Had his mind slipped from its moorings, so that he was unconscious of the criminal character and consequences of his action? Was he mentally capable of entertaining a criminal intent? Did he comprehend his relation to others and realize the nature and enormity of the act? Did he know the difference between right and wrong, and have the power to choose between them? Did he know it was wrong to shoot Katie Tobin? These questions were for the jury, and they might find his own declarations, made immediately after the homicide, that he plotted to kill her, nerved himself with gin in order to do the desperate deed, did it as he had planned, regretted it on account of his mother, expected to suffer for it, and was willing to plead guilty and be punished as any one who could do anything like that ought to. He promptly sat in judgment upon himself, and seemed to fully realize that what he had done was wrong, both legally and morally, and that he would be and should be punished for it. If he deliberately drank himself into a frenzy, the law does not excuse him for that kind of insanity. His intoxication did not affect his criminal responsibility for it was only recent and voluntary, but he even drank with the crime in view, as he said, and in order to get the strength and courage to commit it. Both the statute and the common law declare that voluntary intoxication constitutes no defense."

Want to "pipe you off" to two pretty good things.

Concealed under the cover of $15 are some fancy sack suits that a few days ago were not even on speaking terms with so low a price.

What do you say to boys' straw hats at 50c.!—our kind.

During July and August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

SALOON KEEPERS LOSE

Justice Blanchard Refuses to Hear Violations of Excise Law.

Orders Cases Resubmitted to the Court of General Sessions—Judge Foster Criticised.

Judge Warren W. Foster, who recently granted a motion in General Sessions to transfer to the latter court from Special Sessions a number of cases of violations of the excise law, was criticised by Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier before Justice Blanchard yesterday.

Counsel for sixteen liquor dealers charged with violating the excise law had moved in the Supreme Court the transfer of the cases to General Sessions. Mr. Le Barbier, representing District Attorney Philbin, opposed the motion. He said:

"The District Attorney desires to oppose determinedly the granting of this motion. All Justices for years past with one exception have refused to transfer. Out of this mass of law there looms one dissenting opinion—which we respectfully criticise—that of Judge Foster, your successor in the Court of General Sessions, which overrules all these opinions. We hold that it is not a sound interpretation of the law, but is rather legislation. Under this erratic and sporadic decision—"

"I don't think these applications should be dragged into the Supreme Court," interrupted Justice Blanchard. "The Court of General Sessions is the place for them. I will deny the motion without prejudice to resubmit in the latter court."

District Attorney Philbin ever since assuming office has opposed strenuously the transfer of excise cases. The law is explicit and gives the Court of Special Sessions exclusive jurisdiction in the matter. The grounds upon which the transfers are asked are generally upon the defendant's constitutional right to a jury trial. The Supreme Court has held that transfers may only be made where exceptional features render a jury trial proper or where a fair trial cannot be secured in Special Sessions. The saloonkeepers contend that while violation of the excise law is a simple misdemeanor, the punishment thereof, consisting in the forfeiture of the liquor license and the penal bond of $1,600, together with such fine or imprisonment as the Court may impose, constitutes exceptional circumstances which should warrant a transfer.

Justice Blanchard's refusal to pass upon the merits of the cases or to entertain the motion is regarded by the District Attorney as a signal defeat for the saloonkeepers, as it is believed that no Judge of General Sessions except Judge Foster and possibly one other, will transfer the cases.

SPITTOONS ON FERRYBOATS.

Magistrate Pool Advises Union Ferry Company to Get a Supply for the Use of Passengers.

Magistrate Pool and Superintendent Gerard of the Union Ferry Company had a discussion yesterday in the Centre Street Court as to the practicability of the Ferry Company placing cuspidors in their boats.

The Magistrate on Tuesday discharged a man for spitting on the floor of one of the boats because it was shown that there were no spittoons on the boat. The sanitary-squad have recently arrested several persons for spitting in these boats and Magistrate Pool issued a summons for Superintendent Gerard. When the latter came before him the Magistrate said:

"I wish to discuss with you the question of spitting in your boats. I believe your company should furnish spittoons. It is injustice to men to be arrested for spitting on the floors when there are no receptacles into which they may expectorate. I suggest to you therefore that you look into this matter."

"But your Honor," replied Superintendent Gerard, "If we put cuspidors on our boats they would be kicked over and rolled around, lost overboard, stolen or broken and many people, unable to spit in them on account of the rolling of the boat would expectorate on the floors, which would soon become unsightly."

"Well you might nail them to the floor or fasten them down," suggested the Magistrate.

"Why then people would stumble over them and they could not be cleaned readily," was the reply.

"Well you look into the matter and see what can be done," concluded the Magistrate.

"Very well, your Honor, I will confer with my subordinates and call the attention of the officers of the company to the matter."

"Do so and we will assist you as much as possible" said the Magistrate.

Frank Mahoney, of 175 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, was fined $2 shortly afterwards for spitting in the ferry house at South Ferry.

DEBTORS CAUSED HIS SUICIDE.

Butcher Could Not Collect, So Ended His Troubles with Acid.

William Potter, twenty-five years old, a butcher owning businesses at Tenth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Streets, committed suicide yesterday morning at his home, 233 East Fifty-fifth Street, by taking carbolic acid. He left a letter to his sweetheart, Ray Lesser of 1,053 Second Avenue, stating that he could not stand the trouble of bad business, and leaving the entire business and all his money to her. Miss Lesser was his cashier.

Potter roomed with a Mrs. Harper and took his meals with his sweetheart's parents, where he was considered one of the family. Mrs. Lesser said yesterday that the man was too goodnatured. He could not refuse to let any one he was even unacquainted with take meat if they did not have the money with them, and the consequence was that money was owing to him on all sides. He could not collect the bills, and it made him despondent. He was found dead in bed with the acid bottle and the letter to his sweetheart lying beside him.

Mystic Shriners in Rainbow Fires.

The Mecca Lodge of the Mystic Shrine will be strongly in evidence to-night in Pain's Open-Air Theatre at Manhattan Beach. It will be the annual outing of the brotherhood. During the night the members will be fired in all the colors of the rainbow.

In This Great City

there are three "shining lights" which show the way to three good clothing stores—ready to serve you with all that's right and bright in summer togs for both man and boy.

Wool Crash Suits, Flannel Suits, Homespun Suits, Serge Suits and Norfolk Suits, skeleton lined, $12, $13, $15, $20 & $24.

Boys' Two & Three-Piece Suits, $6, $7.50, $8, $9 & $10 values—$3.50 & $5.

Stores close at 1 P. M. Saturday.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

The scorching has reached prices on Men's Suits—melting some $20, $22 and $25 ones to $15; Children's Sailors to $3.75, and linen $1.50.

$4, $5 and $6 men's low and high Russet, Patent Leather and French Calf Shoes to $3.00.

Splendid values, in New York store only.

The stylish two-piece Fannels with military shape, in variety, $13 to $25.

Blue Serge Norfolk (late but called for) two-piece Suits, $16.

In our three great stores.

Smith Gray & Co.,

Broadway & 31st St., New York. | Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Broadway & Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

DEVERY, AS JUDGE, REBUKES A PRIEST

Rev. Father Burns Had Charged Religious Persecution.

"Religion and Politics Don't Count Here," Said the Deputy Commissioner—Then He Silenced a Protestant Clergyman.

At the trials of delinquent policemen yesterday Deputy Commissioner Devery heard detailed stories of the antics of Henry W. Woodly of the Staten Island force while on duty at a Sunday school picnic at Richmond Park, S. I., on June 22, and incidentally had a lively passage with the Rev. Father James M. Burns of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Hope, who, though not present at the picnic, declared that the case against the policeman was one of religious persecution.

More than a dozen witnesses agreed that Woodly had become intoxicated during the early hours of the outing and had assaulted Henry R. Thomas, a paralytic boy, whom he mistook for another lad who had playfully poked him in the back with a cane, and that after making himself a general spoilsport all day, had held up one of the stages, taking the picnickers back to their homes, at the muzzle of his revolver, and dragged the afflicted youth, Thomas, from behind the skirts of the women passengers, who were trying to hide him. He then placed the boy under arrest, but never took him to the station house, for he fell asleep in a railway station on the way and awoke with better judgment and released his prisoner.

Among those who testified against the policeman were the Rev. David Junor and Miss Ella A. Fisher of Huguenot, Mrs. Jennie Journey of Tottenville, Mrs. Catharine Parsons of Prince's Bay, and the Rev. Isaac Thomas of Woodrow and Mrs. Thomas, parents of the principal sufferer at Woodly's hands.

Lesser instances of misconduct told against Woodly were that he had swung some young women in a swing against their protests, saying as he did so: "I wish I could swing them to heaven. One more glass of beer would have sent them up to the sky," and that when John Hartell, who was in charge of the ponies, refused to let him ride the little beasts, he declared that none of the children should ride them either.

Woodly said in his own defense that he had suffered acutely from malaria, and had felt very dizzy all day. Woodly admitted holding up the stage and recapturing the boy, but said he only "half drew" his revolver.

Then Father Burns testified that he had seen Woodly later that same evening, and that he was sober then.

"I want to tell you my reasons for coming here, Mr. Commissioner," said the priest. "If this man on trial was a Methodist, he wouldn't have been put on trial. It's because he's a Catholic. Over in Staten Island they hate Catholics, Tammany Hall, and Irishmen."

"No, no, no, father," interrupted Devery. "Don't you make that kind of a talk here. Don't do it." The priest tried to continue, but Devery pounded his desk till he had drowned his voice.

"Father, we must have nothing of this sort here. Father, you must not lose your head," and the priest walked out of the room.

"When the people come to learn how things are run in this trial room," continued Devery, addressing the crowd, "they will find that religion and politics don't count here. They have no place here. Everybody will get the justice that is coming to him." Dr. Junor tried to explain that the people at the picnic were not Methodists, but Devery cut him off almost as abruptly.

"Policeman Woodly, you were detailed to that picnic to look out for the welfare and the interests of the people there," he continued. "You were there to see that none of them were hurt. You were there to protect people. But what did you do? The first thing you did was to get beastly drunk, and you know it. You picked out a paralytic and thumped him with your stick. Do you call that protecting people at a picnic? Policemen should use their clubs on robbers and their revolvers on thieves when they are trying to run away. They were not put in policemen's hands for the purpose of using them on citizens. Woodly, I tell you you acted like a brute. I am going to hold you on the charge of assault, and I am going to recommend that you be dismissed."

C. F. Browning, a photographer for a magazine, complained that Policeman James S. Shaw had used him roughly and arrested him when he attempted to take some flashlight pictures of the poor people sleeping on the grass in Washington Square during the recent hot wave, at 2 A. M. on July 2. The policeman said he had ordered Browning out of the park, and the latter had used vile and abusive language to him.

"What right had you to go into the square and disturb people sleeping on the grass with your flashes and bombs?" fiercely demanded Devery of the photographer. "The poor men who slept there had likely walked miles without a cent in their pockets, and were getting a little sleep. It is good for such as you who go in and annoy those people that you were arrested. I dismiss this complaint."

Alleged Handbook Men Arrested.

Agents of the Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law and half a dozen members of the personal staff of Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy made a descent on the saloon at 116 University Place, at the southwest corner of Thirteenth Street, yesterday afternoon, and arrested William Kelly, an alleged handbook operator, and Joseph Tyler, a man said to be his assistant. Warrants were procured from Magistrate Pool in the Centre Street Court. The men were taken at once to the Centre Street Court. Magistrate Pool fixed bail, which they could not give. They were committed and sent for the night to the Mercer Street Station.

Bissert Must Stand Trial.

The application of Wardman George Bissert for a transfer of the indictment against him of bribery to the Supreme Court from the Court of General Sessions was denied by Justice Blanchard yesterday. District Attorney Philbin opposed the motion for a transfer on the ground that if the case were put off until October his witnesses would be tampered with.

MAURICE MENDHAM ARRESTED.

Friend of "Dolly" Reynolds Held for Trial on Assault Charge.

Maurice B. Mendham, the broker and friend of Emeline C. Reynolds, for whose murder Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy was three times tried, was yesterday arrested and held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions on a charge of assault, preferred by Maurice Thorner of 129 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Thorner is the person who recently summoned Broker J. Overton Paine to the Essex Market Court to explain a stock transaction in which Thorner claimed that upon an investment of $100 he was entitled to some $9,000 or $10,000 profits.

Thorner alleged that he had instructed Paine to buy twenty shares of Northern Pacific and Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock for him just before Northern Pacific began its famous rise. He declares that when he went to ask Paine for profits, he was told that his stock had been sold, and that he owed the firm money. In the Essex Market Court, Mr. Paine declared that Mendham Brothers of 20 Broadway figured in the transaction.

Thorner accordingly obtained a subpoena for one of the firm of Mendham Brothers. He undertook to serve the subpoena in person, and in doing so he declares that he was assaulted by Maurice Mendham and hustled out of the broker's offices.

Mendham denied having assaulted Thorner. His clerks supported him.

"I will fine you $5 for disorderly conduct," said Magistrate Pool.

"But that would be conviction," protested Mendham. "I would rather have the matter thoroughly threshed out."

"All right," said Magistrate Pool, accommodatingly. "I'll hold you, then, in $500 bail for trial in Special Sessions." Bail was given.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 3:30 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS. AT 9 "A Runaway Girl" To-night! Mystic Shrine Night. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4. NEXT WEEK Geo. W. Lederer's Big London Company THE CASINO GIRL

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66th St. and Columbus Av. Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts. Evgs. 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night—Operatic. 20 degrees cooler than outdoors.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

KNICKERBOCKER. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. A. L. HAYMAN & CO. Proprietors. FRANCIS WILSON & Co. in Geo. W. Lederer's Direction Nixon & Zimmerman of 1999 "The Strollers."

Terrace Garden, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Ave. NEW OPERA. THE ROBBER BARON

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. (Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.) On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. A-Top N. Y. Theatre, Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Orderama. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. Chas. Bradshaw & Co. Harrigan. Olympia Quartette.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall and the only Roof. Daily Mats., 25c. Evgs., 50c. Mlle. De Leon, Ramza & Arno. Big Star Bill.

The Turf.

Brighton Races

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.

The Islip Handicap

To-day and 5 other Races. Lander's Band. Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

Saturday we close all day, but

FRIDAY IS A DAY OF

BUSINESS AND BARGAINS

and every hour is full of interest.

Not half the attractions are printed, because many goods of which quantities may not last the day are not advertised.

THE FOLLOWING ARE PROMISED ALL DAY:—

2,000 PCS. FANCY DIMITIES
Navy with white figures and dots; Cluster Dotted Stripes; Dresden Figures and Stripes; Allover Foulard designs; and lots of other fancy effects in any coloring you could ask for..... 4½
Far better quality than some recent offered and loudly exploited at a higher price.

COLORED DUCK SUITINGS
Columbia Red with white Polka dots and Rings, also plain Army Blue—12½-cent quality..... 5¾

IMPORTED OPENWORK ALLOVERS
Fancy lace stripe with emb'd dots between—40 inches wide—sold elsewhere as great value at 98 cents—here, to-day..... .49

PURE WHITE DIMITIES
good quality—sheer—wash beautifully—we have too many—therefore offer 9 cent quality—at... 4¼

DRESS GOODS BARGAINS
38-inch Mohairs—Black and Navy—for Bathing Suits and general wear—value .39..... .24
54-inch All Wool Oxford Suitings—light, medium and dark gray—value 1.19..... .89

FINE ENGLISH SATEENS
Cerise, Blue, Red, Yellow and Olive—colors that costumers and decorators can use to advantage—value 24 cents..... .14
To be found in Lining Department.

PLAIN GRAY SILESIAS
Staple shade—good quality—regularly 10 cents—to clear..... 6¾
Dressmakers' opportunity to stock up for Fall.

DWIGHT ANCHOR SHEETINGS
Friday offers no greater attractions than these reliable goods at the prices we quote:
UNBLEACHED—
42 inch—value 12 cents 9½
5-4 —value 13 cents 10½
50 inch—value 14 cents 11½
6-4 —value 15 cents 12½
7-4 —value 17 cents 14½
8-4 —value 19 cents 16½
9-4 —value 21 cents 18½
10-4 —value 24 cents 20½
UNBLEACHED—
5-4—value 12 cents 9½
6-4—value 14 cents 11½
7-4—value 15 cents 12½
8-4—value 17 cents 14½
9-4—value 19 cents 16½
10-4—value 21 cents 18½

WHITE LAWN WAISTS
Every waist in stock reduced. A few specimens for Friday.
Button back—five ins'tgs of emb'y down front; also six other pretty styles—value 1.39..... .98
Others—front and back of tucks, hemstitching and lace ins'tgs—collar and cuffs to match—were 2.25..... 1.49
Fine Lawn—entire front of fine emb'y insertings—or button back with six insertings of fleur de lis emb'y and tucks—were 2.98..... 1.98

LADIES' COLORED SHIRT WAISTS
Silk Gingham, Percale and Dimity—Sailor Collar—value .98..... .59
Chambray, Lawn and Dimity—emb'y insertings, tucked yoke or sailor collar styles—also Dotted Swiss with black lace effects—value 1.79.. .98
Grass Linen, Batiste, Lawn and Swiss—sailor collar, lace and emb'y trim—also Button Back with tucked yoke—value 2.49 to 3.98..... 1.39

LADIES' WHITE ORGANDIE DRESSES
flare flounce over drop—elaborate styles, tucks, lace insertings and satin ribbon trim—value $10.98..... 4.98

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS
pure linen and other fine fabrics—fancy Applique Sailor Collars—braid trim'd—flounced skirt—tailor finish—value $11.00..... 5.98

LADIES' WRAPPERS
Cambric—Fancy Stripes—light and medium—value .98..... .59
Percale and Lawn—light and medium stripes and figures—neat styles—emb'y and braid trim—value 1.49.... .98

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES
Cambric, Nainsook and Muslin—Empire, V or High Neck—tucks, hemstitching, emb'y and fancy laces—elsewhere .98..... .79

LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES
White, Colored and Tan Lawn and Dimity—French Back—others with double ruffle and ribbon trim—value 1.39..... .98

LADIES' FANCY PETTICOATS
All Black or Black-and-White Stripe—high silk finish—2 pleated ruffles—stitched band top—ruche edge—full sizes—extra well made..... 1.49

Remember—We Close All Day Saturday

SUPPLY YOUR WANTS TO-DAY

GOOD CUTLERY SPECIALLY LOW
Dinner Knives and Forks—set of six each—value .39..... .25
Steel Knives—bone and ebony handles—value 12 cents each..... 7
Best Quality Steel Knives—genuine stag, ebony and bone handles—value 19 cents each..... .15

SILVER PLATED WARE
Rogers silver plated Table Spoons, Teaspoons, Knives and Forks—Value 1.25—half dozen..... .98
Rogers triple plated Fruit Knives—value 1.25 half dozen..... .79
Quadruple plated Bread Trays—Engraved letters—Value 1.00..... .79

CURTAINS AND PORTIERES
Friday clearance of small lots and odds—
200 single Tapestry Curtains—make excellent couch covers—were $4.98 and $5.98 pair; each.....1.98
Corduroy and Armure Tapestry—one to three pairs of a style; were $5.98..... 3.98
Mercerized Damask—staple and high art tints—deep valance—value eleven dollars..... 7.98
Colored Cross Stripe Yarn Curtains—value $1.75..... 1.29
Striped Organdy—4 inch ruffle..... .49
Also
800 pair Scotch Lace Curtains in large variety of designs—54 inches wide—value $1.50..... 1.29

MEN'S SOFT BOSOM SHIRTS
Fancy Madras in New Blue and Oxblood Stripes—soft finish—laundered, with and without attached collar—Separate cuffs—full sizes—well made—a shirt that's seldom equaled under 75 cents..... .49

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS

Hardwood Frames—Strong net Height.	Extend to	Value.	Now.
18 inches	33 inch	.24	.17
24 inches	37 inch	.29	.22
27 inches	48 inch	.45	.35
30 inches	37 inch	.37	.27

TOILET NECESSARIES
8 oz. Florida Water and Bay Rum—regularly .15..... .12
Talcum Powder—regularly .10..... 7
Bradley's Violet Talcum Powder..... .15
Woodbury's Tooth Powder..... .17
Hair Shampoo—regularly .35..... .23
Rubber Dressing Combs—regularly .25 .19

OUTDOOR SPORTS
Hardwood Croquet Sets—nicely varnished—complete for eight players—value 1.50..... .98
Sand Sets—pail, rake, Shovel and Sieve—just the thing for seashore—value .29..... .19

HANDKERCHIEFS
Ladies' Hemstitch Initial... 5
Ladies' Emb'd and Lace edge..... .12½
Men's All Linen Hemstitch..... .10
Ladies' All Linen Hemstitch Initial. .12½
Each short Line means Special Value!

GREAT MILLINERY VALUES
Mull Garden Hats—Straw Crowns with full shirrings and velvet ribbon; were 2.98 and 3.98... 1.98
Shirt Waist Hats—short backs and rolling brims—full trim; value $1.69. 1.29
Balance of Imported Trim'd Hats—were $10 to $15..... 5.00

MISSES' FINE WHITE DRESSES
fancy styles—emb'y, lace or ribbon trim—one and two piece—12 to 18 years—that were 7.98 and 8.98..... 4.98
that were 9.98 and 10.98..... 5.98
that were 11.98 and 13.98..... 7.98

BABIES' LAWN CAPS
Hemstitched and tucked—French st'les—also full and fancy ruches..... .19

BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS
Combination sailor collar and shield—3 to 10 yrs—value .75—1.49—2.98—Now..... .49, 98, 1.49
Russian Blouse—2½ to 6 yrs—value 1.98..... .98
Cadet Rough Rider and Uniform Suits—value 1.29..... .98

BOYS' STRAW HATS
Narrow Brim—Silk Band—were .49—.69—.98—Now..... .19, .29, .49
Wide brim sailors were .69—.98—1.49—now .29, .49, .98

BOYS' WAISTS AND SHIRTS
"Mothers' Friend" and "Star"—laundered—best styles—collar and cuffs attached or two separate collars—all sizes—value .79 and .95.. .49
Pretty striped and checked Shirts—light and medium—laundered—collar and cuffs attached or two separate collars—all sizes—value .59 .39

Every week, from day to day, we look around to find those things that have not sold as rapidly as we would wish.... Such, while new and still in fashion, we reduce to price that never fails to sell.... Friday is the day reduction first is made—ofttimes in an hour, so low the price, we sell as many of a lot of goods as have been sold in days before.

ABOVE ANNOUNCEMENT
Made by Us Many Years Ago
Has Since Been Strictly Observed.
SUCCESS OF THE DAY IS DUE TO
Faithful Fulfillment of Promises
The Best Efforts of Some
WHO CLAIM ORIGINALITY
Are in Pretending
To Follow Us and Our Methods
ABOVE OFFERINGS
Are Realities, Not Pretences.

Some Folks Have No Shame!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light variable winds, mostly northerly.

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BOOK ATTACKING SCHLEY BARRED FROM ANNAPOLIS

Volume III. of Maclay's History of the Navy Not to be Used.

SECRETARY LONG'S STATEMENT

Says Schley Is Not a Coward, but that He Ought to Have Been Court-Martialed for Disobedience.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Secretary of the Navy has decided that the third volume of Edgar S. Maclay's "History of the Navy," shall not be used as a text book at the Naval Academy unless the obnoxious language it contains in speaking of Rear Admiral Schley is eliminated.

"The statement in Maclay's history that Admiral Schley is a coward is untrue. Admiral Schley is not a coward. No officer in the service would charge him with being a coward. No one who knows him would believe for a moment that he is a coward. His whole record disproves the charge."

Secretary Long made this statement this evening, in announcing that he had ordered the third volume of the history thrown out of the curriculum of the Academy. Mr. Long also said that he had written a letter to Mr. Maclay asking him whether he was correctly reported in The Baltimore American as saying that Secretary Long had read the proofs of his book and approved them. Mr. Long says this is absolutely untrue, and he does not think Mr. Maclay could have been correctly reported. He never saw any proofs except the proofs of a chapter relating to the preparations for war.

Mr. Long further said that he had no fault to find with Admiral Schley's conduct at Santiago. He had never, he said, made any criticism of it. Santiago was a Captain's fight, and it was Capt. Cook, not Schley, who gave the order for the famous loop of the Brooklyn. Whether that loop was a good manoeuvre he was not prepared to say, but there was no question of cowardice in it. It was a matter for naval experts, a question of the technical advantages to be obtained by a certain movement, and at all events Schley had nothing to do with it.

Nevertheless, Mr. Long said he believed that Admiral Schley should have been court-martialed, not for his conduct at Santiago, which was proper enough, but for his conduct earlier in the campaign. It was not a question of cowardice, but of indecision and disobedience. The admiral had been ordered to do certain things, had failed to do them, and had quibbled and argued about the orders.

Mr. Long said he recommended to the President that Schley be court-martialed for this, but the President disapproved the recommendation. Later, when Sampson arrived at Santiago and took command of the two squadrons, he did not court-martial Schley simply because Schley was his senior, though Sampson was temporarily Commander in Chief, and he did not think it would look well. Besides, Sampson assumed that Schley would ask for a court of inquiry.

In short, the Secretary made it plain that Schley had, in his opinion, been guilty of insubordination prior to the battle of Santiago, but that his conduct in the battle left nothing to be desired.

INVESTIGATION WAS PROPOSED.

Another interesting piece of news was also made public by the Secretary to-night. He said that at the last session of Congress he had proposed to Senator Hale of Maine, the Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, that the question be settled by a Congressional investigation, and that the Santiago Captains be summoned as witnesses. Mr. Long thought this would furnish a complete solution of the vexing Sampson-Schley question, but Senator Hale took an entirely different view and refused to bring up the proposition. The matter was therefore dropped.

Secretary Long further said that Mr. Maclay could not be disturbed in his position as a laborer in the Brooklyn Navy Yard because of the attacks made on Admiral Schley. An officer of the navy could be severely punished for using such language about a superior officer, but Maclay was merely a civilian employe. Maclay's designation as a "laborer" is purely technical, and his work is really clerical. He was formerly an editorial writer on The New York Sun, and was appointed to his present position on Aug. 23, 1900, having been transferred from the lighthouse service.

QUOTATIONS FROM MACLAY'S WORK.

The entire tone of Volume III. of Maclay's work is highly antagonistic to Admiral Schley.

Chapter 19, entitled "Schley's Progress Toward Santiago," is one continuous criticism of Schley. The headings at the top of each page are in part as follows: "Lack of Enterprise," "A Grand Opportunity Lost," "A Micawber Admiral," "An Action Out of Gunshot."

Referring to Schley's run to Santiago from Cienfuegos, when the Eagle was unable to keep up to a speed of 7.5 to 8.5 knots, owing to the rough weather and low coal supply, and thereby caused the entire squadron to slow down to a speed of four or five knots, Mr. Maclay says:

"Here we have another illustration of the lack of decision and enterprise which were so apparent in Schley's failure to promptly ascertain whether or not Cervera's squadron was in Cienfuegos. When he knew that the naval and military operations of the United States must be suspended until it was definitely known where Cervera's force was, we have it in the words of the Commodore himself that he permitted his ships to slow to a speed of from four to five knots for no other reason than to retain under his command the Eagle, a converted yacht, a vessel that in no way could have entered into the calculations of an able commander when co-operating against a squadron such as Cervera possessed." (Page 298.)

"In his [Schley's] report about the coal supply of the vessels under his command," the historian says further on, "Schley exhibited either a timidity amounting to absolute cowardice or a prevarication of facts that were intrinsically falsehoods. The coal supply of his squadron, so far from being 'meagre,' as he reported, is shown by the respective logs of those ships, as indicated at noon, May 27, to have been most satisfactory."

"TURNED IN CAITIFF FLIGHT."

In reference to Secretary Long's dispatch to Schley that it was the latter's duty to ascertain immediately if Cervera was at Santiago, and the Rear Admiral's reply: "Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders of the department. Have striven earnestly; forced to proceed for coal to Key West by way of Yucatan Channel. Cannot ascertain anything respecting enemy positive," Mr. Maclay writes, (Page 298:)

"This humiliating dispatch forms a striking contrast to that pre-eminently American reply made by Col. James Miller at the battle of Lundy's Lane, when called upon to save the day by storming a certain battery. Miller's superb reply was, 'I'll try, Sir.' He did try, and carried the day. Strangely enough, Schley was named after Brig. Gen. Winfield Scott, who heroically supported Miller's charge and in no small degree contributed to the glorious results of that day, July 25, 1814. Schley on May 28, 1898, sullied this brightest of American mottoes by penning: 'Much to be regretted; cannot obey orders,' and turned in caitiff flight from the danger spot toward which duty, honor, and the whole American people were most earnestly urging him. Viewed in whatever light it may be, the foregoing dispatch cannot be characterized otherwise than as being without exception the most humiliating, cowardly, and lamentable report ever penned by an American naval officer."

As to the famous "loop" of the Brooklyn, Mr. Maclay, after quoting the alleged conversation between Schley and his navigator, says among other things:

"And the shameful spectacle of an American warship, supported by a force superior to the enemy's—a warship whose commander had expended such vast quantities of ammunition in target practice in the presence of a fashionable hotel at Hampton Roads in order to meet a worthy foe—deliberately turning tail and running away was presented." (Page 364.)

"The one great lesson that Nelson gave in naval strategy was 'that a Captain was never out of position when alongside an enemy.' Farragut's great axiom, sixty years later, was that 'the nearer you can get to your enemy the harder you can strike.' Schley's contribution to naval strategy, as too plainly shown by his conduct throughout this campaign, was 'Avoid your enemy as long as possible, and if he makes for you, run.'"—(Page 365.)

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Gen. Felix Agnus has written a letter to President McKinley, in which he says:

"Maclay's history of the navy is the standard in use at the Naval Academy. In the third volume, just issued, the historian charges Rear Admiral Schley with being a 'coward,' a 'liar,' a 'caitiff,' an 'incompetent,' a 'fool,' 'insubordinate.'

"In an interview Maclay, the historian, who is a Navy Department clerk, classed as a laborer, and attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, says that proofs of this third volume, which should have told the most glorious story in all our naval annals, were submitted to Secretary Long and Admiral Sampson, and approved by them in advance of publication; also that Secretary Long put him in his present position after he had read and approved this scurrilous attack upon Admiral Schley. These proofs were also submitted to Admiral Dewey, who refused to read them.

"If aught were needed to convince any fair-minded man that a clique in the Navy Department has conspired to traduce the hero of Santiago and that the conspiracy was carried into execution while that brave and gallant officer was suffering expatriation on the fever-infested coasts of South America, this should furnish it.

"Will you, Mr. President, in view of all this, sit quietly by and permit these conspirators to continue their diabolical work? Every justice-loving American appeals to you to intervene in the name and for the sake of fair play. Next to being right all the time, which no man ever was, the best thing is to find out as soon as possible that you are wrong, and right yourself immediately."

STATEMENT BY MR. MACLAY.

Edgar Stanton Maclay, the writer of the "History of the Navy," is employed in the General Storekeepers' Department at the Brooklyn Navy Yard as a laborer, although he performs the duties of a clerk. He made the following statement yesterday with regard to his naval history and the present criticism of the work:

"My history of the navy was not written as a textbook, but as a popular history. However, it met with such favor from the naval authorities that it was decided to use it in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. It is only recently that the work has met with adverse criticism. But the facts are true and just to every naval officer concerned.

"Perhaps my language relative to Admiral Schley was somewhat indiscreet, and maybe I should have modified my methods of emphasizing what I had to say. Next Fall there will be a new edition of the history, and I intend to revise that portion of the work which deals with the battle of Santiago. I shall not, however, alter the facts, for they are correct. I must be assured first that they are not correct. My modifications will be as to the language used. The charges or facts, whichever they are to be called, will not be changed.

"I have not changed my views, and I find nothing in what has been advanced by partisans of Admiral Schley to cause me to alter these views. If I could do so conscientiously, I would be only too glad to modify my statements in every sense. What I have said has been but the truth, and my conclusions have been arrived at only after a careful reading of the official reports and a most thorough investigation of every possible reliable source of information.

"The statement that I have had any animus against Admiral Schley is absolutely false. My views as expressed in the history are wholly impartial and entirely unbiased. I have seen nothing advanced by friends of Schley to disprove the charge of cowardice, and I cannot see that I can consistently modify that charge.

"I shall not make the changes in the book because of the criticisms that have been made, but for the reason that I desire to express the same facts in a more temperate way. After going over the records any man would have felt as I did and expressed himself as I did. There was that in those records which was not conducive to the most temperate frame of mind.

"Admiral Schley is not accused by me, but by the official records of his actions and by others competent to judge in the matter. No statement which appears in my book was influenced by any person either in the Navy Department or out of it.

"The proofs of the work relating to the batle of Santiago were shown to each of the officers mentioned and also to Secretary Long. I do not mean by this that Secretary Long and the others saw proofs of the entire book. No; only that part of the book was submitted to each officer that related to him personally.

"The proofs submitted to Secretary Long dealt only with that portion of the war which concerned him. None of the proofs was submitted to Admiral Schley for the reason that he was in South America at the time, and it was impossible to send them to him and get them back within a reasonable length of time."

TAUGHT TO FEIGN DUMBNESS.

Boy Simulates Many Infirmities to Win Damage Case for Plaintiffs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Smiling as if he were expecting a fine time of it, Ludwig Golik approached the witness stand in Judge Horton's courtroom to-day to tell a jury how he had been trained for a year not to speak so that the defendants in the case of conspiracy—Anton Grabowski, Ignatz Der, and Anna Svehl—might secure $5,000 from the City of Chicago as personal damages for the injury of the boy.

From the boy's testimony, which was secured with difficulty, it appeared that he had been trained for a long time to believe that if he did not talk he would get money. After he had been apparently dumb for weeks he was taken to a physician, who applied electricity to make him talk.

"What did they do to you at the doctor's office?" asked the attorney.

"They put something on his leg, and it went 'tick, tick,' is what he says," answered the Court.

The boy was also trained to wrinkle his forehead, which produced a deep furrow like a cut. All these things were used as evidence in the damage court.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

POOLROOM RAIDED ON A BOOKMAKER'S CHARGE

Murphy, Gleason's Successor, Takes Revenge on His Friends.

BIDS DEFIANCE TO TAMMANY

Man Who Wears the Famous Diamond Battle Axe Uses a Crowbar—He Accuses the Police.

Long Island City was the scene of a poolroom raid yesterday which has caused the gambling fraternity more real alarm than all the activity of the Committee of Fifteen and other reform bodies, and has precipitated a bitter fight between the "syndicate" and the "independents." The raid was made on a recently fitted-up poolroom in Patrick J. Gleason's old barn on Third Street, near Front, one block from the Long Island Railway Station. It was based upon the affidavit of Patrick J. Murphy, a well-known bookmaker, now under indictment, who succeeded Gleason as the wearer of the famous diamond battle axe. The warrants were issued by Magistrate Connerton at Murphy's request.

The reason why Murphy took this drastic action was that he had only a few hours before demanded from the "authorities" permission to open a poolroom on Borden Avenue, and upon receiving a flat refusal, had declared that if he couldn't do business in Long Island City nobody else should. Now there is war in the camp of the gamblers and wrath in the breasts of the "syndicate" henchmen.

Gleason's barn was a notable place when the politician was at the height of his power. It is flanked now by the electric car barns and a one-story saloon. The car barns run all the way through to Borden Avenue, one of the principal streets of the place. The Gleason barn until recently was used principally as a storage place for pipe and old iron. Some days ago workmen suddenly appeared and very quickly effected a transformation. A new roof was put on; skylights were put in, and chairs ranged along the sides gave the interior the appearance of a meeting place of some sort. Rumor went the rounds of the fraternity that "sports" from out of town were going to open a big poolroom. At once there was much talk of "home rule" and "invasion of territory" by the old Gleasonites now led by Murphy. Many persons were noticed going in and out of the entrance of late.

Early yesterday morning, Murphy says, he visited the office of a high police official, and there stated that he wanted a friend to open a place on Borden Avenue. He says he was told that his friend couldn't open such a place. In a towering rage Murphy visited the person in charge of the Third Street poolroom, and after a short talk with him, retained for the First District Police Court, about three blocks away. Magistrate Connerton was sitting there. Murphy immediately made affidavit that he knew that the Gleason barn was being used as a poolroom, and asked for a warrant. He got it, and started with Court Officer Freelingdorf to execute it. On the way Policeman Clancy was enlisted in the work.

The party quickly reached the converted barn, on the barred door of which was rudely painted in red this sign: "The Hock Shop," above three balls. Underneath was the legend: "Such a business." The inscription was quite appropriate in view of the ensuing developments.

MURPHY USED A CROWBAR.

Mr. Murphy, who is a medium-sized man, and wears dark clothing and a ministerial tie, almost suggesting a village undertaker, seized a heavy crowbar and advanced menacingly toward the door. A crowd of motormen, conductors, and others watched the operations. A well-aimed blow opened a passage and in the party went. Inside were about 150 persons. They didn't grow at all excited at the sight of Murphy leading the raiders, but they greeted him with "hello, Pat." They didn't take amiss his little pleasantry of breaking in the door with a crowbar until the court officer and policeman advanced toward two men who were pointed out by Murphy and informed them that they were under arrest.

"The h— we are," remarked both, glaring at Murphy wonderingly.

"That's right," said Murphy.

The latter was immediately the target for a great volley of epithets and execrations from the two men. The crowd was not at all backward in joining in and a big negro from Canarsie picked up the crowbar Mr. Murphy had dropped and handled it in a business-like manner. The two officers told the two prisoners to put on their coats and return to court with them. The party then went to the courthouse and waited for Magistrate Connerton to appear and accept bail.

In the poolroom sheets with the names of horses running at various tracks printed on them were placed on the walls. Electric lights were arranged conveniently in front and on the wall appeared this sign: "No counterfeit tickets will be taken." In one corner, surmounted by a window, was a partition with several holes in it through which money and betting tickets could be handed. On the wall was a telephone. When the raiding party entered, however, in the vernacular, "There was nothing doing." The court officer declared that the men were just "sitting around." The two men arrested were Robert Cooke and his son Richard, both of 626 Academy Street, Long Island City. Both were highly indignant at the action of Murphy.

"Pat Murphy must have gone crazy," said the elder Cooke, a handsome man of forty or thereabout. "He came into the place to-day and told me he wanted to do business. 'All right,' I told him, 'if you'll pay me for the expense I have incurred in putting a new roof on this old barn, putting in electric lights and fitting it up you may have it right now.' But he wouldn't listen.

"Why, Pat Murphy has been a gambler all his life. He used to be a lamplighter here in Long Island City. Then he had a gin mill in Fulton Street. Later he ran a pool room in Forty-second Street. I worked for him for years. Then Parkhurst raided the place and Murphy was indicted. The indictment was dismissed and then the present District Attorney, at Parkhurst's request, had the case resubmitted. He's under bonds now, and is a nice man to swear out warrants for anybody."

Murphy when seen a little later in Miller's Hotel, was also still very angry. He wore the glittering battleaxe emblem of the dead politician in a conspicuous position on his vest.

MURPHY OFFERS DEFIANCE.

"I hated to do this thing," said he, regretfully, "but I was forced to do it. We must protect ourselves. I belong to an organization which resents the invasion of our territory. I am a Gleasonite. Here is his pin. He gave it to me on his deathbed. I have always tried to live up to his principles. He believed in home rule, and so do I. I believe, too, in equal rights to everybody and a fair chance to all. I'm a horseman, and have been such for nineteen years. I've lived around here for thirty-two. When there's any horse business doing I want to be in it. I don't believe in any percentage business being done in this town, and I won't stand for it. No combination from Chicago or Buffalo or New York or any other place can come in here and run this town or dictate to us. I won't stand for it.

"There has got to be a fair show. I don't give a damn for any Croker or Farrell or Sullivan or Devery or Minden or Cassidy. Mike Minden can't run this town from Williamsburg, and if I want to do business I don't want to run to him for permission.

"I went up to a certain police official's office to-day and said a friend of mine wanted to open up. 'No,' said he. 'Well,' said I, 'we 'ain't going to stand for foreigners coming in here and doing business when we can't. There has got to be a fair show.' 'There won't be but one place opened,' said he. That was the one raided. I had to do it. I guess I am the only member of Gleason's organization who ever squealed, but this had to be done. We must protect ourselves.

"Tammany Hall is the closest corporation that ever happened, as many outsiders have been made to know. But nobody's going to come here and shut off those who have been here all their lives, and I know how to stop it, and I will if I have to. There is nothing doing now in New York, but there is anything on this island from faro to casino. No combination from anywhere or driven out of any place is going to extend its power over here. No twenty per cent. or any other percentage for us. Everybody has got to have a fair chance, and nobody will do business if everybody can't. I've got to be in on what's going on or I won't stand for it, and I can make trouble. I'm independent of anybody.

"I own horses of my own—have means of my own, and can fight to a finish if I have to. I've got the police authorities with me—no, I won't say that—I've got the Judges with me, and we'll see who'll win."

Murphy's Forty-second Street place was at 152-154 West. Parkhurst Society agents appeared before the Grand Jury in March and April, 1900, and upon their evidence Murphy was indicted. The case was placed on Recorder's Goff's calendar, and later transferred to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. There, upon motion of Wauhope Lynn, the indictments were dismissed by Justice Fursman, Assistant District Attorney McIntyre not opposing. The Parkhurst Society was not informed of the dismissal until some time afterward. The officers then requested District Attorney Philbin to resubmit the complaints. This was done, and new indictments were found which are still pending. Bail in $1,000 each for the two Cookes was accepted by Magistrate Smith.

FIERCE RACE RIOT AT CONEY ISLAND.

Sixty Negroes Attack Police and Wreck a Dance Hall—Special Officer Stabbed Lies Dying in Hospital.

Coney Island was the scene last night of a fierce and bloody race riot between fifty or sixty negroes and about the same number of policemen and citizens in a dance hall in the Bowery, as a result of which Special Policeman Paul Matley lies dying in the Reception Hospital with a deep stab wound in his back, and several others are severely injured.

There was panic in the resort and in the narrow Bowery and adjoining streets. Women screamed and shrieked for their separated and fighting escorts, and many fainted. Men fought and swore and struck a black head wherever they saw one. The reserves from the West Eighth Street Station were hurriedly telephoned for and, arriving, turned the tide of battle in the whites' favor by the aid of their heavy night sticks.

When order was restored the interior of the dance hall was a chaotic wreck, and many persons, both white and black, were nursing broken heads and other wounds. The police took two negro prisoners.

Matley and another special policeman named Louis Anderson were stationed at Lawrence's dance hall at the Bowery and Jones's Walk. This is a colored dance hall. Two big negroes entered during the course of the evening and very quickly became disorderly. The admonitions of the special officers were uncalled and insulting remarks were made in reply to their commands to keep quiet. Matley and Anderson stood this as long as possible and then they expeditiously threw the two objectionable persons into the street. The two negroes arose from the walk and proceeded to stir up trouble. They went among the other negroes of the island, the majority of whom were tough citizens who hang around the race tracks for a living, and persuaded them "to come erlong and see us clean the whole blamed joint out."

About sixty who were willing to have a hand in the scrap soon got together, and, fortifying themselves for the fray with sundry drinks, moved en masse on the dance hall. They brushed by the man at the door, who vainly shouted "Police!" Matley and Anderson saw them coming, and the two ringleaders moved in their direction at the same time. The special officers charged the negroes with their nightsticks, and were giving a good account of themselves, despite the overpowering numbers, when the white people in the place, who were very few in number, ran to their assistance. Things were looking very doubtful for the whites, and the interior of the hall was rapidly approaching a dilapidated condition, when reinforcements from the street arrived in the shape of passing whites who heard the noise of conflict.

The negroes were soundly trounced by them, and when cornered drew ugly looking knives. Many more casualties were averted by the timely arrival of the police in a patrol wagon. The police pushed their way through the crowd and found Matley lying on the ground with a knife wound in his back. He was unconscious.

The Bowery was now choked up with hundreds of people, and the excitement was intense. All of the negroes except two the police captured disappeared as quickly as possible. Matley was revived sufficiently by Ambulance Surgeon Purcell to identify the persons arrested by the police as his assailants. They gave their names as Edward Neil and John Boston, no homes.

When the two got to the station house it became necessary to summon an ambulance surgeon to attend to Boston's injuries. He and Neil both had badly bruised heads and bodies, and Boston had a bad knife cut in his right hand, and a cut from a bottle on the back of the head.

The police thought that Boston held the knife with which Matley was stabbed, and that in some way it became turned upon himself. His head was bloody, also as was Neil's.

Thomas Sullivan was also found unconscious after the affray was over. He lives at Smith & McNeil's Hotel, in Manhattan. He had been hit in the head with a brick and was injured in the stomach. He, with Matley and Boston, was removed to the Reception Hospital, Coney Island. Extra policemen kept a watchful eye on the Bowery resorts for the remainder of the evening to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

GOV. YATES IS ASSAILED.

Politics Said to Figure in Illinois State Board of Charities.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—Miss Julia C. Lathrop to-day resigned from the State Board of Charities because, she says, the election of J. Mack Tanner as Secretary of that body shows that under Gov. Yates's administration politics will be allowed to interfere with the management of the State institutions. In her letter Miss Lathrop says:

"When you expressed yourself publicly in Chicago before election as in favor of taking the charitable institutions out of politics, many people were greatly encouraged. It was general gossip for months before the statement appeared in print that you had offered the Secretaryship of the State Board of Charities to J. Mack Tanner. No name could have been suggested which would so intimately represent the standards and traditions of the preceding administration, into the details of the public disapproval of which it is unnecessary to enter here. His election yesterday by the barest majority, three members being present and two voting for him, was by your direction, as was stated in the meeting, and must be taken to be an explicit notice that no change of policy is purposed."

Gov. Yates had nothing to say about the resignation, further than it had been accepted.

NEW ORDER FOR RURAL MAIL.

No Free Letter Delivery Is Where Part of Mail Route Is by Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A new order signed to-day by the Postmaster General contains a provision which will cause a material check to the spread of the rural free delivery service. It is ordered that "except in special and unavoidable cases" the rural free delivery service will not be established over any road which must continue to be traversed in part as a stage route.

This order applies to the New England States, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and West Virginia, where the order is affecting compelling stage route carriers to deliver mail in boxes put up by patrons on the route. The order will be welcomed by many Congressmen, who have been swamped with petitions from their constituents who want the rural delivery established.

ROBERT F. WESTCOTT KILLED WHILE DRIVING

Horse Bolts, Wagon Tilts, and Casualty Follows.

Ex-President of Express Company Was Riding with His Niece, Miss Gardiner.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 19.—Robert Folger Westcott, organizer and ex-President of the Westcott Express Company, was instantly killed this morning while driving on Rum Hill, six miles from his Summer home. Mr. Westcott had gone for a drive to the Observatory with his niece, Miss Gardiner. He was seventy-five years old, but in active health, and accustomed to horses, of which he had many in the stables of his home, Bella Vista, one of the show places of Richfield.

The shortest route from Richfield to Cooperstown lies over Rum Hill, the descent of which is considered dangerous. Mr. Westcott's horse bolted, and the wagon tilting, he and his niece jumped out, he retaining the reins and lighting on his feet, quieting the animal, which was frisky. Mr. Westcott started to get into the wagon and fell unconscious. Miss Gardiner opened her uncle's collar and made every effort to relieve him, but in vain.

Mrs. Thomas Le Boutillier of New York and her daughters drove by and by their aid Mr. Westcott's body was brought home. Dr. Baker Cowin, the President of the village, was called in and found that death had been almost instantaneous. Mr. Westcott's last words were to his niece:

"Well, you've stood this well; now we'll see the Observatory, anyway."

Mr. Westcott owned in Richfield Springs Bella Vista, to which he and his family came earlier than usual this year, and the Gladstone Block, both valuable properties. He leaves an estate in stocks and bonds believed to run into the millions. The family at Bella Vista consisted of his wife and one daughter, Mrs. L. W. Conquest.

Another daughter, Mrs. Dr. F. P. Solley, whose New York residence is at 35 West Fifty-third Street, is now at East Hampton, L. I. The eldest son, Robert Westcott, succeeded his father as President of the Express Company. Their interests passed some years ago into the control of a stock company. Robert E. Westcott is now in New York City. In 1891 Mr. Westcott was elected as a Republican President of the village of Richfield, which is ordinarily Democratic. Mr. Westcott spent $1,500 for needed municipal improvements during his year in office and won general esteem.

About that time Miss Daisy Westcott, Mr. Westcott's daughter, was married in New York City to Oberlin M. Carter, Captain of Engineers in the United States Army. Capt. Carter and his wife, who is now dead, spent several Summers in Richfield, and Mrs. Westcott since Capt. Carter's arrest has gone out less than ever.

MRS. EDITH SLOANE INJURED.

Lightning Stuns Her, Burns Her Steward, and Kills Her Dog.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—During a severe thunderstorm which visited this vicinity this afternoon at 5 o'clock Mrs. Edith Sloane of New York was struck by a bolt of lightning at her camp on the short point at Jamestown. Mrs. Sloane was struck between the shoulder blades, and was badly stunned, but under the treatment of her physician she came to after a while, and was found to be not seriously injured, though she will have to remain under the care of a physician for some time.

Mrs. Sloane's Japanese steward was also struck, the bolt touching his foot and burning three of his toes. A valuable Japanese dog was instantly killed. Thomas Middleton, who was in one of the tents at the time, escaped without injury. Mrs. Sloane had been stopping at her handsomely equipped camp for two weeks. She is now taken care of in a near-by farmhouse, as her camp was completely wrecked by the wind and rain and most of the furnishings were ruined.

KILLED CLASSMATE IN MISTAKE FOR BURGLAR.

Victim, It Is Believed, Took Hold of His Companion While in a Nightmare.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., July 19.—Awakening between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning to find himself in the grasp of a man, Morton Starr Cressy, a Harvard Law School student, who is spending the Summer here, struggled until free, and, snatching a revolver from the bureau, fired four shots at his assailant. On lighting his lamp he was horrified to find that he had shot and killed his friend and classmate, Sidney Grey Bristol of Battle Creek, Mich., who came here yesterday as a canvasser, and was invited by Cressy to stay over night. Bristol lived only long enough to gasp: "You have shot your friend."

It is believed that Bristol, while in a nightmare, took hold of Cressy. Cressy said this morning that he thought he was being attacked by a burglar, and fired as soon as he was free. The young men were each about twenty-four years old. They were graduated at Yale in 1900 and entered the Harvard Law School last Fall. The shooting took place at the home of Mrs. P. Starr, Cressy's grandmother.

Physicians who examined Bristol found that two shots had taken effect, one in the shoulder and the other in the abdomen. Cressy has not been arrested.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 19.—Sidney Grey Bristol was born in Racine, Wis., in 1876. After his graduation from the High School in Racine, young Bristol went to Anoover Academy, and from there to Williams College. At the opening of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in a regiment of New York volunteers and was stationed for several months at Tampa and Fernandina, Fla. At the close of the war he entered Yale and was graduated there in June, 1900. Last Fall he entered the Law School at Harvard. He had been ill most of last Winter and had undergone several operations for the relief of a pus cavity, which had formed in his side.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 19.—Morton Starr Cressy is the second son of Dr. Noah Cressy of this city, editor of The Connecticut Farmer, and each Summer, after returning from college, has visited his grandmother in Brattleborough. He has two brothers. Cressy's grandmother is said to have presented to him a revolver as he was fond of firearms and often indulged in target practice.

Cut Throat Trying to Kill a Mosquito.

NEWARK, N. J., July 19.—Rosono Dorso, a barber living at Harrison, cut his throat yesterday afternoon while shaving himself. A mosquito lit on his nose. The razor was directly under his chin, and in making a slap for the mosquito he cut a deep gash in his throat. A physician was summoned. When he arrived the wounded man had almost collapsed from loss of blood.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

Ivers & Pond Pianos.
High grade only. Small grands for small rooms. At Jaccelyn's, 10 E. 16th St., New York City.—Adv.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK'S CAPITAL IS NOW $10,000,000.

Increased from $500,000—Now Stands First in Combined Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits.

The Directors of the First National Bank met yesterday and voted to increase the capital stock of the bank from $500,000 to $10,000,000, making that institution in point of combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits the largest banking institution on the continent.

Vice President Hine said that the new stock had already been taken, and that the dominant interests in the bank remained the same.

"A certain proportion of the new stock," he added, however, "might be acquired by business interests which it may be deemed wise to associate with us."

When asked whether by "business interests" he excluded "banking interests," Mr. Hine said no, but when asked directly whether the increase in the capital stock meant the acquisition of any other banking institution, he replied:

"I can't say."

The news of the increase of the capital quickly revived the report recently in circulation that the First National Bank contemplated making an effort to obtain control of the National Bank of the Republic. The officials of this bank referred all inquirers to the First National, where knowledge of any such intention was disclaimed. The National Bank of the Republic officials later denied the report.

There are now three banks in New York each with a capital of $10,000,000, but neither the National Bank of Commerce nor the National City Bank possesses surplus and profits of the amount held by the First National Bank, which on April 24 of this year had a surplus of $5,000,000 and profits of $4,616,125.38.

George F. Baker, the bank's President, is also President of the Astor National Bank. The bank recently disposed of a controlling interest in the Central Railroad of New Jersey to J. P. Morgan & Co.

The bank was organized in 1863, and in the days when John Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury it became known as "Fort Sherman" because of its aid to the Government. Its Directorate comprises only six members.

Last Fall the bank suffered a loss of $62,000 through Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., its defaulting note teller. Nearly all of the loss was afterward said to have been recovered.

WHY BANK WRECKERS GET PARDONS EASILY.

J. S. Easby-Smith Draws a Comparison Between the Pardons Granted by Two Presidents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Concerning President McKinley's pardon of bank wreckers, a statement was made to-day by James S. Easby-Smith, the attorney in charge of pardons in the Department of Justice. It has been asserted that the President pardoned thirty-five bank wreckers during his first term, and of this Mr. Easby-Smith said:

"This is not true. During President McKinley's first Administration he acted upon sixty applications for pardon of persons convicted of violating National banking laws. He denied twenty-four of these applications, granted fifteen unconditional pardons, commuted twelve sentences, commuted and restored to citizenship four applicants, and pardoned and restored the civil rights of five applicants.

"Of course, you must understand," said Mr. Smith, "that pardons to restore civil rights are not granted until a considerable period after the convict has served his full term of imprisonment, and it is required that he present certificates of good conduct during this period. So that the total number of acts of Executive clemency whereby the terms of imprisonment of violators of the National banking laws have been shortened is thirty-one.

President McKinley has acted favorably upon 60 per cent. of the total applications filed, and has granted absolute pardons in about 25 per cent. President Cleveland during the four years of his second term acted upon forty-four applications for pardon in bank cases. He denied three applications and acted favorably upon forty-one applications, as follows: He absolutely pardoned twenty-one, commuted eighteen, granted one pardon to restore civil rights, and granted one commutation with restoration of civil rights. So that he acted favorably upon 95 per cent. of the applications presented to him, and granted unconditional pardons in 50 per cent. of the cases, as compared with 60 per cent. favorably acted upon by President McKinley, and 25 per cent. of unconditional pardons. The total number of acts of clemency by President Cleveland and the total number of unconditional pardons granted by him are largely in excess of the same totals during President McKinley's first Administration."

Of the charge that political influence brings about these pardons, Mr. Smith said: "It is said that the great majority of National bank officers are Republicans. President Cleveland, a Democrat, acted favorably upon 93 per cent. of the applications presented to him, and President McKinley has acted favorably upon 60 per cent. of the applications presented to him.

"As to the granting of clemency, a few cases which I will take at random are fair samples of the great majority. One is that of a cashier of a New York bank, a man about eighty years old. He drew a check for $500, on his own account, having a balance of about $200, thus overdrawing his account in the sum of $300. Before he could make this overdraft good it was discovered. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for five years. Reputable physicians reported that any imprisonment, even for a few months, would necessarily result in his death. On account of these representations, and on account of the really trivial character of the offense his sentence was commuted to the payment of a fine of $500.

"It must also be remembered that a considerable number of pardons are granted solely upon the ground of critical ill-health. For instance, of the fifteen unconditional pardons granted by President McKinley, five were granted solely upon this ground.

"Concerning banking cases, there are many matters to be considered that are not generally known to the public. In the first place, the penalties for violations of the banking laws are very severe, the minimum penalty for any offense, however trivial or technical, being five years in the penitentiary. Many of the trial Judges in reporting favorably upon applications for pardon recommend pardons or commutations upon the ground that the minimum penalty prescribed by law is excessive, and that had it been in their power they would at the time of trial have imposed punishment much less than that prescribed by the statute.

"It must also be remembered that offenses against the banking laws vary from the embezzlement of hundreds of thousands of dollars and wholesale falsification of books and reports, down to the embezzlement of a few dollars, or a mere technical though really false entry in a book or report; yet in case of conviction the defendant cannot be sentenced to less than five years."

A report embodying many of these facts has been drawn up by Mr. Easby-Smith and submitted to Attorney General Knox.

Traveling on a hot, dusty day is sometimes a bore, but on the clean, cool Day Liners it is always delightful.—Adv.

Every Sunday on Beautiful Hudson River. Famous Inland Steamer City of Lowell. See adv. —Adv.

GRUESOME EVIDENCE IN THE FOSBURGH TRIAL

Victim's Nightrobe an Exhibit of Importance to the Prosecution.

AUTOPSY REPORT RULED OUT

Medical Examiner's Testimony as to the Condition of May Fosburgh's Body Not Admitted—Defendant's Purchase of a Revolver.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 19.—The trial of Robert S. Fosburgh for manslaughter dragged along slowly to-day and developed but two startling features, while from a review of the testimony it cannot be said that the Government has made any real progress toward demonstrating the fact that Fosburgh killed his sister, May, on Aug. 20, and that her slayer was not one of three burglars, as he contended.

The Government won a decisive victory over the defense early in the morning session, when Judge Stevens announced that he would permit the offering of evidence as to the result of tests made by experts to show the distance at which marks of powder from a revolver would be deposited upon cloth, provided it was clearly proved by the Government that the revolver and the cartridges used in the test were similar in every respect to the ones with which it is alleged the fatal shot was fired.

These tests were made by Dr. Frank Paddock, Medical Examiner of Berkshire County; by Dr. Frank W. Draper, Medical Examiner of Suffolk County, and by Gen. Jephanus H. Whitney of the State police force, upon pieces of cloth taken from the skirt of the night robe worn by May Fosburgh on the night of Aug. 20, and upon other articles of similar texture.

BEATRICE SAW NO BURGLARS.

The first testimony of a sensational nature was the statement of Dr. Paddock, the Medical Examiner, to the effect that little Beatrice Fosburgh, who will be a Government witness, told him that she had seen no burglars at all, although she was behind her sister, May, when the latter fell. The other feature was the emphatic statement of Dr. Draper, whose testimony has aided the prosecution in such trials as that of Prof. Eastman for the murder of Richard Grogan at Cambridge, Mass., to the effect that the shot which ended the life of May Fosburgh was fired not more than eight inches from her breast. As he spoke he held, with his fingers pointing to the bullet hole in it, the discolored night d

recess." Mr. Connor told of his work in trying to find burglars, and Gen. Whitney described his work in the case. While he was testifying the officers of the court brought in a bureau, which was set up beside the witness stand. Gen. Whitney said it came from the Fosburgh house, and he pointed out a bullet hole in the comb-box. He said the bullet must have been fired from a point as high as a man's head and from the centre of the doorway, and could not have been fired from the window as the defendant contended.

AS TO THE POWDER TEST.

Gen. Whitney said that he saw the defendant after the affair, and was told that Mrs. Collins, their domestic servant, had been seen under the influence of liquor, and that there had been tramps around the house. Fosburgh said that these tramps might be in league with her. He said that he was awakened once during the night by his wife, who said that she heard a noise in the attic. The second time he was aroused an explosion followed. He ran out and caught his sister, and at the same time saw a man standing in the doorway. He clutched him, and there was a desperate struggle. The man broke away, and then Fosburgh said he was struck by a sandbag.

One man went through the window, the other ran down stairs, while Fosburgh was grappling with a third. This last one succeeded in breaking away, and then, on reaching the window, turned and fired one more shot. Fosburgh said that he saw two of the men running across a field.

Mr. Whitney was cross-examined by Mr. Joyner, but little was brought out.

Dr. F. M. Draper of Boston, Medical Examiner of Suffolk County, was next called. He said he had been Medical Examiner twenty-four years, and had conducted the tests in this case at his country home in Wayland. Mr. Whitney had brought to him the pistol and cartridges, which he used in the tests. He said shots were fired into two nightdresses of a texture a little coarser than that worn by Miss Fosburgh.

Counsel for the defense objected to this evidence, but it was admitted, and exceptions were taken.

Witness said that from a place six feet away a very few scattered marks of unexploded powder grains would be distinguished on the garment. At this point the victim's night robe was shown, and the doctor made his emphatic statement that the shot which killed the girl was fired not more than eight inches from the breast. He testified that he had been in this class of work for twenty years, and had specially prepared tests in six cases of this kind.

EXPERIMENTS IN A BARN.

When cross-examined by Mr. Joyner he was asked if there was any difference between the powder marks made on the cloth in a place where there was a current of air. He said in such a case there were fewer marks on the article, because in the air the powder had a tendency to disappear. He said the tests in this case were made in a barn. He would expect a variety in the number of powder grains between different pistols, even with cartridges exactly alike. It depended upon the imperfections in each pistol. The powder on the night robe, he said, was in two portions. One was absolutely unexploded, while the other was simply smut from burned powder.

"You don't really know much about firearms, do you?" asked Mr. Joyner, when witness declared he did not know whether a pistol with a barrel four inches long would consume more powder than a rifle. Witness said he had had no experience with firearms the size of rifles.

Mr. Crosby offered the pistol used in these tests as evidence. Mr. Hibbard objected, and said the cartridges might be the same as those fired from the revolver which hurt Miss Fosburgh, but they might fit half a dozen revolvers of different styles. The court allowed this question to rest until Monday.

A. A. Fobes was recalled as the last witness of the day. He endeavored to show by a sketch of the kitchen bedroom in the Fosburgh house the location of the bureau and the comb box, and to show by Miss Fosburgh upon the sketch the position from which the Government claims the bullet was fired.

NEELY MAY GO FREE.

Witnesses Cannot Be Compelled to Go to Cuba to Testify, and Are Making Excuses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Well-informed officials of the War Department are beginning to have grave doubts as to the ultimate conviction of Charles F. W. Neely, charged with embezzling postal funds of Cuba. It is doubtful even if he will be brought to trial. Many questions of jurisdiction, involving difficult points of law, have arisen, and new ones come up every day.

It is now five months since Neely was turned over to the Cuban authorities. It required a special act of Congress to do that. But Congress failed to pass any special act to compel witnesses to attend Neely's trial; and unless they are kidnapped by the agents of the War Department and taken to Havana by force, it is not likely that those most necessary to the case will be present. The Cuban Judges are the men who determine what witnesses are necessary, so the United States military authorities are helpless, they say. The War Department claims to have done its part when it offers to furnish whatever evidence is under its control. The Department of Justice claims to have done its part when it landed Neely in the Cuban court's jurisdiction. The War Department has been watching the proceedings in Cuba, and no great surprise would be excited by an announcement that Neely could not be convicted, and that his liberty would be given to him.

The War Department is willing to shift the whole responsibility on the Cubans. It is asserted here that the military jurisdiction ceases when a case comes before the judiciary. The officials say Neely must be tried by the Spanish courts, according to the old Spanish code. It was announced at first that the spectacle of swift justice on the defaulting official would be very edifying.

The involved procedure of the Cuban-Spanish judiciary is not exactly an open book to the Secretary of War and the Attorney General. They have proceeded on the assumption that delays are to be expected in any administration of justice. However, since they learned that the letters inquisitorial which had been sent to witnesses in this country had been productive of little more than excuses, and that the witnesses were declining to go to Cuba, alleging yellow fever and the hot weather as obstacles, they have come to the conclusion that matters are not going forward with satisfactory expedition.

Unless the proper witnesses are summoned to testify, it is said that there can be no hope of securing a conviction. The Judges who are supposed to determine what evidence is material are displaying such a peculiar attitude in this matter that the authorities here scarcely hope for successful results.

It is said that Attorney General Knox has been making himself familiar with the case since he took up his present portfolio; and Secretary Root has been watching the action of the Cuban Court. Whether or not he intends to interfere and prevent a miscarriage of justice he has not yet disclosed. The difficulty of securing the attendance of witnesses is regarded here as possibly sufficient in itself to prevent conviction.

A NEWPORT COTTAGE ROBBED.

Jewelry Belonging to Royal Phelps Carroll Is Stolen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—During Thursday night the cottage of Royal Phelps Carroll, on Clay Street, was entered by thieves. Force was not used to enter the house, and the articles stolen were all taken from the sleeping apartments of Mr. Carroll, on the second floor, nothing whatever being removed from the first floor, where were many articles of value. In one of the rooms on the lower floor was found a gag, made with a napkin, but it had not been used.

The robbery is supposed to have been committed some time during the night, as the discovery was not made and reported to the police until this morning. The robbery does not seem to be the work of professionals. The articles reported missing to the police are three pearl studs, one small stud, one sapphire stud, one pair gold link cuff buttons with the letters "R. P. C." engraved on each, three stickpins with yacht club designs on each, and one ten and one twenty franc French goldpiece.

Mr. Carroll left Newport Thursday on the yawl Navahoe to join the New York Yacht Club in its cruise.

STEEL STRIKE SHOWS NO MATERIAL CHANGE

Amalgamated Officials Watchful of Wellsville Situation.

Merchants Take Sides Against the Union Labor Men—"No Compromise," Says J. Pierpont Morgan.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 19.—The strike situation to-night cannot be termed materially changed, although many rumors are in the air to the effect that a settlement of the troubles is imminent. President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association says the workers have gained steadily while the manufacturers have lost continually since last Monday. President Shaffer says the advance in wages offered the tube mill workers at McKeesport to-day, while seemingly large, will not bring the pay up to the union scale.

Commencing in a day or two weekly bulletins will be issued from Amalgamated headquarters to give workers and strikers official news.

From the storm centre at Wellsville, Ohio, to-night comes word that striking mill men in that vicinity spent an uneasy day. The owners of the Wellsville plant of the American Sheet Steel Company have many merchants back of them in their fight against the workmen, and much bitterness has resulted. Confronted with what seems a certainty that if the present trouble goes much further the Wellsville plant will be brought into Pennsylvania, grocers, clothing men, and others who for years have received the wages of the mill workers in exchange for goods, are now trying to show strikers that they are wrong in keeping up a fight.

Pressure brought to bear along this line, the strikers say, is energy wasted, as they are more determined to-night than before.

PROPOSITION TO STRIKERS.

The proposition has been put to the strikers in a semi-official way that if the strike is settled within a reasonable time the Dennison mill will be taken to Wellsville to increase the resources of the place, and if the contest is long drawn out the local plant will be removed bodily to Vandergrift, Penn. It remains to be seen what effect this line of argument will have on the strikers. Mayor Dennis openly condemns the merchants for their course in the matter and says they are going beyond their province in trying to influence the workmen.

The plant in Wellsville was running to-day about one-fourth full. Eighteen skilled workmen, together with many laborers and boys, are employed. Superintendent Brookman says the force consists of forty persons. The report that twelve non-union skilled men had been secured proves untrue.

The reports to-night from Apollo and Vandergrift, where the Amalgamated Association is making strenuous efforts to gain recruits, are that the situation is practically unchanged but much uneasiness is felt.

No official report has reached here concerning the situation at Duncansville.

The Pittsburg Leader prints the following in reference to the reported shortage of tin plate: "Word was received here to-day that a considerable shipment of Welsh plate is now in the water en route to New York. It is probable that a portion of this will come here if the shortage continues. It will be much more costly than the American make, but the exigencies of some of the local consumers are so imperative that they will pay no attention to cost. If long continued the strike is sure to be a good thing for the Welsh makers, whose trade for some time has been in a pathetic condition.

The American Tin Plate Company has made no increase in prices for the stock it has on hand, and cannot well do so on account of the contracts that it cannot fill, even with the material that is now being worked up in the tin houses by the finishers. This supply will be exhausted and shipped within ten days at all plants, when the stoppage in all but the Monessen plant will be complete. The members of the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association will stop work. They have assured President Shaffer of their support and will refuse to work plate that may be attempted to be turned out by new men. In this way this association, which has 12,000 members, and whose scale, averaging a 10 per cent. advance, was signed recently, may be drawn into the conflict.

Locally the situation presented no new features this morning. The billet mills and open-hearth furnaces at Clark's works in the Lawrenceville district, were still working this morning, but the other departments were idle. It was stated at the works this morning that several strangers had applied for work, but the manager had told them that he did not propose to engage any new men until after next week, when he said that he expected all the old men would again be at work. As a consequence, most of the strangers have returned to their old work, and the strikers have come to the conclusion that a settlement may be in sight. Special policemen were on duty at this mill to-day, but they had nothing to do.

TALK OF SECRET MEETING.

A dispatch from Monessen, Penn., says: It has just been learned that a secret meeting was held Thursday night by the men of the National Tin Plate plant, and a large representation of workers decided not to participate in the strike, as they have obtained an advance voluntarily and the management agreed to protect them. The nine men who quit yesterday afternoon in the hot mill of the National plant were really discharged, the strikers say, for agitating the strike question. The meeting yesterday resulted in nothing definite. The girls in the sorting room are talking of quitting unless their demands are complied with. Their grievance is that formerly they had a helper to stack their tin. Helpers got 85 cents a day and sorters $1.10. Now the girls have to do their own stacking, and get $1.10, while they got $1.25. It is thought they will be out in a couple of days unless they get their advance. Forty girls are employed in this department, and if they go out the mill will be very badly crippled.

Altogether the outlook for closing the mill is stronger than at any former time. Men are growing dissatisfied at having to work overtime.

"NO COMPROMISE," SAYS J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

Attitude of the Operating Companies Toward the Strikers Has His Unqualified Approval.

A rumor that the steel strike had been settled was positively denied by J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday. He said:

"There is not a word of truth in the report. There has been no settlement, and there can be no compromise on such a question. The position of the operating companies is perfectly simple and well understood, and, so far as I am concerned, has my unqualified approval."

President Schwab of the Steel Trust paid his daily visit to the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. about noon yesterday. Neither he nor any other of the steel officials would say anything regarding the strike situation.

Mr. Arms's Statement.

Warner Arms, Vice President of the American Tin Plate Company, yesterday made the following statement:

"Mr. Shaffer wants these companies to sign for all the non-union mills. A wage agreement is a contract entered into voluntarily between two or more persons, representing certain interests. Mr. Shaffer has no right to ask these companies to sign an agreement with him for persons he does not represent. These companies are not antagonistic to labor, and have proved it by entering into wage agreements in the past with Mr. Shaffer for those that he represented. This year the American Tin Plate Company entered into an agreement for one year from July 1, but Mr. Shaffer violated that agreement by calling out the men on a sympathetic strike, when they had no grievances."

Workers Refuse to Quit.

ALTOONA, Penn., July 19.—The visit of Vice President Pierce of the Amalgamated Association to Duncansville has proved fruitless. About 250 of the mill workers met this evening and listened to Vice President Pierce's strike arguments, but when a vote was taken on the subject only ten men favored a strike, all the others were opposed to quitting work, and the Duncansville mill will therefore continue in full operation.

READING OFFICIALS CONFER.

Non-Union Men Imported to Take Strikers' Places Are Under Armed Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 19.—A conference of Reading Railway officials was held here this evening. While Acting President J. Lowber Welsh and Vice President Theodore Voorhees were not present, they were in continuous communication with the conference by wire. The conference resulted in the granting to Superintendent Prince of authority to settle the strike of the shop hands at once on the best terms that can be made.

The Reading officials put to work today the fifty non-union men who were brought here last night to fill the places of the striking blacksmiths and boiler makers. More than a thousand men gathered about the shops where the imported men were working and hissed and hooted at the non-union men. To avoid a possible conflict the foreman told the imported men to quit work, and conducted them under armed protection to their quarters on the third floor of the machine shop, where they have since remained.

MINE FIREMEN TO CONFER.

United Mine Workers So Decide After a Long Conference.

HAZLETON, Penn., July 19.—The conference between the officers of the three anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers and the Secretary of the Stationary Firemen's Union adjourned at 7 o'clock tonight. The following official statement was given out:

The officers of Districts Nos. 1, 7, and 9, United Mine Workers of America, and State President and Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen met here today and after several hours earnest consultation it was agreed by the President of the firemen to call a convention of the firemen in the Boys' Industrial Association Hall, Wilkesbarre, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon next for the purpose of considering the status of the strike and adjusting the position of the United Mine Workers thereto. An invitation to attend was given by President Mullahy to the district officers, who agreed to be present. It was also agreed that all firemen who are now at work shall remain at their positions until after that meeting. The Executive Board members of Districts Nos. 1, 7, and 9 are ordered to attend the convention.

T. D. NICHOLS, President District No. 1.
THOMAS DUFFY, President District No. 7.
JOHN FAHEY, President District No. 9.

The workers' leaders refused to answer any questions as to whether the United Mine Workers would be likely to discountenance or approve the firemen's strike.

Lehigh Strike Practically Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 19.—The end of the strike of the machinists of the Lehigh Valley and the Central Railroad of New Jersey is in sight. The Lehigh Valley men met this afternoon, and the failures of the committees to induce the firemen, conductors, and trainmen to strike in sympathy were discussed. Division Superintendent Keith said to-night that the places of two-thirds of the strikers had been filled by non-union men, and the company would not discharge them even if the strike ended to-morrow.

The Central men, 900 strong, were represented by a committee at a conference with several officials at Ashley, and another meeting will be held to-morrow.

TAILORS' STRIKE OPPOSED.

Henry White Says Men Not Organized to Retain Any Gain.

While the various tailors' unions in the Greater New York are getting their forces together for general strikes, which may involve from 25,000 to 50,000, for the abolition of the contractors or middlemen, the United Garment Workers, with which most of them are affiliated, has declared against general strikes. Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, made the following statement yesterday on behalf of his organization:

"I am afraid that the tailors on the east side are going to have a big strike, involving tens of thousands of men. We are certainly in favor of the abolition of the contract system, but we do not think that these strikes are any good for the reason that they originate from organizations which grow up over night, so that when they are victorious they are not in any position to reap the benefit of their victory."

Grocery Clerks Want Sunday Closing.

A new Sunday closing movement was announced yesterday by the Grocery Clerks' Union, which was formed about ten days ago. As the Benchmen's Association of Butchers did about three months ago, the grocery clerks will agitate for the closing of the stores on Sunday in order that the clerks may be able to attend church. At present many of the stores are kept open on Sunday forenoons in order to accommodate customers. The grocery clerks will appeal to the clergy to assist in their Sunday closing movement. John P. Rodman, Secretary of the union, said yesterday, that they would ask all housewives to co-operate in the agitation by purchasing on Saturday evenings everything they need for Sundays.

FREIGHT CAR THIEF CAUGHT.

Thought to be Railroad Employe—His Accomplice Escaped.

Two watchmen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, in the Willis Avenue yards, saw two men jump over the surrounding fence early yesterday morning and hasten in among the freight cars. Detective Goodspeed was summoned from the Alexander Avenue Station and after a short search he came upon the two men, who had pried open one of the freight cars and were filling a grip with personal effects from the ware packed up ready to carry away. Goodspeed grappled with the larger of the car. They had about $800 worth of silver-two men, but the smaller escaped.

The prisoner gave his name as Peter Dolgan, forty years old, of 861 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. The police say that the name and address are fictitious, and that Dolgan is really an employe of the railroad company. The prisoner was photographed at Police Headquarters later in the day.

Thousands of dollars' worth of property has been missing from the freight yards lately, and every attempt has been made to find the raiders. Dolgan, it was said, has been working about the yards for fifteen years. Magistrate Zeller held Dolgan in $1,000 bail for examination on Sunday.

HE SPANKED HIS MONKEY.

Organ Grinder Charged with "Assault," Paroled for Examination.

Because he spanked his monkey for biting a little girl, Tony Rosiana, an organ grinder from Manhattan, was arrested by Detective Peter Kelly of the Newtown Police Station, in the Borough of Queens yesterday. When he was arraigned in the police court there yesterday the monkey sat on the railing by his master's side and eagerly accepted a quid of tobacco which was offered and chewed it with great gusto.

"Assault" was the charge made against Rosiana. If it had held, Kelly might with equal propriety have made another charge of violating a corporation ordinance, now much in the public attention, against the monkey, for the creature, as he chewed rapidly on the tobacco, expectorated repeatedly upon the courtroom floor. The Magistrate, however, after due consideration, directed that the charge be changed to cruelty to animals, on which Rosiana was paroled until to-day for examination.

The monkey was committed to the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and wept like a child when it was taken from Rosiana's arms. Rosiana was playing the organ and his assistant was in charge of the monkey at the time the child was bitten. The assistant, however, was not arrested, as it was Rosiana who administered the discipline which he considered best adapted to meet the occasion.

Accused Lawyer Not S. A. Singerman.

Samuel Adams Singerman of the law firm of Keaney & Singerman writes to say that he is not the Samuel Singerman, the lawyer, who on July 17 was alleged to have compounded a felony with a person named Myrsl.

G. R. WILSON'S BODY FOUND.

Missing Consolidated Exchange Broker Drowned in Larchmont Harbor.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 19.—The body of George Rogers Wilson, the Consolidated Exchange broker who mysteriously disappeared from this place on Sunday night last, was found this morning in the sound at Larchmont Harbor, about a quarter of a mile from the spot where the hat and coat of Mr. Wilson were discovered on Monday morning lying on a rock. The body was badly decomposed.

It was discovered in the water about 9:30 by one of the men employed on the Government breakwater. The local police were notified, and the body was removed to Davis's Morgue, in New Rochelle. His mother and friends were notified and it is thought the body will be sent to Manhattan and the funeral take place from there.

Mr. Wilson had been stopping with his mother at the Bevan House, in this place, since early in June. He was last seen alive on Sunday night last by his friend, A. McKinney of the Larchmont Yacht Club, with whom he had spent the evening.

Mr. Wilson's intimate friends are not inclined to believe that he committed suicide, and say that he may have fallen into the sound accidentally while wandering along the shore. They say his affairs were all right, and they can think of no reason why he should have ended his life.

The body was clad in a striped outing shirt, dark trousers, belt with brass buckle, Oxford ties, striped stockings, and fine underwear. On one of the fingers was a diamond ring, and he also had a gold watch and a small purse, which contained 89 cents in change. The watch had stopped at 10:40. Mr. Wilson left Mr. McKinney on the night he disappeared somewhere between 10 and 10:30. From this it would seem that if he was drowned that night, he must have fallen or jumped into the sound very soon after leaving Mr. McKinney.

There were a number of small cuts on the head and a bad one over the left eye. Coroner Banning of New Rochelle thinks these marks were made by contact with rocks or other objects while the body was being washed about by the tide.

Mr. Wilson was thirty-five years old and had been a member of the Consolidated Exchange since 1896. He was also a member of the New York Athletic Club and was recently proposed by Mr. McKinney for membership in the Larchmont Yacht Club. During the Winter he had lived with his mother at 26 West Fiftieth Street, in Manhattan.

KILLED IN GAS EXPLOSION.

Tintype Gallery Blown Up by Generator Used for Night Pictures.

Hundreds of women and children on the recreation pier at the foot of Second Street, Brooklyn, were thrown into panic by a deafening explosioin in Roland C. Thorp's tintype gallery, one of the catchpenny attractions that line the large open space adjoining the pier.

A moment later William Frey, Thorp's young assistant, staggered from the place into the middle of the street, stood for a moment gazing vacantly about, and dropped dead. The photograph gallery was a semi-portable structure, half wooden house and half canvas tent. Investigation showed that a gas generator used to produce light for night photography had blown up, but from what cause may never be known, for the machine itself was destroyed and Frey was the only person in the place at the time.

Dr. Smith of the Eastern District Hospital found a black mark over the heart of the dead man, whose hair had also been singed by the burning gas. After a cursory examination he said death had probably been caused by shock following the tremendous concussion. Frey was twenty years old, and lived at 361 Gold Street, Brooklyn. His body was taken to his home.

AGENT TWICE HELD UP.

Knocked Down Each Highwayman, and After Two Hard Runs Reached Home Exhausted.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 19.—George Gilbert, the ticket agent of the railroad station at Hainesport, had a lively experience with two highwaymen last night. He was on his way home about midnight and was carrying the day's receipts in a bag, when a man grabbed at the bag containing the money. Gilbert promptly knocked him down, and then started up the road on a run.

He was not followed, as his assailant was lame, and could not go the pace set by the agent. After covering a good piece of ground Gilbert felt safe and began to walk. He had hardly done so when another man sprang from ambuah, and attempted to seize the bag.

Gilbert seized the highwayman by the throat and threw him to the ground, falling on top of him. A desperate struggle followed, in which both men were used up badly. The station agent finally got the better of the situation, and, freeing himself from his assailant, started for home on a run, with the bag still in his possession. He reached there thoroughly exhausted. Detectives are looking for the robbers.

THE REV. DR. RUSSELL HELD.

Witnesses' Testimony Grows Vague and Magistrate Talks About Perjury.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Bruce Russell, President of the State Law and Order League, and his agent, Henry Smith, were arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning for examination on the charge of extortion. The witnesses in the case were less sure than on the first hearing of the case.

Such a marked difference in the testimony was there that Magistrate Flammer remarked that the witnesses ought to be sent to jail for perjury. Bernard Madler, the saloonkeeper of 53 Delancey Street, who swore the other day that he had paid Smith two one-dollar bills early Sunday morning when the latter and Dr. Russell went into the saloon and saw the law violated, was not sure that he handed the money to Smith. He said it was very dark in the saloon. Equally vague was the testimony of Michael Oulet, the bootblack of the place. Isaac Hirschfield, the saloonkeeper of 20 Delancey Street, who also swore at the first hearing that he had paid $5 to Smith, was not sure that he had paid it to him.

Magistrate Flammer said that he was inclined to believe the affidavits made by the complainants and their early testimony rather than the testimony given to-day. He therefore held both prisoners for the Grand Jury's action in $1,000 bail.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION MADE.

Saloon Keeper Alleges He Paid $150 Under Threat of Exposure.

Two indictments charging extortion were filed by the Grand Jury yesterday against Etienne Bayer, his son Julius, and Louis Levien of the Anti-Vice Society, at 346 Broadway.

The indictments were found on the complaint of Edward Olcott, a saloonkeeper of 141 East Seventeenth Street, who alleged he paid $150 to the three men under threat that he would be exposed for alleged violation of the excise law. The Bayers and Levien are now out on bail, and they will probably be called upon to plead some time next week.

"JUMPED" BIG IRON MINE.

Prospector Restakes Property Valued at $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 19.—The Helen Iron Mine at Michipicoten, owned by the Clergue syndicate, has been "jumped" by Julius George, a prospector, who restaked the property a few days ago. The mine is estimated to be worth between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000.

George asserts that the company has not owned the mine, which it has been operating the past year under a miner's license. A patent was applied for, but had not been granted at the time of the restaking, and George alleges that at the expiration of the proper period the company had not complied with the law and it was therefore an open claim. Mr. Clergue is in the East.

DECLARED OIL SHIP'S CREW WAS DRUNK

Capt. Merriman of the Burned Boat Makes the Charge.

Also Acknowledges that He Deserted the Burning Vessel on Which the Pilots Put a Prize Crew.

It developed yesterday that the oil-laden full-rigged ship Commodore T. H. Allen, which caught fire and was beached and scuttled just inside the point at Sandy Hook Friday afternoon, was at the time manned by a drunken crew, which at the first sign of danger had, with all the officers, lost no time in deserting the craft.

It was 1:45 P. M. when the pilot boat New York came alongside the burning ship, which was aground inside the inner buoy of Gedney Channel. The pilots on board the New York found the ship deserted, and placed five of their men, all of whom are ocean pilots, aboard as a prize crew. They were Josiah J. Russell, William W. Brewer, Frank Nelson, Nathan Woods, and Charles Schriebler.

The New York, as soon as she reached the burning vessel, got hold of the towing hawser, which was adrift. The hawser fouled the New York's screw, however, and the attempt had to be given up. At this point the tugs Lawrence, which had taken the crew off, and O. L. Hallenbach came along, and, getting a line to the Allen, pulled her off and started with her in tow for the Hook to beach her.

This was successfully accomplished, and a stream of water from the ten-inch hose of the New York poured into her at the rate of about 60,000 gallons during the hour. About this time Capt. Merriman of the Allen with the crew arrived on the scene. Several tugs had also gotten there, among which were the Mutual tug Timmons, Capt. Roach; the Volunteer, Unique, I. J. Merritt, and others.

From the Timmons Capt. Roach said he had gotten his hose on board the Allen and was preparing to assist the New York to extinguish the flames. Here Capt. Merriman appeared and ordered him away. Roach replied that he wouldn't leave and threatened to turn the hose on the Captain. The second mate then ordered the hose cut or thrown overboard, and informed the tugboat Captain that if he did turn the water in his direction he would shoot him full of holes.

Roach didn't turn the hose on the Captain, neither did he leave the scene, but remained alongside until noon yesterday, when he came up to the city and told the story of the desertion of the ship and the subsequent attempt of Capt. Merriman to drive away the tugs that were attempting to aid in putting out the flames.

Capt. Merriman, who was on board the New York at the Hook last night, was seen and told of Roach's charges.

Capt. Merriman was not in a very good humor, and replied that he didn't gave a damn for the newspapers and didn't care to have anything to do with them. Later on he relented somewhat, and consented to say a few words.

"I don't know what caused the fire," he said, "and wish that I did. The crew was drunk when it came aboard, just like all other crews, it was not any better nor any worse than any of them. When the fire was discovered I with the rest left the ship. I didn't see any sense in staying on board and getting blown up. My daughter-in-law was among the first taken off.

"The story that she was insulted by the crew is a lie. As for the mate, whose name is Thompson, ascertaining to shoot Roach, that's rather funny. Thompson has the use of only one hand, and I never heard of him fighting.

"But wouldn't you do something if a man threatened to turn a stream of water on you? Would you stand by and let him do it?" I wouldn't. As for Roach's charges, I don't know anything about them and I don't care. I ordered his tug and several others to get away, and I meant it. You need not forget that. I was the one who did the ordering.

"His tug with several other little affairs were in the way of the bigger boats, and I didn't care to have their little garden hose interfering with the work of the boats that threw eight and ten-inch streams. That's all there is to it."

Then the Captain swore a few things, lay back in his chair, and went to sleep.

From the pilots on the New York, a very unfavorable story, so far as the officers and crew of the Allen were concerned, was gleaned. Pilot Russell did the talking. They manned the boat, he said, with a prize crew and were still in charge of the wreck. The story of Roach about the treatment accorded the tugboats by the officers of the Allen he corroborated. The crew appeared to be drunk, with a possible exception of one or two, he said.

Capt. Merriman's son, who was the mate of the Allen, had told them, one of the pilots said, that the crew was about the hardest lot he had ever seen.

That the Allen was looted during the day was vouched for by Policeman Durkin of the Harbor Squad, who was one of four men detailed at the wreck by Capt. Smith of the police boat Patrol.

Durkin said he didn't know whether the crew when they came back to the wreck for their clothes had looted or not, but he did know that there had been looting of the brass work and contents of the cabins, &c.

The fireboat New Yorker, and the pilot boat New York, with about a half dozen tugs were still alongside the Allen last night. The pilots said that they expected to begin pumping out the hulk this morning.

DID NOT LOOK THE PART.

Waiter Refused to Believe Hawkins Was a Detective and Was Locked Up.

Thomas Higgins, thirty-three years old, a waiter, living at 102 West Thirty-second Street, was made a prisoner in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night because he refused to "do business" with a detective and then became abusive in the station house. Higgins says he was in Martin's café on Broadway, near Thirty-fourth Street, last night, and that $12 was taken from his pockets.

He reported the alleged theft to Patrolman Reid, who referred the man to Detective Hawkins, who happened to be passing at the time. Higgins did not like to tell his story to the detective and said:

"Why, you don't look like a detective. I don't take any stock in you."

Hawkins and Policeman Reid tried to impress upon Higgins the fact that he was talking with a full-fledged detective, but the waiter would not believe them. To prove that he was a "sleuth" Hawkins invited the man to accompany him to the station house. When both men stepped in front of the railing back of which Sergt. Hayes was seated, Higgins asked if Hawkins was a "real detective."

"Yes," replied the Sergeant. "He is Detective Hawkins."

Higgins still doubted the Sergeant's words. After some unconvincing conversation Higgins was invited to leave the station. He did go to the sidewalk, but returned in a few minutes and became abusive to Sergt. Hayes and Detective Hawkins. He was again ordered out, and upon his refusal to go or to stop talking was arrested, charged with disorderly conduct. He will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

Five Young Housebreakers Caught.

Five boys were arrested late last night after they had broken into the office of the bologna factory of Samuel Aaronson, at 158 Monroe Street, and robbed the till of $35 in cash and a check for $181.41. Detective Hayes of the Madison Street Station made the arrests. At the Madison Street Station the prisoners said they were Michael Sneiderman, fifteen years old, who lives on Grand Street; Henry Robinson, eleven years old, of 244 Monroe Street; Samuel Cutler, twelve years old, of 303 Madison Street; Myer Sneiderman, twelve years old, of 36 Scammel Street, and John Wolfson, thirteen years old, of 12 Goerck Street.

Policeman Woodly Dismissed.

Police Commissioner Murphy announced yesterday that he had dismissed from the force, in accordance with the recommendations of Deputy Commissioner Devery, Patrolman Henry W. Woodly, who was tried Thursday on a charge of falsely arresting at a Sunday school picnic Henry R. Thomas of Huguenot, Staten Island, who is a cripple.

Gallows for Vermont Murderer.

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 19.—Frederick Eastwood was sentenced by Chief Justice Russell H. Taft of the Supreme Court this afternoon to be hanged on Friday, March 13, 1903, at Windsor, for the murder of Franklin Fenn at Middlebury on Aug. 14, 1900.

Brighton Races

To-day's Extraordinary Event—The Inauguration of the Great

$15,000

Foxhall Stakes

The Star Contest of the Year for two-year-olds. All the swift-footed eligibles entered.

Also the Chantilly Hurdle

AND FOUR OTHER HIGH-CLASS CONTESTS.

RACING BEGINS AT 2:30 P. M. MUSIC BY LANDER'S BAND.

All Coney Island Routes Lead to Brighton Course.

The Greatest COMPLIMENT

that you can pay a guest is to offer him a STRAIGHT Whiskey. They are not so very plenty.

Old Crow Rye

is a straight Hand Made Sour Mash, made by the James Crow formula. Sold only when fully matured. Gold medal awarded, Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

WATCHMAN'S WIFE FOUND SHOT

Police Believe It a Murder—Discovery Made by Child—Husband Missing.

Mrs. Nellie McGrann, the wife of Matthew McGrann, a watchman employed by the Department of Highways, was found dead, shot through the mouth, in her home on the second floor of 429 East Seventy-first Street, shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The police say that she was murdered in cold blood, and are looking for her husband, who was seen to enter the house shortly before she must have been killed. It is believed that Mrs. McGrann's three-year-old son, James, witnessed the shooting. It was through a childish action of his that the tragedy was discovered at the time it was.

Just opposite the flat where the McGranns lived, resides Mrs. Antonio Hladik. Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Hladik heard a pistol shot, but indistinctly, as a number of children were romping in her rooms. "It is in the street," she thought, and then turned her attention to the children. A little after 3 o'clock Little Jimmie McGrann opened a door leading from a rear room used as a dining room to the hall. At the moment six-year-old Eddie Jedlicka, who lived with his parents on the top floor, was going up stairs.

"Come in and see mamma," said Jimmie to Eddie; "she's all over blood. Papa pulled her hair."

What Eddie saw was Mrs. McGrann lying on the floor, her feet near a window, and her head near the stove. Beneath her was a pool of blood. Eddie looked for a moment and than ran screaming to the basement, where he told the housekeeper, Mrs. Mary Benes, of what he had seen.

Policeman Hastings of the East Fifty-seventh Street Station, who was sent to the house, turned in a hurry call to the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Tradeau, who responded, said Mrs. McGrann had been dead at least an hour.

An investigation was begun at once. The first thing found was a pool of blood in a small dark room adjoining the dining room. It appeared as if Mrs. McGrann had been shot in this room while standing directly beneath a picture of the Virgin Mary. She was known as a devout woman. The police further conjecture that after being shot, she staggered into the large front room where she was found, and there fell.

In the small room a pair of man's shoes stained nearly all over with blood were found. Bloody tracks were on the floor between the two rear rooms already described. No blood stains were found on or near the washtubs, but in the toilet were unmistakable bloodstains.

On a shelf—one too high for the women to reach—were found hidden behind some crockery a 38-calibre revolver and a box containing cartridges. One chamber of the revolver had been discharged, the other four being still loaded.

McGrann's working hours are from 4 in the afternoon until midnight. He is supposed to report daily at an office at Seventy-fourth Street and Second Avenue. He did not report yesterday, although it was pay day.

The police learned that McGrann had been seen entering the house with a can of beer which he had purchased at a saloon at 419 East Seventy-first Street at 1:30 o'clock. A few minutes afterward Mrs. McGrann went out, but soon returned with some purchases of bread and milk.

LYNCHED ON SUSPICION.

Negro Who Resists Arrest Is Hanged by a Louisiana Mob.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 19.—An unidentified negro got off a train at Crowley, La., to-day and a Deputy Sheriff who thought the negro looked suspicious attempted to arrest him. The negro showed fight, bystanders saying he attempted to kill the officer.

He ran, but was chased and captured by citizens. He was taken to the jail by an officer, who was afterward overpowered by a mob. The negro was then taken some distance away and lynched. He is said to have admitted having killed his wife some years ago.

LABORERS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Four Dead and Many Injured in Severe Electrical Storm.

GROVE CITY, Penn., July 19.—A fierce electrical storm here to-day resulted in four deaths and the severe injury of three other persons. Two of the dead and the three injured were members of a section crew on the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad returning home from work.

When the storm came up they left the railroad track and hastened to a deserted house for shelter. Hardly had they reached the place when it was struck by lightning. Luther Campbell and Howard Cornelius were both struck by one bolt and instantly killed. Campbell did not show a mark where the lightning struck him, but Cornelius was horribly burned. Lin Covert, Edward Hosack, and Oscar Covert were also shocked and rendered unconscious for several hours from the same flash.

The other two men killed are Antonia Davenska and Michael Zaccagia, two Italian laborers, who had sought shelter in another house. Much other damage was done in this region by the storm, which is said to have been one of the worst electrical disturbances ever witnessed in this country.

St. Paul Bankers Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—R. M. Newport & Son, loan and investment bankers, of this city, failed to-day. The debts of R. M. Newport & Son are scheduled at $296,100, and the assets at $6,821, of which $1,000 is exempt. The personal debts of R. M. Newport are placed at $88,320, and the assets at $96,971. The Newports conducted a loan business for investors. They have been prominent here socially and financially for years. The failure is said to be due to the unfortunate loss of the junior partner, Luther E. Newport, who became insane in New York last Winter, and is now in an Eastern sanitarium.

J. Overton Paine Case Adjourned.

The hearing in the complaint of Maurice Thorner, a literary man of 129 East Fifty-fifth Street, against J. Overton Paine, a stock broker, in which Thorner claims Paine owes him between $9,000 and $10,000 on the big rise in Northern Pacific stock on May 4 last, was resumed by Magistrate Flammer in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning. The Magistrate, after listening for an hour, ordered briefs submitted by the lawyers before Friday week. He said stock transactions were

LORD ROSEBERY EXPLAINS

Says He Issued His Manifesto to Save the Liberal Party.

MAY RETURN TO PUBLIC LIFE

Hints that Such a Course Is Possible—Harshly Criticises the Salisbury Government.

LONDON, July 20.—The Earl of Rosebery delivered an important speech at the City Liberal Club yesterday afternoon.

In opening, Lord Rosebery remarked that his recent manifesto, in which he said the Liberal Party could not exist under the present conditions, had been followed by such an extraordinary hullaballoo that he felt convinced he had expressed in it the clear and exact truth in regard to the situation, and that not one of his allegations had been disproved or challenged. He regarded this as conclusive proof that when the naked truth was told in the political world, it produced an amount of anguish, howling, and misery which was unspeakable; yet there was no politician on either side who did not know in his heart that what he had said represented not merely the absolute truth, but also common sense. He wrote the manifesto because, after the meetings in Queen's Hall and at the Reform Club, unless some clear repudiation of the statements regarding the war was made, it was impossible for the Liberal Party to continue to exist as a sound force, appealing to the highest sympathies of the country.

On the question of the war, Lord Rosebery said his starting point was that, in spite of the Jameson raid, and in spite of the South African Committee, the Boers had invaded the dominions of the late Queen, and from that moment, although he had criticised the methods of the Government, yet on the main issue, that of carrying the war to a triumphant close, the Government would have his warmest support. The failings of the Government should be the opportunity of the Opposition. If the Liberals would not undertake the task, another party would be created for the purpose.

Lord Rosebery went on to say, however, that he did not despair of seeing the Liberal Party purged of all its anti-national elements, that the country was ripe for a domestic programme, and that he believed the revolutionized Liberals would yet breathe new life into the dry bones of public office.

The speaker said the vote of confidence in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, (the Liberal leader,) passed at the Reform Club meeting, was, in Lord Beaconsfield's phrase, "organized hypocrisy," and that his reason for disturbing the Olympian repose created by this vote of confidence was that the position was as perilous to the Liberal Party as to the Government. There was no impartial observer who remembered any Government which had crowded such a frightful assemblage of error, weakness, and wholesale blundering into its administration.

As to the statement that he would not voluntarily return to the political arena, Lord Rosebery explained that this had been his attitude since his resignation. He concluded by saying that at present he must plow his furrow alone, but that before he got to the end of his furrow it was possible that he might find himself not alone.

Lord Rosebery's remarks were greeted with loud and prolonged cheers.

UNIONIST FETE AT BLENHEIM.

Seven Thousand Persons to be Entertained — Duke of Marlborough Not Coming Here.

LONDON, July 19.—The Duke of Marlborough is about to appear in a new rôle. There will be held at Blenheim Palace, on Aug. 10, one of the largest political demonstrations of recent times. Its object is to celebrate the third Unionist victory in the by-elections. Three thousand delegates from Conservative and Liberal Unionist associations throughout the country will be present, and the gathering will number in all about 7,000. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain will deliver addresses, and the Duke of Marlborough will preside. The Duchess will entertain this great throng at luncheon in a huge tent specially erected for the occasion. All the Unionist members of the House of Commons have been invited.

The palace will be opened for public inspection, and, altogether, Blenheim will be en fête as it has not been for many years. A big house party will follow, several of the most prominent visitors remaining to the end of the week. Among the features of the fête will be a recital upon the celebrated organ in the long library, boating upon the lake, and the rendering of band music during the entire day.

The Duke said to-day:

"No significance is attached to this fête so far as I am concerned. I thought the affair would be good for the Unionist Party, would effectively prove the cohesion and concord which prevail in the party, and would give the leaders a chance of personally thanking their agents and workers; so I asked them all to come to Blenheim."

The Duke says he is not going to the United States, and has not the faintest idea of succeeding Lord Minto as Governor General of Canada. He characterizes both reports as utterly unfounded.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND MR. REID.

New Arrangement Concluded—Mr. Reid Makes a Number of Concessions.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 19.—An arrangement between Premier Bond and Mr. Reid, the contractor, was concluded this afternoon. It provides for a number of unexpected changes, and virtually overturns the previous contract by a new arrangement. Mr. Reid resigns the ownership of the Colonial railways, of which he had secured the reversion of proprietary rights after fifty years, by immediately paying $1,000,000. This sum is to be repaid to him now with interest. He also surrenders 2,800,000 acres of land, which he had obtained under the last contract, and will be paid 30 cents an acre for it. In addition he surrenders the telegraphs absolutely, retaining the use of one wire for his own business.

Mr. Reid accepts the new railway contract, and agrees to expend in the development of works within the colony the money realized under the proposed limited liability company, estimated at about $5,000,000. He agrees also to deposit $250,000 as security for the performance of the railway contract, and submits to the imposition of penalties for failure to perform certain specified features of the contract.

Mr. Reid agrees to fence in the railway line, which will cost $100,000. He retains his ownership of the St. John's dock, and will continue the coastal steamer contract for thirty years.

The Reid Limited Liability Company embodied in the proposed new act will come into existence at once. Mr. Bond gave formal notice of the bill in the Legislature to-night, and will introduce it next Monday.

IS A NEW YORK CRIMINAL.

Swindler Arrested in Berlin Identified by Photographs.

BERLIN, July 19.—The Berlin police have received photographs from New York, forwarded by the police of that city, showing that Frank Davidson, who is held here for swindling, is identical with George Downing, alias Dunn.

The man was arrested here early in June. He had represented himself as a son of one of the best-known racing men in the United States. He purchased jewelry worth 20,000 marks, making a small payment, and also persuaded a hotel keeper to advance to him the sum of 15,700 marks on pretended winnings from racing bets. When taken into custody he was in the act of buying a ticket for Paris.

Davidson's identity with Downing was practically established before the photographs arrived through Bertillon measurements. He had an accomplice named Dwyer, who escaped. Both lodged in the most expensive hotels and spent money lavishly.

Composer Left $345,000 to Berlin.

BERLIN, July 19.—The Municipality of Berlin receives 1,500,000 marks (about $345,000) for benevolent purposes under the will of Dr. Georg Vierling, the Berlin composer, who died in Wiesbaden last month.

ROCKHILL'S RETURN DELAYED.

Result of the Dead-Lock in Peking—A Modified Russian Proposal Regarding Chinese Customs.

PEKING, July 19.—United States Special Commissioner Rockhill has postponed his departure for home in consequence of the deadlock between the Ministers. There are no signs of Great Britain yielding on the question of the increase of the customs tariff.

The Germans are erecting extensive brick barracks at Tien-Tsin.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Mr. Rockhill has cabled to the State Department the following statement of the present condition of the negotiations at Peking:

"Diplomatic Corps at Peking is engaged in considering the Russian proposals for the eventual increase of the tariff, (maritime customs.) A solution of the problem is hoped for. The indemnity fixed at 450,000,000 taels and 4 per cent. interest has been formally accepted, and Japan has waived preferential treatment. The formal surrender of Peking to the Chinese authorities is expected to take place on Aug. 14."

The date mentioned is the anniversary of the relief of the legationers by the allies.

The Russian proposal referred to is understood, in substance, to be to increase from 5 per cent. (the present figure) to 10 per cent. the customs dues which the Chinese Government may collect from the imports from foreign countries. It is further understood that this increase is not to take effect at once, and perhaps not at all. It will depend upon the resources of China under the existing system.

This proposition is believed to be much less objectionable to Great Britain and Japan, as well as to the United States, than the original proposition to make an absolute and immediate increase of the customs duties to 10 per cent.

TIEN-TSIN FOREIGNERS ALARMED.

TIEN-TSIN, July 19.—Considerable uneasiness is felt here as the result of the resumption by the Chinese of partial control of the city.

The natives are cutting the telegraph lines outside of Tien-Tsin, and fears of further violence are entertained.

MORE BOERS AT BERMUDA.

519 Prisoners Arrive—Death Sentences on Thirty-four Men Commuted to Imprisonment for Life.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 19.—The British transport Ranee arrived here this morning from St. Vincent with the second batch of Boer prisoners of war.

The prisoners brought by the Ranee number 519 men. They were landed on Burtt's Island.

CAPE TOWN, July 19.—Lord Kitchener has commuted the sentence of death passed on thirty-four prisoners of war to penal servitude for life at Bermuda.

Rhodes and Jameson in England.

LONDON, July 20.—Cecil J. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson landed at Southampton yesterday afternoon from Cape Colony. They were met by Alfred Beit, the financier; B. A. Hawksley, counsel for the British Chartered South Africa Company, and other friends. Messrs. Rhodes and Jameson declined to discuss South African affairs, saying they were no longer public men.

A BONAPARTIST PLOT?

Paris Correspondent Says a Conspiracy Is on Foot to Make Louis Napoleon Emperor of France.

LONDON, July 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette published yesterday afternoon a remarkable communication from its Paris correspondent giving circumstantial details of an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the French Republic and install Prince Louis Napoleon as Emperor of France.

The correspondent says he has been assured that Sept. 14, upon which date the Czar intends to promote Prince Louis to a full Generalship in the Russian Army, has been selected as the occasion for a demonstration to support the claims of the Prince by all the elements opposed to the present régime.

The names of M. Déroulède, the Marquis de Lur Saluces, and M. Marcel-Habert are mentioned as the leading spirits of the movement, and several high functionaries of the present Government are said to be assisting the movement with funds.

HUNGARIAN OFFICER'S "FUN."

Lieutenant Cut Off Friend's Ear and Latter Then Killed Himself—Assailant Publicly Degraded.

LONDON, July 20.—A dispatch from Budapest to The Daily Mail says:

"Count Gabriel Kepesey, a First Lieutenant in one of the hussar regiments, has been formally degraded in Szegedin before the whole regiment.

"He made a dining bet that he would cut off the right ear of one of his best friends, Caspar Kanyo, with his sabre. He then approached the unsuspecting Kanyo and slashed off the ear.

"Kanyo shot at Kepesey with his revolver, but missed him. Then, turning to the mirror and seeing himself without the ear, he turned his revolver against himself and fell dead.

"The Colonel, in degrading Kepesey, warned the officers of the regiment against debauchery and drunkenness."

NEW DANISH CABINET.

A Liberal Ministry Is Now Being Formed by Dr. Deuntzer.

COPENHAGEN, July 19.—King Christian has intrusted to Dr. Deuntzer the task of organizing a Liberal Ministry to succeed the Sehested Cabinet, which resigned on Wednesday. The following selections have already been made.

President of the Council.....Dr. DEUNTZER
Minister of Justice.....ALBERTI
Minister of the Interior.....Count HOLSTEIN
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....ALFRED HAGE
Minister of Finance.....CHRISTENSEN
Minister of Agriculture.....OLE HANSEN

It is expected that the list will be completed to-morrow.

The first object of the new Ministry will be to reform the tax law.

TERRIFIC STORMS IN ENGLAND.

Heat Wave May Be Breaking Up—Many Deaths and Prostrations in London Yesterday.

LONDON, July 20.—Terrific thunderstorms over the northern parts of England last evening presaged a break-up of the heat wave. At Newcastle-on-Tyne the streets were flooded, and traffic of all kinds was temporarily suspended. The railway signal system was disarranged, the instruments burning out; in consequence trains were delayed.

In Shields several houses were struck by lightning, and the streets were impassable for hours. In Sunderland fires were kindled by lightning in two places.

Paxton House, the residence of Samuel Storey, in Berwickshire, was in the path of a violent hailstorm. Stones an inch and a half in diameter broke 244 panes of window glass and wrecked the greenhouses. The surrounding crops and orchards were badly damaged.

The thermometers here yesterday recorded the highest noon temperature of the year. The temperature in the shade at noon was 88 degrees, and shortly after that hour it rose several degrees. Some of the inland towns reported 93 degrees in the shade.

There were more prostrations and heat fatalities than on previous days. Veterinary surgeons were stationed in the streets to stop omnibus horses showing sign of exhaustion and to send them to their stables. In consequence of the hot weather Londoners have improvised some costumes that are decidedly eccentric for this city. Occasionally a shirt-waist man is sighted in public, while some M. P.'s have appeared in the House of Commons with duck trousers and straw hats, behavior that on any other occasion would have brought out cries of "Order, order!" and requests for withdrawal.

Regiments manoeuvred yesterday on Salisbury Plain in shirt sleeves.

Severe as the heat has been in this country, it is surpassed in most parts of Central and Northern Europe. At some points in Sweden the temperature yesterday registered 96 degrees, and in Stockholm it reached 91 degrees. Apparently the only cool place is Lapland.

Great heat continues in Copenhagen, where three deaths from sunstroke occurred yesterday.

The temperature in Paris yesterday was 84 degrees Fahrenheit; in Lisbon, 97, and in Palermo, 85.

RUSHDEN, England, July 19.—Cave & Sons' shoe factory here, which was one of the largest in the Midland counties, was destroyed by fire to-day.

The drought curtailed the water supply, and the Fire Department was consequently crippled. The damage amounts to £100,000.

THE DINNER TO MR. ASQUITH.

A Quiet Affair—Guest of Honor Makes a Temperate Speech.

LONDON, July 20.—The dinner given last night to Herbert H. Asquith, M. P., by thirty Liberal members of the House of Commons and 370 other men, which had been looked forward to for a month as an event that might result in the organized secession of the Liberal Imperialists, was a quiet and even dreary affair.

Mr. Asquith's speech had been spoiled by the incidents of the week, especially by Lord Rosebery's letter to the City Liberal Club and by his speech yesterday before that body. Mr. Asquith spoke with deference of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, but did not mention Lord Rosebery. He reaffirmed in moderate phrases his protest against the Liberal Party identifying itself with the pro-Boer group, declaring that Liberals must recognize the empire and its needs and then work for domestic reforms.

The speech is generally regarded as not in any way altering the situation.

Stewart M. Brice to Visit Mr. Croker.

LONDON, July 19.—Councilman Stewart M. Brice of New York has arrived in London on his way to see Richard Croker. Mr. Brice said to-day: "While I do not pretend to be on a special mission to Mr. Croker, I hope to see him next week. Tammany prospects, I believe, are exceedingly bright. As to Mr. Croker's return, we believe the organization is in such shape that it does not depend upon the presence of any one man to make success sure. If the chief cares to come over and put on a few finishing touches, well and good. Beyond that, the party seems perfectly able to take care of itself."

MRS. HANNA'S PLEASURE TRIP.

Interviewed on the Campania in Queenstown Harbor, She Expresses Indifference to Legal Proceedings.

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—Mrs. Daniel R. Hanna, who is a passenger on the Cunard liner Campania, Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, when interviewed on the steamship in Queenstown Harbor, said her trip to Europe was entirely one of pleasure and that its duration would depend upon circumstances.

She asserted that she was not aware of having left New York City under unusual conditions. Her three boys were with her, and she ridiculed the idea that she could be separated from them. She said she was quite indifferent as to any proceedings that might be taken to that end.

Baroness Pallandt, who accompanies Mrs. Hanna, characterized the reports about Mrs. Hanna outwitting her husband and the detectives in New York City as exaggerated. The party proceeded for Liverpool on the Campania.

Big Diamond Coming Here.

LONDON, July 20.—The Prince Edward of York diamond, found in South Africa in 1894, and weighing 60½ karats, a white, perfect stone of astonishing fire, has been purchased, according to The Daily Express, of the Diamond Syndicate, its holders since it was discovered, by the agent of a New York firm for £20,000. It will be forwarded to the United States next Wednesday. The Daily Express says that some Englishmen had planned to purchase the stone for a coronation present to King Edward.

Clergy Flee from Saragossa.

SARAGOSSA, July 19.—As a result of the encounters here during the past two days between Catholics and Free Thinkers, in which one man was killed and forty-five wounded, twelve of the latter fatally, the majority of the clergy have fled from the city. Some have gone to neighboring villages, while others have left the province. The convents and most of the churches of Saragossa are closed and barricaded.

TRAPPED BY DECOY PACKAGE.

Worcester Police Lure Blackmailers to Arrest by Leaving Parcel in Appointed Place.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 19.—The police last night arrested George H. Buzzo, who is charged with being concerned in an attempt to blackmail Charles S. Barton out of $8,000. Since Tuesday Barton has received two letters demanding money. Complying with the demands of the writers, he placed last night a decoy package at the spot named in Elm Park. Two hours later a man, accompanied by Mrs. Bernice F. Fisher, appeared and secured the package. The man was captured after a struggle, but the woman escaped to her home, where she was arrested this morning.

FIRE INSURANCE FIGHT.

Attorney General Davies Denies the Application of Mr. Tanenbaum.

ALBANY, July 19.—Attorney General Davies to-day denied the application of Moses Tanenbaum for permission to bring actions to annul the charters of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters and of all the fire insurance companies doing business in New York City who are members of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, on the ground that the Exchange is an illegal combination in restraint of trade. The Attorney General took the position that public interests do not require the bringing of such an action.

CHICAGO MARKET EXCITED.

Bad Reports from Corn Belt Send the Bears to Cover.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Corn led the markets in strength and activity to-day, closing with an advance of 1¾c. for September on the weather and crop conditions. Wheat was helped by cables and export sales, the close being ⅞c. higher for September. September oats closed 1¼@1⅝c. up.

September corn opened ⅝@⅞c. higher, at 52⅛ to 52¾c. on hot dry weather in the West and Southwest. Liquidation caused a break to 52⅛@52¼c. during the first hour, but thereafter the market was a strong one. Apprehension was increased by each succeeding report of scorching weather. Statements that Kansas corn was past help, except in cases where seeding had been unusually late, and that Iowa corn was hard hit, came from numerous sources. These assertions were backed by buying orders from the territory affected, with the result that the pit was with scarcely a bear inhabitant. September advanced to 54c., and closed strong, 1¾c. higher, at 53⅝c. Receipts were 186 cars.

During the forenoon only moderate quantities of wheat changed hands, but later developments caused increased activity and a decidedly stronger tone to the market. September opened ⅛@¼c. to ⅜c. higher, at 68⅝@68¾c., on an advance at Liverpool. Liquidation sent the price to 67¾c. At this point the corn strength then developing, together with reported rising temperatures in the Northwest, created a feeling of bullishness. As the session progressed this feeling was augmented by reports of export sales aggregating sixty loads. September was bid up to 69½c. during the afternoon, and closed strong, ⅞c. higher, at 69c. Seaboard clearances were 333,000 bushels, while primary receipts reached a total of 1,214,000 bushels, against 756,000 bushels last year. Northwest receipts were 255 cars, against 156 last week, and 225 a year ago. Local receipts were 203 cars, 90 of contract grade.

Oats were active and strong. The strength seemed to be due largely to the discouraging corn outlook, although private reports of a short crop also were influential. There was a heavy demand, while almost the only selling was by longs, with a profit in sight. Receipts were 79 cars. September ranged between 32½c. and 34½c., closing 1¼@1⅝c. higher, at 34½c.

FIVE DROWNED IN YACHT

Yawl Venitzia of Philadelphia Lost Off Captain's Island.

OWNER, A. T. COLBURN, DEAD

His Two Daughters, the Skipper, and a Sailor the Other Victims of the Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, July 19.—The tug Gertrude brought into New Haven Harbor this morning the two survivors of a yachting party of seven and news of the worst yachting fatality that Long Island Sound has known in years.

On board the Gertrude were Mrs. Walter J. Sprankle of Philadelphia and James Stanridge, while caught in the sunken wreck of the yacht Venitzia, off Captain's Island, there are the bodies of Arthur T. Colburn, a wealthy Philadelphia spice manufacturer and owner of the yacht; his two daughters, Annette and Ida Elizabeth; Capt. Flint of Brooklyn, the skipper of the Venitzia, and an unknown sailor.

Stanridge was the steward of the Venitzia. When seen to-day he told of the awful experience from which he and Mrs. Sprankle were the sole survivors. He said the greatest praise was due to Capt. Brown of the Gertrude, and that if the tug had not come to their assistance at the very minute it did Mrs. Sprankle would have been drowned, as she was almost exhausted.

He blames Capt. Flint for the accident, and he says he knows Mr. Colburn advised the skipper to lower everything but the jib and jigger some time before the squall struck the Venitzia, but Capt. Flint declined to do so.

"We left Delaware City last Monday morning," said Stanridge, "with seven persons aboard. The party consisted of Mr. Colburn, his two daughters, Mrs. Sprankle, Capt. Flint, Fred, (the sailor,) and myself. We reached Tompkinsville Tuesday night, and anchored there the next day. Yesterday morning the tug Rover towed us through Hell Gate. When we were out in Long Island Sound all sails were set, and, with sheets well started, we laid a course up the Sound.

"Shortly before 3 o'clock in the afternoon I began preparations for the dinner, which would have been served at 5 o'clock. I was at work in the galley forward. It was terribly hot, and the galley and forward companionway hatches were both open. While busy preparing the dinner I heard the party aft discussing the condition of the weather. Mr. Colburn said he thought a squall was brewing, and I am sure that he advised the skipper to shorten sail."

The rest of the story is not quite so clear in the mind of the steward, whose trying experience seems to have unnerved him. He was busy about the gasoline cooking stove when a squall struck the Venitzia. The boat did not right, and the steward, who was thrown off his feet, scrambled to the forward companion way to see what had happened.

He had hardly reached the hatch when he heard the agonized screams of the women in the cabin. Capt. Flint, who was at the wheel when the squall struck the boat, was still at his post, while near him were Mr. Colburn and the sailor hand. They were all bewildered, and did not know which way to turn for safety. The starboard side of the yawl was buried deep in the water, which was rushing into the cabin through the open doors of the after-companionway.

The screams of the women continued, but the steward was unable to move a foot in their direction to render assistance. The Venitzia was settling by this time. Tons of water had poured into the cabin. The vessel was surely sinking, and the steward realized that no power on earth could keep her afloat.

Realizing that he could do nothing to help the other persons aboard, Stanridge jumped overboard just before the Venitzia was submerged. He is a good swimmer and struck out for a rope which he saw dangling from the mainsail, which by this time was partly under water. With a few swift strokes he neared the spot where he had seen the rope. As he reached his objective point he nearly lost heart when he saw the sail disappear under the waves. He groped blindly, trying to seize the rope, but could not find it.

As he turned he saw Mrs. Sprankle, who after a desperate struggle had forced her way out of the flooded cabin, strike out for the stern of the small boat, which was floating bottom up. At the same moment Stanbridge realized that the boat was his only hope. Mrs. Sprankle reached the boat first and seized the rudder. She was cool and answered, when Stanbridge told her to hang on for her life, "I am all right now."

The squall lasted for over half an hour. The overturned boat with Mrs. Sprankle and the steward clinging to it was tossed from wave to wave, but the heavy iron davits kept it from turning over. Had it overturned it would surely have filled with water and gone down.

Help came an hour later, and Mrs. Sprankle and Stanridge were taken aboard the Gertrude and cared for.

The Gertrude brought the two to this city, where Mrs. Sprankle communicated with her husband, Walter J. Sprankle of 519 York Street, Philadelphia, and was then taken to a hotel. It was necessary to call medical attendance on account of her exhausted condition. She remained in her apartments, seeing no one, until the arrival of her husband, and she declines to discuss her experience. Mr. Sprankle stated to-night that he had made arrangements with a New York wrecking company to raise the yacht, but that divers would first be sent down to explore the cabin in the hope of locating the bodies.

The Venitzia was a yawl-rigged yacht, 54 feet water line, and 63 feet over all. She was built in 1880 and was elaborately furnished. She was on her way to Newport to join the fleet of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia there.

While the committee tug Raymond, belonging to the Larchmont Yacht Club, was removing the eastern mark yesterday Capt. Wray saw the topmast of the sunken yacht Venitzia close by. The Philadelphia Corinthian Yacht Club flag was flying from the truck.

The yacht lies in about 60 feet of water. These bearings were taken to assist in locating her: Stamford Light, northeast by east, four miles; Captain's Island Light, north-northwest about two and one-half miles. The Venitzia lies almost in the course of the New York and New Haven passenger steamers.

THE LATE ARTHUR T. COLBURN.

President of a Large Tea and Spice Firm—An Enthusiastic Yachtsman.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Arthur T. Colburn, who was sixty-seven years old, was President of one of the largest tea and spice firms in the United States, and was reputed to be worth about $1,000,000. He was born in Ansonia, Conn., and early in life learned the trade of machinist and established an agricultural implements manufactory at Delaware City, Del.

This plant was destroyed by fire in 1856, and Mr. Colburn, then engaged in the tea business at 223 and 225 Arch Street, Philadelphia. In 1882 he moved to 110 North Second Street. In 1884 the business was incorporated, and Mr. Colburn became head of the company. He was an active member of the Trades League, the Union League, and the Corinthian Yacht Clubs.

Mr. Colburn had been an enthusiastic yachtsman for thirty years. In 1871 he was much broken in health, and was advised to take a voyage on a sailing vessel, which he did. The trip so benefited him that he resolved to own his own craft. He owned several vessels before the Venitzia.

This is the second casualty to occur in the course of the present cruise of the Corinthian Yacht Club. The first was the drowning of Francis Fisher, who was on the yacht Spaipeen, owned by his uncle, Herbert Riddle. The Spaipeen came into collision with the yacht Benefactor. Mr. Fisher, who was on deck at the time, leaped into the rigging to escape danger. After the Benefactor had backed off, he attempted to jump to the deck, but fell into the sea and was accidentally run down by the Benefactor.

FORECLOSURE SUIT FOR $262,354.

Largest Action of Its Kind Ever Brought in Westchester County.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 19.—The summons and complaint in one of the largest foreclosure suits ever begun in Westchester County was filed to-day in the County Clerk's office.

It is the suit of Samuel Perry Skinner, executor of the estate of Frances A. Skinner of Larchmont, against Sidney Ward, individually and as executor of the estate of Anna Sutherland; Katherine C. K. Hogan, and others, for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $175,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from March, 1893, making a total of $262,354.16.

109 DEGREES IN KANSAS.

Grass Growing in Centre of the Kansas River and Plowing Is Practically Impossible.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 19.—This has been an exceedingly hot day in Kansas. The mercury has ranged from 106 to 109. The air has resumed its former dryness. Farmers are beginning to plow the early ruined corn fields and sow them in wheat and alfalfa to make pasture fields for the stock in the Fall and Winter. But here another difficulty comes in. The ground is so dry and hard as to make plowing practically impossible. Unless rain comes soon farmers will not be able to plow for regular Fall wheat sowing.

The Kansas River running through Topeka is so dry that green grass is growing in the centre of the river bed, and the stream can be walked across in some places without the water covering the feet. Most of the streams except the larger ones have gone dry, and there is a poor prospect for stock water.

Catching Fish with Shovels.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 19.—The temperature mounted to 101 in Lincoln again to-day, and, with but a light wind, the heat was distressing. No rain fell anywhere in the State to-day. Grain men place the damage to the corn crop thus far at 30 per cent., and say that each continued day of drought adds 5 per cent. to the damage. The Platte River is very low, in places entirely dry, and fish have taken refuge in shallow pools where they are scooped out with ordinary shovels. The State Fish Commissioner and Deputy Game Warden will start out with the fish car to-morrow and transfer as many fish as is possible to other rivers.

How the Northwest Suffers.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—A dispatch from Langdon, Minn., says: "This is the seventh day in succession the thermometer has passed the 102 mark. The nights are correspondingly hot. Work in the fields has to be abandoned during the hottest part of the day. Small grain is ripening too fast, and harvesting of wheat and oats commenced yesterday, which is two weeks earlier than ever before known here. Late potatoes and pastures are suffering from the drought, and unless rain soon comes the potato crop will be a failure."

INTER-STATE TELEPHONE CO.

The Capital Stock Increased to $5,000,000—Plans to Acquire Independent Lines.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—A certificate was filed with the Secretary of State this afternoon increasing the capital stock of the Inter-State Telephone Company, a New Jersey corporation, from $100,000 to $5,000,000.

This company was organized about three months ago, and at a meeting of the stockholders held in this city early in the week the increase in capital stock was agreed upon. The President of the company is Hugh H. Hammill, President of the Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Company. Among the New Jersey men interested in the company are State Controller Hancock, County Clerk Parker Gummere of Trenton, Congressman Loudenslager, Col. A. R. Kuser, and Hamilton Kean.

The company has already acquired a number of independent telephone lines in New Jersey, including those in Trenton and Paterson, and is negotiating for the independent companies in Camden and Atlantic City. Mr. Gummere said to-night that the purpose of the company was to acquire the independent lines in New Jersey, and that many of the men behind the company were also interested in the Keystone Telephone Company of Philadelphia and the Inter-State Telephone Company of Pennsylvania. The three companies will be operated on a friendly basis.

VIRGINIA'S CONSTITUTION.

Committee Votes to Retain the Word "Christian" in Bill of Rights.

RICHMOND, Va., July 19.—The committee of the Constitutional Convention which is considering the bill of rights voted 7 to 4 to-day that the word "Christian" should remain in that instrument.

Before the vote was taken J. Garland Pollard made a strong speech in behalf of his motion to eliminate the word. He said no State which had held a Constitutional Convention in the last eighty years had retained the word "Christian" in its Constitution.

John Goode, President of the convention, spoke on the other side.

"If this word 'Christian' is stricken out," he said, "the work of this convention will be defeated at the polls and our labor go for naught. Call it what you please, the spirit of the people is aroused in the mountains and in the lowlands, and they demand its retention."

A MARRIAGE RECOMMENDATION.

Burtis Van Nostrand of Hoboken, who has been wooing Miss Bessie Isaacs of the same city, but could not obtain her mother's consent because he was unemployed, has gone to work for a steamship company, and to win his suit got the following letter from Superintendent of Parks Edward Walker:

This is to certify to the excellent character of Burtis Van Nostrand. He is a man of kindly disposition, and would work well in double harness. He is strong and courageous, and has shown his heroism in saving children from drowning from the recreation pier. He is neat to the point of exactness, and would cause his wife little trouble in sweeping up dirt from muddy shoes, as he invariably uses the mat. He can do his own mending, even to darning socks. He is not hard on clothes, and is a small eater. He is not a man who squanders his money on picnics, dances, or other frivolity. His temperament is that of the home, and I have no hesitancy in recommending him as a man who will fill the functions of husband and father in a faithful and loving manner.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:40 A. M.—198 Second Avenue; David Hoenick's; damage slight.

10:10 A. M.—593 Water Street; Sidney Jenkins; damage, $275.

11:10 A. M.—650 East Fourteenth Street; Naphtha Chemical Company; damage, $15.

11:30 A. M.—206 Monroe Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

12:40 P. M.—104 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Louis Schoner; damage, $10.

2:10 P. M.—85 Elizabeth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

6 P. M.—151 Henry Street; Morris S. Syrkin; damage slight.

8:00 P. M.—154 East Eighty-fifth Street; John D. Forrest, owner; damage slight.

9:15 P. M.—279 East Third Street; J. Rockinolits, owner; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CAMBRIDGE, Minn., July 19.—Fire here to-day destroyed eight buildings, including the Merchants' Hotel. Loss, $68,000; insurance, $50,000.

STORIES IN THE PULPIT.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Post.

A new device in pulpiteering was introduced in the Third Congregational Church in Waterbury last night. As we understand it the pastor has written a story. It is too long to be called a short story but not long enough to be dramatised. Instead of formal sermons the evening service for a few weeks is to be devoted to the reading of the serial story from the pulpit. The title of the production is "Will It Pay?" and the first installment of the serial was read from the pulpit last Sunday night. The three other chapters will be read on the three succeeding Sunday nights.

To replace sermons by a novel is a novel proceeding. The theory of the pastor seems to be that one story is the moral equivalent of four sermons. We should think that an objectionable feature about reading a serial story from the pulpit would be that those who didn't happen to hear the first chapter wouldn't know what the story was about and would find it difficult to get much satisfaction out of the three subsequent services. Wouldn't four short stories, each capable of being presented at a one-night stand, be preferable to one story four nights long? That would make each service complete in itself.

The Waterbury experiment is interesting. A story may be a better sermon than a sermon itself. The novelty of the thing will of course attract attention, but it is doubtful if the reading of original fiction from the pulpit will contribute very largely to the solution of the vexed problem of the unchurched masses.

MR. BOOKWALTER'S 2,000-MILE BICYCLE RIDE

He Traverses the Route Horace Chose Centuries Ago.

The American Land Owner's View of Agricultural Conditions in European Countries—Fears No Conflict with the Peasantry.

John W. Bookwalter of Ohio, after a unique trip through Great Britain and Europe, was a passenger on the steamship Columbia, which arrived last evening in this port after a most unpleasant voyage for this season of the year. Among other things, he had a two-thousand-mile bicycle trip, and, to use the vernacular of athletes, his flesh is "as hard as nails."

Mr. Bookwalter is one of the largest owners of farm lands in the United States, and he made a special study of agricultural conditions abroad, neglecting the cities and passing most of his time among the peasantry. He is the author of several standard works of travel, and his opinion is highly regarded here and elsewhere.

While neither an alarmist nor a pessimist, Mr. Bookwalter is apprehensive that serious results will follow the policy of the governments of several countries to build up the cities at the expense of the agricultural communities. But he does not apprehend that there will be any conflict between urban and farming populations.

MR. BOOKWALTER'S EXPERIENCES.

Talking with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at the Holland House last night, he said, in reply to questions:

"But for a serious illness in France last Winter I have had a most delightful trip, and after recuperating at Nice I started on a 2,000-mile bicycle ride. Leaving Marseilles with a valet and an expert wheelman, I rode through the Riviera, Genoa, Spezzia, Pisa, Rome, Naples, along the Bay of Solerno, down to Calabria, over the Abruzzi Mountains, down the Arno to Florence, over the Apennines and the Alps, through the St. Gothard and Brunig passes, round the Swiss lakes to Interlaken, Brindenwald, Berne, through Eastern France, and Southern England.

"An unending panorama, a dream, best describes the magnificent scenery. All the time I had in my pockets some of the classics and sent ahead of me about 120 books. I had Horace, Homer, Pliny, Juvenal, and works of that character, and I traversed the country described in their works.

"I rode on my wheel over the route that Horace made from Rome to Brindisi on his bob-tailed mule. I saw the sites of the villas where Horace and Juvenal lived at Praenesti and Tivoli. It was a splendid trip. Altogether, I was wheeling for more than eleven weeks.

"I closely studied the peasantry, their habits, and customs, but any statement that I believe a crisis is imminent between the urban and rural population is exaggerated. I am not a sensationalist, and do not believe in sensationalism.

"Four years ago I realized that the tendency of the prices of agricultural products was higher, and they have reached a higher level and will stay there. I began hoarding my corn crops four years ago, when the price was 12 cents. To-day it is 52½ cents cash, with September quoted at 54 cents.

"The consumption has annually been larger than the total product of moderate crops. For the past ten years we have had good crops, including several 'bumpers.' Yet we will approach the next crop with the old one nearly gone. The reserves of the last few years have almost entirely disappeared.

"We are not coming to starvation, but we are certain to see higher prices for cereals and lower wages, and trouble is certain to result.

"The harm that is coming is the result of the efforts of certain Governments to build up metropolitan districts at the expense of the rural. The fact is already realized abroad. France has never done it. Germany has entered a vigorous protest, while Italy is about to follow suit against the systems which have worked injury in this country and in Great Britain and her colonies. But the laws of Nature will regulate these matters.

"The Italians are skilled agriculturists, but they have suffered there like the rural populations in Great Britain and her dependencies and in the United States by attempts to build up cities at the expense of the country. Germany is in a disturbed state, as the result of overbuilding in the cities. The German peasantry class have felt the ill-effects, and, being represented in the legislative branches of the Government, have been in a position to have their demands considered.

"England made a great mistake in the abolition of the corn laws. This country committed a like error in the enactment of the Homestead Pre-emption act. The Government gave away millions of acres of the public domain in the West, and the farmers of the East could not successfully compete with the tillers of cheap lands of the West. But we have now reached a stage where the ratio of production cannot be increased while the population is continually growing.

THE ISSUE IS NEAR.

"The issue is coming, straight and red hot, but it will not be a political issue. What England has been doing under free trade we have done under a high tariff. While the policies have differed, the results have been the same in each case.

"France has never permitted the growth of the urban at the expense of the rural, and has had an elastic tariff. The result is that there agricultural values, as a whole, are worth twice as much as in the United States, although the French population is only about 50 per cent. of that of this country. Italy is about to adopt the French tariff system.

"Now as to the crops concerning the condition of which I have been kept fully advised. The American corn crop will be much under the average. The oats crop will not be good. Winter wheat will show a good yield, but not a 'bumper.' What the Spring wheat crop will be cannot yet be foretold. But the shortage of corn and oats will bring the crops of cereals below the average.

"Abroad, crop conditions are not so good as here and foreigners will take every pound of our surplus at higher figures.

"In England the crop conditions are distinctly bad, especially the hay and root crops. In France the hay and oats outlook is bad and the wheat yield will be under the average. Italy will have a good wheat crop, but a short supply of oats. Crop conditions in Spain are fair, but much injury has been done by storms.

"In my opinion agricultural values are bound to rise.

"Great Britain is in bad shape, largely on account of the Boer war. The mistake of the English war party was in demanding unconditional surrender. The Boers had put the English in the

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes at 12 o'clock Today

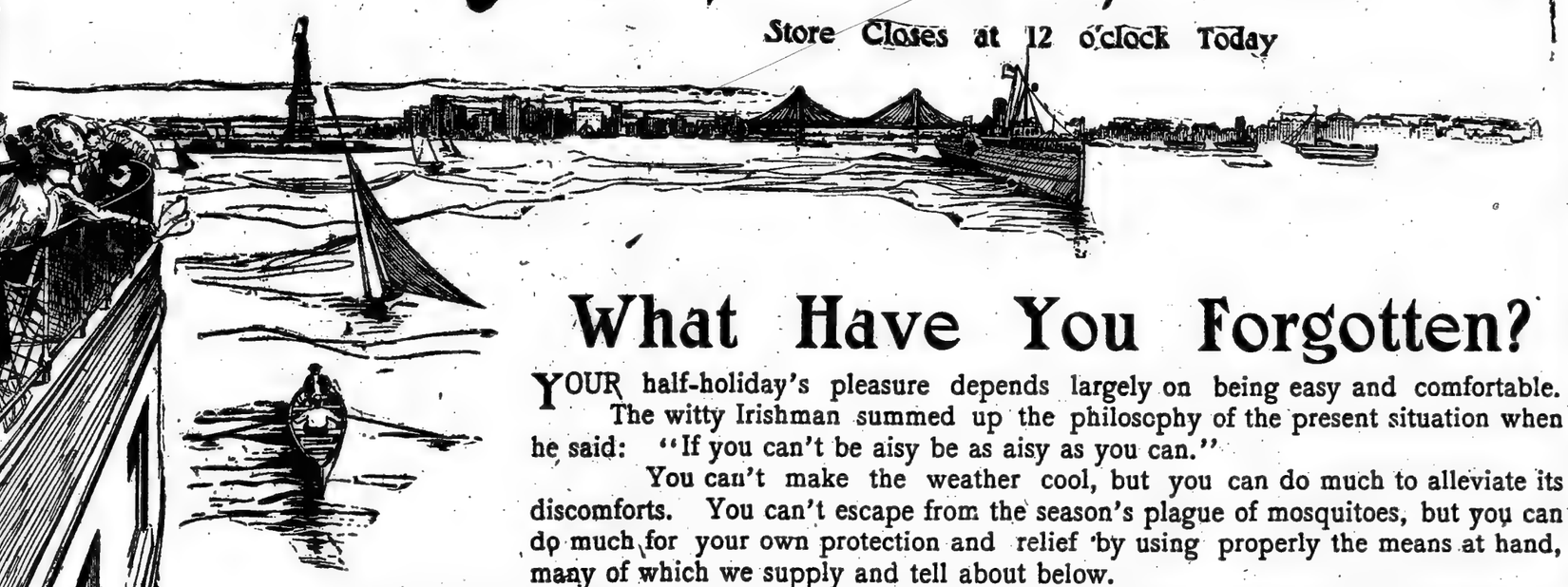

What Have You Forgotten?

YOUR half-holiday's pleasure depends largely on being easy and comfortable.

The witty Irishman summed up the philosophy of the present situation when he said: "If you can't be aisy be as aisy as you can."

You can't make the weather cool, but you can do much to alleviate its discomforts. You can't escape from the season's plague of mosquitoes, but you can do much for your own protection and relief by using properly the means at hand, many of which we supply and tell about below.

The surf is the always present holiday delight of New Yorkers, and at Wanamaker's is the broadest array of suits to dress you for the dip.

If you are going on the steamer here are the necessary rugs. Isn't it delightful to think of such a necessity? And yet it is very real.

1. Don't forget plates or films for your camera.
2. Maybe you need a new pump or lamp for your bicycle.
3. Do you want to add a new golf club to your outfit?
4. Better have more tennis balls—perhaps a new racket.
5. Have a catching glove to enjoy throwing ball—even if you don't play the game.
6. Perhaps you want a paddle for your canoe—we've got them.
7. Take a pair of Water Wings as a precaution, if you can't swim.
8. A Tent would delight the children and keep them protected from the dog-days' sun.
9. A croquet set would make your lawn more interesting.
10. A Reclining Chair for the beach or under the trees for lazy young folks or comfort-loving old folks.
11. A Fishing Rod, or necessary tackle.
12. A Hammock, of course; if you haven't one already.
13. See-saws, Express Wagons, or Velocipedes—plenty of choice to keep the little folks happy and healthy.
14. Books for the idle hours.
15. Music for the evenings when the mosquitoes drive you indoors.

But the story of Wanamaker helpfulness is practically endless. Summer is uncomfortable, if you allow it to be so; it is dull if you do not provide the means and spirit to make it otherwise.

It is the most healthful and delightful season of the year if you try to make it so.

What Can We Do to Help You this Morning?

Prompt, satisfying service, in a comfortable store, easy to get to from everywhere.

Men's Madras Shirts At $1

Our former $1.50 grade; but the manufacturer had a surplus which he sold to us under-price, and we added some from our own stock.

They are made of excellent madras; some made plain, with detachable cuffs; some plaited, with attached or detached cuffs. Not complete sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot. Patterns and color combinations are the best. **$1 each**

Broadway and Ninth street.

Washable Batswing TIES

3 for 25c

Made of the short ends of high-class shirtings. Cleanest and coolest-looking of Summer ties. The variety is so great that you will find no trouble in matching up your shirts. The making is all you pay for, as the price would be impossible if the goods had to be bought regularly to make them.

3 for 25c

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

CLOTHING for the Boy

Does the young hopeful need a suit in a hurry, before his flight out-of-town this afternoon? Wanamaker's is a good place to come for it—service is prompt and quick; and besides, there are these tempting offerings of just the kind of suit he needs to make the choosing easy:

Sailor Suits of serge and cheviot; broken in sizes and price; but all sizes from 3 to 12 years are here. Values were $4.50 to $8; choose from them now at

$3 a Suit.

Three-piece suits—jacket, vest and trousers; in mixed cheviots; all sizes from 9 to 16 years among the lot. These were $6 to $11—now they're

$5 a Suit.

Bicycle suits—not many of them—in mixed cheviots, for boys of 7 to 10 years; were $5 to $7—now

$3 a Suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Bathing Suits

We have been very particular in selecting our lines of bathing suits, for both fit and fastness of color. All, whether of cotton, wool, or worsted, are made of yarns specially spun for use in bathing suits—and it makes a vast difference about shrinking and holding color.

Very wide variety to choose from.

$1 to $12 a suit

Broadway and Ninth.

Underwear and Hosiery For Every Need

Just now, the prevailing need is for the thin, comfortable kinds, and those are particularly what we have to tell you about today. But you *might* be going to Greenland—cooling thought—but that wouldn't make any difference in the broad and satisfactory way in which this Underwear Store could supply your needs.

However, you're more apt to require the following kinds around New York. They're priced remarkably reasonably, too:

Women's Underwear—

12½c each; value 18c—Light-weight white ribbed cotton vests, plain or fancy trimmed; low necks and short or no sleeves.

25c each—Fine lisle thread vests, white ribbed; silk-trimmed low necks; short or no sleeves.

Hosiery—

25c a pair; value 38c—Imported fast black lisle thread stockings, Richelieu ribbed through to toe; also fast black, tan or slate cotton.

38c a pair; value 50c—Lisle thread stockings in white extracted designs; black, cadet or navy blue and cardinal.

Children's Hosiery—

12½c a pair; value 18c—Fast black ribbed cotton stockings, elastic, strong and durable; heavy heels and toes; sizes suitable for ages 4 to 16.

Men's Half Hose—

12½c a pair; value 18c—Imported cotton half hose, in assorted shades of tan; extra strong soles, heels and toes.

18c; 3 pairs 50c; value 25c a pair—"Regular made" cotton; fine gauge, fast black, unbleached feet, split soles, assorted tan shades.

25c a pair; value 38c—Extra fine cotton; navy or cadet blues, tan or cardinal; fronts prettily embroidered with colored silk; fast black lisle thread, double soles and high spliced heels.

37½ Cent SWISS MUSLINS At 15c

Perhaps you've bought printed Swiss muslins for as little as this; but these are *embroidered!* The colors are clear, sharp and in refined designs. The fabric is fine and cool; many having open-work effects.

The patterns are full of character and will make up handsomely. The goods are worth every cent of the regular price, which is 37½c; and will delight every woman who sees them, at today's price,

15c a Yard.

The embroidered lace stripes are in combinations of white with light blue, pink, primrose, heliotrope, cardinal and navy blue.

Neat and Handy BOOKS Cloth Bound, 15c

Standard books are as attractive as new books, *if you haven't read them.* In literary quality as well as fascinating interest they are often *better.*

You will probably see a dozen or more titles in this list that you know you ought to read, because all well-informed people have read and enjoyed them.

This is a very prettily bound edition, small in size, to slip into the pocket or hand-bag; and at a very little price.

If you are not coming to the store, write us what you want and we will send them to you.

15c each

American Notes. Rudyard Kipling.
Blithdale Romance. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Black and White. Rudyard Kipling.
Bracebridge Hall. Washington Irving.
Discourses of Epictetus.
Dream Life. Ik Marvel.
Emerson's Essays. 2 vols.
Ethics of the Dust. J. Ruskin.
In His Steps. C. M. Sheldon.
Lalla Rookh. Thomas Moore.
Lamb's Essays of Elia.
Lamb's Last Essays of Elia.
Lays of Ancient Rome. Macaulay.
Light of Asia. Sir E. Arnold.
Marmion. Sir Walter Scott.
Mosses from an Old Manse. 2 vols. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Past and Present. Thomas Carlyle.
Queen of the Air. John Ruskin.
Representative Men. Emerson.
Stickit Minister. S. R. Crockett.
Ten Nights in a Bar Room. Arthur.
Treasure Island. Robert Stevenson.
Window in Thrums. J. M. Barrie.
Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Children's HATS And CAPS Reduced

They're pretty little hats and caps, of fine lawn and muslin, just suited for the dainty little folks from 6 months to 3 years, for whom they're intended.

Only trouble with them is that they've grown somewhat mussed from handling. Nothing serious—but it makes a decided difference in their price to you. They were priced up to $2—now they're

Fifty Cents Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Summer Jewelry Pretty—Inexpensive

Summer Jewelry of the inexpensive, but effective kind that you can wear, without taking care of, with a clear conscience. It gives the needed brightening up to the Summer dress at trifling expense.

There are brooches, belt buckles, sash pins, waist sets, cuff pins and links, and hat pins—all gold-plated, many set with pretty imitation stones. Their original, low price, was 50c—but now they're priced even more favorably—

25c each

Main aisle.

Women's Skirts and Dresses Under-price

Cool, light-weight Wash Skirts of the most desirable sorts for immediate wear. Also a collection of outing suits in very summery styles. Little prices on all.

Separate Skirts—

At $3, worth up to $8.50—Mostly of denim and linen; colors are tan and blue; all prettily trimmed.

At $4, worth up to $10—Some linen skirts, in blue, variously trimmed.

Outing Suits—

At $3, worth up to $6.75—Outing suits in Eton and shirt-waist styles; of pique, chambray and polka-dotted duck; a number are trimmed. Second floor, Broadway

Women's Bathing SUITS

Women nowadays do not depend on *one* bathing suit. Many buy two or three. Probably a couple of medium-priced suits, to alternate for common wear—always having one ready for use or to loan to a visiting friend. Then a finer suit—usually of silk—to wear when one particularly wishes to look well.

Natural that it should be so. The beach and the surf take a very important part in the Summer life of people at the seashore.

We have such a variety of serviceable and handsome suits as is not equalled anywhere else; and the prices are most reasonable.

This suggestion of some of them:

$2.50—Of blue flannel; yoke effect in front; trimmed with white braid; two styles.

$2.50—Of mohair; sailor collar of white duck, trimmed with blue braid; short sleeves

$3.50—Of black or blue Sicilian; sailor collar, long revers to waist, and shield; trimmed with white braid.

$5.50—Of black or blue mohair; sailor collar and revers of white and shield of blue mohair, trimmed with narrow braid.

$6—Of black or blue mohair; sailor collar and shield of polka-dot silk, fastened with sailor bow.

$7.50—Of black or blue Sicilian; sailor collar and shield of white, and skirt prettily trimmed with silk braid.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Flannel Trousers and Bicycle Suits

If you're a lover of open-air sports and pastimes, and want to enjoy them in appropriate and comfortable costume, you've been splendidly provided for in this Summer stock of clothing. Here are a few Saturday hints:

Flannel trousers you *must* have, to be correctly dressed for your outing. The handsomest, most exclusive patterns we know, are here, in light colors; permanent turn-up bottom, at $3.50.

Bicycle suits, too, for men who ride the wheel, or prefer the comfortable Knickerbocker costume for out-of-door wear. These were $7 to $10, now $6.

Bicycle trousers, of wool crash, at a price that will tempt you to buy an extra pair—$3.50, from $4 and $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Shirt-Waists Half-price, or near it

A clean-up offering that includes many pretty sorts. Chiefest reason for the reduction is that many of the waists are mussed and soiled. But even if laundering is necessary, today's little prices make ample amends for the cost or trouble.

Some are plain; others plaited; a number are trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Prices were 85c to $6; now choose for

50c to $3 each.

Also a collection of very neat *Albatross Waists,* in new shades, solid colors and black; in two styles, plaited front and French back. Were $3.75 and $4.50; now at

$2.50 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

'Ware the Mosquitoes!

They are conducting a viciously aggressive campaign nowadays against your peace of mind and bodily comfort. They have made a demonstration in force against Long Island, Staten Island and New Jersey, and even Manhattan Island has not escaped. Defence and relief are both necessary. Defence first—

Net Canopies. These canopies will check their night attacks, and give you a quiet rest; even if they break through the outposts of mosquito-netting with which you should protect doors and windows.

The "Dixie" Canopy. Attaches to the head of the bed, and may be swung out the way when not in use. $2.85, complete.

The Palmer Canopy; with umbrella frame, adjustable by pulley from the ceiling or floor standard. 3 sizes, $1.35, $2 and $2.25.

Mosquito Netting, by the piece, 2 yds. wide, 8 yds. long, 40c, 45c, 50c, 65c and 75c piece.

Wire Window Screens—
24 in. high, 28 to 32 in. wide, 40c
24 in. high, 32 to 36 in. wide, 45c
30 in. high, 26 to 30 in. wide, 50c
30 in. high, 28 to 32 in. wide, 55c

"Fly Exit" Screens—
28 in. high, 24 to 37 in. wide, 50c
24 in. high, 24 to 37 in. wide, 45c
30 in. high, 16 to 24 in. wide, 50c

Screen Doors, complete with hinges and door-pull, 75c to $2.50.

Magic Mosquito Bite Cure—
An excellent preparation to ward off the mosquitoes' attacks, and to allay the irritation caused by their bites. The manufacturers state that, if applied to the clothing, it will effectually keep away mosquitoes, gnats and other insects. 20c a bottle. Basement.

From the Far East—
Japanese Water Lily Incense, 10c to 50c a package.
Chinese Joss Sticks, 15c a package.
Japanese Back Scratchers, 15c each.
Japanese Store, Basement.

Toilet Preparations—
A group of soothing preparations that will bring relief from mosquito bites.
Spirits of camphor, 25c bottle.
Eucalyptus, 30c bottle. Listerine, 66c bottle.
Borine, 35c and 60c bottle.
Mentholated Cologne, 40c bottle.
Witch Hazel, half-pint, 12c; pint, 18c; quarts, 29c.
Talcum Powder, 15c to 50c package.
Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. ATTERBURY'S DENIALS

He Declares Mr. Woodruff Was Ill-Advised in His Attacks.

Brooklyn Party Leaders Say the Lieutenant Governor's Attempt to Overthrow Mr. Atterbury Will Fail.

The Brooklyn Republicans who expected that Chairman Walter B. Atterbury of the Republican County Committee would give out a sharp statement yesterday in reply to the attack made upon him by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff on Wednesday night, were disappointed. Mr. Atterbury did make a statement, but it was merely to the effect that he would decline to make answer to Mr. Woodruff's criticisms of him, believing that the Lieutenant Governor had been "ill-advised and misled."

"I am sure," said Mr. Atterbury, "that the Lieutenant Governor said what he did very unwillingly, and I know that he has been grievously misinformed of what has occurred during his absence from the city."

Continuing, Mr. Atterbury, apparently speaking more in sorrow than in anger, denied that he ever opposed the proposed appointment of George H. Roberts, Jr., as Postmaster, that he published an attack on the organization, or that he is not on speaking terms with any member of the Executive Committee. Concluding, Mr. Atterbury said:

"I claim that the 90,000 enrolled Republicans of this county constitute the organization. On Sept. 17 the 8,000 enrolled Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District will select their representatives without outside interference, and I will cheerfully acquiesce in their decision."

The impression seems to prevail among conservative Republicans in Brooklyn that the speech made by Mr. Woodruff on Wednesday night, practically reading Mr. Atterbury out of the party, was very injudicious and is likely to have an effect contrary to that aimed at by those desiring the overthrow of the Chairman of the County Committee as a leader. There are certain elements in the party in the county who have no regard for either Mr. Atterbury or Michael J. Dady and who are perfectly willing to follow Mr. Woodruff when he leads alone.

Several of the district leaders expressed the opinion yesterday that these elements will now give their support to Mr. Atterbury against the Woodruff-Dady combination. The Twenty-third Ward, of which the Seventeenth Assembly District is made up, is the banner Republican ward of Brooklyn. Last year it cast 10,000 votes for Mr. McKinley. Mr. Atterbury has strongly established his leadership in the district, and the interference of Mr. Woodruff, the county leader, in the factional troubles there, it is thought by many local Republicans, will not improve the chances for harmony among the forces which are to make the fight against Tammany Hall this Fall.

Mr. Woodruff is out of town. He left on Thursday for Syracuse and will go from there to Arizona with ex-Senator William J. La Roche to inspect some copper mining interests.

HAT MANUFACTURERS FAIL.

Five Hundred Employes of William Read & Co. Thrown Out of Work —Liabilities, $115,000.

William Read & Co., hat manufacturers, with offices at 20 and 22 Waverley Place and factories at Yonkers, have placed their affairs before their creditors to determine what shall be done with the business. A committee of creditors has been chosen, consisting of Henry Pickard, Frank Harris, and Mr. Andrews, to investigate the affairs of the firm and make an examination of the books. The liabilities are $115,000, and the value of the assets is not known.

The firm was formed on Jan. 1, 1896, consisting of William Read and Joseph F. Knight as general partners and John H. Read of Brooklyn, special partner for $50,000. At the start they claimed a total capital of $275,000. William Read was formerly a partner in the firm of E. N. Connett & Co., and afterward of Connett, Read & Co., and Mr. Knight was a salesman in those firms. Their factory at Yonkers was known as the Empire Hat Works.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 19.—The hatmaking firm of William Read & Co. of this city and New York announced its failure today. The shops here were shut down and 500 hands were thrown out of work.

Mr. Read, the senior member of the firm, said to-night that the trouble was caused by long-continued failure to market goods. The trade had been poor and the firm was finally forced to quit. Accountants are now going over the books and affairs of the company in the interest of the creditors. Their work will take some days. There is one judgment debtor. He was a hatter who failed to receive $12.50 for work done, so he sued and obtained judgment by default. The Sheriff tried to make a levy, but failed to find anything to attach on a visit one day this week.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Big Mortgage of New Railway.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—Probably the biggest mortgage ever filed in the County Clerk's Office was handed over the counter to Deputy Clerk Cochrane last evening. The mortgage is executed by the Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Rochester Railway, and is for $3,500,000. It covers the entire trangible assets of the road. Sutro Brothers of New York City, bankers and brokers, are the mortgagees. The money will be used to build the road, work on which will be started immediately.

Brief Railroad Items.

Regarding the reports of Edwin Hawley's retirement from the Southern Pacific, of which he is a Director and Assistant General Traffic Manager, Mr. Hawley said over a week ago that he did not expect to remain always with the Southern Pacific, but that there was no reason for saying that he would leave that company in the near future.

The New York Central and West Shore Railroads will commence next week selling a $9 coach excursion ticket from New York and cities along the Hudson River to the Pan-American Exposition, or to Niagara Falls via Buffalo, on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week.

The Lackawanna Railroad will to-day put into effect its Summer mountain service, and a special train will leave New York every Saturday at 12:30 P. M. Changes will also go into effect in the local branch time tables.

The Burlington has published a pamphlet about its Chicago-Denver train, known as "No. 1." The pamphlet is illustrated with seven drawings by T. K. Hanna, Jr., whose work for Life is well known.

NEWS FROM ARCTIC PARTIES.

The Auguste Victoria Meets Several Expeditions in Northern Seas.

The following cable was received at the office of the Hamburg-American Line from the twin-screw express steamship Auguste Victoria, now on her annual Norway and Spitzbergen cruise.

Auguste had just returned from Spitzbergen to Digermulen. All passengers made ascent to the North Cape in beautiful weather, with most glorious midnight suns. Met Swedish North Pole expedition vessel, Antarctic. Ship Martha, bringht mail of North Pole expedition Bauendahl. Latter has reached 82 degrees 7 minutes latitude north, and spent Winter in Danish Islands, Pikes Haus. His request for provisions, &c., promptly complied with by Auguste; latter brings Bauendahl's mail, objects of scientific value, &c. Bauendahl will proceed to East Coast of Greenland and then continue to the north with a Norwegian companion.

Auguste took on board Prof. Rosin of the Swedish expedition for the measuring of degrees; also five Norwegian fishermen, who had spent the Winter in the Icefjord. In Advent Bay also met Norwegian expeditions sent out to locate and examine coal supply.

NO FERRY FRANCHISE BIDS.

President Cram of the Dock Board Says the City May Acquire and Use the Franchises.

The franchises of the Union Ferry Company to operate five ferries across the East River were offered for sale yesterday. This is the second time these franchises have been put up for sale, but owing to a controversy between the city officials and the company, no bid was offered.

Under the lease which expired in May last the Union Ferry Company paid to the city 7½ per cent. of the gross receipts of the ferries. A law was passed by the Legislature making the minimum percentage of gross receipts which could be paid to the city 5 per cent. The officials of the Union Ferry Company claimed that since the trolley lines had received the right to cross the Brooklyn Bridge its receipts had fallen off so that they could not pay more than 3½ per cent. of the gross receipts for the franchises.

Under a valuation by the Supreme Court it was decided that the property and franchises of the Union Ferry Company were worth $3,205,000, and the requirement was made in the advertisement that if a bid was made other than by the Union Ferry Company the bidder would have to agree to pay to the Union Ferry Company the $3,205,000 in cash which the courts held the property rights to be worth. The Union Ferry Company is capitalized at $3,000,000.

President J. Sergeant Cram of the Dock Department said yesterday that there was a possibility of the city acquiring the franchises and operating the ferries.

NEW YORK'S WATER SUPPLY.

Commissioner Dalton's Report Points Out Need for New Reservoir.

The annual report of the Department of Water Supply was made public yesterday. The report goes into the subject of the consumption of water for the year 1900, and it is stated that only during twenty-two days of the year 1900 was the natural flow of the Croton River sufficient for the daily needs of the city.

Commissioner Dalton says in his report that these facts show the need for hurrying the work on the new reservoirs. The report shows what is being done by the Water Supply Department. The consumption of water during 1900 for Manhattan and the Bronx is placed at 255,000,000 gallons each day, which is an increase of 2,375,000 gallons per day over the preceding year.

THE MAYOR AS A PEACEMAKER.

Settled a Dispute Between Two Brooklyn Pastors.

Mayor Van Wyck settled an ecclesiastical dispute yesterday in an amicable manner. The Rev. A. W. Wilson, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, at Bond Street and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, complained that his Sunday services were being interrupted by a mission on the adjoining corner. The Rev. Gustav A. Tornkvist, who conducts a Swedish mission at 499 Atlantic Avenue, near Mr. Wilson's church, said that he could not be disturbing the services, as he held only one meeting a week at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Wilson apologized to the Swedish missionary, but said some one must be conducting noisy services in the vicinity of his church. The fact developed that a permit was given to the Salvation Army to conduct services at the corner of Hoyt Street and Atlantic Avenue, and without permission the Salvationists had moved to Bond Street. Mayor Van Wyck ordered the police to keep the Salvationists on their own corner. Mayor Van Wyck said that in future no permit would be granted for a mission in the open air within a block of an active church.

MANY PICKNICKERS ILL.

Clergyman Doubtful Whether Cause Was Ice Cream, Ham, or Humidity.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 19.—About twenty-five persons who attended the annual picnic of the St. Paul's Episcopal Sunday school here on Wednesday were taken sick, and it is thought they were the victims of ptomaine poisoning. Several children became ill early in the day, and were sent home. Subsequently a number of other persons, both children and adults, were affected, and suffered throughout the night. Some of those poisoned are still in the care of physicians.

Among those who were the most affected were the children of Samuel Wheeler, Charles Jones, and Jacob Budd. The Rev. Dr. Probst, rector of St. Paul's Church, was also a victim. He said to-day that he didn't know whether it was the ice cream or the ham, or the combination of the things eaten and the humidity, but there was no doubt that a number of persons had been made severely ill.

Dr. A. H. Terry, who attended several of the patients, said that they showed unmistakable evidence of ptomaine poisoning.

HAMPTON CONFERENCE ENDS.

Negroes Recommend Fundamental Education for Their Race.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., July 19.—The Hampton Negro Conference, which has been in session here for three days for deliberation upon questions closely affecting the whole race, closed at noon to-day. The convention has been perfectly harmonious throughout, and the discussion, though animated, has been free from any vindictive or complaining spirit. Politics were tabooed, and no further consideration given or conclusive action taken with regard to the suffrage.

The chief topic for discussion at this morning's meeting was negro public exhibits at expositions, such as those at Paris, Buffalo, and Charleston. After subscribing the necessary funds for publishing its proceedings in pamphlet form for distribution, the conference adopted a set of resolutions containing recommendations for the guidance of the masses of the race in such fundamental matters as education, religion, sanitation, and business. The conference then adjourned indefinitely.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SITE.

Mount Vernon Educational Board at War Over Its Selection.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 19.—The Corporation Counsel has rendered a decision that the appropriation of $20,000 for the purchase of a site for the fifty-thousand-dollar library building which Andrew Carnegie has donated for this city, was made illegally and improperly. The members of the Board of Education, which was to select a site, could not agree. Finally a majority settled upon a site at Sixth Avenue and Second Street.

The minority was dissatisfied and raised the point that the law required a two-third vote in favor, as it was a queston of spending money. The Corporation Counsel today sustained this view. It came as a surprise to the majority, which was unaware of the action of the minority. The majority will ask for a revision of the decision on the ground that the question was not of money, but simply a question of site. Also on the ground that the vote appropriating the $20,000 was unanimous.

PLANS OF THE Y. M. C. A.

A Conference in Buffalo Devoted to Building Schemes.

The representatives of sixty or more branches of the Young Men's Christian Association that are contemplating or are engaged in building operations will hold a conference in Buffalo on Thursday and Friday of next week. Several hundred will go from New York by special train on Monday in order that they may reach Buffalo in time to attend the Young Men's Christian Association games on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Some of the subjects to be considered at the building conference are "The Opportune Time for Pushing Building Movements," "Conducting a Building Canvass," "How to Secure Desirable Plans," "Plans for Twentieth Century Buildings," "Endowments—How to Secure Them," and "Equipment."

Injured in Motor Cycle Collision.

CHICAGO, July 19.—While riding a motor cycle, Lieut. Col. Frederick B. Hart of the First Infantry, I. N. G., was fatally injured in a collision with a Kedzie Avenue street car. Hart was thrown thirty feet in the air and his skull was fractured.

ART NOTES.

Canadian artists to the number of fifty or more have sent pictures and sculptures to the Pan-American, where a gallery has been assigned them. There are 80 paintings and water colors, and 9 pieces of sculpture, many by members of the Royal Canadian Academy. Robert Harris, the President of the Royal Canadian Academy, who won a medal at the Chicago International and an honorable mention last year at Paris, sends a "banjo boy" and portraits of ladies. F. M. Knowles offers views on the Thames, near London—Limehouse Reach and the Pool. F. S. Challoner and William Cruickshank seek their subjects in the fields among the farming folk of Canada, and John Hammond's marine work is seen in a "Herring Fishing, Bay of Fundy," lent by Sir William C. Van Horne. In the way of nudes, the little boys on the Strand, by M. A. Bell, in "Treasure Trove," are pleasing, while the seascape and sky are wrought in fine broad tones. "The Bathers," by H. Blair Bruce, is a vigorous picture of nude maidens sporting on the seashore in bright sunlight, wreathed in masses of copper-colored hair, or lying on the sands. "Spring," by Henri Beau of Montreal sounds a distinctly individual note in landscape and suggests talent. The painter who makes the strongest mark for tone and technique, however, is Joseph St. Charles. His "Red Man," a sensual creature in red velvet against a red wall, is a vivid piece of brushwork kept low in tone, and his "Woman Playing Mandolin" is good. The sculpture is more interesting through some of the persons portrayed than any great talent in the portrayers; here are busts of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and Sir George Burton, Chief Justice of Ontario, by W. S. Alward of Toronto, and portraits or Lord Strathcona-Mount Royal, and the Countess of Aberdeen, by Hamilton McCarthy, Royal Canadian Academy, of Ottawa, and another of Mr. Justice Falconbridge of Ontario, by J. L. Banks of Toronto.

***

In Weimar, that city given up to the memories of Goethe and Schiller, there is to be a new statue to make trilogy with the cult of the two German poets, and that statue is to be Shakespeare's. Rietschl was the sculptor of the double monument already there; the sculptor of the British bard is not yet appointed. The idea was started in the local Shakespeare Society, and has received the approval of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

***

The Museum of Decorative Arts at Brussels has acquired a tapestry dating from about 1400, belonging to a series which relate the episodes of the legend concerning Roland and his deeds at the battle of Roncevaux. In one place Roland is seen with his famous sword Durendal sweeping off the head of King Marsile at a blow. These battle scenes are more primitive, crowded, and queer in drawing than the military pictures of Paolo Uccello, the early Italian painter of skirmishes and close-hand melées. Pieces belonging to the same set are in the museum at the Bargello, in Florence. They are not only Flemish in make, but supposed to have been woven in Brussels.

***

A notable group of sculpture at the Paris Salon is "The Ancient and the Modern Spirit," by Jean Boucher. The spirit of the ancients is represented by a draped man, with noble and calm features gazing upward in unruffled contemplation. The Modern is a woman poring over a book with wrinkled brow, putting her hand to her head in an attitude of anxiety and doubt.

***

Statues of three generations of Dumases will soon decorate the Place Malesherbes, at Paris. That of the writer of "Les Trois Mousquetaires" is already in place; the statue of the son and playwright by Saint-Marceaux will follow, and then the turn comes to the grandfather, Gen. Dumas, by Moncel. The General is leading a charge with raised sword and bare head.

***

London is able to support a Pastel Society which holds annual exhibitions in the galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters. Foreign artists, and particularly French artists, are well represented at the present Show—Nozal, René Billotte, the gentle landscapist; likewise Léon Lhermitte, Ménard, and Dhurmer. Among the Americans are McLure Hamilton and Joseph Pennell, whose skill one London critic acknowledges but adds: He sadly lacks that subtlety and charm as a colorist, that note of suppressed yet very evident artistic emotion which mark the work of his idol, Whistler." Concerning the work of a former artist of New York, who has changed his style greatly since his residence abroad, the same paper says: "Insistent, heavy, powerful—that is, anything but the ideal pastellist—is Mr. Henry Muhrman, in a series of sombre impressive studies from London and its suburbs, which would gain by being expressed in oils."

***

The French Government has bought at the Salon for the Luxembourg collection a painting by the British artist, Frank Spenlove-Spenlove, called "Funeral in the Low Country," and a number of medals modeled by Mrs. Vereker Hamilton of London.

***

Response to the call for funds to establish a Victoria Memorial in London has disappointed the promoters, although by the first of the month $625,000 had been subscribed. Much dissatisfaction was shown when it was learned that five artists only were to be allowed to compete, three English, one Irish, and one Scottish. Designs by the five have been considered, but it appears that the committee has also looked at plans sent in by outsiders, sculptors and architects. It is estimated that the memorial will cost double the amount above mentioned, or at least $1,250,000.

***

The owner of a portrait of Mrs. Farthing by John Hoppner, who paid $40,000 for it at a London sale in June, writes excitedly to the papers complaining of the "pulling-down" process that is introduced as soon as a picture by an old master is sold for some very high price. In this case the "pulling down" consists in throwing doubt on the authenticity of the artist. Have we come to this, that Hoppners are sufficiently important to squabble about? Are there to be replica Hoppners and forged Hoppners and Hoppners long lost and found again on the walls of a humble pothouse? Hoppner and romance! What a conjunction!

***

An honorary member of the Royal Scottish Academy named Allan-Fraser died ten years ago and left a fortune to endow an art college at Hospitalfield, an old manse built on the site of the hospice of Arborath Abbey, near the town of that name. The college is to afford a home and art instruction without cost to a number of poor young men for four years. There is an art gallery in the house and studios have been erected near by. According to the will applicants must show "marked ability," and will be placed for three months on probation before being definitely accepted. Besides architecture, sculpture, and painting, there will be instruction in woodcarving and engraving. English and Irish students have the same rights as Scottish. If the estate should warrant the expense after thirty pupils have been provided for, the Trustees are to care for aged and indigent professional men. The college will open next October.

***

The Scottish Board of Manufacturers has announced a retrospective exhibit at their galleries in Edinburgh, confined to the works of deceased artists of Scotland. There will be landscapes and genres by Paul Chalmers, a colorist and impressionist in the old sense of Delacroix; portraits by Raeburn, genre pictures by Wilkie, landscapes by Alexander Fraser, and others who are better known in London than Scotland.

***

The sculptor Johannes Benk will make the memorial that the Society of Friends of Music proposes to erect in Vienna to honor the composer, Johann Strauss. It will be placed in that corner of the cemetery where Beethoven, Schubert, and Brahms lie, and exactly between the last two. Benk has designed the gravestone as a mighty block of marble somewhat pyramidal in shape, round which a bronze laurel sends its branches. The rough upper part of the marble boulder has a circular portrait relief in bronze and the laurel branches droop above the composer's head. Cupids just below the medallion play on musical instruments and two of them are revolving in a valse. They are in half relief and of marble. Against the projecting lower part of the boulder is a full-length female figure in bronze, draped, leaning her elbow on a vase whence water flows. With her right hand she touches a harp lying against the rock. She represents the "beautiful blue" Danube, and at the same time is a personification of Music. Her harp has a dolphin's head, being copied from a mediaeval harp in the museum, and the lines of her figure suggest the soft and yielding character of the dance music. In order to allude to "Die Fledermaus," the sculptor has carved a bat on the top of the boulder.

PORTO RICAN IMPORTS.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Trying to Solve Collection Problem.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Commissioner Yerkes of the Internal Revenue Bureau is devising a plan for the collection of the internal revenue tax on cigars, cigarettes, rum, &c., to be brought into the United States from Porto Rico after the President issues his proclamation declaring that free trade exists between the two countries. Under the existing laws internal revenue stamps can be purchased only from collectors of internal revenue or their deputies, and as Porto Rico is not a collection district, no one there is authorized to sell stamps.

Cigars, &c., brought in from Porto Rico not being subject to customs duties, may be landed at any place in the United States, whether it be a port of entry or not, and the danger that large quantities of goods may be smuggled into this country is great.

It is probable that Congress will be asked at the next session to make Porto Rico an internal revenue collection district, or that it be annexed to some one of the collecting districts in the Southern States. Until this is done, it is expected that an effective administration of the laws will be difficult.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL METHODS

Foreign Governments Inquire Into Manner of Our Trade Development.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Some of the principal foreign establishments in Washington have received instructions to forward to their home Governments full details of the manner in which the United States extends its foreign commerce by means of foreign agencies, commercial travelers, &c.

The large increase of American exports has drawn the attention of foreign Governments to the methods employed on this side of the water to develop trade abroad. These methods have been the subject of a number of Government publications which are now being collected for transmission to foreign capitals.

Italy's New Ambassador to Come Soon.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Marquis Malispina, the new Italian Ambassador to the United States, has written from Rome to a friend in Washington that he will arrive here in the early part of September.

This is rather earlier than was expected, and it is probably due to the desire to have the Ambassador take up the several important international questions which have arisen of late between Italy and the United States, including the levying of a differential duty on Italian sugar, the killing of several Italians in Mississippi, and the negotiations for an Italian treaty of reciprocity.

Transport Rawlins Sold.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The War Department has sold the transport Rawlins to the Merchants and Miners' Line for $200,000. The Rawlins belonged to the Old Dominion Line previous to the Spanish war, when it was purchased by the navy and named the Resolute. Afterward it was turned over to the War Department, and used in the West Indian transport service.

WILL NOT WITHDRAW FRIARS.

Catholic Heads in Philippines Charge Federal Leaders with Inciting Opposition to the Clergy.

MANILA, July 19.—The Catholic authorities in Manila say they have no intention of withdrawing the friars from the Philippine Islands and reiterate their belief that the friars will be welcomed by the masses of the Filipinos as their spiritual advisers when the people are thoroughly assured the friars will no longer exercise temporal authority.

The clerics bitterly charge the leaders of the Federal Party, themselves Catholics, with inciting the people against the clergy. They also say they would be willing to substitute American for Spanish friars except for difficulties arising from American ignorance of Spanish and the native dialects. The antagonistic receptions given the friars by the people in the provinces is retarding the experiment of reinstating them.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin and his party are inspecting the military posts along the Manila-Dagupan Railroad.

Lightning Destroys a Church.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 19.—The Reformed Church at Accord was struck by lightning and destroyed yesterday afternoon. Only the pulpit and organ were saved.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Arthur M. Line, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes.

Capt. Edwin P. Hayward, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged, to take effect July 18.

Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, Quartermaster, will proceed to Manila on transport to sail from San Francisco, Aug. 1.

Capt. Henry Metcalfe, at his own request, is relieved from duty at the Haldane High School, Cold Spring, N. Y.

First Lieut. Verge E. Sweazey, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Columbus, New York, for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Robert Smart, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Virginia, for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Roderic P. O'Connor, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Myer, Virginia, for temporary duty.

Officers of the cavalry arm recently promoted are assigned to regiments as indicated: Capt. Herbert A. White, First Cavalry; Capt. Nathan K. Averill, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. Harry La T. Cavenaugh, Tenth Cavalry.

Navy.

Capt. B. H. McCalla is assigned to duty as Chief of Staff, North Atlantic Station.

Capt. L. G. Allen is detached from the Mare Island yard Aug. 15 and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander A. F. Dixon is ordered to the Mare Island yard Aug. 15 as relief of Capt. Allen.

Commander J. A. H. Nickels is detached from the War College, upon completion of his course, and ordered to command the Topeka.

Commander W. K. Curtis, when discharged from further treatment at Norfolk hospital, is ordered home with two weeks' sick leave; then, if physically able, he will resume command of the Vixen.

Lieut. Commander W. N. Little and Lieuts. W. P. White and H. F. Bryan are detached from the Newark, when placed out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. J. R. Morris is detached from the Newark, when placed out of commission, and ordered to the Wabash immediately.

Lieut. S. Halstead is detached from the torpedo station, upon completion of his course, and ordered to Cramps' Shipyard as assistant to the Inspector of machinery.

Lieut. E. Winship is detached from the torpedo station, upon completion of his course, and ordered to the Iowa.

Lieuts. H. I. Cone and E. H. De Lany are detached from the torpedo station, upon completion of their courses, and ordered to the Norfolk yard.

Lieut. T. F. Carter is detached from the Academy, Aug. 1, and when discharged from the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. F. L. Sawyer is detached from the torpedo station, upon completion of his course, and ordered to the Constellation immediately.

Ensigns H. C. Mustin, I. C. Wettengel, T. T. Craven, and A. Bronson, Jr., are detached from the Newark, when placed out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Naval Cadet M. G. Cook is detached from the Academy and ordered home to wait orders.

Surgeon C. J. Decker is detached from the Newark, when placed out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bucher is detached from the Norfolk hospital and ordered to the Dixie, July 22.

Assistant Surgeon P. E. McDonald is ordered to the Naval Museum of Hygiene at Washington, D. C., July 25.

Assistant Paymaster W. T. Wallace is detached from the Scorpion, when placed out of commission, and ordered to the Machias immediately.

Chaplain L. P. Rennolds is detached from the Newark, but will continue under treatment in the New York hospital.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Chicago, with Rear Admiral Cromwell aboard, has arrived at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

The collier Brutus sailed yesterday from Gibraltar for New York.

The Chesapeake sailed yesterday from New Bedford for Gardiner's Bay.

The Michigan left Buffalo yesterday for Harbor Springs, Mich.

The hospital ship Solace has arrived at Cavite.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Missionaries of the Catholic Union to Hold a Conference.

The Great Increase in the Conversions of Non-Catholics—Father Doyle's Statement Regarding Protestant Bodies.

The Catholic Missionary Union has for several years supported missionaries to non-Catholics in parts of the United States where Catholics are too few to support diocesan missionary bands, and while the work was at first experimental, it has now reached a stage where the results are very encouraging. The main work of the missionaries has been in the Southern States, where the general plan followed has been the going from place to place, holding meetings in halls, schoolhouses, and such other places as might be available, preaching the doctrines of the Catholic Church.

The work has grown to such proportions that it has been felt that it could be greatly aided if all or most of the missionaries engaged in it could come together in a conference where they could discuss plans and methods. At the invitation of the Paulist Fathers of Winchester, Tenn., such a conference is to be held in the Mission House there next month.

Not only will the missionaries who are actually engaged in the work be present, but the Bishops of many Southern dioceses, and many diocesan priests who are interested in the movement have accepted an invitation to take part. Much of the growth of the Catholic Church in this country is the result of missionary movements, and the statement has recently been made that there were last year 100,000 converts to Catholicism in this country.

The Rev. Father A. P. Doyle of the Paulist Church, Ninth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, one of the Committee of Arrangements for the missionary conference, was asked yesterday as to the accuracy of these figures.

"For the past fifty years," he said, "the Catholic Church has been building and equipping a mighty Church and expending her energies attending to the millions of incoming Catholic emigrants. Now that that great necessity is over, she has thrown open her doors to those outside the Church, and part of her present growth comes from non-Catholics.

"We have evidence that a period of disintegration has set in among some of the Protestant bodies. Evangelical churches are complaining that there is a lack of interest in their people, and that church attendance is falling away. You hear no such complaints from Catholics. Our Church has a more vigorous growth than ever before.

"As to the figures quoted, I see no reason to question them. As a matter of fact, a careful estimate made from confirmation reports in the different provinces will show a growth last year of more than 100,000. The two strongest provinces are New York and Baltimore. The former had a Catholic population, last year of 1,200,000, and the latter 250,000."

TRADE SCHOOLS FOR INDIA.

Mission of an American Engineer—New York Men's Aid—Government Help Promised.

The departure of D. C. Churchill, who sails on the Manitou to-day on his way to Bombay, marks the beginning of a new regime in missionary work in India.

Mr. Churchill, though not a missionary himself, has been called upon to found and develop a system of model trade schools at Ahmednagar, a town about 175 miles inland from Bombay. Mr. Churchill has received his appointment irrespective of creed, and merely because of his fitness for the work to which he has been called. He is an engineer, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1899, and has since then been working in the Westinghouse Machine Company in Pittsburg.

"The missionaries have begun to realize," Mr. Churchill said yesterday, "that more practical instruction and less Bible study is what is needed by the natives. It is only since they have reached this conclusion that the British Government has appreciated their efforts, or been willing to help them.

"The enterprise on which I am bound is supported partly by the Government, and partly by the contributions of two New York gentlemen. Dr. Ingle, a minister of the Congregational Church, has collected this money, about $25,000, and has secured the promise of the Government to pay half the salaries of the teachers we may employ. It is through him I received my appointment.

"The movement, however, is purely undenominational. All the missionaries are expected to be interested in its development.

"Our purpose is to establish at Ahmednagar model trade schools, which may be copied by the surrounding towns. Just what trades will be taught is still very much a question. So far the natives are entirely dependent on the fruit crops. When the crops fail, the people starve or become dependent on the Government for aid. The Government, therefore, is easily interested in giving them other means of support. So far a rug factory has been established, and this will now be incorporated in the school. Also a thing we will teach at once is the making of wagon wheels. The wheels now used on carts in that country are heavier than those on English 'busses. These must often be pulled by men. There is need of intelligent teaching in this branch."

Associated with Mr. Churchill is J. B. Nice, an expert agriculturist. With his aid Mr. Churchill will construct a complete system of irrigation throughout that part of India.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for July 28, 1901.

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SUBJECT—God calls Abram.—Genesis, xii., 1-9.

GOLDEN TEXT—I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing.—Genesis, xii., 3.

For five weeks our attention will be fixed on incidents in the history of Abraham—one of the most remarkable and one of the most honored, if not the most remarkable and the most honored, son of Adam that ever lived. From him sprang the most important people that the world has ever seen—a people that had the high distinction and advantage "that unto them were committed the oracles of God" (Romans, iii., 2,)—and a people as indestructible in the upheaval of nations as have been the oracles committed to them. And he was not only the head of this great world-nation—but as Adam was the federal head, or representative of all mankind, so was he made for all ages, the spiritual head, or representative, of all of faith's kind—"the father of us all." (Romans, iv., 16.) Each incident in his life presents some special phase of faith, but the foundation of them all is the phase presented in this lesson.

The story of "Noah and the Flood," revealed to us the solemn fact that God "will by no means clear the guilty." (Exodus, xxxiv., 7.) But this is the revelation of only one side of God's character. Men needed in the time of Noah, and they still need, to know the other side—even that He is "The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth." (Exodus, xxxiv., 6.) This is the great truth taught in the life of Abraham, and in the relation which it bears to God's promises.

"Now, to Abram and his seed were the promises made." (Galatians, iii., 16.) And our commentator in "The Epistle to the Hebrews" says that "by faith he sojourned in the land of promise, as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles with Isaac and Jacob, the heirs with him of the same promise, for he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." (Hebrews, xi., 9, 10.) This is the brief epitome of his whole life. Thus, while Noah believed the threatenings and his life emphasizes the wrath of God, Abram believed the promises and his life emphasizes the grace of God.

To believe the promises of God is to recognise that He is a God of mercy, requires a very much higher grade of faith than any that we have as yet considered. It is comparatively an easy thing to convince men of the fact emphasized in Adam and the Creation, that there is a Divine Creator. The very heathen recognize this. The faith of Abel is but a step higher, that sinful man cannot come into the presence of this Divine Creator without an acceptable offering. Even the heathen recognize this also. And the faith of Noah men can easily understand, for if man is a sinner, and feels that he needs a sacrifice by which to come before his Maker, it is because he believes that God will surely punish sin. Even the heathen, in a great degree, recognize this also.

But when a man realizes that he is a sinner, that he stands condemned before God, and is under the sentence of His righteous law, and is then told that "God is love," that He is "merciful and gracious," and that He calls him to Himself that He may pardon his iniquity, yea, that He so loved him that He gave His only begotten Son to die in his stead, it is very hard indeed to persuade that man to believe it. For there is nothing in his nature that is able to comprehend it. His experience may tell him that God is good, but he cannot understand how He can be gracious. No power of his own mind, no continued observation, no amount of human teaching, will enable him to grasp the great fact. He can be convinced only by God Himself. In some way "The God of Glory," (Acts, vii., 2,) who appeared to Abram, must also appear and speak to him, for it is written, "No man can say that Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Ghost." (First Corinthians, xii., 3.)

WITNESSES FOR GOD.

When the people again multiplied after "The Flood," as they increased in numbers, wealth, and physical comforts, they again more and more turned away from God. At no time, however, did He leave Himself without some family to witness for Him in each generation, both before "The Flood" and after it. The number of such families in each period was the same. They were as follows, (Genesis, 5 and 11.):

Before the Flood.	After the Flood.
1. Adam.	1. Shem.
2. Seth.	2. Arphaxad.
3. Enos.	3. Salah.
4. Cainan.	4. Eber.
5. Mahalaleel.	5. Peleg.
6. Jared.	6. Reu.
7. Enoch.	7. Serug.
8. Methusaleh.	8. Nahor.
9. Lamech.	9. Terah.
10. Noah.	10. Abram.

While the judgment of God against sin thus culminated with the ending of one series in Noah, the mercy of God toward the sinner began to manifest itself with the ending of the other in Abram.

In history, therefore, Abram occupies a very unique position. Looking back from his time about two thousand years we see the advent of "the first Adam," "of the earth, earthy," made "in the image of God." (Genesis, i., 27.) Looking forward from this time about two thousand years we see the advent of "the last Adam," "the Lord from heaven," (First Cor., xv., 45-47,) "made in the likeness of men." (Phil., ii., 7.) He thus stands midway between the ending of creation and the beginning of redemption, and is the pivot upon which the history of the world turns. For not only was he the founder of the great Jewish nation, but in "the book of the generation of Jesus Christ" he is the progenitor of the world's Redeemer. (Matthew, i., 1.)

By birth and training Abram was an idolator. The record concerning him to Israel is: "Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, your fathers dwelt on the other side of the flood in old time, even Terah, the father of Abraham, and the father of Nahor, and they served other gods. And I took your father, Abraham, from the other side of the flood." (Joshua, xxiv., 2.) He was born in "Ur of the Chaldees." (xi., 28.) It was the chief city of "Mesopotamia." (Acts, vii., 2.) It was rich, populous, and idolatrous—the centre of the worship of "the moon god, Hurkie." In this place of worldly prosperity and forgetfulness of God, Abram passed his youth and early manhood. He was the youngest son of his father, Terah, the first born being Haran, and the next Nahor. (xi., 26.) All were identified with the interests of the city in which they dwelt, all of their affections were centred in its people and its pursuits, and all, having no right knowledge of Jehovah, "served other gods."

But in process of time "The God of Glory" appeared unto Abram, "and said unto him, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and come into the land which I shall shew three." (Acts, vii., 2, 3.) How "The God of Glory" appeared to him, we are not told, but it is evident that, by that appearance, a new and grand conception of the character and claims of the true God took possession of him. The fascinations of idolatry, the luxuries of wealth, the pleasures of old companionships, no longer satisfied either his mind or his heart. He felt convinced that there must be one great Supreme Being to whom he and all others were responsible, and to whom he and they owed implicit obedience.

With such convictions concerning God, and concerning himself, he did not hesitate in determining what course to pursue, even though the call was as yet exceedingly indefinite. All about him, probably, thought it only a foolish fancy, proceeding from an overwrought imagination, and rebuked him for giving it any attention. Worldly wisdom always does this. But to him it was full of meaning. It lay upon his mind as an imperative command which he could not disregard. He must leave his father's house, and all of his kindred if necessary, for he could now "have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness." (Ephesians, v., 11.) He must go out into a new land, and new scenes, new associations, and a new life.

WONDERFUL PROMISES.

There were also wonderful promises attached to this call. They must have impressed him very deeply. For when "the God of glory" uttered it He also said, "I will make thee a great nation and I will bless thee and make thy name great, and thou shalt be a blessing."

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AS TO A NUISANCE.

We publish in another column this morning a letter from an engineer in a position to be well informed in the matter, conveying a suggestion as to the possible action of the Governor and the State Board of Health in relation to the nuisance maintained by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in their tunnel in this city.

Our correspondent cites the letter of a portion of the public health law, which certainly seems to cover this particular continual assault on the life and health of a considerable portion of the people of the State. In substance, it provides that when nuisances are found, on examination by the State Board of Health, to exist, the Governor may in due form declare them to be such, and may order them to be abated and the conditions producing them to be changed or removed. In order to secure the execution of his directions, the Governor may in due form require the Sheriff, the District Attorney, and other officers of the county in which the nuisance is suffered to take all necessary steps to carry out these directions. The ultimate payment of the cost of abating the nuisance is to be by the persons or corporations maintaining the nuisance, and such charge becomes a lien on the property on which the nuisance is maintained, which may be sold to satisfy such lien.

We do not suppose that there would be any practical difficulty in establishing the fact of the nuisance or the responsibility therefor. The testimony of hundreds and thousands of the unhappy victims of the peculiar policy of the railroad has a certain rude pertinence calsought. The suggestion of our correspondent that the fact be established by drawing back and forth through the tunnel a car filled with the Directors of the road has a certain rude pertinence calculated to attract the cordial approval of those unfortunates who have involuntarily been subjected to this treatment. But the use of torture as a means of eliciting evidence from guilty persons is not sanctioned by law in this State, and would doubtless be regarded as cruel by that part of the community who never use the tunnel, or who use it only in cool weather. Moreover, this particular process would, if we are not mistaken, involve risk to the life of the venerable junior Senator from this State, who is a source of so much amusement to the public of this and other countries that a sacrifice of him even to the righteous end sought would be regretted if not resented.

Of course, in calling attention to the very practical suggestion of our correspondent, we intend no reflection on the zeal and sense of duty of our own local Health Board, or of the District Attorney and Grand Jury, who have taken up the investigation of the tunnel nuisance. But it may be that the powers of the Governor under the public health law are more summary and efficient than those lodged in the local authorities. It is, moreover, desirable that the pachydermatous intellect and conscience of the peculiarly constituted gentlemen who are engaged in the maintenance of the conditions complained of should be subjected to as many and varied and extensive stimuli as possible. The reactions secured by the applications thus far made have been singularly sluggish and unsatisfactory. It is presumable that they might feel the sting of public reprobation if conveyed by the Governor of the State, even though they are entirely insensible to the expressions of their immediate fellow-citizens. And also it is to be remembered that they are extremely practical people in some regards. They are quite aware of what the Legislature could do with them if it once started to use its power. They know how far the Legislature is likely to be responsive to the direction given it by our very capable and influential Governor. If the Governor should meet the Legislature next Winter with a presentation of the fact that he had been obliged to use the extraordinary powers lodged in his hands in order to force the corporation to pay decent regard to the life and health of the people of New York, it is pretty certain that the Legislature would take any action in the premises that the Governor should recommend, and the hitherto strong resistance which the corporation has been able to offer to such action would be of no avail.

In any case, we submit the suggestion of our correspondent with approval to the consideration of whom it may concern, and we urge the managers of the railroad to enter on the study of it with prayer and fasting. It involves possibilities which they cannot afford to ignore.

THE PLIGHT OF THE BOERS.

The names of Boer and Filipino have been often linked together in the appeals of the anti-imperialists of England and the United States. Two small nationalities hopelessly struggling against two of the greatest powers presented to the view of the sympathetic a likeness of condition too obvious to be missed. The parallelism has now become ominously close. The capture of the correspondence between the Transvaal Government and President STEYN of the Orange Free State and the narrow escape of STEYN himself fleeing before the pursuing enemy are incidents of notable similarity to the events in the war in the Philippines that preceded by a brief interval the capture of AGUINALDO and the collapse of all resistance.

The documents captured and forwarded to London by KITCHENER are of deep interest, as showing to what straits the Boers are reduced, and, furthermore, as proof that morally the war was ended months ago and should then, if not earlier, have actually terminated. That is, they show that the Boers are now fighting only through misguidance and the incapacity of their leaders to understand the motives and interests of nations in a world that is much too large for their comprehension. The bravery and devotion of a race in many respects to be admired for the virtues it has are being put to a poor use because of the virtues it has not.

The memorandum of the Secretary of State of President KRUEGER's republic, dated May 10, presented on behalf of the Transvaal Government four very good reasons why the war should at once come to an end. "We leave it to you to suggest other solutions," wrote the Secretary to President STEYN, "but you must carefully consider that this Government is convinced that the time is passed for us to let matters drift as at present and that the time has come to take the final step." President STEYN replies that this letter is a "great blow" to him. His capacity as a commander of men and a defender of a cause may be judged from these passages from his letter:

> You ask what is the prospect of a successful termination. I ask what chance was there for two small republics when they declared war against the mighty power of England? You will answer that we trusted in GOD's help and foreign intervention. What reason have we for refusing to place further reliance in GOD?
>
> I have seen the last European papers. I firmly believe that complications will take place in Europe within a few months which will gain our good fortune. Knowing the leaders of our deputation I cannot believe that they would sit there without hope of intervention, knowing how we struggle and what we strive for. I know they love their fatherland sufficiently to frankly ask the British to end the war, if in their opinion intervention is hopeless. The fact that these men remain in Europe convinces me that our cause is not hopeless. When an armistice comes I shall ask the opinion of my nation. If they refuse to yield, their determination will be mine also.

The defects of the Boer character are here glaringly revealed. It is doubtful if there is another nation on earth except China so impenetrable to the ideas of modern civilization and enlightenment that its President and the Commander in Chief of its armies in the field would in an official communication base his resolve to continue a wasteful war on the fact that he had "seen the last European papers" and had been led to "believe that complications will take place in Europe within a few months which will gain our good fortune." Long months ago the hope of European intervention in the Boer war was known to be completely illusory. President KRUEGER is on the Continent and in a position to be well informed as to that. The rebuffs he has received from Berlin and elsewhere could have left no doubt in his mind if it had not been a Boer mind. It is evident that he has not advised STEYN that no relief is to be expected from "complications," and the poor Orange Free Staters are left to fight on in the dark, wasting their brave lives and subjecting a whole people to loss and suffering.

A responsible and trained military commander knows that it is one of his duties to recognize the moment when further bloodshed is useless and wanton. The fight to the death idea is no part of the policy of civilized chieftains. When the cause is lost and hope is gone surrender becomes a duty. Hope would have departed from the bosom of the President of the Orange Free State if he had not been uninformed as to the things the head of a State should know and childishly trustful of rumors and gossip to which only a statesman trained in the narrowest school would deign to give a moment's attention.

It is impossible not to sympathize with the plight of this small people. It is impossible not to condemn the perverseness and the blunders of CHAMBERLAIN. But it is equally impossible to forget that the Boer republics were, in fact, petty and not overclean oligarchies and that the present exhibition of inability to find out what is really going on in the outside world and to judge correctly what the bearing of that information is on the Boer policy is, after all, a characteristic defect of the Boer nature. The course that history is taking in South Africa has wrung many hearts, but the impartial observer cannot deny that it has seemed to be an inevitable course. It would have been more merciful if it had been swifter.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE CENSUS STATISTICS.

The old-time shibboleth of the Sand Lots, "the Chinese must go," has ceased to be of interest by reason of the fact that the Chinese are going. A preliminary statement from the Director of the Census shows that since 1890 the number of Chinese in the United States has declined from 107,000 to less than 90,000. The actual reduction during this period of ten years is 17,675. As compared with 1880 the loss is over 20,000. Of the 89,800 remaining in the United States, about 67,700 are in the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast.

There are two reasons for this diminution—the restriction of immigration and the emigration of Chinese who have accomplished the purpose of their coming. The native of the Flowery Kingdom does not readily expatriate himself, but while willing to go abroad to earn a competence, keeps a way open to return home, dead or alive, whenever possible. The movement back and forth of emigrants between the Chinese and American ports would be much greater than it is if those who go back to China could return to this country. We witness such a movement on the part of the French-Canadians in New England, of the Italians in all parts of the United States, and, to a less extent, of other nationalities. To make enough to live on and return home to spend it is the ambition of a large proportion of the immigrants attracted here by higher wages and larger opportunities for gain.

With the decline of the Chinese we have a marked gain of Japanese, who have increased from 2,039 in 1890 to 24,300 in 1900. The Japanese are desirable immigrants and have never so comported themselves as to invite hostile legislation. They are largely concentrated on the Pacific Coast, or at least west of the Rocky Mountains. The large Mongolian population, chiefly Chinese, in our outlying colonial possessions has attracted very little attention, for the reason that it will not materially complicate the problems to which the native populations of those colonies are likely to give rise in the near future, under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

Those familiar with the political, social, and economic conditions existing in Germany will find no cause for surprise in the official reports from that country of industrial paralysis and commercial stagnation. It has been evident since 1898 that Germany was attempting to do more business than her capital justified. If the unusual impulse to an artificial and generally speculative activity all along the line had not been imparted by conditions existing on this side of the ocean, she would have suffered an earlier reverse. Germany is not a fertile country nor is its geological formation one in which great wealth of natural resources can be expected. With a population averaging 263 to the square mile, which, in proportion to the productiveness of the soil, is very close to the practicable limit of density, it is becoming more and more dependent upon other countries for its food supplies and for raw materials. The battleground of Europe for centuries, it has suffered from the waste of war as few other parts of the world have done. Burdened with a military and naval establishment out of all proportion to the requirements of national defense, overtaxed for national and local purposes, handicapped in every line of industrial development by a system which makes the wearing of some kind of uniform, military or civil, more attractive to the average young man than a career as a mechanic or a merchant, and with a capital disproportionate to the requirements of an industrial and commercial development which would satisfy the ambition and gratify the pride of the nation, Germany is peculiarly liable to pass by abrupt transitions from boom to panic, and from extreme depression to an activity greater than can be sustained. Ambitious to excel Great Britain in everything in which they were competitors, and fired by a desire to rival this country in lines of development in which resources count for quite as much as enterprise in their utilization, Germany in 1898 and 1899, and to some extent through 1900, experienced a speculative boom in every department of industry. To capture the trade of England seemed so easy that the more formidable competition of this country was overlooked or underestimated. The result has been what those who knew Germany perhaps better than the Germans did, because able to consider her position and estimate her resources more justly than they were quite capable of doing, have long feared and are disposed to regret sincerely.

Our Consul at Bremen, Mr. DIEDERICH, in a report to the State Department just received, presents a very gloomy picture of the industrial and commercial situation throughout Germany, which is probably not exaggerated. The number of the unemployed is steadily and rapidly increasing, and the country is confronted with the prospect of a harvest unusually scanty and disappointing. Prices are reported to be declining to an unremunerative level, stocks are accumulating, wages are declining, and ruin threatens a great many people who invested heavily in industrials while the boom lasted. That this should be so in the iron and steel industries is not surprising, for in these lines Germany can never exercise a dominant influence in international trade. It is more surprising in the case of the textile, chemical, and electrical industries, which seemed to be established in Germany beyond the reach of destructive competition. The facts are deplorable, and will be read with regret on this side of the ocean.

The opportunity offered to the German Emperor in this crisis is, we fear, one which he will not comprehend and cannot utilise to his own advantage and the welfare of his people. The mental endowment of that highly individualized young monarch is not such as to assist him in framing an economic policy for Germany which will reduce the burdens of taxation for purposes which do not contribute to ends more substantial than military aggrandizement and the glory of his imperial crown. The Germans are a very practical people, and while surprisingly tolerant of a scheme of government which would have better fitted the conditions existing a century ago than those of to-day, would develop a new and enthusiastic loyalty for a sovereign who should concentrate his attention for a few years upon the problems which go to make up the daily lives of the people and have relation to such prosaic details as food and clothing and comfortable housing. They may be glad to see the main avenue of the Tiergarten lined with statues of the demigods of the Hohenzollern dynasty—with a place reserved for the present Emperor when he shall have joined the heroes in Walhalla—and all that sort of thing; but most of them have more exigent concerns to think about just now, and would be glad to be assured that the Emperor knew and cared more than he appears to do about the means by which Germany is to gain and hold the position in industry and trade necessary to the happiness of the common people.

Editorial comments appearing in our issue of July 14, under the title, "By Advice of Counsel," while correct as to purpose and intent, appear to have been in error as to the facts of the particular case in mind. Judge BISCHOFF, in what reached us as a verbatim transcript of his ruling in the case before him, said that it

> presented squarely the position of an attorney of this court confessedly advising his client not to act under the order of the Court until the appeal had been taken and the question of stay thereon determined. There is no doubt that such instruction was ill-advised, as the law is well settled that advice of counsel will never protect a party against liability for violating an injunction.

The counsel in the case advises us that the advice given by him "was to await a decision upon a motion for a stay, and not that the appeal from the injunction operated as a stay." If this is so, we do not see that Judge BISCHOFF was quite warranted in his definition of the nature of the advice given or of the position in which following it placed the client. The counsel also says: "Furthermore, the injunction was observed by this particular defendant in every respect, excepting that he declined to receive certain money; that not receiving such money could not operate to the disadvantage of the party tendering it, as a tender would preserve his rights as fully as payment, and might turn to the disadvantage of the defendant on appeal." In view of this statement we confess our surprise that his Honor found the client in contempt, from which he was allowed to purge himself only by apology and the payment of costs. However, we accept the assurance of the learned counsel giving the advice, that "the situation is simply one where the act claimed to be one of contempt was not calculated to injure the adverse party, and to have acted otherwise might have injured the party claimed to be in contempt." We are eager to be right, and in so far as our remarks did injustice to either counsel or client, we regret the misinformation which led to them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An example of the troubles which may arise from the acceptance of a popular misuse of a word is afforded by the difficulties encountered in Illinois in enforcing a law for the protection of "quail." This law was passed last Winter, and now persons interested in it have had to appeal to Prof. S. A. FORBES, one of the leading ornithologists of the State, to decide whether the law really meant what is commonly called a "quail." The learned professor immediately demonstrated his knowledge of the subject by declaring that in his part of the country people were in the habit of applying the title "quail" to a bird which strictly speaking was not one. And, furthermore, the title "partridge" was also applied to the same bird. It is quite true that what we in New York call a quail is not what is known as a quail in Europe. It belongs to the same family, but the genera are different. The bird which we know here as a quail is called a partridge in the South. Dr. LEWIS, author of "The American Sportsman," one of the best books ever written on the hunting of game birds, argues with no little force that partridge is the right name. But in this part of the world partridge is the popular name for the ruffed grouse, a bird very different from the "quail," and called a pheasant in the South. Further difficulty is found in the fact that some writers insist on calling the quail "Colinus Virginianus," while others are equally certain that it ought to be scientifically classed as "Perdix Virginianus." The former means Virginia quail and the latter Virginia partridge. Therefore the Illinois people do well to obtain an authoritative decision as to what bird is meant by the terminology of their protective law.

—The Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger is moved by the controversy over the writing of the message to DEWEY to note that the world-famous dispatch of Commodore PERRY reporting the battle of Lake Erie is not on record. It will be recalled that according to all the popular accounts PERRY's dispatch said, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," followed by an enumeration of the force captured. But this correspondent says that no such dispatch ever reached the Navy Department, and he quotes PERRY's report to the Secretary of the Navy, in which no such expression occurs. According to some authorities, the sentence appeared in PERRY's report to Gen WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, grandfather of ex-President HARRISON, commander of the land forces around Lake Erie. It would be interesting to know whether the report is among the archives of the Harrison family. At any rate, something ought to be done to prove beyond all doubt that PERRY did use the immortal words. This business of destroying all the most beautiful traditions of history is going too far. Pretty soon we shall have some one coming forward with evidence that FARRAGUT never said, "Damn the torpedoes! Go ahead full speed!" or that Gen. GRANT never said, "Let us have peace." Already JULIUS CAESAR's "The die is cast" has been expunged from the pages of history by the iconoclasts. They ought to leave us something, and PERRY's beautifully ungrammatical "We have met the enemy and they are ours, two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and a sloop," cannot be spared at all.

—The navy list for July, which is just out, affords some interesting reading. For one thing, the list of vessels now in course of construction will doubtless surprise those whose attention is chiefly attracted by the struggles of some small-minded Congressmen to impede the growth of the navy by petty politics. We have under construction just now nine first-class battleships, six armored cruisers, nine protected cruisers, one gunboat, four monitors, sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers, ten torpedo boats, and seven submarine torpedo boats, a total of sixty-two vessels, a respectable navy in itself. A second glance over the list of vessels completed and in the service reveals the fact that the old-fashioned system of rating is still employed. Vessels are rated by that system according to the number of guns in their main batteries, and we therefore find that the ancient and worthless civil war monitors Jason, Lehigh, Nahant, and others are in the same class as the Miantonomoh, a modern monitor, and the New Orleans, a modern cruiser, either of which could blow the whole fleet of aged monitors out of the water. Again, the collier Pompey, which is accorded two small rapid-fire guns, is classed with the Hornet, which has nine. However, the exigencies of the late war with Spain mixed things up a little in the navy list, and all will come out straight, no doubt, in the course of time. Nevertheless, a better system of classification might be devised.

—It is necessary once in a while to remind the people of this city that they are submitting to annoyances which might disappear under the influence of determined opposition. In the early Spring, when pneumonia lies in wait for the incautious passer-by, it is sometimes difficult to find a closed car, and many are the complaints thereat. On Thursday, however, four closed cars moved in solemn procession along the Sixth Avenue line, and persons who on such a day naturally desired to ride in open cars had to wait till this grotesque quartet had moved on. Again, persons who board a Sixth Avenue car which goes only to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and who desire to go to Fort George, cannot get a transfer to the upper end of the line, but must pay another fare. Of course these persons have occasional opportunities to board Fort George cars down town, but in view of the fact that scores of passengers every day board Columbus Avenue cars on the Broadway line in the neighborhood of Forty-second Street only to be turned out into the street at the car shed at Fiftieth and ordered to take the car ahead to proceed up town, the company's methods seem to the lay mind to be inconsistent. But no amount of comment in the newspapers will ever put an end to such impositions unless the public takes action on the suggestions offered by the press.

—A prominent Pennsylvania politician is of the opinion, it is said, that if the newspapers would refrain from mentioning the sayings and the doings of one WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN he would in three months be politically as dead as RAMESES I. It is possible that this consummation might be reached, but, nevertheless, the newspapers will continue to publish the sayings and doings of Mr. BRYAN, and in a short time he will be politically buried alive, a much more dreadful fate.

—"Fads in the Public Schools" were recently discussed by the Superintendent of Public Schools in St. Louis, and The Rochester Post-Express took the topic up and made some sharp and sensible comments on it. One of the points made by our esteemed contemporary was that some things are taught which ought not to be forced into the public school curriculum. This is true, and the writer might have gone further and noted that children are required to do much investigation out of school. It is not so long ago that a boy in a public school not far away went home and told his parents that he was required to draw a map of a certain country and to fasten upon it at the proper places samples of the staple products mentioned in his text book. This happened when the boy went home for a day's holiday. The result was that not only he, but the entire family, was engaged for two or three days in trying to obtain some of those samples. It is possible that this particular "fad" has disappeared from the schools, but it is an example of the sort of nonsense which occasionally finds its way into places where nonsense ought to meet with barred doors.

THE TUNNEL NUISANCE—A REMEDY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the present contention of the officials of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad that electricity as a motive power for hauling trains through the tunnel north of the Grand Central Station is impracticable and the satisfactory proof (to themselves) that such is the case, it may be of interest to recall that at the time—some years ago—when a serious accident resulting in loss of life from fire originating in the old car stoves had emphasized the importance of the Central adopting modern methods of car heating, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, then President or Chairman of the Board of Directors of the road, stated most emphatically that the New York Central would never consent to the adoption of the dangerous system of car heating by steam from the locomotive.

To go a little further back into ancient history, but still easily within the memory of middle-aged men, it is remembered that the New York Central was among the very last of the then trunk lines to adopt the system of air brakes which had even then long passed the experimental stage. It is strikingly true that "it is the spirit of discontent that moves the world," but in the case of the New York Central it appears to be the policy to expect the public rather than the officials of the road to supply the discontent.

Touching the matter of a suitable and effective method of expressing the needed "discontent," it would appear that Section 6 of Article I. of the public health law, being Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, offers relief: "This section provides that the Governor of the State may direct the State Department of Health 'to make examinations into nuisances or questions affecting the security of life and health in any locality.' The report of every such examination, when approved by the Governor, shall be filed with the Secretary of State, and the Governor may declare to be nuisances such conditions as the examination shows to be such, and he may also order them 'to be changed, abated, or removed as he may direct.' The Governor further may, 'by a precept under his hand and official seal, require the District Attorney, Sheriff, and other officers of the county where such nuisance is maintained, to take all necessary measures to execute such order and cause it to be obeyed, and the acts of any such county officer in the abatement of any such nuisance, reasonable or necessary for such abatement, shall be lawful and justifiable, and the order of the Governor a sufficient protection to such officer.'" The law further provides for the ultimate payment of the expense of the abatement by the persons or corporations maintaining the nuisance, and makes such charge a lien on the lands on which the nuisance is maintained, which lien may be enforced by a sale of the property to satisfy the same. In the several instances in which this law has been invoked it has been customary for the Governor to fix a reasonable length of time within which the persons responsible for the unsanitary conditions might abate them, before the full measure of the remedy shall be employed. It might possibly conduce to a proper understanding of the seriousness of the conditions by the officials of the road if the State Commissioner of Health, who appears to be a robust man of strong physical constitution, and not easily liable to asphyxiation, were to conduct his examination in the presence of the full Board of Directors on a car to be drawn back and forth through the tunnel. This suggestion is thrown out on the charitable supposition that the Directors are actually ignorant of the real badness of the situation; any other supposition would change the charge against them from "negligence" to "criminal negligence." ENGINEER.

New York, July 18, 1901.

MERITS OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A careful reader of your opinions on social and economic problems as they arise from day to day, I am moved to write a "dissenting opinion" from the attitude you have taken in the present steel strike. I have often pictured to myself your editorial sanctum sanctorum, and believed that the motto of the great Socrates, "Moderation is the foundation of all virtue," was beautifully framed and hung on one of its walls. But it seems that in the last Spring cleaning this motto has disappeared from your sacred precincts.

The attitude you assume toward the strikers is of distinct hostility and of partiality toward the steel interests. Your editorial of the 16th inst. is headed, "What Is It About?" In such a leader one would expect impartial reserve. But while asking what the strike is about you naïvely assume that the point at issue is the refusal of the employers "to force their non-union men to join the union," and forthwith you characterize such demands as "senseless, shameful, and outrageous." What seems to vex you mostly is the fact that the non-union strongholds have deserted the employers and are joining the Amalgamated Association in its strike. This to you is incomprehensible. From the fact you reach the conclusion that there is really no reason for the strike now, since the non-union men are joining the union. The unbiased, impartial student of the problem draws different conclusions from this fact. It would seem to prove:

1. That the contention in your editorial that the employers are defending the "liberty of action" of their men is not true on the face of it. The strikers, according to your statements, demand that the non-union plants be unionized. The employers, wishing to protect the men in their liberties, refuse the demand. The union men strike in the union plants, and the non-union men, in other plants, join in a body. The obvious inference is that in this case the time-honored excuse of the employers is not a true one. This most evident conclusion is borne out by the fact that the non-union plant owners have a clause in their contracts forbidding the men to join any union.

2. That the non-union men evidently receive lower wages than the union men. Some non-union plants have indeed advanced wages in the present critical conditions. But the men must feel that such an advance is only temporary. If, as you assume, they receive the same or even in some cases higher wages, and in addition do not have to bear the expense of maintaining a union, why should they strike?

The obvious impartial conclusion is, therefore, that the men in the non-union shops feel the need of a union to maintain wages.

Your editorial of the 17th inst. further sanctions your utterances of the previous day in regard to the high-handed and despotic purposes of the Amalgamated Association. You reinforce your position by quoting from a statement of President Shaffer in The World. You are fair to print the entire statement, but you ignore the two paragraphs in which he asserts that the American Sheet Steel Company forces its men not to join the union, and you train your guns on the third paragraph in which he demands that the three companies in question shall sign the union scale. This "infamous" demand you think is really a capital offense, because, according to this scale, the men might earn less money. Forsooth, why do they, the non-union men of one of the companies in question, while under the protecting wings of the companies, join the union in a body?

O simplicitas! Does not the liberty of action principle extend to the right of joining a union, as well as to the right of not joining a union? That principle, Mr. Editor, and not "Paragraph 3," is the point at issue.

The World of the same date as your second editorial, July 17, prints on its front page a series of questions and respective answers from the President of the Amalgamated Association. According to this statement, the demands at the Pittsburg conference, the refusal of which resulted in the present strike, were:

1. Sign the scale for all mills.
2. Tell the men in non-union mills who, under duress, agreed to keep out of the Amalgamated Association, that they are free to do as they please.

The first demand may open to arbitration. The second demand is based on the great American principle of liberty. Much could be said from an economic point of view for and against the purely economic aspects of the scale.

But the right to join a union can never be questioned. This is the real issue. And on that issue every man who hopes for industrial peace and progress must side with the strikers. The evidence plainly shows that the men are not allowed to join the union on pain of dismissal. Besides fanatical agitators and unscrupulous employers, there is a class of people, ever increasing in numbers, who are studying the question of the century, the social problem, in a spirit of moderation. They see that there are two sides to this, as there are to every question. A fair, progressive public opinion is our only mainstay, for the seriousness of the problem in a democracy is unquestioned. It is to be regretted that THE TIMES, the exponent of fair conservative public opinion and of decent journalism, should vitiate its influence by taking a partial attitude on labor problems. Is THE TIMES ready to accept The Sun's solution of the problem—bullets?

PAUL ABELSON.

New York, July 19, 1901.

"ABUSE OF DISCRETION."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest and profit your editorial of the 12th relative to the Mowbray-Gould decision, feeling that it might well serve as a model for those editors who would like to, but dare not, criticise a judicial decision. It was, I thought, an excellent example of when and how to deal with such a subject.

But the view of "A Lawyer," expressed in his letter published to-day in your paper, that "probably no American Judge ever sat on the bench who has not had the words [abuse of discretion] applied repeatedly to acts and decisions of his of which the Appellate Courts have disapproved," is somewhat startling to at least one of his brothers in the profession. Can it be that every American Judge has not only been reversed repeatedly by the Appellate Court, and on the special ground of abuse of discretion, but that his admission of evidence has called forth such language as that used by Judge McLaughlin: "Attacks of the character set out in this record cannot be made upon one's private life under the guise of cross-examination. * * * Such examinations tend to bring the administration of the law and the trial of actions into disrepute, and to lessen the respect which litigants have for the Court"?

A number of years ago I felt that a client had been the sufferer by a judicial decision in another State. A brother lawyer, who has since become a Judge of the highest court of that State, agreed with me that the decision was unjust; "but," said he, "your ground of appeal must be abuse of discretion, and my long experience as a practitioner in the courts of this and other States has led me to the conclusion that about once in a million times is the Appellate Court willing to reverse on that ground." ANOTHER LAWYER.

New York, July 19, 1901.

A PLEA FOR THE VERY POOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been erroneously stated by many, when speaking of going to the country themselves, that they could not possibly live in the heat of New York, but that the poor people on the east side of the city thrive on dirt and heat. If any one would take the pains to invite the poor people—children or those of older growth—from these crowded districts in New York to their own homes for two weeks, they will be surprised to see how the pale faces, dull eyes, and countenances seem to brighten even with a short outing, and how appreciative they are.

Many have said: "But they are not grateful!" Marcus Aurelius says, when thou hast done a good thing and another has received it, do not desire a third thing—his gratitude; let the knowledge of what you have done, in itself, be your reward.

Only a short time ago I, by accident, visited a family where I found the father very ill—delirious—the mother with a young baby in her arms, unable to do more in this hot weather than take care of the child. The oldest daughter, a child of eleven, was trying to nurse the parent. There was no food in the house and no one to help them, and three younger children were almost starving. It is not only the fact that these people were without food at that time—it is the thought that, through want of nourishment, they would probably undermine their systems and be physical wrecks for the remainder of their lives.

If every man and woman in New York who has money would undertake to care for just one family besides their own during this hot weather, there would not be 900 deaths in one week in the City of New York and thousands of hearts in anguish and in mourning.

Let all who read this article resolve that they will try to help one less fortunate than themselves. If those rich men's sons who commit suicide had only learned the value of their own lives, and of how much benefit they themselves could have been to the other workers in the College Settlements, it seems likely that their rash actions and examples would have been prevented, and, in this way, sorrow and grief to the rich saved. You cannot help any person without in turn being helped, if you do it in the right spirit.

In Stanton and Essex Streets there is a settlement of the Pro-Cathedral where the express companies will deliver flowers free of charge from within 100 miles of New York. The Rev. Robert L. Paddock is there at the Pro-Cathedral on Stanton Street, with his assistants, and they will gladly see that these flowers are distributed. But besides flowers, necessities of life are required. A person having good food will be better able to resist the heat of the sun because the body is strong. Therefore, eatables would be very welcome as well as flowers. If you cannot give these you can give your own personal time and work, and you will receive pleasure in return.

To those who have never had the pleasure of going to a college settlement or of helping the less fortunate I earnestly advise them to commence as soon as possible.

MRS. THEODORE SUTRO,
Delegate from St. Michael's Church for the Cathedral and Pro-Cathedral.

New York, July 18, 1901.

Concerning Beethoven's Septet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's copy of your paper there is a notice of the "Kaltenborn" concerts which states that Beethoven's septet is to be performed in the original form for the first time in this country. I would like to state that in 1859 or 1860 I heard it in Beecher's church, Brooklyn, performed by Noll, violin; Matazka, viola; Bergner, 'cello; Rehder, bass; Boehm, clarinet; Eltez, bassoon, and Schmitz, horn. Again, at Steinway Hall by Wienawski, Matzka, Bergner, Pfeiffenschneider, Boehm, Schot, and Schmitz, this in 1871 or 1872, and, thirdly, at Chickering Hall by Arnold, Gramm, Werner or Schenck, Lowack, Kaiser, Schot, and Pieper, this in 1883 or 1884. Beethoven's revised septet as a string quintet, and the writer has played the second viola part several times.

OLD-TIME MUSICIAN.

New York, July 16, 1901.

George C. Holt Indorsed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit one who has practiced continuously in bankruptcy since the present act became operative to indorse in toto most heartily the statements contained in your editorial of the 16th with reference to the candidacy of George C. Holt for the position of United States District Judge.

The name of no man more fit or better qualified to hold this high office has been or can be suggested.

Perfectly familiar by study and experience as referee in bankruptcy with the law of 1898 in all its details and effects, careful and considerate, learned and logical, Mr. Holt would be, without doubt, a worthy and able successor of Judge Addison Brown.

Courteous and obliging, most decidedly impartial and fair, Mr. Holt possesses to a high degree that judicial temperament so essential in one called upon to decide the vast and important interests litigated in the United States District Court.

Should one, ignorant of the workings and operation of the present bankruptcy act, under which debtors, surrendering all, seek to be relieved of the obligations crushing them so as to be able to start life anew, be elected to this important and honorable office, complications will arise which can be avoided by the appointment of the proper person.

Members of the legal profession who have practiced before Referee Holt as well as those who know him, have read his opinions, and know his qualifications, will unite with me in saying that he will prove a valuable accession to the bench in every way, meriting the honor thus conferred upon him. WILLIAM LESSER.

New York, July 16, 1901.

There Have Been Hotter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We think we are having a little "spell of hot weather," and in this connection you may be interested in the following extract from a "Handy Manual of Useful Information," published in 1887 by George W. Ogilvie of Chicago. I happened to run across the book the other day, and noted the following:

"In 1308 and 1304 the Rhine, Loire, and Seine ran dry. The heat in several French provinces during the Summer of 1705 was equal to that of a glass furnace. Meat could be cooked by merely exposing it to the sun. Not a soul dare venture out between the hours of noon and 4 P. M."

The above made me feel that we were not so badly off after all, and I did not know but perhaps you might like the item.

New York, July 18, 1901. L. B. L.

Freakish Ways of Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On returning to the city after an absence of several months I am very much perplexed by the apparent change in the regulations as to the boarding of street cars. I take my stand on what I have been taught is the right crossing—the southern one going down town or the northern one going up town—and to my amazement the car stops at the opposite crossing and then refuses to stop for me. This has happened at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, and Columbus Avenue and Eighty-third Street, to give a few instances, at the latter crossing several times.

Several friends to whom I have mentioned the matter have also noticed the seeming change in the regulations, but have no explanation to offer. They all agree that the state of affairs is comparatively new—within a few months.

Please help me out in this, so that in future I may get on the right side.

New York, July 18, 1901. A. B. C.

NUGGETS.

A Human Failing.

"It is an error to allow automobiles to whirr along even faster than the bicycles." "Still to whirr is human."—Philadelphia Times.

Sometimes It Is Unpleasant.

"De man dat allus speaks de troof," said Uncle Eben, "deserves a heap o' credit. But he wants to be kyahful not to talk any mo' dan is absolutely necessary."—Washington Star.

His Prodigality.

Breaker—That young man you introduced me to must be a millionaire the way he spends money.

Surfton—Not at all; but you see he has to get rid of his year's salary at $8 a week in five days' vacation.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

His Chance.

Mrs. Cawker—I am so glad that my little boy went to the head of his class this morning. How did you come to do it, Tommy?

Tommy—The rest of the fellows had guessed all the other ways of spelling the word.—Lesife's Weekly.

Sympathetic Strike in the Kitchen.

"Unless there is a change," said the cook, "I will have to leave you."

"Change!" exclaimed the mistress. "What do you mean?"

"Our union," said the cook, "has declared a boycott on Mrs. Smith in the next block."

"But how does that affect me?"

"She is on your calling list, and a sympathetic strike has been declared against all who associate with her."—Chicago Post.

MORNING.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

The Night is dead! The Morning shoots the sky
With lances red; and on the glowing hills,
The Day awakes; cool breezes rustle by,
As through the air the sunrise music thrills.

The moist grass quivers; wonderful and rare,
A liquid color, like strange music blent,
An unnamed purple, fills the breathing air;
The woods, the fields, the rocks are eloquent.

The Night is dead! The shadows fly away;
Sweet voices wake and tremble through the air;
The Night is dead! Long live the coming Day,
With face aglow upon the mountains fair.

MARGARET FULLER MEMORIAL TABLET

Unveiled with Appropriate Ceremonies at Point o' Woods.

Stands Upon the Beach on Which Her Eyes Last Rested When the Ship Elizabeth Went Down.

Fifty-one years ago, on July 19, 1850, Margaret Fuller, Marchioness Ossoli, lost her life off Great South Beach in the wreck of the ship Elizabeth. In her memory there was unveiled yesterday at Point o' Woods, on that beach, a bronze tablet, over which is a nearly completed pavilion called the Margaret Fuller Memorial. The memorial and tablet are the creations of the Point o' Woods Improvement Society, composed entirely of women who spend their Summers year after year in the quiet little settlement just five miles to the east of the Fire Island Lighthouse. The inscription on the tablet, written by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, reads as follows:

Erected to commemorate
MARGARET FULLER,
Marchioness Ossoli,
Author, Editor, Orator, Poet,
who, with her husband,
Marquis Giovanni Ossoli,
and her son Angelo,
Perished by shipwreck off this
shore July 19, 1850, in
the forty-first year of her age.

"Noble in thought and character, eloquent of tongue and pen, she was an inspiration to many of her own time, and her uplifting influence abides with us."

ERECTED 1901.

An interesting programme had been prepared by the Arrangements Committee that made ready for yesterday's anniversary celebration. Several scores of visitors, most of them women, came across to Point o' Woods on the old-fashioned steamboat that plies thither from Bay Shore, L. I., and when the exercises began at 11:30 o'clock the little wooden meeting house of the settlement was crowded to its doors. In the front row of seats were three relatives of Margaret Fuller, Mrs. Arthur Nichols, a niece, and Mrs. Richard Fuller and Mrs. Arthur Fuller, sisters-in-law.

Mrs. Lillie D. Blake, President of the Improvement Society, took the life of Margaret Fuller as the subject of her introductory talk, which was in part as follows:

"Earliest among the long line of women whose literary achievements have added lustre to our Nation stands the name of Margaret Fuller. During her brief career her productions attracted the attention of readers on both sides of the Atlantic, and she was the first American woman to win an international reputation. It must be remembered that she met her death some years before 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was published, and before the long line of women who have since won fame had made their mark on the century.

"It was a wonderful career, which was cut off in its early prime on this inhospitable shore. As the associate of Emerson, Longfellow, Hawthorne, and those remarkable men of genius who made Boston the Athens of America, she edited The Dial, the organ of the 'Transcendentalists.' Her remarkable 'Conversations' were the first lectures ever given by a woman which dealt with the higher criticism of ethics, of education, and of art. Her association with The New York Tribune as an editorial writer gave her a wide fame, and when she went to Europe she was received with recognition by the literary circles of London and Paris. In Italy she was deeply interested in the struggle for Italian independence under Mazzini. There she met and married the Marquis Giovanni Ossoli, and there her child was born.

"It was on the return voyage to this country that the ship Elizabeth was wrecked just off this shore July 19, 1850. Miss Fuller's body was never recovered, but we know that this beach was the last spot upon which her eyes rested, and that it is therefore the most fitting place we could have selected for our memorial."

Some reminiscences of the distinguished writer were told by Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour, Vice President of Sorosis. One of these, told years ago by Mrs. Horace Greeley, was this:

After Miss Fuller came to New York to live and was an editorial writer on The New York Tribune, she made her home in the house of Horace Greeley, which was situated in an unpaved street east of Third Avenue. It happened once that Horace Mann delivered a series of lectures in some place on the Bowery, and Miss Fuller was wont to attend his nightly talks in company with Mrs. Greeley. One of the Greeley children, being too young to be left at home, was taken with them. They would walk to Third Avenue, and there board an omnibus that ran down toward the Bowery once every hour. One of the women always carried a lantern, for the streets were badly lighted in those days.

One night, after Mr. Mann's lecture was over, they boarded the bus and started home, accompanied by a lawyer they knew, who had happened to meet them at the lecture hall. He and Miss Fuller got into an argument over the lecture, she declaring that Mr. Mann was right in wanting universal education, he taking the opposite side. When they descended from the bus, and after the lawyer's offer to carry the baby had been declined, with a request that he take the lantern instead, there was another argument, which began with Miss Fuller's exclaiming:

"I would like to have a vote, that I might vote to pave this street."

"You don't mean that, do you?" was the response of the lawyer, who was surprised at hearing a woman who for what women in those days were not supposed to want.

Miss Fuller reiterated the wish, and there was a heated debate, which ended only at the front door of the Greeley home. There, on leaving, the lawyer remarked that he would like to hear more of his opponent's remarkable opinions, and she replied that he could do so by reading The Tribune. She had not been writing for that paper a short time then, but it was not long before her ideas, ahead of time though they were, became widely known and made for their sponsor a reputation that stretched all over the country and eventually across the seas.

Other speeches made during the exercises were those of Charles W. Hand, President of the Point o' Woods Association, and the Rev. Dr. C. H. Townsend of Orange, N. J. After they had finished, letters were read from Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Edna D. Cheney, and Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson. All of them expressed their congratulations at the establishment of the memorial and their regrets at not being present. Mrs. Stanton, after speaking of the influence of Margaret Fuller's life on the world of to-day, said:

"And it is so seldom that monuments are ever raised to women, however gifted they may be."

Col. Higginson said in his letter that he would soon present to the association a framed autograph of Margaret Fuller, and perhaps some books once owned by her.

After the President had made a statement about the finances of the Memorial Committee the audience adjourned. As each person passed out of the meeting hall he received a portrait of Miss Fuller. Two hundred of these pictures had been given for distribution by Mrs. F. Louise Howland, who is perhaps better known by her nom de plume of "Kenyon West."

In a column of twos the crowd marched to the little bluff on which stands the almost finished pavilion. The tablet was there unveiled by Mrs. Blake, and the day's exercises were over.

SENOR FERNANDEZ SAILS.

The Filibuster's Purposes Foiled by Active Agents of Venezuela.

Señor Angel Fernandez, the Venezuelan who has been under surveillance in this city by private detectives employed by the Venezuelan Consul General for the past six weeks because of statements made by him regarding the fitting out of a filibustering expedition to his native country, sailed yesterday on the steamship Prins Willem IV. for Curacao. He was closely watched by the detectives until the gangplank of the vessel was taken in.

Señor Fernandez apparently discovered that he had made a mistake in announcing his plans for spending about $20,000 for the fitting out of an insurgent expedition for Venezuela, and it was said that the activity of the agents of Consul General Gonzales had balked him at every turn. It was known that he brought about $20,000 with him to this country to be used in his cause, and it was said yesterday that he had taken this money with him.

C. VANDERBILT AS A SOLDIER.

To Enlist in the Twelfth Regiment and Be Commissioned Second Lieutenant.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, it is expected, will shortly enlist in the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and be elected immediately Second Lieutenant. In the past few weeks he has made many visits to the regiment's armory at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, and has been doing some hard studying in military matters. Col. George R. Dyer of the regiment, who has long been a close friend of the young millionaire, said last night he had invited him to join the regiment several months ago.

"He has never had any military experience, so far as I know, said Col. Dyer, "but he can learn out of any one of a dozen books." Asked if it was not unusual for a man, so to speak, to jump into military service as an officer, he said if a man was intelligent it was not unusual to make him an officer at once, but he would have to go before an examining board to be examined as to his qualifications. Before this, however, he would have to be voted upon by the regiment.

The election in Mr. Vanderbilt's case, Col. Dyer said, will occur some time within the next three weeks, and the examination board before which he will appear will be composed of Lieut. Col. Kipp of the Seventh Regiment, Lieut. Col. H. H. Tredwell of the Twenty-second Regiment, Major T. C. Buek of the Twelfth Regiment, and Capt. L. T. Le Wald of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Quite a number of the officers of the regiment were college mates of Mr. Vanderbilt at Yale, and that is one of his reasons for going into the regiment, and officers and men alike seemed very well pleased last night to have Mr. Vanderbilt in the command. It is said that there was not the slightest question as to his election.

Considerable question remains, however, as to which company Mr. Vanderbilt will join. It was thought last night that he was very likely to go into Company I, where the promotion of Lieut. Preece has left a vacancy.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' CAMPAIGN.

H. Gaylord Wilshire, Who Once Challenged Mr. Bryan to Debate, Addresses a Meeting.

The first gun of the Mayoralty campaign of the Social Democratic Party was fired last night from the tail of a cart in Hamilton Fish Park. The principal speaker of the occasion was H. Gaylord Wilshire of Los Angeles, Cal., who has the distinction of once having challenged William Jennings Bryan to a political debate, Mr. Bryan to get $5,000, and an extra $5,000 if the audience decided that he had won. Mr. Wilshire's proposition was never accepted.

It was difficult to discern whether last night's audience was large or otherwise. The park lies in the centre of the east side tenement district, and every night in the week during the hot weather is crowded to overflowing with men, women, and children. It was similarly crowded last night, but comparatively few seemed to be listening to the speakers, and those who were attentive had great difficulty in hearing owing to the shouts and yells of the frolicking boys, the calling of friends one to the other, and the babel of sounds that emanate from an east side gathering. There were also many hundreds who stopped to listen, but found that the speeches were in English, a language that they could not understand.

Mr. Wilshire's address was on "How the Workingman Can Get Possession of the Trusts." The answer was to get possession through the ballot.

"If you want to own the country," said the speaker, "ask for it. [Cheers.] Ask for it through the ballot."

The speaker compared the workingman in the United States to-day to a farm horse who has been used until there is an overproduction of grain, and who has been turned out and neglected until the shortage in the granaries makes it necessary to put him again to the plow. He denounced the idea of looking abroad for relief from overproduction and advocated distributing this overproduction among the American people themselves by selling at reduced rates. The only salvation, he said, was Socialism.

Mr. Wilshire was followed by Benjamin Hanford.

LITTLE JOE GOT "LOSTED."

Told Two Boys He Lived "Over There," and They Tried to Find His Mother.

Yesterday was a day of adventure in the life of three-year-old Joe Larkin of 134 Gold Street, Brooklyn, winding up in the Adams Street Police Station. Early in the morning little Joe strayed away from home and got "losted." He walked and walked until his tired little feet could sustain him no longer, then he sat down in the shadow of a building on Prince Street, a few blocks from his home, and dropped off to sleep.

While he lay there, peacefully slumbering, along came fourteen-year-old John Fitzwilliam and Joseph Gallagher of the same age, both of whom live at 49 Prince Street. They were on their way down to the river to take a swim.

"I'll bet that kid's lost," said John, as he spotted little Joe.

They shook the "kid" and woke him up. "Say, where do yer live, Willie?" one of them asked.

Joe rubbed his eyes and looked up at them in a puzled way.

"I say, dontcher know where yer live?" asked one of the boys.

Joe waved his hand so as to indicate about half the city, and said that he lived "over there."

"But what's der name of der street?" persisted the boys.

Joe shook his head, and merely repeated that he lived "over there."

"I'll tell yer what," said young Fitzwilliam, "we'll take the kid around and ask everybody if they own him."

The two boys, taking turns at carrying little Joe, went about with the child, and presented him to about every woman they met whom they thought might be his mother.

"Did yer lose dis boy, lady?" they would ask, and receiving a negative and smiling reply, would go on with the child.

So determined were the lads to find little Joe's mother that they even held him up to passengers on the trolley cars, standing on Washington Street, and inquired if any of them had lost him. After walking about with the child for about two hours, it occurred to the boys to take little Joe to the Adams Street Police Station.

There Acting Captain Kennedy took Joe in hand, and, after sending out for cakes for him, turned him over into the custody of the matron. John Fitzwilliam and Joseph Gallagher, relieved of their charge, then resumed their way to the river and enjoyed their deferred swim.

An hour or so later Mrs. Bridget Larkin, the mother of Joe, who had about reached the conclusion that he had been kidnapped, called at the police station in a great state of anxiety, and was filled with joy at the sight of the wanderer playing contentedly about there.

LAUGHS AT KIDNAP LETTERS.

Capt. Schmittberger Thinks Them the Work of Practical Jokers.

In the middle of June Mrs. B. W. Bopp of 169 West Ninety-eighth Street received the following letter:

We are going to kidnap your son Virgil unless you place $100 at the foot of the dock at Ninety-sixth Street within a few days.

This letter was given to Capt. Schmittberger of the West One Hundredth Street Station. At the time Mrs. Bopp, who is a poor woman, told Capt. Schmittberger that she regarded it as a hoax and written by some boys who were jealous of Virgil on account of his work in school.

A letter dated July 17, 1901, was received yesterday by Charles A. Boehles of 170 West Ninety-eighth Street. Mr. Boehles is a collector for a butcher at 789 Amsterdam Avenue. The letter read:

Mr. Boehles. Send 1 lb. of chopped meat to Johnston, 170 West 98th street, and enclose in the meat $5,000 or we steal your son. You will never see him again if you don't do as this letter says.

JACK AND JIM
Italian Anarchist Band.

This letter was also given to Capt. Schmittberger. Mr. Boehles ridiculed the affair. He said that it was a joke. Capt. Schmittberger also laughed at the matter and said it was a joke. Both letters were written in lead pencil, and the handwriting bore a resemblance one to the other.

Dentist Taken Sick on Steamboat.

Dr. C. F. Smith, thirty-nine years old, a dentist, who lives at the Carlington Hotel, Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway, was taken ill on board the Sandy Hook steamboat St. John as she was moored at Pier 8 North River yesterday. An ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital removed the dentist. He was suffering from stomach troubles.

KOSTER & BIAL'S TO CLOSE.

Last Performance in the Music Hall to be Given To-morrow.

The last performance in Koster & Bial's Music Hall, in West Thirty-fourth Street, before the razing of the building to make room for Macy's new department store, will take place to-morrow night. Auctioneers will take charge of the theatre Monday morning, and will sell off the furniture, scenery, &c., to the highest bidder, and by Wednesday it is expected that the workmen will begin tearing down the building which has long been famous in New York as an amusement place.

It was rumored in the Tenderloin last night that John Koster would build a new theatre in Broadway and that he had the option on three sites between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth Streets. It was said he was anxious to obtain a site where he could build a good one-story structure devoted entirely to amusement purposes and modeled after the old Twenty-third Street amusement place where Koster & Bial first became prominently known.

Mr. Koster admitted last night that he was looking for a place to which to transfer the performances, but the right place at present is hard to find. He said he would probably build on one of several sites that he had in mind. It will be at least a year, he said, before any new theatre would be built.

Music Hall Performer Ill.

Lucy Lane, known several years ago as a performer in this country, but who was perhaps better known in the English music halls, is dangerously ill from consumption in St. Luke's Hospital. It was said last night that she was likely to die at any moment.

BRYN MAWR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., July 19.—The results of the eight Bryn Mawr College competitive scholarships, decided by the entrance examinations in June, have been announced. Four of these scholarships are of the value of $300 and four of the value of $200. They are open to candidates presenting themselves for the Spring matriculation examinations, a first scholarship of $300, and a second of $200, being open to candidates from each of the following districts: (a) The New England States; (b) New York, New Jersey, and Delaware; (c) Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and the States west of the Mississippi River; (d) Pennsylvania and all places not included in the first three.

The awards were made as follows: New England States, first scholarship, Miss Eleanor Lovell Little of Salem, Mass.; second, Miss Emily Louise Blodgett of South Lincoln, Mass. States of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, first scholarship, Miss Helen Rutgers Sturgis of New York City; second, Miss Elizabeth Prentiss Henry of New York City. Western States, first scholarship, Miss Alice M. Meigs of Keokuk, Iowa; second, Miss Clara Marjha Herrick of Chicago. Pennsylvania and all places not included in the other districts, first scholarship, Miss Margaret Ladd Franklin of Baltimore; second, Gladys Seligman of New York City.

AMONG THE SHOPS.

A pretty girl shopping yesterday wore one of the gowns which the fashion authorities announce to be fashionable, but which women will seldom wear. This was a gown cut low at the throat and was becoming. The girl was dressed in a white pique skirt and a waist of some thinner material, with a large collar turning down around the throat. She was a young and pretty girl, short and plump, having one of the few figures which can wear such a gown without looking all neck. The style is unusual enough on the street to attract considerable attention, and there was a general turning of heads as the girl passed. The elbow-sleeve girl is frequently to be seen, but the style is conspicuous for the street.

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Speaking of these low-necked frocks, there are the prettiest of fichus, just making their appearance, to be worn with them. It has been exceedingly difficult to get fichus which were pretty and not very elaborate. The greater number to be found are made of point d'esprit or fine net and lace, and with ends falling well below the waist, even the most simple of them. This new fichu is charming. It is of the finest and softest of mull, with a silky finish, hemstitched around the edges, and with a corner of French embroidery on the point which is uppermost in the kerchief—for it is rather more correctly this than a fichu—and on the lower point, inside the hemstitching, there is more of the embroidery in a narrower and longer spray, coming around to the front when the kerchief is in place. These pretty neck squares are $2.95. The ends do not fall more than half way to the waist.

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Two pretty linen gowns are dotted with white. One is a soft gray linen, the skirt finished with a wide flounce beginning on each side of the front panel, and with several groups of tucks set on at wide intervals. The waist of the gown has a turnover collar and fanciful lapels running the full length of the front, and finished on the turned edge with a narrow band of heavy lace. The sleeves flare and are trimmed with the same lace. The stock and front of the gown are of white tucked lawn, having a shirt-waist effect. Around the waist is a black velvet ribbon tied in bow in front, and on each side of the front of the stock are choux of the narrowest width of black velvet.

The blue gown with the white raised dots was trimmed with narrow flowered bands having a foundation of white. This outlined the collar, which was a fanciful variety of the sailor; the pointed belt of the material had two rows, one at the upper and one at the lower edge; the ruffles on the skirt were edged with it, and the stock of white muslin and lace which headed the shirt waist vest of the same material. There were two ruffles on the skirt, edged with the trimming, the upper one headed with it bringing out the Vandyked outline.

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A handsome black and white petticoat is of solid stripes about an inch wide and is finished with a deep flounce of white chiffon, made of many narrow ruffles, edged with the baby velvet ribbon of black. The velvet also ornaments panels, which alternate with the rows of ruffles around the flounce.

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The daintiest of white skirts can be found at the most reasonable of prices. One of the best of the low-priced skirts is hemstitched. The skirt is of cambric or ordinary muslin and the ruffle, which reaches to the knees, of lawn. This is a double ruffle, a ruffle on a ruffle. The upper one forms half of the deep flounce and is finished with two hemstitched tucks and below them the second ruffle is also finished with two tucks and a hemstitched hem. A skirt like this will cost $1. Gradually the lower-priced garments are being made up in the more refined models.

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The women who have a 36 or 40 bust measure are in luck at this season of the year. All of the prettiest waists which are left and selling at the lowest prices are in their sizes and they can find exceedingly good things which make it worth while to be a little more than the average size. Some finely made French waists made up with lace and beading have been on the bargain counter this week for $6. That is not inexpensive for an ordinary shirt waist, but other French waists are selling at reduction prices for $10 and up.

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Some exceedingly pretty pique and duck stocks with madras butterfly ties were selling yesterday for 15 cents each, two for 25, at one of the best Broadway shops.

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Some exceedingly pretty little white ties of figured lawn in dots and rings and oblong designs were only 10 cents. One beauty of these was that they were short. The majority of white ties are too long. They are made to go around the neck twice and are not useful to wear with linen collars, for which many women wish them. Even the narrowest are long. These little ties are folded like a string tie in the back and the ends are unfolded to a couple of inches in width with sharply pointed hemstitched ends.

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White pique and duck stocks have little turnovers of this dotted lawn and tie of the same material.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The end of the week always brings house parties and a general scattering of those who are in town. This week will see a great many going to the country. In the neighborhood there are dances at all of the casinos and country clubs. The Meadow Brook Club, at Southampton, had its dinner and dance last night. At Seabright there is polo. In far-off Bar Harbor there will be a dance at the Kebo Valley Club, and ex-Commodore and Mrs. Gerry will entertain at Newport.

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Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe de Bary announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Leonie de Bary, to George Cross. Miss de Bary is a sister of Miss Anita de Bary. Mrs. de Bary before her marriage was Miss Augusta Rawson. The de Barys have just returned from an extended trip through Italy, Spain, and other European countries. Miss de Bary will visit Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wheeler Francis (Helen C. Page) at their Black Rock cottage.

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Announcements have been received from Mr. and Mrs. Richard Butler of the marriage of their daughter, Luenna Pearl, to Edmund Kent Arnold. The wedding took place a fortnight ago at Cary Farm, Lexington, Mass., where Mr. and Mrs. Butler are for the Summer. It was a quiet home affair.

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William C. Whitney will sail next week, according to present arrangements, for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who as already announced are to pass the Summer in Scotland, will sail with him. They are at present visiting Mrs. Vanderbilt at The Breakers at Newport.

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Miss Louise Kane and Miss Sibyl Kane, the sisters of De Lancey Kane, and Joseph Jenkins Lee will leave for Japan on Monday. They will stop at the Pan-American Exposition en route to Vancouver.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Mackay have closed their London house for the season and have gone to Aix les Bains. Mr. Mackay was suffering from gout, but has improved. Mrs. Mackay will remain at Aix les Bains for a month and will go then to Hombourg.

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Among those lunching at the palm garden of the Waldorf yesterday was Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, who postponed her purposed departure of yesterday for Bar Harbor until to-day. Mrs. Pratt arrived from abroad about ten days ago, and is looking uncommonly well. Others lunching in the garden were Mrs. Henry Sedley and her daughter, Miss Eleanor Sedley, and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw and her daughter, Mrs. Myers.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay was seen in the Waldorf yesterday. She wore the simplest possible costume of white, the skirt of white pique and the tucked blouse of white China silk. A white hat set well over the face topped the costume. Mrs. Charles Marshall was also seen in town yesterday.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane gave the first dance of the season at Lenox on Wednesday evening at Wyndhurst. It was for the young set. Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure, who sailed recently for Europe, will tour through Germany, and will return to Lenox in September. Mr. and Mrs. George G. Havens of Lenox have gone to Saratoga for a few days.

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There has been quite a little ripple in society at Oyster Bay caused by the proceedings against Edward Maxwell, the chauffeur, who operates Frederic Benedict's automobile, brought by Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt. Mrs. Merritt had Maxwell arrested for reckless running of the machine, which resulted in the frightening of her horse. The case was to have been heard on Thursday, but was postponed until Monday, at Mrs. Merritt's request. There has been a great deal of feeling on Long Island among owners of fine horses over the reckless running of these machines. Many women are afraid to go out driving at all. Mrs. Merritt has been the first to take the case to court, and she has the warm support of a large contingent on Long Island.

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Miss Eloise Breese is cruising on her yacht, the Elsa. She has been at Newport, and she will join the New York Yacht Club cruise that assembles on Monday at Glen Cove. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese are at Southampton. Mr. Breese has just received a new motor from Paris, which is said to be the sixth in his stable.

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Cyrus Field Judson has been entertaining Louis Jones and Cambridge Livingston at Southampton. The trio had on Wednesday a very disagreeable experience yachting, being becalmed and caught in a fog.

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Booked to sail to-day on the Manitou for London there are, among others, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Bull and the Misses Marian, Frances, and Priscilla Bull; the Rev. Cecil F. P. Bancroft, Mrs. C. W. Penrose, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer C. Ricketts, Miss H. G. Ricketts, and L. D. Ricketts; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Manley and Philip Manley, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Knight.

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On the Patricia, sailing for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Gibraltar, to-day, there are booked, among other passengers, W. F. Kip, J. B. Barnes, J. B. Taylor, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Hering, Robert I. Hunt, Dr. Elwood E. Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, and children; Prof. John Greene and Mrs. Greene, A. C. Dunham, Prof. H. E. Bourne, Mrs. Bourne, and children, and Dr. William J. Crulkshank.

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Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, has been the guest of Miss Dix, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, at Manchester. A luncheon was given for her. Miss Reid is not yet out.

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Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish are occupying their cottage on Tower Hill at Tuxedo. They returned from Newport on Monday and have had as their guests at the clubhouse during the week the Count and Countess Gaston de Arschot of Paris.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, who were recently the guests at Newport of Mr. and Mrs. B. Rollins Morse, returned yesterday to Tuxedo, where they are occupying the Foster cottage.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Rogers are expected to return from their trip to the North Cape on the Auguste Victoria about Aug. 10. After a week's stay here they will go to their camp at Loon Lake, in the Adirondacks.

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Prof. Bashford Dean of Columbia University and Mrs. Dean, who have been traveling extensively in the Far East for the past year and a half, expect to leave Japan the last week in August to return home in October via the Hawaiian Islands.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—More dinners were given this evening than on any other previous evening this season. Those entertaining were Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. William E. Cartet, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, and W. G. Roelker.

Luncheons were given to-day by Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. T. M. Davis, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.

Mrs. Arnold Hague will give her first social function of the season to-morrow evening in the form of a large dinner. Mrs. E. Rollins Morse will also entertain at dinner.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke have cards out for tete day and night at their place, Beech Bound, which overlooks the harbor.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will entertain at luncheon to-morrow.

Miss Leary will return from New York to-morrow, and will begin entertaining in August. Among the entertainments she will give will be a large dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Lehr. Her weekly musicales will be given throughout August and September. Miss Leary intends to remain in Newport till the end of September.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart of New York arrived at Cliff Cottage No. 5 for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache of New York are among the recent arrivals.

Mrs. James Bencard of New York is the guest of Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop.

Mr. and Mrs. Kane of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell.

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall P. Keene are coming to Newport for August and September.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have decided to close their visit to Newport next Friday, And to start for Scotland from New York the following day.

SOCIAL EVENTS AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—A musicale was given at the Malvern to-day by Theodore Bjorksten of New York. Miss Martha Strickland sang with him. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mrs. Luquer, Miss Dennison, Miss Robinson, Mr. A. Grip, the Swedish Minister; Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Edward Patterson, and the Misses Patterson.

A musicale was given by Miss Kimball in the morning, at which Miss Gertrude Patterson sang. The guests included Mrs. C. K. Wright, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Henry Drayton, Gen. Wainwright, and Gen. Scofield.

Lewis Niles Roberts gave a dinner and musicale to-night. Among the guests were Mrs. H. N. Slayter, Mrs. Hunt Slayter, Mrs. Hormess, Miss Burbage, Miss May Handy, Lieut. Strickland, His Majesty's Ship Crescent; Lieut. Commander Maurot, His Majesty's Ship Quail; John B. Henderson, Miss Mildred Morris, and Mr. Sturgis.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Opdycke of New York to-day opened their cottage for the season.

The steam yacht Buccaneer, with Seth Low on board, came into the harbor to-day. Mr. Low is on his way to North-East Harbor.

C. Morton Smith entertained at dinner Mrs. Atwood, E. J. Curley, Dr. Stokes, Dr. and Mrs. Shepard, and Miss Kimball.

The second weekly dinner dance at the Kebo Valley Club to-morrow night will be a large affair. Those who will entertain dinner parties are John B. Henderson, Jr., Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, and Dr. W. W. Sears.

WATER PLANT REJECTED.

East Orange Council Thinks Purchase Price Too High.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 19.—In secret session last night the members of the East Orange City Council decided that $800,000 was more than the plant of the Orange Water Company was worth to the city, and promptly refused to purchase it, giving as another reason that the receipts from the plant would be insufficient to pay the running expenses and the interest on the investment, and also that there would be nothing left with which to maintain a sinking fund, as the law requires. The offer to sell was made two weeks ago by Joseph L. Munn, counsel for the company.

The Water Committee of the Council will now have to hit upon some other method of supplying the city with water, and it will have to do it pretty quickly, too, for the present contract with the Orange Water Company will expire in July, 1902. The plant was recently appraised at $353,500.02 by Peter Milne, a civil engineer employed for that purpose by the city. This figure does not include the value of the real estate or the franchise owned by the company.

The proposition to sell the plant of the water company to the city aroused considerable indignation, for it was felt on all sides that the price was excessive, and considerable pressure is said to have been brought upon all parties tending toward the decision rendered last night. The company is in possession of a State franchise, and in the event of the failure of the city to purchase its plant or execute a new contract with it to purchase water, it may still supply private consumers in the city, but the service at the fire hydrants would be cut off, and the city would be defenseless against a conflagration.

BUILDER JOHN DOWNEY DEAD.

Man Who Built Waldorf-Astoria and Other Large Structures Succumbed to Apoplexy.

John Downey, for more than a quarter of a century master builder for the Astors, and who also conducted some huge building operations on his own account, died yesterday of apoplexy during the absence of his family at their Summer home at New Canaan, Conn. He was about seventy years old, and a native of Ireland, and the architect of his own fortune, which was so large that he was rated as a millionaire.

His body lay last night at his city home, 28 East Fifty-sixth Street, and was there in charge of a clerk in his office, who professed entire ignorance of the circumstances attending his employer's death. The watchman and caretaker said that the residence had been closed for the Summer three months ago, the entrance being securely boarded up. The clerk in the house said, however, that Mr. Downey had been at his office at 410 West Thirty-fourth Street early yesterday morning.

New York's greatest structures will be Mr. Downey's most fitting monuments, for he it was who gave them form from the plans of the architects. He erected the Waldorf-Astoria, the Park Row Building, the Home Life Building, and the American Tract Society Building, the Astor residence, and many other large buildings throughout the city.

Mr. Downey's son, John R. Downey, died some time ago, leaving two sons. John Downey, Jr., who was associated with his grandfather in business, and Edward Downey, Jr., who is a student at Yale University. Mr. Downey leaves one daughter, Mrs. Hastings, a widow, and several other grandchildren besides those referred to. He was prominent in the social life of the city, being a member of the Manhattan, New York Athletic, and Building Trades Clubs, and of the Aldine Association.

CONSUL GEN. PICKERSGILL DEAD.

He Had Represented Great Britain at San Francisco Since 1898.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—W. Clayton Pickersgill, H. B. M. Consul General here, died to-day at a sanitarium in Alameda, to which he was conveyed last Sunday from his Summer residence in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Mr. Pickersgill had been seriously ill for some months past. His illness was the result of a long residence in the malarial regions of Africa.

William Clayton Pickersgill was born in Lancashire on Nov. 7, 1846, and was educated at the Lancashire Independent College and Owens College, Manchester. When a young man he went to Madasgascar as the agent of the London Missionary Society in that country, and he lived there, with the exception of a brief visit home in 1882, for nineteen years.

He did not remain in Madagascar all the time in the same capacity. He was in the service of the missionary society till 1882, when he accompanied, as interpreter, the envoys of the Queen of Madagascar on their visit to England, Germany, and the United States. His knowledge of Madagascar brought him to the notice of the British authorities, and when he returned to the island it was as the British Vice Consul at Antananarivo. He did excellent work there, and in 1892 was promoted, becoming British Consul to the Independent State of the Congo. The same year a Companionship of the Bath was conferred upon him.

Mr. Pickersgill was appointed to the important post which he held at the time of his death in 1898. The Consul Generalship is for California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, with headquarters at San Francisco. Mr. Pickersgill was a member of the Pacific Union Club, San Francisco.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Philip Cardella.

The Rev. Philip Cardella, S. J., who had served his order in many countries, died at St. Vincent's Hospital on Wednesday last from paralysis. Father Cardella had been Archbishop Corrigan's confessor. Father Cardella came to New York City about twenty years ago. He was well known among the priests of the city. On Tuesday, before he died, he went to the Convent of Mount St. Vincent, over which he had supervision, and while there he was taken ill, and on his return to the city he was taken to the hospital.

Father Cardella was a member of a prominent family in Italy, and when he was fifteen years old he began to study for admission into the Jesuit order. When the Jesuits were expelled from Italy he went to Spain and from there he went to South America in the interest of the order and established several institutions. It was after this that he came to New York City and took an active interest in building up Italian and Spanish congregations. He was connected with St. Francis Xavier's Church. He was seventy years old.

James Charles Fitzpatrick.

James Charles Fitzpatrick, a retired newspaper man, died at his home, at 138 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, Thursday morning. He was born in New York in 1841 and was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York, graduating with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He was war correspondent of The New York Herald during the civil war and afterward became financial editor and city editor of The Herald. In 1877 he became associated with Charles Nordhoff in the management of The Herald's Washington bureau. He leaves a widow and seven children.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK S. WILLIAMS, editor and founder of The Sunday Times of Lafayette, Ind., and a well-known politician, died there yesterday, aged fifty-three. He served as chief clerk in the Third Auditor's office of the United States Treasury during the Administration of President Cleveland.

Mrs. PERCY S. HAZEN SIMPSON died at her home, in Peekskill, on Wednesday. The funeral will take place to-day from her late home. Mrs. Simpson was in her eighty-first year. She died from paralysis. She was born at Hartford, Vt., Dec. 23, 1820. She was the daughter of Noah B. Hazen. She married John Simpson, who was well known in New York. She had lived in Peekskill for fifty years. Her husband died Nov. 15, 1881.

Mrs. LYDIA A. PECK, widow of William Peck and one of an old Connecticut family noted for the longevity of its memoers, died at her home, 141 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. She had been ill for two weeks, but her death is traceable directly to the intense heat. She was born at Stanwich, Conn., a hamlet a few miles from Greenwich, eighty-eight years ago. This was the birthplace, too, of her husband, whose ancestors settled in Connecticut many years before the Revolutionary War, many of them taking part in it. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 5 and the interment will be in the family plot at Greenwich on Monday.

Alfredo Platti Dead.

LONDON, July 20.—Alfredo Platti, a composer and violonceilist, died yesterday at Bergamo, Italy.

Alfredo Platti was born at Bergamo in 1822. He studied at the Conservatory of Milan, making his first public appearance in England before the Philharmonic Society in 1844, and in 1859 performed at the first Monday popular concert, for years missing very few of those famous entertainments.

An Appeal for Charity.

The laundry of the Charity Organization Society, 516 West Twenty-eighth Street, is in urgent need of additional custom, especially family washings. The number of women for whom it is desired to give temporary employment at the laundry, coupled with training in washing and ironing, which will make them self-supporting, is considerably greater than can be received, because of the deficiency of work. Because of the absence of so many residents during the Summer months it is more difficult to find employment than in Winter.

Edwin Knowles Better.

Edwin Knowles, the theatrical manager, who has been confined to his home at 868 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, for some time, suffering from paralysis, is now much improved. If the improvement in his condition continues, he will leave town about Aug. 1 and go to Massachusetts for a stay.

New Jersey Dentists Elect Officers.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 19.—The New Jersey State Dental Association adjourned this morning after electing officers as follows: President—W. M. Fish of Newark; Vice President—Frank Hindle of New Brunswick; Secretary—Charles A. Meeker of Newark; Treasurer—Henry A. Hull of New Brunswick. The association will meet again in Asbury Park next year.

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NATIONAL REGATTA OPEN

Picked Oarsmen of North America at Races in Philadelphia.

COURSE IN FINE CONDITION

New York Crews Made But a Modest Showing in First Day's Result—Canadian Eight Victorious.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19. — Oarsmen from every rowing centre in the United States and Canada combined to the successful opening of the twenty-ninth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America on the Schuylkill River here to-day. Heavy rain-laden clouds greeted the athletes when the races began. The shores for the entire length of the course were packed with eager and interested sightseers. The course, which is admitted to be the finest in the country, was never in better condition. The surface was like a sheet of glass, hardly a ripple being visible for the entire distance of a mile and a half.

This afternoon's programme was confined principally to preliminary heats. In the intermediate eight-oared shells, association singles, intermediate doubles, and the final heat in the senior pair-oared shells, senior double shells, and senior four-oared shells, the New York entries were rather a disappointment, the only clear victory for New York being that of the Harlem Rowing Club intermediate double. By virtue of the other crews in their heat failing to face the starter, this crew rowed over the course alone, and so became eligible for the final of this race, which will be rowed to-morrow. The New York Athletic Club double also qualified for this race by finishing second in a heat with the Detroit Boat Club.

The colors of visiting oarsmen waved triumphantly in five of the six events decided. The maroon and gray of the Vespers of this city met with ignominious defeat save in the senior pair-oared shell race, which was won by Hendley and Exley, though by only a scant margin. There are many here predicting the downfall of Edwin Hanlan Ten Eyck, the champion sculler, and the wide-famed international Vesper eight. Partisans from Boston are freely predicting the victory of the Wachusetts crack crew and have wagered considerable money on the result.

The famous Vespers will have as opponents the Argonaut and New York Athletic Club crews. The former has traveled from Canada for the special purpose of meeting the crack Quaker eight, and, judging from the style the Canadians have displayed on the river, the Philadelphians must be at their best to win. Much sympathy is felt for De Mourelle, the New Orleans sculler, who was sent North for the express purpose of meeting Titus, his former clubmate, who is now rowing under the Union Boat Club colors of New York. De Mourelle is suffering from a boil, and was unable to compete in the regatta. He has, however, made arrangements to meet Titus in New York in September.

LIVELY SCENES ON THE RIVER.

All was bustle and excitement along boathouse row in Fairmount Park all afternoon, when boating parties started from the different clubhouses for the scene of the regatta. The river in the vicinity of the finish was crowded with various craft. The judges' boat was on hand early, and the course was cleared in time to get the first event off at the scheduled hour. The grand stand was well filled with enthusiastic spectators, nearly all of whom wore the colors of some favored crew, the colors of the Maltas and of the Vespers predominating.

The crowd quickly spread itself out along the river banks. The headlands, with their many rocky prominences, lent themselves as favored places of vantage. Women as well as men climbed the steep banks and ensconced themselves in perilous-looking positions from which views of varying quality could be obtained. Photographers were perched in almost inaccessible places, eager to take snapshots of the unique spectacle. As the afternoon wore on the heat became oppressive. Fortunately "Old Sol" was hidden in the banks of more or less threatening clouds, and occasionally rumbles of thunder gave warning of a storm that might break at any moment. The park guards did heroic work in keeping the East River Drive clear, the congregation of cyclists and the gradually increasing traffic making it difficult for pedestrians to navigate with safety.

The railroad bridge was the favored resort of the more venturesome spirits. Young America perched itself on the summit of the span, and the antics of a few brought many shrieks of fear from those who watched them. Even women took advantage of the sweeping view of the course offered from these points, and umbrellas and gayly colored parasols lent a splendid dash of color to the sober hues of the bridge.

The home crews and the visiting oarsmen were about at an early hour looking over the shells to be used in the races and getting rigs into ship-shape order for the strain of the coming contests. The old-time habit of exchanging club colors was practiced, but hardly with the vigor of yore. The visiting crews have an unlimited supply, and it is only reasonable to suppose that the exchange will reach the old-time limit before the regatta has passed into history. Partisans of each contingent were on hand at an early hour, and staked much money on the chances of their favorites in the several events.

CANADIAN CREW'S VICTORY.

Undoubtedly the feature of the day's sport was the intermediate eight-oared shell race. There were six entries, and the race was rowed in two heats and a final. The Winnipeg Rowing Club crew easily took the first, with the Malta Boat Club a close second. The Fairmount Rowing Association captured the second heat by about a length from the New York Athletic Club. In the finals the four crews lined up for what promised to be a magnificent struggle, and the expectations were fully realized. All four eights caught the water simultaneously, and the Malta shell, with a mighty leap, shot to the front with the other three crews abreast. Slowly the Maltas forged ahead, just as the shell of the Winnipegs began to creep away from the Fairmounts and New York Athletic Club. At the trolley bridge Malta led by three-fourths of a length, but at the mile the Canadian crowd called for a spurt. The last half mile was a magnificent struggle. The men from the North gradually caught the Maltas, and won by a full length in 7:56¼, Maltas, Fairmounts, and New York Athletic Club finishing in the order named.

The illness of De Baecke necessitated a change in the pair-oared shell which was entered in the senior classes. Hedley took the sick man's place. The Detroit Boat Club representatives, Mower and Duffield, rowed a splendid race, turning the stake first, and, after leading down the course by a good length, were only caught and passed at the finish by a quarter of a length. In the senior four-oared shell race the Vespers, again weakened by the loss of De Baecke, led the Western Rowing Club four two lengths, but in turning the stake, went so far out of their course that they were compelled to stop rowing to avoid fouling their competitors. The Mound City crew shot around the buoy and came down the river at a terrific pace, before the local four could straighten out. The finish was a mere procession, for with every extra spurt on the part of Exley the Vesper shell was carried out of the course on account of the weak starboard side of the boat, Marsh's apparently poor condition being responsible for this state of affairs.

Edward Hanlon Ten Eyck, the champion single sculler, and his clubmate Lewis, so far outclassed the Vesper crew in the senior doubles that there was practically no interest in the race, it being a virtual walkover for the New England double. The races, with the exception of the eight-oared event, were rowed with a turn.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held to-night at the Athletic Club of Philadelphia. The meeting was a rather lively one, the cause being the hot contest between Jordan S. Carrigan of the West Philadelphia Boat Club and George F. Root of the Malta Boat Club of this city for membership on the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Root's term. The report of the Executive Committee was read and adopted. The feature of the report was the review of the success of the Vesper Club of Philadelphia at Paris, where they won the world's championship last year.

The President of the association, Claude B. Zappone of Washington, D. C., in a report recommended that the winners of the college freshmen eight-oared races or four-oared races should be classed as intermediates; winners of four-oared races a second time, or of the triangular or the Varsity eight-oared races, which is practically composed of winners, should be classified as seniors, and that winners of college single scull events should be classed as seniors.

James Pilkington of the Harlem Rowing Club, New York; Fred R. Fortmeyer of Newark, N. J., and Henry Whiting of Garfield of Albany, N. Y., were unanimously re-elected members of the Executive Committee. The principal opposition to Mr. Carrigan for membership in the committee came from his own club. There seemed to be a factional fight on in the club, which was carried into the Executive Committee. The election resulted in Mr. Carrigan being chosen as a member of the committee by a vote of 44 to 33.

The recommendation of President Zappone regarding the classification of college oarsmen was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act. Summary of the races:

Intermediate Eight-Cared Shell.—First heat—Won by Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Canada; S. E. Richards, bow; I. S. Ewart, 2; D. E. Sprague, 3; F. H. Joey, 4; H. L. Hayes, 5; E. W. Hamber, 6; F. H. Bole, 7; C. S. Riley, stroke, and A. H. Logan, coxswain. Time—8:11. Second, Malta Boat Club; O. A. Datesman, bow; John Root, Jr., 2; Van Hall, 3; S. H. Truitt, 4; J. L. McKenna, 5; T. K. Vogel, Jr., 6; J. F. Metten, 7; W. L. Freeland, stroke, and R. C. Ayers, coxswain. Time—8:16. West Philadelphia Boat Club third. Second heat—Won by Fairmount Rowing Association; William Denly, bow; W. Drebelbis, 2; D. Harris, 3; J. Barrett, 4; J. Muller, 5; James Nuneviller, 6; W. Munroe, 7; C. Gerloch, stroke, and G. Wegman, coxswain. Time—8:07½. Second, New York Athletic Club, New York; W. T. Place, bow; H. A. Moore, 2; W. F. Copeland, 3; I. Hand, 4; P. H. Moore, 5; W. W. William, 6; M. J. Stelle, Jr., 7; H. A. Jackson, stroke, and D. G. Smythe, coxswain. Time—8:14. Nonpareil Rowing Club a close third. Final heat—Won by Winnipeg Rowing Club; S. E. Richards, bow; T. S. Ewart, 2; D. E. Sprague, 3; F. H. Joey, 4; H. L. Hayes, 5; E. W. Hamber, 6; F. H. Bole, 7; C. S. Riley, stroke, and A. H. Logan, coxswain. Time—7:56¾. Second, Malta Boat Club; R. A. Datesman, bow; John Root, Jr., 2; Van Hall, 3; S. H. Truitt, 4; J. L. McKenna, 5; T. K. Vogel, Jr., 6; J. F. Matten, 7; W. L. Freeland, stroke, and R. C. Ayers, coxswain. Time—8:03. Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia, third, and New York Athletic Club last.

Senior Pair-Oared Shell.—Won by Vesper Boat Club, John O. Exley stroke, Edwin Hedley bow. Time—9:44. Second, Detroit Rowing Club, Walter Mower bow and D. B. Duffield stroke. Time—9:46. Third, Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.

Single Shell.—First Heat—Won by Len Marsh, Don Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario. Time—10:17. Second, James Bond, Jr., Bachelor's Barge Club. Time—10:25. Second Heat—Won by C. W. Johnstone, Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Canada. Time—10:06. Second, C. S. Titus, Union Boat Club, New York City. Time—10:15. Third, James Juvenal, Vesper Boat Club, a poor third. Titus disqualified for not turning stake, and Juvenal placed second.

Intermediate Double Scull.—First Heat—Won by Detroit Boat Club, W. Mower bow, D. B. Duffield stroke. Time—9:38. Second, New York Athletic Club, E. L. Zimm bow, T. R. Anderson stroke. Time—9:42¼. Third, Crescent Boat Club, H. F. Bruner, Jr., bow, E. E. Pennewell stroke. Second Heat—Rowover for Harlem Rowing Club, New York City, John Schultz bow, Charles E. Schofield stroke. Time—9:37.

Senior Four-Oared Shell.—Won by Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo., Gus Voerg bow, Eugene Habenicht 2, Louis Heim 3, Frank Dumerth stroke. Time—9:09. Second, Vesper Boat Club, R. Lockwood bow, Ed. Marsh 2, W. Carr 3, John Exley stroke. Time—9:17.

Senior Double Shell.—Final Heat—Won by Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass.; Charles H. Lewis bow, Edward Hanlan-Ten Eyck stroke. Time—8:59. Second, Vesper Boat Club, James B. Juvenal bow, Edwin Hedley stroke. Time—9:29. Third, Columbia Boat Club, Allegheny. Time—9:41.

KELSEY WON AFTER A TIE.

East Aurora Gunner Led Wing Shots for Consolation Handicap at Targets.

The second annual grand American handicap trap shooting tournament at targets was concluded yesterday at Inter-State Park, with the Consolation Handicap at 100 targets, which was won by F. D. Kelsey of East Aurora, N. Y., after a tie with W. Morris of Baldwinsville, N. Y., at 95 breaks out of a possible 100. In the shoot-off Kelsey broke 18 and Morris 16, Kelsey taking first money and a trophy valued at $50, while Morris took second money. Kelsey shot from the 19-yard mark, and Morris from 16 yards.

E. D. Fulford of Utica, N. Y., shooting from 20 yards, broke 94, and obtained third money, and J. J. Hallowell of Philadelphia was fourth, with 93 breaks, at 19 yards. B. Leroy of Campello, Mass.; L. H. Shortmeyer of New York, and R. O. Heikes of Dayton, Ohio, tied with 92 each, and in the shoot-off finished in the order named. The following six contestants tied for the next five places with scores of 90 each:

F. Lawrence of Brooklyn, S. M. Van Allen of Jamaica, Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa; G. G. Stephenson of Brooklyn, J. E. Hicks of Philadelphia, and W. R. Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill. In the shoot-off Crosby was shut out, and the others were placed in the order named.

Crosby was heavily handicapped, having to shoot from twenty-three yards, but in the sweepstakes, which were all decided at sixteen yards, he made the best record of the week, breaking 416 of 460 targets and making a straight score of 85 on one day. The next best aggregate scores were: Gilbert, 407; Glover, 405; Banks, 397; Fox, 397; Stearns, 394; Le Roy, 392; Fanning, 392; Wolf, 389; Hood, 387; Sawin, 386; Wagner, 384; Remsen, 384; Squire, 383, and Heikes, Snow, and Hawkins, 381 each.

The main event yesterday was preceded by the usual five sweepstakes at 15 or 20 targets each, 16-yard rise. Summary:

First Event, Sweepstakes, 15 targets, 16 yards; $1.50 entrance, $20 added.—Straight breaks made by *Gilbert, *Crosby, *Fanning, *Fox, Hood, Burke, Kruger, Schortmeier, Snow, Kirkwood, and Glover.

Second Event, Sweepstakes, 20 targets, 16 yards; $2 entrance, $20 added.—Straight breaks made by Remsen, Ellyson, Stearns, Dickey, and Snow.

Third Event, Sweepstakes, 15 targets, 16 yards; $1.50 entrance, $20 added.—Straight breaks made by *Banks, *Fanning, *Squire, Griffith, Inman, Dudley, Morris, Glover, and Cheney.

Fourth Event, Sweepstakes, 20 targets, 16 yards; $2 entrance, $20 added.—Straight breaks made by *Gilbert, *Crosby, Hoffman, Stearns, Le Roy, Hawkins, *Squire, Griffith, *Fulford, Pumpelley, Glover, and Apgar.

Fifth Event, Sweepstakes, 15 targets, 16 yards; $1.50 entrance, $20 added.—Straight breaks made by *Gilbert, Stearns, *Fox, Wolf, Kelsey, Snow, Kirkwood, *Fulford, and Lawrence.

Sixth Event—The Consolation Handicap at 100 targets, unknown angles, $7 entrance, $100 added, handicaps 14 to 25 yards; winners of money in Grand American Handicap to have one yard added to their handicaps:

Name.	Hdcp. Yards.	Score.
F. D. Kelsey, East Aurora, N. Y.	19	95
W. Morris, Baldwinsville, N. Y.	16	95
E. D. Fulford, Utica, N. Y.	20	94
J. J. Hallowell, Philadelphia	19	93
B. Le Roy, Campello, Mass.	18	92
L. H. Schortmeier, New York	18	92
R. O. Heikes, Dayton, Ohio	22	92
F. Lawrence, Brooklyn	16	90
S. M. Van Allen, Jamaica, L. I.	16	90
Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Iowa	22	90
G. G. Stephenson, Brooklyn	17	90
J. E. Hicks, Philadelphia	14	90

*Professionals did not share money.

Cricket Matches for To-day.

The cricket match scheduled to be played to-day at Bergen Point between the Knickerbocker A. C. and Philadelphia has been canceled by the Philadelphians. The Knickerbockers have arranged a game with the Chadwick Club instead. An unusually long list of championship matches has been arranged for to-day. At Prospect Park Nelson Lodge and Manhattan will have their first meeting in the League series, while the Brooklyn C. C. will visit Montclair for its championship match with the Montclair A. C. In the series of the New York Cricket Association, Kings County will play Essex County at Prospect Park, Paterson Team A will play Brooklyn Team B at Paterson, Manhattan second will play Paterson Team B at Prospect Park, and Kearny will play Newark at Kearny. One game will be played in the series of the Prospect Park Cricket Association; the West Indians, who are leaders for the trophy of this series, will play Brooklyn Team C. In addition to these games the Livingston Field Club will play a team of the steamship Oceanic at Staten Island, and the second elevens of the Essex County and Nelson Lodge Clubs will meet at Newark.

Nelson to Race Elkes To-day.

The question whether John Nelson can beat Harry Elkes will be decided this afternoon at Manhattan Beach when these two well-known racing cyclists will meet for the first time this season. "Jimmy" Michael also is to start, and the race is to be the first of a series at different distances between Nelson, Michael, and Elkes. The others will take place in Boston and Philadelphia.

Both Nelson and Elkes are in prime condition, and Michael is rapidly rounding to, as his race last Saturday against Wellhour proved. The combined weights of Nelson, Elkes and Michael do not aggregate 270 pounds, the weight of a good-sized man, yet either of them can keep pace with an ordinary express train going forty miles an hour. "Archie" McEachern has been added to the race, to give it additional interest, and the management has stipulated that each contestant must change pace at least once in every five miles. Hereafter the afternoon bicycle races will not be started until 3:45 P. M., and the principal event promptly at 5:30 P. M.

BLUES WON THE HANDICAP

Fleischmann Colt Led All the Way for the Islip Stakes.

ETHICS, WINNER, WAS BID UP

Highlander and Star of the West Were Victorious Two-Year-Olds at the Brighton Beach Track.

As a change from the regulation cheap selling and maiden races, the contest for the Islip Handicap at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday was warmly welcomed by the crowd, and the result excited something like genuine enthusiasm, as a spectacular contest ended with a victory by the popular horse Blues for the Fleischmann stable. Though none of the nine horses that ran could be classed properly among the "top notch" division, the field represented fairly well all that is best among the handicap horses that have stood up through the vicissitudes of training and racing for four months of a trying season, and the race was one of the best betting contests of the present Brighton Beach meeting.

August Belmont and his trainer, John Hyland, both are congratulating themselves that the produce of Rayon d'Or has been almost exhausted, but even the erratic performances of the sons and daughters of the French horse could not prevent the stable having high hopes that Brigadier, the fastest of all the Rayon d'Ors, would win the Islip, which was over a mile and a furlong course. The public seemed to believe with the Belmont stable, for Brigadier was made the favorite, and held that place consistently, in spite of the fact that he had the top impost, 114 pounds, and was called on to concede weight to some fair horses. Blues and First Whip were equal second choices, with Watercure and Kamara the two next best backed.

At the fall of the flag Blues, ridden by Shaw, went on to take the track, and after racing by the stand attended by Cyrano, worked his way to first place as the field turned into the backstretch, Cyrano there showing beside him for a few strides, but being outrun through the straight of the backstretch, where Blues took a lead of about two lengths, All Green and Cyrano then head and head following, with Watercure, Kamara, and First Whip the next in order. The positions were the same to the bend into the stretch for the run home, where Blues drew away slightly, the two immediately behind him there dropping back, First Whip moving forward and going on after Blues at the same time. Through the straight the race was between Blues in front and First Whip, who closed steadily, but the three-year-old had too much of an advantage for the older horse to overcome, and with Shaw riding out at the end, Blues lasted in front long enough to win by about half a length, with First Whip second, three lengths before Watercure, third. The time of the race, 1:52, was remarkably good for the condition of the track, which was dry on the surface, but dead and rather cuppy below.

This race was the only one in which Shaw rode a winner, though he had mounts in all six races, and finished second twice and third once. In the opening event Pleasant Sail brushed up from the rear division at the finish, and was first in clever style by a length before Marothen, with the favorite, In Shot, among the unplaced horses. Princeton Girl won the second race in much the same style after May W. made the running into the last furlong. In the last race Charles F. Dwyer's stout colt Ethics was favorite at odds on, and after Himself had slipped away in the lead so that there seemed small chance of his being caught, Ethics wore him down in the last quarter of a mile and won very easily at the end, Himself stopping so fast at the finish that he was not in the first three. Ethics was entered to sell for $1,500, and was bid up to $3,005, at which price his owner retained him. The bidding was anonymously, but was said to have been in the interest of the Murray Hill Stable, in which name Eloim, the third horse, ran.

The two races for two-year-olds were won respectively by Highlander, owned by L. O. Appleby, and Star of the West, owned by G. C. Whitney, both winning rather handily. In the race won by Highlander the colt Bon Mot was ridden by an apprentice named Olant, who, after being thrown before the start, was responsible for some jostling in the race that caused Shaw, who rode the defeated favorite, Five Nations, to make a complaint. Shaw, however, alleging that Smith, who rode Essene, had interfered with his mount. The testimony of the patrol judge put the blame on Olant and the Stewards ordered that Olant be not permitted to ride until he had gained more experience, meaning, presumably, that Olant must get his experience galloping horses rather than in riding in races.

The announcement was made that J. Robinson Beard, brother of the late F. D. Beard, and formerly a partner in the Erie Stable, has decided to retire from racing, and through the Fasig-Tipton Company would offer all the horses in training in his stable at auction on Saturday, July 27, the morning of the day on which the race for the Brighton Cup will be run. In the stable is one of the most prominent of the entries for the cup race, Prince of Melbourne, who, according to the terms of the sale, will run for the cup in an interest other than that of the Beard Stable. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds that have run three times or oftener in 1901 and have not won more than two races since June 15, selling allowances; six furlongs. G. Morris's Pleasant Sail, b. f., by Bathampton-Trade Wind, 92 pounds, (Shaw,) 16 to 5 and even, won handily by a length; Michael Murphy's Marothen, ch. f., 100, (Shaw,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, second by a head from M. C. Homan's Hengist, ch. c., 105, (T. Burns,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. In Shot, Amante, Connie, Maiden, Restrick, and Duchess also ran. Value to the winner, $550. In Shot the favorite at 11 to 5 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. H. J. Morris's Princeton Girl, br. f., 3 years, by Prince James-Shing Ching, 89 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 3 to 1 and even, won ridden out by a head; D. Cameron's May W., aged, 101, (Shaw,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by three lengths from P. S. P. Randolph's The Amazon, br. f., 4, 101, (L. Smith,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Sadie S. also ran. Value to the winner, $520. Sadie S. the favorite at 7 to 10 and 1 to 3. Winner trained by E. Feakes.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. L. O. Appleby's Highlander, b. c., by Ben Strome-Henrietta, 118 pounds, (Landry,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won cleverly by two lengths; T. J. Healy's Essene, ch. g., 100, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by four lengths from Bernard Schreiber's Dewey, b. c., 115, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Carroll D., Lemoyne, Leander, Five Nations, Green and Red, Bon Mot, and Highaway also ran. Value to the winner, $665. Five Nations the favorite at 7 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by Louis Stuart.

FOURTH RACE.—The Islip Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. C. Fleischmann's Sons' Blues, b. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 106 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a half length; James McLaughlin's First Whip, br. c., 4, by Duke of Montrose-Thora, 112, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from Green B. Morris's Watercure, ch. g., 4, by Watercress-Lena's First, 111, (Landry,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Brigadier, All Green, King Bramble, Kamara, Cyrano, and Latson also ran. Value to the winner, $2,220. Brigadier favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, fillies and geldings; special weights; six furlongs. G. H. Whitney's Star of the West, b. f., by Montana-Iris, 97 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, won cleverly by a length; Bernard Schrieber's Schwalbe, br. f., 107, (Odom,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a head from Mrs. R. Roche & Co.'s Tombre, ch. g., 110, (McGue,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Oleska, Bells, Pasl, Octoroon, Lieschen, Merry Hours, Fugurtha, Keynote, Pearl Finder, and Rossair also ran. Value to winner $590. Schwalbe the post favorite. Winner trained by F. A. Jones.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 3 years, by Sharavarus-Ethie, 99 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 9 to 20 and out, won easily by two lengths; the Weston stable's Fonsolee, ch. c., 4, 98, (Wilkerson,) 50 to 1 and 12 to 1, second by a length from the Murray Hill stable's Eloim, br. c., 4, 106, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:47. Fatalist, Himself, Magnificent, and Survivor also ran. Value to the winner $620. Ethics always the favorite. Winner trained by R. Miller.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Chantilly Hurdle Stakes, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles. Fleur Pattout and Governor Griggs, 163 pounds each; Draughtsman, 160; Magic Light, 156; Fulminate and Cephalagia, 150 each; Klondyke, 147; Double Dummy, 142; Captain January, 140; The Driver, 133; Mardelmo, 132.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Candling, The Outcast, and Brahmin, 115 pounds each; The Black Knot and Disturber, 112 each; Zasznene, 110; Thicket, Goldflea, Historian, and Jere Black, 105 each; Mardell, Lane and The Blue Coat, 103 each; Hardwell, Maretta, Irene Lindsay, and Tavets, 100 each; Dactyl and Anna Darling, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Herbert, 126 pounds; Carbuncle, 113; All Gold, 104; Manarita, 103; Scurry and Trigger, 100 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Foxhall Stakes, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Whisky King, 125 pounds; Alan-a-Dale, 122; Hyphen, Compute, City Bank, and Otis, 115 each; Albert and Hatasoo, 114 each; Masterman, Goldsmith, and Longlove, 112 each; Disadvantage, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. The Chamberlain, 122 pounds; Godfrey and Gold Fox, 118 each; Goebel, 115; Hops, 114; Captain January, Mayor Gilroy, and Bastile, 110 each; Brandysmash, 106; Himyarite, 104; Anecdote, 102; Labor and Chaos, 99 each; Kid, 98; Annie Thompson and Ashes, 97 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; at special weights; five and one-half furlongs. Five Nations, Cameron, Ben Howard, and Sombrero, 115 pounds each; Fair Express and Miss Patsey, 112 each.

Saratoga's Stake Programme.

The book programme for the Saratoga Racing Association's Summer meeting has been issued, with the schedule of stakes for the twenty-two days of racing arranged as follows:

Aug. 5—The Flash, two-year-olds, and the Saratoga Handicap, three-year-olds and upward; Aug. 6—The Alabama, fillies three years old; Aug. 7—The Spinaway, fillies, two years old; Aug. 8—The Catskill, three-year-olds and upward; Aug. 9—Overnight events; Aug. 10—The Saratoga Special, two-year-olds, and the Travers, three-year-olds; Aug. 12—The Ballston Hunters' Steeplechase; Aug. 13—The Seneca, three-year-olds; Aug. 14—The Troy, two-year-olds; Aug. 15—The Kenner, three-year-olds; Aug. 16—The Beverwyck Steeplechase; Aug. 17—The United States Hotel Stakes, two-year-olds, and the Delaware, three-year-olds and upward; Aug. 19—The Mohawk, three-year-olds; Aug. 20—The Summer Hurdle Handicap; Aug. 21—The Grand Union Hotel Stakes, two-year-olds; Aug. 22—The Huron, three-year-olds; Aug. 23—The Amsterdam, three-year-olds and upward; Aug. 24—The Adirondack, two-year-olds, and the Saratoga Cup, three-year-olds and upward; Aug. 26—The Kentucky, fillies, two years old; Aug. 27—The Champlain, three-year-olds and upward; Aug. 28—The Albany, two-year-olds; Aug. 29—The Saranac, three-year-olds.

RACING AT ELKWOOD PARK.

Mixed Programme for Harness Horses and Thoroughbreds Decided.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 19.—The trotting and running events at Elkwood Park this afternoon, under the auspices of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Monmouth County, drew a large attendance, and the trotting races were especially fine. Two light showers and an accident in the free-for-all event threatened the success of the day's racing, but notwithstanding the programme was completed in satisfactory style. Dr. Randall's Moth Miller disposed of a speedy field of competitors in the free-for-all, winning in straight heats. In the first heat of this event the harness on Dandy A, driven by A. Dennis, broke, causing the horse to fall and throwing Dennis against the pole. The accident necessitated the withdrawal of Dandy A in the second heat. Summary:

2:14 Class.—Pacing; two in three; mile heats.

Charles McCue's Little, (Gatlin)	1 1
O. C. Overholt's Blass, (Strader)	2 2
C. D. Emson's Mark Hendricks, (Pope)	3 5
E. H. Wilcox's Maud V., (Syram)	5 3
T. T. Maxfield's Amoklin, (Maxfield)	6 4
Dr. H. D. Gill's Parville, (Hunting)	4 6
John McGuire's Walter M., (McGuire)	7 7

Time—2:15¼, 2:13¾.

2:35 Class.—Trotting; two in three; mile heats.

O. C. Overholt's Cantata, (Pope)	1 1
A. Dennis's Senator, (Dennis)	2 4
E. B. Seaton's Sir Douglas, (Syram)	3dis
W. E. Parson, Jr.'s, La Belle Rosa, (Howell)	4 3
F. T. Holman's Sophia Russell, (Gatlin)	5 2
B. F. S. Brown's Generous, (Brown)	dis

Time—2:22½, 2:24½.

Free-for-all trot; two in three; mile heats.

Dr. David Randall's Moth Miller, (McBride)	1 1
John McGuire's Miss Mayo, (McGuire)	2 2
Theodore Pope's Mac Conley, (Pope)	4 3
F. H. Bradner's Wanda, (Bradner)	3 4
Sullivan & Gillespie's McJoe, (Sullivan)	5 6
Mrs. H. D. Gill's Jack, (Hunting)	6 5
A. Dennis's Dandy A., (Dennis)	7 w

Time—2:12¾, 2:12½.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; two in three; mile heats.

O. C. Overholt's Miss Conley, (Strader)	1 1
F. H. Bradner's Fred. Wilkes, (Bradner)	2 4
E. W. Valentine's Delanto, (Valentine)	3 3
B. C. Hard's Charlotte W., (Hard)	4 5
John McGuire's Billy Warner, (McGuire)	5 2
Thomas Byrnes's Bertchen, (Maxfield)	dis

Time—2:18¾, 2:19¼.

Running race; half mile; weight for age.—H. McCarthy's Marblehead won, William Coleman's Kitten second, H. W. Read's Countess Commaude third. Time—0:48¼. Hawk, Miss Lazarone, and Dutch Luck also ran.

Running race; seven-eighths of a mile; weight for age.—W. A. Tyler's Lady Go Lightly won, George Vunck's Joe Oliver second, M. Luckey's The Bummer third. Time—1:31¾. Macedon and Marbleheart were left at the post.

SOUTH AMERICAN JOCKEY WON.

Gomez, New Rival to Riders in England, Landed $50,000 Eclipse Stakes.

LONDON, July 19.—Lord Rosebury's four-year-old brown colt Epsom Lad, by Ladas-Disorder, ridden by the South American jockey, Gomez, won the fourteenth renewal of the Eclipse Stakes of £10,000, for three and four year olds, at one mile and a quarter, at the opening to-day of the Sandown Park second Summer meeting. Sir R. Waldie Griffith's three-year-old bay colt Ian, ridden by J. H. Martin, was second, while J. R. Keene's four-year-old bay colt Disguise II., (Henry,) by Domino, out of Bonnie Gal, was third. Thirteen horses ran.

Seldom has such a desperate finish been seen as that which resulted for this event, when a blanket would have covered the first four horses. The start was delayed through the display of temper by Diamond Jubilee, owned by the Prince of Wales and leased to the Duke of Devonshire, and J. R. Keene's Disguise II. But for this Keene's horse would in all probability have won the race. First Fruit led for the first quarter mile, when Epsom Lad took up the running. A quarter of a mile further on Disguise II. assumed the lead, and from this point there occurred one of the finest races ever seen. Close to the post Epsom Lad, accompanied by Ian, came again, and Gomez, riding splendidly to the finish, just managed to land Epsom Lad by a head. A similar distance separated the second and third horses, while Diamond Jubilee was a close fourth.

J. H. (Skeets) Martin said to-night: "While my failure to win the Eclipse Stakes is a source of great disappointment to me, I must admit that Gomez rode the most wonderful race I ever witnessed. About half a mile from home his saddle slipped, but he took the weights from the saddle and held them in his hand across the back of his horse until the finish, winning splendidly by a head."

Lord Cadogan's chestnut gelding Frank Ash, (Maher,) won the Ditton Selling Plate for two-year-olds at five furlongs. W. C. Whitney's Shibboleth, filly, (bred in the United States,) ridden by L. Reiff, won the twenty-sixth renewal of the Great Kingston two-year-old race at five furlongs. J. R. Keene's Virginia Earle, with Henry up, won the Surbiton Handicap at five furlongs.

SULLIVAN'S RACE TRACK PLAN.

Land Near Jamaica Selected for New Racing Venture.

The announcement was made yesterday that the plan of State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and his associates among Tammany Hall politicians, to construct a new race course near New York has taken definite shape, and that negotiations for the purchase of real estate a mile and a half from Jamaica, L. I., on the line of the Southern Branch of the Long Island Railroad have been opened, and terms agreed upon.

The property comprises about 110 acres at a point where a new station, to be known as Locust, is to be established, railroad officials having promised their aid in the carrying out of the scheme. There also will be trolley line conveniences. The land will require no grading, as it now is level, as is most of the surrounding country. There is also plenty of water easily accessible.

It is said that the actual work of laying out and constructing the race track will begin in thirty days, and plans agreed upon provide for completion by March 1, 1902. An oval mile and a "chute," furnishing a straight course of five furlongs and a half will be built. At all points the "chute" and the main track will be 100 feet wide.

The grand stand will be 500 feet in length, with a lawn about the width of the lawn at Morris Park between it and the track. Whether it will be a wood or steel structure has not been decided. A commodious clubhouse will also be erected. The betting ring will be twice as large as the largest inclosure for bookmakers and their customers provided by any club now racing on Long Island.

Articles of incorporation will be filed within a month for the new racing association, which is to be known as the Metropolitan Jockey Club. Those interested in the new association assert that the stock has all been subscribed for.

Washington Park's Last Day.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The Washington Park meeting will come to a close to-morrow with the running of the Wheeler Handicap as the star feature. This event is at one and one-quarter miles, with $7,500 added. A magnificent field will go to the post. With the probable jockeys, the field is as follows:

	Weight.	Jockey.
Advance Guard	128	J. Woods.
Sidney Lucas	123	Sullivan.
Pink Coat	118	Caywood.
John Bright	112	Van Dusen.
Robert Waddell	111	Dominick.
Terminus	111	Gormley.
Yesuvius	110	J. Matthews.
The Conqueror II	107	Knight.
The Lady	107	Meade.
Martimas	105	
Favonius	105	Ransch.
The Unknown	103	Bullman.
Star Chamber	103	Winkfield.
Lady Elite	90	

Bookmakers predict to-night that 5 to 1 will be obtainable against any horse in the race.

LARCHMONT A CALM CENTRE.

Yachtsmen Raced in Starlight in Sound Club's Regatta Last Evening.

Up and down and around the mast were the zephyrs at the Larchmont Yacht Club's regatta yesterday. The Regatta Committee boarded the tug C. P. Raymond, and were prepared to start the race at 11:30 o'clock, as arranged, but not a suspicion of a breeze was on hand to gladden the hearts of the waiting skippers, who puckered their lips and whistled every air in their nautical repertory in vain.

The boats drifted about in the neighborhood of the tug, and the schooner Elmina dropped her anchor about on the starting line in order to be ready in ample time if the unexpected breeze should happen along.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the ghost of a southeasterly zephyr flitted across the lazy Sound, and the yachtsmen welcomed the chance to do or die. Signals

UNION PACIFIC SITUATION

The Visit of Mr. Schiff to J. Pierpont Morgan.

An Attempt to Secure the Election of Robert Bacon Into the Union Pacific Directorate.

Developments in the Union Pacific-Northern Pacific harmony plans continued to be keenly watched by financial and railroad men yesterday. The interest centred in a visit which Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. paid to J. Pierpont Morgan shortly before noon. The conference between the two financiers did not last more than ten minutes, and at its conclusion they both declined to say anything about it.

The call of Mr. Schiff was, it is understood, for the purpose of getting Mr. Morgan's consent to the election of Robert Bacon, one of his partners, into the board of the Union Pacific. Mr. Bacon and Mr. Schiff are known to be on very friendly terms and the entrance of a Morgan representative into the Union Pacific Board has been generally expected. When, however, a representative of Union Pacific interests was seen later regarding such a change in the board he stated that the election of a Morgan representative was possible, but not likely.

At the present time three Directors of the Union Pacific Road are holding temporary office pending the election of their successors, and it is likely that such an election may take place in the near future.

Regarding the meeting of the Northern Pacific Directors, at which the new harmony board is expected to organize, it was learned yesterday that this meeting will be held early next week. It is not believed that President Mellen will retire, even though James J. Hill is known to be working hard to bring about his resignation. Harriman representatives said that they believed that Mr. Mellen would stay, but they added that so many reports about his resignation could not be wholly without foundation.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

UNION CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment against the Union Cloak and Suit Company of 50 Howard Street for $1,000 in favor of Solomon Littenberg of 300 Canal Street, for money loaned. The company on April 25, 1900, and the Sheriff took out enough merchandise to cover the amount of the attachment, which was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation.

IRWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment against the Irwin Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of vapor bath cabinets at 123 Chambers Street, for $353 in favor of the Lyman D. Morse Advertising Company for advertising between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 last. It was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. The Sheriff has also received a State tax warrant to collect $19 taxes. The Sheriff made a levy on the effects of the company. It was incorporated on Oct. 25, 1899, with a capital stock of $100,000, and Russell M. Irwin was the President.

CONSUMERS' PAINT AND VARNISH COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss received an execution yesterday against the Consumers' Paint and Varnish Company of 215 Pearl Street for $1,185, in favor of Leander Leitner. The company's factory at Athens Junction, near Schenectady, N. Y., was erected about a year ago. The company was incorporated on Nov. 25, 1899, with a capital stock of $200,000, and was practically a reorganization of the Manhattan Paint, Oil and Varnish Company. Daniel T. Holland of Troy became President, Benjamin F. J. Kiernan Secretary, and George W. Adams Treasurer. Mr. Adams is the cashier of the Seventh National Bank, which failed a few weeks ago.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FRANK COTTER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Frank Cotter, builder, of Liberty, N. Y., by the following creditors: C. D. Middlebrook & Son of Binghamton, $948; Sherman Ernhout of Liberty, $186; Jacob L. Matzinger of Liberty, $638, and George Mesler, Liberty, $363. It was alleged that on March 28 he assigned three payments owing to him on a contract for the erection at Liberty of a sanitarium for the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives of the City of New York, to Roswell A. Monroe of Liberty, one of his creditors, and during April and May Mr. Cotter deposited $7,000 in the Sullivan County Bank of Liberty, all of which he has withdrawn. Mr. Cotter has been in the building line for several years.

J. OLINGER & Co.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Olinger, Samuel Harris, and Reuben Melzer, composing the firm of J. Olinger & Co., manufacturers of skirts at 23 West Wooster Street, by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, for the H. B. Claflin Company, creditors, for $965 for merchandise sold to the firm between Feb. 4 and June 13. It was alleged that they are insolvent, transferred merchandise and accounts valued at $3,000, and conveyed or removed a large part of their property. Harris & Melzer are also in business as fur manufacturers at 141 Prince Street, and a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed against them on the 15th inst. Mr. Olinger was formerly a contractor in this line, and Harris & Melzer went into the partnership with him in the skirt business in February, 1900.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 208 failures in the United States during the week, against 199 for the previous week, and 202, 174, 188, and 220 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 back to 1897. The Middle States had 61, New England 34, Southern 30, Western 45, Northwestern 23, Pacific 9, and Territories 6. Canada had 28, against 22 for the preceding week. About 90.8 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAMS, Adolph and Henry—H. C. Dietz	$3,941
ABRAHAMS, Adolph and Henry—L. Dietz	6,299
ANSTEY, Herbert—E. Hamilton	273
BOYTON, Samuel—New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, costs..	447
BEAUDET, Homer J.—Swan & Finch Company	17
BATEMAN, Edith H. and Harry O.—The Haight Family Cemetery in the Town of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., a corporation	2,033
COHEN, Abraham—S. Mandel	828
CARROLL, Richard, and John Keys—Cook & Bernheimer Company, costs	27
DOSCHER, John—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	1,574
DOSCHER, John—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	1,246
DE PEIS, Charles W.—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	69
FICKE, John—J. E. Nichols and others..	62
FLUCKIGER, John A.—William Sheets..	76
ENRIGHT, George W.—Buyers Reference Company	28
ELLIOTT, Mrs. R., otherwise known as Diana Van Schwarzenberg—D. McAdam.	77
EDWARDS, John R., and William H. Allen—A. W. Knapp	404
GARRY, Patrick and Peter—Bronx Borough Bank	344
GALLAGHER, Patrick—W. Affleck	575
HURST, John H.—White City Art Company	29
HORTON, William—New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company	138
HIRSCHKIND, Philip—The Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	109
JEWELL, Walter H.—Drug Trade Club.	170
KRIEG, Regina—E. Winter and others..	104
KRIEG, Regina—W. Geis	133
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—M. Mahoney	40
LIPSCHUTZ, Louis—P. Gross	61
McLEAN, Mary—Simon Reigel Cigar Company	202
McANANNY, Julia—S. S. Ziles	68
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Cohen, by guardian, costs.	120
MARGOLIES, Edward—Press Publishing Company, costs	18
MAYER, Lewis—M. Lehman	4,239
NEWKIRK, William S.—H. W. Sykes	29
PERRIN, Frederick M.—Swan & Finch Company	28
RIES, James H.—Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company	94
ROCHE, John—E. L. Clarke	115
ROOD, Horace E.—Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	438
REICH, Bernard, and William H. McKiernan—L. Krulewitche	456
STOLZ, George—The American Savings Bank	1,654
SIEBERT, Julius—H. B. Machine Company	204
SMITH, F. Vinton, and Frederick Thielemann, Jr.—P. McCann, costs	103
TOBIN, Matthew J.—J. Polhemus Printing Company	170
TOBIN, Matthew J.—H. C. Polhemus..	270
THE WOODFALL COMPANY and T. Hartley Woodfall—J. Karst	484
THE ELECTRIC ENAMELING COMPANY—M. L. V. Shepard	96
WAIKMAN, Barbara—M. Kinzler, costs..	39
WHITNEY, Charles M.—J. Trattner	1,374
ZURINSKY, Isidor—The Third Avenue Railroad Company	

The glad vacation days are here. Don't forget to pack a **Sparklets** carbonating syphon in your kit. It charges any drink in a minute, no matter where you may be—in the woods, at a hotel or down on the farm.

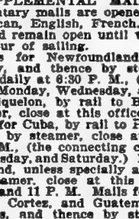

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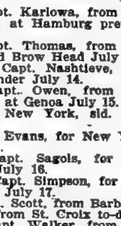

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:45	Sun sets...7:26	Moon sets...9:48

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:51	Gov. Isl'd...11:17	H. Gate....1:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:57	Gov. Isl'd...11:20	H. Gate....1:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Corona, Argentina	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Island, Denmark	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Wordsworth, North Brazil	.....	1:00 A. M.
Zulia, Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JULY 22.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Peru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 20, and up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. July 21. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 21 and up to July 27, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York July 27, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, June 18; Shanghai, June 22; Yokohama, June 29 and Honoluiu, July 10, which reached San Francisco per steamer Peru, were dispatched East July 17 at 6 P. M., and that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Monday, July 22.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 20.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, July 5.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, July 6.
Caribbee, Barbados, July 13.
Cufic, Liverpool, July 9.
Daggry, Curacoa, July 8.
Marsala, Trinidad, July 13.
Parran, Shields, July 2.
Picqua, Gibraltar, July 5.
Phidias, St. Lucia, July 12.

SUNDAY, JULY 21.

Archimede, Genoa, July 5.
El Paso, New Orleans, July 16.
La Gascogne, Hagre, July 13.
Mesaba, London, July 11.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, July 11.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, July 11.
Seminole, Jacksonville, July 18.

MONDAY, JULY 22.

Bellanoch, St. Lucia, July 16.
Critic, Dundee, July 8.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 12.
Louisiana, New Orleans, July 17.
Maracaibo, Porto Cabello, July 12.
Mongolian, Clyde, July 12.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

Algiers, New Orleans, July 18.
City of Washington, Colon, July 16.
El Monte, New Orleans, July 18.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Cherbourg, July 17.
Southwark, Antwerp, July 13.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

Boston City, Gibraltar, July 10.
Concha, Galveston, July 17.
Teutonic, Liverpool, July 17.

Arrived.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, July 13, and Queenstown, 14, with merchandise and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. East of Fire Island at 1:28 A. M.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Korff, Hamburg July 7, Boulogne 8th, and Plymouth 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Niagara, Miller, Tampico July 11, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 A. M.

SS Angpa, (Br.,) Williamson, Cardiff July 4, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M., 18th.

SS Pennland, (Belg.,) Rodgers, Antwerp July 6, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

SS Daphne, (Nor.,) Berg, Cape Haiti and Port Liberty July 12, and Inagua 13th, with logwood to W. D. Hunson. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Tioga, (Br.,) Whitson, Newcastle July 2, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 8:10 A. M.

SS Oleta, (Span.,) Salyardo, Genoa June 4, Licata 18th, Girgenti 19th, Lapari 24th, and Gibraltar 30th, with mdse. to order; vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Huiphers, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) Beers, Shields July 2, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M. Ordered to Norfolk, Va., and proceeded, passing out at Sandy Hook at 2:10 P. M.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston July 16, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg July 11 and Southampton and Cherbourg 12th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Andrews, Bristol July 1, and Swansea 2d, with mdse. and passengers to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg July 11, Southampton and Cherbourg 12th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:10 P. M.

SS Yucatan, Hansen, Vera Cruz July 11, Progreso 14th, and Havana 16th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:48 P. M.

SS Kassas City, Fisher, Savannah July 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Watson, Hull July 7, with mdse. to Sanderson & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 10:41 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 19, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze; clear; hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Nueces, for Galveston.
SS Vincenzo Bonanno, (Ital.,) for Pensacola.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) for Flushing for orders.
SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) for Progreso.
SS Richmond, for Newport News.
SS Adler, (Br.,) for Kingston, Jamaica.
SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS Nordpol, (Nor.,) for Havre and Dunkirk.
SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) for Haiti and Venezuelan ports.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Defiance, for Philadelphia.
SS Thomas Anderson, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.

Spoken.

Bark Drumalis, (Br.,) Capt. Whalen, from Dunkirk for New York, was spoken July 16 in latitude 50, longitude 2.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 19.—SS Philadelphia, Capt. Chambers, from New York for La Guayra, &c., arr. at San Juan to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 5:32 P. M. to-day, and proceeded.

SS Asama, (Br.,) Capt. Bement, from Kurrachee for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Villeaumoras, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 3:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York, arr. at Delagoa Bay yesterday.

SS Melbourne, (Br.,) Capt. Ross, from New York, via St. Vincent, C. V., for Brisbane, &c., arr. at Melbourne to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York, via Plymouth, arr. at Hamburg previous to to-day.

SS Monadic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head July 17.

SS Ontanada, (Span.,) Capt. Nashtieve, from New York, arr. at Bremen July 14.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York for Venice, &c., arr. at Genoa July 15.

SS Istok, (Aust.,) for New York, sld. from Pola July 14.

SS Muriel, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, for New York, sld. from Messina July 14.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, for New York, sld. from Naples July 16.

SS Appalachee, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, for New York, sld. from Hamburg July 17.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from Barbados, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Croix to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 8:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauermann, from New York, via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Furst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 11:10 P. M. to-day.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagen, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York for Malta, Venice, and Trieste, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curet, from New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Atkins, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—William Kander vs. Mary Mitchell—Stephen H. Keating.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Matter of Lion—Thomas F. Keogh. State Bank vs. Lochner—James E. Smith.

Surrogate Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

LENTE, MARY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ellen K. Lente, Mary Lente, Margaret K. Van Winkle, and Margaret Lente, the heirs and next of kin of MARY LENTE, deceased, send greeting. Whereas Ellen K. Lente, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 7th day of May, 1901, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary Lente, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
BULL, EDGAR & MATHEWS, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 27 William Street, New York.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Ager, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated April 30th, 1901. EDWIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my11-law6mS

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the will of Mary Griffin, deceased, plaintiff, against TERESA VIELE, Kathlyne K. Viele, Herman K. Viele, Egbert L. Viele, junior, otherwise known as Francis Viele Griffin; Edmee Griffin, Marie Antoinette Griffin, Odette Griffin, Francoise Griffin, Emily Strother, Francis Griffin, Dorothy Frances Griffin, Gerald Jerome Griffin, Richard H. Griffin, Charles M. Griffin, Adrian Charles Griffin, Edmund Dorr Griffin, Llewellyn Augustine Griffin, Cecile Marie Griffin, Marcelle Anna Griffin, Yvonne Louise Griffin, Julia Wheeler, Harriet Philomena Wheeler, Mary Griffin Wheeler, William Anthony Wheeler, Ulric X. Griffin, Elizabeth Graham Griffin, John Melvin Griffin, Francis Joseph Griffin, Carl Emil Lengnick, and Edward F. Dwight, as ancillary administrator with the will annexed of the last will and testament of Emily Seton Lengnick, deceased; Olga Felicitas Heinicke, Anna Maria Louisa Natalia Reichelt and Minni Kunitze Richter, Percy Alphonsus Wheeler, Emily Nelson Strother, Philip Jasper Griffin, Terese Strother, Sarah Elisabeth Strother, George J. Griffin, Olive Griffin, and Robert G. Griffin, defendants.—Fifth supplemental summons.

To the defendants Terese Strother, Sarah Elizabeth Strother, George J. Griffin, Olive Griffin, and Robert G. Griffin:

You are hereby summoned to answer the fifth supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this fifth supplemental summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the fifth supplemental complaint.

Dated April 29th, 1901.

The plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address 52 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendants Terese Strother, Sarah Elizabeth Strother, and Robert G. Griffin:

The foregoing fifth supplemental summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles F. MacLean, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, State of New York, dated the 14th day of June, 1901, and filed with the supplemental complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the same day.

Dated New York, June 14th, 1901.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address 52 Wall Street, New York.
je15-1aw7wS

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUISA MANDER, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. WEISS, Caroline L. Guenther, Catharine E. Newsome, Philip Mergenthaler, Betsy Lieberman, as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of Louis Lieberman, deceased; Charles Liebmann, Charles Bried, Alexander Hoch, the People of the State of New York, Walter Magee, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 9th, 1901.

JAMES W. & CHARLES J. McDERMOTT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.
To the above-named defendant Charles Bried:

The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the City of New York, dated the 25th day of May, 1901, and filed with the complaint at the County Court House in the City, County, and State of New York on the 25th day of May, 1901.—Dated New York, this 25th day of June, 1901.

JAMES W. & CHAS. J. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office & P. O. address, 155 & 157 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
je29-1aw6wS

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,995.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY C. BROWN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Henry C. Brown of the Village of Hastings, Town of Greenburgh, County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Henry C. Brown was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 19th, 1901.

NO. 3,990.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY FISCHER and HENRY C. FISCHER, individually and as copartners of the firm of H. FISCHER & SON and the firm of H. FISCHER & SON, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Fischer and Henry C. Fischer, individually and as copartners of the firm of H. Fischer & Son and the firm of H. Fischer & Son, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Henry Fischer, Henry C. Fischer, and Fischer & Son were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 19th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB GOLDBLATT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Goldblatt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 29th July, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 19th, 1901.

No. 3,876.—IN THE DISTRCT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE C. JOHNS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George C. Johns of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1901, the said George C. Johns was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 19th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SIMON NATHAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Nathan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 10, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, August 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 19th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES KILPATRICK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James Kilpatrick, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 16th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt theeron.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 19th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN REILLY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Reilly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 20th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 19th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES WEST, Bankrupt.—No. 3,035.

To the creditors of James West of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said James West was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 18th, 1901.

CEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK against EDWIN H. BURR and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
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BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1901.
RESOURCES.

N. Y. City bonds	$2,301,807 50
Other bonds and securities	922,600 00
Bonds and mortgages	288,218 57
Bills purchased	230,926 56
Loans on collaterals	11,171,981 71
Cash in vault and banks	1,944,297 19
Overdrafts	209 59
Interest, &c., receivable	71,934 28
	$16,932,075 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	401,563 83
Deposits	14,394,849 52
Interest, &c., payable	135,662 05
	$16,932,075 40

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this Company as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.

No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

This morning contains an important article on "Methods of Reading the Market." Also a study in value in St. Paul. 3 cents the copy; at news stands.

DOW, JONES & CO., Publishers,
44 Wall St

Proposals.

DUCKTOWN SULPHUR, COPPER & IRON COMPANY, LIMITED.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated August 9, 1892, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $2,433.25 of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on August 9th, 1901, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Company, Limited, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City."

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
Dated July 9, 1901.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. Refunding

Considerably more than a majority of the underlying bonds having been deposited under our circular of May 28th, 1901, we hereby give notice that for the convenience of holders that have as yet not been able to deposit their bonds, we will until JULY 20, 1901, continue to receive deposit of underlying bonds for exchange into 4% Refunding Bonds on the same basis as heretofore, namely:

For each $1,000. Face Value, of the Following Outstanding Bonds.	In Refunding Bonds Face Value.
6% SECOND MORTGAGE A, B AND C BONDS	$1,166 66
6% MISSOURI AND WESTERN DIVISION FIRST MTGE. BONDS	1,282 05
6% TRUST BONDS OF 1880	1,282 05
6% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,369 23
5% GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS	1,194 87
5% TRUST BONDS OF 1887	1,179 49
6% ST. LOUIS, WICHITA AND WESTERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,179 49
6% FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE FIRST MTGE. BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,128 20
5% SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,025 64
4% CENTRAL DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051 28
4% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,000 00
3% KANSAS CITY DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	876 03
4% NORTHWESTERN DIVISION BONDS (REDEEMABLE)	1,051 28
4% RED RIVER DIVISION BONDS	974 35
4% CONSOLIDATED BONDS	1,025 64

At the time of deposit, holders of underlying bonds will receive payment in cash of the unmatured interest accrued upon their deposited bonds to July 1, 1901, from which date the Refunding Bonds are to bear interest.

BONDS MUST BE DEPOSITED WITH THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY, DEPOSITARY, ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, 1901, AFTER WHICH DATE BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR EXCHANGE ONLY ON SUCH TERMS AS WE MAY DETERMINE.

We reserve the right, at any time, without notice, to alter the basis of exchange of any of the foregoing bonds, or to withdraw, wholly or partly, our offer to exchange.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., Syndicate Managers.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1901.

DIVIDEND-PAYING STOCKS.
SPECIAL INAUGURAL OFFERING.
COMMONWEALTH
GOLD MINES, Ltd.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,250,000. 1,250,000 SHARES, PAR VAL. $1 Each.

Operating the "Pennsylvania," "Danebroge" and "Hawkeye" mines, representing an investment of over $700,000 to date. One of the most modern, completely equipped and successful mining properties in California.

PRESENT DIVIDENDS, FROM THE OPERATION OF 20 STAMPS, 3% QUARTERLY, OR 12% PER ANNUM, TO BE INCREASED TO FROM 25% to 40% PER ANNUM WITH THE OPERATION OF THE 40 ADDITIONAL STAMPS TO BE INSTALLED BY THE COMPANY.

The Commonwealth Gold Mines, Ltd., was recently organized to acquire the above properties, profitably operated for several years as the "Victor" mines, which it now owns **free from debt or encumbrance, with $50,000 cash in its treasury for the additional equipment.** And the undersigned are authorized to offer for public subscription a limited amount only of its full-paid, non-assessable stock, the same being

FIRST ISSUE AT PAR, $1.00 PER SHARE.

Pending the delivery of the permanent steel-engraved certificates, duly registered by the **Knickerbocker Trust Co., Registrars,** temporary certificates, drawing dividends from the date of subscription, will be issued to subscribers, accompanied by a receipt of cash deposit for full amount of the subscription, executed by the **North American Trust Co., New York and London, the authorized Depositories of the Company.**

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE FOR LISTING THIS STOCK, WHICH, WITH THE UNUSUALLY LARGE EARNING CAPACITY OF THE PROPERTY ALREADY DEMONSTRATED AND SOON TO BE GREATLY INCREASED, SHOULD INSURE AN EARLY AND RAPID INCREASE IN ITS MARKET VALUE, MAKING THE STOCK AN ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT TO CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS DESIRING SECURITY OF PRINCIPAL AND UNUSUAL INTEREST EARNINGS.

Subscriptions to be filed in the order received, with the right reserved to reject or allot pro rata any subscription, and to close the subscription at any time without notice.

Subscription blanks, large illustrated prospectus of the properties, maps, &c., mailed on application to the undersigned.

DOUGLAS, LACEY & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Dividend-Paying Mining Stocks,
66 Broadway and 17 New St., New York.
BRANCHES:
Cleveland, Cuyahoga Building. **Baltimore, Md.,** Law Building.
Boston, International Trust Building. **Prescott, Ariz.,** Lawler Building.
Philadelphia, Betz Building. **Los Angeles, Cal.,** Wilcox Building.
Chicago, New York Life Building. **Buffalo, N. Y.,** Prudential Building.
St. Louis, Security Building. **St. John, N. B.,** McLaughlin Building.
Hartford, Conn., Hill's Block. **Montreal, Que., Canada,** Temple B'ldg.
Cincinnati, O., Union Trust Building. **London, E. C., England,** Trafalgar B'ldg.
Ore from mines on exhibition in windows of Worth & Co., Jewellers, 1213 Broadway.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 24th, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
23 shs. 1st Natl. Bank, Paterson, N. J.
14 shs. Mechanics' Bank, Bklyn.
$7,400 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Registd. Consols.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$14,000 Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$3,000 Fulton St. R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1995.
10 shs. Middletown (N. Y.) Cigar Co.
BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.
$2,000 Southern Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1994.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
40 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
15 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
140 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
100 shs. American Brewing Co., N. Y.
$40,000 Fisheries Co. 1st Mtg., 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
90 shs. Third Avenue R. R.
35 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Hutchinson, Pierce & Co. pfd.
4 shs. North American Trust Co.
65 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
200 shs. N. Y. Real Estate Ass'n.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$3,000 Judge Company 4 p. c. purchase money Mtg Bds., "Class A," 1900.
70 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. scrip, 1901.
22 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Adams Express Co.
11 shs. 23d Ward Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
$2,000 Durland Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
400 shs. Colorado & Southern Ry common.
14 shs. United States Steel Corp. pfd.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** bearing date March 1st, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the **LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,** extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000.)** due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,** by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	398	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Is the one daily paper people with money must read to keep in closest touch with Wall Street and to get the best information on investments.

For this reason shrewd advertisers use it. $1 a month; $8 a year; also at news stands.

DOW, JONES & CO., 44 Broad St., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Prefefred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL,
Chairman,
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
49 Wall Street, N. Y.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1902, viz.:

Nos. 12, 40, 90, 99, 222, 720, 1030, 1188, 1818, 1443, 1492, 1587, 1949, 2282, 2837, 2675, 2912, 3309, 3407, 3522, 3677, 3846, and 3893.

The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1902, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17, 1901.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the New York State banking laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884	$69.28
Charles Carew, March 11, 1885	269.72
Ed E. Pryer, Sept. 26, 1894	56.64

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1901.
[Seal.] NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

COPETE AND GREENE CONSOLIDATED bought and sold. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

Dividends.

National Salt Company.
28 Broadway, New York, N. Y., July 15, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 9.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared payable August 1st, 1901, to the holders of Preferred stock of record July 24th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 24th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. August 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.

Common Stock Dividend No. 5.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. has been declared payable August 1st, 1901, to the holders of Common stock of record July 24th, 1901. Transfer books of the Common stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 24th, and reopen at 9 o'clock A. M., August 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.
W. T. HUNTER, Asst. Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF Per Cent. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on August 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, July 16th, and reopened on Friday, August 2d.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 5th, 1901. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 5th, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 22nd, 1901.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.,
By A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

93rd Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable August 31, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 23d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 8, 1901.

NATIONAL STARCH COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend, No. 4.
A dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared as of July 1st, 1901, payable August 1st, 1901, to holders of Preferred Stock of record July 23d, 1901. Transfer books of Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. July 23d, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 1st, 1901. Dividend checks will be mailed.
J. D. HIGGINS, Treasurer.

Office of Phenix Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17, 1901.
90TH DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date.
WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, July 22, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1901, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 13, 1901.

The H. B. Claflin Company.
Corner Church and Worth Sts., N. Y. City.
July 19, 1901.
The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid August 1st.
Transfer books for the preferred stocks only will be closed at 3 P. M. July 22, and reopened at 10 A. M. August 2, 1901.
D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

Standard Rope & Twine Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 4 BONDS.
COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street, New York City.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

International Fire Engine Co.
149 Broadway, New York.
July 16th, 1901.
The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Company, as of August 10th, 1901. The transfer books close July 31st and reopen August 12th, 1901.
W. A. DINSMORE, Secretary.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rochester Infant Shoe Company of Rochester; capital, $5,000. Directors—D. P. Harding, J. H. Warner, and E. B. Bronson, Rochester.

Phelps-Raby Company of Syracuse, to deal in hats and caps; capital, $10,000. Directors—B. F. Phelps, F. S. Raby, and J. H. Walrath, Syracuse.

Press Bureau of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. T. White, G. D. White, and F. E. Bodin, New York.

Van Buren Land Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—James H. Coe, Englewood, N. J.; H. L. Johnson and S. W. Dexter, New York City.

Monarch Fire Appliance Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. H. Carpenter, O. L. Williams, and D. L. Baldwin, New York City.

Lincoln Security Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Henry Bollinger, A. I. Gordon, and William Blau, New York City.

Commonwealth Construction Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. O. Barlow, New York City; E. A. Bangs and R. S. Barlow, Boston.

White Cross Chemical Company of New York City; capital, $1,200. Directors—E. V. Neal, Mollie H. Neal, and G. E. Tracy, New York City.

Raquette Falls Land Company of Albany; capital, $100,000. Directors—Patrick Moyhehant and George R. Finch, Glens Falls; George F. Underwood, New York City.

Incorporated in Westchester.

The certificate of incorporation of The Lawrence Brothers of Yonkers has been filed. The capital stock is $50,000. The object of the corporation is the purchase, sale, and manufacture of goods, wares, lumber, timber, and building materials. The Directors are James V. Lawrence, Percy B. Young, William Hally, Stanley L. Marran, and Henry C. Donnelly, all of Yonkers.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Purdy & Henderson Company filed articles of incorporation. The object of the concern is to conduct the business of "civil engineers, architects, constructors, and builders, and to manufacture materials of iron and steel, and to do business generally." The authorized capital stock is $50,000. The incorporators are Crydon T. Purdy, Upper Montclair; Lightner Henderson, New York City, and Charles T. Bergen, Newark.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company of New York, to manufacture and deal in chemical productions; capital, $400,000.

Daisy Milling and Mining Company of Rochester, N. Y., to carry on a general mining and refining business; capital, $400,000.

Mexican Gulf Construction Company of Chicago, to build railroad bridges and public works; capital, $1,250,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 19	1,003,602
To date this year	186,050,355
Corresponding date last year	70,160,048

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 19	$2,480,000
To date this year	$672,592,720
Corresponding date last year	$306,418,000

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@2 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	Mexican Central	1¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅛	Minn. & St. L.	2
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	5	M. & St. L. pf.	2
Am. Tobacco	1	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
Canadian Pacific	⅞	Nat. Salt pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Reading	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	3	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Con. Gas	¾	St. L. & Adir.	3½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Diamond Match	½	Texas Pacific land tr.	2½
Ft. W. & D. C.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Hocking Valley	1	Wabash pf.	⅝
Iowa Central	¾	West. Union Tel.	½
Kan. City South.	¾	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	4½
Manhattan	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	1⅜	Norf. & West.	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	1½	North Am.	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Pac. Mail	¼
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	Pennsylvania	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1	People's Gas	1⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	P. C. C. & St. L.	4
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	Pressed Steel pf.	2⅝
Erie 1st pf.	¾	St. L. S. W.	1½
General Electric	4½	Southern Pacific	1⅛
Illinois Central	1⅞	South. Ry. pf.	⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	Texas Pacific	⅝
Missouri Pacific	2⅜	Union Pacific	4⅝
New York Central	1⅛	Union Pac. pf.	1
N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
2d pf.	¾	Wisconsin Central	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1
Peoria & East. inc.	1

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 5s, stamped	1
Union Pac. conv. 4s	2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The feature of yesterday's stock market was the heavy short selling of stocks all day long by what is known as the Western contingent. These operators have organized a bear pool for stock market purposes and a bull pool in the corn market. They have not been slow to realize that—the Produce Exchange corn price dial being in conspicuous view from the Stock Exchange—sensitive traders on the floor easily influenced by corn scares, may be tempted themselves to sell or to advise their customers to sell securities which, directly or indirectly, are affected by a corn crop shortage. And inasmuch as advancing prices in corn are taken by the layman to signify a crop shortage, the Westerners have helped along their stock-market-depressing campaign by putting up the price of corn, in the face of reports telling of the breaking of the drouth and of general and substantial rains in the corn belt. Yesterday corn advanced 2 cents a bushel, and while it was advancing stocks were being so persistently hammered on the Stock Exchange by the members of the corn pool that quotations in the last hour broke very sharply.

As was to be expected under the circumstances, the largest declines were in the Granger stocks, for these have been singled out as the special objects of attack. Union Pacific declined from 108¼ to 102¾, St. Paul from 167⅞ to 162½, Atchison from 78⅞ to 74½, Missouri Pacific from 109 to 105½, Southern Pacific from 59⅛ to 55⅜, and Rock Island from 150 to 147½, the loss in this, significantly enough, being least of all. The close in each case was somewhat above these low figures, but the final dealings were marked by a distinctly heavy tone, due to the persistence of the Western selling and to the incident liquidation by nervous or weakly margined holders, the short selling, however, being by far the larger factor.

The fact is, if all reports be true, that there is now being waged in the stock market one of the bitterest general fights in the history of the Exchange. The West is ranged against the East. The West is pessimistic, and not only is opposed to advancing prices, but is seeking to put quotations much lower. To this end—and this statement is made in spite of assertions to the contrary—the Moore Brothers, the Gates following, and the Western "plunging" element generally have not only gotten rid of all their long stock, but have sold "short" on a tremendous scale. How tremendous it is can best be imagined when it is stated that one of the inside interests in the United States Steel Corporation estimates the "short" interest in Steel common stock alone at no less than 350,000 shares, while in certain of the Granger stocks the "short" interests falls little short of what would in each case be a control of the property.

This aggressive bear campaign is being waged by the Westerners for several reasons. One is the reported corn crop shortage; another is the labor troubles; another was the Northern Pacific contest, and still another, though this, also, has been removed since the commencement of the Western campaign some three or four weeks ago, was tight money.

Opposed to the would-be market depressors may fairly be classed all the large financial interests in New York, including what are known as the Morgan, Vanderbilt, Standard Oil, Harriman, and Gould groups. These interests, now fully and finally reconciled, avow themselves as optimists on the general situation. They are believers in the country, its prosperity, and its future. They hold it neither wise nor warranted to "sell prosperity short." Rather, to them the long side is the more attractive because the more in keeping with conditions and probable developments. These men, the leaders in the financial and railway world, see the United States making great forward strides in every department. In finance, many important loans have been and are being placed abroad. The country, from a debtor is become a creditor Nation. In commerce American brains and American ingenuity are finding a market for their products in every quarter of the globe. At home, the country generally is amazingly prosperous, with industrial activity unparalleled, and largely increased earnings everywhere reported. More: The interests controlling vast properties, railway and other, are now in accord as they never were before. There is reason for confidence, say the Easterners.

And so, according to authentic reports in the Street, the issue stands. How it will end remains to be seen. But that a great fight is on the stock market struggles of yesterday and the last few days plainly indicate.

As for the particular developments during the day yesterday, apart from the rise in corn brought about by Chicago operations, the most important one was the very positive statement of J. Pierpont Morgan, regarding the Steel strike, that there has been no settlement and that "there can be no compromise on such a question." As the recognized controlling interest in the Steel Corporation, Mr. Morgan's word may be regarded as final. In the Street it is accepted as such—and it is accepted with a very manifest degree of satisfaction, for holders of the securities there are as a unit in upholding the policy of the corporation in refusing to accede to what in the financial district is regarded as equivalent to a demand that the corporation shall deliver itself over to the Amalgamated Association, to be done with as that association may see fit. In this connection it is to be noted that yesterday, until the late bear raid, the Steel stocks were decidedly strong, advancing each over a point. Even the concerted attack in the afternoon resulted in depressing them only fractionally, and this though 120,000 shares of the common and 46,000 of the preferred were dealt in.

Another of the day's developments was in relation to the firemen's strike in the coal districts, the reports in the Street telling of ground gained by the operators and lost by the strikers. It is generally believed that this strike will be concluded in a few days. Hence the strength of the coal shares.

Coming to particular stocks, the advance in Western Union was on buying by Standard Oil brokers, in the belief that as a 5 per cent. stock with a record of 131 consecutive dividends the security is selling relatively too low. Texas Pacific was advanced on purchases said to be in connection with the Greater Missouri Pacific project. Great Western was bought "for control," it was declared; St. Lawrence and Adirondack on increased dividend talk, and Minneapolis and St. Louis on a revival of the Iowa Central-Illinois Central consolidation talk.

During the day London traded on both sides of the market, purchases exceeding sales by about 35,000 shares.

Most of yesterday's call loans were made as low as 2½ per cent.

The indications are for a very favorable bank statement this week.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

The strikes in the steel trade and in the anthracite coal districts have been the overshadowing features in the industrial and commercial world this week, and, not unnaturally, have tended to check general business somewhat, for consumption must necessarily be curtailed by the cessation of work and by the decreased purchasing power of the striking workers. The crop situation, on the other hand, has been materially improved by the breaking of the drought in the corn belt. Yet, despite of this, corn, under the influence of pool manipulation from Chicago, has advanced to the highest price for the season.

As for general business, it has assumed more or less of a midsummer character, and little change is reported one way or the other. It is a hopeful sign, however, that, notwithstanding the strike and drought scares, the general situation continues satisfactory and encouraging.

Bradstreet's reviews the situation as follows:

Heat, drought, and strikes have furnished their quota of disturbing influences this week, but despite these a fair volume of business goes forward, and nearly all markets have taken the developments of the week (all of which, by the way, have not been unfavorable) calmly and even cheerfully. While only scattered rains are reported in the worst affected sections of the corn belt, and much more rain is needed if damage is to be repaired, the rest of the country reports a fair amount of moisture, and the South Atlantic, the Central Western, and the Northwestern States return more favorable advices than a week ago, both as regards the crop outlook and the business doing. The great steel strike, closely followed by the tie-up of hard-coal miners by a few mine firemen, has resulted in the greatest suspension of labor reported for some years past, but it is to be borne in mind that this season is the natural one for vacations, and nothing like the maximum number of men reported on strike is thought to be out. Fair estimates place the number of men actually striking in the steel trade at less than 50,000, and the number of idle coal miners will not equal this amount. On the other hand, the machinists' strike has shown signs of disintegration, and is generally conceded to have been a failure.

General business the country over has been of a midsummer character. Chicago reports that unfavorable crop prospects in the Southwest have caused considerable cancellations, and business in dry goods already booked has been decreased 10 per cent. for this reason, but the sales to other sections are of a fair volume. St. Louis reports that the entire business situation hinges on the question of rains, but that on the whole a turn for the better is to be noted this week, and that reports of cancellations are not as much as expected. Wheat receipts are heavy throughout the Southwest, and receipts of cattle and hogs hurried to market by dry weather are of record-breaking proportions. Pacific Coast advices are in the main favorable, and wheat harvesting has gone on rapidly. The wheat crop of Northern California will be a very large one, but that of the southern part will be below the average. In the Northwest recent rains appear to have ameliorated the crop situation, and Minneapolis and St. Paul give quite good trade reports. Omaha reports few cancellations, but says that unless rains come within the next ten days serious damage will be done to corn. The wheat yield in the Northwest as a whole promises to be above the average. General rains have helped the crop situation in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf

banks held a meeting to-day to arrange to support it. The capital of the institution is 10,000,000 marks.

The Deutscher Oekonomist publishes statistics as to the new joint stock companies, showing that during the first six months of 1901 there were 91 such companies organized, as against 164 organized in the corresponding period of last year. Their aggregate capital is 94,500,000 marks, as against 217,000,000 marks for the companies that came into being during the first half of 1900.

The receipts of the German railways for June were 126,000,000 marks, showing a decrease of 8,500,000 marks from the figures for May.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

MADRID, July 19.—The gold quotation to-day was 38.65.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 19.—To-day's market took an erratic course—a weak start, a burst of strength, an interval of light trading, and then a bad break, with a feeble rally, just at the close. Union Pacific had a range of over 5 points for the day—from 106¼ in the morning to 103½ just at the close. Western Union was bid up to 94 on talk of a consolidation with the American Telephone people.

Money at the local Clearing House today loaned at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 5c to 15c premium. Exchanges, $23,783,246; balances, $1,627,710.

Money on call is easier. The strongest borrowers are not now paying over 4 per cent. The average borrowers, however, are paying 4½ per cent., and in some cases loans are made at 5 per cent. In time money there seems to be a greater disposition to put out funds. Banks seem rather more eager for paper at 4½ per cent. Collateral loans are quoted all the way from 4 to 5 per cent.

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,595	Atchison	78	74½	75
580	Atchison pf	98¼	96¾	97
40	Boston & Albany	258	258	258
110	Boston Elevated	188	187	187
10	Boston & Maine	194	194	194
10	C., B. & Q	195	195	195
10	Connecticut River	224	224	224
28	N. Y., N. H. & H	216½	216½	216½
10	Old Colony	208	208	208
5	Pere & Marquette	70	70	70
4,580	Union Pacific	106½	103¼	104¼
100	Union Pacific pf	90	90	90
45	Rutland	106	105	105
2	West End	95½	95½	95½

TELEPHONES.

1,241	Am. Tel. & Tel	164½	159¾	164
80	Mexican	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,760	Mexican Rights	5¾	5¼	5¾

ELECTRICS.

22	Boston	235	235	235
5	General	259	259	259
1,200	Massachusetts	39½	39	39
4	Westinghouse pf	79½	79½	70¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

9,750	American Sugar	145	142¾	143¾
688	American Sugar pf	130	125	129
64	American Woolen	79	78	79
6	Mergenthaler	166	166	166
50	Mont. Coal & Coke	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf	92	92	92
20	N. E. Gas & Coke	6½	6¼	6½
2	Pullman	208	208	208
119	Union Shoe Machine	37¼	36	37
48	Union Shoe Machine pf	26	26	26
138	United Fruit	91	91	91
9,361	U. S. Steel	41½	40	40½
2,758	U. S. Steel pf	90	88¾	88¾

MINING.

785	Adventure	26¾	25¾	26¾
285	Allouez	3¾	3¼	3½
2,607	Amalgamated	117	115	115¾
5	Arnold	3	3	3
50	Atlantic	37½	37½	37½
540	Baltic	53	51½	52¾
100	Bingham	23	23	23
840	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
8	Cal. & Hecla	775	775	775
200	Cons. Mercur	2¾	2¾	2¾
410	Cochiti	5	5	5¼
1,410	Copper Range	77½	75	76½
510	Dominion Coal	37¾	38¼	38¾
20	Dominion pf	114¾	114¾	114¾
25	Elm River	4¼	4¼	4¼
30	Franklin	18	18	18
260	Isle Royale	43½	43	43½
1,155	Mass	19¾	18½	18¾
390	Michigan	14	13¾	14
105	Mohawk	42	42	42
180	Old Dominion	31	30¾	30¾
690	Osceola	93	91	93
261	Parrot, (ex div.)	51½	51	51½
300	Phoenix	5	4¾	4¾
250	Rhode Island	5	4¾	4¾
25	Tamarack	350	350	350
475	Trinity	36¼	35¼	35½
170	U. S.	15¾	15¼	15¾
270	U. S. Oil	12	12	12
600	Utah	30¼	30	30¼
1,345	Victoria	7¾	7½	7½
110	Wolverine	60	60	60

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—New York exchange was held at 10 cents' discount to-day. Money for call and time loans ruled at 4½@5 per cent.

There was little change in the character of the stock market to-day. Tin Can was active, and during the greater part of the day prices showed a tendency to improve, but the rest of the list was practically at a standstill. There was a quiet demand for Biscuit common, however, around 42½, while Diamond Match was taken at 142¾. Union Traction common at 18, Metropolitan Elevated preferred at 90, and Canal and Dock at 73. Metropolitan Elevated extension is were active at 98¼@98¾.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
8,540	American Can	25¼	23	24¼
361	American Can pf	75	74	75
75	Canal & Dock	73	73	73
32	Central Union Telephone	42¾	42¼	42½
15	Chicago City Railway	206	200	206
200	Chicago Union Traction	18	17¾	18
150	Diamond Match	142¾	142	142
10	Lake St. Elevated	121½	121½	121½
90	Metropolitan Elev. pf	90	90	90
450	National Biscuit	42¾	42¼	42½
216	National Biscuit pf	101½	101	101
100	National Carbon	16¾	16¼	16¾
100	North Chicago	200	199½	200
2	Union Elevated	125	124	125
100	West Chicago	102	101½	102

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The market today was again very quiet, but with no special points of weakness or strength. The general list was utterly featureless. Seaboards alone held a noteworthy speculative position. During the greater portion of the day they manifested a pronounced upward tendency, particularly the preferred and the 4 per cent. bonds. Though none of the three lines of issues held to the highest figures for the day, the preferred scored a net gain of ⅛, and the bonds a gain of a full point. The common closed at the same figure that it did Thursday. The reaction in New York during the afternoon made the trading here very dull during the second call, so much so that the recession from the high figures all occurred at that time.

Money on call was at 5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,602 shares of stock and $111,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Continental Trust	229	229	229
20	American Bonding	94	94	94
25	Maryland Brewing	4	4	4
100	United Railways	16¼	16¼	16¼
50	Consolidated Gas	65½	65½	65½
30	Northern Central	97	97	97
2	Western Maryland	20	20	20
495	Seaboard	27¾	27½	27¾
520	Seaboard pf	48¾	47¾	47¾
$54,000	Seaboard 4s	83¾	82¾	83¾
50,000	North Baltimore 5s	120	120	120
5,000	United Railways 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼
1,000	United Railways inc	73	73	73
1,000	Cotton Duck incomes	61	61	61

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 19.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Pittsburg Brewing	28	28	28
325	Pittsburg Brewing pf	45	44¾	44¾
$5,000	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼
1,771	Window Glass	59¼	58¼	58¾
975	Crucible Steel	21¾	21¼	21¾
255	Crucible Steel pf	83¾	83¾	83¾
735	Electric 2d pf	68	67¾	67¾
300	Pittsburg Coal	31¾	31¾	31¾
100	Pittsburg Coal pf	94¾	94¾	94¾
380	U. S. Steel	41	41	41
220	U. S. Steel pf	88¾	88¾	88¾
1,050	River Coal	13¾	13¼	13¾
15	River Coal pf	47¾	47¾	47¾
50	Philadelphia Company	50¼	50	50¼
$5,000	Philadelphia Co. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾
160	Cons. Traction	21	21	21
170	Cons. Ice	20	20	20
100	Westinghouse Air Brake	184	184	184
100	Switch & Signal	93	93	93
100	Switch & Signal pf	89½	89½	89½
$5,000	Carnegie 5s, D. S	113	113	113

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To-day is the last day for the deposit of Frisco bonds under the funding plan. No further extension of time will be granted by the syndicate managers.

Details of coupons due on bonds of the Standard Rope and Twine Company and of interest due on stocks of the H. B. Claflin Company will be found in the advertisement columns.

Holders of the income mortgage bonds, preferred stock, and common stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company and of the income mortgage bonds and common stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company are offered an opportunity to deposit these securities with the First National Bank under the Security Holders' Committee agreement.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was a larger volume of business yesterday in the market for outside securities than for several days. Prices for a while advanced sharply, but went off slightly toward the close. The few active stocks of the week monopolized the bulk of the trading.

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ABERDEEN COPPER was dealt in to the extent of about 600 shares at prices ranging up to 26⅝ and 26¾. The closing bid was 25¾, a net gain of ½ of a point.

***

AMERICAN CAN common opened ¼ point down, at 23. Reports were circulated of unusually heavy purchases of tin cans in the Baltimore market within the last twenty-four hours, and a consequent belief on the part of packers that an effort was being made to "corner" the market, the purchases being attributed to the American Can Company. These reports were not held to be in consonance with the reiterated statement of the last few days that the company has on hand a large supply of tin plate, which would prevent the company from being affected by the closing of the mills of the American Tin Plate Company, at least before Autumn. About 6,500 shares of the common and preferred stocks were dealt in during the day. The top prices were 25 for the common and 75½ for the preferred, and the closing bids were 23¾ and 74¼ respectively.

***

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s advanced slightly on small transactions, and closed at 65¾, half a point up.

***

INTERNATIONAL UMBRELLA advanced to 4⅜, and was then offered down to 3⅞, with sales of 700 shares at the latter figure. The close was 3¾.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were quiet and stronger, the common and preferred both developing fractional net gains.

***

STANDARD OIL showed a gain of 8 points, with but few transactions, and closed at 763.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 19. Bid.	Asked.	July 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58¼	56	58½
American Can	23¾	24	23¼	23½
American Can pf	74¼	75	73¾	75
American Chicle	86	94	90	94
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40	41	40	41
American Malt 6s	93	94½	93	94½
*American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	25¾	28	25½	26½
*British Columbia Copper	14½	16	14½	16
British Exchequer 5s	98¾	99½	98¾	99¼
*California Copper	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe	6¾	7	5¾	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34½	35	34½	35
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of Ga. Am. Tel	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3¾	3	3¾
Compressed Air	14½	16	14½	16
Con. Refrigerating	7	9	7	9
Con. Rubber Tire	3½	4½	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	35	38	35	38
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	65¾	66¼	65¼	66
Continental Tobacco deb	105½	107	105½	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	13½	15	13½	14¾
Detroit South. pf., w. i	39½	41	39½	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	85	88	85	88
Electric Boat	17	19	16	18
Electric Boat pf	40	46	40	48
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2½	1¾	2¼
Electric Vehicle	5¼	8¾	8	11
Electric Vehicle pf	15	30	15	30
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1¾	2	1¾	2
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	7¼	10	7¼	10
Havana Commercial pf	42¼	46	42¼	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Marken Copper	1	2	1	2
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	25	27	25	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf	85	87	85	87
National Sugar pf	107	108¾	107	108¾
New England Transport	3	3¼	3	3¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	69	71	69	71
N. Y. Realty Corp	130	150	130	150
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11½	12	11	11½
Otis Elevator	33¾	37¼	31	33
Otis Elevator pf	94	97	94	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35	36	35	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	73	70	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	97	98½	97½	99
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	27	28¼	27	28¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101¼	100½	101¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82¾	83½	82¾	83
Seaboard Air Line	27¾	28	27¾	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	47¾	48¼	47¾	48
Singer Mfg	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac	38	42	38	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120		120	
Standard Oil of N. J	763	770	755	760
Storage Power	8	12	8	12
Storey General Electric	16	17	16	17
Tennessee Copper	17½	19	17¼	18½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries	6¼	6¾	6	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
Union Typewriter	61	63	61	63
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79	79¼	79	79¼
U. S. Cotton Duck	31¾	32¾	31¾	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¾	90¼	91¾
Universal Tobacco, w. i		20		20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	48	44	48
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	17	15	17
Worthington Pump pf	112	113¼	112	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	249	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R	241	245	241	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	103	101	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	45	42	45
Columbus Railway pf	100	102	100	102
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	31	33	31	33
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19¼	20¼	19¼	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	28	28	28	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	304	308	306	308
North Jersey St. Ry. 5s	81¼	82½	81¼	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	20	23½	20	23½
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	215	217	215	217
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	60	66	60	66
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	108	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7½	6	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	72	73	72	73
Central Union 5s, std	109	110	109	110
Col. Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of New York bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103		103	
Denver Gas			38	38
Denver Gas 5s	70	80	70	80
Denver & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98		98	
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	6¾	7¼	6¾	7½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	36	37	36	37
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	114
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	92	90	92
St. Paul Gas stock	80	86	80	83
St. Paul Gas bonds	96¾	98¼	96¾	98¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas 5s	102	103	102	103
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	23	20	23
East River Ferry	97	98	97	98
East River Ferry 5s	96¾	97	96¾	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	96	93	96
Hoboken Ferry 1st	113¾	114	113¾	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	85	81	85
Union Ferry	35	40	35	40
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week are valued at $1,312,226, against $1,480,867 last week, and $1,923,496 last year. The value marketed was $2,252,695, against $1,589,259 last week, and $1,847,511 last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 19, 1901.

Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115⅝	115½	17,275	Amalgamated Copper	116⅝	116⅝	115	115¼	.....
29⅝	30	1,800	Am. Car & Found. Co.	30	30½	29⅝	29⅝	.....
84⅝	85	415	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85	85	85	85	+1
29½	30	300	American Cotton Oil	30	30	29½	29½	−½
32¾	33¾	700	American Ice Co	33	33	32¾	32¾	−1⅝
6⅝	7	400	American Malting Co	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
28¾	30	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	.....
55¼	55¾	2,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	55⅝	56⅝	55	55⅝	+1½
100¾	101½	225	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	101⅞	102	101½	101½	−⅛
86	87	25	Am. Locomotive pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	−½
83	84½	100	American Snuff pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	.....
143⅛	143¼	30,090	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	143	145⅝	142½	143⅝	+⅞
127	130	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	130	130	130	130	+5
130½	130⅝	2,600	Am. Tobacco ctfs	130	131	130	131	+1
45½	46	1,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	46¼	46¾	45¾	45⅝	.....
75	75⅛	55,000	At., T. & S. F	77¾	78¾	73	73	−3
96⅝	96¾	9,700	At., T. & S. F. pf	98⅛	98⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+1½
97	98	1,650	Baltimore & Ohio	98⅞	98⅞	96⅞	97	−1⅝
92	94	25	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
77⅞	78⅛	6,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	79	79⅛	77⅞	77⅞	−1½
103⅝	104	900	Canadian Pacific	106½	106¾	103¾	103⅞	+⅞
45	45½	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	46	46⅞	45	45⅞	−1
39½	39⅝	1,800	Chicago & Alton	39¾	40¾	39½	39½	+½
77	77½	800	Chicago & Alton pf	77	77⅞	76¾	76¾	.....
22¾	23¼	20,250	Chicago Great West	23	25	22¾	23⅛	−⅝
49	51	1,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	48	50⅞	48	50⅞	+3
34	34½	1,600	Chi., Ind. & Louis	34	35	34	34	.....
162¾	163	44,120	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	166½	167⅞	162½	162¾	−⅜
.....	.....	25	Chi. & Northw. pf	225	225	225	225	.....
147	148	1,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac	149⅝	150	147½	147½	−2
.....	.....	1,700	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts	9¼	9¼	8⅞	9	.....
20	21	850	Chicago Term. Trans	21	21	20¾	20¾	−⅛
40¼	40¾	675	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	41	41¾	40¾	41⅛	+⅞
91	91½	2,000	C., C., C. & St. L	92	92¼	91	91	−¼
99½	99⅝	4,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	99⅝	99⅝	98¾	99½	−¼
13½	14	2,400	Colorado Southern	14	14⅜	13½	13½	.....
22	22½	1,400	Col. Southern 2d pf	21¾	22⅞	21¾	22¾	+1
20	21	800	Col. & Hock. C. & I	20	22½	20	20	.....
217	218	300	Consolidated Gas	218	218¼	218	218¼	+⅝
65½	65⅝	100	Con. Tobacco Co. ctfs	65¼	65¾	65¼	65⅜	+⅞
158	159	2,200	Delaware & Hudson	159⅝	161	159	159	.....
225	228	1,800	Del., Lack. & West	225	229	224½	225	.....
42¼	44	550	Denver & R. G	43¼	43½	43	43	.....
92½	93	1,800	Denver & R. G. pf	92½	94½	92¼	93	+¼
37	39	25	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	38½	38½	38½	38½	.....
8½	9¼	120	Dist. of America	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
28½	29½	200	Dist. of America pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	.....
17½	18½	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	18	18	18	18	+½
142	142½	100	Diamond Match	142½	142½	142½	142½	+½
37½	37⅝	40,770	Erie	37⅝	38	37⅜	37⅞	−⅛
66	66⅞	8,300	Erie 1st pf	66⅞	67⅞	66½	66½	−⅝
49	50½	1,220	Erie 2d pf	50¾	51⅝	50¾	51	.....
27	30	100	Ft. Worth & D. C	28½	28½	28½	28½	+½
253	259	1,300	General Electric	259¾	260	253½	253½	−4½
55	56	830	Glucose Sugar Ref	56	56½	56	56	.....
100½	102	10	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	102	102	102	102	.....
177¾	178¼	950	Great Northern pf	178	178¼	178	178¼	+¼
50	51	310	Hocking Valley	52	52	51	51	+1
148⅝	149	3,050	Illinois Central	150⅜	151	148⅜	149	−1⅞
20¾	21	100	International Paper	21½	21¾	21¼	21¾	.....
75	75½	200	Internat. Paper pf	76½	76½	75¾	75¾	.....
95¼	95½	700	Internat. Power Co	94⅞	96¾	94⅝	95¼	+⅝
7	8	100	International Silver	8	8	8	8	+⅛
36½	37½	1,500	Iowa Central	38	38	37	37	−½
74	76	1,000	Iowa Central pf	76	76½	75	75	−½
20¼	21¼	500	Kansas City Southern	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+½
40	41¼	200	Kansas City South. pf	41	41¾	41	41¾	+½
93	95	200	Laclede Gas	95	95	95	95	.....
250	.....	20	Lake Shore	250	250	250	250	.....
130	130	100	Long Island	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	.....
130	130	13,000	Louisville & Nashville	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	−⅛
130	131	6,800	Manhattan Elevated	132⅝	133¼	130	130	+1⅝
168½	170	1,800	Met. Street Railway	171	171	170	170	.....
248	249	3,000	Mexican Central	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+1¼
94	95	700	Mexican National ctfs	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	+¼
110⅞	111	2,020	Minn. & St. Louis	109½	111⅝	109½	111	+2
114	115	2,500	Minn. & St. L. pf	114	115	114	115	+2
150	.....	150	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24	24	24	24	.....
360	.....	360	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	72	73¼	72	73¼	+1¼
27	.....	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27	27	27	27	−⅛
76	.....	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	77¾	78¼	73	73	−8
98¾	99⅛	37,400	Missouri Pacific	98⅛	98⅝

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Fifteen-Story Building at William and Cedar Streets—The Day's Dealings by Brokers.

The Kemp Building, at the northeast corner of Cedar and William Streets, has been sold by the New York Realty Corporation for about $750,000. The property has been bought by a company now in process of organization, to be known as "No. 68 William Street," which will erect on the site a fifteen-story modern office building. Contracts for the construction work have been awarded to the Thompson-Starrett Company, and it is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy on May 1, 1902. The Kemp Building covers a plot 34.6 by 124.2, and was purchased by the New York Realty Corporation three months ago for about $650,000.

Charles H. Brush, as attorney, authorizes a denial of published reports to the effect that the Faile estate tract in the Hunt's Point section of the Bronx has been sold.

George R. Read has sold to Isaac H. Clothier the plot of four lots at the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street.

Rosenzweig & Klingenstein have sold to Jacob Wolf, Treasurer of the Municipal Realty Company, the four-story brick dwelling 37 West Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Holmes estate the four five-story brick flats, with stores, 1,789 to 1,795 First Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-third Street, 100.8 by 100.

Marcus Natnan has bought the plot, 200 by 150, on the east side of Broadway, beginning 384 feet north of Nagle Avenue.

Broker B. Nauheim has sold the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Louis Lese has sold the old frame dwellings on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 200 feet east of Lenox Avenue, on plot 50 by 99.11.

It is reported that the Spring estate has sold the four-story dwelling 121 East Thirty-sixth Street, 16.2 by 98.9.

The remaining lots, about 300 in number, of the Newton Point Land Company's holdings at Sea Gate, will be offered at auction to-day. The sale, which will be conducted by the William P. Rae Company, will begin at 2:30 P. M. on the premises.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Mr. Baker the four-story, twenty-foot front brownstone residence at 25 West Seventy-fifth Street to Leopold Wolfson.

Mrs. Lena Lewis has sold the house at 182 Forsyth Street to Michael Garlick.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesrcom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

216 to 222 One Hundred and Tenth Street, (Cathedral Parkway), south side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 70.11, two-story brick store and dwelling and one-story frame building; foreclosure sale, to M. J. Maynard.....$53,820

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway, west side, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, for a nine-story brick store, 179.6 by 405.2 by 380.1, R. H. Macy & Co., owners; De Lemos & Cordes of 130 Fulton Street, architects.

No. 22 East Fifty-second Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 64.6; Henry D. Babcock of 21 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 909 East Eleventh Street, for a one-story brick shed, 18.9 by 15.6; James Mulry estate, premises, owner; F. Elding of 37 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $250.

First Avenue, east side, Ninety-fifth to Ninety-sixth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 21.3 by 47.1; Metropolitan Street Railway Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $250.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, east side, 225 feet south of Sydney Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 26; Caraccioli, premises, owner; Ahnemann & Younkhere, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $700.

One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 75 feet west of First Avenue, for a two-story brick store, 20 by 95; Anna Maria Sulon of 532 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; Gustave Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 83 feet west of Elton Avenue, for four five-story brick dwellings, with stores, 37.6 by 23; William Foster of 207 East Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $45,000.

Fifth Street, west side, 305 feet west of White Plains Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 63; Ann Jane Gorden, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,225 Intervale Av, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 65; John Gass of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Bergen Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Audubon Avenue, west side, 178 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for a one-story brick lavatory, 30 by 8.5; New York Juvenile Asylum, owner; W. A. Gorman of 1,059 Ogden Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

No. 316 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Jane Daly, Richfield, Conn., owner; John B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $100.

Nos. 165 and 167 Canal Street, to six-story brick lofts, with store; Schrenkeisen estate of 23 Elizabeth Street, owner; De Lemos & Cordes of 130 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 78 to 82 Broadway, to an eleven-story brick office building; Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway, owners; George B. Post of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 167 West Seventy-first Street, to a brick dwelling; Martha A. Magie of 86 Convent Avenue, owner; Ell Benedict, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 73 Ludlow Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and hall; Philip Cohn, premises, owner; Frederick Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $425.

Grand Concourse, west side, 188 feet south of Van Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; James T. Farrell, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $700.

No. 2 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Peter McGuire, premises, owner; Richard Rohl of 48 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $750.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, July 19.

AVENUE C, n w corner of 2d St, 100x200 to Avenue B; Arabelle M. Beechinor to Eva B. Dundon, quitclaim.....$1

AVENUE C, n w corner of 9th St, 58x100, Unionport; Rosa E. Winters to Elise Sch, (mtg $500).....2,000

BRISTOW ST, 1,387, w s, 23x58x23x59.3; Marie Wauer to Hugo Seitz and another, (R S $1.25).....1

BRONX RIVER PLACE, w s, lot 383, map of Washingtonville, 25x95; Harriet E. Bard to Charles Schmaltz and another, (mtg $1,000).....Nom.

COURTLANDT AV, 514, e s, 21.11x51.2x21.11x51.1; James Russo to Sebastino Tronto, (R S $7.50).....1,250

CRESTON AV, e s, 274 ft n of 184th St, 25x95.8; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (R S $1.50, mtg $5,000).....100

FULTON ST, n w s, s w 40 ft of Lot 197, map of South Mount Vernon, 40x100; George H. Gullivan to Mary G. McCarthy, (R S $1.10).....$1

HESTER ST, 70, s s, 25x75; Mary Goldstein to David Gordon, 1-5 share, (mtg $18,000, R S $1.25).....2,500

JACKSON ST, n w corner of Railroad Av, 105x108, Unionport; Sophie E. Bopp to Sophia Bopp, (R S $1, mtg $2,100).....1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,434 and 1,436, w s, 33.4x75; Paul Leavitt to Leander S. Sire, all liens.....1

LONGFELLOW ST, s e w corner of 172d St, 25x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Moritz L. Ernst, (R S $1.50).....100

LOTS 176 to 183, 161 to 175, and 28 to 31, map of lots of William's Bridge; Hattie L. C. Daily to Bertha Myers, (R S $2.25).....6,730

LOTS 101 and 102, map of William's Bridge; Hattie L. C. Daily, administratrix, to Albert M. Gerow, (mtg $1,500).....325

LOTS 136 and 137, map of William's Bridge; Hattie L. C. Daily, administratrix, to Thomas Doherty.....430

MONROE ST, 182, n s, 19.4x100; Meyer Vegell to Sarah Kreilmann, (mtg $23,000, R S $2.50).....1

PARK AV, 1,684, w s, 25x90; Christian Dages to Samuel E. Johnson, (mtg $17,000).....2,000

PARK TERRACE WEST, corner of 217th St, 52.4x99.3x50x114.7; Lawrence Drake to Moses Bachman, (R S $3.50)..

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 454, s e corner of 132d St; 133d St, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 20x94x21.3x75.2; John E. Browning to Ratcliffe Hicks, (mtg $73,000, R S $10).....100

UNION AV, s e corner of Jennings St, 25x112x27x100; also Clinton Av, e s, part of Lot 102, map of village of Morrisania, 26x112, with a strip; Hugh Kirz and another to Annie Kirk and another, (R S $5).....100

UNION AV, e s, 375 ft n of 166th St, 25x75; Howard Mean to Therese B. Lee, (mtg $12,000, R S $7.50).....1

WARREN ST, s s, 101.5 ft w of College Place, 25.1x75.2; Ratcliffe Hicks to John H. Browning, (R S $10, mtg $55,000).....1

3D AV, e s, 95 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; James Bilger, referee, to Paul M. Herzog, (R S 75 cents).....3,900

12TH AV, s s, part lot C 33, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Elizabeth W. Hamilton to Mary Meyers.....400

14TH AV, s s, Lot 124, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Martha A. Whiteford to Allen Fitch, (mtg $320, R S 25 cents).....1

14TH ST, n s, westerly 25 ft of Lot 396, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Seward Baker, referee, to Julia A. Morris.....1,000

19THST, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Hannah Baum to Mary M. Bermingham, (mtg $225).....450

22D ST, 144 East, 20x98.9; W. Benton Crisp, referee, to Abraham Stern, (R S $50).....12,350

28TH ST, 126 East, 19x49.6; William S. Kane to Nellie E. Rogers, (R S $1.75, mtg $7,500).....13,800

39TH ST, n s, 207.8 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6x98.9; Clarisse H. Livingston to Edward Livingston, Jr., ½ part, (R S $7).....1

40TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; John W. Fink to Katharine L. Fink, (R S 75c, mtg $22,500).....1

47TH ST, 137 West, 20x100.5; Alonzo Van Deusen to Howard R. Butler, (R S $12.50).....27,500

47TH ST, 324 East, 20x100.5; Jacob Goldfiam to Edward H. Wemple, (mtg $7,800, R S 50 cents).....1

52D ST, n s, 236.1 ft w of 4th Av, 13.11x100.5; Edward Livingston, Jr., to Clarisse H. Livingston, ½ part, (R S $7).....1

53D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 30x190.5; William T. Knight to John C. Orr, (R S $3.75, mtg $30,000).....1

53D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 18.8x100.5; Henry Haaker to August L. Haaker, (mtg $6,000).....1

57TH ST, 12 West, 25x100.5; Mary N. Strong to Frank W. Savin, (R S $68.75).140,000

74TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 20x102.2; Clarisse H. Livingston, Jr., to Edward Livingston, as trustee.....1

77TH ST, 104 West, 184x102.2; Helen J. Ericksón to Louise V. Weber, (R S $6.25, mtg $17,000).....1

77TH ST, 104 West, 184x102.2; Louise V. Weber to Helen J. Erickson, (R S $3.75, mtg $20,000).....1

77TH ST, 104 West, 184x102.2; Helen J. Erickson to Paul B. Pugh & Co., (R S $2.75, mtg $20,000).....1

84TH ST, 32 West, 20x102.2; Helen J. Erickson to Paul B. Pugh & Co., (R S $2.75, mtg $22,000).....1

86TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Park Av, 100x100.8; Lydia A. Waldron and another, individually and as executors, to Henry E. Greene, (mtg $92,000, R S $85).....1

86TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of Park Av, 100x100.8; Henry E. Greene to Clement L. Daniels, (R S $9, mtg $92,000).....1

86TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of Park Av, 100x100.8; Clement L. Daniels to Melvin R. Sills, (all liens, R S $4).....1

88TH ST, 204 and 206 West, 54x100.8; 88th St, 210 West, 27x100.8; Therese B. Lee to Howard Menn, (R S $11.75, mtg $378,500).....

104TH ST, 153 and 155 West, 50x100.11; Paul B. Pugh & Co. to Helen J. Erickson, (R S $20, mtg $165,000).....100

109TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; James E. Smith, referee, to William Z. Larned, (R S $10.50).....10,250

109TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; William Z. Larned to John Kelly, (R S $5.25).....

118TH ST, 129 West, 20x100.11; James C. Crawford to Marcela R. Marchado, (mtg $18,000, R S $3.25).....1

134TH ST, 50 West, 16.8x90.11; Kate C. Mains to Reuben S. Goodell, (R S 25 cents, mtg $8,000).....1

165TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Prospect Av, 36.6x81; Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, to George A. Stimpson, (mtg $10,000).....500

163TH ST, s w corner of King's Bridge Road, 59.7x120.2x irregular; Henry Sheafer to John O. Baker.....100

170TH ST, 840 East, 16.11x117.11x—x114, interior lot. 168.7 ft e of Fulton Av and 114 ft s of 170th St, runs e 17 x s 25 x w 17 x n 25; August Ressberg to Andrew J. Bastine, (R S 50 cents, mtg $3,000).....

174TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; James H. Robertson to John O. Baker, (mtg $1,500).....100

187TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; William Hayes and another to Edward J. Murray, (R S $1.75).....1

238TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Martha Av, 50x100; William Greenless to Isabella Greenless, (R S 25 cents).....1

Recorded Leases.

2D AV, 2,282, n e corner of 117th St; Claus Anders to Richard Degenhart and another, 5 years.....1,800

7TH AV, 823; Francis E. Johnson to Lawrence Brennan, 3 years.....1,500

9TH AV, 389, s w corner of 31st St; Charles Sweeney and another to Michael F. McCourt, 5 years.....1,800

97TH ST, 142 East; Henry M. Bendheim to Daniel Desmond, 5 years.....1,200

104TH ST, 107 West; William S. Kane to Albert James, 4 10-12 years.....2,400

106TH ST, 100, s e corner of Park Av; Ottilie Pfarr to Samuel Bier, 5 years.....780

131ST ST, 639 West; John Conlan to James M. Conway, 3 years.....$300, 360

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAKER, John O., to James H. Robertson; 174th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due July 15, 1903.....1,250

BAKER, John H., executor of Peter W. Sheafer; King's Bridge Road, s w corner of 165th St, due July 13, 1904.....17,500

BJORKEN, Charles, and wife to Louis Gates; 180th St, s s, 45 ft e of Mapes Av, 7 years, 5 per cent.....600

BOPP, Sophia, to Diedrich Feddes; Jackson St, n w corner of Railroad Av, Unionport, due July 15, 1904.....2,500

BRASCH, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 12th St, s s, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, demand, 6 per cent.....4,000

BRASCH, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 12th St, s s, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year, 6 per cent.....50,000

BUTLER, Howard R., to the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; 47th St, 135 and 137 West, 1 year, 4 per cent.....30,000

CAMMAROTA, Giuseppina, to American Mortgage Company; 3 Mulberry St, w s, 3 years.....9,000

CARROLL, Ann J., to Union Dime Savings Bank; 150th St, s s, 95.3 ft e of Morris Av, prior mortgage $27,000 secures indebtedness.....3,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Albert E. Wickes; Creston Av, w s, 202.6 ft n of 182d St, due July 1, 1908.....3,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Elbra H. Wickes; Avenue B, w s, 225 ft n of 182d St, 3 years.....3,500

CROWMAN, James, to James S. Eckley; Worth Av, e s, 100 ft n of Warren St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....75

DAVIS, John, to Elizabeth Wright; Topping St, s w corner 130th St; map of South Fordham, 3 years, gold.....2,000

DEGENHART, Richard, and another to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 2d Av, 2,282.25, n e corner of 117th St, demand, 6 per cent.....5,000

DESMOND, Daniel, to George Ehret; 9th Av, 142, demand.....4,330

DIVERS, Agnes, to James A. Deering; 180th St, n s, 175 ft e of 12th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,700

DUNDON, Eva B., individually and as executrix, to Mary H. Timpson; Creston Av, n e corner of Field Place, 1 year.....7,000

DWYER, Mary F., and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Monroe St, 81, n s, 1 year, 4 per cent.....1,000

EHRHART, Ferdinand, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 2d Av, n w corner of 7th St, 3 years.....35,000

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Charles Jackson; Vandam St, 40 ft w of Macdougal St, demand, 6 per cent.....20,000

HARDEN, William S., to Theodore V. Harden; 36th St, s s, 137.6 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years.....2,200

KELLY, John, and wife to William Z. Larned, trustee; 109th St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.....

KEMPF, Lilie H., and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 124th St, n s, 175.3 ft w of Lenox Av, due Jan. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent.....9,000

KNIERIM, Lizzie, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; Webster Av, e s, 95.2 ft n of 173d St, installments, 6 per cent.....1,500

KNIGHT, William T., to Lydia C. Ringwy, guardian; 53d St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.....

KOBERT, Edward J., and wife to Paul Westphal; 10th Av, w s, 74.1 ft n of 29th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

KRELLMANN, Sarah, to Meyer Vesell; Monroe St, 152, s s, installments, 6 per cent.....4,700

LEVY, Jacob, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Madison St, 404, 9 months, 6 per cent.....10,000

McCARTHY, Catharine, to the New York Savings Bank; Lexington Av, w corner of 114th St, due Dec. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent.....

McSWEENEY, Jeremiah, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Market St, 13, w s, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....20,000

McSWEENEY, Jeremiah, to Jannie C. Hawkins, executor; Market St, 13, w s, prior mortgage $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

MENN, Howard, to Theresa B. Lee; 88th St, 210 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

MENN, Howard, to Theresa B. Lee; 208 West 88th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

MURRAY, Edward J., to Mary D. Young, executrix; 187th St, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years.....

NEWCOMBE, Mary E., and another to Ida Currier; 341 Central Park West, n w corner of 84th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....4,000

NOYES, Mary J., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Washington Av, s w corner of 171st St, due Jan. 1, 1904.....9,000

NUGENT, Mary, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 7th Av, e s, corner of 126th St, due Aug. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent.....3,800

SACKLEY, Robert S., to Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; 83d St, s s, 370 ft w of Central Park West, due July 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.....20,000

SACKLEY, Robert S., to Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; 84th St, s s, 397 ft w of Central Park West, due July 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.....

STACK, Adelaide T., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Convent Ave, 2, w s, due Aug. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent.....2,000

SEITZ, Hugo, and another, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Prince St, 18, w s, 3 years.....1,000

STERN, Abraham, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 224 St, s s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, due July 1, 1903, 4½ per cent.....9,000

STIERLE, Francesco, to Julius Hadelman; Elton Av, w s, 50 ft n of 157th St, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....1,000

SULLIVAN, Georgina F., by guardian, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; East Broadway, 52, n s, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....20,000

TRENTO, Sebastiano, to the Mayer Brewing Company; Courtlandt Av, e s, 21.10 ft s of old line Mott St, 1 year.....5,500

VAN LANGE, Rudolph, and wife to Myron H. Oppenheim; West End Av, n e corner of 101st St.....5,000

VAN LANGE, Rudolph, and wife to Harry Content; West End Av, n e corner of 101st St.....5,000

WATELSON, Isaac, to A. B. Odell, as executor; Ludlow St, 71, w s, due Jan. 1, 1905.....16,000

WEBER, Louise V., to William Rankin, trustee; 77th St, s s, 43 ft w of Columbus Av, 4 years.....20,000

WEXLER, Adolph, and wife to W. E. Hoyt and others; Webster Av, w s, 158 ft n of 168th St, 6 mortgages, 3 years.....73,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to W. Irving Van Wart and another, executors and trustees, 2 assignments.....$43,187

BRADLEY, Annie R., to John H. Chasman.....5,000

BYERS, Samuel A., to Jennie Sterns.....1,150

ERICKSTON, Helen J., to Paul B. Pugh & Co.....1

FELTENSTEIN, Moses, to Bertha C. Gottlieb.....1

HOUGH, Charles M., as trustee, to Herbert Frazier.....1

JOCKEL, Frederick William, to Edward Beinhauer.....2,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Warwick Savings Bank.....13,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society.....5,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company.....10,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company.....3,500

LESE, Louis, to Sender Jarmulowsky.....1

MORRIS, George F., and another, administrator, to Ida Morris and another.....1

ROBINSON, Jeremiah P., and another to Isaac R. Robinson and another, trustees, assignment of 3 mortgages.....1

TENNER, Sigmund, to Maurice Rapp.....1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Mutual Life Insurance Company.....650,000

WALKER, Alexander, to John P. Everett.....1

WHITE, Erskine W., guardian, to Anna B. White.....1

WOLF, Henry F. A., to William C. Oesting.....1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BURNSIDE AV and Anthony Av, n e corner, 75x75; Acme Roofing Company against Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner and contractor.....245

COLUMBUS AV, 322; Coste & Co. against W. C. Gage, owner; Overfield & Wachter, contractors.....67

JEFFERSON ST and Cherry St, n w corner, 100x78; Acme Roofing Company against Beth Israel Hospital, owner; the Emblem Cornice and Skylight Works, contractor.....366

WALTON AV and 178th St, s e corner, 100x100; Acme Roofing Company against Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner and contractor.....242

9TH AV, 87; David Brown against Wilhelmina Ruck, owner; John Ruck, agent and contractor.....250

91ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100; Pietro Indelli against Harris Rubino, owner; Michael Paolantonio and Arcangelo Altieri, contractors.....357

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

MADISON ST, 404; Sender Jarmulowsky with Jacob Levy.....$10,000

VANDAM ST, 5; Charles Jackson with Samuel Ginsberg.....20,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418 OF LAWS OF 1897.

106TH ST, 317 to 329 West; Patrick Flanagan on Samuel G. Bayne to Wilbert H. Smith.....$500

Lis Pendens.

BARKER AV and Elizabeth St, n w corner, 25x100, Bronx; Harriet S. Odell against George Gaertner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

ORCHARD ST, 20; the Baron de Hirsch Fund against Miriam Rheinstrom and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. I. Isaacs.

STEBBINS AV, 1,424 ft s of 167th St, 22.6 x61.6x irregular; Charles L. Bergman against John O'Leary, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wager Acker & Wager.

9TH ST, n s, 248.11 ft e of Green Av, 25x101.2; 9th St, n s, 273.11 ft e of Green Av, 25x101.2, and 5th St, n s, 323.11 ft e of Green Av, 25x 101.2, three actions; Charles M. Hough, administrator against Jacob Lewis and another, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, G. Waddington.

27TH ST, 429 West, and 27th St, n s, 381 ft w of 9th Av, 18.6x88.9; James Rothschild against Laura E. Lockeyer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Eviman.

14TH ST, s s, 40.8 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11; William Weiss against Gustav Deisler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. W. Weiss.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
Coney Island.
LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later
LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:40, 7:25, 8:10, 8:40, 9:20, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P.M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.
GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menageris and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Daily. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS GLEN ISLAND.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.30, 4.45 P. M. East 92d St., 9.30, 10.30, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 92d St. and N. 3d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 4, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND
TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.
On Saturdays the Steamer "NANTASKET" will leave N. Y., Pier 13, 1:30 P. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Due at Sea Cliff 3:25. Returning, leave Glenwood at 7:00; Sea Cliff, 7:20; Great Neck, 8:00 P. M., arriving at New York, 31st St., 9:10; Pier 13, E. R., 9:25 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50c.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON STEAMBOAT LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers... { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
50c. Round Trip.
Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Nor th German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr. July 30 Kaiser Wm. Gr. Aug. 27
Kaiserin M. Th. July 30 Kaiserin M. Th. Sept. 10
*Lahn.....Aug. 20 Lahn.....Sept. 17
Sailing 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN.
Oceanic, Thur., July 25, noon Fr. der Gr., Aug. 22, 10 AM
Barbarossa, Aug. 8, 11 AM Gr. Kurfurst, Aug. 29, 4 PM
K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM †H. H. Meier, Sept. 5, 10 AM
From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Trave, July 20, 11 AM Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM †H'h'zoll'n, Sept. 7, noon
Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
†(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Columbia, July 25, 10 AM Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM
Fürst Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM
Deutschland, Aug. 8, 11 AM Fürst Bismarck, Aug. 29, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Patricia, July 20, 8 AM Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM
Waldersee, July 27, 2 PM *Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon
*Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM
Penn's, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISE
to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg, Aug. 14, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul...Aug. 7, 10 AM St. Paul...Aug. 28, 10 AM
St. Louis...Aug. 14, 10 AM St. Louis...Sept. 4, 10 AM
*Zeeland...Aug. 21, noon Philadelphia...Sept. 11, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Pennland, July 27 Westernland, Aug. 7, noon
Southwark, July 31, noon Kensington, Aug. 14, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MANITOU.....July 20, 9:00 A. M.
MESABA.....July 27, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....July 27, 2.00 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Aug. 10, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 10, 11 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic...July 24, noon Celtic...Aug. 13, 5 PM
Teutonic, July 31, noon Majestic, Aug. 14, noon
Germanic, Aug. 7, noon Oceanic, Aug. 21, 9:30 AM
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE (U. S. Mail Steamships)
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 14th St.
Furnessia, July 20, noon Astoria...Aug. 10, noon
Ethiopia...July 27, noon Anchoria...Aug. 17 noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $33.50 and up. 3d class, $18 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 54 North River.
Umbria...July 20, 8 AM Campania, Aug. 10, 1 PM
Lucania...July 27, 1 PM Umbria, Aug. 17, 8 AM
Etruria...Aug. 3, 8 AM Lucania, Aug. 24, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "CEDRIC" to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, from up. 75 days. First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.

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30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD.

on-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

Fine Homes about New York on the most attractive terms—Houses, Grounds, and Location considered. Nothing on the market is so attractive as Grantwood. Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferries, (via Hudson River Traction Company's R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th Street ferry by trolley car.

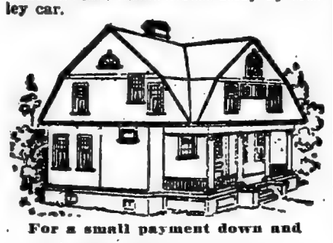

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month.

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; fine staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.

Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for photographic views and free tickets to visit the property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co
1,135 Broadway, New York.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

An attractive 3-story and basement brown-stone residence, 109 West 93d St., all modern improvements, at a sacrifice. FRANK L. FISHER, CO., 44C Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

BARGAIN.—A LARGE 2D AV. CORNER, BELOW 14TH; EASY TERMS. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 50TH ST.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

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BOROUGH PARK

is the best improved and most desirable location for homes for refined people. Call or send for map and particulars; houses or lots. Office, 49th St. and 12th Av., Brooklyn.

BARGAINS IN LOTS.

I have 2 full lots near Brighton Beach R. R. and near King's Highway; 34 minutes from City Hall; 5c. fare; will sell for $225 each; easy terms; asking $400 near by on same street; write quick if you want them. W. T. Yale, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Fine 4-story single flat, South Brooklyn; vicinity Court St.; all rented to first-class tenants for $1,500; for sale for cash or trade for other property. Benner, 132 Nassau St.

$2,150 BUYS 1,625 Atlantic, near Troy Av.; 3-family 14-room dwelling; rent $26 monthly; house recently foreclosed, mortgage being $2,000. FINCH, on premises.

Real Estate for Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Information respecting newly built loft, good light, in New York City, about 100 by 25, and 12 to 14 feet high, suitable for light-running machinery and having conveniences for workpeople. Address particulars as to rent, power, location, &c., to H. B., Box 135 Times.

Wanted.—Dwellings for sale or to rent. Send full particulars. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 50th St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$200 cash and $10.00 monthly buys 7-room cottage; improvements; new; good location; snap. HAMILTON, Corona.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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43 JOHN ST., NEAR NASSAU.
STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Highlands of Navesink, N. J.—A beautiful cottage, fifteen large, airy rooms elegantly furnished; sanitary plumbing; broad verands, terraces, lawn, shady and cool; on ocean and Shrewsbury River; opposite yacht races; modern stable, fine stalls, large carriage room; ten minutes from Sandy Hook boat; five minutes from depot; on account of late season low rent. Address Mrs. C. McDuvale, 628 Broadway, New York City.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

143d St., 225 West.—5 large rooms and bath; open plumbing; porcelain tubs, hot water supply; rents, $18 to $22. Leavenworth, on premises.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

112th St., 503 West.—Morningside Heights, model apartment; elevator, telephone, electric light; $40.

Park Av., 1,888, 129th St.—Five very large rooms, $13; cheap.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Thousand Islands.

THE FRONTENAC

The Gem of the St. Lawrence River,

AND ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF SUMMER HOTELS,

OPENS JUNE 12TH. CLOSES OCT. 1ST.

Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, it has a delightful, cool, and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements, including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel.

C. G. TRUSSELL, MGR.
FRONTENAC, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.
ALSO MANAGER HOTEL BON AIR, AUGUSTA, GA.

Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE.

ROGERS' ROCK HOTEL.
Open, under new management, June 8 to Oct. 1. Write for booklet. D. W. EASTON, Owner and Prop., Rogers' Rock, Essex County, New York.

KENESAW, Shelving Rock, N. Y., on Lake George. Open June 15th. Amusement grounds. Booklet. F. F. SHORE.

Dutchess County.

THE HALCYON,
Millbrook, N. Y.

Family resort; grandly located; elegantly furnished; modern in all detail. Assembly rooms, library, music, saloon, &c.; golf links unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. Within 2 hours of New York.
CHAS. ST. JOHN, Millbrook, N. Y.

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THE INN AT HIGH POINT
PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

A high altitude mountain resort, with all the conveniences of city life; a beautiful spring water lake; elevation 1,300 feet, affording a view of unparalleled grandeur; no malaria, no flies, no mosquitoes; good livery; tennis and croquet grounds; boating, fishing, &c.; good fishing; 90 miles from New York on the Erie.
LEON ST. JOHN, Manager.

Summer Resorts.

SUMMER TOURS.

The following are some of the many Tours, suitable for Holiday travel during the hot weather, the fares including hotels and All Traveling Expenses:

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30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

By virtue of several chattel mortgages, Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells to-day, at 9 o'clock, at Number

FRENCHMAN IN JAIL FOR ALLEGED SWINDLE

Claims that He Has $16,000 in Bank, but Cannot Be Identified.

Lord Pauncefote the Only Man in This Country Who Knows Him—Arrested for Borrowing $28.

For the last two nights a young man claiming to be a member of one of the greatest families of France has occupied a jail cell in this city, accused by an agent of the Charity Organization Society of being a swindler. The young man gave his name to the police as Leon N. d'Este, but refused to say what family it was to which he claimed connection, adding:

"There is none better in France."

He said that there was deposited to his credit with the banking house of Lazard Frères the sum of $16,000, but that he could not get the money because he had no one to identify him, and the bankers would not give up so large an amount without such identification. The only person who could identify him in this country, according to his story, was Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, and him the prisoner, although he says he has tried hard, has as yet been unable to see.

James Forbes was the society's agent who caused d'Este's arrest late Thursday night at a Second Avenue lodging house. Together with a detective from Police Headquarters Forbes went to this house to find a man named Max Cohen, alias Miller, whom he charged with being a professional cheat. Cohen was not at home, but a wooden leg that Forbes said he sometimes used in his crooked operations was in his room. The agent and detective also found in the room the claimant to a French title—Leon N. d'Este. In him Forbes recognized a man who, he said, recently borrowed $28 from him. He had the detective arrest d'Este in lieu of Cohen, and so d'Este found himself in a Headquarters cell an hour later, charged both with having swindled the agent out of $28 and with being an accomplice of Cohen, alias Miller.

Looking none the worse for his imprisonment, the young man appeared in the Yorkville Court, before Magistrate Cornell, yesterday morning. Forbes made his complaint, and d'Este was held in $1,000 bail, and had to go back to jail as he could not furnish it. Before leaving court the prisoner said that his father was Louis d'Este. Again he declined to give the family name, but he said that his father was chosen by Napoleon III. to represent France as a secret Ambassador to the Court of Russia during the Franco-Prussian war.

"I lost my money traveling around the world," he said, further. "Most of it went in Brazilian and other mining properties. For a while I acted as correspondent to The Mexican Herald, in order to make a living, and then I came here. I didn't have a cent, but managed to get enough to cable to my father to send me some money that was due to him on an estate of my mother's in Nice. He answered that I would find $16,000 to my credit with Lazard Frères, but when I went there I was told that I must be identified.

"Meanwhile I met Max Miller in a café, and he told me, on hearing of my dilemma, that I had better see a Prof. White and ask him to get me a pass to Washington, in order that I might see Lord Pauncefote, the only man in this country who can personally identify me. I called on Prof. White, and he took me to the cable office, where the clerk corroborated my story that I had received a message telling me of the deposit at the banking house. Then the professor introduced me to Mr. Forbes, agent for the Charity Organization Society, who offered to put me on the list of the society as an 'assisted person,' and thus give me a means of getting to Washington. I repudiated the offer, as I did not want any charity, but only money to get to Washington.

"Forbes took me to his house, where he loaned me $17 on condition that, if I should get my money, I was to lend him $2,500, as he wanted to buy a house through a building and loan association. I promised this half way, whereupon I got the money and went to Washington. But Lord Pauncefote was not there. I came back, and started to rooming in the house with Miller, at 124 Second Avenue."

Forbes said that the story told by d'Este was false. The prisoner, vehemently asserting his innocence, was taken back to prison. He was dressed tastefully, and, as far as his general appearance was concerned, his tale might have been true. An attempt was made last night to see some member of the firm of Lazard Frères and learn if they knew aught of the prisoner, but all the firm's members whose addresses were found in the directory were away from their homes.

FACES MANY COMPLAINANTS.

Henry Wagner, Held on the Charge of Forgery, Accused of Bigamy by a Woman.

Troubles multiplied rapidly about Henry Wagner, alias Kaufman, Ost, or Müller, fifty years old, and of eminently respectable appearance, who was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with forging the signature of his employer, R. Von H. Schramm, a real estate operator of 138 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, to a check for $25, and passing it on H. Lauter of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. A whole line of other complainants arose to confront the prisoner, but through all the storm he rubbed his bald head or stroked his long beard and had nothing whatever to say.

Two Brooklyn detectives met the silent man at the rail with a warrant on account of a worthless check he passed on August Miller of 10 Lee Avenue in that borough. Mrs. Charles Rohr of East Ninety-second Street also told of a worthless check for $25 which she had received from the prisoner.

Mrs. Julia Vogel, who kept a boarding house and candy store, and who also worked as a seamstress at 580 Courtlandt Street, Brooklyn, said Wagner had married her, and that afterward she discovered that at the time he had a wife living. She found this woman by tracking Wagner to a house in Hoboken. Both he and the woman asserted they were brother and sister, and the woman, on Mrs. Vogel's invitation, came to live under the same roof with them in Brooklyn.

This woman married a locksmith named Kreps, and went to live with him in Manhattan. Then she sickened and died, and just before the end summoned Kreps and Mrs. Vogel to her bedside and told them that she was Wagner's lawful wife, having married him in Germany twenty years before. Mrs. Vogel immediately turned Wagner out, resuming her name of Vogel.

After a time Wagner begged to be taken back, and there being, so far as Mrs. Vogel knew, no legal bar to their marriage, she received him upon his promise to reform, but she says that soon after this during her absence he removed all the clothing, stock, and portable fixtures from her house and store. The bulk of this property, however, was afterward recovered for her by the Legal Aid Society from a storage warehouse, where he had placed it till he could find a customer.

The woman said that Wagner had since contracted another marriage with the woman with whom he was living at Clifton, S. I., where he was arrested on Thursday.

A suspended sentence for the larceny of some tools from a man named Schwartz also hangs over the prisoner. He was held in $2,000 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions on the Schramm forgery charge.

LINER HITS A SCHOONER.

Graf Waldersee Staves in the Ira D. Sturgis's Bow.

The three-masted schooner Ira D. Sturgis, in command of Capt. Sturgis, outward bound for Virginia in ballast, was run into about 8 o'clock yesterday morning between Liberty Island and Robbins Reef Light, by the Hamburg-American Line steamship Graf Waldersee, which was on her way to her pier in Hoboken.

The steamer struck the Sturgis a glancing blow, staving in her bows and cut head. The Graf Waldersee sustained no injury. The steamer stopped to render assistance, but seeing the tug John A. Burke coming to the aid of the schooner, proceeded on her way. The Sturgis was towed to Brown's Dry Dock, in Jersey City, where repairs will be made. She was built in Bath, Me., in 1875, and is of 236 tons' burden.

TO EXPOSE POLICE METHODS.

Developments Promised When Minden's Bartender Is Tried—Alleged Plot of High Brooklyn Officials.

If Lawyer John P. Donnelly of Bedford Avenue and Grand Street, Brooklyn, carries out intentions which he expressed yesterday afternoon there may be startling developments when the case of "Nick" Middleton, a bartender in the employ of "Mike" Minden, the well-known bookmaker, and the cases of William Ray and Thomas Colton are called in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, next Thursday. The three men were arrested early last Sunday morning by Roundsman Duffy of Inspector Druhan's staff, and they were prepared to stand trial on charges of violating the excise law when the cases against them were called by Magistrate Higgenbotham yesterday.

Middleton was represented by Lawyer Jerry Wernberg, who is a law partner of Police Magistrate O'Riley, while the interests of Ray and Colton were looked after by Lawyer Donnelly. The defense was ready to go on, but as the District Attorney's office asked for an adjournment the examinations were set for next Thursday. After court had been adjourned for the day Lawyer Donnelly said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"I intend to get to the bottom of these arrests, and I think that before I get through some one will get hurt. I propose to learn why it was that these three men were picked out from among over 400 saloon keepers for the purpose of the police making arrests. I will prove that Roundsman Duffy does not know the taste of whisky, with which he claims he was served by one of my clients. The Roundsman was given cold tea, instead of whisky, and if it is a crime to sell tea I want to know it.

"It has been stated that 'Mike' Minden had a book on the races being made in Ray's place, but such was not the case, Mr. Ray and Mr. Minden not even being acquainted. But wait until next Thursday; some police methods may be brought to light, and the public will be made a little wiser."

The arrest of Minden's bartender is attributed directly to the fact that Minden and Frank Farrell—Deputy Commissioner Devery's friend—are close friends, and it has been openly asserted that it is the intention of high Brooklyn police officials to drive Minden out of business in the latter borough, because it is said that Minden is too close to Mulberry Street.

Ray and his manager, Colton, were arrested because the police believed that Minden was making a book in Ray's place. Roundsman Duffy proposes to prosecute those whom he arrested, and with that end in view he secured a number of subpoenas yesterday.

RAID AT CONEY ISLAND.

The Police Make a Descent Upon the "Two-Cent Poolroom" and a Panic Follows.

Despite Deputy Commissioner Bernard J. York's recent report that Coney Island is free from vice, a detail of policemen from Inspector Campbell's staff yesterday made one of the liveliest raids in the history of the island on what is known among betting men as the "Two-Cent Poolroom," in the rear of the Brighton Beach racetrack, and long an eyesore to the proprietors of that course. The marshy land along the Neptune Avenue side of the track was long ago pre-empted by squatters, whose shanties stand close to the fence around the track and just opposite the backstretch.

Some of these people conceived the idea of erecting stands on the roofs of their homes, finding that a very good view could be had of the races. Others found it out, too, and the stands multiplied and brought prosperity to the owners, for more and more people went to them at 25 cents apiece in preference to paying $2 for places on the official stands inside the grounds. And this long row of about twenty-five stands came to be known as the "Two-Cent Poolroom." Bets made on these stands ranged from 10 cents to $1. All bets of larger amounts were refused, perhaps in the belief that by so doing the institution might longer escape the attention of the police.

Besides the betting on the races a number of other gambling devices began to spring up for the patrons of the stands, and at last a loud protest was raised by the Bookmakers' Association and the Pinkerton police on the track, which resulted in the raid. The descent was made upon the stands just as the third race was being run, the raiding squad being led by Roundsman Conboy and Detective Duffy.

The stands were crowded and the gamblers were busy at bees, but at the appearance of the police panic seized all and there was a wild rush. The police did not want the ordinary spectators, and the gamblers easily lost themselves in the fleeing crowd, which ran over the road and through the swamps.

One man was captured and locked up in the Coney Island Police Station. He is Malcolm Robertson, thirty-six years old, of Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. When searched, 176 one-dollar bills were found upon him and several sheets of paper with bets recorded upon them.

After the crowd had scattered the police found that the gamblers had not even taken time to pick up their property, for the ground was littered with dice and dice boxes, card sweatboards, and several wheels of fortune. After the excitement was over more than fifty men came singly and in small parties to the station house to see if there wasn't any way in which they could get back the money they said they had staked with Robertson.

SAVED FROM TROLLEY CAR.

Aged Woman Rescued by Fireman Who Jumped Off and Ran Ahead.

Mrs. Pauline Bonnell, seventy years old, of 510 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was saved last night from probable fatal injury by James T. Tiernan, a fireman attached to the fireboat Havemeyer, who pulled the woman from in front of a rapidly moving trolley car on the Harlem Bridge.

The woman, who is somewhat deaf, was walking across the bridge on the south roadway. A car was crossing the structure in the same direction, and the motorman was continually clanging his bell. Seeing that the woman did not appear to hear the signal, the motorman began to apply his brakes.

Fireman Tiernan, who was a passenger on one of the front seats, saw the woman on the car tracks, and knowing that she would be struck by the car before it could be stopped. Tiernan jumped to the roadway, and by fast running managed to reach the woman and pull her from the track in time to save her from being struck. The car, as it passed Tiernan and the woman, grazed them, knocking them both down.

MAX ENGEL ARRAIGNED.

Charged with Letting Allen Street Property for Disorderly Purposes.

Max Engel, a brother of Martin Engel, the Tammany leader of the Eighth Assembly District, was arraigned for trial in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. He was accused of renting the premises 102 Allen Street for improper purposes. The janitress of the building, Hester Wolf, was recently sentenced to ninety days in prison.

Engel's counsel, ex-Judge Koch, yesterday demurred to the complaint against his client and argued that the facts set forth therein did not constitute a crime. Justices Holbrook, McKean, and Wyatt, sustained the demurrer, but permitted Deputy Assistant District Attorney Train to draw a new complaint. This was done before Magistrate Pool in the Centre Street Court. Engel was paroled in his counsel's custody.

Over Four Years for an Abductor.

Arthur Miller of 63 Seventh Street, who was convicted last week on the charge of abducting fifteen-year-old Dessie Rabesky and placing her in a disorderly house in Stuyvesant Street, was sentenced by Judge McMahon in General Sessions yesterday morning to four years and five months in State prison, and ordered to pay a fine of $400. Abraham Levy, the attorney for Miller, asked for a new trial and it was refused. Mr. Levy got a stay from Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court. A woman named Jennie Miller, who says she is the wife of Miller, will be placed on trial in General Sessions some time next week on the same charge.

BOMB MYSTERY DEEPENS

All Efforts to Find Who Sent Brooklyn Infernal Machine Fail.

Rosenbloom Held, but No Evidence Can Be Found Against Him—Schroeder Jokes in Hospital.

The police of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, were busy all day yesterday trying to solve the puzzle of the mysterious bomb which was sent through the mails to John J. Klatchka, an employe in the Brooklyn Branch of the Board of Public Improvements, and which exploded, tearing the hand off Edgar Schroeder, one of Klatchka's colleagues. Up to a late hour last night, however, the detectives had been unable to collect a single scrap of evidence which pointed to the person guilty of sending the infernal machine.

From the developments of yesterday the mystery deepens, for all that was discovered led, if anywhere, to the conclusion that Bnjamin Rosenbloom, whom the police arrested on suspicion, could not have been guilty of the crime. The detectives made every effort to connect Rosenbloom with the sending of the bomb. They sent men to Paterson, to New Brunswick, and to a number of other New Jersey towns where it was known the prisoner had friends or relatives, and they scoured every possible suspicion in trying to throw the desired shadow on the prisoner, but nowhere could anything be found that seemed to point to Rosenbloom either as the sender of the bomb or as a man who would be likely to send a machine of this kind to an enemy.

A determined effort was made by Foster L. Backus, the attorney for Rosenbloom, to secure the release of the prisoner. He tried to secure a writ of habeas corpus from a Supreme Court Judge, but the Justice, Hooker, who was appealed to, decided to consider the grant until further developments. Rosenbloom was therefore taken to Raymond Street Jail, where he was locked up pending the Justice's decision.

Rosenbloom was first arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday morning before Magistrate Dooley, charged with assault with intent to kill in sending or causing to be sent through the mails a package which exploded and maimed Edgar Schroeder. The allegations in the complaint recited the facts of the quarrel which, according to Klatchka's first statement, is supposed to have given cause for the act.

Acting Captain Kennedy appeared as complainant before the Magistrate, the prisoner being represented by an assistant from the offices of ex-District Attorney Foster L. Backus. The complaint was read and through the attorney the plea of not guilty was made. The Magistrate said that it was not an examination day in his court, and that therefore he would remand the prisoner to jail until next Thursday.

"But, your Honor, we object to such a long delay. We want this case disposed of, and want an examination at the earliest possible time—Thursday is much too far away," said the attorney. The Magistrate thereupon set the date for examination for next Tuesday, but the attorney was not yet satisfied.

"Will you accept bail for my client?" he asked.

"Considering the gravity of the charge I will not accept bail," said the Magistrate. "You must confer with the District Attorney as to that subject."

Rosenbloom had been an attentive listener to the proceedings. He is a highly strung man, and one who showed his growing agitation as the truth began to dawn on him.

"Then must I go back to jail?" he asked anxiously of his counsel.

"Only for a little while," was the answer. The prisoner was shocked at the news.

HE APPEALS TO THE COURT.

"I am not guilty—before God, I am not guilty!" he cried, and then, pushing his lawyer aside, he strode up to the Magistrate's desk before any one could interfere with him and said:

"I want to speak—let me speak what is in my heart. This is a country of free speech, and I will speak to the Judge. Klatchka may suspect me, but he is wrong. Maybe he has ill feelings toward me, but I have none toward him. We have had no real trouble. We loaned each other money, and have been very good friends. The police found a bottle in my room, but it contained nothing but a solution for my throat. It is nonsense to say it contained an explosive."

Magistrate Dooley quietly interrupted the excited man at this point and advised him that it was not time for him to talk now, and that he must wait until his examination next Tuesday. Rosenbloom was then led away.

From this point Foster L. Backus took the case in hand personally. He managed to get from Justice Hooker a writ of habeas corpus for the appearance of the prisoner in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The writ was served, and within twenty minutes the prisoner, once more beaming with hope, was led handcuffed before the Court. The Court was busy at the time disposing of a long calendar of cases, and Mr. Backus was told that he would have to wait until this work was finished. When the case finally came up before the Justice he ruled as already told, basing his decision, like the Magistrate, on the gravity of the charge upon which the prisoner was held.

Among the many friends that are flocking to the side of Rosenbloom is Prof. Lippman of Rutgers College, whom Rosenbloom visited last Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, wherefore the suspicion on the part of the police that he made the bomb during this time and mailed it from some station in New Jersey. Prof. Lippman said yesterday that he had known Rosenbloom ever since the two men were at college, and that from what he judged of him, he was a man wholly incapable of an act of this kind.

SCHROEDER IS PLUCKY.

Edgar Schroeder, lying at the Brooklyn Hospital with the stump of his left arm bandaged, refuses to believe the prisoner guilty. Schroeder is progressing steadily, and the doctors say they never saw in all their experience a patient who showed more grit than does the red draughtsman of sixty-five years. He joked with Sergt. Kennedy when he visited him yesterday.

"Sergeant," he said, "I have only one regret about all this. I am pretty old, and I have a tooth in front of my mouth, and this bothers me a good deal at times. Why couldn't that tooth have been blown out so long as the job was to be done, anyway?"

In answer to the Sergeant's questions Schroeder told the story of the explosion without materially changing any detail from the way the same was printed yesterday morning.

"What do you think of the suspicion against Rosenbloom?" asked the Acting Captain.

"It is ridiculous," he said. "Rosenbloom is not the kind of a man to attempt a crime of that kind. I am convinced that it was not Rosenbloom."

"How about Klatchka? You said in your story that as the box was being opened that Klatchka suddenly jumped back, exclaiming 'Dynamite!' do you think Klatchka could have put this job up on you?"

"Do you know, I have been thinking over that lying here by myself, but I have dismissed the thought. I cannot imagine why Klatchka could do such a thing, as he and I were good friends."

"But the jumping away, even before there was any sign of an explosion, does that suggest anything to you?"

"Nothing in the way of fixing guilt. That was bad enough. Had the tables been reversed, and had Klatchka been opening a box which even for an instant I thought to be an infernal machine, I would have knocked it out of his hand as far as I could possibly knock it. But people differ, you know; one does this and another that."

Klatchka himself said yesterday that he no longer believed Rosenbloom had sent him the machine to do him an injury, but had sent it as a joke, intending to get square on a number of practical jokes which he (Klatchka) had played on the prisoner. In playing the joke, Klatchka says, he believes that the explosive was underestimated in quantity of strength and that the disaster resulted. Even the acting Captain is no longer certain that he has the right man. He said yesterday:

"I am certain that to get the man who sent the bomb I need not go out of the office where the explosion took place. I say this because of the Dixon Crucible box out of which the bomb was made. These kind of boxes were frequently received in the draughting rooms."

While the police are trying to fix the crime on Rosenbloom many of the men in the city departments, where the case has aroused especial interest, think they are wasting valuable time.

McPHERSON WILL CONTEST.

Witness Who Was with Senator's Widow at Her Death Testifies She Was of Sound Mind.

The hearing of the contest of the will of Mrs. Edna C. McPherson, widow of United States Senator John R. McPherson, by their daughter, Mrs. Edia J. Muir, was resumed before Judge John A. Blair in the Orphans' Court at Jersey City yesterday. Mrs. Muir was present, but took no part in the proceedings, not having been called as a witness.

Abel I. Smith, counsel for Aaron S. Baldwin, executor of the estate, who is also continued as manager of the late Senator's stock yards business, asked that the $15,000 set apart in the will to be invested in the business be withdrawn from the funds and invested as directed.

Albert C. Wall of counsel for Mrs. Muir said his client had no objection to this, but asked that the money be paid to Otto Crouse, administrator pendente lite, to be invested as he might direct.

Miss Cornelia Parsons, who was on the stand when the last hearing was adjourned, was recalled for cross-examination. She was one of the witnesses to the signing of the will. She was asked if she had not told Dr. Vedder that Mrs. McPherson had tried to throw herself from a window on the day she signed the will.

She said she had no recollection of any such incident, nor did she recollect having made any such statement to Dr. Vedder. In her opinion Mrs. McPherson was of sound mind when she executed the will.

The hearing was then adjourned to Oct. 11, but Judge Blair will sit on Thursday next to decide Mr. Baldwin's application for the investment of the $15,000 asked for.

MRS. TAILER MAY CONTEST.

Daughter of Pierre Lorillard Only Heir Not to Join in Application for Probate of Will.

No decision in regard to contesting Pierre Lorillard's will because of the bequest of Rancocas to Mrs. Lillian B. Allen was arrived at yesterday. The only member of the Lorillard family who did not join in the application for probate was the wife of T. Suffern Tailer, who is therefore in a position to contest.

In regard to a contest of the will no opinion was obtained from Brinkerhoff & Fielder, the lawyers who represent the executors, as both were on vacation yesterday. No member of the Lorillard family would discuss the question of contest, while it was admitted that it was as much under consideration as it ever was.

One in authority to speak for Mrs. Allen said that she will continue to be passive and on the defensive. She has not yet engaged counsel and has had no negotiation of any character in regard to Rancocas. She is at present with her father, who is dangerously ill and who will on Monday undergo an operation for cancer.

THEODORE MOSS'S WILL.

Theatrical Manager Leaves All His Estate to His Widow.

The will of Theodore Moss, the well-known theatrical manager, who died at Seabright on July 13, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday by Howe & Hummel, attorneys for Mrs. Octavia A. Moss, the widow of the testator. Mr. Moss leaves all his property, both real and personal, to his widow. The personal estate is said to be worth $15,000, while the value of the real estate is not given. Mrs. Moss is appointed sole executrix of the will, which is dated December, 1898.

Robert Burnham, who has been associated with Mr. Moss for the last fifteen years in different theatrical ventures, will probably remain as manager of Wallack's Theatre, which will continue under the direction of Mrs. Moss.

Will of Oliver S. Carter.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 19.—The will of Oliver S. Carter of West Orange was offered for probate to-day. Mr. Carter was President of the Bank of the Republic, New York, and head of the house of Carter, Macy & Co. of New York. The estate is a large one, and is divided among Mr. Carter's immediate relatives, there being no charitable or public bequests. The will is dated July 20, 1900.

To his widow, Lila Ytterbide Potter Carter, the testator bequeaths $20,000, payable in monthly installments of $2,500 each until the whole is received. She also receives all the personal and household effects, including three horses and three carriages, and in addition one-sixth of the residue of the estate, to be paid in monthly installments of $1,000 each as soon as the first bequest of $20,000 is turned over to her. The remainder of the estate is left to the daughters, grandchildren, and several nieces and nephews.

The will designates that the Mercantile Trust Company of New York shall act as a trustee for the disposition of this property, and it further provides that if any legatee shall contest the will the legacy bequeathed such person shall revert to the estate and become a part of the whole.

Artilleryman Inherits $50,000.

Boyd Prince, a private in the Coast Artillery stationed at Fort Hamilton, has inherited a fortune of $50,000 through the death of an uncle. The bulk of the property consists of real estate in Indiana and Norfolk, Va. Private Prince will seek his discharge from the army, and then go to Norfolk and take possession of the estate left him.

EX-MAYOR STRONG'S HOME SOLD.

Widow Disposes of Property to Broker Frank W. Savin for $140,000.

The residence of William L. Strong, at 12 West Fifty-seventh Street, has been sold by his widow, Mrs. Mary V. Strong, to Frank W. Savin for $140,000. The deed conveying the property was recorded in the Register's Office yesterday. The property consists of a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on the south side of Fifty-seventh Street, just off Fifth Avenue, occupying a full lot 25 by 100.5.

Under his will, which was probated on Nov. 13, 1900, the late Mayor left all of his property, both real and personal, to his widow, with the provision that upon her death it should be divided between his son, ex-Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong, and his daughter, Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck. By a special clause in the will the right to sell any of the property was conferred upon the executors, who are Mrs. Strong, ex-Capt. Strong, and Mrs. Shattuck.

Mr. Savin is head of the brokerage firm of F. W. Savin & Co. of 26 New Street. His present residence is at 27 West Forty-seventh Street.

Company E, 7th Regiment, Entertained.

An invitation having been extended by Capt. John R. Hegeman, Jr., of Brig. Gen. Moore's staff, who was formerly Corporal of Company E of the Seventh Regiment, to that body to spend to-day at his place at Manasquock, some eighteen members of the company assembled at the armory yesterday, and under command of Capt. John A. Davidson. They wore fatigue uniforms, leggings, campaign hats, and white gloves, and as baggage carried ponchos and blankets rolled, haversacks with mess kit, two pairs of white duck trousers, white belts, fatigue caps, and muskets. Camp will be pitched near Capt. Hegeman's home, in a meadow, and those of Company E who went will be the guests of Capt. Hegeman until to-morrow.

Dockmaster Not to be Reinstated.

William A. Stoutenburgh will not be reinstated in his position as Dockmaster under a decision by Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court, which was handed down yesterday. Justice Blanchard refused a mandamus directing Stoutenburgh's restoration on the ground that he had been wrongfully removed. Stoutenburgh, who is a veteran of the civil war, was appointed as Dockmaster on Oct. 15 last, and was discharged on Jan. 15, no charges having been preferred against him. His probationary period expired on the date of his dismissal. Stoutenburgh claimed that as he was a veteran he had to serve no probationary period. Justice Blanchard holds that Stoutenburgh was not finally appointed.

Plans for New Macy Building Filed.

Plans for the new store of R. H. Macy & Co. on Broadway between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, were filed at the Building Department yesterday by the architects, De Lemos & Cordes. No estimate of the cost of the structure was stated in connection with the filing. The building will be nine stories in height, with granite, limestone, and brick. There will be large ornamental entrances on Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, each surmounted by a balcony of decorated stone with electric-light columns.

Fly time—12 noon, sharp. Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings. Man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

SEVENTH NATIONAL ACTION

Controller Dawes Gives Directors Two Weeks' Time.

Transactions of Last Two Days Not Deemed Valid—Transfer of $1,208,000 in Assets Questioned.

Directors of the Seventh National Bank who have been issuing statements in regard to its reorganization will learn from C. G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, what must be done by them before this can be accomplished. Mr. Dawes was in this city yesterday, and he conferred on the subject of the affairs of the Seventh National with the National Bank Examiner, Forrest Raynor, who is temporary receiver of the bank, and his counsel, W. S. Opdyke. After the conference Mr. Dawes issued the following statement:

"The Controller of the Currency, upon the reports received from Mr. Forrest Raynor, as receiver of the Seventh National Bank, cannot deem as valid the transactions made by that bank within two days of its failure, whereby a large portion of its assets were at first transferred to the Bowling Green Trust Company, as trustee, to secure loans of about $1,208,000 made to the bank by or through its Directors, to enable the bank to pay a portion of its existing liabilities, and whereby it was afterward attempted to sell about $1,238,000 of the negotiable paper held by the bank to the makers of the said loans of $1,208,000 in order to pay such loans.

"In this transaction there was an attempted pledge of $400,000 additional of the bank's assets as security for an alleged guaranty by the bank, in the sum of $250,000 of the collection of the paper embraced in the attempted sale.

"This transaction resulted in a preferential payment of a portion of the bank's liabilities at the time when, as it now appears, the bank was insolvent; and the transaction seems to have been made with one or more Directors of the bank or with persons having knowledge of or charged with knowledge of the bank's situation.

"Unless the claims of those who advanced this $1,208,000 to the bank are placed upon the basis of creditors proving claims for dividends, the rights of the depositors seem to be materially affected by these transactions.

"Unless, therefore, the Directors within two weeks further time granted to them for the purpose, provide money to pay the claims of all depositors in full, which action on their part would avoid the necessity and expense of legal proceedings, the receiver has been directed to institute suit to protect the legal rights of the depositors in this connection.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEEDS INTENDED AS MORTGAGES.—John McNaney went through several note transactions with Lewis M. Smith, who conducted a banking business in Elmira, N. Y., under the name of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank. The notes came into the hands of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank for value. In the meantime McNaney and wife, by two instruments in form of warranty deeds, conveyed certain real estate to Lewis M. Smith. In an action by the Farmers and Merchants' Bank to have these two deeds adjudged to be mortgages, given for the purpose of securing the notes held by the plaintiff, the Supreme Court, at Trial Term, found for the defendant. The judgment has now been reversed by the Third Appellate Division. It was shown that McNaney continued to rent the property and make repairs for three years after the execution of the deeds. There was no explanation of this given in evidence. Justice Edwards, for the Appellate Division, declares the deeds to have been intended as mortgages. He says: "There is no rule requiring what is sometimes termed direct evidence in the sense that there must be testimony of a witness to a specific agreement between the parties that the deed shall be held merely as security for a loan. Such agreement may be established by extrinsic facts, which often speak more unerringly than human lips. The rule relates only to the probative force of the evidence required, and when this is such as to convince the judgment beyond a reasonable doubt, the reason of the rule is satisfied." Justice Edwards also says: "The relation of debtor and creditor between McNaney and Smith, the amount of the indebtedness, the circumstances attending the execution of the deeds, the exercise of acts of ownership by the grantor after the conveyances, the declarations of Smith and of his cashier, all, in my opinion, clearly point to but one conclusion, and produce the conviction that the deeds in question were designed as security for the debt of McNaney held by the plaintiff."

MORTGAGE DECLARED VOID.—Joseph Safford gave to his sons, Uriah and Josiah, each a deed of 100 acres of land. The two deeds were in all respects similar in form, and in each was reserved a life estate for the father and mother. Subsequently Mr. Safford asked his son Uriah for a mortgage of $1,200 on the land deeded to the latter, to be payable at the mortgagee's death, without interest. Uriah said that if his brother would give a like mortgage he would do so. Thereupon the father told Josiah that if he would go through the form of signing a mortgage so as to induce Uriah to sign one, he (the father) would immediately cancel Josiah's mortgage. The latter agreed to this, the two mortgages were executed, and Josiah's was immediately satisfied. In an action by the executor of Joseph Safford against Uriah Safford, a judgment for the plaintiff has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division. Justice Kellogg, for the court, says: "This transaction touching the satisfaction of Josiah's mortgage, and the agreement relating to its execution, and the purpose of it, was wholly unknown to Uriah until about the time of the bringing of this action. It is plain that Uriah was moved to execute the mortgage solely because Josiah had executed one. It is plain that he understood his mortgage to be a gift, the same as Josiah's was to be a gift; that he and Josiah, having received deeds of equal acreage of land, were restoring equal sums to the estate of their father. It is also plain that this was a trick concocted by the mortgagee to secure the mortgage, knowing that in no other way could he obtain it. This was a fraudulent transaction, and the fraud practiced was not one of concealment, but an active fraud, calculated, considering the relation of the parties, to accomplish its purpose. It is no answer to say that it was a harmless deception; that Uriah could not have been benefited by any mortgage given by Josiah to his father. This is not apparent. At this time the father was seventy-eight years of age. The two mortgages were payable at his death. He apparently had made out his last will. The will shown in this case seems to have been made four years later. Uriah may have had reasonable expectations of getting his proportionate share of his father's estate, whether he died intestate or otherwise, and the estate to be distributed would be $1,200 greater by reason of Josiah's mortgage. But I do not think such a consideration is any test of an actionable fraud. A false statement which is intended to influence another, one calculated to influence a person under the circumstances, considering the relation of the parties and which does, in fact, influence him, constitutes a sufficient basis for a finding of fraud."

TRIED TO KILL EMPLOYER

Negro Porter Attacked M. A. Burnham from Behind with a Razor.

Mr. Burnham Threw Up His Arm and Saved His Life, but Was Cut Badly on Neck and Cheek.

Richard Drayton, a colored porter employed by the tailoring firm of Burnham & Phillips, 119 Nassau Street, attempted to murder Manly A. Burnham, the senior member of the firm, yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor.

The attack on Mr. Burnham was made at about 10 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Burnham was seated at his desk in the front part of the store, while the other employes were in the rear. Suddenly Mr. Burnham felt something on his throat which, as he said afterward, felt as if some person was drawing a comb across his flesh. Thinking that it was one of the salesmen playing a trick on him he said, "Stop your kidding." He threw up his arm as he made the remark, and this motion probably saved his life, for it turned the razor upward, causing an ugly L-shaped wound on his neck and cheek. He looked up at the same time, and saw Drayton standing over him.

"What are you doing, Richard?" he exclaimed as he saw the porter with the razor in his hand. At that time he did not know that he had been cut. H. J. Mansfield, who was in the cashier's office about half way back in the store, heard Mr. Burnham's exclamation, and, looking up, saw that he was covered with blood, which was streaming from the wound in his face. At the same time Drayton started out of the door.

Without waiting to put on hat or coat Mr. Mansfield followed the porter. Drayton ran along Nassau street toward Ann. He turned into Ann Street, with Mr. Mansfield following him. At Ann Street and Broadway Drayton turned around and shook the razor at Mr. Mansfield. Crossing to the west side of Broadway Drayton ran up town. At Mail Street he threw the razor away, and when he reached Warren Street disappeared in the crowd. During the entire run from the store to Warren Street not a policeman was passed.

Dr. Wolfred Nelson was sent for, and hurried to the store and dressed Mr. Burnham's wounds. He was compelled to take several stitches in the cuts. Mr. Burnham remained at the store for several hours, and then went to his home at 315 West Thirtieth Street.

The police were notified, and a search for Drayton was begun. All trace of him seemed lost after he disappeared from Mr. Mansfield's view at Warren Street and Broadway.

The negro lived at 170 Prince Street, Brooklyn. The police went to his house, but found that Drayton had been there and changed his clothing. Drayton was about forty years old. He had been employed as a porter by Burnham & Phillips for three years, and never had had any disagreement with Mr. Burnham.

OFFICIAL ACCUSED OF BRIBERY.

Deputy Factory Inspector Charged with Taking $2 from a "Sweat Shop."

William B. Anderson of 239 West Thirty-fourth Street, a Deputy Factory Inspector, was arrested by Detective Rynders of the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon on an indictment charging him with asking for and receiving unlawful fees or reward for performing or omitting to perform official acts.

The specific charge is that on March 22 Anderson took $2 from Isaac Kosoff of 106 Delancey Street, a manufacturer of clothing in what is known as a "sweat shop." Kolsoff alleges that Anderson, after taking this money, failed to make a proper report.

Anderson was arraigned before Recorder Goff and his bail was fixed at $2,000, which he furnished.

SONS FOUND AFTER MANY YEARS.

Father Who Deserted Them Learns that They Are Prosperous.

Edwin R. Neal, formerly a resident of College Point, L. I., who is now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Old Point Comfort, Va., has just discovered the whereabouts of his three sons, whom he has not seen or heard of for twenty-five years. The finding of the boys was the result of a correspondence between Neal and a friend in College Point.

Neal abandoned his family twenty-five years ago at College Point, leaving his wife and children destitute. His wife and daughter died and the three sons went away. Neal wrote to a friend at his former home some time ago asking about his family. Since then inquiries have been made in various directions, with the result that the sons were found to be living in Missouri. They are said to be prosperous.

VAN CORTLANDT PARK LOCKERS.

Commissioner Moebus Investigating Charge that They Are Being Rented.

Van Cortlandt Park has a situation possessing features similar to those that provoked the tumult over the Spate pay chairs in the parks of Manhattan. Complaint has been made to Commissioner August Moebus, who has charge of the parks of the Bronx, that the 246 lockers installed in the recently erected golf and skating clubhouse on the shores of Van Cortlandt Lake are being leased at a fixed rental of $3 a year. It was the intention of the park authorities that they should be free, and should be allotted on the "first come, first served," principle. The matter is being investigated.

Gunther K. Ackerman, secretary to Commissioner Moebus, said yesterday that he did not believe that John O'Connell, who holds the restaurant privilege in the clubhouse, had let out the lockers, although O'Connell, he said, might have believed that the privilege of leasing the lockers went with his other franchise. Mr. Ackerman said that if any lockers had been rented for money, the money paid would have to be refunded.

Mr. A. N. HALLADAY, Hancock, Iowa, writes: I was prostrated with what the doctor called DYSPEPSIA OF THE LIVER. He did my wife I could only live a short time. She had read of DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, the Blood Purifier, and procured a bottle of it. The very first dose she gave me had an improving effect. I took eight bottles altogether. Suffice it to say, that I OWE M

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The New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A NEW feature of interest is added to the announcement of the last volume of Lord Byron's letters, which Charles Scribner's Sons will present early in September, from the fact that the book will contain all the new matter which the editor of this only complete and authorized edition of Byron, Rowland E. Prothero, has lately discovered relating to Byron's career as an enthusiast for Greek liberty. He spent large sums in maintaining a troop of 200 men for Greece, and those were among the very few soldiers who were remunerated for their services.

A curious addition is made to Byroniana by Paul de Lauribar, who, writing for Le Journal des Débats, attempts to give from "original" sources a picture of Byron's stay in Venice, where, according to the Frenchman, the noble lord conducted himself with Satanic wildness. His reigning favorite, we learn, was one Margarita, who used when jealous to thump his lordship severely, "malgré son addresse à la boxe." When the Comtessa Guiccioli appeared upon the scene Byron took refuge in the convent of Mechitarists on the island of San Lazzaro. His days—still according to M. de Lauribar—were spent in the convent library or at prayers with the monks, but his nights "were terrible." He would often fling himself into the gondola kept at his disposition, and cruise at midnight round the Guiccioli palace in the hope of getting a glimpse of his beloved. The monks, we are told, still revere his memory, and his room in the convent, adorned by his portrait, is piously conserved in the same state that he left it.

The Women's Clubs of the Empire State are at work in earnest in establishing libraries throughout the villages of New York. In Phoenicia they recently founded a library to which they gave about five hundred volumes. These are supplemented by two State traveling libraries from Albany and a State grant of $200. The little sons of the late Harold Frederic are assistant librarians. It is the intention of the Women's Clubs to incorporate in New York at least one village library every month. It seems as if the programme were to be fulfilled.

Madison, Wisconsin, is one of the most beautiful cities of the Union, and its new building which houses the libraries of the State University and of the State Historical Society would do honor to Washington or New York. The public library has long been inadequate, and its supersedure has been repeatedly discussed. During the recent visit of the American Library Association to Madison the matter came to a head. A few leading citizens met together and Senator Vilas there and then agreed to contribute one-tenth of the fund required. Other contributions are forthcoming, and there is a prospect that Madison will soon rejoice in a public library on a parity with its other institutions.

As "Kim" draws near its close in its serial form in McClure's Magazine, the desire to peruse again the pages that have passed is sure to be felt by those who are reading the story. With each new chapter some new phase is presented of the ever-changing, multitudinous, and infinitely varied life of India, revealing, as it were, some fresh mystery in what had seemed commonplace in the earlier part of the story. It may be too soon to advance a critical opinion of the work, but as far as we have gone we do not hesitate to say that the friendship between the child who thinks like a man, Kim, and the aged lama who has all the knowledge of the world and nothing of its experience, is one of the most beautiful things in fiction. Then, too, the reader has presented to him a land and people about which history has tried to tell us, and, in the light of Mr. Kipling's work, has lamentably failed. There is not the slightest doubt that "Kim," the mature work of a gifted story teller and consummate artist, will add measurably to the author's already great reputation, and in a way that will confute the pens of his recent critics whose obvious plaint was that he was more talked about than he deserved. "Kim" will appear early in October in book form from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co., with drawings made by J. Lockwood Kipling, the author's father.

Mr. Alden, in his London letter, printed elsewhere in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, says some pertinent things concerning the revival of The Rambler and The Tatler. Apropos of these rejuvenations it is interesting to note that The Germ, which was the first expression of the pre-Raphaelite movement, is being reprinted. It was originally issued in 1850. William Rossetti was the editor, though he was then barely twenty years of age. The first number contained poems by Woolner, the sculptor; Ford Madox Brown, both Christina and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and Coventry Patmore, as well as a double etching by Holman-Hunt, and the same writers and artists contributed to the three subsequent numbers. By far the most famous contribution was Dante Gabriel Rossetti's "The Blessed Damosel," although Mr. Patmore's little poem "The Seasons," years later, would have sold a large edition of a literary magazine. Only 200 copies were sold of the first edition of 700. The sale of the second number was even smaller. The printers then offered to produce two numbers at their own expense. But the fate of, what time has made one of the most interesting magazines in the English language was doomed. The last two numbers fell even flatter than the others.

A week ago we called attention to the excellent work that had been done by an artist-photographer in presenting some admirable pictures of live fish in illustration of an article "Photographing Tropical Fishes," appearing in the current number of The World's Work. We are now informed that these pictures are only a few of many which are to illustrate a work entitled "The Food and Game Fishes" which David Starr Jordan and Barton W. Evermann of the United States Fish Commission are preparing for Doubleday, Page & Co. There is no doubt that Mr. A. Radcliffe Dugmore quite excels in this sort of aquatic photography, and his "black and whites" are beyond criticism; still, we believe that by the means of color photography the beauty of the fish presented in their natural surroundings could be enhanced to a point almost beyond present comprehension.

Mr. Henry Austin Clapp has been clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts for several years. His works fill many large volumes, which occupy several shelves. These are not "the works," however, by which he is best known. Incidentally he has, also for several years, occupied the post of dramatic critic on The Boston Daily Advertiser; he has lectured, too, and his lectures have been bound in books, which may teach any one who reads them much about the aesthetic quality of Shakespeare's plays, expressed in fresh, limpid English, and with a charming sense of the sympathetic and the human. In criticism it has long been the rule with Mr. Clapp fully to expatiate upon the merits of a play before pronouncing upon its shortcomings, and his experience as an interpreter of the theatre in this way has been long and varied. It is of a certain importance, therefore, that Mr. Clapp will furnish a series of articles on the "Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic" to The Atlantic Monthly beginning with the August number. If is not too much to say that these articles will have more than a local interest.

THE SOUTH IN THE WAR.

Its Financial and Industrial Affairs During the Struggle with the North.*

SIMULTANEOUSLY with a work written upon the civil history of the Confederacy by one of the survivors of its Government, Dr. J. M. L. Curry, (reviewed in a late issue of this journal,) comes one from Prof. Schwab, who occupies the Chair of Political Economy at Yale. The former, written from the standpoint of most intimate acquaintance with the subject arising from an inner view of official life, is in some respects the passionate production of the special pleader and possesses a peculiar value for that very reason, among others. The volume from the Yale professor, with which we are now concerned, is, on the contrary, the work of a special student of history, as dispassionate as it is possible for a book to be, critical in many places, but coldly so, a typical contribution to the so-called "scientific" school of history. Thus the two works coming together from the press, widely variant in method, may be considered in a degree complementary.

Prof. Schwab inscribes his book—which by the way is one of the Yale Bi-Centennial publications—to his colleague, Prof. William G. Sumner, and the appropriateness of the inscription is instantaneously apparent when we remember Prof. Sumner's illuminative labors upon the fiscal conduct of the Revolution, resulting in his thoroughgoing historical biography of Robert Morris and one or two lesser works on American finance.

While one might wish that the present work had been somewhat broadened in scope, so that it might have borne truthfully the title, A Civil History of the Confederate States, it is plain enough that the author has not only included by far the greater part of what might be expected under such title, but it is evident that he has given his attention to the more important part and that which was most conspicuously lacking to the literature of the period because its data were extremely difficult to obtain. The finances of the North during the rebellion were written long ago, but until the appearance of this work there was absolutely nothing extant upon those of the South save casual and fragmentary chroniclings appearing in works for the most part devoted to the field events of the war; in such semi-autobiographical works as those of Alexander H. Stephens and others; the historical volumes of Pollard and other Southern writers, the files of newspapers published in the South, and more important than all other sources, though not affording as much material as might be expected, the Official Records of the Confederate Government.

When all of these and the large number of private memoirs (which were useful for filling in gaps) are taken into consideration, it nevertheless appears that the task of studying the Southern side of war period civil history was a perplexing one, mainly because of the paucity of material. The author is deserving of a very considerable credit for the thorough manner in which he has sifted a great mass of material for the comparatively small gain to be derived from any single source and of the large aggregate he has patiently piled up grain by grain.

Rigorously excluding from his work certain tempting phases of the subject, which, it must be confessed, would have added elements of popular interest to the history that it now lacks, he studies the war not as a panorama of great scenes, nor as a social cataclysm, but as a chapter in the economic history of the country, and the financial and industrial phenomena which the South presented during the negation of normal forces.

From the outset, when the Confederate Congress was confronted with the problem of providing ways and means to carry on the war, the author notes that in keeping with the practice during most wars, the levying of taxes as a method of securing funds was pushed into the background and the main reliance was placed on public loans. Early in 1861 the Confederate Congress did in fact accept several loans, half a million each, from Alabama and Louisiana—the latter representing the amount of United States funds seized by the State Government—several lesser amounts from other States and donations from individuals, corporations and churches, consisting of money, food, clothing. But all of these combined made only a small showing compared with the total amount raised by loans. The first of these, $15,000,000 in bonds secured for the Government a large part of the available specie held by the banks, which went abroad for the purchase of supplies. A further issue of $50,000,000 in bonds was largely subscribed for in cotton and other produce which opened the way for the Government's later policy of hypothecating the cotton at home and abroad by issuing cotton bonds. This loan was in part paid

*THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, 1861-1865. A Financial and Industrial History of the South During the Civil War. By John Christopher Schwab, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Political Economy in Yale University. 12mo. Pp. 414. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

in Treasury notes, large issues of which were made. It was the policy to borrow the capital of the people without disturbing the circulating medium, but the difficulty of floating bonds and the impossibility of deriving any revenue from taxation soon drove the authorities to a larger reliance on forced loans in the shape of non-interest-bearing notes. Before the beginning of 1862 the Government was irretrievably committed to a paper money policy, which became the chief support of its Treasury. The total expenses of the year were $165,000,000; the receipts, $139,000,000. Of these receipts 76 per cent. were derived from the issue of Treasury notes and 22 per cent. from the issue of bonds.

It is a startling fact, probably heretofore frequently mentioned, but brought freshly to mind by the present author, that during the entire four years of war the Confederacy had but $27,000,000 of specie, of which $15,000,000 was the amount of the loan heretofore alluded to, over $6,000,000 the proceeds of the Erlanger loan, and the balance that seized from the Federal Government.

More and more the revenue reliance was placed upon issues of Treasury notes, and at the close of 1862 these constituted 22 per cent. of the total Confederate debt, which amounted at that time to over $567,000,000. Lenders were more ready to accept these notes than bonds, for they could be readily put in circulation. But as prices rose appropriations grew correspondingly, and the issue of more notes to meet increased expenses set in operation an endless chain of evil.

It was a necessary evil. Taxation would not suffice. Prof. Schwab shows that of the enormous sum of $601,000,000 to which the receipts of the Government had been swollen during the first nine months of 1863, only a paltry $5,000,000 had been secured by taxation—that is, by all of the direct taxes and by export and import duties. Over $442,000,000 was raised by issuing notes, nearly all of which bore no interest, and $153,000,000 by floating bonds. Congress had to face a truly appalling financial condition when it assembled for the Winter session of 1863-4. The public debt amounted by Jan. 1, 1864, to $1,221,000,000 and the estimates called for $1,500,000,000 to be provided during the year. The Secretary pointed out the failure of the taxation system, but he did not present a practical plan for increasing the revenue by this means, save to propose a drastic tax really aimed at making it advantageous to the people to hold bonds, to the interest payment of which the tax was to be primarily devoted.

By the middle of the year the Secretary (Memminger) had made up his mind that compulsory funding of notes was the only way by which the Government could escape from the dilemma resulting from a redundant currency and an inability to add otherwise effectually to the already heavy debt. He proposed the issue of $200,000,000 in notes in substitution for that amount of old ones, with the pledge that the Government would not increase the issue. It is to be noted that similar devices were adopted during the American and French Revolutions, and that when the measure came before Congress its report was so similar as to suggest that it might have been copied from that of the Continental Congress. The discussion which ensued in the country and in Congress was heated in the extreme. At length the famous "Funding Act" was passed Feb. 17, 1864—"An act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds"—which aimed to reduce the outstanding circulation of notes by compelling holders to fund their notes in 4 per cent. bonds, or exchange them at the rate of $3 in old for $2 in new notes. To carry out the plan the necessary bonds and notes were authorized and duly issued. A new bond issue was provided which was to turn $500,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds to the support of the Government. Apparently the amount of notes refunded in bonds was $250,000,000. The effect was not as popularly expected. There was a scarcity of currency and the prices of commodities continued to rise, which surprised and exasperated the people. Gold, which had been $23 in paper when the act was passed, fell to $17 in four months and then rose to $40 before the end of 1864. The new and old notes were after a time equally discredited and continued to depreciate together. The attempt to float the $500,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds met with little success. In short, the famous act of Feb. 17, 1864, wrecked the Confederate Government finances beyond the hope of saving them from final ruin. Memminger blamed Congress for not more closely following his instructions, but the people blamed Memminger alone. So did Congress, and it was even proposed to impeach him. He resigned on June 15, 1864, and was succeeded by George A. Trenholm, an abler man of larger financial experience, which was brought too late to the service of the Confederacy to avert the doom to which it had been committed by the policy culminating in the "Funding Act."

And the author concludes this central theme of his history which we have slenderly summarized by saying:

> Among the agencies which weakened the power of the South to resist the North we put first the Federal blockade and the Confederate financial policy. Memminger cannot escape the responsibility of the latter. It was framed largely upon lines suggested by him, and its development and final culmination in utter Government bankruptcy were not seriously resisted by him. * * * A financier of like talent to that of the Southern military leaders would doubtless have conducted the affairs of the Treasury with more success.

The "Funding Act" had been an open avowal of Government bankruptcy and very naturally the finances of the Confederacy were expressed in small figures thereafter. But Prof. Schwab in this careful history of the fiscal and industrial career of the Confederate States presents many chapters into which the line followed by the reviewer has not led. He, takes up in one chapter the Southern banks, in another the manufacturing and other industries, the military despotism of the Government, the Confederate currency, speculation and trade, prices, State and local taxation, &c. The general effect produced upon the reader is one of wonder, heaped upon the old-time wonder, that the Confederacy could have endured as long as it did. The mingling of reminder and of new revelation as to the exigencies of Confederate finance leads to acquiescence in the author's conclusion that "the Southerner's sacrifices far exceeded those of the Revolutionary patriots," though the reader may not agree with him that "something might have been saved from the wreck" by better fiscal measures, for he does not make it clear that wiser measures, if conceived, could, under the circumstances, have been executed.

ALFRED MATHEWS.

A History of 1900.*

"The International Year Book" for 1900, while in every way as excellent as its predecessors of 1899 and 1898 as regards clearness of text and number and quality of illustrations, shows in many ways the practicable development of the idea in which evidently the enterprise first had its being. The year 1900 was more than usually crammed with international events and movements of both wide and particular interest. There was a Presidential election in the United States; the wars in the Philippines and in South Africa presented new and complicated features; while the rising of the Boxers in China opened a new field for military, political, sociological, and diplomatic science. In the arts and industries development and creation were particularly eager, until it must have been a question with the editors of "The International Year Book" what to leave out that would least be missed.

Good judgment and an appreciation for the reference needs of the average man mark the plan and arrangement and material of the book before us. But more conspicuous still is the well-made and comprehensive index which we find at the end of the volume for 1900, which the others did not possess. Then, too, the biographical work is particularly strong, while the articles on literature, with their running or tabulated lists of books, leave nothing in that line to be desired. How thoroughly the more important topics are handled may be understood when we say that in the treatment of the Presidential campaign is found in parallel columns a summarized statement of the principal arguments on each side, presented for the most part through the words of the controversialists themselves.

A "Sunshine Book."*

A little volume from the pen of Elizabeth Upham offers an interesting description of the aims of the International Sunshine Society, told in the form of a brief story, which is more or less suggested by the following verses, which mark a dedication of the volume to the President of the society, Cynthia Westover Alden:

> Have you had a kindness shown?
> Pass it on.
> 'Twas not given for you alone—
> Pass it on.
> Let it travel down the years,
> Let it wipe another's tears,
> Till in heaven the deed appears,
> Pass it on.

The story deals with a number of college girls who, having discussed their plans for the future in a final "confab" just before graduation, agree to meet at certain periods in the future and compare notes. One is determined "to do the biggest things in the biggest way"; another expects to write a book which shall run into its "five million copies"; another only wishes "to be admired"; another declares that she intends to "live for the public"; while another would be good and do good and live for the most worthy ideals. The last two are evidently intended as the heroines of the story. One by one the others, with their ambitions more or less satiated, marry, while the two devote their talents and education toward lifting up and converting the poor of a great city. Theorists in religio-sociology will undoubtedly find much interest in the story.

*THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK. Being a Compendium of the World's Progress During the Year 1900. Edited by Frank Colby, M. A.; consulting editor, Harry Thurston Peck, Ph. D., L. H. D. Pp., 1,061. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.99.

*SUNSHINE AND COLLEGE GIRLS. By Elizabeth Upham. New York: The Morse Company. 50 cents.

STEVENSON.

A Scotch Woman Climbs the Mountain at Samoa and Describes Her Countryman's Grave.

FEW lovers of the man and his books will ever be able to visit Stevenson's grave in far-away Samoa; hence they will be interested in Miss Robertson's account of her pilgrimage to "that lonely grave, sacred to Scotchmen all the world over, which thousands have pictured in fancy and so few have ever seen," as contained in a recent English paper.

As one stands on the steamer's deck in Apia Bay, the writer remarks how the white roof of Vailima may be seen among the trees on a gentle rise a few miles away, while above it rises, steep and grim, the mountain on whose top lies Stevenson's grave, covered by a large cement slab about 1½ feet high, with a smaller oblong one on top, both made on the spot.

Samoa has greatly changed in the last years. Instead of the rough bridle track over which Stevenson passed on many a dark night, there is now a broad, well constructed road, connecting Vailima with Apia. Good bridges span the stream which runs through the Vailima grounds and crosses and recrosses the road; while the native village near by is now a mere handful of unimportant houses, where the Samoan chiefs live quietly, shorn of all power.

Vailima itself is the property of a German millionaire, Mr. Kunst, who has another fine island residence at Honolulu. Not a trace of Stevenson's original house remains, it having been entirely demolished two years ago in the Samoan war. A very small house close by, however, Stevenson's first home in Samoa, is still unaltered. Mr. Kunst has built a new Vailima, exactly on the site of the old house, following out carefully and exactly the original plans in thus rebuilding this historic home.

Miss Robertson thinks such rebuilding a graceful tribute to a man of whom Mr. Kunst knew little, and to whose genius he is perfectly indifferent, refusing to purchase a single volume from Stevenson's library, because "Stevenson was consumptive, and books carry infection." The veranda at the back of the house, on which so much of the family life took place, and where Stevenson was taken ill, has been exactly restored. Mr. Kunst pointed out the exact corner of the great room, restored by actual measurement, in which Stevenson died.

So much has been changed, however, in all directions that the Stevenson pilgrim feels a great sense of disappointment. Even the garden is entirely altered, the large lawn of which Stevenson was so proud having been cut up into flower beds and the surrounding bush thinned to open a sea view.

It is said that few attempt the difficult ascent of the mountain where Stevenson lies buried. It is 1,200 feet above Vailima, and rises almost perpendicularly from the edge of the garden. For a short distance the track is fairly well marked, so that Miss Robertson had little difficulty in following her guide, a young half-caste girl, who had known Stevenson well. Suddenly the bush grew denser and darker, the track entirely disappearing at times; the ground wet and slippery; the path in places almost completely blocked by fallen rocks. At times it seemed impossible to gain even a foothold on the steep face of the hill, and more than once Miss Robertson felt the pilgrimage would have to be abandoned. The bush in which Stevenson did so much hard work lies in quite another direction, and it is believed he never climbed the mountain he chose for his last resting place.

In spite of difficulty, the cleared plateau at the top of Vaea was reached at last, and here the leaf-covered grave was found. Miss Robertson's first impulse was to sweep these all away, but she was finally restrained by a somewhat whimsical feeling:

> Why should I, a newcomer, a pilgrim of an hour, brush away those leaves which had all their lifetime watched over the grave of a hero, had sheltered it from rain and wind, and smiled upon it in sunshine, and which now, even when dead, were its only watchers?

On the stone marking this grave are carved a Scotch thistle and the native ante, between which will be found the familiar verse beginning "Under the wide and starry sky," and at the bottom, "1850—Robert Louis Stevenson—1894." Near the grave were found a few ante bushes, bearing a rich flower like a deep crimson rose:

> I gathered a handful and laid them on the stone among the withered leaves, and thought of the boy who had roamed the streets of Edinburgh forty years ago, and climbed the green Pentlands near his much-loved childhood's home, and whose life and death on this remote island have linked Samoa for all time with our fair northern city and the quaint little hamlet of Swanston.

History and Travel in a Finding List

The Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., of which Mr. Frank P. Hill has long been the head librarian, but who has been secured for Brooklyn, has just published the second issue of its new series of "Finding Lists," that of "History, Travel, and Description." No. 1 of such lists, devoted to fiction, classified under title and author, was issued last year.

The present "List," a volume issued in stiff paper covers, containing a double-column page, printed in comparatively small type, and including 120 pages, shows carefully classified lists, containing numerous entries, covering all volumes of history, travel, or description, except juvenile books, contained in its library. This volume, which is the second issue of the new series, is to be followed by other carefully prepared finding lists, covering the other classes of books in its collection, which will probably be issued in the following order—based, no doubt, upon the comparative popularity of the various classes of literature, and the frequency with which they are consulted at or drawn from the library. The next list to be issued will be that for literature, to be followed by others dealing with biography, useful and fine arts, sociology and natural science, general works, and philosophy and religion.

The present list, of course, includes only such books as are in the possession of the library; but the volumes described have been so carefully and minutely classified, under so many and so wide a range of subjects, that the book should be found of considerable general interest. A well-made index of subjects, with cross-references to closely allied subjects, giving full page references, adds very materially to the usefulness of the volume.

The volume's first classification—all entries being listed under the names of authors—takes up "General Works" in travel and description; passing thence to individual classes of such general works, such as "Geography," "Atlases and Maps," "History," "Essays and Study of History," "Universal History," "Geography and History (Magazines," while "Antiquities," treated generally and under special countries and classifications, follows. "Ancient History" is taken up in the same way, general works, the Jews, Ancient Rome, and Ancient Greece.

This is followed by well-prepared lists of books of travel and description, referring first to general works on Europe, followed by the same class of books on European history, after which separate periods, countries, cities, and districts are takes up and listed separately, first of Europe, and later those of the entire world being treated in the same fashion. These sub-divisions include lists of available books, carefully classified, on countries and places as remote even as Iceland; while one particular division, "The Minor Countries of Europe," includes books on places as little known as Montenegro, Crete, the Balkans, the Islands of the Aegean, and Roumania.

Besides books strictly relating to travel in or descriptions of the history of countries or cities, the volume includes classified lists relating to distinct periods, such as the Boer war, or the more important and longer subject of American history—the American Revolution, Constitutional period, war of 1812, Mexican war, civil war—both in its general history and under campaigns and battles, the Confederate side, regimental histories, personal narrative, naval history, prison life, hospital and relief work, miscellaneous books, and the reconstruction period. Volumes relating to the Spanish war and the later nineteenth century books, are classified in one section, while as was the case with Europe, the books relating to each of our United States and to our most important cities are also separately listed. Other sections include directories and guide books, while the books available on the arctic and antarctic regions form another valuable list.

Readers generally can scarcely realize the immense amount of work which goes to the making of lists of this character, which should make it so easy for them to decide upon a course of reading or a single volume upon some subject which may happen to interest them.

Mr. Barnes's "Great War Trek."*

This little book is the more or less desultory account—logbook, the author himself calls it—of the adventures of an American war correspondent in South Africa. It does not pretend to military or historical importance, but the author's personal opinions and impressions are modestly stated and have the interest of an unbiased point of view. A minority, but a large minority, he says, of the Boer farmers of the older generation can neither read nor write; "they live by the Word of God, and are ruled by the precepts of Judea; they think like men of the Reformation; they act under these influences like the people of long past centuries. A plague of locusts is a visitation of the wrath of the Almighty. Should they perish as a nation, it is God's will!" They believe beyond question that the triumph of the British means the confiscation of their houses and lands, and the loss of their personal liberty. In captivity they sing in their tents psalms with a strange cadence that shifts from the major to the minor key, plaintive songs with primitive music sung by their ancestors and handed down through centuries. One family the author describes as fairly illustrative of the quasi-civil aspect of the war:

> Like all Boer families, it is large—no man can afford a small family in South Africa—and it is spread out with relations and connections everywhere. The old man—well over eighty—determined to remain neutral; he owned ten thousand acres in the colony, and as much more in the Free State. * * * Boer neutrality consists in not being found with a gun. Three of old Scoltz's sons were fighting with the Free State forces, but their farms were entirely over the border; another son, named Jeppe, I knew very well. He lived with his family inside our camp lines at Modder, and both he and his wife, the daughter of a Boer Field Cornet, were very decent people. Jeppe owned 8,000 morgen, (16,000 acres.) He had staid to look after it, and professed the utmost loyalty—incidentally he made money selling milk and produce to the soldiers. He has also a big claim against the Crown for damages—the camp was mostly on his land. But his servant told my servant Peterson that it was his horses that fetched the dynamite that blew up Modder River bridge. I suppose Jeppe was disconsolate at the destruction of so much British property. The commandants used to meet at his house, which must have annoyed him greatly, some of them being near relatives.

Mr. Barnes's general impression of the Boer character is not an unfavorable one, and he holds a belief that is very popular in England—namely, that the Boers have only to know more of English rule to appreciate its blessings.

*THE GREAT WAR TREK: With the British Army on the Veldt. By James Barnes. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1901.

1901

THE JEWS.

The First Volume of a Monumental Encyclopedia Devoted to Their Life and History.*

BEFORE commenting on the thoroughness of the first volume of the Jewish Encyclopedia, what is particularly striking is the calm, deliberate, and dispassionate tone employed by its many compilers. Alas, that it should be said that in the past as in the present, there are but few pages in the life history of the Jews which are not stained with the records of inhumanity, and so, as some one has formulated it, "religious persecution on the part of a people is in precise proportion to its want of civilization." The very first word in the volume is "Aach." That is a small town in Germany. Here there was persecution, it is true of a mild sort, beginning early in the sixteenth century. Right after that there is Aargau, a Swiss canton. In Aargau Jews were not permitted to live under the same roof with Christians. Right off at the outset mention must necessarily be made of the sufferings of the Jews, but in the Encyclopedia the simple bald facts are mentioned, and with no comment. This is, of course, as it should be. The true unvarnished tale is on that account all the more impressive. Then, again, there never is an attempt to be disputative in the work. If there is a topic of interest, there often arise discussions in regard to it, more particularly if it happens to have a religious significance. In a case of this kind all authorities are presented. If the matter be one of historical significance, then the leading writers have their say. There never is anything like dictation. Of course, there are some matters that are quite outside of discussion. Then alone the makers of the Encyclopedia give without hesitation their opinions.

To cover so vast a topic as is the life story of the Jews a large number of writers have been employed, and the staff devoted to the work comprises considerably over 600 persons. In this number may be found learned men of all nations and creeds. Erudition in every branch of human knowledge has been asked to contribute its quota. Here are Orientalists, archaeologists, antiquarians, historians, anthropologists, statisticians, littérateurs, theologians, artists, musicians. Every specialist of distinction has treated in this exhaustive work the topic he was familiar with.

One distinctive feature of the volume we cannot dilate on too much. It is the wonderful typographical skill shown. The pages are of the clearest as to make-up. Above all we do not hesitate in stating that we have never seen a volume of this particular kind where so much pains has been taken with the illustrations. Here are fac-similes of old documents, book-titles, well engraved medals, coins, copies of prints, showing ceremonies, &c., plans of temples, portraits, and everything which would help to a better understanding of the text. Then there are maps. It is not alone the remote past which is the subject of the illustrations but there are the actual conditions of the present time as shown in the prints of the various settlements of the Russian Jews in different parts of the United States and South America. As to the Hebrew characters found in necessarily large quantity in the columns of the book, the type is of the clearest and cleanest, and so perfectly legible.

As to the text. It would take the entire number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW to present but a tithe of the matters of interest to be found in the 685 pages. Very curious are the researches made, showing how much Mohammed owed to the Jews. This is a topic which has lately been much discussed. Take the story of Abraham. Of all the Biblical personages mentioned in the Koran, Abraham is undoubtedly of the most importance. At first it seems that Mohammed's knowledge of the Patriarch was but slight. In time the Prophet was convinced of the necessity of making his followers better acquainted with the Father of the Hebrews. In his later suras Mohammed wrote, "Abraham was not a Jew, nor yet a Christian. * * * Verily the people most worthy of Abraham are those who follow him and his prophets and those who believe." Very striking is the legend, according to the Mohammedan belief, of the death of Abraham. It has to do with Abraham's hospitality. The Father of the Jews met a feeble old man who was hungry and parched with thirst. "How old are you?" asked Abraham. And the old man said he was two years older than his host. Then the Patriarch said: "In two years' time I shall be like him!" Then he prayed God for death. And his prayer was granted, and Abraham went to his Fathers. The old man who had asked for food was the Angel of Death. There are rabbinical midrashic parallels precisely like this.

Innumerable are the talmudists, the cabalists, whose lives are given in the volume. The study of the Hebrew is carried to its ultimate expression in the work. Several pages are devoted to a study of the accents alone. The older Jews believed the accents to be of sacred origin. It was a capital sin to indicate by a written sign when a word or a syllable was to be made impressive. Some purists held it to be a sin to leave out the accents.

The history of Alexander, his influence, the records of Alexandria, the great old city on the Mediterranean, the modern Egyptian one wisely ruled over to-day by the English, are all subjects treated in the volume. The subtle topic of Greek influence on the Jew is carefully discussed. Nothing escapes the researches of the staff of the encyclopedia. What was Joseph Addison's feelings relative to the Jews? Lancelot Addison, the father of the great man, entertained the kindest sentiments toward the Jews, and Joseph Addison took the same liberal attitude. Addison's "Ode on Gratitude" was translated into Hebrew.

As belonging to the letter "A" in the volume, here is an article on "Alcoholism." This is a vice the Jews are comparatively free from, hospital statistics showing a small percentage of Jewish patients. There is a careful history presented of the Alliance Israelite Universelle. A remarkable paper is the anthropological study of the Jews. The facts disclosed will be novel to many. There is prevalence of red hair and blue eyes. Strange to say when height and weight are considered, according to theory, "the index of vitality," would indicate short lives, but actually the Jews are wonderful for their longevity. Another strange matter indicated is, that the marriages of Jews and Christians are not generally productive of offspring.

The musical public will read with zest the numerous scores of the Jewish religious ritual fully presented in the Encyclopedia. Certainly Meyerbeer made use of them, and so did Halévy. The last article in the volume is devoted to the Apocalypse and to "Apocalyptic Literature." It is a complete treatise, throwing new light on this very much vexed subject.

When completed this Encyclopedia is to be made up of twelve volumes, with a total of 8,000 pages and 2,000 illustrations. Its projector is Dr. Isidor Singer. To his thorough acquaintance with Jewish history, in one and the same man, there are the evidences of great will power and determination. It was something to find an American publisher willing to undertake a work of such magnitude as is the one under notice. It speaks well, then, of the enterprise of the Funk & Wagnalls Company that it should have undertaken it. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been already expended by the company in the presentation of the first and the subsequent volumes. What is satisfactory to learn is that the demand for the entire work already far exceeds the most sanguine hopes of the publishers. All ideas of sect or creed being set aside, the issuing of such a work shows how eager is the demand in the United States for general information.

*THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Prepared by more than 400 scholars and specialists. Isidor Singer, Ph. D., projector and managing editor. Vol. I.—Aach-Apocalyptic Literature. Cloth, 11 inches by 7. Pp. 685. Illustrated. New York and London: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. To be completed in twelve volumes.

Were the Wits Witty When Young?

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

To think that an unkind fate has kept from me all knowledge of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW until this twentieth century! Along with the enjoyment of its pages (not least, "The Mail Bag.") comes an actual beneficence. I find that I am not nearly so old as I thought I was, for here is "John Paul" wielding his light fantastic pen with all the grace and vigor as in the far away days when I glued his letters from Saratoga into my erstwhile patent report scrap-book. Not that I believe him to be the octogenarian he poses for—it can't be that bad.

I would take issue, too, with your correspondent of June 22, who thinks the verses, "Judge Not," cannot be his because "there is nothing humorous in them." But he (or she) must remember that at the time the poem was written "John Paul" was young, (or, for an octogenarian, comparatively young,) and if we know anything we know how seriously a young writer takes life, and his work, and himself. It is only when we get older that we become wise enough to permit ourselves to be as funny as the Lord meant we should. And remember, too, that Pope, wittiest of poets, wrote "Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame" at the age of eleven, while none of his later work was adaptable for a hymnal.

And Thomas Hood, (there should be a Hood revival soon,) he was never stingy with his fun; his jokes went off like a pack of firecrackers, yet his exquisite lyrics will last as long as our alphabet holds together. In the aforementioned scrap-book repose Araène Houssay's iridescent nothings, "M. E. W. S.'s" monologues to a patient Orestes, Kate Field's sparkling articles, "Ike" Bromley's after-dinner speeches, and the like. From cover to cover the book is saturated, so to speak, with wit and humor—and mucilage, for many pages are joined for life and death. Rereading them, a question arises, such as I would fain investigate and answer for myself were I not tied like a Mexican hen to a chair leg. (The hen is the more valuable creature, for no editor will scan my little lays, while hers bring Klondike prices,) Have there been humorists who were such in early youth? Have they lisped with humor at a tender age? Possibly early humor only appears as nettle-rash or prickly heat, with other things to "give" to one's friends, and the vendible kind comes later, yet one would like to know whether Holmes, Lowell, "Mark Twain," "John Paul," Hood and others gave evidences of their calling betimes.

It is a question I imagine that has but the answer—that years alone bring wisdom—and wit. C. H.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1901.

"The Way Out," Sir Walter Besant's last completed novel, deals with woman's life in the debtor's prison. It is described as a most interesting work.

Candace Wheeler's Garden Book.*

Among the uncountable—and in too many instances unaccountable—books about gardens that have overrun the counters of the book shops in weedlike profusion this season, Mrs. Wheeler's is in some respects altogether the most delightful. The author talks about her flowers in an unpretending way, claiming neither superior knowledge nor superior grace in the management of her garden, but throwing out, nevertheless, suggestions of exquisite arrangements by which the amateur may easily and safely abide. Her general scheme of planting is to mass her bloom in such a way as to have from month to month color harmonies that shall please the artistic eye as surely as a picture by an artist with the color sense of Whistler or Dewing. It is not a difficult way of planting, she says, "simply interesting." To accomplish it, however, one must have the decorative knack, if not the education of an artist. The author thus explains:

The cardinal principle is, taking the whole area of the garden, to have every inch of it in flower from June to October, and so to plant it that intense colors of different tints shall occupy fixed limits, as far apart from each other as the extent of the garden will allow. All that is intermediate must be filled with the satellites of these colors, leading down from them to a common ground where they can mingle peacefully. Of course the two royal colors are red and blue, and these should stand at opposite ends of the garden; but red will melt into orange, and orange into yellow, and yellow into paler tints, until you reach white without anything like a shock of contrast; and, in like manner, blue can be trailed into the pink lavender of which nature is so fond, and then into cold pink, and deeper again into crimson, or it may flow out in paler tints until it also reaches that absence of color which we call white. This color gradation can be produced upon twenty square yards of ground, or upon a quarter of an acre—if you are so happy as to possess that much ground in a garden—but it will take more than one season to inaugurate the plan of planting. Once begun, however, every year will add lines and shades of color and beauty, until your garden becomes the highest and most perfect source of purely aesthetic enjoyment.

Mrs. Wheeler claims no originality for her method of gardenmaking. Many others may have been before her, she says, and she herself gained the idea from the arrangement of the flowers in Mrs. Thaxter's charming house on the Isle of Shoals. She says:

I remember that the grand piano, which at 10 in the morning was always giving out harmonies under the hands of some of Mrs. Thaxter's friends whose natural speech was music, stood against the end of the chimney piece, and that pictures hung above it and leaned against it. Just at the end where it touched the low shelf of the chimney, there commenced a bank of small white poppies, very tender in color and effect, with half transparent leaves showing all the veins and fibres of structure, like a baby's skin, and speckled by the anthers which stood like a fringed crown around the seed cups. Next to these came pale-tinted poppies, and pink ones with white edges, and then the satisfying conch-shell pink, and deeper ones, and deeper still, until it ended in the peculiar pink red which is found only in the poppy tribe.

Over the paler end of the bank of flowers hung a picture by Childe Hassam of the sea, "as blue as the sea itself," giving a note of contrast, and from this delightful vision came the inspiration for a garden that should be beautiful in precisely the same way.

Like all other true gardeners Mrs. Wheeler values what comes to her along the avenues of personal association above anything to be bought with money. In her flower beds are violets, the pioneer plants of which were delivered into her hands by William Cullen Bryant, and her marigolds grow from seeds that were given her by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Her book about her garden is not at all a scientific affair. It is sprinkled with sentimental suggestions and vague theories. She believes that certain flowers hate certain other flowers and quietly disappear if planted near them. She speculates upon the human characteristics of animals, and sees in her woodchuck the potentialities of an inquisitive little man; she is not certain that both animal and vegetable life will not eventually "thrill upward into humanity," but she thinks of her flowers always as girl children, merry or stately maidens, or sweet matrons, never as "mere mortals." When she paints her lilies—with what exquisite skill it is not difficult for those who know her work to imagine—she finds it genuine portrait painting, each flower face differing from all others in expression. The margins of her pages are decorated with drawings by Dora Wheeler Keith, all of them attractive and delicately true to nature in general effect and in each detail.

*CONTENT IN A GARDEN. By Candace Wheeler. With decorations by Dora Wheeler Keith. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 209. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1901. $1.25.

The Midsummer Fiction Number of Harper's Magazine will be out next Tuesday. Nine pages of beautiful colored illustrations and nine complete short stories.

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

BRYANT.

His Room While in College—His Poems and His Habits.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

GEN. JAMES GRANT WILSON.

MUCH of Western Massachusetts adjacent to Williamstown may fairly be called Bryant's country, for his name is as closely associated with it as with old Greylock and many other mountain peaks of the Berkshires. It is the region in which the poet passed the first three decades of his long life; the country that he celebrated in undying verse, and where he composed the most celebrated poem yet written by an American. I know of no lines produced by a youth of seventeen of any country comparable with "Thanatopsis."

In October, 1810, when in his sixteenth year, William Cullen Bryant entered the sophomore class of Williams College. The room on the third story of what is known as West College, which he shared with John Avery, Jr., may be seen unchanged as it was in those far-distant days. A letter now before me, written by Charles F. Sedgwick, the last survivor of the class of 1813, supplies some interesting particulars concerning the youthful collegian. He says:

His roommate was John Avery of Conway, Mass., who was some eight years his senior. Bryant had not then attained to the physical dimensions which he afterward reached, but his bodily structure was remarkably regular and systematic. He had a prolific growth of dark brown hair, and I do not remember ever to have known a person in whom the progress of years made so great a difference in personal appearance as it did in the case of Mr. Bryant. I met him twice, near the close of his life, at Williams College commencements, and if I had not seen pictures of him as he appeared in old age, I would hardly have been persuaded of his identity with the Bryant I knew in early life.

When he entered Williams College it was known that he was the reputed author of several short poems which had recently been published, and which indicated decidedly promising talent on the part of their author. When spoken to in relation to these poetical effusions he was reticent and modest, and, in fact, his modesty in everything was a peculiar trait of his character. It was difficult to obtain from him any specimens of his talent as a poet. One exercise demanded of the student was the occasional writing of a composition to be read to the tutor in presence of the class, and once Bryant, in fulfilling this requirement, read a short poem which received the approval of the tutor, and once he translated one of the odes of Horace, which he showed to a few personal friends. Those were the only examples of his poetry that I now remember of his furnishing during his college career. * * * Bryant, during all his college experience, was remarkably quiet, pleasant, and unobtrusive in his manners, and studious in the literary course. His lessons were well mastered, and not a single event occurred during his residence which received the least disapproval of the Faculty.

Although outwardly shy and reserved, Bryant possessed a keen appreciation of the humorous. On one occasion, as he himself mentioned to the writer, when he had committed to memory a portion of Irving and Paulding's "Salmagundi," then recently published, for repeating as a declamation before the class, he was so overcome with laughter when he appeared on the floor that he was unable to proceed! His surviving brother, John, who happily still survives at more than four score and ten, mentioned a similar occurrence happening at Cummington when the poet attempted to recite, for the amusement of the family and a few friends, some passages from "Knickerbocker's History of New York," but, as before, failed, being seized with a fit of laughter which he was unable to suppress. Mr. Bryant also informed me that during his college days as in later years the poet found more pleasure in books and in solitary rambles among the hills and valleys than in the usual pastimes and sports of students. He was an omnivorous reader, soon exhausting the college library by devouring all of the seventeen hundred volumes that commended themselves to his fastidious taste, which he had not previously perused. Bryant resembled the hero of "Waverley" in "driving through a sea of books like a vessel without a pilot." The small paper-covered catalogue of thirty-six pages, printed by H. Willard of Stockbridge in 1812, consists chiefly of the popular English books of that period, with a limited number of American publications, such as few biographies of Washington and others, several collections of sermons, Hamilton's Federalist, Silliman's Journal, Smith's History of New York, &c., in all less than two score volumes.

These, with some sixteen hundred and seventy other books and brochures, formed the library of the Bryant era, and were then contained in a small room of West College, erected in 1790. To-day the collection consists of 46,000 volumes and 16,000 pamphlets, admirably arranged in a well-equipped building known as Lawrence Hall, being chiefly the gift of the opulent Christian merchant Amos Lawrence of Boston. Many years later Mrs. Eliza Willing Fields of Philadelphia added two wings to the building to contain her collection of paintings, engravings, and bronzes, presented by her to the college in 1890. Among the interesting pictures are Autumn scenes by Cropsey and Kensett, portraits of Browning, executed for Mrs. Fields in 1881 by Pennington and Story, and Severn's celebrated painting of Keats. It is not the original painted after the poet's death, which Bryant so much admired, but a replica made by Severn for Mrs. Fields sixty years later, certainly an admirable work for an artist of eighty-three, although our Huntington, who has passed that period, still paints excellent portraits. It is the only copy Severn ever made of the picture of his past friend, by whose side he now rests in the Protestant cemetery of Rome. Through the liberality of the college authorities the library is available for the free use of visitors from New York, Washington, and elsewhere, thus greatly adding to the attractiveness of Williamstown as a delightful Summer resort.

But little more than a mile from his Alma Mater is the entrance to Bryant Rim, the poet's favorite walk during his college days. A moss-covered rock is painted out as the place where he wrote many of his poems. By its side is a stately century-old linden, standing like a sentinel. As we were surveying there this morning and listening to the pleasant sound of the musical mountain rivulet and the many feathered songsters in the well-wooded slopes of the glen a sun-burned native of Berkshire appeared on the scene.

"Be you looking at Bryant rock, where he wrote 'Panamopsis'?"

"Yes. Are you positive that the famous poem was written here?"

"Sartain sure! There ain't no doubt about it."

After some further conversation, the interview was concluded by the native inquiring, "Be you one of Bryant's classmates?" Being still in the sixties, I was somewhat staggered by the husbandman's suggestion that I might have been in college with a boy who was born Nov. 3, 1794.

"Green River" and "The Rivulet" were doubtless inspired, if not actually composed, in the cool and charmingly shaded glen, as he sat on Bryant rock or wandered by the side of the rivulet fed by innumerable springs, and the same may possibly be said of "Thanatopsis," but that any one of the three poems was actually written in Williamstown I have Bryant's positive personal statement to the contrary. "Thanatopsis" was first transcribed in his father's house, in Cummington, many months after leaving college, in May, 1811; "Green River" in 1819, and "The Rivulet" in 1828. Writing to me in 1869, Mr. Bryant says:

I return your article, the great fault of which is too kind an appreciation of its subject. I am not sure that the poem "Thanatopsis" was not written a year earlier than you have made it; indeed I am much inclined to think it was in my eighteenth year. I was not a college student at the time, though I was pursuing college studies with a view to entering Yale College, having taken a dismission from Williams College for the purpose, which, however, was never accomplished.

One of these—among the most popular of Bryant's minor poems—is an enduring memorial of his college days. I allude to the exquisite lines on Green River—not the navigable Green River of Kentucky, nor that of Western Wyoming, 750 miles in length, but a small, pastoral stream that pursues its devious course through Williamstown. Fits-Greene Hallock, in his tribute to Bryant, written soon after the latter's removal to New York, said:

Bryant, whose songs are thoughts that bless
The heart—its teachers and its joy—
As mothers blend with their caress
Lessons of truth and gentleness
And virtue for the listening boy.
Spring's loveller flowers for many a day
Have blossomed on his wandering way;
(Beings of beauty and decay,
They slumber in their Autumn tomb;)
But those that graced his own Green River
And wreathed the lattice of his home,
Charmed by his song from mortal doom,
Bloom on, and will bloom on forever.

"Your 'Rivulet,'" wrote Richard Henry Dana in 1824, "was delicate and tender and beautiful; but it somehow ran so near Green River that they mingled their murmurings. I suppose Green River was not at all in your mind, and that you have not been aware of this." The last mentioned poem appeared in Dana's "Idle Man," and Halleck was so much delighted with it, that he copied the lines and sent them to The Evening Post, accompanied by a brief statement that they were written by William C. Bryant, a young lawyer of Western Massachusetts. The poem and note were printed the following day, and that, it is believed, was the first appearance of Bryant's name in the journal with which he was connected for upward of half a century. He joined the paper in 1826, and ten years later he assumed the editorial charge, conducting it with intervals of absence in Europe or elsewhere, till the 29th of May, 1878, when an unfortunate fall at my front door terminated his long and useful life at four score and four years of age.

Mr. Bryant, writing to a friend in June, 1869, says: "Most certainly do I expect to pass a part of the Summer at Williamstown. * * * You spoke of going to Green River the day after writing your letter. If you had given me more notice I would have sent my compliments, for we were well acquainted, though I dare say Green River has forgotten me by this time." A week later the poet attended the Williams College Commencement, renewing his acquaintance with the musical stream that he had celebrated, and delivering a thoughtful and touching address at the alumni dinner. Within a few days of his departure President Hopkins wrote: "I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 26th inst., inclosing a check for $500. Strange times we live in when poets not only possess money and patronize literature, but make better speeches than anybody else." It was Dr. Hopkins who said: "Bryant had the wisdom of age in his youth, and the fire of youth in his age."

Long ago Dr. William A. Hallock, who studied for six months with Bryant when he was preparing for college under his father, the Rev. Moses Hallock of Plainfield, showed me a poem of sixty lines, entitled, "Gullianopolis," containing the lines:

Hemmed in with hills, whose heads aspire
Abrupt and rude, and hung with woods;
Amid these vales I touch the lyre,

Where devious Hoosac rolls his floods,

which Cullen, as he was called in those days, wrote in Williams College, and left behind in his room, No. 28, on his departure. The satirical production passed into the possession of Hallock, and was carefully preserved by him, certainly for more than threescore years. When I mentioned it to Mr. Bryant, suggesting that the poem be printed, he answered: "Oh, no! It was one of my boyish pranks. I have no copy of the lines, nor do I remember much about them. At that time, I believe, I did not like the dark rooms, the low-lying land, and the rigid college regulations, and I suppose so expressed myself in the verses Dr. Hallock showed you." Bryant was interested in hearing that, like himself, Tennyson had written severe lines about his Alma Mater. Some years later he said: "I have a great affection for my old university, and can only regret that this irritability against the Cambridge of that day ever found its way into print."

Scarcely seven months before his death Bryant was invited to prepare and read a poem at the Williams College Commencement of 1878, as he had done at Harvard in 1821, when he charmed his audience with that noble poem, "The Ages," striking the same familiar keynote that he selected so successfully in his greatest production in 1812, and again in "The Flood of Years," sixty-five years later.

"You ask me," writes the venerable singer, "for a few lines of verse to be read at your annual festival of the Alumni of Williams College. I am ever ill at occasional verses. Such as it is, my vein is not of that sort. I find it difficult to satisfy myself. Besides it is in the December of life with me. I try to keep a few flowers in pots—mere remembrances of a more genial season which is now with the things of the past. If I have a carnation or two for Christmas, I think myself fortunate. You write as if I had nothing to do, in fulfilling your request, but to go out and gather under the hedges and by the brooks a bouquet of flowers that spring spontaneously, and throw it upon your table. If I am to try, what would you say if it proved to be only a little bundle of devil stalks and withered leaves, which my dim sight had mistaken for fresh green sprays and blossoms? So I must excuse myself as well as I can, and content myself with wishing a very pleasant evening to the foster children of old Williams who meet on New Year's Day, and all manner of prosperity and honor to the excellent institution of learning in which they were nurtured."

The handsome houses of the ten Greek letter college societies contribute largely to the architectural attractions of the little town, but are of course secondary to the extensive group of college buildings mostly erected since Bryant's student days. The finest of these fraternity edifices is the Van Rensselaer Manor House, which disappeared from Albany a dozen or more years ago, to reappear in Williamstown, but shorn of its two wings. The houses are usually occupied by city families who rent them for the Summer vacations. One, known as the Kappa Alpha, happens to be the writer's home for the present season. It contains a handsome dining hall forty feet in length, with a lofty ceiling of hardwood, with beautiful stained glass windows at either end, one being a memorial of Dudley Field, placed here by his father, David Dudley Field, who presented an astronomical observatory to his alma mater. It may also be added that three other prominent citizens of New York, Edwin D. Morgan, Frederick F. Thompson, and Morris K. Jesup, each presented noble college buildings.

It is claimed for Williamstown that it is the most beautiful town in all New England. The purity of the bracing air, the peacefulness of the happy valley, "grandly mountain-walled," was graphically described by President McCosh, who said: "The college is on a knoll in the heart of a capacious hollow surrounded with imposing mountains. It struck me as a spot at which the Last Judgment might be held, with the universe on the slopes of the encircling hills." The principal avenue extends about a mile, 200 feet wide, with five rows of fine elms and maples, and, thanks to Cyrus W. Field, without a single fence! To the southwest may be seen Greylock, the loftiest peak in the State, and Thanatopsis Valley, "beside whose gentle stream, the gift of the mountain, the most illustrious poet of the early college received his inspiration." To the northwest is the Golden Gate, through which the waters of the Hoosac mingle with those of the majestic Hudson, a score of miles away.

In 1747 Capt. Ephraim Williams commanded the post erected to protect the pass into New England against the French and Indians. Eight years later the gallant soldier fell at Lake George, and the town and college are his enduring memorials. In the library this morning I read his will, in which he leaves the property to the educational institution that bears his name. Since its establishment, in 1793, it has had six Presidents—Ebenezer Fitch, (1793-1815,) Zephaniah Swift Moore, (1815-21,) Edward Dorr Griffin, (1821-36,) Mark Hopkins, (1836-72,) Paul Aurel Chedbourne, (1872-81,) and Franklin Carter, (1881-1901.) Its four most eminent sons among the 4,375 graduates are William Cullen Bryant, 1813; Mark Hopkins, 1824; David Dudley Field, 1825, and James A. Garfield, 1856. Of all the college alumni who were living when Bryant took his dismission in May, 1811, to return to his father's roof in Cummington, twenty miles away, there are now but two survivors, both well-known members of the bar—William Rankin, Newark, N. J., of the class of 1831, and Martin Ingham Townsend of the class of 1833, who for many years represented the Troy (N. Y.) District in the House of Representatives, and who made an admirable address at the last commencement, notwithstanding his fourscore and eleven years!

JAMES GRANT WILSON.

Williamstown, July, 1901.

Readers of Kenyon West's interesting article on Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus," in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW, should be informed that Mr. Bailey's place of residence in England is Nottingham. It was unintentionally omitted from the article—not by Kenyon West, however.

ORPHEUS C. KERR.

His Recent Death in Brooklyn and the True Facts in His Career.

THERE was something particularly pathetic and pitiful in the death of the author-humorist, Robert H. Newell, during the first week of the present month. A helpless old man, suffering for many years with a ruined eyesight and writer's cramp, he had been left quite alone in his attic apartments in Brooklyn, with no relatives, and no friends evidently, but his library of books that he had carefully cherished to the last, and he fell a victim to the recent torrid heat, dying a week or ten days before his body was discovered by the authorities.

Robert Henry Newell was the last of that company of humorists of the civil war period composed of "Petroleum V. Nasby," "Artemus Ward," "Josh Billings," and others. His contributions to The New York Mercury under the nom de plume "Orpheus C. Kerr" (office seeker) gained for him a National reputation. Very little about the man is given in the various books of reference, so completely had he disappeared from public view. He was not a college graduate, as some of the obituaries stated, and neither was he a bachelor.

Desiring to obtain sufficient facts to prepare a suitable biography of Newell for publication in The National Cyclopedia of American Biography, a search for his whereabouts was instigated by the publishers some time ago, and after an astonishing amount of fruitless inquiry his Brooklyn address was ascertained. Several applications by mail were necessary to obtain a response. Without apparently appreciating the seriousness of the request, he sent me a humorously worded account to the effect that he was born July 4, 1776; that his father, George Washington Newell, was by occupation an inventor of brass, and was distinguished "for being my father," &c. Subsequently, however, to one of my assistants, who called upon him in person, he very courteously furnished many details about his life and literary career.

His father, Robert Newell, was a well-known manufacturer of locks, associated with the brothers Day in New York City. He was the inventor and patentee of the parantoptic bank lock, the distinctive feature of which was a key permitting unlimited combinations, to which the lock readily adjusted itself, so that it could be changed daily if desired. He also perfected a practical sewing machine, which antedated the Howe machine by several years, and for which he was awarded a gold medal at the World's Fair in London in 1851.

Robert Henry Newell, born in New York City Dec. 13, 1836, was educated in a private school with the intention of entering college, but the death of his father in 1854 compelled a change of plan. He began writing for the press in 1859, and two or three months thereafter he was offered and accepted the assistant editorship of The New York Sunday Mercury, then one of New York's largest papers. He severed his connection with The Mercury in 1863, and after traveling in California a year for his health, he resumed his journalistic work in New York City, being connected with The New York World, The Daily Graphic, and with The Hearth and Home when the last named was purchased by the Graphic Company. In 1876 he retired from the staff of The New York Graphic in order to devote himself exclusively to the preparation of a two-volume novel entitled "Didaschel," but eighteen months thereafter, and just as his first volume was completed, he was afflicted with letter blindness and writer's cramp, from which he never recovered. His principal works are: "Avery Gilbun," (1867;) "The Cloven Foot," an adaptation of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" to American characters, (1870;) "The Walking Doll," a humorous novel of New York life, (1872;) "There Was Once a Man," (1884,) a romance written with the idea of putting forward the opposite of the Darwinian theory regarding the anthropoid apes. His poems were published in "The Palace Beautiful," (1865;) "Versatilities," (1871,) and "Studies in Stanzas," (1882.) His poem "Picciola" has been preserved in Stedman's Anthology, and of his humorous poems the one probably to be longest remembered is "The Irish Sentinel's Lament," beginning:

"I'm shtandin' in the mud, Biddy,
With not a spalpeen near,
And silence, spacheless as the grave,
Is the only sound I hear."

He distinguishes between "wit" and "humor" in the following apt expression: "Humor is the sunshine of the language, wit its lightning."

In 1861 Newell was married to Adah Isaacs Menken, a one-time well-known actress, who attracted attention by her personation of the hero of a dramatization of Byron's "Mazeppa." She published a book of poems entitled "Memories" under the pseudonym of "Indigena," and another volume of poems, "Infelicia," called by The London Athenaeum "a wilderness of rubbish and affected agonies."

GEORGE DERBY.

Managing Editor National Cyclopedia of American Biography.

"The King and the Cross: A Tale of Old and New France," by George Stringer and Eliza C. Walker Stringer, is announced for early Fall publication by the Eastern Publishing Company of Boston. Mr. Stringer is Vice President of the Buffalo Historical Society, and the story is based on his historical researches in relation to the time of the settlement of parts of the New World by subjects of Louis XIV. The work and experiences of the Jesuits among the Indians figure prominently in the tale.

1901

THE SEA.

Songs the Poets Have Sung of It.

IN English poetry the ocean long awaited its lover. The Anglo-Saxons were not unmoved, but it was with a shudder: its grim, tragic side was ever before them, "rough billows," "wind from the north," "a war of waves"—they were full of the dread "water fear." The mediaeval poet preferred to hear "the foules sing," to look on "the flowres white and rede." The Elizabethan sang of "pleasant bowers," "sweet woods with fairest nymphs," "branches fair," and "small birds chanting their sundry tunes." "Trickling streams" were tuned to their mood rather than the vast sea. When it was celebrated, it was still with the primitive shudder as in Spenser's:

World of waters heap'd up on high—
Rolling like mountains in wild wilderness,
Horrible, hideous, roaring with hoarse cry.

As for the eighteenth century—a flood of light is thrown on its attitude by the letters of the poet Cowper to the Rev. William Unwin, (quoted by Miss Reynolds in her admirable "Treatment of Nature in English Poetry.") He writes:

I think with you, that the most magnificent object under heaven is the great deep; and cannot but feel an unpolite species of astonishment when I consider the multitudes that view it without emotion. * * * In all its various forms it is an object of all others the most suited to affect us with lasting impressions of the awful power that created and controls it. * * * The sight and sound of the ocean have often composed my thoughts into a melancholy not unpleasing nor without its use.

Well for the ocean that she awaited the coming of the right lover. Think of all the dull sermons she was spared—the ponderous apostrophes, the stilted, resounding odes! There was within her an almost inexhaustible supply of similes and metaphors relative to man, the soul, the Eternal One, and the like, "not unpleasing nor without their use." Take the short-lived breaker alone; we may be sure whatever reflections had been awakened, they would have possessed little of the beauty of Watson's:

Thou art brief as a glitter of sand
'Twixt tide and tide on his beach.

Wordsworth has left us this one exquisite sonnet, which does not so much paint the sea as infect us with the feeling we should have were we there with the poet on the beach near Calais:

It is a beauteous evening, calm and free;
The holy time is quiet as a nun
Breathless with adoration; the broad sun
Is sinking down in its tranquillity;
The gentleness of heaven is on the sea.

And from him we have the perfect phrase, "This sea that bares her bosom to the moon." We may be sure the sea welcomed the turbulent passion of Byron—akin to its own wild moods. He sang of the joy of being on her bosom:

Once more upon the waters! yet once more!
And the waves bound beneath me as a steed
That knows his rider.

He sang of her sterner, darker side, in that wonderful apostrophe, rhythmical with the motion of the sea:

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue Ocean—roll!
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain.

Too well known in its beginning, too little in its end:

Unchangeable, * * * * * * * * * *
Time writes no wrinkle on thine azure brow.
Such as creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest now.
Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form
Glasses itself in tempest; in all time—
* * * * * * * * * *
The image of eternity, the throne
Of the Invisible.

Yet he sang of her at peace too, when the "lagging barks may make their lazy way." We think of Shelley as the poet of the West Wind, of the Spirit of Night, of the Skylark, of all sorts of delicate, intangible creatures of his fairy-like imagery. Yet he has given us this perfect picture:

I sit upon the sands alone;
The lightning of the noontide ocean
Is flashing round me.

He has twice imaged the quiet waters:

* * * * The Earth and Ocean seem
To sleep in one another's arms, and dream.
and

The whispering waves were half asleep
* * * * * * *
And on the bosom of the deep
The smile of heaven lay.

To-day what is there left for an ardent lover to whisper of her charms? What unnoted mood, what unpainted attribute can the poet seize? First, as we approach her, there is her presence felt in sound, the "eternal whisperings" of Keats.

* * * and loud
Roll the white surges to the sounding shore,

sang Chatterton, that modern poet who came before his time. Yet none has been more successful than our American poets, as Thomas Bailey Aldrich in

The distant breaker's sullen cannonade
and Bliss Carman's

As though the sea were mourning above an ancient grief.

The same thought of grief is also in Aldrich's:

Strange, inarticulate sorrows of the sea,
and in Whitman's

Some vast heart, like a planet's chain'd and chafing in those breakers,
and in Tennyson's

The moanings of the homeless sea.

Many have noted the resemblance of the sound of the sea to the sound of the wind in the trees, none so exquisitely as Dante Gabriel Rossetti, whose entire stanza is worth quoting:

Listen alone beside the sea,
Listen alone among the woods;
Those voices of twin solitudes
Shall have one sound alike to thee:
Hark when the murmurs of thronged men
Surge and sink back and surge again,
Still the one voice of wave and tree.

Next, as the sea stretches before us, we endeavor to paint her wonderful, varying color, "the gold green waste," of Bliss Carman; the "ample, smiling face, dash'd with the sparkling dimples of the sun" of Whitman.

Every adorer has tried to describe the glorious blue of the calm sea, matching the blue of heaven:

Blue roll the waters, blue the sky,
Spreads like an ocean hung on high,

wrote Byron.

Tennyson's sea is gray and cold,

With one gray glimpse of sea,
his eagle looking down,
The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls,

and, of course, every one knows his

Break, break, break,
On thy cold gray stones, O Sea!

Yet in "In Memoriam" he has given us this one picture:

Calm on the seas, and silver sleep,
And waves that sway themselves in rest.

No one charm of the sea has been more celebrated than her breakers:

Sea that breakest forever, that breakest and never art broken,

cries Watson in his wonderful "Hymn to the Sea."

Spendthrift, foaming thy soul wildly in fury away.

Gilbert Parker has this gentler picture,

The waves the sun has kissed,

and Still this exquisite bit:

* * * the loitering seas
That lay caressing with white arms of foam
The sleeping marge of his Ionian home.

As the white-capped breakers dash up to the shore they are as wild mane-tossed steeds. Whitman calls them

Troops of white-maned racers racing to the goal,

and Theodore Watts-Dunton

Ocean's reinless steeds.

The same picture was before Shelley as he wrote:

And every shepherdess of ocean's flocks,
Who drives her white waves over the green sea.

There are the more fleeting charms of the sea at some short-lived moment,

There when daybreak yellows
Along the far sea-plain.

How much Bliss Carman pictured in that one word! Is it a verb in good and regular standing? I know not, but the poet has knighted it.

The twilight has been painted by S. Weir Mitchell's wonderful

Till unto the sky and the waters
Is born the cool quiet of purples.

And we have two perfect night pictures from the pen of Matthew Arnold:

* * * the intense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven,
O'er the lit sea's unquiet way.

and

The sea its long silver'd roll.

The treacherous side of the sea, her tragedy and mystery, has been marvelously rendered by Bliss Carman in his "Ballads of Lost Haven," yet he knows well her gentler aspects, as his

long, slow heave of a lazy sea

well shows. He has summoned for us the terrible offspring of the sea,

the pale squadrons of the fog,

as Clinton Scollard has done in his poem "Sea Fog":

* * * with the soft, white persuasion of her lips
More to be feared than all the sirens she.

The mysterious murmur of the shells on the shore has had for the poets a peculiar attraction. Nothing could be more beautiful than Clinton Scollard's

What liquid music this white whorl hath heard,
* * * * * *
Forever hearkening at the changeful sea's
Great lips to catch the faintest whispered word.

Surely not Wordsworth, and not Landor, have surpassed this, but we must not overlook Dante Gabriel Rossetti's

Gather a shell from the strewn beach
And listen at its lips; they sigh
The same desire and mystery,
The echo of the whole sea's speech.
And all mankind is thus at heart?
Not anything but what thou art;
And Earth, Sea, Man, are all in each.

Again, the restfulness of wide vistas is a favorite theme:

A wild delight of space,

to use Joaquin Miller's phrase.

And this from Whittier:

I see the mighty deep expand
From its white line of glittering sand
To where the blue of heaven on bluer
waves shuts down,

a delight exquisitely summed up by Keats:

Oh, ye! who have your eye-balls vex'd and tir'd,
Feast them upon the wideness of the Sea.

There is the rollicking delight of being on the sea, such as I quoted from Byron and as Barry Cornwall's

I love (oh! how I love) to ride
On the fierce foaming bursting tide,
When every mad wave drowns the moon.

But there is too much of the devotion one offers a bar maid to appeal to me, in this sailor's love. I prefer the wooing of one who is satisfied to stand on the shore and gaze with a somewhat reverential in his love, as Matthew Arnold's

Ah, once more * * *
On my heart your mighty charm renew;
Still, still let me, as I gaze upon you,
Feel my soul becoming vast like you!

or such a wooer would I welcome as Whittier:

So then, beach and bluff and wave, farewell! I bear with me
No token stone nor glittering shell,
But long and oft shall memory tell
Of this brief thoughtful hour of musing by the Sea.

or, best of all, Joaquin Miller, when he greets

* * * the King of Seas with temples bare
And tropic breath on the brow and hair,
* * * * * *
We are hushed with wonder, and all apart
We stand in silence till the heaving heart
Fills full of heaven, and then the knees
Go down in worship on the golden sands.

Oh, Sea, great as thou art, thy lovers have been greatly worthy thee!

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.

A Princess of the Hills.*

Deep buried in the magazines of some forty years ago are scores and hundreds of heroes who protested that they would marry their own true love with the primrose face, and that the Marquise de Carabas might, to put it briefly, suit herself with another young man. They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, those youths, and in their death they are not divided from the primrose-faced young person, who would make no figure whatsoever at golf or tennis, and illuminate no box at the horse show, but neither they nor she ever dreamed of a beggar maiden who, given her choice, would hesitate between King Cophetua and another beggar. Yet thus hesitates the beautiful heroine of Mrs. Burton Harrison's "A Princess of the Hills," and to add to her perplexity she has two other suitors besides the English peer who loves her truly, and the Italian soldier whose apparent indifference leads her to accept her American Cophetua, scorning a middle-aged Italian suitor. The reason of this somewhat extravagant outpouring of homage at her shrine is a quite extraordinary loveliness, and some natural cleverness, combined with an endowment of hard Italian common sense enabling her to judge all the men justly, with no prejudice as to youth or nationality. Her final choice is an astonishment to the reader, and to her lovers, and probably to herself, but it is the result of this same common sense, although she names it love.

The scene of the story is a mountain village but slightly affected by the locust swarm of tourists, and the course of the narration is broken by tales of village life vivaciously recounted by a peasant woman of the best type, pious, clean, and frugal, and full of that lively curiosity as to incidents and men which finds life supremely interesting and brings happiness even in misfortune. It need hardly be said that she and all the minor characters are as carefully drawn as the principals, for Mrs. Harrison is no novice in art. That this is her best book is to be ascribed to the freedom of touch and treatment resulting from release from all obligation to consider what may be read into the story by critics or by persons fancying themselves reflected in it. To leave modern New York behind and to take a flight among folk who will not be recognized by readers and labeled with real names must be a relaxation and a delight, and the effects are pleasantly perceptible in the narrative and descriptive passages of the book. If the conversations are no better than those in her American novels, it is because perfection cannot be improved.

Poems of Nature and Love.*

It is difficult to determine whether Charles Augustus Schumacher, whose book of verse, "The Voice of the Pine," has just come to hand, is a poet of considerable natural talent or merely an industrious student of prosody. His themes and the figures which are invoked for their complete expression savor of the dilettanti, while each poem, taken separately as a whole, forces upon the reader the feeling that one may be in the presence of a connoisseur of verse. Take, for example, the following quatrain, which stands alone upon Page 68, with the brief legend "Beyond" at its head:

Above the hills such mornings rose and nights,
And in the valley One with burdens bowed
Took heart and climbed the heights the crimsons browed,
And, wearied so, saw yet beyond more lights.

Who would dare to proclaim positively that this was genius or the elaboration of a fleeting fancy by one well versed in the science of poetic forms? Possibly an explanation may be revealed in the following, but we cannot be sure:

Often when I'm dreaming,
Strangely seeming
Near the lonely haunts of Poesy,
I deeply long to whisper—
Only whisper—
Half the nameless ecstasy
That is so much like heaven to me.

Then comes a couple of quatrains like "The Woman of My Dreams," which sings well and is evidently spontaneous:

She was so fair, the woman of my dreams,
So fair the stars would tangle in her hair,
And moonbeams all astray from over streams
Would ripple on her lips contented there.

But when she went away she went so far,
And all the light went drifting from the hill,
And nevermore seems fair the Evening Star,
And nevermore a kiss when lips are still.

There are two poetic dialogues in the volume which, while lacking the lyrical swing of the shorter poems, are ably rhetorical and present definite pictures with more or less poetic suggestion, but they bring us no nearer a true conception of our poet, or artificer, whom we are obliged, at length, to put aside with the candid opinion that while we are not quite willing to vouch for his inspiration, we do not care to overcommand his skill in fabricating verses, lest we do an injustice either to his imagination or his expression. The volume, by the way, is, as a piece of bookmaking, such as should make any writer's heart throb with joy whose works were shut up therein. It is an excellent specimen of the reproduction of old English work, made to conform to present-day taste and usefulness.

*A PRINCESS OF THE HILLS. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo. Pp. vii.-366. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

*THE VOICE OF THE PINE. By Charles Augustus Schumacher. 8vo. Pp. 124. Hand-made deckel edge paper. Edition limited to 500 copies. New York: R. H. Russell.

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BOOKS AND MEN.

The Scene of "God's Puppets." Charles Scribner's Sons have published a map of old New York as the town was when the scenes of Imogen Clark's novel were supposed to take place. Those familiar with the lower end of New York are interested in tracing the plot through the maze of streets now covering what then was practically the whole of the early Dutch town. There is no Garden Street now on the map of the city, and inquiries about the Old Garden Street Church, around which so much of the action of the story revolves, have usually stopped with that. Garden Street, however, still exists, only it is now called Exchange Place and lies in the heart of the financial district. The map reproduced by the Scribners is from a drawing made by James Lyne in 1728. Far to the north is shown a fresh-water pond, then lying in the district of which the Tombs Prison is now the dominant feature. In the period of the story this was known as the Collect Pond, and is the scene of Miss Clark's dramatic climax. To those who have yet to read the story as well as to those who have already read it there is interest in the fact that Collect Pond was filled up in 1800, bankrupting several contractors who underestimated its depth. At the time of the story the water was very clear and cold and abounded in fish. Several brooks flowed into it. An Indian village once occupied the western shore.

Chesterfield to His Son. The edition which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation of Lord Chesterfield's "Letters to His Son" contains the complete text of the original publication adequately edited and annotated by Charles Strachey and Miss Annette Calthrop. At the beginning of the first volume the editors have placed a pertinent quotation from the letter of March 19, 1750, in which Lord Chesterfield, writing from London to his son in Italy, said: "When you return here, I am apt to think that you will find something better to do than to run to Mr. Osborne's, at Gray's Inn, to pick up scarce books. Buy good books, and read them; the best books are the commonest, and the last editions are always the best, if the editors are not blockheads, for they may profit of the former." Later on Lord Chesterfield discovered that his son was fond of out-of-the-way books, so he diplomatically wrote, in the same strain: "I am very well pleased to hear that you have such a knowledge of, and taste for, curious books and scarce and valuable tracts. This is a kind of knowledge which very well becomes a man of sound and solid learning, but which only exposes a man of slight and superficial reading; therefore, pray, make the substance and matter of such books your first object, and their title-pages, indexes, letter, and binding but your second." Mr. Strachey, who writes the introduction, explains away Chesterfield's reputed immoral advice to his son on the subject of dissimulation, &c., in a manner which will doubtless arouse considerable resentment from those who have always believed that, of all things, Chesterfield was never guilty of frivolity or carelessness: "I maintain that all the advice contained in the Letters which any unprejudiced, unpriggish person might reasonably call immoral could easily be contained in a very few lines of this large book, and, speaking for myself, I should call such advice naughty rather than immoral."

John Fiske Friend of Writers. John Fiske led a life of unbroken activity, yet he was never too busy to proffer a beginner his aid and counsel, or say a generous word to a man in the ranks who had done work that pleased him. Many a writer, to-day well to the front, owes his introduction to the world of letters to John Fiske; not a few manuscripts submitted for his judgment received such emendation as to find favor with critical readers when published. When George Iles sent his "Flame, Electricity and the Camera" to Mr. Fiske, he received this reply: "I have read your book with an intense interest growing into red-hot enthusiasm. It is one of the most fascinating books I have seen in the last ten years. * * * I congratulate you with all my heart." During the Spring of 1898 Mr. Iles discussed the plan of his book with Mr. Fiske, who suggested that from first to last it should be threaded on the idea of evolution.

Books at the Exposition. The Funk & Wagnalls Company has an exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition which represents its recent endeavors in bookmaking. The exhibit occupies the centre of the Graphic Arts Building, and has for its principal feature the Standard Dictionary of the English Language. This work is shown in the following styles, namely: Two-volume edition in red levant binding, with the inside covers hand-tooled, and full gilt edges; in green levant, also with the inside covers hand-tooled, and full gilt edges. The single volume edition is displayed in three special bindings. Next to this display comes a display of the smaller dictionaries, namely: "The Students' Edition" and "The Intermediate-School Dictionary." Some exquisite bindings of these smaller dictionaries are shown, such as copies in tree calf, with full gilt edges; various shades of levants with inlaid calf and morocco panels and hand-tooled inside covers; and flexible morocco bindings, all of the books having full gilt edges. There are also three copies of "Tarry Thou Till I Come," especially bound in red morocco, green morocco, and brown morocco, with the beautiful cover design of George Wharton Edwards stamped in full gold on both front and back covers. In addition to these books, there are copies of "The Jewish Encyclopaedia," of which the first volume has just been issued, in cloth, half morocco, and full morocco bindings. On the walls of the exhibit space there are hung the original drawings by T. de Thulstrup for "Tarry Thou Till I Come." The illustrations for this book have been so highly spoken of by the critics who have reviewed the volume that the showing of the original drawings from which the reproductions were made adds quite a charm to the display of the book itself. On the walls there are hung also the lithographic plates which appear in the Standard Dictionary, and also the reproductions of the two colored plates of Vol. I. of "The Jewish Encyclopaedia," namely, the plates of animals of the Bible and the Ark of the Law.

English Women Writers. The Women Writers' dinner held at the Criterion, in London, last month, was one of the most brilliant and successful of these annual festivals. Among the guests were two American writers, Kate Douglas Wiggin and Miss Louise Imogene Guiney. The Chairwoman, "Lucas Malet," and Mme. Sarah Grand delivered the speeches of the evening. The latter's was the most amusing of the two, but Mrs. Harrison's, which was read for her by Miss Sidney Phelps, was the most suggestive and valuable. Mrs. Harrison drew a comparison between the achievements of men and women in modern literature, and especially in fiction, setting against the great names of Dickens, Thackeray, Trollope, Collins, Reade, the Kingsleys, and others George Eliot and the Brontës. She also referred to the work of Mrs. Gaskell and Mrs. Oliphant, saying of the latter that to know her personally was to love her. "Lucas Malet" then passed on to the dangers which she thinks menace our present day literature. A half-educated public demands amusement at the least possible intellectual cost. "It wants to be made clever without mental effort, virtuous without spiritual effort." She earnestly advised authors to produce the best work of which they were possible, not yielding to the temptation to try to write the enormously popular book. She urged them to remain true to their highest ideals, producing their very best work, and bearing in mind the fact that the book which is the rage for six months may soon be forgotten, while the volume which makes its way slowly on its actual merit may go on selling quietly for years, and in the end make for its writer a more enduring name.

The Daniel Press. The issues of this celebrated English private press have come forth so quietly and so absolutely unheralded that it is probable Mr. Daniel's books are comparatively little known outside a small circle of book-lovers. His press is at Worcester House, Oxford, and is well known to all visitors to that university. Founded many years ago, the issues of this press include a long list of books, many of which have greatly increased in value. The editions are usually restricted to less than a hundred and fifty numbered copies. Among previous issues have been included books by Robert Bridges, Mrs. Margaret Woods, Walter Pater, and others, afterward republished in more accessible form. Mr. Daniel also issues many reprints from rare originals. His latest announcement is of such a reprint, "The Muses' Garden for Delights," being the words of "The Fifth Book of Ayres—Composed by Robert Jones." This book has been edited from the edition of 1610, with an introduction by William Barclay Squire. The volume is issued in an edition limited to 130 copies, all numbered, which may be had in paper wrappers at 10 shillings each, while a few copies have been bound by Mr. Daniel in limp classic vellum, with leather ties, at 20 shillings each. Copies of either volume may be had from Mr. Daniel, Worcester House, Oxford, or from his English agent, Mr. Blackwell, Broad Street, Oxford, or can probably be had through any good bookseller.

Mr. Stillman and The London Times. While calling attention to what Mr. W. J. Stillman had to say about himself in "The Autobiography of a Journalist," The London Times shows its appreciation of the fact that "a man of unusual gifts and more than ordinary character is lost to the world," in a two-column sketch of his career; and it closes with these words: "A newspaper may be pardoned for expressing to its readers sorrow at the extinction of such a variety of bright qualities and enthusiasms when the result of the whole was a colleague as loyal and indefatigable as W. J. Stillman." Mr. Stillman was, indeed, a "loyal and indefatigable" servant of The Times. On one occasion, when Lord Beaconsfield was asked what interest England had in Montenegro to induce the Government to give it aid and countenance, he replied that, although England had no interest whatever in the country, the letters in The Times had created such an enthusiasm for the principality that the Government had been obliged to take it into account. It may interest our readers, therefore, to see how the writer in The Times sums up Mr. Stillman's character.

In national characteristics Mr. Stillman was both American and English. Though after boyhood he lived only at intervals in the United States, he was perpetually running to and fro. Of a voyage across the ocean he thought as little as ordinary people of one across the Channel. In nervous restlessness he was always a typical American. He was free of the columns of all the principal American literary and artistic periodicals. On the other hand, he was wedded to English ways and home life. He was as eager as any born Englishman to see the British flag wave triumphantly. If he criticised specific English inferiorities to American alertness, he perceived the converse side as distinctly. At any rate, neither his native nor his adopted country could complain that he was more severe to either than to the Continental States of Europe, with most of which he was as minutely conversant. Perhaps his material prosperity and success might have been more signal had his tastes and gifts been fewer. Certainly his life would have been less full and the man less engaging.

Gardening for Beginners. The question is so often asked as to whether there is in existence a garden handbook really intended for and of practical value for beginners in that fascinating pursuit, that a new volume on garden craft lately issued in the English "Country Life" library, and published in America by the Scribners, at $3.75 net, should have a wide circulation. Its editor, Mr. E. T. Cook, who is also joint editor of The Garden and editor of "The Century Book of Gardening," has prepared the present volume in deference to repeated requests. He has been assisted in the making of the book by experts in the many branches of horticulture he has treated, his subjects being further illustrated by nearly a hundred explanatory diagrams. In addition, the book contains about eighty full-page illustrations and many text cuts showing beautiful ways of planting flowers, trees, and shrubs. The needs of the beginner in gardening are considered all through the book, but every one interested in gardening will find this volume a thoroughly comprehensive work, written throughout in the clearest and simplest of language, entirely free from technical terms. Carefully prepared selections of flowers, fruits, vegetables, trees, and shrubs form a series of tables of much importance; the whole making a thorough gardening chart which will be found invaluable for reference. All these details make the book useful and comprehensive. The volume is remarkably well printed, and contains an interesting preface by Miss Jekyll, author of "Wood and Garden."

A Stevenson Canard Spoiled. The London Times prints a letter sent to it from the managing editor of The San Francisco Chronicle absolutely denying the story which appeared in the June number of The Pall Mall Magazine, entitled "An Unpublished Chapter in the Life of Robert Louis Stevenson," by H. W. Bell. It was stated by Mr. Bell that when Stevenson reached San Francisco in 1879 he was "given a job" as a reporter on The Chronicle's staff, but did the work so badly that his copy had to be given to another reporter to rewrite in suitable English, and he was finally discharged. On the face of it the story did not seem incredible to Englishmen who recalled the author's account of San Francisco journalism in the pages of "The Wrecker," but Mr. Young's letter leaves no doubt in the matter. He emphatically declares that Stevenson was never connected with The Chronicle in any capacity, and adds with a fine touch of sarcasm: "Does any one suppose for a moment that if Robert Louis Stevenson had been a contributor to the paper that we should not have been proud to dwell on the fact?"

An American Book-Builder In London. Mr. Lord of the Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston is now in London. Several papers have interviewed him, and he talks in a way which makes his hearers "sit up," as will also the members of the American Publishers' Association should they chance to encounter the words attributed to him. This is the way he explains the "big sales":

The foundations of this new boom have been advertising, and the use of department stores as distributing agents. It has not been by underselling. The books are usually put at $1.50 each, (6s.,) published price, and the average price asked by the biggest dry goods stores is 98 cents, (4s 1d.) The prices paid by the wholesale buyers vary, but may be put at about 2s. 2d., or much the same as the wholesale price of a 6s. book in England. The boom has been almost wholly in two things, high-priced works of art and a few novels. A small number of stories sell very largely indeed. But the average tale sells no better now if as well, as it did some time ago. You can never tell which book will "catch on" and which book will not. It is largely a matter of caprice. But most of the successful stories have been along these lines. They have dealt with life of a kind about which the reader knew something. The popular tales have been nearly all American stories or stories of English life.

Again he says:

The authors have learned the secret of looking around them, and using the kind of people they see. Ten years ago the manuscripts submitted to American publishers were mostly "mushy," and of little value. Now, though every one seems to have taken to writing recently, the average of merit is very much higher in every way.

Brief Personals. Here is the publisher's description of a book about to appear in London. Surely there is nothing of the swan song about it, and those English writers who have feared that the book publishing centre was about to be transferred from London to New York may take heart. "Starting from the Boomerang Club, London, it traverses a wide territory, dealing in turn with the romance of hypnotism, the mysteries of Obi, the broad old-English rustic humor, the freaks of modern Corinthianism, the vagaries of tropical love, the morbidities of the Gallic decadent, the foibles of the up-to-date literary aspirant, the amours of Philistia, and the glamour of Romany lore and love." It is added that the new novel "will be hailed by all genuine students of the picturesque." Its announcement will at any rate.

***The American Booksellers' Association have written, through their Secretary, J. W. Nichols, to the Funk & Wagnalls Company, a letter in appreciation of the fact that they included their popular novel, "Tarry Thou Till I Come," under what is known as the net-price system of the American Publishers' Association, writing, "Since you of all the publishers have manifested the moral courage to include a book of fiction under the net-price system, I am sure our association will be especially anxious to help you demonstrate the wisdom of your action." Booksellers from all over the country, some through local associations, others independently, are writing the publishers that they are making every effort to make this book "a record breaker," as the Pittsburg Booksellers' Association put it, "so as to demonstrate that the public will not object to the net-price system."

***An instance of promptness in deciding upon a manuscript which may have a sort of pathetic interest with authors who have grievances against editors, is told by Frank Lee Farnell of the United Literary Press of this city. He submitted an article by one of his clients, an unknown writer, to a New York magazine one morning at 11 o'clock, and in the 5 o'clock mail of the same day received a letter accepting it. Manuscripts are sometimes declined as soon as they are offered, the unavailability of their subjects making consideration unnecessary, and sometimes they are accepted at once because of the author's reputation, but Mr. Farnell says that in his experience in placing manuscripts for writers he cannot recall another case of such prompt acceptance of the work of an unknown author.

***M. A. Everest of Everett, Mass., has decided to offer for sale in Boston, Aug. 7, 1901, the first leather-bound book published in America. This is what is believed to be the sole existing copy of "Letters to a Young Lady," printed in Pearl Street, New York, in 1716. The text treats of a variety of useful and interesting subjects calculated "to inspire the heart, to form the manners, and enlighten the understanding, that our daughters may be as polished corners of the temple." More than 150 years this old book has been owned and kept in the Everest name. It has an interesting history, and has been well preserved considering all the years and hands through which it has passed.

***Some highly interesting details of the literary proclivities of the natives of India are shown in a recently published Blue Book of the British Government. In Bengal, 2,178 books were published during 1899, of which about a third were original works, treatises on religion and language, and many poems. It is curious to note that during the same year periodicals decreased 10 per cent. Urdu seems to be the language with the most progressive literature. There was a large output of Urdu fiction, the great majority of these works being imitations of European novels, and there were many translations of French and English stories. Goldsmith's "Hermit," Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," and—more fame for Silomo—Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett's "Battlefields of Thessaly" were also translated into this dialect. Other interesting publications in the same year were a translation of Sir W. Lee-Warner's "Citizen of India" into Gujarathi, Kanarese, and Sindhuli, a poem on the life of Lady Jane Grey in Telugu, by a lady named K. Sitamma; a Malayalam poem on the rather unpoetic subject of the progress of "Female Education"; a translation of Aesop's Fables into Telugu verse; and a Malayalam version of that portentously dull book, Johnson's "Rasselas."

***Some members of the Johnson Club of London recently visited Lichfield that they might celebrate the public dedication of the Johnson Museum and Library, recently presented to the city by Lieut. Col. Gilbert. The party, which included Dr. G. Birkbeck Hill, Mr. Augustine Birrell, K. C., Mr. Fisher Unwin, Mr. Carruthers Gould, and Mr. Clement Shorter, were received at the Guildhall by the Mayor, Mr. G. Haynes, and then proceeded to the Johnson house in the market square, a building that is in almost the same condition now as when the family occupied it. The museum contains a number of gifts of interest to Johnsonian students, including the doctor's chair and the desk on which he wrote "The Rambler," these being the gifts of Mr. J. W. Hole and his brothers. Several volumes have also been given by the Messrs. Hole and others. Thus all Dr. Birkbeck Hill's works find a place in the library. The ceremony of dedicating the house was performed by Dr. Birkbeck Hill, who, quoting the words of Johnson himself, said every man wished to be considerably known in his native town, and the ceremony of that day therefore accorded with the doctor's sentiments. Lieut. Col. Gilbert also spoke, and then the party inspected the museum and library. Mr. Augustine Birrell subsequently lectured on Johnson. The Johnson Club had supper at the George Hotel in the evening, and subsequently Mr. H. Wheatley, F. S. A., read a paper on "Dr. Johnson in the Midlands."

The First Umbrella.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

There appeared in THE TIMES of June 29 a paragraph from the Athenæum headed "The First Umbrella." In the museum connected with the Public Library here a similar umbrella to the one described is exhibited. The stick, however, which is in three parts connected by links was screwed together when about to be used.

The ribs are whalebone, and the length of the whole, folded, is fourteen inches. The former owner, a Mr. Morton, a man of seventy-five years, says the umbrella was his grandfather's, and perhaps dates back still another generation. C. F. L.

Erie, Penn., July 1, 1901.

"A Book of Animals," by Miss Margaret Benson, sister of the author of "Dodo," will shortly be brought out by G. P. Putnam's Sons, with illustrations by Madame Henriette Rouner.

EMERSON.

Mr. Sanborn's Memoir Drawn in Part from Recollections and Private Papers.*

IN THE Beacon Biographies, the latest issue is a sketch of Ralph Waldo Emerson, which should have peculiar interest as the work of one of the last of the Concord group, Frank B. Sanborn, who knew "early, gradually, and intimately," not only Emerson the writer, but the man, whose Concord friendships and affiliations were among the strongest interests of his life.

This little memoir has been drawn from such published sources as Emerson's correspondence with Carlyle, the authorized biography of Cabot, and Edward Emerson's sketch of his father, "Emerson in Concord," as well as from Mr. Sanborn's own memoir of Bronson Alcott. So far this little biography might have been perhaps equally well prepared by any other good writer familiar with his subject. But Mr. Sanborn, long a resident of Concord, and familiar with its life and traditions, down to the smallest details, has been able to draw largely upon his own memory and private papers. His aim has been to "present the salient and less observed features of a character perfectly simple, yet * * * far above the common attention of mankind."

Mr. Sanborn has also had access to the papers of Alcott, Channing, Thoreau, and other friends of Emerson; his sketch possessing also the added charm of being written because of a strong desire to set down his estimate of the life of one who was his guide, philosopher, and friend for more than thirty years of his public career, and in private life his intimate friend from 1834 until Emerson's death in 1882.

While biographies of Emerson have been many and good, written, too, in various languages, Mr. Sanborn's impression, gathered from such records, is very like that made upon Cotton Mather by the published sketches of Oliver Cromwell; a feeling "that the principal spring of the Puritan Caesar's character was ever defectively perceived and related," his efforts being directed toward a clearer depicting of one of the most notable figures in our literary history.

Mr. Sanborn tries to account for the unusual qualities of Emerson's mind and character, still more unusually combined, by tracing his early ancestry, clerical and scholarly, in most of its branches. Thomas Emerson, who came to Ipswich from Durham in 1635; the Bedfordshire Bulkeleys, Cambridge scholars of a good Cheshire family, who settled in Concord; the Waldos, Moodys, and Haskins, all, "mixed and intermingled, the evolution of centuries working in this ancestry, gave Emerson at last as the product."

Ralph Waldo Emerson, who was born in Boston May 25, 1803, was one of the eight children of a fashionable and popular Boston minister, who died in 1811, leaving an income far too small for the support of his family and the education of the sons, five of whom lived to become men. Mary Moody Emerson, the boy's aunt, assisted in keeping the family together, and was much interested in the education of her nephews, four of whom were graduated at Harvard, as their forefathers had been. Waldo, as he was called, both at school and at college, seemed the least brilliant of the four and had fewer advantages. Entering Harvard at the age of fourteen, he was graduated in 1821, having been assisted through his college career by the income from an old foundation for poor scholars which Thoreau was to enjoy at the same college sixteen years later.

Even while at the Boston Latin School Emerson began to think himself a poet, a brief version from Virgil, the earliest of his published poems, appearing in Miss Hoar's life of Mrs. Sarah Ripley, who, as Miss Bradford, was a great friend of Mary Moody Emerson's, and who encouraged the boy to correspond with her in Latin and Greek.

Mr. Sanborn follows Emerson through his daily life, giving the boy's own description of a typical day's occupations in 1813, tracing also his college career, in which no laurels were won, although he gained a few prizes. Emerson had taught during his college days and immediately after graduation, and later succeeded to his brother William's school for young ladies in Boston, when the latter went to Göttingen for two years to study divinity. Emerson, at that time being only nineteen, without sisters and with small acquaintance with girls, was terrified by his new duties.

Mr. Sanborn sketches the main events of Emerson's life; his study of divinity under Dr. Channing and Prof. Andrews Norton; his being "approbated" to preach by the Middlesex Association of Congregational Ministers; his betrothal and marriage to Miss Ellen Tucker; his Boston ministry and Mrs. Emerson's death; his religious doubts; his ill-health, European trip, and visits to Carlyle and Wordsworth, followed on his return to America by a forty years' correspondence with Carlyle; his first lectures, to be followed by so many years of such occupation; his methods of work; his second marriage, followed closely by the publication of "Nature," his first book; and all the subsequent events in a life whose outward aspects are so familiar to us.

The principal value of Mr. Sanborn's sketch, however, lies in the little personal touches he constantly adds to our preconceived mental portrait of both Emerson the man and the writer; explaining carefully the latter's aims and methods, as well as his more intimate personality, and leaving us with a more vivid conception of the man, of whom he writes as follows:

That which most surprised me first in his genius and his character is what still surprises—his wondrous versatility and the presence of his subtle and sincere thought in every pathway of the human intellect. As in the Concord woods, after a snowfall, the early woodsman or lingering poet finds in every forest avenue traces of another before him, man or animal, so, when every region of human experience except the slums is visited, we find the marks, sturdy or delicate, that Emerson was there before us. No writer known to me, save Shakespeare—not even Homer or Goethe—has this inimitable mark of versatile mind. With the delicacy of Virgil and the oracular grace of Simonides, Emerson has also the plain sense of Montaigne and the lofty eloquence of Bacon. And in his character as a man there was found a high human quality, displayed in his friendships and hospitalities, which makes the ordinary terms of social intercourse—"gentleman," "scholar," man of the world"—seem trivial, frequent as they are in the mouths of the frivolous. Sanctity and humor; visions of the mystic and a common sense like that of Socrates and Franklin—between these extremes, and with a thousand saliences in every direction accessible to man, lay this broad, smiling, friendly intelligence; not without its periods of slumber and inaction, but essentially and quantitatively there for influence through a lifetime of almost fourscore years.

The volume, of course, contains the fine portrait frontispiece, engraved title, chronology, and bibliography which go so far toward making the separate issues of the Beacon Biographies not only notable, but eminently useful for reference purposes.

Max Muller's Last Essays.*

The present volume comprises twelve essays and lectures, most of which have appeared in various English periodicals during the last fifteen years. About half of them are on Max Müller's favorite subject of the "Science of Language." They are edited by his son, W. G. Max Müller, who promises a second series on the "Science of Religion," to appear in the Autumn of this year. After the period of Prof. Müller's early work of a strictly Oriental character, which comprised the "History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature," the editio princeps of the Rig-Veda and other productions of Sanskrit philology, came the controversial period in which he formulated his theories of the "Science of Language," the "Science of Religion," and the "Science of Mythology." Most of the prominent philologists and scientists of the day were opposed to these views, which, however, in spite of a great deal which cannot be supported, have many things in their favor. One of the most warmly discussed of these problems in the "Science of Language," was whether any thought is possible without words. In the essays on "Can We Think Without Words?" and "On Thought and Language," Max Müller discusses this question and presents a statement of the condition of the idea at the present time. He contends that there can be no "conceptual" thought without language, not necessarily spoken language, however, but something which must be called language. This idea is, of course, not original with him, for it has been held by many philosophers for many centuries. It was, perhaps, the origin of the logos idea among the Greeks, something which was both the thought and the expression of it as well. The whole matter can be resolved into a question of definition. What is language and what is speech? If we can come to an agreement in the use of these terms, there will be very little difficulty afterward in the mutual understanding of the problem. Very likely there will never be any really satisfactory decision or even any unanimity of opinion among scientists on this point, for it is something which can never be absolutely proved, but if the confusion in nomenclature be done away with, discussion will be much more fruitful. In this essay and in the extremely interesting one on "Literature Before Letters," the author unfortunately has several statements which later research has questioned. For instance, on Page 75, he says: "There is an unbroken chain between our phonetic alphabet and the Egyptian hieroglyphics." This statement was universally believed to be the real state of the case at the time of the appearance of this essay, (1889,) but more recent discoveries in the Island of Crete have raised doubts as to the Egyptian hieroglyphs being the ultimate source of our own alphabet. The question is too unsettled as yet to permit of any authoritative decision, but at present the weight of evidence seems to favor an indigenous origin of the phonetic alphabet in the Island of Crete from a series of primitive pictographs. Careful editing would, no doubt, correct such dogmatic statements as the foregoing, but the editor has preferred in this volume to give the original text without any modification whatever.

One of the most perplexing questions which the ethnologist has to face is how high a state of civilisation is to be ascribed to the primitive Indo-European tribes. There are, of course, no records of this early period, and all available sources of information have to be thoroughly examined for the very slight indications which they afford of this epoch of development. The early history of the Aryan tribes may be divided into three periods: (1,) That of their original home somewhere in Asia; (2,) that of their wanderings toward the northwest and southeast; (3,) that of their second home previous to their spreading over Europe. What degree of civilisation was attained by the Aryans before their breaking up into different scattered tribes and how much was developed after the separation is very difficult to determine. Comparative philology is of great use here. The recurrence of the same root in various forms in the different dialects of the Indo-Germanic family of languages seems to prove a common mother speech for the early Aryans. No literature of any description is available for this period, and the single words found in the languages must be relied on to tell the story in so far as they can. This evidence goes to prove that the early tribes were shepherds in a mountainous country, whose food was the flesh of their herds. They were possessed of a certain degree of civilisation and were far removed from the condition of savages. The controversy as to the original home of the Aryans has raged fiercely for many years. The theories advanced have been numerous. They have successively been shown to have originated in Kohistan, in Armenia, the Caucasus, the Caspian Sea, Russia, Germany, and even the north pole. The discussion can never be settled, and all we can say positively is that the original home of the Aryans was somewhere in Asia.

One of the most interesting essays in the present volume is on "Coincidences." In it the author points out a number of resemblances between the East and the West in religion, mythology, and literature. The origin, growth, and spread of many fables, proverbs, and apologues have seemed to many people to indicate the direct borrowing of one nation from another. It is much more probable, however, that except in certain cases these fables came from a common stock, or were independently developed by the similarity of the conditions in several places and among various peoples. The fable is distinctly of Oriental origin, and the greater part of our own apologues may be traced back to an Indian prototype.

The volume as a whole is eminently readable and will be found generally acceptable in its conclusions. Specialists will disagree with many small points in these essays, but their interest and suggestiveness are great. As in the case of all Max Müller's life work, the value of the present book is to be found in the attractive presentation of facts and in its appeal to a wider circle of readers and its consequently wider influence than the more accurate but wholly unreadable treatise of some dry-as-dust specialist.

Tyndale's Revelation of St. John.*

The work of the Cranbrook Press is steadily increasing in the excellence of its mechanical details. Its latest issue, Tyndale's version of "The Revelacion off Sanct Jhon the Devine" is the most ambitious work the press has put forth. The book, which contains a page 11 by 8½ inches in size, is printed on a fine handmade paper, bearing the Cranbrook water mark. This paper is very agreeable in tone, its only defect seeming to be that it is a little hard and "boardy" in quality.

The typography and presswork of the volume are even better than those shown in the Press's earlier issues; while the initials and tail pieces throughout, all from original woodcut designs, are attractive and unusual in their character. The book contains an interesting colophon, a good edition-record, and a number of false titles, the pages throughout being set in finely printed interlaced borders made from original woodcut designs, a half dozen in all, which are repeated throughout its pages. The borders are remarkably good, the designer having made such clever use of his black and white as to produce an unusual color value. Some of the designs show white strapping on a black background; others having a white background with black panels, while still other designs, by employing a hairline of white which follows the general outlines of the heavy strapping, produce the effect of a gray border.

The volume contains sixteen full-page plates after the rare woodcut originals by Albert Dürer, illustrating the Apocalypse of St. John the Divine, 15½ by 11 inches in size, published in 1498; the plates in the present reprint being reduced by a photographic process to about one-half their original size. These reproductions are well made, the originals being said by one of the best authorities on the art of engraving to be "wonderful for invention, as well as the most bizarre and naïve of all the creations of Christian art."

Much may be said as to the beauty and strength of the Cranbrook bindings. Handsewed throughout and opening freely without the slightest pressure, and with plenty of extra fly leaves, the book is bound in a soft shade of brown, with cream-colored vellum back and corners, outlined with a single line of gold. The title of the book is lettered in gold on a brown leather label, the three colors of which blend beautifully and look particularly well with other books. The volume contains a five-page "Bibliographical Prologue," containing much information both as to the text and illustrations to be found in this important reprint.

This bibliographical prologue traces the beginnings and early development of wood engraving. The art probably originated about the beginning of the fifteenth century, the earliest figure woodcut known being the St. Christopher of 1423. The invention of wood engraving led to the making of block books, which in turn suggested to Gutenberg the idea of printing from movable metal type. The latter's first book appeared in 1455, the art of printing spreading rapidly over the country. Nuremberg being one of the richest and most important commercial cities of Germany as early as 1471, there was a printing office there, while in 1475 the great printer, Anthony Koberger, published in Nuremberg an edition of the Bible.

The present reproductions are made from the earliest known series of Dürer woodcuts bearing a date—1498—and while it is not certain that Dürer actually did the engraving himself, it is quite sure they were all made from drawings by Dürer made directly upon the blocks. While modern wood engravers use boxwood, the blocks being cut against the grain, Dürer and the men of his time used pear wood, cut lengthwise of the grain. In his day, therefore, much larger cuts were possible, all wood engraving being done with a fine knife.

*RALPH WALDO EMERSON. By Frank B. Sanborn. The Beacon Biographies. Price, 50 cents. Pp. xxviii-240. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1901.

*LAST ESSAYS. By the Right Hon. F. Max Müller. First Series. Essays on Language, Folklore, and other subjects. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1901.

*THE REVELATION OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE. Boston: The Cranbrook Press.

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LIBRARIANS AT WAUKESHA

Elsewhere in this issue we print a report, received from a prominent librarian in the Middle West, of the recent annual meeting of the American Library Association, in Waukesha. Many readers will doubtless need to be told where Waukesha may be. It lies in Wisconsin, not far from Madison, nor far from Milwaukee, where it is known as perhaps the most delightful Summer resort in that part of the country. It was, indeed, an ideal spot for a gathering of this kind, resembling in many ways Lakewood-on-Chautauqua, where, through intelligent local management, an extremely successful meeting of the association was held three years ago.

But the remarkable fact in this year's gathering, apart from any of the papers read, (and we print liberal extracts from one of them bearing on vital questions of the day,) was the number in attendance at so remote a place. It was, we believe, the largest attendance which the association has ever secured, the total reaching over 450. Nothing could better illustrate, on the one hand, the extent to which library interests have spread throughout the West, and, on the other, the enthusiasm with which librarians make long journeys to attend these annual gatherings.

Pilgrimages to distant places are undertaken with difficulties—for one thing, a letting go of exacting duties at home, for another, the expense involved, and for a third, the reluctance which library Trustees formerly manifested and still to some extent do manifest, in permitting leaves of absence. But this year's large attendance proves, as others have proved, how successfully these difficulties have been overcome. Indeed, matters have now reached a point where Trustees not only permit absences with cheerfulness, but go themselves to the meetings and become active participants in the discussions.

The American Library Association has been in existence nearly a quarter of a century. It was organized in a feeble way and in the midst of some discouraging predictions. But it has done more probably for the growth of libraries—the enlargement of their numbers, the widening of their influence—than all other forces which have been active in their behalf. Except for its work, one well might question if men like Mr. Carnegie ever could have been inspired to make such large investments in posthumous fame. Perhaps the most striking example of its influence, in a case we may call personal, was the weight which it had with President McKinley, in casting aside all other suggestions, and yielding to its recommendation that one of its most distinguished and able members, Mr. Herbert Putnam, should be made Librarian of Congress.

Of course there have been other weighty influences operating for the spread of libraries. First among them has been the enormous growth in the percentage of the population which reads books and thus creates an irresistible demand for collections accessible to the public, even in small towns and villages. Another that has been of greater weight than the public generally understands is the library schools, where have been raised up some hundreds of capable young men and young women who have not only been taught to catalogue and classify books, but taught what books are worth buying and by what methods to enable people to undertake more systematic and instructive reading.

In a large way these gatherings of the association are in themselves library schools. They are in no strict sense gatherings whose main purpose is the pursuit of pleasure. Regular and prolonged sessions are held for the discussion of extremely practical questions in library work. No visitor can sit through one of the meetings and fail to be impressed by the zeal and intelligence with which such topics are taken up. At Waukesha there was no lack of this continuous interest, nor of those advantages which every librarian who goes to the meetings derives from an exchange of ideas in private conversation with others.

THE DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATORS.

An apparently well-informed correspondent writes in another column on the action of the National Educational Association in the matter of a National University at Washington, at their recent annual meeting in Detroit.

Substantially what happened was this: The scheme for a National University has been agitated these many years. It was referred some three years since in the Educational Association to a committee of experienced, able, and authoritative gentlemen, including President Harper of the Chicago University, President Eliot of Harvard University, President Schurman of Cornell, and a number of others whose opinions would seem to be entitled to especial respect. After careful and deliberate study and consultation, this committee reported against the advisability of the scheme, with reasons strongly but temperately stated. In the annual meeting of the association the subject was called up, and without reading the report, when only very few of the members had had opportunity to consider its contents, by what is reported to be a "snap" vote, such as is familiar to our party conventions, the recommendation of the committee was rejected and the scheme indorsed. In the short discussion had on the question, one of the principal advocates of the scheme seems to have taken the Bryan point of view, and to have classed the opponents of the scheme with the aristocrats who seek to oppress the poor many in order to advance the interests of the privileged few. Our correspondent is, naturally, somewhat indignant over this experience.

It certainly does not speak very highly for the intelligence of the educators who constituted the majority on this interesting occasion. It is calculated to make sensible persons wonder as to the education of the educators and the level from which they undertake to guide the studies of the future citizens intrusted to their care. The old question about the custody of the custodians of the institutions of learning under the charge of these gentlemen is logical, and not easy to answer. It does not make the affair any more agreeable to reflect that apparently the Educational Association is a representative body, and that its action fairly reflects the mental condition of the constituency from which it is commissioned. It is not at all improbable that the majority of the men and women engaged in teaching in the United States believe in the desirability of a National University, attach no weight to the opposing arguments of the college Presidents and school Superintendents who have studied the question, look upon it as something "the people" are entitled to, and do not see that the methods of the political convention are not very good methods to promote the rights of the people.

We think that they are very much mistaken. The arguments of the committee seem to us quite conclusive. But we are not going to waste any indignation over the matter. The democracy of this country is in itself the greatest educational agency the world has ever seen. It teaches its pupils by discussion in part and part by experiment. In the long run the pupils learn, and when they do learn it is very thoroughly. We have tried a great many more menacing experiments than that of a National University, and some of them have been extremely costly. But the worst of them will not have to be tried over again. Probably we shall not have to go to the experimental stage in the university matter. The discussion is not closed by a "snap" vote in the Educational Association. The committee, with the large body of intelligent opinion which the committee represents, will still have its hearings before the people. The final judgment is likely to be in its favor. But if it is not—well, it will be time enough to cross that bridge when we reach it.

THE SUN AND THE POETS.

As a striking illustration of the influence of climate upon human forces, nothing could better serve than the atmospheric conditions to which we have recently been subjected. That we are one with the elements in the deepest depth of our being is as much a truth of our present existence as we recognize it to be under changed conditions, when, for instance, we hear the voice of Shelley saying of Keats, dead: "He is made one with nature." Our oneness becomes a demonstration when we "grunt and sweat" under every pulsation of sun and air; and not our oneness with the forces of nature alone, but with humanity in every clime, when we are so cogently convinced of being "warmed and cooled by the same Winter and Summer."

And not only with our common humanity, but each with himself, when, under the pressure of 100 degrees Fahrenheit, we abdicate the throne of will, put on "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit," and give ourselves up, body and soul, to purely passive meditation on the great luminary. We find our natural instincts so much stronger than mere conscience that we adapt ourselves to tropical conditions with a readiness and to a degree that would be startling in "Winter's discontent," but is as natural under the conditions as the Summer plumage of a chicken or the costumes of Paradise.

Nothing could show more clearly the good terms we are on with nature—that we are "bone of her bone, and flesh of her flesh"—than our ready adaptation to the requirements of her every humor. And that she has a particular partiality for man seems evident from the fact that he is the only (with the exception, perhaps, of another) animal who can survive and subsist in all the moods of all her climates.

It is not strange that nations should have turned to the sun in worship in those lands where his power is imminent, and possesses, as it were, the attributes of omnipotence; or even that there should be men in all lands who have felt that—as Turner expressed it on his death-bed—"The sun is God," and who recognize a fitness in Milton's lines:

O thou, that with surpassing glory crowned,
Look'st from they sole dominion like the God
Of this new world.

In every age he has been the subject of the poet's art. They seem to vie with each other in describing the glory of his rising, the splendor of his course, and the solemn grandeur of his setting. The allusions to those phenomena lie scattered over literature like flowers over the Spring meadows, and if brought together would make a volume of the highest entertainment. Nor have they escaped even the stroke of humor, as when the genial old pagan writes of sunset:

It was the time when witty poets tell,
That Phoebus into Thetis' bosom fell;
She blushed at first, and then put out the light,
And drew the modest curtains of the night.

Our own poets have lavished a wealth of diversified thought and glowing imagery on the subject, and we would suggest to our readers the opportunity vacation times afford to witness sights so impressive and elevating as the sun walking "o'er the top of some high eastern hill," or when he, having

"Measured heaven all day long,
At night doth bait his steeds the ocean waves among,"

and thus acquiring data for a fuller enjoyment of the highest literature. And in doing so we cannot forbear reference to the supreme grandeur of some conceptions in the literature of the Hebrews, where thought reaches a height of ethical and poetic beauty nowhere else attained.

Thus Isaiah, in his conception of a reign of righteousness, sees a light and a glory at sight of which the sun hides his "diminished head," as the stars at sight of him, and says: "The sun shall be no more thy light by day, * * * but the Lord shall be unto thee an everlasting light, and thy God thy glory." And his antitype, in lonely Patmos, in a vision of that city which came down out of heaven, "prepared as a bride adorned for her husband," says: "It had no need of the sun, * * * for the glory of God did lighten it. * * * And there shall be no night there, and they need no candle, neither light of the sun, for the Lord God giveth them light." Finally, to hear, as they were heard, Isaiah's words sung in the service of the church, with inexpressible beauty by the choir of choirs, on a recent Sunday, while the mercury was climbing to 100, is to hear a rising expression of the prophet's sublime conception, which lingers in the memory, hallows one's thoughts, and makes life more beautiful.

PHILADELPHIA AS A "BABLON."

Two interesting papers on the Quakers, "An Old Diary," by Logan Pearson Smith, and "Recollections of a Quaker Boy," by Roland E. Robinson, appear in the current Atlantic. Ann Whitall, whose diary was recently discovered among the papers of a Philadelphia family, was by birth a Cooper, belonging to the family from which Fenimore Cooper sprang. She was the wife of James Whitall, a farmer at Red Bank, N. J., across the Delaware, about six miles from Philadelphia. Her "Meddatations," a shabby little book, worn and yellowed by the passing of the years, gives a very vivid picture of her life. Her spelling is as delicious as the language is quaint, and, although Mrs. Smith assures us Ann's family was greatly attached to her, it could scarcely be said her husband and "passel" of children had a happy home.

Indeed, Ann Whitall was far from being a typical Quaker. John Woolman, whose home was at Mount Holly, in the neighborhood, and whose death occurred in 1772, and with whom Ann must have been frequently thrown, as he visited and preached at the meetings she attended, is a much more usual and pleasing type. Ann, indeed, seems much more the Puritan of extreme severity than like the gentle, placid Friend she might have been; the Quaker Charles Lamb said to know was to love.

Ann Whitall drew her religion entirely from the Old Testament, lived in the fear of a jealous God, and the judgments He was about to bring down for the wickedness and abominations against which she struggled with all the strength of her vigorous spirit. She dreaded death; drew no comfort from the thoughts of a future life, and her one prayer was for peace. "O, may I have rest when I am lade in the dust."

Ann Whitall lived the simple, hard-working life of a country farmer's wife of the eighteenth century, glimpses of this life showing all through her diary. But its pages are largely filled with lamentations as to the wickedness of all about her, and especially of Philadelphia, which she called a "Bablon." All about her she saw great wickedness, and signs and portents, grieving that so much time should be given to material things. "Then farewel corn, farewel wod, farewel ill companie that has tuck all my time when I shud a bin a reeding or arighting sum gud matter * * * or a wolking alone a medetating sum gud like Isaac of old."

Ann storms because her boys are so "eager after the world." Neither they nor their father will go regularly to meeting, although her two daughters, at least while they were little, were much more of a comfort. All company, except that of pious old friends, she regarded as "pizen," her only pleasure being the going to meeting. Poor Ann, however, was a much more human being than the records in her diary would show. She often reproved herself for laughing, and confesses she is much too fond of eating.

I find sum fredom to right what a tarabel thing eating of tu much is, and has been to me many times; I think I can say of a truth it is the wort sin that ever I did. I du believe it is as bad as drinking too much; eating tu much is the root of all evil in me

Much as Ann enjoyed her meetings, they were also trials to her. The frequent absence of her husband and sons, the vacant seats of other friends, as well as the fact that some who came habitually fell asleep. Then, too, worldliness and fashion creeping in among the New Jersey friends was another source of worry, until finally, in the attack on Fort Mercer, in 1777, or the battle of Red Bank, both near her home, poor Ann saw simply the "gugment" long ago predicted by a woman preacher, for the sins of the neighborhood.

Mr. Robinson's "Reminiscences," on the other hand, of the peaceful Quaker neighborhood in which his boyish days were passed, is far different. The peculiar dress, the sweet, strong faces, especially among the women, the first and fifth day meetings, often entirely "silent," until "breaking the meeting" arrived, which ceremony consisted of a handshaking started by the "head of the meeting," and continuing until every one had shaken the hand of the person on each side of him. The meeting house, with its hard, unpainted seats, and the partition dividing the men and women, with shutters which could be closed, forming two rooms during business meetings. The quaint Quaker customs, "declaration" of intention preceding all marriages in the society, the questions asked during business meetings, the monthly, quarterly, and yearly meetings, the plain language and dress, the close friendship and charity between friends, all will be found clearly chronicled in Mr. Robinson's paper, which gives charming glimpses of a sect fast passing away.

A Memorial to Charlotte M. Yonge

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

May we, through your columns, ask for contributions to the proposed memorial to Miss Charlotte M. Yonge? It would be out of place here to recount the veneration in which she was personally held by rich and poor in the secluded parish which was her home. The memorial is intended to give expression to what is felt as to the influence her writings have exercised throughout the English-speaking world on behalf of what is pure and true. It has been decided that some suitable memorial shall be placed in the village church of Otterbourne, in which she daily worshipped, and, further, that in the cathedral of Winchester, with which her name will always be associated, visitors shall be appropriately reminded of an authoress whose books are known and loved by thousands both in England and in America. The exact form of the memorial in the cathedral must partly depend upon the money forthcoming in response to this appeal. A carved oak reredos in the restored Lady chapel, or a stained glass window near to that which commemorates Jane Austen, has been suggested as appropriate.

Subscriptions may be sent to Messrs. Prescott, Dimsdale & Co.'s bank, Winchester.

RANDALL WINTON,
W. R. W. STEPHENS, Dean of Winchester.
GEORGE HENRY GUILDFORD, Bishop.
Winchester, England, July 3, 1901.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

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LONDON, July 19.—D. Sidney Appleton, who arrived here late in June to take charge of the London branch of D. Appleton & Co., has arranged with Gilbert Parker for the publication in New York next Winter of Parker's newest novel, entitled "Dick Donovan."

Friends of the late Sir Walter Besant purpose to place a memorial of him in St. Paul's. Lady Besant has given her consent. It is likely that the Authors' Society will take the lead in this matter.

Herbert Paul, author of "Men and Letters"; Churton Collins, the well-known lecturer and essayist and the author of a most excellent "Study of English Literature" and the more recent "Ephemera Critica," and Sir Frederick Pollock are among the lecturers appointed for the tenth Summer meeting of the Oxford University Extension, beginning Aug. 2. Sir Frederick is Professor of Jurisprudence at the university and editor of The Law Reports. Among the subjects are "The History of England from the Earliest Times," with special reference to King Alfred; "Social Economics," "Architecture," "The Great Oxford Collections," and "Technical Education."

Emile Zola is hard at work this Summer on his new work, called "Vérité," dealing with life among French schoolmasters and tutors with distressing results. M. Zola annihilates the prevailing modern educational methods, and from the tendencies of co-operative education, hints of which were given in "Travail," he constructs an imaginary picture of a community employing Socialistic methods, which he thinks more to the purpose. When he has finished this work he will set out to treat of the Dreyfus case in the form of fiction, under the title of "Justice." These two volumes conclude the series of the Four Evangelists, which was begun with "Fécondité" and continued by "Travail," the latter of which, you will recall, was published last Spring in America under the title of "Labor."

It is said that the Empress Eugénie has just finished her memoirs, which were begun shortly after the death of the Prince Imperial. The manuscript is kept under lock and key, and will not be published until a quarter of a century after her death.

Max Beerbohm, who will spend the remainder of the Summer in Dieppe, has just put the finishing touches to "A Book of Rascals," comprising sketches, from a modern satirical point of view, of the famous reprobates of history, from Jonathan Wild to the Tichborne claimant.

Austin Dobson has just resigned the post he has held since 1856, as Principal of the Fisheries and Harbor Department of the Board of Trade, to devote himself exclusively to literature. He is about to publish a volume of his hitherto unprinted and uncollected poems under the title of "Camina Votiva." The volume, which will be a small quarto of about 100 pages, will be privately printed with each of the 125 copies signed by the author. He will begin work immediately on the life of Samuel Richardson, which he has been contemplating for many years.

Apropos of the printing of "Camina Votiva," it is said that Mr. Edmund Gosse, who is, in part, responsible for the selection of the pieces in the little volume, is seeing it through the press. Mr. Gosse has also undertaken to publish another collection of his friend's poems, which have been written since July, 1899, when the last edition of Mr. Dobson's collected verses was published by Kegan Paul. The forthcoming book will contain about thirty pieces, among them being the poems on the war and on the late Queen and "In Angel Court." Mr. Gosse intends to charge 12s. 6d. for each copy.

The establishment, appropriately at Naseby, of a Cromwell library, with many valuable books, manuscripts, and prints, is regarded here as a useful example to show how important historical records may be saved from American collectors.

"The Lover's Progress Told by Himself" is announced for publication in the Autumn by Messrs. Chatto & Windus. It is said to be a curious and interesting work, containing reminiscences of Emperor William I., Emperor Francis Joseph, Napoleon III., Prince Bismarck, Count Andrassy, Johann Strauss, Offenbach, the younger Dumas, Home the Spiritualist, and many others. The author is said to be an Englishman long resident abroad.

Robertson Nicoll, editor of The Bookman, announces the serious illness of Francis Hindes Groome, the well-known ethnographist. Mr. Groome, who is the second son of the Archdeacon of Suffolk, is sub-editor of Chambers's Encyclopaedia. He has also been an important and extensive contributor to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, as well as to the Dictionary of National Biography and the Chambers's Dictionary of Biography, of which he was at one time joint editor with Dr. David Patrick; he is, moreover, the editor of an excellent edition of Borrow's "Lavengro," which was published last year.

J. M. Dent begins the publishing next month of a new critical edition of the Bible, in the Temple Classics, in twenty-four volumes, seventeen for the Old Testament and seven for the New. The notes will be free from doctrinal bias, but will comprehend the results of the latest scholarship. The Bishop of Ripon will contribute a volume of general introduction, entitled "Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures"; Dr. Sayce edits Genesis, and Dr. Kennedy of Edinburgh, Exodus.

Horatio Hutchinson, author of several delightful books on sports, including "Hints on Golf" and "Peter Steel, the Cricketer," besides being a conspicuous contributor to the Badminton Library, has written for Longmans, Green & Co. a volume on dreams, containing much curious correspondence and chapters of ingenious analysis.

The copy of Shakespeare's First Folio which brought the unprecedented sum of $8,500 this week at Christie's is in excellent condition, as these copies go, and marred with few repairs. Sotheby's will sell next week a library peculiarly rich in Italian books, including early editions of Dante, Petrarch, and Savonarola, together with many early woodcut books.

E. A. D.

MR. HOWELLS ON JOHN FISKE.

W. D. Howells gives a delightful and intimate picture of the late John Fiske in the current number of Harper's Weekly. He says:

When I first knew him we were young men living close neighbors in that pretty old Cambridge which has since grown so much newer, without growing prettier. I heard of him vaguely as a reviewer, learned out of all proportion to the wont of newspaper critics, who wrote book notices for The New York World, then priding itself upon its literature, and when I met the tall, slim, spectacled, ruddy-haired, fresh-colored young man, walking the succory-bordered paths of our dusty outskirt of a suburb, it was with the instant liking which his aspect inspired in every beholder. One of the kindest hearts in the world looked out of those round, spectacled eyes, and assured you of human recognition when the absent mind was off upon quite other business, and a soul of such absolute simplicity dwelt in them, a spirit of such true modesty, that if you were yourself a person of the ordinary perfidy and conceit you were put to shame by them.

The Atlantic Monthly brought them closer together:

As contributor and editor we were brought into still closer relations and I had reason to know his entire and perfect modesty, which was never diffidence, of mind. He was quite confident of his ground, but as to the measure and nature of his ground he was sweetly amenable to the editorial exigencies. His copy came promptly in handwriting of the clearness, and far more than the gracefulness, of print, and his proof was returned with scarce a correction. When it came to republishing his first contributions he was in trouble for a name, till I had the luck to think of Myths and Myth-Makers, which he joyfully accepted, but he would not be content till he had inscribed the volume to me.

Here is another characteristic touch which accounts for so much that has hitherto seemed unstable and indefinite in the career of the historian:

He came to consult me upon an invitation which Messrs. Harper & Brothers had made him to write a school history of the United States. He was tempted by the notion, and he wished to know how much I thought he ought to ask for the work. In those days we had not the courage of the New Author, but even so far back as 1880 I advised him to ask a sum for his book that made him gasp. It probably did not make the honored house gasp, for he presently reported that his terms had been promptly accepted, and he was going on with the book directly. I believe he never did go on with it at all. When he had once begun the study its importance and significance probably grew so upon him that he could not content himself with telling our story for children. I think I heard that the house generously released him from his agreement; but at any rate, we presently began to have those papers treating of episodes and psychological moments of our past which form his contribution to American history.

Alfred Stevens a Wit and Wisdom.

Although a Flamand by birth, no Parisian was ever more thoroughly imbued with the quintessence of "Parisianism" than the late Alfred Stevens. For him the whole horison of art was within the bounds of the city in which he found both his inspiration and his audience.

No other artist has so completely comprehended the Parisienne. He studied her at close range; at the theatre, in society, in her own home. What Gibson has done for the American girl, Stevens did for the Parisian; only his was a more psychological study of the type. No detail of the life of his model was too small for his notice; and he often devoted whole days to the development of a suggestion caught, by chance, on the street corner or in the dressmaker's shop. He has given us, therefore, not a mere physical representation of his favorite model, in all of her various poses, but a complete analysis of her mental and spiritual characteristics.

His popularity must necessarily be limited to the generation to which he devoted his talent. No work can endure that is not of more than local and momentary interest, and his very excellence as a specialist will prove his chief bar to fame.

Stevens's jest was as ready as his brush, and his wit kept pace with them both. All Paris appreciated his work as an artist, and his intimate friends never wearied of his whimsical stories and keen epigrams. He published, long ago, a little book called "Impressions sur la Peinture," which is now unfortunately out of print and almost impossible to find. The incisive observations in which this book abounds show that while he practiced his art in the concrete his knowledge of its principles was broad and deep. The passages cited below have been taken from one of the very rare copies of this book.

In painting there are no phenomenons. Infant prodigies like Pascal, Mozart, and Mirandola do not exist in art.

The greatness of a piece of work is not measured by its dimensions.

Our costumes appear ridiculous as soon as they have become out of date. Time alone gives character to them. The belles of Henry III.'s reign, whom we now find so charming, must have seemed the veriest dowdies under Henry IV.

One is a great painter only when one is a master mechanic.

Execution is the style of the painter.

If you paint a blonde and the buyer loves a brunette, your picture will hang long in your studio.

Paint a woman of bygone days and the public and even the artists themselves will show your picture an indulgence that they would never accord to the portrait of a contemporary.

It is far more difficult to put atmosphere into an interior than into a landscape.

The more one knows the more one simplifies.

Woe to the painter whose only praise is that of women.

You can measure the depth of an artist's feeling by a flower that he has painted.

A picture, like a pretty woman, needs a frame.

A smile is far more difficult to portray than a tear.

It is far easier to paint an aged woman than a young girl.

I don't like a model who never stirs.

Painting is nature seen through the prism of an emotion.

Those painters are to be pitied who have not deigned to paint a Mother and Child, or who have been incapable of doing so.

Ease has injured art.

Reputations are easy to acquire. The difficulty is to make them lasting.

Art is a jealous mistress who cannot pardon one moment of forgetfulness.

The subjects of most pictures belong rather to the domain of the illustrated paper than to that of painting.

It is the admired, the petted, the too happy artist, who oftenest loses the religion of art.

To give life is the aim of painting and its greatest difficulty.

Strength is not violence.

Woman easily grasps the principles of art, but she stops just as easily when she is called upon to create art.

"I have never seen anything like this in nature," say some people as they stand before a picture. They have failed to use their eyes with the artist's intelligence. In art, one has to learn to see, just as in music one must learn to listen.

The true artist has always had a preference for the fascinatingly ugly woman.

Independence gives boldness to the brush.

An order for a picture is like poison to the artist, since it dulls his inspiration at the very source.

As a rule, the great masters of color have been born near the sea.

Without faith one should not attempt a religious subject.

God's masterpiece is the human face. A woman's smile may have in it more charm than the most beautiful sunset on land or sea and more warmth than a sunbeam.

It is not necessary to go to the Orient in search of color and picturesque motives. The observant artist finds them everywhere.

"Peter Bell"—New Facts About Wordsworth's Poem.

The recent sale in London of the autograph collection of the late Townley Green included a letter of Coleridge which had a striking and important reference to Wordsworth's "Peter Bell." The collection was inherited by Mr. Green from his aunt, Miss Charlotte Reynolds, sister of John Hamilton Reynolds, sister-in-law of Tom Hood, and a friend of John Keats, and the letter had, therefore, an illustrious pedigree. It was written by Coleridge to Messrs. Taylor & Hessey, the publishers, under date of April 16, 1819, and ran as follows:

Looking in The Times this morning, I was startled by an advertisement of 'Peter Bell: A Lyrical Ballad," with a very significant motto from one of our comedies of Charles II.'s reign, though what it signifies I wish to ascertain. "Peter Bell" is a poem of Mr. Wordsworth, and I have not heard that it has been published by him. If it have and with his name (I have reason to believe that he never publishes anonymously and this advertised be a ridicule on it) I have nothing to say.

This letter, (which sold for £8,) proves that the poem referred to—John Hamilton Reynolds's parody on Wordsworth's "Peter Bell; A Tale in Verse"—was published before the original. Edmund Gosse, in his pleasant article on "Peter Bell and His Tormentors," (in "Gossip in a Library,") has intimated as much, but this letter seems to decide the question. There is a legend that Wordsworth received a copy of the parody from the postman, thinking it was his own, which was then in press. The Times declared that one man had written the two. Gosse suggests that Reynolds had glanced at proofs of the genuine poem, which was published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Urme & Brown, for his preface closely follows Wordsworth's introduction, and the stanzaic form of the two pieces is identical. The spurious poem, however, is mainly devoted to allusions to the greater poet's early productions. It was received with delight, a third edition, with additions, being called for within a month. Its last stanza is as follows:

He quits that moonlight yard of skulls,
And yet he feels right glad, and smiles
With moral joy at that old tomb:
Peter's cheek recalls its bloom,
And as he creepeth by the tiles,
He mutters ever—"S. W.
Never more will trouble you, trouble you."

It is scarcely surprising that Coleridge was astonished at the advertisement of "Peter Bell," for he was present when Wordsworth's poem was written in the Summer of 1798, in West Somersetshire, where the poet and his sister Dorothy lived for a year, and where Coleridge took Hazlitt to hear the author chant the tale of the potter in an "equable, sustained, and internal" manner of recitation. Hazlitt, then a young man, was not impressed, and all of Wordsworth's friends, save Crabb Robinson, were likewise indifferent. In June, 1812, Robinson borrowed the manuscript and lent it to Charles Lamb, who "found nothing good in it." This angered Robinson, who later, (May 3, 1819, when the poem had just been published,) referred to it as an "unfortunate book."

Seven years after Lamb's reading of the poem, Wordsworth suddenly decided to print it. The world had begun to come around to him, and his audience was steadily increasing. So the long-delayed "Peter" was sent to the printers, five hundred copies being issued late in the third or early in the fourth week of April, 1819. The public eagerly bought it, and great was their laughter at the uncouth similes—at the "party in a parlor, some sipping punch, some sipping tea," and at the banging of the ass's bones. Robinson, Southey, and Lamb, among others of the poet's friends, pleaded with him, and the third edition appeared with these lines omitted.

Reynolds's parody preceded the outburst of ridicule, much of which was unnecessarily cruel. A somewhat dull performance called "The Dead Asses" followed anonymously, and another entitled "Benjamin the Waggoner" came later. Byron's ironic pen joined in the attack, and even Shelley produced a "Peter Bell the Third," which Leigh Hunt did not print, though he was requested to do so. Barron Field, Wordsworth's friend, wrote on the title page of his copy: "And his carcass was cast in the way, and the ass stood by it." Scott regretted that Wordsworth should crawl on all fours, "when God had given him so noble a countenance to lift to heaven." Finally, the poet himself referred to Peter's reception in a sonnet, saying:

A harpy brood
On Bard and Hero clamorously fell.

"Peter Bell," however, was written during the twelve months that saw the production of the best of the "Lyrical Ballads," and aside from the "Primrose" stanza, which we all know, contains many lines as exquisite as these:

The dragon's wing, the magic ring,
I shall not covet for my dower,
If I along that lonely way
With sympathetic heart may stray,
And with a soul of power.

Bibliographically, the poem is not famous. Wordsworth is not yet sought after by collectors, as he deserves to be, the "Lyrical Ballads" and "Grace Darling" (the private print of 1833) being, of course, excepted. Some day "Peter Bell" will sell high. A year ago this June, H. Virtue-Tebbs's copy sold for £2 16s., which is as high as it has ever brought. On Nov. 20, 1899, a volume containing first and rare editions of Coleridge, Wordsworth, Shelley, and Macaulay fetched £20 at Sotheby's in a miscellaneous sale. Among them was this poem, inscribed: "To Sara Coleridge, from William Wordsworth, 1819." That is a copy of "Peter Bell," which one might well long to possess.

THE INSECT BOOK.

Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Entomological Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has written for us a *popular* book, with hundreds of pictures in color and in black and white, on the common insects.

It is in the same series as the bird, flower, mushroom and butterfly volumes, with color photographs, of which we have printed 75,000 copies. Insects are easier to study than birds, and there is infinitely more chance for original work and the discovery of new species by the amateur.

This volume supplies the sort of book which has long been needed, for, while it is by our foremost authority, it is clear, simple and intensely interesting even to those who know nothing of the subject. Price, $3.00 net. We will gladly send it on approval. Fill out this blank:

Doubleday, Page & Co.,
34 Union Square, New York:

Send me on approval a copy of The Insect Book, to be returned or paid for after examination.

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THE AUGUST WORLD'S WORK

will be devoted to the Pan-American Exposition. It is not a cut and dried attempt to take advantage of a passing show; but is a valuable and important history of American progress since the World's Fair, with 100 illustrations of surpassing beauty. It forms a magazine, with advertisements, of 240 pages, and as the first edition we have already discovered won't go around, we advise our friends to order from their newsdealer at once. Ready July 27th. Price 25c., $3.00 a year.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
New York.

MAILBAG HINTS.

John Fiske's Lectures in Petersham.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

There are thousands who glance with sorrow at the shelf in their book cases containing the volumes on American History written by John Fiske. The palace of Aladdin had only one unfinished window, but in the palace of John Fiske's wonderful mind who would venture to tell how many windows stand waiting the hand of the magician that will work no more.

In a cemetery at Petersham, "The undisturbed home of restful things," the body of John Fiske was buried ten days ago. Those who were fortunate enough to visit that beautiful hill town often saw the great scholar in comfortable knickerbockers, velvet coat and cap, placidly smoking an enormous pipe as he walked down "The Street" to the Post Office.

They also had the privilege of hearing many of his finest lectures delivered from the pulpit of the Unitarian Church in that place.

I remember, one unusually hot Sunday, sitting spellbound for two hours listening to the pelucid stream of purest English that poured from his lips.

The theme of his lecture that morning was "The fosmic beginnings of love and self-sacrifice."

When we remember that his matchless lectures were literally worth their weight in gold, that he delivered them during the season that he was supposed to be resting from strenuous labor, may we not look on his generous self-sacrifice as a real manifestation of the evolution of love?

AGNES E. BLANCHARD.

South Norwalk, July 15, 1901.

An Original or a Reprint?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 13 I find an exceedingly witty and sarcastic communication signed "L. W. Kingman," setting forth that gentleman's views in regard to the authenticity of any existing copy of The Boston Gazette under date of March 12, 1770.

By the way, Mr. Kingman seems a trifle mixed in his own mind in reference to the little sheet in question. Or perchance I fail to follow the thread of his very lucid reasoning. But then it is so difficult to combine humor and fact. I should like to know if The Boston Gazette of March 12, 1770, did contain Paul Revere's "Boston Massacre," as stated by Mr. Kingman. You see, I did not know that Paul Revere's engraving and the journal in question were one and identical. But as editors (and Mr. Kingman evidently belongs to the fraternity) generally know whereof they speak, I presume his statements are not made haphazard.

It is of course useless for me to refer to the journal in my possession, for Mr. Kingman assures us that he "is sure this copy is a reprint," as it may be faulty and the engraving omitted in this reproduction. And, alas for me! mine is not even "a good copy," and would not bring the paltry 10 cents Mr. Kingman admits such to be worth. Mine, I grieve to say, is old and yellowed and stained and worn at the original creases, and therefore valueless in the estimation of any sensible person.

But I am wondering whence these reprints come if there be no original, as Mr. Kingman has decided.

MRS. S. H. DAVENPORT.

Brooklyn, July 15, 1901.

Mr. Townsend's 'Days Like These."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your review of my novel, "Days Like These," two statements as of fact concerning Rose Cavendish, a character in the novel, occur in this sentence:

> Reared among prizefighters, shopgirls, ward heelers, and newsboys, this miracle of a girl is suddenly transplanted to fashionable society, to which she takes as naturally as a duckling to a millpond.

If there were in my novel a character so reared, who so took to fashionable society, I should deserve arraignment for having drawn an impossible character, but as the contrary is repeatedly, at length and in detail set forth in my novel I have been undeservedly reproached.

Rose was reared in Hickory Street, of which the novel says: "Here lived respectable American and Irish-American families. * * * Here dwelt porters from the big leather warehouses, foremen, stevedores, teamsters." "Life in Hickory Street," it is written, was "characterized by an atmosphere of quiet respectability, of hard labor repaid by the evening hour of decent leisure."

That is the author's statement as to the character of the neighborhood in which Rose was reared. As to companionship there, she tells her society preceptress, Polly Foster: "I had hardly a friend there; no companions, no amusements, no company. * * * I worked in the store all day and helped my mother sew, or studied his school books with my brother half the night."

That a young woman so reared should be able to meet, without uncouthness, society people in our country where the bogie of caste would not paralyze her initiative is not, I contend, a "miracle"—else let us look to Newport, rather than Lourdes, for miracles.

As to her taking to "fashionable society as a duckling takes to a millpond," that statement bewilders me, for her inability easily to adapt herself to her new environment is described at length—in Chapter 13 and elsewhere—as causing her heartburning and mental anguish.

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.

Montclair, N. J., July 14, 1901.

The Pleasures of the Wood.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Seldom have I read of an experience so entirely in accordance with my own as that in "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," whose friends insist that, when she so stoutly declares that she finds so much happiness in her country home, she is merely defending her husband for keeping her there. The sympathy that some of my friends have for me also is undisguised and genuine, and they declare in all sincerity that I am sacrificing my comfort and pleasure for my family because I go camping in the Summer instead of to hotels, which they so much enjoy. They think it so kind of me to say I like it, when the true fact is that I impatiently look forward to the day on which we may leave the city and all the conventionalities that life there brings and are free to live that glorious out-of-door life where we may do as we choose every kid all day; where we may be in and on the lake, or and under the trees; where we may wear what we wish and eat where we please, to say nothing of the birds and the woods and the silence of the night. If this is not perfect freedom and real joy, what is? Fancy any one's sympathy for a life of such pure happiness! Evidently they who give it do not catch the spirit in which such books as "Fisherman's Luck" are written. Is it not Kipling who somewhere exclaims:

> They do not understand,
> Oh, they do not understand!

But there are those who do, and how we treasure their kindred spirit, and it is they whose sweet companionship draws us very close around what Van Dyke calls the campfires of friendship, and it is they who keep them burning brightly ever after, because they understand.

Mrs. H. A.

Troy, N. Y., July 17, 1901.

Gorky's Real Name.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Since THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has already displayed so active an interest in the young Russian novelist currently known as Maxime Gorky, perhaps another—and hardly unimportant—point may not prove amiss. Though somewhat of a mystery, Gorky's real name is by no means unknown. Years ago, when his experiences were of the most pitiable and hopeless character, Alexis Maximovitch Pjeschkov dubbed himself "Gorky," i. e., the "bitter one." Despite subsequent efforts to rid himself of it, the name clung to him, and he will in all probability never be known by any other.

CHRISTIAN BRINTON.

New York, July 17, 1901.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 13 there was a note with reference to the forthcoming translation of Gorky in which the following passage appeared: "At present, however, his real name is unknown in the literary world, and his personality, save that which he has allowed to creep into his books, is as great a mystery as his name."

Permit me to reply that while Gorky's real name and personality may be a mystery to a certain "literary world" sufficient unto itself, there is certainly no mystery about them in Russian literary circles. Maxime Gorky's real name is Aleksei Maximovitsh Peshkow. Nor is his personality altogether a mystery to readers of Russian literature, as Gorky himself has revealed it in an autobiographical sketch, which was published in 1899.

J. BERNSTEIN.

New York, July 13, 1901.

The Metre of Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I cannot imagine in what edition of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" your correspondent, John H. Egan, D. D., in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 29, discovered the faulty lines which he has been at so much pains to reconstruct.

In the edition at hand, (in two volumes, Boston, published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1855,) the reading of the two lines quoted certainly requires no such laboriously ingenious scanning to make the rhythm perfect. Here the reading is:

> "I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
> Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows;
> Quite overcanopied with lush woodbine,
> With sweet musk roses, and with eglantine!

The division of thyme into two syllables, and the additional syllable in the third line of the quatrain, making lush luscious, besides being far-fetched and cumbersome transforms the lovely musical cadence into something grotesque and harsh, and spoils one of the most charming pictures in that delicate and incomparable drama.

KATE SEYMOUR MacLEAN.

Kingston, Canada, July 10, 1901.

A Love Story Without Love-Making

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Readers of fiction owe a debt of gratitude to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for establishing the practice of honest reviews by critics who are held to the duty of actually reading the novels which they express their opinions about. The average reviewer when a novel by a new author is handed him quite naturally feels that the intellectual reward is not likely to be worth the work, and so contents himself with "skimming" it, makes a few notes of things that he can poke fun at, and cooks this up as a guide (?) to the public. How, under such a system, are we ever to make the acquaintance of new writers?

My attention has several times been attracted by your pages to new novelists, and invariably with satisfactory results. The latest is Mr. Davidson's novel, "The Moderns," of which your critic gave a favorable opinion. I bought it and read it and can bear witness that he did not say too much. It is undeniably a strong piece of work. But this is not what I started out to say. It seems to me that the author has played a trick or two on the public. It is as you know a romance with "love interest" as the paramount motif. The idea that a man loves a maid is kept before the reader's mind all the time. And yet when one stops to think of it there is nothing approaching a love scene in the whole book! The hero and heroine, indeed, exchange words only once, and then to give utterance to commonplace. None of the critics have noticed this peculiarity of the book. I did not notice it myself until my attention was attracted to it by the fact that in a column of excerpts from current novels giving the "love scene" of each this book was not mentioned. And yet as I say, the illusion is maintained throughout so that the reader does not notice the omission.

There is something uncanny in the craft of a pen that can frame a story with such cunning as to play tricks like this upon us. It seems like some strange optical illusion. We see the love scenes, but, like Rip Van Winkle's dog Schneider in the play, they were not there at all. You may call this a mere tour de force if you will, but that of itself implies skill, and skill—especially constructive skill—is so sadly lacking in our modern slapdash writers that it is welcome under whatever disguise it may condescend to present itself.

BOOK LOVER.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 18, 1901.

Secession at One Time a Constitutional Right.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

In your review of Dr. Curry's "Account of the Civil History of the Confederacy" you say "all of the last section of the work is devoted to what the author has tried to show is a legal justification of the South in secession." You add that his line of argument is interesting and ingenuous, but not invariably convincing. In other words you hold with the entire North that secession was a heresy, unconstitutional, untenable, and treasonable. It is time that the truth should be known and admitted. Secession was an existing constitutional right. The history of the formation of the Federal Union proves it. The convention held at Philadelphia framed the original Constitution and submitted it to the different States (thirteen) for adoption.

The State of New York held its convention to consider the question of adoption at Poughkeepsie. Its presiding officer was Gov. Clinton. It continued in session for six weeks. After a thorough and exhaustive consideration the convention agreed to adopt the Constitution submitted by the Philadelphia convention with a proviso. That proviso reads as follows: "Whenever the people of the State of New York deem it for their interests and happiness to resume their sovereignty (secession) they shall be at liberty to do so." Upon this reserved condition the State of New York entered into the Union. The other States entered with like condition, for every State stood upon equal footing. The right of secession is here clearly proven, although to this day the North attempts to ignore and deny it. At the breaking out of the civil war the writer interviewed Horace Greeley and urged upon him the policy of admitting the original right of secession, but that time had developed the necessity of exercising and maintaining a higher and God-given right, viz., the right of self-preservation. To allow the right of secession would break us into fragments, thus making us the easy prey of foreign powers.

Mr. Greeley at the time admitted the right of secession, but held that to do so publicly would be extremely unwise, as it would tend to stop enlistments.

The time has come when the whole truth should be frankly admitted.

The truth being known the North will know and be convinced that the people of the Southern States were never rebels. This conviction will do much to the final extinction of any lingering sectional enmity.

E. L. HALL.

New York, July 15, 1901.

Children's Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

In all the correspondence in THE SATURDAY REVIEW on the subject of children's books I have not once seen mentioned a book which is an ideal one for children from eleven or thereabouts to almost any age—a clever old lady of seventy-five being intensely interested in it. It is "St. Winifreds," by Canon Farrar and added to the interest of the story of life in an English boys' school are the advantages of well-written English and high moral purpose. As a child it was read and reread by me, and my little girl fairly lived with it until I felt she must know it by heart. It could not fail to be equally interesting to boys, and those getting it will, I am sure, be satisfied that they have provided pleasure for their children and satisfaction for themselves.

E. C. P.

New Brighton, S. I., July 19, 1901.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

I have been recently called on to suggest some suitable books for the reading of a girl of thirteen years, and, being a bachelor, not conversant with the needs of juveniles, I have been somewhat at a loss to know what to suggest. I therefore submit my dilemma to THE SATURDAY REVIEW and would ask its readers to name the titles of a dozen or more of the best books for a thirteen-year-old girl to read. I am especially prompted to make this request by the fact that, as far as I have made inquiry, I find very little system as to the reading of children. Books there are in plenty, but, while there is information in abundance as to the reading of older persons—that is to say, systematic reading—I do not discover that the same careful attention has been given to the young people. I find numerous cyclopedias of literature for adults, but none for juveniles. Yet there are thousands of juveniles who can read and do read. What they read, as far as I am able to judge, is what they chance to pick up, and what most interests them, without especial reference to the real value either for immediate instruction and benefit, or as a basis for and guide to future reading. The majority of the young people to whom I have spoken about the books which they have read or are reading know the titles of the books and the plots of the stories with the names of the characters, but their knowledge of the authors or their critical discernment as to the merit of the books is lamentably lacking.

It must be that many juveniles do know more of the books they read than the titles and mere story, but I feel sure that most of them are permitted to read as they please, provided, of course, that they do not select books which are harmful. Parents, as a rule, I fancy, like to see their children evince a love for reading, but I do not believe, generally speaking, they give the subject the attention they should, imagining that it is enough if the children read a little every day. And more parents than might be imagined do not themselves know how to select books for their children and instruct them in the proper manner of reading. Sunday school libraries are, I believe, particularly devoted to children's books; but many of these books are worthless as literature and of not much more value as moral guides, being too often of the namby-pamby sort that incite to ridicule rather than to higher living. I hope I may be mistaken in the conclusions I have reached by my past few days' experience, but, if I am not, is it not nearly time that the reading of the young people be looked after and a methodical course set for them whereby they will come to their later reading properly prepared to receive from it all that the reading of good books brings to their readers?

New York, July 16, 1901. W. J. L.

An Estimate of the Cost of a First Shakespeare Folio.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

Referring to the Baconian theory of the authorship of Shakespeare's plays—as to which you have lately admitted several letters—will you allow me to say that while I most emphatically prefer to remain with the Shakespearean majority myself, I am obliged to recognise it as a literary question, and not only a literary question, but a most interesting one.

Dr. Appleton Morgan, cofounder, with myself, and present President of the New York Shakespeare Society, first became famous by his work of twenty-one years ago, "The Shakespearean Myth of William Shakespeare and Circumstantial Evidence," a work which was instantly seized upon by Baconians as an argument for their own propaganda, but which, upon careful reading, will appear to be, as it is, a summary of all anti-Shakespearean arguments and an attempt to reconcile them with a belief in Shakespeare as practically the father and sponsor of the mighty dramas. And the Bankside Shakespeare, edited by him for this society, most clearly shows, by its parallelization of First Quarto and First Folio texts, that the plays as performed in Shakespeare's theatres and as printed after his death, in 1623, were not, by from 25 to 50 per cent., identical.

Mr. W. H. Wyman, another of our members, prepared in 1884 a bibliography of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, and I think if your correspondent, Prof. Dana, will read that work attentively he will beg you to allow him to retract his statement in your columns that "not a single sound intelligence is on its [the Baconian] side." And will your correspondent, Mr. George A. Griffith, please add to his list of prominent gentlemen who believe—or suspect—that Bacon wrote Shakespeare the following? Lord Ellesmere, Lord Brougham, Lord Palmerston, in England; Baron Liebig and Count Vilsthun d'Echelstaat, in Germany; M. Villemain, in France, and the late Henry Ward Beecher, in the United States; also Charles Dickens, who said: "The life of Shakespeare is a fine mystery and I tremble daily lest something should turn up."

And, not to trespass on your columns, may I note one little point made by Dr. Appleton Morgan, in his late debate with Dr. Isaac Hull Platt? Dr. Morgan argued that in 1623 there seemed to have been an utter forgetfulness of Shakespeare and his works. As to those works, he had not left them to his family, and his family were Puritans who thought plays the works of the devil, and so did all that they could to suppress them. As to the players, (Shakspeare's old comrades and successors,) they were living from hand to mouth. Who, then, disbursed the very considerable amount of money necessary to print the first folio? Dr. Morgan determined to find out the exact cost of that work, and from a collation of the seven or eight copies in the Lenox Library, (a larger number than any other library in the world possesses,) he compiled exact specifications of the number and size of pages, printer's lines, types, logotypes, borders, &c., and sent the result to Mr. De Vinne, who is probably the best living authority on the printer's art, with a request for an estimate. Mr. De Vinne studied the matter and addressed to Dr. Morgan the following letter:

300 West Seventy-sixth Street,
New York, April 4, 1901.

Dr. Appleton Morgan, New York:

Dear Sir: I find that our estimate of the cost of the manufacture of the Shakespeare folios of 1623 is more difficult than I had supposed. The items are:

Typesetting, 578 pages, including make-up and proof-reading, about 400 days at 10d per day.....	£8 6
Press work, 145 days for two men, or 290 days at 8d per day.....	4 17
Paper, 300 reams, (not counting outside of retree sheets at 30d).....	19 00
Binding in leather at 13d each, 500..	14 12
	£46 15

This is actual cost of labor and materials. To this the printer added one-half more for incidentals and profit... 23 08

£70 03

This £70 3s is probably what the publisher of the book had to pay; £70 makes the cost per copy (500) about 2s 9d. The folio book in 1623 (of four thicknesses) sold for from 10s to 12s. This may seem an enormous advance. But it should be recollected that the book was slow of sale. If I recollect rightly, it took more than forty years (1623-1664) to sell two editions of Shakespeare. Yours very truly,

THEODORE L. DE VINNE.

Dr. Morgan, on the strength of this letter, writes Dr. Platt as follows: "Dr. Halliwell-Phillipps, in his Outlines, ninth edition (Volume I., Page XXI.,) says: 'In balancing the Shakespearean and present currencies, the former may be roughly estimated as from a twelfth to a twentieth of the latter in money, and from a twentieth to a thirteenth in landed or house property, and even these scales may be deceptively in favor of the oldest value, on account of a then fictitious value of money.' Upon this basis the first folio, allowing only 500 copies, cost to manufacture from £840 to £1,400—that is, from $4,200 to $7,000." Dr. Morgan is not a Baconian, but (as you recently quote him) "there are so many coincidences between the matter in the first-folio version of certain plays which did not appear in the quartos; and Bacon's opinions, errors, and corrections of errors in his philosophical writings in the interval of time between quartos and folies," he thinks that this outlay my possibly have been made by Lord Bacon himself.

In brief, it is my observation that, however mistaken, the Baconians are among the very deepest students of Shakespeare, his life and times and contemporaries that we have. They study word for word and particle for particle, not only the plays, but all contemporary literature. Granted that they study from the impulse of an absurd

delusion, the fact remains that they do study, and I doubt if even your correspondent, Prof. Dana, has dug more deeply into Elizabethan lore than they have.

W. O. BATES.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 17, 1901.

The Good of Book Reviews.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

There has been a great deal written in the last year or two concerning the efficacy of book reviews in the newspapers, but I have seen nothing on the question from the viewpoint of the newspaper reviewer. When you come right down to the point the newspaper review, whether it is eulogistic or the reverse, is an advertisement. It could not very well be otherwise. It concerns something which is on the market for sale. If it is good it attracts a certain class of buyers; when it is bad it attracts another class. The effect is the same. The book is sold. If it is rather on the risque order and the newspaper reviewer "slates" it for that reason, it is bought by an element who are on the lookout for that class of mental pabulum. For that reason, I think, reviewers are chary about handling books of that class.

In a late issue of The New York Tribune I find a note which says: "'We have had more than 150 newspaper notices of that and only two were favorable,' said the publisher of a recent novel by a popular writer whose work is not highly esteemed by fastidious readers. And then he added, in a tone benignant toward the whole tribe of reviewers: 'But we sold more than fifty-five thousand copies of it before it was out a week.' He was unable to draw the moral from this, and a number of publishers express the same inability." Obviously, if 55,000 copies of this book were sold in a week they were sold regardless of the criticisms which it would evoke, because 150 newspapers would not review it within a week after publication. The book was sold on the author's unsavory reputation as a writer of erotic fiction.

The Harpers reported, by a singular coincidence, that they had sold 55,000 copies of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor," and at that time the book had not been published. This means, not that that number of bookbuyers have bought "Eleanor," but that the booksellers, confident of their ability to sell Mrs. Ward's last book, placed orders for that number.

In my opinion the large sale of books in recent years, beginning, let us say, with "Trilby," has been due to the large space in their columns given by the newspapers. "Trilby" was not only reviewed, but it was written about in every conceivable fashion. It was the subject of illustrated articles, of editorials, and formed some part of the "miscellany departments" of newspapers. The same is true of "David Harum." Do you think that either of these books would have attained such wide circulation if the newspapers from the very first had excluded all reference to them from their columns?

Then there is the question of cost. The average space I give each week to literary affairs is six columns. It costs my publishers $6 to set the type. The space is worth to them $75. In those six columns twenty books may be "noticed," and if they average $1.50 each in price, we will assume that they cost the publisher 35 cents each; for on these books, it must be remembered, no royalty is paid, except in instances which may be noted as rare. Can publisher make a better investment with his advertising appropriation than this?

But what I would especially emphasize is this: No novel could reach a sale of 250,000 copies in this country if it was not for the publicity given it in one way or another in the newspapers. It may be an able review or a mere "notice." The effect is pretty much the same. Publicity is the main thing.

A NEWSPAPER REVIEWER.

New York, July 15, 1901.

Editors Who Do Not Read What They Print.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

Mr. Alden, in his London letter of June 18, referring to the Caine-Pearson quartel, writes: "Had I been editing a new magazine I should have been very glad to have secured a serial by Mr. Caine, and I should never have dreamed of taking the trouble to read it. That trouble I should have left to my subscribers."

The ethics of the new gospel of success are thus announced—not suggestively, but as a principle of conduct in the publishing world. It is not only permissible but the correct procedure for the editor of a magazine to have no concern whatever as to the character of the matter he sends to press, nor has the publisher any other interest in that matter than its readable or salable qualities.

Under this dispensation the editor's province is to secure the author, not to presume to question the contribution nor to reserve the right of editorial judgment. That right is distinctively abrogated, and the author alone is responsible to his readers for what he writes; editor and publisher are merely the intermediaries to put what the author writes into print and give it circulation. Let us apply the lens, for this new gospel demands a more than hasty consideration and scrutiny.

O. J. V.

New York, July 18, 1901.

Books Without Indexes.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

There is no law against publishing books without suitable indexes, though public protest and indignation have been shown upon innumerable occasions. Yet what is the good of all this indignation and of all the protests? Writers and publishers continue to sin against that which is best and most desirable in the judgment of the reading public. When D. Appleton & Co. began the publication of the International Education Series they initiated a movement that brought out in beautiful and convenient form many of the best books of the world in the department of education. But, alas! out of the fifty-odd volumes too many are without indexes. Even the editor in chief, Dr. William T. Harris, a prince among educators and litterateurs, sent forth his own book, "Psychologic Foundations of Education," without an index. It is not sufficient that many of the books of this series are supplied with admirable analyses. In a book of reference nothing will take the place of a satisfactory index.

The publishers of the "World's Greatest Books" have collected and published in most attractive form the cream of the world's literature. But they grievously sinned in sending forth without indexes such books as Jowett's "Plato," "The World's Great Orations," "Creasy's Battles," "Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini," and other great books of this series.

The Colonial Press Company publish, under the editorship of Dwight, Stoddard, Marsh, Van Dyke, and Bergh, "The World's Classics," but the sins of these gentlemen are unpardonable. They give us "American Orations," "British Orations," "British Essays," "Demosthenes," "Cicero," and other famous works, but, alas! the indexes are too often conspicuous by their absence. In my library is a volume of speeches of John Bright, edited by Thorold Rogers; a volume of Webster's great speeches, edited by Edwin Whipple, and these great books are supplied with most complete indexes. How shall these sinners be punished?

R. C. S.

Palo Alto, Cal., July 16, 1901.

As to the Novel of Politics.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

When, some few months since, a somewhat oblivious world learned of the death of the late Marquis of Bute, that portion of it which had been young thirty years ago began to rub its eyes and try to reconstruct for itself some idea of the enthusiasm with which it had once seized and swallowed the early editions of "Lothair." A golden youth in such gorgeous setting of Churchmen, Cabinet Ministers, Dukes, and Duchesses as only the Hebrew pen could do justice to, he was the climax and grand apotheosis of the politico-social hero, before whose solid and serious magnificence all who had hitherto ruffled it in that rôle became pallid memories. Disraeli, to whom the type was irresistible, gave it another exploiting in "Endymion," as he had given it long years before in his own flamboyant youth in "Vivian Grey," but to the end the world persisted in fixing upon "Lothair" as the chef d'oeuvre of its creator's portrait gallery.

A vast and happy hunting ground still awaits the intrepid follower of Disraeli, here in our own tiger jungle. But one real difficulty confronts his progress; the absence of women, the lack of beauty as a determining influence in our political life, the utter ignorance of life's stormier interests that is considered "good form" by the large majority of well-bred New York women. His heroine—wanting, alas! the patrician aureole—will have to be of the democracy. Willing enough in everything else to follow the pace set by her English sister, the daughter of the Four Hundred has not yet come to look upon the hustings as the best setting for her beauty or lobbying for votes as the highest exercise of her vivacious abilities.

Behind the novel of politics lay the salon and the women who were the breath of its life. Impossible of credence as a fairy tale, from our American standpoint, seems the story of the real influence exercised on the movements and men of their time by women like Georgiana of Devonshire and Lady Holland. And yet the thing was not phenomenal. Born of families in which statesmanship was an inherited right, living from childhood in an atmosphere surcharged with the doings of diplomats, they brought in womanhood all their native weapons of subtlety, beauty, breeding, and grace to the only game that seemed worth the winning. And what a spirited game they made of it! Cabinet Ministers were hardly high enough, crossing sweepers not too low, to glorify their empire. "And there the ladies whose lips, more persuasive than those of Fox himself, had carried the Westminster election against all the power of palace and Treasury, shone round Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire," was Macaulay's exalted way of recording the fact that these ladies had carried their party to victory by kissing the shopkeepers of Eastcheap. The lovely young Duchess herself led the onslaught. Is there any imagination among us at present sufficiently powerful and sanguine to project a vision of a time when maid or matron of Manhattan swelldom will venture into the wilds of Cherry Hill, the fastnesses of Baxter Street, in pursuit of the impressionable voter? Fancy qualls before the improbability of a move so inglorious.

ELEANOR R. COX.

New York, July 17, 1901.

A Complete Reference Library Needed.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

We know that there are many persons that want and need a library of reference that have experienced the present lack of such facilities here. While circulating libraries may be very good for a community, a reference library properly equipped is much better in a large city. To be more specific, I recall many persons who have had occasion to seek investigations in branches of the sciences, history, literature, or social conditions in Great Britain and in the United States and in the several States and cities as witnesses of the vain efforts to find standard works and publications that have been issued during the past half century.

There cannot be found in our libraries a complete set of the publications of the United States Government, or of the State of New York, or of the several departments of the City of New York, or files of the newspapers published in the city, or American monthly periodicals. Local histories are lacking, even those of New York State; also the various publications of the historical societies in the United States and Canada. These cannot be examined in New York City, that is, some of them will be lacking in all the libraries. There are also many important works that have been translated from foreign languages and published in English that cannot be found anywhere in New York City.

The libraries here also delay in obtaining new publications that are for reference purposes and not for general and popular reading, and they are afterward forgotten or not obtained because of lack of money. By comparing publishers' catalogues with those in libraries thousands of standard works will be found lacking in the latter. A few hundred thousand dollars a year to supply books for a reference library would be a great boon to those who need them and a benefit to the public at large for all time. Let us have a good reference library. It is time now.

R. S. GUERNSEY.

New York, July 16, 1901.

More Children's Blunders.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 6, "F. A. S." gives some absurd answers written by Brooklyn children in examination papers. The three kinds of teeth—"ordinary teeth, decayed teeth, and false teeth"—enumerated by one boy, attracted my notice, especially because I had once heard the following classification, not made by a child, however: "Human teeth are divided into three classes—carious, precarious, and vicarious."

There is no end to the absurdities perpetrated in examinations of pupils. In a neighboring school words were given out for definition and illustrative use. One was thus handled: "Vengeance—a mean desire to pay back; as, 'Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.'"

But for a soul-satisfying collection of ludicrous examples of pupils' answers, the reader should consult "English as She is Taught," by Caroline B. Le Row, published in 1887, which Mark Twain, in the April Century of that year, called "a darling literary curiosity."

M. D.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15, 1901.

Lists of Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

Lists of the best books in general literature by many hands are common; for instance, those by Sir John Lubbock in his "Pleasures of Life" and of Mr. Clement Shorter, which appeared in The Bookman of December, 1897, not to mention those of various libraries and others throughout the world.

A commendable list of the ten books which have influenced most the thought of the nineteenth century appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 8, 1900. Lists of books from one to as many thousand and more, considered best in general literature, have appeared from time to time in various books and periodicals. That their object was to lead the intelligent reader to a fairly conservative knowledge of the world's best productions in literature, there is, of course, no doubt, but whether the average reader of intelligence will be convinced of the infallibility of any of these lists, there must be of necessity an absence of reasonable certainty.

Doctors differ, and so do literary men. A fairly representative list cannot be expected by an intelligent reader from one literary man, nor from two—from one layman, nor from two. Lists of books have their worth, however, and their attraction, and such lists of varying degrees of reliability must and will continue.

Most readers will agree on the best ten or a dozen novels or biographies, but there their opinions, for lack of a guide, stop short.

Have we the list of the best dozen works on art, divided into, say, free-hand drawing, water-color painting, oil painting, sculpture, &c.? Where is the list of the best dozen works on medicine, which might advantageously be divided into subjects to meet the needs of the specialist? We have no list of the best dozen histories, of the best dozen cook books, or poets, or essayists, or poems, or essays, or paragraphers, or grammarians, or, in a word, any of the other many subjects that might be mentioned.

In lists of books it is desirable, of course, to include the reasons for preference for the books selected. The book mentioned the greatest number of times, (and a really first-class work is sure to be mentioned more than once) by experts qualified to pass their opinions, should be considered best, and so on down the list. The books should stand on the list in the order of their value. It would be easy, then, to select the best work on any particular subject, or the two best, or the number required, up to twelve. Publisher's name, price, &c., should be given, and a short biographical sketch of each of the specialists whose opinions were expressed, with portrait, would add to the value of the book. A biographical sketch of the author of the book standing at the head of each list, in which some of his other works could be mentioned also, would add to the interest and worth of the book. Above all, the book to be standard, should be thorough and the result of the candid, unbiased opinions of the generally acknowledged world's greatest minds in the various branches of knowledge.

CHRISTOPHER J. McDERMOTT.

Chicago, Ill., July 15, 1901.

Thomas Paine and the Junius Letters.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

I claim to know more of the life and works of Thomas Paine than any other man. Rev. John W. Chadwick, in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 13, says:

"Of other follies the most rank is that which identifies Junius with Thomas Paine. Such was the vanity of Paine that he could no more have disowned so great a feat than he could have written Goldsmith's Vicar."

The folly of the above assertion is made apparent by the fact long ago adduced by me, that Paine was unknown to the world until 1791, when, at the age of fifty-four, he burst forth like a meteor in the literary and political world by the publication of the "Rights of Man," in answer to Edmund Burke on the French Revolution. All through the American war he signed himself "Common Sense," and his only open publication prior to his return to England was a "Dissertation on Government; the Affairs of the Bank, and Paper Money," in 1786.

Paine was the most secretive of men, and his reluctance to fathering his own essays is manifested by an apologetic statement in the preface to Part II. of the "Rights of Man," in which he says:

"Had he [Mr. Burke] not urged the controversy I had most probably been a silent man."

Paine continued to write anonymously up to the end of his life in 1809, though for the most part openly. I have a rare pamphlet, published at Washington in 1803, entitled "Plain Sense; or, Sketches of Political Frenzy and Federal Fraud and Folly." It is unquestionably by Paine. Many other of his later anonymous writings appear in his published works.

The Francis-Junius theory is completely exploded. In 1895 two Junius letters were found, printed after the regular series, and in another London newspaper than that in which all the previous letters appeared. One of the two letters was published five months after Sir Philip Francis embarked for India, and it alluded to events that occurred since his departure. The other letter, a year earlier, was on "Priestcraft," a subject which Junius had treated so gingerly that no one could know whether he was a Christian or a skeptic. This letter foreshadowed Paine's "Age of Reason," written twenty years later. But Francis was a High Churchman; he had recently visited the Pope, and he commended the Papacy.

Long before 1895 I disproved the Francis-Junius theory by an alibi, and subsequently I learned that half a dozen others had been pointed out in Notes and Queries.

Not a single fact has ever been adduced incompatible with Paine's authorship of the Junius letters, and it is equally certain that he drafted the Declaration of Independence.

WILLIAM HENRY BURR, A. M.

New York, July 17, 1901.

Shakespeare No Scholar.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

As a work of literature, to be read in the closet, Shakespeare's plays commend themselves for their complete mastery of human life as no other work does. They are literature, though, of the Homeric school, not of the Virgilian. They lack the learning of the schools, make errors no scholar would make, use English no scholar would use, and look on life through no learned spectacles. Their free use of other plays and slender use of divergent authorities in history argue the unscholarly mind of the writer. He had no dread of plagiarism, but did have a sublime contempt for critics. Compare Shakespeare's use of ballad Latin to Milton's grasp of classical thought and wealth of classical allusions—Milton's recasting of the rough Saxon of Caedmon has no resemblance to Shakespeare's bolting of play, narrative, or novel that suited his purpose. They, indeed, are lighted by flashes of genius, but the crude elements are also there in their original shape. All this differentiates the scholar from the man of genius.

The lack of scholarship in all his plays is so evident that he was lightly esteemed in the classical era of English literature. It is the one inherent, unanswerable argument that would have denied Bacon the authorship of the plays had contemporary testimony been for him as it was for Shakespeare.

Each trade is the best judge of its own technique. It is the judgment of actors that these plays were born on the stage. It will not do to say that actors never read Bacon; they read Shakespeare, which is more to the purpose.

WILLIAM C. EWING.

Washington, D. C., July 18, 1901.

Some Charades Composed by Fox.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

Please set the harassed mind of Mr. George E. Morgan at rest by informing him that the answer to the enigma attributed in his query in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 6 to "C. J. Fox" is "Bedfellow." It is hardly likely that this riddle was composed by that magnificent young scapegrace and consistent champion of his Britannic Majesty's revolted American colonies, for in 1791 it was published anonymously in a collection that contains two other puzzles credited to "the Right Hon. Charles Fox," and the publisher would no more have neglected a plausible excuse for tagging that name to a third contribution than a modern collector would think of obliterating the trademark of Mark Twain or Chauncey M. Depew from a jest of to-day.

The first of the two charades credited to Mr. Fox is the following seemingly impromptu appeal to the Duke of Northumberland:

"Your Grace, I'll employ my first in praise of my second if you'll give me my whole."

The answer is "Pen-sion," and perhaps the Duke was to be pardoned—for more than one reason—if he failed to see the point.

The second charade is addressed to a lady, and is in the brilliant young leader's most courtly style:

"Permit me, Madam, to come uncalled into your ladyship's presence, and by dividing myself, add greatly to my consequence. So exalted am I in the character of my first that I have trampled on the pride of kings, and the greatest potentates have bowed down to embrace me; yet the dirtiest kennel in the dirtiest street is not too foul to have me for its inmate.

"In my second what infinite variety! I am rich as the Eastern nabob, yet poor as the weeping object of your benevolence; I am mild and gentle as the Spring, yet savage and cruel as the wintry blast; I am young, beautiful, and happy, yet old, deformed, and wretched; 'tis from the highest authority I dare pronounce myself your superior, yet few instances are there to prove it, and many are there against it. But your Ladyship is tired, and wishes my reunion; it is done, and I have no other merit than in remaining as before, your Ladyship's humble servant."

As you have already guessed, the "humble servant" is "A Footman."

Even such trifles as these seem to me worthy of notice, as they give a flavor of the wonderful personality of the fearless wit, gamester, and statesman who, during our Revolution, dared to appear in Parliament in the uniform of Washington's army—the centre of a group of which Americans should know much, but of which they generally know nothing.

ARTHUR GUITTERMAN.

July 18, 1901.

LIBRARIANS.

Incidents in Their National Convention in Wisconsin.

WAUKESHA, Wis., July 17.—The twenty-third annual meeting of the American Library Association which has closed here has been the largest and one of the most notable in the history of the association. The attendance was over 450, and included delegations from the extreme East, West, and South. The larger and more important libraries were well represented.

The President of the association for the year closing with this meeting was Mr. Henry J. Carr, Librarian of the Scranton Public Library. The other officers were: Dr. E. C. Richardson of Princeton University, First Vice President; Mrs. S. C. Fairchild of the New York State Library School, Second Vice President; Mr. F. W. Faxon of Boston, Secretary; Mr. G. M. Jones of Salem, Mass., Treasurer; Miss H. E. Haines of New York, Recorder.

The meeting opened on the evening of July 3 quite informally, the only part of the programme which was carried out being the friendly greetings, which were numerous and cordial. The meeting of the American Library Association is rather like a gathering of friends to whom the opportunity of meeting each other is even more than the papers and discussions of the formal meetings.

Thursday morning, July 4, was occupied by a meeting of the Council, followed by the annual breakfast; Thursday afternoon by various State and local meetings, the largest being those of the State associations of Illinois and Wisconsin, for which regular programmes were provided. At the public meeting in the evening the President delivered an address upon librarianship, practical and ethical, which was listened to with great attention. This was followed by a discussion of the question, What may be done for libraries by the city, the State, and the Nation. Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, librarian of the Wagner Free Institute of Science of Philadelphia, discussed the problem of municipal support in a practical manner. Dr. Edward A. Birge, Acting President of the University of Wisconsin, set forth clearly the extent and value of the work proper to the State in promoting the establishment and maintenance of libraries. Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, defined the relation of the Congressional Library to the Government and to the Nation, and outlined the plans which have been formed and in part undertaken to make the extensive work in cataloguing and bibliography which is being carried forward of use to the libraries of the country and in other ways to make this in reality the National library. These three papers, discussing thus the proper functions and mutual relations of the city, the State, and the Nation, in their work of establishing and supporting libraries, admirably supplemented each other, and will in the published proceedings form a valuable addition to the literature of the subject.

The general sessions of the association, of which three more were held, were necessarily largely devoted to the reports of committees and other business, although some important papers were presented. The meeting of Tuesday morning was marked by an animated discussion of the paper on the Trusteeship of Literature, presented by Mr. George Iles of New York, and discussed by Prof. R. T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Iles, as is well known, is an ardent advocate of the evolution of literature, regarding it as the duty of the library not merely to collect, but to select, and put an estimate upon the value of books. Dr. Ely opposed this view as dangerous to individual freedom of selection. At the same sessions the relations of publishers, booksellers, and libraries were considered, particularly as to the question of discounts to libraries in view of the recent action of the Publishers' Association in reducing discounts. The subject was presented by Mr. R. R. Bowker, editor of The Library Journal of New York, and by Mr. W. M. Palmer, a leading bookseller of Grand Rapids, and was discussed by several others.

A large part of the work of the meeting was done in various sections which held simultaneous meetings in the intervals of the general sessions. These sections are definitely organized and continued from year to year. The programme is prepared and carried out with no less care than that of the general meetings. All members are welcome to attend the meetings of any of the sessions, and many do pass from one to the other as their interest in particular subjects dictates. When the simultaneous meetings are in progress there is often an embarrassment of riches.

During the week the section of children's librarians held two sessions. The subject discussed at greatest length was the selection of books, including a consideration of the value of reviews and children's book lists; the books themselves, how to tell a good book, a poor one, the classes considered being fiction, fairy tales, and science. Other subjects were reference work for children, and the relation of the library to the school.

The Trustees' section, at which the subject of library buildings was discussed by Mr. Eastman, State Inspector of New York; the college and reference section held a single session, as did the catalogue section.

There was also a Round Table on the work of the State Library Associations and Woman's Clubs in advancing library interests, the feature of which was an address on the relation of Women's Clubs to libraries, by Mrs. Belle M. Stoutenborough, a prominent Nebraska club woman, and some exceedingly graphic accounts were given of the way library legislation is secured from the Legislatures of one of our oldest and one of our newest States, Pennsylvania and Idaho.

The Round Table in bibliography discussed professional instruction in that subject, and gave outlines of courses for library schools, colleges, and for post-graduate work. Another Round Table discussed the work of State Library Commissions. In connection with this association the National Association of State Librarians held two sessions, being their fourth annual meeting. The subjects discussed were the collecting and classification of local history and of public documents, and the relation of the State Librarian to other library work.

In considering the meeting as a whole two things seem clear. First, the subject of primary importance throughout the meeting was closer co-operation for the extension of libraries, and for greater effectiveness of the work. By clearly defining the field of the work of the various classes of libraries, duplication of work may be avoided and plans for mutual helpfulness devised. To this end, and to the increase of the libraries, the work of library commissions is largely devoted. By greater uniformity of methods in cataloguing, the co-operative work of the publishing section and of the greater work planned by the Library of Congress may be generally used in libraries, thus saving a large amount of work now being done in libraries each for itself alone. Toward this end the animated discussion of details of cataloguing are directed, and, dry as they seem to the uninitiated, are valuable as tending to bring this about.

The second notable fact was the great increase in interest in the work for children. The meetings of this section were more largely attended than any other section meetings, and this attendance included not only those directly engaged in this work, but heads of the larger libraries and others, and no discussions of the whole meeting were more earnest or interesting.

Monday, July 8, was devoted to a visit to Madison and an inspection of the new building for the library of the State Historical Society and that of the university which was dedicated last October, and which is not merely the finest library building west of the Mississippi, but one of the best in the country.

The association was delightfully entertained by the citizens of Waukesha, who in many ways did much to make the members welcome and their stay enjoyable. Possibly the greatest benefit of these meetings, one which does not appear on the programme, is the oportunity afforded for quiet conferences between individual members. Friendships are renewed, experiences compared, and information imparted better than by reams of correspondence. For many of the members of the association this is the golden week of the year.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President—Dr. John S. Billings, Librarian of the New York Public Library; First Vice President—Dr. J. K. Hosmer, Librarian Minneapolis Public Library; Second Vice President—Miss Electra C. Doren, Librarian Dayton (Ohio) Public Library, with the same Secretary, Treasurer, and Recorder as last year. It is expected that the next meeting will be held on the New England coast, near Boston. W. H. B.

Publishers, Booksellers, and Librarians.

Passages from a paper read before the American Library Association at Waukesha by W. Millard Palmer.

A distinguished librarian, who has been a pioneer of progress in the library movement, has recently suggested the propriety of abolishing bookstores (see Publishers' Weekly, May 11, 1901, Page 1,149,) and allowing public librarians to receive orders and forward them to the publishers. If the distinguished gentleman did not have in view visions of personal gain for public librarians, he should have carried his philanthropic suggestion further and proposed to abolish both booksellers and librarians, and to allow the public to procure their books directly from the publishers, thus saving that moiety of gain that would be made by either in return for the service rendered. It cannot be supposed that so able and conscientious an administrative officer ever contemplated maintaining an extra corps of assistants, at an extra expense to the municipality or to those liberal benefactors who have endowed public libraries, in order that opulent citizens may still further indulge their tastes by purchasing larger private libraries, without paying the small commission or profit that is usually allowed to retail booksellers. On the other hand, if this proposal was made for the purpose of allowing libraries maintained by taxing the municipality to engage in gainful occupation, this is carrying the Socialistic idea further than even our Populistic friends have ever yet proposed.

However, inasmuch as this question has been raised, we are bound to treat it from an economic point of view. The question is, "Shall the bookseller be abolished and his office merged into that of the librarian, and can the librarian perform the offices of the bookseller?"

No one has ever questioned the value of the public library, from the burning of the Alexandrian Library to the present day. The value of a library as a librarium or storehouse for the permanent preservation of books has always been manifest.

Again, the public library gives a larger opportunity and a wider range than is possible in the private collection, and scholars, authors, historians, and students of all classes are daily made grateful to the trained, professional librarian, who has so classified the contents of the library as to make the whole available at a moment's notice.

Still another inestimable feature of the public library is that it maintains a public reading room for children as well as adults.

Finally, the library furnishes reading at home to those who are not yet in a position to become owners of books. The benefit derived from reading of this character is often of questionable value. The habitué of the circulating library makes his selections from misleading or sensational titles. Little care and less intelligence is exercised in choosing either title or author. As a result, librarians are constantly complaining that only the trashiest and most worthless books are read.

But, to continue the argument, suppose we abolish the bookseller, as has been proposed. This would not be a difficult matter. Most of them would gladly be "abolished," if they could sell out their stock for anything near what it cost them. Their profits have been so reduced by unfair competition that they are not sufficient to pay the cost of doing business. They have been compelled to carry side lines, as stationery, newspapers, periodicals, sporting goods, bric-a-brac, wall paper, &c., in order to make a living. By this means they have learned that other lines of merchandise yield a better profit than books. As a result, most of them have greatly reduced their book stock, or entirely abandoned the sale of books, and put in more profitable lines of merchandise.

To carry the proposition to its conclusions, suppose we abolish the bookseller. Can the librarian take his place and send the orders in to the publishers? If so, if this is all there is to the bookselling business, why should the publisher pay a commission to the librarian for doing what the people could as readily do for themselves? But a general publishing business cannot be carried on in this way. Publishers have tried it for years, yet only comparatively few people are willing to order books that they have not had an opportunity to examine, and of this class librarians are the most conservative. They, too, want to know what they are buying before they place their orders. Hence this postulate: If the librarian is to succeed the bookseller, he must become a merchant; he must order stocks of books and take the speculative chance of selling them. But the librarian has had no experience or training in merchandising. Can he afford to hazard his own capital in an untried field; can he induce his friends to supply him with capital to invest in a business of which he confessedly has no knowledge? It would manifestly be a perversion of the funds of the institution in charge of the librarian to invest them in a gainful occupation.

Perhaps the most baneful effect of this craze for ephemeral literature is upon the people themselves. As the standard or degree of civilization for a given age is marked by the character of the literature the people produce and read, we cannot hope for a golden age in American letters unless the present system is reversed. Work of real merit is never done by accident, nor is it the product of mediocre talents. If we are to develop a National literature that shall fitly characterise the sterling qualities of the American people in this, the full strength of the early manhood of the Nation; at the time when the Nation has taken its place in the vanguard of civilization; at the time when the consumptive power of the Nation is equal to one-third of that of the entire civilized world; at the time when men of talents and genius are annually earning and expending for their comfort and pleasure, more munificent sums than were ever lavished on the most opulent Princes—I say, if we are to produce a literature that shall fitly characterize this age of our Nation we must hold forth such rewards for the pursuits of literature as will attract men of genius, men of the most lustrous talents, men who are the peers of their co-workers in other walks of life. But this will not be possible so long as the present strife to furnish cheap literature to the people continues.

It should be observed that the bookseller has not suffered alone in this cheapening process. The publisher has suffered. Within the past few months two names that for a half century were household words, synonyms of all that is excellent in the publishing world, have fallen from their pinnacles of high repute, and crumbled in the dust of failure and ruin. Others were approaching a crisis.

Fortunately one firm stood out so prominently as a bulwark of financial strength and security that its President, Mr. Charles Scribner, of Charles Scribner's Sons, could afford to take the initiative in calling for reform. He invited the co-operation of other publishers, and a year ago this month they met in New York and organized the American Publishers' Association. Their organization now includes practically all of the general publishers who contribute anything of real value to current literature. The publishers canvassed thoroughly the causes that had led to the decline of the trade, and they appointed a committee to draft reform measures.

In reviewing the decline of the trade, two facts stood out so prominently that it was impossible to disassociate them as cause and effect. The three thousand booksellers, upon whom as purveying agents the publishers had depended a generation ago, had shrunk in number, until only about five hundred could be counted who were worthy to be called booksellers. The other fact, which doubtless made quite as deep an impression upon the minds of the publishers, was that the long line of books, on each of their published catalogues, was practically dead. Those books of high standard character, by eminent authors, books that for years had had a good annual sale, no longer moved. These standard books have been a large source of revenue to publishers and their authors for many years. But now, so few of them are sold, that it hardly pays the publishers to send their travelers over the road.

From the character of the reform measures adopted by the American Publishers' Association, which went into effect on the 1st of May, it is evident that the publishers have determined to restore the old-time bookseller. This can be done only by the publishers enforcing the maintenance of retail prices.

On the other hand, the nearly 800 members of the American Booksellers' Association have entered into a mutual agreement to push with energy the sale of the books of all publishers who co-operate with them for the maintenance of retail prices, and not to buy, nor put in stock, nor offer for sale the books of any publisher who fails to co-operate with them. This is substantially the same system that was adopted in Germany in 1887, in France a few years later, and in England in 1900.

The effect of this system in Germany has been to lift up the trade from a condition even more deplorable, if possible, than that into which it has fallen in this country, and to make it a prosperous and profitable business. It has proved beneficent and satisfactory, not only to dealers and publishers, but also to authors and to the reading public, for every city, town, and village in Germany now sustains a book shop that carries a fairly representative stock of books, so that the people are able to examine promptly every book, as soon as it comes from the press, and the authors are sure of having their books promptly submitted to the examination of every possible purchaser.

The results in France and England are equally encouraging, and it is believed that as soon as the American system is fully understood and as soon as enough books are included under the net-price system, so that a bookseller can once more make a living on the sale of books, many of the old-time booksellers will again put in a stock of books and help to re-establish the book trade in America.

With Carlyle.

Charlotte Cushman writes to her friend, Emma Stebbins, who was to become her biographer, date not given, about 1850:

On Sunday, who should come, self-invited, to meet me but Mrs. Carlyle. She came at 10 o'clock and staid until 3. And such a day I have not known. Clever, witty, calm, cool, ever-smiling, unsparing, a raconteur unparalleled, a manner inimitable, a behavior scrupulous, and a power invincible. A combination rare and strange exists in that plain, keen, unattractive, yet unescapable woman. Oh, I must tell you of that day, for I cannot write it. After she left of course we talked of her until the small hours of the morning.

After this Miss Cushman often saw the Carlyles at their home. When in the right mood and with the right listeners she thought Carlyle even greater in conversation than in his books, for then manner was added to matter, and what he said was even more characteristic and individual. He had a habit of talking on and on, with a curious rising and falling inflection of voice, catching his breath now and then on the lower key, and then going on again in the higher in the broadest Scotch accent, "every now and then giving out peals of the heartiest laughter over his own extraordinary pictures. This peculiar manner of speech, the broad accent, the tremendous breathless earnestness which he would infuse into the smallest topic if it were one which anywhere touched his instincts of reformer, Miss Cushman imitated to perfection."

Of Mrs. Carlyle she said that when alone and herself the entertainer, "she was a remarkably brilliant talker, and the stores of quaint wit and wisdom which she poured forth and the marvelous memory which she displayed were in the minds of many quite as remarkable and even more entertaining than the majestic utterances of her gifted husband. It was said that those who came to sit at his feet remained at hers."

A Canadian physician, Dr. I. B. Crozier, tells in a volume entitled "My Inner Life" of an interview he once had with Carlyle, whose advice he sought to guide his literary aspirations in practice. Carlyle asked him what authors he knew. Dr. Crozier mentioned J. Stuart Mill:

Oh, ay! poor Mill. He used to come to me here with his Benthamism, his radicalism, his "greatest number," and a' that nonsense, but I had to tell him at last 't was a' moonshine and he did na like it. But he was a thin, wire-drawn, sawdustish, logic-chopping kind o' body, was poor Mill. When his book on Liberty came out he sent me a copy of it to read, but I just had to tell him that I did not agree with a single word of it from beginning to end. He was offended and never came back to me.

The doctor tried Buckle:

Of all the blockheads by whom this bewildered generation has been deluded that man Buckle was the greatest. A more long-winded, conceited blockhead and one man full of empty, barren formulas about the progress of the species, progress of this and progress of that, especially the progress of science I never came across. A poor creature that could be of service to no mortal.

And finally Herbert Spencer:

Spencer! An unmeasurable ass. And so ye've been meddling with Spencer, have ye! He was brought to me by Lewes, and a more conceited young man I thought I had never seen. He seemed to think himself just a perfect owl of Minerva for knowledge. * * * Ye'll get little good out of him, young man.

Tennyson told Archdeacon Hare that Browning once left a volume of his poems at Carlyle's house. Carlyle said to Tennyson: "What did that fellow mean by leaving that cartload of stones at my door?" Kinglake, the historian, said of Carlyle: "He is a windbag and a humbug and he knows it."

At Lord Ashburton's Carlyle once met Lord Palmerston and Disraeli. After the interview with the latter, brought around with much difficulty, he said that if they had met sooner what he had written of D. would have been different.

So when Emerson sent him the memorial of the students and graduates of Harvard who had fallen in the civil war he acknowledged that he had taken a wrong view of them and it. He did not recant as readily and freely as Ruskin, but was not wholly incapable of it, notwithstanding his habitually omniscient tone both in writing and speech.

Carlyle late in life spoke of "Sartor Resartus" as that foolish book. A distinguished French critic said of it that it was a piece of Gothic horseplay. A recent English critic says the young literary student no longer thinks it necessary to make "Sartor Resartus" a part of his education and has emancipated himself from the rhodomontade of Ruskin.

T. C. EVANS.

1901

MAGAZINES.

A Veteran Writer for Them Discourses of Roads to Success and Failure.

VERY easy is it to write for the magazines. The trouble is to get the editors to accept what you write. And, having accepted it, to print it. And, having printed it, to pay for it—although this last is said merely to show how easy it is to be spiteful at the expense of truth.

For all the leading magazines and a large share of the minor periodicals are very good pay indeed. But by "very good pay indeed" I merely mean that they pay. Of course no magazine ever pays what a thing is worth in the author's estimation. And it is just as well that this is so, for if it did the first two or three payments would bankrupt the concern and then where would the rest of the fraternity be? In the sou—the lurch.

Some of the large magazines have a pernicious habit of paying on acceptance. At first this seems to be a good plan, particularly when you get the letter saying that your story is accepted and inclosing a check, because at such times the check is sure to be needed. But later on—perhaps a year later, when the article is printed and you are rather short financially, you wish that the magazine paid on publication. But, then, on the other hand, when a periodical pays on publication and waits until you are in the poorhouse before publishing, it is distinctly unpleasant.

The only perfectly fair rule would be to pay as much as possible for an article on acceptance and then pay an equal sum as a good will offering on publication.

We look up at the heavens, and in our ignorance of things celestial we say "What a bright star!" when as a matter of fact that particular star went out centuries ago, and it is but its light that is coming to us by the slow freight.

So, too, the outsider sees a man's name very much in evidence in the different magazines, and he says, "How lovely it is to be a successful author and how wonderfully successful Ralph Waldo Huckins is. I see his name everywhere."

Dear reader, those things that you see everywhere were bought and paid for years and years ago when Ralph was a young man. Now he is old and lonely and poor, and the sudden appearance of his things in so many magazines is in the nature of a series of stabs to him. A writer says to himself, "I will write an article. I will pour myself into it, and then I will lay it at the feet of an editor, and he will see that it is individual, and he will jump for it." Dear child, few editors are athletes.

You send your story out, and it comes back from Editor No. 1 with a polite note to the effect that you have mentioned the word beer three times and tobacco once, when it is a well-known rule of The Aroma office that nothing stronger than milk shall be mentioned, and that only in a condensed form. You are addicted to the use of slang, and so you say "There are others," and you send your story to a Boston magazine, but it comes back to you all too soon, with the reminder that you introduced a fairy on the second page, and fairies are tabooed in the office of The Kid's Playmate; likewise the reference to beer is not agreeable to the editorial ear.

You now spill the beer and kill the fairy and send the story forth yet again, this time out West, and back it comes with the remark that Westerners are not fond of getting so much New York in their literature, and you have laid the scene of your tale in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

You shut up the Fifth Avenue Hotel and try again, but this time a New York paper refuses the tale because you have indulged in dialect. You straighten and tame the English and send it away again. And now an editor returns it with a remark to the effect that they never publish humorous articles. This merely on the strength of your name, which has appeared many times in the jesting journals. But it happens that for once you were serious and your story was not intended to be funny, so the joke is on you. You turn it to advantage by rewriting the tale in a humorous vein, and out it goes, to come back instanter marked "Too heavy."

In utter desperation you write the names of seven or eight magazines on as many bits of paper and shutting your eyes you pick up one of them. It is the name of a famous magazine in—never mind what city. You send your article out with many a chuckle at the absurdity of trying such a story on such a periodical—for by now your faith in your work is dampened. A week passes, and then you receive a goodly check and an acceptance from this staid magazine saying that you have just hit it, and it is hoped that the check is satisfactory. You immediately sit down and write a sister story and send it to the same place, and it comes back with a printed rejection. In literature it is the unexpected that always happens.

I once wrote a fairy story for a paper that had no compunctions against admitting the little folk, and it was printed and followed by several others in the same vein. But in a few months I received a steeled letter from the editor telling me that a man had written a complaining note to him in which he said that my fairy stories had "too much fiction" in them, and that his little daughter had said, "My, don't he tell lies!"

It that time the editor did not object to my fairies, but one of his clients did, and so it goes. They want fairy stories without fiction; love stories without sentiment; tales of sporting life without a drop of liquor; war stories without blood or loud noises. Some one has remarked that it is a queer world. I think it was Dick Deadeye. He was right. It is.

There is a form of vanity that possesses some editors. They think that they can improve upon accepted manuscripts. I never was an editor, so I never had that form of vanity. My form is that you can't improve my stuff, or if you can, I wish you wouldn't, because it makes me jealous. I once wrote a skit with a beautiful point, and it was accepted by a paper now gone to its long repose. When it appeared the editor had carefully broken the point off and had neglected to resharpen it.

On another occasion a well-known paper printed something of mine, and not content with the perfectly clean jokes that I had made, interpolated a handful of vulgar ones that were more in line with the policy of the paper. And my name was affixed to the article. A burnt child dreads the fire, and I studiously neglect to contribute to that paper now.

Another case of a similar kind happened to me some years ago. I sent some perfectly good-humored gibes at various notables, over my own name, to a society paper, and they were accepted at once, but when they appeared what was my mortification to see that the editor had improved the opportunity to exercise his own talented pen and had inserted an ill-natured joke at the expense of the Jews.

There ought to be a law against this, and, indeed, against any tampering with the work of a writer. Either a man knows how to write his own stuff or else he doesn't. If he doesn't, why, then, Mr. Editor, reject his article and drive him to improve his style if it is in him to do so, but don't, don't improve it for him, for you are attempting the impossible. Though he were a beginner, and you had the pen of William Makepeace himself, he would not notice any improvement, although he would spot the changes in a twinkling. If your changes succeed in pleasing the author you are talented enough to write all your own articles, and you surely ought to do it.

My vanity received a terrible set-back one time. There was an editor of a certain paper published in New York who seemed to be very partial to my articles, for he accepted one after the other. The paper was widely read, the articles were great—(I'm speaking of my own opinion—I know of no other.) After a year or so this friendly and discerning editor was promoted to the helm of a very celebrated paper indeed, a paper that paid twice as much as the first, and whose standard was much higher. "Ha," thought I, (I am fond of thinking "Ha,") "this is the thing that is yclept cinch. I will do nothing but write for this great magazine. The editor likes my stuff down to the ground. I will sit up all night each night and write."

But the editor had been accepting for his readers, not for himself, and his new readers—in his opinion—would not stand for me, and so I could get nothing accepted. I tried and tried, but it was no use, and I finally gave up. I have often wondered whether he personally cared for my stuff. If I could think he did it would be a little balmish.

But if there are downs there are ups also—which is lucky. Imagine a dead level of success or failure—particularly the latter. The thing worked the other way on another occasion. I was in the habit of carrying my wares to the editor of another magazine, and while he was polite and always looked at them and affected to like them, he always returned them to my tray untasted. And at last I gave up carrying my tray to him.

One day I met him in the street. He had been appointed to a much better paper, and he said that he would like very much to have me write something for him—in fact, he ordered some stories which I promptly wrote, and for which a satisfying checklet floated through the Post Office.

"For the lack of a nail a battle was lost." And a poor cook up in an up-town flat this Spring may change the complexion and lessen the interest of the August number of The Aroma or The Panhandler. For look you, the editor eats a most vile dinner that the cook has prepared. Dyspepsia begins to dyspep at just the time when he is reading your immortal poem written for that August number. Yesterday he would have liked it, to-morrow had found him delighted with it, but to-day, after that dinner, he will have none of it, and you get it back, and the August number is a very indifferent affair, not only in your estimation, but also in the estimation of the little crowd that hangs on your words.

Poor is that author who is not able to furnish hanging facilities for a party of friends.

You remember that little sonnet of yours that appeared in the Christmas number of The Panhandler? You walked on air for a week after it appeared, and thought of writing to Mr. Stedman to put you into the next edition of his anthology. Well, they meant to put a poem of mine in that number—a real poem, and one that they thought was great. But my poem was accidentally mislaid, and yours just fitted in. Mr. Blackpool, the editor said: "This poem is sloppy. And I ought to send it back, but I can't, and it just fits. Cut the signatures off and stop her in." And they were going to cut the signatures off, but they found that it fitted better with the name, and so it was used as a filler. Now will you be good?

You I know what you are going to say: that thanks to that very poem you were asked by the editor of The Lariat to write an ode. It only came out 800 agonized lines, but it is funny as things go, and that, failure sometimes spells success.

Let me close with a few words of advice. If you haven't heard of your work in print and if you are going to commit suicide, you can proceed to it. Either you will succeed or you will not succeed, but whether or no, you will find that success has a different face altogether when you are in front of her from the one you thought you saw when you were halfway up the hill. You have been toiling a good many years, and you are foot-sore and sometimes you wish that you might run down and have a good cry at the bottom of the hill, but although success is not exactly the sort of woman you thought her, she is really better than your former condition, so keep your eye toward the top and keep a-climbing and she will help you up to greater success, and perhaps give you a share in her banking business.

Or it may be that your success will not be of the moneyed kind. You may have money of your own and your success may come from knowledge of work carefully done and the praise of the other climbers. That, my boy or girl, is the best kind. Really, I mean it. It won't buy yachts or horses or books or paintings, but it makes rosy little fires lick and leap and crackle around your heart, and no matter how the winds blow it will be warm with you.

L. B. C.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

New Editions, Poetry, and General Literature.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon:

CARLYLE ON HEROES, HERO WORSHIP, AND THE HEROIC IN HISTORY. Edited by Archibald MacMechan. 12mo. Pp. lxxxviii.-396. Boston: Ginn & Co.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS WOMAN AND HIS MAJESTY CUPID. By Max O'Rell. 12mo. Pp. xxi.-311. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.50.

THE PERSONAL EDITION OF GEORGE ELIOT'S WORKS. FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL. Biographical Introduction by Esther Wood. 12mo. Pp. 490. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

DEIRDRE WED AND OTHER POEMS. By Herbert Trench. 12mo. Pp. 107. New York: John Lane.

EOTHEN. By Alexander William Kinglake. 16mo. Pp. vi.-310. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

THE TEMPLE CLASSICS. Tennyson. By Morton Luce. 16mo. Pp. viii.-106. New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents.

CRANBROOK PAPERS. Folio. Pamphlet. Printed and illuminated entirely by hand. Monthly or thereabouts from the Cranbrook Press. Detroit, Mich.: $1 per copy; $10 per year.

Travel and Out of Door.

FARM POULTRY. A Popular Sketch of Domestic Fowls for the Farmer and Amateur. By George C. Watson. 12mo. Pp. x.-341. New York: The Macmillan Company.

BIRD WATCHING. By Edmund Selous. 12mo. Pp. xi.-342. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE INSECT BOOK. A popular account of the bees, wasps, ants, grasshoppers, flies, and other North American insects, exclusive of the butterflies, moths, and beetles, with full life histories, tables, and bibliographies. By Leland O. Howard. Folio. Pp. xxvii.-429. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE STORY OF BRUGES. By Ernest Gilliat-Smith. Illustrated by Edith Calvert and Herbert Railton. 12mo. Pp. xii.-418. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Fiction.

THE ROAD TO RIDGEBY'S. By Frank Burlingame Harris. 12mo. Pp. x.-334. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.20.

HANOVER, or The Persecution of the Lowly. A story of the Wilmington Massacre. By Jack Thorne. 12mo. Pp. 136. Brooklyn, N. Y.: M. C. L. Hill. Paper, 50 cents.

THE SEA BEGGARS. Liberators of Holland from the Yoke of Spain. By Dingman Versteg. 12mo. Pp. 338. New York: The Continental Publishing Company.

THE SWEET ENEMY. By Katharine Tynan, (Mrs. Hinkson.) 12mo. Pp. viii.-326. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

MILLS OF GOD. A novel. By Elinor Macartney Lane. 12mo. Pp. xi.-347. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE SEAL OF SILENCE. A novel. By Arthur R. Conder. 12mo. Pp. xi-332. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER. An every-day romance. By Maxwell Gray. 12mo. Pp. 286. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Advance sheets.

THREE DIALOGUES BETWEEN HYLAS AND PHILONOUS. By George Berkeley. Reprint edition. 12mo. Pp. vi.-138. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. (Paper.)

THE LETTERS OF HER MOTHER TO ELIZABETH. 12mo. Pp. 223. New York: John Lane.

THE HOUSE OF ROMANCE. Certain Stories, including La Belle and Others, Recollected by Agnes and Egerton Castle. 12mo. Pp. xxxiii.-375. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

A DRONE AND A DREAMER. By Nelson Lloyd. 12mo. Pp. 250. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

THE CITIES OF THE SUN. By George W. Warder. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

THE DIVINE PLAN OF THE CHURCH; WHERE REALIZED AND WHERE NOT. By the Rev. John MacLanglin. 12mo. Pp. xxiii.-294. New York: Benziger Brothers. 70 cents.

SERVICES HELD IN THE PARISH OF TRINITY Church, in the City of New York, on the 2d of February, 1901, in Memory of Queen Victoria, with the Sermon Preached in Trinity Church by the Rector, on Sunday, Jan. 27. 12mo. Pp. 60. New York: Published by the Church Wardens and Vestrymen. New York: Edwin S. Gorham. (Paper.)

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF C. S. CALVERLEY. With a Biographical Notice by Sir Walter J. Sendall. 12mo. Pp. xxxvii.-314. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

A HANDBOOK OF THE S. P. AVERY COLLECTION OF PRINTS AND ART BOOKS IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. MDCCI. 12mo. Pp. 84.

THE MORMAN MONSTER; OR, THE STORY OF MORMONISM. Embracing the History of Mormonism as a Religious System, &c. By Edgar M. Folts. Introduction by George A. Lofton. 8vo. Pp. 372. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

CRANKISM. By Lisle de Vaux. Pictured by Clare Victor. Matthewman & Driggins. 16mo. Pp. 90. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS Relative to Building and Loan and Co-operative Savings and Loan Association. For the year 1900. 8vo. Pp. 698. Albany: James B. Lyon.

LA NEUVAINE DE COLETTE. By Jeanne Schultz. Edited for school use by Florence I. C. Lye. 12mo. Pp. 148. New York: American Book Company. 45 cents.

L'ENFANT REPENTI AND OTHER STORIES. Edited, with notes and vocabulary, by Reginald R. Goodell. 12mo. Pp. 148. New York: American Book Company. 45 cents.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF GEORGIA. By Edwin C. Woolley. 8vo. Pp. 172. New York: The Columbia University Press. (Paper.)

LOYALISM IN NEW YORK DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Alexander C. Flick. 8vo. Pp. 282. New York: The Columbia University Press. (Paper.)

THE ECONOMIC THEORY OF RISK AND INSURANCE. By Allan H. Willett. 8vo. Pp. 231. New York: The Columbia University Press. (Paper.)

POLITICAL PARTIES IN NEW YORK STATE. By Lucius Ellsworth Sherman, Ph. D. 8vo. Pp. 200. New York: The Columbia University Press.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

A NOVELETTE by Richard Harding Davis will be one of the features of the August Scribner. A certain interest is added to this announcement when it is recalled that about a year and a half have elapsed since the publication of a story by this author. The forthcoming tale will be called "A Derelict," this being a characterization of a brilliant but erratic newspaper correspondent whose experiences during the seafight at Santiago form the material of the story, the main episode of which is that thrilling twenty-minute fight in which "an empire which had begun with Christopher Columbus was wiped off the map."

"The Manager of the B. and A.," by Vaughan Kester, being No. 8 in the American Novel Series, and "The Nineteenth Hole," by Van Tassel Sutphen, being No. 3 in the Portrait Collection of Short Stories, will be published next Tuesday by Harper & Brothers.

"Cinderella," S. R. Crockett's new novel, which has just come from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co., is by more than one critic in London called "the novel of the season." The only son of a Galloway landowner marries beneath him and is driven from home in consequence. He makes his fortune in a mine in Burmah and returns to England with a bag of rubies, which he leaves with his mother as provision for his motherless daughter. His mother shortly after dies, and the rubies fall into the hands of his unscrupulous sister.

"Felix Holt" has just been added to the Eliot "Personal" edition now coming from Doubleday, Page & Co. As will be recalled, it deals with the election riots and the Reform bill agitations of 1832.

A new issue of "Evelyn Innes," by George Moore, is to be presented by D. Appleton & Co., which will be generally uniform with the sequel, "Sister Teresa," recently published by the Lippincotts.

"The Empress of Austria," is the title of a work which will shortly be brought out in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co., from the pen of Mme. Clara Tschudi, already well known through her biographies of Marie Antoinette, the Empress Eugénie, the Empress Augusta, and Napoleon's mother. In each of the volumes the principal personages have been acquainted with the horrors of war; each also organized substantial relief; each also had to bear the poignant grief, with the exception of Napoleon's mother, of losing an only son, and to experience in various ways the powerlessness of an imperial crown to confer happiness on the wearer.

The Critic for August will contain eight page portraits of distinguished men and women by the Marchioness of Gransby, including a portrait of Lady Gransby herself. The work of this artist is not as well known as it should be, and no pains have been spared in the reproduction of the drawings to make them in every way attractive pictures of the originals.

"The Insect Book," by Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, is published this week by Doubleday, Page & Co., with sixteen colored and thirty-two black and white illustrations made directly from the insects themselves; there are in addition nearly 300 text cuts, so that the subject is abundantly and beautifully pictured.

"The Ways of the Service," Frederick Palmer's group of inimitable stories of American army and navy life in the Philippines, has just gone into a third edition at Charles Scribner's Sons. The China Mail of Hongkong says of the book: "We are sure that any English man or woman who reads it will be fascinated by the author's presentation of certain features of the American naval and military services and the fine spirit which animates the officers and men."

"Mrs. Green," by Evelyne Elsye Rynd, being the story of a gardener's wife, told by "the rector's daughter," will make its appearance in America next month bearing the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons by special arrangement with the London publisher, John Murray. It is a character study which for its quaint charm and fine description of commonplace matters has won high praise in England.

"Four-Leafed Clover," a new novel by Maxwell Gray, author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," is published this week by D. Appleton & Co. It is a story of English country life which is said to be clear in characterization and full of variety and vivacity.

A volume of short stories by the young, "newly discovered" Russian writer, Gorky, will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in the early Fall in conjunction with Heinemann of London, who has secured the translations and all proper authorization.

"All the World's Fighting Ships," by Frederick T. Jane, has just been brought up to date and issued in a new edition by William Clowes & Sons of London. There are many notable changes in the work, all tending toward a simplicity of exposition.

"How to Make Baskets," by Mary White, will come from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. late in August. So far as we know this little work is the only guide to the subject of which it treats. It deals with tools, weaving, Indian stitches, and tells how to make everything out of grass and wicker, from a workbasket to a piazza chair.

The Parisian, a monthly magazine of translations from the French, has changed its name and also its mission. Hereafter it will be known as The Cosmopolite, in the pages of which will appear translations from European languages besides French. The present issue presents the Russian short-story writer, Chekhov, in what is believed to be the first piece of his fiction which has ever been Englished. The new Polish writer, Krzywoszewski, will also be represented by a story in an early issue. Among other features of the new periodical will be a group of seven short stories every month by the best writers of France. A department of short plays and monologues is another monthly feature.

"The History of Sir Richard Calmady," by Lucas Malet, which is now going through the press of Dodd, Mead & Co., is said to be entirely different from this author's earlier work, notably "The Wages of Sin" and "A Counsel of Perfection." It is said to be a tragic and thoroughly dramatic tale, frankly realistic and modern. The scene changes from Hampshire to London and to Naples, and the time of action occupies the period from 1842 until 1875.

"A Woman Alone," a new novel by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, whose "Love Letters of a Worldly Woman" will be remembered, will be presented by D. Appleton & Co. within a fortnight. The three parts of her new work are said to offer incisive and illuminating social studies, presenting English and Continental characters with singular insight and reality.

The study of commercial geography, which is growing in importance, is to have entertaining and instructive interpretations through a work which Jacques W. Redway is preparing for Charles Scribner's Sons. It will be in the form of a text book suitable for the grades and courses in which this study forms a part. Mr. Redway is the author of a widely studied "Elementary Geography."

"The Bears of Blue River," by Charles Major, will come from Doubleday, Page & Co. late in August. The youthful hero of the tale lived in Indiana in the early 20's, when that State was a frontier wilderness, and the narrative of his adventures from the time he could hardly hold up his father's big gun makes most entertaining reading, it is said. The story will be illustrated by A. B. Frost and Mrs. Mary Baker-Baker.

"Alfred to Elizabeth," by John Finnemore, is the first volume to make its appearance in the Famous Englishmen Series published by The Macmillan Company. The same house is also bringing out "The Cathedral Church of Bristol" in Bell's Cathedral Series, by H. J. L. J. Massé, and an edition de luxe of Browning's "Rabbi Ben Ezra," printed at the Chiswick Press, with decorated title and border by Christopher Dean.

"The Old English Bible and Other Essays," by Francis Aidan Gasquet, which will shortly come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, will deal with such topics as "Notes on Mediaeval Monastic Libraries," "The Monastic Scriptorium," "A Forgotten English Preacher," "The Pre-Reformation English Bible," "A Royal Christmas in the Fifteenth Century," and the "Note Books of William Worcester, a Fifteenth Century Antiquary."

Volume IX. of The Anglo-Saxon Review is more sumptuous than ever. Mrs. George Cornwallis-West has chosen for the binding of this issue a specimen of the art of Thomas Berthelet, who was Royal Printer to Henry VIII. The contents of the number is considerably above the average. Mr. Grew's article on "The Physiognomy of Newspapers" is amusing if not exactly erudite.

"The Story of King Alfred," by the late Sir Walter Besant is being printed by D. Appleton & Co. for publication within the fortnight. It will be added to Appleton's Library of Useful Stories. The coming millennial anniversary of the greatest of England's really English Kings lends a special interest to this account of "the noble King of the West Saxons, the defeater of the Danes, the patron of learning, and the founder of the English Navy."

Charles Felton Pidgin says in his preface to his new novel, "Blennerhassett: A Romance," which will be published in the early Fall by the C. M. Clark Publishing Company: "The men of America to-day are more tolerant, broader-minded, and less bigoted in their politics than they were a cenutry ago. My aim has been to present Aaron Burr as he was a hundred years ago, and to ask that he be judged by the rules of order and society then existing, but by minds free from the intolerant political and religious prejudices which blinded the eyes and warped the judgments of his contemporaneous critics."

"Pilgrimage to Wessex," by Clive Holland, author of "My Japanese Wife," will appear in the August number of The Critic, illustrated with reproductions from photographs taken by the author. Among these illustrations is the latest portrait of Mr. Thomas Hardy. For the same number Mrs. Ella Stryker Mapes has written a comprehensive article on Balzac's novels, set off with some interesting illustrations, while a critical and appreciative sketch of the late Rayom de Campoamore, the distinguished Spanish poet, comes from the pen of Mrs. Mary J. Serrano, the well-known translator of Marie Bashkirtseff's journal.

"For England" is the title of a sonnet by William Watson which will appear in the August Atlantic. In the same number the editor makes a brief acknowledgment of the great services rendered the magazine by the late Prof. Fiske during the last thirty years. The opening article, "Reciprocity," by Brooks Adams, attempts to show that America cannot be at once rich, aggressive, and unarmed. There are also six short stories, besides the two serials, by Duffield Osborne, P. H. Coggins, R. E. Young, A. Cahan, Ellen Duvall, and Arthur Colton.

The July American Boy contains "The Cradle of Liberty," "Hal's Fourth of July 'Hummer,'" "The Little Independence," "A Talk About Independence Day," and "Isaiah Thomas, the Boy Who Helped Start the Revolution," all well illustrated. The American Boy is published by the Sprague Publishing Company of Detroit, Mich.

D. Appleton & Co. report continued calls for Admiral Evans's "A Sailor Log," which is now in its seventh edition. One interesting feature is the demand from comparatively remote inland points, which usually cut no special figure in the book market.

The Cambridge Encyclopaedia Company of this city announces the early publication of "A History of the Precious Metals from the Earliest Times to the Present," by Alexander Del Mar, M. E., formerly the Director of the United States Bureau of Statistics. This is not a revision of the first edition, which was published in London some twenty years ago, but an entirely new work, constructed on a different plan, with the same title and by the same author. The plan of the present work is to treat of each country separately, beginning with India, Persia, Egypt, Greece, Rome, &c.

In the case of Mr. Winston Churchill it cannot be said that a prophet is without honor in his own country. His "Crisis," which is now selling considerably over the 200,000 mark, has for its principal scene of action St. Louis, the author's native city, where the Germans, whose fathers he treats of in the book, are among his most eager readers.

Jesse Lynch Williams furnishes a descriptive article to the August Scribner dealing with rural districts near New York City. In the same number a short novel, "The Pines of Lory," from the pen of J. A. Mitchell, editor of Life and author of "Amos Judd," will begin its serial run. A fantastic story is furnished by "Zack," (Miss Keats,) whose "White Cottage" was recently published. Octave Thanet in fiction form tells how women's clubs rejuvenate one charming elderly lady. The artists whose work will be found in the number are Walter Appleton Clark, Howard Chandler Christy, F. C. Yohn, Maxfield Parrish, Everett Shinn, W. Clackens, and Henry McCarter.

"The Sign of the Prophet" is a new novel by Dr. James Bail Naylor, author of "Ralph Marlow," which the Saalfield Publishing Company has in press. It is a tale of the war of 1812, of the times of Tecumseh, and the uprising of the Shawnee Indians in the Maumee Valley. The story deals with events preceding and during the war, and chiefly with the effort of Gen. William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, to restrain the Indians. There is plenty of romance in the book, in which both whites and Indians play a conspicuous part.

The G. W. Dillingham Company announces for early publication "Equal Partners," by Howard Fielding; "Cities of the Sun," by George W. Warder; "Doris Kingsley," by Emma Rayner; a new edition of Augusta J. Evans's novels at the uniform price of $1.50 per volume; "The Adventures of Captain Kettle," by Cutliffe Hyne, (formerly published by Doubleday, Page & Co.;) a new illustrated one-volume edition of "St. Elmo," printed from new plates, and Sir Edwin Arnold's new epic poem "The Voyage of Ithobal."

A movement is on foot among the friends and admirers of the late Dr. Muhlenberg, founder of St. Luke's Hospital and St. Johnland, to raise a fund to distribute freely to the newly ordained clergy copies of Sister Anne's biography of Dr. Muhlenberg, published by Thomas Whittaker. The life of this later father in the Church is justly regarded as worthy of close study by those whose vocation is the life of service. The book has been through many editions and promises never to grow old.

Harper's Bazar for July contains "Charlotte Corday," in Margaret Deland's "Studies of Great Women"; a frontispiece portrait has been drawn for the article by George T. Tobin. The various features presented by A. T. Ashmore, dealing with the fashions, are illustrated in an attractive manner by Ethel and Guy Rose, A. M. Cooper, and Caroline L. Goodwin. Among the writers of stories or articles are Margaret Wilson, John K. Mitchell, Samuel Minturn Peck, L. H. Baright, Elizabeth G. Jordan, and Anna Parmly Paret.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—John Trotwood Moore of Columbia, Tenn., has broken away from the present-day historical story, without turning to the problem novel, and the result is a story of nature. Henry T. Coates of this city has issued the book in cool green and white covers, with type as clear as a June sky. "A Summer Hymnal" is attractive outside. It has been said that Mr. Moore's work has much of the quality of James Lane Allen's. "A Kentucky Cardinal," but this is not obvious. The two books, to be sure, are of the Southland, and in each the love of nature dominates all else, but beyond these broad and general points of similarity the resemblance does not appear to continue. Mr. Moore displays more sentiment than does Mr. Allen, and a shrewder philosophy, but the humor of "A Kentucky Cardinal" is finer and more frequent than that of "A Summer Hymnal," while in poetic feeling the earlier volume clearly leads.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Moore should have felt it necessary to bring into such a story the vein of somewhat conventional villainy which disturbs the latter part of his romance in a very melodramatic way, but all ends well, and the reader is left envious of the delightful out-of-door life in Tennessee's blue grass region.

John Trotwood Moore is a native of Marion, Ala., in which State his father has served for twenty years as Circuit Judge. He numbers among his ancestors James Moore, the first Governor of the State of South Carolina, and Alfred Moore, one of the earliest Justices of the United States Supreme Court. Since 1885 he has lived at Columbia, Tenn.

Although "A Summer Hymnal" is Mr. Moore's first story of any considerable length, he has written numerous short stories which have been admired, and has published a number of poems. The reading of one of these, "The Ballad of Emma Sansom," before the Alabama Legislature in 1900, created so much enthusiasm that the grant of a section of State land was voted to the subject of the poem.

Memory of one of the earliest as well as one of the best-known of Philadelphia's men of letters was reawakened last week, when the inventory of the personal estate of the late George Boker was filed. George H. Boker, the poet, who was the father of the deceased, left him what in those earlier days was something of a fortune—$75,000. The aggregate value of the estate left by the son is very nearly twice as much.

Speaking of poets, some information may be volunteered to Post Wheeler, author of "Love in a Mist." In that volume the poem that will have most personal interest for those who knew Mr. Wheeler in his schoolboy days is "Little Jennie Lundy," which tells of the writer's very youthful love affair with a schoolgirl, whose very name has not been disguised, though she has now long since changed it herself. That the poem errs from truth in speaking of the poet's "family pew" is obvious, since Mr. Wheeler is a bachelor, but it may interest even the poet to know that she married not "the baker's son," but a newspaper man in Lancaster, and is now sister-in-law of the financial editor of one of the Philadelphia daily papers.

The Rev. Dr. A. Lincoln Skilton of Philadelphia, has recently issued a slim little volume of allegorical verse, under the fantastic and misleading title of "The Haunted Tourists." One quite naturally expects from such a caption to find a fanciful tale à la Frank R. Stockton. But here, instead, is a highly imaginative and strongly versified poem dealing with the degenerate tendencies which follow thought from childhood to old age and unless put to flight may wing the gulf of death." What, in the eighteenth century, used to be called the machinery of the poem is simple enough. It is assumed that a world of spirit rolls beneath our earthly sky, which is difficult and dangerous of exploration:

But Thought upon mystic pinions,
Defying land and sea,
Holds as by intuition
This universe in me:
So Thought and I together
With minds in proper robe,
Began an earnest journey
To circumspect this globe—
To circumspect this living, beating, palpitating globe.

The poet surveys the dangers that beset childhood, youth, manhood, and old age, comparing the "degenerate tendencies" of our nature to "birds of prey that subsist very largely upon destruction and death." The imaginary tourists fly on spiritual wings over the moral territories which are infested by the predatory monsters, and there are concrete illustrations of the perils encountered by the spirit from these birds of prey. Dr. Skilton may not claim any share of real poetic inspiration, yet his verses are to be commended not only on account of their purpose and thought, but for their aptness of expression.

J. Loughran Scott, another D. D. of this city, has just closed his work of revising and augmenting Bulfinch's "Age of Chivalry." His editorial labors appear satisfactory and assuredly show wide research and high scholarship. The enlarged volume is issued in creditable form by David McKay.

Another classic recently reissued by a Philadelphia house comes from Drexel Biddle, who is to be thanked for giving us Lucian in a new translation by Prof. W. D. Sheldon, Vice President of Girard College. No one of the ancients is more suited to the taste of the modern reader than the light and graceful satirist of Samosa, whose humor rings as true in the twentieth century as in the second, and of whose naturalness many a present-day littérateur well might learn.

George Gibbs, who has done the West Point cover for the June issue of The Ladies' Home Journal, is one of that growing band of American artists who are also authors. Hitherto his special field has been the naval side of ocean life. He is a young man—a comparative newcomer in the ranks where F. Hopkinson Smith, Howard Pyle, and Frederic Remington are veterans; but his early promise as an illustrator as well as a writer, is already bearing fruit. His two recent novels are selling well, and he is said to be filling his vacation days with labor to bear fruit in the Fall.

Philadelphia's artists are well scattered at this writing, though many of them, unlike Clifford P. Grayson of the Drexel, who has gone to Boulogne and Anvers to visit Charles Sprague Pierce, are staying within striking distance of the city and their work.

Charles Brinton Coxe is out at his country home, at Moore, working on a new bronze group, "The Passing of the Cowboy," and will later go to New York to work with Niechaus on two equestrian monuments.

Carl Becker is dividing his time between the board walk at Atlantic City and his studio here, where he is busy over his painting of the City Troop.

Franz Lershafft will be engaged with decorative work in town the greater part of the Summer, besides filling some orders for water colors. Much of this latter work, however, he does al fresco at his Alden home.

Charles Grafly, too, is in town half his time, at work on his statue of Major Gen. Reynolds. His rest is found at Island Heights, N. J.

Speaking of art as applied to the country's Generals, it is to be recorded that a number of Philadelphians are soon to present to the Union League a portrait of Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles in recognition of the distinguished services he rendered the North in the civil war. The portrait is life size, and was recently painted by Ludwig E. Faber of this city. The first sitting took place in New York several weeks ago, and on last Saturday morning Gen Sickles came to Philadelphia, when he again sat in the artist's studio.

QUERIES.

E. A. RAMSEY, Jamaica, N. Y.: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 29, Horatio F. Stull, 246 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal., asked about 'The Sleeper's Sail.' This beautiful poem is by Eleanor C. Donnelly, and can be found in her volume of poems, entitled 'Out of Sweet Solitude,' published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. in 1873. It has often been read in public. Eleanor C. Donnelly resides in Philadelphia. She is a sister of the late Ignatius Donnelly.

"VERSIFIER," Montreal, Canada: "Will you suggest a book that will best aid one who aspires to write verse?"

The American edition of Tom Hood's (the younger) "The Rhymester," admirably edited by "Arthur Penn," (Brander Matthews,) published by D. Appleton & Co., at $1. This is the best guide to English versification, containing a dictionary of rhymes, an examination of classical measures, &c. We would also suggest a careful reading of the "Bab Ballads" and comic opera librettl of W. S. Gilbert, a most accomplished rhymer. Gleeson White's charming little anthology of "Ballades and Rondeaus, Chants, Royal, Sestimas, Villanelles," &c., (Appleton, $1,) should also be of use.

GEORGE H. YENOWINE, Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis: "A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW expressed the opinion that a portrait of Theodosia Burr might be found in Parton's 'Life of Aaron Burr.' This is a mistake. I own a copy of this book. It bears on the fly leaf in large bold characters 'Miss Theodosia Prevost, New Bridge, Near Hackensack, New Jersey.' On the title page in a spidery scrawl is 'T. Prevost, Presented by the Author.' Who was Theodosia Prevost—a niece of Mrs. Aaron Burr and a namesake of the daughter, to whom the book is dedicated by Parton? Who can enlighten me? I judge the book is a presentation copy."

"DRAMATIC STUDENT," New York City: "Where can I find the best criticism of Edmund Kean?"

The first essay in George Henry Lewes's "On Actors and the Art of Acting" (Holt & Co., $1.50,) is the most powerful study of Kean's acting, though the most striking criticism is perhaps Coleridge's, that "seeing Kean act was reading Shakespeare by flashes of lightning."

"W. E. B.," Pine Orchard, Conn.: "From time to time there appear in the newspapers (and especially in The New York Sun, which seems to make a specialty of such matters) names of persons—surnames, Christian names, and the two in combination—which are odd, and even startling, and sometimes outlandish, causing a feeling of wonder at their origin. Can you refer me to any recent book or pamphlet or magazine or newspaper article where the subject of personal names has been brought down to date, and where these oddities in names have been brought together, digested, and to any extent explained?"

There is no publication of this kind that we know of.

"L. A. H.," New York City: "In Longfellow's poem, 'Paul Revere's Ride,' occur these lines:

It was two by the village clock,
When he came to the bridge in Concord town,
And felt the breath of the morning breeze
Blowing over the meadows brown;
And one was safe, and asleep in his bed,
Who at the bridge would be first to fall,
Who that day would be lying dead,
Pierced by a British musket-ball.

The meaning of the last four lines does not seem quite clear. They have caused a little discussion between two friends. A contends the poet meant if Paul Revere had been at the bridge he would have been the first to fall pierced by a British musket-ball. B says the lines refer to any one of the inhabitants of Concord town, asleep in his bed at the time of Paul Revere's arrival, who was destined to be first to fall in defense of country. Which is right?"

Longfellow probably did not intend to refer to any particular person.

"CURFEW," Atlanta, Ga.: "Where did Mrs. Thorpe's famous poem, 'Curfew Must Not Ring To-Night,' first appear? Has its author's poems ever been collected?"

"Curfew Must Not Ring To-night" was first published in The Detroit Commercial Advertiser in 1870. It was included in 1887 in a volume of Mrs. Thorpe's poems called "Ringing Ballads," published in Boston by D. Lothrop & Co. The volume is out of print, but could probably be obtained in a second-hand way.

Replying to inquiry of Miss K. G. Moore, West Orange, N. J., Mrs. J. G. W. begs to say that The Book World for August, ready July 20, contains the poem "Emancipation," by the late Rev. Dr. Maltbie Babcock.

DR. J. W. VAN DOORN, The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio: "Can you spare the space to print in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a bibliography of Dickens, or can you direct me to the finding of the same in print?"

There is no good bibliography of Dickens, although there is great need of one. The best aid we know of is the catalogue of the library of William Wright, sold at Sotheby's in July, 1899. This library contained, we believe, the largest and finest collection of Dickens's works and Dickensiana that has yet been sold. A priced copy of the catalogue could probably be easily obtained at a reasonable price from the auctioneers, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, Wellington Street, London.

ARTHUR C. TATE, Stamford, Conn.: "I am reading 'Charles Auchester,' from an edition published in 1882 by Harper & Brothers. The title page reads 'By E. Berger.' In looking up the book in the 'Library of the World's Best Literature' I find that the book was written by Elizabeth Sara Sheppard, at the age of sixteen. Under the account given of this author no mention is made of her marrying, nor that she wrote under a nom de plume. Will you kindly enlighten me on this subject, and also give, in so far as you can, the names of the musicians whom the different characters are supposed to represent?"

Miss Elisabeth Sara Sheppard, who died in 1862, was the author of "Counterparts" and "Rumor," as well as of "Charles Auchester," and also used the pen name of "Madame Kinkel." In her famous musical novel, "Seraphael" is Mendelssohn; "Clara Benette" perhaps Jenny Lind; "Laura Lemark" Taglioni, "Starwood" Sainsbury, Sterndale Bennett, and "Charles Auchester" possibly Joachim.

LEO H. FRIEH, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.: "Can you give me some information about Maurice Hervey, and print a list of his books? Also, who publishes David Kerr's 'Cossack and Czar'?"

We know little concerning Maurice H. Hervey, save that he is the author of "Angus Egerton, Cavalier," Harper & Brothers, $1.00; "Dartmoor," F. A. Stokes Company, 25 cents; "Dead Man's Court" Stokes, 25 cents, and "Trade Policy of Imperial Federation," Charles Scribner's Sons, $1. "Cossack and Czar" does not seem to be in print.

L. S. SMITH, Fifty-first Street and Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.: "Can you tell me where a copy of Griswold's 'Poets and Poetry of America' can be obtained?"

Dr. Griswold's book passed through many editions, but does not seem to be in print now. A copy should be secured without difficulty, however, through an advertisement or by a search through the second-hand book stores.

A. C. PANTON, Macleay Building, Portland Oregon: "Where can I get De Mille's 'Dodge Club in Italy'? It is out of print.

Through an advertisement.

W. A. ROBERTS, Yarmouth, Me.: "I have recently been reading 'The Gospel of Peace, According to St. Benjamin,' Book III., published in 1864. This is a humorous review of the important incidents occurring during the latter part of the civil war. Can you tell me if it is published now, and if so, where a copy of it and also copies of the preceding books can be obtained."

This satirical work by Richard Grant White was published anonymously in four parts in New York in 1863-6. Book first, July 27, 1863; book second, Oct. 24, 1863; book third, July 22, 1864, and book fourth, May 19, 1866. A complete edition in one volume appeared in 1866. Each of these editions is now scarce, and no edition is in print.

"M.," Salt Lake City, Utah: "I am anxious to get some information concerning Joseph Conrad."

There is little to be said about Joseph Conrad, save that he is a master in the English merchant service and the author of four powerful novels and several striking tales, among which are "Almayer's Folly," "An Outcast of the Islands," "The Nigger of the Narcissus," (published here as "The Children of the Sea,") and "Lord Jim." When in England he lives at Pent Farm, Stanford, near Hythe, Kent.

"U. R. S.," Atlantic City, N. J.: "Some years ago I read a novel by George Gissing called 'In the Year of Jubilee.' Kindly tell me something about Mr. Gissing."

George Gissing was born at Wakefield, England, Nov. 22, 1857. His first novel, "Workers in the Dawn," appeared in 1880, and was followed by "The Unclassed," (1884,) "Demos," (1886,) "Isabel Clarendon," (1886,) "Thyrza," (1887,) "A Life's Morning," (1888,) "The Nether World," (1889,) "The Emancipated," (1890,) "New Grub Street," (1891,) &c. His most recent works are "Our Friend the Charlatan," a novel, (Holt & Co., $1.50) and "By the Ionian Sea: Notes of a Ramble in Southern Italy," (Chapman & Hall, 16s.)

HARRIET S. JONES, Oxford, N. Y.: "Your correspondent, 'Fitness of Things,' Syracuse, N. Y., who asked about the origin of the custom of christening ships and the ceremonial laying of cornerstones, will find the information desired in 'Foundation Rites, with Some Kindred Ceremonies,' by Lewis Dayton Burdick, published by the Abbey Press, price $1.50."

"LESTER," Sea Cliff, L. I., N. Y.: "What books of Edmund Gosse on English literature can I get in this country?"

"A Short History of English Literature," (Appleton, $1.50;) "From Shakespeare to Pope," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25;) "The Jacobean Poets," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1;) "Seventeenth Century Studies," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50;) "History of English Literature in the Eighteenth Century," (the Macmillan Company, $1,) and "English Odes," (edited by him, Charles Scribner's Sons, $2. Appleton 75 cents.) Scattered through the four volumes of "English Poets," (edited by T. Humphrey Ward, the Macmillan Company, $1 per volume,) are many biographical and critical articles by Gosse.

"SARACINESCA," Providence, R. I.: "Has Marion Crawford a sister who is also an author? Where can I get her books?"

Mrs. Hugh Fraser, novelist and writer of travels, and widow of Hugh Fraser, late H. M. Minister to Japan, is a sister of the well-known novelist. Her husband died in 1894, and she resides in Italy. She is the author of the following books: "The Brown Ambassador," (the Macmillan Company, $1.25,) "The Custom of the Country: Tales of New Japan," (the Macmillan Company, $1.50,) "The Looms of Time," (D. Appleton & Co., $1,) "A Chapter of Accidents," (the Macmillan Company, $1.75,) "Letters from Japan," (the Macmillan Company, two volumes, $7.50,) "The Splendid Parsenna," (Lippincott, $1.25,) "Palladia," (the Macmillan Company, $1.25,) and "A Little Gray Sheep," (Lippincott, $1.50.)

"MARION G. B.," Yonkers, N. Y.: "Your correspondent, Edwin P. Hopkins, Tampa, Fla., will find an English translation of Sainte-Beuve's 'Causeries du Lundi' under the title of 'Monday Chats,' with an introductory essay by William Mathews. (Scott, Foresman & Co., 378 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, $1.50.)"

DR. THEODORE F. WOLFE, Succasunna, N. J.: "Perhaps it may interest 'Melville,' who recently asked about the works of Herman Melville, to know that the author's widow is, or lately was, living in New York City. When collecting material for my 'Literary Haunts and Homes' I found her residing with her daughter at 'The Florence,' and she was able to give me much valuable information concerning the authors contemporary with her gifted husband. I think I remember that she gave me the titles of one or two of his books which are not included in your list."

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW'S list of Melville's writings was based on Foley's list in his "American Authors." We should be glad to learn of any additional titles.

"T. R.," Kreischerville, S. I., N. Y.: "Kindly mention the names of some of our most noted artists and sculptors, and also say where they have their studios."

E. A. Abbey, 42 Tite Street, Chelsea, S. W., London; James McNeill Whistler, 110 Rue du Bac, Paris; G. H. Boughton, West House, Campden Hill, W., London; John La Farge, 51 West Tenth Street, New York City; Louis Rhead, 72 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush, L. I., N. Y.; W. M. Chase, 308 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Kenyon Cox, 145 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York City; J. Q. Ao-Ward, 210 West Fifty-second Street, New York City; Augustus St. Gaudens, 148 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City.

Mrs. J. H. KINDER, 71 Hillside Avenue, Orange, N. J.: "Will you kindly tell me in your 'Queries' column if there is any value to a well-preserved American edition of Shakespeare, published by Brigen & Madan in 1795, in Philadelphia? It claims to be the first American edition."

If this copy is perfect, in eight volumes, and contains a portrait of Shakespeare, engraved by Pratt (the first portrait of the poet engraved in this country,) it is easily worth $100. No perfect copy has been sold in recent years. Only twelve copies of this first American edition of Shakespeare are in existence, it is said, and most of them lack the portrait.

"J. G. W.," Hollidaysburg, Penn.: "Kindly give me a list of those authors who use negro dialect in either poetry or prose."

Joel Chandler Harris, Thomas Nelson Page, Irwin Russell, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Frank L. Stanton, and Ruth McEnery Stuart are among those who should be mentioned.

PARVIN HARBAUGH, 1 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, New York City: "Alden's 'Manifold Cyclopedia,' inquired about by Mrs. L. L. Remlage, has been completed. Although Alden's publishing house is out of business, the cyclopedia is still in the market. I think I recently saw it under another name, but bearing the Alden name on the copyright page, at Lovering's second-hand book shop, Broadway, near Twelfth Street."

"G.," New York City: "When was Samuel Pepys's 'Diary' first published, and where can I get it complete?"

The "Diary," edited by Lord Braybrooke, was first published in 1825. A reissue of this edition can be had in cheap form, but the best edition is that edited by H. B. Wheatley, in nine volumes, each $1.50, the Macmillan Company.

"C. M.," Baltimore, Md.: "Kindly give me the names of some religious (Protestant) periodicals which publish short stories."

The Independent, The Outlook, The Churchman, &c.

Appeals to Readers.

WILLIAM F. MONOGHAN, 104 West Sixty-first Street, New York City: "Where can I obtain a copy of a poem comparing two women as lilies; one of them the white lily and the other the tiger lily? I do not know the title of the poem."

N. SEAVER, JR., Pittsfield, Mass.: "Between 1820 and 1830 my mother, then a girl of twelve, lived with a cousin who had a French wife, and treasured among her memories an old French song, not one word of which she understood, but which over thirty years later I surmised must have been a song by Robinson Crusoe, perhaps from a French play. Can any one locate it?

'Mon dejeuner j'attends
Dernière extreme, (or dans l'air extreme,)
J'ai faim de bon heure (bonheur ?)
Je suis soul sur la terre
Dans tous l'univers
Pour a saisi mon coeur.'

I am not responsible for the grammar nor even the words. They are purely conjectural."

CHAUNCEY SMITH, Rahway, N. J.: "Can any of your readers give me the dates and facts as to the late P. T. Barnum's offer to purchase the Shakespeare birthplace house on Henley Street, Stratford-on-Avon, for the purpose of removing it to and exhibiting it in his New York museum on Ann Street and Broadway?"

L. E. LAWSON, Tannersville, N. Y.: "Where are these lines to be found and who is the author:

'Sometimes an hour of Fate's serenest weather
Strikes through our changeful sky its coming beams;
Somewhere above us in elusive ether
Waits the fulfillment of our fondest dreams.
Then, when the laggard hour and hope have blended,
When Time beholds relinquished visions won,
The heavens are opened and a blue more splendid
Holds in its bosom an enchanted sun.'"

J. WORKMAN, Torrington, Conn.: "Can any one tell the author of the following verses which were seeking an author some years since in The Churchman?

BOOKS.

"I cannot think the glorious world of mind
Embalmed in books which I can only see
In patches, though I read my moments blind,
Is to be lost to me!

"I have a thought that as we live elsewhere
So do these dear creations of the brain;
That what I leave unread I'll find, and there
Take up my joy again.

"Oh, then, the bliss of blisses to be freed
From all the pangs by which through life we're driven,
With liberty and endless time to read
The libraries of heaven!"

WILLIAM E. BARNETT, Sheldon House, Pine Orchard, Conn.: "Some time ago I cut out of a newspaper some verses entitled 'Maud Muller on the Links,' but have unfortunately lost the slip. While one of the very best of the Maud Muller parodies, it was, of course, not up to the literary standard of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and I hesitate to ask you to reproduce it. But can you or any of your readers help me to find this particular parody?"

Ferns and Their Haunts.*

Mr. Clute accomplishes the aim of his work, in assisting the student of fern lore first to know the names of ferns and then the details which are seldom found in textbooks regarding their varieties, haunts, and identity. Not only is the book valuable to beginners but as a reference book for those advanced, containing, as it does, almost 200 pictures of specimens, their haunts, and peculiarities for identification. Included in the illustrations are eight excellent colored plates.

The language of the book besides introducing technical words so gradually and clearly that the descriptions are perfectly intelligible, is delightful reading, as with almost every family of ferns are associated fables and folklore. The opening chapter, which is devoted to the characteristics of ferns, and the last thirty-nine pages of the book, which are given over to definition of terms, greatly elucidate the work.

Under 20 titles over 200 species are described, many of which are in familiar fence corners or along the stream that runs through meadows. Among the best known treated are the Osmundas, subdivided into the varieties, Cinnamon fern, Interrupted Fern, and the Flowering fern; the Bracken, the Maidenhair fern, i. e., Venus hair fern. In introducing the Osmundas Mr. Clute begins:

"Among ferns as among flowering plants, there are certain species that so persistently force themselves upon our attention as to make it almost impossible not to know them. The Osmunda family belong to this class. From the time their stout croziers peep from the ground in the Spring until their plumes are mingling with the falling leaves of Autumn, they are among the most conspicuous of our native species. In everything the family runs to extremes. Their rootstocks are the largest, their croziers the woolliest, their fronds the tallest, and their fruit the earliest. They are also as common as conspicuous. Every farmer and woodsy countryman is familiar with their graceful forms, although he may have no other name for them than 'brakes.'"

In describing the Maidenhair fern, the best-known and most popular plant, he says:

Soon after vegetation starts in Spring, the slender croziers of the maidenhair begin to appear on moist shaded slopes and in low woods. Before they push up they are protected by many brown, hairlike scales, and when uncoiling usually have a few scattered, light-colored ones along the stipe. At first the stipes are covered with a bluish bloom, and the immature pinnae are of a dull red color, imparting a not very pleasing lurid hue to the underwood. At maturity stipe and rachis are smooth, dark, and shining—among the handsomest of their kind.

In the key to the genera we find an identification by a cut and the note:

C. Sporangia, in oblong or lunate sori, under a reflexed tooth of the pinnule; indusium broad; stipe and rachis dark and shining. Maidenhair.

The legendary side of fernlore collected by Mr. Clute would almost suggest material enough for a separate volume. The superstitions connected with ferns are numerous and interesting. They are mostly of foreign origin, as the study of ferns in the United States is too modern to admit of superstitions invention. Speaking of the absurd association of ferns and snakes, Mr. Clute says:

Probably there is no fern in whose haunts serpents of any kind are less frequent than the species which bear the terrifying name of the rattlesnake fern.

And in another chapter he says, in speaking of the Bracken:

At dusk the plant was supposed to put forth a small blue flower which soon gave place to a shining, fiery seed that ripened at midnight. If it fell from the stem of its own accord and was caught in a white napkin, it was supposed to confer upon its possessor the power to become invisible.

The uses to which ferns have been put, both unique and practical, are interesting to note:

As a packing for fruit, fish, and vegetables, it has the reputation of keeping off mildew and decay. In Europe, in time of scarcity, the roots have been ground and mixed with flour in making bread, and also brewed with the beer. The young croziers may be cooked and eaten like asparagus.

Ferns have also been used in making glass-soap and is the Flix-Mas of the pharmacist. Of special note is the subject of propagation, which is comprehensively treated, and as exhaustively as the limited knowledge and certainty of the subject allow.

The volume is well gotten up, the verdant binding associating itself with the contents. The verses between title page and chapter are appropriate, though they add only to the sentimental value of the book.

*FERNS AND THEIR HAUNTS. By Willard N. Clute. Illustrated. Pp. 300. $2.50 net. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

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LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, July 6.—The Candid Friend, Mr. Frank Harris's new weekly, after having accomplished the difficult feat of surviving its first number, has become, week by week, more entertaining and impertinent. It most certainly will never be called a "high-toned paper," and people will not look to it for fair and intelligent criticism. But its photographs of actresses, and its paragraphs of personal candor, will very probably meet the views of a very large class of readers.

Last week The Candid Friend contained an attack on Mrs. Humphry Ward, which was as amusing a piece of writing as has been printed for many a day. Of course it was worthless as criticism, and likewise it was not the sort of article the authorship of which a gentleman would be proud to claim. But no one could read it without more or less of wicked delight. "No writer has ever maintained such an unbroken level of dullness," says The Candid Friend, "and on that thistle her admirers can forever browse." Speaking of the characters in Mrs. Ward's novels the writer remarks: "After 2,500 pages of their wooden antics, their resinous emotions, and their platitudinous creaking, I could go and roll on the Sahara." And then, after enumerating the intolerable virtues of one of Mrs. Ward's heroines, The Candid Friend cries, "Oh! take her away and wring her willowy neck." We are also informed that physically Mrs. Ward "is the one perfect type of the Aztec living."

Now this style of criticism is undoubtedly the sort of thing that we should all prefer that some other man should write, but nevertheless we can all read it and chuckle. I except the comment on Mrs. Ward's physical attractions, for that is simply unpardonable. But how many of us will fail to sympathize with The Candid Friend's wish to take Mrs. Ward's heroines and wring their necks? If The Candid Friend proposes to treat other popular authors with the candor with which it has treated Mrs. Ward, it will not lack readers. In fact, they will doubtless increase inversely as their respect for the paper. For there is no stronger passion in the breasts of the multitude than the love of seeing other people "slated."

Mr. Herbert Vivian's Rambler has appeared, and is almost as much unsuited to the age in which we live as would have been Dr. Johnson himself. It is readable, and it will probably be read for some time by people who are faddish in their tastes, but even the editor has no idea that the new Rambler will ever become popular, for if he had cherished any such hope he would have been willing to place it on the news stands and to permit single numbers to be sold. It is distinctly a "precious" production, but it is by no means devoid of wit of a certain sort, and though there does not seem to be any sufficiently good reason for the revival of Dr. Johnson's Rambler, we may feel satisfied that the new Rambler will not bring discredit upon the old.

Also we have a new Tatler, conducted by Mr. Clement Shorter of The Sphere. It is an illustrated paper, resembling to some extent The Sketch. That is to say, it devotes much of its space to men and women connected with the stage. I have often wondered why it is that so many persons take such a strong interest in actors and actresses. Why should the photograph of a woman who plays some insignificant part in a theatre or music hall interest people who would not care a straw for her photograph were she simply a well-conducted daughter or wife, who had never trod the boards? Naturally photographs of persons so well known as Sir Henry Irving or Miss Terry are of interest, but why should any one wish to gaze on the photograph of Miss Popple Montmorency, who plays the part of a page in some worthless melodrama? However, there can be no doubt that portraits of actresses and actors are sought after by the general public, and as such portraits are considered to be out of place in a dignified illustrated weekly, The News and The Sphere provide themselves with tenders in the shape of other illustrated papers, in which the actress and the actor can pose for the benefit of the public.

Punch, which began last year the publication of short stories, has apparently found that those who buy the paper do not care for stories. At any rate, it has latterly discontinued them, and whether the short story will ever again appear in Punch is at present unknown. Punch has always depended for its popularity on its pictures, and the bold attempt to induce people to regard Punch as a paper to be read instead of merely looked at, was well meant, even if it has not been a success. There are, it is true, always good things among the reading matter in Punch, especially when they are written by Mr. Anstey, but as a rule the father of a family who picks up Punch merely looks at the pictures and then throws it down with the remark that there is nothing in it. If there were not something, and for that matter a good deal, in Punch, it would never have lived the prosperous life that it has lived for more than half a century.

Other humorous papers never succeed in seriously rivaling Punch. A little while ago Sir George Newnes bought Fun, a paper which has managed to live for many years, though one very rarely sees it. Under Sir George Newnes Fun was greatly improved, but the fact that he has just sold it seems to show that he was not satisfied with the financial success of the paper.

Mr. Bolton King, the author of a recent book on Italy, in which he praised the Socialists and attacked Signor Crispi, has just been defeated as a Radical candidate for Parliament. Mr. King is undeniably a clever man, but like most Socialists, he is too friendly to the Boers to suit the British Elector. When he first wrote concerning the Italy of to-day, I could not quite understand his apparent want of knowledge of the facts of Signor Crispi's career, but as soon as I discovered that he was a Socialist, the mystery was solved. Nature has so created the Socialist that he can no more remember what Signor Crispi has done or has not done than a color-blind man can perceive the distinction between green and red. He will assert, as Mr. Bolton King has asserted, that Crispi was responsible for the Abyssinian adventure regardless of the fact that Crispi was one of the earliest opponents of the expedition to Massowah. We must assume that the Socialist writes of Crispi in good faith. He is merely the victim of a sport of nature, which has made him incapable of learning or remembering the truth about Crispi.

Mr. John Davidson is undoubtedly a poet, for did he not write, among other things, the "Ballad of a Nun"? But like some other poets, he is apparently incapable of knowing when he is writing poetry and when he is writing dull and bad philosophy. His new volume, "The Testament of a Vivisector" aims to set forth the mind of a man who habitually inflicts pain. We may admit that Mr. Davidson is successful in this attempt, and also that his "Testament" contains some very fine lines that no one could mistake for anything but poetry. But taken as a whole, the volume is no more poetry than was Browning's "Sludge, the Medium." It is impossible to define what poetry is, but there is little difficulty in defining what poetry is not, and most assuredly it is not tedious analysis of unattractive minds. Mr. Davidson resembles Browning in that he often selects subjects which are unfit for poetical treatment, and is often extremely tedious. But nevertheless we can never forget some of the Fleet Street idyls, or that wonderful "Ballad of a Nun." Nobody but he could have written them, and no matter how many "Testaments" he may write, he cannot lessen the merit of the good things that he has done.

Mrs. Cotes, who is better known as Sarah Jeannette Duncan, writes her new book, "On the Other Side of the Latch," from a garden chair in Simla. She made a reckless venture when she exchanged the snows of Canada for the heat and damp of Calcutta. Evidently the climate of Calcutta has proved more than a match for her strength, and she has been for some time an invalid. However, the public is rather the gainer by this, for her meditations in a garden, which she has given us under the odd title that she has chosen, are thoroughly delightful. Readers of Mrs. Cotes's previous books know that she is a conclusive proof of the falsity of the common saying that women have no sense of humor. There is delightful humor in her garden book, and it is bright and cheerful from the first page to the last.

There have been a number of garden books of late. Indeed, the subject seems to have been as attractive to authors as has been that of love letters. Unfortunately few persons can write of gardening without tiring the reader with the fate of utterly uninteresting flowers. Why should the public care to hear that an author has tried to cultivate roses, but that the cat has destroyed them? Or what interest is there in the publication of the fact that it is a mistake to dig up seeds in order to see if they have sprouted? It seems to me as if the last word concerning amateur gardening was written centuries ago, and that there is not the least necessity for writing anything more on the subject. Mrs. Cotes spares us any minute descriptions of her flowers and vegetables, and for that reason, if for no other, her garden book is far and away better than any of the other recent garden books.

Prof. Lanciani is perhaps the one writer on modern Rome who is to be trusted. He does not permit his facts to be colored by his political and religious prejudices. I cannot quite agree with some of his theories as to ancient Rome, but whenever he deals with facts he is absolutely trustworthy. His new book, "The Destruction of Ancient Rome," is interesting and valuable to the archaeologist, and it also furnishes a weapon for those who wish to defend the present Italian Government from the wholly false charge of having destroyed the monuments of ancient and mediaeval Rome. Prof. Lanciani shows that the great destroyers of Rome were the Governments and men who were in power in Rome centuries ago. I have often been amused to hear ardent partisans of the Papal rule assert that the Italian Government has had the shamelessness to pull down some valueless and uninteresting bit of masonry that interfered with the modern life of the capital. In point of fact, the Popes were the worst destroyers of ancient Rome that have ever existed. But there is nothing like political and religious prejudice to blind the eyes of honest people.

W. L. ALDEN.

"Selections from Five English Poets," edited with introduction and notes, by Mary E Litchfield, is being published by Ginn & Co. The volume contains representative poems of Dryden, Gray, Burns, and Coleridge.

THE ANDES.

Conway's New Record of Climbing and Exploration.*

SIR MARTIN CONWAY the author of this very entertaining book of travel called "Climbing and Exploration in the Bolivian Andes," is already well known as a courageous and successful climber of mountains in many parts of the world. He was evidently born with that peculiar mania which induces some men to spend considerable sums of money, more or less bravery, and vast quantities of muscular energy in surmounting for pure pleasure perfectly unnecessary obstacles, and, in the intervals of writing histories of various kinds of arts, he has performed some remarkable feats in this direction among the Himalayas and the Andes. His record of his own achievements, however, is entirely simple and unaffected, and he makes no reference in this volume to the fact that he accomplished with only two Swiss guides and a little desultory aid from some very inefficient natives who always failed him at critical moments, what his immediate predecessor utterly failed to do after the most extensive and complete preparation.

In order to prepare his readers, as he himself was prepared, for the grandeur and beauty of the Bolivian mountains, our author relates his experiences from the departure of his steamship from Southampton, giving glimpses on the way of the Azores, Barbados, Haiti, Jamaica, Panama, Callao, and Lima. These preparatory chapters, filled with comment and description, are as interesting from the lay point of view as any in the book, and with their account of the general unsavoriness of the haunts of men, well fulfill the author's intention of throwing into high relief the snowy heights where nature reigns supreme.

Landing at Mollendo in August, 1898, Sir Martin proceeded by rail to Lake Titicaca and across this to the Bolivian port of Chililaya, at an altitude of about 13,000 feet above the sea level. Thence he drove to La Paz, on the high Bolivian plateau, down every street of which looks the lofty peak of Mount Illimani, imposing itself on the town even more than Mont Blanc on the City of Geneva. Up Illimani, whose ascent Pentland and Gibbon, Mr. J. B. Minchin and Gen. Pando had all attempted without success, Sir Martin Conway intended to climb, and climb it he did, planting his flagstaff with its little union jack in the snow at an altitude of 21,200 feet. Even our author admits that both he and his two companions were too nearly dead from the horrible fatigue of their exertions in the rarefied air to feel any sense of triumph in the ceremony of erecting their little emblem. They could only sit down and rest. They went down "twelve short steps and a halt, twelve more and another halt, and so on, with deep breathing between whiles to recover the power of motion."

The author's attempts to reach the summits of the other two high peaks of the Bolivian Cordillera Real fell just short of success. He overcame all the permanent difficulties and found the right way up, but when not more than 600 feet of climbing remained between him and the summit, the unsafe condition of that 600 feet of powdery snow forced him to give the word for the descent. He might have done it, but preferred not to risk the lives of three men in the attempt. Thus a merely temporary and therefore all the more irritating impediment prevented Sir Martin from ever standing on the tops of Sorata and Ancohuma.

Several subsequent trips of the author are described in chapters full of interest to those unacquainted with the commercial value of Bolivia. A visit to the Yani gold mine includes an account of a remarkable young Englishman and the wonderful skill with which he succeeded in transporting by means of mules the tons of heavy mining machinery over the dizzy mountain passes. The author writes: "One or more loads could not be made to weigh less than 600 pounds. The average load was nearly 300 pounds. Time and again the heavy loads had to be dismounted to relieve a fatigued mule. In bad places a gang of men had to carry the larger pieces. When night came on all had to sleep where they happened to be. In case of a fall, mule and burden would have gone perhaps 2,000 feet, bounding over a precipice before aught would have stopped them. Such a fate would have ended the utility of a big piece of cast iron, and the installation of the mine would have been delayed perhaps over a whole rainy season. The fact that no such accident happened on so appalling a track speaks volumes for the energy of Bieber, who, I am told, was ever in the thick of the struggle, loading and leading the mules himself in the worst places, and always directing his huge caravan of beasts and men."

Another chapter well worth reading is the author's account of a visit to the tin mines of Huaina Potosi. Bolivia, it seems, is one of the few countries in the world rich in tin, the supply of the ore in the Cordillera Real being practically exhaustless.

That the author utilized his presence in the Andes fastnesses for scientific investigations is proved by the lengthy appendix of this volume, which contains a description of the mineral specimens brought back by him for the British Museum. But for the most part he has left science out of his book and devoted himself to a popular description of his travels. Tales about the icy slopes of Illimani and Lavata make very agreeable reading these sultry days.

*THE BOLIVIAN ANDES. A Record of Climbing and Exploration in the Cordillera Real in the Years 1898 and 1900. By Sir Martin Conway. Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, $3.

A Governmental University at Washington.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

For several years past the annual meetings of the National Educational Association have been of increasing value and significance, and the public declarations of that body have been received with respect by a considerable portion of the public not directly concerned with teaching or with education in any way. It is natural, therefore, that some surprise should have been expressed when the press dispatches announced that at the meeting held at Detroit a few days ago the National Educational Association passed a resolution strongly indorsing the perennial project for a Governmental university at Washington, despite the fact that a report had just been received flatly condemning the plan from a special committee which had been considering the matter for three years.

Inasmuch as this committee included Presidents Eliot of Harvard, Harper of Chicago, Schurman of Cornell, Prof. Butler of Columbia, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, and the Superintendents of Schools at New York, St. Louis, and Peoria, and others, one not unreasonably asks what were the arguments by which the work of these men for three years was set aside in as many minutes. It now appears that there were no arguments; that there was no real discussion of the report at all; that the printed copies of it had not yet reached 1 per cent. of the active membership of the association, but that under the leadership of a group of Presidents of State universities the resolution referred to was rushed to a vote in a way familiar enough in political conventions, but not usual in assemblages of teachers of high standing. It seems that the suggestion to defer action until the report could at least be read was brushed aside as "specious," and an immediate vote demanded and obtained.

In my judgment this was a most unfortunate move for the prestige and authority of the National Educational Association, for it has deliberately placed itself in the position before the country of indorsing a public project, novel and perhaps dangerous in character, without giving the slightest consideration to the highest authoritative document in the case, and that, too, a document prepared by a committee of the best-known members of their own body specially selected for the purpose.

The opponents of the report were particularly unfortunate in their spokesman, for President Baker of the University of Colorado, who did most of the talking, assumed the tone and manner of a Populist orater on the hustings and openly accused the signers of the report of being insincere and the pliant tools of millionaires and religious denominations who were conspiring to commit "another crime of '73 against a free people"! All of which is very astounding and seems to imply that the State universities need overhauling in the interest of sanity and good manners.

Mr. Baker's harangue made further debate impossible, for the members of the committee who were present properly enough refused to answer any such incoherent and personal attacks upon themselves. It seems to me plain enough that the cause of a Governmental university at Washington has been injured, and not advanced, by what went on at Detroit. The committee's report is in print and will command the weight to which those who have signed it are entitled. The National Educational Association has put itself out of court in the matter, and President Baker, at least, has shown a temper and an intellectual limitation which are out of place in any university, great or small.

A. B.

An Anatomy of Misery.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

There are many persons who know that our present social arrangements have met with much adverse criticism in late years and at the hands of men whose opinions carry weight, and yet who have not had the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the character of this criticism. Most of the critics have written voluminously, and it is not every one who can afford the time to read a dozen volumes of Ruskin or Tolstoi, or to study a long book like Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," or to attack a formidable volume like Karl Marx's "Capital." For such people Mr. Kenworthy, in his "Anatomy of Misery," has done a valuable service in giving in terse and forcible language the outline of the case against the current political economy. The ground has probably never been so concisely covered before, and the success of the book in England shows that it has met a real demand. Count Leo Tolstoi, in his introduction to the book, gives it the highest praise, and Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, in an appendix, expresses his flattering opinion of it. It should find a wide circle of readers in this country among those who would appreciate a primer of industrial reform.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

New York, July 16, 1901.

Mr. William Drysdale is combining fiction with much pleasantly presented information for the youth of this country in his United States Government Series, of which "The Treasury Club" and "The Young Consul" have already appeared. Mr. Drysdale vouches for the accuracy of the information which he has introduced. Such a series of books cannot but be welcomed by all parents, for in them is the element of instruction which, when presented in such a readable and happy way, cannot but nurture the interest in our National Government and sow the seeds of patriotism. These two volumes will be followed by others in the series, and when completed it will doubtless make one of the most valuable and readable set of books for young people that has ever been published.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; warmer; light southerly winds.

VOL. L...NO. 16,079. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1901.—Sixteen Pages and Magazine Supplement. PRICE THREE CENTS.

7TH NATIONAL BANK REORGANIZATION PLAN

Capital Stock to be Increased to $2,500,000.

Syndicate to Take $1,250,000—Neither the Heaths Nor ex-President Kimball Appear in It.

The Directors of the insolvent Seventh National Bank will meet to-morrow to consider the plan of reorganization and the statement of Controller Dawes, giving them two weeks' time in which to provide money to pay depositors in full. The reorganization plan is this:

The Marquand claims amount to about $1,388,000, and $140,000 is due to the Colonial Trust Company, making a total of $1,528,000.

The collaterals in hand have an actual minimum market value of $910,000, leaving a shortage of $609,000.

The capital stock is $500,000, and the surplus $225,000, making the total available amount $725,000, or, after the assessment is paid and the shortage deducted, a net surplus of $116,000.

The Colonial Trust Company holds as collateral 200 Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern bonds, 800 shares of the Hackensack Land Company, and $200,000 worth of personal paper, which latter was given as an additional and later guarantee.

The reorganizers propose to increase the capital stock of the bank from $500,000 to $2,500,000. An underwriting syndicate has bid $2,000,000 for the assets of the bank. Against this amount the syndicate would take $1,250,000 of the new stock as a part of the transaction. This would leave $750,000 of the new stock open to subscription by the present stockholders. Such of the latter as are unwilling to do this will be offered 50 per cent. for their holdings of the present stock.

The syndicate on the surface does not include either of the Heaths or ex-President Kimball.

William Nelson Cromwell, special counsel of the bank, declined to talk about the Controller's statement, except to reiterate his opinion that the transaction not deemed valid by Mr. Dawes "was and is considered by the Directors of the bank to be perfectly legal."

The statement of the financial condition of the firm of Henry Marquand & Co. is expected this week.

CONSUMERS' PAINT & VARNISH CO.

Execution Against Its Property—Said to Belong to 7th National Bank.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss, who received an execution on Friday against the Consumers' Paint and Varnish Company of 215 Pearl Street, for $1,185, in favor of Leander Leitner, was informed yesterday that all the merchandise there belongs to the Seventh National Bank. Mr. Morgan is in charge of the place as custodian for the bank, but he would not say by what authority the bank came into possession of the property—whether by bill of sale or by some other form of transfer. George W. Adams, the cashier of the Seventh National Bank, was the Treasurer of the Consumers' Paint and Varnish Company.

The company was incorporated on Nov. 25, 1899, with a capital stock of $200,000, and was practically a reorganiation of the Manhattan Paint, Oil and Varnish Company. Daniel T. Holland of Troy became President and Benjamin F. J. Kiernan Secretary.

None of the officers of the bank or of the company could be interviewed last evening relative to the connection between the two concerns.

DUTIES TO BE REFUNDED.

Sums Illegally Collected on Imports from Porto Rico Will Soon Be Returned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Merchants having claims for refund of tariff duties paid on goods brought to the United States from Porto Rico during the period between the cession of the island and the passage of the Foraker act, will begin to hear from the Treasury Department next week. These are the duties which were decided by the De Lima case to be illegal. Secretary Gage is anxious to get the money into the hands of its rightful owners, and has only delayed the payment in order to settle legal questions involved.

About ten days ago Controller of the Treasury Tracewell rendered a decision to the effect that there was money available from which to make the refund without any special action of Congress. The Secretary then announced that he would ask for an opinion from the Attorney General. Although the latter is away, it is understood that he has communicated with the Secretary. His advice is that the Secretary is authorized to pay the money in conformity with an opinion rendered by the Controller of the Treasury.

The records of the collectors will show just what moneys were paid under protest, and it will only be necessary to go through the books, and then make out vouchers for the amounts due.

RECORD-BREAKING CONSULSHIP.

Fox Family at Falmouth Has Held Office More Than a Century.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The death of Horatio J. Sprague, Consul at Gibraltar, Spain, brought out statements that no case was on record in which a Consulship had been kept in one family so long as the Gibraltar Consulship had been in the Sprague family. State Department officials announced to-day that the Sprague record is broken by that of the Fox family at Falmouth, England. The Fox family has held the Falmouth Consulship almost as long as the United States has been a nation. In 1794 President Washington appointed Robert Fox Consul at Falmouth. Fox was succeeded by his son. The son of the latter, Howard Fox, became Vice Consul in 1863, serving under his father, and on the latter's death, in 1874, Howard Fox succeeded to the Consulship. He still holds it. In June of last year his son, R. Barclay Fox, was appointed Vice and Deputy Consul at Falmouth.

For more than a century there has been continuous pressure from outsiders to get the Consulship away from the Fox family, and there have been many applicants for the place.

MINERS IN CONGRESS.

Western Ore Seekers Will Discuss Proposed Exposition in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BOISE, Idaho, July 20.—On Tuesday, July 23, the International Mining Congress will open its fourth annual session. Its executive officers are: President—L. Bradford Prince, Chief Justice and ex-Governor of New Mexico; ex-Gov. Prince is also the First Vice President of and is known as the "Father" of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, which lately closed its twelfth annual session at Cripple Creek, Col., and First Vice President of the recently organised New York Chamber of Mines; Vice President—A. P. Swineford of Ketchikan, Alaska; Treasurer—E. C. Atwood, Empire, Col.; Secretary—Irwin Mahon, Carlisle, Penn.; Assistant Secretary—W. H. Snyder, Boise, Idaho.

While the delegates will doubtless strongly represent gold mining and next to that silver, copper, lead, and zinc, the deliberations of the body will deal with every important form of mineral industry.

Among the subjects for discussion will be the project of a mining exposition to be held in New York City during the season of 1901-1902, which its projector, Allen S. Williams, Secretary of the New York Chamber of Mines, proposes to hold at the Grand Central Palace Dec. 2 to 19.

SHOT DOWN BY A PHYSICIAN.

Midnight Tragedy at the Door of a Newark Boarding House.

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—Dr. John Beynon shot and probably fatally wounded George Campbell in the boarding house of Miss Susan Thompson, at the corner of Clinton Avenue and Afton Street, late to-night. Three shots were fired. Each took effect. One in the breast, abdomen, and the last in the back. Campbell was taken to St. Barnabas's Hospital, and Dr. Beynon was arrested, charged with the shooting. Miss Thompson and Miss Elizabeth Belcher were also arrested and locked up as witnesses.

Dr. Beynon, who is thirty-four years old and a bachelor, boarded at the house of Miss Thompson until Monday last. On that day he left and went to live at 121½ Van Buren Street. No one knows why he left the place. Campbell, who is thirty years old, also lived at the boarding house with his mother. He is a clerk employed by Wilkinson & Gaddis, wholesale grocers of this city.

About midnight to-night the doorbell of the house rang. Everybody was in bed except Campbell. He answered the summons, and when he opened the door he saw the visitor was the doctor. Probably a few minutes elapsed, when three shots were heard in rapid succession. This alarmed the house, and Miss Thompson went to see what was the matter. She found Campbell lying at the door in a pool of blood, and Dr. Beynon standing near with a revolver in his hand.

Just as the shots were fired Policeman Queenan, who was two or three houses away, ran up and arrested the doctor. Two revolvers were found in the latter's possession. Three chambers of one of them were empty.

The doctor refused to give any reason for the shooting. Every one who knew him and Campbell are mystified at the affair, as the men were fast friends and had never had any trouble as far as known.

BRITISH FORCE AMBUSHED.

LONDON, July 20.—The casualty lists received to-night at the War Office indicate that a party of South African Constabulary was ambushed near Petrusburg on July 16.

Two members of the party were killed, one was dangerously wounded, and seventeen are missing. The last are believed to have been taken prisoners by the Boers.

MRS. BROWNING'S MARRIAGES.

Twice Wedded, Twice Divorced, She Ignored Judge's Order Revoking the Last Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, July 20.—A young girl has ignored the order of Judge Reed of Sandusky. Nannie Moos, daughter of a wine merchant, when fifteen years old ran away with and married a pilot on a steamer. They lived together a short time, and a daughter was born to them. The wife obtained a divorce, went to Cleveland, and married Roy Browning, son of a publisher of this city. They lived together only a few days when they separated.

Recently Mrs. Browning sued for a divorce, and Judge Reed granted a decree. A few days later the Judge heard that the divorcee was about to marry George Englert, Secretary of the Castilla Fishing Club. Judge Reed revoked the decree of divorce and notified Mrs. Browning of his official action. Instead of heeding the decree, Mrs. Browning met Englert and the two went to Cleveland, from which point, it is alleged, they went to some place in New York State, where, it is said, they will marry.

A 25-KNOT CRUISER.

The Novik, Built for Russia in Germany, the Fastest Vessel of Her Type Afloat.

BERLIN, July 20.—The trial of the Russian cruiser Novik, built at the Schichau shipbuilding yards, shows that the vessel has an average speed of over twenty-five knots.

The Novik is the fastest vessel of her class ever built, and the contracts for even the best cruisers now building for other powers do not call for a speed of over twenty-four knots.

The Novik is not a large vessel. She is constructed of steel, has a displacement of 3,000 tons, is 347 feet long, and has 40 feet beam. Her deck is protected by two inches of armor. Herr Schichau of Elbing is the builder of the Novik. The contract called for a speed of twenty-five knots.

Russia is said to favor the building of many more vessels of this class, and others are already under way at the works of the Russian Locomotive and Shipbuilding Company at St. Petersburg. They will be armed with quick-firing guns, and have torpedo tubes, with space for large coal supply.

France has several cruisers with a speed of twenty-three knots, and some vessels with similar speed are now being built for Great Britain.

GOWNS FOR MARYLAND JUDGES.

Lawyers of the State Will Ask that They Be Worn on the Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—At the meeting of the Maryland State Bar Association at Deer Park on July 31 favorable action will be taken upon the resolution of George Whitelock, which has been pending since 1897, requesting the Judges of the Court of Appeals to wear gowns when in session. Out of 165 replies received to a circular letter sent out by Mr. Whitelock to the members of the association, inviting an expression of views of the Bar on the subject, 105 urge that the gown be adopted.

The Appellate Court Judges have signified to the officers of the Bar Association their willingness to adopt the gowns if the sentiment of the members of the bar with any marked degree of unanimity shall prove to be in favor of it. Some of the lawyers favor the wearing of gowns by all the Judges in the State, while a few contend that the robe would add nothing to the dignity of the judicial office, and its assumption in America smacks of aping monarchical customs. Ex-Congressman Denny takes this view:

"If they are not able to dress decently, like any other American citizen in such a position, let us raise their salaries."

David Stewart and D. Meredith Reese of Baltimore both oppose the resolution, the former because it does not require the Judges to wear wigs also, and the latter because he is "a sincere believer in Jeffersonian simplicity and is opposed to anything that tends to approach monarchical pomp."

John F. Williams of the City Bar expresses himself in a similar vein, saying: "Stick to American ideas of simplicity."

The sentiment of a majority of representative lawyers in this city and State lies between the two extremes, and will, however, find expression in the adoption by the Bar Association of Mr. Whitelock's resolution.

Plot to Kill King Victor Emmanuel.

LONDON, July 21.—A dispatch from Rome says a man named Narcesso Miotti has been arrested on a charge of being concerned in an Anarchist plot to kill King Victor Emmanuel. He was betrayed by a letter to his sweetheart breaking off their engagement on the ground that he had received an order to kill the King from a society of which he was a member.

Everything is delightful, decent, and orderly on the Hudson River Day Line trips.—Adv.

STRIKE ORDERS FOR OVER 50,000 TAILORS

War on Middlemen Declared by the Garment Workers' Council.

THE MANUFACTURERS' DANGER

Height of the Season Chosen to Force Them to Yield—The East Side Excited.

The long expected general strike of garment workers on the east side was ordered yesterday, and according to the garment workers trade council, which controls all the unions, over 50,000 people will be involved. Some of the members of the council think this estimate too conservative and believe that at least 70,000 workers will be idle.

The strike, which goes into effect to-day and to-morrow, was ordered at a meeting of the council, which was held yesterday afternoon and evening at 412 Grand Street. It affects the garment workers of Brooklyn and Brownsville and also of Newark, N. J., as well as of Manhattan, and is the largest general strike of tailors that has taken place within the last ten years. The strike is for the abolition of the contractors or middlemen and to force the manufacturers to give the work directly to the operators.

The council consists of representatives of the various garment workers' unions. While its meeting was in progress the east side was in a fever of excitement. Crowds of people waited outside to hear the result, and when it was announced the crowd burst into wild cheering. Delegates from the different unions hurried to the meeting while it was in session and every one was in favor of a strike.

The vote to strike was carried unanimously and then a press committee was appointed to give out a report. The committee announced that the following will strike, some to-day and some to-morrow, if, as is expected, the order is obeyed:

Brotherhood of Tailors, (coat tailors)	25,000
Trousers makers	10,000
Kneebreeches makers	2,000
Children's jacket makers	5,000
Vest makers	3,500
Sailor jacket makers	2,000
Buttonhole makers	1,000
Lithuanian tailors	1,100
German tailors	2,000
Total	51,600

The following will be the headquarters of the different strikers in the Greater New York:

Manhattan—Brotherhood of Tailors, 412 Grand Street; Lithuanian Tailors, 73 Grand Street; Trousers Makers' Union, Apollo Hall, 126 Clinton Street; Children's and Sailors' Jacket Makers, 138 Ludlow Street; Knee Breeches Makers, 98 Forsyth Street; Button Hole Makers, 328 East Houston Street; Vest Makers, Liberty Hall, 357 East Houston Street.

Brooklyn—63 Second Avenue and 16 and 18 Manhattan Avenue; Brownsville, Metropolitan Hall.

The Garment Workers' Trade Council will meet to-day to formulate the demands. A committee was appointed late last night to go through the various shops to-day and to-morrow and call out the workers, of whom about 15,000 are women. Meetings of tailors were held in about twenty different halls last night to hear the result of the meeting of the council. Scouts were sent from the various meetings to 412 Grand Street from time to time to hear what was going on, and when the final declaration of a strike was announced it appeared to give general satisfaction. An officer of one of the unions said:

"The people have been urging the officers to move for a general strike for weeks. Their wages were going steadily down, and it was concluded that nothing but a general strike, now that the busy season has begun, would bring the employers round. The demands must be granted or manufacturers will lose a large share of the season's trade. It is a question of striking or not starving."

The Cloakmakers' Union, which has a membership of 12,000, is not affected by this movement. The strike comes as a surprise to the employers, who had not expected it so early.

WORKING WOMEN ORGANIZE.

Chicago Association Meets but Postpones Election of Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—At a meeting of the Working Women's Association last night it was announced that the organization had already a membership of 300. It had been intended to elect officers, but as the membership is composed of women who have never had an opportunity to gain experience in the labor movement it was decided to postpone the election until they had gained some knowledge of the work. Miss Ellen Lindstrom, who is Acting Secretary, said:

"We have 300 applications for membership, and from the manner in which the servant girls are taking hold, the success of the new union is assured. Many of the mistresses now look with favor on the organization."

MOLDERS' STRIKE PROBABLE.

Officers of the National Union Say a General One Is Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—Officers of the National Molders Union now in this city said to-day that a general strike throughout the country is pending as a result of the strike called in Chicago. M. J. Keogh, Second Vice President of the Iron Molders Union of North America received a telegram to-day from Rockford, Ill., announcing a strike of eighty-five molders in the shop of the American Foundry Company. A dispatch from St. Louis, Mo., was also received by local officials of the moulders union, announcing a mass meeting of molders in that city to-morrow, at which action may be taken leading to a general strike.

International President Martin Fox and David Black will be present at the meeting. It is stated that the men in St. Louis are determined to secure an advance in wages. Molders in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other cities are said to be on the point of presenting demands to the foundrymen which, if not conceded, will cause them to strike, no matter what action may be taken by the international officials. Local officers of the Molders' Union succeeded in securing an agreement with the Kurtz Foundry Company to-day. This makes the fourteenth settlement to date

SWAM FLOOD TO MARRY.

Neither Obdurate Parent Nor Angry River Could Keep Miss Patterson from Her Sweetheart.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 20.—Leila Patterson, seventeen years old, and a native of Virginia, was married at 2 o'clock this morning in a hotel parlor here to John Cook of Elkton, Va., after an exciting trip from her home in Augusta County.

The couple arrived here at midnight on a Norfolk and Western Railroad train, and it was two hours before the young man could obtain the license and find a clergyman. Several ministers refused to marry the girl without her parents' consent. Finally the Rev. George Snyder of the Reformed Church agreed to tie the knot.

Miss Patterson's father gave up a lively chase, which began late Thursday night, when his daughter, taking one of his best horses, started on a long ride to see her sweetheart. With only a rope for halter and rein, the girl rode her horse bareback at a gallop for ten miles. When she reached the Shenandoah River the stream was high and angry from the heavy rains, but undaunted she urged her horse into the flood, and in darkness the animal safely swam the river.

Yesterday morning, bedraggled and nearly exhausted, she reached the station on the railroad where she had agreed to meet her fiancé. He was waiting for her, and they came direct to this place to be married.

FAIR WILL AGAIN CONSTRUED.

Judge Troutt Orders the Distribution of the Personal Property and the Surrender of $5,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Judge Troutt of the Superior Court to-day granted the petition of the children of the late James G. Fair, for the distribution of the personal property now in the hands of the executors, and ordered the immediate surrender to them of $5,000,000, as the share to which they are entitled under the provisions of Senator Fair's will.

Bonds of the value of $2,500,000 are reserved from the decree of distribution to meet the demands of the attorneys for the executors and fees of the latter.

It is also stipulated that in the event of Mrs. Nettie R. Craven being able to prove herself the lawful widow of Senator Fair she shall be permitted to share in the reserve portion.

UPS AND DOWNS OF A FLAG.

Judge Whipple Objected to the British Colors on July 4.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—News from Ounalaska received to-day gives further details of the alleged arbitrary act of Federal Commissioner Whipple. On the Fourth of July the master of the British ship Glenova hoisted the British flag in honor of the American holiday. Judge Whipple was enraged when he saw the British flag and sent an officer on board who hauled the flag down.

News of this action reached Capt. Harry Knox of the United States gunboat Concord, which was in the harbor. He went aboard the Glenova, hoisted the British flag, returned to his own vessel, and then fired a salute in honor of the Englishman's country.

NO SCHLEY INQUIRY.

Criticism of Maclay "History" May Lead to Congressional Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In spite of the renewal of the controversy as to Rear Admiral Schley, the opinion prevails at the Navy Department that there will be neither a court-martial nor a court of inquiry. It is regarded as probable that there will be a Congressional investigation. Neither the Secretary of the Navy nor other department officials are prepared, after this lapse of time and in the face of the known views of the President, to move against Rear Admiral Schley on their own account. Nor do they expect Rear Admiral Schley to give them an opening by asking for a court of inquiry. The friends of Rear Admiral Schley say he is too wise to trust his case to a court of inquiry, which would be appointed by and made up of his enemies. About the only effect, therefore, of the renewed outbreak, occasioned by the Maclay History incident, is the revival of public interest and the increased probability that a demand will be made in Congress to thresh out all the facts.

FAYAL MINE'S OUTPUT.

Some Interesting Figures as to Ore Production in Minnesota.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., July 20.—The Fayal Iron Mine, the property of the United States Steel Corporation, has made a requisition for additional car service of 200 cars daily, or an addition to its output of 6,000 tons each twenty-four hours, and is now sending down 15,000 tons a day. This is at the rate of 90,000 tons weekly, or about 1,500,000 tons for the season. Fayal last year led the world in the production of ore, with a total for the season of 1,250,000 tons.

Its requisition for 200 additional cars daily is an interesting commentary on the growth of iron mining in Minnesota. Twelve years ago the total daily receipts at docks in this State were about 190 carloads; now one mine is able on demand to increase its production by as many. These figures do not give a true comparison, however, for the size of cars has nearly doubled since then, and where twenty gross tons were a large load, now thirty is the average.

This mine alone is thus producing 75 per cent. more iron ore than Pennsylvania, and more than any State in the Union outside of Michigan and Alabama.

MOTORS RACED TO BOSTON.

Newport Chauffeurs Made Long Run in Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 20.—A race of motor cars between Newport and Boston for a record between the two cities was held to-day. The roads were in fair condition and the weather perfect. The start was made at 7:30 in the morning, with William H. Sands, Jr., L. Deforest, Paulding Fosbe, Henry Bull, Jr., and J. M. Hamilton, each in his own vehicle, leaving in the order named. The machines raced out of the city and along the country roads until Tiverton was reached, when Mr. Bull, finding the pace was too strong against the other drivers, withdrew.

A telegram was received shortly before 4 o'clock to the effect that Hamilton was first to reach Boston, arriving at 11:48 A. M., with Deforest second, arriving at 12:13. The time for the two carriages that finished first were: Hamilton, 4:18; Deforest, 4:43. W. K. Vanderbilt's White Ghost still holds the record for the run of sixty-seven miles.

AUTOMOBILE RUN FOR RECORD.

Chicago Chauffeurs Plan a Time Race to Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Chicago Automobile Club members propose to wrest the world's record from Fournier early in September. Fournier's record was made on a run from Paris to Berlin, and so far is the leading automobile performance of the year. During the second week in September, however, the Chicago Automobile Club will make a journey to Buffalo, and the run is expected to be a race against time, with a view to taking the laurels from the Frenchman.

H. M. Brinkerhoff, Secretary of the club, is having a steam automobile built for the trip, which, it is stated, will develop fifty miles an hour on rough roads, and keep up an average of thirty miles without strain. Robert Shaw, who made the trip from New York to Chicago in an automobile recently, will be one of the party.

Chicago Begins to Retrench.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Three hundred laborers in the Street Department to-day felt the effects of Mayor Harrison's retrenchment order. Superintendent of Streets Doherty, on his arrival at his desk in the City Hall, signed an order dismissing that number. While the lay-off is but temporary, it will be some time before the entire 300 will be at work again. All will be kept off as long as possible, and then, as the conditions demand it, gangs of ten and twenty will be put back to work.

The through car line and the only route without transfer to the Catskill Mountains is via the Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send eight cents postage for Summer Book with list of hotels and map, to N. A. Sims, G. P. A., Rondout, N. Y.—Adv.

Ninety Suburban Towns described in No. 22, "Four-Track Series." Copy sent on receipt of a two-cent stamp. By General Passenger Agent, New York Central.—Adv.

INCANDESCENT LAMP MAY CAUSE DEATH

Electricians So Testify at a Coroner's Inquest at Providence.

During Examination Into Cause of Edward Walsh's Death They Tell of Unavoidable Dangers.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 20.—During the Coroner's inquest held here to-day into the death of Edward Walsh, who was shocked to death in this city on June 8 by touching an electric incandescent lamp, which was later found to have been out of order, some startling testimony was given by two electrical experts who were put on the stand. The experts said that owing to accident it was possible that a converter used to reduce a 2,000-volt current to 104 volts for house lighting might become so damaged that it would admit the entire 2,000 volts into the house.

Further they said that the users of electric lights had no protection whatever against the accidental charging of the low-pressure wires by a high-pressure voltage, and that under conditions each lamp in the house might become a veritable deathtrap for any one coming into contact with the same. A converter might be destroyed, the experts said, without any one at the power house being the wiser for the accident, and nothing would be suspected of being wrong until some luckless victim dropped dead upon touching the highly charged lamp.

The experts in the case were General Superintendent Walter I. Barnes of the Narragansett Electric Light Company, and William O. Woodward, electrical engineer for the same corporation.

The case of the deceased was a simple one. He was a driver of a delivery wagon for Rice & Hayward, and was found dead about noon of June 8 in the cellar of the grocery firm of Robertson & South, on Washington Street, in Lakewood, a village near this city, where he was making deliveries. Investigation showed that the deceased was evidently a victim of electrocution. His body was found directly under an electric incandescent lamp, which he was supposed to turn up to light his way in the cellar. Further investigation showed shreds of skin adhering to the brass socket in the lamp and also that the thumb and the forefinger of the dead man were badly burned.

Mr. Barnes, who with Mr. Woodward was the first upon the scene to make an expert examination of the lamp and its connections, was the first to be put on the stand. After describing how he had taken down the transmitter to which the wires running into the house were attached, the witness said:

"We found that this transformer was burned out, probably by the lightning of a few days previous. I visited the cellar, and found, after close examination, that there had been no particular trouble with the wiring."

In answer to questions the witness said that the accident occurred merely because the transformer was burned out and not for any other reason. The light had not been in working order the night before, the witness learned upon arrival at the scene. Asked how he accounted for the fact that several days had elapsed between the storm which he said he thought burned out the transformer and the evening on which the light refused to work, he said that a transformer would sometimes fail to show evidence of being damaged immediately after it was struck by lightning, and that it might take several days before the derangement would become apparent.

"Then the effect of a lightning stroke on your wires is not immediate, but induces a deterioration which is more or less gradual in its effects?"

"Precisely, under circumstances."

The witness then explained the condition under which the burning out of the transformer becomes dangerous. The raising of the voltage in the secondary wires happens when the transformer is burned out and when the primary and the secondary wires come in contact.

"The voltage usually supplied the secondary wires for the purpose of house lighting is not sufficiently strong to cause death?"

"No."

"It is fair to assume, despite the fact that, as you say, you do not know whether the primary and the secondary wires came into contact, they nevertheless did come into contact, is it not?"

"Not of necessity; I should say that in the case of a transformer being struck by lightning, even if the primary and secondary wires are not in actual contact, it might be possible that the direct connection to the ground might cause the primary current to jump across the ground to the secondary wires and so charge them."

The expert was then asked whether the company had any means of telling whether or not the transformer had been damaged by a thunderstorm, and he said that companies had no regular system of inspection.

"Then the refusal of a light to work would be the only means you had of telling whether something perhaps dangerously wrong had happened to the light?"

"Yes."

"Would any sort of insulation and wiring which would pass inspection protect a person handling the secondary wires from the high voltage without if the transformer were burned out?"

"It would not be a sure protection."

Then the other expert, William O. Woodward, was put on the stand. He described the finding of the skin on the brass socket of the lamp, and then said that after the accident he had inspected the wiring of the entire line, and also the secondary wires that might have had anything to do with the death of the deceased, and this he found in good order. After testifying to a number of points in the case the witness was asked what would happen to a man coming into contact with a secondary wire charged with the full 2,000 volts of a primary wire.

"A person standing in contact with the socket, if he stood in a damp location, especially, would receive the full charge of the primary wire," the witness explained.

Then the same question already asked of the preceding witness was asked of Mr. Woodward, namely, how he accounted for the lapse of time between the thunderstorm and the accident.

"The stroke of lightning may have slightly weakened the transformer in this case, causing slight leaks to develop," the witness answered. "These leaks would result eventually in the complete breaking down of the insulation of the transformer."

The expert then testified to the other points already covered by Mr. Barnes. This was the last question asked the witness:

"The users of electric lights have no protection whatever against the charging of this low-pressure wire with a high voltage?"

"Not unless the current is excessive enough to blow the fuses out, except in cases where the secondary wiring is connected with the ground."

WATER FAMINE IN WASHINGTON?

Two Big Pumps Break, and Upper Part of City May Be Without Supply.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The residential portion of this city on the heights back of Washington is in danger of a water famine. Yesterday the big pump, with a capacity of 8,000,000 gallons a day, which carries the water to the section of the city ninety feet above tidewater, broke down. An auxiliary pump, with a capacity of 7,000,000 gallons daily, was started, but early this morning the walking beam split and it was wrecked.

A small pump is working, and there is a reservoir with three days' supply of water on hand, but unless one of the big pumps can be repaired before the reservoir is emptied Washington will witness a recourse to the old-fashioned water wagon.

The business and lower portions of the city are in no danger, as their water supply reaches them by gravity.

A HENLEY DISPUTE.

Effort to Make the Regatta Purely a British Function—A Supper for the Pennsylvanians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 20.—A Henley regatta discussion has been started with the demand of some old oarsmen and schoolmasters that the Henley regatta should be hereafter a strictly national contest, and no foreigners permitted to enter. Many support this idea, but all of these are willing to have an annual international rowing contest instituted.

The discussion comes with better grace this year than if the Pennsylvania crew had been triumphant, and is all clearly well meant, the protests being founded on the understandable desire to have the great Thames regatta purely British. Some good authorities, however, refuse to take this view of the matter.

A farewell supper will be given the twelve remaining members of the University of Pennsylvania delegation at the Hotel Cecil next Thursday night by the American Society of London, Morgan Richards will preside, and Ambassador Choate is expected to attend; many invitations have been sent to prominent Americans. Most of the Leander crew will attend, and many old Leanders and oarsmen of other days, including R. C. Lehmann, the editor of The Daily News, and Sir Francis Jeune. A musical entertainment will follow the few toasts.

THE COMING CORONATION.

A Peculiar Court of Claims—Measure to Change the King's Oath.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 20.—An extraordinary exhibition of the survival of mediaeval custom has been afforded this week in the brief sitting of the Coronation Court of Claims, before which the various Lords of the Realm present their claims to perform service for the King at his crowning. For instance, it is the hereditary right of the Duke of Newcastle to provide a glove for the Monarch and support one of his arms; of the Duke of Norfolk to act as chief butler; of Lord Hastings and Lord Grey De Ruthyn to carry the King's spurs; another nobleman claims the right by heredity to carry the King's shirt to him that morning, but it is gravely announced that many of these old services will be dispensed with. The Court of Claims will solemnly sit from time to time however.

Vigorous preparations for the coronation pageant go on day by day. The newspapers say now that the seats in Westminster Abbey will all be needed by the royalty, nobles, foreign embassies, and Members of Parliament, and that no outsiders will be admitted at all.

In former times, when the Abbey was handed over to decorators and upholsterers for a function of this kind, much damage was done to monuments and furniture. Some of the worst disfigurements of statuary noted by visitors have been done by careless workmen. An effort to protect the Abbey this time is being made.

While no route has as yet been laid out for the long procession, it is said that the County Council is determined to complete its long contemplated scheme to widen Piccadilly from Hyde Park corner to the end of Green Park before next Spring. The work will be easy, as there are no buildings to remove, and London has so many parks that a slice of Green Park can be spared.

A bill embodying the committee's much-derided recommendations relating to the King's oath has been introduced in the House of Lords, but it is not likely to advance very far.

COST OF EARL RUSSELL'S TRIAL.

Steps Taken to Prevent Similar Ceremonies by Legislation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 20.—While an inquiry as to the cost of the cumbersome and needless trial by his Peers of Earl Russell in Parliament resulted in a brief statement of expenses amounting to less than two thousand dollars, that proceeding with all its ancient form and ceremony and veritable pageantry cost the people first and last a big sum of money; and it is good news that it is likely to be the last of its preposterous kind. Apart from its mere ceremony nothing could be simpler than the proceedings. The prisoner's counsel wasted a couple of hours to be sure with a plea which he probably knew would be unheeded, but nothing else was done that could not have been done in a quarter of the time in any court of law.

A bill has already been introduced in the House of Commons to prevent such an occurrence in the future, and hereafter a Peer or a Peeress who breaks the law will have to share the lot of common lawbreakers.

Pictures by Queen Victoria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 20.—A collection of sketches and etchings made early in their married life by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort is to be published soon in one of the magazines. Some are original and others are copies of Landseer's pictures, of which the Queen was a great admirer. The Queen drew them and the Prince Consort etched them; they were stolen by a servant and sold; their publication was stopped, however, and permission to use them has only just been granted.

An American Fair for London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 20.—The American exhibition to be held in the Crystal Palace next year will be the first large display exclusively of American manufactures, arts, and agriculture ever held here.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SOUND POLITICS

He May Yet Gather About Him the Candid Liberal-Imperialists.

OLD PARTY LINES A FICTION

Political Contest Is Now Between Englanders and Imperialists.

Mr. Asquith Appeals to Liberals to Help the Government End the War—Double Importance of the Steyn Correspondence—Defeats in the Upper House.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 20.—Francis Gould, whose rude, ingenious cartoons have helped to make The Westminster Gazette popular, had a picture the other day of a middle-aged female, representing the Liberal Party, seated in the stern of a boat and gazing in alarm at a seaserpent which had just appeared in her wake. The serpent, which bore a strong likeness to a certain eloquent nobleman who has lately been much in the public mind, was exclaiming, "Don't be frightened, Ma'am, I've just come up to blow."

Lord Rosebery's long speech Friday afternoon, however, just before the Asquith dinner, which many of the Liberals in Parliament failed to attend, seemed less like mere blowing and more like good politics than his belated letter earlier in the week. His remark in that speech that while he must for the present plow his political furrows alone, yet before he got to the end of the furrow he might have company, was particularly significant. The time, the tone, the temper of the speech, all confirm the views of those observers who were not satisfied by the letter that Lord Rosebery intended to abandon the Liberal Party with its Issachar burden to its fate, yet the only way out of the difficulty suggested by the speech is the formation of a third party with a new creed. For such a party in the present hour holding to many of the domestic policies professed by the Liberals, Lord Rosebery might be the best leader.

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THE VITAL ISSUE.

But the true and vital issue is imperialism. There are no longer either Conservatives or Liberals except in name. The only old-fashioned Conservative remaining prominently in the public view is Lord Salisbury. Englanders and Imperialists are the two opposing political bodies, and if Mr. Chamberlain is the most effective, most steadfast, and most hated leader on the one side, John Morley represents as surely the greatest intellectual force on the other. So, although a more vigorous and effective working opposition to the Government may be organized before the next session of Parliament, with Lord Rosebery an active factor in its deliberations, yet the great problem in British party politics will not be solved.

That there is some definite political purpose in Lord Rosebery's latest utterance cannot be doubted. It has quite overshadowed in the morning papers the excellent speeches of Lord Rosebery's two most prominent rivals in Liberal imperialism, Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. It was, as a matter of fact, the very bombshell some of the London journalists tried to make believe the letter was, and, while it discredits the pro-Boerism of the Campbell-Bannerman-Harcourt wing of the party, it is chiefly aimed, quite evidently, at the "organised hyprocrisy" represented at the dinner Lord Rosebery refused to attend.

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SIR EDWARD GREY.

Mr. Asquith, to be sure, had quite thrown away his chance to lead the party or a division of it, but Sir Edward Grey's had been getting brighter every day, and it is his hopes that are to be dashed if this practically unannounced address to the City Liberal Club really means that Rosebery will return to public life. Sir Edward's star has been rising rapidly lately, although he is not yet forty years of age, but the extreme Radicals have all been predicting his downfall and will be pleased to hasten it in any possible way.

Other letters besides Lord Rosebery's manifesto have claimed public attention this week. The correspondence of President Steyn and his Secretary of State captured in a Boer village amply justifies the contention of Balfour and others that the "Little Englanders" have been directly responsible for prolonging the Boer war. It is perfectly true, as Steyn learned from the Natal witness that public opinion in England has long been getting very uneasy about South Africa, but the idea that the Boers remaining in arms could derive any advantage from this uneasiness could be founded only on the most extravagant utterances of the English pro-Boers. Further than this the captured correspondence has served to show more clearly the miserable plight the Boers are actually in, and to warrant the belief that the end is really in sight.

Mr. Asquith made the revelations of the Steyn letters the text of some sensible remarks in his speech at the Hotel Cecil dinner. For the sake of the Boers now in the field, the gallant foemen of the over-worked British soldier and the home taxpayer, he urged his fellow-Liberals to do their share to bring the war to an end and to bear in mind that "British officers, British soldiers, aye, even the British Government, whatever

faults or errors of judgment they may commit, are animated by humanity and by a consideration for the feelings of those to whom the fortunes of war have compelled them to be opposed."

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THE UGANDA PROBLEM.

The report of the Uganda Railway is printed to day side by side with a debate in Parliament on the proposed expenditure of nearly three million dollars in the British protectorates in Central Africa. The railroad will be completed by the end of the year, and Lord Cranbourne contended in Parliament that it had cost less than the German-African Railroad. The opposition to the appropriation in the House of Commons, which was led by Sir Charles Dilke, was based on the nonappearance of the report of Sir Harry Johnston, the Special Commissioner, which was expected to illuminate this whole Uganda matter and let the British public know just where it stands in Central Africa. Thus far nothing is known of Sir Harry's doings in the Uganda region, except a few amusing details relating to ape-like men and giraffes with five horns. Sir Harry's report has been finished and sent in, but the Foreign Office has not found time to read it yet. Nevertheless the efforts of the Opposition to have the vote of money suspended until the report could be examined was defeated and the appropriation was passed.

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MEANINGLESS DEFEATS.

The Government was twice defeated in the week, however, though both times the adverse vote was in the upper house, where a defeat counts for nothing politically. At the beginning and end of the broad thoroughfare called Whitehall there are huge open spaces upon which big buildings for additional Government offices are to be erected in the course of time. Building operations in London are always slow. Both the architects of these buildings died after their plans had been accepted. Earl Wemyss moved the other day that models of the buildings should be made and exhibited before the work should proceed, and although the Government openly accused him of having a plan of his own, which he wanted to force upon it, he carried his motion by a majority of twenty-one, the announcement of which was received by all the noble Lords then assembled with loud laughter. The second defeat was on a motion for the appointment of a special committee to report upon the workings of the Land acts in Ireland, which the Government deem unnecessary.

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RULES OF CLOSURE.

By the seemingly unchangeable rules of the House of Commons the closure can only be applied by the officers directly elected by the House, the Speaker and the Chairman of the Committees. The Speaker has been absent this week and the Chairman, J. W. Lowther, has been seriously ill, so that the unruly members of the Opposition have had a sort of festival. They prolonged one debate on certain items of the Finance bill, with no purpose whatever except obstruction, for many hours. Many communications have been printed in the papers this week, especially in The Times, on the subject. E. A. DITHMAR.

RECENT DEATHS ABROAD.

Miss Ormerod's Place in Science—Piatti and Miss Shimmer—John Farmer Gone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 20.—Eleanor Ormerod, who died yesterday, aged seventy-three, though her name rarely appeared in the newspapers, was one of the most remarkable women of her time, and, as a student of science and original discoverer, ranked with Mary Somerville. She was the leading authority in the world in that branch of entomology most interesting to the agriculturist.

Although she announced some time ago her retirement from work, it is known that she had been writing a volume of reminiscences.

Carlo Piatti, renowned in England both as a violoncellist and composer, died on the same day as Mrs. Liddell, who, as Emily Shimmer, was one of the best-known pupils of Piatti's famous contemporary, Joachim. Miss Shimmer's ability as a violinist was not known much out of England; but Piatti, though born in Italy and educated partly in Germany, was scarcely known either as a 'cellist or as a composer out of England, although he died at his villa in his birthplace, Bergamo, whither he had retired some years ago.

Another musician just deceased is John Farmer, for many years music master at Harrow, and lately organist at Balliol College, Oxford. His best-known compositions were the settings of hymns and cantatas and lesser oratorios. He was much esteemed by small singing societies.

CARDINAL GIBBONS IN LONDON.

Why The Chronicle Thinks He Is Unlike Other Cardinals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 20.—Cardinal Gibbons is in London and will be the guest of Cardinal Vaughan at his reception Monday afternoon. Cardinal Gibbons sails for home Tuesday.

The London Chronicle declares its opinion that this American prelate is the least formal of all four of the English-speaking Cardinals, because he was seen sitting in the chair of a weighing machine of the Underground Road.

Mgr. Scalabrini Sails for America.

NAPLES, July 20.—Mgr. Scalabrini, Bishop of Piacenza, sailed for New York this evening on the Italian steamer Liguria. In an interview he said he was going to the United States to establish an information bureau for Italian immigrants, and would remain in America until October. He also said he hoped to take to America from Piacenza twenty-five sisters to direct the schools which he intends to establish.

Servians and Albanians Fighting.

BELGRADE, July 20.—Official dispatches from the frontier report serious collisions between Servians and Albanians. Kolasin, the dispatches say, is deserted, the inhabitants having taken refuge in the hills. The Albanians, under the leadership of Iffa Boljetinas, are terrorizing and depopulating Mitrovitsa and its vicinity.

The Treber-Trocknung Failure.

BERLIN, July 20.—The Public Prosecutor of Cassel has begun action against all the members of the Board of Supervisors of the Treber-Trocknung (grain-drying) Company of Cassel, the insolvency of which was announced on July 4.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S NEW TARIFF PLANS

Duties on Agrarian Products Greatly Increased.

NEARLY DOUBLED ON CEREALS

More than Quintupled on Cattle—The Schedules Not Official, but Confirmed by Many Papers.

BERLIN, July 20.—A lively discussion of the tariff question has broken out as the result of the publication of the new agricultural schedules by the Stuttgart Beobachter, which asserts that it has authentic information in regard to the matter.

The two most striking features of the schedules are the high duties and the minimum and maximum charges on cereals. The minimum figures are to be the lowest admissible in commercial treaties, while the maximum charges are 65 marks (nearly $15) a ton on wheat, and 60 marks a ton on rye and oats. The minimum charge on wheat is 55 marks a ton, and on rye and oats 50 marks. The present duties on rye and wheat are 35 marks a ton, and on oats 28 marks.

There is no minimum tariff on animals and meat. The duty on cattle has been raised from 9 marks, and on swine from 50 marks a ton, to 100 marks a ton.

Meat, lard, and calves are scheduled for considerable increases. Sausages are raised from 170 to 450 marks a ton; butter and cheese from 15 and 20 to 30 marks a ton, and eggs from 20 to 60 marks.

Many papers have investigated and substantially confirm the Beobachter's schedules. The Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung is informed that the figures are accurate, and the Berlin Boersen-Courier has received similar information. The Hamburger Correspondent, which has close relations with Government circles, says it has every reason to believe that the figures represent the proposals in their present form. "But we hope," continues the Hamburger Correspondent, "that the Reichstag will have enough political wisdom not to adopt such duties." The paper says the Government will publish the Tariff bill in a few days.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says commercial treaties will be impossible under such duties, and adds:

"Tariff wars are in Germany's future if the Government realizes its intentions."

The Berliner Tageblatt has received information to the effect that the schedules as printed by the Stuttgart Beobachter are correctly given. The Tageblatt considers them monstrous, and prints statistics showing that the duties, on the basis of the imports for 1900, mean an increased expenditure of 60,000,000 marks to the consumers, not to mention the rise in prices on domestic products. It argues that the United States and Russia, two of Germany's best customers, would adopt reprisals were the duties put into effect.

The Vorwaerts characterizes the published schedules as usurious.

The Cologne Gazette says those who doubt the trustworthiness of the Beobachter's figures will not long remain in doubt, as there are unmistakable signs indicating that the schedules are correct.

The Nation also vouches for the schedules, and expects tariff wars instead of commercial treaties.

At a congress of German butchers held this week in Rostock, growing hostility toward the Agrarians was evinced. The butchers complained that they would lose 100,000,000 marks annually as a result of the virtual prohibition of the importation of animals, and that meats would be very much dearer in price and poorer in quality. Denunciations of Agrarian greed were enthusiastically applauded, and a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the commencement of agitation throughout Germany.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR AT CORK.

Proposal to Hold an Exhibition Next Year Enthusiastically Received—Site Already Selected.

CORK, Ireland, July 13.—The following particulars relative to the great international exhibition which it is proposed to hold in Cork next year have been obtained:

The exhibition is being organised with the co-operation of a Government department, known as the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, which has already given $25,000 toward the erection of the buildings. In addition, the department proposes to give the benefit of its organization to collect exhibits from the great industrial centres of the world, and in other ways to insure the success of the great undertaking.

The idea has been received with great enthusiasm; the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cadogan, has been obtained, and leading noblemen of the United Kingdom figure as officers on the General Committee.

Donations toward the funds have been pouring in very generously since the matter was first mooted some three months ago, and the latest development of the scheme is the selection of a site, known as the Mardyke, which extends for more than thirty acres in a very beautiful spot within the city limits. The River Lee will intersect the grounds, and electric tram cars will take visitors to the exhibition from the railway termini. From the point of view of exhibitors the place is suitable, and for sideshows it is excellent. It is thickly wooded, and the Lee at this point is clear and placid.

It is intended to attract as many visitors from the United States as possible, and the transatlantic carrying companies are being approached with a view to getting special fares for intending visitors to the exhibition. The companies have also been approached with regard to facilities for intending exhibitors.

SHAMROCK I.'S SAILORS STRUCK.

Sir Thomas Lipton Refused Their Demands and Is Hiring Others.

GLASGOW, July 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton has refused the demands for a bonus of £15 instead of £8 of fifteen of the sailors of the Shamrock I., engaged by him to sail the Shamrock II. in American waters, and is hiring fresh hands.

It appears the difference between Sir Thomas and his sailors arises from the fact that the men employed on the Shamrock II. are the best sailors procurable and are paid £2 a week. The sailors on the Shamrock I. are paid only the usual wage of 30 shillings. With the proffered bonus their whole wage would not be equal to that of the men employed on the Shamrock II., and if the crew of the Shamrock I. are required to help the latter they contend they should receive equal remuneration.

It is not expected that Sir Thomas will have any difficulty in filling the places of the men who declined to accept the bonus of £8.

Stoning a Stage Not Illegal.

LONDON, July 20.—According to the latest interpretation of the British law, the audience in a theatre can throw stones at the stage with impunity. A rowdy was charged in a police court with throwing stones in a music hall at Hoxton. Six or seven stones which had been picked up from the stage were produced in court. The Magistrate held that, in the absence of any witness who had been struck by the stones or individually pelted, the prisoner must go free.

Prof. Haeckel to Give Up Lecturing.

BERLIN, July 20.—Prof. Ernst Heinrich Haeckel, the famous naturalist, will give up lecturing at the University of Jena, where he has been Professor of Zoology since 1865, and attendance at scientific congresses, owing to the condition of his health. Prof. Haeckel has still much scientific work that he wishes to accomplish. He was born in 1834.

Son of Sir Wilfrid Lawson Bankrupt.

LONDON, July 20.—An examination of the accounts in the failure of Mordaunt Lawson, third son of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., shows estimated liabilities of £204,000, with assets of £81,000. Mr. Lawson was not in business, but became interested with several friends in Hooley's Siberian gold fields projects, and his failure was the result of these enterprises not materializing.

LONDON THEATRE NOTES.

Fitch's New Plays—The Irving-Terry Season Closes—Menpes's Pictures of Bernhardt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 20.—Clyde Fitch goes to Copenhagen to work in quiet surroundings until Beerbohm Tree begins the rehearsals of his new piece, "The Last of the Dandies," in early September; he then hurries to New York to begin rehearsing Elsie De Wolfe's company in another new play called "The Way of the World," and returns for the final rehearsals of Tree late in October. Tree is so pleased with his rôle of D'Orsay in "The Last of the Dandies," originally intended for John Drew, that he has postponed his revival of "The Tempest." The play is in five acts; the scene is laid in London and up the Thames, except the last act, the incidents of which occur in Paris. The date is about 1845. Lily Hanbury acts Lady Blessington, and a very large company is required. Tree promises a fine scenic production.

Fitch has also disposed of his historical drama called "Major André" to George Alexander, who promises a production at St. James's Theatre within twelve months.

Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry closed their annual term at the Lyceum Theatre last night. The play, "Coriolanus," was beautifully staged and acted with zeal and taste. After the play Sir Henry made his usual touching farewell speech. His New York engagement begins Oct. 21 at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

An exhibition of many drawings of Sarah Bernhardt in varying moods and in and out of character will soon be opened in Paris. The artist is Mortimer Menpes.

Augier's comedy, "Les Effrontés," has been revived at the Théâtre Français this week, Mlle. Céline Morel achieving great personal success as the Marquise d'Auberive. She is a new recruit from the Odéon. E. A. D.

DESTITUTE PLAYERS IN LONDON.

Many American Actresses Have Been Unable to Secure Employment.

LONDON, July 20.—The suicide in London of Ida and Edith Yeoland, actresses, in consequence of their lack of engagements and disappointment at failure to secure an expected opportunity to play in New York, has forcibly brought to public notice the difficulties of making a livelihood on the London stage, and the fact that there are to-day a number of tolerably good actresses in London who are destitute, or nearly so.

Among these actresses are many Americans who have come over in the hope of making a hit, and who find it almost impossible to secure engagements without social and financial backing. The struggle in gloomy rooms in Bloomsbury continues, the actresses are ashamed to go back to the United States and confess that they were unable to secure employment in London for that moderate talent which would generally assure them engagements in the United States.

A pitiful case came up this week, when an American girl, who had done very well at home, and who was well connected, appealed to the United States Embassy to send a cablegram to her uncle asking him for funds. She had been almost starving for three weeks before she brought herself to the point of asking for help.

Even when employment is found, it is a beggarly pittance that actresses receive in return for their services, unless they possess exceptional talent or backing. At perhaps the most fashionable of all London theatres a girl taking quite a good part will only get £5 a week, out of which she must provide her own dresses.

The pathos in the death of the two clever and unusually pretty Yeoland girls has brought this entire matter to the notice of London theatregoers with no pleasant emphasis.

CAPT. BLACKBURN AT LISBON.

Voyage from Gloucester, Mass., in His Twenty-five-Foot Sloop Occupied 41 Days.

LISBON, July 20.—The twenty-five-foot sloop Great Republic, in which Capt. Howard Blackburn sailed from Gloucester, Mass., last month, has arrived here, the passage having occupied forty-one days.

The voyage just completed by Capt. Blackburn was the second he has made alone across the Atlantic. His previous voyage was to London, in 1899, and occupied sixty-one days.

Capt. Blackburn sailed from Gloucester for Lisbon on June 9. He said when he started that he expected to reach his destination in forty-five days. More than 1,000 people saw him start, and a silk pennant was presented to him.

Capt. Blackburn's exploits are the more remarkable because he is without fingers and toes. He lost them through frost bite while fishing on the Grand Banks.

PEEL VAN DYCKS IN BERLIN.

Two Famous Portraits Sold Last Year for Over $125,000 on Exhibition in the Royal Gallery.

BERLIN, July 20.—The Royal Gallery has on exhibition two portraits by Van Dyck, recently acquired by purchase.

They were formerly part of the collection of Sir Robert Peel.

Although it was announced soon after the sale at Robinson & Fisher's, London, in May of last year, of the historic works of art which formed the heirlooms of the Peel family that the two great Van Dycks had been purchased for the Museum at Berlin, some doubt subsequently arose as to whether the report was correct. The foregoing cablegram disposes of the question, and Berlin now possesses two of the greatest works the Flemish master ever painted.

The portraits are those of a Genoese Senator and his wife—the man about eighty and the woman about forty-five years old. In their frames they stand 8 feet 6 inches high. They were bought from the Palbi family for Sir Robert Peel by Sir David Wilkie, and had probably hung in the Spinola Palace at Genoa ever since they were finished. Sir Thomas Lawrence made a famous mot in describing one of the chief qualities which make them so precious. "They are," he said, "entirely free from the ravages of repair."

The two portraits were sold on May 11. The bidding was started at 20,000 guineas, and the pictures were knocked down at 24,250 guineas—a low price in the opinion of most experts.

The Berlin gallery is continually buying masterpieces by famous painters as they appear in the auction rooms and by private sale. It is better able, from the funds at its disposal, to do this than almost any other great gallery, and its example has been cited as showing what may be accomplished if the Metropolitan Museum of Art obtains the Rogers bequest.

The Newfoundland-Reid Arrangement.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 20.—The Government Party in the Legislature unanimously indorsed the new Bond-Reid arrangement last night, which action insures its passage through the Assembly, or lower branch of the Legislature, in which the Government has thirty-two members, against four Opposition members. In the Council, or upper branch, where the Opposition has a majority, it is not likely that any hostility will be manifested, as the measure has been agreed to with Mr. Reid and a renewed dead-lock might be the result of its rejection.

Count Tolstoi Convalescent.

TULA, Russia, July 20.—Count Tolstoi, who has been critically ill, is now out of danger and convalescent.

MAX MULLER'S LIBRARY WILL GO TO JAPAN

Baron Iwasaki Buys It for the University of Tokio.

English Scientist Had 13,000 Volumes—Mikado's Richest Subject Talks on Economic Subjects.

OXFORD, July 20.—The library of the late Prof. Max Müller, composed of 13,000 volumes, has been purchased by Baron Iwasaki for presentation to the University of Tokio.

Baron Iwasaki, who is said to be the richest man in Japan, sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the Cunard liner Umbria. The Baron is studying the financial situation in different countries, and incidentally looking into the labor and trust questions.

Concerning the financial situation in Japan, he said that at the present time it was not of the best.

"The situation might be described as tight," he said. "This is caused by the fact that Japan has had a war and has had too much fighting to do. However, things will come out all right in a short time. Japan has wonderful resources and is developing along all lines.

"I have been interested in the trusts, and studying the question. Of course we have no trusts in Japan. How the people would take them is another matter. Perhaps if we get them over there they will be of gradual growth, and so cause no stir.

"I am very much interested in the strike now going on in this country, and wonder what the outcome will be. I do not quite understand the situation, for we do not have strikes in my country. It is because there are no labor unions that the Japanese workmen are contented."

"Is the content because the laborer is well paid or because he is ignorant?" he was asked.

"I believe they are content because they are satisfied with conditions. You must understand that I make that answer because different conditions prevail in Japan than here."

The Baron expects to return to this country in September.

STRINGENT ORDER IN NATAL.

All Farms Between Tugela and Sunday's Rivers to be Evacuated.

DURBAN, July 20.—In consequence of the Boer raids into Natal and the support given to the raiders by the republicans, the military authorities have ordered all white men, with their live stock, foodstuffs, and clothing, to evacuate all farms between the Tugela and Sunday's Rivers. Any white man remaining in that section of the country after July 31 will be subject to martial law.

BOERS SAID TO BE HOPEFUL.

PARIS, July 20.—An official communication received from the Boer headquarters protests against the publication of the correspondence between Mr. Reitz (Transvaal State's Secretary) and Mr. Steyn (President of the Orange Free State) that was captured with Mr. Steyn's baggage near Lindley. The communication maintains that Mr. Steyn's optimistic views are fully upheld by confidential reports from Botha, De la Rey, Smuts, and Beyer.

It is asserted that Mr. Krüger has received within the week a most satisfactory letter from Gen. Botha, in which details of future plans and movements are given, everything going to show that the Boers in the field are as determined and confident as ever.

Declines to Release Americans.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In reply to the representations to the State Department, the British Government has declined to release the Americans who were captured while serving in the Boer Army. The only exceptions will be prisoners whose health is such as to make their confinement dangerous. Some Americans are among the military prisoners in Ceylon, and the State Department has special reference to them in addressing the British Government in this matter.

BETTER OUTLOOK AT PEKING.

Ministers Agree on Some Points, and a Conference Regarding the Customs Duties Is Probable.

COLOGNE, July 20.—The Cologne Gazette's Peking correspondent telegraphs that at yesterday's conference of the foreign Ministers an agreement was reached regarding the improvement of the Port of Shanghai and the Pei-Ho, the mortgaging of the maritime customs to the amount of 4 per cent., and in regard to the salt and junk taxes, which are regarded as adequate for raising the indemnity.

Great Britain still strongly opposing the plan to increase the customs in case the other revenues are inadequate, a compromise is probable on this point.

It is felt that the meeting marks an important advance in the negotiations.

THE BRITISH BOILER TEST.

Cruiser Fitted with Scotch Type Again Outsteams Vessel with Belleville System.

LONDON, July 20.—The British cruiser Minerva, which started at 4:50 o'clock in the afternoon of July 17 from Gibraltar in a race with the cruiser Hyacinth to Portsmouth, was sighted off the latter place at 9:30 o'clock this evening. The Hyacinth has not been reported.

The performance of the cruisers is rather disappointing, as both have been expected at Portsmouth ever since daylight this morning.

The Minerva has Scotch boilers and the Hyacinth Belleville boilers. The race between the two vessels, which in other respects are almost exactly similar, was arranged in order to make a thorough trial of which class of boiler is the superior.

The Minerva has not only won the race from Gibraltar to Portsmouth, but also the race out to Gibraltar, which point she reached several hours ahead of the other cruiser.

ANOTHER GERMAN CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The German authorities have made a demand for indemnity against the Chinese for a local indignity, and the incident is reported in mail advices from China just received here.

It appears that German missionaries purchased a house at Lim-Chou and converted it into a chapel. The Chinese attacked the place and destroyed the building. Thereupon the German cruiser Jaguar appeared and landed a marine guard, asking an indemnity of several thousand dollars, also $250 a day while the cruiser was detained there.

The marines were marched to the yamen of the local Magistrates, where negotiations for a settlement were pending at the time the advices were forwarded.

TO SPEND SUNDAY AT SEA,

Arbuckle Floating Hotels Take Out 150 Guests.

The Arbuckle "deep-sea hotels" started out last night on their first over-Sunday trip. The full-rigged ship, the Jacob A. Stamler, accompanied by the yacht Gitana, and the tug John A. Harlin, left the anchorage off Liberty Island about 7 o'clock, and will return at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

About 150 passengers or guests were transported from the dock at the foot of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, on the tug to the Stamler. This was more than the management expected for the first over-Sunday trip. About one-third of the passengers were women. The yacht Gitana took out a special party of thirty persons, friends of a Wall Street broker, who had engaged the boat for the trip.

It was intended when the Stamler with the yacht and the tug left to sail slowly down the coast at least as far as Long Branch and cruise about until to-morrow morning. If there was enough wind, it was said the trip would be extended out to sea.

DROWNED IN SIGHT OF ALL.

A Vain Attempt to Rescue Little Ernest Murray—His Prostrated Mother May Die.

With a number of companions, Ernest Murray, six years old, who lived at 245 West Thirty-fifth Street, went to the foot of West Thirty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon to play on the Pennsylvania Railroad pier. The lads had been frolicking for some time, when one of the number suggested that they all go in swimming. They could all swim except Murray, but his comrades said that they would teach him if he would go in the water.

There is a sloping beach at the foot of West Thirty-seventh Street and for half an hour Murray amused himself in the shallow water near the pier. The other lads swam out some distance and Murray waded out as far as the depth would allow, when he suddenly got into deep water and went down.

When he arose to the surface the first time he cried to the other boys that he was drowning, but before any of them could reach him he had gone down a second time.

A young man, whose name could not be learned, was standing on the pier, and without the slightest hesitancy dove overboard and attempted to rescue the drowning boy, but just as he was nearing him Murray sank for the last time. His body later floated to the surface and was recovered. It was removed to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and later to the home of the boy's parents.

When the body was carried into the house Mrs. Murray became hysterical and then unconscious, and a physician had to be summoned. She is in a critical condition, and it is said may not recover.

FOUGHT HIS RESCUER.

Brooklyn Physician's Attempt to Drown Himself in the Harlem Mere, Central Park.

John Whalen of 113 East One Hundred and Fourth Street yesterday afternoon saw a man apparently in distress near the edge of the Harlem Mere in Central Park at One Hundred and Tenth Street, near Fifth Avenue. Whalen kept at a distance, but watched him closely. Suddenly the man jumped into the lake.

Whalen sprang into the water also, and after a struggle managed to drag the man to the shore. Others were attracted, among them Policeman Coyle. The would-be suicide was in a semi-unconscious condition, and the policeman called an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital. Before being taken away the man recovered sufficiently to say that he was Andrew Mortimer, twenty-six years old, a physician, living on Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He said he was single. Mortimer was taken to Harlem Hospital a prisoner.

Mr. Whalen, the rescuer, said last night that when he saw Mortimer jump into the lake he was walking in the Park with a little nephew.

"I could not stand still and see a man drowned," said Mr. Whalen, "so, telling the boy not to run away, I took a running dive into the water. Before I could get to the man he was forty feet out in the lake. Mortimer—he says that's his name—did not seem to sink as he expected to, and for that reason I got to him in time. He grabbed me by the throat and tried to choke me, but I let him have it on the back of his neck with my fist, and then he let up.

"When I got back to shallow water I was so weak I could hardly stand. I fell in two feet of water and would have drowned if no one had helped me. There were hundreds of women and children about, a thousand, I should think, and it was a good thing they screamed, or help might not have come."

GIRL SAVES DROWNING GIRL.

Holds Her Until a Boat Is Launched and Rescues Both.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 20.—A crowd of several hundred persons witnessed the heroic rescue at Hudson Park to-day of Miss Adelaide Leech by Miss Edna Isaacs.

Both girls are about eighteen years of age. Miss Leech learned to swim a short time ago. She did not know she was in deep water, but when she tired with her exertion and tried to stand on the sand she found that she was beyond her depth. She sank below the water and was not able to help herself. Miss Isaacs, who was fifty feet away, saw her go down and swam to her. She held Miss Leech's head above the water until the lifeboat was launched, and they were both taken into it and placed on shore.

The rescued girl was only half conscious, but she quickly revived and was taken to her home.

RESCUED DROWNING GIRL.

A Summer Visitor at Asbury Park Narrowly Escapes Death.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 20.—John Moss, employed in a real estate office at this place, this morning rescued a young woman from drowning in Sunset Lake. Moss was driving along Sunset Road when he saw a woman struggling in the water near the bridge. Close to her was another woman in a boat, but she was unable to render her companion in the water any assistance.

Mr. Moss took in the situation at a glance and leaped from the bridge into the boat. He soon had the half drowning girl on board and brought her ashore. She was nearly unconscious, and when revived refused to give her name or address. It is said she is a Summer boarder at one of the hotels near the lake.

KAISER BUYS AMERICAN HORSE.

Purchases King from Rudolph Clasen of Brookline, Mass.

BOSTON, July 20.—Emperor William of Germany has purchased from Rudolph Clasen of Brookline the latter's handsome Kentucky-bred horse, King, who for the past few years has attracted the attention of admirers of horseflesh in and about this city.

After King had won a blue ribbon at the Boston Horse Show three years ago, pictures of the horse came to the notice of a high German officer, who was so struck with the animal's fine points that he induced the Emperor to open negotiations for his purchase. Next Wednesday Mr. Clasen will sail for Germany to deliver the horse to the Kaiser. Alma, Mr. Clasen's well-known high jumper, will also be a passenger, having been purchased by Gen. von Scack of the German Army.

Mr. Clasen for several years taught riding in the German officers' riding school.

Ohio County Treasurer Ousted.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 20.—A sensation was sprung here to-day when Alfred Blackburn of Steubenville, on the order of the Auditor of State, appeared at the office of the County Treasurer, Charles Brumfield, and demanded that the office be turned over to him. Blackburn is now in charge. This action follows an opinion by Attorney General Sheets, holding the County Treasurer responsible for $35,000 back taxes collected from the Altman & Taylor Machine Company, of which, it is alleged, attorneys retained all but $8,271.

Will Make Submarine Signals.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 20.—The Submarine Signal Company was organized in this city this afternoon with a capital of $1,000,000. The officers are: President—Henry M. Whitney of the Dominion Coal Company; Treasurer—Arthur J. Mundy of Boston; Directors—Henry M. Whitney, J. B. Millett, Arthur J. Mundy, Sir William Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Heman W. Chalin, Harry Burnett, Thomas Allen, W. Cameron Forbes, and Henry M. Soule.

Little Girl Killed by Trolley Car.

Matilda O'Loughlin, eight years old, who lived with her parents at 643 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, was crossing Columbia Street, at Summit, last night, when she was knocked down and run over by Car No. 512 of the crosstown line. Both her legs were crushed, and she died in the Long Island College Hospital two hours after the accident. The motorman, Charles Vernon of 52 East Street, Long Island City, was arrested.

A. Simonson

933 Broadway, 21—22 Streets.

Hair Goods for Summer Wear

are light and delicately made, but still I guarantee them to keep their curl and wave in seashore or mountain air. I can provide you with anything in hair goods from the most artistic **Wigs, Toupees, Pompadours, Wavy Switches, etc.**, to the simplest curl.

Your inspection of my latest creation, the **Lover's Knot**, is requested. It makes a most beautiful hair dress for the back hair.

My assortment of **HAIR ORNAMENTS** is so varied that none can fail to find what they want, be it for summer hops or for out-of-doors without a hat.

All mail orders receive my personal supervision. I guarantee satisfaction.

I KEEP EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

No Branch Stores. No Agents.

IS ACCUSED OF BURGLARY

Lester R. Walton Arrested in Fifth Avenue House.

Young Chemist Says He Entered Woman's Apartments in Search of Ice —Elevator Man Also in Custody.

After an exciting chase and much watching Detective James McCauley, who is attached to the East Fifty-first Street Station, yesterday arrested Lester R. Walton, a chemist and son of Dr. Alfred Walton, of the Walton Oxygen and Hydrogen Company of 509 Fifth Avenue, on the charge of burglary. Charles R. Barnes, an elevator man, was also arrested charged with interfering with the officer.

Early yesterday Miss Josephine Curtis, who has apartments on the fifth story of the apartment house 509 Fifth Avenue, complained to Sergeant Powers of the East Fifty-first Street Station that Friday afternoon a room in her apartments had been entered and $50 had been taken from a bureau drawer. She said that her French maid could not have entered the room because a new lock had been put on the door.

Detective McCauley was detailed to make an investigation. Miss Curtis's maid, according to the police, said that Friday afternoon Walton went to a room adjoining the Curtis apartments, where, with a rope held by a porter in the house, he was enabled to swing to a window of the Curtis apartments. The porter, she said, had told her that Walton had told him there was a piece of ice in the room that he wanted to get.

After questioning the woman McCauley went to the elevator shaft, rang the bell, and then waited for some time. Becoming tired, the detective started to walk down stairs. Happening to look over the balustrade, he alleges, he saw Barnes and Walton conversing in the basement. McCauley's presence was discovered, and Walton ran into Fifth Avenue, to Forty-third Street, then through a driveway and disappeared.

The detective later returned to the house, and again found Walton and Barnes talking together. The former at the sight of the detective jumped into the elevator and lowered himself into the sub-cellar. McCauley followed down the stairway, but Walton had escaped by means of a ladder and window. Barnes was arrested and taken to the station house for interfering with the detective by allowing Walton to use the elevator.

McCauley then returned to the house and captured Walton. He was charged with burglary. Later the prisoner was released on $1,000 bail furnished by William A. Rees of 120 East Forty-seventh Street.

When searched the police found on Barnes four pawn tickets calling for three dozen silver knives and forks, a ladies' sealskin coat, a pair of gold link cuff buttons, and four umbrellas. Barnes refused to say how he came into possession of the pawn tickets.

Walton described himself as a chemist, twenty-one years old, and living at Atlantic Highlands, N. J. He was recently married, it is said, to a prominent young woman living in his home town.

He declared that Miss Curtis was laboring under a delusion. He denied that he had taken the money, but admitted going into the rooms after a piece of ice, which he claims he found in a bath tub, which he said had been taken from an apartment he has in the house. He said that to-morrow he will bring legal proceedings against Miss Curtis.

FIRE IN NEW TENEMENTS.

The Firemen Used the Elevated Structure for Vantage Ground—Other Tenements in Danger.

Three five-story tenements in course of construction on the east side of Eighth Avenue above One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and located between Nos. 2,670 and 2,684, were badly damaged by fire which broke out in a bathroom in the rear of the fourth floor of the building adjoining, No. 2,670, last evening.

James A. Moore, the watchman, was climbing a ladder to the fifth floor of the structure to make his usual examination when he smelled the smoke. Going into the fourth floor Moore found the fire near a plumber's furnace. He tried to extinguish the blaze, but finding it was gaining he ran to the street and turned in an alarm. Battalion Chief Terpenny was one of the first firemen to reach the scene and he turned in a second alarm quickly followed by a third, because of the thickly populated neighborhood. The last alarm brought Deputy Chief Duance to the scene and he assumed command.

Owing to the unfinished condition of the buildings and because no stairways or fire escapes had yet been erected, the fire was fought from the elevated road structure and from the roofs of the adjoining houses. After a half-hour's hard work the flames were under control and were soon extinguished.

The fire was confined to the two floors of the building in which it started and to the fifth floor of the two adjoining buildings. The entire loss is estimated at $4,000. It was found necessary to tear down the larger portion of the front wall of the three buildings above the fourth floor. The buildings are owned by the contractor, John McGovern.

Traffic on the elevated road and the surface car lines was delayed during the progress of the fire.

FIRE IN WARREN STREET.

The Firemen Driven Back by Smoke in Big Warehouse.

Much difficulty was experienced by the firemen in fighting fire on the second floor of the building at 55 Warren Street last evening. The fire started under the stairway on the second floor, which is occupied by the New York Bag Company, and the flames quickly spread to the thousands of tightly packed bags, causing thick volumes of smoke to fill the whole building.

A man passing along West Broadway discovered smoke coming from all the windows in the front of the building. He promptly turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived they tried to enter through the door on the ground floor, but when they broke it open a dense volume of smoke drove them back. After breaking all the windows, the firemen entered on the second floor, and after battling with the flames for more than an hour got them under control.

The cause of the fire is not known, but the firemen think that defective electric insulation under the stairs caused the blaze.

The damage is given as $1,000. The hardware firm of Surpless, Dunne & Co. on the ground floor suffered some damage to the stock by water and smoke. The upper floors were damaged a little by smoke.

Laborers Killed by a Train.

Two laborers—August Meirenken of Manhattan and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Streets and James Conet of 464 East Eighty-fourth Street—were struck and instantly killed by a train on the New York Central Railroad's old line from Spuyten Duyvil to West Thirtieth Street at 9 o'clock last evening. The engineer said he repeatedly blew his whistle, but the men paid no attention to his signals.

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we are apt to overdo.

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When used up or tired out or nervous from any cause take a wine glass full of

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and rest for a while. You will be astonished at the result. There is no reaction.

Take it with your meals and on retiring to keep well and strong.

Avoid Cheap Substitutes. Be sure to get JOHANN HOFF'S and you will retain what you gain.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

EYE Diseases and defective eyesight cured. New method. No knife, no pain, no danger. DR. WILSON, 41 W. 24th St., New York. Hours, 10 to 4. Consultation free.

JUMPED OFF THE BATTERY WALL.

Sagwal Zarb, Native of Malaga, Wanted to Die Because He Was Starving and Miserable.

Driven to desperation by failure to secure work, nearly starved, and goaded past endurance by the urchins who infest Battery Park, Sagwal Zarb, a native of the Island of Malaga, attempted to end his life yesterday morning by jumping from the Battery Wall into the water. He jumped from a point about midway between the Liberty Dock and the free baths. A longshoreman and Policeman Patrick Eagan, who were standing near, plunged in after him, and managed to grasp him before he sank for the third time.

They found it impossible, however, to lift him to the wall above, as he was apparently almost dead and was a dead weight on their hands. Finally another policeman, John Gallagher, who is well-known owing to the fact that he is the fattest man on the force, hove in sight and offered a helping hand. With his assistance Zarb was hauled up the wall and deposited on the walk, and one of the men then went to a telephone to send in an ambulance call to the Hudson Street Hospital.

At the hospital Zarb was soon revived. He was asked what was the cause of his rash act, and replied that he was out of work and nearly starved. Yesterday morning he went to the Park and sat down on a bench under the trees. He had not been there long when his forlorn appearance attracted the attention of a crowd of urchins, who straightway started to plague him. They squirted water at him with their mouths, punched him in the sides with sticks, and called him by insulting names. He became so much worked up that he decided to end his troubles by drowning himself.

SOCIALIST-LABOR MEN'S PLAN.

They Will Not Choose a Mayoralty Candidate Till the Other Parties Have Decided.

The Socialist Labor Party last night held a convention at Arlington

WORKMEN FOR AND AGAINST STEEL STRIKE

Vandergrift Men Sing "America" and Oppose the Union.

LABOR RALLY AT McKEESPORT

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association One of the Speakers—A Reply to Mr. Arms.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 20.—The first week of the steel strike ended to-day in this district with two meetings, one indorsing non-unionism, the other condemning it. The first was held at Vandergrift this afternoon where the sentiment of the workers of the Vandergrift, Leechburg, Apollo, and Saltsburg plants of the American Sheet Steel Company was expressed in speech and resolutions. More than 1,800 men attended the meeting. Speeches were made by prominent mill workers indorsing non-unionism and declaring loyalty to the company. When the speeches had been made the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, There is, at present, trouble existing between the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers and the American Sheet Steel Company, which has arisen by reason of the said association demanding that all non-union mills be organized into the union, which demand we do not indorse; therefore be it

Resolved by the iron workers of Vandergrift, Apollo, Leechburg, and Saltsburg, assembled this 20th day of July, 1901, at Vandergrift, Penn., That we hereby express our loyalty to the managers of the American Sheet Steel Company. During the years we have worked for said company we have received the fairest treatment at their hands; our wages have been entirely satisfactory, and we ask that we be permitted to work non-union, as we have been doing since 1894.

We feel that no labor union can make our condition any better or more honorable than it is at present, since we are subject to no one man's dictation.

We also hereby heartily indorse the action of the business men of Vandergrift, Leechburg, Saltsburg, and Apollo in their recent indorsement of the policy of the American Sheet Steel Company, and assure them that our interests are mutual; and that we as workmen will not be misled nor do anything that will in any way impair the good feeling and pleasant relations that have existed between us and the management of the American Sheet Steel Company.

Before adjourning the management of the company was thanked for its liberality, and the entire audience united in singing "America."

The meeting at McKeesport was diametrically opposite to the Vandergrift gathering in its object and action. It was held in White's Opera House under the auspices of the Amalgamated Association, and was addressed by several prominent officials of the association, principal among whom was President Shaffer. The hall was crowded and much enthusiasm was evidenced.

The manufacturers profess to be well satisfied with the developments of the week, as there are still in operation the non-union mills at Vandergrift, Chester, Duncansville, Old Meadow, Saltsburg, and Scottdale, and the tin-plate mill at Monessen. All these mills, they say, have a large capacity and are running full. They also express gratification at the partial start made at Wellsville and the promise of a larger force on Monday.

Superintendent L. T. Brown of the United States Steel Corporation was emphatic in his declaration to-day that there was no dissatisfaction among the men at the Carnegie upper and lower mills.

Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated Association announced late to-day that John Quinn, the Vice President of the Ninth District, had organized a lodge of tin workers at Monessen this afternoon. This is the only tin plate mill of the combination that has been working since the strike began.

President Shaffer, when shown the statement of Vice President Warner Arms, in New York, concerning the non-union mills, said:

"Mr. Arms agreed to sign the scale for Saltsburg and the Old Meadow mill at Scottdale, both non-union mills, as did the other representatives of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Arms is reported to have said that he would sign for Monessen. I do not believe that Mr. Arms ever said that to the public, for he never made any such statement before the conference or to me privately. But I know he agreed to sign for two mills. If he is willing to sign for two, why not for all?

"This definition of the wage agreement is correct, whether it comes from Mr. Arms or not. I stated to the representatives of the United States Steel Corporation in conference that I represented the men of the Lindsay & McCutcheon's and Painter's mills, and they agreed to prove that I represented them by stating that they were at work at that time because I insisted that they continue work in the hope of reaching a settlement, and that if they, the representatives of the company, doubted my statement I would prove it by closing those mills almost immediately. The men of these mills are showing now by ceasing work that they wish the scale to be signed. This is also true of the men at Clark's mill and the likelihood is that if a settlement is not effected speedily the men in other supposed non-union mills will indicate their desire to have the scale signed.

"It is true the scale was signed for the mills of the American Tin Plate Company, excepting Monessen. We told Mr. Arms we desired the scale signed for that mill, and, after discussion, Mr. Arms and his associates entered into the following agreement with the Amalgamated Association, this agreement being a condition upon which the scale was to continue for the other mills:

We agree to sign the scale for Monessen if the American Sheet Steel Company will sign the scale for all the mills.

"Mr. Arms knew the existence of Article 19, Section 35, and of the effect it would have upon the mills of the Tin Plate Company."

The audience was composed almost wholly of mill men who were apparently deeply interested. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Stewart Sharp, formerly a mill worker. President Shaffer was introduced and received with such noise and din that it was several moments before he could be heard. Mr. Shaffer said in part:

"Gentlemen and fellow-citizens, I am pleased to be with you to-day, as I believe our coming together will enhance our interests in the present struggle. Are there any person or persons in the audience who have been sent here as spies for the 'bosses'? If there are, will they please stand up. [A pause.] Why, a sneak is naturally a liar, and he ought to keep his paper and pencil handy. I know exactly what I am talking about. It is not necessary to go into details concerning the present strike at this time, as all workingmen are familiar with the cause of the trouble. Last February the wails of Jericho (I mean McKeesport) were falling in places, and many of the men who had been employed within the walls were discovered organizing. Seven men were discharged, and fellow-workmen decided to stand by the discharged men. Six of the discharged men were finally reinstated. In Woods's mill, but the seventh man was called into the mill office and told he could not return to work because he had taken such an active interest in organizing the men employed in the plant. Every detail of this one man had been religiously adhered to, but the mill officials claimed he violated a contract and he was never reinstated.

"Representatives of the American Sheet Steel Company have repeatedly told me that if the laboring men were all organized the association would become too strong. I have never spoken of this before. The men are now out on strike, and I advise them to stand together. It is time the Christian Church arrayed itself on the side of organized labor. Men, go to the polls and vote right. Away back in the nineties a Mr. Lovejoy of New York, witnessed the awful trouble in Homestead, and a Mr. S. of Wellsville had it all right during one year, but is not willing to try it for another year. Another official told me that there ought to be non-union mills to hold the balance of power.

"Men of McKeesport, are you not tired chewing bones? The trusts have not only kicked you this time, but are fighting you. The combine has threatened to move Woods's Mill to Vandergrift if the men do not return to work, but you can rest assured the Woods Mill will never be moved to Vandergrift or any other place. The mill officials have implored the officials of the Amalgamated Association to start the plant as they needed the product. A report is being circulated that the mill will start Monday with non-union men, but it never will be. The only thing which will start the mill will be the taking back of the old men, and as long as the men are out the mill cannot be started. There are not enough men in the country to start the Woods Mill, and there is not now sufficient time to make men to put the plant in operation next Monday.

"Organized labor is bound to win, but remember, men, a peaceable and bloodless victory is the best and most honorable victory. I would not advise the saloons to be closed during the present trouble, because the proprietors of such places have paid a license to operate them. I advise you, however, to be careful to abstain from intoxicating beverages to excess, to observe the law, and to commit no act of violence. The mill officials, it is said, have made the statement that if they start the mill they will have protection. They may get out an injunction or bring soldiers to your city, but I advise you all to be men and law-abiding citizens. I wish they would bring men from Vandergrift and put them to work in Woods's Mill. I would be one to help keep them there. We would soon make union men out of them. Stay away from the mill and conduct yourselves decorously and gentlemanly, and the strike will soon be over.

"Why should the combine be opposed to the workingmen organizing? Why, all branches of business and trades are organized, even the physicians, lawyers, and ministers. We have grievances and want to adjust them, not by force, but by peaceful negotiations. Help me as a representative of the Amalgamated Association to adjust these grievances, and the white dove of peace will spread its wings over the entire country."

Three cheers were given to Mr. Shaffer as he finished his address. Mr. Shaffer then took the hand of many of his old fellow-workers, who made their way to the stage. When the men reached the streets there were many groups formed to discuss the meeting and its results, but nothing approaching excitement followed, and the men gradually dispersed to their homes.

Many stories have been put into circulation which were calculated to leave the impression that the strikers were preparing to do battle should the steel corporation attempt to resume operations at the Wood Mill on Monday. The Amalgamated people assert that no overt act will be committed, no matter how many men the company may secure for the mill. Although the announcement was made that the attempt to resume would take place on Monday, it is doubtful to-night if this will be carried out. The officials will not say when they expect to start up. The strikers' officials say it will be impossible for the company to secure enough men.

It was stated that in McKeesport the organization of the rolling mill men of the National Tube Company had been completed to-day, and that twenty-eight men had signed an agreement to join the association. The association officials would not confirm the report.

A telegram from Steubenville, Ohio, to-night says: "An important announcement was made at the National Steel Company's mills at Mingo Junction this evening, based on an order from the Carnegie Company, to the effect that the future wages of all employes, including laborers, will be raised to those paid in the Carnegie mills.

Union Fails at Duncansville.

ALTOONA, Penn., July 20.—The Duncansville mill workers met this afternoon and voted to resume work on Monday as usual, only four men voting in opposition. This is considered final. The management had announced that if the men closed down the mill it would never be started again.

FIREMEN STAND FIRM.

Employers Obtain Injunction Restraining Men from Interfering at Collieries.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 20.—The close of the fifth day of the Stationary Firemen's strike finds both sides firm. President Mullahy of the Stationary Firemen's Association said to-day that many firemen in the Hazleton district came out and more stood ready to do so as soon as the order was given.

State Vice President Barrett, when asked what action the firemen would take if the officers of the United Mine Workers should insist upon the strikers joining the United Mine Workers' organization, at the meeting to be held in this city to-morrow, said:

"The firemen will absolutely refuse to accept any such proposition, as they have decided to fight this battle out without any assistance."

At the headquarters of the coal operators the statement was made that the strikers lost considerable ground to-day. The Susquehanna Coal Company's mines at Nanticoke worked with an increased force of men. The Avondale Colliery of the Lackawanna Company resumed work with 450 men, United Mine Workers. The Stevens Coal Company, at Pittston, also started up with a full quota. The strikers assert, however, that the company granted the demands of the men.

It is generally believed that at the convention to be held in this city to-morrow the United Mine Workers will make an effort to have the strike settled.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company to-day secured a preliminary injunction from Judge Halsey to restrain striking employes from interfering with the firemen at work in the Maltby Colliery, Swoyersville, and from gathering about the homes of the workmen, intimidating them, or molesting them by the picket system or any other way. There will be a hearing on Monday to continue the injunction.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., July 20.—With eight collieries still tied up by striking firemen and all the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company's operations idle on account of a suspension until Monday, there are few plants shipping coal to-day. The strikers failed to close down the big Cameron mine to-day as they had expected. All the miners went to work, although none would enter the firerooms. Bosses and clerks continue keeping up steam. Unless the United Mine Workers next week aid the firemen, chances for extending the strike south of this region into the Schuylkill district are very slim.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., July 20.—As a result of missionary work among the stationary firemen in this region by representatives of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, the men are fast retiring from the United Mine Workers of America. So long as the firemen remain members of the Mine Workers' organization, President Mitchell has declared that they shall not strike. To-day the firemen employed by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at Lost Creek, withdrew from the United Mine Workers and became identified with the International Brotherhood. Similar withdrawals are expected in other portions of this region.

SCRANTON MACHINISTS LOSE.

Must Go Back to Work as Individuals If Reinstated.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 20.—The machinists' strike in Scranton is off. At a special meeting this afternoon the action of last night was reconsidered and a motion to return to work on Monday morning was passed unanimously.

The men here have been on a strike since May 4, having gone out sixteen days in advance of the time set for the general strike because of a local grievance. They tried to have their employers agree to take them back in a body, but were told they must come back as individuals, and that some of them would not be taken back at all. Those who are taken back will have to sign an agreement to do piece work if the company wishes the work done that way. The piece-work system was abolished in most of the shops some years ago by a threat to strike.

There were 2,500 machinists on strike in Scranton. About a thousand staid on strike till to-day. Those who staid out to the last were principally the Lackawanna and Allis-Chalmers men.

Hiring Negroes in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Two men have come here from Pittsburg to get negro labor to take the places of the strikers in the steel mills of the United States Steel Corporation. They hired fifty men here, and have received reports from agents in Anniston and Bessemer, Ala., that forty men have been secured there.

WOMAN SHOOTS A MAN.

Fires Four Shots at Him, All of Which Take Effect.

A probable murder was committed in Harlem early this morning by Martha Thomas, twenty-four years old, of 220 East Twenty-seventh Street, who is alleged to have fired four shots from a revolver at Richard D. Anthony, twenty-four years old, of the same address. All took effect. Both are colored, and had been quarreling. The shooting was heard by Patrolman Edward T. Miley of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who rushed into the house and arrested the woman.

Anthony, although seriously wounded, walked with the policeman and his prisoner to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where he became unconscious. A call was sent to Harlem Hospital for an ambulance, and Dr. Bivings, after a hasty examination, said the man was perhaps fatally wounded. He hurried him to the hospital.

Poison and Hanging Didn't Kill Him.

NEWARK, N. J., July 20.—William C. Pfeiffer, fifty years old, whose home is at 19 Jebez Street, made a determined attempt to kill himself to-day. First he took a big dose of poison, and then he hanged himself from the Hamburg Place railroad bridge. He was discovered, cut down, and removed in an unconscious condition to St. James Hospital. The cause of his act is not known.

Chautauqua Excursion.

$15.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 26, allowing stop over at Pan-American Exposition. Tickets good for return until August 26, inclusive. —Adv.

CROWD CHASES A THIEF

Stopped by a Policeman, He Fights for His Freedom.

He Had Taken a Woman's Pocketbook in Morningside Park—Recognized as Old Offender.

A man who said that he was Frederick Hall, a blacksmith, living on Third Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street, created a great deal of excitement up town soon after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The trouble began in Morningside Park, where he sat quietly enough on a bench beside Mrs. Minnie Edwards of 623 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street for a time.

Mrs. Edwards laid her pocketbook, containing $20.45, on her lap. She did not have it there long, however, before the man sitting beside her grabbed the pocketbook and fled.

Mrs. Edwards made an effort to catch the fleeing man, but finally confined her efforts to screaming "Stop thief!" Some men and boys took up the chase where Mrs. Edwards left off, and they pursued the man with the pocketbook east on One Hundred and Twentieth Street to Eighth Avenue. There the man took a northerly course, the crowd at his heels growing larger and larger as he ran.

At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street the fugitive, realizing that he was in a pretty tight scrape, threw off his coat. He tried to cross Eighth Avenue from east to west between two trolley cars, going in opposite directions, but there met a snag. Policeman Frederick T. Williams met him in the middle of the street. Both men paid absolutely no attention to the trolley cars which were close upon them, and grabbed one another. They went down on the asphalt like a shot, the motormen stopping their cars before they reached them. For several minutes there was a wrestling match which was watched with great interest by fully a thousand persons who collected as it progressed.

The passengers who were on the two cars between which the men fought, many of whom were women, stood up on their feet and looked on. Somebody called to the policeman, "Look out, he has a gun!" That started the women in the cars screaming, and put the men beside them to their wits' end to quiet them.

Policeman Williams finally got the best of the man and recovered the pocketbook. Meanwhile Mrs. Edwards had reached the scene of the capture, and her pocketbook was returned to her. Then she asked the policeman to let his prisoner go, but he refused.

At the police station the man gave his name and address. He was recognized there as one who had been arrested for a similar offense in 1893.

DRY GOODS DISTRICT THIEVES.

Capture of Two Men Who Were About to Carry Away Cloth from a Manufacturer's Place.

Two alleged burglars were locked up at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon by Detectives Fogarty and Clark of the Central Office, who have been detailed to the dry goods district to put a stop to the numerous truck burglaries reported of late. Thousands of dollars' worth of goods have been taken from trucks standing at the curb while drivers have been within the buildings.

The detectives about 4 o'clock saw a wagon that looked like that of a baker standing in front of 694 Broadway. They ascended to the third floor of the building where they found three men about to carry three rolls of cloth to the street from the work rooms of David Cohen, a clothing manufacturer. They were not employed in the place, which was supposed to be closed at the time.

The three men made an effort to escape, and one of them did. The two who were captured, when arraigned at Police Headquarters, gave their names as Henry Kenobsky, twenty-one years old, of 99 Suffolk Street, and James Oerenstein, nineteen years old, of 194 Suffolk Street.

BLOW ON HEAD WAS FATAL.

Police After Man Accused of Causing a Blacksmith's Death.

Louis Schmidt, sixty-eight years old, a blacksmith at 541 East Eleventh Street, and who lived at 311 East Tenth Street, died at his home last evening from injuries said to have been inflicted by Jacob Fisher of 191 Avenue C.

Above the blacksmith's shop lives Annie Schmidt, daughter-in-law of the dead blacksmith and sister-in-law of Fisher. According to the police the woman heard the men quarreling Friday morning over some repairs that were to be made to a wagon. She went downstairs to the shop and found both men with hammers in their hands. The woman says she took the hammers away from them, but that they then started to fight with their fists, and that Fisher struck her father-in-law on the side of the head with his hand. Schmidt fell to the floor unconscious. The police have been unable to find Fisher.

VIRGINIA ELECTORAL LAW.

Senator Daniel Before Constitutional Convention Outlines His Plan.

RICHMOND, Va., July 20.—Senator Daniel to-day presented to the Suffrage Committee of the Constitutional Convention his clause affecting the electorate and in presenting the paper he enjoined the members of the committee to secrecy. He said that the plan was not entirely completed, though in a speech of half an hour he outlined the provisions.

The proposition calls for a residence of two years in the State, one year in county or city, and thirty days in the precinct. Property to the value of $300 is to be held by the voter, his wife, or father; a poll tax of $2 is compulsory; men who have done military service for the United States Government are exempted, as are also persons over the age of sixty years; no person is to be exempted from payment of poll tax who draws a pension from the State or the United States, and persons who receive a salary or stipend are to be required to pay the poll tax. Persons of recognized good character and education are to be exempted at the discretion of the local boards from the property qualification.

Octogenarian Struck by a Car.

Henry Hall, eighty years old, of 363 West Fiftieth Street, while crossing Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon at Fiftieth Street, was struck by a south-bound electric car and thrown to the pavement. An ambulance was called from Roosevelt Hospital, and Dr. Prentice responded. He found the aged man had received a bad scalp wound and many contusions, and took him to the hospital. John McTyle of 401 West Fifty-sixth Street and William Thoden, respectively the motorman and conductor of the car, were arrested and taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

Car Conductor Severely Hurt.

Michael Cooper of 2,056 First Avenue, a conductor on the Union Trolley Line, was severely injured last night while his car was rounding the curve at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. As he leaned from the side of the car his head came in contact with one of the iron trolley poles. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where the doctors said that a later examination might show that there was a fractured skull under the man's bad scalp wound.

BELLEVUE EMPLOYE DISMISSED.

Accused of Assaulting and Hurting a Convalescent Patient.

James McCormack, an attendant of the crematory at Bellevue Hospital, was dismissed from the service yesterday for assaulting William Whitman, forty years old, a convalescent, and dislocating his shoulder, it is said, and causing him so many injuries that he had to be carried back to Ward 14 for treatment. It was only because Whitman refused to make a complaint that the police refrained from arresting McCormack.

Whitman has been in the hospital for some months. He had submitted to an operation and was slowly getting better. He was compelled to remain at Bellevue for treatment, and was assisting the nurses in Ward 14. Yesterday morning some garbage was given to him to take to the crematory to be burned. He is very weak yet, and in taking the garbage to the crematory happened to spill a little on the crematory floor. McCormack's ire was aroused. He abused Whitman, and finally either struck or pushed him and he fell.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—W. G. Elliott, President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway; Chevalier de Melotta, Liege, Belgium.

HOLLAND.—L. de Lobel, Paris.

STURTEVANT.—The Rev. Dr. W. R. Berry, Fort Madison, Iowa.

PLAZA.—M. A. Martinez, Secretary of the Chilean Legation in Mexico.

VICTORIA.—Capt. W. W. Barnett, Houston; ex-Mayor A. August, Fort Worth, Texas; Judge H. W. Ley, St. Paul.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Capt. John Willis, Mississippi.

EMPIRE.—Capt. Hibbard, Buffalo.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BIDDEFORD, Me., July 20.—An explosion of gasolene in Crowley & Neelon's laundry early to-day caused a fire that destroyed nine buildings. The loss was about $86,000.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—The old plant of the Globe-Wernicke Company was burned last night. The blaze was discovered on the fourth floor, and before it was under control it had destroyed completely the two upper floors of the building. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Indianapolis Bridge Company and two large buildings of the Van Camp Packing Company at an early hour this morning. The total loss is $75,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:43 A. M.—15 Avenue C; Max Gallastern; damage, $75.

1:45 A. M.—106 Cherry Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

5:50 P. M.—2,680 Eighth Avenue; John McGovern; damage, $5,000.

6:15 P. M.—55 Warren Street; New York Bag Company; damage, $1,000.

7:10 P. M.—227 and 229 East Third Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.

7:35 P. M.—471 Columbus Avenue; Dr. Schnoor; damage, $5.

NEW NAVY BOOMS BATH.

Shipyards in Maine Town Busy on Government Work, and Will Be for Three Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, July 20.—The building of the new navy has made Bath, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, the busiest place in all Maine. The iron works there has already delivered to the Government four torpedo boats and has a fifth ready for trial, while the monitor Nevada is now ready for her machinery and work is about to begin on the big Battleship Georgia, in the construction of which over 1,000 men will be employed for three years. General Manager John S. Hyde of the Bath Iron Works believes that the building of war vessels is to be continued without interruption. He says:

"I do not look for any let-up on the part of the United States Government in the work of building a powerful navy. No political party desiring to remain in power would dare to suggest any curtailment of the programme of strengthening our navy and bringing our sea-fighting power up to the standard required for the successful defense of our interests abroad.

"The sentiment of the people is in favor of building enough ships to keep pace with other nations, and this is absolutely necessary if we are to be prepared to resist foreign aggression. These are not sentimental times, and professions of friendship from other naval powers are to be accepted with much reserve. Germany is adding rapidly to her navy, and has her eye upon South America. If the Monroe doctrine is to survive, then we must be prepared to support and defend it with shot and shell.

"We must have a stronger navy than that of any Continental European nation excepting France. Great Britain is not to be feared, because she has too much money invested in this country to desire trouble, and we have no fear of nations in the south of Europe because history has shown that the Anglo-Saxon can beat the Latin two to one in warfare. So long as we are a Christian nation we shall fight, and so long as we fight we shall want our weapons made where the making of them will bring the most work and the most prosperity to the people, and in such a manner as shall reflect most glory upon the flag.

"Yes, there will be a combination of the big shipbuilding plants of the country, but even then we shall have only one-third of the country's capacity in the combination, and there is no fear of stifling competition. The Government has navy yards where ships can be built, but the work can be done at far less cost by private contractors. The navy yards have the eight-hour law to contend with, and there are many other things which make shipbuilding in Government yards expensive."

SQUABBLE IN INSANE HOSPITAL.

Attendants in New Jersey Institution Say They Are Poorly Fed.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—The True American of this city to-day published an article charging that the attendants and inmates at the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane, at Trenton, have not been furnished with proper food. The article states that a few days ago a remonstrance, signed by a majority of the male attendants of the institution, was sent to Dr. Ward, the Medical Director, and that the doctor indorsed the remonstrance and forwarded it to Warden William P. Hayes, who has entire charge of the business management of the institution.

The remonstrance of the attendants was to the effect that their diet consisted principally of canned meat and prunes.

For years there has been friction between Dr. Ward and Mr. Hayes. At one time the former had entire control of the institution, but since the appointment of a Warden the Medical Director's duties have been confined to medical matters. Mr. Hayes, before he secured his present position, was connected with Frank A. Magowan, having a financial interest in Magowan's enterprises.

Ex-Senator John Taylor of Mercer County, a member of the Board of Managers of the hospital, said to-day that the board had not received any remonstrance as to the quantity and quality of food furnished to the inmates and attendants. Mr. Taylor said he was satisfied there was no substantial ground for any complaint. The best of fresh meat is bought, he said, and over 6,000 pounds are used weekly.

Mr. Taylor added that more than 21,000 quarts of berries were used during June and July of last year, and that the quantity would be as great this year. There are about 1,100 inmates in the institution.

Warden Hayes said to-day that he would demand a full investigation, but that in the meantime he was disposed to consider the charge of providing poor food in insufficient quantities as unfounded.

SUPPOSED BURGLAR ARRESTED.

The Prisoner Had a "Jimmy" and a Hundred Keys.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 20.—A man who says he is William Mitchell of New York was arrested early this morning on suspicion of being the burglar who has committed so many robberies in this vicinity during the past month. Mitchell had a "jimmy," 100 keys, and several pawn tickets. He also had a bicycle which was identified as the property of Oscar Le Count. He was taken to New York to-day and photographed at Police Headquarters, after which he was brought back to New Rochelle. To-night the prisoner admitted that he stole a bicycle recently at Greenwich, Conn.

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Whitman has been in the hospital for some months. He had submitted to an operation and was slowly getting better. He was compelled to remain at Bellevue for treatment, and was assisting the nurses in Ward 14. Yesterday morning some garbage was given to him to take to the crematory to be burned. He is very weak yet, and in taking the garbage to the crematory happened to spill a little on the crematory floor. McCormack's ire was aroused. He abused Whitman, and finally either struck or pushed him and he fell.

BROOKLYN BOMB MYSTERY

Application for Rosenbloom's Discharge Dismissed.

Bail, Fixed at $1,000, May Be Furnished This Morning—Police Working on a New Clue.

The Brooklyn police were still very much at sea last night with regard to the mystery of the infernal machine, which was sent to John J. Klatchka, an employe in the office of the Board of Public Improvements, in the Thomas Jefferson Building. Acting Capt. Kennedy of the Adams Street Station and his detectives were hard at work all day trying to establish the origin of the bomb and the identity of the sender of it, but they succeeded in developing no new information of a definite or satisfactory character.

The new feature in the case yesterday was the dismissal by Justice Hooker in the Supreme Court of the application of Foster L. Backus, counsel for Rosenbloom, for his client's discharge on a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Backus asked for the writ on the ground that the affidavit upon which Magistrate Dooley held the prisoner for examination on Tuesday was insufficient, being based upon suspicion merely. Justice Hooker wrote no opinion with his decision denying the application. He signed an order, however, fixing bail for Rosenbloom at $1,000.

Mr. Backus said that he intended to appeal to the Appellate Division from Justice Hooker's decision. It was his purpose, he said, to test the question whether the police, aided by a City Magistrate, had the right to arrest a man on mere suspicion and commit him to prison until they got evidence against him or some one else.

Late last night he announced that a bondsman had been secured for his client, and that he would present himself in the Adams Street Court this morning. Mr. Backus also intimated that if this bondsman was not accepted, cash bail, subscribed by friends of Rosenbloom, would probably be offered to-morrow.

Sergt. Kennedy said last night that he did not think he would make any other arrests in the case for a day or two. The Sergeant had a long talk last night at the station with James J. Jacobs, who worked with Rosenbloom as a draughtsman in the office, and who is said to be a close friend of the latter. Jacobs was unable to tell the Sergeant anything that would aid in clearing up the mystery.

Most of the efforts of the police have been devoted to an inquiry into the private life of Rosenbloom. While they have learned much about the young man's affairs they have brought to light nothing of practical importance against him. Sergt. Kennedy said last night that he still felt fully justified in arresting Rosenbloom, and believed that the reasons for his being held pending a solution of the mystery were sufficient.

The Sergeant has made a very thorough investigation with regard to Klatchka, the man who received the infernal machine, and he says he feels convinced that Klatchka can give no information which would clear up the case. Sergt. Kennedy said that he was becoming more and more convinced that the bomb was sent to the office by some one employed there. Edgar Schroeder, the man who was injured by the explosion of the bomb, and who is in the hospital, has told Sergt. Kennedy that the handwriting on the package appeared familiar to him. He thought he had seen the writing many times before, he said, but could not tell where. It might have been in the office. There is another man employed in the office who is being closely watched by the police, but who he is they will not say.

Several of Sergt. Kennedy's men were started out last night to work up a new clue in the case. Just what the clue was could not be learned.

JEWELER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Stricken in Surface Car—Had Just Returned from Buffalo.

William Isaac, forty years old, a jeweler, living at 229 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, just returning home from the Pan-American Exposition, was taken ill in an Eighth Avenue electric car last night. At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street he was assisted from the car and into a drug store, where he died. He was accompanied by his wife.

Mr. Isaac had been in poor health for some time, and a turn for the worse made him hasten his return home. When he was carried into the drug store a policeman of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station lost no time in summoning an ambulance, but Mr. Isaac was dead when Dr. Van Winkle of the J. Hood Wright Hospital got to the store. The body was taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

Stranger Hit Him with a Hammer.

August Pfahl, forty-three years old, a carpenter living at 43 Bartlett Street, Williamsburg, was removed to the Eastern District Hospital last evening suffering from a fracture of the skull. Pfahl was found at Marcy Avenue and Gwinnett Street unconscious on the flagging. When he recovered consciousness he said he was on his way home when a stranger walked up to him and without the slightest provocation struck him on the head with a hammer. He was unable to give any accurate description of his assailant.

Another Electric Rail Victim.

James Keene, a laborer, at work in the Metropolitan Railway pit in front of 7 State Street, was shocked by coming in contact with the feed rail of the trolley line yesterday morning, and was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in an unconscious condition. He will probably die. His residence is not known. A man was killed in a similar manner in the same spot on Friday.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PORT JERVIS POWER SYNDICATE.

Deer Park Electric Plant Added to Properties Heretofore Acquired.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 20.—The plant of the Deer Park Electric Company was sold to-day to a New York syndicate, which a few weeks ago purchased the properties of the Port Jervis Street Railway Company, the Port Jervis Gas Company, and the Port Jervis Light and Power Company. The four plants have been consolidated under one management, with the title of the Port Jervis Electric Light, Power, and Gas Company. A new Directorate was formed this afternoon, and the officers are: R. H. Beach of New York City, President; C. R. Horn of New York, Secretary and Treasurer, and R. S. Weaver, General Manager. The syndicate intends to increase the trolley service here and construct fifteen miles of road to Summer resorts at Milford, Sparrowbush, and Huguenot. The other plants will be developed for manufacturing, lighting, and fuel purposes.

CLOVER LEAF LINE'S NEW ROAD.

It Is Said that It Will Secure Possession of the Tangent Line.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 20.—It is said that the Clover Leaf Railroad will soon obtain possession of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railroad, known as the Tangent line, extending from Findlay, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Ind.

President Norton of the Clover Leaf has just inspected the Tangent line property. It is said, if the deal is closed, that the road will be extended from Findlay to Newcastle, Penn., and from Fort Wayne to Chicago.

Pennsylvania's Big Order for Box Cars.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has awarded contracts for the construction of 2,000 box cars, each to have a capacity of 108,000 pounds. This is 20,000 pounds greater than the cars now in use. The Pressed Steel Car Company will build 1,250 of these cars and the American Car and Foundry Company will construct 750.

YAWL VENITZIA FOUND.

Philadelphia Yacht on Which Five Persons Were Drowned Was Stuck in the Mud.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn. July 20.—The sixty-foot yawl, the Venitzia owned by Arthur T. Colburn, of Philadelphia, who with his two daughters, Capt. Flint and a sailor wer edrowned in Long Island Sound, Thursday afternoon, was located to-night by the Chapman Wrecking Company and was taken to New York.

The wrecking tug W. E. Chapman, with a diver, reached the place where the Venitzia was supposed to have gone down and succeeded in locating the yawl by her topmast, which was sticking out of the water, about four miles northeast of Mattinnecock, directly in the line of the Sound steamers.

After the yawl was discovered the diver went down in sixty feet of water. All the yawl's sails, with the exception of her topsail, were set, and her centre-board was tied up, which bears out the steward's statement that the Captain did not use precaution at the time the squall struck her.

It was thought from the condition of the yacht as she lay on the botom that she went down head first, as the diver found her with her nose stuck in the mud.

He made a search of her upper works and the rigging, but found none of the bodies of the five persons who lost their lives in the accident.

THE FRUIT BOX SHOOK TRADE.

Exports from Bangor This Year Will Be Greater than Ever Before.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., July 20.—The fruit-box shook exports from Bangor this year will be the largest in the history of the business, and more Italian vessels will be seen in the harbor than ever before. It is now estimated that over 4,000,000 boxes will be sent from Bangor to various ports of Italy and Sicily, and all the boxes will come back to the United States filled with Italian oranges and lemons.

Three Italian barks—the New York, Ceylon, and Emilia, have already loaded and sailed, while the barks Ciampa Emilia, Attivo, Teresina, Maria, and Michele are now on the way to Bangor, and seven more are under charter or about to be chartered for the trade. Besides all these, two or three vessels will be loaded at Eastport.

The fruit-box shooks are little boards, some thick, for the ends and partitions of the boxes, others thin, for the sides, bottoms, and tops, and they are sawed and peeled from maple and birch logs cut in the forests of Northeastern Maine. The thin woods are peeled from the circumference of the green log, as paper is unwound from a reel, while the thick woods are sawed.

The business is about thirty-five years old, and is more prosperous than ever before. All the shooks sent from this country to Italy go from Maine, and 90 per cent. of them from Bangor. Formerly American vessels were engaged in the trade, but in recent years the carrying has nearly all been done by Italians. Some of the Italian fruit growers get shooks from Austria and Norway, but the Maine shooks are by far the best.

Wayne McCreery, Billiardist, Dead.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Wayne Crow McCreery, known as the most versatile man in St. Louis, died to-day, aged 51 years, of cerebral apoplexy. He was a master of billiards. He was also known as a musician. Several years ago Mr. McCreery wrote an opera entitled "L'Afrique," which was produced in New York by the McCaull Opera Company. During a part of Cleveland's administration Mr. McCreery served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of Missouri.

Stricken at the Card Table.

Carl Carow, a well-to-do cigar manufacturer, living at 431 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, fainted while playing cards with some friends at his home last night. A physician was summoned, but before he arrived Mr. Carow was dead. Paralysis of the heart is believed to have caused his death. He had seemed in good health all day.

Canadian Prisoner Is Not Biondin.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 20.—The man supposed to be Biondin was examined this morning at Matane by S. L. Leterney, a detective of Boston. He says positively that the prisoner is not Biondin, the wire murderer. Leterney telegraphed to Chief Wade of Boston, so informing him.

Syracuse Girls' Home Burned.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 21.—The Shelter for Homeless Girls, in the Southern part of the city, was destroyed by fire early this morning.

Forty-one inmates escaped in their night clothes by the fire escapes. One teacher is missing.

TO TEACH SHIPBUILDING.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.

A little over a year ago the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan established a new engineering department—that of naval architecture and marine engineering. At that time there were but two institutions of any note in the country which gave the course, Cornell and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Columbia shortly afterward followed Michigan's lead, and the chances are that in a comparatively short time most of the great universities situated near the lakes or the oceans will follow suit.

The department at Ann Arbor is under the charge of Prof. Sadler, who is widely known in scientific circles, and under his efficient direction it bids fair to assume a very important place in university work. Although it has been in operation only a year, the number of students applying for the work has already exceeded the expectation of the university authorities. The equipment is not yet complete, but it contains all the necessary apparatus for study. The drawing rooms are fitted with planimeters and integrators, and there is a "mold loft" for laying off the vessels on a full-sized scale. Instruction is given in the use of instruments and in all the calculations necessary to the proper design of ships. The work consists in lectures and recitations

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MR. M'KINLEY AND THE STRIKE.

Reports are being freely circulated from Pittsburg, for the most part in the papers that are fomenting all the bad feeling they can among the workingmen, that the officers and managers of the Amalgamated Association are strongly in hopes that the influence of President McKINLEY will be used to bring about a "settlement" of the strike in the steel industry. So far as any basis for these hopes is mentioned, it seems to be a recent visit of Attorney General KNOX to Canton, Mr. KNOX having been before his accession to his present office the counsel of the Carnegie Company. He is now in Pittsburg, and is reported to be consulting with the Amalgamated Association through the Collector of the Port, Mr. GARLAND, who was formerly the President of the association.

These reports may be the mere idle rumors which always fly from mouth to mouth in a time of excitement. Or they may be the device of some of the managers of the strike to keep up the courage and patience of the men, and to create confusion in the public mind. On the other hand, it is not impossible that politicians have got the idea that it would be a good thing for Mr. McKINLEY indirectly to accomplish the ending of the strike on terms that would be accepted by the strikers, for which he is supposed to have peculiar facilities on account of the close connection of leading men in the party with the wealthy capitalists concerned in the Steel Corporation. The part that Mr. HANNA was generally believed to have taken in the arrangement of the strike in the coal regions last year may have led the politicians to think that he or others could now persuade Mr. McKINLEY to intervene in this strike and thus add to the strength the party claims or seeks among the workingmen. It is not impossible, though it is highly improbable, that Mr. McKINLEY himself may be persuaded to lend an ear to these suggestions.

We hope that he will do nothing of the sort. It is not a business in which the President of the United States can properly or safely engage. Whatever may be his opinions or sentiments as a private man in regard to the matter, on one side or the other, as President he is not called on or permitted to act on these opinions or sentiments or to publish them. He has no concern except with the execution of the laws of the United States, which at present is not involved. Should this duty arise, it is particularly desirable that he should enter on the performance of it without prejudice or preference of any kind whatever. This would be hindered or prevented if he should now take any step that implied his sympathy with either side to the dispute.

Moreover, the issue between the employing corporations and the Amalgamated Association, so far as it has been defined by the one and the other, is one that it is well for the whole country, and particularly for the cause of organized workingmen, should be settled definitively by the means to which the men have resorted. It is not an issue of "grievance" of any kind on the part of the men as to wages, or hours, or conditions of work. It is not even a question of "recognizing" the Amalgamated Association, with which the employers are perfectly ready to deal as to all its members. It is an issue of the extension of the association. The employers say that they were asked to force their men who are not in the association to enter it. Mr. SHAFFER denies this, but says, in substance, that the employers were asked to abrogate agreements among the men not to enter the union during the time for which they were engaged. The difference is not great between the two statements. On either statement, the association ordered a strike because its officers wished to have complete sway of all the men, and the corporations permitted the strike to come rather than assent to this. The Amalgamated Association aims at entire domination and the employers resist it. To accomplish its aim, the association has resorted to compulsion. It is a great risk, but it has taken it. The result is a trial of strength, and no settlement that does not turn on that will be lasting.

It is not a matter with which the head of the Government can possibly interfere without doing mischief. It is utterly foreign to his functions and duties. Interference on his part, directly or indirectly, and especially interference with a political motive, would impair the impartiality and the dignity of his office. He could not indulge in it without gravely compromising himself. Even if he should be able to influence the corporations to come to the terms demanded by the Amalgamated Association, while the immediate effect might be to win the good will of the strikers, they and the rest of the people would very naturally regard it as proof of relations between him and the corporations which he ought not to maintain. He would thenceforth be held responsible for the course of the corporations, and in the next conflict which would inevitably arise, he would be asked to go further. He will, we are confident, realize the force of these considerations, and adhere firmly to the policy of absolute independence, which is the only one consistent with the requirements of his high position.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Everybody who has followed the accounts of the negotiations of the city with Mr. CARNEGIE must be inclined to agree with that benefactor that the contract which the city has entered into to give effect to his endowment gift is an admirable instrument. Even Tammany is entitled to praise when it does well. And Tammany is entitled to the praise of seeing that there are occasions when it must not attempt to "come in." No doubt there will be many attempts to exert "pull" in getting sites chosen and paid for. But, if the Municipal Government had undertaken itself to administer the gift, it is safe to say that the administration would have been a continuous scandal. By denying itself even representation upon the Board of Trustees, except what it may have already in the Directorate of the Public Library, Tammany has shown an abstention which does it credit.

It would be hard to name another equal number of men who so completely would command the confidence of the community for this particular purpose as the Trustees to whom the working out and execution of the scheme are committed. And it is evidently a scheme which requires consideration. Mr. CARNEGIE himself doubtless desires that his benefaction shall be for the greatest good of the greatest number, and the attainment of that purpose will take a deal of thinking. It is, almost in the first place, a question whether, in making provision for libraries, it may not be practicable and desirable to provide, without detriment to that purpose, for other allied purposes. An article in the Magazine Supplement of to-day's TIMES, under the title of "Centres of Civilization," describes the principal buildings and institutions which may be said to serve the purpose expressed in that title on the lower east side. Although the list does not pretend to be exhaustive, it will be seen that the number of such places, when compared with the needs of the district to which they minister, is appallingly few.

Of the forty-odd libraries to be distributed between Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, at least a full share per capita will doubtless be assigned to the districts which are scornfully spoken of as "the slums." It is in those districts, in which private and individual provision for the things of the mind is quite out of the question, that the need is most urgent of such public provision as, thanks to Mr. CARNEGIE, we are now able to make. Whether it will not be practicable to make of the libraries, or in connection with them, which are to be established in such regions, places of decent and cheerful resort, in addition to making them resorts only for the purpose of reading, is a question which may very well engage the attention of the Trustees. A lecture room and assembly room in the basement, say, of each of the libraries in the tenement house district, which would amount only to a small proportion of the total cost, might be second only, if even second, in usefulness to the library itself.

If the library were understood to be a neighborhood centre, a "university settlement" for social and humane as well as strictly literary uses, it would afford a basis for social and civic organization the importance of which it is not easy to overvalue. For the testimony of all who have tried to arouse a civic spirit in the poorer quarters is that it is the need of such opportunities as might be afforded in connection with the libraries that chiefly retards that good work. Whoever has worked in the tenement house quarter reports that his efforts are eagerly hailed by those whom they concerned. Col. WARING was encouraged and delighted by the hearty co-operation he met in the tenement house district in his efforts to clean it and keep it clean, the first that had been made in the memory of man. And a like co-operation in every good neighborhood work, and eventually in every good public work, might be looked for, with such facilities for meeting and organization as the libraries might furnish. It is scarcely too sanguine, perhaps, to say that it may turn out to have been suicidal for Tammany to promote the establishment of "centres of civilization" which, if they accomplish their perfect work, will render Tammany impossible.

If the Trustees of the Carnegie gift take this larger view of their opportunities, the result will doubtless appear, in the first instance, in the very plans of the library buildings themselves. It is perhaps desirable that these plans should differ among themselves, according to the neighborhood the higher needs of which they are to serve, and that what would be urgently necessary in one case would be a superfluity in another. In any case, it is not to be expected that there will be imposed a Procrustean plan for all interiors, while the repetition of one exterior sixtyfold would be intolerable. Fortunately, the number of the libraries renders a competition among architects unnecessary. Direct selection of designers who have proved their ability and who shall be employed outright to design at least one building each promises a much better architectural result. The chosen architects would naturally, as in the most successful architectural enterprises we have made, the Columbian and the Pan-American Fairs, constitute an Advisory Board to the Board of Trustees and get the benefit of one another's suggestions. But the "programme" for the typical library building will be the main factor in determining the public usefulness of the building. It will require all the practical wisdom the Trustees can command, within or without their own body, to secure the best result; and of course they can count upon the cordial assistance of every public-spirited citizen of the greater city. If their work is wisely done, we shall have a series of libraries which will not only be among the chief architectural ornaments of New York, but which may exert an influence for good far exceeding and even transcending the expectations of the man whose munificence has made such a public benefaction possible.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF NEW YORK.

Statistics compiled by Mr. A. R. SMITH of the State Commerce Committee and Secretary of the Maritime Exchange, show that during the fiscal year ended June 30 the Port of New York handled 45.73 per cent. of the entire foreign trade of the country. The exports and imports at this port for the year represented a value of $1,056,767,846, showing an increase over the preceding fiscal year of $65,988,801. Nine years ago, when the total commerce of the country in value of imports and exports was less by $450,000,000 than during the year just closed. New York's share was something over 50 per cent. That it has remained so nearly constant during a period of unexampled commercial development for the whole country, when every port, including some of those as far from the sea as Chicago and as obscure as the least of the villages on Cheesequakes Creek, has been making strenuous efforts to build up its foreign trade, and railroads having terminals competitive with New York have diverted every pound of freight which could be so diverted, is perhaps the most remarkable fact discoverable in the figures to which we have called attention. In spite of rivalries as keen as business enterprise could make them, the fact remains that the foreign commerce of the Port of New York was larger last year by some $66,000,000 than in any previous year, and that for two years it has exceeded a thousand millions of dollars per annum.

There is some disposition in circles represented in the Produce and Maritime Exchanges to complain that what are regarded as adverse conditions, believed to be remediable by municipal ordinances and legislative enactments, are operating to the disadvantage of New York, and that they have interfered with a material gain in the percentage of the foreign trade of the country handled through this port. To our minds the figures would seem to show that New York has natural advantages so conspicuous that our supremacy in this department of commerce is neither undermined by such adverse conditions nor threatened by the efforts of other ports to take it away from us. During the past forty years we have heard that New York was losing its foreign trade through the superior enterprise and greater municipal wisdom of other ports, but somehow the share which has come this way has been fairly constant during that period, and the growth of the commerce of this port has been about proportionate to the growth of the commerce of the whole country, notwithstanding the fact that a vast volume of exports, such as cotton, lumber, naval stores, coal, and Southern irons, cannot be shipped advantageously from here. Hence we find ports all along the coast from Galveston to Philadelphia gaining steadily in commercial importance, for reasons which are much too good to be disputed. Under present conditions of rail transportation they are the natural outlets for districts growing crops or producing raw materials which contribute to our exports in an important degree. It is probably not to the advantage of the country that New York should monopolize any larger share of the total foreign trade movement than she now has; and if by any means such monopoly could be brought about the dissatisfaction of the rest of the country would doubtless be expressed in legislation distinctly and ostensibly inimical to New York's interests. Everything considered, it is no small satisfaction to know that something more tangible than a desire to divert trade from New York is necessary to effect that result.

It is probably true that local conditions could be materially improved and the trade movement in this direction facilitated by the abandonment or modification of railroad differentials, by cheaper lighterage and lower charges for elevator accommodations and dock facilities. It is equally true, however, that such changes might, and probably would, seriously disturb the business interests of the country by starting rate wars among the railroads and otherwise demoralizing transportation. Meanwhile, in the figures as they stand, examined in the light of the testimony taken by the State Commerce Commission and just published, we discover vastly more reason for congratulation in the fact that New York has held her share of an unprecedented and rapidly increasing foreign trade, than for repining that her share, measured in volume, value, or percentage, is not larger than it is. This is a country of great areas and widely separated and diversified interests, and the geographical position of New York, however advantageous, could not very well be such as to make her the natural entrepot for much over 45 per cent. of a foreign trade movement as large as that of the United States.

THE CORONATION AND PREROGATIVES.

The coronation of King EDWARD VII. promises to be a "show" which will delight the hearts of the good people of London town. All the mummery of mediæval times will be revived and made to do duty as if it meant something. Robes and insignia will be much in evidence, and all kinds of ceremonial observances will be made a part of what promises to be a very interesting, if somewhat tiresome, programme. As a pageant it will undoubtedly be a success. It is so long since England had a coronation that a great many things pertaining to that ceremony have been forgotten; but that nothing shall be omitted there is a great overhauling of old records and searching of ancient patents of one sort or another, on the part of those who have, or think they have, heredity rights to official participation in this gigantic masquerade. Meanwhile the Privy Council is hard at work passing on the claims of those who are ambitious of more or less conspicuous participation in the exercises of the day. The Duke of NORFOLK insists upon his right to figure as chief butler; the Duke of NEWCASTLE will assert his prerogative to assist the King to hold up his right hand; the Bishop of Durham claims the privilege of supporting the King and Queen, in a symbolic sense; the Duke of SOMERSET will carry the orb; the Dean of Westminster will be expected to coach their Majesties what to do at such stages of the ceremony as may find them at fault on points of royal etiquette; the Earl of SHREWSBURY will provide a glove for the King's right hand when he takes the sceptre; the Marquis of WINCHESTER will refuse to play if he cannot perform the inestimable service of carrying the cap of maintenance; Sir WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER respectfully tenders his services as Grand Carver for Scotland; Lord GREY DE RUTHYN will carry the golden spurs or nothing; the Duke of BUCCLEUCH announces that he will be ready to ride by the side of his Majesty's carriage, and so on through an interminable list of the revivals of ancient privileges, of which the Englishman is more tenacious than of the foreign trade of Great Britain, or of anything good or useful which modern enterprise and energy have established.

If the people of England care for these things, who shall deride them? They are not very practical—but neither is royalty, for that matter. The chief function of the King is to maintain a state which shall be "good for trade," by encouraging lavish display and scattering as much of the wealth of the wealthy as possible among the artisan and tradesman classes. Queen VICTORIA took herself somewhat too seriously to be popular as a sovereign, much as she was respected as a woman. King EDWARD will not be likely to make this mistake. But when his coronation is over he will be likely to ask himself, in the words of HENRY V., "And what have Kings that privates have not, too, save ceremony, save general ceremony?"

GENERAL NOTES.

People in Columbus, Ga., say a big mill is to be built there speedily to manufacture paper from cotton seed hulls.

* * *

Postmaster Coyne of Chicago has divided $50,000 allowed him for the increase of salaries by adding $100 to the yearly pay of the employes in the $600 and $700 classes.

* * *

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has told his friends that he will soon retire and settle down near Richmond, Va., and engage in a business "of an industrial character." Further than this he declines to explain. Possibly one branch will be the repair of his fences.

* * *

Chief of Police O'Neill of Chicago blames the hot term for the recent increase of crime, especially assaults and affrays there. Last Winter the police of the city by the lake said "the carnival of crime" was due to the desperation caused among the criminal classes by the cold weather.

* * *

Georgia's Commissioner of Agriculture, O. B. Stevens, and B. F. Wright, his assistant, are preparing a book giving an elaborate and detailed statement of the resources of the State, from which great things are expected in the attraction of outside capital for profitable investment there.

* * *

Forty-two Prohibitionists, who included two colored men, made up a State Convention in Richmond, Va., and put out nominations for the State offices to be filled next Fall. They were very bitter in their speeches and resolutions against the liquor traffic and dishonesty in elections.

* * *

Miss Ida May Jackson of Milwaukee has been appointed, under a new law of Wisconsin, woman Factory Inspector, and will be the first woman in the State to take up official work of this kind. Her grandfather was an editor, and she has been doing newspaper work for a dozen years past.

* * *

The suggestion that a monument to Napoleon Bonaparte be erected in St. Louis because it was through him that the United States came into possession of the Louisiana Territory is denounced as grotesque by Western newspapers. The suggestion was publicly made by one of the Vice Presidents of the St. Louis Exposition.

* * *

Some of the Vermont papers are surprised at the apathetic way in which many towns in the Green Mountain State have received the suggestion of an Old Home Week in which to welcome back the absent sons. It is intimated that it is due to a lack of a progressive spirit and a willingness that somebody else shall do the work needed to carry out the project.

* * *

Ill-health has persuaded the Hon. Fleming du Bignon to retire from the field as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Georgia, and Clark Howell says he is too busy to think of accepting it. But Attorney General Joseph M. Terrell, the Hon. J. Pope Brown, now President of the State Agricultural Society, and the Hon. Du Pont Gerry are still there, and it is not believed that either is disposed to put up obstructions to prevent the party selecting the one it wills. If they do, there are others. Editor J. H. Estill of Savannah is one of them.

* * *

William Dorsey Jelks, who, by virtue of his office as President of the Senate of Alabama, became Governor upon the recent death of Gov. William J. Samford, is well pleased with the office, and has made formal public announcement that he will be a candidate for the nomination for a full term at the election next year. No opposition has yet appeared, and his friends, or some of them, are predicting that after he has thus served he will be chosen to the United States Senate. It may be another illustration of the wide reach of opportunity in the life of a man.

* * *

For more than sixty years the mechanics' fairs in Boston have triennially been strong attractions to the Bostonians and the suburbanites, even to the extreme limits of the Bay State and yet beyond, but lately the shows have ceased to pay, and it is doubtful if any more are ever held. The fairs have been managed by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and it has no disposition to spend money on unremunerative projects, however time-honored they may be.

THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Moses H. Grossman, answering directly Mr. Alexander Rosenthal, indirectly THE TIMES, and redirectly himself, takes under the wing of his benevolent protection the so much abused Supreme bench, which, it is said by its assailants, does not return to the people equivalents for the heavy salaries of its members. Such brutal slander is more than the sense of fairness of M. H. Grossman can stand. With indignant and contemptuous sarcasm he challenges the hidden enemy to prove that a Judge can try more than one case at a time, or that it is the fault of the Judges that a day consists of but twenty-four hours, and a week of but seven days. Mr. Grossman does not wait for the enemy's answer. He routs it ex parte, and, taking judgment by default, he triumphantly dismisses the complaint with costs to himself.

I have no ambition to engage with Mr. Grossman in polemics. If fault is to be found with the recent criticism of THE TIMES directed against our Judges, it is not because that criticism is too severe, but because it is much too mild. The following few figures and facts will illustrate this proposition.

Our courts are usually opened at about 10:30 A. M. With a recess for an hour, they close at 4 P. M. This keeps the trial Judges engaged five and a half hours a day, and there being no trials on Saturdays and Sundays, the time given by said Judges to their duties expressed in hours is twenty-seven and a half hours during a working week.

This in itself already shows some margin left between the week of God Almighty and the week of a Judge of the State of New York. But these are only the blossoms; next come the fruits of this tree of evil.

Although a term is meant to be a month, and a month in law is assumed to consist of thirty days, the real duration of a term of our courts seldom exceeds twenty-six or twenty-five days. Often it contains but twenty-four, twenty-three days, and less. Add the holiday recesses, and the working week of the trial Judge is reduced from five days to four, or from twenty-seven and a half hours a week to twenty-two hours a week. Now, by further deducting the time of vacation, which lasts three months, and which makes one-fourth of the year, the working hours of the Judge during the year average sixteen and a half hours a week, and no more.

Exceedingly bad men must be those critics who maintain that much of the law's delays could be avoided if our Judges, who give now the community for the seventeen-thousand-dollar yearly salaries not more than two days' work of an ordinary citizen, would increase their activity, say, by one day more during the week, which would mean an increase of the judicial working force by one-third. As I do not share the rather convenient for a lawyer views of Mr. Grossman, I have no courage to sign my name. I have only courage to admit this lack of courage. X. RAY.

New York, July 19, 1901.

RECENT SPITTING DECISIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with the most profound gratification that I read the editorial entitled "Warning for Law Breakers," in this morning's issue of THE TIMES, in which you properly ridicule and justly characterize the absurd decision of Magistrate Zeller upon a charge of spitting on the floors of public conveyances or places.

The editorial is especially timely, because there have lately appeared accounts of two other equally stupid decisions on the same subject. About July 1 Magistrate Hogan was reported to have discharged defendants who were charged with that crime, at the same time reprimanding the officers who made the arrest, and informing them that men must spit somewhere, and that it was useless to arrest them because they would have to be discharged. In this morning's TIMES is a report of another brilliant disposition of a similar offense by Magistrate Pool, who discharged the prisoners, because the ferry company had no spittoons in the boats and issued summonses for the officers of the ferry company to answer for not so having spittoons.

Gilbert & Sullivan would find it difficult to embody in a comic opera a greater farce than these proceedings. It would be to laugh if the tendency of them were not toward serious results, the most serious of which is to make inoperative and hold up to ridicule that which most respectable people regard as a salutary ordinance, and one in the interests of health and decency.

These Magistrates may not be lawyers. They should, at least, be law-abiding and law-enforcing laymen of some intelligence. Their decisions would suggest that they are neither one nor the other. Upon what theory, in the name of all that is reasonable, do they import into the ordinance a provision for warning the offenders before they are arrested? Why not warn a burglar, caught in the act of burglary, that if he does not desist he will be apprehended? Every intelligent layman should know that ignorance of the existence of a law is not tolerated as a defense, and these Magistrates certainly know that. And upon what rule of construction does the learned Magistrate Pool read into the ordinance a requirement on the ferry company's part to have spittoons? How do these judicial officers, in the face of a law which explicitly prohibits an act, decide that it is necessary for a defendant to commit that act? There are ordinances against other excretions of the body which are undoubtedly still more necessary physical functions than spitting; yet no Magistrate who is not crazy would justify the commission of such a nuisance as these would be in a public conveyance or place.

May I not invite, through your columns, an expression of protest from those who believe in the enforcement of law, and especially of this ordinance, against such a line of decisions and against such disorderly and subversive utterances on the part of judicial officers? The New York public is notoriously supine until an evil has grown to great dimensions, as this evil undoubtedly will, if it is not checked. There is no more justification for promiscuous spitting than there is for an exhibition of any other beastliness, and the ordinance against it should be supported by every decent citizen. PROTESTANT.

New York, July 17, 1901.

THE BIBLE AND ENDLESS PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 19th inst. the Rev. R. B. Smith replies to the Rev. Mr. East regarding some statements about Universalism. In that communication he positively states, as if there could be no question about it, that "the Scriptures most clearly teach" the doctrine of future endless punishment and that the doctrine of remedial punishment is "without Scriptural foundation." Now, there is a difference of opinion on that point. I do not agree with the reverend gentleman, and I have just as good a right to my opinions as he has to his.

Instead of making such a positive statement that the Scriptures do and do not teach certain doctrines, I wonder if it would not be better for one to give it as his opinion. That he is positive in his opinion I do not doubt, but it is a dangerous thing for a man to say positively that the Scriptures teach a certain doctrine or that they do not teach certain other doctrine.

As he has made this positive assertion, I now call upon him to prove that assertion. I ask him to show us just how the Scriptures teach the doctrine of a "future endless punishment." I am of the opinion that they teach nothing of the kind, and my opinion is just as good as Mr. Smith's until he proves to the contrary. I ask him in the interest of fairness to show just how the Scriptures are a foundation for his belief. No man should make an assertion in print that he is not able and willing to prove.

ARTHUR A. BLAIR, Pastor Universalist Church.

Hudson, N. Y., July 19, 1901.

MORE ON THE SUBJECT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent communication the Rev. R. B. Smith states that the Scriptures "most clearly teach" the doctrine of "endless future punishment."

As a matter of fact, there is not a word about future punishment, or a future life of any sort, in the numerous books of the Bible written prior to the Babylonian Captivity. The belief in retribution hereafter and matters appertaining to eschatology in general were of gradual growth, and, in the opinion of the most eminent Biblical critics and scholars, were derived primarily by the Hebrews from the Babylonians and Persians. Even the earliest books of the New Testament, those antedating the Gospels and written by the Apostle Paul, though they have much to say about the joys of the blessed, contain only an isolated passage which might be construed as lending support to the views of the Rev. Mr. Smith. Much more explicit are the Epistles of Peter, one of which, however, was unknown until the third century, and is now regarded as pseudonymous; while the Book of Revelation (formerly attributed to the Beloved Disciple, but which even conservative commentors to-day believe to have been the work of another John, called "the Presbyter,") fairly runs riot in depicting the horrors of the Inferno.

The dogma of an eternal hell is correlative with and dependent upon another dogma, that of the Fall of Man, and must stand or fall according as the latter is true or false. Your correspondent, in a sermon delivered by him and reported in THE TIMES, says that it is true; yet every educated man who is not a bigot knows that the Adam and Eve legend, with the accompanying chronological data, has been utterly disproved by geology, biology, archæology, and Assyriology, and that there is not one shred or scintilla of evidence in its support. The proper names in the early chapters of Genesis, beginning with "Adam" (man) are Babylonian, and the proof that the story is derived directly from Babylonian mythology may be seen in the Department of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum, where there is a seal representing the temptation by the serpent, the descriptive text of which has lately been discovered by Prof. Boscawen, the English Assyriologist, and may be found in his book entitled "The Bible and the Monuments," as well as in the last edition of Sayce's "Verdict of the Monuments."

As Goldwin Smith rightly observes, "The fall of Adam is now abandoned as a fact even by orthodox theologians, though they would fain substitute for it some lapse of the human race from a more perfect state, without any proof either of the more perfect state or the lapse." LAYMAN.

New York, July 20, 1901.

THE RECENTLY FINISHED REVISION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 7 of THE TIMES of July 15, 1901, the announcement is made that the work of revising the Bible has been completed, and reference is made to a report of 300 pages issued by the eminent and reverend revisers explaining their work. According to THE TIMES's report the revisers say: "With regard to only three passages in the New Testament has the commission felt called upon to make any critical note. In these instances the commission has simply stated the fact, now universally recognized, that the passages in question are not found in some of the earliest manuscripts. These three passages are (1) the verse explaining the healing virtues of the pool of Bethesda, (St. John, v., 4,) (2) the Ethiopian eunich's profession of faith before his baptism, (Acts, viii., 37,) and (3) the doxology at the end of the Lord's Prayer, (St. Matthew, vi., 13.)" The report continues: "The work done by the commission, it may be said, has had the approval of all its members, so long as they were able to serve upon it, and the report and recommendations now offered are signed on behalf of all the present members of the commission."

It is to be feared that greater frankness may re required to satisfy critical readers of the excellent work done by these reverend gentlemen, as would appear from something they have overlooked in their revision of the New Testament.

The first critical edition of the New Testament was written by Johann Jacob Greisback. His method was to compare all the ancient manuscripts, and, if possible, harmonize them. Like many others, his researches had a different outcome than the inquirer imagined or desired. Taking the oldest copy of the Scriptures extant, he became at first startled at the additions he found in the later manuscripts, and then enraged at their frequency and impudence.

Thus he found in the First Epistle of John (Chapter 5, Verse 7) a defense of the doctrine of the Trinity, the date of which shows that its appearance in the sacred text just fit in as an authoritative argument against the Arians, who bitterly opposed this new doctrine, which they denounced as "dividing the substance" and "a monstrous heresy." This defense of the Trinity is in these words: "For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one." This entire verse Griesback demonstrated to be not only an interpolation but a forgery also.

Greisback's triumphant exposure of this forgery was printed in 1771; yet every issue of the (unrevised) New Testament since then has been printed with the forgery, thus indorsing instead of discrediting it.

When the revised New Testament was published this Verse 7 in John, i., again caused wonder quite equal to that caused by the persistent retention of a demonstrated forgery in a book for which "inerrency" is not merely claimed but insisted on.

In general, the revised New Testament calls the reader's attention to interpolations in a footnote, "not in the oldest manuscript." For example: All of the last chapter of the Gospel of St. Mark from the end of Verse 8, the learned revisers frankly confess, is an interpolation in the later manuscripts and does not form a part of the original Gospel, thus sweeping away all said about Christ's history after His resurrection, and also the command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel," &c., together with the damnatory clauses hurled against all who refuse to believe in the new religion. And another case may be cited. Renan, in his "Life of Jesus," contending that Jesus was not divine, points out a prevarication a God could not be guilty of. The unbelieving brothers of Jesus, being about to go up to Jerusalem to attend the Feast of the Tabernacles, taunted Him to go also and publicly exhibit His pretended powers and miracles among the learned men of Judea. His answer was, according to the unrevised edition, (Gospel of St. John, vii., 8,) "I go not yet unto this feast." The revisers say in a foot note: "Many ancient authorities omit the word yet," justifying Renan by showing that the word "yet" was an interpolation inserted to relieve Jesus of the charge urged long ago against His divinity and repeated now by Renan, for the Gospel informs us that soon after the departure of His brothers Jesus went up to the feast at Jerusalem.

Returning now to the forgery exposed by Griesbach, we find it omitted in the revised edition, but not acknowledged to be a forgery, either in the text or in a footnote. And this evasion is more remarkable for showing something very like a trick, for Verse 6, in Chapter 5 of the First Epistle of John, has been cut into two verses, and a portion of this Verse 6 is falsely placed (in the margin of the revision) as Verse 7! The outcome of this bit of cowardice and trickery is that the forgery denounced by Griesbach a century ago has been perpetuated until 1631 in an "inspired" volume claimed to be without error; has in the revision issued in 1881 been abandoned and rejected, but the tergiversation of cutting Verse 6 into two verses, and so keeping the same number of verses in the revised edition as this chapter contained in the older book, has been resorted to rather than to openly and manfully confess an error no longer tenable. And no footnote warns the reader of this trickery and disgraceful subterfuge to escape an open confession of the forgery.

The learned revisers of the New Testament say in their preface: "Many places still remain in which for the present it would not be safe to accept one reading to the absolute exclusion of others. In these cases we have given alternative readings in the margin wherever they seem to be of sufficient importance or interest to deserve notice. In the introductory formula the phrases 'many ancient authorities,' 'some ancient authorities,' are used with some latitude to denote a greater or lesser proportion of those authorities which have a distinctive right to be called ancient. The ancient authorities comprise not only Greek manuscripts, some of which were written in the fourth and fifth centuries, but versions of a still earlier date in different languages, and also quotations from Christian writers of the second and following centuries."

This declaration emphasizes the absence of any foot note calling attention to the expurgation of the verse forged by the Trinitarians, exposed by Griesbach, and abandoned by the revisers; as well as the new forgery of cutting Verse 6 into two verses and then calling one-half of Verse 6 Verse 7. That this violation of a fundamental rule, adhered to in all other parts of the revision, can have any other purpose than to deceive the pious reader regarding Griesbach's discovery of the forgery it seems impossible to imagine. In other words, the learned revisers admit the forgery exposed by Griesbach, expunge it, and add another forgery to hide both the expunging and the persistent admission of the former one for more than a century after its exposure.

The men discovered in this questionable business conclude their preface to the revised New Testament as follows: "We recognized from the first the responsibility; and through our manifold experience of its abounding difficulties we have felt, more and more as we went onward, that such a work can never be accomplished by organized efforts of scholarship and criticism unless assisted by Divine help!"

Seal Harbor, Me., July 18, 1901. S. F. B.

ON THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I travel on the Fifth Avenue elevated portion of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's line, and it is a disgrace to Brooklyn that such treatment can for so long be inflicted by this monopoly.

During this extremely hot weather some windows will not open at all, and many, if open, and a storm comes on, won't shut. Many of the windows are without shades, thus compelling one to sit and swelter in a blazing sun. Last Tuesday, about 8:30 P. M., I boarded a car having four dirty oil lamps, two at either end, and these not trimmed or turned up, making it impossible to read even though you sat immediately under them.

Then, to add insult to injury, other passengers and myself were told by the "man with the voice" on the centre platform (elevated portion) "to get on with the other cattle, for you are all cattle." This employe should receive a reprimand from his superiors, but they are impervious to argument.

Two weeks ago I saw a transfer agent at Sixty-fifth Street strike a lad in the face for asking for a transfer. I saw the lad get out of a car and he was refused a transfer ticket because this bully did not, or said he did not, see him get off another car. The lad had no more money, but he was furnished with it and was enabled to get to his destination. Oh, Lord, how long can such things be in this free (?) and enlightened country? S. J.

New York, July, 19, 1901.

A CABLE SYSTEM FOR THE TUNNEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your aggressive editorials on the "Tunnel Nuisance" have been read by me with interest, and I have watched to see if the discussion would bring forward some practical plan to better the matter, for it is so easy to find fault, so difficult to create; what all we Summer "commuters" want is the fellow who can create.

Permit me, therefore, to contribute for your consideration a plan proposed by my young brother, Mr. Anthony W. Peters, Jr., C. E., of Boston, who was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1901. As he is now in the wilds of Maine on a vacation, and cannot conveniently be reached, I take the liberty to tell you of the plan proposed by him to President Newman of the New York Central.

To overcome the difficulty of switching and to provide rapidity of coupling trains to some non-coal burning power is the problem. My brother's solution is that the tunnel be equipped with the ordinary steel cable, laid in duplicate, so that one cable runs north while its duplicate runs south, or, that on the three tracks, a single cable shall run north, a single cable run south, and one be reversible, so that in the afternoon when the rush is outward the company can run two cables north and in the morning when the rush is townward, by reversing one cable, two cables are run southward.

This would necessitate a ridiculously small outlay compared with the importance of the situation; no change in the roadbed will be necessary, for the cables can be run on small pulleys set upon the ties; all the work will be "open," somewhat similar to the equipment of the cable on the Brooklyn Bridge. The construction of a power house and the equipment of each locomotive on the New York Division with a common cable grip at trifling cost completes the outfit.

The working of the plan, when the equipment shall have been completed, will be thus:

Inward-bound—Train reaches northern entrance to tunnel, shuts off steam, picks up (grips) cable, is carried through tunnel at any rate of speed desired; upon reaching southern end of tunnel train drops cable and proceeds under its own steam, takes switch, and disembarks its passengers at its proper track.

Outward-bound trains, reverse the process.

Professional men are no different from the rest of humanity. Engineers, lawyers, doctors, all can pull "the other fellow's" plan to pieces, so it is idle to speculate upon the reception my brother's simple, common sense plan will receive from his brother engineers. For my own comfort I hope his plan will be accepted; for the consideration of THE TIMES and my many fellow-sufferers, I write this letter.

WILLIAM F. PETERS.

New York, July 20, 1901.

NUGGETS.

As Good as Any.

"What's your dog's name?"

"Tip."

"Short for Tippecanoe?"

"Oh! No. I just call him Tip because he's a pointer."—Philadelphia Press.

The Expensive Part.

Rural Visitor—Doesn't it cost an awful lot to live in the city?

Urbanite—No, it doesn't cost much to live; trying to keep up appearances is what paralyzes a man's bank account.—Chicago News.

No Gnawing Hunger to Forbid.

Brown—I wonder why big strikes always come on—or come off—in hot weather?

Jones—Oh, in hot weather a man generally gets the idea that he could sustain life on pump water.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Real Mean.

"Them women make me tired," said the First Telegraph Operator, as he opened his switch.

"What's the matter now?" asked the Second Telegraph Operator.

"One of 'em was just in here and wanted to know why we wouldn't let her put a postscrip to a ten-word message without charging her extra. Said it wasn't part of the message, anyway."—Baltimore American.

UNCONSCIOUS GAIN.

Theron Brown in Boston Transcript.

One morning to the meadow run
A father sent his little son.
"The water there is cool," said he;
"Go bring a basketful to me."

Obedient, as his father wills,
Right soon the child his basket fills,
But ere he bears it up the brink
The liquid leaks through every chink.
The puzzled urchin tries again,
And dips, and dips, and dips in vain.
The water through his osier sieve
Will come and go—but nothing give;
Till the small butler, shamed to fail,
Creeps whimpering back to tell his tale.

The father laughed. "A captured joy
Though brief must leave its mark, my boy.
No waste your water was, I ween,
For see, it washed your basket clean."

The boy, increased to manlier age,
Became the pupil of a sage.
His soul ambition beckoned on
To Pindus and to Helicon.
Eager he dipped the sacred spring—
Then wept because he could not sing.

"Peace," said the Sage; "no more repine;
The fountain of the Muse divine
As justly you may thank as they
Who bear its magic gift away.
No less its virtue claims regard
If once it fails to make a bard.
Your mind has drank, and drank again
The noblest thoughts of noblest men,
And, though you cannot sing, so long
To feel the baptism of their song
Is life of purer, clearer tone,
Like music flowing through you own."

Then memory to the youth retold
His basket lesson learned of old.
Content he owned,

"The transient touch
Of highest hope denied is much,
And drops of wisdom's boundless lore
May sweeten souls that hold no more."

AGUINALDO IS CHAFING

Filipino Leader Irritated by the American Surveillance.

Gen. Davis Assigned to Command of Troops in Mindanao and in the Jolo Archipelago.

MANILA, July 20.—Aguinaldo is considerably irritated at his continued surveillance by the American authorities. Whenever he signs his name he adds the word "prisoner." He has refused the request of his friends to write the insurgent Gen. Malavar, still at large in Southern Luzon, advising him to surrender. He consented to sign a copy of his oath of allegiance, with the understanding that it be forwarded to Gen. Malavar, with the purpose of influencing Malavar to surrender, but under his signature to this oath he wrote "Prisoner in Malacanan Prison."

Gen. Davis has been ordered to the command of the American troops on the Island of Mindanao and in the Jolo Archipelago. Gen. Kobbe, formerly commander of this district, will return to the United States.

Gen. Chaffee has issued a circular in which he explicitly defines the status and duties of army officers with respect to their relations with the provincial and other civil Governments. It is expected this circular will settle minor misunderstandings between the two departments and prevent possible conflicts of authority.

As fast as the insular constabulary is organized the American troops will be centred in fewer garrisons.

The transport Sheridan, with the Fourteenth Infantry and Adjt. Gen. Barry on board, sailed from here to-day. Gen. MacArthur, who left here on the Meade on July 4, will embark on the Sheridan at Nagasaki for San Francisco.

Filipinos Buy More Jewelry.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver to the value of $223,413 were imported into the Philippines during 1900 according to the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department. The imports of this sort for 1899 were valued at $44,937, thus showing an increase of 398 per cent. for 1900. Goods of this character from the United States alone were imported to the value of $8,860 in 1900 and $2,162 in 1899.

TO HOLD MORRO CASTLE?

Report that the United States Will Do So Does Not Surprise Havanese.

HAVANA, July 20.—A report that the United States intends to hold Morro Castle and fortify it does not cause much adverse comment here. The public generally expected that Morro Castle and the Cabanas Fortress would be taken for a naval station.

The Discusion protests against the reported intention of the United States, saying it is "an imposition of a strong power upon a weak one, yet Cuba can do nothing but accept."

La Lucha strongly approves the alleged step. It says:

"Cuba could not do anything with the two historic fortresses of Havana and Santiago, while the flag of the formidable Republic of the United States would command the respect of strangers, and other nations would see behind the flag not the Lilliputian State of Cuba, but one of the greatest powers of the globe. The two points of most strategic importance on the Cuban coast the United States should take and strongly fortify."

A prominent revolutionist said the Cubans, from a sentimental point of view, wanted to see their flag fly over Morro Castle, but that he believed no other course was open to the United States but to hold possession of the fortress, as it was the best vantage point on the gulf.

Gov. Gen. Wood is making arrangements to leave Havana for the United States next Saturday.

GERMAN NAVY'S NEW FUEL.

It Is "Masut," a Coal Tar Product, and Is Said to Have Great Advantages Over Coal.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The imperial German navy and some German manufacturers are using large quantities of an oily product of a German brown coal tar called "masut" for heating and steam-producing purposes. The coast defense vessels of the Germany Navy are fitted for the use of this oil, and some of the battleships and cruisers are so arranged that they can use coal or "masut."

The advantage of "masut" over coal are said to be in one-fourth greater heat-producing quality, a greater ease in handling, very little smoke, and the ability to produce full power steam in less time than with coal.

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

Government Issues Rules for the Disposal of Lots in Reservation to be Opened Aug. 6.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The regulations governing the disposition of the town site lots in the Wichita, Kiowa, Apache, and Comanche Reservations in Oklahoma, to be opened Aug. 6, were issued by the Interior Department to-day:

They direct Assistant Commissioner Richards of the General Land Office to take charge of and superintend the offering and sale of town lots in the county seat town sites of Lawton, Anardarko, and Hobart. The blocks in these town sites will be divided into lots of twenty-five feet for business lots and fifty feet for residences.

No person shall purchase more than one business and one residential lot in the same town site. Town lots in each town site will be auctioned off to the highest bidder for cash only. The sale will begin at 9 A. M. Aug. 6, and extend until all lots are sold, but not beyond Aug. 31. The business lots will be sold first.

The regulations require each Commissioner to make daily remittances of all receipts to the United States Sub-Treasury at St. Louis. When these sales have been approved by the Secretary, patents on them will be issued.

Each of the Commissioners to be appointed will furnish $100,000 bonds, receive $25 a day for the first twenty days of the sale, and $10 a day for the remainder of the sale, and while closing up the accounts. The expenses incident to the sales will be defrayed from the proceeds of the lot sales.

Assistant Commissioner Richards is authorized to suspend the sale for any necessary period if it should become apparent that the bidders have entered into a combination to suppress competition or otherwise affect the sales or raise any disturbance interfering with the orderly progress of the sale.

The official report on the Oklahoma land registration as telegraphed to the Interior Department to-day announces a total of 92,103 registrations up to this morning at El Reno and Fort Sill. The registrations at El Reno yesterday were 10,858 and at Fort Sill 14,074.

GOV. ALLEN GOES TO CANTON.

Wants to See the President About the Porto Rican Free Trade Proclamation.

BOSTON, July 20.—Gov. Charles H. Allen of Porto Rico reached this city late last night on the yacht Mayflower, but this did not become known until to-day, because the Governor directed the yacht to stop down the channel, while he took a launch and landed in time to catch the midnight train for Washington. This morning, with all the appearance of having just arrived, the Mayflower steamed up to the navy yard and exchanged salutations with Rear Admiral Sampson. When inquiry was made for Gov. Allen it was learned that he had gone to Washington.

Mrs. Allen, who accompanied her husband on the Mayflower, did not leave the ship until this forenoon. She went to the Allen home, in Lowell, where she expects Mr. Allen to join her in a few days. The Mayflower, in command of Commander James D. Adams, United States Navy, left San Juan last Saturday.

Capt. Adams said that Gov. Allen intended to go to Canton to-night to confer with President McKinley regarding the Porto Rican free trade proclamation, of which he was the bearer.

FAVORS SUPERPOSED TURRETS.

Admiral Bradford Makes an Appeal for Their Retention.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Admiral Bradford of the Naval Board of Construction to-day submitted to Secretary Long a minority report on the proposed new battleships. The report favors six and eight-inch guns, instead of a seven-inch gun, in broadside batteries, as recommended by the majority report.

Admiral Bradford also argues for the retention of the superposed turrets. He cites the discussions leading up to the adoption of plans for ships now building, to show that the present majority plan is not in line with the best judgment of naval experts.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Franklin A. Meacham, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect July 19.

Major Robert Burns, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, now at Plymouth, N. H., will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Lloyd L. Krebs, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty and to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri.

Capts. William A. Raibourn and Robert H. Allan, Twenty-ninth Infantry, will join their regiment.

First Lieut. Samuel F. Dallam, Fifth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Duchesne, Utah, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Georgia, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the Twenty-seventh Infantry.

The transfer, April 18, of Second Lieut. Daniel T. Moore from the Fifteenth Infantry to the Artillery Corps, with rank from April 10, 1899, is announced. Lieut. Moore is assigned to the Ninety-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Warren, Massachusetts.

The following-named officers are detailed for duty at the United States Military Academy: Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieuts. Robert C. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry; Thomas A. Roberts, Tenth Cavalry, and Frank C. Jewell, Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Robert U. Patterson, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort McHenry, Maryland, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty and to the commanding General, Department of the East.

Major Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the National Steel Casting Company, Montpelier, Ind., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of sea-coast gun carriages.

First Lieut. William H. Brooks, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, and to the commanding General, Department of Alaska.

Capt. Herbert A. White, First Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Meade, South Dakota, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty pertaining to the organization of the Thirteenth Cavalry.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander S. Cook is ordered to Mare Island Navy Yard, Aug. 1.

Assistant Surgeon E. O. Huntington is detached from the Newark, when placed out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Dolphin has arrived at Portland.

The Michigan is at Erie.

The Leonidas has arrived at Lambert's Point.

The Nanshan has left Shanghai for Kobe, Japan.

The Buffalo has arrived at Gardiner's Bay.

WOMEN'S SPEEDWAY RACE.

Mrs. Wolf and Mrs. Goldman Uphold Their Husband's Claims for Their Favorite Horses.

Samuel Wolf, proprietor of the Four-Mile House, at 952 Third Avenue, and a well-known Tammany Hall man, is the owner of the little horse, "T. N. B.," which means "take no bluff." The horse has a record of 2:10¼. John Goldman, a manufacturer of cut glass in Division Street, owns the bay gelding "Mark Hanna," for whom he claims a record of 2:15½. The men are friends, and frequently meet on the Speedway, where they have brushes and banter each other. A day or two ago they met after one of these contests.

"Why, my wife could drive this horse of mine and beat yours," said Wolf.

Goldman replied that his wife could drive equally as well as Mrs. Wolf. A trial of speed was arranged between the women, which came off on the Speedway at 6 o'clock last night. The course was a half mile straight from the beginning of the Speedway, and the women wore green glasses and gloves, the usual equipment. Hundreds of friends witnessed the racing. Mrs. Wolf won the first brush, Mrs. Goldman the second, and Mrs. Wolf captured the final triumph by winning the third. No time was taken.

Mr. Goldman said again that he didn't believe his horse could be beaten by Mr. Wolf's, and Wolf replied that he would go out again and once more his adversary was beaten.

FOUR LIGHTNING STROKES.

All of Them in One Town During Same Night—People Injured.

VINELAND, N. J., July 20.—During a heavy electrical storm last night four buildings were struck and several of the occupants injured by lightning, and Mrs. Sarah Pierson's house was set on fire and completely ruined.

All the Pierson family were stunned. At the residence of Isaac Sharp a bolt took every brick out of the chimney down to the second floor, and shook up the whole house. Mrs. Sharp's shoes were torn from her feet, and one foot was badly burned. Her sister was paralyzed in one foot.

The lightning damaged the Sacred Heart rectory and slightly stunned the inmates. A large hole was torn out of Thomas Hirst's rug factory.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Success Predicted for New Organization Which Will Soon Have 542 Members.

Application for membership in the new Women's University Club, which was formed on March 30, now number 362, of which 189 are for resident and 173 for non-resident membership. With the 180 who have already enrolled this makes a total prospective membership of 542. The Committee on Membership announces that those wishing to join the club should notify Mrs. Landreth H. King of 410 West End Avenue.

This club succeeds to the name and charter of another, but is in every other respect an entirely new organization. The aim of the organization is to become the social and literary centre for college women in New York and to provide a home and place of meeting for the various associations of alumnae. The clubhouse is to be centrally located and is to contain assembly rooms, a restaurant, a library, and sleeping rooms for both permanent and transient occupancy. The steadily increasing number of women college graduates in New York, friends of the movement claim, make such an institution necessary, and they predict for it a career of great power and influence, if it be placed upon a secure foundation at the start. No dues will be collected until the house is secured, and no initiation fee will be required of those joining during the first year.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH FOUNDED

W. Bourke Cockran Donates Site for One at Port Washington, L. I.

W. Bourke Cockran, whose Summer home is at Port Washington, L. I., has just donated a site for a new Catholic Church there, and he will, besides, contribute most of the funds needed for the building. The need of a place of worship for the Catholics at Port Washington has long been felt, as the nearest church is several miles away. The new structure will be a memorial to Mr. Cockran's wife.

It is understood that Bishop McDonnell was requested by Mr. Cockran to appoint one of Brooklyn's young priests to organize the new parish. The Bishop has assigned to the task the Rev. Patrick Cherry, an assistant at the Church of the Presentation.

Mr. Cockran was recently honored by the University of Notre Dame, which bestowed on him the famous Laetare medal, given every year to some prominent Catholic. Since his wife's death he has devoted a great deal of his time to religious matters and has given largely to Catholic charities.

SIBERIAN CROPS A FAILURE.

Russian Authorities Instructed to Take Active Measures to Prevent Horrors of Famine.

LONDON, July 20.—A dispatch to The Evening Standard from Odessa says that according to the reports of special agents the Siberian crops appear to be nearly a total failure. In the great grain-producing regions of Minussinsk and Krasnoyarsk, almost the entire growth of cereals has perished as a result of the two months' drought. The conditions are almost equally deplorable in the Transbaikalia, Krasnoyarsk, Kimgursk, Ossiusk, Ocausk, Solikamsk, Perm, and Schadrinsk regions, where such a hot and dry Summer has not been experienced in ten years. The South Russian crop may be described, upon the whole, as fairly average, yet there are disastrous shortages in the populous districts in the Ekaterinoslaff Government, and an instance is cited of the destruction of about 40,000 acres of grain by hailstorms and the Hessian fly. The same agencies have blighted large tracts of grain in the Taurida and Don country and in the Kouban and Terek districts, in Northern Caucasus.

The most discouraging reports are from the Volga provinces. The peasantry of this vast region are already practically destitute. They have sold the cattle and horses they could not feed and have consumed nearly all of their scanty stocks of food, seed, and grain.

The Russian Minister of Ways and Communications is making active provision for the timely transportation of food, grain, and other supplies from the South. All local authorities have been instructed to take instant measures for obviating the horrors of the famine threatened for next Winter.

WEATHER AFFECTS CEREAL PRICES

Corn and Oats Advance on the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Corn closed 1⅞ to 1½ cents and oats three-quarters of a cent higher to-day, again influenced by the weather. Wheat closed three-eighths to one-half of a cent lower. The story of corn was a story that could have been told of any session during the past fortnight. There was the same uncompromising weather map and the same general demand from the afflicted districts for corn to replace that which the elements have burned. Messages from the great maize-raising zone were of one tenor; there was scarcely a cheerful note in them.

Local traders, fearing that a rain to-morrow might upset their calculations, sold on a liberal scale, but the buying by those who need the corn continued steadily, and the close found the bull position still secure. September sold between 54¼ and 55⅝, and closed at 55⅝.

Oats also continued to advance under heavy country buying on the short crop, and in sympathy with corn. The demand was a heavy one, but little was forthcoming save from speculative longs. September ranged between 34½ and 35⅝, closing three-quarters of a cent higher, at 35⅛.

Trade in wheat was comparatively quiet. September opened one-eighth to one-half of a cent higher, at 69⅜ to 69½, in sympathy with corn. For a time the market held above 69 under additional sustaining factors in the shape of scattered damage claims. There was, however, a big long interest still bearing in mind the fact that the wheat crop bids fair to be a record-breaker, and under persistent liquidation from this quarter September worked down to 68¾, and closed easy, three-eighths to one-half of a cent lower, at 68⅛ to 68⅝.

Condition of Alabama Crops.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 20.—From 500 replies received, the State Agricultural Department gives out the following report of crops in Alabama: Cotton is at least two or three weeks late; the weed is small, but in a healthy condition. With good weather the staple should average three-fourths of a full crop. Corn in Middle and Southern Alabama is almost a failure. In the Tennesssee Valley the corn crop is promising.

MACY MUTUAL AID OUTING.

Merry Annual Picnic and Games of the Association Held at Ulmer Park.

One of the happiest merrymakings of the Macy Mutual Aid, composed of employes of R. H. Macy & Co. to give assistance to the sick and unfortunate, was the fourteenth annual picnic and games of the association held at Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst, yesterday afternoon and evening. The affair had been looked forward to with happy anticipation for weeks by every one of the 2,200 members, and when the great department store closed at sharp noon there was a general rush for trains and trolleys to the scene of the day's pleasure.

Few of the members were without one or two friends as their guests, and the entertainment offered was of sufficient variety to satisfy the tastes of all, but the principal interest in the afternoon centred about the games. Valuable prizes of gold and diamond jewelry and silverware had been offered in the various events, all of which were under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, and the occasion proved of sufficient importance to attract the attention of some of the best athletes in the metropolis who go upon the field for the love of sport.

All the officers of the Aid were on hand to greet the arriving throng. They are as follows: A. MacDonald, President; R. Forde, Vice President; J. Tyrer, Treasurer; G. J. Scott, Secretary; Thomas W. Bushnell, collector, and Miss D. Cunningham, Miss M. Daly, Miss R. Ferris, Miss E. Ryan, Miss S. Walsh, P. H. Kelly, J. Rooney, N. J. Reilly, William J. Walle, and S. Garland, Directors.

Nathan Straus, of the firm, who generally attends these festivals, recently sailed for Europe, but he was represented by his nephew, Jesse Straus, who met with an enthusiastic reception. William Pitt, the General Superintendent, and I. S. Jonap, advertising manager of the Macy store, were also cordially received.

The music was under the charge of Prof. C. A. Walker, while the athletics were under the direction of A. J. Walsh, both of whom are employes of the store. William J. Walle was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

After the games and supper the big pavilion was cleared for dancing, which continued until midnight.

FOLEY AND DIVVER OUTINGS.

Rival Tammany Leaders' Excursions Begin To-day.

The Foley and Divver factions, who are at war for the Tammany leadership in the Second Assembly District, will each have an outing to-day in order to keep up the excitement. They will be the first of a series of outings which will usher in the campaign.

The Divver outing will be under the auspices of the Fritz Lindinger Club of Broad Street, which looks after the interests of Patrick Divver in the longshoremen's district. It will be held in Donnelly's Grove, College Point, L. I. The adherents of Councilman Thomas F. Foley will have their outing at New Dorp, S. I.

Vigilance League Mass Meeting.

The City Vigilance League of New York announces a mass meeting at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, on Tuesday evening. Men and women are invited and the speakers are to be John P. Faure, Frank Moss, the Rev. H. Masliansky, and Abram Benowich. The league in carrying out its platform will hold many meetings, as it did in 1894.

Gov. McMillin Wants to be Senator.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20.—Gov. Benton McMillin to-day said that he will not be a candidate for a third term as Governor. It is understood that the Governor will be a candidate to succeed United States Senator W. B. Bate in 1905.

Swedish Societies' Fete.

Preparatory to their departure for Jamestown, N. Y., to attend the sixth quadrennial Convention and National Singing Festival of the American Union of Swedish Singers, the various Swedish singing societies in this city last night gave a concert, reunion, and Summer night's festival at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue. At least 3,000 people were present. The local societies and a number of societies from Boston and various other cities in New England will start for Jamestown this evening at 7:20 o'clock.

INVESTIGATING THE KILLING OF ITALIANS

Italy May Make a Demand for Indemnity.

Gov. Longino of Mississippi Offers a Reward for the Arrest of the Murderers of King Victor Emmanuel's Subjects.

JACKSON, Miss., July 20.—Gov. Longino this afternoon offered $100 reward for the arrest and conviction of each of the murderers of Giovanni and Vincenzo Zerlo and the men who wounded Salvatore Liberto at Erwin, Miss., several days ago. The Governor this morning received a letter from Secretary Hay, inclosing a copy of a note from the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington. Secretary Hay asked to be advised whether the persons killed were Italian subjects or had been naturalized. In replying to-night, Gov. Longino stated that his private advices were that neither of the Italians was a naturalized American citizen, but that he would make official inquiry and report later.

The Governor advised Secretary Hay that he went in person to Washington County the second day after the unfortunate occurrence and learned from the Sheriff that the Italian Consul at Vicksburg had telegraphed asking for protection for the Italians. The Sheriff, upon the receipt of the telegram, visited the scene of the murder, but was unable to reach there in time to ascertain the names of the guilty parties. The crime was committed under cover of darkness, and the murderers fled. The Governor had a conference with the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of the county, both of whom expressed their intention to exercise the full power of the law for the apprehension and punishment of all concerned in the crime.

The people of Greenville, the county seat of Washington County, held a mass meeting, and by resolution deplored and condemned the crime and requested a special term of the Circuit Court, in order that the stain might be effectively wiped out by the punishment of the criminals. The Governor to-night transmitted a copy of these resolutions to Secretary Hay, and assured him that every effort would be made to apprehend and punish the guilty parties.

The Killing of Italians in Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Signor Carignani, the Italian Chargé, called upon Acting Secretary of State Hill to-day to inquire as to the progress being made in the investigation of the killing of Italians at Erwin, Miss., recently. The Chargé has not yet been able to secure evidence to establish the nationality of the dead men, although the Italian authorities originally reported otherwise, and unless this is forthcoming and it is shown that they were not naturalized in the United States, there will be no further proceedings in the case as far as the State Department is concerned.

HIS ASHES CAST INTO OCEAN.

Edward Herzig of Hoboken So Ordered Before He Died.

"Cremate my body and throw my ashes into the ocean," was the last injunction of Edward Herzig, who died at his home, 515 Monastery Street, West Hoboken, on Jan. 1.

The first part of the order was carried out on Jan. 3, the body being cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I. The ashes were kept in an urn by Edward Nepivoda, Herzig's brother-in-law, until last Friday. Then Nepivoda went to the Fishing Banks with the Palisade Fishing Club, of which he is a member. He carried with him the mortuary urn, and when the boat reached the fishing ground the ashes were committed to the ocean, the band on the boat playing a dirge during the brief ceremony.

Neither the enjoyment nor the luck of the excursionists were at all disturbed by this gruesome incident. They came home in high good humor, each with a long string of fish.

SHERIFF GRELL'S QUANDARY.

Doesn't Know What to Do with Four Freight Car Loads of Butter, Cheese, and Eggs.

Sheriff Grell is puzzled to know what to do with about four freight car loads of butter, cheese, and eggs, shipped by H. E. Hurley and Louis E. Johnson, commission merchants of Indianapolis, who have disappeared from that city after a meteoric career, owing creditors at least $15,000.

Deputy Sheriff Radley attached the goods at the New York Central Railroad freight station in St. John's Park, on July 16, at the instance of some of the creditors through Brigham & Bayliss, lawyers, of 87 Liberty Street. The attachment was for $4,225.14, and it is believed the goods are worth something more than this. The Sheriff's men, at the suggestion of the railroad company hurriedly placed the property in the cold storage warehouse of the F. C. Linde Company, at Varick and Beach Streets, where it still remains.

It was consigned to S. M. Barber & Co., but they refused to receive it. On Thursday a motion to vacate the attachment was granted by Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, and on the other hand, notice was given of proceedings in bankruptcy begun against the shippers in Indianapolis by the Excelsior Creamery Company, the Bower City Creamery Company, and Rowe Brothers, in which Paul G. Axbill of that city is named as a receiver for Hurley & Johnson.

The Sheriff does not know what to do with the goods under existing legal complications, and has asked Counsel Britt for an opinion by which he will be guided. In the meantime he will retain custody of the property.

MURPHY DID NOT APPEAR.

Pool Seller Who Caused Raid Was Not in Court to Press Charges.

Richard Cooke and his son, Robert, who were arrested on Friday in a raid on an alleged poolroom in Third Street, Long Island City, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Connerton. Patrick J. Murphy, the pool seller who instigated the raid and who was the complainant against the Cookes, did not appear in court to press the charges, so the magistrate postponed the case until Monday. The bail for the two men, $1,000 each, was continued, with Thomas McGraw, former City Clerk of Long Island City, as bondsman.

Murphy is accused of having run pool rooms in Queens and Manhattan for the last fifteen years. He is now under $2,000 bail to answer charges of conducting a pool room in the former borough. When brought into court neither of the Cooks seemed at all disturbed. They took things coolly, and laughed when Murphy's name was mentioned. Murphy made no secret of his motive in bringing about the raid. "They wouldn't let me open, but were willing to let Cooke do business; now, I guess if I can't do business, nobody else can," he said after the raid.

COL. MURPHY TO INVESTIGATE.

Orders Report as to Truth of Patrick J. Murphy's Statements.

Commissioner Murphy said yesterday afternoon that he had ordered Chief Inspector Clayton of Brooklyn to render a report as to the truth of statements made by Patrick J. Murphy the bookmaker, who on Friday raided a poolroom in Long Island City. Murphy after the raid declared that he had tried to make arrangements to conduct his business with the police authorities, but was told that the privilege had been accorded to another person, who alone would be allowed to do business.

Commissioner Murphy said he would sift Murphy's statement to the bottom. He directed attention to the fact that an indictment is pending against Murphy for running a poolroom in Manhattan.

OBJECTS TO NATIONAL GUARD.

Boston Federated Union Declares Workmen Should Not Join It.

A number of unions affiliated with the Central Federated Union received word yesterday that the Boston Central Labor Union has followed the example of some of the New York unions in passing an anti-militia resolution as follows:

Whereas, experience has taught that it is the purpose of the ruling class—the capitalistic exploiters—to use the military organizations and the National Guard to maintain the present enslavement of the laboring class and to maintain the unjust decisions of the courts in injunction cases;

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Boston Central Labor Union that no member of a labor organization should be a member of the military organization known as the National Guard or any other military organization officered by men commissioned by any State or Government, and recommend that affiliated unions embrace the aforementioned clause in their constitution and by-laws.

LAWYER AGAINST LAWYER.

One Sues Two Others and Wins Not Only Original Amount Asked, but Also Extra Allowance.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard yesterday granted to Thomas Nelson, lawyer, an extra allowance of $350 in a suit brought by him against Lawyers Edward S. Hatch and Lyman S. Warren, in addition to a judgment of $11,257.48, including interest and costs. The two defendants were the counsel engaged by Mrs. Lilyen R. Daniels to recover from the estate of her husband, William B. Daniels of Colorado, half of the property left by him, to which, according to the laws of Colorado, she was entitled as her dower right.

William C. Daniels, the son and chief legatee of William B. Daniels, claimed the entire estate, which was a large one. The defendants were law partners when Mrs. Daniels began her suit in 1891. They agreed to carry on the litigation for a contingent fee of 30 per cent. on the recovery, and to pay all the expenses incurred in the action. They then made an agreement with Nelson by which he was to furnish the necessary funds up to $10,000 to carry on the suit. Up to Oct. 1, 1891, Nelson had advanced $7,000, which he paid to Hatch.

On Nov. 14 of that year Hatch demanded an additional $1,000, but Warren said this sum was unnecessary. Hatch then wrote to Nelson canceling the agreement. The firm of Hatch & Warren was dissolved on Sept. 30, 1892, and Warren notified Mrs. Daniels that her agreement with the firm was cancelled. She also declared it cancelled, because the firm had not carried out its contract with her.

Then Nelson sued the two defendants to recover his money. Warren entered no defense, and Hatch maintained that his partner and Mrs. Daniel and Nelson had acted in collusion against him. Hamilton Odell was appointed as referee to hear the case. He dismissed Nelson's complaint, but the Appellate Division reversed his decision, and the second trial was held before Adrian S. Larkin, who found in favor of Nelson for the full amount of his claim. It was then that Nelson asked for an extra allowance.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson returned on their yacht Katoomba yesterday. They had been to Newport for the yacht races.

The golf tournament at Kebo this morning brought out a large number of contestants. C. R. Auchincloss and L. Gourlie tied at 84. Clifford Brigham was third. The other entries included A. L. White, S. Magaree Wright, J. B. Elwell, W. C. Cushman, A. M. Robbins, Miss McLane, J. D. Bowen, J. D. Ireland, J. W. Betts, J. O. Thatcher, J. L. Kteerlinus, R. K. Thorndike, and E. S. Robbins.

In the afternoon the first of the ladies' putting contests was held on the new green. There was a large entry list, and rivalry ran high. Miss Grace Seely won the first prize and Miss F. K. McLane the second. The other entries were Miss Kimball, Miss Grant, Miss F. G. McLane, Miss Theobold, Miss Hilda Shapley, Miss Ashhurst, Miss Berry, Miss Strickland, Mrs. Condon, Miss Mabel Cabot, Miss Jessica Davis, Miss Conkling, Miss Catherwood, and Miss Ireland. Tea was served at the clubhouse. There was a large crowd of spectators, and with the excellent weather prevailing the affair was a most successful one.

Those who were not at Kebo to-day were out upon the bay following the yachting regatta. The racebouts had their 30-mile contest, and A. Stewart again proved a winner with his boat the Bobs.

To-night the largest affair of the season thus far was given at the Kebo Valley Club. It was the second of the regular dinner dances.

Those who entertained at dinner this evening were J. B. Henderson, Jr., Mrs. C. B. Wright, J. L. Ketterlinus, Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth, Mrs. David Jayne, Miss S. S. Kimball, and Dr. W. W. Seely. Among the guests were Lieut. Strickland, R. N.; Commander Morant, R. N.; Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Countess Festetics, Mrs. Richard Lounsbury, James B. Haggin, E. J. Curley, Miss Bonner, Mrs. Hunt Slater, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Lewis Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Miss Silvia Fox, the Misses Patterson, the Misses Lawrence, Miss McLane, Miss Lota Robinson, Miss May Handy, M. Grip, (the Swedish Minister,) M. Brun, (the Danish Minister.) Miss Gourlie, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mrs. A. E. Clark, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. Moncure Robinson, the Misses Seely, Mrs. S. S. Shamless, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno, Miss Mildred Morris, Miss Etting, Waldron Bates, and Mrs. W. P. Draper.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD'S FUNERAL.

Religious Service at Cold Spring; Interment at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 20.—The funeral of Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield took place here to-day. The religious services were held in St. Mary's Church, Cold Spring, where the Episcopal service was read by the Rev. E. Floyd-Jones. The body was placed on a caisson and was taken to the post cemetery. The funeral escort, which was commanded by Col. George R. Dyer of the National Guard of the State of New York, consisted of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, New York, Gen. Butterfield's former regiment, Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic of New York City, the Military Academy Field Battery, and a detachment of cavalry. At the grave the Twelfth Regiment fired three volleys over the casket. As the body was taken across the plains a salute of thirteen minute guns was fired, and the same number was fired at the conclusion of the services.

During the funeral twenty-five or thirty cadets while in formation fell in their tracks, overcome by the heat and fatigue. Carriages conveyed them to the hospital. The victims are mostly of the new class.

None of the cases are regarded as dangerous.

Private Daniel Jenkins Buried.

Daniel Jenkins, private in the Eightieth Company of Coast Artillery, was buried yesterday in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Many of his comrades attended the services, and the casket was decorated with flowers given by the members of the dead soldier's battery. Private Jenkins was a nephew of the late Supervisor Jenkins.

Chilean Minister Ill at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 20.—Señor Don Carlos Morla Vicuña, Minister from Chile to this country, is sick with pneumonia at a hotel in this city. He arrived here on Friday morning accompanied by Señor Don Enfante, First Secretary of the Chilean Embassy at Washington, to participate in the opening of the Chilean Building.

Responses to Appeals for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions in response to its recent appeals in behalf of an old couple, an aged German widow, and a widow with six children: F. M. M., $25; Collected on New York Stock Exchange, $20; Cash, $15; In His Name and W., $10 each; The Trees, $8; R. and C. B., L. L., M. I. B., Cash, J. H. C., Cuthbert, E. P., V. W. F., $5 each; M. A. J. R., and Nicholas Schuitz, $2 each; A., Yonkers, S. M. O. S., E. G. M., K. F., F. J. L., A Poor Widow, R. B., and L. V., $1 each. Sufficient money has now been received for these cases.

ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD DIES ON HIS YACHT

Busy Life of the President of the Hudson River Day Line Ended.

A Pioneer of the Steamboat Service on the Hudson River—His Services for the Government in the Civil War.

Alfred Van Santvoord, President of the Hudson River Day Line, died last night on board his yacht the Clermont, which was anchored off Sea Gate. He had been suffering from a general breakdown of the system attributed to old age.

Mr. Van Santvoord, who was a pioneer of the Hudson River steamboat service and came to be known as "Commodore," was born at Utica early in 1819. His father was interested in towage and Alfred, after receiving a common school education, entered his office as a clerk. In time he was given a share of the business, and on the death of his father succeeded him. The elder Van Santvoord's career had been a busy and prosperous one. In the war of 1812 he was a Government contractor, and it was through him that MacDonough's fleet was equipped for Lake Champlain service. He was one of the first boatmen on the Erie Canal, and at various times had his business headquarters at Utica, Rochester, Albany, and Jersey City.

When he acquired his father's business the "Commodore" became interested in the Hudson River day boats, the North America, the America, and the South America, an independent service. They formed part of the fleet of the Albany Day Line when he started it. Mr. Van Santvoord was also identified as Treasurer with the old People's Line, and owned the Daniel Drew and controlled the Mary Powell and the Alida. He also built several of the longest freight-towing craft, including the Cayuga and the Oswego.

During the war of the rebellion the Commodore took a patriotic interest in the fortunes of the North. He chartered many vessels to the Government, and his River Queen was Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's headquarters for a time, and on it at Fort Monroe President Lincoln and Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy, met in conference.

In business and financial affairs Mr. Van Santvoord gained distinction by his acumen, ability, and integrity. He was one of the founders of the Lincoln National Bank and the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, and was for several years Vice President of both. He was a close friend of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and when the latter bought the West Shore Road Mr. Van Santvoord, as the story goes, remarked to Gen. Thomas L. James that if Mr. Vanderbilt was in need of money to consummate the deal he would help him out. Mr. Vanderbilt heard of this and his comment was: "Well, I guess he is able to do it." The proffered aid was not accepted, but Mr. Vanderbilt's check for $6,000,000, part of the transaction, went through the Lincoln Bank.

Mr. Van Santvoord was also interested as an officer or a Director in the Delaware and Hudson Company and the Harlem, Albany and Susquehanna, Catskill and Tannersville, Catskill Mountain, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Cairo, Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany, and United Railroads of New Jersey systems. He was identified in like manner with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Lake Champlain and the Lake George Steamboat Companies, the Otis Railway and the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad.

Socially the Commodore was widely known, and popular everywhere. He married Miss Anna Townsend of Albany, who died ten years ago. Their children were the late Charles T. Van Santvoord, who was the manager of the Albany Day Line; Mrs. Eben E. Olcott, Mrs. Wilton Merle Smith, and Miss Anna T. Van Santvoord. The Commodore was of domestic tastes, and the family home at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street was planned to suit his ideas of comfort. He had no country residence, but passed much of his time in the Summer season on his steam yacht, the Clermont, which was a luxurious and roomy floating home, and in visiting the Catskills, Long Branch, and Saratoga. He was a member of the Union League, Century, New York Yacht, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs and the St. Nicholas Society.

ROBERT F. WESTCOTT'S DEATH.

Won't Weaken Case Against the Gaynors and Greene, Mr. Erwin Says.

Marion Erwin, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, who is closely identified with the prosecution of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, was asked yesterday what effect the death of Robert F. Westcott would have on the cases of the Gaynors and Capt. Greene.

"All I have to say," said Mr. Erwin, "is that the Government's case is really as complete and as convincing without Mr. Westcott's testimony as it would be with it. Mr. Westcott's testimony was only valuable through its moral effect in convincing many of Capt. Carter's friends, who were loath to believe in his corruption that the story which he gave out to the effect that the several hundred thousand dollars placed in his possession were gifts of his once father-in

VESPER'S EIGHT BEATEN

Crew That Won Rowing Honors at Paris Third at Philadelphia.

CANADIANS FINISHED FIRST

One Crew from Winnipeg Stuck in the Mud—Ten Eyck Won Easily—Harlem Crew Fouled Clifton.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20.—Canada's sturdy oarsmen carried off the bulk of the honor on the Schuylkill River here to-day at the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

When the races were called at 3 o'clock fully 50,000 persons were lined up along the beautiful course and crowded near the finish line. The association never carried off a better regatta. The races were all rowed on time and without hitch or unnecessary bustle, and the course, being admirably policed, the crews enjoyed better facilities than they get anywhere else in the country.

A majority of the great throng had gathered to see Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck and the eight of the Vesper Boat Club, who carried the American colors to the fore in the grand international regatta on the Seine in Paris last year, row. They saw this much-vaunted crew beaten ignominiously, for not only were the Argonauts ahead of them at the finish, but the Winnipeg eight, also of Canada, was second in the race. The only consolation was that the crew was not entirely the same as that which rowed at Paris.

De Baecke, who is now lying critically ill with cholera morbus, and big John Geiger were not in the boat to-day. Tatem, who rowed No. 5, had not trained at all, and Deery was not in condition to take part in such a contest as the race proved to be. P. A. Dempsey, to whose skill and management the glory of last year's eight owes much, has not been coaching his old charges for some weeks, club dissensions being responsible for his withdrawal. The defeated crew is very sorrowful. After the race it was learned that their boat had struck a submerged log a half mile from the start, and the fin was torn loose from the shell. The boat leaked badly, and the crew finished the race with quantities of water in the shell.

The Argonauts, on account of the victory to-day, have been promised the trip to Henley next year by their club, which has been desirous for three years to have a representative crew in the annual regatta on the Thames. The Canadians feel now that they have the chance of their lives to lift the grand challenge cup next year.

TEN EYCK'S WARM WELCOME.

Young Ten Eyck's appearance on the course was the signal for loud applause. This part of a regatta demonstration is usually reserved for the finish of a race, but Ten Eyck has inspired such confidence in his ability to beat all amateur scullers that the young man always receives a noisy welcome. His successes of the last few years were emphasized to-day when he tantalizingly staid a little in advance of his only competitor, Frank B. Greer of Boston, apparently able at any time to increase his advantage, but he magnanimously lay back for Greer and the race bore some semblance to a contest as a consequence.

Yesterday's results enveloped the races to-day in uncertainty. The defeat of the Vespers in nearly every race yesterday in which they were entered made many of those of to-day appear open, where twenty-four hours ago they were almost conceded to that crew.

There was a marked absence of bustle and excitement on scullers' row in the morning. The competing oarsmen went about their work in an ordinary manner, with a business-like air. After the annual election of the National Association this forenoon, it was announced by that body that the Winnipeg eight-oared crew would be allowed to compete in the senior eight-oared race. The Canadians did not enter yesterday, as they hardly expected to qualify in the intermediate race. After winning that event, they sought permission to measure blades with the Vespers, Argonauts, and the New York Athletic Club in the senior eight, which permission the association decided to grant.

Because of the defeat of the Vespers yesterday in the four-oared, senior, double shell and singles, the stock of the wearers of the Maroon and Gray had depreciated, and many of the knowing ones predicted the victory of the Argonauts of Canada.

At 2:45 P. M., fifteen minutes before the start, the enormous crowds could be counted by the thousands, while every minute vehicles of all descriptions set down their big loads near the judges' stand. Bicyclists made an endless chain as they pedaled along in the scorching sun. Boats of all shapes and sizes crowded around the finishing line in numbers far too great to count, and the banks of the river were completely obliterated by the youthful rowing experts.

The venders of "cool and refreshing ice-cold drinks" had made the most of their opportunity, and their stands and tables groaned under the weight of ice and water. These had a continuous crowd surrounding them.

NEARLY EVERYBODY PLEASED.

The races were all one-mile and a half with a turn, except the international four-oared event and the senior eight race. Philadelphia figured in only one race to-day. The metropolitan district representatives are jubilant to-night on account of their showing, while the Canadians and Westerners are highly satisfied with the distribution of prizes.

Closer contests have never been seen on this river than the one in which the senior eight-oared shell crews competed, but never was interest at a higher pitch and never was pluck more in evidence. The crews got away almost evenly, with the Vespers leading, because they were rowing the fastest stroke. The Argonauts' powerful but slightly slower stroke soon gave them the advantage, and they took the leading position in the procession. The Winnipegs were holding their own. The Vespers were rowing 38, faster than they were in the habit of going. The Argonauts started at 36, and they never varied. Their long body swing was a power that the other crews could not overcome. The Argonauts kept their slight lead all the way, but they could not get very far away from Vespers or Winnipegs. First the Vesper boat was the real contender and kept hanging on to the Canadians' rudder until within about a half mile from the start when the Vesper shell slowed down, the trouble under the surface of the water only coming to light after the race and the boat was in the house.

Winnipeg took advantage of the Philadelphians' misfortune and went up in the place the latter had held. Then ensued a magnificent struggle for the last half mile between the sixteen Canadians. The Argonauts, with Joe Wright, the biggest man rowing in amateur regattas on this side of the water, stroking, were plugging and swinging admirably with their 38 to the minute. Winnipeg was going it doggedly and in good form, but they could not breast the Argonauts. The Vespers had got ragged and were rowing desperately, but they were back to stay.

Nearing the finish the Argonauts sprinted, so did the Winnipegs, but the Argonauts could not pull away further than that length. They tried to beat the Winnipegs, but the plucky youngsters who only graduated from the intermediate class yesterday held bravely on, and crossing the line were but half a length to the rear of the winning crew. The Vespers were about two lengths behind the Winnipegs.

The racing of the day started with a rather uninteresting contest between Lou Scholes of the Don Rowing Club of Toronto and John Moran of the Columbia Boat Club of Allegheny. It was a contest in name only, for Scholes had the race in hand from the start. He won by 10 lengths. The second heat was somewhat closer. There were three starters, Ernest Hess of the Century Boat Club of St. Louis, James Miller of the Columbia Boat Club of Allegheny, and A. McCloskey of the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia. Hess was only a factor until an eighth of a mile from the start, when the other two gradually but surely pulled away from him. They had him beaten hopelessly long before the turn was reached, and they simply rowed to qualify as the first two qualified for the final heat.

WINNIPEG STUCK IN THE MUD.

Four crews started in the intermediate four-oared event, representing the Winnipeg Rowing Club, Clifton Boat Club of Staten Island, Harlem Rowing Club, Passaic Boat Club of Newark. It was a race for blood. The crews got away rather well together. The Winnipegs seemed confident and rowed in the best form, the Passaics steered badly, and went far toward the west shore. The other crews kept well together, and it was an interesting race all the way; the Passaics were keeping hard at it and were gradually getting back in the game. The race for the turn was plucky all the way. By the time the stakes were reached all four were straightened out and there was little trouble at this point.

Passaic, though, having much trouble all the way, got around first, and the others closely followed.

The Winnipegs, whom many had picked to win, got into trouble soon after the turn was made, and their bow man steered into the east bank. The boat went on the mud before the mistake was discovered, and it was all over for the crew that had come so far from home. In the meantime the Passaics and Harlems were having a battle royal, and the Clifton crew was by no means out of it. The three crews were well together about 300 yards from the finish, with the Passaics a length ahead of the Harlems when the call for the last spurt came. The Passaics responded nobly and increased their lead, winning easily, with Harlem second, and Clifton third. Clifton claimed a foul over Harlem, but the race was decided, and while it did little good the claim was allowed, and Clifton was placed second, though Harlem finished ahead.

Len Marsh of the Don Rowing Club, James Bond of the Bachelors Barge Club of Philadelphia, W. C. Johnson of Winnipeg Rowing Club, James B. Juvenal of the Vesper Boat Club, and C. S. Titus of the Union Boat Club of New York faced the starter in the final heat of the association singles. Titus was permitted to start, though by the rules of the regatta he should have been out of the final for not turning his stake properly yesterday. Juvenal and Bond, the Philadelphia entries, were outclassed and they were beaten long before the turn was reached. Marsh reached the line of the stake buoys first, but Johnston got around and was straightened out for home before the others. Marsh was third away. Titus and Johnston soon showed that they were the real contestants and the struggle between these two was magnificent. Titus was taking Johnston's wash, but kept pluckily at it. Johnston seemed to be able to hold his advantage until the finish, but he weakened just for the small part of a minute, near the line, and Titus pushed his boat across the line two-thirds of a length in the lead. This was the best single scull race seen on the Schuylkill for many a day.

The final heat of the intermediate double sculls had three entries, representing the Detroit Boat Club, the New York Athletic Club, and the Harlem Rowing Club. The Detroit crew took the lead from the start and held it throughout. The two New York crews made it interesting for second place for part way of the course, but the New York Athletic Club double took the lead after the turn was made, and the Harlem pair was forced to bring up the rear all the way home.

The first straightaway race of the day was the international four-oared shell event, in which but two crews took part, the Vesper four which was beaten yesterday and the Western Rowing Club four. The Vespers went into the race with determination manifest in every move they made. The boys had been criticised severely for their defeat yesterday, but they claimed that the turn had killed their chances and their bowman was inexperienced. To-day's race vindicated the Vespers for yesterday's defeat and gave their club admirers renewed confidence in the Maroon and Gray oarsmen.

The difficulty at the turning stake always experienced by oarsmen in the championship regatta races was never more apparent than in the race for the intermediate pair-oared shells. New York got this race finally, and with a crew which was supposed to have small chance a short while after the race started. The Union crew of New York took the lead early in the race, accompanied by the West Philadelphia pair. The Pennsylvania Barge Club crew got into trouble with the Atalantas of New York, but after being warned by the referee they again got straight. The Pennsylvanians again gave an exhibition of poor steering soon after, and their chances appeared gone. The Unions, in the meantime, led the procession, and they were the first to the turn. The other boats all came hard for their stakes, with a much more businesslike method than the Unions displayed, consequently the latter were left. The Atalanta crew rowed a remarkable race, and came from far in the rear and won by fully three lengths over the West Philadelphia pair, who were comfortably ahead of the Pennsylvania Barge Club boat.

The final heat of the intermediate singles brought together Scholes, Miller, McCloskey, and Moran. Scholes had little trouble in winning, crossing the line six lengths ahead of Miller. McCloskey spoiled what chances he had for second place by steering badly when about 200 yards from the finish.

TEN EYCK HAD AN EASY RACE.

The championship single race held the interest because of the fact that Edward H. Ten Eyck, the winner of the diamond sculls in 1897, was entered. He had as a contender Frank B. Greer of the Jeffreys Point Rowing Association of East Boston. Greer's friends, who have been here for several days, had claimed that their man had improved to such an extent that he had more than a chance against the champion Ten Eyck. Some money was staked, though at long odds on the Wachusett lad. The race proved again that Ten Eyck is in a class by himself. Greer held the champion for about a half mile, but it was apparent that Ten Eyck was playing with him. Greer rowed a faster stroke than his adversary, who was apparently fresh and able at any time to go away from Greer. Summaries:

Intermediate Single Shells.—First Heat—Won by Lou Scholes, Don Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario; John Moran, Columbia Boat Club, Allegheny, Penn., second. Time—11:31. Second Heat—Won by James Miller, Columbia Boat Club, Allegheny, Penn.; A. C. McCloskey, Pennsylvania Barge Club, second. Time—10:31. Final Heat—Won by Lou Scholes, Don Rowing Club, Toronto; James Miller, Columbia Boat Club, Allegheny, second; A. C. McCloskey, Pennsylvania Barge Club, third; John Moran, Columbia Boat Club, Allegheny, fourth. Time—10:16½.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shells.—Won by Passaic Boat Club, Newark, N. J., Theodore Ivering, bow; Herbert Schwenn, No. 2; Carl Schwenn, No. 3; J. L. Mason, stroke. Time—9:19. Harlem Rowing Club, New York, Harry K. Vought, bow; H. Borchert, No. 2; Hugo Nonebacher, No. 3; George Nonebacher, stroke, second. Time—9:32. Clifton Boat Club, Staten Island, N. Y., third.

Association Single Shells.—Final heat—Won by C. S. Titus, Union Boat Club, New York City. Time—9:46. Second, C. W. Johnstone, Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Canada. Time—9:48. Third, Len Marsh, Don Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario; James B. Juvenal fourth and James Bond, Jr., fifth.

Intermediate Double Shells.—Final heat—Won by Detroit Boat Club—Walter Mower, bow; D. B. Duffield, stroke. Time—9:24½. Second, New York Athletic Club—B. L. Zimm, bow; J. R. Anderson, stroke. Time—9:36. Third, Harlem Rowing Club, New York—John Shults, bow; Charles Schofield, stroke.

International Four-Oared Shells.—Won by Vesper Boat Club—R. Lockwood, bow; Ed. Marsh, 2; W. Carr, 3; John O. Exley, stroke. Time—8:31. Second, Western Rowing Club—Gus Young, bow; H. Haberich, 2; Louis Heim, 3; F. Dummerth, stroke. Time—8:36½.

Intermediate Pair-Oared Shells.—Won by Atalanta Boat Club—John J. Mulcahy, bow; F. P. Kafka, stroke. Time—10:11¼. Second, West Philadelphia Boat Club—F. Coll, bow; J. F. B. Atkin, stroke. Time—10:19. Third, Pennsylvania Barge Club—J. P. Wall, bow; A. L. Woodward, stroke. Time—10:32.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shells.—Won by Vesper Boat Club—R. Lockwood, bow; Ed. Marsh, 2; W. Carr, 3; John O. Exley, stroke. Time—8:31. Second, Western Rowing Club—Gus Young, bow; H. Haberich, 2; Louis Heim, 3; F. Dummerth, stroke. Time—8:36½.

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Intermediate Four-Oared Shells.—Won by Vesper Boat Club—R. Lockwood, bow; Ed. Marsh, 2; W. Carr, 3; John O. Exley, stroke. Time—8:31. Second, Western Rowing Club—Gus Young, bow; H. Haberich, 2; Louis Heim, 3; F. Dummerth, stroke. Time—8:36½.

Intermediate Single Shells.—Final Heat—Won by Lou Scholes, Don Rowing Club, Toronto. Time—10:15½. Second, A. C. McCloskey, Pennsylvania Barge Club. Time—10:25½. James Miller, Columbia Boat Club, Allegheny, Penn.

Senior Eight-Oared Shell.—Won by Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto—C. E. A. Goldman, bow; J. N. McKenzie, 2; Archie Kent, 3; R. H. Parmenter, 4; J. C. Mason, 5; H. V. Duggan, 6; D. T. McKenzie, 7; J. Wright, stroke; N. Basteds, coxswain. Time—7:48. Second, Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Canada—S. E. Richards, bow; I. S. Ewart, 2; D. B. Sprague, 3; P. H. Jory, 4; H. S. Hayes, 5; E. W. Hamber, 6; F. H. Bole, 7; C. S. Riley, stroke; A. H. Williams, coxswain. Time—7:58½. Third, Vesper Boat Club—R. C. Lockwood, bow; Ed. Marsh, 2; Ed. Henley, 3; L. Tatem, 4; W. T. Deery, 5; J. B. Juvenal, 6; William Carr, 7; John O. Exley, stroke; Louis C. Abell, coxswain. Time—7:56¼.

The Executive Board of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen met shortly before noon at the Colonnade Hotel for the election of officers for the ensuing year. After a lively session in which there was strenuous competition for several positions, the balloting resulted:

President—Walter Stimpson of Boston, Mass.

Vice President—C. W. Prelsendans of Philadelphia.

Secretary—F. R. Fortmyer of New York.

Treasurer—R. H. Pelton of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Edward H. Ten Eyck, the champion sculler, has concluded to retire from active participation in aquatics. The champion's decision has been approved of by his father, James A. Ten Eyck, and all officials of the Wachusetts Boat Club. In pursuance of his decision Ten Eyck to-night gave out the following statement:

As previously announced by me in March last, it is my intention to retire from rowing at the end of this season. I have rowed, representing the Wachusetts Boat Club of Worcester, Mass., at almost all important regattas since 1895 as a single sculler, and have never been defeated. It is my wish before retiring to meet any and all amateur scullers in the world, provided I receive notice of their intention before Aug. 1, 1901.

I will impose but one condition, and that is that the race shall be rowed on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., over the old college course, the best and fairest course in the world.

I will row any man, at any time, any distance, for any amount of money, and will allow him to choose the course.

FAST POLO AT ROCKAWAY

Waterbury Boys Carry the Westchester Club to Victory.

HOME CLUB BADLY BEATEN

Contest Was the First in Cedarhurst Events for the Ladies' Challenge Cup.

One of the most spirited polo games of the Rockaway Hunting Club's tournament was played yesterday on the club's field at Cedarhurst, L. I., between the Westchester Country Club and the Rockaway first team. It was the first event for the Ladies' Challenge Cup, and the winners last year, the Westchester Club, entered a strong quartet to retain the trophy. Supported by the Waterbury brothers, who looked quite at home playing with their old club again, the Westchester contingent outplayed the home team by a score of 13 goals to 5¼. The game was played without handicap allowance, one of the conditions in the cup competition, but in the line-up below the handicap rating of each player is given as a basis for comparison. It will be seen that the victors were five goals heavier than their Rockaway opponents, but even under the handicap system the result would have been the same, for the Westchesters played fast enough to dispense with the handicap and win on regular team and skillful polo merit.

The defeat of Rockaway was a novel experience for the first team. It is the first time in the Cedarhurst contests that it has come out second best, having won within the last two weeks both the Blizzard and Cedarhurst challenge cups. The Waterbury boys made the result, however, and played even better than in the recent contest, when the second team of the home club beat them on handicap allowance. "Larry" Waterbury showed marked improvement in dash and accuracy in hitting goals. He made six goals, and his brother, "Monte," made seven, practically dividing the honors of the game between them. Blair scored once for the winning team, fourteen goals being earned in all, but one had to be sacrificed for penalties.

The first period was the most stubbornly contested and the play was of an even order, each side scoring twice. Hazard opened for Rockaway, making the first goal in five minutes, after brilliant runs by La Montagne and Conover. La Montagne scored again in less than two minutes, and then Westchester began to pick up, "Monte" Waterbury knocking the ball between the Westchester posts twice. The prospect of a close game seemed to be verified, but Westchester opened the second period with a rush, and the dashes of the Waterbury boys up and down the field were almost irresistible. "Monte" Waterbury scored two goals in less than eight minutes. Larry made one a little later, and La Montagne closed the period with one point for Rockaway. The latter club, however, had been outplayed by 3 to 1, but a worse fate was coming, for in the final period Westchester made five goals to one for Rockaway.

The third period was characterized by some of the liveliest play in the entire game. The Rockaway team did not give way, and every man put up an excellent defense, but the Waterburys were in the best of polo condition and on their splendid mounts they carried the ball frequently by long runs the entire length of the field. Two goals in thirty seconds will give some indication of the speed of this period. La Montagne made the first one in quick time, and "Monte" Waterbury made the other one about four minutes later. Both players got the ball the instant it fell to the ground from the referee's hands and carried it by powerful strokes toward their goal lines. In the last period the Westchester men had things all their own way, and actually appeared to have tired out the Rockaway polo ists.

The team work of the Westchester players was superb and contributed largely to their victory. For one of the newer players Blair did some splendid riding and hitting, showing a good eye for accurate direction. Potter was an effective back, and they both supported the Waterbury boys in their rapid dashes with the ball, riding off the Rockaway opponents to a nicety. "Larry" Waterbury was particularly successful in this period, and scored the first three goals in fast succession. The line-up and score by periods follow:

WESTCHESTER.	Hdcp.	ROCKAWAY.	Hdcp.
1—J. I. Blair	2	1—W. A. Hazard	3
2—J. M. Waterb'y, Jr.	8	2—R. La Mont'ne, Jr.	4
3—L. Waterbury	8	3—F. S. Conover	5
Back—E. C. Potter	3	Back—D. F. Savage	4
Total	21	Total	16

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1	Hazard	Rockaway	5:00
2	La Montagne	Rockaway	1:30
3	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Westchester	2:30
4	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Westchester	2:30

SECOND PERIOD.

1	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Westchester	3:30
2	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Westchester	4:00
3	L. Waterbury	Westchester	5:00
4	La Montagne	Rockaway	1:00

THIRD PERIOD.

1	L. Waterbury	Westchester	3:30
2	La Montagne	Rockaway	0:30
3	Blair	Westchester	4:00
4	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Westchester	0:30
5	L. Waterbury	Westchester	3:00
6	Conover	Rockaway	1:00

Rockaway and Westchester each lost ¼ of a goal for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1	L. Waterbury	Westchester	7:00
2	L. Waterbury	Westchester	1:00
3	L. Waterbury	Westchester	2:30
4	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Westchester	1:30
5	Savage	Rockaway	1:30
6	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Westchester	0:30

Westchester lost ½ a goal for a foul and ¼ of a goal for a safety. Rockaway lost ½ a goal for a foul.

Summary.—Westchester—Goals earned, 14; lost by penalties, 1. Total, 13.

Rockaway—Goals earned, 6; lost by penalties, ¾. Total, 5¼.

Referee—T. W. Brooks. Timekeepers and Scorers—C. P. Dixon, 2d, and H. D. Babcock, Jr.

The final game will be played to-morrow afternoon, Westchester meeting the Bryn Mawr team from Philadelphia.

POLO FOR NARRAGANSETT.

Crack Players Entered for the Three Cup Events of the Point Judith Country Club.

An unusually attractive list of polo games have been arranged by the Point Judith Country Club for its annual tournament for three trophies. Play will begin on Monday, July 29, on the famous Narragansett Field. These games immediately precede the annual event on the Westchester Club's polo field at Newport. The games are an important part in the social festivities of those popular resorts.

The three events are for the Narragansett, the Rhode Island, and the Point Judith Cups. The full programme, with teams, is:

NARRAGANSETT CUPS.—Monday, July 29.—Bryn Mawr—C. R. Snowden, 5; M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., 4; George McFadden, 3; J. Frank McFadden, 2. Total, 12. Country Club of Westchester—Robert J. Collier, 5; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 3; T. A. Havemeyer, 4; Lawrence Waterbury, 2. Total, 25.

Tuesday, July 30.—Point Judith—W. A. Hazard, 3; Rene La Montagne, Jr., 4; W. W. Keith, 4, and the fourth man yet to be chosen. Philadelphia Country Club—R. H. Warburton, 4; J. C. Groome, 3; R. E. Strawbridge, 4, and the fourth man yet to be chosen.

Wednesday, July 31.—Myopia—C. G. Rice, 5; R. G. Shaw, 2d, 3; R. L. Agassiz, 9; Charles Wheeler, 7. Total, 24. Winners of July 29.

Saturday, Aug. 3.—Final match between winners of July 30 and winners of July 31.

RHODE ISLAND CUPS.—Friday, Aug. 2.—Country Club of Westchester—J. I. Blair, 2; T. A. Havemeyer, 4; H. C. Brokaw, 3; R. L. Beeckman, 3. Total, 12. Philadelphia Country—E. H. Warburton, 3; J. C. Groome, 3; R. E. Strawbridge, 4, and one more.

Monday, Aug. 5.—Point Judith—Same team as in the previous contest vs. Bryn Mawr—C. R. Snowden, 5; M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., 4; George McFadden, 3; Robert W. Downing, 2. Total, 14.

Wednesday, Aug. 7.—Final match, winners of Aug. 2 vs. winners of Aug. 5.

POINT JUDITH CUPS.—Tuesday, Aug. 6.—Myopia—Team the same as in the Narragansett Cup event, vs. Philadelphia Country Club—R. E. Strawbridge, M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., A. E. Kennedy, and J. Frank McFadden.

Friday, Aug. 9.—Point Judith—W. A. Hazard, Rene La Montagne, Jr., W. W. Keith, and Robert J. Collier. Bryn Mawr—C. R. Snowden, L. Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and George McFadden.

Monday, Aug. 12.—Final match, winners of Aug. 6 vs. winners of Aug. 9.

The Point Judith Cup competition is played without handicap allowance, the contesting teams all playing from scratch.

Tuxedo Golfers Beaten by Powelton.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 20.—The Powelton Club of Newburg met and defeated the Tuxedo team of twelve on the Tuxedo golf links to-day by a score of 12 to 6. One of the best matches of the day was between P. R. Pyne and Gilman Tiffany, their cards being: Tiffany, 77; Pyne, 78. Play was on the Nassau system. Following are the scores:

TUXEDO.	Holes.	POWELTON.	Holes.
P. R. Pyne	0	Gilman Tiffany	1
G. P. Snow	0	John Smith	1
Grenville Kane	2	Col. G. Treat	0
Bruce Price	0	J. M. Taylor	1
G. H. Hull, Jr.	1	W. A. Adriance	0
W. B. Dinsmore, Jr.	3	Capt. R. P. Davis	0
F. Armstrong	0	W. N. Wetterau	1
J. G. Lord	0	G. Colingwood	1
F. A. Snow	0	E. Java	1
William Kent	0	T. F. Chadwick, Jr.	1
F. Abbott Ingals	0	H. S. Ramsdel	2
		F. V. Burton	3
Total	6	Total	12

Scotch Foursome on Cape May Links.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 20.—In the Scotch foursome tournament on the links of the Cape May Golf Club this afternoon the best ball of Judge Elliott Rodgers of Pittsburg, and C. F. Shannon of Philadelphia, won. E. O. Richards of New York withdrew. Summary:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Elliott Rodgers and C. F. Shannon	73	4	69
George Smith and J. I. Rogers, Jr.	78	8	70
R. W. Harvey and Edwin K. Bispham	77	5	72
Alexander Williams and Cecil Calvert	75	2	73
Louis H. Ayers and Frank R. Shattuck	80	4	76
Albert Lucas and S. H. Clark	82	6	76
George W. Boyd and E. C. Forrest	84	8	76
E. C. Rutschman and James F. Lucas	86	10	76
C. H. Henry and C. B. Fritz	91	15	76
G. Smith and T. Smith	82	5	77
William Allen and Samuel Bispham	89	12	77
E. S. Lockwood and W. H. Hepburn	84	5	79
T. W. Eastwick and E. H. Hill	85	6	79
Paul McCurdy and A. Craig	86	7	79

Bowns Wins on Crescent Links.

A club handicap on the links of the Crescent Athletic Club, near Bay Ridge, yesterday, brought out a good contingent of the golfing members. The victory fell to H. S. Bowns, with the net score of 72, and his gross score of 80 was also the best of the day. The results were:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
H. S. Bowns	80	8	72
A. C. Riggs	103	30	73
R. K. Davis	98	24	74
E. L. Maltby	98	24	74
G. W. Becker	96	20	76
H. F. Tucker	87	11	76
W. L. Johnson	104	26	78
C. V. Meserole	89	10	79
A. D. Carver	110	30	80
D. D. Roberts	98	16	82
Grant Notman	96	13	83
H. G. McKeever	95	9	86
C. W. Campbell	99	11	88
A. W. Richards	113	22	91

Victory for Apawamis Golf Team.

Golf teams for the Apawamis and Englewood Clubs met in competition yesterday afternoon on the links of the Englewood Golf Club, and after a stubborn fight the visitors won by 7 holes to 5. Scoring was on the Nassau system. Eight men played in each team, and the competitors and scores are:

APAWAMIS.	Holes.	ENGLEWOOD.	Holes.
M. Ballou	0	F. M. Wilson	5
R. F. Mathews	3	W. E. F. Moore	0
W. R. Thurston	0	W. S. Baylis	0
F. H. Wiggin	0	C. F. Coakley	1
John Moller, Jr.	0	B. F. Reinmund	1
Simeon Ford	0	M. R. Howe	1
J. A. Edwards	3	D. M. Marvin	0
J. A. Peck	1	D. H. Tenney	0
Total	7	Total	8

Scotch Foursome at Wee Burn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD DEPOT, Conn., July 20.—To-day's competition at Wee Burn was a Scotch foursome. The result was:

Dr. Tiffany and F. T. Towne, 98, 21—77; H. L. Woodbury and D. T. Woodbury, 103, 26—77; Dr. Sherill and J. R. Swan, 96, 18—78; A. F. Delafield and H. White, 96, 18—78; Wm. S. Devens and J. H. Hurlbutt, 99, 19—80; S. Myott and H. K. McHarg, 99, 16—83; W. N. Capen and E. E. Bruggerhoff, 115, 31—84; J. Raymond and E. B. Alverd, 101, 15—86.

At Innis Arden the following players qualified in the handicap competition, net scores only being given:

Dr. Schiveter, 84; C. W. Wood, 89; W. B. Strong, 98; Chester Dale, 96; C. M. Washburn, 97; James K. Hoyt, 96; Haroth Wallace, 90; Clifford Atkins, 93; J. C. Lamb, 91; E. A. Bibby, 101; S. B. Smith, 107; J. P. Topping, 103; F. W. Tuttle, 105; F. K. Rupprecht, 106; J. Cook, 100; H. M. Nichols, 101; H. Lohman, 107; D. S. Stewart, 100; W. Shoomaker, 105; E. J. Lucas, 101.

Spalding Wins at Seabright.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 20.—A big field of entries turned out on the links of the Seabright Golf Club to-day to compete for the silver cup presented by George F. Vietor and A. F. Dwight. The trophy was won by J. W. Spalding in a net score of 76, with Dr. W. Gill Wylie second. The scores of the three leaders were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
J. W. Spalding	86	10	76
Dr. W. Gill Wylie	93	5	78
R. Havemeyer	100	20	80

The Golf Committee has arranged an interesting list of contests for every Saturday during the season, and some team matches with neighboring shore clubs will be played in the near future.

Handicap at Harbor Hill.

The Class A members of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island, held a handicap competition yesterday which was won by M. Wells. The three leaders were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
M. Wells	99	10	89
Gardner Abbott	103	14	89
J. D. Van Buren	98	8	90

Good Golf at Hillside.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 20.—The fourth game in the series for the Mellick Cup was contested for by the ladies this morning on the Hillside Golf Club grounds. Miss Elsby, who carried off the honors a week ago, was defeated by Miss Van Herwerden, the latter winning by one point. The score:

Miss H. Martin, 142, 27—116; Miss M. Goddard, 119, 18—101; Miss May Holly, 150, 20—130; Miss Margaret Holly, 137, 28—109; Miss Vanboserck, 113, 12—101; Miss Evans, 139, 26—113; Miss Wharton, 175, 35—140; Miss Van Herwerden, 103, 4—99; Miss Elsby, 114, 14—100.

The scores in the team contest between New Brunswick and the Hillside team were as follows:

Rheinhart, 10; Smith, 0; Talmage, 1; Williams, 0; Courtright, 11; Kilpatrick, 0; Dumont, 0; Morgan, 0; Ard, 0; Slocovitch, 5; Hedges, 0; Wilson, 2.

In the afternoon the men resumed play for the Golf Committee Cup. The playing was quite spirited, the highest scores being made by F. W. Goddard, 90; F. O. Rheinhart, 81; F. C. Ard, 81; H. P. Wright, 82.

J. B. Haggin Buys Glennheim.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 20.—Glennheim, owned by John E. Madden, has been sold to J. B. Haggin. Glennheim is five years old, and won the Juvenile Stakes, defeating Kingston and others. He is by Hanover-Cinderella. The price was $5,000.

Golf on South Orange Links.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 20.—A golf ball sweepstakes tournament was played on the links of the South Orange Field Club this afternoon, in which A. N. H. Joralemon was the winner. The scores:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
A. N. H. Joralemon	106	20	86
F. R. Hasselman	116	25	91
George W. Lethbridge	96	0	96

A. S. Crawford Beat Dr. Davenport.

MERIDEN, Conn., July 20.—At the tournament of roque players here this morning A. S. Crawford of Meriden won from Dr. Davenport of North Adams, Mass., by 20 points. Aside from the Meriden Club players are in attendance. This afternoon Dr. Jacobus of Springfield, Mass., will play Wilkinson of Meriden.

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LARCHMONT RACES ENDED

Yachts Had a Drifting Match in Final Event Yesterday.

FIFTY-SEVEN BOATS SAILED

Some of the Smaller Craft Disqualified for Trying to Paddle Out of Difficulties.

Fifty-seven yachts, varying in size from the ninety-foot yawls Ailsa and Vigilant to the diminutive "Lark" class, crossed the starting line in the closing regatta of Larchmont's race week, which was sailed yesterday off Larchmont. Light, shifting breezes and calms again distressed the skippers, and the Regatta Committee stopped the yawls, schooners, cutters, and larger sloops after one trip over the course, as it would have been impossible for them to finish within the time limit had they been sent around a second time. Late in the afternoon, as the little fellows were finishing, the breeze freshened considerably and sent them home well together.

The preparatory signal was given at 11:30 o'clock, at which hour a light air was stirring from east by south, and the tide was flood, which gave the boats a beat to the first mark against it. All had trouble in getting across, and many were handicapped. Vigilant succeeded in getting over one minute and a half after her signal, while Ailsa, her competitor, needed all of eight minutes to cross. After turning the first mark, Ailsa got tired of the weather and withdrew. Vigilant led her around by more than 9 minutes. Weenonah, which should have crossed at 11:45, did not get over until twenty-five minutes later, which put her in the company of the larks, raceabouts, and small sloops, which also had troubles of their own. Several of these latter were disqualified for paddling in attempts to overcome the flood tide and make the mark. Quissetta led the Muriel over, and their positions were never reversed afterwards. Humma crossed a minute before Altair, while Hester showed the way to the British cutters.

They made a long board close hauled on the starboard tack to the first mark, when the times taken were as follows:

	H.M.S.		H.M.S.
Humma	1:07:40	Anoatok	1:20:41
Vigilant	1:11:20	Leda	1:22:10
Altair	1:11:46	Oiseau	1:24:25
Domina	1:14:20	Alerion	1:24:30
Quissetta	1:14:12	Hester	1:31:29
Muriel	1:18:22	Isolde	1:34:22
Ailsa	1:20:44	Belin	1:38:20

After they turned this mark the zephyrs fell still lighter, and gave them a close reach on the port tack, bucking the now ebb tide to the second mark of their journey. Shortly after this was turned the wind came out fresher from the southwest and made the trip home a broad reach, on which

COMPUTE'S $15,000 RACE

Morris-Bred Hanover Colt Won the Rich Foxhall Stakes.

ALAN-A-DALE WAS UNPLACED

Great Event of Half Holiday Card at Brighton Beach Track a Big Surprise for Bettors.

There was something almost tragic in the surprise that marked the result of the race of the day at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, the $15,000 Foxhall Stakes, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds. In that result was all the topsy-turvydom that a single contest could bring about. The winner was almost the last horse of the field that might have been expected to win, for though A. H. and D. H. Morris's Compute began racing in the Spring, about the best-tried two-year-old of the early season, he has run so many bad races that even the stable had about abandoned hope for him and only started him because it is the Morris policy to race the stable's horses so long as they are fit to run and have engagements.

For the once, however, Compute ran up to his work, and ably assisted by Jockey McCue, who had the mount, finished first, hard ridden at the end, a neck before another surprise in Capt. S. S. Brown's Hyphen, who started at 15 and 20 to 1. William C. Whitney's Goldsmith, the only one of the well-backed horses to show in the result, was a close third, but there was no time when he looked really dangerous to the first two, though Hyphen closed so fast at the end that it is likely he could have won had he begun his run a few strides sooner, or had the race been a half furlong further.

Among the beaten horses were several much talked of youngsters, most prominent of which were Hatasoo from the Featherstone stable, and the Western colt Alan-a-Dale, owned by T. C. McDowell. Hatasoo, ridden by O'Connor, started the favorite, and heavily backed despite the fact that she showed signs of lameness in her warming up gallop and was very sore on her way to the post. Regardless of this, Hatasoo had all her speed, and for a good part of the journey raced out in front, but the last furlong found her tiring and stopping short close on the post she was beaten off. Alan-a-Dale came East with a great reputation, but his chief fame in the East was due to his clever victory in the race for the Brighton Junior Stakes a week before.

On the strength of that victory he was heavily backed yesterday, with Odom riding, but in the race he showed none of the speed that took him to the front for the Brighton Junior, and after getting away back in the crowd he raced in the middle of the field throughout, never being prominent or dangerous.

RECORD CROWD FOR THE COURSE.

The race was the fourth on the afternoon's programme, and was run at about 4:15 o'clock, when the crowd of visitors to the track was at its largest, the number of spectators exceeding any attendance of the present meeting and being probably the largest that has ever collected on the course. Officials of the Brighton Beach Racing Association estimated the attendance in grand and field stands at between 25,000 and 30,000, and it is quite probable that the latter figure was the nearer right. The weather was clear, but rather warm, and the track was at its fastest, as the time in the several races showed.

For the Foxhall Stakes, three of the horses originally named to start were withdrawn, while two others were added, these two being John E. Madden's Peninsula, who ran coupled in the betting with City Bank, and Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, who was sent down from Saratoga especially for the Foxhall, after having been tried a fast three-quarters of a mile there. The start for the stakes was rather straggling, the horses going away in two divisions, with Hatasoo leading the first, with Compute second, and Alan-a-Dale just in front of the second. Hatasoo at once went out at a racing pace and drew clear of Compute, who was a length before the next horses, with City Bank and Masterman trailing in the rear and out of the contest after the first furlong. After a quarter of a mile had been covered, Goldsmith, sixth at the start, had moved up to third place, just behind Compute, while Hatasoo still was setting a terrific pace, two lengths in the lead.

On the turn out of the back stretch O'Connor, on Hatasoo, steadied the filly, and as he pulled her in to keep her from running wide on the bend McCue, on Compute, took advantage of the opportunity to run the Morris colt to the front, Goldsmith, then third, and Hyphen, who had closed from back in the crowd, fourth and coming up on the outside. Entering the straight, Compute still had the lead, but Hatasoo, the moment O'Connor relaxed his hold on her, shot to the front again, running so freely that it looked as if she had only to go on to win. Hatasoo's rush was shortlived, however, for at the last furlong pole she began to tire, and fell back again. Compute then resuming the lead, with Hyphen and Goldsmith closing on him fast, and all three driving under whip and spur.

Through the last half furlong Hyphen and Goldsmith were overhauling Compute in rapid strides, but Compute, desperately ridden by McCue, managed to hold on in front to the winning post, and finished first by a good neck, with Hyphen second, a head before Goldsmith. Half a length away a half a dozen other horses fought out all abreast.

The first race was full to repletion of incident, excitement, and disappointment, and proved to be one of the most sensational jumping races that the season has produced. It was the Chantilly Hurdle Handicap Stakes, at one mile and a half, with eight runners, of which the consistent jumper, Passe Partout, was the post favorite, with Klondyke about the next best backed. At the start Magic Light rushed away to the front and led over the first jump, with The Driver then second and the field beginning to trail away. In the run to the second jump The Driver went up and took first place, and from there on led, slipping steadily away from the others, of which Magic Light was the foremost to the finish of a mile and a quarter. The Driver held command, and though tiring as he approached the last jump, seemed to have the race safe, as all the lot behind him were being ridden hard at that point.

BAD FALL FOR THE DRIVER.

The crowd had just begun to cheer in anticipation of a victory for The Driver when he rose at the last hurdle, but having taken off too short, struck the obstacle and the next instant was whirling in a half somersault and fell with a crash. Passe Partout and Klondyke had moved forward in the crowd at this point, and as the leader fell there was a quick shift in positions, Klondyke then passing Magic Light, second, and once in the lead, drawing out and winning rather easily by two lengths, after his backers had given up hope. Magis Light lasted just long enough to get second place by a neck from Passe Partout. In addition to The Driver, two other horses fell in this race, Double Dummy, whose first effort over the sticks it was, and Draughtsman. Only one jockey was hurt, however, Donohue getting a severe shaking up.

For the second race, a mile and seventy yards, it seemed as if all the elderly maidens in training were announced to start, the full eighteen privileged to run going to the post and shutting out the extra entries, who waited for withdrawals to give them a chance to get in. Goldilia was installed favorite, probably because Shaw had the mount, but the betting took the form of a "grab bag" lottery at a church fair, nearly every horse in the race being supported to show in the result. Goldilia, back in the crowd to The Black Scot's lead at the start, was rushed to the front at the first furlong, and raced out in the lead to the bend into the straight, where he was clear of the others, with Taneta and The Black Scot the next two. On the straight, however, the hopes of Shaw's followers were shattered by the sudden stopping of Goldilia, The Black Scott coming with a rush at the same time, and as Goldilia fell back, taking command. The Black Scot, drawing away at the end, won rather easily by a length and a half, while Goldilia barely lasted long enough to beat Taneta out for second place.

With Herbert and Trigger withdrawn from the third race, a handicap at a mile and a furlong, the betting crowd again following Shaw, made the Western filly Monarka the favorite over the three that opposed her. Manarka and Scurry, the first two away, raced out together, Scurry drawing away as they passed the stand, and gradually increasing his lead to the half-mile pole, where he had four lengths the advantage, Monarka thus having dropped back to last place, with Carbuncle second. As they approached the far turn Monarka ran through the field and went on after Scurry, passing him on the turn, and galloping in the lead to the winning post, she finishing first under a pull by two lengths, while Carbuncle was second six lengths before Scurry.

Mayor Gilroy was a favorite once more in the fifth event, six furlongs, selling, with twelve runners, Shaw having the mount, but once more Mayor Gilroy proved himself a deceiver. Annie Thompson, the second choice, raced to the front in the first quarter of a mile, and, slipping away from the others steadily after that, won in a big gallop, three lengths clear of Kid, who in a smart fight for the place beat out Gold Fox by a half length, Mayor Gilroy never being a factor in the race.

It was long odds on Cameron, from the stable of J. G. Follonsbee, for the closing event, five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, with only four runners. The price was a liberal one, however, as the result proved, for few horses have won races with greater ease than did Cameron. Sombrero led off, and opening a big gap, was first on the turn into the stretch by three lengths, while backers of Cameron grew exceedingly uneasy. On the straight, Cameron went on to the front at his ease, and ranging alongside Sombrero at the last sixteenth pole, was pulled up from that point, finishing first, hard held by a half length, while Sombrero, ridden out, was second, three lengths in front of Ben Howard, third. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Chantilly Stakes, a hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles. George B. Hill's Klondike, b. g., by Sir Modred-Linnatte, 147 pounds, (Finnegan,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won easily by four lengths; W. C. Daly's Magic Light, b. c., 4, by Magnetiser-Rush Light, 156, (Mora,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from R. J. Laughlin's Passe Partout, ch. g., 5, by St. Florian-Everywhere, 168, (Veitch,) 13 to 5 and even, third. Time—2:47 4-5. The Driver, Mordelmo, Double Dummy, Fulminate, and Draughtsman also ran. The Driver, Double Dummy, and Draughtsman fell. Value to the winner, $900. Passe Partout the favorite. Winner trained by Charles Hill.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; six furlongs. Walter C. Rollins's The Black Scot, bl. g., 4 years, by Midlothian-Minnet, 112 pounds, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; W. Ham's Goldilia, b. c., 3, 105, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths from W. Jackson's Taneta, ch. f., 3, 100, (J. Slack,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Hardshell, The Outcast, Disturber, Mark Lane, Historian, Thicket, Brahmin, Candling, Zazanene, Dactyl, Jere Black, Irene Lindsay, Marella, The Blue Coat, and Anna Darling also ran. Zazanene fell. Value to the winner, $630. Goldilia the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. T. C. McDowell's Monarka, br. f., 3 years, by Prince of Monaco-Narka, 103 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by two lengths; T. J. Healey's Carbuncle, b. g., 4, 118, (McCue,) 7 to 2 and 9 to 10, second by six lengths from P. S. P. Randolph's Scurry, ch. g., 3, 100, (H. Michaels,) 9 to 2 and 11 to 10, third. Time—1:52. All Gold also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Monarka always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Foxhall Stakes, of $15,000 guaranteed, for two-year-olds, with penalties and allowances; three-quarters of a mile. A. H. & D. H. Morris's Compute, ch. c., by Hanover-Reckon, 115 pounds, (McCue,) 25 to 1 and 10 to 1, won, ridden out and whipping, by a neck; S. S. Brown's Hyphen, b. c., by Himyar-Semaphore, 115, (T. Walsh,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a head from William C. Whitney's Goldsmith, b. c., by Meddler-Kildeer, 112, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Alan-a-Dale, Masterman, Disadvantage, Hatasoo, Whiskey King, Otis, City Bank, Oom Paul, and Peninsula also ran. Value to the winner, $11,500. Hatasoo the favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by R. W. Walden.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs. W. I. Klipatrick's Annie Thompson, ch. f., 3 years, by St. Leonards-Harpbichord, 97 pounds, (Wilkerson,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won easily by three lengths; J. D. Crimmins, Jr.'s, Kid, b. f., 3, 98, (H. Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by half a length from the Murray Hill Stable's Gold Fox, ch. h., 5, 118, (McCue,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Brandysmash, Mayor Gilroy, Goebel, Bastille, Anecdote, The Chamberlain, Himyarite, Hops, and Chaos also ran. Value to the winner, $680. Mayor Gilroy the favorite at 9 to 1 and 7 to 10. Winner trained by Thomas Green.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, special weights, five and a half furlongs. Follonsbee & Davis's Cameron, b. c., by Meddler-Annot Lyle, 115 pounds, (O'Connor,) 1 to 3 and out, won pulling up by a half length; G. B. Morris's Sombrero, ch. c., 115, (Landry,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 5, second by three lengths from Frank Midgeley's Ben Howard, b. c., (Pickering,) 15 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Miss Patsey also ran. Value to the winner, $510. Cameron always the favorite. Winner trained by J. H. Mason.

PINK COAT'S HANDICAP.

Won the Wheeler at Chicago and Made a New Track Record.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The feature of the final day's sport at Washington Park was the Wheeler Handicap. It was a good race and pleased the perspiring crowd of 15,000 spectators. Of the fourteen horses carded to start, three were scratched—Sidney Lucas, Favonius, and Martimas. George Arnold, carrying 111 pounds, was added, so that a field of twelve went to the post.

Five to one was offered against any horse in the race at almost all times in the betting. John Bright finally was made a slight favorite. The betting at post time, together with the weights and jockeys, was as follows:

John Bright, 112, (Van Dusen,) 9 to 2; Advance Guard, 128, (J. Woods,) 11 to 2; Robert Waddell, 111, (Dominick,) 6 to 1; Pink Coat, 118, (Dupee,) 8 to 1; Vesuvian, 110, (J. Matthews,) 8 to 1; The Conqueror II., 107, (Knight,) 10 to 1; Star Chamber, 104, (Winkfield,) 11 to 1; Terminus, 111, (Gormley,) 12 to 1; Lady Elite, 98, (Ransch,) 20 to 1; The Unknown, 104½, (Bullman,) 25 to 1; The Lady, 107, (Meade,) 30 to 1; George Arnold, 111, (Mitchell,) 30 to 1.

They were at the post but a few minutes, and then broke away to a good start. The Lady was taken to the front, closely followed by Robert Waddell, these two being near the inside rail. She led to the stretch, where Robert Waddell, a tired horse, headed her. Pink Coat soon passed Waddell, and in the run through the stretch The Conqueror went into second place. Advance Guard came with a rush at the end and took the place from The Conqueror, but failed to catch Pink Coat.

The time was 2:04 1-5, a new record, not only for the Washington Park track, but for the Wheeler Handicap, the former record for both being 2:04½.

Pink Coat is the property of Woodford & Buckner, and won the American Derby in 1898. Last year, carrying one pound less than he did to-day, he was beaten a nose for the Wheeler Handicap by The Roman.

The other stake on to-day's programme, the Lake View Handicap for two-year-olds, resulted in an easy victory for the California filly Rosewar. Only four started.

JOCKEY COOMBS RULED OFF.

Stewards Take Final Action in Wax Taper Race.

The stewards of the Jockey Club, at a meeting held at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, took final action in the case of the pulling of the horse Wax Taper by Jockey C. Coombs at the Sheepshead Bay race track on June 25, and ordered ruled off the turf Coombs and W. P. Ware, a hanger on in the betting ring, who was connected with the plot to cause Wax Taper's defeat. The stewards present were James R. Keene, J. G. Follansbee, F. R. Hitchcock, and Andrew Miller. The Secretary was authorized to accept the registration of the two-year-old brown colt Emulator by Halma-Emulate under the rules, the colt not having been registered prior to the first of November of the year he was foaled. The Treasurer was authorized to forward $100 to Mrs. John Collins, mother of the late Jockey Edward Collins, and to charge the amount to the Jockey fund. The following licenses were granted:

Jockeys.—W. Beauchamp, Burt Knapp, Wynan Oakley.

Trainers.—E. N. Alford, George Dyer, William P. Hamlin, T. C. McDowell, C. A. Reynolds, Harry Shannon, Louis Thompson, Sam Walker.

SPORTS AT ELKWOOD PARK.

Equestrian Competitions Interested a Large Crowd of Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 20.—This was equestrian day at Elkwood Park, and a large and fashionable gathering numbering fully 1,500 witnessed a mixed programme of highly interesting contests. Several accidents occurred, but none resulted seriously. In the novelty race, Marshall Clapp's polo pony refused to make the jump on the return lap, and bolted over the fence near the judges' stand, scattering the spectators and colliding with a victoria. Summary:

First Event.—Jeu De Barre—Won by Marshall Clapp, Samuel Taylor, Jr., judge.

Second Event.—Tent-pegging with lances and sabres; horse to be at full gallop when the peg is struck—Singles: Won by Capt. W. F. Rawson Turner, with 28 points; Frederick Wettach second, with 20 points; Irving Brokaw third, with 12 points. Doubles: Won by Irving Brokaw, with 18 points; Frederick Wettach second, with 12 points; Capt. Turner third, with 10 points.

Third Event.—Judging ladies' saddle horses—Won by Mrs. Harry Goode's La Allegro, ridden by owner; Mrs. H. H. Kane's Mafeking, ridden by owner, second; Miss Whitcomb's His Nibs, ridden by owner, third.

Fourth Event.—Hurdle race; one mile, over four hurdles—Won by H. T. Jacobson's Hawk, Charles Guyer's Bumblebee second, C. W. Dickle, Jr.'s, Leroe third. Time—2:08.

Fifth Event.—Running race; three-quarters of a mile; weight for age—Won by H. McCarthy's Marblehead, H. T. Jacobson's Hawk second, George Vunck's Joe Cliver third. Time—1:17. The Bummer, Macedon, Kildear, and Rocklight also ran.

Sixth Event.—Balaclava or Donnybrook Fair, for mounted teams of four men each—Won by team captained by Capt. W. F. Rawson Turner.

Seventh Event.—Wrestling on horseback by teams of four men—Won by Marshall Clapp's team, with four falls.

Eighth Event.—Running race; one mile; weight for age—Won by H. McCarthy's Marblehead, George Vunck's Joe Cliver second, H. T. Jacobson's Hawk third. Time—1:45¼. Passe, Hopie, and Lady Francis also ran.

Ninth Event.—Novelty race; quarter mile over the regulation jump, rider to disrobe dummy, put on gown himself, and return with dummy to starting point—Won by Charles Guyer, Marshall Clapp second, Charles Provide third.

Tenth Event.—Pony race; half mile; open to amateurs—Won by J. Elwyn Green's Gray Eagle, Max Pigman's Roland second, Irving Brokaw's polo pony third. Time—0:57.

JOCKEY BURGESS KILLED.

Green Steeplechase Horse Threw Him and Broke His Neck.

"Tenny" Burgess, a negro steeplechase jockey, and a well-known character about the New York race tracks, was thrown while schooling a green steeplechase horse owned by H. G. Tweedle at the Gravesend race track yesterday and was instantly killed. Burgess, who rode N. J. Johnson's jumping horses in most of their races, had undertaken to educate two horses trained in Johnson's stable and owned by Tweedle, and had ridden one of them over several hurdles before the animal refused to rise at another jump. Burgess attempted to force the horse over, and the animal, racing to the obstacle, suddenly wheeled and reared, pitching Burgess over his shoulders.

The rider fell head first and lay motionless. When help reached him it was found that his neck and both legs had been broken. A doctor was called, but Burgess was dead in a few minutes. The body was taken to the Coney Island Police Station and probably will be buried by The Jockey Club, as Burgess had no family or relatives so far as is known.

The dead rider was picked up in the West, a waif around the race tracks, by P. S. Donovan, formerly trainer for D. T. Pulsifer, who then owned the famous horse Tenny. The boy's admiration for the horse Tenny resulted in his being nicknamed Tenny Burgess, and he finally claimed the name as his own, and was known by no other. Trainer Donovan gave him a few mounts ten years or so ago, but he was never a successful rider on the flat, though when he grew heavy he managed to earn a living riding jumping horses.

AMERICAN HORSES WIN.

Two of Richard Croker's and One of E. Corrigan First in England.

LONDON, July 20.—Richard Croker's Altaloma filly, (L. Reiff,) won the Cobham Plate, of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds and upward, distance five furlongs, at the second day's racing, to-day, of the Sandown Park second Summer meeting.

Capt. Eustace Loder's brown filly, Game Chick, (L. Reiff,) by Gallinule-Tierce, won the National Breeders' Produce Stakes of 5,000 sovereigns, distance five furlongs.

Richard Croker's Criadwin, (J. Reiff,) won the Ashton Junction Plate, of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, distance five furlongs, at the second day's racing of the Haydock Park July meeting.

E. Corrigan's bay gelding Tarsney, (Thorpe,) won the Paddock Plate, of 103 sovereigns, for four-year-olds and upward, distance five furlongs.

Troy Harness Races Ended.

TROY, N. Y., July 20.—The Rensselaer Park Driving Club harness meeting closed to-day with a large attendance. The prevailing sickness among horses has had a depressing effect on the racers, and at one time there were at least twenty horses on the sick list. Several horses entered for races at Syracuse next week could not be shipped on this account. Summary:

Free for All.

Dan M., b. g., (McDonald).....2 2 1 2
Giles Noyes, b. g., (Davis).....3 3 3 3
Democracy, g. s., (Burke).....1 1 2 1
Baby Ruth, b. m. (Wright).....4 4 4 4
Time—2:15; 2:14¼; 2:19; 2:14¾.

2:19 Class.—Trotting.

Mary D., ch. m., (Hunt).....1 1 1
Earline, b. g., (Rhodes).....2 5 5
Edith L., ch. m., (Brower).....5 4 4
Winifred M., br. m., (Tyson).....3 2 2
David N., b. g. (Kearns).....4 3 3
Time—2:21¼; 2:18¾; 2:18¼.

Cresceus Will Be Retired.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 20.—George H. Ketcham, owner and driver of the world's champion trotter, Cresceus, announced to-day that this is to be the famous stallion's last season on the track. At the close of this season he will be sent to New York, where he will be placed in the stud. Mr. Ketcham says that he hopes to establish a new world's record this season.

Buffalo's 2:07 Trot Declared Off.

BUFFALO, July 20.—The Buffalo Driving Club has declared off the 2:07 trot announced for their Grand Circuit meeting Aug. 5 to 8, owing to the fact that there were but two entries, Kingmond and The Monk. It has opened a free-for-all pace, for which it is expected the crack pacers from the Detroit and Cleveland meetings and from the East will enter.

MISS ATKINSON BEATEN.

Brooklyn Girl Outplayed in Inter-State Tennis Tournament at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—The inter-State tennis tournament closed here this afternoon with three exciting finals, in one of which the ladies' singles, Miss Nona Closterman of Cincinnati defeated Miss Julia Atkinson of Brooklyn in three straight sets with scores of 6—2, 8—6, 6—1.

The contest between Miss Closterman and Miss Atkinson was a hard one. Miss Closterman had the best of it at the start. In the opening, Miss Atkinson's play was wild and she had some difficulty in landing her returns inside her opponent's court. Miss Closterman's play was steady throughout, and she made several returns, which were seemingly impossible. In the second set Miss Atkinson improved, but she was outclassed in the third set.

Miss Atkinson, formerly held the ladies' single championship, and is rated as one of the four best players in the country. In the finals in the gentlemen's singles, Little defeated Collins 2—6, 8—6, 6—4, and 7—5.

The mixed doubles finals resulted in Miss Marian Jones and Ray Little going down to defeat under Krag Collins and Miss Nealy. Score, 6—2, 6—2.

CHILDS AND McKITTRICK WON.

Beat Paret and Hickok for Massachusetts Tennis Championship.

MAGNOLIA, Mass., July 20.—The final matches in the doubles of the tennis tournament were played to-day and were won by Childs and McKittrick. As the present champions, Ward and Davis, were unable to defend their titles, the winners to-day will be the State champions in doubles for the coming year.

Although Paret was easily the best player of the four, the team work of Childs and McKittrick was much better and told in the end. The score of the match is as follows:

Final Match, Doubles.—C. L. Childs and R. McKittrick beat J. P. Paret and R. Hickok, 8—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Smither Won Tennis Championship.

BUFFALO, July 20.—In the consolation finals of the New York State tennis championships, played to-day, Smither defeated Jenny, 6—4, 6—3, 1—6, 4—6, 6—4.

Automobile Run from Newport to Boston.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—Five automobiles, driven by W. H. Sands, Jr., Louis De Forrest, Henry Bull, Jr., and Messrs. Fosdick and Hamilton, left Newport at 7:30 A. M. to-day for a run to Boston. The roads are in excellent condition after yesterday's rain and a good time is expected. The automobilists expect to make Boston and return to-day.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Loses Fourth Straight Game to Chicago—Brooklyn Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Encouraged by previous victories the Chicagos to-day won their fourth straight game from New York in the second inning.

"Rube" Waddell was pitted against Phyle and pitched cleverly when hits would have meant runs and possible victory. Although the Chicagos scored only eight hits, the same number as did New York off Waddell, five of them were crowded into one inning.

In the second inning the Chicagos began scoring. Childs reached first, and a moment later Raymer hit the ball over third for two bases. McCormick's fly was missed by Strang. Kahoe then made a three-base hit to left field, and Childs and McCormick scored. Waddell hit the first ball pitched for two bases, Kahoe crossing the plate. Hartzel doubled to left, and Waddell scored, Green fouled out to Warner, Hartzel moving up to third on the play. He scored when Chance singled to centre. Phyle threw the ball badly to Ganzel to catch Chance, and Chance started for second only to be caught by Ganzel's throw to Davis. Then Dexter stopped the fusillade by fouling out to Hickman.

New York scored their first run in the fourth inning. Selbach started with a single. McBride struck out, and Selbach was advanced to third on Davis's single to right. Davis was forced at second on Ganzel's grounder to Childs and Selbach scored. The Chicagos scored another run in the sixth inning on a two-base hit by Hartzel and a single by Green. In the ninth they added another run. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	2	3	1	0	0
Green, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Chance, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Dexter, 1b	0	0	5	0	0
Childs, 2b	1	0	3	5	0
Raymer, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
McC'm'k, ss	1	0	3	3	2
Kahoe, c	1	1	8	2	0
Waddell, p	1	1	0	3	0
Total	7	8	27	14	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Selbach, lf	1	2	2	0	0
McBride, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss	0	1	3	3	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
H'lman, 3b	0	0	2	3	0
Strang, 2b	1	3	3	2	1
Warner, c	0	1	4	0	1
Phyle, p	0	0	0	4	0
*Buelow	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	8	24	13	2

*Batted for Phyle in ninth.

Chicago	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	—7
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 7. Two-base hits—Hartsel, 2; Raymer, Waddell, Strang, McBride. Three-base hit—Kahoe. Stolen bases—Hartsel, Chance. Struck out—By Waddell, 3; by Phyle, 1. Bases on balls—By Waddell, 1; by Phyle, 6. Time—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

Pittsburg, 15; Brooklyn, 2.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—Pittsburg came out of her recent torpid state and literally swamped Brooklyn with hits and runs. Newton retired in the fifth inning after 10 hits and 7 runs had been made. Pittsburg's fielding was faultless. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	2	3	0	0
B'mont, cf	1	0	4	0	0
Davis, rf	3	1	4	0	0
Wagner, 3b	3	3	2	2	0
B'nst'd, 1b	3	4	8	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	2	3	1	3	0
Ely, ss	0	3	1	3	0
Zimmer, c	1	1	4	0	0
Phillippi, p	1	1	0	1	0
Total	15	18	27	9	0

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b	0	0	11	0	1
Keeler, rf	1	2	1	0	1
Sh'kard, lf	1	2	1	0	1
Daly, 2b	0	2	2	0	1
Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	4	0
McC'ry, cf	0	1	2	0	2
Irwin, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
McGuire, c	0	0	3	0	0
Newton, p	0	0	0	3	0
Carsey, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	8	24	10	5

Pittsburg	0	0	0	4	3	0	2	6	..	—15
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

*Donohue out on Cross's interference.

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6. Two-base hits—Davis and Daly. Home run—Wagner. Stolen bases—Beaumont, 2. Double play—Daly and Kelley, 2. First base on balls—Off Newton, 1; off Carsey, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Zimmer. Struck out—By Newton, 2; by Phillips, 2. Passed ball—Bergen. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	..	—5
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 0. Two-base hits—Fox, Jennings, Phillips. Stolen bases—Dobbs, (2,) Delahanty. Double plays—Heileman, Beckley and Magoon; Cross, Hallman and Jennings. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 2; off Donohue, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Donohue, 1. Struck out—By Donohue, 2; by Phillips, 2. Passed ball—Bergen. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	44	30	.595	New York	33	33	.500
St. Louis	42	34	.553	Boston	34	36	.486
Philadelphia	39	33	.542	Cincinnati	32	40	.444
Brooklyn	40	35	.533	Chicago	28	51	.354

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Chicago.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	47	27	.635	Washington	31	33	.484
Boston	43	26	.623	Philadelphia	30	38	.441
Detroit	41	33	.554	Cleveland	28	45	.384
Baltimore	36	29	.554	Milwaukee	24	29	.329

American League Games.

At Chicago—Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 6.
At Cleveland—Washington, 9; Cleveland, 7.
At Detroit—Detroit, 8; Boston, 6.
At Milwaukee—Baltimore, 13; Milwaukee, 11.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 6; Hartford, 5.
At Providence—Syracuse, 10; Providence, 0.
At Rochester—Rochester, 8; Buffalo, 2.
At Montreal—Toronto, 6; Montreal, 4, (first game,) Montreal, 5; Toronto, 3, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Rome—Rome, 3; Waverley, 1.
At Schenectady—Troy, 6; Schenectady, 2.
At Utica—Utica, 6; Binghamton, 1.

Baseball To-day at Weehawken.

At the Weehawken grounds to-day the West New York Field Club and the Hoboken team will play a return game. The game last Sunday was won by the West New York team in the tenth inning after a tie.

AMATEUR BASEBALL LEAGUE.

The New York A. C. Defeats the Crescent A. C. in a Good Game.

The New York Athletic Club won its fourth straight game in the Amateur Baseball League by defeating the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday on the Crescent's grounds at Bay Ridge. The Crescents started in like winners and easily disposed of the New York Athletic Club in the first two innings. In the third inning Mackay, their pitcher, began to weaken, the New York boys scoring a run as a result of two bases on balls, an error, and a single. The fourth inning virtually decided the contest, as the wearers of the Mercury foot seemingly were able to place the ball wherever they pleased, a total of seven hits, combined with several glaring errors, enabling them to score 10 runs.

Stevenson finished the contest for the Crescent Athletic Club, and, barring a slight tendency to be wild, did well. One particularly trying inning he pulled out of by nerving pitching, retiring the New York Athletic Club without a run after they had succeeded in getting the first three men on the bases. Campbell, who twirled for the New York Athletic Club, had any amount of speed, but did not seem to be able to control it at all times. As far as hitting went he was practically invincible, most of the hits scored against him being of the scratchy order. His bases on balls, however, were extremely costly, three of the men to whom he presented them reaching home. The eighth inning saw an exhibition of good and bad pitching on his part. He sent the first two men up to first on balls. The next man hit safely, and the bases were full. Things looked squally, but he managed to avert the storm by retiring the next three batsmen.

The infield of the New York Athletic Club played good ball, Phillips and Lambert in particular playing hard, fast ball, the former accepting ten chances without an error and the latter six. For the Crescents Redington played cleverly. He, in fact, was the only man on the team who did not appear to be demoralized after the third inning. Richardson atoned for some wretched base running by heavy stick work. Going to the bat twice in the fourth inning he lined the ball out first for a single and then for a two-base hit, a feat which was duplicated in the same inning by Hayes. The score:

NEW YORK A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Phillips, 2b..	1	1	5	5	0
Powell, ss..	1	2	2	0	1
Campbell, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Rich'son, 1b.	3	4	8	0	0
Hayes, c..	2	2	6	6	2
Cowan, cf..	1	2	2	1	0
Lambert, 3b.	1	0	4	2	0
Brown, lf..	1	1	1	0	0
T. Dunne, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Total	12	14	27	14	4

CRESCENT A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
F. Q'by, 2b.	1	1	5	1	2
Affeld, 3b..	1	0	4	1	2
Waddell, 1b.	2	2	7	1	1
Red'gton, cf.	0	2	4	0	0
Stev'n, rf&p.	0	0	0	2	0
J. Dunne, c.	0	0	4	2	0
J. Qu'by, ss.	1	2	3	3	2
Lar'don, lf..	0	2	0	0	0
M'k'y, p&rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	9	27	10	7

New York A. C.	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—12
Crescent A. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—5

First base by errors—New York A. C., 7; Crescent A. C., 2. Left on bases—New York A. C., 11; Crescent A. C., 9. Bases on balls—By Campbell, 8; by Mackay, 2; by Stevenson, 4. Struck out—By Campbell, 5; by

LAWYER'S RUSE SUCCEEDS

How Mr. Price Secured the Arrest of a Promoter.

Samuel Fessenden in Jail Charged with Fraudulently Obtaining and Keeping Ten Shares of Stock.

By a lawyer's ruse, Samuel Fessenden, a promoter, has been arrested upon an order issued by Justice Conlan in the City Court in February, 1899, and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail. Lawyer Richard F. Price engineered the arrest. He is the complainant against Fessenden in an action in which he charges the latter with fraudulently obtaining from him ten shares of the Bay State Construction and Dredging Company on Dec. 21, 1895.

On that day, reads Mr. Price's complaint, Fessenden with "face wreathed in happy, joyous and prosperous smiles," came into Price's office, then at 45 Broadway, and asked for the ten shares of stock. He declared, according to Price, that he was an honorable man and that he would return the stock in half an hour, or bring in the money therefor. Price yielded to his request and alleges that he saw him no more for six months, nor the stock either.

After making several subsequent requests for the certificates and being put off with various excuses, Price brought suit for the recovery of $500. The order of arrest was then issued and given to Deputy Sheriff Walgering to serve. The officer was unable to find Fessenden until last Monday. On that day Price met the promoter on Broadway, and seizing his opportunity asked Fessenden to lunch with him. Fessenden consented and together the two went to a Fulton Street restaurant. There as they were discussing a substantial repast Price excused himself for a moment and telephoned to Walgering. The latter hurried over from the Sheriff's office. According to the story Price tells the conversation was about like this as Walgering walked in:

Fessenden—Well, Price, old man, (taking a bite of bread,) you've been mighty lenient with me in this matter. I appreciate it. I really do. Now, you've had that order a long time and haven't—

Price, (interrupting)—Well, don't tell me about it any more. Here's Deputy Sheriff Walgering. Tell him.

Walgering approaches and produces the order of arrest. Fessenden drops his knife and fork and turns pale. He protests, pleads, and promises. Price remains inexorable. Then Fessenden, still according to Price, requests that the latter and the Sheriff go with him to an office in Cortlandt Street, where he is to meet a friend. They go there and meet a gentleman who, Price says he afterwards learned was Gen. Charles Dodge, a well-known business man, who lives at 1 West Eighty-third Street, the latter offered him, at Fessenden's request, says Price, a check for $500, which Price refused to accept. Fessenden is hurried away to Ludlow Street Jail.

Fessenden, according to Price, was for many years a promoter of various enterprises in Massachusetts, and was connected with the Cape Cod Ship Canal. He lived at Sandwich, Mass., in some style; and was well known around the Boston hotels. He claims, according to Price, to have originated the verse, "Laugh and the world laughs with you; weep and you weep alone." Fessenden's version is, "When I laugh, I laugh in company; when I weep, I weep alone."

When asked in the Ludlow Street Jail if he cared to say anything for publication, Fessenden replied that he did not. His bail is fixed at $1,200. Gen. Dodge was not at his home when a reporter called there.

FIVE GIGANTIC TORTOISES.

One of the New Arrivals at Bronx Zoological Park Weighs Over 300 Pounds.

Five giant tortoises—one of them said to be over 200 years old and weighing over 300 pounds—were added to the collection in the Bronx Zoological Park yesterday. They represent the sole survivors of the gigantic, cold-blooded creatures whose massives bones in the different scientific museums illustrate the wonders of the Pliocene age, when lizards attained to a length of 40 feet and all reptilian life was gigantic in proportion. These tortoises were brought from Galapagos Island, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, and nowadays their species is found only in two other groups of islands in the Indian Ocean.

Scientists are especially interested in this species of reptile, and in 1887, at an expense of $16,500, Walter Rothschild sent an expedition to collect tortoises. As a result only fifty-nine of the animals were secured, not one of them weighing within 100 pounds of "Buster," the largest one just added to the Zoological Park collection.

"Buster" was caught in the crater of an extinct volcano by natives seeking the lost child of their chief. It took twelve men three days to carry the reptile to the coast, where he was secured by a n American sea Captain, who brought him to this country, along with twelve other of the huge reptiles. The Zoological Society had first choice of the entire capture, and chose the five, ranging from "Buster's" 300 pounds to "Tiny Tim's" 66 pounds. The cost of the five tortoises was $1,000.

EYRIE FOR NEW YORK EAGLES.

Catskill Retreat for the Order to be Founded by Senator Sullivan.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, who is the most prominent New York member of the Order of Eagles, has given $5,000 for the purchase of a house in the Catskills for the benefit of members of the New York Eyrie of the order when they go there for rest or recreation.

A committee consisting of George Considine and Dr. Leon Cherurg was appointed yesterday to go to the Catskills on behalf of the New York Eyrie and select the house. They are not to confine themselves to $5,000 if they cannot find a suitable house for that figure. They can raise the figure, if necessary, to $10,000.

POLICE NOT TO BE COERCED.

Mr. Murphy Says Officers Shall Not Be Forced to Buy Picnic Tickets.

Police Commissioner Murphy's attention was called yesterday to a published statement that policemen of the Sanitary Squad were being coerced into buying tickets at $5 each for the annual chowder of the Tammany organization of the First Assembly District, of which the Commissioner himself is leader.

"Well, if it's so, it's the first I have heard of it," said Commissioner Murphy. "I shall investigate the matter, and if I find it to be true, I shall issue an order forbidding any policeman to purchase a ticket for the chowder."

GEORGE W. LEDERER'S SUIT.

Obtains a Writ Requiring His Wife to Bring Their Son to Court.

Justice Warren B. Hooker, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has granted to George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, through his counsel, Franklin Bien, a writ of habeas corpus directed to Adelia Rice Lederer, the wife of Mr. Lederer, and requiring her to produce in court their five-year-old son, Maitland Lederer, with a view to testing the question as to which of them shall have the custody of the boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Lederer were married about six and a half years ago. It is asserted by Mr. Lederer, in an affidavit, that his wife has moved from place to place in order that the petitioner may be prevented from keeping track of the whereabouts of her or the child, Maitland. Mr. Lederer alleges that he has done everything to find the boy, but that Herman H. Scheidt, counsel for Mrs. Lederer, has refused to tell where the child is. He has been informed, he says, that Mrs. Lederer and the boy are at some place near the border line of New York and Pennsylvania, so that the child can be quickly taken across the State line.

In an affidavit Lawyer Bien says that Mrs. Lederer's attorney told him that his client would not disclose the whereabouts of the boy, because she did not wish to be annoyed.

TELEPHONE EXPOSES FRAUD.

A Trap for a Man Held on the Charge of Attempting to Swindle a Druggist.

John Collins, twenty-five years old, of 321 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was arrested by Detective Thompson of the Vernon Avenue Station yesterday on a charge of attempting to pass a fraudulent check for $25 on Dr. E. F. Lohr, a druggist, of 508 Marcy Avenue. Collins called the druggist up on the telephone, represented himself as Dr. Franciscus, and asked Lohr if he would cash a check for $25 if he sent a boy to the store.

Dr. Lohr replied that he would be pleased to accommodate him. After hanging up the telephone receiver the doctor remembered that he had an engagement about that time and called up Dr. Franciscus on the telephone.

"I wish you would hurry your messenger to my store," he said.

"I don't understand you, doctor. What is the trouble," was the reply.

"Why, didn't you ask me a few minutes ago to cash a check for $25?"

When Dr. Franciscus informed Dr. Lohr that he had not requested the favor, the druggist telephoned to the Vernon Avenue Police Station. Detective Thompson hurried to the store and told Dr. Lohr to send the money when the boy came and he would follow the boy. While the two men were in conversation, Jacob Livine of 107 Hopkins Street entered the store and handed the check to the druggist. It was drawn on the First National Bank, made payable to Emma C. Winston and signed with Dr. Franciscus's name.

Dr. Lohr placed the money in an envelope and handed it to the boy, who left the store, followed by the detective. Collins was waiting on a corner in the vicinity and as soon as he saw the detective he walked hurriedly away. Thompson soon overtook him, however. When arraigned he was held without bail for examination. He is believed by the police to be the man who has been long swindling druggists in Brooklyn by the same method.

SUES FOR LIFE LOST AT SEA.

Steamship Company Charged with Liability for Death of Passenger Swept Overboard in a Storm.

The question of whether the owner of a vessel sailing on the high seas is liable for the death of a passenger swept overboard during a storm is to be determined in the trial of a suit which has been brought in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by Nils O. Lindstrom, a resident of that borough. He is the executor of the estate of Eva Ahlin, and as such is suing the International Navigation Company to recover $25,000 damages for her death while a passenger on the company's steamship, the St. Paul.

The plaintiff alleges that on May 21, 1900, while the ship was on its way to Southampton, the weather was stormy and Miss Ahlin was swept overboard from the deck and drowned by a wave which boarded the steamer. The plaintiff contends that the accident was caused by the negligence of the company, in that it permitted the passenger to go on deck without warning her of the danger she incurred or taking proper precautions to prevent such an accident.

By order of Justice Hooker the case has been sent to the United States Court for trial, the company being a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

McKANE TRANSFERS VOID.

Fraudulent Conveyances of Coney Island and Property Set Aside by Justice Maddox.

Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has handed down a decision in the suit of Abigail V. Ditmas against James McKane and others which sets aside as fraudulent many of the transfers of Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay property made by the late John Y. McKane while he was in Sing Sing Prison.

Mrs. Ditmas sued as the administratrix of the estate of her husband, Henry C. Ditmas, who in 1892 loaned John Y. McKane $25,000 on McKane's personal notes, payable in one year. The notes were never paid, and after the death of her husband, in 1894, Mrs. Ditmas sued to recover the money. She secured a judgment for $26,073 against McKane. Subsequently conveyances of twenty-five parcels of real estate standing in the name of John Y. McKane, including part of the Paul Bauer property, at Coney Island, were made. Mrs. Ditmas then sued to have these conveyances set aside.

Justice Maddox gives judgment for the plaintiff, setting aside and adjudging fraudulent and void certain conveyances made by John Y. McKane to James McKane, and by the latter to Fanny McKane. Justice Maddox also sets aside other conveyances affecting a large amount of Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay real estate, and allows costs and additional allowances of $750 to the plaintiff.

BLOCKED TROLLEY TRACKS.

Dr. Everett of Jersey City Held on Charge Which He Denies.

Dr. John R. Everett of 38 Boyd Avenue, Jersey City, an ex-City Physician, was yesterday arraigned before Police Justice Murphy, charged with blocking the North Jersey Street Railway by leaving his horse and buggy on the tracks while he talked with members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 5 in front of their house, on Harrison Avenue.

Superintendent Daniel Beatty, who made the charge, alleged that Dr. Everett held possession of the tracks until half a dozen trolley cars were stalled, despite the protests of the motormen. Dr. Everett denied the charge and the case was continued until to-morrow.

CLERK PLAYED DETECTIVE.

Accused of Theft, He Worked Until Real Thief Was Caught.

Louis Woods, an eighteen-year-old boy of 19 Scholes Street, Williamsburg, was arrested yesterday by Detective Tracy of the Bedford Avenue Station and arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court on a charge of being implicated in the larceny of several hundred dollars' worth of leather from the Metropolitan Steamship Company, Pier 11 North River. Chester Dower was arraigned a week ago for the same robbery, and confessed having stolen some of the leather.

Woods denied the charge and said that he would be able to prove his innocence.

In connection with the theft and the subsequent arrest of Dower there were some interesting circumstances which came to light recently. John Clonan, shipping clerk of the steamship company, was held responsible for the robbery and suspended until the leather should be recovered. He started out to do his own detective work, and finally succeeded, after several weeks, in capturing Dower, the prisoner who confessed committing part of the robbery.

CONGRESSMAN LINDSAY'S PICNIC.

Will Take Place Aug. 2, and May Have 40,000 Participants.

A gigantic picnic is to be given in one of the large parks at Ridgewood, L. I., on the afternoon and evening of Aug. 2 by Congressman George Lindsay of the Fifth Congressional District of Brooklyn to the 18,073 residents of the district who voted for him last Fall. The voters' families, too, will be invited, and it is expected that the number of those going on the outing will thus be swelled to 40,000 or more.

Some of the Democratic leaders are inclined to believe that Congressman Lindsay has something else in view besides showing his appreciation for votes. They are hinting that the Congressman wants the Democratic leadership of Williamsburg, for which honor he will have to contend with Senator Patrick H. McCarren.

Jersey City Guardsmen in Camp.

The Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., under command of Col. Robert G. Smith left Jersey City yesterday for a week's encampment at Sea Girt. They numbered about seven hundred, and were loudly cheered by the crowds that gathered along the line of march from the armory to the railroad station. They were reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Hoos and other city officials. A feature at the camp during the coming week will be a series of experiments in kite flying and the use of kites in military operations to be conducted by the Bayonne Kite Corps.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A BLUE AND WHITE DRAPED BED

Shows how inexpensively charming effects for the summer bedroom can be produced.

The simple bed is in white iron. The dainty Delft petterned stuff chosen for its decoration forms a tent-like canopy for the head, and is made into valance, coverlet and pillow-cover.

WHITE ENAMELED IRON & BRASS BEDSTEADS at $8.75, $9.00, $10.00 & $11.00.

Handsome Brass Bedsteads at $52.00. *(Reduced from $62.00.)* Plainer ones at $32.00.

White Mahogany Cheval Glass $45.00. *(Reduced from $75.00.)*

All sorts of cool, artistic draperies now greatly reduced.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

IRISH IMMIGRANTS' TROUBLES.

Cardinal Logue, Upon an Ellis Island Agent's Complaints, Calls a Council to Effect Relief.

Patrick McCool, agent on Ellis Island for the Irish Immigrant Girls' Home, returned from Ireland yesterday, arriving on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania. While in Ireland he was received by Cardinal Logue, to whom he explained the trouble experienced by poor Irish immigrants in entering this port.

As a result of his visit, he said, a council of Bishops was called at Maynooth and the question discussed. The council decided to co-operate with Father Henry, the head of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, who cares for the arrivals from Ireland. The Bishops will instruct the priests to inform their parishioners of the law and conditions in this country.

DIVED OVERBOARD TO SAVE DOG

Life Saver Followed Passenger Who Plunged from the General Slocum After a Lady's Pet.

The steamboat General Slocum left the West Twenty-second Street pier at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. On the second deck on the port side just aft the paddle box was Harrison Armstrong, a Summer resident of Bensonhurst. With him was a woman who was holding in her lap a beautiful little spaniel. The usual Saturday excursion crowd was on board. About half way to the Battery the dog became startled and jumped from his mistress's arms overboard. Armstrong instantly jumped after it. His white clothes, seen in the water caused a cry of "Woman overboard!" to be raised. Arthur Nelson, professional life saver on the vessel, threw overboard a life belt, and followed it himself.

The steamboat was going at full speed, and the men and dog were soon left nearly a mile astern. New York Central Tug 17, with a loaded car float, was the first to reach them. Ropes were thrown, but the wash of the ungainly vessel nearly drowned the men, and it looked as if they might be crushed between the tug and float. The Slocum had promptly dropped a lifeboat, and this took the men and the dog aboard. The dog had made trouble for Armstrong by climbing constantly on his shoulders, it being sometimes entirely out of water.

When they reached the steamboat there was lusty cheering from the passengers, and great excitement generally.

"What did you do it for?" asked a passenger.

"Well, you 'see,'" replied Armstrong in drawling accents, "I thought the steamboat might not be willing to stop for a dog, but I knew they would for me."

Armstrong landed at the Battery and went to the Eastern Hotel to get some dry clothes, which he sent for. His companion disappeared in the height of the excitement with the dog, and probably went ashore at the same time.

GEN. URIBE URIBE MISSING.

Believed to be in Costa Rica Organizing an Expedition Against the Colombian Government.

Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe, the well-known Colombian insurgent General and exile, who has been in this city for several months, and who three months ago issued a manifesto to the Colombian insurgents in the field, asking them to lay down their arms, but who was unheeded, has left New York secretly, and it is feared by the Colombian Consul General here that he is now in Costa Rica organizing an insurgent expedition for a descent upon his country.

Gen. Uribe Uribe when he issued his manifesto let it be understood that he favored at least a temporary cessation of hostilities, on the ground that the insurgents did not have the sinews of war sufficient to keep up the struggle. His fellow-insurgents in the field, it was understood, suspected the authenticity of the manifesto and kept on fighting. It is now believed in some quarters that the wily old insurgent did not mean the manifesto to be accepted and that it was a ruse of some sort.

After it was rejected he continued to reside here quietly in the Hoffman Arms, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Two months ago his Adjutant, Col. Pablo E. Obrejon, left the city suddenly, saying that he was going to Costa Rica on a private mission. Six weeks ago, or soon after the departure of the Adjutant, Gen. Uribe Uribe had it given out that he had fallen from a street car and injured his knee, and would be confined to his room for at least six weeks. This information, it is said, caused the agents of the Colombian Consul to relax their vigilance over his movements to a certain extent.

Four weeks ago the General suddenly paid his bill at the Hoffman Arms and gave out that he was going to Long Branch to recuperate. He had his baggage shipped to Long Branch, but it was learned a few weeks later that he had only stopped in that resort for one day, and then had disappeared.

Sibyl Sanderson May Sing Here.

There is a rumor, originating from good authority, that Manager Maurice Grau of the Metropolitan Opera Company has engaged Sibyl Sanderson, the American prima donna, to appear in New York next season. Miss Sanderson has not been here for a long time, but has been singing at all the leading European capitals since her last appearance in America. Mr. Grau has engaged for next season many women singers, despite the announcement made last Spring that in the future the company would have fewer members. Those already engaged by Mr. Grau are Mmes. Sembrich, Eames, Ternini, Gadski, and Breval, Mlle. Calvé, and Suzanne Adams.

Man Injured by Exploding Siphon.

Henry R. Martin of 252 West Thirty-eighth Street, a night driver for Park & Tilford's store at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue, had his right arm badly cut last night by the explosion of a siphon filled with seltzer having a pressure of 250 pounds. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found that one of the arteries of his arm had been severed.

Miss ETHLEEN RICHARDSON, Cape May City, N. J., writes:

I developed symptoms of DROPSY. Different physicians were tried, but failed to check the disease. Later, I began using Jayne's Alterative, but as I was much debilitated, could only take it in half teaspoonful doses. I began to improve gradually, and increased the dose as directed. My convalescence was tedious, but I eventually RECOVERED, and feel that, under God, I am indebted to Jayne's Alterative for this great blessing.

A HACKING COUGH can be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow, Monday

A large collection of high cost

Women's Shirt Waists

of Imported Colored Madras, Batistes and Linens, also All-over Embroidered and Lace-trimmed

at

Greatly Reduced Prices

And the remainder of several desirable styles of Madras and Dimity Waists, at 95c $1.25, 1.45

Women's Summer Dresses

of Batiste, Point d'Esprit and French Organdies

Also a full line of

Wash Skirts of linen with self color lace insertion, $2.95

of White Pique $2.75, 4.50

Hosiery Departments

Women's Fast Black Cotton Hose, double soles, light weight,	Value 30c	19c
Women's ingrain black lisle thread and cotton hose with double unbleached soles;	Value 40c	25c
Women's Fine quality lisle thread hose, with openwork insteps,	Value 60c	39c
Women's extra quality lisle thread hose, lace work, vertical stripes and embr'd fronts,	Value 90c to $1.25	58c

Gloves for Summer Wear

Large assortments of lace mitts,

lace, silk, suede finished lisle thread and tropical gloves

And in addition will offer to-morrow

110 Doz. Women's 2-clasp extra quality washable chamois gloves, in white and natural at 65c

65 Doz. 2-clasp and 4 button suede finished lisle thread gloves at 48c

West Twenty-third Street

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTINGENT ESTATE UNDER A WILL.—William D. Thompson, who died in this city in 1874, without descendants, by the third clause of his will gave $100,000 in trust; his nephew, William D. Thompson, Jr., to receive $700 yearly from the income, the residue of the income to go to his wife, Josephine, and their children, during the lives of the husband and wife, or the survivor of them. The corpus of the trust, on the death of the parents, was directed to be paid to the children, and the issue of such as had died leaving issue. As each child reached majority, he or she was to receive one equal share of the surplus above the amount payable to the husband, the same being divided "into as many equal shares as there shall be children," and one more share for their mother. William D. Thompson, Jr., died in 1875, leaving a son, Stephen Jay Thompson, and two daughters, Nina and Marie. Stephen died in 1897, of full age, without widow or issue surviving him. The two daughters are now living. The son, Stephen, left a will by which he gave all his property to his mother, Josephine Thompson, who is still living. In a suit brought by J. Hampden Dougherty and others, as trustees for the construction of the will, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the Appellate Division of the First Department, which upheld, with some modifications, the decision of the Special Term. The Court holds, Judge Landon giving the prevailing opinion, that the income accruing after the death of Stephen, without issue, did not pass under his will, but went to the remaining children, during the continuance of the trust, since Stephen took no vested estate therein. By the ninth clause of his will the testator devised certain real estate to his nephew, John B. Thompson, and upon the latter's death the income was to go to designated persons during the life of John C. Thompson, son of John B. Thompson. On the death of John C. Thompson, there was directed to be a sale and distribution of the proceeds among these persons, and it was further provided that the issue of any such person deceased, should take his share of such income and of the proceeds of the property, on the termination of the trust. The Court of Appeals now holds that no vested estate which would pass under the will of a cestui que trust dying without issue was created in his favor in the income of trust property accruing after his death. Judge O'Brien gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Judge Haight.

ACTIONABLE FRAUD.—The F. C. Linde Company, in an action brought against it by Alexander M. Powell to recover an installment of rent due under a lease for ten years from March, 1899, at $12,000 a year, interposed the defense that it was induced to execute the lease in reliance upon the false representations of Mr. Powell's agent, one Diamond, that the previous tenant had paid the same rent. A judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff on the trial was affirmed by the First Appellate Division, the Court holding that the defendant, in order to succeed, must establish the making of the representation, its falsity, the knowledge of the falsity, the intention to deceive, and the fact that the defendant relied upon the representation and had suffered damage thereby. The Court said it seemed that when the representations were made the agent erroneously supposed this was the amount of rent paid by the previous tenant, and the representation did not make the plaintiff guilty of actionable fraud. The defendant company appealed to the Court of Appeals, whereupon the plaintiff moved to dismiss the appeal because the Appellate Division had unanimously decided that the verdict was supported by the evidence; that no questions of law were raised that could be reviewed by the Court of Appeals, and that the exceptions were frivolous. The Court of Appeals recently denied that motion.

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

Francis Wilson and his company are starting their second month in "The Strollers" at the Knickerbocker Theatre. The musical comedy has undergone many changes since the original performance. "The Art of Making Love," a song rendered by Irene Bentley, with two German officers and the eight naval cadets, promises to become one of the most popular features of the piece. Eddie Foy's "latest style horse's hot weather bonnet" and his singing of "I'm so Tired," evoke roars of laughter. "The Strollers" will remain in New York until the second week in September, leaving here then for short stays in other cities.

John C. Fisher has returned from London and has secured the American rights of "The Silver Slipper," by the author and composer of "Florodora." The receipts of the latter comedy, now nearing its three hundredth performance at the Casino, have convinced Mr. Fisher that there still remains much popular interest in the piece, and he will therefore continue it until far into the Winter.

George Lederer's London company will present Smith & Englander's "The Casino Girl" at the Manhattan Beach Theatre tomorrow night with the following cast:

Pilsener Pasha	James E. Sullivan
Ben Muley	J. G. Marlowe
Potage	Harry Ladell
Percy Howard Ethelbert Van Stuyvesant	Frank Turner
J. Offenbach Gaggs	Charles Fox
First Officer	Joseph Sullivan
Second Officer	Roy Richards
Errand Boy	"Rastus"
Laura Lee	Ella Snyder
Miss Roxana Rocks	Anna Laughlin
Dolly Twinkle	Claudine Snarp
Carrie Rocks	Ida Doerge
Mrs. H. Malaprop Rocks	Carrie E. Perkins
Miss Broadway of New York	Myrtle Steele
Miss Charles of Baltimore	Louise Lloyd
Miss Wabash of Chicago	Kathryn Bartlett
Miss Chestnut of Philadelphia	Vina Snyder
Miss Lindell of St. Louis	Frances Palmer
Miss Kearney of San Francisco	Belle Ashlyn
Miss Capitol of Washington	Ocia Thompson
Miss Tremont of Boston	Gertrude Blanckle
Fatima	Dora Mitchell
Zeulika	Marie Tyler
Laila Rookh	Ella Doyle
Zobedia	Louise Antisdell
Amina	Kittie Lawrence
Roseka	Sadie Girard
Ecrina	Mazie Ainsworth
Alexis	Ivy Jay
Rofina	Ethel Earle
Selim	Rose De Bank
Odaliska	Bertha Wilson

The Parry Opera Company, which has been presenting popular operas at the Terrace Garden for the past few months, will close its engagement after one more week, during which Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" is to be the attraction. Though the patronage of the public has been all that could be expected during the Summer season, the closing of the engagement is made necessary by repairs to be made in the building. The same singers, including Hubert Wilke and Villa Knox, are on the programme of "Bohemian Girl."

Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.

Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" will be played by the Kaltenborn Orchestra at the St. Nicholas Garden to-night, and the programme will also include the "Rienzi" overture, the "Parsifal" prelude, Liszt's symphonic poem "Mazeppa," and selections by the Kaltenborn String Quartet. As violin solos, Mr. Kaltenborn will play the "Familiar Air," by Bach, and "Largo," by Handel. An effective trio by Popp, for horn, flute, and harp, is to be played by Messrs. Schulze, Kurth, and Schuetze. On Tuesday evening Mr. Kaltenborn resumes the symphony programme, at the request of many patrons of the St. Nicholas Garden. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony will then be performed for the first time this season, and Miss Jessie Shay, soloist, will play with the orchestra the Henselt piano concerto in F minor, a work not heard in New York in recent years.

Pain's Fireworks for Children.

On Monday nights from now until school time comes the open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach, where Pain's fireworks are the attraction, will be given up to a "children's night." The pyrotechnics are to be especially arranged to please the young folks on these occasions.

Glen Island's Indian Riders.

One of the Indians of the encampment of Brule Sioux now exhibiting at Glen Island is wearing a coat of a pattern he never wore before. A day or two ago, while riding in the sham attack, his horse stepped in a hole, and now the redskin has a few broken ribs and is incased in a plaster of paris jacket.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

William Gillette's comedy "All the Comforts of Home" is to be presented by the F. F. Proctor Stock Company at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. Variety numbers between the acts will be a feature of the entertainment and will include Louis Granat, a finger whistler, and Harry Taylor, tenor balladist.

The American Gallery at the Eden Musée occupies a large portion of the second floor and contains many interesting groups. Afternoon and evening concerts continue at the Musée. President Hollaman has been in Europe during the Summer and has engaged many attractions for the coming season.

Huber's three amusement places have new bills for the coming week. The melodrama "New York by Night" will be given by the John Burke Company in Fourteenth Street theatre.

A feature at Keith's this week will be the presentation of attorney "Abe" Hummel's sketch, entitled "A Case Out of Court," by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kelcy. The author says that the sketch is founded on fact. Among others on the bill are the European jugglers, Bedini and Arthur; Augusta Glose, assisted by Adolph Glose, in musical selections; Howley and Leslie, Yankee Comedy Four, George E. Austin, Watson and Ferguson, the Three Sisters Bastedo, West and Williams, and Laura Comstock.

AT THE ROOF GARDENS.

When Koster & Bial's closes to-night there will be left in the city only two roof shows—an unusual thing for mid-Summer in New York.

The Cherry Blossom Grove, besides its usual variety bill, is to have something new this week, when the Senacs, fencing masters, will, with the aid of scenic effects and a small company, represent the recent duel in Paris between Paul Déroulède and Max Régis. It is announced that one of the assistants of the Senacs is to be a well-known young society man.

At Hammerstein's Paradise Garden an almost entire change of programme will take place to-morrow night. Only four acts of the old bill have been retained. The three Avalos sailed yesterday for Europe. The newcomers are "Karsy's Myriophon," an apparatus taking up the whole stage; a centrifugal motor, running at a speed of 6,000 revolutions a minute, and creating orchestral melodies; Mlle Emmy, with an attractive dog act; Crawford and Stanley, pianists; Mlle. Latina, contortionist; the Tod Judge Family, acrobats; and the Robinson-Baker Trio, in athletic feats.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL NOTES.

Eugene Cowles, singer, denies the report that he will appear in vaudeville.

Mrs. McKee Rankin has been engaged by Louis Nethersole for an important character part in Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Marriage Game," in which Sadie Martinot will star.

Charles Frohman is aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which is expected to arrive on Tuesday. While abroad he has made arrangements to bring here during next season many new European productions.

When Rose Coghlan appears as Sir Harry Wildair, the gay young Lord in "Peg Woffington," she will wear the costume that her brother, the late Charles Coghlan, wore as Sir Charles Pomander in the same play.

Martha Morton has completed the play she has been writing for Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon. The title is "Her Lord and Master." Mr. Kelcey's rôle will be that of an English lord and Miss Shannon will be an American girl.

It is announced that "Robert of Sicily," a romantic play by Grace Livingston Furniss, suggested by Longfellow's ballad of the same name, will be presented about the middle of the season in this city. Walker Whiteside, the tragedian, will appear in the title rôle.

Miriam Lawrence, who was with "The Runaway Girl" company last season, is now in London. She has been engaged by George Edwardes of the Gaiety Theatre to succeed Connie Ediss as Mrs. Bang in "The Messenger Boy."

Josephine Ludwig and Gertrude Rennyson, two young American singers, will be introduced to the public during the six weeks' season of grand opera in English to be given by the Castle Square Opera Company, beginning Monday, Sept. 16.

Klaw & Erlanger have engaged the Griglolatis Aerial Troupe for the coming presentation of the Drury Lane extravaganza, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," at the Broadway Theatre in November. Franz and Elise Ebert, liliputians, are also to appear in the piece.

James L. Lederer and M. B. Leavitt are preparing for the production of a new stage version of Lord Byron's "Maseppa; or, The Wild Horse of Tartary," written and arranged for them by Robert Griffin Morris. Verona Jarbeau has been specially engaged for the title rôle.

Miss Helena Phillips, who appeared with success in the comedy part of "Naughty Anthony" and also in "Madame Butterfly," will not, as has been stated, be with Mrs. Leslie Carter next season. Mr. Belasco has decided that she will appear to better advantage in a reading rôle with David Warfield in "The Auctioneer," which is to be presented at the Bijou Theatre in September. Miss Phillips will return to New York to-morrow, having spent her holiday season fishing on Long Island and in northern New England.

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Dress Suit Cases, Traveling Bags, Dressing Cases (fitted), Tourists' Cases, Flasks, Belts, Shawl Straps, Colored Silk Umbrellas, Hammocks, Bathing Suits, Caps, Shoes, &c., in large variety.

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Dainty Cool Neckwear, Shirt Waists that fit, Skirts for Outing, Dressing Sacques, Parasols, Gloves, &c.

All above goods have been given a big cut from regular prices.

Out-of-town orders promply filled through our Mail Order Dept.

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It Will Pay You Ladies' Dept. Closing out Sale.

To Come Early.

Final Closing Sale of all Spring & Summer Waists, Suits, Skirts & Coats. Every article marked at about half of former prices.

110 White & Black China Silk Waists, tucked and hemstitched, some with lace insertions; value $5, $7 & $8.50, NOW $2.95 & $3.75.

Black and Blue with white polka dots Duck Skirts (flare flounce), SPECIAL $1.25.

White Pique Skirts, 2 rows of insertions; value $4.50, NOW $1.95.

Golf and Walking Skirts { Cotton Coverts, blue, gray & brown, $1.75. All Wool Cloth, blue, gray & oxford, Black & Blue Brilliantine, 10 rows of stitching, } Value $5.50, NOW $3.75.

White Sicilian & Serge Skirts, flare flounce; value $10 & $15, NOW $5 & $6.75.

Blue, Gray & Black Brilliantine, also Gray & Brown Cloth Suits; value $15 to $25, NOW $7.50.

Etamine Suits, over silk drop, all colors; value $30, NOW $16.50.

Shirt Waist Suits, tan, blue & oxblood, trimmed with white; value $7.50, NOW $3.95.

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Amusements. | Amusements.

KEITH'S

Broadway & 14th St. Continuous Performance. E. F. ALBEE, General Manager

ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.

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AT 3:30 AND 8:30—SOUSA AND HIS BAND

ADMISSION, 25c. RESERVED SEATS, 50c.

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Geo. W. Lederer's Big London Company, THE CASINO GIRL

Aug. 5, Castle Square Opera Co., The Mikado, Metropolitan Opera House Production.

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FLOR O DORA FLOR O DORA

the tuneful record play—"The longest-lived musical comedy," with its world-renowned mirth, melody, and merry maidens, its all-star cast, and cheerful audiences.

Every even'g ON FOR ALL TIME. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

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Coolest Spot in Town. Best of All Roof Gardens. Every Evening, Rain or Shine, at 8:30 o'clock.

A Simply Unapproachable Bill!! Sacred Sunday Concert WITH A WONDERFUL BILL!!

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Part Two
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No Money for Police, Schools, and Streets—New Tax Law Responsible —Is the City Morbid?

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Chicago has been looking into its financial affairs during the past week with startling results. The threatened resignation of Mayor Harrison has not been the only indication of the extent to which the city's finances are involved. Spurred on by the revelations which have been made, the Board of Review has increased assessments to the amount of $7,548,000, and the Mayor has ordered the city expense cut by $500,000. After all this, the problem of making the two ends meet still faces the city officials.

The cut in the expense of the City Government means a probable retrenchment that will arouse protest in every direction. The Police and Fire Departments are threatened with reduction to the lowest possible point at which they can be considered efficient. Public improvements will be stopped, except in the most necessary cases. The City Engineer has said that the necessary reduction of his force of bridge tenders and repairers may possibly interfere with commerce. The teachers in the public schools, who through the Teachers' Federation have been fighting several years for the assessment of corporation franchises, in order to keep up their salaries, are threatened with a reduction of salary.

Mayor Harrison begins by characterizing the situation as "calamitous," and then says the city will get just enough in taxes to maintain the Police Department. All the other business of the city will have to be conducted on the money received from saloon licenses, the dog tax, and miscellaneous sources. This is the condition which Mayor Harrison prophesies for Chicago:

"Policemen will have to be discharged; fire companies will have to be reduced; teachers' salaries will have to be cut; some of the library sub-stations will have to be abandoned; when bridges and viaducts go to pieces they will have to be closed, as we will have no money to repair them; our streets will be dirtier than they have ever been, our alleys will be uncleaned; we shall not be able to dispose of garbage; Health Inspectors will have to be laid off."

The Board of Review has set as the limit to which the valuations can be raised the sum of $400,000,000. County Clerk Knopf has announced that the tax rate will be 1.40. Basing his calculations upon these figures Mayor Harrison says there must be a big deficit at the end of the year. Among the things most blamed for this condition of affairs is the Juul law, and hopes are entertained that it may be thrown out by the courts or in special session of the Legislature. When this law placed the 5 per cent. limitation on taxation it was understood that the interest on the bonded debts was to be provided for outside this figure. This interest amounts to $1,000,000, and according to the law it must also come within the tax raised under the 5 per cent. limitation.

Corporations have had to submit to large increases in their taxes because of this situation. Below is the rate of valuation of those companies who have felt this raise the most:

	1900.	1901.
Fairbank Canning Co.....	$750,000	$2,000,000
Swift & Co.....	2,500,000	3,500,000
Armour & Co.....	3,000,000	4,000,000
Chicago City Railway.....	5,000,000	7,000,000
Union Traction Co.....	2,672,500	4,970,500
Total in two towns.....	$13,922,500	$21,470,500

A number of citizens attempted to retaliate against Mayor Harrison for raising the "calamity" cry by asking that he appear before the Board of Review and explain why he did not contribute more toward the city taxes. They asked that he explain his personal property schedule. Mayor Harrison appeared before the board and was able to explain to the satisfaction of the members that he had listed all the property he should have listed. He told the members of the board that there were a great many citizens in his neighborhood whose schedules appeared to be low, but he refused to give any names.

Without knowing of all this introspection that was going on in Chicago, William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education at Detroit, in a public speech criticized Chicago as being morbid and hysterical because of its tendency to take alarm at everything. Commissioner Harris said such things as have their origin in Chicago should not be taken seriously, but should be considered natural manifestations of the restless spirit of the city. He said Chicago had always been throwing itself into a fit about some symptom of disease at which it took alarm, and would probably continue to do so. Commissioner Harris did not know that Miss Margaret Haley, who has been the instrument of the Teachers' Federation in its fight for the taxation of corporation franchises, was in the audience. Miss Haley undertook the defense of Chicago, as she considered the statement by Mr. Harris a challenge which she would be glad to accept.

"If it is morbid to look into things and see whether at the bottom conditions are sound," said Miss Haley in reply to Commissioner Harris, "then Chicago will not be afraid of being called a morbid city. If it is hysterical to watch not only the general evidence of progress, but to inquire into the cause and effect of things that are making or marring, then Chicago is hysterical." The Chicago school teacher came off rather better in the debate than did Commissioner Harris, who half way apologized to the educators and teachers before whom he had been talking. R. B. P.

BURGLAR HID THIRTY HOURS.

Starving, He Made His Presence Known and Was Arrested.

BOSTON, July 20.—Thirty hours in a scuttle, without food, with little air, and the certainty of arrest, led a burglar in the clothing store of Spitz Brothers & Mork to make his presence known and to crawl out of his hiding place to-day. He gave his name as Christopher Connor, but the police have identified him as Charles A. McAvoy, a housebreaker with an international reputation. He has served in Massachusetts and in English prisons.

McAvoy entered the store before it closed Thursday, and hid in the scuttle, to wait until he could safely go to work.

USED MR. HANNA'S NAME.

Man Who Said He Was the Senator's Son Accused of Theft.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A man who said he was Senator Hanna's son, but who is thought to be a professional thief, wanted at Detroit and St. Louis, was arrested this afternoon, charged with assaulting a detective with intent to kill. At two jewelry stores he introduced himself as Senator Hanna's son and selected jewelry valued at $1,050, which he ordered sent to Senator Hanna's home. His actions created suspicion and detectives were summoned. As they closed in on him he attempted to shoot Detective Muller, but another detective struck the pistol to the ground.

At Police Headquarters the prisoner gave his name as John Doe.

CAPTAIN TO BE ARRESTED.

Was in Command of Steamer That Caused Francis Fisher's Death.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—A warrant was issued to-day by United States Commissioner Bell for the arrest of Capt. Jacob Swain of the Clyde Line steamer Benefactor, charging him with manslaughter in causing the death by drowning of Francis Fisher, who was a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

Last Saturday the yacht Spalpeen was run down by the Benefactor about three miles off Cape May, and Fisher, who was on the yacht, was drowned. The charge is made that Capt. Swain made no effort to rescue the drowning man. The Benefactor sailed to-day for New York on her regular trip.

HOPKINS WILL CONTEST.

Major Hopkins Talked About the Disposition of Wealth on the Day That He Died.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 20.—The contest over the will of Major Robert E. Hopkins of the Standard Oil Company was before Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County again to-day. The question is whether Major Hopkins made the erasure over his signature, or whether some one else did it, hoping to destroy the will.

The testimony to-day was to the effect that on the 9th of May last, Dr. T. V. Roe of Tarrytown met Major Hopkins in the Tarrytown National Bank, and as he was writing he asked him if he was making his will.

"Oh, I performed that pleasant duty some time ago," said Major Hopkins.

Dr. Roe said he hoped he would be as liberal as Mr. Carnegie. Major Hopkins said that Mr. Carnegie was only giving away his interest. He did not think any one should give away his money. He thought a man's wealth belonged to his family as well as to himself, and they ought to have something to say about the disposition of it.

Major Hopkins died that evening.

Miss Elizabeth Chambers, a sister of Mrs. Hopkins, the widow, testified that she was present when the Major died. Mrs. Hopkins took some papers from his pocket, but there was no will among them, only some blank checks, railroad tickets, &c.

The matter was then adjourned for a further hearing on Wednesday next in Yonkers.

TO JUDGE BUFFALO EXHIBITS.

Class Juries of Award at the Pan-American Fair Will Begin Judging To-morrow.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20.—On Monday morning next the Juries of Award for the Pan-American Exposition, selected by Henry Smith Pritchett, will meet at the Service Building. Later they will be organized as class juries for each department, and immediately take up the work of reviewing and judging the exhibits. All returns from the class juries will be subject to revision by a superior jury, consisting of the President of the Exposition company, John G. Milburn, and the Director General, W. I. Buchanan; Dr. Pritchett, who, as Superintendent of Awards, will be its Chairman, and W. V. Cox of the Government Board, as Secretary. Any exhibitor can bring his exhibit to the attention of this superior jury by appeal if he considers himself neglected or aggrieved.

Following is a list of the Chairmen of the juries:

AGRICULTURE—Prof. S. M. Babcock of the University of Wisconsin.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Col. J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

FOODS AND THEIR ACCESSORIES—Lieut. Col. A. L. Smith, Chief of the Commissary, United States Army.

FORESTRY—Prof. B. E. Fernow, Cornell University.

FISHERIES—United States Fish Commissioner Charles H. Babcock of Rochester.

MINES AND METALLURGY—John Birkinbine, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

MACHINERY—Prof. Ira N. Hollis, Harvard University.

ELECTRICITY—Dr. Carl Herring, Consulting Engineer, Philadelphia.

TRANSPORTATION—Col. H. G. Prout, editor of Railway Gazette.

ORDNANCE—Admiral Belknap, United States Navy.

MANUFACTURES—Dr. E. A. Engler, Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

GRAPHIC ARTS—Theodore L. De Vinne of the De Vinne Press, New York.

LIBERAL ARTS—Carroll D. Wright, United States Bureau of Labor, Washington.

ARTS—Daniel V. French, Sculptor.

The exhibits for the Pan-American are not so extensive as those in the Chicago Fair, nor do they cover as much floor space, but they are just as numerous, and there are as many articles to be examined and judged.

FOR A STATE HOSPITAL.

Gov. Odell and Party Inspecting Sites Near Saranac Lake.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 20.—Gov. Odell and party, consisting of Private Secretary Graham, Congressman Littauer, State Senators Ellsworth and Higgins, Speaker Nixon, Assemblyman Kelsey, and Capt. Dickey of Newburg, arrived here to-day to inspect sites for the proposed State Hospital.

The Governor first visited the Lake Clear site and then inspected the Raybrook and Dannamora sites, returning to Loon Lake House for the night. It is expected a site for the hospital will soon be determined upon.

"DIVINE HEALER" A VAGRANT.

Schlatter Sent to the Workhouse at Washington for Thirty Days.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Francis Schlatter, the so-called "divine healer," was tried in the police court to-day as a vagrant and fined $10 or thirty days in the workhouse. As he returned to his cell he pleaded that the workhouse authorities refrain from shearing his locks.

Schlatter stated to the court that he had come here to get his wife, who had deserted him, to approve of the sale of some English property. Becoming discouraged he had begun to drink. A policeman testified that he found Schlatter surrounded by a boisterous crowd and that he admitted having been on a drunk since July 3.

Arizona Indians Saved by Injunction.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 20.—The United States District Court has taken steps to relieve the condition of the suffering Pima and Maricopa Indians. It granted an injunction restraining the canal owners above the Indian reservation from taking water from the river and thus depriving the Indians of their water supply. This action will give the Indians water enough to prevent a famine like that of last year, which caused so many deaths among them.

Elks Reunion at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—The Grand Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks will meet in this city next Tuesday morning. At least 15,000 Elks are expected. All arrangements for the military and civic parade on Tuesday afternoon, for the Elks' parade Wednesday afternoon, and for the carnival parade on Thursday afternoon, have been completed. The carnival will close on Thursday night with a grand ball at the Exposition Building.

Peculiar Disease of Navy Apprentices.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—A peculiar form of skin disease has developed among the apprentice boys on the receiving ship Richmond at the League Island Navy Yard, and more than fifty of the sixty-three are afflicted. The ailment, though not dangerous, is contagious. It is thought the disease was contracted in the West Indies.

Whole Family Has Smallpox.

NEWARK, N. J., July 20.—Philip McKevitt, his wife, and their five children are in the isolation hospital, suffering from smallpox. One of the children contracted the disease two weeks ago, and was taken to the hospital on Thursday. The other members of the family developed the disease yesterday.

New York at South Carolina Exposition.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—The New York State Commission to the South Carolina Exposition has decided to erect a splendid building on one of the most favorable sites in the exhibition grounds. The plans accepted call for a structure 200 feet long by 60 feet wide. The style is to be old Spanish.

Another Advance in Crude Oil.

LIMA, Ohio, July 20.—A stir was created to-day by an advance of 6 cents per barrel in the price of crude oil in the local field and 10 cents in the Pennsylvania districts. This makes a total advance of 12 cents in four days.

Le Boutillier Bros

GOLF SKIRTS

of fine quality light grey medium Oxford and Blue Cloths (Summer weights),

$5.50

value $8.75

Also in White Pique and Pure Linen, all lengths and Bands,

$3.25

value $5.00

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits

Colored and Ecru Batiste,

$3.95

value $5.00

Also in light blue and colored Gingham, White Lawn and Ecru Batiste, handsomely tucked—lace trimming,

$5.95

value $8.50

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

AMBUSHED BY MOONSHINERS.

Revenue Officers Attacked in Tennessee —One Killed, One Severely Wounded.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20.—Seven revenue officers were ambushed early to-day, supposedly by moonshiners, about six miles from Monterey, in Putnam County. One man was killed and one badly wounded. A posse of six, led by Deputy Collector Bell, was creeping along a steep hillside above an illicit still when they received orders to throw up their hands. They had barely located the speaker forty feet below when a volley from eight guns was poured upon them.

Deputy Marshal Thomas Price was instantly killed, and Posseman C. Mackey was badly wounded. The officers returned the fire, but the moonshiners' attack was so severe that Collector Bell and the survivors retired and carried Mackey with them. One moonshiner moaned and called to his friends that he had been mortally wounded.

Collector Bell has gathered another posse and started to recover Price's body.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FOR PUGET SOUND STATION.

Government to Reopen a Station on Tatoosh Island for Reporting Incoming Ships.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 20.—Experiments with wireless telegraphy for reporting incoming ships will soon be made between Tatoosh Island and Neah Bay, at the entrance to Puget Sound. At one time the Government maintained a station for reporting and observation on the island, but the cable to Neah Bay broke several years ago, and since then vessels have been reported from Neah Bay.

The Government now proposes to re-establish the Tatoosh Island station and to reopen telegraphic communication with the mainland. If the experiment with wireless telegraphy fails, a cable will be laid between the island and Neah Bay. A reserve has been set aside at Tatoosh Island, and plans and specifications have been made for a station to cost $5,000. It is expected that bids will be called for at Washington within a month.

WANTED TO BUY GREEN GOODS.

Man from Mississippi Arrested with Alleged Swindler in a Newark Bank.

NEWARK, N. J., July 20.—G. E. Symonds of Parish Boyle, Bartow County, Miss., came North to buy green goods. He was arrested to-day just as he was about to draw money from the bank to pay for the counterfeits. Walter Gordon, who says he is a commission merchant of Brooklyn, was arrested at the same time. He is said to be the leader of the green-goods crowd. Both men were held without bail.

Symonds came North about ten days ago. He stopped off at Philadelphia, where he was to meet representatives of the people who make money just as good as that turned out by the United States Mint. In Philadelphia he got a telegram asking him to go on to Plainfield. He went there, but failed to meet the representative who was supposed to be waiting for him.

He went to the hotel assigned for the meeting and there received a telephone message urging him to come a little further north and promising him that the deal would be consummated in Elizabeth. At Elizabeth Symonds met Gordon, who brought him to Newark and put him up at the Arlington Hotel. This morning he induced him to go to the North Ward Bank to draw $700, which was all he had on deposit there. In the bank, just as the stranger was writing his check, he was joined by Detective Tyler, who knew all about the little game, and arrested them both.

Symonds did not hesitate at all in telling the detectives that he came North to buy bogus money. He says Gordon is the representative of the concern which offered to sell the counterfeit stuff to him.

Mrs. Grant's Gift to Mrs. McKinley.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 20.—A box marked "Mrs. McKinley, Canton, Ohio," was brought into Charlotte Harbor last night on the North King from Coburg, Ontario. It contained a knit woolen shoulder cape for Mrs. McKinley. It was knit by Mrs. U. S. Grant, who is now at Coburg.

Wife of a New York Man Kills Herself.

BUFFALO, July 20.—Mrs. Lillian Middaugh, aged twenty-four years, wife of William Middaugh, a New York traveling salesman, committed suicide to-day by taking carbolic acid at the home of her husband's parents. Mrs. Middaugh had been under treatment for nervousness.

Body of Missing Girl Found at Bristol.

BRISTOL, Conn., July 20.—The mystery of the disappearance of Miss Agnes Hodges, formerly a Smith College student, from her home here was solved to-day by the discovery of her body in a pond. She was subject to occasional attacks of suicidal mania.

Child Drowned in a Rain Barrel.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 20.—Ida Blevin, aged four, fell off the piazza of her father's house at Alexandria Bay last night into a rain barrel and was drowned.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

During the Summer Our Closing Hours Will Be 5 P. M. on Week Days and 12 o'Clock Saturdays.

VACATION IN TOWN OR COUNTRY— ON LAND OR SEA— AT HOME OR ABROAD ?

A Helpful List of Necessaries.

With Hardly an Exception, from 1-3 to 1-2 Under Value.

On the First Floor---

A Sale of Flower Wreaths—all sorts and kinds that we have marked formerly 48c. to 75c; now..... 25c

A Sale of Jap. Braid Sailors—With bands, satin crown lining, and leather sweat..... 25c

A Sale of Dress Shapes—Black, black and white, navy and white; also short back sailor effects; made of finest Yeddo braids for the exclusive use of our Trimmed Hat Dept. All are fresh and new; can be fairly averaged as $2.00 values; Monday.. 68c

A Sale of Parasols—Cleans up the season's $3.50 to $5 values (a very moderate valuation), and gives in one style and another the best of qualities and designs, for..... 1.65

A Sale of Women's Neckwear—

Lawn and Dimity twice around Ties..... 10c and 15c

Lace trimmed corded and tucked Ties.... 23c and 33c

Venise Lace Turnover Collars..... 15c

Sailor Collars, various ornamental styles of grass linen, lace trimmed and embroidered duck—those that were $1.48 to $1.98 are now 89c and 1.25

A Sale of Laces—

Trimming Laces, mostly short lengths; Venise, Imitation Cluny, Alencon and Arab; yard..... 15c

Imitation Arab Galloon, 5 inches wide, best used on Grass Linen Dresses.. 20c

All Silk Lyons Weave Chiffon, per yard..... 25c

All Silk Lyons Liberty Chiffon, per yard..... 45c

A Sale of Embroideries—

Cambric and Nainsook Open Work Insertions, fresh, attractive patterns—a third less than they should be; yard..... 8c and 12½c

A Sale of Suit Cases—

Sole leather, leather lined, brass or leather catches. Sell the country over at $6.50; our price..... 4.75

Men's Shirts—

Madras Shirts, cuffs attached or off, smart styles..... 95c

Madras Pleated Shirts, our "Coatless" (the name explains)..... 1.25

White Negligee Shirts, nothing more popular or fresher looking; have French woven pleated bosoms; attached or separate cuffs; sizes 12½ to 17½..... 1.50

On the Second Floor----

Sale of Trimmed Hats—Another rearrangement and conversion of already low prices.

At 3.50, 5.00, 7.50, 10.00

Will be now found every Hat left—French Models and American adaptations—sold as high as 25.00—eminently suited to finish out the Summer season. It is a chance of chances.

Sale of Shirt Waists—Three lines in one, and choice for 50c.—oxbloods, blues, combination colors, stripes—altogether quite an assortment and a striking special.

The Imported Madras Waists that sold day in and day out at 1.50 and 1.75, receive their final marking, to close..... 98c

Final Closing of Wrappers—

In Cambric and lawn, with embroidery..... 75c

In colored lawn, Empire effects, handsome..... 1.85

Odds and ends of high class Wrappers..... 2.75

Imported White Wrappers—balance cut to 12.50, 9.00 and..... 6.50

Final Closing of Underwear—

Empire Corset Covers, lace and embroidery..... 45c

Straight Front Corset Covers, elaborate effects..... 69c

Empire Gowns, nainsook and cambric..... 85c

White Petticoats, embroidered flounce..... 79c

Drawers, nainsook and cambric, with embroidery..... 50c

Chemises, nainsook, Marguerite effect, lace flounce skirt..... 98c

A Sale of Bathing Suits. The season started late, but makers were rushed once it opened, and we had to make strenuous efforts to get these here. They are choicer than any we have seen sold at... 1.95 and 2.98

At 1.95—Navy and white Collars, on navy brilliantine—the bloomers also of brilliantine.

At 2.98—New braid combinations in blue and white, black and red. The brilliantine and workmanship are first-class.

For 3.95 and 5.00—Elaborate, very fetching Bathing Suits, and all the choice imaginable.

A Sale of Skirts—Half a dozen will be none too many to take away—and six to-morrow can be bought for about the usual cost of three.

3 Styles at 98c.

In white pique, with Hamburg insertion; in linen crash, with flounce skirts; in polka dot duck, with plain flounce.

At 1.25—In polka dot duck, five folds; worth 2.25.

At 1.25—In linen Crash, strapped; worth 2.25.

At 1.95—In cotton Tuxedo twill, silk figure; 3.00 values.

A Sale of Suits—Because sizes are broken, the Linen & Chambray Trimmed Suits that sold at 7.75 and 10.75 have been made..... 5.75 and 7.75

Practical enough to knock around in, dressy enough to wear anywhere before 6 o'clock, the Shirt Waist Suits are boons to travellers and stay-at-homes, alike, at..... 2.75, 3.75, 5.00

Men's Featherweight Serge Coats; fast color..... 2.75 and 3.75

Men's military style duck pants, well made..... 95c

White Vests, fancy and plain..... 95c and 1.48

A 40 per cent. cut.

About 35 Misses' Foulard Dresses are left in the 14.75 to 26.75 qualities. Still present an attractive variety of new style lace and embroidery trimmings, Skirts over lawn drop. Small Ladies can be fitted; choice to clear..... 10.00

Girls' Percale and Gingham Dresses, were 1.75; now..... 95c

Misses' Golf and Pedestrian Skirts, double faced cloth..... 3.95

On the Third Floor----

Full size Woven Hammocks, with spreader and pillow, handsome valance, value $1.45, at..... 85c

Extra large size combination weave Hammocks, pretty colorings, extra extension bar head and foot, reduced from $3.00 to..... 1.95

Mosquito Canopies, with ceiling attachments..... 85c

Upholstered Box Couches and Divans, sample pieces at greatly reduced prices.

Loose Dust Covers for furniture, suites of 5 pieces, made from fine imported damask, at..... 8.75

Estimates furnished for awnings. Samples of material submitted for inspection.

Lace curtains cleaned to look like new. Will store until Fall without extra charge.

On the Fourth Floor----

Sale of Negligee Shirts---35c.

A great bargain this. Materials are good, patterns desirable, the cutting, felling and seaming thoroughly trustworthy. There are 60 doz.---possibly enough to last out the day.

Wash Goods, 5c—Three-fourths of this offering are worth 12½c. a yard—now, to-day. The rest are only 10c. qualities (fully 10 cents). We give dimities in all the small, neat patterns affected—figured and lace striped lawns abundantly. 60c. makes a pretty, cool vacation dress, with plenty for tucks and flounces.

Into the 9c. Dimity Sale now go a lot of handsome Printed Colored Swisses and some choice Cotton Foulards. Whether 15c., 18c, or 12½c. previously, all now..... 9c

Sale of Art Goods.

A decisive reduction on Cushion Squares. Are handsomely figured and highly decorative.

Imported Etamine Cushion Squares—were 59c., now..... 39c

Imported Madras Cushion Squares—were 39c., now..... 25c

Tinted and Stamped Cushion Tops, all designs.

Sale of White Goods, 12½c.

The goods that lined our counters for weeks, with buyers paying 16c. to 18c. Cable Cords, Lace Stripe Lawns, Plain Piques, all white, spotless and inviting.

Embroidered Reverings—the showy, tasteful material for whole dresses and waists. With stock-taking near, prices become way lower.

42 inch Reverings....65c yard.

45 inch Reverings....85c yard.

A "Gibson" Corner Is Fitted Up.

With Gibson Pillows, selected examples of his drawings, and various trophies of athletic implements (foils, golf sticks, etc.) we have erected a very artistic room. It will help Gibson's votaries to put up a corner at home and shows the decorative possibilities in most attractive fashion.

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

A Sensation in Embroideries!

$22,000 Worth Bought for $9,000

DOES THAT MEAN BARGAINS?

It certainly does—as we buy so we sell.

As for Assortments, there are 5,325 pieces Skirtings, Flouncings, Edgings, Insertings and Allovers in the purchase, representing over five hundred designs—Ecru, Colored and White—being all the odd pieces and small lots of a prominent importer who did not care how he sacrificed, so he cleaned up the stock.

COLORED EMB'D ALLOVERS
For children's wear and ladies' wrappers and night dress yokes—value .69 to 1.19..... .49
Edgings to match—2 to 6 inch—value 8 to .15 cents..... 5

ECRU EMB'D ALLOVERS
Exquisite designs in elaborate open patterns or detached figures and stripe effects—
value 3.98..... 1.69
value 2.49..... 1.49
value 1.98..... 1.29
Ecru Edgings, Insertings and Bandings—value .12½ to .50..... 8 cts. to .29

WHITE EMB'D ALLOVERS
Choicest designs for waists, yokes and children's wear—
value 2.98 and 3.98..... 1.98
value 1.49..... .79
value .98 and 1.25..... .69
You never saw such values!

EMB'D RIBBON INSERTINGS
Neck, yoke and belt widths—Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss—25 patterns—value .15 to .30..... .10

45 INCH SKIRTINGS
Sheer fine Nainsook or India Linen—high class designs in extra fine choice work—make lovely dresses.
value .79..... .49
value .98 and 1.29..... .69
value 1.49 and 1.98..... .98

27 INCH SKIRTINGS
great variety of fine designs for children's dresses—over a hundred styles.
value .59 and .69..... .39
value .98 and 1.25..... .69

FLOUNCINGS
Much used for Children's long waist French Dresses as well as for Skirts—5 inch, value .15 to .39..... 9 to .19
9 to 11 inch, value .35 to .98..... .19 to .49

EMBROIDERY EDGINGS
An immense variety in all widths from tiniest edge to four inch—impossible not to find just what is needed for any purpose—also Insertings..... 5 .9 .12½
Worth double.

Other Midsummer Opportunities

are tersely told of in

These Quotations.

Prices that speak for themselves.

Wash Dress Fabrics

This is harvest time here—pure wheat at the price of chaff.

Fancy Dimities—Navy and white grounds with dots, stripes or figures—earlier 10 cents..... 5c

Colored Ducks—Red with white polka dots and rings; also plain Army Blue—earlier 12½..... 5¾

White and Black Batistes—Vines, dots and all over lace and figure effects—value 12½..... 8¾

Black Lace Grenadines—Fancy stripe effects—best dye—value 12½..... 8¾

Plymouth Rock Lace Batistes—Single, cluster and ribbon openwork stripes—all over designs, fancy dots, rosebud and ribbon effects..... 12½
A midsummer novelty only found here.

Polka Dot Batistes—fine sheer quality—white and linen grounds with black or colored spots—value 12½..... 8¾

American Plumetis—All-over white emb'd dots, with black or col'd lace inserting effects, column stripes and running vines—value .14..... 9¾

Dwight Anchor Sheets and Pillow Cases

All good things must come to an end—if you want to buy one of the best makes at these specially low prices, don't wait until the opportunity is over!

Pillow Cases	42x36	.10
Pillow Cases	45x36	.11
Pillow Cases	50x36	.12½
Pillow Cases	54x36	.14
Sheets	54x90	.32
Sheets	63x90	.37
Sheets	72x90	.42
Sheets	81x90	.45
Sheets	90x90	.49

We also continue to sell:

Fine soft Bleached Muslins for Underwear—value .8½..... 6½

Mosquito Nettings—all colors—63 inch—pc. of 8 yards..... 37

Fine Tarlatans—50 inch—all colors.... 9¾

Reliable Silverware

If you have a need this way there never was a better time to buy.

	Hitherto.	Now.
Rogers triple plate Dinner Knives—½ doz.	2.00	1.19
Rogers A. A. and A1 Dinner or Dessert Forks—½ doz.	2.00	1.49
Rogers A. A. Soup Ladles	2.00	1.49
Rogers A. A. Table Spoons—½ doz.	2.00	1.49
Rogers A1 Teaspoons—½ doz.	1.00	.69
Claret Pitchers—Heavy Plated Top	1.00	.85
Quadruple Water Pitchers	2.00	1.25

White Goods

A multitude of specials from New York's greatest "White Goods" Department.

	Value.	Now.
Yard wide Cambrics	.10	6¾
Sheer White Dimities	.9	4¾
40 inch Victoria Lawns	.12½	9¾
32 inch India Linens	.9	4¾
68 inch Organdies	.34	.19
68 inch French Organdies	.69	.49
40 inch Fine Nainsooks	.25	.15
Sheer French Batistes	.39	.29
Long Cloth—12 yd piece	1.29	1.09
English Long Cloth—12 yds.	1.59	1.39
Openwork Stripe Lawns	.17	.12½
Bordered Apron Lawns	.12½	9¾
Check & Stripe Nainsooks	.9	6¾
Fine India Linens—36 inch	.25	.19
Fancy Allovers—emb'd dots	.08	.49
Pin Dot Swisses	.39	.29
Cushion Dot Swisses	.49	.39
Piques—Medium rib	.19	.12½
Extra Fine Piques	.29	.19
Ducks—yard wide	.19	.12½

Boys' Summer Waists

"Mother's Friend" and "Star"—Two well known makes bought specially low, manufacturer taking a loss to clear out his entire Summer stock.

Full laundered Waists—best Percale—best patterns—choicest colorings—attached or detached collars and cuffs—4 to 14 years—regularly sold at .75 and .98..... .49

Ladies' White Waists

Not another house in the city shows such a stock—incomplete assortments are the rule elsewhere....Our Clearance Sale has begun, and the best values of the season are right here now:—

1.39	Waists	Now .89
1.98	Waists	Now 1.25
2.25	Waists	Now 1.49
2.98	Waists	Now 1.98
4.49	Waists	Now 2.98
5.69	Waists	Now 3.98

All finer Waists correspondingly Reduced.

No space for descriptions—Hundreds to choose from—the season's best and latest.

Ladies' Underwear

There are very few in this city that don't know of our great Underwear Department and its wonderful assortments, but there are many strangers here just now who may not—to such, a visit here will be a revelation.

WHITE SKIRTS—
Strong muslin—deep flounce—tucks and insertings of lace or wide emb'y..... .79
White Skirts—8 styles, with flounce of emb'y or with fancy lace and insertings..... .98
Fine Cambric Skirts—18-inch flounce cluster tucks—two insertings of Point de Paris or Duchess lace and ruffle of wide lace to match..... 1.49
Fine Cambric—Knee flounce of lawn, tucks, wide insrtgs and ruffle of Bow Knot Point de Paris lace..... 1.98
More elaborate creations for dancing and dressy Summer wear, including the "Princess" Skirt, composed entirely of fine insertings and tucks, to..... 10.98

CORSET COVERS
Cambric—V neck, hemstitched tucks and ruffle front and back..... .24
Cambric—round neck—fancy lace ribbon run, also 12 other styles..... .37
Fine Cambric—about a dozen styles in square and V neck—Val and fancy lace insertings—ribbon run—shirred or fitted..... .49
Fine Lawn—habit style—round neck—lace inserting and edge—cluster tucked front and back—value .80..... .69
Finer and more elaborate to 3.69.

NIGHT DRESSES
Good Muslin—yoke, with 36 fine tucks and 6 rows hemstitching—hemstitched ruffles—value .59..... .45
Fine Muslin—yoke of 40 fine tucks, 2 insertings and ruffles of emb'y—also 10 other styles that usually sell at .89 and .98..... .67
Fine Cambric—Empire style—pointed yoke, ribbon run—4 ins'tgs and Val lace revers to match..... .98
Only one of twenty other equally good styles.
Fine Nainsook Gowns—shaped neck, with yoke of fine emb'y—lawn ruffle, Val lace trim—ribbon bow—value 2.69..... 1.98
Other novelties—short or long sleeves—low or high neck—trim'd with finest laces or emb'y, to 10.98.

DRAWERS
Hemstitched lawn ruffle—tucks above—true value .35..... .19
Muslin and Cambric—full, wide hemstitched ruffle..... .29
Cambric and Muslin—ruffle of good emb'y—tucks above..... .39
Muslin and Cambric—insertings tucks and ruffles of lace or emb'y. .49
Finer Drawers to 3.69—Soubrette, Regular and Umbrella styles—Nainsook and silk, with fine laces, emb'y and silk and col'd Lawn edges.

CHEMISES
round neck—Yoke of forty tucks and three insertings of emb'y..... .37
Cambric and Muslin—Round, Square and open front—lace or emb'y—value 65 cents..... .49
Cambric—trim'd skirt—round Yoke—two insertings of fancy lace, ribbon run—value .98..... .69
Finer Chemises to 5.69.

Cotton Diaper

"NURSES' DELIGHT"—10 yard pieces—
Owing to slight imperfections in weave
WE OFFER:—

20 inch	usually 47 cents	.35
22 inch	usually 52 cents	.39
24 inch	usually 59 cents	.44
27 inch	usually 65 cents	.49

"The coolest store in town."
More than a Hundred
Electric Cooling Fans
Keep
Our Stores Breezy
on
Warmest Days.

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Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
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Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
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It points the way to prime investments.
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A Consolidated Exchange seat for sale. Call or address McClave, 603 West 22d St., New York.

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The Forward Reduction Company.

27 William Street, New York. Beaumont, Texas.
Williamson Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Owner of all the stock of the Forward Oil Producing Company, the Forward Refining Company and the Forward Pipe Line Company.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000.

500,000 Shares, Par Value $10 a Share.
$2,600,000 of the Capital is in the Treasury for Treasury Purposes.

Organized under the Laws of West Virginia.

President, CHAUNCEY B. FORWARD, Cleveland, Ohio.
Vice-President, EDWARD L. BUCHWALTER, Springfield, Ohio.
Secretary and Treasurer, L. V. DENIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

DIRECTORS:

DR. CHAUNCEY B. FORWARD, President, Cleveland, Ohio.
WALTER S. LOGAN, Lawyer, New York.
EDWARD L. BUCHWALTER, President Citizens' National Bank and President Superior Drill Company, Springfield, O.
COL. L. J. POLK, General Manager Santa Fé Railroad Co., Galveston, Texas.
NEWTON C. DOUGHERTY, President Peoria National Bank, Peoria, Ill.
W. H. WARNER, Coal Miner and Dealer in Coal and Coke, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES S. WATERS, General Manager Texas Loan and Investment Company, Galveston, Texas.
LOUIS V. DENIS, Sec. and Treas. Forward Reduction Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

GENERAL COUNSEL:
WALTER S. LOGAN, 27 William St., New York.

The FORWARD REDUCTION COMPANY is, in its own name and through its subsidiary companies above named, the owner of

1. Dr. Chauncey B. Forward's process for refining crude petroleum and the patents relating to and covering the same.

This system is particularly applicable to the refining of the heavy oils recently discovered, of Louisiana, Texas, and California. Dr. Forward is a chemist and his process is chemical, instead of the mechanical processes heretofore employed. These heavy oils do not yield readily to any mechanical treatment, and Dr. Forward's process is the only one which reduces them readily enough and cheaply enough to answer commercial conditions.

A refinery to be established on tide water near the Texas and Louisiana oil fields, and capable of treating twenty-five hundred barrels of crude oil a day, is in process of construction and will be in operation some time during the present year.

2. The oil rights on about 100,000 acres of land in Southwestern Louisiana and Southeastern Texas.

Several thousand acres of these lands we own in fee simple, but on most of them we have the usual oil lease which gives us the right to the oil and minerals on the property, subject to a payment to the owner of one-eighth or one-tenth royalty.

In Jefferson County, Texas, and Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana—which includes the leading oil districts of their respective States—we have larger holdings than any other oil company. The lands were selected by Dr. Forward, or under his immediate supervision. Those who know the man will believe they are well selected.

The stock of the FORWARD REDUCTION COMPANY is a particularly conservative investment for the following reasons:

1. The actual property rights of the company are of greater cash value than its total capitalization—five million dollars.

At the price at which oil lands have been selling in the oil regions of Texas and Louisiana, ours would bring very much more than the amount of our capitalization. On the most conservative estimate, they are well worth that sum.

2. More than half of the stock is still in the Treasury for Treasury purposes, after all these lands have been acquired.

The process of selecting and acquiring lands is still going on, and with the experience he has gained and the superior knowledge he now has, we may well expect Dr. Forward to do at least as well with the last half of the capitalization as he has with the first.

3. We expect that the profits of the refining part of the company's business alone—leaving out of account altogether the company's investment in oil lands—will pay substantial dividends upon the capital stock.

4. The reasonable possibilities before the company are almost boundless. We are equipped with talent, experience, and money, and ready to take advantage of the manifold opportunities that are now offering.

If liquid fuel is to be the fuel of the future—as many far-seeing men believe—we shall be among the foremost to share in the manifold profits of its introduction.

The company is especially fortunate in its leader. Dr. Forward is a man of thorough scientific knowledge, rare business judgment, unquestioned personal integrity, and with a zeal for this enterprise and a loyalty to those who support him in it such as are seldom found in men. The company believe that they have in him a combination of those elements which insure success.

The names of the men associated with him in the enterprise are the names of successful men who have merited and received the confidence of the community.

A limited amount of the stock of the FORWARD REDUCTION COMPANY is offered for sale at par—$10 a share. When this is exhausted, no more can be had except at an advanced price. No options can be given, and subscriptions will be filled in the order of their receipt.

Checks should be made to the order of Walter S. Logan, Attorney, and forwarded to him at his office, No. 27 William Street, New York.

Forward Reduction Company,
27 William Street, New York.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
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We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin.
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I want some Equitable Life Assurance Society stock. Robert Appleton, Jr., 7 Pine St., New York.

Dividends.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF Per Cent. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on August 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, July 16th, and reopened on Friday, August 2d.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, July 22, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1901, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 13, 1901.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.
The trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) per share on the capital stock of the Company, (80,000 shares,) payable at the New York office of the Company on August 9th, 1901. Books close July 26th.
MONTANA ORE PURCHASING CO.
STANLEY GIFFORD, Treas.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
New York, July 17th, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. (6%) payable on and after August 1st, 1901, to shareholders of record on the closing of the books.
The transfer books will be closed from July 19th to August 1st, inclusive.
F. T. MARTIN, Cashier.

International Fire Engine Co.
149 Broadway, New York.
July 18th, 1901.
The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Company, as of August 10th, 1901. The transfer books close July 31st and reopen August 12th, 1901.
W. A. DINSMORE, Secretary.

The German-American Bank,
New York, July 17, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after August 1st. The transfer books will be closed from July 23d to August 1st incl.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the name of DUNN-MARTIN ELECTRIC COMPANY has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THOMAS J. DUNN,
HORACE G. MARTIN.
New York, July 20, 1901.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Conflicting influences governed the course of security values last week. Pre-eminent was the break in the drought in the corn belt, arresting further damage—conservative estimates now indicating a final yield of about 1,800,000,000 bushels, a decline of 10 per cent. from the July 1 condition. The securities of corn-carrying railroads promptly improved on this good news, though corn itself, under powerful manipulation, maintains a higher level than the facts warrant—is being used as a weapon by Chicago operators short of stocks. It is quite clear that the selling movement which culminated last Monday was overdone, the shrinkage of security values far out of proportion to the damage suffered by corn—such damage having been the ostensible reason for a savage "bear" attack, incidentally assisted by the steel strike. Pessimism was carried to such exaggeration as to regard recovery as impossible, it being insisted that the loss of some corn was so overwhelming a calamity as to admit of no offset, and that all bonds and stocks must indefinitely continue to decline; and it was furthermore loudly proclaimed in Wall Street parlance that "buying power is exhausted." The irrational character of such deductions has more than once been emphasized by recent market action, providing startling evidence to "bears" that considerable "buying power" still exists and that plain common sense cannot be continuously swamped by mendacious rumors.

Present corn quotations can sensibly decline and still bring to farmers adequate remuneration for decreased yield. It is becoming plainer and plainer that the damage itself has been grossly exaggerated, and effects on securities even more so. That the current sensational tactics can be successfully pursued year after year is one of the mysteries of Wall Street. The financial community is supposed to be exceptionally clear-headed, but at times it falls into spasms hardly to be accounted for.

It is not, however, fairly supposable that investment holders have been much disturbed by recent weakness. Investors buy for income, and carefully investigate before they purchase. There has been no development threatening reduction of security yield—on the contrary, earnings continue on an ascending scale with every promise of maintenance; statistics show that railroad earnings no longer depend on crop bulk; but, even if they did, the total of the principal cereal crops, wheat, corn and oats, will probably reach at least normal proportions this year—that is, normal railroad grain tonnage.

Aside from the improved crop condition, and scarcely less important market-wise, was the official announcement of the friendly settlement of Northern Pacific affairs, involving the preservation of the "community of interest" policy, all the great financial interests in harmony. Indeed, the upshot of that historic financial battle is to establish closer relations than before existed between the contestants, events having actually forced this fortunate issue. The beneficial effects that must follow can hardly be overestimated.

The steel workers' strike remains unsettled, but it is plain that the strikers have taken an attitude which deprives them of public sympathy or support, without which no great strike has ever succeeded, and it is fair assumption that in the end reasonable counsel will prevail in view of the very fair position taken by the United States Steel Corporation. The recent narrow fluctuations in the prices of Steel issues would seem to indicate that stockholders are satisfied with the company's action.

It is surprising in view of developments recited that there should be any important speculative element working for lower values, but such is the fact. "Short" sales have been effected on an enormous scale, and every art of manipulation is being practiced to induce stockholders to part with their properties. The bear position would seem to be one of danger, for it is at bottom a contest against conditions of remarkable inherent strength—security values representing the greatest earnings ever recorded, with an outlook more and more than favorable to continuing expansion. Measured by the valid test of yield, securities are not on the average unduly high—still returning to owners a considerably larger income than can be derived from other forms of investment; a fact which pessimists who speculate would do well to keep in mind. Earning power, present and prospective, is certainly a most important element of value, if not the most important.

Money continues abundant and easy, the Clearing House surplus reserve standing yesterday at over $20,000,000, a gain of $15,000,000 from the low point of two weeks ago—rendering ridiculous the prophecies of "tight money" which have been used to create apprehension, while at the same time confirming in most gratifying manner the correctness of the opinions and forecasts of conservative banking authorities. In the money market, as elsewhere, it seems to be a contest of rumor against fact.

Speculatively—technically—the market is at a most interesting point; the question being how long and to what extent the current "short" selling movement can go on. There is nothing easier than to "go short," but it has sometimes been difficult to cover when the real owners cannot be frightened into selling. There seems at present to be no valid source of fear—but, on the contrary, important developments warrant expectation of prosperous business progress. Speculation is not an exact science, but it cannot long run counter to facts, and the more unnatural a movement the more certain is the reversal.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this compay as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.

No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

ROGERS' LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Court Decides that Sale to Smith & Hoiran Holds Good.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day filed an opinion denying the application of George H. Longbottom to have set aside the order of the Court confirming the sale of the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson to Smith & Hoiran for $602,000. The Vice Chancellor says in his opinion that he sees no reason for changing the order of the Court.

Longbottom owns but seventeen shares in the company. The consummation of the sale was originally opposed by the International Power Company, which offered $650,000. This offer, however, was made too late.

SALMON TRUST INCORPORATED.

Capitalized at $25,000,000—A $50,000 Fee for New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—The Pacific Packing and Navigation Company (the salmon combination) was incorporated here to-day. It is capitalized at $25,000,000. The object of the corporation is to deal in salmon and other fish.

The incorporators named are Thomas R. McGovern of New York, Edwin C. Kent of Tuxedo, N. Y., and George B. Sanford of East Orange, N. J.

The State of New Jersey received a fee of $50,000 for filing the certificate of the company.

Dealing in Grain Futures in Austria.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Consul Warner, at Leipsic, writes to the State Department that the Austrian Council of Agriculture has unanimously declared itself in favor of prohibiting transactions in grain for future delivery. This action was taken as a result of a report submitted to the council setting forth that suits cannot be brought to recover losses sustained in transactions for the future delivery of grain. The council has petitioned the Government to use its influence to suppress this practice, not only in Austria, but in Hungary as well.

Stock Exchange Notes.

The Stock Exchange membership of S. Fisher Johnson was posted yesterday for transfer to Edgar S. Auchincloss.

Internal Revenue officials notified Stock Exchange members yesterday that if the bankers and brokers' return of special tax is not made before Aug. 1 the law provides for an imposition of a penalty of 50 per cent., (or possibly 100 per cent.)

order, and the country continue on its way enjoying substantial prosperity."

SATURDAY.

Stocks reactionary.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 20	345,044
To date this year	187,296,200
Corresponding date last year	70,308,857

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 20	$1,149,500
To date this year	$673,801,220
Corresponding date last year	$308,715,560

Money rate: Call money nominally 3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Del., L. & W.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
General Electric	1¼	Twin City R. T.	1½
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Rubber	½
National Salt	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3
Pere Marquette	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1½	Hocking Valley	½
Am. Car & F.	¾	Ill Central	1½
Am. Ice	¾	Int. Paper pf.	¾
Am. Locomotive	1	Lake E. & W.	5
Am. Smelt. & R.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Sugar	½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Sugar pf.	5	Metropolitan	1¼
Anaconda	1½	Mexican Central	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	3	Minn. & St. L.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mo., K. & T.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Canada South	½	Nat. Lead pf.	2
Ches. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. Central	1
Chi. & Alton	3¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	¾	N. Y. O. & W.	½
Chi. Great West.	⅞	Pennsylvania	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	2	People's Gas	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2½	Reading	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	3½	Reading 1st pf.	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	2¼
Chi. N. W.	3	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	3	St. L. & Ad.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
C., C. C. & St. L.	1	South. Pac.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	South. Ry.	⅝
Con. Gas	3½	South. Ry. pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Denver & Rio Gr.	1	Texas Pacific	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Union Pacific	3⅝
Erie	1	U. S. Leather	½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	West. Union Tel.	½
Evans. & T. H.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Glucose	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Peo. & East. 1st 4s.	1	Wabash deb., A.	1½
St. P., M. & M. 1st 6s, red.	1		

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Third Av. 1st 5s.	1
North. Pac. 4s.	1¼	Union Pac. conv. 4s.	1½

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business made a more favorable showing even than had been expected. Surplus reserves increased $3,220,000, loans decreased $12,266,900, specie increased $5,189,100, legal tenders increased $918,700, and deposits decreased $8,448,800. The decrease in loans reflected the continuing liquidation in the market during the week, many speculative holders of stocks having taken advantage of the advance on Wednesday and Thursday to dispose of their holdings. The gain in cash shows very clearly that the banks are gaining steadily from the interior.

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Previous to the publication of the statement the stock market had been very dull and prices were inclined to sag. The advance in corn had a restraining influence upon would-be purchasers. When the figures were disclosed, Western operators hammered prices in the face of the favorable figures and succeeded in depressing prices materially.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$856,196,500	$797,858,900	$767,843,600
Deposits	939,145,300	882,174,000	874,892,000
Circulation	30,710,100	24,225,700	13,603,400
Specie	177,501,800	171,381,700	173,653,800
Legal tenders	78,313,900	73,243,700	57,122,300
Total res.	$255,815,700	$244,625,400	$230,776,100
Res. required.	234,786,825	220,543,500	218,305,600
Surplus res.	$21,029,375	$24,081,900	$12,305,600

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The following is a comparision of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	July. 13.	July 20.	Increase.
Loans	$868,435,400	$856,198,500	*$12,236,900
Deposits	947,594,100	939,145,300	*8,448,800
Circulation	30,629,500	30,710,100	80,600
Legal tenders	77,395,200	78,313,900	918,700
Specie	172,312,700	177,501,800	5,189,100
Reserve	249,707,900	255,815,700	6,107,800
Reserve req'd.	236,898,825	234,786,325	7,887,500
Surplus	12,809,375	21,029,375	8,220,000

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	24,993,675
Jan. 26	30,790,450	29,277,975	39,222,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,375
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,907,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,878,550	30,324,900
March 2	14,901,100	13,641,850	24,576,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,663,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,500	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,825
May 18	13,399,925	16,555,225	34,031,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	38,833,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	18,341,500	18,374,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,800	28,097,900
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1886	$45,012,000	1893	*$1,256,550
1897	47,361,575	1892	23,063,800
1896	18,802,050	1891	19,710,325
1895	17,177,950	1890	6,053,125
1894	74,113,600	1889	7,254,825

*Below legal requirements.

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

There is little to be said of yesterday's stock market, save that in the last half hour prices declined materially under the concerted attack of the Chicago bear pool, the members of which at the same time again advanced the price of corn two cents a bushel. The West coincidentally sent out many disquieting stories of crop damage by drought, declaring that the recent rains were not general or copious enough to help the crops, and throwing out various suggestions that the Spring wheat yield was being materially damaged. Not unnaturally, the advancing price of corn being plainly seen on the Produce Exchange corn dial by the Stock Exchange members, not a little uneasiness was created by the advance and the disturbing stories. Nevertheless, very little liquidation was induced in the early market dealings. Seeing this the Western contingent, heavily short of stocks, and as yet unable to cover, proceeded in their extremity to make a vicious and concerted attack upon the entire market list, in the hope, apparently, of causing thereby a wave of liquidation, either forced by impaired margins or through the fright of holders of stock, to sweep over the market. In this, however, they were unsuccessful. Though they broke standard stocks down anywhere from three to five points by their short selling, little long stock came upon the market, while on the other hand all the short offerings were confidently taken by the Morgan-Standard Oil-Vanderbilt-Harriman interests.

One reason for this confident buying, without effort to bid up, was disclosed after the close of business, when it was learned that the strike in the coal district had practically come to an end, all the expectations being that there will be a general resumption of work on Monday. A second reason, though what there is in this cannot be learned, is that Mr. Morgan's emphatic declaration that there will be no compromise in the steel strike has led to overtures on the part of the strike leaders looking to a new conference to discuss the situation. Generally this is not credited, but it is a fact that in well-informed quarters in the financial district it is believed that the steel strike will be over now within a week or ten days. Yesterday steel common stock declined fractionally while the preferred advanced fractionally.

Among the most conspicuous net declines for the day were: Atchison 3, Northwest 8, St. Paul preferred 2¼, Atchison preferred 1⅝, Chicago and Alton 3⅛, Chicago Great Western B 2⅝, St. Paul 3⅛, Rock Island 3, Union Pacific 3⅝, Wabash preferred 1¾, Amalgamated Copper 1⅞, American Smelters 1⅝, Colorado Fuel 1¼, Consolidated Gas 3½, Manhattan 1¾, Metropolitan 1¾.

However, some of these declines were forced on very limited transactions. Indeed, the entire market dealings did not total 350,000 shares, of which fully one-half were in the last half hour.

MR. LOWRY'S CONFIDENCE.

Thomas Lowry, President of Sault Ste. Marie, is as firm a believer as ever in the prosperity of the country. He says:

"All the conditions in the West and Middle West are very favorable. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the corn crop is not ruined nor is the damage nearly so great as has been reported. I went through the Western and Southwestern States only a few days ago, and from what I have seen I am convinced the situation has been much magnified for market purposes.

"I may say that I regard the general condition as being essentially sound, and I look for continued prosperity throughout the country."

CROP DAMAGE OVERESTIMATED.

Discussing recent reports of crop damage, Vice President Oppenheim of Chicago Great Western, just returned from a Western trip, says:

"The reports of corn crop damage have been very much exaggerated. Crops in Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota are in splendid condition, while in Kansas and Nebraska, though some damage has been done, there will nevertheless be good crops in those States, the rains having come just in time. It should not be lost sight of that there is a big Western bull pool in corn, and that all crop reports from the West are therefore colored to suit the occasion.

"Then, too, the farmers can lose a good amount of corn and still make money at present quotations. There is, to the farmer, a vast difference between 25-cent corn and 50-cent corn. It is well to remember, also, that much reserve corn is held in store from last year, and that this is another reason why any shortage will make itself less felt."

RUSSELL SAGE OPTIMISTIC.

Russell Sage is nothing if not optimistic. Apropos of present market conditions, he says:

"I believe the stock market at present is steadying and shaping itself for a substantial rise, which is to be founded on the very favorable general conditions, so decidedly prosperous. The present labor troubles will pass away in very short order, the Western crop scare will prove, as all crop scares prove, to be much magnified; while with the great railroad and financial interests of the country in perfect accord, not only will railroad earnings continue exceptionally large, but, because rate wars will be avoided, they will grow still larger.

"I am a bull on the country, for I believe in its prosperity. And I believe that this prosperity will be reflected in higher prices on the Stock Exchange."

MONEY MARKET OUTLOOK.

Hugh Murray, one of the active money brokers of Wall Street, speaking of the money market outlook, says:

"The ease in rates during the past week was in nowise astonishing to close observers of the money situation. With the July disbursements completed, with the liquidation in the stock market, and with the money coming from the interior, it was only natural that there should be easy rates and a relaxation from the high figures reached some time previously. So far as I can see, I believe that the present rates will hold now for some time, and that there is little probability of higher rates for some weeks.

"A feature of the market this week has been the fact that practically all the money put out has been New York money. There have been few Chicago or interior loans; yet, in spite of this, the supply has actually been greater than the demand. Hence the decline in call rates on one day below 2 per cent."

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Officials of the First National Bank yesterday reiterated their statement that whatever tentative plan was behind the increase in the capital stock from $500,000 to $10,000,000, there was as yet no announcement to be made, even in regard to the report that the bank contemplated an effort to absorb the National Bank of the Republic. Vice President Stout also said that he had nothing to say. No tangible information was obtained as to reports of closer relations between the First and the Chase or the First and the National Bank of Commerce.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call nominally 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $266,681,046; balances, $17,353,379; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $142,579.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2½@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.87¾@$4.87½; cables, $4.87¾@$4.88; commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.83.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾; richesmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40 5-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par and 5@15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 20.—Money was in fair demand to-day, but the supply was somewhat restricted. Discounts were easier. The announcement that a million pounds in Treasury bills would be tendered July 25, to replace the million due July 30, had little effect upon the market.

The Stock Exchange was more than half-empty, the heat and slackness of business having driven most of the operators out of town, including the committee, who had refused a petition for a holiday. This refusal caused indignation. Prices were generally inclined to react. High-class securities were firm. A feature of the day's transactions was the decline in Americans to below parity, notably in the case of St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Atchison. Americans closed dull. Kafirs reacted slightly.

Consols for money, 93 1-16; consols for the account, 93 1-16.

Anaconda, 9½; Atchison, 77⅛; Atchison preferred, 99½; Baltimore and Ohio, 99½; Canadian Pacific, 106; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46⅜; Chicago Great Western, 24½; St. Paul, 167⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 43⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94⅞; Erie, 38; Erie first preferred, 67⅝; Erie second preferred, 52; Illinois Central, 152½; Louisville, 104½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 56½; New York Central, 155; Norfolk and Western, 49; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Ontario and Western, 32⅝; Pennsylvania, 74; Reading, 20½; Reading first preferred, 38½; Reading second preferred, 26; Southern Railway, 30¼; Southern Railway preferred, 80¾; Southern Pacific, 67¼; Union Pacific, 106⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; United States Steel, 40¼; United States Steel preferred, 90¼; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 40; Spanish 4s, 70⅝; Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½@2 9-16 per cent.

Bar silver quiet at 26 13-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 138.80; Madrid, 38.45; Lisbon, 39.50; Rome, 4.62½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 20.—Business opened firm on the Bourse to-day, but subsequently reacted on realisations and lack of speculation, closing with an improved tone on Brussels buying. Metropolitans and Thomson-Houston were firm. Rio Tintos were bought on British and French account. Government securities were weaker.

Three per cent. rentes 100f. 67½c. for the account.

Exchange on London 25f. 18½c. for checks.

Spanish fours, 71.35.

BERLIN, July 20.—On the Boerse to-day

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday was extremely dull, but prices were in many instances stronger and in no instance reflected the weakness in the Stock Exchange market. The net changes for the week were advances.

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AMERICAN CAN common declined fractionally with light transactions and closed at 23⅝. About 600 shares were dealt in.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s advanced to 66 on dealings in about $20,000 worth, and closed with a fractional net gain.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE common was quoted at 6, an advance of half a point.

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NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION was quoted at 3 bid and 3¼ asked. The dissolution of the company, with the accompanying conversion of its Directors into Trustees and the declaration in liquidation of a dividend of $2.50, was followed by the receipt of advices from Boston to the effect that there remain sufficient assets to justify an additional dividend of $1.50 per share.

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UNITED STATES COTTON DUCK common scored a net gain of 1 point, closing at 32⅛.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 20. Bid.	Asked.	July 19. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛	24
American Can pf	74½	74¾	74¼	75
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	6	5½	6
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40	41	40	41
American Malt 6s	93	94½	93	94½
*American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	25⅝	28	25½	28
*British Columbia Copper	14½	16	14½	16
British Exchequer 3s	98⅝	99½	98⅝	99½
*California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	6¾	7½	6¾	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34½	35	34½	36
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	60	72	60	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	93	96	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3¾	3	3⅝
Compressed Air	14½	16	14½	16
Con. Refrigerating	7	9	7	9
Con. Rubber Tire	3½	4½	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	35	38	35	38
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	66	66¾	65¾	66¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	105½	107	105½	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13	15	13½	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	35½	41	35½	41
Detroit Southern 4s	85	85	83	85
Electric Boat	17	19	17	19
Electric Boat pf	40	45	40	46
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2	1¾	2⅛
Electric Vehicle	6	8	5½	8½
Electric Vehicle pf	15	20	15	20
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅓	3	⅓	3
General Carriage	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	7½	10	7½	10
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45	42½	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	2	1	2
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	25	27	25	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf	85	87	85	87
National Sugar pf	107	108¼	95¾	96⅜
New England Transport	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21¾	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	69	71	69	71
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	68⅝	69
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11¾	12½	11¾	12
Otis Elevator	34	36	33⅜	37¼
Otis Elevator pf	97	98	94	97
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅞	1	⅞	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35	36	35	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	98	99½	97	98½
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	26½	27	26½	27
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¾	101½	100½	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82⅜	82⅝	82⅜	83⅛
Seaboard Air Line	27	28	27½	28
Seaboard Air Line pf	47⅛	48	47⅜	48¼
Singer Mfg	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	100	120		
Standard Oil of N. J	765	770	763	770
Storage Power	8	12	8	12
Storey General Electric	16	17	16	17
Tennessee Copper	18	19½	17½	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	65	70	65	70
Union Copper	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼
Union Typewriter	61	63	61	63
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79	79½	79	79½
U. S. Cotton Duck	32¼	32⅜	31½	32⅝
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91½	90¼	91¾
Universal Tobacco, w. i.		20		20
Universal Tob. Co., pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	48	44	48
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	17	15	17
Worthington Pump pf	112	113½	112	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	249	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	241	245	241	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	103	101	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	45	42	45
Columbus Railway pf	100	102	100	102
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	410	420	410	420
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	26	28	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	206	196	205
North Jersey St. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	21½	22½	21½	22½
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	215	217	215	217
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	26
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7½	6	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	72	73	72	73
Central Union 5s, gtd	103	110	103	110
Col. Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103		103	
Denver Gas		38		38
Denver Gas 5s	79	80	79	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s		98		98
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
N. E. Gas & Coke	6¾	7⅞	6¾	7½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	56	57	56	57
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	88¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	98	101	98	101
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	38½	40	38½	40
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Pittsburg Plate Glass	172½	172½	172½
56	Westingh. Air Brake	184	183½	184
20	Con. Traction pf	60	60	60
500	Pittsburg Coal	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
310	Pittsburg Coal pf	94¾	94¾	94¾
455	Philadelphia Co	50½	50	50
350	Crucible Steel	21½	21	21
300	Crucible Steel pf	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝
640	United States Steel	40¾	40¼	40¾
150	U. S. Steel pf	89	89	89
220	River Coal	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
200	Electric 2d	67¾	67¾	67¾
275	Pittsburg Brewing pf	45	45	45
2,000	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾
235	Window Glass	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝
50	Switch & Signal	69½	69½	69½
100	Cons. Ice	19¾	19¾	19¾
575	Av. Ry. pf	24	24	24

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $10,370,877. The imports of specie amounted to $138,806, and the exports of specie to $264,255.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 20, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113½	113¾	8,900	Amalgamated Copper	115¾	115⅞	113½	113⅝	−1⅛
28⅞	29¼	850	Am. Car & Found. Co	30	30	28⅞	28⅞	−⅛
84½	85	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85	85	85	85	.....
28	29	450	American Cotton Oil	29¾	29¾	28¼	28¼	−¾
31	32	725	American Ice Co	32⅝	32⅝	32	32	−⅝
...	...	100	American Locomotive	26	26	26	26	−1
53⅞	54	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	54½	54⅝	54	54	−1⅛
100½	101¼	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	101½	101½	101⅛	101½	.....
83	84⅞	100	American Snuff pf	84⅞	84⅞	84½	84⅞	.....
142½	142⅝	4,900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	143⅞	143⅞	142½	142½	−⅝
...	...	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	125	125	125	125	−5
130	131	200	American Tobacco ctfs	131	131	131	131	.....
44	44¼	800	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	45¼	45¼	44	44⅛	−1⅝
71⅞	72	34,975	At., T. & S. F	74½	74⅞	71⅝	72	−3
94⅞	95	9,100	At., T. & S. F. pf	96½	96¾	94	95	−1⅞
96	96½	800	Baltimore & Ohio	97	97	96¼	96½	−½
92	93	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93	93	93	93	−½
77	77¼	2,825	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	77¾	78	77	77¼	−½
120	129	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	125	125	125	125	.....
66½	68	100	Canada Southern	67½	67½	67½	67½	−½
103¼	103⅜	400	Canadian Pacific	103¾	103¾	103½	103¾	−⅜
45	45¼	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	45½	46½	44¾	44⅝	−⅞
36½	37½	2,400	Chicago & Alton	39½	39½	36	36⅝	−3⅜
75¾	76	100	Chicago & Alton pf	76	76	76	76	−⅜
22⅝	23	350	Chicago Great West	23	23	22¾	22¾	−⅛
81½	84	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	82	82	81	81	−2
47⅝	49½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	48¾	48¾	48⅜	48⅜	−2⅛
33	34	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis	34	34	33½	33½	.....
158⅜	159	24,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	163	164	158¾	158⅞	−3⅞
185	187	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	186	186	186	186	−2½
190	196	100	Chicago & Northw	195	195	195	195	−8
142	144½	1,351	Chi., R. I. & Pac	145	146	143	144½	−3
36⅞	38	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	39¾	39¾	39	39	−2⅝
80	91	900	C., C., C. & St. L	91½	92	88	90	−1
98½	99	920	Colorado Fuel & Iron	99¾	99¾	98	98½	.....
13¼	13⅝	100	Colorado Southern	13½	13⅝	13¼	13½	.....
22	22½	500	Col. Southern 2d pf	22	22½	22	22¼	−¼
215	216½	1,000	Consolidated Gas	217	217	215	215	−3½
155	158	200	Delaware & Hudson	158	158	158	158	−1
225	225½	1,400	Del., Lack. & West	227	227	225	226	+1
41	42	400	Denver & R. G	41½	42	41½	42	−1
...	...	100	Diamond Match	142½	142½	142½	142½	.....
8¼	9	200	Dist. of America	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
28½	29	50	Dist. of America pf	29	29	29	29	.....
16½	17½	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	17	17	17	17	−1
36⅝	36½	10,850	Erie	37⅜	37⅝	36½	36½	−1
63½	65⅝	1,800	Erie 1st pf	66¼	66¼	65¼	65¼	−1¼
50	50½	200	Erie 2d pf	48½	49¼	48½	49½	−1½
80	82	800	Mexican Central	24	24½	24	24	−1¼
54	56	100	Mexican National ctfs	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
109	110	400	Minn. & St. Louis	111	111	110½	110½	−1½
115	115½	1,200	Minn. & St. L. pf	115½	115½	115	115	.....
22	24	500	M., S. P. & S. S. M	22½	23	22½	23	−1
25	27	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26	26	26	26	−1
53½	55½	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	55½	55⅝	55	55	−1½
104¾	104¾	6,000	Missouri Pacific	105¾	107½	104¾	104¾	−1⅝
82½	83	100	Mobile & Ohio ctfs	82½	83½	82½	82½	−1
100	101	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	100	100	100	100	+⅛
20¾	21	200	National Lead Co	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	−¾
87	88	650	National Salt Co	87	87	87	87	−2
77½	78	550	Nat. Salt Co. pf	77½	77⅞	77	77⅞	.....
152¼	153	1,200	New York Central	152¼	152⅝	151	151⅞	−1
74	75	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	75	75	75	75	−2
31½	32	2,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	32½	32½	31½	31¾	−⅛
47⅜	48	300	Norfolk & Western	48⅜	48⅝	48	48	−⅛
97	97½	60	Northern Pacific	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	.....
91	91½	100	Ontario Mining	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
144¼	144⅞	8,020	Pennsylvania R. R	145¼	145¾	143¾	143¾	−1½
113⅜	113⅞	1,600	People's Gas, Chicago	114¼	114¾	112¾	113¼	−2
74	75	100	Père Marquette	75	75	75	75	+2½
39½	40	2,440	Reading	40⅜	40¾	39¼	39½	−⅞
74½	75	300	Reading 1st pf	75⅞	75⅞	75½	75½	−½
50½	51	1,200	Reading 2d pf	51½	51½	50½	50⅝	−2⅛
19¾	19¾	420	Republic Iron & Steel	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	.....
73¼	73¾	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	.....
28	28	200	Rubber Goods	28	28	28	28	.....
68	68¾	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	68	68¾	68	68¾	−2¼
93⅜	93⅝	1,000	St. L. & Adirondack	93⅜	93⅝	92⅞	93	−1½
42½	42½	42	St. L. & San Fran	42½	42½	42	42	−⅝
¾	¾	800	St. L. & S. F. rts	¾	¾	½	¾	.....
69½	69½	69	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	69½	69½	68½	68⅝	+⅝
30¾	31	100	St. Louis Southw	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	−⅛
56¼	57	54½	Southern Pacific	56¼	57	54½	55	−⅞
30	30¼	29½	Southern Railway	30	30¼	29½	29½	−⅝
84	84	84	Southern Railway pf	84	84	84	84	−¾
61	61½	59½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	61½	61½	59½	60	−1
42	43	40½	Texas Pacific	42	43	40½	41	−1
34½	34½	34½	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
94½	95¾	94½	Twin City R. T.	94½	95¾	94½	95¾	+1¼
103	104¼	79,700	Union Pacific	103	104¾	99¾	99⅞	−3⅝
39¾	40½	31,100	United States Steel	39¾	40½	39¾	39¾	−⅛
88¾	89	9,500	U. S. Steel pf	88¼	89	88⅛	88½	−⅛
12⅝	12⅞	350	United States Leather	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
19½	19½	100	United States Rubber	19½	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
61	61	100	U. S. Rubber pf	61	61	61	61	+3
120	120	120	Va.-Car. Chemical pf	120	120	120	120	.....
20¼	20¼	20	Wabash	20¼	20¼	20	20	−¼
38¾	38¾	3,900	Wabash pf	39½	39⅝	38¼	38¼	−1⅜
92⅜	92⅝	2,700	Western Union Tel	92⅜	92⅝	91⅞	91⅞	−⅜
19½	19½	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	18½	19¼	18½	18½	−⅝
29	30	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	29	29	29	29	−1
21⅝	23	100	Wisconsin Central	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	−⅜
Sales.....		345,944						

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Stand. R. & T. 6s	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
2s, r., 1930	107½	108	Homestake	95	100
2s, r., 1930	107¼	108	Ill. C., 1,102	110	.....
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109	Int. S. pf.	33½	40
3s, r., 1918	109	109½	Int. S. P.	37½	40
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	110	I. S. P. pf.	82	85
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	Joliet & Chi.	175	.....
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	Kan. & M.	33	37
4s, r., 1925	137¼	138	K. C. South.	18½	20¾
4s, c., 1925	138½	139	K. & D. M.	7	9
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼	K. & D. M. pf	31	35
5s, c., 1904	108	109¾	Lacl. Gas.	94	97
D. C. 3-65s	126	...	Lacl. G. pf.	95	100
Adams Exp.	170	180	L. E. & W.	53½	55
Alb. & Sus.	220	...	L. E. & W. pf.	117	120
Alle. & W.	120	...	Lake Shore	250	...
Am. Ag. C.	29	31	Long Island	73	75
Am. Bicycle	4¾	5	Man. Beach	13	20
Am. Bic. pf.	24½	25	Md. C. pf.	70	78
A. C. & F. pf.	...	...	M. W. S. El., Chi.	35	36
Am. Coal	84¾	85	M., St. P. & S. St., Chi. pf.	88	92
Am. Coal	200	...	Mex. N. ctfs.	9¾	9½
Am. Express	190	200	Mich. Cent.	105	...
A. L. Co. pf.	68½	71	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	68	72
Am. Lin. Co.	23	27¾	N. C. & St. L.	75	100
A. L. Co. pf.	60	92	N. Cent. C.	27	35
A. M. Co. pf.	28½	30	N. Y. & N. E.	41¾	43
Am. Snuff	41	48	Nat. Bis.	101	103
A. T. & C.	97	101	N. Cent. C.	27	35
Am. T. ctfs.	130	131	N. Y. & N. J.	214	216
Am. W. Co.	21	22	N. Y. C. & H.	37	39
A. W. Co. pf.	75½	80	N. Y. C. & N. Y. & E.	112½	...
Ann Arbor	22	25	St. L.	37	39
Ann Arb. pf.	53	55	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	112
B. A. L. pf.	103	...	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	80
B. St. Ga.	208	214	N. Y., L. E. & W.	22½	23
Bruns. City	9½	10¼	St. L. 2d pf.	74½	77½
B., R. & P.	85	96	N. & W. pf.	88	88¾
B., R. & P. pf.	120	129	North. Am.	99¼	100
C. C. & C.	40	...	O. & I. G.	25	33
C. R. R. of N. J.	157	160	Pac. Coast	62	80
C. & E. Ill.	128	129	P. C. 1st pf.	95	100
C. & E. Ill. pf.	129	134	P. C. 2d pf.	68	72
C. G. W.	9¼	9¾	Pacific Mail.	39	40
C. I. & L.	69	70	Peo. & East.	23	28
C. I. & L. pf.	185	187	Pere M. pf.	77	85
C. M. & St. P.	125	135	P., C. & St. L.	79	...
C. M. & St. P. pf.	198	...	P., C. & St. L. pf.	101	102½
C. St. P., M. & O.	20	22	P., Ft. W. & C.	189	...
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	185	198	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	187	...
C. T. & T.	20	21	P., C. & St. L.	80	...
C., C., C. & St. L.	121	121	P. S. Car.	41	42
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	114	121	P. S. C. pf.	85	88
Cleve. & P.	188	...	Pullman Co.	205	208
C. F. & I.	32	136	Quicksilver	3¾	4¼
C. F. & I. pf.	49	50	Quicksil'r pf.	8	11
C. & H. C.	20	22	Rens. & Sar.	204	215
C. & I.	76	80	R., W. & O.	135	141
Com. Cable	180	190	R. G. M. pf.	76½	...
Consol. Coal	83	85	R. G. W.	16½	16¾
Cont. Tob.	65	66	R. G. W. pf.	63½	64
Cont. T. pf.	115	118	R. W. & O.	135	...
D. & R. G. pf.	92¼	93	R. W. & O. pf.	89	91
D. M. & Ft. D.	37	39	St. L. & S. W. pf.	19	21
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	...	St. P. & N. P.	144¾	145½
D. S., S. & A.	9½	10¾	St. P. Exp.	86	93
Erie & T. H.	85	90	St. P. & O.	131	135
Ft. W. & D. City	26	30	Southern Exp.	140	160
G. S. R. pf.	100½	103	Wells-F. Ex.	140	160
Gt. Nor. pf.	177	178½	W. & L. E.	18	...
Hock. V. pf.	74	75	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50¼	51½
			Wis. C. pf.	40	43

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
990	Amal. Copper	115¾	115¾	113¾	113⅞
30	Am. Car & F	30	30	29	29
2,800	Am. Sugar	143⅞	144	142¼	142⅝
11,770	A., T. & S. F	74¼	74⅝	71	71⅜
150	A., T. & S. F. pf	96	96¾	95¾	95¾
4,460	Brook. Rap. Tr	77¾	78¼	76¾	77¼
20	Ches. & Ohio	44⅞	44⅞	44¾	44¾
10	Chi. Gt. West	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
9,790	C., M. & St. P	163	163¾	159½	159¾
80	C., R. I. & P	145	146½	144¾	146½
2,950	Erie	37½	37⅝	36¾	36¾
2,490	Louis. & Nash	106¼	106¾	104¾	104¾
220	Manhattan	120	120	118	118
4,800	Mo. Pacific	105¾	107¼	104¾	104¾
170	N. Y., O. & W	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼
70	People's Gas	114	114	114	114
520	Reading	40¼	40¾	39¾	39¾
290	Reading 1st pf

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PIANOS

BARGAINS FROM

Factory AND Workshop.

We'll not enter into lengthy detail of the reasons for offering reliable Pianos underpriced at this season of the year.

The Pianos are here in variety and at prices which mean a genuine saving of many dollars to those who take advantage of our

SPECIAL OFFERINGS.

2 LARGE STERLINGS, fancy Mahogany cases, beautifully and artistically carved, show room models, worth $450, SPECIAL price $360
1 Medium size Sterling, Mahogany case, very plain, concert tone, worth $400, now $315
1 Large Mendelssohn, ebonized case, an odd piano at a low price, worth $275, now $190
2 LITTLE USED STERLINGS, you would not know them from new, special at $285
1 Rosewood Upright, full size, taken in exchange and perfectly repaired in our workshop, a bargain at $110
1 Schuman Upright, large size, walnut case, taken as part payment for a Sterling, perfectly repaired and polished $140
1 United Piano Makers' Upright, 7 octave, good tone, a bargain at $80
1 LARGE HUNTINGTON, concert scale, powerful tone, concert used, worth $325, now $210
1 J. P. Hale Upright, full size, black case, sweet tone $130
1 FISCHER UPRIGHT, a very fine instrument in perfect repair, bargain at $160
4 Very fine full size Squares, in perfect repair, each $40
9 large Squares, fine rich tone, ought to bring $100. Special bargain price $60
3 very handsome Parlor Organs, fancy tops, full tone, each $30
1 very fine, little used, Sterling Organ, was $125, now $65

STERLING PIANO CO.,

536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Open Monday Evenings. Look for the name STERLING.

HBatterman

A Tower of Values.

Best of Summer Goods at a Revelation in Prices.

The Prettiest Lot of Waists,

At Rigid Price Reductions.

79c White and Colored Lawn Shirt Waists, leading styles, soft self collar and cuffs, worth 1.10 to 1.49
1.98 Ladies' China Silk Waists, black and colored, fully tucked back and front, self stock collar, worth 3.00

Ladies' White Undergarments.

THE COOLEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE.

Gowns of Nainsook, three quarters low neck trimmed with lace inserting and lace edge, 98c
Gowns of Cambric, square neck, back and front, with lace insertion and lace ruffle, 1.18
Skirt Chemise of Nainsook, trimmed with lace, new designs, special for Monday only, 98c to 2.65
Muslin Drawers, with deep umbrella ruffle of cambric, 25c

Men's Fancy Night Shirts.

100 dozen Delightful Wearing Night Shirts, of light weight muslin, nicely trimmed, also of summer weight cambric without collars, cut full size, 14 to 19, 45c

The Always Needful Toilet Articles.

Silver Cream Egg Shampoo, 25c
Fine Perfumed Soap, per box 3 cakes, La France roses, 15c
Benzoin and Witch Hazel Lotion, 10c
Imported Bay Rum, 10c
Florida Water, large bottle, 25c
Hair Brushes, solid back, guaranteed for one year, 50c
Fine Imported Tooth Brushes, guaranteed bristles, 10c

Hot Weather Comforts.

COTTON WOVEN HAMMOCKS, with or without valance, reduced to close out, 89c., 98c, and 1.19
WIRE SCREENS, any size to 36x40, 48c
Roebuck's ready-made Screens, fit any window, 18c
Screen Doors, any size, 69c

China Cheapness, Well Selected.

SOME MARVELOUS OFFERINGS FOR MONDAY'S SELLING.

FISH SETS, 14 pieces, including large platter, handsomely decorated in suitable designs, regular price $4.98; 2.98
ICE CREAM AND BERRY SETS, pretty floral decorations with heavily gold stippled border, regular price 98c.; 69c
BERRY BOWLS, SALAD AND FRUIT DISHES AND CRACKER JARS, beautifully tinted and gold relief, regular price 59c.; 39c

Good Things to Eat.

NEW NO. ONE SALT MACKEREL, large, fat and juicy; this quality is a luxury, but at the price we offer, they will be within reach of all, 10-LB. KITS, 97c

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Week's Dealings Enlivened by Several Large Transactions.

UPPER BROADWAY BLOCK SOLD

Large Plot at Fifty-seventh Street Also Under Negotiation — Other Dealings—List of Auction Offerings.

Business last week again developed considerable smoke, accompanied by perhaps a little more fire than had been expected. There was the customary amount of talk about important negotiations, but announcements were also made of the final closing of several transactions of the first magnitude.

The sale of the Kemp Building to a corporation which will erect a fifteen-story structure on the site is significant as being another step in the rebuilding of William Street. The demand for modern office facilities in the insurance district has been good, as shown in the cases of the Atlantic, Queen, and Bishop Buildings, and it is safe to say that some of these structures show a higher net income rate than some of their Broadway neighbors, erected on land costing twice as much per square foot. The Kemp Building site contains about 6,700 square feet, making the announced price, $750,0000, at the rate of $112 per square foot. Five years ago the Queen Insurance Company paid $108 per square foot for the site of its building on the opposite corner—the northwest one at William and Cedar Streets.

The sale of the Hoffman block, mentioned in more detail below, marks the passing of another of the most desirable parcels in the neighborhood of the Fifty-ninth Street Circle into speculative hands—doubtless to await rapid transit developments. Rumor also busied itself during the week with two other large plots in the same immediate section, But, according to the owners, "it's all talk" up to the present time.

In many ways the most gratifying event of the week was the completion of negotiations by which R. H. Macy & Co. get the Koster & Bial property, making it possible for them to go ahead immediately with the construction of their new store—obstinate lessees to the contrary notwithstanding. Nobody would seek to maintain that lessees have no rights in the face of projected improvements, but when their demands become exorbitant and are far in excess of a fair compensation for the damage and inconvenience to which they may be subjected, they are deserving of scant sympathy. The Macy concern has met such obstructionists on their own ground and has won, and the announcement that those tenants who have not seen fit to accept fair offers for the unexpired portions of their leases, may now hide their chagrin as best they can" will doubtless be read with satisfaction by many who in building operations have had to contend against the sandbagging methods of certain tenants.

Other business for the week has been made up of the ordinary run of dealing in flats and dwellings, with an occasional sale of a vacant parcel. The dwelling 5 East Eighty-second Street, purchased last Spring by W. G. Park for about $150,000, has been resold, the buyer's name being withheld for the present.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The New York Realty Corporation has bought from the Rev. Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman, through Holdridge & Ward, the entire block bounded by Broadway and Eighth Avenue, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, 164 by 241 by 200.8 by 121. The price is reported at something less than $1,000,000. An officer of the purchasing corporation said yesterday that no immediate development of the property is contemplated.

It was stated authoritatively yesterday that reports of the sale of the block front on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, owned by the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company, are premature. These reports mention as the prospective buyers Irons & Todd, who, it is said, will erect a twelve-story apartment hotel on the site. The plot has frontages of 214 feet on Broadway and about 170 feet on either street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Charles Brogan to the Board of Fire Underwriters 838 Courtlandt Avenue. The premises will be used as a fire patrol station.

The Municipal Realty Company has sold the four-story dwelling 4 West Sixteenth Street, 35 by 103.3, with right of way in an alley to Fifteenth Street.

Henry Wise has sold for Thomas Summer to George Witt the three-story brick building 86 Cherry Street, 17 by 100.

C. Schierloh has sold to Thomas Welstead the four-story building 453 West Forty-seventh Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

Pease & Elliman have sold for the Beach estate to a client a tract of six acres at Caldwell, N. J., bounded by Prospect and Bloomfield Avenues and Academy Road.

The Auction Room.

The offering of the Hotel Empire, at Broadway and Sixty-third Street, and several out-of-town parcels belonging to the Cauldwell estate promises to be the only event of interest at auction this week. The sale will be conducted on Tuesday by Auctioneer Wells. The foreclosure list is again a short one, and contains no especially attractive properties. No. 92 John Street, a small parcel near Gold Street, will be sold on Wednesday, and on the following day the vacant block front on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, will be put up to satisfy a claim of $40,000.

There were recorded last week 312 mortgages, for $5,410,095, of which 100, for $1,533,320, were at 5 per cent.; 110, for $735,875, were at more, and 102, for $3,140,900, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 303 mortgages, for $3,631,209, of which 111, for $1,260,250, were at 5 per cent.; 130, for $1,322,859, were at more, and 62, for $998,100, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.—By James L. Wells, Trustee's sale, Broadway, southwest corner of Sixty-third Street, extending to Columbus Avenue, being 116.2 feet on Broadway, 128.2 feet on Sixty-third Street, and 75.3 feet on Columbus Avenue, seven-story building, known as the Hotel Empire; also Grant Avenue, Yonkers, northwest corner of Maple Street, two lots; also, Livingston Avenue, Mamaroneck, north side, 245 feet east of Grand Park Avenue, plot 80 by 243; also, Randall Street, Corona, Borough of Queens, 101 feet south of Prometcha Avenue, lot 32 by 100; also, National Street, Corona, west side, 198 feet north of Turnpike Road, lot 25 by 100; also, cottage and plot at Noyac, near Sag Harbor, L. I.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, James N. Rosenberg, referee, 450 Lexington Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 80, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,209.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 449 Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, four-story brick tenement, 25 by 98.9. Due on judgment, $9,449.25.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 104 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 44 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,069.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.—By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Douglass Conklin, referee, 92 John Street, south side, 20.3 feet east of Gold Street, 20.3 by 42.1 by 19.10 by 40.9, four-story brick store. Due on judgment, $2,742; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 539 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement with store. Due on judgment, $15,301.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 41 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 385 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $22,272.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 202 and 264 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 29.9 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $46,595.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, W. L. Turner, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 92.8 by 85.3 to St. Nicholas Place by 90,7 by 95.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 33 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,404.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 2,289 First Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 19 by 100, four-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $5,628; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anvy, referee, 42, 44, and 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Walter H. Mead, referee, 6 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN

Store Closes at 5 P. M. During July & August; Saturdays, 12:30 P. M.

Women's Summer Dresses---Repriced.

A most unusual offering and an appeal to the woman of taste. You buy the Dresses so fast that it makes sad havoc with sizes, especially among the prettiest and best liked styles. We have gathered a large number of these together now and made sharp price reductions for the quickest clearance. Perhaps you saw a Dress at $12.00 yesterday and liked it. Quite possibly it is among those marked $7.50 now. Such are the savings on some of the prettiest Summer Dresses we have shown.

$3.90, from $5.00 and $7.50. Washable Summer Dresses of chambray, madras and percale in plain and fancy stripes. Waists are prettily trimmed with bands in harmonizing colors; skirts are gored and flounced. Pink, blue and oxblood.

$5.50, from $7.50 to $9.00. Washable Summer Dresses and suits of silk finished chambray, natural linen and madras in tan, blue, oxblood and black. Waists of many have sailor collars and insertion of lace; all are prettily trimmed with braid, buttons or stitching. Skirts are mostly the flounce style, either the circular or graduated effect and trimmed with braid or stitching.

$7.50, from $9.75 and $12.00. Washable Summer Dresses of fancy madras, mercerized chambray and linen in an excellent assortment of colorings, including pink, oxblood, blue and Oxford. Waists have wide sailor collars edged with lace. Skirts are the graduated flounce style trimmed with bands of white lawn.

Washable Skirts Sharply Under Price.

There is wide assortment of styles among these pretty, practical Skirts, and prices are the smallest we have known. There is no matching these values:

Skirts of black and navy blue duck, with white polka dots, made with circular flounce and two bands of plain duck; very little priced at.....89c
Skirts of white pique, with graduated flounce, has strap of material on top and bottom of flounce; a very excellent quality of pique and much under price at $1.25
Skirts of natural linen, gored top and graduated flounce; little priced at....$1.48
Skirts of white pique, gored top, with graduated flounce, with two rows of insertion $2.50
Skirts of white pique and natural linen, pedestrian and golf styles, with deep flounce, heavily stitched.....$2.98

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Women's Lightest Straw Hats Reduced

Porto Rican and Manila straws—the "light-as-a feather" sort.

Clearance time brings sharp reductions on some of the most popular Hats of the season. Some are all straw, some straw and felt made ready to wear with trimming of a narrow silk band. Any may be completely trimmed by adding a mull pompon or a feather. The smartest of the season's shapes.

$1.98 for choice—were $2.75 to $4.25.

Main floor, East Building.

Linens for Little.

Especially the needs of boarding house keepers, hotel men and Summer cottagers. There has been no better opportunity this season to buy Linens and water-absorbing Towels for less than they are worth. Every word of this list is worth reading:

64-inch extra heavy all linen cream Damask, our own importation and closely priced.....49c. yd
⅝ size, 20x20 inch, bleached satin damask Napkins, regular $2.00 doz. quality, $1.65 doz
Good quality bleached satin Turkish bath Towels, size 19x43 inches, hemmed or fringed.....10c
Good quality bleached Turkish bath Towels, size 20x45 inches, hemmed or fringed, instead of 18c.....12½c
Extra heavy Turkish bath Mats, regular 59c. quality (2 colors only), and for that reason.....25c
Fine silk and linen Batiste, 48 inches wide, the natural linen shade.....59c. yd
Extra fine and heavy all linen hemstitched damask Tray Cloths, size 19x27 inches, the 50c. quality, at.....29c
Remnants of Table Linen Towelings, odd ½ dozen Napkins, etc., at reduced prices.

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Jars for Preserving.

Wise housewives are taking advantage of the great plenty and cheapness of small fruit to make economical and appetizing desserts for the Winter months. So we have made wider preparations than ever and a complete line of the Mason, Lightning, Sun and Gilchrist Fruit Jars as well as a full assortment of tin top Jelly Tumblers is here at

Prices Much the Lowest Anywhere.

The Basement Store has come to be headquarters for preserving needs. It is doing better than ever before this season.

Summer Glassware.

Imitation cut glass Ice Tubs with removable drainers.....29c
Imitation cut glass lemonade or punch Bowls, large shape, on stand, at $1.98 complete
Imitation cut glass oil or vinegar Cruets at.....19c. each

Globes.

Painted lamp Globes at 59c., 69c. and 89c. each

Basement, West Building.

Net Books Underpriced.

Have you read all these Books? They are the latest and most popular publications sold everywhere under the new "net" system at the full publishers' prices. Perhaps you have priced some of them and found it so. Just as all books are sold here at sharp reductions so are these—the lowest prices anywhere:

Tarry Thou Till I Come, by George Croly, pub. price $1.40 net, our price....$1.06
The Tribulations of a Princess, pub. price $2.25 net, our price.....$2.03
A Pair of Patient Lovers, by William Dean Howells, pub. price $1.15 net, our price, $1.04
The Woman's Book of Sports, by J. P. Paret, pub. price $1.00 net, our price, 90c
Insect Life, by John Henry Comstock, pub. price $1.75 net, our price.....$1.58
Fly Rods and Fly Tackle, by Wells, pub. price $1.75 net, our price.....$1.58
Practical Golf, by Walter J. Travis, pub. price $2.00 net, our price.....$1.80
The Mushroom Book, by Nina L. Marshall, pub. price $3.00 net, our price....$2.70
In Deep Abyss, by Georges Ohnet, pub. price $1.20 net, our price.....98c
Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts, by Mabel O. Wright, pub. price $2.50 net, our price.....$2.25
Sir John and the American Girl, by Lillian Bell, pub. price $1.15 net, our price, $1.04
The Life of a Bee, by M. Maeterlinck, pub. price $1.40 net, our price.....$1.26
How to Know the Wild Flowers, by W. S. Dana, pub. price $2.00 net, our price, $1.80
Our Native Trees, by Harriet L. Keeler, pub. price $2.00 net, our price....$1.80
John Vytal, by William F. Payson, pub. price $1.20 net, our price.....94c
The Bolivian Andes, by Sir Martin Conway, pub. price $3.00 net, our price, $2.70
The Sea Beach at Ebb Tide, by Augusta F. Arnold, pub. price $2.40 net, our price, $2.16
A Journey to Nature by J. P. Mowbray, pub. price $1.50 net, our price....$1.35
Bird Life, by Frank M. Chapman, pub. price $2.00 net, our price.....$1.80
Familiar Trees and Their Leaves, by F. S. Mathews, pub. price $1.75 net, our price, $1.58
China and the Allies, by Henry Savage Landor, 2 vols., pub. price $7.50 net, our price.....$6.75
Ten Singing Lessons, by Madam Marchesi, pub. price $1.50 net, our price, $1.35
Nature Biographies, by Clarence M. Weeds, pub. price $1.50 net, our price, $1.35
The Children of the Nations, by Poultney Bigelow, pub. price $2.00 net, our price, $1.80

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Due on judgment, $3,674; subject to other mortgages for $37,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Third Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, for a one-story iron and frame bridge, 18S by 8; Home for Incurables, premises, owner; Robert C. Rogers of 150 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 53 Pitt Street, for a six-story brick shop and stable, 22 by 97; Max Goldberg of 140 Stanton Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $12,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Martha Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 25 by 40; Carolina Schwarz of 614 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 16.8 feet east of Spencer Place, for a one-story frame shed, 60 by 8; Edwards & Co. of 405 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; R. Warren Lawrence of 900 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Ann and William Streets, northeast corner, to six-story brick lofts, with store; J. C. Baldwin of 7 West Seventy-sixth Street, owner; William B. Tully & Brother of 31 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 903 Broadway, to an eight-story brick lofts, with store; David Birdsall of 319 Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $300.

Nos. 4 and 43 Greene Street, to six-story brick lofts, with store; Julius Kayser of 481 Broadway, owner; the Rusling Company of 21 Cortlandt Street, architects; cost, $1,050.

No. 27 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Chauncey M. Depew, premises, owner; Ludlow & Valentine of 100 Broadway, architects; cost, $4,500.

No. 14 East Sixty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. W. & T. M. Hall of 11 East Forty-second Street, owners; Welch, Smith & Provot of 11 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 409 to 415 Pearl Street, to a ten-story brick storage warehouse; S. W. Bowne, Plaza Hotel, owner; Charles H. Fox, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 222 Eighth Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, with store; Francis Taylor, Nyack, N. Y., owner; Henry Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $200.

Twelfth Street, south side, 90.6 feet west of Avenue B, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $750.

Wooster Street, east side, 150 feet south of Bleecker Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $600.

King's Bridge Road and Academy Street, southwest corner, to a three-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, July 20.

AVENUE E, n w corner of 10th St, 108x205, Unionport; Charles T. Simpson to Frank Gass..... $1
BELMONT ST, n w corner of Topping St or Av, 95x100; Bernard B. Steinbrink to Marie Klemann, (R S $3.50, mtg $5,500)..... 1
CAMBRELING AV, e s, 123.9 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x102.6x25x99.11, with land in front; Charles Ast to Charles Berg, (R S 75 cents, mtg $3,750)..... 1
CAULDWELL AV, 907, w s, 18x100; Walter Seaman to Minnie K. Weber, (R S 50 cents, mtg $5,700)..... 100
CEDAR ST, 120, s s, 20x53.10x20x54.11; Louisa C. Bacon to Annie E. Turley, quitclaim..... 1
CRESTON AV, e s, part of Lot 102, map of Prospect Hill estate, 25x120; Bella Peterson and another to Bennett Childs, (mtg $1,450)..... 1
CROTONA PARK EAST, s s, 116 ft e of Suburban Place, 19x130.9x19x130.1; Elizabeth Ehrhardt to Jenny Cockburn, (mtg $4,000)..... 1
LOT 79, map of the Metropolitan Real Estate Association, Fordham Ridge, opposite Jerome Park; Joseph A. Dean and others, executors and trustees, to Edward J. McCabe..... 1
LOTS 298, 310, 311, 316, 317, 319, 320, 325, 326, 335, 336, 377, 401, 410, 416, 448, 449, 337, and s ½ of Lot 309, map of the Arden property; Henry M. Powell, referee, to Mary E. Dugel, (R S $1.75)..... 2,750
PARK AV, 1,810, w s, 18.9x90; Herman Aaron to James W. Pringle, (R S $1, mtg $7,500)..... 1
PARK AV, 1,810, w s, 18.9x90; Alice M. Strauss to James W. Pringle; (R S $7.75)..... 1
PARK AV, w s, 25.6 ft s of 126th St, 18.10 x90; Owen E. Abrahams to James W. Pringle, (R S $8.25)..... 1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 82, e s, 20.3x94.5x 20x97.9; May McKenzie to Isbel de F. Colbron, (R S $20.25, mtg $36,000)..... 42,850
THOMPSON ST, 231, w s, 24.1x75x irregular; Charles Friedman to Sam Jacobs, (R S $3.75, mtg $23,000)..... 100
7TH AV, 528 and 530, w s, 32x87; Sarah E. Holland to Mary A. Early, (mtg $16,000)..... 100
12TH ST, 516 East, 25x103.3; Charles Goldstein to Francis Marx, (R S $2.75, mtg $25,000)..... 33,000
12TH ST, 514 East, 25x103.3; Charles Goldstein to Joseph Eisen, (R S $1.25, mtg $25,000)..... 1
12TH ST, n s, 514 and 516 East, 50x103.3; Harriet Brownson and another to Charles Goldstein, (R S $4.50, mtg $50,000)..... 1
28TH ST, 219 East, 25x98.9; William B. M. Jordan to Max Rosenthal..... 1
85TH ST, 68 West, 17.6x98.9; Jefferson M. Levy to James C. Parrish, (R S $3.75, mtg $25,000)..... 1,000
37TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Charles L. Ritzmann to Frieda Hart, (mtg $8,000)..... 1
52D ST, 527 West; 136th St, 681 and 683 East, 50x100; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 146th St, 24.11x99.6, ½ part; Fanny Horowitz to Julia Moore..... 100
69TH ST, s w corner of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Ruth Livingston to Thomas O'Reilly, (R S $35.75)..... 1
91ST ST, centre line, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 100x½ block; Christopher A. Buckley to Josephine Geary, (R S $44.25, all liens)..... 55,000
91ST ST, centre line, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 100x½ block; Josephine E. Geary to Daniel Gaffney, (all liens, R S $20.75)..... 56,000
91ST ST, centre line, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 100x ½ block; William H. Kelly, Jr., to Daniel Gaffney, (R S $1.50)..... 6,600
126TH ST, n s, 133.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Hattie A. Campbell to Walter F. Seaman, (R S $2, mtg $11,000)..... Exch.
135D ST, 155 West, 25x99.11; Appollonia Lahr to Goldie Juskowitz, (mtg $21,500) Exch.
163D ST, s e corner of Jackson Av, 25x 72; Walter Seaman to Hattie A. Campbell, (R S $2, mtg $14,000)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

GRAND ST, 412; William B. Hobley, trustee, to Solomon E. Walsal and others, 10 years..... $2,600
RIDGE ST, 46 and 48; the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Jesus Christ to Frank E. Mitchell, 13 7-12 years..... 2,000
WILLIS AV, 357; Ellen Bannister to Emil Rothschild, 3 years..... 600
5TH ST, 704; Julius L. Livingston to Julius Sokol, 3 years, from March 1, 1900..... 660
71ST ST, 140 West; Jacob Mayers to George W. Boskowitz, 5 years..... 2,100
86TH ST, 212 and 214 East; Musical Protective Union to Dorner Brothers, 3 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAAB, Henry, to Marie M. Baab; 3d Av, w s, 50 ft n of 86th St, 4 years..... $2,000
BAISLEY, George F., and another to Gustav Gebert and another; Lot 32, map of the partition of the heirs of Cornell Ferris, 3 years..... 2,500
CALIFANO, Ernest, to Simon Adler and another; 132d St, 43 West, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 2,500
CAMPBELL, Hattie A., to Enoch C. Bell; 163d St, s e corner of Jackson Av, due Sept. 18, 1903, 4½ per cent, gold..... 2,500
CHILDS, J. Bennett, to Bella Peterson and another; Creston Av, s e s, part of Lot 102, 2 years..... 450
DUTTING, J. Henry, to Georgiana C. Stone; 57th St, 429 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000
EARLEY, Mary A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7th Av, 528 and 530, w s, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 29,000
EISEN, Joseph, to Banned Friend; 12th St, 514 East, installments, 6 per cent.... 1,000
FREEMAN, Benjamin, to Julius Kuntz and another; Weeks St, w s, 100 ft n of 174th St, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,000
GIBBONS, Granville, to Dollar Savings Bank; Locust Av, s w corner of 141st St, 1 year, gold..... 18,000
GROSS, Samuel, and another to Kaiser Franz Joseph Lodge, No. 3, I. O. B. A.; 2d St, n s, 72.9 ft w of Avenue C; 2d St, 256, adjoining above, secures indemnity bond..... ..
HOGGSON, Noble F., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 35th St, n s, 142.6 ft e of Park Av, 4½ per cent, due Jan. 1, 1904..... 25,000
JACOBS, Eva, to Thomas P. Kelly; Forsyth St, 5, 4½ per cent..... 20,000
JACOBS, Sam, to Charles Friedman; Thompson St, 231, w s, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,500
KERN, George, to the East River Savings Institution; 10th Av, 639, w s, 25.1x 100, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 16,000
KLEMANN, Marie, to Bernard B. Steinbrink; Belmont St, n w corner of Topping, 3 years..... 2,000
MARX, Frances, to Gustav J. Haase; 12th St, 516 East, 2 years, 6 per cent.... 3,500
McCORMICK, Mary A., to A. B. De Witt; Grand Av, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 3 years..... 6,000
MILANO, Dominick, to the American Mortgage Company; 111th St, 317 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000
NIEMANN, Peter, to William Kohlmeier; Cherry St, n e corner of Jackson St, demand..... 12,000
O'LEARY, John, to Peter McGinn; Prospect Av, e s, 397.6 ft n of 167th St; Stebbins Av, w s, 370.4 ft n of 167th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000
O'LEARY, John, to Michael F. O'Neil; Prospect Av, e s, 330 ft n of 167th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 40,000
O'LEARY, John, to Edward S. Prince; Prospect Av, e s, 375 ft n of 167th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000
O'REILLY, Thomas, to Ruth Livingston; Columbus Av, s w corner of 89th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000
ROSENTHAL, Max, to Edmund Hendricks; 28th St, 219 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000
SEAMAN, Walter, to E. C. Bell; Caulidwell Av, 907, w s, prior mortgage $5,000, 1 year..... 700
SPALDING, Robert H., to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 35th St, 43 to 49 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.....425,000
SPALDING, Robert H., to Myer Hilman; 35th St, 43 to 49 West, prior mortgage $425,000, due Aug. 4, 1902, 6 per cent... 35,000
STARBUCK, Emma W., to Charles H. Sprague; 22d St, 410 West; 22d St, 420 West, and 20th St, 352 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000
STIMPSON, George A., to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; 134th St, n s, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 18,000
TIEMANN, Hugh P., to Elsie C. Tiemann; Riverside Av, s e corner of 129th St; also 12th Av, s w corner of 129th St, with land under water, 3 years..... 3,954
TURLEY, Annie E., to Charles H. Phelps, trustee; Greenwich Av, s w corner of Cedar St; 66 Greenwich St, w s; 37 Washington St, 3 years, 4 per cent.... 53,000
WEXLER, Adolph, to John C. Barr; Webster Av, w s, 153 ft n of 168th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000
WEXLER, Adolph, to John C. Barr; Webster Av, w s, 132 ft n of 168th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENNETT, John C., to Mary D. Nesmith. $1,150
CADWALADER, John L., and another, trustees, to Jane M. Hutton..... 1
GREENWOOD, Isaac J., to Langdon Greenwood, individually..... 1
HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 1
LAWRENCE, Evelina T., to William Kelly..... 3,000
CONWAY, Eustace, as trustee, and an-

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews Sons

Store Closes at 5 P. M. Daily. Saturday at 12:30 P. M.

900 Pairs of Women's $2.50 Shoes, $1.29 Pr.

Made of fine black Dongola kid in button and lace, as good and desirable a lot of Shoes as were ever made, but because the maker had a July clearing of his stock rooms you can buy them at most one-half their regular retail value.

Soles are of solid oak, McKay sewed, perfectly flexible, easy, soft and very comfortable. Round, bulldog and broad toes, with kid or patent leather tips. The style, fit and wear of them are of the best and every pair is warranted same as regular stock. For country, seaside or vacation wear they are just right. $2.50 would be a fair price for any pair of them.

Sizes are as follows: B widths, broken sizes; C widths, all sizes, 3 to 6½; D and E widths, all sizes, 2½ to 7, at, a pair....$1.29

OXFORD TIES.

At $1.34 a pair, made of black dongola and vici kid-skin, hand-turned flexible and thin sewed soles, four of the best lasts to select from, including the bulldog, mannish and broad, round toes, with kid or patent leather tips; these Oxfords are the latest Summer styles, well made, of good materials, and will give best of service, regularly they would cost you $2.50 a pair; a few sizes are missing here and there, but we can fit most feet and to close quickly on bargain table, Monday, at, a pair. . $1.34

Men's $4.00 Shoes at $2.40 a Pair.

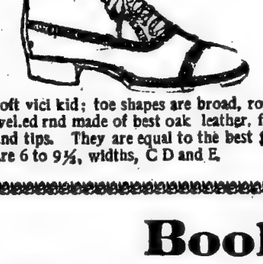

500 pairs of Men's patent leather and black vici kid lace shoes at less than the cost of making them. They are all of this season's newest lasts and styles and are the product of one of our best Brooklyn factories. They are made of best French patent leather, with dull kid tops, or of all soft vici kid; toe shapes are broad, round or bulldog; soles are hand welted and made of best oak leather, fancy punching around vamps and tips. They are equal to the best $4.00 Shoe sold anywhere; sizes are 6 to 9½, widths, C D and E.

Shirt Waists--Never So Little.

Still new and fresh, even after the enormous selling of the past week. The same assortment of variety and style remains, owing to our vast purchasing power. Are you going to share in the values for Monday? They are going quickly.

Percale Shirt Waists, plaited back, bishop sleeves, all good colorings.....39c
Lawn and percale Shirt Waists' several styles, pretty stripes, 69c
Striped chambray Shirt Waists, sailor collar, trimmed with white pique, something special.....97c
Linen Shirt Waists, with 2 wide rows of embroidery down front, tucks in back, at $1.79
White lawn Shirt Waists, tucked back, embroidery and tucked front, special.....49c
White lawn Waists, with embroidered insertings, 3 styles, neatly tucked in back, at..69c
White lawn Waists, several styles, with lace and embroidery, fine tucks in back, stock collar, value $1.50, special.....97c
Extra fine white lawn Waists, with choice embroideries and dainty tucks, some buttoned in back, special $1.48 and $1.98

Books.

New and Popular Books for Leisure Hours.

Sister Teresa, by author of Esther Waters, pub. price $1.50, our price.....$1.07
Cinderella, by S. R. Crockett, pub. price, $1.50, our price.$1.07
The Puppet Crown, by Harold MacGrath, pub. price $1.50, our price.....98c
Crisis, by author of Richard Carvel, pub. price. $1.50, our price.....98c
The Potter and the Clay, by Maude Howard Pitman, pub. price $1.50, our price.....98c.
Miss Pritchard's Wedding Trip, by Clara Louise Burnham, pub. price $1.50, our price....98c
The Inn of the Silver Moon, by Hennan K. Viele, pub. price $1.25, our price.....88c
Jack Raymond, by the author of The

other to Maria T. De Vendrell and another, executors 1
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company 15,000
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company 6,000
LEDOUX, Paul W., to Geneva C. Stopenhagen 1
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Carl Fischer 5,750
MARX, Frances, to Banned Friend 3,400
MILLER, Frank C., to Enoch C. Bell 5,000
SCHLUMPF, William, to Kunigunda Brummer 2,500
SUAREZ, Benigno S., guardian, to Benigno S. Suarez, executor 45,000
SUAREZ, Benigno S., guardian, to Benigno S. Suarez, executor 30,000
TOOKER, Charles B., to John B. Degnan. 514
WARD, Mary B., and others to Anna M. V. Gildersleeve 3,037

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 2,780; John A. Schroeder and another against Joseph A. Stoll, owner and contractor $1,386
BURNSIDE AV, n e corner of Anthony Av, 50x100; Clifford L. Miller against Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner and contractor 564
CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Harry Gelber against Samuel H. Lyons, owner and contractor 300
MADISON AV, 1,242; Bernhard Greenbaum against Catherine Moran, owner and contractor 95
WALTON AV, s e corner of 176th St, 100x80; Clifford L. Miller against Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner and contractor 227
7TH AV, 2,034 to 2,040; Victor E. Johnson against Rosa Browning, owner; Thomas Miller, contractor 9
45TH ST, 57 to 63 West; Hugh J. Barron and another against Leroy E. Mosher and another, owners and contractors 2,771
85TH ST, 125 East; William P. Smale against estate of John First, owner; Wilhelmina First, contractor 22
103D ST, s s, 402 ft e of 1st Av, 150x35; Frank C. O'Donnell against Harlem Market Company, Limited, owner; Louis L. Cavinato, contractor 815
115TH ST, 56 East; Edward Osserman against Herman Cottek, owner; Charles Taylor, contractor 65

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

35TH ST, n s, 289.3 ft e of 6th Av, 85.9x98.9; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with Robert H. Spalding $425,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE B, w s, 43.3 ft n of 11th St, 20x90.6; George Gerlach and another against Wilhelmena Jaiger, administratrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Sattler.
DIVISION ST, 123 and 125; Rosa Hersog against Rachel Friedman, executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Zimmerman.
IRVING PLACE, w s, 82.9 ft n of 15th St, 20.6 x80; Irving Place, e s, 39.6 ft n of 16th St, 19.5 x80.4, and property in Westchester County; Samuel P. Skinner, executor, against Sidney Ward, executor, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Burr & Davidson.
IRVING PLACE, w s, 82.9 ft n of 15th St, 20.6 x80; Irving Place, e s, 39.6 ft n of 16th St, 19.5 x80.4, and property in Westchester County; Samuel P. Skinner, executor, against the Westchester Trust Company, trustee, (judicial construction of will, &c., and accounting;) attorneys, Burr & Davidson.
JEROME and Anderson Avs, — w corner, 117.9x 117.6x irregular; Elizabeth J. Childs and another, trustees, against Adalyn M. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.
PRINCE ST and West Broadway, s e corner 75x101; Mary E. Abot against T. Quincy Brown and another, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 502 ft s of 156th St, 26x90; Caroline Schwarz against George W. Arthur and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hahn, Debevoise & Cady.
ST. ANN'S AV and 140th St, s w corner, 100x 150; Thomas H. Connelly against James Van Winkle and another, (action to cancel a deed;) attorney, E. R. Leavitt.
6TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 120th St, 25xx100; William P. Douglass, executor, against Emmons H. Sanford and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & —.
46TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of 10th Av, 20x100.5; Elizabeth Betz against Christian Kaiser and another, administrators, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. J. Gross.
62D ST, 225 West; Kate Warner against Mary M. McDermott and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Brinkerhoff.
122D ST, 238 and 240 East; Diedrich Fink, trustee, against Jacob Sommer and another, (action to establish trust and appoint a receiver;) attorneys, Forster, Hotaling & Klenke.
SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Cafiero, from Genoa for New York, sld. from Naples to-day.

Indelli Against Rubine.

Edward Herrmann, counsel for Harris Rubine, owner of the premises Ninety-first Street, 300 feet east of Second Avenue, writes in relation to a mechanic's lien filed against the property by Pietro Indelli, that the lien is based upon a contract which Indelli refused to perform and under which he did no work, and that there is nothing due Mr. Indelli from Mr. Rubine.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:46	Sun sets...7:26	Moon sets...10:16

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:34	Gov. Isl'd..12:04	H. Gate....1:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:42	Gov. Isl'd..	H. Gate.... ...

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JULY 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk.....		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

Finance, Colon.....	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ragusa, Barbados and Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores..	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

Alamo, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Cuba and Mexico, via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool.....	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennland, Antwerp.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Roraima, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.....	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow.....	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 46 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) [Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Peru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 18, and up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. July 21. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 21 and up to July 27, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York July 27, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 15, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, June 16; Shanghai, June 22; Yokohama, June 29 and Honolulu, July 10, which reached San Francisco per steamer Peru, were dispatched East July 17 at 6 P. M., and that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York tomorrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JULY 21.

Archimede, Genoa, July 5.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, July 5.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, July 6.
Caribbee, Barbados, July 13.
Cufic, Liverpool, July 9.
El Paso, New Orleans, July 16.
La Gascogne, Havre, July 13.
Maraval, Trinidad, July 13.
Mesaba, London, July 11.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, July 11.
Picqua, Gibraltar, July 5.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 20.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, July 11.
Seminole, Jacksonville, July 18.

MONDAY, JULY 22.

Bellanoch, St. Lucia, July 16.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, July 19.
Critic, Dundee, July 8.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 12.
Louisiana, New Orleans, July 17.
Maracaibo, Porto Cabello, July 12.
Mongolian, Clyde, July 12.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

Algiers, New Orleans, July 19.
City of Washington, Colon, July 16.
El Monte, New Orleans, July 18.
Jefferson, Norfolk, July 22.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Cherbourg, July 17.
Southwark, Antwerp, July 13.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

Boston City, Gibraltar, July 10.
Concho, Galveston, July 17.
Hamilton, Norfolk, July 23.
Teutonic, Liverpool, July 17.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

Bulgaria, Boulogne, July 15.
Colorado, Hull, July 13.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 20.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, July 13.
Jamestown, Norfolk, July 24.

Arrived.

SS Therese, (Nor.,) Havnaess, Guanaco July 10, with pitch to the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 P. M.
SS Ydun, (Nor.,) Christensen, Manzanilla June 30, Santa Cruz July 4, Jucara 7th, Casilda 9th, Tunas De Zaza 13th, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool July 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 A. M.
SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Watson, Hull July 7, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 A. M.
SS Vignaes, (Nor.,) Johannes, Porto Plata, San Domingo, July 14, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.
SS Taff, (Br.,) Canrobert, Banes July 14, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.
SS Phidias, (Br.,) Allen, Santos June 21, Rio Janeiro 27th, and St. Lucia July 12, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 A. M.
SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Daggry, (Nor.,) Petersen, Maracaibo July 10, Curacao 11th, with mdse. to Bolton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Martello, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Patricia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Georgian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Umbria, (Br.,) for Liverpool, via Queenstown.
SS Ikbal, (Br.,) for Antwerp, via Gravesend.
SS Manitou, (Br.,) for London.
SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam, via Boulogne.
SS Island, (Dan.,) for Christiansand and Copenhagen.
SS Trave, (Ger.,) for Naples and Genoa.
SS Zulia, for La Guayra, Curacao, and Maracaibo.
SS San Juan, for San Juan.
SS Furnessia, (Br.,) for Glasgow, via Moville.
SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) for Pernambuco, Bahia, &c.
SS Alene, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS El Mar, for New Orleans.
SS Albano, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, via Newport News.
SS Bellaura, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) for Bordeaux.
SS British King, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Claverdale, (Br.,) for Singapore, Manila, Shanghai, &c.
SS Coronada, (Br.,) for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington and Georgetown.
SS Sabine, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Philadelphia, for Philadelphia.
SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) for Malta, Venice, and Trieste.
SS Flowergate, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B.
SS Moreton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Mongibello, (Ital.,) for New Orleans.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.

Spoken.

Ship Leicester Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Burch, from Antwerp for New York, was spoken July 8, in latitude 45, longitude 28.
Ship Durbridge, (Br.,) Capt. McLauchlan, from London for New York, was spoken July 10, in latitude 47, longitude 44.
Bark Pioneer, (Ger.,) Capt. Alberti, from Dunkirk for New York, was spoken July 14, in latitude 45, longitude 36.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 20.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown yesterday and proceeded.
SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Villeaumoras, from New York, arr. at Havre at 4 A. M. today.
SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York, via Cherbourg, arr. at Antwerp at 5 A. M. to-day.
SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from New York, via Cherbourg, for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 1:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.
SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Verlynde, for New York, sld. from Havre at 1 P. M. to-day.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.
SS Kent, (Br.,) Capt. Frinke, from New York, via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at Brisbane yesterday.
SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.
SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New York, via Cherbourg, sld. from Bremen to-day.
SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. Pizzarello, from New York, via St. Michael's, arr. at Naples July 17.
SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from Trieste, &c., for New York, arr. at Messina yesterday.
SS Tomoana, (Br.,) Capt. Child, from New York, via St. Vincent, C. V., Melbourne, &c., arr. at Auckland yesterday.
SS Eidsvold, (Nor.,) Capt. Schlyder, for New York, sld. from Hamburg July 17.
SS Syracusa, (Ger.,) Capt. Behrmann, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro July 17.
SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Cafiero, for New York, sld. from Genoa July 18.
SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarland, for New York, sld. from Genoa July 18.
SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Daldorf, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam July 18.
SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New York for Flushing, passed Scilly to-day.
SS Muriel, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from Messina for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.
SS Ucayali, (Br.,) Capt. Kaas, from New York for Ceara, arr. at Maranham yesterday.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

What Isaac Said.

From The London Globe.

An amusing story comes from a Sunday school in Suffolk, where a teacher was giving a lesson on the sacrifice of Isaac by Abraham. "When everything was in readiness, what did Isaac say?" she asked, but receiving no answer, prompted, "And he said, Behold the fire and the wood, but where is the—." After a slight pause a small boy exclaimed in the accents of conviction, "Please, teacher, the matches."

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

1 and 2 family Houses, $4,500 upward; within two blocks of L stations; houses have all improvements; before investing elsewhere give me a call. J. LEITNER, 3d and Wendover Avs.

Best corner on 8th Av., near 125th St.; containing four stores and 12 apartments, nearly new; also hundred lots, Sunnyside Park, half way between Mount Vernon and Bronxville. Owner, Machenbach, 561 Broadway.

A large four-story dwelling, full lot, 25th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; price less than $50,000; possession; terms to suit. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St. (Fifth Avenue Hotel.)

An attractive 3-story and basement brown-stone residence, 169 West 93d St., all modern improvements, at a sacrifice. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 44C Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—25,000 cash buys corner on Broadway, between 14th and 23d Sts.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—East 74th St.; tenement; rents, $1,900; price, $16,500; make an offer.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SACRIFICE.—Modern double tenement; East 73d, near 3d; $18,000; rents, $2,115.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Chance of lifetime; full width private house, 88th St., $10,000; make offer.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Great reduction for quick sale!—Four-story dwelling, 57th St., near 8th.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—3,200 square feet, Stuyvesant St.; owner going abroad; will sell cheap.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—A LARGE 2D AV. CORNER, BELOW 14TH; EASY TERMS.
THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH ST.

Bargains, Bronx.—One, two, and three family houses. Write or call, Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BORROWERS on FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGE securities may obtain loans in sums to suit, directly from attorney's office, SAVING BROKERAGE FEES.
Money to loan at 4 per cent. Apply with full particulars, Box V, 177 Times.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

At 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JULY 23, NOON.
The following desirable properties:

HOTEL EMPIRE,

finely situated on
BROADWAY, COLUMBUS AVE., 63D STREET, N. Y. CITY.
A modern 7-story building, (including certain furniture therein,) and plot, about 5 1-3 city lots.

SUMMER COTTAGE AND PLOT,

NOYAC, NEAR SAG HARBOR, L. I.

BUILDING LOTS,

CORONA, Queens, N. Y. City; YONKERS PARK, Westchester Co., N. Y.; MAMARONECK, Westchester Co., N. Y.; CALDWELL, Lake George, N. Y.; TOMS RIVER, Ocean Co., N. J., and SORRENTO, near Bar Harbor, Maine.
Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

(BOROUGH PARK LOTS).

10% PROFIT GUARANTEED.

The great improvement in Brooklyn real estate justifies our prophecy of 100% increase in value in the next five years.
Buyers will be guaranteed purchase price and 10% profit.
Others Promise, We Guarantee.
Investors should see Borough Park before buying. The safest investment and surest advance is now in Brooklyn.
Call or send postal for map and particulars.

BOROUGH PARK CO.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Pres.,
49th St. and 12th Avenue, Brooklyn.
5th Avenue Elevated from Manhattan end of Bridge, through cars, five-cent fare. 26 minutes to station on property.

Capital, $150,000. Surplus, $600,000

2 To 10 CHOICE LOTS AT A BARGAIN.

IN BROOKLYN'S PRETTIEST SECTION.
Thirty minutes from Park Row. Address owner, William Oppenheim, 34 Wall St., New York City.

BARGAINS IN LOTS.

I have 2 full lots near Brighton Beach R. R. and near King's Highway; 34 minutes from City Hall; 5c. fare; will sell for $225 each; easy terms; asking $400 near by on same street; write quick if you want them. W. T. Yale, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

Bargain.—One-family 2-story and extension, cemented cellar, 7 rooms, bath, furnace, gas, stone tubs, range, &c., near Saratoga Kings L Station; 20 minutes to bridge or Broadway Ferry; $2,650; easy terms. Address owner, B., 362 Jerome St., E. N. Y., Brooklyn.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

37, 39, 41 Maspeth Av., Brooklyn.—Factory and tenement property; free and clear; (growing in value as the new bridge to Brooklyn nears completion.) Apply 133 Greene St., near Bleecker, Manhattan; ground floor.

$2,150 BUYS 1,625 Atlantic, near Troy Av.; 3-family 14-room dwelling; rent $26 monthly; house recently foreclosed, mortgage being $2,000. FINCH, on premises.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Want a home.
Like paying rent? ?
In Borough of Queens, where
Values are advancing?
New York Land and Warehouse Co.
are the people to see.
Recently bought 76 houses and 100 acres land.
Have 33 houses—$2,000 to $3,950.
Building 11 new ones.
All to develop and start home seekers.
Plan of payment best ever used.
Walking distance James Slip and 34th St. Ferries.
No car fare.
Call 167 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.

Flushing, Long Island, 45 Minutes to Wall Street. —To let, fully furnished, desirable family residence, Colonial style, (owner in Europe,) containing 18 rooms; open plumbing; stabling for five horses; excellent garden; grounds contain five acres; adjoining Flushing Golf Club, ¾ of mile from railroad depot; can be leased furnished for one year, or unfurnished for a term; price, $150 a month. R. H. E. Elliott, Real Estate, 62 William Street.

$200 cash and $10.00 monthly buys 7-room cottage; improvements; new; good location; snap. HAMILTON, Corona.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

In heart of 24th Ward, fronting Eastern Boulevard and adjoining Bronx Parkway. I have improved lots which I will sell cheap at $10 monthly, without interest or assessments. Massey, Box 170 Times Office.

VERY CHEAP.—Bronxville lots at station; sewers, sidewalks, water, electric light, paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments; commutation, 8 cents. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Hartsdale, suburban residence, 12 rooms, all improvements; hardwood floors, large lot; stable, hennery; price only $6,500.
G. A. Peterson & Co., 187 Broadway, N. Y.

Cottage.—Mount Vernon, 8 rooms, for sale; all improvements; fruit, shrubs; lot 50x106; sacrifice. Owner, 21 South 12th Av.

Yonkers.

At Fairview, Yonkers.—Well-built house, nine rooms and bath; hardwood trim, polished oak floors, electric lighting, furnace, nickel plumbing; decorated to suit; fine view; plot, 50x100, (more land if desired;) three minutes station, 36 minutes Rector St., 37 minutes Grand Central Station; commutation cheap; high ground; delightful location; neighborhood restricted; price, $5,500; terms easy; send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d St.

Cool breezes, pure air, high ground, beautiful views; detached houses, large rooms, and every convenience; close to station; easy to reach; easy to buy homes at Fairview, Yonkers; send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d St.

Do you object to a long walk from station? Fairview is directly at station; no trolley riding. J. H. Gordon, 20 East 42d St.

Mamaroneck.

On Boulevard and Sound—High and Dry.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. WEEKLY—NO INTEREST or ASSESSMENTS: near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

KEEP YOUR EYE
ON PENN. R. R. DEVELOPMENTS ON LONG ISLAND.
Tunnel under East River.
Blackwell's Island Bridge over East River is creating demand for
FACTORY SITES
IN LONG ISLAND CITY.
We have them.
Railroad and water fronts combined;
New York freight rate;
Centre Greater New York;
Values now moderate—advancing.
Single lot or acreage, as desired;
One piece with 4,900 feet dockage; deep water.
Address
NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE CO.,
167 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 116TH ST. & MADISON AV. AND CORNER 99TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

34th St., Broadway, 5th Av.—Buildings to lease; alter to suit tenants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

320 9th Av.—Elegant store, splendid stand, for family liquor and delicatessen or installment furniture.

Building, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine lot, 25x98, and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD

on-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

Fine Homes about New York on the most attractive terms—Houses, Grounds, and Location considered. Nothing on the market is so attractive as Grantwood. Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferries, (via Hudson River Traction Company's R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th Street ferry by trolley car.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.
Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; fine staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.
Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.
Write for photographic views and free tickets to visit the property.
Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co
1,135 Broadway, New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.
All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.
Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.
Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.
Agent on premises to show property and give full information.
C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

Tract of land for sale; about 50 acres; 2,000 feet of water front; grand investment; near Lawrence, line of L. I. and trolley roads. Thomas O'Kane, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NEW SEA COAST SUMMER CITY.
A new place for Summer homes by the sea. Ocean and still water bathing. Boating, sailing, and fishing. Shooting in season. Convenient to New York, Philadelphia, and intervening places. Lots at low prices and reasonable terms of payment. Send for prospectus or call on
SEASHORE AND BAY COMPANY,
Room 4, 39 East 42d St.

A.—A.—Montclair, (Upper Montclair Station.)—For sale, desirable residence; convenient to depot, church, school; best location in town; 10 rooms, steam heat, electric light, gas, sewers; every modern improvement; perfect order; lot, 75x200; lawn, shade, fruit, garden, flowers, etc.; perfect home; no exchange. Address H. L. Moxley, 320 Broadway, New York.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

If you want to buy a country residence or farm I can get you what you want. Edgar A. Pember, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale at Newport, Rhode Island,

ALL THE UNIMPROVED PROPERTY OF THE LATE A. A. LOW.

Parcel No. 1—Containing 13½ acres of land, (more or less,) adjoining the Busk place, with fine frontage on Ocean Av. and unrestricted ocean view.
Parcel No. 2—Containing 19 acres of land, more or less, on the northerly side of Castle Hill Av., opposite Prof. Agassiz and G. M. Hutton places, the Golf Club, and the Bateman place, with ocean view.
Parcel No. 3—Containing 14½ acres of land, more or less, opposite the Golf Club and Bateman place, and near the Westchester Polo Field, with ocean view.
ALL THE ABOVE PARCELS ARE SITUATED IN A VERY DESIRABLE PART OF NEWPORT.
PRICES AND DIAGRAMS BY
DeBlois & Eldridge,
1 West 38th St., New York, and
152 Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE

On the Housatonic River & Sound

Opposite Stratford, (Conn.)

AN ESTATE CONSISTING OF 150 ACRES, almost surrounded by water; fine mansion, cottage, farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings. Distance 5 miles from Bridgeport, 1½ miles from Stratford.
Further information can be obtained from

GEO. R. READ, Agent,
60 CEDAR STREET.
(8672)

A sportsman's paradise; home of the deer, speckled and salmon trout; the well-known Hinckley estate of 1,500 acres in the Adirondack region is for sale, bounded by the West Canada, crossed by the Four-Mile stream; contains 4 lovely lakes, cottages, large house and barn; photographs and particulars. Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,036 Kingston, N. Y.

For Sale—In the heart of the Adirondack Mts., a new modern house; 7 sleeping rooms, every one facing the lake; completely furnished and ready to occupy; dining room, two parlors; piazza 50 feet long; boats and fishing tackle. Inquire G. J. Benson, 132 State St., Albany, N. Y.

For Sale—$5,500, at Tarrytown, N. Y., a very pretty cottage; 9 rooms; all improvements; location and neighborhood first-class; fine river view; lot, 50x100; pretty lawn, shrubbery, and fruit; would let furnished for 2 or 3 months. David Silver, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Half Value. — $4,250; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau St.

Desirable sites in the most attractive section of Intervale, White Mountains; one-acre plots from $300 up. Also large Park reservation, suitable for hotel or country home; 500 acres. Address Wm. Pitman, Intervale, N. H.

Factory sites in Bridgeport, Conn., near tidewater and rail. Apply to Horace W. Smith, Executor, 141 John St., Bridgeport, Conn.

For Sale—Two 160-acre farms on Elk River, S. D.; $3,000.00; bargain! John A. Parker, 1,039 Unity Building, Chicago.

Property in Kansas City, Mo. Principals address owner, P. N., 182 Woody Crest Av., New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

40,000 EQUITIES in several improved city properties, and cash, to exchange for large piece of city, or free and clear country.
BELLAMY, Owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Broadway, Brooklyn.—Two five-story brick tenements and stores; equity $15,000; want free, unimproved property; city or country. Ignats Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Will exchange lots situated in Bronx or Queens for Manhattan income property. Huston, 302 West 143d St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—For quick purchaser, Business Property, showing good income; one tenant preferred.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—Wanted for our Fall list, private houses, 8th to 90th St.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted.—Dwellings for sale or to rent. Send full particulars. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Wanted—Private house for business purposes on 5th St., between 4th and Madison Aves. A. B., Box 78, 1,249 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Our canvassers have completed our list of houses for Fall season. Call or write for best list in Manhattan.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Modern three-story house, 12th St., near 6th; 13 rooms; rent $1,800.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable four-story house, 17th St., near Irving Place; 16 rooms; $2,200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive three-story house, 12th St., near 5th; 13 rooms; rent, $1,350.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE ALLSTON,

17 and 19 East 38th St., cor. Madison Ave.

A choice apartment of two rooms and bath-room will be available October first; $600 per annum. Caterer on premises.
Also one apartment of four rooms and bath-room, $1,200 per annum.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
B'way, Cor. 44th St.

LENOX AV.,

163-65, and 101 West 118th St.

The Lenox,

7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS.
Baths; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water; combination ranges; UNIFORMED HALL SERVICE; low rentals.

PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH, NEAR 7TH AV.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

3 West 102d St.—Convenient Park, elevated and surface cars; 6 rooms and bath; moderate rents.

18th St., 341 West.—4 rooms

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

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PIANOS.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS. Special bargains in slightly used Pianos. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANO CO.

Grand and Upright Pianos; used Pianos at greatly reduced prices; list of bargains mailed; terms easy; rentals from $3; small Pianos a specialty.
BROADWAY, COR. 47TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT

for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Special.—Weber, bargain, upright, $165; Chickering, $150; guaranteed; stool, cover, and free care one year. CHANDLER, 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$10 First Payment.—Balance easy installments; new upright, including stool and scarf. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$3 to $5 rents pianos, with mandolin or orchestra attachment. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

PACKARD
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
Fourth Ave. & 23d St. Phone 101—18.

Known by its Work for Forty-Three Years.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
Kindergarten, Elementary and High School.
Kindergarten Normal Department.
J. F. REIGART, Supt., 109 West 54th St.
Percival Chubb, Prin. High School. 48 E. 58th St.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE WEAUTINAUG SCHOOL FOR BOYS—New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn. Rev. F. B. Draper, Head Master. Opens September 24th, 1901.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

French Instruction.—By professor of French; conversation; Parisian pronunciation easily acquired; highest references. Mlle. Gabriel, 78 West 46th St.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

HOME INSTITUTE, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.—A Boarding School for girls. College preparation. M. W. METCALF, Principal.

RYE SEMINARY.
For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, The Misses STOWE, Rye, New York.

MME. LA POMPADOUR, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, 12 West 125th St., near 5th Av.—Classes formed; engagements taken for Fall.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

M. L. PINKHAM
MUSICAL BUREAU
37 & 38 Decker Building, 33 Union Square West.

Business Opportunities.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
Stocks and Bonds underwritten or sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
DANIELS & COMPANY,
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Also London, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco.

A Rare Opportunity.—$4,000 buys a well established, strictly cash business, yielding $125 per month, clear of all expense, and can be increased; good cause for selling; will demonstrate any proofs required; no agents. Address M. H., 607 East 155th St.

$20,000 purchases third interest in New York manufacturing company, paying 20 to 30 per cent. on investment; established business; a monopoly; money needed to meet growing trade. Box B., 1,515 3d Av.

$10,000.—A college graduate, with capital to invest, can secure a live, profitable interest and fine position with a first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, Box U, 165 Times Office.

An opportunity for a business man to invest $10,000, with services, in an established mechanical manufacturing business which will bear the closest examination. Mechanical, Box 105, 1,265 Broadway.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 256 Broadway.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Advice Free—Avoid worry and trouble; consult experienced lawyer; practices, all courts; prompt attention, least expense; best results; strictly confidential. Room 228, 60 Broadway.

Established hotel and roadhouse; 22 rooms; completely furnished; first-class café; good business; investigate. Box 488, Patchogue, L. I.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN.
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Gold dollars wanted: $1.35 paid for any date; gold half and quarter dollars, before 1873, $1.00; book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. LYMAN H. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1.00 down, $1.00 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Write or call, Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $3 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 208 Broadway.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rahmer, & Thomsen, 386 Broadway, New York.

Watches, Diamonds; weekly payments; best quality; lowest prices; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

450 single school desks in good condition sold cheap; large assortment of desks. Finn Bros., 26-32 Centre St.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
Coney Island.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:25, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."

Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P.M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 24 St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45. A. M. 12.45, 3.15, 3.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 24 St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 5, 5.30, 6, 6.30, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.

Will receive passengers daily except Sunday, commencing Thursday, July 18, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 4, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning.

Tickets for sale and full information at 71 Water St., New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Rooms and berths can be secured up to 5 P. M. by telephone, 1,765 Broad, New York, or 1,381 Main, Brooklyn.

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON
AS FAR AS POUGHKEEPSIE
BY THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER
"CITY OF LOWELL."

SUNDAYS, commencing July 21st. Leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. Returning, due 129th St., 5:30 P. M.; Pier 36, N. R., 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner; also a la carte. Main deck lunch counter, popular prices.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From West 129th St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
Battery Landing 9:15, 10:30 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.

ALL DAY SUNDAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
On SUNDAYS the new fast steel STEAMER "CHESTER W. CHAPIN" leaves Pier 25 East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 31st St., 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.
FARE, $1 ROUND TRIP. CHILDREN, 50 CENTS.

NORTH BEACH

Large double-decked boats leave East 99th St. **Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly.** Week days, **hourly,** 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. **Fare 10 cts.**

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Purchase and Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 125th St.

Old Feather Beds.—Cash or new hair mattress for old feather beds. Edwards, 790 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Religious Notices.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST., Rev. J. S. Shipman, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. Dudley Brown, D. D., in Charge.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M. Evening prayer, 8 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. B. Chatni, D. D.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE KENILWORTH.

Absolutely fire-proof; offers superior accommodations; rates, $1.00 per day up. The Kenilworth is one of the finest hotels in Buffalo, Cor. Elmwood and Anderson Place. MURRAY S. CLARK, Mgr.

Storage.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,567 38th St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Sacrifice—Fine driving or business horse; also delivery wagon. Call at Davidow Bros., 91 Av. and 124th St.

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York & Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Last train returning 11:15 P. M.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R.

Leave foot Whitehall St., N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M.

Last train returning 10:39 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

DIRECT EXPRESS TRAINS FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE ON SUNDAYS,
VIA ELEVATED AND L. I. R. R.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge 10:10 A. M. and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. elevated stations.

VIA NEW YORK AND ROCKAWAY BEACH RY.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, (9:30 Hammel only,) and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:30 P. M.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 4.00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 3:50, and 6:40 P. M. Last train returning leaves Long Beach at 9:38 P. M.

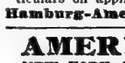

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr. July 30 Kaiser Wm. Gr. Aug. 27
Kaiserin M. Th. Aug. 13 Kaiserin M. Th. Sept. 10
*Lahn ..... Aug. 20 *Lahn ..... Sept. 17
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—LONDON—(PARIS)—HAVRE—BREMEN
G. Grf. Sp. July 25, noon Pr. der Gr. Aug. 22, 10 AM
Barbarossa, Aug. 8, 11 AM Gr. Kurfurst, Aug. 29, 4 PM
K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM †H. H. Meier, Sept. 5, 10 AM
From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM †H'h'zoll'n, Sept. 7, noon
Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
‡(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
DELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Columbia, July 25, 10 AM A. Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM
D'Deutschland, Aug. 8, 11 AM F. Blum'rck, Aug. 29, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Waldersee, July 27, 2 PM *Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon
*Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM
Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon
Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM *Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISE

to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 15, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul...Aug. 7, 10 AM St. Paul. Aug. 28, 10 AM
St. Louis. Aug. 14, 10 AM St. Louis. Sept. 4, 10 AM
*Zeeland...Aug. 21, noon Philа...Sept. 11, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Pennland...July 24, noon *Vaderla'd. Aug. 7, noon
Southw'k...July 31, noon Kensington. Aug. 14, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.
MESABA.....July 27, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEHAHA, ...July 27, 2.00 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Aug. 10, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 10, 11 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Aug. 17, 9 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

SUMMER OCEAN TRIP
To Halifax, N.S., & St. John's, N.F
Halifax (including meals and berth).....$20
St. John's (including meals and berth).... 34
S. S. SILVIA
Sails Aug. 3d, 21, Sept. 7th, 25th, &c.
Apply to C. T. BOWRING & CO., LTD., 17 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Ethiopia...July 27, noon Anchoria...Aug. 17 noon
Astoria...Aug. 10, noon Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $28 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Nord America, Aug. 1 Duca'a di Genova, Aug. 15
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "CELTIC" to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

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Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Ccptic.....Aug. 2 Peking.....Aug. 17
Am Maru.....Aug. 10 Gaelic.....Aug. 27
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....July 29, Oct. 7
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Aug. 19, Nov. 4
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Sept. 9
Imperial Limited, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
AORANGI.....July 26 MOANA.....Aug. 23
For rates apply 385 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect. FARE—New York to Tannersville: $2.00.
Descriptive Folders Mailed Free.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS.

Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

SAUGERTIES BOATS LEAVE FROM FOOT OF Christopher St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East, Strs PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, 6:00 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Saty night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.

NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.

NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service weekdays. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POKEEPSIE & RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.
LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.

PATTEN LINE.

WEEK DAYS.
Leave ft. W. 129th St. 9:00 & *11 A. M.
Leave ft. W. Little 12th St. 9:00 & *11 A. M.
*(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 9:00, 9:50 and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star" leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. Telephone 3419 Franklin. General office at New Pier 32, East River.

PEOPLE'S LINE
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Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

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REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
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Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5:00 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on Steamers sailing days only.

JOY $2.00 TO BOSTON.
LINE. PROVIDENCE AND RETURN, $1.50.
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From Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine St. Rooms reserved in advance. 'Phone 3063 Franklin.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line
Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Liberty St. and South Ferry. (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	
Easton Local	‡5:45 p. m.	
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	
Mauch Chunk & Reading		1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	‡5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m.	
ATLANTIC CITY SATURDAY SPECIAL	1:00 p. m.	
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	‡ 9:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	
N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. Saturday Special	‡1:10 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡2:45 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡4:45 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡6:23 p. m.	

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
‡*4:30, ‡7:30, ‡8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., ‡1:00, ‡1:30, ‡3:00, *3:40, ‡4:00, ‡‡4:00, ‡4:30, ‡5:00, *7:00, ‡7:30, ‡9:00, ‡‡9:29 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
‡*4:30, ‡8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., ‡1:02, *1:30, *3:40, ‡5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE,
foot of Rector St.
Through to Point Pleasant 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Through to Ocean Grove, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 p. m.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 118, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 787 6th Av., 23 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 3,609 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination. ‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.		
Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.	
Chicago, Pitt

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Summer Resorts.

SUMMER TOURS.

The following are some of the many Tours, suitable for Holiday travel during the hot weather, the fares including hotels and All Traveling Expenses:

NEWFOUNDLAND Two Tours to this wonderful Northern land, via Halifax and the Bras d'Or Lakes—a fresh field for tourist travel. July 26, 21 days, $170; August 16, 18 days, $155.

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ST. LAWRENCE TOUR, visiting the PAN-AMERICAN, Niagara, Toronto, through the Rapids to Montreal, Quebec, Ausable Chasm, Lakes George and Champlain, etc., 15 days, $130. July 31, August 14, 28.

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PAN-AMERICAN TOURS from $19 up. Independent Tickets everywhere. Programmes free from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK.

TOURISTS GOING TO
LONG LAKE RESORTS
will find a restful stopping place en route at the
WILDERNESS INN,
LONG LAKE WEST,
P. O. address, Sabattis, N. Y., on the ADIRONDACK DIVISION of the New York Central, the most direct route to all points on the Lake.
GEO. A. DUKELOW.

SNUG HARBOR FOR YACHTSMEN.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

SOUTH NYACK-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
One hour's ride or smart sail from N. Y. City. Safe anchorage for a navy. Special dinners served on board; cool piazzas. Spacious grounds. Games, sea bathing. 20-mile view of Hudson. Erie R. R. station 2 blocks from house.
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Large and single connecting rooms, with baths, elevator. Address M. C. WILCOX, Larchmont, N. Y.

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This house has been much enlarged and improved. Situated in the Hudson Highlands, 48 miles from New York via Erie Road. Fine golf course, casino, and other attractions. Write for Booklet. W. J. READ.

Grand View House and Cottages.
Fishing, Boating, Driving. Large verandas. Beautiful scenery. Cottages to rent or sell furnished. Farm in connection with Hotel. Send for Booklet. G. W. TEN EYCK,
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Adirondacks, Dry Climate. No Mosquitoes, Mountain Spring Water, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Driving, Tennis, Golf.
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Select family house, newly furnished throughout; finest fishing, boating, and drives. For terms address A. GODDWIN.

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(Formerly Storm King Club House.) Golf, Tennis. NOW OPEN. For terms address
JOHN HALL, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

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50 miles Erie. NOW OPEN. Delightfully located. Every convenience. Send for circulars.
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Stamford.

ATCHINSON HOUSE, STAMFORD, N. Y. CAPACITY, 40.
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Dean House Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

Fine resort, within easy distance of New York; hotel westerly side of lake; lawn and shade trees; tennis, croquet, and playground; billiards and bowling; bathing houses and boats; driving and cycling; golf links; lake famous for bass, pickerel, and perch; capacity, 200; adults, $15, $20; half price for children and servants; transients, $3.50 per day; telephone; booklet sent on application.
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LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
A select family hotel. Now open. Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Fifty miles from New York City via N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and N. Y. & Putnam R. R. R. Telephone. Illustrated booklet.
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Lackawack House Lackawack, Ulster Co., N. Y. JOHN SHEILS, Prop. Send for booklet.

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In the Heart of Catskills, accommodates 150; Amusements, Bowling, Billiards, Tennis, Golf; good cycling and driving; peerless cuisine; booklet. AUG. F. KROEBEL, TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.

GERMANIA WASHINGTON PARK
Elevation, 2,500 ft.; highest house in TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.; location unrivaled; high-class German table; $8.00 to $10.00.
CHRISTIAN OTT.

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Catskill Mountains, Tannersville, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 ft.; grand location; bowling alleys, spacious grounds; booklet. S. S. MULFORD.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL. Capacity 125; beautiful; large dining room; modern improvements; cuisine unequaled; 2,100 ft; booklet. S. Lowy, Tannersville.

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Hensonville.

HENSONVILLE, HOUSE,

HENSONVILLE, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 feet. Grand location. Pleasant rooms. Good table. Delightful grounds. $7 to $10. E. J. HAYNES.

Summer Resorts.

Recreation and Information Bureaus

Have been established at 415 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 275 Columbus Ave., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.

For a fine map of "America's Summer Resorts" send a stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

NEW YORK.

Catskills.

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LEXINGTON, GREENE CO., N. Y.
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Largest and Leading Hotel in this, the most Beautiful, Healthful, and Attractive spot among the Catskills. Location central to all principal points of attraction. Farm House and Dairy connected. Boating, Billiards, and Bowling. Send for circular. B. O'HARA, PROPRIETOR.

ANDERSON HOUSE,
CATSKILL, PURLING, N. Y.
Pleasantly located in Centre of Purling Village, one mile from Cairo. Elevation 1,400 ft. Grand views of Catskill Mountains. Artistic scenery. Delightful cool Rooms. Table unexcelled. Conveyance meets all Trains. $6.00 to $8.00. Address J. H. ANDERSON, PURLING, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
FALL'S FARM HOUSE,
ACRA, N. Y. Delightfully situated, amidst Catskill Mountains; fresh vegetables; substantial table; large grounds; moderate. Booklet. J. STEAD.

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PURLING, N. Y. Large farm; delightful location; highest elevation Catskill Mountains; beautiful scenery; abundant fruit and fresh vegetables; superior table; $6 to $8. A. W. CRAW, Prop.

GREEN LAKE HOMESTEAD.
Capacity, 120; only popular lake resort in the CATSKILLS; lake one mile long, 120 feet from house; boats to let; bathrooms, hot and cold water. Circulars and references. Jos. McGiffert & Sons, Leeds, Greene County, N. Y.

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HOBART, N. Y. Entirely new; modern appointments. High-class cuisine. Handsomely furnished. Terms and Illustrated Booklet. S. A. McMORRIS.

SUNSIDE FARM. SUNSIDE, Green County. Home Comforts. Delightfully situated. Peerless cuisine. Refined surroundings. Scenery, fruit. $6.00 to $7.00. M. J. RICHTMYER.

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FOREST HOME, Big Indian, N. Y. Delightful location. Cheerful rooms. Generous Table. Home comforts. Romantic Scenery. $6.00 to $8.00. JAMES DONOHUE.

THE BECKWITH Beautifully situated amidst a Large Pine Grove. Spring water. First-class appointments. Bath. Toilet Rooms. Peerless Cuisine. 7.00-9.00. Z. BECKWITH, Purling, N. Y.

MAPLE GROVE, Margaretville, N. Y. Delightful location; beautiful mountain rambles; generous table; $7 to $10. W. A. Boyes.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE, Beautifully situated on Lake. Boating, Fishing. Large Rooms. First-class table. Reasonable. J. M. DAY, Box 200, Leeds, N. Y.

COLE'S COTTAGE, Big Indian, N. Y. Grand Location. Comfortable Rooms. Good Table. Beautiful scenery. $6.00 to $8.00. ANDRES COLE.

Locust Grove House, Arkville, N. Y. The Favorite German Resort. Delightfully situated in large, shady grove. Terms and Booklet. Apply.

Meadowbrook Farm, Margaretville, N. Y. Grand Location. Refined and Homelike. Modern appointments; good table. $8.00 to $10.00. E. A. KEENEY.

LAUREN VILLA, Roxbury, N. Y. Delightful location, airy rooms, spacious, shady grounds. Refined and Homelike. Terms apply G. W. LAUREN.

Hoffman House, Arkville, N. Y. Capacity, 75. Delightful location in beautiful, shady grove. Modern appointments. Generous table. $8.00 to $12.00. P. F. HOFFMAN.

Cairo.

ROUND TOP RAVINE HOUSE.

CAIRO, N. Y.—Delightfully located; Catskill Mountains; elevation 1,500 ft.; superior cuisine; large grounds; moderate. BOOKLET. LEVI B. MOORE, Prop.

CATSKILL CREEK HOUSE,
South Cairo, N. Y. Beautifully situated on Catskill Creek; delightful scenery; spacious grounds; superior cuisine; boating, fishing, bathing; $7, $9. H. Smith, Prop.

HILL CREST Cairo, N. Y. Beautiful location. Delightful Mountain Scenery; Pleasant Rooms; Fresh vegetables; fruit; livery; 6.00 to 8.00. A. MILLERT.

TROUT BROOK HOUSE, Cairo, N. Y. Delightfully situated; elevation, 1,500 feet; large, shady grounds; superior table; $6, $8. W. A. PITCHER.

MOWER HOUSE, Cairo, N. Y. Beautiful, large grounds; mountain scenery; home comforts; peerless cuisine; $6, $7. J. A. MOWER, Prop.

MALAESKA HOUSE SOUTH CAIRO, N. Y. Beautiful location. ACCOMMODATES 100; large rooms. Good Table. Mountain Views. $6. G. B. HOLCOMB.

Sunset Hill, Cairo, N. Y. Delightfully situated. Elevation 1,200 ft. Mountain scenery. Shady grounds. Homelike. Cuisine unsurpassed. $6.00 to $7.00. J. A. NEALIS.

Haines Falls.

THE LAUREL HOUSE. Haines Falls, N. Y.; finest location in the heart of the Catskills; elevation 2,500 ft.; accommodates 300; direct train from New York; circular. A. Christian.

THE LOX-HURST Haines Falls, N. Y.; heart of the Catskills; unsurpassed location; first-class table; large, shady grounds; modern appointments; golf, tennis; $6 to $12; booklet. C. A. Martin.

THE ANTLERS. Haines Falls, N. Y.; heart of the Catskills; elevation, 2,000 ft; finest hotel in this section; personal examination solicited; booklet, L. B. Schutt, Prop.

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THE VISTA. the Catskills; grand location; elevation 2,100 ft.; generous table; refined. Miss A. Ely.

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THE RIPLEY, Hunter, N. Y. Elevation, 1,644 ft.; delightful location; modern appointments; generous table; romantic scenery. L. A. WOODWORTH.

THE ALPIEN, Hunter, N.Y. Elevation 1,800 ft. Commanding delightful mountain scenery; generous table. C. W. Saxe.

Palenville.

ECHO HOUSE, PALENVILLE, N. Y. Large rooms. Mountain scenery. High elevation. Generous table. Terms reasonable. GEORGE WINKOPP, Prop.

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THE GREAT SUMMER AND HEALTH RESORT

BETHLEHEM,

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Situated in the most magnetic section of the White Mountains. Beautiful, rolling, and romantic country, possessing a wealth of natural resources and abundantly endowed with the most sublime panorama of mountain scenery to be found anywhere in the world. Every day spent here is one of ceaseless pleasure, affording an opportunity of health building that is unexcelled. The only place of prominence in the United States that is entirely exempt from asthma and hay fever. Located on a plateau 1,500 feet above sea level, where the water is soft and pure and the air dry, cool, and invigorating. In close proximity to Mt. Washington, Mt. Agassiz, Twin Mountains, and the Presidential Range. Within delightful driving distance of the Great Profile or Old Man of the Mountain, Crawford and Franconia Notches, and the Flume. Splendid mountain roads overhung with deep forest shade and edged with prancing brooks and cascades. An ideal resort in an ideal country. Magnificently equipped with churches, schools, stores, electric lights, the best of sanitary arrangements, and all the other advantages of a high-class modern civilization. Most alluring golf links, croquet and tennis grounds to be found in the East.

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Delightful situation, perfectly appointed.
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Recently enlarged and splendidly equipped.
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Most sightly section of the White Mountains.
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Every comfort that thought can suggest.
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Up to date. All modern improvements.
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WITHIN TWO HOURS OF NEW YORK.

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AND COTTAGES, Pawling, Dutchess Co., N.Y.
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Opens for the season June 24th. Accommodates 150; largest hotel at the lake and under city management. All modern improvements and up-to-date amusements. Descriptive booklet mailed promptly. Fourth season under present management. RICHARD J. NELLIS.

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SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS,
Boating, bathing, bowling, tennis, and golf. Write for terms. J. M. Dubarry, Prop.

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Describing the most charming resort on Lake George. Booklet. HENRY W. BUCKELL, PROP., Hulett's Landing P. O.
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Accommodates 40; $8 to $10.
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On Squan Beach and Barnegat Bay. For particulars, apply to Miss ELIZABETH VAN RENSSELAER, Ortley, N. J.

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strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

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3d and Ocean Aves., Asbury Park, N. J., now open. LAUREL HOUSE, 24 and Kingsley Sts. Under same management. Open June 20.
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Near the beach, overlooking Sunset Lake; under new management; cuisine unsurpassed. Apply D. F. MACKEY, Proprietor.

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Near the ocean and Wesley Lake; excellent table; terms moderate.
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Cool rooms; evening dinners; music; central location; $6 up. S. DALY.

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Cool rooms; excellent table; $6-$10 weekly.
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Ocean Grove, N. J.
Directly on Ocean front. Open all year. Newly furnished; best sanitation; finest cuisine.
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The leading hotel on the ocean front. Thoroughly modern; 2,624 square feet veranda. Booklet. JOS. WHITE.

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Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address
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BEDFORD SPRINGS, PA.
"The American Carlsbad."
New Management. Many Improvements.
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Far View House.—Highest point at Gap; 40 miles scenery; all amusements; bass fishing; free boating and bathing; hot and cold baths. Terms moderate. F. G. HURST, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

THE CENTRAL DEL. WATER GAP. High ELEVATION, in Blue Mountains. Peerless cuisine. High-class service. Beautiful scenery. S. D. OVERFIELD.

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Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

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Scenery and location unsurpassed; beautiful walks and drives. Accom. 60. Booklet. J. Hamblin, Swiftwater, Pa.

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High altitude, no malaria, no mosquitoes, home comforts, excellent cooking, Otis elevator, sun parlor, golfing. Booklet at Schofield's, Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

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LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
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OPENS IN JUNE. For Booklet, rates, &c. All outdoor amusements. Tennis, boating, Fishing, &c.
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The River View and Cottages Belmar, N. J.
Opens June 1; view ocean and river; outside rooms; modern in every way; booklet. H. A. Truax.

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Fairest and most alluring resort for health and pleasure to be found in the emerald-hued valleys of the Wild Cat and Glen Ellis. Bewitchingly intrenched among the foothills of Spruce, Iron, Thorn and Tin Mountains, where the air is ever cool and the days seem short. Profusely interlaced with entrancing drives through the wildwood, where the senses are regaled with verdure and the forest streams and rivulets dash riotously on to the sea. Situated in an environment famous for its invigorating properties and noted for its absolute exemption from hay fever, asthma, and kindred ills. A picturesque and fascinating country where the fatigued and debilitated are awakened to a new sphere of felicity and peace. A rendezvous that is known the world over for its physical beauty and splendid hotels. Located within easy access of Mount Washington, which is reached after an inspiring trip through a wonderland rich in variegated foliage and the haunts of Izaak Walton.

Peculiarly adapted for the reception of the tourist, sportsman, and horseman. Thoroughly equipped for the entertainment of the golf, tennis, and croquet enthusiast, and, in fact, every way imaginable the most superbly appointed health and pleasure depot in New England.

WENTWORTH HALL AND COTTAGES
Accommodates 250 guests. All comforts and conveniences known to modern life. Excellent cuisine. Wentworth Hall golf links among the finest in the country. Western Union Telegraph. Long Distance Telephone. 11 hours from New York; 6 hours from Boston. Winter resort—The New Raymond Hotel, Pasadena, Cal. For full information, time table, pamphlet, &c., address
M. C. WENTWORTH, Manager.
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EAGLE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Accommodates 125. Three hundred feet above Jackson Village on side of Eagle Mountain. High and dry. No mist. Always a breeze. Finest springs in the mountains, running in the hottest weather at 46 degrees. Fine fresh water bathing, with bath houses for ladies and gentlemen. Music, golf, tennis, croquet. C. E. GALE

NEWPORT'S MANY GUESTS

Entertained at Innumerable Functions by People in Society.

DINNERS AT THE BREAKERS

Mrs. Fish's Vaudeville Show—Mrs. Rives's Dance for Her Daughter—Cottagers Plan Model Farms.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 20.—Newport is very gay, and cards for entertainments are being sent out in large numbers for events both ashore and afloat.

Dinners have become very numerous and the number of guests unusually large.

Newport this season has no special entertainer; there are many, and they are entertaining constantly, among them being Commodore and Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Henry Walters, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, James T. Woodward, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. William Payne Thompson.

Mrs. George L. Rives has selected July 27 as the time for the coming out dance for her daughter, Miss Natica Rives. It will be a large function, and all the young people will be present.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has been giving a number of dinners at The Breakers, and, with her daughter, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, will give several large dinners before Mr. and Mrs. Whitney and their family return to Europe, if they do not change their plans and remain for the entire season.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt and his men friends have had considerable exercise in polo practice at his polo field adjoining the Vanderbilt farm in Portsmouth, especially Mr. Vanderbilt and his brother, Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt, and Mr. Willing Spencer.

Before the season closes a number of the cottagers will have purchased land in Middletown and Portsmouth, upon which they will have model farms like those so well known as belonging to Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Henry A. C. Taylor, as many of the cottagers are ambitious to raise farm products for their Newport and New York houses.

More cheering news has been received during the week as to the condition of Mrs. Ogden Mills, who was recently operated upon in Paris. As soon as Mrs. Mills can undertake the journey she will come to her cottage here with her family, but it would be well along in the season before she could resume entertaining, so it would seem as if her two daughters would not be formally introduced till next Winter in New York.

Mrs. John R. Drexel, who has been entertaining frequently since her arrival from Europe, will have for a visit shortly her niece, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia, and on the evening of July 25, Mrs. Drexel will give a large dinner for Miss Paul. The young set will be present, and after the dinner they will go to the Casino for the dance.

Mrs. J. C. Mallery began her entertaining in her cottage on Rhode Island Avenue Tuesday evening by giving a dinner for twelve guests.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson is at Beaulieu, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who are giving a large dinner in her honor to-morrow evening. Mrs. Vanderbilt has cards out for a dinner for fifty guests on the evening of the 26th inst., with a little dancing after.

Mrs. George Crocker is entertaining most elaborately as well as frequently at the Osgood villa, and usually some musical novelty or vaudevilles are given after dinner. Mrs. Crocker gave large dinners on Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week, and cards are out for many other such functions.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who was to have given a large dinner on the evening of the 27th inst., has postponed the function, which was for fifty guests, till Aug. 5, so as not to interfere with the vaudeville at Mrs. Fish's.

Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson has cards out for a large dinner at the Clambake Club on the evening of the 31st inst.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven have arrived for the season at their place on Narragansett Avenue.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is making elaborate preparations for her vaudeville show at Crossways on the evening of July 26, which will be preceded by a supper for one hundred guests. A stage is being built for the drawing room, where the performance will take place, and the audience will be seated in the hall.

The following night a fancy dance will be given at Belcourt, all of the dancers being dressed to represent some patent medicine advertisement. A large dinner will precede this function.

Mrs. William E. Carter has cards out for a large dinner for the evening of the 26th inst., the same evening Mrs. Fish is giving her vaudeville entertainment. Mrs. Fish will be among the guests at the dinner.

For next month Mrs. J. Mortimer Brooks is giving a dinner-dance in honor of her daughter, Miss Gladys Brooks, who will be formally introduced, and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will give a similar function to introduce her daughter, Miss Gwendolin Burden. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., are also arranging for dinner-dances.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a dinner for forty guests at Crossways this evening. Mrs. Astor was the guest of honor, the dinner being the first social function she has attended since her arrival from Europe. A large quantity of pink hollyhocks were used as decorations. During dinner the Howard Orchestra played. Afterward there was informal dancing.

At the Clam Bake Club this evening thirty friends of J. Neilson Howard, who is to marry Miss Edith Rook next Saturday, entertained him at a bachelor dinner. At the wedding Mr. Howard's brother, Thomas H. Howard, will be best man, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, has been asked to officiate. There are not to be any ushers or bridesmaids.

Mrs. George B. De Forest was indisposed to-day, and the dinner set for this evening was not given.

Mrs. William H. Sands, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, and Mrs. Charles Childs entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Arnold Hague gave her first entertainment of the season this evening in the form of a dinner party.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., a member of the Fête Committee, has proposed a novel scheme for Fête Night. It is that all the electric vehicles in Newport, numbering about 100, parade after the harbor illuminations, each carriage being illuminated. The plan is heartily commended by the cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens will give a dinner dance on the evening of Aug. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay will give a dinner dance next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., will spend a portion of the season here with Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock.

R. L. Cottonet is here for a few weeks.

Mrs. Charles H. Marshall of New York is the guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor have returned from Bar Harbor. Mrs. Wirt Robinson is their guest for the season.

Prof. Allan Marquand of Princeton University has taken the Buffum cottage, in Greenough Place, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict of New York will arrive for the season on Tuesday.

Mrs. Leslie Cotton of Paris is the guest of Judge and Mrs. Davis.

Miss Louise MacAllister is visiting here.

Samuel Chew of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter.

B. G. Johnson of New York is visiting Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Duncan Elliot has returned from Boston, and will spend the season here.

Mrs. Richard Wainwright and Miss Wainwright have arrived from Annapolis and are at their Jamestown cottage for the season.

E. B. Bennington of New York has arrived for the season.

ASBURY PARK'S SEASON.

A Round of Hops and Parties at Hotels and Cottages—Effects of a Reform Wave.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 20.—The military encampment down at Sea Girt, with its daily dress parade, has drawn thousands of cottagers and hotel guests to that pretty spot on the Manasquan River, while Asbury Park's pretty girls have been the magnets to attract hosts of the militiamen to this place every evening. The encampment will continue for another week.

The reform wave which recently swept over Atlantic City and Cape May has reached Asbury Park. True, there are no liquor saloons here, but there are drug stores, ice cream "parlors," and soda water booths galore. These refreshment places have been kept open Sundays in the past, but Mayor Ten Broeck issued an order to the police this week to keep them closed to-morrow. If the bluecoats enforce the Mayor's edict there will be trouble, for in that event the druggists and ice cream men threaten to take steps to force Founder Bradley to keep his bathing establishments on the beach closed. Sunday bathing is a popular diversion with the cottagers and hotel guests, and if the shop keepers succeed in closing up the bathhouses on Sunday the reform movement will collapse in a week.

Visiting wheelmen are heaping words of commendation on the Aldermen for repealing the ordinance which provided that bikers should carry a lighted lamp on their wheels after dark. The ordinance had been in force for the past five years and was a continuous source of annoyance to strangers, many of whom have been arrested and fined for riding a dark wheel. But the ordinance limiting the speed of automobiles to six miles an hour still remains in force, much to the disgust of the cottagers who own horseless vehicles. An attempt was made at the last session of the Common Council to increase the speed limit to twelve miles an hour, but the opponents of the scheme were in the majority, so the snail-paced speed limit will be enforced this Summer.

The Ocean Grove Summer Sunday School Assembly closed its sessions on Thursday, after ten days of instructive work to the hundreds of scholars from all parts of the country who attended. This evening Prof. Tali Esen Morgan and his choir and orchestra gave another delightful concert in the auditorium to an audience numbering 5,000.

The services to-morrow will be devoted to the children. In the morning the little ones will be treated to a chalk talk, and in the evening they will give a special song service in the auditorium. The chorus on this occasion will number 2,000, led by Prof. Morgan. Evangelist Charles H. Yatman will assist Mr. Morgan in making the day a success.

The School of Methods of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will convene on Tuesday and remain in session until Wednesday evening. Prominent temperance workers from all parts of New Jersey will take part in the conference. Mrs. Emma Bourne of Newark, State President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, will have charge of the school.

On Friday of next week the National Temperance Society, of which Joshua Bailey of Philadelphia is President, will hold its annual meeting here, and well-known Prohibitionists will deliver addresses.

On the following evening a chorus of 800 adult voices, members of the New York Festival Chorus, the West End Choral Union of New York City, the Young Men's Christian Association Male Chorus of New York City, the Haverstraw Choral Union, the Roseville Choral Union, the Elizabeth Choral Union, and the Hoboken Choral Union, will sing Gaul's "Holy City." The visiting singers will come to the grove in special trains and a banquet will be tendered to them before they return by the Ocean Grove Auditorium Chorus.

The Switzer and Braeutigam farms, which are located just southwest of Deal Beach, comprising 123 acres, have been purchased by the Monmouth Land Company. The property will be improved at once and divided into ten-acre plots. They will then be sold, with the proviso that each purchaser shall erect but one house on each plot. It is said that George Gould will be of the first to build a Summer home at the new resort.

The most prominent arrivals during the past week include Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey, Prof. A. R. Poland of Newark, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, Dr. E. Edsall Riley, Dr. William L. Fish, Dr. Charles A. Meeker, and Dr. H. A. Sutphen of Newark; Senator Wood McKee of Paterson, Mayor James M. Seymour of Newark, Dr. Wolfram E. Dreyfus of New York, Dr. Andrea Cassavo of Ponce, Porto Rico; Dr. Pitrous Melen of Marseilles, France; Dr. Paul W. Hiller of New York, Luciano Conterno of New York, Prof. F. G. Tisdall of Woodbridge, Thomas R. Redway, Secretary of the New Jersey Grand Lodge of Masons; the Rev. Dr. E. L. Stoddard of Jersey City, ex-Assemblyman B. F. Jones of Newark, Dr. B. F. Luckey of Paterson, James C. McCreery of New York City, Dr. S. C. Hamilton of Elizabeth, Capt. Thomas J. Woodward of New Orleans, Col. E. B. Campbell of Newark, Dr. William M. Gould of New York, Dr. W. L. Love, Miss Adele Ritchie, and Dr. J. T. Munds of New York.

LIVELY WEEK AT LENOX.

First Dance of the Season at Wyndhurst, Mrs. John Sloane's Villa—Coming Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 20.—This has been quite the liveliest week of the season thus far, and it is rather of a surprise, owing to the fact that the cottagers usually take the month of July for making their seaside trips. Instead of going away this Summer, however, they have remained in Lenox, and the result has been that there have been several dances, dinners, and other events, which do not unusually come until later in the season.

What was really the first dance of the season took place on Wednesday evening of this week at Wyndhurst, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane. This dance was rather informal in character, and Max Hart played. It was a small and early affair. One of the most elaborate of recent entertainments, however, was a dinner party which Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster gave on Saturday last. There were twenty persons present, and the affair did not commence until 8 o'clock. An orchestra from New York played during the dinner and for the informal dancing which followed. Mr. and Mrs. Foster, who, by the way, are doing a great deal of entertaining, gave another of their dinners on Tuesday evening. On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey of Tanglewood gave one of their delightful picnics for the children.

A great deal has been heard during the past week about the coming golf tournament, which will be commenced on Sept. 9. Two cups besides the Lenox Cup will be played for—the handsome Alexandre Cup, given by John E. Alexandre, and the President's Cup, given by William Douglas Sloane. Many prominent golfers will be invited. The best golf of the week, of course, will be the professional match, which it is proposed to arrange between Mr. Gardner of Garden City, L. I., who was formerly here, and Willie Anderson, the National champion, who is retained by the Country Club of Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven of Sunnycroft are spending a few days at the United States Hotel in Saratoga.

Newbold Morris has gone to New York for a few days.

F. A. Schermerhorn has returned from his yachting trip, and is at Fine Croft for a week or more.

Mrs. William Pinckney and Miss G. H. Pinckney of Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle, are at Curtis's for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Jesup have gone to Newport for July and August.

Col. Latrobe, who has been the guest of Mr. John Sloane, has returned to New York.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard of Scarborough is the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, at Elm Court.

Walter V. Berry is the guest of Edward Wharton.

Arden Robbins is visiting William Douglas Sloane.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have been entertaining Mr. Isaac Iselin.

Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., who recently arrived from abroad, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane at Elm Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wharton are to erect a Summer residence on the shores of Laurel Lake, and the work is to be done by a Newport contractor. The place will be a very complete one, with stables and gatehouse.

Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure, who sailed recently for Europe, will be absent for some time, and will make a tour of Germany and the Rhine, returning to Lenox in September. It is understood that they will build a new house on the Richmond Road.

Dr. Metcalf Polk of New York was recently the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven.

Miss Mary Tappan of Boston is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Richard C. Dixey.

GAYETY AT BAR HARBOR

Mr. Whitney's Short Stay a Matter of Regret.

A VANDERBILT FAMILY PARTY

Gathering of People of Great Wealth and the Presence of Beautiful Women Notable Features.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 20.—The arrival and departure of William C. Whitney, who came with much heralding and departed as silently as the Arab; the homecoming of the Vanderbilts, who now make quite a large family party here; the revival of gayety at the Kebo Valley Club have marked the past week. So much was expected of Mr. Whitney that it was a sad blow to the lion seekers when he announced that he had to go to Europe. Mr. Whitney left Tuesday, having gone out but once or twice during his stay, and then to informal dinners. He came to see his children established in the cottage he had taken for them and will return here in August to remain to the end of the season. In the meantime Mrs. C. K. Wright, the beautiful sister of the late Mrs. Whitney, is looking after the Whitney children. Mr. Whitney has left here a large stable of horses which will be entered in the show during August.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are settled at Point d'Arcadie. Mrs. Vanderbilt is in somewhat delicate health and goes out but little. Mrs. D. Torrance, an aunt of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri complete the representatives of the Vanderbilt family here this Summer. They are very quiet, going hardly at all into society, but entertaining quietly among themselves.

The opening dinner-dance at the Kebo Valley Club indicated the popularity they have achieved in the last few years. The hostesses at the dinner party preceding the dance were Mrs. Charles B. Wright, Mrs. J. L. Kitterlinus, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Miss Draper, and Mrs. Waldron Bates. The limits of the clubhouse were not large enough to contain the crowd which came to the dance later. Among the notables present were Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Countess Lagagrene, M. Braun, the Danish Minister; Miss Lota Robinson, Miss May Handy, Mrs. Hunt-Slater, Gen. and Mrs. Hubbard, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Mrs. Marcus Dennison Russell, Mrs. Charles Whelen, and Miss Mildred Morris. While their elders were holding sway at Kebo the younger set gave the first of the Saturday evening dancing classes at the Malvern. Mrs. C. K. Wright has charge of these affairs.

Bar Harbor has two tremendously attractive features this Summer. One is the presence here of an unusually large number of people of wealth and the other is a group of very beautiful women.

The Pot and Kettle Club gave its first large reception of the season at its picturesque clubhouse on Thursday. John Harrison, in the absence of Col. Morrell, received the guests, most of whom came up from Bar Harbor in launches. He was assisted by Edgar Scott, William Lawrence Green, Capt. Bush, and A. Y. Stewart. The club has become a quiet rendezvous this season for those who wish to slip away from Bar Harbor for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman gave a dinner at "Keewaydin" Thursday night to the Countess Lagagrene. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Luquer, George B. Dorr, Mrs. C. K. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. C. De R. Moore, Charles T. How, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards.

Johnston Livingston gave a dinner Thursday night, at which were present Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman, and A. C. Gurnee.

Some of the new subscribers at Kebo include Miss Hollins, Miss Louise Hollins, Miss Edith Hollins, Miss Daisy Nicholas, Miss Lee, Miss Helen Lee, Miss Mary Lee, Dr. Thomas S. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Conkling, Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, and Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup arrived recently, and will occupy their cottage, Stonecliff, until September, when they go to Lenox. They came here from Lenox, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams.

Mrs. C. C. Harrison of Philadelphia comes Saturday to the St. Sauveur for the Summer season. Mr. Harrison, who is President of the University of Pennsylvania, will come a little later.

It has been announced at Kebo that Dr. Seely and Mrs. Seely will give a cup to be awarded the winner in singles in a tennis tournament. Among the leading players are the Messrs. Derby and the Messrs. Thorndike among the men and the Misses Lawrence, the Misses Seely, Miss Leffingwell, Miss Hinkle, and Miss Sharswood among the ladies.

Mrs. Alfred Davenport and Miss Hetty Davenport of New York, for a long time residents of England, are soon to visit Mrs. Wilson Cary at the Marigold Cottage. Later on they will be the guests of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison.

The Hon. Arthur Brabazon, son of the Earl of Heath, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jesup at Stonecliff, left on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Jesup now have as guests Miss Cuyler and Mr. C. C. Cuyler of New York.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller have been here for a short visit.

The yachting season opened last Saturday with the first of the races for the raceabouts. Society went out upon the water in every craft to watch the sport. William Lawrence Green's boat, the Cherub, sailed by Edgar Scott, was first. A. Y. Stewart's boat, the Bobs, was second. The Iroquois, the Thorndikes' boat, ran upon a ledge while getting under way, and was disabled. In the morning the second weekly handicap golf tournament was played at Kebo. Arden Robbins, the club crack, who has just arrived, carried away the cup with the excellent score of 88 from scratch. Miss F. K. McLane of Baltimore surprised the field by taking second with a net score of 90, and a handicap of 18. The other entries were C. R. Auchincloss, G. O. Thatcher, L. Gourlie, W. C. Cushman, A. L. White, C. Bridgham, H. Thatcher, Mrs. J. B. Bowen, and Dr. Whiting.

One of the few entertainments which Mr. William C. Whitney attended during his stay here was the dinner and reception given by Mrs. Hunt-Slater for Col. and Mrs. Wood of London. The other guests were Charles T. How, Mrs. H. N. Slater, George B. Dorr, Miss C. Furniss, Louis Niles Roberts, and Mrs. C. B. Wright.

Mrs. Eugene Hale is the guest of Mrs. Nicholas Anderson at the Geranium cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Lars Andersen are at present in Newport on their yacht Katoomba.

A musical tea was given in the palm garden at the Malvern Friday by Theodor Bjorksten.

The largest reception of the week was that given by Mrs. Robert Bonner Bowler Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Bowler, who is a sister of Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, has not gone into society much of recent years. Among the people present were Mrs. Draper, Johnston Livingston, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Dr. and Mrs. Shober, George W. Vanderbilt, Charles T. How, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mrs. Hunt-Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, Dr. and Mrs. Longstreth.

Mosley Hall, one of the most famous Summer residences at Bar Harbor, and the property of the late Mr. Howard of Chicago, has been leased for the Summer to Gen. Samuel Thomas of New York. The last one to rent Mosley Hall was William C. Whitney, the Summer he married Mrs. Randolph. Mrs. George S. Willetts, who is the daughter of Mrs. Howard, is now occupying the place. Gen. Thomas usually visits Bar Harbor on his yacht, the Rhada, and this is the first time that he has taken a cottage. His presence adds one more to the now oppressively long list of millionaires here.

While the movement for a casino which was started last year has developed no further than the purchase of a piece of ground, more energetic spirits have erected near the centre of the town a spacious and modern auditorium to be used for all manner of entertainments. It will serve admirably for the large affairs to be given squadron week, and for the theatricals which are being planned for the month of August. The entertainment this year will be in aid of the Village Hospital, and will be a vaudeville very much after the idea of last year's success.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies of New York are expected shortly. Mrs. Davies is a daughter of the late ex-Gov. Alexander Rice.

Augustus Fransen, the well-known New York portrait painter, is at the Marlboro for the season.

Dr. A. G. Agnew and his daughters, Miss Edith Agnew and Miss C. S. Agnew, of New York, arrived at the Louisburg this week. David James King of New York is another arrival at this hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. McNutt of Rome are expected shortly. Mrs. McNutt is a sister of Mrs. Gardiner Sherman.

Among the New York arrivals at the St. Sauveur are Robert Boerean, J. H. Richardson, W. P. Hammatt, and Miss Alice Berbage.

Mrs. William E. Dodge of New York has arrived and has rented the Stanwood cottage for the season. Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. Beals, who have been passing July at Stanwood, will go to the Adirondacks.

An arrival of note in the harbor is the steam yacht Taorima, belonging to Count Cclloredo of Austria, who with some friends is making a yachting trip around the world.

Mrs. H. M. Kinsley of New York is a recent arrival at the Louisburg.

Well-known New Yorkers to arrive at the Malvern include Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Barlow, Hoffman Richardson, and W. H. Grosvenor.

LONG BRANCH EXPECTANT.

Horse Show the Coming Feature—The Demand for Boxes—Closed Clubhouses Cause Discussion.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 20.—Every day is bringing many Summer visitors to the seashore. The railroad and boat companies say they are carrying more people to the Jersey coast resorts at present than ever before at this season of the year. This Summer the Patten Line of boats are running from Newark as well as from New York, which has increased the traffic by that route very much.

The closing of the clubhouses at this place seems to be the chief topic of conversation by nearly every visitor coming to town, especially by those who come here regularly and know how beautifully the grounds surrounding them were laid out and the elegant appearance the clubs made when opened. Both Phil Daly and Doc Slater, the former owning the Pennsylvania Club, and the latter the Ocean Club, who declared they would not spend one cent this season toward beautifying their clubhouses and grounds, have finally decided they would have the hedges cut around the premises, which has been done, and which adds greatly to the surroundings.

Of course the clubhouses have the appearance of being closed, and it is believed by the majority of the people that they are closed, while some are of the opinion that there is a back door open somewhere by which entrance can be made to some of them. Another thing which looks rather suspicious in connection with the gambling element is that several of the expert dealers and players who for past seasons have been connected with the Pennsylvania and Ocean Clubs, on the sixty-dollar-a-week list, are spending their Summer here, and any one who is familiar with their faces can see them going about almost any day.

Next week the Horse Show will take place on the grounds of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association at Hollywood, which promises to be a grand affair. There was a better demand for boxes and they brought higher prices than ever before, and all the officers now ask during the three days' meeting is pleasant weather and they say they will give the public the best show ever witnessed at that place.

Four of Frank J. Gould's horses arrived upon the show grounds this week. They are Burlingham, Blue Bells, Bright Eyes, and Sandringham.

A paper ball was given to-night at the Scarboro Hotel, at which all the children were attired in paper dresses and received handsome souvenirs. It was a grand success.

An entertainment was given in the Lyceum on Third Avenue this week in aid of St. James Church. Avery Belvor, baritone, who has just returned from a trip around the world, took an active part in the performance.

Mr. and Mrs E. D. Adams have returned from a European trip and taken possession of their Rumson Road cottage.

Dr. J. S. Converse and family of New York arrived on Friday at their seashore cottage at Navesink Beach.

David Barnes of New York, who accompanied Walter Watson on a European trip, returned to Seabright this week for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Baruch, who are summering at West End, entertained a party of friends one night this week by hiring the coach "Reliance" and journeyed with the party to the Ross Fenton Farm at Asbury Park. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. Baruch, Dr. and Mrs. Baruch, Edward Koch, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, and Miss Powers.

The first vaudeville performance of the season at the Country Club at Monmouth Beach will be given next Tuesday evening. The principal features of the evening will be a musical trio by Brooks, Denton, and Banton; a prestidigitation performance by E. W. Ransom, a rapid sketch and clay working by S. N. Heden.

Mrs. A. B. Proal of Monmouth Beach is seen daily upon the avenue with a handsome new electric automobile which she has recently purchased.

The country seat of Mrs. W. Nelson Cromwell, at Low Moor, will be the scene of a social gathering next Thursday morning, at which time a song recital will be given by Miss Margaret H. Elliott. The programme will be an interesting one.

Nate Salsbury of New York, who owns nine handsome new cottages on the old East End property, which he has placed on the market for rent, is being overrun with people anxious to hire a cottage for the Summer, but sooner than allow a drop in the former price of them Mr. Salsbury says those that are not rented he will let them stand vacant. Several of them are rented to New Yorkers.

Miss Ethel Klopfer, who is summering with her parents in a cottage corner of Second and Avery Avenues, narrowly escaped this week from being seriously hurt. Miss Klopfer was riding horseback when her horse frightened at an automobile, throwing her to the ground, giving her a bad shaking-up.

A. L. Riker and family were among Thursday's arrivals on the Rumson Road, and are occupying one of the Waterman cottages.

Mrs. W. E. Strong and daughters, the Misses Massie and Alice Strong, arrived at Seabright from Europe on Thursday.

There will be a golf tournament on the Hollywood grounds on Aug. 2 and 3, which will be open to amateurs and professionals, and the prize list will be a very liberal one.

Mr. Walter Watson of New York, who has been abroad for the past three months, was among the arrivals at Monmouth Beach this week. Mr. Watson is the owner of a handsome Summer residence at the latter place.

P. F. Collier of New York, who recently met with an accident, was unable to play polo this week on the Meadow Brook field, and his presence was very much missed.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff of New York, a Summer cottager of the Rumson Road, has presented an American flag to the Fair Haven school.

Miss Gertrude Webb of New York is a guest of Mrs. Joseph Young at the latter's Westwood Villa.

Capt. J. W. Edwards and family of Harlem are occupying their Summer residence on Liberty Street.

On Wednesday, July 24, the third concert of a series which is being given at Monmouth Beach during the season will take place, by Nahan Franko and the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra. These concerts are well attended by the many cottagers residing along the shore.

The cottagers at Seabright and along the Rumson Road are rejoicing over the opening of a new bank, which has just taken place, around their Summer homes. Seabright is the place selected for the bank, which will be a great convenience to them, and which will be supported principally by New Yorkers. Mr. George B. Sandt, Jr., of New York is its new President.

Julius Beer of New York, who is at his cottage at Park and Ocean Avenue, Elberon, has been critically ill for the past few days.

Proprietor R. Graham Woodward of the Hollywood Hotel, gave a picnic to about sixty of the children from the hotel and cottages surrounding it, on Wednesday. A carryall with four horses attached to it conveyed the happy youngsters to a wood about two hours' drive from the hotel, where an elegant luncheon was served, after which games were played, and handsome souvenirs were distributed among the little ones before returning home. Mr. Woodward had the party in charge, and did everything in his power to give all a pleasant time.

Gen. Thomas T. Eckert of New York has had his cottage at Elberon connected with an underground electric cable, and the work of installing a system of electric fans has already been started.

Morris Seligman of New York, who recently bought the North cottage of Dr. Thomas, on Ocean Avenue, Elberon, broke ground for a new country seat last week, which will cost, when completed, about $35,000.

The members of the Hollywood Golf Club are quite jubilant at learning that they will not be compelled to give up their golf grounds and headquarters at Hollywood for at least two years to come. It was the intention of the Hollywood Hotel and Cottage Company to sell, during the month of August, all the vacant land belonging to them, in lots, which mostly took in the golf grounds, and for that occasion the land was all surveyed and staked off in lots. Since the work has been completed the Hollywood Golf Club has been given a new lease for their grounds, which will not run out until 1908, and the sale of the lots, which was to take in the golf grounds, has been declared off.

IN TUXEDO CLUBHOUSES.

The Frederick Snows' Dinner Dance at the Tennis—Mr. and Mrs. Cutting to Go to Bellport.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. J., July 20.—The past week has been a quiet one at Tuxedo, the warm weather having forced the cottagers to seek cooler places in the mountains and the seashore resorts. But the clubhouses have been well filled throughout the week. Mr. and Mrs. Van Vechten Olcott are now at the Breezes, with Mrs. Charles Hoffman, while Mr. and Mrs. C. Frederic Hoffman are summering at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow gave a dinner dance at the Tennis Club Monday evening to the younger set of the Park. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. J. Couper Lord, Mr. Richmond Talbot, Misses Cutting, Miss Edith Poor, Miss Marie Louise Gibson, Miss Hull, G. H. Hull, Jr., Miss Candler, Mrs. Henning, and others.

Mr. Clarence Gray Dinsmore of Staatsburg-on-the-Hudson passed Saturday and Sunday at Tuxedo with his brother, William B. Dinsmore, at the Jones cottage. He arrived Friday with his racing automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish are now occupying their Tuxedo cottage on Tower Hill, having arrived on Monday from Newport.

Mrs. Charles L. Hyde, who passed the Summer at Tuxedo, sailed on the Oceanic on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Payne and family of Princeton are stopping at the Club for the Summer.

The Count and Countess Gaston de Arschot of Paris passed the week at the club as guests of Mrs. Nicholas Fish.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton are at New Rochelle, at Premium Point, as guests of Miss Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting will go to Bellport, L. I., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge returned to Tuxedo this week, having been at Elberon, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Mitchell, who occupy the Walker Smith cottage, will go to New London next week for the Summer. They passed last week in their yacht The Bedouin cruising around Newport and Long Island Sound.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers returned to Tuxedo Sunday, having abandoned their yachting trip on account of Mr. Randel's illness at Tuxedo Park.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord entertained at dinner Friday evening at their cottage.

Mr. Charles W. Cooper's new house on Tower Hill is being furnished thoroughly, and Mr. and Mrs. Cooper intend to occupy it this Autumn.

Miss Haven, daughter of George Griswold Haven of Lenox, passed the week at the Post Cottage with Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Borland.

John K. Page has been the guest of Howard Page at the Juilliard Cottage during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster have closed their Tuxedo cottage for the season and will spend the Summer in Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, who are at the A. E. Foster cottage, returned to Tuxedo Friday, having passed the week at Newport as guests of Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

Those who are at the Club this week are: Mr. C. Clive Bagley, D. MacRae Livingston, Lindsley Tappan, Robert T. Varnum, Walker Smith, Bradley Kountze, Joseph L. Delafield, Col. J. B. Erhardt, Edwin C. Delafield, W. W. Niles, Charles E. Rushmore, Bertram F. Bell, Count and Countess de Arschot, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Delafield, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts, and others.

GOLF AT STOCKBRIDGE.

Players and Visitors Deeply Interested in the August Tournament—New York Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., July 20.—Preparations are already in progress for the annual golf tournament, which will be held the last of August. A duplicate of the beautiful silver cup, won two years ago by T. Markoe Robertson, will be offered for the principal event. Playing is constant at the links, which are now in fine condition. The winner of last Saturday's match was Walter Nettleton, who made the lowest score of the season. William K. Fowler of the Dyker Meadow Club is here, and made 93 in his first playing over the course. To-day he plays a special match with Mr. Allen T. Treadway.

A pleasant dance was given at the Casino Saturday under the patronage of Mrs. Iasagi. It was given by the young men, and a number of the Lenox cottagers drove down for it.

A tennis tournament has been in progress during the week at the Casino courts, and the piazzas have been filled each day with interested spectators.

The Misses Franks of Boston have been the guests of Mrs. Iasagi this week.

Miss Irene Botsford, who has been some time in Stockbridge, sailed for Europe on Saturday to join her mother, Mrs. H. Botsford of Chicago. News of her death in Berlin reached here soon after her daughter sailed.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick are in Gloucester. Miss Jane M. Sedgwick is spending some time with them there.

Mrs. Susan Teall Perry, the author, has arrived from Chicago to spend the Summer at the Homestead here. Edward M. Teall and family are with her.

Monument Mountain is more popular this season than ever before. Many driving parties come from Lenox, Great Barrington, and all about to visit it. The road is now in such condition that teams can be driven to the top. Icy Glen, so long a favorite spot, has lost in popularity since the foot bridge was removed, as it is now difficult of access.

There are many New York people here now at the hotel, some of the recent arrivals being A. B. Crosby, Valentine Haven, William Hauk, Miss Hauk, T. L. Jenkins, Mrs. Charles de Cordova, Miss de Cordova, Alfred de Cordova, Mrs. Dunning, Dr. Janeway, Miss Beals, Peyton Richards, Mrs. A. Hannum, Mrs. E. Storm, Kenneth Davidson, Mrs. J. Sittig, Miss Sittig, Gerard Fountain, Mrs. D. Smith, Dr. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. R. Whitehead, James Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Smiley, Ralph Smiley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gage, Brooklyn.

COURTROOM FOR CHILDREN.

Magistrate Hogan Says the Old Charities Building on Third Avenue Is Suitable.

Magistrate Hogan of the special committee of Police Magistrates appointed to look over the building formerly occupied by the old Department of Charities and Correction, at Eleventh Street and Third Avenue, with a view as to its adaptability as a children's court, was interviewed yesterday on the subject. The committee inspected the building thoroughly, accompanied by an architect, and came away convinced that it could be easily altered so that one floor would make a court for the trial of children's cases and have available room to spare.

"We selected the main floor," said Magistrate Hogan, "and find that it could be so arraigned that there would be a courtroom in which the cases could be tried and two separate rooms besides, one for boy defendants and the other for girl defendants. A court of this kind where boys and girls under sixteen years can be tried is an absolute necessity. There are at present between 2,000 and 3,000 children tried yearly in the eight police courts of this city, and they have to mingle with hardened criminals, who are much older in years. The moral effect of this is

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, cashier of the Nassau Bank, and one of the best-known men in banking circles in New York City, tells the story of a customer who came to the bank and said he had just declined to make a "Kathleen Mavourneen" loan. In his long experience in banking Mr. Rogers had heard of many varieties of loans, but never one of this genus. So he asked what kind of a loan a "Kathleen Mavourneen" loan was.

"One of the sort that 'may be for years and may be forever.'"

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Senator Thomas C. Platt has never been counted as a nature lover. His dealings are with politicians and business men, and his expressions of fondness for the picturesque in nature are few and far between. The mountains have no attraction for the Republican leader, and his friends were surprised last week when Senator Platt made a journey to the Adirondacks. His sons talked for hours to induce him to take the trip. The stay lasted three days, and when Senator Platt arrived back in the Fifth Avenue Hotel he said to a friend:

"It is the first time I have seen the Adirondack Mountains, although I have lived within a short distance of them for years. Go back to the mountains? No, I never expect to see them again. The sea breezes of Coney Island suit me."

One of the tender spots in Senator Platt's nature is his desire to have rare cut flowers in his rooms. He delights to push a comfortable arm chair close to a large vase of American Beauty roses and enjoy their fragrance.

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Archibald Belden of Boston recently came down to New York on a visit. There was, of course, nothing that New York could teach him, since he was from Boston, but he makes it a practice of visiting the second city of the Union once or twice a year, just to see how far behind the times it is. On the present occasion, the day after his arrival Mr. Belden happened to be in the Manhattan Hotel, when he ran across an old friend in the lobby. They shook hands, and the New Yorker invited him to have a drink.

"Well, what shall it be?—a Manhattan cocktail?"

Belden agreed, and they had two cocktails, and then two more on him.

Several days later the two friends again met in front of a down-town hotel.

"Hello, Dick," cried the Bostonian, "come on up to the Manhattan Hotel with me and we'll have another one of those Manhattan cocktails."

"Why, what's the use of that? We can go right in here and get them just as well."

"What?" cried Belden, "in here? Why, I've been going all the way up town every day to the Manhattan Hotel to get one."

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A hurrying Broadway crowd failed to recognise Gen. Joseph Wheeler as he walked up that street through the business section last Monday afternoon. When he crossed Murray Street a truck driver yelled at him, and the little General sprinted out of the way of the horse's nose as though he had been a boy, instead of a dignified old soldier. After this experience he strolled along, unrecognised, stopping in front of store windows, selecting the places where there were displayed such cool wearing gear as light waistcoats, crash suits, and Panama hats.

At last he found a window that pleased him, and entered the shop. A clerk inside, unconscious of the personality of his distinguished customer, led the way to a counter piled high with white vests. The General took off his coat and had his chest measured, finally saying that he would take one of the vests that seemed to have been put together to fit a small boy. He gave his name to the clerk as "J. Wheeler," and walked out, having asked that the purchase be sent up town to him. About five minutes after he was out of sight the clerk suddenly dropped his order book and let his fist fall with a crash on the counter before him.

"By Jove," he cried, "it must have been Joe Wheeler! Come to think of it, I've seen his picture, and this was just like him. I wish I'd known it while I was selling him that vest!"

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Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Percy M. Stewart is spending the heated term at Far Rockaway, where many prominent Tammany men occupy cottages. Stewart is perhaps a conspicuous one of the present. He left his home practically like other mortals, and started his commuting career. The conductor from his trousers pocket. "I've found a plaster like this will stop a pain sometimes when nothing else will." And he left the cool bit of silver gleaming on the dirty barefoot and passed on in the gathering dusk, followed by a pair of shining eyes, from which simple delight had chased all sign of tears.

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While the head servant of Clyde Fitch, the playwright, was superintending the Spring cleaning in his master's new home a short time ago, he noticed that the old Irishman who was beating the carpets was not treating with proper respect an extremely antique Cashmere rug which Mr. Fitch had come across while traveling in Europe. So he warned the man to be careful, "For," he added, "it's a very old rug."

"Never moind," said the Irishman, consolingly. "Oi'll trate it careful. Oi don't doubt it's been a good one in its day."

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One of the first decorations that greet the eye of the visitor to the reception room of Dr. Parkhurst's home is a mammoth tiger rug, spread across the floor, its vicious head, savage eyes, and cruel teeth cleverly mounted by one who must have been an expert taxidermist.

Said a facetious friend to the Doctor, "I should think you, of all men, would be the last to keep the emblem of Tammany Hall so prominently displayed in your home."

Dr. Parkhurst smiled and replied: "I keep the tiger here to constantly remind me that my enemy is always near. Then again I keep the tiger here to walk all over occasionally."

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John B. Van Every, for years a Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has a favorite story of the early history of the company. A Rochester clothing manufacturer received a contract for making the uniforms for the telegraph operators along the line of the New York Central Railroad. In order to measure the operators for the uniforms he sent telegrams along the line asking them to meet him on the station platforms. He sent this telegram to the operator at Clyde, N. Y.:

"Meet me on arrival of the 2:15 P. M. train; wear nothing but shirt and trousers."

At the appointed time he reached the Clyde station and inquired for the operator. He saw a young lady looking wistfully about her. She said in answer to his inquiry:

"I am the telegraph operator, and am here in response to your summons; but I decline to comply with your instructions as to apparel."

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Those who envy fashionable women and their gorgeous entertainments may perhaps be surprised to learn that it is not all "beer and skittles" with them. Many women have a horror of growing stout, and others cannot eat the rich food which their imported chefs prepare. Nor will they touch any of the alcoholic beverages, not even champagne, for which many of the fashionable women have a loathing. Mrs. Clarence Mackay has been seen on more than one occasion to dine very simply off tea and toast, while her guests were enjoying a very elaborate and delicious menu. Mrs. Clinton Gray, who, with grown children, has the complexion of a girl and a perfect figure, takes extreme exercise every morning at a very early hour. Nearly all the fashionable women diet as well as exercise, so much do they fear becoming stout.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish recently wanted some rooms at Newport decorated for a small social function. She sent for a local florist, who asked her an exorbitant price to do the work.

"Why do you ask so much?" queried Mrs. Fish.

"Because we do not have a chance at you folks except a few weeks in the Summer, and we have to make hay while the sun shines," was the impertinent reply.

Mrs. Fish remarked that that would be about all she would need from him. Then she went to the telephone and called up a friend in the offices of the New Haven Road, told him her troubles, and asked if he would arrange to carry up a florist's stock from New York City on a passenger train.

"I'll do better than that, Mrs. Fish," said the man, who happened to be an official somewhat higher up than a head clerk, "I'll send it up on a special for you." And he did.

Now a certain Newport florist is saying that the "Four Hundred" discriminate against Newport tradesmen!

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Mrs. Oliver Belmont gave a picnic at Newport the other day, at which members of the colony there disported themselves with all the childish enthusiasm they could command. It was an ultra-informal affair, and during the afternoon the rival merits of "over the hedge" and "under" were proposed, run after the girl, catch her, and claim a kiss as a ransom, he looked extremely bored, stroked his mustache, and said:

"Ah! deucedly awkward, don't you know. Really, I must be excused," he begged, much to the chagrin of the young miss.

She forgave him later, when it leaked out that the dear old chap had a cork leg and couldn't run.

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Bradley Martin has at last become a full-fledged Englishman, and the personal property of himself and wife is no longer assessable in New York. On the tax books just opened there is an entry showing that the personal assessment on Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin for 1901 has been sworn off. The claim was made under oath by Bradley Martin last year that he had renounced allegiance to the United States and had decided to make his permanent residence in England. The Tax Commissioners refused to allow the claim. This year President Feitner is of the opinion that the Bradley Martins have at last established a permanent residence in London, and all the personal taxes were crossed off the books.

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Col. John Jacob Astor's pet hobby is mechanics, and his experiments in that field have led to his patenting a number of ingenious devices. The most ambitious of these was a street-sweeping machine—"was" being used advisedly, as the machine is now in a state of desuetude, and likely to remain so. In this particular machine Col. Astor took great delight. He had a fine model built and tried it at Rhinebeck, where Ferncliff, his Summer home, is situated. It was a remarkably successful street sweeper, so much so in fact that, after its first famous trial in that town, when the word was passed along that Mr. Astor was out with his "cleaning machine," the inhabitants hustled wildly to the work of closing their windows and gathering in from their grounds adjoining the streets likely to be visited with the sweeper such objects as they wished to recognize after the machine had finished its run. Never was there such a machine for sweeping streets. It certainly gathered up everything in its path, but Mr. Astor—it was before he became a Colonel—decided, and his fellow-citizens more than cheerfully concurred with him, that it might be as well to let the dirt remain in the streets as to send it in cyclonic gusts over and through the lawns and houses along the routes it traversed.

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Apropos of Pierre Lorillard's repeated assertion that no gentleman can live well on an income of less than "$1,000 a day and expenses," a Union Club associate says "there are to-day in New York at least a dozen men whose living expenses exceed those of Pierre Lorillard at the time he made the remark, a score of years ago. Europe has had several spendthrifts, not on the 'Jubilee Juggins' or 'Little Sugar Bowl' type, but of good social position, who have thrown away their principal and income at that rate within the decade. Now, as if to prove that Mr. Lorillard was not far out of the way in his estimate, comes the staid and conservative London Spectator with an article published before poor Pierre's death, trying to show that a man cannot possibly live well in a good social position on a yearly income of less than £50,000. The very wealthy seem to be coming around to Lorillard's estimate, particularly in America.

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October Mountain seems to have lost its charm to William C. Whitney, and Lenox is mourning. The ex-Secretary has had about all the game with which his vast Lenox preserves were stocked shipped from there to his new preserves in the Adirondacks, and there the ex-Secretary is building a camp that will rival Ne-has-la-ne—the Seward Webb reservation—in extent and that will make the camps of that colony of millionaires about the St. Regis lakes, which includes D. O. Mills, Anson Phelps Stokes, William Rockefeller, Whitelaw Reid, and their associates, appear like a primitive "lean-to" in comparison. Ex-President Cleveland was fishing the Whitney preserves in the Berkshires during the week.

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"Of all the American girls who have married titles with a European male attached," commented A. R. Fletcher of New Orleans, just back from a two year's sojourn in Europe, "Gen. Fred. Grant's daughter seems to have been the most fortunate. Prince Cantacuzene has an unquestioned social position in all the Continental European capitals that his wife shares with him as do very few titled wives of American birth. Very many of the latter, when it comes to Court functions and aristocracy, fare little if any better than do morganatic wives. As a granddaughter of Gen. Grant, the Princess Cantacuzene finds every door open to her. Her former social

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her position by birth is therefore unique, in European eyes, and she is so generally looked on as one of almost 'royal blood,' that I was told in St. Petersburg by one of the Czar's personal aides that she would even be welcomed in exclusively royal circles to which her Princely husband could not obtain welcome but for the fact that he was the husband of Gen. Grant's daughter. It is impossible for an American to understand how in certain courts in Europe Gen. Grant is almost deified. There is nothing like such worship of his memory in America as there is in the Far East, or even in parts of Europe. It is this that arouses English jealousy in their estimation of the man, and leads them to invariably say, 'Grant was not so great a General as Lee,' even if they have no knowledge on the subject."

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A few years ago Wheeler H. Peckham spent a Summer with his family on Long Island in a locality where the mosquitoes could qualify as carnivora. It is reported that malaria also prevailed in that section, and that it was promptly acquired by several members of Mr. Peckham's family. In some way a manufacturer of maps learned that Mr. Peckham had spent a Summer there, and regularly once a week during the Winter an agent from this map-house would present himself at Mr. Peckham's office and persist in seeing him, endeavoring to sell him a map of the section in which he had lived.

The map agent was persistent, but any one who has seen Mr. Peckham in action in a courtroom will understand why the agent failed in health before the Winter was over, even though he had announced to the clerk in the office that he had a reputation to sustain, and would sell Mr. Peckham a map of that section or die in the attempt.

He did not succeed in selling the map.

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Few people in the North associate the name of Tuskegee with anything but the idea of Booker T. Washington and his great work for his race. It is practically unknown outside of that immediate section that there is another school at Tuskegee—a school for young white women—under the charge of Dr. John Massey, a man prominent in the church and educational affairs in Alabama, and markedly free from littleness and prejudice. When fifteen years ago the now great Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute was in its struggling stage, Dr. Massey recognized the value of the work attempted and the genius of its founder. He not only gave his moral support to this effort at uplifting the colored race, but used his influence to obtain $15,000 for Mr. Washington's school from the Slater Fund. No further notice of this was taken than the usual expressions of gratitude.

But Booker Washington does not forget. Recently when an effort was being made to erect a much-needed building for Dr. Massey's school the news reached Mr Washington. He meg the President and tactfully asked him if a gift for the new building—Massey Hall—would be acceptable.

The next morning was the time fixed for the commencement exercises at Dr. Massey's college. The Secretary of the Board of Trustees spoke hopefully of the new work undertaken, and then made the announcement that the board had just received as a gift from Mr. Booker T. Washington and others of the Faculty of Tuskegee Institute the sum of $300 to be applied in any way needed for the college.

For half a minute breathless silence—then thundering applause. It was an instinctive Southern tribute to a fine and noble deed.

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Few men who know Mr. Edwin Langdon, President of the Central National Bank and the Merchants' Trust Company, would suspect him of having leisure in his busy life to devote to art. But Mr. Langdon is not only a good judge of artistic work, but himself produces some very clever pictures—both in oils and in water colors.

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The cabinets of Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Danforth are now crowded with rare Revolutionary day relics of great interest. Every Summer Mr. Danforth makes it a custom to try and find at least one Revolutionary relic in some of the old homes of patriots. His last find, a copy of the Declaration of Independence in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson, was discovered in an old Lee homestead. The document was supposed to have been destroyed, but after a long hunt Mr. Danforth found it in an attic. He paid $300 for it, and if it was placed on the market to-day collectors claim the document would bring at least $10,000. Mrs. Danforth is as enthusiastic as her husband in searching for these articles of historic interest.

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Some time since, when Laurence Hutton was traveling in Southern Europe, Mark Twain had occasion to write him. Knowing he would be in Florence on a certain date, he so addressed his letter, substituting for "poste restant" the injunction in good plain English: "Keep it till the cuss comes."

"They kept it," Mr. Clemens remarked afterward, "and the cuss came."

"Yes," rejoined Mr. Hutton, "and the cuss kept the envelope, too; there it is—framed—on my desk."

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A jolly coaching party, made up of C. W. and A. R. Fisk, R. S. Waring, and L. H. Arnold, Jr., all sons of Wall Street brokers or lawyers, has just concluded a three weeks' coaching tour through New England, coming down from the White Mountains direct to the Connecticut shore, and from the Connecticut River west to this city, thence over to and through Long Island to Southampton, where the trip ended. There has been fun galore for "the young millionaires" as the susceptible Connecticut girls called them, all along the line. It was an outing with the merit of novelty, and never a bit of wearisomeness in it, and searchers for the uncommon in recreation may find a good hint in this trip of the college boys.

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Father William Smith of the Fathers of Mercy connected with the Church of St. Vincent de Paul and Chaplain of the Fire Department, who is now seriously ill at a private hospital in the city from overexertion at a fire, is a man with a good memory. He was one of the leaders of the pilgrimages from this city to Lourdes a few years ago. It was just previous to one of these expeditions that a young woman whom Father Smith had never before seen had occasion to call upon him on a matter of business connected with the church. In the course of the conversation, speaking of the pilgrimage and his proposed visit to Rome, the young woman expressed a long-felt desire for a rosary blessed by the Pope.

"I will bring you one," promised Father Smith.

Time passed, the pilgrims had returned, and it was some weeks later when the same young woman had again occasion to call upon Father Smith. It would be too much to expect that in the months that had passed a busy man would have had time to remember the desire of a young woman he had never seen but once. The caller sent up her name. The maid receiving the card of the caller, as is her custom, and announced the name of the visitor through the speaking tube.

Father Smith came down stairs immediately, wearing his baretta and cassock, and as he entered the room and saw the visitor he drew something from the pocket of the latter and held it out, remarking:

"You are Miss Blank, and here is your rosary."

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It goes without saying that the man of year-long calculations and many meaned computations must possess patience of some pattern. That this would be exercised toward untoward interruptions is not so certain. Not long since a "special representative" of some mushroom association or other—for sending palm leaf fans to the Finlanders or pocket pincushions to the South Sea Islanders, or the like—braved the barn-like entrance and freight elevator of Nikola Tesla's down-town workshop to petition a donation. The electrician of Houston Street was making a right angle of himself over a huge drawing board. The "special representative" was fat, and scarcely five feet plus. As the wizard wearily raised his lank length to the perpendicular her round expressionless eyes were confronted by his waistcoat buttons. The tableau in profile was striking. The special representative began a voluble recitation of the virtues of her association. The wizard listened silently for the space of three minutes, and then with dreamy, averted eyes and that characteristic "over-the-hills-and-far-away" voice said gently:

"My dear madam, what would you take to go away just now and not come any more again while your—your association shall last?"

"I—I—ten dollars," stammered the astonished special representative.

"It is well," said the tall man, with impassive face. "To-morrow," taking the card that had been trembling in the fat fingers, "to-morrow I send you my check if you go and do not come again, and if you send me not one of those papers you speak of, or any of those advantages you mentioned. Good day, madam; I thank you!" And Tesla returned wearily to his many-mooned computations while the special representative found her way back to the freight elevator in an uncertain frame of mind.

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Speaking of free passes, Harry Gross, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Northwestern system, says his company's rules on the subject are so strict that his habit of declining to obtain passes for persons soliciting them has become second nature to him.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Gross, "at home they recognise it to such an extent that they never even ask me to pass the butter."

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Democratic simplicity marks the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. Seated on one of the steps leading up to the banking house the other day were Robert Bacon of the firm and Lewis Cass Ledyard, counsel of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Bacon was hatless and coatless. Behind them stood Charles Steele, also of the firm, who did not accept an invitation to be seated. Past them and into the offices walked a quiet old man, whose clothes indicated that he hailed from some prosperous interior town. He seemed highly delighted, when told that he might walk about the front offices. Mr. Morgan, it seems, only objects to such visitors as undertake to stand outside of the well-known glass partition and stare at him while he is working at his desk.

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James K. Hackett and his wife, who are now at Cape May, made a record for a European outing this season. They went abroad for a long vacation, and were in England just three days, when they were summoned back because of changes in the plans for the production of "Don Caesar." It was a long voyage for a vacation that lasted four days to the very hour.

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The following story about Mr. Zangwill has just reached The Bookbuilders Club of this city. A short time ago the author of "The Children of the Ghetto" was driving about London with a stock broker friend in a victoria. When he had been dropped, the stock broker, with mingled pride and complacency, said to the coachman: "That was the great Mr. Zangwill driving with me just now."

The man looked but vaguely interested, as the broker continued: "Haven't you heard of Mr. Zangwill?"

"No, Sir," replied the coachman, "can't say as I 'ave. 'E don't keep 'orses, do 'e?"

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In his early days ex-Congressman "Billy" Lorimer of Chicago, now a very rich man, was a street-car driver. His chum was another street-car driver named William J. Moxley. Moxley did Lorimer a number of services. Both men rose from their humble positions, and Moxley is now known as "the butterine king." Last year an anti-butterine bill was introduced, which was designed to kill the butterine business. The bill was killed, and Lorimer was the man who did the business.

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It is acknowledged by the majority of theatrical managers who have had business dealings with Richard Mansfield that the actor's high regard for art and his almost absolute disregard for monetary reward have been at the bottom of all their differences. In at least one case, however, the actor sacrificed many thousands of dollars to sentiment; in a desire to reward old friends who lost money at the beginning of his early career as a star. During his first tour of the country with "A Parisian Romance," some fifteen years ago, he played at the Globe Theatre in Boston, the Lyceum in Baltimore, and another theatre in Washington, now extinct. The managers of the three theatres suffered considerable losses through the first appearance of the then almost unknown and unappreciated star.

Some ten years later when Mansfield had established recognition as a genius, and was drawing enormous audiences in New York, nearly every theatre in the country was endeavoring to book him. When his itinerary for a tour had been completed by his agent and submitted to him, Mr. Mansfield observed that the three theatres mentioned were not included. In quest for the reason for this omission he was told that those theatres were not able to pay him as big percentage as others in the same cities. "Wire to each of the three managers," commanded Mansfield; "ask them if they want me to play at their theatre; tell them I will play on the same percentage of receipts as when I was there last." In vain did the agent object. The actor was insistent, and the consequence was that each of the three managers secured Mr. Mansfield, regained their previous losses, and handsome profit besides.

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Hugh McLaughlin has stopped whittling sticks, but he still plays dominoes. For hours the Brooklyn leader used to stand near his home whittling. He was never stopped by a policeman for littering up the street.

"What pastime has taken the place of whittling with you?" asked a friend last week.

"I just love to see my setters run about and race each other. That takes up all the time I can spare in standing on street corners," was the reply. Mr. McLaughlin, although over seventy-five years of age, went last week to a pigeon shoot, and surprised the crack shots by his expertness with the gun.

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Of Len H. Wager, the Democratic politician, it has been asserted that if cast penniless on a desert island in the Pacific he would reach San Francisco with money. A good story is told of his fertility of resource. Mr. Wager has had a habit of borrowing the annual passes of State Senators, to one of whom he gave this sort of patronage particularly. He was in Albany, broke, and wanted to reach New York. He asked for the loan of the pass, and was informed that another individual had it. That did not trouble Wager. Going to the station, he saw the conductor conversing with the engineer. From the latter he learned the name of the former. Then approaching the conductor he addressed him by name and said:

"You know me, of course. I am Senator ——. I must have left my passes at home, and have telegraphed to have them forwarded to me at New York. I want to go New York, and I suppose it will be all right."

The conductor said that it would be, and Wager boarded the train. About thirty miles out of Albany the conductor came to him and said:

"Senator, some one has robbed you. I found a man with your pass in the third coach, so I took it away from him and made him pay his fare. Here is the pass. Shall I cause the man's arrest?"

"No, I wouldn't do that; I'll take care of him myself," replied Wager, pocketing the pasteboard.

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A. M. McLellan, the Scotch artist, whose "Field of the Cloth of Gold" was exhibited at the Paris Exposition last Summer, and whose "Coronation of Robert Bruce" is now at the entrance of the art department of the Glasgow Exposition, is at present in this country, but he still keeps up an eager interest in British politics. When he heard the other day that at a meeting of the Liberals at the Reform Club Herbert Asquith had declined to maintain his position as the spokesman of the Liberal Imperialists and had joined in supporting Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, he said that it reminded him of two Englishmen perambulating home from the club in the wee 'sma' hours. They engaged in a dispute, and one of them tripped and fell.

"Say, old boy," he said, "wi—wi—will—you h—hic—help a feller?"

"N—n—n—no," replied the other, steadying himself against a lamp-post, "I could—can't help you up, h—h—but I'll go along with you."

"And," concluded Mr. McLellan, "there's the whole history of the Reform Club meeting in a nutshell."

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Clergymen in New York, are not as a rule club members. Very few belong to any of the Fifth Avenue clubs. Dr. Rainsford is a member of the University and is frequently seen there. He is also a member of the Players. Dr. George Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration is a member of the Calumet, which has also the Rev. Johnson McChesney Bellows. His cousin, the Rev. Dr. Russell Bellows, and a son of the famous pulpit orator, belongs to the Century. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church belongs to the University, and Dr. Morgan Dix only to the Grolier. Bishop Potter is member of the Metropolitan and the Century. The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., belongs to the University. The Rev. Father Henry Brann of St. Agnes's is a member of the Union League. The University, which has more than the usual number of clergymen, also claims Dr. William Vibert of Trinity Chapel.

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The late Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock is quoted as saying that as much suffering is caused by simple self-preoccupation as any sort of rank selfishness. That he himself could not be charged with the former is illustrated by the following, among countless similar incidents. While in Palestine last Spring, and with the cares of his New York calendar effacing the interests of his own pastorate, he nevertheless recalled the date of the Brown Memorial Sunday School anniversary and dispatched a great parcel of Holy Land souvenirs and bits of value and interest—one for each of the little army that he knew and loved so well. To these he added a beautiful bit of artistic work marked expressly for a very old man in the Baltimore congregation, who once said to the writer: "Am I a member of Brown Memorial Church? Well, perhaps I am. I never miss a service, even when I have to be wheeled around there in my chair. Still, I don't know. Perhaps I'm just a Babcocker." The day after the doctor's thoughtful kindness reached the gentle old soul he breathed his last and with the doctor's name on his lips.

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Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is telling a story since his return from London that promoters who contemplate going abroad may well note. It is about a hard-shelled editor of a London paper, whose favorable editorial opinion a certain young promoter had been trying to obtain for some time. After many efforts he secured the editor's acceptance of an invitation to a dinner the young schemer had prepared for his special honor. During the speeches the young man, whose dalliance with the various vintages had loosened his hold on his wits, imparted to the editor what he desired written in his favor. The very next issue of the paper contained the desired matter, beautifully displayed on the editorial page. But at the bottom of the notice was appended this, "Ed. Note":

"The above notice was liberally paid for last night with a dinner given in our honor, by the enterprising Mr. B. We desire to state, also, that owing to a complaint made by our business manager, we will not, in the future, give good available space in this paper in return for any dinners we may attend in a purely personal capacity."

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William Gillette is hard at work these warm days preparing for his next season's production of "Hamlet." Whether Mr. Gillette is to present an entirely original characterization of the melancholy Dane will remain a mystery till he is ready to invite the public to criticise and satisfy its curiosity on this point. The actor received a communication a short time ago from one of his admirers, which began by commending the new tragedian, saying that in the writer's opinion Mr. Gillette was the only actor who could play "Hamlet" in one act, the dialogue to consist of two passages. This is the idea Mr. Gillette's friend suggested:

ACT I.

Enter at rise of curtain, The Ghost and Hamlet.

The Ghost—Know you, thou noble youth, the man that did take thy father's life now wears his crown?

Hamlet—There needs no ghost come to tell me this. (puffs at his cigarette,) for dost thou not know I am Sherlock Holmes?

(Quick and final curtain.)

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Sandow probably contemplates a visit to America soon. Else why the story now brought back by recent visitors to Paris? It is told by them that Sandow was recently walking in the Bois de Boulogne, when a gang of bullies who make that place dangerous approached him. Sandow realized the situation, and stooped down as if to tie his shoe-lace. One of the ruffians got close to him, and Sandow seized him by the ankle and used him as he would a club on the others. When he had finished they were lying around more or less badly damaged, when the police came around to gather in such as were too badly hurt to get away.

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The natural fire and enthusiasm in Gen. Maximo Gomez could rarely have been betrayed by a more trifling incident than one which occurred when he was last interviewed in this city, shortly before sailing home for Cuba. The General does not speak English, and the interview was carried on through an interpreter, Gen. Gomez often speaking at considerable length. At such times he invariably began by addressing the interpreter, but as surely turned toward the questioner, addressing him in Spanish with all accompanying gesticulations, forgetting in his enthusiasm that the person addressed did not understand a word of what was being spoken.

The GENTLE ART of TATTOOING

HE WAS a very good-looking little "Jap," dressed in American style in blue shirt-waist and blue serge trousers, and as he sat in front of a famous little tattoo shop at the mouth of the Thieves' Highway, few who glanced at him knew that he was one of the most famous tattooers in the Mikado's kingdom. Mituhashi is his name, and he has been especially imported from Japan by his enterprising partner to "do" on Americans the famous "Boxer" head of which the "Jap" is the designer. The "Boxer" head, it is necessary to explain, is an outcome of the Chinese war. It is a gory design, but one that has struck to the gentle heart-cords of the American sailor.

The design is the decapitated head of a Chinaman. Through the skull, from the middle of the crown, extending out through the gory neck, a sword sticks gracefully. The eyes of the unlucky "Chink" are half closed as if he liked the sensation, while the end of his pigtail is held between the teeth. The design, while realistic enough, is artistically robbed of some of its gruesomeness, and in Japan, as well as in other countries where the seafarer roves, if a sailor wants to be up to date he must have the head of the "Boxer" pricked into his hide.

Mituhashi is a relative of the late Horichio, who five years ago won a special prize offered for the most artistic and original tattoo work done in the Japanese kingdom, and it was from Horichio that Mituhashi learned his art. The story of the contest won by Horichio as told by Mituhashi is an interesting one.

Not since tattooing many years ago became a recognized art in Japan was there a greater rivalry among the tattooers of the kingdom than when a number of prominent Japanese of Yokohama offered the prize for the most artistic and most original work that could be executed by any tattooer throughout the length and breadth of the land. Even before this contest Horichio was conceded to be the greatest of all living Japanese tattoo artists, but it remained for him to earn for himself, once and for all, the title which opinion alone bestowed.

Throughout the kingdom the tattooers went to work, keeping their work secret and hiring men upon the backs and arms and shoulders of whom the work was done. On the great day of reckoning it was Horichio's coolie who was brought in last for inspection before the judges. On the back of the coolie was a huge spider's web, so delicately and finely outlined that only upon close inspection was it possible to see that the work was really that of the hand of man. Even the dust which clings to the threads of a spider's web long exposed was shown in the work. The web extended from shoulder to shoulder and from the small of the back to the man's neck. Here a single thread continued upward, and, avoiding the hair, trailed along the side of the head to the middle of the forehead, where it descended in a waving line down alongside the nose and to the middle of the chin—and on the point of the chin sat the huge yellow spider, the lord of the castle.

Mituhashi does not speak English, but through an interpreter he tells of the wonders of tattooing which he has brought with him—of the new colored pigments which only recently have been discovered in his own country, and with which he hopes to decorate Americans.

"Next to the people of my own country, Americans take more interest in the subject of artistic tattooing than any other civilized people," said the Japanese through an interpreter. "I have traveled much all over the world, each time returning to my own country, but nowhere do the people understand as they do here the beauties of the art. Here, as in my own country, the better people have a taste for the art, for no matter where you go you will find the ordinary sailor tattooed. But the difference between tattooing and tattooing is the same as that between a chrome which you hang on the wall of your stable and the fine oil painting which you hang in the parlors of your homes. It is this understanding which the Americans have."

"I think it hurts the little fellow downrightly to have to tattoo one of those common designs on sailors," broke in "Prof." O'Reilly, the partner of Mituhashi. "You see, there is other work to do here besides the expensive and artistic work demanded by the wealthier classes, and the 'Jap' is never more miserable than when he works on one of those fellows whose only aim is to get the marks as good and black or as bright and red as possible—the rough work, in other words. I heard of this Jap and his reputation and his success as the designer of the now famous Boxer's head, and I thought if Japan could support him so could the Bowery.

"He refuses to work with the electric needle, and therefore his work is all the way from four to twenty times slower than machine work—according to the kind of work he is doing. You can estimate for yourself, considering that the latter machine works 5,000 times a minute, what he loses if he is very quick, as this man is, can make only 250 jabs in the same time.

"One of the first jobs he struck when he came here was where a man wanted to be tattooed out of revenge. He came in here prepared to spend $50 if necessary to have his scheme put through. He picked out a huge snake to be worked from his shoulder clean down to his wrist. The head of the snake was to be the head of a certain woman whose photograph he brought with him, and he wanted the tongue to protrude and to have it forked. I worked the snake into him myself, but the head, he said, he wanted put on by hand, for he imagined the likeness could be done more accurately. The job was finished and the man left.

"Two days later I got a telegram from Rockaway. It came from our snake friend, and he wanted to know how quickly we could remove the head from the snake. No; I do not know the story connected with the incident; you must make your own yarn. But the Jap was heart-broken at the loss of his fine woman's head.

"The craze of being tattooed for revenge is a common one. There was once in this neighborhood a pair of very stanch friends, ever together, and both great church members. One day one of them came here and had a peculiar order. He wanted engraved on his arm the picture of his friend, and under it he wanted the words 'G— d— William Cunningham.' He urged and coaxed so that finally I put the blasphemous thing on his arm under the picture. That fellow came back that night to have it removed, which, of course, was impossible. He said he could not sleep with the thing on his arm, and finally I worked a design over the words so that they were completely obliterated.

"This is a curious business. I have been for twenty-three years in it, and during that time have come across some queer experiences; the trouble is I can't remember them all, or even part. I think about the most bashful customer that comes in here is the young woman who wants to surprise her best fellow. I can spot her every time long before she makes up her mind to come in. She hangs around outside of my shop, and delays, as if she were about to go into a dentist's parlor. Finally, when her courage is up and she thinks few people are looking at her, she flits in.

"'Can you put a name on my arm?' she says. And before she knows it the operation is finished. Usually then she sees the designs of butterflies, or of a bleeding heart or flower, maybe, and she buys one of these and has her arm tattooed to show to William or to Bill or whatever his name is.

"Here are some designs, many of them new ones just brought from Japan by Mituhashi. Here is an album of ordinary work, sailors' art, United States shields, full-rigged ships, ladies that might represent any one of a hundred, cannons, and anchors. This is the common sort of stuff which the ordinary seafaring man wants—the more ink and the blacker, the more he thinks he is getting for his money. But here are some more artistic designs; that skull with the snakes crawling out of the eyes and mouth is a favorite with many, I do not know why, except perhaps to show their indifference to whatever might be thought superstitious. The skull costs $15 to 'do.' Here are some Japanese girls, some butterflies, and some dragons, all $15 each. Here is a huge snake crunching half a dozen frogs in its toils—there is much work on that piece, and it runs up to $75, depending on the size of the snake. Here is a hooded cobra; that is one of the latest from Japan and it costs $25. Then there are eagles fighting with snakes in midair and fighting on land and over the brink of a precipice. Here is the head of the Saviour, and a crucifix, both favorites with sailors. Here is a dragon that is one of Mituhashi's designs, and is one of the finest I have ever seen. It is worth $150. Here is another new Japanese design, a sort of chain of life, a string of monkeys dangling from a tree hand in hand, the last monkey in the act of picking a fish out of the water. And there is a boa constrictor wound around the body of a gorilla that costs $250.

"If you knew the number of men and women who are tattooed, you would open your eyes in wonder. Of course I am not at liberty to give names in many cases, but there are two of the prominent people who allowed me to mention them. One of these is Peter F. Meyer, son of the partner of Dick Croker. Mr. Meyer has a splendid combination Masonic emblem tattooed on his forearm, one of the finest pieces of its kind in this country. Another who allowed me to use his name is William Lawrence Green, the Albany publisher, who has some splendid work on him, the subjects being dragons, highly colored and excellently executed. Henry W. Longfellow's son was an admirer of tattooing, and had over a thousand dollars' worth of tattooing distributed over his person.

"There seems a fascination about tattooing. Once you get a little in you have to have, you cannot stop again until you get more. Many of my customers are persons who have been here and got tattooed time and time again, and many drop in regularly to see if there is not some new design which they may want. Here and there some one comes in to have some poor work, a remembrance of school days, done over, to cover it up with some fine design. And it has happened that as soon as the new design was in place the old ink-fever reawoke, and the customer comes in until he is literally covered about his arms with all sorts of designs."

One Woman's Recollection of the Fair.

ONE can hardly appreciate until after about five hours' solid tramp, how great a comfort are those pretty and attractive State buildings at the Pan-American Exposition, with their broad verandas and their innumerable rockers seeming to wait for tired sightseers to sink comfortably into their laps. It is rather unfortunate that New York's Building, which will be a magnificent and permanent structure of marble, should not have been begun earlier, so that it might have been earlier completed. As it is, visitors to the Exposition from various parts of New York are compelled, if they feel the need of a rest, to borrow the comforts of the other States.

Of all the visitors who return to sing the praises of the fair, One Woman at least can vouch for the hospitality of the Illinois Building and the excellence of its couches. It was one of the hottest days that Buffalo had seen. This One Woman had dragged her weary way through the Liberal Arts Building, tasting so many things that she felt she didn't want to look at food again for a month. The Machinery Building represented so much junk and old iron to her dim understanding. Her feet were like live coals, and her calves ached. Her eyes were squinted from the sun, and she had drunk so much orangeade that the very name was repulsive to her. The rest of her party all had ideas to work out. One wanted to go to the Honduras Building, where they gave souvenir cigars, (it is interesting to note that after the first visit he never went back;) another wished to sit on one of the green benches near the band stand and hear Sousa; a third had a longing for the Art Gallery—but the One Woman saw nothing but a room containing a white iron bed with cool white sheets, and darkened shutters, and a big tear rose in her eye when she thought how far away from it she was.

If she could not reach the room with the white iron bed she could at least reach the Illinois Building. She was a New Yorker, but she deliberately made up her mind that, if need be, she would move to Chicago with pleasure for the privilege of lying on one of those cots.

They were very polite in the Illinois Building, however, and never once asked her to show her credentials. She reached a lovely big couch next to the window, removed her collar and her shoes, said her prayers, and for one hour slept as peacefully as though she were in the little white bed in her own darkened room. To her that afternoon spent in the Illinois Building is the most pleasant recollection of the entire Exposition.

SOME HOT WEATHER INCIDENTS.

ALCOHOL is the chief cause of the greater number of cases of what is known as sunstroke received at the Hudson Street Hospital, they say at the place which has a large proportion of such patients during the Summer, and first-class arrangements for treating them. This is not alcoholism. The cases taken there are chiefly those of teamsters and laboring men who quench their thirst at all times with alcoholic beverages of one kind or another and are as a consequence quickly used up by the heat.

There is an illustration of the power of resistance of men who do not use alcohol among the longshoremen who work at the docks in South Brooklyn. Their labor is hard and exhausting. They load and unload lumber from the vessels and the work must be completed at a specified time. They are well paid, from 40 to 60 cents an hour, or as an equivalent so much a thousand for the lumber. It is hot work, and the men fill up on the bad beer which is to be found in the neighborhood. So in times of excessive heat they are soon overcome.

Among the longshoremen of this vicinity are two who look scarcely able to do the heavy work. They are small, slenderly built men, both well along in years—between fifty and sixty. A longshoreman who does not drink more or less is a rarity, but these men do not. It is no sentimental feeling for temperance, but the hottest day cannot tempt them to take a glass of beer. As a result, day in and day out, they outwork the younger, stronger, and more athletic men, who, one after another, become exhausted while the veterans work on undisturbed. One day last week six men in succession were overcome by heat at one dock and taken away in the ambulance. But the two non-drinkers did not appear to suffer.

Those impromptu and humanitarian baths for overheated horses that came into being all over the city during the hot spell also furnished young New York with a vast amount of amusement. Wherever there was a hose connected with a hydrant, there the street arabs gathered in crowds for mischief, though theoretically to help the firemen douse the heat-crazed animals that passed. On one occasion the mischievous instinct in one of the urchins got the better of his humanity. It was in front of the fire house in Broome Street. The hose attached to a hydrant was pouring a good stream into the street. A southbound car filled with passengers was passing, and the youngster, holding the hose, turned it toward the car, giving the men and women alike a liberal bath of Croton. For a number of the passengers in the rear seats there was a thorough drenching and a flow of profanity that sent the mischief-making urchin with the rest of his gang howling toward the Bowery. Shouting in glee to the laughter of those passengers on the front seats who had escaped the wetting, the urchins disappeared and the incident was closed for them.

Only a soap box on wheels. But to the tot enthroned therein that box might have been a silver crib or a golden chariot. "It," (the tot,) was a homely grimy-faced elf. Home, one of the twenty-family tenements on the west side, near Hell's Kitchen. Bare-legged, equally elfish, a little sister drew soap box and baby up and down the walk, close to the houses, as far as possible from the killing sun. An ice wagon halted; a hungry look came over the face of the little sister. Stealthily she snatched a tiny piece of ice while the driver pretended not to see. And crunched it, that hot day? No. Like a mother tending a stricken child she fed that life-saving lump of frozen crystal to the puny babe in the soap box. And when it stood her wan face lighted with a smile sent from above.

It was 3 A. M. on that April Tuesday, all but two pavements in the Eighth Avenue car were drooping and lolling. The exception was a pale woman, by the window, who was [illegible]

nine years, and a tow-headed baby of uncertain age, probably not more than a twelvemonth old. In the front seat, hugging the rail, the boy held his place against all comers. He got all the space allowed to him for a nickel. Cuddled close to his chest was the wee, pale baby. Its eyes stared at each newcomer, the flaxen hair was matted with perspiration, and now and again a feeble moan told of infantile suffering. At Ninety-eighth Street the boy, with his little charge, alighted.

"Gee," he said, as he hoisted the baby on one shoulder. "This has been a long night. The kid 'd cried since morning. Pop said the milk in the bottle 'd soured. 'N I've rode up and down from the Battery to Harlem since 8 o'clock. I'd hate to have anything go wrong with her. I've taken care of her ever since mommer died."

He was a sprawling, uncouth Plattdeutscher, driver of a brewery team. One would as soon expect sentiment from a broiled lobster. It had been a sickening day. Men and horses groaned under the burden of toil. Many times within an hour the driver had halted his pair of Normans and had sponged their heads, for he had a heart, and the mercury was up to 90 and the humidity about the same. Where the jangle and tangle of trolley cars is the fiercest, at Fifty-ninth Street, near the Columbus statue, the nigh horse swayed, tottered and went down in a heap. A kindly policeman told the Plattdeutscher he would put it out of misery with a bullet, for the fallen horse had broken a leg. Down on his knees went the big driver. In his arms he took the head of the dying horse and, strange as it may seem, wept as strong men weep. The "cop" had a suspicion of moisture about his eyes, but he soon ended the torture of the stricken beast, and another hot-day incident was closed.

Talk about your Helping Hand Societies! Up on Morningside Avenue a group of youngsters organized a "Sick Horse Society." During the worst days of the hot wave they took a station under a tree and there gave aid and comfort to passing horses. One boy had pre-empted several bath sponges; another contributed two buckets. Somewhere they got a barrel and had induced a friendly iceman to donate a couple of hundred pounds of ice. Each panting horse that came within the ken of the youngsters was sponged, his mouth was laved with iced water, and horse and driver were sent away better for the urchins of Morningside Park.

Bob is his name, and he is said to be the brightest dog at Windsor Terrace. He belongs to "Pat" May, the blacksmith of that suburb of Brooklyn. During the hot weather Bob has not been comfortable. It may be that unpleasant dreams of possible rabies set him to thinking of the best way to preserve a normal condition of health. Whatever Bob's reasoning may have been, he seems to have reached one conclusion.

During one of the hottest days the blacksmith and his men took to home-made root beer as a cooling draught. A big pail of the beer stood on the floor of the shop. For protection from dust it was covered with a board. The board having straight edges and the pail being round, there was, naturally, a little discrepancy at the sides. These spaces were not large enough to have admitted Bob's nose if he had had any desire for root beer, which he had not. Honest Bob would not for a moment have been guilty of robbing his master. But the man did notice after a time, on this particular day, that Bob was lingering long around the root beer pail. They went to investigate. Bob blinked up at them lazily. He was not drinking; he had not so much as put his nose into the pail. But both fore feet were hanging down through an opening at the side, from which he had pushed the wooden cover, into the cool liquid within. Bob's head had drooped forward on the board, and, cooled by the root beer, the where temperature of his body lowered by contact with the iced beer in the pail, he was taking a cooling bath.

STORIES of a WANDERER

Some Incidents in the Life of Court Interpreter "Professor" Dollin.

FEW persons in all New York can boast of a wild boar hunt on Mount Olympus, the ancient realm of Jupiter and all his Court and the habitat of the other mighty mythological rulers of the earth and air and water.

Nor can any, but one, pride himself upon having first brought potatoes into Thessaly or upon establishing the pioneer brewery in European Turkey upon the fever-laden marshes of Salonica fifty years ago.

Of all these things and many more "Prof." Philip Dollin might boast, if he chose. He could also, if he would, tell of the adventures and stirring events of a crowded lifetime, which would rival any fiction ever written.

"Prof." Dollin is the oldest official interpreter of the Court of General Sessions. He has been such for twenty-six years, and was the first official interpreter appointed. Before his appointment there was one individual who acted as a German interpreter when there was any necessity to do so. There were other cases in which foreigners of other nationalities acted as interpreters, but these cases generally waited until some one came along who could speak the language.

Just where or how "Prof." Dollin got his title is one of the dark court mysteries. Nevertheless more people know him as "Professor" than as Mr. Dollin, and very few suspect that his jolly and ruhicund person was ever the central figure in stirring events, or that his lot was ever cast in unusual or picturesque surroundings.

It isn't easy to get the professor to talk about himself or his career, but when he does wax reminiscent, his tales of the Far East, a half century ago, are quite as interesting as old romances.

Born in Hungary in 1829, Dollin passed his school days at Vienna, where his studies to become a physician were cut short by the siege of Vienna by the Croatians, when Hungary struck for freedom. Emperor Ferdinand had fled to Olmütz, and everybody else who could get out of the city was hurriedly leaving. Young Philip, still in his teens, fled with others to Belgrade, and, being plentifully supplied with money—a legacy from his mother—had nothing to do but travel and amuse himself.

Growing retrospective a little while ago, "Prof." Dollin told where he traveled and what he did to amuse himself during the ensuing years and how, incidentally, he acquired the twelve languages and innumerable dialects which fit him for the position he now holds. "Prof." Dollin speaks fluently German, French, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Turkish, Polish, Russian, Servian, Bohemian, Hungarian, and other Slavonic languages. He is also the only General Sessions interpreter who speaks Yiddish.

"From Belgrade," said the professor, in his own inimitable accents, "I went to Servia, and took there the contract to build a church near Bosnia. The steeple and iron doors and bell were placed by my workmen, and while there a very rich merchant wished me to marry his daughter. Quite foolishly, however, I wished to travel around some yet, and away I went to Bucharest, and shortly thereafter to Moldavia, near Jassy, where a fellow-countryman of mine was manager of the estates of Prince Couza of the reigning house of that country, The Prince was in Paris. We never heard from him, except when he would write for money. My friend and I dined and wined and hunted and caroused and looked after the estate, with the officers of a Russian regiment quartered on us, and altogether we managed to spend an enjoyable time. There were 15,000 Tsigane slaves to keep in order also, among them many beautiful gypsy girls. Wild boars abounded in the forests, and hares, turkeys, geese, and other wild fowl were plentiful. Reluctantly I left my friend during the Crimean campaign and went to Constantinople. Here my career came very near ending quite suddenly.

"At that time I spoke no Turkish, and there were few Europeans in the city except a few soldiers. I was in the habit of taking a bath in the great baths each morning, and my deviation from the morning custom resulted disastrously one day. This day, after a late night, I arose about noon, and decided that I would take my bath in the afternoon. I started out alone for the ancient Greek church which had been made over into a bath. I walked through the unguarded gate I usually passed through, and, turning a sharp corner, was at once in view of the baths. Immediately my ears were saluted with a loud screeching chorus of feminine shrieks. I realized in an instant what I didn't know before—that the baths in the afternoon were reserved for the women. The latter, attended only by Nubian women slaves, (about six feet tall,) came down in numbers at this time. When the women screamed the Nubians seized sticks and stones and set upon me. I ran for my life. The Nubians were at my heels. There was a great hubbub in the street, and in a moment I was surrounded by an angry, threatening crowd of Turks, brandishing ugly-looking daggers and big-mouthed pistols. The Nubian women soon explained without mincing words that I had profaned the baths by gazing on the women at their bath. This caused the Turks to grow angrier, and as I couldn't speak a word of Turkish I couldn't tell them that it wasn't my fault at all.

"Just as I had about made up my mind that it was all up with me, as a villainous looking Turk had his pistol against my head, a troop of French cavalry turned into the street and charged the crowd with drawn sabres. Rescuing me, they asked what was the matter, and I told them nothing, except that I had gone into the bath while the women were in possession without knowing it. They laughed and said a few jesting words to the angry Turks, which didn't mollify the latter any, and then took me off with them. That was one of the narrowest escapes I ever had."

Shortly after this adventure young Dollin left Constantinople for Thessaly, imbued with the idea of establishing a model farm at the base of Mount Olympus. Near the little Greek village of Ampelakia he found a Greek widow who was willing to dispose of her bread acres for a reasonable price. Dollin had brought with him some Russian and Polish laborers, and as he was the only European in many miles the Turkish Aga, or Civil Governor, immediately looked with suspicion upon his arrival. The French Government and other European powers were keeping sharp eyes on the provincial Governors at that time to prevent any undue oppression of the Greek peasants, and the Aga concluded at once that Dollin was a spy. Accordingly he secretly incited the peasantry against the interloper. None of the Greeks would work on the farm, and as soon as anything was planted it would be dug up before morning. It finally became impossible to carry on peaceful agricultural pursuits without surrounding the farm with soldiers. Dollin persisted in his efforts, and this persistence almost resulted fatally.

One night he left the farm to journey to Larissa, distant some miles. While crossing the mountains he was suddenly fired upon from ambush. The bullet whistled by his head. No other shots came and Dollin took the attempted assassination simply as a warning to him to leave the neighborhood. He did not do so, however, and didn't give up his farm until nearly all of his laborers had left him. Then he abandoned farming and remained in the village, hunting with a young Greek. Together they passed many a day on the heights where the village legends had it Zeus and all his court once held high carnival. The nearest approach to satyrs that young Dollin saw were wild boars and the only wood nymphs Greek peasant girls.

Hunt as he might, the sounds of Vulcan's furnace or the pipes of Pan never rang in his ears. The scenery, however, was such as might well bear out the myth of the gods. High up above the level of the sea the highest peak of the range was always covered with snow, while deep in the dales far below, the fertile slopes were covered with vineyards, groves of orange trees, and many other tropical fruits.

To Thessaly Prof. Dollin brought a quantity of Maltese potatoes from Constantinople, and these, he avers, were the first ever taken there. Thessaly now grows large quantities of this vegetable.

While on one of his hunting expeditions in the former haunts of the gods, Dollin came very near death again. This is how it happened:

"One of my laborers, a giant Pole, found employment with a merchant of Larissa. He stole a large sum of money from the merchant, and was seen making his way to the seashore. The Turkish Government sent out many of the Albanian soldiers, the police of the district, to catch this fugitive, dead or alive. While I was returning home one evening with my hunting gun over my shoulder, at a turn in the road, I suddenly met an Albanian soldier, sword in hand. I, being a European, the soldier stopped, not to parley, but rode right at me with uplifted weapon. As he passed he struck at my head, above which I had raised my gun. The blow fell full upon the barrel and ruined it completely. The soldier did not strike again, but took me before the Aga. The latter knew me, and though he did not like me, was forced to set me free.

"From Thessaly," said the professor, "I traveled to Salonica and established there the first brewery in that part of European Turkey. Wild hops grew in profusion in the woods near by and were picked and sold by the Tsiganes for a song. Some hops I had sent down from Trieste. The venture was successful until I was stricken with the swamp fever. Selling the brewery to an Italian musician upon the assertion of my physician that I would not recover if I remained in Salonica, I returned to Constantinople.

"There I first heard of the American Republic, learned something of the English language, and first read of the freedom of the people. I determined to go to free America, and started by way of France, passing Messina, which was still in the hands of the King of Naples. I was stopped by the French police as I had no passports. I never had one in my life, and soon convinced them that I was not a spy. The battle of Bull Run had just then been fought, and I decided to wait until Spring before sailing. I didn't sail, however, for seven years. Two days after I arrived I met a Roumanian merchant who wished a partner in the importing business, and together we staid in Marseilles until the old longing to go to free America returned. I arrived just before the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, with great plans for trade between America and France. The war soon dispelled these air castles, and I came quickly down to earth.

"District Attorney Phelps appointed me an official interpreter. He had a number of cases in which foreigners were interested, and which had been awaiting trial for some time. He asked me to accept the appointment as interpreter. I did," concluded the professor, "and here I am."

How They Got Their Names.

AN AMERICAN sculptor of ability, whose present habitat is in the quaint little old Greenwich Village block known as Macdougal Alley, has chosen a queer way of commemorating several years of his sojourn abroad. To each of his four children he has given names indicative of the land of their nativity.

The sculptor himself claims Peoria, Ill., as his birthplace, and comes of French parentage. He was sent to Rome by the United States Government, and there studied art. Eventually he married an Italian lady, and in Rome his eldest son, a boy of five or six, was born. To him was given the fitting name of Romolo. The next child, a girl, first opened her eyes on the skies of Florence, and as a delicate compliment to the great Florentine poet, the name of Beatrice was bestowed upon her. To further show his admiration for the old master, to the second boy, also born in Florence, was given the name of Dante. Shortly after the latter's birth the father and family removed to this country in order that the boys might absorb American business ideas.

"In Rome one must be either an artist, a physician, or a policeman," said the sculptor, "and all of these professions are already overcrowded. More than five hundred artists are on the police force there now, though there is no such 'graft' in that country as here."

In America a fourth child was born. It was deemed fitting to name him Amerigo Washington, and as that he was christened.

The sculptor's friends view with dire forebodings his possible removal to Kamtschatka, Somaliland, or even Secaucus, this State, and the birth there of a fifth child.

A Sad Mistake.

"He kissed her on the impulse of the moment," said Jaysmith, telling the story.

"Why didn't he kiss her on the lips?" asked the Cheerful Idiot.

PRINCE ROLAND BONAPARTE.

PRINCE ROLAND BONAPARTE'S publication of his long-heralded book on Lapland—on which he has been at work for the past seventeen years, and which promises to be the most complete account yet given of the Lappe—draws attention once again to this most interesting figure among the Bonapartes of to-day. The statement so often made, even by such convinced members of the French Imperial Party as Paul de Cassagnac and Cunéo d'Ornano, that the Bonapartes of the present generation have achieved nothing worthy of the illustrious name they bear, may be justified in the case of the Pretender, Prince Victor Napoleon, and his brother, Prince Louis, but Prince Roland is a noteworthy exception to this general rule of mediocrity.

Prince Roland holds much the same position among the Bonapartes as did the late Duc d'Aumale among the Orléans. The grandson of Prince Lucien Bonaparte has won laurels as a naturalist, anthropologist, ethnographer, geographer, and historian; as a savant, in fact, in the widest acceptation of the word. So recognized have his achievements been in these several departments of human activity that it has often been a subject for wonder that Prince Roland should not have been rewarded for his services to science by a seat in the French Academy of Sciences, just as formerly the Duc d'Aumale's literary achievements won him a place among the Forty Immortals.

Prince Roland Bonaparte has always been a student even from his earliest childhood. In 1877, at the age of nineteen, he entered the Military Academy at St. Cyr, from which he was graduated two years later, twenty-third in a class of 360. Although he decided upon a military career, Prince Roland, even in the days of his early youth, gave evidence of a marked taste for scientific pursuits, and seemed likely to prove himself a worthy representative of the Lucien branch of the family, famed for its distinguished savants.

In the year following his graduation from St. Cyr, while serving as a Second Lieutenant in the Thirty-sixth Infantry Regiment, Prince Roland drew upon himself much public attention by his romantic marriage to Mlle. Marie Blanc. The really princely fortune which his wife brought him enabled Prince Roland to follow his natural bent and to indulge to his heart's content in his love for science and travel.

The news of the law of June, 1886, which prohibited all representatives of families any member of which had reigned over France from serving in the army and navy, reached Prince Roland at Agram, in Croatia. He had just been traveling extensively throughout Carinthia, Slavonia, Croatia, and Hungary for the purpose of studying those countries from a military and ethnographical point of view.

He bowed without protest before the law which forever put an end to his military career and determined henceforth to devote himself exclusively to science.

Prince Roland had already, in 1884, published an exhaustive work on the inhabitants of Surinam; he had, moreover, taken part in a scientific expedition to Lapland, whence he brought back ample material for his forthcoming work on the Lapps.

In 1886 Prince Roland traveled extensively in Northern Europe and in America. It was not until 1888, however, that he took advantage of the Congress of Anthropologists, to which he had been invited, to make a prolonged sojourn in the United States. The Prince's visit at that time to New York will be remembered by many readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He made a most favorable impression upon all those who came in contact with him at that time by his democratic manners as well as by his evident interest in and admiration for the American people, their Government and institutions. Although all official honors have, so far, been denied Prince Roland by his country, he has received many other recognitions of his services to the cause of science. He is at present President of the Société de Géographie Commerciale, President of the Société d'Aérostation, a member of the Société d'Economie Sociale, of the French Alpine Club, and of the Association Française pour l'Advancement des Sciences. He has twice presided over the Central Commission of the Paris Geographical Society.

Prince Roland contributes most generously to scientific undertakings of every description. Thus, he gave a large sum for the Mont Blanc Observatory and for the zoological station at Banyuls-sur-Mer. He has also established, at his personal expense, in the Alps and the Pyrenees, several stations for the study of the variations of glaciers.

During the Paris Exhibition of 1900 the numerous foreign delegates to the several scientific congresses held in the French capital had full opportunity to become personally acquainted with Prince Roland. The generous hospitality he extended to them at that time in his magnificent hotel in the Avenue d'Iéna will never be forgotten.

This hotel, built according to plans drawn up by the Prince himself, and only recently completed, is one of the most beautiful and artistic private residences erected of late years in the French capital. The place of honor in Prince Roland's home is reserved for the library, which is one of the most complete in Paris, and contains about 100,000 volumes. The nucleus of this library was formed by Prince Roland's father, Prince Pierre Bonaparte, to which were afterward added Prince Demidoff's library and that of the famous geographer Vivien de Saint Martin, and, more recently, Napoleon I.'s library at Malmaison. Although the chief contents of Prince Roland's library are scientific works, it contains thousands of volumes on political economy, the social questions, and constitutional history, together with the principal French, English, and German novels of the day.

The varied contents of his library reflect the wide range of the Prince's intellectual attainments. His published works are, however, all of a scientific nature. After the "Inhabitants of Surinam," he wrote several works dealing with the early explorations of the Dutch in the East Indies, and notably in New Guinea; in 1896, a work on the River Augusta; in the same year "The Gulf of Huon" and a "Note on the Lapps of Finmark," published in English, in the journal of the Anthropological Institute. He has likewise contributed to scientific periodicals and to Figaro.

Besides his work on the Lapps mentioned at the beginning of this article, Prince Roland will shortly publish a book entitled "Geographical Ideas Throughout History," which he has been preparing for several years past.

Prince Roland, who is a regular visitor to Switzerland every Summer, has made a deep study of the democratic institutions of the Helvetians and their republic. A few years since he published a series of articles in Figaro and l'Evénement on the political institutions of the Swiss Cantons. These articles, which have since been published in book form, attracted a widespread interest at the time.

Thus, by taking refuge in science as behind a palladium, protecting him from the dangers of a too-famous name, Prince Roland has added renewed lustre to the name of Bonaparte. He seemed destined at the outset of his career to serve his country by the sword, but the republican Government, by prematurely ending his military career, enabled him to serve a wider cause—that of science.

Personally, Prince Roland, though not strictly speaking good-looking, has a strong and intellectual cast of countenance. His manners are extremely democratic and his tastes simple. A liberal in the broadest sense of the word, his salon has always been the rendezvous for men of every shade of political opinion—Bonapartists, Royalists, Clericals, Radicals, and Opportunists meet there on a common footing, all knowing that in the Palace of Science, in the Avenue d'Iéna, politics are relegated to the background.

B. C. DE WOLF.

Living Pictures at Ogunquit.

A BRIEF conversation between Mr. Silas Larrabee and the artist who is painting his portrait to hang in the auditorium of the Ogunquit Board of Trade Building was the cause of a rather amusing episode in the life of the Sage of Ogunquit—a sort of political dream, illustrated with living pictures.

"Mr. Larrabee," said the artist, "there's no life in your countenance to-day—not an expression of any sort. We don't want a face like that to stare at the coming generations of Ogunquitters. Wonder if I can't set you to thinking about something! Are you a Democrat, Mr. Larrabee?"

"What's a Democrat?" Mr. Larrabee sharply demanded.

"That's the very thing!" exclaimed the artist, delighted. "There's your topic for you: What is a Democrat? What is Democracy? If you were a painter and should paint a picture embodying your ideas of the Democracy of the United States as it stands to-day, what would the picture look like?"

"That reminds me," said Mr. Larrabee, "of what Harvey Moulton said to a feller that fetched in a pail of huckleberries t'other day and tuk the pay out in trade. He got some soap, some tobaccy, some sody biscuits, and a pint of peanuts.

"'How much is comin' to me now, Harvey?' says he.

"'Nothin',' says Harvey, 'and durn little of that.'

"I guess that's what the Democracy of 'Amerika looks like now—nothin' and durn little of that."

When the artist had posed Mr. Larrabee the next day, he paused a moment before taking up his brush and demanded, "Any new ideas about the Democracy picture, Mr. Larrabee?"

"Why, I dreampt about that pictur' last night," Mr. Larrabee replied.

"You don't say so! Go on and tell me what you dreamed," eagerly urged the artist.

"You see," said Mr. Larrabee, starting in on the story of his dream, "yesterday was darter Annie's birthday and she sorter fixed up a pootty good mess of vittels and I et toler'ble hearty for dinner. When supper time come, I says, 'Annie,' says I, 'never mind about no supper; I ain't hungry for no supper. Bumbye, though, I felt 's though I'd like a bite or two, and Annie says, 'What'll ye have, Paw?' I told her I didn't care much; so she went down cellar and fetched up a mince pie and a jug of cider. I went in rayther strong on the pie. Guess that's what set me to dreamin'.

"Well, I dreampt I heard a rap on the front door, and went to the door and found a feller there holdin' out a card with the name 'Thomas Jefferson' on it.

"'Any relation,' says I, 'to the Jefferson that used to be President?'

"'I'm him,' says he. 'I heard you was gittin' up a pictur' representin' the American Democracy at the openin' of the twentieth century, and I got a leave of absence up to the place where I'm stoppin' now, so's I might come and talk it over with you.

"'Folks don't know it, Mr. Larrabee, but I'm keepin' a pootty good watch on things down here in Amerika, and if you want to paint that pictur' I sorter think I can help ye consider'ble.'

"'Walk in, Mr. Jefferson,' says I. 'Set down on the sofy and I'll have my darter git ye a little mince pie and cider.'

"'I'll come in, Mr. Larrabee,' says he, 'but never mind about the pie and cider; I'm dietin' these days.'

"'Mr. Larrabee,' says he, after he'd fixed himself comfortable on the sofy, 'do you know what livin' pictur's is?'

"'Yes,' says I. 'I seen some over to Kennebunk to a show.'

"Well, s'posin' I introjuce some livin' pictur's of the Democracy of the United States of Amerika.'

"'All right,' says I.

"'Well,' says he, 'I'll show ye first a pictur' of the Democracy of my own time. See it in the frame there, Mr. Larrabee?'

"Yes, I seen it—a tall, strong, handsome young woman, dressed up like the Goddess of Liberty.

"'I don't see no politics in that,' says I. 'She don't look no more like a Democrat than she does like a Republican.'

"'I s'pose not to you,' says Mr. Jefferson. 'But that's her, all right. That's the way I used to pictur' the Democracy—full of youth, strength, courage, justice, and common sense, a thing to trust and a thing to love. How be you goin' to put that idee into a pictur' any better than the one over yonder?'

"'I guess you're right,' says I. 'First off, though, she don't look like any drink for my feelin's understandin'.'

"'Well, then, how'd you like the first pictur' I'll call up another, showin' the Democracy of to-day. This, Mr. Larrabee, is what you may call a composite livin' pictur', like that one your darter and her half dozen t'other day from her friend over to Biddeford

THE STATUE THAT WAS MADE INTO BULLETS.

TRADITION records that the gigantic equestrian statue of George III., erected on Bowling Green in the years preceding the Revolution, was utterly demolished, and that the lead of which his Majesty was composed was melted into bullets to be buried at the red coats by the Continental troops. Tradition in this time amply supported by history.

The statue was torn down, it is true, and its 4,000 pounds' weight was broken up and scattered far and near. But not all that leaden mass found its way into bullet molds. Herein lies a fact regarding the statue, and one but little known. In the New York Historical Society are four huge leaden fragments and the mammoth marble slab upon which the King's charger stood. The four portions consist of the lower half of the long tail, a piece of the saddle, with side ornaments, a section of the flank, and a fourth piece that may be either from the flank or from the saddle. They all show traces of the original rich gilding, the tail piece being quite bright. As these pieces weigh about 300 pounds, it will be seen that a goodly supply of bullets was lost by the recruits who mustered under Washington in the defense of this city 125 years ago.

The head of George III. and the remnants in the Historical Society are, so far as known, the only portions that escaped bullet transformation. The head was stolen by the British from a Yankee tavern near King's Bridge and sent to England. The other four pieces were plowed up on the farm of E. B. Coley at Wilton, Conn., a few miles north of Norwalk, in 1872. In the correspondence between Mr. Coley and the Historical Society, the former wrote:

"Tradition tells that they [the four pieces found] were distributed among Tories and other loyal subjects to keep the Whigs from using them as bullets. In a house that stood on the site of the one in which my father now lives, there lived a Tory, David Sloane. An old settler told my father that during the war the Whigs made a raid on Sloane to get lead for bullets, but Sloane, getting wind of it, hid the lead in his possession."

Mr. Coley added in another letter that persons in England had offered to buy the relics, but being a Yankee he preferred to give the Historical Society the first chance. A number of members, therefore, subscribed for their purchase and the money, a little over $100, was raised by the following members in 1878: Frederic C. de Peyster, Benjamin H. Field, Edward F. De Lancey, John Austen Stevens, Henry T. Drowne, Smith E. Lane, Edward Cooper, Henry Dolan, George I. Forrest, William Austen, Charles A. Peabody, R. E. Mount, B. B. Sherman, Isaac F. Wood, R. S. Hone, John Jay Cisco, Charlotte Anne Mount, Goldsborough Banyer, and J. Bailey Myers.

The late librarian, William Kelby, made efforts to trace the head, but no satisfactory results were obtained. About all that the student of history has to rely upon in regard to it is a statement in the journal of Capt. John Montresor, who for many years was Chief Engineer of the British Army in America. He came over with Braddock in 1755, and was wounded in that memorable battle in which the British leader lost his life. Montresor's journal was published a few years ago by the New York Historical Society in its collections, and among the incidents of 1776 there occurs the following item:

"Hearing that the rebels had cut the King's head off the equestrian statue which represented George III. in the figure of Marcus Aurelius, and that they had cut the nose off, clipped the laurels that were wreathed around the head, and drove a musket bullet part of the way through the head and otherwise disfigured it, and that it was carried to Morris's Tavern, adjoining Fort Washington, in order to be fixed on a spike on the truck of a flagstaff as soon as it could be got ready, I immediately sent Corby through the rebel camp in the beginning of September, 1776, to Cox, who kept the tavern at King's Bridge, to steal it and bury it, which was effected, and dug up on our arrival. I rewarded the men, and sent the head by the Lady Gage to Lord Townshend, in order to convince them at home of the infamous disposition of the ungrateful people of this distressed country."

Lord Townshend, who was thus made custodian, was one of the strongest supporters of the Stamp act, and his insistence in taxing the American colonies marks him as one of the prime instigators in bringing on the war.

This Montresor was, by the way, one of the early owners of Randall's Island. He purchased the island in 1772, then called Belle Isle, for his Summer home, and for many years afterward it was known as Montresor's Island. The English engineer and his family lived there during a part of the time that the British occupied New York. In 1778 Montresor went back to England and did not return to America.

The marble slab upon which the statue stood served for several years as the tombstone of a Major in the British Army. A little later, as Charles H. Winfield says, in his history of Hudson County, N. J., "it became the stepping stone of a Republican." From that worthy use it was transferred to become the chief step to the kitchen door of the old Van Vorst mansion in Jersey City, when that building stood at what is now the corner of Wayne Street and Jersey Avenue. When the house was torn down in 1854 Cornelius Van Vorst took it to his home, in the vicinity, and retained it in his possession until 1874, when he presented it to the New York Historical Society. It is an enormous stone, 6½ feet long, 3½ feet wide, and about 7 inches thick. On one side are three deep, circular holes, cut half way through the stone. It was in these that the statue had been firmly fastened. The opposite side bears the inscription in memory of the British Major.

There is no record of how the slab found its way to Jersey City, but in 1783 it was there or was taken over to serve as a tombstone. During the British occupancy of New York there was a burial ground in Jersey City in the locality of Sussex and Washington Streets, and a number of British officers and soldiers were interred there. Major John Smith was among these, and an elaborate inscription on the slab tells the story, as follows:

"In memory of Major John Smith of the XLIInd or Royal Highland Regiment, who died 25th July, 1783, in the 48th year of his age. This stone is erected by the officers of that Regiment. His bravery, generosity, and humanity during an honorable service of 29 years endeared him to the soldiers, to his acquaintances and friends."

When the cemetery was abandoned to make room for Jersey City's growth a member of the Van Vorst family took the stone to his neighboring residence, at Harsimus, and he was the Republican referred to by Mr. Winfield, who used it as a stepping stone. This was Cornelius Van Vorst, grandfather of the last owner. He was born in 1778 and died in 1818. He was one of the wealthiest men in Hudson County, a famous practical joker, and passionately fond of horses. He established the old Paulus Hook race course in 1753, and the races there drew many New Yorkers to the sport. He was also the first to start a regular ferry from Jersey City to New York, which he did in 1764, and when the Revolution broke out he sided strongly in the cause for freedom. In 1828, it is recorded that an English gentleman offered Cornelius Van Vorst $500 for the stone, but he refused to part with it.

The statue of George III. was erected in Bowling Green by order of the Colonial Assembly of New York on Aug. 16, 1770, the anniversary of the birthday of Prince Frederic, second son of George III. It was made by a London artist named Wilton, who also made another very similar for the Royal Exchange in London. In 1771 an iron railing costing nearly $4,000 was placed around the statue in Bowling Green to preserve it from injury, but it was no barrier to the patriotic mob that made the first celebration of July 4 in this city famous, even if the celebration did take place five days later, on July 9.

As all trace of the head since it was sent to England has been lost, it is probably safe to say that the New York Historical Society has the only remnants of the original statue in existence. The enormous slab lies in the lower hall, not far from the door as one enters the building at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street. Although in possession of the society for over twenty-five years, comparatively few persons have ever seen them or even known that they actually existed.

MR. BROOKLYN'S ELBOW SLEEVES

ELBOW sleeves represent the last 1901 Summer fashion for men in the Borough of Brooklyn. The style, which in some ways will appeal to many, has been set by a sedate New York business man, who resides in the Borough of Churches, and who is the last man who would have been expected to meddle with the fashions. It would never have happened if Mr. Brooklyn of the Heights had not fallen a victim to the Summer-Shirt-Bargain habit.

The Summer-Shirt-Bargain habit is epidemic at this time of the year. It attacks a man something after the manner of hay fever, and for a couple of weeks or a month is rampant. It could be escaped if the victims would keep away from the vicinity of the large shops and give up the newspapers. The first is possible, but the latter is not. A man who knows his susceptibility will try to skip the "ads," but it can't be done. The big type jumps at him as he skirmishes around the advertising pages, and when the words, "Big Reduction in Men's Shirts" meet his eye there are ninety-nine chances out of a hundred that that man is lost. He stops hesitatingly and lets his eye gently run through the lines that follow:

> Great bargains in fine madras shirts.
> Shirts were $2.50 and $3, now only 95 cents.
> The popular Cool Wave brand.
> Collars to this shirt never known to wilt in the hottest weather.
> Always clean and comfortable, fast colors, with or without pockets, neat improved style gussets, white or smoked pearl buttons.
> Best investment of the year.
> Selling at low prices only as a compliment to customers! Going like hot cakes.
> Now is the time to buy.

By the time the average man has read that seductive description he is on his way to add one more to the crowd of men who make the men's shirt departments of the big shops looks like Winter Monday bargain counters.

Mr. Brooklyn was not so weakly led. Mrs. Brooklyn buys all his shirts, and he would never have fallen and been the cause of the introduction of the elbow sleeve shirt if he had not chanced one evil day last week to pass along Fulton Street in the shopping district. Mr. Brooklyn knew nothing of the evils of the Summer-Shirt-Bargain habit, and in his innocence he fell at once when the rainbow-like vision of a window full of shirts fell upon his eye with the sign in big letters:

"$2.50 shirts for 95 cents."

"Maria always pays $2 for my shirts, I believe," soliloquized Mr. Brooklyn, "and I think I heard her say the other day that I needed a couple more. I had better drop in and save her the trouble of coming down. These are certainly very reasonable in price."

Mr. Brooklyn dropped in, selected two comfortable-looking blue and white shirts, which were really a credit to his good taste, and ordered them sent home. Then he took his first real lesson in shopping. He required a 16 shirt, but the only shirts of the kind he wished were 16½. It was in vain that the clerk held up to view beautiful pink shirts, and red shirts, green shirts, lavender shirts, white shirts, and combinations of all the colors. The masculine mind is not so different from the feminine, and the more the clerk dilated upon the pink and lavender shirts the more Mr. Brooklyn desired his first choice of blue shirts and nothing else.

"You send these home, anyway," he said finally. "I like a large shirt in Summer, and I think those will be all right."

The shirts were really excellent. Mrs. Brooklyn was delighted, and Mr. Brooklyn was puffed up with pride at this his first shopping venture. The only trouble was the sleeves were too long.

"I will take them off a little at the top," said Mrs. Brooklyn. "It will be no trouble, and the shirts are too pretty to send back."

"No, I'll take them around to the tailor to have them altered," said Mr. Brooklyn. "We are late in getting out of town this year, and you have enough to do."

"Nonsense," replied Mrs. Brooklyn, "it will take no time, and if you carry the shirts to the tailor you might just as well have gone to him in the first place and had the shirts made and paid his price."

Mr. Brooklyn said nothing more, but after luncheon when his wife had gone out he took the two shirts to the tailor, was properly measured, and had the sleeves shortened. They were sent home and in the bureau drawer again before Mrs. Brooklyn returned. She did not give them another thought until the following morning.

"There, I must attend to those shirts first thing," she said, "or Mr. Brooklyn will be wasting money taking them to the tailor's. I ought to have had him try them on again, but I have a good eye, and I know they need to be shortened about an inch. If I ask him he will say three, for he likes his sleeves so ridiculously short. Very likely they will shrink, too, when they are washed." Mrs. Brooklyn sat down in her own room, and in a jiffy she had shortened the sleeves, folded the shirts neatly, and put them away in the drawer with a sigh of satisfaction.

"That is a good job done," she said, as she gave them a little pat before closing the drawer. "Dear old Tom will be so pleased when he finds them ready to wear. I never would have believed he would have known enough to buy a decent shirt."

That afternoon Mrs. Brooklyn was out again, and Mr. Brooklyn's maiden sister, who lives with the family, had a happy thought.

"There!" she exclaimed, suddenly, "Maria has forgotten all about those shirts of Tom's and the next thing he will want to put one on, he is so proud of them, and they will not be ready. I will shorten the sleeves myself."

Miss Brooklyn hurried up stairs thereupon, speedily found the shirts, took them to her own room, and sat down to work, smiling to herself to think how surprised every one would be.

"I suppose I ought to measure them," she said to herself, "but I have a pretty good eye and I noticed they were very long when Tom had them on and he likes a short sleeve. I know that of old. He always did when he was a little fellow. Then the cuffs make them longer. I will take off two inches."

Miss Brooklyn worked away all the afternoon, smiling and humming an old-fashioned air, finished the shirts, and put them back in the bureau.

"What a boy Tom is!" she said as she gave them a little pat before closing the drawer. "He was as pleased as a child about buying these shirts."

The next morning was hot and the Brooklyn family was to leave town for the Summer.

"It is so warm this morning," remarked Mr. Brooklyn at the breakfast table, "that I think I will put on one of those shirts I bought. They will be quite good enough to travel in."

"Yes, indeed, I would," said Mrs. Brooklyn. "They will be just the thing. I suppose he has forgotten all about the sleeves," she thought to herself, suppressing a smile, "but he will find that they are all ready, anyway."

"Tom and Maria are like two children," thought Miss Brooklyn. "There, they have both of them forgotten that if the sleeves to those shirts had been left on they were they would answer for gloves as well as sleeves. It is lucky I am here to look after them;" and she smiled a contented little smile of self-satisfaction.

There were only a few last things to do before the house was closed, and while Mrs. Brooklyn was attending to these Mr. Brooklyn went up stairs to dress, and for a few minutes everything was quiet. Then came a roar from the upper floor:

"Maria, I say, Maria, can you come here? What in—Oh, my gracious—Good Lord—What in thunder—Maria, I say, Maria, will you come here?"

Mrs. Brooklyn, terrified, tore up stairs with more speed than her increasing avoirdupois would allow her upon ordinary occasions. Miss Brooklyn rushed from her room into the hall, which Mr. Brooklyn had reached by this time and where he stood, flushed and angry, the perspiration rolling down his face, both arms outstretched, bare below the elbows, which his shirt sleeves hardly reached.

"Why—don't—you—pull—them—down?" gasped Mrs. Brooklyn, all out of breath, seeing at once that there was some trouble about the sleeves.

"Pull 'em down!" yelled Mr. Brooklyn. "Pull 'em down! Good Lord! wouldn't I pull 'em down if I could? Don't you see that there isn't any pull down to 'em? Don't you see there ain't any sleeves? Confound that tailor! I'll have it out of him. What does he think of me? Does he think I'm a shirtwaist nincompoop that's going to wear short sleeves? I'll teach him that I'm a respectable citizen, I'll—" but there was a slam of the bedroom door, Mr. Brooklyn had vanished, and from inside the room there came the sound of a low muttering, accompanied by the rasping noise of tearing cotton.

"He took them to the tailor!" cried Mrs. Brooklyn, who was sitting helplessly on the top stair.

"He took them to the tailor!" murmured Miss Brooklyn in a weak voice, as she leaned limply against the stair railing.

"And I shortened them myself," said Mrs. Brooklyn, the corners of her mouth beginning to twitch while a twinkle came into her eyes.

"So did I," said Miss Brooklyn solemnly, collapsing upon the floor. And then two heartless women looked into each other's faces, rocked back and forth, and laughed long and silently.

Gospel According to St. Cupidity.

HONEYMOONS, and especially at this season, are hardly matters of note. Yet there is one now in progress about which centre some sarcastic little circumstances, and in which there is perhaps a little more than the local human interest in honeymoons in general.

The rector of an up-town Episcopal church in this city had long been regarded as a unique personage by various members of his flock. What more natural—a bachelor of much discretion, and in the early forties?

One of these admiring parishioners, a maiden of uncertain age, spent last Summer in a small New England town where she discovered a little dove-eyed waitress who was ambitious of better things. What could be more commendable and altogether charming in the eyes of her rector than to befriend this sweet and aspiring handmaiden?

Accordingly she was brought home as a Summer souvenir, installed temporarily as hallmaid in the home of a friend, and a curriculum of evening study scheduled. The always sympathetic rector was duly apprised of this unique charity—and duly approved of the same.

Subsequently, visiting the home of the parishioner and mutual friend, he encountered the hallmaid with the dovelike eyes. He felt called upon to make some friendly pastoral remarks anent church services to this stranger in a strange land, and when these services were regularly and devoutly attended by this stranger, he felt it no more than his duty to extend his pastoral hospitality a little further.

She of the dovelike eyes was asked to join a guild; then to assist in certain missions connected with the church, and in which her benefactress and translatress was also a worker. Such truly Christian aptitude did she evince for all this that her pastor, overjoyed at finding so efficient a worker, eventually gave her the supervision of the mission, thus practically installing her as the superior of her quondam patroness.

At this the latter took fire, and there was a smokily smoldering atmosphere in the vicinity of various ladies' committees throughout the congregation. One pillaress, indeed, declared, as the interest, in fact, the ardor, of her rector became pronounced, that, if marry he did, the day the ceremony took place her connection with the church would be definitely severed.

Matters so stood—only more so—until the engagement of the rector to the dovelike eyes was formally announced, and upon the heels of this the date of the wedding set for late June.

Three days previous to the ceremony the dissenting pillaress breathed her last and was buried—the curate officiating—on her rector's wedding morning. He and the dovelike eyes are at this moment on their honeymoon.

And so endeth the first lesson.

Wild Birds at Home

PERHAPS there is no branch of ornithology more interesting or more instructive than that which teaches of the homes of the wild birds. In its home life a bird exhibits its most human traits, and judged from a human point of view, appears at its best. In the building and adorning of its nest it displays all the knowledge it possesses of art, architecture, and artisanship, and in the care of its mate and young we see patience, love, and fidelity.

In the vicinity of New York City nest building begins in February, when the great-horned owl takes possession of some old hawk's, crow's, or squirrel's nest, fixes it up a bit, and lays two or three large, somewhat globular, white eggs. This bird, preying as it does upon rabbits, squirrels, mice, and even skunks, can afford to begin early, because it is not in any way dependent on warm weather for its food supply. Other birds of prey, which live chiefly on frogs, fish, snakes, and insects, must wait until those creatures are obtainable before venturing to bring up a family.

In March the barred owl lays its eggs, usually in a hollow tree, but sometimes in a second-hand bird's nest, like its horned cousin. No other bird hereabouts is hardy enough to follow the example of these two until about the first week in April, when the woodcock, the screech owl, and red-shouldered and red-tailed hawks all begin to lay, and are followed in a few days by the crow, the bluebird, the robin, the purple grackle, and a number of others.

These birds exhibit a marked difference in their choice of nesting sites. The woodcock lays her buff eggs on a few leaves on the ground in a wood; the little screech owl usually seeks a hole in a tree; the hawks make bulky nests of sticks in the tops of tall trees, and the bluebird has still enough confidence to take possession of a bird-box whenever he can find one. The robin seems to be getting more and more broad-minded on the question of nesting sites. According to the text books, he should build his nest in a fruit or shade tree, but he utterly refuses to adhere to the rules laid down for him. I have found him nesting in bushes, in hollow trees, in a hole in a bank, and on the rafters of a wooden bridge under a roadway. Last year I saw a robin's nest in a wild grape vine overhanging a river, and the other day I discovered one on the top of a shutter outside my bedroom window. The robin is a plucky bird, and will brave many dangers in the defense of its young. The one which I saw in the wild grape vine remained at her post, although the river arose and washed the bottom of the nest. I visited her one morning and found that the water had tipped the frail structure at an angle of 45 degrees, and was rocking it up and down, yet the brave little bird clung to the rim, still hugging her blue-green eggs. On another occasion I observed the courage of a robin whose nest was being looted by a red squirrel. She flew at the robber, bill and claw, and the wicked little nut-cracker, squeaking at the top of his voice, scurried for dear life to a hole in a stone wall. The victorious robin hopped along the wall, with raised crest and drooping wings, as much as to say, "Come out again, if you dare, you little rascal. I'm ready for you."

Red squirrels are among the worst enemies the small birds have to reckon with in the nesting season, and but few are as successful as the robin was in driving away their persecutors. Only last week I heard piteous shrieks from a bird in my garden, and rushed out, to find a red squirrel sitting on the edge of a scarlet tanager's nest, deliberately eating the eggs. He paid not the slightest attention to the heart-rending cries of the birds, and protested vigorously when I drove him away. Even then he moved off reluctantly, and just waited about until the coast was clear, that he might come back and complete the ruin he had begun. That was where he made a mistake, for as soon as I could get a gun a charge of shot solved his problems.

Early in May the cowbird, that outcast of bird society, begins to lay plans for perpetuating her hateful race. She makes no nest herself, but sneaks through the trees and bushes, hunting for the nests of birds smaller than herself, upon whom she can shirt the responsibilities of motherhood. Having found the newly finished nest of a song sparrow, vireo, chipping sparrow, or other small bird, she deposits a single egg, and then goes off to join a flock of companions in the pastures, washing her hands, so to speak, of further responsibility. The little yellow warbler, whose nest is subject to visitations of this kind, will not submit to the imposition, and promptly builds a floor above the large egg and lays her own on the second story. Unfortunately, the other small birds usually accept the cowbird's offering and brood it together with their own. The big egg is often hatched a little before the others, and by the time the rightful occupants of the nest appear the young cowbird is so strong that he gets almost every mouthful of food which is brought by his foster-parents. As he grows very rapidly, he soon needs more room, and accommodates himself by kicking out of the nest such of the little birds as are not already starved to death. Last year I found a newly hatched cowbird in the nest of a white-eyed vireo. The vireo's eggs were still unhatched. I visited the nest again in exactly a week, and by that time there was nothing to be seen but the young cow bunting. He not only filled the nest, but overflowed it. Beneath him I found one puny, yellow-skinned vireo, barely alive, and this one, too, had disappeared the following day. Yet the mother vireo seemed as fond of the impostor as she could possibly be of her own little ones, and scolded like a fury when I touched him. She was angry, but not in the least afraid, for she continued to feed the cowbird when I was within eighteen inches of the nest.

Among the most interesting of the birds which nest here in the early part of May is the little green heron. I found a colony of green herons' nests last Spring on a little island in the Sound. Each nest consisted of a mere handful of black sticks in the crotch of a sapling. The sticks were so loosely thrown together that in many cases the pale-blue, elliptical eggs could be plainly seen from below. There were from one to five eggs in most of the nests. I also had an opportunity to watch these herons while fishing. When one of them felt hungry he would wade out into the water very slowly and deliberately, placing one foot before the other. The head was drawn back between the shoulders and the long, spearlike bill was poised, ready for a thrust. With a movement which the eye could not follow the thrust was made, and the heron had captured a fish. He gave a shake or two, and then with a gulping movement swallowed it head first. Without returning to the shore he would continue to fish, making a capture once every two or three minutes until he had had enough, when he sprang upward and flew slowly away over the water.

The kingfisher lays its eggs about this time, too, on a mass of disgorged fish bones and fish scales, at the end of a tunnel which it digs in a perpendicular bank. The safety of this nest lies in the probability of its remaining undiscovered, for once the entrance is blocked by an enemy there is no escape. The kingfisher is not unarmed, however, and a two-inch bill, powerful enough to hold a slippery, struggling fish, makes a formidable weapon of defense. I speak from experience, for I once undertook to remove a kingfisher from her burrow by thrusting in my bare arm up to the shoulder. And I did bring her out, too, but I could not very well help it, seeing she had hold of my finger tips.

While the kingfisher is making a hole in the bank, the flicker is making one in a decayed tree trunk. But the burrow of the kingfisher is horizontal, while that of the woodpecker is perpendicular or nearly so. Like the eggs of all other woodpeckers, those of the flicker are a translucent white when fresh, changing to an ivory white after two or three days of incubation. This woodpecker has a very strong affection for her home, and it takes much provocation to make her desert it. Even if her nest is robbed, so long as one or two eggs remain, she will return and attempt to make up the full number, which is anywhere from six to eight. I have heard of this experiment being persisted in until seventy-two eggs had been laid. I once tried it myself, but gave up my persecutions after ten eggs had been deposited. I put the personal courage of the bird to a more severe test last Spring by catching a flicker in the hole as she was brooding her young. At first she did nothing but struggle and peck furiously at my hand, but when she found that she could not escape, she began to shriek so loudly that all the birds for perhaps half a mile around came flying in to see what the trouble was about. Her cries were more like those of a woman than of any wild creature I know of, and I began to feel quite ashamed of myself, particularly as I was surrounded by a mob of catbirds, brown thrashers, vireos, and others, all of whom were saying the most disagreeable things they knew. It was hardly to be expected that the flicker would return to her young after this experience, but after tossing her into the air I hid myself and waited. She was back at the nest inside of two minutes.

In marked contrast to the flicker in this respect is the little chipping sparrow. While not a particularly timid bird, it is very sensitive on the subject of its nest. If any one meddles with the little horsehair basket or touches the spotted blue eggs, the chances are that chippy will never return, and she has been known to desert her nest simply because it had been looked at.

The yellow-breasted chat, which begins to nest toward the end of the month, is one of the birds which it is difficult to study without smiling. He is a splendid mimic and ventriloquist, and no one knows it better than he does. He takes great delight in displaying his powers, and if we approach his nest, which is usually hidden in a patch of briers, he is sure to treat us to an imitation of the voices of the robin, catbird, meadowlark, and half a dozen other birds, while he himself remains in well-concealed that we are lucky if we get a glimpse of his olive green back or his yellow throat and breast.

A bird whose nest we seldom see, although it is usually nearer to us than any other, is the chimney swift, which makes its home in our chimneys. Able to go an example of a bird blessing, afresh of the flood and taking advantage of the short-

tunities offered by civilization. Less than 400 years ago all of our swifts built in hollow trees, fissures in rocks, and such-like places, but now, so far as is known, they invariably make their homes in chimneys. The little nests are roughly crescent-shaped and are made of small black twigs, glued together with sticky saliva from the mouth of the bird itself. The swifts may often be seen gathering the little twigs for their nests, from the upper branches of dead trees, the birds snapping them off with their bills as they fly past. It frequently happens that the glue which fastens a nest to the wall of a chimney gives way, and that the frail basket and its contents come tumbling into the fireplace together.

Closely related to the swift, but entirely different in its nesting habits, is the ruby-throated humming bird, the smallest creature in feathers this side of the Mississippi. The nest of this pigmy is so small and inconspicuous that it is quite difficult to identify, and although I have knocked about the woods for years I have found it only three times. The little structure is about the size of half an English walnut shell and is saddled upon the upper side of a branch, to which it is securely fastened with many strands of spider's silk. It is made chiefly of plant down, gleaned from the stems of ferns and other places, and is covered externally with bits of lichen moss, which make it appear more like a knot than anything else. The eggs, though small, seem rather large for the size of the nest. They are two in number, white and elliptical. The young are fed by the regurgitation of partly digested insects, and after leaving the nest, which they do when about three weeks old, they accompany their parents for some time.

The latest builders of all our birds are the goldfinch and the cedar waxwing. These laggards never begin to lay until the end of June, and their nesting operations often continue until well into August. The nest of the goldfinch is made chiefly of grasses and strips of bark, generally with a thick lining of thistle down. It is sometimes built in the bushes, but often in a tree, at a height of thirty feet or less. The eggs, three to six in number, are bluish white. The waxwing seems to prefer a fruit or shade tree as the site for her bulky nest of leaves, twigs, grasses, moss, and rootlets, and is apt to build at any height from five to twenty feet. The eggs are gray, spotted with black or brown. Waxwings are very attentive and affectionate parents; they feed their young by regurgitation.

ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES.

The Home of Polo.

The home of polo, the popular game of the season, is claimed for the Westchester Country Club, where it has been played for years, and which is the only ideal "rus in urbe" within town limits. The extent of the club grounds is 180 acres, and all the desirable building lots have been sold. The houses there are owned by E. C. Potter, A. V. H. Ellis, Mrs. Moses Campbell, William Hoyt, Mrs. John Scott, Duncan Marshall, Pierrepont Edwards, and Edmund Rudolph. Among the originators of the club and first governors were Pierre Lorillard, Jr., who then lived at Westchester, and his cousin, Lorillard Spencer. The clubhouse is charmingly situated on Pelham Bay, and has an unequaled anchorage for yachts and a full sweep of the Sound from its windows. The polo grounds are famous, and there are many country sports in vogue there, such as fishing, bathing, and pigeon shooting. As it is but fifty minutes by automobile from Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue, it is the nearest of all the fashionable country clubs to town. It is especially dear to the hearts of the conservative set in Westchester, and it has been famous for many beautiful entertainments in the past.

Too Late to Mend.

Her sewing machine wouldn't run, so she sent to the office for some one to come and repair it. The machinist looked at it, tried to run it, and finally said: "Why, madam, it needs oiling; that's all."

"Oiling?" snapped the woman. "Why, I haven't put a drop of oil on it the whole ten years I've had it, and I guess I'm not going to begin now."

Good Reason for It.

"That new horse of Deacon Sly's is balky, isn't it?"

"No; is it?"

"Well, I saw him prodding the animal this morning for half an hour, and he didn't move, so I did, and left him there."

"Oh, I guess he wasn't balky. I happened along that way myself about that time; the critter was tied to the fence, so of course he didn't move."

Ready for the Shearing.

"Since Smythe got out at the top in that Union Pacific squabble and got in on the ground floor on Rock Island in the panic that followed, he thinks he blows around like a whale."

"And before he gets out with his profits he'll know he's a Jonah; there won't be any chance to think about it."

The Fatal Thirteen.

A Barnstormer—Are you superstitious?

Manager Footlights—No, but I know it's bad luck when there are but thirteen persons in the theatre.

A Slip of the Tongue.

He (shortly "after")—How do you like your engagement ring, dear?

She (unguardedly)—Oh—I think it is the very loveliest one I ever had!

ONE SOLDIER'S CHARMED LIFE.

IT was in the Raconteurs' Club on the avenue the other evening. The motion for a new trial in the Molineux case started the discussion. How it feels to be sentenced to die, to occupy a condemned cell, and to hear, one by one, others who for months have been living in adjoining anterooms of death being led to the fatal chair, from which, in the twinkling of an eye, their souls are to be launched into the great unknown, was the speculative topic that grew out of it.

It was recalled that Dr. Kennedy, accused of the murder of Dolly Reynolds, and now to all intents and purposes a free man, has twice gone through this terrible experience, which it was agreed was enough to upset the nervous equilibrium of any ordinarily constituted man.

"But," remarked The Physician, a veteran, who, as ambulance surgeon, has seen and heard of many strange happenings on the field of battle in many lands, "there are some men who seem to have no nerves and who come smilingly out of ordeals that would cause the hair of their more sensitive fellows to turn white in a few hours, if they survived sudden death from fear or too violent emotion.

"For instance, while in Paris recently—where, by the bye, I worked with a French ambulance during the Franco-Prussian war—the extraordinary case was recounted to me of a man who was twice a target for an execution platoon, and then was fired at by a whole company of soldiers, and is none the worse for his frightful experience. So far from shuddering at the recollection of it, he appears to regard it, at this distant day, rather in the light of a good joke.

"It all happened during the Commune. Dubois—that was the individual's name—was a Federal Captain, and when the redlegs at last got into the city and the atrocious civil strife was waged mercilessly, without quarter to man or woman, in the ruddy glare of a hundred burning buildings, he was caught red-handed, rifle in hand, behind a barricade that had been rushed by the soldiers.

"The mode of procedure in such cases was most summary. The troops had neither the time nor the inclination to bother with prisoners. They simply pushed them against a wall, riddled them with bullets, and passed on to the next barricade. Dubois and a half dozen others were lined against a house, a squad of soldiers formed in front of them, and at the word of command shot them down. Dubois fell with the others, and with them was left to lie where he had fallen. The soldiers didn't even wait to give the executed men the customary coup de grace, which in all military executions consists of thrusting a rifle against the presumably dead man's ear and sending a bullet into his brain, to make sure.

"Dubois, marvelous to relate, hadn't been hit by a single bullet, though all of his companions were dead. He had dropped to the ground instinctively when the volley was fired, or maybe he was dropping as the platoon pulled their triggers. He wasn't sure himself that he was still of this world, but he didn't move a muscle until the redlegs had rushed on. Then, cautiously, he felt himself all over, found to his astonishment that all his limbs were in working order, and, springing to his feet, dashed into his house, in front of which he had been 'shot.'

"He lost no time in getting out of his uniform and into civilian's attire, and, carefully washing the traces of gunpowder from his face and hands, set out to seek safer quarters. He had gone but a few yards when he fell into the hands of a patrol. His embarrassed answers to their questions aroused their suspicions, and he was taken to the Châtelet Théâtre, where a court-martial was in constant session. The members of the court were not favorably impressed either by his looks or his explanations, and in half an hour, in company with two hundred others, he was being marched to the Lobau Barracks, near the Hôtel de Ville, where the firing parties were kept as busy as the court-martial.

"The barracks yard was a veritable shambles. It literally ran with blood, and the bodies of the executed Federals lay in heaps. Dubois had hardly entered the gates when he and his companions went down under a hail of lead, and he was buried beneath a pile of corpses. Again Death had passed him by, for he had merely fainted. Several hours later, when the fatigue parties were set to work to clear the barracks yard, they found him nearly suffocated, but still breathing and without a scratch.

"The officer in charge, weary and disgusted with the bloody business of the day, had not the heart to dispatch him, and with a few others who had been only slightly wounded, Dubois was attached to a convoy of prisoners and sent to the camp at Satory, that others might decide what should finally be done with him.

"He would have been all right had he not en route, arguing that were he to face an execution platoon a third time he might exhaust the patience of Providence, been inspired with the unfortunate idea that he had better make a break for liberty. At night, watching his opportunity, he made a dash past the sentries, with the result that he was fired after by the entire company of infantry guarding the convoy. They brought him down with a bullet in the shoulder, another in the arm, and a third in the thigh. No bones were broken, however, and none of the wounds was very serious. After spending six weeks in the infirmary at Satory he was placed on trial and, in the absence of proof against him, acquitted."

HOW TO SHOOT A REVOLVER

IF more people were aware of the amount of enjoyment that can be obtained from pistol shooting it is probable that the outfit of a great majority of those out for a vacation would contain a target pistol and a few boxes of ammunition. It is not only the vacationist to whom this class of weapon would appeal. There are lots of men who, thanks to the trolleys, can get out of town for a Saturday or a Sunday, and reach spots secluded enough to allow of a little pistol practice.

Breechloading target pistols may be obtained at prices ranging from $3.75 to $13, and running in calibre from .22 to .44. So it will be seen that the man who wishes to engage in the sport can choose a weapon whose cost is in accord with his pocketbook. It is, in fact, well for the novice to select for his first purchase a weapon of the lowest cost, which will be found perfectly accurate and satisfactory for moderate distances. As his skill in shooting and his interest in the sport increase, he may subsequently find it worth while to indulge in one of the larger, heavier, and higher-priced models.

For $3.75 one may purchase a pistol with a six-inch barrel, weighing about ten ounces. This weapon can be had with chambers bored for either the .22 short cartridge or for the .22 long rifle, in which latter style the .22 short, the .22 long, or the .22 long rifle cartridge may be used indiscriminately. It is better, however, with a six-inch barrel and in so light a weapon to select one bored for the short cartridge only, as this will give better results, as there is less recoil. The short cartridge can be used in a weapon chambered for the long rifle, but in one so chambered there will be on account of the difference in the lengths of the shell a space unoccupied by rifling, which the bullet of the short cartridge must pass through before striking the grooves of the barrel. This space not only makes the bullet of the short cartridge take the rifling unevenly, but it is very apt to foul and hard to keep clean when dirtied by the use of short ammunition. This pistol is operated by pressing a button on the side of the frame, allowing the barrel to tip up and extract the shell. It may be fitted with either open or peep and globe sights. The former style is far preferable for all-around work, allowing one to hold either high or low more readily, to allow for distance when shooting.

Should he desire a heavier arm, a pistol of similar style, but with a trigger protected by a guard and with a ten-inch barrel, may be obtained for about $12. There is also another make of target pistol with tip-up barrels, manipulated by a top catch, and which ejects the shell, and with either six, eight, or ten inch barrel, which may be had at about the same price. These two latter styles may be had bored to take the .22 short, long, or long rifle cartridges, as well as the .32 or .38 I. & W. centre fire shells.

Within the last month there has been made a target pistol of an entirely different pattern. Years ago a firm of firearm manufacturers brought out a target pistol which, though plain and somewhat heavy in appearance, was extremely accurate, and whose action and construction were so strong that there was very little liability of its getting out of order, even with uncommonly hard usage. It was practically the old single-shot navy pistol, with a barrel bored to a small calibre.

In spite of its lack of finish, it was so well liked by those who used it, especially on account of the very good grip which its pattern of handle allowed, that those who made it have remodeled it in minor details, and it is now on the market in an improved form. It has a ten-inch half-octagon barrel, which may be had in either of two calibres—the .22 to accommodate the .22 short and .22 long rifle rim-fire cartridges, or .44 calibre for the .44 Smith & Wesson Russian model cartridges, which latter may be reloaded with either full or reduced charges, to suit the shooter.

With the .22-calibre barrel the pistol weighs 2 pounds 6 ounces, and the .44-calibre a trifle less. The action is a rolling breech block, identical with that on the single-shot Remington rifle. The stock and the fore-arm are both checkered, in order to give a firm grip. It is fitted with an elevating wind gauge, rear sight, and an ivory-tipped front sight, and is loaded by cocking the hammer and then pulling back the breech lock, which automatically extracts the shell. The cartridge is then inserted in the barrel, and the breech lock pushed back to place. While the action of loading is somewhat slower than on pistols which have a tip-up barrel, the fact that the barrel is rigid and cannot become loose from wear or excessive charges is a point which commends it to the target shooter. It is an arm which the fisherman, pedestrian, or camper may carry in a holster at his belt, and which is substantial enough to stand considerable rough usage without detriment. At the same time it is so accurately sighted and bored that splendid work can be done with it. This is a combination which many outdoor pistol shooters have long been seeking.

It will be seen that the shooter has at his disposal several styles of small arm, each of which may be had adapted to different ammunition and with different lengths of barrel. As with a rifle, the heavier the weapon in proportion to the cartridge used the less will be the recoil. Recoil being the great enemy of the pistol shooter, many instantly jump to the conclusion that the heavier the weapon the better the results they obtain. It is well to remember, however, in connection with this, that the proper method of holding a target pistol or a revolver is at arm's length, and that a heavy pistol held in this position for any great number of shots is apt to tire one considerably. The marksman should therefore take his strength into consideration and endeavor to steer a moderate course between a weapon so light in weight that it will be too sensitive to recoil, and one which is so heavy that the strain on his arm, after a few shots, will cause his hand to tremble.

There is another reason for choosing the cheaper weapon. It is so light that it can be shot many times without tiring one. In pistol shooting, as with every other sport, the muscles employed become developed rapidly. So after a fair amount of practice one becomes accustomed to the rigid extended position of the arm, and the ability to hold a fair weight at arm's length, will keep pace with one's ability to shoot at longer ranges.

After a time the light arm for short range may be discarded in favor of a heavier weapon that will do good work at much greater distances. It is the failure to realize these facts that has no doubt discouraged many would-be pistol shooters. With an idea that the higher priced and heavier weapons must necessarily be the best for all purposes and under all conditions, they have bought arms that have tired their unaccustomed muscles. Finding themselves unable to make good targets even at short distances, they have decided that they never would be able to hit anything anyhow, and have dropped the pastime as one to which they believed they were not adapted.

In a light weapon the .22 short cartridge, especially for a beginner, will give the best results. Containing but four grains of powder and twenty-nine grains of lead, there will be but little recoil. By all means the most satisfactory variety of this .22 short cartridge is that loaded with smokeless or semi-smokeless powder. A cartridge so loaded can always be depended upon for accuracy up to seventy-five feet, and this is a longer range than the tyro will take from his target for some time after commencing practice.

The .22 short cartridges loaded with black powder will cost $3 a thousand; with smokeless, $3.80 for the same quantity. The smokeless or semi-smokeless leaves such a very small amount of residue in the barrel that it is unnecessary to use the cleaning rod with anything like the frequency that shooting with black powder ammunition demands. Right here is a point worth remembering. With the smokeless or the semi-smokeless powder one must always be sure that the rifling is cleaned thoroughly before putting arms away after shooting. Otherwise the action of the gas produced is apt to raise the very mischief with the rifling. There is, however, so much less recoil in shooting with a smokeless or semi-smokeless powder, so little smoke, and such a minimum of fouling in the bore, that the additional precautions necessary after shooting are more than compensated for by the advantages gained.

To keep a target pistol in the best possible condition there is no better arrangement than a brass cleaning rod. Fitted with adjustable wire brushes and a slotted tip to carry a cleaning rag, the rod should be kept in a revolving handle. This allows the brush to run through the grooves of the barrel, from breech to muzzle, instead of simply being shoved across them, as with the ordinary rod. Two adjustable brass bristle brushes of different degrees of stiffness will remove all residue, even should it be caked. A bit of chamois run through the slotted tip and pushed through the barrel after the brushes have been used will polish it. After this it is well to substitute for the chamois a soft woolen rag dipped in vaseline. By pulling this through the barrel a couple of times the interior will be coated with a pretty efficient rust resister.

The pistol shooter may, of course, take his choice of any of the calibres, but it will be better for the novice to begin with the .22, and gradually work up to the larger calibres. Still, a .22 will be found about right for general use. Although this calibre of bullet is more easily affected by the wind on outdoor ranges, it is so much pleasanter to shoot for the person of average strength that in the general run of conditions better scores and marksmanship may be obtained with it, while the price of ammunition will be quite an item to some shooters. The .22 short, loaded with black powder, as already stated, costs $3 a thousand, or with smokeless powder, $3.80; the .32 Smith & Wesson costs 88 cents a hundred, the .38 Smith & Wesson $1.38 a hundred, or the .44 Smith & Wesson $1.60 a hundred. Although these three latter cartridges, which are centre fire, may be reloaded by the shooter at a saving of at least one-third, the labor involved in the operation will be such that one will be rather chary of shooting to the same extent as with the little .22, of which 400 or 500 may be carried in a pocket without inconvenience, the empty shells being thrown away after using.

Small game may be shot with a target pistol at moderate ranges. For this purpose a .22 short or a .22 long cartridge, loaded with mushroom bullet—that is to say, a bullet with a cylindrical boring in the point—will give a smashing effect equal to that obtained by a larger charge of powder and lead on coming in contact with the game. Occupying but little room in the pocket, or carried in a holster at the belt of the bicyclist, canoeist, fisherman, or pedestrian, one will find a jolly companion in the small-bore target pistol. It often proves its practical use when small game is unexpectedly run across while on expeditions, where the extra bulk and weight of a rifle would make it too cumbersome to be carried.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered by a pistol shooter is what is called the "pull-off"—that is, the tendency of the arm to pull to the right as the trigger is pressed. If the weapon be discharged by a firm and steady pressure of the finger instead of a jerk of the trigger, the pull-off will be very much decreased. During the first few hundred shots considerable allowance will have to be made for the flip-up of the barrel, caused by the inability of the muscles of the hand to counteract the recoil of the cartridge. As these muscles become educated and developed, the better shot one becomes, the stronger one's hand, the less distance will one have to aim below the bull's eye or the mark desired to be hit, and the greater number of shots may be fired without fatigue.

This matter of fatigue, too, is one which should be watched by the shooter. At the very first signs of becoming tired it is well to cease shooting until one feels thoroughly rested. It is almost impossible to make anything but a discouraging score after the hand commences to feel cramped or begins to shake, or the vision becomes blurred from too close attention to the bull's-eye.

Speaking of bull's-eyes, do not devote all your attention to them. Hang a bottle or a tin can to the limb of a tree at a reasonable distance, and use it for a target; throw a block of wood overboard, and as it floats past you, see how many times you can blow it out of water before it gets out of range. Don't bother yourself about shooting for a record, but for the pure and simple fun of the thing. Drop it when you become tired, and never forget that you are shooting for recreation. The trouble with many is that, once they commence shooting at inanimate targets with rifle, shotgun, or pistol, they take the sport too seriously, and before they are aware of the fact, have made a business of it.

Learn to shoot quickly; don't dwell too long on your aim. Imagine when shooting at an object that is in alive and will move away in a few seconds, and that you must either get your shot at once or lose it. If this is made a habit you will soon be surprised at what a good game shot you will be with small arms. It is right in the line with the practical use which you will have with the weapon in the field. Many men who are good shots at a pasteboard target attained their proficiency at the expense of spending an awful lot of time glaring through the sights. If they were ever called on to use the weapon quickly they would be in a much worse position than the man who would make a lower score at a target, but who had accustomed himself to judge distances promptly, and press the trigger as soon as the sights were in line with the object shot at.

E. T. KEYSER.

Whisky-Loving Feet.

THERE is a man over in Brooklyn who is a drunkard only from his ankles down. That is to say, while he never puts a drop of intoxicating liquor into his stomach, his feet are confirmed topers. They must have their whisky at regular intervals each day or their owner suffers.

The man who possesses these whisky-loving feet is employed in one of the city departments in the Municipal Building, in Borough Hall Square. At least half a dozen times every day he appears in a popular café on Fulton Street, near Red Hook Lane, and orders whisky. He fills a glass almost to the brim with the liquor, but has never been seen to drink any of it. Instead, he stoops down, unlaces one of his shoes and pours half of the whisky into it. Then he pours the other half of the liquor into the second shoe.

This strange performance long puzzled the bartenders in the place until one day one of them made bold to ask the man why he disposed of the whisky in so queer a way. The man explained that for years he had had a peculiar trouble with his feet. One day he accidentally found that whisky, when applied to the aching feet, drove away the pain. When at home it was an easy matter for him to remove his shoes and bathe the feet in the liquor, but when about in the city this could not be done conveniently. He finally hit upon the expedient of pouring whisky into his shoes, thus soaking the feet and relieving the pain. These whisky baths for his feet formed quite an item of expense each day, but the relief obtained was well worth it.

"TEDDY ROOSEVELT," THE INCORRIGIBLE.

ABOUT six months ago, when Vice President Roosevelt presented the Bronx Park Zoo with a tiny black bear that he had caught alive on his last mountain-lion hunt, the little fellow was a very well behaved youngster, very shy, afraid that everything would eat him, much afraid of the other bears, more afraid of Keeper Hoey, and most of all afraid of the crowds that surrounded the bears' den and ogled him and pointed him out as the "real thing bear." About all that was then necessary to frighten the life out of him was to point a finger at him or to aim a peanut at his head. Then he would run to the uttermost corner of the den and in a most pitiful fashion show his fear that his precious end had come. But things have changed.

Since those days "Teddy Roosevelt," as the bear is called, has grown into quite a big boy. He is more than three-quarters grown. He has learned the way of the Zoo and its crowds, and has gotten "the swelled head" about something or other. He no longer fears the other bears. Nor does he fear Keeper Hoey, and he has reached a stage where he cares not a tinker's dam whether the crowd points him out or not. There remains but one thing he does fear—a six-foot blacksnake whip that Keeper Hoey has in readiness for use at any moment. This whip lies stretched at full length in front of the bears' den with its handle turned toward whoever may want to enter the bears' den quickly. "Teddy Roosevelt" seems to be doing everything in his power to disgrace his illustrious namesake, for he has become so mischievous a scamp that even the blacksnake whip is beginning to dwarf in his estimation, for to cut through Teddy's thick coat with a mere blacksnake whip is something like trying to knock remorse into a hair mattress.

Up to quite recently the whip was not brought into play. Now and then Teddy got into a bit of a muss with his elders and was knocked down for his pains—which his keeper said was for the good of Teddy's soul and for his behavior. The big cinnamon bears in the same cage must have thought so, too, for they knocked him down with comparative regularity and with force whenever they could successfully lay paws on him.

A week ago the cinnamon bears were taken from the den, and Teddy and a little Japanese bear had it to themselves. The two got on well together, making faces at and trying to paw the cinnamon bears in the adjoining cage through the bars. But the next night a pair of European bears were put into the cage with Teddy. They are tiny mites, with hardly teeth enough to chew milk and with nothing but sunshine and good will toward both men and the other bears. The little pair was there because the Zoo society had bought them and put them there. The society, however, made a mistake when they did not first consult with swelled-headed Teddy.

The two babies sat in one corner of the den and began to play, much in the manner of puppies. They rolled over and over each other, delighted with their new quarters. Then they wrestled and got on their hind legs and boxed and did a lot of other stunts that amused the crowd and made the little bears themselves very happy. All day long they played, and between the acts, when they grew tired, they lay together in one corner, and, with their baby faces side by side, began to spin on their backs, top fashion, in the manner of bears supremely happy.

Teddy did not like the "kid" play around him. He also disliked the spinning business. So one morning he went up behind one of the little bears, named Bounce, and hit her in the back. Bounce is the better half of the young pair. The name of the boy-bear is Towser. Bounce was much frightened when she was "clouted," and more so still when she saw Teddy standing over her with open mouth. Keeper Hoey had seen the performance. He ran to his room to get the blacksnake whip, and before Teddy had fully made up his mind what to do to Bounce, the keeper was inside the den and was "laying it on thick" all over Teddy. Teddy thought quickly, and retired.

All went well that day, though the keeper, knowing bear nature, kept the whip in surprising readiness. Last Wednesday Teddy thought he would try it again. Bounce and Towser were wrestling and trying to bite the little noses off of each other to the amusement of a big crowd, when some one threw a peanut inside the bars for the little ones to scramble after. Bounce got it, and was just beginning to eat it when up rushed Teddy from behind, and half hooked Bounce in the back. Then he took the ear of the little one between his teeth and began to make off with her. Never a whimper came from Bounce. She struck out with her tiny paws and defended herself as best she could, while Towser ran after the escaping Teddy and nipped at his legs and tried to claw him.

Teddy was having a lovely time all to himself. Bounce one not quite so lovely. But Keeper Hoey happened to be sitting within sight of the whole performance. He picked up the blacksnake whip, ran into the den, and the way things came Teddy's way was a caution. Up and down the rocks Teddy ran, and at every step the keeper's whip landed steadily on spots where it did the most good. It was only when the incorrigible Teddy found himself literally and safely up a tree that the keeper decided that he had disgraced him enough for one day.

Bounce limped back into her corner, where she was joined by Towser. Their play was spoiled for the day, but they lay with heads close together, Towser licking and sucking Bounce's ear to make it well from the cuts of Teddy's teeth. As night fell Towser was still sucking the sore ear and Bounce lay spinning away like a good one.

But Teddy will need just one more lesson before he is completely educated up to the ordinances of his keeper, and in the meantime he lives disgraced—the incorrigible Teddy. Another big blacksnake whip lies ever ready to hand.

By Wheel to Buffalo

NOTES OF A TEN DAYS' TRIP ALONG THE ERIE CANAL.

As a great many bicycle riders may desire to go to Buffalo this Summer on the wheel, or to make part of the journey in this way, some notes of a recent trip made to the Pan-American by wheel may not come amiss. Most of those with whom I have talked about wheeling to Buffalo have had the idea that they would start from New York, follow the Hudson River up to Albany, take the Mohawk Valley west from there, and never get very far from the tracks of the New York Central Railroad. After having made the journey very much on these lines myself, I am inclined to advise wheelmen who have time only for making the trip one way by wheel to reverse this method and wheel from Buffalo to New York. The reason is that almost invariably the winds in perfect weather are from the southwest; so that in coming east the bicycler has the wind at his back when the sun shines, which is the only time when it is worth while making a bicycle trip of this sort.

To any one who wishes to know whether it is feasible to make the bicycle trip from New York to Buffalo, I will say that no better riding can be wished for, with the exception of, perhaps, the stretch of thirty or forty miles in our Hudson Highlands, between Sing Sing and Poughkeepsie, where the roads are so hilly and in such poor repair that the railway train will be preferable. The whole distance along the Hudson Valley, with the exception of this bit, offers good roads along which any bicycle rider ought to make from eight to ten miles an hour. West of Albany there are many side paths, built by clubs. Where the wheelman has to take to the road he will find that in fairly dry weather there is nothing to complain of; most of the roads in the neighborhood of large cities are macadamized, and the hills are not worth talking about. For any one who dislikes even the moderate up and down of the hills along the Mohawk Valley there is always the tow-path of the Erie Canal open to bicyclers and along which one can make very good time for scores of miles at a stretch, and, of course, over a perfectly level road.

With regard to the exact routes along the 440 miles between New York and Buffalo, experience has taught me that it is not well to rely upon roadbooks, for even the best of these are apt to mislead. A good road for bicycling depends upon so many things. For instance, what was last month good riding may be impassable to-day, owing to repairs in the road, to rain, to the building of trolley lines, &c. Upon the other hand, new bicycle paths, or cinder paths, as they are commonly called, are building all over the State. In consequence, I have found that in some places where the road map shows a good road I had almost to carry my wheel, as, for instance, between Albany and Schenectady, where last year there was one of the prettiest cinder paths in the country over the whole sixteen miles; to-day a new trolley line has planted itself right on the cinder path for miles at a stretch, and riding is out of the question.

I have found that the best way is for a wheelman to make his own road maps as he goes along; and this involves no trouble or expense. Let him go in the evening, while looking around a town and resting after his day's run, to the best bicycle shop in the neighborhood of his hotel, taking his road map with him, and consult any one of the clerks as to the route for the next day. He will be sure to find that bicycle dealers, hearing every day from the wheelmen in that locality, can give him accurate and trustworthy advice as to the roads to follow, even down to small details ignored by the regular road maps. Such a plan will save the wheelman many miles and perhaps not a few bad words. I know nothing more exasperating than to find one's self, on a hot day, struggling along a miserable road marked good on the map, only to find a few hours later that almost parallel to this road was another one, first-class in every respect, which was not down on the map, simply because it had been fixed over since the map was printed. In almost every large town where there are many bicyclers the local newspapers have issued road maps of their own, which, as a rule, are up to date. Inquiry at any bicycle shop will put the visitor upon the track of such publications, if any exist, for that neighborhood.

Wheelmen in general are apt to rather despise the canal towpath, and yet I have found it most interesting in many parts of the State, and by far the best road to take after or during rainy weather. So far as the Erie Canal is concerned, there is always a narrow strip of smooth earth right at the edge of the water where, if one's head is reasonably steady, mile after mile can be made with the utmost comfort. Added to this, the glimpses obtained of life along the canal are apt to be most interesting. I tried the towpath at several different points, and found but one drawback, namely, that when the sun shines the reflection from the perfectly quiet water of the canal is apt to make one dizzy, sooner or later. I have met many bicyclers who told me that he could not follow the towpath for more than an hour or so at a time, they were sure to either grow dizzy or to find themselves in danger of riding into the water. I believe that one method of inducing hypnotism is for the patient to look fixedly at some bright, shining object held near the eyes, and I should not be surprised if the dizziness and lack of control complained of by wheelmen who could not take the canal path for any length of time were due to an incipient influence of this sort. I cannot say that I felt any great discomfort myself from this source, and yet several times I came so near to wheeling into the water that I often gave it up and went back to the main road.

During the rides I had along the towpath there were many opportunities to talk to the canalmen, for I not only walked along with some of the men who were driving the mules and questioned them as to the life, but I gossiped while resting at the lockhouses with the men and women who keep the stores to be found at every important lock. As every one knows, the Erie Canal and all other canals, for that matter, are not nearly so prosperous as before the days when the railroads became formidable competitors. Nothing but the heaviest and cheapest goods now go by canal. Nevertheless, the business is important enough to keep several thousand boats going between Albany and Buffalo, and each boat means a family. The wages along the canal are not exorbitant, and I heard of no boatmen who had become rich by this traffic. The men complained chiefly that, while they were able to make a small profit in Summer, it was all eaten up during the enforced inaction of the Winter, when the canals are frozen over. Each boat employs two or more men and a number of mules or horses. Three mules make a team, the driver walking right behind them and acquiring a sort of shuffling walk that makes a towpath man known wherever he goes. The pace is about three miles an hour.

Some of the boats carry the mules with them and own the animals. You will often see sticking out of the cabin windows the heads of patient animals taking a ride and a rest, while their stable companions are at work upon the path. Along the canal are a number of stables, where mules can be hired at so much for the day's journey or whatever the trip may be. The wages of a good boat hand are from $20 to $25 per month. The work is not hard, but is apt to be frightfully monotonous. Judging by the food I saw upon the tables in several cabins, the men and their families live fairly well. Food, especially vegetables and fruit, is cheap in the Mohawk Valley, and at every lock there is an opportunity to buy whatever the neighborhood affords.

There is one peculiarity about the towpath mule which every wheelman will find out for himself—canal mules do not like bicycles. Almost invariably when I came within hailing distance of a canal team I was requested to get off and walk and not ride by the animals. Even when I was walking quietly some of the mules showed this strong tendency to make trouble; so much so that after a few experiments I usually sat down and waited for the tow to pass. One would think that the mules, seeing so many bicycles, would soon overcome any dread of them, but one man told me that although his animals had been on the path for five years and had seen hundreds of wheels, they always became more or less restless at the sight—exactly why he could not explain. I suggested that it might not be a bad idea for the man who drove the mules to ride a bicycle himself or to let the horses or mules pull him along upon some sort of wagon.

Some of the boats I met averaged, according to the owners, about forty miles a day, tying up at night; others kept on during the twenty-four hours and made nearly double that distance. The average load was about 200 tons of grain or lumber; good-sized coal boats will carry 120 tons of coal. There are no passengers to be looked for, although I did meet one party of Polish immigrants going to Batavia who had managed to get a lift in this way for probably almost nothing. They were a queer lot, with enormous bundles of what looked like old rags, featherbeds, and samovars, with which they made tea.

Every one has heard of the beauty of the scenery along the Mohawk Valley. I don't suppose that there is anywhere a more lovely panorama of farms and orchards and pretty villages than in this garden spot of the State. The poor immigrants were probably either too tired or too dull to appreciate the beauty of the picture through which they were floating. I did, however, expect the boatmen and their wives to have some appreciation of all this beauty, in which I was wholly disappointed. "We have seen it so often that we don't never pay no attention to it," said one of the women, who was washing the family clothes and hanging them out to dry. And this at 7 o'clock upon a glorious June morning, with the bountiful valley full of other souls on foot pedestrian even enjoying its rarities en masse. A more perfect illustration of place could not be imagined—these sleepy mules ambling along, the canal like a mirror, the smoke rising in straight lines from the villages and farms along the valley, and no sound except the occasional tinkle of the cowbells from these rich pastures under the shadow of the hills. And yet there must be some sort of fascination about the life, for one of the men told me that most of the canal people had been born upon boats, brought up on them, and looked to the canal for a living. Once a boatman, always a boatman.

If the canalboats carried passengers, as they used to do in the days before the railroad, the life of the women on board would be less monotonous. Nowadays they are dependent for news and gossip upon the occasional stops at the locks, at each one of which there is usually a store, where food can be bought and the latest news exchanged. I was interested in hearing one woman exchange news with another on another boat, trading items as they passed each other. It seemed that somewhere along the canal there had been a wedding, and a very grand affair, the week before. The lady who had been present at the ceremony gave her friend going in the other direction all the details, shouting them out at the top of her voice. The detail likely to impress a city dweller as most curious was that the wedding march had been played by a gramaphone. I don't know that this wedding was celebrated on board a canalboat, but I see no reason why it should not have been. From several of the boats came the occasional tinkle of a banjo, and one of them had a pretty melodeon on board. It is a very lazy sort of life, with something of the gypsy charm, new scenes every hour, very little responsibility, almost no activity, and whole months given up to sleep and idleness.

In contrast to the slowly drifting canalboats were several smart naphtha launches on their way from New York to the Pan-American, filled with holiday makers, who found in everything along the canal interest and amusement. One of the boats of this type which I visited had four berths, an upright piano, and was most comfortably fitted up for a long cruise. The tourists who owned it were able to save hotel bills by sleeping on board, and could make about one hundred miles a day with great ease. As the Erie Canal is now free, there are no tolls to be paid, although it is customary to give the lockkeepers a small gratuity for the trouble they are put to. Steam on the canal is no new thing these dozen years, and it looks as if the mules might disappear from the towpath as completely as the horses have vanished from Broadway, so far as the cars are concerned; the naphtha launch, however, is a new feature, just as the automobile is new to the turnpike. It seems to be quite the fashion this Summer for those who own automobiles to try the trip to Buffalo with their machines. One day I passed no less than a dozen such parties between Rochester and Syracuse. With a naphtha launch on the Erie Canal the journey may be made in perhaps even greater luxury, and, should anything go wrong with the machinery, the amateur navigators can always get a tow from a passing boat to the nearest town.

P. G. H., Jr.

A Terrible Grind.

She was old and gray and presented a most pathetic picture, sitting within the shadow of the church on the corner and bending wearily over her wheezy little hand-organ. In the dampness of the night she shivered and drew her worn and faded shawl more closely about her shrunken shoulders.

The tall, fashionably dressed man, standing at the curb waiting for a cab, glanced over at the melancholy figure and for a moment forgot about his cab. She was somebody's poor old mother, he thought, and maybe she had seen better days. He had a mother once. Fumbling in his pocket, he walked quickly over to the little old woman and dropped some coins into her rusty tin cup.

"You must find this very hard, my poor woman," he remarked to her kindly.

The dull, tired eyes were raised to his for a moment gratefully, and then the old gray head was bowed again wearily over the little organ.

"Yes," she said, softly and in a tone of profound sadness, "yes, it is a terrible grind."

In the Palm Garden.

"How popular Mayme is; a perfect belle in her set; every one seems to court her."

"Yes; she's a regular ringleader."

The Improvident Ways of Jollikins.

Jollikins and Smith were neighbors. Indeed, they had played together as boys, had gone to the same college, and seemed destined to jog along through life always within hailing distance of each other. Their modes of traveling along the great highway of humanity, however, were different. Smith was always for going at top speed, bent only on "getting there." He didn't pay much attention to anything along the road. His eyes and attention were always fastened upon the beyond. Somewhere over the horizon line he expected to find a place where he could sit down and rest and enjoy things. But for the present he must race and not allow anything to distract his attention from the cool, restful, spirit-satisfying spot which lay somewhere in the distance.

It was temperamental with him. When he was in college he was in a hurry to get through. When he left college he married the first girl that he took a fancy to because he felt he must lose no time in settling down to the gait which was to bring him to that precious spot which was the focus of all his thought, the summit of his supreme desire. They had one child, a daughter.

Jollikins was different. Jollikins believed in resting at times by the roadside; in inhaling the perfume of the flowers within reach. Occasionally he was severely jostled by the crowd of scurrying Smiths, but he always bore the brunts good-naturedly. He had courted a number of girls before making the selection of a life partner, and when he did choose it was agreed that the girl of his choice "just suited him." This verdict was in nowise intended as a reflection on the girl, it was merely intended to convey the idea—an idea sometimes expressed—that Jollikins would have gone far before finding another woman who would have "put up with his ways to the extent that Jennie did."

Jollikins' "ways" included a whole bunch of faults more or less serious. For one thing he had no push, which made it certain that he would never get to that mysterious "there." And in addition to having no push he was thriftless. He worked hard enough, but he seemed to have no ambition to reach out, and he lived up to all he made. The ultimate fate of Mrs. Jollikins and her four children was a matter of concern to all who knew the family. Jollikins alone seemed not to be worried about it. He busied himself with keeping them happy in the present and his success seemed to completely satisfy both her and them.

Among the extravagances of Jollikins which caused most criticism from his friends was a phonograph. The idea of a man on such a salary as Jollikins got, with a family to support, buying a phonograph!

Mrs. Smith, who noticed that Mrs. Jollikins did not have a new Fall dress, said it was positively sinful the way Jollikins wasted his money. Smith's contempt for such a proceeding was such that he referred to the purchase in a way which Jollikins showed he did not like, and thereafter Smith scarcely spoke to him.

The only people in the neighborhood who seemed to approve of Jollikins's purchase of the phonograph were "the kids," as he called them. It was Jollikins's custom to have them around evenings while he worked the phonograph to their immense enjoyment. Among those who came was the Smith child.

One evening Jollikins announced to the children that he had a special treat for them. He had purchased a dozen blank records. Each child was to speak into the phonograph and then hear his or her voice reproduced. Some of the older children, under Mrs. Jollikins's coaxing, recited short pieces; others told about their dollies and their pets. The Smith child, who was only about four years old, was more bashful than the rest, and it was only by taking her on her lap and asking her questions that Mrs. Jollikins succeeded in getting the child's voice recorded.

"Who do you love better than anybody in the world?" asked Mrs. Jollikins.

"My mamma and my papa," said the little girl.

"And what do you want Santa Claus to bring you for Christmas?"

"I want a great big dollie what opens and shuts her eyes."

There was more talk like this from the little girl under Mrs. Jollikins's winning persuasion. All the children's voices having been recorded, Jollikins put on the reproducer, and, to their keen delight, the youngster's heard their own voices and words come out of the horn.

The Smith child never got her dollie with the eyes that open and shut. Before Christmas came around her own big brown eyes were shut forever.

The ill-feeling which had grown up between the families owing to Smith's contemptuous references to Jollikins's "ways" did not deter the Jollikins from going to the Smith home to offer what comfort they could. And they seemed to be able to offer more than all of the Smiths' other friends. It was one of their "ways."

Six months went by. One evening the Jollikins invited Mr. and Mrs. Smith to spend the evening with them. Along in the evening Jollikins brought out the phonograph. When several selections had been played one of the Jollikins girls said she would like to hear herself talk. Her record was put on. The Smiths said it was wonderful.

"Oh! what would I not give if I could only hear my baby's voice," said Mrs. Smith, the tears springing to her eyes.

"Would you really wish to hear it? Don't you think it would make you feel worse about losing her?" asked Mrs. Jollikins.

"Oh, no, no! I would give anything in this world if I could only hear her voice; even if it were only to have her call 'Mamma.'"

"So would I," said Smith. Then, reflectively and regretfully: "If I had only known!"

Jollikins took out another record. He adjusted it.

"Now come up near and listen to this," he said to Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

They heard their baby's voice. They heard her assurance of her love. No need to dwell on their emotions.

That night they carried home in a box a wax roll, which they considered their most precious possession.

And this thing which was their greatest treasure they owed to Jollikins—Jollikins, who never made pretenses for anything.

LITTLE STORIES OF THE STREET

In an East Side Theatre.

SAID a first-night man who frequents all the best theatres in the season: "I wonder if the managers don't rank the taste of the 'hoi polloi' just a little too low, after all. I dropped into a down-town place the other night. It wasn't a tough place, or a foreign place; just a place where the masses of the poorer wage earners go to be made to smile if possible. I thought it wasn't possible, for a while. The first number was about the rankest ever. It was so bad that it was almost good; and the two characters whose stunt it was talked New York dialect all through. Then there was a poor little woman that played on a xylophone. I had an idea, somehow, that she was supporting a family of children on that stunt. She looked like a worried, anxious mother. Then there was a succession of tramps and ballet girls in pathetic white cotton ballet dresses and patched tights. An inexhaustible mine of humor seemed to be found in the tramp and the excessive indulgence in liquor, while the little ways of women were too funny for anything. I said to myself, 'Good Lord, what has civilization done for the race anyway, if it has got their taste no further than this?'

"After a bit another tramp came out, in the regulation Weary Willie makeup. He smoked a cigar and got off some hoary gags. But suddenly the scene changed and there was a lighted church on a dark street, and the tramp came out and began to repeat some poetry, telling how a poor fellow was dying all alone, when he heard the choir singing in the church. And he broke out and sang the most magnificent thing. It was fine old church music, and he sang it with the trained and mellow voice of an artist. It was like a breath of fresh air in a stifling room. I listened fairly entranced. When he finished, the applause came like a thunderclap. It was more rapturously received than all the other numbers together; more than all the applause that fell to the silly jokes or ancient gags or suggestive dancing. That was a revelation to me.

"Then the fellow sang a little song about the homeless life of a tramp. And it ended with the words,

Any old place I hang my hat
Is home, sweet home, to me.

"The old, familiar cadence of the greatest song in the language lent its pathos to the words, and a curious hush fell over the packed house. You could feel it, and here and there I saw hands go up to the eyes. As I went out the cadence followed me, and I thought, 'I guess it fits most of us."

Any old place I hang my hat
Is home, sweet home, to me.

Poor "Jack" Ashore.

PACKED as the home boat from Coney Island was, the reporter found a soft place on some barrels, down on the lower deck with the second mate. He had an engaging smile, and by the way he held his shoulders, and the swing of his arms and legs when he walked, reminded you somehow of a trotting horse.

"Spent fifteen years on the ragin' deep," said he, "and here I am, runnin' on a Coney Island boat. Been workin' ashore a good deal of late years. I hang awnings for a livin' when I'm ashore. Comes kind o' nat'ral, you know. All the sailors ashore does somethin' of that kind. When you see a man out of a 'leventh-story window hangin' an awnin', you may be pretty sure he's a sailor. Likewise puttin' in iron girders up on tall buildings that are goin' up. Most all the men workin' high up on the new bridge are sailors. Them things are too nervouslike for a land lubber, you know. They want to jump off.

"But a sailor is an independent cuss to have on a land job. If things don't go to suit him, he says, 'Oh, to the deuce with you.' And he throws down his hammer, and is off to sea.

"Poor Jack has been badly slandered. They talk about him drinkin' so hard the minute he touches shore! Why shouldn't he? Probably he hasn't had a drink for three months. The land lubber has been a-drinkin' right along every day. Jack takes his all at one time, but he don't take any more in the long run. And then he gets in at all kinds of new towns where he never was before, and he hasn't seen a soul nor had any fun for months, and he doesn't know the ropes, and he just goes to any old place that turns up first. And they dope him, and then they go through him, and then they throw him out on the cobble stones to sleep it off. Poor Jack's a good deal like everybody else. He certainly ain't no wuss."

School for "Little Italy."

VICTOR EMMANUEL III., King of Italy, has sent his check for $100 to a New York charity. Speaking of the gift, one who knows Little Italy well says: "It was a donation to the fund which Messrs. Frugone and Balletto, the proprietors of the Bollettino della Sera, are trying to raise for an industrial school for the children of the poorest of their race. Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador to this country, gave them another $100, and the Italian Consul in this city has given the same sum.

"The action of Frugone and Balletto, and their career itself, is an illustration of the influence of a generation of Americanism upon the immigrant. Thirty-five years ago they were both little emigrant children, attending school in one of the earliest industrial schools founded by the Children's Aid Society, at 156 Leonard Street. Among other appliances there was a little, old-fashioned hand-printing press. After leaving school they continued in the trade of printers, until they now publish a daily Italian newspaper here. Recently they have started the fund to found a school similar to the one to which they owed their first start. It is to be for the children of 'Little Italy,' up between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, and Second Avenue and the river. This is one of the most miserable tenement sections in town, and very few of the children are in any school or receiving any training at all.

"They have collected $1,200 now, and all of this except the three hundred-dollar subscriptions I have named came from people in humble circumstances, although they may no longer stand behind the pushcart or the hand organ as their fathers did forty years ago.

"The sum, which represents a good deal of interest and self-sacrifice, is deposited with Secretary Brace of the Children's Aid Society. They have undertaken a big contract, for such a school as they want will cost them $100,000, but they mean to raise the amount before they quit."

Clever Iron Workers.

"I DO NOT believe that there can be found in the world a more dextrous and ingenious lot of skilled laborers than the structural iron workers or bridge builders," said an engineer the other day. "Of course they get to be about as nimble as monkeys in the ordinary course of plying their trade, but they have besides a thousand-and-one little devices for solving problems that would be puzziers to most people.

"On Pier 6, East River, the New York Central Railroad is putting up a large shed with a steel frame. When I went down there a few days ago to look at the work, a gang of men was busy getting in place the last of the big trusses to support the roof. Everything was in readiness for the rivets to make it secure. The ends of the columns on which the truss rested were perhaps twenty feet above the floor of the pier. There, upon a small staging, just large enough to hold them, stood the riveter and his helper. Down on the pier was a small forge, in which the blacksmith kept turning over and stirring up the rivets to get them thoroughly heated.

"Several bystanders wondered with myself how it was going to be worked—how those red-hot rivets were to be gotten up to the men who would put them in place. No ladder was in sight, and, anyway, a rivet would have grown cold before it could have been carried up to the men. An iron bucket might be used, I suppose, to hoist them up, but that is too laborious a process for the ingenious ironworker.

"Up on the staging there was an old nail keg. In a few minutes, when the rivets were hot enough, the blacksmith fished one of them out of the fire with his tongs. The riveter's helper picked up the nail keg. The tongs swung back between the blacksmith's legs, then upward, and the red-hot rivet sailed through the twenty feet of space more accurately than I could have tossed a baseball. The man aloft caught it in the nail keg as neatly as ever an infielder gathered in a little 'pop fly.' In a jiffy he had it in his tongs—in the hole—and the riveter was hammering down the head of it, probably within ten seconds of the time it had come out of the forge. I watched this little game of bean bag with red-hot irons until twenty rivets had been placed, and there was never a miss nor anywhere near one."

Ousting Hotel Beats.

TILLY HAYNES, proprietor of the Broadway Central Hotel in this city and of the United States Hotel in Boston, although well beyond the allotted threescore years and ten, has lost little of his activity of former days and none of his hostility to hotel beats.

"Not long ago," said Mr. Haynes, at the Broadway Central, "I decided to make another descent on that most exasperating class of beats—the men who make a hotel a headquarters without spending a cent—and hit upon a very effective plan.

"I singled out one of the worst offenders and made it my business to get acquainted with him. After a day or so I mentioned my grievance to him casually, and then asked him to step up to a landing on the stairway from which a full view of the reading and writing room could be had through a glass partition.

"It was an opportune moment, for there sat ten or fifteen of the crowd I was after. "What do you think of that?" I asked. "Just look at that gang in there making a convenience of my house, and I'll bet that not one of them has even bought a cigar here."

"'It's a downright outrage, Mr. Haynes,' he replied, in a tone of mingled anger and sympathy. 'Can't you stop it some way?'"

"'What can I do?' said I.

"'Put one or two of them out,' he suggested. 'It might have the desired effect upon the others.'

"'Do you think it would do any good?'

"'It certainly couldn't do any harm,' was his answer, with plenty of assurance in it.

"'All right, then,' said I, changing my tone considerably, 'if that's the way you feel about it, I think I'll begin with you. Come, now, get out.'

"He tried to appear very indignant, but it didn't go, for I had made sure of my man before starting the little game. He went, and others took the tip.

"Hotel men have to keep after those fellows all the time," added Mr. Haynes, "and never give them the first particle of consideration."

Mischievous Broadway Mouse.

WHEN an up-town Broadway fruit store moved out to make way for a railway ticket office, one of the few things left behind was a mouse. It has become quite a pet with the railroad men because of its intelligence and general air of good-fellowship. The office boys take turns in buying milk for its dinner.

When the office closes at night the mouse has the run of the place, much to the chagrin of a fine cat owned by the janitor of the building, for the mouse knows very well that the great plate glass window is an impenetrable barrier for its hereditary foe and neighbor. So it takes a wicked delight in promenading in full sight of the tantalized and hapless puss.

An electric light on the corner makes the window as bright as day, showing Muffins, as the mouse has been named, with the utmost distinctness to his persistent hunter. The cat will sit on the pavement for hours at a time, closely observing every move of Muffins, following him back and forth along the window, or sitting with switching tail and quivering whiskers while the impudent youngster sits up to make faces at him.

Every little while the cat makes a jump for the mouse, banging up against the plate glass window every time. Whenever this happens the mouse beats a hurried retreat, as though not absolutely certain of the protection afforded by the transparent barrier. But it never runs very far, and as soon as pussy's claws stop scratching across the pane, back comes the mouse and begins its antics once more.

Puss may forget from one jumping time to the next, or she may not understand the nature of the obstruction at all, thinking perhaps that it will become intangible as well as invisible. However that may be, she repeats her fruitless leaps for the mouse many times a night and night after night, until her owner at length steps up and leads the discomfited hunter within doors, at the same time telling the crowd which always stands watching that "the show's over for this night."

Muffins watches the disappearance of his crestfallen foe with triumphant glee, gives a last mischievous switch with his tail, and hies himself away to sleep the sleep of the innocent and to cogitate upon new methods of making puss's evenings unpleasant.

New Use for Megaphones.

"ALL ready for that next column!" Passers-by on Liberty Street, between Nassau and William, on a recent afternoon were much mystified by this cry. It seemed to come from somewhere away up in the clouds, and was uttered in a deep, unnatural tone that caused everybody to stop. Its origin was not far to seek, however. In the street a gang of men were busy passing iron chains around a huge iron column, making it ready for hoisting. Up on the fourteenth floor of the new annex to the Mutual Life Building stood a man with a megaphone.

These instruments are constantly in use on the big buildings now going up in the down-town section. When structures were only seven or eight stories high a man with a good voice had no difficulty in making himself heard from the roof, but nowadays the iron workers at the top of a twenty-story skyscraper do not try to overcome the noises of the street. The foreman up aloft and the one at the curb both have megaphones, and can talk things over whenever they feel like it.

A New Race of Messenger Boys.

ARE messenger boys growing more human, or are all our long-cherished notions about them false? Less than a week ago an ordinary, every-day specimen of the species prevented the theft of a watch in one of the Broadway parks by an exhibition of positively human intelligence, and the other day another one spied a four-thousand-dollar bit of paper that all Broadway had overlooked and—when in doubt, play trumps—gave it to a "cop." As far as the records go, neither boy received, nor, in fact, seemed to expect, any reward for his alertness.

The latest exhibition of normal reasoning power in one of the species has not yet appeared in print. A "rush" telegram was sent the other day addressed to a man at 102 West Thirty-seventh Street, whereas it should have read 203 West Thirty-seventh Street. Did the messenger coolly creep back to Forty-second Street and tell the operator: "There ain't no one there by that name?" Not a bit of it.

Instead, he hied himself to the sub-station of the Post Office, near by, looked up the carriers until he found the one who recognized the name, got the right address, and delivered the telegram barely fifteen minutes late. What is more, he would have gone away without mentioning his—for a messenger boy—supernatural cleverness had not the man, noticing the discrepancy in the address, proceeded to question the boy as to how he knew where to go. Of course, he showed no surprise at getting a tip for his diligence, as that would be clearly against the messenger boy's code; but he showed no grasping desire for one by gratuitous self-praise.

So it would appear either that the so-called humorous writers have been doing these boys a great injustice, or else that strenuous modern competition tends to evolve a brighter class of boy to carry our messages. Which is the true explanation?

A Watch Face Joke.

HARDLY one man in a hundred can correctly mark on a piece of paper the numerals on the face of his watch, even if he has carried the latter for years. Betting small wagers on the proposition is a very pleasing hot weather amusement to a number of patrons of the Hoffman House, who are aided in their amusement by the fact that the numerals on the two faces of the swinging clock in the rotunda are not alike. About every man stumbles on the four-hour mark. On most dials it is represented by IIII., but nearly everybody marks it IV. Then many insist on making VI. for the sixth hour, when the watch face almost invariably shows a second hand and no mark for the sixth hour.

Col. Joseph Cunningham and William Sautter were requested to mark a paper, but before doing so Col. Cunningham was marched to the desk on an excuse that he was wanted, while Mr. Sautter remained near the door. Both glanced at the clock from their respective viewpoints. The Colonel marked IV. for four, while Mr. Sautter put down IIII. Still each made mistakes. Col. Cunningham asserted he had correctly marked the four, while Mr. Sautter was equally confident that he was right, and the clock dial in view sustained Mr. Sautter. Those understanding the joke enjoyed it, and after many bets had been made the matter was explained.

The Druggist Watches You.

DRUGGISTS might be supposed to have more than ordinary confidence in the good intentions of the world. Prescriptions in many places are put up behind a framework in the back of the shop, and customers are apparently left to themselves while the compounding is in progress. As a matter of fact they are watched most of the time. In the framework behind which the druggist stands, between the bottles which line the place many peep holes are made, and through them the man out of sight takes frequent observations.

"You would be surprised," says one druggist, "to know the class of people who do not mind helping themselves to anything they choose when they think they are not seen. A cake of soap or a bottle of perfumery is slipped into a pocket, evidently without a scruple. You see this showcase filled with the finer kinds of soaps and perfumery is locked. If it were not I could hardly keep anything in it. Sometimes when a small article is taken it is not worth mentioning, if the pilferer is a regular customer whose trade might be lost. But if anything of any value is taken we speak about it, and always after that we are very careful about leaving a light-fingered customer in the shop alone."

Too Much for Ah Chin.

CHINAMEN are not overburdened with popular sympathy, so when one of them gets into difficulties the crowd is more apt to laugh at than to help him.

Yesterday a frightened little wisp of a Chinaman was trying to get a balky horse across the Bowery into Mott Street. Parenthetically, how many New Yorkers have ever seen a queue wearer driving a horse? The cracking of the whip and his guttural cries seemed to promise some backbone on Ah Chin's part. But the crowd soon realized that the flying whiplash never by any chance struck the unwilling beast, while the cries of the driver were plainly more beseeching than commanding. Chaffing advice was liberally offered the scared laundryman, until a building inspector in full uniform took pity upon him. Grasping the bridle the laughing official led the outfit away into the Mott Street haven, and the crowd moved on.

How Customs Vary.

She—In some parts of Australia when a man marries each of the bride's relatives strikes him with a stick by way of welcome into the family.

He—Yes, and in many parts of America when a man marries each of the bride's relatives strikes him with a loan by way of welcoming him into the family.

Arts and Crafts at the Pan-American

ARCHITECTURE, sculpture, and painting were so liberally entertained by the promoters of the Pan-American last Winter that the arts and crafts were in danger of being neglected in the rush to accomplish for Buffalo results that should vie with and perhaps outdo Chicago eight years ago. But the industrial arts, although no special building was assigned them in the original scheme of architecture, made their modest plea and met with recognition on the part of the managers. In all haste steps were taken to provide a place for objects of the arts and crafts, and Mr. Roger Riordan was appointed Director. The central court of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts was set aside for the purpose, and a scheme proposed by Mr. Louis C. Tiffany was adopted, by which the court was glassed over and allotted to exhibitors of industrial art works. As an afterthought the exhibit suffers from the usual ills that come with a plan insufficiently announced beforehand and one that necessarily limits the exhibitors by the size of the place. Indeed, many who would have been glad to make a special effort at the Pan-American withdrew when they found that it was difficult to accommodate their exhibits to the conditions that obtain. Several of the stained-glass workers most eminent in New York decided that the light was not so arranged as to bring out the quality of their glass, and either exhibited not at all or made arrangements elsewhere on the grounds.

For all that, the glass-court of the Liberal Arts is one of the most interesting bits of the Pan-American. The centre of the court is held by Mr. Louis C. Tiffany's fountain of colored glass. His window work in plain colors is seen in the four low domes over the four quarters into which the court has been divided. Here are some of his colored windows, and here we see the marvelously beautiful array of his favrile glass, which has fought its way through Europe in the face of the best work by French, British, German, and Austrian rivals. Here we have the pottery of the late James Inglis, fine in tones and thoroughly original. It is hard to remember that not so many years ago the paintings of Louis C. Tiffany were all that made his name known when they appeared at the Academy and other exhibitions, so completely has he yielded to the fascination of glass. Yet his paintings were remarkable for their fine color and seemed to stamp him as one of the coming painters of America. His course is typical of that of other artist-painters who have taken to more practical and immediately useful lines of work, either because unconsciously they have been attracted or because they have reasoned that the field of easel painting is so overstocked that the industrial arts, which call for equal talents, offer better chances of acceptance by the public.

Passing through the Liberal Arts and Manufactures from the southern entrance, one finds the exhibit of jewelry by Tiffany & Company on the left, that of general arts and crafts by the National Arts Club on the right, and directly in front the glass fountain just mentioned. The jewelry is in charge of George F. Kunz, and includes many designs in archaic and baroque setting in which the precious and semi-precious stones of America are used, to the exclusion of others. The cases are under constant supervision, and the crowds linger fondly over the rows and rows of precious objects, to some if not to all of which art has added special charms.

Jewelry in quaint settings which depend more upon the novelty of arrangement than the intrinsic worth of the stones and setting has taken great strides of late. Many amateurs are trying their 'prentice hands at it, and the professionals are alive to the necessity of meeting the prevailing and growing fashion. So we find Marcus and Theodore B. Starr, Tiffany & Company, and other jewelers catering this field with success, calling for designers and offering to clients things which are unique. The time was when diamonds, for instance, imposed upon the imagination of people by the great number of dollars they were said to represent. It was the time of hideous things called rivières and stupid things called stars; set in conventional and perfectly obnoxious ways, the only purpose of which was to bang people's eyes with the size and number of the stones. The earliest Egyptians in all their pristine barbarism were incapable of this vulgarity, which we still are practiced in England and America by those whose wealth has brought them no taste. Fortunately, this era is on the wane.

In the matter of pottery, there are exhibits by the Rookwood of Cincinnati and the Grueby Faïence of Boston, which divide the honors. The Rookwood has been showing a new line before exhibiting the brown and umber pieces by which it has been known hitherto, very satisfactory pieces, by the same token, but in the long run tentative, especially after other potteries in Ohio and Indiana set to copying them in shiny and reputative style. The later Rookwood runs to a whitish body in the material and to lighter colors, blues, greens, pale blues on white grounds, smoky reds, rose pinks, and many

Rookwood is getting porcelain effects in the much softer material pottery, and the change is very grateful, although it is highly probable that the old brown ware with its decorations in pale browns and yellows fading into the darker ground will always prove popular.

The Grueby ware is a distinctly individual pottery that lends itself wonderfully to architecture within and without a house. The big pieces, with their grainy surfaces of green or pale yellow, are capital for porch and stoop, portico and terrace. A broad low vase for water is designed exactly for water plants and goldfish to be set in the middle of a tiled vestibule or a conservatory, while the taller vases are ideal jardinières and tops for the piers of gates. There is an evident purpose to keep the decorative lines in low relief simple and reserved; usually they rise with an upward swing like the ribs in large green leaves. That Grueby lacks the "precious" quality we readily associate with art pottery, the quality that makes one long to take up a piece and pass the hand over it—caress it, in fact—is very certain. This is partly due to its colors, but more to its roughish cucumber skin. Yet it fills a gap that scarcely any other pottery does, as, for instance, the need of a big-throated, massive vase of a neutral tint in which large masses of flowers can be placed. For country houses and lodges by the sea there is no ware that quite hits the mark like Grueby, while the tiles for fireplaces from its kilns are in delightful taste, harmonizing with the cool, simple-toned interiors that decorative architects are achieving nowadays.

Were one to go about the grounds picking out the industrial art work in the different buildings, from the little cabin where Indian women from Caughnawaga sell pretty and mediocre basketwork, such as the seaboard Indians make, to the conglomerate Midway, where gentlemen from Cairo vend the glittering commonplaces of the Levant, there would be many scattered things worthy to remark. But in the glass court the arts and crafts are assembled in quantity quite enough for all intents and purposes, certainly enough to warrant one in lingering there the better part of a day. The Board of Women Managers has an exhibit of woman's work, and the League of Mineral Painters a show of decorated porcelain. But the most condensed exhibit is that of the National Arts Club, over against the jewelry of Tiffany & Co. Here we get a certain range of the output of the United States in matters of the arts and crafts, although of course the space at command does not permit of anything like an exhaustive exhibit.

In this section the screens of decorated leather by Charles Yandell of New York strike a charming note; they have the quality of paintings by colorists and yield to nothing of the kind in Europe, if, indeed, modern Europe can equal them. Some charming windows in color by Mrs. Whitman of Boston, and certain designs for leaded windows by the Maitland Armstrongs of New York for Biltmore, a colored cartoon for church decoration by William Laurel Harris, are so many bright spots on the higher level of view as one enters the Arts Club exhibit. In a case by itself is the pottery of students of Newcomb College, Louisiana, showing vases of fine form, decorated chiefly with flower and leaf designs taken from the Louisiana flora, and another case is filled with the newer pieces by Charles Volkmar of Corona, L. I., probably the most thoroughly trained potter in America. These loving cups, vases, mugs, candlesticks, and jardinières have never been shown before, having been specially made for the Pan-American, and differ materially in shape and colors from the work exhibited at the Macbeth Gallery and the exhibitions of pottery at the Arts Club in New York. Some of his decorative plaques and tiles are here, with landscapes or modern or Oriental designs. Jars in purple terra cotta, modeled in antique forms, are shown by Miss Orr, Miss F. Demorest, and Miss Jennings; some of these decorated with inscriptions modeled in massive lettering. The Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company sends large white, brown, yellow, and green vases for garden and terrace decoration.

One of the prettiest combinations at this exhibit is the green of the small bronzes set against the Yandell leathers. The bulk of the bronzes is lent by Theodore B. Starr. Here are Hinton Perry's "Lion in Love," Marvin Shrady's Buffalo, Moose, and Horse, five statuettes by Frederick MacMonnies, Mrs. Bessie Potter Vonnoh's Dancing Girl and The Mother, Mrs. McNeil's Samovar upheld by woman figures, Max Bachmann's bust of Faun and Bather, and a series of small pieces by Mrs. Ole Bauholz—one nymph, dancer, mermaid, and other figures representing the wave, the lotus flower, and so forth, but all decorations of objects of use like cups and ash trays. From the John Williams Beatty classes a large basket of original design by Miss Enid Yandell, bearing in connection to complete relief a youth and nymph of the water. The youth is on the cover, and when the lid is dropped back the form of the youth and the nymph meet in a kiss. This is a thoroughly feminine basket, where

are some of the attractive andirons by Henry Linder with heads of boy and girl puffing out their cheeks, and his busts of Morning and Evening, and andirons by Thomas Shields Clarke.

These varied pieces are so arranged as to compose a very charming corner of the arts and crafts. There is a little of everything. Decorated porcelains by Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Rowell, Marshall Fry, Mrs. Mary Neal, Mrs. Pellon, and Mrs. A. A. Robineau; ecclesiastical embroideries by Miss Josephine Barnard and others by Miss Florence Brady, both of Brooklyn, and by Miss Margaret Uhl of New York; grasswork by the Misses Eppendorff, Francis, and Eva Froelich; leather curtains, pillows, and jewel caskets by the Misses Ripley, Drennan, Nott, Amsden, Whiting, and the Evelyn Nordhoff Bindery; miniatures by Miss Laura Hills of Boston and Mrs. I. E. Smith of Washington offer great variety and in many cases clever and original work on lines little practiced—in others only the work of the amateur. The great panel picture in burnt wood by Mr. J. W. Fosdick, one of the most prominent exhibits here, is accompanied by smaller pieces from Miss Mary Rogers of New York and Miss Millicent Drake of Philadelphia. Wood carvings of a very elaborate sort are sent by Grubenbecker of New York—panels of Medusa, child on dolphin, Arion and angel, in high relief, and by Max Loeffler of Newark—vase with reliefs carved from a piece of oak, and panels in high relief, one showing Leutze's scene of Washington crossing the Delaware. Graceful decorative carvings in wood are by Mrs. Butterworth of New York, Miss Flora Myers of Baltimore, M. B. Curtis of Boston, and the Misses Harriet Fobes, Helen Andrews, and E. M. Heller of New York.

Furniture is very sparingly shown, owing to lack of space. Save for some of the small pieces in carved work just mentioned, there is only a set of seven pieces of the mission furniture from Joseph P. McHugh of New York, stalwart, simple affairs, fitted for piazza or seaside lodge. To see this furniture complete, one must go to the New York State Building, near the southern entrance to the grounds, where a room has been filled with it, and where it does not accord at all ill with the white and black marble interior Mr. George Cary, the architect, has arranged. The building is one of the permanent structures, and after the Pan-American is over will be the home of the Buffalo Historical Society. It is very picturesquely placed, overlooking the lake in the park grounds belonging to the city, which are temporarily merged in the Pan-American. Unfortunately for the arts and crafts, the makers of costly as well as beautiful furniture like Cottier & Co. of New York have not made an exhibit at Buffalo.

If the peculiarly American exhibit, stained and leaded window glass, is not represented as it should have been, the Arts Club corner has designs for stained glass in some quantity. Besides the Tiffany, Whitman, and Lamb windows, (the latter shown in the Mission Chapel near the Stadium,) there is a stained-glass window by Corot Bailey of Boston in this exhibit. Designs and cartoons for windows are shown by A. S. Locke of Brooklyn, Theodore H. Pond of Boston, Olive Ainsley, Charles R. Lamb and Mrs. Ella Condie Lamb, Miss F. J. Sims, Chester Loomis, and Edward S. Sperry, all of New York. A special case shows the embroidered book covers by Mrs. Reth-Merrill and other ladies of Columbus, Ohio. There are book covers by S. Bierach, K. Richardson, Harold H. Brown, and the Misses Jennie Clinton and Almy M. Sacker; designs for the decoration of pianos by Arthur C. Blackmore, designs for silk and decorative studies by Miss Mary R. Brownson of Brooklyn, work in copper by the Misses Busck, and designs for wall paper by Miss Kreisel. A remarkable exhibit is that of books written and illuminated on vellum by Mrs. Gotthold of New York, lent by Dodd, Mead & Co., the publishers. Kentucky sends embroidered linens, the work of women at Berea College, and Mrs. Mae Benson of New York sends silks and other textiles of varied design, while from Deerfield comes a small exhibit by the Blue and White Needlework Society.

Inadequate as the objects shown at the Pan-American may be to represent all that is going on in the United States by way of manufactures to which art is being applied, the occasion is useful to mark what the next great exposition must do to meet the problem. There is no mistaking the tendency of our manufactures and the interest of the public. At St. Louis, in 1903, for example, there must be a building designed expressly for the industrial arts, in which provision is made for stained glass windows, mosaics, and other wall decorations, entire interiors of rooms, and courtyards to show the possibilities of a city yard. Such a building might have its middle passage arranged in a street with house fronts by different architects and arrangements for street lighting, street signs, street planting, and so forth, in accordance with the best ideas in civic art. Some of these purposes have been attained in European expositions; at St. Louis the idea might be carried out on a splendid scale.

CHARLES DE KAY.

MISTAKES ABOUT THE PEERAGE.

THE number of mistakes made by even the best-informed Americans about the British peerage is regarded by Englishmen as a subject for surprise and hilarity. When, however, it is remembered that "Yeou bet yeour bottom dollar there ain't no flies on me" is still regarded by British novelists as an ordinary flower of speech of an American girl of the best class, the ignorance in this country regarding such a complicated system as that which regulates titles and precedence abroad is not astonishing. The English reporter who addressed Mayor Van Wyck as "Your Lordship" is only the counterpart of the American reporter who speaks of Lord Charles Beresford as "Lord Beresford," and on the whole British ignorance regarding America—most English actors who come to New York request that sleeping cars be provided when they travel to Brooklyn—is rather more glaring than American ignorance regarding the United Kingdom and its institutions.

This being granted, it may be admitted that, to use the graceful simile of an Irish orator, the average American hardly ever opens his mouth to speak to or of a Lord but he puts his foot in it.

Of all the various mistakes made those which are caused by inability to differentiate between a peer and a courtesy lord are the most frequent. The number of courtesy titles far exceeds those belonging to peers of England, Scotland, and Ireland. A Duke's eldest son is a Marquis by courtesy, and his younger sons have the courtesy title of Lord while "born in the degree of Earls." A Marquis's eldest son takes the courtesy title of Earl; the younger sons are born in the degree of Viscounts, while being styled in the same way as the younger sons of a Duke.

When the rank of Earl is reached one encounters one of the anomalies of the peerage, and one which proves a dangerous pitfall to Americans. An Earl's eldest son is usually a Viscount, but sometimes a Baron; his younger sons are "born in the degree of Barons," but are only styled "honorables." And yet all the daughters of an Earl are addressed as "Ladies." Lady Sybil Cuffe, who married Mr. Cutting, is a case in point. If she had any brothers, although their rank would be the same as her own, they would all except the eldest be "Honorables," not "Lords."

The next lowest rank in the peerage is that of Viscount. The children of a peer of this dignity are all styled "honorable," though they rank as Barons. The highest rank in the nobility is that of Baron. All the children of a Baron are styled "honorable." This alone can serve to prove the folly of the new subjects who

the general rules which govern courtesy titles, rules which, like those which govern French verbs, have their exceptions. It would take a fair-sized volume to make note of all these examples—the cases in which the Scotch title of "Master" is used, and the like. All that it is necessary to say as a general rule is that the younger sons of Dukes and Marquises must never be addressed without the use of the Christian name—it is "Lord George Nevill," not "Lord Nevill"; "Lord Sholto Douglas," not "Lord Douglas."

Another error to which Americans are addicted is with regard to the use of the word "Baron." It is not exactly incorrect to speak of Lord Brassey (or any other peer of his degree) as "Baron Brassey," but it is improper, and Lord Brassey would strongly object to it. Why this should be so is one of those mysteries which have never been satisfactorily explained; possibly it is owing to the rather shady character of some of the foreign Barons who honor England with their presence.

If the dropping of the Christian name in speaking of holders of courtesy titles is a bad error, that of including the Christian name in speaking of peers is a great deal worse. And yet how many times has the expression "Lord Alfred Tennyson" crept into print on this side of the Atlantic? On one occasion, indeed, an edition of the poet's works bore this name on the title page. In this connection it is worthy of mention that few of the swindlers who have tried to palm themselves off on innocent Americans as British noblemen have taken the trouble to learn their parts properly. For a quasi-peer to sign himself "Robert Ranfurlie" ought to be enough to stamp him as a fraud. A few days ago an alleged letter from Lord Roberts to a Southern woman was given out for publication. The letter may have been genuine, but the signature certainly was not. Lord Roberts does not sign his letters "Fred. Roberts," but "Roberts." To do otherwise would be almost as great a breach of decorum as for the Duke of Marlborough to sign a letter "Charles Churchill."

The complicated, not to say chaotic, subject of the proper titles of daughters of Barons who have married Baronets and of whom of Earls who have married Viscounts may perhaps be let alone. Where English hostesses make continual mistakes Americans need hardly fear to tread. It may only be mentioned that so strange an institution is the peerage that if a Duke had four daughters, the three eldest of whom married Earls or Barons and the youngest married Mr. Smith, the last would rank as an honorable and the next as Hon. Mrs. Smith, while the eldest would be Lady [illegible]

Centres of Civilization

On the Lower East Side of New York

EVERYBODY who read it must have been struck by a remark of Mr. Hewitt's, made not very long ago, touching the tenement house district, which was considerably commented on in the press. The remark was that it was not only the part of humanity and charity for the more favored to assist the less favored, but that in this particular case, it was not less the part of prudence. It was a kind of social insurance to provide, in the tenement house district, places of instruction, of assemblage, of exercise, of healthy recreation.

These remarks must commend themselves to all good citizens as well as to all humane persons. The saloon is the one pleasure resort which offers itself, and is sure to offer itself, when there are no others. Enlightened reformers, whether in the army or civil life, are aware that "saloon smashing" is by no means an adequate or permanent remedy for the evils of the saloon. It is necessary to provide rivals for the saloon, in which its evils may be minimized, and the social necessities to which it ministers be supplied under more civilized conditions.

How much of this work is now actually done? A little tour of a typical tenement house district ought to shed some light on this question. Take what may be called "the" typical tenement house district, the triangle or rather trapezium, bounded by Fourteenth Street, the Bowery and the East River. This district comprises the even numbered Assembly Districts from the Fourth to the Sixteenth, inclusive, and the population of it is just short of half a million, 480,626. It is thus in itself the second city in the State of New York.

It is perhaps the most crowded district in the world. Parts of it certainly carry congestion to the utmost limits. The normal habitation is the "double decker" tenement, four families to the floor, five floors high, often six, sometimes, by dint of a high stoop and a basement for shops, seven. And this population in a large measure and particularly in hot weather lives on the sidewalks. There are squares where it is hard to make one's way, for the absolute pressure of the crowds of sitters and standers.

What the municipality attempts to do for the instruction and wholesome recreation of these teeming thousands is confined to two agencies, schools and parks. To these will shortly be added such proportion as is allotted to the region of the Carnegie libraries built on ground belonging to the city. But schools and parks and good municipal housekeeping constitute the only alleviations of their lot the city as a corporation has recognized its duty to provide, or is likely to recognize. The municipal housekeeping is pretty much confined to the police and care of the streets, which was shamefully and criminally neglected until Waring undertook it, and, like a faithful public servant, paid the strictest attention to the quarter in which his work was at the same time most needed and least likely to be advantageous to him in reputation. The prompt and general appreciation which did greet him from his beneficiaries was as surprising to him as it was grateful. In fact he set a standard which it would be politically dangerous too openly to degrade, and although the streets of the lower east side are by no means as they were in his time, they are far better than they ever were before his time. And doubtless, the provision of parks and school houses is better now than it ever was before. There have been of late years added to the large expanse of Tompkins Square, once the only "lung" of the quarter, the small parks of which two are very much in evidence, Hamilton Fish Park and Corlears Hook Park, and doing a work of incomputable beneficience in such a season as we are now going through. And the school houses of the region have not only been multiplied of recent years, but they have been immensely improved in all respects since the appointment of Mr. Snyder as Superintendent, which was the substitution of a thoughtful architect for the thoughtless builders who had before his time repeated without thinking the same procrustean plan. It seems that buildings which are now used only as school houses and during school hours, might well have their usefulness extended to more hours in the day and to all the days of the week. Such an extension, with the like extension of the small park system, and with better municipal housekeeping, is all that the city is likely to do for the region, and perhaps all it should be asked to do. All the rest is the work of private benefactors, and by the necessity of the case, of private benefactors who themselves live outside.

The churches come first. These are to some extent local in their support as well as in their attendance, and to some extent self-sustaining. This is especially true, naturally, of the Roman Catholic churches and of the synagogues, since those of the inhabitants who have any religious connections at all are mostly either Catholics or Jews. There is, however, a Lutheran church at Avenue B and Ninth Street, and a Moravian Church in Sixth Street, between Avenues B and C, which are doubtless sustained by their own congregations.

For the most part, the churches which belong to the district limit themselves to the functions of a parish church, in districts where social needs are otherwise supplied. Among the Roman Catholic churches are St. Bridget's in Tompkins Square, the Church of the Redemptorists in Third Street, an Italian church which occupies the basement at St. Bridget's, a Polish church at Seventh Street and Avenue A, a Hungarian church in Fourth Street, St. Nicholas in Second Street, St. Rose of Lima in Cannon Street, and St. Teresa in Henry Street. There is also a remarkable church, remarkable for the spaciousness and gorgeousness of its interior in such a region, St. Aloysius in Pitt Street, attached to the Capuchin monastery at Pitt and Stanton. How many readers of this paper know that there is such an institution in New York as a monastery of barefooted Capuchin friars?

This church holds its services in German, and it is a curious testimony to the changing conditions of its neighborhood that the authorities report that its congregation has sadly fallen off of late years by reason of the migration of its parishioners.

The "institutions" attached to these Catholic churches are not very numerous. There is a parochial school attached to St. Bridget's and a house of Sisters of Charity next door, and there is the large hospital of St. Francis at Fifth Street and Avenue B, connected with the Redemptorist Church. There is a primary school attached to the Capuchin monastery. But upon the whole the work of the Catholic churches in the districts seems to be almost exclusively parochial and strictly ecclesiastical.

It is different with the mission chapels, which are sustained mainly by contributions from outside. Of these are Grace Chapel in Fourteenth Street, a mission of Grace Church; St. Augustine's in Houston Street, a mission of Trinity; St. Mark's Chapel in Tompkins Square, the so-called Pro-cathedral in Stanton Street, the Holy Cross at Avenue C and Fourth Street, the Seamen's Chapel on the river front. Dr. Rainsford's admirable work at St. George's crosses the line of the district with the "St. George's trade school," and there is the Boys' Club at Avenue A and Tenth Street, just under way, from which great things are expected. Almost every one of these chapels is a "plant" for mission work which fully takes account of the needs of human nature which are so insufficiently supplied by any provision which the inhabitants can make for themselves. The provision includes technical training, boys' and girls' schools, guild rooms and hospitals. A very typical "plant" is Grace Chapel. It is perhaps, to begin with, the most beautiful building in the district and one of the most beautiful Gothic buildings in the city. It extends from Fourteenth to Thirteenth Street with an ample frontage on each street and surrounds a grassy quadrangle. And it is evident that it is fully employed. Some notion of the work it is doing may be had from the Year Book of Grace Parish. To read the account of its beneficence as a centre of civilization, to look over its premises, and to know that it is only one of several like centres of civilization in its district, is to be ashamed of asking "what the churches are doing," while to meet the educated and refined gentlemen who have settled down among these ignorant and coarse surroundings to do what good they can, and to find their reward in doing it, is to be rebuked for imagining that the spirit of Christianity is not actively at work in the world of to-day and on the darkest lower east side.

But the secular "enthusiasm of humanity" is actively at work also. That may be said to be the mainspring of such work as that which is doing by the Hebrew Technical Institute and by the Educational Alliance in East Broadway, also a Jewish institution in the religious allegiance of its benefactors. It is equally and even more avowedly the mainspring of the work that is doing by the University Settlement in Rivington Street. Perhaps such an institution has an advantage, at the first, in the appeal it makes to the man whom it aims to humanize, since he cannot suspect it of any designs toward the technical "salvation of his soul" by proselytizing. The clergymen, however, engaged in the good work on the east side report that they do not encounter any difficulty on that score, though evidently that is a matter which much depends on the tact and knowledge of the world of the individual clergyman. There can, at any rate, be no doubt of the tact, as well as of the enthusiasm which Mr. Reynolds, the head worker of the University Settlement, has brought to his work, nor of its immense beneficence. Such an institution as the pawnbroker's office of the Settlement, a true "Mont de Piété," would sufficiently attest that. But it would take too much space to even begin to enumerate the agencies through which the Settlement seeks to benefit its neighborhood by improving the conditions of a life which can never be other than very hard. Indeed, in the way of heartening up its beneficiaries for the conditions they have to encounter, it may be questioned whether the "superfluities" furnished by such an agency are not almost more necessary than the necessities which might supply themselves in some other way, whether the lectures and the music and the recreation and so on are not the main things in the reconcilement of the dweller in tenement houses to life, and in showing him more excellent ways of amusing himself than he would find without provision from outside.

But it would not be right to limit praise for the good work that is doing in the lower east side to those who reside there and are actually doing it, nor even to those who provide the funds by which their invaluable labors are carried on. One of the things that impress themselves upon the visitor most is the necessity of tenement house reform. Those who have followed the work of the Tenement House Commission, in the illustrated reports it has published, must have experienced resentment that human beings were suffered to be lodged as they have been in so many instances in the lower east side. But even photography gives a faint impression of the horrors to which thousands are subjected, compared with an actual ocular and olfactory investigation, especially in such weather as we have been having. It is only by such inspection that one can measure the excellence of the unselfish and public spirited work done by the members of the commission, all busy men, who gave so freely of their time for this public purpose, and who, representing as they did every interest involved, were able to arrive at what was practicable, as well as what was desirable, in tenement house reform. On the other hand, indignation is the sentiment the humane visitor must experience when he is confronted with the actual facts of the situation, against those who opposed and obstructed the reform. The "small investor" who owned one tenement house, the fruit of his thrift and frugality, was not much to be blamed, when he built his house, for doing as other people did and as he was allowed to do. The "sociological aspect" of what he was doing probably never occurred to him. But that men who had grown rich by building tenement houses on the great scale, and who feared some diminution of their profits if they were no longer allowed to build unreformed houses, should have opposed the studiously mild measure of reform demanded, while all the time they were posing as good citizens and men of public spirit—this was well nigh intolerable. It is fortunate that neither the legislature nor the Governor attached any importance or paid much attention to their selfish and greedy remonstrances. The worst tenement house allowed to be built under the present law will be very far short of a model tenement house. But it will not be, as so many existing tenement houses are, palpably unfit for human beings to live in. It will provide for its inmates an "irreducible minimum" of the vital needs of light and air. It will equally provide for them the irreducible minimum of privacy, which is of as vital necessity morally as the other requisites are physically. The new law is a great benefaction to the lower east side.

One thing which must be impressed upon whoever takes even a stroll through the lower east side in quest of impressions is the enormous importance of a better municipal government. Mr. Reynolds tells, in one of his reports of a poor man, a recent immigrant, who applied to him for assistance in setting up a push cart, and in detailing his necessary expenses, included, as part of his working outfit "$5 protection money for the policeman." The Government presents itself to the newly arrived in the person of a uniformed blackmailer, and as an organization for blackmail. A corrupt police is necessarily opposed to any effort to elevate or humanize the "residuum." The impudent brutality with which a police Captain met the remonstrance of a missionary clergyman upon the indecent flaunting of vice was characteristic and necessary. The corrupt policeman lives, or at least thrives, by exploiting the misery and ignorance and vice which the aim of the "centre of civilization" is to relieve or remove or suppress.

Another consideration is that the excellent work that is doing ought to be enormously increased. The lower east side is nearly twice as populous as Buffalo. We have given a list which, though not exhaustive, is fairly complete of the agencies for civilization which it contains. What would be the feelings of a Buffalonian of civic pride, if these were all his city had to show in that way? There is not one of these beneficent institutions which could not spend to advantage ten times the income it has now. Most of them would be greatly unhampered if they could rely upon an endowment instead of the voluntary annual contributions by which they are now supported. And, indeed, they ought not only to be strengthened but multiplied, so that there should be no neighborhood without a centre of civilization of its own. And yet here is the richest city in the world, with hundreds of citizens who have trouble to spend their incomes. And here is a way opened to them to "shake the superflux" so that it will not only be used to humanize and civilize those who are so largely out of the pale of civilization and of what deserves to be called humanity, but will return to the givers an actual premium in political and social insurance. There ought not to be any doubt about the answer to such an appeal.

M.

The Disputed Alaskan Boundary Line

Official English Maps Found in the Lenox Library that Prove the Truth of the American Contention

A PRIVATE citizen of this city, a civil engineer, delving among the archives of the Lenox Library, has discovered a series of ancient and musty maps and papers published a half century ago by the British Government, which may be the means of establishing for all time the absolute rights of the United States to hundreds of square miles of territory which are now in dispute. The discovery, of which the finder recognized the value at once and has brought it to the attention of the Government authorities, consists among other things of remarkably complete and clearly drawn maps, drawn and printed by order of the British House of Commons in 1850 and 1857, showing the western boundary lines of British America where it adjoined at that time the eastern boundary lines of the Russian possessions in the western hemisphere, which possessions were later sold to the United States.

In this apparently long-forgotten collection is also a map of the same district drawn by the Executive Council of Canada clearly indicating the boundary line in exactly the same location as the English drawn maps, and differing only in showing certain mountains and rivers which were omitted by the latter. The two English-made maps—one drawn in 1850 and the other in 1857—years before it became apparent that the territory in the vicinity of the boundary lines was of the enormous value that it is now known to be—indicate the Russian possessions by coloring the Russian section a bright yellow, while the British possessions are shown in different colors. The Canadians in drawing their map did not resort to colors, but indicated by dotted lines the boundaries of the two possessions.

All these maps, together with the other documents discovered by the New York engineer nearly a half century after they had been stored away to sink into oblivion, following the course of most public documents, were prepared for the purpose of settling certain questions that had arisen between the then all-powerful Hudson Bay Company and the Canadian Colonial Government. They were printed as documents in connection with the hearing of the case before a committee of the British House of Commons, and the statesmen who perused them at that time took no particular notice of the yellow-tinted portion which marked plainly the portion of the great Northwest which was the property of Russia. Having served their purpose, these documents were possibly forgotten by the British statesmen as well as the administrators of the Canadian Government; possibly they were not, but at any rate up to the present time attention has never been called to their existence by the many British and Canadian diplomats who have labored so long and so diligently to convince the American Government that an entirely different boundary line has existed since 1825 in the disputed Alaskan territory.

The chance discoverer of the documents in the Lenox Library recognized immediately that they constituted evidence tending, if their existence were known to the British Government, to convict it of chicanery in the matter of her recent Alaskan boundary claims, and at once communicated his discovery to Senator Fairbanks of the Boundary Commission and to Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill. A reply has been received from the Assistant Secretary of State saying that steps will be taken immediately to bring the documents before the Boundary Commission.

It is believed by experts that these maps and descriptions alone will be sufficient to establish once for all the boundary line separating Alaska from Canada, as the maps conform precisely to the boundaries claimed by the United States. One of the two British-drawn maps is reproduced here, as well as the map furnished by the Canadian Commissioner of Crown Lands. It will be seen that both are almost exactly identical.

As all the world knows by this time, the territory which has been the subject of dispute between the American and British Governments since first it became apparent to the Canadians that it was of great value is that strip which lies practically between the fifty-fifth degree of latitude on the south and Mount St. Elias on the north. A glance at either of the accompanying reproductions will show the territory that is to be considered here, and will also show what a clear idea the British officials had of the exact limitations of their territory before the discovery of gold in the Northwest began to befog and obliterate their convictions on the subject.

In order to give an idea of the importance of these documents in their bearing toward the so-called Alaskan boundary dispute, it is necessary to go back a great many years and consider the subject in its various details.

In the early part of the century, when Russia still owned Alaska, Great Britain, starting from the south, claimed jurisdiction over the Pacific Coast as far north as 60 degrees, and Russia, starting from the north, claimed jurisdiction over the same coast as far south as 51 degrees. The Russian fur companies were working chiefly on the islands which, as will be seen on the accompanying maps, form a coast archipelago descending southward from Alaska; the British fur companies were working chiefly on the mainland, and extended their occupations from the Pacific Coast to Hudson Bay. It became necessary to delimit the area of jurisdiction of each power, and in 1825 a treaty was negotiated between Great Britain and Russia. An interpretation of this treaty clearly establishes the line of demarkation between what is now Alaska and what constitutes a portion of Canada.

This treaty was brought about primarily through a ukase of the Czar, issued in 1821, to the effect that foreign vessels would not be allowed to approach within 100 miles of Russian America. At that time the interests of both countries were in the matter of trade and fisheries. What all these documents have to do boundary along the nearest and most convenient mountain range situated parallel to the coast, not more than ten marine leagues therefrom, and distant not more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, shall be the boundary between the British possessions on the mainland and the islands of America to the Northwest, shall be drawn in the following manner: Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called the Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and 133d degrees of west longitude; the same line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last-mentioned point the line of demarkation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, (of the same meridian,) and finally from the said point of intersection of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the northwest.

"Section 4. That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

It is admitted even up to the present time that the effect of this treaty was to give Russia a strip of the Pacific Coast, running like a fence along the outer edge of Canadian territory for some 500 miles southward from the southeastern corner of Alaska. The terms of the treaty, the diplomatic correspondence regarding it, and the maps which were drawn at the time, all show that the intention was to establish a boundary line which would run from the mainland coast of Mount St. Elias, where the one hundred and forty-first degree of longitude cuts the Pacific Coast, to a point on the fifty-sixth parallel of latitude and thence to continue by water to the south end of Prince of Wales Island, in latitude 54 degrees 45 minutes, and that nowhere on the mainland was the width to exceed ten marine leagues, or thirty miles measured from the ocean, is also undisputed even by British and Canadian statesmen to this day.

The maps issued by the United States since the Alaska purchase and those published by the British authorities, followed generally the same line of demarkation until the year 1887. At that time a change was noticed in the British maps, for their line was then made to extend within the limits defined by the maps of our Government. Hence it is only fair to infer that when this strip of land became better known to England and its value more or less accurately determined, a first attempt was made to set up a claim to the territory through the medium of maps published by the British Government. The discovery of gold in the Klondike region ten years later and the tremendous rush of immigration into the region to the northward through this strip of territory from the sea aroused Canada, and later Great Britain as a whole, to the tremendous importance of getting by hook or by crook an outlet through it.

Then began the real dispute that has been carried on with energy between that Government and our own, and is not yet settled. It will be observed from a glance at the maps that the strip of territory recognised as belonging to Russia by the treaty of 1825 is indented by a great number of inlets extending for a considerable distance into the interior. The larger of these inlets are known as canals, and the two largest are named the Portland Canal and the Lynn Canal.

The two principal gates through this boundary fence through which Canada claims to have access to the ocean are the Lynn Canal and the Taku Inlet, and of these two by far the most important is the Lynn Canal. The foundation of the Canadian claim rests mainly on the contention that the ten-league line granted to Russia by the treaty was intended to be measured from the waters of the ocean and was to be carried at the ten-league limit across the waters, not round the shores of such narrow inlets as indent the coast more than ten leagues. Of the inlets which penetrate more than ten leagues inland the largest is the Lynn Canal. It runs for nearly a hundred miles into the mainland, being through a great part of its extent not more than a mile to a mile and a half in width.

Toward its northerly end it splits, as will be seen from the accompanying maps, into two forks and runs in still water between white marble cliffs sustaining mountains from 5,000 to 6,000 feet in height to the principal landing places on this part of the coast. It forms two harbors. One includes the towns of Dyea and Skaguay, which at a little more than a stone's throw from each other mark the entrances to the parallel passes known as the Chilkoot and the Skaguay. The other harbor, known as Pyramid Harbor, gives access by a third pass to a land route leading to Fort Selkirk, whence shipment can be made by river to the Klondike.

It is upon this vicinity that the greed of England has particularly set her eye. It furnishes the outlet to the great interior of Alaska, and is the only available entrance to its immense gold fields. Ever since the interior country has presented a field for the gold miner the route of the great procession of the world's adventurers has been over the mountains from the head waters of Lynn Canal, and it is from this vicinity that the railroad corporations have built

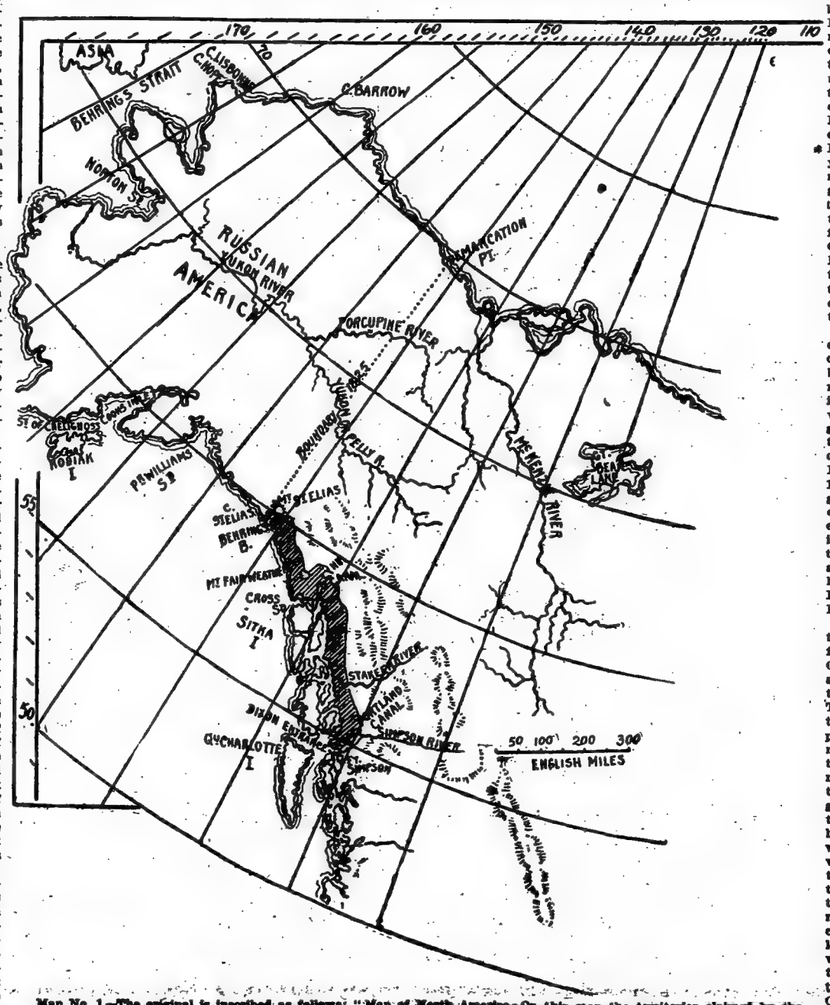

Map No. 1—The original is inscribed as follows: "Map of North America—On this map the territories claimed by the Hudson Bay Company are colored green. The other British territories pink, and those of Russia yellow. Ordered by the House of Commons printed July 31, 1850." The shaded strip shown in the reproduction is yellow in the original, as the main body of Alaska.

gestion of the ten-league limit, are in Canadian territory, and therefore constitute of right one of those Canadian gateways which they claim to possess in the Pacific fence.

But the survey of the coast was for the first time completed in 1868, and the delineation of the international boundary under that survey has never been carried out, and the United States has continued to exercise jurisdiction in Skaguay. It was Canada's cherished wish to get control of Dyea and Skaguay, and thence construct her line of railways into the interior, and her attempts to run her lines of survey within these towns almost resulted in a resort to arms among the local authorities of the two countries. The towns remained under American jurisdiction pending the deliberations of the Joint High Commission, appointed by the United States and Canada. The Americans insisted that the ten-league limit followed the sinuosities of the coast. The British Government agreed to accept the United States' contention in the main, providing this country gave up Pyramid Harbor, whence the Dalton trail leads into the interior. This was absolutely refused, and it was not until the Autumn of 1900 that a modus vivendi was adopted, by the terms of which the Candians can reach no point on the Lynn Canal within 22¼ miles. The British got no free port on any point on the canal, or even free transfer of goods across American territory, except miners' belongings.

Of course this does not permanently settle the matter, and a Joint High Commission appointed by the two Governments is now engaged in trying to bring about a settlement. The commission is constituted as follows:

Americans—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Charles J. Faulkner, Sereno G. Payne, John W. Foster, John A. Kasson, and T. Jefferson Coolidge.

British—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies, Sir James S. Winter, and John Charlton.

The contentions of the members of the commission on either side are based necessarily upon the treaty made between Great Britain and Russia in 1825, and Great Britain's claim up to the present time has been that at the time the treaty was made the interior of the strip of land included in the grant and now in dispute was but little known, and when it became certainly known that a large number of inlets indented the coast the claim was immediately set up that the terms of the treaty were ambiguous; that where the summits of the defined range of mountains mentioned in the treaty are not within the ten-league limit, the boundary shall be that distance from the main channels of water. These claims, if granted in their entirety, would give them access to a dozen of the inlets indenting the coast.

The maps and papers discovered in the Lenox Library show conclusively that as far back as 1834, the Hudson Bay Company's Governor was thoroughly acquainted with the interior and leased from Russia the strip of land conforming exactly to that claimed now by the United States. The maps were drawn in 1850, and ordered printed by the British Government in 1857. The maps, which are reproduced above, are included in a bound volume entitled "Report from the Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Company, Together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed July 31 and Aug. 11, 1857." In this volume the map designated above as No. 1 is printed in colors. That portion shaded in the reproduction is printed yellow in the original. In this volume many pages are given to the report of the examination of Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company. Portions of this testimony given below speak for itself:

Q. "Besides your own territory, I think you administer a portion of the territory which belongs to Russia, under some arrangement with the Russian Company?"

A. "There is a margin of coast marked yellow on the map from 54 degrees 40 minutes up to Cross Sound, which we have rented from the Russian Company for a term of years."

"Is that the whole of that strip?"

"The strip goes on to Mount St. Elias."

"Is it the whole of that strip which is included between the British territory and the sea?"

"We have only rented that part between Fort Simpson and Cross Sound."

"What is the date of that arrangement?"

"The arrangement, I think, was entered into about 1839."

"Do you pay a rent for that land?"

"The British territory runs along inland from the coast about thirty miles. The Russian territory runs along the coast. We were about to establish a post upon one of the rivers which led to very serious difficulties between the Russian American Company and ourselves. We had a long correspondence upon the subject, and to guard against a recurrence of these difficulties it was agreed that we should lease this margin of coast and pay them a rent. The rent was in the first instance, I think, 2,000 otters a year. It is now converted into money. I think it is £1,500 a year."

Later on in the examination of the witness reference is again made to the rental of this land, and the witness's answers are still more explicit. Asked what were the nature of the difficulties leading up to the rental of the territory he said: "We were desirous of passing through their territory which is inland from the coast about thirty miles. There is a margin of thirty miles of coast belonging to the Russians. We had the right of navigating the rivers falling into the ocean and of settling the interior country. Difficulties arose between us in regard to the trade of the country and to remove all those difficulties we agreed to give them an annual rental."

It will be noticed that the shaded district of map No. 1, which is colored yellow on the original map and pointed out by the witness as representing the Russian possessions includes the furthermost point of all the inlets including Lynn Canal, the longest, by a considerable margin. It will be noted also that the name of Lynn Canal is duly set forth on the map, showing conclusively that in 1857 at least, the British Government was fully aware of the extent of this canal as well as the other, and that it fully recognised all of the territory contiguous to it as being Russian territory.

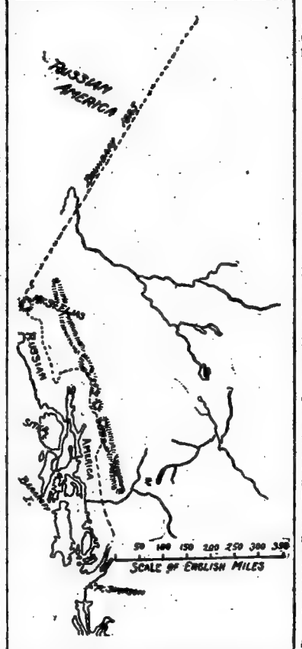

Map. No. 2.—The original is inscribed as follows: "Map of northwestern part of Canada. Drawn by Thomas Devine by order of Hon. Joseph Couchon, Commissioner of Crown Lands. Ordered printed by the House of Commons July 31, 1857." The Russian boundary is shown in the original by dotted lines.

The map submitted by the Canadians and marked No. 2 in the reproduction herewith given, and which also accompanies the report, is not printed in colors, but the boundary between the British and Russian possessions is shown by dotted lines and shows every inlet well within the Russian lines.

There is also a map appended intended primarily to show the location of the Indian tribes, and in this map also the boundary lines are exactly similar to those on the other two maps. The boundary lines are also plainly marked on the maps "Boundary, 1825." All these maps ordered printed by the British House of Commons stamps them as being official and leaves no doubt that they were accepted at the time the report which they accompany was printed, as representing the British understanding of the boundaries of the two possessions.

He Wasn't a Centenarian.

THERE was filed recently in the office of the Department of Health in Brooklyn a certificate of death which has excited much comment. The certificate was that of the death of "Barney" Morris, the worker in Prospect Park, who enjoyed the reputation of being the oldest man on Long Island. Yet the death certificate put his age at only eighty years.

According to old "Barney's" frequently told story of his life, he was born at Central Post, County Cavan, Ireland, June 16, 1792. A few weeks before his death, which occurred on July 2 last, he celebrated what he said was his one hundred and ninth birthday.

The old man had lived in Brooklyn for many years, and had worked in Prospect Park for a long time, gathering up stray bits of paper that visitors scattered about on the grass. He became quite a famous character in Brooklyn, and columns have been published about him in the newspapers. It was never doubted that "Barney" believed himself to be as old as he said he was, or if it was, the doubts were concealed. "Barney" told many weird stories of the days, when he was a boy, away back in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and a great many people visited him to see a man who had lived in three different centuries. No one seemed to notice that he had overestimated his age by about thirty years.

Old "Barney" lived with his son-in-law at 842 Fulton Street. It seems that when the physician was making out the death certificate, he was told by the family that "Barney" was about eighty years old, and that age was accordingly entered in the certificate.

Such persons as happen to be interested in the matter are now wondering whether old "Barney" merely imagined that he was 100 years old or whether the family lost track of the number of years he had lived.

AMERICANS AT A QUAINT SEASIDE RESORT

THE "Fourth" IN Holland

SCHEVENINGEN GIRLS AND THEIR WALK.

THE HAGUE, July 5.—The waters of the North Sea came in gently with the rising tide on the evening of July Fourth, and a happy throng of pleasure-seeking strangers, mostly Americans, lined the shore of Scheveningen. There is a saying among Hollanders which runs: "It is Summer, and the voice of the American is heard in the land."

There was a big parade of our country people this "Fourth," and all seemed to be having a happy time. The moon was well on the full, and with an approving smile she spread her light along with the gentle fringe over the far-reaching sea, and marked out the irregularities of the roofs of this fishing village, which lies behind the dunes.

The water front is now one line of huge hotels, brilliant with electric lights and having all those noisy attractions that go to make up a fashionable seaside resort. But throughout the old town the simple fisher's home exists in its old-time quaintness, and in the evening, at the hour of tea, one sees the smoke curling from the crooked chimneys and smells the strong scent of the peat fire within.

It is pleasant to come here on a Saturday afternoon, when one will find beside the cottage doors the women sitting, the housework done. They come out for an hour's rest to enjoy the fresh breeze and a gossip with the neighbor at the opposite door. Long rows of well-washed wooden shoes stand—toes up—against the wall to let every drop of moisture out before their owners come in turn to claim them. Mother views them with pride and some regret as she observes, "How much bigger those of Hans are than at this time last year!" Don't think that mother sits idle while taking her hour's rest. Not she. The Winter stocking grows longer and longer as you watch her nimble fingers fly.

Down the streets come groups or files of girls walking like soldiers, with many in a line—usually as many as the width of the street will allow. Their neat heads are about on a level, and none is tall. With broad shoulders and broader hips, they move like buoys on the wave, with a rising and falling movement; this is the Scheveningen walk. Those who have seen it must wonder as I do how they keep it up. On they go by scores, the points of their little colored shawls that are pinned so snugly about them keep an even line along their backs, for each is put on precisely as the other; that is their pride, not only to be alike, but to be like the "Meisjes, who several generations ago walked in this same solemn row, with the buoyant glide, down these same village streets."

At this time of year the girls turn toward the shore. (In the Autumn their walk is the "Little Woods,") all eating raw carrots as they go. Strangers are sure to follow them, but once around the corner one pauses, half blinded by that other side of Scheveningen, which, after the quiet homes, reminds one of the transformation scene so puzzling to childhood in the spectacular drama. There the sky and the waves are one mass of light, and along the grand promenade stream peoples of many nations. Women in ravishing gowns from the Paris shops sweep by and have their dainty laces trailed over the "grint" and along the sand; brilliant-colored parasols and jewels glow out under the setting sun. A broad path of gold spreads out to where the earth and sky are one, and at its end the round, red orb of day promises each moment to disappear, but does not, traveling along the horizon line like a huge wheel that goes slowly down an incline, then rolls, never sets, under the water. That is the pleasantest time of day at Scheveningen. The sun is down, but not set, and one can walk for an hour or more in its light, even after the hottest day, and feel no discomfort. No wonder, then, the shore is a mass of moving color, and that the ravishing toilets are paraded in the evening glow, and that all the world seems talking at once, and that florists, jewelers, and modistes seem to have piled in a heap their wares along the Scheveningen shore.

Soon one hears the clang of the wooden schoen, and there follows the fisher maid. Her hands are busy with her work, her skirts are short, and her laughter often loud as she pauses to take in these Paris visions, whose hats of roses and whose swirling skirts are to her strange things to be found on the shore of the North Sea.

Here along the grand promenade it is pleasant to while away that hour between tea and dinner or to wait for the first sounds of the "tune-up" of the Kurhaus Orchestra while one lingers over the last course of dinner. 'Tis a gay scene, but also a sad scene, for, besides the Prince, who stands to look at some trivial object pointed out by one of his followers, there stand the wives of fishermen, waving till night closes them in to the red sails that go out in that evening glow and are lost in the western sky. The last of the herring boats are leaving now, and the women crowd to the shore. How poor must seem to them the crowded cafés along the strand and on the terrace wall, while their hearts overflow.

This year a new attraction has been added to those of Scheveningen. What is known as the "Wilhelmina Waudelhoofd" (an iron pier) has been opened by the Prince of the Netherlands. It is proving a success, but by those who love the sea for the sea's sake it is voted a blot on the scene. Yet it is as picturesque as such a structure can be made. The ornamentations of iron scrollwork are skillful and in good taste. The designs are what is known as being Tooropian. Jan Toorop is the leading artist of the extreme mystic-modern school of art in painting of Holland. The Waudelhoofd supports an excellent café, and twice each day a very good orchestra gives concerts. As the entrance to the pier is only one "dubbeltje," (4 American cents,) one can truly say it is much for the money.

On reading the programme one found that the Philharmonic Orchestra had for its seventh number:

(a) "The Star-Spangled Banner."
(b) "Hail Columbia."

Hymnes Nationaux Americains.

The Kurhaus concert hall was decorated with some American flags, with the flag of Holland, Orange, Nassau, and Mecklenburg. In the audience one saw the typical American "Summer girl." Always herself and always pleasing to see.

When it comes to a Holland orchestra playing the "Star-Spangled Banner" and dear old "Hail Columbia," the musical American ear has cause given it to make its possessor politely smile! It would be a good thing if some American band was to give those two "hymnes nationaux" occasionally in Europe to let the people hear what their stirring qualities can be.

Altogether the evening for our independence day was so kindly given and generously responded to that it would be far from my desire as well as the truth to say it was short of a grand success.

The hotels are fast filling up, and many of the cottages rented. Among the cottagers are many Americans this year, showing that a whole Summer at Scheveningen is desired by even those persons who have it within their power and privilege to select from the many seaside resorts of the American coast. It is not that living is so cheap at Scheveningen that they come, but Scheveningen is attractive.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

Old-Time Banking Recalled.

"AS sound as the Hartford Bank" has for generations been a sort of synonym for financial solidity up Connecticut way. Well, it may be, too, for there has been a sturdy and steady growth since the bank was established in 1792. As a sort of celebration of its one hundred and ninth birthday the bank has been remodeled as to its interior, so as to be up-to-date in handsome furnishings, though the same solid old front, with its artistically perfect Grecian columns, remains as it was erected in 1811. The new house furnishing is the excuse for the publication of a handsome little brochure of some sixty pages, giving a brief history of the bank, the oldest in Hartford, and the fifth in point of age in the entire country.

Portraits of the six Presidents it has had in 108 years, with fac similes of notes issued in the days when bank currency was an uncertain sort of possession, if one happened to be a few miles away from the bank of issue, and a historical sketch make this publication of exceptional typographical neatness a pamphlet of unique value.

To the old Hartford bank the whole country owes something, for it was an aggressive factor in the adoption of the decimal system in our financial affairs, one of the very first business institutions to break away from the English designations of pounds, shillings, and pence, and to insist, in 1792, that accounts should be kept in dollars and cents. Besides being an aid to the prosperity of the capital of the State, it was an educator for a large section of country in banking methods and mercantile honesty. Possibly that was due to rules adopted by the Board of Directors shortly after the bank was established, and thus quaintly inscribed on the records:

All questions of discount to be determined by Ballot. Where there is two against discounting a note, (unless they withdraw their objections,) no discount to be made.

A note once refused not to be tryed again.

Any person not punctually paying his note when due, either as Maker or endorser, will be refused any further discount. Any person Suffering his note to be Sued, is to have his name posted in the Bank.

No reason to be given out of the Bank for the refusing of a Discount. What passes in the Bank not to be spoke on at any other place.

Of the simple and primitive nature of the bank's beginnings the sketch says: "The bank's money chest was kept in a subterranean vault, covered by a massive door, which, as occasion required, was raised and lowered by means of a pulley. The chest, a box of thin wrought iron, two feet long and sixteen inches broad and high, now reposes among the relics of the Connecticut Historical Society, an amusing contrast to the showy and elaborately expensive safes considered essential to security at the present time."

Gowns Worn by Well-Known Women

MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, Jr., lunched at Delmonico's on Tuesday gowned in blue. The skirt of her costume was linen duck of that medium shade of blue so much in vogue this season. There were no strappings or tucks to be seen on the skirt, which was absolutely plain, save that some eight inches from its lower edge there was applied a three-inch band of blue and white embroidery. The blouse worn was an extremely pale shade of blue muslin. It fitted tightly in the back, with several inturning tucks each side the centre seam. The front bloused into a deep V. The stock and bow were of the blue muslin embroidered in white and the sleeves were of the conventional shirt-waist pattern. Mrs. Vanderbilt's hat was a large one, the crown and most of the brim were of the palest shade of satin-finished straw. The undulating brim was bordered with navy blue straw, and a second and narrow braid of the dark blue appeared again nearer the crown. On the left side, where the brim was raised, a bunch of dark blue cornflowers was caught. This hat was one of the most artistic and beautiful seen this season. A dark blue chiffon veil was worn when Mrs. Vanderbilt entered the restaurant.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay was at the Waldorf-Astoria Monday. She wore a charming frock of white swiss, with tiny black knots, over white taffeta. The clinging skirt touched the floor all around, but did not trail. It had clusters of tucks from the belt to the skirt's edge, which was finished by a triple row of inch-wide bands. The band at the extreme edge was pink swiss, with tiny white knots; the middle band was white, with tiny trefoils of pink, and the knots were black, while the upper band was white valenciennes. The bodice had vertical entre-deux of the valenciennes, and straps of the pink swiss, with white dots, over the shoulders. The girdle was a rather wide folded one of pink, and narrow black velvet ribbon formed an upward turning V directly in the back. From the two sides of the V, at the lower edge of the girdle, the ribbon velvet fell in short loops and ends. The stock was pink, touched with the velvet. The sleeves were gathered at the shoulder and a little below the elbow into tight-fitting lower sleeves finished in pink. The upper sleeve was formed of alternate vertical strips of the white swiss, with black knots and valenciennes lace. Mrs. Mackay's hat was a large one of ecru straw, with a wide brim. The sides of the crown were formed of pale pink roses in different shades. The brim showed no trimming, but rolled ever so slightly at the sides. At the left it rolled more and toward the back revealed a knot of pink ribbon crushed against the hair, from which fell two pink streamers, widening toward the ends to about four inches. These swept gracefully back over the wearer's shoulder. Mrs. Mackay carried a parasol of rose-pink silk-edged, with a graduated ruffle of white lace.

The same evening while dining at Sherry's Mrs. Mackay wore a gown of black lace over white taffeta. It was long and sweeping, princesse in effect, with a frou-frou of flounces at the floor line. Occasional flowers of black jet were embroidered on it at irregular intervals. The neck was slightly décolleté and was cut square. About her throat was a band of exquisite pearls. The elbow-length sleeves were finished with lace ruffles. The hat that topped this gown was a very large one of pale blue tulle, rising high at the left side, the brim covered with two extremely full and long ostrich plumes matching the tulle in color.

Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson lunched early in the week in the palm garden in a striking foulard. It was covered thickly with groups of blue polka dots set in white rings. These dots varied from a quarter of an inch to an inch across; their white rims touched, and formed curved designs. The skirt was long and sweeping. The bodice was of the foulard and white lace. There was a bolero jacket of the foulard, describing a point in the back, with narrow strips of plain blue running over the shoulders and to the bottom on each side the point, which was outlined with the narrow blue bands. These bands, which appeared all over the costume, were perhaps a quarter of an inch in width and added much to the elaborateness of effect. There were bands of blue across the lower part of the bolero in the back, while in the front they outlined the short and narrow jacket fronts, and appeared again on the coat sleeves, which were as tight as possible from the elbow to the wrist. On the sleeves the bands were two inches apart and banded the arm. The blouse front was delicate white lace arranged in frills. Mrs. Robinson wore a modified boat-shaped hat of white linen trimmed with puffs of white malt and a fluffy cluster of soft white feathers.

Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings wore at a recent lawn party a charming gown of white taffeta and mousseline. The taffeta appeared in the skirt, long and clinging, and was laid in tiny tucks an inch or so apart, from the girdle to the deep band of yellow lace that headed and partially covered the accordion plaited mousseline flounce, which was in turn trimmed with full narrow ruches of the mousseline. The bodice was of the mousseline, and the yellow lace formed deep points, and was a heavy wheel pattern. The bodice also showed the lace, which formed a glove-fitting bolero. The transparent yoke was of tucked mousseline. The elbow sleeves, which matched the yoke, were edged with four-inch double ruffles of plain mousseline. A magnificent Russian necklace was worn, formed of squares of gold. Mrs. Jennings's hat was a large one of heavy white lace in a small close pattern over black. The broad brim, which set well over the front forehead, but was raised slightly, was finished by two superb white ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney wore Monday while lunching with a party of young women in the palm garden a gown of rich brown, of soft, dull, clinging woolen material. The long, sweeping skirt had strapped bands of brown silk of the same shade running vertically from the waist to a graduated depth of from two to three feet, and about eighteen inches apart around the hips. The finish at the bottom was a deep hem. The coat of this costume, an Eton, with knotted bows of silk showing on the sleeves, was carried on the wearer's arm. The blouse worn was blue crêpe de chine, plain and tight in the back. The front had a little narrow ruffle on each side of the centre, and on each side of these was exquisite embroidery, done in white silk, the design being flowers. The rather close-fitting sleeves had narrow turn-back cuffs of white embroidered muslin. There was the same finish at the neck, with blue Liberty silk bands tied in short loops and ends. The toque worn was a small one of brown straw, the brim encircled, and the latter covered with small brown roses in varying shades. Where the toque turned up on the left fold of blue satin to match, the color of the blouse was placed.

Miss Madeline Knowlton wore a simple walking costume of bright-blue serge, the skirt being absolutely plain. The Eton jacket, which came to the waist line, had a narrow coat collar and revers of blue velvet, and under this and extending out over the shoulders was a second collar of white Irish crochet lace. The hat worn had a low crown and a down-turning brim, sharply indented at the left of the back, where a bow of black velvet ribbon was placed. From this there ran around the brim a wreath of white flowers, gray velvet leaves, and bunches of purple violets.

Mrs. Henry Sedley wore on the same day a long, clinging skirt of thin black material and a white silk crepe blouse, embroidered in apple blossoms, also in solid white. The shirt sleeves were gathered into embroidered bands. A wide-brimmed flat-crowned hat, the brim raised at the sides, was worn. The crown was wreathed with yellowish-white roses, and the upper part of the brim covered with soft white material.

Mrs. "Jack" Bloodgood was seen lunching at the Waldorf in a black etamine frock. The skirt had three narrow applied flounces, edged with stitched bands of black silk. The plain little Eton jacket had no collar, but white lace was applied down the edges of the front, and had the appearance of being raised or "incrusted." The sleeves ended at the elbow, where there were little turn-back cuffs of white. The blouse worn was a sheer one of white muslin, the shirt sleeves gathered into narrow bands. The blouse was the simplest possible, and a small black hat draped with a black chiffon veil completed the toilet.

Mrs. Charles Marshall, at the same place and on the same day, wore a linen-colored cloth costume. The skirt was fitted about the hips with vertical tucks, about two inches deep in the back and six in front. At the lower edge of the skirt a band of silk of the same shade and an inch wide, with three rows of stitching, was applied. About ten inches above this was another strip, and still a third one appeared the same distance above the second. These bands ended on each side of the front breadth, which was plain and had underplaits in the side seams, beginning six inches above the knees and springing out over the feet. The blouse was of linen in exactly the same shade as the cloth. It fitted closely in the back, and six half-inch tucks appeared in the centre. The front had a short, straight yoke, and clusters of fine tucks each side of the centre. The sleeves were simple scant shirt sleeves with narrow bands at the wrist. A white turnover collar and white satin stock and a single string of pearls formed the neck dressing. Mrs. Marshall wore a small round hat of cream straw, the brim bound with black velvet, which faced it below and covered it on the upper edge to the depth of an inch or more. Around the crown were twisted knots of coarse green grass and pink roses. Mrs. Marshall carried a close-fitting Eton jacket matching the skirt, with long fronts trimmed with the stitched bands of silk.

Mrs. James W. Gerard (Miss Daly) dined at Sherry's on Thursday evening in a charmingly simple and cool frock. The material was white organdie, striped and dotted with black. The stripes were three inches wide and through the centre of these ran a "sawtooth" stripe of black dots three irregular and almost half-inch rows. The skirt touched the floor, and at the bottom a narrow ruffle, on which was applied a three inch band of black lace. The bodice was gathered to fit, and had a fichu yoke of white chiffon with fine plaitings at its edge, extending cap-like over the shoulders. There was a plain stock of the chiffon covered with a band of black lace. In the back three bands of black lace tapered into the belt, which was a band of the lace, and these bands ran down the skirt perhaps six inches below the belt. At each side of the back of the skirt a strip of this three-inch lace ran perhaps 18 inches below the belt and formed the centre of a scarf-like end of white chiffon. The chiffon and lace scarfs were repeated again on each side of the front breadth. The front of the bodice was similar to that of the back, and there was no V, but a slight blousing. The elbow sleeves had narrow frills of organdie with lace over the edge. Mrs. Gerard's hat was a medium-sized affair with a two-inch crown. It was all black and formed almost entirely of black satin roses.

Mrs. Henry Sedley lunched at Sherry's Thursday in a frock of pale lavender linen. The Eton jacket had the tiniest possible tucks, an inch apart, running vertically on the body, a stitched band finishing the edges. The sleeves had inch bands of the material stitched across the upper portions and at the wrists. The revers were covered with fine Swiss embroidery. The skirt was tucked vertically two-thirds its depth from the waistline to the hem, and stitched bands ran around the bottom. A white muslin blouse, with medallions of cream lace set in the upper portion and forming a deep yoke, was worn. The hat that completed the costume was a flat-brimmed, low-crowned affair of Tuscan straw, wreathed with a scarf of creamy lace and pale violets; violets were also tucked under the brim.

Mrs. George S. Shrady lunched at the Waldorf one day last week with her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Gould. Her frock was an exceedingly simple one of navy blue India silk covered with tendrils and buds in white. The skirt was untrimmed, except that nearly a foot from the deep hem there were a few half-inch tucks. The bodice fitted tightly in the back, without tucks. The front formed the usual deep V, the blousing being slight, and carried well to the centre. There was a square vest of plain navy blue silk, and on either side and running from the shoulder seams and neck to the bottom of this vest were plastrons of ecru lace. The coat sleeves were formed from the elbows to the wrists of overlapping bands of the same lace unlined. Mrs. Shrady's hat was ecru straw with knots of black trimming it.

Women's Billiard Parlors.

What will be the only parlor in a hotel in this city set apart exclusively for women who play billiards is now building at the Hotel Savoy. Formerly it was the rear portion of a book store on the ground floor of the apartment house known as the Bolkenhayn, now a part of the Savoy, and which Alfred Zucker, the architect, who owned and built it, laughingly says will remain as a monument to the cost a fad may saddle on a professional man. His experience lessened his fortune by $186,000. Justice P. H. Dugro decided that such a parlor would be a convenience to the women guests of the hotel. It is located just east of the writing room and south of the palm garden. With an area of 50 by 45 feet and a height of 18 feet, the room will accommodate eight tables and give ample room for luxurious settees for spectators. Valenti was given carte blanche for the decorations. The tables will be of rosewood, inlaid with mother of pearl, and the cues dainty and appropriate for the fair hands that will use them. The floor is to be tasselated and the ceiling will be partly in panels and partly of stained glass, set in steel frames. There will also be an elaborately decorated fireplace. The general scheme of the walls will be oak and green, set off with white Carrara and black Belgian marble.

Got the Information.

The great criminal lawyer was questioning the witness in the murder trial as to the exact location of the wound in the murdered man's body.

"You witnessed the shooting, you say?" he asked.

"Yes, Sir; I did."

"Where was Brown shot?"

"On the second floor, Sir."

Those Sporty Sea Urchins.

"What's all the fuss about over there?" asked the bluefish of the codfish, down in the briny deep.

"Oh, it's nothing," returned the codfish, carelessly; "only a lot of those sea urchins having fun with a dogfish with a can tied to its tail."

On the Street.

"Now, if I had a million dollars," began the Wall Street ghost, "you know I'd—"

"Come down out of the clouds," snarled an unwilling listener to the air-castle builder. "What would you do if you had a quarter?"

"Go and get a drink."

"Here's the cash; drop romance and try reality."

"In This Prosaic Business World."

I HAD been waiting my turn in my friend's office, at the lower end of the Broadway side of City Hall Park, near where the brown and many-eyed bank building and its red-faced neighbor shoulder each other in their stolid year-long stare at the graying Post Office across the way. There were some little family matters to be straightened out, and as time, of which I had an abundance, seemed to be a precious thing to my friend's other clients, I took my seat by the window and awaited a convenient season. I have my heritage of indolence to thank for whatever of patience I may appear to possess, and then I really enjoyed watching the restless, surging stream below. My tympana, too, still found interest in the novel sounds—the clanging of the cars, the thunder of heavy drays, the shouts and cries, even the shrill whistle of the peanut stands—all was still new to me and vivid with life. I was quite willing to spend a half hour now and then with this panorama before me.

This was my fourth visit, and now, as during each of my preceding vigils, I noticed among the hurly-burly below a white-haired man, who had crossed the street at various times, each time uncovering as he passed the corner of the Post Office Building until he reached the curb again. It was done with such evident design, so regularly, so reverentially, that my interest was aroused. I mentioned the matter to my legal friend when I at last gained admittance to the presence of his roll-top desk, with its pigeonholes crammed to overflowing.

"Oh, yes," he returned, his keen eyes softening a little as he spoke, "thereby hangs a—romance."

"Romance," I echoed, "down here in this prosaic business world, where the penny pliers ceaselessly jostle each other?"

"Yes, and where they jostle the fiercest—that was old Wellington."

"Not E. C.?"

"The same—that big white corner house in the block with the Van Pelts, you know. Well, that habit of his marks the one soft spot, perhaps, in the man's whole hard nature—"

"Soft spot! Why, it was through his influence—"

"I know. More heartless deals, flinty terms, and screw bargains are traced to his door than to that of any miser in Manhattan, I guess, and yet—well, we're queer mixtures—we men. Now, Wellington—Baxter told me this; few people know of it, it happened so long ago—when Wellington was a young man just starting out, even this part of the old town was still honeycombed with homes. Returning at his noon, which was also his office, one evening, he saved a little Irish servant girl from death by a runaway just over by that opposite corner. She was very grateful, and that was the beginning of her life to him. After awhile he put his pride in his pocket—that's about all there was in his pocket in those days, but of that he had his share even then—and married her. He must have really loved her, as hard men like him do love, once and deeply.

"It was on that same spot she said the fateful word—that corner across the street. They had come round this way one night to go over the scene again in imagination, and it was standing there—Baxter knew it all at the time; he and Wellington were boys together, you, know, and he knew the girl afterward, too—standing there with the soft Spring moonlight filtering down through the budding trees in the park. Wellington said, 'This is the dearest spot in all the world to me. I'll never pass here without thinking of you.'

"Her name was Nora Donovan. It turned out later that a little money was left the penniless young bride by a departing relative in the old country—quite a sum for those times—and it was really that money that gave Wellington his start in the world. The little girl died soon after, leaving him a son, Donovan P., you know.

"The old man has married twice since, and very few people ever heard of his first wife. The other marriages were matters of expediency, and the three children are all like him—shrewd, calculating, and powers now in the business world; but Baxter says Donovan, big and bluff and open-hearted, who makes a fairly good living because his money continues to draw interest even while he goes fishing, is really the apple of his father's eye, and will probably get the bulk of his fortune."

"Donovan P.—isn't he the one who married that beautiful Miss—What's-her-name from Washington a year or two ago?"

"Yes, with a pedigree a mile long and a pride to match, and now they're in the swim a good length ahead of the rest of swelldom both here and at the capital. But that's the way we do things on this side; a generation and a half is time enough for anything. And that dried-up old man—there he goes now—in all these years he has kept his word, he has never passed that corner without that sign of reverence and remembrance. It has come to be a sort of religion with him, Baxter says; he certainly has no other. That bit of ground is his shrine. He never speaks of those two years of his life now, even to Baxter. I doubt if even his immediate family know of this habit of his, and people around here, in this prosaic business world, are hustling too hard on their own account to have time to see a little thing like that. So the old man continues his lifelong devotions unnoticed—except by one or two of us who know.

"Funny stuff we material men are made of, anyhow. Well," looking at my watch and promptly doffing the sentiment, "I must get it over and get back to my office. I've got to—"

Women Here and There

WOMEN who are coming from the other side and have seen either Mrs. James Brown Potter or a late painting of her are discussing the color of her hair in staccato accents.

"You never saw anything like it," says one girl. "Why, it is simply gorgeous, the most brilliant shade of red you ever put your eyes on. It is positively scarlet."

"And you haven't worn your pretty new hat," said the first girl with an air of surprise.

"N—no," answered the second with an unhappy expression.

"You don't like it now?"

"Oh, yes, I like it."

"And it is becoming?"

"Oh, yes, every one says it is becoming."

"Well, why on earth, then," said the first girl, "don't you wear it? I know there have been at least three times when that hat would have been just the thing to wear."

"It's just this way," answered the second girl, hesitatingly, and with something like a sigh, "it's so pretty and I like it so much that I can't bear to put a hatpin into it, and there's nothing else to do except wear an elastic under my chin."

A woman who landed from an incoming steamer the other day was wearing most peculiar apparel. It would have been all right for other places, but to come off a steamer after an ocean voyage wearing an elaborate black silk coat, half length, over trailing skirts, and with a white feather boa, was really too much gorgeousness for a traveling costume. She was as pretty as a picture, but while the men were remarking upon her beauty, the women who saw her were commenting upon her shocking bad taste in dress. But there was method in her madness.

"Don't think for an instant that she does not know how to dress," said another woman who had come over on the same steamer; "or that she did not wear appropriate gowns on the way over. She was not wearing that hot coat on a boiling day for nothing. She thought that was the frankest and best way of declaring her wearing apparel."

All the women did not declare their wardrobes in that or other ways. There was one pretty young woman on board one steamer who had not a single thing to declare when she was invited to state what dutiable goods she had. Not one single thing did she have that was new in all her big trunks. But that was too much, and she was too pretty. It was not within reason that a young woman of her appearance could cross the water and not find some shops where there were treasures that she must have. The man in authority began to ask questions. Yes, she did have one new gown, the young woman admitted—yes, and two or three new bonnets, and—but she hesitated, and upon such occasions as these the woman who hesitates is surely lost.,

Two or three customs officials were put to examine those trunks, and perhaps they did not find anything dutiable, but from the expression of the young woman it was evident that they did not share her opinion in regard to her wardrobe. She folded her arms, she bit her lips, she drew long breaths, and her cheeks grew pink. It was very becoming, but at the same time it did not look as if the temper of the young woman was saintly just about that time. It would be interesting to know just what duty there was to pay on the baggage which had not a dutiable article in it, but no Custom House officer would give such a secret away. It would be safe to hazard a guess that it was very considerable. When getting one's baggage through the Custom House a reasonable amount of honesty is the best policy.

An old sailor knows better than this. There was no trouble about Mrs. Astor's trunks, and she was a passenger on the same steamer. With her attendants and a man in charge the trunks were opened, one after the other, tray after tray lifted out, the white papers raised as the officers went through them, and the work was done with dispatch.

By the way, it is a lesson in packing to be on the dock when a steamer comes in. A woman who has good gowns has them well packed. The insides of the trunks are a delight. One tray comes out after another, everything wrapped in fresh white tissue paper, and over all heavier sheets of white paper. Nothing could look more dainty and less rumpled if it had just come from the shops.

There was a story published in one of the Boston papers recently to the effect that the swell Boston modistes, longing for a view of the original Paris models brought over by the fashionable women of the city, assemble on the docks to steal ideas when the customs officers are engaged in their work. It may be possible that such a thing could happen in Boston; certainly it could not in New York. In the first place, if the modistes wished to take the trouble, they would find it difficult, not to say impossible, to get on to the docks, and, once there, they would not see anything of the swell frocks. The gowns are only gently raised, except upon rare occasions, and there may be a glimpse of pink or blue or lavender through the swathing of white paper, but nothing more. Absolutely not an idea is to be seen.

The waistbands of the frocks, bearing the makers' names, tell much of the history to the officials who are examining the baggage. These men become very expert and could pass good sartorial examinations, and in a run of bad luck a man with a long experience might even go into the millinery or dressmaking business himself. These men are the only people who have anything like a chance to peep at the French creations. Worth, Paquin, Sara Mayer, all those names mean something to them, and with a glimpse at the gown they know what to do. Shakespeare knew nothing about these things when he implied that there was nothing in a name.

The patriotic American woman was on one of the incoming steamers. She was with her two pretty daughters, and inside every one of the trunks, tacked to the inside of the lid was a small American flag.

And the amiability of those customs officials! In a box filled with what were evidently the Lares and Penates of one of the pretty daughters, poor packing had allowed the glass in two picture frames to smash, and the amiable man who looked over that luggage pulled every bit of broken glass from the two frames before he closed the box.

Talking of frocks, the most gorgeous did not come from the first cabin. Here is the gown in which a poor little maiden made her first appearance in America, landing from the same steamer in which was Mrs. Astor, W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and his wife, née Lady Sibyl Cuffe, and other prominent people. It was a muslin gown, the skirt of a brilliant orange yellow, trimmed with two rows of black lace. The waist must have been purchased upon second thought, after the orange muslin had given out, and this was of a greenish-lemon yellow muslin, trimmed with white lace put on in the shape of a square neck with lines of red also running around it. The waist ribbon to this gay frock was of pink, and the hat, a sailor, was trimmed with a red band and big red bow in front. That was actually the "first appearance" gown of the young woman, "honest and true," as the children say to substantiate a doubtful proposition.

"So you have discharged your new maid," said the stay-at-home to the girl recently returned from abroad. "I am surprised when she was such a good seamstress, hairdresser, masseuse, and manicure."

"Oh, yes, yes, she was all of that," broke in the other girl, "but I could not stand her, she was too neat and energetic. Think of it! The first day after she came to me she stripped all the tags from the bag I carried in traveling, every earthly one, even wiped off the paste, and the bag looks as good as new, and I might be a bride starting on a honeymoon from anything it would tell. Oh, no, she was too good."

One class of men who get to know a great deal about household affairs are the adjusters for insurance companies. A man who has been in the business for any time can tell almost to a dollar what is the value of an article of furniture, and when it has been damaged what it will cost to repair it. A woman who had had a small fire in her house recently wished, when the insurance man had made his estimate, to have her furniture man come to see if he would do the work of repairing for the money offered her. This the former was perfectly willing to allow, and the two estimates practically agreed.

"I can always make a very close guess at it," said the insurance man when told.

"How much did I pay for having those chairs renovated?" asked the woman as a question, pointing to two chairs recently upholstered and repolished. The insurance man guessed within a dollar.

"Queer, isn't it," said the man, "how little we know about the manner of eating, and how to order even in different parts of our own country? My wife and I were in California for the first time not long ago, and seeing crabs on the bill of fare decided to have some.

"'One?' asked the waiter, mechanically.

"'No,' I said, with indignation, thinking he must take us for pigmies, 'bring me a dozen.'

"He hustled off, and returned in a moment with one crab.

"'I thought I had better bring you one at first,' he said, apologetically. 'Our crabs are large.'

"That one immense crab was more than enough for the two of us, but neither my wife nor I had the slightest idea that Californian crabs should be ordered one at a time."

"My father," says the daughter of a shrewd business man, "is never so extravagant as when he has met with a loss in business. Many people would retrench at such a time, but not he. If he meets with a financial reverse, it is almost certain that he will arrange immediately to take a trip of some kind—a pleasure trip—and in this way he will recuperate for another coup. It is really not a bad idea. Women could follow his example to advantage. It would save a good many bad cases of nerves, which are the cause of all sorts of troubles, even the divorce court, I believe, sometimes."

Elizabeth Tyree's Gowns.

MISS ELIZABETH TYREE, who has just returned from a visit to London to go yachting with her sister, the wealthy Mrs. Banigan of Providence, has broken the record. She has been in London six weeks, and has come home without purchasing a lot of smart gowns.

"For one thing," she said, talking about gowns the other day, "London is not the place to get anything but plain tailor gowns, and then I bought all my clothes before I went over. You see, I did not wish for so many, for I dress within my own income, though I have a rich sister. And one does not need many gowns in London. If you have one good gown, that is quite enough. I bought a plain little blue tailor gown that I shall wear on the yacht, and I wear white as much as possible in Summer, white linen duck suits, simply made, with white shirt-waists and a white hat to match the gown, and nothing is more satisfactory. I never spend much money for the clothes I wear off the stage. I think, perhaps, I have a reputation for not being badly dressed, but I don't believe there is another woman in New York, not an actress, certainly, who spends less than I do. I always make my own shirt-waists. I like to do it, and I can always manage to find time for it."

It is a pretty little blue suit that Miss Tyree brought over with her, a dark blue camel's-hair cheviot, fitting perfectly plain around the hips, with a plain Eton jacket longer in front than in the back, and finished with good-sized blue enameled buttons. The white suits are made much in the same way, perfectly fitting, absolutely plain in the back, the skirt dipping a little to a pretty length, a flare flounce and an Eton jacket, also plain with a tailor finish like that of the skirt.

Miss Tyree's "one little gown for London" is a charming frock, a gray satin crepe de chine, with incrustations of a French ecru lace running up in bands from the lower edge of the skirt at intervals to perhaps knee height. There is more of the lace down the front, where there is the effect of an opening, and a little flare at the lower edge shows plaited chiffon with lines of gold braid. There is something of a princess effect to the gown when it is on, and the lace set in above and below the waist line runs in lines up and down like a corselet. The lines of lace on either side of the centre of the plain back running down well into the skirt. There is a heavy gold cord around the waist.

There is the foulard gown that Miss Tyree, like many other women, can't exist without. This one is black and white. There are deep points around the corsage of this gown and on the top of the sleeve as well, incrustations of beautiful point lace, once a handkerchief, but too good altogether to languish in a handkerchief box, and giving a delightful chic to the foulard gown. A collar of the same fine lace gives an additional point when the handkerchief absolutely refuses to furnish more than four corners.

There is a pretty hat which goes with these gowns, all white, with a big white plume around the front, and a prettier one even, which Miss Tyree trimmed herself. This is an English-looking hat. There may not be a thought of England in it, however, but it is pretty and in good style. It is of white horse hair, a peculiar shape, with a somewhat high, square crown and rather narrow, dropping rim. In the front of this are massed pink roses of different shades, with their foliage, and a little pale blue, which is carried snugly around the crown, where, at the back, it is fastened with a green ivy leaf, a good touch, repeating the green of the foliage and suggestive, for it is the ivy leaf badge of the Twelfth Night Club.

A hat which did come from England is a big, soft satin straw, pale blue, combined with a lighter straw, and light as a feather, which is going to be trimmed with white mull. Charming short boas are simple, but soft and full, of black tulle and of white, and when worn together, the black inside the white, making a big Pierrot collar. They are decidedly chic. And then—but when one gets to talking of gowns it is possible to go on forever.

The Homely Englishwomen.

"SUCH a change in Englishwomen as there has been in the last nine or ten years!" says a prominent New York woman who has just returned from the other side. "It is nine or ten years since I have been in London, and in that time Englishwomen have made themselves over.

"They seem to be modeled after both French and American women, but are neither one nor the other, and they have not adapted their models to themselves, as that is necessary in everything to produce good results. The severe English style is gone, and you could never tell the class of an Englishwoman now from her dress, which is often distinctly frivolous. The thing which impressed me most was the shoes of the women. Don't talk of Englishwomen wearing heavy shoes. That is an old tradition. Every woman I saw seemed to be wearing light, fancy shoes of some kind with big buckles and elaborate open-worked stockings, and that for all occasions, not only in the drawing rooms, but on the street shopping.

"The Englishwomen are becoming less athletic in a way, I believe. They ride and drive, to be sure, but they do not walk so much, and they are affecting small feet and dainty footwear. They 'make up,' all but the young girls fresh from the country, and in their first season, and I do not wonder that they need it. It would take a woman of marble to withstand a London season. It is not dinner, the opera, or a dance, but all of them, and a half a dozen dances in a single evening. The young girls have pretty, fresh complexions in their first season. They are expected to marry within two seasons at the outside, and after that it makes no difference if they have to paint and wear false hair. I don't know that the latter is a necessity, but the women certainly wear quantities of it.

"They look prettiest when driving, and I must say that they are visions of beauty then in the park. They wear big picture hats, picturesque boas, their complexions are charming seen through a tulle veil at a little distance, and they are pictures until one sees them walking. Then it is easy to see their chief defect is the carriage, or lack of it, for an Englishwoman does not know how to walk, and I assure you, she has the very slightest idea of the waistline we talk so much about. She hasn't a sign of one herself. She carries herself badly with chest and head forward, a tilt forward as she walks, a flat back, and round shoulders—all her curves in the wrong places.

"The women also look pretty in the theatre, for there you see only the head, neck, and bust, and the necks look well whether they are plump or not. You see if you stand erect, with the head well back, all the bones of the neck are brought into view, while if you bend forward a little the neck will look quite plump, for all the flesh is pressed up over the bones. So in the theatre, again, the woman is charming until she stands and you see that there is no cut to her skirt, that the front slopes up and the back down—there you have it again, no waist line and a slouchy look as a result. Why, I have had women rave over my plain little gown, and I have seen them looking me all over and wondering, I suppose, how I could manage to keep myself looking so trim. The Princess Henry of Plesse, who was one of the Cornwallis-West girls, is the prettiest woman in England, with the most style and chic.

"I never was so well satisfied with the style of the American women. They have the picturesqueness of the Englishwomen, the chic of the French, and adapt the two to their own individuality, and you have what I believe to be the best-dressed women in the world."

Wise and Foolish Maidens.

THERE were three young ladies who visited the Pan-American Exposition whose experience in the purchase of souvenirs will remain long in their memory. Being thoughtful young women they naturally provided themselves with various styles and weights of footgear, including a pair apiece of overshoes. But not being quite thoughtful enough they started out one cloudy morning minus the overshoes, only to be overtaken by a downpour of rain that sent their eyes to a rueful examination of their boots.

Fifty cents had been extravagantly dedicated by each of them to the purchase of a souvenir—something "cute and little" to stand as a reminder of the trip. But when the rain came down two of the maidens, being wise, decided at once to appropriate the sum to the purchase of rubbers. The third, being foolish, had her heart set on one of those lovely posters of the Pan-American, representing the spirit of Niagara by a beautiful female form with a rainbow halo above her head, and the waters enveloping her and rising again as a mist before her.

So the wise maidens went into the neighboring shoe store and bought some nice stout rubbers—good heavy ones for the price—and put them on, and felt that if they had not pretty souvenirs they had at least useful ones. But the foolish maiden, remembering her pair at home, and being naturally indifferent to a little rain, which she foolishly argued was nice and refreshing on a Summer's day, bought her poster and gladdened her heart by addressing it herself and seeing it safely posted for home.

And then they all went out in the rain. But the water came down so hard and fast for a while that even with their overshoes the wise maids dared not venture out. So they all stood huddled under an awning until the shower was over and a rift suddenly shot in the clouds—and then, the sun was out. It grew nice and warm and dry under foot, and the new rubbers growing heavy the wise maidens were obliged to remove them and do them up in packages of newspaper and carry them about under their arms all day, while the foolish maiden—well, she was an amiable sort of girl and never once said "I told you so."

The poster now adorns her room—as do the overshoes the rooms of the other two.

A Puzzler for a Little Brain.

Little Mac—Me an' papa—me an' papa is going—"

Aunt Marguerite—Yes, dear, you and papa are going to the mountains next Sunday, but you should not say 'me an' papa,' you should say "papa and I."

Little Mac—Yes, Aunt Marguerite, papa an' I are doin' to do—who's "I" anyway, Aunt Marguerite?

ONE DAY'S EXPERIENCE IN HOTEL KEEPING

LATE one evening I found myself in the company of the proprietor of a large and popular Summer hotel. Save for ourselves, the porches were deserted, and under these favorable conditions I heard the story of one day's experience in keeping a hotel. The proprietor was in a communicative mood, and in reply to my inquiry whether the business in which he had been so successful was an agreeable one he said:

"It depends very much upon how a man is constituted. A hotel keeper will sometimes crowd more experience into twenty-four hours than would suffice the average man for a year. For illustration, let me tell you what happened in this house during one day last Summer.

"About 6:30 in the morning I was roused by the office watchman, who asked me to come to the kitchen. Something was wrong with the head cook. I hurried into my clothes and made my way to the kitchen, where I found my chef sitting in front of a range, looking more like a corpse than a live man and having a violent chill. Evidently he was very sick. There was nothing peculiar about that, and I should probably have contented myself with ordering him to bed and sending for the doctor if I had not observed that he was not in his usual working clothes. This I might not have noticed, as he was wrapped up in a blanket, if he had not fallen out of the chair.

"For a cook to present himself for duty in a black broadcloth suit at 6 o'clock in the morning was at least peculiar. Having disposed of him as best I could, I made an investigation, and after a great deal of trouble I learned the facts. He had been out after hours. I make it an inflexible rule that all my help shall be in their rooms at 10:30 unless on duty. My chef had been to a dance, had remained until about 1 o'clock, and was then afraid to ring up the night watchman, knowing he would be reported.

"We have a large icebox which is filled from the outside every morning. Access to this from the inside is through a door opening into a room adjoining the kitchen. It occurred to the fellow that he could enter the icebox through the outside door, crawl over the ice, come out through the inside door, and then slip up stairs unobserved. The weak point of his plan was that neither door could be opened from the inside of the box. He got in well enough, shut the door behind him, and crawled over the ice, but could not open the inside door. So he crawled back, but found the outside door securely latched. He was thus caught in the icebox. He pounded and shouted, but the double walls were packed with non-conducting material and no one heard him. About 6 o'clock one of the help happened to open the inside door and found him nearly dead. He had been there some five hours. His brother, who should have taken his place, insisted upon taking him back to New York, and for nearly a week I had to get along the best way I could. During the remainder of that day the kitchen was badly demoralized, and it is a matter of some surprise that I managed to get my guests any breakfast at all.

"Nothing further happened until about 11 o'clock, when I was hastily summoned by the head waiter. There had been a free fight among the negro waiters. One was badly cut with a razor, and half a dozen others were more or less damaged. An attempt on my part to discipline those responsible for the row, led to a strike of about half the waiters. They resolutely refused to enter the dining room unless their friends were reinstated. To fill their places on short notice was impossible. It was after 1 o'clock before I got this tangle straightened out, and could arrange to have dinner served. Dinner is supposed to begin at 1 o'clock, but fortunately few care to dine before 2, and so the incident passed without attracting much attention. That night the negroes made it up among themselves, and but for adding to the interest of the day of which I am speaking, the affair was not very serious.

"About 3 o'clock I was sitting in my room back of the office, thoroughly tired, as you may imagine, when the head waiter hurried in and imparted the surprising information that the dining room floor was on fire. Sure enough, it was. The laundry is under the dining room. I had long been nervous about the stove in which irons are heated, but the engineer had assured me that it was perfectly safe. He had boxed it in with pine boards, sheathed on the inside with tin and asbestos paper; but the wood had become very dry, and finally began to char around the smoke pipe. Before it was noticed, it had started a hole in the dining room floor, and as none of the help were in the room at the time, it was only by chance that the head waiter discovered it. The fire was easily extinguished before much damage had been done, but it was an exciting and fatiguing experience and helped to make the day interesting. Fortunately there was no panic except in the laundry, and the damage was repaired before supper time.

"I was so completely exhausted by the fatigues and excitements of the day that I [illegible] was impossible [illegible] to my room and [illegible] Between 8 and 9 o'clock one of my guests, a man with a voice like one of the bulls of Bashan, looked me up, and in what he intended to be a whisper imparted the information that a lady in No. 36 seemed to be very ill, and I had better see after her. The suite in question, the best in the house, was occupied by a very wealthy lady and her daughter. They were my 'star boarders' at that time.

"I made my way to the room at once, but was denied admission by the daughter, who was highly hysterical, and seemed to be much frightened. I sent the housekeeper and two trusty maids to render what service they could, and summoned the physician, who came too late to be of material service. About 10 o'clock the lady died. She had taken an overdose of morphine, administered by the daughter by mistake—perhaps because of the insufficient light.

"The young lady was frantic and uncontrollable, and the doctor had great difficulty in quieting her. Her shrieks aroused the house, and just then the rain began. It was one of the worst and most peculiar thunder showers I ever experienced. The crashes were almost incessant, and the frightened women in the parlors, driven in from the porches, were screaming and fainting.

"I do not need to tell you that a Summer hotel is not usually well equipped with apparatus for the preservation of bodies. The temperature in No. 36 was about 90 degrees, and it was necessary to remove the remains at once to an undertaker's establishment, where they could be properly cared for. There are two undertakers in the village. Feeling that the responsibility for immediate action rested with me, I sent a clerk for the one who seemed to be the better equipped. Meanwhile, unknown to me, some of the lady's friends had sent for the other one, and both drew up and began unloading their implements about the same time. The result was an angry altercation, which nearly resulted in a free fight. Each claimed precedence, and both insisted on having 'the job.' To avoid an unpleasant scene, I managed to get rid of the man I had sent for by guaranteeing payment of his bill.

"It was necessary to get the body out of the house as quickly as possible, and as the guests would not go to bed, I had great difficulty in arranging for its removal without attracting too much attention. As it was being carried out the lightning made everything as light as midday, and emphasized the grotesqueness of the scene as if by a special arrangement of theatrical effects.

"The storm was then at its worst, and while the body was between the door and the wagon the house was struck by lightning. The main chimney of the west wing was demolished, tumbling half a cartload of bricks into the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

EVERYTHING is a movin'. The Summer season has begun in earnest, and it will soon rival or surpass other seasons, which have been classed as milestones in the memory of those to whom social history is a theme of unending interest. So far, however, although July is half over, there are only promises of good things to come. The last week of this month will bring at Newport any number of dances and dinners and entertainments of all kinds. One is told that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will have a dance; Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Mrs. George L. Rives will entertain for their débutante daughters, and that Mrs. Fish is to have some kind of a vaudeville and barn dance combined. There are also whispers of another hostess who intends to give what is called a patent medicine party. Everybod is to dress up as advertisements of patent medicines. There seems to be a great deal of rough fun about this, but there are only a very few nostrums which could be utilized for such a purpose without offending good taste or the proprieties.

And with all this there will also be a fête on the water with illuminations and fireworks on the 30th, and there is likewise a prospect of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough coming to Newport for the Summer. This prospect so far does not seem based on any very good authority. The Duke does not like Newport and was greatly bored the last time he was there, notwithstanding he was with his fiancée. He seemed only pleased when he and Miss Consuelo could get away alone and away from society, which he detests. He can do as he chooses in England, but on the narrow confines of Newport a prominent person is put to the torture of being exhibited on all occasions. He feels like a butterfly thrust through with a pin and compelled to be exhibited as a specimen.

But Newport will be gay enough without the advent of the Marlboroughs when it once gets started. Mrs. Astor's arrival will help matters much. She has just fixed upon a day for her dinners which are always the clou of the season. Her son and his wife will be in Newport this week, and their presence will prompt her to begin entertaining. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Dennison Hatch, and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are among the more energetic hostesses. Mr. and Mrs. Gerry have been entertaining a great deal on the Electra. In fact, yachting is the fad of fads this Summer, and at present it absorbs all others in interest.

Eugene Higgins is on his way to this country with the Varuna. William K. Vanderbilt has ordered the Valiant over to this side. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are passing the Summer on their yacht, in sight almost of town, and coming in every day. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have given some very charming entertainments on the Sultana, and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have been entertaining on the Satanella. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney have their yacht in commission and have had a number of friends with them.

The other seaside watering places seem to have felt the lack of absolute gayety at Newport and to have gone on quietly but without any very great effort at entertaining. Southampton has had dinners and bridge and the dinner and dance Friday evening at the Meadow Club. Bar Harbor has the Kebo Valley Club and golf and dinners and drives. The people on the Jersey coast in the neighborhood of Seabright are amusing themselves with expeditions on the coach to different inland resorts and with evening excursions to Pleasure Bay. Every one is enjoying the warm weather to the utmost by being out of doors nearly all day, and the piazza dinner and dance and card party are again in vogue this Summer.

During the week there have been quite a number of fashionable people in town, and the restaurants were well filled at luncheon time and in the evening. The greater number of these have left for the country. Mr. and Mrs. James Gerard were in town after a very enjoyable visit to Newport. Mrs. Clarence Mackay was in New York for a few days in the beginning of the week, and so also were Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Joseph Stickney, and Mrs. Frederick Edey. By Friday, however, the town was quite deserted of the fashionable people, who returned to Newport and other watering places. Mrs. Astor left New York on Monday, arriving at Newport the same evening. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have been paying a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawrence at their Long Island home. Mrs. Orme Wilson was in town on Wednesday. She went to Newport to visit Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

It is true that the trial before the House of Lords of Earl Russell had much interest for Americans, because the English law does not recognize American divorces. Burke Roche some years ago sued and obtained damages from a peerage publisher, who stated that he was a divorced man. This non-recognition, especially of Delaware and Dakota divorces, makes it quite awkward in a good many cases for parties who have been divorced in this country. The House of Lords has ratified the opinion by a decision which will be a precedent in every other case.

Philadelphia is to a certain extent afloat. The Corinthian Yacht Club, of which the yacht May is the flagship, is having its cruise in the Sound, and the yachts have been stopping along the Long Island coast and the owners have been entertained and have been entertaining. As soon as the cruise is over, many of the yachts will go to Bar Harbor, which is a rendezvous for Philadelphians.

Besides the taking of Mrs. Astor's regular day for dinners, which compelled that lady to change and to send out cards for Monday, Aug. 5, and the automobile accidents, Newport has had little about which to talk. The Casino concerts in the afternoon are a success, and the Casino is really crowded now, although it is predicted that the novelty will soon wear out. The dances at the Casino, however, have been well attended, especially by the younger element.

The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club is a subject of much social interest. The yachts have been gathering during the last few days in large numbers. Ex-Commodore Gerry will entertain on the Electra during the cruise. Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll are on the Navahoe, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont on the Satanella, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney on the Susquehanna, and Mr. and Mrs. William Iselin have a party on the Emerald. Bar Harbor expects the yachts in the course of time. The fleet will be at Newport for the water fête on July 30, which is promised to be one of the most elaborate ever held in the history of that town.

Among the arrivals durmg the week were Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, who are to pass a part of the Summer at their country place near Islip, where are now Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. There will be some entertaining for the young couple, who, however, leave within a fortnight for several visits which will include Lenox, Bar Harbor, and Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt F. Bishop returned from a tour which embraced the southern part of Europe. They will be at Lenox for the remainder of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr are among those expected from abroad. They are to arrive next week. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and her son, Center Hitchcock, are also coming over after a short trip. The number of New Yorkers who are now over on the other side is quite limited, and for some little time there will not be much interest in the passenger lists.

William C. Whitney has left Bar Harbor and has reached New York. He will go abroad. Miss Dorothy Whitney and Miss Bend will be at Am Meer, the cottage he has taken at Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt and the Misses Hewitt are among the new arrivals at Bar Harbor. This is the first time in some years that they have visited this watering place. They usually pass their Summers either at Ringwood, their country place, or abroad. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin and Mr. Barney of Washington and Miss Natalie Barney have been among the late arrivals of cottagers at Bar Harbor, which has been interested in golf this week. The usual dance at the Kebo Valley Club took place last evening.

From all parts of the country one hears complaints of the reckless speed with which automobiles are being driven. At Newport, where the streets are narrow, and where even Bellevue Avenue is not too wide, the sudden appearance of a snorting machine is too apt to startle horses. The outcome of the case against the Benedicts' chauffeur, which will come up on Monday at Oyster Bay, is, therefore, a matter of great interest to many. Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, who brings the suit, is a cousin of the Vice President. She as well as many other fashionable women on Long Island and at Newport has suffered greatly from the terrors of the automobile. So reckless was the driving at Lenox, and also in the neighborhood of Meadow Brook, that many women refused to have their horses out. Last year the Township of Southampton passed some resolutions against the driving of automobiles. This year, however, these resolutions must have become a dead letter, as James L. Breese and others have any number of automobiles, and the motor has become here the fad of the hour.

It would seem as if there would be no end to the season at Tuxedo. In the beginning of the week there was a dance, and on Friday there were played the semi-finals of the tennis tournament. The clubhouse was crowded, and there were many house parties. Mrs. Henry W. Poor gave the cups, and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting gave the Consolation prize.

Polo will continue during the week at Rockaway, where the junior games have excited much interest. There have been dances for the young people, and a number of small entertainments. The week has been one of the gayest on record.

Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell (Miss May Dwight Foote) gave at Lake Farm, Canarsie, N. Y., their country seat, on Friday a large garden party to celebrate the second birthday of their son. There were about 150 guests present.

William Coverly, resident member of the firm of Henderson Brothers, in this country, and agents of the Anchor Line, sailed yesterday on the steamship Furnessia for Glasgow, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Mrs. Cooke. The party will make an extended tour of the Continent, and return early in September by way of the Mediterranean on the maiden trip of the new Anchor Line steamship.

On the passenger list of the Lucania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, were the names of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Miss A. M. Baroiay, Fred T. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Parsons, and Miss May Van Alen.

The Monday Evening Club at Bar Harbor, which was organized last year by Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mrs. Burton Harrison, J. J. Emery, Miss Charlotte Pendleton, and others, will not give any entertainments as a club this season, it being thought better to postpone them till another Summer, in order to retain the zest and novelty of the first year. The hostesses of last year's meetings will, however, each give some special entertainment during the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Martin (Miss Mary Scott) of San Francisco, who are coming on for the wedding at Newport on Aug. 29 of Mr. Martin's brother, Peter D. Martin, and Miss Lily Oelrichs, will afterward go to Bar Harbor. They will be the guests at Bar Harbor of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison. Mrs. Martin, it will be remembered, was one of Mrs. Harrison's bridesmaids.

Dr. Theodore Stuart Hart and Mrs. Hart (Miss Mary Ayres Robbins,) whose marriage occurred on June 12, are spending the Summer at North East Harbor, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins and their family are at Massacoe Farm, Simsbury, Conn., for the season.

Miss Hetty Gouverneur Davenport, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Davenport, who was the daughter of Gouverneur, Morris of Morrisania, and who for many years has lived in London, arrived from abroad recently, having come over with W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and his bride, Lady Sibyl. Miss Davenport's sister, Miss Beatrix Davenport, was one of Lady Sibyl's bridesmaids at her recent wedding, while she herself was a bridesmaid to Lady Sibyl's sister, formerly Lady Joan Cuffe, at the time of her marriage last year to Mr. Verney. Miss Davenport has gone to Bar Harbor, where she is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Burton Harrison, at the latter's cottage, The Sea Urchins.

The engagement was announced yesterday in THE TIMES of Miss Leonie de Bary, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe de Bary, and George Cross. Miss de Bary, with her parents and sister Anita, has just returned from an extensive trip on the Continent.

There were few well-known people seen in town yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Russell Thomas, (Miss Linda Lee,) whose marriage was celebrated in June, lunched yesterday at the Waldorf. Dr. Alexander Clark and Mrs. Clark, (Mrs. William F. Burden,) who are stopping at the Waldorf, lunched in the Palm Garden. Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt and her mother, Mrs. John F. Parkhurst, and Mrs. Clara Bloodgood also lunched there.

The recent hot wave that passed over Canada greatly affected Murray Bay, where the Summer inhabitants from this and other cities had been enjoying the cool days and even chilly nights with all the more gusto because of the extremes of temperature elsewhere. The first of the week the temperature there rose to 97, at midnight it was 88, and at 2 A. M. the next day had fallen to 54. A tornado came to relieve the remarkable condition, and for a time the Summer guests were much alarmed. It passed, however, without doing any particular damage, and its immediate effect on land and water is said to have been wonderfully beautiful. In two minutes' time there was a change of 20 degrees marked on the thermometer.

The very end of the season is coming in London. Already many of the town houses are closed, and the frightfully hot weather has had the effect of hastening matters. The hot wave seems to have extended over the Atlantic, and passengers who arrived on the Oceanic this week complained that it was extremely warm, almost uncomfortably so, all the way over. The King has been in town, but the Queen remained in the country. The King dined with Mrs. Arthur Paget on Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are to leave this week for Balmacaan. Mrs. Ronalds will go to the Continent in August. The proposed political fête to be given by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough is the one interesting event of the future. Among the hostesses who entertained during the week were Mrs. Parkinson Sharpe, Mrs. Frank Mackey, and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett.

Mrs. Robert, and not Mrs. Ogden, Goelet, as the prints will have it, is cruising in the Nahma and has arrived in Baltic waters. Mrs. Goelet has been at St. Petersburg, where there has been quite a small fleet of American yachts. She has the Duchess de Luynes as a guest.

Mr. Emerson of Baltimore has also been cruising, and Anthony Drexel has reached St. Petersburg, where he was entertained by Charlemagne Tower, the American Ambassador.

Lake Lucerne and Aix les Bains are dividing the honors just now as to popular watering places with the Americans on the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer are to join Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Sr., there. Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer are at Homburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Mr. Edwin Moller, and Miss Moller are at Aix les Bains, where Miss Smith Clift and Frederick Diodati Thompson have been during the past fortnight.

The Misses Eastwick, who left here last week, are going to take a coaching trip through England. Miss Josephine Eastwick will tool the coach. They are to be gone several weeks, visiting the different cathedral towns. They have a large party with them. Miss Eastwick last Summer tooled the coach from London to Paris, and was the first woman who had ever accomplished that feat.

At Aix les Bains Mrs. Mackay is to be for a part of the Summer, and Mr. and Mrs. George Cornwallis West will be there also. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay gave a luncheon at their house on Carlton House Terrace before they departed for the Continent, which event took place last Sunday. It was a pink luncheon, and the table was covered with pink roses, and there were garlands of the same flowers hung from the chandeliers. Mrs. Mackay wore black and white silk foulard, with a single row of pearls around her neck. Among her guests were the Baroness de Stern and Mrs. Bowring.

The Duchess of Manchester has come out of her retirement, and since she has returned from Paris with Miss Sturgis she has been going out a great deal. She and her husband are still stopping with Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester. She has been at a number of dinners, including the one at Mrs. Leggett's, mentioned last week, and at another given by Mrs. Arthur Paget.

There are a number of Americans at Ragatz. Among these are Mrs. M. E. Winslow, Mrs. Joseph L. R. Wood and Miss Wood of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pierz and Mr. Robert Whiting, Mrs. Berdan, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod and Miss Gertrude Potter, Mr. C. H. Vilas and Miss Vilas, and Mr. and Mrs. Justus H. Hotchkiss of New Haven. There have been a lawn tennis tournament and many other amusements.

Quite a sensation was caused at the wedding of Miss Terry and the Count de Castellane recently in Paris, by the equipages of the bridegroom and his family. The liveries were white, making a very pretty effect, and also being quite a compliment to the bride.

Lady Curzon, who is at Bad Ems, will go to Braemar Castle, in Scotland, on Aug. 1. Mrs. Leiter will be with her in Scotland. Lady Curzon will leave for India in September, as she intends to accompany her husband through Burmah. The vice-regal party will start from Calcutta in October.

Mrs. Adair gave an opera party at her residence last week. The entertainment consisted of scenes from various operas performed on a small stage in the drawing room. The church scene from "Manon" and the prologue from "Pagliacci" were sung. The sudden illness of Calvé's father caused that singer to retire from the Covent Garden Opera House and go to Paris, as an operation was performed, and at last accounts he was at death's door. This prevented Mrs. Francis H. Leggett from giving her concert, at which Calvé was to have sung and Bemberg played. A dinner was to have preceded the concert, with Prince Francis of Teck, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Mrs. Arthur Paget, and others, and the acceptances for the concert itself included the names of the Duchess of Devonshire and the Ducness of Roxburghe, and the Duke and Duchess of Wellington and Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and many others.

Mr. Victor Bowring gave a very handsome luncheon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Mackay the day before they departed for the Continent. Mrs. Mackay will retain the title "Mrs. Mackay" in England, and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will insist upon being called "Mrs. Mackay" in America. At Carlsbad were registered this week Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies are at Aix, where they will remain until August.

A Hint Worth Taking.

A touch of Venetian coloring has been brought to Sheepshead Bay by one of the Summer residents. Three houseboats have recently been anchored in the middle of the bay. In order to reach the shore the owners of the craft have small cat-rigged boats as tenders. One of these owners, evidently a lover of the picturesque, has fitted his catboat with a sail of deep Pompeian red, and as the little craft dodges in and out among the white sails of larger yachts she lends a strikingly attractive bit of color to the scene. If yachtsmen would only adopt the suggestion of this houseboat owner another Mediterranean made glorious with the color of painted sails might grow up within a trolley ride from Manhattan.

In the Publication Office.

"What yoh charge foah a dead notice, Sah?"

"Two dollars an inch, Mam."

"O, laws me! An' Rastus 6 feet 2 in hees socks."

1901

SALESMEN of The STREET

"HERE you are, ladies. This glove was picked out of the ash barrel this morning. You perceive its condition. You see me rub that thumb with the preparation put up in this little box. You immediately perceive the difference? You see the dirt on this rag? I can't keep dirty gloves enough. Just rub that glove on the asphalt, will you, boy? This sidewalk ain't dirty enough. There, you see this white kid glove rubbed on the asphalt? Now you watch me rub that thumb again. See?"

The last "See?" does the business. The dimes flow into the pockets of the little old man on Fourteenth Street. He does a thriving business, cleaning his old gloves, handing out his little boxes and taking in the dimes. He has his beat usually on Fourteenth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, a favorite location for street salesmen. He does a good business, because he has a good thing, and gives a good object lesson. But not all street salesmen are so successful.

These street salesmen are essentially a feature of New York. The great staples, of course, are newspapers, fruits, flowers, and all manner of cheap and doubtful eatables and drinkables. The penny-a-glass lemonade stands flourish in the warm wave and pretzels, ginger cakes, and candy continue to be sold, though the very sight of them causes the fretted soul to loathe. But besides these staple street wares there are all manner of things sold on the sidewalk.

There is an Italian woman who stands on Fourteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, day after day, with tiny green love birds in a cage. They stand tamely on top of the cage, in the open air, or hop about on a stick in her hand. There used to be two Italians, man and wife, who did a thriving trade in telling fortunes with the love birds, which they seem to be particularly successful in training. They had a heap of tiny envelopes, each with a "fortune" inside; for a nickel one of the birds would pick up an envelope and hand it to the patron. They have not been seen for a year or two.

A jolly, sociable old German woman has her beat from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street on Broadway. She sells flowers, but she also carries a market basket, in which you may always find two or three tiny pet animals of some kind. Sometimes it is little rabbits; sometimes purpies, and sometimes Angora kittens. The children linger about the basket with joy, and their pleasure makes many a sale for her.

One afternoon last week a curious sight was seen on upper Broadway. Two well-dressed women, apparently ladies, stood on the street corner with a table full of small bound volumes before them. Over the stand hung a sign, "The Black Art of Christian Science Exposed; Help Us to Spread the Exposure." They excited a good deal of attention, and have not made their appearance upon the street since.

Fourteenth Street between Broadway and Sixth Avenue is a favorite beat for the street salesmen. All along here are men with big stands of sponges and chamois skin; trays of collar buttons, from a penny up, and clothes baskets full of "galluses," with a boy sawing away upon one pair attached to the side to display their quality.

A little further on is another accomplished "barker."

"Now, gentlemen," he says, "think of your women at home; the angels of your fireside; your wives or mothers, maybe, or the hired girl, anway. Think of 'em a-peelin' potatoes. Did you ever see a more tiresome, disagreeable job? And think of your own pocketbooks, gentlemen. Look at me a-peelin' that 'ere potato in the old-fashioned way. Look at the thick skins that comes off under the knife. Look at what your girl throws away every meal-time. Do you know how many bushels of potatoes you are a-buyin', gentlemen, to be throwed away in the course of a year? An' then she laboriously picks out the eyes and the bad spots with the blunt end of the knife. See that, gentlemen? See what she wastes. And it all comes out of your pocket; to say nothin' of the wear an' tear on her temper; an' you knew what that comes out of! Now, look at the effect of my little, modest, five-cent patent potato peeler! See that skin drop off, thinner than tissue paper? An' the scientists tell us that the best part of a potato lies next the skin; also the economists tell us that a French family will live on what an American fatally throws away. Observe how I take this point of the blade and extract the eyes and bad spots in the potato, without haste, waste, or trouble! Now I take this end of the cutter and slice, and there you have the cubes or rectangles I would say for the famous French fry. Now I slice with this edge, and you have the world-renowned Saratoga chip. Now with this, and you have the humble but popular German fry. Did you ever see a finer shaving for a Saratoga chip? Or for sliced cucumbers on ice or for the hest, or any vegetable, whatsoever? Now, ladies and gentlemen, I think I've done talkin' enough. The potato speaks value for itself. Kin anny one say he sold it yet? Kin anny one say he sold it yet? Kin anny one say he sold it yet?

PHILIPPINE PEACE CONDITIONS.

WITHOUT at all underrating the importance of the numerous captures and surrenders of insurgents in the last few months and the moral effect of civil government organization over the greater part of the Philippines, it is yet early to assume that all is over except the shouting. If the insurgents started with 40,000 rifles, account is yet to be made for about half that number. It is extremely probable that many of them long since became useless, but the optimistic calculation that not more than 1,200 remain out is not needed to bolster the conviction that affairs belligerent are rapidly approaching an end. The problem of pacification has doubtless been simplified by the utter absence of disorder in some of the provinces that were formerly turbulent. Whether that will render work easy in provinces not yet quiet, by permitting the concentration of troops where more powder should be burned is not to be decided offhand.

The Filipinos have had experiences that must be bewildering to the great bulk of them. Accustomed to paternal government, to the presence of military force, to an exacting direction of their political life that amounted to absolutism, to a low plane of public morals, and in recent years to the pillage and tribute incidental to a guerrilla war, the country is not yet ready to hold out assurance that order could be maintained if troops were withdrawn and it were left to its own devices. A wholesale shift of forces, which would leave some of the provinces without protection, would therefore probably at this time be injudicious. The thing must be accomplished by gradual and careful transfer or such disposition of troops to arrive as shall not abandon any quarter.

The islands are now in a state of hurrah. Introduction of civil government brings a return of fiestas, and the promises of peace which news reports pour in from fields heretofore unruly give free play to the fervor of popular impulse. With everything new and looking as if it always would be bright, it would be small wonder if a people prone to demonstration did not push their ardor so far as to threaten a rebound that may bring painful surprises when it is learned that government is a practical business and not all pastime.

Insurgents yet out probably number less than those who have come in by capture or surrender since the beginning of the year. It is common to hear allusions to them as ladrones, who find life to their liking and usually to their profit by outlawry, and who could fill only inferior places in civil life were they to return to it. Some of them are said to regard fortune as holding out to them a choice between being monarchs in the wilds or coachmen in the towns. They live by exacting tribute which natives in unprotected territory do not dare deny them. Since their influence for evil and against order is the same whether they may be bandits or insurrectos, it can hardly matter in which list they are placed. They must be suppressed in either case. Native resources are not yet equal to that task and troops must do it.

An illustration of the effect of letting an armed band have rein in a province is furnished in Samar, where Lukban so long had his own way. It was apparently easy enough to dislodge him in the Camarines, in Luzon, where he began his insurgent record as Governor, but in Samar the case was different. His operations there succeeded so well that when the civil commission visited Catbalogan to organize provincial Government the Presidents of only seven towns were able to get there for conference, about twenty towns fearing to send conferrees because of the whip that Lukban held over them. Not a town in the island escaped his levy. He held the military force in Catbalogan in such disdain that on the morning of the day that the commission arrived he fired into that town from a neighboring hill. No attempt was made to stop the fire or to overhaul him. The post commander justified failure to act on the ground that Lukban's fire had been harmless.

Insurgent pleasure alone seems to have been consulted in demonstrations before the town. Some time ago a missile went astray and killed a four-year-old native child. Otherwise nothing has happened worse than showers of lead, gravel, and sundry scrapings with which the insurgent guns were loaded. A few days before the arrival of the commission an insurgent appeared in an open space on the hill during a bombardment, waving a Filipino flag. He stood there in plain view for half an hour, when he removed his hat, made a sweeping bow to the troops below, and walked away. The post commander informed the commission that he thought of training a gun on the man, but by the time he had fully decided upon that course the man walked away. It was not worth while chasing him, for the bombardment then ceased.

On the day of the commission's visit, however, the commander deployed troops into the hill. They had no trouble in finding a crude fortification and two cannon made of bamboo around which wire had been tightly wound to prevent bursting. They brought in the cannon. If they had gone further up the hill they probably would have found a contrivance for making powder. A little more activity would not unlikely produce proof that only a few men occupy the hill, who make their own powder, load the guns with whatever comes handy, and have fun with the commander of the post when they feel like it.

Lukban has exacted such tribute as suited him at his pleasure, and is credited with having gathered for personal account in the last year or so $200,000, besides taking good care of his following.

Conditions in Bohol are a little singular in that the troops received a hearty welcome there and the island seemed completely pacified at the outset. An Inspector of police named Samson, appointed by the Americans, used his office to organise an insurrectory force. He is still out with it, but the chances seem to favor his capture, for he has become overconfident, and is doing foolhardy things. Only a few days before the commission visited Bohol his men kidnapped a prominent native and two members of his family within two miles of the military headquarters. Having now intimated that the new Civil Governor, who resides in that neighborhood, may be similarly treated, the vigilance of the troops has taken a fresh start, and if promises go for anything he will be run down.

Cayagan, Surigao, and Iligan in Mindanao furnish stamping ground for bands so small that they are hardly worth counting, and forces remain out in Leyte, but their power for mischief has been much reduced. Angeles in the Camarines has but a handful of men and ceased some time ago to be a disturbing factor.

In the Province of Albay, the town of that name has been practically destroyed and military headquarters are at Legaspi, a few miles distant on the coast. The conditions there, while generally quiet, still makes travel between the two towns unsafe except with armed escort. That neighborhood is one of the few in which the natives seem to have thought it worth while to meddle with the telegraph wires. They cut them regularly around Albay until a few soldiers were sent out one night and stationed in the grass in the neighborhood of the cutting. Early the next morning a native boy walked along the road, looking carefully about, but not seeing the soldiers lying near by in the tall grass. A few minutes after he had retired four men came out and proceeded to climb the telegraph poles. The soldiers did not wait for further proof of intention, but shot them all. That mischief having been thus ended, a way would seem clear to make the coast highways thereabout safe for all travel, but activity in that line has been too spasmodic to be effectual.

The reason that section is not wholly quiet may be explained by the presence at Nueva Caceres, the headquarters of operations, of so many officers that it seems as if they nearly outnumbered the troops. Wherever the fault may lie it is said that one result of the top-heavy condition is that when expeditions are planned cavalry are usually assigned to the woods and infantry to the plains. A tale is told of a high officer of cavalry assigned to duty there who reached the coast about twelve miles from the town. It was proposed that horses be taken for the remaining distance.

"Isn't there any way to get to the town by water?" asked the officer.

"Not unless we go around the coast to the other side of the island, and transfer to a small boat to go up the river," was the answer. "That would add at least 100 miles to the journey."

"We will go that way," the officer said. "I haven't been on a horse for fifteen years."

An exaggerated notion of the number of persons in insurrection has probably been brought about through the records of the forces surrendered at different times. When a body of men comes in, 90 per cent. of them unarmed, it is safe to assume that nearly that proportion was never actively hostile. Inquiry in a few cases developed that leaders intending to come in had corralled a good share of the available population along the route toward the place of surrender, in order to impress the Americans with the strength and importance of their commands. A military officer is naturally not averse to a record of conquests that runs into big figures, and since it pleases the other side to make all the show possible, perhaps no harm comes from high-sounding reports. When 4,000 men come in with 400 guns, as recently happened, persons at home who wonder what work in the field could have been found for 3,600 of the prisoners may find the explanation in this paragraph.

It would be most unjust to disparage the military work here. Troops have had to fight guerrillas, in a trying climate, on ground so luxuriantly overgrown that men may lie within a few feet of where others are passing and the pursuers not know of their presence. There are few roads, and the great tracts of jungle and hill are wholly strange to Americans, while to the natives they are familiar. Military policy for a long time, moreover, seemed to deal with conditions in a fashion so mild as to embolden and encourage opposition. The circumstances that have put the insurrection on the run certify to the measure of military skill and energy.

Pacification means that the majority of the provinces are ready for the experiment of civil government, with the prospect that it may be successful in many of them. It does not mean that troops can now be spared, or that it will be possible for a considerable time to rely wholly on civil authority for the maintenance of order.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

Manila, June 1, 1901.

American Enterprises in Malta.

TWENTY years ago, when a member of the Union League, Lotos, and other clubs, as well as an active business man, Henry L. Clapp had a large personal acquaintance here. During the past ten years Mr. Clapp has had the unique distinction of being the only American resident in Malta, and is now making his first visit to his native country in seventeen years.

"Everything has changed so," said Mr. Clapp, to a group of his old acquaintances, "that I can hardly believe that it is the same old New York. I took a trip down to Wall Street yesterday, and I got my bearings just twice—once when I passed the Brevoort House, and again near the City Hall, where the Astor House, the Post Office, and a few other buildings in that immediate section look very much as they used to.

"Not only has the appearance of things changed, but the people act differently. It seems as though everybody had caught the spirit of electricity. Even the women seem to have it, and in their many new fields of activity they, too, seem to be always in a hurry.

"Our little Mediterranean island," continued Mr. Clapp, "is feeling American influence more every day. There is soon to be opened there a bazaar for the sale of American-made goods exclusively. That the field is a good one I was convinced by an incident that occurred just before my departure. As you know, Malta is the headquarters of the British naval squadron in the Mediterranean. It happened that the commanding Admiral needed a new launch, and needed it in a hurry. He communicated with all the best English and Scotch manufacturers, and received a lot of unsatisfactory printed matter, which afforded him little prospect of getting what he wanted. Almost in despair, he telegraphed a large concern in this country, and the next mail brought him an intelligently gotten up, attractively illustrated catalogue, in which he found something that exactly suited him—this, too, at a lower cost and with quicker delivery. I have no doubt that before this there is an American-made launch scooting about among the ships of the British Mediterranean fleet. I tell you, America is getting a good foothold in Malta."

"That's right," interrupted Mrs. Clapp, who had just joined the party. "Here is a cablegram, just received, telling me that my Plymouth Rock hens have taken first prize in the Malta Poultry Show, with the fowls of the Governor General a poor second."

Back Yard Tragedies.

AS a result of the uncanny intelligence of a cat, at least two sparrows are dead, a cat lies buried in a garden on the Heights, and members of two Brooklyn families do not speak as they pass by.

For some months past a Brooklyn father and his mite of a son have found happiness in feeding sparrows with bread crumbs. So tame did the birds become that some of them would almost feed from the hands of their little boy friend.

The pet cat of a neighbor watched this feeding process, and, seeing how the birds came for the crumbs and how tame they were, this cat saw a great light.

Sunday afternoon, two weeks ago, when the father went to the back yard to feed the birds, he found his son, who was with his nurse, crying. The little fellow said: "Cat! Bird! Bad cat eat bird!"

The nurse explained that while the boy and she were watching the sparrows from the window, the cat climbed the fence with a piece of bread in its mouth. It put the bread where the crumbs were usually sprinkled, and then hid behind a water bucket. Soon the birds swarmed about the bread, and then the cat leaped in among them and trotted off with one in its mouth.

The story seemed too strange for belief. But the father noted that when the birds were fed they were a little shyer than usual, and that a male sparrow, one of the tamest of the flock, was missing.

So, last Sunday morning, satisfied that the story was true, the father, armed with a small rifle, sat at a window to await developments. He had watched but a short time when the cat appeared with a bit of bread. This was placed carefully, and the cat hid behind the same bucket. Soon the sparrows flew down to the bread. The man with the gun aimed at the bread. The cat jumped. He got a bird. As he stood still for an instant to take a better hold, the rifle cracked, and after one leap in the air, the cat fell dead. The sparrow fluttered away, but was hurt so badly that it was killed. The cat was buried, but not before the owner and next-door neighbor had discovered its death. There were threats of arrest and hot words bandied, and the heads of the two families agreed to disagree.

A Spoils Politician of the Transvaal.

THE accidental explosion of a shell has killed Commandant Schoeman, prisoner of war on parole at Pretoria. Oom Hendrik Schoeman was a name as familiar in Pretoria in the concession hunting, intriguing, plotting era of the Transvaal as even that of President Krüger himself and Fricke Eloff, and it was as potent in the political and financial circles which then dominated the Transvaal oligarchy.

Commandant Schoeman, who had held a foremost rank in Transvaal politics from the 1881 war, and who had the reputation of being the most anti-British among the bitterest of Britain's enemies, first became prominently known to the uitlanders at the time of the granting of the sugar concession in 1892. Before this he and Fricke Eloff had formed a combination with certain monopolists to obtain all concessions worth having, and Schoeman thus occupied a position which justified the opponents of the concession policy in calling him the "Captain of the Fourth Raad," the term the "Fourth Raad" being used to denominate a class of hangers-on who sat on the stoop of President Krüger's residence from morning till night clamoring for State gifts, and often influencing the political and economical policy of Paul Krüger. Such was Hendrik Schoeman when his name first came before the uitlanders.

No doubt when he first joined the "Concession Ring" his influence was far less than that of the late Hugo Nellmapius, but family, religious, and political considerations soon supplanted the latter and led to Krüger's giving the greater portion to Oom Hendrik. This result was accelerated also by the political intrigues of Dr. Leyds and the hidden personages behind him, who disliked Nellmapius and feared his power, and by the internal jealousies of the concessionaires among themselves. Schoeman now became a power in the land, and as one of the political advisers of Paul Krüger, had to be deferentially treated by Dr. Leyds and the so-called "Hollander Party." Hence, despite the repeated acts of Dr. Leyds showing that his opposition to the concession party was real, that is, where political considerations permitted his exhibiting the true sentiments he entertained, Krüger could always depend on Leyds's vote for a concession for "Schoeman and the Fourth Raad."

Schoeman, however, could not always apply for the concessions in his own name, as the Krüger family and connections were beginning to show jealousy at the favors already bestowed on him, and so Fricke Eloff, hitherto a sleeping partner, representing the Krüger interest, was openly associated in partnership with him, while many other waiters on fortune were used as applicants in his stead. This game went on merrily, and Schoeman and others who worked with him soon had concessions for almost everything that could be found, made, or be of use to mankind—all at the expense and to the detriment of the State; while they were making money now, not in mere thousands of pounds, but in millions.

The trade was simple, too. Schoeman or Nellmapius or Gillingham or some foreigner got the concessions for capitalistic wire pullers behind the scenes, who financed the concerns, had the companies ready-made in Europe to float them into joint stock ventures, and drew for their assistance enormous profits. One may venture to say that, after Schoeman appeared openly as a concession hunter, there were few agreements made with capitalistic wire pullers which did not contain Schoeman's name as the chief contracting party.

Politically, as has been remarked, he was rather a dark horse. He had enormous influence and power, but whether concession hunting was more profitable or for some other reason he preferred the privacy of the closet to the publicity of a Ministerial position. In any case, he exercised a large influence over the destinies of the Transvaal, and not indeed for the advantage of the country and the people. Oom Hendrik's later acts just before the political atmosphere was darkened by war clouds were often discussed by the Volksraad, and Mr. Loveday's philippics concerning the spending of public money for the private benefit of Schoeman will be remembered by all South African politicians.

But one particular matter in which he was concerned led to a veritable storm of invective. This was the construction of a huge dam of a farm he had adjoining one belonging to President Krüger, which dam, as well as a road connecting with the main wagon road, was built at the expense of the public treasury. The debate on the subject in the second Volksraad was long and angry, and in the course of it President Krüger was described as dishonest, which led to one of the scenes so frequent about that time, in which Krüger, with splendid simulation of virtue, threatened to resign if an apology were not made and the intemperate speaker punished. However, the Volksraad passed the vote and the matter was allowed to drop, much to the relief of both Krüger and Schoeman.

Commandant Schoeman was one of the class which the times created. He was no better and no worse than other politicians and concessionaires who existed then in such number in South Africa, but it was certainly partly because of such men and their actions that South Africa has had to suffer many of the ills that have lain upon the land like a nightmare since the discovery and early exploitation of Johannesburg first brought the Transvaal into prominence. His mode of exit from the stage was sudden, but he lived to see the downfall of those wretched principles of misgovernment and spoliation which have brought ruin on his country, and which have left an indelible and a dangerous involvement of the politico-economic forces of South Africa which may yet, in years to come, have serious results.

Lorenzo Marques, June 10.

ELISE

Adapted from the French of HENRI MURGER FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IT was three years ago. I was in Paris. Half student and half tourist. I was in search of any intellectual amusement. The University had closed, and it being Summer, there was nothing doing at the theatre, and everybody was at Ostend or in the country. I knew a medical student attached to the Hospital of Saint Louis. We had been at Harvard together. His name was Charles Pierpont, an Englishman by birth, and a good fellow. In passing the hospital one morning I remembered that it was operation day, and, filled with sudden curiosity, I entered the accident room and made my way to the amphitheatre. There I found a few idlers like myself, a physician or two, and half a dozen students. The case on the table was not particularly interesting—a simple fracture, if I remember rightly.

Presently some one entered from above, and, reaching down, touched my shoulder. I turned and saw Pierpont. He beckoned to me, and in a moment I had left my seat and was following him down the stairway in the rear of the theatre. At last we reached a small office. "Well," I said.

"An old acquaintance of yours," he replied, "he is dying, and, seeing you in the operation room, I thought perhaps you would like to see him. He cannot possibly live more than an hour."

"Who is it?"

"Come and see," and entering a hall called La Salle Saint Victoire, he rapidly led the way along the beds until he reached No. 14. "Look, Harry," he said, addressing the occupant of the bed, "I have brought you an old friend."

The invalid raised his head.

"Harry Medwith," I exclaimed, stepping to the bed and seizing his hand. "How's this, old man? You here?"

He smiled very faintly. "Yes, Henri," he replied, "what there is left of me."

I staid with him a couple of hours, talking of Harvard and of old times. He seemed a little easier. At length he asked for a drink of water. I rose to get it. When I returned he was dead. He lay like a child in a peaceful sleep, his head resting on one arm, and a faint smile lingering on his lips.

I returned to the office and told Pierpont.

"He lived longer than I expected. Consumption, you know," he answered briefly.

We sat down, and from what he told me then, together with the last words of the dying man, I gained some idea of how Harry Medwith had spent the last two years in Paris.

* * * * * * *

Harry was a sculptor and promised to have a day of great genius, but misery had never given him time to accomplish this promise.

He had been in Paris a year when he found himself living in a garret on la Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne. It was in the month of April.

One day he noticed that he had a neighbor on the opposite side of the courtyard. This neighbor was a beautiful girl, with a delicate figure, jet black hair, sparkling eyes, and beautiful white teeth. She was from the South of France and had left her home in the environs of Marseilles to come to Paris, where she trimmed and decorated bonnets for the grandes dames.

One evening Henry entered his room, burdened with fatigue. Ever since morning he had been profoundly sad. It was one of those vague sorrows that has no precise cause. He felt stifled in his small cell, and opened the windows in order to breathe a little. The evening was beautiful, for the sun had just set, displaying the gems of fairyland on the high slopes of the Montmartre. Seeing a raven fly past that seemed to croak at him, he thought of the times when the raven brought bread to Elijah, the holy hermit, and he made the reflection that ravens were no longer charitable. His morbid mood turned his thoughts toward his revolver. There was the supreme resource in all crises.

On this particular evening, on the contrary, his little neighbor across the court was extremely gay as she entered her room—a gayety without cause, like the sadness of the man.

After a while she began to sing, in a voice so soft and sweet that Harry, going to the window to listen, could scarcely hear it. Then higher and higher rose her voice, and the listener groaned as he heard it. A tear gathered in his eye that, falling from his cheek, dropped upon his hand. It seemed to sting him; and rising he stood for a moment clasping his hands to his eyes as if he beheld a vision of the song she sang; then he fell upon the bed crying like a child. The singer was singing the air of "Home, Sweet Home," but the words were those of her plaintive and liquid Southern dialect: "Pourquoi donc a peur, Quand Dieu est si pres."

Harry could stand no more. Brushing the tears from his eyes he rushed from his chamber; he turned the corner, and hurrying along the passageway paused at the singer's door and knocked loudly. The naïve air of the singer, or a little of both, something made Harry the most unhappy creature in the world. He reached his chamber and throwing aside the curtain the song stopped suddenly, a light step sounded in the chamber, and the door was opened.

"Mon Dieu," exclaimed Harry, as soon as he saw the fair occupant, "I wish in heaven's name, Mam'selle, you would sing something less doleful."

"Monsieur!" exclaimed the girl more frightened at his manner than at his words, "pardon me, monsieur, I did not think I was disturbing any one; I am very sorry, I will not sing any more," and she closed the door.

The song, combined with the naïve air of the singer, made Harry the most unhappy creature in the world. As he reentered his room he heard a distant clock strike the half hour. He remained absorbed in thought for some time.

Then he went to the table and for a quarter of an hour nothing could be heard save the scratching of his pen as it moved rapidly over the page before him.

He opened the table drawer and took out his revolver, and examined it carefully. Then he sat down and waited.

How long it seemed! How slowly the moments passed! They seemed a lifetime. It was a lifetime, for through that period he lived over again what had gone into the past. "How still everything seems," he murmured, and the next moment the clock began to strike. "At the fourth stroke," exclaimed the wretched man, "I shall fire."

He raised the revolver, the time had come.

At the moment a piercing shriek was heard, the would-be suicide lowered his weapon and half arose. In an instant his door had been thrown open and the singer rushed in; she was as pale as death. A second she paused, as if at first made conscious of her audacity; but it was only for a second. She rushed to him and taking the revolver from his hand hurled it through the window. Then she fell into a chair and cried as if her heart would break.

She had seen what he was about to do from across the courtyard, and knowing that a scream would at least make him pause—then she would save him. She had saved him, but the exertion overcame her.

The next moment Harry was on his knees by her side. He told her that he was sorry that she had interrupted him, but that another time would do.

"And to think, Monsieur," she sobbed, "that it was all owing to my horrid singing, that made you feel so. Ah! Mon Dieu, can you ever forgive me?" and she wept anew.

After a while she listened to his repeated entreaties and became calmer. Perhaps she saw her power and determined to make use of it. At any rate, when she went back to her room, she had received from him a promise that he would not attempt his life again till he had seen her. She had also promised that he might call for her the next morning and escort her to the shop. All night long he lay on the bed with sleepless eyes, and more than once he wished that the revolver had performed its deadly work.

* * * * * * *

It was 7 before he knocked at the chamber of Elise. She was waiting for him. "Where shall we breakfast?" asked Harry, forgetting for the moment that he had not a sou.

"I was going to ask you to breakfast with me this morning," she replied. "Because, because," and she blushed, "because I think I understand. But," she continued, appealingly, "do come, you can repay me sometime."

They walked on chatting pleasantly and entered a café that the sculptor could not but acknowledge was highly respectable, notwithstanding the sign at the door that informed customers that coffee and rolls might be obtained within for the munificent sum of 25 centimes.

Time passed and they became very good friends. But Harry was haunted by one thought—he could find nothing to do, and how could he ever repay his preserver? He would sell something, but there was nothing to sell. His revolver? No, he could not part with that; he might need it. But what was he to do? He already owed Elise nearly 13 francs. He must decide on something soon.

One evening Elise said: "I am growing rich, Monsieur. To-day my salary was increased to 40 francs. But, Monsieur, like all rich people, I begin to feel lazy. Why should I work so hard? I say to myself, when I have more money than I know what to do with? So, Monsieur," she continued with mock soberness, "I have determined to hire help. I thought of you, and I offer you the magnificent position of my assistant bonnet trimmer at 15 francs a week," and she laughed merrily.

Noticing the pained expression on Harry's face she placed her hand on his arm. "Oh, Monsieur, forgive me. I did not mean to hurt you."

"It is nothing, Mademoiselle," he replied, recovering himself. "There is nothing to forgive, and I must thank you for your kind thought. You are very kind to me, my friend. I will accept."

That evening he tried his hand at bonnet trimming, but he found it no easy matter. He was an artist, however, and when 10 o'clock came and he bade Elise good-night she looked at him half reproachfully and said: "Your bonnets are trimmed a great deal prettier than mine," and she spoke the truth.

Soon they made this arrangement: Harry would determine the designs and arrange the trimmings and Elise would sew. In this way they did famously.

* * * * * * *

The first day of May came. May Day we call it here, and at early morning a gay party of two might have been seen entering the coach bound for beyond Passey. There was a man and a young girl. He carried a large lunch basket, and she talked and laughed. He would smile in rather a sober way, and this caused her to laugh still more; then he would laugh too. They seemed very happy together. A casual observer would glance at the pair and say, "There is a couple of lovers that will spend this beautiful day in the country. She just worships him, and no wonder!" But that glance would not reveal all. The truth was they were man and wife. Their names were Elise and Harry Medwith, and they were on their honeymoon.

When Harry found out that Elise loved him, with that pure, girlish affection that only comes to one once in a lifetime, he did not strive to fight against it. To be sure he thought of his name and family; but what were family ties to him? Had his rich relatives ever helped him? Then he thought of his education and of the possible elevation that the future might bring forth. Would he care to introduce this poor girl as his wife? These were his thoughts. But through them all he saw that fair young face and was conscious of her great love. "She saved my life," he said, "and if she wishes it, if it will make her happy, she shall have it. I will ask her. If I did not, my ingratitude would be infamous."

So he asked her to be his wife, and she trusted him; she believed that he loved her, and she was made very happy.

Time passed rapidly, and July came with Summer sunshine. One night Elise complained of a pain in her head and coughed a little. The next day the pain was gone, but the cough was worse. Harry was enough of a physician to know that there was something serious the matter with her. He dared not believe what he feared. He asked a doctor, a friend of his, to see her, but on no account to let her know the worst. The doctor came, he was introduced as an old student friend of Harry's. When he left, Harry followed him into the hall; by his friend's face he saw that his most cruel fears would be realized.

"Well?"

"Quick consumption, I regret to say," was the reply.

"How long can she live?"

"Probably only till the leaves turn—three months at most, I should say—but—" he was interrupted by a suppressed sob that came from the doorway. They both turned. There stood Elise.

"What does it matter?" she said to her husband, when they were alone. "The leaves are now green; they will not turn yellow for some time to come." She put all her love into her smile. "Why should we trouble about Autumn when Summer has but just begun?"

In this way the poor girl lived on for two months. A song was continually on her lips. She seemed very happy, and apparently did not suffer. One day they walked into the country, and Harry, who was strolling ahead, saw a tree the foliage of which was beginning to turn. He looked sadly at Elise, who was walking slowly, as if in deep thought.

She saw him turn pale, and guessed the cause. "You are too good to suffer so," she said, putting her arm about his neck. "It is only the first of August. October is a long way off. There are two months yet. And if the horrid yellow leaves do make me feel worse, why, then, we must go and live in a pine forest, where the leaves are always green." And she laughed gayly.

By the month of October Elise was forced to keep to her bed. There was a tree in the court which their chamber overlooked. Each day the foliage on the tree grew thinner and thinner.

Harry fastened a curtain across the window to hide the tree from the sight of the invalid, but Elise asked him why he kept the curtain down.

"O my darling!" she cried, "I will give you a hundred times more kisses than there are leaves on the tree if you will not suffer so." Then she added: "I am going to be better soon; but it will then be Winter, and I cannot have my little hands red with the cold; you must buy me a little muff." And through her illness a muff was her only dream.

The poor little wife, seeing Harry more desolate than ever, wished to give him courage, and to prove to him that she was going to be better she insisted on leaving her bed.

The doctor came at the same moment and forced her to return.

"Harry," he whispered, "courage, my boy, the end is near."

Harry burst into tears.

Elise read from his eyes what he had said. "Do not listen to him," she cried, stretching her arms toward Harry. "Do not listen; he lies. We will go out to-morrow. It will be All Saints' Day, but it will be cold. Go buy me a muff. Please do. I do not want chapped hands."

Harry was about to depart with his friend, but Elise called the doctor back. "Go buy me a muff," she repeated to Harry. "Get a good one that will last a long time. I shall need it this Winter when some fine afternoon you take me to walk in the Bois."

When she was left alone with the physician she said: "O monsieur! I am going to die, and I know it. Give me something so that I may live through the night; then I will die if it pleases the good God that I shall live no longer."

As she spoke a breeze entered at the window, carrying with it a yellow leaf from the tree in the yard.

Elise threw back the curtain. There was not a leaf on the tree. "It is the last," she said sadly, and put it under her pillow.

"You will not die until to-morrow," said the doctor; "you have one night more."

"Ah," she exclaimed, "a Winter night; it will be long."

Harry returned with the muff.

"It is pretty," said Elise, simply, and she put her hands in it. In the early morning of the day of All Saints, she was seized with terrible agony; her whole body trembled.

"My hands are cold," she murmured; "give me my muff," and she plunged her poor thin fingers into the fur.

"It is the end," the doctor said softly to Harry. Harry pressed his lips to her forehead. "Not there," she exclaimed. "Kiss me on my mouth."

At the last moment they wished to take the muff away. But she clasped her hands in it.

"No, no!" she cried, "let me have it, we are in Winter. It is cold. Ah! my poor Harry, what will become of you? Ah! my God!" Those were her last words.

* * * * * * *

Two men sat watching by the bedside. One was sitting near the window and was gazing below; it was the doctor. The other was on his knees beside the bed, clasping the hands of the dead one. Since 6 o'clock he had not spoken a word; he would only look on the face of the dead woman and kiss her hands.

A street organ began to play under the window. The watcher by the bedside muttered, and his friend, leaning over him, caught the words: "Hush! my Elise, listen—I can say the words now, your words:

Mais la fin est l'avenir,
Et l'avenir sera paix,
Pourquoi donc a peur
Grand Dieu est si pres.

But the sound of the organ had scarcely ceased when Harry understood that his dream was real—"For the end was the future, and the future was peace; why, then, should he fear, when God was so near."

The mouth of Elise was sealed forever for her songs, and the smile that had revealed her last thought was effaced, and death sat supreme.

"Harry," said the doctor, drawing him away and letting the bed curtains fall, "Elise is dead. She must be buried. We will see about it together."

They returned quite late in the evening, and the doctor forced Harry to eat something. "Yes," he said, "I must; I am cold; I have need of strength, for I shall have to work to-night."

The doctor did not understand.

Harry did not speak again for some time. At last he asked his friend to go and buy two candles. "Then come back," he continued, "and stay with me, for I have need of you. There are many things to do."

The doctor brought the candles. "What are you going to do?" he asked. Harry did not answer at once. He was engaged in pouring water over some fine plaster that he had brought in.

He went to the bed and, throwing aside the curtains, removed the cloth that covered the head. His hand trembled painfully.

"Bring the candles," he said, "and the plaster."

He arranged the head carefully on the pillow. With a small brush dipped in olive oil he anointed the eyelashes, eyebrows, and the beautiful hair. These precautions taken, he began to cover the face of the dead girl with thin layers of plaster. At the end of half an hour the work was accomplished. It was a complete success.

The next day she was buried.

Five or six days after the funeral Harry obtained from the marble cutter a square block of pure white marble.

People living in the neighborhood of the house on La Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne soon began to talk of the light that they saw burning all night in the top apartment.

If they could have entered that chamber they would have seen the plaster cast of a beautiful girl's head and a block of marble that was fast being made to represent the same ideal. But that was not all: Before the half-finished bust, chisel and mallet in hand, stood a man with a thin, pale face, deep bloodshot eyes, and a look of determination on his features.

He grew paler and weaker every day; still he worked on. At length he begged the doctor to have him entered at the hospital. The doctor saw at a glance that the admission would be granted at once.

As he was still able to work, he asked the Superintendent of the hospital for a little room that was not in use. This he turned into a studio. The bust was fast assuming a life-like picture.

One day, happening to glance at the house physician's book, Harry saw by the medicines that were prescribed for him that his case was hopeless. That night the bust was finished.

The morning, before I saw him he had asked for a Sister of Charity. "My sister," he said, "there is in a little room up stairs a marble bust; it is the head of an angel. I have executed it for a grave that you will find in Montparnasse. It is the grave of one Elise Medwith. Promise me that you will see that it is placed on a fitting pedestal at the head of the grave. In this package are 500f. which I have saved for this. It will suffice, I think. Promise me, sister."

The sister promised. The next day he died. His family were at once notified, but no reply was received. They did not want his body.

So we buried him in Montparnasse.

1901

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

The Vision.

It rained misfortunes: he but smiled.
He lost his wife, his babe, his throne.
Last ordeal, through the sandy wild
He crawled, a leper and alone.

There God in His compassion gave
A palm for food, for drink a spring,
For roof a cave. Beside the cave
A dervish found the fallen King;

Gazed long on that untroubled brow,
Those eyes serene; then murmured low,
"Lord, what hath this man done that
Thou,
O Merciful! shouldst use him so?"

In sleep the dervish saw that night
The King asleep; and o'er him grew
A tree; and from its boughs of light
A child strewed roses drenched in dew.
G. D. C. in Good Words.

Socialists: Their Make Up.

From The American Catholic Quarterly Review.

There are certain types of temperament which are attracted to Socialism. Natures inclined to hate are easily won, for such a disposition is pessimistic, and the very life of Socialism lies therein. The fierce denunciation of institutions, resentful criticism of all inequality in the enjoyments of the comforts of life have a certain charm for this type of man, who may pay little attention to economic doctrine or social ideals; he is content in his hate; he does not aspire to upbuild and may not even long for anything better. Those of milder type, "who live of their admirations rather than of their disgusts," find much that allures in the bright promises and buoyant enthusiasm of Socialism. Idealists and dreamers naturally follow them. Fine natures which cannot easily bear the thought of pain and suffering and are angered to rage when they see villainy successful, vice triumphant, and virtue persecuted or unrewarded have much sympathy with Socialism. They are natures which are noble, but untaught in the school of stern reality; natures which have not yet learned that idealism is a good beacon light for civilization, but a poor foundation. I recall one Socialist who in reply to my question, "What made you a Socialist?" replied, laconically, "Hate." He was born very poor and had suffered much. I recall a second whose love of order and harmony was so great that he became an active Socialist; a third was one whose Socialism was due to the massive dishonesty practiced and implicitly approved in all branches of business. I recall a fourth, who was a believer in free love and worked and wrote for Socialism in the hope that the movement would further his unholy cause.

Future Sources of Coffee

From Gram's Magazine.

According to the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, "the people of the United States are sending out of the country more than $1,000,000 a week in payment for coffee consumed in this country, all of which could be readily produced in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands, which have already shown their ability to produce coffee of a high grade, commanding good prices in the markets of the world. Porto Rican coffee has long been looked upon as of high grade, and for many years has commanded high prices in the markets of Europe; and the developments of coffee culture in Hawaii during the past few years have also been very satisfactory in the quality of coffee produced and the prices realized. In the Philippines the product is of high grade, and the fact that in physical conditions and climate the islands are very similar to Java, the greatest coffee producing region of the world, suggests great possibilities to those who desire to see American money expended under the American flag. The fact that the United States is by far the greatest coffee consuming country of the world, and is steadily increasing her consumption, further suggests that American capital and energy may turn their attention to this promising field now opened in the islands where American enterprise can safely invest in business ventures."

It is already evident that the total consumption of coffee for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, will be about $60,000,000, which is fuly $6,000,000 above that of the previous year. We imported more than ten times as much from Brazil as from all the other South American countries, and twenty times as much as from Central America. Millions of pounds are sent to England and Germany from Asia and the Orient, and afterward reshipped to the United States.

Pouters and Fantails.

From Longman's.

We have a pair of pouters at home and a few fantails, and each has his formula for wooing purposes. Says the pouter, "Look at the fool! Look at the fool!" and unconscious condemner of self. His mate, however, has a high opinion of him and probably considers that his eloquence is wonderful. At any rate she tolerates, for months at a time, the repetition of this one sentence, and I have never seen her suddenly dart out of her nest—as she would certainly be amply justified in doing—and bid him for heaven's sake go away, to Jericho if he likes, or even a warmer place, and stop that hideous din. The fantail cock grumbles all day at his hen, and bows and struts—why does she not fall upon him suddenly and slay him? What a fine handsome bird is the wood-pigeon in comparison with his captivity-born relation! Nothing that moves on wings is warier, cleverer, more cunning and wide-awake. Look at the fantail in comparison! Nature never turned out a more helplessly incompetent creature than the fantail pigeon. I knew some fantails had been in the habit of drinking at a little fountain in the garden, just in front of their own domain. Now, this fountain ran dry, and supplies of water had to be provided in open vessels for the use of the pigeons, these vessels being placed here and there in convenient positions near the dry fountain, and close to their home. Yet those fantails came near to dying of drought by reason of their astonishment that the old supply should have failed, and of their inability to grasp the fact that water is water, whether it lie stagnant in a saucer or gurgles from its usual fountain source.

"Besting" Clergymen.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

One morning a man came to me with a letter written on stamped paper and signed with the name of a clergyman of my Church in a town in Massachusetts. His story, told in great embarrassment, was that he had run away from home. According to the letter, his aged mother was dying with grief, and the appeal of his rector was to the man to come back at once. The minister's check for $8, drawn on a bank in this same town, was inclosed with which to pay carfare. He was distressed and was anxious to go, but the difficulty was he had been in New York only five days, knew no one, and could not be identified at any bank. Would I cash the check? I told him to come back—in a couple of hours, and meantime I telegraphed inquiries to the Rev. C——. The answer came back, "Do not know any such man." When the fellow returned he was arrested, and in his pocket a neatly kept memorandum book was found containing the names of nearly every clergyman in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia. This had been his route. On each page of the book were four columns, headed "Name, Date, Amount, and Remarks," and in these were such entries as: "The Rev. R——. Got after an hour's work." "The Rev. S——. No good. Can't work." "The Rev. T——, $6. An easy mark." The dates ran back through three years. When he had completed his tour he would probably either have sold his book to some one else to use, or he would have changed his appearance, invented a new story, and approached a second time the people who were worth it.

French Motor Men and Women.

From London Truth.

The Dues and Duchesses who have come out as motormen and motorwomen must have caused as much loss of life as a battle had M. Waldeck-Rousseau not interfered to put a stop to their reckless driving. The rule now is normal speed (twenty miles an hour) on the country highways, and in towns whatever pace the Mayors choose to declare consistent with public safety. The Minister of Justice is, I hear, to instruct Judges that when going at normal speed on highways it is for the motorman to look out for persons on foot so as to avoid them. The risk of crossing a crowded thoroughfare in Paris, where there are no refuges or policemen to regulate traffic, is trifling compared to that of walking on a high road in the country. The motor cads or swells—for all motorists now want to be swells—rush over France day and night. Some of them like the broad light of day, others prefer the cool of the night. One may be out on foot enjoying the fragrance of forest or field on a high road. Suddenly you hear a screech like that of a foghorn, and you have hardly time to jump out of the way when the motor is tearing past you. A delay of a few seconds in escaping, and you would have been run over. These motor men and women seem to imagine that the roads are made for them only. The dust they raise as they rush ahead and the foul smell they leave behind them make them, apart from the danger pedestrians run, a horrid nuisance. People in donkey carts, dog-carts, and other light vehicles are in as great danger, if not greater, than pedestrians. It is now a commonplace to hear of such vehicles being run down. The chaffeur, as the motor Jehu is called, does not stop to help his victims, but puts on higher pressure and is out of sight in a moment. He is free from a civil action. As he has no conscience, (what human being who lives to be amused or to show off has a conscience?) he is sure not to look out for the injured persons and send them relief anonymously.

The Philippine Problem.

From The North American Review.

The Spanish civilization, with its highly organized political and administrative system and its carefully developed and complex codes, was, in form at least, extended to the West Indian possessions. We, therefore, meet a population accustomed to a system of law quite as carefully worked out as our own, although in parts constructed on a different basis. Looked at from this point of view, the Philippine problem is simpler than the Porto Rican. The United States Philippine Commission has to deal with a people whose political traditions are as yet unformed, the great majority having still to pass through the first stages of political training. The form of control must, therefore, be more or less absolute, in order to secure the first requisite for stable government, the maintenance of order. The problem is by no means so simple in Porto Rico. As far as the private law is concerned, the traditions have been formed and are as definite as those of Spain itself. It is out of the question, therefore, to sweep away at one fell blow the entire structure. Such a policy would throw the institutional life of the people into a state of confusion, and inevitably lead to anarchy and disintegration.

Natural Impostors.

From The Century.

Every sportsman has been deceived by the close resemblance of birds and other animals to the soil and vegetation. It would be easy, moreover, to show that many reptiles, frogs, and fishes, and very many of the lower animals, exhibit similar adaptations. It is also well known that some of these creatures, like the chameleons, many tree frogs, cuttle fishes, and shrimps, can actually change their colors to make them harmonize with the exact tints of the vegetation or soil on which they are living. But no animal can compare with the insects and spiders in the detailed perfection of their protective disguises or in the frequency of adopting this method of eluding enemies or of stealthily approaching prey. This is true, notwithstanding the fact that active color changes like those of the chameleon are scarcely known to occur among insects.

Many of the most striking examples of protective resemblance among insects are the result of the very intimate association of these animals with the flora of our planet. Especially is this true of insects which live exposed on the vegetation. There is really no portion of the plant excepting its roots and fruits which is not copied by some insect, often with the most astonishing faithfulness to details. Hosts of moths copy the rough lichen-mottled bark of trees; the walking sticks and looping caterpillars copy the twigs; the green leaves are imitated by the katydids and the marvelous leaf insects (Phyllium) of the East Indies, while the dead leaves are portrayed by many moths and butterflies, a form of resemblance culminating in the famous Kallima butterflies of Southern Asia. Striking resemblances to thorns and knots are to be found among spiders and leaf hoppers, (Membracidæ,) while even the flowers may be copied, as in the case of the pink orchidlike mantis (Hymenopus) of India, and several other species. The roots of plants are not copied because they are not exposed to view, and an attempt to resemble the exposed seed or fruit would be only an invitation to birds to destroy any species that might be so bold as to vary in this direction.

Alfred of England.

King beloved, a thousand years have found thee
Sovran still in hearts of English birth;
King revered, a thousand years have crowned thee
Type eternal of true English worth.

Long the toil and dire the load thou borest,
Rising, falling, rising yet again:
Ours thy battle when the strife was sorest,
Ours the fruit of all thy faithful pain.

Thine the gloom when the war-wave insurgent
Roared in ruin round thy sheltering fen:
Thine the glory, when thy helm emergent
Led at Ethandun thy Wessex men.

Thine the rede that in the ringing haven
Laid the warship's keel and armed her side;
Thine the sword that smote the robber Raven,
Drave him seaward with the refluent tide.

High the hope of those thy fleets of freemen—
Higher yet, had but their hope foreseen
Mightier fleets to be, and England's seamen
Borne victorious o'er their blue demesne.

Age from age took up the old sea-story,
Hand to hand has borne the torch aflame,
Drake to Blake, and Hawke's to Rodney's glory,
Howe and Hood to Nelson's hero name.

Great thy grandsire, to his folk transmitting
Faithful trust in one broad Realm to be:
Great thy son, and thy son's seed befitting
Blood derived from Egbert and from thee.

But thy faith, the Isle's due lot discerning,
Saw her raised above the rugged strife,
Laboring still toward the light, and learning
Milder spells to mold her mighty life.

Force with force but boon with boon requiting,
Large the welcome of her liberal shore,
Race to race and mind to mind uniting,
Northern valiance linked with Southern lore.

High above the crowd of Kings thou risest
Fraud nor fury stained thy steadfast soul;
Warrior scholar, watchfulest and wisest,
With the sword thou bearest still the scroll.

Round the world, let day arise or darken,
Moves in might thy Folk that shall not fail;
Soul of Alfred, to thy children hearken;
Round the world their voices bid thee hail!

—ERNEST MYERS in The Cornhill.

Playgoing in the Provinces.

Henry Arthur Jones in The Nineteenth Century.

The first thing to note in the situation is the great and continued increase of country people who constantly visit London. Not only our leading families, not only the professional classes, but almost every tradesman goes up to London every year, for periods varying from some days to some months. This means that English playgoing has become largely centralized in London. Our long runs in town are largely supported by the constant flux of country visitors. Country people do most of their playgoing in London, and tend to have their tastes and judgments formed by London standards. The plays that obtain sufficient success in London to be sent into the country have been already seen in their best presentment by most of the regular provincial playgoers. And unless a play has some features of absorbing interest it is rarely visited in the country by those who have already seen it in London to better advantage, or to what they suppose to be better advantage.

The large towns, eight or ten in number, are visited nearly every year by some of the leading London managers—Irving, Tree, Alexander, Hare, the Kendals, the Cyril Maudes, and others. These leading managers take their London productions and their London performers—at any rate in the leading parts. There is generally a little reduction in the salary list, a little weakening of the London cast, but the performance is not markedly inferior to the one given in town.

These visits of the leading actors are almost always crowded, and bring a very substantial profit to both London and local manager. And these few weeks, at most some six or eight in the Autumn, are almost the only profitable ones in the whole year for our leading country managers—apart from pantomime and musical comedy. There is perhaps a chance successful week or so of a London success, a popular melodrama, or an extraordinary farce like "Charley's Aunt."

It is not worth while to quibble about words, but these visits of London managers can hardly be counted as the provincial drama. When the whole cast and scenery of the Lyceum or Her Majesty's are taken to the Theatre Royal, Manchester, it is virtually London playgoing that is being done in Manchester.

The Cow Whips the Bear.

From Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The calf, having nursed sufficiently and feeling his baby legs tired of the weight they had not yet learned to carry, laid himself down. On this the cow shifted her position. She turned half round, and lifted her head high. As she did so a scent of peril was borne in upon her fine nostrils. She recognized it instantly. With a snort of anger she sniffed again; then stamped a challenge with her forehoofs and leveled the lance points of her horns toward the menace. The next moment her eyes, made keen by the fear of love, detected the black outline of the bear's head through the coarse screen of the juniper. Without a second's hesitation she flung up her tail, gave a short bellow, and charged.

The moment she saw herself detected, the bear rose upon her hind quarters; nevertheless, she was in a measure surprised by the sudden blind fury of the attack. Nimbly she swerved to avoid it, aiming at the same time a stroke with her mighty forearm, which, if it had found its mark, would have smashed her adversary's neck. But as she struck out, in the act of shifting her position, a depression of the ground threw her off her balance. The next instant one sharp horn caught her slantingly in the flank, tipping its way upward, while the mad impact threw her upon her back.

Grappling, she had her assailant's head and shoulders in a trap, and her gigantic claws cut through the flesh and sinew like knives; but at the desperate disadvantage of her position she could inflict no disabling blow. The cow, on the other hand, though mutilated and streaming with blood, kept pounding with her whole massive weight, and with short, tremendous shocks crushing the breath from her foe's ribs.

Presently, wrenching herself free, the cow drew off for another battering charge; and as she did so the bear hurled herself violently down the slope, and gained her feet behind a dense thicket of bay shrub. The cow, with one eye blinded, glared around for her in vain, then, in a panic of mother terror, plunged back to her calf.

The Love for Pets.

From Chambers's Journal.

This universal hobby of all lands and all ages, the strangest perhaps of all the manifestations of human eccentricity, this love of owning "pets"—whether it takes the form of adopting and spoiling a child or of confining a rattlesnake in a sugar box and giving it the wrong food at the wrong intervals—obviously rests on motives which are not all bad. The frail and attractive ladies of olden time took special delight in such property; and it was to so commonplace a creature as a sparrow, a pampered fellow with only sharp pecks for his lady's fingertips, that we are indebted for a dozen lines of the most perfect Latin ever printed. This proclivity for keeping pets has indeed a quite respectable antiquity, dating back even further than cock fighting. Yüdisthira parted with his dog only at the gates of heaven, and Mohammed treated with such kindness his cat Muezza that cats have been all but worshipped in Mussulman communities ever since. Great Englishmen, and Frenchmen, too, have cherished their cats. Chesterfield pensioned them, Johnson fed them with oysters, and Gray melted into tears and poetry when the "pensive" Selina was drowned in a raid on some goldfish. Yet the cat is never domesticated like the dog. There is almost the same difference as between the camel and the horse. The uselessness of the modern cat and dog in many households is appreciated, as regards, at any rate, the latter animal, by the Board of Agriculture, which, in its recent warnings touching the admission and isolation of dogs from foreign ports, carefully differentiated the dogs imported for useful purposes.

Natives at Work. Kimberley.

From The Contemporary Review.

How does the native get into the Kimberley compounds? He goes there of his own accord. Let any prove the contrary who can. Let him go to the railway stations north of Kimberley at such places, for instance, as Taungs, or let him go to the northeastern districts of the Cape Colony where there are large native reserves, and he will see there any day of the year natives taking their tickets to Kimberley with the avowed object of going to seek work there in the compounds. Possibly the work has come to seek them in the shape of a labor agent, who may himself be a native; but where is the compulsion? That is the question. Go even to the far north—to the Valley of the Zambezi or the Portuguese territory near Inhambane, and on the way you will meet, threading their way in Indian file through the forests, hungry and travel-worn Shangaans, Matonga, and Makalanga. Who drives these people? Nothing but a desire to get the white man's money. Go where you will in the interior of South Africa, you will find men who have come back with money in their hands, and, above all, with confidence in the justice of the Englishman, such justice as they get in the Kimberley compounds.

But look further into the matter. These men present themselves at the gate of the compound, individually or in companies, alone or under the guidance of the labor touts who have been looking for and collecting them. They are told: If you come here you must understand that you enter into a contract for at least three months

During that period you have no communication with the outer world. If they are not told this in so many words, they know it perfectly well already. The matter is one of common knowledge, and has been for many years in all South Africa. A large proportion of the men who "sign on" to this contract have been through it all before, and know perfectly well what they are about. There are thousands of men, part of the routine of whose life is to spend some months of every year in the Kimberley mines, just as at one time it was part of the Irish laborer's routine to come over to England for the harvest season.

"Lullaby."

I've found my bonny babe a nest
On Slumber Tree.
I'll rock you there to rosy rest,
Astore Machree!
Oh, lulla lo! sing all the leaves
On Slumber Tree,
Till everything that hurts or grieves
Afar must flee.

I'll put my pretty child to float
Away from me,
Within the new moon's silver boat
On Slumber Sea.
And when your starry sail is o'er,
From Slumber Sea,
My precious one, you'll step to shore
On mother's knee.

—From "Songs of Erin," ALFRED PERCIVAL GRAVES.

The Danger of Tips.

From The Cornhill.

This readiness of the public to swallow "tips" is certainly one of the strangest phenomena that an age of skepticism can show. "An honest man and of good judgment," wrote jeering Rabelais, "believeth still what is told him, and that which he finds written." And, in spite of some centuries of bitter experience, honesty seems to be still in the same parlous plight. Does it ever occur to those who follow journalistic tips that they are written by men who find it worth their while to follow an arduous and moderately remunerated profession, and that therefore the tipster obviously cannot trust to his tips for a livelihood? Is it conceivable that any one, whose judgment of the movements of securities was sufficiently trustworthy to make even the majority of his shots bull's-eyes would waste his time by compiling paragraphs for newspapers? Would he not rather spend half an hour or so in the morning at the end of a telephone instructing his broker to buy and sell, and devote the rest of his day to the graceful consumption of the boundless fortune that his knowledge and acumen would, ex hypothesi, inevitably provide? And tips from stock brokers come under the same suspicion; for it is not reasonable to suppose that one who really had tips worth following in his possession would utilize them as baits for clients who reward his efforts with a beggarly half-crown per cent.

Early Communal Recreation.

From The Contemporary Review.

Since the calendar first divided life into working and non-working days, the holiday —holy-day, as its name implies—has been controlled by the priestly caste. Before the abolition of slavery as an institution, the congregating of large numbers of people for worship and its attendant recreative delights presented no great danger to the ruling castes, which, of course, included the priests. But as the half-freed people in the later middle age grew in numbers and knowledge, and as they filled the priesthood from their ranks, the danger became more and more acute. As we might have expected, on the decline of the priestly power the other ruling classes, at first feudal and then commercial, did their best to restrict the number of holidays in the calendar. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries a city would deliberately arrange to take a month's holiday under the auspices of the Church, during which work and war would cease, and the whole city would turn out to enjoy itself. It was at this time the guilds found their chief recreation under the direction of the monks in the performance of mystery and miracle plays, and these festivals continued right on into the sixteenth century. For instance, in the "Mystery of the Acts of the Apostles," which relates in verse the history of all the Apostles, from the death of Christ to their own martyrdom, the whole population of Bourges turned out for forty days to witness the spectacle. In these performances it will be remembered the guilds were the actors and the monks often the authors, and, probably, always the stage managers—the stage directions being written in Latin, the rest of the mystery in the vernacular.

The Water Beetle.

From The Spectator.

The great carnivorous water beetle, the dytiscus, after catching and eating other creatures all day, with two-minute intervals to come up, poke the tips of its wings out of the water, and jam some air against its spiracles, before descending once more to its subaqueous hunting grounds, will rise by night from the surface of the Thames, lift again those horny wing cases, unfold a broad and beautiful pair of gauzy wings, and whirl off on a visit of love and adventure to some distant pond, on to which it descends like a bullet from the air above. When people are sitting in a greenhouse at night with no lamp lighted, talking or smoking, they sometimes hear a smash, as if a pebble had been dropped on the glass from above. It is a dytiscus beetle, whose compound eyes have mistaken the shine of the glass in the moonlight for the gleam of a pond. At night some of the whirligig beetles, the shiny beanlike creatures seen whirling in incessant circles in corners by the bank, make a quite audible and almost musical sound upon the water.

Different Laughs.

From The Westminster Review.

Sometimes, however, we judge the laughter of men who say what is funny in quite a different way. We do not think it arises from the perception of the intellectual relations of the representations involved, but rather from a feeling of the promotion of some interest. There are laughs of triumph, and laughs of scorn. These are merely considered indicative of certain states of feeling of, which we may not approve, but not usually associated with such mental relations as those here represented with Thomas M. Walter's [illegible] Others attribute this [illegible] with a pleasure in the perception of the promotion of some interest that many psychologists overlook the disinterested pleasure. But it is the pleasure taken in the perception of the intellectual relations of representations that explains why that which involves the promotion of an interest is regarded in the particular way in which these relations become apparent. In order to make something appear laughable, it is put in a certain form which would not be better than certain others were it not that there is a disinterested pleasure in what is laughable. This disinterested pleasure, and the desire to enjoy it, makes others then adopt the point of view which renders it possible. This is what makes ridicule such a dangerous weapon; for, more than anything else, it makes us take a required standpoint, and this, very often, is half the battle.

Congested London Thoroughfares.

From The National Review.

In almost every large foreign city wide streets or boulevards have been cut within the century. Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Vienna, do not suffer from our congested thoroughfares. Abroad it is no uncommon sight to see tramways in the centre, wheeled traffic on either side in two lines, with, outside that again, tracks for both cycles and pedestrians. Something of the kind is essential in London. Fast traffic must be separated from slow if transit is to be quick, and the bigger London grows, the greater the area that it covers, the greater the necessity for quick transit to take the worker swiftly from his labor in the heart of London to the better air of the suburbs. As it is, the cyclist and the motorist lose much of the advantage in speed possessed by their mounts the minute they enter traffic. The police have made ineffectual efforts to compel all carmen and drivers of vehicles moving at a slow or walking pace to keep as near as possible to the left hand side. Were this rule stringently enforced it might be of some value, but every cyclist who rides in traffic knows that it is more honored in the breach than by observance. Moreover, slow-moving vehicles near the curb find their progress checked at every moment by vans and cars loading or unloading. The big carrier companies have been approached on the subject of sending their vans by back streets or doing their work in the night or early hours of the day, but they maintain, with every appearance of reason, that this is impossible, and they complain that as things are they find it daily more and more difficult to get through their business. Obviously, to exile their vans from the streets in the "rush" hours—a measure that has been advocated—would be a staggering blow at the none too prosperous trade of London. The omnibuses, which are almost as slow and troublesome, are a necessity—unless we have tramways. But between them, vans and omnibuses render really fast progress impossible.

Modern Wreckers.

From Pearson's Magazine.

Although the work of destroying derelicts at sea falls upon Government shoulders, it is not a little remarkable that the work of salvage—the work of raising wrecks, and of rescuing derelicts, when possible, from distruction—is entirely in the hands of private corporations.

It is an interesting experience to spend a morning in the offices of one of the great salvage or "wrecking" companies, which have now become so essential for the welfare of a maritime nation, not only because they save the majority of fine vessels that are driven into positions of peril, but because they keep clear channels in all the world's ports.

On one of the walls a large slate will be noticed which tells the exact position of every ship that has recently been disabled. If the day happens to be stormy, with great seas rolling outside the harbor, the telephone and telegraph wires are kept busy reporting accidents along different sections of the coast.

Instructions flash over the wires; specially constructed boats, fitted with every necessity, from divers to derricks, are dispatched with all haste to the scene of the accident; officials hurry to the fatal spot, while the company's photographer puts his traps together to be able to provide pictorial reports of the work as it progresses.

From rendering assistance to harbor tugs which have run aground—a task which occupies only a few hours—the work ranges to saving great liners or disabled ships of war, involving operations on gigantic scales, not likely to be completed within weeks, or even months.

The old-time word "wreckers" has today completely lost its original meaning and fascination. The wreckers of romance and history lived by plundering wrecks, for which they themselves were responsible as often as not. The wreckers of to-day live by an honorable calling, for the wrecking of a ship now means the saving of ship and cargo for the benefit of her lawful owners.

"Starving Russia."

From The Fortnightly Review.

In a sombre book which has very recently appeared in Germany, under the title of "Starving Russia," written in collaboration by Dr. Lohmann, a German physician, and M. Parvus, a Russian economist, it is maintained that the annual budget has only been balanced by the startling device of taking the necessary sums out of the capital borrowed for ostensibly productive purposes. The argument is that from Jan. 1, 1887, to Jan. 1, 1898, Russia raised her debt from 4,287,600,000 to 6,169,000,000 rubles. The increase, therefore, was 1,702,400,000 rubles. But it is claimed that in the same period only 1,216,000,000 rubles were expended upon railways and productive development. The inference is that a total of 486,000,000 rubles has been used to conceal successive deficits—or 45,000,000 rubles a year, which is almost precisely the amount of M. Witte's sinking fund. If the charge of M. Parvus is well founded, then the Czar's Finance Minister's method of paying off debt would be a form of floating the dog with which he own tail, enabling M. Witte to point to the exact proportion of his gains. We cannot presume that the authors of "Starving Russia" are more accurate than the brilliant balance sheets, and the final effect upon old Western judgment is that of an [illegible]

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credulous. Its instinct has proved perfectly right unless we are to conclude that M. Witte was only induced with reluctance to conclude a new loan in order to oblige M. Delcassé. But how long is this system to go on? The Siberian Railway requires to be relaid from end to end. The Manchurian line must be hurried on. Gen. Kuropatkin cannot consider his strategical communications even tolerably complete until the Siberian and Transcaspian lines have been joined by a great north and south connection from Omsk to Tashkend, a thousand miles of more expensive construction than the State engineers have yet been called upon to undertake.

Her Parasol.

Her parasol my lady brings
To screen the sunshine from her face,
A thing of slenderness and grace,
A fluttering of scarlet strings,
A dainty froth of silken things,
A whirl of ribbon and of lace
Her parasol.

Her parasol is pink and white
With strings of scarlet sweet to see,
As dainty as a thing could be
With bows and ribbons all bedight,
And though it screens her from the light,
Alas! It screens my light from me,
Her parasol.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Grouse and Gastronomic Associations.

From The Saturday Review.

Associations go for much as early impressions. There is nothing like some cherished fragrance to awaken the chords of memory, and in our experience, memorable meals are the milestones of an earthly pilgrimage. Doubtless they are capriciously distributed, and not a few may be missing. But frizzled parsley that used to be served with the fresh sardines always conjures up all the beauties of the Bay of Naples, with Capri floating on the horizon, between the azure of sea and sky. Pig's fry reminds us of the Matterhorn in storm, because we feasted on that delicacy, when we dropped in, fasting, on Herr Seiler at Zermatt, the first guest of the season. Smoked cutlets à la Maintenon bring up the Bedouin and the sands of Ismailia, when Ismail Pacha was entertaining all and sundry. But to come back to the North, from which we have wandered far afield, as fresh herrings reach the Sound of Mull and the sea-girdled Hebrides, so the scent of roast grouse, like a pair of seven-league boots or the enchanted carpet of the Arabian magician, sends us ranging in fancy through the Northern desolation.

A generation ago there were few fashionable hotels in the Highlands, and none of those detestable Hydropathic establishments, which are neither fish, flesh, nor red herring. But when on a walking tour, with fishing-rod and knapsack, you could always arrange for quarters in some decent inn. With short warning, and on the second evening at all events, you could generally fare sumptuously. There were trout from the loch and grouse from the hill, followed by a potful of preserved cranberry, with plentiful libations of rich yellow cream, corrected by the genuine Islay or Glenlivat. And those modest landladies, though they might not boast the skill of Meg Dodds, had sound notions of good old-fashioned cookery. Bread sauce, to our mind, is a solecism with grouse: admirable as an accompaniment to pheasant or partridge, with grouse it is an insipid superfluity. Though bread crumbs are unobjectionable, we have no opinion of them. Potato chips are neither here nor there: but they are worthless unless very delicately fried. The true way to dress a grouse, like most excellent methods, is simple in the extreme. Roast quickly before a brisk fire. Ten minutes before serving, dredge with baked flour and baste freely with butter. But this is the point: Serve on bread, toasted under the birds while roasting, and thoroughly saturated with butter.

Tea as a Meal.

From Notes and Queries.

An earlier suggestion of the use of the word "tea" as descriptive of a meal than its employment in "The Vicar of Wakefield" (1766) is to be found in "Moll Flanders," published in 1722, (though solemnly declared by Defoe to have been "written in the year 1683,") the heroine severely blaming a female friend for spreading a story "when she had not the least ground more than a little tea-table chat." Congreve, moreover, in 1700 had employed a similar phrase, Mirabell, in "The Way of the World," (IV., 1.,) defining "genuine and authorized tea-table talk" as "mending of fashions, spoiling reputations, railing at absent friends, and so forth." Mrs. Millamant in the same scene declaring her intention to be "sole empress of my tea table." This would indicate a separate meal, though it might cover only what the same author had six years previously described in "The Double Dealer," (I., 1.,) when the ladies were described by Mellefont as "at the end of the gallery, retired to their tea and scandal, according to their ancient custom after dinner."

Nirvana.

We talk and work, we come and go;
And, then, the close of all we do
Is gentle Sleep.

We gather up some little store;
Yet, when 'tis ours, we want no more
Than dreamless Sleep.

We praise and blame, we smile and frown,
Then all our weary lives sink down
In endless Sleep.

—The Academy.

A Cornet Performance.

From Good Words.

In the early part of Queen Victoria's reign a very talented family of the name of Distin earned considerable fame both in this country and on the Continent by their singing and admirable performance upon a quintet of saxhorns. Subsequently the party broke up, and one of the members decayed to start a musical instrument shop in Cranbourn Street, Leicester Square. He was, however, in very indifferent pecuniary circumstances, and his "stave" had hardly advanced beyond its four bare walls, which Distin himself was engaged in whitewashing, when a customer arrived and purchased a cornet. Hugely appreciating that his guest would not [illegible]

he obtained on approval a cornet, value 25s. Returning with this, he expatiated upon its beauties, and to prove them performed upon it himself so superbly that his customer, convinced that he had here a really exceptional instrument, very readily paid the ten guineas demanded. This sum, it is said, enabled Distin to start a business which was rapidly successful and eventually sold for a considerable amount.

That English Schoolboy.

From Chambers's Journal.

A boy, aged ten, thus answers a question as to the cause of the Transvaal disturbances: "Krugger and Kannerbulism is one. He is a man of blud. Mr. Chamberling has wrote to him sayin come out and fite or else give up the blud of the English you have took. he is a boardutchman and a wickid heethin. lord Kitchener has sent for his goary blud and to bring back his scanderlus hed ded or alive."

An essay on Mr. Gladstone by a boy of eleven states: "Mr. Gladstone lovd everybody. he lovd publicums and cinners and frishmen. he wanted the Irish to come to England and have home rool, but Mr. Chamberlin says, no, no. so alars he got his blud up and killd Mr. Parnel. Mr. Gladstone died with great rispect and is burrid in Westminster with pieceful ashes."

The boy writer of the following is decidedly backward in his Tennyson. Concerning the late Poet Laureate he writes: "Tenyson wrote buteifull poims with long hair and studid so much that he sed mother will you call me airly dear? his most gratist poim is called the idle king. he was made a lord but he was a good man and wrote many hoads. he luvd our dear Queen so much that he made a poim to her called the fairy Queen."

Wall Street—By the Ticker.

There by the ticker some one lies,
The floor is red with stains,
And while a face is turning gray
The busy ticker croons away
Of losses and of gains.

There by the crooning ticker lies
Hope, love, ambition, pride;
For him who wields the tragic pen
A tale is there to harrow men
Who hurry on outside.

Somewhere, perhaps, a little face
Is pressed against a pane
In eager watchfulness for one
Who, while the changing seasons run,
Shall let her watch in vain.

There by the ticker some one lies
Whose weary face is gray,
And at his feet a mocking pile
Of fragile tape keeps growing while
The ticker croons away.

—S. E. KISER in Leslie's Weekly.

The Coming Pope.

From The Spectator.

The Pope has in recent years always been an Italian, and probably always will be—an American Pope, for example, would be like a housemaid in a room full of china, always wanting to dust, and breaking something every minute out of pure zeal—but there is no reason in the theory of the election why he should not be a saintly negro from Baltimore. But the final reason is the loss of energy and cohesiveness which would be suffered by the Church. Every profession needs to hearten it some grand prize, and probably, as every sucking barrister dreams of the woolsack, so every priest dreams at his ordination of that far distant but shining tiara. It is well for the Roman system that it should be so, for otherwise the mediæval danger, the splitting up of their one and indivisible Church into "national" fragments, might be revived in greater force. Whether that would be good for the world or bad it is not for heretics to discuss, but it certainly would, for one result, impair the coherence of the Latin races. We venture to predict that the next Conclave will not be guided by any recommendation from Leo XIII., but will select with extreme rapidity the Italian Cardinal who, being otherwise qualified, has made the fewest foes. After all, the Cardinals are the picked men of their profession, and just as likely to choose well from their point of view as the English statesmen of Cabinet rank. The latter choose the Premiers, and for the most part choose men who can do the work. We can recall in English history since the Revolution but two distinctly inferior Premiers, and both of them were selected by royalty rather than co-optated. We shall have no Bute or Addington on the throne of Hildebrand.

Paris and the Provinces.

David Starr Jordan in The Popular Science Monthly.

The concentration of the energies of France in the one great City of Paris is a potent agency in the impoverishment of the blood of the rural districts. All great cities are destroyers of life. Scarcely one would hold its own in population or power were it not for the young men of the farms. In such destruction Paris has ever taken the lead. The education of the middle classes in France is almost exclusively a preparation for public life. To be an official is a great city is an almost universal ideal. This ideal but few attain, and the lives of the rest are largely wasted. Not only the would-be official, but artist, poet, musician, physician, or journalist seeks his career in Paris. A few may find it. The others, discouraged by hopeless effort or vitiated by corrosion, faint and fall. Every night some few of these cast themselves into the Seine. Every morning they are brought to the Morgue behind the old Church of Notre Dame. It is a long procession and a sad one from the provincial village to the strife and pitfalls of the great city, from hope and joy to absinthe and the Morgue. With all its pitiful aspects the one which concerns us is the steady drain on the life blood of the nation—its steady lowering of the average of the present stock of the future.

An Ambassador.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The oft-quoted epigram, "An Ambassador is a good man sent abroad to lie for the sake of his country," was fatal to the author, Sir Henry Wootton. It lost him the chance of becoming Secretary of State. The text was seized upon by a Roman Catholic writer to prove that Protestants could never be necessary. Jeremy Taylor had a sermon for theological controversy, dealt with much that [illegible]

In Foreign Lands

View of the Balkan Situation by Those Interested. With a view of clearing up in the public mind the complicated situation which at present exists in the Balkans, the press of Eastern Europe has recently published a number of authoritative articles, which, coming from widely different sources, and inspired by a variety of motives, nevertheless, agree upon certain significant points. The Neues Wiener Journal of Vienna has elicited the statement from M. Nikolitch, the Servian Minister in Paris, that the Albanian question resolves itself into simply a question of hatred for the Servians favored by two circumstances—the indifference of the Turkish authorities, who fear to make any move that might incite a formidable revolt, and hence attract the attention of the powers, and, second, owing to the fact that the Sultan's bodyguard is entirely composed of native Albanians. In closing M. Nikolitch said he had no doubt that should Austria-Hungary intervene in Constantinople tranquillity in old Servia and Albania would instantly follow, as the movement for autonomy in the latter State was by no means a formidable contingency.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna prints two interviews on the subject, one from Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, the other from his Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Voivode Vukovitch, each with substantial evidence of authenticity. The Prince begins by expressing his loyalty and devotion to the Emperor of Austria, but deplores the fact that Western Europe has such a poor idea of his subjects who are really an "honest, loyal, enduring, and manly race." He declares the rumor of a triple alliance between Montengro, Servia, and Bulgaria to be "a pure invention," and he characterizes the collisions between Servians and Albanians as harmless and without international importance, showing simply the lax rule of the Turkish authorities, which was, in the very nature of things, bound to provoke expression in various ways—demands for autonomy on the part of the Albanians, and attacks upon those who would not join them in the movement.

The Voivode Vukovitch declared that Montenegro had no sympathy with the lawlessness recently manifested by her neighbors, the Albanians, and that she had no idea of attempting to annex Albania. That would be an expensive enterprise, entailing enormous sacrifices. Montenegro was too small and poor to undertake such a perilous project.

The Servian Prime Minister, M. Vuitch, in an interview with M. André Leval, editor of La Revue d'Orient, said that the trouble in Novi Bazar, described last week in these columns, was chiefly to be attributed to three causes: The desire of the Mohammedans to defend themselves against the manoeuvres of the Macedonian committees which had now transferred their base of operations from Bulgaria to Albania; second, the laxity of the Turkish authorities; and, thirdly, that for the tithe there had been substituted a heavier tax securing for the State an eighth of all the produce of the soil and of the breeding of cattle. To these causes, he concluded, should be added the racial quarrels of Albanians and Montenegrins inhabiting the Servian frontier districts.

Russia and Servia. M. Vuitch, in the foregoing interview, also had considerable to say concerning the relations between Russia and Servia. In regard to the reported Russo-Servian military agreement, he said that he did not see the necessity for such a convention, as the bonds which united Servia to Russia were stronger than any convention could be. Referring to the contemplated journey of the King and Queen to St. Petersburg, which would certainly take place in the Autumn, M. Vuitch said that it had been decided upon since the Czar had consented to become the King's sponsor on his marriage, and although a visit of thanks, it would also have its political aspect, for the King would seize the opportunity of once more affirming his sentiments of sincere loyalty toward Russia, to which country Servia was united by so many ethnographical and historical ties.

The Information of Vienna in discussing the Russo-Servian entente declares that Russia has been drawn into intimate relations with Servia from economic rather than from military reasons, and through fear of the growing influence of German and Austrian commercialism in the Balkans. Evidences of this, declares the Information, are everywhere apparent in Servian finances, commerce, and industry. Agents from St. Petersburg are in the Servian capital with a view of founding a large Balkanic bank which shall deliver Servia from economic and financial dependence upon Berlin and Vienna, the extent of which dependency was recently explained at length in these columns. The object of this bank, says the Information, would be to support the Balkan States in important enterprises and to assist them, when necessary, in their financial embarrassments. It is expected that the bank will be founded in Bukharest with a nominal capital of about 100,600,000f., and that branches will be opened in all the capitals of the Balkan States.

The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg recently stated in an article bearing upon the same subject that although Russia had emancipated the existing Balkan States from the Turkish yoke she had no idea to have her influence completely neutralised by Germany's economic supremacy.

Spain and England. A recent cable dispatch from Madrid, which expressed the probability of Spain's asking the powers to guarantee her integrity, very likely drew its inspiration from the Opposition Spanish press, which ten days ago strongly resented certain intimations of the semi-official press that a plan was on foot for a more equitable agreement between Spain and Great Britain than the one now existing, and that what made such an agreement of particular weight at this time was not so much the excitement growing out of the Gibraltar defense question as the fact that Portugal's cordial relations with Great Britain placed Spain at a great disadvantage. The matter of an Anglo-Spanish entente cordiale has been led up to very quietly, and may mean nothing after all, but a means to restore tranquillity in regard to England; but the Opposition press sees in such a policy the certain humiliation of Spain.

The Imparcial of Madrid notes a change in the demeanor of English statesmen toward Spain. It says that a great and significant difference exists between the references of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain to Spain at the time of her misfortunes and the manner in which she has been spoken of in recent debates. It considers that the fact that Spain has shown herself solvent after the enormous burdens which her disasters placed upon her, and that she is overcoming her internal difficulties, proves her vitality. It declares that public opinion in England is becoming convinced that Spain's neutrality is more advantageous than Spain's enmity, and that the supposition that Spain is more or less forcibly allied with France is disappearing, though slowly.

The Correspondencia recently published an interview with Gen. Azcarraga, in which the former Minister of War said that he was convinced that England's interests would keep her from breaking with Spain, and might even be the means of drawing the two countries closer together. He said that if Spain attempted to place batteries commanding the unfinished works of Gibraltar, perhaps England might threaten to enter Spanish territory. He did not attach importance to the presence of the powerful British fleet now at Gibraltar, as it frequently visited those waters. He thought that if England should desire to exchange Gibraltar, she would prefer Ceuta to the Balearic Islands or the Canaries, but he considered Spain could not give up Ceuta; she must keep it at any cost, because it was her best-defended possession.

Portugal and The Vatican. When Queen Maria Pia of Portugal went to Rome in order to "assist" at the christening of the infant Princess Yolanda it was declared by the Clerical press of Portugal that an interview would also be sought with the Pope, which would undoubtedly soon show its effect upon the Church of Portugal. It will be recalled that Maria Pia, Queen Dowager, is sister of the late King Humbert and mother of King Charles of Portugal, whose Government is attempting to put into execution a measure against the religious orders.

The following episode which characterized the stay of Queen Pia in Rome comes from a source which is well informed. On her arrival in Rome the Vatican conveyed a hint to her through the Portuguese Minister that if she would apply for an audience with the Pope, his Holiness would waive the rule which excludes Roman Catholic Princes from being received by the Pope when they pay their respects to the Italian Court. It was stipulated, however, that Queen Maria Pia should not drive to the Vatican from the Quirinal in a Court carriage, but that she should proceed from the Portuguese Legation for the Vatican in the carriage of the Portuguese Minister.

But Queen Pia not only refused to apply for an audience, but gave out the statement that as she had gone to Rome on a family occasion, she had no intention of calling on the Pontiff. She is said to have added:

"I will never subject myself, even with the consent of my nephew, the King of Italy, to the indecorous comedy of starting from a place which is not my residence and in a carriage not belonging to the Court. I belong to Portugal, and, though the King of Portugal is my son, I cannot meddle in questions of State, and still less lay my conduct open to an interpretation which would correspond neither to the truth nor to the feelings of the people. It must never [illegible] tion in the King and the Government." Osservatore Romano, however, in a Vatican communiqué has denied that there had been any overtures made to Queen Maria Pia "other than those customarily made to royalties of Catholic States when visiting Rome."

The Anti-American Movement in Austria. A cable dispatch from Vienna published last Thursday morning contained extracts from an article giving as the semi-official opinion of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office that European States would have to combine against the industrial and commercial competition which threatened them from America. The latest mail advices from Vienna show that the organ of the Foreign Office simply gives expression to a feeling which for some time has been steadily growing in Austria. The expressions, which have aroused most discussion so far, recently appeared in an article in the Sonn und Montags Zeitung, in which the writer attempted to draw a moral for Europe by the recent events in China. While Germany, he says, was arming for the expedition to China with a view to establishing her military prestige, the United States was lying in wait for the opportunity of bartering the unity of the powers against her own commercial progress.

The writer continues: "Even if the European powers should succeed in forming among themselves a kind of protectionist Customs Union, their position would not be a favorable one, as they would still be obliged to import large quantities of foodstuffs from America, a circumstance which in itself exposes them to the permanent danger of economic dependence on the transatlantic Continent."

The Vienna correspondent of The London Times in calling attention to the theoretical Pan-European movement, which has taken such a firm hold of the Austrian and German press, says: "Without attaching undue importance to all the recent talk about a Pan-European combination against the United States, it unquestionably deserves attention, not because there is any prospect of its realization, but as a symptom of the growing jealousy of the United States, which has lately been manifested in different degrees in many parts of the Continent. This jealousy is not exclusively prompted by commercial considerations; in more than one instance it proceeds from deep-rooted political envy and dislike of the mighty Republic which has now asserted and established its right to rank as a great power."

Foreign Students in Germany. The other day the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES called attention to the fact that the very large percentage of foreign students at the German universities gave rise to grievance in academical quarters, as the lack of proficient scholarship on the part of the foreigners caused a lowering of the standard of the courses which was in no wise offset by the small increase in revenues. This is the point made by the German professors, while the German students protest on their part that a disproportionate share of the accommodations in the laboratories of the universities and the technical high schools is given foreigners, to the disadvantage of the native students, for whom they were primarily intended.

At present there are 2,606 foreigners registered at German universities, not including the technical schools, of whom 717 are Russians, which is far in excess of the normal, owing to the unfortunate condition of Russian universities; 507 are Austrians, 250 Swiss, 157 Englishmen, 323 Americans, 154 Asiatics, mostly from Japan; 68 Bulgarians, 50 Dutchmen, 47 Frenchmen, 35 Turks, and contingents from many other nations. Of the whole number of foreigners, 855 are studying at Berlin, 370 at Leipsic, 232 at Munich, 159 at Heidelberg, 141 at Halle, 140 at Freiberg, and 102 at Göttingen. The rest are at Bonn and the smaller universities.

The Netherlands Railway Again. The meeting which was recently held in Amsterdam by the stockholders of the Netherlands South African Railway Company to protest against the taking over of the line by the British Government without adequate compensation to the holders of stock was largely attended by German holders, who went there at the express intimation of their Government that their rights would be looked after.

The Directors submitted two documents, the first of which was the opinion of an eminent German legal authority on the situation created by the British seizure of the railway. The second document was a letter addressed to Mr. Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Directors, in which they laid stress on the character of the railway as "a Transvaal company." The company maintains that apart from its general legal obligations it was bound by the terms of its concession to place its railway at the disposal of the Transvaal Government in the event of war or of civil strife, while that Government guaranteed the company against consequent loss. The claim of the British Government in seizing the line, it will be recalled, was that it was a line owned by foreigners giving its aid and support to the enemies of Great Britain, and in so doing became a weapon in the hands of the Boers and a lawful prize of war for the British.

In the letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary the attitude of the company during the war is explained in the light of cor- [illegible] Kleinmann, the manager of the railway, and the Military Governor. Finally the letter points out that the British Government is at present in possession of the railway, and that consequently the holders of shares and debentures have for many months been deprived of all revenue from the enterprise. The British Government, according to the petitioners, while making use of the rights conveyed by the concession, has given no indication of the manner in which it proposes to fulfil the obligations which the concession imposes. The Directors, therefore, ask the British Government, in the interests of a large number of shareholders of all nationalities, to make an early declaration of its intentions with regard to the future of the company.

To Reconstruct the Harbor of Odessa. Prince Khilkoff, the Russian Minister of Ways of Communication, who is well known in the United States, is at present in Odessa for the purpose of consulting the harbor authorities with a view of making various extensions and improvements at that port. Considering that Odessa has within the last few months become the western terminus of two new lines of steamers, one extending to the Persian Gulf and the other to Russian ports on the Pacific, and particularly owing to the fact of her growing importance as a grain exporting centre, it has been felt that something should be done to do away with the endless inconveniences experienced by shippers in consequence of the lack of proper harbor facilities. It has time and time again been pointed out in the press of those countries, whose merchant marine has interests at Odessa, that, while other Continental ports are spending vast sums of money on improvements, Odessa has been content to carry on its shipping business with facilities which, even as far back as twenty years ago, were considered antiquated and insufficient. It is said to be no uncommon thing for an incoming steamer to lie up in Odessa Harbor for a week or more, waiting for a berthing turn at one of the few poorly appointed docks.

One of the proposals which Prince Khilkoff will consider is the construction of what will practically be a new harbor. It is proposed to extend the present breakwater in such a manner as to inclose a considerable portion of the roads hitherto open, and to build a special long dock for the grain traffic, with a line of railway and elevators complete. The question of carrying out other improvements on a large scale is also being discussed by Prince Khilkoff, whose presence on the spot indicates to European maritime circles that the Russian Government's intention is cordially to assist the local authorities in their endeavor to render the port adequate to the demands of its expanding trade.

Decline of Anti-Semitism in Vienna. Ever since the Dreyfus case reached its climax in Rennes, students of European politics have noticed a gradual reaction setting in against anti-Semiticism wherever this movement has been most pronounced. Vienna, with its Jew-baiting Burgomaster, Dr. Lueger, has long been considered the impregnable stronghold of the anti-Semites of Austria. Dr. Lueger, however, and his following in the Reichsrath, the Diet, and the Municipal Council have just suffered a severe defeat at the election for the Provincial Diet of Lower Austria. It is said that the defeat of their candidate by a Social Democrat of Jewish extraction in a Vienna constituency is an unmistakable symptom of the progressive decline of the so-called Christian Socialists, or, in other, words, of the demoralising faction which formerly terrorized not only the Municipal Council and the Provincial Diet, but the Imperial Reichsrath itself.

Dr. Lueger's candidate was defeated by the combined efforts of the German and Czech working classes, who, under the name of Social Democrats, have won much sympathy by their record in the Reichsrath, where they are represented by about a dozen seats. The victory of the Social Democrats, who are not what are known in America as Socialists, but merely radical legislative reformers, is deemed all the more important because the anti-Semites by a long series of successes had at their disposal all the influence of the anti-Semitic administration both of the province and of the municipality. The election took place under a suffrage which had been gerrymandered for their own purposes by the anti-Semitic majority in the Diet. It disfranchises thousands of the working classes who have a vote in the elections for the Reichsrath.

Rapid Traveling in Egypt. Sir Reginald Wingate, who succeeded Lord Kitchener as the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, is now on his way to London from Cairo to lay an exhaustive report on the Soudan Provinces before the British Foreign Office. Throughout his journey into the Soudan he was accompanied by Slatin Pasha and Capts. Markham and Bailey. Some idea of the remarkable advance that has been made in transportation facilities in Egypt may be gathered when it is said that the party performed the journey from Roseires, in the Sennar Province, near the Abyssinian frontier, and between 400 and 500 miles south of Khartoum, to Cairo, a distance of over 1,800 miles, in one week. Over 600 miles of the journey were covered by river. This time includes a stop of twenty-nine hours' duration at Khartoum and another of sixteen hours at Assuan.

Six Trains Daily for Chicago—NEW YORK CENTRAL.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair, continued warm; winds southwesterly.

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HOT WAVE SPREADS EAST AND NORTHWARD

Situation Decidedly Serious in the Corn Belt.

Weather Bureau Officials See No Immediate Prospect of Relief—Pacific Coast Delightfully Cool.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A hot wave of unusual and in many places record-breaking intensity is again prevalent over the central western part of the country, and is spreading eastward and northward. The Central West reported extraordinarily high temperatures to the Weather Bureau to-day. The maximum temperature line of 100 degrees included the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois and Oklahoma Territory.

To-night at Chicago at 7 o'clock the temperature was 100 degrees, exceeding by several degrees anything ever before recorded at that time of the day. A serious feature is the showing made in the States of Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, where the temperatures have been 90 degrees or over for more than a month. For eighteen days of this time the thermometer at Kansas City registered 100 degrees or more. Weather Bureau officials do not care to make any predictions as to the prospects of relief. They say that none as yet is in sight.

The seriousness of the situation to the crops is increased by the lack of rain, none of importance having fallen in the corn belt for three days, and there apparently being no prospects. The rain which gave a partial relief to the States of the corn belt during the past week was not by any means general in character, but a succession of thunder showers affording temporary relief to the over-parched ground and grain.

The relative high barometer in the southeast section of the country shows a persistent continuation of warm southerly winds, and there appears to be no prospect of a change until the appearance of a high barometer in the Northwest, where a low pressure now has full swing. Such relief of a local character as is held out in the meantime, it is stated, will be due to local thundershowers, which always accompany periods of protracted heat. Some rains have fallen in the last twenty-four hours in the South Atlantic States, the Gulf States, and in the extreme Southwest, notably in Northern Arizona, where rain has fallen since yesterday morning.

Contrasted with the remainder of the country the Pacific Coast is enjoying a period of cool weather, San Francisco reporting a temperature to-night of 56 degrees as the result of cooling breezes from the ocean.

Some of the maximum temperatures officially reported to the Weather Bureau to-day are the following, although they are in instances lower than those recorded by the local thermometers:

Atlanta, Ga., 90; Boston, 90; Chicago, 102; Cincinnati, 100; Davenport, Iowa, 106; Denver, 94; Des Moines, Iowa, 104; Helena, 104; Indianapolis, 100; Jacksonville, Fla., 88; Kansas City, Mo., 104; Little Rock, 98; New Orleans, 90; New York, 92; Platte, Neb., 100; Omaha, 104; Pittsburg, 94; Salt Lake, 98; St. Louis, 106; St. Paul, 98; Springfield, Ill., 106; Vicksburg, Miss., 98; Washington, D. C., 90.

PRAY FOR RAIN IN ST. LOUIS.

Thermometer Registers 106 Degrees on the Day Set Aside for Fasting and Special Services.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—On this, the day that Gov. Dockery designated for fasting and prayer that the present drought might be broken in Missouri, all records for hot weather in St. Louis were equaled, the Weather Bureau thermometer on the Custom House registering 106 degrees. On the streets and in exposed places the mercury went many degrees higher. The record of 106 was made in the early 80s.

As early as 7 o'clock A. M. the day gave promise of being unusually warm. At that time the thermometer registered 90 degrees, and from then on until 3:30 P. M. the mercury steadily climbed upward under the impulse of a fierce sun shining from a cloudless sky. Hardly a breath of air stirred all day, and the little that did circulate came as the draught from a furnace, so intensely hot was it.

During the day the relative humidity, as reported by the Weather Bureau, ranged between 30 and 52 degrees. The intense heat extended all over the State. At different points the maximum temperature was as follows: Kansas City, 104; Chillicothe, 114; Bowling Green, 112; Paris, 108; Monroe City, 107; Springfield, 100.

The Governor's proclamation was very generally heeded, nearly every church in the city holding well attended services, given up to prayer that the drought, which has prevailed several months, and threatens the destruction of all vegetation, might be broken.

This is the second proclamation of the character ever made in the history of Missouri. In 1875, a time of drought and grasshopper pest, Gov. Hardin called upon the people of the State to pray for relief. This call was also generally observed.

WHEAT FED TO STOCK.

Grass Crop in Missouri and Kansas Ruined by Drought.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Norman J. Coleman, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, who has been receiving for the last week full reports on the hay crop from all the agricultural districts of Missouri and Kansas, asserts that this is the most disastrous period that has visited the country for a generation. He has advised the various farmers' associations of this State to begin sowing at once a second grass crop, which, it is recognized, will be dependent on the drenchings of a long rain. The advice carries with it the significance of his statement that the first grass crop has been eliminated.

"The conditions reported now are much more dangerous than they were one week ago," said Mr. Coleman. "The failure of the great pastures of the State to feed the stock dependent upon them for life has made the beef unfit for the market. Mutton has suffered in the same way. These products are poor and thin, and must be disposed of at a loss to the farmer.

"Many farmers are heeding the advice to plant turnips, grass, barley, and even wheat. Of course the success of the experiment depends on the promised rain. There is now no relief for the pasture grass that was planted early in the season. This has been destroyed. Nothing remains but to make an attempt to stem the disaster by sowing a second supply of feed for the stock."

Farmers of Missouri are feeding wheat to their stock in some of the most parched sections of the State. They say that they have found this cheaper than resorting to the supply of oats in the present extremity. Large stock owners in Missouri have been shipping their horses and cattle across the river into parts of Illinois which have escaped the worst of the wave of heat.

Rain Revives Texas Cotton.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 21.—During the past three days reports of good rains have been received from about ten counties in Texas, about one-half of them in the cotton growing section. A group of large cotton-producing counties in the central portion of the State have had no rain, but elsewhere the fall has been sufficient for the immediate needs of the crop. Picking will begin in Southwestern Texas during the coming week, and the cotton is beginning to open freely in South Central Texas. To-day's rain extended well over South Texas.

HEAT AND LIGHTNING GENERAL IN EUROPE.

Tourists in Austrian Tyrol Killed—Children Meet Death While Ringing Church Bells.

LONDON, July 22.—Over the greater part of the British Isles the weather continues very hot. The temperature in London yesterday reached 88 degrees Fahrenheit. At many places in the provinces it was higher, the record for Bristol being 95. Cooler weather, however, is now prognosticated.

An extraordinary number of persons have been struck by lightning in storms of short duration. Eight instances are reported in England, six in Germany and seven in Holland. While six tourists were climbing a mountain in the Austrian Tyrol, the lightning struck two, killing them outright, while the four others were disabled.

In Palan, France, some children rang the church bells, believeing that they would thus avert the lightning, but four were killed by a bolt.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—Phenomenal heat prevails throughout all Northern Russia. The temperature in St. Petersburg to-day was 117 degrees Fahrenheit. In Odessa it was 103, and the rate of mortality there is 70 per cent. above the normal.

COPENHAGEN, July 21.—A hot wave is spreading over Denmark. At several places to-day the temperature reached 91 degrees.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—The temperature here to-day was 84 degrees Fahrenheit.

Condition of Prussian Crops.

BERLIN, July 21.—The Prussian crop report showing conditions July 15 discloses no change in Winter wheat, and rye from June 15. Summer wheat and rye, however, are 1-10 points worse; oats 6-10 worse, potatoes 2-10, clover 3-10, lucerne 5-10, and meadows 4-10. The scale begins at 1, which is perfect; 5 the worst.

JACOB S. ROGERS'S ESTATE APPRAISED AT $6,000,000.

Real Estate Valued at $1,000,000—Metropolitan Museum of Art Will Get About $5,000,000.

PATERSON, N. J., July 21.—The executors of the estate of Jacob S. Rogers appointed to act during the pendency of the litigation resulting from the filing of the numerous caveats to the will have been examining into the value of the estate, which, it appears, is something like $6,000,000.

A somewhat careful examination of the railroad and other securities owned by the estate tends to confirm the estimate of their value made by William Pennington a few days after the death of Mr. Rogers, this estimate being that the value of the securities would amount to about $5,000,000. But the deceased had more real estate than he had been credited with.

His real estate in New Jersey consists of property on Park Avenue and Market Street, and lateral thoroughfares, together with his farms and mountain lands in the township of Pompton. The latter are very extensive. He owned most of the mountain lying between Oakland and Midvale. A straight line drawn through his possessions there would be considerable over five miles in length. Although this property is worth little, his lots in Paterson are valuable. In New York he owned valuable property on Broadway, whose value is estimated to be $150,000. It has also been ascertained that he owned five lots on Fifth Avenue, in the heart of the residence section of that thoroughfare. Another possession of his has been discovered in a large tract of real estate on Staten Island. He also owned large tracts of real estate in Virginia, and several other of the Southern States, the value of which is problematical.

All together the real estate is valued at a million dollars. This added to the five millions of perscnal property would make the estate foot up about six million dollars, and it may go beyond that figure when all the returns are in.

The administrators appointed by the Chancellor have appointed three appraisers who will begin on Thursday next to estimate the value of all the property. The appraisers are William Berdan, Treasurer of the Paterson Safe Deposit and Trust Company; Henry C. Knox, cashier of the Paterson National Bank, and John R. Beam, law partner of William Pennington.

The present indications are that the Metropolitan Museum of Art will receive about $5,000,000, providing the will be sustained. The bequest to the museum will not be hampered by the two trust funds for nephews created by the will. These trust funds lie upon the real estate, and the chances seem to be that the personal estate will be turned over almost intact within a year.

ATTEMPT TO DEFAME PRIEST.

Circulars Condemning Father Muldoon Distributed in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Adhering to the walls of the Cathedral of the Holy Name to-day, and in packages on the sidewalk, just as the greatest crowds came to church, were circulars, signed with the name of an ex-priest. The circular, which passed into thousands of hands, was couched in the frankest language and denounced the coming consecration of Father Muldoon as Assistant Bishop as a desecration. The circular attacked the good name of Father Muldoon and several other priests, charging them with the most scandalous conduct and crimes, drunkenness and dishonesty being the lesser ones mentioned.

The circular, which was addressed to Archbishop Feehan, called the latter's attention to the fact that the subscriber had called the Archbishop's attention to these alleged facts before, and it mentioned that copies of the paper had been sent to Mgr. Martinelli and another in Rome, besides to the Pope himself. Before the authorities could prevent it, several thousand of the papers had been distributed, and some of them had found their way into the hands of women and girls.

Neither Father Muldoon, who is to be consecrated this week, nor the Archbishop would talk about the matter to-night, but it is said that they suspect that the obnoxious paper came from some of the twenty-three priests who protested against Father Muldoon's elevation. It is thought that the signing ex-priest would not have circulated the paper on his own initiative. The priests, however, deny all knowledge of the circular, and some of them say they never heard of the charges. They deplore the circular and its circulation, and they fear it will hurt their cause.

Mrs. Allen's Inheritance Tax.

TRENTON, N. J., July 21.—Mrs. Lily Barnes Allen, to whom Pierre Lorillard willed his Rancocas Farm and all its stock, will, it is said, have to pay the State of New Jersey 5 per cent. of the value of the bequest under the Collateral Inheritance Tax act. Appraisers will be appointed by the Chancellor to determine the value of the property.

Killed by Train at Jamaica.

Dennis F. Healey, twenty-five years of age, of 41 New York Avenue, Jamaica, Queens Borough, was hit by an east-bound Long Island Railroad train under the Washington Avenue bridge in Jamaica, yesterday morning and killed.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Four-Line Track to the West.

Eliminates danger, accelerates speed, and accommodates a stupendous traffic.—Adv.

TROLLEY CARS CRASH ON CONEY ISLAND BRIDGE

At Least Eight Persons Injured in the Aocident.

Railroad Officials Deny that the Collision Took Place—A Woman Found Lying by the Tracks.

At least eight persons were injured last night shortly before midnight in a collision of trolley cars on the bridge over the Coney Island Creek. Seven were treated by an ambulance surgeon in Brooklyn, and one other, a woman, was found lying unconscious by the police after the accident. She was lying beside the trestle and had many bad cuts and bruises.

It was reported early this morning that there had probably been one or two more injuries as a result of the accident, but, if so, the persons who sustained them went home without treatment.

The cars crashed on the tracks at one end of the trestle, said the police of Coney Island. The railroad employes at the Coney Island depot denied emphatically that any accident had taken place, even after the police had heard of it from outside sources and went to the bridge to inquire about the particulars.

The railroad officials, when the collision occurred, telephoned to the Seney Hospital, in Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, that they wanted an ambulance to meet a car that would shortly come into the old Culver Line Depot, at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

The collision took place at 11:30 o'clock, and it was after midnight that the police went to the bridge and listened to a starter, Charles Oberland, deny that the affair had occurred.

After hearing his statement Mrs. Allen of 141 State Street, Brooklyn, was found beside the tracks. The railroad men had not seen her there when they sent the injured to Brooklyn.

When the collision took place more than a hundred passengers were on the two cars together. At first it was reported at the Island that forty-five had been hurt. Later it was learned from the police at headquarters in Brooklyn that the ambulance surgeon who went to meet the car at Twentieth Street and Ninth Avenue treated seven.

Six of these, though some of them were painfully hurt, could go home, and the doctor said there was no need of their being taken to the hospital. One man, whose name could not be learned, was taken there, but it was stated that his injuries were not fatal.

Mrs. Allen was taken to the Emergency Hospital at Coney Island.

BOYS' FEUD CAUSES RIOT.

Merrymakers in Indianapolis Stoned and Clubbed—One May Die.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—While 10,000 persons were crowded under the trees at Fairview Park to-night a riot broke out between the "Bungaloos," white boys, and some negro boys. The whites chased the negroes to the main pavilion and there fired several shots and stoned and clubbed the crowd.

The officers were powerless for two hours and telephoned to the Governor for a company of militia. Failing to reach the Governor, fifteen policemen were asked for and sent out. Charles Daniels, a bystander, was shot through the neck and may die. Two other young men were badly beaten with clubs and a dozen or more women and children were hit with sticks and stones.

An old feud has existed between the white boys, living in the western part of the city and the negro boys. This caused the riot.

FOUND DEPOSIT OF IVORY.

Colorado Miner Unearthed Remains of Mastodons in Alaska.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 21.—Thomas McQuillan, an old-time Colorado miner, stopped in Denver to-day on his way to the Smithsonian Institution, and told of a remarkable Alaskan find, the value of which he puts at a fabulous figure. It is a deposit of prehistoric ivory, which he says he found while out prospecting with a party of Indians.

"We had been out some time," he says, "and while working in a gulch found signs of the presence of the remains of the arctic mastodon. On further investigation I determined that we were on the scene of a titanic conflict between a number of the monsters. Some had undoubtedly died while battling for the supremacy of the herd, while the majority had probably penetrated into the gulch and perished in some way which it would be difficult to account for.

"It was hard to determine the exact extent of the ivory deposit, but I don't believe that anything like it exists elsewhere in the world. My Indian friends took a small amount, apparently not appreciating its commercial value, and merely secured enough to satisfy their wants. I loaded up 1,000 pounds and succeeded in bringing it to this country."

"WORLD'S BEST POLICE CHIEF."

Fromme's Estimate of Devery Applauded at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 21.—Register Isaac Fromme of New York City, who is spending the Summer with his family at the Coleman House, threw bouquets at Chief of Police William S. Devery last evening. The occasion was a banquet tendered the officers and members of the Asbury Park Lawn Tennis Club, of which Mrs. Fromme is a member. The club concluded a week's tourney yesterday, and Mr. Fromme celebrated the event at his hotel. The prizes were distributed by Mayor Frank L. Ten Broeck, and then Register Fromme was called upon for a speech. He said:

"Asbury Park has a Mayor to be proud of. It also has the finest police force of any city in the world, barring New York, where we have, in William S. Devery, the best Chief of Police in the world."

This tribute to Devery was vigorously applauded.

FRANK T. DILWORTH MISSING.

Has Not Been at His Home in East Orange Since July 10.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 21.—A general alarm has been sent out by the police here and surrounding cities for Frank T. Dilworth, who has been missing from his home at 141 North Maple Avenue, this city, since July 10, when he went away ostensibly on business. A few days after his departure he sent his family a postal card in which he said he should return immediately. Since then nothing has been heard from him.

Dilworth is a traveling salesman for a New York firm, and is well connected. He has a wife and four small children. On account of his good habits it is feared he may have met with foul play.

The Sleepless Agent.

Electric automatic switches and signals protect Pennsylvania Railroad trains against accidents.—Adv.

BIG ALLIGATOR'S TEETH SHORTENED WITH A SAW.

Operation Required Fourteen Men—Thirteen-Foot Reptile in Bronx Zoological Park Had Killed a Smaller Tank Mate.

A remarkable operation was performed last week by Superintendent Hornaday and Curator Ditmars, assisted by a dozen keepers, on the thirteen-foot alligator which is kept in the west end of the reptile house in the Bronx Zoological Park. The alligator, which is a powerful animal, had shown signs of fierceness for some time. He bellowed much and at times got spells of fury, during which he lashed the water of his basin with his tail and sent the other alligators flying from him in terror. Just what ailed him was not known. Superintendent Hornaday said that it was prosperity, which did not agree with him. He became worse and worse as the days went by and wound up one morning by killing an eight-foot alligator in the same tank.

Somehow the smaller alligator angered the big fellow, who began chasing him around the tank, all the time bellowing furiously and lashing the water with his tail. Finally he cornered his opponent. With his two-foot maw he seized him by the middle of the body and shook him as a terrier does a rat. Then he dropped him and the injured reptile slunk into a corner and died. It was found that the teeth of the big fellow had crushed their way through the thick hide, laying open the back so that the bones and muscles could be seen.

Then it was decided that it was necessary in the interest of the future welfare of the remaining alligators that the big one's teeth should be cut.

The work was done one morning before the house was thrown open to the visitors. The smaller alligators were first driven out of the tank. Then a stoneboat was lowered into the tank, the shutterlike platform being about the dimensions of the alligator himself. The water in the tank was allowed to run out. Meanwhile a dozen keepers and assistants brought poles and blocks and tackle and several suspicious-looking saws.

Steadily the water ran lower and lower and the stoneboat sank with it until it lay almost beside the alligator. By means of long poles the reptile was prodded toward the spot where it was wanted. All this time, the huge tail kept lashing back and forth every time the alligator thought he was near enough to hit a man, but each time the keepers gave him all the room he wanted. Then a rope with a sling was lowered over his head and drawn taut, and the tail was similarly treated. Each of the legs was next secured in a like manner.

The work was a ticklish job, as the reptile kept up a fight that will be remembered for many a day by every one of the fourteen men that took part in it. His jaws went shooting back and forth and with lightning-like rapidity he darted them toward first one and then another assailant, bringing them together with a snap of his sharp double row of teeth. At last the combined efforts of the men were enough to hold the alligator. Then he was turned over on his back and lashed to the boat so that he could not move either tail or foot.

But the worst of the job remained, for his jaws were yet to be secured. By patience and repeated trials a lasso was gotten into the ponderous maw. The alligator gave one chew and the rope parted like thread. Then a wire rope had to be used. This was finally gotten into place and the upper jaw was tied to the board. Sticks were then pried between the jaws to keep them from clashing together. Thus held, the reptile is left helpless and the work of sawing off some of the longest and most dangerous teeth was soon accomplished.

When he was untied and allowed to run loose in the tank he slunk into a corner as if he felt the disgrace which had come to him.

DEVERY AS A LIFE SAVER.

Dashes from Hotel, Jumps Into a Launch, and Helps Pull Man from the Water at Rockaway.

Deputy Commissioner of Police William S. Devery aided in saving a life at Rockaway Beach yesterday. William Schmidt of 300 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, was the man saved.

Schmidt was engaged in fixing the sail of a catboat which was anchored in the bay some distance off shore and opposite the Seaside House. He was in plain view of the pier where the Slocum and Grand Republic land their passengers, and one of the big boats was approaching and the pier was jammed with persons waiting for the return trip. Devery was seated on the veranda of the Seaside House. Police Launch No. 6 was lying on the side of the pier away from where Schmidt was getting his boat ready for a sail.

Schmidt had hauled up his sail when the wind caught it and the boom went flying over as the sail filled and the yacht swung about on her mooring chain. The sweep of the boom carried him overboard. From the pier screams went up and several thousand persons began to shout and call. Devery saw the accident, dashed from the veranda, and for a man of his size made with remarkable speed for the police launch, in which was Henry Horan, the engineer. As soon as Devery jumped in she put off and ran out to Schmidt, who was pulled on board by the Deputy Commissioner and Horan.

Schmidt went back to his boat. When told who it was rescued him he did not seem greatly impressed and his remark was:

"Was the big fellow the Chief?"

YACHT MARY B. OVERTURNED.

Fourteen Members of Morrisania Yacht Club Rescued in Pelham Bay by Policemen.

Loss of life was narrowly averted yesterday afternoon when the sloop yacht Mary B., belonging to the Morrisania Yacht Club, with fourteen members aboard, capsized in Pelham Bay, about 500 feet off the Harlem Yacht Club boathouse, at City Island.

The yacht, which is twenty-five feet in length, was in charge of Capt. John English of the Morrisania Boat Club, and those aboard were intending to pay a visit to the members of the Harlem Boat Club. The Morrisania Boat Club has quarters at Oak Point. When the yacht was opposite the float of the Harlem Club a manoeuvre was attempted to bring the boat to a stop with full sail set. The wind was blowing from the southeast and fresh. It caught the sails full, and in an instant the yacht turned completely over. Some of the party on board could not swim, but those who could not were supported by those who could.

Police Captain Copeland of the Westchester Police Station, Roundsman Fraser of the same station, and Sergt. Burke of the Union Market Police Station, were standing on the float belonging to the Bridge Hotel, and near them was moored the catboat Mollie, with Capt. Johnson on board. The police officers jumped into the catboat, the line was cast off, and within a moment or two the upset voyagers were being lifted from the water.

The soaked members of the Morrisania Yacht Club were taken into the Harlem Boat Club house, and remained there until dry clothing was procured. Then they went home. Among them were John Hasner, Harry Lyon, and Fred and William Dowrie. The yacht was towed in shore.

$150,000 Fire in Taunton.

TAUNTON, Mass., July 21.—Fire to-night in the Union Block caused a damage of nearly $150,000. Among those damaged are Hacks Publishing Company, Pierce's hardware store, E. D. Tisdale, jeweler; H. T. Washburn, undertaker; A. I. Barker, druggist, and Charles Barnard, tailor.

MINE FIREMEN READY TO CALL STRIKE OFF

Will Do So To-day If They Can Get Back Their Positions.

United Mine Workers Refuse to Support the Strikers, and Say the Strike Is Ill-Advised.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 21.—The stationary firemen's strike will soon be at an end. A meeting of the executive officers of the United Mine Workers of the three anthracite districts and the chief executive officers of the Stationary Firemen's Association was held in this city to-day, for the purpose of discussing the situation. The United Mine Workers have all along been lukewarm in their support of the strike, and the firemen insisted that they define their position, once for all, as it was impossible to carry on the strike if the United Mine Workers opposed it.

With that object in view, the executive officers of the United Mine Workers agreed to come to this city and meet the strikers. The United Mine Workers were represented by twenty-six officers of the three districts. The Stationary Firemen's Association was represented by President Mullahy of the association, Thomas Barrett, Vice President; J. A. Gerrity, Secretary; Brodus Langdon, and J. F. Wade.

T. D. Nicholls, President of District No. 1, opened the discussion. He said the strike was inopportune at this time. It was detrimental to the miners, who were under agreement with the operators to remain at work for one year, and if the United Mine Workers remained out, it would mean the sacrifice of the good will of the coal operators. President Fahey of the Ninth District also spoke against the strike. He claimed the strike was inopportune, and that his men were opposed to it. President Duffey of the Seventh District said the firemen in his district did not go out on strike. This showed lack of unity, and the strike could not succeed.

Secretary Gerrity spoke for the firemen, and the sacrifices that had been made for true union principles. He said the strike had been declared by the unanimous vote of 200 delegates.

It was plain from the discussion that the United Mine Workers were overwhelmingly against the continuance of the strike. The firemen realized this, and they submitted the following questions to the United Mine Workers:

First—Will you withdraw all men of your organization from our position if the strike is declared off?

Second—Will you use your influence to have all engineers and others reinstated to their former positions if the strike is declared off?

Third—Will you allow us to meet United Mine Workers in joint conference, and to present grievances at the same time?

To the first two questions an affirmative reply was made. To the third this reply was made:

"Yes, if you join the United Mine Workers."

A resolution was then adopted calling on the Grievance Committees of the Firemen's Association to call on each coal company to-morrow and ascertain if the men who went out on strike Tuesday will get back their positions. These committees are to make a report to the same joint committee which met here to-day, and if the replies from the companies are favorable, then the strike will be officially declared off to-morrow night. The following official statement was issued from firemen's headquarters to-night:

"After the officers of the three districts of the United Mine Workers defined the attitude they contemplated assuming toward the firemen, should their strike continue, we thought that it would be to the interest of all concerned to bring it to a speedy termination, and in consequence thereof we made propositions to them which were adopted, after which we instructed the firemen to pursue all honorable methods to have their positions returned.

"Although the strike is not yet declared off until after the answers are received from their employers, yet it seems to be the prevailing opinion that should they be favorable, the action of the delegates Monday evening will end the strike. But should any one now out of employment, owing to the strike, be discriminated against, the end would be as far off as ever, as the firemen are determined to stand by those who sacrificed their positions before they would take our places. All firemen who are still at work shall remain until after this convention."

MOSQUITOES AS FIREBUGS.

New Jersey Report Says They Fill Up on Oil and Menace Property.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., July 21.—The war against mosquitoes in this village is not progressing as favorably for the residents of the place as it is for the mosquitoes, which in spite of crude oil and kerosene oil and other things calculated to kill their larvae bob up serenely and continue to do business at the old stand. Dr. W. W. Heberton, the village health physician who has charge of the campaign against the pests, says it is because the citizens do not act in cordial co-operation in the war of extermination.

Dr. Heberton says that in many cases one man may faithfully carry out the instructions regarding the placing of a thin layer of oil on the surface of standing water about his premises, but his neighbor may utterly refuse to carry out the scheme and the result is a flat failure as far as that vicinity is concerned. On the other hand, those who do not carry out the instructions say that the smell of the oil and the nuisance of having it about the place discount the benefit derived by the removal of the insects.

Another danger is said to have been added to country life since the oil was spread upon the mosquito-troubled waters of South Orange. The mosquitoes absorb quantities of the oil, and when one or two of them secure entrance to a house, as they sometimes do, the occupants have to be very vigilant lest the insects fly into a lamp or gas jet and catch fire. On more than one occasion this is said to have occurred, and the blazing mosquitoes have set fire to curtains and draperies before the insects were consumed.

GOV. ALLEN AT CANTON.

Executive of Porto Rico Delivers to President McKinley the Taxation Resolution—His Plans.

CANTON, Ohio, July 21.—Gov. Charles H. Allen of Porto Rico reached Canton to-day, attended services at the First Methodist Episcopal Church with the President, and spent the remainder of the day at the McKinley home. He left at 10:40 to-night for the East. He goes direct to Washington, thence to his home in Lowell, Mass., and from there he hopes to go to the Maine woods for a vacation. His mission here to-day was to present to the President the resolution passed by the Porto Rican Legislature approving a system of local taxation for the island, such as under the act of Congress entitles the island to free trade with the United States. The President's official acknowledgment of the receipt of this resolution will be made July 25, the anniversary of the landing of American troops in Porto Rico, when a proclamation will be issued declaring free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

"The question of my return to Porto Rico has not been determined," said Gov. Allen. "I went there at the request of the President, and when he is through with me he will doubtless let me know. I have not resigned. After the proclamation has been issued I expect to ask to be relieved, but the President may not be ready to relieve me just at that time."

Gov. Allen is well pleased with the conditions in Porto Rico, and anticipates a bright future for the islands. The people, he says, are taking kindly to the new régime, and each of the provisions is heartily supported as it becomes understood by the people. Between himself and the natives the relations now are most cordial and pleasant, and the natives have shown him many favors. He says there is much enthusiasm on the subject of education. The taxation plan adopted, he believes, is fully adequate to the needs of the island.

The service attended by the President and Gov. Allen this morning was conducted by Bishop John M. Walden of Cincinnati. The Bishop visited the President and Gov. Allen at the McKinley home during the evening.

MAN STABBED ON THE ROBERT GARRETT.

Riot and Panic on the Staten Island Ferryboat—James Baum Mortally Wounded.

James Baum, twenty years old, of 31 Grand Street, was stabbed on the Staten Island Ferryboat Robert Garrett last night just after she pulled out of her Staten Island slip. There was a panic on board, and several women and children were injured in the riot, which was only quelled by the bravery of a few determined men.

The Robert Garrett, under command of Capt. Smith, left her slip at St. George, Staten Island, at 9:20 o'clock last evening. Her decks were crowded until there was scarcely room for another person on board. The crowd was composed of returning excursionists from Staten Island points. On the after deck the crowd was the most dense. There were a number of Italians who, Capt. Smith says, were all more or less intoxicated. Near the Italians was a group of young east side boys who had been attending a picnic at New Dorp. The boys were hilarious and having great sport. Their remarks evidently annoyed the Italians for, it is alleged, three of them attacked the crowd of merrymakers. A fight started in which at first fists were the only weapons. Then young Baum cried out that he had been stabbed.

Policeman Bahaine of the Church Street Station was coming on the Robert Garrett to report for duty. He heard the cry and started for the scene of trouble. Deputy Sheriff Von Deeston, also a passenger, joined the policeman, and the two fought their way to the afterdeck.

By the time the two got to where young Baum was lying on the deck, almost unconscious from loss of blood, another fight had started between the Italians and Baum's comrades. Several of the Italians were in the grasp of sturdy young east siders, and were being dragged and shoved through the crowd near the guardrails, where the intention was that they should be thrown overboard. Policeman Bahaine brought his night stick into service and made the boys loose their holds on the Italians.

Deputy Sheriff Von Deeston when they reached Baum's side kept the crowd back while Bahaine turned his attention to the wounded man. He was picked up and carried into one of the cabins, where it was found he had been almost disemboweled, having seven stab wounds from a stiletto in his abdomen. He was bleeding profusely and rapidly sinking into unconsciousness. In the meantime Capt. Smith had ordered that the ferryboat be gotten to her Manhattan dock as quickly as possible. Steam was put on and the boat made fast headway.

As the ferryboat drew near her Battery pier in Manhattan Capt. Smith blew signals of distress from the steam whistle. Policeman Eaton of the Old Slip Station heard the signal and ran down to the ferry house. When a hundred feet or so from the dock Capt. Smith shouted there had been a riot on board and wanted a squad of policemen. Eaton gathered up all the patrolmen along the river he could find and went down to the boat, which they boarded just as she edged into her slip.

Eight policemen fought their way through the crowd and back toward the cabin where they found the injured man and then set about seeking his assailants. They arrested Pasqualle Rago, fifty-four years old, and his brother Frank, thirty-one years old, of 33 White Street, and Gaetono Ricardello, thirty-nine years old, of 39 White Street, on suspicion of being implicated in the stabbing.

First Pasquale Rago was taken before Baum, but the latter said that was not the man who stabbed him, although he looked something similar. Then Frann Rago was taken in for identification. Young Baum gasped out: "Yes, that's the man that stabbed me."

Baum was then carried from the boat on a stretcher and taken into the baggage room of the ferryhouse. A hurry call was sent for an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital and Dr. Johnson responded.

"It's no use," said Dr. Johnson, when taken to the injured man's side. "He never can live, but we'll take him to the hospital anyway."

There it was found that not only were there seven deep stiletto wounds in Baum's abdomen, but that the intestines had been punctured in many places as well. It was said that the man could not possibly live. The prisoners were all taken to the Old Slip Station, but later transferred to the Church Street Station House.

Capt. Smith said that the excitement on board the Robert Garrett was the worst he had ever seen. Women screamed, and several fainted; little children were knocked down and trampled over, and young women were crushed against the guardrails of the boat. For some time after the boat landed an ambulance surgeon, who came with Dr. Johnson from the hospital, remained at the landing, dressing minor wounds of those who had been caught in the crush and jam.

MR. WU FRIEND OF THE JEWS.

Says There Is a Bond of Amity Between Them and the Chinese.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 21.—The Jewish Chautauqua Society, holding Summer sessions here had Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, address them this afternoon on the steel pier. About 5,000 persons were present. Simon Wolf of Washington presided, and Adolph Berkowits of New York made introductory remarks.

Minister Wu said he was glad to be among friends, and that there is a bond of friendship between the Chinese and the Jews because both are persecuted. He referred to the difference in religion, and then spoke of the clergyman in Philadelphia who had said he was a hypocrite. The clergyman, he declared, had slandered him in a manner that showed he didn't practice what he preached, adding:

"I am a heathen, and there are lots of Jews and Christians who are heathens, but I would not think of saying about any man what this minister said of me."

He was enthusiastically applauded, and after his lecture a reception was given in his honor.

CIRCUS CARS OFF THE TRACK.

Some of the Horses in Main's Show Badly Shaken Up.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 21.—An engine drawing some of the Walter L. Main circus cars jumped the track on the outskirts of this city at 4 o'clock this morning. Six cars following the engine also left the rails, and one of them toppled over on its side and another partly fell over.

The train was running slowly at the time and was about to be sidetracked to allow the unloading of the cars. Several canvasmen and attendants, who were riding with the live stock in the cars, were pretty badly shaken up, but none so badly hurt that they could not work to-day.

One of the cars which went off the rails, but did not topple over, contained some of the ring horses, and one or two of them were so badly strained they will not be able to appear in some days. Their injuries appear to have been caused by their efforts to get loose. One car contained a lot of monkeys and other small animals, and some of the monkeys were bruised and hurt.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

STEEL STRIKE TAKES ON A POLITICAL HUE

President Shaffer Talks of Danger to the Administration.

Says It Is All Powerful and Will Be Held Responsible for Consequences of the Conflict.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—In an interview to-night President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association said:

"If the Republican Party is going to obtain power only to foster institutions that will destroy labor organizations it cannot longer rely on the support of labor. I have always been a Republican, but if it comes to the worst and the Administration stands idly by and allows the combine to crush us out of existence, in future I shall be 'all things to all men.'

"Suppose the Administration should be offended at J. Pierpont Morgan and his colleagues, and to punish them should present restrictive measures to Congress—laws tending to restrict the Morgan power—could not the Administration have those laws passed? You will admit that it could. Then the Administration is all powerful, and will be held responsible for the consequence of this conflict to labor and to the Republican Party."

Word from McKeesport to-night is to the effect that after long and arduous work Assistant Secretary Tighe of the Amalgamated Association succeeded in organizing 125 men of the National Tube Company. At the meeting twenty-five skilled men from each of the departments were initiated into the mysteries of the Amalgamated Association, and Mr. Tighe claims that more of the workmen will join.

The 22-inch mill at the Boston Iron and Steel Works of the National Tube Company, at McKeesport, will resume operations in the morning, after a shut down lasting three weeks. The plant was closed for repairs. A great many men will be benefitted by the mill resuming operations, but they were all glad to get the three weeks' vacation.

The situation as to the De Wees Wood plant remains unchanged. Various rumors were in circulation throughout the town during the afternoon and evening, to the effect that the mills would try to resume operations to-morrow, but they could not be confirmed. The company officials persist in their refusal to name the date for resumption.

From Wellsville nothing has been received here except word that the situation is unchanged, and the strikers say everything is satisfactory to them. It is believed, however, that an attempt will be made to-morrow to put men to work there from other points, the ten men from Vandergrift, who are said to be at East Liverpool, ready to go in early in the day, being the principal men relied upon for the purpose. While the strikers say they will not commit any overt act, there is an uneasy feeling manifest throughout the entire valley, and no one is willing to foretell the result of the proposed attempt to put these men at work.

When seen to-night President Shaffer expressed himself as being more than satisfied with the week's results. He said:

"Things are very much better than I thought they would be. More mills are shut down than we could expect. There has been more inclination to aid us morally financially on the part of other labor organizations, and vastly more support from the general public than we were looking for. Late last night I received a telegram from one of our men at Duncansville saying, 'Duncansville is out.' At any time within the year we could have formed a compact organization of the mill there. They have sent us dozens of letters and a number of telegrams declaring their anxiety to join our cause.

"I can still repeat what I have said before in regard to the non-union men taking our places: 'If the United States Steel Corporation officials can get non-union men I will help lead the men into the mills.'"

Mr. Shaffer would say nothing of the plans of his association during the coming week further than to reiterate his former statements that his programme was perfected and would be carried out to the letter. His people had been preparing for this conflict, which they foresaw for years, and are prepared to carry on the fight for an almost indefinite period.

**Toledo

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE BROWN'S PLACE

President Morris of Republican County Committee Mentioned.

He Has an Interview with Senator Platt at the Oriental Hotel—What They Say.

The vacant United States Judgeship caused by the resignation of Judge Addison Brown is seemingly causing a great deal of trouble to the Republican leaders. The latest alleged candidate for the place is Robert C. Morris, President of the County Committee.

E. D. Baldwin of Canton, Ohio, an Assistant District Attorney in the office of United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett, appointed to that position on the personal request of President McKinley, is an avowed candidate. His father is an intimate friend of the President and the son is reported to have told a friend that he had cut his European trip short because of the receipt of a cablegram advising him of the vacancy and intimating that he would receive the appointment.

George C. Holt, an independent Republican living in Brooklyn, but practicing in this borough, is a formidable factor in the contest. Well-informed Republicans assert that Elihu Root, Secretary of War, favors his appointment, and in a personal interview recently strongly advised Senator Platt to recommend Mr. Holt for the place. The Senator is reported to have done so.

Of the other half dozen gentlemen named in connection with the place, the majority declined to give the matter any consideration, their practice being too large to sacrifice. Justices James A. Blanchard and John Proctor Clarke of the State Supreme Court have, so it is stated on good authority, been plainly told that the United States Judgeship is for neither of them at this time.

But it is the reported candidacy of Robert C. Morris for the place that has set the politicians to talking. Mr. Morris has not the hearty support of many of his colleagues in the executive branch of the Republican County Committee. They would be very glad to see him out of that place, and are said to be working to secure that end by having him appointed to succeed Judge Brown. Then some one more acceptable to the practical politicians on the County Committee could be chosen as its head.

Mr. Morris is an able lawyer, has abundant means, and could well afford to take the place. He was seen at the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday and was told:

"There is a story in town, Mr. Morris, that you are looking for Judge Brown's place on the United States Circuit Court bench?"

"Why, where did you hear that?" Mr. Morris asked. "Won't you tell me who told you?"

"I don't recall just now who it was," the reporter replied.

"There is nothing in it, I assure you," Mr. Morris answered.

"Do you expect to see Senator Platt?"

"I have just sent my card to him," Mr. Morris rejoined. "I have to see the Senator once in a while you know."

"But it must be something urgent that brings you here on Sunday for a conference?" the reporter suggested.

"Not at all," was the answer. "But I am not a candidate for Judge. Indeed, I could not think of accepting the place, for I have too many other duties to attend to."

Mr. Morris declined to give any reason for his visit to Senator Platt or to refer to the matters he intended to discuss.

Then he joined Senator Platt and they conversed earnestly on the piazza for more than an hour. After the interview Mr. Morris declined to talk, and Senator Platt when questioned said:

"I am not down here for politics. I am here for something else. I have not seen the President recently, and consequently he made no recommendations relative to the vacant United States Judgeship. I have no political news whatever."

The Senator did not say that he had not written to President McKinley recommending the selection of Mr. Holt to succeed Judge Brown.

Still, in political haunts the belief is growing that Mr. Morris may get the place, and that will necessarily compel his retirement from the Presidency of the County Committee.

THINK THE PHYSICIAN DERANGED.

Dr. Beynon, Who Shot George Campbell, Tries to Assault a Minister.

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—George Campbell, who was shot while in Miss Susan Thompson's boarding house, at Clinton Avenue and Astor Street, by Dr. J. H. Beynon last night, was resting comfortably in St. Barnabas's Hospital to-day. Two of the bullets, one in the right chest and the other in the back, have not yet been located.

Campbell can give no reason for the shooting, declaring that he and Dr. Beynon were friends, and that the doctor began shooting without a word of warning. The doctor refuses to tell why he shot Campbell, but expresses a desire that he may die. It is generally conceded by all who have seen him that he is out of his mind.

A letter found in Dr. Beynon's pocket, signed Miss Helen Higbie, 1,013 Broad Street, warning him to stop writing to her or wasting his affections on her, might explain the shooting, were it not that Campbell does not know Miss Higbie. She was an attendant at the same church which Dr. Beynon attended, the South Park Presbyterian. The doctor became acquainted with her there and tried to bestow his affections on her, but she gave him no encouragement.

The Rev. Lyman W. Allen, pastor of the church, to-day called on Dr. Beynon at the police station, and the doctor attempted to assault him. He will be arraigned to-morrow morning.

ANOTHER WOMAN "SMASHER."

Kansas Mother Enters on a Crusade Against Policy Shops.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 21.—Mrs. Mary E. Dickens surprised half a dozen men in John Beachler's policy shop here last night and smashed a policy wheel with a hatchet. Her boys, she said, had gambled in the place. She threatens to smash all policy shops in the city unless the authorities shall close them.

TRAIN KILLS FOUR MEN.

Boston and Maine Express Crashes Into a Carriage.

LEBANON, N. H., July 21.—A carriage containing James Goodwin of Hinsdale, Mass.; William Thurston of Percy, N. H.; Thomas Burns of Winooski, Vt., and Edward McCabe of Lebanon was struck by the Montreal express on the Boston and Maine Railroad shortly after midnight and all four were instantly killed. The horse escaped with slight bruises.

Goodwin and Burns were weavers employed by the American Woolen Company. Thurston had just finished work for a farmer here. He was married. McCabe was nineteen years old, and leaves a widow, mother, and sister.

B'NAI BRITH CONVENTION.

DENVER, July 21.—The convention of District No. 2, Independent Order B'Nai Brith, began here to-day. The district represented at the convention includes Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico. The report of the Board of Trustees shows a loss in membership, but an increase of over $8,000 in cash. Endowments during the year were paid to the amount of $48,000. The report on the Jewish Orphan Asylum at Cleveland showed that 500 children had been cared for.

The first annual report on the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, located in Denver, was made. The institution is in splendid financial condition and caring for all the patients that can be accommodated. The feature of to-day's session was the address of National President Leo N. Levy of New York.

New Yorker Arrested in Denver.

DENVER, July 21.—E. W. Gray was arrested here to-day on the charge of obtaining possession of $300 worth of diamonds from an Omaha jeweler by misrepresentation. He admits, it is said, that he is the person wanted, but says there was no intention of fraud on his part. Gray comes from a prominent New York family.

LYNCHERS FEAR VENGEANCE.

Armed White Men Patrol a Mississippi Town, and at Least Two Negroes Are Killed.

CLEVELAND, Miss., July 21.—A band of armed negroes rode into Cleveland at 1:30 o'clock this morning, and stopped three white men on the main street. The negroes made a threatening demand. Being called on to identify themselves they answered by bringing their rifles into play. One of the negroes was quickly killed by the white men, another was wounded, and is reported to have been found this morning on the outskirts of the town, and the remainder escaped, although it is reported that three more were hurt. They were all well armed with rifles and were well mounted. Squads of armed men patroled the streets until daylight.

The trouble grew out of the lynching of Jesse Phillips, a negro, earlier in the night. The negroes in this region are organized into lodges, "secret orders," and "protective societies," and as Phillips was a leader among them, it is feared that an attempt would be made to avenge his death. It is alleged that the killing of young Reed, a planter, a few days ago was a studied scheme on the part of the negroes.

PLUNGED IN FRONT OF A TRAIN.

Turney, However, Says that He Tripped and Had No Idea of Suicide.

As a train was pulling into the Sixteenth Street station of the Fifth Avenue elevated railroad, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon the passengers waiting there were horrified to see a man suddenly plunge headlong from the platform to the track in front of the approaching train. It seemed for a moment that the body would be ground to death under the wheels, but the engineer had seen him in time, and the train was stopped within a few feet of the man.

Two of the employes of the road seemed to think that the man had thrown himself before the train, and when he was dragged back onto the station platform they called a policeman and made a complaint against him. The man was placed under arrest and was later taken before Magistrate Tighe in the Butler Street Police Court. He said he was John Turney, twenty-eight years old, of 405 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. Turney denied that he had thrown himself before the train or that he had any suicidal intention. He tripped and fell from the station platform to the track, he said. Magistrate Tighe adjourned the case until to-day.

CAUGHT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Man Who Assaulted Sergt. Murphy Here in Custody.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Joseph Manderfield, aged fifty years, of New York, was arrested here to-day charged with felonious assault and attempt to kill Detective Sergeant Jeremiah Murphy of New York at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue early Thursday morning.

Detective Sergt. Jeremiah Murphy was assaulted early last Thursday morning in Henry Wulfer's saloon, at 148 East Fourteenth Street. He had been with Patrolman Ringelman of the Fifth Street Station, who had left him at the door of Wulfer's establishment.

A little later on Ringelman was called back to the saloon and told that the detective had been assaulted, and was in a serious condition. Ringelman sent in an ambulance call to Bellevue. The wounded officer was taken to the hospital, where he was found to be suffering from several severe wounds on his face and scalp.

ROBBED ON A STREET CAR.

Three Men Snatch a Reticule from a Woman's Belt.

Louis Van Hove, thirty-one years old, of 351 Columbus Avenue, and Charles Glockner, seventeen years old, of 827 Columbus Avenue, were before Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, charged with larceny from the person, and were held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day. Mrs. Julia Kepnech was the complainant. She said that she was riding on an Eighth Avenue trolley car yesterday morning about 10 A. M. At Seventieth Street the car stopped, and three men got on the car and sat on the same cross seat she was occupying.

At Ninety-third Street the car stopped for her to alight, and as she prepared to do so one of the three men snatched her reticule, which was secured by a belt to which it was fastened. In the reticule was $10 in money and some trinkets and a lace handkerchief. The men jumped off the car and ran up the avenue. Mrs. Kepnech shouting "Police, Stop thief!" and various other cries. Some of the passengers jumped off the car and followed the men, who turned down Ninety-sixth Street and ran toward Central Park, where there is an entrance.

Here they met Policeman Fox, who heard the shouting, and when the men tried to enter the park he seized two of them, Van Hove and Glockner, the third escaping. When the men were arraigned, Glockner's mother appeared. She said that her boy was a good boy, and that he must have got into bad company, begging the Magistrate to let him go. However, her tears were of no avail.

DOG JOKER'S LAST JOKE.

Caused Crowd to Think Him Mad and a Policeman Shot Him.

John Maerlein, who keeps a cigar store at 389 Tenth Avenue, was the owner of a fine Scotch Collie dog until last evening, when the dog, Joker by name, did some tricks which resulted in his death.

Maerlein had locked the animal in his apartments and was sitting on the sidewalk in front of his store with his family when the dog leaped out of the second-story window and ran to Forty-third Street, then up to Eleventh Avenue, followed by a crowd of boys, all yelling "Mad dog." Then Joker retraced his steps and caused the crowd to scatter.

Reaching his master's house, he bolted into the store, leaped over the head of a man who was dozing in the rear, jumped through a window into the yard, leaped over a six-foot fence, then back again, and stood at bay.

Policeman Kelly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was called and standing on the ledge of the window, he fired five shots at Joker, and then pronounced him dead.

$40,000 Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, July 21.—Fire to-night in J. B. Snyder's electrical supply establishment at 36 South Avenue, did $40,000 damage. The Genesee Plating Company, Patrick & Snyder, machinists; T. J. Williams, printer, and W. J. Schwikert & Co., manufacturers of billiard and pool tables, suffered considerable losses from smoke and water.

Found on Track, May Not Live.

HUDSON, Mass., July 21.—James Swift of Maynard was found on the Fitchburg tracks early this morning mangled and semi-conscious. His groans attracted the attention of Joseph Ucheuski, who lives near by. Swift was not able to tell how he had been hurt, and the doctors do not think he can live. He was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

Proposed Currant Trust.

From The Pall Mall Gazette's Athens Telegram.

After fastening their grip on Arabian coffee and Syrian opium, the trust hunters have invaded Greece to lay hands on the currant trade. Proposals have been made, though the conclusion cannot yet be definitely stated, for buying the entire yield of the vines for a period of from three to five years. In connection with this operation a project is mooted for the establishment of a great distillery for the manufacture of industrial alcohol to supply the whole of Greece.

Money No Object to Him.

The Parent—So you really think you want to marry this young man, Bertha? Is he in a way to support you? Has he any money?

Bertha—Oh, yes, papa, I am sure of that. It was only last night he told me he wouldn't give me up for all the money in the world.—Boston Transcript.

CENTRAL UNION INDORSES THE STEEL STRIKERS

Pledges Its Moral and Financial Assistance to Them.

Recommends that All Workers Combine at the Ballot Box to Overthrow the Trusts.

The Central Federated Union at its meeting yesterday, on the motion of Matthew Barr of the Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers, decided to put itself strongly on record as indorsing the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The following committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the subject: Matthew Barr, Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers; William J. O'Brien, Granite Cutters' Union; Morris Brown, Cigarmakers' Union No. 144; Isaac Cowen, Amalgamated Association of Engineers, and Charles Weyell of the Brewers' Union. The committee retired for about twenty minutes, and then submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, We, the delegates of the Central Federated Union, view with alarm the rapid encroachment of organized capital and the courts on the freedom and liberty of organized labor as shown in the circumstances leading to the steel workers' and other strikes, and

"Whereas, We learn with the utmost concern and apprehension of the action of the courts in Ohio and Connecticut in depriving the citizens of the right of free speech and levying the court expenses upon the workers' homes, thus wrecking the foundations of our institutions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Central Federated Union now and while the struggle of the steel workers lasts pledges its moral and financial assistance to them and urges upon our liberty-loving citizens to stand by the steel workers in their struggle for freedom and justice.

"Resolved, That we earnestly recommend that all workers combine at the ballot box to overthrow the system that makes such outrages as the preamble mentions possible."

In submitting the resolution, Delegate Barr, who acted as spokesman of the committee, characterized the steel trust as "one of the greatest enemies of organized labor that it had ever known." Its main object was to control everything and kill competition.

"It has tried to prevent the workingmen from exercising their liberties," he said, "but they will continue in the endeavor to get their rights all the same. The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers does not want the employers to force Iron men to join the union as has been stated. It wants the employers to recognize the right of workers to join the union if they want to do so, and not to object to them joining the union."

Delegates Brown and O'Brien spoke to the same effect. Other delegates declared that the Amalgamated Association was in a fight which concerned all organized labor, and the issue of which affected union men in all trades. The preamble and resolutions were carried with a whoop, and the secretary was instructed to send copies of them to all affiliated unions asking for their indorsement.

Ernest Bohm, Recording Secretary of the Central Federated Union, reported that the National Brewers' Union had given in various sums $20,000 to the striking machinists. Bohm is the delegate of the Ale and Porter Brewers' Union, which belongs to the National Brewers' Union, as well as Recording Secretary of the central body. His announcement was received with applause. It was stated that the machinists were still keeping up their fight, and that they had gained a number of victories in the New York district last week.

A letter was read from M. J. Flaherty, Secretary of Local 41 of the American Federation of Musicians, protesting against the proposed admission of the Musical Mutual Protective Union into the central body. The writer declared that the Musical Mutual Protective Union had always declared itself against organized labor. It never recognized musicians belonging to a genuine labor union. He believed, he said, there should be only one union of musicians in the central body, and said that if the Musical Mutual Protective Union would amalgamate with Local 41 the protest would be withdrawn.

The letter was referred to a committee of the central body appointed some time ago to try and amalgamate all the musical unions.

The Strike at Reading.

READING, Penn., July 21.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railway still has its imported mechanics quartered in the shops here, and another effort will be made to put them to work to-morrow. It is thought the men who so far have remained with the company will object to the presence in the shops of the imported men, as did those who struck on Friday for the same reason. Negotiations for a settlement of the strike, it is believed, will be resumed this week.

MARYLAND STATE CENSUS.

An Apparent Advantage for Democrats in Four Counties.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Under the new State census just completed, the results of which were given out by the State authorities to-night, four counties, Washington, Dorchester, Prince Georges, and Montgomery will each be entitled to one additional member in the lower house of the Legislature. It was thought that Kent County would also show a sufficient population to entitle it to another member, but it fell short of the 18,000.

Under the Federal census Anne Arundel, Charles, and Kent were also entitled to additional representation, an increase of seven in all, but the State census does not admit of additional members in Anne Arundel or Charles Counties.

The House of Delegates of the next General Assembly will accordingly be composed of 95 members, a gain of 4. The Democrats, it is believed, have the better chances in the four counties entitled to additional representation.

HIS PLAYERS WERE POLICEMEN.

They Lost Money, Then Arrested the Operator of a Shell Game.

Henry N. Cohen, twenty-seven years of age, who describes himself as a salesman, and claims Rockaway as his regular place of residence, was arrested on the board walk there yesterday by Sergt. Shea and Patrolman Butler. He is charged with swindling the officers, and William Boylan of Cypress Avenue, Cypress Hills, by means of a shell game.

Boylan called at the police station and said he had been swindled out of $50 by means of the shell game. He was sent out with Sergt. Shea and Patrolman Thompson in plain clothing, to try and locate the swindler. Boylan pointed out the man, and was sent to the police station to wait. The policemen watched Cohen, and as soon as he opened up on the board walk they became interested, and each lost $1 endeavoring to locate the pea. Then Cohen was arrested. One hundred and fifty dollars in cash was found upon him.

Gamblers at North Beach.

After unsuccessful efforts to open up at North Beach during the first Sundays of the preliminary season there the gamblers and runners of fake games kept clear of the beach until yesterday, when they opened up on the back road, as the Old Bowery Bay Road is now known. The victims did not have one chance in a thousand to win, and the operators reaped a harvest. No policemen appeared on the back road during the afternoon, being engaged handling the big crowd on the beach.

Lake Vessel Burns and Sinks.

MENOMINEE, Mich., July 21.—Government Lightkeeper Young early this morning saw a steamer or sail vessel on fire about seven miles southeast of Green Island. He reported to the fire tug Menominee, and that boat went out to the scene, but the fire went out and the boat sank before it could be reached. There is no knowledge here as to what boat it was. It is evident that all on board were lost, as no report from any one on board the vessel has been received.

MANY GARMENT WORKERS NOW OUT ON STRIKE

It Is Expected that 50,000 Will Soon Stop Work.

In 2,500 Contractors' Shops in New York Two-thirds of the Workers Have Struck.

A committee of 300 garment workers started at 6 o'clock yesterday morning through the east side tailoring shops to notify the workers to strike, in accordance with the decision of the Garment Workers' Trade Council on Saturday night. The members of the committee divided themselves rapidly into groups, each group taking a section of the east side. Most of the shops were in Ludlow, Norfolk, Hester, Chrystie, Elisabeth, Delancey, Bleecker, Sheriff, Columbia, Lewis, Goerck, and other down town streets. In Bleecker Street and some of the thoroughfares adjoining it there are entire blocks honeycombed with tailors' shops.

The first strike was ordered in the shop of Benjamin Hirschkovitch, 308 Lewis Street, who employs 60 vestmakers. The strikers joined with the committee in ordering out other strikers, and the men in a number of other shops did the same until the committee had swelled to something like 500. The strikers after this went straight to the various meeting places assigned to them and held mass meetings.

The largest mass meeting was at 412 Grand Street, where the pressers and operators' branches of the Brotherhood of Tailors met. There are several halls in this building, and all of them were packed to the very doors with people. No women were present, as the women will not be called out until to-day. Many hundreds of persons who could not get into the hall stood in front of the building. There was no programme. Every now and then a speaker would get up and talk to the meeting in Yiddish. The principal speakers were I. Goldstein and B. Schweitzer, both officers of the union, who talked until they were hoarse.

Similar meetings were held at Odd Fellows' Hall, 98 Forsyth Street, where the knee breeches makers met; Apollo Hall, 120 Clinton Street, and a number of other places. In all meetings were held in about fifteen buildings throughout the east side.

The Garment Workers' Trade Council, which ordered the strike, held a meeting yesterday morning at 374 Grand Street to consider the situation. It was reported that none of the tailors as far as was known had refused to obey the strike order. Committees from the different halls where the strikers were meeting called to arrange the demands about which there seemed to be the greatest confusion. It was decided not to demand the doing away with the contractors until next year, but to demand instead that all agreements this year be made on the manufacturers. Toward afternoon every hall in which the tailors assemble was filled almost to suffocation. The tailors seemed to feel quite comfortable in an atmosphere which unaccustomed people could not breathe for ten minutes without feeling faint.

Late yesterday afternoon the following statement was made by the Garment Workers' Trade Council:

"There are 2,500 contractors' shops in the Greater New York which will be affected by this strike. Two-thirds of the workers are out now, and the rest will be out to-morrow. In Brownsville the tie-up is complete. In Brooklyn the coat tailors and trouser makers are on strike, and the rest will be on strike to-morrow. We have not heard from Newark yet. I think, including Newark, 50,000 will be a fair estimate of the people who will be affected. The demands of the strikers, which will include higher wages and a shorter workday, will be ready for presentation to-morrow afternoon."

A red-letter call was issued yesterday for a general all-day meeting of all the strikers in New York to be held to-day in New Irving Hall, Broome Street, near Norfolk. The Brooklyn strikers will meet at 16 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, and the Brownsville strikers at Washington Hall, Brownsville. The New York strikers will be addressed by Joseph Barondess, former leader of the cloakmakers.

GREAT DANGER IN POTASH.

Inspector McDevitt of Philadelphia Illustrates It to Insurance Men.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

A preliminary meeting was held in the Commercial Museums Wednesday for the purpose of forming an organization of fire insurance men under the title of the Insurance Society of Philadelphia. Some of those in attendance discussed the insurance risks of the present as compared with those of the past and the advisability of organizing to promote the science and improve the methods of fire protection. It is also likely that a laboratory will be established where demonstrations may be given of the dangers of storing and selling certain substances, the hazards of manufactures, as conducted under modern methods, and the practical way of inspecting electrical hazards.

A rather remarkable feature of the meeting was the demonstration given by Inspector William McDevitt of the Fire Underwriters' Association, in which by practical tests he proved that certain chemicals are highly explosive when exposed to heat and smoke such as that from a burning building. Chlorate of potash, formerly considered by chemists as non-explosive when heat is applied, was shown by McDevitt to be just the contrary. His theory was that the smoke from burning wood contains all the elements sufficient to render potash a dangerous explosive. He placed a few grains of chlorate of potash in a crucible along with a small piece of wood in a metal canister tightly closed with a lid. Heat was then applied to the bottom of the can, thus generating oxygen from the chlorate and smoke from the charring wood, and in less than three minutes those present were surprised by a violent explosion, accompanied by a detonating sound. He then demonstrated that saltpetre would produce the same effect, and explained the dangers of picric acid, potassium permanganese, peroxide of sodium, carbon disulphide, celluloid, and other commodities. After describing the difference between various grades of gunpowder, the Inspector then demonstrated the violent form of flash powders. Although handling his dangerous subjects with the skill of an expert chemist, Mr. McDevitt explained that his only experience was gleaned through his examinations of fires during his twenty-eight years as Inspector. Investigations made by him during that period and the study of chemistry, which he found necessary to his position.

"Chemistry tells us that any substance which contains in itself an element that will produce combustion will, under certain conditions, produce an explosion," explained Mr. McDevitt, "and this is found to be true, for the explosion of a combustible substance or mixture is nothing more than rapid combustion: I do not believe that there is another single substance to which this can be applied or looked for more, and which is becoming more extensively used, than that of chlorate of potash. It is so treacherous in its action that even the most expert chemists have been killed in their attempts to adapt it for use as gunpowder. It is also used extensively in medical preparations, by dyers for oxidizing purposes and in making oxygen gas. Two recent terrible explosions occurred—one in New York and the other in London—which proved the fallacy of the contention that chlorate of potash stored in large quantities in a burning building is harmless, especially when the absence was proved of other well known organic substances or chemicals in the structure.

"Owing to the rapid increase in trade in the chemical industries and the developing of new processes in the arts wherein chemicals are used, a consequent increase of hazard from this source of fire has been demonstrated with serious effect. Aside from the risk of manufacturing and compounding or the storage of chemicals by those conversant with the properties of dangerous substances, the handling or storing of them by persons who are either unaware of the danger, or who become negligent, necessitates greater watchfulness on our part whenever chemicals are used or stored."

The American Legion of Honor.

The State reunion of the American Legion of Honor, an order which within twenty years has distributed among widows and orphans $45,000,000, and of which Ira K. Morris is Grand Commander, will be held on Aug. 5 at Morrisania Park, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue. Delegates from all parts of this State, New Jersey, and Connecticut will be present.

FOSBURGH FAMILY RELATIONS.

Government Will Call Employes of the Father as Witnesses Against Son.

FITTSFIELD, Mass., July 21.—When the trial of Robert S. Fosburgh for the shooting of his sister, May L. Fosburgh, is resumed to-morrow in the Superior Court it is expected that City Engineer Fobes will be called first to exhibit plans made by him of the Fosburgh premises.

Fred. W. Lund of Maynard, Mass., who was bookkeeper for R. L. Fosburgh & Co., has been summoned as a witness for the Government. It being understood that he will testify regarding the relations existing between father and son. It is also understood that several of the firm's workmen have been subpoenaed for the same purpose.

James B. A. Fosburgh, a brother of the defendant, and Dr. W. W. Schofield of Dalton, who was the first physician to appear at the Fosburgh house after the shooting, are expected to be called to the stand to-morrow, after which Police Captain White, Policeman Flynn, and possibly Chief Nicholson may be called.

The prosecution hopes to be able to finish its testimony to-morrow night or Tuesday.

HID JEWELRY IN A COAL BOX.

Servant Girl Who Admits She Stole It Is Held for Trial.

Detective Sergt. Stransky of the Detective Bureau displayed a diamond brooch, three gold rings, and a gold watch at Yorkville Court yesterday when he arraigned Barbara Blacha, twenty-two years old, and charged her with the theft of the jewelry.

"She is a dishonest servant," said Stransky to Magistrate Olmsted. "I found the jewelry in the bottom of a coalbox in the kitchen where she was at work."

Barbara had been in the employ of Mrs. Joseph Zitka of 425 East Seventy-third Street only a few days when Mrs. Zitka discovered on July 4 that the jewelry above mentioned was gone. She said nothing to the girl of the loss of the jewelry, but acquainted Stransky with the facts. He kept watch on her whenever she left the house. On Saturday he followed her to a pawn office on Second Avenue, and overheard her ask the pawnbroker how much he would give for a diamond brooch.

"Let me see it," said the pawnbroker.

"I've got it home," responded Barbara.

"I'll get it."

Stransky hurried back to the house and seached with the above result, and Barbara then acknowledged her guilt.

Magistrate Olmsted held her for trial in $1,000 bail.

HAS DREAMS OF WEALTH.

Prisoner Told that His Father Has Left a Large Estate.

Christian Hansen, a Dane, aged about forty-five years, confined in the prison of the West Side Court awaiting an examination to-day, is whiling away the hours in dreams of huge wealth which is soon to be his, according to a lawyer who called to see him yesterday. Hansen was arrested last week on charges preferred by George Lowther, the wholesale coal dealer of 36 Riverside Drive. Hansen was employed by Lowther as a coachman and was charged with stealing blankets and carriage lamps to the value of $17.

Hansen says that yesterday he was visited by a lawyer who told him that he had just read in the foreign papers that Hansen's father had died immensely wealthy, and that Hansen would come in for a large share of the estate. Hansen says that he came to this country about twenty years ago, having fallen out with his father. The latter, he says, was a wealthy contractor in Denmark.

He says that the lawyer is now engaged in preparing the papers for his claim.

RESCUED TWO IN NORTH RIVER.

Man Swims to Safety with Girl and Her Would-Be Rescuer.

Arthur Dressler of 993 Columbus Avenue saved from drowning two persons off the Washington Heights Swimming Baths, in the North River, yesterday afternoon.

Nellie Burns of 221 East Fifty-eighth Street, who was in bathing there, ventured out too far. She screamed for assistance, while the current was carrying her further into the stream. Arthur Debey of 147 Alexander Avenue, seeing her predicament, swam to her assistance. When he reached her he found her exhausted. The task of bringing the girl back to safety was too much for him and he in turn became exhausted.

When Dressler reached them the girl was unconscious. Being a powerful swimmer, he managed to bring both of them back to the shore. It was an hour before Miss Burns was restored to consciousness. She was taken home in a carriage.

ROBBED OF HIS WATCH.

Detectives Capture Two Men After a Chase Through Hester Street.

Two detectives of the Elizabeth Street Station had a lively chase after a pair of thieves who had relieved a man of his watch and chain at the corner of Hester and Mott Streets last night. Detectives Routh and Byrne were standing at the corner of Elizabeth and Mott Streets when they heard cries of "Police! Police!" and almost immediately saw two men running up Hester Street.

They gave chase but the pursued men were fleet-footed and led the officers over a circuitous route and finally breathless and exhausted they wound up at the corner of Centre and Canal Streets where they were placed under arrest by the detectives. At the Elizabeth Street Station they said they were Thomas Ryan, 24 years old, of 97 Jackson Street, and Frank Murphy, 23 years old, of 901 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia. The man whose watch was stolen, is Joseph Spatz, who lives at 283 Bowery.

BRISTOL A SOMNAMBULIST?

Classmate Will Testify that Battle Creek Man Walked in His Sleep.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., July 21.—Important testimony tending to establish a belief in the correctness of Morton S. Cressey's statement of shooting and killing Sydney Bristol, his college classmate, on last Friday, will be given at the adjourned hearing to-morrow by Fred Cross of South Royalston, Mass., who was a roommate of Sydney Bristol, when the latter was a student at Williams College, before he went to Yale. Cross says he remembers that Bristol was a somnambulist, wandered about in his sleep several times, and on at least one occasion walked from his room while asleep and returned without awakening.

Services in memory of Sydney Bristol were held this afternoon in the chapel of the Centre Church, the Rev. Mr. Miles officiating. In recognition of Mr. Bristol's services in the Spanish-American war, twenty-five men who belonged to the First Vermont Regiment in 1898 attended the funeral, headed by Capt. W. T. Haigh. Mr. William F. Bristol will leave to-morrow for Battle Creeek with the body of his son.

New Yorker Robbed at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 21.—George Marshall of New York was robbed of a diamond pin while riding in a public bus here last night. A boy was in the bus at the time. Marshall reported the matter to the police, who arrested Lewis Downs, a boy of seventeen, who came here to-day from Camden on a excursion. The boy had the pin in his possession and confessed the theft.

Boy Wanderer Wants to Go Home.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Harry Kimball, sixteen years old, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who says he is the son of George A. Kimball of 946 Derner Street, is at the House of Detention, where he will remain at his own request until his father is heard from. He left home March 19 and has been traveling with a band of gypsies whom he left lately.

Iowa Politician Hurt in a Runaway.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 21.—A. B. Cummings, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, had his shoulder dislocated and body cut and bruised by being thrown from a buggy in a runaway last night.

Fatal Fall from Bicycle.

BOSTON, July 21.—Dr. Donald W. MacDonald, forty-two years old, a well-known physician of Brookline, fell from his bicycle in Brighton last evening and received injuries which resulted in his death to-day.

THREE YEARS IN NOME.

A Former Resident of Maine and His Wife Write Cheerful Letters Home.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The following letters to Mr. and Mrs. John L. Ham of Lewiston from friends in Alaska will be found, we think, of much interest. The writer went to Alaska at the age of fifty to repair broken health and fortune. He is now fifty-three years old. Letters covering three years are in the possession of Mr. Ham and are full of interest. Mr. Ham says of them:

"I have many very interesting letters running back the last three years. These have thoroughly described the country and Alaska mining and life there, so you find little in these at this late day. For example, how many knew that the tide serves only once a day at Nome, and exactly at the same time, with only a rise of two or three feet? The world is surely turned upside down. The people going there are, as a rule, the brightest and noblest.

"Mr. Ford writes that at Nome the many have won something. The beach for over thirty miles has been washed and a large amount of gold obtained, but, being flour gold, only a small portion has been saved by the rude process of placer mining. He has made lots of money and spent lots, just as we all are constantly doing. Last Fall, feeling quite sure of the future, he sent for his wife, she going to Nome on the last steamer from Seattle. Our last letter before this one was written Oct. 17 last, and came out on the last steamer to leave at that time. We have many letters from him during the three years. This gentleman is a resident of Washington, but a native of Sumner, Me. He went to the Klondike as a consumptive, and in the interior basin of the great Yukon he regained his health. Its excessively cold and dry air, or something else, effected the cure of a terrible cough which the climate of Southern California could do no good. His wife has always wanted to join him, but he has always said, 'You must not come until I have made a strike.' A hurry-up order came last Fall just in time to catch the last steamer.

"The wife found a nice cabin, a Winter's supply of everything needful excepting the coal which the day they wrote was being delivered at $70 per ton. Five hundred dollars for seven or eight tons and paid for easier than most of us are able to do in Maine! He says that to succeed in Alaska, one or two essentials are necessary. First, a fellow must have an average share of intelligence and tons of sand, and secondly never, never drink rum. Honesty one must exercise almost everywhere, no matter whether naturally endowed with this virtue or not."

Mr. Ford's letter is as follows:

Nome, Alaska, Feb. 9, 1901.

Dear Brother and Sister: We received your letter of Oct. 6, and were very glad to get it. We are all well and have been so all Winter. It is always good to be able to say this.

It has been a very hard Winter here, that is—for wind. It is not so cold on the coast, but blizzards are frequent, and this Winter the snow is very deep. The coldest was almost 46 degrees below zero.

It has been a very hard Winter to travel in, and there is no wood, only the driftwood that comes in on the beach and the small willows which grow on the Tundra, and they are covered up in most places and hard to get, consequently a great many stampeders have been frozen to death in this country.

There was a big stampede to the Kuskokwim country from here this Winter. So far as known it has proved disastrous as well as a fake. Men are coming in every day from there and report great hardships. There were thirty or forty men frozen to death and many more badly frost bitten. That country is southeast of here about a thousand miles as travel has to go, and getting caught out in the terrible storms is very dangerous even under the most provident care. This river empties into Bering Sea below the Ykon (Yukon.) There has also been another big stampede north from here up under the Arctic circle, but few got through and some were badly frozen. A friend of ours started from here Jan. 6, and got back last week. He was gone a little over a month. They struck the Arctic below Goodhope Bay, and getting short of grub, they had to turn back and did not get where they wanted to go. They had a good eight-dog team, and with blizzards and deep snows the traveling was slow and to feed the dogs became a serious matter.

They could get nothing from the Indians as they had nothing for themselves, only whale blubber, which they were hauling from Cape Prince of Wales, about a hundred miles distant.

These parties were going to stake for me if they had got through, but they intend starting again soon. Personally I have not been out on any trips this Winter, yet I expect to start in about two weeks for the Bluestone country. I have some interests there and on Gold Run, also in the Kougrock (or Kougarok) country, which is about 75 or 100 miles north of here. One thing, I have not been out, for it has been almost impossibley to get dogs here this Winter. They cost from $150 to $200 each, and not nearly enough to go around. They will be cheaper soon, I think, and perhaps I have done as well to take things easy. We have spent a very pleasant Winter. We have a great deal of company, and we go out a great deal these long Winter evenings. I go to the K. of P. Club Tuesday nights, and wife and I both go to the I. O. O. F. Club Thursday nights, and we have whist parties and other amusements. Etta goes to church Sundays while I stay home and read. There are about forty-five or fifty ladies belonging to the Rebekahs in the Oddfellows' Club of Nome, and the Eastern Star, in the Masons, have as many in their club. So you see, there are plenty of ladies in this ice-bound country.

We have no means of knowing how many people there are in Nome this Winter, but I should judge some 5,000 or 6,000. There is a school; the average attendance is about fifty scholars. It is maintained by the Government. There are plenty of churches and stores of all descriptions. The largest companies are the Alaska Commercial, the Alaska Exploration, and the North American Trading and Transportation, and lots of others nearly as large. They own their steamboat lines and often stores.

There is plenty of grub, and very reasonable, too, for this country, excepting a few things. Hay has been very high, $250 per ton, and fuel also. Coal has been as high as $80. (I paid $70 last October for my Winter's supply.) It is now down to $40. Oats are 10 cents a pound. There is plenty of beef at 25 cents by the side. Of course as soon as navigation opens next Spring supplies will come down and eventually become almost as reasonable as in the States. It will be three months or more before this comfort can reach us.

We have had no mails until last week, but now they are coming along in little batches via dog teams. One got here yesterday with nine sacks of letters—nothing else. You can imagine the joy brought to our souls. Another will be here soon. The mail route by dog team is about 1,000 miles long over the ice, and takes a man of flesh and blood and no fool to successfully face an arctic blizzard and 30 degrees below zero.

It was a long time before we knew who had been elected President, I hope that Congress will do something for this country in the way of law and better government, as we have none now, only for lawyers and sharpers.

Any tin horn lawyer can jump your claim and bring it into court and among them consume the whole claim or its value and you can't help yourself. I am a thoroughbred American, but Canada has better laws than any that I have found in the United States yet—so far as men getting their rights, and for good order it can't be beat. There are 250 United States soldiers here with us this Winter. They have nothing whatever to do in civil matters or military, only to stay in by the stove and keep

INCANDESCENT LAMPS HARMLESS IN BIG CITIES

System Different from That in Country Towns.

There, an Expert Explains, Thin Wire Is Used, but Thick Cables Here Obviate All Danger.

Local experts in electricity were much interested yesterday in the testimony given Saturday by two electrical engineers in Providence during a Coroner's inquest into the death of Edward Walsh, who was killed by coming in contact with an ordinary electric incandescent lamp which, it was found later, was out of order. The testimony as given was startling, and of interest to all those who had occasion to handle the lamps in their homes or offices.

According to experts at the inquest, an electric light might become so deranged at any time that it would cause death to any one touching it, and what was more, it developed that it was impossible for the companies to discover whether any particular light was charged with a deadly voltage until some unfortunate touched the same and dropped dead.

The accident, local experts say, was an extreme one, and could not happen in large cities where the system of lighting is materially different from that in country towns and villages. In this city it was explained, every electric lighting company uses what is known as the "low tension system," one that contains only from 125 to 135 volts—a quantity insufficient to cause death.

Chief Distributor Jackson of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, at the power station at Pearl and Elm Streets, said:

"It is readily possible that in a country town, or any place where electric light wires are carried at very long range, such an accident as that which occurred at Providence could happen. Here in this city, however, a danger of that kind is impossible, because of the different system used in the lighting.

"The difference in systems is one that depends upon the initial expense which a company can afford to put itself to when running its wires. In a country place where the consumers are wide apart it would not pay to string heavy and, therefore, an expensive copper cable. A thin wire is, therefore, used. Now, while it is possible to send a high current over a thin wire at considerable distance, if it is desired to send a low voltage current it is necessary to increase the size of the cable. As electricity passes along the wire it leaks out, and considerable is lost along the line from one cause or many causes. This leakage, of course, must be provided for, for the last consumer on the end of the line, where the current of necessity is less than it is when it leaves the power house, must be provided with sufficient power for his purposes just as is the consumer living, perhaps, next door to the power house. This explains when there is a long line and only a thin wire to send the current over why it is necessary to send out a current of some 2,000 volts which, if it touches a living creature, kills him instantly.

"Now, if the wire running along the street contains 2,000 volts, it is necessary to reduce the current that is turned into a house, or, as it were, to tap only a portion of it, just as you would tap the water mains on the street and lead a small pipe into the house for domestic uses. In order to effect this reduction we make use of what is known as a transformer. This, to the lay mind, is simply the iron box which in houses that are furnished with electricity, is fastened to their exteriors. As the main current enters this box on one side it contains the full deadly charge of 2,000 volts. As it leaves the same and enters the building, the wires contain something like 104 volts, which is what is required in about the average country building for electric lighting purposes. The transmitter, therefore, you can compare to a faucet, excepting that instead of its turning on water, it turns on a certain quantity of electric current.

"It is unnecessary for the purpose of the illustration to go into the details of the transformer. Suffice it to say, that the wire leading the 2,000 volts into the transformer is known as the primary wire, and that the wire leading out of the box with the 104 volts is known as the secondary wire. These wires are insulated, for otherwise if they came into contact the full power of the primary wire would be communicated to the secondary wire, and the deadly 2,000 volts would run along the ordinarily harmless secondary wire and kill any one coming in contact with it.

"It has occurred before this that lightning has damaged a transformer, and that at once the wires running through the house have become charged with the high voltage current. To make the thing more dangerous, lightning may strike a transformer and cause merely a deterioration which will of itself work further and further until of a sudden, frequently many days after the accident, the transformer will give way, and without apparent cause or notice will turn on the full 2,00 volts. If the conditions were suspected at this point they could easily be remedied. The trouble is that they are not suspected, and that it is only after some accident that word is sent to the power station to investigate. If a transformer gives out, there is no means of telling the accident at the power house.

"But all this, mind, is in places where thin wires are used. In this city all the companies employ another system. Throughout the stations of this company the Edison 'low tension system' is used. Instead of sending 2,000 volts over our wires, we send 135 volts over cables. In consequence, there is never any danger, even if one were to touch the main feed wire just as it leaves the power house. Of course one would suspect that he had touched something or other at the moment of contact, but there would not be enough voltage to cause more than a harmless shock. We send 135 volts from our station to allow for the leakage en route. The amount admitted to buildings is but 120 volts. It is impossible, therefore, under the systems used in this and in other large cities, to find death in an electric lamp."

MAN WANTED TO DIE.

He Takes Paris Green and Refuses to See a Doctor.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 21.—Coroner Banning was this morning summoned to investigate the death of M. K. Thoretz, living at 50 High Street. The Coroner says the case is plainly one of suicide. Mr. Thoretz was about forty-five years of age, and lived with his wife and family.

About 2 o'clock this morning he was heard moaning in his room, and investigation showed he had taken paris green. Dr. Wise was called, and he told the Coroner that when he arrived Thoretz refused to see him, and told him he wanted to die.

THE LESLIES THROWN OUT.

In a Runaway on Sedgwick Avenue a Woman Is Hurt.

William Leslie and his wife and daughter, who live at 2,210 Seventh Avenue, were driving in a runabout in Sedgwick Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, last evening, when their horse ran away. The wheels of the wagon soon caught in an electric light pole, and there was a smash-up. The Leslies were thrown out of the wagon, and Mrs. Leslie received some slight contusions, but the others were unhurt.

The horse continued in his flight and was caught a mile up the avenue by Mounted Policeman George E. Neale of the High Bridge squad. The policeman gave chase for many blocks before he accomplished his purpose.

Boys Killed on Railroad Track.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—While seven boys, ranging in age from fifteen to eighteen years, were sitting on the track in the shadow of a box car here this morning, a switch engine, with a string of cars struck the car, which dashed into the group, killing two boys and seriously injuring three others.

The Countless Ones Who Mourn.

Rivoter—If ever there was a truth it's this: Man's inhumanity to man.

Dozier—Isn't a circumstance to woman's inhumanity to woman.—Philadelphia Press.

CAN REPAIR ITS WIRES.

Justice Garretson Grants a Peremptory Mandamus to Seaboard Telephone Company.

Justice Garret J. Garretson of the Supreme Court has granted a writ of peremptory mandamus directing Commissioner Henry S. Kearney of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies to grant to the Seaboard Telegraph and Telephone Company a permit to repair its poles and wires on its line in Queens Borough between Rockaway Beach, Arverne, Far Rockaway, Inwood, Springfield, and Jamaica to East New York. The Seaboard Company two years ago made application, but the permit was refused by Deputy Commissioner Fowler of Queens, on the ground that the line of that company was paralleled by the line of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, and that it is contrary to the provisions of the charter of Greater New York to permit one line to be built parallel to another existing line.

He based his stand on the claim that the line of the Seaboard Company had been practically abandoned and its poles and wires down, when its President, Dr. Carl Schmuck, made an application to repair its plant, and that in the mean time the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company had put up a parallel line, and it was beyond its power to grant a privilege to the Seaboard Company to rebuild its plant. The case was carried to the courts.

In granting the order Justice Garretson says:

"The relator is the owner of the franchise for the construction and operation of the lines described in the papers; no forfeiture of its rights is shown. They have not been lost to it by abandonment, nor is the fact that the poles and wires are in disrepair, and have been so for a considerable period of time, a reason for denying the permit; on the contrary, these conditions call for the granting of a permit that the liability of accident and injury to the public may be removed. Neither is it a relevant answer to the relator's application that there is another line of similar wires upon some of the same streets. These have been constructed since the line of the relator was put there. Therefore Rule 1 of the department that two lines of poles bearing conductors of a like class shall not be erected in any street or avenue has not been violated by relator, and will not be by permitting it to repair, replace, or put in order its lines."

The Seaboard Telegraph and Telephone Company was incorporated on May 5, 1899, with $50,000 capital. On May 17 it bought at foreclosure sale the line of the Long Island Telegraph Company, which was built in 1890, and operated continuously up to 1899, when its lines were broken. The Seaboard Company proposes, in connection with the South Side Telephone Company, to extend the lines of the latter company through all parts of Nassau and Suffolk Counties and to reach every village. Its object in putting its lines in Queens in repair, it says, is to connect its Long Island system with independent telephone lines in Brooklyn and other parts of the county.

MAN TOOK BOY AWAY.

Mrs. Rubrecht Thinks Her Son Was Kidnapped by His Father.

Joseph Rubrecht, ten years of age, has been missing from the home his mother, Mrs. George Rubrecht, on King Street, West New York, since Friday afternoon. His mother and the police say they believe he was induced to cross from West New York to Manhattan by a man acting for his father, who has not been living with his wife for something over a year.

Friday afternoon Joseph and his brother George, twelve years of age, left their home and went to the old West Shore Ferry dock near Weehawken to swim. When they started for home George went directly up the hill and at the top waited for his brother. After a half hour's wait he went down again. Some boys who had been in swimming with them said they saw Joseph in conversation with a well-dressed man a short distance from the ferry and that the man and George started for the ferry and entered the ferry house.

About 7 o'clock that night Sergt. Hangley, who was on duty at the police station, which is not far from Mrs. Rubrecht's home, received a telephone message purporting to be sent from Brooklyn. It was a request that he send word to Mrs. Rubrecht that Joseph had gone to Brooklyn with a friend and would be home in the morning. The Sergeant sent the word to the mother, and in return the mother hurried to the station house. She said she had no friends in Brooklyn, and no one whom she knew would be likely to take her boy there. She feared the boy had been enticed away by his father or some one acting for him.

The police have ascertained that the telephone message, instead of being sent from Brooklyn, was sent from a pay station at Third Avenue and East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Manhattan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, linens, white goods, and notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Globe, The, Harrisburg, Penn.; B. Strauss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Casper, C. & Son, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Casper, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Foote, D. E., Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Mayer & Schmidt, Tyler, Texas; S. Mayer, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hanna, colored dress goods and cloths, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. H. Clark, white goods, laces, and ribbons, and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. H. Nash, woolens and dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Parker, Bridgett & Co., Washington D. C.; T. B. Chaggett, hats; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Newman, H., & Well, Minneapolis, Minn.; P. Newman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Pigter, H., Minneapolis, Minn., millinery; Hotel Albert.

Sanford, Storrs & Warner, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. L. Sanford, woolens; J. H. Warner, woolens; 725 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Bloch, woolens; 84 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Ullman, M. M., & Co., Natchez, Miss.; M. B. Ullman, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Patchen, notions, toilet goods, buttons, and leather goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Netherland.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Mr.; S. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Prints, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Prints, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; W. J. Montgomery, carpets, 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shapiro, J., Pittsburg, Penn., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Adams, hats, 621 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Watson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. T. Lee, carpets and rugs; R. Harris, dry goods, 235 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. J. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Eisman, J. & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; L. M. Eisman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; S. A. Miester, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Weed, C. A., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; W. H. Moody, furnishing goods, 60 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Paul Dausch, Santos, Brazil; Dr. Witelnewetsky, Berlin; C. S. Francis, United States Minster to Bulgaria, Roumania, and Servia.

HOLLAND—A. J. Knowles, London; P. J. Kiargsley, Liverpool; Dr. W. H. Fitzgarld, Boston; A. B. Shapley, St. Louis.

GRAND—John E. Roach, Chester, Penn.; H. W. Daly, Havana.

MURRAY HILL—I. R. Hutchins, Montreal.

MANHATTAN—W. E. Chaicraft, Toronto; W. B. Winslow, London; R. P. Mackenzie, Trinidad; H. F. Lippett, Providence; J. A. Hanna, Chicago; W. B. Daniels, Chicago.

SAVOY—Richard Baum, Jr., Elberfeld, Germany; A. Fabwein, Elberfeld, Germany; G. H. Ramsey, Dallas, Texas; R. E. Swan, Fort Worth, Texas; E. O. Cunningham, Louisville; Harry Weisinger, Louisville; Upton W. Muir, Louisville; S. W. Heiss, St. Paul.

NETHERLAND—R. Colebrooke, London.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. Turanowsky, Russian Navy; E. Wingquist, Stockholm, Sweden.

IMPERIAL—B. Hirosawa, Tokio, Japan; J. Yoshi, Tokio, Japan; C. S. Meek, Toronto.

HOFFMAN—Harry H. Morgan, Batesne, Switzerland; John H. Lyons, Richmond; D. H. Hunt, Cincinnati; J. E. North, Mobile.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Robert Wright, Pittsburg; E. J. Bruguiere, San Francisco; J. C. Allen, Belton, Texas.

ALBEMARLE—H. L. Mather, Portland, Oregon; John E. Garnett, St. Louis.

ASTOR—R. B. King, Knoxville; George K. Dusk, Milwaukee; Dr. J. S. Green, Chicago.

Chancellorsville Monument.

Bids were opened by W. Earle Railroad, July 20, covering stone work at the American Exposition, Syracuse. Specifications can be seen until August 24, inclusive.

DIVVER AND FOLEY. BOTH HAVE OUTINGS

Excursions by Rival Factions of the Second Assembly District.

They Leave Neighboring Piers on the East River, but There Is No Disturbance.

The rival Divver and Foley factions who are at war for the Tammany leadership in the Second Assembly District each had an outing yesterday to keep up the excitement of the war during the hot weather. The excursions were the first of a series of outings to usher in the coming campaign, and they were first blood between the two factions. The Divver outing was under the auspices of the Fritz Lindinger Club of Broad Street, where it looks after the interests of the Divverites among the longshoremen along the river front.

The Divverites assembled early at their headquarters at 120 Broad Street, each brave being uniformed in a gray felt hat and armed with a white badge, across which was printed "Outing, Fritz Lindinger Association, Tammany Hall, Second Assembly District, July 21, 1901." There was a brass band to make things hum, and the necessary wet goods preceded the men to the pier of the steamer William Fletcher.

The Foley crowd was scheduled to leave at 8:30 and the Divverites at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, but both factions were late in getting away, and it was 10:45 before the Divver organization got under way at Pier 7, East River, bound for Donnelly's at College Point. The objective of the Foley crowd was Boeglum's on Staten Island, and they sailed on the steamer Elberon from Pier 6, East River, at 11 o'clock A. M.

At the Foley headquarters, 70 Pearl Street, the excursionists began to assemble as early as 8 o'clock A. M., all wearing Panama hats and blue badges. The rival factions were within half a block of each other, but there was no disturbance. The men mingled freely on the streets and in Fraunces's Tavern, but at no time was there any sign of trouble. The Foley people outnumbered the Divverites two to one, which made the former gentlemen proud to the extent that one of them, who said that his name was Hermann, waved his hat and proclaimed that he would bet $500 that Foley would win. At once a man was seen to elbow his way through the crowd.

"I'll take that bet; put up your money," he said quietly.

"I don't want to bet with you, I want to bet with Lindinger," cried the enthusiast. "Just show me Lindinger, and I'll bet with him so quick I'll make his eyes bulge."

"I am Lindinger," said the man, as quietly as before, and as he drew a huge wad of bills from his pocket, he suggested, as he ran his thumb along the edge, "Now put up or shut up." The Foleyite decided that he would not "put up," and he disappeared in the tavern and was not seen again until the boat was well under way.

Among the Tammany members who were present were State Senator Sullivan, Assemblyman Sullivan, Congressman Reardon, Thomas Foley, and Wauhope Lynn.

The most noted among the outing of the rival club were Patrick Divver and his son, James, Assemblyman Reardon, John J. Zeller, Judge Bolte, and Sheriff Grill.

As they went, so they returned, amid a blare of trumpets, crash of cymbals, and roll of drums, and within half an hour one from the other. The Foleyites arrived first. They formed in line upon leaving the boat and marched through Battery Park to South Street and up Pearl to headquarters. There they found Chinese lanterns dangling from the windows and flags and bunting flapping in the light breeze.

Then the Lindinger Club arrived. They landed at Coenties Slip, near the foot of Broad Street, and had but a short walk to the clubhouse. There were cheers for Divver and cheers for "Unser Fritz," as one enthusiast dubbed Mr. Lindinger. And the crowd cheered and the band played with renewed vigor.

MILWAUKEE'S NEW CHURCH.

Cardinal Martinelli and Many Prelates at the Dedication.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Cardinal Martinelli to-day dedicated St. Joseph's Church in the presence of more than 4,000 persons. The edifice had been in process of erection for five years, and was built from the material of the old Chicago Post Office. The edifice as it stands takes rank as the fourth Catholic church in the United States in point of grandeur. It was erected at an expense of $175,000, and yet it is stated on good authority that it could not be duplicated for $750,000.

The ceremony at the church was most impressive. Many Catholic prelates, robed in the habiliments of their orders, participated in the ritual, subordinate to Cardinal Martinelli. The masses were sung by fifty-eight priests and other dignitaries. The ceremony lasted four hours.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and continued warm, winds southwesterly.

The hot wave still extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and all records have been equaled or exceeded in Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois. There has been no rain except light local thunderstorms on the South Atlantic Coast, in the Middle and West Gulf States, and the extreme Southwest, including Northern Arizona.

The warm weather will continue during to-day and most likely Tuesday, with practically no prospect of any rain, except occasional local thunderstorms in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and possibly the extreme Southwest.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be light to fresh south to southwest; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be light to fresh east to southeast; on the Gulf coast and upper lakes variable, and on the lower lakes light to fresh westerly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh southwest to west winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST

New England, partly cloudy, probably showers in northern portion; continued warm; warmer in Eastern Maine. Tuesday fair and warm; fresh southwest to west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair; warmer in southern portion. Tuesday, fair, continued warm; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

The District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair and warmer. Tuesday, fair, continued warm; light southerly winds.

North Carolina, partly cloudy to-day and Tuesday; light easterly winds, becoming variable.

South Carolina, partly cloudy to-day and Tuesday, probably occasional showers; fresh easterly winds.

Western New York, partly cloudy, possibly local showers near the lakes. Tuesday, fair; light to fresh westerly winds.

West Virginia, fair, continued warm Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair, continued warm to-day and probably Tuesday; variable winds.

Minnesota, fair, continued warm. Tuesday fair, with cooler in northern portion; light northerly winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair to-day and Tuesday; easterly winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey and Delaware, fair to-day; warmer in the interior. Tuesday fair, continued warm; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.—TIMES.		
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	72	72	76
6 A. M.	72	71	79
9 A. M.	73	78	84
12 M.	80	87	90
3 P. M.	84	90	92
6 P. M.	81	87	90
9 P. M.	74	82	83
12 P. M.	76	79	80

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 265 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	84½
Weather Bureau	81
Corresponding date 1900	76
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	76

The maximum temperature recorded yesterday in the city was 91 at 4:30 P. M., and the lowest 71 at 6 A. M. The barometer registered 29.97 at 8 A. M., and 29.87 at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 74, and at 8 P. M. 52.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.

2:30 A. M.—356 West Street; Joseph Wilson; damage, $2,000.

11:40 A. M.—106 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Herin McDonald; damage, $1,000.

2:30 P. M.—218 Avenue B; Joseph Flankner; damage, $10.

4:05 P. M.—406 West One Hundred and Sixth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

6:09 P. M.—227 West Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

10:30 P. M.—522 Lexington Avenue; Nathan Kastrowitz; damage, $600.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE ADJOURNS

The International Convention at San Francisco Ended.

All of the Local Churches Filled at the Special Services—Some of the Delegates Will Go to Yosemite.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The religious enthusiasm aroused by the International Convention of the Epworth League here had its culmination at the grand meeting held to-day, the last of the gathering, at the Mechanics' Pavilion. About 10,000 persons were in attendance and not a seat was vacated until the conclusion of the sermon preached by Bishop Joyce, President of the league.

The influence of the league was not alone felt in the central meeting. All over the city, in churches of many denominations, services were held, and the local pulpits were occupied by visiting pastors. At Grace Episcopal Church, where the Rev. J. M. Buckley of New York preached, it was impossible to gain admittance long before the time announced for opening the doors, and in no church was there a vacant pew. Love feasts were held in the early morning in more than a dozen places, including the Japanese and Chinese missions.

The closing meetings of the convention were held to-night in the Mechanics' Pavilion, the Alhambra Theatre, the Metropolitan Temple, and the First United Presbyterian Church. In the latter place the Rev. J. L. Beatty of Halifax, N. S., spoke. At the evening services the report of the Committee on Resolutions was read and adopted. After expressing thanks to all who had aided to make the convention a success, the resolutions continue under several heads as a renewed expression of the principles of the league.

Many leaguers will leave the city on side trips to the Yosemite and other resorts in various parts of the State. Of these, a certain percentage will return to the city, but the greater part will journey eastward to their homes after the completion of their outings in the interior. Several hundred will leave the city to-morrow in advance of the main army of the leaguers, which will leave at intervals during the week.

GOLF FOR THE WEEK.

One Club Foursome at the Apawamis Links—New Yorkers on Summer Resort Courses.

A novel feature of the club competitions for the coming week will be the one club foursome arranged by the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye for Saturday. The event will be a foursome match play contest, and the only clubs that can be used are the driver, midiron, mashie, and putter. Only one of these clubs can be used by each competitor on a foursome set, so while one pair may choose the driver and putter, the others will have to try their fortunes with the midiron and mashie. Prizes for the winning pair have been presented by Ulysses D. Eddy, and as the competition has aroused much interest and curiosity among the members, a large club delegation is certain to appear at the tee when the starting hour arrives. On the same day the final round for the Lapham Cup will be played.

The women will have handicaps this week on the Montclair, Apawamis, and Baywater links, and several team matches will be played Saturday. Englewood will meet Montclair and Wee Burn will entertain the Brooklawn golfers on the Noroton links. The Summer resort courses are at the height of their activity, and several metropolitan players are doing good work on out-of-town links. Arden M. Robbins of the St. Andrew's Club is at Bar Harbor for the season, and Howard A. Colby has gone to Northeast Harbor, Me. James G. Thorp of Boston is President of that club, which possesses one of the best links on the New England coast. The Brooklyn golf delegation is strong at the Equinox links, Manchester, Vt., and a number of New Yorkers are now playing on the Lake Champlain golf course, which held its first handicap last week. Despite this exodus of players, nearly all of the local clubs continue to have good entry lists in their weekly competitions. The list of events for the week is:

TUESDAY, JULY 23.—Baywater—Women's approaching competition.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.—Apawamis—Team match handicap, men and women; Baywater—Women's handicap; Montclair—Governors' Cup match for women.

SATURDAY, JULY 27.—Final rounds for club cups; Wee Burn—Team match with Brooklawn; Rockaway—Club team match; Newark Athletic Club—Members' handicap; Flushing—Governors' cup competition; Van Cortlandt—Handicap for Classes A, B, and C; Harbor Hill—Monthly handicap; Baywater—Men's handicap and approaching match; Apawamis—Finals for Lapham Cup and one club foursome; Montclair—Members' handicap; Englewood—Team match with Montclair; Morristown Field—Team match with Glen Ridge; Forest Hill—Team match with Elizabeth; Seabright—Club handicap; Deal—Members' handicap; Crescent Athletic—Club handicap; Morris County—Bogey handicap.

BOAT CLUBS MUST MOVE.

Exodus from Harlem River Scullers' Row to Begin To-day.

The long-deferred removal of the boat clubhouses from the south bank of the Harlem River, near the Third Avenue Bridge, which has been known as "Scullers' Row," for the past thirty years or more, will be begun to-day or to-morrow, and by the end of the week the "Row" will be a thing of the past. The city is preparing to build a bulkhead at that point and the steam dredgers on Saturday had reached the Harlem Rowing Clubhouse and were working close to its float. The float of the First Bohemian Boat Club had been removed several days earlier.

The Bohemian and the Metropolitan Rowing Clubhouse will be moved to-day or to-morrow to their new site above the McComb's dam bridge, and the Harlem Rowing Clubhouse will follow to-morrow or Wednesday. The Crescent Rowing Club and the Wyanoke Boat Club, whose houses abut on land claimed by the New York Central Railroad, say that they will remain until they are forcibly removed, but it is probable that the Wyanokes, at least, whose house is upon a scow, will be forced to move when the dredging operations reach them. The Crescent House is upon piles and cannot be moved as easily.

Matters were quiet along the river yesterday, except at the Union Boat Clubhouse, where the victory of Titus of that club in the association senior singles at Philadelphia on Saturday was being suitably celebrated. Many of the club barges were taken to College Point or to the upper river resorts, and a delegation of about thirty members of the Wyanoke Boat Club went to Long Branch on a fishing trip.

Robert Miller, who was Lieutenant of the Wyanoke Boat Club, has been elected Captain and is already getting the crews ready for the Middle State regatta on Labor Day. The Wyanokes will probably have a junior four gig, senior four shell, and a junior double. The junior eight of the Crescent Rowing Club will also try again for honors in this regatta.

Statement of Pennsylvania Oarsmen.

LONDON, July 22.—The Daily Telegraph announces to-day that it has been requested to publish the following message from the members of the crew of the University of Pennsylvania:

"The Pennsylvania representatives ask that publicity be given to their regret that any uncomplimentary interpretation should have been put upon remarks by one of the crew at the Leander Club dinner July 5. Their unanimous and very earnest opinion is, that Henley is not only the best managed regatta in which they ever participated, but that it is so fair to all competitors that it is absolutely beyond criticism. Moreover, all the members of the crew and party were thoroughly aware of this before they had the very agreeable experience of Henley Week. They beg to have it understood, beyond all further question, that they came fully expecting fair and kindly treatment, and that these expectations were abundantly realized."

NATIONAL BUNDES' GREAT SHOOT.

Fifteen Thousand People at the Festival in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Fully 15,000 people were in attendance to-day at the National Bundes shooting festival. It was Turners' and Singers' Day. The athletic contests were participated in by 400 turners. In the shooting B. P. Ittel of Pennsylvania carried off the honors of the day. On the king target he made a score of 352, which is two less than that of Adolph Strecker, the probable King. On the honorary target he scored 67, and on the ring target 71. W. H. French of Colorado and C. J. Barnes of Colorado each scored 71 on the ring target. The high scores of the day were:

Honorary Target.—M. E. Tabor, Los Angeles, 68; M. C. Ramsey, Colorado, 63; Alfred Goodfellow, St. Louis, 61.
Man Target.—Otto Lamke, San Francisco, 77; F. Baumgartner, Cincinnati, 75.
Standard Target.—F. R. Geisel, Massachusetts, 48.
Bear Target.—J. P. Jacobson, San Francisco, 8.

FENN DEFEATS GASCOYNE.

Former Amateur Champion Wins Pursuit Race from English Rider.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—The only first-class professional cyclists to compete at the Vailsburg board track to-day were Thomas J. Gascoyne, the English rider, and W. S. Fenn, the former amateur champion, as all the others refused to ride on account of the smallness of the purses. Gascoyne had come direct from Boston where he had raced on Saturday evening, and had defeated Marshall Taylor twice, both in a preliminary heat and in the final. He was tired from his trip, but won the half mile open professional race very handily, and probably would have made a good showing in the five-mile pursuit race with Fenn if he had been allowed a sufficient interval for rest between the races. But the match race was called so soon after the half-mile open that Gascoyne had no chance, and was caught by Fenn at 3 miles 495 yards. Many of the spectators thought that the English rider was not fairly treated in the matter.

The amateur events were, as usual, captured by Marcus L. Hurley of the Greenwich Wheelmen. Summary:

Half-Mile Professional.—Won by T. J. Gascoyne, England; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., second; E. D. Stevens, Buffalo, N. Y., third; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., fourth. Time—1:06 4-5.

Quarter-Mile Novice.—Won by Clifford Werner, Orange, N. J.; George Wright, Arlington, N. J., second; Thomas M. Cummings, Newark, N. J., third. Time—0:33.

Half-Mile Amateur.—Won by Marcus L. Hurley, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City; M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York City, second; R. A. Brooks, Ianthia Wheelmen, New York City, third; Harry Welsing, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, fourth. Time—1:12 2-5.

Five-Mile International Pursuit Race; T. J. Gascoyne, England, vs. W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn.—Won by Fenn. Distance—3 miles 495 yards. Time—7:12.

Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by W. A. Rutz, New Haven, Conn. (250 yards;) E. D. Stevens, Buffalo, N. Y., (250 yards,) second; Jed Newkirk, Chicago, Ill., (150 yards,) third; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., (200 yards,) fourth; John King, Newark, N. J., (300 yards,) fifth. Time—11:04 4-5. Winners of lap prizes—H. E. Bleeker, $8; John Coburn, $5; Matthew Agpar, $3; I. G. Perry, $2; R. M. Alexander, $1.

Two-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by Marcus Hurley, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City. (Scratch;) Harry Welsing, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, (90 yards,) second; Henry Chapman, Little Falls, N. Y., (180 yards,) third; Edwin Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (80 yards,) fourth. Time—4:30 3-5.

French Cyclist May Race Here.

There is a very good prospect that Jacquelin, the famous French cyclist, who has the title of champion of Europe, as well as of France, may be seen in a match race against Marshall Taylor for the championship of the world at Manhattan Beach next month. Manager Brady is in negotiation with the noted French rider, and the only obstacle to the meeting is the excessive amount of money demanded by the foreigner.

Brady offered the European cyclist $2,000 for a single match race with Taylor at the Manhattan Beach track in August and Jacquelin answered that his only terms are a month's salary for August of $4,000. Jacquelin and Taylor met twice during the latter's recent European trip and each won once and lost once, so that a third meeting would be decisive.

The first outdoor meet of the National Cycling Association National Circuit, postponed from last Wednesday night, will be held at the Manhattan Beach track next Saturday afternoon. Marshall Taylor, Harry Elkes, Floyd McFarland, Frank Kramer, John I. Fisher, and all the other professional riders of the circuit will compete, and there will be a special match race, paced by motor-tandems at one, three, and five miles, with Harry Elkes, Floyd McFarland, and Marshall Taylor for contestants.

Duffy Beat Scotch Champion.

LONDON, July 22.—Arthur Duffy of Georgetown University, in the Infirmary sports at Leicester Saturday, won the 100-yard dash in 0:09 4-5, beating McLean, the amateur champion of Scotland, by two yards.

Kraenzlein of the University of Pennsylvania, competing in the police sports in Dublin, won the 120-yard hurdle handicap from scratch in 0:15 2-5.

Taylore and Walthour Race To-night.

At the Madison Square Garden to-night France's premier pace follower, Edouard Taylore, will meet Robert Walthour, the Southern cycling champion, in a fifteen-mile motor-paced race, which is expected to furnish a close and interesting contest. Taylore rode in America several years ago, and his remarkable exhibition of pluck in the face of adversity made him many friends, while Walthour first achieved note by his gameness in the six-day races in the Garden. His victory over Stinson at Revere Beach on Saturday afternoon shows that he is in good condition for the struggle to-night. Taylore practised yesterday on the Garden track behind his motors at a fast gait. He has been doing his training on the Baltimore track, which is built on similar lines to the Garden oval, and does not fear to travel around the latter as fast as the motors can carry him. The six-day race will be called to-night at 9:30, and will be preceded by three races for amateurs, one of which is a scramble for the novices. In the other two the fastest local men will compete.

Road Drivers Oppose Trolley Line.

The New York Road Drivers' Association has entered its opposition to the proposition for the construction of a trolley line to cross the new viaduct connecting Riverside Drive and the French Boulevard, and will take steps to be represented at the next hearing on the matter. At a meeting of the officials of the association, Dr. H. H. Kane, the President, was authorized to appoint a special committee to take up the action against the proposed trolley line, and fight the concession on the ground that the opening of the viaduct to a street railway would be the first move toward the destruction of what was built originally solely as a pleasure drive.

N. Y. Y. C.'s New Station.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., July 21.—The New York Yacht Club has secured a site for another station, which will be established at Locust Ledge, on the extreme lower end of Huntington Bay, on one of the finest pieces of property as regards location that could be found for the purpose. The new station will give the club an unbroken chain of harbors along the Sound coast from New York to Newport, R. I.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Third Record-Breaking Week of the

Mill & Factory Sale!

We cannot begin to tell you of all the surprising happenings for to-day. You'll have to pay the store a personal visit to gain an idea of what this Mill & Factory Sale really means. We name four specials as examples of Mill & Factory Sale bargains!

The Mill & Factory Sale's

Surprising Silk Specials!

Silks have played a very important part in record-making during this Mill & Factory Sale merchandising. We were particularly fortunate in our silk purchases. Never before has there been offered the silk quality at the prices which this Mill & Factory Sale merchandising enables us to quote.

Here are three of this week's special silk values:

Black Taffeta Silks, 49c. Yd.

These are very rich, handsome and of a superior quality; much better than the ordinary 69c. grade; they are just the thing for skirts and shirt waists.

Better Grade Black Taffeta, 69c. Yd.

This is 24 inches wide, and its regular selling price is 85c.

Satin Liberty Silks, 80c. and $1 Yd.

These are of the famous Cheney Bros. manufacture; handsome figured satin liberty silks, of this season's choicest designs and colors; 24 inches wide; worth $1.10 and $1.35 per yard; at, $1.10 grade, 80c.; $1.35 grade, $1.00.

Main Floor, front, centre.

Great Mill & Factory Sale Reductions on

Fine Dress Trimmings.

In this instance it is a special reduction that should tempt you to the dress trimming section. All those beautiful French novelties, as well as handsome domestic creations, are priced at figures which guarantee rapid selling.

The stock comprises in part white chiffon applique trimmings, white and gold appliques, beaded passementeries, spangled chiff

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes TODAY at 5 o'clock
Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The Wanamaker Store

The People Like This Store

partly *because* it is *unlike* any other store.

To old residents of New York it has a home-likeness—

To visiting strangers it is a revelation of wonders—

The spacious floors not cut up by partitions or walls,

The Grand Rotunda

The superb daylight in which to look at goods.

The sense of safety because of streets on all sides, making exit easy.

Broadway
Fourth Avenue
Tenth Street
Ninth Street

A Man's Corner

Only a step or two in and out, and these things to pick up quickly

Over-shirts—Linen
Over-shirts—Woolen
Underclothes
Socks
Ties
Collars
Gloves
Sticks
Thin or Thick Lap Robes
Travelers' Necessities
Mackintoshes

Take door nearest Ninth street and Broadway, first turn to the right.

All Round—All the Year—Store

With no dull seasons and no depleted assortments—a store in which to find things in summer as well as in winter.

The large sales leave us at the close of a day with fewer things of a kind, but think of the freshness of daily replenishings. Patrons are always sure of seeing the fullest assortments here.

We Invite Visits

whether you wish to buy or not.

This store, unlike a certain store in London, seeks to be

A Museum

or an Exhibition Place for American and European Fabrics and Articles, and everybody is free to enjoy looking or purchasing to their hearts' content.

Take the elevator and get out at the fifth story, and then walk leisurely down over each floor, including the superb basement, and

Be at Home here.

Over 2,500 Pairs of
Fabric GLOVES
At 15c a Pair!

This collection includes suede lisle, lace lisle and pure silk gloves that sold regularly at 25c to 75c a pair. They are perfect in every way. The manufacturer called them samples, but they were full boxes of each sort—not sample pairs—so that they are in perfect condition.

Many have the jersey wrist, others have buttons or clasps. They are in the various popular colors and black and white.

They will be likely to be picked out by half-dozens and will probably not be here long.

15c a pair

Tenth street.

Clearance Sale of
Framed Pictures

House cleaning is going on in the Picture Store, just now; and, as a result, these attractive, but small, lots of framed pictures—too small to remain among our stock—are newly priced in a way that will speed their parting.

They are now all marked at

One Dollar each.

They include:

Artotypes; figures and landscape subjects; with mats; gilt frames, 18x22 in.; worth $2.

Platinum and carbon photographs of figures and landscapes; reproductions of some of the finest paintings; with mats, and framed. Size, 20 x 24 in.; formerly $3.50 and $4 50.

Etchings; all landscape subjects, in gilt frames; 17 x 26 in. and 14 x 28 in.; worth $2.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Lace Curtains
And Other Upholstery Unusually Low-Priced

One, two, three pairs of lace curtains, make tedious watching for us; but are likely to suit you just as well as if we had a hundred more pairs back of them.

So this occasion when we are eager to sell, offers such decisive economies as should make hundreds of thrifty and tasteful housekeepers eager to buy—doubtless will, even if the goods are to be laid away for a month or more before using.

These suggestions of the offerings and prices:

Lace Curtains—

One, two and three-pair lots:

Nottingham Lace Curtains—One-pair lot; were $1.50 to $6.75, now 75c to $3.40.

Two-pair lots; were $1.25 to $6.75, now 85c to $4.50.

Three-pair lots; were $1.50 to $7.25, now $1 to $4.90.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains—One-pair lot; were 90c to $1.85, now 45c to 95c.

Two pair lots; were 55c to $2.50, now 40c to $1.65.

Three-pair lots; were $1.25 to $2.25, now 85c to $1.50.

Ruffled Net Curtains—One-pair lots; were $1.50 to $6.25, now 75c to $3.15.

Two-pair lots; were $2.25 to $8.50, now $1.50 to $5.65.

Three-pair lots; were $1.65 to $4.75; now $1.10 to $3.25.

Table Covers—

Denim in red, blue and green, embroidered in white at the following prices:
1 yd. sq., $1.50. 2 yd. sq., $3.50.
1½ yd. sq., $2.50. 2x2½ yd., $4.50.

Matting Covered Utility Boxes and Window Seats

Utility Boxes at $3.50, $3.75 and $4.25.
Window Seats, $6.75.
Denim and Tapestry Covered Window Seats, from $5.25 to $8.50.
Embroidered Denim Sofa Pillows, $1.95.
Embroidered Denim Steamer Chair Cushions, $1.65.

Slip Covers Reduced—

English Dimities, colored stripes; were 35c yd., now 18c yd.
Short lengths of Swansdown Dimities, Linens and fancy stripes at greatly reduced prices.
1,200 yds. Fancy Art Ticking; were 28c a yd., now 18c a yd.
600 yds. Cretonnes; 15c a yd., now 8c a yd.

Third floor.

Summer HATS
For Women
Practicable—Attractive

They are the sort, the very simplicity of which makes them all the more attractive for informal wear. Just the kind to devote to the hard usage hats are apt to get at Summer resorts.

There are hats of pique, crash or duck, for instance, some perfectly plain, others simply trimmed with draped mull, pompons or breasts; straw and felt outing hats, too—prices on all ranging from 50c to $5.

Women's untrimmed hats, in a representative variety of shapes and straws, in white, yellow, Tuscan, blue and black, from 25c to $4.

Children's hats, in chip, Panama, Leghorn and Cuban straw, in white and colors. Prices from 50c to $2.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Now the RUGS

The Carpet Store has been a lively place since it began its stock-righting clean-up. First the carpet remnants were hurried away; then the Linoleums and Oil Cloths—

now the Rugs!

Some very attractive groups are to be disposed of; and the saving on the price of a rug is always positive, for it loses none of its value to a purchaser because it happens to be an odd lot for us.

These are all first-grade goods. We never tolerate the other kind, though there are many inferior sorts to be had, in otherwise good stores.

These prices are interesting:

Japanese Cotton Rugs—In blue-and-white, green-and-white and red-and-white. Very desirable rugs, but quantity is now reduced, and they must go before the new goods come in.
9x12 ft., at $13.50, from $18
10x14 ft., at $17.50, from $21.75
12x15 ft., at $22.50, from $30

Smyrna Rugs—To clean up odd lots of 350, in best grade, at following reductions:
18x36 in., at 85c, from $1.15
21x45 in., at $1.25, from $1.65
30x54 in., at $1.75 from $2.25
30x60 in., at $2.15, from $3
36x72 in., at $3.15, from $4.25
4x4½ ft., at $3.35, from $4.50
7½x10½ ft., at $18, from $22
9x12 ft., at $23.50, from $28.50

A few Axminster Rugs, 9x12 ft., at $15, usual price, $20.

Third floor.

Summer HATS
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Practicable—Attractive

They are the sort, the very simplicity of which makes them all the more attractive for informal wear. Just the kind to devote to the hard usage hats are apt to get at Summer resorts.

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Children's hats, in chip, Panama, Leghorn and Cuban straw, in white and colors. Prices from 50c to $2.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Green Ash or Oak—

$4, from $6—Hall chair, cane seat.
$5, from $10—Arm chair, matting seat.
$6, from $9—Arm chair, matting seat.
$8, from $12—Rocker, cushion seat.
$9, from $14—Arm chair, cushion seat.
$10, from $16—Arm chair, cushion seat.
$15, from $24—Settee, upholstered seat.

Wicker Pieces—

$4, from $5—Palm green rockers.
$6, from $7.25—Palm green rockers.
$6, from $12.75—Golf arm chair.
$7.50, from $15—Corner seat.
$7.50, from $11.50—Fancy divan.
$9, from $12—Palm green arm chair.
$9, from $19.50—Cane divan.
$11, from $14—Palm green arm chair.
$10, from $22.50—High back hall seat.
$10.50, from $21—Red reed sofa.
$11.50, from $23—Brown reed divan.
$12, from $17—Green arm chair.
$15, from $25—Green sofa.
$15, from $30—Natural reed sofa.

Green Ash or Green Oak

One line of moss green finished summer furniture has handsomely made frames, highly polished, seats and backs upholstered; seats are full spring seats, covered in fine Japanese grass cloth.

$5.75, from $9—Arm chair.
$7.50, from $10—Easy rocker.
$8, from $10.50—Arm chair.
$8.50, from $11.50—Arm chair.
$9.75, from $13—Patent rocker.
$13.50, from $17—Sofa.
$15, from $20—Sofa.

Old hickory furniture, in a few patterns, at just half price.

Fourth floor.

Women's WRAPPERS
Considerably Reduced

Some women prefer to call them "Negligees." Whatever their name, all women appreciate them for the ease and comfort they bring for informal, hot-weather wear. For these wrappers are of dainty dimi, ties, lawns and percales, mostly colored, but some of the lawns in plain white. And all have met with serious price-reverses. This word of them:

Wrappers or Negligees—

75c—Of percale, in neat stripes; yoke, front and back; fitted back; plaited at waist, ruffle on skirt; regularly $1.50.

$1.25—Of lawn, in fancy figures; yoke front; Watteau back; ruffle over shoulder; trimmed with embroidery; ruffle on skirt; regularly $1.75.

$1.50—Of lawn, in neat stripes or figures; 4 styles; some with white lawn plaited yoke, others trimmed with embroidery; a few with low necks; all have ruffle on skirt; regularly $2.25 and $2.50.

$2—Of dimity, in neat figures; low neck, trimmed with embroidery or lace; ruffle on skirt; regularly $3.25 and $4.50.

$3—Of lawn or dimity, in two styles; trimmed with embroidery or lace; large sailor collar; regularly $5.50 and $6.50.

$1 to $2—White lawn wrappers, in various styles; were $1.75 to $3.25.

Second floor.

Over 50,000 Yards of
COTTON GOODS
At 5c a Yard!

All of these goods sold in our stock this season at 12 1-2c a yard. We collect them for this radical clean-up in order to get them promptly into the hands of those who can use them. The quarter-million yards of ten-cent dimities which you took away so rapidly at five cents a yard suggested the price as one you favored.

Now we have put in all of our 12 1-2c Dimities, which are in a superb variety of patterns; also ten thousand yards of Figured Swiss Muslins in blue figures and stripes on white grounds, and white figured stripes on blue grounds,

Also Printed Batiste in blue-figured stripes on white grounds, and white figures and figured stripes on blue grounds.

All are 12 1-2c goods, now at **5c a yard.**

It is the best collection of Summer Dress Goods from which women ever picked at so little a price.

If the public could realize what will be on these counters this morning the entire lot would not last until noon. However, there will probably be some for even those who come to-morrow.

Main aisle and Rotunda.

Final Offering of
SUMMER FURNITURE

We have about a thousand pieces of Summer Furniture which we offer this week at *a quarter to a half below their value.* This includes all the Summer furniture in our stock, with the exception of the wicker and rush goods which we sell all year round. We want these goods out of the way in a jiffy, because we have immediate need for the space which they occupy.

You want them now, because these are the days when such pieces double the convenience and comfort of cottage, lawn and veranda.

The sale will be as profitable and gratifying to you as it is important to us.

This hint of pieces and prices:

Porch Chairs and Rockers

Mostly maple frames with close woven reed seat and back, some in oak with cane seats.

$1.75, from $2.50—Arm chair, reed seat.
$2.25, from $3.25—Rocker, double reed seat and back.
$2.25, from $3—Rocker, slat back and cane seat.
$3, from $4—Rocker, cane seat and back.
$3, from $4—Settee, slat seat.
$3.50, from $4.50—Settee, reed seat.
$4, from $5—Arm chair, cane seat and back.
$5, from $7—Tablet arm chair, cane seat and back.

BOOKS
That Should Not be Missed

Some for the entertainment they afford you; others for the information they convey. All, because they are the cream of the most recent publications; and sold here at the lowest prices that can be consistently maintained—not down for a day, only to be marked up tomorrow.

You probably have more time to read now-a-days than in winter, hence this list should interest you.

Here are the new books of the last two weeks:

A Summer Hymnal. J. T. Moore. 90c.
Anting-Anting Stories. Sargent Kayme. 90c.
Miss Incognita. Don Jom $1.
House of Romance. Egerton Castle. $1.
The Lord of the Sea. M. P. Shiel. $1.
The Heritage of Peril. A. W. Marchmont. 90c.
When a Witch is Young. 4-19-64. $1.
The Crystal Sceptre. Philip Verrill Mighels £19,000. Burford Delannoy. $1.
Main Currents in the 19th Century Literature. Vol. I. George Brandes. $2.25.
Her Royal Highness, Woman. Max O'Rell. $1.
Schopenhauer. T. B. Saunders. 60c.
Rabbi Ben Ezra. Robert Browning. 75c
Richard Croker. Alfred Henry Lewis. $1.50.

And here are other books of recent publication:

The Story of a Child. Pierre Loti. 90c.
A Chaplain's Experiences Ashore and Afloat. Chaplain Jones. 90c.
A Sailor's Log. Robley D. Evans. $1.50.
Content in a Garden. Candace Wheeler. $1.25.
The Confederate States of America. J. C. Schwab. $2.50.
Money-Making Occupations for Women. Katherine R. Kilbourn. $1.50.
By-Ways of War. James Jeffrey Roche. $1.10.
The Bolivian Andes. Sir Martin Conway. $3.
New York in Bondage. Hon. John D. Townsend. $1.50.
History of the Navy. Edgar S. Maclay. $3.
Newyorkitis. J. H. Girdner. 90c.
Pleasures of the Telescope. Garrett P. Serviss. $1.10.
Sister Therese. George Moore. $1.
Cinderella. S. R. Crockett. $1.
The Potter and the Clay. Maud Howard Peterson. $1.
The Puppet Crown. Harold MacGrath. $1.
Truth Dexter. Sidney McCall. $1.
The Aristocrats. $1.
Arrows of the Almighty. Owen Johnson $1.
Robert Annys: Poor Priest. Annie Nathan Meyer. $1.
The Kidnapped Millionaires. Frederick U. Adams. $1.
Elder Boise. Everett Tomlinson. $1.
The Tower of Wye. W. H. Babcock. $1.
The Octopus. Frank Norris. $1.
Jack Raymond. E. L. Voynich. $1.
Our Friend the Charlatan. George Gissing. $1.
Joscelyn Cheshire. Sara Beaumont Kennedy. $1.
The Curious Courtship of Kate Peins. Louis Evan Shipman. $1.
A Dream of Empire. William Henry Venable. $1.
Sir Christopher. Maud Wilder Goodwin. $1.
They That Took the Sword. Nathaniel Stephenson. $1.
The Autocrats. Charles K. Lush. $1.
Henry Bourland. Albert Elmer Hancock $1.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The
"FLORODORA" Linen Suits

The handsomest, most refined and stylish, best made Linen Shirt Waist Suit brought out this season at a little price, is the *Florodora.*

They've been selling by hundreds, and they look double their price, because of their smart, handsomely tailored effect.

No bargain yet offered has given more quality and beauty than the Florodora at the little price originally fixed for it.

It appeals to every woman of taste, and wins a place in the most refined wardrobes; yet the price is

$6.50 a Suit

A new supply ready today.

We have also placed on sale today these special offerings of

Separate Wash Skirts

Very desirable styles, under-price:

At $2, worth up to $4—Skirts in three styles; one of linen, made with flounce, finished with stitched band of same material; the other two of white pique, one trimmed with insertion, the other with flounce, tailor finished.

At $2.50, worth up to $5—Skirts of white pique, in excellent style, very prettily trimmed with insertion.

At $5, worth up to $12—Skirts of linen and canvas, mostly tan; artistic in style, and handsomely trimmed.

Second floor, Broadway.

Pretty Summer RIBBONS
One-third and One-half Under-price

An attractive gathering of pretty ribbons for summer uses, is here this morning. They are of various sorts, in the shades most in demand—white, light blue, turquoise blue, and pink. Not all shades in each kind, to be sure—but there's ample variety to meet your wishes. And all priced at a

third to half below regular

for fresh, perfect ribbons. This word of the sorts and their prices.

Satin taffeta ribbon: white only; 3½ in., 22c yd.; 3½ in., 25c.; 3½ in., 28c; 4½ in., 30c; 4½ in., 32c.

Moire ribbon; 4½ in.; 25c yd.

Louisine ribbon; 5½ in.; 28c yd.

Satin ribbon, taffeta striped; 5½ in.; 35c yd.

Taffeta mousseline ribbon; 6½ and 7½ in.; 45c yd.

Soft finished grosgrain ribbon; 6½ in.; 50c yd.

The "XXth Century"—Luxury in Ice Cream Making

A good deal of the edge of enjoyment of ice cream is taken off by the bother of making it—in the ordinary way. But when you pour in the ice cream mixture and then sit restfully down and fold your hands, or go about your other duties, until the cream is ready, it makes rather a different proposition of it.

That's the way the "XXth Century" freezer makes ice cream. Pack your can full of cream in ice and rock salt, and leave the freezer to its own devices. The result is a deliciously smooth, firmly frozen mould of ice cream, which slides unbroken on to the platter on application of a hot cloth to the cylinder.

It is a simple machine, too—well made, and without parts to get out of order.

Five sizes—$1.50, $1.75, $2, $3, $4.

Come and see it, and try some of the cream it makes in the Basement.

The Last of the VIKINGS
The Best Bicycle Bargain Ever Offered!

When we bought out the stock of the Viking Bicycle Company, we offered you several thousand of the best bicycles made last year to be sold under fifty dollars. Their manufacturers are second to none in knowledge of bicycle making.

When we offered these Vikings to you at $15.50, it was the best value ever known in bicycle selling, though perhaps equaled by our selling of Lovell-Diamonds a year earlier at the same price.

You have taken all but about three hundred; and would have taken these and more, if the sizes had not become broken.

Today we tell exactly what sizes are here, so that no one need risk disappointment; and we make a new price—

$12.50 each

to close out in a jiffy all the Vikings remaining.

There are 21 and 22-inch diamond frames; 22-inch drop frames, and 23-inch Racing Vikings, with 26-inch front wheels.

All the wheels are perfect, as made to sell at $40. The parts throughout are of superb character, and the wheels are handsomely finished. No matter how particular you are, there is no need to pay more than $12.50 for a bicycle, until these few are gone.

There is always a breeze for the bicycle rider; and you leave mosquitoes far behind.

The best riding months of the year are just ahead; and such an opportunity to buy a high-class wheel at an insignificant price should not be passed by men or women not already supplied.

An interesting exhibit occupies a Broadway window in the Annex Store today—a beautiful figure, considerably over life size, of the presiding genius of the 20th Century Lamp, just come to us from the Pan-American Exhibition, at Buffalo.

She is clad in rich blue silk, and is poised as though ready to fly off into space on a golden, winged wheel. In either outstretched hand she bears a 20th Century Lamp, and others are displayed around her. It is a notable exhibit, and well worth coming to see.

Summer
SILKS
Little Prices

A handsome dress for Summer or early Fall will cost wonderfully little if you pick it from these lots offered today. And they are highly desirable silks, too. For instance:

5,000 yards of Printed Liberty Satin and Foulards, in all the wanted shades and designs—all this season's patterns; they have been 85c and $1 a yd.; now 55c.

A small lot of foreign and domestic Printed Foulards that have been 85c and $1; now 45c; some of them, 27 in. wide; desirable colors.

Fine plain twilled Foulards, in choicest colors, such as rose, Dalft, cardinal, castor, lavender, silver white and black; usually $1; now 55c.

Rotunda.

Tailor-made Suits
For Little Girls

For the maidens of 4 to 12 years this offering of pretty tailor-made suits is timely and interesting. They are chiefly of cheviots and novelty mixtures, in blue, brown, tan and red; made and trimmed in various attractive ways. Most of them have Eton jackets, which may be worn separately with wash dresses on cool days. They're reduced, from prices up to $9, to

$3.50 a suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Acme
Sleeve Board

A long-needed adjunct to the ironing-board, for ironing and pressing sleeves, yokes, and so on. It saves you about half the labor in ironing shirt waists; and handles them every bit the cruise in the shower, which results from ironing double. You won't regret the investment—25c each plain, 40c each covered.

Basement.

Saving Money on a Custom-made Suit

That's the opportunity offered to the alert man this morning, who prefers to have his clothing made to his measure. It's a chance to have a splendidly fitting suit made for you for the price of a ready-made one, with its *approximation* of fit.

We have gathered up many of most popular Summer fabrics, fancy cheviots and neat worsteds—suits from which cost $25 and $30—and made a new, low price for them, of

Twenty Dollars a Suit

Of course, you are sure of a suit that is perfect in style, fit and workmanship. It's an opportunity a careful man should not let escape.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Still a Chance
To Share these
Handkerchiefs

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs, of *pure linen*, of course. Good and quite fine; but with uneven threads or hemstitching. Qualities made to sell at 25c and more; now at **12½c each**

Basement.

Sample MATTRESSES
A Third Below Price

These are made up in the best manner in our own factory. The hair is clean and springy—carefully selected and prepared. They are covered with the best ticking.

They are perfect in every way except for the possible soil of dust on many of them.

The following sizes and prices:

4 ft. 6 in., Hair mattress, 40 lbs., $12 for $8.
4 ft. 6 in., Hair mattress, 40 lbs., $18, for $12.
4 ft. 6 in., Hair mattress, 40 lbs., $26 for $18.75.
4 ft., Hair mattress, 35 lbs., $13.13 for $10.
3 ft. 6 in., Hair mattress, 30 lbs., $11.25 for $9.
3 ft. 6 in., Hair mattress, 30 lbs., $18 for $13.50.
3 ft., Hair mattress, 25 lbs., $15 for $11.

Fourth floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

N. Y. Y. C. ANNUAL CRUISE

Big Fleet Will Start from Glen Cove This Morning.

RACE FOR COMMODORE'S CUPS

Club's Run to the Eastward Is Expected to be Most Successful One in Its Long History.

Dwellers on the wooded hills of Glen Cove, L. I., to-day will see the largest squadron of seagoing craft that ever mobilized on a peaceful mission. From far and wide the yachts of the New York Yacht Club will come hurrying to the rendezvous at Glen Cove, whence the annual cruise to the eastward will begin.

No matter what affairs may claim the attention of New York Yacht Club members, they are lightly cast aside when the time is at hand for this yearly nautical function—the largest by far of its kind in the world. Members may miss the earlier regattas of the club, but the call to the cruise is not to be neglected. Many will be the railroads, banks, and mines with headquarters in Wall Street that will be turned over to lieutenants while the skippers cut their cables and sail away to exchange the argot of the Street for the talk with their fellows about topsail sheets, backstays, halyards, and spinnakers.

Since the organization of the club, in 1844, this pleasant custom, which marks the zenith of the yachting season, has been omitted only twice. In 1862, on account of the war between the States, and in 1898, the year of the war with Spain, the club thought the times not suited for jollification, and, besides, on both occasions many of the fleet were in the service of the country.

Although the fleet is on pleasure bent, the peaceful, quiet hills will reverberate with the intermittent roar of cannon during the morning. Commodore Ledyard's flagship Corona will be in waiting at the rendezvous, and as each yacht's anchor rattles down it will salute her and receive a deep-mouthed welcome in return.

There will be a meeting of the Captains of the fleet on board the flagship at 11 o'clock, when the programme for the cruise will be formally adopted. This gathering of the Captains for final instructions is one of the many picturesque sights of the cruise. Within a few seconds after a signal the surface of the Sound will be alive with launches and gigs bobbing up and down in the swell, each with its owner, in natty uniform, while flags shiver in the breeze and sunshine dances and flashes on the burnished brasswork as the flotilla speeds toward the goal.

At this meeting will be arranged the time for starting the race to-day from Matinnecock Point Buoy to Huntington Bay, a distance of about twenty-one miles, for the handsome cups offered by Commodore Ledyard, one for schooners in one class, another for single-masted vessels and yawls in a class, and a third for Constitution and Columbia. The presence of these two cup yachts, which have just been put in the pink of condition for their contests, will be the chief feature of the elaborate programme. A novel attraction of the cruise for the old sailors will be races of the big auxiliary yachts, from port to port, using sails alone as a means of propulsion.

After the race to-day the fleet will drop anchor in Huntington Bay for the night. The usual squadron runs will be held from port to port. On Tuesday the fleet will proceed to Morris Cove, on Wednesday to New London, on Thursday to Newport, on Friday to Vineyard Haven. Thence on Saturday the fleet will return to Newport and drop anchor for Sunday.

Vice Commodore August Belmont offers a cup for the schooner winning the greatest number of these runs, all sailing as one class. Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson offers a cup for single-masted vessels and yawls upon similar terms. Of the "Navy Challenge Cups" presented to the club by the naval members, the Schooner Cup will be awarded to the schooner in Class D winning the greatest number of runs. The cup for sloops will go to the winning vessel in Class G, under like conditions.

RACES FOR THE ASTOR CUPS.

After resting next Sunday at Newport, the races for the Astor Cups will be sailed on Monday, July 29, over the more suitable club course. These cups, a thousand-dollar one for schooners and a five-hundred-dollar one for sloops, cutters, and yawls, are offered by Capt. John Jacob Astor to the club yachts that have not hauled out to clean since the commencement of the cruise. Capt. Astor reserves the right to invite foreign yachts in these waters to compete. These races will have an unusual interest, as Constitution will sail with the yawls Ailsa, Vigilant, and Navahoe, and the seventy-foot sloops Rainbow and Virginia, making them a liberal time allowance. The results of this race will be of great interest to yachtsmen, as they will closely approximate the real improvement of Constitution over her immediate forerunners.

Ordinarily the squadron scatters after the races for the Owl and Gamecock Colors have been rowed for on the last day of the cruise. The Newport Yacht Racing Association, however, has arranged races on Aug. 1 and 3 for Constitution, Columbia, and Independence; the yawls Ailsa, Vigilant, and Navahoe; the seventy-foot sloops and English cutters, and the seventy-five-foot schooners, and several classes of smaller sloops. This will have the effect of keeping the fleet together for some time after the cruise ends, as the yachtsmen will want to see the last of Independence.

As Secretary J. V. S. Oddie recently remarked: "Nearly every steam and sail yacht of the club will be with us on the cruise," and the racers will be followed by such a magnificent fleet of pleasure craft that skippers on the working craft on the Sound will have a hard time dodging it.

The advance guard of the fleet arrived in Glen Cove off the club's station yesterday afternoon, and by night some fifty boats were riding at anchor in the sheltered harbor. Of the fleet, the first to arrive was the big white sloop Constitution, followed at noon by the Columbia. Each of these racers was accompanied by its tender. In the afternoon the interest was heightened by the arrival from the eastward of the famous schooner America, which brought over the famous cup half a century ago. She anchored well outside of the fleet, and shared with the two modern racers the attention of those from shore. The big steam yacht Corsair also came in later in the afternoon, and at sundown there were nearly a score of large yachts and whole flocks of small craft. The greater portion of the fleet will come in to-morrow morning, and it is expected that when Commodore Ledyard signals the Captains to come on board the flagship Corona over 200 will respond.

Yachtsmen talked much in the course of the afternoon over a statement to the effect that some special races are to be arranged between the Columbia and the Constitution in the Sound about the middle of August. After the first series at Newport early this month, it was thought that formal trial contests for the selection of the cup defender might be dispensed with, the committee having a sufficient basis for judgment without them. It is said now, however, that additional trials will be held. The dates have not yet been set, but the races will probably take place off Newport early in September.

The boats that will take part in the races of the cruise are as follows:

SLOOPS.—CLASS G, OVER 80 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Yacht and Owner	Racing Length.
Constitution, W. B. Duncan, Jr., and others, G1	104.78
Columbia, E. D. Morgan and others, G14	102.30

YAWLS.—CLASS G, OVER 80 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Ailsa, H. S. Redmond, G2	
Navahoe, R. P. Carroll, G8	92.42
Vigilant, Percy Chubb, G11	94.70

SCHOONERS.—CLASS A, OVER 95 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Constellation, Francis Skinner, A3	107.24
Hildegarde, George W. Child, A16	107.82

SCHOONERS.—CLASS B, OVER 85 TO 95 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Corona, L. C. Ledyard, B5	98.07
Emerald, W. E. Iselin, B7	91.07
Fortuna, H. R. Walcott, B6	94.57
Mayflower, W. Armory Gardner, B11	89.83

SCHOONERS.—CLASS C, 75 TO 85 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Ariel, Francis L. Leland, C2	83.63
Marguerite, Prescott H. Butler, C11	83.48

SCHOONERS.—CLASS D, 65 TO 75 FEET RACING LENGTH.—SPECIAL CLASS.

Quissetta, H. F. Lippitt, D19	73.59
Elmina, F. K. Brewster, D3	73.19
Muriel, Charles Smithers, D24	73.19
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw, D1	74.58

SCHOONERS.—CLASS D, 65 TO 75 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Tioga, Morton F. Plant, D12	67.52
Marina, James B. Ford, D26	73.14
Idem, Max Agassiz, D20	
Leitana, H. C. Bno, D27	73.00
Quickstep, F. F. Grinnel, D16	70.11
Rosemary, F. C. Fletcher, D9	74.67
Shamrock, Willard Ward, D21	74.07

SCHOONERS.—CLASS F, UNDER 65 FEET RACING LENGTH.

India, John M. Richmond, F24	
Wiwassa, G. P. Morse, F25	65.34
Loyal, R. P. Deremus, F20	64.87
Lucile, E. A. Morrison, F50	
Neaera, T. A. McIntyre, F24	59.50
Rosalka, F. F. Olney, F56	
Uncas, C. P. Buchanan, F46	61.33
Wayward, F. W. Duryea, F5	63.82

SLOOPS.—CLASS H, 70 TO 80 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt, H6	76.34
Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., H7	76.74
Athene, W. Otis Gay, H8	

SLOOPS.—CLASS I, 60 TO 70 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Hester, C. L. F. Robinson, I7	69.03
Isolde, F. M. Hoyt, I6	60.45
Eelin, Philip T. Dodge, I12	60.60
Senta, A. Howard Hinkle	
Caress, W. B. Hopkins	

SLOOPS.—CLASS J, 51 TO 60 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Athlon, E. B. Havens, J4	59.09
Carmita, R. L. Forest, J6	54.03
Eclipse, L. J. Callanan, J10	55.33
Fredonia, Dwight Braman, J12	53.17
Isolt, C. W. Nason, J20	54.30
Wasp, Cleveland H. Dodge, J30	54.97

SLOOPS.—CLASS K, 43 TO 51 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Altair, Cord Meyer, Jr., K58	51.58
Humma, J. R. Maxwell, K11	51.00
Huguenot, Edward Kelly, K10	51.00
Lotowana, J. M. Knapp, K20	47.16
Ondawa, H. J. Robert, K54	46.93
Penguin, A. H. Forges, K31	
Shark, F. L. Ames, K61	51.58
Sistae, John B. Rhodes, K36	50.97

SLOOPS.—CLASS L, 36 TO 43 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Dorwina, W. L. Ward, L3	43.00
Albicore, (yawl,) Seymour I. Hyde, L81	
Eurybia, Charles Fryer, L13	
Ludeah, J. M. Sears, L9	40.28
Mira, C. L. Poor, L64	42.83
Effort, F. M. Smith, L—	43.00

SLOOPS.—CLASS M, UNDER 30 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Altrurian, Fred Haight, M129	
Anoatok, J. E. Martin, Jr., M90	
Cymbra, F. C. Henderson, M20	
Kiowa, A. H. Fowler, M76	

YACHT CLUBS DIVIDE DATES.

Compromise Made to Prevent Conflict of Races.

Delegates from the Jamaica Bay, Old Mill, Canarsie, and Bayswater Yacht Clubs met yesterday morning at the clubhouse of the Canarsie Yacht Club at Sands Point, Long Island, and arranged a schedule of racing dates for the remainder of the season that will do away with the common weekly clashes, by which the races of each club were spoiled. It is expected that from the arrangement will spring, by next season, one of the largest and strongest yachting organizations of the kind in the country.

The plan is to form an organization similar to the Gravesend Bay and Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Associations and to hold weekly regattas open to the boats of each club for prizes which the association will furnish. The remainder of this season will be taken up in events managed by the respective clubs as clubs, but by next season there promises to be a strong interclub organization on the waters of the bay, of which the meeting yesterday morning was but the forerunner.

It was decided to hold alternate events for the rest of the season, the Canarsie Yacht Club getting the first date, the Jamaica Bay the next, the Old Mill Club the third, and the Bayswater Yacht Club the fourth. This will mean better and larger entry lists and keener competitions at the future races this season.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Last Fifth and Last Event of Series to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—Chicago won the fifth straight game and the entire series from the New York team to-day by a score of 5 to 2. New York scored in the first inning on Van Haltren's double to left centre and outfield flies by Selbach and McBride. The visitors' second tally was secured in the fifth inning when Hartzel got squarely under Hickman's fly, but made a miscalculation and dropped the ball. Strang dropped a safe bunt toward third. Smith's out at first scored Hickman. Taylor went out at first, sending Strang to third, and Van Haltren walked, then stole second. Selbach ended the inning with an out at first.

A wild throw to first by Hickman on Kling's grounder, a base on balls to Hartzel, and singles by Green and Dexter gave Chicago 2 in the third. Singles by Chance and Dexter and a double by McCormick added 2 in the sixth. Strang's poor throw to first in the eighth and McCormick's long triple added the fifth run in the eighth. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Green, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Chance, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dexter, 1b.	1	2	1	5	1	0	0
Childs, 2b.	1	0	0	3	6	1	0
Raymer, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
McCor'k, ss.	0	2	1	5	0	0	0
Kling, c.	0	1	0	3	1	0	0
Eason, p.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Menefee, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	5	8	27	14	2		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	2	4	0	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Hick'an, 3b.	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Strang, 2b.	0	1	1	2	1	2	1
Smith, c.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	24	10	2		

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	—5
New York	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 6. Two-base hits—McCormick, Van Haltren. Three-base hit—McCormick. Stolen bases—Childs, Menefee, Raymer, Van Haltren. Struck out—By Eason, 4; by Taylor, 6. First base on balls—Off Eason, 2; off Taylor, 2. Wild pitch—Eason. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cunningham.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A
Burkett, lf.	3	5	4	0	0	
Padden, 2b.	3	3	5	2	0	
McGann, 1b.	3	3	6	1	1	
Donov'n, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Wallace, ss.	2	1	1	4	0	
Kruger, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	
Nichols, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Ryan, c.	1	1	9	1	0	
Murphy, p.	1	2	0	3	0	
Total	15	18	27	12	1	

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Harley, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	9	1	0		
Crawf'd, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Magoon, ss.	1	2	3	3	0		
Fox, 2b.	0	1	2	5	1		
Helim'n, 3b.	0	1	2	0	2		
Bergen, c.	0	0	1	0	0		
Guese, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Stimmell, p.	0	1	0	2	0		
Total	2	10*	23	11	5		

*Burkett out for interference.

St. Louis	4	4	2	3	0	0	2	0	—15
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 7; Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hit—Wallace. Three-base hits—Magoon, Ryan. Home run—Burkett. Double plays—Stimmell, Beckley, and Heilman; McGann, Ryan, and Wallace. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 9. Base on balls—Off Murphy, 3. Wild pitch—Guese. Struck out—By Murphy, 5. Passed ball—Bergen. Stolen bases—Padden, Kruger, Magoon. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, 2; Nichols, 2. Time—1 hour and 49 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	44	30	.595	New York	38	34	.498
St. Louis	43	34	.558	Boston	34	36	.486
Philadelphia	39	35	.542	Cincinnati	32	41	.438
Brooklyn	40	35	.533	Chicago	29	51	.363

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston in Philadelphia.
Chicago in St. Louis.

West New York, 13; Hoboken, 11.

At Weehawken yesterday the West New York Field Club defeated the Hoboken team in a return match by a score of 13 to 11. The score was 8 to 0 in favor of the home team at the beginning of the sixth inning, when the Hoboken team got Hartman going and scored 10 runs. The home team tied the score in their half and won the game by scoring three runs in the eighth inning. The score:

WEST NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cregan, 2b.	2	2	3	1	0		
Bassford, rf.	3	1	1	0	0		
Vanzant, lf.	1	3	2	0	0		
Murphy, ss.	2	3	5	3	2		
Dietrick, cf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Smith, 1b.	1	1	14	0	0		
Leonard, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0		
O'Neil, c.	1	0	2	9	0		
Hartman, p.	1	1	0	2	0		
Total	13	18	27	14	2		

HOBOKEN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cusick, ss.	1	1	2	4	4	0	
Agnew, rf.	0	2	1	1	0	0	
Green, 3b.	0	0	0	1	2	0	
Jordan, 1b.	2	1	18	0	0	2	
Mallon, cf.	2	2	5	0	0	0	
Beck, lf.	2	2	3	0	0	1	
Boffel, 2b.	1	1	0	4	1	0	
Burke, c.	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Herstefer, p.	2	3	0	0	2	0	
Total	11	13	24	13	5		

West New York	2	0	4	2	0	2	0	3	—13
Hoboken	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1—11

First base on balls—Off Hartman, 5; off Herstefer, 4. First base on errors—West New York, 1; Hoboken, 1. Struck out—By Hartman, 2; by Herstefer, 1. Home runs—Vanzant, Burke. Three-base hit—Vanzant. Two-base hits—Murphy, (2,) Soffel. Stolen bases—Bassford, (2,) Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Agnew, Hartman. Hit by pitched ball—Agnew, Burke. Umpire—Mr. Clark.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
At Detroit—Boston, 4; Detroit, 3.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Baltimore, 10. Second game—Milwaukee, 5; Baltimore, 7.

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 10; Buffalo, 7.
At Providence—Providence, 14; Syracuse, 2.
At Montreal—Montreal, 5; Toronto, 2.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 3; Binghamton, 3.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 5; Albany, 4.

UNION SETTLEMENT A. C. GAMES

Club Contest Trials for the Contests to Come Later.

Four Men Tug-of-War Team Outpulls Five Men—Many in Training for the Finals.

The feature of the monthly games of the Union Settlement Athletic Club, which were held on the club grounds on East One Hundred and First Street yesterday afternoon, was a tug-of-war between four men of the regular tug-of-war team of the club and a scrub team of five men. The four-man team won, pulling their five opponents 10 inches in the five minutes allowed for the struggle.

The other events were well entered, as a large number of the members are in training for the open games of the club, which will be held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on Saturday, Aug. 17. The events will be: Seventy-five-yard run, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 600-yard run, handicap; 1,000-yard run, handicap; 600-yard run, novice; putting the 12-pound shot, handicap, and throwing discus, handicap. Entries will close on Aug. 12 with Charles Sullivan, 2,031 Third Avenue, or Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street. The summary of yesterday's events follow:

75-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by D. Frank, (7 yards;) H. Arnold, (scratch,) second; G. Meckels, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:08 2-5.
440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by L. Bohnolfink, (35 yards;) J. McNabb, (40 yards,) second; D. Frank, (45 yards,) third. Time—0:56 1-5.
One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Evans, (175 yards;) H. Arnold, (60 yards,) second; P. McNabb, (scratch,) third. Time—4:57 4-5.
Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by T. Hopkins, (7 feet,) with a put of 28 feet 10½ inches; F. Falke, (3 feet,) second, with 34 feet 10 inches; G. Garrison, (10 feet,) third, with 24 feet 11 inches.
One-Mile Run, Junior.—Won by J. Ryan; W. Unger second, J. McMahon third. Time—5:51.
Tug-of-War.—Won by first team, Johnson, Payne, Barney, and Phillips. Distance—10 inches.

RILEY LED STAR ATHLETES.

Owen Riley was the principal point winner at the games of the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City yesterday afternoon, as he won the 600-yard run and the shot-put, and finished second in the 100-yard run. His total scores was 13 points. John Hoben and E. Frisbie were next, with 7 points each. The leaders in the competition to date are as follows: John Hoben, 31 points; John Kehnle, 30 points; Owen Riley, 30 points.

The one-mile match relay race, which was the feature of the day's sport, was won by the team of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn after an exciting contest with the home team. Summary:

100-Yard Run.—Won by John Hoben, (5 yards;) Owen Riley, (7 yards,) second; J. Greene, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.
Running High Jump.—Won by E. Frisbie, (8 inches,) with a jump of 5 feet 10 inches; Richard Feldtner, (10 inches,) with a jump of 5 feet 9 inches, second; J. Shevlin, (6 inches,) with a jump of 5 feet 5 inches, third.
600-Yard Run.—Won by Owen Riley, (5 yards;) J. Shevlin, (10 yards,) second; E. Frisbie, (15 yards,) third. Time—1:22 2-5.
Two-Mile Run.—Won by H. W. Schell, (10 seconds;) T. J. Kennedy, (scratch,) second; W. Kruger, (1 minute 10 seconds,) third. Time—11:46.
Putting the 12-Pound Shot.—Won by Owen Riley, (14 feet,) with a put of 43 feet; J. E. Moran, (2 feet,) second, with 42 feet 10½ inches; John Hoben, (4 feet,) third, with 42 feet 1 inch.
Match Relay Race, One Mile.—Won by National Athletic Club team, composed of John Doyle, F. Reuss, S. Curtis, and W. Kaufman; Star Athletic Club team, composed of J. E. Moran, W. E. Losee, J. Shevlin, and J. Hoben, second. Time—4:01 1-5.

SULTANA WON LAKE RACE.

St. Clair Sloop Led in Long Sail of 150 Miles.

ERIE, Penn., July 21.—Although there was a sparkling breeze on the lake this morning it did not hurry the yachts to any great extent, and the 150-mile race from Put-in-Bay to Presque Isle Harbor Light was a slow one. The boats left at 9 A. M. Saturday, central time. The first one reported at this port at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Eastern time, was the Sultana of St. Clair, a large sloop, followed five minutes afterward by the Eva of Sandusky. The next in was the West Wind of Buffalo, followed by the yawl Lucinda of Sandusky. The Sultana's time was 29 hours.

The regatta on Erie Bay this week will be unusually well attended. A number of entries from the Royal Canadian Yacht Club have been received by Secretary John Smart, including several noted prize winners. Among the Canadian entries are the cutter Canada, which took all the prizes at the local regatta in 1896, and the sloop Beaver.

English Yawl Caress at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 21.—Early this morning the English yawl Caress arrived from England, by way of Marblehead, for her owner, Dr. W. Barton Hopkins. Capt. John Barr is in command. Dr. Hopkins bought the Caress from Walter Runcien of Newcastle. Her designer was George L. Watson, and she was constructed at the Henderson yard in 1895 for W. H. Catacre of Liverpool. The craft is in the 65-footer class in England, but she may find racing, with some time allowance, in the Ailsa, Navahoe, and Vigilant class. She will be placed under the American register in a few days.

Golf Notes of Interest.

W. C. Carnegie, the Pittsburg golfer and a frequent competitor in metropolitan events, has just won another mixed foursome at the Myopia Club, near Boston, playing with Mrs. James White as his partner.

Willie Chisholm, the new professional of the Mount Pleasant Golf Club in the White Mountains, has made the same score for the links as was set by Vardon last year, 32 strokes for the 9 holes, which are over 2,000 yards long.

Miss Genevieve Hecker, the metropolitan champion, has left Orange, and for the remainder of the Summer will be at her former home, Norton, Conn. She will keep in practise on the Wee Burn links, which was her regular club last year.

T. Markoe Robertson, the golf champion of Yale, was graduated last June and will not return in the Fall. He is now in Europe with his father, R. H. Robertson. Beside losing Robertson, Yale also loses E. M. Byers, C. M. Myers, and T. L. Cheney.

The first women's championship of the Pacific Coast will be played on the links of the Del Monte Golf Club, California, beginning Wednesday, Aug. 21. It will be held under the auspices of the Pacific Golf Association, which was organized last Spring.

Carl E. Sutphen has been chosen captain of the new Roseville Golf Club, N. J. The series of club tournaments began Saturday with a men's handicap. The first competition for women will be played next Wednesday, and similar events will be held through the season.

Abram Poole, Jr., who has just won the first junior championship of the West, is a member of the Princeton golf team. He will continue to play on the team next year. He won the university championship in the Fall, and in the Atlantic City intercollegiate tournament he did very good work for Princeton.

A meeting of Wisconsin golfers to form a Wisconsin Golf Association will be held next Thursday at the Simnissippi Golf Club, Janesville, Wis. About a dozen clubs are expected to be represented. The first State championship was played on the club links last week. The course consists of nine holes, 2,958 yards in circuit.

The Kebo Valley Club of Bar Harbor has announced an open tournament for all golfers in the National Association for Aug. 18 to 16. The chief trophy is a silver cup presented by T. G. Condon. There will be other prizes for handicap and foursome competitions. J. L. Ketterlinus has donated cups for a mixed foursome contest to be played on Aug. 6.

Marc M. Michael, one of the leading golfers in the Younkakah Country Club, near Nutley, has made a new record for the Shelter Island courses, where he played the nine holes in 37, beating the former record by 2 points. On the second round he did not do so well, taking 44, but his 18-hole record of 81 tied the amateur record of the course, held by Adrian H. Larkin.

The State golf championship tournament of Massachusetts will be played on the links of the Wollaston Golf Club, near Boston, probably beginning Aug. 20. The chief trophy is a cup offered by Charles B. Cory, who started the Cape Cod championship last year, and whose second competition was played last week on the links of the Hyannisport Golf Club.

The professional golfers in Chicago are talking of coming East for the mixed professional and amateur tournament to be held Aug. 3 and 4 by the Hollywood Golf Club, near Long Branch. Willie Smith and David Bell, the best men out there, would like to come if their club engagements will admit, and they are making efforts to arrange matters satisfactorily.

A new golf club was opened at Ocean City, Maryland, last Saturday. A nine-hole course was laid out in the Spring and it is now in good playing condition. A number of tournaments for men and women will be held in the coming months. The officers are: President—George M. Upshur; Vice President—Charles Webb; Secretary and Treasurer—H. E. Waggaman. On the Greens Committee are J. F. Waggaman, Edward White, and Franklin Upshur.

RACE FOR THE BRIGHTON CUP

Greatest Weight-for-Age Event Will Be Run Next Saturday.

Prince of Melbourne Most Popular Candidate, Though Suburban and Brooklyn Handicap Winners Are Entered.

The last of the great races for horses of the matured division, and the most popular weight-for-age event known to the American turf, the Brighton Cup, at two miles and a quarter, with a value of about $6,000, will be run next Saturday at the Brighton Beach race track, and the interest of horsemen now is centred in the contest promised for that fixture. Though the prospective field for the race is a small one, from present indications the struggle seems to be the most open in the history of the Brighton Cup. The accidents of training have thrown out a number of the more prominent horses, among them Ethelbert, the cup winner last year, for whom a rest was ordered after his last effort at the Sheepshead Bay track; Standing, who broke down just before the Suburban Handicap, and Star Bright, who pulled up so lame that his training had to be stopped a few weeks ago.

Of those left in, the popular favorite is J. R. Beard's Prince of Melbourne, who seems to have just regained the brilliant form he showed as a three-year-old. Alcedo the winner of the Suburban Handicap, and the trio of three-year-olds, Conroy, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap; Commando, regarded as the best of his age, and The Parader, who defeated Commando for the Lawrence Realisation Stakes, at Sheepshead Bay, are the most prominent of the others. Horses who are possibilities, however, are Blues, Bonnibert, Sidney Lucas, and the Western winner Terminus.

The same doubt that existed about the plans of the stable with the Keene entries for the Suburban Handicap and Realization is in evidence concerning Commando and Conroy, James Rowe, the trainer, has sent most of his horses to Brookdale Farm, at Red Bank, N. J., leaving only a few to finish the meeting at Brighton Beach. Commando and Conroy still are in training, however, and it is not at all improbable that one or both of them may be sent back to New York for the big prize of next Saturday.

Another matter of interest in connection with the race for the cup is the doubt as to whose colors Prince of Melbourne will carry in the contest. J. R. Beard, in whose name the stable has raced since the death of F. D. Beard in the Spring, has announced his intention of dispersing the establishment, and the sale will be held on the morning of the day of the Brighton Cup race. On his performance and breeding, there should be a lively competition for his ownership by the rich men of the turf, for Prince of Melbourne, in addition to being splendidly bred and one of the best horses on the turf, if not the best at this time, is royally engaged in great stakes, he being entered for all the richest events of the year, including the $10,000 Century Stakes, the $25,000 Annual Champion Stakes, and all the important handicaps and weight-for-age races of the Autumn season. If the horse trains on in the form he showed in his latest races at Brighton Beach, it is well within his power to win something like $75,000 in the time that is left of the season of 1901, a most enormous sum for a horse of his age, as the chief winning ability of a race horse on the American turf is in his two-year-old season. The engagements of Prince of Melbourne should add much to the price that he brings, and already turfmen are speculating on the chances of the sale, should William K. Vanderbilt, who is forming an American racing stable, appear among the bidders to oppose William C. Whitney, J. B. Haggin, and other wealthy turfmen who may wish to add Prince of Melbourne to their racing establishments.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five furlongs. Iridescent, 108 pounds; Clipper, 104; Ibold, Graden, Gibson Light, Lord of the Manor, and Dinna Forget, 102 each; Playlike, 101; Neither One, Oclawaha, Gulf Stream, and Lady Radnor, 99 each; Tenegra, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward: over the short course, about two miles. Fulminate, Salesman, Mystic Shriner, Musician, and Charagrace, 152 pounds each; Pau Puk Keewis and Magic Light, 142 each; Eophone, 137.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five furlongs. Lady Sterling, 106 pounds; Ascension, 105; Belle of Milford and Montana Pioneer, 103 each; Man-o'-War and Osman Digna, 102 each; Lady Mag, Elizabeth Jane, Delate, and Ziri, 99 each; H. Nesterburg, 96; Prophetic and Step Onward, 94 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Glen Cove Handicap: for three-year-olds; six furlongs. The Musketeer, 112 pounds; Isia, 107; Sir Elias, 107; Tower of Candles, 97; Bedeck, 93; Barbara Frietchie, 92; Rappenecker, 87; Woodspike, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Whistling Con, 116 pounds; Gold Fox and Latson, 111 each; Humboldt, 107; Tinge, 106; Fatalist, 103; Fonsolee and Robert Metcalfe, 101 each; Animosity, 99; Lady Chorister, 91; Barbetto, 89.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, with allowances; six furlongs. Pincher, All Gold, Wax Taper, and Intrusive, 115 pounds each; Captain January, Godfrey, Brigadier, and Kimblinic, 112 each; Himself, Handwork, Colonel Padden, and May W., 110 each; Tower of Candles and Janice, 105 each.

VANDERBILT BUYS HORSES.

Millionaire Pays $25,000 for Brood Mares and Yearlings.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 21.—Through J. S. MacDonald, W. K. Vanderbilt to-day consummated a $25,000 deal in thoroughbreds, buying six brood mares and ten yearlings from H. P. Headly of the Beaumont Stud, this county. Nine of the yearlings are fillies. The brood mares contain two of the best representatives of the famous Mannie Gray or Reel family, which produced Domino and Hamburg. Clatterfeet, one of two, is a bay mare foaled in 1894 by Strathmore-Madame Reel, by Fellowcraft. Maggie Gray, the other, is by Spendthrift-Alice Gray, by Enquirer, and a half-sister in blood to Domino.

The other mares in the lot are Hoyden, bay mare, eleven years, dam of Leonora Loring, by Duke of Magenta-Spring Daisy, by Springfield; Astolfina, brown mare, eight, by Spendthrift-Alcina, by Alarm; Exilona, brown mare, eight, by Exile-Hop, by Harry of the West, and Maggie Moore, chestnut mare, thirteen, by King Alfonzo-Lady Mansfield, by Concord. The mares are in foal to Dr. MacBride, Ben Strome, and Ornament. The yearlings are as follows:

Br. f. by Haima-Clatterfeet, ch. f. by Haima-Palace, ch. f. by Ornament-Oriana, ch. f. by Ornament-Maggie Gray, ch. f. by Ornament-Maid of Kent II., ch. f. by Ornament-Von Hera, ch. f. by Ornament-Charity, b. f. by Ornament-Alarming, br. f. by Ornament-Happy S

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PENSIONS AND POLITICS.

Although the imprudent, not to say impudent, tactics of Gen. SICKLES in trying to force the President to remove the Commissioner of Pensions, have destroyed what shadowy chance there was of bringing about that end, the campaign by and among the Grand Army of the Republic goes merrily on. The organs of this highly curious association, or of its officers, and of its backers, the pension attorneys, continue their absurd charges against Commissioner EVANS, and some of them do not hesitate to repeat the discreditable threats of political blackmail in which Gen. SICKLES indulged in his rage at being hindered by age and infirmities from leading an assault on the offices of the newspaper that exposed the weakness of his policy.

The current of sane public opinion is, however, steadily running against these raiders of the Treasury and patriots for profit. All the essential facts are opposed to their ridiculous claims. In the first place it is plain to all sensible men that the very nature and purpose of a genuine and justifiable pension are inconsistent with the enormous payments made to the great numbers who are now receiving money from the taxes. No one has disputed that ample compensation should be made to the veterans of the civil war for such actual disability as they incurred in the discharge of duty while in the service, whether the disability were from wounds or from disease contracted through service. Nor does any one dispute that those immediately dependent on soldiers should not be fairly helped in the case of the death in the service, or of death caused by service. As these propositions are undisputed, so we are aware of no considerable number of instances in which they have not been fully adopted and acted on by the Government. The instances of which we are aware are chiefly those of veterans who have refused to take aid from the Government, though richly entitled to it, because they held that they did not actually need it, and because they would not belittle, by taking extra pay for it, the service they had gladly rendered from devotion to their country. Not only are the really deserving veterans pensioned when they will take pensions, but the rolls are crowded with the names of those who have claims far beneath their rate of pension, or have none at all. This paper, in the course of an investigation of a small territory in our State, disclosed a large number of these cases, which would have been ludicrous had they not been so revolting. The pensions paid to those nominally dependent on veterans form another and large drain on the Treasury. Despite these facts, the pension hunters seek the discharge of the Pension Commissioner for the sole reason that he insists that the pension laws, extravagant as they are in any event, shall be honestly and decently enforced.

They rest this demand on his alleged failure to pass just claims. What earthly motive could he have for such a course? He is himself a veteran. He is a strong Republican. He is an attached and loyal friend of the President. His party is pledged to the utmost liberality in pension legislation, and has kept its pledges. What personal or partisan reason can he have for opposing the policy of his party, or for bringing antagonism on it or on himself, or on the President? He has large discretion. It would be very easy for him, and it would in itself be much pleasanter and more profitable, so to conduct his office as to win the praises of the Grand Army, and he would receive very little effective criticism therefor. All that stands in the way of his doing this is his conscience. He regards his office as a trust. He holds himself bound just as much to prevent fraud by claimants as to prevent fraud on claimants. He tries to be as careful of the rights of deserving pensioners as he is of the rights of the taxpayers, and vice versa. He could neglect the rights of the taxpayers with little risk, but as an honest officer he will not do it. He deserves the approval and support of all intelligent and disinterested Americans, and we believe that he has the support and approval of all of this class who are acquainted with the facts. And we are confident that the wiles of the pension hunters and their allies among the baser politicians will be of no avail.

THE TEACHING OF HISTORY AT ANNAPOLIS.

Secretary LONG's exclusion of the third volume of Mr. MACLAY's "History of the United States Navy" from the curriculum textbooks used at the Naval Academy at Annapolis not only projects into the arena of public discussion an enlivening topic, but discloses the heart of a mystery that has too long baffled the curiosity of the literary world. Let us say at once that the Secretary of the Navy has made no mistake in withdrawing Mr. MACLAY's book from the list of required studies at Annapolis. The Naval Academy is supported by public taxation. Mr. MACLAY holds and expresses views concerning the conduct of Admiral SCHLEY that are distasteful and offensive to a very large part of the people of the United States. Congress will meet as usual next December. It probably didn't take the Secretary a minute to decide, when the matter was called to his attention, that it would be wise and prudent to get the Maclay estimate of Admiral SCHLEY out of the Naval Academy before the meeting of Congress.

But that is a minor matter. The revelation of chief public interest concerns the author of "The History of the United States Navy," a work which describes SCHLEY as "a Micawber Admiral," says that he "exhibited either a timidity amounting to absolute cowardice or a prevarication of facts that were absolute falsehoods," and that "he turned in caitiff flight from the danger spot toward which duty, honor, and the whole American people were most earnestly urging him"; also that his warship furnished the "shameful spectacle" of "deliberately turning tail and running away." Men have wondered where this historian acquired his admirable candor, his sublime impartiality of judgment, which no heat of controversy seems to disturb, and his sweet and dispassionate style, so becoming, nay, so indispensable, to the historian as distinguished from the mere wrangling pamphleteer. Our neighbor The Sun, in its issue of yesterday, speaks of Mr. MACLAY as "the most distinguished living American historian." Of course he is—or dead either. Anybody who knows the qualities of the true historian instantly detects them all in Mr. MACLAY. Where on earth did he get them? A Washington dispatch to THE TIMES is the humble means of disclosing the secret of this historian's training:

> Secretary LONG further said that Mr. MACLAY could not be disturbed in his position as a laborer in the Brooklyn Navy Yard because of the attacks made on Admiral SCHLEY. As an officer of the navy could be severely punished for using such language about a superior officer, but MACLAY was merely a civilian employé. MACLAY's designation as a "laborer" is purely technical, and his work is really clerical. He was formerly an editorial writer on The New York Sun, and was appointed to his present position on Aug. 23, 1900, having been transferred from the Lighthouse Service.

So he was bred in that school of sanctity! It was on that editorial page, where no slag of prejudice is ever allowed to choke the fires of Heaven's own truth, where high disinterestedness shines with a blinding whiteness that reduces Mr. PULITZER's illuminated dome to a feeble twinkling, where candor dazzles and justice sits with both eyes open, that Mr. EDGAR STANTON MACLAY, America's most distinguished living historian, learned to write the history of Admiral SCHLEY's part in the war with Spain! It is a curious coincidence that The Sun has given more attention to the case of Admiral SCHLEY than any other newspaper. Its candor and judicial-mindedness have been quite as conspicuous as the impartial qualities in Mr. MACLAY's history. Yesterday it said that the Admiral had been "virtually guilty of a lie and Mr. MACLAY knows that a liar is probably a coward." It also said that the record "compels the presumption that he was a coward and the conviction that he was not honest." And so throughout the long discussion of the matter in the columns of The Sun.

Secretary LONG's whole duty in the matter has not been performed. He was not aware until a few days ago that this great historian's work was used as a textbook at Annapolis. If not inconsistent with the public interest would it not be well for the Secretary to call for a report, in writing, showing how and by whose act a textbook in which a living officer of the United States Navy now on duty under the orders of the Secretary is called a liar a coward, and a caitiff was introduced among the works used for the instruction of American youth at the public expense?

THE INTERNATIONAL BOYCOTT SCHEME.

The Politische Correspondenz of Vienna "learns from Paris" that the difficulties of carrying into effect the plan of an effective European Customs League against the United States are considered insuperable. Probably the more closely the subject is studied the stronger will be the conviction of the insuperability of the obstacles to this plan. The totals of American exports for the fiscal year ended with June reached the astonishing total of $1,460,000,000. This is undoubtedly extremely disquieting to European economists. A critical analysis of the tables, however, will show that whereas the increase in the exports of domestic products for the last fiscal year over those for the year ended June 30, 1900, was $93,000,000, this increase was less than that in the item of agricultural products, which showed a gain of $99,500,000 in the fiscal year 1900-1901 as compared with 1899-1900. From this it appears that the conditions existing in Europe, and in this country as well, caused a shrinkage of something over six millions of dollars in the value of our exports of domestic products other than those classified as agricultural. The gain of $93,000,000 in these items means that the food requirements of Europe are exigent and increasing.

A scheme of customs duties adjusted by international agreement among the principal States of Europe, which should cripple our export trade in manufactures and leave us free to send to those countries abundant and cheap food supplies is what presents the insuperable difficulties which the French economists have agreed exist in the way of an effective Continental Zollverein. There, as here, the agrarian interests would demand for themselves the same kind and degree of protection accorded to the manufacturers, and if they did not get it the legislation necessary to the enactment of any scheme of highly protective duties would be impossible. To protect the land owners and the farmers in an effective way would be perfectly possible, no doubt, but the means by which this was effected, increasing the cost of food supplies to all classes of the people and shutting out many staples which could not pay high duties, would produce such conditions throughout Europe as would menace the stability of every Government represented in the Zollverein. The "common people" are more sensitive on the question of food than on any other with which Finance Ministers have to deal. Increase the cost of living and the difficulty of compassing a sufficient food supply in ways which are immediately felt and recognized and a revolution is begun of which only one ending is possible unless the cause is promptly removed.

This is the insuperable difficulty which stands in the way of the much-discussed European Customs League. It is also the one which offers a better guarantee of peace between this country and the great Powers of Continental Europe than is found in all the treaties ever framed.

THE STORAGE BATTERY.

A scientific test of the new storage battery of Mr. THOMAS A. EDISON, lately announced with unusual modesty of proclamation, warrants the belief that it is at least a long step in the direction of a practical solution of the most important of the unsolved problems of electricity. The field of usefulness of the storage battery is wider than that once claimed for the horse, since in addition to its service in connection with transportation, it will have uses innumerable in the arts and in domestic economy. To meet the requirements for uses in which its value will be most conspicuous, the storage battery must be what it has not thus far been—light enough to be conveniently portable, cheap enough to compete with other mechanical agencies of power generation, and durable enough to stand jar, shock, vibration, and general disturbance without rapid and costly deterioration.

The basic idea in storage battery construction is the lead cell of PLANTÉ, invented in 1860. In this construction lead peroxide was the agent used in the depolarizing process. The best construction of the Planté battery was necessarily very heavy in proportion to its capacity for accumulating and surrendering effective energy, weighing from 124.5 to 186.5 pounds per horse power hour at terminals. Attempts to lighten the construction resulted in giving an impracticably rapid deterioration, which, under the best conditions, was discouragingly costly in repairs and replacements. In a word, while demonstrating the principle of the storage of electrical energy in a very interesting and instructive way, PLANTÉ's invention was chiefly useful in pointing out the great value which would reside in a storage battery that did not deteriorate from work, possessed large storage capacity per unit of mass, was cheap, might be charged and discharged rapidly, would bear rough treatment, and did not require a condition precedent to its employment that it should be "fool proof." These seem to have been the ends sought by Mr. EDISON in his work. If he has not attained them in ideal completeness, he has produced a storage battery which is an immense improvement upon anything hitherto made. The elements of his battery are iron plates, nickel oxide, and potash in solution. Experts in electricity have been experimenting with these elements in much the same combination as in the Edison invention for fifteen or twenty years, but for reasons which were probably different in every case the result desired has only just been reached. It is true of most revolutionary inventions that their discovery was imminent for a long time before it was really made.

The Edison battery is said to show an efficiency per unit of weight two and a half times greater than that of any storage battery hitherto made. It is initially inexpensive, will bear a great deal of rough usage without injury, is charged rapidly, and may be discharged at any rate desired, within practical limits. If these claims are vindicated in the results of a production on a commercial scale, the automobile, which will meet every requirement of the most fastidious mechanism, will be available. The area of electric lighting will be extended beyond the limits of practicable wiring, and the electric yacht will be found a vast improvement upon one deriving its motive power from fire and fuel. It may also mean the easy solution, among other things, of the tunnel problem in this city. Storage battery locomotives, capable of handling any train which enters or leaves New York, are now in successful use, but the Edison battery would seem to promise a vast increase in the efficiency of such traction engines, with a material reduction in their cost. We hope that all the confidence warranted by experimental tests will be established in practical use, and that in this instance the claim of success has not been too anticipatory. Just such a storage battery is perhaps more needed than any other device of a mechanical nature which is now engaging the attention of engineers.

A PENAL NAVY.

As a matter of curiosity, we should much like to know what Magistrate HIGGINBOTHAM of the Lee Avenue Court, in Brooklyn Borough, thinks is the purpose of the United States Navy.

One day last week there was brought up before him on a charge of drunkenness a young tough who had already been known to the police as a dangerous criminal, who had taken part in an attempt to kill one of the force. At his appearance in the Lee Avenue Court the fellow is reported to have been very repentant and to have begged the Magistrate to let him off. The report further stated that this the Magistrate finally consented to do on condition that he join the navy, declaring at the same time that if the prisoner did not keep his promise, he would commit him to the penitentiary for six months as an habitual drunkard.

Now, if the Magistrate was justified in making this threat, it must have been his conviction that the man was an habitual drunkard. Does he think that the navy is a sort of reformatory for inebriates? Does he think that the efficiency of the naval service or the safety of the ships or the honor of the flag can properly be maintained by the enlistment of drunken youngsters whose only record is that of cowardly violence and bestial indulgence in liquor? Or does he imagine that the navy is provided at great expense as a substitute for the penitentiary in the punishment of creatures of this character?

It may be said that the Magistrate could not compel the acceptance of this hoodlum in the navy, which is true. We trust that the naval officer in charge of recruiting would do his duty in the premises if aware of the facts. But if he did not, if he admitted to the service the man who ought to be in the penitentiary, that is his affair, and his responsibility would be to his superior officers and to the department. His action would not justify that of the Magistrate, which is without any reasonable excuse.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Larchmont Yacht Club, which, as one of its legends informs a wondering world, fears no noise, has invaded the golf world, and projected a putting contest at night. To make this game practicable the balls are to be coated with phosphorus, so that the players can see them. This is a distinct reflection on the players, for it is a well known fact that any real golfer, especially of the Larchmont variety, can see a ball at any time in the course of the twenty-four hours, and just as often as one comes his way. If the Larchmont yachtsmen wish to make themselves immortal in the golfing world let them invent something that will make all caddies see balls. Every golfer knows that this is the crying need of the game.

—The rarity of such catastrophes as that which overtook a Philadelphia yacht in Long Island Sound on Thursday must not be forgotten in the natural horror following the disaster. Small boats, handled by unskilled and inexperienced amateurs, are often capsized, but yachts of substantial size, managed by smart yachtsmen or by professional seamen, seldom upset. Two factors work together in producing this result, namely, the skill of the seaman and the stability of the vessels. It is really not easy to capsize a yacht of the modern type, with her deep keel and outside ballast, while even yachts of the older sort have a good deal of stability from their beam. But when a vessel is struck by a squall while under full canvas, unless she is sailing close to the wind and can be quickly luffed, or sail can be shortened with great rapidity, she will almost certainly capsize, if she be a capsizable craft, unless her spars give way. The moral of which is that in squally weather it is wise to sail under short canvas, and be ready to make it still shorter at a moment's warning.

—If the members of the Twelfth Regiment choose to select as officers men without military experience they have a right to do so, though the wisdom of such action will be questioned by members of some other organizations, and the action itself will cause the irreverent lay mind to conceive new sneers at the "tin soldier." But the stories of the manner in which Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is to be made a Second Lieutenant of the regiment are sadly in need of emendation. The officers have been telling the reporters that they, or the regiment, were going to elect Mr. VANDERBILT a Second Lieutenant, and that there was no doubt whatever that he would be accepted. There was a good deal of doubt, however, as to what company the new Second Lieutenant would enter. This sounds all right to those who do not know the law, but the military code does not authorize any such proceeding. Section 66 of the code says: "Captains and Lieutenants and ensigns of troops, batteries, companies, and divisions must be elected by the members of the respective troops, batteries, companies, or divisions." In other words it is not in the power of the officers of the Twelfth Regiment, not even that of the Colonel, to make a Second Lieutenant of Mr. VANDERBILT. That power rests solely in the hands of the men, and instead of his selecting the company into which he will go as an officer, some company must select him and give him a majority of its votes before he can become a Second Lieutenant at all.

—A certain man of this town, being confronted by an officer of the law in plain clothes—in other words, a detective—refused to take note of the proclamation of authority by this officer on the ground that he did not look like a detective. Now, this raises a pretty point. What should a detective look like? Wherein should he differ in appearance from the common, or saloon corner, policeman? Should he disguise his countenance, to the end that the marks of Mulberry Street should not be visible to the naked eye? Or should he on demand show clean palms, free of the scent of the weekly tax upon malefactors? Should he discard the square-toed shoes of the force and substitute for them a square-toed conduct, to which he is popularly supposed to be a stranger? And if he did, would this enable the ordinary man, not engaged in running a gambling house or a poolroom, to tell that he was a detective without the aid of a tipster? This man who said that the officer with whom he met in a decided difference of opinion did not look like a detective has plunged almost the whole community into doubt. For, after all, those who know exactly what detectives look like are just exactly those who should not. The rest of us have no clear information on the subject.

—Two or three days ago the dire news reached this city that Chicago was short of vegetables. How this sad state of affairs came to exist the telegraphic dispatches failed to explain, and perhaps no explanation was necessary. The naked truth was enough. We have no doubt that long ere these cursory remarks see the light Boston will have sent by lightning express large quantities of beans to succor the unfortunate Western city, while Kalamazoo will have poured out her choicest stores of celery. Beets—but this is a tender topic and would better be passed over. National sympathy will be showered upon Chicago, but the excitable sort of newspapers will not pay so much attention to the matter as they would to an announcement that certain individual Chicagoans were short of corn or pork. Here, indeed, would be meat for the wildest tales. But the whole city short of greens—it seems hardly possible, after all.

—The question of the maintenance of the rights and privileges of Statehood by a State whose population has diminished below the limit fixed for admission to the Union is one which calls for serious consideration. No doubt the framers of the Constitution conceived the future of this country as one of constant growth, and in that they were on the whole correct. But there has arisen a case which requires that a precedent be established on lines different from those in the minds of the framers. The State of Nevada is at present enjoying the privileges of full representation in spite of the fact that its population is about one-fourth of that required for admission to the Union. In discussing this matter in The Philadelphia Record ex-Secretary BOUTWELL proposes a constitutional amendment to provide that any State shall cease to be a State and become a Territory when two consecutive decennial censuses show that its population is less than one-four-hundredth of that of the United States. An amendment to the Constitution, however, is not easily secured. The Record is of the opinion that Nevada will continue to be a "pocket borough."

—No one in recent times has accused the Fifth Avenue stages of undue haste. If one desires to loiter along the way and see the manifold sights of a great city, there is no readier method of doing it than riding in or on a Fifth Avenue stage. It is easy, then, to judge of the amazement of the passengers in one of these vehicles yesterday morning when the driver made haste. A fire engine had just crossed Fifth Avenue, and this driver, after stopping to let it pass, made an attempt to proceed before the tender also had crossed. The result was that the driver of the tender had to exercise great presence of mind, strength, and ingenuity to avoid transforming the stage into kindling wood. To the casual wayfarer in this world of trouble it appears that a man who does not know that the tender of a fire engine follows close behind it, or, knowing, does not care, is not fit to drive a vehicle in the public streets, least of all one in which passengers are carried.

WHAT BECOMES OF TRADE BALANCES?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The publication of the Custom House statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30 is likely to cause a renewal of the discussion as to what becomes of our foreign trade balances.

This year our excess of exports of merchandise will amount to about $665,000,000, but instead of getting any cash for this enormous balance, it appears that we have paid out some $20,000,000 more than we received. Some time ago it was claimed that we were lending a good part of this balance to foreign countries, but in a letter to THE TIMES of May 8, I disputed this claim and contended that our annual foreign debts for interest dues, freights, and tourists' expenses, &c., had grown so large that they more than offset our enormous trade balances, and hence we had to export specie and mortgage our properties to square the account. Just a few weeks afterward The Sun published a statement fully admitting that we had no money loaned abroad, and that, in fact, we were borrowers, but at the same time contending that the remainder of our trade balances had been exhausted in paying for securities returned from abroad.

This theory of the matter is always based on the assumption that foreign countries are not able to pay cash for what they buy from us, and so are forced to return securities to square the account. A glance at the facts, however, proves this assumption to be ridiculously false. England buys most of our products, and holds most of our securities. But England is not short of cash by any means. On the contrary, she is fairly glutted with idle money, as is shown by the low interest rates, the over-subscriptions to the various loans floated there, and the heavy investments of her capitalists in this and other countries.

A still more conclusive disproof of this theory is furnished by the reports of foreign investments since the beginning of 1898, the period in which we are supposed to have got back the most of these securities. These reports, which are published daily in the leading newspapers, show that within this time the purchases of stocks for foreign account on the Stock Exchange were vastly in excess of the sales. Outside of Wall Street these reports fully justify the belief that since 1897 more foreign capital has been invested in our mines, lands, and industrial plants than in any similar period of our history. On the other hand, we find no reports of any kind to show where the foreigners have let go their grip on any of these properties.

Well, it may be asked, if our trade balances have not gone to cancel returned securities, what has become of them?

The only reasonable answer to this question, I contend, is that they have gone to offset our annual foreign debts, for interest, dividends, and profits on foreign capital, cost of freights, expense of Americans abroad, and hoardings of migratory immigrants. This last item is always overlooked, although the proof of its existence is as plain as a pikestaff. In the case of our trade with Canada, it is unquestionably the largest item. For the eleven months ending May 31, 1901, our favorable trade balance with that country was about $50,000,000, while our net imports of specie amounted to only $22,000,000. As we do not owe Canada any big sums for interest dues, freights, tourists' expenses, or returned securities, the only reasonable inference is that the bulk of this balance has gone to offset the drafts and money orders of the vast army of Canadian laborers who are in the United States. In the same way it is certain that a large part of our balances with Europe has gone to offset the savings of the thousands of English, Austrians, Italians, and other alien laborers who come here for the sole purpose of hoarding up a little fortune.

Now, as a result of our greater prosperity during the last few years, all these debts for the use and employment of foreign capital, foreign labor, and for foreign travel have grown so enormously that now they overtop our big trade balances, and so we have to sell more properties, run into debt, and export gold to square the account. In no other way is it possible to explain the singular fact that we have been exporting gold at a time when there were so many indications that we need every dollar at home to avert impending financial disasters.

W. H. ALLEN.

New York, July 20, 1901.

1,000TH ANNIVERSARY OF KING ALFRED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

King Alfred died, according to the accustomed authorities, in October, 901 A. D., and as you are doubtless aware, it has been decided to hold at Winchester, during the third week of September this year, the one thousandth anniversary of his death—an international commemoration of the King to whom the Anglo-Saxon race owes so much in many various ways.

His ideal character was without parallel in Europe, and the traditions which have gathered round his name are those of religion, learning, defense, seamanship, law, and culture. It is hoped that all who use our mother tongue will join without distinction of creed, race, nation, or party, in honor to one who was both hero and saint.

Her Majesty, our late revered Queen Victoria, was early pleased to signify her approval of the proposal, and his Majesty, King Edward VII., has become the patron of this great commemoration.

An influential and representative committee was formed at a meeting convened by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, and includes, among others, the following: The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Duke of Argyle, the Duke of Fife, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Hon. John Hay, Dr. Choate, Bishop Potter, the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Oxford, Earl Roberts, the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Joseph Parker, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Sir Henry Irving, the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lister, Lord Strathcona, Cardinal Vaughan, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Lord Tennyson, and others.

It was resolved to hold the commemoration and to erect a permanent memorial in the ancient City of Winchester, which was the capital of his kingdom, the scene of a great portion of his life, and where his dust still rests.

The memorial will consist of a statue of the King, and, if funds permit, a hall to be used as an educational museum of early English history. The work of the statue has been intrusted to Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R. A., and is now nearing completion. It is of heroic size, and will rest on a base consisting of two rough-hewn granite blocks, one weighing forty and the other thirty-five tons. A publication on the King, entitled "Alfred the Great," has been issued with a view to diffusing knowledge of his life and work, and may be acquired of Messrs. Macmillan.

The Admiralty authorities have also decided to name an iron-clad, which will shortly be launched, the King Alfred, as a tribute to his having been the originator of the English Navy.

A meeting of learned societies will be held in Winchester at the time of commemoration, and visits will be made to the many places and buildings of interest there. Besides the universities of England and the colonies, the following, as representing the United States of America, have been invited to send delegates to attend the meeting: California, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Yale.

I feel sure that there will be many among your very numerous readers who, if they had the opportunity, would wish to in some way participate in this interesting, historical, and noteworthy celebration of one who, more than any other, may be regarded as our greatest common ancestor, and, in times past, the most perfect hero of the whole English-speaking race.

Some £2,000 is still needed to complete the colossal statue, and I venture to ask if you will be good enough to accord me the great kindness of inserting this letter in your well-known paper, and invite your many readers to contribute some donation to the fund, and to ask that it may be sent either to yourself to forward to me, or to Prof. Bright of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, the Honorary Secretary for America, or direct to myself, by whom all contributions will be very gratefully acknowledged.

ALFRED BOWKER.

Mayor of Winchester and Honorary Secretary to the Commemoration Committee, Guildhall, Winchester, England.

The Abbey House, Winchester, England, July 11, 1901.

THE CENTRAL'S TUNNEL PROBLEM

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your "tunnel problems" you are entirely right, we must believe, when you say you do not believe that competent electrical, and, you might add, or any other, engineers, have been consulted, and failed to suggest plans that would meet the tunnel conditions, for the reason that I know that a competent man, who had been a mechanical Superintendent of a railroad, an electrical Superintendent of a large telegraph company, to say nothing of other experiences of value, went to the highest officers of the New York Central Railroad Company, and, though politely received, as far as manners go, could get no consideration or attention to a system he wished to explain.

Now, both as a railroad man and engineer, I have spent a great deal of time on the question of a system suitable to the conditions of a steam railroad, and have been much discouraged over what I found, or, rather, could not find, but believe that the man aforesaid knew far better what he was talking about than any one I met.

The following incident points in the same direction. A Mr. S. wished to introduce said man to the late Col. Hain, but the Colonel said that he had met the General Electric people, and, while they could advocate the best electrical contrivances, when asked how they would meet certain conditions, they said they had not considered those points, for they thought he, as a railroad man, would attend to such. So Col. Hain told Mr. S. that he did not wish to meet any one who was not prepared to meet every possible view of the case. Well, the man was introduced, and Col. Hain said afterward that the question of applying electricity to the elevated road had never been so fully and intelligently presented to him by any one.

Now this bears on the case of the Fourth Avenue tunnel, because, if the railroad company really wants to find a system that renders the application of railroad conditions to the case, they must make it publicly known that they want and will give sincere consideration to intelligent men, of whom there are enough, whether such men have their systems in operation somewhere or not. For such a system is not one that can be bought at any shop. They must be prepared to go to some expense to try various systems, provided of course that any such system has nothing in its details obviously in conflict with known laws, or out of the question from a railroad point of view, as, for instance, such a condition as an overhead trolley wire over every one of the complicated system of tracks at the Forty-second Street terminal, or the increasing by 50 per cent. of the number of rails now there, as the addition of a third rail would do, increasing the difficulties of repairs and renewals, irrespective of the danger of such an arrangement.

The construction of the subway in New York is an engineering undertaking, but I will venture to say that Mr. Belmont's company did a very wise thing when they secured the services of an experienced railroad manager like Mr. E. P. Bryan to guide the engineers, or they would have found on completion that they had on their hands a construction that they could not operate until they had made changes at great expense.

CHARLES J. BATES.

New York, July 20, 1901.

Stopping of Cars at Street Corners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "A. B. C." in your issue of the 20th inst. seeks an explanation concerning the stopping places of cars on the different street corners.

To enlighten him and others who may have likewise been puzzled, I would say that, owing to the number of collisions which have occurred recently between the Fire Department's engines and trucks and the electric cars, noticeably the one at Fiftieth Street and Madison Avenue, which resulted in the death of one of the firemen, the Fire Department requested the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to have the motormen stop their cars on the nearer corner before all streets on which Fire Department apparatus may be situated.

This practice, though somewhat puzzling to the public now, will soon be learned, and will remove a danger to which the fireman has heretofore needlessly been exposed in responding to an alarm.

MORRIS HERMAN.

New York, July 20, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Something to Fall Back Upon.

"Andrew Carnegie will come to want yet."

"Oh, no; he could get a job as librarian in lots of towns in the United States."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Unnecessary Harshness.

First Farmer—I hear they give Hank a cross-examination in that trial up to town.

Second Farmer—Yes, an' I can't see why they needed to be cross about it. Hank's the best-natured cuss I ever see.—Chicago News.

Change of Scene.

"Yes, Burkley is traveling for his health."

"Why, I didn't know he was ill."

"He isn't, but one of the men he induced to put money into that lead mine he was promoting turns out to be an ex-pugilist."—Chicago Record-Herald.

All Servants Alike.

Towne—I could never understand why political office holders are called "public servants."

Browne—Why not?

Towne—Because they're really our bosses.

Browne—Well? I guess you never kept house, did you?—Philadelphia Press.

A JULY RESOLUTION.

From The Washington Star.

Der ain' no use persuadin' me. I'll do it if I like.
I feels dissatisfaction an' I's goin' on a strike.
Dis weather is so tryin' wif its wetness an' its sun.
I useter work two hours a day. I'll cut it down to none.

I useter earn a dollar; an' when de night would come
It worried me to know jes' what to do wif sech a sum.
So I'll change de scale o' wages, 'case my needs is mighty small.
Dis money jes' makes trouble; so I won't hab none at all.

I hasn' no ambition. Dey say my case is sad;
But den I wouldn' know jes' how to use it if I had;
An' when de daisies blossom an' de skies is mild an' blue,
De lesa I is a doin', why de less I wants to do.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

ANOTHER BRITISH BOGY IN PARIS.—The fears recently aroused in certain political circles in Paris regarding the manoeuvres of a British warship in the Channel, which was said to be taking soundings off the French coast, were allayed when it was learned by "reportorial" investigation that these soundings had been made off the Channel Islands and were, with the subsequent establishment of bell-buoys, for the benefit of the maritime services of the world. But M. Paul de Cassagnac, in L'Autorité; M. Charles Laurent, in Le Matin, and M. Henri Rochefort in his L'Intransigeant, had gone so far in their attempt to revive the spirit of anglophobia, even charging the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry with treason, that they hastened to show that, although they might have been mistaken in regard to the Channel Islands affair, there was another "serious matter" which required instant attention by all "patriotic" Frenchmen.

This "serious matter" was unearthed in a purely scientific article in Le Movement Géographique, which announced that an Anglo-Egyptian expedition under the command of Col. Sparks, with 9 officers and about 250 soldiers, which had left Omdurman last December, and, ascending the Nile and then the Bahr-el-Ghazal as far as Meshra-er-Bek, had then proceeded to take possession of a number of posts in the region, the protection of which is still a matter of dispute between Belgium, Germany, France, and Great Britain. This purely scientific article was supplemented by a "news" story from Brussels, which stated that England had "noiselessly and disloyally" forced the Congo State to give back to her the territory leased in 1894.

This new case of "British territorial theft," the result of "treasonable indifference" on the part of the French Government, is fully set forth in the columns of the Nationalist press, wholly unmindful of the fact that Belgium, according to the alleged facts in the case, is the sufferer, and not France. How Belgium regards the matter may be seen from the following passage in an article in the Belgique Militaire of Brussels:

"We would assuredly have carried further the occupation of Bahr-el-Ghazal if it had not been for the obstructions of France, which denied that England had the right of ceding to us this Egyptian province. France was then dreaming of being at Fashoda. She has been sadly taken in, for not only has she had to abandon Fashoda, but also Bahr-el-Ghazal, where she did not wish to see the Belgians, and which she now sees occupied by the English, who assuredly are more disquieting."

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NEW ZEALAND AND THE COMMONWEALTH.—The New Zealand Parliament has confirmed the recent report of the commission, which was adverse to the proposal of the colony's joining the Federation of the Australian States. The Commissioners and the Parliament are of the opinion that for New Zealand to join the Commonwealth would be greatly prejudicial to her interests. It is now deemed unlikely that the matter will be revived again for several years, particularly as the boundaries of the colony were recently so extended as to include the Cook and other islands. Apropos of the Commonwealth, points of ruling are constantly being raised in regard to the interpretation of the new Constitution. A serious question arose the other day between the Federal Government and the Senators, the latter strongly objecting to the form in which the first Supply bill was sent to them. The bill only mentioned the lump sum required, omitting the details supplied to the House of Representatives. It seems that the Constitution gives the Senate the right of suggesting by a message to the House of Representatives amendments or omissions in appropriation bills, and the Senators insisted that the absence of details deprived the Senate of the opportunity of exercising this right. A heated debate ensued, in the course of which some Senators accused the Government of intentionally flouting and insulting the Senate, but the majority favored the view that a mistake had inadvertently been made; so the bill was simply returned with a request for details.

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THE SLAVONIC LANGUAGE MOVEMENT AND ITS EFFECT IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.—The intimation made in the recent speech of M. Tscherep Spiridonowitch, the new President of the Slavonic Society, in Moscow, that Russia was fathering a plan to draw the peoples of the Slavonic languages closer together, has been followed by similar intimations by the speakers at the Sokol festival held in Prague, Bohemia. There the various Slavonic delegates, among whom were several Russian residents of Paris, were addressed by the Russian General of Division Rittich, Professor of Tactics at the Military Academy of St. Petersburg, who said among other things:

"I came from the far Slav east, from the slumbering forests of the icy north, and from the boundless steppes of the Black Sea region, to give you proof of our love and to tell you that you can rely upon the power of Russia. * * * Our strength lies in our common love for all Slav people. Where that strength exists all that is wanting is an opportunity for its manifestation abroad. It is not only enormous material resources which you will find in Russia, but the moral force which feels for the weak and is ever ready to succor them. Until you have learned to know Russia you will not realize the source of Slav strength."

Such words spoken at such a place have not only caused resentment in the German-Austrian press, for Bohemia is part of Austria, but in the German press, which has again burst forth in violent attack upon the Polish provinces of Prussia. The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna inquires whether Prague is the capital of Montenegro, and whether a Russian General is to be allowed to treat the dual monarchy as if it were one of the protected States in the Balkans. The Deutsche Zeitung deals with the Sokolist festival as a manifestation against the Triple Alliance.

In Germany the North-German Gazette protests against any official encouragement of the Polish language in East Prussia, as it had recently learned that some Government officials in the Polish provinces had been "guilty of endeavoring to learn the language" of the people among whom they lived and worked. The Cologne Gazette, dwelling at length upon this phase of the Slavonic movement, roundly declared that a knowledge of Polish was quite unnecessary for Prussian officials in the eastern provinces, as the Poles can speak and understand German when "they wish," and that "it can only do harm when Prussian officials occupy themselves with the study of the language. For to do so increases the assurance of the Poles. * * * The Poles should be brought to recognize that German is the official language of the country in which they live."

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COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN PARIS.—The Directors of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris recently appointed an examining committee for the purpose of examining and granting certificates to young Englishmen and Frenchmen in Paris for their proficiency in the French and English languages, respectively, from a commercial point of view. On July 7 an examination was held at the rooms of the French Young Men's Christian Association, (Union Chrétienne de Jeunes Gens de Paris,) where the committee examined the students of the higher English class conducted there by Prof. Dussaure of the Ecole Alsacienne of Paris. The programme took the following form:

1. A list of commercial words and phrases in French was submitted to each candidate, opposite which he was required to place the English equivalent. 2. A commercial letter in French was distributed to the candidates, and fifteen minutes were allowed for its translation into English. 3. An extract from a standard commercial geography was read as dictation. 4. The candidates were individually called before the examiners, who conversed with them for a few minutes on matters connected with their employment, &c.

Of the twelve students so examined, "good" certificates were granted six, and "fair" certificates were given to three, while the remainder failed to qualify. In addition to the certificates a "bourse de voyage" was given to the two students whose work was considered above the average. These "bourses de voyages" were of the value of 250 francs each, and by means of which the recipients would be enabled to visit England for a short period and thereby improve their knowledge of the English language.

CHILDREN'S CAMP SERVICES

Immense Audiences Attend Ocean Grove Exercises.

Tableau-Vivant in the Auditorium—Darkness Suddenly Illumined by a Huge Fiery Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 21.—Thirty thousand persons took part in the six services held to-day on the camp grounds and down on the beach. At both the morning and evening services in the Auditorium the children took prominent parts, it being children's day. The Auditorium was gayly trimmed with green and white bunting, and the stage was filled with palms, ferns, flowers, and orchids, the latter coming from India.

For the first time this Summer the monster Auditorium was crowded to the doors. The audience numbered fully 10,000. The centre of the building was reserved for the 800 children who took part in the exercises. The choir numbered 200, and there were 40 musicians in the orchestra. Bishop James N Fitzgerald of St. Louis presided, and Prof. Tali Esen Morgan had charge of the musical part of the programme, which included "Holy, Holy, Holy," the Gloria from Mozart's twelfth mass, Handel's Largo, and Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," "Papa, Why Don't You Pray?" a hymn written by Roy Fitzgerald, the blind son of Bishop Fitzgerald, was sung by the choir for the first time.

At the conclusion of the musical programme a chalk talk sermon was delivered by the Rev. C. O. Ogden of Pemberton, N. J. Before the children were dismissed they received a souvenir in the shape of a medal containing a penny. On one side of the medal was this inscription: "The First Children's Day of the New Century at Ocean Grove."

Three thousand scholars attended the Summer Sunday school. Of this number 2,000 took part in Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon's Bible class.

The surf meeting at dusk drew over 10,000 worshippers to the beach. The service was in charge of Vice President A. E. Ballard of the Camp Meeting Association, and consisted of singing, responsive Bible readings, and brief addresses.

Another large audience filled the Auditorium at the evening service, which consisted of a song service by the children and the choir. The feature of the exercises was the tableau, "The Three Graces." Miss Miriam Lee Earley of Philadelphia impersonated Faith, Miss Margaret Asay of Ocean Grove was Hope, and Miss Charlotte Bradford of Brooklyn posed as Charity. Twelve girls, wearing crowns and gowned in Grecian robes, attended the Graces, and a trained children's chorus of 20 voices sang appropriate songs. Miss Earley recited a hymn entitled "Faith," written for the occasion by Fanny Crosby, the blind poet.

Just before the entertainment closed every light in the Auditorium and about the camp grounds was extinguished. The children and choir then sang, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory." While the last verse was being sung a huge electric cross appeared high above the singers' heads. The effect was startling, and despite the day and occasion the audience applauded.

UNITED SINGERS' FESTIVAL.

Nearly Ten Thousand Persons Attend the Fete at Ridgewood Park.

Nearly 10,000 people attended the annual singing festival under the auspices of the United Singers of Brooklyn at Ridgewood Park yesterday afternoon. Nine societies participated in singing individually, which was of an exceptionally fine order, and was under the direction of Karl G. Schneider, in the absence in Europe of the regular leader, Arthur Classon.

The societies were the German Liederkranz and its ladies' chorus, the Beethoven Liederkranz, the Germania Maennerchor, the Hessischer Saengerbund, the Concordia of East New York, the Brooklyn Saengerbund, the Arion Society, and the Schwaebischer Saengerbund. Choruses were made up from the Brooklyn Boss Bakers' Gesang Verein, the Alpine Rose Society, and the Woodhaven Saengerbund.

In the United Singers are embraced thirty large singing societies from all over Brooklyn. The United Singers was the body which last year had in charge the National Saengerfest held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory.

SWEDISH SINGERS LEAVE.

Societies of New York and New England Start for Jamestown.

A special train left the Erie station last evening at 7:30 having on board the Swedish singing societies of New York and New England, bound for Jamestown, N. Y., to attend the sixth quadrennial convention and national singing festival of the American Union of Swedish singers. The societies from New York were the Lyran and the Svea of Manhattan Borough and the Swedish Glee Club and Orpheus Singing Society of Brooklyn.

The New England societies were the Swedish Glee Club and the Harmony Club of Boston, the Swedish Singing Society Brage of Worcester, Mass.; the Verdandi of Providence, the Swedish Glee Club of New Britain, the Lyran of Hartford, the Lyran Singing Society of New Haven, and the Bellman Brothers of Bridgeport, Conn. In all there were about 250 on board, the party being made up of 200 singers and about 50 friends and other members of these societies.

EAST ORANGE WATER SUPPLY.

City May Lay Its Own Mains—Declined to Pay $800,000 for Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 21.—It is generally understood that the East Orange City Council, having declined to pay $800,000 for the plant of the Orange Water Company, will soon take steps to lay its own water mains and purchase its water supply. At present the Orange Water Company supplies the city and private consumers.

Should the city fail to make a deal with that company, the latter may still supply private consumers without obtaining a franchise from the city, for it has a State franchise, which allows it to lay pipes and do business anywhere in Essex County. The contract with the city expires in July, 1902, and the city must meet the situation speedily or else its supply of water for fire purposes may be cut off.

ATLANTIC CITY NOT "DRY."

About One-half of the Saloons Open for Sunday Business.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 21.—Just about one-half of the saloons of this city opened up for business to-day, and the other half remained closed. In many cases the places that were closed last Sunday were open to-day, and those that were open last Sunday did not do business to-day. The places that opened up to-day did so boldly. From the way things were run, it would appear that each proprietor acted under orders from the liquor dealers' organization and that everything was prearranged.

The police took absolutely no action. The agents of the Law and Order League were out gathering evidence, and there were several agents from Philadelphia loaned by the anti-vice organization there. The ministers were also active, and are co-operating with the Law and Order people.

The general impression is that something will happen this week, but just what no one seems to know. No one seems to know whether the first action will come from the saloon men or the Law and Order people. Each seems to be waiting for the other to act. The liquor interests declare that the Voorhees law is unconstitutional.

An Aggravating Husband.

Mrs. Flitey—My husband's the meanest thing. He had the rheumatism when he woke up this morning.

Mrs. Hitey—Well?

Mrs. Flitey—Well, that's a sure sign of rain, and I've got a lawn party on for this afternoon.—Philadelphia Press.

UNEASINESS IN TIEN-TSIN.

European Residents See Necessity for Display of Firmness by the Powers.

TIEN-TSIN, July 21.—Europeans here consider that the prevention of a speedy recrudescence of trouble depends entirely upon the firmness displayed by the powers. It is thought that this fact should be recognized in Europe and the United States. The general feeling in Tien-Tsin is that China is in nowise overawed or repentant.

Li-Hung-Chang is reported to have adopted an off-hand tone toward a member of the Provisional Government and to have talked confidently of soon ousting the Provisional Government.

The Chinese have resumed the cutting of telegraph wires.

MISSIONARIES WELL RECEIVED.

British Expedition, However, Finds Notorious Offender Unpunished.

LONDON, July 22.—"The party of British missionaries who accompanied Major Pereira to Tai-Yuen-Fu, in Shan-Si, to investigate the condition of the mission property and of the native Christians traveled unarmed," says a dispatch to The Times from Peking, "relying upon a promise of protection, which was faithfully fulfilled. Everywhere they were well received.

"They were surprised and indignant to find still holding office Sheo Yaug Hsien, the Magistrate who during the massacre sent several British missionaries, to Tai-Yuen-Fu, where they were murdered. His name was on the blacklist, to be sentenced by imperial decree to perpetual exile. Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister to Peking, is remonstrating, and has shown an intention to take action to enforce the immediate fulfillment of the sentence."

Shanghai Report of Uprising.

LONDON, July 22.—"It is officially reported here," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, "that serious secret society disturbances have broken out in the Hsing-Hwa District of the Province of Fo-Kien."

FRENCH COUNCILS ELECTIONS.

Ministerialists Said to Have Gained—M. Paul Deschanel Re-elected.

PARIS, July 22.—The elections for the French Councils General took place yesterday throughout the provinces, there being 1,453 members of these departmental legislatures to be chosen in as many cantons.

The importance of the elections lies in the fact that they show the drift of public opinion regarding the policy of the Central Government. Although the issues involved are purely local, the voting is invariably conducted on strict partisan lines. Moreover, many Councillors are also members of the Senate or of the Chamber of Deputies, and their re-election or defeat is indicative of the view their constituents take of their acts in Parliament.

Dispatches show that the elections passed off quietly everywhere. The returns as yet are very incomplete, but such as have been received indicate that the Ministerialists have gained a number of seats, principally at the expense of the Radicals and the Conservatives. M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, is among the re-elected Councillors, as are also M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, and M. Meline, former Premier. Among the new Councillors are François Carnot, son of the late President Carnot, and Paul Loubet, son of the President. Both are Moderate Republicans.

Returns received up to the time of the filing of this dispatch show the election of 768 Republicans of all shades and 170 Conservatives, with a gain of 19 for the Republicans.

ANOTHER BOER DISASTER.

Seventeen Killed or Wounded and 27 Captured by Major Pine-Coffin.

KROONSTADT, July 21.—Major Pine-Coffin surprised a Boer commando at Honingspruit on July 19, capturing Commandant Hatting, two sons of Gen. Prinsloo, and twenty-four others, and killing or wounding seventeen.

RISE OF NORTH SEA COAST.

Said to Have Been Confirmed by Later Observations.

LONDON, July 22.—"The rise of the North Sea coast or the sinking of the sea level has been confirmed," says the Berlin correspondent of The Standard, "by observations at the mouth of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. There has been a decrease in the depth of the water at the mouth of the Elbe of from sixteen to eighteen feet since 1895."

SPAIN CONSIDERS WAR ENDED.

Senate Rejects Proposition to Inquire as to Disasters to Arms.

MADRID, July 21.—The Spanish Senate yesterday rejected a motion, which had been opposed by the Premier, Señor Sagasta, to determine by inquiry who was responsible for the disasters to Spain in the war with the United States.

TO BUY RUSSIAN MINES.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—United States Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, according to the Novoe Vremya, has joined with Kieff capitalists in establishing a copper company having a capital of 15,000,000 rubles, Mr. Clark supplying 12,000,000 rubles. With M. Margolin, one of the Directors, Mr. Clark is going to the Government of Semipalatinsk to examine the mines there.

BELGIAN MINISTER TO RETIRE.

Count de Lichtervelde to be Succeeded by Baron Moncheur.

BRUSSELS, July 21.—Count de Lichtervelde, Belgian Minister to the United States, will retire from that post at his own request. He will be succeeded by Baron Moncheur, Belgian Minister to Mexico, who in turn will be succeeded by Viscount de Beughem de Houthem, Councillor to the Belgian Legation in London.

SCOTCH BOILERS WIN.

British Cruiser Minerva Leads the Hyacinth, Which Has Belleville Tubes.

LONDON, July 21.—The British cruiser Hyacinth, which left Gibraltar at 4:50 P. M. of July 17 in a race with the cruiser Minerva to Portsmouth, to further test the merits of the Belleville and Scotch boilers, arrived at Portsmouth two hours behind the Minerva, which was sighted last evening at 9:30.

Both cruisers were delayed by fogs. The winner which has Scotch boilers, averaged just over 18 knots per hour, except when the fog compelled her to slow down. One of the tubes of the Hyacinth burst while the vessel was in the Channel.

Ice Blockades Labrador Coast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 21.—The mail steamer Home, which arrived here to-day from Labrador, reports that the coast is blockaaded with ice floes, especially the northern part, where the floes are impenetrable. This will greatly delay the Peary relief steamer Erik, which counted upon calling at Turnavick, Northern Labrador, and landing her last mail before entering the arctic circle. The Home had to abandon the attempt to reach her terminus in consequence of the ice.

New British Army Regulation.

LONDON, July 21.—Lord Roberts, the Commander in Chief, has issued an order that in future dismounted infantry officers are to carry carbines instead of swords on active service and in manoeuvres.

Signor Crispi Again Ill.

NAPLES, July 21.—Signor Francesco Crispi, the Italian statesman, is again ill. His heart is very weak.

Anchor Liner Numidia Ashore.

LONDON, July 21.—The new Anchor Line steamship Numidia, on her maiden trip from the Clyde and Liverpool to Calcutta, is ashore on the northernmost of The Brothers Islands in the Red Sea. The vessel can be saved if assistance immediately.

"OOM PAUL" A WIDOWER.

Wife of ex-President Krueger of the South African Republic Dies in Pretoria.

PRETORIA, July 21.—Mrs. Krüger, wife of ex-President Krüger of the South African Republic, died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia, after an illness of three days. She was sixty-seven years old.

Mrs. Krüger was "Oom Paul's" second wife and was a Miss Du Plessis, a name of prominence in South Africa. Mr. Krüger's first wife was an aunt of Miss Du Plessis. By her he had one son, who died.

Mrs. Krüger's long separation from her husband, combined with the death of her favorite daughter, Mrs. Smith, last week, had completely broken her spirit. Mr. Eloff and many other members of the Krüger family were at her bedside when she passed away.

LONDON, July 22.—"Owing to the telegraph hours on Sunday in Holland," says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Hilversum, "Mr. Krüger was not informed of his wife's death until the evening. The news was broken to him by Dr. Heymans and Secretary Boeschoten. Mr. Krüger, who had just returned from Hilversum Church, wept bitterly and asked to be left alone.

"He exclaimed, 'She was a good wife. We quarreled only once, and that was six months after we were married.' He prayed for a long time and is now calmly sleeping, his Bible beside his bed.

"The Transvaal and Orange Free State flags flying above the white villa were draped and half-masted. Shortly before the news came a crowd of country girls had been singing a folksong outside the villa. When the death was announced one of them ejaculated, 'Poor dear! and to be shot, too, and so far away!'"

All the morning papers publish kindly editorials concerning the death of Mrs. Krüger, and express sympathy with Mr. Krüger. The Times begins thus:

"The English people will feel genuine sympathy with the aged ex-President of the Transvaal in the severe domestic bereavement which has befallen him."

This is followed by a eulogy of Mrs. Krüger.

Although her husband is reputed to be wealthy, Mrs. Paul Krüger was unassuming in dress and frugal in her habits. Almost daily she did the kitchen work to save the wages of a servant. It has been said that Oom Paul owes his vast riches largely to the economy of his wife.

President and Mrs. Krüger had sixteen children, eleven of whom are living. Outside her household duties the only thing which had in it any vital interest for the President's wife was the career of the President, whom she thought the greatest man in all the world. While she admired his State doings, she mended his socks, sewed buttons on his clothing, and cared for his wardrobe as though she had been the humblest wife in the republic. For herself, she never had more than three dresses at one time, and they were all black. She was satisfied with two hats, and one of her hobbies was that there should be no feathers on them, for she held it a sin to kill birds for the sake of adorning hats.

Once when a statue was about to be erected in honor of her husband, Mrs. Krüger was visited by the sculptor, who asked her opinion of sketches he had prepared. She asked that the hat should be made hollow at the top, so that the birds might drink the rain water which lodged there. It is related of her that when Oom Paul asked her hand in marriage she looked down demurely and said: "I can bake, I can cook, I can sew, I can clean, I can scrub."

BLOW AT BRITISH SEAMEN.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 21.—The Orient Steam Navigation Company has decided to man its steamships with Lascars, which means that the mail lines between Australia and Great Britain will be manned by black crews only. The labor organizations have started an agitation in favor of inserting a clause in the pending Postal bill that only white persons shall be employed on mail steamers.

The Australian manager of the Orient Steam Navigation Company says it is necessary to employ Lascars because British seamen are "drunken, refractory, and unreliable."

German Steamers Collide.

FLUSHING, July 21.—The North German Lloyd steamer Weimar, Capt. Formes, which left Antwerp to-day for Adelaide and other Australian ports, by way of Southampton, Genoa, and Naples, came into collision with the German steamer Caesar, from Ibrail and Galatz inward bound for Antwerp. Both vessels were damaged. The Caesar was beached at Wellingen, near Flushing.

British Ship's Long Voyage.

MANILA, July 21.—The British ship Albania, Capt. Brownell, from New York Sept. 11, 1900, for Manila, which put into Rio Janeiro Dec. 3 in distress, sailed from that port Dec. 27 and was reported lost, arrived here to-day. Six of the crew are down with the scurvy.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 21.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is arranging for a large dinner and Martha Washington dance, which will be held at Beaulieu some time in August.

Edward Harding and Archibald G. Thatcher of New York are the guests of Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr.

Miss Beattice E. Blake of Brooklyn is the guest of Miss Hayden of Red Cross Avenue.

John I. Kane of New York has arrived for an extended stay, being the guest at present of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Schermerhorn.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has taken July 26 and 29 and Aug. 1 and 3 for dinner dates. This evening she gave a large dinner at Beaulieu for thirty guests, seating fifteen at each of the two tables running across the dining hall. Among the guests were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Miss Martha Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. P. L. Ronalds, Jr., Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Henry Bull, J. F. D. Lanier, Col. Edward V. Morrell, and Creighton Webb.

Among those entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. Clarence A. Mackay, Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Frederick Nellson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. W. Dennison Hatch, Mrs. Edward Browning, and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens.

Henry Walters, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and George De Forest Grant, has started in the steam yacht Narada to join the cruise of the New York Yacht Club.

Mrs. George Crocker will give a large dinner at the Clambake Club Aug. 2.

Col. Osmond Latrobe of Baltimore is visiting James T. Woodward.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield gave a large luncheon at the Golf Club to-day, her guests being Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Edward H. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, J. F. D. Lanier, Miss Martha Johnson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Burden, Henry Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, George Griswold, second, and Mr. and Mrs. Canfield.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman gave a luncheon at Gooseberry Island.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray gave a dinner at Hawkhurst.

This evening Mrs. Burke-Roche gave a dinner at Elmscourt.

Philadelphia Longevity.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The record of the deaths published in the columns of The Public Ledger for the first half of the year 1901 show that there were 620 persons who lived to or past the age of 80, of whom 222 were men and 398 women. Of the men, 35 attained the day of 90 or over, the average of their ages being 92 years and 7 months. The average age of the 59 women who lived beyond 90 was 92 years and 2 months.

The records show the death of two centenarians in the first six months of the present year—Henry Howard, who had been in England on Jan. 24, 1799, though he had lived most of his life in this State, who died at the Old Man's Home, Thirty-ninth and Spring Streets, on Jan. 4, 1901, and John Pennington, who was also born in England, in Lancaster, on June 10, 1799, but came to this country at the age of 21, and led an active life until his death, on April 16 last, in his one hundred and first year.

FOSTER AND BIAL'S MUSIC HALL CLOSED

The Final Performance Given There Last Night.

Building Will Be Torn Down to Make Room for New Store of R. H. Macy & Co.

After many years of good and bad fortunes the name of Koster & Bial's, as applied to a music hall, becomes a thing of the past this week, and henceforth only a couple of places, one in the Tenderloin district and the other far down town, will do business under the well-known sign. Shortly after 11 o'clock last night the last performance at Koster & Bial's Roof Garden, on top of the theatre in West Thirty-fourth Street, came to an end, the final melody being "Auld Lang Syne," and the last chorus being made up of several hundreds of old theatre-goers for whom the departure of the familiar name strikes a chord of regret.

The final performance was a usual one as far as programme was concerned, but it has been a long time since such an audience assembled for a musical or dramatic occasion in the neighborhood of upper Broadway. There were in the crowd well-known players, from the "legitimate" and the variety and the burlesque; "rounders" of the Tenderloin, who have not missed a first night at Koster & Bial's since the name first swung over the little music hall in Twenty-third Street, west of Sixth Avenue; managers, chorus girls, press agents, and theatrical booking agents; sporting men of all sorts, and a host of other folks who wanted to "be in at the finish." From the volume of the "Auld Lang Syne" it seemed that not one in the gathering failed to take part in the tune.

After most of the spectators had dispersed a selected few, probably as many as 200, remained to partake of a banquet at the invitation of John Koster. At this entertainment another musical and variety programme was rendered, speeches were made, and more songs were sung by the banqueters.

Some excitement was caused by the appearance of two Central Office detectives, who announced that they had heard that something improper was planned in the way of a dance and that they were there to prevent such an occurrence. Mr. Koster assured them that there had been no plan of the kind, but their visit resulted in the striking off the programme of a certain dancer's name.

Koster and Bial, the originators of the combined name, had a beer saloon in the basement of The Tribune Building early in the seventies. Their place was popular, and later their good fortune continued in a place further up town, off Chatham Square. There, in addition to beer and the like, they had a little music, but their enterprises had not as yet developed into regular set entertainments.

It was when they took the Twenty-third Street place that they became known not as saloonkeepers, but as managers of Koster & Bial's Music Hall. There were always drinks to be had, however, in this hall, and the people who went there sat around tables with their glasses, while they listened to the singers and watched the dancers.

In the Twenty-third Street house the famous "cork room" had its rise and fall. Thither some adventurous spirits were wont to go after the performance, and often there would be unbilled programmes in this inner sanctum until further into the night than proper folk might have thought conventional. At last the forces of law and order put an end to the "cork room," and the three popular players who had been called the "queens" therein subsided into comparative insignificance.

The Thirty-fourth Street house, which will be torn down to make room for the new store of R. H. Macy & Co., was built nine years ago by Oscar Hammerstein, who intended to make of it a home for grand opera. His efforts failed, and he went into a combination with Koster & Bial, who had decided that the town was growing upward so fast that they ought to leave Twenty-third Street.

A quarrel one year after the coalition of forces resulted in Mr. Hammerstein's selling out his share, and it was then that the United States Mortgage and Trust Company advanced a mortgage sufficient to permit the firm to pay Mr. Hammerstein. This mortgage was originally for $225,000, but was subsequently reduced to $125,000 by the filing of Albert Bial's life insurance policy of $100,000 as security.

Ever since Koster & Bial moved to Thirty-fourth Street their music hall has been an utter failure. For the last few years, since the death of both the old partners, the place has furnished a kind of battledore-and-shuttlecock game for various managers, each of them leasing the place with the hope that he knew enough to do better there than his predecessor had done.

All of them found that the crowds would not leave Broadway for a side street, and each new venture came to grief after a few weeks, or at most a few months. Among the more recent lessees have been Robert Fiel, Al. Weltzer, manager, and the Hashim Brothers. These men brought past records of success in theatricals into Koster & Bial's, but nothing they could do would put the house on the footing once enjoyed by the down-town place under the same name.

An auctioneer takes possession of the place this morning to sell all its furnishings, scenery, and other portable appurtenances. Work at tearing down the building will begin on Wednesday.

ANTI-"SNOWBALL" EDICT.

There is consternation among the youngsters of Jersey City, for the Board of Health has interfered with one of the hot-weather luxuries of the little ones. It has been decreed that there shall be war upon the "Summer snowball."

The snowball consists of shaved ice, sold to the children in the form of a snowball at the price of 1 cent "per." To the children of the poorer classes it is what a water ice is to their more fortunate brethren. The up-to-date snowball is made by an instrument known as a "shaver." This consists of an iron bowl of the size and about the shape of a coffee cup, and it is provided with a handle, giving it the appearance of an extra large-sized lemon squeezer.

At the lowest point of the rounded bottom of the bowl a rectangular slit about an inch long by one half as wide is cut, and into this a knife is fitted, exactly in the same way as the blade in a wood plane. The bowl is provided with a cover.

This engine is drawn over the side of a cake of ice until the bowl is filled with the finely divided ice. The snowball is then turned out into the cup or the saucer brought by the little purchaser, and thereafter only the operation of adding the "flavor" is required to complete it.

The "flavors" are the same as those usually served in cheap soda water places. The liquids stand in bottles on the counters, and they are highly colored to attract the eye. Usually there are ten or a dozen of them all so tempting that the youngsters stand about trying to decide which to take. Of late they have managed to settle the question to their own satisfaction. They take every flavor on the counter until the baptized snowball looks like unto a rain bow, and tastes like unto a mud puddle.

Stone Mansion Moved Twenty Miles.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Because New Castle was ungrateful, as he thought, the millionaire manufacturer, John Stevenson, withdrew his capital from the town, and moved his $100,000 stone mansion to Sharon. He is now occupying the dwelling. Stevenson helped to organize the Sharon Steel Company, the independent giant which the trust has rendered harmless for five years by buying its product. Then Mr. Stevenson called in a contractor. "I am going to move my house to Sharon," he said. "What will it cost, and how long will it take?" The contractor was stunned. Stevenson's house was a massive stone affair, costing about $100,000, and Sharon is about twenty miles away. Finally he estimated that the job could be done for $25,000. "Then move it," said Mr. Stevenson.

The house was moved. The polished hardwood furnishings were removed, the great square blocks were lifted from their places, numbered, and loaded on freight cars a mile down town, and within a few weeks the contented mansion was lying on the crest of a fine residence site on Sharon's most aristocratic street. Within a few more weeks it had been put together again, and the contractor got his check. In all the operation cost about $40,000. Hole in the ground marks the spot where the handsome dwelling stood on Neshannock Creek, near New Castle, and a larger hole in the wealth of New Castle is commemorative of a capitalist that once helped to make the wheels of industry hum there.

RUSH FOR INDIAN LANDS.

It is Feared Trouble Will Follow the Drawing for Oklahoma Homesteads—Jerry Simpson Registers.

FORT SILL, Oklahoma, July 21.—Disorder and distress will, it is feared, follow the actual opening of the Kiowa-Comanche lands on Aug. 6. It is now estimated that fully 150,000 persons will have registered for a chance to secure one of the 13,000 claims to be awarded by lottery when the registration booths close on July 26. Thousands of persons now on the reservation who are neither mechanics nor artisans, and who have little or no money, announce their intention of locating around Lawton if they shall fail to win a claim.

Campers who came in prairie schooners by the thousands generally brought with them provisions sufficient to last only five to ten days. Continued drought has caused the water to be restricted, and for days a hot wind has blown over the prairies, and the temperature has averaged above the 100 mark. With these conditions before them, many are already beginning to grumble, and when this shall be followed by disappointment, by failure to draw a lucky number, the hopes of many will doubtless give way to more serious conditions.

EL RENO, Oklahoma, July 21.—Many men have boasted that they succeeded in registering for claims in the Kiowa-Comanche Court at the registration now in progress at every one of the six booths in El Reno, thinking they would draw at least one number out of the many chances. Commissioner Richards stated to-day that the identification card of each person drawing a lucky number will be traced, and if the person has registered more than once, he will be compelled to surrender his homestead.

Among the thousands who registered here to-day were Delegate Dennis T. Flynn and his daughter; Judge John H. Burford, Chief Justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, and Jerry Simpson, ex-Congressman from Kansas.

BOWLING ALLEY BURNED.

Excitement in the Elmore Hotel at Sayville, L. I.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 21.—Much excitement was caused by the burning of the bowling alley building of the Elmore Hotel in Hanson Avenue this afternoon. The fire was discovered at 3 o'clock in the bowling alley, and the cause is unknown. The flames spread rapidly, and the hotel was in peril.

The three fire companies of this village and two from West Sayville saved the hotel by prompt work. The seventy-five guests moved out with much of their effects, but an hour later they returned. The loss on the bowling alley is $5,000. It is insured.

Fired on River Pirates.

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—Three river pirates in a large flat-bottomed boat attempted to steal lead bullion from Balbach's Dock on the Passaic River early this morning. Patrick Harrington, the watchman, saw them and opened fire on them. He thinks he hit one as while two rowed down the river one of the men lay flat in the boat, although he had been rowing with the others. No trace of the man has been found. Some months ago several hundred dollars' worth of lead bullion was stolen from a barge as she lay at the dock.

IN SUMMER SHOES.

Here and there one sees in the shops a pretty, soft, white leather shoe, frequently tied with a big white ribbon bow, and most attractive. That is the buckskin shoe, and the few women who have invested in them this year are beginning to realize that they are not only pretty, but comfortable shoes to wear. They are too new, however, to be very well known or much used at present.

***

This is a white year, and for white shoes the canvas variety, which are better known, are more used. These are charming with white outing skirts of pique and linen duck, and are cool and comfortable as well. There are several cleaning fluids which will preserve them in an immaculate condition.

***

There has been a larger sale of low shoes and slippers this year, and it is a constant surprise to see the well-filled shops in the middle of July. They are not only filled, but even crowded at times. The thin, light-colored gowns and the many pretty open work stockings make the low shoe almost a necessity, to say nothing of the extremely warm weather.

***

The welt-soled Colonial shoe is the shoe par excellence, the dealers say, and will be the shoe for this Fall. The Fall styles and shapes are beginning to come in. This shoe, with the high tongue and big buckle, is exceedingly attractive, and lighter varieties of it are made for house shoes. The genuine Colonial shoe has the welt sole, for it is to be given outdoor wear, as it was by our little Colonial sisters some hundred years ago. The shoes can be purchased without scruple, for it is prophesied that they will be as popular next Spring and Summer as they are this season.

***

Tan shoes are much worn this year, to the surprise of many and according to the predictions of others. There is nothing to take the place of the tan shoes for outing wear. For common wear at the seashore and mountains no other shoe will equal it, and women have been buying largely. With the pretty dark blue stockings or red or green, and sometimes with tan or black, they make a good finish to a simple costume.

***

A new shoe which is one of the most attractive for street wear is of kid and patent leather, the upper part of the mat kind and the heel foxing and vamp of the patent leather, with large punches at the edge. This will be worn as a house shoe later in the season, when the weather grows cooler.

***

Braiding is coming in for low shoes, and some exceedingly pretty effects are to be seen in it. One shoe which is delightful in shape and finish, with a high pointed tongue, has the patent-leather vamp strapped with silk braid, perhaps a sixteenth of an inch wide and set its width apart. The effect of this finish is to give a pretty, slender shape to the foot. The buckle of the shoe is of patent leather. A braided black kid slipper is finished with a large silk bow.

***

Shoes in oose, in tan, and in gray and black are to be worn this Fall, and very pretty and effective shoes they are, too.

***

The strapped slippers with one, two, or three straps are, and will continue to be, popular.

***

There are many new kinds of beading coming in for Fall shoes, and this style of trimming will be much used.

***

A very stylish low shoe of patent leather, beaded, with a high tongue, has a buckle covered with patent leather. This buckle is quite a new feature and an agreeable change. The entire slipper is of a new imported design.

***

Satin slippers are promised for the Fall in all shades, and the black satin slipper, elaborately beaded on the toe and on the straps, will still be good. The plain black satin slipper is always in style and always in good taste. Some of the satin slippers have tiny little buckles or minute beaded bows, which are very neat and pretty.

***

The shoes of this Fall and Winter are to be in Russian calf, patent leather, and mat kid.

***

Many odd little shoes to be found that are pretty and attractive and quiet in design do not rank with the best selling and smartest shoes which are pleasing to many people. There is the shoe, for instance, with the plain vamp without the sign of a dip, which always has a ladylike look, and there are low shoes, with cloth tops, which have an attraction for some and an individuality of their own.

***

There is hardly a woman who likes attractive foot coverings who will not stop to look at the pretty little bronze slippers, with or without straps and beaded with bronze beads. They are particularly dainty. But they are not serviceable and not worn usually except to match some particular garment or tone in a garment, and they are consequently too expensive for many to buy.

AT THE SHRINE OF ST. ANNE

Boy and Girl Touched by the Relic Say They Are Cured.

Discard Leg Braces of Iron and Leather and Walk Home from St. Jean Baptiste Church.

At the shrine of St. Anne, in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, on East Seventy-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, yesterday morning, a boy and a girl discarded braces that had supported their crippled legs and told the awed and excited worshippers who crowded to touch the relic of the saint that they had been cured by it.

Mrs. Theresa Dunn of 732 Columbus Avenue was in constant devotion before the relic, as she has been each morning and evening since the novena began, accompanied by her son John, four years and two months old, whose left leg was held by straps in an iron brace. For twenty-two months, since one day early in October, 1899, when his leg gave way under him, he has been helpless without his brace, the mother affirms, and has been under the care of Dr. Plympton of the Post-Graduate Hospital. On Saturday, after returning from the church, the boy began to use his leg a little, and yesterday the mother returned with him to the shrine.

At the elevation of the host the child lisped the prayer to St. Anne which his mother had taught him, and then she took him to the altar rail to be touched by the relic.

"Take this off, mother," the child whispered; "I can walk now," and, taking him to the sacristy, the mother quickly removed the straps and iron and the boy ran across the sacristy and back, and then bent his knee, that before, according to Mrs. Dunn, had been helplessly stiff, to receive the blessing of the priest.

The child walked to the Lexington Avenue cars with his mother, without the brace, which was left at the shrine, and when seen later at his home was playing with his older brother, and had no difficulty in getting about unaided, except that the leg was still sore from the straps that had bound it and was liable to give way if he turned quickly upon it.

"He is cured," said Mrs. Dunn, "and as soon as he gets accustomed to using his leg again he will be able to play like other boys."

"I am going to play baseball," put in the youngster.

At about the same time that John Dunn discarded his braces, Mary Burns of 581 Third Avenue, whose mother is sick, paid her daily visit to the shrine, and after being touched by the relic made her way to the sacristy and had Mrs. Dunn take off her brace, for she, too, had been for two and a half years dependent upon this artificial support, one leg, she asserts, being completely crippled by hip disease. She walked home without the brace, leaving it at the shrine. When seen at her home she was helping in the housework and had no difficulty in getting about without the aid of the brace.

BROOKLYN'S RELIC OF ST. ANNE.

Many Afflicted Persons Seek Relief Through It.

A novena in honor of St. Anne is being held at St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, Front and Gold Streets, Brooklyn. The novena began last Wednesday and will be continued until next Friday.

The church has one of the few relics of St. Anne in this country. The relic, the exact character of which is not known by the people of the church, was brought to St. Anne's Church from Rome by an Italian priest about three years ago. It is a minute particle of a whitish substance, but whether it is a piece of bone or not is hard to determine. It is contained in a small circular case, which in turn is inclosed in a gold frame. It is held in place at the back by a red seal, placed there by the authorities at Rome.

Catholics from all over the borough have been attending the novena at St. Anne's, and many afflicted persons have kissed the relic in the belief that it will bring them relief.

Father Durack, the pastor of the church, says that he makes no claim as to the curative powers of the relic, but that many of those who come to visit the church get spiritual relief in seeing the relic and coming in contact with it.

THE DEATH OF FRANCIS FISHER.

Capt. Swain Says He Tried to Save Him When the Benefactor Ran Down the Spalpeen.

Capt. Jacob Swain of the Philadelphia Clyde Line steamship Benefactor was reluctant to discuss the drowning of Francis Fisher when his vessel arrived here yesterday. Fisher was drowned on June 18 when the yacht Spalpeen was run down by the Benefactor during a fog about three miles off Cape May. Fisher was a young Philadelphian, a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club, and well connected. According to a dispatch a warrant has been issued by United States Commissioner Bell of Philadelphia for the Captain's arrest, charging him with manslaughter.

Capt. Swain said the report that he made no effort to save the drowning man was not true. Fisher, he said, was drowned by his own recklessness. When the Spalpeen was run down her sails were set and she continued to run through the water. Fisher and the other men who were taken off were attempting to get back to take down the sails. The Benefactor staid by the yacht for 35 minutes, but, said the Captain, it was impossible for him to lower a boat. This was all he would say at the present time, he concluded, but he thought it would be proved that he did what he could to save Fisher.

Obituary Notes.

SIMON J. SCHERMERHORN, 73 years of age, died at 9 o'clock last night at his home in Rotterdam, N. Y., of apoplexy. He was stricken Thursday. He was elected to Congress in 1892 and served one term.

HENRY COIT KIRBY, forty-one years old, a prominent business man of Cleveland, Ohio, and a member of the Goff-Kirby Coal Company, died in that city yesterday. He had been ill for a year.

MRS. SARAH BARRY PHILLIPS, wife of Howard C. Phillips and daughter of the late Thomas S. and Susan Bainbridge Hayes of Philadelphia, died yesterday at her home, 59 West Thirty-seventh Street.

LUTHER B. RICHARDSON, ex-Mayor of Grand Forks, North

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $6,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Geo. H. Holt & Co., Investment Securities.
10 WALL ST., N. Y. PRIVATE WIRES.
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
BALTIMORE OFFICE, 215 E. German Street.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 397 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

WILLARD B. MACK. THOMAS K. SMITH.
W. B. Mack & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Brokers.
35 Wall and 15 Broad Sts., New York
Telephone 4270 and 4271 Broad.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.

Orders Solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange Est. 1885 / New York Produce Exchange }
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.
BRANCH OFFICES:
20 W. 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT, N. Y., Adjoining "WALDORF-ASTORIA."
22-26 COURT ST., GARFIELD BLDG., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Fred'k F. Marquand
BROKER,
35-37 Broad St. Y., N.
Direct Wire to Exchange.
Telephone call 3030 and 3031 Broad

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Unlisted Bonds and Stocks, whether interest paying or defaulted, bought and sold. Quotations furnished. Also opportunities for small investors. Write or call.
TEL. 2385 CORT. ESTABLISHED 1868.

BANKING HOUSE OF
ALFRED M. LAMAR,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Bklyn Office, Temple Bar, cor. Court & Joralemon Sts.
N. Y. BRANCHES..... { 12 East 23d St. / 320 Broadway.
LADIES' DEPT. 12 E. 23D ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Bought for investment or on margin. Com. 1-16.
TELEPHONE 1045 CORTLANDT.
Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG., 25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office, 640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
General Office, Broad Street Station,
Philadelphia, 1st July, 1901.

For the convenience of stockholders and holders of Treasurer's receipts in connection with the allotment of capital stock of March, 1901, certificates for the new stock will be ready for delivery as follows:—

1. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts, bearing date 8th, June, 1901, or prior thereto, certificates are now ready for delivery.

For assigned receipts, dated as above, certificates will be delivered five days after surrender of receipts to the Secretary at Philadelphia.

2. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts, bearing date 10th to 13th, June, 1901, inclusive, certificates will be delivered upon surrender of receipts on and after 8th, July, 1901.

For assigned receipts, dated and surrendered as above, certificates will be delivered five days after surrender of receipts to the Secretary at Philadelphia.

3. For unassigned Treasurer's receipts, bearing date 14th or 15th, June, 1901, certificates will be delivered upon surrender of receipts on and after 17th, July, 1901.

For assigned receipts, dated and surrendered as above, certificates will be delivered five days after surrender of receipts to the Secretary at Philadelphia.

For the convenience of stockholders in New York, certificates of stock, payment for which was made at the office of the Company, No. 85 Cedar Street, New York, will be delivered to holders of unassigned receipts at the same office.

This supersedes all previous notices.

LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

INVESTORS.

I offer, subject to prior sale or withdrawal, $100,000 of Preferred Treasury stock, which pays 8% dividends.

The Company is well known throughout New England as a successful wholesale and retail concern, with constantly increasing profits.

The earnings, as attested by a prominent Audit Company, are nearly three times the dividend requirements on this stock. With this high rate of interest the stock should double in value within a year. Inquiries solicited.

D. RIDGEWAY HENDRICKS,
41 & 42 WALL STREET.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 97, 472, 485, 488, 914, 917, 1058, 1104, 1905, 1909, 2033, 2233, 2599, 2608, 2832, 3162, 3119, 3494, 3453, 3493, 3495, 3637, 4010.
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-23 William street, New York City, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 18, 1901.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,242,122.25.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEVIS, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND N. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kilbne, Frank Curtiss, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, Cord Meyer, Ferry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, James W. Tappin, Geo. W. Quintard, W. Seward Webb.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital Stock . . . $2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 2,639,253.54
Deposits 14,750,411.07
Total $19,389,664.61
OAKLEIGH THORNE, President
HERMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, Vice-Presidents
RICHARD J. SCOLES, Secretary
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Asst. Secretary
FRANCIS C. PREST, Trust Officer
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON,

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY
Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this company as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.
All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.
No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.
EDGAR R. BOOTH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits..... $1,895,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Heber R. Bishop, William L. Bull, Albert C. Case, Haley Fiske, Robert Hoe, Stayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward E. Judson, Bradley Martin, D. O. Mills, Richard Mortimer, Dudley Olcott, John E. Parsons, Henry Parkins, Norman B. Ream, J. Edward Simmons, Fred'k D. Tappen, John T. Terry, Samuel Thomas, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren.

American Linseed Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage 5% Gold Notes.
TAKE NOTICE that the American Linseed Company has elected to pay and redeem on August 1st, 1901, at par and accrued interest to date of redemption ALL of the notes issued and outstanding under the MORTGAGE of FEBRUARY 1st, 1901, to the Morton Trust Company, as Trustee, on which date interest on said Notes will cease.
AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY.
F. T. GATES, President.
Referring to the above notice, we beg to say that we are prepared to take up the aforesaid Notes on or BEFORE AUGUST 1ST, 1901, at par and accrued interest.
BLAIR & CO.,
33 Wall Street, New York City.

International Umbrella Co.
This company owns 9 valuable U. S. Patents, which have been upheld against infringement by the Courts, and on which Royalties are now being paid by the trade.
OFFERS A LIMITED AMOUNT OF ITS STOCK TO DEVELOP ITS
EXPORT TRADE.
66 BROADWAY.

Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New York.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS.
Dated August 1, 1881, maturing July 31, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16 to 22 William Street, New York, on presentation on and after July 31, 1901.
New York, June 29, 1901.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
GEORGE W. DOANE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A young man (30) of ability and experience wishes to become connected with some reputable Wall Street house; splendid references. U., Box 175 Times Office.

Meetings and Elections.

Gould Steel Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gould Steel Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business which may be brought before them, will be held at the offices of the said Company, at No. 25 West 33rd St., New York City, on Saturday, July 27th, 1901. Polls will be open from eleven to twelve A. M.
W. E. KURTZ, Secretary.

Gould Coupler Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gould Coupler Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business which may be brought before them, will be held at the offices of the said Company, No. 25 West 33rd St., New York City, on Saturday, July 27th, 1901. Polls will be open from eleven to twelve A. M.
F. F. HUNTLEY, Secretary.

Herman Boettler Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Herman Boettler Company for the election of Directors and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at 120 West 18th St., Manhattan, New York City, on July 27th, 1901. Polls open from 4 to 5:30 P. M.
CARL H. BOETTLER, Sec.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

One by one the depressing stock market factors are disappearing. First, the Northern Pacific dispute passed; then the fear of tight money was removed; then, though the West has endeavored to offset this by reports to the contrary, the drought in the corn belt was broken and an average corn crop at least has been assured; and, finally, there is an understanding that the strike in the coal district is practically at an end and that to-day or to-morrow will see a general resumption of work. All that now remains to disturb is the steel strike, and even this, the signs are, will not be so prolonged as was generally believed. Not that there will be any compromise; Mr. Morgan's declaration that there will be none is final in the matter. But, so private advices in the Street are, the strike leaders have already come to a realizing sense of the folly and extravagance of their demand and are preparing as gracefully as possible to withdraw from their position. This, at least, is what influential authority in Wall Street declares.

As for the money market situation, Saturday's bank statement effectually sets at rest all doubt as to the position of the banks. Not only were loans materially contracted, but surplus reserves were substantially added to, bringing the total surplus up above the $21,000,000 mark—but three millions below the figures at this time last year and nearly ten millions above the figures for the corresponding period in 1899. Clearly, and this on the authority of leading bankers, there need be no fear of high money rates for some time to come. The rather, all the indications are of easy rates—too easy, indeed, from the standpoint of the bankers.

The most significant factor, marketwise, at present is the tremendous short interest in the market. Reports of heavy short selling for Western account have not been exaggerated. The West is short as never it or any other section of the country was before. To cover, stocks must be bought not by the hundreds or by the thousands, but by the hundreds of thousands of shares. This short selling has been going on for some weeks now, being prompted by the one-time drought in the West and Southwest, by the labor situation, by the Northern Pacific affair, and by fears of tight money. With the exception of the steel strike all these unfavorable factors have now been removed, though the West declares to the contrary in respect to the drought, asserting that corn is irretrievably damaged.

The buying of stocks by the Morgan-Standard Oil-Harriman-Keene contingent is altogether confident, and nowhere more than in the Grangers and in the Steel stocks.

CORPORATION TAX RECEIPTS.

Reduced Cost of Organization Increases State's Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—In the face of the reduction of the corporation organization tax from one-eighth to one-twentieth of 1 per cent. the receipts by the State Treasurer show an increase when compared with the corresponding period last year, covering the dates May 1-July 20, both inclusive. The figures given out by the State Treasurer's office are as follows:

	1901.	1900.
MAY.		
New corporations	220	183
Capital stock increases	32	26
Revenue to the State	$15,193	$26,987
JUNE.		
New corporations	267	151
Capital stock increases	26	25
Revenue to the State	$71,576	$21,121
JULY TO THE 20TH.		
New incorporations and increases	144	89
Revenue to the State	$17,756	$43,377

The reason for the larger amount in July, 1900, is that the Consolidated Gas Company paid $31,000 for the privilege of increasing its capital stock. The framers of the new law are in high feather over the showing thus far made, the total revenue received since the amendment went into force being $104,527, as against $91,485 for the corresponding period last year.

Dividends.

OFFICES OF THE
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, July 17, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared out of the surplus net earnings of the company for the six months ending June 30th, 1901, a dividend of 1½% upon the First Preferred capital stock of the Company, payable August 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 1st, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the First Preferred capital stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the first day of August, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on the 31st day of August, 1901.
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By J. A. MIDDLETON, Secretary.

25 Wall Street, New York, July 17, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Erie Railroad Company will close at 3 P. M. on August 1st, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 31st, 1901.
On August 30th, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of 1½% on the First Preferred stock of the Company when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF Per Cent. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on August 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, July 16th, and reopened on Friday, August 2d.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, July 22, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1901, and will open August 1st, at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 13, 1901.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY,
DIVIDEND NO. 188.
A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share from net earnings has been declared payable Aug. 15th to stockholders of record at close of business Aug. 1st, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books will close August 1st and reopen August 16th, 1901.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, July 17th, 1901.

NATIONAL STARCH COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 4.
A dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared as of July 1st, 1901, payable August 1st, 1901, to holders of Preferred Stock of record July 22d, 1901. Transfer books of Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. July 22d, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 1st, 1901. Dividend checks will be mailed.
J. D. HIGGINS, Treasurer.

International Fire Engine Co.
140 Broadway, New York.
July 16th, 1901.
The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Company, and is payable August 15th, 1901. The transfer books close July 31st, and reopen August 16th, 1901.
W. A. DINSMORE, Secretary.

The Frazier & Chamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 16th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. Transfer books will be closed August 1st to August 16th, inclusive.
O. B. GAMBLE, Secy.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 20th day of July, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.
Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption..... $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.
Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$289,237,689	Gold certificates outstanding	$280,237,689
Silver dollars	435,877,000	Silver certificates outstanding	435,877,000
Silver dollars of 1890	48,367	Treasury notes outstanding	46,608,000
Silver bullion of 1890	46,559,633		
Total	$771,722,689	Total	$771,722,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$61,460,149.11	
Gold certificates	34,992,810.00	
Standard silver dollars	18,661,424.00	
Silver certificates	5,249,686.00	
Silver bullion	1,816,582.36	
United States notes	13,643,122.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	72,500.00	
National bank notes	8,854,866.10	
Subsidiary silver coin	10,188,534.05	
Fractional currency	165.05	
Minor coin	589,137.15	
		$135,527,467.44
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$96,177,868.86	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,651,921.50	
Total	$101,829,788.36	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	2,277,167.21	
		104,106,955.57
Total		$239,634,423.01
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,510,265.55	
Outstanding checks and drafts	2,226,530.78	
Disbursing officers' balances	54,441,304.70	
Post Office Department account	5,748,108.52	
Miscellaneous items	4,640,200.08	
		85,639,619.63
Available cash balance		$173,994,803.38

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$516,848.06	$13,677,145.11	$18,677,145.11
Internal revenue	863,395.15	19,185,951.36	19,185,951.36
Miscellaneous	29,440.36	1,473,031.24	1,473,031.24
Total receipts	$1,409,673.57	$34,336,127.71	$34,336,127.71
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	300,000.00	9,270,000.00	9,270,000.00
War	535,000.00	10,595,000.00	10,595,000.00
Navy	400,000.00	4,845,000.00	4,845,000.00
Indians	130,000.00	650,000.00	650,000.00
Pensions	250,000.00	9,435,000.00	9,435,000.00
Interest	100,000.00	3,700,000.00	3,700,000.00
Total expenditures	$1,805,000.00	$38,495,000.00	$38,495,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	395,326.43	4,158,872.29	4,158,872.29
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	890,970.72	12,870,682.28	12,870,682.28
Internal revenue	773,576.51	18,273,035.08	18,273,035.08
Receipts from all sources last year	1,486,693.55	33,049,175.09	33,049,175.09
Expenditures last year	1,250,000.00	36,075,000.00	36,075,000.00

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	561,250.00	561,250.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	29,980.00	794,552.50	794,552.50
Notes received for current redemption	344,607.00	8,443,594.00	8,443,594.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,468,412.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$42,044,573.00	$3,815,531.00	$45,860,104.00
This fiscal year	587,203.00	8,206.00	595,409.00
This month	587,203.00	8,206.00	595,409.00
This day	60,680.00	45.00	60,725.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	42,044,573.00	3,815,531.00	45,860,104.00
This fiscal year	587,203.00	8,206.00	595,409.00
This month	587,203.00	8,206.00	595,409.00
This day	60,680.00	45.00	60,725.00

Proposals.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Engineer, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock M. of Aug. 6, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing Miscellaneous Articles for the Light-House Establishment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to Lieut. Col. D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer.

Excursions.

Special
5 Day Tours
TO
BUFFALO EXPOSITION
AND RETURN,
$25.
SPECIAL DAYS and SPECIAL TRAINS!
Including Choice of Routes, Superior Lodging Accommodations, Admissions to Fair Grounds and Midway Attractions, Side Trips to Niagara Falls or Toronto, and Visits to All Points of Interest.
ALSO TEN & FIFTEEN DAY TOURS,
Leaving New York Daily.
Write for descriptive booklet or apply to
BUFFALO TOURIST COMPANY,
1,224 Broadway, New York.
Telephone 484 Madison Square.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only) 10:20 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last tram leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Amusement and Education Combined.
GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful salt or fresh water sports. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Kids Deutchland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.45 P. M.
Hook Pier, 23d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.15 P. M.
Fulton St., Brooklyn, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M., 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. Sat. 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.
Will receive passengers daily except Sunday, commencing Thursday, July 18, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 4, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.
Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning.
Tickets for sale and full information at 71 Water St., New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.
Rooms and berths can be secured up to 5 P. M. by telephone, 1,788 Broad, New York, or 1,231 Main, Brooklyn.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday)
BY SALACH-DROW DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:30 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Reaching Cozy Inn (New Coney Island), 1:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. 42 Fulton st., 22 foot iron steam launch leaves 22d and 23d sts., 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:30 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only boat and regular trips on the route. Rates every month in the year.

Excursions.
IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
Music.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
4.00 P.M.*	1.30 P.M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 129th St., 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St., 8:40, 10:10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
50c. Round Trip.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arriving in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE,
connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star" leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. Telephone 3419 Franklin. General office at New Pier 32, East River.

PEOPLE'S LINE
Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal Street, at 9 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

TROY BOATS.
RESULT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday, steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display
Excursions—Troy, $3.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line
Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Fort Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. the KAATERSKILL at 2 P. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arriving in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.
Descriptive Folders Mailed Free.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS.
Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HIGHLAND PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 36, East River, daily except Sunday at 6 P. M., for Connecticut River landings, connecting at Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Fan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" " Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE & RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 50c.
LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.
PATTEN LINE.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & *11 A. M. *(Saturdays, 12:48 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 9:00, 9:50 and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr. July 30 Kaiser Wm. Gr. Aug. 27
Kaiserin M. Th. Aug. 13 Kaiserin M. Th. Sept. 10
*Lahn ..... Aug. 20 *Lahn ..... Sept. 17
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE BRINLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, known as Number 23 East 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twentieth Street distant four hundred and thirty-five (435) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth Street; thence running northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue seventy-four (74) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Twentieth Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through another party wall seventy-four (74) feet to the northerly side of Twentieth Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of Twentieth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. The above described premises lie in Section 3, Block 849, on the land map of the City of New York. Subject to covenants and restrictions contained in deed recorded in Liber 281 of Conveyances, Page 432, and to slight encroachment by the rear of the building on said premises on the premises adjoining the same in the rear.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 23 East 20th Street.

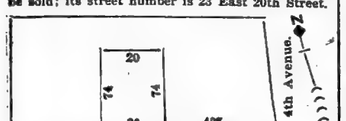

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $75,656.82, with interest thereon from the 10th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $419.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $60.90 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of July, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LOUIS HEIBRUNN, plaintiff, against DANIEL THOMAS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, running thence southerly on a line parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the said defendants or either of them in and to the one-half of so much of said Sixty-fifth Street as lies immediately in front of and adjoining the said premises. The same being the premises conveyed by Catherine Metzger to Daniel Thomas and Anna Thomas by deed of conveyance dated March 26th, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, July 3d, 1886, in Section 4, Liber 49 of Cons., P. 455.

Dated New York, July 10, 1901.

CHARLES SCHWICK, Referee.

JOSEPH STEINERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 159 East 57th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 240 West 65th Street:

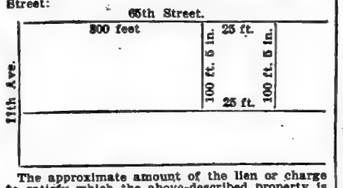

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,128.90, with interest from 3d day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $78.53, with interest from 24th day of June, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $518.62, and interest.

Dated New York, July 10, 1901.

CHARLES SCHWICK, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —IDA J. RAY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE HARTWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Avenue, (formerly known as Eleventh Avenue,) distant fifty-two feet and five inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-first Street with the said westerly side of said West End Avenue, running thence westerly on a line drawn parallel to the said southerly side of said Seventy-first Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches; thence southerly on a line drawn parallel to the said westerly side of said West End Avenue sixteen feet; thence easterly on a line drawn parallel to the said southerly side of said Seventy-first Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to the said westerly side of said West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the said westerly side of said West End Avenue sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, being a part of the premises which were conveyed to the said Caroline Hartwell by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated June 24, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, July 3d, 1896, in Section 4, Liber 49 of Cons., P. 455.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

ALFRED L. JUILLIARD, Referee.

WILLIAM D. PECK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

No. 233 West End Avenue.
71st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,730.53, with interest thereon from July 5, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $353.70, with interest from July 10, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $15.00 and interest.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

ALFRED L. JUILLIARD, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au6

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,994.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR SOMMERFIELD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isidor Sommerfield, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of July, A. D., 1901, the said Isidor Sommerfield was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 19th, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

ROSENBLATT, FRANCES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 18th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROSENBLATT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of March, 1901. HOWARD B. GANS, Executor.

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Real Estate.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

BORROWERS on FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGE securities may obtain loans in sums to suit, directly from attorney's office, SAVING BROKERAGE FEES.

Money to loan at 4 per cent. Apply, with full particulars, Box U. 177 Times.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EUGENE A. HOFFMAN, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. BURTON, individually; and as executor and trustee, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 8th day of July, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment, named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant two hundred and ninety-one feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, running thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-second Street twenty feet and ten inches; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Forty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Emma D. Burton of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 9, 1901.

JOHN A. STRALEY, Referee.

HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 258 Broadway, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 19 West Forty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the mortgage to foreclose which this action was brought covers a certain lease of said premises, bearing date the 6th day of February, 1884, made by Glorvina R. Hoffman to Emma D. Burton for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of May, 1884, at the annual rental of $950, payable in two equal half-yearly payments on November and May 1st, and which lease contains a covenant of renewal for twenty-one years, and which was duly recorded in Liber 1,782 of Conveyances, page 97, in the office of the Register of the County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

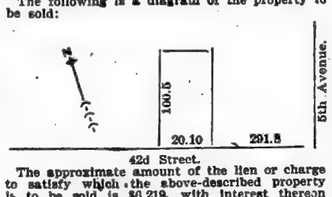

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,219, with interest thereon from June 21, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $368.11, with interest thereon from June 21, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of liens upon said property for taxes and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,492.68 and interest.

Dated New York, July 9, 1901.

JOHN A. STRALEY, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT and PETER V. STOCKY, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Clausen, Jr., deceased, Plaintiffs, against JAMES A. CASSIDY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with 97th Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,879 Second Avenue:

97th Street.

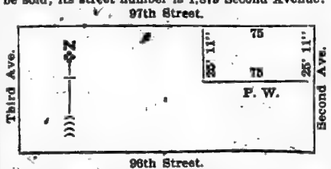

96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,510, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $322.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $578.76 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of July, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

DANN, CHARLES A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY JANE SPEER, Newark, New Jersey; ADELIA H. DANN, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES A. DANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, an creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Josephine Marson, executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SCHLACHTER, FREDERICK D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK D. SCHLACHTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, Nos. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of April, 1901. FREDERICK HENRY BRETHAUER and MARIA L. SCHLACHTER, Executors. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Executors, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD

on-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb.

270 feet above the River.

Fine Homes about New York on the most attractive terms—Houses, Grounds, and Location considered. Nothing on the market is so attractive as Grantwood. Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferries, (via Hudson River Traction Company's E. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th Street ferry by trolley car.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; fine staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.

Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for photographic views and free tickets to visit the property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co
1,135 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate at Auction.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

At 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JULY 23, NOON.
The following desirable properties:

HOTEL EMPIRE,

finely situated on
BROADWAY, COLUMBUS AVE.,
63D STREET, N. Y. CITY.

A modern 7-story building, (including certain furniture therein,) and plot, about 5 1-3 city lots.

SUMMER COTTAGE AND PLOT,

NOYAC, NEAR SAG HARBOR, L. I.

BUILDING LOTS,

CORONA, Queens, N. Y. City; YONKERS PARK, Westchester Co., N. Y.; MAMARONECK, Westchester Co., N. Y.; CALDWELL, Lake George, N. Y.; TOMS RIVER, Ocean Co., N. J., and SORRENTO, near Bar Harbor, Maine.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE,

in the 40s bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

Two 4-sty. dwellings, together about 46 ft. wide. A tenant who is available will take a lease of same at a reasonable price. (8679)

For full particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AVE. & 60 CEDAR ST.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

1 and 2 family Houses, $4,500 upward; within two blocks of L stations; houses have all improvements; before investing elsewhere give me a call. J. LEITNER, 3d and Wendover Avs.

An attractive 3-story and basement brown-stone residence, 169 West 93d St., all modern improvements, at a sacrifice. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

BARGAIN.—A LARGE 2D AV. CORNER, BELOW 14TH; EASY TERMS. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH ST.

Bargains, Bronx.—One, two, and three family houses. Write or call, Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

In heart of 24th Ward, fronting Eastern Boulevard and adjoining Bronx Parkway, I have improved lots which I will sell cheap at $10 monthly, without interest or assessments. Massey, Box 170 Times Office.

VERY CHEAP.—Bronxville lots at station; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light, paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments; commutation, 8 cents. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Easy terms; detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, city, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Mamaroneck.

On Boulevard and Trolley—High and Dry.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. WEEKLY—NO INTEREST or ASSESSMENTS; near depot and harbor; adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BARGAINS IN LOTS.

I have 2 full lots near Brighton Beach R. R. and near King's Highway; 34 minutes from City Hall; 5c. fare; will sell for $225 each; easy terms; asking $400 near by on same street; write quick if you want them. W. T. Yale, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

$2,150 BUYS 1,625 Atlantic, near Troy Av.; 3-family 14-room dwelling; rent $26 monthly; house recently foreclosed, mortgage being $2,000. FINCH, on premises.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Want a home.
Like paying rent? ?
in Borough of Queens, where
Values are advancing?
New York Land and Warehouse Co.
are the people to see.
Recently bought 76 houses and 100 acres land.
Have 33 houses—$2,000 to $3,950.
Building 11 new ones.
All to develop and start home seekers.
Plan of payment best ever used.
Walking distance James Slip and 34th St.
Ferries.
No car fare.
Call 167 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.

$200 cash and $10.00 monthly buys 7-room cottage; improvements; new; good location; map. HAMILTON, Corona.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Half Value. — $4,250; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau St.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

If you want to buy a country residence or farm I can get you what you want. Edgar A. Pember, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A sportsman's paradise; home of the deer, speckled and salmon trout; the well-known Hinckley estate of 1,500 acres in the Adirondack region is for sale, bounded by the West Canada, crossed by the Four-Mile stream; contains 4 lovely lakes, cottages, large house and barn; photographs and particulars. Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,036 Kingston, N. Y.

For Sale—$3,500, at Tarrytown, N. Y., a very pretty cottage; 9 rooms; all improvements; location and neighborhood first-class; fine river view; lot, 50x100; pretty lawn, shrubbery, and fruit; would let furnished for 2 or 3 months. David Silver, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Factory sites in Bridgeport, Conn., near tidewater and rail. Apply to Horace W. Smith, Executor, 141 John St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Property in Kansas City, Mo. Principals address owner, P. N., 182 Woody Crest Av., New York City.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Tract of land for sale; about 30 acres; 2,000 feet of water front; grand investment; near Lawrence, line of L. and trolley roads. Thomas O'Kane, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—Dwellings for sale or to rent. Send full particulars. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

40,000 EQUITIES in several improved city properties, and cash, to exchange for large piece of city, or free and clear country. BELLAMY, Owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Broadway, Brooklyn.—Two five-story brick tenements and stores; equity $15,000; want free, unimproved property; city or country. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Will exchange lots situated in Bronx or Queens for Manhattan income property. Huston, 302 West 143d St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.,

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

112th St., 509 West.—Morningside Heights, model apartment; elevator, telephone, electric light; $40.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Wanted—Private house for business purposes on 29th St., between 4th and Madison Aves. A. B., Box 78, 1,242 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

KEEP YOUR EYE
ON PENN. R. R. DEVELOPMENTS ON
LONG ISLAND.
Tunnel under East River,
Blackwell's Island Bridge over East River
Is creating demand for
FACTORY SITES
IN LONG ISLAND CITY.
We have them.
Railroad and water fronts combined;
New York freight rate;
Centre Greater New York;
Values now moderate—advancing.
Single lot or acreage, as desired;
One piece with 4,900 feet dockage; deep water.
Address
NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE CO.,
167 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV. AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

320 9th Av.—Elegant store, splendid stand, for family liquor and delicatessen or installment furniture.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 246 and 247 South, through to Water, 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 440 Water St., size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

COMPANIES FINANCED.

CHARTERS SECURED FROM ANY STATE.
STOCKS AND BONDS GUARANTEED.

Meritorious companies can have stocks and bonds guaranteed through us by deposit of collateral; security of strong financial institutions; unquestionable integrity; executed upon commission basis; no charge unless successful; industrial organizations and combinations effected; additional capital supplied; act as fiscal agents; unequalled facilities for obtaining charters wherever desired.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL & TRADING CO., 27 William St., New York.

A Rare Opportunity.—$4,000 buys a well established, strictly cash business, yielding $125 per month, clear of all expense, and can be increased; good cause for selling; will demonstrate any proofs required; no agents. Address M. H., 607 East 156th St.

$10,000.—A college graduate, with capital to invest, can secure a live, profitable interest and fine position with a first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, Box U, 165 Times Office.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 256 Broadway.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 253 Broadway, New York.

Advice Free—Avoid worry and trouble; consult experienced lawyer; practices in all courts; prompt attention, least expense; best results; strictly confidential. Room 223, 60 Broadway.

Established hotel and roadhouse; 22 rooms; completely furnished; first-class cafe; good business; investigate. Box 483, Patchogue, L. I.

Consumptives' Sanitarium, equipped with Carroll electro-germicidal treatment, wants responsible manager. Specialist, 22 West 32d St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. H. M. HOSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1.00 down, $1.00 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Write or call, Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $3 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5868 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 205 Broadway.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 398 Broadway, New York.

Watches, Diamonds; weekly payments; best quality; lowest prices; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

450 single school desks in good condition sold cheap; large assortment of desks. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Auction Sales.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells to-day at 6:30 o'clock, No. 3,450 Third Avenue, Borough of Bronx, saloon fixtures. By order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells to-day at 9 o'clock, Number 984 Trinity Avenue, Borough Bronx, saloon fixtures. By order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells to-day at 8:45 o'clock, Number 411 Brook Avenue, Borough Bronx, saloon fixtures. By order of attorneys for mortgagees.

William Shannon, auctioneer, will sell at 118 Nassau St., city, trunks, bags, dress-suit cases, and umbrellas at 11 A. M., and 461 Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 7:30 P. M.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. METZ & WEISS, 125-135 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Clothing.

Highest price paid for ladies' gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Nathan, 74 6th Av.

Summer Resorts.

HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 72d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Summer Homes on the Harlem

One of the most delightful regions about New York is along the Harlem Division of the New York Central.

The land is "high, healthy and handsome"
The air pure and bracing.
Trains frequent, fares low.

For particulars inquire of any New York Central Ticket Agent or send a two-cent stamp for a copy of "Real Rapid Transit to Ninety Suburban Towns" to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

HESS HOTEL, P. O. Inlet, Hamilton Co., N. Y. Head of Fourth Lake Fulton Chain; $12 to $15.

Sullivan County.

THE FRANK LESLIE,

MONTICELLO, N. Y. OPEN MAY 18T. For terms and Booklet address FRANK L. EMHOUT.

Terrace Home, Livingston Manor, N. Y. Capacity, 60. Send for booklet. M. H. Wright, Prop.

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LAKE GEORGE.

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The Gem of the St. Lawrence River,
AND ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF SUMMER HOTELS,
OPENS JUNE 12TH. CLOSES OCT. 1ST.

Situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, it has a delightful, cool, and invigorating climate. All forms of amusements, including fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, &c. There is also an excellent nine-hole golf course on the island owned and controlled by the hotel.

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SPEND YOUR VACATION ON LONG ISLAND.

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BAYSWATER HOTEL
FAR ROCKAWAY L. I.

New management. Most select part of Far Rockaway. Modern, fire-proof building. Special rates July. Surf and still-water bathing. All attractions. L. D. BALL.

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DAY OF MANY MISHAPS IN AND ON THE WATER

Several Persons Meet Death in River and Sea.

Rescues Attended by Acts of Heroism and Self-Sacrifice—Two Accidents on the Harlem.

A number of persons were drowned and many were rescued from a watery grave in the rivers, and at various seaside resorts where the people crowded from the city yesterday in search of cooling breezes. Some of the rescues were effected under most exciting circumstances, in which the qualities of heroism and self-sacrifice were conspicuously exemplified.

In the Harlem River one life was lost and seven lives were imperiled by the capsizing of two boats. Both contained fishing parties, and both accidents were caused by the imprudence of members of the parties in attempting to change seats.

The first occurred in the afternoon off One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and resulted in the drowning of Augustus Willis, twenty-five years old, of 664 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, whose body was carried away by the ebb tide and not recovered.

Willis and Leonard Martin, who lives at the same address, were fishing opposite the house of the Nassau Boat Club, near One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, when they were hailed by two men who were on shore. The two strangers, who proved to be James Osborn of 271 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and William Roff of 2,014 Eighth Avenue, asked to be taken in the boat also, as it was hot ashore and the fishing not very good. Willis and Martin consented, and the four were soon in midstream.

In trying to change his position, one of the new-comers stumbled over Willis, which caused the boat to tilt to one side and then overturn. All but Willis swam ashore. It was not until they were standing on the float of the Nassau Boat Club that the other three became aware that he was missing.

Martin, who is an expert swimmer, removed his clothing, swam to where the boat had capsized, and dived several times for Willis's body, but unsuccessfully. The case was reported to the police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, and a systematic search for the body made, but without results.

The other accident occurred a couple of hours later, at 6:30 o'clock, off One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. Edward Green, his brother, George, of 126 West Twenty-seventh Street; Robert Brown of 459 Seventh Avenue, and Patrick Gallagher of 467 Seventh Avenue, had been fishing from a skiff and were returning, when they attempted to change seats in the boat. At that moment a steam launch was going by, and the swell she caused upset the boat and the four occupants were held captive under it.

From the shore the accident was seen by Frederick Kaska, a member of the Atalanta Boat Club, which is at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; James Mulhearn, janitor of the Lone Star Boat Club, adjoining, and Joseph Lisson, a boat builder. These three men hastily manned a boat and rowed out to the rescue. They seized the overturned skiff by the gunwale and righted it. Edward Green had disappeared.

The other three men were helped into the rescuers' boat, and Kaska dived after the missing man. His first attempt was unsuccessful, but the second time he reappeared with the unconscious form of Green in his arms. Upon reaching the boathouse of the Lone Star Club, Dr. Yankaw, a member, worked for three-quarters of an hour and finally brought Green back to consciousness. He was then taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where it was said he would recover. The others were none the worse for their experience and went to their homes.

Mr. Kaska is quite a well-known athlete, a civil engineer by profession, and lives at 617 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. He was a gunner during the Spanish-American war. Together with Jeff Mulcahey, Kaska won at Philadelphia, last week, a four-oared race against a number of competitors. About a month ago he attempted to rescue a boy in the Harlem, but the lad was dead when he reached him.

CATBOAT CAPSIZED, MAN LOST.

His Three Companions Saved by Two Seamen from the United States Ship Vermont.

The catboat Martha B. upset off Whitestone Point, Long Island Sound, yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. William Dill, Walter Bowden, Joseph Dettling, and John Alwell, all residents of Middle Village, Queens Borough, were thrown into the water. Dill was drowned.

The young men had been out for a sail and had gone out as far as City Island. They were on their way back to Bowery Bay, when, at the point where the tides of the Sound and the East River meet, their boat was caught in a puff of wind and got away from them. She was then caught in an eddy, and in the efforts of the men to regain control of her she went over.

Dill was caught under the sail, and when the boat sank he was carried down. His three companions were floundering in the water with poor chance of rescue from the shore, owing to the distance to be covered by the would-be rescuers. They were saved by Frank A. Gable and Charles Smith, United States sailors now on the Vermont. Gable and Smith had been out sailing a boat, and were near the scene of the accident. They brought their boat about and ran in to the men in the water, dragged them aboard, and landed them at Whitestone.

Three years ago Lighthouse Keeper O'Connor was drowned in almost the very spot where the Martha B. went down, and five years ago a sailing craft with three men and three women was overturned there and five of the party lost their lives.

ROLLED INTO RIVER WHILE ASLEEP

Hapless Vagrant Rescued by a Companion in Misfortune.

Gustave Sax, fifty-one years old, a silk weaver out of employment and homeless, owes his life to Cornelius Murphy, who is in equally straitened circumstances, the latter giving his home address as Forty-ninth Street and North River.

The men, who were strangers, were sleeping on the pier at the foot of West Fiftieth Street on Saturday night, when Sax rolled off into the water. Murphy heard the splash and dived to the rescue, and kept him afloat until Policeman Lyons of the West Forty-seventh Street Station House, attracted by the cries of other occupants of the dock, secured ropes and got the two men out of the water.

Sax remained at Roosevelt Hospital while his clothing was being dried.

IDLE HOUR EMPLOYE DROWNED.

Dr. John Douglass Made a Desperate Effort to Rescue Him.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 21.—Edward Dolmeyer, an employe at the Vanderbilt mansion, Idle Hour, was drowned this afternoon at Water Island, off this place. Dr. John Douglass of 237 West Twenty-fourth Street, Manhattan, who saw the man get into trouble and made a great effort to rescue him, thinks Dolmeyer was attacked with apoplexy while in the water.

Dr. Douglass was swimming some distance away and started to aid Dolmeyer as soon as he saw the man was in trouble. He reached him while Dolmeyer was still afloat and after a hard struggle against the tide managed to bring him into shallow water. Newton F. Moger and Maurice Baker of the crew of the Blue Point Life-Saving Station had been summoned and were on their way out to the rescue. They aided Dr. Douglass in getting him ashore. The three worked over Dolmeyer for an hour, but failed to revive him.

BOY DIVED TO HIS DEATH.

Plunged Into East River at 14th Street and Did Not Reappear.

Denis Gallagher, seventeen years old, of 548 East Fifteenth Street, who with a number of companions went for a swim in the East River at Fourteenth Street late yesterday afternoon, lost his life.

The boys had disrobed on a pier. Gallagher was the first to divest himself of his clothing. He made one dive and never came to the surface again. It is supposed that in rising his head came in contact with the bottom of a rowboat which was moored near-by. The body was not recovered.

Drowned While Gathering Lilies.

NEWTON, Mass., July 21.—John H. Locker, a business man of this city, was drowned to-day in None Such Pond, Weston, his boat capsizing while he was gathering lilies. The body was recovered. He was forty-one years old. A widow and one daughter survive him.

CASHIER TAKES MORPHINE.

Employe of Dodd's Express Company Commits Suicide in His Room.

Edward R. Heinbach, twenty-five years old, cashier for Dodd's Express Company's branch office, at Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, was found in his room, 140 West Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon suffering from morphine poisoning. About 10 o'clock a servant girl in the house of Mrs. Stanhope, at the above address, where Heinbach had a room, heard groans, and immediately notified Mrs. Stanhope.

The latter opened the door of the room and found Heinbach in an unconscious condition. She sent for Dr. Schoenberger, who worked over the man for two hours, but was unable to save his life.

The police said that the young man had committed suicide by taking morphine. After the police had concluded their investigation they notified the Coroners' office. Dr. Williams issued a permit and the body was removed to an undertaker's establishment.

Heinbach came from Heilbron, near Milwaukee, several months ago. He had lived at Mrs. Stanhope's house for two months. Mr. Draper, manager of Dodd's Express Company, said that he had made an examination of Heinbach's books and had found his accounts correct. Mr. Draper could not give any reason for the man's act. The body will be sent to his friends in Wisconsin.

WIFE STRANGELY DISAPPEARS.

Peterson Left Her on the Upper Deck of a Ferryboat and Cannot Find Her.

The Jersey City police were yesterday notified of the strange disappearance of a woman from a Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat. She was Mrs. Gussie Peterson of Little Ferry, N. J. Her husband, who reported the fact, said that he and his wife left home on Saturday afternoon to visit relatives in New York. They rode to Jersey City by trolley, and boarded the 7:05 o'clock P. M. boat for Cortlandt Street.

Leaving his wife seated on the upper deck, Peterson said he went to the men's cabin to have his shoes blackened. Upon returning to the upper deck he could not find his wife. He questioned several passengers seated near where he left her, and also the deckhands. None of them could give him any information about her, but all were positive that she had not jumped overboard. Peterson went all over the boat without finding his wife, and when the boat reached her slip he watched the passengers go ashore. He was positive, he said, that his wife was not among them.

He recrossed the river on the same boat, in the hope that his wife might still be aboard of her. He did not find her. He then went to New York and called on the relatives they intended to visit, but she had not been there. Peterson then went back to Little Ferry, hoping his wife had gone home. She was not there.

He waited until noon yesterday, and then returned to Jersey City, where he has other relatives. They knew nothing of his wife's whereabouts, and the case was then put in the hands of the police. Peterson was advised to go to New York and report his wife's disappearance there.

The ferry officials say they are positive that no woman jumped from any ferryboat Saturday night. They also say that it would be a very easy matter for Mrs. Peterson to leave the boat without his seeing her. They thought, on the contrary, that if he stood on the upper deck and his wife left the boat by the lower deck and on the same side that it would be impossible for him to see her, as she would pass directly beneath him, while if their positions were reversed she would pass over his head.

Mrs. Peterson is a blonde, nineteen years old, and weighs 175 pounds. She wore a black hat, black waist, and blue skirt.

STEIN ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT.

Said to be the Man that Struck Pfahl with a Hammer.

The police of the Clymer Street Station, Williamsburg, yesterday arrested Joseph Stein, sixty-nine years old, charged with having committed the murderous assault upon August Pfahl, fifty years old, of 43 Bartlett Street, on Saturday night. Pfahl is in the Eastern District Hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull, and his condition last night was considered serious. The assault was committed with a hammer.

At the time Pfahl was going to his home, and had reached Marcy Avenue and Gwinnett Street, when he was struck down without the slightest provocation. Stein denied the assault. When arraigned before Magistrate Higginbotham he was remanded to await the result of Pfahl's injuries.

FELL FROM A MOVING CAR.

Woman Seriously Injured by Alighting Before the Vehicle Stopped.

Mrs. Angeline Spineller, fifty years old, of 64 Hopkins Street, Williamsburg, was seriously injured yesterday while attempting to alight from a moving trolley car of the Flushing Avenue line. The accident occurred at Marcy Avenue and Hopkins Street. When the car reached Marcy Avenue Mrs. Spineller beckoned to the conductor to stop it.

He pulled the bell, but the woman, regardless of the warning, insisted on getting off before the car stopped, and fell to the street. She received internal injuries by the fall and a probable fracture of the skull. Dr. Delancey of the Eastern District Hospital responded to a call for an ambulance, and found the woman's condition critical, but she refused to go to the hospital and was taken to her home.

POLICE HAVE VALUABLE PIGEONS.

Boy Had Offered to Sell Them to a West Side Dealer.

The police of the West Twentieth Street Police Station seek an owner for two carrier pigeons which have silver tags attached to their left legs. On the tag attached to one—a blue bird—is the inscription "1899. No. 26," while on the other tag, fastened to a brown pigeon, is the date 1900. The number on this tag cannot be deciphered. A bird fancier says the pigeons are very valuable.

Richard Shay, fourteen years old, of 442 West Thirty-ninth Street, was arrested while trying to sell the pigeons to Michael Meyers, a dealer in birds at 205 West Twenty-third Street. The boy asked only $3 for them. Mr. Meyers detained the boy and sent around to the West Twentieth Street Station for a policeman. Detective McCarthy was sent in response to the call. He took boy and pigeons to the station. Later the boy was sent to the Children's Society. In explaining his possession of the pigeons Shay said he had pigeons of his own and that the strange birds took refuge in his cote.

BOY STEALS A BABY AND COACH.

Child is Found Under a Railroad Trestle in Jersey City.

Mrs. Louise Reuben of 386 Monmouth Street, Jersey City, went to a grocery on Newark Avenue at 10 o'clock P. M. Saturday, taking with her a child's carriage in which her ten-months-old baby girl lay asleep on a pillow. She left baby and carriage on the sidewalk while she made her purchases. When she left the store the child and carriage were gone.

She reported to the police that her child had been kidnapped. A general alarm was sent out, but the child was not found until nearly midnight, when an officer who was not looking for it heard a child crying under the Pennsylvania Railroad trestle near Brunswick Street.

It was still lying on the pillow upon which it had slept in the wagon. An hour later the police were informed that a colored boy was trying to sell a child's carriage for a dollar in Henderson Street. An officer was sent in search of him, but he saw the officer first and got away. The wagon was identified by Mrs. Reuben.

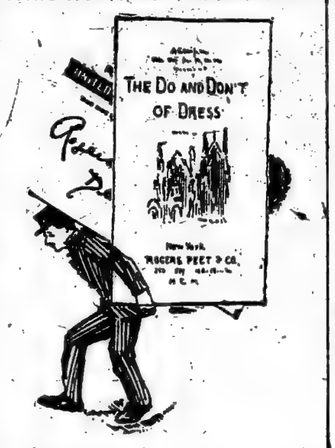

Two don'ts:

"Don't tempt a tailor or a clothier to perjury by asking if a cheap serge suit will have the same appearance as a good one"—it hasn't and never will.

Good serges, $16 to $32.

Don't have a hat-headachy head.

White duck slouch hats, straw top yacht caps, brown linen caps—all sorts of summery hats.

During July and August stores close at 5.30 p. m.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

WRECKED YACHT VENITZIA ARRIVES AT BROOKLYN

Bodies of Mr. Colburn's Two Daughters Found in the Boat.

The Young Women Were in the Main Cabin and Apparently Did Not Realize Their Fate.

The late Arthur T. Colburn's sixty-foot yawl, the Venitzia of Philadelphia, which on Thursday afternoon was caught in a squall in Long Island Sound, as a result of which she capsized and five of the seven persons who were on board were lost, was raised Saturday and arrived at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning in tow of the Merritt & Chapman tug Champion. At McIntosh's Yacht Basin, which is located at that point, the craft was tied up and the bodies of two of the victims who had been found in the main cabin removed for transportation to Delaware City, Del., to which place they were shipped last night.

The bodies found were those of Mr. Colburn's two daughters, Ida and Annette. The bodies of the other victims, Mr. Colburn, Capt. Flint, and Frank Elberg, a sailor, were not found in the boat. A liberal reward has been offered for them by the family of the late owner. The bodies of the two young women, both of which were found in the main cabin, were in a remarkable state of preservation, and from appearances neither had had time to realize what their doom was before the craft sank.

Annette was lying in a berth and apparently had not moved during all of the terrible experience. Ida appeared to have realized that something unusual was about to happen, for she appeared to have made an attempt to escape from the cabin. The three that were lost were on deck at the time, and were washed overboard when the boat went down.

John H. McIntosh, a brother of A. J. McIntosh, had charge of the expedition that went to the scene of the disaster and raised the yawl. Chartering the Merritt & Chapman tug Champion, he left the city early Saturday morning, and in less than twenty-four hours was back at the basin with the yawl.

About 6 A. M. Saturday the wrecking expedition set out for the scene of the wreck, which was at a point about midway between Greenwich, Conn., and Sands Point, L. I. They arrived shortly before noon and immediately began preparations to raise the boat. The water was eighty feet deep where the Venitzia went down, and there was about twelve feet of her masts showing above the surface. Divers were sent down before the attempts to raise her began to search the rigging for any bodies that by chance might have been caught in it. None were found after a thorough search, and then the raising of the submerged boat was begun. Surrounding the wreckers was a splendid fleet of steam yachts, sloops, and launches, whose owners and guests on board watched the wreckers at work. Among the steam yachts were the Radha, Oneida, Kaloiah, Varuna, Susquehanna, and about a half dozen others.

Mr. McIntosh yesterday gave an account of the raising of the boat.

"We first sent down divers to make the windlass fast and with that we raised the boat a little out of the water," he said. "We then placed a line under her keel and raised her about five feet after which a line was passed under her stem and she was raised to the surface. The Merritt & Chapman tug W. H. Chapman came along during the time we were at work and lent us a helping hand. At 7:30 we had the boat well out of the water and started with her in tow to City Island. There we stopped for a short time and then proceeded to Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, where we arrived at 6 o'clock this morning. We pumped her out en route and recovered the bodies of the Misses Colburn while we were in the East River on the way to the basin. They were both in the main cabin. The boat is uninjured."

A. J. McIntosh, the owner of the basin, when asked what he thought caused the catastrophe, said: "There was absolutely no reason in the world for the accident. The fact that all of her sails were set and her centreboard was up when the squall struck her shows that the Captain did not know his business. It was simply bad management, and that is all there is to it."

No members of the Colburn family were present at the basin yesterday. They were represented by Mr. McIntosh. On the arrival of the Venitzia Dr. Hartung of the Brooklyn Coroner's office was at the dock, and after the bodies of the Misses Colburn were taken off gave permission for their transmission to Delaware City. The sails of the Venitzia were all reefed, and the nature of the furnishings scattered about on the wharf to dry showed that her owner had in his life time left nothing undone to make the Venitzia an ideal craft as far as luxury and comfort were concerned.

NEW JERSEY STATE CAMP.

Heat and Mosquitoes Bring Discomfort to Fourth Regiment Men.

CAMP VOORHEES, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 21.—The Fourth Regiment spent an uncomfortable day in camp. The sun beating down upon the canvas made the tents almost intolerable. The men went about all day seeking some relief from the heat. They did not find much, and everywhere the mosquitoes made life miserable. Many bathed in the surf this morning during the time allowed. There was religious service in Little Round Top, the Rev. Mr. Kellogg, the regimental chaplain, officiating.

Gov. Voorhees had as guests at luncheon to-day Major Bannister of West Point; Adjt. Gen. Alexander C. Oliphant, Col. Quincy M. Gilmore, Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, and Capt. Oliphant. The Governor will go to Trenton on Tuesday.

O'Neill's.

Great Clearing Sale of Hats Still Continues!

Extraordinary reductions have been made in order to close out our Summer stock. Never before have such values been offered.

Ready-to-Wear Outing Hats,

Newest shapes, all handsomely trimmed with newly imported birds, wings, breasts, etc.,

☞ *Value 8.00 to 10.00.*

3.98 each.

CHILDREN'S UNTRIMMED HATS,

Plain and fancy mixed straws, all this season's goods, all good shapes, and worth from 75c. to 1.00..... 25c and 60c each

ROUGH AND READY SAILORS..... 25c and 45c each

CLOSING OUT UNTRIMMED HATS.

Latest shapes and colors, all of this season's manufacture, worth 1.00 to 1.50 each..... 25c each

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

FORTUNE TELLER ARRESTED.

Predictions Not Fulfilled, and a Girl Had Him Locked Up.

After a search of nearly a month Officer Doncourt of the West Side Court squad finally succeeded Saturday evening in arresting Martin Weinberg of 756 Wendover Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, charged by Mollie Giles, a colored girl, twenty-one years old, residing at 320 West Forty-fourth Street, with obtaining money under false pretenses. Martin was caught just as he was descending the stairs at the Wendover Avenue elevated station.

In her complaint Mollie Giles avers that on June 13 Weinberg appeared at 320 West Forty-fourth Street and told her he could tell her fortune for $20, with the proviso that if the fortune did not come true within three days he would refund the money. Mollie says that she gave him the money, whereupon Weinberg took out a pack of cards and pretended to read them. He told her that she would soon be married and that she would not have to work hard anymore. He also gave her a powder, telling her that if she would take it she would immediately be cured of all infirmities. A ludicrous ring completed the store of things which she received for her $20.

At the end of three or four days nothing happened, and Mollie became suspicious. She found another woman in the house, Emma Mulford, who also had been victimized, having given $1 for the promise of soon receiving several offers of marriage. She then made a complaint.

She and Miss Mulford appeared before Magistrate Hogan yesterday morning and told their story.

Weinberg said that the whole transaction was a legitimate sale of goods and chattels, and that the sale of the jewelry was all right.

The Magistrate held him in $500 bail for examination next Thursday.

ROSENBLOOM OUT ON BAIL.

Klatchka and His Sister-in-Law Questioned by the Police.

Benjamin Rosenbloom, the draughtsman, who was arrested by the police of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, on Thursday last, upon suspicion that he possessed some knowledge of the origin of the infernal machine which was sent to John J. Klatchka, who worked with him in the office of the Topographical Bureau in Brooklyn, was released from Raymond Street Jail yesterday on $1,000 bail. The bond was furnished by Lipman Loskovitz of 1,707 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, who qualified by the presentation of deeds of $15,000 worth of real estate in East New York.

Loskovitz said that he knew Rosenbloom only through mutual friends and not personally. Friends of Rosenbloom, it is understood, arranged with Loskovitz to give bail for the young man. Rosenbloom was taken from the jail to the Adams Street Police Court, where Magistrate Dooley formally released him under bail.

Klatchka was summoned to the Adams Street Station yesterday afternoon, and Acting Captain Kennedy had a long talk with him in relation to the case. Mary Davitt, the sister-in-law of Klatchka, was also called to the station and questioned by Sergt. Kennedy. Nothing of importance was brought to light.

Sergt. Kennedy's men continued at work yesterday, following up various clues in the case, but made very little progress toward a solution of the mystery.

TEN FAMILIES IN PERIL.

Several Persons Severely Burned at a Tenement House Fire.

A stubborn fire at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning threatened the lives of the ten families in the five-story tenement house 356 West Street. It was a quick fire, and ambulance surgeons from Hudson Street Hospital were kept busy dressing the scorched and injured, but no lives were lost.

Edward Reilly, who with his wife and fourteen months' old baby, Frank, lived on the first floor rear, was the first to give the alarm. The airshaft was a mass of flames, shooting up from the notion store of Joseph Wilson beneath.

Reilly's cries of alarm brought Janitor John Downing into the hall. Policeman Diedrich saw the fire from the street and turned in an alarm. Truck 5 found plenty of work, as the stairs were in flames, shutting off escape to the street.

Fireman Hugh Gilmartin saw Jeremiah A. Reed and his wife and two children, who lived on the same floor with the Reilly family, about to throw themselves out of the window, and he made two trips by ladder, bringing down Mrs. Reed and the children. Falling glass cut Gilmartin so badly that several stitches in his head were necessary. Reilly was badly scorched, his wife was burned about the face and legs, and their son is blistered about the hands and face.

They tried to pass through the burning hall, but were driven back and over the roof to No. 354, adjoining. Other tenants followed this course. Janitor Downing and his wife were painfully burned.

Firemen rendered most efficient aid in bringing to the street the families of William Pash and Peter Hanson. The damage is estimated at $3,600. The cause and insurance are unknown.

RUN OVER BY WEDDING COACH.

Bride Alights and Gives Up Her Carriage to the Victim.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 21.—Michael McGlynn, aged forty-seven years, living at 226 Fort Avenue, was knocked down and seriously injured at 11 o'clock this morning by a coach owned by John Engel. The coach contained a wedding party.

The bride was very much exercised over the event and alighted from the coach in order to allow the driver to convey the injured man to his home, whence he was taken to the Elizabeth General Hospital, where he is in a critical condition. He is suffering from several bruises about the head and body caused by the hoofs of the horses.

O'Neill's.

PHENOMENAL DRESS GOODS SALE!

We place on sale this morning a special purchase of 10,000 yards, comprising Dress Goods that every woman knows the value of, and every woman wants, either at the present time or later in the season; such as High Class Imported All Silk Grenadines and genuine English Mohair Brilliantines. We offer these goods to-day

AT ONE-THIRD OR LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THEIR REGULAR SELLING PRICES. READ THIS ASTOUNDING OFFERING:

Grenadines.

45-inch Striped All-Silk Tufted Grenadines, wide and narrow stripes,
45-inch All-Silk Shadow Grenadines, various choice designs,
45-inch Lace Striped Grenadines.
45-inch Embroidered Pineapple Grenadines, and
45-inch Chenille Striped Grenadines.

☞ These goods are all silk, come in black only, imported this season, and are regularly sold elsewhere at 1.75, 2.00 and 2.25 yard.

Sale Price, **69c** yard.

Mohairs.

English Mohair Brilliantines in royal and navy blue, a so cream;
English Mohair Glaces in various shades of gray,
Hairline striped Mohair Glaces in all the desirable shades,
Corded Mohair Brilliantines in pastel shades.

☞ These goods are 38 to 45 inches wide and have never before been sold for less than 50c., 65c. and 75c. yard.

Sale Price, **25c** yard.

We will also offer in connection with this sale

56-Inch Golf Cloths!

In the most popular shade of gray, with a very attractive plaid back lining. Regular value 1.25, at..... 50c yard

Also a special lot of all-wool self-lined Golf Cloths, in browns, grays and blacks, 56 inches wide, and regularly sold elsewhere at 1.50 yard, at..... 70c yard

These are without question the greatest Dress Goods values ever offered in the City of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

THOUSANDS AT CONEY ISLAND.

A Newark Couple Elope to the Resort and Get Married.

Every trolley car and railroad train and boat that went to Coney Island yesterday was crowded. Before night 200,000 persons had been at the resort, and one bathing pavilion alone accommodated 12,000. The police, including many extra officers detailed from the Central Office and elsewhere, took things easy. Saloons and booths of various kinds, that are not supposed to be open on Sundays, did a thriving business. The day's arrests were few, most of them being for intoxication.

An eloping couple from Newark, N. J., went down early in the morning, and were married by Magistrate Voorhees in the Coney Island Police Court. They were Robert Garner, whose home is in Newark, and Mary Murray of East Newark, he being twenty-four years old and she nineteen. First they appealed to a revivalist named Hughes, but he would not perform the ceremony, and took them to the court.

One of the prisoners taken during the day was a well-dressed woman, who said her name was Susan Adams, and that she lived at 216 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn. She told the Magistrate that her family would never get over the disgrace of her predicament. The detectives had found her in an almost unconscious condition early in the morning.

Another prisoner was Neville Howard, also known as May Taylor, who was taken into custody on the charge of larceny. She had been among the crowd which went into the undertaking shop of H. Havron to look at the body of Jockey Burgess, the man killed at the Gravesend race track, when two officers called to her from the court across the street, and placed her under arrest. The police say that a skirt she wore had been stolen from a woman living on the island, and that the police of Newark are after her for having taken a diamond ring from some one there.

50,000 AT ASBURY PARK.

Big Crowd of Visitors Spends Sunday at the New Jersey Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 21.—Fifty thousand visitors enjoyed the refreshing sea breezes to-day. The pleasure seekers began to flock to the beach soon after the sun showed his red face above the horizon, and they lingered about the shore resorts until midnight. Fully 10,000 bathers patronized "Founder" Bradley's bathing establishments, which usually close at 10 A. M. on Sunday, but the demands for suits were so great to-day Mr. Bradley gave orders that the bathhouses should be kept open until the noon hour.

There were no arrests of merchants, barbers, or tobacconists for keeping their places open on the Sabbath, as was expected. Early last week the authorities instructed the police to close all places of business excepting establishments where refreshments were sold. The interdicted ones paid no attention to the edict, except that they drew up the curtains of their show windows. Chief of Police Smith made a tour of the resort, and told the shopkeepers who were doing business that if they would place curtains at their windows and prevent their employes from making unnecessary noise they would not be molested.

EAST ORANGE ASSESSMENTS.

Taxes Levied on Corporations at Increased Valuations of Property.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 21.—In accordance with the advice of City Counsel Philemon Woodruff, the Assessors of this city have levied assessments on corporation property in the same manner as heretofore, preferring to await the final settlement in the Court of Errors and Appeals of the question as to whether corporation property should be assessed as real estate.

At a meeting of the Assessors the totals were figured up, and some conclusion as to the probable tax rate was reached. Last year the rate in East Orange was $2.90 per $1,000, but owing to increased valuations and to reductions in some annual estimates and then entire elimination of certain matters from the tax levy, the rate this year will not exceed $2.70, and the Assessors believe it may be $2.65. The total valuations this year are $17,175,000, as against $16,900,000 last year, or an increase of $675,000.

The assessments of several corporations have been increased this year. East Orange assesses also billboards, the Welsbach Light Company, whose street lamps are used, and every other corporation which does business in the city. The North Jersey Street Railway Company pays the heaviest tax, as its car barns are located in the city, besides its personal property. It is assessed this year at $175,000, as against $130,000 last year.

The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company will pay taxes on a valuation of $40,000, which is about the same as last year's assessment. The Essex and Hudson Gas Company is assessed at $95,000, having been raised $20,000 because of the erection of a new gasometer in the city. The Western Union Telegraph Company had $100 added to its assessment of $600 of last year, and the Orange and Passaic Valley Street Railway was raised from $8,500 to $10,000.

GIFTS TO BISHOP O'CONNOR.

He Has Been Presented with a Purse of $1,300 and Vestments.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., July 21.—Bishop-elect the Right Rev. Dr. John J. O'Connor of the Newark diocese continues to receive gifts from his friends. He has been presented with a purse of $1,200 from the parishioners of St. Joseph's Church, Newark, and with a set of vestments by the women connected with St. James's Church, Newark, and from the children of the latter church he has received a gold ewer and basin for use in celebrating pontifical mass.

He will be consecrated on Thursday morning next in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark.

L. R. WALTON DISCHARGED.

No Evidence of Criminal Intent Against The Young Chemist.

Lester R. Walton of 509 Fifth Avenue, the young chemist who was arrested on Saturday for the alleged theft of $50 from the room of Miss Josephine Curtis, who lives in the building, was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday.

Miss Curtis signed an affidavit charging Walton with the crime of burglary. Walton was very indignant at the charge. Miss Curtis repeated her statement in court that during her absence from home on Friday afternoon Walton entered her room by means of a window.

John Casey, an assistant janitor, testified that he helped Walton to climb into the window of Miss Curtis's room from an adjoining window, and that Walton handed out to him a piece of ice which he thought Miss Curtis had taken from the ice cooler in the hallway.

Walton admitted having entered Miss Curtis's room in that manner and having taken the ice, but he denied positively that he saw or touched any money while in there.

Magistrate Olmsted told the prisoner that he had been clearly in the wrong, but not finding evidence of a criminal intent he dismissed the charge. The janitor, who was arrested on the charge of interfering with the detective who apprehended Walton, was also discharged.

COL. WATTERSON AT THE BEACH.

He Will Visit Along the Coast with His Daughters.

Col. Henry Watterson of Louisville was at Manhattan Beach yesterday. Many recognized him and pointed him out to others.

"My daughters are coming to-morrow," he said, "and I expect to spend the next few weeks along the beaches."

The Colonel still adheres to the belief that while Mr. Bryan may occasionally create a political sensation, the time has come for the Democrats of the Nation to call for new timber in the matter of Presidential nominees and National platforms.

MAY BE HILL'S LIEUTENANT.

It Is Said Perry Belmont Will Aid ex-Senator in Anti-Tammany Fight.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—Perry Belmont and ex-United States Senator David B. Hill spent the day together at Mr. Hill's suburban residence. Mr. Belmont arrived here at noon to-day. It was somewhat ostentatiously announced that this visit was purely a social one, but despite this, it is stated here that Mr. Belmont is to be Mr. Hill's right-hand man in the independent Democracy fight against Tammany in New York this Fall, and that his visit here to-day was for the purpose of discussing details.

MR. VAN SANTVOORD'S FUNERAL.

It Will Take Place To-morrow from His Home on Thirty-ninth Street.

The body of Commodore Alfred Van Santvoord, who died aboard his yacht, the Clermont, off Seagate, Saturday evening, was brought to this city yesterday, and late in the afternoon removed from the yacht to his late home, at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street. The Clermont, owner aboard, left Seagate yesterday morning and lay in the North River, off Twenty-second Street, during the major portion of the day.

About 5 o'clock the body was lifted over the rail of the yacht and placed in an undertaker's wagon, which was on the pier of the Albany Day Line. The crew of the boat was drawn up in line and stood uncovered and at attention while the body was transferred.

The funeral of Mr. Van Santvoord will take place from his late home to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The Rev. Edward D. Coe, senior pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, will conduct the service. There will be no pall bearers, and the funeral will be private. After the services the body will be placed aboard the Clermont again at the foot of West Twenty-second Street and taken to Albany. The interment will be in the Albany Rural Cemetery, where the Van Santvoord family has a mausoleum.

Archbishop Corrigan at Tuxedo.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 21.—Archbishop Corrigan of New York, assisted by the Rev. Peter Guwan, rector of Mount Carmel Catholic Church, celebrated the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel at Tuxedo to-day. The church was beautifully decorated. A choir from New York was assisted by Mrs. William R. Garrison, Miss Preston, Miss Myers, L. B. Preston, and Dr. Philip Johnson of Tuxedo. There were about 500 persons present, including many of the Tuxedo Park colony. The Archbishop was entertained by John McAnerney, who occupies the Gustav Schwab cottage in the Park.

Mr. Root Back in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary Root, who has been making an inspection of military posts in the West, returned to Washington this evening.

CARPETS

and Summer Furnishings.

Great Clearing-up Sale!

We offer a special line of MILL ENDS in the various grades at 50c. per yd.

Also a lot of **Carpet Size Rugs**

(slightly shopworn) at the uniform price of $14.50 each; worth double.

American Grass, Reed, Rattan and Willow Furniture,

in Chairs, Rockers, Settees, and Lawn Pieces; and a line of Manufacturer's samples in

Brass and Iron Bedsteads

All at About ⅓ off Regular Prices.

MATTINGS! MATTINGS!

Ask to see our **American Grass Matting.**

JAPANESE MATTING, (Cotton Warp,) from $7.00 per roll (40 yds.)

CHINA MATTING from $4.00 per roll (40 yds.)

Inlaid Linoleum

at a great reduction.

Also odd pieces of Oilcloths and Printed Linoleums at Remnant Prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

Amusements.

HUBER 14th St. Museum. Curiosities. Specialties.
STRONG MAN, FIRE EATER, JOHN BURKE COMPANY, N. Y. AT NIGHT.
WATER WONDER.
Spouts like a whale; drinks 5 gals. 9 times a day; surprising sight.
Sunday Concerts, 10 cts.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
AT 3:30 SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
AT 9—MAT. SAT. AT 4.
THE CASINO GIRL. GEO. W. LEDERER'S BIG LONDON CO.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
65th St. and Columbus Ave.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Evgs. 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night, Request.
20 Degrees Cooler than Outdoors.

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
AL HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
FRANCIS WILSON & Co. In Geo. W. Lederer's Direction Nixon & Zimmerman of 100 "The Strollers."

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre. Every night at 8:30.
Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FLORODORA

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Eve. 8:15 to 12. Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected. On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Theatres.
Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lexington Av.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. Mr. & Mrs. KELCY. BEDINI & ARTHUR. 20 Star Acts.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

HUBER'S CASINO, Jerome Av., 162d St. Concert, Vaudeville. Aft., Eve. Dinners A.L.C.

The Turf.

Brighton Races

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
TO-DAY THE GREAT $1,500
Glen Cove Handicap

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 20..	4,990,170
Same week last year.....	1,545,587
To date this year.....	187,296,299
Corresponding date last year.	70,303,357
Bonds for the week.....	$13,529,500
Same week last year.....	$5,372,000
To date this year.....	$673,801,220
Corresponding date last year.	$306,715,560

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 4½; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.	1%	Mexican Central	1½
Am. Linseed	6	Minn. & St. L.	9½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	M. & St. L. pf.	2½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	4½
Am. Sugar Ref.	5%	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	4½	National Salt	1
Am. Tobacco	1%	North American	5
Balt. & Ohio	1½	North. Pac. pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	2½	Pacific Mail	3½
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Penn. R. R.	3
Chi. & E. Ill.	8%	Peoria & Eastern	1
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	2%	Pere Marquette	2½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
C., M. & St. P.	2½	pf.	4½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	3	Prescott S. Car.	1
Chi. & Northwest.	4½	Pressed S. Car pf.	3%
C., R. I. & P.	5%	Reading 1st pf.	1
C., R. I. & P. rts.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Transfer	1½	St. Joseph & G. I.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	St. Law. & Adir.	6½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	St. L. S'w'n.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	St. L. S'w'n pf.	2½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	3½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Standard R. & T.	1
Consol. Gas	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Del. & Hudson	4	Texas & Pacific	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½	Texas Pacific l. tr.	7%
Des M. & Ft. D.	3½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1½	Twin City R. T.	4½
Erie 2d pf.	2	Union Bag & P. pf.	2½
Gen. Electric	6	Union Pacific	5%
Gt. North. pf.	1%	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Hock. Valley pf.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	1%
Int. Power	5½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3
Iowa Central	2½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1
Kan. City South. pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	1%
Laclede Gas	5	West. Union Tel.	1%
Laclede Gas pf.	4%	Wheel. & L. Erie	1
Manhattan	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	4½
Met. Street Ry.	2½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1½
Met. W. S. El. Chi.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	1%	Lake E. & W. pf.	1
Am. Pipe Tel.	6	M. W. S. E. C. pf.	3
American Ice	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Screening	1	Mob. & Ohio ctfs.	1
Am. Locomotive pf.	1%	Nat. Biscuit	1½
Ann Arbor	1	Nat. Lead pf.	2
A., T. & S. F.	1%	N. Y. Air Brake	8
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Buff., R. & P.	1	Northern Pacific	31
Cent. of N. J.	3	Pacific Coast	1
Chi., G. W. pf. A.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	4
C., St. P., M. & Om.	4½	Rubber Goods pf.	3
Chi. Union Tract.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Third Avenue	1
Detroit City Gas	14%	U. S. Steel	1%
Diamond Match	1	U. S. Steel pf.	1%
Glucose Sugar pf.	1%	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Illinois Central	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Inter. Paper pf.	1		
Inter. Pump pf.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	2½	St. L. & I. M. unif. 4s	3
M., K. & T. of T. 1st 2s	1	Wabash Deb. A.	1½
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	21	Wabash Deb. B.	1½
N. T. & N. J. Tel. 5s.	3	Wisconsin Cen. 1st.	1
Wabash 2d 5s.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Cen. of Ga. 1st inc.	1	Kings Co. El. 1st 4s.	1
Cen. of N. J. gen. 5s.	1	Scioto Val. & New Eng. 1st	3
Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s.	2	St. L. & S. F. gen 5s.	1½
Detroit City Gas 5s.	1½	Stand. Rope & T. 6s.	2
Int. & Gt. North 1st 6s	3		

OUR LONDON CABLE

MARKET SHORT OF CREDITS

Apprehension Felt for the Autumn—No Hope of a Good Harvest—Rise in Foodstuffs Means a Drain on British Bullion—Weakness of German Banking Houses—Secret of Russia's Financial Strength.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES
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LONDON, July 21.—It looks incongruous, but it is a fact that our market was shorter of credits last week than it was the week before. The explanation is simple. By a great effort the market paid up nearly £6,000,000 of new consols ten days ago, and until yesterday fully half of this money was held by the Bank at the credit of the Treasury. This kept the market short and forced it to renew part of its loans at the Bank. It is only a difference of fractions, however, for in open market the call rate never rose above 3 per cent., and was generally nearer 2 per cent., while week to week loans seldom cost more than 2¼ per cent. There was some running about for means on Stock Exchange pay day, nothing more.

The Government has now disbursed most of the loan money, and therefore the end of the month settlement promises to be easily surmounted, and discount has shown a tendency to recede, particularly for sixty and ninety day bills, rates of which may be quoted at 2⅝ to 2½ per cent.

We continue to look forward with a certain amount of apprehension to the Autumn, not merely because of the heavy remaining installments, aggregating 65 per cent. of the total, to be paid on the new consols, but because the harvest prospects indicate some advance in the prices of cereals. We are now without hope of a good harvest here. In many parts of England the wheat crop will be light in ear and everywhere short in straw. Root crops are also suffering in the midland and southern portions of the country, and in Europe generally the outlook is not satisfactory. Russia already confesses to another famine over a large area of her southern provinces. If your grain harvest is also below the average, as is feared, and if a renewed scarcity, as seems inevitable, becomes acute in India, prices of food stuffs must rise, and a very moderate advance would mean drafts upon our bullion. As it is, we only escape these drafts now by the abundant supplies of French banking money utilized here, and by having sold so many of our foreign securities.

Happily the Bank of England is considerably stronger than it was a year ago, its stock of coin and bullion being fully £8,000,000 greater now than then. Even so, its reserve responds to the enormous mass of banking liabilities resting upon it, and so ticklish is the feeling in financial circles that a moderate export of the Bank's stock of bullion might produce a dangerous condition of the public mind.

In some respects, however, we are more anxious about German affairs than our own. All advices one receives from Berlin and other commercial centres in Germany portend further developments of trouble there, and some go so far as to assert that before a turn for the better can come several other banking institutions must smash. Without going thus far, the weakness of several large German banking institutions must be recognized. They have smothered themselves in scrip, which is overcapitalized, and, in too many instances, abortive undertakings, not merely electric railways, but industrial enterprises of various descriptions.

Germany likewise suffers from the utter collapse of Russian banking, and the suffering must have appeared on the surface before now had not the Imperial Bank of Russia fortunately possessed a large accumulation of gold. It has paid out this gold and is still paying, but cannot continue to do so much longer without endangering the convertibility of its notes.

Two years ago its stock was £23,000,000 larger than it is now. Its total is still about £70,000,000, quite ample if not further trenched upon. The stock markets there have nothing fresh to report.

We stand by and watch your labor troubles, incapable of forming any valuable opinion about them, but our consols have recovered a trifle from the extreme depression of a week ago. They will recede again.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 22.

Aspinwall Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
Continental Wall Paper Company—Annual meeting.
H. B. Claflin Company—Books close for dividends on first and second preferred stocks.
Quincy Mining Company—Books close for dividend.

Tuesday, July 23.

Chicago Union Traction Company—Annual meeting.
German American Bank—Books close for dividend.
National Starch Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

Wednesday, July 24.

American Shipbuilding Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, July 25.

Allis Chalmers Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
National Salt Company—Books close for dividends on common and preferred stocks.
National Fireproofing Company—Quarterly dividend payable on preferred stock.
Streets Western Stable Car Line—Quarterly dividend payable on common stock.

Friday, July 26.

Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close for dividend.

Saturday, July 27.

Gould Coupler Company—Annual meeting.
Gould Steel Company—Annual meeting.
Nassau Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close for dividend.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 21.—Although there was considerable Indian inquiry in this market last week, the turnover was not important. Throughout the week the demand was not brisk. It was difficult to keep looms running, and some manufacturers preferred having them at a standstill to accepting the prices offered.

The China trade was quiet, the discouraging condition of silver exchange hampering the merchants. For South America there was a miscellaneous business.

Yarns were slow, with prices easier for actual business. Buyers were indifferent to large operations.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 20, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	Per Cent.
New York	$1,315,418,426	$657,434,917	+100.0
Boston	124,394,911	91,374,624	+ 36.2
Philadelphia	90,962,421	72,501,879	+ 25.0
Baltimore	18,583,111	14,993,761	+ 23.9
Chicago	122,025,344	107,225,078	+ 20.3
St. Louis	40,519,032	28,741,117	+ 41.0
New Orleans	7,473,033	7,614,100	— 1.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,725,971,277	$979,954,376	+ 76.1
Other cities, 5 days	243,862,013	197,248,709	+ 23.6
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,969,833,290	$1,177,203,085	+ 67.3
All cities, 1 day	406,018,123	224,904,128	+ 80.5
Total, all cities, for week	$2,375,852,213	$1,402,107,213	+ 69.4

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 21.—The Stock Exchange, after beginning the week that has just passed with about the worst possible prospects, ended it with a decidedly more cheerful tone. Among the numerous depressing influences which marked the earlier part of the week were the adverse reports from Peking, the drought, the steel strike in the United States, and the growing disgust in Great Britain of the weak and seemingly ineffective administration of the South African war.

The capture of the Reitz-Steyn correspondence had a more exhilarating effect upon London traders than the facts seemed to warrant, having in view the circumstance that the captured letters contained such ancient history, and the further circumstance that so little in the way of real advance has been made since May 10. However, Kafirs had been wanting a tangible excuse to advance for some time, and the capture of the correspondence answered the purpose. There is a general feeling also that the war cannot possibly continue much longer, and that, therefore, whoever wishes to profit by the advance which will follow the conclusion of the war must secure Africans early.

The general situation was helped by the confidence displayed in New York, in spite of the steel strike, and by the announcement of the adjustment of the Northern Pacific dispute. London, as has been usual recently, followed New York's lead in the American section.

On the other hand, home rails realised about the worst possible prophecies as to the half-year dividend, and the showing of other industrials was either stagnant or only slightly higher, with the exception of Bryant & May shares, which fell off 13 points as a result of what is regarded as the surrender of the Directors to the Americans.

Consols recovered over 2 points from the extreme decline.

The Bank of England's reserve is now nearly £25,000,000 and is increasing.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 20, 1901.

Range for 1900. High.	Low.	Range for This 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 20. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 20, 4,990,170.	Par.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 20, '01.
140	115	135	May 24	127	Jan. 10	130	130		Adams Express Co.	$100	$12,000,000	June 1 '01	4	SA	175	175	175	175	125	105
103½	93½	120	Jan. 17	102½	Jan. 21	113½	113¾	+ ¼	Amalgamated Copper Co.		155,053,400	Apr. 25 '01	25	Q	110	118¾	108½	113½	103½	105
95	85	95	June 12	82½	May 21	88	91	+ 1½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	18,585,000				80¾	80¾	80	80		200
75	70	79	July 11	77	Jan.				American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,050,000	July 1 '01	1½	Q	79	79	78	79		100
29¼	13¾	45	June 14	19	Jan. 10	27½	28¼	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 1 '01	2	Q	27	29¼	27	28¼	18	12,230
96	75	96	July 2	86	Jan. 21	94	95	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1 '01	2	Q	92	96	92	95	68	2,125
37¾	25	39½	June 17	31	Mar. 1	32	33	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. '00	5½	A	27½	30¼	27½	28¼	34½	1,950
100	95	101½	Jan. 8	91	Apr. 15	96	97	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	19,198,600	June 1 '01	3	SA	96½	99¼	97	97	89¾	200
27	23½	40	May 8	24	Jan. 23	34	40	— 6	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,545,050	May 15 '01	1	MA	34	34	34	34		100
14	14	25	Apr. 19	17½	Jan. 12	100	200		American Express Co.	100	12,000,000	July 1 '01	1½	QA	156	156	156	156	156½	34
42¾	27½	43¾	Mar. 15	30	May 13	31	32	— 1	American Ice Co.	100	25,000,000	May 15 '01			33¾	34¼	33	33	37¾	3,530
72½	49½	71¾	Mar. 23	67¾	Mar. 1	69½	70	— ¾	American Ice Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 15 '01	1½	Q	68	69¾	68	69¾	67	1,100
19¾	6	20½	July 8	12	Jan. 24	20	21¾	+ 1	American Linseed Co.	100	19,750,000				20¼	22	20¼	22	11¾	620
9	3¾	9	July 8	5	Jan. 4	8	9	+ 1	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	14,750,000	Sept. '98	1½		6	6½	6	6½	6	300
78	58	78	Jan. 24	70	Apr. 1	75	80		American Malting Co.	100	4,000,000				75	75	75	75	5¾	100
21½	15	22	June 21	14	Mar. 4	20	21	+ ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,050	Oct. '98	1½		17½	23¾	17½	20¾	20	300
81	70	82	June 21	72	Mar. 4	80	81	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	60,000,000				81¾	82¾	80¾	81¾	37¾	23,050
120	100	120	Dec. 31	100	Jan. 2	120	120	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	31,000,000	July 1 '01	1½	Q	100	102¾	99¾	101½	88¾	5,700
...	...	100	July 1	100	July 1	...	...		American Locomotive Co.	100	30,000,000				31	32	31	32	...	1,500
...	...	100	July 1	100	July 1	...	...		American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	30,000,000				84	86	84	86	...	1,200
145	95¾	138	Jan. 8	117	Apr. 15	125	130		American Snuff Co.	100	12,000,000	July 1 '01	1½	SA	94¾	96¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	500
145	95¾	138	Jan. 8	117	Apr. 15	125	130		American Snuff Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	July 1 '01	1½	SA	94¾	96¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	500
118	90	118	Jan. 8	94	Apr. 15	100	105		American Sugar Refining Co.	100	90,000,000	July 1 '01	2	Q	100	105	100	105	130¾	154,800
118	90	118	Jan. 8	94	Apr. 15	100	105		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	97,508,000	July 1 '01	1½	Q	100	105	100	105	117	1,200
99	85	100	June 8	91	Jan. 2	98	101		American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June '01	2½		98	100	98½	100	93	200
115	72	115	June 8	85	Jan. 2	115	115		American Tobacco Co.	100	25,000,000	May 1 '01	2½	Q	132	132	131	131		1,000
87½	57½	87½	Jan. 8	57	Apr. 15	60	65		American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Apr. 30 '01	1½	QA	63¾	64¾	63	63¾	45¼	11,400
57	37½	57	Jan. 8	37	Apr. 15	40	45		Am. Woolen Co.	100	40,000,000				41	42	41	42	15¾	1,500
97	85	97	June 8	85	Jan. 2	95	96		Am. Woolen Co. pf.	100	35,000,000				94	95	94	95	89¾	700
107	100	107	June 8	100	Jan. 2	100	100		Anaconda Mining Co.	100	25,000,000	June 15 '01	2½	Q	100	100	100	100	100	100
107	100	107	June 8	100	Jan. 2	100	100		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	177,000,000	June 15 '01	2½	Q	100	100	100	100	100	100
107	100	107	June 8	100	Jan. 2	100	100		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	134,180,000	Dec. '00	5	SA	100	100	100	100	100	100
117½	114½	116¾	May 24	108	Jan. 21	114	115	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio	100	95,000,000	Mar. 1 '01	1½	Q	114	115	114	115	108	16,170
117½	114½	116¾	May 24	108	Jan. 21	114	115	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	95,000,000	Mar. 1 '01	1	Q	114	115	114	115	108	54,100
77	71	77	Jan. 24	71	Apr. 15	74	75	+ ¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	65,000,000				74¾	75¾	74¾	75¾	56¾	54,100
210	210	210	Jan. 24	210	Jan. 24	210	210		Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June '01	4		210	210	210	210	171¾	100
75	75	75	Jan. 24	75	Jan. 24	75	75		Brunswick Dock & Coal Inv. Co.	100	5,000,000								3	100
135	135	135	Jan. 24	135	Jan. 24	135	135		Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburg	100	15,000,000	Dec. '00	2½		135	135	135	135	115¾	100
135	135	135	Jan. 24	135	Jan. 24	135	135		Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	5,000,000	Dec. '00	2½		135	135	135	135	115¾	100
111¾	107	111¾	May 24	104	Jan. 21	107	108	+ ¼	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Mar. 1 '01	2	Q	107	108	107	108	89	2,100
111¾	107	111¾	May 24	104	Jan. 21	107	108	+ ¼	Canadian Pacific pf.	100	65,000,000	Mar. 1 '01	2	Q	107	108	107	108	89	2,100

1901 JULY

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange

NOTES.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. Where sales are reported in fractions of a dollar, they indicate point values, 1 point equaling 1 per cent. Dividends are declared as a percentage of par value, which is usually $100 per share. Where dividends are declared at a fixed amount per share, the amount is stated. Abbreviations used: Ex, ex-dividend; Ex rights, ex-rights; Ex stock, ex-stock dividend; Ex 2d pf, ex-2d preferred dividend; Ex 20 pf, ex-20 per cent preferred dividend; Ex 1st pf, ex-1st preferred

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 20, 1901

BONDS. Sales Week Ended July 20. $13,639,500	Week Ended July 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	18½
American Dock & Improvement 4s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅛	113⅛	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	95	95	95	95	2
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	70	70	70	70	1
American Tobacco scrip	101	101	101	101	4
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅝	104	103⅛	103⅝	208½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	97½	97⅛	96½	96⅝	10
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	95	96	95	95	57
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95½	96⅝	95⅝	96⅛	91½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	103	103½	102⅝	103	88
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	95½	95⅝	95	95⅝	82
B. & O., Pitts. June. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90	90	90	90	1
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1911, 5th ins. pd.	103½	104⅛	103⅛	104⅛	372
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	98½	98	98½	98	23
Brooklyn Wharf & W. 5s, Trust Co. certs.	72	72	72	72	4
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	102	102⅝	101⅝	101⅝	47
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117½	118	117½	118	6
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	104½	106	104½	106	15
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	105⅝	105⅝	26
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	77	79	77	79	12
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	30	30½	30	30½	30
Central of New Jersey general 5s	129½	129½	129	129	26
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	130	130	130	130	14
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	97½	97½	97¼	97⅜	37
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102	103⅛	102	103⅛	38
Cent. R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. coll. tr. 5s	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	108	108	107½	107⅝	35
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅝	5
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s, reg	116	116	116	116	½
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119⅝	120	119⅝	120	8
Chicago & Alton 3½s	94½	95⅝	94	94½	67
Chicago & Alton Railroad 6s	90	90	90	90	15
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, when issued	96	96⅛	97⅛	96⅛	754
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	105	106	105⅝	105⅝	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110⅛	110⅛	109½	110½	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, 90, Minn. Div. 6s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	8
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, C. & P. W. 5s	116⅝	117	116⅝	117	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110	110	109	110	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	103⅝	104⅝	103⅝	104⅝	16
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	127½	128	127½	128	5
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s	92½	93	92½	93	16
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	2
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	81	81	81	81	9
Colorado Southern 4s	96½	96⅝	95½	95½	20
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	10
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101	102¼	101	101	491
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	112½	112⅝	112½	112⅝	12
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	4
Detroit City Gas 6s	99	99	98	99	25
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 1st 5s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	5
Erie general 4s	85½	87¼	85	86⅝	118
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97⅝	98	97	97½	197
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	95	95	94½	95	33
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-5s	102	105½	102	105½	18
Green Bay & Western deb. certs., B	8½	9⅝	8¼	8⅝	30
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107¾	106¾	107	31
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	16
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s	124½	126½	124	124	6
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101	101	100½	101	6
International Paper 5s	111	111	111	111	12
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115¼	115⅜	115¼	115½	5
Kanawha & Michigan 1st 4s	97½	98¾	97½	98½	7
Kansas City Southern 3s	69	69½	69	69½	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	93½	93½	92½	93	6
Knoxville & Ohio 1st	128	128	128	128	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	9
Lake Shore con. 7s	136½	136½	136½	136½	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Long Island general 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Long Island unified 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	114¾	114⅝	114	114	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	102	102	101	102	23
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	22
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Manhattan Elevated 4s	104	104½	104	104¼	88
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	34
Metropolitan Street general 5s	121	121	121	121	9
Mexican Central consol. 4s	84	85	84	85	8
Mexican Central 1st income	23	23½	21½	23½	267
Mexican Central 2d income	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	20
Michigan Central con. 7s	132½	132½	132½	132½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 6s	119	119½	119	119½	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97½	98	96⅝	97⅝	17
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	92½	94¼	92½	93⅝	42
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	106	106	105½	106	8
Missouri Pacific consol. 5s	122¾	123¾	120¾	123¾	6
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	107	107¼	107	107¼	10
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	107	121
Mobile & Ohio 4s, J. P. M. certs	92	92	92	92	1
Morris & Essex guaranteed 7s	136	136	136	136	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st, 7s	127½	127½	127½	127½	1
National Starch 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	6
New York Central, Lake Shore 7s	97	97	97	97	20
New York Central, Lake Shore 7s, reg	97	97	97	97	5
New York Central, Mich. Cent. coll. 5s	99	99	98	98	21
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107⅝	107⅝	107	107⅝	6
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. gen. money 4s	98½	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	58
New York & New Jersey Telephone gen. 5s	117	117	117	117	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104¾	104¾	103½	103½	13
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	106	106	102¾	103½	71
Northern Ohio 1st 6s	119	119	119	119	5
Northern Pacific 3s	72	72⅜	72	72⅜	241½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	106½	106⅝	106	106	41
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102¼	1
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	128½	128½	128¼	128¼	6
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s, reg	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	5
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	97	98	97	98	7
Peoria & Eastern income	64	65	63¾	64	35
Pittsburg & Western 1st	99	99	99	99	6
Reading general 4s	94¼	95⅝	94¼	95⅝	172
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st	153½	153½	153½	153½	2
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	4
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101	101⅝	101	101⅝	20
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	127	127	127	127	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	117	117	116¼	117	24
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	91	92¼	90¼	92½	117
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	116	116	115	115	19
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97¼	98	96⅝	97⅝	210
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	75½	78¼	75	77	172
St. P., M. & M. 1st 6s, reduced to 4½s	112	114	113	114	21
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86½	87	86¾	87	78
Southern Pacific 4s	91	92½	90¾	92	228½
Southern Pacific 6s	99¼	99⅝	98⅝	98⅝	102
Southern Pac. of Cal. 6s, Series C. & D	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	99	100	99	100	7
Southern Railway 5s	117	117⅛	116	116⅝	90
Standard Rope & Twine 4s	60	60	60	60	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
Texas & Pacific 2d income	98	99	98	98	5
Third Avenue 1st 5s	124	124	123	123	3
Third Avenue con. 4s	102½	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	107	107	107	107	6
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92	93	91	91	30
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83¾	84	83¾	84	22
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	90½	90½	90½	90½	15
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	108½	108¾	108½	108½	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104½	105	104½	105	97
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	104½	110¾	104½	106½	7,048
United States Leather 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Virginia Midland general 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	1
Wabash 1st 5s	118¼	118¾	117¾	118	22
Wabash 2d 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113	113½	6
Wabash debenture, Series A	98⅞	99¼	98½	99⅞	1
Wabash debenture, Series B	59	65	58¼	62	1,212
West Shore guaranteed 4s	112¾	112¾	112	112¾	22
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	118	118	119	119	2
Western Union real estate 4½s	107⅜	108¼	107⅜	108	13
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	93	93¼	92½	93	55
Wisconsin Central general 4s	86	88	86½	87½	135
Total sales					$13,497,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 20, 1901.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	113¾	113¾	112⅝	112⅝	11
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112⅝	113	112⅝	113	6½
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138½	138¼	138¼	138¼	2
United States 2s, coupon	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	3

Total sales $22,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 20, 1901.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	10

Total sales $10,000
Grand total $13,629,500
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.
Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106¾	June 6	105½	Jan. 21	106¾	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	106¾	June 20	105½	Jan. 17	107⅜	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	114¾	Jan. 10	112½	June 4	112⅝	July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	115¾	Mar. 30	112⅜	July 9	113	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139	July 9	137½	Jan. 7	139	July 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139¾	Apr. 23	137⅝	Mar. 6	138¾	July 16
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	113½	Jan. 4	110	May 4	110	May 4
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	112	Mar. 25	106½	July 9	106⅝	July 9
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small Q. F.	112	Mar. 23	105½	June 6	105½	June 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	111⅜	Mar. 27	108	May 16	109	June 20
District of Columbia 3-65s. F. A.	125	Apr. 26	125	Apr. 26	125	Apr. 26
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.
Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108¼	Jan. 14	109½	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					106½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	105¾	Mar. 20	102	Feb. 13	105¾	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	109	Apr. 17	108	May 13	108	May 13
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13	105	Feb. 13
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	139½	Mar. 14	138	Mar. 14	138½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	99¼	May 7	98	Jan. 17	99⅜	July 17
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	98	Feb. 7	98	Feb. 7	98	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	15⅞	Mar. 20	7½	Feb. 15	12	May 24
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	95¾	Jan. 17	95¼	July 1	94	July 8

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks Close.	Bks Open.
Ach., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern	1	Aug. 15	July 20	Aug. 1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern pf.	1½	Aug. 15	July 20	Aug. 1
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 15
Central R. R. of N. Jersey (quarterly)	1	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Chi., Gt. W. pf. A. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	June 29	July 9
Chicago, R. I. & Pac. (quarterly)	1¾	Aug. 1	June 29	July 9
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (guaranteed)	3½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quarterly)	1½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	1	Aug. 1	June 29	July 1
Dubuque & Sioux C. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Great Northern pf. (quarterly)	1½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
Huntingdon & Broad Top Mt. R. & C. pf.	2½	July 31	Holders of record	July 15
Illinois Central (quarterly)	2	Aug. 1	June 29	July 15
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 15
Louis. & Nash. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 15
Northern Pacific com. (quarterly)	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	July 31
Northern Pacific pf. (quarterly)	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	July 31
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com.	1	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarterly)	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 15
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf. (quarterly)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 10	Aug. 15

STREET RAILWAYS.

Columbus (Ohio) St. Ry. pf. (quarterly)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 15
Cross Town (N. York) (quarterly)	2½	Aug. 1	July 20	July 21
Fifth Ave. & 9th Ave. (quarterly)	2½	July 31	July 20	July 21
Fifty-ninth St. Crosstown (quarterly)	2½	July 31	July 20	July 21
Fulton Municipal Gas Co. (quarterly)	1½	July 31	July 20	July 21
Peoples Gas Light & Coke (Chicago) (quarterly)	1½	July 31	July 20	July 21
Pipe Line Certificates (quarterly)	1	July 31	July 20	July 21
Twenty-third St. Ferry (quarterly)	2½	July 31	July 20	July 21
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf (quarterly)	1½	July 31	July 20	July 21
United Gas Improvement (quarterly)	1	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Utica Gas & Electric (quarterly)	1½	Aug. 1	July 20	July 21
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarterly)	2½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. (quarterly)	1	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adams Express (quarterly)	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Allis-Chalmers Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	½	July 20	July 12	July 20
Am. Car & Foundry Co. com. (quarterly)	1	Aug. 1	July 19	Aug. 2
Am. Car & F. Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 19	Aug. 2
Am. Glue Co. pf. (quarterly)	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 12
Am. Tin Plate Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	July 15	July 16	July 21
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Boston Electric Light (extra)	1	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Boston Electric Light (extra)	1	Aug. 1	June 29	July 15
Boston & Montana Mining (monthly)	$1	Aug. 20	July 19	Aug. 20
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)	$1	Aug. 20	July 19	Aug. 20
Consol. Car Heating		Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Consol. Car Heating (extra)	2½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Crystal Springs Mfg. Co.	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 11
Edison El. Ill. of Boston (quarterly)	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 11
Electric Co. of America (semi-annual)	3	July 31	July 20	Aug. 1
Finance Co. of Penn.	$1	July 31	Holders of record	July 15
Flat Top Coal Land Co.	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 13
Flat Top Coal Land Co. pf.	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 13
Gen. Electric Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 15
Int. Steam Pump Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Aug. 30	July 22	Aug. 2
N. K. Claflin Co. 1st pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
N. K. Claflin Co. 2d pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
Homestake Mining (monthly)	$1	Aug. 15	July 20	.....
Homestake Mining (extra)	$5	Aug. 15	July 20	.....
Internat. Pipe Works (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
International Nickel Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Aug. 15	July 31	.....
International Power Co.		Aug. 15	.....	.....
Lackawanna Steel Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Lawyers' Title Insurance (extra)	1	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Lawyers' Title Insurance (extra)	1	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Mackay Companies pf.	1	Aug. 1	July 15	July 25
Mackay Companies pf.	1	Aug. 1	July 15	.....

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended July 20, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is in has to be a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives many points in regular order and the names of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s. July, 1995	Q J 101	Mar 15	95 Jan 7	97 July 18		
Att., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s 1995	A O 104⅜	Mar 12	101¾ May 13	104⅜ July 18	104⅜ 104⅝
Do registered	A O 101	Jun 17	102 Feb 18	102 June 17		
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov. 98	Jan 15	98¾ Jan 4	99 July 20	97 98
Do registered	Nov. 96	Jan 15	94 May 14	96 May 17		
Do stamped 4s	Nov. 96¾	Jun 20	95 Jan 22	97 July 19		
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	D 108	May 18	108 May 18	108 May 18		
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J 97⅜	Jun 28	95 Jan 8	95¾ July 20	95⅝ 96
Do do registered	95¾	Mar 18	95¾ Mar 18	95¾ Mar 18		
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	J O 103	Mar 1	101 Jan 2	103 July 20	103¼ 103
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O 103	Mar 8	101½ Jul 1	101½ July 3		
Do do registered	104					
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. scrip 4s, 1911, 5th installment paid	110	May 3	100¾ May 15	104¼ July 20		
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J 92	Jun 24	88¾ Jan 21	89¾ July 19	90 90
Do do registered	91	Jun 4	90¾ Jun 4	90¾ June 4		
Do do registered	J			90 July 19		
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N 91¼	Mar 18	87½ May 23	90 July 19		
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O ..	....	.. ....	105¾ Oct. 95		
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A ..	....	.. ....	111 May 22.00	111	
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S ..	....	.. ....	111 Jne 6.00		
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S 113¾	Jun 3	130 Jan 3	131 June 3	126¼	
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D 130	Feb 7	120 May 23	128 May 23	128	125½
Do con. 1st & g. 4s, 1922	J D ..	....	.. ....	103 Ap 14.97		
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J ..	....	.. ....	100 No 18.99		
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O ..	....	.. ....	110 Jne 5.00		
Bur. C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D 108¾	Apr 15	106¾ Jul 8	108 July 18	104¾	
Do 2d 5s, 1913	J D 127¾	Mar 10	110¾ Jan 15	127¾ July 18	122	
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O ..	....	.. ....	117 No 20.00		
Do do registered	J D ..	....	.. ....	140 Fe 14.97		
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D ..	....	.. ....	113¾ De 6. 00		
C. R. L. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O ..	....	.. ....			
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J 109	Jun 27	105½ Jul 1	105¾ July 18	105¾	
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S 111	Jan 23	107¾ May 10	110 July 18	109¾	110
Do do registered	M S 108	Mar 22	104¾ Apr 17	106¾ Apr 17		
Cen. Br. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D 96	Mar 27	92 Jan 8	95¾ June 28	92¾	
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N 103¾	Apr 26	96 Jan 31	101¼ July 15	101	
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A 120¾	Mar 25	119 Feb 7	120¾ Mar 25		
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N 108½	Jun 24	97½ Jan 16	108¾ July 20	106¾	107
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N ..	....	.. ....	96 Oc 30.00		
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	J 83	Jun 21	66 Jan 9	77 July 16	77¾	78¾
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	J 86¾	Mar 6	80 Jan 3	90¾ July 16	80	81
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	J 21	Jun 21	8 Jan 18	17 July 11		
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J			95 De 27.99		
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	J J ..	....	.. ....	107 Jne 25.99		
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J ..	....	.. ....	106 Oc 24. 00		
Cen. of N.-J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N 103	Mar 30	100¾ Mar 8	108 Apr 8	104½	
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J 127¼	Mar 2	127 Jan 22	129 July 20	128¾	
Do do registered	J Q 127	Mar 2	127 Jan 17	130 July 18	..	130
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M 106	Mar 15	106 Mar 15	106 July 9	..	..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March 104	Feb 7	102 Jun 21	103¾ July 18	103¾	
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J 116¾	Jun 4	113 Jan 7	113¾ July 10	113¾	114½
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O 117	Apr 10	113½ Jun 8	113¾ June 8	113½	
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O 119	Feb 19	115½ May 15	117¾ July 16	..	
Do 1st con. g. 3s, 1939	M 122	Feb 7	119¼ May 8	120 July 19	..	
Do do registered	M N 121	Jun 24	116 Apr 20	116 July 15		120
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S 108¾	Jun 15	104 Jan 4	107¾ July 20	107¼	107¾
Do do registered	M S 103	Apr 23	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18		
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J 107½	Apr 30	104¼ Jul 2	104¾ July 10	104	
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J 103	Jan 11	99 Jul 18	99 July 13	98	
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J			103 No 25.00	106	
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S ..	....	.. ....	101½ Ap 29.99	103¾	
Ellz. Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	M S 102¾	Jan 14	100¾ Mar 1	101½ July 9	101¾	
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s 1903	M N 103¾	Jan 9	103¼ Jun 4	103¾ June 4	103½	
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O ..	....	.. ....	105¾ Oct. 95		
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O 94	Jan 12	90 Apr 4	90 July 16	..	91
Do certificates of interest	85¾	Jun 4	81¼ Jan 8	85¾ June 4		
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J 87¾	Jun 21	83¾ Jan 14	84¼ July 19	84	85
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J 109¾	Jun 28	106¾ Jul 8	106¾ July 8	106¾	
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O 102¾	Mar 1	100¼ Apr 9	100¾ Apr 23	100¾	
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N 112¾	Apr 16	109 May 21	110¾ June 28	..	112½
Do conv. 5s, 1903	M S 106¼	Apr 25	141¼ Feb 11	104 May 16	..	
Do Iowa Div. g. f. 5s, 1919	A O 114	Apr 12	114 Apr 12	114 Apr 12	115¼	
Do do 4s, 1919	J J 107	Mar 8	104¼ Apr 17	105 June 10	103	
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A 102¾	Jan 7	101¼ Jun 24	102¾ July 8	102¾	
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S 100¾	Jun 4	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ June 4		
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A ..	....	.. ....	104¾ Ap 11.00		
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J 104¼	Jan 28	101¾ Jul 13	102¾ July 20	102¾	104
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N 113	Apr 2	110¾ May 17	110¾ July 17	110½	
Do do registered	M N 112¾	Apr 17	112¾ Apr 17	.. ....		
Do new 4s, when issued	101	Apr 30	97¾ Jul 15	98¾ July 20	..	
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	M S 123¾	Feb 25	121 Mar 13	121 June 25	121¼	
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D 115	May 10	113 Feb 13	115 May 10	125	
Do 1st con. 5s, 1934	A O 140	Mar 29	135¾ Jan 11	137 June 25	..	140
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N 127	Apr 26	115 Jan 2	123 July 9	..	
Do do registered	M N ..	....	.. ....	115 May 11.00		123
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J 125	Mar 19	112¾ Jan 23	120 July 2	116½	
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—						
Ls., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J 117	Apr 15	113 Jan 28	117 Apr 26	114	
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J 114½	Jun 6	106¾ Jan 31	110 July 2	..	110
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J 126½	Jun 18	115 Jan 15	122 July 18	121	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	J J 192¼	Apr 23	180 May 31	180 May 31	..	..
Do 7s, £ 1902	J J ..	....	.. ....	172¾ Ap 10.00		
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	J 190	Jan 28	188¼ Jan 28	190 Jan 28	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905	J 194	Apr 29	182¾ Jan 2	183 June 1	175	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J 188	Apr 9	182¾ Jan 14	188 Apr 9	175	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J 117¼	May 22	117 Jan 4	117¾ May 22	113½	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J 119	Apr 4	117¾ Jan 2	118 June 14	114½	..
Do 1st Sc. Minn. 8s, 1910	J 119¾	Mar 11	114¾ Jul 20	114¾ July 20	114½	116
Do 1st & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J 129¼	Apr 13	125¾ Jan 23	128¾ Apr 15	121¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910	J 110¾	May 24	110¾ Jan 15	110¾ May 24	108¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J 119	Feb 7	118 Jan 9	118¾ May 28	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J 122	Mar 5	116¾ Jul 18	117 July 20	116¾	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J 122¾	Apr	121¾ Apr 9	121¾ Apr 9	..	116½
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J 110¾	Jan 9	110¾ Apr 4	110¾ May 15	106¾	..
Do Wis. & Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J 121	Apr 19	119¾ Jul 1	119¾ July 1	116¾	..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J 120	Feb 27	116¾ Jul 9	116¾ July 9	116¾	116
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J 115¾	May 2	114½ Apr 2	115¾ June 11	112	115
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J ..	....	.. ....	137¾ Jul 18.00	131¼	
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J 116¼	Mar 2	112¾ Jul 10	111¾ July 10	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A. May, 1989	J J 114½	Mar 1	110 Jul 3	110 July 17	109	111
Do do registered	J J ..	....	.. ....	106¾ Fe 19.98		
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J 119¾	Feb 11	116 Jul 2	116 July 2	114½	116½
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D 122	Mar 11	121¼ Feb 7	121¼ Mar 12	118¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q 142¾	Apr 11	139¾ Jan 2	140¾ July 12	137½	142½
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D 108	Mar 20	104¾ Jan 20	104¾ June 28	104¾	105
Do do registered	J D 108	Mar 28	104¾ Jul 2	104¾ July 2	104	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O 116¾	Mar 8	113¾ May 13	116 June 25	..	117
Do do registered	A O ..	....	.. ....	111 Oc 18. 00		
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O 110¾	Mar 12	108¾ Jan 24	108¾ June 12	..	..
Do do registered	A O 107¾	May 24	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M 125¾	Jan 8	121½ May 7	122 June 13	122½	124¾
Do do registered	M N 123	May 27	122 Jan 11	123 May 28	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N 110¾	Apr 17	108 Jan 7	109 June 25	109	112
Do do registered	M N 108¾	Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15 117	Mar 7	116 Jan 18	117 June 18	117¾	..
Do do registered	A O 15			117¾ Fe 7, 98		
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15 112	Mar 20	106¾ Jul 1	106¾ July 1	108	110½
Do do registered	F A 15			107 Mr 7, 00		
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N 110¼	Mar 20	109¼ Mar 18	110 Apr 26	..	..
Do do registered	Q F ..	....	.. ....	103 No 19.98		
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901	J M ..	....	.. ....	102½ Fe 20.00		
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N ..	....	.. ....	120¾ No 10.00	110¾	
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S 113	Jan 23	113 Jan 23	116 Jan 23	110	
Ottum., C. F. & S. F. 1st 5s, 1909	M S 111¼	Jun 29	111¼ Jun 29	111¾ July 6	110¾	
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S 111	Mar 20	111 Mar 20	111 June 4	111	
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N 141¼	Apr 19	135¾ May 23	135¾ June 25	136¼	
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	J J 107¾	Jun 21	107¾ Feb 27	107¾ Jun 21	106¾	
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F 107¾	Jun 25	122¾ Feb 4	127 July 8	127¾	
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J 143	Apr 12	138¾ Jan 2	142¾ May 23	138¾	
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S 143¾	Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	140¾	
Do incomes, 1911	A 25 113	Apr 25	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	111	
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J 131¼	May 6	127¾ Jul 16	128 July 16	127¾	
Do registered	J J 132¾	Mar 27	132¾ Mar 27	132¾ May 27	126¾	
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J 106¾	Jun 20	100¾ Jan 4	106¾ July 20	106¾	107
Do do registered	J J 108	May 25	105¾ Jun 18	106¾ June 22	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J 99¾	Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	97¾	..
Do 1st 2½s & 5s	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	86¾ Au 25.00	97½	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J ..	....	.. ....	97 De 19.00	97½	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O 112¾	Mar 21	110¾ Apr 8	111 June 28	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	100 Au 15.97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D 142	May 7	134¼ Jan 16	139 July 10	136	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N 140¾	Mar 11	134 Feb 8	139 June 27	136¾	142½
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	M N 130	Jan 9	130 Jan 9	131¾ July 9	130	131
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J 140	Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J 98	Mar 15	92 Jan 8	93 July 20	93	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919	M N 107¼	Jul 11	107¼ July 11	107¼ July 11	107	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M 119¾	Jan 28	119 Mar 13	119 Mar 13	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off	J D ..	....	.. ....	100 Oc 28. 99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J ..	....	.. ....	103 Ja 17. 00	..	..
C., R. I. & P. con. 6s, 1st, 1917	A O ..	....	.. ....	116 De 14.00	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J ..	....	.. ....	112¾ Oc 10.00	..	..
Cin., D. & I. Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N 116	Mar 15	116 May 22	114 July 3	..	114½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J J 101	Jan 2	95 Jan 8	104¾ July 8	104	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J 99	Jan 10	90 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N 105¾	Apr 9	102 May 16	103 June 28	103	..
Do do registered	M N ..	....	.. ....	103 May 4. 98	101¾	102½
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S 100	Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 June 14	100¾	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J ..	....	.. ....	83 No 22.99	99½	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J 104¼	Apr 8	98¼ Jan 15	104¼ July 9	99½	..
C., I. S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936	Q F 106	Jun 6	104 May 7	104¼ July 9	103	..
Do con. 6s, 1920	M N ..	....	.. ....	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J 115¾	Feb 16	113¾ Jan 18	115¾ May 23	114¾	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O 100	Mar 8	95 Apr 8	98 July 20	98	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A 73	Mar 23	45¾ Jan 22	65 July 19	63	65
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D 138	Jun 10	130 May 10	131¾ July 17	131¼	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J D 139¼	Jun 15	134 Jan 28	139¼ July 15	132	140
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S ..	....	.. ....	105¾ No 24.99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901	A O ..	....	.. ....	101¾ De 7. 00	..	..
C., I. & L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O ..	....	.. ....	111 Se 5. 00	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J 120¾	Mar	8 120¼ May 29	120¾ May 29	122	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J 87¾	Mar	1 78 Jan 24	81 July 19	80	..
Do 1st r. 4s, 1947	J J 87¾	Mar 30	78 Jan 25	82 July 2	80	82
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A 89¾	Apr 30	83 Jan 4	89¾ July 20	85½	89¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1043	A O ..	....	.. ....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S 123½	Jan	8 120¾ Apr 10	120¾ Apr 10	120¼	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O 117¾	May	6 117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	116¾	119
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M 140	Feb	19 134½ Jan 25	138 July 17	136¾	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901	A O 104¼	Feb	19 101½ Apr 4	101¾ May 22	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D 140½	Apr	9 136¾ Jul 10	136¾ July 10	136¾	..
Do do registered	J D ..	....	.. ....	140 Oc 28, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J 136¾	May 23	133¾ Jul 1	133¾ July 1	133¾	..
Do registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	135¾ Se 14. 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A 119¼	Jul	2 118½ Mar 5	119½ July 2	119½	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1922	M N ..	....	.. ....	103¾ Oc 15. 00	..	107
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S 147¾	May	2 145¾ Mar 19	147½ May 2	145	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Do registered	M S 150	Feb 15	150 Feb 15	145	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O 117	Feb	7 113 Jan 21	116 June 27	113¾	..
Do registered	A O ..	....	.. ....	110 Jan 4. 99	..	..
Do g. 4s, 1954	A O 111¾	Jan	1 101¼ Jan 8	111¾ July 8	111¾	..
Do do registered	A O 101	Jan	1 101 Jan 8	101 July 8	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M S 127	Jan	2 125¾ May 1	125¾ July 17	125¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	M S 107	Jan	2 104 Jan 7	107 July 17	..	..
Ben. & Rid. G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1938	J J 102¾	Jun	28 100 Jan 4	102 July 18	102	102½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J 111	May	20 109 Jan 10	111 June 11	109	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1933	J J 113	May	6 107 Jan 10	113 July 12	..	116
Den. & Southw. gen. g. 5s, 1955	J 98	Jun	28 94 Jan 11	98 July 19	..	..
Des Moines Un. R'y 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N 111	Feb	28 103¾ Jan 19	111 Feb 28	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D ..	....	.. ....	89¾ No 20.00	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D 91	Mar	28 85 Jan 2	91 July 3	..	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A 115¾	Jul	2 110¼ Jan 16	115¾ July 20	115¼	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1936	J J ..	....	.. ....	102¾ Fe 11.98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J 118	Mar	18 118 Jan 11	118¾ May 17	112	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N 112¾	Apr	18 112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N 116¾	Jan	7 116¾ Jan 28	116¾ Jan 28	..	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S 121	Jan	7 120¾ Apr 25	120¾ Apr 25	..	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	A O 116	Feb	11 116 Apr 23	116 Apr 23	..	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O 134	Feb	11 123¾ Mar 6	128¾ Mar 6	..	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D 107	Jul	1 107 Jul 1	107 July 1	..	111
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S 143¾	Feb	20 140 Apr 1	142¾ July 11	..	144
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S 135¾	Mar	20 135¾ May 17	135¾ May 17	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O 140	Feb	28 137 Jan 25	137 June 25	137½	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D 136¾	Apr	8 136¾ Apr 8	136¾ Apr 8	..	136¾
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1936	J 106	Jun	8 106 Apr 10	108 June 5	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N 123	Apr	14 120 Jan 8	122 July 10	122	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & R. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J 121	May	22 121 May 22	121 May 22	119	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N ..	....	.. ....	109 Oc 27. 98	115	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J 101¼	Jun	26 96¼ Jan 21	97¼ July 10	97	97½
Do registered	J J ..	....	.. ....	93¾ May 25.99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J 91	Jun	24 82¾ Jan 21	89¾ July 19	88¾	87½
Do Penn. coll. tr. g. 4s, 1951	J A 96¼	Jun	18 93 Jul 10	96 July 20	..	..
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J 116¾	Mar	9 111 Jan 4	114 July 8	114	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1937	J D 94	Feb	11 94 Feb 11	94 July 8	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A 107¼	Jun	26 100 Mar 6	107 July 8	107	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N 116¾	Jun	8 115¾ June 8	115¾ June 8	107	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D 111¾	May	3 107¾ Jan 11	111¾ May 29	..	106¾
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O 119¾	Mar	18 115¾ May 10	115¾ May 10	..	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	A ..	....	.. ....	85 No 10.97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J 126	Jun	6 126 Jul 6	123 July 8	124	..
Do 1st gen. g. 6s, 1942	A O 111	Mar	19 107 May 28	109 July 9	108	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1928	A O ..	....	.. ....	110 May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O ..	....	.. ....	110 Sep., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. g. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J 106½	Feb	20 106 Feb 21	108 Feb 21	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J ..	....	.. ....	100 Se 6. 00	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J ..	....	.. ....	99¾ May, 99	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J ..	....	.. ....	105 Mr 11.98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D 111	May	20 76¾ Jan 4	105¼ July 19	105	107
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J 92	Jun	6 67 Jan 21	86½ July 11	..	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	A O 108	Jan	2 101 May 31	101 May 31	..	..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	A O ..	....	.. ....	108 De 12.98	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J ..	....	.. ....	98¾ No 27.00	..	..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J ..	....	.. ....	98¾ Ja 22. 00	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	67¾	Feb	14 65 Jan 2	67¾ June 25	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	11¾	Apr	22 7¾ Jan 7	8¾ July 20	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J 109½	Jun	25 103¼ Jan 7	107 July 19	106	107
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O 106¾	Feb	6 104¾ May 18	104¾ May 18	..	..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	J J 115¼	Apr	3 115¼ Apr 3	115¼ Apr 3	113¾	..
Do registered	J J ..	....	.. ....	115¾ Mr 12.00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	J J 107¼	Mar	28 107¼ Mar 28	107¼ Apr 15	100¼	..
Do do registered	J J ..	....	.. ....	102 Ap 15.98	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	A O 106	Jul	8 104 Apr 12	106 July 8	105¼	..
Do do registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	104 Fe 1. 99	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N 106	Apr	10 102 May 16	106 June 28	101¼	..
Do do registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	98 Ja 9. 00	..	..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	F A 115¾	Jan	29 113 Feb 9	115 July 1	113¾	..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	J J 103	Mar	4 100½ Jul 8	100¾ July 8	..	..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	J D ..	....	.. ....	102¾ Sep. 98	..	..
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 5s, 1921	F A ..	....	.. ....	123 May 24.99	..	..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951

ND LIST.

t of bonds which de
per alphabetical or-
ond Quotation List."
ed. Opposite each is
system under which
able referred to:

BONDS.

	System.
	Southern Railway.
	Sav., Fla. & West.
	Delaware & Hud.
	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Buff., R. & Pitts.
	Central of N. J.
	Southern Railway.
	Southern Pacific.
	Michigan Central.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Illinois Central.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
	Long Island.
	Sav., Fla. & West.
	Erie.
	Erie.
	Illinois Central.
	Seaboard & Roan.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
N..	Bur., C. R. & N.
	Baltimore & Ohio.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Erie.
	At., Top. & S. Fe.
as..	Illinois Central.
	Pennsylvania Co.
	C., C., C. & St. L.
nd..	C., C., C. & St. L.
	Buff., R. & Pitts.
	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Pennsylvania Co.
	Southern Railway.
ey..	Hocking Val. Ry.
	Norfolk & West.
	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Co.	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
	Lake Sh. & M. S.
	St. Paul, M. & M.
	Southern Railway.
dy..	Chesa. & Ohio.
rn..	Lehigh Valley.
	Pennsylvania Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
	Pere Marquette.
	St. L. & San F.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Southern Railway.
n..	Southern Pac. Co.
	N. W. C.
	Pennsylvania Co.
	St. Paul & N. P. gen.
	Chi., Bur. & Q.
	N. Y., N. H. & H.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Erie.
rn..	Chi. & Northwest.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
	Sur., C. R. & N.
	St. Paul, M. & M.
	Chicago & Alton.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Baltimore & Ohio.
	St. Paul & Minn.
ha..	Southern Pac. Co.
	Del., Lack. & W.
	Louis. & Nash.
	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Co.	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ch..	Long Island.
	Erie.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Del., Lack. & W.
	Erie.
rn..	N. Y., N. H. & H.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Long Island.
st..	Erie.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Lake Erie & West.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	C., St. P., M. & O.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	C., C., C. & St. L.
tion.	Union Pacific.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Union Pacific.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Missouri Pacific.
	Louis. & Nash.
	C., C., C. & St. L.
	Pennsylvania Co.
gh.	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Del. & Hudson.
	Southern Railway.
	Southern Railway.
	Buff., R. & Pitts.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Mobile & Ohio.
	Missouri Pacific.
ge..	Wabash.
	Ter. R.R. of St. L.
	Illinois Central.
	Northern Pacific.
de..	Northern Pacific.
	C., St. P., M. & O.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Norfolk & West.
uth.	Mex. Nat. & Tex.
	Sav., Fla. & West.
	Southern Railway.
	Louis. & Nash.
rn..	Southern Pac. Co.
	Del., Lack. & W.
	Southern Railway.
	Northern Pacific.
	Southern Railway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Del., Lack. & W.
	Southern Railway.
	Southern Railway.
	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Rio Grande West.
	Union Pacific.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Missouri Pacific.
	Northern Pacific.
	Southern Railway.
	Del., Lack. & W.
	Southern Railway.
	Northern Pacific.
	Southern Railway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Pennsylvania Co.
	Erie.
	St. Paul, M. & M.
uth.	Chi. & Northwest.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Central of N. J.
	Central of N. J.
	Missouri Valley.
	Erie.
	Chicago & Alton.
	Chi., Ind. & Louis.
	Lake Sh. & M. S.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Manhattan Rway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

For value of stock with other than $100 in decimal under the name of the bank.
Dividend and interest dates are indicated as follows: M=Monthly; Q=Quarterly; S=Semi-annually; A=Annually.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.					
America	$2,000,000	5	July 1, 01	235	250
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	6	May 1, 01	230	240
Astor National	200,000	..	.....	..	..
Bowery	250,000	6	July 1, 01	370	390
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	July 1, 01	315	360
Butch. & Drov'r (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	July, 1900	135	150
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	July 1, 01	150	190
Chase National	1,000,000	6	July 1, 01	270	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	July 1, 01	75	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	Mar., 1901	4750	5000
Citizens' (Nat. ($25)	400,000	3	July 1, 01	195	210
City (National)	10,000,000	3	May 1, 01	245	275
Colonial	200,000	5	1900	210	..
Columbia	250,000	4	July 1, 01	215	..
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	4	July 1, 01	220	235
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	Feb., 1901	380	415
Domestic Exch. National	300,000	..	.....	102	..
East River Nat. ($50)	250,000	4	July 1, 01	145	2000
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	July 1, 01	125	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	225	July 1, 01	3150	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	Jan., 1901	250	..
First National	500,000	20	Mar., 1901	5000	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	4	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	July 1, 01	345	365
Gallatin Nat. ($100)	1,000,000	10	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	3½	Feb., 1900	125	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Jun 29, 01	165	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	Feb., 1901	130	140
German Exch.	200,000	6	July 1, 01	220	..
Germania	200,000	25	May 1, 01	300	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	May 1, 01	170	..
Hamilton	200,000	2	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	July 2, 01	670	695
Hide & Leath. Nat.	300,000	..	.....	152	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	20	July 1, 01	375	..
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	July 1, 01	190	205
Leather Mfrs' National	600,000	5	July 1, 01	220	235
Liberty National	750,000	..	.....	400	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	May, 1901	910	1130
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	Feb., 1901	205	220
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	300,000	5	July 1, 01	235	255
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	4	July 1, 01	225	235
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	2	July, 1900	140	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	July 1, 01	225	236
Merch. Nat. ($100)	2,000,000	3½	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	400,000	3	July 1, 01	140	147
Metropolis	300,000	5	Dec., 1900	445	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	July, 1894	130	195
Mutual	300,000	..	.....	120	..
Nassau ($50)	300,000	4	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	200,000	5	Jan., 1901	1350	1450
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	July 1, 01	330	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	July 1, 01	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	Feb., 1897	100	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	Apr. 15, 01	155	165
Ninth National	750,000	2	July, 1900	85	95
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	July 1, 01	210	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	July 1, 01	185	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	May 1, 01	190	200
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	July 1, 01	570	610
People's ($25)	200,000	5	July 1, 01	345	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	July, 1900	110	..
Plaza	100,000	..	.....	400	..
Republic (Nat.)	1,500,000	4	July 1, 01	200	285
Riverside	100,000	2	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National	300,000	6	July 1, 01	635	..
Seventh National	300,000	2½	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	July 1, 01	105	110
State	100,000	10	July 1, 01	300	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	May 10, 01	250	265
Twelfth Ward	300,000	3	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	Aug., 1900	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	May 28, 01	300	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	Jan., 1894	500	..
West Side	200,000	6	July 1, 01	305	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	.....	340	..
TRUST COMPANIES.					
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q Jun 29, 01	230	250
Bowling Green	2,500,000	25	July, 1899	125	200
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q July 1, 01	1500	1600
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	.....	565	570
City	1,500,000	..	.....	390	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S July 1, 01	400	415
Continental	500,000	1½	Q July 1, 01	415	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q July, 1901	1480	1510
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S July 1, 01	1600	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q July 1, 01	315	325
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q July 1, 01	690	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q May 1, 01	310	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q May 1, 01	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S July 1, 01	700	720
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	.....	190	200
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S Jan., 1901	310	315
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q July 1, 01	270	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S July 1, 01	460	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q Apr. 1, 01	335	345
Mercantile	2,000,000	210	Q July 1, 01	900	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	.....	315	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	.....	1000	1250
Nassau	500,000	3	S Feb., 1901	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S June, 1901	1310	1350
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	5	Q May 1, 01	250	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S July 10, 01	225	..
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M May 1, 01	245	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S July 1, 01	260	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S July 2, 01	270	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q Jun 29, 01	510	520
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S July 1, 01	255	270
Union	1,000,000	8	Q July 10, 01	1390	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S Jan., 1901	445	460
United States	2,000,000	25	S July 1, 01	1675	1720
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S July 1, 01	330	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S Jun 29, 01	290	310
FERRY COMPANIES.					
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	.....	20	22
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S May, 1901	112½	114

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
GAS COMPANIES.					
Bay State (Bos.)	$10,000,000	..	..	..	..
Binghamton Gas	250,000	1	Y Jan. 31, 01	25	35
Do 1st 5s, 1926	250,000	2½	S Apr., 1901	95	97½
Brooklyn City	5,000,000	2½	S Apr., 1901	72	73
Do 1st 5s, 1939	2,500,000	2½	S Apr., 1901	72	73
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	2,750,000	2½	S July, 1901	8000	110
Columbia Gas (Md.)	1,000,000	3½	S Jan., 1901	105	107½
Columbia Gas L. & Heat	1,000,000	5	Jun 15, 01	100	101
Do preferred	1,000,000	5	.....	100	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	.....	12	15½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1931	500,000	2½	S July, 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J. City)	625,000	3	S July, 1901	80	82
Empire Gas & Fuel	2,500,000	1½	S Dec., 1900	25	30
Do 1st 6s, 1908	1,500,000	3½	S May, 1901	95	98
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S Jan., 1901	98	99
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,000,000	3½	S Feb., 1901	104	105
Indianapolis (Ind.)	2,000,000	2	.. June, 1900	60	..
Do 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	3	S May, 1901	95	96
Ind. Nat. & Ill. bds	600,000	3	S May, 1901	95	96
Jamaica Gas (N.Y.)	250,000	2	S July 1, 01	70	75
Do 1st 6s, 1937	250,000	2½	S Apr., 1901	95	100
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S May, 1901	97	99
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S June, 1901	97	99
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	250,000	3	S Apr., 1901	107	1084
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S July 10, 01	800	810
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	2,000,000	2½	S July, 1901	107½	1084
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	.....	7½	8
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S Jan., 1901	87½	89
N. Y. & H. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds	3,000,000	3	S June, 1901	93	94
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 6s, 1937	750,000	2½	S July, 1901	95½	95
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,000,000	1	Q May 15, 01	50	55
Do gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S Mar., 1901	96¼	96¾
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	.. Oct., 1900	120	125
Do preferred	4,235,700	2½	.. Dec., 1900	140	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,262,000	2½	S May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	.....	15	25
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S Jan., 1901	90	95
Western (N'hest)	4,000,000	3	S July, 1901	97	100
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	2,855,500	2½	S May, 1901	107½	1094
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.					
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S July 1, 01	85	95
Am. B'k Note ($50)	8,000,000	$1	Q July 1, 01	*96	98¾
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q July 1, 01	80	84
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q July 1, 01	80	82
Amer. Hide & L.	11,980,000	..	.....	9¾	10½
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	.....	40	41
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,820,475	2½	S July 1, 01	*4	4¼
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q July 15, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	15,000,000	..	.....	35	37
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S Mar., 1901	95	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	.....	1½	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	.....	9½	10½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S Jan., 1901	68½	67½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	12	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S July, 1901	107	110
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	*14½	15
Brit. Exched, &c.	£10,000,000	¾	Q July, 1901	96¾	99
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	.....	9½	¾
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	100,000,000	2½	S Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,225,000	1½	Q July 1, 01	100	102
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,500	1½	Q July 2, 01	107	110
Cent. Fireworks	1,496,150	1	S Feb., 1901	22½	26
Do preferred	1,247,200	3½	S Feb., 1901	69	72
Chesebrough Mfg.	600,000	1½	M May 15, 01	415	430
Compressed Air	4,138,400	..	.....	14½	14
Con. Car Heating	3,130,400	2½	S Feb., 1901	30	33
Con. Refrig'ating	.....	..	.....	4¾	4½
Consol. Fireworks	915,500	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,500	10	S Jan., 1901	60	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	.....	3½	4½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q Dec., 1900	32	35
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,948,000	1½	Q Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,207,300	..	.....	17	19
Do preferred	1,620,300	..	.....	40	45
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	5	1900	6	8
Do preferred	2,000,000	2	.. Apr., 1900	15	20
El.-Pneumatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	.....	*1½	2
Elec. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	.....	½	2
Gen'l Carriage	10,000,000	..	.....	1½	2
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred	8,085,700	1½	Q July 1, 01	99½	100½
Havana-Com'e'l	10,000,000	..	.....	7½	10
Do preferred	6,000,000	1½	.. Apr., 1900	42½	45
H'ge-Hall-M'vin	1,000,000	..	.....	6	9
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,250,000	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q May 1, 01	120	122
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	.....	*¾	1
Iron St'beat ($25)	500,000	..	.....	*1½	2½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S Jan., 1901	50	60
Jersey & Trahan	500,000	..	..	5	..
Do preferred	900,000	2	.. July, 1899	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q July 1, 01	120	125
Mark't'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	.....	*1	2
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q Jun 29, 01	164	167
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	.....	25	27
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q July 1, 01	55	57
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	.. May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar Ref.	9,500,000	1½	Q July 1, 01	107	110
N. R. Telea. ($10)	2,500,000	..	.....	*3	3¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	1,990,000	1½	Q Apr 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	983,000	3	S Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	.....	11¾	12½
Otis Elevator	8,000,000	..	.....	34	36
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q July 15, 01	97	98
Pac., Dec. & Nv.	6,400,000	..	.....	⅞	1
P., E. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	.....	*35	36
Pleasure Comp'e	20,000,000	..	.....	15	17
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	2	Q May 15, 01	225	235
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q Apr. 1, 01	98	99½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q Apr. 1, 01	151	154
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,656	..	.....	27	28
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	.....	47½	48
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,653,000	2	S Apr., 1901	82¾	82¾
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q Mar 30, 01	235	245
South. Ld. & Trac.	1,600,000	1½	S May 25, 01	39½	42

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Stand. Rope & T.	$1,000,000	2½	S Apr., 1901	35	45
Do preferred	1,000,000	5	S Apr., 1901	85	95
Stand. Sew. Mach.	10,000,000	2½	Q Apr. 15, 01	45	47
Stand. Milling	10,000,000	..	.....	12	13
Swift & Co.	4,000,000	1½	Q July 1, 01	107½	107⅝
Do 1st 5s, 1944	4,000,000	2½	S July, 1901	103	103
Tel. Tel. & Cab. Gtd.	25,000,000	..	.....	3	..
Texas Cot. Oil	10,000,000	..	.....	3	4
Texas Gas.	1,000,000	..	.....	3	5
Tex. & Pac.	24,000,000	2½	S Apr., 1901	45	50
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	.....	11	12
Do preferred	12,500,000	1½	.. June, 1900	34½	35
U. S. Envelope	500,000	..	.....	50	60
Do preferred	3,750,000	1½	Q June 1, 01	88	97
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	.....	2	10
Do 1st 6s, 1949	10,000,000	3½	S Jan., 1900	44	46
Westinghouse Air Brake (pm)	10,000,000	2	Q July 15, 01	188	192
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	2½	S May 1, 01	113	1134
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Citizens' ($10)	200,000	4	S July, 1901	112	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S Feb., 1901	280	..
Eagle ($40)	200,000	7½	S Oct., 1900	80	..
Empire City	200,000	5	S July, 1900	90	95
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S Jan., 1901	225	230
Germania ($10)	1,000,000	7½	S Jan., 1901	200	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S Jan., 1901	170	180
Hamilton ($10)	150,000	3	S July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S Jan., 1901	125	140
Home	2,000,000	7	S July, 1901	295	305
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A Dec., 1900	120	..
Manuf. ($50)	200,000	5	S Jan., 1901	180	..
New York	300,000	5	S Feb., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S Jan., 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	250,000	4	S Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S Jan., 1901	160	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S Feb., 1901	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S July, 1901	190	200
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S July, 1900	..	55
Un'l'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S July, 1901	135	150
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S Feb., 1901	320	..
W'nsb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S Feb., 1901	460	..
STREET RAILWAYS.					
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1939	750,000	2½	S Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	250,000	2½	S July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	⅝	S July, 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S July, 1901	244	249
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S July, 1901	106	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,250,000	2½	S July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,640	2½	S Apr., 1901	101	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q Apr 15, 01	241	245
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S July, 1901	116	118
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Croest'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q July, 1901	165	180
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	2½	S July, 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q July, 1901	185	190
Columbus Ry.	2,500,000	..	.....	42	45
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q Feb., 1901	100	102
Coney Island & B.	1,588,000	2½	Q Feb., 1901	330	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903	380,000	2½	S July, 1901	1004	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,298,000	2	S July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1906	400,000	2½	S July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S Jan., 1901	68	68
Do 1st 4s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S June, 1901	1004	110
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S June, 1901	115	117
Do ½ scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S Feb., 1901	103	104
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3½	Q July, 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St.	748,000	4½	Q Feb., 1901	395	405
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S July, 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S Mar., 1901	112	115
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1936	500,000	2	S May, 1901	99	101
Nassau Electric, B'lyn. 1st 5s, 1944	600,000	2½	S Apr., 1901	112	113
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S July, 1901	97½	98½
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	.....	26	28
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	Q July 10, 01	101	103
Ninth Avenue	600,000	2	Q July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	.....	23½	25
Do 1st 4s, 1945	8,500,000	2	S May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	.....	25	28
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,398,000	2½	S Apr., 1901	110	..
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	.....	25	25½
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,562,000	2	Q Mar., 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S Feb., 1901	118	119
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,500,000	2½	S May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q July, 1901	215	217
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	250,000	2½	S Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S July, 1901	119	121
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	.....	60	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	200,000	3½	S Mar., 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1908	1,000,000	2½	S Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q May, 1901	395	410
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S July, 1901	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S July, 1901	101	103
23th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996	1,500,000	2½	S Apr., 1901	110½	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S Feb., 1901	116	117
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	11,565,000	1¼	Q July 10, 01	79	79¼
Do 1st 4s, 1934	25,000,000	2	S July, 1901	89	90
Unit. Trac. Prov.	3,000,000	1	Q July 1, 01	109	111
Do 1st 5s, 1933	3,456,000	2½	S Mar., 1901	113	114
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	S July, 1901	105	108
Worcester Traction pf.	2,000,000	2	S Feb., 1901	105	108
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S Apr., 1901	107	109

*Sells dollars per share. †Including extra dividend.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$24,350,075	$14,757,725	$25,520,875
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	23,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,900	24,188,675	24,938,975
Jan. 26	29,709,450	29,277,975	29,222,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	27,482,675
Feb. 9	20,062,625	27,897,675	25,511,825
Feb. 16	12,832,450	24,015,675	24,373,525
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,078,850	20,534,900
March 2	14,901,100	*11,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	22,938,000
March 16	10,003,650	2,696,425	19,974,175
March 23	10,572,425	5,517,300	15,557,425
March 30	7,570,500	9,536,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,015,525
April 13	7,985,300	10,956,975	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,384,550	24,178,900
April 27	18,709,775	17,074,275	26,524,675
May 4	16,980,100	15,975,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,852,725	21,197,525
May 18	12,250,925	16,625,225	24,631,225
May 25	21,228,975	15,512,225	46,923,725
June 1	21,283,950	20,122,375	42,719,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,574,250	29,382,100
June 15	8,732,125	17,496,750	30,903,200
June 22	6,611,250	15,536,850	25,667,800
June 29	5,454,200	16,850,375	14,774,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	12,043,550
July 13	12,580,275	12,980,125	10,698,750
July 20	17,029,575	24,061,800	12,205,600

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
July 27	$24,061,800	$12,053,600	$43,612,000
July 28	27,593,975	*10,211,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,575	8,130,000	39,686,000
Aug. 11	28,126,950	14,365,275	36,111,850
Aug. 18	30,527,050	15,062,250	35,339,200
Aug. 25	23,585,525	13,275,250	31,545,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,200	14,981,000
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,225	2,963,700	5,352,875
Sept. 29	12,942,600	1,754,450	15,322,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	962,300	14,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,925	1,177,250	19,661,550
Oct. 20	3,947,700	1,441,075	23,418,225
Oct. 27	6,015,525	2,055,525	25,991,200
Nov. 3	5,959,400	*852,850	19,022,050
Nov. 10	4,606,050	*2,788,925	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,983,775	*812,025	6,067,575
Nov. 24	12,273,275	6,025,200	15,357,575
Dec. 1	10,985,675	8,536,700	17,097,250
Dec. 8	8,971,125	6,292,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	8,525,375	7,252,525	16,973,575
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,324,075	19,618,050
Dec. 29	11,235,900	11,768,075	19,196,975

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 20	$1,582,086,478	$83,357,021
July 13	1,391,146,435	68,806,835
*July 6	1,195,289,980	64,795,089
June 29	1,515,557,123	69,738,639
June 22	1,457,993,353	74,683,765
June 15	1,537,339,865	82,923,165
June 8	1,649,234,883	87,835,029
June 1	1,777,438,185	91,910,345
May 25	1,431,815,091	67,625,989
May 18	2,169,416,350	92,319,150
May 11	2,282,685,295	105,949,700
May 4	2,404,025,093	77,852,429
April 27	2,197,473,597	84,998,731
April 20	2,104,955,822	75,114,764
April 13	2,145,247,489	70,986,457
April 6	1,857,734,457	60,856,377
March 30	1,610,116,995	58,432,423
March 23	1,746,610,777	63,252,995
March 16	1,444,714,991	61,079,427
March 9	1,537,997,806	63,001,024
March 2	1,892,216,797	64,954,892
*Feb. 23	1,320,720,794	66,595,706
*Feb. 16	1,390,025,688	68,117,692
Feb. 9	1,630,997,886	66,729,892
Feb. 2	1,460,097,892	69,997,082
Jan. 26	1,424,272,228	67,576,650
Jan. 19	1,750,045,424	80,981,196
Jan. 12	1,888,627,727	87,606,202
*Jan. 5	1,851,124,581	76,106,580
*Dec. 29	1,263,042,888	54,615,731
Dec. 22	1,571,166,219	61,283,536
Dec. 15	1,599,127,488	63,389,611
Dec. 8	1,416,984,369	61,614,669
*Dec. 1	1,188,852,846	56,477,961
Nov. 24	1,338,833,178	62,616,100
Nov. 17	1,346,982,779	64,398,397
*Nov. 10	1,070,084,907	60,230,311
Nov. 3	1,222,949,699	65,230,610
Oct. 27	1,141,097,800	61,571,726
Oct. 20	1,023,868,122	61,798,656
Oct. 13	936,230,551	52,053,039
Oct. 6	968,382,743	54,699,121
Sept. 29	836,881,300	52,982,425
Sept. 22	913,023,414	47,370,276
Sept. 15	847,650,526	51,774,674
*Sept. 8	630,749,892	39,054,409
Sept. 1	659,177,482	44,471,992
Aug. 25	671,305,201	45,428,304
Aug. 18	736,760,328	48,880,774
Aug. 11	667,789,104	41,729,667
Aug. 4	702,661,322	45,583,622
July 28	838,779,809	48,811,760
July 21	756,572,084	44,704,088
July 14	748,629,921	51,186,186

*Four days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 19, 1901	$10,370,577
Week ended July 20, 1900	8,122,673
From Jan. 1, 1901	511,388,324
From Jan. 1, 1900	501,288,777

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 23, 1901	$9,670,488
Week ended July 17, 1900	11,746,715
From Jan. 1, 1901	322,240,307
From Jan. 1, 1900	329,000,000

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 20, 1901	$27,000
Week ended July 21, 1900	1,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,170,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,000,000

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 20, 1901	$1,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,000

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 20, 1901	$46,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,000,000

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 20, 1901	$1,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,000

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing July 20. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.	
229	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$5,500,000	July, 1901	8½	..	..	..	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
29	31	American Agricul Chem. pf.	12,944,900	Apr. 1, 1901	5	31	June 18	31	May 30	31½ 1901
..	5	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	..	30	June 11	24½	May 10	29 June 28, 1901
4½	5	American Bicycle	20,000,000	..	..	8¾	Apr. 23	4½	July 11	4¼ July 11, 1901
24½	25	American Bicycle pf.	10,000,000	..	..	35	Apr. 22	24½	June 20	26 July 10, 1901
190	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	180	Apr. 8	180	Apr. 8	180 May 15, 1901
41	48	American Snuff	11,008,700	..	..	49¾	June 8	36	Mar. 18	46 June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,988,300	..	..	3½	Mar. 29	2	Jan. 15	2¼ Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	American Tobacco	54,500,000	May 1, 1901	1½	144	June 8	90	May 9	125½ July 9, 1901
17	20	American Wooken	29,501,000	..	..	21½	Jan. 2	15¼	Mar. 15	19 July 5, 1901
75½	80	American Wooken pf.	20,000,000	July 15, 1892	1¾	82¾	July 1	70	Mar. 22	78 July 12, 1901
22	25	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	30	Apr. 22	20	Feb. 20	24 July 11, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901	3	..	..	..	..	*125 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	Beech Creek	5,665,000	July, 1901	1	..	..	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1901	2	..	..	..	..	105½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Burlington, Ced. Rap. & N.	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	120½	May 21	120	Feb. 25	123 July 20, 1901
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1	108¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	108¾ Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20½ Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 Apr. 23, 1900
130	134	Chic. & East. Ill pf.	6,830,700	July 1, 1901	1½	138	Apr. 22	120½	Jan. 8	130 May 17, 1901
91	94	Chicago Great Western deb.	22,577,000	July 15, 1901	2	94¾	Mar. 15	90½	July 8	*89 July 12, 1901
185	190	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1901	3½	201	April 11	180	Mar. 29	200 Apr. 19, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	4,500,000	July 1, 1901	2	..	..	..	..	102¾ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,465,200	July 1, 1901	1¾	..	..	..	..	120 June 4, 1900
..	..	Chicago Un. Trac. pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1½	60	May 28	54½	Feb. 11	60 June 7, 1901
114	121	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1901	1½	121	Apr. 19	115¾	Jan. 12	117¾ July 11, 1901
..	35	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	..	..	37	Mar. 6	27¾	Jan. 7	33 June 20, 1901
..	74	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	1¼	78¾	Mar. 6	68	Jan. 16	74¾ May 2, 1901
188	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,245,700	June 1, 1901	1½	*195	May 4	*180	June 24	*190 June 26, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½ Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	600,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 Oct. 31, 1900
129	136	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	4	142½	Apr. 29	116	Mar. 19	128 July 12, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,431,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	11¼ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,054,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 June 12, 1900
180	190	Commercial Cable	13,333,900	July 1, 1901	1¾	189	May 7	165¼	Feb. 16	183 July 11, 1901
57	63	Consol. Coal	10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	69	Mar. 11	54½	Jan. 10	60 Mar. 11, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	..	27¾	Mar. 15	24½	May 10	26½ May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	84	Mar. 15	81¼	Feb. 26	82 Mar. 27, 1901
..	..	Denver & Southwestern	3,000,000	May 3, 1901	1½	71	June 27	60	July 9	63 July 9, 1901
..	..	Denver & Southwest. pf.	2,000,000	May 3, 1901	1½	*69¾	July 8	*60¼	July 8	*69¾ July 8, 1901
129	..	Des M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1900	7	130	April 1	122	Feb. 15	130 Apr. 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	June 1, 1901	1	77¾	Apr. 2	71¼	Apr. 2	77¼ Apr. 11, 1901
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1901	3½	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1½	..	..	..	..	*100 Dec. 20, 1900
85	90	Evans. & T. H. pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1901	2½	95	Apr. 11	81	Jan. 4	94½ Apr. 23, 1901
..	..	Fort Wth. & Rio Grande	3,108,100	..	..	29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 25	29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	Gas & Elec. of Bergen Co.	2,000,000	..	..	101½	June 19	80	July 12	80 July 12, 1901
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July, 1901	1½	..	..	..	..	*103½ Dec. 14, 1901
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	59½	Apr. 9	50	Feb. 18	58½ Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	5,529,100	July 15, 1901	2	112	Jan. 11	110	Jan. 10	110 Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,609,300	May 1, 1901	1¾	..	..	..	..	*102½ July 17, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1, 1901	1½	..	..	..	..	*105 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Jne 25, 1901	50c	..	..	..	..	*105 May 20, 1899
..	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Jne 25, 1901	50c	100	Apr. 16	75	Jan. 8	95 June 11, 1901
107	..	Ill. Central leased line	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	106	Mar. 20	105	Jan. 22	106 Mar. 30, 1901
35½	37½	Internat. Silver pf.	6,107,500	Apr. 2, 1900	1½	38½	June 24	25½	June 15	35 June 27, 1901
7	9	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,400	..	..	10½	Feb. 13	5¾	Jan. 2	8 July 5, 1901
31	35	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,500,000	July 2, 1900	50c	35	Apr. 4	24	Jan. 2	25½ July 12, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	..	..	..	*25 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	..	..	10	May 7	3	Mar. 6	10 May 7, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf.	1,000,000	April 2, 1900	1	50	Mar. 13	46	Mar. 8	50 Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chic.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	..	20	June 18	12	Jan. 8	20 June 18, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	3	57½	June 14	50½	Apr. 26	54 July 9, 1901
..	..	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	..	..	22	April 16	8¾	Jan. 22	16¾ July 2, 1901
70	78	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1901	2½	85	June 5	70	May 28	75 June 5, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 20, 1901	2½	..	..	..	..	*325 May 21, 1900
105	..	Michigan Central	18,735,000	Jan. 25, 1901	2	107¼	Mar. 4	107	Mar. 4	107¾ Mar. 4, 1901
..	115½	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,000,000	May 3, 1901	1½	118	Apr. 15	113	Apr. 26	113 Apr. 26, 1901
..	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1901	3½	197½	Apr. 9	192	Jan. 12	194½ June 7, 1901
75	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	*75	June 19	*70	June 11	*75 June 19, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	5¾ June 3, 1899
27	28	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1899	..	31	Jan. 8	27½	May 23	27¾ Jan. 8, 1901
105	112	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1893	5	115	Mar. 22	97	Mar. 1	111½ June 21, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,635,650	July 1, 1893	5	430	Apr. 8	425	Apr. 1	430 Apr. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	153	Feb. 21	138	Mar. 29	148 Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	2,500,000	July 10, 1899	3	205	Jan. 7	205	Jan. 4	205 Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1901	115	*178	June 5	170	June 5	*178 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1899	2	..	..	..	..	25½ Nov. 14, 1899
68	69½	Norfolk & Western pf.	10,000,000	Feb. 25, 1901	1	69½	June 18	62	Feb. 15	65 July 12, 1901
98	99	Ohio & Miss. Rwy. & Ill. Cen.	9,000,000	June 1, 1901	1	..	..	..	..	*94 Dec. 16, 1899
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	631,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 Nov. 3, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. & N. Navigation	12,541,200	July 2, 1900	1	..	..	..	..	45 Nov. 16, 1899
..	..	Oregon Ry. & N. Navigation pf.	1,124,000	July 1, 1901	3	..	..	..	..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
98	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,900	May 1, 1901	1¾	98	Apr. 26	88	Feb. 26	*100 July 11, 1901
68	72	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1,514,400	May 1, 1901	1	68	June 18	68	Jan. 2	70 July 12, 1901
..	..	Pecos	7,000,000	Mar. 26, 1901	1½	..	..	..	..	*95 Sept. 27, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 1, 1901	1½	..	..	..	..	*110 June 26, 1900
77	85	Pere Marquette pf.	10,516,200	Feb. 1, 1901	4	88	June 13	72	Jan. 2	86 June 17, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	14,726,000	Apr. 20, 1901	1½	50	May 27	34½	Mar. 13	45 July 2, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1895	..	..	..	..	..	*117 May 2, 1900
139	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	10,714,300	July 1, 1901	2½	*150	June 21	*150½	June 6	*150 June 22, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Tough.	4,000,000	July, 1901	4	..	..	..	..	*107 Mar. 2, 1900
3¾	4¾	Quicksilver	3,708,700	..	..	5¾	May 21	1¼	April 22	4¼ July 2, 1901
9	11	Quicksilver pf.	4,397,300	May 12, 1901	2½	12¾	May 23	7	Mar. 29	10¾ June 21, 1901
204	215	Rens. & Saratoga	2,000,000	July 1, 1895	4	..	..	..	..	250 Dec. 16, 1899
..	..	Rio Grande West	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	2	38	Mar. 18	25	Feb. 16	30 May 21, 1901
135	141	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	20,000,000	May 15, 1901	1½	150	Apr. 24	135	Jan. 5	140 Apr. 26, 1901
..	..	Silver Bullion certs.	..	..	..	65½	Jan. 8	59¾	Mar. 26	60 Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Spok. Falls & Northern	1,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	5½	..	..	..	..	90 May 20, 1899
..	..	Spok. Falls & Nor. pf.	1,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	5	..	..	..	..	100 July 13, 1900
..	..	Stan. Rockefeld S. T. L. pf.	6,700,000	July 1, 1901	1½	83¼	Apr. 3	69½	Jan. 22	80 July 12, 1901
..	..	Sullivan & Atlantic Tel.	500,000	July, 1901	3	..	..	..	..	50 Jan. 17, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	1,140,400	July 15, 1901	2½	..	..	..	..	*78 Apr. 21, 1899
..	..	Texas Central 1st pf.	1,754,900	July 15, 1901	2½	..	..	..	..	*85 Apr. 5, 1899
85	87	Tex., Sabine V. & Nacog.	2,976,900	..	..	91	Jan. 14	91	Jan. 12	91 Jan. 14, 1901
..	..	Union Ry.	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	..	..	..	..	94 July 12, 1897
..	..	Union Ry. N. Y. & R. pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	..	..	..	..	94 Oct. 5, 1899
..	..	Union Ry. N. Y. & R. 2d pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	..	..	..	..	94 Oct. 5, 1899
..	..	Verona Railroad	1,000,000	July, 1901	3½	..	..	..	..	*75 Nov. 11, 1899
140	150	Wells-Fargo Express	20,000,000	July 15, 1901	3	155	Jan. 15	135	Jan. 15	*150 July 12, 1901
..	..	Western Union	100,000,000	July 15, 1901	1½	..	..	..	..	92 Aug. 4, 1899
..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	11,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	45	Mar. 15	35	May 1	43 July 12, 1901

*Bids only. ‡Ex-dividend. ¶Ex-rights. §Ex-stock dividend. ||Ex-interest. **Ex-all. ††Listed June 1901, including an extra dividend of 1 per cent. ‡‡Listed July 1901, with 50% stock dividend. §§Listed July 1901, with 50% stock dividend. ||||Preferred. Evansville and Terre Haute preferred. Morris and Essex, 7 per cent. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 7 per cent. Preferred. Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, 7 per cent. Preferred. Southern Railway, 5 per cent. Preferred. Union Pacific, 4 per cent. Wells-Fargo Express, 8 per cent. West Chicago Street Railroad, 8 per cent. Western Union, 6 per cent. Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf., 5 per cent. Adams Express, 8 per cent. Preferred. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and Postal Telegraph-Cable, 6 per cent. Preferred.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, July 13.—Last week's Bourse showed a marked improvement. The industry, however, still presents considerable contradiction, nothwithstanding [illegible] generally is pursued the old and tried [illegible] operations still [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

JULY 1901

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS . $11,256,579.08

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.*
JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

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D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
James Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
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36 WALL STREET.

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JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Presid't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1901.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City bonds	$2,201,897 50
Other bonds and securities	922,000 00
Bonds and mortgages	235,318 57
Bills purchased	230,926 56
Loans on collaterals	11,171,331 71
Cash in vault and banks	1,944,297 19
Overdrafts	309 59
Interest, &c., receivable	71,824 28
	$16,933,075 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	401,563 83
Deposits	14,394,849 53
Interest, &c., payable	135,662 05
	$16,933,075 40

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits.
$1,000,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

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Charles C. Burke,	John Downey,
Horace S. Ely,	Charles S. Brown,
Lispenard Stewart,	George G. De Witt,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Henry E. Pomroy,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Percy Chubb,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
James I. Raymond,	Lansdale Boardman,
Joel F. Freeman,	Harrison E. Gawtry.

Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.

WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits,
$2,000,000.

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JOHN KEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
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We make a specialty of Mexican Investments.

Correspondents in Mexico: Mexican Technical & Financial Company, City of Mexico, D. F.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, July 20, total transactions included 4,990,170 shares of stock, $13,529,500 bonds, including $22,500 Government bonds and $10,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	July 21, '00.	July 20, '01.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,545,387	4,990,170	3,444,533
Mining	228	6,000	5,371
Banks	10	25	15

BONDS.

	July 21, '00.	July 20, '01.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$5,192,000	$13,497,000	$8,305,000
State	20,000	10,000	*10,000
Government	160,000	22,500	*137,500

*Decrease.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, July 21.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand increased 2,000 pesetas, silver in hand increased 500,000 pesetas, notes in circulation decreased 2,561,000 pesetas.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

NEWARK, N. J.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,477,312.91

Safe Deposit Department moved to new vault in Prudential Building. Boxes to rent at $5.00 per year and upward, according to size. The securities of residents of New Jersey, which are kept in New York Safe Deposit Vaults, in event of death, are subject to the Five Per Cent. Collateral Inheritance Tax, imposed by the Laws of the State of New York, and which must be paid before the goods can be removed from the vaults.

You avoid this tax by renting a box from us.

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AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
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ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits	2,000,000
Deposits	30,000,000

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Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.
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High-Class Investment Netting 4½ and 5%. Loans made on approved collateral. Stocks and bonds bought for cash or on margin.
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Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair, and warm, light south winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,081. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. } TWO CENTS.

REAR ADMIRAL EVANS AS DEFENDER OF SCHLEY

Why the Flying Squadron Delayed at Cienfuegos.

CODE HAD BEEN WITHHELD

Commander of Flying Squadron and Capt. Cook the Only Ones Not Informed by Admiral Sampson of the Cuban Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Considerable surprise was manifested at the Nevy Department to-day because of the publication in The Baltimore Sun of what purports to be an interview with Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, in which he defends Rear Admiral Schley from the charge of unnecessarily delaying his squadron at Cienfuegos during the chase after Cervera's ships.

Only a few days ago Secretary Long vindicated Rear Admiral Schley from the charge of misconduct at Santiago, but reiterated the charges of misconduct earlier in the campaign. The story which Rear Admiral Evans tells has been often hinted at by naval officers, but the full story has never been told.

Rear Admiral Evans's statement is to the effect that Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, then commander of the Marblehead, made arrangements with the insurgents on shore at Cienfuegos to inform any American squadron which might be hunting the Spaniards whether they were at Cienfuegos or not. Capt. McCalla arranged a code. The opening signal, "We wish to communicate," was to be made by placing three horses in a row on shore. At night the signal was to be three white lights in a row. No ships could enter the harbor without being seen by the insurgents.

Capt. McCalla informed Rear Admiral Sampson of this code, and he in turn informed all his Captains.

"I and every other Captain had it but Cook of the Brooklyn," says Evans. "I supposed, of course, that Cook had it, and that Schley knew Sampson expected to rely on the insurgents to get information about the fleet should it proceed to Cienfuegos. Schley was sent to Cienfuegos to find the Spaniards, and spent two days trying to find out whether or not they were there.

"When Cervera arrived in the West Indies private messages indicated he was making for either Santiago or Cienfuegos, as these were the only ports where he could procure coal and be safe from sea attack. It was then that Schley was hurried around the west end of the island to locate the vessels while Sampson was to look for any surprise from the Bahama channel end. Schley reached Cienfuegos and began to try to find out if the Spaniards were in the harbor."

On the Sunday following Schley's arrival, Evans arrived, and, seeing lights on shore, remarked to his executive officer, "They are communicating with Schley." Captain McCalla arrived the next day and asked Schley what had been learned from shore, and was astonished, says Rear Admiral Evans, to find that Schley and Cook knew nothing of any code. He at once steamed off to look for the three horses, and came back with the report that the Spaniards were not there, on which information the squadron sailed away for Santiago.

"Had Schley had this information," says Rear Admiral Evans, "which he might have procured in a few hours after arriving, he could have sailed thirty-six hours sooner for Santiago."

SCHLEY'S OPPONENTS DISTURBED.

There are two points in the Evans interview which disturb the opponents of Rear Admiral Schley. One is that one of the chief counts in the criticism of Schley is his delay at Cienfuegos. He had been ordered to remain at Cienfuegos until he learned whether the Spaniards were there. According to Rear Admiral Evans's statement, it took him two days to get this information, and the delay was caused by the fact that the arrangements for getting it were kept from him.

The other point is that Rear Admiral Sampson, according to Evans's statement, did not communicate as to the code with Schley or Cook, and yet the official correspondence shows that Sampson was continually urging Schley to leave Cienfuegos as soon as he had learned that the Spaniards were not there. Subsequently Sampson forwarded to the Navy Department the telegrams he had sent to Schley, and on them the department founded its charge of delay at Cienfuegos when he was wanted at Santiago. The Senate subsequently called for the papers on the subject, and these letters and telegrams were published, lending color to the gravest suspicions against Schley. Thereupon Schley, being called upon for an explanation of his conduct, submitted a dispatch which had been suppressed, and had not been sent to the Navy Department, nor to the Senate.

This was the "Dear Schley" dispatch, signed by Sampson, and saying, among other things, "I have decided to make no change in the present plan—this is, that you should hold your squadron off Cienfuegos. * * * I am therefore of the opinion that our best chance of success in capturing these ships will be to hold the two points—Cienfuegos and Havana—with all the force we can muster."

Opponents of Rear Admiral Schley to-day expressed surprise that Evans should make the statements attributed to him, and were incredulous about any signal code having been kept from Schley, although none seemed to doubt the accuracy of the interview. One of the highest officials in the department, when pressed for an opinion, said: "I do not believe the story. If this code was withheld from Schley, why did he not complain about it?"

SCHLEY DID NOT COMPLAIN.

It appears, however, that while Schley did not complain about the withholding of the code any more than he did about the mislaying of the "Dear Schley" letter, he did mention the fact that he did not have the McCalla code. He did not hint that the code had been given to all the other commanders, nor did he connect the fact with his previous orders, and hence no particular significance was ever attached to it. But in his letter to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, on Feb. 18, 1899, he said:

Commander McCalla reported on board on his arrival on May 24, asking me if we had seen any signals on the shore. I informed him that on the night of May 23 lights were seen on the hills east and west of the harbor. He stated then that they were signals from insurgents for communication. This was the first intimation I had ever received that any arrangements of any kind had been agreed upon. Commander McCalla was sent immediately westward with instructions to ascertain, if possible, if Cervera's fleet was in Cienfuegos, and reported about 4 P. M. that it was not. That fact established, the Flying Squadron moved at dusk eastward from Santiago, leaving the Castine off Cienfuegos, as directed.

There was nothing in this letter to hint at the field of conjecture which Rear Admiral Evans's statement opens up, and Schley has never, in public or private, so far as is known, given a hint of any suspicion he may have had that there was any intentional unfair dealings. Schley's friends say he simply followed his invariable policy of never complaining.

SCHLEY IS NOT TALKING.

GREAT NECK, L. I., July 22.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, when seen this evening at the home of his son-in-law, here, declined to discuss the developments in the matter of the Maclay history. He said he would have nothing to say at present, no matter what was said by others or what any one said indorsing the history. Later, when others had said all they wanted to, he might, he said, issue a statement, but that was uncertain; it would depend upon circumstances and the counsel of friends.

SAMPSON STANDS BY MACLAY'S NAVAL HISTORY.

He Read the Proofs of Story of Santiago Fight and Says He Courts an Investigation.

BOSTON, July 22.—Referring to Maclay's naval history, which has been criticised by Secretary Long, on account of statements considered objectionable, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, in an interview published here to-day, said:

"In one way, possibly, I was responsible for the statements made in the history. I was commander in chief of the squadron and was responsible, so far as reading the proofs goes. If the historian has taken facts from my official reports to the Navy Department, that is all well and good. I stand by first reports and official communications.

"I would welcome an investigation of this whole matter by Congress or by the Navy Department," he said, "but I see no hope of its being taken up.

"Schley's first statement regarding the battle of Santiago," continued the Rear Admiral, "was moderately correct. The interviews given out some time afterward were not at all correct. They were entirely different from his first accounts and were written in a different spirit, I think. An interview purporting to have come from Admiral Schley, published, I believe, on Jan. 6, was entirely incorrect. Soon after this statement appeared in print he came aboard my ship and told me that he had been incorrectly quoted. The reporter to whom the interview was granted was a friend of mine, and he afterward told me that he had published Schley's words practically as they had been spoken."

NOT USED AT ANNAPOLIS.

Third Volume of Maclay's Work Not a Naval Textbook.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Commander Wainwright, Commandant of the United States Naval Academy, under date of July 20, has made the following reply to the Navy Department's inquiry concerning the use of the third volume of Maclay's history of the navy:

"Having seen so much in the papers in regard to the third volume of Maclay's naval history, and having received also an official letter from you on the subject, I think it right to put you in possession of a full knowledge of the case as existing at the Naval Academy.

"There has been no proposition to adopt this third volume as a text book or reference book, either from the head of the department of English, the Academic Board, or any person within my knowledge.

"There is no intention here of requiring the cadets to study the history of such recent events as in the Spanish-American war, and their time is too limited to require them to study a full volume on any one war.

"Maclay's naval history was adopted with the consent of the department in 1895, when the English course here was extended beyond its former limits. This intended not to adopt the third volume of Maclay's history is entirely apart from any consideration of its value as a history of the war, or of the knowledge of the facts and criticisms contained therein. I do not know of a copy of the third volume at the Naval Academy."

Secretary Long this afternoon indicated to the newspaper men who called upon him that he did not care to further discuss the review of the Sampson-Schley controversy. He said, however, that he had received a letter from Mr. Maclay in which the author of "The Naval History of the United States" agreed to the Secretary's statement that only the third chapter of his book, that relating to the mobilization, had been placed in the Secretary's hands upon the publication of the book.

AUTOMOBILES IN NEWPORT.

Record Run Projected to New York—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Wants to Test Gasoline Vehicles.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 22.—A forty-mile road race for automobile gasoline vehicles has been projected by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The idea has met with favor among many owners of fast gasoline carriages and efforts may be brought to bear upon the city authorities to use the ocean drive for the race, the drive being closed to other vehicles during the automobile race. Several offers of prizes have been made, if the event comes off.

Automobile interest seems to be growing every day. The recent run to Boston by four or five of the leading chauffeurs here has led to a desire by some of the fast runners to make a speed race from Newport to New York, which will be a much longer run. J. Dunbar Wright, thus far, is the only man who attempted the run for a record, but as he met rainy weather and heavy roads, it would not be difficult under better weather conditions for any one of a dozen or more automobile enthusiasts in Newport to establish a new record. It is the intention to hold the run if possible within the next seven or eight days.

W. H. Sands, Jr., who was one of the recent automobile tourists from Newport to Boston, has challenged L. De Forest to a race over the same route for a time running record. An automobile parade is being arranged as one of the features toward the close of the season. Over a hundred machines of every variety could easily be secured. Prizes will be given for floral and other novel decorations, and obstacle tests may be added.

New Yorker Drops Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 22.—Michael Keenan, aged seventy, of New York City, dropped dead at Pleasant Plains, a short distance from this city, to-day. Mr. Keenan was boarding at John Lawrence's Summer home, and early this morning said he felt ill. After breakfast he started for the office of Dr. Barnes, a short distance away, to obtain advice. Just as he reached the door of the office he dropped dead from heart disease. Coroner Selfridge of this city was notified, and gave a permit for the body to be sent to New York.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

You can find a delightful Summer Home along the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of any New York Central Ticket Agent.—Adv.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 79¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 41c.; cotton, middling, 8 7-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western, creamery, 19½c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
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Wow! Ouch! Oh! Great Caesar!
Is pain—use Pond's Extract. Instant relief.—Adv.

WEST STILL SWELTERING

Thermometer Registers 108 Degrees in Illinois and Iowa.

Damage to Crops in Those States, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri, Amounts to Millions of Dollars.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—One-hundred-degree temperatures were common throughout the great corn belt to-day, according to the Weather Bureau here. In various places in Illinois, Iowa, and other States all previous heat records were smashed. There appears to be no prospect of decided relief from these exhausting conditions for the next two days at least, except such as may come from the always present possibility of scattered thunderstorms, which are predicted for some portions of the superheated area.

To-day dry thunder storms, unaccompanied by rain, prevailed in several sections of the West, hundreds of miles apart. They temporarily cooled the atmosphere, but brought no relief to the famishing crops. Absolutely no rain fell in the corn belt, according to the official reports received here. In Western Iowa it was a trifle cooler to-day, while in the central portion of the State it was warmer.

There is a little belt of high pressure over the great lakes and another over the South Atlantic Coast, but it offers no prospect of relief in the West so long as the continued low pressure remains in the northwest.

The warm weather again was general throughout the entire country, except on the Pacific Coast. In the East the temperature, while high, did not approach anywhere the extremes prevailing in the West, and a recurrence of the hot wave of two weeks ago is believed to be unlikely in the Atlantic Coast region. Thunder showers have continued from the South Atlantic Coast westward into Arizona, and a continuation of them is predicted for the South and Southwest.

In Des Moines, Iowa, the temperature reached to-day was 108; in Springfield, Ill., 108; in Cincinnati, 106, and in Louisville, 106, in each case breaking all past records. In Indianapolis it also was 106, or 5 degrees higher than ever before reported. In St. Louis it was 106, Omaha, 104; Bismarck, N. D., 104, and Concordia, Kan., 102.

In the East, Boston reported a temperature of 94 degrees; New York, 90; Philadelphia, 88, and Washington, 93.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 22.—Careful estimate of the amount of damage to the crops in Iowa from the present hot and dry weather would make it appear that the loss is likely to approach $20,000,000, even if there should be immediate relief. The damage to the corn has been about 20 per cent., which amounts to nearly $8,000,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 22.—Temperature of 108 to-day, with no rainfall, has increased the alarm of farmers throughout the central part of Illinois. Accompanying the intense heat was a hot wind that scorched everything. Reports from points throughout the corn belt of the State indicate that not less than one-half the growing crop will be a total loss. It is predicted by conservative husbandmen that unless relief comes within the next three days nearly the entire crop of 1901 will be a total loss. The meadows have nearly all been destroyed and live stock has suffered severely.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 22.—Nebraska cannot raise over half a normal crop of corn. The damage already done is at least 50 per cent., and many grain men place it as high as 70 and 80 per cent. The Central Granaries Company of Lincoln, operating the most extensive system of elevators in the State, wrote its Eastern correspondents this evening that it was still claiming a half crop, but its prediction was conditional on immediate and heavy rains. The temperature in the State ranged from 103 to 111.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22.—It is estimated that the damage done to the corn crop to date is fully 30 per cent. Oats are a total loss. The official temperature today touched 106. In the street thermometers registered 128.

Heavy showers fell this afternoon in Southwestern Missouri, in the vicinity of the Joslyn zinc mining district, and in Southeastern Kansas, around Fort Scott. There is no prospect for a heavy rainfall, the only thing that will cause a permanent break in the unprecedented drought.

CHICAGO SELLING VEGETABLES.

Supplying Home-Grown Products to Drought-Stricken Sections.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—From four to six carloads of vegetables are now being shipped from Chicago daily to drought stricken sections of Illinois and Missouri, which ordinarily supply this market with produce of this character. The shipments consist of home-grown vegetables. To a certain extent the supply for Chicago is curtailed by the shipments out of town. Buyers have come here from Kansas City, Centralia, and various other places.

Numerous other food products have been affected by the drought to an extent resulting in an advance of prices. Milk commanded fancy prices to-day at the railroad stations, and a sharp rise is expected. Meats went up 10 per cent. in some instances, and predictions are current that ice will go up in price after this week unless cooler weather sets in.

HYDE PARK STORM-SWEPT.

Giant Trees Block the Road Leading Into Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 22.—The electrical wind and rain storm which passed over a part of Dutchess County between here and Hyde Park village last night was very destructive. On the Hyde Park flats the roadway was lined with shade trees from fifty to eighty feet high. Nearly fifty of these were torn up by the roots and strewn across the highway, blocking traffic completely.

As this is the only road entering the city from the north, the hundreds of persons who went driving during the afternoon were obliged to spend the night at farmhouses or hotels.

The stately poplars and pine trees on the places of James Roosevelt and Archibald Rogers were torn up like cornstalks and carried to the highway. Hundreds of men are at work to-day clearing the highway of the wreckage. The storm did not cool the atmosphere, the thermometer to-day registering nearly 100 degrees in the shade.

RECORD IN CATTLE RECEIPTS.

24,310 Head Arrived at the Kansas City Stockyards Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22.—Cattle receipts at the stock yards to-day aggregated 24,310, the heaviest on record and nearly 5,000 greater than at Chicago. The highest previous record was on Oct. 9, 1900, when 21,615 arrived. If the railroads are able to supply the demand for cars the receipts to-morrow may be fully as heavy, or even greater.

The heavy movement is due to the drought and the attractive prices paid last week by exporters, as shown by the fact that nearly two-thirds of the arrivals were beef cattle. Prices opened 10 to 15 cents lower and closed 25 to 40 cents lower.

Nebraskans Will Pray for Rain.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 22.—Gov. Savage, at the petition of many ministers and others, has designated next Friday as a day for prayer for rain.

DEATHS FROM THE HEAT.

High Temperature and Humidity Cause Much Suffering Also.

Much humidity and high temperature made yesterday very uncomfortable in the city, so the near-by coast resorts had their usual hot weather patronage. In the afternoon, after working hours, crowds of people who had not been able to get off during the earlier part of the day flocked aboard ferries and excursion boats, purposing at least to enjoy the evening in some cool spot. Those who staid behind still suffered from the heat, for although the thermometer went down at night there remained in the air enough dampness to make the city far from pleasant.

Ninety degrees was the maximum reached by the thermometer, as recorded in the Weather Bureau, up near the roof of the tall building at 100 Broadway. The lowest mark was 74 degrees, but the mercury left that low level, not to return, shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning. The high mark was reached at 4:20 P. M., but the heat at that hour was not as apparent as it had been during the forenoon, for the humidity had decreased, its fall between 8 o'clock in the morning and noon having been from 83 to 69.

Deaths caused by the heat were reported as follows to the Coroners' office in this borough:

——, PHILIP, 1 year old, 81 Second Street.
FLAHERTY, HELEN, 12 days old, 620 West Forty-sixth Street.
SANFORD, BELLA, 1 year old, 404 East Twenty-ninth Street.
GROFER, TONY, 42 years old, 223 East One Hundred and Second Street.
STEMERTE, CHARLES, 75 years old, 423 East Ninth Street.

Below are the heat prostrations reported:

RENDEBLE, ANNIE, 60 years old, 375 Broome Street; overcome at home; to Bellevue Hospital.
BUSHMAN, HENRY, 27 years old, Stapleton, S. I.; overcome near the Presbyterian Hospital; to Bellevue Hospital.
HENSHAW, JUDITH, 34 years old, 730 Ninth Avenue; overcome in front of 212 East Fourteenth Street; to Bellevue Hospital.
FINNEGAN, James, seventy-eight years, 215 East Seventieth Street; overcome at Second Avenue and Seventieth Street; to Presbyterian Hospital.
BOLING, ANDREW, thirty-five years old, employe of the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street; overcome at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; to the Harlem Hospital.
HOFFER, FRANK, forty-two years ago, of 524 West Forty-third Street; overcome at Roosevelt Hospital; to Bellevue Hospital.

THOMAS KENNEDY ATTACKED IN A SALOON.

Miles McDonnell's Enemy Knocked Senseless, Then Put Into a Driverless Carriage, from Which He Was Thrown.

Thomas Kennedy, whose feud with Miles McDonnell resulted in the wholesale shooting in the Café Onawa, for his part in which McDonnell was tried for his life and acquitted, has been murderously assaulted in a Tremont saloon.

On Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Kennedy left the saloon of Thomas McClachy, at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, known as the "Bank House." With him was Charles Schildwachter, son of a carriage builder of Harlem. They went to Tremont for the purpose of visiting Kennedy's mother. Having paid the visit, they went to the saloon of Arthur Murphy, at Arthur Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, Tremont. There were about twenty men in the saloon and Kennedy invited them all to have a drink.

As they gathered about the bar and the drinks were being poured Kennedy was struck from behind with a blackjack. He fell senseless to the floor, where he was further set upon and beaten, but revived sufficiently to perceive that some one carried him to an empty carriage at the door of the saloon and placed him in it and gave the horse a powerful kick in the abdomen.

The animal ran north toward Harlem Hospital. On the way and before Fordham was reached, Kennedy was thrown from the rocking vehicle and fell in the road. The wheels passed over his stomach and legs, bruising him badly. He lay in the road, and the horse ran on until at last it was stopped by two women, the animal then being very nearly exhausted. They traced the wheel tracks back and found Kennedy lying in the road.

They called two doctors, who gave him temporary attention, and then placed him in a carriage, which took him back to McClachy's saloon, where he has lain since, with a physician in almost constant attendance and unable to predict the outcome of his injuries.

Since the trial Kennedy has received many threatening letters which informed him that if he wanted any more trouble he could find it at the place where he got it before, presumably meaning the Onawa. So persistent were these missives that Kennedy soon said he didn't want to stay around the neighborhood, so he sold out his effects in Harlem and moved to Tremont, where his street and house number are guarded as a secret.

It is said that at the time of the affray in Murphy's place a man inside ran out and told a policeman standing just outside the door that a man was being killed inside, but he refused to interfere, and the assault was consummated, and the wounded man disposed of, although it was then broad daylight and but a few minutes past the noon hour.

Schildwachter, who has been seen since the attack, was asked why he did not interfere to save his friend, and says that he tried to, but as soon as he took a hand a number of men tripped him, and as he lay on the floor one shoved a revolver to his face and said to him:

"This is not your fight. You'll keep out of it if you know what is good for you."

Kennedy's friends say they know who was the ringleader in the assault and most of those concerned in it. There seems to be little chance that the matter will be reported to the police, for those most concerned with the facts seem the most anxious to keep every detail secret.

McDonnell spent almost the entire day Saturday around the Onawa, where he had the big revolver fight.

NO DIVIDENDS THIS YEAR.

Chicago Union Traction Has Drawn Upon Its Surplus.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The Chicago Union Traction Company will hold its annual meeting to-morrow. Last year the company placed $4,000 to the surplus account after paying $150,000 in dividends. This year the dividends have been passed. There will be none until the franchise question is settled.

Shoreholders will be informed that the completion of the Northwestern Elevated Road, and the opening of all stations on its line has taken many thousands of passengers from the surface lines; that the Consolidated Traction Company purchased from Mr. C. T. Yerkes has added to their losses, and that the surplus has been drawn upon to make good the fixed charges of the company.

All this they expect, and should the showing be more favorable than is outlined here they will be glad of it. So far as known there will be no changes in the official roster of the company.

Every Conceivable Luxury
Is provided on the "Overland Limited," Chicago to San Francisco, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

The Principal Possessions of U. S.
Are the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba, and Pond's Extract for the aches and pains of the people.—Adv.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Trains to St. Louis
Leave New York at convenient hours and make the run on fast schedules.—Adv.

Long Branch Fast Express Trains
leave foot of Liberty Street, via New Jersey Central, at 8:30, 4:05, and 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

POLITICIANS WILL NOT HELP STEEL STRIKERS

Little Chance that the Administration Will Interfere.

Officials in Washington Say Mr. Morgan Would Not Tolerate Any Meddling on the Part of Mr. Hanna.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Administration does not propose to be drawn into the fight between the steel trust and the labor unions. The interview of President Shaffer, in which he says the Republican Administration is all powerful and could put an end to the strike by bringing a little coercion to bear on J. Pierpont Morgan, is recognized here as a bid to the Republican National Committee to repeat the performance of last year, when Chairman Mark Hanna settled the coal strike in the regions adjacent to Hazelton.

Officials here agree that the two cases are not parallel; at least they do not appear so when viewed from the standpoint of the Republican National Committee. A year ago, they say, the Republican Committee had a campaign on its hands. Mr. Hanna was interested in electing a Republican President. The coal strike was growing serious, and there was imminent danger of clash between the strikers and the State authorities. There might be loss of life and intense public sentiment, sympathy for the strikers and antipathy for the corporate interests.

Chairman Hanna was known to have influence with Mr. Morgan. The latter desired the election of Mr. McKinley. His interests were identical with those of the Republican National Committee. Consequently, when Mr. Hanna went to New York and represented to Mr. Morgan that the success of the party was endangered by the continuation of the strike, Mr. Morgan gave orders to grant the 10 per cent. concession demanded by the miners, and put an end to the trouble.

The chief difference in the present situation is that there is no campaign in progress. Even the Congressional elections are eighteen months distant, with a session of Congress intervening. It is contended that any effect which the strike may have must necessarily be a very remote one, resulting indirectly from an impairment of the country's general prosperity. In this view of the matter the influence of Senator Hanna would be much less with Mr. Morgan than it was a year ago. It is not claimed that he would be entirely without influence.

Speaking of the matter to-day, a politician close to the Administration said:

"The Morgan interests can hardly be blind to the fact that they are more or less at the mercy of Congress, and the men who control it. With Babcock bills and other anti-trust legislation impending, and increasing talk of revising the tariff schedules, they will hardly be likely to forget the importance of maintaining close relations with the men who control Congressional action. But when all this is admitted it is not believed here that the men interested in the steel trust will seek or accept any advice from the Chairman of the Republican National Committee on the subject of the present strike. It will be fought out without political meddling. Mr. Hanna has no desire to meddle and Mr. Morgan would hardly tolerate it.

"The situation is economic, not political. The only parties interested in dragging in the politicians are the leaders of the striking unions, who are anxious to enlist the aid of the dominant party. But unless officials in Washington are wrong in their judgment, the effort to give the strike a political bearing will not succeed."

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Neither of the looked-for strike programmes for Wellsville or McKeesport were carried out today. At Wellsville the importation of men failed to materialize, and at McKeesport the attempt to resume at the Dewees Wood tube plant was not made. At both points, which are considered by each side to be the strik centres, the situation is in statu quo, neither of the parties to the controversy having made any decided move. From the other important point, Duncansville, conflicting reports are received, and the result of the quiet struggle going on betwen the American Steel Hoop Company and the Amalgamated Association is still uncertain, with the company's chances probably bitter for winning in the end.

It is likely that trouble of a serious nature will result inside of twenty-four hours at Monessen. Notwithstanding all efforts to prevent the National Tin Plate Works from running, they started up full this morning at the regular time. All shifts are working. Superintendent Donner has placed a heavy guard around the mill, and if any effort is made to intimidate the workmen there certainly will be bloodshed. The organizers have been able to get a few men away, however, but it is said their places were quickly filled.

Several of the men said that if the tin mill came out they would have to leave this part of the country. They cannot work at anything else, and say they will not join the union. Many of the workmen at the steel mill who came out a week ago have left town; others are still here trying to organize the tin workers.

Late this afternoon the Amalgamated Association issued its first strike bulletin from the general offices. In the future bulletins will be issued on each Monday morning. The bulletin of to-day gives an outline of the conditions prevailing and reproduces abstracts of President Shaffer's recent addresses at Wellsville and McKeesport. Further on are the words:

"There were not enough men in the country to run the mills before the strike, so all you need to do to win the strike is, don't work. Enjoy your Summer shut down, it means more work next Winter. That is the time for mill work, anyhow."

Absolute denial was made by President Shaffer to-day of the story that a delegation from the Vandergrift mills of the American Sheet Steel Company had been in conference with him. He said he had seen no one from Vandergrift, and knew nothing of their presence in Pittsburg or McKeesport. Whatever is being done by the Amalgamated people at Vandergrift is being kept so quiet at present that few of the general officials of the organization are acquainted with the status of affairs.

FIREMEN'S STRIKE IS OFF.

Men Vote to Return to Work After Stormy Session with Miners—Some Will Not Be Taken Back.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 22.—The strike of the stationary firemen was officially declared off to-night at a joint meeting of the strikers and Executive Boards of the United Mine Workers. The meeting was a stormy one. The committees appointed by the joint conference yesterday to call on the coal operators and ascertain how many of the strikers could hope for reinstatement reported that sixteen of the companies were in favor of taking back the old men and that seven refused.

Among the latter was the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, which employs in this district about 3,000 men all told. The Traders' Coal Company, it is said, refused to reinstate its old firemen unless they consented to work for a decrease in wages. The hoisting engineers, who went out in sympathy with the firemen, were also refused reinstatement at many of the mines.

The officers of the State Firemen's Association made a powerful plea for the engineers and asked the United Mine Workers not to consent to a settlement of the strike until the engineers were taken care of. State Secretary J. A. Gerrity, in behalf of the firemen, said the calling off of the strike under present conditions would be a disgrace to the United Mine Workers.

President Fahey replied warmly for the United Mine Workers. He said if a mistake had been made the blame could not be placed on the United Mine Workers. A resolution was then offered requesting all strikers to report for work to-morrow, and if they are refused by any of the companies then the United Mine Workers will take up their cause. The resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. A motion to declare the strike off was then passed by a large majority.

It is thought in a day or two all the strikers will be back in their old places, despite the stand taken to-day by some of the companies. The Lehigh Valley Company is opposed to taking the strikers back, because it is alleged a number of the union firemen drove non-union men from work at the Maltby Colliery and compelled a suspension of work.

PASSENGERS IN PANIC LEAP OFF RUSHING CAR.

Over Twoscore Persons Hurt at New Rochelle—Fuse Had Blown Out and Sparks Alarmed Them.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 22.—There was a panic on a trolley car of the Union Company's line here this evening. Several persons were hurt.

The car had just left the New Haven depot and was running down Huguenot Street at a rapid rate when a fuse or something blew out underneath the car. There was a loud report, followed a moment later by a brilliant display of electric fireworks. The motorman tried to stop the car, but it was running rapidly, the trouble rendered the reverse useless, and only the hand brake could be used. No harm was done to the dozen passengers who remained seated, but the other forty or so tumbled out with disastrous results.

Men, women, and children leaped from the car as it shot along, and very few of them landed right side up. Most of them seemed to fall on their faces. Others who failed to land on their feet were jumped upon by others further back in the car.

Five women landed in a heap on the pavement, and all were more or less hurt, but only Mrs. John R. Widerman of 16 Lockwood Avenue, this city, was seriously injured. She was unconscious when the other women were lifted off of her. Blood was flowing from a bad scalp wound and she was carried into a near-by residence, where Drs. Manning and Eddy attended her. A Mrs. Warner of Pelham was badly cut about the face and one of her legs was severely bruised. Two women, who said they lived in Mount Vernon, but declined to give their names, suffered sprained ankles. A score of others had cut faces and bruised limbs attended to in drug stores without giving their names, and then went home.

The car did not take fire and stopped a moment after the last of the panic-stricken ones had jumped.

GRANT FOR LORD ROBERTS.

London Times Says an Estimate Providing £100,000 Will Be Introduced in Parliament.

LONDON, July 23.—The Times says to-day:

"It is believed that a grant will be made to Lord Roberts in recognition of his services in South Africa and to enable him suitably to maintain his peerage. To provide this, an additional estimate will be submitted to Parliament forthwith. The grant will be £100,000."

ATTACK ON FATHER MULDOON.

Fellow-Priest Again Vehemently Opposes His Consecration as an Auxiliary Bishop.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Father J. J. Crowley to-day withdrew his resignation as pastor of St. Mary's Church, in Oregon, Ill., but he refused to withdraw any of the charges against his fellow-worker as made in his letter of resignation, which was given to Archbishop Feehan on Saturday.

In speaking of his resignation, Father Crowley said to-day:

"Upon further deliberation I decided to withdraw my resignation, but I am still vehemently opposed to the appointment of Father Muldoon."

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Secretary Rooker of the Apostolic Legation said to-day: "So far as Cardinal Martinelli is concerned, the first intimation he had of such violent and uncontrolled opposition to the election of Father Muldoon came to him upon his arrival in Chicago, through the newspapers. Father Muldoon was proposed for the auxiliary Bishopric nearly a year ago by the Archbishop of Chicago.

Cardinal Martinelli sought information concerning Father Muldoon's qualifications and priestly character from men of acknowledged prudence. This information was forwarded in due course to him. To question the result after Rome has issued a brief nominating a Bishop indicates a total ignorance of the method followed and the care taken by Papal authorities in the selection of men for that important office."

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S PLAN.

Electric Power May Be Used to Haul Trains on the High Grades in the Rockies.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 22.—Shall the Canadian Pacific Railway in the near future abandon the use of steam engines on the high mountain grades in the Rockies and have recourse to electric power? That is a question that will be submitted at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

It is well-known that for some time past the company has had electricians at work studying the practicability of utilizing the energy contained in the vast water powers of the Rocky Mountains as a means of supplying electric power to haul the trains up the steep grades. At present a number of engines have to be kept at these points to assist in hauling the trains.

The greatest difficulty the electricians have been trying to overcome is the transmitting of the power over a distance. Superintendent Timmerman, in the employ of the road at Toronto, firmly believes, however, that the scheme can be carried through successfully, and that owing to the unlimited electric power available it will take the place of steam power right through the Rockies.

Thieves Get Away with a Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., July 22.—Vice Commodore Alfred E. Chasmar's catboat Ayli, valued at $1,000, was stolen from her moorings off the Norwalk Yacht Clubhouse last night, and the finely equipped yacht Kestrel, owned by Rear Commodore H. E. Bishop, was boarded and considerable money, silverware, and other things taken. There are now no clues to the thieves, but the police have notified officers on both sides of the Sound to look out for the boat, and several launches have set out on a search for her

To Build a Knights of Columbus Hall.

ALBANY, July 22.—The Knights of Columbus Building Company was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $250,000, to erect a hall for the order in New York City. The Directors are Francis Sullivan, Ira E. Rider, and Frank W. Smith of New York City, Michael Shea of Brooklyn, and James E. Mulligan of Richmond Borough.

Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Cars
Are attractive in furnishings and eminently satisfactory in service.—Adv.

Check Your Baggage to Pan-American
Exposition by WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY. The quickest and most direct route.—Adv.

Always breezy, comfortable, and absolutely clean are the Hudson River Day Liners. Good music, excellent cuisine. See advts.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey.—Adv.

FOSBURGH'S BROTHER AN AID TO THE DEFENSE

He Tells of the Events of Night His Sister Was Killed.

LIE PASSES IN COURTROOM

Government Witness Assailed by Spectator—Rumor that the Defense May Put In No Evidence.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 22.—"I have not had a pair of suspenders for five years," declared James B. A. Fosburgh today during his cross-examination at the trial, in the Superior Court, of his brother Robert for the alleged killing of his sister May. It was in contradiction of the testimony given by a previous Government witness, who had sworn that he saw James in the house on the night of the tragedy with his suspenders hanging down.

Aside from the fact that as a Government witness James B. A. Fosburgh proved a valuable witness for the defense, the third day of the trial was marked by the introduction of Dr. W. W. Schofield, the first physician to visit the Fosburgh home after the tragedy, and by the putting in evidence of the socks and trousers found outside the house on the following day, the torn pillowcase with which the defense declares one of the burglars was masked, and the shoe found in the house by the police.

The calling of James B. A. Fosburgh to the stand was signalized by District Attorney Hammond's first appearance in the case in the examination of witnesses. The young Yale graduate's explanation of the reason he did not know that burglars had been in the house and killed his sister was apparently straightforward, and from indications strengthened the faith of the defense in the ultimate acquittal of his brother. James was slightly nervous, and this was noticeable when any reference was made to the death of his sister or to the dishabille of the family on the night of the tragedy.

NO FAMILY QUARRELS TOLD OF.

The expected attempt of the Government to delve into the question of family quarrels did not materialize. While the Government did not complete its case, there were rumors in court that the defense may decide not to put in any evidence whatever.

In an interview to-night H. C. Joyner of coun

no. The persons named were understood to be members of the so-called "wire gang."

YOUNG FOSBURGH'S TESTIMONY.

The examination of James B. A. Fosburgh, brother of the defendant, which was conducted by District Attorney Hammond, was practically a cross-examination of the witness with reference to his testimony at the Coroner's inquest, a copy of which the District Attorney held in his hand. Young Fosburgh gave his answers in a deep, clear voice and with no hesitation. Witness said he was awakened by a terrible shriek, coming apparently from his father's room. Witness got out of bed, turned on the electric light in his room, and then rushed up the front stairs, turning on various lights as he ran. He heard several exclamations from above, and was met at the head of the stairs by his sister-in-law, who screamed: "Your father's gone crazy." She was in her nightdress. He brushed her aside and went on to his sister May's room. She was lying on the floor. The electric lights had been lighted.

"There was only one thing that made an impression on me," he said. "That was the fact of my sister's body lying on the floor. I rushed to her side. Something had to be done, I saw, so I said: 'Get towels and ammonia.' I did not wait to see if this was done, but got ready to start for a doctor. I saw Brother Robert come into the room behind my father. He was staggering and when in the middle of the room he collapsed and fell to the floor, his head resting near my sister's, but his body in an opposite direction."

Witness then described his trip for a doctor. He did not know his sister had been shot or how she had been hurt. He knew she was unconscious.

Said the District Attorney: "You called a doctor, not knowing what the matter was or that there was a claim that other persons had been in the house?"

"Yes," replied the witness, "I did not know what happened until I returned."

Witness said he had heard no shots in the house that night, and therefore could not say how many shots had been fired.

When the examination of James Fosburgh was resumed, after the noon recess, the questions were along the line of his attitude toward the State police and the reporters who had caused to be published stories about the alleged inconsistencies in the story told by the Fosburgh family. He replied that he thought the members of the family should not have been bothered as they were.

With reference to the jewelry alleged to have been left by the burglars, witness said there were a "couple of stickpins, but no watch or diamond sunburst."

When he telephoned to Dr. Schofield he said nothing about his sister having been shot or about burglars having been in the house. He did not telephone the police that there had been burglars in the house. He said he did not notice Miss Sheldon in his sister's room, but he did remember that she stood in the doorway.

FAMILY'S LAST SUNDAY TOGETHER.

Mr. Fosburg was cross-examined by Mr. Joyner. He stated that Miss Sheldon came to the house about the 1st of August as a visitor. Witness's mother returned the day preceding the tragedy from a visit to her father in Missouri.

The witness related the doings of the family on the Sunday preceding the shooting, saying that all went to church, except his brother Robert and the latter's wife. She was not well and they went for a drive. All ate dinner together. His sister Esther was in Adams visiting friends. Robert and wife got home about 6:30 P. M. After luncheon all sat on the veranda until dark and then went into the house, where his mother read aloud to them. Then May took the book and read aloud and witness read afterward. Then Miss Sheldon played on the piano while May sang sacred songs. His father, mother, and Robert and the latter's wife, went to bed about 10:30 o'clock. May assisted in preparing some hot lemonade for Robert's wife. Beatrice went to bed, then Miss Sheldon.

When May came down stairs she came to witness's room and they talked for a while; then witness read until 11:45.

He stated that two nights previous he had heard a noise in the cellar, but paid little attention to it. The same noise was heard on the night of the tragedy, but he gave it little notice, and went to sleep again. He was then awakened by "terrible shrieks and heavy falls coming from the direction of father's room." He then repeated the story, as given in his direct testimony relative to running up stairs and the excitement caused by the discovery of his sister prostrate on the floor. Her feet were on the door sill leading to the back hall, in a cramped position, and he straightened her out. His mother and father then appeared, followed by his brother Robert, who collapsed and fell to the floor.

He was asked if he saw Beatrice there, but declared there was no impression on his mind of seeing her, but he remembered hearing her say, "Oh, mother; look at May!" All were in their night clothes.

He declared that when he went to the office to get the telephone book it was too dark to see the names in it. The central operator connected him with the office of Dr. Roberts, but he could not come. He tried several other physicians, and finally succeeded in getting Dr. Schofield.

While witness had been at the house of Mr. Shepardson he heard his father calling from the window of his home, "Police, murder, help!" When he got back to the house his mother was at May's side, and exclaimed, "She's gone."

"Father and mother were at her side; I helped father dress in his room. As I was getting his shoes from under the bed I saw a large revolver there. I got it and gave it to some one, but I do not know who. Beatrice came into the room and picked up an old worn brown derby hat that had been smashed in. It did not belong to my family and I never saw it before."

NOT HIS BROTHER'S SHOE.

The patent leather shoe found by the officers on the stairway of the house was handed to witness, who said that it did not belong to his brother, and was too large for him. It was wet and muddy when witness first saw it. He stated that he saw footprints outside the house at daylight. His brother was with him at the time. On the railing of the balcony were marks of a hand in the dew. There was also the imprint of a hand in the dust on the slate roof over the gutter on the porch.

Matches were also found in the kitchen bedroom, the attic, and the carriage room. They were sulphur matches in cards, while nothing but parlor matches had been used by the family. The electric light in the cellar had been shut off in the switch under the first floor. The servants did not stay in the house at night.

He further testified as to the wounds on his father, brother, and mother, and said that he took his father and mother down to his own room, where he put hot compresses on their injuries. As to the darkness of the night when he ran for the doctor, witness said he had no trouble in picking out the key for the Yale lock or seeing the building of the electrical works, which was 200 yards away.

On re-direct examination young Fosburgh was asked how long it was from the time he heard the first scream until he saw his sister's body on the floor, and replied, "I don't know. It was a matter of seconds."

Mr. Joyner asked, "Did you not stop to ask how your sister was wounded?"

"No; because she was hurt and we had to get some one. I did not stop."

This closed Mr. Fosburgh's examination, and as he left the stand he smiled pleasantly at his brother, remarking, "That's through with."

Fred W. Lund, who was in the company of Fosburgh & Son as bookkeeper and paymaster, was called to identify a piece of paper with the names of employes written upon it. He could not do so, however, and James Fosburgh was re-called. He stated that he had written the names on the paper about September, 1900.

Capt. William G. White of the Pittsfield police was the last witness of the day. He said he arrived at the Fosburg house at 2 o'clock with Policeman Flynn. It was very dark then, and he would not recognize the officer outside the house, even within four feet. He met defendant at the top of the front stairs. Robert L. Fosburgh declared to him that there had been burglars in the house and that they had shot his daughter. Mr. Fosburgh could not describe the burglars, witness said, because they had masks. Witness said that the defendant told of being awakened by his wife and hearing noises in his father's room. He said that as he got into his sister's room he heard two shots, and was just in time to catch his sister in his arms.

He stated that Policeman Flynn had found the single shoe at the head of the stairs leading from the bedroom. The witness saw no pillowcase until later. Robert R. Fosburgh had told him that he had a 32 calibre revolver in the drawer of the bureau; it was loaded, but it had been taken, and he was sure the burglars had taken it. The witness said he searched for footprints on the balcony and in the field, but had seen none. On the bottom frames of the cellar windows there was dew and spider marks were on each window. He had asked Beatrice if she had seen any burglars, and she said she had not. She said she was sleeping with May, and got up when she did. When she heard the struggle she ran back to the further end of the room and turned on the light. The direct examination was concluded at this point, and the court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

CORN CROP SCARE CAUSES DROP IN STOCKS

Grangers Decline Several Points, Depressing the General List.

Banking Interests Step In, Check the Downward Movement, and Bring About a Rally.

The development of a new corn crop scare over Sunday, due to reports of extremely hot weather in the corn belt, and an absence of needed rains, was responsible for a sharp break in the stock market yesterday, in which such stocks as St. Paul, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, and Atchison broke from four to seven points, carrying the general list down with them.

As on the preceding Monday, however, when the market on that day broke on the then ruling corn scare and the declaration of the steel strike, banking interests yesterday came to the support of the market after the break, and on the decline bought a fair supply of stock, sufficient not only to check the downward movement, but also, in the late afternoon, to bring about a rally of from two to three points. In fact the market was almost a duplicate of the Monday market of the preceding week, though yesterday, unlike the Monday previous, neither the labor troubles nor high money rates were factors in the situation. Indeed, Wall Street gave little or no heed to the steel strike, devoting all its attention to the crop reports from the West, and to the rising prices of the cereals on the Chicago Board of Trade and the local Produce Exchange, corn being up about 5 cents a bushel to the highest price in ten years, and wheat and oats each 3 cents a bushel.

As was to be expected under the circumstances, the Granger stocks suffered most of all, though there were substantial declines generally through the list, partly in sympathy with the falling prices of the grain carrying roads and partly because, in order to protect their Granger stocks, holders of other securities proceeded to throw them over, and this gave them additional capital and margin for their remaining shares.

Generally, the Street had looked for a weak market opening—this because of the unfavorable crop news and for the reason that London sent over lower prices, with Atchison common down 1⅛, Erie 1, New York Central ⅞, Denver and Rio Grande 1⅝, and nearly all other stocks fractionally off. Yet, though lower prices were expected, few people looked for the weak opening here that actually took place. Missouri Pacific, which on Saturday had closed at 104⅜, opened at par, and almost immediately fell 3½ points lower, failing even to share in the closing rally; Rock Island's opening sale showed a loss of 2½ points, which was followed by a further break of 4 points; while other initial declines were in Union Pacific, which opened "10,000 shares from 98 to 99⅝," as compared with Saturday's close of 99¾; Atchison, 5,000 shares of which changed hands on initial dealings from 70 to 71, Saturday's close having been 72; St. Paul, which opened at 157, and on the next sale went to 156, having closed Saturday at 158⅞, and Southern Pacific, which, closing on Saturday at 55, opened yesterday from 53⅝ to 54.

These, however, are only a few of the conspicuous initial losses, the entire list opening well down through the heavy selling of short stock and the free offerings by the bear traders. This weak opening produced further weakness, many stop loss orders being uncovered, and selling thereby forced. At this point supporting orders were placed in the market, with the result that for a time prices held steady, only again to break about 1 o'clock, when, more unfavorable Western reports being received and the corn dial on the Produce Exchange pointing higher and higher, another large batch of selling orders—again for the West—was put in. Prices thereupon once more declined only as promptly to rally when continued support appeared. The rally, though carrying prices several points up, was by no means sufficient to offset the earlier losses, final figures showing the following net declines in conspicuous stocks:

Atchison	2¼	N. Y. Central	1⅞
Atchison pf.	2	Nort. & Western	2
Balt. & Ohio	3	St. Louis S. W.	4½
St. Paul	3⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	6
Metcn.	2¼	Union Pacific	3⅜
Northwestern	2¼	Wis. Central pf.	2½
Rock Island	6½	Amalgamated Copper	2⅝
Delaware & Hudson	3	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	2⅝
Lackawanna	3	American Ice	2
Denver & R. G. pf.	3½	Colorado Fuel	3½
Erie 2d pf.	2½	Consolidated Gas	2
Great Northern pf.	5¼	Brklyn Rapid Trans.	1½
Missouri Pacific	7⅝	Manhattan	1
Mo., K. & T. pf.	2¼	Metropolitan	1⅝

The heaviest dealing in any one stock was in Union Pacific, which was traded in to the extent of 165,000 shares—more than one-fifth of the entire market transactions. St. Paul was dealt in to the extent of 67,000 shares, Atchison's total was 90,000, Southern Pacific's 71,000, Missouri Pacific's, 24,000, Erie's 30,000, while Steel common stock contributed 56,000 shares and the preferred 15,200, the total for the eight showing approximately 620,000 of the entire market dealings of about 790,000 shares.

A feature of the trading was the relative strength of the Steel stocks, the common closing with a net loss of only ⅞, while the preferred lost but ½.

The Street, in fact, gave no more attention to the strike than it did to the settlement of the disputes in the coal district and the probability of a general resumption of work because of the action of the Miners' Union in refusing to join the striking firemen. Hence the declines in the coal stocks.

CORN MARKET EXCITED.

July Selling Price for September Corn the Highest in Ten Years.

The corn market started out yesterday morning with a wild opening and prices 2 cents higher, at 60½ cents, for the September delivery here, and from 57 to 59 cents in Chicago. Before the day was over not only was a new record top price for the season established, but also the highest July selling price for September corn since July, 1891, when that option opened in Chicago at 57 cents, and within a few minutes leaped to 66 cents. At that time not only was the crop not in danger, but the yield exceeded 2,000,000,000 bushels.

As September corn advanced, Atchison declined, and at the close of business, when corn in Chicago had closed at 59⅝ cents and Atchison here at 68½, a dispatch received in Wall Street stated that Chicago brokers were betting that corn would cross Atchison.

The volume of business at the opening of the local grain market was large, and buying orders were received in large quantities. This support continued throughout the day, so that few reactions occurred, and the market closed at the very top, with bullish predictions, unless the weather in the corn belt changes.

Crop damage reports poured in from Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, and Chicago, and in each instance the tenor of the advices was that good rains in the near future will be needed in order to save the corn crop from ruin. There were no reports of rain in any of the corn States, and some of the advices went so far as to say that only 30 per cent. of a normal crop was looked for. Railroad men, however, did not agree with the extreme reports, but agreed that corn needs rain badly.

September corn closed here at 62⅛ cents, a net gain of 4 cents a bushel over Saturday's close, and in Chicago at 59⅝ cents, a net advance of 4⅜ cents. The top price on the Chicago Board of Trade was 59 13-16 cents.

The market for cash corn was dull. There was no export trade, owing to the high prices. No. 2 corn closed at 62⅝ cents, No. 2 corn, white, at 65⅞, and No. 2 corn, yellow, at 63⅝ cents.

CHICAGO BULLS TRIUMPHANT.

Influenced by Weather Reports Wheat, Corn, and Oats Score Sensational Advances.

CHICAGO, July 22.—In the grain pits this was a wildly bullish day. Impelled by the hopeless tone of advices from the parched prairies, wheat, corn, and oats scored sensational advances and closed excitedly strong, respectively 3⅞, 4⅜, and 3⅛ cents higher for September delivery.

Wheat opened with a demand for September from 69½ to 70⅝ cents, an advance of ⅛ to 1⅜, due to higher cables, rather bullish statistics, sympathy with corn, but, to a greater degree, to reports of heat and drought in the Northwest, coupled with messages claiming damages had already reached a serious stage. In the Dakotas and in Minnesota many fields were said to have been shriveled by the scorching winds. Realizing, largely by the local professional interest, caused an early drop to 69⅜ to 69⅞ cents.

This selling movement was of considerable weight, but buying orders accumulated rapidly, and after a few moments of depression the market became wild again, and shortly after noon September was bid up excitedly to 73⅜ cents. Realizing sales again exerted great pressure, but the market yielded stubbornly, and the close was excited and strong, September 3⅞ cents over Saturday, at 72⅝ to 72¼ cents. The visible supply decreased 298,000 bushels.

The bulk of corn handled changed hands at prices at least 3 cents better than Saturday's level. There was a demand so frantic that it would have seemed almost without reason, had it not been that traders were again confronted with unlimited reports of withered crops throughout the corn belt, and a weather forecast promising no relief. September opened with a chorus of bids from 57 to 59 cents. Selling by local longs caused an early reaction to 58 cents, but here the sweeping demand from the country, as well as from local people, caught the market and September scarcely stopped advancing till 59⅝ cents had been paid for a small lot. The close was strong, 4⅜ cents higher, at 59⅝ to 59½ cents. One of the reports which was influential said that a railroad was carrying back to Kansas 200,000 bushels of corn from Minnesota. It was said there were six million bushels more of the Kansas-grown corn awaiting reshipment to the drought-stricken districts.

Oats advanced actively in sympathy with corn. It was a wild market all day, and difficult to trade in, as sellers were few and far between, save at the best figures of the day. An enormous business was transacted, both for the local and country account. September sold between 36¼ and 38⅛ cents, and closed 3 to 3⅛ higher, at 38⅛ to 38¼ cents.

GAMBLING HOUSE SECRETS.

At Brotherton's Trial Dealer Madden Says Decoys Got 45 Per Cent. of What Players Lost.

Secrets of gambling as practiced in New York were laid bare during the trial of George Brotherton, an old-time theatrical manager, before Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, when John Madden of 1,479 Madison Avenue testified.

Brotherton is charged with maintaining a gambling house, which was twice raided by the Committee of Fifteen at 116 and 118 West Forty-second Street, where he lived with his family, including eight children. Madden, who is a dealer, was captured in the first raid, on Feb. 23, but he forfeited his bail early in the proceedings, was rearrested on July 1, and has been in the Tombs ever since. He said he had been employed by a manager, who, in his turn, was hired by Brotherton. The Recorder asked Madden what his compensation was.

He said that the decoys who led players into the place received 45 per cent. of whatever money they lost, the house taking the balance. Of this balance, he said, 5 per cent. was paid to the case keeper, and that he, Madden, received 25 per cent. of all that was left after the expenses had been paid. This, he said, amounted to about one-eighth of the gross receipts. He described at length the roulette, faro, and other games in the place.

Lawyer McCormick, in cross-examination, asked him if pique at the fact that he had been compelled to remain so long in prison was the reason for his giving such testimony against Brotherton, but he replied in the negative.

Detectives McLellan, Hammond, and Dillon testified to gambling in the place, and Charles H. Easton, a real estate agent, swore that he had rented the premises to Brotherton, whose contention all along has been that he would not run a gambling place in the house where his family lived. The first time the matter came before the Grand Jury that body refused to indict.

At the close of the day's proceedings Brotherton was allowed to go home instead of being locked up because of the serious illness of a member of his family. Recorder Goff expects to charge the jury to-day.

TWO BOYS DROWNED.

Neither Could Swim, but One Plunged Into North River in Attempt to Save the Other.

Amedio Donatelli, fourteen years old, of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, and Carmelo Macerino, thirteen years old, of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, were both drowned while bathing in the North River at One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street yesterday afternoon.

The boys with a number of others went bathing from the coal pier of the Aqueduct Water Works plant at that point. A large pile of rocks have been placed there to form a breakwater. From this pile the Macerino boy, who could not swim, stepped off, only to find himself in water twenty feet deep. He cried out for help and young Donatelli, who was also unable to swim, dived in to help his sinking playmate. The two boys struggled to catch hold of the projecting points on the rocks, but could not get a sufficient hold to keep themselves afloat.

Jacob Bollwebber of 2,508 Amsterdam Avenue was across the river, near the Jersey shore, when he noticed the boys in the water. He rowed across with all his might, but when within a score of feet of the struggling boys, they sank for the last time. John Quinn of 3 Fullam Place also tried to reach them before they sank, but could not do so.

A searching party was formed and a hunt begun for the two bodies, but at a late hour last night they had not been recovered.

DROWNED BEFORE WIFE'S EYES.

Husband Was Kicking and Splashing to Amuse Their Baby.

While his wife looked on in admiration at his prowess as a swimmer last evening Charles Metzger sank and was drowned. He was twenty-seven years old and a varnisher by trade. With his wife and baby he lived at 862 First Avenue.

Last night after he had returned from work and the little family had had dinner he suggested that they all go to the foot of East Forty-ninth Street and he would have a swim. So the baby was placed in a carriage and they started for the pier.

Mrs. Metzger held the baby up so it could see its father. Metzger kicked and splashed and shouted in the water to hold the baby's attention. Suddenly he threw up his hands, gave one cry, and sank, not to appear again.

Bathers who were near dived many times with the hope of finding him, but unsuccessfully, until darkness rendered further search impossible. Then the half-crazed wife slowly wheeled the baby carriage home, surrounded by kindly people, who were saying what they could to console her. At the baby's feet in the little carriage was the clothing its father had worn when they went to the river.

LETTER FROM MARK TWAIN.

He Must Begin the Dignity Appropriate to Coming Senility.

KANSAS CITY, July 22.—Samuel L. Clemens, ("Mark Twain,) in a letter received here to-day by the Secretary of the Jubilee Association, which is planning a huge celebration to commemorate the admission of Missouri to the Union, regrets his inability to be present at the exercises in Kansas City on Aug. 16. The letter is dated "Among the Adirondack Lakes," July 19, and reads in part as follows:

"I am admonished in many ways that time is pushing me inexorably along; I am approaching the threshold of age; in 1977 I shall be 142. This is not time to be flitting about the earth; I must cease from the activities proper to youth and begin to take on the dignities and gravities and inertia proper to that season of honorable senility which is on its way and imminent—as indicated above.

"Yours is a great and memorable occasion, and as a son of Missouri I should hold it a high privilege to be there."

STOPPED COURT TO ATTEND AHEARN PICNIC

Civil Justice Bolte Says He Was Sick and Needed a Rest.

Ex-Justice Divver the Chief Guest—Senator Ahearn Repudiates the Sullivans—Excursionist's Sudden Death.

Civil Justice Herman Bolte stopped the business of the Second District Municipal Court yesterday in order that he might attend the picnic of the association named after State Senator John F. Ahearn at College Point.

Justice Bolte was at the court at the Centre Market Building at 9 A. M., but he left almost immediately, and after he went away the calendar was called by Clerk Frank Mangin, and every case was adjourned until to-day. The Justice's action created much comment. Even those who side with him grumbled. About seventy-five landlord and tenant cases, and 125 civil cases went over. In one case a defendant in a civil case was produced by a City Marshal, and in the absence of Justice Bolte he was returned to the County Jail.

Justice Bolte, who draws a salary of $6,000 per annum, was found last night at his home, 3 New Chambers Street. He was indignant when questioned about his absence from his official duties.

"It is true," he said, "that I was absent from my court to-day. But I tried over 15,000 cases last year, and this year I have been in court every week day, including Saturdays. We Civil Justices get no vacations. I have been ailing of late. When I got to court to-day I was prostrated and had vertigo. I was told by my doctor to let up and take a rest. I was not fit to go on the bench, and I told the Clerk to call the calendar and adjourn the court. I thought the sail would do me good, so I went on the Ahearn picnic, but came back on the College Point boat, reaching New York at 2 P. M. That's all that there is about it.

"I do five times the work of any Civil Justice. Justices Benjamin Hoffman of the Fifth District and Herman Joseph of the Seventh were on the picnic. Why were they not called to account? It's most remarkable that the Foley crowd should be so watchful of my doings. I think it very contemptible business. It shows what straits they are in to prop up the man who thinks he can defeat Mr. Divver for control of the Second District."

The Ahearn picnic was talked of last night as a remarkable political demonstration in that the Senator settled all doubt as to his preferences in the Second Assembly District and asserted his independence of the regnant Sullivans.

"That shows where I stand," he said, "and that I am not controlled by any Sullivan."

The excursionists went to Point View Grove, College Point. There were 1,800 of them, enough to crowd the steamboat Cygnus. Ex-Justice Divver was treated as the chief guest. With him were Lawrence Delmour, Richard Croker's confidant; Patrick Keenan, Senators J. V. Hennessy, Victor J. Dowling, and T. F. Donnelly; George Scannell, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, City Magistrates Flammer and Zeller, Maurice Featherson, Fire Chief T. J. Ahearn, Judge John McKean, E. F. Reynolds, Andrew Doyle, Augustus Doyle, John McGrath, Patrick O'Connor, and Assemblymen Burns, Halpin, and Rierdon. No one on the excursion lacked for refreshments, and there were games at the picnic grounds.

Here the Senator lost one of his constituents. John Carey, a laborer, of 243 Clinton Street, was stricken with apoplexy while bathing and died while being treated by four physicians. His body was sent to Astoria and after the formalities required by law had been observed was taken to an undertaker's in Manhattan. The funeral expenses will be defrayed by Senator Ahearn.

The return trip ended at the New Haven dock at the foot of Clinton Street. The whole Fourth Assembly District was ablaze, and Senator Ahearn, ex-Judge Divver, and other guests and about 500 of the excursionists marched to band music to the clubhouse of the Ahearn Association in East Broadway, where there were fireworks and a serenade.

MOB HANGS NEGRO IN A PARK.

Lynched Man Had Fatally Wounded Chief of Police of Elkins, West Va.

ELKINS, West Va., July 22.—To-night the body of William Brooks, colored, swings from the limb of a tree in the City Park here, and Chief of Police Robert Lilly lies dying in a Cumberland (Md.) hospital from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted by the colored man.

This afternoon word was brought to the police station that William Brooks, a well-known colored man, was creating trouble in the lower end of town, and asking for the aid of an officer to subdue him. Chief of Police Robert Lilly said he would go and bring the man in. When Brooks saw the officer coming he started to run for the house, and by the time Lilly came up to the house, which had a good-sized crowd surrounding it, and ordered the man to come out, Brooks came to the window of a front room armed with a gun.

Chief Lilly ordered him to surrender and come peacefully to the lock-up. Brooks said he would not go peaceably or any other way. Lilly ran into the house for the negro. The crowd outside made no offer to help, and the officer faced the desperate negro alone. Sounds of a fierce struggle could be heard, and the crowd that had gathered ran to the house to help. When the room was gained both men were found on the floor struggling. Suddenly the negro worked his right arm free from the grasp of the officer, and, catching up a revolver that had fallen to the floor in the struggle, fired point blank at the officer. Lilly fell to the floor shot through the bowels.

When the officer released the negro he broke from the room and ran, followed by a big crowd. For several squares he kept ahead of the crowd. Finally, after a chase of half a mile, Brooks was overtaken and captured. He was handed over to the Sheriff to be taken to the county jail. Just as the Sheriff reached the prison doors and ordered the prisoner to walk into the jail, a mob of more, at least four hundred strong, surrounded the officer and demanded the prisoner. The Sheriff and guards refused and made a desperate resistance, but of no avail.

Brooks was seized, rushed through the streets toward the city park. There the men told him to walk under a big shade tree in the centre of the park and prepare to die. In a few minutes the lifeless body was hanging from the tree, and the mob dispersed.

MAJOR H. K. BIRD IS WANTED.

Military Secretary to Gov. Odell Charged with Breaking the State Side Path Law.

ALBANY, July 22.—A warrant has been issued in the local police court for Major Harrison K. Bird, Military Secretary to Gov. Odell. He is charged with having violated the State side-path law, in running his locomobile on a side path leading from this city. The offense, it is charged, was committed on July 18, when Major Bird was arrested and taken to the Fifth Precinct Station.

There it was held that under a "necessity clause" in the side-path law he was permitted to use the path. He was discharged from custody with the understanding that he would be in the police court when wanted. He was not there, and the warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Young Women Form an Oil Company.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 22.—A company, with a capital stock of $250,000, in which all the officers and stockholders are young women, has been organized for the purpose of building and operating an extensive oil pipe line system in the Beaumont oil fields. The charter of the company, which has the name of the Young Ladies' Oil Company, was filed in the Secretary of State's office to-day. The incorporators are Louisa F. Smead of New York, L. Leota Stump of Port Arthur, Texas; Maude A. Wisdom, Agnes Hagenan of Beaumont, Catherine C. Burton of Washington, and Carrie Head of Joplin, Mo.

TENEMENT LAW EVADED, SAYS MR. DE FOREST

He Accuses an Architect and Building Department Officials.

Investigation of Indorsement of Plans Under the Old Law Filed by Michael Bernstein.

Charges of evasions of the new tenement house law on the part of Michael Bernstein, an architect of 111 Broadway, and intimations of collusion on the part of certain subordinate officials of the Building Department, were made yesterday by Robert W. De Forest, Chairman of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society. This committee includes all the Manhattan members of the Tenement House Commission.

"I think there has been unquestionably a violation of the new tenement-house law," said Mr. De Forest yesterday, "and it seems to me that this violation has been willful, both on the part of the architect, Mr. Bernstein, and on the part of some persons connected with the Building Department. Our committee thought it proper to bring this matter officially to the attention of James G. Wallace, Commissioner of Buildings, which was done on July 6. I have seen Mr. Wallace since. He is, I understand, personally investigating the matter.

"A number of lot owners, knowing that the new tenement house law would go into effect on April 10, have sought to obtain the right to build under the old law at the last moment. For some reason they have applied in large numbers to Mr. Bernstein. He on or before April 10 filed the usual form of application, filled out in some particulars, and attached to it plans for a building which had no relation to the lot in question, with the evident purpose of attaching a right to build under the old law to the location in question.

"To illustrate, plans for a building on a lot 45.11½ by 90½ have been filed for a lot 67.8 by 106, and plans for a lot 80 by 95 have been filed for a lot 26.1½ by 100. In other words, the plans filed have not been plans of a building which could be erected on the lot designated in the application. In some instances plans were evidently by their title for an entirely different location, upon which Mr. Bernstein probably had at one time erected a tenement, and not for the lot in question.

"For all practical purposes Mr. Bernstein did no more than file a statement that he wished to erect a tenement house at a given locality. They should have been, as they indeed were so far as the Inspector is concerned in most instances, promptly disproved, because they did not conform to law. Bernstein afterward filed new plans, conforming not to the new law in force at the time of their filing, but to the old law, and these new plans in many instances have been approved.

"The action of the Building Department in most instances must have been deliberate and intentional. The attention of higher officials was called to the fact that the plans did not conform to the new tenement house law by the entry of the Inspector. The serious part of the matter is not so much that fifty or more tenements of the old and now forbidden type should be added to those already existing, which is one of the things the new law was intended to prevent, but that the law should be violated with the approval of the officials of the Building Department.

"Bernstein had in his office, apparently," continued Mr. De Forest, "a set of plans for an ordinary double-decker dumbbell tenement house which he had erected at some time in the past at 235 East Eighty-first Street or some other locality. He had a large number of copies of this plan made and filed, one for the alleged plans of a new tenement house in several score other localities, such as at 314 East Fifty-second Street, at 102 West Ninetieth Street," &c.

Commissioner Wallace and Architect Bernstein were both said to be out of town last night when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called at their respective residences.

JOHN F. CLANCY IN JAIL.

The Recorder Commits Him Under the Indictment for Murder in the First Degree.

John F. Clancy, the Long Island City politician, who shot and killed John Clark at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue on June 29 last, was again committed to the Tombs by Recorder Goff yesterday.

Clancy was exonerated by the Coroner's jury at the inquest, and was released on $10,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The latter body returned an indictment for murder in the first degree against him last week. He surrendered himself yesterday, and Levy & Unger, his counsel, requested the Recorder to fix bail at $20,000, contending that there was no possibility of convicting Clancy of murder in the first degree.

The Recorder stated that he did not care to take the responsibility for such an action unless the District Attorney gave his consent in writing. District Attorney Philbin said that he did not wish to do this, as he had not looked into the matter as carefully as he would like before consenting to such an arrangement. He said he had told Mr. Levy that he would not oppose the fixing of bail at $20,000, but that he did not say he would recommend it.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan will investigate the circumstances of the shooting, and if it is found that a conviction of murder in the first degree might be hard to secure, the renewed motion to admit the prisoner to bail will be granted.

LONG BRANCH HOTEL ABLAZE.

Much Damage Done to Eager's—The Ocean Hotel Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 22.—Fire occurred about 4 o'clock this afternoon in Eager's Hotel, Limerick. The roof of the hotel was burned, and the contents of the building were ruined by water.

A spark fell upon the roof of the servants' quarters of the big Ocean Hotel, which almost adjoins the Eager property, and set fire to it. Considerable excitement prevailed among the servants, and their baggage came tumbling down the outside steps at a lively rate, but the fire was soon put out. The loss is estimated at about $5,000.

HAVERSTRAW MAN'S TROUBLES.

Robbed in Tenderloin, Separated from Wife, Shoots Himself.

NYACK, N. Y., July 22.—Mordecai F. Washburn, son of a brick manufacturer of Haverstraw, yesterday attempted suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. It is believed that he will recover. Washburn's wife recently obtained a separation from him, and his attempted suicide is believed to have been caused by domestic troubles.

M. F. Washburn a week ago last Sunday complained to the police of the West Thirteenth Street Station that a woman had robbed him of a gold watch, $40, and several pawn tickets. He could not tell where or when he had been robbed. He admitted that he had been drinking for several days. He had been a patron of the Herald Square Hotel.

Woman's Scream Makes Burglar Flee.

UTICA, N. Y., July 22.—A supposed burglar entered the house of George Hoxie, at Frankfort, this morning. Mr. Hoxie was awakened to find a revolver pointed at him, but just then Mrs. Hoxie struck a match, and when she saw the stranger she screamed with such vehemence that the intruder leaped from a window and escaped.

Saved Child's Life, May Lose Her Own.

BOSTON, July 22.—Although her own clothing was ablaze, Mrs. Rose Lynch of Roxbury, thinking only of saving the life of her baby, whose dress was also on fire, seized the little one, rushed to the bathroom, placed the little one in the tub, and turned on the water. Then she fell exhausted. When help reached her she was burned so badly that it was thought her life cannot be saved. The child will live. The accident was due to the act of the mother in pouring kerosene oil on a fire.

The Best "High Ball"
Is made from an unflavored whiskey.

Try WILSON.

That's All!

BYCK BROS
Men's Outfitters.

17th Half-Yearly Stock-Clearing Sale of Men's Finest Clothing, Hats, Shoes & Furnishings *Due To-morrow.*

No wearer of Byck Bros.' clothes ever looked like a "cheap man." Good stuff, high-class designing and nice tailor work distinguish every Byck garment. Old buyers know that when the clearing sale time comes round—twice a year—they buy the choicest clothes in this market at about 40 per cent. under their true value.

Don't Miss Reading Our Detailed Advertisement in This Evening's Papers and To-morrow's Times.

BOTH STORES CLOSED *this afternoon while the stock is being arranged for the opening of the sale to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.*

DOWNTOWN STORES, *S. W. Corner Fulton and Nassau Sts.* (Two Stores.) UPTOWN STORES, *154 to 164 East 125th St.* near 3d ave.

UPTOWN STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

Everybody is Looking for "Sure Things."

Can anything be more certain than, that a straight Whiskey, made by the process and formula of James Crow since 1835, and fully guaranteed by the distillers and ourselves, is a sure thing? Use one bottle of our

Old Crow Rye

and you will realize the truth of our assertion.
(Gold Medal awarded Paris, 1900.)

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

"DEAD" BANKNOTES CIRCULATED.

Bad Money Made from Plates of a Jersey Bank Long Out of Existence.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service Bureau has received several banknotes printed from the original plates used by the State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., more than fifty years ago. The bank went out of existence about that time, and it was supposed that the steel plates from which its notes were printed had been destroyed. It is believed that these plates have fallen into the hands of persons who have printed from them large quantities of notes, which have been put in circulation from New York to San Francisco.

A very large percentage of the notes so far discovered are twos, although some ones and fives are being sent in. Inasmuch as the notes are not counterfeits of any United States note or obligation the makers and passers cannot be prosecuted under the United States laws, but it is said they can be punished for fraud under the State laws. It is said that possibly $2,000,000 of these notes are in circulation.

TRIED TO KILL HIS FAMILY.

Hackensack Man Used an Iron Bar on Wife and Daughter.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 22.—Louis Wirz of Green Street, this place, was lodged in jail this morning on a charge of attempting to kill his wife and two children. Neighbors heard Wirz and his wife quarreling, and when they interfered they found him brutally treating the youngest child, a baby. He took the little one by the feet and went out into the middle of the road and swung the child in the air until compelled to desist.

He then returned to the house and made a savage attack on his wife, knocking her down with an iron bar. He hit the other child in the breast. The neighbors again interfered. Policeman Englis, who was called, managed, after a fight, to get Wirz to the jail. Justice Heath committed him, in default of $1,000 bail. Wirz has been arrested three times for wife beating, but his wife always pleaded in his behalf, and he has escaped punishment.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Decision in Railway Injunction Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

CARSON, Nev., July 22.—United States Circuit Judge Hawley to-day decided the injunction suit brought by the Utah, Nevada and California Railroad Company against the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company and others to restrain the defendants from interfering with the complainant in the construction of its road. The Court held that the complainant was entitled to a temporary injunction to protect it in its work between Uvada and Clover Valley Junction, and thence to Proche, but not as to any other part of the right of way.

Increases Capital to $6,500,000.

TRENTON, N. J., July 22.—The Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company, which was incorporated about a year ago, to-day filed papers increasing its capital stock from $5,000,000 to $6,500,000. The company was incorporated to construct and operate railroads.

Brief Railroad Items.

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway, at which the so-called "Harmony Board" will be elected, will probably be held to-day if a quorum of the Directors can be secured. It is expected that President Mellen will reach the city to-morrow.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company announces that it is now prepared to issue as promptly as is practicable its preferred stock in exchange for its interim certificates heretofore issued, and will pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on such certificates from May 20 to June 30 inclusive.

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TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS IS OPENED IN LONDON

Four Hundred Foreign Delegates in Attendance.

GIFT OF $600,000 ANNOUNCED

For the Establishment of a Public Sanitarium—Telegram from King Edward Read.

LONDON, July 22.—The Congress on Tuberculosis, for the prevention of consumption, was opened to-day by the Duke of Cambridge, President of the congress. Four hundred foreign delegates attended to-day's session. They included a number of Americans and Canadians. Several Ambassadors and Ministers, including United States Ambassador Choate, were also present.

In his opening address his Royal Highness welcomed the foreign delegates, and spoke of the interest taken in the congress by King Edward. A telegram from the King to the Duke of Cambridge was read, as follows:

"I pray you heartily to welcome for me the eminent men of almost every nation who have assembled under your Presidency, and to express to them my earnest hope that the result of the deliberations of the congress will be to assist the world in mitigating this dire disease, which has baffled the most distinguished physicians for so long."

Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, also welcomed the delegates, and in the name of his associates in the Ministry promised all the assistance the Government was able to afford to the congress in its endeavors to combat a disease more desolating than war.

After the Lord Mayor of London, (Alderman Frank Green,) Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and others had addressed the assembly, Lord Lister, one of the British Vice Presidents of the congress, conveyed the thanks of the members to Prof. Robert Koch of Germany, and other famous scientists for their attendance. Lord Lister said they knew the enemy with which they had to deal, and it was not only the prevention, but the cure of consumption that the congress noped to effect.

Prior to the adjournment of to-day's session, the Chairman announced that a gift of £120,000 would be forthcoming for the purpose of establishing the first public tuberculosis sanitarium, as soon as the recommendations of the congress concerning its establishment had been formulated.

Sir James Blyth, Bart., entertained a number of the delegates at dinner to-night at his residence, 33 Portland Place, where they met the Duke of Cambridge. The guests included the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Derby, the Lord Mayor, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Dr. Charles Denison of Denver, and Prof. Osler of Baltimore.

The British Congress on Tuberculosis is the most elaborate attempt yet made to evolve an international plan for combating the disease. The object of the organizers is to collate the information and experience gained throughout the world as to methods of curing consumption and preventing its spread, and, in furtherance of this purpose, eminent physicians from all quarters of the globe were invited. The result of the efforts of the organizers has so far been most encouraging. Delegates to the conference from most of the British dependencies, from nearly all the European countries, and from the United States are now in London.

The greatest experts on the disease, including Prof. Koch, are to read papers and give clinical and pathological demonstrations. A special feature of the congress is a museum, which contains pathological and bacteriological collections, charts, models, and other exhibits.

BRITISH LABOR DECISION.

House of Lords Upholds Injunction Against Officers of a Union.

LONDON, July 22.—The House of Lords has reversed the decision of the Appeal Court dissolving the injunction rendered Aug. 30, 1900, by Justice Farwell in the High Court of Justice, which enjoined officials of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants from "watching and besetting" the Great Western Railroad stations and approaches with a view to inducing non-unionists to refrain from taking the places of strikers. This action of the House of Lords restores Justice Farwell's judgment.

The House holds that it was not the intention of the Legislature to prevent a trades union from being sued if, through its officers, it is guilty of illegalities.

BRITISH WHEAT PROSPECTS.

A Short Crop in 70 Per Cent. of the Area Sown Said to be Certain.

LONDON, July 22.—The wheat harvest began in eastern Kent this morning. This is earlier than usual, the tropical heat having rapidly developed the grain.

In estimating the wheat prospects, The Mark Lane Express says the wheat will be fine both in quantity and quality on 5 per cent. of the area sown, and average on 25 per cent. The remaining 70 per cent. of area sown will inevitably produce a short crop. The straw crop will be the smallest since 1893.

In its preliminary trade estimate The Mark Lane Express puts the Russian wheat crop at 58,000,000 quarters, against 56,000,000 in 1900. On this basis the export surplus should be 18,000,000 quarters.

THE WAGNER CELEBRATION.

Composer's Widow Says Baireuth Will Remain Her Family's Home.

BERLIN, July 22.—At the quarter centennial of Wagnerian opera, celebrated yesterday at Baireuth, the municipality of the town presented an address to Frau Cosima Wagner. In reply to the remarks of the Burgomaster, Frau Wagner assured him that Baireuth would remain the permanent home of herself and her descendants.

The municipality also conferred the freedom of the city upon Herr von Gross, Chairman of the Opera Committee.

A grand torchlight procession was held in the evening.

The Queen of Würtemberg has arrived incognito for the opera season, and a reception was given in her honor to-night at the Wagner residence.

STATEMENT BY MRS. D. R. HANNA.

She Says She and Her Children May Remain in England.

LONDON, July 22.—Mrs. Hanna, the divorced wife of Daniel R. Hanna, who with her children succeeded in leaving New York July 13 on the Campania, in spite of Mr. Hanna's efforts to stop their departure, and who is staying with friends here, said this afternoon:

"I cannot see why there should be this fuss about my affairs. The court gave me absolute control of my children, and Mr. Hanna consented, before leaving Cleveland, that I should take the children away. The recent death of my mother and my own illness necessitated my coming abroad. When I reached New York I found my husband had my hotel surrounded with detectives and was bent upon preventing my children leaving.

"If it is necessary, I may send for my horses and make my future home in England, where I will prepare my boys for Eton and Oxford. I am determined that my children shall not be brought up by the present Mrs. Hanna, and they are securely mine in England."

Mrs. Hanna appears worn and nervous, apparently as a result of her recent intense mental strain.

Senator Clark's Siberian Investment.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—The Novosti reports that the capital of the copper company in which, according to the Novoe Vremya, United States Senator W. A. Clark has joined with Kieff capitalists, will be 20,000,000 rubles, (about $10,200,000,) of which Kieff will supply 3,000,000 rubles and Moscow 4,500,000. The Ascension Mines, near Semipalatinsk, are among the richest in the region. It is said that the Government granted to the original syndicate a subsidy of 2,500,000 rubles. Senator Clark will visit Kieff in the Autumn, and his son will go to Siberia to inspect the mines.

Kaiser to Welcome von Waldersee.

BERLIN, July 22.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the reception of Count von Waldersee on his arrival at Hamburg on Aug. 10 from China. Emperor William will go out on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to meet him, and will convey him to Hamburg. The Hamburg Senate will give a breakfast in the Field Marshal's honor, after which the Emperor will give a banquet to him on the Hohenzollern. After visiting Berlin, Count von Waldersee will go to Homburg to recuperate.

Prince Miguel Braganza Coming Here.

BERLIN, July 22.—Private dispatches from Vienna say that Prince Miguel de Braganza will soon go to the United States, accompanied by Count Adalbert Sternberg, an Austrian officer who was with the Boers in the early part of the war in South Africa, and who was captured with Gen. Cronje.

Prince Miguel de Braganza is the elder of the two sons of the Duke of Braganza, head of the Portuguese non-regnant branch of the family. He was born in 1878, and is an officer in the Saxon Guards. He lives at Dresden.

King Edward Thanks American Women.

LONDON, July 22.—The Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, Mrs. Ronalds, and other American women of the hospital ship Maine committee had an audience with King Edward at Marlborough House this afternoon. They presented to the King a medal commemorative of the work of the hospital ship, and requested his Majesty to transmit it to Queen Alexandra. King Edward warmly thanked his visitors for their work in behalf of the British sick and wounded in South Africa.

To Reorganize Chile's Finances.

VALPARAISO, Chile, July 22.—The Chilean Government is preparing a bill which will effect a reorganization to a large extent of the national finances. It contemplates the accumulation of an additional 50,000,000 pesos (about $18,250,000) as a reserve, and will provide for an excise duty on alcohol and other internal taxes, which, together with the sale of nitrate properties, will be devoted to greatly increasing the efficiency of the army and navy.

Leipziger Bank Victim a Suicide.

BERLIN, July 22.—Owing to losses resulting from the Leipziger Bank failure, a banker named Salo Rawicz committed suicide at his home here to-day by taking poison. He had indorsed acceptances of the Leipziger Bank amounting to 1,000,000 marks, ($238,000.)

Americans Corner Turkish Opium.

LONDON, July 23.—The Daily Express says: "The London opium importers have been advised that recent rains have greatly injured the Turkish crop. American brokers have bought 79,400 pounds, thus cornering the visible supply."

Congressional Party at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, July 22.—The United States transport McClellan, Capt. W. E. Nye, carrying the members of the Congressional delegation who are going to examine into the general administration of affairs in the Philippines, arrived here to-day.

Bubonic Plague on an Orient Liner.

PLYMOUTH, July 22.—The Orient Line steamer Ormuz, from Sydney for London, has landed here two persons supposed to be suffering from bubonic plague. One case developed after leaving Marseilles.

TURNED HOUSE INTO HOSPITAL.

Brooklyn Physician Has Four Persons Injured in a Trolley Accident Taken to His Home.

Dr. Benjamin F. Corwin of 583 Avenue F, Brooklyn, has turned his house into a temporary hospital, having taken into his home four victims of a trolley accident which occurred near by. The accident happened at Nostrand Avenue and Avenue F early yesterday morning.

Frank George and his wife, Mary George, of 751 Lefferts Street; Antonia Folfri of Maple Street and Kingston Avenue, and Charles Murray of Midwood Street and New York Avenue, were on their way to Flatlands in a wagon when the wagon was run into by a car of the Nostrand Avenue line. All four were thrown violently to the street and injured. One of Frank George's ribs were broken and he was badly bruised. Mrs. George had a rib broken and was also injured internally. Antonia Folfri was badly bruised and her neck was also injured, while Murray's shoulder was wrenched and he was cut and bruised about the body.

An ambulance was called from the Kings County Hospital and Dr. Corwin was also summoned. Dr. Corwin reached the scene before the ambulance and saw at once that all four had been seriously hurt. The ambulance was slow in arriving, and Dr. Corwin had the injured people carried to his home. The doctor found that the patients were not in condition to be removed to a hospital and decided to keep them at his home.

The patients were still there last night, and the doctor said they were welcome to remain until they were well enough to be removed to a hospital or to their homes, as they might choose. The women, Mrs. George and Antonia Folfri, are in a serious condition. The injuries of the others are less severe.

CONEY ISLAND TROLLEY CRASH.

Company Investigating and Promises to Give Report to the Police.

As yet no arrests have been made in the matter of the trolley car collision at Coney Island yesterday morning, which was not reported to the police. Capt. Driscoll, in charge of the police at Coney Island, made an investigation, but could find nothing to warrant any arrests. The officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company also started an investigation and gave the police their promise that they would furnish them with a detailed report.

A complete list of those who were injured when the two cars came together has not yet been made. The railroad officials were kept busy in the Montague Street office, in Brooklyn, all yesterday in receiving persons who claimed to have been injured in the accident.

Dr. Joseph Helmovitz's Error.

Dr. Joseph Helmovitz, who, on Wednesday night last was removed from his home, at 79 Second Avenue, to Bellevue Hospital suffering from the effects of a drug, yesterday explained the cause of the trouble. He was suffering much pain from an attack of gastritis. Not wishing to disturb his roommate, Dr. Jacob Glass, Dr. Helmovitz arose quietly and groped his way in the darkness to his medical case. He desired to get the tube containing aconite to relieve his fever. He selected by mistake the tube containing morphine and atropine and became unconscious. Both Dr. Helmovitz and Mrs. Helmovitz declare that reports concerning domestic difficulties are groundless.

Charged with Yachtsman's Death.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Capt. Jacob Swain of the steamer Benefactor was today held in $1,000 bail for trial by United States Commissioner Craig on the charge of manslaughter, in being responsible for the death by drowning of Francis Fisher, a prominent society man of this city. On July 18 the yacht Spalpeen of the Corinthian Yacht Club fleet, was run down by the Benefactor near Sea Girt. It is charged that Capt. Swain refused to lower a small boat to assist the yachting party, and, as a result, Mr. Fisher was drowned. The warrant for Capt. Swain's arrest was issued at the instigation of John Cole, mate of the Spalpeen.

S. K. Saenger Critically Ill.

S. K. Saenger, President of the United Saengerbund, is critically ill at his home, 353 Vernon Avenue, Williamsburg, suffering from rheumatism of the heart. He was taken ill a week ago. Mr. Saenger is one of the best-known Germans in Brooklyn. He is sixty-three years old and is engaged in the wholesale cigar business. For forty years he has been interested in singing societies, and was one of the three who were sent to Germany by the United Saengerbund to visit Emperor William.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$15.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 26, allowing stop over at Pan-American Exposition. Tickets good for return until August 24, inclusive. —Adv.

PEKING DEAD-LOCK ENDED

Ministers Reach Agreement as to Payment of the Indemnity.

China's Debt to the Powers to be Settled by 1940—The Empire to Pay About $17,000,000 Annually.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The State Department received a dispatch to-day from Commissioner Rockhill, at Peking, announcing that a plan for the payment of the Chinese indemnity had finally been adopted.

The amortization of the bonds to be issued will begin in 1902, and the plan contemplates the entire liquidation of both principal and interest by 1940. It is expected that China will raise 23,000,000 taels annually. This sum is to be used to pay the interest on the bonds and to form a sinking fund for the liquidation of the principal.

Mr. Rockhill's dispatch is brief and does not go into any details. From their knowledge of the general basis upon which the Ministers had been working, however, State Department officials have a general idea of the conclusions which have been reached. The total indemnity will aggregate 450,000,000 taels, and bear 4 per cent. interest. It is estimated that of the 23,000,000 taels which China is to pay the first year, 18,000,000 taels will be required for interest, and that the rest will be applied to the sinking fund. Each year the interest will grow less and the amount set aside for the sinking fund will increase, so that by 1940, when the bonds are to be liquidated, the interest will be almost nominal.

The revenue for the payment of the indemnity, as understood here, is to be derived from the salt tax, the maritime customs, and the Likin, a portion to be taken from each.

The principle of the payment of the indemnity having been determined upon, what remains now is to evolve a plan for its execution. This is not regarded as a serious problem. The bonds guaranteeing the indemnity are to be distributed among the various powers on the basis already agreed upon. There will be no international guarantee, but it is expected that the Governments to which the bonds are allotted will see that the purchasers are safe in their investments. State Department officials do not think there will be any trouble on the part of the various Governments in disposing of the seceurities.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE COLLAPSE

Statement by the National Metal Trades Association Committee.

The Finance and Strike Committee of the National Metal Trades Association issued a statement yesterday in which it was said that the strike of the machinists, which was inaugurated on May 20, is practically over. The statement says among other things:

Minneapolis reports as follows: "Union has declared strike off and instructed men to return to work; no concessions in any form."

Cincinnati—Local Association of Machinery Manufacturers telegraphs: "Laidlaw's men returned to work this morning and shops now running. Strike over."

Telegram from the Allis Chalmers Company, Scranton, reports that "entire force of machinists at their Wilkesbarre shops returned this morning. Also eleven machinists at their Scranton shops. They have full working force at their Milwaukee shops, and ten machinists returned to their Chicago shop. Others arriving from outside Chicago daily. They also state fifteen machinists have returned to their Buffalo shop, and all of the above unconditionally."

Authentic information states that only $300 total strike benefit has been paid to Scranton machinists since the strike commenced.

We can also report full complement of men at Davidson Steam Pump Works, Brooklyn, with no concessions granted. The C. & G. Cooper Company, Mount Vernon, Ohio, reports all its men returned on same terms as offered them before they struck on May 20.

CEMENT MASONS' DEMANDS.

Will Insist on an Eight-Hour Day After Sept. 1.

A manifesto has been issued by the United Cement Masons' Union, No. 1, of Greater New York, notifying the bosses that after Sept. 1 next the cement masons of the city will demand 55 cents an hour, and will further demand that "strictly eight hours" shall constitute a day's work.

A prominent labor man when seen last night said that this was the forerunner of several strikes threatened by the various building trades labor unions throughout Greater New York to take place during the Autumn.

"There are less than 2,000 cement masons in the greater city," said this authority, "and even if there was a strike it would not be of formidable proportions. But as the demand will not be made until Sept. 1 there is an entire month in which the bosses and their men can confer, and it is quite likely that they can come to some arrangement in that time. The cement masons now get 50 cents an hour and work generally but eight hours per day. Very rarely does one of the craft work more than nine and a half hours a day, so that there are really no very formidable differences to be adjusted. I do not believe that there will be a strike."

VILLEPIGUE'S HOTEL ROBBED.

Thieves Enter Sheepshead Bay Hostelry and Loot the Safe While Family Was at Dinner.

Thieves entered Tappen's Hotel, one of the principal hotels of Sheepshead Bay, shortly before 9 o'clock last night, while the proprietor, James Villepigue, his wife, and son were at dinner, and going to a room adjoining the dining room, where they were eating, robbed the safe of its contents. They secured $1,400 in cash, four diamond rings, a diamond stud, a diamond horseshoe pin, two gold watches and gold chains, a two-dollar-and-a-half gold piece, and a five-dollar gold piece.

The hotel, which is one of the best-known in Sheepshead Bay, is situated at Twenty-seventh Street and Emmons Avenue, and faces a rather busy street. The twenty-one-year-old son of Proprietor Villepigue, Joseph, during dinner had occasion to go into the room in which the safe is kept. The young man at once perceived that the safe had been robbed. A hasty examination showed that every article in the safe had been taken.

The police were at once notified, and Detective Cahill of the Sheepshead Bay Station took up the case, but thus far has discovered no clue as to the robbers. It was decided, however, that the robbery was committed by some one who had some knowledge of the habits and the business methods of the proprietor. It had been Mr. Villepigue's intention to go to the bank yesterday afternoon and make a deposit, but he postponed the trip, and it is believed that the thieves, knowing this, secreted themselves in the hotel until the family went in to dinner when they opened the safe.

One of the watches and the diamond pin taken had been given to young Joseph Villepigue on the day before as a present on his twenty-first birthday.

CARTRIDGE IN CIGARETTE.

The Victim of an Explosion Asks Damages of $10,000 from the Manufacturers.

The papers in a suit to recover $10,000 damages for personal injuries brought by Edward Weinschreider, a tailor, living on North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, against Aaron Shrik and Israel Behmber, were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, Brooklyn.

The plaintiff alleges that while he was at work in a shop on Metropolitan Avenue on June 27 he sent a boy to a near-by tobacco store for a package of a certain brand of cigarettes manufactured by the defendants. Weinschreider alleges that while he was smoking one of the cigarettes it exploded in his hand, a blank cartridge having been concealed in it. His hand was so much injured, he claims, that it was necessary to amputate the thumb and two fingers at St. Catharine's Hospital. The plaintiff alleges that the presence of the cartridge in the cigarette was due to negligence on the part of the defendants.

The defendants' answer is a general denial of neligence or responsibility in the matter.

TAILORS' STRIKE SPREADS

Thousands of Women and Girls Will Be Thrown Out of Work.

Continuous Mass Meetings at New Irving Hall—The Strikers' Demand—Scrimmages Reported.

The strike of the east side tailors was extended to all the shops yesterday, and according to the Strike Committee of the nine unions involved in it every shop in New York was tied up as far as the men were concerned. The only workers were several thousand girls who are employed as basters and fellers, and as their work depends on the men they are expected to become idle to-day. Besides these, several thousand Italian women who work as finishers and take their work home with them to the tenements in Mulberry, Bayard, and other street in the Italian quarter will be idle in a few days.

All roads on the east side yesterday seemed to lead to New Irving Hall, Broome Street, near Norfolk, where the strikers held a mass meeting all day and all evening. For several hours the streets abutting on Broome Street in the neighborhood of this hall were black with people making their way to the rendezvous. The first mass meeting was held in the hall in the forenoon, and was addressed not by labor leaders but by ordinary members of the union, the older speakers talking in Yiddish and the younger men talking in English.

The speakers indicated the real grievance of the strikers, the task system. As in all strikes of the east side tailors this one went into effect before the strikers had any idea of the demands to be made. They had a multitude of grievances, and went out with the general impression that the strike would result in redress for them. After the strikers had listened to about twenty or thirty speakers, a committee announced that the demands which had been drawn up by the Garment Workers' Trades Council will be submitted to-day. They are as follows:

1. All contractors must employ members of the United Garment Workers of America in good standing.
2. That the hours of labor be fifty-nine per week, or else that there be piece work.
3. That the manufacturers be responsible for the wages of the tailors and the sanitary condition of the shops.
4. That the wages be paid on the last working day of the week.
5. That the wages paid be the union wages of the respective unions involved in the strike.
6. That the manufacturers agree at all times to withdraw the work from each and every contractor upon proper and sufficient cause being shown by the union.

The demands will be submitted to the manufacturers early to-day, and those who want to settle will be told to call for the purpose at the office of the United Garment Workers of America in the Bible House. There will be in addition to these demands a general demand that the task system be abolished.

The Garment Workers' Trades Council met all day at American Star Hall, 165 East Broadway, to hear reports. William Chuck, who appears to be the real leader of the strike, but refuses to accept the title, said that he had no reason to change his estimate of the number of persons affected by the strike. In New York and Newark he had no doubt that at least 50,000 people were idle, and in a day or two an army of women who finish garments at their homes would be thrown out of work. Regarding the grievances he said:

"If we get the task system abolished, the rest will be easy. Under the task system the men are working sixteen and eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, and sometimes twenty. By the task system a tailor must make a given number of garments each day, and is paid by the day. At first it was all right, but after a while a few more garments are added to the day's work. He has to work later to finish them. Then more are added, until it takes him a day and a half to do what the contractors call a day's work. At the end of the week he has only accomplished what under this system is called four days' work, and gets paid for four days.

We will hold the manufacturers strictly responsible for sanitary workshops as well as the payment of the wages. They will have to give bonds weekly to secure the wakes of the operators."

Leader Chuck said that the contractors were as poor in many cases as the tailors. Most of them wanted the tailors to strike, and in many cases ordered the workers out of the shops when the Strike Committee called.

Louis Goldberg, a member of the Strike Committee and a walking delegate of one of the tailors' unions, came to grief at the shop of contractor Hyman & Wolff, at 264 Division Street. The committee ordered the tailors to strike, but they said they had no grievances and refused to go out. Contractor Wolff then proceeded to eject Goldberg, and a general mix-up followed in which whiskers were pulled and there was much noise, but no bones were broken. Goldberg was arrested on the charge of assaulting Wolff, who was hit with a flat-iron on the head and who accused Goldberg of throwing the iron. Goldberg was held for examination in Essex Market Police Court in $500 bail.

Abraham Stillman, a striker of 33 Lewis Street, was fined $10 in Essex Market Court on the charge of forcibly entering the shop of Contractor Jacob C. Toskandy in Pitt Street. Abraham Davis, another striker who had a tussle with the contractor, was fined $5.

Louis Weinstein, twenty-five years old, is lying at his home, 55 Henry Street, suffering from what is said to be a compound fracture of the skull, the result, it is said, of a beating inflicted by Joseph Colin, a contracting tailor, whose place of business, on the second and third floors of 25 Bowery, Weinstein visited, it is said, to induce some of the tailors who had taken the strikers' places to quit work. A policeman from the Eldridge Street Station arrested Colin and summoned an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital. Dr. Ryan, the ambulance surgeon, wanted to take Weinstein to the hospital, but he refused, and was taken home. Colin was locked up.

There were other fights at various shops, but as no one was hurt no arrests followed.

Mass meetings of strikers will be held in various halls to-day. The Garment Workers' Trade Council announced last evening that an attempt will be made to secure Madison Square Garden this week for a mass meeting. If a meeting is held there Samuel Gompers and Eugene V. Debs will be invited to speak.

It was stated last night that the old Contractors' Association has been reorganized and will hold a meeting to-day.

WAGON DRIVER KILLED.

Thrown from His Seat, He Hung by a Wagon Step Until His Head Struck an Elevated Pillar.

Patrick Duggan, thirty-five years old, of Fort Lee, N. J., driver of an express wagon, died in the Presbyterian Hospital last night from a fractured skull and internal injuries, the result of being thrown from his wagon. He was driving down Third Avenue, when, at Sixty-sixth Street, his horses became frightened and started to run away. At Sixty-first Street the wagon struck a rut along the car track and Duggan was thrown from his seat. His clothing caught on a small iron step on the side of the wagon and Duggan was held suspended, the lower part of his body being inside of the wagon.

Charles Schwindersky, the engineer of Engine Company No. 39, in Sixty-seventh Street, was returning from supper when he saw the runaway team. He caught the horses by the head. As he did so, the animals swerved and Duggan's head struck an elevated road pillar. The man fell to the pavement and under the rear wheel, which passed over his abdomen. With the assistance of John D. Sullivan, a fireman attached to Engine Company No. 19, in West Twenty-fifth Street, the horses were stopped. Duggan was carried into a nearby store, whence he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died soon after.

TRADE DOLLARS REJECTED.

In Circulation Through the Unearthing of a Secret Hoard.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 22.—Trade dollars have appeared here in considerable number within a short time. Investigation shows that most of them at least were part of the secret hoard of Samuel Lee, a colored pawn broker, who recently died in Burlington County. They have come into circulation through the undertaker who buried him.

Just before his death Lee told his wife where he had buried a sum of money for safe keeping to pay his funeral expenses. She dug at the spot indicated and found $89, all in trade dollars, and paid the money over for the purpose her husband desired. Local shopkeepers refuse to accept the pieces.

Ehrich Bros.

Sixth Ave., 22d to 23d St., New York.

Twenty Thousand

Negligee Shirts

From the A. M. Stockwell Shirt Co.

Wamsutta percales are well known simply because they deserve the fame that they have won. Their fine finish and appearance is backed by quality that is absolutely unquestionable. We purchased a great quantity of these percales from the receiver of the A. M. Stockwell Shirt Co. of Bennington, Vt. This firm helped to make the fame of this fabric. Their shirts are known the world over for excellent fit, finish, style and durability. They used none but the most reliable fabrics.

Now to the part that most interests you. We took this great shipment of percales to a well-known shirt maker and offered him a certain price to finish the garments. Our offer meant little or no profit to him, but it meant work for his many hands and machines during a dull season.

That's how we can offer the latest colorings, the best designs, in all sizes from 14 to 17, at this price. Yes, and the workmanship is the best that can be obtained anywhere at any price.

35c. each, or three for 1.00

Our Waist Sale An Enormous Success

These Waists Could Not Go Faster if They Were Given Away. The Remainder May Not Last All Day, So Come Early.

50c *for Ladies' 1.00, 1.50 and 1.75 Waists.*

Most beautiful lot of fine white lawns with black stripe. Also White Dimities, Mercerized Chambrays, Imported Ginghams, Canvas Cloth, Linen Batiste, with Embroidered Fronts; Fine White Lawns, with Lace Insertions and Embroidered Fronts; Mercerized Cotton, trimmed with clusters of fine tucking. Most magnificent collection. All sizes up to 44.

65c *for Ladies' 1.75, 2.25 & 2.50 Waists*

Fine quality chambray with tucked fronts. Fine imported tissue gingham waists in stylish patterns. Beautiful white lawn and Swiss waists, with insertions and tucked fronts, stylish grass linen waists, mercerized chambray waists, with embroidered and tucked and hemstitched fronts. All sizes.

98c *for 2.45 to 5.00 White Lawn and Organdy Waists.*

Over 245 dozen handsome White Lawn, Organdy, Swiss and Dimity Waists, with all-over fronts, embroidery insertions and fine tucks; lace fronts, Bolero effects. About 110 dozen that fasten in back, worth 2.45 to 3.75 each. Plain Persian and Victoria Lawns, with fine tucked fronts, open back or front.

1.45 *for Ladies' Actual 3.95 to 6.00 Waists.*

Most beautiful and effective White Lawn, Organdy, Dotted Swiss, Mousseline de Soie and Silk Gingham Waists, in a combination of styles not to be equalled in Greater New York. All those new desirable styles. Fasten in back or front, tucked and insertion fronts, appliqued fronts. You never saw such bargains. Waists that are suitable to wear all winter, evenings or theatre.

FERRYBOAT ROW VICTIM DEAD.

Two Men Held for the Stabbing of Baum on the Robert Garrett.

James Baum of 31 Grand Street, who was stabbed seven times in the abdomen in the course of a fight between picnickers on the Staten Island ferry boat Robert Garrett on her way to Manhattan Sunday night, died in Hudson Street Hospital yesterday morning.

Frank Rago, who was identified by the dying man as the one who had stabbed him, with his brother Pasquale and Gaetona Ricordello, who were arrested at the same time, were committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Coroner by Magistrate Pool in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, and on their statements that he did the stabbing the police arrested Luigi Toro, forty-five years old, a lastmaker of 43 Oliver Street.

He, with Rago, were committed to the Tombs by Coroner Zucca, who admitted the others in bail at $100 each as witnesses.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warm; light south winds.

Temperatures will continue high, although in the East and South they will not reach the extreme now prevailing in the West. On the Atlantic and Gulf coasts the winds will be light and mostly south to southwest; on the great lakes they will be light to fresh and mostly north to northeast.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh southwest to west winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	73	77	79
6 A. M.	68	74	80
9 A. M.	78	78	87
12 M.	82	84	97
3 P. M.	82	89	95
6 P. M.	78	87	88
9 P. M.	74	83	88
12 P. M.	72	82	84

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square.....86%
Weather Bureau.....82
Corresponding date 1900.....76
Corresponding date for last twenty years...73

The barometer registered 29.89 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.86 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 71 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 64 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 90 degrees at 4:20 P. M. and the minimum 74 degrees at 6 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

MANHATTAN—Dr. J. R. Kippax, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson, N. Y.

GRAND—Capt. E. T. Winston, United States Army; Capt. H. M. Reeve, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Algernon Sartoris, Washington; Col. W. C. Becan, London; Col. E. S. Yergason, Atlanta, Ga.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. F. A. Cook, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. Cook, flannels, 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Schaffner Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; M. G. Schaffner, boys' waists, 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Hengerer, William, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. B. Eccleston, bicycles, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, millinery and shirt waists; J. B. Byrne, umbrellas and fancy goods; Miss H. Marks, jewelry and leather goods, 43 Leonard Street.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio, dress goods, silks, and furnishing goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss M. Mylon, waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Eiseman Brothers, Washington, D. C.; L. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Eiseman Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; B. J. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; Miss O'Leary, hosiery and underwear, 438 Broadway; Holland House.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Birkle, carpets and upholstery goods; Holland House.

Mandee Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Weber, carpets and rugs; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. W. Loudan, hosiery, 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. W. Jackson, toys, 2 Walker Street.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. Cooke, books, 6 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, furniture; Grand Hotel.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Garson, woolens, 783 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Levi, James, & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; A. D. Levi, dry goods, 83 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.

Fischer Brothers Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; F. Fischer, silks and laces, 88 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. Effroymson, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. J. Gross, hosiery, underwear, gloves, and jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

Globe Clothing Company, Anniston, Ala.; R. Hertz, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Meyer, Wise & Kaichen, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. R. Meyer, notions, fancy goods, hosiery, and gloves, 112 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Strause Brothers, Richmond, Va.; I. I. Strause, clothing and hats, 274 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill., C. E. Woodward, boys' clothing; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Wegman, John B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. B. Wegman, millinery; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, ladies and infants' wear, silks, wash goods, and linings; 377 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Lebolt, jewelry and leather goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Hamburger Brothers, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; S. Hamburger, woolens; 777 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Foster, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Manhattan.

Lowman Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. J. Lowman, shirts; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Kahn Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Kahn, furnishing goods; Hotel Netherland.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, dry goods; A. S. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; 764 Broadway; Herad Square Hotel.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; E. E. David, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. Sommers, books, 121 Mercer Street; St. Denis Hotel.

"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; B. Schleisner, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitehill, I., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; S. Whitehill, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Cunningham, furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Loewenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; T. C. Currie, upholstery goods, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Eisinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. W. Helss, cloaks and suits; Hotel Savoy.

Lewis-Zakowski Mercantile Company; Mrs. M. A. Lowther, millinery, 621 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

West, F. J., Syracuse, N. Y., millinery; 212 Mercer Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Kuppenheimer, B., Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Kuppenheimer, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. F. Gordon, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturtevant, house furnishing goods and groceries; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; 751 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Strouse & Broth

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes TODAY at 5 o'clock
Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The Wanamaker Store

All Sorts of
Summer Dresses
Under-price

Whether you want a serviceable outing suit, or a dressy gown of organdy or some other fluffy material, you need only pay half its value, or little more, if you select it here. And nowhere today will you find choicer variety to pick from.

The styles are well selected, the dresses are all nicely made, and the hints that follow tell how little need be paid:

Shirt-waist Suits—
At $3, worth up to $6.75.
At $5, worth up to $12.50.
At $6, worth up to $15.
At $7.50, worth up to $18.

Organdy Dresses—mostly figured
At $15, worth up to $29.
At $22.50, worth up to $37.50.
At $25, worth up to $43.
At $30, worth up to $55.
At $40, worth up to $85.

Second floor, Broadway.

Embroidered Dotted
Swiss Muslins
At 30c a Yard

This is the quality that sold this season at fifty cents. The designs are the neat polka dots, of which no one ever tires—always dainty and suitable to all figures.

There are embroidered dots of black, on grounds of light blue, pink, primrose and heliotrope; self-colored dots in pink, heliotrope, old rose, primrose, cardinal and black; also white dots on heliotrope, and heliotrope dots on white.

It is a superb lot of cool, dainty fabrics from which to choose fine dresses.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

A Remainder Sale of
Bicycles at $12.50

That immense lot of Vikings we had is down to about two hundred wheels, and sizes are now incomplete.

For days they have been taken off sales floors, and instead of "sorting them up" we have concluded to let this balance go at a new price to close out.

There are

21-inch, 22-inch } diamond frames
22-inch drop frames
22-inch Racing Vikings, with 26-inch front wheels

} All perfect every way
Handsomely finished
Equal in every respect to the former $40 Viking

The lowest price they ever have been is $15.50.

The New Price is $12.50

for this one lot.

We cannot get any more to sell at $12.50 after these are gone.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or 76 E. Ninth street.

Boys' CLOTHING
Much Under Value

An ever-changing succession of seasonable and attractive offerings of Boys' Clothing, kaleidoscopic in its variety, directs the attention of prudent mothers to this store as an outfitting place for boys.

Today's bargains take the place of vanished lots, and are as full of interest as their predecessors.

Russian Blouse, Middy and Vestee Suits, in broken lots of cheviot and serges, in favorite shades; for boys of 3 to 7 years. Values $4.50 to $7.50, at $3 a suit.

Sailor Suits, in the best grades of serges and cheviots; for sizes 3 to 12 years. $4.50 to $9 values, at $3 a suit.

Double-breasted Suits, in blue serges and cheviots, some mixtures; sizes for 8 to 16 years. Worth $4 and $5, at $3.50 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

These four groups of laundered Blouse Shirt Waists, for boys of 6 to 14 years, are in the Basement Under-price Store today:

Of Mercerized madras
Of satin-striped madras
Of fine striped and plain madras
Of all-white madras

—all with or without collars. Values are $1.15, $1.25, and $1.35. Choose among them for One Dollar each.

Comfort in Canning With The "MUDGE" CANNER

During the summer the housewife's soul is torn between conflicting emotions—the desire, and sense of duty, to "put up" fruit and vegetables for winter use, and the dread of long hours of toil over a hot stove—boiling, straining, skimming, and all the rest of it. And then, the pity of it!—to open jar after jar of the most-prized preserves, and to find—as often happens—that they have "worked."

What a delightfully easy way of getting out of all these tribulations the "Mudge" Canner presents! The fruit or vegetables are simply sterilized by steam—not cooked; put up whole, they preserve their color, form and natural flavor; without the addition of any chemical whatever. The process is simple, extremely convenient, and very rapid.

What does the average housekeeper think of canning peaches or berries in five minutes, tomatoes, whole, in twelve? The Mudge Canner does this. And, if you will come today to the Basement, you may see raspberries and pineapples being put up by this process.

The "Mudge" Canner can also be used for pickling, making jelly, and cooking. Excellent tea and coffee, for instance, may be made in this manner.

Prices, $2.25 to $9

Basement.

Women's
BATHING SUITS

The greater the rush to the beach, the greater the need for your own bathing suit.

The suit that is so rapidly jumping from one wearer to another, does not give the sense of satisfaction that is so necessary to the wholesome and invigorating hour in the surf in a suit that is all your own.

The surf is the greatest of hot weather tonics. One feels all made over again after the water cools the blood, and the surf makes you battle in cool and healthful exercise.

We have an unmatched variety of surf suits for men and women. These prices on the garments for women:

Mohair suits, serviceable and good-looking always, at $2.50 to $7.50 a suit.

All-wool flannel suits, in 2 styles, at $2.50 a suit.

Sicilian suits, at $3.50 to $12 a suit.

Silk Suits, at $15, $16.50 and $18 a suit.

Second floor, Broadway.

Mercerized
SATIN SUBLIME
25c, from 45c

This is a beautiful cotton fabric which has all the charm of a silk. It has a high lustre finish, and the clinging effect of Liberty satin.

The designs are in the exquisite printings that are usually confined to choicest silks—in Foulards, lacey scrolls and ribbon effects.

They are printed in black and white, on tinted grounds; also in plain self-colorings of white, cream, pink, heliotrope, gray, Nile, cadet, royal and navy blue, old rose and black.

Sold regularly this season at 45c; now 25c a yard.

Rotunda.

Women's GARMENTS
Attractively Priced

Here's an interesting group of suggestions as to women's wear in this city of many climates—for hot days, or cooler ones; garments that are taken, at random, from this great storeful of every thing a woman needs or wishes.

Today's news is of Kimono Wrappers, Dressing Sacques, of outing flannel, Shirt-Waists and Muslin Underwear at very low prices:

Kimono Wrappers—
85c—Of lawn, in neat stripes, blue, pink and lavender with white border. Regularly $1.25.

Dressing Sacques—
85c—Of outing flannel, in Persian designs, fitted back, full front, round collar with a ruffle of ribbon; body of sacque finished with crocheted silk.
$1.25—Of outing flannel, in solid blue and pink, fitted back with plaits, full front; entire jacket trimmed with lace; ribbon at neck and waist.

White Shirt-Waists—
A large and handsome assortment in a number of different styles; some plaited from neck to bust, buttoned down the back, or in front; others with cluster hemstitched plaits; many other styles trimmed with lace and embroidery. Prices, $1 to $2.50. Second floor.

Drawers—
15c—Of muslin or cambric; plain hem, plaits above. Only 3 to a buyer.

Night Gowns—
38c—Of muslin; square neck, yoke of embroidery, neck finished with lawn ruffle. Only 3 to a buyer.

Basement.

Girls' Sailor Suits

Bright, attractive sailor suits of striped crash, in a variety of pretty colorings are here, for girls of 6 to 12 years, at an alluringly small price.

They have deep sailor collar, cuffs, and embroidered shield of plain galatea; and are effective, sensible, inexpensive dresses for out of-door wear. They're worth $3.50 each—but priced at

$1.75 each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's
FRENCH HATS
Much Reduced

When baby is dressed up in best bib and tucker, it is meet and right that the hat—the crowning part of the costume—shall be in keeping with the rest.

This decided scaling down of prices on dainty hats imported from Paris for the little ones of two to five years, will doubtless influence many a mother to buy one of these charming settings for the baby's face.

They are of straw, chiffon and mull, in pink, blue and white, and there's still lots of time to wear them this summer. They are quite new and fresh—the extremely low price means simply that we'd rather have *you* have them than keep them ourselves.

$5 each—Values up to $15

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Imported
BUCKLES
For Unusually Little

This is a clean-up of the little lots—mostly one of a kind—of Buckles which we imported during the last season.

They are in artistic and effective designs—some in Roman and Egyptian patterns; others more modern in effects—

Rhinestone Buckles, Jeweled Buckles, Long Narrow Buckles, New Pointed Buckles, Black Enameled Buckles—some inlaid with Rhinestones, others with pearl.

These have sold regularly at $2 to $5 each; now all

at $1 each

Main aisle.

MEN'S $15 SUITS
At Ten Dollars

A group of about two hundred light-weight suits for men who want to look neat and yet dress comfortably.

They are made of blue and black serges and fancy wool crashes—the latter half silk lined. Well made, of course, for they are picked out of our regular stock; and that means that better fifteen-dollar suits are not to be found anywhere.

The best style, the best materials, the best tailoring that fifteen dollars could previously buy, now at

Ten Dollars a Suit

This makes it cost little to set aside the suit you probably mussed and soiled in having a good time; and looking prim and well dressed for the rest of the Summer.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Half Rolls of
Straw Floor MATTINGS

A half-roll of Matting is enough for an ordinary sized room, and many people find it inconvenient to buy a full roll even at a liberal concession in price.

Today we take a collection of full rolls that remain from the season's stock, and cut them in half; so that the housekeeper that wants only a small quantity can still get the advantage of buying at

A Third Below Value

There are about forty patterns to choose from—all the best Mattings in their various grades, and in the best condition. Today priced this way:

Half Roll of $9 Matting for $3.25; instead of $4.50.
Half Roll of $11 Matting for $3.75; instead of $5.50.
Half Roll of $18 Matting for $6; instead of $9.
Half Roll of $15 Matting for $5; instead of $7.50.

Third floor.

Aguinaldo's Own Story of His Capture

This bright and timely article was secured for the August number of

Everybody's Magazine

Now ready, on our own, and all other news-stands.

Everybody wants to know Aguinaldo's opinion of Funston's great exploit; and here it is, written by himself.

There are also 116 other pages of bright stories and charming pictures in the August Everybody's.

It's too good to miss; for the price is only

10 cents

Book Store, Ninth street.

The DIMITIES and Swiss Muslins at 5c

Of course you couldn't buy fifty thousand yards of these cool and pretty cotton stuffs yesterday; *but you tried hard to do it.*

Today will probably end them.

We have put in all of our 12½c Dimities—and there is excellent variety here today.

Then there are Figured Swiss Muslins with blue figures and stripes on white grounds, and white figured stripes on blue grounds.

Also Printed Batistes in blue-figured stripes on white grounds, and white figures and figured stripes on blue grounds.

All are 12½c goods, now at **5c a yard.**

Main aisle and Rotunda.

The Sale of
SUMMER FURNITURE

This is a clean-up of everything in Summer Furniture excepting the wicker and rush goods, which you expect to buy all year 'round, for sitting-room and library use.

There are Porch Chairs and Rockers, with reed or cane seats; also green ash and green oak pieces; as well as quite a number of wicker pieces.

The list that follows tells exactly what and how much:

Porch Chairs and Rockers

Mostly maple frames with close woven reed seat and back, some in oak with cane seats.
$1.75, from $2.50—Arm chair, reed seat.
$2.25, from $3.25—Rocker, double reed seat and back.
$2.25, from $3—Rocker, slat back and cane seat.
$3, from $4—Rocker, cane seat and back.
$3, from $4—Settee, slat seat.
$3.50, from $4.50—Settee, reed seat.
$4, from $5—Arm chair, cane seat and back.
$5, from $7—Tablet arm chair, cane seat and back.

Green Ash or Oak—

$4, from $6—Hall chair, cane seat.
$5, from $10—Arm chair, matting seat.
$6, from $9—Arm chair, matting seat.
$8, from $12—Rocker, cushion seat.
$9, from $14—Arm chair, cushion seat.
$10, from $16—Arm chair, cushion seat.
$15, from $24—Settee, upholstered seat.

Wicker Pieces—

$4, from $5—Palm green rocker.
$6, from $7.25—Palm green rocker.
$6, from $12.75—Golf arm chair.
$7.50 from $15—Corner seat.
$7.50, from $11.50—Fancy divan.
$9, from $12—Palm green arm chair.
$9, from $19.50—Cane divan.
$11, from $14—Palm green arm chair.
$10, from $22.50—High back hall seat.
$10.50, from $21—Red reed sofa.
$11.50, from $23—Brown reed divan.
$12, from $17—Green arm chair.
$15, from $25—Green sofa.
$15, from $30—Natural reed sofa.

Green Ash or Green Oak

One line of moss green finished summer furniture has handsomely made frames, highly polished, seats and backs upholstered; seats are full spring seats, covered in fine Japanese grass cloth.
$5.75, from $9—Arm chair.
$7.50, from $10—Easy rocker.
$8, from $10.50—Arm chair.
$8.50, from $11.50—Arm chair.
$9.75, from $13—Patent rocker.
$13.50, from $17—Sofa.
$15, from $20—Sofa.

Old hickory furniture, in a few patterns, at just half price.

Fourth floor.

Seasonable
Underwear and Hosiery

The wardrobe is constantly developing new needs—as shortages in hosiery or underwear appear. We always stand in the breach, ready to come to your assistance with seasonable, reasonably-priced kinds to suit your most varied requirements.

Glance at the following list; note, for instance, the variety of men's half-hose we have for twenty-five cents a pair. Add one-half to the price if you wish to match them elsewhere. The same holds good of the other items:

Men's Hosiery—

25c a pair; value 38c—Fast black cotton; fast black cotton, lisle spliced soles; colored cotton, lisle spliced soles; black cotton, unbleached feet; black cotton, split soles; black lisle thread; tan lisle thread; striped cotton, various patterns; colored cotton, silk embroidered; colored striped lisle thread.

Women's Stockings—

25c a pair; value 38c—Richelieu ribbed, fast black lisle thread; cadet blue cotton, white polka dots.

38c, 3 pairs for $1; value 50c—Fine gauge, all black cotton; fine gauge, black cotton split feet; fine gauge, black lisle thread.

Men's Underwear—

75c each; value $1—Extra fine French balbriggan shirts, long or short sleeves; drawers to match, with reinforced seats; 28 or 31 in. inseam.

$1.25 each—English lisle thread shirts, long or short sleeves; drawers to match, with spliced and reinforced seats, and spliced fronts.

Women's Vests—

12½c each; value 18c—Light-weight cotton white ribbed, plain or fancy, low necks.

25c each—Fine ribbed white lisle thread vests, plain or lace trimmed.

Broadway.

CORSETS
You'll Like to Wear

Sensible women get just as much comfort out of their Summer clothes as is compatible with good appearance. Of all corsets for Summer wear, none is more comfortable than those of batiste

Here are several sorts of our favorite "Lilliens" made of this material, which combine comfort and elegance at moderate prices.

At $2—Short length.
At $3.75—straight front; short hips.
At $4.50—Straight front; extended hips; low bust.

Second floor, Tenth street.

These in the Basement:

At 50c and 75c—Summer corsets of net; worth 75c and $1.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BRIGADIER WON EASILY

Belmont Horse Took Six-Furlong Race in Fast Time.

THE MUSKETEER'S STAKES

Mrs. Farrell's Colt Was Favorite and Galloped Away from His Field at Brighton Beach.

Between the favorites that did win and the favorites that should have won, the results of the races at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday made a complete triumph for the followers of form, so far as theory went, but the triumph had an alloy of regret in it for the majority of the betting crowd, as winners were so extremely easy to pick that prices against them naturally were short. The fact that, all considered, the best horses were successful, however, was most gratifying to the crowd, for it justified judgment, and there are people who patronize the race tracks who find some measure of compensation in that, even though they may lose their money. Influenced by this frame of mind, there were many persons who made strong argument about what might have been the result of the third race had James R. Keene's filly Prophetic got away with her field.

A few days ago Prophetic was announced as a starter, and after the betting on the race began, failed to appear at the track, Prophetic and a green stable boy having gone astray on the road to the Brighton track, with the result that they never arrived until the race meant for the "good thing" was over. The tip was all the stronger yesterday when Prophetic did get to the track in time for the third race, and the following of the stable bet harder than ever, with the view of making up for the former opportunity. Prophetic, however, was all but left at the post, and Zirl, off well, made all the running and won, ridden out, by a neck from the Keene filly, who made up enough ground to have let her win by half a furlong had she got away with her field.

All the other favorites won except Charagrace in the steeplechase, which went to the well-backed Canadian horse Mystic Shriner, Charagrace falling back into the habit he developed last season of refusing to jump.

The best and fastest race of the day was the last on the card, for which the Belmont horse Brigadier was the favorite, with Wax Taper the next choice. The race was at six furlongs, with allowances, but short as was the course, Brigadier waited on his field to the turn into the stretch, where he went on and galloped in the easiest kind of a winner by three lengths from May W., who was the pacemaker, and lasted just long enough to beat out Wax Taper by a head.

For the Glen Cove Handicap, at six furlongs, The Musketeer was the post choice, and racing to the front in the first furlong, made all the running, and won in a gallop.

Lady Radnor, off in front, was never headed in the opening race, and old Latson, at odds on, in the fifth, came from behind in the last quarter, and was first in a big gallop.

The management of the Aqueduct race track announced yesterday that a number of improvements would be made on the property for the Fall meeting. These will consist chiefly of alterations in the grand stand and betting ring, both of which are to be enlarged and brought up to date. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, five furlongs. Dudley Hollis's Lady Radnor, ch. f., by Potomac-Golden Rod, 99 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by two lengths. E. Hirsch's Oclawaha, ch. g., 99, (L. Smith,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, second, by four lengths from Kraus Brothers' Neither One, gr. f., 99, (McGinn,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Playlike, Gibson Light, Gaston, Clipper, Ibold, Lord of the Manor, Gulf Stream, Iridescent, and Dinna Forget also ran. Value to the winner, $580. Lady Radnor the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; special weights; over the short course, about two miles. W. G. Beardmore's Mystic Shriner, ch. g., 6 years, by Swigert-Novice, 152 pounds, (Ray,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 5, won handily by three lengths; J. E. Widener's Eophone, br. g., 4, 132, (Heider,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a head from W. C. Daly's Magic Light, b. c., 4, 140, (Mara,) 7 to 2 and 9 to 10, third. Time—4:35. Charagrace, Pau Puk Keewis, Salesman, and Musician also ran. Value to the winner, $480. Charagrace the favorite at 7 to 10 and 1 to 3. Winner trained by W. Meagher.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five furlongs. Bernard Schreiber's Kink, blk. f., by Sain-America, 99 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won ridden out by a neck. James R. Keene's Prophetic, ch. f., 94, (H. Michaels,) 11 to 5 and 9 to 10, second, by three lengths from J. Thomas's Montana Pioneer, b. g., 103, (Mounse,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Lady Sterling, Ascension, Lady Mag, Step Onward, H. Hesterburg, Osman Digs, Delate, and Belle of Milford also ran. Value to the winner, $680. Prophetic the favorite. Winner trained by R. S. Williams.

FOURTH RACE.—The Glen Cove Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs. Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., by Masetto-Sis Himyar, 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by two lengths; Sullivan & Harris's Isia, ch. c., by Tammany-Isis, 109, (Spencer,) 5 to 2 and 7 to 10, second by a length and a half from George H. Avery's Rappenecker, blk. c., by Runnymede-Tremola, 97, (C. Thompson,) 60 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Bedeck and Tower of Candles also ran. Value to the winner, $2,030. The Musketeer the favorite. Winner trained by T. Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. George E. Smith's Latson, b. h., 6 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Spaldie, 111 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 5 and out, won cleverly by a length; A. D. Hampton's Lady Chorister, br. f., 3, 91, (Wilkerson,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a length from J. B. Doerr, Jr.'s, Fatalist, ch. f., 4, 103, (O'Connor,) 3 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:52 4-5. Gold Fox, Fonsolee, Whistling Lon, Robert Metcalfe, and Tinge also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Latson always the favorite. Winner trained by John Hynes.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the meeting, with allowances; six furlongs. August Belmont's Brigadier, b. h., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-St. Bridget, 112 pounds, O'Connor,) even and 1 to 3, won easily by three lengths; D. Cameron's May W., b. m., aged, 110, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a head from R. R. Rice's Wax Taper, b. c., 4, 115, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:12 4-5. Handwork also ran. Value to the winner, $690. Brigadier the favorite. Winner trained by J. J. Hyland.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $800 in 1901, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Elon, 116 pounds; Blueaway, 106; Heroics, 105; Armor, 98; Balloon, 95; Boojum and Gertrude Elliott, 91 each; In Shot, 84.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old, at special weights; five and a half furlongs. Faran Lass, Benton Gray, Geraldyn, Dewey, Homestead, C. Rosenfeld, Cast Iron, and Choate, 110 pounds each; Maximolo, Attila, Lombre, Singing Nymph, Bella, and Octoroon, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, with allowances; one mile and a quarter. King Bramble, 106 pounds; Watercure, 103; Maid of Harlem, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; five furlongs. Highlander, 110 pounds; Albert, 107; Oom Paul, Sombrero, and G. Whittier, 104 each; Van Ness, 103; Dinna Forget and C. Rosenfeld, 102 each; Rightaway and Postillion, 97 each; Lady Holyrood, 89.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances, seven furlongs. Margraviate, 117 pounds; Thorneycroft, 111; Himself, 112; Crescson, 105; Gladerun, 103; Brandy Smash, Anecdote, and Annie Thompson, 101 each; Dr. Preston, Mark Lane, and Kid, 100 each; Schoolmaster, 96; Malden, 93; Pleasant Sail, 91.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances, one mile and a furlong. Survivor, 115 pounds; Big Gun, 112; Seminole, 105; Barretto and Balloon, 100 each.

GRAND CIRCUIT AT CLEVELAND.

Interesting Races Mark the Opening Day of the Big Meeting.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Ideal racing weather, a large crowd, and a track as smooth as the top of a billiard table, characterized the opening of the Grand Circuit meeting at the Cleveland Driving Park this afternoon.

Heretofore it has been the policy of the Cleveland Driving Park Company to charge no admission on the opening day of the Grand Circuit races, but to-day the full admission prices were charged. This, however, did not keep away the crowds, and about 5,000 people were on hand at 1:30 o'clock to see Starter Ab. Barnard give the word "go" to the 2:10 trotters.

The finishes of the two heats of the first race were close and exciting, but Sister Alice succeeded in sticking her nose under the wire a winner in both heats. In fact, so close was the first heat that the judges deliberated fully five minutes before giving their decision.

Nonamie was a hot favorite in the second race, but Martha Marshall was too fleet for the Helm entry, and won in straight heats.

Metellas, in the third race, trotted away from the bunch in each heat, keeping a safe gap of daylight between himself and his fast flying competitors.

Ed. Geers's Shadow Chimes was slated to win the fourth event, bets of 100 to 50 being freely made on him. Audobon Boy made the pace in both heats, and came out victorious in the closest and most exciting race of the day. Shadow Chimes led in the stretch in the first heat, but broke just before the wire was reached, thus killing all chances of crossing a winner. Thousands of dollars were placed on the Geers entry, and the bookies reaped a rich harvest. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—2:10 class trot; purse, $1,500:

Sister Alice, b. m., by Baron Wilkes, (Kenney)	1	1
King Chimes, b. g. (Davis)	2	2
Phrase, b. m. (Lockwood)	4	3
Venus II., ch. m. (Saunders)	3	4
Annie Burns, g. m. (Wilson)	dis.	
Phoebe Childers, b. m. (Lapman)	dis.	
Stamboulet, b. s. (Van Bokkelen)	dr.	

Third and fourth money divided between Phrase and Venus II. Time—2:12; 2:12.

SECOND RACE.—2:13 class, pace; purse, $1,500:

Martha Marshall, b. m., by Grand Marshall (McDowell)	1	1	1
Nonamie, b. m. (Helm)	4	2	3
Twinkle, br. m. (Stiles)	2	3	10
Frank Marriott, b. g. (Jones)	9	4	2
The Minister, blk. g. (Kavits)	3	7	9
Furioso, br. s. (Miller)	7	5	6
Gus Waibel, b. s. (Ketcham)	5	10	8
Don Ryley, b. g. (Hudson)	8	8	4
Queen R., b. m. (Durfee)	10	9	5
You Bet, b. g. (Erwin)	6	6	7

Time—2:09¼; 2:09¾; 2:13.

THIRD RACE.—2:16 class, trot; purse, $2,500:

Metallas, b. s., by Mambrino King (Shillingiaw)	1	1	1
Annie Wilkes, br. m. (McDonald)	2	3	4
Lady Thistle, blk. m. (Kenney)	5	2	3
Re-Elected, gr. s. (Macy)	4	4	2
Clara Kimball, b. m. (Jamison)	3	5	5
Al K., b. s. (Turner)	6	dis.	

Time—2:13½; 2:14¾; 2:11.

FOURTH RACE.—2:20 class, pace; purse, $1,200:

Audobon Boy, ch. g., by J. J. Audobon (Hudson)	1	1
Shadow Chimes, b. s. (Geers)	2	3
John H., s. g. (Munson)	6	2
Thornway, b. s. (Walker)	3	8
Lady Perkins, b. m. (Reedy)	8	4
Xava, ch. m. (McLane)	9	5
Pop, b. g. (Croy)	4	7
Mississippi King, b. s. (Wickersham)	5	6
Pure Gold, b. g. (Burns)	7	9
Sufrett, blk. m., (French)	10	dis
Teddy F., r. g., (Snow)	dis.	
King Willis, b. s. (Jamison)	dr.	
Fred Pabst, blk. g. (Tremaine)	dr.	
Clay Tiex Wilton, b. m. (Garfield)	dr.	
C. W. B., b. g. (Bryan)	dr.	
St. Patrick's Belle, ch. m. (Swisher)	dr.	

Time—2:10; 2:09¾.

SAILING FOR THE CANADA CUP.

Cadillac of Detroit Won the Second Race for the Trophy.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The second trial race for the Canada cup was sailed this afternoon in a northeast wind averaging twenty miles an hour, and was won by the Cadillac of Detroit, Detroit of Detroit second, Illinois third, Minota fourth, and Prairie fifth. The last three boats are from Chicago. The Milwaukee, which won the first race, sailed on Saturday, lost her rudder twenty minutes after starting, and was compelled to drop out. The Yankee of Chicago and Orion of Milwaukee turned back and did not go over the course.

The boats secured a beautiful start, all going over the line at almost the same instant—1:30. Immediately after crossing the Cadillac was bumped by the Thistle, the judge's boat, and before she could get clear the wind sent her up against the Thistle a second time. No damage was done beyond smashing a portion of the railing on the Thistle, but the Cadillac was compelled to run entirely around the Thistle and go over the mark a second time. The collision was the fault of the Thistle, as the Cadillac had the right of way.

The course to-day was nine miles to windward and return, and under the conditions prevailing the Illinois was a favorite in the betting, with the Cadillac second choice. The Detroit boat, however, held the Illinois safe at all stages.

Soon after crossing the line the Milwaukee assumed the lead, but it was so slight as to mean practically nothing toward winning the race. The boats scattered so widely soon after starting, by reason of a number standing off to port in search of smoother water, while others kept straight on, that it was soon impossible to give their relative positions in the race. Twenty minutes after crossing the line the Milwaukee veered badly, and a second later her jib came down with a run. She was evidently out of it, and, reporting that she had lost her rudder and was unable to proceed, she was towed back to the city.

The others continued on their way, the Cadillac being the first to round the outer buoy, making the nine miles in 1:36:15; the Illinois was second in 1:48:10, and the Detroit third in 1:50:20.

Straightened out for run home, the run was practically without incident, save that the Detroit caught and passed the Illinois, gaining about two minutes on her in the run before the wind.

The actual sailing time for the eighteen miles was as follows:

Cadillac	2:29:32	Minata	2:55:05
Detroit	2:41:50	Prairie	2:55:25
Illinois	2:42:15		

Thirty-Footers Race Off Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 22.—The yachts of the thirty-foot class raced over a course from Rose Island to and around Brenton's Reef Lightship this afternoon for sweepstakes with a good southern wind, which was a beat out and a run back. The start was at 3:14. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Time.
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	4:51:54	1:37:54
Hera, R. N. Ellis	4:54:36	1:38:36
Vaquero III., Herman B. Duryea	4:52:58	1:38:08
Barbara, Winthrop Rutherford	4:53:21	1:39:21

Shamrock II. Will Sail Saturday.

GLASGOW, July 22.—The departure of the Shamrock II. for the United States, which was fixed for July 25, has been postponed to July 27, owing to the impossibility of completing the necessary preparations before the latter date. An elaborate system of stays and struts is being built inside the yacht to strengthen her hull.

TENNIS AT LONGWOOD.

Eleventh Annual Tourney Started with Leading Players in the Lists.

BOSTON, July 22.—The eleventh annual tennis tournament for the Longwood Trophy, held by Whitman, began at Longwood to-day with forty-two entries, including Wright, Davis, Ward, Larned, and Hobart. All of these, except Davis, who was defending his Magnolia title, were seen to-day. Wright had an easy double win, though Pier pushed him for one set, Wright showed good form and seemed to have recovered from a temporary fit of ill condition. Larned had the hardest time of the big men, several pushing him hard for a time.

The handicap singles will begin to-morrow morning in place of the usual consolations. Summaries:

Preliminary Round, Longwood Cup.—J. B. Read beat R. H. Schauffler, 6–2, 6–3, 6–4; C. H. Kendall beat K. Horton, default; L. N. Chase beat G. M. Chase, 6–4, 6–2, 6–1; R. H. Carleton beat G. S. Keyes, 6–1, 8–6, 3–6, 6–0; F. B. Hayne beat L. Perry, 6–3, 6–4, 7–5; C. B. Wilber beat B. Hilliard, 6–4, 6–4, 6–3; C. Hobart beat R. Leroy, 6–3, 6–1, 6–1; B. C. Wright beat A. S. Pier, 7–5, 6–0, 6–2.

First round—W. G. Clothier beat R. Hickok, 6–3, 6–4, 6–1; W. L. Foulke beat H. H. Shaw, default; W. J. Larned beat R. C. Seaver, 6–3, 8–6, 6–3; H. I. Foster beat A. G. Boyden, 6–2, 6–4, 6–4; J. Codman beat G. L. Cabot, 6–0, 6–3, 6–2; J. B. Read beat A. M. Dodge, 6–1, 6–0, 6–2; L. N. Chase beat C. H. Kendall, 6–1, 6–3, 6–1; B. C. Wright beat S. P. Ware, 7–5, 6–0, 6–2; W. S. Warland beat R. G. Hunt, 4–6, 6–1, 7–5, 6–4; A. F. Fuller beat V. P. Hutchings, 6–1, 6–0, 6–0; L. E. Ware beat G. McC. Sargent, default; G. Beals beat F. Watson, default.

Davis Won Tennis Trophy.

MAGNOLIA, Mass., July 22.—Dwight F. Davis has become permanent possessor of the Magnolia Cup by defeating J. P. Paret in the challenge match to-day. Paret tried to force Davis by running in to the net, but Davis was too fast, his service and forehand being deadly. In spite of his care and speed Paret made the first set go to deuce, and won the second. In the first he had a good lead of 5–3, but Davis took four straight games and won. In the third set the winner got his best game on and won out quickly.

In the finals of the handicap, G. McC. Sargent beat H. H. Whitman in a long match. In the third and deciding set Whitman had what looked like a safe lead of 5–1 and 40 love, but Sargent pulled up and won. Summary:

Challenge Match for Magnolia Cup.—D. F. Davis beat J. P. Paret, 7–5, 3–6, 6–2, 6–3.

Handicap Singles.—Final Round—G. McC. Sargent beat H. H. Whitman, 2–6, 8–6, 10–8.

BRYN MAWR WINS AT POLO

Westchester Defeated in a Spirited Game at Cedarhurst.

Victors Will Hold the Ladies' Challenge Cup for One Year—Star Plays by Snowden.

Polo was played on the historic field of the Rockaway Hunting Club, at Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday which was a treat to see. It represented a combination of two of the strongest polo quartets that the season has thus far produced, and as the game was played without handicaps and the teams were practically even by official ratings, the contest possessed elements that can never be aroused when a strong team is trying to wipe out a big allowance given to a weaker team.

Bryn Mawr, the new polo club near Philadelphia, and the Westchester Country Club were the opponents, and after a magnificent and exciting fight the Bryn Mawr quartet retired with the honors of the day, having scored 11 goals to 7¾ for Westchester. In all-around polo, the game was the best of the Rockaway series, that has extended over three weeks. It was the final match of the tournament and settled possession for the coming year of the Ladies' Challenge Cup.

The game opened decidedly in favor of Westchester, for, although Kendrick struck the first goal, Blair soon made one from a grand stroke, and "Larry" Waterbury scored twice, the latter club having 3 at the call of time to 1 for Bryn Mawr.

The small but enthusiastic Westchester contingent which howled encouragement to its champions from the border, awaited the next period with bright expectations. But in less time than it takes to tell it, these feelings were turned to deep anxiety. Bryn Mawr was brilliant to every man, and in six and a half minutes had made 6 goals to 1 for Westchester. Four of these goals were in thirty seconds each, 3 by Snowden and 1 by "Monte" Waterbury. The period ended with a total of 10 goals, a record for a single period this season, and Bryn Mawr had jumped to a lead of 2 goals. It was the most sudden and unlooked-for reversal of position seen in polo this year.

Bryn Mawn earned and afterward held its lead by perfect team work. Every man did his proper work, and invariably was in position to carry the ball along. Strokes were powerful and accurate. Snowden could not miss hitting a goal when he got the ball running, and his three half-minute goals were made by getting the ball at the throw in and then running it down alone or assisted by Kendrick. The Waterbury boys worked nobly, "Monte" doing the star Westchester play, but the stone-wall combination was too strong. Blair and Potter worked hard, the former playing one of his best games this year, but they were both inferior to their opponents, and another unusual weakness was frequent inability to hit the ball when near the goal lines.

Westchester failed to make any headway in the third period, but "Monte" Waterbury opened the final period brilliantly by a one-half minute goal and soon after made another. Potter was thrown from his horse but uninjured, and Snowden closed the spirited contest with one more for the winning team.

The line-up and score follow:

BRYN MAWR.	WESTCHESTER.
1—C. R. Snowden.	1—J. I. Blair.
2—G. W. Kendrick.	2—J. M. Waterbury,
3—George McFadden.	3—L. Waterbury.
Back—Charles Wheeler.	Back—E. C. Potter.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1	Kendrick	Bryn Mawr	2:00
2	Blair	Westchester	2:30
3	L. Waterbury	Westchester	6:30
4	L. Waterbury	Westchester	2:00

SECOND PERIOD.

1	Kendrick	Bryn Mawr	2:30
2	Snowden	Bryn Mawr	0:30
3	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Westchester	0:30
4	Snowden	Bryn Mawr	1:00
5	Snowden	Bryn Mawr	0:30
6	Snowden	Bryn Mawr	0:30
7	McFadden	Bryn Mawr	1:00
8	Blair	Westchester	1:00
9	L. Waterbury	Westchester	3:00
10	Kendrick	Bryn Mawr	2:30

THIRD PERIOD.

1	Kendrick	Bryn Mawr	6:00
2	Snowden	Bryn Mawr	4:30

Westchester penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Westchester	0:30
2	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Westchester	2:30
3	Snowden	Bryn Mawr	6:00

Summary.—Bryn Mawr—Goals earned, 11; lost nothing. Total, 11.

Westchester—Goals earned, 8; lost, ¼ for a safety penalty. Total, 7¾.

Referee—W. A. Hazard. Timekeeper—H. D. Babcock, Jr.

The Juniors of the Rockaway Club will play their second game to-day for the Junior Cup given by William A. Hazard.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

St. Louis and Philadelphia Were the Winning Teams in the National League.

Only two baseball games were played in the National League yesterday, on account of the shifting of the various series, the Eastern clubs returning from the West to play a series among themselves. St. Louis won from Chicago by a single run and Philadelphia beat Boston in a stubbornly contested game by the same margin.

New York will open at the Polo Grounds to-day with Brooklyn, after a most disastrous Western trip.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Radden, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0
McGann, 1b.	1	0	12	0	0
D'Arcy, rf.	2	2	2	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	3	1	5	1
Kruger, 3b.	0	0	2	1	1
Nichols, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	2	9	0
Powell, p.	2	2	1	2	0
Sudhoff, p.	0	1	2	2	0
Total	6	9	27	13	2

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hartzell, lf.	2	2	2	1	1
Green, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Menefee, rf.	0	0	2	1	0
Dexter, 1b.	0	2	10	3	0
Childs, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0
Raymer, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
M'C'm'k, ss.	1	1	0	5	0
Kling, c.	0	1	2	2	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Waddell, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Kahoe, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Total	5	10	24	15	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	..	6
Chicago	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Hartzell, 1; McCormick, 1. Wild pitches—Powell, 1; Waddell, 2. Double plays—Powell and McGann; Sudhoff and McGann; Wallace, Padden, and McGann; Hartzell and McCormick, (2;) Dexter, McCormick, Childs, and Dexter. Stolen bases—Wallace, Kling. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 6. Three-base hits—Childs. Wallace. Hits by pitcher—By Powell, 1; by Hughes, 2. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Hughes, 2; off Waddell, 1. Struck out—By Powell, 3; by Hughes, 1; by Waddell, 5. Sacrifice hit—Menefee. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Philadelphia.

BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Demont, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0
Cooley, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Hamilton, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Long, ss.	0	0	3	1	0
Kittredge, c.	0	1	6	4	0
Willis, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total	2	7	24	11	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Wolton, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Fitzpatrick, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
D'hart, lf.	2	2	1	2	0
McF'land, c.	0	1	6	2	0
Jennings, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	1	0	2	6	0
Cross, ss.	0	1	3	2	1
Orth, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	3	7	27	13	2

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	.. 2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	..	3

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Demont, Kittredge, Jennings. Home run—Delehanty. Sacrifice hits—Demont, Jennings. Double plays—Long and Demont, Wolverton and Jennings. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 3. First on balls—Off Willis, 3; off Orth, 1. Hit by pitcher—Slagle. Struck out—By Willis, 6; by Orth, 5. Wild pitch—Willis. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	44	30	.595	New York	33	34	.493
St. Louis	44	34	.564	Boston	34	37	.479
Philadelphia	40	33	.548	Cincinnati	32	41	.438
Brooklyn	40	35	.533	Chicago	29	52	.358

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Boston in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
Chicago in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3.
At Detroit—Detroit, 6; Boston, 5, (12 innings.)
At Chicago—Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 1, (12 innings.)
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 5; Baltimore, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Hartford, 7; Worcester, 5.
At Providence—Syracuse, 1; Providence, 0.
At Rochester—Rochester, 19; Buffalo, 0.
At Montreal—Toronto, 5; Montreal, 2.

Scores of Other Games.

At Fort Schuyler—Fort Schuyler, 21; Fort Totten, 20.
At Utica—Utica, 5; Waverly, 2.
At Rome—Rome, 7; Binghamton, 3.
At Ilion—Ilion, 9; Troy, 2.

New Yorks Get Another Pitcher.

The New York baseball team management has secured Pitcher George Villeman for the local team from Schenectady. He has been ordered to report at the Polo Grounds to-morrow morning.

WALTHOUR WINS MATCH RACE.

Southern Cyclist Easily Defeats French Rider on Madison Square Garden Track.

Robert Walthour of Atlanta, Ga., the Southern cycling champion, defeated Edouard Taylore, the celebrated French cyclist, in a fifteen-mile motor-paced match race at the Madison Square Garden by 18½ laps, or only 264 yards less than two miles. In justice to Taylore, however, it must be said that he was far from being in good form, but was still suffering from malaria, which he contracted in South America last Winter, and which has prevented him from racing since his arrival here several weeks ago. Considering his condition, he made a plucky and creditable race.

On account of a succession of mishaps it was after 11 o'clock before the race was started. An accident to one of the motors caused the first delay, and when a start was finally made, Walthour broke a crank before he had gone more than two laps, and the race was stopped. A second machine was fitted up, and another start made, but this time Walthour did not get as far as before, as a toeclip broke and threw him. This also was tinkered up, and a third start was made, which was successful.

Taylore was first to catch his pace, and thus secured a lead of about ten yards, which he held for several laps. Walthour then came up, and taking the lead near the end of the first mile, led to the finish. He passed Taylore again in the second mile and then gained at the rate of a lap a mile for the next five miles. Taylore then began to show signs of fatigue and his pace-makers had to slow up so that Walthour increased his lead still more rapidly, gaining a lap and a quarter a mile, and winning by almost two miles at the finish. The time, 26:37 2-5, is 55 seconds less than the indoor record made by Stinson on the same track a week previous.

In addition to the match race, there were three amateur events, a half-mile novice, one-mile open, and two-mile handicap. Almost a riot was caused by the action of the referee in disqualifying Peter G. Van Cott of the Greenwich Wheelmen after the finish of the mile open race. Van Cott had led all the way to the finish and apparently won by a good margin, but was disqualified by the referee, John Valentine, of the Harlem Wheelmen, on the ground that he forced G. C. Schrieber of the Harlem Wheelmen up the bank on the turns and so prevented him from winning.

When the decision was announced there was a chorus of hoots and groans which lasted without an intermission until after the next race had been started and was well under way, and was revived during the next intermission. Subsequent announcements of winners were greeted with the inquiry "Why don't you disqualify him?" and it was evident that the sentiment of the spectators was practically unanimous in favor of the disqualified cyclist.

The handicap was won by W. A. McClelland of this city from the 90-yard mark. It was anybody's race until the next to the last lap, when McClelland came out of the bunch and won by 10 yards from Losee, who was second. The third man, J. E. Achoon, Jr., was also the winner of the novice race, and thus made an unusually good showing for a first appearance. Summary:

Half-Mile Novice Race.—First heat—Won by Frank Wolfe, New York City. Time—1:07 3-5. Second heat—Won by John McLaughlin, New York City. Time—1:07 3-5. Third heat—Won by A. Anderson, Century Road Club, New York City. Time—1:10. Fourth heat—Won by J. E. Achoon, Jr., New York City. Time—1:13. Fifth heat—Won by Albert Hertel, Red Bank, N. J. Time—1:09 1-5. Race won by Achoon, McLaughlin second, Hertel third. Time—1:06 4-5.

One-Mile Open, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by G. C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City; Richard Brooks, the Bay Wheelmen, New York, 2d; second. Time—2:12 1-5. Second Heat—Won by "Archie" Rawlins, New Bedford, Mass.; Peter G. Van Cott, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, second. Time—2:21 2-5. Third Heat—Won by Edwin Billington, Vallelum, N. J.; W. L. Losee, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., second. Time—2:13 2-5. Race won by Schrieber, Losee second, Rawlins third, Billington fourth. Van Cott finished first, but was disqualified. Time—2:22 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—First heat—Won by W. A. McClelland, New York City, (90 yards;) Harry Jewell, New York City, (120 yards,) second; Frank Wolfe, New York City, (150 yards,) third. Time—4:22 2-5. Second heat—Won by W. M. McKenzie, New York City, (150 yards;) William Frank, Yorkville Wheelmen, New York City, (90 yards,) second; J. E. Achoon, Jr., New York City, (120 yards,) third. Time—4:04 4-5. Third heat—Won by W. L. Losee, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (scratch;) G. C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch,) second; M. T. Dore, Calumet Cyclers, New York City, (30 yards,) third. Time—4:24. Race won by McClelland, Losee second, Achoon third, Frank fourth. Time—4:14½.

Fifteen-Mile Motor-Paced Match Race Between Robert Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., and Edouard Taylore, Paris, France.—Won by Walthour. Time—26:37 2-5. Leader and time by miles as follows:

Miles.	Leader.	Record.	Time.
1	Walthour	1:52 2-5	2:00 2-5
2	Walthour	3:32 2-5	3:45 2-5
3	Walthour	5:09 3-5	5:30 3-5
4	Walthour	6:46 3-5	7:19 2-5
5	Walthour	8:30 2-5	9:06 2-5
6	Walthour	10:14 1-5	10:53 2-5
7	Walthour	11:59 4-5	12:40
8	Walthour	13:43	12:26 1-5
9	Walthour	15:29 4-5	16:12 3-5
10	Walthour	17:07 4-5	17:57 2-5
11	Walthour	18:52 2-5	19:48 2-5
12	Walthour	20:32 2-5	21:28 2-5
13	Walthour	22:16 2-5	23:13
14	Walthour	23:59 2-5	24:58
15	Walthour	25:42 2-5	26:37 2-5

Nelson Wins from Taylor.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 22.—John A. Nelson of Chicago defeated "Major" Taylor of this city in a five-mile motor-paced race, best two heats in three, to-night at the Coliseum track. Nelson won in straight heats, getting a victory in the first through a misunderstanding in the number of laps ridden by Taylor, who broke away from his pace before the distance had been ridden. In the second heat Nelson won by two and one-half laps. Nelson's time was 7:41 1-5, a new mark for the distance on a six-lap track with flying start.

Fenn Again Defeats Gascoyne.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22.—W. S

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE "CRUSHING" OF LABOR.

We do not remember any leader of organized labor who talked quite so foolishly as President SHAFFER of the Amalgamated Association. DEBS and IRONS and others of their class were ignorant men and foolish utterance was to be expected of them as often as they opened their mouths. But Mr. SHAFFER has been "through college," and has been a preacher of the Gospel. He is a man who ought to take thought about his speech. It is a very poor quality of thought that is exhibited in these remarks of Mr. SHAFFER:

> If the Republican Party is going to obtain power only to foster institutions that will destroy labor organizations it cannot longer rely on the support of labor. I have always been a Republican, but if it comes to the worst and the Administration stands idly by and allows the combine to crush us out of existence, in future I shall be "all things to all men."

Suppose the Administration should be offended at J. PIERPONT MORGAN and his colleagues, and to punish them should present restrictive measures to Congress—laws tending to restrict the Morgan power—could not the Administration have those laws passed? You will admit that it could. Then the Administration is all powerful, and will be held responsible for the consequence of this conflict to labor and to the Republican Party.

This is primarily, of course, a confession of weakness. Mr. SHAFFER discovers that he has blundered into a great contest of strength and endurance which he cannot win with the resources at his command. So he calls for outside help. If he could scare the politicians, as Mr. MITCHELL scared them during the Presidential campaign last year, he might get them to prevail upon the steel companies to compromise the fight. But this is the dead season of a dead year in politics. The Republican Party cannot be saddled with any part of the responsibility for the existence of non-union steel mills, abhorred of SHAFFER; and there is no Republican from the President down who would be so incredibly rash as to lift a finger for one side or other in the strike Mr. SHAFFER has brought on.

Mr. SHAFFER threatens to punish the party if it does not help him. If he were really capable of making his words good, innumerable Democrats, laying aside their party differences with Republicans, would go to the polls and cast Republican votes on this very issue. There is no party issue before the country of one hundredth part of the importance that attaches to the question whether Mr. SHAFFER or Mr. SCHWAB is to be the responsible manager of the business of the United States Steel Corporation.

What a silly picture Mr. SHAFFER draws of the Administration standing idly by while the "combine" crushes organized labor out of existence. With the lodges of the Amalgamated Association that have been organized in their mills the operating steel companies have not interfered. They told Mr. SHAFFER that they did not oppose the union. They were willing even that he should organize unions among their non-union men. But they refused to coerce their men into joining Mr. SHAFFER'S union. That was precisely what he demanded that they should do. It is he that is trying to crush out the independent life and responsible management of the steel companies.

A skilled puddler earns more than a college professor. A great part of the men Mr. SHAFFER has commanded to drop their work and forego their wages earn a larger income than clerks, bookkeepers, teachers, country ministers, or than artists and men of letters who have not yet established a reputation. The steel companies have paid these wages to union and non-union alike. That is the way the employing companies have chosen to crush their men out of existence. The employés are not on strike for higher wages. They had no occasion. They are on strike because the President of their association is a man of foolish ideas and very bad judgment. He has attempted to do what the just-minded and right-thinking masses of the American people will not approve or support.

He is light-headed enough to think that the companies will have to capitulate through fear of ruin to their business. It is on account, not of the fear, but of the absolute certainty, of ruin that the companies must hold out against him even if they have to close every mill, stop every wheel, put out every fire, and suspend business indefinitely. A victory for SHAFFER in this fight would transfer the control of the affairs of the companies from the hands of men chosen by the shareholders because they commanded their confidence to the hands of President SHAFFER and his associates, who possess the confidence of the investing public in a degree that would be accurately measured by the terrible fall in steel shares that would instantly follow the news that he had won a victory in this strike.

HISTORIAN MACLAY AGAIN.

Commander WAINWRIGHT, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, writes to the Secretary of the Navy that, while the history of the navy written by Mr. E. S. MACLAY, called by our neighbor The Sun "the greatest living American historian," was adopted at the Naval Academy in 1895, the third volume, in which Admiral SCHLEY is called a coward, a liar, and a caitiff, has never been used, and he does not know of a copy about the place. It is just as well, nevertheless, that Secretary LONG has put that third volume under official ban. When a country's greatest living historian gets his history adopted at an institution of learning, and then issues a revised or supplemental volume, the entire work is likely enough to get into the hands of students. In this case, so peculiar and active are the influences at work, we should say the probability was very great that but for the Secretary's interference the great historian's third volume would sooner or later have been found among the textbooks in use at the Academy.

The painful fact that the incident cannot be considered to have come to its close with the Superintendent's letter arises from the appearance in the arena of controversy of Mr. C. G. GRAHAM, a correspondent of The Associated Press, who witnessed the Santiago fight from the bridge of the Brooklyn. It has been asserted, and we have not seen it denied by Mr. MACLAY or any other great historian, that Admiral SCHLEY was aboard the Brooklyn during the battle. Mr. GRAHAM is inconsiderate enough to make the following observations:

> It has been, and is still, hard for me to believe that the historian, MACLAY, wrote his attack upon Rear Admiral SCHLEY except by instigation and at the urging of a clique. He is in close touch with those who have provided the press and the civilian head of the department with the material that has been intended—dire failure as it has been—to change the public view of Admiral SCHLEY'S character as an officer and man.
>
> MACLAY asserted he wrote his criticisms from naval reports. What reports? The expurgated things that have been foisted upon the public, or the real reports of commanding officers?
>
> I have in my possession the report of the battle of Santiago, written by two officers of the converted yacht called the Vixen. It is signed by Lieut. ALEXANDER SHARPE, and it was his account of the fight as he saw it at short range—the only naval eye witness not engaged in fighting. I have placed it alongside the Navy Department book, which has been expurged so as to give but little credit to the Brooklyn, and so as not to disclose the real position of SAMPSON'S ship, the New York. Is that the way history is made, and is MACLAY to be blessed for boldly following the example set him?
>
> SCHLEY was on the deck of the Brooklyn. Capt. COOK was near. A man's lifeblood splashed their clothes. The ship quivered under fire. Still they stood there. Capt. CLARK, of the Oregon, was on his bridge. Capt. PHILIP of the Texas staid on his bridge until part of it was shot away.

Mr. GRAHAM must be mistaken about the mutilation of the official reports. That is incredible. At least SAMPSON'S praise of SCHLEY for his part in the engagement was allowed to stand, and after that it would have been childish to strike out anything else reflecting credit on the Brooklyn. The Brooklyn spoke for herself, in fact. She showed more hits from the enemy's guns than all the rest of the fleet put together, and the enemy's ships were hit by her oftener than by any other of our ships. This has been held to establish the fact that the Brooklyn actually was in the fight; and Mr. GRAHAM'S personal testimony that SCHLEY was on board the Brooklyn conclusively proves that, in spite of the earnest efforts that, according to America's greatest living historian, he made to run away in caitiff flight he did not succeed. But the most shocking thing in Mr. GRAHAM'S remarks is the allusion to a "clique" and his accusation that the greatest living historian has been "in close touch with those who have provided the press" with the ammunition of abuse and defamation discharged against Admiral SCHLEY. Is there a press agent as well as a clique?

THE MODERN ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

There are signs in the Republican Party of a coming struggle between factions and ambitious leaders such as was the chief feature of what was called the "era of good feeling" following the relatively colorless Administration of Col. JAMES MONROE. At the close of that Administration no less than five candidates for the Presidency were voted for in the Electoral College, and none of them having a majority of the Electoral votes, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, where the influence of HENRY CLAY, then in the first flush of his brilliant and futile party leadership, gave the choice to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The intense personal hatreds, especially on the part of ANDREW JACKSON and his friends, to which this action led, with the error of CLAY in taking the first place in the Cabinet of ADAMS, started the undoubtedly false accusation of a corrupt coalition, which was one of the chief causes of CLAY'S repeated failures to reach the goal of his eager ambition. It is not too much to say that in the score of years following the first Administration of MONROE, when the "era of good feeling" was supposed to have begun, there was more bitterness and unscrupulous factional and personal warfare and intrigue than in any earlier or later period of our political history.

Most of the conditions of politics have much changed in the last three-quarters of a century, and it would be foolish to base prediction on analogies that are at best very imperfect. But there are some points of parallelism that are interesting to note. The most striking is the weakness of the party in opposition and its inability to agree on either policy or leadership. Now, as then, the main issue that had divided parties has been practically settled and the course of the Government has been so far determined that it is not likely in any near time to be disturbed. Now, as then, the opposition has been fiercely torn by its effort to regain power on an issue as to which the sense of the great body of the people was decidedly against it. Now, as then, the opposition has made the mistake, for the time fatal, of seeking to frighten the Nation into a change by gloomy and weak-hearted predictions of disaster and decay. And especially striking is the fact that the opposition has arrayed or tried to array its forces against the general attitude of the party in power in war. The war of 1812 was inglorious on land—save for the one great victory won after the peace had been signed—and indecisive on the sea, in which it differed widely from the war of 1898 with Spain, but that makes the blunder of the opposition only the plainer. What remains true in a comparison of the two periods is that the great success and strength of the party in power, released for the time being from the restraint of wholesome fear of its opponents, may easily breed in its ranks the discord that may threaten its continued supremacy.

The matter as to which this danger is most likely to arise, so far as can now be seen, is the tariff. The course of events in the industry and commerce of the country has produced a growing feeling in the ranks of the Republican Party that the extreme protective system is a hindrance and a nuisance. This feeling is increasing in two classes. It is increasing most rapidly, perhaps, among the manufacturers who chafe under the burdens of taxation on materials, and who also see that the tariff impedes the progress of the export trade now essential to the full development of their enterprise. But it is advancing still more formidably among the general mass of the consumers, who see in the tariff an utterly undeserved aid to the gigantic combinations of capitalists, enabling them to extort from the American people prices higher than they accord to foreign customers. The influence of this latter feeling cannot be estimated accurately. It is certainly akin to the feeling which in 1884 assisted so greatly in overthrowing the supremacy that the Republican Party had enjoyed for a quarter of a century. It would be greatly stimulated if there should be a beginning of reaction from the recent remarkable prosperity. We are at present entering on the period of labor disturbances which usually occur at the height of a time of prosperity through the efforts of the workers to take advantage of the needs of the employers. When the tide turns, and the demand for labor lessens, strikes are likely to occur in resistance to the inevitable reduction of wages or of force employed. At such a time the feeling that the policy of the party in power was one of open favoritism for the so-called trusts might become very strong. Some of the Republican leaders already, in the full current of commercial and industrial activity, are conscious of this peril and are seeking to meet it in advance. Others, no doubt, find in the actual and prospective demands of the people a means of promoting their individual ambition, and are fomenting the agitation for tariff changes. But the mass of Republican politicians still see in the tariff only a prolific source of contributions from its beneficiaries. These will resist a change that threatens to curtail their influence and their income. Herein lies the possibility for those disturbances in the party in power to which excessive prosperity tends.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MR. M'KINLEY

It is to be noted that the ordinary political aspirants for the Federal bench are "backward in coming forward" in the case of the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge BROWN. Mr. MORRIS, who cannot at all be reckoned in that class, seems to have been "mentioned" by some of its members entirely without his authority. He declares that he has no aspirations in that direction, and has other concerns in public life at present. In view of the great responsibility of his position in local politics on the eve of the municipal canvass, this statement is easily understood. Apparently some of his associates in the County Committee would rather see him in the District Court than in his actual position. So far as the court itself is concerned, the politicians seem to have accepted the reported decision of Mr. PLATT to support the nomination of Mr. GEORGE C. HOLT.

It is not at all surprising that that nomination should have received the approval of Mr. ROOT, the Secretary of War, or that he should have advised Mr. PLATT that it would be a good one for him to sustain. Mr. ROOT is probably the man in the Cabinet best acquainted at once with the requirements of the Southern District Court and with the conspicuous ability of Mr. HOLT to meet them. He is also competent to judge of the legitimate political advantage which such an appointment would secure for the Administration and for the party. The opportunity now offered is an unusual one. The Judgeship of the Southern District is acknowledged to be the most important in the country on account of the nature and extent of the business with which it has to deal. No other really approaches it very nearly. It is, moreover, a Judgeship that has a peculiar tradition of learning and character in its incumbents, and this tradition would be amply sustained by the appointment of Mr. HOLT. As to that, the judgment of Mr. ROOT and Mr. PLATT is in accord with the judgment of the profession in this city. It is hardly too much to say that nothing short of a nomination to the Supreme Court of the United States would afford for the President a better opportunity to do a substantial service to the Federal judiciary and to justify the general confidence in his discretion in this department of his duties.

THE WASTE OF FIRE.

The record of fire losses for the current year shows a gratifying reduction in the value of property destroyed, as compared with last year. The June losses were $9,599,000, as compared with $21,281,000 for the corresponding month of last year. For May, however, they exceeded $22,000,000. The comparison by half years is more gratifying. Between Jan. 1 and June 30 the value of the property destroyed by fire was $88,935,000, against $103,299,000 during the first half of last year. To what this gain is due it would be difficult to say. There seems to be no good reason for thinking that it is the result of a wiser discrimination among risks on the part of the fire underwriters, still less to a more intelligent cooperation between insurers and insured in the matter of the safeguarding of inflammable property. The difficulties which interpose between the fire insurance companies and the adoption of a policy which would at once commend itself to the approval of every disinterested student of insurance statistics are difficult of comprehension, because impossible of satisfactory explanation. Why any insurance company should be induced to take risks which it disapproves for no better reason than that other companies will take them does not appear. If a bank was approached with doubtful paper of uncertain collateral, and told that if it refused a loan some other bank would make it, the applicant would be treated with scant courtesy. In the office of an insurance company the proposer of unsafe risks need only hint that he will take his business elsewhere to get a rate which makes it a much safer gamble for him than for the company.

In New York the volume of fire losses warrants the conclusion, to which other facts have lately pointed unmistakably, that our Fire Department is not managed with a single eye to the public interest. In Manhattan and the Bronx the fire losses last year were $7,500,000. For the past three years they have been $17,835,000, as against $10,197,000 for the preceding three years. Part of this is the price we pay for the privilege of living under the beneficent rule of Tammany. Perhaps when Commissioner SCANNELL and his side partner, Mr. MARKS, have an opportunity to elucidate some of the mysteries of the business management of the department, it will be a matter of surprise that the losses in New York and the Bronx have not been greater than we find them.

A Hint to the Central's Experts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of yesterday William F. Peters proposes as a means of overcoming some of the horrors of the Park Avenue tunnel, the use of cables.

In 1867, and again in 1875, I saw such cables used in Glasgow, Scotland, to haul trains out of the station up a steep grade through a tunnel.

The expert engineers of the New York Central might get a few good ideas if they would travel, with their eyes open, and a willingness to learn. J. C. VAIL.

New York, July 22, 1901.

A GOOD SIGN OF THE TIMES.

From The Washington Post.

Not long ago a New York newspaper, without ostentation, began the publication of a supplement devoted exclusively to literature. It contained no lurid pictures, no dismal attempts at humor. It was as far removed from the nightmare creations published by the yellow journals and known as Sunday art supplements as the East is from the West. It did not appeal to the vicious, the ignorant, or the thoughtless. On the contrary, the man or woman who read its essays and reviews was necessarily appreciative and intelligent.

It is worth while to record the fact that the experiment proved a success. Not only this, but the newspapers that hitherto catered to the lowest plane of intelligence have found it advisable to issue similar supplements. Even the noisy and blatant yellow journels have discovered that there are people in the world whose minds are not altogether satisfied with freak pictures and salacious stories. In the effort to gather in this circle of decent and thoughtful people, we now have book reviews galore. They are not of the highest order of criticism, we admit, and they are still so saturated with the poison of sensational journalism that their presence in a library seems an intrusion; but they are, at least, a step in the right direction.

The love of literature is growing with the American people. There is a constantly increasing dissemination of good books, the magazines are numerous and well edited, and the interest in literary things is evidenced by the space which is being devoted to authors and their work in the daily press. This is as it should be. The times are not altogether out of joint when reading becomes a National habit, as is now the case, and there is still hope for Sodom when the yellow journals are willing to accord to merely literary people the same attention which they have hitherto bestowed upon prizefighters, millionaires, and divorcees.

NUGGETS.

Live and Learn.

"Don' be ashame o' yoh ign'unce, sonny," said uncle Eben, "as long as you is doin' yoh bes' to git over it. Ef dar wasn' some fings you didn' know, dar wouldn' be no mo' use in libbin'."—Washington Star.

Not Her Affair.

Mrs. Pneet—Why, Belinda, the piano has six weeks' dust on it!

Belinda—Well, mum, I ain't to blame. I've been here only three weeks.—Chicago News.

No Expert He.

Parson Jackson—In de mattah ob watahmelon, I s'pose yo' b'liebe stolen fruits am always sweetest?

Sam Johnson—I dunno. I ain't nebah eat any but de one kind.—Philadelphia Press.

The Sustaining Hope.

"How do people enjoy trolley rides in such crowded cars?"

"Oh, everybody is buoyed up by the expectation that everybody else will get off at the next corner."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Star.

"Van de Boards is to star in the dramatization of the latest novel, and has already begun extensive preparations."

"Have they begun rehearsals yet?"

"No, but Van has had his picture taken in seventeen poses."—Indianapolis News.

IN THE HIGHWAY.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Two men gazed at the self-same star
That gleamed out through the night;
One saw a wondrous world afar,
One saw a point of light.

The wind blew through the swaying trees
And stirred the grasses there;
And one heard wondrous melodies,
One but the swish of air.

And one of them was rich and proud,
Whom people served for bread,
And one pale-featured whom the crowd
Will honor—when he's dead.

PRACTICING ECONOMY IN THE PHILIPPINES

Army Expenses to be Reduced by Sixty Per Cent. Within a Year.

Force Will Be Cut Down to 20,000 or 30,000 Men and Concentrated at Three Points.

MANILA, July 22.—The conference between Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Gen. Chaffee recently held here will probably result in radical, economical, and administrative reforms in the army of occupation. It is estimated the total cost of maintaining the American Army in the Philippines can be reduced to 60 per cent. in the course of one year.

The army, it is said, will be reduced to between 20,000 and 30,000 men in the course of one year. The principal change will be the reduction of the present force. The abolition of the present army districts is contemplated, and three brigades, with permanent headquarters at Manila, Dagupan, and Iloilo, or Cebu, will be instituted in their stead. The troops will be concentrated at the three points selected, abandoning all minor posts. These changes will result in an enormous saving in the transportation of supplies and the paying of rental for barracks for the soldiers.

At present, in most towns, the troops are quartered in churches, convents, and public and private buildings, for the use of which high rentals are paid. In the majority of other cases, where the troops do not occupy public buildings, it is believed rentals should be paid for the soldiers' quarters if their occupancy is continued, since these regions are pacified and their inhabitants have sworn allegiance to the United States. The concentration of troops at Manila, Dagupan, Iloilo, or Cebu will begin after the rainy season next November.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Gen. Chaffee have decided upon the construction of barracks at the pumping station, about six miles from Manila, and the source of the city's water supply, to accommodate three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and eight batteries of artillery, as well as a general commissary and Quartermaster's storehouse to cost $100,000. The erection of this latter building will reduce expenses by $20,000 a month, being the rentals paid for the Commissary and Quartermaster's storehouses in Manila alone. An electric railroad, connecting the docks on the Pasig River and the new storehouse will be constructed.

Gens. Corbin and Chaffee have also decided upon one single general military hospital, to replace the seven military hospitals in Manila and vicinity; one of the latter buildings will be converted into a public hospital.

Permanent barracks have been erected at Dagupan to accommodate all the troops necessary in Northern Luzon.

The reduction of the great fleet of Government launches and small Government steamers has already begun. Government vessels will carry supplies for the southern brigade from the United States direct to Iloilo, without touching at Manila.

The Insular Constabulary is now being organized. It will be maintained by the Insular Government, and is expected to be amply able to preserve peace and enforce the law. This constabulary will, as a general rule, be armed with rifles, but its members have received 5,000 shotguns and 2,000 ponies no longer used by the army.

As a further measure of economy, arrangements are being perfected to stop the buying by various civilians and civil government employes of commissary stores heretofore sold them at the army rates.

Gen. Corbin will sail for the Southern Archipelago on the transport Lawton. From there he will go direct to China, returning to the United States via Vancouver.

GOV. WHITMARSH EXONERATED.

Executive of Benguet Province Cleared by Philippine Commission.

MANILA, July 22.—H. Phelps Whitmarsh, Civil Governor of Benguet Province, Luzon, has been exonerated by the Civil Commission of the charges against him. On account of the impossibility of their continuing together, the resignation of Mr. Scheerer, Secretary to Gov. Whitmarsh, has been accepted. Whitmarsh was censured by the commission for thrashing Scheerer upon the occasion of a public meeting of the Igorrote tribesmen, when Scheerer declined to act as Secretary on account of alleged interference in the meeting by the American authorities.

H. Phelps Whitmarsh was appointed Civil Governor of Benguet Province by the Civil Commission last year. He was the first Civil Governor appointed in the islands. He recently went to Manila to answer the allegations made by his political enemies that he (Whitmarsh) had used his official position to his personal advantage in acquiring lands and mining rights from the natives, and he was charged with indiscretion and violation of his instructions from the commission. Gov. Whitmarsh denied the charges. Scheerer is a long-time German resident of Benguet Province.

TEXTBOOKS FOR FILIPINOS.

Lieut. Col. Tunison's Acknowledgment of Their Receipt in Luzon.

At the headquarters of the sub-district Iriga, Luzon, on June 1 last, Lieut. Col. William Tunison, commanding the Twenty-seventh Infantry, receipted for a number of American textbooks sent by the American Book Company, which received $5 for them from Dr. Jacob Hartmann of 243 West Thirty-sixth Street, Manhattan, through THE NEW YORK TIMES. Dr. Hartmann's donation was prompted by an editorial in THE TIMES entitled "Light from Luzon." This drew attention to a letter to The Outlook from Lieut. Col. James Parker, who set forth the necessity and advantage of teaching the Filipinos from English textbooks. The money was wisely used by the book company.

Lt. Col. Tunison, in acknowledging receipt of the books, says:

> "The children here are eager to acquire a knowledge of English, and these young people, I know, will be grateful. The books will be issued upon the opening of the schools, which will not be until after the regular fiesta on the 20th day of this month."

PORTO RICAN DUTIES.

Treasury Department to Refund Them Under the Controller's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Attorney General Knox to-day declined to render an opinion, asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the question whether or not, under existing laws, the Secretary is authorized to refund the duties collected on goods imported from Porto Rico between the date of the ratification of the Spanish treaty and the time when the Foraker act went into operation. The Attorney General says that inasmuch as the Controller of the Treasury has given his decision on the subject, it is a matter for him (the Controller) alone, and he therefore cannot give a decision as requested.

It is authoritatively stated at the Treasury Department that the Government will proceed immediately to refund those duties, acting upon the decision of the Controller of the Treasury, which was to the effect that the Treasury Department had authority, under existing law. The duties to be returned amount approximately to $2,000,000.

New Army Instruction Posts.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Root speaks in high terms of the possibilities of Forts Riley and Leavenworth as posts for military instruction. He says Fort Riley is an excellent post for one of the big military camps of instruction and manoeuvres contemplated by Congress; also that troops to the present capacity of the quarters at Jefferson Barracks, and Forts Riley, Leavenworth, and Sheridan will be stationed at these posts.

Lieut. Hartrath, U. S. N., Discharged.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President has approved the findings of the naval board in the case of Lieut. Armin Hartrath, holding him not to be morally qualified for promotion, and recommending his discharge with one year's pay. Lieut. Hartrath was appointed to the Naval Academy from Michigan in 1884, and his recent service has been on the cruiser Philadelphia. He was appointed a junior Lieutenant on July 1, 1900, to perform line duty, but subject to examination and confirmation.

C. G. DAWES'S SUCCESSOR.

The President Will Not Bow to Legislators' Wishes in Appointing a Controller of the Currency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The question as to who will be chosen to succeed Charles G. Dawes as Controller of the Currency will remain an open one until the Autumn. About the only thing in regard to it which can be predicted with certainty is that the appointment will be made by the President without regard to geography or Senatorial indorsements.

The Controllership has always been regarded as a personal appointment of the President. In most matters of patronage the President bows to the recommendation of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. But appointment to this office, with its great responsibility, involving as it does the discreet and honest supervision of the vast National banking interests of the Nation, the President has always claimed as his own prerogative. Talk of his accepting the recommendation of Senator MASON for the successor to Dawes is worse than idle. It is understood that Mr. McKINLEY does not like MASON, and does not trust his judgment.

The fact that both Eckles and Dawes were from Illinois does not give that State a mortgage on the position, and as a matter of fact the chances are nine out of ten that it will not go to an Illinois man. Mr. Dawes's successor will be a man personally known to the President; he will be a financier rather than a politician. Mr. McKINLEY has several men under consideration, but it is known that he has not yet made up his mind whom to appoint.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Richard L. Sprague, Massachusetts, Consul at Gibraltar, Spain.

Edward A. Creevey, Connecticut, Consul at Glauchau, Saxony.

Samuel Smith, New Jersey, Consul at Moscow, Russia.

R. S. Reynolds Hitt, Illinois, Third Secretary United States Embassy at Paris, France.

John V. Wild, Second Lieutenant, Revenue Cutter Service.

Eben Swift, Jr., First Lieutenant, and George P. Marrow, Second Lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

Henry H. Scott, Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps.

Jesse C. Moore, Danville, Ill., Indian Agent at the Colorado River Agency, Arizona.

THE ITALIAN SUGAR DUTY.

Secretary Gage at Present Will Not Revoke Countervailing Order.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Treasury Department has sent to the State Department a reply to a note of the Italian Government on the subject of Secretary Gage's recent tentative order assessing a countervailing duty on sugar imported from Italy.

Although the text of the note will not be made public at present, it is known that it says in substance that some time ago a copy of the section of the Italian laws on the subject of sugar came into the possession of the department, and that it fairly created a strong presumption that the effect of the law was to give a bounty on sugar exports. Thereupon the Secretary issued an order to Collectors stating that until the question was finally settled by further investigation, they would collect the additional duty. This duty would be returned to the importers in case it was subsequently found that the Italian laws did not warrant its imposition.

The Treasury Department has asked for a full copy of the Italian law on the subject, and until its arrival no change will be made in the order now in force.

LAUNCHING OF THE ADDER.

Navy's New Submarine Torpedo Boat Named at Elizabethport by Mrs. E. B. Frost.

The Adder, the second of the five submarine torpedo boats being constructed on the Holland type by the Crescent Shipbuilding Company of Elizabethport, N. J., for the United States Government, was sent over the ways yesterday afternoon in the presence of a select gathering of torpedo boat enthusiasts and Government experts. The scenes and incidents attending the launching of the Adder were similar to those witnessed at the launching of her sister, the Fulton, at the same yards six weeks ago.

The steam yacht Josephine took on board about a hundred guests of Lewis Nixon and the other officials of the Shipbuilding Company, and after a pleasant sail from Manhattan to Elizabethport arrived at the company's docks at noon. An hour later the queer looking little cylindrical craft was ready to slip from the ways. The same flag-covered stand that was used for the Fulton was brought into service, and amid a babel of sounds from the many workmen making the final preparations for the launch Mrs. E. B. Frost, wife of the Vice President of the Holland Electric Boat Company, dressed in a sky-blue linen dress and carrying a huge bunch of Jack roses, mounted to the little platform at the smudge bow of the vessel. She was followed by a number of invited guests, one of whom carried the proverbial beribboned bottle of champagne.

At 1 o'clock precisely the last wedge had been driven and the king wedge had been cast loose with a blow of the hammer. The little red craft, looking like a huge porpoise, was deluged with the wine by Mrs. Frost, and slid into the water with a graceful plunge. She floated out with perfect alignment, and was taken in tow by a tug and hauled around to the dock amid the cheers of the onlookers.

The launching was witnessed by a representative gathering of those interested in submarine torpedo boat construction. Among others were Constructor Lawrence Spear, United States Navy; Lieut. H. B. Buchanan, representing the Bureau of Equipment and Ordnance of the United States Navy, and John P. Holland, President of the Holland Electric Boat Company, and the inventor of the submarine torpedo boat. Of the lay spectators were Isaac L. Rice, President of the Holland Electric Boat Company; H. B. Herts, Mrs. Samuel C. Lemly, wife of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy; Mr. and Mrs. John M. Shedd, Walter Luttgen, Stewart Comley, Mrs. J. E. Dow, Calvin Frost, ex-Congressman R. B. Hawley, wife and daughter, of Texas; Mrs. John R. Van Sickle, I. M. Stattenheim, and Mrs. A. F. Stout.

On the return trip of the yacht Josephine a collation was served and the vessel proceeded up the North River almost to Grant's Tomb before returning to her pier at the Battery, where the guests were disembarked.

TO EXTERMINATE MOSQUITOES.

Health Officer Doty Announces that He Will Make an Effort to Relieve Staten Island.

The Health Officer of the port, Dr. Doty, has decided to take hold of the mosquito question on Staten Island and attempt the extermination of those pests. A section of the island adjacent to the quarantine station has been selected for the test. Dr. Doty said yesterday:

"We have been at work for the past year in our laboratory on the mosquito larvae in order to determine bacteriologically what can be done. First, to determine if the insect produces malaria; second, if so, can malaria be prevented by the extermination of the mosquito and its larvae? The test I have determined to make will be applied to a section of Staten Island adjoining our station and opposite the Quarantine islands, in extent about three miles by one and one-half miles.

"The boundaries of this section are New Dorp Lane, Richmond Road, Vanderbilt Avenue, and New York Bay. All the swamps, ponds, marshes, and wet places will be inspected by men from our laboratory to determine just where the possible breeding places are located. The mosquito and its larvae will be taken in such places and will be examined to determine the presence of malaria. Local physicians will be asked to co-operate by reporting all cases of malaria. All intelligent co-operation of citizens also will be requested. In the treatment of breeding places petroleum will be an important factor. This test is in line with our quarantine work, as the quarantine hospital for yellow fever is located adjacent to the section selected for the test."

GEN. URIBE PREPARING TO SEIZE PANAMA?

Colombian Officials Say He Is Organizing an Expedition.

Reported to be in Costa Rica—What His Friends Here Say—Col. Murillo Believed to Have Been Shot.

Two stories were told yesterday about the disappearance from this city of Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe, the Colombian revolutionary leader, of whom it is said that he slipped away from New York about three weeks ago, and is now actively engaged in preparing a filibustering expedition for the purpose of taking Panama. Señor Raoul Perez, who acted as the secretary of Gen. Uribe while the rebel leader was here, implied yesterday that there is a certain mystery in his having so suddenly dropped out of public view. Gen. Uribe and Señor Perez both lived at the Hoffman Arms, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Gen. Uribe, according to Señor Perez, took a jaunt into Pennsylvania, since which time he has not been seen here. One letter dated July 5 was received by his Secretary, but in it no mention was made of his plans or when he intended to return, nor has any communication been received from him since that day.

Notwithstanding these facts, Señor Perez gave it as his opinion that Gen. Uribe would again be seen here in two weeks. His silence and absence are not considered singular by his secretary and his other friends, yet they declare that they do not know where he is at present. Neither is there any ground for the opinion expressed by Señor Perez that he will return here in the time he says.

Further mystery seems to be lent to the case by a statement made yesterday by Dr. A. J. Restrepo, an ardent Liberal and close friend of the missing revolutionary chief. Until last January Dr. Restrepo represented the Liberal revolutionists here in the capacity of Diplomatic Agent. At that time he went to Europe intending to remain there, but he appeared here a week ago quite unexpectedly, and he, too, is now at the Hoffman Arms. It has been suggested that he went abroad to purchase arms and ammunition for the expedition which Gen. Uribe is reported to be making up in Costa Rica, but he denied this yesterday.

"I wish it understood that I am no longer actively interested in the Colombian rebellion," he said. "I went to Europe on private business, and have come back to go into business here. Gen. Uribe and I are both lawyers, and when he returns we intend to open an office for foreign work and also a commission export house."

Dr. Restrepo did say, however, that he expected to find Gen. Uribe here on his return. He, too, claimed absolute ignorance as to his whereabouts.

Colombia's Government and its officials tell the other story. They say positively that Gen. Uribe went by rail to New Orleans, where he took passage on a steamer for Costa Rica. Consul General Arturo de Brigard is firmly convinced that he is there now. A code dispatch from the Government at Panama says that his presence in Costa Rica is known and that a close watch will be kept for his filibustering expedition.

The surmise of his friends here that Col. Abel Murillo, who was sent to Colombia with the peace manifesto by Gen. Uribe, was cast into prison on his arrival there is confirmed. An exporter of this city who returned from there recently told yesterday of his arrest. As soon as Col. Murillo reached Barranquilla he was made a prisoner. He showed the passport issued to him by Dr. Carlos Martinez Silva, Colombian Minister at Washington. The officials, however, totally ignored it as they did his request that President Marroquin be notified, as he had promised Col. Murillo safe conduct through the legation at Washington. Col. Murillo, despite his protests, was stripped of all his belongings, except the clothes he stood in, and then taken to the Bogota prison. His friends here believe, and this belief is shared by the person who tells the story, that he was immediately shot.

MR. PHILBIN AND THE TUNNEL.

District Attorney Wants All Who Go Through It to Aid in Grand Jury Investigation.

District Attorney Philbin desires to have all persons who have suffered inconvenience or discomfort in the Park Avenue tunnel of the New York Central Railroad to give to his assistant, Mr. Le Barbier, any information they may have in their possession that may be of value in the Grand Jury investigation of the tunnel nuisance.

A committee of the Grand Jury waited upon Mr. Le Barbier yesterday and informed him that they were ready to take up the investigation. Mr. Le Barbier expects to submit the matter for the official inquisitor's consideration to-morrow. He particularly desires that those persons who have for years passed through the hot and dark tunnel once or twice a day should wait upon him, not necessarily to testify before the Grand Jury, but simply to give him their own personal experiences, that of their friends, and to tell of any prostrations through heat that they may have witnessed, together with such other information that will be useful or important in the investigation.

Subpoenas have been issued for a number of expert engineers, railroad men, and medical experts, as well as for a number of persons who daily use the trains which are sent through the tunnel. Remedies for the existing conditions will be suggested by the experts and by the laymen.

THE ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES.

Party Leaders Begin to Discuss Republican Nominations—The Possible Changes.

Already the Republicans are beginning to discuss the selection of Assembly candidates.

Dr. Nelson H. Henry, who has represented the Fifth District for several years, does not care to run again, but may be prevailed upon to do so. He is considered the most popular Republican in the constituency.

Charles S. Adler, the only Republican who has repeatedly carried the Eighth District, is tired of the job, and says he will not run. Unless he reconsiders his decision a Democrat will probably succeed him.

In the Nineteenth, Martin Saxe proposes to be a candidate for the district, which is now represented by Julius H. Seymour.

William S. Bennet will have no opposition in the Twenty-first, and William H. Smith will seek the office in the Twenty-third.

John A. Weekes, Jr., will have a hard fight if he seeks a renomination in the Twenty-fifth. He is not a resident of the district, and that fact is being urged against him by his opponents, and receives a good deal of attention.

It is expected that Gherardi Davis, Hal. Bell, and Robert Scherer will be respectively returned in the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first Districts.

Citizens' Union Men to Meet.

There will be a meeting this evening of representatives of the Citizens' Union at the headquarters, 34 Union Square East. The coming municipal campaign will be discussed and some important reports are expected from the several boroughs comprising Greater New York.

Opposition to John Stiebling.

Reports are current that determined efforts are to be made to retire John Stiebling as Republican leader in the Twelfth District. The opposition is expected to make itself manifest at a meeting of the Stalwart Republican Club to be held to-morrow night at 26 Pitt Street. It is reported that resolutions will then be adopted demanding a change in the leadership. No candidate has thus far been mentioned to succeed Mr. Stiebling.

Accident on a Torpedo Boat.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—A boiler tube on the torpedo boat Stringham blew out to-day, and the fireroom force of five men was scalded. The injuries are not serious. The men were

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FLEET OFF ON CRUISE

Organization's Banner Turnout for This Year's Outing.

CONSTITUTION BEAT COLUMBIA

In Race for the Commodore's Cup—Classes for Schooners and Yawls Provided For in Trophy Distribution.

The largest pleasure fleet that ever mobilized in American waters was present yesterday at Glen Cove, L. I., when the New York Yacht Club squadron rendezvoused for its historic cruise to the eastward. As far as the eye could reach the dimpling expanse of blue was well filled with all types of yachts that gently rose and fell in the light waves that plashed musically against their shapely sides. There was Constitution, the new champion of the America's Cup, and her forerunner, Columbia, and bridging a chasm of fifty years, there, too, was the famous old schooner yacht America, and the first Columbia. Vigilant, another one of the old cup's bodyguard, was out in her yawl rig and all the tawny glory of her Ratsey sails. These are only a few of the sail yachts that did honor to the festive occasion. Steam yachts there were—enough to satisfy the most exacting lover of this most majestic and costly mode of locomotion.

Yet all this scene of joyous splendor had its poignant note of sadness. One comrade, a true yachtsman, who had always been with the fleet on other glad occasions, had crossed the bar and anchored in a haven of eternal quiet. "Commodore" Alfred Van Santvoord's Clermont slowly steamed through the fleet with her flag at half mast in mourning for her owner, who died aboard her on Saturday. Slowly she made her way, while many a yachtsman watched her passage and felt his eyes grow dim over the thought of a "touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still."

Punctually at 11 o'clock the fleet Captains, fifty in number, met aboard Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's schooner Corona, the flagship, and their journey to the meeting had all its usual picturesqueness, as the large flotilla danced over the sparkling waves each with its occupant in scrupulously correct uniform. Commodore Ledyard gave all a hearty welcome and congratulated them on the magnificent fleet that was present, but regretted that the success of the cruise would be marred by the lamented death of Mr. Van Santvoord. He then instructed that the flags of all the yachts be lowered at sunset as a token of respect. Sailing instructions were then given to the Captains and they returned to their ships.

CUP YACHTS IN ONE CLASS.

The chief interest of the day was the race for the Commodore's Cups, one for schooners, all in one class, one for single-masted vessels and yawls, in one class, in cruising trim, and a cup for Constitution and Columbia in racing trim. This race was not counted as one of the regular squadron runs.

Constitution, on whom the New York Yacht Club's hopes are pinned to successfully defend the cup, defeated Columbia over the twenty-one and a half mile course by 4 minutes and 18 seconds. The new sloop made gains on every leg of the triangular course, and confidence in the craft reigned supreme on the Regatta Committee boat, the steam yacht Reverie, when she heeled across the line on the port tack, with the blue water curling away from her glistening forefoot. It was not known at the close of the race what allowance Constitution would have to make Columbia, but whatever it is, the main result will not be affected. On account of Constitution having had her bowsprit extended, Capt. Duncan has requested a remeasurement.

Navahoe sailed a great race, and in her first meeting with Ailsa and Vigilant led them home by a handsome margin, while Vigilant and Ailsa had a hot fight to the finish line, which Ailso reached first by a length.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-footer Rainbow, cleverly handled by Mr. Vanderbilt, led the yachts of her class home, while Elmina was the first schooner.

Ideal weather greeted the fleet of racers as they tripped out from Glen Cove to the starting line off Matinicock Point. The breeze, about five knots an hour at the start, was not so brisk as the yachtsmen wished for the constitution, but it held true and freshened gradually until toward the end of the race its strength was thought to be between eight and nine knots an hour.

At 2:15 the Regatta Committee, S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Newbury D. Lawton, gave the preparatory signal. Course No. 3 had been signaled for all classes, and was from a starting line off Matinicock Point buoy eleven miles north-east by east, one-half east, to and around a mark; thence five miles west, southwest one-half east to and around the second mark, thence five and a half miles east southeast one-half east to the finish line. With the wind from west southwest this gave the yachts a run on the first leg against a flood tide, a beat to the second buoy, and a broad reach home.

Ten minutes after the preparatory came the start for the single-masted vessels and yawls, and they came down to the line with spinnaker poles set to starboard. Navahoe and Ailsa crossed with Navahoe leading by 3 seconds, then came Athene, Rainbow, Eelin, Cannita, and Vigilant, whose spinnaker stuck in the stops as she tried to break it out in crossing, and gave her trouble for some moments. After Vigilant came Mermaid and Hester. Humma and Bedouin were handicapped. Humma set her spinnaker to port, which example was shortly followed by many of the other yachts.

QUISSETTA FIRST AWAY.

The schooners got the start next, and were led by Quissetta, who had a handsome lead over the boats in her class. The order of crossing was, Quissetta, Altair, Katrina, Elmina, Amorita, Columbia, and Marguerite, Effort, and America.

At 2:45, when the other boats were well on their journey, the big sloops Constitution and Columbia got their sailing papers. Both were to the northward of the line with No. 1 clubtopsails set. They rushed down for the line close hauled on the starboard tack, with Columbia leading. Just before reaching the committee boat, Columbia broke out her balloon jibtopsail, and lowered her spinnaker pole to starboard, and crossed at 2:45:58, official timing. Ten seconds after getting over she broke out her spinnaker. Constitution reached across Columbia's wake to the southward end of the line, jibed her boom to starboard, eased off sheets, broke out her balloon jibtopsail, and crossed at 2:46:35. She set her spinnaker to port a minute after getting over, and it seemed a good move, for immediately she began to catch up with Columbia. At 3:10 she did the trick, and one by one began to overhaul and pass the boats which had started ahead of her. One of the first yachts she caught was the old schooner America.

Many of the racers, seeing how well Constitution was sailing with her spinnaker to port, jibed and tried similar tactics, but not always to advantage. At 3:30 P. M. the Columbia jibed, setting her spinnaker to port. At this time there was nearly a mile of clear water between the two big sloops. Soon after the Constitution began increase and Columbia, feeling its influence first, gained rapidly on Constitution. Just as soon as Constitution felt the force of the puff she darted ahead, passing every other craft and dowsing her spinnaker, sent up her jib and staysail in stops ready for turning the mark, which was now only a little way ahead. The turn she made was graceful and well taken. Hauling sharp up on the port tack, she stood for the Connecticut shore, her time being 4:00:52.

The Columbia rounded at 4:04:22. The elapsed time to this turn of Constitution was 1:14:17, while that of the Columbia was 1:18:24, showing a gain of the Constition of 4 minutes 7 seconds.

Then came a wild medley of sloops and schooners round the mark, Navahoe, Rainbow, Vigilant, Ailsa, Athene, Humma, Muriel, Quissetta, Amorita, Altair, Eelin, and others approaching the mark on different jibes and making an exceedingly vivid picture as they hauled on the wind, some to port and some to starboard.

CONSTITUTION'S EARLY LEAD.

The beat to windward was only a short one of five miles, and it was soon accomplished. Constitution's elapsed time on the second leg was 46 minutes 38 seconds, while that of Columbia was 46 minutes 43 seconds, showing a gain by Constittuion of 5 seconds.

Thence to the finish line it was a reach, the elapsed time of the Constitution being 26 minutes 20 seconds, while that of Columbia was 26 minutes 28 seconds, showing a gain by the Constitution of 6 seconds and a total victory over the Columbia, boat for boat, of 4 minutes and 18 seconds.

The schooner Elmina won the first place in the race, which she held to the end by clever work. At the first mark all were close, with Muriel leading, Quissetta second, and Elmina third. Quissetta had trouble in getting in her jibtopsail to make the mark, and for some time it dragged in the water. When they reached the mark Elmina neatly turned just inside of it and got the weather berth, which seemed to be all she needed for success.

Many of the auxiliaries and cruising craft after the race was well on continued on their way up the Sound, where they will await the fleet at the next stopping point. The run to-day will be from Huntington Bay to Morris Cove, a distance of twenty-eight miles.

Perry Belmont of the Satanella, appointed to represent the Mayor of Newport and the Harbor Fete Committee at the meeting of the Captains, invited the crews of Constitution and Columbia to parade with the Naval Reserves at the Newport Harbor Fete, July 30.

When the Regatta Committee last night had finished figuring they decided that Constitution had won the Commodore's Cup in her class, the sloop Humma in the single-masted class, and the Elmina in the schooner class. The summary follows:

CLASS G—SLOOPS, SPECIAL.

Yacht.	Start.	Finished.	Elapsed.	Corrected Time.
Constitution	2:46:35	5:13:50	2:27:15	2:27:15
Columbia	2:45:58	5:17:31	2:31:33	2:30:39
CLASS G—YAWLS.				
Navahoe	2:26:07	5:29:44	3:07:37	3:01:22
Ailsa	2:26:10	5:36:18	3:10:08	3:09:07
Vigilant	2:29:03	5:36:42	3:07:39	3:07:39
CLASS H—SLOOPS.				
Rainbow	2:26:29	5:32:09	3:06:40	2:59:34
Athene	2:26:17	5:40:54	3:14:37	3:14:37
Bedouin	2:30:00	6:15:15	3:45:13	3:37:16
CLASS I—SLOOPS.				
Hester	2:30:00	5:55:50	3:26:56	3:16:22
Eelin	2:26:42	6:02:22	3:35:40	3:19:55
Isolde	2:30:00	6:04:06	3:34:06	3:29:17
CLASS J.				
Carmita	2:27:57	6:11:35	3:43:44	3:22:15
Altair	2:30:00	5:54:16		
Humma	2:30:00	5:50:01	3:20:01	2:55:07
CLASS K—SLOOPS.				
Mermaid	2:29:44	6:28:57	3:58:53	3:33:22
CLASS A—SCHOONERS.				
Columbia	2:35:00	6:22:45	3:47:45	3:22:45
CLASS B—SCHOONERS.				
America	2:35:00	6:23:48	3:48:48	3:23:48
CLASS C—SCHOONERS.				
Marguerite	2:35:00	6:08:30	3:23:30	3:08:30
CLASS D—SCHOONERS.				
Amorita	2:35:00	5:56:45	3:21:45	3:16:07
Katrina	2:32:50	6:07:20	3:34:30	3:29:10
Quissetta	2:32:28	5:48:52	3:16:24	3:13:04
Elmina	2:34:47	5:46:22	3:11:36	3:05:58
Mineola	2:32:32	5:49:15	3:14:43	3:14:43

The start to-day will be at 8:30 A. M. from the committee boat one mile west of Eaton's Point lighthouse.

HER SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

There is more woolen underwear worn in Summer by women, perhaps, than many people think, and perhaps less lisle and fewer union suits or combination garments. Lisle thread is probably the thinnest of materials that can be worn during the hot weather, but there is a peculiar feeling to it that is disagreeable. it is a "creepy" or a "squeaky" feeling, as it is variously described, which makes it uncomfortable to wear, and it is by no means popular.

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The combination of silk and lisle is better, the silk giving a certain amount of electricity which is desirable and modifying the creepiness of the lisle.

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Cotton underwear is the cheapest, and will always be worn to a great extent. It is the truly popular underwear on account of the price, which is an essential for the majority.

***

The wool combined with other materials is worn for many different reasons. It is made in the thinnest and most delicate of weaves, and all the benefits are to be obtained, with none of the undesirable qualities.

***

It is combined with cotton and with silk, and is sufficiently thin to be worn alternatively with all-silk garments. People having a tendency to rheumatic troubles find a garment with a little wool in it very satisfactory, and it is liked by the athletic woman.

***

White is always the most popular color in underwear, but in Summer it is more than ever desirable when thin frocks are worn. In Winter pink and blue garments are popular. There is a rumor straight from Paris that many smartly dressed women are going in for all-black underwear with black outside garments, but this can never be more than a passing fad. It is desirable at times under thin black unlined gowns, a fact proved by the object lesson of the woman who wears white under thin black who is frequently seen in the streets.

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There is much elaboration in the fancy underwear, especially in silk undervests. One woman who has a particular fad for fancy underwear laid in a stock of nineteen of the daintiest designs in undervests the other day. There must be always plenty of underwear for a change in Summer, and four or five garments is the rule, and many women will have a set of at least twelve.

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Much of the finest underwear is imported; the ribbed from Switzerland and the plain from France. This is particularly fine in the softness and quality of the material, and is also excellent in shape. However, fine underwear is now made in this country, and a large retail house will supply its own patterns to the manufacturers and insist upon the most desirable shapes.

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Combination garments are more worn in Winter. In Summer the woman prefers cooler garments than the woven, which cling close to the body, and cambric is worn with the woven undervest of whatever material that may be. In the Winter the union garment is worn to give extra warmth, though it may be of the thinnest of materials, and one little cambric garment will be worn over it. The woman who desires to be slender will dispense with underskirts. The skirt to her gown, with its many frills and flounces, will supply all the fluff around her feet that is desirable and give her the coveted slenderness above. The union garment then takes the place of the flannel skirt which was at one time considered a necessity, but is now but little used. Or if a skirt is required, a soft, thin, well-fitting albatross will answer every purpose.

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There is one garment which comes under the head of woven underwear which is not so much worn in Summer, but is still a useful garment at all times. This is the woven underwaist, which may be found in different materials, and it will fit like a glove. Its chief purpose is not to substitute for a corset cover, a purpose for which it is sometimes utilized, but as an extra garment. It has a high neck and long sleeves, clinging close to the figure, it has but little bulk, and is worn under the dress waist when a lighter wrap is worn than may be desirable for warmth.

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Openwork undergarments are becoming more and more popular for men, but they have not been adopted to any extent by women. These garments come in both cotton and linen, none of them particularly inexpensive and the linen high-priced. This has a closer mesh than the cotton garment, which is not much more than a network of threads, and is liked by some women. It has not the daintiness, however, that the majority of women prefer in their undergarments.

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In later years there has been a reaction in favor of cambric underwear, and the chemise is regaining popularity. It is to be found in the prettiest and daintiest of makes, French garments in the soft French nainsook, with the most delicate of embroidery, and less expensive and less fine garments of ordinary cambric, but still pretty and dainty. Some of these are made skirt length, trimmed on the lower edge, forming a combination garment.

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Soft India and other silks are used to some extent in undergarments and have their patrons, and these frequently will wear colors. There is a suggestion of dress in undress in these that is pleasant. A pretty woman of the stage flying around her room one hot day last week, packing, looked to be dressed in a low-necked gown of lavender silk. The waist, however, was a little lavender silk chemise worn over her other underwear. It was an attractive costume.

KOSTER & BIAL'S SALE.

Prices Were Small and Junk Men Did Nearly All the Buying.

There was a small crowd yesterday at the auction sale of furnishings and fittings of the Koster & Bial's Music Hall, which will be torn down. The majority of buyers were junk men, though a few theatrical managers were present. Henry Greenwall of the American Theatre and Henry Rosenthal of the Metropolis bought the majority of the seats. They gave $1.25 each for them.

The prices in almost every instance were small. A safe sold for $30, a full-length picture of Carmencita in oil found but one bidder, and he secured it for $5. The gas globes which decorated the roof garden, 200 in all, and which cost originally $2 per dozen, went for $1 for the whole lot. The costumes for the Faust Ballet, costing $20,000, were sold for $300.

A lot of 500 beer steins, many of them being imported by the late John Koster, some of the steins being elaborately decorated, sold at ridiculously small prices. the whole lot not bringing as much as Mr. Koster paid originally for one. John Koster bought some of the scenery. Richard Walters & Sons were the auctioneers.

KUBELIK TO PLAY HERE.

Daniel Frohman Has Guaranteed $100,000 to the Violinist.

LONDON, July 22.—Daniel Frohman, who sails for New York on the North German Lloyd steamer Deutschland from Southampton July 26, has engaged the Hungarian violinist Kubelik for an American tour, beginning in New York in December. Mr. Frohman has guaranteed that Kubelik's share of the proceeds from the tour shall not be less than $100,000.

Mr. Frohman had considerable difficulty in closing his negotiations with the violinist, as Kubelik is liable to conscription in Hungary. Through the intercession of King Edward, however, the Hungarian authorities released Kubelik from military service.

Kubelik is the son of a Hungarian gardener. He is just twenty-one years old.

Mr. Frohman has secured a number of plays for production in the United States. They include new works by Arthur W. Pinero, Sydney Grundy, J. W. Comyns Carr, Max Pemberton, and Guy N. Boothby.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE GARDENS.—An almost entirely new programme was presented last night at Mr. Hammerstein's aerial amusement place. The newcomers prominent in the programme were the Todd Judge family, acrobats; the Karseys, introducing the myrtlophon, the electric orchestrion; Rauschelle, mimic, and Satsuma, equilibrist.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—The expert fencers, Louis Senac and his brother, appeared as the feature in a new specialty, representing the duel between Paul Déroulède and Max Régis. The exciting contest was well received.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"The "Strollers" is packing this house nightly despite the hot weather. The new features added to the musical comedy and the recent changes made in the cast have improved the piece, so that its popularity for a long time to come is assured.

CASINO.—"Florodora" is still retaining its popularity. It will remain the attraction at the Casino for another season.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Section E of the Proctor stock company yesterday played the revived comedy "All the Comforts of Home," giving two performances to large audiences. This comedy has proved one of the stock company's greatest successes. The usual good vaudeville acts were given between the acts.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"A Case Out of Court," Abe Hummel's one-act comedy, was the head-liner at this theatre yesterday and will continue during the week. The comedy is sandwiched in between some excellent vaudeville acts.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The Kaltenborn Orchestra will return to serious music to-night, omitting the regular Tuesday night popular concert. The program will be as follows:

SOLOIST.
Miss Jessie Shay, piano.

1. March, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
2. Overture, "Sakuntala".....Goldmark
3. (a) Aubade Prientaniere," (Morning Serenade).....Becker
   (b) "Under the Balcony," (Evening Serenade).....Becker
4. Piano concerto, F minor, Op. 16.....Henseit
   Allegro Patetico. Larghetto. Allegro Agitato, Miss Jessie Shay.
5. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Rhine".Keler-Bela (By request.)
6. Symphony, No. 5.....Beethoven
   (a) Allegro con brio.
   (b) Andante con moto.
   (c) Scherzo.
   (d) Allegro.
7. Conjuration and benediction, "The Huguenots".....Meyerbeer
8. Slavic March.....Tschaikowsky

EDEN MUSEE.—The out-of-town visitor to New York may consider his visit incomplete without seeing the features at this place. The American Gallery of Wax Figures, the Chamber of Horrors, and the musical and vocal concerts are the attractions.

HUBER'S MUSEUM, THEATRE, AND CASINO.—"New York by Night," a melodrama in the theatre, many new and interesting freaks in the curio hall, and an excellent vaudeville bill at the Casino on Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, were patronized and enjoyed by large audiences.

MEMORIAL TO REV. DR. STORRS.

It Will Be a Beautiful Window for the Church of Which He Was Pastor.

The contract for a beautiful memorial window to the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, to be placed in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, of which he was the pastor for fifty-three years, has been awarded. The subject will be "The Ascension of Christ."

The window, which will be placed over the main entrance to the church, will measure 18½ feet by 8½ feet. It will be one of the largest of its kind in the city. Another art window which is to be placed in the church will commemorate the jubilee of the society, which was celebrated about three years ago.

A BOAT 4,500 YEARS OLD.

Dug from Bed of the Nile and Is Here on Its Way to the Carnegie Institute.

There arrived here yesterday morning on the German steamship Hohenfels an Egyptian boat supposed to be 4,500 years old. This relic of ancient times, recently dug up from the bed of the River Nile, and destined for the museum of the Carnegie Institute, in Pittsburg, has developed into a sort of white elephant on the hands of the American Express Companay, into the charge of which it was intrusted in Cairo.

From Port Said, Egypt, the old boat came here lashed tight to the forward deck of the Hohenfels. Now, the question of how to get it to Pittsburg has arisen, and the express company officials are going to measure it to-day, in order to see. It may be, they say, that the boat will be found of such dimensions that it cannot be gotten through the railroad tunnels. If this is the case, it will be hauled overland from Philadelphia. It is probable that it will be taken to Philadelphia by water.

Up to the present time the cost of transporting the relic has been $800. It is carefully boxed up, so that one can hardly get a peep at it. The express people have been informed that it measures 2,000 cubic feet, but this knowledge, they say, does not enable them to tell whether the tunnel trips will be practicable.

Neither on board the vessel that brought over the old boat nor at the express office was anything known about the appearance of the unique craft or the circumstances that attended her discovery, except that the find was made in one of the old beds of the Nile. If the boat is 4,500 years old, it was in use by the ancient Egyptian more than 1,000 years before the reign of Rameses II.

STEAMER HOHENFELS HELD.

Must Stay in Quarantine Until Member of Crew with Enlarged Gland Is Examined.

When the steamship Hohenfels arrived in port yesterday she was held at Quarantine to undergo the customary disinfection. On examination of the crew a Cingalese was found to be ill. He was removed to Swinburne Island for investigation as to the nature of his complaint. The steamer will be held until the result of a bacteriological test is completed, which will probably be this morning.

When seen last night Dr. Doty would make no statement about the man until some tests which are now in progress are completed. The man, who was a member of the crew and apparently well, was removed because at the inspection he was found to have an enlarged gland. His detention was caused as a matter of extreme precaution. The tests will not be finished for at least twenty-four hours.

A WOMAN CAPTAIN OF A CANALBOAT

Her Daughter Is the Mate and Her Son Is the Crew.

Both Women Are Strong and Are Helping to Unload Cargo of Lumber in Newtown Creek.

Seated on the side of an up-State canal boat which lies off the Long Island Railroad docks, in Newtown Creek, Long Island City, Capt. Sarah E. Stanton is to-day directing the removal of a cargo that she has brought here all the way from Whitehall. Every now and then, despite her sixty years, she descends from her quarter-deck and assists in the unloading herself. She weighs more than 200 pounds, has very white hair, and boasts that there is more sunburn on her face and arms than anybody else hereabout could collect in a month.

Mrs. Stanton is not the only woman in the crew of the canalboat, the name of which is the R. W. Potter. Her daughter, Mabel, is the second mate, and it is she who does at least a third of the work of discharging the cargo of lumber. The Captain's son, William, is the last member of the family. Besides Mrs. Stanton and her two children, only one other person is engaged at lightening the boat, he being a strapping young fellow who consented to give a helping hand for less wages per day than the older longshoremen would take. Mrs. Stanton says that she cannot afford to pay helpers 40 cents a hundred feet, seeing that one who brings timber from Whitehall to New York for 90 cents a hundred feet has to be pretty close in order to clear any profit.

"Are you the Cap'n?" asked a man who saw Mrs. Stanton giving orders on her craft yesterday afternoon.

"Guess I am," was the reply. "My son, Willie—you see him over there?—does the business part right along, but what I say goes."

As she spoke, her daughter was stooping down on the piles of lumber, handing up boards one at a time to the brother, who, in turn, passed them along to the third man to be heaped on the dock. It was quick work, Miss Stanton managing to raise a board at least once in every fifteen seconds, and almost at every other lift she would cry out:

"Move up there, Willie. You're too slow."

And the mother would add:

"Now, Willie, it's getting dark, and you want to get up a good bit more before we have to go to bed."

As the unloading progressed orders gave way every now and then to general conversation. Mrs. Stanton gave the hired man some advice about his health, saying that a certain feeling he complained of must be appendicitis. Then they had a few words to say about the railroad, all agreeing that such a big corporation ought to foot the bills of taking off cargoes intended for its use. Mrs. Stanton said that she was of the opinion after being in the canal business for some forty years that big corporations were in the habit of "getting into people."

It was five years ago that Mr. Stanton, canalboat Captain, died. Already the son, who is now twenty years old, and the daughter, whose twenty-seventh fell on day before yesterday, had begun to learn the business, for Mrs. Stanton had decided that she would succeed Mr. Stanton as Captain, and had made it a point to train up the two children so that they would be her assistants as long as she lived, and her successors after that.

On Saturday, July 13, the R. W. Potter left Whitehall. Towing from there to Albany by canal and river cost the Captain $25, and she had to pay a tug $18 to bring her from Albany to Long Island City. Then there were additional expenses at Wallabout, where a stop was made and 68,000 feet of timber unloaded, and at the docks in Newtown Creek, for the tugs that did the outstream towing would not pilot the Potter into her landings without extra pay of $4 at each stopping place. There were, too, wharfage expenses at Wallabout. Mrs. Stanton mentions all these figures in support of her theory that the carrier of lumber in canalboats at 90 cents a hundred can't "make an honest dollar" unless economy is brought into the business. She says that this is her first experience with timber, the Potter having hitherto, at least since Mr. Stanton's death, been engaged in carrying other kinds of cargo about the canals up the State.

Second Mate Mabel Stanton, though not as portly as her mother, is a sturdy young woman, and has a rather pretty face and lots of sunburn. First Mate William Stanton is a happy-natured, big-muscled, swarthy young fellow, who handles a heavy piece of plank as easily as he would pick up a jackstraw.

"Why shouldn't women be the main part of a crew?" says Capt. Stanton. "We've got to make a living, and I don't know any better way for us to do it than this, although, of course, we'll never get rich. Oh, no, we wouldn't like to manage things without Willie, for it's well to have a man about. But we can do as much as he can, either one of us, and the two of us can do twice as much. I might hire help at this cargo, but these New York prices are too high. Do you know that they wanted to charge me 40 cents a hundred, these men around here? I just told them I wouldn't stand it, and we have decided to put off the timber without their aid."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The transfer, June 19, of Second Lieut. Alden Trotter from the Second Infantry to the Artillery Corps, with rank from Dec. 1, 1899, is announced. Lieut. Trotter is assigned to the Twenty-fifth Company Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Percy M. Ashburn, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Assininiboine, Montana, for duty.

Capt. George H. Calkins, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

First Lieut. Eugene R. Whitmore, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Sheridan for temporary duty.

First Lieut. George P. Heard, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will report to the commanding officer at Fort McPherson for temporary duty.

Capt. Joseph T. Davidson, Quartermaster, recently appointed, will proceed to New York and report to Capt. Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster, for duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport Ingalls, on which he will proceed to Manila.

Transfers upon the application of the officers concerned: Capt. Frank E. Jones, from the Twenty-second Infantry to the Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. Isaac Newell, from the Seventeenth Infantry to the Twenty-second Infantry.

First Lieut. Frank R. Lang, Twenty-seventh Infantry, is transferred to the Ninth Infantry, Company I.

Major James B. Hickey, Eleventh Cavalry, will join the squadron of his regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Second Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, Artillery Corps, is detailed as Recorder of the Examining Board, convened at San Juan, Porto Rico, vice First Lieut. John R. Proctor, Jr., Artillery Corps, relieved.

Second Lieut. George F. Brady, Fourteenth Infantry, will report to the Commanding General Department of the East for assignment to a station in that department.

Capt. Frank Baker, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Watertown, Mass., and report to the commanding officer of the Watertown Arsenal for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Surgeon C. F. Stokes is ordered to the Oregon immediately as relief of Surgeon P. Leach, who upon reporting of relief will proceed home and await orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. Farenholt is detached from the Oregon and ordered home to await orders.

Lieut. Commander H. McCrea is detached from ordnance duty at the Washington Yard, July 31; he will continue his other duties.

Lieut. Commander C. C. Rogers is ordered to the Norfolk Yard, July 25.

Lieut. W. J. Manion is ordered to the Essex, Aug. 1.

Lieuts. E. P. Jessop and J. P. J. Ryan are detached from the torpedo station upon completion of their courses and ordered to the Constellation immediately.

Commander J. A. Norris is detached from the Academy, Aug. 15, and ordered to duty in charge of the Philippine longitudinal expedition.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Philadelphia left Hawaii for Pago Pago July 8.

The Concord has arrived at Bremerton.

The Hannibal is at Lambert's Point.

The Indiana and Chesapeake are at Orient Point, N. Y.

The Dolphin is at Boston.

The Michigan has sailed from Erie, Penn., for Harbor Springs, Mich.

The Mayflower has sailed from Boston for New York.

The Alvarado has arrived at New Berne, N. C.

The Bennington is at Honolulu.

The Chicago sailed from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, for Funchal to-day.

The Lancaster has sailed from New York for Port Royal, S. C.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The cruise of the New York Yacht Club was the event of yesterday. The yachts started from Glen Cove. From the start until they reach Newport there will be one constant succession of interesting races. They stop on the way at the different Sound resorts, and much entertaining will be done for them. In the fleet are the most famous yachts, and among these are Electra, Narada, Satanella, Navahoe, Sultana, and many others.

***

William K. Vanderbilt is passing a part of the Summer very quietly at Idle Hour, near Islip, where he has had several small house parties. Mr. Vanderbilt recently made several handsome gifts to the Bay Shore Free Library, the Sayville Hook and Ladder Company, the Sayville Hose Company, and the Sayville Methodist Church.

***

Until the New York yachts reach the vicinity of Newport, matters will be rather quiet at that resort. There are no very large entertainments on the tapis until Friday, when Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's famous vaudeville dinner takes place, and the other dinners which are arranged for that evening will also occur. At Rockaway to-day there will be the polo match for the juniors, which is exciting much interest.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Leroy Emmet are passing the Summer at Lake Luzerne, N. Y. Mr. Emmet is in mourning for his brother, and Mrs. Emmet will not be at Newport this Summer, where her sister, Miss Josephine Johnson is and has been since the opening of the season.

***

The Countess de Festetics left on Saturday for Bar Harbor, where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haggin will pass the Summer in New Jersey.

***

Mrs. C. Albert Stevens has arrived at her cottage at Southampton. Southampton has been rather quiet, except for the bridge tournament and a few dinners which have been given by the cottagers. Mrs. Kathryne Harris, the sister of Mrs. Stevens, and her little daughter are at Lawrence Beach this Summer.

***

W. Bourke Cockran gave a house party recently at his place at Sands Point, at which Mr. Newhouse of London was among his guests. James C. Carter was also entertained by Mr. Cockran on the occasion of the dedication of the new Roman Catholic Church at Great Neck. Mr. Cockran has had the misfortune to have nearly all his horses suffering from the prevailing malady, and has been obliged to entertain his guests on the water, instead of with riding and driving.

***

Among the recent entertainments in London was one given by Miss Van Wart. The hostess wore an Elizabethan gown, with a great ruff, and some splendid pearls. Mrs. Arthur Paget on Friday entertained the King at dinner. Among the guests were the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. Mrs. Francis H. Leggett will give a cotillion this week for Miss Alberta Sturgis.

***

Mme. Georges Bahkmeteff, daughter of Mrs. Edward F. Beale, and sister of Mrs. John R. McLean and Truxton Beale, has arrived from Europe and will spend much of the Summer with her mother at Narragansett Pier. Mme. Bahkmeteff usually comes over every two years to visit her mother, but almost never during the Summer. Her husband, who was Russian Minister to Athens for a long time, was sent from there to represent Russia at Vienna, which post he now holds. The Countess de Fermell of Paris is visiting her mother, Mrs. Philip Kearney, at Cape May.

***

Arden M. Robbins, who has been at Bar Harbor visiting, took part last week on the Kebo links in a Scotch foursome. The other players were T. G. Condon of Tuxedo, Bernard Nicholls of Boston, and Mr. Douglass, the club's professional. Mr. Robbins and Mr. Nicholls were paired against Mr. Condon and Mr. Douglass. It was the ninth hole and all even up, when a heavy shower caused the postponement of the game until the next day. At the second playing the bogey was beaten by both sides, and the score showed a draw. The second round ended even up, the same as the first.

***

Erskine Hewitt has returned from Bar Harbor, where he stopped at the Malvern. Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt has gone to Bar Harbor. Miss Eleanor Sedley leaves town to-day for the Maine resort. Miss Barbara Sedley has arrived in England, and is the guest of the Harrison-Broadleighs at their country place in Yorkshire.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 22.—The list of box holders for the Newport Horse Show at the Casino next month was announced to-day as follows: J. H. Beekman, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, J. E. Addicks, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Lloyd Bryce, J. S. Stevens, Mrs. S. D. Schenck, James T. Woodward, George A. Huhn, William H. Sands, G. G. Haven, De Lancey A. Kane, William P. Thompson, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, R. I. Gammell, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, T. F. Cushing, Mrs. H. A. Johnson, F. W. Andrews, F. S. G. D'Hauteville, Mrs. J. Amory Coleman, Mrs. F. O. French, James Stillman, John R. Drexel, G. S. Scott, Mrs. Robert Garrett, William Grosvenor, Hamilton Fish Webster, William M. Kingsland, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, J. W. Ellis, George D. Widener, Mrs. John S. Hayes, T. M. David, H. D. Auchincloss, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Alfred G. Vanderbilt, A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. E. S. Cramp, W. S. Wells, William Murray, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hamilton W. Carry, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. W. D. Hatch, Mrs. E. S. Willing, E. R. Morse, William E. Carter, R. R. Winans, E. J. Berwind, E. Dyer, Jr., I. Townsend Burden, Paul Andrews, Benjamin Thaw, Richard T. Wilson, Nathaniel Thayer, George P. Wetmore, Frederick Sheldon, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Prescott Lawrence, E. L. Winthrop, and H. McK. Twombly.

J. J. Wysong gave a luncheon at Gooseberry Island to-day for thirty guests, all of whom were men. It is understood that Mrs. Wysong will give a dance at her cottage in August in honor of Peter D. Martin and Miss Lily Oelrichs.

Mrs. J. T. Spencer gave her first social entertainment of the season this evening. Mrs. Perry Tiffany also entertained at dinner. Luncheons were given by Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.

Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs will give a large dinner at the Clam Bake Club in honor of her daughter, Miss Lily Oelrichs and Peter D. Martin on Aug. 3.

Mrs. James Clinch Smith has cards out for a luncheon for July 25, and for a dinner on July 28. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White of New York will visit Mr. and Mrs. Smith, arriving about July 25. Mr. and Mrs. Smith's cottage will be prettily decorated and illuminated on fete night.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and Center Hitchcock to-day arrived for the season at the Chanler cottage.

Mrs. McCalla, wife of Capt. McCalla, United States Navy, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Miller, at the Torpedo Station.

J. D. Rockefeller arrived with his family to-day on the steam yacht American.

Creighton Webb of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea will sail for Europe this week.

Charles Sands of New York is the guest of his sister, Miss Anna Sands.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict of New York are expected for the season to-morrow at Stone villa.

R. L. Beekman of New York is the guest of his sister, Mrs. L. L. Lorillard.

Preparations are being made at the Mills cottage for the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and their family from Europe in August. Later in the season the Misses Mills will be formally introduced at a dinner dance.

May Sue Miss De Koven for Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 22.—It is reported that G. A. Sullivan of New York, who was injured in a collision with Miss Ethel De Koven's automobile a week ago, has engaged counsel and will bring an action against Miss De Koven for damages. He sustained a broken collarbone and has been at the Newport Hospital since the accident.

ARRANGED HIS FUNERAL.

J. T. Story in His Will Gave Directions as to How It Should Be Conducted.

A pe

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEE & BROWN
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Main Offices, 52 Broadway
BRANCH OFFICES,
1,353 BROADWAY, N. E. COR. 36TH STREET,
2 EAST 125TH ST.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain,
Bought for cash or on margin.
YOUR ACCOUNT SOLICITED.
TELEPHONE CONNECTING ALL BRANCHES
3016 AND 3017 BROAD.
N. B.—We render our customers a statement of their accounts every week.

LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.

Orders Solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.
BRANCH OFFICES:
20 W. 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT, N. Y., Adjoining "WALDORF-ASTORIA."
22-26 COURT ST., GARFIELD BLDG., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE,
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and Investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request, Record GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS. Monthly Fluctuation Sheets, Daily and Weekly Reports.
Commission 1-16. Moderate Margins.

J. G. Zachry, BONDS.
46 Wall St., New York.
Deals in Railroad, Traction, and Industrial Investment Securities, Bank and Trust Company Stock, and Negotiates Loans. Telephone 3454 John.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
E. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, Willard Brown,
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning, S. U. T. Dodd, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal,
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Chas. F. Cutler, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark,
Emers. McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman. John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald. O. I. Hudson.

International Umbrella Co.
This company owns 9 valuable U. S. Patents, which have been upheld against infringement by the Courts, and on which Royalties are now being paid by the trade.
OFFERS A LIMITED AMOUNT OF ITS STOCK TO DEVELOP ITS
EXPORT TRADE.
66 BROADWAY.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1897, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.

June 30th, 1901.

COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

BOISE DREDGING COMPANY.
FORECLOSURE SALE.

All the property of the Boise Dredging Company will be sold at auction pursuant to the decree in foreclosure at the Court House door in Boise, Idaho, on MONDAY, JULY 29th, 1901, at Twelve o'clock noon.

The property consists generally of the three placer mining claims near Centerville, Idaho, known as the "Dessie D." "Star," and "Morning Star" claims, and a large bucket dredge with an estimated capacity of two thousand yards per day, together with all other assets and property of the Company.

A copy of the decree, containing a full description of the property, can be seen at the office of McCready Sykes, Secretary of the Bondholders' Committee, 30 Broad Street, New York City, and at the office of Malcolm Lloyd, Jr., 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dated Boise, July 1, 1901.

G. G. ADAMS,
Special Master Commissioner.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Copartnership Notices.

EICHNER & ROUDA.—The firm of EICHNER & ROUDA, heretofore carrying on business at No. 67 Stanton Street, in the City of New York, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York, July 18th, 1901.

JOSEPH EICHNER.
HERRMAN ROUDA.

FINANCIAL.

We Own and Offer at Prices Yielding Nearly 5 Per Cent.

$1,000,000

BUTTE ELECTRIC & POWER COMPANY

Of Butte, Montana,

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

Dated June 1, 1901. Due in Series 1902 to 1931. Interest payable June 1 and December 1 in New York. Denomination $1,000.

PRICES:

1902 to 1906, 100 and Int.; 1907 to 1911, 100.50 and Int.; 1912 to 1931, 101 and Int.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

(As officially reported by the Company for the year ending May 31, 1901.)

Gross Earnings	$336,230.87
Operating Expenses	147,147.56
Net Earnings	$189,083.31
Interest on $1,000,000 5% bonds	50,000.00
Surplus	$139,083.31

Net Earnings Three and Three-Quarters Times Interest Charge.

The bonds above offered are secured by a first lien on all of the central station electric light and power companies in the City of Butte, Montana.

Population served in Butte and environs about 50,000.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY.

C. W. Wetmore, President of North American Company, New York.
Arthur Turnbull, 3rd V. Pres't of United States Mtg. & Trust Co., N. Y.
Samuel Carr, Trustee of the Estate of Frederick L. Ames, Boston.
E. W. Rollins, of E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston.
C. A. Coffin, President of General Electric Company, New York.
Rudolph Kleybolte, of Rudolph Kleybolte & Company, New York.
H. W. Turner, V. Pres't and Gen'l M'g'r of Butte Electric & Power Co., Butte.
Henry Mueller, Pres't of Centennial Brewing Co., and ex-Mayor of Butte.
K. K. McLaren, of the Corporation Trust Company, Jersey City.

Mr. Samuel Insull, President of the Chicago Edison Company and Commonwealth Electric Company, has examined and approved these properties prior to our purchase of the bonds. Copies of his report furnished on application.

Write for Special Circular Containing Further Information.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.
1 Nassau St., New York. Cincinnati. Chicago.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
19 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Denver. San Francisco.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
23 shs. 1st Natl. Bank, Paterson, N. J.
14 shs. Mechanics' Bank, B'klyn.
$7,400 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Regstd. Consols.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$14,000 Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$3,000 Fulton St. R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1995.
10 shs. Middletown (N. Y.) Cigar Co.
BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.
$2,000 Southern Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1994.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
40 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
42 shs. North Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
15 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
140 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
100 shs. American Brewing Co., N. Y.
$40,000 Fisheries Co. 1st Mtg., 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
90 shs. Third Ave. R. R.
35 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
1 sh. Chemical National Bank.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Hutchinson, Pierce & Co. pf.
4 shs. North American Trust Co.
65 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
200 shs. N. Y. Real Estate Ass'n.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$3,000 Judge Company 4 p. c. purchase money Mtg. Bds., "Class A," 1909.
70 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. scrip, 1901.
22 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
11 shs. 23d Ward Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
$2,000 Durland Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
400 shs. Colorado & Southern Ry. common.
14 shs. United States Steel Corp. pfd.
62 shs. Metropolitan Natl. Bank in liq.
35 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Association.
$2,700 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Regstd. Consols.
70 shs. American Surety Co.
9 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
100 shs. Brooklyn Wharf Transfer Co.
$4,500 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
150 shs. Cheesman Cotton Gin Co.
100 shs. Magnus Metal Co. 8 p. c. pfd.
$1,600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
100 shs. Electric Enameling Co.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
$10,000 Ohio Mining & Mfg. Co. 5 p. c. Income Bds.
$500 Rockaway Hunting Club Gen. Mtg. 6 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1913.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'rs.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, July 23, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1,000 shs. Eagle River Mining and Milling Co., $5 each.
200 shs. Gas Consumers' Benefit Co., $100 each.
200 shs. National Fibre Co., $100 each.
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

REORGANIZATION OF
The White Cliffs Portland Cement & Chalk Company.

The undersigned, having consented, at the request of holders of large amounts of the securities of the above Company, to act as a Reorganization Committee,

Notice is hereby given, under a Securityholders' agreement, dated July 2, 1901, of which copies may be obtained from the Knickerbocker Trust Company, Depositary for the Committee, that a Plan of Reorganization has been adopted and filed with said Depositary.

Holders of evidences of indebtedness of the above Company, secured by its first, second, and third mortgages, are requested to deposit the same on or before the second day of August, 1901, with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, New York, which will issue certificates therefor.

Copies of the plan may be obtained by the aforesaid holders from the Depositary.

FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE,
L. HEYNEKER,
Committee.
RUFORD FRANKLIN, Secretary.
McDOUGALL HAWKES, 45 Broadway, N. Y. C., Counsel for Reorganization Committee.
New York, July 22, 1901.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
195 Broadway, N. Y.
This Company is now prepared to issue, and will as promptly as is practicable, its preferred stock in exchange for its Interim Certificates heretofore issued, and will pay interest at the rate of 5% per annum on the said certificates from May 20th to June 30th, 1901, inclusive.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this compay as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.

No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Dividends.

National Salt Company,
26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., July 15, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 6.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared payable August 1st, 1901, to the holders of Preferred stock of record July 24th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 24th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. August 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.

Common Stock Dividend No. 5.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. has been declared payable August 1st, 1901, to the holders of Common stock of record July 24th, 1901. Transfer books of the Common stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 24th, and reopen at 9 o'clock A. M., August 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.
W. T. HUNTER, Asst. Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railway Company First Mortgage 6% Bonds.

Coupons due August 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, July 25, 1901.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF Per Cent. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on August 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, July 16th, and reopened on Friday, August 2d.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

93rd Semi-annual Cash Dividend. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable August 31, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 22d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 8, 1901.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT., payable on and after August 12th proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on July 22d, 1901.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 12th, 1901.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, July 10, 1901.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.
The trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) per share on the capital stock of the Company, (60,000 shares,) payable at the New York office of the Company on August 9th, 1901. Books close July 30th.
MONTANA ORE PURCHASING CO.
STANLEY GIFFORD, Treas.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
New York, July 17th, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. (6%) payable on and after August 1st, 1901, to shareholders of record on the closing of the books.
The transfer books will be closed from July 19th to August 1st, inclusive.
F. T. MARTIN, Cashier.

International Fire Engine Co.
149 Broadway, New York.
July 16th, 1901.
The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Company, as of August 10th, 1901. The transfer books close July 31st and reopen August 12th, 1901.
W. A. DINSMORE, Secretary.

The German-American Bank,
New York, July 17, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after August 1st. The transfer books will be closed from July 23d to August 1st incl.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 22	785,961
To date this year	188,082,260
Corresponding date last year	70,741,376

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 22	$2,258,500
To date this year	$676,059,720
Corresponding date last year	$308,064,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@2 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	3	Union B. & P.	1
Int. Power	½	U. S. Express	2
Northern Pac. pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2¼	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Beet Sugar	4	Mexican Nat. ctfs.	½
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	2½
Am. Car & F.	½	Minn., St. L. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	2⅝	Mo., K. & T.	1½
Am. Ice	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3
Am. Locomotive	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	National Biscuit	1½
Am. Tobacco	3	National Salt	½
Anaconda	⅝	National Salt pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	2⅛	N. Y. Central	1⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Balt. & Ohio	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	¾
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Norf. & West	2
B'klyn Union Gas	2	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Canada Southern	1	North American	1¼
Canadian Pacific	1⅜	Pacific Mail	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1⅜	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	People's Gas	⅛
Chi. Great West.	⅝	Pressed Steel	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	2½	Reading	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	3¾	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	1⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	6½	Rep. Iron & Steel	⅞
Chi., R. I. & P. rts.	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	2½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	2½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	3½	St. L. & S. F.	2½
Col. South	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2½
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	St. L. & S. W.	1½
Con. Gas	2	St. L. & S. W. pf.	6
Cont. Tobacco	1⅝	St. L. & Adir.	½
Del. & Hudson	3	Southern Pacific	1½
Del., L. & W.	3	Southern Railway	⅞
Denver & R. G. pf.	3½	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Diamond Match	1½	Standard R. & T.	⅝
Distilling	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅝
Distilling pf.	1⅝	Texas Pacific	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Erie	⅝	Twin City R. T.	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	Union Pacific	3½
Erie 2d pf.	2½	Union Pacific pf.	1½
General Electric	2¼	U. S. Steel	⅛
Glucose	⅞	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Gt. North. pf.	5½	U. S. Leather	⅛
Hocking Valley	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅝
Int. Paper	⅞	Wabash	⅛
Iowa Central	1¼	Wabash pf.	1⅛
Iowa Central pf.	2	West. Union Tel.	1
Int. Steam Pump pf.	1	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Kan. City So. pf.	3	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	5½
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Manhattan	1	Wis. Central	1¼
Met. Street Ry.	1⅜	Wis. Central pf.	2½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	2½
Ill. Cent. w. line 4s	1⅝	So. Pac. 4s	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½	Wabash deb. B	1½

There were no advances.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market was essentially a crop and weather market. The overshadowing influence was the condition of the growing crops, again reported by the West to be badly damaged by the new hot spell and by the absence of lasting rains. In short, a fresh crop scare had been created over Sunday, and the bearish Western operators had in support of their position the acknowledged fact that the weather in the West and Southwest is very hot, that rains are badly needed, and that undoubted injury has been done to the growing crops.

This admitted, the only point at issue in Wall Street is whether the continued decline in the prices of the Granger stocks has not effectually discounted all the crop damage already done or likely to be done. The West avers not, declaring that railroad traffic and therefore railroad earnings will suffer materially by reason of the shortage in the corn crop—or rather of the almost total annihilation of the crop, for late afternoon reports from the West yesterday had it that the entire crop is now threatened. The East, on the other hand, inclines to the opinion that an average crop is assured, this opinion being founded upon statements made, not by interested grain men, but by prominent railway officials traveling along the lines of the various roads. It is further contended, in this behalf, that what the farmers will lose in the crop itself they will more than make up in its increased value, corn in Chicago yesterday having risen above 59 cents, as compared with 49 cents barely a week ago, and wheat and oats being also up. Therefore, says the East, granted even that damage has been done, granted that there be only half a crop, (though should rain fall within the next week or ten days it is believed an average crop is assured,) nevertheless, considering the increased value of the crop and the better prices for the large reserve store of corn, stock market declines of 20 and 30 points in such shares as St. Paul, Union Pacific, Atchison, Rock Island, and Missouri Pacific have effectually discounted all this loss.

And so it was that yesterday, when the stock market opened very much depressed under offerings, largely for the short account, by Western operators, and declined still further in the first hour, the larger local banking interests came to the support of the market as they did just a week before, and held prices firm around the same level as the low level of that week. St. Paul around 152 and 153, Atchison between 68 and 70, Union Pacific between 93 and 95, Missouri Pacific from 97 to 100, Southern Pacific at 52 and 53—these have been the levels at which support has now been forthcoming on two successive Mondays when, through crop damage reports, the market has opened in a somewhat demoralized condition. The conclusion of the rank and file in the Street is that at those prices stocks are low enough to be attractive from an investment standpoint to the financial interests.

Yet though this be, it is a fact that until this support was forthcoming stocks yesterday were decidedly weak under the steady pressure put upon them by Western sellers. Missouri Pacific opened down 1¼ points and declined 3 points further; Rock Island, opening down 2½ points, broke in all 6½ points; St. Paul at one time lost 6⅜, Atchison, 4¼, Southern Pacific 4½, Union Pacific 6⅝, while the weakness extended not only to all the railroad stocks, but also to the industrial and local railway shares, where Amalgamated Copper at one time lost 3 points, Sugar 2½, United States Steel 1⅜, and Metropolitan 4.

Two facts clearly developed during the day. One of these was that most of the stock offering was short stock, little of the selling representing liquidation. The second was that it was a hard market to buy in. That is to say, while stocks declined sharply on any selling movement simply because the banking interests who bought were content to take the securities as offered without bidding them up, on the other hand if any active demand for stocks appeared it disclosed so limited a line for sale that buyers were forced to bid well above the market to get their stocks.

The labor troubles had little influence on the market one way or the other, the attention of the Street being centred round and about the crop situation.

During the day London traded in about 65,000 shares of stock, buying about 15,000 on balance. Call money was very easy all day, most of the loans being made at 2½ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@2 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $114,771,331; balances, $6,385,582; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $155,434.

Money on call in London 1½@1¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2½ per cent. for short and 2½@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.85.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95½@95 9-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par and 5@15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 22.—Money was in fair demand to-day and supplies were augmented and easier.

Business on the Stock Exchange did not improve, and prices were irregular, with hardly a feature of interest. First-class securities were dull. Americans opened weak on Wall Street advices and well below parity. This was notable in the case of St. Pauls, Atchisons, and Union Pacifics, which remained irregular. Steel was exceptionally steady. The closing of prices all around was flat.

On the Street, after the close of the Exchange, Atchison reacted to 71¾, St. Paul to 60½, and Pennsylvania to 72½, while other Americans were a half to three-quarters of a dollar off. Rio Tintos were firm.

Consols for money, 92 15-16; for the account, 92 15-16; Anaconda, 9; Atchison, 72¾; Atchison preferred, 96½; Baltimore and Ohio, 96; Canadian Pacific, 104½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45¾; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 162; Denver and Rio Grande, 41½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93½; Erie, 36; Erie first preferred, 66⅝; Erie second preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 151½; Louisville and Nashville, 103; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 56¾; New York Central, 154½; Norfolk and Western, 47¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90½; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Ontario and Western, 31½; Pennsylvania, 73½; Reading, 19½; Reading first preferred, 58; Reading second preferred, 25; Southern Railway, 28¾; Southern Railway preferred, 85; Southern Pacific, 54⅝; Union Pacific, 99; Union Pacific preferred, 90¾; United States Steel, 40; United States Steel preferred, 90; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 39; Rand Mines, 40⅝.

Spanish fours, 70⅝.

Bar silver, 26⅞.

Money, 1½@1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 2⅝@2½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 136.50; Madrid, 38; Lisbon, 39.50; Rome, 4.60.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 22.—Business on the Bourse to-day was dull and heavy in the absence of transactions. Internationals were easier, especially Brazilians, on the advance of exchange. Industrials were irregular. Rio Tintos relapsed. It is said the forthcoming copper statistics will be unfavorable.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 60 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 71.17½.

BERLIN, July 22.—The markets to-day were considerably affected by the absconding of the head of a large firm of chair manufacturers of Oberhausen. The firm's liabilities are placed at 3,000,000 marks. Sixteen other firms and banks are said to be affected by this failure, while on the Boerse bank shares and locals were weak, owing to the news of the absconding. Home funds were firm. Internationals were quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

MADRID, July 22.—The gold quotation to-day was 38.17.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 22.—The market went wrong again to-day. The selling at times was heavy, and prices broke sharply. Feeble rallies came at intervals, but they counted for little. The whole situation was tinged with blue. The market was still up against a combination of adverse influences, such as is rarely encountered.

Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3 per cent, and New York funds sold at 5, 10, and 12½ cents premium. Exchanges, $17,185,060; balances, $1,506,141.

Money on call ranges from 4 to 5 per cent. National banks are generally quoting 4½ per cent. as the minimum, with 5 per cent. in some cases where the collateral is very mixed. In commercial paper 4½ seems the low rate, though transactions are fairly large at this figure. Good names are selling at 5 per cent.

Complete stock transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,078	Atchison	71	68	69¼
974	Atchison pf.	94	92	92
10	Boston & Albany	258	256	258
15	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
1	Boston Elevated	187	187	187
480	Boston & Maine	193½	193	193
5	Chicago, Bur. & Qy.	195	195	195
200	Mexican Central	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	216	216	216
18	Old Colony	208	208	208
10	Pacific Coast	68¼	68¼	68¼
50	Pere Marquette	75	75	75
100	Rutland pf.	105	102	102
50	Southern Pacific	53½	53½	53½
8,110	Union Pacific	98	93¾	96

TELEPHONES.

200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	162½	160	160½
100	Mexican	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,052	New England rights	6⅛	5	5⅛

ELECTRICS.

3	Edison	255	255	255
60	General Electric	252½	252½	252½
520	Mass.	38⅝	38¼	38½
140	Mass. pf.	93½	93	93
25	Seattle pf.	98	98	98

MISCELLANEOUS.

8	Am. Pneumatic Service.	9	8¾	8¾
3,452	Am. Sugar	141⅞	140½	141½
147	Am. Sugar pf.	127	125	125
12	Am. Woolen pf.	78	78	78
5	Mergenthaler	165	165	165
125	N. Eng. Cotton Yarn pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼
55	U. S. Gas & Coke	6½	6	6
10	Union Shoe Machine	36	36	36
50	Union Shoe Machine pf.	26½	26¼	26½
65	United Fruit	92½	90	92
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	61	61	61
2,384	U. S. Steel	40	38⅝	39
1,127	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅝	88	88¼

MINING.

515	Adventure	26	25	25
62	Allouez	3½	3¼	3¼
4,964	Amalgamated	113	110½	111⅝
10	Anaconda	45	45	45
80	Arcadian	15½	15½	15½
10	Atlantic	37	37	37
2	Baltic	52	52	52
104	Bingham	22	21	21¼
200	Bonanza	11½	11½	11½
18	Calumet & Hecla	775	775	775
153	Centennial	27	26½	26½
50	Cons. Mercur	2¾	2¾	2¾
750	Copper Range	76	75	76
838	Dom. Coal	38	37	37
250	Franklin	17½	17¼	17½
510	Isle Royale	42	42	42
290	Mass.	18¾	18½	18¾
50	Mayflower	17	17	17
490	Michigan	13½	13½	13½
85	Mohawk	41	41	41

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 22, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
170	180	410	Adams Express	175	175	175	175	.....
111¼	111½	21,100	Amalgamated Copper.	113	113	110¾	111¼	–2¼
...	...	100	Am. Beet Sug. Co.	25	25	25	25	–1
87	89	300	Am. Agric. Chem. pf.	89	89	89	89	–1
28⅜	28¾	2,400	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28½	28½	27⅞	28⅜	– ⅛
82⅜	83	530	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	83¾	83½	82⅞	82⅞	–2⅜
28	28	500	American Cotton Oil.	28½	28½	28	28	– ¼
30	31	3,025	American Ice Co.	32	32	30	30	–2
26	27	100	American Locomotive.	27	27	25	25	–1
86	87	300	Am. Locomotive pf.	86	86¼	86	86¼	– ⅞
27¾	30	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	– ¼
52⅞	53	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	53½	53½	52½	52⅞	–1⅛
101½	102	975	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	100½	101¾	100¾	101¾	+1
84	84⅞	100	American Snuff pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	.....
141⅜	142	16,300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	142⅜	142½	140	142	– ⅛
127⅞	128	2,600	Am. Tobacco ctfs.	130	130	128	128	–3
43½	44½	700	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44	44	43¼	43½	– ⅝
69⅜	69½	89,500	At., T. & S. F.	71	71	67¾	69½	–2½
93	93⅛	17,750	At., T. & S. F. pf.	94	94	92	93	–2
93½	94	3,900	Baltimore & Ohio.	92	93½	92	93½	– ½
90½	91½	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	91	91	90⅝	90⅝	–2⅜
76⅞	76¾	6,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76⅝	76⅝	75¼	75⅝	–1⅛
208	212	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	208	208	208	208	–2
68¼	68	100	Canada Southern	68¼	68½	68½	68½	–1
101¾	102	700	Canadian Pacific	102¾	102¾	101¾	101¾	–1⅝
157	162	500	Central R. R. of N. J.	157	157	157	157	.....
43¼	44	2,400	Chesapeake & Ohio...	44⅜	44⅜	43	43	–1⅜
36½	37	1,700	Chicago & Alton	36	36⅝	35½	36¼	– ⅛
75	75½	900	Chi. & Alton pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	– ½
...	...	100	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	195	195	195	195	– ⅝
22	22¼	2,600	Chicago Gt. Western.	22¼	22¼	21¼	22	–1
80½	83	200	Chi. Gt. West. 1st pf.	81½	81½	81	81	.....
31	31¼	900	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	32	32	30¼	31	–2¼
68	69	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	69	69	69	69	.....
155¼	155¾	68,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	157	157	152½	155	–3⅞
190	192	300	Chicago & Northw....	191	192¾	191	192¾	–2¼
137⅞	138	8,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	142	142	137	138	–6½
...	...	6,168	Chi., R. I. & Pac., rts.	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7½	–1½
18½	20	450	Chi. Term. Trans....	20	20	19½	19½	–1
37½	39	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38¾	38¾	37½	37½	–1½
88	89	220	C., C., C. & St. L....	89	89	89	89	–1
94¾	95	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	95	95	94	95	–3½
12⅞	13¼	1,800	Colorado Southern....	13¼	13¼	13	13	– ½
48	48½	200	Col. Southern 1st pf...	48	48	48	48	–1¾
19	20	400	Col. & Hock. C. & I..	19½	20	19	20	.....
213	214½	650	Consolidated Gas	213½	213½	213	213	–2
63¾	64¼	400	Con. Tobacco Co. ctfs.	64⅜	64⅝	63¾	63¾	–1⅝
156	158	900	Delaware & Hudson...	155	155¼	155	155	–3
223	225	300	Del., Lack. & West...	225	225	223	223	–3
89½	90	470	Denver & R. G. pf....	89¾	89¾	89½	89½	–3¼
140	140¼	200	Diamond Match	141½	141½	140¾	140¾	–1⅝
8	8½	350	Dist. of America.....	8	8	8	8	– ⅛
26½	28	150	Dist. of Am. pf.....	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	–1⅛
9	9¼	300	Dul., S. S. & At.....	9½	9½	9¼	9½	– ¼
15	16¾	300	Dul., So. S. & At. pf..	16	16	15½	15½	–1
35⅜	35¾	29,400	Erie	36	36	34½	35½	– ⅛
64¼	64⅝	7,350	Erie 1st pf	65	65	63⅝	64⅜	– ¼
47½	48¼	600	Erie 2d pf	48	48	47	47	–2½
...	...	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	33	33	33	33	+3
253	255	500	General Electric	254	254	253¾	253¾	–2⅝
53	53¼	1,010	Glucose Sugar Ref...	54	54	52¾	53½	–1
173	174	700	Great Northern pf....	176½	176½	173	173	–5¼
48½	49¼	300	Hocking Valley	50¼	50¼	49⅜	49⅜	– ⅝
73	73⅝	100	Hocking Valley pf....	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	–1¼
146	146⅜	4,200	Illinois Central	147⅞	147⅞	145⅞	146	– ⅞
20	20¼	400	International Paper..	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
95	96	...	Internat. Power Co...	95	95⅜	95	95⅜	+ ½
6½	7	...	International Silver ..	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	.....
36	37	300	Iowa Central	36⅞	36½	36¼	36¼	+1¼
72	73	600	Iowa Central pf	73	73	71	72	–2
80	83¼	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	81	81	81	81	.....
37⅞	38⅝	300	Kansas City South. pf.	38	38	38	38	–3
100¾	101	13,500	Louis. & Nash. ex. d.	101½	101½	99½	101	–1¼
117	117¼	5,000	Manhattan Elevated..	118¼	118¼	116¾	117	–1
166	166¾	3,000	Met. Street Railway..	167	167	165¼	166½	–1⅝
23¼	23½	2,900	Mexican Central	23¾	23¾	23	23⅜	– ⅝
8⅞	9	900	Mexican National ctfs	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	– ⅛
106	108	300	Minn. & St. Louis....	107	108	107	108	–2½
21	23	150	M., S. P. & S. S. M...	22	22	22	22	–1½
24	25	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	25	25	24½	24½	–1½
52⅜	53	3,900	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	54	54	51½	52⅜	–3
96½	97	25,700	Missouri Pacific	100	101	97	97	–7⅜
82	85	300	Mobile & Ohio	82	82	82	82	– ½
40⅜	40¾	500	National Biscuit Co...	42	42	42	40½	–4½
44	44½	300	National Salt Co....	43½	44	43½	44	– ⅜
75½	77	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf.....	77	77	77	77	– ⅜
149¾	150¼	6,650	New York Central ...	151	151	148¾	150	–1⅞
37½	38½	600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	36¼	38	35¾	38	–1
74	76	800	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	74	75	73	74¼	– ⅜
31	31¼	4,700	N. Y., Ont. & West...	31¼	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	–2
46	46¾	600	Norfolk & Western...	47⅜	47⅜	46	46	–1
87½	89	100	Norfolk & West. pf..	88	88	88	88	–1
98	101	500	North American	98½	99	95½	99	–1¼
...	...	100	Northern Pacific pf....	98	98	98	98	+1
37	37¼	200	Pacific Mail	38	38	38	38	–1½
142	142¼	12,833	Pennsylvania R. R....	143½	143½	141⅞	142	–1¼
112½	113	3,810	People's Gas, Chicago.	113½	113½	112	112½	– ⅜
...	79	100	P. C. C. & St. L.....	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	–1
40	41	100	Pressed Steel Car.....	41	41	41	41	–1
38⅜	38⅝	7,300	Reading	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38½	–1
74⅜	75¼	3,030	Reading 1st pf.....	75	75	74¼	74½	–1
48⅜	49¼	3,700	Reading 2d pf	50	50	48¾	49	–1⅛
18	18¼	900	Republic Iron & Steel.	19	19	17⅞	18½	–1
72½	73	500	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	73½	73½	72	72½	–2
65	70	300	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	67¾	67¾	67	67	–1½
27	29	400	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..	29	30	29	30	–2
39¾	40¼	1,800	St. L. & San Fran....	41½	41½	40	40	–2½
77	80	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	78	78	78	78	.....
67	68	1,620	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	68	68	66¾	67	–2½
...	⅝	2,630	St. L. & S. F. rights..	⅛	⅝	⅛	¼	.....
27	28	500	St. Louis Southw....	27	27	26½	26½	–4½
58½	57	2,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	58	58¼	56½	56½	–6
92¼	92¼	500	St. L. & Adirondack.	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	– ½
33	35	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co...	33	33½	33	33½	+ ½
53¼	53⅝	74,175	Southern Pacific	53⅝	54	51⅜	53½	–1½
28¾	28¾	17,700	Southern Railway	28⅝	29	28⅜	28⅜	–⅛
82¾	83	3,200	Southern Railway pf..	83¾	83½	82	83	–1
6¾	7	700	Standard Rope & Twine	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	– ⅝
58½	59	2,900	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	59	59½	58	58⅝	–1⅝
39¼	39½	7,900	Texas Pacific	39⅝	40	38¼	39½	–1⅜
19¾	21¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West...	19½	19½	19½	19½	–1¼
32½	35	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	–1
93	94	720	Twin City R. T.	94½	94½	93½	94	–1¾
15½	15¾	550	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	15	16	15	16	+1
96¼	96¼	167,200	Union Pacific	99¾	99¾	93¼	96½	–3¾
87½	88	400	Union Pacific pf.....	89½	89½	88	88	–1½
85	90	100	United States Express	87	87	87	87	+2
38¾	39	54,600	United States Steel...	39½	39½	38½	38⅞	– ⅞
87½	88	15,170	U. S. Steel pf.	88¼	88⅝	87⅝	88	– ⅞
12¾	12¼	2,165	United States Leather.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	– ¼
77½	77⅞	300	U. S. Leather pf.....	77½	77½	77½	77½	–1
18¾	19¼	500	United States Rubber.	19½	19½	19	19	– ½
59½	60	100	U. S. Rubber pf.....	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	–1⅝
118	119	100	Va.-Car. Chemical pf.	120	120	120	120	.....
19	20	1,500	Wabash	20	20	18¾	19¼	.....
37	37½	3,700	Wabash pf	38	38	36¾	37	–1
90¾	91	4,300	Western Union Tel....	91¼	91⅝	90¾	90⅞	–1
17½	18	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie...	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
50	52	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	–5½
28	29	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28½	–1
...	...	700	Wisconsin Central	21	21	20½	20½	–1½
...	...	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	41	41½	40	40	–2½
Sales.....		785,961						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107½	108	K. & D. M.	7	9
2s, c., 1930	107½	108	K. & D. M. pf	31	35
3s r., 1918	108¼	109	Lacl. Gas	91	95
3s, c., 1918	109	109½	Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	L. E. & W.	54	56
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	L. E. & W. pf.	.....	117
4s, r., 1925	137¼	138	& L. E. pf.	.....	120
4s, c., 1925	138¼	139	Lake Shore	250	...
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼	Long Island	73	76
5s, c., 1904	109	109½	Man. Beach	13	20
D. C. 3-65s	126	...	Md. C. pf.	70	75
Alb. & Sus.	220	...	M. W. S. El., Chi.	35	36
Alle. & W.	120	...	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	89	91
A. C. pf.	87	89	Mil., El. R. & L. pf.	.....	117
Am. Bicyc. pf.	24½	25	Mich. Cent.	105	...
Am. Coal	180	200	M. & St. L. pf.	112	115
Am. Coal C. pf.	88	90	Mex. Nat.	19	20
Am. D. Tel.	34	40	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	70	73
Am. Express	190	200	Nat. Bis. pf.	100	101
Am. L. Co.	23	27	Nat. Lead	19½	21
A. L. Co. pf.	60	62	Nat. L. pf.	86	90
Am. M. Co.	6¼	7	N. Cent. C.	27	35
A. M. Co. pf.	27½	34	N. Y. A. B.	135	138
Am. Snuff	41	48	N. Y. & H.	214	216
A. T. & C.	97	101	N. Y. & N.	17	20
Am. W. Co.	17	20	N. Y. & H. pf.	.....	.....
A. W. Co. pf.	75	78	Nor. & W.	214	216
Ann Arbor	20	25	N. Y. L.	05	06
Ann Arbor pf.	50	55	St. L. 1st pf.	105	112
B. A. L. pf.	108	...	O. & I. G.	25	33
Brune. City	9½	10½	Pac. Coast.	62	68
B. R. & P.	86	93	P. C. 1st pf.	95	100
B. R. & P. pf.	.....	.....	P. C. 2d pf.	68	72
Bkn. Rap. Tr.	121	125	Peo. & East.	23	26
C. C. & C.	40	...	Pere Marq.	75	77
C. & E. Ill.	123	128	Pere M. pf.	77	85
C. & E. Ill. pf.	128	128¼	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	...
C. G. W. pf.	.....	.....	P. Ft. W. & C.	189	...
C. G. W.	47¾	48½	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	187	...
C. G. W. d.	91	93	P. S. C.	83	85
C. M. & St. P.	181	187	Pullman Co.	202	208
C. St. P., M. & O.	125	135	Quicksilver	3¾	4¼
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	185	198	Quicksil'r pf.	8	11
C. C. C. & St. L.	114	121	Rens. & Sar.	204	215
Ev. & T. H.	53	55	R. W. & O.	136	141
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90	Rub. Goods	26	29½
G. S. R. pf.	101	...	R. G. pf.	...	76½
Ill. C.	1.102	...	S. S. & I. pf.	78	80
I. P. Co. pf.	75	76	T. P. L. Tr.	33	39
Int. S. pf.	33½	35	Third Av.	120	122
Int. S. pf.	35	37	T., P. & W.	85	...
Joliet & Chi.	175	...	Va.-Car. Ch.	59	59¼
Kan. & M.	31½	35	Wells-F. Ex.	140	160
Kan. C. So.	...	19½			

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in July showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Bur., Cedar Rapids and Nor.	$7,757
C., C., C. and St. Louis	38,793
Grand Trunk	42,557
Norfolk and Western	5,915
St. Louis and San Francisco	76,628
St. Louis Southwestern	3,260
Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix	270
Total increase, 7 roads	$168,180
Increase previously reported, 39 roads	677,178
Total increase, 46 roads	$845,358

The following showed decreases:

Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic.	$671
Toledo, Peoria and Western	1,676
Total decrease, 2 roads	$2,347
Decrease previously reported, 2 roads	11,920
Total decrease, 4 roads	$14,267
Total net increase, 50 roads	$831,091

Treasury Bond Purchase.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $31,500 short term 4 per cent. bonds at $113.0468.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 5s, coup		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
1,000	109½	3,000	97½
Dis of Col 3-6 5s		Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
1,000	123	20,000	107
Am Dock & Imp 5s		Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
1,000	113½	9,000	123
Am Spirits M 6s		Nor & W con 4s	
1,000	79	2,000	102½
Aton, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		North Pac 4s	
2,000	103½	6,000	103½
1,000	103½	14,000	103
24,000	103½	North Pac gen 3s	
10,000	103½	1,000	72½
Balt & Ohio 4s		5,000	72
13,000	103	Ore R & N con 4s	
500	103½	2,000	102¼
Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con. gtd, 1911, 5th ins pd		1,000	101¾
10,000	103½	Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s	
Brooklyn Ferry 5s		3,000	127⅜
6,000	90	Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s	
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s		2,000	117⅝
2,000	109	Reading gen 4s	
Canada South 2d		1,000	95½
2,000	110	1,000	95⅝
Cent of Ga con 5s		10,000	95½
4,000	106¾	5,000	95⅝
Cent of Ga 1st inc		10,000	96
1,000	76	Rio Gr South 1st, gtd	
Cent of Ga 2d inc		6,000	92⅜
20,000	30	St L, I M & South gen 5s	
Cent of Ga 3d inc		40,000	116½
3,000	15½	Unif & ref 4s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000	91½
3,000	120½	4,000	92
Cent Pac gtd 4s		St L S'w'n 1st	
4,000	103¼	2,000	97⅜
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		5,000	97½
5,000	87½	5,000	97⅜
Ches & O con 5s		4,000	97½
4,000	119	2,000	97½
Ches & O gen 4½s		3,000	97⅜
3,000s5F	107	St L S'w'n 2d	
Chi & Alton 3½s		10,000	76
3,000	84½	25,000	75½
Chi, Bur & Q, Iowa Div 4s		San A & A P 4s	
4,000	105¼	10,000	85½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, when issued		10,000	80½
60,000	98	22,000	85½
5,000	97⅝	15,000	84½
15,000	97½	South Pac 4s	
5,000	98	3,000	139
Chi, R I & P 6s, registered		South Pac 4s	
10,000	126½	8,000	91
Chi Term Tran 4s		10,000	90⅞
6,000	93	4,000	90½
C, C, C & I gen 6s		3,000	91
4,000	133	South Ry 1st 5s	
14,000	88½	1,000	116½
1,000	88¾	Union Pac 1st 4s	
Col & South 1st 4s		5,000	104⅞
13,000	88½	5,000	104⅝
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s		5,000	104⅝
2,000	102¼	5,000	104½
Denver & Rio Gr Imp 5s		Union Pac conv 4s	
28,000	112	190,000	105⅞
2,000s20F	112½	20,000	106
Erie 1st con 4s		40,000	105⅞
6,000	97⅛	12,000	106
6,000	97½	10,000	105⅞
Erie 1st gen 4s		10,000	106
3,000	86¼	12,000	105⅞
3,000	86½	145,000	106
38,000	86¼	75,000	106⅛
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s		20,000	106⅜
10,000	95	155,000	106
Det & Mac g 4s		50,000	106¼
1,000	102	13,000	105⅞
Ft Worth & D C 1st		40,000	106
3,000	104½	10,000	106⅜
2,000	104	90,000	106
Hock Val 1st 4½s		66,000	105⅞
2,000	107	10,000	105⅞
Illinois Cent, West Line 4s		10,000	106
2,000	113⅝	10,000	106⅛
Int & G N 2d 5s		5,000	106½
1,000	101	Wabash 1st 5s	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		1,000	118
3,000	145½	Wabash deb, B	
Kan City South 3s		25,000	60
11,000	69¼	10,000	60⅛
Mex Cent 1st inc		10,000	60⅝
20,000	31½	110,000	60
80,000	31	10,000	60½
5,000	30½	3,000	60⅛
1,000	31	12,000	60
Mex Cent 2d inc		10,000	60⅛
50,000	22	48,000	60½
Mo, K & East 1st		West Un fundg & real est 4½s	
6,000	110	2,000	108¾
Mo, K & T 2d 4s		3,000	107⅞
5,000	84⅜	West Shore 4s	
6,000	84	5,000	112½
Mo Pac trust 5s		Vis Cent gen 4s	
4,000	107	4,000	87½
10,000	106¼		
Total sales		$2,258,500	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,800	Amal. Copper	113¼	113¼	110⅝	111⅜
50	Am. Car & F.	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½
10	Am. Smelt. & R.	53⅛	54¼	53½	53½
9,270	Am. Sugar	142	142¼	140⅝	141⅝
100	Anaconda Cop.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
20,610	A., T. & S. F.	71	71	67⅞	68⅜
290	A., T. & S. F. pf.	92⅜	93⅜	91⅞	92⅜
850	Brook. Rap. Tr.	76⅜	76⅜	75½	76¼
90	Ches. & Ohio	43½	44	43½	43½
15,930	C., M. & St. P.	157	157	153¾	155⅝
150	C., R. I. & Pac.	141	141	139½	139½
90	Col. Southern.	13	13¼	13	13¼
6,460	Erie	35⅝	35⅞	34⅝	35
2,020	Louis. & Nash.	101¼	101¼	99¾	100⅝
3,550	Manhattan	118	118	116¾	117¾
30	Mex. Central	23	24	23	24
10	Mo., Kan. & T.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
9,980	Mo. Pacific	100½	101	98	98
3,220	N. Y., O. & W.	31½	31½	30¾	31
100	Penn. R. R.	142	142¼	142	142¼
3,200	People's Gas	113	113	112	112⅝
1,140	Reading	38¾	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
300	Read. 1st pf.	75¼	75¼	74¾	74¾
100	Read. 2d pf.	49	49	49	49
100	Rep. Steel	18⅞	18⅞	17¼	18½
40	St. Law. & Adir	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
20,310	Southern Pac.	54	54⅜	51½	53⅜
3,290	Southern Ry.	28⅝	29	28	29
5,180	Tenn. C. & I.	59	59¼	58	58⅝
2,460	Texas & Pacific	39¼	39¼	38½	39
20,230	Union Pacific	99¼	99¾	98¾	99⅛
9,000	U. S. Steel	39½	39½	38⅝	38⅝
2,820	U. S. Steel pf.	88¾	88¾	87⅞	88
260	U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾
10	U. S. Rubber	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
120	Wabash	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼
190	Wabash pf.	37⅜	37⅜	36¾	37
40	West. Union	91¼	91¼	90¼	90¼
149,410					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	S. L. S. W. 1st	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¾
8,000	Wabash deb, B	60½	60¾	60½	60¾
$12,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
2d week July	$84,911	$84,154	.....
From Jan. 1	2,527,087	2,409,578	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
2d week July	52,194	52,865	.....
From Jan. 1	1,270,616	1,346,192	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,555	1,551	1,561
2d week July	282,111	276,196	228,020
From July 1	532,863	518,852	437,174
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week July	19,078	18,806	14,545
From July 1	38,491	37,868	.....
DENVER CITY TRAMWAY CO. for June—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	124,737	114,868	19,869
Operating ex	74,894	64,927	9,967
Net earnings	59,843	49,941	9,902
Fixed charges	31,304	31,048	256
Surplus	28,539	18,893	9,646
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Operating ex	381,331	356,567	24,864
Gross earnings	696,279	602,390	92,889
Net earnings	313,948	245,823	66,125
Fixed charges	188,231	183,886	4,345
Surplus	125,717	61,937	63,780

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$166,361,898
Gold	90,782,562
Silver	25,812,253
United States notes	13,313,442
Treasury notes of 1890	145,041
National banknotes	9,150,319
Total receipts this day	2,226,497
Total receipts this month	36,571,624
Total receipts this year	36,571,624
Total expenditures this day	2,770,000
Total expenditures this month	41,265,000
Total expenditures this year	41,265,000
Deposits in National banks	102,024,370
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	414,150
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	1,429,882
Customs	724,924
Miscellaneous	80,690

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE to LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only.) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last tram leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horse Show. Trial wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful salt water, swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00 P. M. Pier 2d St., Hoboken, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 4.15, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., Pier 1, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round Trip. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. West 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED State for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN W. ARGENBRIGHT, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John W. Argenbright of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said John W. Argenbright was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 20, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of MAURICE GOLDSMITH, bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that, subject to the approval of the court, the undersigned will sell the business, stock, fixtures, lease, and good will of the MEN'S FURNISHINGS STORE, 45 Whitehall St., City, late the property of said bankrupt, at private sale to the highest bidder. Sealed bids accompanied by certified check for fifty dollars will be received and considered by the undersigned at his office, No. 135 Broadway, City, up to Friday night, July 26th. Store open for inspection. Goods held on consignment—list furnished—not included in sale.

FRANK W. HUBBY, JR., Receiver.

Dated New York, July 22, 1901.

NO. 3,362.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARY E. LEASE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mary E. Lease, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 20th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 22nd, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

AKERS, FREDERICK.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Richard C. Akers, Robert Akers, if living; if deceased, to the heirs at law and next of kin of said Robert Akers, if any, their names and places of residence being unknown; George H. Jeffaries, Charles H. Jeffaries, and Kate E. Jeffaries, the heirs and next of kin of FREDERICK AKERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas James P. Niemann of Lynbrook, Nassau Co., New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated September 22, 1892, and the codicil thereto attached, dated September 9th, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Frederick Akers, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 18th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court, of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOHN VINCENT, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

jy2-1aw6wTu.

Excursions.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.

Will receive passengers daily except Sunday, commencing Thursday, July 18, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 4, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning.

Tickets for sale and full information at 71 Water St., New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Rooms and berths can be secured up to 5 P. M. by telephone, 1,765 Broad, New York, or 1,881 Main, Brooklyn.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE.—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Str. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, 6:00 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE.—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Str. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. Saty night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.

NORWICH LINE.—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.

NEW HAVEN LINE.—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service week-days. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER West days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE & RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. West days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST. 3:30 P. M.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c. LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.

PATTEN LINE.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & 11 A. M. *(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.

Leave Battery, 9:30 & 11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.

Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 9:00, 9:30 and 11 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Groves.

Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star" leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. Telephone 3419 Franklin. General office at New Pier 32, East River.

PEOPLE'S LINE

Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.

DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 41, N. R., foot of Canal Street, at 9 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display

Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.

Send for booklet excursion tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 18, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

50c. TO PROVIDENCE. via the NEW LINE

Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5:00 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on Steamers sailing days only.

JOY LINE. $2.00 TO BOSTON.

PROVIDENCE AND RETURN, $1.50.

Tue., Thur., Sat., at 5 P. M.

From Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine St. Rooms reserved in advance. 'Phone 3063 Franklin.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.

Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners and Tannersville connect.

FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.

Descriptive Folders Mailed Free.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS.

Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

SAUGERTIES BOATS LEAVE FROM FOOT OF Christopher St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

SUMMER OCEAN TRIP To Halifax, N.S., & St. John's, N.F.

Halifax (including meals and berth).....$20
St. John's (including meals and berth)... 24

S. S. SILVIA

Sails Aug. 3d, 21, Sept. 7th, 25th, &c.

Apply to C. T. BOWRING & CO., LTD., 17 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....July 30, Oct. 7
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Aug. 19, Nov. 4
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Sept. 3
Imperial Lim'd, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MOANA.....Aug. 23 MIOWERA.....Sept 20
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "CELTIC" to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 6, 9400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

THE

SEA TRIP

Between New York and Virginia is most attractive and refreshing.

Old Point Comfort
Norfolk
Newport News
Virginia Beach
AND
Richmond, Va.,

are delightful points to visit.

Express steamers of the Old Dominion Line sail daily except Sunday from Pier 26, North River, New York, where staterooms, tickets and full information may be obtained.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. E. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiser Wm. Gr. July 30 Kaiser Wm. Gr. Aug. 27
Kaiserin M. Th. Aug. 13 Kaiserin M. Th. Sept. 10
*Lahn ..... Aug. 20 *Lahn ..... Sept. 17

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

CHERBOURG—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

G. Kurfurst, July 25, noon | Fr. der Gr. Aug. 22, 10 AM
Barbarossa, Aug. 8, 11 AM | Gr. Kurfurst, Aug. 29, 4 PM
K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM | †H. H. Meier, Sept. 5, 10 AM

From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

†To Bremen only.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM | †H'h'zoll'n, Sept. 7, noon
Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM | Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
†Hohenzollern, from Quarantine, Aug. 9, 10 AM

From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.

OELRICHS & CO., No/5 Broadway.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Every Thursday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Columbia, July 25, 10 AM | Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM | Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM
D'tschland, Aug. 8, 11 AM | F. Bism'rck, Aug. 29, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Every Saturday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Waldersee, July 27, 2 PM | *Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon
*Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM | Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM
Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM | Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon
Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM | *Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM

*To Hamburg direct.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 405 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

SUMMER CRUISE

to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 15, by the new yacht "NIENDORF" VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul, Aug. 7, 10 AM | St. Paul, Aug. 28, 10 AM
St. Louis, Aug. 14, 10 AM | St. Louis, Sept. 4, 10 AM
*Zeeland, Aug. 21, noon | Phila., Sept. 11, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Pennland, Aug. 7, 10 AM | *Vaderland, Aug. 28, noon
Southw'k, July 31, noon | Kensington, Au. 14, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MESABA.....July 27, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....July 27, 2.00 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Aug. 10, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 10, 11 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Aug. 17, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE, ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Lucania...July 27, 1 PM | Umbria, Aug. 17, 8 AM
Etruria...Aug. 3, 8 AM | Lucania, Aug. 24, Noon
Campania, Aug. 10, 1 PM | Etruria, Aug. 31, 7 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & Co., New York Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic...July 24, noon | Celtic.....Aug. 13, 5 PM
Teutonic...July 31, noon | Majestic...Aug. 14, noon
Germanic...Aug. 7, noon | Oceanic...Aug. 21, 9:30 AM

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

SPECIAL.—The new White Star Line Steamship "Suevic" will sail from New York to Liverpool direct Sat., August 31st. Will carry Second Cabin passengers only. Rates from $35 up. For inspection of plans, apply at the Company's offices, 9 Broadway, Bowling Green Building.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 14th St.

Ethiopia...July 27, noon | Anchoria...Aug. 17 noon
Astoria...Aug. 10, noon | Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.

2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Coptic.....Aug 2 | Peking.....Aug. 17
Am Maru.....Aug. 10 | Gaelic.....Aug. 27

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.25, d 12.45, e 7.45, s 7.35, † 6.10, x 6.15.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Easton Local.....	*7.15 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express.....	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express.....	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.....	†11.55 AM	†12.00 PM
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local..	*12.40 PM	†d 1.30 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp..	*3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local.....	5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS.....	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 125, 261, 1,500, 205, 1,226 and 1,354 Broadway, 152 5th Ave., 26 Union Square W'st, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Atlantic City VIA New Jersey Central

Trains with Buffet Parlor Cars leave Liberty Street 9:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M. Saturday Special, 1:00 P. M., South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier. Returning, leave Atlantic City 3:30 A. M., 2:15 P. M. Sunday Special, 5:30 P. M.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lv. Franklin St.		Lv. W. 42d St.
7:45 A.M.—Day Express to Oswego...		8:00 A.M.
9:05 A.M.—Liberty Express.....		9:15 A.M.
12.00 Noon—Mountain Exp. to Sidney.		*12:15 P.M.
12:45 P.M.†—Saturdays to Rockland..		†1:00 P.M.
2 P.M.—Vestibule Ltd. to Rockl'nd...		3:15 P.M.
5:40 P.M.†—Western Limited.....		5:00 P.M.
9:05 A.M.‡—Sun Spl. to Midv'y Park		10:15 A.M.

*Str. Homer Ramsdell, from Pier 24, N. R., 9:30, W. 129th St. 10 A. M., connects at Cornwall. †Saturdays only. ‡Daily. §Sundays only. Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Summonses

AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTAL SUMMONS. —New York Supreme Court.—Trial desired in New York County.—KATINKA HEINZE and Christian Heinze, her husband; Emilia Herdtfelder and Albert Herdtfelder, her husband; Emma Zschau and Paul Zschau, her husband, plaintiffs, against CELIA VOGT and Henry Vogt, her husband; Reinhold Eurich, Reinhold Eurich, Jr., Louis H. Sternberg, Ella Sternberg, Walter Sternberg, Eva Weigelt and Flora Heinze, Augusta Fuhrmann, Frederick Fuhrmann, her husband, or if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children, Theresa, Jorgina, Amanda, Fritz, and her other children, if any, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Kristel Weigelt, his wife, Louisa, or if he be deceased, his heirs at law, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Theresa Ludwig, afterward Theresa Schoeffler or Schoeffel, and "James" Ludwig, and John or Johan Schoeffel or Schoeffler, her successive husbands, and, if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children Leonora or Elinor, Alexander Ludwig or Schoeffel or Schoeffler, Theresa and Gustav Schoeffel or Schoeffler, and her other children, if any, such children being unknown to plaintiffs, and the name "James" being fictitious, the real first name of said Ludwig being unknown to plaintiffs; and the heirs at law of Emilie Hamann, deceased, and each and every person having or claiming any title or interest in the premises mentioned and described in the complaint by, from, through, or under the foregoing mentioned and described persons, or any of them; and all other persons or owners unknown, and the wives and husbands of any and all thereof, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the said premises, and who are or who make any claim whatever as executors, administrators, heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, grantees, mortgagees, lessees, trustees, committees, assignees, tenants, lienors, creditors, executors, and administrators of any of the persons or owners unknown hereinbefore mentioned or described having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the said premises, and each and every other person or persons, owner or owners, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon said premises; all of the foregoing persons or parties who are not specifically named being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-mentioned defendants and to each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended and supplemental complaint.

Dated March 15, 1901.

JAMES A. DEERING, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants: Augusta Fuhrmann, Frederick Fuhrmann, her husband, if she be deceased, her heirs at law; children Theresa, Jorgina, Amanda, Fritz, and her other children, if any, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Kristel Weigelt, his wife Louisa, or if he be deceased, his heirs at law, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Theresa Ludwig, afterward Theresa Schoeffler or Schoeffel, and "James" Ludwig and John or Johan Schoeffel or Schoeffler, her successive husbands, and, if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children Leonora or Elinor, Alexander Ludwig or Schoeffel or Schoeffler, Theresa and Gustav Schoeffel or Schoeffler, and her other children, if any, such children being unknown to plaintiffs, and the name "James" being fictitious, the real first name of said Ludwig being unknown to plaintiffs; and the heirs at law of Emilie Hamann, deceased, and each and every person having or claiming any title or interest in the premises mentioned and described in the complaint by, from, through, or under the foregoing mentioned and described persons, or any of them; and all other persons or owners unknown, and the wives and husbands of any and all thereof, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the said premises, and who are or who make any claim whatever as executors, administrators, heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, grantees, mortgagees, lessees, trustees, committees, assignees, tenants, lienors, creditors, executors, and administrators of any of the persons or owners unknown hereinbefore mentioned or described having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the said premises, and each and every other person or persons, owner or owners, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon said premises; all of the foregoing persons or parties who are not specifically named being unknown to plaintiffs.

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 9th, 1901, and filed July 11, 1901, with a copy of the amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court-House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which amended and supplemental complaint was originally filed in said office on the 13th day of May, 1901.

The object of this action is to determine the rights and interests of the parties in and to the land described in the complaint, and in and to any award for damages for any portion thereof taken for the opening of Townsend Avenue and 172d Street, and for the partition and division of said portion of said land remaining after the opening of said avenue and street between the parties, according to their respective interests, and in case such partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale thereof.

The following is a brief description of the property affected by the action: Those plots of land in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, known as Lots 32 and 33, on a map entitled Map of the Village of Mt. Eden, near Upper Morrisania Depot, in the Town of West Farms and County of Westchester, N. Y., February 14, 1868, bounded westerly in front by Eighth Avenue, 200 feet, northerly by Lot No. 31 on said map 100 feet, easterly in the rear by the centre line of the block on said map 100 feet, and southerly by Lot No. 34 on said map 100 feet.

Dated New York, July 22, 1901.

JAMES A. DEERING, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy23-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—WILLIAM ALLEN, as trustee of the estate of William B. Filer, bankrupt, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. FILER, IVAN EDWIN FILER, and the SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS of the City of New York, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., June 24, 1901.

HOWARD R. BAYNE, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Post Office Address and Office, No. 67 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To William B. Filer, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, dated the 12th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York.—Dated N. Y., July 15th, 1901.

HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Plaintiff,

67 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy15-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—WILLIAM ALLEN, as trustee of the estate of William B. Filer, bankrupt, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. FILER, MARION THERESA FILER, and the SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS of the City of New York, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated N. Y., June 24th, 1901.

HOWARD R. BAYNE, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Post Office Address

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway and Sixth Avenue Property Near Thirty-fourth Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold for the Milligan estate to a client the four-story buildings, running through from 1,261 Broadway to 526 Sixth Avenue, 59 feet north of Thirty-first Street, 21 by 145. The brokers say that the purchaser is not an owner of adjoining property.

It is reported that the two four-story dwellings 122 and 124 West Fifty-seventh Street, each 20 by 100, have been sold. The owners of record are Sarah W. Gillender and Alexander Miller, respectively.

W. D. Morgan has sold for the estate of John Ker the dwelling and stable on plot 50 by 100, on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, 45 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street.

M. Kamak has sold for a client the five-story flat 235 and 237 East Fifty-first Street, 33.4 by 100.5.

Clifford N. Shurman has sold for the Rev. W. J. Wilkie to J. Kaster the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 117 West Ninety-seventh Street, 17 by 100.11.

Richard Leavy, the buyer of 4 West Sixteenth Street, 35 by 103, will erect on the lot a ten-story building from plans by J. W. Stevens.

W. H. Bolton filed plans yesterday for the four-and-a-half-story dwelling which he will build on the south side of Eighty-seventh Street, 110 feet east of Fifth Avenue. The house has been designed by Architects Janes & Leo, and will cost $200,000.

The auction offering at Sea Gate, conducted on Saturday by the William P. Rae Company, resulted in the sale of 178 lots for a total of $98,000—the prices ranging from $300 to $1,600 per lot. Among the buyers were D. H. Valentine, T. J. Barnett, John Greene, H. B. Williams, Frank Eveland, Owen Fergusson, L. M. Elliott, Samuel S. Knight, and G. C. Henning.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at 111 Broadway.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, Trustee's sale, Broadway, southwest corner of Sixty-third Street, extending to Columbus Avenue, being 116.2 feet on Broadway, 123.2 feet on Sixty-third Street, and 75.3 feet on Columbus Avenue, seven-story building, known as the Hotel Empire; also Grant Avenue, Yonkers, northwest corner of Maple Street, two lots; also, Livingston Avenue, Mamaroneck, north side, 245 feet east of Grand Park Avenue, plot 80 by 249; also, Randal Street, Corona, Borough of Queens, 101 feet south of Prometcha Avenue, lot 32 by 100; also, National Street, Corona, west side, 198 feet north of Turnpike Road, lot 25 by 100; also, cottage and plot at Noyac, near Sag Harbor, L. I.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, James N. Rosenberg, referee, 450 Lexington Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 80, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,209.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 449 Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, four-story brick tenement, 25 by 98.9. Due on judgment, $9,449.25.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 104 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 44 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,669.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 110 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a four-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, 40 by 70; William H. Bolton of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Boston Road, owner; Janes & Leo of 124 West Forty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $200,000.

Poplar Street, north side, 460 feet west of Main Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 30 by 40; John Powers, Westchester, owner; B. Eberling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Westchester and Washington Avenues, southeast corner, for a one-story frame store, 22 by 52; John Connbay of 890 First Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Perry Street, west side, 375 feet north of Holt Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 36; Charles M. Kaepel of 2,800 Third Avenue, owner; Robert Glenn of 873 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $5,250.

No. 365 Seventh Avenue, to a two-story brick office and store; William F. Newkirk of 367 Seventh Avenue, owner; Charles E. Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 388 Canal Street, to a three-story brick show rooms and stores; P. G. H. Jackson's Sons of 106 Lexington Avenue, owners; John W. Kimball of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $350.

No. 232 First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; McCullough & Brother of 66 St. Mark's Place, owners; Henry Klein of 191 East Third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 230 First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; McCullough & Brother of 66 St. Mark's Place, owners; Henry Klein of 191 East Third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 113 Monroe Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Herman Fischer of 159 Canal Street, owner; Charles B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $900.

No. 408 East Seventy-first Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Jacob Abeles of 222 East Sixth Street, owner; Charles B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $900.

No. 463 West Fifty-first Street, to a four-story brick school; Church of the Sacred Heart, premises, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-third Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Washington Avenue, northwest corner, to a two-story brick church; Trinity Congregational Church, premises, owner; C. W. & A. A. Stoughton, architects; cost, $450.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, July 22.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 160th St, 49.11x106.10x50.10x97; Bernhard Klingenstein and another to Jacob Herb, (R S $8, mtg $20,000)..... $1

BROOKLINE ST, s s, 138.5 ft e of Marion Av, 50x100x irregular; Maria E. A. S. Dain to John Roberts and wife, (R S $1.75)..... 1

CENTRAL AV, e s, centre block, 77.3x109.3x irregular; 177th St, s s, 160.9 ft e of Central Av, 50x125; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Max Marx, (R S $5, mtg $7,227)..... 100

GENERAL CONVEYANCE AND SHERIFF'S deed of all property under foreclosure of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company; William Walton, Sheriff of Kings County, to Frederic E. Olcott, as Chairman of Committee of Reorganization, (R S $2,500)..... 5,000,000

GREENWICH ST, w s, 25 ft n of Watts St, 25x80; Louisa Benton et al. to Benton Realty Company, (R S $3.75, mtg $15,000)..... 25,000

HUGHES AV, n e corner of 188th St, 25x87.6; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to George F. L. Moetz, quitclaim..... 50

HUGHES AV, n e corner of 188th St, 25x87.6; George F. L. Moetz to Tommaso Giordano..... 1

IVY ST, 356, mortgage map of Arden property, 100x100; Cecil E. Curran to Lewis Cohn, (mtg $550)..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 125 ft s w of Hawthorne St, 50x147.11x irregular; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Max Marx, (R S $4, mtg $7,000)..... 100

LOTS 201 and 202, map of Section A of Vyse estate; Julia Bauer to A. R. Baumann..... 100

PEARL ST, s w corner of City Hall Place, 21.11x86.3x19x96.4; Samuel Mandel and another to Domenico Cella and another, (mtg $37,000)..... 57,000

PELHAM AV, s w corner of Arthur St, 100x108; Augustus S. Nicholson and another to Mary E. Dalston, quitclaim..... 200

TINTON AV, 1,082, e s, 19x80; John A. Vetter to Kaspar Bott, (R S 50c, mtg $4,000)..... 1,500

1ST AV, w s, 26.8 ft s of 81st St, 25x75; Joseph Gessner to George Gessner, (R S $5)..... Gift

8TH AV, 2,101, w s, 37.6x100; Augusta Siegold to Samuel Siegler and another, (R S $3, mtg $37,500)..... 55,550

28TH ST, 219 East, 25x98.9; Max Rosenthal to William B. M. Jordan..... 1

34TH ST, s s, 183.9 ft e of 8th Av, 13.3x84.6; George Clarke to W. M. Bunn, (R S 25 cents, mtg $14,000)..... 1,000

49TH ST, 158 West, 20x100.5; William Taylor to John Delahaunty, (mtg $28,000, R S $3)..... 1

47TH ST, 342 East, 20x100.5; Mary Timble and another to Adolph Scheibel, mtg $8,000)..... 10,000

44TH ST, 150 East, 25x100; Edward L. Patterson referee, to Helen M. de Garcia, (R S $11)..... 24,000

127TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Johanna Grefenstein to Kate Larian, (mtg $14,000)..... 15,000

112TH ST, n s, 256.6 ft w of 1st Av, 27x100.11; Gerardo Domi to Marianna Domi, all liens..... 1

114TH ST, s s, Lots 103 and 104, map E. T. Young at Springhurst; Timothy McGarry to Annie McGarry, (R S 25 cents)..... 1

119TH ST, 136 East, 22x100.5; Catherine Daly to William Daly, (mtg $14,000).. 1

142D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 18x99.11; Josephine Carton to the New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $17,850)..... 1

142D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.6 ¾ part King's Bridge Road, o t

Real Estate at Auction.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

At 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JULY 23, NOON.
The following desirable properties:

HOTEL EMPIRE.

finely situated on
BROADWAY, COLUMBUS AVE., 63D STREET, N. Y. CITY.

A modern 7-story building, (including certain furniture therein,) and plot, about 5 1-3 city lots.

SUMMER COTTAGE AND PLOT,

NOYAC, NEAR SAG HARBOR, L. I.

BUILDING LOTS,

CORONA, Queens, N. Y. City; YONKERS PARK, Westchester Co., N. Y.; MAMARONECK, Westchester Co., N. Y.; CALDWELL, Lake George, N. Y.; TOMS RIVER, Ocean Co., N. J., and SORRENTO, near Bar Harbor, Maine.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

40c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
1 and 2 family Houses, $4,500 upward; within two blocks of L stations; houses have all improvements; before investing elsewhere give me a call. J. LEITNER, 3d and Wendover Avs.

BARGAIN.—A LARGE 2D AV. CORNER, BELOW 14TH; EASY TERMS. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH ST.

Bargains, Bronx.—One, two, and three family houses. Write or call, Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Half Value. — $4,250; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau St.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

If you want to buy a country residence or farm I can get you what you want. Edgar A. Pember, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

corner 172d St, 100.6x84.9x85x117.8; Louis D. Beck to Joseph S. Stillwell, (mtg $13,500)..... 1,000

175TH ST, 743 East, 17.6x103; Lilly Herb to Simon Hecht, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 564½ and 566; Varick St, 111, 113, and 115; William C. Dewey to James A. McClurg & Sons, 21 years.. $10,000, $9,000, $9,900, and $11,000

NASSAU ST, 120; Katie Grassmuck to Jacob Rosenberg, 2 years..... 840

WILLOW AV, s w corner of 134th St, 26 x80; John H. C. Johannsmeyer to George Baltinger, 3 years..... 1,200

4TH ST, 25, n w corner of Greene St; Alice J. Jones, executrix and trustee, to Claudius F. Beatty, 5 years..... 2,800

113TH ST, 353 East; Nathan Kantrowitz to Domenik Paese, 3 years..... 600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACHARACH, Julius, and wife to Union Dime Savings Institution; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25 ft n of 68th St, due May 1, 1906, 4 per cent..... $16,000

BALTINGGRR, George, to Jacob Ruppert; Willow Av, s w corner of 134th St, demand, 6 per cent., saloon lease.. 2,200

BAUMANN, Alexander R., to Mahala H. Wright; Lots 201 and 202, map of Section A, Vyse estate, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,500

BRAGDON, Minnie C., to Charles M. Cannon; Broadway, s w corner of 20th St, due Dec. 4, 1901, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BURGER, Joseph, to Peter Otten; Avenue C, w s, 80 ft n of 2d St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

CELLA, Domenico, and another to Samuel Mandel and another; Pearl St, e s, 21.11 ft w of City Hall Place, due July 22, 1903, 6 per cent..... 11,000

CROWTHER, Thomas, to Loewers Gambrinus Brewing Company; 35th St, 536 West, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 2,500

DEL GARCIA, Helen M., to executors of Gideon Fountain; 84th St, 150 East, due July 22, 1904, 4 per cent., gold..... 16,000

ELLENDER, Rose, to Charles Thomson; 100th St, n s, 240 ft w of Park Av, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

FORAN, Margaret J., to Mary M. Foran; 51st St, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Arabella B. Lewis; Grand St, s w corner of Anthony St, 5 years..... 50,000

HAWKINS, Emma L., to John F. Nevins; Cauldwell Av, w s, 481.3 ft s of 156th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 1,000

HECHT, Simon, to Lilly Herb; 175th St, n s, 96.11 ft e of Washington Av, 17.6x103, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,000

HERB, Jacob, to Bernhard Klingenstein and another; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 160th St, due Jan. 1, 1903..... 8,000

KINNEY, Emma A., to Julius Heidelman; Lots 466 and 467, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, demand..... 30

KRAUSHAAR, Charles, and wife to Louis Kraushaar; Lot 42, Block 3,341, map of Maria L. Travers, 1 year..... 300

MONELL, Ralph, to H. B. Turner; 28th St, 304 East, 3 years..... 18,000

NEWKIRK, Anna A., to Mathilde French; 115th St, s s, 172.10 ft e of Park Av, due Nov. 20, 1905, 3½ per cent..... 900

NEWKIRK, Anna A., to Clarence French; 116th St, s s, 172.10 ft e of Park Av, due Nov. 20, 1905, 3½ per cent..... 900

REID, T. Chambers, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Central Park West, n w corner of 97th St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 32,500

ROBERTS, John, and wife to A. Emeline Outenbridge; Brookline St, s s, 138.5 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years..... 3,000

SAUVE, Jean G., to H. P. Rose; Lots 81, map of Hudson P. Rose, St. Raymond Park, due Oct. 20, 1902..... 150

SCHAFFER, Maria, to Henry Tiedgens; Brook Av, 555, due Aug. 1, 1906..... 8,000

SEEGLER, Samuel, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 8th Av, 2,101, w s, 3 years, 4 per cent.... 20,000

SIEGELMAN, Morris, to Krezensia Baumann; 4th St, n s, 64.3 ft e of Avenue C, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

STRUEVER, Louis, to Christopher F. Bode; 7th Av, s e corner of 128th St, 1 year..... 5,000

TILLMAN, Elizabeth F., to Harriet A. Purdy; Stebbins Av, n w corner of Home St; Home St, n s, 145.11 ft w of Stebbins Av, with all title to road, 3 years, rerecorded..... 11,000

URSCHEL, Michael, to Otto Haas; 2d Av, e s, 100 ft n of Walnut St, 5 years, 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

NATHAN, Marcus, to Charles M. Rosenthal..... $1

THE RUISAM E. HORRMANN BREWING Company to Henry Ehrmann..... 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 102d St, 75x100; Hugh J. Barron against Gibson Putzel and another, owners; Samuel Sass and another, contractors..... $853

BROADWAY, n e corner of 112th St, 111 x100; John Kehoe against George E. Wilson, owner and contractor..... 2,160

PROSPECT AV, e s, 86 ft n of Home St, 90x147 to Stebbins Av x irregular; Anna B. White and another against John O'Leary, owner and contractor..... 173

30TH ST, 228 West; Fanny Kessler against Lucy Cushman, owner; Alvin Hooks, contractor..... 48

33D ST, 347 East; Frank Galotto against Samuel H. Lyons, owner and contractor. 247

33D ST, 347 East; Antonio Chella against Samuel H. Lyons, owner and contractor. 618

109TH ST, 337 East, and 336 East 110th St; Louis Zdrogefsky against Leon Rosenblatt, owner and contractor..... 186

133D ST, 171 West; Morris Miller against William W. Kimmey, owner and contractor..... 23

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,982; Henry Ruh against Patrick J. Ryan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ennever & Trautmann.

LEXINGTON AV and 182d St, s e corner, 48x100; James J. Phelan and another against Phoebe A. Lowerre and another, (partition;) attorney, A. Crook.

MADISON and RUTGERS STS, s w corner, 99.7x99.4x—x99.7; Monroe and Rutgers Sts, n w corner, 125x100; Monroe and Rutgers Sts, s e corner, 17.4x94; Madison and Rutgers Sts, n e corner, 100x277; Market St, 33 and 37; Lexington Av, e s, 31.10 ft s of 105th St, 17.6x55; 129th St, s s, 327.6 ft e of 4th Av, 37.6x99.11; Madison Av and 128th St, s e corner, 20x85, and Catharine St, 19; Peter Condon against St. Joseph's Diocesan Seminary and another, (action to establish will, &c.;) attorneys, Horwitz & Samuels.

MORRIS AV, s o s, 75 ft n e of Elton Av, 25x70.3; Thomas F. Healy against Maria Gorman and another, (partition;) attorney, J. J. O'Neill.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 100 ft n of Mosholu Parkway, 50x108.7x58.9x77.9; Abby Brooks against William Brooks, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, W. E. Morris.

11TH ST, n e s, 175 ft n w of 8th Av, 22x103.3; Margaret E. Haggerty against Thomas Haggerty and another, (partition;) attorney, C. A. Hopkins.

17TH ST, 5 East, and 6 East 18th St; Tony De Bonea, McIntyre & Co., against George A. Heisler and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. J. Quinper.

27TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Walter R. Comfort against Bebe E. Welher and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. D. Beals.

107TH ST and BROADWAY, n e corner, 25x99.11x 81.8x irregular; Atlantic Hardwood Lumber Company against Joseph A. Stoll and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. Fisman.

Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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on-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

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SWEETHEARTS FOUND TOGETHER WOUNDED

Girl Taken from Father's Sloop to Die in Staten Island Hospital.

Boy Captured by Angry Brothers Says They Agreed to Die Together and Then She Shot Herself.

Late on Sunday night the brothers of a sixteen-year-old girl who had been missing from her home near Richmond, S. I., since the previous Wednesday, after an all-day search for their sister, found her wounded and unconscious in the cabin of their father's oyster sloop. On the boat was a wild-eyed boy of eighteen, with blood dripping from three wounds in his neck, whom they captured after a hard fight. Yesterday the girl, Ida Depuy, died in the Smith Infirmary on Staten Island. The boy, Herman Treetz, it was said, would recover.

Although the boy asserts stoutly that the girl shot herself in accordance with their plan of dying together, since their parents would not consent to their marriage, there are those, among them the girl's father and Coroner Trainer, who be- girl's father and Coroner Trainor, who be- District Attorney Sidney Rawson, Jr., after carefully going over the scene of the catastrophe, said that, in his opinion, the boy had killed the girl. The absence of powder marks upon the girl's face and their presence upon that of young Treetz was pointed out as one of the factors determining such an opinion.

Herman Treetz and Ida Depuy lived near each other in the region about Richmond. Young Treetz worked for his father in his grocery and meat store on the Mill Road. Ida Depuy was a daughter of Austin Depuy, who lived on the Richmond Road, and who, with his four sons, dredged for oysters from his sloop, the James K. Polk. The young people had been seen together much. When the boy enlisted in the navy, the girl was despondent and wrote long letters to him. Then, after a period, he returned to Staten Island and the neighbors whispered that he had deserted, but as he was under age nothing could be done to him. The father of Ida Depuy was bitter against his daughter because of her fondness for Treetz. Upon more than one occasion he forbade him the house. Treetz's father, in turn, advised his son never to marry a girl of that type.

"We are hard-working people," he told him. "The girl has been petted too much. Your wife must be a woman willing and accustomed to work."

On Wednesday the girl left her home, saying that she was going to visit her aunt, Mrs. George Smith, in New Brighton. The family readily let her go, and for several days felt no uneasiness, thinking her with her mother's sister. On Saturday they heard that Ida had been seen at Midland Beach with young Treetz. Although they were vexed, they thought of no harm coming to her, and so made no search. The next day Cornelius, one of the brothers, returned to the house, saying that Ida had been again seen by a neighbor near Fresh Kills Creek with the boy. Peter, a younger brother, at 11 o'clock that night, startled the family with the information that he had seen the two together on the sloop James K. Polk, anchored in Fresh Kills Creek, Green Ridge, down the shore from Richmond.

THREW APPLES AT HER BROTHER.

"They're all right, I guess," he said. "They were sitting on the cabin of the sloop fishing with the lines on board. I asked them if I could come aboard, but they only threw green apples at me and laughed."

The father leaped to his feet.

"Boys," he exclaimed to his sons, "I want you to go find out if any harm has come to our daughter. And bring back that young Treetz in no matter what condition you have to do it."

Cornelius slipped a revolver into his pocket.

"I will," he said sternly.

In the blackness of night the sons Cornelius, Sylvester, and Peter, accompanied by two relatives, William Chamberlain and Budd Chamberlain, set off down the little branch stream that runs into Fresh Kills Creek. They had no lantern, and stumbled often over the rough path.

"If anything has happened to her,—" Sylvester began.

"Then I'll kill the scoundrel," Cornelius broke in.

At the edge of water that appeared only blacker than the forest about the party stopped.

"She ought to lie off there," said one of the Chamberlains.

A deep groan twice came from somewhere out over the quivering blackness. Quickly Cornelius undid the fastenings of one of the boats they used to board the sloop—the other was gone. It was decided that Peter and William Chamberlain should first row out around the sloop. When the boat was just off the port of the little vessel Peter thought he heard something. Both men scrambled aboard after a single stroke of Peter's oar had driven the boat alongside. Chamberlain stepped to the closed door of the little trunk cabin.

"Treetz, are you there?" he called.

There was a moan from the inside.

"Come out," yelled Peter and Chamberlain together.

There was no sound within the cabin.

"Ida, sister, are you alive?" called Peter tremulously.

As if in answer the door of the cabin was flung open. In the dim light out in the middle of the creek to which their eyes were becoming used the two saw young Treetz.

"Ida, Ida," called Peter again. The waves lapped about the bow of the sloop.

"She is dead," said the brother. Then with sudden fury he flung himself with Chamberlain upon the still figure at the cabin door. There was a short struggle, during which those remaining on shore clamored to be taken aboard. Then the two on the sloop tumbled young Treetz, whom they had partially stunned by blows in the face, into their open boat. Fearing that he might revive before they could search the cabin, they pulled hastily to the shore. Cornelius met with the revolver rushed up to the now revived Treetz on the shore.

"You dog," he said. "Now I'll kill you."

Peter's hand interposed.

"He is wounded. There is blood on his face. If he lives, if he can live, let the law deal with him," he told the others. Reluctantly and with hesitation Cornelius lowered the pistol.

BROTHERS FIND DYING SISTER.

Then with Treetz in their midst all five clambered into the boat again. On board the sloop again Treetz was placed under the revolver's muzzle in the hands of one of the Chamberlains. Cornelius went down into the cabin. With hands that shook he brought out the sloop's lantern. In his anxiety he splintered several matches before he could get a light. Against the wall lay his sister, her head upon a locker. On the right side of her throat was a bullet wound and under the left temple was a discoloration. She was unconscious, though still breathing convulsively. About the tiny nautical apartment were signs of a severe struggle. The stove was overturned. The hanging table had been torn from its fastenings. Dishes and provision tins littered the floor. About the whole place were smotches of blood. Upon the floor lay a revolver with its five chambers empty. Cornelius ran to the deck. He made a violent effort to take the pistol from Chamberlain.

"Kill him, kill him, kill him," he cried.

The others calmed him.

"What did you kill my sister for," Cornelius demanded.

"We had sworn to die together," Cornelius asserts Treetz answered, "and so I shot her first and then myself."

The brothers carried the still body of their sister into the little boat. Then with Treetz still under the armed guard of the Chamberlains they rowed up the little creek. Out of Fresh Kills creek a branch runs to a point directly behind the Washington Hotel in Richmond. Into this narrow channel the boat was forced. When the lights of the hotel appeared around a turning in the waterway lane the deeply loaded boat touched bottom. Then Cornelius with one of the Chamberlains made Treetz get ashore and walk the remaining distance, while the boat was rowed up to the hotel. Soon the brothers had carried the girl into the hotel. Treetz they kept outside under guard.

Dr. George P. Jessup was called from New Dorp and the station house at that place was notified. When the doctor saw the two he ordered their removal to the Smith Infirmary. There it was found that the girl had been shot through the neck. The ball evidently had taken an upward course. The discoloration on the left side of the face was taken to mean that the bullet penetrating on the right side of the throat had come to a point just beneath the skin of the temple. There were three wounds in the head of the boy, two through the throat and one through the chin. The girl would die but the boy would recover, it was said.

The girl died in the presence of her parents. The mother and little sister of Treetz visited him later. The mother said that the day of the tragedy was the twentieth anniversary of her marriage and that they had planned to celebrate it in family fashion. His little sister threw herself upon the boy, crying, "Oh Herman, why did you do it?"

Treetz, whose throat was heavily bandaged, only repeated, in dazed fashion, "Why, why, why, indeed."

An examination of the wounds of the principals and the cabin of the sloop by the police and District Attorney Rawson revealed these things: Upon young Treetz's face there were powder marks; upon that of the girl none. Five shots had been fired. Three of them Treetz had received and the girl one. The other bullet was found imbedded in the woodwork of the cabin. Overturned furniture and blood everywhere pointed, in the eyes of the investigators, to a struggle. It was rumored about Richmond yesterday that letters written in the same hand had been found in the cabin of the sloop. These, it was declared, were in the handwriting of Treetz and spoke of the existence of a death pact. The signatures to these, it was said, were also in the same hand. The police admitted that such letters existed, but refused to tell their nature.

Treetz later denied that he had said to Cornelius Depuy that he had killed the girl. The girl had taken the pistol from his pocket, he declared, and after firing a shot into herself had passed it to him. The remaining bullets he had used on himself. Austin Depuy, the dead girl's father, declared that his daughter had not taken her life.

"I believe," said he, "that that fellow first ruined her and then killed her. She was not of the temperament to commit suicide. Besides, there is every evidence of a struggle. I believe my daughter was shot in a desperate struggle while she was trying to save her life."

Mrs. Treetz, the mother of the boy, said that her son had always carried a pistol. He had been told to do so by his father, as he had to pass along a lonely road late at night. Ida Depuy, she said, had been at her house on Saturday looking for Herman.

CONEY ISLAND REVENUE TAXES.

United States Agent Believes that the Government Is Not Getting All Due It.

Uncle Sam has turned his attention to Coney Island, and it is likely that the proprietors of a number of amusement resorts there will be asked to step up to the Captain's office and help swell the Government's tax receipts.

United States Internal Revenue Collector Edward B. Jordan, suspecting that the Government was entitled to more money than it was receiving from Coney Island in the way of taxes, recently did some quiet "sleuthing" at the seaside resort to satisfy himself as to the matter. There is a paragraph in the internal revenue laws which provides that where liquors are sold a tax of $100 shall be paid by places of amusement which charge an admission fee. This applies to cities of more than 25,000 population.

A place of public exhibition where no admission fee is charged is required to take out only a ten-dollar stamp by the Internal Revenue Department. Collector Jordan in his tour of the island found a number of concert halls and other places of amusement where a charge was made for a "reserved seat," although no admission fee was exacted.

The Collector argues that this charge for a reserved seat is equivalent to an admission fee to the show, under the revenue laws. He will lay the question before the Internal Revenue Commissioner at Washington for a ruling. If the Commissioner agrees with him, notice will be served upon the proprietors of resorts at Coney Island affected to pay up.

CORONER DELAP ACCUSED.

Denies a Charge that He Extorted Money from a Widow.

District Attorney Clarke of Kings County received yesterday affidavits charging Coroner George W. Delap with extortion. The affidavits were sent to the First District Magistrate's Court, over which Magistrate Dooley is at present presiding. Magistrate Dooley took all the affidavits, which had been collected by a newspaper, and he decided to issue subpoenas summoning all the witnesses to court to ascertain whether there was enough truth in the charges to justify the issuance of a warrant.

Coroner Delap yesterday denied the truth of all the charges made against him. He said:

"The charges are absolutely false. The person responsible for the charges is a man named Lewis, who was once employed in the Coroner's Office. Lewis was forced to resign on account of a complaint made by a citizen from whom Lewis obtained $25 under threats of exposure. The daughter of a well-known citizen of the Bedford section died during the absence of her family physician. Lewis gave the father to understand that an unpleasant scandal could be avoided, and the latter was induced to pay $25 to have the thing kept quiet. The family physician returned and learned that the insinuations were without foundation and reported the matter to the Coroners. Lewis confessed, made restitution, and was allowed to resign. I will stay in town and answer all charges made against me."

The principal charge made in the papers sent to District Attorney Clarke yesterday was that of Kate Lentz of 215 India Street, who makes accusation that $100 was extorted from her on the threat that she could not collect the insurance on her husband's life unless she paid $75 to the Coroner and $25 to the Coroner's Physician. The money is alleged to have been paid to Undertaker Joseph E. McGuckin to be paid to Coroner Delap. William Lewis, who was formerly in the Coroner's office, swears that he got the $75 from McGuckin and delivered it to Coroner Delap, who said it was "all right."

Undertaker McGuckin denies that he ever paid over the money to Lewis, and Coroner Delap denies that he ever received the $75 from Lewis.

NARROW ESCAPES AT A FIRE.

Firemen at Hoboken Rescue Two Families Just as the Flames Reached Their Apartment.

Several tenants of the four-story frame tenement 323 Madison Street, Hoboken, narrowly escaped being burned to death yesterday. A fire broke out in the cellar of the house at 1 o'clock P. M., and the flames spread with such rapidity that the halls were soon filled with a smoke so dense that the frightened women and children on the upper floors could not make their way to the street.

Neighbors helped several of them out of the burning building, but when the firemen arrived they found that Mrs. Annie Montgede and her child and John Goldschmitt, his wife, and baby were still penned in their apartments on the fourth floor.

The fire extension ladder was run up to the windows and the firemen rescued the imperilled tenants just as the flames reached the fourth floor. The building was entirely destroyed. The ten families who occupied the house lost all their furniture. The loss is $6,000.

THROWN OVER THE PALISADES.

Italian Who Was Assaulted and Robbed First Dies at Hoboken.

Peter Pisano, an Italian laborer, forty-one years old, who lived at Shadyside, Bergen County, N. J., died at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, at noon yesterday. Pisano visited Edgewater on Sunday night. As he was walking along the brow of the Palisades at that point, it is alleged, he was attacked by three other Italians, who beat him until he was unconscious, robbed him of $50, and then threw him down the cliff, a distance of fifty feet. He was found unconscious by persons living in the vicinity who caused his removal to the Hoboken hospital.

A brother-in-law of Pisano, who visited the hospital yesterday, said it had been learned by the Edgewater authorities that eight men were implicated in the attack on Pisano. No further particulars could be learned of him, for as soon as he was told that Pisano was dead, he left the hospital, saying he would go to Edgewater and seek vengeance on Pisano's murderers.

Good chance for a "tie."

For boys, at all three stores, all shapes, 15 cents, two for 25 cents.

For men, Prince Street store only, all shapes, 25 cents.

During July and August stores close at 5.30 p. m.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

PROBATIONARY SYSTEM FOR ADULT OFFENDERS

City Magistrates Preparing to Put It in Practice.

Specially Trained Policemen to Have Supervision of Persons Whose Sentences Are Suspended.

City Magistrates are making active preparations to put into practice the probationary system of dealing with offenders past sixteen years old, established by the last Legislature, to go into effect Sept. 1. The law applies to all cities of the State, and in effect is an extension of the system of setting juvenile criminals free on parole urged by Principal David A. Willard of the boys' school in the Tombs, and adopted by Justice Jerome and other Judges of the Court of Special Sessions, and by some of the other courts last Winter. The lads set free under this system are required to report at regular intervals to Mr. Willard and prove that they are keeping out of mischief and conscientiously endeavoring to reform.

Regular probationary officers are to be appointed under the law, whose duty it will be in the first place to inquire into the antecedents, character, and offense of each person more than sixteen years old, arrested for crime, in which there may be mitigating circumstances, and it provides that these officials may, by order of the court, have charge and supervision of persons whose sentences have been suspended and those detained pending the payment of fines. The probationary officers may be chosen from men and women in private life, or from those already having police powers, at the pleasure of the Appointing Court, but in New York the Board of City Magistrates has decided to appoint policemen.

Magistrate Deuel, President of the board, has applied to Police Commissioner Murphy for twelve patrolmen to be trained for this new duty. In response to a request for an opinion, Corporation Counsel Whalen has informed Col. Murphy that he should comply with the request.

"The broad duty is imposed upon your department," says Mr. Whalen in his communication, "of enforcing all laws tending to the good and welfare of our citizens, and I see no legal objection, providing you can spare them, in your detailing as many officers as the Board of Magistrates require."

Under the law persons who come within its provision may be released by a Court for a specified period in charge of a probationary officer. If the judgment be a fine, probations shall cease when the fine is paid. If the judgment be imprisonment, or a fine and imprisonment, until it be paid the defendant must be committed to the custody of the proper officer and by him held under surveillance until the judgment be complied with. The Court may revoke suspension at any time, whereupon the judgment shall be in full force and effect for its unexpired term.

GRANTS SPECIAL JURY PANEL.

Recorder's Decision in the Cuoco Murder Case Regarded as a Victory by the District Attorney.

Recorder Goff yesterday granted the motion of the District Attorney asking that a special jury panel be ordered drawn from which twelve men may be selected to hear the evidence against Andread Cuoco, charged with murder.

This application was strenuously opposed by Levy & Unger, the counsel for the prisoner, who are also counsel for Capt. Diamond's wardman, George Bissert, who is under indictment charged with levying blackmail. The District Attorney had made a similar motion for the drawing of a special panel in Bissert's case, and the decision of the Recorder was awaited with special interest.

Levy & Unger opposed the motion on the ground that the special jury law was unconstitutional. The Recorder, in granting the application in the Cuoco case, declares that the statutes bearing on the point show a legislative design for trial by special jury and that the constitutionality of such a method cannot be questioned.

The District Attorney's office regards this decision as a distinct victory for the public prosecutor. They believe that there is less opportunity for tampering with special jurymen than with those drawn from an ordinary panel. In view of this decision, a special jury for Bissert, in the minds of the District Attorney's staff, is practically assured. Bissert will be put on trial Monday.

A SWINDLER'S FALSE TALE.

Got Money from a Rector to Cure Alleged Morphine Habit.

The Rev. Dr. Edward L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Free Episcopal Church, Jersey City, yesterday learned that he had been the victim of a swindler who called on him two weeks ago with a tale of distress to the effect that he had become addicted to the use of morphine, and feared that it would sap his life unless he could find a cure. He believed he could do this if he could raise funds to enable him to spend a few weeks at a sanitarium. He showed Dr. Stoddard what purported to be an honorable discharge from the United States Army in the Philippines and several testimonials written by prominent residents of Washington.

Impressed by the apparent truth of the young man's story, Dr. Stoddard sent him to the Jersey City Organized Aid Society. The officers of that association declined to help the applicant until his story had been investigated. Dr. Stoddard then appealed to his friends in behalf of the young man, and $10 was raised for him. With this he said he thought he could get along until the society finished its investigation.

Dr. Stoddard was yesterday informed that the investigation proved the young man to be a swindler. His credentials and discharge were forgeries, and he had victimized several persons in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Chicago. In the latter city $40 was spent in the hope of curing him of the morphine habit with the result that he steadily grew worse. His relatives, who are respectable people, had the report said, cast him off long ago. His name was concealed out of regard for them.

Sale of

Ladies' Shirt-Waists,

at Unprecedented Values.

2nd Floor.

5000 Waists—made of finest quality, sheer to heavy weight Imported materials. Including,—

Scotch Madras and Cheviot, Knicker Cloth, Tendon Cord weaves. French Nainsook Rayee, English mercerized Mull, French Linon, and embroidered Linens and Swiss.

White and colors.

All waists are fashioned from the latest Paris models and are made in work-rooms on the premises by expert cutters and shirt tailors.

$1.00,

$2.00, $3.00 and $4.00 each.

Formerly $2.50 to $8.50.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-Third Street.

PAINE WILL LITIGATION.

Old Case Amicably Ended by Withdrawal of Charges Against W. C. Paine and W. G. Morse.

The charges against Willis S. Paine and Waldo Grant Morse which have been before the Surrogate's Court for nearly five years in connection with their administration of the estate of Ruby Tilden Paine, wife of Mr. Paine, have been withdrawn. A stipulation to this effect, signed by all the counsel in the case, was filed with the Surrogate yesterday.

Mrs. Paine was a niece of Samuel J. Tilden and inherited a large fortune at his death. After her death no will was found disposing of her property, and an action was begun by several of her relatives to establish certain drafts of her will as a lost will. About this time Mr. Paine found his wife's will and it was probated. Under the terms of this will he was to receive $10,000 a year for life, as well as certain other property.

Disputes over an accounting filed by Messrs. Paine and Morse as executors of the will followed, and a reference was obtained. It was the report of the referee which contained matter objectionable to Mr. Paine.

All this has since been settled by a family agreement, which was yesterday sent out to the newspapers by Lewis L. Delafield and ex-Judge J. Rider Cady. The agreement reads as follows:

The parties to this proceeding having conferred with reference to the differences which have arisen between them, and having as the result of a full discussion of such differences, determined upon an amicable adjustment thereof, it is stipulated as follows:

"First—That all charges made against the said Willis S. Paine and Waldo Grant Morse, in this proceeding, in so far as such charges may seem to imply any reflection upon their integrity, are absolutely withdrawn, and it is conceded that the acts of the executors criticised in this proceeding have not been shown to have caused any loss to the estate.

"Second—That an order shall be made herein in all respects vacating and setting aside the report of the referee heretofore appointed herein, and discontinuing or dismissing this proceeding without costs to either party as against the others.

"Third—That nothing in this stipulation contained shall in any wise estop any party to this proceeding from raising such questions as he or she may be advised upon any accounting by the executors of or trustees under the last will and testament of Ruby Tilden Paine, deceased.

"Fourth—It is understood that the terms of this stipulation may be made public in the discretion of Messrs. Cady & Delafield, as counsel for the said Messrs. Paine and Morse, respectively."

There is still pending in the Supreme Court an action for the construction of Mrs. Paine's will. This, however, had no bearing on the litigation over the accounting.

L. B. WARD NEVER MADE A WILL.

Stories About It and the Alleged Disappearance of Property Denied by the Administrator.

Gossips have been busy ever since the death of Lebbeus B. Ward, a well-known civil engineer of Jersey City, a month ago, inventing stories about the mysterious disappearance of a will he was said to have made bequeathing a fortune to Princeton University. James B. Vredenburgh was named as authority for this story, it being alleged that Mr. Ward had consulted him as to the drawing of the will.

Mr. Vredenburgh, who is a prominent lawyer, said yesterday that he had never made any such statement, nor had Mr. Ward ever consulted him as to the preparation of a will, or on any other subject. He said he knew absolutely nothing about Mr. Ward's affairs.

Dr. Gordon K. Dickinson, an intimate friend of Mr. Ward, who was last week appointed administrator of the estate at the request of the heirs-at-law, a brother and two sisters, who live in New York, said he was at a loss to know how the stories to the effect that Mr. Ward's estate could not be located.

"There has never been any trouble about the matter," he added, "that I am aware of. Mr. Ward left among his effects abundant memoranda showing what his property consisted of and its location. It is chiefly in stocks and bonds, and amounts to about $100,000. The securities are at hand, and there never has been any mystery about them. That Mr. Ward did not make any will was known to his friends."

MR. BLACKSTONE'S HEIRS WIN.

Surrogate Fitzgerald Decides that $5,000,000 of the Estate Is Exempt from the Inheritance Tax.

An appeal by the heirs of Timothy B. Blackstone, who died leaving an estate valued at several million dollars, from the report of the appraisers appointed to fix the amount of the inheritance tax on the estate in New York resulted yesterday in a decision by Surrogate Fitzgerald that a sum of about $5,000,000 deposited with the United States Trust Company by Mr. Blackstone some time before his death, is exempt from the tax.

Mr. Blackstone, who was not a resident of this State, had for many years been President of an Illinois railroad company. In March, 1899, this company was bought by a syndicate, and Mr. Blackstone joined with the other stockholders in an agreement by which the shares were to be deposited with the trust company. Mr. Blackstone wrote to the trust company asking if the amount of his stock would be retained on deposit until he could reinvest it, and was informed that he could do so, provided that if he wanted to withdraw more than $100,000 in any one sum, he should give the corporation two days' notice. Up to the date of his death, in May, 1900, Mr. Blackstone withdrew about $200,000. No passbook or certificate was issued to him by the trust company.

The heirs of Mr. Blackstone claimed that the balance was not liable to the inheritance tax on the ground that it was not part of his personal estate here, but was only temporarily deposited pending his investment of it in other undertakings.

Surrogate Fitzgerald says that this appears to be the fact, and that it was shown that Mr. Blackstone often complained of the loss sustained by him on account of the low interest he was receiving from the trust company, and that the only reason he had not withdrawn and reinvested the $5,000,000 was because he had been continuously in ill-health from the time he made the deposit.

"The proof shows," says Surrogate Fitzgerald, "that the money released by the sale of the securities was of great magnitude, and that the reason why it was not removed from this State sooner was because of the difficulties experienced in making a new investment on account of the ill-health of the owner. I sustain the appeal."

CLARISSA J. HUYLER'S WILL.

Medium Bequeaths to Luther R. Marsh "Spirit" Pictures Which He Took to Her Home.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 22.—The will of Clarissa J. Huyler, the medium who succeeded Dis-Debar in the favor of Luther R. Marsh, was probated in the Orange County Surrogate's office to-day. It bore date of Dec. 20, 1900, and, in disposing of a large estate, contained bequests and provisions that a monument be erected in Hillside Cemetery above her grave, at the cost of $1,000; that the funeral expenses of the testator, the cost of the monument, and the funeral expenses of Luther R. Marsh be paid from the proceeds of insurance policies the testator held upon the life of Luther R. Marsh.

To Luther R. Marsh the testatrix leaves all the pictures, portraits, and paintings known as "spirit pictures," also the books that were formerly his and the case containing them. To her husband she gives the Arlington Hotel property in Middletown. Whatever may remain of the money secured from the insurance policies on the life of Luther R. Marsh is to be invested for Clarence Huyler, son of J. J. Huyler, Jr., until he attains his majority. The income is to be expended for his education.

The rest and residue of the estate is left to her husband and adopted daughter during the lifetime of the former, and is afterward to be divided between J. J. Huyler, Jr., and May Huyler.

The provisions of the will have excited considerable comment, as all the articles willed to Luther R. Marsh were supposed to already belong to him.

It was in 1888 that Luther R. Marsh first came under the fascinations of Mrs. Huyler. He had had his eyes opened to the real character of Dis-Debar, who was sentenced to prison for fraud in that year, but he still maintained that Dis-Debar was the greatest medium that the world had ever known.

The disclosures at the Dis-Debar trial and the ridicule that followed estranged him from important business associations of almost lifelong standing. He finally resolved to leave the city, in which he had practiced at the bar for fifty-two years. He prepared to make a new home on Lake Erie, where he had a large estate. He resigned from the Bar Association, and his books and other household goods were already packed for shipment to his new home, when, among the many spiritualistic mediums who hovered about him was Mrs. Clarissa Huyler, who invited him to visit her home, in Middletown, N. Y. He accepted, intending to remain only a few days. He never returned to New York or continued his journey to his estate on Lake Erie.

The woman's control over him became absolute. This woman painted no "spirit" pictures, but Dis-Debar could do that, but she presented him with voluminous messages which, she said, had come from the spirit world, and he trusted her implicitly. The lawyer had a large collection of pictures, alleged to have come from the old masters in the spirit world, which were stored in the Huyler household, but which had been "painted" through Dis-Debar. These are the pictures now willed to him by Mrs. Huyler.

JOHN LACY'S WILL AFFIRMED.

His Bequest to His Nurse Contested by the Widow.

The will of John Lacy, a wealthy lace merchant, who died on Jan. 12 last, at 173 East Eighty-second Street, leaving an estate valued at several hundred thousand dollars to his widow and his four daughters, and a legacy of $8,000 to Ellen Healey, who had nursed him for years, was admitted to probate by Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday.

The bequest to Mrs. Healey, who was represented by Lawyer Julius M. Mayer, was contained in a codicil to the will executed by Lacy three days before his death, in which he increased a bequest to her, made in his will, from $1,000 to $8,000. This codicil was contested by the widow and children on the ground that undue influence was exercised over the testator by Mrs. Healey, and that he was not of testamentary capacity when he executed the codicil.

Mr. Lacy cut off his son, Jules Thomas Lacy, who has been unheard of for several years, with a bequest of $100, and provided that he should not receive this sum unless he claimed it within three years. He directed that he should be buried in Woodlawn with his feet toward the curb of the plot. He had been suffering for years from paralysis.

CHINAMEN WAS ROBBED.

Lee Ho Identifies the Two Men Arrested for the Robbery.

John Johnson, eighteen years old, of 25 Rush Street, and Michael Clark, seventeen years old, of 21 Rush Street, Brooklyn, were remanded for a hearing in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday on a charge of assault and robbery. The complainant was Lee Ho, a Chinese laundryman of 588 Wythe Avenue.

While Lee Ho was returning to his laundry shortly after midnight yesterday he was set upon by two men at Rush Street and Wythe Avenue, and while one choked him the other robbed him of $10. He reported the assault and robbery at the Clymer Street Police Station, and Detectives Maxwell and Duffy arrested Johnson and Clark. The Chinaman identified the prisoners as his assailants. Both denied the charges.

BERNARD N. BAKER'S MISSION.

Head of the Atlantic Transport Line Goes to Baltimore.

Bernard N. Baker, President of the Atlantic Transport Line, arrived here yesterday on board the steamship Minnehaha from London. He went from here to Baltimore, whence he will return to London next week.

Steamship people are interested in Mr. Baker's movements to and from the other side, because he is supposed to be actively connected with the changes that are rumored every few days regarding his and other companies.

O'Neill's,

Special Sale of

Women's Shirtwaists!

Large purchases from two of the best manufacturers enable us to offer to-day these phenomenal values.

All New Fresh Goods of This Season's Make.

White Lawn Shirtwaists, perfect in shape, with insertion; also choice Imported Dimities, made with stock collars; values up to $2.00,

79c. Each.

A special lot of White Lawn Waists, open in the back, with tucks and fronts mostly of insertions; values up to $5.00,

2.98 Each.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

GIDDY LOOP-THE-LOOP STOPPED BY THE POLICE

Coney Island's "Barrel of Love" Also Under the Ban.

Deputy York Says They Are Dangerous —Proprietors of the Attractions to Appeal to the Courts.

Two popular amusements at Coney Island were summarily stopped by the police last night—the "Loop-the-loop" and the "Flip-flap," or "Barrel of Love"—though Capt. Driscoll of the Coney Island police force gave no reason for the action to the indignant proprietors except that he had been ordered to do it by Deputy Commissioner Bernard J. York.

The "Loop-the-loop," which was started May 1, has become one of the principal sights of the island. Cars filled with passengers were set going down a steeply inclined track which suddenly became almost a perpendicular drop. At the bottom the track rose again, describing a vertical circle, around which the cars ran at a tremendous speed, being held to the rails with their occupants solely by centrifugal force, all those who traveled on the thing sitting for one brief moment with their heels directly over their heads and their heads pointing straight downward. The attraction is supposed to lie in the novelty of this position, heightened perhaps by the spice of a sense of danger, for should the car be stopped in any way at the highest point of the loop the law of gravitation would at once reassert itself and dash it to the ground with all in it.

The "Barrel of Love" consisted of a hogshead in which perhaps a dozen people were securely strapped to opposite seats facing each other. All were told to hang on to their hats, and the barrel was then set rolling down an inclined track with a hill at the further end, which started it rolling backward to the starting point, the passengers during the revolutions being alternately upside down and right side up. The thing was hauled up to the platform from which it started by motor power and the passengers released and afforded an opportunity to pick up the penknives, jewelry, and loose change which might have slipped from their pockets during their unnatural gyrations.

George C. Tilyou owns the "Barrel," while the "Loop" is owned by the Loop Roller Coaster Company of Boston, William B. Van Dusen being the manager. They were told to close up by Detectives Taylor and Murray of Capt. Driscoll's command at 8 o'clock, just as the evening rush was beginning. Mr. Van Dusen protested that they had no right to stop his business for no assigned cause, and wanted to continue operations and be arrested. They told him that if he did this they would arrest him, continue to arrest him just as often as he was bailed out and appeared on the premises, and would also, if necessary to enforce Mr. York's order, arrest everybody in the place. The amusement owners then decided that it would be best for them to keep on good terms with the local police, and so closed the doors of the attraction, declaring that they would appeal to the courts the first thing this morning for an injunction restraining the police from interfering with them.

Mr. Van Dusen said after the places were closed that the "Loop-the-Loop" had cost $50,000 to construct, and that the rent was $15,000 a year on a ten-year lease, and that the running expenses were $300 a day in addition. More than 300,000 persons, he said, had already made the trip without accident, and in the beginning officials of the Health and Building Departments and District Attorney Clark had ridden in it.

Owners of lofty wheels and other amusements at the island expressed fear last night lest their businesses, too, might be broken up in the same way.

Deputy Commissioner York, when seen last night in Brooklyn, assumed all responsibility for the action of the Coney Island police, although he said that Commissioner Murphy knew all about it.

"I gave orders to Capt. Driscoll to stop the operations of the 'Loop-the-Loop' and the 'Barrel of Love,'" he said, "because I had every reason to believe that they were dangerous to life. I received many complaints about them and had an investigation made. I intend to keep them closed."

Mr. York said he had full authority to do as he had done, and did not know whether there would be any legal proceedings or not as a result.

THIS RAM IS A FIGHTER.

New Arrival at Bronx Zoological Park Gives the Attendants a Lively Time.

The keepers of the Bronx Zoological Park are having trouble with a wild sheep. It is a ram, and came from the Island of Corsica. Morris Edgerton, an English sportsman, presented it to the park. The particular species of which this ram is a disreputable member is known as the Mouflon species, sheep which stick very close to the mountains.

The gift of Mr. Edgerton arrived on Saturday last. By this time the officials of the Zoological Park are not so appreciative of it as they were; in fact, they strongly suspect that this particular member of Mr. Edgerton's flock of 100, although white, has a very shady moral nature, and that its owner did not shed any tears when he was rid of it. No fewer than eight men and one boy agree with this opinion. They are the keepers of the park, principally.

The ram is so innocent looking that it invites attention and affection, despite its curved and sturdy horns. Its deceptive character was discovered by the two men who took the ram from a car to the park. As soon as they turned their backs on the ram, biff! down they went. Since Saturday every keeper who has had the conceit to think that he could manage the sheep has tried his luck, but with the invariable result. A courageous boy tried it yesterday, and was soon sprawling on the ground. The sheep are all permitted to graze during the day, and it is in the evening, when they are being chased into the pen again, that the ugly character of the Corsican is made clear.

There are ways and ways of subduing combative horned animals, said Mr. Hornday said yesterday that this particular sheep would be calmed down before long.

BENSON'S KOOL CLOTHING.
SERGE COAT AND VEST.....$4
DUCK PANTS.....90c.
60 East 14th St., next to Keith's.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
AT 3:30 SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
AT 8, P. M. China & Pain's Fireworks
—AT 9—MAT. SAT. AT 4—
THE CASINO GIRL. GEO. W. LEDERER'S BIG LONDON COMPANY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
FRANCIS WILSON of 100 Direction Nixon & Zimmerman | Geo. W. Lederer's "The Strollers."

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. (Fully Protected.) On the Combined Glass Enclosure. Roofs of the Victoria and Sun. night. Vaudeville Concert. (Republic Theatre.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lexington Av.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. A-Top N. Y. Theatre. Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

KEITH'S B'way 14th St. | Mr. & Mrs. KELCY. BEDINI & ARTHUR. 20 Star Acts.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS. TO-DAY. 4 P. M. BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

Brighton Races

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.

Atlantic Stakes

To-day, and 5 other Races. Lander's Band. Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

LEGAL NOTES.

FRANCHISE TAX.—State Controller William J. Morgan assessed a tax of $101,873 against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company upon its gross earnings of $20,374,602.60 for the year ended June 30, 1899. In this amount was included $1,654,182.48 paid the company by the United States for carrying the mails, the tax on which amounted to $8,270.91. The Appellate Division of the Third Department decided, on appeal, that the amount received for carrying the mails should not have been assessed, and deducted the last-mentioned sum from the total assessment. This decision was recently affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which held, Chief Judge Parker giving the opinion, that the moneys received by the company for transporting the mails between this and other States were not subject to a franchise tax, nor was the Controller justified in assessing the gross sum the company received for transporting the mails because it was unable to separate in its report to the Controller the amount received for State from that received for inter-State transportation.

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NUISANCE A QUESTION OF FACT.—The Standard Silica Cement Company, in October, 1895, began the manufacture of cement in premises adjoining those of the Roscoe Lumber Company, in the Borough of Queens. In the manufacture of defendant's product a fine dust is created, which floats in the air and lodges in adjacent places. In an action brought by the Roscoe Lumber Company against the Silica Cement Company to restrain the latter firm from operating its plant, on the alleged ground that the dust discharged into the atmosphere constituted a nuisance, a judgment at Special Term refusing an injunction has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. It was shown that both of the industries are located in a manufacturing neighborhood, the only residences being over saloons, two or three in number. The dust of carbonate of lime, the Special Term found, is not a nuisance. There was no injury to plaintiff's lumber from the deposit of dust which would not have been occasioned from the dust of other manufactories, the streets, and from the elements. The appellate tribunal says, by Justice Woodward: "The rule is well settled that if one carry on a lawful trade or business in such a manner as to prove a nuisance to his neighbors he must answer in damages. And it is not necessary to a right of action that the owner shall be driven from his dwelling; it is enough that the enjoyment of life and property be rendered uncomfortable. But it is equally true that nuisance is always a question of

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; winds variable.

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POOLROOMS WIDE OPEN IN LONG ISLAND CITY

What a Tour of the New Gambling Mecca Disclosed.

A CITY OFFICIAL'S CONFIDENCES

Business Is Run by a Tammany District Leader, He Says—How Protection Money Is Collected.

The poolrooms in Long Island City were open yesterday afternoon and doing a lively business. Runners met every ferry boat from Manhattan. Cappers had distributed small cards to people along the street informing them of the location of the gambling places.

During the hours in which bets can be made on the races the trolley cars were packed to the guards with bettors. The cars were run up in front of the gambling places and then the crowd thronged into the barn-like structures which had been put up recently to accommodate the thousands who are expected to make Long Island City their afternoon headquarters unless the police and the Queens County officials close the places up.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter went there, and within five minutes after his arrival he was accosted by a Tammany city official who holds a job in the City Hall in Manhattan.

"You are not going to write us up, are you?" questioned this official. "If the newspapers let us alone for three weeks we'll be coining money all right. That's the only thing that will stop this game."

"Who is running the business over here now?" he was asked.

"Why, the Tammany Hall people," was the reply. "There's a big district leader in Tammany Hall who has got the game over here, and if we're only let alone for a little while things will boom."

"Don't you expect police interference?"

"No. Everything is all right."

"But there was a poolroom raided here a few days ago."

"Oh, that was Dick Cook's place. He started down below the 'dead line.' You know the arrangement was that there should be no poolrooms below the line of the Court House and toward the New York ferries. Cook opened a poolroom down in the old car stable, and the police raided the place, because he did not see the right people in Tammany Hall."

"Do not the gamblers fear that District Attorney Merrill will make raids?"

The Tammany city official pointed to the crowded trolley cars on Vernon Avenue, and said:

"Those people know where to go. It looks as if we had all the protection we needed."

THE "TARIFF" AND PROTECTION.

The information as to how the poolrooms had been opened in Long Island City and all the facts about the "tariff" and police protection were given to THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter by a poolroom keeper of Manhattan. He said:

"They have raised the tariff on poolrooms so high in Long Island City that there can't be much money in it except for the officials who get the protection cash. Each poolroom in Long Island City is now forced to pay $235 each week. Of this sum $100 is sent to New York to the politicians who are 'way up.' The balance of the $135 each week is paid by the poolroom keepers to many officials in the county and to other people who are expected to suppress all news about the places. In fact, everybody has got to be seen in Long Island City All the tariff I paid in a poolroom in Manhattan was $50 a week, and I don't see how much money can be made by the men unless they do big business."

"How is the matter of opening poolrooms in Long Island City first arranged?"

"Word was passed around that a ward man who hangs out at Miller's Hotel, near the ferry, was the one who would be the go-between in making arrangements to open up. That ward man was as poor as a church mouse some time ago, but I tell you he has got plenty of money now. He has got more money now than he ever expected to see."

"Was there a fee charged before the room could be opened?"

"In Manhattan they used to charge a new man a big initiation fee when he started in the business, but they don't do that over here. The backers of the poolrooms give up $235 on the day they open, and this gives them protection for one week."

"Who collects this money?"

"The ward man, who makes his hangout at Miller's Ad Hotel, goes around each week and collects the money for the police. Another man, who has an official job at $1,000 a year and who works in the City Hall, who is known all over Long Island City, collects the money for the other officials who have to be seen in the county."

"In what manner is this money, said to be paid for protection, sent to the Tammany officials you speak of?"

"The sum of $100 for every poolroom opened in Long Island City has to be taken by a trusty man each week to a saloon near the Broadway ferry, in Brooklyn, which is kept by a well-known gambler. He has for some time been acting as the representative of Tammany Hall in collecting gambling money."

"Who does the collecting for the local officials in Long Island City?"

"Why, I understand that the Wardman also collects for the county officials. A short time ago some gamblers wanted to open up a red and black game, and the people who are collecting the protection money demanded $500 a week. That rate was too high for the gamblers, so they didn't open up this one place."

SOME OF THE PLACES OPEN.

"How many places are open in Long Island City now?"

"There are two places up on Vernon Avenue and two poolrooms near Calvary Cemetery, and also another poolroom at Maspeth, which is run by the gambler

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MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, White Mts., July 23. Temperature 66° midnight, 77° at two P. M. —Adv.

BOERS SUING FOR PEACE?

Rumors that Negotiations Are Now Going on in London.

LONDON, July 24.—The Daily News says to-day:

"We hear rumors that negotiations with a view to peace in South Africa are proceeding in London."

SUIT BY MRS. McKINLEY.

She and Mrs. Barber Bring Action to Recover Possession of a Mine in Nevada.

Special to The New York Times.

CARSON CITY, Nevada, July 23.—In the United States Circuit Court here suit has been begun by Mrs. Ida McKinley and Mrs. Mary B. Barber against John Steele, William Hayes, and others to recover possession of the Elijah Mine, one of the patented claims of the Canton Mining Company. It is alleged that the defendants are operating the mine. Ten thousand dollars damages are also claimed for ore said to have been taken out by the defendants. The parties are required to answer within forty days.

Steele is the owner of the Macon City Mine, adjoining the Elijah, and denies that he has extracted ore from the patented claim, all his workings being, he says, within his own lines. He says he will contest the suit, and will proceed with the extraction of ores as hitherto. Hayes claims no interest in the property, his connection with the case being as shipping agent for Steele.

Mrs. McKinley inherited her interest in these mines from her father, and when the President was here he had a conference with his wife's agent, and decided to develop the properties, which contain much good ore. They are near Ely, in White Pine County.

AN AGED LIFE SAVER.

Capt. Newhall, Eighty-two Years Old, Dives from a Wharf at Lynn, Mass., and Rescues a Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNN, Mass., July 23.—In the presence of many people who were frantically running about and doing nothing, Capt. Otis W. Newhall, aged eighty-two years, dived from his coal wharf yesterday afternoon and swam to the rescue of Arthur Green, aged seven years. Not a stitch of his clothes did the old sailor remove.

The little boy was playing about the wharf, and in trying to recover a fishline went over. He sank from sight, but came to the surface some distance away. There were a number of people about, who called for boats and life preservers.

Old Capt. Newhall heard their cries, and, running to the edge of the wharf, made a splendid dive. He came quickly to the surface, shook his gray head, and swam for the boy, who had sunk for the second time. The rescuer reached the lad as he came to the surface, put his arm about him, and swam to the wharf with his unconscious burden. The crowd cheered, a doctor restored the boy to consciousness, while Capt. Newhall hurried home to change his bedraggled seersucker costume.

NO HELP FOR THE CROPS.

Weather Forecaster Says There May Be Local Showers in West, but No General Fall in Temperature.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—With the exception of scattered thunderstorms, the most important of which, so far at least as reports to the Weather Bureau show, was that at North Platte, Neb., where 8-100 of an inch of rain fell, the drought and intense heat continued to-day throughout the States of the corn belt. Temperatures again averaged over 100 degrees in that area, making the thirty-sixth consecutive day in which the thermometer has risen to 90 degrees and higher.

Aside from North Platte, a trace of rain was officially reported at Des Moines, 2-100 of an inch at Kansas City, some rainfall in North Central Texas, some in Arkansas, some in South Texas, and also some in Northern Minnesota. In other sections Official Forecaster Frankenfield says there may have been thunder showers, as reported in the press dispatches through the bureau, but that he had received no advice from those points.

These storms, he said, brought only temporary relief, and afford little sustenance to the baked ground, which needs a general rain. According to present indications, there seems to be no prospect of such a downpour for the next two days at least.

The temperatures in the superheated area were not generally so high as they were yesterday, but such falls as may have occurred have been due entirely to local changes and not to any general differences in atmospheric conditions.

The hot weather also continued in the Northwest, Bismarck, N. D., reporting a record-breaking temperature of 106 degrees. There is no prospect of any relief from prevailing conditions in the central valleys and the middle West, and the forecaster to-night repeats his forecasts of continued warm weather, with light and scattered thunderstorms for that section. The only rains indicated are local thunderstorms in the Southern States and Rocky Mountain section.

Some of the maximum temperatures reported to the Weather Bureau at various places to-day were:

Atlanta, Ga., 86; Buffalo, 84; Cincinnati, 94; Davenport, Iowa, 104; Denver, 90; Des Moines, 100; Indianapolis, 96; Jacksonville, 90; Kansas City, 102; Little Rock, 102; Memphis, 104; New York, 90; North Platte, 92; Omaha, 102; Pittsburg, 88; St. Louis, 106; St. Paul, 100; Springfield, Ill., 100; Washington, D. C., 90; Springfield, Mo., 106.

Cortes Closed Because of the Heat.

LONDON, July 24.—"The shade temperature in Madrid to-day (Tuesday) was 108 degrees Fahrenheit," says a dispatch to The Daily Express from the Spanish capital. "The heat was so overpowering yesterday that Parliament had to be closed hastily. In Seville, Cordova, and Cadiz the shade temperature was 125 degrees."

STRUCK FOR LEMONADE.

When It Was Refused, Pittsburg Carpenters Employed in an Office Building Refused to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 23.—Because the George A. Fuller Company would not furnish them with lemonade instead of common ice water, fifty carpenters and others employed on the new two-million-dollar twenty-two-story H. C. Frick office building struck. The company furnished filtered water in which oatmeal was placed. The oatmeal prevents cramps. The men wanted lemonade, and formed a pool to get it. Each was to "chip-in" 10 cents a week.

Yesterday was the first day lemonade was served. Every man wanted to get his money's worth, and drank so much that Superintendent Clark thought they would make themselves ill. He shut off their drinks, and a strike resulted. Work was stopped to-day, and, as this is a "rush contract," the odd strike is costing the company considerable money. Superintendent Clark said:

"This strike is about the limit. Lemonade is injurious and will knock a man out quicker than anything else. About an hour and a half after they quit some of them came to me and said that they would go to work if I paid them for the hour and a half they loafed. What do you think of that?"

Important Notice to Public.
Poland Water, carloads received daily Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

FRANK MOSS DEFIES AND CONQUERS A MOB

East Side "Heelers" and Vice Protectors Menace Him.

HIS STRONG POLICE GUARD

Triumph of the ex-Police Commissioner in His Appeal for Reform Before the Educational Alliance.

Frank Moss, ex-Police Commissioner, reformer, and Vice President of the City Vigilance League, addressed the Hebrews of the east side in a mass meeting held last night in the main hall of the Educational Alliance, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, in the interests of social purity in the city. His speech was attended by scenes of disorder never before witnessed in the vicinity of the hall, and it was due solely to the prompt and efficient action of a detail of fifty uniformed policemen and a dozen detectives under command of Capt. Fitzpatrick of the Madison Street Station, and a remarkable exhibition of courage on the part of the speaker, that a riot of serious proportions was averted.

The appearance of Mr. Moss on the speakers' platform led to pandemonium among the thousand men and women who packed the hall. There were storms of hisses, ringing cheers, hoots and catcalls, and interruptions by excited men from every part of the hall. Outside the building were gathered fully a thousand more excited men who hooted and jeered until charged by the police and scattered.

Under these circumstances Mr. Moss appeared to better advantage, his friends admitted, than ever before in his public life. There were moments when it was admitted that the slightest show of weakness on his part would have turned the great audience into a dangerous mob. He did not hesitate, but plunged into a torrent of fiery invective against the Tammany leaders in the district. He did not mince words, nor did he withhold names in his allegations of corruption. He finally won his audience by meeting his detractors on their own ground. When he left the building, nearly an hour after the meeting had closed, escorted by a squad of detectives, he was followed all the way to the Second Avenue and Canal Street station of the elevated railroad by a mob of several hundred persons, in which the cheers and groans were mingled.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the City Vigilance League, and when the speakers were announced several days ago it became apparent that there would be trouble. The speakers were Mr. Moss, John P. Faure, the Rev. H. Masliansky, and Abram Benowich. The Hebrew newspapers of the east side immediately started a bitter attack on the ex-Police Commissioner based upon a book written by Mr. Moss in 1897, entitled "The American Metropolis," in chapter nine of which the author was unsparing in his criticisms of the Hebrews of the east side. He referred to them as ignorant and uncleanly, and said they would sell their own brothers.

The Zionists of the east side and many Russian Polish Hebrews called upon their national orator, Masliansky, not to appear on the same platform with Mr. Moss, whom they denounce the deadly enemy of their race. There was a rumor that personal violence would be done to the speaker if he appeared upon the platform. The Rev. Mr. Masliansky refused to listen to the exhortations of his countrymen to absent himself from the meeting, saying that the opposition to Mr. Moss's presence was being stirred up by the Tammany leaders of the district, and all the scheduled speakers were on hand last night when the meeting opened.

MR. MOSS'S GUARD.

Mr. Moss took no chances even with the police safeguard. He arrived at the hall accompanied by Dr. Matthew Beattie, President of the City Vigilance League, and escorted by Detectives Hammond and Dillon, the chief detectives of the league, and ten of their subordinates. These men stationed themselves in the front seats and on the stage, and at no time was Mr. Moss further than three feet from one or more detectives.

Dr. Beattie as Chairman announced the object of the meeting. He said it was in the interests of good city government, and with very few words introduced the Rev. Mr. Masliansky as the first speaker. Mr. Masliansky spoke in Hebrew and was frequently cheered. He referred to Mr. Moss in no way, and devoted his attention strictly to the desired betterment of the civic life. The audience was respectful, but rather constrained and inattentive. From the outside of the building could be heard the shouts and cries of the mob which was struggling with the police at intervals.

Abram Benowich followed, speaking first in Hebrew and then in English. His speech had to do principally with the present unsatisfactory condition of the Hebrew peddlers of the east side, and although he spoke earnestly the audience was plainly becoming impatient for what was expected to be the dramatic feature of the evening. During the closing periods of the speech, in fact, came the indications of the disturbance that was to follow.

The speaker referred to the rumored hatred of the ex-Police Commissioner by the Hebrews and proceeded to defend him. A storm of cheers and hisses broke out all over the hall and the speaker ended his address in a babel of interruptions.

Mr. Faure followed in a short speech, which was respectfully received, and then Mr. Moss was introduced.

As the ex-Police Commissioner stepped forward disorder ensued. Half the audience was on its feet in a moment, many hissing and hooting, while others cheered, and the police and ushers plunged into the crowd and singled out the leading spirits of the opposition and hustled them toward the door. Men stood up on seats and shook their fists toward the stage until pulled down by friends or unceremoniously hauled down and thrown over by policeman. There were disturbed groups all over the hall when Mr. Moss, raising his voice to the highest pitch, began his speech.

"I thank those who welcome me here to-night," he said, "and for the hisses I care not at all. I have been fighting your battles here for eight years, and I am not going to quit now because those who have been seeking to injure you for that length of time are now trying to turn you against me."

Many persons tried to interrupt at this point, but the speaker waved them down and raised his voice still higher.

"The hisses come from three classes of persons," he said. "The first class are the cadets of this district, whom I have been fighting for eight years. They are here to-night and here for a purpose. I know many of them. They tell you that I hate you—these unspeakable wretches who would debauch your homes.

"The second class are those who sell you worthless lottery tickets. They are here because I am on their trail. And your newspapers which print the advertisements of these swindlers, they are represented here. They have committed crimes in printing these advertisements, and I want to say here and now that I will prosecute such swindlers and such papers as long as they continue to break the law. These newspapers have got mad at me—let them get mad. And some of your bankers! They have found time to sell you these worthless tickets. They are mad, for this society has put its foot on these swindlers also. This is the precious crowd that would have you hate me. I know them, and I am after them."

The speaker had advanced to the very edge of the platform and glared about over the turbulent throng with anger and determination in every feature. The defiance in his voice attracted the crowd and there was less turmoil. The noise gradually ceased and the acute moment was past. He continued:

HIS WAR ON VICE.

"There is the third class of persons hissing here, and this class I do not object to for the reason that they are respectable men and women honestly mistaken. They have in mind that book that I wrote years ago. Now, about that book. I came down here in this district in 1893 and I found that your strongest men were Silver Dollar Smith and Max Hochstim. Under their leadership you had sold your own brothers to the spoilsman in blue. I tried to close those dens of infamy that I found here in 1893.

"We went into the police courts and found more than 200 of the Silver Dollar Smiths, the Max Hochstims, the Charley Cramers, and Martin Engels, and were chased through the streets by them. Oh, I know them all. I have wrestled with them."

There were a few cheers here, and one or two more interrupters were thrown out by the police. A young man down near the front arose and began to vilify the speaker. Mr. Moss turned upon him fiercely.

"Look at this," he shouted to the audience. "Look upon his face. I think I know those features. I fear no criticism from a decent Jew. But these cadets of Allen Street! I would strangle them if I could."

From the outside could be heard again the hoots and jeers of the crowd gathered in the street. This crowd was being charged by the police.

"Listen to the hoodlums," said the speaker. "Listen to the cadets and thieves and swindlers! Those are the people who would have you hate me. When I wrote that book that some of you object to it, was the days of the ward heelers. It is still the day of the ward heeler, but you have improved since then. I admit that I may have gone too far at that time in my description, but I want you to know that whatever I may have said then I have steadfastly stood for the east side. There is a platform broad enough for us all. I am not a Jew hater."

Mr. Moss then concluded his appeal with the cheers largely predominating over the hisses. At the conclusion of the meeting a crowd of fully 3,000 persons gathered outside expecting there would be trouble when Mr. Moss emerged from the hall. There was a roar of cheers and hisses when he appeared, and a great crowd followed him until he took the car at Canal Street.

FIREWORKS EXPLODE AND CAUSE DISASTER.

One Man Killed, Another Has His Arm Torn Off, and Third One's Head Is Cut.

One man was instantly killed, another had his right arm torn off, and a third was hurt about the head as a result of a premature explosion of fireworks by the St. Vincent's Society of Brooklyn at Hudson Avenue and Prospect Street shortly before midnight last night.

The society has been having a two-days' celebration, of which the public display of fireworks was the culmination. A great crowd had gathered to see the show, the final effect of which was to have been six large bombs fired simultaneously into the air.

Annale Agnella, twenty-five years old, of 363 Metropolitan Avenue had been engaged to discharge the fireworks. For the last piece he used a mortar which had been extemporized from a section of iron gas main. This was a cylinder about three feet long by six inches in diameter. The bombs had been loaded and the crowd gathered closer, and Agnella came forward with the match in hand. He applied it, but instead of the beautiful illumination in the air there was a stunning explosion, and the iron pipe flew in sections in all directions.

One fragment struck Agnella in the breast and went through his heart. He fell dead before the eyes of the hundreds of spectators who immediately fled crying out with terror.

Another fragment went through the side of the house, 137 Hudson Avenue. It went up through the floor, and then took a backward course out of the rear of the building. On the way through it struck Thomas McKenna, an ex-policeman who had been watching the show. He was badly cut about the head.

Frank Selino of 124 Hudson Avenue was in the front ranks of the spectators. His right arm was torn off by another fragment. Selino was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, but McKenna preferred to stay home after his wounds had been dressed by the same ambulance surgeon.

RAILROAD WILL BURN OIL.

Southern Pacific Locomotives to be Equipped to Consume the Beaumont Product.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 23.—W. G. Van Vleck, manager of the Southern Pacific Transportation Department, who was here to-day, said that arrangements are being perfected as rapidly as possible for the use of Beaumont oil for fuel in all the locomotives of the Southern Pacific system.

It is purposed to first equip the locomotives operating on the division between New Orleans and Houston with the new fuel, and when this has been done, the locomotives running between Houston and San Antonio will be likewise equipped. The company is also preparing to use oil in the locomotives on all the divisions west of El Paso.

Already oil is being used on about 900 miles of the system in California. Two hundred thousand barrels of the Beaumont oil have been shipped to Phoenix, Ariz., where it was placed in storage tanks. The company is boring its own oil wells in the Beaumont field. It is estimated that these wells will furnish more than enough oil for all of the locomotives on the whole Southern Pacific system.

The company is also constructing four large oil storage tanks, each with a capacity of more than 1,250,000 gallons. These tanks are situated at Houston, Beaumont, Lafayette, and Algiers. Later tanks will be erected at San Antonio, El Paso, and points west of there.

CARRIED DEAD BABY ON A CAR.

Mother Talks to Little One as If It Was Alive to Avert Suspicion.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 23.—Mrs. Owen Frainee of Westfield, while holding her infant child, about eleven months old, at Boynton Beach yesterday, discovered that it was dead. Fearing that she would not be allowed to carry the dead infant back home with her in the car, Mrs. Frainee wrapped the infant in her shawl, and, thus concealed, the dead child was carried home.

To avert suspicion, the sorrowing mother talked to the dead infant as though it was alive. Though the cars were crowded, not a passenger suspected that the child was dead.

ILLINOIS PRIESTS' DISPUTE.

Father Crowley's Withdrawal of Resignation Received Too Late.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Archbishop Feehan publicly announced to-day that the resignation by the Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley of the pastorate of St. Mary's Church, Oregon, Ill., had been accepted. Father Crowley's withdrawal of the resignation twenty-four hours after it was sent out came too late; the Archbishop had reached a decision and had chosen a new pastor for the church. The name of Father Crowley's successor will be announced later.

Father Crowley says he will not quit the fight. He adds that the attacks on Father Muldoon have only just begun.

New York Man Killed by a Train.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 23.—Albert A. Devoe was run over by a passenger train on the Erie Road and instantly killed at Kennedy to-day. His home is in New York City, and he was visiting his son in this city.

"Safe, Swift, Sumptuous," fully describe the steamers of the Hudson River Day Line. See advs.—Adv.

Pennsylvania Limited to St. Louis
Makes the run daily in 23 hours. No extra fare. —Adv.

SCHLEY WILL ASK FOR A COURT OF INQUIRY

Seeks Vindication Through Judgment of Naval Officers.

Then He Will Sue Maclay for Libel—Friends to Whom He Communicated His Intentions Say He Cannot Expect Fair Play.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Rear Admiral Schley has accepted the gage of battle thrown down by his enemies. This evening he sent telegrams from Great Neck to two of his close personal friends informing them that he intended to ask Secretary Long for a court of inquiry and to bring suit for libel against Edgar Stanton Maclay for the assertions contained in the latter's "History of the Navy." In both of these telegrams Admiral Schley announced that he would let the Maclay libel suit wait until after the court of inquiry had completed its work and reported its findings. In one of his telegrams the Admiral says:

"I believe the first step should be an investigation of all matter by a court, then a civil action afterward. I am preparing to take this course."

The recipients of the telegrams understand that the Admiral's reason for this course of procedure is that he desires to avoid being placed in the false position of a naval officer who prefers to face civilians rather than members of his own profession. He wishes to be vindicated by naval officers, and then, as a minor matter to a sailor, he wishes to be vindicated by a civil court.

DEWEY TO PRESIDE.

In asking for a court of inquiry Admiral Schley goes counter to the advice of many of his friends, who claim that he cannot expect fair treatment from a court appointed by Rear Admiral Crowninshield and under the influence of the Bureau of Navigation. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe that Admiral Schley acts wisely in making this decision. Secretary Long has recently intimated in conversation that should there be a court of inquiry he would make it up himself, and would ask Admiral Dewey to serve as President, the other members of the court being Rear Admirals on the retired list who were retired before the beginning of the Spanish war.

This would, in the opinion of many, insure a fair investigation. Admiral Dewey is absolutely impartial, and was on the other side of the world not only during the Santiago campaign, but also during the year of controversy over Sampson and Schley which followed. The Rear Admirals, having retired before the Spanish war, may be supposed to have no personal prejudice on either side, whatever their opinions may be. But the best hope of an impartial investigation lies in the intimation by Mr. Long that he would make up the court himself without assistance from any one.

PERSONNEL OF THE COURT.

Rear Admiral Schley's friends say that an inquiry made by a court in the selection of which Rear Admiral Crowninshield or anybody connected with the Bureau of Navigation had any hand would without doubt be fatal to Schley, and it is the usual course for the Chief of that bureau to select the members of the court. The Secretary usually acts on the recommendations.

The court will consist of three members. It is said that Rear Admirals Francis M. Ramsay and Andrew E. K. Benham, retired, are likely to be the other members of the court. No name has been mentioned for Recorder. Neither of these officers is known to have ever expressed an opinion on the merits of the case. Admiral Benham retired in 1894. He is the hero of the incident at Rio de Janeiro in 1894, when Mello's revolutionary fleet was fired upon, and compelled to respect the American flag. Admiral Ramsay retired in 1897, and was for several years Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

The Sampson-Schley controversy will come to a head quickly now, and no time will be lost. Rear Admiral Schley will retire in October next. It is naturally to be supposed that he will want the case out of the way before he retires, and as the investigation will necessarily be a long one, he will have to move quickly. Aside from this, the tone of the Admiral's telegrams indicates his purpose to act very soon. Secretary Long will appoint the court at once, and it will convene at the earliest moment.

WITNESSES FAR AWAY.

Under the last naval appropriation law, such a court was empowered to summon civilians and put them under oath. Admiral Schley has the right to appear by counsel. The only delay will be in getting the witnesses, some of whom are far away.

Admiral Sampson, who next to Admiral Schley will be the principal figure at the inquiry, is stationed at the Boston Navy Yard. The Captains of the vessels participating in the Santiago battle are at various stations. Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn is at Annapolis, Capt. Clark of the Oregon is at League Island, Capt. Chadwick of Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, is at Newport; Capt., now Rear Admiral, Taylor of the Indiana is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Capt., now Rear Admiral, Evans is detailed as a member of the board of inspection and survey in this city, but is now off on a yachting trip; Capt. Higginson of the Massachusetts, now Rear Admiral, is commandant of the North Atlantic Squadron; Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester is Superintendant of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Lieut. Sharp of the Vixen is executive officer of the Hartford, which is now off the coast of Sweden; Capt. Philip of the Texas is dead.

There are other officers, who occupied subordinate positions, but whose testimony will be important, who will have to be summoned to Washington to give testimony before the court. Lieut. Staunton, who was Sampson's Flag Lieutenant, is now commanding the Yankton in Porto Rican waters. Lieut. Commander Sears, who was Schley's Flag Lieutenant, is at the Hydrographic Office in New York. Lieut. Wells, Schley's secretary, is on the Kearsarge, while Lieut. Marsh, Sampson's secretary, is on the Mayflower. Lieut. A. C. Hodgson, who was the navigator of the Brooklyn, is now at Newport. Of the various executive officers of the vessels Lieut. Commander Seaton Schroeder, who occupied that position on the Massachusetts, is at Guam, while Executive Officer Harber of the Texas is Naval Attaché at Paris and St. Petersburg.

THE COURT'S FUNCTIONS.

A court of inquiry differs from a court-martial in that it has no power to inflict a sentence. It is organized simply for the purpose of investigating questions of fact, but it has ample authority to make the inquiry complete and exhaustive. The naval regulations say courts of inquiry "shall have power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and punish contempts in the same manner as courts-martial, but they shall only state facts, and shall not give their opinion unless expressly required so to do in the order for convening."

An important officer of the court will be the Judge Advocate and Recorder, who interrogates the witnesses. Secretary Long will undoubtedly take unusual care in the selection of this official, who may be chosen from the list of Captains who participated with Dewey in the Manila battle. The sessions of the court undoubtedly will be open, although its members have the right to prevent this. There is no appeal from the decision of the court as to the exclusion or admission of testimony, questions arising as to the relevancy or propriety of which are invariably decided behind closed doors.

THE POINTS AT ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Post to-morrow will say that it might be difficult to state the exact questions which will come before the Schley court of inquiry, but that Admiral Schley condensed them in a letter written to Senator Hale, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, Feb. 18, 1899. In this letter the Admiral summarized the criticisms of himself under four heads as follows:

"First—The alleged delay off Cienfuegos, Cuba.

"Second—The alleged slow progress toward Santiago de Cuba from Cienfuegos.

"Third—The retrograde movements on the 26th and 27th of May. (This refers to the turning of the fleet from Santiago toward Key West.)

"Fourth—The battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet."

"It is expected," says The Post, "that Admiral Schley, in his letter to the Secretary requesting a court of inquiry, will specify these grounds of criticism, and that Secretary Long in turn will repeat them in his orders assembling the court."

WANT CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—All the members of the Maryland delegation in Congress, Republicans and Democrats, will favor Congressional investigation of the Schley-Sampson controversy. Senator McComas is now out West, and his views on the matter could not be learned. Senator Wellington says he will stand by Schley in the future as in the past. Congressmen Schirm, Jackson, and Pearre, Republicans, are determined that the matter shall come before Congress. Congressman Pearre, representing the Sixth District, from which Admiral Schley entered the Naval Academy, is taking the initiative in the Maryland delegation. He says:

"Admiral Schley either behaved with valor and skill, or, if the accusations against him have any foundation, he should be court-martialed and cashiered. It is unfair and unjust to make these constant charges against an officer who, through a long career, has met the best standards in the naval service, unless some foundation for them can be shown. The people of Maryland have heard these charges with impatience, and have exhausted their patience in hearing a reiteration of them. The time has now come when Maryland's representatives will demand a Congressional investigation of these charges.

"The honor of the American Navy and the sacred truthfulness of history require it. If Schley be guilty, he should be dismissed from the service. If he be innocent his accusers should be silenced forever, and their venom turned upon themselves."

Congressman Jackson of the First District says that it looks to him as if Admiral Schley had been unjustly treated. He would support any movement in Congress that would bring to light all the true facts of the naval campaign and end the whole controversy. "It seems to me," he said, "that if the charges against the bureau clique are not disposed of a grave danger confronts the navy."

READY TO ACT, NOT TALK.

GREAT NECK, L. I., July 23.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley declined to-day to be drawn into the discussion of the Santiago campaign restarted by Maclay's history. When seen, the Admiral, in the presence of his wife and his son, Dr. Schley, said:

"I do not intend to say anything further, not at this time. The whole matter has passed the talking stage and has reached one of action. Too much has been said already, much of importance and much that is not important, relative to this controversy, relative to Admiral Sampson and myself. I do not know that I will issue any statement later; I may and I may not. If a statement seems called for I may issue one, but that will be independent of any action I may take. What I shall do, I do not think proper to discuss at this time."

The Admiral would not say if he had determined upon the course of action he will take. He said that if he made a statement it would probably cover the whole matter, but that he was not likely to make it while here, because to make it he would have to refer to papers and documents in Washington, and would not trust to his memory, although it was acute.

He said he had not read Admiral Sampson's contribution to the latest discussion. He had not known that Admiral Evans had spoken in his behalf, but said it was true that neither he nor Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn knew the code arranged with the insurgents by which the insurgents were to signal the arrival of the Spanish fleet. He said he did not know there had been such an arrangement.

"I came here to rest," said the Admiral, "and to wait until the Navy Department issued orders for me. I am getting what rest I can, but this controversy is continually coming up. I find I have many friends who are standing up for me. They can rest assured that I appreciate their good-will and fairness. I shall not disappoint them in anything, except in their apparent desire to have me talk. I will not do that. The visits of the reporters to me are annoying, not because I do not like them, but because of my determination not to talk I must seem discourteous to them. When I am asked questions I hate, for the sake of the questioner, to refuse to answer, fearing he will think I am discourteous."

The Admiral does not appear to be worrying in the least. He had not read the Maclay history until to-day, when he obtained a copy and began its perusal. He admitted this much, but would not discuss the book, even in the abstract, and with all reference to himself omitted. "I have not read it all yet, and even if I had I am not a critic of such things," was his way of refusing to discuss the book.

It is said the Admiral refuses to discuss the matter even with the members of his family, and tells them as he tells all others, that they must wait till he acts.

Special Mountain Train Put On.
Lackawanna Railroad's Pocono Mountain Special leaves New York every Saturday at 12:30. Arrives Monday morning before business hours.—Adv.

It Costs No More
To travel to St. Louis via the Pennsylvania Limited. Only 23 hours from New York.—Adv.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

PROSECUTION RESTS IN THE FOSBURGH CASE

Closes Its Case Before Calling All Witnesses Summoned.

Defense Outlines Its Evidence—Judge Expels Correspondents of Three New York Newspapers.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 23.—The Government, represented by District Attorney Hammond, rested at 3:25 o'clock this afternoon, in the trial of Robert S. Fosburgh for the alleged killing of his sister May. The conclusion was unexpected, it being known that there were witnesses held in reserve, a number having been summoned by the prosecution only yesterday, and the end was so unlooked for that it found the defendant's junior counsel, as he expressed it, "at a loss where to pick up the threads of the story," which he would tell in his opening statement for the defense. He, however, succeeded in setting forth nearly the whole of the facts upon which the defense is based. He began his statement after suggesting to Judge Stevens that the case be dismissed for lack of evidence, and getting the Court's ruling that he would not entertain the motion.

Mr. Joyner recited the occurrences of the night of the killing of May Fosburgh, and declared that it was but the truth he told. His references to the tragedy and his touching allusions to the dead girl and her relations to her brothers drew sobs from many a female spectator, and there were not a few moistened eyes in the room when court adjourned, before he had finished his opening address.

The chief witness for the Government today was John Nicholson, head of the Police Department of Pittsfield. Officer Flynn, who searched the Fosburgh premises on the morning following the tragedy, and who found the single shoe which has figured as a portion of the Government's chain of evidence, was also a witness to-day. Capt. White of the local police was the first witness of the day, and his cross-examination was resumed by Mr. Joyner. His testimony was notable for his remarkable lack of memory and the many things which he did not know concerning the case.

NEWSPAPERS CONDEMNED.

At the opening of court a sensation was furnished by Judge Stevens, who, after an address to the correspondents of three New York newspapers, ordered them excluded from the courtroom, on the ground that their articles concerning the case had a tendency to interfere with justice. The Judge declined to take more severe steps in the matter, as the publishers of the newspapers were outside of his jurisdiction, and the identity of the writers was not known to him.

In referring to the matter, the Judge said in substance that his attention had been called to the publication of an article purporting to be a description of a visit of the Fosburgh family on Sunday last to the burial place of May Fosburgh, which appeared in three New York newspapers yesterday, and which described incidents alleged to have occurred at the grave.

"There could be no more outrageous breach of propriety," said the Judge, "and nothing so calculated to prejudice the minds of the jury and the public, and defeat the ends of justice. The publishers of these newspapers are outside the Commonwealth and therefore outside of my jurisdiction, but if proof were given to me of the identity of the writers, I would deal with them as the action deserves. It is my privilege and my duty to exclude the representatives of these papers from the courtroom."

Judge Stevens then requested the Sheriff to ask the correspondents of the three papers to leave the courtroom, and without further action four men and two women left.

CAPT WHITE FORGETFUL.

Capt. William G. White of the Pittsfield police, who had not finished his testimony when court adjourned yesterday, was called to the stand after the stir attending the expulsion of the newspaper correspondents. Mr. Crosby asked him a question about the identity of the single shoe found in the Fosburgh house, and then turned the witness over to Mr. Joyner for cross-examination. The questions of the attorney for the defense seemed to disclose a lack of memory and an absence of thoughtfulness on the part of the officer when he was called to the Fosburgh house.

At the beginning of the cross-examination the witness said he could not remember who accompanied him into the cellar of the Fosburgh house when he was making his investigations, nor could he recall just what he did at several points. He said that at the time it was told

the heel of the shoes had been pressed about one inch into the ground, with the toes pointed toward the house. My attention also was called to another mark about four feet further north, which had the appearance of a footprint. I examined the piazza post. It had several finger marks and one hand mark upon it. The latter was very distinct. The defendant accompanied me to the balcony and pointed to its railing, from which I noticed the dew had been removed at the north and south ends. We examined the roof together. It had a mark upon it as if some one had stepped there. It was about this time that the defendant related to me what had happened."

Witness then told the story as it has been repeated time after time in the course of the trial.

"After the defendant told me this," continued the witness, "we visited the dark hallway, and there we found a hole in the wall. The defendant had suggested that two bullets were fired, and thought that one might be imbedded in the wall. I could find no bullet there. We went to a closet in the vacant room and there in a trunk tray I saw a diamond sunburst, stick pin, and watch chain. My next visit to the Fosburgh house was at 11 o'clock the same morning. On the way in James Fosburgh handed me a bullet which he said he had found in a bureau."

WHAT THE CHIEF SAW.

The witness related the elder Mr. Fosburgh's description of the attack upon him, and then told of finding a large number of matches on different occasions in the vacant room in the attic, on the stairs, balcony, and some on the first floor.

"At one time," he said, "James brought me some of the matches." The defendant told witness at the time that he never had any matches of this kind in the house.

When Chief Nicholson resumed the stand after recess, the examination was taken up in relation to what he found in the Fosburgh house during the day after the killing. The Chief described his investigations, mentioning particularly a metal lamp, which was dented as if by a blow, and the broken casters of the bed in the kitchen chamber, the defendant's room. The witness said that he could not tell exactly where he saw the damaged lamp, but it was either on the bureau in the kitchen bedroom or on the shelf over the sink.

On a subsequent visit, witness said, he found the night dress of May Fosburgh, and other articles of clothing, in a tub of water, and other articles in another tub in the carriage shed. It was at this time that the defendant told the Chief that he thought that from the feeling of the hair of the man with whom he had grappled that he was a negro. The hair felt "curly."

At this point the question of tests by experts as to the effect of powder marks on pieces taken from the night robe of May Fosburgh was introduced. The defense objected to the admission of the evidence, but the Judge ruled in favor of the Government, after Chief Nicholson had said that he had supervised the tests, handling and loading the revolver himself. Various fragments of cloth, powder marked, and each rent by a bullet, were taken up by the witness, the tests described, and the results given in detail. A pair of black trousers, identified as having been found in a closet in the Fosburgh house, were identified and offered as evidence.

The Chief also said that he received at his office, from time to time after the tragedy, two pillow cases, a handkerchief, and a pair of stockings. These articles were identified and placed in evidence.

THE DEFENSE OPENS.

At the conclusion of Chief Nicholson's cross-examination, the Government rested, and there was a buzz of conversation in the courtroom for a few minutes, while Mr. Hibbard and Mr. Joyner, counsel for the defense, consulted preparatory to opening their case. Mr. Joyner, in his opening address to the Court, said:

"The Government's case has closed more suddenly than we had expected, and I am less likely, because of this, to analyze the Government's claims and gather up the threads of the story.

"The defendant is about thirty years of age, an active, intelligent, vigorous young man. He is a business man, educated in the public schools of St. Louis, and has become a contractor and builder. He has, as you see here, a host of friends and business acquaintances, men who have been associated with him in business. In connection with his father, he came to this town to construct the building of the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company. Their families occupied the house which you have seen. They lived there, and were constantly occupied, every day except the Lord's day, in pushing on their work. They were there on the day before the tragedy, in absolute concord and harmony and goodwill, which existed between every member of the family.

"If Robert S. Fosburgh intentionally, with the revolver within six or eight inches of the breast of his sister, shot her down, it would be difficult for you to believe him guilty of anything less than murder. If, aiming toward himself or family, he had fired a shot which missed its mark and it had killed his sister, that would have been murder. The deceased young woman whose life went out that morning had no enemies. Certainly her brother was not one. He was the nearest to her. She was to him something more than a sister—she was a companion. His relations to her were such that it is impossible to believe that he would have done her intentional harm.

"The Commonwealth has shown that this young woman was killed by some one; has shown that she was killed by a bullet, and has taken great pains to show that she was killed by a bullet from a revolver held very close to her breast. That is exactly what we claim."

Mr. Joyner then spoke of the fact that the defendant had had no opportunity before coming to this trial of knowing any of the evidence against him.

"But we knew," he said, "that she had been killed by a bullet from a revolver held by a man directly in front of her. We had imagined that the Government would claim that the father and son had had a fight in a room way off somewhere and that a stray bullet had hit her. We never imagined that the Government would admit that the bullet was fired right in front of her. The Government has proved that the bullet was fired from the south end of the house, while the defendant was sleeping in the north end.

"We shall ask you to believe that the bullet in the girl's breast was a dumb witness to the fact that this defendant is not guilty. He was confused, and there was cause for confusion. We shall ask you to bear this in mind when you consider the defendant's statement. With reference to the course of the bullet which struck the bureau, no one knows where the bullet came from nor what its course was. The footprints on the sward are corroborative of the defendant's story."

THE NIGHT OF THE TRAGEDY.

Mr. Joyner then gave a résumé of the doings of the family on the day preceding the tragedy, and of the order in which the various members retired that night. He spoke of the illness of the defendant's wife and the fact that May had carried lemonade to her room; and he referred to the conversation which May had later with her younger brother in his room. He then detailed the story of James, and described the fright into which he was thrown by his sudden awakening when he heard the screams up stairs. He also spoke of the awakening of the defendant by his wife.

"In a little while after that," he said, "the defendant heard terrible screams of one or more persons. He leaped out of bed, taking some of the clothes with him as he went, and rushed to the next room. He came into that room and saw the flash of a pistol from the little hall. The room was dark.

"May, his eldest sister, had arisen from the bed when she was awakened by the sounds of struggle in her father's room. As she went across her room she opened the door leading to her father's chamber, and as she stood there with her hand on the knob, a man appeared in front of her and the bullet was fired which ended her life. As she stepped backward in surprise at the first sight of this man, her brother appeared in the doorway behind her. He saw her fall and caught her in his arms. He laid her on the floor, and, looking up, saw a man in doorway leading to the hall. He grabbed him and would have held him, but was assaulted by others from behind.

"The last words, it is probable, which May ever uttered were the startled exclamation she made as she jumped out of bed, 'O, gracious!' They were heard by her sister Beatrice, who was awakened at this instant. Beatrice saw the flash of the shot which killed her sister, and was groping for the electric light, when her brother rushed by her. As she turned on the light and realized what had happened, she cried out to her mother who had just entered: 'O, mamma, look at May!'

THE DEFENSE'S WITNESSES.

"The first person who saw anything of intruders in the house was Mrs. Robert L. Fosburgh. She was lying in bed and saw a light in the hall. She thought it was one of the children who had been taken ill and was going to the bathroom. She lay for a moment, expecting to see them, but as she did not, she spoke, saying, 'Who is there?'

"For answer two men appeared in the doorway, one of them, at least, armed, and both wearing masks made of pillowcases. One held a light in his hand. The light went out, but her husband had been awakened by her startled scream. He grappled with the men, but was overpowered, and she sprang to his help, touching the man who was bending over him. She received a blow and remembered no more till a minute or two later.

"Led by a mother's instinct, she started toward the room occupied by Beatrice and May. As she entered it, she heard her daughter Beatrice cry out: 'O mamma, look at May.' A moment later Robert, dazed and blinded, staggered into the room. Each of the persons will testify as to the truth of these statements. There is another witness to some of the occurrences, Miss Sheldon, a visitor. She heard the pistol shot; she heard the screams and the noise from her room adjoining that of May. She quickly opened the door to the room where she knew her friend May was sleeping and saw her lying on the floor in the agony of death. Her cry was: 'What is it?' and Beatrice answered, 'A burglar has shot May.' Miss Sheldon will tell you this on the stand."

Mr. Joyner spoke at some length of the case in regard to Mr. Fosburgh's cries from the front window of "Police," "Murder," and "Help," which were heard by neighbors who recognized the horror of it, but could not recognize the voice. Mr. Joyner was about to go into the testimony which would be given, he said, by the nearest neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. James Shepardson, and Miss Estelle Chapin, when court adjourned, to resume its sessions to-morrow morning.

KENNEDY'S SERIOUS CONDITION

Police Investigating the Attack Upon the Harlem Gambler.

Thomas Kennedy, the Harlem gambler who was terribly beaten in Arthur Murphy's roadhouse Sunday noon, after being struck down from behind, was said to be in a very serious condition yesterday. Investigation by the Tremont police brought out contradictory stories, but late in the day Capt. Price of that precinct said he would make arrests if Kennedy would make a complaint.

Kennedy's friends, while insisting that the story as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday was substantially correct, said that it was hardly likely that this would be done. Kennedy was removed during the day from the saloon of Thomas McClachy, where he was first brought after being hurt, to a quieter place.

Miles McDonnell, Kennedy's enemy, failed to visit any of his accustomed resorts in Harlem during the day.

NO FARE FOR SICK CHILDREN.

St. Louis Transit Company Will Carry Them Free to All Parks.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—The St. Louis Transit Company to-day posted a notice that caused favorable comment all over the city. The notices were put in each street car owned by the company. It reads:

"During this period of excessive heat and until further notice children ten years of age or under, and one member of the family whose parents are unable to pay transportation will be permitted to ride free on Transit Company lines to Forest, O'Fallen, Tower Grove, and Carondelet Parks on presentation to the conductor of a doctor's certificate certifying that in his judgment these would be benefited by an outing. This order in effect on and after July 24. St. Louis Transit Company."

First Vice President Corwin H. Spencer said yesterday afternoon:

"In discussing the matter it was suggested that a physician's certificate might cost more than fare for the little ones. We do not believe, however, that any doctor would ask compensation in a case like this."

TWO POLICEMEN BEATEN.

They Attempt to Stop a Prizefight and Are Assaulted—One Man Shot.

Two policemen were badly beaten and one man shot in a riot growing out of an attempt by Policeman Thomas C. Flynn to break up a bare-knuckle prizefight in the blacksmith's shop at 204 Hester Street yesterday afternoon. The fighters are believed to have been John Cucco, alias "Kid" Griffo, of 242 Mulberry Street, and Paul Kelly of 315 East Twenty-fifth Street.

Flynn went into the blacksmith's shop alone, and was set upon and beaten. Policeman Weigand of the same station went to his aid, and was also beaten before the arrival of the reserves, who were hastily summoned. As they were going to the station house with three prisoners a shot was fired in a little group at Grand and Mott Streets, and Paul Kelly was found lying with a bullet in his right side. His wound, however, proved not serious, and neither of the policemen had to go to the hospital, though their uniforms were entirely ruined.

Leopold Sieno, twenty-seven years old, of 208 Elm Street, was arrested on a charge of shooting Kelly, who himself was held on a charge of breaking Sieno's nose and with being a principal in the fight.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

One Being Prepared to be Acted On as Soon as Cuban Government Is Formed.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Efforts are being made constantly by United States authorities to hurry the Cubans in the formation of their Government, so that reciprocity trade negotiations may be begun. Already an expert is at work preparing a schedule of exports and imports between the United States and Cuba. This work has progressed so far that it is said to be evident that a most advantageous reciprocity treaty to both the United States and Cuba can be made.

When the Cuban Commissioners were here, President McKinley urged them to make all possible speed in the formation of their Government, so that he could appoint Commissioners to negotiate such a treaty. The fate of the treaties that have been negotiated under the Dingley act has made many officials of the Government skeptical as to the ratification of a Cuban treaty.

LIGHTNING'S WORK IN FLORIDA.

Struck a Church, Stunned the Priest, Fired the Building, and Caused a Panic.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 23.—News reaches here from San Antonio, Fla., of a terrific electric storm at that town. Services were in progress at the time, in the Catholic Church. This church was struck by lightning and partly wrecked. Father Benedict, who was in the confessional at the time, was knocked unconscious. It was first believed that he was dead.

Miss Gerner, who was kneeling near the entrance, and several others, were shocked severely. The building was set on fire, and the entire interior seemed to be in flames at once. There was a panic and a wild rush to get out of the church. Many were bruised during this scramble for safety. Father Benedict was unconscious for several minutes. He recovered and is reported to-day to be well almost. The interior of the church was damaged badly.

SAID TO BE THE BENDERS.

Family Living in Colorado Believed to be the Notorious Kansas Murderers.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 23.—Four persons, believed to be members of the Bender family, accused of committing a score of murders at their home near Galena, Kan., twenty years ago, are believed to have been located near Fort Collins, Col., and Gov. Stanley has issued requisition papers on the Governor of Colorado for their return to this State.

The first steps toward bringing the suspects to Kansas were taken upon the representations of Frank Ayres of Fort Collins, who says that one of the quartet, Kate Bender, was once his wife.

The Benders lived on a small farm near Galena, and for years, as it developed after their flight, had lured travelers to their place, murdered them for their money, and buried their bodies in the yard around their home or under the house.

The house was arranged with trap doors. All four members of the family were accused of aiding in the murders. An investigation into the disappearance of a man who had stopped at the Benders, and whose bones were found beneath the house, led to their flight one night.

A heavy reward for their arrest was offered by the State, but they were never found. The family consisted of man, wife, daughter, and one son. The parents would now be in the seventies and the children about fifty years of age.

PORTO RICAN FREE TRADE

Proclamation Declaring It Will Be Issued To-morrow.

Notification of Civil Government Withheld that Revenues Might Go for the Island's Benefit.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Free trade between the United States and Porto Rico will be proclaimed Thursday. Attorney General Knox is preparing the proclamations. Two will be issued, the first declaring the establishment of civil government in Porto Rico and the second the establishment of free trade between the United States and the island.

Although civil government has existed for many months, Gov. Allen, up to the time he went to Canton on Sunday, purposely withheld the formal notification of that fact from the President, in order that the moneys collected under the Foraker act might not be placed at the disposal of the Porto Rican Legislature, but could continue to be used for the benefit of the island under the direction of the President.

TO SUCCEED GOV. ALLEN.

William H. Hunt, Now Secretary of Porto Rico, Selected to Take His Superior's Place.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—William H. Hunt, the present Secretary of Porto Rico, has been selected to succeed Gov. Charles H. Allen, upon the retirement of the latter from the insular Government. Gov. Allen brought with him to Boston all of his household effects when he came from San Juan, and he does not expect to return to Porto Rico. The formal announcement of the selection of Mr. Hunt is withheld until the regular appointment is made, and this cannot be before the expiration of the leave of Gov. Allen, next September.

William H. Hunt was born in New Orleans, La., Nov. 5, 1857, and is the fourth son of the late William Henry Hunt of Louisiana, who was Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinets of Presidents Garfield and Arthur, and Minister to Russia. Mr. Hunt received his education at Yale, but on account of ill-health did not finish his course. In 1896 Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. When he was twenty-seven years of age he became Attorney General of the Territory of Montana. He subsequently moved to Helena, and in 1888 was elected a member of the Legislature, where he served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1884, which framed the Constitution of the State when it was admitted to the Union, and also held important judiciary positions in Montana.

When Gov. Allen went to Porto Rico Mr. Hunt was requested by President McKinley to become Secretary of the island and to assist Gov. Allen in organizing the new civil Government.

TO SETTLE FRIAR QUESTION.

An Announcement as to How It Will Be Done Expected Soon from Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Before many days the Administration will make an announcement concerning the friar problem in the Philippine Islands. It is not likely that anything official will be given out before the 26th of this month, when Cardinal Gibbons expects to be in Baltimore to take part in the annual retreat of the Baltimore priests. Cardinal Gibbons may come to Washington about that time, or he may communicate with President McKinley and Secretary Hay by letter.

It is understood here that Cardinal Gibbons returned from his trip to Rome armed with authority from Pope Leo XIII. to take measures in co-operation with our military authorities for the settlement of the friar troubles. Attachés of the Papal Legation here think that the friars are to be deported. It is understood that the rights of the Church in the vast property holdings of the friars' orders will be respected; but there will be different trustees, and the trust will be administered for the benefit of popular education in the islands. There are many details in the business still to be worked out, and those who are best qualified to give information are not yet ready to talk.

The friar problem has been one of the most vexing and delicate in the Philippines. The President and the State Department have been working in harmony with Archbishop Chappelle, who went to Manila in person and for the purpose of making a complete investigation. Assisting Bishop Chappelle are Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul and Cardinal Gibbons, upon whom fell the task of presenting the matter to the Pope.

RETRENCHMENT AT MANILA.

Reports Show Saving of $3,000 Daily in One Department of the Army.

MANILA, July 23.—The reports submitted to Adjt. Gen. Corbin by Major James B. Aleshire, in charge of the Water Transportation Department of the army at Manila, show the saving of $3,000 daily for the last three months. Since Major Aleshire took charge of this department, the number of vessels chartered by the Government as transports, &c., has been reduced from ten to five, and the lighters and launches chartered by the Government have been reduced by one-half. The concentration of the American troops under three brigades at Manila, Dagupan, Iloilo, or Cebu will further reduce the army's need of launches.

It is expected, in view of this economy, to operate some transports direct between Manila and New York. Gen. Corbin recommends the use of two of the fastest transports in a monthly mail service between San Francisco and Manila, to insure quick handling of the mails.

Customs Collector for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—W. Morgan Shuster has been appointed Collector of Customs for the Philippines, and will leave here for Manila to-morrow. For two years he was Deputy Collector in Cuba, and his work has so impressed Secretary Root that he was selected for this more important duty. He is twenty-five years old, and a resident of this city.

Goes to Manila for Mr. Root.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Root has appointed Charles A. Conant Special Commissioner of the War Department to investigate the state of coinage and banking in the Philippines and report to the Secretary of War recommendations for remedial legislation.

SELECTING COALING STATIONS.

Admiral Bradford Appointed to General Naval Board to Aid It in This Work.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Admiral Dewey and his associates on the General Board of the Navy have requested Secretary Long to appoint Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, as an additional member of that board, and the Secretary has issued the order of appointment. The board has been giving careful attention to foreign coaling stations, hence the request for the appointment of Admiral Bradford.

The Admiral has made a special study of this branch of work and has gathered much material showing the foreign points most desirable for coaling stations. Some of these are at points in the West Indies and along the South American coast; others in the outlying islands of the Atlantic and Pacific. He has gathered also much information as to desirable points on the coast of China.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Lewis A. Martin, West Virginia, United States Consul at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico.

Henry C. Turley, Collector of Customs, District of Pearl River, Miss.

POOLROOMS WIDE OPEN IN LONG ISLAND CITY

Continued from Page 1.

who owns the saloon near the Broadway Ferry in Brooklyn. There are other places that are being opened up every day, and if they keep up this game Long Island City will soon be overrun with poolrooms."

"What revenue is derived each week from these gambling places by the people who give them protection?"

"I guess there are more than a dozen poolrooms, and they yield about $3,000 a week. There are other gambling places which have to pay higher tariff for protection."

The reporter boarded a crowded trolley car on the Ravenswood line which goes up Vernon Avenue to see where the gamblers would go. On the car were all kinds of bettors. There was the well-dressed business man sitting alongside of the colored racetrack tout. A large majority of the crowd seemed to be those who frequent the Manhattan poolrooms and who by reason of the raids of the Committee of Fifteen have been kept away from gambling in Manhattan. Dope sheets were in their hands, and they kept studying and figuring on the printed slips. When the car reached Buschman's Old Ravenswood Park and Rifle range, a man with a show of humor yelled out:

"All out for Muggs Landing."

The crowd laughed at this sally, but they hurried away with their dope sheets in hand to place bets. On the car was an Inspector of the Street Cleaning Department of the Borough of Queens. He said:

"Newman's place is the best. You see that bunch getting off the car there; they'll all come up to Newman's. This picking winners is hard business, but it is easier than cleaning streets."

The place recommended by the city official as the best in Queens is situated in a big structure surrounded by open lots. A front house is built of brick, in the basement of which there is a saloon kept by a phlegmatic German. The sign on the front of the saloon shows the name Doehmke.

In the rear of the saloon is a large dancing pavilion, and this was crowded with men. Across the end of the hall was a picture of Alpine scenery. Holes had been cut in the scene, and over one end of the daub made to represent the Matterhorn there was a sign reading "Receiving teller." On the other side of the Alpine scene there was another hole cut in the canvas, above which was a large sign marked "Combinations."

During an interval of half an hour the crowd of bettors kept pushing their money through the holes in the Alpine scenery to men who were ready to grasp it while seated in chairs back of the canvas. Large placards showing the odds on the various races at Brighton, Hawthorne, and Delmar were posted on the side of the wall. Rough wooden benches were ranged along two sides of the dancing pavilion, and on them lounged fifty to seventy-five poolroom habitués.

A RUSH FOR THE "DOPE" BOOK.

"Second betting at Brighton. Get your money up, boys. They'll soon be off," shouted a man back of the canvas. At this cry the gamblers became active. Several made a rush for the "dope" book. It had been placed on the piano at one end of the hall, and the men who thought they could pick winners on previous form kept thumbing over the pages to find out the records of the horses.

There was the last cry from the gamblers behind the screen advising the patrons to get their money up quickly, and then came the usual poolroom shout, "They're off!"

A young man who stood at a speaking tube announced the positions of the horses during the race. Back of the canvas there could be heard another voice speaking exactly the words repeated by the young man outside.

At one side of the pavilion a large temporary shed had been erected, and there was a large number of bettors lounging on the benches, studying the placards with the names of the horses and jockeys, which were nailed up against the side of the dancing pavilion.

The Tammany city official who had accosted the reporter at the ferry went behind the canvas scene and held a consultation with the people in charge of the poolroom. After waiting for ten minutes he came out and said:

"Of course I haven't anything to do with this business. I am not personally interested. But there is a big Tammany politician in New York, and if I were to tell you his name you would be surprised."

After the announcement of the first race at Brighton Beach it was noticed that there were few if any cashing winning tickets. The crowd seemed to be all downcast and gloomy. During a visit of half an hour there were about fifty bets made, and they were all apparently for small amounts—none less than $2 and none observable being made for more than $10.

OTHER POOLROOMS VISITED.

The next place visited was also on Vernon Avenue, only a few blocks away. The sign in the street corner showed the place to be Bushman's Ravenswood House and Rifle Range. The poolroom is in the rear of the saloon and on the park grounds proper, in a large dancing pavilion. About the same number of bettors were congregated here. The business was carried on in a similar manner, the only difference being that hundreds of the gamblers loafed around outside of the pavilion under the maple trees.

The placards showing the details of the racing were nailed up on a music stand situated at one side of the hall. The men who received and paid the money were behind a partition into which were run telephone and telegraph wires. There was the same shouting by the men in charge to induce the crowd to make their bets early, and the same details were carried out of announcing the start and the positions of the horses in each race run at Brighton and Hawthorne.

Another poolroom visited was in a much more pretentious locality. It is located back of Peter Hart's large hotel, near Calvary Cemetery. Crowds of mourners were thronging in and out of the hotel, which is a large, well-built, well-kept structure. Many funeral coaches kept arriving and departing. The poolroom is situated so that the entrance is through the carriage shed of the hotel.

There were about a score of people looking at the placard and preparing to make bets when a NEW YORK TIMES reporter arrived. A funeral cortège had just passed when a trolley car full of gamblers came up. They went through to the gambling room and soon were busy making bets. The poolroom is in the shape of an "L." The cashier's window and the place where all bets were made are located in the wing, so as not to be observable to any persons who happened to enter the place. There were several exits at the rear, but the gamblers carried on the business as if they had no fear of police disturbance.

Another poolroom is located near Calvary Cemetery and on Greenpoint Avenue in the Dewey Hotel. Betting was being done at this place the same as at the other resorts.

On the other side of Newtown Creek there is a poolroom located in a bowling alley, and the blackboards are on the side walls. No pretense of secrecy was made at this place.

Another poolroom was in full blast at Maspeth.

WHAT MR. MERRILL SAYS.

District Attorney Merrill was seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter after a round of the poolrooms. When asked as to the existence of the poolrooms, the District Attorney said he didn't think there was any such thing as poolrooms being run openly on the principal thoroughfares of Long Island City.

"Will you take fifteen minutes of your time and visit three poolrooms within a short distance of your office?" asked the reporter.

"No, I am busy with other official duties," was the reply.

"Will you, as the prosecuting officer of Queens County, make any attempt to close up these poolrooms?"

"I will if warrants are issued. If affidavits are made and verified I will take action."

"What action will you take?"

"The affidavits will be laid before a City Magistrate. I will take a receipt for the affidavits and then warrants will be issued to the police."

"If a statement is made to you that two citizens of the City of New York have visited several poolrooms within a short distance of your office, will you make any attempt to close them?"

"I will, if warrants are issued. It is not the duty of the District Attorney to go out and get evidence against these places. If citizens make complaints against the places I will see that the matter is attended to."

"When information is brought to your attention that gambling is being openly carried on on the principal streets of Long Island City, will you make any attempt to close the places up?"

"I will on affidavits."

"Have you any knowledge of the existence of these poolrooms?"

"No, and I don't believe they do exist."

"The charge is made that the officials of Queens County are protecting the poolrooms and that protection money is being paid to some county officials?"

"Did the man who said that state the name of the county official? If he did I will have him arrested for slander."

"The statement is also made that certain Tammany politicians have become interested in poolrooms in Long Island City?"

"I don't believe that is so."

"Will you inform the Police Captain that a charge has been made that gambling is being openly carried on in Long Island City?"

District Attorney Merrill meditated a short time, and then said:

"I will tell you what I will do. I will call up the City Magistrate's Court and inform the Judge that some citizens want to make an affidavit about poolrooms."

District Attorney Merrill did call up the First District City Magistrate's Court, but as it was 10 minutes after 4 o'clock, all the officials had gone home.

Another attempt was made to have District Attorney Merrill call up Police Captain Woods and tell him of the violations of the law which had occurred yesterday afternoon. He declined, saying that he had no power over the police and could not order them to do anything. He also said that there was no police officer or detective attached to the District Attorney's office of Queens County who could be used to secure evidence against poolrooms.

BOROUGH POLICE AUTHORITIES.

The Borough of Queens is in the Eleventh Inspection District of the Police Department, and is under the control of Inspector Thomas J. Murphy. Inspector Clayton is in direct charge of the inspection district, and he is responsible for the police in the borough ascertaining if gambling is going on.

Inspector Clayton, under the old police law, was Deputy Chief of Police of Queen's County. He was at one time Captain of Police at Coney Island. The place was run wide open during his régime.

Inspector Clayton was transferred from Coney Island through pressure brought to bear by Hugh McLaughlin. Clayton received the backing of Chief of Police Devery and he was retransferred to the island. This led to a declaration of open war on Chief Devery by the Brooklyn Democratic leader, who declared that Clayton was the agent of Devery at Coney Island and that some police officials were collecting large sums of money by blackmailing the concert halls, dives, and other places. After a bitter fight Inspector Clayton was transferred to the Inspectorship which he now holds.

Capt. Woods, who is in charge of the old Second Precinct of Long Island City, in which are located nearly all the gambling places, was seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last evening. Capt. Woods said that he did not know of any gambling places being open.

"If information is brought to you showing that these poolrooms are running wide open, what action will you take?" asked the reporter.

"I will see that they are closed up. I will carry out my duty as a police official," was the reply.

"Have any complaints been made to you about poolrooms?"

"No, I have not received a single complaint except the complaint about Cook's place down in the old car stable, and that was raided and closed up."

"If complaints are made to you, will you make raids on these places?"

"Judge Bartlett once told me never to make a raid until I got the evidence against a place. It isn't the raid. It's the conviction of the person charged with the crime which should be the end in view. All these people running the poolrooms know my men, and if they went around there they wouldn't get much evidence. I've had to send to Brooklyn to get policemen to collect evidence against some places I have raided."

"IT'S A LIE!" SAYS COL. MURPHY

Police Commissioner Denies that Long Island City Poolrooms Are Doing Business Openly.

Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy was seen last night at his Summer home, the Campbell cottage, at Jarvis Lane and Broadway, Far Rockaway. He appeared to be incredulous and displeased when the condition of affairs at Long Island City, as ascertained by members of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was related to him.

"It's a lie!" he exclaimed. "I have every evidence from Inspector Clayton, who has charge of the Queens County district, that such a condition of affairs does not exist."

"But such conditions, Commissioner, were found to exist by reporters for THE TIMES."

"I don't care. They may have worked their way into some places and got a false impression. There is no open pool selling in Long Island City as you state. In other words, if there is any pool selling it is not open, but in the nature of handbook business, and not done with doors wide open. I state this as a fact. I'll go further. Let one of your men who says he saw these places in operation name an hour and be at my office at that hour and I'll have Inspector Clayton there, and if he is given the evidence he'll get the pool sellers. But he must know where the places are."

The attention of the Commissioner was called to the fact that a couple of weeks ago THE TIMES directed attention to the pool selling at Long Island City, and the result was that the gamblers abandoned the places next day and went to "The Old Inn," in East Thirty-third Street, Manhattan.

"Oh, yes, I know that," remarked Col. Murphy. "These places open and close very quickly."

"The pool men themselves say, Colonel, that they pay for police protection in Long Island City. The figure named is $235 for each place per week."

"Who did they pay it to? You don't know? I'd be glad to get evidence on this, and would go to any length to get it. Legitimate newspaper men in such a case, according to my view, should make affidavits of facts and put them in the hands of the police authorities. They'd do it if they were responsible newspaper men."

MISERIES OF EXCURSIONISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the abuses heaped upon the pleasure-seeking public I consider this the greatest. Yesterday I and my family, consisting of four, were passengers on the Grand Republic on her trip to the beach. It was simply out of the question to get a seat. The only place a seat could be obtained was on the top deck alongside of the boiler, where it was impossible to sit on account of the heat. There were hundreds of others like myself who wandered around in search of a shady place to sit, but were unable to find one. Consequently they had to stand up during the entire trip to the beach.

Thinking to obtain seats on the homeward trip I went to the dock where the General Slocum had just unloaded her swarm of human freight. When they were all off I attempted to get on, but the purser pushed me back saying I would have to go to the other dock. The gangplank was left down for forty-five minutes, but he would not allow any one to go aboard. Women with children in their arms walked down the string piece only to be turned back to stand out in the broiling sun till the Gen. Slocum had pulled up to the other dock. Then they were all put outside of the gates till she was made fast to the dock.

As soon as the gates were opened the crowd pushed their way through, trampling over children and old people in their mad effort to get on. There are but two ticket takers at the gangplank entrance, and, with the aid of a policeman, they kept the people back in order to get their tickets. The vile language that was used by some of the men and women who were being pushed by the throng behind them was something fearful. Young children were compelled to hear this language as well as the other respectable young girls and women.

When they refused to allow any more people on board three young men jumped after the ropes had been hauled in. Then two of the employes prevented any more from doing so, but one young man jumped when the boat was about three feet from the dock and the policeman on the dock yelled, "Throw him overboard!"

The same state of affairs existed on the homeward trip in the matter of trying to obtain seats, crowds being compelled to stand up the entire time it took to reach the Battery landing.

JAMES M. MORGAN.

323 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, New York, July 22, 1901.

Ancient Miners' Tools.

From The Newcastle Leader.

During operations by the Wemyss Coal Company at an old, disused pit at the Blair Burn, in order to prevent flooding, there have been discovered a large number of miners' tools, such as were in use some 300 years ago. The shovels are all made of wood, some of them being as good as the day they were made; the picks and mells are iron. It is further stated that there are huge blocks of coal lying about, all cut out with the pick, so large as to puzzle a present-day collier how they accomplished the task of cutting them out. It is 275 years since the mine was worked.

MORE WORKERS OUT IN THE TAILORS' STRIKE

Five Thousand Girls Join the Ranks of the Strikers.

SOME MANUFACTURERS YIELD

Their Offer to Settle with the Union Accepted—Shops Employing 10,000 Persons to Open.

The strike fever which has been raging in the tailors' shops of New York and Brooklyn and Brownsville since Sunday spread to Bayonne, N. J., and Astoria, L. I., yesterday. In Bayonne about 1,000 garment workers went on strike, and 5,000 left their work in Astoria, the demands in both places to be agreed on to-day. During yesterday afternoon the Overcoat and Sackcoat Makers' Union ordered a strike, and sent delegates to the Garment Workers' Trade Council, which was meeting at 374 Grand Street, to inform the Council of the fact. This brings out about 2,000 more garment workers in the Greater New York, adding to a list of workers on strike in the clothing trades which has broken all records in the numbers involved. The overcoat and sackcoat makers established headquarters at 66 Sheriff Street.

While the Garment Workers' Trade Council was in session a girl came as a representative of the women's branch of the Brotherhood of Tailors, whose members were thrown out of work by the strike. She announced that all the girls, about 5,000 in number, who had been thrown out of work by the strike, had declared themselves as on strike also. Later T. J. Cronchley, Treasurer of the United Garment Workers of America, which has indorsed the strike, came and was closeted with the Garment Workers' Council.

When he came out it was learned that Max Ernst, a manufacturer representing thirty-one large clothing manufacturers in New York, had attended a meeting of the Executive Council of the United Garment Workers in the Bible House late on Monday night to protest against the strike. He said that his firm and the thirty other firms he represented had paid union wages, and yet their employes had closed their shops without warning. The United Garment Workers were represented at the conference by Henry White, General Secretary; T. J. Cronchley, B. Schweitzer, August Hertfelder, and Joseph Goldberg. Delegates were also present from all the garment workers' unions involved in the strike.

After some discussion Mr. Ernst agreed on behalf of himself and the other manufacturers to be responsible for the contractors paying the operators on the condition of the strike being declared off in their shops. Later he had a consultation with these other firms and sent a letter to Mr. White, declaring that the strike was most unjust. The leaders were asked to declare off the strike as far as these 31 firms, who employ about 750 contractors, were concerned. The letter continued:

"We agree to give bonds that the contractor will pay his hands weekly wages, pay days for the coat tailors to be on Friday of each week. Twenty-four hours' notice should be given to us prior to that day by the Chairmen of the several shops. The trousers and vest tailors are to be paid on Tuesday.

"We further agree not to give work to tailors who work more than ten hours per day.

"By giving this your calm consideration, you will find the justice of our demand, and in consequence thereof we expect that our shops will be open not later than to-morrow."

The letter was signed by a committee consisting of Max Ernst, A. C. Levi, and Schattman Brothers. It was taken to the Garment Workers' Council, which agreed to the terms. An agreement embodying the articles printed in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES will be signed by the thirty-one firms to-day, and to-morrow all the shops, employing 10,000 coat and vest tailors, will be opened.

The striking tailors considered this break in the strike a great victory yesterday. Treasurer Cronchley was asked why his organization had indorsed the strike when Mr. White, the General Secretary, before the strike took place made a statement declaring against one.

"Mr. White did not think the strike advisable," replied Mr. Cronchley, "but as long as they did strike it is the duty of the united garment workers with which the various unions are affiliated to support the strike."

The United Garment Workers' organization is one of the National bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Cronchley was asked if the Federation would support the strike.

"It has not been asked," he said, "and will not be asked unless it is absolutely necessary. If the strike should last long enough to make it necessary it will have the support of the Federation."

The strikers in their demands do not ask any increase of wages. The principal article in the agreement is one securing them against defaulting contractors by the manufacturers agreeing to be responsible for the wages.

Meetings of the strikers were held in various places yesterday and were addressed by Joseph Barondess, founder of the Cloakmakers' Union. Great pressure has been brought on Barondess to become the leader of the strike, but he has refused all offers of the kind. The vest makers held a mass meeting in Liberty Hall, 237 East Houston Street, which was attended by about 1,000 girl strikers.

The announcement that thirty-one manufacturers had agreed to settle with the union and give bonds that the wages would be paid by their contractors was made at several meetings, and was received with cheers. Among these firms are Samuel Gumpert & Co., Schiller & Greenthal, Max Ernst, H. B. Stern & Sons, Heller, Rothschild & Lang, J. & H. Schattman, A. Jacobs' Son & Co., Ehrman & Stern, and the Co-operative Clothing Company of Brooklyn.

The Garment Workers' Council arranged for a mass meeting in Cooper Union to-morrow night instead of in Madison Square Garden. Eugene V. Debs will address the strikers if his engagements permit of his coming. Samuel Gompers has been asked to speak, but it is said he is not sufficiently recovered from his late accident to come to this city.

STRIKERS TO BE ENJOINED.

American Sheet Steel Company Will Appeal to Courts—Trouble Still Feared at Wellsville.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—The combine forces have decided to carry the strike into the courts. It is learned to-night that Judge P. M. Smith of Wellsville, Ohio, has been retained by Persifor F. Smith, district manager of the American Sheet Steel Company, to prepare papers for presentation within a few days to a Federal court asking for a restraining order to stop strikers from accosting or in any way molesting non-union men on the highways. The move promises a crisis in the strike, thus far one of watchfulness and waiting.

Judge Smith spent the day here with Manager Smith, and the starting of the Wellsville and McKeesport plants were discussed in the conference.

The application for an injunction may be made in the United States District Court and at first will apply only to Wellsville, but it is believed the plan is to pursue similar tactics at McKees

CONSTITUTION LED THE YACHTS AGAIN

New York Yacht Club Fleet Reaches New Haven.

BOATS ENCOUNTER LIGHT AIRS

The Yawl Navahoe Beat Ailsa and Vigilant in the Second Day's Race of Club's Annual Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 23.—Constitution beat Columbia 5 minutes and 16 seconds in the twenty-eight-mile squadron run of the New York Yacht Club from Eaton's Point Buoy to Luddington Rock, off this town, to-day. The race of the big sloops was in no sense a test of their real merits, as light airs and frequent calms turned the race into a drifting match until the cup yachts were nearly at the end of their journey, when with a northwesterly shift it freshened and sent the latter craft for the line with something of a move on.

Irritating calms and a thin and fluky breeze often caused all classes in the race to change their relative positions, and rearward boats were fanned down once more to a place among the leaders by some vagrant wind.

Royal Phelps Carroll's yawl Navahoe again beat both Ailsa and Vigilant by large margins, and Vigilant, who has been so successful in her races with the British boat, trailed in behind her by more than five minutes. Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's schooner Corona carried off the honors with a high hand in Class B, while Quissetta led the class of fighting seventy-five-footers by nearly eighteen minutes.

Humma was an easy winner in the 51-foot sloops, and the Hester had nothing to worry her from the British cutters when the finish line drew near.

Although Constitution finished nearly a mile ahead of Columbia, twice during the day did the champion of 1899 overhaul and pass her, but when Constitution passed her for the third time it was for keeps and she gradually drew away until long before Luddington Rock hove in view the latter boat's victory had been discounted.

THE SPECIAL MATCH RACES.

Besides the races in the regular classes to-day, there were several special matches up for decision, and the auxiliaries made, or attempted to make, their debut as sailing craft, forswearing the aid of steam as a means of locomotion. In the auxiliary class there was a match on between the brigantines Lady Godiva, Enterprise, and Santanella, and another between the three-masted topsail schooner Intrepid and The Idler.

The auxiliaries in the light air soon began to give up the struggle, and toward evening most of them had returned to the heresy of steam. At the start all were badly handicapped, and Idler was only just clawing for the line when the press tug started off after the rest of the fleet. The sloops Hildegarde, Bedouin, and Wenonah also had a special match, as did the schooners Shamrock, Katrina, Latona, Loyal, and Wayward.

Quite a good northwesterly breeze was blowing during the early morning hours, but it began to drop out, and by the time signs of activity were apparent in the fleet at anchor in Huntington Bay it had fallen away to almost nothing.

Capt. William Butler Duncan was out in his launch at an early hour circling about Constitution and inspecting her. He said in her race for the Commodore's Cup on last Monday she had parted two strands of her wire bobstay as she turned the windward mark and was on this account unable to carry her big jibtopsail on the reach home on that day. Capt. Duncan did not know the cause of the strands parting, but as another bobstay was in stock no inconvenience was experienced in the race of to-day.

The signal to get under way was given from the flagship Corona at 10 o'clock, and the big fleet began to move out to the starting line, which lay between the committee's yacht Reverie and Eaton's Point Buoy. The preparatory signal was given at 11:05, at which time the wind was easterly and very light. The tide was running west. Their course was north by east half east from the starting line to Luddington Rock. The start for the single masted vessels and yawls was given at 11:15, and the cutter Eelin was first over at 11:16:00; then came the big yawl Ailsa at 11:16:15; the Hester at 11:16:50, the Rainbow at 11:17:02, Navahoe at 11:18:00, Allair at 11:18:48, Athene at 11:19:35, Vigilant, Humma, and Isolde were badly handicapped, and many others found it hard to cross, as the tide set them back and the light air made them nearly helpless and unable to make steerage way. All the yacht crossed close hauled on the starboard tack and laid their course for the mark.

The schooners were sent away at 11:20, and the Quissetta got over the line at 11:24:03. She was the only one of many there who escaped a handicap. Then came the start for the Constitution and Columbia at 11:35. Constitution crossed at 11:35:30 to windward, with Columbia under her lee at 11:35:40. As soon as they crossed the line Barr gave Columbia a hard pull and she romped right out through Constitution's lee and began to draw away from her. Constitution at this juncture had to luff out by a schooner in order to clear her, which occurrence benefited Columbia still more. Soon after this Constitution began to crawl up on Columbia, and soon the two sloops were about abeam. Constitution gradually pulled ahead, and an hour after the start was still in the weather berth and slightly ahead of Columbia. At this time Constitution was carrying a baby jibtopsail and forestaysail. Columbia had a reaching jibtopsail and had taken down her jib.

Constitution took in her forestaysail and sent up a balloon forestaysail in stops, which she broke out soon after. Then she took in the baby jibtopsail and sent up and broke it out at 12:50. The two yachts were right together at this time, and had picked up the yawl Ailsa. Columbia, with only a No. 1 jibtopsail and forestaysails began to pull up on Constitution to leeward. As she caught a little stronger puff of the streaky air she pulled by Constitution, and after opening clear water she lowered away her jibtopsail, sent up her balloon jittopsail and broke it out at 1:15.

CONSTITUTION LEADS COLUMBIA.

Both sloops then reached along with ballooners, with Columbia still ahead. At 1:35 Constitution took up her lead again. They stood along under their ballooners and Constitution walked by the schooners Elmina and Quissetta, and by 2:05 she had pulled out ahead of the entire fleet, which was having a hard time in the doldrums.

By 2:14 the Constitution had sneaked out a lead of half a mile on Columbia, and here the wind took a shift to west-southwest and the seventy-foot sloop broke out her spinnaker. Columbia followed suit and dropped her to starboard. Athene jibed over and set hers, as did Elmina, who at this time was the leading schooner.

At 2:20 Athene jibed her boom again to starboard and three minutes later Constitution set her spinnaker to starboard. Just then, from some cause not known, Quissetta's spinnaker split and came down and dragged in the water. She jibed over to starboard and in half an hour's time she had her spinnaker out again.

By 3:30 Constitution was off Stratford Point Light, and had covered sixteen miles of her journey. Columbia seemed nearly a mile astern of her, and the distance appeared to be about the same for the rest of the way home. The wind was gradually hauling, and a few minutes past 4 it came out of the northwest and began to freshen. At 4:07 Columbia took in her spinnaker and jibed over to the port tack, and Constitution followed suit shortly after. From this time on the breeze picked up considerably, and the balloon jibtopsails on both yachts were well filled and doing good work as they came down to the line. The better breeze was also bringing along the lagging fleet in good style, and the finish for them, which at one time seemed remote, was now made possible.

Constitution crossed at 5:36:41 amid frantic screams of the steam sirens on the lighthouses in Morris Cove Bay. Columbia did the trick at 5:42:15. The fleet dropped anchor in the cove for the night, and will proceed to New London, Conn., at 8 o'clock in the morning. The summary:

CLASS G—SLOOPS.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Constitution	11:35:35	5:36:41	6:01:06	6:01:06
Columbia	11:35:53	5:42:15	6:06:22	6:06:22
CLASS G—YAWLS.				
Vigilant	11:20:00	6:13:36	6:53:36	6:53:36
Ailsa	11:16:15	6:04:25	6:48:10	6:46:52
Navahoe	11:18:00	6:02:22	6:44:22	6:42:56
CLASS H.				
Rainbow	11:17:02	5:56:23	6:39:21	6:39:21
Bedouin	11:20:00	6:44:45	7:24:45	7:21:44
Athene	11:19:35	6:50:51	6:41:16	6:40:16
CLASS I.				
Hester	11:16:50	6:25:46	7:08:56	7:08:56
Hildegarde	11:20:00	6:29:25	7:19:25	7:17:49
CLASS I—(Special.)				
Eelin	11:16:00	6:47:40	7:31:40	7:31:40
Isolde	11:20:00	7:06:55	7:46:55	7:38:34
CLASS J.				
Carmita	11:17:50	6:32:57	7:15:07	7:15:07
Petrel	11:20:00	6:57:40	7:37:40	7:37:40
Isolde	11:20:00	7:44:40	8:24:40	8:21:40
Altair	11:18:48	6:50:53	7:32:05	7:32:05
Humma	11:20:00	6:25:26	7:05:26	7:05:26
CLASS K.				
Sistae	11:20:00	7:02:06	7:42:06	7:42:06
CLASS L.				
Effort	11:17:44	6:33:48	7:16:04	7:16:04
Mira	11:20:00	6:38:35	7:18:35	7:18:35
CLASS M.				
Cymbrae	11:18:55	6:55:49	7:36:54	7:36:54
Salome	11:19:20	Did not finish.		
Loda	11:18:35	Did not finish.		
Class A—SCHOONERS.				
Columbia	11:25:00	7:50:40	8:34:40	8:34:40
CLASS B.				
Corona	11:25:00	5:58:24	6:33:24	6:33:24
America	11:25:00	7:20:10	8:01:10	8:01:10
Emerald	11:25:00	6:10:39	6:45:39	6:43:20
CLASS C.				
Marguerite	11:25:00	6:52:03	7:27:03	7:22:11
CLASS D—(Special.)				
Muriel	11:25:00	6:12:05	6:47:03	6:47:03
Quissetta	11:24:03	5:54:01	6:29:58	6:29:24
Elmina	11:25:00	6:13:55	6:48:55	6:48:55
CLASS D.				
Katrina	11:25:00	6:20:05	6:55:05	6:55:05
Shamrock	11:25:00	6:56:28	7:31:28	7:31:04
Latona	11:25:00	6:23:40	6:58:40	6:58:40
CLASS F.				
Indra	11:25:00	6:53:06	7:28:06	7:28:06
Uncas	11:25:00	7:35:10	8:10:10	8:10:10
Loyal	11:25:00	7:35:40	8:10:40	8:10:40
Wayward	11:25:20	Did not finish.		

The winners were: Schooners—Columbia, Corona, Marguerite, Quissetta, Katrina, and Indra. Sloops and Yawls—Constitution, Navahoe, Rainbow, Hester, Eelin, Humma, Sistae, Effort, and Cymbrae.

RACING FOR THE CANADA CUP.

The Yacht Milwaukee Won Third Trial Over Triangular Course.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The yacht Milwaukee crossed the line first to-day in the third trial race for the Canada Cup. Her victory was complete, as she led over the finishing line by over two minutes and beat the Cadillac and Illinois by about six minutes.

The race to-day was over a triangular course twenty-one miles in length, each leg of the course being seven miles. The wind blew at eight miles from the east-northeast, ad during the latter part of the race increased to twelve miles.

The start to-day was not as even as that of yesterday, when the boats went over the line at the same second. When the starting gun was fired, the Milwaukee, Cadillac, Detroit, and Illinois were close to the line, and, coming quickly about, they went over with but a few seconds between them. The Milwaukee was first over at 1:30:10, the Cadillac second at 1:30:20, the Illinois third at 1:30:35, and the Detroit fourth at 1:30:39.

The boats finished in the following order, the given time being actual sailing time in covering the twenty-one miles:

	H.M.S.		H.M.S.
Milwaukee	3:23:50	Minota	3:38:41
Detroit	3:26:24	Orion	3:40:35
Cadillac	3:29:22	Prairie	3:43:09
Illinois	3:29:10		

JUMPED FROM THE BRIDGE TO DEATH.

A Man Who Could Not Be Identified Leaps from the Brooklyn Structure and Sinks.

A man whose identity could not be learned leaped to death early last evening from the Brooklyn Bridge into the East River. The man struck the water directly in front of a steamboat passing up the river, sank, and was seen no more. Those who saw the leap said that if the man rose again he must have been struck by the steamboat, which passed directly over the spot where he went down.

The suicide or seeker after notoriety, whichever he was, was a man apparently about forty years old, five feet seven inches in height, and weighing about 135 pounds. He wore a black coat and trousers, and a much-worn gray fedora hat. The man had a smooth face and light hair. This description of the jumper was given by Patrick McGovern, a conductor of Trolley Car 207 of the Brighton Beach line. The unknown was a passenger on this car, which was crossing the bridge from Brooklyn to Manhattan, at about 6:30 o'clock.

The man sat in a rear seat on the outside and attracted no particular attention to himself until the car had reached a point on the bridge about 500 feet west of the Brooklyn tower. There the unknown suddenly jumped from the car and dashed for the rail on the outer side of the roadway. Conductor McGovern and several of the men passengers on the car, divining the purpose of the man, leaped from the car and darted after him. They were too late, however, the man reaching the rail before them and climbing up on it. McGovern attempted to get hold of the man, but only succeeded in seizing his hat.

"You can have the hat, but you can't have me," shouted the unknown, as he leaped out into space.

The man turned over and over in his swift descent, and struck the water sprawlingly and with a great splash. The steamboat H. W. Whitney, going up stream at a good rate, was just passing under the bridge. The jumper struck the water about fifty feet ahead of the steamboat.

Those on the boat apparently saw the man strike the water, as there was a sudden blast from the Whitney's whistle, but she was unable to stop or swerve from her course in time, and passed immediately over the spot where the man went down. It was impossible to tell whether the steamboat struck the man or not.

The tugboat Walter Tracy put out from the Brooklyn shore and steamed about the spot where the bridge jumper disappeared, the Captain and crew watching closely for the man to reappear. The jumper, however, did not come to the surface again. Up to a late hour last night the Brooklyn police had discovered no trace of the body.

NEGRO PRISONER MISSING.

Empty Jail, Pistol Shots, and Screams Point to a Lynching—He Had Insulted Women.

BEAUFORT, S. C., July 23.—During last week a negro sailor named William Cornish entered the homes of several white women at Port Royal, and it is alleged insulted them. On Sunday he was captured and placed in jail there under guard of a deputy.

About midnight Sunday the screams of a man were heard in the outskirts of the town, followed by six pistol or rifle shots in rapid succession. The next morning the deputy was found in the jail, tied hand and foot, and his prisoner was missing. Nothing has since been heard of Cornish.

CHINESE INDEMNITY PROPOSAL.

Great Britain Wants Russia's Suggestion Shelved for the Present.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch from Peking to The Daily Mail says:

"Great Britain's counter proposal to Russia's suggestion of 10 per cent. customs is that the sources of Chinese revenue already ear-marked shall be accepted for the present as adequate. Later, if these do not suffice, the powers, Great Britain suggests, could consider new sources.

"Several powers support the proposal, which has a fair chance of adoption."

British Supremacy on the Yang-tse.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Commons yesterday Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, assured George Lambert (Liberal) that the presence of the French, German, and Japanese troops at Shanghai was purely temporary, the result of Chinese disturbances, and in no wise prejudiced British supremacy in the Yang-tze region or involved any alienation of territory.

Teams for Big Sea Girt Shoot.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 23.—The National Guard of Pennsylvania will be represented by the following teams at the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 20 to Sept. 7:

One team of twelve men and three reserves, to be selected by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice. One team, consisting of the regimental team which shall make the highest total score for the two practice matches and the skirmish match at the annual competitions at Mount Gretna, to be augmented so as to consist of six men and one reserve. This team to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the inter-State regimental match.

One team of six men and one reserve, to be selected from the several troops of cavalry of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, the selection to be made by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and this team to participate in the squadron matches.

DENIES OLD BELIEFS ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. Koch Says Cattle Cannot Infect Human Beings.

LITTLE DANGER IN HEREDITY

Chief Source of Contagion the Sputum of Consumptives—Belief that the Disease Can Be Stamped Out.

LONDON, July 24.—The principal feature of yesterday's session of the British Congress on Tuberculosis was Prof. Robert Koch's paper, which was listened to with the deepest interest by a big gathering in St. James's Hall.

Lord Lister, Professor of Surgery in Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, and one of the British Vice Presidents of the congress, introduced the famous Berlin professor to the assembly in a few very complimentary words.

In the course of his address, Dr. Koch said his experiments had satisfied him that human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis were radically different diseases. He had amply demonstrated that cattle could not be infected with human tuberculosis. The counter proposition, that human beings were not liable to infection from bovine tuberculosis, was harder to prove, owing to the difficulty of experimenting upon human subjects, but personally he was satisfied that it was the case. The professor recited at length post-mortem evidence supporting this belief.

Dr. Koch said that if this point were conceded, it remained to determine the chief source of contagion. Human immunity to bovine infection disposed of the belief in infection through dairy products, and he considered this source of danger so slight as to be unworthy of precautionary measures. Heredity was also an unimportant factor in the transmission of tuberculosis, though the contrary had long been believed.

Dr. Koch said the chief source of danger lay in the sputum of consumptive patients, and a remedy was to be found in a law preventing the consumptive from throwing contagion about him. Several methods to this end were available. The surest of all would be isolation in sanitariums. This, unfortunately, was impracticable, but he strongly urged the establishment of special consumptive hospitals, the obligatory notification to the authorities of the existence of the disease, the disinfection of their quarters whenever consumptives changed their residence, and the dissemination of information to the people concerning the true nature of consumption as an aid in avoiding and combatting it.

Dr. Koch highly complimented Dr. Herman M. Biggs, pathologist and director of the bacteriological laboratories of the New York City Health Department, upon the repressive measures in regard to tuberculosis taken in New York City, where, he said, the mortality from tuberculosis had been reduced 35 per cent. since 1886. He recommended the system organized by Dr. Biggs in New York, to the study and imitation of all municipalities.

Dr. Koch closed his remarks by expressing his belief that the ultimate stamping out of tuberculosis was possible.

EARLDOM FOR LORD CROMER.

British Agent in Egypt Raised Another Step in the Peerage.

LONDON, July 23.—King Edward has conferred an Earldom on Viscount Cromer.

The British Government seems never to tire of heaping further honors upon Evelyn Baring, Lord Cromer, who has new served his country in Egypt for over twenty years. He is regarded as one of the greatest of living diplomats, and has more real power in Egypt than has the nominal ruler of that country.

Lord Cromer is a brother of the late Lord Revelstoke, (head of the house of Baring), and uncle of the present peer and of the Hon. Cecil Baring of this city. He was born in 1841. He was created a Baron in 1892 and a Viscount in 1898, and is a member of the Privy Council, a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, a Knight Commander of the Star of India, and a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS ON TURKEY.

Report that Strong Pressure Is Being Brought to Bear to Induce Porte to Grant Coaling Stations.

LONDON, July 24.—The Daily Mail's Constantinople correspondent, wiring on Sunday, says:

"Russia demands of the Porte two coaling stations on the Persian Gulf, and she is using the strongest pressure to induce the Sulsan to yield. One or more stations have been demanded in Asia Manor.

"Up to the present the Porte has not yielded; but it is doubtful whether the Ottoman Government will be able to hold out.

"These demands are regarded as serious by the British."

TO WED SIR MERRIK BURRELL.

Daughter of Walter Winans of Baltimore Engaged to Him.

LONDON, July 23.—The Onlooker announces the engagement of the daughter of Walter Winans of Baltimore, Md., to Sir Merrik Raymond Burrell, Bart.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Walter Winans, although a member of the well-known Baltimore family of that name, has not lived here for many years. He is a cousin of Ross & Winans of this city. Miss Winans has seldom been seen in Baltimore society.

Sir Merrik Raymond Burrell was born in 1877. He is the only son of the sixth Baronet of the line, Sir Charles Raymond Burrell, who married a daughter of Sir Robert Loder, M. P. Sir Merrik entered the army as an officer of the First Royal Dragoons, and served in South Africa last year as a Lieutenant. His father died on Sept. 6, 1899.

Knepp Castle, Horsham, a fine Sussex property, belongs to Sir Merrik, who owns altogether about 9,300 acres.

ERIC LASCELLES WAS WELL OFF.

Peer's Son Found Dead in a Show Wagon Left £37,000.

LONDON, July 23.—Although he was reputed to be penniless, the Hon. Eric Lascelles, who was found dead in a show wagon at Cheltenham on June 27, left an estate valued at £37,000. The will was proved to-day by the Earl of Desart, husband of the Countess of Desart, a half-sister of Lascelles.

The Hon. Eric James Lascelles was the youngest son of the fourth Earl of Harewood by the latter's second wife. The Earl left fourteen children, ten of whom were boys. The daughters married well, but there was little money to be divided among the children, especially those of the second marriage.

Eric Lascelles was supposed to be in the most straitened circumstances. For several years he exhibited automatic pictures at country fairs under the name of Eric Leith. One of his brothers, the Hon. Francis J. Lascelles, is in British Columbia, where he is charged with killing a servant. When Eric heard of his brother's trouble he took to drinking, from the effects of which he died. He was born in 1873.

Another brother recently passed through New York on his way to British Columbia, where he will try to help Francis Lascelles.

Disastrous Fire in Port au Prince.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI, July 23.—Fifty houses were destroyed by fire here to-day. The flames were fanned by a strong west wind. Many firemen received injuries. The damage is estimated at $200,000.

BOERS CAPTURE A TRAIN.

Over 100 British May Be Prisoners—Kitchener's Dispatch Vague on This Point.

LONDON, July 24.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, July 23:

"A train from Cape Town, with 113 details and stores, was held up, captured, and burned, at Scheepers, eight miles north of Beaufort West, on the morning of July 21. Our casualties were three killed and eighteen wounded. An inquiry is proceeding.

"French reports that Crabbe, with 300 men, was attacked in the mountains near Craddock, by Kritzinger, at dawn July 21. The horses stampeded. An all-day fight followed. Crabbe fell back on Mortimer. Our loss was slight."

BOERS TRYING TO ESCAPE.

Prisoners at Darrell's Island Make Almost Nightly Attempts to Reach the Mainland.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 20.—The Boer prisoners of war confined on Darrell's Island and make almost nightly attempts to avoid the patrolling gunboats Medina and Medway and to gain the mainland by swimming. The water between Darrell's Island and the beach is calm, and all night long the gunboats sweep it with their searchlights. Sharks abound, and the British guard will shoot on suspicion, yet several of the Boers have escaped from the detention comp.

On the night of July 9 H. J. Du Toit, M. L. Louvens, J. P. de Roux, and J. G. Du Preeze, Boer prisoners, evaded the guards and the sharks and reached the shore half a mile away by swimming. By daybreak they had reached the southern shore of the island. Here they approached a colored man, asking him for food. He charged them with being Boer prisoners, and they admitted it. The colored man at once informed the guards at Warwick camp, and the escaping prisoners were captured.

A night or two later three others tried to escape by paddling ashore on planks. They were seen, however, and fired on by the guards. One was wounded and returned to the island, while the other two were caught.

LORD SALISBURY REGRETFUL.

Wishes Public Opinion Was Still Pacific, but Says It Is Useless to Oppose It.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Lords last night the Marquis of Salisbury made a pessimistic speech in support of the Finance bill. In the course of his remarks the Premier said:

"The tendency to extravagance is increasing. We have had no choice. We have had to protect ourselves, and must pay the cost. For years public opinion was in favor of a pacific policy, but now that state of opinion has passed away.

"The tide has turned, and who am I and who are we that we should attempt to stem the tide? If the tide has turned, we shall have to go with it. We are in the presence of forces far larger than we can wield.

"The noble lord [referring to Lord Welby] has alluded to the celebrated passage in which Sydney Smith warned the American public against the dangers and discomforts attaching to the pursuit of glory. No doubt it was thought at the time to be a very wise lecture. But has it been successful? Has he induced the American people to adopt his views? On the contrary, we know that one of the most powerful engines of the State consists in appeals to that National and imperial sentiment to which we have been so much exposed and which we are so much bound to abide by."

SPEECH BY LORD MILNER.

He Argues Against "Injudicious Concessions" in South Africa, but Says Boers Will Be Treated Well.

LONDON, July 24.—The presentation of the freedom of the City of London to Lord Milner at the Guildhall yesterday was made the occasion of another demonstration in favor of the war in South Africa and the policy of the Government.

Joseph Chamberlain, (the Colonial Secretary,) the Duke of Devonshire, (President of the Council,) and other Cabinet Ministers; Lord Cromer, (British Agent in Egypt,) and Sir Claudé M. MacDonald, (ex-Minister to China,) were among those on the platform.

Lord Milner in his speech said a compromise settlement of the South African situation by injudicious concessions must not be thought of, nor should the risk of a popular rising be run by treating deliberate and crime-stained treason as a venial offense. There was an immense difference between the stout old burghers of the late republics and the "roving ruffians" harrowing their fellow British subjects of Cape Colony. While it had been resolved that the old burghers, when the war was over, should be treated with fairness, and even generosity, convincing them that though they had lost independence they had not lost their freedom, the loyalists in South Africa, who had shown such splendid devotion to the empire and the work of reconstruction already going on, would not be alienated.

By the bold development of resources and an incorruptible Government it was hoped, Lord Milner concluded, soon to relieve Great Britain of what had been called the "obsession" of South Africa.

MISTAKES BY KING EDWARD.

He Thanks Americans for "Loyalty," and Forgets Who Gave the Maine to Great Britain.

LONDON, July 23.—Much gossip in American and English society has been caused by the presentation to King Edward yesterday by some American women of the hospital ship Maine committee of a medal commemorative of the Maine's work, with a request that the King transmit the medal to Queen Alexandra. It seems that the idea was opposed by a number of influential members of the committee on the ground that the King did not want the medal, but the others carried the day.

The King's reply to the delegation which made the presentation is causing some comment, as he thanked "this American committee" for their "loyal, dutiful sentiments." He also thanked the committee for bringing their valuable services to a culmination by presenting the ship to the Government, whereas this was done by Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore.

FIFTEEN PERSONS BURNED.

Explosion on American Schooner at Stockholm—Captain and Four Customs Officials Among the Dead.

STOCKHOLM, July 23.—An explosion in the harbor to-day of petroleum on board the American schooner Louise Adelaide, Capt. Orr, killed the Captain, ten members of the schooner's crew, and four Swedish Customs officials. Two of the crew were saved.

The explosion set the schooner afire, and the blazing petroleum enveloped the vessel and those on board.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The Louise Adelaide sailed from this port on April 24 with a cargo of 2,141 barrels of naphtha, 1,600 barrels of crude petroleum, and 220 barrels of refined petroleum. The vessel sailed from here as a barkentine, but soon after getting out to sea she encountered a hurricane, and on May 14 she was towed into Portland, Me., dismasted. There she was re-rigged as a schooner, and then proceeded on her voyage.

Capt. Orr had been in command of the vessel for about thirteen years. He hailed from Portland, where his widow lives. His ship was formerly called the Louise A. Orr. She was built at Yarmouth, Me., in 1882. She was 154 feet long, had 34 feet beam, was 12 feet deep, and registered 672 tons. She was owned by Edgar Orr of Portland.

When the Louise Adelaide left Portland a new crew was shipped, and the men taken on board at Philadelphia were paid off and discharged, Capt. Orr, Charles Anderson, mate, and Isaac Eckstrom, second mate, being the only members of the original crew remaining on board.

To Examine American Street Railways.

LONDON, July 24.—The London County Council yesterday voted to send a tramways manager and an electrical engineer to the United States to investigate street railways, especially the "shallow underground lines" of the Boston system, which it is proposed to copy here.

Midsummer Sale.

25% discount has been made in the selling mark of our entire range of high class imported fabrics, affording an excellent opportunity to secure the choice weavings of the standard mills. No reservation of patterns or qualities.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY CONVENTIONS PLANNED

Ex-Mayor Schieren Attacked by a Citizens' Union Man.

The Organization's City Central Committee Discusses the Availability of Municipal Candidates.

The City Central Committee of the Citizens' Union, at a largely attended meeting last night, listened to a severe attack on ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn and fixed the dates for the several conventions.

R. Fulton Cutting presided at the gathering, which was held at 34 Union Square East.

After some informal discussion a plan for the calling of the various conventions was presented and adopted.

It was decided that the final meeting of the City Convention should be held not later than Sept. 23, and the other conventions will be held at later dates. It was recognized that each convention has power to adjourn to such date as it may itself select, but, inasmuch as concerted action is required, in order that the conventions should not adopt conflicting dates, it is deemed that suggestions as to this matter from the City Committee are proper.

The dates suggested for the conventions are as follows:

New York County Convention—First meeting Sept. 9. Adjourned meeting one day after the final meeting of the City Convention. (The City Convention should not be later than Sept. 23.)

Manhattan Borough, Bronx Borough, Brooklyn Borough, Kings County, Queens Borough, Queens County, Richmond Borough, and Richmond County Conventions—First meeting Sept. 10. Adjourned meeting two days after the final meeting of the City Convention.

Assembly District Conventions and Aldermanic Conventions—First meeting Sept. 11. Adjourned meeting three days after the final meeting of the City Convention.

Brooklyn Magistrates' Convention—First meeting Sept. 12. Adjourned meeting four days after the final meeting of the City Convention.

In preparing the above schedule due consideration has been given to the fact that as Oct. 16 is the last day for filing petitions for independent nominations considerable time may be necessary to obtain the required signatures.

In the report adopted the City Committee "recommends to each of the conventions to be called that at its first meeting it organize by choosing officers and appointing the usual committees on rules and credentials, and that it also appoint a small committee to confer first with the Committee of Twelve of the Committee of One Hundred, and then with such other bodies as the said committee of the convention and the said Committee of Twelve shall agree that it is advisable to confer with, with a view to uniting upon candidates for the offices for which the convention in question is entitled to make nominations, it being understood that the said small committee shall report back to the adjourned meeting of the convention, to be held on the day designated.

"While it is recognized that each convention has power to make nominations without consulting with the Committee of One Hundred, or with anybody outside of itself, it is also evident that if there is to be an agreement upon candidates by all the bodies opposed to Tammany Hall, will be necessary to consult with those bodies, and probably with the Central Committee representing those bodies, as well as with smaller committees or conventions, representing counties, boroughs, and Assembly districts. Inasmuch, therefore, as the Committee of One Hundred, through its Committee of Twelve, is now in consultation with the representatives of such bodies, it would seem best that all the subsidiary conventions of the Citizens' Union in seeking to confer with outside bodies, should do so in connection with the Committee of One Hundred, so that different sections of the Citizens' Union may not be acting at cross purposes at the same time."

There was some discussion regarding candidates, but what was said and who were considered was not disclosed, except that ex-Mayor Schieren, who returned from Europe yesterday, was under fire.

One member of the committee intimated that, in his opinion, Mr. Schieren would be a very acceptable candidate for the Mayoralty. This statement aroused the ire of A. J. Boulton, who declared that the wage-earners would never support Mr. Schieren. He charged the latter with gross inconsistency on the occasion of the railroad strike in Brooklyn. He asserted that on one day Mr. Schieren commended the strikers for their attitude, and that on the day following, at the request of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, he was instrumental in having the militia called out to awe the striking railroad men.

Mr. Boulton declined to discuss the matter with reporters, but others at the meeting said he was particularly severe on Brooklyn's ex-Mayor.

EX-MAYOR SCHIEREN RETURNS.

German-American League's Address of Welcome—The ex-Mayor Reticent Regarding City Politics.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn returned from Europe on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday. A delegation from the German-American Municipal League was at the pier to welcome Mr. Schieren home. Those composing the committee were Bela Tokaji, Charles Hartzheim, Henry P. Schmidt, Carl A. Evartz, and Francis A. and Henry C. Deck. An address of welcome was read, which included severe condemnation of Tammany and Mr. Croker, closing with an expression of the desire of the league for Mr. Schieren's co-operation in the anti-Tammany fight this Fall. That part of the address that referred to Tammany Hall and its leader read:

"Your return, Mr. Schieren, is of more than momentous importance, as the powers that make for good and honest government in this glorious metropolis are about to engage in a gigantic struggle for the redemption of our city, our homes, and schools from the control and influence of corruption and vice, as conducted by Tammany Hall and Croker."

Before he left the pier Mr. Schieren was asked as to whether he would accept the nomination for Mayor should it be offered to him.

"I must decline to discuss that question at this time in any way," was his emphatic answer. "I left instructions that I was not to be kept informed of political affairs while I was away, and the instructions were carried out only too well. I know absolutely nothing about the political conditions at present and must refuse any possible connection of my name with the question now."

As to his observations in Europe, Mr. Schieren said that he could not help noting the jealousy with which the European nations regarded America's rapid commercial advance. In England, he said, trade was very dull in fact much more so than he had anticipated. He attended the banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce, he said, and had enjoyed the affair thoroughly.

Mr. Schieren's real reason for his trip was to establish a branch house of his firm in Hamburg. This he accomplished, and through the branch the leather in which his firm deals is to be distributed throughout Europe. Mr. Schieren's baggage was soon passed by the customs officers, and in company with his son, who met him, he left the pier.

DR. HENRY'S SUCCESSOR.

George Gregory Mentioned as a Nominee for the Assembly.

Republicans in the Fifth Assembly District were saying last night that George Gregory will be nominated for Assemblyman, to succeed Dr. N. H. Henry, who does not want a renomination. Mr. Gregory represented the district several years ago.

Some politicians profess to believe that Dr. Henry will soon be appointed Adjutant General, to succeed the late Gen. E. M. Hoffman.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. A. Clark, hosiery; 349 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, hosiery, 2 Walker Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, corsets and underwear, 2 Walker Street.

Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. B. Cavanaugh, jewelry and leather goods, 2 Walker Street.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. S. Kent, leather goods, 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Doyle, millinery; Miss Blum, laces, 454 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Heyman, S., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; S. Heyman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, hosiery and gloves; 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; J. H. Williams, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Coburn, hosiery and gloves; 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Labonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; millinery and cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Dobbs, Andrew, Columbus, Ohio; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Ore.; L. B. Hirsch, carpets and upholstery goods; 27 Washington Place; Hotel Savoy.

Glaser, Adolph, & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Glaser, laces; 443 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Sampliner, A. W. and J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Sampliner, ladies' skirts; Hoffman House.

Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Frank, A. B., & Co., San Antonio, Texas; A. Frank, dry goods; M. Blum, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Saks, L., Birmingham, Ala.; clothing; H. Saks, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Schwabe & Co., Charleston, West Va.; I. Schwabe, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitehill, I., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; H. Whitehill, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss C. Sichel, leather goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Plaut & Isaacs, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Isaacs, hosiery, underwear, and manufacturing department; 42 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes TODAY at 5 o'clock
Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The Wanamaker Store

More Than Fifteen Hundred New

White Lawn Shirt Waists

Offered Today Below Value

We don't know of anything more attractive to women right now than these cool white Shirt Waists, just made up, fresh and new. They are cut in the very latest style—buttoned down the back, of course.

They are the sorts that were at popular prices before this new transaction—prices that were so low that further concession seemed impossible, except for the closing out of old stock.

However, we found the way to get the most-wanted Shirt Waists, made up new, and place them on sale today at these two prices:

$1 Waists at 75c—
Of fine white lawn, plaited and hemstitched.

$1.25 and $1.50 Waists at 85c—
Of fine white lawn, full front, plaited and trimmed with embroidery.

The selling occupies the Main aisle, and the Waists will probably go in a lively manner this morning.

SILK WAISTS

At Littlest Prices Yet

This is the final radical clean-up of various odd lots of Silk Waists. The value is entirely forgotten in making the prices.

We know that the waists will serve and please hundreds of women; although, at their original prices others were preferred.

Today they will find new owners in a jiffy.

Think of—

Silk Waists for $1.

Of course they couldn't be made for that. The value was $3.75, as originally marked. They are of taffeta and peau de soie; some plaited, others full front; some soiled, or mussed—only a few in all; but fine value for $1.

Then this other lot—

Silk Waists Worth $4.50, at $1.50.

Of Foulard and Louisine Silks, in fancy figures and stripes; unlined. Basement, Under-Price Store.

Pretty PICTURES

At Trifling Prices

You couldn't reasonably expect to buy such attractive framed pictures at such a trifling cost to you. In fact, this present offering is marked at less than the low prices at which you quickly took previous lots of the same kind—in other words, at about *half price*.

These charming pictures are platino prints, in passe-partout frames, and priced thus:

7x9 in. and 8x10 in., 10c. 11x14 in., 30c.
10x12 in., 20c. 13x16 in., 35c.
Combination of 3 pictures in one mat, 8x20 in. and 10x20 in., 35c.
The Frieze of the Prophets, 4x22 in., 30c.

An excellent opportunity to fill up a corner or two most effectively at very slight expense. Main aisle.

Housekeeping LINENS

Economically Priced

News that will prove interesting to many a housekeeper is told below of table linen and towels of the usual high Wanamaker standard, at prices which, in many instances, are lower than our regular low prices.

Read the details—they offer the means of filling up the linen-closet of the town or country house at substantial savings on linens of indubitable quality.

Dinner Cloths—

Scotch double damask, full bleached and choice designs; 70 in. wide, 2½ yds. long, $2.25 each; 3 yds. long, $3.75.
Napkins to match, 20 in. square, $2.50; 22 in., $3; 24 in., $3.50 a dozen.

Fruit Cloths—

Bleached German damask, with Turkey red borders, fringed; 69x67 in.; usually sold at $1, now 75c each.

Table Linen—

Bleached Irish table linen, fine quality; 67 in. wide; our special 60c kind; to-day 50c a yard.
Bleached Irish table linen, extra fine quality, choice designs; our regular 80c quality; to-day 65c a yard.

Napkins—

Grass bleached German drill napkins, that wear extra well; 20 in. square; regularly $1.50; to-day $1.20 dozen.
Same quality, 22 in., $1.45, from $1.75.
Bleached Scotch napkins, 22 in. square; a medium size, hence very suitable for country homes; regularly $2.50; to-day $2.25 a dozen.

Towels—

Our special line of huckaback towels, washed all ready for use; in three sizes, plain white or colored borders, hemmed ends; 17x35 in., 12½c; 18x37 in., 18c; 20x38 in., 20c each.
German grass bleached huckaback towels, hemmed ends, extra heavy, serviceable quality; 22x40 in., 25c each.
Snow-white bath towels, 20x45 in.; a heavy double warp towel, at 12½c each.
Roller towels of plain Austrian crash, made of 2½ yds. of crash 18 in. wide; formerly 30c, now 24c each.

Toweling—

Bleached and brown twilled crash, extra heavy Barnsley style; 18 in. wide; a very special value at 12½c a yard.
Bleached twilled crash, 19 in. wide, with red or blue borders; our regular 17c kind, at 14c a yard. Fourth Avenue.

Still Many of the

12½c DIMITIES at 5 Cents

This is the best dimity made on this side of the ocean. Nothing is finer, except the Irish goods. There is still good variety—mostly in pink figures on white, or white figures on pink grounds. Many other colorings of course, but not so plentiful.

The entire lot will be gone shortly.

12½c quality at 5c a yd
Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Table

GLASSWARE

At Little Prices

We are closing out one of our lines of domestic glassware—one that has always been popular, too; but, of course, as new ones come the earlier patterns must go.

The assortment of pieces is complete; and they are now marked at

Half Price.

These hints of them:

Bowls, 8 in.; 22c, from 45c.
Bowls, 7 in.; 18c., from 35c.
Orange Bowls; 45c, from 85c.
Oval dishes, 9 in.; 10c, from 20c.
Pickle Trays; 10c, from 20c.
Celery Trays; 15c, from 30c.
Water Bottles; 30c, from 60c.
Handled Nappies, 5 in.; 8c, from 15c.
Handled Nappies, 6 in.; 10c, from 20c.
Individual Sugars; 6c, from 12c.
Individual Creams; 5c, from 10c.
Oblong Dishes, 8 in.; 8c, from 15c.
Syrups; 18c, from 35c.
Toothpick Holders; 3c, from 5c.
Peppers and Salts; 5c, from 10c and 15c.
Basement.

Bamboo Furniture

At End-of-Season Prices

There's an attractive collection here of those light, pretty pieces of Bamboo Furniture that are so particularly appropriate for the summer house.

Some of them have lingered longer here than we should prefer—and we want to give them a change of air. Hence these sharply-cut prices, that will quickly cause them to seek green fields and pastures new. And many a country home will be the more attractive by their departure hence. Hints of them:

Foot Stool, matted top; 25c, from 35c.
Hanging Shelf, 18 in. wide, 27 in. high; 75c, from $1.
Tabourette, 17 in. high, 12 in. top; 75c, from $1.
Corner Bracket, 3 shelves; $1, from $1.75.
Music Rack, for sheet music; $1.25, from $1.75.
Chairs with bamboo seats; $1, from $1.50.
Bamboo Easels; 75c, from $1.25.
Foot Stool, extra padded; $1, from $2.
Japanese Store, Basement.

French Guimpes

For Children's Dresses

Guimpe Dresses for Children reach the height of their popularity just at this time; and, naturally, the small maiden's supply of guimpes has a more severe strain put upon it than at any other time.

Here's a rare chance for many a pretty dress to be made the prettier by a guimpe of dainty French design and workmanship. These charming ones are all hand-made, of fine French lawn, with trimmings of embroidery and insertion. The sizes are for 2 to 12 years, and they have been priced at $4 each. Your choice among them today at

$2.50 each
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fine

Traveling COATS

Sharply Under-price

The very practical "duster" idea went through an evolution this season and brought forth some smart and handsome traveling coats.

We got the best productions of the cleverest manufacturers in the business, and the sale of the coats has been quite extensive. Now we offer the garments remaining at prices that will make possession a very easy matter.

Nothing else will aid so much in protecting a nice dress from the soil of travel, or the dust of driving or automobiling. The coats are of linen, taffeta silk and a few other light-weight materials; all made in the most stylish designs.

At $3.50—Linen coats worth up to $7.50.
At $5—Linen coats worth up to $12.
At $10—Linen coats worth $23, $24, $27.
At $15—Taffeta silk coats and a few of gloria and mohair; just marked from $25, $28 and $30.
Second floor, Broadway.

Girls

Shirt-Waist Suits

Much Under-Price

These are cool and attractive suits of the most serviceable sorts. Made of linen and chambray, in blue, gray and tan; variously trimmed. Some have flounced skirts; others are plain.

Sizes for girls of 12 to 16 years. Values up to $10.50. Choose today for

$5 a Suit.
Second floor, Ninth Street.

Beautiful

SWISS MUSLINS

30c. instead of 50c

These are finely embroidered dots, and they are the daintiest and coolest of Summer dress cottons.

There are black dots embroidered on grounds of light blue, pink, primrose and heliotrope; also self-colored dots on pink, heliotrope, old rose, primrose and cardinal.

With two months of wear-time still ahead this makes pretty gowns wonderfully inexpensive.

30c. instead of 50c a yd
Rotunda.

Fancy

Scotch Madras

25c, instead of 45c

These are in attractive colored grounds, with jacquard figures and stripes. They will make up into the smartest and most serviceable of shirt waists. They come from one of the best manufacturers in Scotland.

45c quality at 25c a yard.
Tenth street.

For the GOLFER

"The Ball no question makes of Ayes and Noes,
But here or there as strikes the player goes;
And he that toss'd you down into the field—
He knows about it all—*he* knows—HE knows!"

We don't presume to teach the golfer anything—it involves too much responsibility.

But we'll cater to his wishes and whims with all the assurance that is given us by a splendid stock of every thing he's likely to want.

Now that the vacation period is at hand—aye, has already begun—many a golfer, on looking over his outfit, finds shortcomings. Here's a good place to rectify them. People that *know* golf, to help you; plenty of room to swing a club in, and the best of all sorts of supplies. Come and talk it over.

Golf Clubs—

Vardon Drivers and Brassies; $2.50 each.
Vardon Iron Clubs; $2 each.
Spalding Drivers and Brassies; $2 and $2.50 each.
Spalding Iron Clubs; $2 each.
McGregor Drivers and Brassies; $2 and $2.50 each.
McGregor Iron Clubs; $1.50 and $2 each.
The Tice Drivers and Brassies; $2.50, $3 and $4.
The Wanamaker Iron Clubs; $1.50.

Golf Balls—

Norks; $2 a doz.
Henley A and Henley B; $3.50 a doz.
O. K. Silvertown; $3.50 a doz.
Ocobo and Vardon Flyer; $3.25 a doz.
Craig, Park and Musselburgh; $3.05 a doz.
Wanamaker Practice; $2.50 a doz.

Caddie Bags—

Extra heavy tan canvas; $1.50 and $2.50.
Imported tartans and plaids; $2.25 and $2.50.
Stiff leather; $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5 and $6
Best quality pigskin; $6, $7.50 and $10.
Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or 76 E. Ninth street.

Genuine

IRISH DIMITIES At 10c a yd

We have had some stirring offerings of Dimities this month; but this little price on genuine Irish goods seems like the biggest bargain of them all.

Of course the quality is small—only about four thousand yards; and the variety is limited; but the quality is the best in the world and the price only ten cents a yard.

There are about forty patterns remaining, mostly in black and heliotrope grounds, with white figures and figured stripes.

These identical goods were marked earlier in the season at 25c; now

10c a yard
Tenth street.

Mercerized

FOULARDS At 12½c

Worth 25c and 35c

This fine Mercerized cotton fabric has a wonderfully silk-like finish, and with the artistic printings which these display, they have much of the exquisite effect of printed Liberty satins.

The designs are in rosebud stripes, ribbon designs, lacey scrolls and Foulard patterns, on tinted grounds. Were 25c and 35c; now

12½ Cents a Yard
Rotunda.

Washable

SAILOR SUITS

For Boys—95c

An ample supply is here today of the boys' washable sailor suits that you have bought so eagerly before at this astonishingly low price.

There are four hundred and fifty of them, of striped galatea, well made and correctly shaped, sizes 3 to 12 years, and the kind of sailor suits that sell ordinarily for $1.25 and $1.50. Yet they're priced today at

95c a Suit

At this small figure, mothers are justified in buying a good supply of these stylish, sensible summer suits for their boys.
Ninth street Elevator Counter.

On the Second floor, there are more of the Washable Knee Trousers, in stripes and checks, also a few of white duck and pique that are slightly soiled, sizes 3 to 16 years; value 50c, at 25c.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Low-Priced Offerings of

HAMMOCKS

No need to urge the delights of a hammock as a place for a quiet laze on a hot Summer day. Suffice it to mention to those discerning ones who appreciate its charm, the fact that here are hammocks, excellently made, and full of potential comfort, at a quarter to a third less than usual prices:

At $1, regularly $1.50—With pillow and spreader; 40x80 in.
At $1.50, regularly $2—With pillow, spreader and valance; canvas weave; 40x80 in.
At $1.50, regularly $2—Of canvas with spreader at each end; 49x80 in.
At $1.50; regularly $2.50—Baby hammocks, with canopy. Basement.

Watches and Clocks

Unusually Low-priced

It's a mistake to carry around an expensive watch during Summer outing trips. A series of hard knocks, involuntary duckings, and the like, which it is very apt to get, is hard on its constitution.

When good timepieces are as low priced as these, it is the part of wisdom to invest, and lay aside the gold or silver watch for the time being.

The Alarm Clocks, at prices for which such excellent clocks have never before been sold, will recommend themselves to the catchers of early trains. Think of a *reliable* alarm clock for sixty cents!

The Tenth street aisle holds the showing.

Nickel Alarm Clocks, 60c.
Nickel Stem-winding Watches, with chains, 90c.
Nickel key-winding Watches, with chains, 70c.
Fancy Gift Clocks, from $1.50 to $17.

Bamboo

Porch SCREENS

Reduced

A well-shaded veranda is the most delightful part of a pleasant Summer home.

Many a breezy porch is vacated during the warm afternoons, because proper screens have not been provided.

Chiefest of the virtues of the Bamboo Screen is that it allows the breeze to come in while it keeps the sun out.

Easy to put up
Easy to operate
Easy to buy

Prices already fair are made still lower today. These:

6 ft. wide 8 ft. drop, 45c, instead of 60c
7 ft. wide 8 ft. drop, 55c, instead of 70c
8 ft. wide 8 ft. drop, 60c, instead of 80c
9 ft. wide 8 ft. drop, 70c, instead of 90c
10 ft. wide 8 ft. drop, 80c, instead of $1
12 ft. wide 8 ft. drop, 95c, instead of $1.20
10 ft. wide 12 ft. drop, $1.20, instead of $1.50
12 ft. wide 10 ft. drop, $1.20, instead of $1.50

The necessary ropes and pulleys are attached to each screen. The putting in of a couple of hooks is all that is required to put them in active service. Japanese Store, Basement.

Muslin UNDERWEAR

Particularly cool and Summery garments fill the counters now. Crisp, new, fresh pieces, made for hot-weather comfort.

Liberal in size—loose, roomy, airy. Made of thin, cool fabrics.

The trimming is refined, dainty, sufficient.

These suggestions of attractive garments and prices:

Nightgowns—

$1.50—Of nainsook; square neck, yoke of cluster plaits; neck finished with lawn ruffle, edged with lace; short sleeves.
$1.75—Of cambric; V-neck, yoke of fine plaits and four rows of embroidery insertion; neck finished with embroidery; long sleeves.
$2.25—Of nainsook; round neck, front of cluster plaits with hemstitching in between plaits; neck finished with ribbon and Valenciennes lace, short sleeves.
Many other styles, up to $14.

Petticoats—

$2.75—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, three rows of lace insertion, plaits above and lace edge.
$3—Of cambric or lawn; ruffle of lawn, trimmed with point de Paris lace insertions and plaits.
$4.25—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, cluster plaits lengthwise, with rows of lace insertion between, edged with lace and plaits above.
Many other styles, up to $24. Second floor.

Thousands of Pretty

JAPANESE FANS

10c Each

What a lot of cooling, refreshing breezes lie hidden in five thousand fans! Breezes for hot journeys, for hot evenings in the ball room—or the piazza, between the dances. Such an amount of comfort and prettiness for such a trifling expenditure!

For these Japanese fans *are* pretty. They're the stock of a prominent Oriental importer, who didn't like the idea of carrying them over another season. That is why fans which sold up to 75c each, and none of which are worth less than 25c each, come to you today at

Ten Cents Each

Every conceivable color and combination of colors that the fertile Japanese can think of, is here in a variety of striking designs. Some are college fans and flaunt the colors and flags of the most prominent colleges. Most of the fans have silken cords and tassels; and all are attractive enough for use as cotillion favors or decoration in general. Main aisle.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STOCKS ADVANCE, PRICES OF CORN DECLINE

Reports of Rains in the Corn Belt the Influencing Factor.

Closing Prices on 'Change Show Substantial Net Advances in Conspicuous Stocks—Westerners Heavily Short.

The reports of rains in the corn belt, and a consequent decline in the prices of corn and of other cereals, were the factors influencing to a decided recovery in the stock market yesterday, in which stocks not only regained all the losses registered on Monday, but rose still higher. The improvement began with the market opening—London having sent over prices well above Monday's close, St. Paul being up 4¼ points, Union Pacific 2⅜, and Atchison 2¼—and continued, though at first with some irregularity until the close, with final figures generally the highest for the day. These showed the following important net advance in conspicuous stocks:

Atchison	3⅞	Union Pacific	3¾
Atchison pf	2	Wabash pf	2
St. Paul	4⅞	U. S. Steel	1⅝
Rock Island	2½	U. S. Steel pf	1
Del. & Hudson	2	Western Union	1¼
Erie	1¼	Amalgamated Copper	1⅜
Erie 2d pf	3	American Ice	2⅜
Missouri Pacific	2⅝	American Smelters	1⅝
Nickel Plate 2d pf	2½	Colorado Fuel	2⅝
Pennsylvania	1⅞	Consolidated Gas	1⅝
Reading	1½	Tennessee Coal	2½
St. Lawrence & Adir.	2⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	1⅝
St. L. S. W.	2⅜	Manhattan	2
St. L. S. W. pf	3½	Metropolitan	1½
Southern Pacific	3⅜		

The buying which advanced these stocks came in part from investors and in part from speculators who had sold short in the belief that the damage to the crops was as serious as had been reported by the West. As for the Westerners themselves, who have been persistent sellers of stocks for some weeks and buyers of corn, they were badly "whipsawed" yesterday by the rise in stocks and the break in corn. They, however, did little stock covering, and announced that they were in no way disturbed by the rise in prices. They are known to be heavily short of the Granger and the steel stocks.

Concerning the grain market, there is little to be said save that the break in prices of cereals at the opening was as severe as that of ten days ago, and resulted in the same exciting scenes, the traders being altogether demoralized. The opening price for September corn was 59½c., as compared with the close on Monday of 62⅜c., this drop being succeeded in a few minutes by a further decline to 58c. In Chicago the September opening was from 57c. to 58c., as compared with Monday's close there of 60⅝c., and in less than five minutes the price had fallen further to 54½c. From these low figures there were spasmodic rallies in each city, but no substantial strength. The September option closed here at 58¾c., a loss of 3⅜c., while in Chicago the close was at 55¾c., as compared with Monday's close of 59⅝c. July corn also closed down, suffering a loss here of 3½c., and in Chicago of 4c.

Wheat and oats were likewise sold freely during the day, September wheat selling at the close here at 75⅝c., Monday's close having been 77¼c., and in Chicago at 70¾c., as compared with 72⅜c., Monday's closing figure. The loss in oats was about 2c.

Generally the reports in Wall Street from the corn belt were much more assuring and hopeful than for some days past, and it was insisted that recent reports of damage had been grossly exaggerated.

SLUMP IN CHICAGO MARKET.

Wheat, Corn, and Oats Show Material Losses on Heavy Selling by Long Interests.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Liquidation by "pyramid builders" was the feature of the grain trade to-day, September wheat, corn, and oats closing at declines of 2⅛, 4⅛, and 2⅝ cents, respectively. The tone was that of nervous excitement.

Speculative interest, as usual, centred in corn. Before the opening Kansas City reported scarcely more than a trace of rain. Feeling, however, was at such a nervous tension that it threw that portion of the long interest dealing on small margins into semi-panic. At the tap of the opening gong September was for sale from 59 to 55 cents, the latter figure being 4½ cents under yesterday's close. This slump uncovered stop loss orders which "pyramid builders" had put back of their purchases, and the decline did not stop until September was quoted at 54½ cents.

It had taken but a few minutes in the runaway market to send prices down, and a recovery to 57⅝ cents followed almost as quickly on the weather map, which came out as dry as heretofore, and promised no relief. Liquidation, however, continued, as there were not wanting reports claiming that when the excitement shall have ended it will be found that from one-third to one-half the crops said to have been wiped out have been ripened. Even these optimists, however, were compelled to admit that their hopes were based on immediate rains. September during the afternoon declined to 55⅛ cents, and closed weak at 55⅛ to 55¼ cents. Receipts were 288 cars.

For the wheat decline there was more reason in a statistical way than in corn. Cables were disappointing, receipts heavy, and a vastly more favorable prospect reported from the Spring wheat country. In the Dakotas and Minnesota there were indications of rain. Reports claimed damages in some instances running from 5 to 15 per cent., while one wire was to the effect that the Spring wheat crop may turn out to be a "bumper." Added to these influences was the corn decline.

September opened ⅜ to 1⅜ cents lower, at 72 to 71 cents, longs excitedly selling. The decline continued to 70⅝ cents, where local support caused a sharp rally to 72 cents. Later this support ceases, and, under continued liquidation, September worked down to 70¼ cents, and closed weak, at 70⅝ cents.

Oats were active, and declined in sympathy with corn. Country selling of recent purchases was the feature. There was considerable local support early, and after the opening decline prices rebated. Later, however, the tone became easier again. September sold between 38 and 35 cents, and closed 2⅜ cents lower, at 35¾ to 35⅞ cents.

SIBERIAN CROP FAILURE.

Almost Entire Growth Has Perished in Two Districts—Famine Threatens Peasants of Volga Region.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A St. Petersburg dispatch, dated July 21, to the United States Department of Agriculture, states that a temperature of 103 degrees was reached that day in Odessa, and that phenomenal heat was prevailing through all Northern Russia.

A cablegram to the department from London, dated July 20, mentioned reports that the crops in Siberia appeared to be nearly a total failure, adding that in the districts of Minusinsk and Krasnoyarsk almost the entire growth of cereals had perished as the result of a two-months' drought, and that in the Trans-Baikal country the condition of the crops was almost equally bad.

Minusinsk and Krasnoyarsk are two of the five districts composing the Siberian Province of Yeniseisk, which occupies the greater part of the country drained by the Yenisei River. In 1899, when the Siberian crop was above the average, these two districts produced about 7½ per cent. of the wheat and rye grown in the four Siberian provinces for which crop reports are published. It does not appear from the dispatch whether the reports in regard to the failure of the crops in Siberia, as a whole, are based on information from various parts of that vast territory, or whether they rest on an inference drawn from the conditions prevailing in the two Yeniseian districts mentioned and in Trans-Baikalia.

The same dispatch mentions seven of the twelve districts composing the Province of Perm, in the eastern part of European Russia, stating that in these districts the condition of affairs is almost as deplorable as in the Siberian districts named in the foregoing. It is further stated that in the provinces of the Volga region the peasantry are already practically destitute, having sold the cattle and horses they could not feed, and consumed "nearly their whole scanty stocks of food and seed grain." Even in Southern Russia, where the crop is, on the whole, said to be a fair average, there are, says the dispatch, disastrous shortages in the Province of Ekaterinoslav, and "an instance is cited of the utter destruction of about 40,000 acres of grain by hailstorms and the Hessian fly." The same agencies, it is added, have blighted large tracts of grain in Taurida, the Don country, and the Provinces of Kuban and Terek, in Northern Caucasia.

A cablegram from Moscow, dated July 17, says that reports from twenty provinces show that the crop prospects are much less favorable than they were a month earlier.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S BOARD.

Directors Nominated by J. Pierpont Morgan Duly Elected.

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway, at which the lately nominated Directors were elected, was held yesterday morning at the offices of the company in this city. The board first accepted the resignations of Edward D. Adams, R. M. Gallaway, Samuel Spencer, Dumont Clarke, and Walter G. Oakman, and then elected in their places E. H. Harriman, J. J. Hill, William Rockefeller, H. McK. Twombly, and Samuel Rea. These are the men nominated by J. Pierpont Morgan last week.

The old Directors of the Northern Pacific who will continue on the board are Robert Bacon, George F. Baker, Brayton Ives, D. Willis James, John S. Kennedy, Daniel S. Lamont, Charles S. Mellen, Charles Steele, James Stillman, and Eben B. Thomas.

It is supposed that the Union Pacific representatives on this board are E. H. Harriman, William Rockefeller, and James Stillman, while the Morgan-Great Northern interests are represented by Robert Bacon, Charles Steele, and J. J. Hill. H. McK. Twombly and Samuel Rea are independent, representing, respectively, New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad interests. The other members represent the various other large interests in the road.

The Union Pacific interests will be further recognized by the election of at least one representative to the Executive Committee. Edward D. Adams is the only member of that committee who resigned, and his place will be filled by the election of E. H. Harriman.

LEHIGH VALLEY ROAD'S DEAL.

Reported to Have Acquired National Docks Storage Company's Plant.

It is reported in Jersey City that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has acquired the plant of the National Docks Storage Company, on the Black Tom Peninsula, formerly an island in New York Bay.

Color to the report is given by the resignation of Charles A. Sterling, for twenty years President of the National Docks Storage Company. His successor is President A. Walter of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Superintendent B. Murtaugh of the National Docks Railway, a connecting line in Jersey City, built and until recently owned by the National Docks Storage Company, has been succeeded by M. Bards, who has been for years an employe of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

It is said that the offices of the National Docks Storage Company, at 26 Broadway, will shortly be removed to the office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, at 26 Cortlandt Street.

New Railroads for New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N.M., July 23.—Pittsburg and New Mexico capitalists have incorporated the Santa Fé Central Railway Company, which is capitalized at $2,250,000, and which is to build a road 120 miles long from Santa Fé to Pinos Wells, to connect the Denver and Rio Grande and Rock Island systems. They have incorporated also the Albuquerque Eastern Railway Company, capitalized at $1,500,000, to build a railroad 40 miles long from Albuquerque to the San Pedro coal fields. Both lines have been surveyed. They will cross and connect with the Santa Fé system.

No Chicago Union Traction Dividend.

CHICAGO, July 23.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Chicago Union Traction Company here to-day the old Board of Directors was re-elected. The annual statement showed gross earnings, from operation, of $7,289,139; net earnings, $158,575. This, with last year's surplus, leaves $162,630 applicable on dividends. No dividend was declared.

Brief Railroad Items.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is due to-morrow, but in the absence of Chairman Roswell P. Miller it is not likely that a meeting will be held.

The meeting of the Union Pacific Board of Directors will be held in August. It is not likely that an increased dividend will be declared.

The Iowa Central Railway Company is reported to have sold to Redmond, Kerr & Co. $2,000,000 of its first mortgage and refunding fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds. The mortgage is to be authorized at a meeting of the stockholders of the company on July 31.

AGED INKMAKER'S DESPAIR.

Illness Follows Failure to Secure Government Contract—His Letter to the Suicide, Haigh.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 23.—Apparently without relatives and deserted by friends, Henry Stanynought, at one time a prosperous ink and pen maker, is lying critically ill at his home in Woodbridge township, within 400 yards of the Iselin railroad station. In the days of his prosperity Stanynought bought the house, and his neighbors called it a mansion. Now Stanyncught is lying in one of the ill-kept rooms with no one to succor him in his suffering but a Hungarian neighbor who visits him once a day.

When a reporter saw him last night his condition was pitiful. Flies and mosquitoes covered him, but he had not sufficient strength to lift a hand to drive them off. He was delirious, and seemed to suffer intense pain. His illness is supposed to have been caused by his worrying over his failure to get a Government contract.

Stanynought is nearly seventy years old. He had lived as a recluse in his big house for many years. He was at one time on the high road to fortune, being in possession of certain secrets in the manufacture of ink, which were said to be of great value.

When John L. Haigh of Mount Vernon, N. Y., poisoned himself and his young son with cyanide of potassium in May last, among his effects was found a letter from Stanynought. Haigh sold goods for him on commission. The letter showed that Stanynought had been trying to get a big ink contract from the Government, but had failed. Haigh invested $600 with Stanynought in the business. Stanynought wrote on May 10 a long letter to Haigh begging the latter to buy his house and farm in order that the latter might have money to put up with his bid for the ink contract. The letter concluded:

"The bidding will be closed on June 2. If I don't have this money all is lost. I cannot get a bond or secure a certified check. There will be a profit of $4,500 a year."

Haigh is supposed to have killed himself because of his inability to raise the money.

CAR ROLLS DOWN EMBANKMENT.

A. B. Roeder of This City Injured in an Accident in Colorado.

DENVER, July 23.—One mile west of Marshall Park a Pullman sleeper broke loose from the west-bound passenger train on the narrow-gauge line of the Denver and Rio Grande Road to-day and rolled down an embankment. A dozen passengers were injured, but none was killed.

One of the injured is A. B. Roeder of New York City, formerly of Denver. He is hurt internally.

The car turned completely over and landed fourteen feet below the track. The cause of the accident is unknown.

Mr. Roeder is President of the Orinoco Iron Company, with offices at 52 Broadway. He lives at 300 West Eighty-first Street.

Philadelphia Lumber Dealer Drowned.

ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. J., July 23.—John C. Craig, a wholesale lumber dealer of Philadelphia, was drowned late yesterday afternoon in Toms River while bathing. His two children, aged six and eight years, saw him in distress, but could not help him. Mr. Craig was thirty-two years of age, and lived at Swarthmore, near Philadelphia.

HEAVY BREAK IN COTTON

The July Option Closes with a Net Drop of Thirty-five Points.

Bull Clique Said to be Overloaded with Cotton from the South Attracted by High Prices.

The bull clique in July cotton, which has been maintaining the price of that option at between 60 and 70 points higher than the next current month, suffered a heavy loss in the local cotton market yesterday, when July cotton, which had closed on Monday at 8.22@8.24, opened at 8.23, and then declined steadily until 7.85 was reached, closing at 7.88, a net drop of 35 points.

The reason for the break was said to be the overloading of the bull clique with cotton attracted from all parts of the South by the high New York price, until liquidation was forced. The supply of cotton in this port is about 130,000 bales, and the clique, in order to maintain its price, had to take probably the larger part of this stock, which was tendered to it.

The sensational break in the July delivery dragged the later months down. The market opened barely steady and continued feverish all day, with scattered and few rallies. The weakness of the spot market checked the bullish sentiment on futures, which was based on the belief that the crop in some sections of the belt was in a bad way through long absence of rain.

Smaller operators withdrew from the market whenever possible and refused to take a fresh hold until the July deal was finally settled.

By midday the decline was a matter of 5 to 6 points on the speculative months. Then came a bullish Government report, stating that the plant was small over the entire belt and fruiting at the top over the central and Western sections. This caused a rally of several points, but all of it was lost later under room liquidation and bear selling, with the last hour recording the lowest figures of the day.

The forecast gave no promise of a break in the Southern drought, although thunder showers were looked for in the Western portions. Clearances for export from New York were again heavy, 8,000 bales, making 18,000 bales within the past two days. Freight engagements for the next five weeks were said to be very heavy, and something like 75,000 bales was said to be in preparation for shipment to Europe. A decline of 3-16c in spot cotton here was quite in accordance with general ideas, considering the severe drop in the July position. Port receipts continued sufficiently small to give color to exhaustion predictions. Crop accounts were very much mixed from all parts of the belt, and gave neither side special advantage.

The close was easy, with prices net 12 to 35 points lower.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President to-day made the following army appointments:

Ernest P. Newson and H. Percy Silver, Chaplains in the army; Harry R. Lemen, Assistant Surgeon, Volunteers, rank of Captain.

First Lieutenants of Infantry—Frank H. Burton, William B. Gracie, Samuel B. McIntyre, Samuel A. Brice, Harris Pendleton, Jr., Peter Vredenburgh.

Second Lieutenants of Infantry—Ernest H. Agnew, Colin H. Ball, Charles W. Barber, Alpha T. Easton, Campbell W. Flake, Clarence H. Furay, Robert E. Grinstead, William S. Mapes, John F. McCarthy, Edgar S. Stayer, Grant T. Trent, Benjamin R. Wade, Frederick S. Young.

First Lieutenants of Cavalry—Delphey T. E. Casteel, Alvan C. Gillem, George E. Lovell, Henry M. Morrow, Sam Van Leer.

Second Lieutenants of Cavalry—Lawrence S. Carson, William H. Clopton, Jr., Frank B. Edwards, Thomas M. Knox, Sebring C. Megill, Archie Miller, Frank T. McNarny, Orlando G. Palmer, Bradley J. Wootten, Edward C. Wells, John S. E. Young.

Second Lieutenants, Artillery Corps—Daniel F. Craig, Frederick L. Detwiler, Arthur L. Fuller, Benjamin H. Kerfoot, Ralph M. Mitchell, John C. Ohnstad, Carroll Power, Francis W. Ralston, Jr., John M. Shook, Blanton Winship.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Frank L. Doods, Judge Advocate, will proceed to Omaha and report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for duty as Judge Advocate of that department.

Capt. Mortimer O. Bigelow is assigned to the Ninth Cavalry, to date from July 9, vice Ladd, detailed for service in the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. Charles N. Barney, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, now at Key West Barracks, will report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Virginia, at the earliest practicable date, for the purpose of carefully considering all the public land at that post, including that to be turned over by the Ordnance Department and that in the hands of the engineers, with a view of formulating a general scheme of construction and improvement. Detail: Col. Frank G. Smith, Artillery Corps; Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Deputy Surgeon General; Major James B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers; Major Medad C. Martin, Quartermaster; Capt. Clarence P. Townsley, Artilliery Corps.

Major Philip Reade, Fourth Infantry, will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, President of the examining board appointed April 6, to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination with a view to his transfer to the Corps of Engineers.

Navy.

Naval Cadet C. R. Kear is detached from the Eagle, Aug. 1, and ordered to the Atlanta as relief for Lieut. McCormick, he will proceed via steamer sailing from New York Aug. 5.

Naval Cadet E. S. Jackson, Jr., is detached from the Eagle, Aug. 1, and ordered to the Atlanta as watch and division officer, via steamer sailing from New York Aug. 5.

Passed Assistant Paymaster S. S. Bryan is ordered to the New York Yard as assistant to the general storekeeper, Aug. 10, as relief to Passed Assistant Pavmaster Baithis.

Pay Inspector W. J. Thompson is ordered to Puget Sound station for duty connected with the establishment of the navy pay office at Seattle, Aug. 1.

Lieut. W. B. Whittelsey is transferred from the Lancaster to the Monongahela.

Commander G. Bocklinger is detached from command of the Alert and ordered to command the Concord.

Lieut. J. S. McKean is detached from the torpedo station, upon completion of his course, and ordered to the Academy, Sept. 19.

Lieut. A. M. Procter is detached from the Wilmington and ordered home via first public conveyance.

Lieut. F. L. Sawyer is detached from the torpedo station, upon completion of his course, and ordered to the Academy, Sept. 19.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Alert has sailed from the Mare Island Navy Yard for San Francisco.

The Yankton has sailed from San Juan for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Culgoa has left Cavite for Colombo.

The Helena has sailed from Shiakwan for Hankow.

The Alliance has arrived at Plymouth, England.

The Essex has left Greenport for Newport.

The Mayflower arrived at Tompkinsville today.

The Nanshan is at Kobe, Japan.

The Indiana is at New London, Conn.

The Hannibal has sailed from Newport for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Machias will go into commission to-morrow at Boston.

The Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan have arrived at Port Townsend, Washington.

Congregation Burned Out Third Time.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 23.—Lightning struck the Congregational Church at Northville, five miles from this place, and set it on fire early this morning. The building was soon in flames, and despite the efforts of the farmers and others living near by, it was burned to the ground. The building was worth about $15,000 and was insured for $5,000. It is the third time the congregation has been burned out. One church was burned by an incendiary twenty-five years ago, and the succeeding edifice caught fire through an accident and was destroyed.

Hanged for Murdering Brother-in-Law.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 23.—Elmer E. Barner was hanged in the Harrisburg jail-yard at 10 o'clock this morning for the murder of his brother-in-law, Isaac Miller, last August, near Halifax, Penn.

Fire Destroys Colorado Mining Plant.

FLORENCE, Col., July 23.—A fire, said to be of incendiary origin, to-day destroyed the extensive plant of the El Paso Reduction Company, a quarter of a mile south of Florence. The loss on the plant will reach $225,000 and on ore $25,000. The insurance is about $100,000. The mill was owned by Philadelphia capitalists.

SUGAR TRUST'S CAPITAL

Directors Propose an Issue of $15,000,000 of New Stock.

Operations in Cuba and Porto Rico Contemplated—No Compromise with the Arbuckles, Says Mr. Havemeyer.

It is announced that the stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company will receive a circular letter from the Directors shortly proposing an issue of $15,000,000 of new stock.

One-half of the new stock will be preferred and one-half common, payable in cash at par in the proportion of one share of new to five shares of old stock. A stockholders' meeting will be held on Sept. 18 to vote on the proposition. The authorization of a ten-million-dollar-mortgage-bond issue will be canceled. In regard to the reason for the increase, President Havemeyer says:

"If you were to say that the Sugar Trust had in mind some operations in fields outside of the United States, but not far from our shores, you might come pretty near to hitting the nail on the head.

"What they want in Cuba and what the beet sugar men and the cane-sugar growers in the country would not object to, is the admission to American ports of raw sugar from Cuba and Porto Rico free of duty. What the growers here want is a tariff on refined sugar. Give them a tariff of half a cent on the refined product. That will take care of them, and we can get free raw sugar from Cuba and Porto Rico. When the tariff is adjusted along these lines, the sugar industry in Cuba and Porto Rico will be worth watching. And Congress will give us that kind of a tariff.

"The rumor from Philadelphia that the money obtained from the sale of the new stock would be used to acquire properties of some of our competitors does not contain a word of truth. The American Sugar Refining Company does not purpose to buy up a single independent plant. We have no use for any more properties. And this includes the Arbuckles. We have made no settlement with them and have no intention of making one."

Mr. Havemeyer said that the money from the new stock would be at hand for commercial purposes.

"In regard to the cancellation of $10,000,000 of mortgage bonds," he said, "those bonds were authorized but never issued. We want to cancel the authorization and get it out of the way.

"As for the fight between Spreckels and the Oxnards, out in California, our company has nothing to do with that fight, which was brought about through the fact that the consumption of beet sugar was not equaling the production. Oxnard wants to work off some of his superfluous product, and he thinks if he can make it appear that he is fighting the trust he would get rid of some left over beet sugar. Our company is not at all interested in that fight, but I know something about the fighting qualities of Spreckels, and I don't think that Oxnard will win."

TICKET BROKERS VICTORIOUS.

Court Holds Law Prohibiting "Scalpers" from Doing Business Is Unconstitutional.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 23.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Fourth Judicial Department to-day handed down a decision holding that the law passed by the last Legislature, forbidding traffic in railroad tickets by others than authorized agents of railroad companies, is unconstitutional and void. The decision was made in the test case of Clarence Fleischmann, a Buffalo ticket broker, against Samuel Caldwell, Sheriff of Erie County. Louis Marshall of New York appeared for Mr. Fleischmann and John H. Milburn of Buffalo for the Sheriff. All the Justices concur.

The only question presented on the appeal was whether, as Mr. Fleischmann's counsel contended, Chapter 639 of the Laws of 1901, is unconstitutional, and the order discharging Mr. Fleischmann therefore properly made. The Court decides that the law is unconstitutional and the discharge proper. The decision is based on the case of the people ex rel. Tryoler against Warden of prison.

"We think," says Justice McLennan, in his opinion, "the decision in the Tyroler case must be regarded as decisive of the proposition that it is not competent for the Legislature to prohibit the purchase and sale of passage tickets over transportation lines, when such sale is not in violation of any contract made with the transportation companies upon the sale of such tickets by them.

"It is evident that whatever may be the nature of the arrangement which is evidenced by the ticket, whether it be a token or prima facie evidence of a contract, when the ticket is sold it belongs to the person who buys it, and unless its use is in some way limited it has the same quality as every other kind of property."

BIG ESTATE ON THE SOUND.

Rumor that J. P. Morgan Has Secured Sixty-two Acres at Great Neck.

GREAT NECK, L. I., July 23.—There was a series of real estate transactions in and near this village in the early part of the month which now appear to have been consummated for one person. Over $260,000 worth of land is involved, and it comprises the Summer places of William H. Arnold, John B. Recknagel, Mrs. C. V. W. Rossiter, and the pleasure resort Oriental Grove. The combined properties contain about sixty-two acres, and are situated near King's Point, on the Sound.

The property was bought by a Manhattan contractor named Underhill, and it was given out that the purchase was made for W. B. Leeds of the United States Steel Corporation. It is now rumored that J. Pierpont Morgan is the real principal. Mr. Morgan has been in Great Neck several times during the past two weeks. Workmen are now engaged in tearing down the buildings on the property, and the whole is to be converted into a park. A large mansion is to be erected, it is said, on one of the hilltops, but no details are given out here.

YACHTSMEN CAME TO GRIEF.

A Hoffman House Clerk and a Friend Overturned While Learning to Sail.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 23.—Mr. Nichols, a clerk in the Hoffman House, New York, and a friend, who are spending the Summer here, were overturned in a yacht to-day at Collender's Point. Both are inexperienced yachtsmen, and were learning to sail a boat, which they purchased recently.

The breeze was quite puffy, and the yachtsmen had trouble holding the craft's head up under the puffs. Finally a squall overturned the yacht. The two men were thrown into the water. Neither could swim much, but they managed to grasp the yacht and climb upon its keel, where they sat and yelled for assistance.

The boat was drifting out into the Sound, when their plight was noticed by a New York cottager named Finch, who put out in a rowboat with a friend and rescued the amateur yachtsmen. The sloop was towed ashore.

Express Company Barred from Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 23.—J. S. Russ, district Superintendent of the Pacific Express Company, which has been in controversy with the State authorities for some time, to-day made formal application to the Secretary of State for a permit for his company to do business in Texas. The application was refused.

New Test of Gentility.

From The London Chronicle.

When the King gave the handsomely-bound volume of Burke to his friends, he pronounced it "a book which every gentleman ought to read." No doubt nearly every gentleman did. Kings have the phrase rather ready to their tongues. Charles II. said that Catholicism was the religion of a gentleman, and in this case the great majority of the gentlemen of England did not agree. It appears just now that the same phrase is being attributed to Edward VII. in connection with the motor car. He is reported to have said that the motor car is to be part of the necessary equipment of a gentleman. The motor car companies will, of course, say ditto. The pace quickens. Once, as we know, a gentleman was defined as a person who kept a six

BYCK BROS

Men's Outfitters.

17th Half-Yearly Stock Clearing Sale of Men's Finest Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings

Begins This Morning at 8 o'Clock

The character of this sale is guaranteed by the sixteen previous clearing sales held in the past eight years. At these sales our old customers, who know them well, always get just what they expect to get; new customers invariably get more than they expect. We can safely promise that all the early comers this time shall find their expectations more than realized.

Summer Suits. Designed and made by better artists than any custom shop can afford. Every new fabric and all the popular effects in pattern and style.

All $15.00 and $12.50 Suits now	9.15	All $22.50 and $20.00 Suits now	13.90
All $18.00 and $16.50 Suits now	11.65	All $27.50 and $25.00 Suits now	16.20

Serges. Blue and Black Serges that will not fade, all made in graceful, proper summer style, and the stock very large and complete.

The $12.50 and $10.00 Serge Suits	8.85
The $16.00 and $15.00 Serge Suits	11.35
The $18.00 silk-lined Serge Suits	13.90
The best $25.00, $22.00 and $20.00 Serge Suits	15.80

Cutaway Coats. The nice fitting collars, shoulders and back, and the correct shaping (unusual in any but expensive tailor-made coats) have made the reputation of these Byck garments.

Light-weight Black Vicuna, reduced from $15.00 to	10.85
"Our Best," reduced from $22.50 to	15.20
With trousers selected from our sale stock, a very handsome semi-dress suit can be bought at	14.20

Prince Alberts, Tuxedos, Full Dress Suits Our entire stock made of Vicuna, Undressed Worsted, silk or fine serge lining, shows a reduction of **40%**

450 Fall Suits. Cheviots, Homespuns, Worsteds and Vicunas. They are last season's goods, but the style and patterns are just as good as this season's. Divided in two lots.

Lot 1—All $18.00, $16.50, $15.00 and $12.00 Suits during this sale	9.85
Lot 2—All $25.00, $22.00 and $20.00 Suits during this sale	13.65

Top Coats. All were made for the Spring trade just passed. Equally suitable for Fall. Indispensable at seashore or mountain resorts even in midsummer. Wear a new one.

All other Top Coats, formerly $20.00, $18.00 and $15.00, now	11.60
All of our Chesterfields, Raglan and Yoke Coats, silk lined, reduced from $25.00 and $20.00 to	16.70

Furnishings. We purpose to make this department especially active and interesting to everybody throughout the duration of the sale; not merely by clearing out our stock at a sacrifice, but by presenting something novel and attractive every day at prices away under market values. We shall offer bargains in Dress Shirts, Colored Shirts, Outing Shirts, fine, medium and low priced Underwear, fancy and plain Half Hose, Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs, and in fact everything that properly comes under this head.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Imported and Anderson Madras Shirts, $1.50, $1.39, $1.25 quality..... 89c

Manhattan Suits (Celebrated). You know them. They're the best made and most popular shirt..... 1.18

All $1.39 and $1.00 Shirts, cuffs attached or detached, now..... 69c

FANCY HALF HOSE, 35c. and 25c. grade, 17c.; 3 for..... 50c

SUSPENDERS—Silk, lisle and Madras Suspenders, 50c. grade, pair..... 21c

NECKWEAR—King Edward Bows, for high-band collars, 50c. and 25c. quality..... 16c

Imported Madras Stocks and Ascots, 50c. quality..... 22c

PAJAMAS—Imported Madras and Cheviots, $1.50, $1.25 grade, suit..... 89c

UNDERWEAR—Celebrated Otis Underwear, balbriggan and lisle thread, all colors; value 75c. each, now 35c.; 3 for..... 1.00

BATHING SUITS, $1.50, $1.25 quality (2 pieces,) suits..... 79c

COLLARS AND CUFFS—Our famous 4-ply linen Collars and Cuffs, all the new shapes for men and women; during sales, collars, 8c.; cuffs, pair..... 10c

Hats. We carry a select assortment of Hats made at the best factories and sold regularly at much less than hat store prices. Now at practically half the hat store prices. **½**

Shoes. A margin satisfactory to us on shoes would not pay the rent of some "exclusive" shoe stores. We have THE SAME GOODS.

$3.50 and $3.00 Patent Leather, Vici Kid, Russia Leather, Lace, Button and Oxford Ties now	2.58
All $5.00 and $4.00 Shoes now	3.45

Doors open at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.
Goods exchanged or money refunded, the same as at all times.
Alterations, if required, are free of charge.

DOWNTOWN STORES. S. W. Corner Fulton and Nassau Sts.

BYCK BROS

UPTOWN STORES. East 125th Street, 154 to 164.

UPTOWN STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30 O'CLOCK.

USED HER PICTURE WRONGFULLY.

Miss Roberson Wants Damages Because Her Face Adorns an Advertisement.

ROCHESTER, July 23.—The Appellate Division of the Fourth Department has decided that no person has the right to use for business purposes the picture of a woman, without the consent of the person whose features are reproduced, and that such use gives sufficient cause of action. The case in question, that of Abigail Roberson against the Rochester Folding Box Company and the Franklin Mills of Lockport, was brought to recover $15,000 damages for the unauthorized use of her portrait for advertising purposes.

When the case was called in the Supreme Court a demurrer was entered. The Court held that there was sufficient cause of action, and it was from this ruling that the defendant companies appealed. On the first argument the court was divided. In deciding in favor of Miss Roberson on the reargument, the Court cites the instance of the Siamese twins, and holds that the use of Miss Roberson's likeness would be as unwarrantable as to depict that curious monstrosity without permission.

Miss Roberson will now prosecute her suit in the Supreme Court to collect damages.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises...4:48	Sun sets...7:24	Moon sets...11:55

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook...1:14	Gov. Isl'd...1:27	H. Gate...3:23
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook...1:56	Gov. Isl'd...2:26	H. Gate...4:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Cuba and Mexico, via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Raguso, Northern Brazil	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Roraima, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	.....

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

Columbia, Plymouth, Cherbourg, &c.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ydun, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

Adirondack, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Athos, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Castillian Prince, Argentina, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Concho, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curitayba, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, San Juan, &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	2:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	.....	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

FREE TRADE WITH PORTO RICO.

The announcement of the appointment of Mr. HUNT to succeed Mr. ALLEN as Governor of Porto Rico is an announcement that the existing system of government of that island is to be continued, not as a mere makeshift, but with some permanence. It is to be governed by the Executive Department at Washington. It is what in England would be called a "Crown Colony."

We are not at all complaining of the fact, only pointing it out; and pointing it out to say that the condition puts upon the President a responsibility which he could not, if he would, divide with Congress. If he had long delayed his proclamation of free trade with the island, the islanders would have felt themselves to be oppressed, and the President would have had recalled to him, in most unpleasant fashion, his remarks about "our plain duty."

The proclamation of free trade is the more interesting, and the more important, because it is almost certain that Congress could not have been induced to do by legislation what the President has done by Executive action. But the thing has the great advantage of having been actually done. And not many members of Congress can be expected to devote themselves to gnawing the file of an accomplished fact.

What may come of this proclamation in our own National politics and how it may affect the Republican Party remains to be seen. That it will have an effect, and not a slight one, was doubtless foreseen by the President when he issued it.

MAKING ISSUES.

Some of our Democratic friends are discussing with more ingenuity than practical judgment the shaping of issues for the next National campaign on which the party can present a united front and have some hopes of success. It is an old process, in which partisans have been engaged, on one side or the other, with energy, but generally with no result. Issues that really divide the opinion and sentiment of the people and determine important elections are not usually invented; they are discovered, and cannot readily be evaded.

From the close of the civil war the most astute politicians of the Democratic Party were busy trying to find a question that would give them a tenable position before the people, and would obscure the policy generally pursued during the conflict. The most notable of their efforts was the "new departure" to which Mr. CLEMENT VALLANDIGHAM of Ohio, with the co-operation of Senator PENDLETON of the same State, gave the first impulse. This was the "greenback" issue, the "one money for the bondholder and the plowholder," on which Mr. SEYMOUR went to crushing defeat in 1868. The spectacle of the Governor of New York, who had refused to pay the interest on the State debt in anything but gold, representing the platform of repudiation was neither edifying nor, to his own party, encouraging. The effect was to consolidate the conservative sentiment of the country in favor of the party in power, and to prepare the way for the apparently complete disintegration of the opposition in 1872.

Four years later Mr. TILDEN, practically kicking the currency planks of the platform from beneath his feet, and making the fight on the issue of public honesty which the Republicans themselves furnished, carried the majority of the popular vote, and compelled the seating of his opponent by extra-constitutional means. At the next election the Democratic Party again relied largely on the currency issue, and dodged the tariff, on which it would have had at least moral strength, and was defeated. In 1884 the issue of public honesty was once more forced on the attention of the country by the nomination of Mr. BLAINE, and by the sturdy personality of Mr. CLEVELAND, and the Democrats won. They lost in 1888 largely by the failure of the professional politicians to support the high standard set by Mr. CLEVELAND, and again won in 1892 by the reaction against the debauch of protectionism in which the Republicans had plunged. Then they returned to the futile demagogy of the Populists and Greenbackers, and still remain in the slough.

This brief but substantially correct review of the history of "issues" for the past generation is sufficient to show that it is not within the power of the wit of the sharpest politician to contrive issues on which the people will consent to divide. Something must appeal to their ideas of their essential interests or to their moral consciousness, or to the deeper feelings of patriotism, or they will remain indifferent, and will continue nearly in the line of previous action. What, in view of this fact, it would be well for the Democratic leaders to take thought about is the means by which the party can get itself in shape to respond to any real appeal that may be made to it. In some way, possibly by another defeat, it must rid itself of the influence of Bryanism, and especially it must withdraw from its opposition to the general sentiment of the country in regard to the fruits of the Spanish war. Until it has accomplished this, nothing but most amazing blundering on the part of the Republicans will give it a chance for resuming the control of the National Government.

THE GREAT HISTORIAN'S SUPPORTERS.

The responsibility which Secretary LONG promptly disclaimed Admiral SAMPSON eagerly assumes. The Secretary would not permit Mr. MACLAY'S statement that the proofs of the third volume of his matchless history containing the celebrated observations on Admiral SCHLEY had been read by him to go uncontradicted, and procured from the distinguished author a recantation of the error. But Admiral SAMPSON says:

> In one way, possibly, I was responsible for the statements made in the history. I was Commander in Chief of the squadron and was responsible, so far as reading the proofs goes. If the historian has taken facts from my official reports to the Navy Department, that is all well and good. I stand by first reports and official communications.

If Admiral SAMPSON "stands by first reports and official communications" he stands by this:

> When all the work was done so well it is difficult to discriminate in praise. The object of the blockade of CERVERA'S squadron was fully accomplished, and each individual bore well his part in it—the Commodore in command of the second division, the Captains of ships, their officers and men. * * * The Brooklyn's westerly position gave her an advantage in the chase which she maintained to the end, and she employed her fine batteries with telling effect.

He wrote these words in his official report of the battle of Santiago, July 15, 1898. The "Commodore in command of the second division" was W. S. SCHLEY. The Brooklyn was his flagship. If Admiral SAMPSON stands by his official report of the battle how can he stand by and virtually make himself responsible for MACLAY'S tales of cowardice and caitiff flight? If SCHLEY "bore well his part," as his superior in command said in his "first report," he could not have been a coward and a caitiff. That was a later invention.

Secretary LONG the other day demolished one-half of the structure of lies, hate, and malevolence that the tireless enemies of SCHLEY have built up when he flouted and rejected the malicious inventions about cowardice. Admiral ROBLEY D. EVANS now destroys the other half by his statement of the reason why SCHLEY did not sooner sail away from Cienfuegos. SCHLEY and Capt. COOK of the Brooklyn were not informed of the code of signals by which the Cuban insurgents attempted to communicate the fact that CERVERA was not in that harbor. Admiral EVANS says that if SCHLEY had had this information he could have sailed away for Santiago thirty-six hours earlier.

"America's greatest living historian" has a whole Summer's work before him in putting his third volume into a truthful relation to the facts of the naval operations on the south shore of Cuba.

WALL STREET IN MIDSUMMER.

We fancy that a good deal of the next corn crop was harvested in Wall Street last week under the form of buying good stocks dog cheap. Wall Street has a habit of getting through with its harvesting before other people begin.—The Hartford Courant.

There is an insane asylum not far from Hartford where the people of that intellectual city have a fine opportunity to study the workings of disordered minds. The diagnosis of insanity in its many forms is in fact a popular pastime in Hartford. They learn to distinguish in an instant between sham or simulated craziness and the real thing.

This accounts for The Courant's penetrating and sound judgment of current phenomena in Wall Street. In East Haddam or up at Windsor Locks they have long since concluded that the whole stock speculating community is as crazy as a cimex lectularius. What, no rain in Nebraska, a hot wind blowing in Kansas? Our corn's in danger! And down go the shares, not only of the corn-carrying railroads, but of everything in the list, including such unrelated industries as the Match companies and the Ice Trust. In a few days the apparent loss in values mounts up to a sum that equals or exceeds the money worth of the entire corn crop in a big year.

This looks crazy, but it is simply the natural and normal behavior of the stock market. The game is played strictly according to the rules and nobody is crazy, though some may be a bit unsettled.

In the first place, the damage to the corn crop is real and serious enough to warrant some recession of prices—quite enough to change a bull market into one of the other kind. Added to this depressing influence are the strikes in various trades that, according to the annual custom of labor, have been brought on in midsummer. Back of all is the feeling of timidity, or want of entire confidence, engendered in the exciting culmination of the struggle for the control of the Northern Pacific Road. The delirious gayeties of that week will last many an Exchange operator until Christmas.

In these conditions the bear finds his opportunity and his profit. He gets hold of the market and it succumbs. There is a group of bears in Chicago now who are sending to this city simultaneously short orders and grim, heartrending stories of calamity and total perdition. They are not insane. They are simply trying to get back the money they lost in the 9th of May tumble. This makes a market where the pressure is to sell, not to buy. It therefore happens that when gentlemen who have been buying upon margins more shares than their stock of ready cash enables them to carry with comfort attempt to unload their burden prices go down and down, oftentimes well below their manifest and demonstrable value. This is because of "lack of support"—nobody is eager to buy those stocks on that day. This gives to the market its insane appearance.

By a beneficent provision of nature there exists in every moneyed community a class known as investors who sooner or later appear as the correctives of an artificial and unjustified bear market. Some of them are old and quiet, others young and spry. They sit at this season of the year on distant hotel piazzas and read Hume or Fielding or the story of Mr. Harum. Glancing over the table of Stock Exchange transactions some morning one of them remarks to another: "Some of these things look cheap." A few moments later each of them, quite unknown to the other, has telephoned or telegraphed to the city an order to his banker to buy some of the cheap things. The shares thus acquired are taken out of the market. That kind of buying is going on all the time when shares get "cheap." It is going on now. It appears in Wall Street reporting as buying on "supporting orders from bankers." That is, it is attributed to bankers who buy shares, not because they want them, but to keep the market from going to pieces. By and by, when the corn crop has been totally destroyed so there can be no more bear stories on that subject, when the strikes are over and the community of interest has successfully stood the test of time, prices go up again on the Exchange, and the fortunate men who bought cheap will show a generous, open-hearted willingness to sell their holdings to that large class of persons who make it a practice to buy always on a rising market—somewhere near the top.

Our Hartford contemporary has correctly judged the market. The buying of good stocks dog cheap is a custom in such times as these with men who have money and know how to get more. They have observed that the prosperity of this country is not based entirely on the corn crop.

TENEMENT HOUSE FRAUDS.

It was to be expected that the new tenement house law would encounter the united opposition of the unreformed builders of unreformed tenement houses. But this opposition did not amount to much. It had in fact been frustrated in advance in the first place by the composition of the commission. This comprised so complete a representation of all the interests involved that it would not have been possible to disparage its conclusions and recommendations as not those of "practical men." In the next place the conclusions and recommendations, as embodied in the new law, were so moderate and so practical as to array public opinion at once in its favor. It left nothing to the unreformed builders of unreformed tenements to say except that there was less profit in building tenement houses tolerably fit than in building tenement houses grossly unfit for human habitation. Nobody had ever denied that. That was, in fact, the reason why tenement houses were in need of being reformed. But the naked argument from mere cupidity was not calculated to affect the minds of a disinterested Legislature and a disinterested Governor.

When the law was amended in spite of them, it was to be expected that the unreformed builders would endeavor to "beat" it, to evade it, in every practicable way. They tried in vain to secure such a postponement of its effect as would enable any speculator to file plans for illegal tenement houses on land on which he had an "option." This move was foreseen and baffled. The interval between the enactment and the operation of the law was made too short to allow of the preparation of plans for illegal tenement houses before the interval should elapse. The natural recourse of an unscrupulous builder would have been to rush in plans already prepared for other tenements under the pretense that they were plans for new tenement houses and thus to evade the law.

If this could have been done on a considerable scale it is evident that an architect and builder could have done a considerable and profitable business, upon no other capital than that of a series of plans and options. That is the kind of scheme which ought to have been baffled by the vigilance of the officials of the Building Department. But it was left for the unpaid and public-spirited vigilance of Mr. DE FOREST, the Chairman of the Tenement House Commission, to detect and frustrate it, in one conspicuous instance, of which an account was given in our news columns yesterday.

This violation of the law seems to be clearly "up to" the Building Department. It is not too much to require of that department that it should refuse to accept "misfit" plans, when they misfitted so egregiously as to purport that a building 30 feet by 65 was to be erected on a lot 26½ by 100. But that is not the whole extent of the malfeasance charged against the department. As we understand Mr. DE FOREST'S statement, the discrepancies had been brought to the attention of the department, and permits had nevertheless been issued for buildings quite impracticable for the lots upon which they purported to stand. This of course could not happen from a mere negligence. It involved collusion, on the part of one official or set of officials, while to erect a building which purported to comply with the impracticable plans would involve like collusion on the part of another official or set of officials, but all the colluders persons in the employ of the Building Department.

Evidently the matter is now "up to" Mr. WALLACE, the Commissioner of Buildings. It is for him to take what measures he may find necessary to vindicate the integrity of his department, which is his own official integrity. Meanwhile, as Mr. DE FOREST intimates, the question whether plans plainly fraudulent can be smuggled through the Building Department, after notice of their fraudulent character, concerns the public much more than the question whether fifty or sixty unreformed tenement houses can be built under a reformed tenement house law. For it is a question whether, in order to secure the enforcement of the law, its friends must maintain an unofficial staff to watch the official staff, to examine the examiners and inspect the inspectors. The bitterness and strength of the opposition to the new law are sufficiently indicated by the fact that promoters of tenement houses find it more profitable to build unreformed than reformed tenement houses, even at the additional expense of "squaring" an examiner to pass the impossible plans and an inspector to pass the buildings as according to the plans, which they cannot possibly be, to say nothing of the architect and broker himself, who, presumably, like the late Mr. BELDEN, according to the late JACOB SHARP, "does not stir around for nothing." The matter is evidently worthy of Mr. WALLACE'S best and earliest attention.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF FRITZ.

The German Emperor is always interesting, but not always discreet, in his way of "putting things." In the course of the ceremonies attending the launching of the little fellow whom the people delight to call EITEL-FRITZ, and who is much more popular than his brother, the Crown Prince, as a Lieutenant in the Prussian Army, the Emperor said: "The finest thing I can imagine is an earnest officer, inflexible in everything which constitutes the chivalry of the officer's calling, hard toward himself, upholding with rigid self-discipline the traditions of his house and of his regiment, indifferent to the opinion of others, with one goal before his eyes—responsibility only to his GOD and to his father." This kind of talk undoubtedly expresses the Emperor's views exactly, and it is this which gives it interest; but it recalls the reference to "Herr Gott and I" which has been responsible for more lèse majesté than any other form of words ever devised. Moreover, it is not just the kind of advice which is likely to have most value for a lad of EITEL-FRIEDRICH'S temperament. Indifference to the opinion of others is perhaps the worst fault of the German officer, who has been educated in the idea that the civilian has no rights which a soldier above the rank of an enlisted man is bound to respect, and that what the common people think of him and his ways is, and should be, a matter of entire indifference. In the case of a young Prince, there might very well be suggested a respect for the rights and interests of the people, which need not, and probably would not, conflict with his duty to the two supreme powers of the universe, "GOD and his father," but are in the highest sense princely obligations, to forget which may entail embarrassments to himself, his house, and, incidentally, his regiment.

The great good nature of the German people makes them tolerant of the idiosyncrasies of an Emperor whose principal trouble is that there is too much ego in his cosmos. What shape this would take if the sturdy teachings of the Lutheran Church had not implanted in his mind a clear recognition of the fact that the Almighty takes precedence even of the German Emperor is an interesting subject for speculation. As it is, the idea of co-ordinate jurisdiction seems to have taken a firm hold on his mind—a fact of which it may be said, as the German burgher said of the kangaroo when his son asked what it was good for: "Well, the Australians must have something to laugh at."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The daring sailors of the lakes have long laughed the dangers of the salt seas to scorn and declared that the tales of the "roaring forties" were told by mariners of fervid imagination for the deception of credulous marines. But on a certain day in May the Northman, a lake steamer, which had passed eastward through lake and canal and river from the future seaport of Chicago, set sail from the mouth of the mighty St. Lawrence River for the eastern shore of the western ocean. And then the hardy mariners of the lake found that it was one thing to be a sailor and another to be a seaman. The log of their voyage was recently published in The Chicago Tribune, and copied in this paper. According to this official record of the fresh-water vessel's trip on blue ocean, five of the crew became seasick going down the St. Lawrence River. This was mortifying, but it was endurable. At sea, however, the low central portion of the lake steamer was under water nearly all the time, and the crew had to wade waist deep when passing forward or aft. The Captain's room had to be bailed out so that he could go to sleep, and "all meals were eaten in daylight, as it was dangerous after dark to go to the cook's quarters for fear of getting washed overboard." Graphic descriptions are given by the writer of the log of the wild pitching and rolling of the ship. Finally the Captain said: "This is not a ship; it is a basket," and the mate commented that it was only fit to go out on a farm. It must be borne in mind that this stout vessel had weathered the fiercest gusts of the lakes, and had laughed the choppy seas of Huron and Erie to scorn. Meanwhile, Capt. HOWARD BLACKBURN was comfortably crossing the ocean alone in his 25-foot sloop Great Republic, and he arrived in Lisbon on June 20 in good condition, and with his sloop sound in every stick and line. This teaches us that, after all, there really is some difference betwixt tweedledum and tweedledee.

—Our anti-canteen friends ought to be greatly shocked to learn that in Milwaukee the health officers are engaged in inspecting beer, to the end that the populace may not be poisoned by drinking malt liquor which has been drawn through foul pipes. According to the line of reasoning followed by the opponents of the army canteen, this inspection is an unpardonable wickedness, because it puts the legal authorities in the position of recognizing and regulating the sale of a spirituous liquor. The fact that if they did not do so many citizens of Milwaukee might drink poisonous matter and be placed in danger of death cannot be allowed to enter into the discussion, if the anti-canteener is a party to it. For he cares nothing for the suffering, physical or moral, of any one, if that one is allowed legally to have liquor. If he gets it illegally and dies of it, the opponent of the canteen carries an easy conscience. And so in the case of the Milwaukee people it must horrify every consistent opponent of the army canteen to see the city authorities taking care of them in their beer drinking. They would drink the beer anyhow, and many of them might die of it, but if the anti-canteen principles prevailed they would die illegally and no one would be to blame.

—District Attorney PHILBIN has placed the matter of the Park Avenue tunnel in the hands of Assistant District Attorney LE BARBIER for presentment to the Grand Jury. This is a simple fact, but much will come of this fact if the public will do its duty to itself. Mr. LE BARBIER is ready to proceed with his presentment of the case to-day, provided those who have suffered from the miseries of the tunnel will come forward and furnish him with proper testimony. That there is general complaint of the discomforts and even dangers of this foul and smoke-ridden hole in the city the many letters published in this paper afford abundant evidence. But it is one thing to grumble to one's friends and to write letters to newspapers and quite another to go before the Grand Jury and swear to facts which have some legal value. What Mr. LE BARBIER needs is the testimony of persons who have themselves come near to prostration or other serious physical suffering in the tunnel or who have seen others so affected. Let such persons put themselves in communication with the District Attorney's office, and something will be done to abate the tunnel nuisance. But if these people retire into their shells now that the time has arrived for action, Mr. LE BARBIER'S hands will be tied.

—A Cambridge letter to the Springfield Republican makes public an interesting piece of testimony as to the standing in Great Britain of American skill in astronomy. The writer of the letter calls attention to the fact that there has of late been considerable discussion of the relative merits of English and American scholarship and literary workmanship. Some of the disputants have said that in astronomy America would compare favorably with foreign nations, but the point was not brought out that there was distinct evidence of the place occupied by this country. Beginning with 1823 the Royal Astronomical Society of London has offered an annual medal for conspicuous originality and research. It is on record that in the twenty-five years ending with the present year the medal has been awarded twenty-one times and that Americans have received it eight times. The names of the men who have brought to this country such an admirable record of mastery of a most difficult science are ASAPH HALL, BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD, E. C. PICKERING, G. W. HILL, S. W. BURNHAM, S. C. CHANDLER, and E. E. BARNARD. Prof. PICKERING of Harvard received the medal twice. A special award, the Hannah Jackson gift, was also conferred on an American by the society. The recipient in this case was LEWIS SWIFT, who, like Mr. CHANDLER, is a private observer. All of which affords pretty substantial evidence of the position occupied by American astronomy.

—The calling of the sailor lingers in the land of fiction. These are not romantic days and the roystering, bullying, noisy Jack Tar of the old-fashioned melodrama is in common English "played out." The only person who does not quite realize that fact is Jack Tar himself. Now there are sober and industrious sailors, or at any rate there are some who are more sober and industrious than others, and these latter are going to get the employment and the former the hard bread of idleness. When the Commodore Allen burned off Sandy Hook the other day the Captain said it was chiefly because his crew went on board drunk, "as they all do." The statement has been made several times of late that the British sailor of to-day is a drunken and untrustworthy man. This seems strange in the face of the fine tales which have been told of him. But now the Orient Steam Navigation Company, an English organization, has decided to man its vessels with Lascars, and the Australian manager of the company says it is because the English sailor is "drunken, refractory, and unruly." The British and the American sailor will have to learn that in their calling, as well as in others, employment is for men who can be depended upon at all times, even though they may not be as clever as the erratic are in their sober moments. In short, the sailor will have to adopt as his motto the last two lines of the quatrain which forms the first utterance of Mr. GILBERT'S ideal crew of H. M. S. Pinafore:

> We sail the ocean blue,
> And our saucy ship's a beauty;
> We're sober men and true,
> And attentive to our duty.

GEORGIA'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend in New York has just sent to me a copy of your edition of the 17th inst.

Under the heading "Will Try to Collect Southern State Bonds" this edition has half a column comment as to what the North American Trust Company will undertake. The particular paragraph which I will ask your courtesy for space to comment upon is as follows:

> In Georgia after the civil war a reckless policy of State aid to corporations was begun, and an immense debt was incurred, but by Constitutional amendment in May, 1877, some of the bonds were declared invalid, and the debt reduced by about two-thirds, to $10,644,500.

This paragraph lacks the important element of truth in all its parts.

It has been the wise policy of this Empire State of the South to encourage by "State aid" work of public improvement from Colonial days up to the reaction of 1877, when, in the graphic and truthful language of Gen. Toombs, the Constitutional Convention of that year "locked up the State Treasury and threw the key away." The effect of this reaction is now being shamefully felt by the school teachers of our State, who are without their just salary dues, while about $600,000 of State cash is locked up in the Treasury unavailable.

Before the secession war Georgia, by the act of her General Assembly, aided the construction of railroads by granting to them privileges and the right to issue paper money against their railroad property. In this way the roads from Augusta to Atlanta, and the road from Savannah, via Macon, to Atlanta, were encouraged, aided, and constructed. From Atlanta to the Tennessee River at Chattanooga the State built, at the expense of the taxpayers, a first-class railroad across the mountains, a section of country where at that time private capital could not be induced to build, even with banking privileges. This construction by the State was an additional aid and support for the railroads from the river at Augusta and the seacoast at Savannah. It gave to them a connection over the mountains with the Tennessee River and the Western railroads. The State also became a stockholder to a large amount and paid for its shares from the taxes to aid and encourage the building of a railroad from Savannah to the South and West. This investment secured the building of the desired road, but the State lost its stock when the company went through foreclosure.

This experience caused the Constitutional Convention of 1868 to put a check or limit on "State aid," and it was then provided that the Legislature should only have authority to permit the State's indorsement on the first mortgage bonds of roads chartered by it, for one-half the cost of the road, and to retain for the State a first lien on all the property. Under this wise restriction over 600 miles of new and important railroads were built in Georgia at a time when private capital would not invest in the railroads' bonds without the State's indorsement. These railroads are in operation to-day, to the great benefit of our people. A road from our Port of Brunswick running west was projected and partially completed by Chauncey Vibbard and other New York parties before the war. During the war this road was torn up and the rails used on the State's road and to armor Confederate and State gunboats. The owners of this road after the war came to the Legislature and demanded a settlement. It was agreed between the parties that the State would indorse the road's first mortgage and exchange $8,000 State bonds per mile for $10,000 per mile of the road's second mortgage in settlement of the whole claim for indemnity. Regular State bonds were in the hands of Clews & Co., financial agents of the State, as collateral for legal advances made by them on the State's account.

This, in brief, covers the obligations and indebtedness which the Legislature of the State repudiated in 1871-2.

The Constitutional Convention of 1877 prohibited our courts from hearing or reviewing the legality of this legislative repudiation. For this reason the issue has never been judicially passed upon by our courts. But on an application for Georgia bonds to be bought by savings banks of New York, a Democratic Attorney General of that State, after extended investigation and hearing legal argument, decided that Georgia was in default on her legal obligation, and that therefore the savings and other similar institutions could not invest in her securities.

A committee of the New York Stock Exchange, after long and careful examination, reported that Georgia was in default on her legal obligations, and that her securities could not be "listed," and were not a "good delivery."

Therefore, the highest attainable legal authority and the highest commercial body unite in the opinion, after investigation, that the obligations repudiated by Georgia were neither "illegal" or "bogus." In fact, it has never been formally charged that this was the case except in reactionary newspapers. The reason offered by the legislative repudiators was that the State Government established under the Congressional reconstruction law was not "our Legislature," and that the people were not bound by its acts. And in the matter of the Brunswick road west that the "Legislature had no Constitutional right to make the trade."

The whole "State aid" of 1868 was beneficial to the State. On roads that were completed between 1871 and 1877 under the indorsement law of 1868 the State recognized its liability, paid the interest when the roads failed, and seized the property. These roads have since been sold and the State fully compensated in cash returned for all its outlay, in fact, part of the money now tied up and idle in the treasury was secured in this way. This result of repayment would have been effected in every case if the State had pursued the same honest policy instead of repudiation. The railroads built in our State under the policy of 1868 have accomplished the good that was expected from them, and are the real basis of the great flood of material prosperity that has come to us. The increase in the value of the export of our naval stores alone through Brunswick and Savannah, from pine forests that before the railroads were built were a trackless wilderness, would more than pay the whole cost of these roads. The taxes collected annually by the State on increased value of lands, &c., because of these railroads, and on the roads themselves, are more than the interest on the bonds she repudiates.

As I have often said and published before, I have not, never have had, and never will have any pecuniary interest in the repudiated bonds of Georgia.

Our people are honest and desire to do exactly the right thing when they understand it. The trouble is that local newspaper iteration and reiteration of fraud in the issue of bonds have blinded the people to the truth. As was said by a leading Democratic newspaper when I was triumphantly acquitted in court and vindicated from the charge of official misconduct, "the reports of the legislative committees misled the public and the press by uttering reports that could not be sustained by evidence."

If any claim be made against the State which ought not to be recognized, I shall do all in my power to defeat it. But on the general issue of the obligations repudiated by my State, I am perfectly willing to accept the judgment of any committee of lawyers or business men who command the public confidence, and are not candidates for elective office.

While our courts are prohibited from judicial action on this issue, the Legislature is competent to appoint a committee or elect a commission to investigate the whole matter and report to it. On that report the Legislature may take such action as a majority of its members, with the Governor's approval, may determine.

It is my earnest wish both in behalf of the reputation of my State and of myself, who was her Chief Executive at a time of great public excitement and violent partisan contention, that an impartial investigation may now be had, when differences of opinion as to matters of domestic policy will not warp human judgment.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.
Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1901.

THE COLOR OF THE RACE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recently noted contention of Prof. Frederic Starr of the University of Chicago that the American race is growing red like the Indians and that only the constant admixture of new blood afforded by a liberal foreign immigration will save the whole race from assuming the characteristic color of the red man recalls some interesting observations advanced in that direction by George Robins Gliddon, the Egyptologist, and Dr. J. C. Nott, in their once famous "Types of Mankind" and "The Indigenous Races of the Earth."

This transcript especially appeals to the descendants of those "German immigrants who settled in Pennsylvania" who are cited by Prof. Starr as a striking instance to show a gradual assumption of some of the physical attributes of the North American Indians. Gliddon remarks: "It is well known that the earlier colonists of Barbados, Montserrat, and some other West India Islands were Irish exiles. Odd to relate, while a few of their negro slaves actually speak Gaelic many have acquired the 'brogue.'

"A Hibernian fresh from the green isle arrived one day at the port of Bridgetown and was hailed by two negro boatmen, who offered to take him ashore. Observing that their names were Pat and Murphy, and that their brogue was uncommonly rich, the stranger (taking them to be Irishmen) asked: 'And how long have ye been from the ould country?' Misunderstanding him, one of the darkies replied: 'Sex months, yer Honor.' 'Sex months! Sex months! only sex months! and turned as black as me hat! ——! what a climate! Row me back to the ship. I'm from Cork last, and I'll soon be there again.'

"Every one laughs at the verdant simplicity which believed that a Celt could be transmuted by climate into a negro in six months. All would smile at the notion of such a possibility within six or even sixty years; most readers will hesitate over six hundred years. Anatomy, history, and the monuments prove that six thousand years have never metamorphosed one type of man into another.

"The type of a race would never change 'if kept from adulterations.' * * * We have seen that wherever the Jews or the Chinese or the gypsies or negroes have wandered from one part of the world to another they have in general appearance retained a separate and distinct position; and it is but natural to conclude that if the American Indians had come from Asia they would certainly have retained something in appearance like the tribes of the Old World."

It must, however, be admitted that should Prof. Starr see fit to continue his intelligent studies in Pennsylvania this anthracite region would offer him valuable confirmatory evidence toward his ingenious metempsychosic versus atavistic chromatic theory. Any day—that is, any day during some brief happy interval when a "strike is off" and the mines are working"—he may see emerging from the vicinity of the works various individuals of recent foreign origin: Briton, Saxon, Celt, Scandinavian, Slav, what not—miners, laborers, breaker boys, mule drivers, surveyors—many of whom have scarcely felt the influence of the climate and regional conditions for the length of time required to take out their naturalization papers—and yet already, one and all, they have taken on the characteristic blackness of Barbados negroes!

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCHMAN.
Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 22, 1901.

THE REVISED VERSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, S. F. B., calling attention in your issue of Sunday, July 21, to the "Recently Finished Revision of the New Testament," is ignorant that the printed pamphlet of 300 pages from which he quotes is not such a revision at all. It is a report to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which meets in San Francisco next Autumn, recommending a series of marginal readings, largely drawn from the revised version of 1881, to be combined with King James's version of 1611. This is a sort of compromise between the conflicting claims of the two versions, the older one appealing more to sentiment, and the newer to desire for a correct and clear translation.

Thus far, astray at the start, S. F. B. goes still further into fog-land in his attack upon the revisers of 1881 for "cowardice and trickery." They omitted the Trinitarian text about the heavenly witnesses (1 John, v. 8) without notifying the reader of the omission. Elsewhere they have noted omissions in the text by some explanatory words in the margin. S. F. B. charges them with "disgraceful subterfuge" for failing to do so in this case. He is aware that in all other cases of omitted passages there was some manuscript authority for the words omitted. But in the case that moves him to wrath he does not seem to know that there was absolutely no such manuscript authority. Not a single one of the Greek codices, the earliest of which dates from the fourth century, and not one of the ancient versions contains the omitted passage, until the eighth century. Surely there was no cause, at least in a version whose title page declares that it has been "compared with the most ancient authorities," to add any explanation of the omission of words not sanctioned by any of these authorities, beyond what an intelligent reader is expected to gather from the announcement on the title page.

But S. F. B. goes on to charge that the revisers changed the division of the verses in order to cover their tracks in the same dishonest spirit. He calls it a "forgery" to alter the verse arrangement, which was first adopted by Stephens, the printer, in 1551. A glance at the passage shows that the omission of the spurious words makes it necessary either to change the verse arrangement or to leave verse seven, as in Tischendorf's critical Greek edition, consisting only of the words, "For there are three that bear witness." The requirement of the English reader for a complete thought evidently dictated the new verse arrangement for an unbroken sense.

In taking leave of S. F. B. it is but fair to say that he is not the only one who rushes into the papers nowadays in too great haste to be sure of his facts, and with a recklessness in imputing evil motives that he would not like if turned against himself. In the course of another month we shall have the "recently finished version of the New Testament," and of the Old Testament also, which is now in press—"the American Standard Version of the Revised Bible." The survivors of the original company of American Revisers have been perfecting the work begun in 1870. It will be superior to anything that has yet appeared under the name of a revised version, and S. F. B. has yet to learn the fact which all scholars acknowledge, whether they are churchmen or anti-church, that there is no sort of scientific work that has been kept more free from the bias of unscientific interest than the critical work that has been done upon the forthcoming volume.

J. M. W.
New York, July 21, 1901.

The Tunnel and the Remedy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Enlightenment should be the purpose of the press. Enforcement of a rule when thence revealed is with those affected. You point the way regarding the "tunnel nuisance"—the Legislature. You show that no benefit may be effected without it. Thus much is settled if we eliminate the "lobby" at Albany.

Tear the roof from the entire structure, prevent forced draught and the use of soft coal, and pay the damages thus minimized to the property owners. Then compel the use of modern cars with ample ventilation, abolish the kerosene lamps, and make the windows to open all the way up. Fine the conductor for every minute his train is late without good cause, add a little intelligence, and the growth of the suburbs will augment the profits of the railway.

But they can't see it. Ignorance on the one part, submission on the other, covers it all.

N. X.
New York, July 23, 1901.

Central's Evil Side Tunnels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one important feature about the Grand Central tunnel which I have not seen emphasized—I refer to the side tunnels, familiarly called the "sewers." It is these side tunnels—in which air and decent ventilation are impossible—and which are absolutely unfit to carry passengers through. To be stopped in those tunnels is as terrible as to be put into the "black hole in Calcutta." In the main tunnel there is light and air, not so much as is desirable, but travel through it is bearable. Through the "sewers" only empty cars should be sent.

As to the whole question, it is evident that the tunnel cannot accommodate the running through it—on two tracks (not counting the "sewers")—of the passenger trains of three lines of railroad, the New York and New Haven, the Harlem, and the New York Central. The propelling power is not the difficulty in the problem. It is the want of space in which to propel. This is the fact that confronts the Directors of the road.

TRAVELER.
New York, July 23, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Wise Too Late.

Fond Mother—Tommie, you don't seem very well.

Tommy—No, maw, I ain't; I wisht I had let sister eat that third piece uv pie.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

No Guarantee Given.

"What is the matter with those weather bulletins of yours?" asked the man who complains about what can't be helped.

"My dear Sir," answered the weather prophet, "those are merely predictions, not promises."—Washington Star.

Credit Where Due.

"You have been very successful this year," said the theatrical manager's friend.

"Yes," replied the manager, "I thank my lucky stars for that."—Philadelphia Press.

Traveling Experiences.

Mother—Sir, I hope my little boy doesn't worry you by his fretting and crying; he isn't well, or he wouldn't act so.

Mr. Man—Oh, no; all children act that way; I'm used to it—in fact, I haven't seen a well child for twenty years.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Tact in the Courtroom.

The courtroom was hotter than the Soudan in a sandstorm. The Judge was a wreck, the jury had wilted.

"Your Honor and gentlemen," said the attorney for the defense, "I will indulge in no heated argument, but proceed at once to marshal the cold facts."

And he won his case.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

IN THE SUNLIGHT.

Sydney Rober in New Orleans Picayune.

The clouds came up on a Summer day,
And covered the clear blue sky;
They hid the face of the sun away,
While the sudden storm swept by;
And the stricken flowers when the fierce wind blew
Bent low to the tempest's power;
But they smiled in spite of their tears of dew
In the sunlight after the shower.

The clouds came up when my life was bright,
And covered the sun away,
And my heart grew chill in the sudden night,
And longed for the vanished day;
But the clouds passed by with the Summer rain,
And then, like the storm-tossed flower,
My heart looked up and was glad again
In the sunlight after the shower.

CHARLES FROHMAN RETURNS FROM EUROPE

Says that Bernhardt and Maude Adams Will Appear Together.

Will Star in "Romeo and Juliet"—Has a Number of New Plays to be Presented Here.

After a two months' absence in Europe, during which time he has been busy looking after the interest of American theatregoers, Manager Charles Frohman yesterday returned to New York on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, bringing with him a prospectus of his plans for the coming season, in both New York and London.

The most important thing Mr. Frohman had to say in his statement which was given out by Alf Hayman, his New York representative, is, that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and Maude Adams will appear in this country in a production of "Romeo and Juliet." Says the statement:

"Miss Adams is in a little village in the interior of France, and will return to America in three weeks. When Sarah Bernhardt left London she took the acting edition of "Romeo and Juliet," as used by Miss Adams, and will perfect herself in the part of Romeo, having the assistance of Miss Rockman, an American actress. With Maurice Grau, I have selected the towns for the Bernhardt-Adams tour, and, it is now simply a question of Mme. Bernhardt learning the rôle."

Mr. Frohman is to give New York many new plays, the majority of which have already been announced. The Empire Theatre will open under his management early in the season with John Drew in Capt. Marshall's play "The Second in Command," to be followed by the Empire stock company in H. V. Esmond's "The Wilderness." Annie Russell comes to the Lyceum in November in "A Royal Family," with the same cast as last year, excepting Charles Richman, who will be the leading man of the Empire Theatre stock company. After a few weeks' revival of this piece, a new play which Clyde Fitch is writing for Miss Russell will follow, the name of which has not yet been announced. William Faversham, for the past three years leading man of the Empire Theatre stock company, with Julie Opp as leading lady, will open the Criterion Theatre in August with "A Royal Rival," a dramatization by Gerald Du Maurier. Mrs. Leslie Carter will follow Mr. Faversham at the Criterion, and she in turn will be succeeded by Julia Marlowe.

After Sir Henry Irving's engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre Maude Adams will begin her New York season, with a new play by J. M. Barrie, and she will later make the production promised for last year, of "As You Like It." The New York engagement of Miss Adams and Mme. Bernhardt, which will probably be a short one, will possibly follow.

The Garden Theatre will open with E. H. Sothern, after which several of Mr. Frohman's productions will be presented. Virginia Harned, the wife of Mr. Sothern, will begin her starring tour under Mr. Frohman's management in October with the dramatization of Maurice Thompson's "Alice of Old Vincennes." Ethel Barrymore resumes with "Captain Jinks" at the Garrick Theatre in September, and William H. Crane will begin his second season as David Harum. At the conclusion of William Gillette's London engagement in "Sherlock Holmes" he will return to this country for the special production of "Hamlet," which Mr. Frohman and Mr. Gillette will bring out together.

Mr. Frohman announces that the Madison Square Theatre will open with a Klaw & Erlanger production, which will be followed by William Collier in a new comedy. Mr. Frohman will open the Savoy Theatre with a new comedy, with Isabelle Irving and E. M. Holland in the principal rôles, or a new Paul Potter play, to be followed by "La Vene," an adaptation from the French, the original by Alfred Capus, which has been a great success in Paris. Mr. Frohman will produce "Colorado," an American play by Augustus Thomas, at Wallack's Theatre in November.

Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry will come to America under the direction of Mr. Frohman. Charles Hawtrey and company will succeed Miss Barrymore at the Garrick in "A Message from Mars." Mr. Hawtrey may also play "The Man from Blankley's," Anstey's present London success.

Among the dramatizations Mr. Frohman promises for this year are "Eben Holden," "The Gentleman from Indiana," and "Mr. Dooley." The new plays by English authors which Mr. Frohman has secured are a comedy drama by Henry Arthur Jones, a comedy by A. W. Pinero, plays by Capt. Basil Hood, H. V. Esmond, Jerome K. Jerome, R. C. Carton, and a play "The Noble Lord," by Capt. Marshall, which will be presented with a new one-act play similar to his "Shades of Night." He also has a comedy by Lucette M. Ryley, entitled "Mice and Men," and Haddon Chambers's new play, "The Awakening."

Mr. Frohman has also secured Clyde Fitch's newest play, "D'Orsay the Dandy," and he has arranged to have this play presented in London by Beerbohm Tree.

Under Mr. Frohman's management the Apollo Theatre, London, will open in September with Edna May in a new musical piece called "Three Little Maids." "Are You a Mason?" will be played at one of the West End theatres, and a production will be given with Charles Wyndham at one of his theatres. The Duke of York's Theatre will also open in September with "A Royal Rival." Lewis Waller will be seen there in the part assumed here by William Faversham.

Concluding his statement, Mr. Frohman says:

"I was fortunate in contracting with the important German authors, and I have secured contracts with Ludwig Fulda, Dr. Oscar Blumenthal, Gustav Kadelberg, Felix Philippe, and Franz von Schoenthan, covering all their work for the next three years. By these contracts their plays can only be produced in America in English if I so desire this. I have a new play by Pierre Berton, the author of 'Zaza,' called 'Yvette,' a new play by Pierre Decourcelle, author of 'Two Little Vagrants,' a new play by Henri Lavedan, author of 'Catherine,' which has been accepted at the Comédie Française, and 'A Good Judge' and 'An Historical Chateau,' by A. Bisson."

Fireworks Novelty Night by the Seashore.

An interesting fireworks display will be given to-morrow evening in Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach. As Thursday is novelty night, from now to the end of the season some of these pyrotechnic novelties will be shown only on these particular nights. The war spectacle was never more effective than it is at present.

THE METROPOLITAN LIFE BUYS A MONTREAL COMPANY.

Takes Over the Business of La Compagnie Canadiane—Latted's Policies to Remain in Force.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 23.—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York has taken over the entire business and existing policies of La Compagnie Canadienne, a Montreal insurance company which has a considerable amount of insurance in force among the French-Canadians of this province.

The deal was conducted by R. Wilson Smith, proprietor of The Insurance and Finance Chronicle of this city. The Montreal company had a considerable deficit in its reserve, and the shareholders and Directors, who were personally responsible, considered it wise to transfer the business to a reliable company.

The Metropolitan assumes all the obligations of this other company, and its policies will remain in force under the conditions upon which they were underwritten. The agents of the Metropolitan, to the number of 200, are at present in session at the Windsor Hotel. In an interview the Chairman of the meeting said that complete details would be given out to-morrow, and added that the Metropolitan would retain the employes of the Canadian company in its service. The interests of the assured, he said, would be assumed by the guarantee of the Metropolitan. What the Canadienne had promised the Metropolitan would carry out.

It is stated that the price paid for the company is $110,000, of which $80,000 is to be devoted to the reserve, in order to repay the Provincial Bank, which advanced the money.

Mr. Garon, the manager of the Montreal company, has received the offer of a position in New York, in the head office of the Metropolitan.

RECEIVER FOR TEXAS COMPANY

Its Property Valued at More Than $8,000,000—Minority Charges Illegal Transactions.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 23.—The Capital Freehold Land and Investment Company, better known as the Capital Syndicate Company, whose property is valued at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, has passed into the hands of receivers. The petition was filed in behalf of Margaret Ann Babcock and Maurice B. Brown of Chicago, represented as minority stockholders. Judge Wallace to-day appointed J. V. Goode, President of the National Lumber Company, and W. H. Fuqua, President of the First National Bank of Amarillo, receivers.

Mr. Goode's bond was fixed at $100,000, which he filed this afternoon. The petition alleged among other things that Messrs. J. V. Farwell, C. R. Farwell, and Abner Taylor of Chicago own a controlling interest in the company and that they illegally leased to themselves the land and cattle of the corporation, and that they turned the ranch and cattle over to themselves under what is alleged to be a permanent lease. The further allegation is made that they are selling the best portion of the ranch to the detriment of the ranch property, as a whole.

In addition to 3,000,000 acres of patented land, the company owns about 140,000 head of Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Short Horns, and other cattle.

DELAY IN THE NEELY CASE.

Fiscal of the Audiencia Says It Is Due to United States Authorities.

HAVANA, July 23.—The Fiscal of the Audiencia says that he has sufficient evidence to convict C. F. W. Neely, charged with embezzling postal funds, without the interrogatories forwarded to witnesses in the United States, and that the only reason for the delay in the proceedings is that he has been waiting to see how the United States authorities would act upon the inquisitorial letters. These have not yet been returned to Havana.

An examination of the postal accounts was completed recently by a commission composed of one representative of Neely and two representatives of the Government. An understanding has been reached regarding certain alleged false entries.

A MASS OF NEELY EVIDENCE.

Cuban Judges Have Sixteen 200-Page Volumes of It Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Since his return to Washington the Secretary of War has given his attention to the delay in the prosecution of Charles F. W. Neely, accused of stealing Cuban postal funds.

He has been informed by the Cuban authorities that sixteen volumes of testimony and evidence have been written up, each volume containing 200 pages, closely typewritten. While the Secretary is not greatly impressed by this cyclopedic way of doing business, he is disposed to give the Cuban Judges a little more time. He says that as it took us a year to land Neely in the Cuban jurisdiction, it is not for us to complain much at delay.

IN THE SWIM.

They have taken to themselves wings this Summer, the water folk, and at the beaches, here, there, and everywhere, you see the white wings supporting an ungraceful mermaiden who is plainly out of her element or trying to exchange elements. The white wings are the latest things in the way of supports for the would-be swimmer. They are really wings, for that is what they are called. There are two of them connected by a narrow belt, which is passed around the waist in front, while the timid one tries to swim, or around the back to support the inexperienced in trying to float. When they are in their unexpanded condition the wings look like nothing so much as wing-shaped bags of cotton cloth. What they are really made of no one seems to know; the only thing that is certain is that they are pretty good for the purpose for which they are intended, and cost only 25 cents. At that price no one need feel afraid to experiment with them. They have to be soaked for about five minutes before they are ready for use, then are blown up with a valve in the centre; there is a little pressure on the valve finally to close the opening, and the wings are ready for use. They are new this year.

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The next least expensive arrangement in the way of a help for swimming is a swimming collar, and that, if memory serves, is $1. It looks like nothing so much as a big bologna sausage, with ribbons like those of my lady's boa to tie it around the neck, and with that on, no matter what the feet are doing, the head is sure to keep above water, a matter about which the inexpert is naturally anxious. For this reason it is more satisfactory than anything worn around the waist, which, slipping a little too low, may have the wrong effect, and keep the feet up and the head down, which is all right so far as floating is concerned, but makes breathing somewhat hazardous. There is a story which is vouched for by an eye witness of a man in a shipwreck, who, to insure safety, after putting one life preserver around his body to make assurance doubly sure tied two more, one to each foot, with the natural result that his feet went up, his head down, and he was rescued with difficulty. However, there will be no difficulty with any of the preservers with a little care.

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After the collar there is another cork preserver which is in the nature of a breast plate filled with cork, and with straps to go over the arms and tie around the waist. This is a great help in the water. It costs $1.75.

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But of all the helps for swimming, the finest and best is a big pneumatic jacket of rubber, which is blown up, and supports the body on all sides. The arms are slipped through strap sleeves, and there is a life preserver swimming jacket, or whatever one chooses to call it—as good for one as the other—and all for $2.50. One of the special charms of this jacket will be seen at a glance. Its rubber sides are covered with khaki, and on it are big black letters: "U. S. N." That means United States Navy, and the jackets were actually made for use in the navy, but more than were needed were supplied. They were bought back, and this accounts for the low price for a first-class jacket in which one would be saved from drowning in the latest Paris fashion. The regular price is $4.

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There are rubber belts that have been made, but they are not always to be found, and with the choice of the different swimming helps and a range of from 25 cents to $2.50, there is no necessity for anything further.

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The timid boatman or woman should have a cork cushion, if they are looking for something inexpensive, covered with brown duck. It is a comfortable cushion to sit upon, and with the life rope around the edge, there is something to cling to in case of an accident. It will support one person, and costs $1.50. Covered with corduroy or pantasote, they are more expensive.

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Or there is the air cushion, which is blown up, divided in the centre to use as a seat and back, very comfortably. It is provided with a life line, and will support two people in the water. These cost $5 and $6.50, covered with duck and corduroy, and the larger sizes are more expensive.

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To use the fancy willow chair, which is getting weak on its legs, the disabled members must be removed, and the chair seat and back secured to the seat of a rowboat, where it becomes the acme of aquatic elegance. Or the office chair, with a similar weakness will answer the same purpose, but if these are bought—they come legless for the purpose—they will make a considerable addition of expense to the boat. A high-backed, fancy, varnished willow chair, back and seat, will cost $5.50; a high back cane-back and seat $3, and a low back cane seat $2. The seats made for the purpose come with small leather pads on the under side to prevent their slipping.

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The number of canoe women increases every year, though not much is heard of them. Canoeing is really an ideal sport for a woman if she is a swimmer. The canoe that the average woman will take costs about $30.

PORTRAITS OF LAWYERS AND STATESMEN.

Engravings and Etchings of Ancient and Modern Men of Note.

The Keppel Gallery is arranged for the Summer with old and modern line engravings, etchings, mezzotints, and woodcuts of famous men of the law, statesmen, and politicians in Great Britain and Ireland, all of comparatively small size, adapted for the walls of library or office. It is made to please the busy horde of lawyers, who like to surround themselves with good likenesses of the eminent in their profession. There are four portraits of the redoubtable Coke, to whom the law student is introduced at an early date—and a very queer looking old party was he! Two are engraved in line by Loggan, one by Payne, and the fourth by Trotter, after a portrait by Jansen. Sir Thomas Littleton is shown in a line engraving by Trotter. Baron John Singleton Copley Lyndhurst has claims to American sympathy owing to his American descent. There are seven portraits, three of them in stipple, two in line, one in mezzotint, and one in lithograph. Two are from paintings by Chalon. Charles Pratt, Earl Camden, Lord Chancellor, is seen in a stipple, proof before letters, by Bartolozzi, the original painting being by Gainsborough. Ravenet and Meyer engrave him in line and in stipple from portraits by Reynolds, and other engravers take from a portrait by Dance. There are line engravings by Pound after likenesses of Lord High Chancellor Lord Chelmsford, and of Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and of James Whiteside, Queen's Councilor, M. P. Here is a stipple by Picart of Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England, and a mezzotint—by Walker, after Hurlstone—portrait of Sir Herbert Jenner, Judge of the Court of Canterbury.

Among the statesmen are Gladstone, William Pitt, Lord Shaftesbury, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Sergeant Talfourd, Edward, Lord Thurlow; James Abercromby, Speaker of the House of Commons; John Bright, William Wilberforce, Charles James Fox, Macaulay, Daniel O'Connell, Horace Walpole, Sir Samuel Romilly, Lord John Russell, and others who were perhaps not statesmen so much as famous men of letters.

ART NOTES.

An exhibition of paintings and sculpture has been opened in the Maine State Building at South Poland. It is the seventh annual of the Poland Spring Gallery, and among its hundred exhibits are examples of New York and Boston work by artists of renown. Boston is represented by "Widdicomb in the Moor," by Thomas Allen; "My Little Girl," figure piece, by Frank W. Benson; "Lady in Red," by I. H. Caliga; "November Twilight," by John J. Enneking; "On the North Sea," by Melbourne H. Hardwick; "Under the Apple Tree," by J. A. S. Monks; "Titian Hair," by Jean Paul Selinger; "A Passing Shower," by Frederic P. Vinton; "The New Sash," by Marcus Waterman, and a marine by Walter L. Dean. Among the New York artists are John La Farge, with views at Honolulu and Nikko, Japan; Julian Alden Weir, with a Winter landscape; Irving R. Wiles, with "Late Afternoon"; Robert W. Van Boskerck, with French and English landscapes, one on the River Loing, near Fontainebleau Forest, and the other a moonlight in Sussex; William Thorne, with "In the Studio"; William M. Chase, with "A Summer Day," and a figure piece, "Devotion"; Carlton T. Chapman, with a New York view, "East River Piers, Winter," and a Rhode Island shore scene, "Indian Rock, Narragansett Pier"; J. G. Brown, with "Consolation," and "'Twas Long Ago," and Carroll Beckwith, who sends a study head. Other Bostonians who contribute are William Johnson Bixbee, "Roaring Bull"; Dwight Blaney, "After the Snow Squall"; James A. J. Wilcox, "Portrait of Dr. Pynchon of Trinity College, Hartford"; S. P. Rolt Triscott, "Evening, Monhegan"; Alexander Pope, "Poland Trophies"; William M. Paxton, "The Mirror"; Louis Kronberg, "The Queen of the Ballet"; Arthur Merton Hazard, "The Yellow Dress"; Abbott Graves, "Dividing the Share" and "The Town Meeting," and Harriet Newell Andrews, "Nottingham River." The pictures of Messrs. Graves, Hazard, Kronberg, Paxton, Blaney, and Triscott have been seen in New York and Philadelphia at last Winter's exhibitions. Ross Turner of Salem and William J. Whittemore of New York also show Autumn landscapes; Charles Walter Stetson of Providence, a "Delilah with Samson's Hair," while H. Bolton Jones of New York has a shore scene, "Back from the Beach." There is an alcove full of battles of the rebellion by land and sea and portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Robert E. Lee, Miles, Dewey, Sampson, and Sigsbee. The sculpture includes a bronze bas relief by Herbert Adams; portrait of Mary Shepard Greene, and a bust of "Carlotta," by Daniel C. French, together with bas reliefs by Grace Hooper, "The Dawn," and "In Days of Yore."

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Albert Lortzing, composer of "Czar und Zimmermann," has had a statue erected to his memory in his native town of Pyrmont. "Der Wildschütz" and "Undine" are still favorites on the German stage.

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The Russian town of Kertsh is built on the site of the Greek colony Pantikapaion, in the Crimea, a city that preserved the memory of the great god Pan when he was reduced to second rank in Hellas itself, and in the Greek cities of Asia Minor. On the east side of the Crimea a hoard of a thousand copper coins has been unearthed bearing on one side a head of Pan and on the other his name in Greek characters, with a bow and quiver.

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The town of Nottingham, England, is about to celebrate the poets and writers who were born there or lived there for some time. Byron, Kirke White, and William and Mary Howitt are to be commemorated with busts. The late Philip Bailey, author of "Festus," has been portrayed in bronze by Albert Toft, and will be the first of the poets to decorate a public square in Nottingham. The sculptor was able to get sittings from Bailey last Winter, to such an age had this well-nigh forgotten poet come before he was overtaken by death.

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The house built and decorated by Lord Leighton, which is one of the show residences of London, has been offered to the town of Kensington by the painter's sisters. A public meeting was held at the Town Hall a week ago, at which the Mayor was present. It was resolved that the Borough Council of Kensington be petitioned to appropriate sufficient money annually to keep Leighton House as a public museum, art gallery, and centre for art work. The gift of Leighton House, with its art treasures, is conditioned on an endowment to keep it in a proper state. Sir William Richmond, the painter, stated that the scheme was to have the house maintained "as a centre of all that was most beautiful and elevating in art, music, and letters, and an intellectual possession accessible for the poor as well as the rich."

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Carle J. Blenner of New York is showing a collection of "Portraits of Fair Women" in London at the galleries of Henry Graves & Co., Pall Mall. It was shown last Spring at the Kraushaar Galleries on Fifth Avenue.

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The secessionists from the secession painters of Vienna call themselves the Hagenbund and revel in pictures all red and purple. Just now they are showing their daring color schemes in London at the Doré Gallery.

FOR A BIG PLANT AT CAMDEN.

Negotiations in Progress for the Purchase of 200 Acres of Land.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23.—A prominent real estate dealer of Camden is authority for the statement that negotiations are pending for the purchase of 200 acres of land in the northeastern section of the city, bounded by the Delaware River, Coopers Creek, River Road, and Farmlands.

Asked if the land was to be used for a plant to manufacture steam compound turbine propellers, the invention of Lieut. W. Grayson, and for which Andrew Carnegie is reported to have organized a company with a capital of $4,000,000 to establish a plant on the Delaware River, near Philadelphia, he said that such might be the case. "Whatever it is," said he, "it will be a plant of gigantic proportions."

MR. LEHR'S VAIN STRATEGY

Attempts to Get a Customs Inspector Out of His Turn.

Protest of Another Passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Makes More Delay for Him.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, Cherbourg, and Southampton, reached her dock at the foot of Gansevoort Street at about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Among the 600 cabin passengers who landed from the ship were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, who were returning from their honeymoon trip to Europe. Mr. Lehr was anxious to have his baggage examined without delay. He walked about the pier for perhaps a half hour trying to find an Inspector to examine his many trunks and bags. Finally in desperation he took his position in the rear of the long line of people circled around the assigning Inspector to await his turn in having an Inspector assigned to him.

There were about 125 people ahead of Mr. Lehr, and at the end of half an hour he found himself still far removed from the head of the line. Growing impatient, he decided to resort to a little strategy and get the best of those of his fellow-passengers who were in front of him. Accordingly he quietly left his position, and, walking in the direction of the desk behind which stood the Chief Inspector, got his card ready and prepared to turn it in.

On the way to his more favorable position Mr. Lehr had in a spirit of good fellowship taken also from Count Adalbert Sternberg of Germany his card, intending apparently to secure an Inspector for the Count at the same time that he did for himself. But he had hardly stepped in front of the line when fom the passenger just behind him came the loud statement, "this is not fair," and the person making the protest left his position and went to the Inspector's desk. There he said:

"It's not fair, I say, that this man should be allowed to take his position in advance of so many others who have waited so long. He has deliberately crossed from a position some seventy-five back, and now he tries to secure an Inspector in advance of his turn."

Others in the line voiced the same sentiments, and the Chief Inspector, telling the complainants that he had witnessed the whole affair, informed Mr. Lehr that he would not assign an Inspector to him and that he had better take his position back in the line.

As a result of his vain strategy Mr. Lehr had to take his position at the extreme end of the line once more, occasioning another half hour or so of delay. It was 8 o'clock when he finally reached the head of the line and saw his troubles ended. During the whole time Mrs. Lehr patiently waited for her husband. When their baggage was finally marked "O. K." Mr. and Mrs. Lehr left the pier and proceeded direct to Newport.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

All interest in town is centred in the New York Yacht Club's cruise. The second day marks the progress along the shores of Long Island. To-day there will be polo at Seabright, as there was yesterday at Rockaway, and also at the Somerset Club, at Bernardsville, N. J. Town sees but a few of the social lights these days. There are a number of well-known people sailing today on the Oceanic, and there was no ship yesterday. The symposium of the fashionable which one usually sees at the different restaurants was absent for the day.

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The death of Howard Case, reported by cable, is a shock to many New Yorkers. Mr. Case was a member of the Calumet Club, in this city, a very wealthy young man, and at one time was reported engaged to Miss Ethel Irvin, the niece of Mrs. Griswold Gray and Mrs. James A. Burden. Mr. Case entertained in a very princely manner in Paris, and last year, just before the death of his mother, gave a cotillion at the famous Pavilion in the Bois, at which were assembled all the well-known Americans in Paris. He was very fond of coaching, and an account of one of his coaching trips through France and Belgium, at which there were several American guests, including Mrs. George Ingraham, the wife of Judge Ingraham of New York, was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES two years ago. Mr. Case died on a coaching tour, according to the cable. He had taken lessons of Hewlett, and was considered one of the best whips abroad. He came from Mount Auburn, N. Y., and was the son of the late Theodore P. Case. The family is very wealthy. Mr. Case and his widowed mother have lived in Paris for many years, where they have been identified with the American colony. Mrs. Case died last Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Herman Duryea will sail for Europe on Saturday, and will remain in Europe the rest of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, who are summering at Bar Harbor, are entertaining a number of New Yorkers. Phoenix Ingraham is to be with them for several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Wister and Mrs. Thomas C. Foster of Philadelphia sail on their return trip from Europe this week. They went abroad early in the Spring.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Augusta Stocking, daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. H. W. Stocking and Mrs. Stocking, and William P. Marr of Shamokin, Penn. Miss Stocking is at present at Bridgeport, Conn., where she is visiting relatives.

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There are booked to sail to-day on the Oceanic, among others, Gen. William Ames and Mrs. Ames, the Rev. Marcus A. Brownson, D. D., and Mrs. Brownson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Burkhart, Angus Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter of Philadelphia, Mrs. T. M. Carnegie, Frank M. Carnegie and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Carnegie, J. D. Cheever, Charles Du Pont Coudert, William Sloane Coffin, Miss Lillian Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Cutting, Samuel P. Davidge, C. D. Ellis, M. W. Ellis, Capt. W. R. Hodges and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Miss Hollins, and Harry B. Hollins, Jr., and John E., Gerald V., and McKin Hollins, Samuel R. Honey, Miss Mary Honey, G. S. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hoyt, John C. King, Lord Lamington, Lady Lamington, and two children, John Lowell, John Lowell, Jr., Mrs. Mary E. Lowell, and Miss M. E. Lowell, Mr. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Robert Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Riker, Miss Riker, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, Count Tarnowski, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Whitin, Albert T. Whitin, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Whitman and the Misses Winifred and Eleanor Whitman and Harold C. Whitman, C. C. Worthington, and Mr. and Mrs. William Wright.

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Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder are at Isleboro, Me., and the Misses Ethel, Edith, and Elsie Cryder are with them. Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, who was the guest during the cruise of the Corinthian Yacht Club of the Alexander Van Rensselaers aboard the flagship May, will be the guest at Newport of Mrs. John R. Drexel, who is to give a dinner for her to-morrow evening.

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On the Grosser Kurfurst, sailing Thursday, there are booked, among others, Maitland Armstrong of Pittsburg, E. A. Creevey, United States Consul at Glauchan, Mrs. Creevey, and the Misses Carrie and Mildred Creevey, and Masters E. A. Creevey, Jr., and Parnell Creevey, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Hillhouse, F. K. Howard of Buffalo, John La Farge, and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Post.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, (Mrs. Elizabeth Drexel Dahlgren,) arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which docked about 6 o'clock. Other passengers on the ship were Emilio Bello, Minister from Chili at Mexico; José Manvel Balmaceda, attached to the Chilian Embassy at Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Folsom, Mortimer W. Lawrence, Dr. Rieloff, Charles A. Schieren, Mr. and Mrs. David Williams, R. F. Williams, Jr., Mrs. J. F. Robinson, and the Misses E. D. and Faith Robinson.

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It is stated that Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will pass some time at Idle Hour. William K. Vanderbilt, who has been there for the last three weeks, will leave shortly. According to the cable dispatches, the Valiant has not left Southampton, and Mr. Vanderbilt has the intention of spending a short time on a cruise in his yacht in European waters.

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Something extraordinary has been promised for Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's vaudeville dinner and dance on Friday. It is whispered that quite a number of those who had the idea of dressing in patent and other medicine advertisements will carry out the idea, and that there will be a quadrille arranged in which these people will take part. There has been much secrecy observed about the matter at Newport, but the New York costumers are hard at work on various fantastic gowns and outfits to be forwarded to Newport by Friday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson are expected at Richfield Springs next week. Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Anderson at their cottage. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hadden, Jr., are at the Hotel Earlington.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—Mrs. Astor will give her dinners each Monday in August. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict of New York will not arrive at the Bennett place till to-morrow morning. Marshall R. R. Kernochan of Pittsfield is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong at Greystone.

Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer gave her first dinner of the season this evening. Mrs. N. D. Clapp also began her entertaining with a dinner for fourteen guests. It was in honor of her daughter, Miss Edith Clapp. Mrs. George B. De Forest gave a luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a large dance at Friedheim. Waldo Story of New York is among the late arrivals.

John Whipple announced to-day the sale of the well-known Hatch estate on Kay Street. It belongs to the heirs of Alfred Smith. Mrs. Mallery, wife of Major J. C. Mallery of New York, was the purchaser. The property is in one of the best localities in upper Newport. The place has not been occupied for a long time.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot expects to make a trip abroad in August. Major and Mrs. Charles G. Ayers have gone to the Swann villa for the remainder of the season. Mrs. Ayres has cards out for a dinner for Sunday evening.

At a meeting of the Newport Harbor Fête Committee, held this afternoon, Congressman Bull presided. Vice President Roosevelt's reply to the invitation to act on Gen. Wheeler's staff was received. Col. Roosevelt said he could not accept, as he is to go to Colorado to speak at the celebration of that State's quarter centennial. It was determined to offer liberal prizes for the Venetian water parade that takes place at night. Word was received from the New York Yacht Club saying that the club would co-operate with the fête committee.

McDougal Hawkes of New York is the guest of N. D. Clapp. M. Orme Wilson joined his family, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., at Beaulieu. Louis B. McCagg and Edward J. Berwind returned from New York this evening. Frederick W. Vanderbilt has gone to New York for a short business trip.

Miss Whitehouse has arrived at Eastbourne Lodge for the season. Col. Samuel R. Honey and Miss Honey sail for Europe to-morrow. Reginald De Koven has gone to New York. Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., will give a luncheon Saturday in honor of her sister, Miss Alice Preston of Tuxedo Park. H. Ray Miller gave a dinner this evening, after which Dr. Sarak entertained his guests.

Justice and Mrs. Blodgett and a party of friends were here for the day from Providence.

BAR HARBOR SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 23.—Society here has taken up whist, with the result that large dinners followed by "bridge" are the fad.

To-night Miss Hinkle entertained at Dongue. Her guests were Mrs. W. P. Draper, Mrs. A. C. Barney, Miss Willing, the Misses Lawrence, Mrs. Whelen, Miss Conover, Miss Taylor, Miss Powell, the Misses Seely, the Misses Simpson, the Misses Cochran, the Misses Patterson, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, and Mrs. C. H. Wright.

Mrs. Daniel T. Worden entertained in honor of the Countess Festetics, who is visiting Mrs. James B. Haggin. Among the guests were Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Conkling, Miss Neilson, Mrs. Haggin, Mrs. Luydam, Miss Hoy, and Mrs. Moncure Robinson.

Gen. John A. Kasson of Washington arrived to-day at the Maivern. Mrs. Dehon of New York gave a sailing party this afternoon. The guests were Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Draper, Miss Draper, Miss De Grasse Fox, Miss Fox, and the Misses Lawrence.

Averill—Bradley.

Capt. Nathan King Averill of the Seventh Cavalry, United States Army, and Mary Barr Bradley, daughter of the late John J. Bradley, were married at Longmeade, Lake Mahopac, N. Y., yesterday by the Rev. Isaac P. Whelan of Bayonne, N. J.

The Aphrodite at Fayal.

FAYAL, Azores, July 23.—The American steam yacht Aphrodite, New York Yacht Club, Oliver H. Payne, owner, which left New York on July 13 on a European cruise, arrived here to-day for coal.

NAT HERRESHOFF IS ILL.

Great Designer Has a Severe Attack of Rheumatism Due to Business Worries.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 23.—Nat Herreshoff, the boat designer, is quite ill at his home here. He has rheumatism and has been confined to his bed for the last two days.

The family physician, Dr. Neylan, said this evening that he hoped to see the designer recover soon, although he could not say how serious it might turn out to be. He said also that Mr. Herreshoff's illness was due to business worries.

LANDIS WILL CASE DECISION.

Codicil Disinheriting Two Sons Admitted to Probate.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—Chancellor Magie, as Ordinary of the Prerogative Court, has given his decision in the Charles K. Landis will case. He sustained the action of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland County in admitting the will and codicil to probate.

By the codicil the will of Landis, who was the founder of Vineland, Sea Isle City, Hammonton, and other South Jersey places, two of the testator's sons were shut out from any share of the property. They sought to have the codicil excluded from probate, so they would come in for the share originally allotted to them by the will.

MRS. HENRY C. POTTER'S WILL.

Gives Everything to Her Husband, the Bishop, and Makes Him Executor.

One of the shortest wills ever filed for probate in the Surrogates' office was that of Mrs. Eliza R. Potter, wife of Bishop Potter, which was presented yesterday. Mrs. Potter died nine days after making it. The text of the document follows:

"I hereby give and bequeath to my husband, Henry C. Potter, all my property, both real and personal, at my death, and I declare that my husband, Henry C. Potter, shall be the sole executor of this my last will and testament, and that he be not required to give bonds."

The estate is valued at about $30,000, all in personal property.

Divorce for John H. Campbell.

A decree of absolute divorce from Anna M. Campbell, his wife, was granted to Deputy City Chamberlain John H. Campbell by Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday. The decree was issued upon the report of ex-Judge Charles Donohoe, the referee. Mr. Campbell has permission to remarry, but this is denied the defendant. Howe & Hummel were counsel for Mr. Campbell, while John C. Coleman represented his wife.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Eliza L. Macy.

Eliza L. Macy, the widow of William H. Macy, Sr., died on Monday. Mrs. Macy, who was in her ninety-fourth year, was Eliza L. Jenkins, daughter of Sylvanus T. Jenkins. William H. Macy, Sr., her husband, was of the Macy family, prominent in New York commercial circles for several generations. The Macys came originally from Nantucket, which island was owned by Thomas Macy, their ancestor. Josiah Macy was the father of William H., Sr. The son began his business career in his father's shipping and commission house. Later he was Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, President of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank and of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, and Vice President of the United States Trust Company. He died in 1887. Funeral services for Mrs. Macy will be held at her late residence, 40 East Twenty-first Street, to-morrow morning.

James F. Curtiss.

BUFFALO, July 23.—James F. Curtiss, ex-Police Commissioner, was found dead in bed this morning at his home. He retired last night in fairly good health. He was sixty years of age.

About two years ago Gen. Curtiss was thrown from his horse while in the Grand Army parade in Cincinnati and was injured severely. The injuries which he received at that time left him with an incurable affliction of the kidneys. This accident, it is believed, was indirectly responsible for his death.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM R. HAGERMAN, one of the first settlers in Ocean Grove, and for twenty years President of the Asbury Park Building and Loan Association, died Monday night after a lingering illness. He was sixty-nine years old. A widow and six children survive him.

Ex-Alderman ALVIN T. WALSH died yesterday at his home, 219 Hausman Street, Brooklyn, of paralysis. Mr. Walsh was born on Mount Desert Island, Maine, fifty-nine years ago. He made his home in Brooklyn when a young man, and became active in politics. He was engaged in the real estate business for twenty years. Mr. Walsh was a bachelor.

STEPHEN HALL POWERS died Monday at his home, 828 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in the eightieth year of his age. For fifty years he was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business. For twenty-five years he was President of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Church of the Evangel and was also a Trustee of the Christian Biblical Institute of Stanfordville, N. Y. He was the fourth oldest member of Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, F. and A. M., with which he was connected for forty years. The funeral service was held last night, and the burial will be to-day in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

H. E. CASE DIES SUDDENLY.

LONDON, July 23.—Howard Eugene Case, an American well known in Paris, died suddenly at Lancaster this morning. He was making a co

BOYS PLAY LIVELY POLO

Veterans Watch the Rockaway Junior Game with Interest.

SUPERIOR TEAM WORK WINS

Hard's Pony, in Falling, Breaks Its Leg —Clever Plays by Chauncey and Vanderpoel.

An unfortunate accident marred the junior polo competition yesterday afternoon on the field of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I. This time, however, it was a pony that was injured and not the rider. In the final period of the match the pony ridden by Anson W. Hard, Jr., slipped, and in falling broke its leg. It was a valuable polo pony. Hard was uninjured.

The game brought out two of the good junior teams which the Rockaway Club has been so successful in encouraging, and the boys gave an excellent exhibition of polo by the younger generation. Before long some of these lads will be called upon to uphold the reputation of the club in its big matches, and the veterans are watching the play of these juniors with deep interest. The match was the second for the Junior Cup, given by W. A. Hazard, and the victors in the first match last week, known as Junior No. 3, met the three players termed Junior No. 5. The former winners, Halstead Vanderpoel, Daniel Chauncey, Jr., and W. Blanchard Rand, continued their good work and scored another victory, which gives them a place in the final game on Saturday. The handicaps were even, five each, but the winners possessed twice as much vim and snap and won by 4 goals to 1 for the fifth juniors.

Young Chauncey, who was on the winning cup team last year, made the first goal after a lively seven-minute struggle, and Benedict made a nice one a minute later. Three-quarters of his score, however, was lost, due to a foul and one safety. The second period went for the victors, Vanderpoel and Chauncey making a goal apiece. McPherson Kennedy, who did some grand riding, unfortunately lost a goal after a long carry, by the ball hitting one of the goal posts, and then bounding out instead of between the line. He was following the ball up so hotly that his pony collided with the post, but no injuries resulted.

Benedict and Rand were the scorers in the last period, but another one-quarter penalty for the defeated took away one of the two goals it had made. The victors showed superior judgment in position, and played their team work with better effect, Vanderpoel and Chauncey doing really brilliant work. The line-up and score follow:

JUNIOR NO. 3.	Hd'cp.	JUNIOR NO. 5.	Hd'cp.
H. Vanderpoel,	2	L. G. Benedict, Jr.	1
D. Chauncey, Jr.	2	McP. Kennedy, Jr.	2
W. B. Rand	1	A. W. Hard, Jr.	2
Total	5	Total	5

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal. Made By. Time.
1. Chauncey, Junior No. 3 7:00
2. Benedict, Junior No. 5 1:00
Junior No. 5 lost ¼ of a goal for one foul and one safety.

SECOND PERIOD.

1. Vanderpoel, Junior No. 3 3:30
2. Chauncey, Junior No. 3 7:00

THIRD PERIOD.

1. Benedict, Junior No. 5 3:00
2. Rand, Junior No. 3 3:30
Junior No. 5 lost ¼ of a goal for a safety.

Summary—Junior No. 3—Goals earned, 4; lost nothing. Total, 4.
Junior No. 5—Goals earned, 2; lost 1 by penalties. Total, 1.
Referee—F. S. Conover. Timekeeper and scorer—Montague La Montagne.

The third game in the series will be played to-morrow afternoon between the Rockaway Juniors No. 1 and No. 2, and will bring out some of the strongest of the younger players.

HORSE SHOW AT LONG BRANCH.

Programme of the Monmouth County Association's Annual Exhibition.

The Monmouth County (N. J.) Horse Show Association has issued the official programme of the annual horse show, to be held at Long Branch on July 25, 26, and 27. There will be an afternoon session each day, beginning at 2 o'clock, and on the last two days an evening session will be held, beginning at 8:30. The time programme follows:

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

2 P. M.—Judging three pairs of harness horses, Class 14.
2:15 P. M.—Judging seven harness horses, Class 9.
2:35 P. M.—Judging four ponies in harness, children to drive. Class 45.
2:45 P. M.—Judging eleven saddle horses, Class 20.
3:10 P. M.—Judging seven horses shown in carriages, appropriate for ladies and ladies to drive. Class 11.
3:30 P. M.—Judging four trotters with a record of 2:30 or better, Class 4.
3:50 P. M.—Judging four unicorns, (spike teams,) Class 49.
4:10 P. M.—Judging eleven horses in harness that have never won a first prize at any recognized show, amateurs to drive, Class 42.
4:30 P. M.—Judging five pairs of horses shown to a demi-mail or spider phaeton, Class 35.
4:45 P. M.—Judging thirteen combination saddle harness horses, Class 53.
5:20 P. M.—Judging four tandems, Class 21.
5:30 P. M.—Judging nine hunters or jumpers over six fences at five feet high, Class 34.
6 P. M.—Judging four hunters or jumpers over the regular jumps, Class 33.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 26.

2 P. M.—Judging three pairs of horses in harness, Class 6.
2:15 P. M.—Judging nine harness horses, Class 13.
2:25 P. M.—Judging eleven pairs of high steppers, Class 40.
2:35 P. M.—Judging eight ponies under saddle, Class 30.
2:50 P. M.—Judging ten horses and runabouts, Class 43.
3:10 P. M.—Judging five ladies' saddle horses owned by residents of Monmouth County, ladies to ride, Class 48.
3:25 P. M.—Judging seven roadsters, appointments to count, Class 3.
3:50 P. M.—Judging six tandems, Class 22.
4:10 P. M.—Judging fifteen harness horses, Class 15.
4:40 P. M.—Judging thirteen saddle horses, Class 27.
5:00 P. M.—Judging two park four-in-hands, Class 24.
5:10 P. M.—Judging eleven hunters or jumpers. Class 32.
5:50 P. M.—Judging six horses to park gigs, Class 36.
6:00 P. M.—Judging five polo ponies. Class 31.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 26.

8:30 P. M.—Judging four pairs of horses in harness, Class 8.
8:45 P. M.—Judging two pairs of horses to be shown to carriages appropriate for ladies, ladies to drive. Class 12.
9:00 P. M.—Judging five pairs of high steppers. Class 38.
9:20 P. M.—Judging eight horses suitable for station work, Class 44.
9:40 P. M.—Judging the driving of pairs by professional coachmen, post entries, Class 51.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 27.

2 P. M.—Judging one pair of roadsters, Class 2.
2:05 P. M.—Judging the riding of children, Class 50.
2:10 P. M.—Judging two pairs of harness horses, Class 10.
2:15 P. M.—Judging fourteen harness horses, Class 7.
2:40 P. M.—Judging thirteen harness horses owned by residents of Monmouth County, ladies to drive, Class 47.
3 P. M.—Judging nine roadsters, Class 1.
3:15 P. M.—Judging nine ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 28.
3:25 P. M.—Judging five ponies in harness, Class 25.
3:40 P. M.—Judging eight horses and best-appointed ladies' Victoria, Class 46.
3:50 P. M.—Judging saddle horses for the championship, Class 29.
4 P. M.—Judging four road teams, (four-in-hands,) Class 23.
4:20 P. M.—Judging thirty high steppers, Class 39.
5:15 P. M.—Judging three hunters from some recognized hunt, to be ridden in the hunt uniform, (four entries,) Class 52.
5:40 P. M.—Judging three pairs of horses and best-appointed Victoria, Class 41.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

8:30 P. M.—Judging eight pairs of harness horses, Class 16.
8:50 P. M.—Judging twelve harness horses, Class 5.
9:10 P. M.—Judging eleven high steppers, Class 37.
9:30 P. M.—Judging horses not exceeding 15.1 hands in single harness for the championship, Class 17.
9:45 P. M.—Judging horses exceeding 15.1 hands for the championship, Class 20.
9:55 P. M.—Judging pairs of horses not exceeding 15.1 hands for the championship, Class 19.
10:10 P. M.—Judging horses exceeding 15.1 hands for the championship, Class 18.

To-day's Cricket Match Off.

The cricket match scheduled to be played to-day between the Livingston Field Club and the Manhattan Cricket Club has been canceled, as, owing to the heat, the latter club found it impossible to get out a full team for the game. There will be a match at Prospect Park to-day, however, where the Brooklyn and Nelson Lodge teams will have a contest.

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETES CONTEST.

Close Finishes in Annual Meeting in Stadium at Pan-American Exposition.

BUFFALO, July 23.—There were some close finishes in the first day's meet of the Athletic League of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, which was held in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition grounds this afternoon. In the one-hundred-yard dash, which was won by R. B. Barrett of the Chicago Central Young Men's Christian Association, with G. McK. Hall of Buffalo second, the finish was so close that the result was not known to a majority of the spectators until it was announced by the judges. Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by R. B. Barrett, Chicago Central, (6½ yards;) G. McK. Hall, Buffalo Central, (6 yards,) second; E. G. Blackledge, New York West Side, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10.
880-Yard Run.—Won by H. Lamble, Wilmerling, Penn., (32 yards;) R. B. Barrett, Chicago Central, (20 yards,) second; D. S. Adams, Chicago West Side, (30 yards,) third. Time—1:56 1-5.
120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by A. M. Webster, Lorain, Ohio, (4 yards;) R. W. Colt, Albany, (8 yards,) second; R. Ferguson, Chicago Central, (scratch,) third. Time—0:16 4-5.
440-Yard-Run.—Won by H. A. Allison, Buffalo Central, (12 yards;) W. J. Heintz, Cincinnati, (15 yards,) second; R. Mackie, Toronto West End, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:51 3-5.
220-Yard-Run.—Won by William Marshall, Hartford, Central, (8 yards;) L. D. Parmelee, Albany, (10 yards,) second. Time—0:23.
One-Mile Run.—Won by Hahn, Albany Central, (65 yards;) A. Mohr, Buffalo Central, (95 yards,) second; John R. Suor, Buffalo Central, (110 yards,) third. Time—4:33 2-5.
Running Broad Jump.—Won by M. E. Coughlin, Hartford Central, (21 inches,) with 21 feet 6½ inches; S. K. Dimrock, Hartford Central, (12 inches,) second; T. S. Scarlett, Erie, Penn., (22 inches,) third.
Pole Vault.—Won by R. F. Seymour, Syracuse, (20 inches,) with 10 feet 2 inches; R. L. Grump, Wilmerling, Penn., (20 inches,) second; L. D. Parmelee, Albany, (14 inches,) third.
Running High Jump.—Won by F. S. Hinney, Rochester, (7 inches,) with 5 feet 6 inches; D. Houch, Buffalo, (9 inches,) second; R. M. Colt, Albany, (10 inches,) third.
Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by R. O. Best, Buffalo Central, (10 feet,) with 53 feet 2 inches; W. D. Lonergan, Buffalo Central, (8 feet,) second; T. E. J. Fourbach, (scratch,) third.
Hammer-throw.—Won by G. Welles, Rochester, (12 feet,) with 164 feet 8 inches; Conrad Lent, Cincinnati, (15 feet,) second; H. B. Webster, Chicago Central, (10 feet,) third.

NEWPORT AUTOMOBILE RACE.

Reginald Vanderbilt Loses in a Run from Taunton to His Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—Reginald Vanderbilt and Willing Spencer added to the automobile activity now sweeping over Newport by a race between Taunton, Mass., and young Vanderbilt's farm in Portsmouth. Vanderbilt used a gasoline vehicle, while Spencer used a steam carriage. The racers left Taunton at 1:36 P. M., and for a few miles kept close together, but Spencer spurted just before reaching Tiverton and arrived two minutes ahead of Vanderbilt, at 2:49, and Vanderbilt came up at 2:51. A stop was made for water, and then the men raced to the Portsmouth farm, maintaining a hot pace all the way. Vanderbilt did his best to catch his leader, but, although he nearly succeeded several times, Spencer managed to hold a narrow lead, and reached the form four minutes ahead. The times of arrival were: Spencer, 3:26; Vanderbilt, 3:30.

The reckless driving of automobiles has led to so many complaints from those who own horses that the Police Department has placed extra mounted officers on the principal drives, giving them strict orders to arrest any person going faster in an automobile than the law allows. The law permits ten miles on the Ocean Drive and six miles on Bellevue Avenue. These limits, however, are by no means carefully kept.

The new German racing automobile recently received by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., met with an accident to-day and had to be towed off by another automobile to a shop for repairs. Vanderbilt had his ponderous vehicle out for practice, and in front of the Casino a spring broke, rendering it helpless for the time being. It has been called by some of Vanderbilt's friends "The Red Devil," and in appearance it merits the name, for it is heavy, noisy, as well as speedy, for it is claimed that it has maintained a pace equivalent to seventy miles an hour.

The proposition to hold a forty-mile road race of gasoline vehicles is meeting with general favor among those who own such machines, and the automobile parade in the Fall is also being talked of with increasing enthusiasm.

LONGWOOD'S TENNIS TOURNEY.

Hobart and Davis Meet To-day in Championship Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—The open lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club was continued to-day on the club grounds at Longwood. An enthusiastic crowd of spectators gathered to see the play, and both morning and afternoon there was plenty of excitement. Davis and Paret put in an appearance in the morning and played off their first match, which had been held over for them because they were both engaged yesterday at Magnolia. The latter was beaten by Hobart, while Davis went through the early rounds successfully.

To-morrow Hobart must meet Davis, and the Eastern championship doubles will also be started. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—D. F. Davis beat E. A. Taft, Jr., 6—2, 6—2, 6—1; J. P. Paret beat I. C. Wright, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.
First Round—R. H. Carleton beat F. B. Hague, 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; D. F. Davis beat C. P. Wilber, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1; Clarence Hobart beat J. P. Paret, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0; C. G. Plimpton beat N. W. Cabot, 7—5, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5, 8—6.
Second Round—W. J. Clothier beat W. L. Foulke, 6—1, 6—2, 8—6; W. A. Larned beat H. I. Foster, 6—4, 6—4, 10—8; J. B. Read beat Julian Codman, 6—3, 6—3, 6—8, 6—4, 6—0; R. H. Carleton beat L. E. Chase, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2; B. C. Wright beat W. S. Warland, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4; A. F. Fuller beat C. G. Plimpton, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.
Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—C. F. Meyer, (15,) beat H. W. Read, (15,) 6—2, 6—0; M. G. Whitman, (owe 4,) beat W. D. Dexter, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—1; Ralph Hickox, (half 15,) beat E. B. Hillyard, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—5; R. C. Weaver, (owe half, 30,) beat Robert Leroy, (owe half, 15,) 6—1, 6—3; H. H. Fuller, (15,) beat A. M. Dodge, (15,) 6—1, 6—2.
First Round—H. H. Whitman, (scratch,) beat J. S. Codman, (half, 15,) 6—4, 6—3; G. McSargeant, (owe half, 15,) beat E. N. Fenno, Jr., (15,) 6—1, 6—2; F. Bradley, (owe 15,) beat C. H. Schauffler, (scratch,) 6—2, 5—0, 10—8; R. G. Hunt, (scratch,) beat C. S. Penhallow, (half, 15,) 7—5, 2—6, 6—1; G. L. Cabot, (scratch,) beat G. M. Chase, (half, 15,) 6—5, 6—5; A. S. Pier, (owe, 15,) beat G. S. Keyes, (owe, 15,) 6—4, 6—0; S. P. Ware, (owe half, 15,) beat C. M. Keep, (scratch,) 4—6, 6—2, 6—0.

HARLEM BOAT CLUBS MOVE.

All But Two of the Houses Leave Old Scullers' Row.

With the removal of the boathouse of the Metropolitan Rowing Club from its old site at the end of Lexington Avenue to its new site on the east bank of the Harlem River, above Macomb's Dam Bridge, to-day, the old "Scullers' Row," near the Third Avenue bridge, will be reduced to only two clubs—the Crescent Rowing Club and the Wyanoke Boat Club.

The First Bohemian Boat Club, whose house was at the eastern end of the row, nearest the Third Avenue bridge, moved on Monday, and now is established near the Nassau Boat Club, above Macomb's Dam bridge. The Harlem Rowing Club moved its two houses yesterday afternoon, but went only as far as One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, where the houses were moored in a slip on the east side of the river, opposite the Atalanta Boat Club house, to remain until the necessary piling is driven at the new site.

The Metropolitan house was all ready to be moved yesterday afternoon, but a tug could not be gotten when desired, and so the moving was postponed until this morning.

Considerable damage has been done to two of the houses by the big steam dredge which is excavating for the proposed bulkhead. On Monday it swung into the Metropolitan House, smashing a large hole in the side and tearing off a part of the roof, and yesterday it rammed the float of the Friendship Boat Club, and completely destroyed it.

Captain Jim, who saw the damage done say it was intentional in both cases, and it is probable that the owners of the dredge will be called upon to make good the damage.

Members of the Wyanoke and the Crescent Clubs, whose houses are on land claimed by the New York Central Railroad, still say they will remain and contest any efforts to oust them.

Iola Wheelmen's Run.

The Iola Wheelmen will hold a run to Yonkers this evening, leaving the clubhouse, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, at 8 o'clock.

SOMBRERO'S STAKE RACE

California Colt, Ridden Out, Took Atlantic from Oom Paul.

UPSETS AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Accidents and Bad Riding Beat Four Favorites, While Other Choices Ran for Layers.

The mathematical precision with which the favorites at the Brighton Beach race track "averaged up" the string of successes by the best backed horses on the day before was somewhat distressing to form followers yesterday, but for all that the racing was of rather a restful nature, except in rare instances. The exceptions were when things other than simple reversals of form made results the most notable instances of things that were beyond all calculation, being when Blueaway in the opening event twisted off a plate and finished back in the crowd on three legs, and in the last race, when Clarence H. Mackay's colt Seminole took Jockey "Winnie" O'Connor on a "duck-shooting" expedition and was beaten a head in the last jump, though on his running he proved himself many lengths the best horse in the race.

The mishap to Blueaway's plate was one that could not have been prevented, but for O'Connor's riding there was no possible excuse, the jockey simply seeming to have lost his wits and doing everything that he should not have done. These trials of the crowd's temper were few, however, and for the main the visitors to the track managed to put in a comfortable afternoon in spite of the heat. The attendance was large and the profits of the layers of odds were proportionate, for the betting was uncommonly lively, regardless of the fact that the fields were made up of about the worst class of horses in training in the East.

There was a stake fixture, of course, this being the Atlantic selling, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, for which the California-bred colt Sombrero, owned by Green B. Morris, stirred the crowd to a mild outburst of enthusiasm by winning in 0:59 2-5, on three-fifths of a second faster time than the previous track record, held by Songster, a five-year-old, with 107 pounds, while Sombrero, a two-year-old, carried only three pounds less. In this race the Fleischmann colt Albert was the favorite at even money at post time, and for the first half mile of the course seemed to be winning, but in the last furlong Albert tired, and Sombrero, closing from behind, got up close on the post and cleverly beat out Oom Paul, who was brought down from Saratoga for the purpose of making a "killing." In Shot made all the running in the opening race and won, tiring at the end, by four lengths from Eloim.

In the second race Lombre, trained by William Donohue, and starting at 15 to 1, closed from far back in the crowd and won a gallant race by a head from the favorite, Faranlass, who was well away, and in front for a great part of the distance. Immediately after the race Trainer Donohue announced that all his stable would be sold at auction on Saturday, as he and his partner, Richard Roche, have decided to retire from racing, temporarily, at least. The horses to be sold include the winners Rochester, Humbolt, Borough, and Lombre, and will be offered at the same time as are the horses of the J. R. Beard stable.

Barbetto took the last race, hard ridden, by a head, after Seminole had been all over the track. In the third race Watercure, at 7 to 1 on, had an exercise gallop before King Bramble and Maid of Harlem, and in the fifth Margraviate, the post favorite, led from end to and, and won, ridden out, by a scant length.

Prince of Melbourne was worked two miles for the Brighton Cup race, and covered the distance in sensational time, finishing the first half mile in 0:50 1-5, the mile in 1:43, the mile and a quarter in 2:09 1-5, and the two miles in 3:30 4-5. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten on winners of $800 in 1901, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. G. A. Muller's In Shot, b. f., 3 years, by Foul Shot-Innocence, 84 pounds, (G. Thompson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by four lengths; the Murray Hill Stable's Eloim, br. h., 4, 116, (McGinn,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by three lengths from G. B. Hill's Armor, ch. g., 4, 98, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Blueaway, Gertrude Elliott, Heroics, and Boojum also ran. Value to the winner $330. Blueaway the favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by M. Daly.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old, beaten at this meeting, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Mrs. Richard Roche & Co.'s Lombre, ch. g., by Flambeau-Flam, 107 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; Michael Murphy's Faranlass, ch. c., 110, (Shaw,) even and 2 to 5 second by three lengths from Bernard Schreiber's Dewey, b. c., 110, (McCue,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Choate, Bella, Octoroon, Geraldyn, Homstead, Maximolo, Attila, and Singing Nymph also ran. Value to the winner $390. Faranlass the favorite. Winner trained by William Donohue.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile and a quarter. Green B. Morris's Watercure, ch. g., 4 years, by Watercure-Lena's First, 103 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 1 to 7 and out, won easily and pulling up by three lengths, A. L. Aste's King Bramble, ch. c., 4, 106, (Mountain,) 7 to 1 and 1 to 2, second by twelve lengths from the Osceola Stable's Maid of Harlem, b. m., 5, 96, (Smith,) 10 to 1 and even, third. Time—2:05 1-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $630. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; five furlongs. Green B. Morris's Sombrero, ch. c., by Star Ruby-La Toquera, 104 pounds, (Wilkerson,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length, Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. g., by Prince Royal-Tartarene, 104, (Mounce,) 7 to 2 and 1 to 2, second by a length and a half from the Setauket Stable's Lady Holyrood, b. f., by Lissak-Truth, 89, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—0:59 2-5. Albert, G. Whittier, Rightaway, C. Rosenfeld, Highlander, and Van Ness also ran. Value to the winner, $1,980. Albert the favorite at 6 to 5 and 1 to 2. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs. F. Brindle's Margraviate, b. c., by Margrave-Mount Vernon, 117 pounds, (Landry,) 3 to 1 and even, won ridden out by three parts of a length. W. T. Ryan's Brandysnaam, ch. c., 101, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 112, (Miles,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1 third. Time—1:14 1-5. Pleasant Sail, Annie Thompson, Anecdote, Thorneycroft, Creason, and Dr. Preston also ran. Value to the winner $640. Margraviate the favorite. Winner trained by M. Mitchell.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, that have not won more than one race since June 11, 1901; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. J. A. Bennett's Barbetto, br. f., 3 years, by Falsetto-Barbiche, 100 pounds, (McGinn,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won ridden out by a head. Clarence H. Mackay's Seminole, br. c., 3, 105, (O'Connor,) even and 1 to 3, second, by two lengths from the Setauket Stable's Balloon, ch. f., 3, 100, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:54 4-5. Big Gun and Survivor also ran. Value to the winner $500. Seminole the favorite. Winner trained by J. Goldsboro.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters, over six flights of hurdles. Monroe Doctrine, 168 pounds; Charagrace, 165; Sandy Hook, 161; Cephalogia, 151; Kufa, 149.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, with allowances; five furlongs. Lucilline, 119 pounds; Cameron, Byrne of Roscrea, The Rival, Hoppy Cross, Grand Opera, Peninsula, Otis, Father Den, and Fair Knight, 110 each; Hot Bird, Gregory, May Harrison, Nightingale, Lady Radnor, and Montana Fraser, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Carbuncle and Intrusive, 122 pounds each; Kamara, 120; Cyrano, 112; Prince Richard, 110; Colonel Padden, 109; McGrathiana Prince, 92; Bedeck, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. Smoke, 106 pounds; Island Prince, Goebel, and Royal Sterling, 103 each; Dolando, Eastlie, Federalist, and Station Island, 100 each; Angelure, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Brahmin, 112 pounds; Captain January, 109; Timothy Foley, Ardan, and Phosphor, 105 each; Johnny of Navarre, 102; Anna Darling and Dactyl, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. Godfrey, 108 pounds; The Chamberlain, 107; Robert Metcalfe and Harry McCoun, 103 each; Arotoma, Doctor Koerber, and Kalif, 100 each; Dora F., 98; Ventora, 95.

Croker and Whitney Horses Win.

LONDON, July 23.—Richard Croker's Viper (L. Reiff) won the Regulation Plate, of 101 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, distance one mile and three furlongs, at the first day's racing to-day of the Leicester Summer meeting.

W. C. Whitney's Shiboleth filly (L. Reiff) won the Wigstown Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate, of 100 sovereigns, distance five furlongs straight. C. S. Newton's Varna (Maher) was second, and H. T. Birdsey's Madrigal gelding (J. H. Martin) was third.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

The Usual Queer Driving in the Annual Events at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—The strong card which the Grand Circuit races presented to-day brought out an immense crowd. The stands were gay with the Summer costumes of the ladies, and the boxes were all filled.

In the first race, 2:14 trot, Dr. Book went to the post a strong favorite at even money. He won the first heat with speed to spare; in the second he fairly romped in a winner by eight lengths, but the best he could do in the third heat was third place. The judges did not like the way Durfee handled Dr. Book in the third heat, and he was called before the stand, fined $100, and forced to give up the pole. In the fourth heat Durfee was taken down, and Kenney substituted. The judges announced that this punishment was enforced upon Durfee for improper driving. At the end of the fifth heat all non-winners were retired to the barn. This left Janice, Dr. Book, and Palm Leaf to battle for the money. Palm Leaf went out and won in straight heats.

In the second race the field got off in a bunch and raced in this fashion to the quarter pole. Charley Hayt led all the way, but broke in the stretch. Riley B. came out of the crowd like lightning and won the heat in easy fashion.

In the third heat certain horses were considered not to be driven to win, and the judges declared all bets on this heat off and retired all non-winners of heats to the barn. Riley B., the odds-on favorite, won the event by a nose from Eyelet. The third race went to Dan Patch in straight heats.

The King walked away from the field in the fourth race and won the 2:27 class pace in one, two order. The condition of the track was superb. Summary:

First Race.—2:14 class; trotting; purse $1,500.

Palm Leaf, b. m., no breeding, (McCarthy)	8	3	6	1	1	1
Dr. Book, b. g., (Durfee and Kenney)	1	1	3	2	7	3
Janice, b. m., (Sanders)	2	8	1	8	3	2
Gracie Onward, ch. m., (Macri)	5	6	4	3	2	dr
Gunsaulus, b. s., (Hoffman)	9	4	2	5	6	dr
Axtello, b. g., (Marsh)	4	2	8	7	8	dr
Dot Miller, b. m., (Walker)	7	5	7	4	4	dr
Senator K., blk. g., (Muckols)	6	7	5	6	5	dr
Our Lucky, b. s., (Donnelly)	5	9	dr.			

Time—2:10; 2:12½; 2:10¾; 2:11¾; 2:13½; 2:18½.

Second Race.—2:07 class; pacing; purse $1,500.

Riley B., blk. s., by Happy Riley, (Erwin and Muckols)	2	1	4 1
Eyelet, gr. m., (Kenney)	6	4	1 2
Charley Hayt, b. h., (Snow)	3	6	ds
Dariel, b. m., (McDonald)	3	2	2 dr
Paul Revere, ro. g., (Atkinson)	5	3	3 dr
Egozen, b. s., (Critchfield)	7	6	5 dr
Edith W., b. m., (Turner)	4	7	7 dr

Time—2:06½; 2:08¾; 2:11½; 2:09¾.

Third Race.—2:15 class; purse $2,500.

Dan Patch, br. s., by Joe Patchen, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Armorel, m., (McDonald)	2	2	2
H. J. P., br. g., (J. Jamison)	3	3	3
Shecan, b. g., (Reynolds)	4	4	4
Baroletta, b. m., (Miller)	5	5	6
Ferrum, b. g., (Garfield)	8	6	5
Paulding Boy, b. s., (Vogel)	6	ds.	
Lady Ali Right, ch. m., (Roth)	7	dr.	
Fred, the Kid, —, (Tremaine)	dr.		

Time—2:10½; 2:11½; 2:11½.

Fourth Race.—2:27 class; pacing; purse $1,200.

The King, b. g., by Clay King, (Marsh)	1	1	
Iva Dee, b. m., (Thomas)	2	2	
Marique, ch. s., (Kenney)	3	3	
Pet Swazey, blk. m., (McDonald)	4	6	
Toledo Bee, ch. g., (Lockwood)	6	4	
Springdale, rn. s., (D. Wilson)	5	7	
Meta Arthur, br. m., (Ruthford)	7	8	
John Hooper, ch. g., (Bristol)	dis.		

Time—2:13¾; 2:13¾.

George H. Ketcham, owner of the champion trotting stallion Cresceus, 2:04, has agreed to send Cresceus against his own record at the Cleveland trotting race meeting this week. The exhibition has been set for next Friday.

Cresceus only last week, at Detroit, trotted a mile in 2:05 in a race against Charlie Herr, the performance establishing a new race record, which gives the horse two records now, the stallion record, 2:04, and the world's race record. From his performances this season there is every reason to believe that Cresceus is in better condition than he was even when he made his stallion record last year. He has had a long and careful preparation for the campaign, and the splendid flight of speed that he showed at Detroit exceeded anything that he had ever done before, even late in the season. Horsemen who saw the race with Charley Herr at Detroit asserted at the time that had Cresceus been rated with more care he could have beaten his own best time in that event. As it was, he went his mile in 2:05, and clipped a quarter of a second from the previous world's race record, 2:05¼, held jointly by Allx and Azotte, which had stood since 1896.

In addition to his record mile in 2:05, Cresceus lowered the two-heat race records of 2:05½ and 2:07½, made by himself last year at Chicago. At Detroit in the first two heats his time was 2:06¾ and 2:05.

Cresceus gained his title, king of stallions, when he relegated Directum's mark to history on the Charter Oak track at Hartford, Sept. 5, 1900.

Driven by George Ketcham, who also drove him at Detroit, and urged by two runners, the plucky horse made the mile in 2:04¾. Directum's record was 2:05¾.

After the Charter Oak trial Cresceus succeeded in bringing the world's stallion record down to 2:04.

Other Harness Racing Results.

BOSTON, July 23.—The harness horses opened their Boston season to-day at the track of the New England Breeders' Association, in Readville, and all the expected winners fell by the wayside. Summary:

2:30 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $600.

Dan T., b. g., by Crawford-Hull, (Pattison)	1	1	1
Hamwood, b. h., (McDonald)	3	2	2
Memnon, b. g., (Andrews)	2	6	4
Miss Brock, b. m., (Bowne)	4	3	3
Nanita, b. m., (Proctor)	7	7	5
Dussoro, b. m., (Titer)	5	4	6
Baroness Mabel, blk. m., (Wall)	8	ds	
Mackay Wilkes, br. h., (Galvin)	8	5	ds
Alta Ford, b. m., (Payne)	6	ds	

Time—2:14½; 2:14; 2:15¼.

2:13 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $600.

Gentry, b. m., by William C. P.-Ashland, Wilkes, (Rank)	5	1	1 1
Diavolo, br. g., by King Turner, (O'Neil)	1	6	7 6
Rex, br. g., (Collins)	6	3	2 3
Special Boy, ch. g., (Sterling)	2	4	3 7
Stormwood, b. g., (Pattison)	4	2	6 4
Belle Cannon, b. m., (Biggs)	3	5	4 5
Cinch, ch. g., (Blanchester)	7	1	5 4

Time—2:09¾; 2:13; 2:14; 2:13.

2:17 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $600.

Ellie, b. g., by Raven-Cyclone, (Garth)	1	1	1
Fred Ames, b. g., (Ames)	2	2	3
Carrie Strathmore, b. m., (Connell)	3	4	2
Lady Ford, b. m., (O'Neil)	4	3	ds
Gambit, b. g., (Bowdoin)	De		

Time—2:13¾; 2:17¼; 2:17¼.

Against time, trotting to beat 2:40.—Fanella, b. m., by Arion, 2:07¾; Directress, 2:19, by Director, 2:17, (Carpenter,) won. Time—2:27.

At Syracuse.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Ononda Maid, b. m., by Stillman, (Jones)	7	1	1	2	1	
I. T. Washburne, b. s., (Cummings)	2	2	2	1	3	
Rosetta, ch. m., (Smith)	1	4	4	3	2	
Sadie Baron, ch. m., (Fenner)	5	3	5	4	5	
Belle Thorn, b. m., (Sterling)	9	5	3	6	4	
Duke Sheldon, br. g., (Sheldon)	10	6	6	5	6	
Wood B., ch. g., (E. Jones)	8	7	7	ds.		
Little Earl, gr. g., (Van Auken)	3	11	ds.			
Ambler, ch. c., (Ernest)	6	dr.				
Lucy Meyer, b. m., (Tatem)	11	10	ds.			
Minnie, b. m., (Kellogg)	12	9	dr.			
Nancy Roy, ch. m., (Hayden)	6	dr.				
Annie M., blk. m., (Doble)	13	ds.				
Pearl A., b. m., (Morrey)	ds.					

Time—2:17¾; 2:16½; 2:15¾; 2:17¾; 2:19¼.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

May Wilkes, b. m., by May Wilkes, (Burke)	1	1	1
Dick See, b. s., (Lyman)	3	4	2
Carthage Girl, blk. m., (Merrifield)	4	3	5
Henry

INGENIOUS SWINDLE FAILS.

Man Tries to Obtain Money by Sending a Bogus Package C. O. D.

The telephone bell rang violently at the Oakdale apartment house, 36-38 West Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday, and Superintendent Monroe took down the receiver.

"Is that you, Monroe?" came the query at the other end.

"It is," came the reply.

"Well, this is Slattery—J. R. Slattery. I am sending up some Japanese goods this afternoon, and I wish you'd pay the bill, whatever that may be."

"Very well, Mr. Slattery. Good-bye."

Mr. Slattery lives at the Oakdale, and is a prominent bank official. About 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon a messenger from the American District Telegraph came to the Oakdale with a parcel addressed to J. R. Slattery and a bill from Yamamaki & Co., Fifth Avenue, for $21.50, C. O. D.

The Superintendent received the parcel and was about to hand over the amount to the boy, when the thought occurred to him to examine its contents. As the wrapper fell off a fine, smooth block of wood was disclosed.

"Where did you get this?" the Superintendent asked the messenger, who replied that he had received it from a man who was waiting in the telegraph office at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Then a bellboy was sent to find some policemen. He returned with Officers Walters and Kelly of the Broadway Squad. When they learned the facts, they said it was no case for them, so the West Thirtieth Street Station was appealed to, and Policeman Nash was sent in citizen's dress with the messenger boy to arrest the would-be swindler. There must have been somebody on the watch who saw the Broadway men enter the Oakdale and warned the one who had sent the parcel, for when the telegraph office was reached nobody was in sight.

ELECTRIC LINES FOR KENTUCKY.

$18,000,000 of Bonds to be Issued to Build Them in Blue Grass Region.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—The Louisville, Anchorage and Pewee Valley Electric Railway Company has completed arrangements with Eastern and Western capitalists to issue $18,000,000 of forty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds. The purpose is to cover a great part of Kentucky with a system of inter-urban electric railways.

The line running from Louisville to Pewee Valley is the trunk from which branches will be run all through the blue grass section of the State, extending as far as Stanford and Richmond.

New Trial for Caleb Powers.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 23.—An official mandate has been handed down by the Court of Appeals ordering a new trial for ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers, convicted of complicity in the shooting of William Goebel. It is probable the trial will come up at the October term.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.78¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.58¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.08¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 11-16
Sugar, granulated	5.45
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04 13-16
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb	.08¼
Lard, prime	9.00
Butter, Western creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, July 23.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@69½c; No. 2 red, 71¼@71¾c; No. 2 corn, 54½c; No. 2 yellow, 55¾c; No. 2 oats, 38¾@39c; No. 2 white, 39½@40½c; No. 3 white, 39½@40c; No. 2 rye, 59c; fair to choice malting barley, 48@50c; prime timothy seed, $5.25; mess pork, per bbl, $14.35@14.40; lard, per 100 lb, $8.67½@8.70; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.85@8; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7½@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.35@8.45; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $9.85.

COTTON.—Spot cotton closed with quotations 3-16c lower on the basis of 8¼c for middling upland and 8¾c for middling Gulf; sales of 1,353 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and unchanged at 8¾c; Mobile quiet, ⅛c lower, at 8c; Savannah quiet and unchanged at 8¼c; Charleston steady and unchanged at 8¾c; Wilmington firm and unchanged at 8¼c; Norfolk steady and unchanged at 8¼c; Baltimore nominal and unchanged at 8¼c; Galveston quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8¾c; Augusta quiet, ⅛c lower, at 8¾c, and St. Louis quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8 3-16c.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.23	8.23	7.85	7.88@
August	7.62	7.63	7.47	7.47@7.48
September	7.58	7.58	7.49	7.45@7.47
October	7.62	7.62	7.48	7.48@7.49
November	7.60	7.60	7.54	7.48@7.50
December	7.61	7.61	7.59	7.51@7.52
January	7.60	7.65	7.55	7.55@7.56
February	7.64	7.64	7.64	7.55@7.56
March	7.67	7.67	7.57	7.57@7.59
April	7.69	7.69	7.59	7.59@7.60

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business, prices firm; American middling, 4 19-32d; the sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,000 bales American; receipts, 6,000 bales, including 5,500 American. Futures opened quiet and closed easy; American middling, low middling clause, July, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 25-64@4 26-64d, sellers; September, 4 25-64@4 26-64d, sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 17-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 15-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 14-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 14-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 14-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 15-64@4 16-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The strong bull market of Monday was replaced yesterday by semi-demoralization and a 2c break in prices. Responding to a sensational fall in New York and reports of showers in Northwest States, the market gave way sharply under vigorous selling for long account. The absence of any important short interest only served to emphasize the heaviness of undertone and left the market with scarcely any support all day. At midday bulls attempted to regain control, but after getting prices back a cent a bushel were obliged to retreat before a determined bear attack, backed up by further rain talk and a second severe break in corn. Last figures of the day showed 1¾@1¾c net decline, and were about lowest point. The increase of 656,000 bushels in world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, compared with 1,925,000 bushels decrease a year ago, tended to encourage bear sentiment. So did the large primary receipts and the small export trade of only twenty-two loads, mostly all Baltimore. The weekly Government report stated that Spring wheat was being harvested in Southern parts of the Spring wheat belt, where as a result of immature ripening the yield and quality were much impaired; in northern portions, conditions are promising. Cables displayed general strength, particularly the Paris markets, which closed 1@1½c points higher, partly on crop damage news. There was an advance of ¾@¾d at Liverpool, Berlin came 2½@3 marks higher, Budapest 6 points up, and Antwerp ½@⅝c higher. Seaboard clearances were 39,700 bbls flour, and 552,800 bushels wheat. Quotations were: No. 2 cash wheat, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, 77¾c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 77¾c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 78½c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 78¾c, 28th to 30th, and No. 2 hard, New York, 78¾c, 10th to 20th August.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 23.—Wheat—Close—Cash, 69c; September, 67¾c; December, 69¼@69½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 Northern, 69c; No. 2 Northern, 67¼c. Flour—First patents, $4@$4.10; second patents, $3.80@$3.90; first clears, $2.90@$3; second clears, $2.20. Bran—In bulk, $13@$13.50.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Close—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 68¼c; July, 67½c; September, 68¼c; December, 71¾c; No. 2 hard, 69¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 57½c; track, 58¾c; July, 56c; September, 55¾c; December, 57¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, July, 40½c; September, 38½c; No. 3 white, 40@41¼c.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Wheat lower. Close—No. 1 Northern, 71@72c; No. 2 Northern, 70½@71c; September, 70¼@72c. Rye—Steady. No. 1, 56c. Barley—Steady. No. 2, 56c; sample, 35@54c. Corn—September, 55@56c.

DULUTH, July 23.—Close—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, 70¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c; July, 70¼c; September, 69¾@69¾c; December, 70@70¼c. Corn, 51c. Oats, 36¼@36c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted $3.70@$4. Winter straights, $3.25@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $19 @$20, spot and to arrive. Rye flour quiet; fair to good, $2.75@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@ $3.45. Cornmeal quiet; kiln-dried, $2.70@$2.75. Bran in bxds. Basement steady; fine white and yellow, $1.25@$1.30; coarse, $1.10@$1.15. Feed firm; Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$17; sacks to arrive, 200-lb, $16.50@$17; Spring bran, bulk, $16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19; city bran, $17.50@$18; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil, cake, $28.50; corn oil cake, $20.50; hominy chop, $13.75; oil meal, $28.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	77	77¾	76¾	76¾
September	76¾	77	75¾	75¾
October	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¾
December	76	76 11-16	75¾	75¾

Corn—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
September	59¼	60¾	59	59
October	59¾	60¾	59	59
December	61½	61½	58¾	58¾
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$9.00

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	69¾	70½	69	69½
September	71¾	72	70¼	70¾
October	72¼	72¼	71½	71½
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	53¾
September	58	59	54½	55¼
Oats—				
July	35½	36¼	35½	35¾
September	38¾	38½	35	35¾
Lard—				
September	$8.70	$8.75	$8.70	$8.70
October	8.72½	8.77½	8.72½	8.72½
Ribs—				
September	7.95	8.02½	7.95	7.97½
October	7.97½	8.07½	7.97½	8.00
Pork—				
September	14.40	14.80	14.40	14.47½
October	14.35	14.50	14.35	14.42½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $16@$17.50. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20.50@ $21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 8¼c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 8¾@ 8¾c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 11c; 10 lb, 10¼@10½c; 12 lb, 9¾@10c; 14 lb, 9¼c; pickled shoulders firm, 7¼c; pickled hams steady, 11½@11¾c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4⅝c; country, 4¾@5c. LARD—Steady, $9; city lard quiet; $8.30; refined lard steady; South America, $9.60; Continent, $9.10; Brazil, kegs, $10.70; compound strong, 7@7½c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 9½c; city lard stearine, 10¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	4.70@4.75
August	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75@4.80
September	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80@4.85
October	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
November	..	..	..	4.90@4.95
December	5.05	5.05	5.00	5.00@5.05
January	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10@5.15
February	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
March	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
April	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30
May	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.30@5.35
June	..	..	..	5.35@5.40

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market firm; good average Santos, 4$600; receipts, 38,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 405,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M. was net ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 7,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular; ½@¾f. lower; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. ¼f. higher; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 36,000 bags; January, 34.50; February, 34.75; March, 35; April, 35.25; May, 35.50; June, 35.50; July, 33.50; August, 33.50; September, 33.75; October, 34; November, 34.25; December, 34.25. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 4$825; exchange, 13-32d; receipts, 42,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 407,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk, $4.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; refined, cases, New York, $8.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 32c; off Summer yellow, 30½c; prime white, 41@42c; prime Winter yellow, 42c; linseed, American, raw, 82c; linseed, American, boiled, 84c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 69@70c.

METALS.—The main point of interest in yesterday's metal market was the decline of £4 in the price of spot tin in London. This makes a decline of £11 within three days, and it was said to have been caused by the failure of the attempt to squeeze the shorts. Futures declined £1 10s. Thus spot at London closed at £122, and futures closed at £114. The local tin market was dull and nominal. Spot closed at $27.50, without buyers; August sold at $26.25, and that price was asked at the close, with $26 bid. Other deliveries closed as follows: July, $26.75 bid and $26.90 asked; September, $25.75 asked; October, $25.50 asked; November, $25.75 asked. COPPER—The local market ruled dull and nominal, with lake quoted at 17c, and casting and electrolytic at 16¾c. The London market closed 2s 6d lower, with spot sold 1s 3d and futures at £68 8s 9d. LEAD—There was no change in the local market, which closed at 4¾c, and London closed also unchanged at £12 1s 3d. SPELTER—The local market stood at unchanged prices, closing at $3.98@$3.95. London was quiet and unchanged at £16 15s. IRON—No prices were as last quoted, with a moderate business; pig iron warrants stood at $9.50@$10.

SUGAR.—The local market for raw sugar is about steady, with trading prices about as follows: Centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 89 degrees test, at 3 9-16c, and molasses, 89 degrees test, at 3 5-16c. The London beet sugar market was steady, with light offerings, and July is quoted up ¾d, to 9s 7½d, while August is unchanged at 9s 6d. Cane sugar is quiet and unchanged at 10s 10½d for Java and 9s 9d for fair refining. The stock in the United Kingdom is 167,000 tons, against 47,000 tons same time last year. Some sales were made yesterday equal to 4 3-16c for centrifugal, 96 degrees test, duty paid. This business included a cargo of 7,100 bags Surinam centrifugal, at 2 13-32c, cost and freight, basis 94 degrees test, and a cargo of about 5,000 tons Java firsts, at Breakwater, a sterling price said to be 11s 5¼d, cost, insurance, and freight, per 100 lb.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, regulars and machines, 36@36¼c; tar, regulars, $2.25; do, oil bbls, $4.25. Resin, common to good strained, $1.40; D, $1.00; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.85; I, $2; K, $2.35; M, $2.75; N, $3.05; W G, $3.35; W W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 23.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 32½c. Resin firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Nominal. Dressed beef in fair demand at 7¼@9c per lb for native sides. CALVES—Slow and weak. Veals steady; buttermilks nominal; veals, $5@$7.25; culls, $4; city-dressed veals, 8@10½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep weak; lambs, 25c lower; 30 cars unsold; sheep, $3@$4.25; lambs, $3.60@$5.25; dressed mutton, 9½@9c per lb; choice wethers, 8½@8c; dressed lambs, 7@9c. HOGS—Steady at $6.15@$6.50.

NEW YORK CORPORATIONS.

Utica Racing Association of Utica; capital, $500. Directors—H. L. Gates, Christian Sauter, Jr., and Gustavus Dexter, Utica.

Klein & Co. of New York City, to deal in food products; capital, $20,000. Director—Emily Klein, Harry Robinson, and Carl Hoffbauer, New York City.

Eastern Arts Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. H. Thomas, Yonkers; E. A. Freshman and Cornelius Cogney, New York City.

Pass & Seymour of Solvay; to manufacture electrical appliances; capital, $100,000. Directors—James Pass, A. P. Seymour, and B. E. Salisbury, Syracuse.

Abbey & Imbrie of New York City, to manufacture needles and fishing tackle; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charlotte M. Imbrie, A. C. Imbrie, and Harold Imbrie, New York City.

Naughton Company of New York City, to carry on a construction business; capital, $100,000. Directors—Bernard Naughton, D. F. McMahon, and G. W. McNulty, New York City.

Nepperhan Real Estate Company of New York City; capital, $450,000. Directors—Frank O. Hotchkiss, Millerton; Frank M. Twitchell, Union City, Conn.; Moses Lyman, Lakeville, Conn.; John H. Hordon and H. A. Rounds, New York City.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company has reinsured the Tennessee business of the Delaware Insurance Company.

The insurance on the property at 58 West Fourteenth Street, including the stock of R. Smith & Co., which was damaged by fire early yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: On building, Phenix of Brooklyn, $5,000; Aetna, $5,000; Connecticut, $5,000; Security, $5,000; Westchester, $2,500; Commonwealth, $2,500; American of New York, $2,500; Northern of New York, $2,500. On stock, Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,000; Hanover, $5,000; American of Philadelphia, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Imperial, $2,000; Helvetia, $1,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,000; Boston, $1,000; German-American, $1,000; North America, $1,000; Fidelity, $1,000; Agricultural, $1,000. On fixtures, Greenwich, $2,500. The adjustment, which was handled by John D. Wyeth & Co., has already been completed.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, July 24.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.

In re Benjamin C. Fechheimer.
In re Jacob Sugenheimer.
In re Samuel Weiss, (2.)
In re A. and J. Menke.
In re Peter Hofsess.
In re Fred. Haas.
In re C. F. Crosby & Co.
In re Tobias Simnowitz, (2.)
In re Ed. T. Todd.
In re Max Bernard.
In re M. Joseph & Co.
In re Kate S. Edwards.
In re Seeger & Guerney.
In re George W. Falk.
In re Charles H. Bliss.
In re James McWatters.
In re Hirschberg & Bro.
In re Reuben & Rosenberger.
In re H. L. & B. Rosenthal.
In re Isaac L. Davis.
In re Byron Alger.
In re Bessie Lascheim.
In re Reuben & Rosenberg, (2.)
In re James McWatters.
In re Great Am. 5 and 10 Cent Store Co.
In re Byron Alger.
In re Reuben Rosenberger & Co.
In re T. T. Morehead.
In re Perlowitz & Wine.
In re George W. Gwyer.
In re Hurley & Johnson.
In re Otto Seyd.
In re Annie Lyon. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.
2963—Mary A. McMonagle.
3847—A. Goldman & Son.
3775—Abbe Mfg. Co.
3700—Ernest Winterhoff.
3865—C. F. Crosby & Co. Discharges.
3819—A. W. and A. C. Foster.
3096—W. H. and M. S. Gilbert.
3760—Fanny Morris.
3517—Cassius M. Richmond.
3233—David J. O'Connor
2806—Barnett L. Shapiro.
3701—Morris Manson.
3690—Korble & Mork.
3815—Davis & Brinn.
3345—Osburn & Brown.
3784—William Freeland.
1906—Avnet & Burstein.
3242—Egbert M. Haines.
3799—George W. Palmer
3349—John Dean.
3889—Max Goodman.
3688—Emma F. Berean.
3320—Frank W. Silcock.
3884—Max Gondeck.
3871—Robert M. Bowlby.
3298—Peter T. Lehr.
3673—John D. Lyon.
3654—George Heyman.
2511—Philip Frankel.
3686—Charles E. Moore.
3885—Millie Sommer.
3788—C. W. Morehead.
3840—Samuel Kraft.
3775—Abraham Jacoby. Adjourned cases.
3850—Louis Goodman.
3641—Adam Huston.
1834—Joseph Waxelbaum.
3827—Simon Innenberg.
3771—Samuel Cutter.
3688—Richard C. Garhart.
3778—George J. Glatras.
3234—F. & C. F. Grant.
3820—S. M. & A. Kaufman.
3474—Conrad Doersch.
3852—Samuel Bieber.
3870—Jacob Markowitz.
3839—Adam Epple.
3848—Peter T. Radiker.
3211—Catherine Hancox.
3788—Isidor Wolff.
3852—Clinton W. Moffatt.
3851—Peter McCabe.
3872—Louis Lesser. Under objection.
1829—Arthur G. Jury.
3321—Abraham Kalisk.
3626—Abram Abelman.
3811—Max Shapiro.
3718—William P. Barrett.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Garfinkel vs. Rapaport.
2—Marquet vs. Marquet.
3—Hallenborg vs. Greene.
4—Schechter vs. Cohen. Kolatch.
5—Le Piniec vs. Le Piniec.
6—Lanahan vs. Feldman.
7—Bill vs. Edison Electric Illum. Co.
8—McKinney vs. Warner.
9—Rosenbaum vs. Rosenbaum.
10—Silver vs. Washington Insur. Co.
11—Pringle vs. White.
12—Pollock vs. Lehman.
13—In re Humphrey.
14—Callinan vs. Schepper.
15—Leibman vs. Stephan
16—In re Vermont Marble Co.
17—In re J. P. Duffy & Co.
18—In re T. J. Mooney & Co.
19—Tynberg vs. Spiero.
20—Lunny vs. Simpson.
21—In re Johnson Av.
22—In re Johns Place.
23—In re W. 171st St.
24—In re Tiffany St.
25—In re Mohawk Av.
26—In re Crotona Av.
27—In re McMahon.
28—Stillwell vs. Schmidt.
29—Trustees, &c., of the Diocesan Convention of N. Y. vs. Schuebeck.
30—Excelsior Savings Bank vs. Ginsgerg.
31—Higgins vs. Amer. Pastry, &c., Co.
32—Lowenfeld vs. Dahut.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Adrien Tenu.
Joanna B. Balch.
Michael McKenna.
Columbus Sprato.
Mary McCarthy.
Mary W. Hamilton.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 11 A. M. Contested wills.

Case of Ch. 1,697—Annie L. Osgood.
1667—Alexander Thompson.
Marie Ptacek.
Edward John Hackett.
John C. Gressler.
Maggie C. Coakley.
Joseph J. Morehouse.
Mary J. Dornin.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 11 A. M. Contested wills.

1676—Giovanni Monteghirfi.
1681—Edward A. Hammond.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for Monday will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Wenzel.
2—James Lynch.
3—Stefano De Martine.
4—George Ferguson.
Thomas McMannus.
5—William R. Hand.
6—William Clancy.
Edward Boyle.
7—Emma A. Sargeant.
8—William Sisto.
9—Abraham Connor.
10—John Oates.
John Lang.
11—Jacob Rapp.
12—George Rossman.
13—Alexander H. Martyr.
14—Frank Pierzchoiski.
15—Alexander F. Wallace.
Pleadings.
1—Thomas F. Main.
William V. V. Powers.
2—William Lederer.
3—Annie Fitzgibbons.
4—Henry Barrett.
5—Thomas Larpey.
John Dunn.
6—William Crackson.
7—John Roach.
8—William Kaplen.
9—Robert F. Thomas.
10—Thomas McGuire.
Thomas McLean.
11—Thomas Sullivan.
Henry Palmer.
12—Henry Clarke.
13—Harry Hunter.
Albert Kremer.
14—Richard Henry M. Stanley Farrell.
15—Patrick Delaney.
16—Joseph Hickman.
17—John Smith.
18—Edward Curtis.
19—Stimson Bayer.
Julius Bayer.
Louis Levine.
20—Etienne Bayer.
Julius Bayer.
Louis Levine.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Bipke and Gordon for the People.

1—Joseph Alterman.
2—John Coughlin.
William Toone.
3—Abraham Feldman.
4—Joseph L. Morris.
5—Mary Howard.
Celia Stewart.
6—Harry Southall.
7—James J. Proctor.
8—Harry Smith.
Jacob Goldberg.
9—James Callahan.
10—Dennis Driscoll.
11—Martin Connolly.
12—Michael Miatha.
13—Rosie Link.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Elizabeth M. Roe et al.—Howard B. Snell. Emanuel Heilner vs. Solomon J. Brumberg et al.—John J. Collins.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Ernest R. Bibbins vs. Thomas Burns—Robert L. Turk.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Tompkins vs. Hatch—Charles H. Morgan. Larned vs. Rovitti—James E. Smith. American Mortgage Company vs. Alger—Eugene Smith. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. C. Graham's Sons' Company—Edward Jacobs. Hall vs. Commercial Steam Laundry Company—Algernon S. Norton. Wellbrock vs. Wellbrock—Ezekiel Fixman.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Cunningham vs. Cunningham—William C. Arnold.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Hall vs. Barth—William Blalkie. In re Kerts—Raymond Rubenstein.

Surrogate Notices.

ARMSTRONG, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter & Ballows, No. 16 Wall Street, City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1901. STEPHEN W. BALDWIN, SAMUEL T. CARTER, Jr., Executors. EDWARD T. BALLOWS, Attorney for the Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh27-1aw6mW

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Oudin & Oakley, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ALICE E. BLOOM, Administratrix. OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jy10-1aw6mW

GOURDIER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GOURDIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of David McClure, 22 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1901. EDWARD GOURDIER, Administrator. DAVID McCLURE, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. ap3-1aw6mW

McPHERSON, EDLA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDLA J. McPHERSON, late of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Church Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1901. AARON S. BALDWIN, Ancillary Executor. READ G. DILWORTH, Attorney for Executor, 102 Chambers Street, New York. my15-1aw6mW

RHODES, RALPH BROWN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ralph Brown Rhodes, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Bolton Hall, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1901. ANNIE R. BOLTON, Administratrix. BOLTON HALL, Attorney, R. 134, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—HENRY WALLACH, plaintiff, vs. ISIDORE JACKSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the northerly side of Sixtieth Street; thence running easterly along the northerly side of Sixtieth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Sixtieth Street and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet to the easterly side of Second Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Second Avenue twenty feet to the corner aforesaid to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 1,140 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City."

Dated New York, June 18th, 1901.

STEPHEN H. KEATING, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 33 Wall Street, New York City.

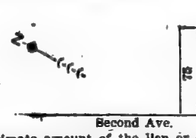

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,930.67, with interest from the 21st day of May, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $454.64, with interest from the 21st day of May, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $647.35, with interest.

Dated New York, June 18th, 1901.

STEPHEN H. KEATING, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to the 11th day of July, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, July 9th, 1901.

STEPHEN H. KEATING, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 33 Wall Street, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to the 30th day of July, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, July 16th, 1901.

STEPHEN H. KEATING, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 33 Wall Street, New York City.

NO. 235 WEST END AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and another, Defendants.—Action No. 4.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 31st day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point situated on the westerly side of West End Avenue distant thirty-six feet and five inches in a southerly direction from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of West End Avenue, and running thence westwardly and parallel with said street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to a point; thence southwardly and parallel with said avenue, and thence eastwardly and again parallel with said street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to the westerly side of said avenue, and thence northwardly along the westerly side of said avenue sixteen feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 10th, 1901.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

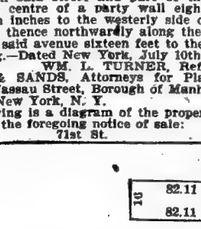

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs and disbursements

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $5,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27&29 Pine St., New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Investment Securities.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders Solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, Est. 1885 / New York Produce Exchange }
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., New York.
BRANCH OFFICES:
20 W. 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT, N. Y., Adjoining "WALDORF-ASTORIA."
22-26 COURT ST., GARFIELD BLDG., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Fred'k F. Marquand
BROKER,
35-37 Broad St. Y., N.
Direct Wire to Exchange.
Telephone call 3030 and 3031 Broad

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Unlisted Bonds and Stocks, whether interest paying or defaulted, bought and sold. Quotations furnished. Also opportunities for small investors. Write or call.
TEL. 2385 CORT. ESTABLISHED 1868.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade. }
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
540 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1902, viz.:

Nos. 12, 40, 90, 99, 222, 720, 1080, 1188, 1813, 1443, 1492, 1587, 1949, 2282, 2337, 2675, 2912, 3309, 3407, 3522, 3677, 3846, and 3898.

The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1902, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman,
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
49 Wall Street, N. Y.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 9.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Fifty-three (53) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

2	127	264	496	679	916	1131
7	131	312	512	716	935	1144
69	163	329	560	782	964	1150
78	176	344	561	807	1034	1186
81	220	349	576	848	1068	1196
88	236	357	647	855	1124	1197
96	243	368	653	899	1129	1205
97	247	480	678			

ALL future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.
New York, June 5th, 1901.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-three bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1901, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1901, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Pres't
H.M. FRANCIS, Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS, Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

GREENE - CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold; state quantities; best terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of Metropolitan Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's Stock:

On and after **AUGUST 1, 1901,** holders of Certificates of Deposit for Capital Stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, deposited under the circular of April 29, 1901, signed by Francis W. Hunnewell, Chairman, may receive the new bonds or the cash, to which they may be entitled thereunder, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, properly endorsed, to the Depositary issuing the same.

The **NEW BONDS** will be issued either in the form of coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, or of registered bonds of the denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $20,000, or $50,000, at the option of the holders of Certificates of Deposit. Such holders **DESIRING TO RECEIVE REGISTERED BONDS,** are requested at once to **NOTIFY THE DEPOSITARY** as to the denominations desired, and the name in which the registered bonds are to be issued, so that such bonds may be promptly prepared for delivery.

As no bonds are to be issued of a denomination smaller than $1,000, **SCRIP** for fractional amounts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds when presented in amounts of $1,000, or some multiple thereof.

The amount of cash provided, as stated in the said circular, is sufficient to pay in full the Certificates of Deposit calling for **"ALL CASH,"** as well as the sum of $40 per share on Certificates calling for **"BONDS AND CASH,"** and in accordance with said circular, the **DEPOSITARIES HAVE DESIGNATED AUGUST 1, 1901, AS THE DAY FOR PAYMENT** of such cash to the holders of such Certificates. Public notice is hereby given that interest upon such cash payments will cease to accrue on and after **AUGUST 1, 1901,** the date so designated.

Certificates of Deposit must be **ENDORSED IN BLANK,** and if registered bonds are desired in a different name from that appearing on the face of the Certificate of Deposit, its assignment must be acknowledged before a notary public, or attested by some person satisfactory to the Depositary.

The Depositaries will accept, on each day, Certificates of Deposit for only such number of shares as it shall be found practicable to exchange.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail should also indicate whether they desire the new securities to be sent by mail or express, at their expense, and in what amount, if any, they desire the same to be insured.

Dated July 24, 1901.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 WALL STREET, N. Y.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
23 shs. 1st Natl. Bank, Paterson, N. J.
14 shs. Mechanics' Bank, B'klyn.
$7,400 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Regstd. Consols.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$14,000 Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$3,000 Fulton St. R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1995.
10 shs. Middletown (N. Y.) Cigar Co.
BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.
$2,000 Southern Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1994.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
40 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
42 shs. North Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
15 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
140 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
100 shs. American Brewing Co., N. Y.
$40,000 Fisheries Co. 1st Mtg., 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
90 shs. Third Ave. R. R.
35 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
1 sh. Chemical National Bank.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Hutchinson, Pierce & Co. pf.
4 shs. North American Trust Co.
65 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
200 shs. N. Y. Real Estate Ass'n.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$3,000 Judge Company 4 p. c. purchase money Mtg. Bds., "Class A," 1909.
70 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. scrip, 1901.
22 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
11 shs. 23d Ward Bank.
$2,000 Durland Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
400 shs. Colorado & Southern Ry. common.
14 shs. United States Steel Corp. pfd.
62 shs. Metropolitan Natl. Bank in liq.
33 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Association.
$2,700 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Regstd. Consols.
70 shs. American Surety Co.
9 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
100 shs. Brooklyn Wharf Transfer Co.
$4,500 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
150 shs. Cheesman Cotton Gin Co.
100 shs. Magnus Metal Co. 8 p. c. pfd.
$1,000 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
100 shs. Electric Enameling Co.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
$10,000 Ohio Mining & Mfg. Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Bds.
$500 Rockaway Hunting Club Gen. Mtg. 6 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1913.
35 shs. Natl. City Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
23 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
200 shs. Tennessee Copper Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
$400 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
100 shs. Phenix Ins. Co., Bklyn.

REORGANIZATION OF
The White Cliffs Portland Cement & Chalk Company.

The undersigned, having consented, at the request of holders of large amounts of the securities of the above Company, to act as a Reorganization Committee,

Notice is hereby given, under a Securityholders' agreement, dated July 2, 1901, of which copies may be obtained from the Knickerbocker Trust Company, Depositary for the Committee, that a Plan of Reorganization has been adopted and filed with said Depositary.

Holders of evidences of indebtedness of the above Company, secured by its first, second, and third mortgages, are requested to deposit the same on or before the second day of August, 1901, with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, New York, which will issue certificates therefor.

Copies of the plan may be obtained by the aforesaid holders from the Depositary.

FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE,
L. HEYNEKER,
Committee.
RUFORD FRANKLIN, Secretary.
McDOUGALL HAWKES, 45 Broadway, N. Y. C., Counsel for Reorganization Committee.
New York, July 22, 1901.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this compay as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.

No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
195 Broadway, N. Y.

This Company is now prepared to issue, and will as promptly as is practicable, its preferred stock in exchange for its Interim Certificates heretofore issued, and will pay interest at the rate of 5% per annum on the said certificates from May 20th to June 30th, 1901, inclusive.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
NEW YORK, July 23, 1901.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1901, a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, to be paid September 3, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1901. The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1901. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 12 noon on August 17, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Sept. 3, 1901.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
by C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the preferred and common stock trust certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at 12 noon on August 17, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on September 3, 1901.

On September 3, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of two per cent. upon the preferred stock and two per cent. upon the common stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
William Salomon, Martin Erdmann,
Otto H. Kahn, Louis Fitzgerald,
Charles Steele, Voting Trustees.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, June 12, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its Common Stock, payable August 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on July 15, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on July 12, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 25, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Pittsburg, Pa., July 23d, 1901.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 10.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company, August 22d, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1901. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., August 1st, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 22d, 1901.
A. R. FRAZER, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Pittsburg, Pa., July 23d, 1901.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 4.

A quarterly dividend of One (1) Per Cent. will be paid on the common stock of this company August 20th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 8th, 1901. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 8th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M., August 29th, 1901.
A. R. FRAZER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Company.
No. 36 Wall Street, New York, July 23, 1901.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the common stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record August 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Company.
No. 36 Wall Street, New York, July 23, 1901.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record August 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF Per Cent. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on August 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, July 16th, and reopened on Friday, August 2d.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Standard Rope & Twine Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street, New York City.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, July 1st, 1901.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company will be held on the first day of August, 1901, at four o'clock P. M., at the office of such Company, at No. 3 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from one hundred thousand dollars, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, to two hundred thousand dollars, to consist of two thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each.
ROBERT J. HOGUET, President.
C. W. GOOLD, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1901, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

Proposals.

The Midland Terminal Railway Company.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage dated the 1st of December, 1895, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $16,574.38 of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of August, 1901, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York."
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 23, 1901.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Engineer, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock M. of Aug. 6, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing Miscellaneous Articles for the Light-House Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to Lieut. Col. D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$169,054,536
Gold	97,401,013
Silver	25,961,715
United States notes	13,237,575
Treasury notes of 1890	107,904
National bank notes	8,033,562
Total receipts this day	1,786,903
Total receipts this month	38,358,528
Total receipts this year	38,358,528
Total expenditures this day	1,870,000
Total expenditures this month	43,135,000
Total expenditures this year	43,135,000
Deposits in National banks	101,692,280
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	579,156
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	529,308
Customs	1,046,444
Miscellaneous	211,150

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$289,817,689
Silver dollars	436,005,000
Silver dollars of 1890	163,367
Silver bullion of 1890	46,389,633
Total	$772,380,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$289,817,689
Silver certificates outstanding	436,005,000
Treasury notes outstanding	46,558,000
Total	$772,380,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$62,069,103
Gold certificates	35,331,910
Silver coin and bullion	20,502,658
Silver certificates	5,459,057
United States notes	13,237,575
Other assets	10,902,518
Total in Treasury	$156,502,822
Deposits in National banks	101,692,280
Total	$258,195,103
Current liabilities	89,140,566
Available cash balance	169,054,536

Secretary Gage Buys More Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $29,000 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at 113.051 and $5,000 5s at 109.1729.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 23	664,021
To date this year	188,746,281
Coresponding date last year	71,079,279

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 23	$2,411,000
To date this year	$678,470,720
Corresponding date last year	$309,103,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4¼@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅜	Metropolitan	1½
Am. Car & F.	1¼	Mexican Nat. ctfs.	1
Am. Car & F. pf.	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Ice	2⅝	Mo., K. & Texas	1¼
Am. Locom.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅞	Missouri Pacific	2⅛
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	National Biscuit	1
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y. Central	½
Anaconda	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2¼
At., T. & S. F.	3⅛	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅜	Norf. & West	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1½	North American	1
B'klyn R. T.	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Canadian Pacific	1½	People's Gas	1
Ches. & Ohio	1	Pressed Steel	1
Chi. Great West.	1¼	Reading	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	4⅛	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Rep. I. & S.	1½
Chi. T. T. pf.	1½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	2⅝	St. Law. & Adir.	2⅝
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F.	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Con. Gas	1⅜	St. L. & S. W.	2¾
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	St. L. & S. W. pf.	3½
Del. & Hudson	2	Southern Pacific	3⅜
Del., L. & W.	1	Southern Railway	1
Denver & R. G. pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Diamond Match	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	2½
Erie	1¼	Texas Pacific	1⅜
Erie 1st	1½	Twin City R. T.	1
Erie 2d pf.	2	Union Pacific	4⅜
General Electric	2¼	Union Pac. pf.	1
Glucose	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Gt. North. pf.	½	U. S. Steel	1⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Ill. Central	1½	Wabash	⅝
Int. Paper	⅞	Wabash pf.	2
Iowa Central	1⅛	West. Union Tel.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1⅜	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Manhattan	2	Wis. Central	⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	2¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	⅝	pf.	1
Cent. of N. J.	2	National Salt	½
Denver & R. G.	2	Nat. Salt pf.	1
Int. Power	⅝	Pressed Steel pf.	1¼
Lake Erie & West.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Minn. & St. L.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Minn. & St. L. pf.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio 5s	1	Wabash deb., B	1⅜
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	West Shore 4s, reg.	1
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	2	West. Un. R. E. 4½s	1⅛
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj., stamped	1¼	Evans. & T. H. gen. 5s	1
Balt. & Ohio 4s	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
		Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1
		Mo. Pac. con. 6s	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

That the stock market is essentially a weather and crop market for the time being was again demonstrated yesterday when coincident with a sharp break in the price of corn and declines in the other cereals the quotations for stocks on the Stock Exchange advanced materially. The movement, in short, was but a continuation of the inverse movement noted on the day previous, but whereas on that day corn had gone up and stocks down yesterday the stocks went up and corn went down. What is more, the stock improvement was maintained up to the close, final figures being generally the highest for the day, with St. Paul, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Atchison distinctly the leaders, and showing gains of from three to four points each.

The reason for the decided change of market front of course lies in the fact that overnight rains had fallen in the corn belt and that private advices, notwithstanding rather gloomy "official" Western weather reports, were to the effect that the indications pointed to more rains. The drop in corn impressed forcibly that the Westerners who had loudly been proclaiming the total ruin of the corn crop felt by no means sure of their position, else would they not have run so hurriedly on the first sign of rain and caused what amounted to a practical demoralization of the grain markets at the opening both here and in Chicago. The truth—and this from other than grain speculators biased by their market position—is that recent reports of crop damage put out from the West have been grossly exaggerated. It is not denied that some damage has been done; such close observers as President Lowry of the Soo Railway, Vice President Morton of Atchison, and General Manager Harding of Missouri Pacific admit damage. But what is contended outside of the Chicago corn pool is that the damage has been overestimated, that rains now or in the next week or ten days will assure an average crop at least; and that even with an admitted shortage the farmers, receiving higher prices for their crop, will be actually better off than with a too heavy crop. As to these recent damage reports, the following private dispatch received in Wall Street yesterday from the Governor of one of the leading corn States is certainly as worthy of consideration as the many anonymous messages put out. It reads:

Crop damage reports largely sensational. We will have average crop throughout West. Every manner of influence being brought to bear to induce sensational tales of damage. Advance in price of corn offsets twice over all present and likely damage.

However this be, certain it is that the rains reported yesterday covered the most pessimistic Westerners some little apprehension, for the West is long of corn and short of stocks. And this, though corn "is already ruined and rain can do no good," (quoting a dispatch to a Chicago house from Kansas.)

An incidental development of the day was the disclosure that there is a very limited supply of floating stock in the market. This, however, is not in the least surprising. It has been known that by far the greater part of the recent selling of securities has been by the West for the short account, little of it representing real liquidation. It has been known, also, that much of the buying on the decline has been by the larger banking and investment interests, not a few of the stocks so bought being taken out of the market. When, therefore, shorts yesterday endeavored to cover, they found so little stock for sale at going prices that they were forced to bid prices up. Hence it was that whereas on Monday's decline over 780,000 shares were traded in, yesterday, though stocks in many cases more than recovered their Monday losses, the total dealings were fully 100,000 shares less than on Monday.

The best buying yesterday was in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, and Atchison, the purchases in all four cases apparently emanating from the same sources. Not all the benefits to be derived from the community of interest plan have yet been disclosed, and this for the reason that the complete plan as projected by Mr. Morgan, Mr. Harriman, and Mr. Vanderbilt has not yet been finally perfected. In the Vanderbilt properties, for instance, a rise in Nickel Plate second preferred of over 2 points on dealings in 120 shares of the stock is noted on the Street as perhaps not without significance, while the shipment to Drexel, Morgan & Co. at Philadelphia of Atchison stock (Mr. Morgan's partner, Mr. Steele, having only a few weeks ago been elected an Atchison Director) is pointed to as another significant feature. Nor, if all Wall Street reports are true, is there lack of foundation for the report that important developments are pending in the affairs of Union Pacific.

There was good buying, also, in a number of independent stocks in no wise affected by droughts or crop scares—in Western Union, in Amalgamated Copper, in the local railway shares, and in the coal stocks. As for these last-named shares special reasons for their strength appeared in the settlement of the strike of the firemen.

One of the features of the market was the strength of the Steel stocks, which now seem to be recovering altogether from the depressing influences of the strike, the common stock yesterday gaining 1⅝ points and the preferred 1. During the day there were many rumors that an early settlement of the difficulty would be arrived at, but no verification of these reports could be had.

The declaration of the regular dividends on the Baltimore and Oh

of rains from many portions of the drought-stricken section continued to come, the buying was renewed and prices climbed at a lively gait. The shorts had a lively "scramble," and many of them were badly hurt. Although this rapid pace was not held throughout the afternoon, the marked tone was held strong up to the close.

The money market is still in a comfortable condition, fully as easy as reasonably could be expected at this season, and at a time, too, when the banks are inclined to make preparations for the heavy demand that is quite sure to be made upon them a little later on in connection with the movement of the crops. Demand is still light and rates are showing only slight changes.

Money loaned at the Clearing House today at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at 10 and 5 cents premium. Exchanges, $23,340,741; balances, $2,019,306.

Complete stock transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,040	Atchison	72⅞	69¾	72⅝
695	Atchison preferred	95⅜	93½	95⅜
13	Boston & Albany	256½	256	256
6	Boston & Lowell	238	238	238
223	Boston & Maine	193	192	193
14	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	196	196	196
120	C. J., R. & S. Y.	154⅜	153	154⅜
30	C. J., R. & S. Y. pf.	132	132	132
44	Fitchburg preferred	143	142⅜	142⅜
35	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215⅞	215¾	215¾
2	Rutland pf.	104	104	104
7,685	Union Pacific	101	96⅜	100
30	Union Pacific pf.	89½	88¾	89½
45	West End	95½	93½	95½
5	West End pf.	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

106	Am. Tel. & Tel.	161	160	160½
9	Erie	48	48	48
100	Mexican	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
570	New England rights	5⅜	5¼	5⅜

ELECTRICS.

1,736	Massachusetts	38¾	38	38¾
50	Massachusetts pf.	93	93	93

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	American Agri. Chem.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
5	American Agri. Ch. pf.	89½	89½	89½
2,935	American Sugar	144½	142¾	143⅝
77	American Sugar pf.	128	128	128
136	American Woolen	17¾	17	17
350	American Woolen pf.	79½	78	79½
350	Dominion Iron & Steel	31	30	31
15	Mergenthaler	164	164	164
50	Mont. Coal & Coke	5¼	5¼	5¼
73	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	92¼	92¼	92½
100	New Eng. Gas & Coke	6¼	6	6¼
19	Pullman	210	209¼	210
232	Union Shoe Machine	36⅞	36½	36⅝
60	United Fruit	93	92	92
2,865	U. S. Steel	40½	39	40⅛
919	U. S. Steel pf.	89¼	88¼	89¼

MINING.

120	Adventure	25½	25	25½
250	Allouez	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
220	Amalgamated	113	111½	112⅝
10	Anaconda	44½	44½	44½
60	Arcadian	15⅜	15	15⅜
64	Arnold	3	2½	3
50	Atlantic	37	37	37
100	Centennial	27¼	27½	27½
50	Central Oil	5	5	5
320	Cochiti	5½	5	5¼
430	Copper Range	76⅞	75	76½
150	Dominion Coal	37¼	37	37¼
55	Dominion Coal pf.	115	115	115
250	Elm River	4½	4½	4½
100	Franklin	17½	17½	17½
180	Isle Royale	42	41	42
150	Mass.	18¾	18½	18¾
630	Michigan	13⅜	13¼	13½
250	Mohawk	41	40½	41
50	Napa	4	4	4
418	Old Dominion	30	29½	29½
120	Osceola	93	92½	93
210	Parrott	51	50½	50⅝
50	Phoenix	4½	4½	4½
200	Tecumseh	2	2	2
330	Trinity	35	34	34½
100	United States	18	17½	18
100	United States Oil	13½	13½	13½
170	Utah	30	30	30
150	Victoria	7¼	7	7
81	Wolverine	60	60	60

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The Philadelphia market was very quiet all day. The general list responded but languidly to the buoyancy in New York, and the only activity was in the Cambria issues and in the New York group. Cambria Steel receipts rose ¾, while the stock in sympathy moved up to 24. Union Traction's only sale was at 27½, an advance of ¾. There were slight losses in Philadelphia Company, Philadelphia Electric, and Lehigh Navigation, the last named declining to 69.

Money on call, 4@4½ per cent., the tone being easy; on time, 4½@5 per cent.; commercial paper, 4@4½ per cent.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Cement	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
115	American Malt	40	40	40
200	American Alkali	⅝	⅝	⅝
160	Atch., Top. & S. F.	72¾	72¾	72¾
5	Cambria Steel, $13.50 pd.	24	24	24
625	Cam. Steel, Drexel rcts.	23⅜	23¼	23⅜
7,050	Cam. Steel rcts. $2.50 pd.	3⅜	3	3⅜
25	Cons. Lake Sup. pf.	78	78	78
10	Danville Bessemer	½	½	½
100	Erie	36½	36½	36½
100	Elec. Co. of America	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
34	Insurance of N. A.	23	23	23
300	Lehigh Navigation	69	69	69
100	Lehigh Valley	35½	35½	35½
200	Lit. Bros.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
20	National Asphalt	6	6	6
10	National Asphalt pf.	11	11	11
100	Norfolk & Western	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
380	Palmetto Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	Penn. Elec. Vehicle	1	1	1
189	Pennsylvania	71⅜	71¼	71⅜
1,449	Philadelphia Co.	49¾	49	49
55	Philadelphia Traction	95	94½	95
24	Phila. & Trenton	280½	280½	280½
1,386	Philadelphia Elec.	5½	5⅜	5½
100	Railways Co. gen.	25⅜	25	25⅜
9,275	Reading 1 c.	19⅞	19½	19⅝
975	Reading 1st pf. 1 c.	37 11-16	37½	37⅝
900	Reading 2d pf. 1 c.	25 3-16	24⅝	25 3-16
400	Susque. Iron & Steel	2¼	2	2
100	Tidewater Steel	6⅜	6¾	6⅜
9	United of N. J.	220	220	220
200	Union Traction	27½	27¼	27½
4,115	U. S. Steel com.	40½	38⅝	40¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 23.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Crucible Steel	21	21	21
307	Crucible pf.	83½	82	83½
250	Con. Ice	19¼	19¼	19¼
$5,000	Con. Gas Co. 5s	114½	114½	114½
20	Equitable Trust	185	185	185
115	Marsden	5½	5	5
$2,000	North Side Bridge 6s	102½	102½	102½
870	Pitts. Coal	31⅞	31½	31½
10	Pitts. Coal pf.	94	94	94
50	Pittsburg Brewing	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
200	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	45½	45	45
$2,000	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾
100	Philadelphia Co.	49½	49½	49½
150	River Coal	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
105	River Coal pf.	47	47	47
800	United States Steel	40	39	40
900	United States Steel pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾
10	Westingh. Air Brake	184	184	184
65	Westingh. Elec. 2d pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾
2,151	Window Glass	62¾	59½	62¾
300	Window Glass pf.	96	96	96

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railway reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in July showed an increase as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Northern Pacific	$63,895
Previously reported, 46 roads	845,358
Total increase, 47 roads	$909,253

The following showed a decrease:

Seaboard Air Line	$7,748
Decrease previously reported, 4 roads	14,267
Total decrease, 5 roads	$22,015
Total net increase, 52 roads	$887,238

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week ended Tuesday, July 23, are valued at $9,799,711, against $9,450,833 the preceding week and $13,818,165 during the corresponding week last year. Since Jan. 1 they amount to $282,263,609, against $307,884,759 for the same period last year.

Movements of Currency.

The beginning of the movement of Western crops was shown yesterday by the transfer of $500,000 in currency to Chicago by the Sub-Treasury. The sum of $50,000 was also transferred to New Orleans. The Sub-Treasury paid $520,000 for new gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dividends have been declared by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Pressed Steel Car Company, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, full particulars of which will be found in the financial advertising columns of this issue.

The quarterly statements of the following National banks will be found in another column: Bank of Commerce, Bank of the Republic, Irving, Merchants', Park, Seaboard, and Shoe and Leather of New York; Philadelphia National of Philadelphia, and Newark City of Newark.

The Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, give notice that on and after Aug. 1 next, holders of certificates of deposit for capital of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, deposited under a circular of April 29 last, may receive the new bonds or the cash to which they may be entitled upon presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit. The new bonds will be issued in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, or registered bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $50,000, and $500,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities recovered almost wholly from the weakness of the previous day and developed considerable strength in industrial and copper shares, while transportation issues were dull and bank stocks had but few inquirers. Despite the strength of prices, the amount of stock offered was much less than on Monday, and the volume of trading was much more contracted.

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AMERICAN CAN common was fractionally higher, with sales of about 500 shares, at prices ranging from 22½ to 23, as against Monday's close of 22¼. The preferred sold up to 73⅝ and weakened again to 73¼. For the last two days report has had it that the Directors of the company were preparing to announce a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock. Officials of the company were in conference during the early afternoon, but whether in regard to the question of dividend action or the relation of the steel strike to the can market was not learned. The Secretary of the company, however, when asked in regard to the dividend report, replied that if such was the case, it was news, because nothing had been heard of it.

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ABERDEEN COPPER sold at 26⅞ on the strength of reports of outside Amalgamated buying. The close was unchanged at 25¾ bid.

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COMPRESSED AIR sold at 18, only a few shares changing hands, and then declined to 15 bid, the same figure as at Monday's close.

***

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were steady at 64½, about $75,000 being traded in.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were comparatively quiet, and their closing prices were unchanged. During the trading, however, the common sold at 27½ and 28, the preferred at 47¼, the 4 per cents. at 82½ and 82⅝, and the new 5s at 100⅝ and interest.

***

STANDARD OIL, on a sale of 15 shares, declined to 761, and closed at 762 bid.

***

UNION COPPER was stronger fractionally, 400 shares selling at 5¼. The close was 5⅛ bid.

***

FIRST NATIONAL BANK new stock was asked for, a bid of 700 per share being made for any amount, when issued.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 23. Bid.	Asked.	July 22. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	22⅜	23	22¼	22⅜
American Can pf.	73¼	74	73¼	74
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10½	10⅝	9¾	10⅛
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	41	40	41
American Malt 6s	93	94½	93	94½
*American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	25¾	28	25¾	26
*British Columbia Copper	14½	15½	14	15
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99½	98¾	99½
*California Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	7½	6	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	34½	35	34½	35
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf.	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div.	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3¾	3	3¾
Compressed Air	15	18	15	18
Con. Refrigerating	7	9	7	9
Con. Rubber Tire	3¼	4½	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	64½	65	64½	64¾
Continental Tobacco deb.	105½	107	103½	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13½	15	13½	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39½	41	39½	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Electric Boat	17	19	17	19
Electric Boat pf.	40	45	40	45
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅝	2½	1⅝	2½
Electric Vehicle	8	10	5	8
Electric Vehicle pf.	15	18	15	18
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1¼	1¾
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99¼	101½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9½	7½	10
Havana Commercial pf.	43½	46	43½	45
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	¾	1½	¾	1½
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	2	1	2
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	25	27	25	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf.	85	87	86	87
National Sugar pf.	107	108¼	107	108¼
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	69	71	69	71
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transit. $20 paid	11¾	12	11¾	12
Otis Elevator	33	33½	33	35½
Otis Elevator pf.	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅞	1	⅞	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35	36	35	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	72
Metsof bonds	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	26½	27	26½	27
Seaboard Air Line	27¾	28	27¼	28
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82½	83	82½	82⅝
Seaboard Air Line	26⅜	27¼	26⅜	27¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	46¾	47	46¾	47
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	29	30	29	30
Southern Ry. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	120		120	
Standard Oil of N. J.	762	768	762	768
Storage Power	8	12	8	12
Storey General Electric	16	17	16	17
Tennessee Copper	18	20	18	20
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	70	65	70
Union Copper	5¼	5½	5	5¼
Union Typewriter	61	63	61	63
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	80	80	80	80
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	70½	71	70½	71
U. S. Cotton Duck	32½	32¾	31⅝	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	90¾	91¼	90¾	91¼
Universal Tobacco, w. i.		20		20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	46	44	46
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	17	15	17
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113½	112	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	244	249	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	109	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	245	241	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. 5s	101	103	101	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	42	46	42	45
Columbus Railway pf.	100	102	100	102
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids Ry.	22	31	22	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19⅝	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	26	28	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	21½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	215	217	215	217
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7½	6	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	72	73	72	73
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109	110	109	110
Col. Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	106¾	106	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas		38		38
Denver Gas 5s	79	80	79	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	63	60	63
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98		98	
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	108¾	108½	108¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	56	57	56	57
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	85	88	85	88
St. Paul Gas bonds	86½	88¼	86½	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	98	101	98	101
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	95½	97	95½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	38½	40	38½	40
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 23, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112⅜	113	12,500	Amalgamated Copper	112	113	111⅛	113	+1⅜
29½	29¾	1,500	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29	30	29	29⅞	+1½
83	84	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	83	83¼	83	83½	+ ⅝
28	30	200	American Cotton Oil	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	
89	91	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅛
34	40	30	American Dist. Tel.	40	40	40	40	
31⅝	32½	1,500	American Ice Co.	30¼	32½	30½	32⅜	+2⅜
68	71	25	American Ice Co. pf.	68	68	68	68	
28¼	29⅜	600	American Linseed Co.	28	28	28	28	
60½	62	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	-2⅜
26	27	600	American Locomotive	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	+1
86	87	150	Am. Locomotive pf.	86	86	86	86	- ¼
54½	54½	2,610	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	53¼	54½	53	54¼	+1⅜
100⅜	101	1,150	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	101	101	100	101	- ⅜
143¼	143⅜	13,400	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	144	144⅜	142⅜	143	+1
129	130	1,100	American Tobacco ctfs	128	128½	127⅝	128½	+ ½
44½	45	200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45	45	45	45	+1½
73⅜	73½	51,300	At., T. & S. F.	71	73½	69⅝	73⅝	+3½
94⅞	95	13,400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	94	95	93	94⅞	+1½
95	95½	900	Baltimore & Ohio	94⅜	95	94⅜	95	+1½
77⅜	77½	8,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76½	77⅛	76¼	77⅝	+1⅝
102⅝	103¼	700	Canadian Pacific	102	103	102	103	+1¼
157	165	800	Central R. R. of N. J.	155	155	155	153	-2
44½	44⅝	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	44	44	44	44	+1
36½	37	2,000	Chicago & Alton	37	37¼	36⅝	36¾	+ ¼
75	76	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	
23⅛	23¼	1,870	Chicago Great West.	22⅞	23¼	22	23¼	+1¼
90	92	50	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	92	92	92	92	
159⅞	160	57,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	159	160½	156⅜	159⅝	+4⅛
		10	Chi. & Northw. pf.	215	215	215	215	
140⅞	141	6,410	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	139½	141½	138	140⅜	+2½
		300	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	- ⅛
20¼	20⅜	825	Chi. Term. Trans.	19	20½	19	20½	+1
38½	39	1,240	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39	39	38	39	+1½
88⅛	89½	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	89	89	89	89	
97¼	97⅜	1,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	95	98	95	97⅞	+2⅞
13	13¼	900	Colorado Southern	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	
48	49	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	48½	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
20¼	21	400	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20½	21½	20½	21½	+1½
214½	215	350	Consolidated Gas	214½	215	214½	214⅞	+1⅞
64½	65	400	Con. Tobacco Co. ctfs.	64	64½	63⅜	64½	+ ⅜
157½	158	800	Delaware & Hudson	153⅞	157	153⅞	157	+2
222	225	280	Del., Lack. & West.	222	224	222	224	+1
40	40½	500	Denver & R. G.	39	40	39	40	-2
91½	92½	160	Denver & R. G. pf.	90	90	90	90	+ ½
8	8½	20	Dist. of America	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
9¼	10½	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	9½	9½	9½	9½	
16	18	30	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	
142	142½	110	Diamond Match	142	142	142	142	+1¼
36⅝	36⅞	20,710	Erie	36	36⅝	35½	36⅝	+1⅜
65½	65⅞	4,400	Erie 1st pf.	65	65⅝	64½	65½	+1⅜
49	51½	900	Erie 2d pf.	48	49	48	50	+3
250	255	100	General Electric	255	256	255	255	+2½
54	55	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¾
173½	174	1,800	Great Northern pf.	173	174	173	173½	+ ½
48⅝	49	100	Hocking Valley	48½	50	50	50	+ ½
73½	74½	200	Hocking Valley pf.	74½	74½	74¼	74¼	+ ½
147⅛	147¼	1,800	Illinois Central	146⅞	147¼	145⅞	147¼	+1¼
20½	21	300	International Paper	20½	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
75	76	100	Internat. Paper pf.	75	75	75	75	
95	95½	800	Internat. Power Co.	95	95	94	95	- ¾
	6½	30	International Silver	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7¼	
37	38	300	Iowa Central	37	37	37	37½	+1½
54	56	200	Lake Erie & West.	53½	53½	53½	53½	- ½
102¼	102⅜	4,580	Louisville & Nashville.	101½	102¼	100⅝	102⅜	+1⅜
118¾	119	2,800	Manhattan Elevated	117¼	118	116	117¾	+2
167½	168½	800	Met. Street Railway	167	168	168	168	+1¼
23⅜	23⅝	800	Mexican Central	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+⅛
9⅞	10	200	Mexican National ctfs.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+1
107½	108¾	400	Minn. & St. Louis	108	108	107½	107½	- ½
114	115	200	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	114	114	114	114	-1
23½	24	1,000	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	21	23½	21	23½	+ ½
70	75	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	70	71	70	71	-1
26¼	26¾	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	26¼	26¾	26¼	25⅝	+1¼
54½	54¾	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	53	54	52½	54	+1½
99⅜	99⅝	25,000	Miss

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment Hotel on Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets — Other Dealings by Brokers.

A. W. McLaughlin & Co. have sold to a client four lots owned by A. G. Hyde, including 44 to 50 West Forty-fifth Street, and 43 West Forty-fourth Street, adjoining the New York Yacht Club. The site will be improved with a twelve-story apartment hotel.

Holdridge & Ward have sold for the owners, Mrs. Sarah Orvis and William P. Eno, the plot at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-third Street, 115.10 by 148. The buyer's name is withheld for the present. The property has been valued at about $200,000.

Post & Reese have sold for J. Chauncey McKeever, to a client, the five-story American basement dwelling, 116 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Mrs. Edward F. Weed the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 121 East Thirty-eighth Street, 17 by 100.

Louis Schrag has sold for the estate of Eliza Storms the four-story double tenement, 316 West Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Charles Rubinger has sold for Jacob Klingenstein for $46,000 the six-story and basement apartment house 229 East Eleventh Street.

Rosenzweig & Klingenstein have bought from Samuel Strauss the five-story single flat 73 East Eighty-fifth Street, 20 by 90 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the six-story tenement, with store, at the northeast corner of Delancey and Sheriff Streets, 25 by 75.

Leonard, Weber & Co. have sold for James McSorley the three-story dwelling 42 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; also, for Mrs. G. M. Benedict, the four-story double flat 933 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for S. Epstein the old building 2,062 First Avenue, 20 by 93.

David Stewart has sold the three-story dwelling 544 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 15 by 99.11.

The auction sale of the Hotel Empire announced for yesterday has been adjourned until Oct. 1. All of yesterday's scheduled offerings resulted in either adjournments or withdrawals.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Douglass Conklin, referee, 92 John Street, south side, 20.3 feet east of Gold Street, 20.3 by 42.1 by 19.10 by 40.9, four-story brick store. Due on judgment, $2,742; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 539 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement with store. Due on judgment, $15,801.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 90 to 94 Madison Avenue, and 22 East Twenty-ninth Street, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 74.3 by 95; Maitland E. Graves, Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street, owner; H. Allan Jacobs of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $765,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 205 and 207 West Twenty-third Street, to two one-story brick offices; Tillman & Dreyson of Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, owners; Arthur Notlett, architect; cost, $200.

No. 288 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick office with store: Emil Unger of 8 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Richard R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 246 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a three-story dwelling and stable; Ferdinand Reinart, premises, owner; John G. Michel of 87 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 285 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick storage; Mrs. V. H. Field, Peekskill, N. Y., owner; Pollard & Steiman of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $150.

No. 177 Broadway, to a five-story brick office with store; Browning, King & Co., premises, owners; Paul C. Haan, Avenue B, Ninth and Tenth Streets, architect; cost, $175.

No. 15 East Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Matilda W. White, premises, owner; Warren H. Conover of 116 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 332 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement with store; A. Finch & Son, premises, owner; John H. Kimbell of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 363 to 371 Sixth Avenue and 120 West Twenty-third Street, to two four-story brick stores; Ehrich Bros., premises, owner; John H. Duncan of 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 413 East Thirteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Elsie L. Meser of 423 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Frank A. Rooks of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

BIG APARTMENT HOTEL.

Plans for the new twelve-story apartment hotel, to be erected on the site of the Scottish Rite Hall, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, by Maitland G. Graves, were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architect Henry Allen James. It is understood that a lease of the hotel for a long term of years has already been arranged, although the name of the lessee could not be learned yesterday. This corner, valued at about $250,000, was purchased by Myer Hellman last Spring and resold by him to Mr. Graves. The estimated cost of the new building is $765,000.

Union League Club Ground Lease.

The lease of the ground covered by the Union League Club house, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, has been renewed for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $25,000—on a basis of 5 per cent. on a valuation of $500,000. The lease, made by Robert F. Bixby and another, as trustees, was recorded in the Register's Office yesterday.

Brevoort House Leased.

The Brevoort House, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, has been leased to Antoine La Blanche and Raymond Ortec, now of the Hotel Martin. The hotel will be extensively altered, and will be reopened in the Fall as the Hotel Lafayette.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, July 23.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 171st St, 100.6 x184.9 to 11th Av x95x151.9; Samuel Vollman and another to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $33.75)..... 1,000

CROTONA AV, 1,823 and 1,825, w s, 37.6x100; Crotona Av, w s, 176.10 ft n of 175th St, 18.9x100; Andrew L. Reo to Emma Kramer, all liens..... 1

LAFAYETTE ST, 1,430, s s, 20x61.2x211.2, 68; Augustus Gareiss, Jr., to William Robitzek, (mtg $2,500)..... Exchange

LOT 2, map of Washingtonville; John Harjers to Dora A. Taubert, all liens.. 1

MADISON AV, 1,818 and 163, e s, 49.4x100; Caroline F. Manice to Frank P. Bloodgood, (R S $34.25, mtg $59,000)..... 1

PARK AV, s w corner of 99th St, 100.10 x100; George F. Johnson to Gilbert C. Brown, (R S $6.75, mtg $14,000)..... 100

WILLIS AV, 397, w s, 25x106; Charles J. Muller to Edward Deyerberg, (mtg $24,450, R S $2.50)..... 100

1ST AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 91st St, 75x94; Clarence A. Eldredge to Republic Savings and Loan Association, City of New York, (mtg $63,250, R S $9.25)..... 84,000

3D or MORSE AV, s s, 123 ft w of Grove St, 27x100; Moise Geismann to Charles Wilhelm, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

4TH ST, w s, 68.6 ft n of Barrow St, 23x 82x20.6x80.6; Frank A. Graydon to Michael Hallanan, (R S $5.75)..... 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 27th St, 34.8x 68.11x34.8x68.2; 27th St, n s, 68.2 ft w of 7th Av, 25x86.2x25x86.11; 7th Av, w s, 34.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x69.9x27x68.11; 7th Av, w s, 61.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x69.8x25.2x69.5; Annie Rohrig to the Borough Realty Company, quitclaim, all title..... 1

21ST ST, 218 and 220 West; Joseph C. Kupfer to Meta Frank, (R S $14.75, mtg $29,000)..... 100

21ST ST, 218 and 220 West; Anaie Rohrig to Meta Frank, (R S $1)..... 1

21ST ST, 218 and 220 West; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Joseph C. Kupfer, (R S $1)..... 40,000

28TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Ralph H. Glover to Julia E. Glover, all title..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Mary S. Rich to Julia E. Glover..... 1

36TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; John J. Glover and another, individually and as executors, to Julia E. Glover, (R S $8.25)..... 20,000

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Samuel H. Lyons to Samuel Rosenberg, (R S $1,) all liens..... 1

41ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 98.9; George F. Richardson, as trustee, to Richard C. York, (R S $44.75)..... 100

46TH ST, 157 West, 20x100.5; Rose M. Kennedy to Amos F. Eno, (R S $15.25).. 33,000

49TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 18x100.5; August H. Drucker and another, executors, to Bertha Drucker, (mtg $4,000, R S $1.75)..... 10,000

58TH ST, 49 West, 16.8x100.5; Edward Sandford to Barbara F. Schurman, (mtg $25,000, R S $5)..... 1

66TH ST, 56 East, 20x100.5; John Delahunty, referee, to David E. Oppenheimer, (R S $14)..... 44,100

74TH ST, 108 West, 20x102.2; Annie M. Good to Emil Auerbach, (mtg $19,000, R S $4.25)..... 100

88TH ST, n s, 30 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 70x100.8; the Equitable Life Assurance Society to John R. Ferrier, (R S $30.25)..... 100

88TH ST, 203 West, 26x100.8; John R. Ferrier to Minnie Harris and others, (R S $2.75, mtg $17,000)..... 1

88TH ST, 205 and 207 West, 44x100.8; John R. Ferrier to Thomas T. Martin, (R S $9, mtg $28,000)..... 1

101ST ST, 253 West, 16.8x100.11; John J. Egan and another to William E. Hutchins, (R S $2.25, mtg $20,000)..... 100

125TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Joseph W. Halligan to John J. Hopkins, (R S $5, mtg $24,375)..... 500

131ST ST, s East, 18.2x99.11; Henry Fehn to George N. Reinhardt & Co., (mtg $5,500)..... 1

133D ST, n s, 250 ft e of Trinity Av, 18x 103.8; Caroline W. Rauch to Augustus Gareiss, (mtg $1,500)..... 3,000

133D ST, s s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Henry Fehn to George N. Reinhardt & Co., (mtg $16,000, R S $1.50)... 1

164TH ST, n s, 158 ft e of Prospect Av, 40x73.6; 164th St, s s, 195 ft e of Prospect Av, 63.10x77x85.8x78.6; Andrew D. Parker to W. N. Knox, (mtg $20,900)... 11,000

168TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Prospect Av, 26x100; William Robitzek to Augustus Gareiss, Jr., (R S 25 cents, mtg $7,000).. 1

171ST ST, n s, 194.3 ft e of 3d Av, 18.11x 144.8x19.1x143.2; Henrietta C. Schroeder to William Schroeder, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

171ST ST, n s, 213.2 ft e of 3d Av, 18.11x 144.8x irregular; Grace E. Marvin to William Schroeder and wife, (mtg $5,000) 100

Recorded Leases.

HENRY ST, 51 and 53; Wolf Cohn to Taube Zimmer, 3 years..... 7,000

MADISON AV, 1,806, s w corner of 118th St; John B. Harrison to Ferdinand Spreckels, 5 years..... 1,320

3D ST, 114 East; John C. Magforth to Valentine Keller, 5 years..... 672

5TH AV, n e corner of 29th St, 84.8x 152x irregular; Robert F. Bixby, individually and as trustee, to Union League Club, 21 years..... 25,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 39th St, 84.6x152x irregular, ½ part; George Freifeld, trustee, to Union League Club, 21 years..... 12,500

5TH AV, s e corner of Clinton Place, 23.5x100; Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, City of New York, to Rebecca E. Clark and another, 21 years..... 1,500

5TH AV, e s, 23.5 ft n of Clinton Place, 35.3x100; Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, City of New York, to Rebecca E. Clark and another, 21 years..... 1,500

5TH AV, e s, 58.8 ft n of Clinton Place, 35.8x100; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to R. H. Sanders, 21 years..... 1,500

5TH AV, 2,124, e s; Florence B. D. Reynolds and another to Leslie A. Ware, 10 years..... 1,000 to 1,100

9TH AV, 500, s e corner of 38th St; Helen M. E. Lindermann to Bernard Walsh, 5 years..... 1,860

11TH AV, 848; Max Weiss to George Engehard, 2 years..... 660

14TH ST, 54 West; Louisa Marshall to Hyman & Oppenheimer, 4 7-12 years... 10,000

125TH ST, 163 East; Henry J. Schele to Henry Weissman, 2 years..... 1,900

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AUERBACH, Emil, to Annie M. Good; 74th St, 108 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. $5,000

BECKER, Jennie T. B., executrix, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 56th St, 319 East, 5 years, 5 per cent..... 10,000

BROWN, Gilbert C., to George F. Johnson; Park Av, s w corner of 99th St, (prior mtg $14,000,) due July 29, 1902, 6 per cent..... 11,000

CALLAHAN, Arthur, to Roxanna N. Turner; Eagle Av, e s, 81.3 ft n of 161st St, 3 years..... 8,500

CONNELLY, Mary J., individually and as executrix, to James McClenahan, trustee; 11th Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 142d St, due July 1, 1906, 4 per cent.... 8,000

DEMPSEY, John, to the Centrii Brewing Company; Manhattan St, 61, secures notes..... 4,000

DEUTSCH, Fannie, to William Jay, executor and trustee; Pitt St, 62, e s, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

DYERBERG, Edward, to Charles J. Muller; Willis Av, w s, 50 ft n of 143d St, due Aug. 22, 1903..... 2,450

FERRIER, John R., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 88th St, n s, 66 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold..... 17,000

FERRIER, John R., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 88th St, n s, 82 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold..... 11,000

FERRIER, John R., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 88th St, n s, 30 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold..... 17,000

FRANK, Meta, to the Borough Realty Company; 21st St, 218 and 220 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 72,200

FRANK, Meta, to the Borough Realty Company; 21st St, 218 and 220 West, prior mtg $72,200, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 20,000

FRANK, Joseph A., Gelford, as trustee; 21st St, 218 and 220 West, due Jan. 1, 1902..... 6,000

GAREISS, Augustus, Jr., to William Robitzek; 168th St, s s, 105 ft w of Prospect Av, prior mtg $7,000, due July 23, 1903..... 1,000

GAREISS, Augustus, Jr., to Augustus Gareiss; Lafayette St, 1,430, s s, 20x 61x21.2x68, 3 years..... 2,500

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Henry D. Von Seggern and another; Brook Av, e s, 233.6 ft s of 3d St, 3 years..... 18,000

HALLANAN, Michael, to Fanny A. Graydon; 4th St, 200 West, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 8,000

HILLEN, George, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 6th Av, 735, s w corner of 42d St, demand..... 8,000

KAUFMAN, Henry, to George Wynes; 100th St, 65 East, prior mtg $13,100, due Oct. 22, 1901, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KEENAN, John, to Jacob Ruppert; 1st Av, 685, demand, 6 per cent. per annum.. 1,500

KNOX, Walter N., to A. D. Parker; 164th St, s s, 195 ft e of Prospect Av, due Jan. 10, 1902, gold..... 3,900

KNOX, Walter N., to A. D. Parker; 164th St, s s, 195 ft e of Prospect Av, due Jan. 10, 1902, 6 per cent., gold..... 17,000

KURTZ, Nellie R. and William K., to Knickerbocker Building Loan Company; West End Av, e s, 19 ft s of 99th St, installments, 6 per cent..... 18,000

KURTZ, Nellie R., to Caroline Schwarz; West End Av, e s, 19 ft s of 99th St, 3 years, gold..... 16,500

LURIA, Arthur S., to H. D. Colt; 116th St, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 11,000

MONELL, Ralph, to Julius Kayy; 28th St, 304 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MORNER, John W., to Estelle F. Taylor, as trustee; King's Bridge Road, e s, 189.10 ft n of 187th St, with strip, 3 years..... 20,000

NICHOLS, Mary L., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 74th St, s s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to Michael Regan; 154th St, s e corner of Melrose Av, 1 year..... 20,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to E. F. Dalton; 154th St, s e corner of Melrose Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

OPPENHEIMER, David E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 66th St, 58 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 22,000

SALZSTEIN, Julius, to George Kocher; Pitts St, 57 and 59, 8 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

SILVERSON, Nathan, to the Greenwood Cemetery; 350 East 15th St, due Aug. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

SILVERSON, Nathan, to Samuel Blumenthal; 350 East 15th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

SILVERSON, Nathan, to the Greenwood Cemetery; 348 East 15th St, due Aug. 1, 1906..... 40,000

SILVERSON, Nathan, to Samuel Blumenthal; 348 East 15th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

SIMMONDS, Charles M., to C. A. Sabin & Co.; Westchester Av, s e corner of 156th St, secures material..... 7,500

SPRECKELS, Ferdinand, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Madison Av, 1,808, demand.. 2,700

VANDERPOEL, Emily N., widow, to George and Dickinson W. Richards; 96 Lake St; also property at Syracuse, all title, (R S $125)..... 1

VOTH, Richard C., to New York Security and Trust Comany; 41st St, 213 to 219 West, 1 year..... 74,000

WERSCHINSKY, Johanna, to Rachmel Ukrainczyk; Goerck St, 143, w s, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BIRRELL, William H., administrator, to Gertrude B. Cornell..... $500

BIRRELL, William H., administrator, to Gertrude B. Cornell..... 1,500

CRONOGUE, Thomas V., as administrator, to Isidore Witkind..... 1

DEGNAN, John B., to Harlem Savings Bank..... 514

ELIOT, Ida M., to the Jefferson Bank.... 20,000

EMERSON, Catherine N., to Ella E. Gunnison..... 720

KNIGHT, Erastus C., as Controller of the State of New York, to Mary H. Lawrence and another, executors..... 7,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 35,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, 3 assignments..... 138,000

LEVISON, Solomon, and another, executors, to Bernhard Baruch..... 400

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to the State Bank, 2 assignments..... 2

NATHAN, Marcus, to Albert Mamlock.... 1

NATHAN, Marcus, to Albert Mamlock.... 1

O'KEEFE, David, to F. F. Johnson..... 800

PARKS, Gorham, as Clerk of Court of Appeals, to James A. Roberts as Controller..... 1

TAPSCOTT, Frank L., and another, executors, to Lillian E. Tapscott..... 37,000

TAPSCOTT, Lillian E., to George De Witt and others, trustees..... 37,000

TAPSCOTT, Frank L., and another, executors, to Frank L. Tapscott..... 1

TAPSCOTT, Frank L., to Lillian E. Tapscott..... 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to George H. Fletcher..... 5,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to A. M. Davis and others, 3 assignments..... 43,000

WILLIAMS, Samuel, to Solomon Grodzinsky..... 1,775

WILLIAMSON, Smith, to Henry Lipps... 4,500

Mechanics' Liens.

CHRYSTIE ST, 111; Michael Berman against — Rader, owner and contractor $35

FORSYTH ST, 65; Michael Bernstein against Bertha Wolkenberg; owner and contractor..... 150

8TH ST, 316 East; Michael Bernstein against Bertha Wolkenberg, owner and contractor..... 150

53D ST, 302 and 304 West; Thomas J. Daley against Lengert Wagon Company, owner and contractor..... 192

92D ST, 62 West; Patrick J. Guidera against Hattie W. Schmidt, owner and contractor..... 1,137

99TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of West End Av, 60x89x60x100.11; the J. L. Mott Iron Works against the Teichmann & Potter Company, owner; Thomas J. Kelly, contractor..... 440

106TH ST, 325 to 329 West; American Radiator Company against Patrick Flanagan, owner; Wilbert H. Smith, contractor..... 494

116TH ST, 305 East; Barnet Snayerson against Lewis Kravlewitch and another, owners; Morris Bobits, contractor.... 31

156TH ST, 554 West; Bower Decorating and Painting Company against George D. or G. P. Brouwer; Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 31,000

174TH ST, 1,015 East; Charles R. Meres, Jr., against Herman Schoent, owner; J. B. Malpach, contractor..... 20

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

21ST ST, 218 and 220 West; Borough Realty Company with Meta Frank..... 19,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

COLUMBUS AV, 824 and 826, and 357 West 54th St; Luke Brennan and Monk & Gilles to Theodore C. Wood..... 430

Lis Pendens.

BARRELTO AND 169TH STS, s w corner, 29.7x63.6x irregular; Adele Kneeland, executrix, against William Donlon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. L. Bogert.

GREEN LANE AND 5TH ST, proposed, s e corner, 25x100x28.5x100; New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society against Jerome G. Lewis and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

3D ST, 66 East, and 465 3d Av; Henrietta Schwartz against Emma C. Molly and another, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Van Schaick & Norton.

12TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 5th Av, 19.9x103.3x 22.3x103.3; Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Joseph Spears, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

28TH ST, s s, 395 ft w of 5th Av, 60x98, two actions; the Equitable Life Assurance Society against Hannah L. Crossley and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

45TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 17x100.5; 149th St and St. Nicholas Av, n w corner, 94x102.2x irregular, 71st St, s s, 145 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5, and St. Nicholas Place, e s, 174.1 ft s of 153d St, 25x100; James W. Howard and another against Jennie L. Wooden and another, (partition;) attorney, J. H. Burnett.

53D ST, 333 West; Max Goldstein against Marie G. Scott, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Bernstein, Horkimer & Rubenstein.

115TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 100x100.11; West End Av and 80th St, n e corner, 77.2x100; Amsterdam Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x100; 18th St, s s, 285 ft e of 6th Av, 25x92; 152d St, n s, whole front between St. Nicholas Av and St. Nicholas Place, and Columbus Av, w s, 75.8 ft s of 63d St, 25x100; Grace M. Philips against Martha B. Philips and another, (dower;) attorneys, Goodale & Hanson.

116TH ST, 328 East; R. Temple G. Kirkpatrick against Charlotte M. Bullwinkel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE UNION CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed Edward G. Benedict receiver for the assets of the Union Cloak and Suit Company of 50 Howard Street, in place of Charles M. Hough, who was appointed on Monday, but declined the appointment.

MEYER I. GOLDBERG.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has taken charge of the place of business of Meyer I. Goldberg, manufacturer of clothing at 27 Walker Street, on an execution for $518 in favor of Louis Sisenwein, to whom he confessed judgment for borrowed money. The Sheriff found only two cases of goods, no safe, some cutting tables, and other fixtures in the place, and Mr. Goldberg has kept away from there. In the trade it is said that he married recently a girl who has money, and that they had gone to the Pan-American Exposition on a wedding trip. Mr. Goldberg has been in the clothing business for seven years, and succeeded the firm of Narinsky & Goldberg on Aug. 1, 1899, when he claimed a capital of $10,000. Several creditors who said he owed them at least $500 each have been making inquiries about Mr. Goldberg's whereabouts, and trying to learn what had become of the assets. The Sheriff will sell out the remaining property to-day.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

J. B. PROTE & SON.—John B. and John R. Prote, who composed the firm of J. B. Prote & Son, formerly grocers at Yonkers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $11,311 and no assets. They made an assignment on Sept. 5, 1893.

MICHAEL V. DEVINE.—Michael V. Devine of 777 Lexington Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,732 and assets $236 in debts due him. His liabilities were contracted in Troy from 1895 to 1898, where he was in business.

JOSEPH R. BLACK.—Joseph R. Black of 968 St. Nicholas Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,322 and no assets. He was formerly a dealer in plumbers' supplies and steam heating apparatus at 357 West Fortieth Street, and made an assignment on July 11, 1891, the assets realizing $8,177.

JOSEPH BENO.—Joseph Beno of 147 Lenox Avenue, a traveling salesman, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $40,-451 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1890 and 1891, when he was a manufacturer of cloaks at 328 Church Street. The largest creditors are James R. Planten, $7,715; Henry A. Caesar, $4,-391, and Max Hurwich, $3,632.

RICHARD W. ELLIOTT.—Richard W. Elliott of 141 Broadway, who was formerly of Elliott & Cougle, manufacturers of furniture at 52 Elizabeth Street up to Dec. 10, 1895, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $115,166 and no assets. The debts were all contracted as a partner in that firm. There are eighty-nine creditors, among whom were the Carrollton Furniture Manufacturing Company of Carrollton, Ky., $19,548; Bellefrean Lithographing Company $12,000, and Fuller Advertising Agency, $8,000.

D. J. FAGENSON & Co.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against David J. and Abraham Fagenson, composing the firm of D. J. Fagenson & Co., manufacturers of cloaks at 66 Greene Street, by the following creditors: Jacob Blumberg, $400; Mendell Atterman, $450, and David Sakolski, $400, all for money loaned. It was alleged that they are insolvent, transferred merchandise and accounts valued at $1,500 to various persons, and transferred accounts and bills receivable amounting to $750 to Morris Cohen. The business was started about two years ago.

SOLOMON REUBEN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Solomon Reuben, who did business as S. Reuben & Co., manufacturers of women's underwear at 7 and 9 West Eighteenth Street, who failed two weeks ago, with liabilities of $40,000, by the following creditors: Fred Butterfield & Co., $230; Burton Brothers & Co., $606, and William Meyer & Co., $1,491. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has transferred a large portion of his property, consisting of merchandise and accounts, to some creditors to prefer them; his place of business is vacant, the merchandise which he had there has entirely disappeared, legal proceedings have been taken against him by numerous creditors, and writs of attachment and replevins have been issued against him.

Execution Against Stock Brokers.

Deputy Sheriff Ahearn yesterday received an execution for $7,951 against William P. and Joseph L. Robertson, brokers, of 10 Wall Street, in favor of the Continental National Bank, for the amount now due on three notes made in March and April by William P. Robertson and indorsed by Joseph L. Robertson, which fell due on June last and were not paid. Joseph L. Robertson has been in Wall Street for the past twenty years as a bond and stock broker.

Horgan & Slattery Judgments Quashed.

Forty-five judgments, aggregating about $75,000, which were obtained some years ago against Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery, who are now the Tammany architects, were canceled of record in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The judgments were canceled by orders of the Supreme and City Courts in consequence of Horgan & Slattery having received a discharge in bankruptcy from Judge Brown of the United States District Court on Feb. 21, 1900.

Newark Oilcloth Factory Resumes.

NEWARK, N. J., July 23.—The Atha & Hughes branch of the Standard Table Oilcloth Company resumed work yesterday in a small way, and it is expected that the entire force of old employes will be back at work before the end of the week. Benjamin H. Atha will remain as the manager of the plant here. The new company will organize a special export department, and the Newark plant is to take care of the foreign business. The capacity of the plant is about 3,000 pieces of cloth a day.

No Receiver for Journeay & Burnham.

NEWARK, N. J., July 23.—The application of Guidon B. Horton, a stockholder in the Journeay & Burnham Company of Brooklyn, for an order requiring the firm to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the corporation, was before Vice Chancellor Emery this morning, and the Court denied the application after the defendant had stipulated that it would make no contract for the sale of the assets without notifying the petitioner.

Universal Talking Machine Company.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 23.—At a meeting of the Universal Talking Machine Company it was resolved that the principal office and place of business of the company be changed from the City of Yonkers to the City of New York. The certificate to that effect was filed in the County Clerk's office this morning.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ATKINSON, Lew, and David Fernberg—L. Heilbrun..... $153

BUCKLEY, Dennis E.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonwealth of the City of New York, costs..... 57

BLANBERG, Max, and David Rosenthal—A. M. Jacob..... 88

BERNFIELD, Philip—J. Frieberg and others..... 73

BENNETT, Grant R.—Francis Smith Company..... 341

BALCH, Herman—C. M. Miller and others 34

BRUENING, Frederick—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 82

BORROWE, Anna W. C.—H. M. Corbin and others..... 16,159

BURRIS, Catherine—J. J. Schmidt and others..... 183

CLARKE, Josiah—J. A. Hoey..... 97

COLONIAL BUILDING COMPANY—J. Norton..... 410

CHALMERS, George—P. A. Smith..... 270

COHEN, Morris—C. Thompson..... 242

CONNELLAN, Martin J.—A. Uhlfelder.... 144

DE LANEY, Harry L. and Lulu C.—M. Stoltz..... 538

DELEHANTY, John—The Central National Bank of the City of New York, costs..... 109

DE LANEY, Harry L.—M. Stoltz..... 220

DAVIS, Mark—T. L. Feltner and others, Commissioner, costs..... 87

DORCHER, John—New York Veal and Mutton Company..... 1,205

EDWARDS, Annie—Hartford Fire Insurance Company, costs..... 72

FAY, Joseph L., and Nathan Lachatz—A. Goldman..... 110

FISHER, Samuel—S. Nachtigall and others..... 69

FOX, Rosie, and Frank Sperling—The People of the State of New York..... 500

GREGG, Mason—E. Steinhardt and others. 1,225

GOLDBERG, Max—Prince..... 300

GELMAN, Sam—M. Stufe..... 133

GRAY, Florence—P. McMorrow, costs..... 24

HARTUGSON, Max—The Standard Gas Light Company of the City of New York 12

HARTFIELD TELEGRAPHIC CODE Publishing Company—A. T. Moran..... 109

HENDLER, Moritz, and Frank Siciliano—The People of the State of New York.. 1,000

HARRIS, Richard D.—William E. Rogers. 121

HARRIS, Max—Standard Dairy Company. 73

JORGER, George—Sonn Brothers Company 204

JOERNSEN, Martin—Empire City Savings Bank..... 1,389

KENNEDY, Hannah—M. O'Neil..... 928

KOEPHEN, Henry—L. Macowsky..... 30

KLEINFELDER, Richard—F. N. Du Bois. 537

KLINE, George W.—E. Hill..... 107

LOWENHEIM, Julia—L. Isaacs..... 43

LOWENHEIM, Julia—J. Mikola and others..... 59

LAWSON, Ernest, and Albert Thorpe—R. E. Swezey..... 76

MANUS, William H.—J. A. Goulden.. 231

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—S. Herman..... 751

McNAUGHTON, Patrick—C. J. Warren and others..... 3,192

MARGULIES, Samuel—E. F. Skinner and others..... 331

McGONIGAL, John—J. Foster..... 1,411

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Kelly..... 4,337

MOORE, Ida E.—G. Laubenheimer and others..... 226

MAYER, August—Standard Gaslight Company of the City of New York..... 9

MEYER, Leo—R. Hill..... 46

MITZKE, Charles F.—The Raymond Manufacturing Company..... 20

McDONALD, Daniel M.—N. Whitman.... 175

POLLINO, Frank—A. Prince..... 251

ROBINSON, Wallace I.—J. A. Jarvis..... 87

ROPE, Henry—B. Stern..... 206

ROBERTSON, William P. and Joseph L.—Continental National Bank of New York 7,951

SANSOM PEARL WORKS—H. G. Field and others..... 224

SPRINGSTEIN, John H., as administrator, &c.—A. E. Stillwell..... 162

SPRINGSTEIN, John H.—A. E. Stillwell. 117

SMITH, Kate S.—The Egyptian Tobacco Company of America..... 9

TAYLOR, James W.—S. A. Sands, executrix..... 551

THE AMERICAN CATAPHORESIS Cure Company—F. J. Lucius..... 201

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. F. Jackson, as trustee..... 232

VALENTINE, Oscar—W. R. Paige..... 94

WEEKS, Emily A.—The Erie Railroad Company, costs..... 134

WEEKS, Emily A.—The Erie Railroad Company, costs..... 322

WEIGOLD, Edward—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 169

WELIKSON, Max S.—H. Levin..... 173

Surrogate Notices.

RYAN, CHARLES H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To MARY L. RYAN, Augustus Delabore, Admr. of Helen Delabore, dec'd; Augustus, Molony, Josephine S. Molony, Joseph J. Rogers, Catharine G. Rogers, Charles H. Rogers, Sarah E. McCormack, Harriet Van Pelt, Martha Ryan, Abram W. Ryan, Charles Ryan, Nettie M. Hoag, George Ryan, American Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES H. RYAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abraham H. Ityan, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Sur

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

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30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE, BY REASON OF FORECLOSURE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1901,
AT 11 A. M., ON THE PREMISES,
A Gentleman's Place on

Chester Hill,

Mount Vernon, N. Y.,

Southwest corner of East Lincoln and North Fulton Aves., on one of the finest corners on Chester Hill section. The house, comparatively new, is about 38 feet square, on lot 100x100, with stable. All modern improvements; hardwood throughout; artistic mantels; billiard room; electric lighting, etc., etc.

Harry V. Morgan, Referee, Morgan Building, Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; George W. Bard Real Estate Co., 3 South Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon.

McRAE, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 90 West Broadway; Arthur A. Swany, 111 Fifth Ave., New York City.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
1 and 2 family Houses, $4,500 upward; within two blocks of L stations; houses have all improvements; before investing elsewhere give me a call. J. LEITNER, 3d and Wendover Avs.

BARGAIN.—A LARGE 2D AV. CORNER, BELOW 14TH; EASY TERMS.
THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH ST.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Brooklyn, Shore Road, Near 96th St.—Beautiful location, overlooking bays and Narrows; a handsome Summer and Winter residence; 14 rooms; all improvements; possession; 45 minutes Battery or City Hall; unusual opportunity; partition sale. Apply premises or Room 404, 18 Broadway, Manhattan.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

$2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Av., dwelling, 14 rooms; 3 sets improvements; rent, $300; taken by foreclosure; mortgage, $2,000. See Finch, on premises.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.
All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

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Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

Water-front plots, fireproof Summer cottages on Long Island Sound; elevated shores; fine beach; abundant shade; magnificent sea views. Sunset Beach Co., 108 Fulton St., Room 604, New York.

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Half Value. — $4,250; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau St.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

In heart of 24th Ward, fronting Eastern Boulevard and adjoining Bronx Parkway, I have improved lots which I will sell cheap at $10 monthly, without interest or assessments. Massey, Box 170 Times Office.

VERY CHEAP.—Bronxville lots at station; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light, paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments; commutation, 3 cents. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Easy terms; detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, city, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Mamaroneck.

On Boulevard and Trolley—High and Dry.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. WEEKLY—NO INTEREST or ASSESSMENTS; near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A sportsman's paradise; home of the deer, speckled and salmon trout; the well-known Hinckley estate of 1,500 acres in the Adirondack region is for sale, bounded by the West Canada, crossed by the Four-Mile stream; contains 4 lovely lakes, cottages, large house and barn; photographs and particulars. Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,036 Kingston, N. Y.

Factory sites in Bridgeport, Conn., near tidewater and rail. Apply to Horace W. Smith, Executor, 141 John St., Bridgeport, Conn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV. AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

320 9th Av.—Elegant store, splendid stand, for family liquor and delicatessen or installment furniture.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 246 and 247 South, through to Water, 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 440 Water St.; size, 25x80. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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CHOICE, LARGE, LIGHT APARTMENTS OF eight and nine rooms and bath to let,

MASON, 6-12 East 58th St.,

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK PLAZA; all modern improvements; elevators run all night; rents $1,300 up; possession Oct. 1st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

418 and 420 West 124th St.—Elegant new flats, 4 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; handsomely decorated; rents, $17 to $20.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

8 West 102d St.—Convenient Park, elevated and surface cars; 6 rooms and bath; moderate rents.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

112th St., 509 West.—Morningside Heights, model apartment; elevator, telephone, electric light; $40.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Wanted—Private house for business purposes on 29th St., between 4th and Madison Aves. A. B., Box 78, 1,242 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

This is a most perfectly appointed home site, all the streets and all public improvements completed, trees, shrubs, and lawns in thriving growth, many handsome houses built and occupied, all detached. Nothing on the market is so attractive as Grantwood. Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferries, (via Hudson River Traction Company's R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th Street ferry by trolley car.

For a small payment down and

$35 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; fine staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtup, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for photographic views and free tickets to visit the property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co

1,135 Broadway, New York.

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$200 cash and $10.00 monthly buys 7-room cottage; improvements; new; good location; snap. HAMILTON, Corona.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

40,000 EQUITIES in several improved city properties, and cash, to exchange for large piece of city, or free and clear country. BELLAMY, Owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Will exchange lots situated in Bronx or Queens for Manhattan income property. Huston, 302 West 143d St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 110th St.

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A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

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Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Watches, Diamonds; weekly payments: best quality; lowest prices; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

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Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshires and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and lists of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

NEW YORK.

A— THE

VICTORIA,

LARCHMONT ON SOUND.

Large and single connecting rooms, with baths, elevator. Address M. C. WILCOX, Larchmont, N. Y.

HILLCREST HALL, Highland Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.

This house has been much enlarged and improved. Situated in the Hudson Highlands, 48 miles from New York via Erie Road. Fine golf courses, casino, and other attractions. Write for Booklet. W. J. READ.

Grand View House and Cottages.

Fishing, Boating, Driving. Large verandas. Beautiful scenery. Cottages to rent or sell furnished. Farm in connection with Hotel. Send for Booklet. G. W. TEN EYCK,
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55 miles from city, pleasantly situated, free transportation, comfortable rooms, good table, excellent drives; terms moderate; transients accommodated; particulars on application. WM. E. ROSENBAUM, Prop.

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A Summer house for refined families; spacious, well-shaded grounds extend to the lake; excellent fishing, boating, bowling, and driving; one hour from New York C. H. TEN EYCK, Prop.

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Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y. Adirondacks, Dry Climate, No Mosquitoes. Mountain Spring Water, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Driving, Tennis, Golf.
H. P. SMITH, Manager.

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Select family house, newly furnished throughout; finest fishing, boating, and drives. For terms address A. GODDWIN.

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(Formerly Storm King Club House.) Golf, Tennis. NOW OPEN. For terms address JOHN HALL, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

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50 miles Erie. NOW OPEN. Delightfully located. Every convenience. Send for circulars. O. CROMWELL.

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WOODBURNE HOUSE, Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accomm dates 60. Every modern improvement; good t ble; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. I. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

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Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. Elevation 2,300 feet. Magnificent view. Extensive grounds. Capacity 100. Everything new, modern, strictly first-class. Moderate rates. New York representative, Miss Carmer, 74 Madison Avenue, will call, if desired.

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NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

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HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 276 Columbus Avenue, corner of 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

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By the Ocean, Sound and Bay
Cooled by the Ocean South Winds.

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EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.
35 minutes from New York City.
Newly decorated and refurnished throughout.
HOTEL NOW OPEN.
200 rooms; 50 private baths.
Golf, Tennis, Croquet.
Surf and still water bathing; sailing, driving, fishing. Rooms in Club House for single men. Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.
WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager,
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AN IDEAL SEASIDE RESORT.

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LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
THE INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.
Golf, Bathing, Fishing, Sailing.
RAPID TRAIN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK CITY.
A. E. DICK.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

REMINGTON COTTAGES,

Remington Av.; second house from ocean. High-grade Family Hotel; capacity, 100. Large, ocean view rooms. E. C. McBRIDE.

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Facing Great South Bay. Shady grounds, modern appointments, airy rooms, (always cool,) reasonable. C. L. RAYNOR.

BEACH VIEW HOUSE. East Moriches, L. I. Facing Great South Bay; spacious grounds; modern appointments; booklet; (temperance house.) J. H. MILLER.

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THE SANTAPOGUE, BABYLON, L. I. Delightful location. Airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Boating, fishing, bathing. Reasonable.
MRS. J. HEALY.

PEARL HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, Grand location. Airy rooms. Generous table. $7.00 to $9.00. E. F. SKINNER.

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TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, L. I. Delightful location. Directly opposite golf grounds. Refined surroundings, airy rooms, select resort. JAMES B. SHAW.

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FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

New management. Most select part of Far Rockaway. Modern, fire-proof building. Special rates July. Surf and still-water bathing. All attractions. L. D. BALL.

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Dean House Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

Fine resort, within easy distance of New York; hotel westerly side of lake; lawn and shade trees; tennis, croquet, and playground; billiards and bowling; bathing houses and boats; driving and cycling; golf links; lake famous for bass, pickerel, and perch; capacity, 200; adults, $15; $20; half price for children and servants; transients, $3.50 per day; telephone; booklet sent on application.

A. H. DEAN, Proprietor.

KROEBEL'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

In the Heart of Catskills, accommodates 150; Amusements, Bowling, Billiards, Tennis, Golf; good cycling and driving; peerless cuisine; booklet. AUG. F. KROEBEL, TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.

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ATCHINSON HOUSE, STAMFORD, N. Y. CAPACITY, 40.

Beautifully located, with refitted surroundings; spacious grounds, golf, &c.; every modern appointment; booklet; references. A. B. ATCHINSON, Mgr.

NEW GRANT HOUSE.

Stamford, New York. Capacity 125. Special Rates June, September. Booklet. Rates on application. Cottage to rent. E. C. HANFORD.

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HIDECKER HOUSE WINDHAM, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft. Ventilated Rooms. First-class Table. Fruit, Milk, and Vegetables from our own farm. Amusement Halls. Piano. Grand Scenery. Reasonable. C. HIDECKER.

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Hotel Monitor, Liberty, Sull. Co., N. Y. The finest mountain resort in the State. All improvements. Accommodates 150. Elevation 2,000 feet. Booklets on application. Pulmonary patients not entertained. City office, 96 Vesey St. Cohen & Feltman, Props.

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THE LAUREL HOUSE. Haines Falls, N. Y.; finest location in the heart of the Catskills; elevation 2,500 ft.; accommodates 300; direct train from New York; circular. A. Christian.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

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GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL. Capacity 125; beautiful; large dining room; modern improvements; cuisine unequaled; 2,100 ft; booklet. S. Lowy, Tannersville.

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HOBART, N. Y. Entirely new; modern appointments. High-class cuisine. Handsomely furnished. Terms and Illustrated Booklet. S. A. McMORRIS.

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Locust Grove House, Arkville, N. Y. The Favorite German Resort. Delightfully situated in large, shady grove. Terms and Booklet. Apply.

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LAUREN VILLA, Roxbury, N. Y. Delightful location, airy rooms, spacious, shady grounds. Refined and Homelike. Terms apply G. W. LAUREN.

Hoffman House, Arkville, N. Y. Capacity, 75. Delightful location in beautiful, shady grove. Modern appointments. Generous table. $8.00 to $12.00. P. F. HOFFMAN.

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Sunset Hill, Cairo, N. Y. Delightfully situated. Elevation 1,200 ft. Mountain scenery. Shady grounds. Homelike. Cuisine unsurpassed. $6.00 to $7.00. J. A. NEALIS.

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HUNTER HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Hunter, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft.; capacity, 200; location unsurpassed; (Hebrew cuisine;) gas, sanitary plumbing, cafe, billiards, bowling; booklet. M. Sparks

GRAND VIEW HOTEL. Cottages, Hunter N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Accommodates 200. Modern improvements, delightful location, pure spring water. Terms apply S. EPSTEIN.

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You can reach them from New York in from six to fourteen hours by the New York Central. For particulars call at any New York Central ticket office.

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LAWN SHADE COTTAGES

In beautiful Great Barrington; five acres in lawn and shades; tennis; golf; large, elegantly furnished rooms; sanitary plumbing; especial care taken to make cuisine exceptionally good; booklet. C. B. CURTIS, Great Barrington, Mass.

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In the Heart of Green Mountains.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

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A Popular and Charming Summer Resort. OPENS IN JUNE. For Booklet, rates, &c. All outdoor amusements. Tennis, boating, Fishing, &c.
Address CHAS. A. DUNN, Salisbury, Vt.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

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OCEAN HOUSE,

Directly on beach. NOW OPEN. High class cuisine and service. Hot and cold Sea Baths. Rates for July, $12 per week and upward. Write for booklet.
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CHARLES E. PARKER, Mgr.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

THE SCARBORO.

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A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.

HOTEL COLUMBIA

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on the ocean front in select North Asbury. Booklet. W. Harvey Jones, owner and manager.

THE NORTHERN. North Asbury Park, N. J.; accommodations for 100; terms from $10 to $12; booklet. E. A. Wyatt.

TENNEY'S HOTEL, Asbury Park, N. J. Open all year.

Ocean Grove.

THE CHALFONTE

Ocean Grove, N. J.
Directly on Ocean front. Open all year. Newly furnished; best sanitation; finest cuisine.
S. W. EHLERS.

HOTEL SPRAY VIEW

The leading hotel on the ocean front. Thoroughly modern; 2,824 square feet verandas. Booklet. JOS. WHITE.

THE LAFAYETTE, Ocean Pathway, close to ocean. Booklet. Mrs. M. A. PAUL, Ocean Grove, N. J.

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VICTORIA On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. 1-MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 80 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

THE DAVENPORT HOTEL,

formerly the Brevoort, South Carolina Av., below Atlantic, near beach and Pennsylvania depot. M. DUNLAP.

Atlantic Highlands.

THE BRANDON HOUSE. — Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electric lights, bathing, boating, fishing; terms reasonable. Mrs. S. HOOPER.

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THE TREMONT,

SEA GIRT, N. J. On ocean front. Every room has full ocean view. Excellent cuisine. Booklet. I. S. HINKSON.

Point Pleasant.

RESORT HOTEL, Point Pleasant, N. J.

Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address PYE & FOSTER, MANAGERS.

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THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. OCEAN FRONT.
Generally enlarged, improved; bath; golf. E. M. RICHARDSON.

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TOBYHANNA HOUSE, Tobyhanna, Pa.; highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. CORNISH.

THE BELLEVUE Dingman's Ferry, Pike Co., Pa. Boating and fishing; magnificent scenery. W. E. KERN.

Delaware Water Gap.

Far View House.—Highest point at Gap; 40 miles scenery; all amusements; bass fishing; free boating and bathing; hot and cold baths. Terms moderate. F. G. HURST, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

BRODHEAD COTTAGE, Del. Water Gap, in Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania. Delightful views. Pure air. Fresh water. Moderate. ABRAM BUSH.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA. Beautiful location. Fine view of Water Gap. Cheerful and Homelike. Good table. $7.00 up. M. M. ACE.

Mt. Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

MOUNT POCONO.
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Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,927.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—FREDERICK FISCHER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick Fischer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 23, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 21, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 23, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX FRANK, Bankrupt.—No. 3,926.

Notice is hereby given that Max Frank, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 12th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, August 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 20th, 1901.

NO. 3,891.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH GOLDBERG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Goldberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 21, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 23, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ULYSSES D. NEWELL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Ulysses D. Newell of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Ulysses D. Newell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 23d, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM OREINSTEIN and DAVID BRULL, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Oreinstein and David Brull, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 23, 1901.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—JESSIE D. SERVADIO, plaintiff, against RICHARD D. VAN NAME, Harriet L. Van Name, Howard Van Name, Theodore S. Van Name, Margherita M. Servadio, Beatrice A. Servadio, Carrie L. Dudgeon, Franklin P. Dudgeon, Henry C. Dudgeon, Frank Dudgeon, Phoebe W. Dudgeon, William M. Dudgeon, Louise L. Dudgeon, his wife; Archibald D. Dudgeon, Helen Louise Dudgeon, William M. Dudgeon, as executor of the last will and testament of Richard Dudgeon, deceased, and Caroline A. Dudgeon, as executrix of the last will and testament of Richard H. Dudgeon, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial is desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 10th, 1901.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, office and Post Office address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Richard D. Van Name, Harriet L. Van Name, Howard Van Name, Theodore S. Van Name, Margherita M. Servadio, and Beatrice A. Servadio:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 15th day of July, 1901, and filed with a copy of the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1901, the original complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's office on the 14th day of January, 1901.

Dated New York, July 16th, 1901.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy17-1aw6wW.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—BELLA MANASHAWITZ, plaintiff, against DAVID MANASHAWITZ, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 17th, 1901.

STANISLAUS N. TUCKMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, New York, Manhattan.

To David Manashawitz:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James O'Gorman, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated May 23, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County on June 24, 1901.

STANISLAUS N. TUCKMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
je26-1aw6wW

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the application of THE MONTEFIORE HOME FOR CHRONIC INVALIDS to assume another name.

Notice is hereby given that The Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, a society duly incorporated pursuant to the act for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, and scientific and missionary societies, passed April 12th, 1848, and the several

INVESTIGATING THE CENTRAL'S TUNNEL

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier Examines Experts.

Dr. Cyrus Edson and Electrical Engineer Joseph Buehler Both Pronounce the Tunnel a Nuisance.

Assistant District Attorney Charles E. Le Barbier took up in earnest yesterday the work of collating and putting into proper shape the mass of information and testimony he has in his possession tending to show that the New York Central Railroad's maintenance of the tunnel under Park Avenue in its present condition is a public nuisance and a menace to public health.

Mr. Le Barbier held conferences with many passengers, commuters, and residents along Park Avenue, who told of their personal experiences and those of their friends on the trains of the roads using the tunnel. Several told of seeing women and others faint from the heat. Mr. Le Barbier was gratified at the response of the citizens who are compelled to travel in these trains to his request that they come forward and furnish him with any information that might be of value. He expects many more to visit him in the next few days, as he will not present the facts that he has in his possession to the Grand Jury until later in the week.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, former President of the Board of Health, and Joseph Buehler, an electrical engineer, of 114 Fifth Avenue, were among the experts who called on the prosecutor in answer to a written request. Dr. Edson stated that he received many complaints against the tunnel when he was at the head of the Health Board. He declared that, in his opinion, it was a nuisance then, and that it was more so now. The District Attorney's office expects Dr. Edson to render it valuable assistance in the conduct of the investigation. Mr. Buehler declared that the tunnel was unquestionably a nuisance, and had been for a long time. He averred that the railroad company might easily remedy the conditions by doing away with steam as a means of locomotion and by properly ventilating the tunnel. Although Mr. Buehler has lived across the Harlem River most of his life, and uses the tunnel daily, he does not allow his family to travel through it. They take the trolley.

"I've about given up the steam cars myself for the Summer," said Mr. Buehler. "It is insufferably hot in the cars even when they are in the sheds. When they start through the tunnel, with doors and windows shut to keep out the fumes of coal gas, the atmosphere becomes almost unendurable. Then the conductors and brakemen passing through the train admit the rank odors about every five minutes, and if, as frequently happens, delays occur while the trains are in the tunnel, existence becomes almost unbearable. Only a few weeks ago I saw a woman faint on the train. She was carried out at Harlem.

"When at last I can escape from the trains in the mornings, after a ride from William's Bridge, I feel as if I had been through a Turkish bath. Whenever the trains stop for a time, the sooty, greasy, gassy odors are beyond description. As for remedies, a system of underground trolleys is perfectly practicable, although the yard space of the roads is somewhat limited. When the underground trolley system was first tried in the streets here there were some unbelievers who predicted that the scheme would be found impracticable. Look at the system to-day. As many trains could be run through the tunnel by electricity as are now by steam."

Mr. Le Barbier and a committee of the Grand Jury may, in all probability, take a trip through the tunnel on some hot afternoon, to experience for themselves the discomforts and inconveniences so many have spoken of to Mr. Le Barbier. The latter said yesterday:

"Many persons have told me to-day of the discomforts they have experienced. I expect more to come each day, and if the present outlook keeps up the investigation may result in something more than a presentment. But even though a presentment is the only result, compliance with the recommendations thereof may be compelled by law. There are in the tunnel now three menaces to public health—the use of soft coal, the unsanitary condition of the tunnel, teeming with soot and grease; the condition of the passenger cars prior to being sent through the tunnel, and the stopping of the cars for more or less long periods in the badly ventilated tunnel. We expect to examine into all of these grounds of complaint. In addition to Drs. Edson and Doremus and other medical experts, I expect to have before the Grand Jury electrical, mechanical, sanitary, and civil engineers.

"I have men out now making personal investigations of the conditions complained of. They will report this week. The Board of Health, at our request, has also put its men to work, and the facts in the case will be presented as strongly as possible. The officials of the road will be subpoenaed also. Chief Civil Engineer Wilgus will be down to see me to-morrow. I expect to subpoena at least two locomotive drivers of some of the three roads. We have sent out experts under Dr. Edson's direction, who will determine by experiments the amount of cubic air in each passenger car; the number of passengers each car holds, and how many usually travel in them during the rush hours; the amount of coal gas in the tunnel; the quantity that leaks into the cars in transit, and the amount of air consumed by one individual in passing through the tunnel."

There was a rumor current in the District Attorney's office that the railroad companies, or some of them, used bituminous coal in passing through the tunnel, and that a sufficient quantity of anthracite coal was kept on the tender to comply with the law, but was seldom used. This question will also receive the attention of the public prosecutor's office.

CORONER DELAP'S TRIAL.

Preparing for the Inquiry Into the Charges of Extortion—The Coroner Repeats His Denial.

An inquiry into the charges of extortion made against Coroner George W. Delap of Brooklyn will be made to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock before Magistrate Naumer, in the Adams Street Police Court. Magistrate Dooley was to have heard the charges, but yesterday he informed District Attorney Clarke that he bore certain professional relations to Coroner Delap in the matter of a will contest, which precluded him from entertaining the charges, and he requested that they be sent to some other Magistrate. The District Attorney accordingly sent the charges to Magistrate Naumer for examination. The latter at once issued subpoenas for witnesses to appear before him.

"My suggestion to Magistrate Naumer," said the District Attorney yesterday, "is to take the depositions of the persons who have filed the affidavits. These affidavits were taken before a notary, and the law of this State requires that they be taken before a Magistrate. Magistrate Naumer will have these people before him, and by question and answer elicit the facts. If he concludes that a crime has been committed, he will issue warrants for the arrest of the persons implicated."

The District Attorney said that he would attend the hearing and assist the Magistrate in the examination.

Coroner Delap adheres to his emphatic denial of the charges made against him.

BROTHERTON IS CONVICTED.

Recorder Goff Fines Him $50—Madden Allowed to Go Free.

George Brotherton was convicted before Recorder Goff in General sessions yesterday, of leasing premises in which gambling was carried on and was fined $50. Brotherton was the lessee of the premises 116 and 118 West Forty-second Street, in which was located the "Old Glory Club," raided by the Committee of Fifteen in February last.

During the course of the trial yesterday Detective McLellan noticed in the courtroom a man for whom the Committee of Fifteen had a warrant at the time of the raid. Detective Sergeant Cuff arrested the man, who gave his name as Edward Curtis, upon a warrant issued by Magistrate Pool, charging Curtis with being a common gambler. He was held in $500 bail, and a few minutes later the Grand Jury returned an indictment against him.

John Madden, upon whose testimony Brotherton's conviction was secured, pleaded guilty to being a gambler before the Recorder and was permitted to go free. He had been in prison since July 1. Passing sentence on Brotherton, the Recorder said: "It is customary to send a man to prison for an offense of this kind and not make him pay a fine. But as a rule the syndicate pays the fine and the effect of the punishment is lost. I do not think you were in the syndicate, and, as you are married and have eight children, I think justice will be satisfied with the imposition of the fine."

INSURANCE AGENT ARRESTED.

Gerhard Schirmer Charged with Embezzlement from the Metropolitan Life Company.

Gerhard Schirmer, who until ten days ago had charge of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's office in Hoboken, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. The specific complaint is that he misappropriated $98, but it is understood that the shortage is much greater. Experts are examining Schirmer's accounts with a view of ascertaining the exact amount.

Chief Inspector T. J. Keefe, who was sent to Hoboken some time ago to trace Schirmer's movements, alleges that while Schirmer maintained an expensive home at 215 Shippen Street, West Hoboken, where his wife and two children reside, he spent most of his spare time in questionable resorts in Hoboken, and that his expenditures were far in excess of what his salary of $5,000 a year warranted. He then began an investigation, and found that Schirmer had collected a premium of $98 from a policy holder and had made no return of the money.

One of Schirmer's books which was sent to the main office in New York showed a shortage, Keefe alleges, of about $500, and it was then decided to cause his arrest pending a more searching investigation. He declined to make any statement when arraigned before Recorder Stanton, and at the request of Otto Crouse, his counsel, the hearing was adjourned until Friday.

Schirmer was locked up in default of $1,000 bail.

WANTS $200 MORE TO MARRY.

Man and Girl Who Started Him in Business Unable to Agree.

Miss Anna Laventhal of 230 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York, yesterday visited Poormaster Harry L. Barck of Hoboken, with a view to enlisting his services in compelling Emil Wagner, who keeps a restaurant at 205 Washington Street, Hoboken, to marry her. Miss Laventhal said she had given Wagner $500 to start the restaurant upon his promise to marry her as soon as the restaurant was in successful operation. When she called on him to fulfill his promise he told her that business was bad, and he could not marry her until she had given him $200 more to buy additional stock and improve the restaurant. It was then she called in the Poormaster.

Barck told Wagner that he had made himself liable to arrest, and advised him to marry the girl. He said he would as soon as she gave him $200. Miss Laventhal said she would give him the money as soon as the ceremony was performed. Wagner declined to accept her promise unless she gave security. He said that she might repudiate her promise after she became his wife. Miss Laventhal said she could not give security, and would not if she could. Wagner said that ended the negotiations.

Miss Laventhal told him she would spend the $200 in bringing suit for breach of promise. She then returned to her home.

ARCHITECT ANSWERS CHARGES.

Mr. Bernstein Says He Has Not Evaded Tenement Laws—To Call Mr. De Forest to Account.

"Quote me as entering a general denial," said yesterday Architect Michael Bernstein of 111 Broadway, when asked what he cared to say in reply to the statement of Robert W. De Forest, Chairman of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society. "I will certainly call Mr. De Forest to account. I have not been called upon to explain anything by Commissioner Wallace. I am an architect, and was graduated from the office of F. D. White. I am not affiliated with any society of architects.

"Mr. De Forest in his statement gives an extreme interpretation of the tenement house law. This has worked, and will work, hardships for builders and architects, and, incidentally, tenants, for they will have to pay higher rents. As to substitution of plans, there were several instances where clerks muddled matters by putting in plans intended for one property on other property. What amendments have made have been in direct line with the letter and spirit of the tenement house law, as they provided for fewer families on a floor, more bathrooms, and more light and air. I am not ready just now to say exactly what steps I will take to set myself right before the public, but I shall act."

Commmissioner Wallace of the Building Department declined yesterday to discuss Mr. Bernstein's plans and Mr. De Forest's statement.

A WIFE MURDERER'S END.

Man Killed by a Truck in Bayonne Was George McVety.

The man killed by being run over by a loaded truck in Bayonne on Sunday night and identified on Monday as George McCreery turns out to have been George McVety of Jersey City, who twenty years ago figured in a sensational murder trial as the accused person. He was charged with killing his wife by throwing kerosene oil over her and then setting fire to her clothing.

The trial was speedily held, but the jury refused to find a verdict in the first degree, and McVety was sentenced to life imprisonment. His counsel, ex-Judge McGrath, succeeded in obtaining the commutation of the sentence to twenty years. McVety served the term, less the usual allowance for good behavior. He was released about three years ago. Since then he has worked for a contractor named Campbell, in Jersey City.

QUEENS BOROUGH SCHOOLS.

Several Thousand Children Will Be Unable to Find Room.

The Queens Borough School Board met in Flushing yesterday and made its estimate for 1902. It will ask for the sum of $1,145,383, an excess of $150,000 over the amount allowed in 1901.

It is estimated that admission to the high school in Long Island City will have to be refused to 140 scholars entitled thereto. The budget makes provision for forty new teachers, but they must be assigned to the several new schools, which open in September. The result is that in Long Island City several thousand children will not find school room.

The budget, as adopted by the board, provides for the payment of bonuses to 330 teachers of mixed classes. As a matter of fact, there are 580 such teachers, but the board hopes to pull through somehow.

A SEIZURE OF DIAMONDS.

Jewels Worth $1,500 Taken from a Second Cabin Passenger.

Special Officer Timothy Donohue of the Customs Service, seized on the pier of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, at the foot of Gansevoort Street yesterday, jewelry and diamonds of an estimated value of about $1,500.

The jewels belonged to Moritz Klein, a second cabin passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. In the lot was a pair of fine diamond earrings, each containing three stones; an elaborate marquise ring, and eleven other smaller articles. The goods were sent to the public stores.

Crushed by Car, Dies in Hospital.

Mrs. Amelia White, a widow, sixty-five years old, living with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Phillips, and her son, Simon White, at 354 First Avenue, died in Bellevue Hospital last evening from shock attending an operation for the amputation of both legs. She had been run over an hour before by a horse car on First Avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Street. The driver, John Sheridan of 285 First Avenue, was arrested and taken to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, where, after the woman's death, he was charged with homicide.

SCANNELL AND MARKS CASES UP TO-DAY

Argument to be Made Before Justice McAdam.

Upon His Decision Will Depend Whether the Commissioner Will Be Tried Before Election.

Politicians and lawyers of both parties are deeply interested in the argument which will be made before Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court to-day upon the motion of counsel for Fire Commissioner Scannell and "Agent" Marks, indicted for neglect of duty and conspiracy, to remove the actions from the Court of General Sessions to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The unusual interest manifested in such a technical proceeding is because upon Justice McAdam's decision will depend whether the Commissioner and his friend will be tried before or after election.

That the Commissioner's counsel are desirous that the trial should be put off for some time yet is alleged to be shown by their efforts to have the case transferred and the Commissioner's allegation that he was indicted for political and partisan purposes. Should Justice McAdam grant the transfer the Commissioner could not be tried in the Supreme Court in the regular course of events until October, as Justice Fursman has adjourned the Criminal Branch until that time. Then if the action is ordered transferred, routine delay in placing the case on the calendar, pleading, fixing a day for trial, and demurrer to the indictments would necessitate delays which would carry the case far into the Winter before the Commissioner would be arraigned for trial.

The District Attorney, however, is exceedingly anxious to bring the Commissioner and his friend to trial at the earliest possible date. He deems the matter so important and is so opposed to the granting of the removal that he will personally appear and make the argument for the State to-day. The District Attorney would like to call the case for trial before Recorder Goff in General Sessions during the month of August. The Recorder does not sit after this term until December.

In the event of a transfer being ordered, however, the public prosecutor has already considered the advisability of asking that a special term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court be held during the month of September. Should this request be made to the Appellate Division and granted, Justice Fursman would probably be assigned to hold the court. Owing to certain well-known differences between the Justice and the District Attorney, as well as to the fact that the former and Richard Croker's friend, Senator Murphy, are well acquainted, it is known that Mr. Philbin would not object if some other Justice were assigned to preside over the extraordinary term. Therefore the preliminary skirmish to-day in this politico-legal battle will be stubbornly contested by each side.

Fire Commissioner Scannell in an affidavit attached to the motion for a removal, filed by his attorneys, Meyers, Goldsmith & Bronner, declares that the charges against him are utterly false and untrue, and that he believes the indictments are the result of political and partisan causes and not of any guilt or unlawful conduct on his part or on the part of Marks. For this reason, and also owing to the publicity which has been given the case and on account of the questions of law which will arise, the Commissioner asks for a removal of the action from the Court of General Sessions. For all of the above reasons he avers great care and effort and much deliberation and consideration will be required to prevent injustice being done him and Marks.

"The entire proceedings are of the utmost importance," says the Commissioner in his affidavit, "not only to the defendants, but to the public officials, boards, and departments of the City of New York, wherein similar transactions and affairs have been and are being now conducted—similar transactions to those upon which these indictments are based, and in many respects, if not all, like and similar to the transactions wherein charges of wrongdoing and conspiracy are made against me and Marks."

The Commissioner also contends that the trial will involve the construction and adjudication of the statutes relating to the City of New York, its charter and ordinances, and the regulations of the municipal departments. Several of the matters in question he says have already been passed upon by Supreme Court Justices, and he states that he consulted the Corporation Counsel in certain of the matters and that he had been aided and concurred in by the vote and sanction of the Controller.

"Many other novel, intricate, and important questions of law will arise," says he, "touching among others things the regularity of the proceedings before the Grand Jury which resulted in these indictments, the validity and sufficiency of the evidence upon which it was procured, the jurisdiction of the Court of General Sessions, as well as questions relating to the scope and effect of the statutes relating to the charter; the powers of the Fire Department and the Board of Public Improvements; the effect of the advice of the Corporation Counsel; of the concurrence and approval of the Controller, and of the advice and concurrence of the public officials of the City of New York with whom I was advised, aided, and guided in the matters involved."

TO IDENTIFY POLICEMEN.

Departmental Number in Metal Figures to be Worn on Coat.

Policemen who heretofore have successfully concealed their identity from persons who might have them punished for dereliction of duty or other offences by tipping their helmets far back on their heads, or, as has been done, turning the headgear around and wearing it backward, will no longer be able to find safety in this subterfuge. Commissioner Murphy has decided that every member of the uniformed force must in the near future wear his departmental number in metal figures on the left lapel of his coat while on duty, where at all times it will be plainly visible.

Each policeman's shield now bears the number of its holder, but the figures are small and indistinct, and can hardly be read, especially at night, without the wearer's full knowledge and consent.

Col. Murphy yesterday ordered Clerk Kipp to prepare estimates for the figures for the coat lapels, and the rules of the department will be so altered as to make their use compulsory.

The Commissioner denied that any special case had prompted him to take this action at the present time.

RAW POLICEMEN ON POST.

Two Hundred Probationers Don the Uniform and Special Shields.

Two hundred half-fledged policemen joined the regular force in protecting the city at 6 o'clock last evening, when the night patrol was turned out at the various station houses. They were appointed about a month ago, and under former methods would have had to do probationary duty with fully qualified members of the force for ninety days. Commissioner Murphy, however, thinks that this is too long a period, and so he ordered the men out on regular posts.

The men wear the uniform clothing of policemen, but have no emblems in their helmet, and in place of the regulation shields they wear the shields of "special officers," in which capacity they have already been sworn in. This badge is a large Maltese cross, somewhat after the style of the emblem formerly worn by the firemen, with rays spreading from it in all directions. Although they have had a month's instruction as policemen, they cannot legally wear the full regalia of office until they have been sworn in as policemen, and this will not be done for two months to come.

Far Rockaway's New Police Station.

The Queens Borough School Board yesterday voted to turn over to the Sinking Fund Commissioners the school building erected at Far Rockaway prior to consolidation, for which it has no use. The building will then be leased to the Police Department for use as a station house.

SENOR MATOS ARRIVES HERE.

He Was Twice Minister of Finance of Venezuela—Will Not Talk Politics.

Señor Manuel A. Matos, one of Venezuela's wealthiest citizens, and until Gen. Cipriano Castro came into power, a prominent figure in politics there, is in this city. He arrived here on the Red D Line steamer Maracaibo Monday night.

Señor Matos was twice Minister of Finance of Venezuela, the first time in the Cabinet of President Crespo, and he also served in that capacity for two years under President Andrade. With the advent of the Castro Government his prestige received a setback, and a year and a half ago he was imprisoned on suspicion of being an enemy of the Government. Since then he has taken no active part in politics. He was also President of the Bank of Venezuela. Señor Matos is now retired from business, and living on his income, which is said to be the largest in his country.

He would not discuss the political situation in Venezuela yesterday, beyond the statement that the republic is tranquil, and that business is improving. His visit to this country is purely a pleasure trip.

THE BROOKLYN BOMB CASE.

Rosenbloom, Discharged on One Complaint, Will Have a Hearing on Another Charge.

Benjamin Rosenbloom, who was arrested on suspicion that he knew something of the origin of the infernal machine which was sent to John J. Klatchka, one of his fellow employes in the office of the Board of Public Improvements, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court for a hearing. The only complaint against him was the one made on suspicion by Acting Capt. Kennedy of the Adams Street Police Station.

This complaint was dismissed yesterday by Magistrate Dooley, and Rosenbloom was then held on a deposition made by Klatchka, alleging, on information and belief, that Rosenbloom was responsible for the bomb. Magistrate Dooley set the hearing on Klatchka's complaint for next Tuesday and continued the bail Rosenbloom had already secured.

Ex-District Attorney Foster L. Backus, appearing for Rosenbloom, tried unsuccessfully to have the Klatchka complaint dismissed.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK PLANS.

Vice President Hine Admits It Seeks Control of the National Bank of the Republic.

Vice President Hine of the First National Bank said yesterday that it is true that negotiations are in progress looking toward the collection of the stock of the National Bank of the Republic from its present scattered holders.

This is the first official confirmation of the report that the First is seeking to obtain control of the Bank of the Republic. The report has been in circulation since the announcement that the five Directors of the First had voted to increase the capital stock of that institution from $500,000 to $10,000,000.

A bid of 700 a share was made in the "curb" market yesterday for any amount of this new stock.

SOFT COAL TRUST.

The Massillon Coal Mining Company of Ohio Formed.

Announcement has been made in Wall Street of the formation of the Massillon Coal Mining Company of Ohio, with a capital of $1,000,000, and $1,000,000 worth of first mortgage bonds. This company, which is the result of the efforts to form a soft coal trust, will have as its President Daniel R. Hanna, the son of Senator Hanna. Bonds to the amount of $890,000 are being sold for development purposes.

It is understood that the properties consolidated include the following: Central Coal Company, Fox Lane Coal Company, John C. Albright, Fox Mining Company, Anthony Howells Coal Company, Howells Mining Company, E. G. Krause & Co., James Mullins Coal Company, Massillon Mining Company, Bridgeway-Burton Company, Sonnhalter Coal Company, and Warwick Coal Company.

IMPERIAL TOAST SLIGHTED.

Ambassador Meyer's Tribute to the German Sovereign on Board a Liner Evokes No Hearty Response.

Capt. Hogemann of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived in port yesterday afternoon, on Monday night tendered a dinner to the passengers. According to several of those present at the banquet, the United States Ambassador to Italy, George V. L. Meyer, returning home on the vessel, made a speech, in concluding which, after complimenting Capt. Hogemann, he proposed a toast to the Emperor William. The response was not very hearty, so the story goes, very few of their Americans rising to their feet in honor of the German sovereign.

The incident caused Count Sternberg, one of the passengers, to protest against the discourtesy to the Emperor. His words did not have much effect, however, and he soon resumed his seat. Count Quadt of the German Embassay at Washington then proposed three cheers for President McKinley, the response, according to those present, almost shaking the chandeliers from their fastenings.

MRS. A. J. POUCH THREATENED.

Receives a Letter Demanding $10,000 or Her Mansions Would Be Blown Up.

Capt. James Reynolds, the head of the Brooklyn Central Office, and a number of his detectives are trying to run down a person who sent a letter to Mrs. A. J. Pouch on Monday threatening to blow up the family residence at 315 Greene Avenue, and the Pouch mansion, on Clinton Avenue, unless $10,000 was deposited by Mrs. Pouch in a certain spot.

Upon the receipt of the letter Mrs. Pouch turned it over to her sons, and they in turn informed the police of the matter. Capt. Reynolds was inclined to view the affair as the work of a practical joker, but he decided to take no chances in the matter, and at once went to work with half a dozen of his men on the case. The Captain first detailed several men to guard both the Pouch residence and the Pouch mansion, on Clinton Avenue, near Lafayette Avenue.

Besides these men a number of private detectives were employed to guard the buildings. Capt. Reynolds, with several Central Office men, then prepared to meet the sender or senders of the letter at the place where the writer instructed that the money should be placed. The detectives on Monday night went down to the spot designated in the letter, a place on the meadows of Jamaica Bay, near the mouth of Fresh Creek. They found the pole described in the letter, and placed an empty tin box at the foot of it. The box was deposited by one of the detectives, while the others concealed themselves near by among the rushes and tall reeds. The detectives watched and waited for more than an hour, but no one appeared.

The vigil was a trying one for the sleuths, as they were almost eaten alive by the Jamaica Bay mosquitoes, which flocked to the spot in great glee, and began boring industriously into the cuticle of the detectives. After losing about a pint of blood apiece to the mosquitoes, the detectives gave up and retired. The fact that the letter writer failed to show up to collect the $10,000 on the meadows strengthened the belief of some of the detectives that the affair was merely a practical joke. Capt. Reynolds, however, is continuing his efforts to locate the writer.

NEW JERSEY INSANE HOSPITAL.

Board of Managers Will Investigate the Charges of Improper Food.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—The Board of Managers of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Trenton, to-day voted to begin the investigation of the improper food charges next Thursday at the hospital.

Before the meeting President Vroom and ex-Senator Taylor, a member of the board, had a conference with Gov. Voorhees. The Governor agreed with them that the proper thing to do was to make a thorough investigation and to have the investigation public.

The managers are disposed to find fault with Dr. Ward, the medical director of the institution, between whom and Warden Hayes there has been a great deal of friction. A sub-committee of four will conduct the investigation.

Madam Ocean has such a taking way with her that in three moist days she takes every bit of starch from starched goods—no matter how much you put in; and a good bit of color from any cloth, unless put in exceedingly hard and fast.

Look out for your serge suit!

Navy blue serges with the color anchored in; $16 to $25.

During July and August stores close at 5.30 p. m.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

BLIND PENSIONERS PAID

Pitiful Scenes at the Charities Pier Where They Assemble.

Showers of Coin for Their Benefit Thrown by Yachtsmen on Their Way to Their Craft.

Many pitiful scenes were witnessed at the Charities Department pier, at East Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday, when 600 or more blind persons gathered to receive their shares of $33,250, the city's annual dole to the poor thus afflicted, distribution of which this year was delayed for many days through red tape. In the crowd were sightless men with dogs and sightless women led by little children waiting on the pier for hours before the payments began. In the neighboring streets policemen were detailed to watch for approaching beneficiaries and guide them to their places. They performed this duty with uniform kindness.

Wealth and poverty meet daily at this point, for the waters about Bellevue, the Morgue, and the landing place of the Potter's Field and penitentiary boats close by are a favorite anchorage for many of the finest yachts hailing from this port, and there was more bustle than usual about the New York Yacht Club's station there, owing to the club's annual cruise, which is now in progress to the eastward. As the carriages and motor vehicles of the owners of the great pleasure vessels rolled down to the pier many a handful of silver coin, sometimes with a glitter of yellow in the shower, was tossed to the blind, and the boys of the street dodged between the wheels to gather up the money and place it in the hands of those for whom it was intended.

Among the blind were many with withered limbs or otherwise crippled. Some carried peddler's kits of pencils and shoestrings. The women knitted as they sat about the pier, and men bore on their shoulders bundles of cane from which to weave the seats of chairs.

Mary Mandell, twenty years old, of 156 East Houston Street was pushed up in a little carriage. She has been paralyzed, deaf, dumb, and blind from birth. James H. Caton of 975 Washington Avenue is deaf and dumb as well as blind. Alexander Terry, a blind man, is janitor of the front and rear tenements at 9 and 11 Pell Street, and earns money running errands.

There were a number of blind couples in the crowd, among them being William and Josephine Ryan of 405 East Sixteenth Street, George and Katherine Cutler of 461 West Forty-sixth Street, and Joseph and Margaret Curtis of 572 Ninth Avenue. Benjamin Scully, a newsman at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and his wife, Anna, and Thomas Murphy, her father, all blind, were there with Scully's two children, who enjoy the blessings of sight. Jerry Quinlan of 258 West Thirty-third Street, who used to own several cabs and about whom Edward Harrigan sang in the play "Leather Patch," and Charles Donk, colored, who crawls about the city streets on the stumps of his legs, selling lead pencils, were there.

Jenny Brandt of 282 Third Street, missionary and Bible reader to the blind, went about among the crowd, who knew her well. A flash of lightning destroyed her eyesight as she sat by an open window twenty-five years ago.

Deputy Paymasters John Leffingwell and William McGlung began to pay out the money at 11:30 A. M. Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor Blair countersigned the cards of applicants as their names were called off by the clerk, William Walsh. Each afflicted person received, with few variations, two twenty-dollar bills, a five-dollar bill, two two-dollar bills, and 47 cents in change, the pro rata share of the 672 provided for. The paymasters worked until 3 P. M., when 555 had received their money. It is expected that the remainder will be paid off to-day. About forty are ill at their homes, and the clerk will take their money to them.

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.

Several Persons Injured and a $15,000 Loss—Caused by Spontaneous Combustion.

There was an explosion of black powder at the Lloyd fireworks manufactory, at Burger Avenue, Garretsons, S. I., at 5:45 yesterday afternoon. The building blew up, nine others were wrecked, and one of these took fire and was burned. Two girls were slightly hurt.

The plant consists of forty-five small buildings scattered over about ten acres of ground. The one which exploded was used for the storage of black powder, and was remote from the rest, the concussion was so great that nine others were knocked from their foundations. One of these contained a stock of chemicals, and these, released by the breaking of the carboys, set fire to the building, and it and the chemicals burned.

The building which blew up was 8 by 10 feet, and is said to have been about half filled with powder. There was no one in it, and spontaneous combustion is supposed to have caused the explosion. The detonation could be heard several miles. The police ambulance was sent to the scene, but was not required.

James Sinnott, eighteen years of age, employed in the works, was cut about the head by flying splinters, and Fannie Canner, another employe, was similarly cut, and had some small bones in the face broken by the flying wood.

There were about twenty men and girls employed in the works, and when the explosion took place they fled. Some of the women fainted while running, and had to be dragged away. It was feared that fire might cause other explosions. The fire made a beautiful sight as it burned the released chemicals, and the multi-colored flames were very pretty, but decidedly costly, as it was estimated that the loss by the explosion and fire would be $15,000, mostly on the chemicals and powder.

For Causing H. C. Wadman's Death.

Indictments were handed to Recorder Goff by the Grand Jury yesterday against Thomas J. Foley, a nurse, and Michael Carroll, an attendant, in the Manhattan State Hospital, for causing the death of Herbert C. Wadman on March 3 last. The two men were found responsible for Wadman's death by a Coroner's jury. They are now out on bail.

O'Neill's.

Sale of Trunks

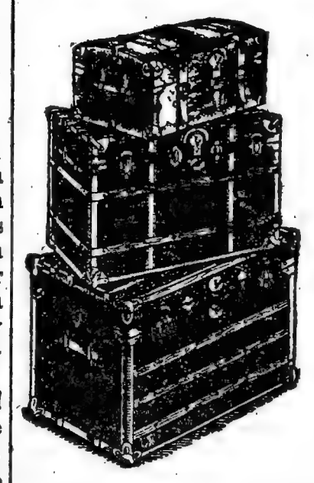

The Greatest Bargains ever offered by any house in the City of New York.

If you're going out of town and need a trunk, this announcement will interest you. Read it.

Here are the particulars:

A special lot of Trunks made of the best quality of basswood, protected by hardwood slats and malleable iron corners which are riveted to make it doubly strong, linen lined, two sole leather straps, "Excelsior" lock. Sizes: 32, 34 and 36 inch.

Regular Price, $9.00.

Sale Price, $5.98.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th TO 21st STREET.

A Good Sign

for you to remember when in need of seasonable outfittings.

We like good signs, too. Our growth is a good sign—a sign that we are pleasing more and more people, which means more and more business.

Wool Crash Suits, strong, and at the same time light and cool, are prime favorites, $12.

Skeleton Lined Serge and Homespun Suits, $12 to $25.

Here's Shirt Reductions, some of Our Fine Madras Negligee Shirts that sold for $2.50 & $2.00, are now $1.50.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

LEGAL NOTES.

TEST OF THE USE OF LAND.—Arthur C. Tucker and James P. McQuade, who own land in Rockland County adjoining that of the Mack Paving Company, obtained from the Special Term of the Supreme Court an injunction restraining the company from quarrying on its land, it being alleged that fragments of rock and stone were thrown on plaintiffs' land and the buildings injured by shock and jar. The complaint alleged that the company was preparing its premises for the erection of crushers and the opening of the quarry. Only small blasts were said to have been made up to the beginning of the suit, but plaintiffs believed that after the quarry was opened larger blasts would take place. Several witnesses testified that the blasts shook Mr. Tucker's house and made the windows rattle. The injunction has been vacated by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Sewall. He says: "Authorities are numerous sustaining the proposition that the rights of each person living in society are liable to be modified and abridged by the exercise by others of their own rights, and so far as they are thus abridged the loss is damnum absque injuria. A man may do many things on his own land which may result in injury to the property of others, without being answerable for the consequences. If he acts with proper care and skill he may set fire to his fallow grounds, and, though the fire run into and destroy the woodland of his neighbor, no action will lie. He may open and work a coal mine in his own land, though it injures the house which another has built at the extremity of his land, and he may do the same thing, though it cut off an underground stream of water which before supplied his neighbor's well, and leave the well dry. He may build on his own land, though it stops the lights of his neighbor. He may dig a pit in his own land, be it ever so deep, though the house of his neighbor be undermined thereby and fall into the pit, and he may erect a dam on his own land by which he withholds the water from a mill below, to the injury of its owner. In each of these cases the plaintiff was restricted in some particular mode of enjoying his property by the exercise of a right of domain on the part of the defendant. There was damage, but no wrong, because what was done by the adjacent owner was in the lawful and permitted use of his property. The test of the permissible use of one's own land is not whether the use or the act causes injury to a neighbor's property, or that the injury was the natural consequence, or that the act is in the nature of a nuisance, but the inquiry is, was the act or use a reasonable exercise of the dominion which the owner of property has by virtue of his ownership over the property, having regard to all interests affected?"

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VERDICT NOT EXCESSIVE.—Jacob M. Lacs, three years old, was run over and very seriously injured by a team of horses attached to a wagon owned by James Everard's breweries. In an action brought by Lacs, by guardian, to recover damages for his injuries, a jury in the Supreme Court rendered a verdict for $20,000. The evidence showed that the little boy, with his mother, started to cross Third Avenue at Fifty-fourth Street. Mrs. Lacs looked in both directions without discovering danger, but when about half way across the street she and the plaintiff were struck by defendant's team. There was evidence tending to show that the driver was reading a book, while the reins were in the hands of his assistant, a fourteen-year-old boy. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment on the verdict, holding that it was not error for the plaintiff to exhibit his maimed person to the jury, nor was the verdict excessive. Justice Woodward, for the Court, says: "He [plaintiff] must go through life with one arm at least completely paralyzed, and gradually shrinking away, while it is by no means certain that he will ever recover the use of one of his legs to any great extent, and it is reasonable to conclude that his mental faculties are permanently impaired. In fact, the evidence of the physicians leads to the conclusion that this plaintiff is a physical wreck, and that this defect extends to his mental capabilities, likely to result in making him a constant source of expense, with very little hope that he will ever be of use to himself in providing for his necessities. The exact amount of money which will compensate him for these injuries is one about which reasonable men may fairly differ, and there is no reason why this Court should interpose its judgment for that of the jury upon a point so wholly within the province of the latter under the circumstances disclosed by the evidence."

DROWNED LEARNING TO SWIM.

Man's Life Preservers Filled with Water and Carried Him Under.

FLORAL PARK, L. I., July 23.—Starley Potaske, twenty-two years old, of Queens, was drowned last evening while learning to swim in Lake Success. Potaske had on pneumatic life preservers, but it appears they were of a poor quality and the air escaped, and they filled with water, bearing him down instead of buoying him up.

His body was found in seventy-five feet of water, and about one hundred feet from the shore. Potaske was a member of the Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing.

Mr. W. V. POWELL, Santa Maria, Cal., writes: My daughter, when about seventeen years of age was taken with CHOKING SPELLS. The doctors could find no medicine that would relieve her. She grew steadily worse and so weak that we looked for her death. At this juncture we chanced to learn of Jayne's Alterative, the Blood Purifier, and began using it. Before the first bottle was gone, there was marked improvement, and SIX BOTTLES OF JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE CURED HER. Serious Colds can be cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
AT 3:30 SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
AT 8. P. M. China & Pain's Fireworks.
—AT 9—MAT. SAT. AT 4.
THE CASINO GIRL. GEO. W. LEDERER'S BIG LONDON COMPANY.

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
FRANCIS WILSON & Co. Inc. Geo. W. Lederer's Direction Nixon & Zimmerman "The Strollers."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. to-day 2:15. To-night at 8:15. FLORODORA

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre. Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. (Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected.) On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. (Republic Theatre.)

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lexington Av. THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. Mr. & Mrs. KELCY. BEDINI & ARTHUR. 20

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy, probably showers in afternoon; winds becoming westerly.

VOL. L...NO. 16,083. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

WOOL TRUST REDUCES PRICES ON STAPLE GOODS

Cuts Rates from Seven to Twenty-five Per Cent.

THE TRADE IS ASTONISHED

Act Is Regarded as an Effort to Stifle Competition on the Part of Its Rivals.

In the opinion of the conservative houses in Worth Street, the centre of the business in woolens in this city, the Wool Trust, known as the American Woolen Company, has entered upon a policy of cut-throat competition against its rivals. The trust has just made a general reduction of prices varying from 7 to 25 per cent. on its various lines of goods, and nothing in recent years has so startled Worth Street in New York and Federal Street in Boston, the great wool marts of the United States.

The largest industry in the United States, next to the manufacture of products of iron, is the making of woolen goods. This is the most heavily protected industry under the Dingley tariff law. In spite of that fact, the woolen market has suffered a severe depression during the last two years. During the past few months, however, it has been upon the up grade. Business was increasing and prices were in a fair way to be well maintained.

The announcement of the Wool Trust, therefore, that on its serges, clays, and worsteds for next Spring and Summer wear, October delivery, it would accept such reduced prices, spread havoc in the woolen market. Tariff conditions are the same as they were last year. There has been no material reduction in the price of wool, and the raw material is even now upon the up grade in price. No improvements in manufacture have been introduced that would affect the price so critically. Hence the complete unexpectedness of the trust's move.

The prices of the Wool Trust were made known on Monday in what is known as the "Spring Opening." It is the custom of the woolen manufacturers not to display either their goods or their prices until just about this period every year. Some concerns had already gone upon the market, but the trust's action simply "busted the market," in the colloquialism of the trade, and for the present other houses feel compelled to wait a few days to adjust themselves to the new conditions. One large New England manufacturer has already withdrawn his offerings in these lines, in which the reduction has been so great.

It was understood in Worth Street at the close of yesterday's business day that 140,000 pieces of the worsteds, clays, and serges had been sold already by the trust since Monday. Each piece contains about fifty yards. This means that about 7,000,000 yards of these staple cloths have been sold since Monday—enough to make just about 2,000,000 suits of men's clothes. The annual output of the American Woolen Company is about 500,000 pieces, the product of about 6,000 looms.

As a result of the wholesale reductions in prices of the trust, tremendous orders have been withdrawn from competing manufacturers and transferred to the trust, whom it desired particularly to cripple, the trust will restore prices to their normal level.

EFFORT TO STIFLE COMPETITION.

It is understood by those in position to know that the stated position of the trust is that the wool market has been very low of late, and it can afford to reduce prices on that account. As a matter of fact, however, it is regarded that the act of the trust is a plain effort to stifle competition. It is stated that there has been no overproduction of woolens, that the market was rising, that buyers were willing to pay more, and that all was ripe for a restoration of legitimate price conditions which had been shattered after the overproduction of 1899 and the shyness on the part of buyers that followed.

The story was told in Worth Street yesterday that a buyer in discussing future prices with Mr. Wood of the trust a few weeks ago, said that he thought certain staples should bring about so much. Mr. Wood informed him that the trust would go under even that figure.

Another well-authenticated story was to the effect that the Wool Trust had tried to absorb the output of a certain large concern in Connecticut, but had failed to do so. The trust's price reduction, therefore, was considered a direct thrust at this concern, for it had maintained itself quite strongly even against the stringent competition of the trust.

Owing to the extreme competition of the past few years, the woolen manufacture has been conducted upon a very small margin of profit in recent years, and a reduction of 10 per cent. even in the price of these, the most extensively manufactured goods, is a very keen thrust at the weaker manufacturers and a severe blow to even the stronger ones. In case the existing conditions remain, consumers may next year get suits of clothes for perhaps 25 or 50 cents less than they did this Summer and Spring.

The Wool Trust will "open" its fancy woolens to-day, and Worth Street waits anxiously for the news of its prices. If the same reductions are made as in the case of the staples, merchants say the conditions will be very severe. The independent merchants say the trust is selling below cost, and that to meet its prices they, too, must sell below cost. It will be simply a fight in which the fittest alone will survive, they say.

GRAND JURY SIFTING 7TH NATIONAL BANK AFFAIRS.

Ex-President Kimball Examined — Directors' Statement Delayed—Marquand Schedule Not Ready.

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday began an investigation of the affairs of the Seventh National Bank. The United States District Attorney, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, called the Grand Jury together for the express purpose of laying before it the case of the Seventh National's failure, and he lost no time in settling down to business.

The Seventh National Bank closed its doors on June 27, after having overcertified checks for the firm of Marquand & Co., now bankrupt, for a million and a half, which amount that firm later declared itself unable to make good. Two days later Gen. Burnett started an investigation into the affairs of the bank, assigning his assistant, Capt. W. S. Bell, to the task. The latter soon requested Gen. Burnett to ask the authorities at Washington for the aid of an expert accountant in the investigation. The Government sent William H. Hardt of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hardt, who commenced his work on Monday of last week, was one of the important witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday. He was followed by Forrest Raynor, who after the failure was appointed temporary receiver of the institution, and who ever since has been conducting an examination of the books of the bank for the Controller of the Currency, Mr. Dawes. The last witness was ex-President William H. Kimball. The Grand Jury will continue its deliberations this morning at 11 o'clock.

The witnesses were examined by Gen. Burnett himself, assisted by Assistant United States District Attorneys Baldwin and Hall. Before the Grand Jury began its investigation, a box containing books and files of documents labeled "Seventh National Bank," was carried into the jury room by attendants, by whom it was afterward jealously guarded. Many clerks of the bank were on hand in the witness room ready to appear before the Grand Jury, but they were not called.

Gen. Burnett, after the Grand Jury had discontinued its deliberations for the day, sent out word that he would receive no reporters or answer no questions.

Ex-President Kimball had a long wait in the witness room before he was called. When an adjournment was taken for the day he refused to say anything for publication, and would not even say whether he would appear before the Grand Jury as a witness in the case again.

The Grand Jury considering the case was sworn on the third Wednesday of June, and will remain in until the second Wednesday of October, subject to the call of the Assistant District Attorney. It is composed as follows:

C. E. Wetherbee, foreman;	Sigmund Herbert,
W. G. Smithers,	David B. Wylie,
Frank B. Taylor,	Edward Nicholson,
Robert W. Speir,	Benjamin Palmer,
Charles Thompson,	Samuel Kaufmann,
Washington Morton,	Philip J. Rosenthal,
Franklin H. Post,	Morris K. Burger,
Henry Brewer,	Henry H. Hewson,
F. W. Jackson,	Henry B. Fischer,
Edward Dubois,	William J. Clark,
William H. Baldwin,	Austin Finegus,
	J. Milton Doremus.

It was said at the office of William Nelson Cromwell, special counsel to the bank, yesterday that while there has been a meeting of the Directors, no statement would be given out. "It will probably be a couple of days yet before a statement can be given out," is the standing reply to all inquiries at the office of Mr. Cromwell. Mr. Cromwell stated that he had nothing to say regarding the Federal Grand Jury.

Frank B. Poor of the firm of Marquand & Co. said that no statement of the firm's affairs would be issued this week. Under the law a schedule, a complete statement of assets and liabilities, must be filed with the court within thirty days of the failure, unless good ground exists for asking the court for a delay.

In the case of Marquand & Co. the time will expire on July 28, and Mr. Cuthbert, the firm's accountant, assisting Frank Sullivan Smith, the assignee, said last week that he expected to have the schedule ready within the required time.

Mr. Smith, when seen later in the day, said that conditions had arisen which would make it necessary for him to petition the court for an extension of the time, and that, therefore, no statement need be looked for this week.

CHICAGO 'PHONE CHARGES.

Business Men Threaten to Resist Attempt to Increase Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—If the Chicago Telephone Company fails to heed the opinion of Corporation Counsel Walker, that it cannot charge $175 a year for its "improved service," several business men threaten to at once begin mandamus proceedings to compel the company to adjust its rates to the maximum figures specified in its franchise ordinance—$125 a year for business, and $100 for residence telephones.

The company as yet has taken no steps to alter its rates, and President Babin has intimated that no such action will be taken until the courts so command.

"A prominent business man of Chicago has assured me that he and several other business men will unite in demanding of the company that they adjust their rates to the 1889 schedule," said Alderman Freeman K. Blake. "They expect the company to refuse, and in that event I am instructed to at once begin mandamus proceedings."

Will Try to Break Up Smugglers' Gang.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 24.—The United States revenue cutter McCulloch has sailed for the Channel Islands to break up a gang of smugglers that is believed to be making the islands its rendezvous. It is said the operations of the smugglers have assumed large proportions.

Important Notice to Public.
Poland Water, carloads received daily. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

NAVAL COURT TO PASS ON SCHLEY'S CONDUCT

Mr. Long Will Appoint It To-day and Dewey Will Preside.

Order Due to Rear Admiral's Request for Action by the Department—Hearing Will Commence in September and be Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary Long will to-morrow or next day issue a precept calling a court of inquiry to settle the controversy regarding the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley in the Spanish war. The Secretary came to this conclusion to-day after receiving the following letter from Admiral Schley:

Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.
July 22, 1901.

Sir: Within the past few days a series of press comments have been sent to me from various parts of the country of a book entitled "The History of the Navy," written by one Edgar Stanton Maclay. From these reviews it appears that this edition is a third volume of the said history, extended to include the late war with Spain, which the two first volumes did not contain, and were in use as text books at the Naval Academy.

2. From excerpts quoted in some reviews, in which the page and paragraph are given, there is such perversion of facts, misconstruction of intention, such intemperate abuse and defamation of myself, which subject Mr. Maclay to action in civil law.

While I admit the right of fair criticism of every public officer, I must protest against the low flings and abusive language of this violent partisan opponent, who has infused into the pages of his book so much of the malice of unfairness as to make it unworthy the name of history or of use in any reputable institution of the country.

3. I have refrained heretofore from all comment upon the innuendoes of enemies muttered or murmured in secret and therefore with safety to themselves. I think the time has now come to take such action as may bring this entire matter under discussion under the clearer and calmer review of my brothers in arms, and to this end I ask such action at the hands of the department as it may deem best to accomplish this purpose.

4. But I would express the request in this connection that whatever the action may be, that it occur in Washington, where most of my papers and data are stored.

Very respectfully,
W. S. SCHLEY,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

MR. LONG'S REPLY.

To this Secretary Long immediately replied as follows:

Navy Department,
Washington, July 24, 1901.

Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 22d inst. with reference to the criticisms upon you in connection with the Spanish-American war, and heartily approve of your action, under the circumstances, in asking at the hands of this department "such action as may bring this entire matter under discussion under the clearer and calmer review of my brothers in arms."

The department will at once proceed in accordance with your request.

Very respectfully, JOHN D. LONG.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Navy.

The Secretary took this action without consultation with any one and without communicating the request of Admiral Schley to the President. He then called into his office Rear Admiral Crowninshield and Capt. Cowles, chief and assistant chief respectively of the Bureau of Navigation, and also Judge Advocate General Lemly, who has charge of formalities of naval courts. He also sent for Admiral Dewey.

Although Rear Admiral Schley did not ask specifically for a court of inquiry, but left the action to be taken to the judgment of the department, the Secretary decided that such a court would be the best means of making the investigation which the Rear Admiral had asked for, and the three bureau officers were called in for the purpose of discussing the mode of procedure in such cases.

MAKE-UP OF THE COURT.

The names of the members of the court will be announced either to-morrow or next day. Secretary Long admitted after the conference that his mind was practically made up as to the composition of the court, but there might be changes at the last moment, and he therefore did not care to mention any of the names under consideration. It is definitely settled though, that Admiral Dewey is to be President of the court, although Mr. Long would not admit the fact to-day. The reason for his refusal to admit this is that he does not wish to make the announcements piecemeal, but prefers to give out all the names at the same time.

There is an impression among Navy Department officials that the two other members of the court will be retired naval officers or at least officers who had no connection with the Santiago campaign. The selection of retired officers would have a double advantage. Not only would they be free from any prejudice growing out of their active connection with the department, but they would have no fear of future consequences arising from their course while members of the court.

Secretary Long also decided that the sessions of the court should be in public, on the ground that, as the object of the court of inquiry is to clear up the whole matter and put an end to it, the widest publicity is essential. Mr. Long said that he expected the sessions would be in the Navy Department Building, in the large room which serves as an entrance to the Secretary's private office.

It has also been determined by the Secretary that the court should not meet until September. This will run the case close up to the eve of Admiral Schley's retirement from active service, but the Secretary believes that September is the earliest time when the court can be convened. There is no legal reason why the court should finish its work prior to Schley's retirement, but it is everywhere considered desirable that an officer whose conduct is under investigation should have the matter cleared up before he retires.

Mr. Long considers that it would be inhuman to compel the court to sit in the month of August in the sweltering City of Washington, particularly as they would have to appear in full dress uniforms at every session, and the case will take a long time to try. Another reason, however, is that it is desirable to get all the witnesses here before the court convenes, so that there may be no unnecessary delays, and, as some of them are out of the country, it will take some time.

The information that Admiral Schley's letter asking for action had been received by Secretary Long soon spread through the Navy Department, and not since the recent war days has one theme excited such general attention.

Congress in 1895 established the principle that no court-martial could be held after two years from the date of the occurrence to be investigated. This is known as the naval statute of limitations, and, while it bars a court-martial relating to the Santiago campaign, it does not bar the court of inquiry. In this case the court of inquiry would be effective only in establishing records, and would not be preliminary to a court-martial.

An important feature in an order convening such a court is that specifying whether it shall state only the facts found or shall also give an opinion based on the facts. Unless the order expressly requires the court to give its opinion, it is confined to stating the facts found. It is considered quite probable, however, that in a case of such importance as this, the order would direct the court to record its opinion as well as its conclusion of facts.

Whether the investigation shall be held in open court or not is decided by the court itself, unless specified in the convening order. This leaves it optional with the President or Secretary Long to direct that the proceedings shall be open or closed, but in case no specific direction is given on this point the court will decide it.

When the court of inquiry reaches its decision all the papers are forwarded to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and the final approval or disapproval rests with the Secretary of the Navy or the President, according to which one has ordered the court.

SAMPSON SAYS HE IS GLAD.

BOSTON, July 24.—Rear Admiral Sampson said to-day:

"I am glad that Rear Admiral Schley has asked Secretary Long for an investigation. I hope if there is an investigation it will be a thorough one, and that not a detail of anything that has been in dispute will be avoided by the investigating board.

"This whole business is inspired by malice, but now perhaps it may be all investigated, and, if it is, the people of the United States will know all the facts."

MACLAY'S BOOK CONDEMNED.

In yesterday's issue of The Independent there appeared an article by Park Benjamin, entitled "'History' and Rear Admiral Schley." Mr. Benjamin is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and has been in close touch with the navy for thirty-eight years, although he resigned his commission some time ago. He has written much on the subject of the Nation's sea forces, one of his well-known books being "The United States Naval Academy," published last year. He is Vice President of the Naval Academy Alumni Association and President of the Naval Arch Association. Professionally he is a patent lawyer. He has made a specialty of naval ordnance, having acted for the United States more than once in important litigation.

After briefly reviewing Schley's career up to the time of his appointment at the head of the flying squadron, Mr. Benjamin writes:

In April, 1898, when the war began, there had been published in two volumes a so-called "History of the Navy," by Mr. Edgar Stanton Maclay. The title was a misnomer, for the book is not a history of the navy in any proper sense of the term, but a naval history of the United States. The author does not appear to have been a naval officer, nor to have received naval training; and, in fact, he frankly relies for technical assistance upon a naval Lieutenant. He shows practically no knowledge of the traditions, personnel, and inner life of the service, and only the most meagre information concerning the causes and influences affecting its development and growth. He compiled, however, a narrative of its battles and principal voyages, extending up to the close of the civil war, with a brief addition relative to the new navy. The book had no claim to be called literature, in which respect it differed from Fenimore Cooper's "History of the Navy," published about 1839; but, as it covered a period of over half a century following Cooper's time, it served a purpose as a handy compendium of naval facts for present popular reference.

Having, besides, the negative merit of being sufficiently colorless and didactic, it was thought adapted for use as a text book and thus, despite the total absence of sense of historical perspective or proportion which characterizes it, it became included in the curriculum of the second class of cadets at the United States Naval Academy. This has given it a certain prominence over other histories, covering a similar field, and has led to the claim that it is the standard officially-crowned history of the navy.

A third volume of this work has just appeared, which, out of its total of 830 pages, devotes some 400 to an account of the naval operations of the Spanish war. As nearly every combatant of note in that conflict fought his battles o'er again in the magazines, and as journalists and trained writers galore have described it in books of all sorts and sizes, it is not clear at first sight why still another contemporary record was needed, for certainly it seems that history could not be written at this proximity to the actual events, and a contemporary account compiled at second hand by a non-participant could hardly rival in interest the stories of the living actors.

After Mr. Benjamin has commented upon the writer of the naval history having delayed his book for a long time to have the proofs read by some of the commanding officers who took part in the battles recounted, he discusses as follows what he calls Mr. Maclay's "presumably impartial discussion of Rear Admiral Schley":

As is well known, the principal occurrences in which that officer took part and which form the main basis for dispute are three in number; first, his temporary withdrawal from before Santiago on account of lack of coal; second, his reconnoissance of the defenses and Spanish ships in Santiago Harbor, and, third, the behavior of the Brooklyn during the battle, notably in describing a loop before beginning her westward chase of Cervera's ships. As is also well known, no charges have been filed against Rear Admiral Schley growing out of these events, and not even an official reprimand is of record against him. He has been promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral, nominated to Congress for the same reward bestowed on other officers, (advancement in numbers in his grade,) and long after the controversy concerning him had become acute he was given the full duty of his rank—the command of the South Atlantic Squadron—which he has only just relinquished. In brief, so far as anything to the contrary appears on the records of the navy, Admiral Schley during forty-five years of honorable service has steadily advanced to the highest official honors open to the naval officer in the regular course of his profession.

Here the writer of the magazine article interpolates several quotations from Maclay's history, one about the temporary withdrawal from Santiago, another about the reconnoissance at Santiago, and a third regarding the "loop" of the Brooklyn. This last extract is as follows:

Schley hastily ordered the helm aport. "But that will carry us into the Texas," said the officer. "Let the Texas take care of herself," was the heartless reply, and the shameful spectacle of an American warship, supported by a force superior to the enemy's—a warship whose commander had expended such vast quantities of ammunition on target practice in the presence of a fashionable hotel at Hampton Roads in order to meet a worthy foe—deliberately turning tail and running away, was presented. * * * Cervera nobly threw down the gauntlet. Schley cravenly declined to pick it up.

In regard to the above, Mr. Benjamin writes:

"Comment upon such language as this, and there is much more of it, is needless. Hard as it is to conceive, nevertheless it may be that after all these years of service an Admiral of the United States Navy, suddenly perpetrated military crimes of the gravest sort; but until this is established by the verdict of a competent tribunal, common fairness and decency, if not patriotism, should have prevented the use of such terms. Of course, this ends the utility of Mr. Maclay's book as a history, since it destroys all dependence upon the discrimination, judicial poise, and impartiality of the author."

SEEKS MACLAY'S REMOVAL.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—An effort has been made to secure the removal of Edgar S. Maclay, the author of the work containing criticisms on Rear Admiral W. S. Schley. Maclay is a clerk in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and on the pay roll appears as a laborer.

Representative S. E. Mudd of Maryland, a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs at the last session of Congress, called on Secretary Long to-day and represented to him the impropriety of Maclay continuing as employe of the Government in view of the language of which he made use in referring to Rear Admiral Schley. The Secretary promised to give the matter his early attention.

FOSBURGH DEFENSE OPENS

Father and Sister of Defendant Are Witnesses.

Man Whose Daughter Was Killed Tells of the Actions of His Family on the Sunday Preceding the Tragedy.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 24.—The fifth day of the trial of Robert S. Fosburgh, on a charge of manslaughter, for the alleged killing of his sister May, was marked by the appearance, as witnesses for the defense, of Robert L. Fosburgh, the father, and Beatrice, the fifteen-year-old sister of the defendant.

Mr. Joyner, of cousel for the defense, at the hour of adjournment yesterday, had described the scene on the morning of the tragedy when Robert L. Fosburgh had recovered consciousness and rushed to a window and screamed "Murder!" He resumed to-day by telling why the Fosburghs kept firearms in the house. Mr. Joyner said, "We do not know, and the Government does not know, that it was the defendant's pistol which shot his sister. The firm of R. L. Fosburgh & Co. had many men in its employ, the payroll amounting to $6,000 weekly. The men were non-English speaking, and were paid in money at the office of the company. Mr. Fosburgh, Sr., would take money from the bank to the office in an electric car. The men knew this, and because of the risk the Chief of Police had once remarked that if any men needed a pistol the Fosburghs did. For this reason the defendant got one.

"Mr. Fosburgh, the defendant, and his wife occupied the kitchen bedroom, but they discovered a disagreeable odor in the sink, and moved to another room, leaving some wearing apparel and a pistol in the bureau.

"Robbery or revenge might have been motives of the burglars. They were young, active, slight men, else they could not have gotten out of the house through the opening left by the screen. The defense intended to show that the soiled clothing, pillow cases, &c., were thrown by the family in the basket in the carriage house.

THEORY OF THE DEFENSE.

"The theory of the defense is that the crime was not the performance of skilled burglars, that the stockings which were worn and cut were drawn on over shoes to muffle the sound of steps; that the tracks seen were made by the men when they left the house, and that they intended to steal anything they could lay hands on.

"Men were seen running down Benedict Street," said Mr. Joyner, "after the tragedy, and it is the theory of the defense that they doubled on their trail, and when the posse came along joined in the pursuit, thus diverting suspicion from themselves. The furniture in the house was cheap and easily broken, and it was broken in the struggle in the back room. There was only a narrow space between the bed and the bureau, and the defense claims that the bureau was twisted around during the fray."

In conclusion, Mr. Joyner said: "The defense will show that the family has done its utmost to bring to justice the men who entered the house, and that, whatever may be the theory, Miss May was a woman without an enemy. In her home and in her church life she won the affection of all who knew her. She was her brother's companion, her mother's idol, and to the younger members of the family she was ever helpful. There was no estrangement between any members of the family."

Mr. Joyner concluded his address just before 10 o'clock, and the witnesses for the defense were sworn in a group.

Nine witnesses took the oath. The first to testify was Frederick S. Smith, a civil engineer, who, with plans, explained the territory about the Fosburgh house.

Frederick W. Lund, who testified for the Government and who is a painter for the Fosburghs, was recalled. He stated that on Aug. 20, 1900, he boarded at the Shepardson house, which is 250 feet from the Fosburgh house. Early on that night he heard the Fosburghs chatting on the piazza. He was awakened that night by Mr. Shepardson, who told him there was trouble at the Fosburgh house. Witness ran to the house and saw Robert L. Fosburgh standing in the front door. He appeared to have dressed hastily. Learning that May Fosburgh was injured, witness went to his office to call a doctor. At the office he found James Fosburgh trying to get the doctor. The telephone was turned over to Lund. Witness said that three-quarters of an hour later he returned to the house after telephoning before he saw Dr. Schofield.

A question by Mr. Joyner of counsel for the defense as to what, if anything, the elder Mr. Fosburgh said to Mr. Lund when he returned to the house provoked a discussion between counsel and Court. After a consultation lasting eleven minutes Judge Stevens announced that the question was excluded. The defense took objection.

SAW THE DEAD GIRL.

Resuming, the witness said that he did not go up stairs until Mrs. R. S. Fosburgh came down. When he did go up, he saw the body of May Fosburgh lying on the floor, covered with a sheet. "I went into the various rooms searching for ammonia," said Mr. Lund, "but I did not find any. I went down stairs. There was no one up stairs when I was there. While up stairs I noticed that the end of the dresser in the kitchen bedroom was pulled out from the wall about one foot. I did not touch it. When I came down stairs all the members of the family and Dr. Schofield were in the sitting room, except the father and mother, who were in James's room. I was asked to build a fire, and I went down to the cellar for some wood, but I could not light the fire. The doors into the carriage house were open. I found the light turned on at the switch in the cellar near the dining room window. I found imprints four feet from the balcony and footprints in the dirt on the left side of the road toward Dalton."

The witness described the search that he made with the state officers, telling of the dirt on the cellar window which had been disturbed, of the broken mortar, and of the screen under the window. One policeman remarked "There's where they got in."

Witness was asked whether he knew that the defendant was in Pittsfield on July 5, 1900. He answered that he believed that he was. This question had reference to the shoe found at the Fosburgh house. This shoe was bought in New York City about that date. Mr. Lund said that he saw the defendant's pistol at the office on pay day. It was on the desk beside some money. He never saw the elder Mr. Fosburgh with a pistol.

It was not pitch dark the first time he called at the Fosburgh house, and it was not cloudy. The shoe which had been found at the Fosburgh house was shown to him, and he said he never saw the defendant or the defendant's father wearing it or one like it.

On cross-examination by Mr. Crosby for the Government, the witness said that he was familiar with the style of shoe worn by the defendant and his father. He had seen them wear patent leather shoes, but they did not have cloth tops.

Q.—Did you consider the men in the employ of Mr. Fosburgh dangerous men? A.—I did.

Q.—Why? A.—Because I understood the men of the class, laborers, carried weapons. I did not carry a revolver myself. The defendant got his revolver shortly after the firm came here.

Continued on Page 3.

Every hour a train, New York to Buffalo, by the New York Central. Time, 8½ to 11 hours.—Adv.

SHELL FROM KEARSARGE HITS NEWPORT CITY HALL.

A One-Pounder Screeches Through the Air, Cuts a Limb from a Tree, but Hits No One.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—The screeching of a shell that proved to have come from the United States steamship Kearsarge, and its explosion into fragments that broke a small piece of stone out of the new City Hall building on Broadway, and cut a limb from a tree near by, caused consternation among Newport residents shortly after 5 o'clock this evening. Fortunately no one was injured.

Half an hour later, following the line of the shell, two officers from the Kearsarge came ashore, tracing the shell to the City Hall and obtaining information as to its passage. They examined some of the pieces and pronounced it to have been a one-pounder shell from the Kearsarge. From the flagship it was learned that the crew was called to quarters at 5 o'clock. The gun crews took their positions, pointed the guns, and went through the work of firing. A Nordenfeldt-Maxim automatic gun in the after fighting top went off when the crank was turned. Immediately all on board were astir, and the officers made hurried inquiries. The crews in the fighting top declared that a shot had been fired, but that it had struck in the water just short of the wharves. Two officers were thereupon dispatched to the shore, in order to assure Rear Admiral Higginson that such was the fact. On the wharf a party of fishermen were found, who declared that something had passed over their heads screeching loudly. Following this information and the general direction, the officers located the place which the projectile had reached.

How the shot happened to be fired has not been explained. The ship has been engaged since the breaking up of the camp at Nantucket in target practice at sea. The gun was fired yesterday, when five rounds of ammunition were supposed to have been expended. Yesterday afternoon and this morning there were the usual quarters on shipboard, and the gun should have been pointed and worked as it was this evening.

The gun Captain, after each working of the gun, should have reported back all secure, which would not have been the report for him to make, knowing that it contained a cartridge.

The damage done ashore amounts to only a small dent, which in old historic Newport may be of value as a point of interest, but otherwise there was nothing but a fright. This was perhaps more thoroughly appreciated on board ship than on shore, for there they fully realize the effect of sending a stray shot into a city. They contend on shipboard that the shell was one that would not explode except by impact, but the indications are that it exploded high in the air, and that it was the fragments that cut the limb off the tree and made the dent in the City Hall. Why some of the hundreds of persons who were gathered at this junction of the streets were not hit cannot be explained.

BILLBOARDS AND SORE EYES.

Process of Advertising Suggestion Responsible, Says Woman Doctor, for All Chicago's Ills.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Billboards are responsible for the sore eyes, the hunger, the indigestion, and the liver troubles, as well as a multitude of other ills with which the people of Chicago are afflicted, according to evidence introduced this morning before Master in Chancery Rush. Dr. Sara C. Buckley, who was a witness in a suit for an injunction to restrain the city from interfering with advertising signs, declared she had known persons who when they saw the advertisement or the sign of an eye specialist became immediately afflicted with eye trouble and came to her for treatment.

"The same thing is true of advertisements for all kinds of medicine," she insisted. "People become convinced that they are afflicted with a disease when they see its remedy advertised. The process of suggestion is responsible for this, and the bill boards are the cause of it."

REPORT OF RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

Czar's Troops and Chinese Said to Have Been Routed by Insprgents in Manchuria.

LONDON, July 25.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Standard says:

"According to native intelligence, Chinese and Russian troops have been seriously defeated by the insurgents in the southeastern part of Manchuria, and the rebels are now destroying the telegraph wires."

KAISER GROWING A BEARD.

Also Altering the Shape of His Mustache—He Now Looks Like Emperor Frederick.

LONDON, July 25.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Emperor William is letting his beard grow. His mustache is no longer of the straight, stiff shape hitherto so familiar. The points are loose, and the soft growing beard gives him a striking resemblance to his father."

CLOSE EARLY IN ST. LOUIS.

If Heat Continues Many Firms Will Order Noonday Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Owing to the excessive heat, there is a general movement among business houses to close earlier in the evening, or to so arrange the working hours as to give their employes some respite from toil in the hottest part of the day. One large house to-day posted a notice to the effect that as long as the terrific heat continues their establishment will be closed at 4 P. M. for the day. Three prostrations from heat occurred in that place on Tuesday.

A leading merchant said: "Commencing to-day we will close at 4 o'clock for the remainder of the week. If this weather prevails next week, we will close from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and do our work mornings and evenings."

One hundred seven and one-tenth degrees was recorded as a maximum temperature here to-day, a figure never reached before in this city. Persons dropped on the sidewalks and horses fell to the pavement, unable to move. The city's facilities for handling the heat cases proved inadequate, and the Health Department at once put itself in communication with the City Controller, asking that assistance be given the department.

In the twenty-four hours ending at 11 o'clock to-night forty deaths directly attributable to the heat had been reported. In the same period seventy-five cases of prostration went on record.

Barnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals against all other brands.—Adv.

Time and tide wait for no man, but bathing at Manhattan Beach is good at all times and at all tides.—Adv.

BIG BREAK ALARMS VAST BRIDGE CROWD

Twelve Suspension Rods on The Cables Snap.

70,000 PEOPLE DELAYED

All Car Traffic Stopped in the Late Rush Hours.

The most serious accident which has happened to the structural part of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge since it was opened to the public, May 24, 1883, occurred yesterday, paralyzing traffic. Egineer Probasco of the Department of Bridges, who is in charge of the structure during the absence of Chief Engineer Martin, said late last night:

"The bridge is all right, and there is no danger in crossing it. The New York and Brooklyn Bridge is not going to fall down—not by a damn sight."

The first clear explanation of what had happened on the bridge was given out by Engineer Probasco shortly after 9 o'clock in the evening. He said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"Twelve suspension rods which run from the cable on the north side of the bridge, known as Cable A, snapped and became detached."

"What caused the rods to snap?"

"I don't know—expansion, I suppose."

"Will the breaking of these rods endanger the safety of the structure?"

"No, the repairs can be made in twenty-four hours."

"Is there any danger of any further damage being done to the bridge?"

"I will make an examination to-morrow and will order men to go right on with the work of repairing the bridge."

"Where did the breaks occur in the suspension rods?"

WHERE THE BREAKS ARE.

"The broken rods are located near the centre of the bridge, and some are on the Brooklyn side of the bridge and some on the other, or New York, side. You see these suspension rods run from the cable and extend down to the girders. Near the girders there is a large screw thread, and the ends of the suspension rods are fixed in sockets. The expansion caused by the intense heat of late has resulted in these rods chafing, and now they have broken."

"Have you the rods to put in their places?"

"No, it will take several days to have the rods made."

"Is there the slightest danger in heavy traffic crossing the bridge now?"

"Not the slightest. It was a damn fool order that was sent out directing that traffic be stopped on the bridge. I did not send the order out."

Engineer Probasco was very much excited, and at first refused to give out any information as to what had happened or whether there was any danger in crossing the structure. The most sensational reports were being circulated. Police Inspector Adam R. Cross, who was sent to the bridge structure with 300 policemen, was informed by some one that there was danger of a collapse of the bridge. The police boat Patrol was hurried around from the Battery and tied up at the dock near the New York pier of the bridge.

While the police were rushing about without any official information as to what should be done sixty to seventy thousand people crowded the wagon roadways and the pedestrian walks. They were a good-natured crowd. There was joking and singing, and when a rumor that the bridge was likely to tumble down passed through the throng it was received in a laughing spirit. Every truck which started to cross the bridge was soon jammed with people at the New York end.

The crowd extended far out into Park Row, and the 300 policemen under Inspector Cross and half a dozen Captains had all they could do to keep the crowd from marching in a solid mass across both the north and south wagon roadways. The pedestrian paths on the bridge were packed as they had never been before. A person who launched himself into the mass of humanity at the New York end of the bridge was carried along with the crowd, and at the end of thirty-five minutes he would succeed in arriving at the Brooklyn end. Never before was there so much fun on the bridge at one time. Shop girls who got tired at the slow pace at which the crowd was going on the pedestrian walk, climbed across and went down to the wagonways. Many of the most fearless among the men walked across the bridge on the flat tops of the girders high over the heads of the people. When a particularly daring walker was noticed, he was greeted with all kinds of shouts, such as:

"There goes Blondin, the tight-rope walker!"

Another person would shout, "He can't be a drinking man. Just look how steady he walks." And then some tired girl in a good-natured voice would call out, "Say, Mister, carry me over on your back."

The trucks crossing the bridge did a rushing business. Fifty or sixty people would crowd on to the wagons and the drivers took it all good naturedly and seemed to be happy that they could help out the crowd. At the Brooklyn end of the bridge some walker in the throng on the roadway would shout out:

"Don't forget the happy driver!"

This was the cue, and soon the hat was being passed around on the truck and pennies and nickels and dimes were dropped in for the benefit of the truckmen.

FIRST ALARMING NEWS.

The first idea that anything serious had happened to the bridge reached the public at 5:50 o'clock, when the last car of the

Four Days New York to California
by the "Overland Limited," via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 50⅝c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; cotton, middling, 8¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Brooklyn Heights Company was run over on the Fifth Avenue route. Then the people were told to take the roadways. An attempt was made to keep the people off the north roadways where it was said the accident had occurred. Of the 70,000 people who crossed the bridge on foot between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening not one propably was aware of the real reason why the cars were stopped.

A long line of wagons and trucks was crossing the bridge on the south roadway for nearly an hour, when Inspector Cross decided to stop all traffic on the roadway, and immediately squads of policemen were sent out to turn the vehicles back. The drivers of the trucks had collected many dollars from the crowds of men and boys who had clambored aboard, and when they were ordered to put back to Manhattan the utmost dissatisfaction was manifested, but the police were determined, and would have no words with the angry drivers; and, seizing the bridles of the horses, they wheeled them around and started them back.

Then for another hour all traffic on the roadway was suspended. A motor vehicle, in which three well-dressed men were seated, rolled up to the end of the roadway, and was promtply stopped by the squad of policemen stationed there. Inspector Cross was standing a few feet away talking to Engineer Probasco when the vehicle drew up. The young men pleaded with the Inspector that they had to get to Brooklyn, and as they would not be allowed on a ferryboat with their vehicle, it was impossible for them to reach their destination unless they crossed the bridge.

Inspector Cross turned to Mr. Probasco and asked him whether it would be advisable to allow the motor vehicle to cross. Mr. Probasco answered that it would be perfectly safe, and the vehicle sped past the policemen. When a number of truck drivers saw that the motor got by they drove up to the roadway, to be met only with a refusal.

While the truckmen were arguing with the policemen a mail wagon drove up and got by the first squad. When it reached the last loop about twenty policemen rushed in front of it, seized the bridle of the horse, and ordered the driver to turn about and go back.

"Don't you stop the United States mail!" the driver shouted.

"We don't give a damn," the policemen cried in unison. "You get back or we'll make you go."

"No you won't," the driver answered. "I'm going to drive over this bridge despite every one of you."

The policemen were in a quandary, and Sergt. Robinson of the Oak Street Station was called to settle the matter, but he knew not what to do.

"Here, you fellows are holding the mail back," the driver yelled, "and you'll get the 'jug' if you don't let me by."

Inspector Cross was summoned and asked by the policemen whether they should let the driver pass or not. Inspector Cross scratched his head and finally said:

"Yes, let him go."

The mail driver looked with a sarcastic smile at the discomfited policemen, and sung out as he was driving away:

"If I get it at the Brooklyn Post Office it'll be up to you 'mugs' to make good. Every one of you can be put in the 'jug' for your funny business, and there's no doubt but that you'll hear from the main guy before very long."

The mail wagon rolled across the bridge after a half hour's delay, with a clear road.

HASTY OFFICIAL EXAMINATION.

There were all kinds of rumors being circulated from 6 to 8 o'clock as to what had really happened on the bridge. Engineer Probasco and President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and General Manager Brackenridge went out on the structure to make an investigation. On their return Engineer Probasco was approached by a reporter. He said:

"There is nothing I am going to give out until I have made an examination. Not a word."

"What has happened to the bridge?"

"I don't know."

"Have any of the suspension irons which run from the cables to the girders broken?"

"No, Sir."

"Then why were the cars stopped?"

"I did not stop the cars. I did not give any order to stop the cars. I don't think that anything serious has happened."

Then Engineer Probasco went to his office in Washington Street and locked himself in his room, denying all callers admission.

There is a mystery as to how the break in the bridge was first discovered. It was stated at the Bridge Police Station in Brooklyn that Patrolman Broderick while on duty noticed that some of the suspension rods had broken. He said that only one or two had snapped, and he notified Sergt. Murphy. Whether this information was furnished to the officials of the Department of Bridges was not made public last evening.

A truck driver who was crossing the bridge at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon noticed that some of the rods near the wagon roadway had broken away from their fastenings. The story was carried to New York, and from there the rumor was carried to the bridge office in Brooklyn.

Engineer Probasco said that early yesterday afternoon he had not heard of any breaks in the bridge. Last evening he stated to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that the first intimation he received that anything was wrong was while taking a Turkish bath at 5 o'clock. Engineer Probasco then said:

"I hurried down to the bridge and went across the structure. I gave no order that traffic should be shut off, and I don't know who gave the order. I did not order out any police reserves, and I think that was a fool order. There was nothing serious the matter with the bridge. Breaks of this kind have occurred before, but not so many at one time.

"When I went across the bridge I saw President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Heights Company and his General Manager. At this time the traffic was at its height and the evening rush was on. There was more danger of a panic being caused among the people by such action. Just think if a panic cry had been started when that bridge was jammed the way it was! The result would have been more disastrous than when the panic occurred on the footway several years ago."

It was stated last evening at the bridge office that Bridge Commissioner Shea had been informed early in the afternoon about the breaks in the suspension rods, and he had ordered the trolley companies to reduce the number of cars run over the bridge. The first order to this effect was received by Sergt. Phillips of the Bridge Police in Brooklyn about 5:30 o'clock. Sergt. Phillips said:

"As soon as I received that order it became apparent to me that there would be need of more policemen on account of the great crowds which would flock to the roadways. I telephoned to the Fulton Street and other precincts for men."

"Do you know how the news was spread around that the bridge was falling down?" was asked.

"No, I don't. All I know is that the order came to shut off half the cars, and I ordered out reserves for the protection of the people."

POLICE OUT IN FORCE.

After the word was sent out by Sergt. Phillips, Capt. James H. Kenny, who is in charge of the Bridge police, ordered that all the reserves be turned out. Telephone messages were sent to Police Headquarters and reserves from the Oak Street, Church Street, Leonard Street, Elizabeth Street, Old Slip, and Mulberry Street Stations were called out. The policemen were commanded by Inspectors Cross and Brooks.

When the first police detachment arrived no one seemed to know what was the matter. At this time the crowd had become impatient of the delay, and there was danger of a panic at any time. Rumors began to flow thick and fast.

"The bridge is going to fall down," yelled some. Then when the police officials gave the crowds a chance to get on the trucks the people became reassured that nothing serious had happened. All the way over the bridge the people on the trucks and on the roadways were peering about to see if they could see any breaks.

As the suspension in traffic on the bridge grew in length Inspector Cross grew impatient over the delay, and felt that the bridge authorities had left the police "with the bag to hold," as he said, with no instructions of any kind. The Inspector felt that under the circumstances he was responsible for the resumption of traffic, and realized the necessity of patching up some sort of service over the bridge.

The inspector remained in the switch tower at the east end of the Manhattan train shed and waited impatiently for the arrival of Engineer Probasco, who was making an inspection of the damage. Meanwhile he had given orders to cut off the wagons from crossing by the roadways, and once when a coupé and two trucks passed, contrary to orders, he dashed across the bridge tracks, braving the third rails, in order to instruct a policeman in stopping the vehicles.

Finally Mr. Probasco arrived, and seemed to take the entire matter lightly. Inspector Cross was in dead earnest.

"The Police Department is responsible here," said he. "Traffic has been suspended, but I will not allow it to be resumed until I have assurance that the bridge is safe. The police are morally responsible, and I intend to take no chances on a big disaster. Until you assure me that after an inspection by yourself you believe the bridge safe, I will not allow a wheel to move."

Engineer Probasco leaned back on the iron fence and answered that he didn't know a thing about it. This was in answer to reporter's questions as to the extent of the damage.

"Have I your assurance that the bridge is safe, Mr. Probasco?" demanded Inspector Cross with marked impatience.

The engineer looked surprised, and answered seriously:

"Yes, the bridge is safe."

"YES, THE BRIDGE IS SAFE."

Without another word Inspector Cross signed to an officer of the bridge line, and he in turn signaled the dispatcher in the switch tower. The big gong sounded, and the first bridge train from Manhattan to Brooklyn after the full knowledge of the break left the shed at exactly 7:33 o'clock.

The first train carried but a few passengers, and they had been waiting for the train to start with frequent demands for their money back, unless the train left soon. It arrived from Brooklyn about five minutes after 7, coming and returning on the south side of the bridge.

Inspector Cross gave the impression to those who were with him during the evening that he felt that the Police Department had been abused by the neglect of those who should have supplied them with authentic information upon which to act. For an hour and a half the Inspector was handicapped by not knowing whether he was justified in shutting off the army of pedestrians which hurried across the bridge promenade.

For all the authentic information which he had, the bridge might have collapsed at any moment, and he suffered great anxiety in the discharge of his duties. The feeling that the department had been slighted and loaded with unnecessary responsibility spread as far as Police Headquarters, where the impression was prevalent, although no official report was made by Inspector Cross.

After a lapse of fifteen minutes another train was run over the same track and the trolley cars began to run in blocks of ten over the tracks on the south side of the wagon road. All passengers for Brooklyn were loaded into ten cars, and they started on their journey across the bridge. The people who congregated at the New York end had to wait until the ten cars returned over the same tracks to take over to Brooklyn another crowd of passengers and return with those bound for New York.

The north roadway was used all last evening for the heavy trucking, and many people stated that the accident could not be a very serious one when the bridge officials allowed the large milk wagons with three horses to cross over the roadway where the break in the suspension rods occurred.

President Greatsinger remained at the New York end of the bridge until after 1 o'clock. When seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, he said:

"I can say nothing about the matter. We will make arrangements to handle all the people who want to go and come from Brooklyn."

"Will the trolley cars be run over both tracks of the bridge to-morrow?" was asked.

"That will depend on the bridge engineers. The matter is entirely in their hands. If they say that the bridge is safe and direct that traffic shall be resumed, the cars will be run over as usual."

"What arrangements are the Brooklyn Heights Company making?"

"We are making arrangements to run additional cars to all the ferries to accommodate the people."

TEMPORARY CAR SERVICE.

W. W. Wheatley, General Superintendent of the Brooklyn Transit Company, gave out the following statement as to what service the company would furnish until the repairs on the bridge are completed. He said:

"We run eighteen lines of electric cars over the bridge, namely: Fulton Street, Putnam Avenue, Gates Avenue, Flatbush Avenue, Third Avenue, Court Street, Fifth Avenue, Seventh Avenue, Vanderbilt Avenue, Park Avenue, Graham Avenue, Flushing Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, Ralph Avenue, Bergen Street, Douglass Street, De Kalb Avenue, and Smith Street.

"Commencing to-morrow morning the cars will run as follows: Fulton Street, Putnam Avenue, Gates Avenue, Flatbush Avenue, Third Avenue, Fifth Avenue, Seventh Avenue, Ralph Avenue, and Bergen Street, half to South Ferry and half to Fulton Ferry; Court Street, all to Fulton Ferry; Vanderbilt Avenue, all to Fulton Ferry; Park Avenue, to bridge stand, with transfers to ferry lines; Myrtle Avenue, all to Fulton Ferry; Ralph Avenue, all to Fulton Ferry; Graham and Flushing Avenue cars, to bridge stand, with transfers to ferry lines; Douglass Street, all to South Ferry, and Smith Street and De Kalb Avenue, all to Fulton Ferry.

"Our General Manager, Mr. Breckinridge, has just returned from the bridge, and he says that if they secure the material necessary for the repairs to the bridge everything will be in working order in a couple of days. In the meantime we may run a shuttle service on the bridge south roadway."

"When did you receive the orders to stop your service on the bridge?" Mr. Wheatley was asked.

"At 5:30 o'clock," was the reply, "we received orders from Bridge Engineer Martin to cut our service in half. Fifteen minutes later we received additional orders to discontinue the service altogether. The bridge engineers, I think, will be prepared to make a statement to-morrow."

It was learned late last night that the officials of the Bridge Department had learned soon after noon that some of the suspension rods on the bridge had broken and that there was danger that many more would break if precautionary measures were not taken.

The inception of the trouble is said to have been a broken-down truck, which was heavily loaded, becoming stalled in the centre of the north roadway shortly after 2 o'clock.

Behind the truck was a long line of trolley cars, all filled with passengers.

The rule is that the trolley cars shall be 102 feet apart on the centre span, but when there is any delay the motormen try to shorten up this distance so as to relieve the congestion at either end of the bridge. Then came the reports from drivers of wagons that one of the large wires extending from the bridge cables had broken.

This news was carried to a New York newspaper office, and when a reporter went to interview Engineer Probasco, he said he knew nothing about the matter.

The strain of the block of cars on the bridge is alleged to have caused one suspension rod after another to break, so that Engineer Probasco, when he made his examination was not certain whether half a dozen, a dozen, or more, had parted, although he expressed confidence that only a dozen of the suspension rods had broken.

QUIET AFTER THE ALARM.

People Cross the Bridge After 9 o'Clock Without Manifesting Any Fear of Further Accident.

After 9 o'clock last evening there was little or no excitement at either terminus. The appearances were very much the same as when repairs are being made and only one roadway is in use.

Perhaps a dozen cars were running, using the south roadway only. These would come from Brooklyn, discharge their passengers, and then proceeding far enough on the north roadway to utilize the switches would return to Brooklyn laden with passengers, none of whom seemed to manifest much alarm.

At no time after 10 o'clock were there more than 100 persons gathered at the bridge entrance on either side of the river.

Only one street railroad inspector was on duty, and he spent his time in notifying arrivals that they could ride across the bridge on any car and transfer, paying on the Brooklyn end.

The cable and elevated trains also ran, using the south side only, running "Buffalo," as the bridge men explained it.

Wagons and carriages used both roadways from early in the evening.

Policeman Joseph Taylor of the bridge squad, with headquarters at Washington and Nassau Streets, Brooklyn, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"I have been on duty here ever since the bridge opened to traffic, but never did I see such excited crowds as gathered during the rush hours. There were only seven officers on duty at this (the Manhattan) end when the scare came, and but for the arrival of the reserves I don't know what we would have done.

"But the scare soon passed off, and you see how quiet it is now. I don't know anything about the bridge mechanism, or just where the weakness is, but I am satisfied that it is perfectly safe. These alarmist stories don't bother me, and I shan't hesitate to go across the structure when I am relieved."

NATURE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Breaks in the Suspension Rods Occur Near the Mechanism Governing Expansion and Contraction.

From officials of the Department of Bridges under Engineer Probasco it was learned that the breaks in the suspension rods were on either side of what is technically known as the "centre slip joint" of the bridge—this means the mechanism arranged by the bridgebuilders to allow for expansion and contraction of the structure and for sway and vibration.

This "centre slip joint" is in the exact centre of the bridge. In this portion of the structure the large cables are suspended above the roadway of the bridge only about six inches. The four cables support the weight of the bridge. Two of these cables run through the centre underneath the footpath, which is suspended high above them at this point. Two cables run just outside of the guard rails along the roadway, one on the south and one on the north side.

Underneath the bridge structure and running at right angles to the big cables are steel girders about four feet apart and four feet in depth. Their upper and lower sections are supported by an intricate network of side stays. The suspension rods or arms are attached to the bottoms of the girders. They are of steel, about five inches in diameter, and about five feet in length.

It was the suspender arms that parted. The first break was in the steel band, or casing, fastened about the cable, and from which emanates the suspender arm. Then a band next to it snapped, throwing all the weight on those next.

The strain was too great and the continued traffic during the afternoon caused one after another of the suspender arms to snap off, as though a piece of taut rope had been snipped with heavy shears. Six on the Brooklyn side of the centre slip-joint and six on the Manhattan side gave way one after another, from the terrific weight on the outside cable on the north side of the bridge.

This let the structure sag, and when the breaks were examined last evening there was a space of about six inches between the fractured suspender arms. The breaks were noticeable only on careful examination. The broken places were just underneath the floor of the bridge roadway, and to see them and examine them one had to peer over the edge of the roadway flooring and down on the lower end of the upper and thicker parts of the suspender arm.

FALSE REPORTS OF DEATHS.

People Up Town Thrown Into a State of Trepidation—Every Police Station Besieged by Inquirers.

From the New York terminal of the bridge rumors that a terrible disaster had occurred spread rapidly. Conductors and motormen on the trolley cars caught passing cries of the crowds at the bridge entrance that an accident had happened, that there was danger of a collapse of the bridge, and that 300 policemen had been detailed to keep all persons off the structure.

This news was spread about the hotels and was exaggerated at every turn. By the time the rumors reached Madison Square the people along the street had the story that the bridge had fallen down and carried hundreds of people to death. The horror of these reports led hundreds of people to try and find out what had become of relatives or friends whose custom it was to cross the bridge during rush hours. The station houses in the upper part of the city were besieged. At Police Headquarters nearly every precinct in Manhattan called up and wanted to know the extent of the catastrophe.

Inspector Cross did not make any report of what had taken place at the New York entrance to the bridge until the trouble was all over. The operators at Police Headquarters became tired of answering calls when they had no information to give out, and all inquirers were advised to wait until some definite news could be obtained.

The newsboys began to call out: "Hundreds of souls lost on the Brooklyn Bridge," with other cries to attract the people to buy papers. In Harlem the false reports were spread that thousands had perished in the collapse of the bridge, but every effort made to ascertain the truth failed until about 7 o'clock, when the truth was sent out from semi-official sources.

FERRY COMPANY'S HARVEST.

Congestion at All Points Where Boats Traverse the East River—The Preparations for To-day.

When Inspector Cross began to drive the many thousands of people who could not force their way into the New York terminal of the bridge across Park Row with the aid of about 100 policemen, a rush was made by Brooklynites for the ferries. Inspector Cross saw then that there would be danger at these points and in detailed twenty extra men to them.

During the hour between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening the ferryboats to Brooklyn also carry large crowds of people, and the unexpected thousands who flocked to the ferryhouses along South Street caused great confusion. Those who usually cross the bridge had to be content with standing outside of the ferryhouses for half an hour before they could get inside. As soon as the ferry company officials heard of the stoppage of traffic on the bridge they put into service every boat which could be obtained. The Wall Street, Catharine and Twenty-third Street Ferries also profited by the bridge blockade.

Thousands of people who generally go direct to Coney Island about 6 o'clock walked to the Battery and took the Coney Island boats. The boats which came home from the island last evening carried large crowds of people who wanted to go to New York direct.

The officials in charge of the Union Ferry Company said last evening that every boat would be put in service every day while repairs were being made on the bridge.

NOTED SAGGING, THEY SAY.

Many Declare They Felt the Bridge Sway Just Before Traffic Was Ordered Stopped.

There were many persons last evening willing to state that the bridge had swayed and sagged just before traffic was shut off. Engineer Probasco would not state whether the bridge had really sagged at the places where the breaks occurred in the suspension rods or not. The engineer only had about an hour to make a cursory examination of the bridge last evening from the time he was called until darkness set in.

Policemen who are detailed continually on the bridge were asked if they noticed any appreciable swaying or trembling of the bridge out of the ordinary. Three of them declared they could when near the centre and on the north roadway.

"It may be all imagination, but I think I can feel the bridge tremble more than usual," said one of the policemen, who has been detailed on the centre span for many years.

Many other policemen said that they could not detect any difference, and that there was nothing to show that the bridge had sagged.

THE GREAT BRIDGE'S HISTORY.

Catastrophe That Marked Its Opening, Bringing Death and Grief to Many Homes—First Signs of Weakness.

The construction of the Brooklyn Bridge was begun on Jan. 3, 1870, and the completed bridge was opened to traffic on May 24, 1883, uniting the then two cities of New York and Brooklyn. Its construction ranked among the world's great engineering feats.

The total cost of the structure to Dec. 1, 1897, was about $21,000,000. Its total length with extensions is 6,537 feet, and its width is 85 feet. The length of the river span is 1,595 feet; length of each land span, 930 feet; length of Brooklyn approach, 971 feet; length of New York approach, 1,572 feet 6 inches.

The Manhattan Borough caisson is 172 by 102 feet, and the Brooklyn Borough caisson is 168 by 102 feet. The weight of these caissons is estimated to be about 7,000 tons each. The Manhattan tower contains 46,945 cubic yards of masonry and the Brooklyn tower contains 38,214 cubic feet of masonry. The total height of the towers above the high water mark is 278 feet.

There are four supporting cables, the diameter of each being 15¾ inches. The length of each single wire in the cables is 3,578 feet 6 inches, and the ultimate strength of each cable 12,000 tons. Each cable contains 5,296 parallel (not twisted) galvanized steel oil-coated wires closely wrapped, and the permanent weight suspended from the cables is 14,680 tons.

The bridge was originally intended to accommodate horses and vehicles on two driveways, one on either side of the structure; foot passengers on a broad, central footway, underneath which ran the tracks of the bridge trains. In 1897, however, permission was obtained for the laying of tracks on the carriageways for the continuation of the Brooklyn trolley surface railway system across the bridge to Manhattan. A great deal of opposition developed among the public regarding this proposed change, and many authorities attempted to show that the bridge structure would be injured by the innovation.

After nearly a year of indecision on the part of the Bridge Trustees and city officials, the laying of trolley tracks across the bridge began, and a few minutes before midnight Dec. 31, 1897, the first street car from Brooklyn passed over the bridge. After the new system was properly inaugurated, 120,000 surface cars crossed the bridge each month. On July 1, 1898, the bridge railway was leased to the elevated railway companies, (now operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit,) paying therefor $250 per day.

FIRST GREAT DISASTER.

While there have been many accidents of a minor nature on the bridge since it was opened to the public and a great many lives have been lost on the structure in one way or another, there has really been but one great catastrophe. This occurred on the afternoon of May 30, 1883, but six days after the structure had been thrown open to the public. This, however, had nothing to do with the main structure of the bridge.

A tremendous number of sightseers were walking across the bridge on the afternoon in question, when, at the New York entrance, a woman fell on the steps leading to the street. She was seen to fall by another woman, who screamed, and this caused the great crowds on the bridge to move up to see what the matter was. A congestion was caused on the stairway, and the screams of those being injured in the jam brought many hundreds more to the scene and resulted finally in a great panic, during which twelve persons were killed outright, seven were mortally injured, and twenty-eight others were more or less hurt.

Other fatal accidents on the bridge have been sporadic and comparatively unimportant. A large number of persons have been killed by jumping from the structure. There have been several deaths caused in runaways, a number of persons have been killed by falling from the bridge trains and trolley cars, but none of these accidents was caused by any fault connected with the bridge construction.

Within the past five or six years uneasiness on the part of the public has been caused by the reports of the bridge engineers of certain discoveries of strained bands and buckling girders, but these fears were always calmed by the assurance on the part of the officials that the structural injuries were of a minor character, and were to be expected from time to time.

Only a few months ago considerable excitement was created among the Brooklyn residents who use the bridge daily by the report that a number of supporting bands attaching the girders to the main cables had developed signs of weakness, but the bridge engineers said there was nothing to fear, and that the bridge was as strong as ever. The present trouble, it is said, is but a continuation of the weakness displayed at that time.

WOMEN ON THE FOOTBRIDGE.

New East River Bridge Inspection Tour of the Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer William Hildenbrandt, who is constructing the cables of the new East River Bridge for Roebling, Son & Co., who have the contract, yesterday, accompanied by his wife and a Miss Schoonmaker of Manhattan and Mr. Serle of Toronto, Canada, made an inspection of the foot bridge. The party walked from anchorage to anchorage and then back again. The women at no time felt timid and were delighted with the trip.

Mr. Hildenbrandt reported the result of his inspection to the Bridge Commissioners, and it is probable that they will make the trip across in a few days, accompanied by Mayor Van Wyck. Mrs. Hildenbrandt and Miss Schoonmaker are the first women to walk across the foot bridge.

SCHOONER WRECKS A BRIDGE.

Ran Into One at Newark, N. J., Causing It to be Closed to Heavy Traffic.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—The three-masted schooner William Heckman of New York while being towed past the Bridge Street Bridge to-night collided with the structure. The vessel tore away a part of the smoothing iron of the bridge.

The bridge on account of the accident is now closed to all heavy traffic, and only foot passengers can cross it. The trolley passengers on the Turnpike Line when they come to the bridge are forced to get out of the cars, walk the bridge, and then re-enter cars on the opposite side of the bridge. The schooner did not seem to be damaged, for she proceeded on her journey.

DEVERY'S HEART TOUCHED.

He Secures Help for a Woman Dispossessed, Her Husband Dying in the Hospital.

Deputy Police Commissioner Devery sent a messenger from his office at Police Headquarters yesterday to summon all the reporters in the building and its vicinity to his presence, and they hurriedly obeyed the call, scenting a good "story." They found Mr. Devery sitting at his desk with a pile of paper and silver money before him.

"It's not news this time," he said to the reporters, "but you'd better shell out. Every one else has chucked in something, and you'd better give up."

Some asked him what he wanted the money for.

"Never mind," he said, "you don't need to know that. It's a worthy case."

Each man who had any money dropped in some and looked at a sad-faced woman dressed in black who sat in a corner of the room with a babe in her arms, paying no attention to Mr. Devery nor he to her.

Later in the day, after the woman had gone, the Deputy Commissioner said the woman had come to headquarters to see Commissioner Murphy with a letter of introduction to him from a fellow-member of the Hickory Club. She had just been dispossessed, Mr. Devery said, with her four children, while her husband is dying of consumption, having lain for twenty-six weeks in the hospital. Col. Murphy had just left for Rockaway when she arrived so Mr. Devery took this means of promptly relieving her. To no one would he tell her name or address. He said he raised $40 in all from visitors to the building and those on duty there. Of this he gave the woman $20. He will keep the rest for her until later, when she will need it.

INSANE MAN'S VENGEANCE

Kills a Man Who Sent Him to an Asylum---Shoots Five Others.

Merchant Was Slain, a Doctor, Police Sergeant, Detective, Policeman, and Laborer Wounded.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 24.—Michael Kelly, an insane man, to-day, at the office of the Robert Garrett Lumber Company, shot six people, killing one, probably fatally wounding another, and more or less seriously wounding the four others. He was himself finally killed by officers who tried to overpower him. The victims are:

GARRETT, JOHN R., aged forty, junior member of the firm of Robert Garrett Lumber Company; died at the hospital.

McGEE, CHARLES, Dr., aged thirty; shot in the back and probably fatally wounded.

DODGE, WILLIAM, Police Sergeant; shot in the neck; wounds serious.

McDONALD, MICHAEL, detective; shot in the leg; slight.

FALTHAGER, JOSEPH, policeman; shot in the hand; wound slight.

HEALER, IKE, laborer at the lumber yard; shot in the hand; wound slight.

Kelly had lived in Leavenworth for years, and at different times had engaged in minor business enterprises. He was eccentric, and during the Presidential campaign in 1896 lost his mind entirely. At that time he threatened to kill Garrett. He was arrested and adjudged insane, Garrett and four others testifying against him. After a year in the Topeka asylum Kelly was released. He had been acting queerly again, and had declared that he would kill the five men who sent him to the asylum. For two weeks past he has been practising shooting with a revolver daily at the Fort Leavenworth range. Last night he drank heavily.

Soon after 12 o'clock to-day he appeared at Garrett's office, and without warning shot Garrett as he sat at his desk. Garrett fell to the floor, and Kelly deliberately fired four more shots into the prostrate form. Kelly then ran to the rear of the company's lumber yard and began reloading his revolver. Presently he returned to the office to find Dr. McGee, who had been attracted by the shooting, bending over Garrett. Leveling his revolver, Kelly took aim at the physician and fired. The bullet struck McGee in the spine, and he toppled over near where Garrett lay.

Then followed an exciting street fight between the madman and officers who came upon the scene. Kelly, flourishing his revolver, dashed through the lumber yard. He met Ike Healer, a laborer, and shot him in the hand. A few yards further on he encountered Sergt. Dodge. The two exchanged shots as they ran. One bullet from Kelly's revolver struck Dodge in the neck, but not before the officer had shot Kelly in the shoulder. Kelly kept running and was soon confronted by Detective McDonald and Officer Falthager. McDonald dropped Kelly with a bullet in the neck. Dodge raised his revolver, but it failed to work, and, catching up with the murderer, he crushed his skull with the weapon.

Kelly was carried to the station in an unconscious condition, dying soon after his arrival there.

WOMEN STRUCK BY TRAIN.

Dolly Varden Express Injured One and Killed Another.

The Dolly Varden Express of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad ran down and killed two men at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and the North River on Saturday night. Last night it killed another person, a Mrs. Manus, first name and address unknown. She was killed at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and the river.

In company with two other women she was walking along the north-bound track of the road. To get out of the way of a north-bound freight the three stepped to the south-bound track. The Dolly Varden was coming at a rapid rate, and, before the women could get out of the way, struck them. Mrs. Gages was not injured. Mrs. Smith was thrown against the wall and her shoulder was hurt, but Mrs. Manus was killed.

Policeman Hack called an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital and Dr. Van Winkle dressed Mrs. Smith's bruises, after which she and Mrs. Gages left. The body of Mrs. Manus was taken to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station.

CIGAR TRUST AT NEW ORLEANS.

Plans Made for a Big Factory to Employ Several Thousand Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—New Orleans in another year will have the largest cigar factory in the United States. It will be the property of the American Cigar Company, will employ several thousand operatives, and will, it is understood, use Texas fuel oil for its power. Two of the general officers of the concern, Messrs. E. T. Ware and F. E. Kelsey, have come to New Orleans to superintend the erection of the plant and the obtaining of a sufficient number of employes.

The factory will be a ten-story structure, covering a square formerly occupied by the Rio Warehouses, near the river front. The employes will have reading and dining rooms a library, and bathrooms. The officers say that the climate at New Orleans and the position for commercial advantages are the best in the country for the manufacture of cigars.

BARRED OUT OF OHIO.

Tradesmen's Life Insurance Company's License Revoked.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 24.—State Insurance Commissioner Vooris has revoked the license of the Tradesmen's Life Insurance Company of New York. The department alleges that it has been issuing endowment policies and doing a so-called "health" business, contrary to its charter.

FIRED A RAILWAY BRIDGE.

Incendiary Attempt Believed to Have Been Aimed at a Train.

WYMORE, Neb., July 24.—What appears to have been an attempt to burn a Burlington Railroad bridge across the Blue River and thereby wreck a train was averted late last night. Frank Crawford, returning from the country about midnight, found the approach to the bridge in flames. He hurried along to give the alarm, when a stranger told him to go no further. Crawford broke away, and the stranger shot at him three times, without effect.

The supposed incendiary had disappeared when Crawford returned with assistance. Much of the bridge was burned, and there was no traffic to-day.

MAY DIE FROM HICCOUGHS.

Two New Jersey Girls Very Ill and Doctors Can Give Them No Relief.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 24.—Two New Jersey girls are in a serious condition from severe attacks of hiccoughs. One lives here and the other at Delawanna, near Passaic.

Grace Heinman, the Elizabeth girl, is eighteen years of age. She has for five days suffered intense pain from the hiccoughs, which attacked her last Friday night. Her hiccoughing could be heard for a block, and it was feared she would choke to death. She was taken to the General Hospital last night, where the doctors say she is in a serious condition.

Alice McNeil, fifteen years old, of Delawanna, is dying from the same cause. Several weeks ago she was taken with a fever. Since then she has suffered with recurring attacks of hiccoughs. They last as long as eight hours at a time. Dr. E. T. Kenny says he has very little hopes of her recovery.

BRITISH SUBJECT LYNCHED?

Deportment Toward White Persons Said to Have Been Insolent.

BEAUFORT, S. C., July 24.—William Cornish, a negro sailor, who, it is believed, was lynched at Port Royal on Sunday night, was, it is said, a subject of Great Britain.

He came here from the British West Indies on a sailing vessel some weeks ago, and in his deportment toward white persons was insolent, saying the King of England would protect him. No trace of the missing man has yet been found.

LIGHT RAINS IN THE WEST.

Weather Bureau Expects More To-day, but Predicts Return of Heat To-morrow—Corn Belt Not Relieved.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Scattered thunder showers in the northern tier of States in the Central West to-day gave some relief from the intense heat in that locality. These showers, which generally were light in character, occurred in the Dakotas, Southern Minnesota, Northwestern Iowa, the extreme northern portion of Illinois, in Minnesota, and in Michigan. More of these showers and over a wider area are expected by the Weather Bureau to-morrow. Their effect, however, will be temporary, and warm weather is again predicted for Friday.

In the great corn belt the intense heat still continues, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of a general rain, though the fact that showers are becoming more general than for some days is encouraging to the officials here, who hope they may be the forerunner of a general break up in the heat and drought conditions, although the forecasters will not say that this is a probability.

For to-morrow showers are indicated for the region from the Dakotas eastward, and there is a possibility of showers in Nebraska, Iowa, Northern Illinois, Northern Indiana, and Northern Ohio. If they come they always bring temporary relief from the heat, and their reflex effect may be experienced in slightly reduced temperatures in the Southern States of the corn belt.

Such rainfalls as occurred to-day and were officially reported to the Weather Bureau here were none of them heavy in amount, the greatest precipitation being at Marquette and Green Bay, Mich., the rainfall in neither case reaching half an inch. In other sections also some rain fell, notably at Chicago, where the precipitation amounted to but a trace; at New Orleans, at Salt Lake City, and at Vicksburg.

Temperatures will continue high to-morrow in the Central Valleys and in the Central West, and, in addition to the localities already noted, occasional showers are predicted in the Middle Gulf States, Eastern Florida, the Central Rocky Mountain region, and the extreme Southwest.

There were also to-day some local thunderstorms in Oklahoma. The maximum temperature line of 100 degrees to-day again encircled the Upper Mississippi Valley, Lower Missouri Valley, and the Middle and Lower Ohio Valley. St. Louis reported a temperature of 108 and St. Paul one of 104 degrees, both record breakers.

THE HAYMARKET A CHURCH.

Religious Services to Be Held in the Notorious Tenderloin Resort.

Tenderloin folk rubbed their eyes with astonishment yesterday when announcement was made that the Haymarket, probably the most notorious resort of that region, at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, will hereafter be used as a church on Sundays, and this, too, with the full consent and approval of Edward Corey, the proprietor, and of Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery. The first services will be held next Sunday evening.

The scheme has been long contemplated by the Rev. Joseph Jones, who is connected with the Jerry McAuley Mission in West Thirty-second Street, and he is aided by George Hilton, Superintendent of the Madison Square Church House; George S. Avery of the New York Christian Home, and Frank L. Smith, Secretary of the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Brooklyn, and a number of clergymen. The building is well adapted for church purposes, having galleries, a spacious auditorium, and platforms. It will seat, it is estimated, about 1,000, and more than all, the legion of the lost, whom Mr. Jones and his co-workers most desire to help, all know well the way to its doors.

Deputy Commissioner Devery, when first approached, refused the promoters a letter of introduction to Corey, and they then went to the dive keeper on their own account. He promised them the use of the hall free, and also music and ice water. Deputy Commissioner Devery then said he would make a contribution to the work whenever called upon to do so, and, furthermore, would see that a sufficient force of police was on hand to prevent disturbances. The Haymarket has for a long time been closed Sundays.

PHILADELPHIA REFORMERS.

They Are to Operate in the Campaign as the "Union Party."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The new party formed at the recent town meeting has chosen the name "Union Party." The managers have filed affidavits with the prothonotary of the Common Pleas, and with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, claiming this name.

Other affidavits were filed pre-empting the titles "Citizens' Party," "Lincoln Party," "Honest Government Party," and "United People." The precaution of taking five titles resulted from the thought that possibly more than one will be found necessary after the various reform elements shall have effected their proposed coalition.

The party is mainly composed of independent Republicans under the leadership of District Attorney P. F. Rothermel, Jr., whom the Republican machine refused to renominate. He is renominated by the new party. John H. Bromley is Chairman of the City Executive Committee.

The formal notice served on the State and city authorities that a party column is wanted on the official ballot and the announced purpose of the Citizens' Committee of Nine to appoint a city and State Relations Committee, is taken to mean that the leaders of the independent movement are not seeking fusion with the Democrats, but will have their own State ticket.

As to candidates, it is believed that Judge Harman Yerkes of Bucks and State Representative Elisha H. Corey of Luzerne will be nominated for Supreme Court Justice and State Treasurer, respectively.

Prisoner's Assault Was Fatal.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 24.—James W. Fuller, who was assaulted at the House of Correction last Wednesday by Daniel Leary, alias Walsh, a prisoner, died to-night from the effect of his injuries. Mr. Fuller was seventy-one years old, and the father of Sheriff Charles W. Fuller. He was a Deputy Sheriff, and his duties at the House of Correction were those of overseer of the heel making department.

Killed by Fall from Hay Wagon.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 24.—John J. Duryea, a well-known farmer who lives near here, was killed to-day by a fall from the top of a load of hay which he was taking to town. Mr. Duryea's farm lies between this place and East Norwich. The accident happened near Jericho. Mr. Duryea was eighty-five years old. His wife died some years ago.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy; showers probable in afternoon; winds becoming variable.

Temperatures will continue high to-day in the central valleys and the Central West, although scattered thunderstorms are possible in Nebraska, Iowa, and the northern portions of Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, and over the thunderstorm areas there will be some relief, temporary at least, from the excessive heat. There will also be thunderstorms from the Dakotas eastward to the New England Coast, probably continuing to-morrow in the eastern lower lake region, northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and in New England. There will also be occasional showers in the Middle Gulf States, Eastern Florida, the central Rocky Mountain region, and the extreme Southwest.

On the New England Coast variable winds will become fresh westerly, on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts they will be light south to southwest;

M'KEESPORT'S MAYOR WARNS NON-UNION MEN

Will Prohibit Importation of Workers to Take Strikers' Places.

THREATENS THEM WITH ARREST

Will Give Them the Choice of Leaving the City or Going to the Workhouse—No Police Guard for Steel Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

McKEESPORT, July 24.—A sensational announcement regarding the steel strike was made this evening by Mayor Robert J. Black of this city. He will not permit the importation of men to take the places of strikers; if they come they will be arrested, and given their choice of leaving the city or going to the workhouse; he will not permit McKeesport police to act as guardians for the Steel Trust; he will not permit armed guards or deputies to enter the city.

This warning, he says, is given because he is resolved that there shall be no rioting in McKeesport. In his announcement, made for the benefit of all concerned, Mayor Black says:

"The police of McKeesport are employed by its citizens to protect their interests, and they will not be used to guard the private property of corporations, as has been done in Pittsburg in the case of the Clark mill. The bringing of outsiders in here to start these mills is certain to provoke the strikers and to make trouble. I have no sympathies in this matter. I am not siding with the strikers, nor am I favoring the steel company.

"If the company attempts to import laborers, in my opinion, such an importation will cause trouble. I notify the men, ironworkers, to stay away from McKeesport and not come here to create trouble. If they come in spite of this warning, I shall order them under arrest, and give them their choice of leaving the city or of going to the workhouse.

"As to Deputy Sheriffs or other armed guards, I shall not permit them in this city until such time as I find that the police are unable to keep the peace. I do not anticipate any trouble, but the United States Steel Corporation may as well understand first as last that the citizens of McKeesport will be protected from their acts as well as from acts of their employes."

TRYING TO END STEEL STRIKE.

Trust Is Renewing Efforts to Start Idle Plants—Important Developments Looked for Soon.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—Two moves, it is reported, were made by the aggressive officials of the American Sheet Steel Company to-day toward the breaking of the strike. One was the shipping of some of the non-union men that have been employed in the Vandergrift mills of the company to Wellsville to assist in the starting of the plant there. It was stated that the men were to be shipped to Wellsville during the early evening, and would reach there after dark. As a consequence of this report there is a suppressed excitement pervading Wellsville which at any moment may break out into a serious condition.

The impression is strong to-night that the general officers of the United States Steel Corporation have become determined on the subject of the early breaking of the strike, and to ultimately force the operation of all the idle plants.

The second move that is understood to have been initiated to-day is the starting of the long-idle Hyde Park plant of the American Sheet Steel Company. This plant was taken into the combine, burdened with objectionable contracts made by the former owners, and has remained idle since the American Sheet Steel Company took hold of it. The long idleness of this mill has caused most of the men formerly employed there to leave Hyde Park for other places, and the company believes there would be less difficulty in starting this plant than where the Amalgamated Association has control.

It was apparent in Pittsburg this evening that fresh and decidedly important developments in the strike were about to take place. The two leading officials of the Amalgamated Association were absent from headquarters during the greater part of the day. It was stated that President Shaffer was away on personal business and had nothing in hand concerning the strike. The absence of Secretary Williams was also accounted for in the same manner.

The conference held on Tuesday night, which kept President Shaffer and Secretary Williams out until early this morning, remains as mysterious as before. Neither of these officials would say anything of what had taken place, aside from stating positively that they had not met any of the officials of the United States Steel Corporation. Whatever the object of the meeting, it is believed to have been continued to-day, and much of importance is expected to be developed from the conference.

The question of the manufacturers securing injunctions against the Amalgamated Association was discussed guardedly during the day. Those best acquainted with the feelings of the manufacturers say there is, in their opinion, little cause for believing that such measures will be resorted to at this time.

SHAFFER PLAYS TRAMP.

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, July 24.—Disguised as a decrepit, half-blind, ragged tramp, President Shaffer, the head of the Amalgamated Association, slipped into Wellsville this afternoon, remained here an hour in conference with Vice President Chappell and other officials, and boarded the evening train at East Liverpool to return to Pittsburg. Not a half dozen persons in Wellsville knew to-night that the chief of the workers' organization was in town. On the same train with Mr. Shaffer came nine non-union men from Apollo and Duncansville, five of whom evaded the strikers' committee and went to work in the mill here, while the other four, after going through an experience with the 100 strikers, which at one time seemed likely to end in violence, agreed not to work in the mill, and returned to Pittsburg.

President Shaffer would not state the object of his mission to Wellsville. It was intimated that he was here to outline the policy of the strikers in view of the threatened injunction proceedings.

The impression is gaining ground that non-union men will be brought here at once in sufficient numbers to man the plant in full.

IN SORE STRAITS FOR ICE.

Strikers in Ohio Fight to Prevent Consumers from Getting Supplies.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 24.—There were a number of fights to-day as a result of the strike inaugurated yesterday by ice wagon drivers. The latter have announced, it is said, that they will not allow non-union men to work, nor will they permit consumers to secure supplies from the storage houses. An employe of a drug house was assaulted and severely beaten during the morning when he attempted to secure a supply of ice. Police hastened to the scene and dispersed the crowd.

Later W. H. Ferree, senior member of the firm of Ferree & Son, went to the Crystal ice plant to get a load of ice. When he started away, the wagon was followed by a mob, which attempted to stop the horses at Front and Broad Streets. The wagon was blocked and a fight occurred. Ferree was kicked and hit on the head with a club. He was taken home in an ambulance, and is said to be in a serious condition.

STRIKE HAS NO EFFECT HERE.

View of the Situation from the Editor of The Iron Age.

Mr. Kirchoff, the editor of The Iron Age, was asked last night how the steel strike had affected the industry locally. He said:

"The present situation is practically unaffected by the strike. Steel in the shape of bars, sheets, and hoops has been affected somewhat, but bridge and iron building construction has not suffered and will not suffer unless the strike spreads."

DR. VAN DYKE ON THE STRIKE.

Princeton's Professor of English Says Steel Workers Have Acted Without Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 24.—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, head of the English department in the university, and who is now in Princeton working on a book of fiction, which he will publish in the Fall, when interviewed on the strike situation, said:

"So far as information has been given to the public, the strike of the American Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers seems to me to be altogether without just cause or reasonable excuse, and I sincerely hope that it will turn out to be a sheet-lightning strike going off with a flash and a rumble without doing anybody any particular harm. All demands of the workers in regard to wages and hours have been met. The manufacturers have expressed their willingness to treat with the labor unions directly and on equal terms.

"They have consented that their workmen shall join the union if they wish to do so. The one thing they will not do is to force their men to join the union whether they wish to do so or not. In this refusal they stand distinctly on the side of liberty and fair play. The sentiment of the community will undoubtedly recognize this fact, and withhold support from the attempt of the Amalgamated Association to use the United Steel Company as a catspaw of coercion."

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

Albanian Insurgents and Turkish Troops Have Several Encounters—Savagery on Both Sides.

VIENNA, July 24.—Albanian insurgents and Turkish regulars have had several encounters on the Turkish frontier. Many have been killed and wounded on both sides.

It is reported that the Albanians cut off the heads of their prisoners and triumphantly carried them on poles through Albanian towns. It is also reported that the Turks massacred their prisoners.

The Albanian Revolutionary Committee has called a congress of Albanian delegates at Dulcigno, in Montenegro, to decide as to future action.

A number of marauding Bulgarians, near Ghevgheli, intrenched in a farmhouse, were stormed by Turkish troops and killed to a man.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.—The recent attack by Albanians upon the Russian Consul at Uskub has created considerable excitement.

It appears that while the Consul was proceeding to investigate the troubles in the Kolasin district a party of Albanians pursued him and forced him to take refuge in a school building, which they besieged until troops effected his release.

TURKISH PRINCESS ESCAPES.

Haree Hanem, the Sultan's Enemy, Said to Be Coming Here to Lecture on Behalf of ex-Sultan Murad.

LONDON, July 25.—Abdul Hamid's bitter enemy, the beautiful Princess Haree Hanem, wife of Ali Nouri Bey, Consul General for Turkey in Rotterdam, has escaped from Constantinople.

According to the Athens correspondent of The Daily Mail, the Princess announces her intention to lecture in the United States and Great Britain on behalf of the "Martyr," Murad, who was deposed in 1876.

Murad V. succeeded to the throne of Turkey in May, 1876, but within a few weeks he was dethroned, and his younger brother, the present Sultan, succeeded him. Ever since then Murad has been kept in close confinement.

The Turkish authorities say that Murad is insane, but there are many persons who assert that he is considerably saner than Abdul Hamid. The latter is said to live in constant fear that his brother will escape and regain his throne.

BOER-BRITISH ARBITRATION.

Dutch Premier to Propose a Plan Soon After the New Ministry Is Organized.

AMSTERDAM, July 24.—The Nieuwsblad Van Nederlanden says:

"Dr. Kuyper, the Premier, will certainly advance a scheme of mediation between Great Britain and the Boers soon after the new Ministry is organized. He has had long interviews with the Secretary of The Hague Arbitration Court, Baron van Tyndeп."

THE BOER RECONCENTRADOS.

85,410 White Persons in Camps in June —777 Deaths Among Them.

LONDON, July 25.—A Parliamentary paper issued yesterday gives the number of persons in the concentration camps in South Africa in June as follows: White, 85,410; colored, 25,489.

There were 777 deaths among the whites in the camps, the list including 576 children. The deaths among the colored persons numbered five.

TO COPY KILKENNY CASTLE.

Architect Takes Dimensions and Plans for Howard Gould.

QUEENSTOWN, July 24.—Howard Gould's yacht Niagara arrived here last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould have been visiting the Marquis of Ormonde at Kilkenny Castle. They were accompanied by an architect, who took the dimensions and made plans of the castle, with a view to the construction of a similar mansion in the United States.

LAWLESSNESS AT CANTON.

CANTON, July 24.—A band of over forty armed robbers for three successive nights has been looting shops opposite Shamien. The Chinese authorities have made no attempt to interfere.

The Chinese themselves are alarmed, and predict serious trouble. It is understood that the foreign Consuls have been warned to prepare for an uprising.

A Magistrate near here reports that robberies are increasing in his district. Seventy-five robbers have been beheaded at one place during the past two months.

British Honors for Services in China.

LONDON, July 24.—A long list of honors for services in China was gazetted to-night. Sir Claude M. Macdonald, ex-Minister at Peking and now Minister at Tokio, is appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath, with the rank of Colonel in the Reserves, and Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee, who commanded the British Expeditionary Corps, is appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, with the rank of Major General.

Fear Competition of American Shoes.

VIENNA, July 24.—At a largely attended meeting of Viennese shoemakers to-day a most determined protest was lodged against the projected establishment of American shoe houses in Vienna. The meeting resolved to send a deputation to the Minister of Commerce and to the provincial Governor, begging them to interdict American houses from embarking in the shoe business in this country.

Americans Hurt in Russian Accident.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The wheel of a sleeping car on the Moscow-St. Petersburg express broke when the train was near Okoulowka at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The car fell over on its side, and thirteen persons were injured. Among them were Mrs. Beard of Boston, Mrs. Marmin of San Francisco, and Mr. Calendar of New York. All these were very slightly hurt. The injured were taken to Moscow in the morning.

Old Wagner Performers Entertained.

BERLIN, July 24.—To the banquet at Baireuth this evening in connection with the quarter centennial of Wagnerian opera, Frau Cosima Wagner invited all the singers and musicians now living who participated in the performance of the "Nibelungen Ring" at Baireuth in the Summer of 1876. Among those present were Herr Niemann, Herr Gura, Frau Materna, Hans Richter, (the conductor,) and seven members of the orchestra. Speeches were made by Siegfried Wagner and Herr Richter.

DISAGREES WITH KOCH'S TUBERCULOSIS THEORY

Prof. Brouardel of Paris Says Cattle Spread the Disease.

Lord Lister Also Opposes the German Professor—British Commission to Inquire Into the Subject.

LONDON, July 25.—The principal paper before the British Congress on Tuberculosis yesterday was read by Prof. Brouardel of Paris, who urged international legislation in regard to the notification of the authorities of the existence of tuberculosis, and the disinfection of hotels, railroad cars, and steamboats to prevent the spread of the disease.

Prof. Brouardel declined to accept Prof. Koch's theory that tuberculosis cannot be propagated by the meat and milk of tuberculous cattle, and said he thought it easy to protect the population from this contamination by legislation.

Prof. Brouardel maintained that the disease was curable. He said any measures tending to limit the ravages of alcoholism would diminish the mortality from consumption. He added that the measures needed for the prevention of tuberculosis were identical in every country, and the first step in this direction was to render unhealthy dwellings and districts salubrious. A healthy house, he said, was antituberculous.

The professor complimented the United States on its quick realization of the dangers of expectoration and on its legislation in the matter. He said once this habit had disappeared tuberculosis would decrease rapidly.

In an important paper on the use of tuberculin Dr. G. A. Heron of London paid a warm tribute to the researches of Prof. Koch. He said that the prejudice against tuberculin arose from the ignorance of those who had attempted to use it while disregarding the explicit injunctions of the discoverer, particularly in efforts to apply it in unsuitable cases. He pointed out that very frequent mistakes were the administration of an overdose and the failure to reduce or suspend the application when the temperature rose above the normal.

The only chance to cure consumption, Dr. Heron asserted, was to begin in the early stages. The surest method of diagnosis was by the application of tuberculin. The speaker expressed himself as entirely confident that this could be done with absolute safety. "Had tuberculin served no other purpose than diagnosis," said he, "it would be worthy of the highest praise and appreciation."

Prof. Koch, who was present, was warmly cheered. He spoke briefly, indorsing Dr. Heron's observations as to the necessity for caution in the use of tuberculin.

The Daily Mail publishes an interview with Lord Lister, in the course of which he is represented as saying that he is absolutely unable to believe the statement of Prof. Koch that human beings cannot get consumption through drinking the milk of diseased cows, the evidence to the contrary being far too overwhelming.

Sir William H. Broadbent declined to say how far Prof. Koch's statement might be correct, in view of the fact that tuberculosis, while generally decreasing, was on the increase among children.

Dr. Edward Neumann of Pavos-Platz, one of the Swiss delegates, said that Prof. Koch was already prepared to meet the objections of Lord Lister.

At a banquet given last night to Prof. Koch, Sir James Crichton Browne announced that the British authorities had appointed a commission to inquire into the relation between human and bovine tuberculosis.

ANGRY WITH MAINE COMMITTEE.

Friends of Mr. Baker Indignant at Women for Allowing Misunderstanding as to Donor of the Vessel.

LONDON, July 25.—The presentation on Monday to King Edward of a medal commemorative of the work of the hospital ship Maine, and the King's reply to the members of the Maine Committee, in which he thanked them for bringing their valuable services to a culmination by presenting the ship to the British Government, threaten to become an international incident.

The friends of Bernard N. Baker, President of the Atlantic Transport Company, are generally very indignant. C. F. Torrey, Managing Director of the company, yesterday expressed himself as more than surprised to see that King Edward had been misinformed regarding the actual donor of the Maine, and said what surprised him still more was that the women accepted the thanks of the King for the gift, knowing full well that at no time had they owned the ship, and that President Baker alone was entitled to any thanks.

Mr. Torrey said Mr. Baker was not even informed of the intention to present the medal to the King, nor up to yesterday had any intimation been conveyed to him that such a presentation had taken place, nor had any expression of regret been made that the misunderstanding occurred as to the donor of the vessel. Mr. Torrey added:

"The whole transaction is on a par with the seizure of the Maine's flag by Mrs. George Cornwallis West, who appropriated the emblem presented by the late Queen to the vessel. It will not surprise us if this flag is now presented, with equal eclat, to Queen Alexandra. Throughout there has been an utter lack of appreciation, on the part of some of the members of the Maine Committee, of Mr. Baker's assistance, and with apparent deliberation the committee has taken unto itself the royal thanks, for which it has no shadow of a claim.

Shortly before the Maine went out of commission, Bernard N. Baker gave orders to the Captain that the flag presented to the vessel in December, 1899, by Queen Victoria, was not to be taken away without his (Mr. Baker's) written order.

Mrs. George Cornwallis West (formerly Lady Randolph Churchill) soon afterward went on board the Maine and claimed the flag, and in spite of Mr. Baker's order it was given to her. Mr. Baker demanded the flag from Mrs. West, but she refused to return it.

The letter from Mr. Baker presenting the Maine to the British Government was read in the House of Lords on July 1. The gift was made in Mr. Baker's individual capacity, not on behalf of the Atlantic Transport Company. The Maine Committee at the same time gave the hospital fittings of the vessel.

DEFENDS AMBASSADOR WHITE.

Letter in Berlin Paper Answers Attacks in German Press.

BERLIN, July 24.—Several journals, among them the Kreuz Zeitung and the Rheinisch-Westphaelische Zeitung, have taken offense at United States Ambassador White's letter in the Kleine Journal regarding the rumors of his approaching resignation, the Rheinisch-Westphaelische Zeitung interpreting it to mean that he would resign or the United States would withdraw him and begin a tariff war if Germany passed a high-tariff measure.

In view of this, a German friend of Mr. White publishes a protest in the Berliner Tageblatt to-day, showing the injustice of such inferences and concluding as follows:

"Mr. White's Germanophile aims and his long continued efforts to maintain the closest and friendliest possible relations between Germany and the United States should be sufficiently known in Germany to protect him against entirely groundless reproaches, which originate in petty partisan agitation."

AMERICAN CLERGYMAN ROBBED.

Swindlers Get £1,000 from Rev. Mr. Todd on the Paris-Geneva Express.

LONDON, July 25.—A dispatch from Geneva to The Daily Mail says:

"The Rev. Mr. Todd, an American clergyman, was robbed of £1,000 while on the Paris-Geneva express. He is one of numerous victims of two fashionably dressed women and two presentable men."

Spain to Construct a Big Arsenal.

MADRID, July 24.—Premier Sagasta has announced the Government's programme, which will include the reorganisation of the army, the establishment of bases for naval operations, and the construction of an arsenal on a vast scale.

FOSBURGH DEFENSE OPENS

Continued from Page 1.

Before this I was watchman in the office, and was armed at pay time.

Witness continued by saying that he could distinguish a man's features twelve or fifteen feet away on the night of the shooting. He thought it was after midnight and it might have been after 1 or 2 o'clock. Witness did not see Policeman White or Smith during the time that he was about the premises. Referring to the footprints he said that he found on the road one that showed more plainly than the others, giving the imprint of the toe. He would say that from the time he was first awakened until he got to the Fosburgh house not more than five minutes had elapsed.

FOSBURGH'S FATHER CALLED.

At 11:54 A. M. Robert L. Fosburgh, the father of the defendant, was called to the stand. He said in opening that for fifteen years he had been a contractor. Mr. Fosburgh said his family was not in Pittsfield when he first came here to erect the electrical works. Robert, the defendant, and his wife, were boarding on Tyler Street with Mrs. Rogers. They came to live with the witness about a week after he moved into the Castle House. He moved in on June 23 and his wife and his son and son's wife came on July 1. They had one domestic servant only and he was there in the day time. His wife and the girls did the rest of the work. He had 270 men on the pay roll sometimes, paying them every two weeks, on Tuesdays, at the office of his works. They were principally Italians, but three or four other nationalities were represented. The Italians were shovelers.

THAT FATAL SUNDAY.

Mr. Fosburgh described the day previous to the tragedy. Mrs. R. L. Fosburgh had returned Saturday from St. Louis, where she had been for six weeks on account of the illness of her father. He spoke of Miss Sheldon as on a visit to his house, having been there for two or three weeks. Mr. Fosburgh related the happenings of Sunday, telling how they went to church, how they had luncheon, how they sat upon the porch in the afternoon reading. During the afternoon he took a short rest. At 5 o'clock the defendant and his wife went for a drive, taking Mrs. Robert L. Fosburgh to the works, returning about 7 o'clock. After supper they all sat upon the porch until dark, and then they went into the parlor. Mrs. Robert L. Fosburgh read aloud and later Miss May Fosburg, and James Fosburgh read also. At this point the witness seemed to have some difficulty in talking. His face was flushed and his voice showed much emotion. He went on to say that he suggested to Miss Sheldon that she play the piano, and she did so. She accompanied Miss May, who sang several songs.

Mr. Fosburgh then told of the shooting. He said he was awakened by his wife; that he asked her what the trouble was. He was at that time lying upon his right side, but he turned to his left and saw what appeared to be a light moving in the hallway. He knew that something was wrong. He raised himself upon his left elbow and saw two men walking into the room toward his bed, one of them holding a revolver in his left hand and pointing it toward the face of the witness. Mr. Fosburgh sprang up, shouting, and got his feet upon the floor. The revolver was within ten inches of his face. He struck the man on the muscle of one arm and knocked the revolver out of his grasp. Then Mr. Fosburgh said he was struck with a sandbag, and he recalled nothing further till he got up and went to the kitchen bedroom, where he saw some one standing by the bedroom looking out. The next thing he remembered was that he heard his daughter, Beatrice, cry: "Oh, mamma, look at May; she is hurt!" He then went back and saw his daughter, May on the floor, her mother by her side, and James leaning over her head.

WHERE SON FELL DOWN.

Robert, the defendant, he said, came into the room and fell down. Beatrice brought some water, and the witness threw it on his son's face. It seemed to revive him. The witness then ran to the front window and cried: "Police! Murder! Help! We want help!" Mrs. Plumb came to the window of her house to inquire if anything was wrong. He told her that burglars had been in the house and shot May. He then ran back to Mrs. Fosburgh and to where May was lying. He thought that he went to the window a second time, and then to the first floor, where he saw Lund and Shepardson. Then he went up stairs. James put on his collar and tie.

Mr. Fosburgh said he did not know that he was hurt until attention was called to his left eye, which was entirely closed, and the side of his face, which was black. He did not say anything to the family about his wounds. He thought one rib was broken and his knees hurt. He put on the same coat that he was now wearing. Beatrice found a hat in his room. A hat was shown witness, but he did not think it was the same Beatrice had brought. A revolver was shown him, but he could not identify it. He said that after he dressed, he went up stairs with his wife. Later he went up stairs with Dr. Schofield and Dr. Paddock, and he saw the latter turn the sheet down from Miss May's body. He also saw him stroke the girl's forehead. The witness put his right arm under her neck, and the others took hold of her. The first that the witness saw of Policemen Flynn and White was in the kitchen bedroom. Flynn had discovered the shoe, and he asked witness and the defendant if it belonged to anybody in the house. The shoe was handed to Mr. Fosburgh. He said that he thought it was the same shoe, the crescent plate being the means of identification. He never had seen the shoe before the night of the shooting. He knew that the firm whose name was on the shoe had several places of business. He said that he had bought shoes of Hanan & Son in St. Louis and Buffalo, but never in New York City.

He continued by saying that the third time he saw the shoe it was wet on the bottom and very muddy. Asked if he was in New York City on July 5, 1900, Mr. Fosburgh said he was not, but was in Pittsfield. He said: "The family left the house practically at the same time when they left with the funeral for the cemetery. Mrs. Fosburgh and the others never went back. Esther, who was not subjected to such a terrible ordeal as the rest, went back and got some of her things. Subsequently the family went to the hotel where they have remained ever since."

On the subject of what has been done to detect the burglars, Mr. Fosburgh spoke of employing four detectives. He offered a reward of $1,500 for the arrest of the men, and that offer still holds good. He remembered that the city also offered a reward.

"Do you know of an offer of a reward through Police Chief Nicholson?"

"Yes, he was authorized to print circulars, &c."

After recess Mr. Joyner asked Mr. Fosburgh if he could describe the men who came into his room, and Mr. Fosburgh said that they wore pillow-cases over their heads for masks, and that one of the men was taller than the other. He said that he did not remember holding any conversation with Policeman White or telling him that one man had a lantern in one hand and a revolver in the other.

STICKS TO HIS STORY.

District Attorney Hammond then cross-examined the witness. Mr. Fosburgh said that the pillow cases were pulled down over the heads of the burglars, with the corners sticking up. Mr. Fosburgh indicated how the pillow cases appeared, and then said that they extended over the chests of the men. The man who held the revolver had no difficulty in putting his hand up. How long the men were in his room he did not know. He remembered that he was struck, was dazed, and knew nothing for some time. The contest with the men was partly on the floor, but where it ended he was unable to say. He had no positive knowledge as to how the castor on his bed was broken.

He did not remember telling Dr. Schofield that one man had a lantern in his right hand and a revolver in his left. In regard to his injury he said his left eye was hurt, that his cheek was black, and that both his ears were black and blue. He had no injury to his head, on his neck or shoulders. He did not remember whether the men had hats on or not. He did not see them take off the pillow cases, nor did he search for the bullet holes in the wall. He had no recollection of hearing pistol shots, either one or more.

Asked when he first saw James, his son, he recalled that it was when he entered the room where his daughter May was lying. His wife and daughter Beatrice were in the room. Miss Sheldon had not opened her door, but she did so in a few moments. At no time did he see three men or hear a third man. He had an impression of a third man from the fact that some one held a light behind two men in the hall.

Mr. Fosburgh said in substance that he saw young Mrs. Fosburgh, and he observed that her night dress was torn. He had no recollection, he said, of hearing pistol shots or of making a statement that he had heard a pistol shot. When he dashed the pistol from the man's hand he had the impression that it was knocked against the bureau. The burglars made no demand or threats. He did not know why they did not fire, and he did not promise them anything if they would desist. In fact, he had not time to do so. He had no knowledge personally as to whether the men went out the window. To the best of his understanding there was no hostility on the part of any of his employes toward either himself or the defendant.

District Attorney Hammond continued to ask questions as to whether Mr. Fosburgh recollected hearing pistol shots, but Mr. Fosburgh repeatedly declared that he had heard none. He had no knowledge, he said, how or when Mrs. Fosburgh was hurt. He may have said that it was by some instrument, either a sandbag or something else. Asked whether he did not say that the shots were fired before he got into the hall, he answered that if any shots were fired, it was before he arrived there. Mr. Hammond asked: "Did you tell Dr. Paddock that when your son went away afterward, he did not want his wife to go with him, as he wanted to go with friends and have a good time?"

Mr. Fosburgh answered emphatically: "No, Sir. I never made any such statement to Dr. Paddock or any one else."

Q.—Because of the death of your daughter you did not know much about the lapse of time, did you? A.—No.

Q.—You saw how James was dressed when he went out, did you not? A.—I noticed that he was barefooted when he came in. I did not see him go out.

The question of the lantern was then reverted to and at this point Mr. Fosburgh in a clear-cut way made the following reply:

"I understand by your question that it was claimed I had said I saw one of the two men with a lantern. I think it is very likely I said to perhaps all to whom I talked that the three men entered the room and that the third man was behind with a light; possibly a lantern, or a candle, or some matches; in that connection I may have used the term lantern, but I am positive never using it in connection with one of the two men who came into the room."

Q.—When Esther came, did your son say to her that he had been in a scrap? A.—No, Sir. She asked what had happened, and he put his hand on her shoulder, saying: "Oh, nothing, Esther, only papa and I have been in a scrap."

Q.—It was not "We have had a scrap?" A.—No, Sor.

VICTIM'S SISTER TESTIFIES.

This concluded Mr. Fosburgh's cross-examination, and then Beatrice Fosburgh, sister of the defendant, was called to the stand. She said she was fifteen years old. With reference to the past residences of the family, as to who was at the house on the day of the tragedy, she testified that in the morning, with her father and mother, she went to church. Miss May Fosburgh, James Fosburgh, and Miss Sheldon went to another church. She remembered that at dinner her papa, her mamma, Robert, May, Amy, James, and Miss Sheldon were there. After dinner they paid a visit to the Stanley works. The question which was asked her as to what was read by her mother by May, and James on Sunday evening was objected to by the Government, but was allowed by the Judge.

Miss Beatrice said that the last song that night was "Plains of Peace." The witness said that she went to bed before May. She did not recollect whether she went to sleep before May came in. Her brother and his wife slept for a couple of nights in the front chamber, and they had been sleeping in the kitchen bedroom. The witness slept that night on the west side of the bed near Miss Sheldon's room. She knew nothing of May's visit to James's room. Although she did not recollect whether she had been asleep before May came in, she was awake when May came to bed. She was awakened later by a very loud scream, which came from the back of the house. She jumped out of bed and went toward the door. May was ahead of her. Suddenly she heard her sister exclaim, "Oh, gracious!" The room was dark at the time. Just as she got in front of the door she saw a pillow case in front of her. A pair of eyes peered through holes in the pillow case. She saw a flash and then she turned around and felt Robert going past her. She turned on the light and screamed: "Oh there are burglars in the house!"

Witness told how her father and mother came in and how Robert entered and fell to the floor. Her mother cried out. she remembered, "Oh, they are both gone. Who will look out for Amy?" Continuing, witness said that James was standing by May's head and that he cried to her, "Bring water, towel, and ammonia." The witness got water and towel down stairs. The door was open and she slammed it shut. Her mother said, "May is gone." Her mother asked her father what time it was. He told her it was 1:20. Her brother James at this point said that men were coming, that they had better dress. Miss Beatrice also testified that she found a brown hat, but she could not say whether the hat shown her was the one she picked up or not. When she saw it, it was by the bureau in her father's room. All smashed in like a felt hat. She could not remember who took it from her. Only her father and mother were in the room at the time. Dr. Schofield arrived, gave her mother some medicine, and looked at her father's head. When she went down stairs Mr. and Mrs. Shepardson, Miss Chapin, and Mr. Lund were there.

HAMMOND EXAMINES BEATRICE.

Beatrice stated positively that she had no conversation on the second floor with Dr. Paddock.

District Attorney Hammond cross-examined Beatrice. She said she was down stairs when Dr. Paddock arrived and did not see the body of her sister placed on the bed. She remembered that two shots were fired, but she never said that it was the second shot she heard that killed her sister. She denied that at the inquest she had testified that she had no idea who the first shot was fired at. She did state at the inquest that she was directly behind May when the shot was fired which caused her death.

She denied testifying that she did not know where the defendant was when the shot which resulted in her sister's death was fired. She never said that no one was in her room when the shots were fired. The witness also denied that she had testified that she turned on the light after her sister fell and that she heard a shot before her sister fell to the floor.

Beatrice said she saw no light before she got out of bed; that May got up first and ran around the bed to the doorway and had reached the door into the hall when she was shot. Upon redirect examination the witness said she did not see her brother Robert before she saw the flash from the pistol which caused her sister's death. He was coming from his room when this shot was fired. The witness said she had never told any person that she did not see Robert until he was in the back hall after her sister fell.

James P. Shepardson, one of the first neighbors to arrive at the scene of the tragedy after May was shot, was then called. He is cashier of the American Express Company. His acquaintance with the Fosburgh family began, he said, on the night of the tragedy. Their bookkeeper, Mr. Lund, boarded at his house. He sat on the lawn with Mr. Lund that evening and heard the music at the Fosburgh house. They retired at 10:30 and he was awakened early in the morning by the violent ringing of his door bell. He found James Fosburgh there. James had his trousers on, a shirt with sleeves rolled up, and no shoes and no hat. James told him that his sister had been hurt and wished to know where to find a doctor. Mr. Shepardson told him of Dr. Roberts, and when James left to get him witness awakened Mr. Lund, then dressed and went over to the Fosburgh house. He saw Mr. Fosburgh, Sr. Witness and Harry Plumb then went to call Policeman Chapman. Witness then returned to the Stanley office to telephone for a doctor and the police. On the way he overtook Mr. Lund and together they went to the Stanley Electric Company's office, where they found James Fosburgh trying to telephone. He had great difficulty and asked witness if he would telephone.

"I got a doctor and notified the police station," the witness said. "My wife and her sister, Miss Chapin, who lived with us, then went with me to the Fosburgh house.

For Nervous Debility
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A food and strengthening tonic for the nerves restoring to their normal condition organs that have been deranged, and vigor and vitality where there has been debility and exhaustion.
A Tonic and Nerve Food.
The genuine bears the name "Horsford's" on label.

I remember young Mrs. Fosburgh's appearance. She was leaning against the wall and looked distracted.

AGAIN THOSE MATCHES.

Officer Chapman, when he was called that night, told the witness that when his door bell was rung his wife said she thought it must be the people who had been at the house a couple of nights before. Witness said Mr. Chapman told him that on Sunday evening about dusk they had gone for a walk, and when they returned they found burnt matches in their rooms and on the stairs. He asked his wife if she had thrown them away, and she said: "You know it's not like me to throw matches on the floor."

Mr. Shepardson was cross-examined at considerable length. Witness could not say positively that he lighted a lantern and handed it to Officer White (as he had testified) and did not know whether Mr. White personally used the lantern or not. The night was fairly dark. He thought stars were shining, but could not tell whether the moon was shining or not.

Mrs. May C. Shepardson, wife of the preceding witness, was the last person on the stand. She said that on the night Miss Fosburgh was killed she was awakened by the ringing of the door bell very loud and continuously. She heard her husband and James talking, and when her husband informed her of the trouble, she dressed and awakened Mr. Lund and her sister. She heard the cries and excitement, and heard some one say: "Oh, she is dead."

With her sister she went to the house and helped Mrs. R. S. Fosburgh down stairs. It seemed to the witness that the first man she saw at the house was a reporter. This was before Dr. Schofield came. She had seen all the family except the parents before Dr. Schofield came. She was holding Beatrice some of the time. "She was crying, and I thought I could console her. I had been there about twenty-five minutes before Mr. and Mrs. Fosburgh, Sr., came down stairs. I did not see Dr. Paddock at all. Mrs. Fosburgh did not leave the down-stairs bedroom as long as I staid in the house, which was until 5 o'clock. The nurse discovered a bruise on Mrs. Fosburgh's neck, which she dressed."

On cross-examination she said she did not know what time Dr. Paddock came or what time he went. She did not know positively whether or not Beatrice was up stairs that night.

The court adjourned at 4:45 until 9:15 to-morrow morning.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Dr. C. H. Abbott, Boston; Lloyd Robbins, San Francisco; Boardman Hall, Boston; W. J. Chalmers, Chicago; Count Hoyos, Vienna.

HOLLAND.—Hugo J. Donan, San Francisco; Frederick Charles, London; Brent Arnold, Cincinnati; Cecil D. Gregg, St. Louis; Randolph H. Miller, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL.—John S. Wilbraham, Philadelphia; D. W. Phelps, Omaha; J. Brinkley Snowden, Memphis; D. H. Carroll, Baltimore.

GRAND.—Col. F. E. Nye, United States Army; W. E. Craighead, Pittsburg; Dr. N. M. Perebee, United States Navy.

VICTORIA.—W. M. Oddie, St. Paul; George S. Ashworth, Youngstown, Ohio; Thomas H. Haley, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Dr. William D. King, Pittsburg; A. Valenzuela-Moreno, Guatemala; Dr. W. K. Ingersoll, Philadelphia; William C. Lyman, Washington.

ALBEMARLE.—J. Page Laughlin, Chicago; Capt. E. R. Maudslay, Montreal; H. C. Arbuthnot, Harrowgate, England; E. R. J. Taylor, Leeds, England.

VENDOME.—Charles F. Hope, San Francisco; L. Shipley, El Paso, Texas.

HOFFMAN.—W. H. Woodward, Birmingham, Ala.; H. M. Jordan, Washington; Col. A. B. Andrews, manager of the Southern Railway.

MANHATTAN.—W. S. Accles, London; W. D. Lovell, Boston; Lord and Lady Lamington, Scotland; E. Koop, London; Arnold Hague, Washington.

MURRAY HILL.—James Gordon, London.

WESTMINSTER.—Gerardo Riotte, Costa Rica.

EVERETT.—R. A. Linde, St. Louis.

MARLBOROUGH.—Capt. T. H. Jennings, Seventh United States Cavalry.

SAVOY.—Leop. R. Hirsch, Portland, Ore.; P. J. Henderson, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND.—H. H. Porter, Chicago; H. P. Burgess, Chicago.

ASTOR.—Dr. Gustave Hoze, Vienna.

EMPIRE.—S. T. Clover, Chicago; John P. Nelson, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

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Hengarer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Hengarer, dry goods; 377 Broadway.
Filene & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Hays, Brown & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; W. Brown, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baum, hats; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Greenbaum, Weil & Michels, San Francisco, Cal.; G. H. Gerwin, hosiery; 43 Leonard Street; Gilsey House.
Mealey, M., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. M. Oddie, housefurnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.
Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Ore.; R. C. Baker, ribbons, laces, and ladies' neckwear; 45 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Cortis, ginghams; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Byrider Brothers, Akron, Ohio; C. Byrider, hats; St. Denis Hotel.
Kohn Brothers & Heller, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Kohn, clothing; Hoffman House.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Cunningham, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
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They are all fresh and new, just from the manufacturer. It isn't safe to wait another day to supply your wants.

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Refrigerators

The "Odorless" marks such a distinct advance over the former antiquated styles of Refrigerators, that it properly belongs in a class by itself.

The careful housekeeper need no longer dread the results of putting milk, butter, onions, melons, meat and fish into the refrigerator at the same time, if she owns an "Odorless." The system of cold air flues, peculiar to the "Odorless," keeps up a constant circulation of cold, pure, dry air, which forces out all the impure air and makes it impossible for one article of food to absorb the odor of another.

Owing to the principle of "dead air" insulation, as used in the "Odorless," it is most economical in the use of ice.

Made of oak, highly finished, and lined with zinc.

Prices, $15 to $36.50

Basement.

Something About
SUMMER SHOES

For months and months we have thought the bottom would fall out of the shoe business and leave nothing but shut-up factories and broken-down manufacturers.

It is a mystery to everybody how really good shoes can come on the market at such low prices.

But still the shoes come, and it is our business to take all that are good enough and sell them.

These are not all new lots, but some are further reduced from various causes.

Men's $2.50 Bicycle Shoes, $1—
380 pairs of splendid shoes as well adapted for any other outdoor sport as bicycling.

Men's $3 and $4 Oxfords, $1.75—
630 pairs, mostly patent leather—some kid and tan shoes included; swell shapes and stout soles.

Boys' $2 Canvas Shoes, $1—
Oxfords and lace shoes of white and khaki canvas, with heavy rubber soles; sizes 11 to 5.

Boys' $3 Tan Shoes at $1.50—
Kid and calf, from the best makers; sizes 2½ to 5.

Men's $5 Shoes at $2.65—
Samples from our best shop; size 7 B only; but everything in shoes that you can need.

Annex Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth street.

Women's $2 Oxfords at $1—
Black kidskin, that have been sold in our basement store at $1.20 and $1.40, and were worth a half more; all sizes in this new lot.

Women's $3 Tan Shoes at $1.50—
Splendid walking shoes of brown and tan kidskin, that have never sold before for less than $3; all sizes in the lot to start the sale with.

Children's Tan Oxfords at $1—
Worth up to $2. Sizes run 9 to 2; these are the round-up of our Summer Sale.

Rubber-sole Oxfords at 35c—
All sizes, for men, women and children; canvas uppers, white, brown and black; splendid beach shoes.

Basement.

MOSQUITOES
Vs. Comfort at Night

The twain are not compatible. Once let a mosquito in, and you cant't ignore him. The moral is—keep him out. These canopies will do it—effectually, satisfactorily, cheaply. And you'll have a solid night's immunity from the little torments. Prices:

The "Dixie" Canopy—Attaches to the head of the bed, and may be swung out of the way when not in use; $2.85 complete.
The Palmer Canopy—With umbrella frame; adjustable by pulley from the ceiling or floor standard; 3 sizes; $1.35, $2 and $2.25.
Mosquito Netting—By the piece; 2 yds. wide, 8 yds. long; 40c, 45c, 50c, 65c and 75c piece.

Third floor.

Novelty
Note Paper and Envelopes
Reduced

Pretty boxes, these, containing note-paper and envelopes decorated with quaint and attractive French designs. They have been 50c and 75c a box, but we need the space they occupy for our Fall importations; so out they go, with a price of

25c a box

upon them. Take a box of this pretty stationery with you on your vacation. You'll need correspondence supplies while you're away.

Also "Winthrop" Note-paper; 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes in a box. 10c, from 25c a box.

Tenth street, elevator Counter.

Two Groups of Boys

of ages not over sixteen years, numbering more than *two hundred*, can be put into strong, stylish, durable cheviot or serge suits, including jacket, vest and trousers. We go much higher in other grades, but still lower—$3 for Bicycle Suits.

At $3—Bicycle Suits of mixed cheviots; broken lots, but excellent styles; sizes 6 to 10 years. Former prices were $5 to $7.50.

At $5—Three-piece Suits, consisting of jacket, vest and trousers; of blue serge and mixed cheviot. All sizes from 9 to 16 years in the lot; values from $6 to $9.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Waterproof
Steamer COATS
Reduced

For the deck of a steamer when the spray is flying, for yachting, or for general use as waterproofs, these coats are useful, stylish and remarkably inexpensive at their new price,

$8 for values up to $16

Made of tan or green cheviot, chemically treated, with velvet collar and box back. An excellent opportunity for the woman who needs one.

Other stylish rain-proof overgarments, in newest designs, of green, red, Oxford or tan light-weight covert cloths, at $15 to $22.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEW YORK YACHTS REACH NEW LONDON

Constitution Leads N. Y. Y. C. Squadron in Third Day's Race.

SCHOONER CORONA WON EASILY

Good Winds Prevailed for the Yachts in Annual Cruise—Rear Commodore Robinson Commands the Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 24.—Constitution again marched home at the head of the New York Yacht Club fleet to-day in the squadron run of thirty-nine miles from Luddington Rock, New Haven, to Sarah's Ledge, at the entrance of New London Harbor. She covered the distance in 4 hours, 32 minutes, and 27 seconds, and beat the old champion Columbia by 8 minutes and 23 seconds on actual sailing time.

The yachts of the big squadron all made a glorious race to-day in a good breeze, which lasted all the way in, and Constitution lodged another claim as the defender of the America's Cup, as she again proved herself a wonder in running and reaching. Skipper Rhodes was out-generaled by Skipper Barr at the start, and Columbia was first over the line, after a battle between the skippers in which it seemed disaster must come to one or both of the big yachts. But nothing happened, and the start will doubtless be remembered as the closest and prettiest of the year.

The big yawls, Ailsa, Vigilant, and Navahoe fought out a titantic struggle over the entire course and were only a few seconds apart at the finish line, where Navahoe romped a winner by a small margin.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's handsome schooner Corona won easily in her class, with the larger schooners, while H. F. Lippitt's Quissetta had a hard fight for first honors with Muriel and Elmina. Cornelius Vanderbilt's 70-foot sloop Rainbow finished an easy winner, and in the smaller classes Humma, Hester, Eelin, and Altair won.

The harbor is as light as day to-night with the wholesale illumination of the big fleet, which is now composed of about 275 vessels. Besides the gala appearance of the harbor, the safe arrival of the imposing fleet is being further celebrated by dances at the Pequod and Fort Griswold Houses, to say nothing of many dinners afloat and ashore.

In the morning the fleet will again weigh anchor for the forty-mile run to Newport.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard left for New York last night and the command of the squadron was transferred until he returned to-night to Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson.

A light but increasing breeze was blowing from the southwest when the signal to get under way was given from the flagship Corona, and the big fleet in Morris Cove in a few moments was a busy lot of craft as anchors were weighed and sails sent aloft for the second run of the squadron of thirty-nine miles from Morris Cove to New London, Conn.

BEFORE THE YACHTS STARTED.

The harbor, long before the start, was full of launches, each with its quota of sightseers, out to view the manoeuvres of the squadron as the yachts began to prepare for their trip. Upon the lightship at the end of the breakwater, too, there was a little group of spectators who watched the general stir and bustle with keen interest.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Henry Walters's steam yacht Narrada, which was used as the committee boat to-day, established the starting line, which lay between her and a stakeboat anchored southeasterly of New Haven Lighthouse.

The wind had now freshened to a seven-knot gait, and the tide was running to the eastward, ready to help the yachts on their way. The course, roughly speaking, was about east by south, twelve miles to Faulkner's Island, twelve miles to the Cornfield Lightship, another twelve-mile stretch to Bartlett's Reef Lightship, and two miles to Sarah's Ledge buoy, where the finish line was to be established.

At 10:45 the single-masted vessels and yawls received their starting signal, and in the good breeze made a lively dart for the line. They had a broad reach of it, and all went over on the starboard tack. The three big ninety-forty yawls went over very close together, Navahoe was first to windward, at 10:45:17, then came Ailsa at 10:45:25, with Vigilant 5 seconds behind her to leeward. Effort was the first sloop over 17 seconds after Vigilant crossed; then came in the order named, Eelin, Altair, Carmita, Isolde, Hester, Hildegarde, Humma, Bedouin, Athene, Isolt, Rainbow, the yawl Petrel, and Mira. The big yawls broke out their balloon jib-topsails as they crossed, as did some of the sloops; others carried reaching jib-topsails.

In the good breeze they bowled rapidly along, and were well on their journey when the schooners were dispatched at 10:50.

It was a sight that brought joy to the hearts of the yachtsmen as the flagship, the schooner Corona, came swooping down on the line in advance of them all. With balloon jib topsail and main topmast staysail set and all her great spread of sail drawing like a Kansas cyclone, she swept over the line thirty seconds after the signal, while hard on her boiling wake came Emerald, Latona, the famous old craft America, and the Muriel, with the Katrina luffing her out.

These were followed by Shamrock, Loyal, Marguerite, Columbia, Quissetta, and Uncas. Quissetta was handicapped.

THE BIG SLOOPS START.

If the start of the first two classes was inspiring, that of the two big cup yachts, Constitution and Columbia, fifteen minutes later caused their performance to pale into a plain and insignificant occurrence, and for the space of a few seconds, when it seemed that Columbia would get her mainsail caught in Narada's bowsprit and carry away her mast, the excitement rose to such a pitch that the yachtsmen stood speechless and watched one of the finest exhibitions of seamanship that has occurred for many years.

Before their signal the big sloops were manoeuvring near the windward end of the line, where lay the committee yacht Narada, with her bowsprit pointing toward the jockeying pair.

Both yachts were to windward of the starting line, with Columbia to windward of Constitution. A few seconds later Columbia bore down on Constitution and hove upon her weather quarter. Constitution then pointed up to Columbia's mainboom, and they both made a short reach to windward. Capt. Rhodes held Constitution to a point where he thought he had just room enough to clear Narada and then bore away. About thirty seconds before the gun was fired he bore away, and Columbia followed suit, and broke a big reaching jibtopsail.

There seemed to be no room now for Columbia to squeeze in between Constitution and Narada, but she had the overlap, and as both boats came near the bowsprit of Narada, Columbia called for room. She was then dead before the wind and both yachts were going at a rapid clip. As Columbia swung to clear Narada's bowsprit her main boom was jibed to starboard, the crew slackening up the starboard topmast backstay just in time to give the enormous boom room to swing. Immediately afterward, as Columbia took her next curve to go in between Narada and Constitution, the main boom jibed back to port, and she rushed through the narrow lane between the two vessels and crossed the line at 11:05:08, being about twenty feet from Narada and ten feet from Constitution, which crossed at 11:05:11, three seconds behind her. Constitution was here blanketed on the line, and as soon as Columbia got her jib topsail sheet trimmed down she began to move out fast from the winded boat.

After the ninety-foot sloops were on their way the auxiliaries were sent for the line at 11:12. The Laurus was first over, followed by the Cachalot, Intrepid, Enterprise, and Lady Godiva. Lady Godiva had everything set she could carry when she crossed the line, and made a picture the like of which is seldom seen in these days of steam craft. The sails she carried were flying jib, jib, forestaysail, square forestay-topsail, and topgallantsail, main and middle staysails, and maintopmast-staysail, mainsail, and gafftopsail. After she crossed the line she set her foretopmast-stunsail. With all this cloud of pearl-colored canvas drawing she began to rapidly draw up on her competitors.

Just after crossing the line, in getting clear Capt Rhodes began to luff his boat out to get the weather of Columbia. The two boats luffed half way across the Sound, and the Constitution worked across Columbia's stern, and then drew past the older boat until she had gained her point. They had gone so far to the southward that they changed their head sails, and each set balloon jibtopsails and laid her course for Bartlett's Reef, L. I. When they headed on their course they were practically on even terms with Constitution in the weather berth. At 12:53 the wind hauled more to the westward, and Constitution drew under the Columbia's stern and set her spinnaker to starboard. She took the lead about 1 o'clock; and shortly afterward the whole fleet with spinnakers set passed Cornfield Lightship and laid their course for Bartlett's Reef Lightship.

NAVAHOE LEADS THE FLEET.

At 2:30 Royal Phelps Carroll's yawl Navahoe led the fleet, followed by Vigilant and Ailsa, while the schooner Corona was fourth. Then came Constitution and Columbia, and after them, Quissetta led the smaller schooners, which were pressing her closely, the order being Muriel, Latona, Marguerite, and Elmina. The fifty-one-foot sloop Humma had a handsome lead over her competitors, and Hester seemed to have nothing to fear from the other cutters.

Constitution at 2:45 took her position at the head of the fleet, with Corona second and Vigilant third. Columbia, at this time, was fourth boat, nearly a mile behind the Constitution.

At 3:10 Constitution took in her spinnaker and reached up to Bartlett's Reef Lightship, which she rounded four minutes later and set her spinnaker again for the little three-mile run to the finish line off Sarah's Ledge, at the entrance of New London Harbor. Columbia, who had now taken second place, was next boat around, followed by the Corona. Navahoe now took in her spinnaker, and reaching right through old Vigilant's lee, was the third boat around, followed in the order named by Vigilant, Ailsa, and Rainbow.

With their kites and spinnakers full, the fleet made fast time to the finish line. The long procession seemed to fill the Sound.

As far as the eye could reach the yachts might be seen advancing, with the bright evening sunshine tinting their sails a delicate orange. Their times as they crossed the line were as follows:

Constitution, 3:37:35; Columbia, 3:46:01; Navahoe, 3:52:55; Corona, 3:53:19; Vigilant, 3:53:07; Ailsa, 3:55:12; Rainbow, 4:00:00; Muriel, 4:08:20; Quissetta, 4:09:30; Emerald, 4:10:37; Elmina, 4:14:57; Marguerite, 4:17:03; Katrina, 4:18:58; Latona, 4:21:20; Humma, 4:21:23; Hester, 4:23:25; Altair, 4:25:39; Athene, 4:31:05; Eelin, 4:31:58; America, 4:38:55; Hildegarde, 4:39:30; Wayward, 4:40:30; Bedouin, 4:41:29; Effort, 4:45:54; Petrel, 4:47:27; Isolde, 4:48:26; Loyal, 4:52:00; Shamrock, 5:01:54; Mira, 5:01:54; Indra, 5:09:59; Cachelot, 5:18:54; Intrepid, 5:20:23; Isolt, 5:23:02; Laurues, 5:24:14.

Summary of the races:

CLASS G—SLOOPS.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corr'ted Time.
Constitution	11:05:08	3:37:35	4:32:27	*....
Columbia	11:05:11	3:46:01	4:40:50	4:39:19

CLASS G—YAWLS.

Vigilant	11:45:30	3:54:07	5:08:37	5:08:37
Ailsa	11:45:25	3:55:12	5:09:47	5:07:56
Navahoe	11:45:17	3:52:55	5:07:30	5:05:38

CLASS H.

Rainbow	10:49:07	4:00:00	5:10:53	5:10:53
Bedouin	10:48:06	4:41:25	5:53:19	5:49:13
Athene	10:48:38	4:31:05	5:42:27	5:42:27

CLASS I.

Hester	10:46:57	4:23:55	5:36:58	5:36:58
Hildegard	10:47:20	4:39:30	5:52:01	5:49:47
Eelin	10:46:03	4:31:58	5:45:55	5:43:55
Isolde	10:47:02	4:48:26	6:01:24	5:49:47

CLASS J.

Carmita	10:46:45	Did not finish		
Petrel, (yawl)	10:49:00	4:47:26	5:58:26	5:58:26
Isolt	10:47:55	5:23:02	6:35:07	6:30:06
Altair	10:46:27	4:25:39	5:39:12	5:39:12
Humma	10:47:49	4:21:23	5:33:34	5:33:34

CLASS I.

Effort	10:45:37	4:45:54	6:00:17	*....
Mira	10:49:28	5:01:54	6:12:26	....

CLASS M.

Cynthia	10:46:16	Did not finish		

CLASS A—SCHOONERS.

Columbia	10:54:13	4:46:26	5:54:13	5:54:13

CLASS B.

Corona	10:50:30	3:53:19	5:02:49	5:02:49
Emerald	10:51:00	4:10:38	5:19:37	5:16:23
America	10:50:40	4:38:55	5:48:15	5:48:15

CLASS C.

Marguerite	10:54:22	4:17:03	5:22:41	5:15:54

CLASS D.

Katrina	10:52:18	4:18:58	5:26:40	5:26:40
Latona	10:51:20	4:21:20	5:30:00	5:30:00
Shamrock	10:53:10	5:01:54	6:18:44	6:18:11

CLASS D—SPECIAL.

Muriel	10:52:08	4:08:29	5:16:21	5:16:21
Quissetta	10:54:29	4:09:36	5:15:07	5:14:20
Elmina	10:55:00	4:14:57	5:19:57	5:19:57

CLASS F.

Loyal	10:52:43	4:52:00	5:59:17	5:59:17
Indra	10:54:39	5:09:55	6:15:22	6:15:22
Uncas	10:54:19	5:33:02	6:38:43	6:38:43

AUXILIARIES.

Intrepid	11:16:25	5:20:23	6:03:58	6:03:58
Satanella	11:17:00	Did not finish		
Lady Godiva	11:17:00	Did not finish		
Cachelot	11:14:14	5:18:54	6:04:40	6:04.40
Laurus	11:13:37	5:52:32	6:14:55	6:14:55

CROSSED WITH SCHOONERS.

Marvis	10:54:05	5:24:14	6:31:09	....

*Ask for remeasurement.

The winners were Constitution, Navahoe, Rainbow, Hester, Humma, Effort, Columbia, Corona, Marguerite, Katrina, Quissetta, Loyal, Intrepid, and Cachelot.

TORE EARRING FROM HER EAR.

Collector Seized It, Woman Says, When She Didn't Pay a Picture Installment.

Max Huberman, eighteen years old, who lives at 137 Essex Street, went to the apartments of Mrs. Annie Levine, on the third floor of 246 Monroe Street, yesterday to collect money on a picture which the woman had bought on the installment plan. Huberman is the collector for the firm which sold the picture, and every week he calls at the Levine home for the weekly instalment.

Yesterday when Huberman called Mrs. Levine told him that she had no money in the house, and asked him to come in the evening when her husband would be home. Huberman, she alleges, refused to leave the house until he got the money, and when she remonstrated with him he grew ebusive. She then ordered him from the house.

As he was leaving the room, she says, Huberman grabbed a diamond earring, tearing it from the ear and injuring the lobe severely. He ran down stairs to the street. She followed him, with blood streaming from her ear, and screaming for some one to stop him.

Detective Delaney of the Madison Street Station, hearing the cries, joined in the chase of Huberman, whom he caught in front of 158 Monroe Street. The detective took his prisoner to the Madison Street Station, followed by a crowd of about 2,000 persons. Huberman was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Essex Market Court, and held in $500 bail for Special Sessions. The diamond was found later in the lower hall of Mrs. Levine's home.

GIRL STRUCK ON THE HEAD.

Attempts to Prevent Boys from Stealing Fruit and Is Beaten.

Shortly before 8 o'clock last night a well-dressed woman, who did not give her name or address, entered the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and told the Sergeant that a little girl had been badly beaten at 2,001 Second Avenue, and asked that a policeman be sent to get her. A policeman was sent to the address given, and later at night this entry appeared on the blotter of the station house:

"Sarah Fischbaum, fifteen years old, a saleslgirl, of 226 East One Hundredth Street, found by Policeman Walter L. Tyler at 2,001 Second Avenue, sick, destitute, and hysterical. Taken to Harlem Hospital."

According to the hospital records, the girl is suffering from contusions of the head and hysteria, the result, the report says, of being struck on the head by a bludgeon.

Dr. Canby, the ambulance surgeon, was seen. He said the girl has a fruit stand at One Hundredth Street and Second Avenue. Last night a gang of Italian boys attempted to steal the fruit and the girl tried to prevent them. In the melee she was struck on the head with a bludgeon and rendered unconscious. She was later revived, but has several severe contusions of the head.

BOTH FELL OUT THE WINDOW.

Mrs. O'Keefe and Her Son Meet with Similar Accidents.

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—Mrs. Alice O'Keefe and one of her sons are in the hospital suffering from injuries received by falling from a window of their home. About 10:30 this evening Mrs. O'Keefe was calling her children into the house to go to bed. In putting her head too far out of the window she lost her balance and fell out. She landed on her head, fracturing her skull.

One son, who was in the room at the time, saw his mother disappear, and he, too, ran to the window, and, looking out, fell the two stories to the ground. Both were taken to the hospital at the same time. The physicians have no hopes of Mrs. O'Keefe's recovery.

Open Letter for Pastor Keller.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—The Executive Committee of the Thomas G. Barker Defense Association met in secret session at President Kearn's home, at 168 Stewart Avenue, to-night, and received from the sub-committee the open letter to the Rev. Mr. Keller with over 100 signatures to it. W. K. Smith was delegated to send or deliver the letter to Mr. Keller at an early date.

PHILIPPINE LAWS AND THE CONSTITUTION

Judges of Island Courts Do Not Swear to Support It.

Judge Taft Says the Real Question Is What Clauses of the Constitution Apply to the Islands.

MANILA, June 12.—The passage to-day by the Philippine Commission of the act organizing the courts of the archipelago was preceded by two interesting incidents, both of which brought out authoritative statements from President Taft. The first was in reference to the wording of the oath of office to be taken by Judges. Support of the Constitution of the United States, which all officials in the United States subscribe to in their oaths of office, was purposely omitted from this oath, but recognition of the supreme authority of the United States was included.

Judge Ide, author of the Judiciary bills, held that swearing to support the United States Constitution, when it had already been decided that at least one feature of that instrument, uniformity of duties clause, does not apply in the Philippines, would be improper. He considered that discussion of the meaning of the Constitution as affecting powers and duties of United States officials in the Philippines would be of no service here, since these questions are in process of settlement in the United States Supreme Court.

Replying to a question by Señor Paterno, Secretary of State in the Aguinaldo Cabinet, as to whether, since it was generally assumed that the Constitution follows the flag, the oaths of office of Philippine officials should not include support of the Constitution, Judge Taft said:

"The oath to support the laws of the Philippine Islands, if the validity of these laws depends upon the Constitution of the United States, is an oath to support laws enacted in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. There has been so much discussion of the issue presented in this form, 'Does the Constitution of the United States follow the flag of the United States?' that it was thought best not to invite discussion by changing the form of oath from that which had originally been adopted by the Military Government when the commission came here.

"Personally, I think that statement of the issue is exceedingly misleading. Every person who comes to these islands accredited as an officer or agent of the United States Government, derives his authority from some officer who was appointed under the Constitution of the United States; therefore, it seems to me to say that the Constitution has no operation in these islands is to say something which logically cannot be sustained, and the real question is not whether the Constitution extends to these islands, but what clauses of the Constitution affect the government of them.

"In other words, the real issue is whether Congress or the President, acting under the Constitution in asserting the authority of the United States in these islands, is restricted by certain limitations in that Constitution, which certainly apply to the action of the President and apply to the action of Congress in dealing with the States.

"Now, the Constitution contains a clause which requires all duties on imports to be uniform throughout the United States. The Supreme Court has in a recent decision, news of which came yesterday, decided that that clause of the Constitution does not apply to government created by Congress in Porto Rico and these islands. The statement that the Constitution is in operation in these islands may thus mean one thing to one person and another thing to another. Why, therefore, introduce into an oath of office a form of statement which might lead to misconstruction? Why not follow the old form which serves every purpose?"

AMERICANS URGE ON FILIPINOS.

Junta Says Anti-Imperialists Have Sent Messages of Sympathy and Encouragement.

MANILA, July 24.—Correspondence from the Hongkong Junta, dated June 26, and addressed to the insurgent leader Bellarmino, which has been recently captured, says the Junta has received messages of sympathy and assurances of support from Messrs. Winslow and Leverson, anti-imperialists, urging the Filipinos to continue their resistance in the hope of eventual independence, saying the American people are groaning under war taxes, and that the Democrats will win at the next election.

BOSTON, July 24.—The following statement was given out by Secretary Erving Winslow of the Anti-Imperialist League to-day:

"A statement communicated from Hongkong that among the papers of an insurgent General were found assurances from the Philippine Junta that encouragement had been given by me to the prosecution of the war, and holding out the hope that the burden of war taxes would bring about the success of the Anti-Imperialist Party, is absolutely false. I have never had such communication with any Filipino or Filipinos, or their representatives, publicly or privately, orally or in writing, personally or officially. There is not a shred or figment of truth in the report."

MORE FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

Over Five Hundred Officers and Men Take the Oath in Tayabas Province.

MANILA, July 24.—Col. Zurbano, with 29 officers, 318 men, 243 rifles, and 100 bolos, surrendered to Lieut. Hickman of the First Cavalry, in Tayabas Province. All have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and their surrender clears that district of the revolutionary element.

SPANISH FRIARS TO GO.

Other Monks Will Be Allowed to Remain in the Philippines.

LONDON, July 25.—"A complete agreement has been reached between the Vatican and the United States Government," says the Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, "with regard to the religious orders in the Philippines. According to this agreement, the Dominicans and Augustinians will remain for the present, but the Spanish monks will be replaced from time to time by others.

"Moderate compensation will be given for the property handed over."

ROBBED AT CONEY ISLAND.

German Played Dice with Strangers Who Were Confidence Men and Lost $130.

Hans Jacobson, a German, weighing 200 pounds, who said he lived at 33 Houston Street, paid Coney Island a visit yesterday, and after spending an hour at the resort went away a wiser but sadder man. During his brief sojourn a confidence man who had been attracted to Hans by his odd style of dress succeeded in relieving the latter of the sum of $130, which he carried in his inside pocket. Luckily for Hans, just after the trick had been turned a policeman came along, and, on hearing the story, placed the confidence man under arrest and locked him up in the West Eighth Street Station House.

According to the story told by Jacobson, he arrived at the island on the same car with the man who took his money. With the stranger, who afterward said that he was Henry McDermott, fifty-six years old, and living at 542 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, they decided to see the island together. They went into a place owned by Peter Ravenhall to get lunch.

While there a stranger joined them, and after a few preliminaries proposed a game of dice. At first they played for drinks and Jacobson won. Then they played for money. Each guessed for so much a guess the number of spots turned up at each throw of the dice. When Jacobson produced his $130, McDermott reached over, snatched the bills, and said:

"Guess for the whole amount. You're bound to win."

Jacobson guessed and lost. McDermott and the third man ran out of the place, followed by Jacobson, who kept shouting "Police!" Policemen Boyle and Navin joined in the chase and captured McDermott.

When searched in the West Eighth Street Station Jacobson's $130 was found in McDermott's possession. Jacobson identified the money as it was all in ten-dollar bills and one had a piece of paper pasted on the back. Search for McDermott's partner was unsuccessful.

THE FIGHT AGAINST WAKEMAN.

Secretary Gage Hears Protest of Business Men Against Recent Appointments and Transfers Here.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Spaulding to-day heard the representations of a number of New York business men concerning appointments and transfers in the office of the Appraiser of Merchandise of the Port of New York. The delegation numbered about a dozen men, representing the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Crockery Board of Trade, and the glass and glove manufacturers. It was headed by Chairman Peters of the Committee on Customs of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

The delegates called attention to several recent changes, which they insisted were at variance with the law, and which, they declared, "menaced the integrity of the Administration." Four specific cases were mentioned, the first of which was that of Examiner Levy, who, after thirty years of experience in examining mirrors and glass and skins and leather ware, was transferred to the docks to examine personal baggage, his place being given to another man, who, it is claimed, was without experience except such as he had gained as a clerk of the American Protective Tariff League.

Other cases mentioned by the delegation are those of Examiner Harris, transferred after long experience in the inspection of chinaware, &c., to make place for a man who years ago had experience as a textile examiner; Emergency Examiner Michaels, appointed to fill the place of Examiner McLaughlin when the latter was ill, and afterward to take the place of other Examiners, notwithstanding the alleged fact that he is inexperienced, and the appointment of Mr. Phelps of the Second Division, who, it was said, is without experience.

In conclusion, the delegates urged the Secretary to investigate the condition of affairs, saying:

"Without raising any question as to the right of the Appraiser to make transfers, it is respectfully submitted that the efficiency of the service cannot be improved by transferring to the general work of the dock examiners who are experienced in special lines, where expert knowledge is of the utmost importance to prevent frauds upon the Government, and also to prevent injustice to the importer and domestic manufacturer, and replacing them with men wholly unfamiliar with these lines, and altogether disqualified by the specific provision of Section 2,940 Revised Statutes."

The Secretary promised to investigate as requested.

GROWTH OF PENSION LIST.

40,292 Claims Allowed in 1901, as Against 13,712 in 1872, Seven Years After Civil War Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In 1872 Pension Commissioner Baker declared that high-water mark had been reached, in his opinion, in the number of pensions granted in a single year. He expected that the number would begin to decline. This was seven years after the close of the war, when practically all the old soldiers who had suffered grave disabilities, such as the loss of a leg or an arm, might, in Mr. Baker's opinion, be supposed to have put in their applications. The figures for the fiscal year 1872 were as follows:

Army invalids	6,317
Navy invalids	151
Total	6,468
Army widows	7,120
Navy widows	124
Total	7,244
Grand total	13,712

The figures for the fiscal year 1901 are as follows:

Army invalids	19,479
Navy invalids	906
Total	20,445
Army widows	19,183
Navy widows	664
Total	19,847
Grand total	40,292

Refunding Duty on Porto Rican Goods.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has taken immediate steps to refund the duties collected on goods imported from Porto Rico between the date of the ratification of the Spanish treaty and the approval of the Foraker act. The Auditor for the Treasury Department now has the accounts under consideration, and it is expected that warrants covering the amounts thus far proved will be issued within a day or two. These aggregate about $423,000.

Chaffee's Recommendation Approved.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Secretary of War to-day approved the recommendation of Gen. Chaffee looking to the division of the troops of the army into brigades wherever they are assembled in sufficient numbers to permit this style of formation. The tendency of the new order is to place the army on a much better basis for operations on a large scale than under the present system.

Secretary Root Will Take a Rest.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary Root will leave here to-morrow for his Summer residence at Southampton, L. I. He will be absent about three weeks.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at San Francisco for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Col. James M. Marshall, Assistant Quartermaster General; Col. John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. John D. Hall, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Robert J. Gibson, Surgeon; Capt. David J. Rumbough, Artillery Corps, Recorder. Capt. Edward D. C. Ord, Twenty-second Infantry, is directed to report to the board for examination.

Major James S. Pettit, First Infantry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department.

Transfers in the Twenty-ninth Infantry: Capt. Howard R. Perry, from Company C to Company H; Capt. Henry C. Clement, Jr., from Company H to Company C.

Capt. Ira MacNutt and First Lieut. John W. Joyes and Jay E. Hoffer, Ordnance Department, will report to Col. Joseph P. Farley, President of the examining board convened Jan. 24, at the Army Building, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Asa T. Abbott is relieved from duty at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.

Capt. Louis B. Lawton, Twenty-sixth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., and will report for duty accordingly.

First Lieut. Patrick H. Mullay, Fourteenth Infantry, will report to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for such duty as he may be able to perform at that post.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander S. Cook is detached from the Mare Island Yard, Aug. 15, and ordered to the Independence as executive officer, as relief of Lieut. Commander J. F. Parker, who is ordered to the Mare Island Yard, Aug. 15, as relief to Lieut. Commander A. F. Fechteler. Lieut. Fechteler is ordered to the Iowa as navigator to relieve Lieut. Commander Y. Noel, who will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack is ordered to duty as member of the Olongapo Station Board at the New York Yard.

Lieut. D. E. Dismukes is detached from the Monongahela when discharged from treatment at the New York Hospital; he will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. W. Hinds is detached from the torpedo station, upon completion of his course; he will proceed home with leave of absence for one month.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. V. H. Rose is ordered to Key West Station for duty as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper, Sept. 30, as relief of Assistant Paymaster P. G. Kennard, who will proceed home and wait orders.

Naval Cadet E. B. Larimer is detached from the Vixen and ordered to the Michigan as watch and division officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Wisconsin has arrived at Bremerton Dock.

The Iowa is on her way to the Bremerton Dock.

The Essex has arrived at Newport.

The Marietta has reached Aden, on her way home from Manila.

The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron returned to Newport to-day.

The torpedo boats Blakely and De Long, built by the Lawleys of South Boston, are ready for trial, and the builders have so notified the Government.

The Scorpion went out of commission to-day at the Boston Navy Yard and the crew has been transferred to the Machias.

The Buffalo is at Newport.

JUNIORS WELL UP IN POLO.

Good Match Expected To-day at Rockaway—No Public Games This Year in Prospect Park.

The battle for the Junior Polo Cup at the Rockaway Hunting Club will bring together to-day in the third contest two of the strongest junior teams, and many of the critics expect that the victor to-day will capture the trophy in the final match on Saturday. The opponents will be the Junior No. 1 and Junior No. 2 teams. The former is composed of T. J. White, Jr., Rene La Montagne, Jr., and Franklin B. Lord, Jr.; Junior No. 2 consists of S. O. Vanderpoel, Jr., Montague La Montagne, and Laurance B. Rand.

The teams will meet on even grounds, as both have a handicap rating of 6 goals. Rene La Montagne, Jr., is the strongest junior polo player in the Rockaway Club. He has a rating of four in the Polo Association, and is a regular member of the first team, which recently won both the Blizzard Cups and the Cedarhurst Challenge Cup. Vanderpoel and Rand are Yale students, and Rand has been doing particularly good work this season on the second team of the club. Vanderpoel is a strong candidate for full-back on the Yale 'Varsity football team next season. He played as a substitute on the team last year.

The prize list of the polo championship tournament which will be played at the Brookline Country Club, near Boston, during the first week in September, will soon be issued by the Polo Association. This is the first year that the big polo games have not been played on the Prospect Park field in Brooklyn. The championships are practically the only time that the public has an opportunity to see polo, and the absence of the usual meeting in this locality will be sadly missed.

The clubs in the New York district do not encourage public observation of polo as is the case in Philadelphia, where the public is generally made welcome to the grounds whenever a big game is in progress, and from two thousand to five thousand persons frequently watch the contests in the Quaker City. Here a few hundred club members constitutes a crowd.

At the Rockaway Hunt Club the carriages of persons not members of the club line up by the fence overlooking the field. That polo has a genuine public interest is seen by the fact that a long line of carriages, and spectators on foot, is invariably seen on the opposite of the fence when a lively game is in progress on the Cedarhurst field. Lillian Russell was a frequent observer of the recent games from the opposite side of the fence.

The sixth annual polo meeting of the Pacific Coast Polo and Pony Association will be held at Del Monte, Cal., during the week beginning Aug. 19. There will be a four days' polo tournament, and on the closing two days there will be a series of polo pony races, in which ponies will only be eligible that have played two full periods during the polo tournament.

The new ruling of the Polo Association will go into effect with the Narragansett tournament next week and following days, which allows the ball to be played out, if still in the field at the call of time, for any of the first three periods. Overtime, however, will be charged against the next period, as the officers intend to adhere to their original ruling that the playing time for a game shall be only one hour.

If, therefore, it should take one minute to strike the ball out of the first period, making sixteen minutes of play, only fourteen minutes would be allowed in the second period. This rule was not in effect at the recent Rockaway tournament, so the decision of Referee W. A. Hazard against allowing the goal struck by Bryn Mawr before the gong sounded, though time was up, was perfectly correct, for the timer had given the order to ring the bell, but before it could be done Bryn Mawr had hit the ball between the posts.

The latter club claimed that the goal was rightfully made as it went through before the bell sounded. The original rule adopted early in the season, was intended to hold the acual playing time to one hour, for frequently the overtime would add several minutes to the game. To obviate cases such as occurred with Bryn Mawr, it has been decided to allow the ball to be played out, thus securing to a team all its advantage at the call of time, while still preserving the sixty minutes of actual play. The modified ruling will remain in force throughout all the coming tournaments.

Women Golfers at Fairfield.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 24.—Miss L. B. Willard, Mrs. Fred C. Hilliard, and Miss Nannie Hoyt won the three prizes, consisting of plate valued at $50, $30, and $20, respectively, offered by Robert M. Bruce at the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day. In the morning there was an eighteen-hole medal play handicap, and twelve qualified for the match play handicap in the afternoon. For the first prize Miss L. Willard beat Miss Adams 5 up and 3 to go, and Mrs. W. H. Slocum beat Miss Katherine Rowland 2 up and 1 to go. Miss Willard beat Mrs. Slocum in the final round by 1 up. For second prize, Miss Ritter beat Mrs. Duncan 1 up, and Mrs. F. C. Hilliard beat Miss Ruth Baker 1 up. In the final, Mrs. Hilliard beat Miss Ritter by 3 up and 2 to go. For the third prize Miss Janet Sheldon beat Miss Wurster 4 up and 3 to go, and Miss N. Hoyt beat Miss J. Rowland 2 up. Miss Hoyt beat Miss Sheldon by 1 up in the final.

Ontwentsia's Golf Tournament.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The sixth annual golf tournament of the Ontwentsia Club was productive of some excellent scores to-day in the qualifying rounds for the Ravin Oaks, Solace, and Tyro Cups. Half the eighty players made the round of eighteen holes in ninety-one strokes or better. W. J. Holsbird, Jr., Glen View, broke the course record with seventy-eight.

William Walter, Western amateur champion, made a poor score, which will shut him out of the contest. Bruce Smith, winner of the Ravin Oaks Cup one year ago, utterly failed to qualify to-day. H. H. Knapp of the Brooklawn Club, Bridgeport, Conn., qualified for the Tyro Cup.

Golf Notes of Interest.

A. H. Findlay, the Boston golf professional, has been playing over the Nantucket links recently and made a new record of 79 strokes for the course early in the week. He intends to visit the Siasconset links later in the week and make an effort to establish a new record there.

The Wee Burn and Hillandale caddies have played two matches within the past week, one at Noroton and the other at Stamford, and the Wee Burn lads have won both contests. In the first event they beat the Hillandale boys by 33 holes to 3, and in the last match they were victorious by 16 holes to 6.

The Westmoreland Golf Club, which is one of the representative organizations of Pittsburg, has arranged a set of six team matches to maintain an active Summer season. Three of these are to be with Washington, Oil City, and Titusville. They will be played at intervals through August.

The caddies of Baltusrol and Elizabeth held a team match early in the week on the links of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club. Seven boys played on the opposing teams, and the Baltusrol lads won by 34 holes to 7. Thomas Farley, who led the Baltusrol team, made the lowest score for the course, 83 strokes. A return match will be played at Baltusrol next month.

Henry C. Frick occasionally shows interest in golf. He has just given evidence of that by giving the Pittsburg Field Club free use of a large field owned by him, which adjoins their golf links. The club wished to enlarge its course, and as Mr. Frick is a member he generously gave the use of his field. This has enabled the committee to lay out a good nine-hole course about 2,000 yards in circuit.

Howard A. Colby, who has just left the city to spend the Summer at Northeast Harbor, Me., made the lowest score in the club's weekly tournament last week, 82 strokes. Handicaps which he had to allow gave him only third place in the net results. He and James G. Thorp, the Boston golfer, are the only scratch competitors at Northeast Harbor, and the latter played the course in 86 strokes in the same tournament.

The success of the Western junior championship has led to a discussion among several Chicago golfers of holding a junior tournament for girls. Miss Bessie Anthony, the Western champion, is barely seventeen years old

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

A MISDIRECTED FIRE.

The City Club has issued a small pamphlet devoted to a brief presentation of some of the chief events in the life of Mr. RICHARD CROKER. It is not a biography in the usual sense of the term; we doubt whether the materials exist, save in oral tradition, for a biography of Mr. CROKER. Out of his own recollection he might write the story of his own life. If he wrote it with the unsparing candor of a Rousseau or a Benvenuto Cellini the book would have a large sale. The promise of Mr. CROKER'S North American Review article has not been kept, however, and there is now small chance that literary labors will be the solace of his declining years.

The City Club pamphlet tells of the struggles of Mr. CROKER'S youth—not with adversity, but with his kind—with the leaders of gangs, ward toughs, and political bruisers. It collates newspaper accounts of his brawls, street fights, and altercations that brought him into collision with the law. Then, when his days of turbulence were over and he had risen to the dignity of a party leader, events of recent and not more reputable memory are recorded, up to and including his defiant assertion of the privilege of "private business" before the Mazet committee.

Presumably this pamphlet is issued with political intent, to shock the public mind and fill it with abhorrence of CROKER, insomuch that great multitudes of men will go to the polls next November and vote against the Tammany candidate for Mayor.

It is our judgment, on the contrary, that the pamphlet will make no votes against Tammany. It will be devoid of influence in the campaign. The money expended in publishing it has been wasted.

Everybody knows that RICHARD CROKER in his youth was a street tough, but nobody is any longer interested in that period of his career. It is not in his private character at any stage of his life that people are interested, but in his public character as the chieftain of Tammany and the ruler of this city. The question is, not whether CROKER used a slungshot on some other ruffian thirty-five years ago, but whether his administration of the affairs of this city is corrupt, extravagant, and shameful. Do he and his friends make money improperly out of public contracts? Do his officers of police extort blackmail from lawbreakers? Is there a certain "commission" made up of his powerful friends that sells business privileges to keepers of gambling houses and disorderly resorts and forbids the police to interfere with them? Is money wasted in paying extravagant salaries to superfluous and inefficient Tammany placemen? In short, is the city disgracefully governed by CROKER, to the large loss and constant shame and humiliation of the community?

Truthful and convincing answers to these questions will make votes. These are the things that are in the minds of the voters. They care nothing about the character and early history of Mr. CROKER. Outside of the Democratic Club it would probably be impossible to get up a controversy on that subject. Besides, attacks upon private character are poor material of politics. Mr. TILDEN was ferociously attacked in 1876, but he carried the State of New York by 50,000 majority. Mr. BLAINE was attacked, and on very substantial grounds, in 1884, and he came within a thousand votes of carrying the State.

STRIKES AND SHUT-DOWNS.

We observe with interest that President SHAFFER predicts that the men whom he has induced to strike can keep it up all Summer. There is nothing incredible in this statement. Years ago it was a common thing for the Bohemian miners in Pennsylvania, by no means so skilled or highly paid a body of men as most of those who are now on strike in the steel mills, after a Winter's work, to take a Summer off, out of their savings, and revisit their native land. But, if it be true that the mass of strikers can maintain themselves or be maintained by their brethren of the same trades who are also idle, for the next six weeks, it is plain that their lot is not very hard, that they are not victims of oppression, nor the objects to which the sympathy of the compassionate should first of all be directed.

We observe with equal interest the announcement, in dispatches from Pittsburg to The Sun, "that no attempt will be made to start the local plants of the American Steel Hoop Company, and the American Sheet Steel Company until about the middle of next month." From the same source we learn that a large shareholder in the Steel Trust has "given his word for it that no attempt would be made to start the Painter Mill, the Lindsey-McCutcheon Mill, and the Clark Mill for at least three weeks."

If this policy is adopted, it will be interesting to see what Mr. SHAFFER will do about it. When no attempt is made to open mills, of course no attempt will be made to engage men to take the places of the strikers, and consequently there can be no attempt to "dissuade men" from taking such employment. The only way in which the strikers can "show their power," apart from the humdrum occupation of eating their savings, is to destroy property. But this would be open to the objection of not being "responsive." If the managers should attempt to go on, we know from experience what would happen. But when they determine not to go on, what then? Can the strikers keep up that passive form of warfare longer than their late employers? Will they apply for a mandamus to the managers to open the mills so that they may "dissuade," with contusions, whoever attempts to go to work in them? Or will they content themselves with defying Mr. MORGAN to open the mills, "like a man."

It is a situation not perhaps without precedent in labor troubles, but none the less interesting. If the "three weeks" or "until the middle of the month" should extend themselves until the end of the Summer, what, precisely, will Mr. SHAFFER do about it?

THE SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

The fear expressed by lovers of truth and justice that Admiral SCHLEY would be unable to obtain a fair and impartial court of inquiry arises naturally from the language customarily employed during the controversy by certain officers of the navy. THE TIMES has often been assured by those who have remonstrated with it for its hardihood in daring to say an occasional word in defense of SCHLEY that there was not an officer in the navy who did not believe the charges against him to be true and well founded. If this were the actual state of affairs it would of course be useless to look for a fair inquiry and a just finding. But we have never believed that the entire navy was given over to the hatred and defamation of one man, and we have confidence in the intention and the ability of Secretary LONG to constitute an impartial court. But the more he relies upon his own judgment in the selection of its members and the less he trusts to the guidance of the notorious partisans about him the better for the interests of truth.

The real origin and secret motives of these ferocious attacks upon Admiral SCHLEY may never be revealed. It was their intense bitterness and tireless persistence, together with the flimsy and preposterous nature of some of the charges, that first attracted attention outside the navy and led to the suspicion that this was not an attempt to wipe out a stain upon the honor of the navy, but an extraordinarily well-organized conspiracy to hound a brave officer to death. The charge that the Brooklyn's "loop" was an evidence of cowardice is an instance. If Admiral SAMPSON had had the misfortune to be hated and pursued by enemies as malevolent as the enemies of SCHLEY they could easily have made out of the sinking of the Merrimac in the channel of Santiago Harbor a case immeasurably stronger against him than the manipulators of the "loop" incident have ever been able to make against SCHLEY. Was not SAMPSON sent out to destroy CERVERA'S fleet? In order to destroy him was it not necessary to get at him? But the sinking of the Merrimac was intended to close the harbor, so that CERVERA could not get out nor SAMPSON get in. There would then have been no battle, no danger. How easily a knavish mind could on such a basis formulate charges of cowardice against Admiral SAMPSON, a brave, capable, and skilful commander! The truth is that the Merrimac business was nothing worse than a bad blunder. Had HOBSON succeeded in sinking the vessel athwart the channel, as was planned, he would have brought on the worst disaster of the war. For it was the destruction of the Spanish fleet that enabled SHAFTER'S troops to compel the surrender of the town. Our military preparations, made under ALGER, of shameful memory, were so defective and we came so perilously near to failure in that undertaking that it is most unpleasant to dwell upon the possibilities that might have confronted us if CERVERA had not succeeded in passing by the sunken Merrimac to his doom.

Criticism has dealt lightly with Admiral SAMPSON for that error of judgment. It has unsparingly lashed SCHLEY for every conceivable error or offense that could be charged or invented against him. In fact, calumny has so far overleaped itself that the sober judgment of the American people long ago exculpated him on all the charges. They have felt as this journal has often said, and as Mr. PARK BENJAMIN says in his article in The Independent, from which extracts are printed elsewhere in this paper, that it was hard to believe that an officer of unsullied reputation after years of distinguished service had suddenly begun to behave like a poltroon in the face of the enemy and like a hardened prevaricator afterward.

Admiral SCHLEY has done well to ask that the charges of his enemies be investigated. But we hardly think he has any call to sue "the greatest living American historian" for libel. When our neighbor The Sun described Mr. MACLAY in the words we have quoted it placed an ample foolscap on his brows and pulled it down hard. He is really too small game for an Admiral. Read what Mr. BENJAMIN has to say about his qualifications and his book.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

We have not happened to read the story which three of our esteemed contemporaries printed on Sunday concerning a criminal case on trial in Massachusetts. Doubtless the Judge presiding over the trial was quite within his rights and his duty in turning the representatives of the three journals out of his court and giving orders that neither they nor any other representatives of those journals should be readmitted. The journals themselves, as he justly observed, were out of his jurisdiction. It is an obvious duty, in our minds, which a newspaper owes to the administration of justice to refrain, during the trial of a case, from commenting on the evidence, or from printing any report which might affect the minds of the jury. And this without reference to the fact whether the journal is technically within the jurisdiction of the court of which it commits this contempt.

As a matter of fact, there is no commoner offense. It has become so common that it is scarcely any longer recognized as an offense at all. What is most curious about it is that the Judges themselves have become so hardened to it that they do not in all cases recognize it as an offense. At least they very often let it go without taking any steps to vindicate the dignity of their courts. Judge STEVENS of Pittsfield deserves credit for calling attention to it by such means as were within his power.

Not long ago, while a case that attracted great attention was on trial in New Jersey, there appeared in one of our esteemed contemporaries an article which purported to have been originally composed as an affidavit for use in some judicial proceeding. It seemed to be a method of getting before the jury indirectly what the Judge had prevented from going before them directly. It was said that it had been brought to the attention of all the jurymen. That we can readily believe, since that was the evident purpose of the publication on the part of those who furnished the matter for publication. No judicial notice, we believe, was taken of the performance. And the Judge may have been justified in ignoring it by the evidence the verdict gave that it had had no effect upon the minds of the jury, except possibly in a sense the reverse of that which the procurers of the publication had intended.

All the same, Western Massachusetts and Eastern New Jersey belong, for the purposes of their newspaper-reading public, to this metropolitan community. Anything published here about a pending case might as well be published at the scene of the trial, except for the liability of the publisher. But indeed that consideration is not controlling. In what was perhaps the most exciting and protracted and expensive capital case which has been tried in this city within many years, several of our esteemed contemporaries delivered themselves to what may be called a season of contempt of court, and daily indulged in comments which were intended to affect the minds of all those who saw them with the belief that the prisoner was guilty. Doubtless that was the sincere belief of their authors. But evidently such a sincerity of belief is no defense, and should be no protection, when the very question thus sought to be prejudged is before the proper legal tribunal for adjudication. Why no action was taken in these cases we do not know, unless haply the Judge who presided at the trial was of the same opinion with the outside commentators, and sympathized with their efforts to get the defendant convicted. But evidently that ought not to have been a protection, either. That the first judicial protest against newspaper interference with the courts of justice should come from Massachusetts goes to sustain those who assert that the justice dispensed in the First Judicial Department of the State of New York is the slowest and dearest and poorest article to be found in any of the group of metropolitan States.

Of course there is a temptation to the offense of which we are speaking. This very case in Massachusetts cries for comment, from which we have difficulty in refraining. But it is evidently the duty of a newspaper to refrain absolutely from printing anything which may affect a case on trial until the trial is over and the case "released" for comment.

ELECTION REFORM IN TENNESSEE.

The forces which in most Southern States have culminated in a demand for a revision of State Constitutions which the political managers could neither resist nor guide for their own purposes, and which have found their highest expression in the conventions now revising the Constitutions of Alabama and Virginia, have begun to work in Tennessee. Numerically, the negro is not now, and never was, strong enough to control the State. The danger to be apprehended from him is due to the mercenary character of his vote, and the readiness with which, on the promise of immediate profit or ultimate advantage, he can be manipulated and brought into alliance with those who may find it to their interest to use him for purposes destructive of good government. It suits the Democratic bosses now in power to exclude the negro practically from participation in the elections; but, for the reason that they are in a position to remove the obstacles to his mischievous political activity whenever it suits their purposes to do so, makes the ignorant mass of negro voters a potential danger which has hitherto served to hold the white vote solid under the only organization which seemed to offer it substantial protection against the imminent possibility of the return of the negro to participation in State and local elections. He now rarely registers, and still more rarely votes. When he does, it is less with the expectation of accomplishing anything than for the mere assertion of his prerogative, and in the belief that a right availed of is more likely to be ultimately respected than if its abrogation is submitted to without protest. Thoughtful white citizens, who have recognized the far-reaching evils of a system so subversive of the principles of representative government, have excused it on the ground that the end justified the means, and that since the Federal Constitution renders it impossible to disfranchise the negro directly and ostensibly, the necessity for doing this by indirection made tolerable what would otherwise be intolerable.

But wrongdoing seldom stops with the attainment of the ends which seem to excuse it. In Tennessee, as in other Southern States in which the negro is sufficiently numerous to make him politically dangerous, the means originally devised to render him politically insignificant have been found extremely convenient for the manipulation of the white vote to suit the purposes of the politicians in charge of the election machinery. For example:

The City of Chattanooga has a floating indebtedness of about $60,000. This was not a serious matter from any point of view, since with a little economy in municipal expenditures it could have been paid as rapidly as the circumstances of the case demanded. But economy in the administration of the business of the city did not suit the purposes of the ring in control of the Board of Aldermen. They wanted the floating indebtedness liquidated by a bond issue so that the way might be clear for certain jobs. It was evident from the outset that the taxpayers and property owners of the city were opposed to this method of paying the city's debts so that more might be contracted, and that to some extent the negro must be depended upon. Consequently it was provided in the enabling act that part of the proceeds of the bond issue should be expended in the construction of another negro grammar school, which was not needed at present, and probably would not have been built within the appropriation, if at all. It was deemed a convenient thing to have an excuse for counting a number of actual or imaginary negro votes as favoring a bond issue, to the total amount of $100,000. The result as officially declared showed that 1,621 votes had been cast, of which 1,262 were in favor of the bond issue and 558 against it. Having reached this satisfactory conclusion, the election officers made their report and promptly destroyed the poll lists and other records, so that no recount could be had and no proof found that they had reported falsely. An unofficial investigation, however, revealed the fact that every fraudulent device known had been resorted to to defeat the popular will. Persons without the legal right to vote had voted; votes were counted which were not cast; votes known to have been cast were not counted; many ballots were put into the ballot boxes by the election officers which no one had voted; and in the official count the figures were made to show a result which under the circumstances was impossible. The property owners and taxpayers of Chattanooga thus had it brought home to them that by means of dishonest elections and false returns it was as easy to disfranchise the white man as the negro, and that the elimination of the taxpayer from a voice in the management of the public business was imminent. This was going too far. On the 18th ult. fifty representative citizens of Chattanooga filed a bill in the Chancery Court setting forth the facts and praying for an injunction restraining the Mayor and Aldermen of the city from issuing or selling any of the bonds in question.

With the result of this movement we have no especial concern. The issue is strictly local, but it involves a principle which is of National consequence. It has helped to arouse the people of Tennessee to the dangers of tolerating dishonesty in the management of their elections for any purpose. Just such an object lesson as the Chattanooga bond election furnishes was needed to focalise the growing discontent of the intelligent citizens of Tennessee with a system which irreparably injures the whites without helping the blacks.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An officer of the Twelfth Regiment writes in an aggrieved tone in reference to the comments made in this place a few days ago on the proposed election of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT to a Second Lieutenancy. First he says that the writer of the comment was in error, but neglects to mention in what particular, and then he adds: "Unfortunately for the Guard the law is as quoted in the article, and we in common with other organizations must obey it." He further says: "Fortunately for the Twelfth Regiment our men are accustomed to take our advice as to the men whose election as officers will be most beneficial to the service." We are aware that there is a difference of opinion among the officers of the militia organizations as to the merits of the present system of securing officers, but those of the Twelfth Regiment seem to have simplified their own labors not a little by assuming the guidance of their men in the matter of elections. There are organizations in which this could not be done, and indeed there is considerable ground for believing that the militia service could not be preserved if the prerogatives of the men were taken away from them. The election of their own officers is the most important of these, and the men have to bear in mind that it is vastly easier to get an officer than it is to get rid of him, if he prove to be unfit for his post. One thing is certain, and that is that if the Twelfth Regiment does not develop its own officers nor find them among men of previous military experience, it is likely to expose itself to criticism, not only here, but in many other places. And now having published a clear truth, let us conclude by hoping that Mr. VANDERBILT, who is an ambitious and intelligent gentleman, will prove to be a most excellent officer.

—Two interesting and unusual incidents connected with accidents in the water call attention to the value of a knowledge of the customary mode of treating the apparently drowned. On Tuesday evening a boy who had sunk was brought to the surface after four attempts by one of his companions. He was seemingly dead, and his friends tied a rope to his body and towed him half a mile to the shore. There a physician discovered faint signs of life and succeeded in resuscitating him after an hour's work. This boy had been in the water twenty-five minutes. Again at Sterling Junction, near Worcester, Mass., a young woman was apparently drowned on Sunday and did not fully recover consciousness till the following day. The lesson to be drawn from these two cases is that efforts to restore apparently drowned persons to consciousness should never be abandoned except when pronounced useless by a competent physician. The question of time cannot be taken into consideration. The case may be an exceptional one like either of those mentioned, and consciousness may be restored after an extraordinary interval. Only a medical expert can say when further efforts are useless. The methods of treating the apparently drowned are simple and easily learned, and all persons who frequent the water should know them.

—According to an English paper, King EDWARD has pronounced that an automobile is part of the necessary equipment of a gentleman. The paper which prints this decree of royalty remarks gently that there was a time when a gentleman was defined as "one who keeps a gig." We hope that certain members of the Summer colony at Newport will derive just gratification from the knowledge that they are gentlemen according to the standard of EDWARD VII. But meanwhile it seems to ordinary human beings saddening to hear such twaddle from him who should be "the first gentleman of Europe." For a time it looked as if he were going to be "every inch a King," but if he is going to utter such evidences of royal wisdom, we shall all find that he is still our old acquaintance, the Prince of WALES. Let us hope that he did not say it.

—A writer in The Medical Journal discusses at considerable length the question of the ownership of prescriptions. He holds that the patient has no property rights in the prescription, which is given to him instead of to the pharmacist only as a matter of courtesy. The physician, this doctor contends, has a perfect right to keep the prescription from the patient's sight, and in some cases it is imperative that he should do so. Again, the prescription is not the property of the pharmacist, to whom it is only a written direction as to the preparation of a combination of drugs ordered by the doctor for his patient. This being the case, the pharmacist has no right to give to the patient a copy of the prescription. And this is the kernel of the argument. The writer of the article has found that many prescriptions have been bandied about without the knowledge or consent of the physician among the friends of the patients who originally received them. There is no doubt that this is a dangerous practice, for the patient who originally received the prescription is not competent to make a diagnosis of the case of his friend and to decide that the medicine is suitable for its treatment. On the other hand, the writer of the article referred to declares that he knew of the free distribution of one prescription by which several sufferers were cured without consulting a doctor. By this process several physicians were robbed of their just fees. With this view of the case, too, we sympathize. No man deserves his pay better than the competent doctor. He ought to be paid, and his prescriptions ought not to be copied or refilled without his consent. But the great majority of patients are of the opposite opinion, and only stringent measures on the part of the physicians, with the co-operation of the pharmacists, will put an end to the present loose practice.

—The consensus of opinion as to the sinking of the yacht Venitzia in Long Island Sound appears to be that it was due to the incompetency of her sailing master. The owner advised—note the word—that the mainsail be taken in and the yacht put under jib and jigger. Every sailor will agree that under that canvas she might have had a knockdown, but would not have been heeled so far as to fill and sink. The sailing master ignored the owner's suggestion, and the disaster resulted, as any boy who sails a catboat on the Shrewsbury River could have foretold. There is a growing suspicion that it is somewhat too easy for incompetent men to get command of sailing yachts. Fortunately they are few, and the majority of their class are sober and skillful. But there ought to be a way to prevent the employment of cheap and incompetent men, even if owners desire to have them.

—The young geologist who sent a petrified human being to the Smithsonian Institution builded better than he knew. He drew from a high authority the statement that a real petrified man or woman had not yet been discovered. The bones of petrified human beings up to the present time have on examination been found to consist of sections of gaspipe. Now there have been persons in whom the presence of large quantities of gaspipe would have seemed perfectly natural, but it is not on record that any of these would have petrified in any combination of chemical circumstances conceivable to the mind of man. The truth is that the only petrified man is he of commerce, made to sell the credulous countryman, afflicted with the museum habit. And now a ruthless scientist has exposed the fraud and the countryman will be fooled no more. Ah, no! Have countless exposures of the green-goods game ended the gullibility of the countryman in relation to common green paper? We may rest assured that the exhibition of petrified human beings will continue to flourish in rural districts.

AN APPEAL FOR BETTER PHILIPPINE MAIL FACILITIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The majority of our army is now on duty in the Philippines. These "makers of history" comprise the children of parents who live in the United States. They are our dear boys, whether they be fathers, husbands, or sons; the same interest in their welfare, their doings, their good and ill, goes out to them as when they were with us at the home table.

The country owes them one great obligation; that is, every facility that the Post Office Department can secure for them. The mail between camp and home should be quickened. It is not as if insurmountable obstacles were in the way of giving this boon to the absent ones. Peace reigns in the islands, and the department can make possibility a fact.

In to-day's paper I read that many small gunboats that were purchased by Gen. Otis had been turned over to the navy, and "had lost their chief usefulness owing to the disappearing insurrection." Why cannot they form an immediate nucleus as bearers of the home messages and army doings?

Six, and more often ten, weks are consumed at present in the passage of a soldier's letter in one direction, which becomes "an age" in the receipt of a reply.

My son, in Samar, sending messages by every available mail leaving the shore town where his company is quartered wrote his last letter under date of May 26—fifty-seven days ago. His closing paragraphs invariably read: "We don't know when the next mail will leave here." Is this proper treatment?

There are no doubt hundreds who will indorse this communication as a statement of facts, probably others fare worse; so, jointly, we seek THE TIMES as our medium of intercession with the Post Office Department that a recognition be promptly granted in improvement of the service.

A FATHER OF A BOY IN THE REGULAR ARMY SERVICE.
New York, July 22, 1901.

The True Merit of Admiral Schley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Possibly not without interest to your readers may be an expression evoked by the disclosure of so-called naval history in THE TIMES of to-day, from an American woman of a historic Revolutionary family, who does not write for the newspapers, but who follows the history of her country—which she knows almost by heart—with ever-kindling enthusiasm for the great souls that have inspired and glorified it.

The opinion had been expressed in conversation that the American people in general probably were not concerning themselves with the technical question whether Schley's exercise of discretion in the matter of coaling was necessary and justifiable or "reprehensible"; but that their interest in that naval campaign was and is centred on the battle off Santiago, and the officers, ships, and men that were there. Also that their sympathy for those who were so unfortunate as to be elsewhere at that time had been feelingly expressed by the magnanimous commander present, when, with obvious consideration for the everlasting regret of his absent superior in command, he declared that nevertheless "there is glory enough for all." Comment by the unknown woman:

"And every word uttered by Admiral Schley from that day to this has been entirely in that same spirit. For the matter of National glory we could have spared the battle of Santiago, but we could not spare the spirit and character that Admiral Schley has displayed, both in victory and under injustice the most bitter. Like Washington, Lincoln, and Grant, such a personality rises above all fortune of war in the admiration of the people and in the real making of an imperial nation."

New York, July 20, 1901. VIDI.

OVERCERTIFICATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of the statements which have been made by competent and responsible persons since the failure of the Seventh National Bank, have somewhat, I believe, surprised the public.

The testimony so far adduced, particularly that of Mr. Delafield, President of the National Park Bank, and that of Mr. Lorenzo Semple, counsel of the Seventh National Bank, would seem, taken altogether, on the whole, to show that the overcertification of checks is most usually made to accommodate stock brokerage houses, and that it is habitual with National banks in this city. Mr. Semple says "it is a custom with banks to certify checks in excess of the amount of deposits, and, although this is a violation of the National banking laws, no bank could do business without doing it"—i. e., overcertifying.

If, indeed, as stated, stock brokerage firms are usually those favored in this manner, and if all banks, National as well as State, resort to the practice, then the public should thoroughly realize that National banks, with the interests small and large committed to their care and keeping, and thought hitherto to be pillars of strength and security, are, to a great extent, dependent upon, practically, one of the most speculative and unreliable, the least stable branches of business.

That some brokerage houses could not transact business unless their checks were overcertified, would not, I think, astonish many people, but that National banks could not exist without overcertification, is more surprising.

This, if true, would, I fear, much encourage the opponents of the National banking law, in the main a safe and judicious measure.

The charge of this agrarian faction has always been that the financial system of the country was practically operated to favor the "stock jobbers" of Wall Street.

It would be most unfortunate if, in any respect, there were found to be abuses which even indirectly supported such an accusation.

Either the prohibition of overcertification should be strictly observed, or, if overcertification is necessary in the business of banking, then the prohibitive Section 5,208 of the Revised Statutes, should be repealed or amended so as to allow exceptions, in certain definite cases, or at discretion of the officers of the bank.

To do neither one thing nor the other, to leave the statute as it is and systematically violate it, is not merely demoralizing, but creates mistrust, uneasiness, and doubts.

The anomalous contradictory state of affairs which seems to exist at present is both an injustice to an excellent banking law and a source of anxiety to depositors.

That an explicit statute of the United States should be habitually—I may almost say scornfully—disregarded, ignored, by such important institutions as National banks—if such be really the case—is practically dangerous as a precedent and subversive generally of financial honor. If the section referred to can be ignored with impunity, then why not any other section, as, for instance, Section 5,200, which limits loaning? One thing can be stated and accepted as certain, that overcertification is in itself dangerous. For it is possible that the customer will not be able to "make good."

Is, however, such temporary, unsecured credit, so to speak, necessary in the daily transactions, the mechanical process, the practical working, of National banks?

Certainly a transaction may be necessary though dangerous.

But the section prohibiting overcertification should be either strictly observed by bank officials and enforced by the authorities, or amended to meet the exigencies of practical financial methods, or repealed altogether as impracticable. It is impossible to evade these alternatives.

It is to be hoped that the statements as to the prevalence of overcertification have been exaggerated—they are not, perhaps, entirely disinterested.

They seem, however, to have been tacitly accepted, admitted as true, by the other representatives and the officials of finance here, though this circumstance may not necessarily be conclusive proof.

Two important questions which have been raised by the failure of the Seventh National Bank, which the public has the right to have answered are:

1. Is overcertification habitual, as claimed, in National banks?

2. Is it necessary?

That party which now, nominally at least, stands for a sound system of finance will be in the majority at the next session of Congress.

If repeal or modification of the present statute as to overcertification should be advisable, then it would be clearly the duty of the Treasury Department to make every effort to have such legislation enacted by Congress.

If, on the other hand, the section is practicable and judicious, then some legislation, which would make more effectual, if possible, the present prohibition, more enforceable and severe the penalties for its transgression, whether by negligence or design—whether positive criminal intent can be proved or not. CARROLL BRY'E.

New York, July 23, 1901.

PROGRESS WILL SETTLE IT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You say well, "There is no party issue before the country of one-hundredth part of the importance that attaches to the question whether Mr. Shaffer or Mr. Schwab is to be the responsible manager of the United States Steel Corporation."

Let these two men and their successors squabble as they may, progress will, in her own good time, take the control of all consolidated industries from them. That control carries with it the welfare of communities and the destiny of workingmen, and cannot long be left in hands which use it in the interest of avarice or at the command of passion.

A force greater than consolidated capital or organized labor is taking this control from them, and as they feel it slipping away they accuse each other and fall to squabbling with much din and clatter and some small distress.

Progress has enfranchised the bondmen in every age. She never has asked man to plan for her, nor does she now, and she never has shown less of a disposition to pause in her work of uplifting society than she does now. So we may listen to the din made by Morgan, Shaffer, et al. without fear of consequences.

It would, indeed, be a calamity a hundred times greater than the wrongful decision of any party issue now before the country if the control of the consolidated steel industry were to remain long under the management of those whose inspiration is avarice or were to pass to those whose inspiration is envy and hate.

ROBERT W. SMITH.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 23, 1901.

PRINCIPLE INVOLVED IN THE STEEL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With much interest I have carefully read your editorials concerning the great steel strike which is now paralyzing American industry. I have regretted to see your defense of the principle involved in this strike attacked by some so-called conservative men. Against these attacks I am moved to action, and I refer especially to a letter in your issue of July 20, entitled "Merits of the Steel Strike."

Ingeniously the author of the above referred to letter claims that the steel companies have denied the right to join a union. This he asserts to be the "real issue." How absurd! Utterly ridiculous! Can he not see that he has lost sight of the real bed-rock principle involved in the strike? The right to join a union is not questioned. But the right of the iron, steel, and tin companies to employ whom they wish; the right to run their own business, with all due respect to their laborers, and not to be dominated over and dictated to in their own affairs, as are English manufacturers, by trade unions. This is the principle involved. It commends itself to every true, clear, and honest-thinking person, and should be supported by all interested in American future industrial life.

Perhaps Mr. Abelson had in mind what President Shaffer did at McKeesport when he said: "It is time the Christian Church arrayed itself on the side of organized labor." But he is wrong. This is not true simply for the sake of organized labor. No one should array himself on the side of any organization unless it stands for principles of justice and liberty. No; the Christian Church is too conservative to lend its aid to an organization that would deprive an employer of his right to employ his own help.

No, Mr. Abelson, the strike against the steel corporations is indeed a poor move for the labor union. It can gain nothing by such a challenge. It can never add to its dignity by making such demands as it now does. If we would protect our industries—the very life of our Nation—we must admit the right of corporations to employ whom they please, so long, at least, as they are competent workmen, as well as admit the usefulness of the labor organizations. STEPHEN S. READ.

Bath, N. Y., July 23, 1901.

ENGLAND'S METHODS DENOUNCED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Sept. 10, 1755, by "his Majesty's orders and instructions," 2,000 people of Grand Pré were herded together like convicts and driven at the bayonet's point aboard transports which were stationed in the River Gaspereau, to be scattered

"Like dust and leaves, when the mighty
blasts of October
Seize them and whirl them aloft and
sprinkle them far o'er the ocean."

After 145 years we find Great Britain pursuing the same policy in South Africa, laying waste the country, scattering the fertile fields with the smoldering ruins of demolished homes, cutting down orchards, turning churches into arsenals; in fact, discarding the civilized customs of modern warfare and reviving the barbarous and devastating system of the ancients.

Smiling peace, "bound with victorious wreaths," no longer holds sway over the once-fair fields; instead, grim-visaged war hath turned the "merry meetings" of the inhabitants into "stern alarums," their "delightful measures" into "dreadful marches," while the thinking world wonders is this the boasted progress of the twentieth century?

When one finds a newspaper of such influence as THE NEW YORK TIMES acting as an apologist for the exterminating policy adopted by Great Britain in the present war in South Africa, then, indeed, hath

"Judgment fled to brutish beasts
And men have lost their reason."

In Napier's "History of the Peninsular War," speaking of the means employed by armies to repress armed peasants, viz., the burning of villages, refusing quarter to those captured, he says:

"No wise man will hastily resort to it, and no good man will carry it to any extent."

"If drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use,
Or lesser breed without the law—
Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!"

LOUIS MARENGO.

New York, July 23, 1901.

Ex-Mayor Schieren Not Mentioned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to correct a misstatement that appeared in one of your news columns to-day? In describing the meeting of the Citizens' Union City Committee last night you stated that we listened to a "severe attack on ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren." I beg to state that Mr. Schieren's name was not mentioned in the course of the evening nor was any allusion made to him either directly or indirectly. R. FULTON CUTTING,

Chairman of the Citizens' Union.

July 24, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Wizard's Way.

Kellar the magician is going to try farming. When he needs more land he will probably turn a cow into a ten-acre lot.—Chicago News.

Then He Takes His Chances.

"A millionaire can have things pretty much his own way in this world," said one philosopher.

"He can," answered the other, "until he comes to make his will."—Washington Star.

Truthful Dorothy.

"Have you sent your regrets, Dorothy?" asked mamma of her little daughter, who had decided not to go to a party to which she had been asked.

"I haven't any to send mamma," answered Dorothy. "I don't want to go."—Indianapolis News.

Relief in the Heated Term.

"The boys have chipped in a dime apiece for the oldest inhabitant."

"What's that for?"

"They've engaged him to come over to Mulford's grocery to-night and tell 'em about the cold Winter of '56."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Early Home Coming.

"Does your husband carry a latchkey, Mrs. Homebody?"

"No. I never knew him to."

"Oh, then, he comes in early. That must be due to your training?"

"Not in the least. There is always some one up when he gets home in the morning."—Chicago Record-Herald.

HIS IDEAL.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago-Record-Herald.

He kept a picture in his mind
Of one who had a queenly air—
Of one with classic features, who
Was fairest of the sweet and fair.
And till he found her he would wait.
And when he found her—ah, well then
He vowed that she should be his own
In spite of all the fates and men.

The maiden that he dreamed about
Was blithe and willowy and tall,
And never loved until she heard
Him fondly, reverently call;
Her voice was like soft music, and
Her temper ever mild and sweet—
He waited and he watched to go
And kneel, a suppliant, at her feet.

I saw him married yesterday—
Her freckled nose turns up, and she
Is plump and short, and prone, it seems,
To babble somewhat flippantly;
A husband that she had before
Has found another wife somewhere—
And while the preacher said the words
Her son and daughter blubbered there.

SPECULATORS AFTER SOUTHERN BONDS

A Syndicate of Rich New Yorkers Seeking Them.

Said to Have Already Gathered in Bonds of the Face Value of $3,800,000.

Bankers and speculators throughout the country are said to be on a still hunt for State bonds issued in the sixties, mainly by the Southern States, for the construction of railroads and levees. Several persons in New York are interested in the search. Only a few days ago one of the largest trust companies in the city issued a circular requesting holders of these bonds to communicate with its officials.

There are millions of these bonds in existence, but just where they are is what is troubling those seeking them. Soon after the close of the war they were regarded as practically of no value and the owners laid them away, probably in old trunks or closets, and most of them have possibly been lost. But when the South began to recover somewhat from the effects of the war the Legislatures of the several States, actuated by patriotic motives and urged on by the best sentiment of the respective communities, began to make arrangements for the payment of these obligations, which generally were supposed to have been repudiated.

Some States adopted amendments to their Constitutions and others enacted laws providing for the scaling down of the indebtedness. Each State, being a sovereign power, could not be sued, but one State could sue another. This latter method was adopted in one case, but the action was thrown out of court on the theory that the suit thus brought was simply an attempt to evade the law of the land.

Tennessee passed an act to settle the amount of the public debt of the State, fixing the rate of interest and providing for the funding of the indebtedness. In this act it was stated:

"Whereas, Over seven-eighths of the indebtedness claimed against this State consists of bonds loaned by the State to railroad companies on the faith and credit of their property, comprising what is known to the people as a railroad debt, and constituting an indebtedness for the payment of which the railroad companies were primarily liable and principal debtors; and

"Whereas, A large majority of the people of this State have given a distinct expression of their will on the subject, and declare that on grounds of public policy they will pay in full the bonds held by Mrs. James K. Polk and all bonds held by educational and charitable institutions; that they will pay in discharge of their just obligations in full, less war interest, and that in compromise of the remainder of the debt, known to them as the railroad debt, they will pay one-half of the principal and accrued interest, with 3 per cent. interest."

Virginia took similar action, and other States acted with the same end in view in one way or another. On the surface the matter appears of no great moment, but when the following figures are considered the importance attaching to the acts of financiers of the North and East can be appreciated.

The following table shows the amount repudiated and scaled down between the period when the debt was greatest and in June, 1880:

	Highest Point.	1880.	Scaled Down.
Virginia	$47,390,839	$20,345,238	$18,045,601
N. Carolina	29,900,045	3,629,511	26,276,534
S. Carolina	24,782,906	7,175,454	17,607,452
Georgia	20,197,500	10,334,000	9,863,500
Florida	5,512,288	1,391,357	4,120,911
Alabama	31,532,000	11,613,670	20,338,330
Mississippi	3,226,847	379,485	2,847,362
Louisiana	40,416,734	12,635,810	27,780,924
Arkansas	18,287,233	5,813,627	12,473,046
Tennessee	41,363,406	25,585,822	16,177,584

This table shows the fluctuations in the value of State securities from 1872-1879 inclusive, with the average value for each time:

States.	'72.	'73.	'74.	'75.	'76.	'77.	'78.	'79.	Av.
Missouri	94	96	90	91	101	105	104	105	99
Tennessee	85	79	69	38	44	42	35	33	53
Kentucky	96	96	98	100	101	101	101	101	99
Arkansas	50	30	19	12	15	11	8	7	19
Texas	83	73	83	96	101	101	101	101	93
Louisiana	68	50	19	25	35	39	61	67	46
Alabama	90	57	29	43	26	29	60	60	45
Georgia	73	87	68	81	98	101	104	107	90
So. Carolina	34	27	15	23	31	32	31	11	26
N. Carolina	21	29	21	30	19	24	24	33	25
Virginia	50	42	35	35	44	39	36	36	38

For many months a syndicate of rich New Yorkers have been seeking these bonds everywhere. Martin R. Vogel of 27 William Street, the legal representative of the syndicate, has agents actively at work here and in Europe seeking the bonds. Many of the latter are held abroad, where they were put up as collateral for money advanced in the financing of many undertakings here. It is admitted that many of the bonds will never be found, for the reason that they were long ago cast aside as worthless.

When seen at his office yesterday Mr. Vogel was not at all communicative, but he admitted that he represented a syndicate which had already gathered in bonds of the face value of $3,800,000, as follows:

Alabama	$2,000,000
Georgia	1,000,000
Virginia	250,000
Mississippi	450,000
Tennessee	100,000

Just how many more have been obtained by the trust company referred to is not ascertainable, but last night a member of the syndicate received a telegram from a Southern city, saying:

"Have found a trunk full of the bonds. Am having them arranged and scheduled. Will wire you."

E. E. Craig, who was Treasurer of Tennessee for eight years, said to a TIMES reporter: "There are bonds outstanding against the State of Tennessee, and the money is in the Treasury to meet them. I tried for years to find the holders, but, except in isolated cases, was unsuccessful. I consider the circular issued by the trust company published in THE TIMES last week a reflection on the credit of the South. The bonds of Tennessee are worth about par, and have been steadily appreciating for years. Less than a decade ago Tennessee bonds were quoted at about 60 per cent. of their face value. I anticipate that the speculators who are seeking these Southern bonds will have a hard time finding them."

Jones Lightfoot, Deputy Insurance Commissioner of Tennessee, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night:

"I have noted the recent movement in the quest for Southern bonds. There are millions of them outstanding, but I know very little of them, except in a general way outside of my own State. I know that the money has been in the Treasury for years to pay them."

ITALIAN'S MONEY BURNED.

$800 Concealed in His Bed Was Destroyed in Tenement House Fire.

Fenilo Bruno came from Italy several years ago, and, working hard, accumulated a fortune of $800. He intended to return to his native country next Fall, but last night a fire broke out on the third floor of the five-story tenement at 192 Hester Street, where he boarded with Joseph Deluccia, and his $800, which he had stowed between the ticks in his bed, was burned. The money was in bills and had been secreted in the bed for many months.

Bruno has changed his mind about returning to Italy, and will begin over. When the fire was discovered every member of the thirty families that live in the tenement fled to the street. The damage to the house is placed at $500 and the cause of the fire is unknown.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Klaw & Erlanger deny the statement made by cable yesterday that Alice Neilsen had declined an offer from their firm. They say they have never made a proposal to Miss Neilsen with a view to her management.

The musical specialty given by Miss Augusta Glose and her father, Adolph Glose, at Keith's this week is proving most pleasing to the daily audiences. Miss Glose has a charming personality and marked talent, which, added to the great musical ability of Mr. Glose, make their act both striking and enjoyable. The one-act play, "Out of Court," and a dozen other features provide an attactive programme for the house.

It was learned yesterday that George and James Lederer are negotiating for the control of the Columbia Theatre in Boston, and that it is only a matter of a few days when that firm will obtain a long lease of the place. The Columbia Theatre is owned by James J. Grace & Sons. After A. H. Chamberlyn left it late last season, Augustus Wagefarth of Buffalo leased the Columbia, but later surrendered his lease. The plans of the Lederers as to the production at the Columbia have not yet been announced, but it is believed they will present only musical attractions, a number of which they own.

WHERE MR. JONES STANDS.

Democrats Should Select "Discreet Jurist" or "Now Obscure Business Man" for Candidate in 1904.

SEARCY, Ark., July 24.—In a speech here to-day Senator James K. Jones expressed the belief that the next President will be a Democrat. While he would cheerfully support David B. Hill or any other man whom the Democrats might nominate, his present opinion is that the party might display wisdom in selecting some discreet jurist or now obscure business man whose record is faultless. Senator Jones said no meeting of the Democratic National Committee is likely to be held before Feb. 22, 1904.

GEORGE CROMWELL A CANDIDATE.

Will Run for Re-election as President of the Borough of Richmond.

At a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday, Corporation Counsel John Whalen was authorized to begin condemnation proceedings of the land needed for the construction of the approaches to the Vernon Avenue Bridge over Newtown Creek.

George Cromwell, President of the Borough of Richmond, was present, and in response to inquiries said he might again be a candidate for his present office, as his friends want him to run. Mr. Cromwell wants to rid Staten Island of mosquitoes, and is working to that end in conjunction with Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the port.

First Primaries in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—Republican primaries to nominate city officers were held last night, the first ever held in this city. One sixth of the entire vote was cast. Charles Bookwalter was nominated for Mayor.

SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS ANGRY.

They Do Not Wish to Start for Camp on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 24.—Col. Quincy O'M. Gilmore of this city, commanding the Second Regiment of the New Jersey National Guard, issued this week orders directing Companies K and L to go to the State camp at Sea Girt on Saturday next, and has thereby made himself very unpopular with one of the State's religious sects. In Company K, which was recently organized in Plainfield, are a number of Seventh Day Baptists, who observe Saturday as a day of rest instead of Sunday.

When the order came to the company to start for camp at Sea Girt on Saturday the Seventh-Day contingent protested vigorously. The Guards are willing to go into camp on Sunday and perform the routine of camp life, but insist that Saturday observance is as much to them as Sunday observance to those who observe the first day of the week.

The New Jersey law makes provision for the Seventh Day Baptists in transaction of business on Sunday, but makes no mention of exemption from military duty on that day. The Seventh Day observers of Company K wish to make a test case if the order to camp on Saturday is enforced.

REFUSE TO GIVE UP OFFICE.

Arkansas Sheriff and Court Clerk Deny Governor's Right to Remove Them.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 24.—Dispatches received here to-day told of a serious state of affairs at Osceola, Ark., where, it was claimed, Sheriff Bowen and Circuit Clerk Driver refused to vacate their offices, although having been removed by the Governor. It was said that many persons were armed, and an outbreak was regarded as imminent. A correspondent was sent to Osceola to-day, and to-night a telegram was received from him stating that the stories had been exaggerated and that the town was quiet.

A few days ago Gov. Davis revoked the commissions of Sheriff Sam Bowen and Circuit Clerk Driver, and issued commissions to John A. Lovewell and J. W. Rhodes, respectively. At the election last September Rhodes ran for Clerk and Lovewell for Sheriff on what was called the Independent ticket. Driver ran for Clerk and Bowen for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket. The returns showed Driver and Bowen elected, and they have held the offices since.

A contest was instituted in the courts, and the County Court declared Lovewell and Rhodes elected. The Circuit Court held to the contrary, and on appeal the Supreme Court of Arkansas on July 13 sustained the County Court and remanded the cases. Gov. Davis thereupon revoked the commissions of the incumbents, and the latter dispute the authority of the Governor to revoke their commissions.

TRACKS ON THE VIADUCT.

Road Drivers Think the Proposed Plan Is a Public Necessity.

Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, has written to THE NEW YORK TIMES from West End, N. J., stating that he decided not to appear at the hearing to oppose the granting of permission to the Union Railway Company to lay tracks over the Central Bridge across the Harlem River at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and along the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Viaduct to connect with the termini of the Eighth Avenue elevated and surface roads.

While it has been impossible to get a full expression on the subject from all the individual members of the organization, he says, the majority, like Dr. Kane himself, are satisfied that the best interests of the working people, the traveling public, and residents of the Bronx far outweigh the disadvantages to all drivers and that the proposed improvement is a public necessity. Individually, however, he still objects to putting overhead trolleys on the steeply inclined viaduct, which he describes as being even now "very narrow and dangerous."

MONUMENT TO GEN. FREMONT.

Trans-Mississippi Congress Appoints a Committee to Aid in the Work.

Nina Fremont Porter, secretary of the Fremont Memorial Association, on July 17 telegraphed to Vice President Francis Thurber of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, at Cripple Creek, asking the congress to aid the Fremont Memorial Association. This association is working to erect a monument in memory of Major Gen. John C. Fremont.

Mr. Thurber, for the congress, replied that the congress had appointed a Committee of Five to co-operate with the association. The committee is Alva Adams of Colorado, former Governor of the State; S. B. Redding of Arkansas, Sydney F. Story of Louisiana, J. H. Meagle of California, and John R. Barnes of Utah. Mr. Thurber suggested that the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic be asked to aid in the work. The Grand Army of the Republic will be asked, in accordance with this suggestion, when it holds its annual meeting next month in Cleveland.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF METHODS.

Final Sessions Held at the Temple in Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 24.—The final sessions of the Summer School of Methods, conducted by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of New Jersey, were held to-day in the temple. Mrs. Emma Bourne of Newark presided over the conferences. The principal speakers were Dr. Eva M. Lake of Pleasantville, Miss V. E. Bell of New York City, Miss Alice O. Smith of Trenton, and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis of Newark. The latter spoke on "God in Government."

On Friday the meeting will be held under the auspices of the National Temperance Union. Sunday evening Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama will speak on "The American Soldier and His Needs."

Both Ferryboat Captains Suspended.

Capt. Abraham Johnson of the sunken ferryboat Northfield and Capt. Sylvester C. Griffen of the ferryboat Mauch Chunk, which ran her down off the Battery on June 14, drowning five passengers, are both suspended thirty days from date, according to the report of the United States Board of Steamboat Inspectors for the Second District of New York, made public yesterday. The document is signed by Peter C. Petrie and Thomas H. Barrett, local United States Inspectors, and is addressed to Robert S. Rodie, Supervising Inspector of the district. Stress is laid on the failure of the Mauch Chunk to go to the relief of the Northfield.

YOUTHFUL LIFE SAVER.

Fifteen-Year-Old Boy Saves Two from Drowning and Tries to Save the Third.

Henry Everett, nine years old, son of Conrad Everett of 70 King Street, West New York, was drowned in the Hudson River off the Old West Shore ferry pier at Weehawken, N. J., yesterday afternoon. John Ghieozzi, fifteen years old, of Pierce Avenue, Weehawken, rescued two companions of the drowned boy and made a splendid effort to rescue him. Everett's companions were August Frey of King Street and Henry Harms, ten years old, of Peoples Street, Weehawken.

The three boys were in swimming, and when some distance from the pier Everett became exhausted. He called for help, Frey went to his aid, but Everett seized him about the neck, and the two went down together. When they came up Harms tried to aid them, and in a moment all three were locked in each other's embrace and again sinking.

Ghieozzi swam to their aid, and by knocking the heads of Frey and Harms together he broke the death grip of the three and towed Frey and Harms out of danger. He immediately swam back for Everett, but the little fellow had gone down, and although Ghieozzi dived several times he failed to locate the boy. Everett's brother George was playing on the shore at the time, and when he saw that his brother had been drowned he gathered up his clothes and ran home crying. He rushed into the house and told his mother, who fainted. When she revived she went into convulsions, and a physician had to be summoned. It is feared the shock will be fatal.

STATE ANTI-TOXIN LABORATORY.

Will Be Established in Albany to Aid Health Officers.

ALBANY, July 24.—Dr. Daniel Lewis, State Commissioner of Health, has secured a building in this city for the establishment of a State Anti-Toxin Laboratory. Dr. H. D. Pease of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, has been appointed Director of the new laboratory.

The animal house will be provided with the most perfect hygienic conditions attainable for such purposes, and will be supplied with about fifteen horses for the manufacture of serum. Dr. Lewis, in a statement concerning the laboratory, says:

"The importance of this laboratory to the people of the State can hardly be overestimated. The Commissioner of Health proposes to supply State institutions with diphtheria and other antitoxins, free of cost, and also furnish these remedies to municipalities which are not already provided with a similar laboratory for patients who are unable to buy them. Antitetanus and anti-typhoid serums will also be manufactured in the laboratory.

"These new departments are intended to supply to all the health officers throughout the State the same facilities for investigation, diagnosis, and treatment of infectious diseases as are now supplied by the City of New York."

$520,000 Gift to Jewish Charities.

LONDON, July 25.—The will of Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild, head of the Rothschild banking house of Frankfort, which was filed in London because certain properties in Great Britain were affected by the testamentary dispositions, leaves 2,200,000 marks (about $520,000) and two houses to Jewish charities. The fortune of the deceased banker is not estimated.

IN THE SHOPS.

Pretty, simple, and stylish is an outing hat of a dark gray felt, plain, rather wide rim, drooping a little, crown square, and around it an inch or inch and a half wide black velvet ribbon falling with loops and ends four or five inches in the back.

⁂

Another hat in straw with a larger crown and narrower rim has folds of dark blue silk around the crown, snugly banded folds, and the ribbon hanging in short loops and ends.

⁂

A pretty outing hat in delicate colors is of white felt, stitched all over with pale pink and blue clusters of the stitching, one row of blue and one of pink. There is a soft crown to this hat, a narrower silk band of white, and a white silk binding.

⁂

Well-dressed women abroad are wearing Panama hats of the finest straw, trimmed with a simple band of velvet around the crown, and short loops and ends in the back. The charm of the hats is in the quality and simplicity.

⁂

A rather unusual necklace, which is most attractive, is the beads of the turquois matrix, with pearls. The former graduated in size, those in the centre being large and the others decreasing to either end. Between every two turquois beads there is a pearl. There is a good-sized pendant to the necklace of the turquois matrix in the form of a scarab, encircled with the inevitable serpent in deep gold.

⁂

An attractive coral pin is carved in the design of a man's head.

⁂

A silver bonbon box has the serpent with an amethyst eye coiled upon the top. Another has a large baroque pearl in the centre.

⁂

Some of the handsomest of chatelaine bag hooks have a small safety pin to secure them to the belt, which makes it an impossibility for them to slip out. There is but little danger of this in any case.

⁂

Very beautiful guimpes are to be found to wear with silk waists or fine waists of any kind. They are made of the finest and sheerest materials in white and are correspondingly expensive. The stocks or standing collars are made on the guimpes, and they make a very easily arranged addition to a handsome gown and offer simple means for a change.

⁂

With Mr. Frohman assuring the city that Bernhard and Maude Adams are to play "Romeo and Juliet" together, "L'Aiglon" fashions should come up again out of compliment to the two artists who have played the part of the Little Eagle. The "L'Aiglon" handkerchiefs are still in the market, exquisite in quality and wonderfully fine as to the embroidery of the eagle and the design surrounding the initial.

⁂

L'Aiglon lace, however, would make itself more felt. This comes in bands with medallions at intervals, the French wreath encircling the bees of France, and between the large medallions smaller ones of similar design upon which is mounted the eagle. This is in a handsome cream lace.

⁂

There are some really notable reductions in shirt waists just now and in separate skirts, also in entire suits, imported as well as domestic. In some instances these are reduced one-half.

⁂

Some very attractive and inexpensive blue plates to be found, said to be Wedgwood, are probably so in fact, as much pretty cheap ware comes from the Wedgwood factories. They are for Summer home decorations. A particular lot of these plates have Ivanhoe designs, showing scenes from Scott's popular book with a few words giving the name on each. They are large plates in blue and white and cost 25 cents. They are the size of a dining plate.

⁂

A pretty little silk linen-colored batiste gown is made over pale blue lawn. The shirt is tucked from the lace yoke at the top to the lower edge, where it flares, with the exception of the front breadth. The yoke is formed of lace the color of the gown, and also the lower part of the bodice, which is pouched in front and buttons in the back. The waist, like the skirt, is a mass of tucking, this being all tucked with the exception of the lower part, which is of the lace. The sleeves are tucked and gather at the wrist into quite a narrow band of folded blue satin, and there is a full satin stock also of the pale blue, drawn tightly around the throat. The gown is finished down the back of the bodice and half the length of the skirt with choux of baby black velvet ribbon.

⁂

More and more luxury is appearing in the dress of the season. Not only semi-precious, but precious stones are set in parasol handles, and jeweled buttons are used to ornament many smart frocks.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The arrival of the yachts of the New York Yacht Club at New London was the chief suburban event of yesterday. There have been a number of entertainments given for those on the cruise. The polo at Somerset is interesting to a number of New Jersey players, and at Cedarhurst there was a large attendance at the polo games.

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Creighton Webb, who is at Newport, will go to Bar Harbor, and Phoenix Ingraham will leave town also on Friday for that watering place. Miss Eleanor Sedley is due there on Saturday next.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr, who arrived from Europe Tuesday evening, are stopping at the Waldorf. They lunched yesterday in the palm garden. Others in the garden were Mrs. Frederic Edey, Count Sternberg, and Mrs. Charles Pfizer and Miss Pfizer. Mrs. John Jacob Astor was in town yesterday and lunched at the Waldorf. At Sherry's Miss Waterbury and Miss Ethel Barrymore lunched. The latter is not at all well, and will probably soon take an ocean voyage in order to recuperate.

⁂

The Rev. Thomas Reed Bridges and Mrs. Bridges, who was Miss Adelina Tower, sailed yesterday on the Oceanic for Europe, where they will travel for some time.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coit Mortimer and their daughter, Miss Mary Mortimer, are at Grayholme, their country place at Barnstable, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley are at York Harbor, Me., where they will spend most of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, who are traveling in Europe, intend returning by early Autumn, which they will spend at their country house, Waldheim, on the Hudson.

⁂

The Summer colony at Sharon, Conn., gave an entertainment there Monday night for the benefit of the Village Improvement Society. There was music, and the little skit "A Pair of Lunatics" was acted by Miss Constance Fuller Wheeler and Montgomery Schyler, Jr. There were violin solos by Miss Madeline Dickie and Robert Livingston Schuyler, and Miss Lucy Hetherington Smith sang.

⁂

A cablegram from London announces the engagement of Miss Winans, daughter of Walter Winans and granddaughter of the late William Winans of Baltimore, and Sir Merrick Raymond Burrell, son of the late Sir Charles Raymond Burrell, and a Lieutenant in the Royal Dragoons. The late William Winans and his brother Thomas amassed great wealth as the result of building a railway in Russia from between St. Petersburg to Moscow. He was reputed the third richest man in England, and his superb entertainments and the enormous sums spent by him excited much comment abroad. He had a handsome country residence at Brighton. His son, Walter, the father of Miss Winans, incurred his father's displeasure when he married, and for many years they were not on a friendly footing. Peace was made, however, before the death of the father, and the son inherited a large fortune from him. He is a celebrated champion pistol shot. Mr. and Mrs. Winans have lived abroad for a number of years. Sir Merrick Raymond Burrell is the seventh baronet and is about twenty-three years old, with a handsome fortune. He succeeded his father about two years since. He is the owner of Knepp Castle, Horsham, Essex. Sir Merrick served last year in South Africa.

⁂

Truxtun Beale, who left New York a few days since, has returned to California. C. W. Bonynge and his son-in-law, Viscount Deerhurst, are stopping at the Hotel Del Monte, having recently arrived from London. Hermann Oelrichs has also been at the Del Monte. Mrs. Henry Scott of San Francisco, mother of Mrs. Walter S. Martin, has taken a party of young people to the Yosemite Valley for a short trip. Miss Susanne Green and C. Templeton Crocker, a brother of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, are in the party.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White are due to arrive at Newport to-day, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith at the Moorings. Mrs. Smith will give a luncheon in their honor and a large dinner at the Casino, the latter being scheduled for Sunday evening. Mrs. Leslie Cotton and her daughter are the guests at Newport of Mrs. John Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. John Inness Kane are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn.

⁂

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will start this week on their cruise on the Nourmahal. They have cards out for a luncheon and excursion on Monday at Newport to witness the races for the Astor Cup.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., who sailed yesterday, will visit Mrs. Ronalds and Mrs. Adair in England, and afterward join Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Perry, who have been guests on the Niagara, and who are to be at Cowes during the regatta week.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 24.—On Friday evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give the much-talked-of vaudeville entertainment at Crossways. Prior to the performance there will be a supper for about a hundred and fifty guests, who will be seated at small tables. The stage will be in the drawing room, and the main hall will be used for the audience, which will number about 250.

Mrs. Seth Barton French gave a pretty dinner this evning. Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. John Clinton Gray, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., also entertained at dinner. Mrs. Wysong gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. William Pollock.

This evening Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick entertained at dinner at the War College in honor of their guest, Miss Bliss. The other guests included Miss Fowler, Miss Wyckes, Miss McCalla, Dr. McClurg, Major Barnett, the Rev. Dr. Henry Morgan Stone, Lieut. Jackson, and Lieut. Oliver.

Miss Cowie gave an informal dance this evening.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt gave a luncheon at Rough Point to-day in honor of Mrs. James Lawrence Van Alen.

Mrs. E. Moore Robinson of Philadelphia gave a large dinner at the Casino this evening.

Mrs. Higginson, wife of Admiral Higginson, entertained at luncheon to-day at the Margaret, where she is staying for the season.

Mrs. George Crocker will give a large dinner to-morrow evening.

Mrs. William E. Glyn will give a reception to-morrow in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Chew of Philadelphia, who are her guests.

A great many presents have been received by Miss Edith Cooke, whose marriage to J. Neilson Howard will take place on Saturday afternoon at Cliff Lawn. About one hundred cards for the ceremony and a hundred others for the reception have been sent out.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., are now the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson.

Miss Helen Paul Drexel of Philadelphia is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. John R. Drexel, who will give a dinner for young people to-morrow evening in her honor.

Mrs. William D. Sloane, who is now at Tuxedo Park, is coming to Newport next week on a visit to Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, who will entertain in her honor.

Frederick Baldwin of New York is the guest of George B. De Forest.

Edward V. Morrell, with a party of guests, has sailed on the schooner yacht Christine to join the New York Yacht Club fleet.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Jesup have gone to Lenox.

With the yacht fleet, which arrives to-morrow, will be Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who will stay for the rest of the season. They will first be the guests of Mrs. Astor, and later of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Willing.

John Whipple has let the Waring estate's cottage, in Catherine Street, to Mrs. F. T. Curtis for one year.

Col. and Mrs. E. W. Hone are visiting here.

W. Dennison Hatch, Jr., has arrived for the season.

Mrs. W. L. Trenholm and her daughter, Miss Helen Trenholm, of New York, are the guests of Mrs. Russell Bellamy.

James Elder and Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Barnwell of New York are recent arrivals.

A MARRIAGE OF QUAKERS

State Senator Cocks and Miss Caroline Rogers Hicks United.

Ceremony in the New York Meeting House in Accordance with the Rules of the Society of Friends.

State Senator William Willets Cocks and Miss Caroline Rogers Hicks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willet Hicks of Locust Valley, L. I., were married yesterday morning according to the custom in the Society of Friends. The ceremony took place at the Friends Meeting House on Fifteenth Street in this city, in the presence of a large congregation.

Following the rules of the Society of Friends, of which the groom is a prominent member, the marriage was announced in the meeting at Westbury, some time ago, and the usual committees appointed, which gave their consent for the ceremony to take place in the New York Meeting House. The committee representing the society consisted of Benjamin D. Hicks of Old Westbury, Mrs. Catherine M. Willets of Old Westbury, Augustus G. Cock, and Mrs. Augustus G. Cock of Locust Valley.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Gertrude L. Hicks, and the groom by her brother, Frederick C. Hicks. The bride's dress was of fawn-colored poplin, trimmed with velvet and Renaissance lace. Her hat was of yellow straw and chiffon.

Promptly at 11 o'clock they took their places and repeated to one another the usual vows, after which each signed the certificate, which was parchment, 20 by 30 inches. Following the bridegroom many others signed the certificate as witnesses, this privilege being granted to all those who desired it. The marriage is with one exception the first among Long Island Friends that has taken place in meeting for twenty years. Senator Cocks is prominent in the Society of Friends and is Trustee of the society. He is a son of Isaac and Mary Cocks of Westbury. The bride's family is also closely identified with the Society of Friends.

Kromer—Babbitt.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 24.—The most interesting wedding which has occurred for many years at the seaside resort of Cape May Point was the first one ever solemnized in the little Church of St. Peter's-by-the-Sea, at the very edge of the ocean, to-day. The edifice was originally the Liberian Building in the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and was removed to the Point and adapted to ecclesiastical purposes.

The contracting parties were the Rev. George J. Grier Kromer, curate of St. Michael's and All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, and Miss Dora Norton Babbitt of Morristown, N. J. A pleasing feature was that the bridegroom held his first service in the little church as lay reader, and that there he preached his first sermon last Sunday after his ordination to the priesthood, which occurred at Easton, Md., on Thursday of last week.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Samuel P. Kelly, M. A., rector of St. Barnabas' Church, Philadelphia, and there were present and assisting the Very Rev. Edward R. Rich, M. A., Dean of the Cathedral of Easton, Md.; the Rev. Edgar Cope, rector of St. Simeon's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and the Rev. George R. Savage, rector of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Philadelphia. There were no bridesmaids or best man.

The happy couple left on the 4:40 P. M. train for New York, and will reside in Baltimore on their return.

Giles—Rodgers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 24.—Frederica Louise Rodgers, daughter of the late Rear Admiral John Rodgers, and Robert Giles, son of the late Rev. Robert Giles, canon of Lincoln Cathedral, England, were married in St. Matthew's Church, Jamestown, to-day. The church was prettily decorated with hydrangeas and cut flowers, and was filled by the Summer residents from Jamestown and Newport. The bridal party, composed of the ushers, Donald Rodgers and Naval Cadets John Rogers and C. R. P. Rodgers, cousins of the bride, and Richard Wainwright, and the bride, escorted by her brother, Lieut. Commander William L. Rodgers, and Miss Helen Rodgers, sister of the bride, who attended her, was met at the chancel by the Rev. Charles D. Burrows, rector of the church, the officiating clergyman, and by the groom, attended by J. L. Carmalt, the best man.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Lieut. Commander Rodgers, wore white silk muslin trimmed with point lace, and a white hat with plumes. She carried a bouquet of roses. After the wedding a reception for the family and immediate friends was given at Miss Rodgers's cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Giles will make their home for the next few years at San Juan, Porto Rico, where Mr. Giles is engaged in business as a civil engineer.

Daughter Born to F. C. Lawrence.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 24.—Mrs. E. S. Willing to-day received word that her daughter, Mrs. Francis C. Lawrence, had given birth to a daughter at Bay Shore, L. I. The news traveled quickly here, and many floral tributes were sent to Mrs. Lawrence.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 24.—The first Malvern ball of the season took place to-night. It was the first general indication of the big season, and there was an unusually large attendance for so early a dance. Preceding the dance, many dinners were given at the Inn and among the cottagers. Mrs. James B. Haggin, at the Malvern, entertained Countess Festetics, Mrs. Richard Lounsbury, Miss Lota Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Huber Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. James W. Girard, Mrs. A. L. Edwards, Miss Edwards, Reginald Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, and Miss Powel.

Mrs. Alfred E. Platt entertained Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Barney, Miss Barney, Mrs. L. Platt Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Miss Frances Hinkle, Mrs. Dehon, Miss Dehon, Waldron Bates, and Llewellyn Barry.

Mrs. C. B. Wright entertained Lieut. Strickland, Miss Bonner, Miss Newbold, Miss Conover, Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright.

Mrs. Draper entertained Miss Willing, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, Charles T. How, Miss Draper, Dr. and Mrs. Seely, Miss Whelen, Miss Sampson, and Mr. Goodrich.

Among the prominent people at the ball were M. Grip, the Swedish Minister; Llewellyn Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Bowler, R. Hall McCormick, Miss Taylor, Sir Alexander Swettenham, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Parsons, Miss Silvia Fox, and Mrs. John Harrison.

Miss Edwards to-day gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. James W. Gerard. The guests were Miss Rogers, Countess Festetics, Mrs. Haggin, Miss Fox, Miss Cochran, Mrs. Wright, Miss Hone, Mrs. Robert Bonner Bowne, and Mrs. Edwards.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil is expected to arrive soon at the Louisburg.

Part of the Haight property has been sold to Mrs. Andrew J. Davis, who will build a fine Summer residence.

No Signal Flags for New Brunswick.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 24.—The United States Weather Service has cut off New Brunswick from its list of signal places and has requested the firm of Janeway & Co., which dispayed the signal flags daily, to return the emblems of atmospheric changes. The reason given was that only towns of less than 5,000 population can have signal service, and larger places must depend upon their newspapers.

Leading Man for Mrs. Fiske.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, July 24.—Lester Lonergan, who for two seasons has been leading man of the Woodward Stock Company of this city, to-day signed with Minnie Maddern Fiske to become leading man of her company in New York next season. Mr. Lonergan was once leading man for Mme. Modjeska.

G. A. R. Gift to Confederate Home.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 24.—O. M. Mitchell Post, G. A. R., to-night turned over to Col. W. L. Calhoun, President of the Board of Trustees of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, $100, to furnish two rooms in that institution. No member of the post was permitted to contribute more than $5.

LOCOMOTIVE PLANT EXTENSION.

Plans of the American Company—Foreign Demand Extremely Large.

The American Locomotive Company announces that it will double its plant at Schenectady, thus enabling it to produce 900 to 1,000 locomotives per annum instead of 425 to 450, the present limit. The Schenectady plant will be the central one of the system. The other plants will also gradually be extended, and plans to increase their capacity are already under consideration.

The entire change will involve a large amount of money, of which $500,000 has already been appropriated to start the works at Schenectady. When all the improvements are made the annually capacity of production of all the works of the company will be 2,000 locomotives.

S. R. Callaway, the President of the company, says that it has orders enough to keep it busy for a year, and that the foreign demand for American locomotives is very large.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Voting Trust to be Dissolved—Retirement of Mr. Salomon.

The voting trust of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be dissolved early in September and the Trustees, William Salomon, Otto H. Kahn, Martin Erdmann, Louis Fitzgerald, and Charles Steel, will turn over the property to the stockholders. Incidental to this will be the final retirement of Mr. Salomon from the management of the property, which he announced some time ago would take place.

The $15,000,000 4 per cent. convertible debenture bonds are to be allowed to be exchanged for common stock after Sept. 1 next, one year earlier than contemplated under the original terms.

A Railroad Appointment.

Joseph O. Osgood has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, succeeding J. H. Thompson, who has been assigned to other duties. Mr. Osgood was formerly in the railroad service, but left it some time ago, and for the last five years has been in business in this city as a consulting engineer.

DIED AT THE STOCK TICKER.

Henry B. Adams Expires Suddenly While Reading the Quotations.

Henry B. Adams, fifty-five years old, correspondence clerk and confidential man of the brokerage firm of W. B. Smith & Co., died suddenly in

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES

Slow Trots at Cleveland Meeting Furnished Good Sport.

ELEATA IN STRAIGHT HEATS

The Winner of the Great M. and M. Stakes Was Barred in the Betting—The Abbot Given a Trial.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—The programme of the Grand Circuit races at Glenville today was not as heavy as might have been expected for the middle day of the meeting, although the two slow trots furnished good sport.

The weather was scorching hot, and there was no breeze. The track was fast, and the large crowd present witnessed another good day's sport.

Eleata, the speedy daughter of Dexter Prince, winner of the rich M. & M. stakes at Detroit, won the first race for 2:23 trotters in straight heats, with speed to spare. It was conceded that she would win the race, and she was barred in the betting. Country Jay took second money after a hard drive in the stretch. In the third heat of this event the 2:23 trotters came in single file two lengths apart.

The finishes in the second race were close and exciting, Richard A. taking first money in straight heats.

In the third event a field of evenly matched pacers of the 2:09 class furnished the best sport of the afternoon, George, the son of Scarlet Wilkes, capturing the money by coming first under the wire in the three last heats. Sphinx S., driven by Ed Geers, was beaten out by George by a scant head in each heat. Argetta got second money.

The fourth race was won by Tom P. in straight heats.

Betting to-day was heavy, but the talent was unable to pick the winners.

The Abbot, king of all trotters, who has been suffering from distemper, was driven a mile this morning by Geers. He is still in bad shape, and it is feared will not be able to meet Cresceus in the twelve-thousand-dollar match race at Brighton Beach on Aug. 15.

Geers, trainer of The Abbot, denies that this match race has been officially declared off, and states that he will be able to make a definite announcement before the close of the Cleveland meeting. Summary:

2:23 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $2,500.

Eleata, blk. m., by Dexter Prince, (Marsh)	1	1	1
Country Jay, ch. g., (Macri)	2	2	3
Neva Simmons, b. m., (Price)	3	3	2
Alberta D., ch. g., (Shellinglaw)	4	4	7
L. B., ch. g., (McLaughlin)	8	8	6
A. J. D., b. g., (Huston)	6	6	5
Rockester, br. m., (Gilbride)	5	5	4
Pettigrew, s. g., (McHenry)	7	7	8
Rhea, b. g., (Williams)	dr.		
Topsy H., blk. m., (Kirby)	dr.		
William J., br. g., (Kinser)	dr.		

Time—2:11¾; 2:09¾; 2:10.

2:17 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $1,500.

Richard A., b. g., by Wilkesonian, (Nuckols)	1	1	1
C. P. W., blk. m., (Higbee)	2	5	2
Samaritana, blk. m., (Miller)	8	2	5
Joan, blk. m., (Haws)	6	3	3
Jack Mont, b. g., (Greer)	3	6	6
Captain Potter, gr. g., (Erwin)	4	4	4
Guinette, b. s., (McElwee)	5	8	8
Orin B., b. g., (Hudson)	7	7	7
Baron D., br. h. (Foote)	dis.		

Time—2:10¼; 2:10¼.

2:09 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $2,500.

George, b. g., by Scarlet Wilkes, (McKinney)	8	1	1
Argetta, ch. m., (Berry)	1	3	5
Sphinx S., ch. g., (Geers)	1	2	2
Goshen Jim, b. g., (Walker)	6	7	3
Tom Nolan, b. g., (Nuckols)	5	9	6
Carmine, b. g., (Golden)	5	8	4
Daisy J., b. m., (Garfield)	3	5	7
White Hoss, ch. m., (Munson)	10	4	ds
Sidney Pointer, br. h., (Moffett)	7	6	ds
Rey Directum, blk. s., (Cecil)	2	ds	
Stacker Taylor, b. s., (Macri)	dr.		
Arbuteckan, b. s., (James)	dr.		

Time—2:09½; 2:08¼; 2:10¾; 2:09¾.

2:21 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $1,300.

Tom P., br. g., by Combat, Jr., (Atkinson)	1	1	
Darwin, gr. g., (Lockwood)	4	2	
Vic Scheller, br. g., (Van Bokkelen)	2	5	
Sphinx Lassie, b. m., (Turner)	3	4	
Truffler, gr. m., (W. McDonald)	5	3	
Minka, ch. m., (Ryan)	6	6	
Jenette, gr. m., (McDonald)	ds		

Time—2:12½; 2:14¾.

Readville's Harness Meeting.

READVILLE, Mass., July 24.—The races at the Readville track this afternoon were of scarcely more than ordinary interest. Favorites won in two of the three events on the card and little trouble in so doing. In the 2:12 pace Chain Shot was the favorite in a field of five. He lost the first heat to Altro L., and then after he had taken the next two he was considered a sure winner, but the pace was too fast for him and he tired, Confessor coming to the fore in the next three heats and taking first money. Helen Grace won the 2:20 trot in three straight with the greatest ease. Summary:

2:12 Class.—Pacing. Purse $600.

Confessor, ch. g., by Constantine, dam Devotee, (Demarest)	5	3	2	2	1	1
Chain Shot, b. g., by Red Heart, dam Pique, (McDonald)	2	1	1	3	4	3
Elsie S., br. m., by Stamboul, dam Elisia, (Andrews)	3	5	3	1	2	2
Altro L., blk. g., by Alcantara, dam Itasco, (Avery)	1	2	4	4	3	dr.
King Warlock, ch. g., (O'Neil)	4	4	5	5	dis.	

Time—2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:13¾; 2:15; 2:16¾; 2:10¼; 2:17½.

2:20 Class.—Trotting. Purse $600.

Helen Grace, ro. m., by Blue Dawn, dam Annie Stevens, (Andrews)	1	1	1
Leland H., b. m., (Dore)	6	2	2
King Cecil, blk. h., (Tyrone)	2	5	5
Bee Silver, b. s., (Dennison)	4	3	4
Baron Wilkes, blk. h., (Durland)	3	7	6
The Charmer, b. h., (Kilborn)	7	4	3
Lottie Fallis, br. m., (Bither)	5	6	8
Mystic Maid, b. m., (Riley)	8	8	7

Time—2:16½; 2:15½; 2:15½.

2:25 Class, Pacing. Purse $600.

Louise G., b. m., by Alcinyone, dam Louviska, (Merrill)	3	1	1
Go See, b. g., by Nuthurst, dam Daughter of Bruce McGregor, (Proctor)	1	3	5
Dernette, blk. m., (Carpenter)	2	2	3
Reed Patchen, ro. g., (Hyde)	8	5	2
Mary Tracy, b. m., (Turner)	4	6	ds
Sam Telmo, br. g., (Riley)	6	8	ds.
Midgit, blk. m., (Bryant)	7	7	dis.
Addie Parker, g. m., (Brady)	8	ds.	
Lucy Simmons, b. m., (Leonard)	ds.		

Time—2:14¾; 2:12½; 2:13¾; 2:13¾.

Trotting and Pacing at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.—Another large crowd saw the racing to-day at Kirk Park. Ruth M. took the fifth heat of the 2:23 trot unfinished from yesterday, winning the race. Millard beat the hot favorite Pug in the 2:17 trot. The winners of the other races had things easy. Summaries:

2:35 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500.

Pac Rose, b. m., by Pactolus, (Dike)	1	1	1
Judge Swift, blk. g., (Van Auken)	3	5	2
General Shaffer, g. g., (Snyder)	4	2	4
Carrie E., ch. m., (Cummings)	2	6	5
Silver, g. g., (Merrifield)	6	3	3
Trap Rock, rn. g., (Francisco)	5	4	6
H. B. Plant, b. g., (Hall)	dis.		

Time—2:20¾; 2:21¾; 2:21¾.

2:09 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500.

Bernice, b. m., by Bobby Burns, (W. Smith)	1	1	1
Effie Powers, b. m., (Gray)	2	3	2
Exploit, g. s., (Perrin)	3	2	3

Time—2:10; 2:18¾; 2:11¾.

2:17 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

Millard Saunders, b. g., by Anteo, (Merrifield)	3	1	1	1
Bug, g. g., (Barnes)	1	2	2	4
Winifred M., b. m., (Cummings)	5	3	3	2
Helen A., b. m., (Van Auken)	2	4	4	3
Lizzie Faning, b. m., (Boland)	4	7	7	5
Perarola, b. s., (Ganoung)	9	8	6	6
Clesimaty, b. s., (Perrin)	6	5	5	dr.
George Burnett, ch. g., (Houghtaling)	7	6	dr.	
Paul Smith, b. g., (Sayles)	8	9	dr.	
Roommate, b. s., (Ritley)	10	10	dr.	

Time—2:16; 2:17¼; 2:17½; 2:20¾.

"Cash" Sloan Mobbed on Russian Track

LONDON, July 24.—"Cash" Sloan, the American jockey, who has been riding in Russia, had an exciting experience at the Moscow races, where he narrowly escaped death at the hands of a furious mob. Sloan had been riding with such continuous success that his mounts were always favorites. On the occasion in question he rode a horse which had no chance of winning. The unsophisticated crowd, however, backed the American's mount as usual; and when he was beaten their indignation boiled over, and a raging mob of males and females savagely attacked the jockey, who was rescued with difficulty by a military contingent and a powerful detachment of police.

Brooklyn Cricket Team Won.

The Brooklyn and Nelson Lodge Cricket Clubs played a well-contested game yesterday at Prospect Park, where the former won by 21 runs after an interesting match. H. Poyer proved to be in great form with the willow for the winners, and he contributed a good innings of 35 by the hardest kind of hitting. W. Williams also played well for 18, but the rest of the men succumbed easily to the bowling of J. H. Tattersall and J. Dixon. For Nelson Lodge, Tattersall played a good innings of 20, but, with the exception of W. A. Battles, who added 10, not out, none of the other men reached double figures. The score:

BROOKLYN C. C.

W. M. Adamson, b. Tattersall	2
O. Smith, run out	2
P. S. Scanlon, b. Tattersall	2
H. Poyer, c. Fitz Gibbon, b. Dixon	33
A. Tyrell, b. Tattersall	0
H. O. Seale, c. Hoyle, b. Dixon	0
W. Lovell, run out	6
Dr. Boocock, b. Tattersall	0
W. Williams, c. and b. Dixon	18
G. Boxall, not out	7
C. H. Gittens, c. Smith, b. Tattersall	6
Leg byes	1
Total	77

NELSON LODGE C. C.

J. H. Tattersall, l. b. w., b. Poyer	20
A. Smith, c. Tyrrell, b. Poyer	2
G. Fitz Gibbon, l. b. w., b. Poyer	3
J. Wridgeway, c. Smith, b. Boxll	0
G. Barnes, b. Boxill	3
J. Dixon, b. Poyer	1
C. T. Hole, b. Boxill	3
P. Smith, b. Boxill	6
A. Nugent, b. Poyer	0
W. Battles, not out	10
J. Murray, c. Seale, b. Boxill	2
Byes	3
Leg byes	3
Total	56

Y.M.C.A. ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS.

Chicago Team Scored Most Points in the Games at Buffalo Exposition.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—The championship events of the international meet of the Athletic League of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America were decided in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition grounds to-day under the most favorable conditions. The weather was clear and cool and the track was in perfect condition.

In the number of points scored the Chicago Central team leads with a total of 52 for the two days. Buffalo Central is second, having scored 41. The other teams scored the following number of points:

New York West, 20; Hartford, 17; Rochester, 15; Albany, 13; Cincinnati, 9; Wilmerding, Penn., 8; Lorain, Ohio, 8; Chi-West Side, 10; Syracuse, 5; Washington, 4; 4; Buffalo German, 3; Toronto West Side, 1; Erie, Penn., 1.

The pole vault record, which was equaled yesterday, was broken to-day. Albertson of the Chicago Central team vaulted an even 11 feet, the former league record being 10 feet 2 inches. Chicago Central captured first and second and third places in the 440-yard run. Summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by F. A. Shapley, Buffalo Central; R. W. Albertson, Chicago Central, second. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Dash.—Won by R. B. Barrett, Chicago Central; C. E. Arnold, New York West Side, second. Time—2:06.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by F. G. Maloney, Chicago Central; A. M. Webster, Lorain, second. Time—0:15 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by A. T. Robinson, Chicago Central; L. H. Clapper, Chicago Central, second. Time—0:52 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by F. A. Shapley, Buffalo Central; E. G. Snow, Chicago West Side, second. Time—0:23 2-5.

One Mile Run.—Won by J. Coleman, Jr., Buffalo Central; W. G. Stuart, Washington, D. C., second. Time—4:44 1-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by F. G. Maloney, Chicago Central; F. W. Ailis, New York West Side, second. Distance, 21 feet 5½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by R. W. Albertson, Chicago Central, 11 feet; F. W. Ailis, New York West Side, second.

Running High Jump.—Won by C. E. Clopper, Chicago Central; S. B. Dimock, Hartford, second. Distance, 5 feet 10 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by L. E. J. Feurbock, New York West Side; A. B. Gunn, Buffalo Central, second. Distance, 40 feet 3½ inches.

16-Pound Hammer Throw.—Won by G. Welles, Rochester; Conrad Line, Cincinnati, second. Distance, 128 feet 3 inches.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by R. B. Barrett, Chicago Central; P. W. Doe, New York West Side, second. Time—3:32 2-5.

Olympia Athletic Club Games.

The open athletic games of the Olympia Athletic Club will be held at Olympia Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1901, commencing at 2:30 P. M. The following events will be given under sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union and National Cycling Association: Seventy-five-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; 300-yard run, novice; 880-yard run, handicap; two-mile run, handicap; two-mile bicycle, handicap; one-mile bicycle, scratch; tug-of-war, open to teams of four men, weight unlimited. The all-around athletic competition will be figured on percentage basis and is open to middle weights, men weighing 158 pounds or less.

The prizes are gold, silver, and bronze medals to first, second, and third. A special prize will be given to the winner of the all-around competition, silver medal to second, and bronze to third; silver cups will be given to winners of tug-of-war. A banner will be given to the club scoring most number of points, on a basis of 5 to first, 3 to second, 1 to third. Entries close Saturday, Aug. 3, with E. W. Hjertberg, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City.

DAUNTLESS ROWING CLUB MEETS.

The Membership Limit Increased—Senior Eight to Train Again.

At a meeting of the Dauntless Rowing Club, held at the clubhouse, foot of West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and the Harlem River, last night, the limit of membership was raised from 125 to 150, and the 15 applicants on the waiting list were admitted to membership. This leaves only ten vacancies in the enlarged membership, and it is probable they will be filled before the close of the season.

It was announced at the meeting that the club's senior eight will begin training next week for the Middle States regatta, on Labor Day. At present there are no senior eights in training from any of the local clubs, but it is expected that several others will begin practice soon after the first of the coming month. The Nassau, Atalanta, and Harlem Clubs are said to have senior eights in contemplation.

The Dauntless junior eight is now being reorganized, and will also begin training next week for the Middle States regatta.

Metropolitan Rowing Club Moves.

The boathouse of the Metropolitan Rowing Club was towed up the Harlem River yesterday from its old moorings, at the head of Lexington Avenue, to the new site, adjoining the Nassau Boat Club, in front of Macomb's Dam Park and just north of the Central Bridge. The only clubs now left in the old "Scullers' Row" are the Wyanoke Boat Club and the Crescent Rowing Club, and it is probable that they will sooner or later join the others in the new "row."

Added Event for Rowing Regatta.

The Regatta Committee of the Middle States Regatta Association has decided to add an intermediate eight-oared shell race to the programme of the annual Labor Day regatta. Three of the local rowing clubs have excellent intermediate eights—the New York Athletic Club, winners of the junior event at the Harlem regatta; the Nonpariel Rowing Club, winners at the Passaic regatta, and the Metropolitan Rowing Club, winners at the Long Island regatta, and the contest between the three should be interesting.

British Oarsmen Should Meet All.

LONDON, July 25.—The Daily Telegraph to-day reviews at considerable length editorially the controversy as to admitting foreigners to the Royal Henley Regatta, and concludes that "if it is impossible to get together a British crew which can hold its own against all foreign comers so much the worse for Great Britain."

Any other conclusion, in the opinion of The Daily Telegraph, is forbidden by the spirit of athletics.

Philadelphia Cricketers Won.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The Baltimore Cricket Club played the first match of its Philadelphia series against the Belmont Club eleven here to-day and was defeated by eleven runs in a one-inning match. Baltimore scored 230, and the Philadelphians 241. The Mullinkrodt brothers carried off the batting honors for the visitors, L. K. Mullinkrodt got out for 94 and his brother was caught after scoring 60. Machin and Harris were top scorers of the home eleven, with 39 and 54, respectively.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

In a Heavy Batting Game New York Won from Brooklyn at Washington Park.

Plenty of batting characterized yesterday's baseball game between New York and Brooklyn at Washington Park, and consequently the pitchers who started the game did not finish. Phyle lasted but one inning. Donovan, the Brooklyn pitcher, was hit quite hard in the opening inning. He then pulled himself together and for three innings kept the New Yorks from scoring. He could not stem the batting, however, and was taken from the box in the sixth inning. Taylor, barring his opening inning, pitched fair ball, while Kennedy finished the game for Brooklyn.

The batting order of the New Yorks was changed yesterday, and Strang, who has been batting hard all season, was moved up into second place. With the exception of the pitchers, each New Yorker made one or more hits, Strang and Selbach leading with four each. The fielding features were two fast double plays. Daly, Dahlen, and Kelley figured in one and Strang, Davis, and Ganzel in the other. Strang also made a pretty catch of a hard line hit.

With the score tied at seven in the beginning of the sixth inning, the New Yorks went to the bat. McCreery caught Van Haltren's fly. Strang singled and McBride placed a nice single in right field. Davis filed out to Keeler. Strang scored on Selbach's single. Ganzel struck out. What proved to be the winning runs were tallied in the eighth inning. Strang again led off with a single. Irwin threw McBride out at first. Strang going to second. Davis's double tallied Strang. Davis himself getting to third on the throw in. Farrell threw out Selbach, but Davis, by good running, scored on the play. Ganzel flied out to McCreery. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	1	3	0	2
Strang, 2b.	3	4	3	2	0
McBride, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	2	2	1	4	0
Selbach, lf.	2	4	3	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Hickm'n, 3b.	1	3	3	2	1
Smith, c.	0	1	1	1	0
Phyle, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	10	18	27	12	4

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Kelley, 1b.	1	2	6	1	0
Keeler, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Shekard, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Daly, 2b.	1	1	2	4	1
Dahlen, ss.	2	2	4	1	1
McCre'y, cf.	1	3	3	1	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	3	0	1	1
Farrell, c.	0	0	9	2	0
Donovan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Kennedy, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total	8	14	27	10	3

New York	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	—10
Brooklyn	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—8

Earned runs—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—Davis, Hickman. Three-base hits—Davis, Kelley. Home run—McCreery. Stolen bases—Hickman, Smith, Sheckard, Daly, Dahlen. Left on bases—New York, 9; Brooklyn, 11. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Double plays—Daly, Dahlen, and Kelley; Strang, Davis, and Ganzel. Sacrifice hit—McBride. First base on balls—By Donovan, 1; by Kennedy, 1; by Phyle, 2; by Taylor, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Phyle, 1. Struck out—By Donovan, 4; by Kennedy, 2. Passed ball—Smith. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Philadelphia.

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Hamilton, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Demont, 2b.	0	0	2	0	0
Cooley, 1b.	0	1	6	1	0
Murphy, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Long, ss.	0	1	1	2	0
Kittridge, c.	0	1	10	2	0
Pittinger, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Dineen*.	0	0	0	0	0
Nichols, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	4	26	8	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	3	0	0	0
Wolv'n, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0
Flick, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Delah'ty, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Jackl'tsch, c.	0	1	7	1	0
Jennings, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
Cross, ss.	1	1	2	2	0
Donohue, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	7	27	8	0

*Batted for Pittinger in the eighth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—4	

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Kittridge, Cooley, Flick, and Jackiltsch. Three-base hit—Cross. Sacrifice hits—Kittridge and Flick. Stolen bases—Hamilton and Delahanty. Double play—Long, Cooley, and Kittridge. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Pittinger, 6; off Donohue, 2. Struck out—By Pittinger, 5; by Nichols, 1; by Donohue, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	1	2	0
Padden, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0
McGann, 1b.	0	3	9	2	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	1	3	6	1
Kruger, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0
Nichols, cf.	0	1	3	2	0
Ryan, c.	0	1	7	0	0
Murphy, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	9	27	12	1

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Green, cf.	0	0	3	2	0
Menefee, rf.	0	1	1	0	1
Dexter, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0
Raymer, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
M'Cl'k, ss.	1	3	1	5	0
Kahoe, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Waddell, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	1	9	24	16	1

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	

Earned run—Chicago 1. Two-base hit—Wallace. Three-base hit—McCormick. Hit by pitcher—By Waddell, 1. Double plays—Green and Dexter; Wallace and McGann. Base on balls—Off Murphy, 1; off Waddell, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 6. Passed ball—Kahoe. Struck out—By Murphy, 4. Stolen bases—Padden, Hartsell, Menefee. Sacrifice hit—Nichols. Time—1 hour 48 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Clarke, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	3	4	0	0	0
Davis, rf.	1	0	2	0	0
Wagner, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0
Brana't, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	2	4	3	0
Leach, ss.	1	1	2	4	0
Zimmer, c.	0	1	8	1	0
Tanneh'l, p.	2	2	0	2	2
Total	11	14	27	11	2

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dobbs, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1
Harley, lf.	0	1	3	1	1
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	7	2	0
Stimmel, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Magoon, ss.	1	3	1	4	1
Bay, cf.	0	1	0	1	0
Fox, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0
Bergen, c.	0	1	7	0	0
Phillips, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	2	7	24	14	3

Pittsburg	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	—11	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2	

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Three-base hits—Beaumont, Ritchey, and Tannehill. Sacrifice hit—Bay. Stolen bases—Beaumont, (2,) Wagner, Magoon. Double plays—Ritchey and Bransfield; Leach and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 2, (Beaumont, Wagner.) Struck out—By Tannehill, 6, (Harley, (2,) Beckley, Stimmel, Bay, Fox;) by Phillips, 4, (Davis, Zimmer, (2,) Tannehill.) Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	46	30	.605	New York	34	35	.493
St. Louis	45	35	.563	Boston	34	39	.466
Philadelphia	42	33	.560	Cincinnati	32	43	.427
Brooklyn	41	33	.539	Chicago	30	53	.361

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Philadelphia, 12; Detroit, 5.
At Chicago—Chicago, 17; Washington, 3.
At Cleveland—Baltimore, 9; Cleveland, 6.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 4; Boston, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Hartford, 3; Worcester, 2.
At Toronto—Rochester, 4; Toronto, 3.
At Buffalo—Montreal, 5; Buffalo, 4.

Scores of Other Games.

At Albany—Albany, 5; Rome, 0.
At Troy—Troy, 11; Utica, 9.

Taylor Beat Cooper in Cycle Race.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Three thousand persons attended the bicycle races at the Coliseum Park track to-night. In the second grand semi-final of the second event, "Major" Taylor and Tom Cooper were without pacemakers, the latter desiring one, but Taylor objecting, and they both rode in amateur style the entire distance, Taylor winning. Summaries:

One-Mile Professional.—Won by J. P. Jacobsen of New Haven; Hardy Dowling, San Jose, Cal., second; Neville of Newark, third. Time—2:22 1-5.

Half-Mile Circuit Championship.—First Heat—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Howard Freeman, Portland, Ore., second. Time—1:06. Second Heat—Won by "Major" Taylor, Worcester, Mass.; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn., second. Time—1:13.

Third Heat—Won by Sidney Jenkins, England; second, Tom Cooper, Detroit. Time—1:14.

First Semi-Final.—Won by Major Taylor; second, Tom Cooper. Time—1:01.

First Quarter Semi-Final—Won by Freeman. Time—1:00 2-5.

Second Grand Semi-Final—Won by Taylor. Time—1:14 2-5.

Final—Won by Taylor. Time—1:26 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Special.—First Heat—Won by J. P. Jacobsen, (60 yards;) Frank S. Kramer, (scratch,) second; F. J. Gascoyne, England, (40 yards,) third; Owen Kimball, Louisville, (40 yards,) fourth. Time—2:13 4-5. Second Heat—Won by H. B. Freeman, (40 yards;) Hardy Dowling, (60 yards,) second; Al Newhouse, Buffalo, (40 yards,) third; "Major" Taylor, (scratch,) fourth. Time—2:15 3-5. Final Heat—Won by Kimball, (40 yards;) Freeman, (40 yards,) second; Gascoyne, (40 yards,) third; Kramer, (scratch,) fourth. Time—2:06.

A New Type of Hunting Launch.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 24.—At the Jacob yard a very able type of hunting launch, designed by C. D. Mower, is being built for Mr. Jacob's use about the yard and Sound. A cabin eight feet long is set at the forehead part of the boat, which will allow sitting head room of 4 feet 6 inches. A toilet room is situated in the forehead end of the cabin, and berths are situated on each side, at the end of which are two hanging lockers. Aft of the cabin is a fourteen-foot cockpit, with seats running full length on both sides. The engine, probably of the gasoline explosive type, will be set well forward near the centre of the boat. The overhanging bow will protect the boat from pitching in rough seas, thereby making her an able dry hunting boat for all kinds of weather.

FIVE FAVORITES FIRST

Small Fields Made Winners Easy to Pick at Brighton Beach.

COL. PADDEN WON A HANDICAP

Farrell's Colt Made All the Running and Easily Took the Third Race—Arden Landed Maidens' Purse.

The weather more than the promise of the racing was responsible for a large attendance at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, for straight through the six fields class was lacking. It more than made amends for the poor racing that five strong favorites won, but as nearly all of them were at very short prices the layers were not remarkably hard hit, especially as one of the successful favorites was Charagrace, who, after refusing most positively to jump in his former appearance in the jumping race, took very kindly to the hurdles, and won in a big gallop by three lengths, after Cephalalgia made the running for a mile and a half.

For the mile and a sixteenth handicap Carbuncle ran much the best horse, but was extremely unlucky throughout, and after twice being all but thrown over the fence had to put up with third place. Colonel Padden made all the running, lasting long enough to win, ridden out by a half length from Kamara. Cameron, a heavily backed favorite in the second event, got away well, and, racing in front throughout, galloped home an easy winner, a length before Otis, second.

Smoke, at even money, cleverly won the fourth race after Goebel made the running for five furlongs, and Godfrey, in the last race, after making all the running, just squeezed home first by a head from The Chamberlain. For the maiden race Acadia was an odds on favorite, and after Captain January led for a half mile, took the lead and galloped in the winner in hollow style. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles. J. R. Beard's Charagrace, b. g., 6 years, by Charaxus-Young Grace, 165 pounds, (Carson,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by three lengths; J. W. Smyth's Cephalagia, b. g., 4, 151, (Heuston,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths from J. Coyne's Kufa, b. m., 4, 149, (Cochran,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—3:21. Monroe Doctrine and Sandy Hook also ran. Value to the winner $450. Charagrace the favorite. Winner trained by J. Kyle.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, with allowances; five furlongs. Follansbee & Davis's Cameron, b. c., by Meddler-Annot Lyle, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, won easily by four lengths; Bernard Schreiber's Otis, br. c., 110, (Cochran,) 2 to 1 and even, second by a length and a half from John E. Madden's Peninsula, ch. c., 110, (Shaw,) 18 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:00. Byrne of Roscrea, Hot Bird, Father Den, Gregory, Grand Opera, May Harrison, Happy Cross, and The Rival also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Cameron always the favorite. Winner trained by H. M. Mason.

THIRD RACE.—Handic

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, July 15, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,162,758.21
Overdrafts		656.75
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,028,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		117,762.51
Stocks, securities, &c.		864,432.92
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate owned		62,140.28
Due from National banks	$2,475,547.29	
Due from State banks and bankers	581,111.17	
Checks and other cash items	52,516.06	
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,191,283.35	
Notes of other National banks	57,890.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	169.69	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie $2,649,900		
Legal-tender notes 1,464,835	4,114,735.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	75,000.00	
Due from U. S Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	6,000.00	
		11,554,251.56
Total		$29,927,686.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	803,873.58
National banknotes outstanding	1,446,750.00
Dividends unpaid	19,264.00
Due to other National banks	$13,290,441.63
Due to State banks and bankers	1,912,466.12
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,350,091.40
Individual deposits subject to check	5,031,966.14
Demand certificates of deposit	421,360.80
Certified checks	2,011,611.95
Cashier's checks outstanding	429,860.77
United States deposits	1,000,000.00
	25,447,798.81
United States bond account	210,000.00
Total	$29,927,686.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of July, 1901
J. M. STODDARD, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
WM. BARBOUR,
GEO. H. MACY,
CHARLES H. STOUT, } Directors.

[No. 1370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Merchants' National Bank,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 15, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,803,504.05
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,568.52
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		577,080.77
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,043,544.36
Due from State banks and bankers		127,531.21
Internal revenue stamps		1,238.33
Checks and other cash items		29,625.10
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,057,538.85
Notes of other National banks		20,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		3,680.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie $2,448,649.74		
Legal tender notes 1,777,000.00		4,225,649.74
Total		$22,938,198.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	605,632.54
Reserved for taxes, 1901	27,500.00
Due to other National banks	$7,468,651.31
Due to State banks and bankers	923,003.16
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,891,910.12
Dividends unpaid	5,477.50
Individual deposits subject to check	7,605,757.34
Certified checks	765,081.23
Cashier's checks outstanding	143,685.07
	19,805,065.73
Total	$22,938,198.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1901. C. E. LANGDON,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
Correct—Attest:
DONALD MACKAY,
G. SHERMAN,
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, } Directors.

[No. 2,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MANHATTAN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 15, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$27,026,306.15
Overdrafts, secured		217.61
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		800,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,830,000.00
Bonds and stocks		11,646,104.95
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$1,537,485.12	
Due from State banks and bankers	76,155.05	
Internal revenue stamps	582.81	
Checks and other cash items	23,440.31	
Exchanges for Clearing House	6,599,176.49	
Notes of other National banks	30,500.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	506.07	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie 13,321,999.95		
Legal-tender notes 2,058,481.00		22,643,327.40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		44,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		5,000.00
Total		$83,995,456.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,513,400.51
National bank notes outstanding	800,000.00
Due to other National banks	$17,964,181.18
Due to State banks and bankers	8,164,365.57
Due to trust companies and savings banks	11,080,813.03
Individual deposits subject to check	17,936,803.23
Demand certificates of deposit	3,332.16
Certified checks	1,341,929.80
Cashier's checks outstanding	701,902.98
U. S. deposits	1,738,500.00
	58,931,887.95
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	167.65
Liabilities other than those above stated:	
U. S. bond account	750,000.00
Total	$83,995,456.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES J. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1901. LINCOLN A. STUART,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
DAVID S. WALTON,
WM. BALLIN,
GEO. J. FERRY, } Directors.

[No. 687.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, July 15, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,533,889.95
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		178,535.26
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		700,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		905,243.48
Due from State banks and bankers		15,175.00
Checks and other cash items		150,667.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		350,279.41
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		309.23
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie $949,564.95		
Legal-tender notes 333,600.00		1,283,164.95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		10,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		17,160.87
Total		$8,753,435.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	569,131.15
National banknotes outstanding	200,000.00
Due to other National banks	1,297,172.57
Due to State banks and bankers	16,714.00
Due to trust companies and savings banks	821,120.00
Dividends unpaid	7,167.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,761,732.08
Demand certificates of deposit	4,755.73
Certified checks	75,136.39
Cashier's checks outstanding	500.00
Total	$8,753,435.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES G. DALE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES G. DALE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1901.
LEWIS L. PIERCE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS L. LELAND,
WM. H. JENNISON,
HOBART J. PARK, } Directors.

[No. 1,250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 15th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,324,497.23
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,728.94
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		598,095.16
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,796.92
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		823,581.61
Due from State banks and bankers		74,523.54
Internal revenue stamps		360.00
Checks and other cash items		55,888.62
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,181,690.64
Notes of other National banks		19,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		367.10
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $1,896,095.00		
Legal-tender notes 905,716.00		
U. S. certificates for gold deposited 950,000.00—		3,751,811.00
Total		$23,427,340.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,274,891.50
Due to other National banks	5,346,971.07
Due to State banks and bankers	801,925.57
Due to trust companies and savings banks	970,797.84
Dividends unpaid	6,628.50
Individual deposits subject to check	9,429,980.74
Demand certificates of deposit	79,785.71
Certified checks	2,265,381.83
Cashier's checks outstanding	251,000.00
Total	$23,427,340.76

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. GARTH, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. GARTH, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1901.
C. E. LANGDON,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY HENTZ,
WM. B. BOULTON,
C. M. PRATT, } Directors.

THE ASTOR NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK.
July 15, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$4,321,770.84
Due from banks and bankers	119,790.58
Clearing House exchanges	224,302.65
Cash and reserve	1,094,341.84
	$5,760,205.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$350,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	417,877.91
Circulation	350,000.00
Deposits	4,642,328.00
	$5,760,205.91

OFFICERS:
GEORGE F. BAKER, President.
ALEX. H. STEVENS, Vice President.
GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.
BARKLEY WYCKOFF, Asst. Cashier.

[No. 29.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, July 15th, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$25,470,477.30
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,650,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		44,980.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		45,712.96
Stocks, securities, etc.		19,175,202.40
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		600,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		692,799.32
Due from State banks and bankers		50,433.07
Checks and other cash items		106,803.95
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,009,455.40
Notes of other National banks		23,432.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		197.20
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $9,048,528		
Legal-tender notes 2,323,915		
U. S. certificates for gold deposited 600,000		11,972,443.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		47,603.08
Total		$67,414,630.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,750,525.72
National banknotes outstanding	494,400.00
Due to other National banks	17,042,275.78
Due to State banks and bankers	2,108,285.05
Due to trust companies and savings banks	4,188,630.27
Individual deposits subject to check	27,231,962.14
Demand certificates of deposit	24,391.05
Certified checks	1,948,212.97
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,320,965.80
United States deposits	1,555,000.00
U. S. bonds borrowed	1,250,000.00
Total	$67,414,630.28

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. D. BACKUS, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. D. BACKUS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1901
GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER,
H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
FRANCIS L. HINE, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 15, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,776,614.61
Overdrafts, secured		8,757.20
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,183,575.00
Banking house		500,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		277,065.31
Due from State banks and bankers		30,206.08
Checks and other cash items		61,448.37
Exchanges for Clearing House		12,302,458.24
Notes of other National banks		9,325.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		205.06
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $1,608,969.25		
Legal-tender notes 756,725.00		2,365,694.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		50,000.00
Total		$25,565,349.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	998,824.01
National banknotes outstanding	983,700.00
Due to other National banks	1,810,310.65
Due to State banks and bankers	262,310.45
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,272,191.47
Dividends unpaid	99.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,191,549.41
Demand certificates of deposit	4,721.77
Certified checks	63,282.94
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,720.99
Total	$25,565,349.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1901. H. L. BRAYNARD,
Notary Public, Westchester County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
F. D. TAPPEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, } Directors.

[NO. 1,116.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 15, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,425,066.12
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		218.51
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		2,471,083.84
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		60,000.00
Other real estate owned		81,512.85
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		185,321.03
Internal revenue stamps		11.20
Checks and other cash items		13,659.28
Exchanges for Clearing House		112,989.71
Notes of other National banks		42,090.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		5,140.01
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $934,062.00		
Legal-tender notes 73,598.00		1,007,660.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		500.00
Total		$5,457,672.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	557,404.13
National banknotes outstanding	50,000.00
Due to trust companies and savings banks	346,993.31
Dividends unpaid	900.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,191,549.41
Demand certificates of deposit	4,721.77
Certified checks	63,282.94
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,720.99
Total	$5,457,672.55

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES G. DALE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES G. DALE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1901.
LEWIS L. PIERCE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS L. LELAND,
WM. H. JENNISON,
HOBART J. PARK, } Directors.

[No. 1,250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 15th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,324,497.23
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,728.94
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		598,095.16
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,796.92
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		823,581.61
Due from State banks and bankers		74,523.54
Internal revenue stamps		360.00
Checks and other cash items		55,888.62
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,181,690.64
Notes of other National banks		19,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		367.10
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $1,896,095.00		
Legal-tender notes 905,716.00		
U. S. certificates for gold deposited 950,000.00—		3,751,811.00
Total		$23,427,340.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,274,891.50
Due to other National banks	5,346,971.07
Due to State banks and bankers	801,925.57
Due to trust companies and savings banks	970,797.84
Dividends unpaid	6,628.50
Individual deposits subject to check	9,429,980.74
Demand certificates of deposit	79,785.71
Certified checks	2,265,381.83
Cashier's checks outstanding	251,000.00
Total	$23,427,340.76

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. GARTH, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. GARTH, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1901.
C. E. LANGDON,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY HENTZ,
WM. B. BOULTON,
C. M. PRATT, } Directors.

THE ASTOR NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK.
July 15, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$4,321,770.84
Due from banks and bankers	119,790.58
Clearing House exchanges	224,302.65
Cash and reserve	1,094,341.84
	$5,760,205.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$350,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	417,877.91
Circulation	350,000.00
Deposits	4,642,328.00
	$5,760,205.91

OFFICERS:
GEORGE F. BAKER, President.
ALEX. H. STEVENS, Vice President.
GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.
BARKLEY WYCKOFF, Asst. Cashier.

[No. 1,290.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL CITIZENS BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 15, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,128,052.66
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		112.24
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		300,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		18,125.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		10,200.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$377,671.03	285,100.00
Due from State banks and bankers	7,678.59	
Internal revenue stamps	426.15	
Checks and other cash items	79,579.86	
Exchanges for Clearing House	318,433.93	
Notes of other National banks	3,956.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	1,562.41	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie $894,429.50		
Legal-tender notes 155,000.00	849,429.50	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	15,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	1,650.00	
		1,055,887.47
Total		$5,596,977.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	250,996.70
National banknotes outstanding	289,350.00
Due to other National banks	$355,933.59
Due to State banks and bankers	102,954.63
Due to trust companies and savings banks	281,999.79
Dividends unpaid	1,367.71
Individual deposits subject to check	3,229,272.10
Demand certificates of deposit	107,142.22
Certified checks	63,754.59
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,236.04
United States deposits	190,000.00
	4,336,630.27
Total	$5,596,977.37

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY DIMSE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1901. WILLIAM V. A. POE,
Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
EDWIN S. SCHENCK,
D. C. TIEBOUT,
ARTHUR L. LESHER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 15th, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$40,202,016.67
Overdrafts		5,060.45
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		3,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		5,200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		142,930.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		175,868.92
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,960,713.01
Banking house		2,450,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		58,000.00
Due from other National banks		2,196,620.53
Due from State banks and bankers		1,097,502.64
Internal revenue stamps		3,557.20
Checks and other cash items		104,485.23
Exchanges for Clearing House		29,967,687.20
Notes of other National banks		30,100.00
Nickels and pennies		125.73
Specie		12,093,299.50
Legal tender notes		5,633,780.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		150,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5% fund)		74,000.00
		$97,606,747.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	434,874.91
National bank notes outstanding	2,986,800.00
Dividends unpaid	8,744.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$17,071,057.55
Demand certificates of deposit	17,580.20
Certified checks	16,564,171.54
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,451,247.84
	35,104,057.13
Due to other National banks	$25,083,054.89
Due to State banks and bankers	8,981,614.70
Due to trust companies and savings banks	9,897,834.00
	43,962,503.59
United States deposits	5,033,087.45
United States bond account	2,076,680.00
	$97,606,747.08

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JAS. T. WOODWARD, President of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAS. T. WOODWARD, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-fourth day of July, 1901.
JOHN C. RYER, Notary Public,
New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES M. DONALD,
VERNON H. BROWN,
ELIJAH P. SMITH, } Directors.

[No. 1,374.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 15th, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,306,002.73
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,311.30
United States bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		447,508.75
Other real estate owned		5,223.96
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		305,303.22
Due from State banks and bankers		36,109.93
Checks and other cash items		11,703.32
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,204,571.96
Notes of other National banks		15,199.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		180.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $784,000.00		
Legal-tender notes 350,000.00		1,134,000.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		1,200.00
Total		$9,520,814.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	43,797.62
National bank notes outstanding	50,000.00
Due to other National banks	1,185,522.59
Due to State banks and bankers	172,904.54
Due to trust companies and savings banks	392,957.54
Taxes not due	12,121.87
Dividends unpaid	36.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,506,031.51
Demand certificates of deposit	60,265.00
Certified checks	2,886,843.47
Cashier's checks outstanding	10,334.21
Total	$9,520,814.35

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. M. BULL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1901. GEO. H. COREY,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
DANIEL BACON,
LE ROY W. BALDWIN,
GEO. M. COFFIN, } Directors.

[No. 1,196.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LEATHER MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 15, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,475,009.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,595.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		25,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		574,837.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		350,000.00
Other real estate owned		7,800.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		217,779.88
Due from State banks and bankers		32,033.88
Checks and other cash items		5,967.06
Exchanges for Clearing House		643,339.61
Notes of other National banks		30,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,400.61
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $980,058.68		
Legal-tender notes 141,131.00		1,121,189.68
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		25,000.00
Total		$7,011,452.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	100,602.08
National banknotes outstanding	491,797.50
Due to other National banks	738,088.31
Due to State banks and bankers	48,671.39
Due to trust companies and savings banks	534,918.40
Dividends unpaid	4,012.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,467,518.28
Demand certificates of deposit	18,880.61
Certified checks	278,222.75
Cashier's checks outstanding	318,740.12
Total	$7,011,452.34

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, NICHOLAS F. PALMER, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. N. F. PALMER, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1901. CHARLES F. AUKAM,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
WM. H. MACY, Jr.,
WM. C. STURGES,
N. F. PALMER, } Directors.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK,
of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 15th, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$87,067,734.70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		572.83
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		4,295,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		14,637,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,049,560.52
Stocks, securities, &c.		11,575,527.68
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		4,582,139.03
Due from State banks and bankers		518,687.10
Checks and other cash items		777,286.31
Exchanges for Clearing House		24,907,481.04
Notes of other National banks		15,145.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		764.81
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold $26,077,178.00		
Legal tenders 6,821,712.00		32,898,890.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		214,750.00
Total		$192,740,558.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$10,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits (net)	6,170,969.72
Tax reserve	100,000.00
National bank notes outstanding	4,278,600.00
Dividends unpaid	3,450.00
Provident reserve fund	$30,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	92,526,358.04
Demand certificates of deposit	6,905,930.70
Certified checks	16,700,851.72
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,007,408.90
	$116,870,549.36
Due to other National Nationalbanks	$21,877,755.30
Due to State banks	31,229,789.44
United States deposits	14,330,500.00
	102,480,838.80
United States bond account	9,757,000.00
Total	$192,740,558.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HORACE M. KILBORN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. KILBORN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1901.
EDWIN F. COREY, Notary Public.
New York County.
Correct—Attest.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JOHN W. STERLING, } Directors.

[No. 4,645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 15, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,605,878.50
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1.26
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		440,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		1,420,038.20
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		262,978.90
Due from State banks and bankers		9,186.33
Internal revenue stamps	$270.03	
Checks and other cash items	6,840.46	
Exchanges for Clearing House	682,483.73	
Notes of other National banks	30,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	506.39	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie 1,255,516.00		
Legal-tender notes 500,000.00		
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	25,000.00	
		2,510,616.61
Total		$9,749,359.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	720,225.29
National bank notes outstanding	497,700.00
Due to other National banks	$1,751,772.51
Due to State bank and bankers	431,797.61
Due to trust companies and savings banks	584,727.07
Individual deposits subject to check	4,273,504.32
Demand certificates of deposit	1,620.65
Certified checks	41,414.03
Cashier's checks outstanding	510,688.32
United States deposits	418,000.00
	8,013,724.51
Liabilities other than those above stated: Reserve for taxes	8,000.00
Total	$9,749,359.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1901.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER,
CHARLES A. MOORE,
ARTHUR F. LUKE, } Directors.

[No. 1393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A.,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 15th, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$15,628,272.98
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		735

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 322 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK & TRUST CO. STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf. 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
45 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE,
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and Investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS. Monthly Fluctuation Sheets, Daily and Weekly Reports.
Commission 1-16. Moderate Margins.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone, 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
The White Cliffs Portland Cement & Chalk Company.

The undersigned, having consented, at the request of holders of large amounts of the securities of the above Company, to act as a Reorganization Committee,

Notice is hereby given, under a Securityholders' agreement, dated July 2, 1901, of which copies may be obtained from the Knickerbocker Trust Company, Depositary for the Committee, that a Plan of Reorganization has been adopted and filed with said Depositary.

Holders of evidences of indebtedness of the above Company, secured by its first, second, and third mortgages, are requested to deposit the same on or before the second day of August, 1901, with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, New York, which will issue certificates therefor.

Copies of the plan may be obtained by the aforesaid holders from the Depositary.

FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE,
L. HEYNEKER,
Committee.
RUFORD FRANKLIN, Secretary.
McDOUGALL HAWKES, 45 Broadway, N. Y. C., Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

New York, July 22, 1901.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this compay as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.

No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
195 Broadway, N. Y.

This Company is now prepared to issue, and will as promptly as is practicable, its preferred stock in exchange for its Interim Certificates heretofore issued, and will pay interest at the rate of 5% per annum on the said certificates from May 20th to June 30th, 1901, inclusive.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

We Own and Offer at Prices Yielding Nearly 5 Per Cent.

$1,000,000

BUTTE ELECTRIC & POWER COMPANY

Of Butte, Montana,

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds,

United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

Dated June 1, 1901. Due in Series 1902 to 1931. Interest payable June 1 and December 1 in New York. Denomination $1,000.

PRICES:

1902 to 1906, 100 and Int.; 1907 to 1911, 100.50 and Int.; 1912 to 1931, 101 and Int.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

(As officially reported by the Company for the year ending May 31, 1901.)

Gross Earnings	$336,230.87
Operating Expenses	147,147.56
Net Earnings	$189,083.31
Interest on $1,000,000 5% bonds	50,000.00
Surplus	$139,083.31

Net Earnings Three and Three-Quarters Times Interest Charge.

The bonds above offered are secured by a first lien on all of the central station electric light and power companies in the City of Butte, Montana.

Population served in Butte and environs about 50,000.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY.

C. W. Wetmore, President of North American Company, New York.
Arthur Turnbull, 3rd V. Pres't of United States Mtg. & Trust Co., N. Y.
Samuel Carr, Trustee of the Estate of Frederick L. Ames, Boston.
E. W. Rollins, of E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston.
C. A. Coffin, President of General Electric Company, New York.
Rudolph Kleybolte, of Rudolph Kleybolte & Company, New York.
H. W. Turner, V. Pres't and Gen'l M'g'r of Butte Electric & Power Co., Butte.
Henry Mueller, Pres't of Centennial Brewing Co., and ex-Mayor of Butte.
K. K. McLaren, of the Corporation Trust Company, Jersey City.

Mr. Samuel Insull, President of the Chicago Edison Company and Commonwealth Electric Company, has examined and approved these properties prior to our purchase of the bonds. Copies of his report furnished on application.

Write for Special Circular Containing Further Information.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.
1 Nassau St., New York. Cincinnati. Chicago.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
19 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Denver. San Francisco.

To Holders of Metropolitan Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's Stock:

On and after **AUGUST 1, 1901,** holders of Certificates of Deposit for Capital Stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, deposited under the circular of April 29, 1901, signed by Francis W. Hunnewell, Chairman, may receive the new bonds or the cash, to which they may be entitled thereunder, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, properly endorsed, to the Depositary issuing the same.

The **NEW BONDS** will be issued either in the form of coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, or of registered bonds of the denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $20,000, or $50,000, at the option of the holders of Certificates of Deposit. Such holders **DESIRING TO RECEIVE REGISTERED BONDS** are requested at once to **NOTIFY THE DEPOSITARY** as to the denominations desired, and the name in which the registered bonds are to be issued, so that such bonds may be promptly prepared for delivery.

As no bonds are to be issued of a denomination smaller than $1,000, **SCRIP** for fractional amounts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds when presented in amounts of $1,000, or some multiple thereof.

The amount of cash provided, as stated in the said circular, is sufficient to pay in full the Certificates of Deposit calling for **"ALL CASH,"** as well as the sum of $40 per share on Certificates calling for **"BONDS AND CASH,"** and in accordance with said circular, the **DEPOSITARIES HAVE DESIGNATED AUGUST 1, 1901, AS THE DAY FOR PAYMENT** of such cash to the holders of such Certificates. Public notice is hereby given that interest upon such cash payments will cease to accrue on and after **AUGUST 1, 1901,** the date so designated.

Certificates of Deposit must be **ENDORSED IN BLANK,** and if registered bonds are desired in a different name from that appearing on the face of the Certificate of Deposit, its assignment must be acknowledged before a notary public, or attested by some person satisfactory to the Depositary.

The Depositaries will accept, on each day, Certificates of Deposit for only such number of shares as it shall be found practicable to exchange.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail should also indicate whether they desire the new securities to be sent by mail or express, at their expense, and in what amount, if any, they desire the same to be insured.

Dated July 24, 1901.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 WALL STREET, N. Y.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

We are now sending out representatives (free of charge in New York City, and at the cost of travelling expenses only outside of the City) who inspect, in confidence, the books of firms and corporations to be closed as of June 29, and whose inspection enables us to quote prices for annual or semi-annual audits of books and accounts.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
43 Cedar Street.
Telephone: 3959 John.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Treasurer, Trust Officer.

Copartnership Notices.

NO. 17 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, JULY 23, 1901.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of H. N. Whitney & Sons, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks and bonds.
HENRY N. WHITNEY,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
CHARLES W. WHITNEY,
HOWARD F. WHITNEY,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
ARTHUR E. WHITNEY,
HENRY L. MAXWELL,
Special Partner.

FINANCIAL.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

DENVER, July 15, 1901.

To the Stockholders of
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY:

In pursuance of the vote of the stockholders to increase the capital stock to forty million dollars ($40,000,000) and to authorize the Directors to issue fifteen million dollars ($15,000,000) of Five per cent. (5%) Ten-Year Convertible Gold Debentures, convertible into Common Stock, the Company has determined to issue Ten million dollars ($10,000,000) of such debentures of the denomination of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, forthwith, and to offer the same for subscription at par with an adjustment of interest, to the stockholders of record at the close of business July 30, 1901. Such offer is to be open until three o'clock in the afternoon of August 1, 1901, and then closed.

Each such stockholder is to be allowed to subscribe for one (1) Debenture for every twenty-five (25) shares of stock held by him.

No subscription for a fraction of a Debenture will be received.

Debenture subscription rights appertaining to any shares of stock, including subscription rights appertaining to less than twenty-five (25) shares of stock, may be bought or sold, and may be assigned and transferred, but the Company will not buy or sell such rights.

Subscription and assignment blanks, together with a Circular Letter containing the terms of the offer, may be obtained at the office of THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY, Boston Block, corner of Seventeenth and Champa Streets, Denver, Colorado, and No. 71 Broadway, New York, at the office of BLAIR & CO., 33 Wall Street, New York, and at the office of the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO. No subscription nor assignment of subscription rights, except on these blanks, will be recognized.

Subscriptions from stockholders, or the assignees of their subscription rights, accompanied by the payment of the first installment of Five hundred dollars ($500.00) for each Debenture subscribed for, must be received at the office of Blair & Co., No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at or before three o'clock, in the afternoon of August 1, 1901.

The subscriptions are payable as follows, viz.: Five hundred dollars ($500.00) upon each Debenture at the time of making the subscription, on or before August 1, 1901; two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00) upon each Debenture on November 1, 1901, and two hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-eight cents ($234.38) (being the amount remaining payable on each Debenture after said adjustment of interest,) on February 1, 1902, the first coupon maturing February 1, 1902, being cut off and cancelled.

All instalments of the purchase price will be payable to The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at the office of Blair & Co., No. 33 Wall Street, New York City. All installments should be paid by certified check on a New York Bank or Trust Company, or by a bank draft on New York, to the order of Blair & Co.

A certificate will be issued for each Debenture so subscribed for. The Debentures will be delivered upon payment of the last installment of the purchase price.

The Debentures are to be issued under the terms of and in accordance with the provisions of an agreement between The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee, to bear date August 1, 1901, a copy of which agreement will be on file at the office of the Trustee in the City of Chicago and at the office of Blair & Co., and at each of the offices of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in the City of Denver and in the City of New York.

The Debentures are to be of a series of fifteen thousand (15,000) Debentures for one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, to bear date August 1, 1901, to be payable August 1, 1911, in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, or its equivalent, with interest from the first day of August, 1901, at the rate of Five per cent. (5%) per annum, payable semi-annually at the office or agency of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in the City of New York, on the first day of February and the first day of August in each year in like gold coin, according to the tenor of the interest warrants to be thereto annexed, free from any tax or taxes which The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company may be required to pay thereon or deduct therefrom, under any present or future laws of the United States of America or of any State, Territory, county, city, village, township, or other municipality or other governmental subdivision, and each to be redeemable at the option of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at a premium of Five per cent. (5%) on any interest payment date after August 1, 1906, and each to be convertible at the option of the holder thereof into Common Stock of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at par (with an adjustment of current or accrued interest and dividends as between the Debentures and the stock into which the same may be converted) on or at any time after February 1, 1902, until and including August 1, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of said agreement.

The remaining five million dollars ($5,000,000) of said series are authorized to be issued from time to time by resolution of the Board of Directors for the acquisition of additional property.

The subscription of the entire issue of ten million dollars ($10,000,000) of said Debentures has been underwritten.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on July 30, 1901, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the Annual Meeting appointed to be held on August 21, 1901.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY.
By J. C. OSGOOD, President.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, July 10, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of one per cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending September 1, 1901, payable September 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on August 9, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on August 9, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Pittsburg, Pa., July 23d, 1901.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 10.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company, August 22d, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1901. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., August 1st, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 22d, 1901.
A. R. FRAZER, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Pittsburg, Pa., July 23d, 1901.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 4.
A quarterly dividend of One (1) Per Cent. will be paid on the common stock of this company August 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 8th, 1901. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 8th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M., August 29th, 1901.
A. R. FRAZER, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF Per Cent. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on August 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, July 16th, and reopened on Friday, August 2d.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Casein Company of America,
New York, N. Y., July 24th, 1901.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 5.
A quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company August 10th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 31st, 1901. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. July 31st, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 10th, 1901.
CASEIN COMPANY OF AMERICA,
MAURICE BARNETT, Secretary.

New York, July 24, 1901.
A dividend of Two and One-Half (2½) Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and One (1) Per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Omaha Water Company, will be paid by the undersigned on August 10, 1901, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock of record on the books of the undersigned August 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Agent.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
New York, July 17th, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. (6%) payable on and after August 1st, 1901, to shareholders of record on the closing of the books.
The transfer books will be closed from July 19th to August 1st, inclusive.
F. T. MARTIN, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, July 10, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. has been declared on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable by check August 1st, 1901.
The Transfer Books of that stock will be closed July 20th, and reopened August 2d, 1901.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, July 10, 1901.
The coupons due Aug. 1, 1901, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and the South Pittsburg bonds of this company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

The German-American Bank,
New York, July 17, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after August 1st. The transfer books will be closed from July 23d to August 1st incl.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Pacific Bank.
470 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 PER CENT. payable on and after August 1st next.
The transfer books will be closed to August 1, 1901.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Central Fireworks Company.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 7 of 3½% on Preferred Stock and No. 3. of 1% Common Stock have been declared payable Aug. 10th. Transfer Books close Aug. 3d.
GEO. T. EGBERT, Treas.

Meetings and Elections.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1901, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 24	499,962
To date this year	189,246,243
Corresponding date last year	71,304,646

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 24	$1,333,500
To date this year	$679,814,220
Corresponding date last year	$310,175,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @2 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4¼@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio	2½	Nat. Salt. pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A	½	Norf. & West.	1
Con. Gas	1¼	Pressed Steel	⅝
Del., L. & W.	1	Pressed Steel pf.	1½
Denver & Rio Gr.	⅝	St. L. & Adir.	1½
Iowa Central pf.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Minn. & St. L. pf.	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1½	Metropolitan	1½
Am. Bicycle pf.	5	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	¾
Am. Car & F.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	Missouri Pacific	1⅞
Am. Ice	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Nat. Lead	1½
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y. Central	½
Anaconda	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
At., T. & S. F.	2⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	N'kyn R. T.	⅞
B'klyn R. T.	⅞	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	3⅜	People's Gas	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	1½	Reading	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	2	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Rep. I. & S.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	Rep. I. & S. pf.	⅞
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F.	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Erie	1¼	St. L. & S. W.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Southern Railway	¾
Evans. & T. H.	2	Southern Railway pf.	¾
Gt. North. pf.	1½	Tern. C. & I.	⅞
Hocking Valley	1	Texas Pacific	1¼
Illinois Central	½	Union Pacific	⅜
Int. Silver pf.	3	Union Pac. pf.	⅝
Int. Steam Pump.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Iowa Central	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Manhattan	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1
Canada So. 1st	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday, because of the apparent impossibility of obtaining any reliable news respecting weather conditions in the corn belt, moved with much irregularity—now up, now down, and finally closed with quotations generally showing net declines. The chief of these, as might be expected, were in the Grangers, St. Paul showing a net loss of 3⅜, Union Pacific of 3, Atchison of 2⅜, and Missouri Pacific of 1⅞. The general list, however, did not escape, and hence was presented the anomalous spectacle—because, forsooth, a portion of the corn crop is lost—of a decline of ⅝ in Ice Trust stock, of ⅝ in Western Union, of 1½ in Amalgamated Copper, of 1½ in Erie, of 1½ in Metropolitan, of 2 in Nickel Plate second preferred, and of 1 in Reading. The inconsistency of the thing is so apparent that it would be amusing did it not represent an unnecessary, even though it prove to be only a temporary, decline in market values.

However, these declines merely impressed still more the fact that much of the present selling of the market is for the short account, the sales in the general list being intended to have sentimental effect as well as to force sales elsewhere by speculative holders of securities who, it is argued, because weakly margined, must with falling prices sooner or later throw over some of their stocks in order to hold others. Upon that is founded the hope of the bears in the market.

But yesterday, as on preceding days, practically no long stock came out on the declines. Throughout the entire day total dealings did not amount to more than 500,000 shares, of which four stocks—Union Pacific with 70,000, Atchison with 54,000, Southern Pacific with 85,000, and United States Steel with 37,000—contributed one-half. The truth is, so close observers declare, that the market has been fully liquidated, it being pointed to in substantiation of this view that on the extreme breaks on Monday and the week before, the decline in each case came to a sudden stop around the same level of prices. Of course this in part was due to the purchases of leading banking interests, but it is only fair to presume that had liquidation not been over, the market, after its temporary recovery, would later have fallen still lower. This it did not do, and this despite persistent short selling at the low level by Western operators long of corn. These shorts, it is interesting to note, are still uncovered; in fact, are each day being further extended, yesterday being no exception to the rule.

This selling yesterday, nevertheless, was not conducted with the same aggressiveness as on former days. One explanation for this lies in the fact that on Tuesday the West had been badly whipsawed, having been long of corn when it broke 5 cents a bushel and short of advancing stocks. Yesterday September corn closed 1⅝ cents up and September wheat 1⅞ cents up—and yet, as stated, the West was a less persistent short seller.

The fact is, and this is recognized by men on the Floor, the market, to use a homely expression, "is sold to a standstill." The short interest in the Steel stocks runs up, so an insider declares, to several hundred thousand shares; while the Grangers have been sold tremendously. The selling has been accomplished easily, for it has not been resisted, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Vanderbilt, and others not being averse apparently, to taking Union Pacific in the 90s instead of above 120, Atchison in the 70s instead of 20 points higher, and St. Paul, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Erie, Southern Railway, New York Central, and Nickel Plate at considerably lower figures than once ruled. As investments these stocks pay well; with the completed community of interest plan they should pay better.

But though the selling has been easy, it remains to be seen whether the buying will prove as easy. The Western sellers aver that it will, declaring that the crop situation is bad, that the labor troubles will spread, and that the country has reached the high-water mark of prosperity and is now on the down grade. Eastern capitalists say to the contrary. And so the issue rests.

Of course, so long as the crop uncertainty continues it seems likely that the stock market will not take any definite form. The trouble is that it seems impossible to get at the true facts of the crop situation. For instance, not since the present corn crop scare began has it been so difficult as it was yesterday to obtain accurate news regarding actual weather conditions in the corn belt. Reports received in the financial district were so altogether conflicting and at variance that, from the public viewpoint at least, they were quite valueless. Private advices received by some Stock Exchange houses told of general rains in Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, while other private advices from these States received by other houses, declared to be nothing if not reliable, set forth not only that had there been no rains, but that there was "not a cloud in the sky," and therefore no prospect of any rain.

This is no exaggeration. It is simply a plain statement of facts. Brokerage houses generally considered trustworthy had their reports of rain in this section and in that contradicted by other houses of equally good repute. How all this could happen in these days of the telegraph, where communication can be had in a few minutes with remote parts of the world, was a problem that much mystified Wall Street. Not unnaturally it impressed more strongly the opinion now generally held in the financial district that the "crop liar" is abroad and is playing his usual game—that is, coloring his reports to suit his particular market position. Unquestionably at present the grain markets, and through them the stock market, are under the baneful spell of the professional Western grain operators who have formed a bull pool in corn and are confidently predicting that corn will "cross" such and such a stock at such and such a time. It is not hard to see, therefore, on what side the coloring of reports would fall, nor difficult, for that reason, to believe the statements of conservative authorities that the reports of crop damage have been grossly exaggerated.

Coming to particular stocks, Morgan buying was again reported in Atchison, while the same interests were supporting the Steel and coal stocks; the Nickel Plates and St. Lawrence and Adirondack were bought by the Vanderbilts, and Harriman interests bought Union Pacific and St. Paul.

London traded in about 40,000 shares, about equally divided between purchases and sales.

Call money continued easy, most of the day's loans being at 2½ per cent.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel trades, touching more particularly upon the strike, The Iron Age, in its usual weekly review, says that the feeling in the trade is that the power of the Amalgamated Association has been generally overrated. From a high source comes the statement that the United States Steel Corporation will wait until its men in non-union mills get ready to go to work and then plant after plant will be opened, which does not seem likely for some weeks.

Further, The Iron Age says:

The decline in the product of the finishing mills will soon lead to the closing down of some of the steel plants, and to either banking of furnaces or to the accumulation of pig iron. The longer this condition lasts the greater will be the necessity for the merchant furnaces, who sell to the United States Steel Corporation, to look for an outlet in other directions. The Ohio Steel Company plant at Youngstown has been put on steel rails, so that it can take up the work of South Chicago should any trouble arise there. This, of course, reduces the billet supply.

The shortage of sheets and tin plate has already made itself felt, and jobbers' stocks are being drawn on heavily all over the country, a premium being secured. There is a decidedly firmer feeling in iron bars, and the recent weakness in steel bars has disappeared.

The pig iron situation is puzzling. Statistically, the position continues favorable, but there is a feeling of uncertainty and weakness cropping up in different places. This week business has been light all over the country. We note a sale of 10,000 tons of basic iron in the Philadelphia district.

Quite a good deal of tonnage has been placed in structural material. The American Bridge Company has upward of 15,000 tons of bridge work, including 6,000 tons for a coal road, 2,400 tons for track elevation at Newark, N. J., 2,150 tons for a Western road, and 1,325 tons for a Chicago lift bridge. In New York 8,000 tons have been contracted for for a number of buildings, and in other quarters good sized lots have been placed. We note also 1,175 tons for buildings for the imperial navy of Japan.

As yet all branches of the iron industry continue exceedingly well employed, and while occasionally a slight weakness develops locally, prices continue firm. But conservative men in the trade are alert to note any sign of the effect of the crop disappointment, which must tell to some extent upon the consumption of the next year. With our enormous output we cannot afford to undergo much curtailing in that direction.

A feeling of resentment is developing among some of the large copper interests at the lack of co-operation on the part of leading lake producers. The latter, it is claimed, are not doing their share in carrying a stock of copper for the manufacturers, but are marketing their product by fits and starts quite irrespective of the effect upon the market of such a policy. It looks as though some people may be growing tired of holding the umbrella over others. They may close it with a bang.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING CO.

Prosperous Year Reported at the Annual Meeting—Election of Directors and Officers.

The American Shipbuilding Company, which has an extensive plant at Cleveland, and owns other properties, held its annual meeting yesterday in the Commercial Trust Building, in Exchange Place, Jersey City. The Directors were re-elected. A. B. Wolvin was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. Fitzgerald.

An annual report was read to the stockholders, but it was not given out for publication. General Counsel J. H. Hoyt said that a copy of the report would be mailed to every stockholder. The company had had a very prosperous year, he said. It had built forty ships and is now building twenty-one ships, of which two are large passenger vessels. The company has more contracts now than it had a year ago.

The Directors are W. L. Brown, Robert Wallace, James C. Wallace, L. M. Bowers, J. A. Gean, A. B. Wolvin, H. H. Porter, Jr., Alexander McVittie, R. L. Ireland, H. M. Hanna, L. C. Hanna, W. C. McMillan, Luther Allen, Andrew Joys, and W. C. Carpenter.

The Directors re-elected as President W. L. Brown; Vice President—R. L. Ireland; Secretary and Treasurer—R. C. Wetmore; General Manager—James C. Wallace, and General Counsel—James H. Hoyt.

The company has an authorized capital stock of $30,000,000 and has issued $7,900,000 of preferred stock and $7,800,000 of common stock. No dividend was declared at yesterday's meeting.

GRAIN PRICES RISE AGAIN.

Wheat, Corn, and Oats Make Gains on Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, July 24.—There was a diminution of excitement in the grain trade today, but the weather remained menacing and prices advanced, wheat closing 1⅞ cents, corn 1¼ to 1⅝ cents, and oats ⅝ to ½ cent higher for September delivery.

Strength at Liverpool and in Northwestern markets, apprehension over the corn situation, and the dry weather map caused an opening advance in September wheat of 1⅝ to 2⅜ cents, sales being made at 72 to 73 cents. A prediction of showers in the Spring wheat country and weaker late cables induced active liquidation, and September declined to 71½ cents. Damage claims from the Northwest and reports of hot weather in that section later enrolled new converts to the bull faith, and the result was a sharp advance to 72⅝ cents, the market closing strong, 1⅛ cents higher, at 72¼.

Corn ruled active and strong. Throughout the heat-stricken belt no rain was in sight save in Iowa, where some rain was said to have fallen. The situation in Missouri and Nebraska was said to be practically past hope, while it was taken for granted that the Kansas maize fields had been wiped out. These items, however, were not new to traders, and while the price level remained well above yesterday's close, liquidation checked the opening advance, the country and local demand being filled in this way. September opened from 56 to 57½ cents, sold to 55⅞ cents, and closed 1½ to 1⅝ cents higher, at 56⅞ cents.

Country holders of oats sold continuously throughout the session, offerings being the heaviest in days. There was a good local demand, in sympathy with corn and wheat, but the liquidation depressed prices to yesterday's low point before the buying became sufficient to stem the tide. Purchasing orders from the farms during the afternoon reinforced the bull ranks, and part of the decline was recovered. September sold between 37½ and 35 cents, and closed ⅝ to ½ cent higher at 36¼ cents.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

23 shares First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., $100 each, 450.
14 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 215.
1 membership New York Produce Exchange, (all dues paid,) $180.
$14,000 Rochester Gas and Electric Company consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1912, coupons May and November, 105.
$3,000 Fulton Street Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due November, 1955, 95.
$2,000 Southern Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1994, coupons January and July, 116.
1 membership New York Produce Exchange (all assessments paid,) $156.
1 membership New York Produce Exchange (all assessments paid,) $151.
1 share Central Trust Company, $100, 1,925.
100 shares American Brewing Company of New York, $100 each, 30.
$40,000 Fisheries Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1905, coupons January and July, 60.
1 share Chemical National Bank, $100, 4,060.
3 shares Bank of the Manhattan Company, $50 each, 333½.
2 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1,950.
65 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 700.
$3,000 Judge Company 4 per cent. purchase money mortgage gold bonds, Class A, due 1909, coupons June and December, 40.
50 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 300.
60 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 80.
$5,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company 6 per cent. scrip of 1901, accrued interest from Feb. 5 last to be charged to the purchaser, 105½.
11 shares Twenty-third Ward Bank, $100 each, 140.
400 shares Colorado Southern Railroad common, 13.
14 shares United States Steel Corporation preferred, 89.
$2,700 Securities Company 4 per cent. registered consols, 91.
1 share Central Trust Company, $100,

mounting to 1,105 shares of stock and $49,900 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
965	American Bond. & Tst.	94	94	94
35	Maryland Brewing com.	4½	4½	4½
200	Maryland Brewing pf.	8¼	8	8¼
50	Norfolk Ry. & Light	12	12	12
50	United Rys. com	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
200	Seaboard com	27¼	27¼	27¼
550	Seaboard pf	48	47⅞	47⅞
$5,000	Carolina Central 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼
5,000	Seaboard 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
6,000	Seaboard 5s	102½	102½	102½
5,000	United Railways 4s	90¾	90⅛	90¼
23,000	United Railways inc	73	73	73

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 24.—On the whole the bulls rather had the better of to-day's stock market argument. For a short time the bears had decidedly the upper hand—that was at the opening of trading, when speculators were not feeling particularly well, as a result of the denial of the settlement of the strike and the manifest fact that somebody had stretched the truth as regards showers in the crop district on Tuesday. But the bears held carnival only for a few brief minutes. It didn't take the bulls long to seize upon the two-point decline in corn and rush the bears off their feet and then came a recovery almost as sharp as the decline had been.

Conditions in the money market remain practically unchanged. The temper is, however easier, and rates are bound to be shaded soon. Demand is still light and supply is ample for all present requirements. Money loaned at the Clearing House today at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $21,260,630; balances, $2,109,207.

Complete transactions to-day were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
965	Atchison	73	70⅞	70⅞
435	Atchison pf	94⅛	93	93⅜
10	Boston Elevated	187½	187½	187½
46	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
2	C., B. & Q	194½	194½	194½
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. com	154½	154½	154½
15	N. Y. N. H. & H	216	216	216
20	Old Colony	208	208	208
100	Pere Marquette pf	82½	82½	82½
15	Rutland pf	103	103	103
1,880	Union Pacific com	97	97½	97
11	West End com	95½	95½	95½

TELEPHONES.

305	Am. Tel. & Tel	160½	160	160½
1,286	New England rights	5½	5⅜	5½

ELECTRICS.

120	General Electric	255½	255	255
165	Massachusetts	38¾	38½	38½
55	Massachusetts pf	98	98	98
8	Seattle Electric pf	98	98	98

MISCELLANEOUS.

2	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	88	88	88
1,080	Am. Sugar com	143¾	142⅝	142½
10	Am. Pneu. Service pf	30	30	30
110	Am. Woolen	18	18	18
75	Am. Woolen pf	79	79	79
100	Dom. Iron & Steel	31	31	31
10	Lead	20½	20⅜	20½
215	Mont. Coal & Coke	5¼	5⅛	5¼
82	New Eng. Cot. Yarn pf	92	92	92
13	N. E. Gas & Coke	6	5½	6
51	Pullman	210	210	210
122	Union Shoe Machine	37	36½	37
1	Union Shoe Machine pf	26	26	26
469	United Fruit	91¾	90	91¾
2,592	U. S. Steel	41¼	40	40¼
921	U. S. Steel pf	89½	88⅞	89½

MINING.

200	Adventure	25½	25	25½
5	Alloucz	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,498	Amalgamated	111¾	111¼	111¾
95	Anaconda	44⅝	43¾	44⅝
120	Arcadian	15	15	15
115	Arnold	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
10	Calumet & Hecla	770	770	770
150	Centennial	27⅛	27	27⅛
150	Cochiti	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
120	Cons. Mercur	2¾	2¾	2¾
5	Copper Range	76½	76½	76½
1,000	Dom. Coal & Iron	37⅜	37¼	37⅜
400	Mass	18⅝	18½	18⅝
150	Michigan	13¼	13¼	13¼
80	Mohawk	41	41	41
30	Old Colony	2	2	2
70	Osceola	93	93	93
425	Old Dominion	29	28½	29
875	Parrot	51½	50⅝	51½
22	Tamarack	348	348	348
125	Trecumseh	2	2	2
162	U. S.	18	17½	17¼
80	Utah	30	29½	29½
135	Victoria	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
90	Wolverine	60	59⅞	60
10	Wyandotte	1⅞	1¾	1⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The Philadelphia market was very quiet to-day. Such stocks as were traded in showed small improvements. Pennsylvania Steel preferred and Consolidated Lake Superior were more active than for some time. Yesterday's declines in Lehigh Valley and in Lehigh Navigation were overcome by slight gains on small trading. The railroad shares were dull and firm. Asphalt issues attracted no trading, and were heavy at the close.

Money is in plentiful supply and easy. Call loans, 4 to 4½ per cent.; time loans, 4 to 5; commercial paper, 4 to 4½.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Cement	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,000	American Alkali	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Bethlehem Iron	60	60	60
200	Camden Land	1¾	1½	1¾
600	Camb. S. rts. ($2.50 pd.)	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
102	Camb. S., Drexel rcts	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,600	Cons. Lake Superior	28⅝	27½	28
1,750	Elec. Co. of America	7	6⅝	7
11	Girard Trust warrants	50	35	50
58	Insurance of N. A	23	23	23
30	Lehigh Navigation	69½	69¼	69½
265	Lehigh Valley	35⅝	35½	35½
10	Mechanics' Nat. Bank	125	125	125
600	Palmetto Co	⅝	⅝	⅝
142	Pennsylvania	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝
22	Pennsylvania rcts	70	70	70
200	Philadelphia Co	40	40	40
10	Philadelphia Traction	95	95	95
1,300	Penn. Steel pf	84	84	84
150	Philadelphia Electric	5¼	5¼	5¼
4,729	Reading t. c	19 13-16	19 9-16	19⅝
1,032	Reading 1st pf. t. c	37⅝	37 7-16	37½
700	Reading 2d pf. t. c	25⅛	24 15-16	25⅛
50	United Gas Imp	116	116	116
470	Union Traction	27⅜	27¼	27¼
8,125	U. S. Steel common	41	40	40¼
55	U. S. Steel pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
40	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Twenty-five cents discount was to-day's rate for New York exchange. Money for call and time loans could be had for 4½@5 per cent.

Better buying of the steel stocks in New York and a moderate advance in the price of shares helped the market for Tin Can on the local Exchange this morning, but there was no rush to go long of the stock on the advance. Aside from this the market here was as featureless as it had been for several days. Commission houses have few orders in anything, and the little trading that is done seems to be merely for the purpose of "scalping" out a profit on the small market turns. The bond market also is quiet, although prices generally are well held. Metropolitan Elevated extension fours were quoted to-day at 98¼, and Gas Light fives at 109.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,850	American Can	24½	23⅝	23⅞
100	American Can pf	73½	73½	73½
25	American Linseed pf	60	60	60
100	Chicago City Railway	206	205	206
60	Chicago Union Traction	17	16½	17
39	Diamond Match	142½	141½	142½
15	Metropolitan Elevated	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
225	National Biscuit	41½	41	41½
11	National Biscuit pf	101	100½	100½
350	National Carbon	17½	17⅜	17½
10	North Chicago	199	199	199
9	Northwestern L pf	93	93	93
10	Shelby Steel Tube	8	8	8
233	West Chicago	101	100⅝	100⅝

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
240	Al. Valley R. R. pf	24	24	24
60	Con. Ice Co	10¼	10¼	10¼
370	Crucible Steel	21	20¾	21
225	Crucible Steel pf	83½	83⅜	83½
2	Chartiers Valley Water	46	46	46
$1,000	City of Pittsburg Co. 5s	124	124	124
10	Equitable Trust	187	187	187
$4,000	Ft. Pitt. Trac. 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
90	Marsden	9⅞	9	9
25	Macbeth Evans Glass	41	41	41
100	Pitts. Plate Glass	171	171	171
50	Pittsburg Trust	550	550	550
600	Pittsburg Coal	31¼	31	31⅛
241	Pittsburg Coal pf	94	93⅝	94
350	Pittsburg Brew	26	26	26
100	Pittsburg Brew. pf	45½	45½	45½
$2,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	112	111½	112
100	River Coal	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
300	U. S. Steel	40	40	40
200	P., C. & St. L	73	73	73
1,070	Window Glass	63	62	62
65	Window Glass pf	96½	96½	96½
600	West. Elec. 2d pf	67⅛	67⅛	67¼

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d. per ounce and in New York at 58½c. Mexican silver dollars at 46¼c.

On the Stock Exchange there were sales of 3,000 Comstock Tunnel at .06.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 1,000 Alamo at .14, 200 Best & Belcher at .20, 1,000 Brunswick at .15, 1,500 Comstock at .07, 150 Consolidated California & Virginia at .220, 2,000 Golden Age at .02½, 500 Hale & Norcross at .23, 500 Pharmacist at .06½, 100 Portland at 300, and 100 Standard at 3.10.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities was almost featureless. A few industrials obtained better prices, and bank stocks were firm, with no offerings. The volume of business was extremely light.

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AMERICAN CAN common was stronger, selling up to 24⅝ in the forenoon and then reacting. The closing bid was 23¾, a net advance of 1 point.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were steady, with transactions in $75,000 of the bonds.

***

STANDARD OIL sold at 765. Only one lot, consisting of 10 shares, changed hands.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 24. Bid.	Asked.	July 23. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58⅛	56	58½
American Can	23⅜	24	22⅝	23
American Can pf	74½	74⅝	73¼	74
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10¼	9½	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40	41	40	41
American Malt 6s	93	94½	93	94½
*American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	25⅜	23	25⅝	28
*British Columbia Copper	14½	15	14½	15
British Exchequer 3s	96⅝	96½	98⅜	99½
*California Copper	⅞	¾	½	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	6¼	8	6¼	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34½	35	34½	35
Central Fireworks	23½	26	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3¾	3	3¾
Compressed Air	15	18	15	18
Con. Refrigerating	7	9	7	9
Con. Rubber Tire	3½	4½	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	64½	65	64¼	65¼
Continental Tobacco deb	105½	107	103½	107
Crampe' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	13½	15	13½	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i	39½	41	39½	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Electric Boat	17	19	17	19
Electric Boat pf	49	55	49	53½
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2½	1¾	2½
Electric Vehicle	7	8½	8	10
Electric Vehicle pf	15	18	15	18
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9⅛	8	9½
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45¼	43½	46
Hudson River Tel	120	125	120	125
International Umbrella	3¼	3½	3½	3⅝
Iron Steamboat	1½	2⅛	1½	2⅛
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	2	1	2
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	25	27	25	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf	85	87	85	87
National Sugar pf	107	108½	107	108½
New England Transport	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. Q. E. L. & P. pf	69	71	69	71
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11⅜	12	11⅜	12
Otis Elevator	32	36	33	35½
Otis Elevator pf	96	97	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅞	1	⅞	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	35	36	35	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	26½	27	26½	27
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	82½	82¼	83
Seaboard Air Line	27	27½	26¾	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	47½	48¼	46¾	47
Singer Mfg	235	248	235	245
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120		120	
Standard Oil of N. J	762	766	762	765
Storage Power	8	12	8	12
Storey General Electric	16	17	16	17
Tennessee Copper	18	19	18	20
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6	4	6
Trenton Iron	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
Union Typewriter	61	63	61	63
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	119	118	119
United Rys. of St. L.	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79	79½	79	79½
U. S. Cotton Duck	31⅜	32½	32½	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¾
Universal Tobacco, w. i		20		25
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	48	44	48
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	17	15	17
Worthington pf	112	113½	112	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	249	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	241	245	241	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	103	101	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	220	230	220	230
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	50½	52½	50½	52½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	103½	110¼	103½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	115	130	115	116
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey City & P. 4s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	26	28	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	190	205	193	205
North Jersey St. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	21½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	215	217	215	217
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 5s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	60	65	60	65
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1906	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	108	108	108	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7½	6	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	72	73	72	74
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Col. Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13¼	12	13¼
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103		103	
Denver Gas		38		38
Denver Gas 5s	79	80	79	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	65	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s		98		98
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	305	316
New Amsterdam 5s	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
N. E. Gas & Coke	6¼	7½	6¾	7½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	56	57	56	57
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	86½	85½	85¾
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	98	101	98	101
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¾	97	96¾	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	38⅛	40	38⅛	40
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$169,935,722
Gold	98,142,771
Silver	25,074,328
United States notes	13,722,121
Treasury notes of 1890	17,420
National banknotes	9,212,825
Total receipts this day	2,059,576
Total receipts this month	40,418,505
Total receipts this year	40,418,505
Total expenditures this day	1,525,900
Total expenditures this month	44,360,000
Total expenditures this year	44,360,000
Deposits in National banks	101,974,747
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	775,443
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	954,488
Customs	1,011,623
Miscellaneous	91,464

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$283,427,689
Silver dollars	436,129,000
Silver dollars of 1890	126,367
Silver bullion of 1890	46,359,633
Total	$772,042,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$289,427,689
Silver certificates outstanding	436,129,000
Treasury notes	46,490,000
Total	$772,042,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$62,840,161
Gold certificates	35,302,500
Silver coin and bullion	50,440,144
Silver certificates	5,231,284
United States notes	13,722,121
Other assets	20,006,530
Total in Treasury	$157,644,857
Deposits in National banks	101,974,747
Total	$259,309,605
Current liabilities	89,573,883
Available cash balance	$169,935,722

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 24, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111⅜	111⅝	7,450	Amalgamated Copper	111⅞	112½	111¼	111½	−1½
...	...	100	American Beet Sugar	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
4½	5	100	American Bicycle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
...	24⅜	100	American Bicycle pf	20	20	20	20	−5
29	29½	500	Am. Car & Found. Co	29½	29½	29	29⅛	− ⅜
82½	83	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	83	83	83	83	− ½
29	30	400	American Cotton Oil	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	+1⅛
31⅝	32	1,689	American Ice Co	32	32½	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅜
28	29⅜	100	American Linseed Co	28	28	28	28	...
25½	27	500	American Locomotive	26	26½	26	26	...
86	87	72	Am. Locomotive pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
53⅜	54¼	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	54¼	54⅝	53½	54⅜	+ ⅜
100¾	101	300	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100¼	100¼	100	100⅛	− ⅛
84	84⅞	100	Am. Snuff pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	...
142⅝	142½	3,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	142⅞	143¼	142	142⅜	− ⅜
128½	129½	1,000	Am. Tobacco ctfs	128¼	128¾	128	128	− ½
44	44½	320	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	44	44¼	44	44¼	− ⅛
70⅞	71	55,050	At., T. & S. F	72	72½	70¼	71	−2⅜
93⅝	93⅞	9,030	At., T. & S. F. pf	93¼	94⅝	93	93⅝	−1⅛
94½	95	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	95⅝	95⅞	94	94⅞	− ⅛
93	93½	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93	94	93	93½	+2⅜
...	...	1,075	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	77⅜	77½	76⅞	76¾	− ⅛
103	103¼	800	Canadian Pacific	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ½
42½	43⅜	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	− ⅛
38⅜	39	1,550	Chicago & Alton	37	37⅜	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
75½	76	400	Chicago & Alton pf	76	76	75¾	75¾	+ ⅛
23	23¼	3,100	Chicago Gt. West	22⅜	23¼	22	23	− ⅛
80¼	83	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ½
156½	157	29,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	158¾	158¾	156¼	156½	−3⅝
102½	196	300	Chicago & Northw	191	193	190¼	193	+ ⅜
139	139½	2,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac	141	141	139	139	−1½
...	...	210	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼	...
18½	19	3,000	Chicago Term. Trans	19	19¼	18½	18½	−2
38	39	225	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	38	38½	38	38½	− ½
88	88½	800	C., Cin. & St. L	88⅝	89	88½	89	...
96½	96⅝	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	97½	97½	96¾	97	− ⅛
13¼	13½	400	Colorado Southern	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
48	48¼	200	Col. Southern 1st pf	48	48	48	48	− ½
21½	22	100	Col. Southern 2d pf	22	22	22	22	− ½
20	21	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I	20	20¼	20	20¼	−1¼
214½	216½	2,000	Consolidated Gas	214½	217½	214¼	216	+1½
157	158	100	Delaware & Hudson	157	157	157	157	...
223	229	300	Del., Lack. & West	224	225	224	225	+1
40⅝	41	100	Denver & R. G	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
89	92	800	Denver & R. G. pf	92	92	90	90	...
8⅝	8½	250	Dist. of America	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
26½	27	100	Dist. of America pf	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
142¼	142½	100	Diamond Match	142¼	142½	142¼	142½	+ ⅛
8,320			Erie	36⅛	36⅞	35¾	35¾	−1⅛
1,100			Erie 1st pf	65	65¼	64⅜	64⅝	− ⅜
200			Erie 2d pf	49½	49½	48½	48½	− ⅝
103			Evans. & T. H	53	53	53	53	−2
250			General Electric	254⅝	254½	254⅜	254⅜	...
150			Glucose Sugar Ref	54½	54½	54½	54½	...
300			Great Northern pf	173	173	172	172	−1
100			Hocking Valley	49	49	49	49	−1
100			Hocking Valley pf	74	74	74	74	− ½
1,100			Illinois Central	146⅜	146⅜	146¼	146⅜	− ⅛
1,000			Internat. Power Co	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94½	− ⅛
50			International Silver	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
100			International Silver pf	35	35	35	35	−3
100			Iowa Central	36½	36⅝	36½	36½	−1
100			Iowa Central pf	73	73	73	73	+1
100			Internat. Steam Pump	37	37	37	37	−1
6,500			Louisville & Nashville	101½	102½	101	101⅞	− ½
1,110			Manhattan Elevated	118¾	119¼	118¼	118	−1
166			Met. Street

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CONRAD DOERSCH.—In the United States District Court yesterday the composition of Conrad Doersch, shoe manufacturer of Nyack, with his creditors at 20 cents on the dollar was confirmed. The liabilities were $58,568, and nominal assets $47,764.

D. J. FAGENSON & Co.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed David H. Knapp receiver of the assets of D. J. Fagenson & Co., cloak manufacturers of 66 Greene Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday.

ANTHONY GORE.—Anthony Gore, manager of a saloon at 4 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,841 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $1,200 are to Jacob Ruppert, Jr., on a chattel mortgage on the saloon fixtures at 212 Grand Street, from 1898 to 1900, which saloon Mr. Gore formerly kept.

STUILTZ & Co.—Henry Stuiltz, George Stuiltz, and Charles Kretschman, who composed the firm of Stuiltz & Co., manufacturers of piano cases at 439 to 445 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $25,709 and assets of $5,345, consisting of stock, $2,700; machinery and fixtures, $1,489; coal, $300; accounts, $706; unexpired fire insurance premiums, $250. Of the liabilities $424 are for wages to employes. There are about 130 creditors. They began business on Jan. 1, 1899.

SAMUEL MARGULIES.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Samuel Margulies, cloak manufacturer of 35 East Broadway by Benjamin Patterson for the following creditors: Samuel Richman, $159; Jacob Barnet, $142, and B. Glick & Son, $711. It was alleged that he is insolvent, that on July 10 he had a large stock of goods on hand, and delivered goods valued at $9,000 to Morris Garfinkel, to whom he was indebted to the amount of $2,000, which goods were taken away in six trucks and have since been concealed by Mr. Margulies and Mr. Garfinkel, that he also transferred merchandise and accounts to creditors, and paid certain creditors large sums of money on account of indebtedness to them, thereby giving them a preference.

BURROUGHS CYCLE COMPANY.—William H. Burroughs, dealer in bicycles and supplies under the style of the Burroughs Cycle Company, at 7 Barclay Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,397, and assets $2,798. His assets consist of real estate, $1,500, which is situated at 170 Richardson Street, Brooklyn, mortgaged for $1,500; stock in trade $1,000, cash $18, accounts $280. Of his liabilities $185 is for wages to a clerk and $4,200 to Fanny T. Burroughs for money loaned to him. There are thirty-five creditors. At the store it was said that business has been very dull for a long time past, and is nothing to compare with what it was a few years ago. He has been in this business for four years, and has also been in the ticket brokerage business for two years, but the latter business, it is said, had nothing whatever to do with the petition in bankruptcy.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to twenty-five bankrupts, among whom were Alonzo W. and Augustus C. Foster, who composed the firm of Foster Brothers, formerly proprietors of the Putnam House, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, liabilities, $64,904; Cassius M. Richmond, dentist at 66 West Thirty-fifth Street, liabilities, $6,610, (this is his second time through bankruptcy;) Charles E. Moore, contractor and builder of Marmion Avenue and Fairmount Place, Bronx, liabilities, $271,330; Jacob Sugenheimer, surviving partner of V. Heilbrunn & Co., importers of fancy goods at 550 Broadway, who filed his petition on Aug. 2, 1898, and George Heyman, manufacturer of bedding at 171 Canal Street, liabilities $23,504.

Schedules of James D. Hall.

Schedules in the assignment of James D. Hall, wholesale and retail dealer in wines and liquors at 178 Greenwich and 101 Hudson Street, show liabilities $62,207, nominal assets $62,547, and actual assets $21,686. Of the liabilities, $30,335 are secured and $31,872 unsecured. The assets consist of real estate, nominal $51,500, actual $14,500; stock, nominal, $8,166; actual, $6,084; accounts, nominal $2,881, actual $1,102. The real estate consists of 142 West Ninety-third Street, valued at $32,000, equity $3,500; lots in Jersey City, $3,500, equity $1,000; lease of 178 Greenwich Street and saloon fixtures, $6,000, equity $3,500; lease of 101 Hudson Street and saloon fixtures, $10,000, equity $6,500. In arriving at the actual value of the assets, $28,111 mortgages were deducted, but they were included in the liabilities.

Judgments Against Dry Goods Men.

Two judgments, aggregating $1,816, have been obtained against Edwards & Allen, dry goods commission merchants, at 54 Leonard Street, one for $404 in favor of Arthur W. Knapp, and the other for $1,412 in favor of Sidney W. Rice for balance due for services as salesman. Executions were issued to Deputy Sheriff Murray. Neither partner was at the store when the reporter called there twice yesterday. It was said that Mr. Allen was sick, and that the judgments would be satisfactorily arranged in a day or two. From another source it was said that the Rice judgment, which was taken by default, would be reopened.

Foreclosure of a Mortgage.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 24.—The New York Security and Trust Company, as substituted trustee for Amanda M. Halsted, under the will of John R. Haynard, deceased, has begun an action in the Supreme Court against Amanda M. Halsted, individually and as administratrix, of the estate of Robert S. Haynard, and others, to foreclose a mortgage for $42,000 upon the property of the deceased held by Charles Schell, and situated in the town of Rye. The papers in the case were filed to-day in the County Clerk's office.

A Receiver Appointed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 24.—Justice J. O. Dykman to-day appointed James V. Lawrence of Yonkers receiver of all the copartnership property and effects of the copartnership known by the name of Lawrence Brothers, composed of William F. Lawrence and James V. Lawrence, and since the death of the former carried on by James V. Lawrence, its survivor.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANSTEY, Henry and Louisa Lee—N. K. Van Bokkelen	$143
BURKE, Stephen G.—A. C. Hawkes, costs.	86
BLINN, Christian, Jr.—V. C. Bogardus and another	499
BLAESIUS, Emil—F. Ramsteck and others	228
BLUM, Isaac—J. Thedford	29
BUCHANAN, William R.—A. Gunnison & Co.	95
BENEDICT, Stephen and Lizzie—V. Villard	428
CAHN, Julius—E. A. Kline	104
DELAHUNTY, John, as receiver, &c.—The Central Bank of the City of New York, costs	109
DE LUCCA, Antonio—D. Canavan, costs.	24
DOHERTY, Edward—G. D. Curtis and others	245
EDWARDS, John A., and William H. Allen—S. W. Rice	1,412
FUCHS, John—I. Blumberg	220
GRIFFIN, John—W. P. Clyde and others, costs	39
GORSCH, Arthur—M. Feigel and others	100
HATCH, Edward S., and Lyman E. Warren—T. Nelson	12,786
HART, Freida and Max—J. F. Steeves and others	279
JOHNSON, Frederick A.—M. L. Houghton	214
KEYSER, Isaiah—Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, costs	129
LUKAS, Max—J. H. Hents and others	34
LEVY, Herman S.—A. Masetti	161
MILLER, Emanuel—David Stevenson Brewing Company	604
MOONEY, Patrick—H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company	104
MORAN, Michael—A. M. Cahn	134
McCLURE, Charles—Dimock & Fink Company	114
O'KEEFFE, William D.—N. Y. Edison Company	114
POKORNY, John—H. Rothschild	72
PETTERSON, John—A. Gunnison	92
RUCK, August A.—J. L. Oberg and others	181
RICHARDS, James J.—I. H. Knapp	579
RAICHMAN, George—A. Gunnison	78
STEMBER, John—A. Gunnison & Co.	119
SHAW, Charles—W. F. Bang	762
THE HARTWELL-THOMPSON COMPANY—F. Morich and others	304
TRACY, Thomas J.—W. H. Hussey and others	830
THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILroad Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company—A. Siegel, costs	235
VAN DYKE, William R., and James W. White—F. C. Goffe	240
WRIGHT, Francis A.—E. R. Butler	197
WHEATLEY, Edward—J. E. Linde Paper Company	119
WHITSON, Jane M.—F. C. Thomas	145

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK against EDWIN H. BURR and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street distant one hundred and eighty-nine feet five inches westerly from the westerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue; running thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet seven inches; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet seven inches; thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated July 16th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
CHARLES M. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 239 East 122d Street.

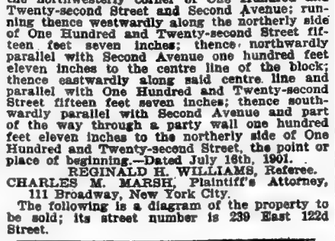

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $5,863 91-100 dollars, with interest from June 28, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $281.07, with interest from July 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed the purchaser or paid out of the purchase money is $937.89 and interest.—Dated July 16th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
jy18-2aw3wTh&S

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK against EDWIN H. BURR and others, defendants. Aetion No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street distant one hundred and seventy-three feet nine inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue, running thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street fifteen feet eight inches; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-third Street fifteen feet seven inches; thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated July 16th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
CHARLES M. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 241 East 122d Street:

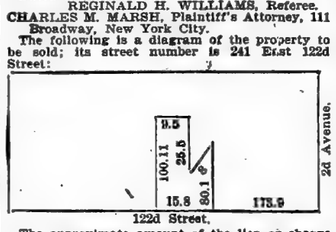

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,330.53, with interest from June 28th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $267.75, with interest from July 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed the purchaser or paid out of the purchase money is $937.89 and interest.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
jy18-2aw3wTh&S.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK against EDWIN H. BURR and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street distant one hundred and fifty-eight feet one and a half inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue; running thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet seven and a half inches; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty feet one inch, more or less, to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet seven inches; thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue ninety-one feet eleven inches, more or less, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
CHARLES M. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 243 East 122d Street:

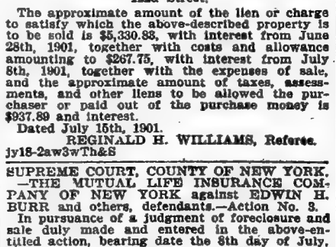

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,787.75, with interest from June 28th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $242.42, with interest from July 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed the purchaser or paid out of the purchase money is $583.82 and interest.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
jy18-2aw3wTh&S.

Surrogate Notices.

RAY, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED RAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 17th day of July, 1901. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Executor. EDW. J. McGANNEY, Attorney for Executor, 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RENZ, FERDINAND H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FERDINAND H. RENZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of James, Schell & Elkus, No. 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1901. HENRIETTA W. RENZ, Administratrix. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 56 Pine Street, New York City.

RINTELEN, ADAM C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM C. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, No. 3 New Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of July next. Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1901. ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Surviving Executrix. H. A. BOLTE, Attorney for Surviving Executrix. f21-law6mTh

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Miron Winslow, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 8d, 1901. SUSAN R. WILLIAMS, MIRON WINSLOW, Executors. ap4-law6mTh

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ARTHUR GORSCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold in one parcel, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place; running thence northerly along the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place ninety (90) feet and seven (7) inches; thence westerly at right angles to St. Nicholas Place eighty-five (85) feet three and one-half (3½) inches to the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly along the said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue ninety-two (92) feet seven and eight-tenths (7 8-10) inches to the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street sixty-five (65) feet nine and one-quarter (9¼) inches to the corner, the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. The said premises above described lie in Section 7, in Block 2,068, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
PIRSSON & BEALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, described as above, said property having no street number:

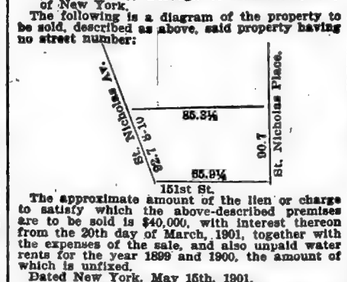

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $40,000, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale, and also unpaid water rents for the year 1899 and 1900, the amount of which is unfixed.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, June twentieth, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, June twenty-seventh, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, July eleventh, 1901, at same time and place.

Dated New York, June 27th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, July twenty-fifth, 1901, at same time and place.

Dated New York, July 11th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Refere.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 3d day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street where it intersects the Bowery, running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number two hundred and twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said ward and city in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, beginning and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight and one-half feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last-mentioned line twenty-five feet, and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 10th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & ARMSTRONG, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

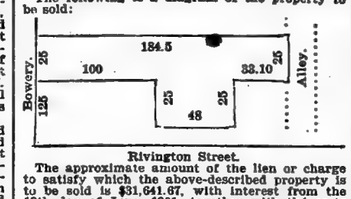

Rivington Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,641.67, with interest from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $384.39, with interest from the 3d day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $942.89 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, July 10th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.
jy11-2aw3wTu&Th&aug1

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EUGENE A. HOFFMAN, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. BURTON, individually, and as executor and trustee, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 8th day of July, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant two hundred and ninety-one feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, running thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-second Street twenty feet and ten inches; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Forty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Emma D. Burton of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 9, 1901.

JOHN A. STRALEY, Referee.
HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 258 Broadway, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 19 West Forty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the mortgage to foreclose which this action was brought covers a certain lease of said premises, bearing date the 6th day of February, 1884, made by Glorvina R. Hoffman to Emma D. Burton for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of May, 1884, at the annual rental of $950, payable in two equal half-yearly payments on November and May 1st, and which lease contains a covenant of renewal for twenty-one years, and which was duly recorded in Liber 1,762 of Conveyances, page 97, in the office of the Register of the County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

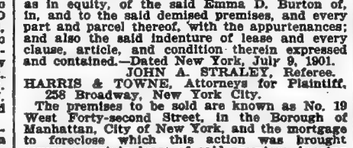

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,219, with interest thereon from June 21, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $368.11, with interest thereon from June 21, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of liens upon said property for taxes and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,492.68 and interest.

Dated New York, July 9, 1901.

JOHN A. STRALEY, Referee.
jy15-2aw3wM&Th&aug

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE
to
LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.15, 4.45 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.30, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 1.30, 3, 4, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.

SUNDAY, JULY 28TH.

L. I. R. R. AND NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER."

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR Leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Ave. station, Brooklyn, at 8:23 A. M., stopping at Franklin Ave. 8:28 and East New York 8:35.

Due at Newport at 3:15 P. M.; leave at 5:15 P. M.

Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations.

Sale of tickets limited.

The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
POPULAR EXCURSION
TO
MAUCH CHUNK $1.50 GLEN ONOKO and the SWITCHBACK

Children under 12, 75 cents.
Switchback Tickets, 50c. additional.

On SUNDAY, July 28th.

Special Train leaves New York: Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

Sunday at Block Island, R. I.

"ISLE OF THE SEA."
TAKE ELEGANT SOUND STEAMER

"SHINNECOCK."

From Pier 13, E. R., on Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. The most delightful trip out of New York. Arrive at Block Island 7:00 A. M. Sunday. Leave 4:00 P. M., arrive New York 7:00 A. M. Monday.

EXCURSION TICKETS, $3.50.

On Mondays the steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 13, E. R., at 9 A. M.; returning, leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets, $2.00, good only on the day sold.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.

Will receive passengers daily except Sunday, commencing Thursday, July 18, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 4, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning.

Tickets for sale and full information at 71 Water St., New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Rooms and berths can be secured up to 5 P. M. by telephone, 1,765 Broad, New York, or 1,381 Main, Brooklyn.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:45 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklets, Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part II. thereof, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of July, 1901. Present: Hon. David McAdam, Justice.

In the matter of the application of the State Executive Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of the State of New York, to change its name.

On reading and filing the petition of the State Executive Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of the State of New York, verified the 31st day of May, 1901, and the certificate of the Secretary of State of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of May, 1901, and the affidavits of publication hereto annexed, and on motion of William D. Murray, attorney for the petitioner; it is

Ordered that the petitioner, the State Executive Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of the State of New York, be authorized to assume the name "Executive Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of the States of New York and New Jersey" on the 12th day of August, 1901;

And it is further ordered that the said petition and said certificate and said affidavits of publication, together with this order, be filed within ten days of the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, that being the county in which the principal office of the said petitioner is located, and that a certified copy of this order be filed in the office of the Secretary of State within ten days after the entry of this order;

And it is further ordered that within ten days after the entry of this order this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the County of New York, and in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York. Enter.

A copy.
WM. SOHMER, [L. S.]
Clerk.

D. McA., J.

Excursions.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHY NOT GO TO BERMUDA?

Smooth seas, comfortable steamers—a delightful opportunity to get away from the heat, and spend a pleasant 9-day vacation trip. The climate of BERMUDA is most equable, and, on the average, very much cooler than New York at this season. The voyage is invariably cool and pleasant.

The whole tour of 9 days, everything included, for the moderate cost of $42.50. Cheap enough. First party sails Saturday next, 27th inst. Telegraph for accommodation. Other dates are August 10, 24, September 7.

Tickets to the PAN-AMERICAN, and every other point of interest in the WORLD, at lowest rates.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

Why Not Go Round the World?

Looking for a rest, and want to recuperate? Here's what you need; take one of our parties for a six-months' tour of the world. It will bring you health, rest,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot Sold by the Estate of R. G. Dun—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for the estate of R. G. Dun, to an investor, the plot of twenty-three lots bounded by Academy Street, Two Hundred and First Street, and the Harlem River.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Ernest Scauffen, to Walter J. Currie, the five-story American-basement dwelling 306 West Seventy-eighth Street, 18 by 60 by 102.2.

D. & W. Mullins have sold for Irving J. Kempner, to P. J. Maguire, the five-story tenement at the southwest corner of Madison and Rutgers Streets, 25 by 75; also, for Irving J. Kempner, to James C. Crotty, the five-story tenement, 202 Madison Street, 25 by 75; also, for Mandelbaum & Levine, the six-story tenement 200 Allen Street, 25 by 87.6; also, for the Walsh estate, to Catherine Jackson, the four-story front and rear tenements, 658 Water Street, 27 by 88.

Charles G. Koss transferred yesterday to Rebecca A. D. Wendell and another the plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-third Street, 116.1 by 116.7 by 100.5 by 58.3. The stated consideration was $106,000.

The dwelling 5 East Eighty-second Street, sold recently by W. G. Park, through L. J. Phillips & Co., was conveyed yesterday to Marion G. Knapp.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesrooom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Charles A. Berrian.

62 John Street, south side, 20.3 feet east of Gold Street, 20.3 by 42.1 by 19.10 by 40.9, four-story brick store; foreclosure sale, all right, title, and interest of William J. Peil and others, to Willard N. Bayles $250

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 41 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 385 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $22,272.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 262 and 264 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 29.9 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $46,595.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, W. L. Turner, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 92.8 by 85.3 to St. Nicholas Place by 90.7 by 65.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 33 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,404.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 639 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement with store. Due on judgment, $15,301.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 451½ Water Street, for a one-story brick factory, 39.11 by 54.7 by 58.6; S. J. Burrell of 84 New Street, owner; Chappell & Bosworth of 258 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

Fulton Street, west side, 200 feet south of Becker Avenue, Wakefield, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18.6 by 30; Annie C. Green of Yonkers, owner; J. Melville Laurence of Kossuth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 542 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for a one-story brick store, 51.11 by 61.11; Kunigunda Winnicloph of 521 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; George P. Houlihan of 70 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Fillmore Street, east side, 225 feet north of Columbus Avenue, Van Nest, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 40; Fritz Wegener of Fifteenth Street, White Plains, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 172 feet west of Brook Avenue, for a three-story brick storage house, 10.8 by 62.6; Augusta Dour, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, northwest corner, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Frank Blessing of 61 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; Paul W. Gussow of 2,353 First Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 47 Fulton Street, to a five-story brick office building, with store; Dr. Lucius Pitkin of 338 Pearl Street, owner; Ernest Greene of 5 Beekman Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 401 West Fifty-first Street, to a 1, 2 and 3-story brick building; Sacred Heart Congregation, premises, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 418 West Fortieth Street, to a five-story brick tenement with store; Charles Bock & Brothers of 596 Ninth Avenue, owners; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $750.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, north side, 25 feet west of Wadsworth Avenue; also Wadsworth Avenue, east side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Martin R. Ray of 555 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, owner; David H. Ray of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Twenty-first Avenue, south side, 225 feet east of Catherine Street, Wakefield, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; Robert F. Nolan, premises, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, Kossuth Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 230 West Forty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Grace M. Lawrence, premises, owner; R. C. Gillan, Jr., of 234 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $100.

Third Avenue, west side, 110 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement with store; Meyer Manassa of 563 Burnside Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,512 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $25.

No. 158 West Seventy-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Oliver L. Simpson and Emily L. Simpson Hunt, Charleston, S. C., owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 9 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; A. S. Hewitt, premises, owner; O. J. Mackey & Co., architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, July 24.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 184th St, 18x60; Joseph Byrne to Philip Matthews, (R S 50 cents, mtg $6,500) $1

AVENUE B, w s, 80.6 ft n of 10th St, 20x70; Frederick Muehlhaus to Herman Muehlhaus, one-third part, all title, (mtg $17,000) .....

BOULEVARD, e s, 25 ft s of 131st St, 24.11x100; Benno Lewinson, referee, to Mary W. Rogers, (R S $7.50) 15,000

BROADWAY, n e corner 63d St, 116.1x 116.7x100.5x58.3; Charles G. Koss to Rebecca A. D. Wendell and another, (R S $51.75) 106,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 68th St, 75.5x100; William J. Moore and another, executors, to Alexander Moore, (R S $65) 280,000

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s s, 50 ft w of Clinton Av, 101.1x101.8x irregular; Henry White to George Stark, (R S $1, mtg $9,000) .....

DISBROW PL, e s, 162 ft n of De Mill Av, 25x145 to 14th Av x 30.10x163.1; James T. Penfield to Anna Pisacreta..

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 250 ft s of Julianna St, 50x125, Olinville; Therese Maurhofer to Archibald A. Skillman 1,900

MADISON AV, e s, 84.3 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to F. H. Allen, (R S $5.50) 9,600

MERCER ST, 5 and 7, w s, 50x100; Irving Hopper, referee, to Amos F. Eno, (R S $44.25) 91,000

RIVERDALE AV, w s, adjoining the land of William A. Butler and Augustus Hutchings, 150x200 to the centre of Fieldstone Road, x—x200, except a strip on the s s; Frederick H. Crum to William E. Hutchins, (R S $2)...

SPRING ST, s s, 75 ft e of Hudson St, 28.2x100x irregular; Thomas T. Martin, executor, to John R. Ferrier, (R S $11.30) 25,000

SPRING ST, s s, 75 ft e of Hudson St, 28.2x100x irregular; Minnie Harris and others to John R. Ferrier, (R S $1).....

SUMMIT AV, w s, 161.7 n of 165th St, 22x87.6; Maria J. K. Cooke to the Archdeasonry of New York, (R S $2)..... Gift

UNION AV, n w s, at n w corner of Snider tract, map of Morrisania, 100x125; Henry White to George Stark, (mtg $15,500, R S $1) .....

2D AV, 2,234, e s, 20x75, (mtg $5,000;) 2d Av, 2,232, e s, 20x75, (mtg $8,000;) Edward V. Holland and another, executors, to Charles Wolfusky and another, (R S $1) 19,400

2D AV, s e, 119 ft s of 173d St, 27x125; Gennaro Fioravanti to Salvatore Nardiello, (part mtg $71,000) .....

2D AV, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, 27x125; Gennaro Fioravanti to Salvatore Nardiello, (part mtg $71,000) .....

8TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 103d St, 56x100; Michael Ganly to James V. Ganly, (R S $54,000, mtg $54,000) .....

8TH ST, s s, 214.5 ft n w of 8th Av, 16.4x94.10; Laura B. James to George W. Benjamin, (R S $13) .....

10TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100; Rivington St, s w corner of 10th St, 20x60; Jacob Cohen to Henry [illegible] all liens 100

47TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.5; Edward H. Wemple to Frederick B. Wemple, (mtg $8,400) 1

54TH ST, 421 West, 25x100.5; William H. Bell to Louise Bell, one-third part, all title ..... Gift

66TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100; Frederick Foerstling to Maria A. Foerstling, (mtg $5,000) 8,000

73D ST, 109 East, 16.8x102.2; Charles L. Volckhausen to Anna D. Volckhausen, (R S $1.25, mtg $5,000) 1

82D ST, 5 East, 25x102.2; William G. Park to Marion G. Knapp, (R S $69)... 1

87TH ST, s s, 110.2 ft e of 5th Av, 43x 100.8x irregular; Joseph Hamershlag to William H. Bolton, (R S $36.25)..... 1

95TH ST, n s, 191 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Ada L. Harrell to the Unique Bachelor Apartment Company, (mtg $18,000) 1

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100.11; Patrick J. Moffatt to Richard Ryan, (mtg $12,500, R S 50 cents)..... 1

105TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 100.11; James O'Grady, executor, to William Canby, (R S $2.50, mtg $4,000).... 11,250

105TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 100.11; Mary Murphy and another to William Canby 1

117TH ST, n s, 128 ft e of Madison Av, 33x100.11; Samuel V. Speyer, referee, to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, (R S $27) 27,000

125TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 118x112.6x68.3x99.11; Joseph D. Baker, receiver, to Hermann H. Cammann and others, executors, &c., quitclaim 68

126TH ST, 156 West, 18.7x99.11; Caroline M. Isaacs to Josephine C. Beckley, (R S $1, mtg $10,000) 1

138TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Thomas F. Dolan to St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church, quitclaim..... 1

149TH ST, s s, 153.4 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x99.11; Carrie M. Butler to Thomas P. Abbott, (mtg $34,000, R S $7.50) 100

151ST ST, w s, 3.10 ft n w of Walton Av, 23.8x74.6x16x91.8; James H. Young to Mary A. Beacom, (mtg $2,000, R S 25 cents) 1

151ST ST, w s, 3.10 ft n w of Walton Av, 23.8x74.6x16x91.8; John H. Deeves and another, executors, to James H. Young, quitclaim, all title..... 1

152D ST, n s, 165 ft s of Robbins Av, 25x 145.5x27.11x133; H. B. Goldman to Georgiana M. Benedict, (mtg $13,500, R S 50c) 1

156TH ST, n s, 100.8 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Constantin Friedrich to Ott Schwartz, (mtg $7,000) 100

184TH ST, s s, 112 ft w of Webster Av, 44x81.4x irregular; Cadelbert Becker to R. C. Bullard, (R S $1) 1

Recorded Leases.

PARK AV, n w corner of 77th St; Thomas Daly to George B. Cohen, 3 years..$840, $960

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 501; Annie Derleth to Jacob Froehlich, 5 5-12 years. 1,890

7TH AV, n w corner of 142d St; George Gerlach to Margaret C. Straker, 3 years..... $1,080, 1,200

8TH AV, 2,113; Edward Hafter to Lazare and another, 3 years..... 1,200

9TH ST, 746 East; Abner B. Mills to Anton Hecht and another, 4 10-12 years.. 720

12TH ST, 427 East; Charles A. Klemens to John Wintrich, 5 years..... 312

113TH ST, 306 East; Max Borger to Michael Colonna, 5 5-12 years..... 2,150

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABBOTT, Thomas R., to Samuel B. Sexton; 149th St, s s, 132.4 ft e of Broadway, 3 years, gold..... $25,000

ABBOTT, Thomas R., to Samuel B. Sexton; 149th St., s s, 166.8 ft e of Broadway, 3 years, gold..... 25,000

ABBOTT, Thomas R., to Jacob D. Buier; 149th St, s s, 133.4 ft e of Broadway, prior mortgage $50,000, demand, 6 per cent. 22,300

ALLEN, Frederick H., to George M. Miller, trustee; Madison Av, e s, 84.3 ft s of 104th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,500

BARR, John C., to Samuel L. Hewlett; Dawson St, n s, 157.8 ft e of Beach Av, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 4,000

BARR, John C., to Isabella G. Francis; Vanderbilt Av, s e corner of 166th St, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 6,000

BEACOM, Mary A., to James H. Young; 151st St, w s, n of Walton Av, due June 12, 1906 2,000

BENJAMIN, George H., to Laura B. James; 11th St, s s, 214.5 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Cherry St, n w corner of Jefferson St, due Aug. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent. 60,000

BOLTON, William H., to Joseph Hamershlag; 87th St, s s, 110.2 ft e of 5th Av, due Aug. 1, 1902, 5 per cent..... 64,000

BOLTON, William H., to Joseph Hamershlag; 87th St, s s, 110.2 ft e of 5th Av, prior mortgage $64,000, due Aug. 1, 1902 51,000

BULLARD, Ra'ph C., to C. Adelbert Becker; 184th St, s s, 112 ft w of Webster Av, due Feb. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.. 3,500

BURKHARDT, Louisa, to Herman F. Ruhl; Lots 143 and 144, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, 3 years..... 2,500

COHEN, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 14th St, s s, 171 ft e of Avenue A; also Rivington St, s w corner of Lewis St, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DEEGAN, Katie, to the City Mortgage Company; 94th St, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 22,000

DEEGAN, Katie, to Nelson D. Stillwell; 94th St, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, prior mortgage, $32,000, 1 year, 6 per cent... 2,000

FERRIER, John R., to American Mortgage Company; Spring St, s s, 75 ft e of Hudson St, 3 years..... 14,000

FERRIER, John R., to American Mortgage Company; Spring St, s s, 75 ft e of Hudson St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

FLOWER, Minnie, to Mary S. Hynes; Forest Av, n w corner of 166th St, 3 years..... 8,000

FROEHLICH, Jacob, to Albrecht Kalthoff; Forest Av, e s, 107.10 ft s of 166th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 89th St, s s, 208.1 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 75,000

HIGGINS, Patrick, to Joseph S. Guthorn; Anthony Av, w s, 115 ft s of Garfield St, 1 year, 5 per cent..... 1,000

HUSON, Robert, to Mary S. Burns and another, trustees; 116th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av; also interior lot, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

KAUFFMAN, Mary A., to Max Kaufman; Hester St, 127 to 131, ½ part, assessment rents..... 700

KAUFFMAN, Mary A., and another to Max Kaufman; Hester St, 127, 129, 131, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 700

KELLY, James E., to John P. Kelly; 93d St, n s, 117 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

MARTIN, George W., to Edward McVickar; 151st St, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mortgage $120,000, due April 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 18,000

McALEENAN, Henry, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 94th St, s s, 235.6 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 80,000

McSORLEY, James, to Francis Mulgrew; Madison Av, r e corner of 133d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MOORE, Alexander, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Central Park West, n w corner of 88th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 165,000

ROGINSKY, Pincus, to Henry Meyer; 269-271 Houston St, s e corner of Suffolk St, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent.. 16,000

SPEIRS, Mary L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Bowery, 353, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

WAGNER, Mary E., to F. H. Rolston; Lexington Av, 1,051, e s, 17x55, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

WOLINSKY, Charles, and another to American Mortgage Company; 2,234 2d Av, 3 years..... 7,500

WOODALL, David L., to Harlem Savings Bank; Monroe Av, w s, part of Lot 49, map of Mount Hope, 50x100, 1 year.. 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Charles E. Winnik..... $13,000

BOPP, T. Harrison, to Sidney R. Stuart. 1,000

BERET, George, to Lee Kohns Jr..... 115,205

JORDAN, Gertrude, to John H. Gunner.. 1,000

KIRSCHENBLUTH, Rosie, to Martin Story 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States..... 18,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States..... 15,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 50,000

MARX, Luis, to August Roesler..... 7,500

NATHAN, Marcus, to Charles M. Rosenthal 1

ROESLER, Augusta, and another, executors, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company 7,500

SAWIN, Cornelia J., to Frances E. Steeves 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John Gilsey..... 15,000

VANDERHOEF, Sarah A., executrix, to Mary A. Vanderhoef..... 1

VANDERHOEF, Mary A., to Sarah A. Vanderhoef 1

Mechanics' Liens.

McGRAW ST, s e corner of Cottage Grove Av, 25x100; John C. Davis against Henry Berwin, owner..... $485

NEW BOWERY, 44 to 48; Samuel V. Rockman against Eugene F. O'Connor, owner and contractor..... 315

PERRY ST, 77; Schneeman & Bits against Benjamin Weisman, owner and contractor..... 2,550

1ST AV, 2,169 and 2,171; Dennis Deegan against Samuel D. Tombach, owner and contractor..... 1,150

3D AV, w s, 81.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x 102.11x irregular; Alfred Marsich against Otto Weber, owner and contractor..... 721

36TH ST, 136 East; Morton F. Kane against William S. Kane, owner; S. B. Rogers, contractor..... 40

71ST ST, 346 to 352 West; Max Goldstein against Katie C. Brown, owner and contractor..... 256

78TH ST, 70 East; Frank S. Grob against George H. and Mary S. Groth, owners; Rogers Brothers, contractors..... 190

86TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Manhattan Heating, Lighting and Ventilating Company against Abraham Bachrach, owner and contractor..... 251

103D ST, s s, 402 ft e of 1st Av, 150x25; A. P. Sidulsky against the Harlem Market Company, Limited, owner; F. C. O'Donnell, contractor..... 105

126TH ST, 230 to 236 West; Leon Moel against Stefano Greco, owner; Harry C. Smith, contractor..... 500

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 269 and 271; Henry Mayer, with Pincus Roginsky..... 14,000

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GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

This is a most perfectly appointed home site, all the streets and all public improvements completed, trees, shrubs, and lawns in thriving growth, many handsome houses built and occupied, all detached. Nothing on the market is so attractive as Grantwood. Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferries, (via Hudson River Traction Company's R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th Street ferry by trolley car.

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Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; fine staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for photographic views and free tickets to visit the property.

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1 and 2 family Houses, $4,500 upward; within two blocks of L stations; houses have all improvements; before investing elsewhere give me a call. J. LEITNER, 3d and Wendover Avs.

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Brooklyn, Shore Road, Near 96th St.—Beautiful location, overlooking bays and Narrows; a handsome Summer and Winter residence; 14 rooms; all improvements; possession; 45 minutes Battery or City Hall; unusual opportunity; partition sale, apply premises or Room 404, 18 Broadway, Manhattan.

A FACTORY

for sale or to let in Brooklyn, near ferries and public dock; substantial brick buildings, engine, boiler, and shafting; 10 lots, with frontage on three streets.

RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman Street.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 182 Nassau St., New York.

$2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Av., dwelling, 14 rooms; 3 sets improvements; rent, $300; taken by foreclosure; mortgage, $2,000. See Finch, on premises.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

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Half Value. — $4,250; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau St.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 18, B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

VERY CHEAP.—Bronxville lots at station; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light, paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments; commutation, 8 cents. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Easy terms; detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, city, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Mamaroneck.

On Boulevard and Trolley—High and Dry.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. WEEKLY—NO INTEREST or ASSESSMENTS: near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

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A sportsman's paradise; home of the deer, speckled and salmon trout; the well-known Hinckley estate of 1,500 acres in the Adirondack region is for sale, bounded by the West Canada, crossed by the Four-Mile stream; contains 4 lovely lakes, cottages, large house and barn; photographs and particulars. Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,036 Kingston, N. Y.

High-class, improved lots fronting on trolley; good for store or cottage; 15 minutes out. 3 minutes from railroad depot; price $200 each; only have 4 lots left out of the estate of 37 lots sold in two weeks. For further information address O. Box 133, New York Times

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Factory or warehouse, five-story, 440 Water St.; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$200 cash and $10.00 monthly buys 7-room cottage; improvements; new; good location; snap. HAMILTON, Corona.

Real Estate for Exchange.

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40,000 EQUITIES in several improved city properties, and cash, to exchange for large piece of city or free and clear country. BELLAMY, Owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Will exchange lots situated in Bronx or Queens for Manhattan income property. Huston, 302 West 143d St.

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Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

94TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 49.6x 100.8; City Mortgage Company, with Katie Deegan..... 33,000

Lis Pendens.

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 25 ft s of 172d St, 25 x100; Longfellow St, 100 ft s of 172d St, 25x 100, and Lots 91, 92, and 93 on Map 352, Bronx; Emil S. Levi against George Stolz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Simpson & Werner.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 25x145; Alonzo Rothschild against Abraham Farber and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Keith.

3D AV, e s, 220.11 ft s of 163d St, 25.1x180.8x 25.1x188.8; William D. Culver and another against Abraham Schneider and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. L. Gilbert.

3D AV, e s, 81.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x102.11; Alfred Marsich against Otto Weber and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

3D AV, e s, 276.6 ft n of 161st St, 25x143.11; Dominico Ruggiero and another against Giuseppe F. Rando and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

24TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Harlem Savings Bank against Robert De Witt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. B. Wightman.

70TH ST, 304 West; S. Maria Robertson against Caroline S. Ward and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman & Larkin.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

418 and 420 West 124th St.—Elegant new flats, 4 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; handsomely decorated; rents, $17 to $20.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

3 West 102d St.—Convenient Park, elevated and surface cars; 6 rooms and bath; moderate rents.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

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Wanted—Private house for business purposes on 29th St., between 4th and Madison Aves. A. B., Box 78, 1,242 Broadway.

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POOLROOMS CLOSED IN LONG ISLAND CITY

Commissioner Murphy Has a Conference with Inspector Clayton.

Runners Withdrawn from the Ferries and the Word Passed that There Is "Nothing Doing."

The poolrooms which were open Tuesday in Long Island City were closed yesterday. The runners were withdrawn from in front of the ferries, and the "cappers" who were distributing cards giving the location of the poolrooms quit their work. THE NEW YORK TIMES published yesterday in detail the facts about the poolrooms in Long Island City, to which crowds were trooping in trolley cars and where the bettors were able to look at placards and figure on the odds without fear of interference by the police.

A crowd of bettors went over the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry yesterday afternoon, but the word was passed along, "Nothing doing." Many journeyed back to New York to take "ticker odds" in the Manhattan poolrooms, and others went to the Long Island City resorts. The placards had all been taken down, and there were no evidences of open violations of the law. What Police Commissioner Murphy calls "hand books" were in operation in a few saloons, and the police claimed that it was impossible to break up the hand-book system, because the gamblers kept moving their headquarters every day or so, and carried their offices in their respective hats.

Police Commissioner Murphy and Deputy Commissioner Devery came up from Far Rockaway on the same train yesterday. They arrived at Police Headquarters shortly after 9 o'clock. Usually Deputy Commissioner Devery does not arrive until nearly noon. Stories were circulated that Inspector Clayton and Capt. Woods of Long Island City had been summoned. After frequent conferences between the police officials, Commissioner Murphy gave out one of his "nothing new" and hand-book" interviews, and declared that not a single gambling place would be allowed to run in Long Island City.

Inspector Clayton came to Police Headquarters, and after a conference, Commissioner Murphy said:

"I have given orders to Inspector Clayton and to the commanding officers in all precincts in Queens Borough. I will gladly furnish policemen who will accompany reporters to the places where the law is alleged to be violated, and if necessary I would go over the head of the Captain of the precinct and furnish an Inspector."

"What orders did you give to Inspector Clayton?" was asked.

"To stop all gambling. It is a pretty hard matter to stop hand books, when fellows move from one corner to another. They got tired of New York, and they are trying to work Queens. The order is to keep gambling suppressed in Queens. There is no open gambling over there."

Police Commissioner Murphy's words were prophetic. Yesterday afternoon a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES found all the places which were fully described in the morning issue closed. Some of the regular patrons managed to make bets, but there were no placards displayed with the odds.

District Attorney Merrill of Queens County said yesterday:

"My position is the same. If affidavits are made and the people who make the affidavits prove to me that the horses on which the bets were made really ran in the races at the various tracks, I would attend to the matter. Say, a man bet on a horse named 'George Washington,' that never ran in a race, then it would not be gambling, but the man who took the money would be guilty of petit larceny. That's the point. It must be proved that the horses really ran at the race tracks."

Inspector Clayton in Long Island City said:

"I have received reports from my men within the last half hour saying that all the places have been closed. In fact, we don't know that they were ever open. Those places are closed, and they won't be open to-day, to-morrow, or the day after. You see, these people might congregate in those parks and not attract attention to the fact that they were gamblers. A policeman might miss a place for a few days, but as soon as they get on to the places, they are closed up at once."

WOUNDED BY A BURGLAR.

When Fishel Cohen Was Awakened by the Thief He Cried Out and Was Shot.

Fishel Cohen, fifty-six years old, was shot through the left shoulder by a burglar whom he surprised at work in his apartment on the second floor of 224 Central Park West, near Eighty-third Street, shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The thief, with Mr. Cohen's $150 watch and chain, then passed through an open window, climbed down to the street, and fled into the bushes in the Park. As he crossed the tracks a car came. The motorman and a solitary passenger both had revolvers and between them sent a dozen bullets after the thief as he scaled the wall and the ledge of rocks behind it, but none is believed to have struck him, for no blood was found.

Mr. Cohen, who is a United States Appraiser, lives with the family of Charles Wigg at the address given, his own relatives being out of the city for the Summer. When the thief picked up Mr. Cohen's trousers, silver change in the pocket clinked and the noise awoke Mr. Cohen, who sat up in bed. He gave one cry.

"Shut up or I'll kill you!" exclaimed the burglar, and Mr. Cohen says the burglar no sooner spoke than he fired. The bullet inflicted a flesh wound, penetrated the bed clothes, and buried itself in the wall. Mr. Cohen stated that Mrs. Wigg, who heard the pistol shot, was the first to scream. This aroused all the occupants. The intruder leaped from a window and escaped.

Janitor James McMahon was one of the first to reach the street. He is an ex-member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and also served with the American troops in the Philippines as a bugler. He carried his trumpet with him, and standing out on the asphalt placed it to his lips and sounded the "assembly" over and over again. The first few calls brought scores of neighbors who had not wakened before into the streets, but no policeman. A few more calls and two uniformed watchmen of a burglar alarm company came up on a run.

It was not until half an hour after the shooting and after Mr. Cohen had revived and was telling Mrs. Wigg and others all about it that Policeman Michael Slattery of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station came up to inquire what the clamor was about.

EX-DETECTIVES FORGETFUL.

No Longer Employed by Committee of Fifteen, They Lack Memory.

Assistant District Attorney O'Connor, who tried to dispose of a number of raided disorderly house cases of the Committee of Fifteen in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, developed a peculiar lack of recollection on the part of some ex-detectives of the committee.

There were twelve persons arrested in raids some time ago on the Alhambra, the Hotel Virginia, the Bohemia, the Haymarket, and the Empire on the Bowery. In the cases of each the Fifteen's detectives, who gathered the evidence upon which the raids were made, testified sufficiently before Justice Jerome to cause him to hold each of the defendants for trial. Their lack of memory yesterday evoked a caustic comment from Presiding Justice Wyatt. Sitting with him were Justices Holbrook and McKean.

Demetrius Rucopulas and Betty Syphert, arrested in the Alhambra, were the first arraigned. Detective Wooley told of his visit there with Detectives Elsmer and Creighton. Wooley's recollection was unimpaired and he told the same story that he did before Justice Jerome. Creighton, however, who is not now in the employ of the Committee of Fifteen, according to Mr. O'Connor, could not identify the Syphert woman. Before Justice Jerome Creighton testified that when he asked for a drink Rucopulas had directed a waiter to serve him. He was not sure about this yesterday and said that he didn't know whether the waiter was told to serve him by Rucopulas or not.

Detective Keenan followed Creighton. He could identify the woman, he said. In all of this testimony there was no evidence adduced to show that the defendant was the proprietor or that the Syphert woman was connected with the place. Justice Wyatt discharging both said:

"The defendants are acquitted, but the Court desires to say that when the cases were heard before the committing Magistrate testimony sufficient to make out a case against this man was adduced beyond any question. With the same witnesses to-day they have refused to give that evidence."

Owing to the illness of Detective Robert Elsmer and his absence from the jurisdiction, Adolph Ruehl and Harry Thompson, arrested in the Hotel Virginia, were discharged on their own recognizances. William Graham and Edward Corey, taken in the descent on the Haymarket, were discharged similarly and for the same reason.

BUBONIC PLAGUE ON STEAMSHIP HOHENFELS.

Dr. Doty Reports that the Case Is a Mild One—His Official Statement.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer, issued an official statement yesterday to the effect that as a result of an examination of the German steamship Hohenfels, which arrived in port from Calcutta Monday, it had developed that a member of the crew was affected with the bubonic plague. The person affected is named Rabyiane, and is a native of British India. The case is a mild one, and the victim is being attended on Swinburne Island. The other members of the crew will be detained at Swinburne Island for observation, while the ship with her cargo will be thoroughly disinfected.

Dr. Doty anticipates no trouble in handling the ship. The official statement of Dr. Doty which follows explains the case:

"On the arrival of the steamship Hohenfels from Calcutta on Monday morning, July 22, one of the Indian crew, a stoker, twenty years of age, was found to have an enlarged and inflamed gland, which could not be satisfactorily accounted for. He was removed to Swinburne Island and specimens taken from the gland and examined at the Quarantine laboratory, and an organism believed to be the plague bacillus was found. Upon this discovery I sent the bacteriologist of this department to Washington yesterday with the specimens referred to, and after an examination by Drs. Geddings and Rosenau of the Marine Hospital Service, Surgeon General Wyman reported to me last evening by telephone that the result of the examination confirmed the diagnosis made in the laboratory of this department. The case is a very mild one, the patient having been found at work on the vessel. The crew will be removed to Swinburne Island for observation.

"I shall decide this morning as to the treatment of the ship and its cargo. Although little credence is given here to the theory of infection of bubonic plague transmitted by rats, every precaution will be taken to respect official opinions in this regard. While no definite course of treatment of the vessel and cargo will be determined on until the steamer's agents, Funch, Edye & Co., and the various health interests are consulted, the course will be the discharge of the cargo at Quarantine into lighters. The cargo will be disinfected before leaving the ship and each night the holds of the vessel will be subjected to sulphur to kill the rats. After the cargo is removed the vessel will be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected in every part."

The Hohenfels is a steamer built for the East Indian trade, and was recently put on the Calcutta-New York service. It is not known when the Hohenfels will be released from quarantine.

SECRET WARRANT ISSUED.

Magistrate Pool Refuses to Say for Whom or for What—Hearing May Also Be Private.

Magistrate Pool, sitting in the Centre Street Court, yesterday issued a warrant at the request of the District Attorney for some unknown person, under highly mysterious circumstances. Central Office Detective McConville, accompanied by a small, stylishly dressed young woman, held a conference with District Attorney Philbin shortly before Magistrate Pool adjourned his court, and then hurried down to the Magistrate's chambers, accompanied by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Train. A fifteen-minute interview behind closed doors followed, and the young woman and the detective then left by way of the Magistrate's private entrance.

Magistrate Pool, when he resumed his seat on the bench, stated that he had issued a warrant in a case which Mr. Train had brought to his attention. Further than this he would say nothing until the warrant had been served. Even then he intimated that the examination would be held behind closed doors at the request of Mr. Train.

When asked why such secrecy was being maintained, the Magistrate replied that all concerned in the case dreaded publicity, and that the testimony was quite likely to be highly sensational. He declared it to be a very delicate matter. He refused to say whether the principals were prominent or anything as to the nature of the charges. Mr. Train was asked concerning the matter, and his only reply to all interrogations was:

"Not a word."

HE RESCUED A DESERTER.

When Man Who Was Swimming from the Dixie Became Exhausted, Lieut. Freeman Swam to His Aid.

Two landsmen on the training ship Dixie becoming very tired of their apprenticeship, deserted on Monday night. They dropped over the side of the vessel and started to swim for shore, a distance of 400 feet. One of the men became exhausted before he had gone very far, however, and was rescued by Lieut. Freeman, one of the officers of the ship.

The deserters were C. E. Beckett and A. W. Chinn. They enlisted recently with a number of others, and were to have sailed to-day on the Dixie for a long cruise. Chinn, when he became exhausted, shouted for help. Lieut. Freeman, who with several other officers was sitting on the deck of the ship with his coat off, heard the cries and leaped into the water. He held Chinn up until a rope was thrown to him.

When Chinn found himself safe on board he told the officers that he would escape as soon as he could. Forty-five of the men on the Dixie have deserted within a short time.

TWICE TRIED SUICIDE.

Man Cut the Arteries of His Wrist and Then Used a Knife on His Body.

Robert Davison, twenty-five years old, employed as a cutter in the stationery and printing establishment of D. A. Kissam at 25 Beekman Street, made two attempts to kill himself with edged tools yesterday. Last night he was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. He lives in that borough, at 788 McDonough Street.

He was first found in the morning in the Brooklyn ferryhouse, at East Twenty-third Street, with the arteries of both wrists severed. He tried to hide the flow with a handkedchief and made a pretense of being much interested in the automatic machines in the waiting room. Policeman Dunn sent him to Bellevue a prisoner. He said there that he had been stabbed.

"You don't expect us to believe that, do you?" asked a policeman.

"No," he replied, nonchalantly.

In the Yorkville Court he pleaded that his injuries were due to accident, and Magistrate Crane discharged him. He went home, and last evening ripped his body open from chest to navel with a sharp dining room knife. Dr. H. Nichols of 786 Decatur Street was called and reported the matter to the police, though young Davison's father insisted that it was another accident.

Later Davison tore off the bandages from his several wounds, and his father, who is a foreman in the same stationer's place, admitted the attempts at suicide. He said he could not account for them, unless the young man was suffering from the heat or from an accident of some time ago. He said he was a good worker, and lived hapily with his wife and two little babies, the elder of whom is but two years old.

Boat Builders to Move to Whitestone.

Schuler's Hotel and grounds at Whitestone, Borough of Queens, on Long Island Sound, has been bought by the Spaulding St. Lawrence Boat Company of Ogdensburg, N. Y. Its entire plant will be removed to Whitestone. The grounds adjoin the Long Island Railroad. A spur will be built for the handling of freight. The company builds pleasure crafts of various kinds.

ARGUMENTS HEARD IN THE SCANNELL CASE

District Attorney Philbin Opposes the Motion to Transfer.

Emanuel J. Myers, Counsel for the Commissioner, Asks for the Removal to the Supreme Court.

District Attorney Philbin, opposing before Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday the motion to transfer to the latter court from the General Sessions the actions for conspiracy and neglect of duty against Fire Commissioner Scannell and "Agent" William L. Marks, questioned the authority of the Supreme Court to order such transfers.

Emanuel J. Myers of counsel for the Commissioner and his friend made the arguments for the removal of the cases as were outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. The grounds upon which the motion was based were: The publicity that had been given the case; the official position of the defendant, and the alleged fact that, having received the approval and sanction of the Corporation Counsel and the Controller, the Commissioner could not have been guilty of a violation of the law. District Attorney Philbin denied that the Commissioner's actions had had the approval of the Controller. He said:

"I have grave doubts as to the power of this court to grant this application. The statute gives it the power to transfer cases from any county court. I doubt if General Sessions comes under the head of a county court. It is a separate branch of the judicature of the State, with co-ordinate jurisdiction, in criminal cases, with this court. I doubt if the Legislature intended to confer upon this court the power to transfer cases from the Court of General Sessions. Formerly transfers were infrequent. I ascribe the present practice to the fact that a former Assistant District Attorney, (John F. McIntyre,) having had differences with the General Sessions Judges, found it more agreeable to himself to transfer the cases from General Sessions to this court, and subsequently the Appellate Division found it necessary on account of the frequency of these motions to establish the criminal branch. Out of 400 cases disposed of in the Court of General Sessions during the past six months there have been but three reversals. A motion of this kind is a practical charge of incompetency against the Court of General Sessions.

"As to the claim of counsel that the official position of the Commissioner entitles him to a trial in the court of highest jurisdiction I will say that no person is less entitled to consideration than the official who violates his oath of office. It has been my experience that every expedient known to the law is available for the protection of the criminal, while every obstacle is cast in the way of the prosecution. The community is entitled to some rights and consideration and to a fair and impartial trial of this action."

Mr. Philbin denied Mr. Myers's assertion that the Grand Jury had voted to reconsider the indictment, and stated that much of the information upon which the indictments were found was furnished by the Controller. The District Attorney, anticipating a removal of the case, and in order to try other important cases in September, has asked the Appellate Division to direct the holding of an extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court during this month. The request has been granted and Justice Fursman assigned to hold the term.

Justice McAdam reserved decision.

MYSTERY OF A "GROWLER."

Advertisement Announces Finding of a Large Pitcher Containing Twenty Cents' Worth of Beer.

Readers of advertisements in the newspapers were staggered upon confronting the following announcement in one of the local papers yesterday morning:

FOUND.—On 84th St., between 3d and Lexington Avs., Sunday, 21, about 11 P. M., a large, white pitcher containing 20 cents' worth of beer; cannot locate curly-headed man; same will be returned to owner, upon payment of reward offered, by applying to 418 2d St., Brooklyn.

The many readers who find interest and instruction in reading the "Lost and Found" advertisements come across some rather queer specimens of the kind, but the foregoing example of honesty came pretty near the record in its own particular line, and aroused a widespread curiosity almost amounting to excitement. Those acquainted with the district in which the "large white pitcher" was said to have been found were if possible more mystified than the residents of any other section. They stated that it was far from the common custom for residents in that locality to press pitchers into service for the transportation of beer. A tin pail was the almost universal receptacle for this sort of work.

Furthermore, it was stated that it rarely if ever happened that 20 cents' worth of the cooling fluid was purchased at one time. In that locality it was said 10 cents would fill a large pitcher. Furthermore, it was argued that no person living near Third Avenue, after having purchased 20 cents' worth of beer, would ever under any circumstance lose it in the street to be picked up by a person from Brooklyn. No beer is ever lost near Third Avenue.

The injection of "the curly-headed man" into the mystery served to make it more tantalizing to the public. In what manner was he connected with the "large white pitcher," and if he was connected with it how did he, with the temperature as high as it was on Sunday night, come to leave 20 cents' worth of beer or any beer at all in it? The advertiser further offered to return "same" to owner on payment of "reward offered." Who offered the reward and what was it offered for? Was it for the pitcher of beer or the "curly-headed man"? What was this Brooklyn person doing out of bed at 11 o'clock at night and so far away from home?

The extraordinary mystery caused a general descent of reporters upon the house at 418 Second Street, Brooklyn. The house is a four-story structure of the fashionable type and is occupied by four families. Members of each of these families were interrogated yesterday and professed utter ignorance of any large white pitcher full of beer. They refused to state what knowledge, if any, they had of beer in general and just how much 20 cents' worth constituted. Trained observation directed upon all persons about the house failed to detect a curly-headed man. The mystery is a mystery still.

ELECTRIC CAR ON FIRE.

One Woman Passenger Cut by Glass and Painfully Injured.

Considerable excitement bordering on a panic was created on Third Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, last evening, when a southbound electric car crowded with passengers was seen to be in flames. The car, 182, of the Third Avenue line, was a combination half-open, half-closed conveyance. The motorman was James Eagan of 2,185 Third Avenue.

Suddenly there was a blinding flash from the switch-box on the ceiling of the rear platform, a detonation like that of a pistol, and a tongue of flame licked its way under the car and burst through. The brake was hastily applied and the occupants tumbled out.

No one was injured severely except Mrs. Jennie Foster, aged sixty-two, whose address was not learned. The aged woman in struggling to leave the burning car was cut by a piece of glass from a window and painfully injured about the left temple. A hurry call was sent to Bellevue Hospital and the woman was taken to that institution, where her wound was dressed, after which she went home.

Policeman Cooper sent in an alarm of fire. The department soon had the flames under control, but not before damage to the extent of $200 had been done to the car.

Lodge Named After J. H. Schiff.

The Order B'rith Abraham, a Jewish fraternal and charitable society, has named its three hundredth lodge after Jacob H. Schiff. Grand Master Samuel Dorf granted the charter to a society of fifty young men. The order has lodges all over the Union and a membership of over 35,000.

Solomon Berliner to be Married.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Jennie Ottenberg of Washington to Solomon Berliner, United States Consul to the Canary Islands. The wedding will occur early in September, and the bride will accompany her husband on his return to Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.

RAILROAD OFFICERS CALLED BY GRAND JURY

Will Testify in the New York Central Tunnel Investigation.

Best Way to Remedy the Existing Evils and the Best Motive Power to be Inquired Into.

Officials of the New York Central, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the New York and Harlem Railroads have been subpoenaed by Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier to appear before the Grand Jury to-day and give testimony as to the condition of the Park Avenue tunnel, which is declared by many passengers and residents along the road to be a nuisance and a menace to health.

Those who are expected to appear are Chief Engineer William J. Wilgus of the New York Central, Superintendent Joseph J. Franklin of the New York and Harlem, and Arthur M. Waite, Superintendent of Motive Power of the New York Central.

Secretary W. D. Bishop, Jr., of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road has been subpoenaed to bring before the Grand Jury the tripartite traffic agreement by which the three roads conjointly use the Park Avenue tunnel. The tunnel franchise, Mr. Le Barbier says, is owned by the New York and Harlem Company, which leases the tunnel to the New York Central. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Road pays to the latter a substantial sum for the use of the terminal facilities.

Chief Engineer Wilgus and Dr. Charles A. Doremus were in conference with Mr. Le Barbier yesterday. Mr. Wilgus could not say that the companies had agreed upon any change in motive power. He said that the use of compressed air had not yet been proved a success as a means of long-distance locomotion, and that electricity was preferable. The "contact block" system tried abroad and now in use in Schenectady he declared had many advantages. By this system the third rail is under the car and becomes alive when it comes in contact with the blocks placed along it at distances of about ten feet.

Mr. Wilgus admitted that it was from four to six degrees hotter in the tunnel than on the street, and that ventilation by fans, as had been suggested, was not the best method of ventilating.

Mr. Le Barbier served Mr. Wilgus with a subpoena to be on hand to-day and to bring along a comparison of the annual statements of his road for the last thirty years, in order to show the increase of traffic, passengers, and the number of cars sent through the tunnel. The prosecutor will also want to know the height, size, and width of the cars, and will determine the amount of air allowed each passenger under prevailing conditions, and the relative purity thereof.

Dr. Doremus declared that he believed the tunnel to be a menace to health, and as he is quite conversant with matters of this kind, Mr. Le Barbier arranged with him for the collection of evidence along a certain line which he does not wish to disclose just at present.

Several citizens called on Mr. Le Barbier yesterday and told of their experiences in the tunnel. Many others wrote letters of complaint, and to many of these Mr. Le Barbier sent a request to call on him personally. The letters from the residents along Park Avenue who offered $1,000 a block front toward a change in motive power, complain principally against the soot, dirt, impure air, and noise.

They say that night and day there is no rest for them on account of the number of the heavy and speeding trains sent through the tunnel. The Grand Jury will devote a large part of its session to the investigation.

POLICEMAN SAVED CHILDREN.

Stopped a Runaway Team as It Was About to Dash Into Them.

Many children were endangered by a runaway team in East One Hundred and Fourth Street at noon yesterday, but the horses were stopped by Policeman William Dudley of the Delancey Street Station at the imminent peril of his life, just as they were about to plunge among them. In doing this he was injured so badly that he was unable to continue his journey to his home, at 521 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

The block between First and Second Avenue was crowded with the young folk as the team, attached to a sand truck owned by Tebbutt & Krickl, whose yards are at the foot of the street, came tearing up the thoroughfare, with the driver, Oscar Stark, of 309 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, frantically sawing with the reins in vain endeavors to check them. Dudley saw them from a horse car in which he was riding north in First Avenue.

He jumped from the car and ran to meet the runaway. He seized the nearest bridle and was jerked from his feet, but he kept hold, though he was dragged fully eighty feet. He was badly bruised about the right leg and left hip, and his uniform was utterly ruined, but his weight told at length, and as they crossed the avenue the horses swerved and crashed into the plate-glass windows of John Lederer's saloon at the corner. Neither the animals nor their driver were injured. Dudley was helped from the wreck and an ambulance in charge of Dr. Bivings, which took him to his home, was summoned from Harlem Hospital.

HIGHWAY INSPECTOR ACCUSED.

Charged with Attempted Extortion by Two Coney Island Peddlers.

In the Coney Island Police Court yesterday afternoon Francis H. Collins, an Inspector in the Department of Highways, was accused of attempted extortion. The charge came up when two peanut peddlers, Charles Joan and Louis Poly, both Greeks, were arraigned before Magistrate Voorhees for violating a city ordinance. According to a statement made by Poly, they were arrested because they had failed to pay to Collins $1.50 a week each for the privilege of peddling upon Surf Avenue. The men were arrested on Tuesday night by Policeman Petro on Collins's complaint.

When the case was called yesterday morning, Collins failed to appear. When the Magistrate heard their story, he promptly dismissed the complaint, but ordered both men to be in court to-day to make a charge of extortion against Collins. Three hours after the case had been disposed of, Collins appeared and explained his absence, saying that he was ill.

Collins was ordered to appear in court this morning at 9 o'clock, when Poly and Joan will be present to make a complaint.

SHIRT WAISTS IN CHURCH.

Passaic Minister Invites the Men to Come to Services Wearing Them.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 24.—The Rev. S. Young, pastor of the Garfield Presbyterian Church, announced in a circular letter distributed in a prayer meeting to-night that, beginning Sunday, he desired all the male members of the congregation to appear at church in shirt waists.

"We promise them to have the church cool," he said, "and I will wear a shirt-waist myself if the weather is warm, but I may wear a light coat over it and no vest. The members of the congregation needn't do so. I hope all the women will wear no hats."

The attendance at the church has decreased on account of the warm weather, and the minister hopes to increase it by making things comfortable for his parishioners.

Gambler Must Serve 1,000 Days.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 24.—John McFadden's plot to escape jail to avoid paying a $1,000 fine was discovered to-day. McFadden was sentenced to six months in jail and to a fine of $1,000 for running a gambling house. Prosecutor Lloyd to-day said that McFadden would now have to serve 1,000 days. When this feat was discovered the question of remitting his fine was under discussion.

Mr. Dansnbaum to Meet Mr. Croker.

Murray C. Dansnbaum, a prominent politician and quite a factor in Tammany politics, sailed for Europe yesterday in obedience to a summons from Richard Croker. Among politicians the belief is gaining ground that Mr. Croker will not return here in time to participate in the next election.

COMSTOCK RAIDS PICTURE MACHINES.

Seizes Them at the "Twentieth Century Fair" on Park Row.

Anthony Comstock and his lieutenant, Charles Bamberger, pounced upon the "Twentieth Century Fair" at 3 Park Row shortly before noon yesterday, and when the two men left an hour later, a police patrol wagon staggered away under the weight of nine picture machines, and the two proprietors of the place were on their way to court.

The "Twentieth Century Fair" is the down-town Little Coney Island adjoining the south side of the Park Row Building. It is a tent affair, with red lemonade, twanging automatic banjoes, and several dozens of mutoscope machines and—"auto-stereoscopes." There is a "barker" on the outside of the tent to draw the crowds, and for the ten months that the circus has been located at that point it did a rushing business. The preliminaries of the story are best told by Mr. Comstock himself. He said:

"About a week ago I was going into the country to take a little rest and vacation when, on the way to the station with my family, I noticed numbers of small boys ranging from twelve years upward standing on tiptoes and gazing intently first into one and then into another machine. I decided that where there was so much smoke there must be fire, and I resolved to return from my vacation at an early date to investigate."

Zachariah Cooper and Arthur O'Brien, the two proprietors of the tent and what was inside of it, were taking things easy in their "private office" yesterday morning when they saw a man under a fedora panama and in a black alpaca coat come puffing into the tent.

"Right dis way, old chap, fur de finest livin' picture dis side o' de Bowery," yelled the "barker." Mr. Comstock drew a cent from his pocket, dropped it into the mutoscope machine, and peered attentively through the slot.

The customer continued peering into one machine after another, and when he had finished he said to Cooper and O'Brien: "Those are excellently true to life, my friend."

"Dat feller is all right. Oh, he's a jewel, all right," observed one of the men. But the jewel came back within half an hour. There were two other jewels with him, both special policemen.

"I am Anthony Comstock and here is a search warrant, and these are police officers, and I'm going to examine some of your machines a little more and see what I'll do to them and to you," said the "chief jewel."

The proprietors gasped. Nothing was to be done, however. There were some sixty persons in the tent, and these were cleared out. Mr. Comstock had his little hammer with him, and he began knocking the lids off of some of the "panvendorama" machines. One after another the machines were opened and examined. Then a police patrol wagon was summoned and nine of the mutoscopes were loaded on to the wagon. Other pictures fell under the official ban of Mr. Comstock and were removed from the machines, 180 pictures in all.

The prisoners were taken to the Centre Street Court, where they were arraigned before Magistrate Pool and placed under bail to answer.

BIG BANK CONSOLIDATION.

First National's Negotiations with the Bank of the Republic.

Official announcement was made yesterday of the negotiations on the part of the First National Bank for the acquisition of the National Bank of the Republic. The following statement was issued by the Directors of the Bank of the Republic to the shareholders:

A proposition has been made to the undersigned by Mr. George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank of New York, to purchase the capital stock of the National Bank of the Republic of New York, on the following basis, provided that shareholders owning no less than two-thirds of the stock accept and deposit the same with this bank on or before Aug. 1, 1901, at $275 cash for each share of this bank's stock, or one share of the First National Bank of New York for two shares of the National Bank of the Republic of New York.

As members of the Board of Directors and as individual shareholders we have assented pending your acceptance, in order that all shareholders may have the privilege of participating on equal terms, and we recommend the acceptance of the proposition as advantageous.

The statement was signed by George B. Carhart, Summers R. Stone, Charles R. Flint, William Barbour, James A. Blair, Charles Parsons, Anson R. Flower, C. H. Macy, and Charles H. Stout.

No doubt of the success of the negotiations is entertained in banking circles. An official of the First National Bank said that it had not been decided whether the two institutions would be merged, or continued separately.

A lot of nine shares of stock of the Bank of the Republic was sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son yesterday at $800 a share. This stock last week sold at 290, and at a private sale on Tuesday at 296, and was quoted on the "curb" yesterday morning at 290 bid.

At the auction sale half a dozen bidders attempted to get the nine shares advertised for sale. The first bid was 295, and the price advanced steadily by five-point jumps. When it reached 500, only two bidders remained. The stock was obtained by a young man, who was not known to those who watched the bidding. He was at once offered more shares at the same price, but was unable to make any reply before reporting to some one else. This was taken to indicate that he acted simply as an agent in buying the nine shares. He has, however, bought stocks at these auction sales several times before.

Several theories were put forward by dealers in bank stocks as to the reason for the aggressive bidding and the high price paid. One was that these nine shares were needed in order to insure the consent of two-thirds of the stock to the First National Bank's proposition. Another explanation was that the stock was wanted by some banking interest hostile to the acquisition of the Bank of the Republic.

Vice President Hine of the First National Bank, when told that $600 a share had been paid for Bank of the Republic stock, said that if such was the case, the purchaser "got stuck."

The fact that J. Pierpont Morgan, who has large interests in the National Bank of Commerce, owns some First National Bank stock, was coupled in Wall Street circles with the opinion that one large bank alone is not sufficient for the banking operations of the United States Steel Corporation. This is regarded as an explanation of the recent increase of the First National stock to $10,000,000.

BISHOP O'CONNOR'S CONSECRATION.

Archbishop Corrigan Will Preside at the Services To-day.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—The Right Rev. Dr. John J. O'Connor will be consecrated Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Newark to-morrow morning. The ceremonies will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in this city, and although only a low mass will be celebrated, it will continue for about three hours. It will begin at 9 o'clock. There will be about 500 clergymen present.

Archbishop Corrigan of New York will be the consecrating prelate. Bishop McQuade of Rochester will preach the sermon. The assisting consecrating Bishops will be the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn and the Right Rev. Dr. James A. McFaul of Trenton. The notary will be the Right Rev. John A. Stafford, President of Seton Hall College.

ELEVATED PASSENGERS SCARED.

Locomotive Axle Broke and Trains Stopped Suddenly—Traffic Blocked.

Passengers on a south-bound Ninth Avenue elevated train, drawn by Locomotive 138, received a bad fright yesterday morning. When one of the engine's axles snapped as it was pulling into the Franklin Street station at 9 o'clock. All four cars were crowded to their capacity. They came to a full stop with a jolt, while a loud roar from a broken steam pipe on the locomotive increased their fright.

It was half an hour before a wrecking crew had removed the disabled engine so as to permit the resumption of traffic below that point. In the meantime down-town trains discharged their passengers at Desbrosses Street and were sent up town by means of the switch at that point. Many of those on the stalled train did not wait for the track to be cleared, but walked along the structure to the Franklin Street station.

THE TAILORS' ULTIMATUM

Manufacturers Must Yield or Clothing Cutters Will Go Out.

A BAD BLOW TO THE TRADE

The Strikers Determined to Settle Old Scores with Employers—Prelude to a Greater Strike.

The United Garment Workers took formal charge of the strike of the east side tailors yesterday, and it was announced in the morning that unless the manufacturers accept the terms of the strikers, the clothing cutters will stop work. The manufacturers will have a reasonable time to notify the United Garment Workers of their acceptance of the conditions proposed by the Strike Committee.

Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, is also a delegate of the United Clothing Cutters' Union. He said yesterday:

"The cutters, of whom there are at least 3,000 in New York alone, stand ready to strike when called upon. This would paralyze the entire trade, as all the other workers depend on the cutters for work."

Regarding settlements, Mr. White said:

"The headquarters of the United Garment Workers in the Bible House was besieged all the forenoon by manufacturers who are willing to settle. The strikers will not settle until they feel ready for it. They have old scores to settle with some of these employers. All the manufacturers will have to be responsible for the wages."

Prof. Commons, special agent of the Industrial Commission at Washington, was here yesterday to investigate the strike. He went to the different headquarters of the strikers and will make a report soon. Asked by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter for a statement regarding the matter, he said:

"It would be too soon to make a statement. It is a unique strike, and just how many people are likely to be involved, or what its merits are, it would be impossible to say with my present information about it."

The Garment Workers' Trade Council met at 78 Ludlow Street. Notwithstanding the assurances of the United Garment Workers to the thirty-one union manufacturers on Tuesday that their shops would be opened to-morrow if the agreement were signed to-day the council decided to make these manufacturers wait a little longer. The Press Committee of the council made a statement in part as follows:

"We will have to pass on the terms of the agreement before the strike will be declared off even in the shops of the union contractors. We will have no general settlement, and must have a minimum rate of wages for every branch. The preparation of our schedules will take another day at least or more."

In addition to a number of indoor mass meetings to-day and this evening, the striking tailors will have an outdoor demonstration in Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Sheriff Streets, to-night. John Most and Emma Goldman have been asked to speak at this meeting, and, according to the Committee of Arrangement both will be present.

The statement was made on behalf of the United Garment Workers late yesterday afternoon to the effect that this strike is a prelude to a general strike for the abolition of the contract system next year. Believing that the strike would be against the contract system this year some of the manufacturers have already done away with their contractors.

It was stated late last night at the headquarters of both the Cloakmakers' Union and the Garment Workers' Trade Council that pressure was being brought to bear upon the cloakmakers to strike. There are about 13,000 cloakmakers in the Greater New York, many of the rank and file of whom want to strike, though their union declared some time ago against a general strike this Summer.

The officers of the union said that a meeting of the Executive Committees of the striking garment workers and of the Cloakmakers Union would be held to consider the question, and the cloakmakers say themselves that they are liable to go on a general strike at any time.

NEWARK TAILORS GO OUT.

Fifteen Hundred Strike and the Principal Shops Are Closed.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—The garment workers in this city stopped work this morning, and most of the principal shops are tied up as a result. There are at least 1,500 garment workers out.

The men's demands are that the manufacturers must be responsible for all conditions existing in each shop in the city, that they must give a bond guaranteeing all salaries which the contractor is under obligations to pay, that the work shall be furnished each week, and that no work shall be furnished any shop other than those unionized.

It is also demanded that a week shall consist of fifty-nine hours, with the following minimum scale of wages: $11 and upward for finishing, $15 and upward for basting, $16 and upward for braiding, and $12 and upward for pressing. No scale of wages was provided for the helpers.

EGG CANDLERS TO STRIKE.

Want Their Hours Reduced from Seventeen to Ten Per Day.

The Socialists have taken hold of the egg candlers, whose strike several years ago for a shorter work-day attracted a great deal of attention. They are now organized as Local Alliance No. 349, which has ordered a strike of the egg candlers employed by a Rivington Street firm for a reduction of the hours of labor from 17 to 10 per day.

The egg candlers employed by a number of other firms also work sixteen and seventeen hours out of the twenty-four, and if this strike is successful, will make a general demand for a reduction of the hours of labor. No increase in wages will be asked or has been asked by the present strikers.

The duty of the egg candlers, who are sometimes called egg testers, is to test eggs by holding them up before a lighted candle in a dark cellar. Only people of exceptionally good eyesight can be egg candlers.

REPUBLICANS OF WESTCHESTER.

County Convention Held and Nominations Made for Various Offices.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 24.—The Republicans of Westchester County held their county convention in St. John's Hall here to-day. Mark D. Stiles of Mount Vernon was chosen Chairman. There were 211 delegates present from the twenty-two towns of this county. The convention was orderly and harmonious throughout. There were no contesting delegations.

Ex-State Senator Burns offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the County Convention to order in the future an enrollment in all the towns outside the cities, so that the balloting may be secret and that Republicans control their own primaries. Also that hereafter no primaries be held earlier than Sept. 15.

The convention then proceeded to make nominations. County Judge Smith Lent of Ossining was chosen without any opposition. For County Clerk there were two candidates, Mayor Lewis Sutherland of Yonkers and County Clerk L. F. Crumb of Peekskill. A vote being taken Sutherland received 143 and Crumb 68. Mr. Crumb moved to make it unanimous, which was done; for District Attorney J. Addison Young of New Rochelle was nominated without opposition; for County Register William R. Barrett of Bedford was unanimously nominated.

For Superintendent of the Poor there were two candidates, Charles M. Lane, the incumbent, and Edward B. Long of White Plains. Long received 118 votes and Lane 83. For Coroner Dr. Perley H. Mason of Peekskill was renominated by a vote of 148 to Ulric Wiesendsanger's 54 and Charles A. Miles's 21

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, comparatively cool, north to east winds.

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FOSBURGH DEFENSE ENDED

Mother Testifies for Son, Who Is Not Called.

Miss Sheldon, a Visitor at the Fosburgh Home When May Was Killed, Sustains the Burglar Theory.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 25.—Without calling either the accused or his wife as witnesses, the defense in the case of Robert Stewart Fosburgh, charged with the killing of his sister, May, rested this afternoon after the defendant's mother had told her story of the events of the night on which her daughter was done to death.

Mrs. Fosburgh's recital was simple, straightforward, and intensely pathetic. She gave way to uncontrollable emotion at one time and wept freely. There were many in the courtroom who, moved by the pitiful story and the anguish of the stricken mother, wept with her.

Miss Bertha L. Sheldon, as to whose testimony there has been much speculation, fully sustained the burglar theory of the defense and emphatically contradicted the assertion that the relations of the Fosburgh family were other than devoted and affectionate.

At the close of the session, Judge Stevens, with the counsel, retired to the anteroom, where Mr. Joyner, for the defense, made a long argument on the question of his suggestion that the Judge order a verdict of not guilty.

Counsel Hibbard for the defense said tonight that he would make the argument to-morrow, which is thought to mean that the demurrer of the defense to the decision of the court refusing to order a verdict of not guilty has been overruled.

It is possible that the case will go to the jury by noon to-morrow.

HEARD CRIES FOR HELP.

The first witness was Miss M. Estelle Chapin, sister of Mrs. Shepardson. She testified that she is a singer in the Congregational Church at Dalton. On the Sunday night that the shooting occurred she reached her home at 7:50 o'clock. A Mr. Scoville accompanied her to the house, and he left 10 minutes before 11. She remained up until 12:30, at which hour she finished a book that she was reading. Her room was on the side of the house toward the Fosburghs' residence. She remembered that she heard singing at the Fosburgh house. She was awakened by the incessant ringing of the door bell, and soon she heard men's voices crying "Murder! Police! Help!" Her sister came in the room, and together they kneeled at a window and listened. They heard a woman say: "She is gone." Then the witness, her sister, and her sister's husband went to the Fosburgh house, where they were met by James Fosburgh, and where they saw Mrs. Robert S. Fosburgh on the landing and Mr. Lund in the parlor. Robert S. Fosburgh, Beatrice, and Miss Sheldon came down stairs, and the visitors were told what had happened. The witness remained until 5 o'clock.

On cross-examination by Mr. Crosby the witness said she had never spoken to any of the Fosburgh family about the tragedy. She did not recall that she saw Policeman Flynn when he came to the Fosburgh house. She thought that Dr. Paddock did not arrive there until 2:40 o'clock.

The next witness was Harry S. Plumb, a neighbor of the Fosburghs. Mr. Plumb testified that last August he was a clerk at the Wendell House. On the 19th of that month he worked until 10:40 P. M., when he went to his home, which is opposite the Fosburgh house. It was quiet at 11 o'clock, and everything was dark when he went to bed, although it was a starlit night. He was awakened by screams. Then he heard a pistol shot, followed in a few moments by another, and then by screams. His wife screamed, and then he heard a voice which seemed to come from the Fosburgh house, calling: "Police! Murder! Burglars!" He dressed and ran to the Fosburgh house. Mr. Fosburgh, Sr., told the witness what had happened. Judge Stevens excluded the statement.

Mr. Fosburgh, Sr., had on a night shirt and trousers. Shortly after the witness entered the Fosburgh house with Mr. Chapman, he saw the defendant, who came down stairs with his brother James. Robert was dressed. Witness went to procure a nurse. Dr. Paddock came to the Fosburgh house three-quarters of an hour after Dr. Schofield, and the nurse arrived about 4 o'clock.

The witness was certain that he noticed the footprints, which seemed to be those made by two men who had dropped down from the piazza roof. One of the men was apparently without shoes. The prosecution objected to this testimony, and the witness was cautioned. Asked as to additional footprints, Mr. Plumb testified that he saw others up the road, the footprints being very far apart.

On cross-examination witness said he had introduced Mr. Chapman to Mr. Fosburgh, Sr., and he heard the latter ask Mr. Chapman to keep outsiders from the house. Policeman White appeared about that time with a shoe and hat in his hand.

MISS SHELDON'S RECITAL.

Miss Bertha Sheldon, who was visiting the Fosburghs when the shooting occurred, was an interesting witness. She said she was a little hard of hearing. She said in substance that Mr. Fosburgh, Sr., had invited her to visit his daughters, because Berkshire air might do her good. She was not well, and she intended to go home sooner, but Robert L. Fosburgh wanted her to see his wife, so she stayed. On the night of the shooting she occupied the guest chamber, leading from May's room. The witness then told of the happenings of Sunday. Sunday night May sang "The Holy City," and the members of the family kissed and bade one another good night, as was their custom. Shortly after midnight witness was awakened by a piercing scream, and then she heard a pistol shot. She got up, opened the door, and asked what was the matter. She saw May upon the floor, and Robert L. Fosburgh near his room. She saw Beatrice, Mr. Fosburgh, Sr., and his wife. She asked Beatrice what had happened. District Attorney Hammond objected to the witness giving the words "which Beatrice spoke to her."

The court retired with counsel to consider the admissibility of this evidence. Mr. Joyner said before retiring that he expected to show that the exclamation by Beatrice was in the presence of the defendant and the family.

After the conference Judge Stevens announced that the question would be answered, and the witness would be allowed to tell what Miss Beatrice exclaimed to

Continued on Page 3.

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ACCIDENT ON THE KEARSARGE.

Shell Bursts in One of the 13-Inch Guns in the After Turret of the Battleship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 25.—While the North Atlantic Squadron was en route from Nantucket to Newport, the ships engaged in target practice, firing shells at floating targets. A shell, placed in one of the thirteen-inch guns of the after turret of the Kearsarge exploded in the gun, and ripped up a portion of the rifling.

It is stated that the gun was so badly damaged that it will be necessary to remove it and have a new rifling made. But Capt. McCalla, the commanding officer of the Kearsarge, when seen this evening, stated that since the time the shell burst in the gun three shots had been fired from it. He would say nothing further save that a full report had been forwarded to Washington.

A few months ago one of the forward thirteen-inch guns of the same ship, after an accident in target practice, was removed from the turret at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In an investigation held on board the Kearsarge to-day it transpired that the one-pounder shell, which was fired from a gun on board the ship Wednesday and struck the City Hall, had been left in the gun after the practice of the day previous.

MOBBED THE UMPIRE.

Albany Baseball Enthusiasts, Eager for the Pennant, Attack Homer Murphy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—Umpire Homer Murphy of Medina, who has been officiating in the State League for two weeks, was mobbed by a crowd of 500 persons at Riverside Park to-day at the conclusion of the Albany-Rome game. The crowd insisted that Murphy by his decisions cost Albany the game, and, as the race for the league pennant between Schenectady and Albany is very close, Albany leading by 3 points, the spectators were highly excited.

In the ninth inning, when Murphy declared Wilson out at third, winding the game up and giving it to Rome, the crowd swooped down on Murphy and a shower of missiles fell upon him. He was struck on the head with a club, punched, kicked, and bruised.

The police surrounded him, drawing their revolvers. Patrolman Albright threatened to shoot the first man who made a move against Murphy. The police were reinforced by the Albany players. Murphy was taken to his hotel under police protection.

TRIES SUICIDE ON A TRAIN.

Young New Yorker Cuts His Throat While in a Sleeping Car at Butte, Mon.

BUTTE, Mon., July 25.—Henry H. Armstead of New York stabbed himself near the heart and cut his throat with a pocket-knife while in the toilet room of a sleeping car on the south-bound Oregon Short Line express at the station here this morning. He is now in a hospital and probably will recover.

On last Monday Armstead and a companion arrived and registered at a hotel as "Henry H. Armstead, New York, and George William Fletcher, Philadelphia." This morning while Fletcher was arranging his baggage in a seat, Armstead staggered from the lavatory of the sleeping car, the blood streaming from his throat. Pointing at Fletcher he gasped, "I did this to save you," and fell unconscious.

H. H. Armstead, Sr., a broker, whose office is in Temple Court, this city, the father of H. H. Armstead, Jr., when seen last night had just received telegrams from his son and young Fletcher. The message from his son read: "Unavoidably detained in Butte. Everything all right. Love to all."

"The telegram from Mr. Fletcher," said Mr. Armstead, "states that my son is only slightly hurt. The young men left the East about two weeks ago to inspect some mining lands in the West. They have been in the heat belt and were obliged to be out in the sun many hours a day.

"Harry had felt the effects of the exposure and had spoken in letters to me of the strain. Mr. Fletcher tells me that he had thought it best to remain a few days in Butte, but Harry insisted on continuing on their way to Idaho. The close air in the car, added to the effect of the recent exposure, he says, proved too great, and my son, while suffering a temporary aberration, gashed his throat. I knew this could be the only explanation, as Harry's prospects are the brightest and he had not a real care in the world."

The Armsteads live at 511 Third Street, Brooklyn. The young man is a member of the Calumet Club. He is a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines, class of 1897.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—George William Fletcher is a son of George A. Fletcher of the firm of Mitchell, Fletcher & Co., wholesale grocers of this city. He left several days ago on a six-weeks' vacation, which he intended spending in studying several mines in the West in which his father is a stockholder. Henry H. Armstead is a friend of young Fletcher. He is a civil engineer, employed by the company which controls the mines in which the elder Mr. Fletcher is interested.

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL INQUIRY

Ordered Because Four Institutions Refused to Receive a Man Who Afterward Died in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Mayor Hayes intends to have a thorough investigation made in regard to the acceptance of patients by Baltimore Hospitals. The Chief of Police reported to him the case of Joseph Reines, a tailor, who died in jail of alcoholism after admission at a number of hospitals, including Bayview Asylum, the city institution for poor people, had been refused to him.

"I have referred the report to the Supervisors of the city charities," said Mayor Hayes to-night, "and have asked them to make a careful and thorough investigation. The man's life would probably have been saved had he received treatment at a hospital. At any rate the jail is no place for sick men, especially men suffering acutely from alcoholism. It is a disgrace to the city that hospitals, especially those receiving aid from the municipality, should refuse to take a case like this. A human life is of too much value to have a sick man carted from place to place in search of treatment. This man was dying when he was received at the jail. Institutions receiving appropriations from the city must receive city patients, or the appropriations may be stopped."

Police Captain Leargde states that Reines was found in the street acting as though insane, and suffering from a cut over one eye, having been knocked down by a wagon. He was taken to the Baltimore University Hospital, but the officials there refused to allow him to remain. The patrol wagon then carried him to St. Joseph's Hospital, where admittance was also refused to him. The City Hospital would not receive him because, it is stated, the institution was full. Johns Hopkins Hospital also refused to take him. Two hours after the man was taken to jail he died.

For Vacation trips, one day or more, send 6c. in stamps to Hudson River Day Line Pier.—Adv.

AFTER FOSBURGH SUSPECT

Two Women Swear Against an Alleged Burglar.

In Affidavits They Say that "Lew" Gray Admitted Having Robbed a House and Shot Some One the Night May Fosburgh Was Killed.

Capt. George F. Titus, Chief of the Detective Bureau, forwarded last night to Chief Nicholson of the Pittsfield police and District Attorney Hammond, who is prosecuting Robert S. Fosburgh for the alleged killing of his sister May, the affidavits of two women which support the theory of the defense that the killing was done by burglars.

The principal affidavit is by a woman known as Olive M. Gray, whose real name is said to be Handiside. The second affidavit is sworn to by Mrs. Alice Dugan, also known as Quinn, with whom the Gray woman is stopping at 151 East Forty-second Street.

The affidavit of the Gray woman is to the effect that she was spending her vacation in Springfield, Mass., in August of last year. She was with a man known as "Lew" Gfay, whose real name is William Lewis Gray. The Gray woman says she passed as his wife. She declares that Gray is a thief, and that he virtually admitted to her on the day after the killing of May Fosburgh that it was his bullet that had ended the girl's life.

During Capt. Titus's examination of the Gray woman she was asked:

"Did Gray ever tell you about a girl being killed in Pittsfield?"

"He didn't say exactly he killed her," was the reply. "He said he committed a robbery there and used a revolver. He took some things from the house and hid them under a rock near the river at Warren, Mass."

Gray, the woman, said, met her on the main street of Springfield, Mass., on Aug. 20, and told her that he was going to "make a touch" with another fellow named Alfred Foy. The next day she met him again, and he said that he and Foy had "done the trick." He said that he had entered a house, and that the noise aroused some of the family. He found a revolver in a drawer, and when some person entered the room he had been compelled to use the weapon. He knew he had hit the person, but said he didn't know how badly he or she was hurt.

"Did he ever mention the name of Fosburgh?" asked Capt. Titus.

"He never mentioned any name," was the reply.

"When he told you what you have related you knew he referred to the Fosburgh girl?"

"At the time the murder was committed he was away."

"Where did he say he got the revolver?"

"On a table in the house where he went, I believe."

She also swore Gray told her he had taken a woman's watch and chain and hid them under a big rock by a river that runs through Warren, Mass.

Foy, she said, she only met twice, and knew nothing about him.

She had last seen Gray, she said, on Stanton Street, between Chrystie Street and the Bowery, in September of last year, one month after the shooting. He then told her that he had a hard time getting out of Springfield, as the police were after him. He declared that he had gotten away on the night of the burglary by taking a trolley car to Warren. From there to Spencer; another to Worcester, and then "swinging on the Limited Express to Springfield." This conversation was quite brief, she said, and she averred that she has never since seen him. She described him as about forty years old, and declared that he had been arrested in Springfield by Detectives Harrington and Connerty, and that he had also "done time" in England.

Mrs. Dugan, or Quinn, swears that the Gray woman told her substantially the foregoing story. She first met the Gray woman, she says, in November last.

"Her real name is Handiside," swears Mrs. Dugan, "and I think, in Springfield. She tells me that Lew Gray told her that he and another man went to Fosburgh's house to steal, that in going through they found a revolver, and that Gray shot a woman, but did not mean to do it. The whole household was aroused, but he got a lady's gold watch and some money and buried them under a tree."

Mrs. Dugan said that she knew that the story had been told to her by the Gray woman.

"Gray did it all right," said she. "That poor girl's brother didn't kill her any more than I did. Just as soon as I heard about what he had told Olive, I went to Detective McMullen. He told Capt. Titus, and then we made our affidavits."

The Gray woman declared that she had written to Gray a few days three weeks ago in an effort to locate him, but that the letter had been returned uncalled for. She declared that she was ignorant as to his whereabouts.

"He couldn't keep anything to himself," said she. "He told me everything in the three or four years I knew him. He never mentioned that it was at the Fosburgh house he had been, and he never mentioned this case when I met him in Stanton Street. He never said the 'touch' he was to make was in Pittsfield. He said he took a trolley car that went from West Warren to Spencer. I supposed it was this party he had shot after I read the papers on the morning after he said he had to escape."

Capt. Titus has been looking for Gray and Foy ever since Mrs. Dugan informed him of what the Gray woman knew. His efforts were unavailing, and as the Fosburgh case was drawing to a close he decided that he had better send the affidavits along without further delay.

NICHOLSON KNOWS NOTHING.

PITTSFIELD, July 25.—Chief Nicholson late to-night said that he knows nothing whatever about the matter of the Gray and Dugan affidavits, and that he has not received the affidavits. He said the story was probably like similar ones that have come up in the last six months.

NEW KOREAN RAILWAY.

American Consul General Sees Opportunity for Introduction of Railroad Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Horace N. Allen, Consul General at Seoul, Korea, writing from there says the proposed Seoul-Fusan Railway, which is now being surveyed, is to be built by a Japanese syndicate upon a guaranty by the Japanese Government of the interest on the bonds for fifteen years at the rate of 6 per cent. The outside estimate of the cost of the construction and equipment is stated to be 25,000,000 yen, $12,500,000.

The length of the road is given as 287 miles, and this distance will be covered, it is said, in ten to twelve hours, running at the rate of 28.7 miles per hour. On the Seoul-Chemulpo Railway, with a length of 26 miles, no tunnels nor sharp curves, and nothing above a 1 per cent. grade, a train requires at least one hour and forty-five minutes to cover the distance. At this rate it would require over nineteen hours to go from Seoul to Fusan, while this speed could hardly be maintained over such a long and difficult line.

While it is not very clear just how the road will be made to pay, it will certainly be of great importance in opening up the rich southern portion of Korea, and it will make Japanese influence in the peninsula very strong.

The gauge of the road is to be the same as that in use in the United States, as is the case with the Seoul-Chemulpo Railway, which was built by Americans and sold to the Japanese. Seventy-five-pound rails are to be used, and it is expected that American timber will be employed. It seems to be a favorable opportunity for the introduction of other railway supplies from the United States.

As the main offices will be in Japan, I would suggest that American manufacturers and agents apply to the Seoul-Fusan Railway through the Consulate General of the United States at Yokohama.

WAR IN THE SILK TRADE.

Paterson Manufacturers Combine to Fight Striking Operatives.

PATERSON, N. J., July 25.—The talk among operatives of a general strike of the silk goods workers of this city if the Frank & Dugan dispute is not settled at once in favor of the weavers has led to an unexpected result. It has at last forced the manufacturers to come together, and the operatives may find themselves not on strike, but locked out.

The silk weavers have been agitating for a uniform rate in all mills, and this, together with the threat to tie up every mill of every line in the silk trade in the city, brought about a conference of the manufacturers. They resolved not to grant any hearings to committees or representatives of the weavers. The only ground upon which the determination will be changed is the return of the Frank & Dugan weavers at the terms offered by the firm.

One of the manufacturers said to-day:

"The trouble in the past has been that the weavers ran the mills. They made agreements with us and we with them. They could force us to keep the agreement, but if it was not satisfactory to them they immediately struck. If they would stand by their agreements for a year, or even for six months, we could plan.

"I am not opposed to trades unions. If the weavers and the building trades do—make an agreement and stick to it for twelve months—we would meet them more than half way. We have entered this thing now with our eyes open. We will stand together and make one good, hard fight of it. We are all agreed that it would be better to shut down every loom in the city for a year than to go on as we have during the last few years."

From another source it was learned that during the twenty weeks the Frank & Dugan strikers have been out the firm has been aided to the extent of $60,000 by the other bosses. The Frank & Dugan mill had contracts which had to be filled. The work could not be laid down in other mills directly, as the weavers would have struck. Instead, the firm, with the aid of the other firms, went into the open market and bought the finished material and delivered it at a loss.

One of the leaders of the weavers said to-day, when told of the stand taken by the manufacturers, that it was just as well, as the fight had to be made some time, and it might as well be now as later. He thought there was every possibility of all the mills closing down by the first of next month. In that case the fight may last until Spring if the operatives can stand it, and they claim they can.

The weavers will not strike or be locked out without a battle within their own forces. There is a strong element in their ranks that is conservative, and which has fought the various steps which have led up to the present situation, especially the taking up of the Frank & Dugan strike as a matter concerning all.

It is reported that steps are being taken by the manufacturers to extend their combination. It now includes every mill of any importance in this city. This, of course, means that it embraces the mills in Pennsylvania, for they are simply annexes of the mills here and are run from the offices here and in New York. The Paterson manufacturers will try to get the scattered mills throughout the country not affiliated with or controlled by any of the present mills in this city to come in and be bound by the agreement.

RAIN IN THE CORN BELT.

Only Light Showers as a Rule, and Temperatures Are Again Reported as High.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Official reports show that the corn-belt region continues hot and dry, with no prospects of immediate change in these conditions. Showers have fallen in the northern half of the corn-belt area since last night, including Eastern Nebraska, Iowa, Northern Illinois, Northern Indiana, and Ohio. Most of these rains, which generally were light, fell last night.

To-day there were some light rainfalls in Western Nebraska and Oklahoma. These slight precipitations, however, the forecast officials say, are not always conducive to the best results to the growing crops, as they are generally thunder showers immediately followed by a hot sun. Showers, it is said, possibly may occur in the drought-stricken region to-morrow as they usually are inseparable from visitations of intense heat, but no general occurrence of them is predicted.

Temperatures in the corn belt, while a few degrees lower to-day than yesterday, were again high, ranging from 95 to 100 degrees and higher. Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri are greatly in need of rain, the other States in the corn belt, including Iowa, Nebraska, and Northern Illinois, having had some rainfall, though generally very light in amount. Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan have had some good showers since last night, and a continuation of the precipitation, particularly in Wisconsin and Michigan, is predicted for to-morrow.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 25.—After two weeks of temperature ranging from 96 to 105, the heat was broken to-night by a hard storm, accompanied by lightning. The large barns of the County Insane Asylum farm, near West Salem, were destroyed by fire, causing great panic among the 150 inmates. No lives were lost.

UNION CITY, Ind., July 25.—A terrific rain, hail, and lightning storm passed over this section to-night. Eight residences in this city were struck and many persons were stunned, but none was killed.

RAINS FLOOD BALTIMORE.

Streets Turned Into Rivers and Stores and Cellars Inundated.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—This city was swept by a deluge this evening. The streets were turned into rivers, the sewers were filled, and the water backed into stores and cellars, causing great loss in the shopping district. Nathan Gatman and Co., dry goods dealers who had valuable stocks stored in the basement of their store, estimate their loss at $7,000. The losses of some other firms range from $100 to $1,000.

It was the worse summer storm that has visited Baltimore for many years. The electrical disturbance was unusually severe. Balls of blue flame traversed the telegraph wires and several trees and flagstaffs were struck by lightning, but so far as has been reported no one was killed. For a time the street cars were blocked by the floods in the streets. The B. & O. Camden station yards were flooded, the water rising to the floors of passenger trains. The storm also did much damage in Baltimore County. Six fires were caused by lightning, but none of them entailed serious loss.

A Discouraging Report.

John W. Bookwalter of Ohio, who has more than 50,000 acres of corn under cultivation, said at the Holland House last night:

"I wish I could believe the reports of copious rains in the West. Rain is sadly needed there, but the reports of rain, I am afraid, are simply in the interest of stock jobbers. My private advices are all to the contrary."

While Mr. Bookwalter was speaking a messenger handed in a dispatch for Mr. Bookwalter. This is what it said:

Bookwalter, Neb., July 25.
J. W. Bookwalter, Holland House, New York City, N. Y.:
Corn fifty-three 10,000 lots. Damaged sixty per cent. No rain.
W. H. BOOKWALTER.

"That dispatch," said Mr. Bookwalter, "is from my brother, and you can bank on it that he knows what he is talking about."

NEWPORT EXCURSION, Sunday, July 28th, via LONG ISLAND R. R. and STEAMER from Greenport. See Excursion notices.—Adv.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

STRIKERS SUE FOR PEACE

Their Authorized Agent Will Ask Mr. Hanna for Aid.

M. M. Garland, Who Came Here to Treat with J. P. Morgan, Fails in His Mission.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—The peace mission of M. M. Garland, who went to New York on behalf of the conservative element in the Amalgamated Association, has failed. Mr. Garland was unable to secure from the steel manufacturers any terms on which a settlement could be reached. They would not recede an inch from the attitude they have taken; holding that the workers' leaders precipitated the fight, and peace negotiations are off.

At the same time a more powerful influence is being sought to carry the olive branch to J. P. Morgan, Joseph Bishop, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration is working as mediator, it is learned from high authority, and plans, it is understood, to reach the trust people through Senator Hanna.

Mr. Bishop is acting with the approval of the Amalgamated leaders and carries credentials from President Shaffer, explaining the attitude of the association. There is little doubt that Senator Hanna will receive the association mediator graciously, and it is expected he will promise to exercise his best endeavors toward a settlement. About his success with the trust people much doubt is expressed.

When seen to-night concerning his trip to New York, Mr. Garland refused to discuss the matter, saying: "I am not talking." He said he made many trips to New York on official business, and this trip was one of them.

President Shaffer said if Mr. Garland had gone to New York on a peace mission, it was not with his sanction or at his solicitation.

This afternoon Organizer Flynn of the American Federation of Labor was a caller at the offices of the Amalgamated Association. He held a lengthy conversation with President Shaffer and set at rest all stories to the effect that the Federation is not in sympathy with the Amalgamated Association, by saying its entire organization was ready and waiting to assist the Amalgamated Association, both financially and morally in this strike, whenever requested to do so.

Up to 8 o'clock P. M. no change whatever had taken place at Wellsville; no new men were imported, and the mills are still at work. Developments at that point are being watched closely by both sides. The men of the Boston Iron and Steel Company of McKeesport formed an Amalgamated lodge last night, with thirty members. This is considered a great victory for the strikers, as the Boston works have always been considered non-union.

There was no change in the status of affairs at Clark's Solar Iron Works in this city, or at Lindsay and McCutcheon's Allegheny plant. The latter is still closed down by order of the manufacturers. A force of coal and iron and city police guard the property, but everything is quiet, and the strikers are remaining away from the vicinity of the works. At the Painter mill, in the West End, a number of men were engaged to-day in tearing away the brick work surrounding the heating and puddling furnaces.

Information from McKeesport to-day leads to the belief that the big mill of the National Tube Company in that city would shortly be involved in the strike. This is pay day at the works, and two prominent members of the new Amalgamated lodge that was organized there last Saturday received notice that their services were no longer required. It is reported that other members of the union received, or will receive, similar notice when they draw their pay. That this will bring on a conflict at the mill there is little doubt.

It was asserted in the city to-day that all the arrangements have been completed for unionizing the Riverside plant of the National Tube Company at Benwood, near Wheeling. This plant is part of the United States Steel Corporation, and is a most important one, employing more than 2,500 hands. Heretofore it has employed only non-union men, and although there is an organization in the plant, no attempt has been made to antagonize the management. The men, except the highly skilled workmen, are generally foreigners, and it is stated by a prominent labor leader to-day that the entire force, or a large majority, is now ready to cast lots with the Amalgamated Association, missionaries having been laboring with them for some time past. It is said a meeting will be held to-night or to-morrow.

The local railroads are beginning to feel the effects of the strike by the countermanding of orders for coal shipments that had been placed by the different mills previous to the beginning of the strike. The officials expect a falling off in short-haul traffic at once, and if the strike continues for a week or more a steady shrinkage in long-distance traffic.

MR. GARLAND'S CONFERENCES.

No Change in the Strike Situation, Say Those Well Informed.

A. M. Garland, ex-President of the Amalgamated Association, was in town yesterday, and discussed the strike situation with officials of some of the constituent companies of the Steel Trust. None of the parties to the talk would discuss it.

Judge Gary and President Schwab conferred with Mr. Morgan. It was said later that the strike situation was unchanged.

WORKERS GAIN THEIR POINT.

Force Company Near Chicago to Send Back Imported Negroes.

CHICAGO, July 25.—General Manager Aertsen of the Latrobe Steel and Coupler Works, at Melrose Park, gave out a statement this evening declaring that the company has abandoned the effort to bring negro laborers to Melrose Park, and that they will be sent back to their homes in Alabama.

All day the 300 colored men sat in their cars at La Grange, twenty-eight miles from Chicago, in fear. A committee of five citizens of Melrose Park called on them during the morning and urged the men to return to their homes in Alabama. They informed the negroes of the actual state of affairs in Melrose Park, where 300 armed men were awaiting the arrival of their train, determined that they should not be allowed to alight in the village. Their statements alarmed the imported men more than ever, and finally five of them stepped off the train and made their way into Chicago, where they sought an interview with Chief of Police O'Neil, asking protection, which he could not give, as the trouble was not within the city limits.

After the five men had left the train to come to Chicago, the fears of those left on the train increased greatly, and it was with difficulty that the trainmen managed to keep them from running away in a panic. Nearly all of the colored men declared that they would not get to Melrose Park and if taken there on the train they would refuse to get off. At 2 o'clock Marshal Rau of the town of La Grange, ordered the train bearing the colored men to move out of the village. It did so, and was placed on a siding at Salt Creek, two miles north of La Grange.

At Melrose Park the armed citizens remained on watch until assured the negroes were not coming, when they dispersed.

POSSIBLE AID FOR STRIKERS.

Unions of the Marble Industry to Decide the Question.

A meeting of representatives of different unions in the marble industry has been called for to-night in Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street, to consider the question of supporting the striking steel workers morally and financially.

It was stated on behalf of the unions that the union men in all the trades would, if necessary, refuse to handle structural iron from non-union firms. All the building trades, it was said, were ready to take the same course.

EXPLOSION WRECKS BATUM.

Whole Centre of the Town Destroyed—Loss of Life and Property Not Yet Ascertained.

BATUM, Russia, July 25.—A terrible explosion of petroleum to-day in the most thickly populated quarter of Batum wrecked the whole centre of the town.

It is impossible at the time of filing this dispatch to estimate the loss of life and property, but in both respects it is very large.

Batum, situated in the Government of Kutais on the southeast corner of the Black Sea, is the exporting centre for all transcaucasia, and particularly for the petroleum and naphtha outputs of the Baku wells. Its population in 1897 was 28,632, chiefly composed of Turks, Armenians, Georgians, and Mingrelians. Most of the trade is in the hands of Armenians and foreigners. The harbor of Batum is one of the best on the Black Sea, and the commercial and industrial activity of the town depends almost entirely on the Baku petroleum industry. An enormous amount of capital is invested in the trade, and there are numerous factories, a pipe line and 108 iron reservoirs of a capacity of 138,000 tons. The number of tank boats engaged in the trade in 1898 was 83. At the present time there are 120 or more, the majority of which are under the British flag.

The growth of Batum since its cession to Russia in 1886 has been marvelous. In 1891 its population was placed at 10,167. In 1897 it was nearly treble that. Twenty years before the population was given at not over 2,000.

The production of the Baku fields was materially increased in 1900 by increased drilling and a great enlargement of the area operated. Many good wells were struck in that part of the Bibi-Eibat district, which was leased by the Russian Government to the highest bidder in February, 1899.

Consul Chambers, at Batum, in May of this year estimated the daily flow of some of the largest of the wells struck in July, 1900, at 37,000 barrels each, far exceeding the alleged flow of the largest of the newly discovered Texas wells which is placed at 25,000 barrels a day.

Large quantities of petroleum and naphtha frequently accumulate at Batum. A railroad connects the city with Tiflis and also with Baku. The latter town recently suffered through a great disaster caused by the flooding of a part of the town with burning oil.

McLAURIN A CAST-OFF.

South Carolina Democrats Read the Senator Out of the Party and Demand His Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25.—The State Executive Committee to-night voted to strike Senator McLaurin's name from the roll of Democrats and called on him to resign. The committee met this evening, and there was not even a suspicion that any important action would be taken.

Senator Tillman had been in the city all day in conference with some of the leaders, but there was no suggestion that this action was contemplated. The Senator had said he would oppose McLaurin's being ruled out of the party, and that matter was believed to be settled. McLaurin passed through the city yesterday on his way to the mountains. The fight against him was led by Senator Tillman, who made a very bitter speech. Opposition was weak, and the resolutions were passed by a vote of 25 to 5.

Senator Tillman supported the resolution, which was unexpectedly offered as a substitute for a resolution over which there had been much debate, presenting the oath to be taken by candidates for Congress in the approaching election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Stokes of the Seventh District. The rules proposed in that resolution were plainly intended to cover the Senatorial election next year. The resolution follows:

Whereas, John L. McLaurin, Senator, elected to represent the State of South Carolina in the National Congress, has, by his affiliations and votes in that body, ignored the National Democratic platform and thereby misrepresented the State and his Democratic constituency who elected him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense and conviction of the State Democratic Executive Committee that Senator J. L. McLaurin from the standpoint of honesty and self-respect should tender his unqualified resignation immediately.

OIL RAINED ON CORTEGE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio, July 25.—The village of Rudolph, near here, was deluged with crude petroleum this afternoon, and all the inhabitants were more or less splashed with the fluid. An oil well was "shot" on the east side of the town, and the oil spurted high above the derrick as a strong east wind was blowing.

A burial service was in progress in a cemetery near the well, and those in attendance were showered and soaked with oil, and the tombstones were discolored.

MORE OIL IN FLORIDA?

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 25.—News reached this city to-day from Ocala that W. F. Hamilton, a well borer of that city, has struck oil in Citrus County, five miles from Dunnellon, at a depth of 280 feet. The discovery has created much excitement in the county, and people are flocking there to see for themselves. The editor of The Ocala Banner confirmed that report to-night, stating, however, that the substance struck had not yet been analyzed. The first evidences of oil in Florida were found near Dunnellon.

CALIFORNIA OIL COMBINE.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A combination of the oil producing interests of Kern County, Cal., with a capital stock of not less than $25,000,000 is now in process of formation, according to the statement of Col. J. B. Neville of Los Angelas, who arrived in Chicago to-day.

The districts which will be controlled by the new trusts are known as the Kern River, Midway, and McKittrick districts. It is asserted by Col. Neville that crude oil could be delivered throughout the State and sold as fuel on a basis equal to coal at $3 a ton.

VIOLATED THE GAME LAWS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 25.—Charles Goben, Jr., of Mahopac was tried at that place before Justice Anderson and a jury yesterday on a charge of having violated the game laws by having in his possession three black bass of less than ten inches in length each. The complainant was Mr. Brady of the League of American Sportsmen, Dr. Willett Kidd, Game Protector, of this city, being prosecutor.

When the case had apparently been proved the defendant was called to testify on his own behalf. He explained that the fish had been caught by his wife. Mrs. Goben admitted that this was the case, and the jury was directed to find a verdict of no cause of action.

While action could be begun against Mrs. Goben, Dr. Kidd will not prosecute her.

Another Carnegie Gift.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 25.—Andrew Carnegie has presented $100,000 to this city for a free public library, and the City Council has accepted the gift.

Important Notice to Public.
Poland Water, carloads received daily Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

THE BRIDGE TRAFFIC SUFFERS GREAT DELAY

Congestion and Panic Averted by the Action of Officials.

FERRIES CARRY MULTITUDES

Admissions that the Bridge Bears Too Severe a Strain—Expert Explanation of the Accident.

Traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge was seriously crippled all of yesterday owing to the breaking of the suspension rods and the sagging several inches of a middle section of the bridge on the north roadway, discovered the day before. From four to ten trolley cars were run over the south roadway by the shuttle system, now and then, by which crowds of passengers were carried from New York to Brooklyn, being then reloaded with passengers and traveling back over the same tracks. The bridge trains were run on long headway. Only the railroad tracks on the south side were used and the motive power was electricity—the third-rail system. The cables were not used.

It was expected that there would be last evening a repetition of the jam which occurred on Wednesday, when traffic was first entirely suspended during the rush hours. The officials of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company adopted an expedient which proved effective in preventing any crush at the New York terminal. In the early hours, when the 100,000 people who sleep in Brooklyn and work in New York took trolley cars and elevated trains to come to business they were notified that no trains or cars would run across the bridge. At every point where transfers could be given to cars running to ferry routes across the East River inspectors were stationed. They shouted to the passengers:

"No cars running across the bridge. All passengers are advised to take the ferry. Transfers on the corner."

The result of this plan was that the traffic was divided so that no long delays occurred.

The ferryboats were crowded as they have not been since the bridge was opened to the public, eighteen years ago. There was a continual stream of pedestrians using the bridge promenade, but at no time during the day was there such a crush as happened on Wednesday between 6 and 7 o'clock.

COMMISSIONER SHEA'S VIEW.

Commissioner of Bridges John Shea returned from Shelter Island last evening and announced that the repairs on the b

feared to cross the bridge on account of delays drove down to Catharine ferry, and as late as 11 o'clock yesterday morning there was a line of trucks extending several blocks waiting for a chance to get to New York. The Eastern District ferries had a slight increase in traffic.

The officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said that the plan of running trolley cars to the various ferries would be continued until the repairs to the bridge had been completed.

READY TO AVERT A PANIC.

During the rush hours last evening there was some apprehension on the part of police officials that a panic might ensue on the bridge if it was crowded as it was the night before. Inspector Adam R. Cross, with seventy-five patrolmen, looked after affairs at the New York terminal.

The notices freely given to the Brooklynites that no cars would be run from New York to Brooklyn in the evening caused about half of the people who usually cross the bridge to take the ferries. The result was that there was no dangerous jam at the New York terminal between 6 and 7 o'clock. Inspector Cross arrived at 4:30 o'clock and detailed men to all the dangerous places where accidents might occur. The railroad officials arranged to run three trains on the bridge railroad over the south track, and ten trolley cars were run on the south trolley tracks. There was some rushing for seats in cars as they approached the New York end, but the patrolmen held the crowd in check.

Inspector Cross was pleased with the way his men acted. He said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"Just see those two policemen help that old lady on a car. They are here to look out for the comfort and safety of the people, and a more patient, painstaking set of men could not be found. There has not been the least bit of trouble—not even a scratch."

Inspector Cross was incensed at his treatment by Engineer Probasco during the first few hours after the breaks in the bridge structure had been discovered. He said:

"I held my temper. There was great provocation to lose it when Engineer Probasco leaned against a railing and said when I asked him whether the structure was safe, 'There is the bridge. What's the matter with it?' It is all over now, and it was lucky that a catastrophe did not occur."

A question arose whether Chief Engineer Martin, who is too sick to be seen, according to Commissioner Shea, warned the bridge officials that the bridge structure was bearing every pound of weight it could safely carry. Samuel H. McElroy, a civil engineer of Brooklyn, said that when an application was made to Chief Engineer Martin for permission to place a telegraph cable across the bridge, he said:

"The bridge is now carrying every pound of weight it can bear."

Engineer McElroy said that there was much work to be done before the structure was safe, and that it had long been carrying a strain too great for it.

President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said:

"It is not true that Engineer Martin notified me that too great a strain was being put on the bridge by running the trolley cars too close together. The fact is that I have consulted with him in regard to coupling two trolley cars together and running them over the bridge. Mr. Martin saw no objection to the plan. I am perfecting a new coupling arrangement. When Mr. Martin says that there can be no objection to coupling two cars together and running them across the bridge it shows that he has no doubt of the strength of the structure."

SAW THE BROKEN RODS.

There were several people yesterday who declared that prior to the discovery of the breaks in the suspension rods by the officials the damage was apparent to passengers on cars on the north roadway. Peter T. Sharp, Jr., of 60 Second Street, Brooklyn, said that on last Tuesday morning while crossing the bridge he noticed that one of the suspenston rods near the centre of the bridge had snapped apart. On Wednesday morning he watched, and saw that another of the rods had parted.

The first warning given by the bridge officials was when a telephone message was sent to the bridge police station at 5:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening that half of the trolley cars would be taken off the bridge because of the breaks in girders.

During the rush hours of last evening at the New York terminal a pathetic scene was witnessed by many people. An aged negro, with both legs amputated, stood huddled in a corner of the bridge entrance and begged for some one to help him on a street car. His cries were unheeded for some time, but finally two policemen picked him up in their arms and carried him to a comfortable seat in a trolley car bound for Brooklyn.

There were rumors yesterday afternoon that the District Attorney's office would seek the indictment of bridge officials if neglect of the structure could be proved. Assistant District Attorney La Barbier sent a letter to Commissioner Murphy complimenting the Police Department for the prompt assistance sent to the bridge when the danger first became known, and asking for any information the police possessed as to negligence of bridge officials.

Commissioner Murphy gave out a statement that the break in the bridge suspenders was first discovered by Patrolman Broderick, who informed Headquarters about it. Inspectors Cross and Brooks were sent at once to the bridge, and within twenty minutes 250 patrolmen and many roundsmen were on duty there.

Commissioner Murphy writes:

"I instructed Inspector Cross not to take any assurances from Engineer Probasco as to the safety of the bridge except in the presence of witnesses, so that my department could be protected in case of anything occurring. The police were there to protect the public. They did it, and they will do it again."

General Manager Brackenridge of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said that he had given the order to suspend trolley traffic on the bridge after the breaks were discovered.

"How did you come to do it?" was asked.

"It was done after a conference with Mr. Probasco. We thought it better to suspend traffic until we could ascertain what had happened."

At a late hour last evening there were five men at work under the roadway of the bridge repairing the broken suspension rods. They worked by electric light.

THE BRIDGE OVERWEIGHTED.

Admissions of Engineer Probasco and Other Experts in Explaining the Nature and Cause of the Break.

The breaking of seven solid steel suspension rods on the north side of the Brooklyn Bridge at the sag of the cables between the towers was due to heat expansion, overweighting of the bridge, the failure of a device to keep the rods vertical in all temperatures, and, incidentally, to the eighteen years' service which the materials of the bridge have seen. No one having a full knowledge of the subject was found yesterday who would declare that the bridge was unsafe. When the subject of deterioration by electrolysis was mentioned to any one in a position to make a declaration of value it was dismissed with ridicule.

Samuel R. Probasco, the engineer in charge of the bridge, gave the following technical information in regard to the fracture of the suspension rods:

"The floor of the bridge structure is carried by suspender wires, or suspender rods, attached to the four cables which curve from tower to tower. At and near the sag of the cables rods are used instead of wire suspenders because the latter could not be used in such short lengths. The rods are of steel 2⅞ inches in diameter. They simply replace the wire suspenders where the distance from the floor tracks is slight near the centre of the bridge. The rods are attached to the main cables by steel bands an inch thick and five inches wide. Breaks occurred in seven of the rods.

"I do not attach any importance to the fracture of a band. Such trouble occurs several times a year. The first rod break was just west of the centre of the north cable. The other rods snapped near this one and east and west of it, and were from twelve to eighteen inches down from the steel bands and in that part of the rod which is threaded to pass through the floor beams. A band was ruptured, but this was due, as in all cases of the sort, to the improper use of heat in fastening it on the main cable.

IT MAY OCCUR AGAIN.

"The mishap," continued Mr. Probasco, "was due to expansion by heat of the whole structure. The expansion was about twelve inches. The trusses of the bridge are divided in the centre of the bridge, and the rods play in a slip-joint to allow for expansion. This device, however, did not sufficiently relieve the rigid rods, and they broke. I know of no way of remedying expansion except by a slip-joint or putting on ice, cooling off. Such disasters may occur again. Heretofore, since the bridge was built, only two rods have snapped. As I have said, we cannot use wire suspenders at the sag of the cables. We are at work putting in exactly the same kind of rods as those that were broken, and not rods with more elasticity. They are as rigid as those that were snapped.

"It will take forty-eight to fifty-four hours to restore the bridge to the condition it was in on Tuesday. We have restricted traffic to-day not because there was a particle of danger, but to be on the safe side and to defy criticism. The bridge is absolutely safe, and as to the talk of electrolytic damage, that's consummate rot. A remedy for the present trouble is constant watchfulness and overhauling.

"The public should remember that the bridge structure has seen eighteen years of service, and that wear and tear cannot be warded off. There has been no molecular disturbance in the materials of the bridge. Its vibratory condition is the same as when it was built, showing that it contains the element of absolute safety under prudent service, elasticity. Were rigidity detected we might be anxious about it."

An engineer of wide reputation who has been closely identified with both the old and the new East River Bridges, said of the breaking of the rods:

"Every engineer who has or has had to do with the bridge and every employe from the policemen up knows what the trouble with the old bridge has been outside of the overfloor stays which caused the girders to buckle and the cables to sag three years ago. The trusses between the towers are cut in two in the middle, so that they work with heat and cold in a slip joint. At a normal temperature the ends of the trusses are eight inches apart in the middle of the span. With extreme temperatures the working of the trusses results in bending the rods out of the plumb, or vertical, straining them. A result of the late heated spell is seen in the snapping of seven rods.

"Now, the trusses of the new East River Bride are continuous—that is to say, they are not cut in two in the centre of the span and the play due to expansion and contraction is on their sills on the piers. And for the new bridge there will be no rigid steel rods, but only wire rope suspenders, which have great elasticity and are not to be strained by thermal conditions.

"In the case of the old Brooklyn Bridge you can't change the bisected trusses. All they can do is to put in steel rods with greater flexibility. The trusses, however, should be rebuilt. When the bridge was designed it was not intended that it should bear the strain now put upon it. If the trusses are rebuilt so as to be continuous they will have to be very much—five times—heavier than they now are. In my opinion, the old bridge is yet safe, but it needs constant inspection and prompt treatment when disasters like the present occur. The limit of safety has not yet been reached, but it would be unwise, under present conditions, to increase the strain on it."

BRIDGE OVERLOADED, HE SAYS.

"Col. W. A. Roebling, who succeeded John A. Roebling as Chief Engineer of the old Brooklyn Bridge, and I differ in regard to the bridge," said Wilhelm Hildenbrand, the bridge builder who is Superintendent of Cable Construction for the John A. Roebling's Sons Company at the new East River Bridge. "He insists that traffic on the old bridge ought to be materially restricted, in the interests of safety. I contend that the bridge can stand the present traffic, but that it needs strengthening and watching. Now it is certainly overloaded.

"The condition of the bridge to-day is not of any great importance in considering the limit of safety. Only a few feet of it is without suspenders. Were 100 feet cut out in this way there would be no real danger while the strain would come up to almost the limit on the suspenders called upon to stand the strain of those taken away. The snapping of the rods was due to expansion by heat. The rods, when there is an extreme of heat or cold, are not vertical, plumb, as they should always be, but at an angle to plumb, and therefore subject to additional tension.

"When the old bridge was constructed the limit of safety was calculated for one-third of the load now carried. I speak of cars, not passengers. Combine the results of temperature, overloading, and the wear and tear since 1883, and you can reconcile present conditions and what happened yesterday.

"No one but those behind the scenes know the full facts of the case. I had much to do with the erection of the old bridge, but I do not know what has been done of late years in the way of repairs or what has been neglected. I consider the bridge safe.

"As to a remedy for the snapping of the rods the first essential is that they shall be put on plumb and remain vertical. It is to be questioned whether all were put on plumb. Some device that will not in any circumstance get out of order must be put in to allow for expansion and prevent straining of the rods and keep them vertical. In the old bridge the ends of the centre spans were held rigidly and the expansion was in the centre.

"A device intended to accomplish what is necessary was introduced when the old bridge was constructed, but it did not work properly. It was a slotted hole for the rods to work in to allow for the motion of the bridge by expansion or contraction. It failed to operate properly, possibly through rust, and the rods were not kept plumb and vertical. The first step to hold the limit of safety under the present overloaded conditions and the results of temperature is to see to it that the rods are kept vertical at all times."

LESSONS FOR LATER BUILDERS.

Lewis Nixon, President of the New East River Bridge Commission, said of the condition of the old bridge:

"A failure of any part of a great structure like the Brooklyn Bridge, which carries many persons daily, is, of course, serious. In this case, however, it will enable those charged with its care to formulate new and more drastic regulations for the inspection and upkeep of this bridge. The old bridge is the first of several to cross from Manhattan to Long Island, and any details found in it capable of improvement will be lessons for those who have in charge the construction of the other bridges."

Engineers Buck and Nichols of the New East River Bridge declined to discuss the condition of the old bridge on the plea that even if they were familiar with the details, they would not care, as professional men, to say anything that might be interpreted as criticism.

"The bridge cables," said A. L. A. Himmelreich of the Roebling Construction Company, "are capable of carrying from eight to ten times the weight that can be put upon the bridge, but the flooring was never intended for anything like what it is asked to carry. There has been a steady increase of weight, and it is no wonder that the public has been getting uneasy.

"I have not inspected this latest trouble, and do not believe it is anything very serious. Still, it was natural to expect something would give way under the strain. From what I hear, repairs can be made in a couple of days or so, and the public will not be seriously inconvenienced. If that be so, the present break will have served a useful purpose if it teaches those who have charge of the bridge that they cannot go on forever adding to the burden of a bridge that was not constructed to carry trolley cars, mail tubes, and everything else that they desire to put on it."

THE ROEBLINGS' VIEWS.

Col. Roebling Says Congestion Caused Undue Strain—Overloading Without Reinforcement Directly Asserted.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—Col. Washington A. Roebling, the constructing engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, came to his home in this city to-day, determined to express no opinion on the closing of traffic on the bridge until he saw the trouble and made a study of the causes. He, however, consented to make a brief statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent.

He appeared disturbed at the statement that the construction of the bridge was accredited to the firm of John A. Roebling, Sons & Co., which did not build the bridge, the material being furnished by numerous firms. Col. Roebling said he was the chief engineer, taking up the plans as suggested by his father, John A. Roebling.

"Let me say that the Brooklyn Bridge was built to meet an emergency that existed at the time of its construction," said Col. Roebling. "It could not be anticipated at that time that such traffic as now crosses the bridge would come so soon. The bridge was built on liberal plans, and if it had been properly treated, would have endured for all time. It was built for the purpose of accommodating foot and vehicle traffic, and a system of cable cars. I remember that before it was actually completed 100,000 people crossed the bridge, and there was considerable alarm at the time.

"The excessive heat could not have caused this expansion of the girder, for it was not fierce enough. The bridge has had a mixed strain. New York and Brooklyn people move with a rush, and it has been the change in the strain on the bridge that caused the trouble.

"There is no doubt that this has had a marked effect on the bridge. The stoppage of the train traffic, the trolley traffic, and the general crush, causing congestion, resulted in a strain on particular parts of the bridge, and when the opening came, then came the vibration. What could be expected of a bridge put to a much greater test than that for which it was intended?

"I do not know the actual conditions, because I have not seen the bridge. I expressed an opinion some time ago, to the effect that it was overstrained, but that if the bridge was used as it was intended, it would last forever. There has been some suggestion that electrolysis might have caused the trouble, but that only affects iron and not steel, and the girders of the bridge are all steel and competent to endure.

"As to the stoppage of the traffic I see no reason for that. It should be regulated by the management of the bridge, and the features of congestion stopped. The repair of the bridge should be only a matter of a few weeks."

Ferdinand W. Roebling, the Treasurer of the Roebling Sons' Company, repeated the statement that the firm was not the builder of the bridge, but that Col. Washington A. Roebling was the chief engineer, and took up his father's plans. The bridge, he said, was only intended to carry cable cars, wagons, and pedestrians, but it was put to a greater strain. The bridge, he declared, has been overcrowded, and overworked without being strengthened or reinforced.

FULTON STREET'S REVIVAL.

Crowds Forced to Return to the Old Ferry Inspire Shopkeepers with Energy and Hope.

Old-timers along Fulton Street yesterday were rubbing their hands in silent glee and venturing the prediction that it would be found on investigation that the big bridge was really better off without the trolley cars, and that Fulton Street would regain its lost prestige as one of the busiest and most congested streets in the metropolis. The appearance of that thoroughfare yesterday bore out the assertion that not in twenty years has it furnished such scenes of life and movement and general prosperity.

The partial shutting down of traffic on the bridge during the morning hours brought a struggling army of many thousands to the stuffy little Fulton Ferry house on the eastern side, and for hours the ticket-takers worked with aching arms. One boatload after another of hurrying passengers was welcomed on the New York side by the ancient and never-to-be-forgotten odor of the Fish Market, recalling vividly the days of long ago before the Brooklyn Bridge was ever thought of.

Peddlers wide awake to the possibilities opening up on the old thoroughfare gathered along the street by hundreds, and gave the police a lot of trouble. The old-time restaurants along the line furbished up generally, and put out their most alluring signs. The oyster, lobster, and clam stands added extra stock, and business began to hum early in the day. Every one of the haberdashery, cutlery, stationery, and other business houses once more cleaned up their show windows and put in view some of the most attractive samples of their stock. Newsboys gathered on the scene in hordes, and rent the air with their cries. There was a general pushing and crowding, and hurrying of feet.

The great morning rush over, there was still a steady stream of pedestrians during every hour of the day along the street which gradually took on a still gayer appearance. The restaurants filled up, and sent out for more help. It was rumored at one time that real estate values all along the thoroughfare were about to assume an upward tendency in the belief that the trolley lines would not again be allowed to run on the bridge, or, if at all, in reduced numbers, throwing an enormous amount of traffic to the Fulton Ferry among others crossing the East River.

During the late afternoon it became almost an impossibility to walk on the pavements of Fulton Street, owing to the crowds, and at times even the street from curb to curb was packed with a hurrying mass of humanity. Fulton Street was indeed rehabilitated for a time at least.

ALMOND AND RAISIN CROPS.

American Consul at Malaga Says Both Will Be Good in Europe This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Benjamin H. Ridgely, United States Consul at Malaga, has sent the following report on the world's almond crop to the State Department:

"I have been able to secure some figures concerning the world's almond crop, excepting the crop of the United States, which may be of interest just now to our dealers and growers.

"The following table, carefully prepared from figures furnished by various statisticians and experts, shows the approximate production of the various countries during the years 1899 and 1900, and the estimated production for 1901:

Country.	1899. *Tons.	1900. *Tons.	1901. *Tons.
Bari, (Italy)	12,000	1,500	15,000
Sicily	7,000	2,000	8,000
Majorca	5,000	2,000	4,000
Spain	5,000	1,500	4,000
Provence	1,000	3,000	6,000
Portugal	500	800	500
Morocco	2,000	4,000	3,500
Total	32,500	14,800	41,000

*Or 2,204.6 pounds.

"The new sweet Palma and Girgenti almonds have been offered from Messina at $34.25 per 100 kilograms, (220.46 pounds,) gross weight, for October shipment. It will be seen that Bari (in the Province of Apulia, Italy,) is the principal almond market of Europe. Concerning the Bari crop, I have seen a letter from an authoritative source, saying that this year it will be the largest ever known—possibly as much as from 18,000 to 20,000 tons. This is due not only to the favorable season, but to the great increase in almond-bearing trees.

"The most recent sales of Bari almonds, according to the reports received here, were at 85s. ($21.90) per cwt., cost, insurance, freight.

"The Malaga crop is now virtually assured, and will probably be the largest in several years. This refers to all the almonds marketed here, the two varieties of which are commercially known as Jordans and Valencias.

"The Jordan almonds are grown in the Provinces of Malaga, Granada, and Almeria, and are marketed exclusively at Malaga. Nearly the whole crop, which is variously estimated at from 80,000 to 120,000 boxes of 25 and 28 pounds each, is exported to England and the United States. These are undoubtedly the finest almonds grown in Europe.

"The almonds known commercially as Valencias are grown in the Provinces of Malaga, Almeria, Jaen, Cordoba, Huelva, Cadiz, Murcia, and Carthagena, as well as in Morocco. The principal market is Malaga. The most recent sales of these almonds from last year's stock were at 22s. ($5.36) per box of 28 pounds."

Mr. Ridgely has also sent a report on the European raisin crop, as follows:

"Reports from reliable sources estimate this year's Turkish crop at about 410,000 cwts. of Sultanas and 107,000 cwts. of Elemes.

"The Denia raisin crop of last year amounted to 600,000 cwts.; this year a still better crop is expected. Upon the whole, this year's European crop, if present prospects are realized, might be roughly estimated as follows:

	Cwts.
Sultanas	410,000
Elemes	107,000
Denia	650,000
Malaga	250,000
Total	1,417,000

"Last year the failure of the Greek currant crop had a marked effect upon the Malaga raisin market in creating an extraordinary demand at fancy prices for the so-called seedless raisins of Malaga. As a matter of fact, these are not seedless, and it was found that they could not serve the same uses at Greek currants. Late reports indicate that the Greek currant crop this year will amount to 140,000 tons."

Hungarian Crop Estimates.

BUDAPEST, July 25.—The official estimates for the forthcooming Hungarian crops places wheat at 35,000,000 metric centners, (about 4,322,500,000 pounds,) which is 8,000,000 metric centners below the production of 1900. The quality of this wheat is considerably below expectations. The rye crop is estimated at from 11,500,000 to 12,000,000 metric centners, which is somewhat above the crop of 1900. Barley is estimated at 10,000,000 centners, which is a decrease of 1,500,000 centners. Oats is estimated at from 9,500,000 to 10,000,000 centners, being a decrease from last year's production of 750,000 centners.

GOV. ODELL'S TOUR.

He Visits Three State Institutions and the Pan-American Fair.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Gov. Odell to-day visited the Buffalo State Hospital, the Gowanda State Hospital, and the Thomas Hospital for Indian Children at Iroquois. To-night he was the guest of some of the members of the New York State Board of Managers at the Empire State Building, at the Pan-American grounds. To-morrow the Governor will visit Niagara Falls, returning to Buffalo in the evening.

SCHLEY INQUIRY COURT WILL CONVENE SEPT. 12

Officers Who Are to Serve Not Yet Formally Notified.

Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Benham and Kimberly Selected, but Latter May Decline—Capt. Lemly Judge Advocate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Long has practically decided upon the make-up of the Schley court of inquiry, which will meet in Washington, Sept. 12. This morning he announced that he had selected Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Kimberly and Benham, but sent these officers no official notification of their selection. Later in the day the Secretary was informed that Rear Admiral Kimberly would, on account of ill-health, ask to be relieved from serving. He was selected by the Secretary after a consultation with Admiral Dewey.

Should Rear Admiral Kimberly decline the Secretary will select one of the other retired Rear Admirals to take his place. Rear Admirals Luce, Ramsey, Jouett, Gherardi, and Walker are some of the names that have been advanced for consideration. The difficulty in a selection from the list of retired Rear Admirals is that most of these officers are far advanced in years, and, as indicated in the case of Rear Admiral Kimberly, are not in a state of health to warrant them in assuming the extremely onerous duties of a Court of Inquiry such as this is likely to be.

PILLSBURY DROPPED.

It is probable that Judge Advocate General Lemly, as Judge Advocate, will complete the court. The selection of Capt. Lemly was announced after Secretary Long had all but decided to appoint Commander Pillsbury, who is now Equipment Officer at the Boston Navy Yard, where Rear Admiral Sampson is in command.

This matter weighed upon the Secretary all day. He realized that upon the Judge Advocate would devolve the largest measure of responsibility for the conduct of the inquiry to a successful issue. It was thought that such a man had been found in the person of Commander Pillsbury, but later, on more mature consideration, his name was abandoned. It was recalled that, as commander of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, he had served under Rear Admiral Sampson off Santiago, and, moreover, as equipment officer of the Boston Navy Yard was now again a subordinate of the same officer.

In his desire to escape all criticism on the point of bias, Secretary Long felt that there were reasons sufficient for looking out for new material and for some man who was absolutely disassociated from the great controversy in any phase. Late this afternoon he believed that he had found such an officer in the person of Capt. Lemly, a selection calculated, because of the rank of the officer, to constitute a full recognition of the dignity and importance of the forthcoming court of inquiry.

While it cannot be said that the matter is absolutely settled, Secretary Long went so far as to ask Capt. Lemly if he felt free to accept the assignment if it were offered to him, and it is believed that Capt. Lemly will decide to answer affirmatively.

Capt. Lemly would feel hurt to have it even intimated that he had any personal feeling whatever in the Schley-Sampson controversy. In all the time he has been at the head of the legal department of the navy, his service dating back to 1892, he never has had occasion to pass upon any question that involved either Sampson or Schley in any personal aspect. He has known both men, Schley better than Sampson, perhaps. He was one of Schley's personal friends when he (Lemly) was in active line service. He accompanied Schley on the famous Greeley relief expedition, and he rendered valuable service to him on that occasion, which service the senior officer recognized.

On the other hand, Capt. Lemly has known Sampson officially in the Navy Department when the Rear Admiral was at the head of the Ordnance Bureau, and they thus were thrown into close contact in a business point of view for several years.

SCOPE OF THE PRECEPT.

Capt. Lemly had arranged to depart from Washington on his annual leave on a trip through Canada some time in August. Should he accept this new trust he will arrange to leave on an earlier date in order to return in season to study this celebrated case before the court meets. Meanwhile the clerical force of the Judge Advocate General's Department can prepare the mass of documentary evidence necessary for use before the court and witnesses at distant points may be summoned.

Under the ordinary rules of practice the Judge Advocate General of the Navy is called on to review the proceedings of court-martials and courts of inquiry. Secretary Long has promised Capt. Lemly that if he acts as Judge Advocate of the Schley court, he will be exempted from the duty of reviewing the proceedings. Capt. Lemly was Judge Advocate of the Jeannette court of inquiry.

Mr. Long's attention is now being given to the terms in which the precept shall be couched. It has been assumed that the precept would require the court to investigate the charges against Schley, as formulated by Schley himself in his letter to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs in February, 1899. He then specified the charges against himself as four in number. The only objection to confining the subjects of inquiry to these four charges is, that the court might rule out all evidence of a conspiracy against Schley as not germane, Schley's letter to the Senate Committee enumerated the charges as follows:

First, the alleged delay off Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Second, the alleged slow progress toward Santiago de Cuba from Cienfuegos.

Third, the retrograde movements on the 26th and 27th of May.

Fourth, the battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

INQUIRY MAY BE LIMITED.

If the rulings on evidence should be strict, all evidence of a conspiracy against Schley might be ruled out as irrelevant to these four subjects, except that Schley might be able to produce evidence showing that his delay off Cienfuegos was caused by the suppression of the code given by Rear Admiral Sampson to Capt. McCalla, for communication with the insurgents. This might show conspiracy, but only inferentially, and no supporting evidence could be introduced.

It is believed, therefore, that Secretary Long, who has declared that the inquiry should be as full as possible and should finally dispose of the whole question, is considering the advisability of instructing the court in general terms to take the whole matter into consideration, instead of confining them to the consideration of the four charges enumerated by Schley. The chances, however, are in favor of the adoption of a precept directing the attention of the court to the four charges, on the ground that this will furnish a sufficiently wide field.

The interview with Capt. Cook, given to The Baltimore Sun, in which the Captain assumes responsibility for the famous "loop" of the Brooklyn, and even gives the language in which the Captain gave the order to his executive officer, is considered to take the fourth point in the charges against Schley out of the field, though that matter will, of course, have to be formally inquired into, in order to carry out Secretary Long's purpose of having the matter completely disposed of.

Mr. Long stated several days ago that it was Capt. Cook who gave the order. There will probably be some inquiry into the question of who started the story that Schley gave the order and said, "Damn the Texas. Let her look out for herself." It is probable that Lieut Commander L. C. Heilner, the navigating officer of the Texas, will be the most interesting witness on this subject.

If the terms in which the precept is couched are sufficiently broad, the court may inquire whether testimony given before a secret court of inquiry was ever used by a witness before that court, in aid of the campaign against Admiral Schley.

COUNSEL FOR SCHLEY.

Secretary Long says the proceedings of the court will be open and that the widest latitude will be permitted in the matter of witnesses, and that Rear Admiral Schley will be allowed to be represented by counsel. The Secretary had nothing to say about the composition of the court, except that he thought it spoke for itself, and to express the hope that the members chosen would be satisfactory to all concerned. He pointed out that none of the officers chosen had, so far as he knew, expressed an opinion concerning what is known as the Sampson-Schley controversy, and it was therefore to be presumed that they would enter upon their work in an impartial and unprejudiced spirit.

The members of the court are distinctively fighting men. Each has been connected with a celebrated event in naval annals. Rear Admiral Kimberly, whose name had not been mentioned in recent dispatches, is seventy-one years of age. The great event with which his name is associated is the destruction of the American fleet in the Harbor of Apia, Samoa, during the terrific hurricane which occurred there in 1889. Admiral Kimberly had been sent to Samoa at the head of an American squadron during the trying period of our negotiations with Germany there. When the hurricane occurred his entire squadron was wrecked. The Vandalia and Trenton were destroyed and the Nipsic was cast ashore. The story of that great disaster and the heroism displayed by the American officers and men under the direction of Rear Admiral Kimberly thrilled the whole world and made an impression never to be forgotten.

ADMIRAL KIMBERLY'S ATTITUDE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, Mass., July 25.—Rear Admiral Kimberly declared this afternoon that he will not serve on the Schley court of inquiry, if he can avoid it. He is under the care of a physician, and does not feel physically able to accept the responsibility and undergo the strain of sitting at the court.

"I have received no notice of my appointment," he said. "I understand that Ramsay would be the third man chosen, but, in case I might be chosen, I was just writing to Washington explaining my physical condition. I am under a doctor's care, and I don't see how I can make the trip. I shall ask to be excused if it is a possible thing, and I trust I shall be."

"Would it be obligatory to accept the seat on the court if possible?" was asked.

"An officer would naturally feel it his duty to accept if possible. I shall explain my case to the department, and it will be for them to decide."

Friends Advise Sampson Not to Talk.

BOSTON, July 25.—An attack of illness prevented Rear Admiral Sampson from attending to his duties at the navy yard to-day. It was said that the trouble was not of a serious nature, and that the commandant would be at his post again in a day or two. It was said at the navy yard that, yielding to the advice of friends, Admiral Sampson will have nothing further to say about the Schley matter until the investigation begins.

DAYS FOR REGISTRATION.

Board of Election Commissioners Establishes the Dates—Bids for Election Supplies Opened.

Days for the registration of voters have been set as Friday and Saturday, Oct. 11 and 12, and the same days of the following week, Oct. 18 and 19, by the Board of Election Commissioners, which met Wednesday night, with President John R. Voorhis in the chair.

The commission voted to establish Brooklyn headquarters in the Temple Bar Building, at Court and Joralemon Streets, and headquarters for the Borough of Queens at 91 Fourth Street, Long Island City. Difficulty has arisen in finding a suitable location for headquarters in Manhattan.

Bids were opened for election supplies, and the M. B. Brown Company, which for a long time had a practical monopoly of election printing, secured contracts for supplying primary election supplies to the amount of $11,559 and general election supplies to the amount of $21,998, by putting in the lowest figures.

The Commissioners have issued a call to all the borough Chief Clerks for a list of the primary election districts in their respective boroughs.

A FIGHT IN THE TWELFTH.

Stalwart Republican Club Joins in the Attack Upon the Leader, John Stiebling.

Considerable opposition is manifested in the Twelfth Assembly District to the continued leadership of John Stiebling, the Republican leader.

At a meeting of the Stalwart Republican Club, 26 Pitt Street, last night, about fifty persons were present, and a long preamble and resolutions were adopted declaring that the best interests of the district demanded the retirement of Mr. Stiebling.

The resolutions adopted say, in part:

Whereas, The leadership of the late John Simpson was terminated because of his inability to lead to victory the hosts of the Republican Party, and that of John Stiebling was inaugurated for the sole and only purpose of reforming and reorganizing the Republican Party in the Twelfth Assembly District; and

Whereas, During the six years of his unlimited sway of the Republican Party in this district, the vote thereof has not only not increased, but, on the contrary, has decreased about 60 per cent. from the nominal vote.

Be it therefore resolved, That henceforth we will do our utmost to deprive John Stiebling of his leadership for his inability, insincerity, and inefficiency; be it further

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to select a leader, one who will spread broadcast the doctrines and the principles of the Republican Party in this Assembly district; one who will do his utmost to unite all good Republicans, those who through the selfishness, meanness, and misconduct of our affairs by the present leader have deserted from our ranks to those who still cling to us; one who will work for the interests of the party, and not for his own selfish interest; one who will suffer candidates to be nominated for office who will have some chance of election, and not such candidates whose defeat is a foregone conclusion.

The friends of Mr. Stiebling say that the opposition to him is ill-advised; that he is a conscientious and sincere Republican and will surely win at the primaries in September.

CAPT. GODDARD FOR MAYOR.

Republicans Considering Him as an Anti-Tammany Candidate.

In many quarters Capt. F. Norton Goddard, Republican leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, is being seriously considered as the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York.

Capt. Goddard while an organization man is very much of an independent, yet there are those who are classed as practical politicians in the Republican party who want to see him named. Capt. Goddard is willing to make the race. Abraham Gruber, observer in matters political, declares that Capt. Goddard would poll not fewer than 25,000 more votes than any other Republican who could be named.

The supposed candidacy of Capt. Goddard has reached such a stage that campaign buttons with his photograph will be put on the market next week.

EAST SIDE VOTERS GATHER.

Citizens' Union Entertainment in the Sixth Assembly District.

Voters in sympathy with the principles enunciated by the Citizens' Union assembled in great numbers last night at 117 Forsyth Street, the headquarters of the organization in the Sixth Assembly District. It was purely a social affair and an offset to the Tammany entertainments offered to the constituency.

James B. Reynolds presided and made a speech which was enthusiastically received. Then there was an excellent vaudeville programme. After the meeting Mr. Reynolds said:

"We are doing a great work here. The people are alive to the importance of action this Fall. The action of the Park Department has aroused the people of this district as nothing else could. Anything that Tammany may say or do with respect to liberty and home rule will be neutralized by the pay-chair episode. This has been an object lesson to the poor people of the district. So have the poor school accommodations. If the prospects elsewhere in the city looked as well as here, we would have great hopes for the overthrow of Tammany."

A 1904 ROOSEVELT CLUB.

KANSAS CITY, July 25.—Fifty prominent Kansas City Republicans have organized a 1904 Theodore Roosevelt Club. Its purposes are to secure the nomination of Vice President Roosevelt for President at the Republican National Convention in 1904, to have this convention held in Convention Hall in Kansas City, and to have Missouri present a solid Roosevelt delegation at the convention.

A public meeting under the auspices of the club is planned, to be held in Kansas City soon. United States Senator Burton of Kansas will be one of those asked to deliver speeches.

Overdue Liner Menominee Sighted.

LONDON, July 25.—The Atlantic Transport liner Menominee, from New York for London, which is two days behind time, passed the Scilly Islands this morning. The delay was caused by some derangement of her machinery.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

$18 Blue Serge Suits now $8.50. $18 Coats and Trousers now $7.50

Said New York to the sun: "You may think it good fun
To broil all my people in the way that you've done,
But take a reef now in your merciless rays,
And let's have an end to these sizzling hot days."
To which the sun answered: "You needn't complain;
New York men, if warm, are themselves much to blame;
They'd keep cool enough if the clothes which they wore
Were the cool clothes now selling at Hammerslough's store."

Here's summer comfort for you—and at trifling cost. The season is passing, and our fashionable reliable suits and coats and trousers are now marked down to a mere fraction of former prices.

Flannels in stripes and plaids; serges in black, blue, and gray; check worsteds and Scotch tweeds, etc. All are tailored by hand in our own workshops, hold their shape and wear well.

SEVERAL HUNDRED OF OUR FINEST SUITS—PERFECT FITTING, FINELY TRIMMED AND WELL TAILORED—ARE NOW MARKED DOWN FROM $15, $18 AND $20 TO $8.50 EACH.

$20 Grey Suits
$18 Serge Suits
$18 Flannel Suits
$15 Check Suits
ALL NOW $8.50

SEVERAL HUNDRED UNLINED COATS AND TROUSERS IN FLANNELS, GREY SERGES, ETC., ARE NOW MARKED DOWN FROM $12, $15 AND $18 TO $7.50 EACH.

$18 Flannel Coats & Trs.
$15 Check Coats & Trs.
$12 Grey Serge Coats & Trs.
$12 Homespun Coats & Trs.
ALL NOW $7.50

Spring overcoats, striped trousers, full dress and Tuxedo suits, outing clothes, etc. All are reduced now to prices that average half.

Remnant sale in our Merchant Tailoring Dep't. We close Sat. eve. at 6.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY, Between 12th and 13th Sts.

MR. COLER TO TAKE CHARGE OF CONEY ISLE

Plans to Transform It Into a Healthy, Attractive Resort.

Will Clean Streets and Beach, and Favors for the People Fun that Is "Fast and Furious."

Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler have decided to settle the "Coney Island problem." Ever since consolidation, when complaints were received about the condition of affairs at the seaside resort, there has been a shifting of responsibility among the officials. Controller Coler was appealed to by many business men to help bring about some improvement. Their claims were that the streets were in a filthy state; that the officials of the Department of Sewers were not doing their duty; that the health official shifted the blame to other officials, and that garbage was not removed promptly, so that instead of Coney Island being a healthy resort there were many things dangerous to health apparent.

After a consultation with Mayor Van Wyck, who promised his hearty support, Controller Coler decided to settle all difficulties between officials and improve the physical and sanitary condition of Coney Island. An attempt will be made to make Coney Island so attractive that instead of 200,000 people visiting the place on a Summer day the number will be 500,000.

The first effort at reform was made yesterday. Controller Coler, Deputy Commissioner of Police York, Dr. Robert A. Black of the Health Department, and Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning Quinn made a tour of inspection. The party arrived at the island early in the day. Several hours were spent in viewing penny-in-the-slot machines, in which Commissioner York is greatly inter

CONSTITUTION STRUCK A REEF IN TRIAL RACE

Cup Defender, Though Damaged, Sailed on After Columbia.

PLATES THOUGHT TO BE TORN

Misfortunes Combined to Beat New Yacht—Other Craft of N. Y. Y. C. Fleet Disabled at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—Constitution struck twice to-day on a ledge off Race Rock in her forty-mile race from New London, Conn., with the Columbia and the fleet of the New York Yacht Club to this port. She continued her race, and was beaten 2 minutes and 5 seconds by Columbia after one of the closest marine struggles that was ever waged. Although her accident was not perceived from the press yacht Wanda, her subsequent movements seemed sluggish and lacking the usual quickness of Herreshoff's latest creation.

At the end of the race Capt. Duncan left word on the committee yacht Reverie that he wished to speak to the press representatives. Early in the evening he was found on board the battleship Alabama in conversation with his old-time friend, Capt. W. H. Brownson. A diver from the Alabama was sent down to examine Constitution's bottom, and Mr. Duncan said he would state later if there were anything wrong with the yacht. He said he wants to find out as soon as possible if the plates have been injured. If they are undamaged Constitution will go along with the fleet to the Vineyard to-morrow. If the plates have been started, the yacht will be sent to Bristol early in the morning so that she may be ready for the Astor Cup race on July 29.

Capt. Duncan said that when the Constitution was rounding Race Rock she struck a ledge. He was puzzled to know why she did so, as when she hauled around she was following, as near as he could judge, directly in Columbia's wake. Columbia got around without trouble, but Constitution, Capt. Duncan said, struck twice, and struck hard. He is afraid that some of the plates were ripped from her lead keel, and thinks the sluggish action of the boat may be attributed to this.

Constitution was not the sole sufferer in to-day's race, which in many instances gave the competing craft more weather than they wanted. When the yachts passed Race Rock the wind was coming from due east at a twelve-knot clip that heeled the smaller boats of the squadron over and made them rise and pitch in the long swells. Charles Smithers's handsome new 75-foot schooner Muriel met disaster about a mile and a half east of Race Rock Light.

RACING CRAFT COME TO GRIEF.

In an extra strong puff her foretopmast carried away and came down with the foremast, which was broken in two places, at the hounds and on deck at the pardners. Her maintopmast also carried away, and her decks were a mass of tangled wreckage when the revenue cutter Gresham ran up, passed her a line, and towed her back to New London. So far as could be learned, no one was hurt by the avalanche of falling spars and rigging. The wreckage was got safely on board by the time the Gresham arrived.

Sornells Vanderbilt's seventy-foot sloop was the next yacht to be disabled. About 1 o'clock, when off Watch Hill, she ran aground twice. Her headsails were lowered and she signaled for a tow. Henry C. Rouse's auxiliary, Lady Godiva, steamed back to her and towed her to this port. Her damage is thought to be very slight, and Mr. Vanderbilt hopes to continue with the fleet to the Vineyard.

The big yawls and schooners had a fine race, and Vigilant, after a neck-and-neck race with Navahoe, finished a winner by one minute and fifty seconds. Virginia beat Athene, Elmina led Quissetta home by eight seconds. Isolde and Altair were the only boats to finish in their classes, and Katrina was the only schooner of her class when the time limit expired at 8 P. M. Thirty-seven miles of the race was a beat dead to windward. It was a hard day on the yachts and many did not arrive in port until late at night. The harbor to-night is brilliantly illuminated, and is so full of yachts that the belated absentees are not missed.

When the fleet started from New London there was a fair tide under them running up the Sound, but after they had passed East Point on Fisher's Island the tide began to run west and increased in strength as the yachts proceeded on their course. From the start of the race Constitution had the hardest kind of luck. She had obtained the advantage in jockeying for the start, and just when she was in a position to place Columbia at her mercy a catboat filled with women got in the way of Constitution and there was a serious doubt for a time if Constitution would be able to clear her. Capt. Duncan said that at one time he expected to see all the persons in the cat at the end of his bowsprit.

CONSTITUTION IN HARD LUCK.

Hardly had this impending accident been avoided when the utility tug Unique got in Constitution's way and she was compelled to jibe to prevent a collision, and in doing so lost the advantage she had over Columbia and also her own headway. She made a gallant attempt to get away from Columbia after this, but it was of no avail. Each time Constitution would try to pull out through Columbia's lee, Columbia would bear down on her and luff. The result was that Constitution would be blanketed.

After the accident to Constitution Capt. Duncan said she could not be able to lie nearer than within six points of the wind, and every time he tacked Columbia got over on his weather and held him, as he could not make any progress.

The big fleet got under way this morning in New London Harbor about 9:30 and proceeded to the starting line. There was a fine northeasterly breeze when the preparatory signal sounded at 10:55. Ten minutes later the sloops came down for the line to reach to Race Rock, three and a half miles away. The Vigilant was the first across, six seconds after the signal. The Ailsa crossed before the signal, and had to return and cross over again.

The Isolde was the next boat over, followed by the Petrol, Bedouin, Navahoe, Hester, Altair, Ailsa, Effort, Eelin, Virginia, Rainbow, Athene, Senta, Hildegarde, Isolt, Humma, Sistae, and Mira. At 12:10 the schooners were sent off. They all carried small maintopsails. Harry Lippitt sent the Quissetta over six seconds after the signal. Then came the flagship Corona, ahead and to the windward of the Emerald, with the Marguerite close up. The Latona was next followed by the Elmina, Shamrock, Columbia, Indra, Loyal, and America. The handicap signal for the schooners was the preparatory gun for the ninety-footers.

The ninety-footers were up to the northward and eastward of the committee steam yacht, Reverie, playing for position at the start. They were coming toward the line, with the Columbia to windward and slightly in the lead. The Columbia eased sheets and commenced to move ahead of the Constitution, whose mainsail was trimmed fairly flat. The Constitution swung in astern of the Columbia and a little on her weather quarter.

About midway between the committee boat and the flag mark the Columbia hauled on the wind, and crossed the Constitution's bow. The Constitution hauled after her, and both headed northwest away from the line. The Columbia ran up her No. 2 jibtopsail in stops. Both went into the wind for a few seconds, while sheets were flattened. The Constitution tacked first, and the Columbia tacked directly astern of her. Both wore for the line, the Constitution in the weather berth.

START BY THE CUP YACHTS.

The Columbia broke out her No. 2 jib topsail and the Constitution set a baby jib topsail flying. A catboat with some women on board narrowly escaped being run down, and just at this time the boat Unique came between the two big sloops and directly in front of the Constitution. The Constitution was compelled to jibe while the Unique got out of the way. The Columbia profited by the Constitution's hard luck and went across the line first with a good move on. The Constitution lost headway when she jibed her mainsail, and she was barely moving when she went across the line. It was almost five minutes before she again commenced to move. There is no doubt that if it had not been for the Unique getting in the way the Constitution would have crossed first with the Columbia, as another position [illegible] As soon as they were over the line the Columbia [illegible] off to [illegible] Constitution [illegible] the Columbia [illegible] at [illegible] Rock, where they hauled on the wind, she was leading by [illegible] minute. Jibtopsails had been lowered as they reached the Rock, and they stood by on the port tack. It was after passing this point that the Constitution bumped on the rock.

The two yachts held on the port tack for a short time, and then the Columbia made a short hitch to windward. Five minutes later both stood in shore, and in the next two minutes several short tacks were made up by the Fishers Island Beach. At 12:18 they were drawing together on opposite tacks, and it was seen that the Constitution had made quite a gain on the old boat.

Columbia managed, however, to cross her bow and tacked to weather of her and gained a position which she held to the finish of the race. The wind had freshened considerably. It was from the eastward, too, which made a dead beat to windward to the finish line. Under the freshening breeze the Columbia forged ahead. She pointed higher than Constitution, and more than made up the extra speed that the Constitution had.

Then the wind fell lighter, and the Constitution picked up again. Shortly before 2 o'clock the Constitution tacked off again and sent up a larger jibtopsail, but still the Columbia held her. At 2:00:20 the Constitution stood out from the shore on the port tack, and the Columbia immediately came around and covered her. They stood on this tack for almost nine minutes, when the Constitution again tacked. Again the Columbia covered her.

At 2:26:10 the Constitution went on the starboard tack only to be followed by the Columbia. They made a long run over toward Block Island, and the Constitution crossed at 2:58. The Columbia tacked with her and when both were squared away it was seen that the Columbia had made a distinct gain.

COLUMBIA FIRST TO FINISH.

They tacked again at 3:05:50, and headed in toward Block Island. They were bucking a strong weather bow tide, and they did not make very much headway.

As they came out from Block Island the wind increased slightly, and the Constitution commenced to move up, but the Columbia had her in a pocket from which she could not very well get out. The Constitution went up until she began to get back wind from the Columbia, and then went about. The Columbia immediately covered her.

They now made three long boards, which brought them well across the Sound and Point Judith was on their port bows. Just beyond Point Judith a tow of barges was coming down the bay. The Constitution tacked and crossed the tow, but the Columbia could not tack until she had cleared the last barge. This was the Constitution's only chance to get clear of the Columbia, but she made the move too late. The Columbia was near the end of the tow, and she tacked only a little over a minute after the Constitution.

The race between the two was now practically settled. The Columbia had opened clear water, and nothing but an accident could make her lose. She drew gradually away from the Constitution to the finish, increasing her lead to a little over three minutes, a safe margin to win by, but a small difference considering the distance sailed.

The diver from the battleship Alabama, who went down to examine the hull of the Constitution to-night, reported that, so far as he could tell from his examination, he could find no plates started, but that the hull was badly dented. The darkness prevented a more thorough examination. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., stated to-night that she would tow to Bristol to-morrow, and haul out on the Herreshoffs' ways, where Constitution would be thoroughly examined and the necessary repairs made.

This will prevent her from joining in the race from Brenton's Reef to Vineyard Haven, and it is rumored now that the Columbia will not make the run, having no competitor. It is hoped that the Constitution will be in condition to start in the Astor Cup races on Monday next. W. Otis Say's yacht Athene ran aground on Goat Island while coming into the harbor to-night, and is likely to stay there until high tide to-morrow. Summaries:

SLOOPS.—CLASS G.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Constitution	11:25:45	6:24:16	6:58:31
Columbia	11:25:29	6:21:55	6:56:26

YAWLS—CLASS G.

Vigilant	11:05:16	6:05:54	7:00:48
Ailsa	11:06:45	7:55:40	8:48:55
Navahoe	11:05:48	6:08:26	7:02:38
CLASS H.			
Rainbow	11:07:26	Disabled.	
Virginia	11:07:16	7:54:30	8:47:14
*Bedouin	11:07:56		
Athene	11:07:16	8:00:28	8:52:42
*Yachts not timed after 8 P. M.			
CLASS I.			
*Hester	11:08:17	.....	.....
*Eelin	11:06:40	.....	.....
Isolde	11:05:07	7:39:28	8:34:21
*Senta	11:08:00	.....	.....
CLASS J.			
*Petrel, (yawl)	11:05:48	.....	.....
*Isolt	11:08:17	.....	.....
Altair	11:06:51	7:37:15	8:30:04
*Humma	11:08:50	.....	.....
CLASS K.			
*Sistae	11:05:52	.....	.....
CLASS L.			
*Effort	11:06:30	.....	.....
*Mira	11:09:05	.....	.....
CLASS I.—SPECIAL.			
*Eelin	11:06:40	.....	.....
*Isolde	11:05:07	.....	.....
SCHOONERS—CLASS A.			
*Columbia	11:12:07	.....	.....
CLASS B.			
*Corona	11:10:25	.....	.....
*Emerald	11:10:26	.....	.....
*America	11:14:00	.....	.....
CLASS C.			
*Marguerite	11:10:20	.....	.....
CLASS D.			
Katrina	11:11:12	7:53:10	8:41:58
*Latona	11:11:02	.....	.....
*Shamrock	11:11:46	.....	.....
CLASS D—SPECIAL.			
Muriel	11:10:45	Disabled.	
Quisetta	11:10:06	7:52:45	8:42:39
Elmina	11:11:19	7:53:50	8:42:31
CLASS H.			
*Loyal	11:14:44	.....	.....
*Indra	11:13:12	.....	.....
AUXILIARIES.			
*Cachalo	11:15:00	.....	.....
*Laurus	11:13:00	.....	.....
*Adrienne	11:14:32	.....	.....
*Yachts not timed after 8 P. M.			

MEETING OF NEWSDEALERS.

Question of Stands Under Elevated Road Stations Is Discussed.

A mass meeting of the New York News Dealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association was held last evening at Maennerchor Hall, 208 East Fifty-sixth Street. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm was manifested by those present in the discussion of the question of the maintenance of news stands underneath the stairs of the stations of the elevated roads.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has recently decided, in a suit brought by a property owner, that the charter abrogates the old law giving permission to the Aldermen and Council to grant permits for stands in the street outside of the stoop lines.

Thomas J. Quinn, President of the association, presided, and introduced as the first speaker Dr. P. H. Murphy, formerly a member of the Assembly, who introduced the original bill for the erection of newsstands under the stairs of elevated roads. He advised the association to appoint a Legislative Committee to whom should be intrusted the work of drafting a bill for submission to the Legislature at its next session.

Terrence Smith, counsel for the association, urged that in the drafting of the bill provision be made for the abutting property owner to consent to the erection of the stand. In that way the applicant would be free from any demand of petty politicians. President Quinn spoke of the necessity of news dealers organising for self-protection.

Cottagers at War Over Shore Rights.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 25.—There is a quarrel on between the wealthy Summer residents of Bayport as the result of Charles Post having secured the lease of the shore and water front privileges on his own property and also on that of several neighbors owning cottages. John Morgan yesterday built a landing stage projecting 13 feet from his own shore property. The carpenters on the work were ordered to quit by Mr. Post. In the absence of Mr. Morgan, the Misses Morgan ordered them to continue, and Mr. Morgan says that if any attempt is made to remove the landing the matter will be carried to the highest court if necessary to protect his right.

Drowned in Lake Keuka.

BATH, N. Y., July 25.—Henry B. Baker of 91 South Fitzhugh Street, Rochester, N. Y., while fishing in Lake Keuka today fell from a rowboat and was drowned. The body was recovered. Mr. Baker and family have been occupying a cottage at Grove Springs. It is thought he was seized with an epileptic fit. He was fifty-three years old.

ANTI-POLICY SOCIETY RAIDS.

Three Alleged Proprietors of Shops Arrested on John Doe Warrants.

Three alleged policy shops on the west side were raided last night by Superintendent Reardon and Agents Brennan and Diamond of the Anti-Policy Society, assisted by policemen from the West Thirty-seventh Street and West Forty-seventh Street Stations.

The first place visited was that of August Miller, at 451 West Twenty-fourth Street. The raid was made on a warrant issued some time ago by Justice Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions. Miller was arrested and taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. A few minutes later the alleged proprietor, Simon Bass, colored, of 564 Seventh Avenue, was arrested. The warrant in his case was issued by Magistrate Pool, in the Centre Street Court. Bass was also taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

The third place visited was 818 Seventh Avenue, which is alleged to have been conducted by John Moore. Moore was arrested and taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Moore is sixty years old, and a sugar maker.

According to the agents of the society, there were many persons in the places when the raids were made. A quantity of paraphernalia, consisting of book slips, cards, and blackboards were confiscated. The warrants were all made out in the name of "John Doe."

HAD FOUR SHOT WOUNDS.

Stranger Who Begged for a Glass of Milk Succumbed to His Self-Inflicted Injuries.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 25.—A man, apparently about sixty years old and in an unkempt condition, appealed to Mrs. Arthur Freckman of Central Avenue, Madison, yesterday for a glass of milk, saying he was tired and hungry. Mrs. Freckman thought he was intoxicated, but gave him the milk. Then, noticing blood upon his person, she sent for her husband, who called in Dr. Anderson.

The physician found the man had three shot wounds in the chest, near the heart, and one in the head. They asked him who had done it, and he simply pointed to an empty field. The doctor sent him to All Souls' Hospital, in this city, where he died last night. Shortly before his death he explained that he had shot himself, as his health was poor and his eyes failing him. A revolver was found in his pocket with four empty chambers. He said he was Joseph Hoffman of Philadelphia, but gave no other clue as to his identity.

Among Hoffman's effects was found a letter which cannot be fully deciphered, although several foreigners have tried to translate it. It is dated Springfield, June 5, 1901, and starts "My Lieber Brudder." What State Springfield is in is not noted.

AMERICAN SHOES IN AUSTRIA.

Secretary of New England Trade Association Thinks Protests of Viennese Makers Will Be Fruitless.

BOSTON, July 25.—Regarding the news by cable that the shoemakers in Vienna had risen in protest against the importation and sale of American shoes in Austria, George C. Houghton, Secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, said, to-day:

"I don't know what they can expect to do about it. If the people of Vienna or anywhere else want American-made shoes I am rather inclined to believe they will get them. There are some forty manufacturers of shoes in Vienna, but whether this movement is united or not, of course I have no means of knowing.

"Judging by the progress made by New England manufacturers in recent years, in exporting to various foreign lands, I do not imagine that they will get set back very much. The shoe that we export commends itself for style and finish that have been accepted by many people as superior to any other—so many, in fact, that I think it will be very difficult for local interests abroad to exclude our product.

"New England exports an increasing quantity of shoes year by year, resulting in particularly strong complaints by the English manufacturers. American competition now places our shoes in Austria, South Africa, Germany, and England. Incidentally, the trade in Cuba has made great strides."

HYMN OFFENDED PRISONERS.

"Dying Thief Rejoiced to See" Leads to an Attack on an Omaha Clergyman.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, July 25.—Dean Campbell Fair of Trinity Cathedral received rough treatment from the prisoners at the county jail this afternoon. The Dean, who comes from the most fashionable parish in the city, has been in the habit of holding afternoon prayer meetings at the jail, to which a number of prisoners have taken exception. The Dean's remarks have on occasions been quite pointed, and were especially so today. Following the discourse the clergyman started the hymn, "The Dying Thief Rejoiced to See."

Joseph Conrad, a Federal prisoner, took the song as a personal insult, and hit John Ellison, a model prisoner, who had joined in the singing. The clergyman was roughly handled before the jailers arrived.

LEFT $45,000 TO CHARITY.

Will of J. F. Cullman, Who Died in Bavaria, Filed for Probate.

Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum of the City of New York, the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, and the United Relief Works of the Society of Ethical Culture in the City of New York, receive $10,000, and the German Hospital and Dispensary $5,000, under the will of Jacob F. Cullman, filed for probate in the Surrogate's Office yesterday.

Mr. Cullman died at Wuerzburg, Bavaria, Germany, on July 4, leaving an estate, the real property of which is worth $240,000, subject to mortgages of $71,000, and personal property the value of which is unknown. Mr. Cullman made liberal provisions for his relatives apart from his bequests to the charities named.

SAYS SON WAS MURDERED.

Mrs. O'Brien Declares Companion Threw Her Boy from a Train.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 25.—Mrs. Mary O'Brien of 204 West Fifty-third Street, New York, whose thirteen-year-old son, James, was found dead in the river near Poughkeepsie two weeks ago, has written to Coroner Selfridge, saying her son had quarreled with a boy living in Fifty-first Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, before they left New York, and that the last-mentioned boy threw James off the train, saying that he had better go home or he would be killed.

Another boy, who was in the party, has returned, but the second has not since been seen. It was supposed when the body of young O'Brien was found that he had been killed by falling from the train. The Coroner has given the letter to the police.

Three Horses Die on One Driving Trip.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 25.—The horse distemper which has been prevalent in this vicinity for some time past seems to be on the increase. Abraham Fleischman, a baker of Burnet Street, started for Plainfield yesterday, driving one horse and leading another. Both were ill. At Steelton one horse died. He went on to Plainfield, where the other horse died. He borrowed a horse to come home with, and at Highland Park this horse became seriously ill, but was gotten to the stable, where it died.

Summer Homes for Shayne Employes.

Thirty-five employes of C. C. Shayne, a fur merchant of Forty-second Street, will go on an excursion to-day to Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y. They go as the guests of their employer, who will take them to his new factory, which is nearly completed. Mr. Shayne will in the future close his city factory during the Summer and open the one at Galway. This will enable his employes and their families to spend the Summer months in the country. The boat leaves the pier this afternoon, at the foot of Canal Street, at 6 P. M.

FOSBURGH DEFENSE ENDED

Continued from Page 1.

her. Miss Sheldon said that Beatrice exclaimed, "Burglars have entered the house and shot May." The witness said that she then returned to her room, dressed, and went down stairs.

Miss Sheldon said that she sat up the remainder of the night down stairs. She went away in the forenoon very much excited and nervous. She knew she would be in the way if she stayed. The witness described the scene in May's room. She saw Mrs. Robert Stewart Fosburgh bend over her husband, who was at the side of May on the floor. Witness said she was asked to testify at the inquest, but her father had refused to permit her. All the members of the Fosburgh family were very much devoted to each other.

SHE HEARD THE SHOT.

On cross-examination by Mr. Crosby, Miss Sheldon said that she went to her room at the same time as Beatrice. Her door was ajar, but the door leading into the hall was closed. She remembered a talk at her home in Providence with Mr. Whitney of the State police and Capt. Parker, a Providence detective. She did not state to Mr. Whitney that she had not heard a shot. She did say that she had heard a shot, and that she had then got up and opened the door. Whitney told her they wanted her to testify, but she said she did not know anything about it.

Q.—They tried pretty hard to have you come? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see any burglars that night? A.—No, Sir.

In redirect examination by Mr. Joyner Miss Sheldon said that she told Mr. Whitney that what she did know was very little.

On recross-examination Miss Sheldon said that she had not been in Pittsfield since the day of the tragedy, nor had she visited the Fosburgh house.

F. P. Sheldon, father of Miss Sheldon, a mechanical engineer of Providence, R. I., testified that he had a business acquaintance with Mr. Fosburgh of three years' duration. His daughter was not in good health. Her visit to the Fosburgh house was the result of an invitation of Mr. Fosburgh, Sr. He heard by telephone of the tragedy, and immediately telephoned his daughter to come home, as he thought that it would not be best for her to stay at the Fosburgh house then. He was not willing to have her come to the inquest to testify, as she had not recovered from her shock.

Cross-examined, the witness said that he was friendly with the Fosburgh family all the time, and had never had any ill-will against them.

THAT MYSTERIOUS SHOE.

William W. Shedden of New York City, a shoe salesman, was called. He said he worked for Hanan & Son, at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway. He was employed there in July, 1900. A shoe was handed to the witness, and he identified it as having come from one of the Hanan stores. He had seen the shoe before, when a detective had brought it to him. The shoe was sold by him on July 5, 1900, but to whom he could not tell. Mr. Sheddin said that he had come to Pittsfield at the request of an officer to "look around the city and see if he could recognize any one as the person to whom he had sold the shoe." He had not found any such person. The sale was a cash one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crosby, the witness said that the shoe was the only one of the size in stock. It happened to be one of a new line of shoes just in at the time it was sold. It was not a special order. He would not be apt to know the name of any man who bought shoes, unless they were sent to a particular address.

George Bridges, the manager of the Hanan shoe store at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, identified the shoe shown him as one which had been sold, and said that there was a record of its sale. This he produced. The price of the shoe was $6.50. He noticed at the time that there was some cotton in the toes of the shoes.

Q.—Did you notice the size of the shoe the defendant wears? A.—Yes, I should judge that the size is one-half smaller than this one. Mr. Fosburgh, Sr., wears 7½C.

Cross-examined, witness said that the shoe in evidence is size 8½ C.

Frederick W. Lund was recalled and asked with reference to business transactions on July 5 at the Fosburgh office. Some checks were shown him, and the witness declared that two of them were signed by Robert S. Fosburgh and that all of them were dated July 5. A copybook was handed to the witness containing impressions of letters written July 5, and he said they were the work of the witness and that some of them were signed by Mr. Fosburgh, Sr., and some by Mr. Fosburgh, Jr. Both men were in the office that day.

EX-CHIEF HAZEN ON THE STAND.

William E. Hazen, ex-Chief of the United States Secret Service, testified that he had been in the employ of Mr. Fosburgh, Sr., since June 3, for the purpose of investigating the murder of Miss May Fosburgh. The witness described an experiment which he made last evening with a screen in the window through which it is alleged the burglars departed. He said that the screen was raised eleven inches. He started from a point nine feet from the window, and made the test by getting through the window to the balcony. It took him five seconds to do it. The two Shepardsons and Mr. Lund went through in much less time. James Fosburgh went through in 3 4-5 seconds.

Cross-examined, Mr. Hazen stated that he tried the experiment first with a light in the room and then with the light out. This was about 9 o'clock, and the night was cloudy.

Mrs. H. H. Pulland, a neighbor, testified that she was at her home on the night of the tragedy, and about midnight she heard noise upon the gravel walk. She looked out of the window, and saw two men standing there for about two minutes. One was shorter than the other, and both wore dark clothes. They started down the street slowly in the direction of the Fosburgh house. She was very nervous, and kept watching. The men came back, stopped, and talked very low, then turned and went out of sight toward the east. She did not go directly to sleep after that. In a short while she heard two shots, but paid no attention to them. Later, she said that it must have been an hour after she saw the men that she heard the shots. She testified to the visit of three policemen paid to her that night, among them Chief Nicholson.

The witness was questioned sharply by Mr. Crosby with reference to the men she had seen. She admitted that she frequently saw men walking toward Dalton who were intoxicated. She would say that from the time she first saw the two men until they disappeared five minutes had elapsed. She heard the clock down stairs strike at the time she heard the shots, which seemed to come from a long way off.

After recess Mrs. Robert L. Fosburgh, the mother of the defendant, and Mrs. Nellie Beverly were sworn. Mrs. Beverly said that on the night of the shooting she heard the fire alarm. It was between 1 and 2 o'clock that she heard two persons running down the sidewalk from Dalton way. They seemed to stop near her house, and were breathing very hard. The noise disturbed her husband, who was ill, and she opened the blinds to see what was the trouble. She saw a tall, dark man standing beside a tree. He put his hand under his mouth, as if to suppress the noise of heavy breathing. She told the man to go away, that her husband was ill. Her husband became so excited at the noise that he refused to take his medicine. She sent for a doctor. When the physician arrived she heard about the killing of Miss Fosburgh.

On cross-examination, Mrs. Beverly said that the fire alarm sounded some time after she saw the men, probably an hour afterward. The witness did not tell the police about these occurrences, but went to a lawyer.

VICTIM'S MOTHER A WITNESS.

At 2:24 o'clock Mrs. Robert L. Fosburgh, mother of the defendant, was summoned to the witness stand. She was dressed in black, with a long veil, and wore glasses.

She said that Robert, her son, was thirty years old, and that May was just twenty-four in July of 1900. Robert had been married more than three years. He and his wife did not live with his father and mother until three or four days before the witness went to St. Louis, in the middle of July. She was in St. Louis when she received notice that her husband was ill, and she started home. James returned on July 8, and she arrived home on the Saturday before May died. Esther was at Adams and the others were at home.

Mrs. Fosburgh related the events at her home on Sunday, Aug. 19. She said that it was her custom to be the first one up in the house, and to go from bed to bed and kiss all her family good morning. Amy (the defendant's wife) was ill that day, and asked Robert to take her to ride. After the family arrived from church they removed their best dresses and put on more comfortable wearing apparel.

Witness told of the visit which they paid to the works, and remarked that when they left the house they left the doors unfastened. They felt perfectly safe in doing this. Speaking of the remainder of the day, Mrs. Fosburgh said that she read a book aloud, and that Miss May read a story upon wild animals. She was followed by James in the reading, then Miss Sheldon played and Miss May sang the "Holy City," Kipling's "Recessional," and "Plains of Peace."

At the conclusion of the singing they all went to bed. She was awakened by a light; she always slept with her door open. No one appeared, and so she raised herself on her elbow, and reached forward, looking into Miss May's room. Then she asked: "Who is it? Who is it?" Instantly two men appeared before her, wearing masks and looking like devils. She sprang to her husband, who awoke instantly and screamed. The men did not fire upon them, or at least before they had a chance to do so her husband sprang upon them. She screamed and then she clutched one of the men, how she did not know. Then she heard Beatrice say: "Oh, mamma, look at May!"

Here Mrs. Fosburgh broke down completely and wept bitterly. Continuing with an effort, Mrs. Fosburgh said that her child lay there upon the floor. She saw her son fall beside her daughter, and she asked, "Are both our children gone?" and some one answered, "I am afraid they are."

"I CAN'T LOSE YOU BOTH."

"I went up to where May was lying," said the witness, "and put my fingers to her mouth, from which the blood was rushing, until I saw Miss Sheldon in the doorway, and cried to her to get some water and towels. My son tried to get up, but I said to him, 'Don't get up; I can't lose you both.' Then we straightened out our child. She was so willing; she was so good. I remember that James said, 'We must get dressed.' Robert was rocking back and forth over his sister, saying, 'Oh, why wasn't I taken.'

"I do not remember the arrival of Dr. Paddock; I was trying to fix May when Dr. Schofield came. He said I must leave my daughter as she was. I remember little after that. I did not speak to the officers. I did not see Dr. Paddock. He made a mistake in saying that I saw him that night. I saw him at breakfast only. I helped to get breakfast that morning, and when Dr. Paddock came I said to him, 'Doctor, have you a daughter of your own?' and he answered 'Yes.' I said, 'My girl was good; my girl was pure; you will treat her as if she were your own.' He replied to me, 'Mrs. Fosburgh, I will.'

"I knew that the autopsy had to be performed, and I thanked him. It was later that the nurse told me that I had a stiff neck. On examination I found that it was bruised. The nurse told me that they must have tried to choke me. When I saw my child lying there, what I did see impressed itself so indelibly upon my mind that I did not realize my own injury. I did not see my boy Robert until he came in that room and fell."

Mrs. Fosburgh said that it was not Robert who was masked. There were two men, she said. She remembered that Dr. Paddock told her at the Chapin house that it was his opinion that a slungshot was what had hurt her. She never said that she did not see the intruders.

District Attorney Hammond, on cross-examination, elicited from the witness that she was sure that she did not see Dr. Paddock until the morning. She did not know that he had come in the night until she was told of it. She did not know of her own knowledge that any member of the family was up stairs when Dr. Paddock first came. Mr. Hammond read many questions which had been propounded at the inquest relative to Dr. Paddock's first call about which she testified last week. Mrs. Fosburgh reiterated that she did not see Dr. Paddock on his first call; she would have remembered it because she was so anxious to have him come. Dr. Paddock was mistaken, she said, when he said he had had a conversation with her on his first visit. She was not aware that her husband told the police that one of the robbers held a lantern in his hand.

Q.—You say that your husband overpowered two burglars, and that they were on the floor? A.—Yes, and I was on the floor, too. How he did it I do not know; it was more than human.

THE BROKEN CASTOR.

Asked about the broken castor, Mrs. Fosburgh said that there was only room between the door and the bed for one chair and it was there that they were struggling. She knew nothing of how the burglars left the house. Her knowledge stopped when she saw her daughter. Speaking about the light in the room, Mrs. Fosburgh thought that it must have been the light made by matches. The men seemed to have wheeled into the room together.

"When I sprang at the man it is possible that I tore his pillow case. The hat was found just where I had that struggle with him."

The witness denied that she had made answers at the inquest such as were read to her by Mr. Hammond relative to the struggle with the men. She would say that it was the third man behind the two who had the light. She had no recollection of James hastening for the doctor or returning. She did not know that any assertion was made that burglars had been in the house before James got back. Robert, from the time of the tragedy to the time they went to the hotel, was in a state of mental distraction. The doctor advised him to go away.

Q.—Didn't you tell Dr. Paddock what the trouble was between him and his wife? A.—There was no trouble.

Q.—Did you not tell Dr. Paddock that Robert had married below his station? A.—No.

The Judge excluded this question and the answer.

The witness heard nothing about Amy's nightgown being torn. It was her own nightgown. The washwoman was mistaken. Asked whether she did not tell Dr. Paddock their relations were unhappy, witness answered that she told Dr. Paddock that Amy was nervous, and wanted to go to her mother. Mrs. Fosburgh denied that she had told Dr. Paddock that Amy should have pursued a different course of conduct toward the defendant.

THE DEFENSE RESTS.

The defense rested at 3:30 o'clock, without putting the defendant or his wife on the stand.

In rebuttal the State called six witnesses. Policeman Flynn, one of the six, said that he went to Mrs. Bullard's house and rang the doorbell. She came to the window, and he was allowed to use her telephone. He said he told her that a burglary had been committed at the Fosburgh house, and he asked her if she had seen any strange men about her house that night. She said she had not.

Miss Mary A. Bristol, who took the stenographic notes at the inquest, read from those notes. Beatrice Fosburgh testified at that time she did not think it was the first shot which killed her sister. She had no idea when the first shot was fired. Referring to the testimony of R. L. Fosburgh, Miss Bristol said: "He stated that the first shot was fired in his room and the second before the burglars left the room.

Joseph W. Hollister, a reporter, said that R. L. Fosburgh told him that night that he saw a light in the hallway which evidently came from a lantern. There was no portable light in the hall, and the light was too steady to have come from a match. He also stated that the burglar held a revolver in his left hand.

The only witness put on by the defense in sur-rebuttal was Mrs. Bullard. She denied that Policeman Flynn asked her if she saw any strange men about her house that night. This completed the testimony, and an adjournment was taken until 9:15 A. M. to-morrow.

PASTOR CHASES A BURGLAR.

Intruder Who Carried a Lighted Lamp Threw It Out of the Window.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 25.—The Rev. James Young, pastor of Garfield Church, who last night issued a circular letter asking that during the heated weather the attendants at his church wear shirt waists if they are men and no hats if they be women, had a chase after a burglar last night.

The burglar entered the house, and in the course of his search for booty made his way into Mr. Young's room, carrying a lighted lamp. The brightness awakened Mr. Young, who leaped out of bed. The burglar fled, carrying the lamp. He was a careful fellow, for as he approached a window he hurled the lamp through it so as not to set fire to the house. He leaped out after the lamp. The Rev. Mr. Young was clad only in his night clothing and he could not follow further.

The man obtained only a small amount of booty.

SECRETLY MARRIED A YEAR AGO.

Young Montclair Husband Incurs His Grandmother's Displeasure.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 25.—Lester Elias Bennett of Bloomfield Avenue and Liberty Street, Bloomfield, and Miss Jennie L. Westbrook, a daughter of the late Frederick Westbrook, formerly Chief of the Montclair Fire Department, were married at the rectory of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, New York, on July 28, 1900, but the fact did not become known until last night.

Bennett, who has not yet attained his majority, is much younger than his wife. His grandmother, Mrs. Elias Bennett, with whom he lived, is furiously angry. Young Mrs. Bennett, realizing what a storm the marriage would create, quietly left town for Loraine, Wyo., a few days ago. Her husband has followed her and they will make their home there, it is said.

MADURO BROTHERS & CO.'S SUCCESSOR,

S. M. JACKSON,

is determined that no article bearing the name of MADURO shall be on his counters at stock taking, and, having purchased the stock at a big reduction, offers still further inducements to close following lots than during the dissolution sale:

CLOTHING.

½ OFF LIGHT WEIGHT FANCY SUITS.

Maduro's price $10 to $25; now ..... $5.00 to $12.50

⅓ OFF BLUE & BLACK SERGES & CHEVIOTS.

Maduro's price $10 to $25; now ..... $7.34 to $16.67

FANCY WASHABLE VESTS.

Made by Alfred Benjamin & Co. Less than wholesale prices.

Double and single breasted. All sizes.

Maduro's price up to $1.75, now 75c

Maduro's price up to $3.00 now $1.45

These are linen and woven patterns; also the Khaki cloth.

Maduro's price was up to $4.95, now .. $1.95

Nothing finer made. Imported fabrics, linen and woven.

Underwear.

Fine lisle thread; Maduro's price up to $2, now 89c

Shirts or Drawers.

Stuttgart gray Shirts or Drawers, light summer weight; Maduro's price $1.35, now 89c

A lot of mercerized silk, striped lisle, Swiss silk, shirts or drawers; Maduro's price $1.45, now 65c

A small lot American Silk Striped: Maduro's price $5 per suit, now 2.48

Negligee Shirts.

Maduro's price $1 to $3.25, now..67c. to 2.17

Pajamas.

Fine grade mercerized and silk striped Madras and Cheviots; Maduro's price $4 and $5; now 2.48

Belts.

Cantalip and high grade leather; Maduro's price was 60c. to 75c.; now 39c

Bathing Suits.

Maduro's price $5 to

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes TODAY at 5 o'clock
Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The Wanamaker Store

FRIDAY is Summer's Saturday
In the Matter of Shopping

With the store closing at twelve o'clock tomorrow, Saturday's shopping must be largely done today. If you have two days to spend in the country, or at the seashore, there are many things that it is best to take along for fullest enjoyment and comfort.

Wanamaker's is the surest and completest supply place, and prices are always sure to be fairest.

Garments for personal wear—all correct and comfortable sorts, for men, women and children. Toilet articles for the relief from the heat, and the torments of mosquitoes. Handy things for the convenience of travelers. Housekeeping things that add to Summer's comfort for both hostess and guests.

"What do you lack?"

Women's
SUMMER DRESSES
Sharply Cut in Price

This movement affects almost all the Shirt Waist Suits and Eton Jacket Suits in our stock.

This means that a superb variety of the choicest outing dresses made this season is displayed for you to select from *at half price, and very much less.*

If you had decided not to buy a certain dress you saw here at $12.50, you may change your mind when you learn that it is offered at $3 today.

Of course this is the sharpest bargain in the collection, and few may share it; but there are plenty at half price.

Those who are more interested in fine dresses have the opportunity to pick out a $45 dress for $15.

It is a radical movement that interests every woman who has a thought for dress.

This is the information in detail:

At $3. Worth up to $12.50—
Suits of linen, chambray and pique, in a good variety of colors; in shirt waist and Eton styles, many are trimmed.

At $5. Worth up to $18—
Mostly imported dresses, of linen, fancy duck, pique and percale. Artistic shirt waist and Eton styles, in an assortment of pretty colors; all are trimmed.

At $10. Worth up to $27—
Handsome suits of linen, in various pretty styles.

At $15—
A few handsome dresses worth up to $45.

Second floor, Broadway.

Sharp Reductions On
SUMMER SILKS

News of interest to economically minded women comes from the Silk Store today. It concerns reductions of note on light Summer Silks that are in broadest and most general use just at this time.

At these prices silks such as we tell of below are worth storing away for future requirements, if you are fortunate enough to have satisfied all your present needs.

85c and $1 Printed Satin Foulards, 55c—In thirty of this season's choicest designs and colorings.

Silk Remnants at half original value and less—This is a collection of ends from our choicest pieces of silk. Almost every kind is here of the silks most in demand; in lengths of from 1 to 15 yards. Prices in all cases, mean a considerable saving—half value, or more.

Shantung Pongee—Strong, soft, attractive natural silk. The most popular silk for summer waists and dresses; also men's and children's wear; 19 in., 65c; 24 in., 90c; 34 in., $1.25.

Rotunda.

Fine Printed BATISTE
At 10 cents

These are new printings, in the stylish black-and-white designs so popular now.

The patterns are in dainty figures and lacey stripes, in black on white grounds.

The manufacturers have not been able to supply the demand for these patterns this season. It is special good fortune to have these now. 10c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Women's WEAR
Interestingly Re-priced

It's hard to resist the temptation of adding a new shirt waist to your supply, if you can buy a pretty one and save money while doing so.

This offering, of shirt waists and albatross waists, all considerably reduced, will prove a temptation of that sort. Shirt waists for hot days, albatross waists for cool days like yesterday. News of wrappers and dressing sacques, too, that represents price savings for the wise purchasers.

Shirt Waists—

65c—Of chambray, in solid colors, blue, pink and ox-blood; large sailor collar, vest and collar of plaited white lawn; regularly $1.

$1—Of chambray, in blue, pink and ox-blood; white pique front; trimmed with embroidery; pearl buttons; French back; regularly $1.75.

$1.75—Of Mercerized canvas, in two styles; colors—pink, yellow, and ox-blood; plaited front; buttoned down back, another same material, buttoned in front; French back; regularly $3.50.

Albatross Waists—

$2.50—In two styles; solid colors and black; plaited front, trimmed with buttons; French back; regularly $3.75 and $4.50.

Wrappers—

$1—Of white lawn; full front and back; two lapels over shoulder; collar, cuffs and lapels, trimmed with Valenciennes lace; deep lawn ruffle on skirt; regularly $2.25.

Second floor.

Dressing Sacques—

35c—Of outing flannel; neat stripes; full front and plaited back; entire sacque trimmed with ruffle of solid colors.

Basement.

Good
UMBRELLAS
For Men and Women

Most people have a superstition about carrying an expensive umbrella. They argue that an expensive one is bound to get lost, while a cheap one sticks closer than a burr—but then—the looks of the average cheap umbrella!

Here is an offering of umbrellas that combine with a low price the characteristics of the more expensive kind. And well they may—for they are worth more than their price.

At $1.50—26 in. Umbrellas, of good quality union taffeta, with choice natural wood handles.

At $2—28 in. Umbrellas, same quality; for men.

At $2.75, worth $3.75—26 in. all-silk Umbrellas, with long pearl, silver and ivory handles.

At $2.75, worth $3.75—28 in. Umbrellas; same quality; for men; with handles of natural wood, silver trimmed or buckhorn.

Broadway.

Twelve Hundred
Summer CORSETS
At Half Price

Cool, well made Summer Corsets of the well known R. G. and J. B. brands; made of strong net; low bust; all sizes, from 18 to 24. Regular Dollar value; offered today at

50c Each

This makes the possession of several a matter of small expense.

Basement.

French Printed COTTON DUCK
25c, instead of 40c

These Cotton Ducks make the smartest sort of Summer outing suits or skirts.

Those that come from France are best of all. Polka dots are the choicest figurings.

These are in polka dots—and French.

The dots are black, on grounds of white, gray, reseda, cardinal, ecru, cadet blue and primrose.

Regularly 40c; now 25c a yard.

Tenth street.

Pineapple GRENADINES
37½c, Worth 50c and 60c

This is an all-cotton fabric, but woven so evenly and so highly finished that it is often mistaken for silk.

It is full of refined style, and wears splendidly.

There are a score of pretty designs in colored stripes on white grounds, and white stripes on colored grounds. Now only 37½c.

Rotunda.

10,000 Handkerchiefs
For Men and Women

No need of economizing on your hot weather supply of handkerchiefs when fresh, new all-linen handkerchiefs, laundered and ready for use, are to be had for such ridiculously small prices as these. You could almost use them once and then throw them away without being extravagant.

Two groups, ready this morning on the Main aisle, both excellent and unusual values:

At 5c each; 60c a dozen—5,000 Women's initial hemstitched handkerchiefs, warranted pure linen; laundered, ready for use; full assortment of all letters in a neat, plain initial.

At 12½c each—5,000 Men's and Women's handkerchiefs, chiefly men's; all plain hemstitched; splendid quality, laundered; perfect goods, except for heavy or uneven threads; a belated case of the same quality you bought so eagerly last week. None worth less, in a regular way, than 25c, many worth more.

Wash DRESSES
For Girls—Reduced

This is a round-up, at a price which should hurry them out on the double-quick, of some pretty little wash dresses for girls of 6 to 10 years. Some of them are one-piece dresses, others are sailor suits; all well-made and stylish; materials are crash, lawn and chambray, and their new price is

$1.50 each

for dresses worth up to $5. It means a pretty outing dress at a very small cost.

Second floor, Ninth street.

PLAITINGS, 25c Yd.

Here are about five hundred yards of dainty Cluster and Allover Plaitings, in four styles, on sheer, white cloth of usual width. Particularly appropriate for use on the popular style of shirt waists, or on children's dresses.

This is a quality usually sold at 35c to 40c a yard, today at **25c a yard.**

Main aisle.

Men's Summer CLOTHING
Many Sorts Under-Price

Everything in the way of clothes to make a man well-dressed and comfortable in Summertime is here.

This will sound trite to men who know Wanamaker's Clothing Store—those who do not might find it to their advantage to see how well we keep up stocks of the clothes you want for midsummer, when usual stores are inclined to be careless—thinking most men are supplied, and being indifferent to the wants of those who are not.

The man who wants to freshen up his wardrobe before a coming vacation will find very complete variety of smart clothes to choose from; and in some cases unexpectedly low prices to pay.

These are the clothes a man wants right now whether full price or underprice.

Men's Norfolk Coats and Trousers; made skeleton, of course; cool and stylish. Just the thing for outing wear; materials are striped flannels and fancy cheviots. These concessions on the prices:

$18 and $20 kinds, now $15
$15 kinds, now $12
$12 kinds, now $10

Also a lot of Coats and Trousers—coats single and double-breasted—of imported French worsteds, white grounds with neat hair-line stripes; $18 and $20 values; now **$15.**

Men's Bicycle Trousers of fancy cheviots and corduroy; former prices ranged up to $5; now **$2.**

About a hundred Blue Serge Suits that have been $12; now at **$7.50 a suit.**

Men's White Duck Trousers—good quality and well made; **$1.50 a pair.**

Men's Alpaca Coats, in black and gray—**$1.50 to $5.**

Men's Skeleton Serge Coats, single and double-breasted; **$3 to $5.**

Men's Coats and Trousers—coats skeleton, of course—materials are striped flannels and wool crash; **$8.50 to $15.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Silver-Plated TABLEWARE
Very Much Less than Usual

Let the pieces tell their own artistic prettiness. We vouch for the excellence of their quality as the best of quadruple-plated hollow-ware, and genuine Rogers' extra-plated forks, spoons, and other pieces.

They are selling at *half-prices and less,* because they are discontinued patterns. In intrinsic quality value they are the full equal of the new goods which are selling for double these prices.

Thrifty housekeepers and shrewd hotel keepers know that a slight difference in patterns is not worth double price.

This hint of the pieces to choose from:

Rogers' Extra Plated Ware—
Tea Spoons, $1 and $1.10 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $2 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each
Butter Knives, 25c each
Sugar Tongs, 35c each
Cream Ladles, 35c each
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Forks, $2 doz.
Fish Forks, 85c each
Fish Knives, 85c each
Children's Sets, 50c
Oyster Ladles, 75c each
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Triple-plated Knives, $2.25 doz.
Quadruple-plated Table Ware—
Butter Dishes, $1.50
Children's Cups, 50c
Syrup Pitchers, $1.50
Baking Dishes, $4
Fern Dishes, $1.50
Odd Crumb Trays, 50c.
Tea Sets, $7, $8.50, $10.50 and $11.50
Crumb Sets, $1.35, $1.75 and $2.
Trays, 10 in., $1; 8 in., 75c.; 6 in., 50c.

Main aisle.

To Drive Away the Flies

The improved Keyless Fly Fan is a great comfort during fly time. Attractive in shape, convenient, and effective in the work for which it is intended.

The winder is attached to the fan—there is no key to be lost or mislaid. The fan will run about an hour after each winding.

Price, $2

Basement.

Pretty Table GLASSWARE
that Cost Little

Berry and fruit time brings a call for more glass dishes. Pressed glass is so artistic in design nowadays that it is very widely used on very nice tables. This is a quite handsome and very popular pattern that we are closing out; but we have to make room for new things; so we mark the pieces—

Half Price

These hints of them:

Bowls, 8 in., 22c, from 45c
Orange Bowls, 45c, from 85c
Pickle Trays, 10c, from 20c
Water Bottles, 30c, from 60c
Syrups, 18c, from 35c
Individual Sugars, 6c, from 12c
Individual Creams, 5c, from 10c
Oblong Dishes, 8 in., 8c, from 15c
Toothpick Holders, 3c, from 5c
Handled Nappies, 5 in., 8c, from 15c; 6 in., 10c, from 20c

Basement.

Children's
FINE WHITE DRESSES
Sharply Reduced

Some of them come from Paris, with all the dainty airs and graces with which the clever French understand so well to invest them. Others equally attractive, but along different lines, are American in their origin.

They have become just a trifle mussed from handling, but that, in our eyes, is sufficient reason to price them newly at

Five Dollars Each,

whereas original prices reached $15 on some of them.

They are of lawn and pique, in guimpe and high-neck styles, all hand-made, and beautifully trimmed with lace and embroidery. Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Sale of
MEN'S UNDERWEAR
Today

This is a clean-up offering of about nineteen hundred pieces of desirable Summer Underwear—shirts and drawers. Cool, well made sorts; but in lines that we wish to close out quickly now.

These hints of kinds included:

Cotton—Sky blue or lavender; white, striped with sky blue, lavender or pink; silky lustre lavender or pink.

Lisle Thread—White, open-mesh; also white, open-mesh, striped with sky blue or lavender.

They have been priced until today at 75c and $1 a garment.

Now choose for

50 Cents Each

All regular sizes in the lot, though a size is missing here and there in certain sorts.

Ninth street aisle.

Men's $1.50 and $2
MADRAS SHIRTS
One Dollar

Many men prefer to wait until about this time every summer, in order to effect worth-while savings on their purchases of Negligee Shirts.

We know that, and therefore encourage the thrifty ones by this splendid offering of

$2 and $1.50 Madras Shirts at $1

There are about 50 dozens of them, all taken from our regular stock, and all selling, until today, at the higher prices.

It affords an opportunity to the well-dressed man to get really *good* Shirts, fresh, new, in latest styles and most popular colorings, for the price of *fair* ones. All sizes, from 14 to 18.

Broadway and Ninth street.

SHOES for Your Summer Comfort

Shoes that combine comfort and common-sense, with good looks and good wearing qualities, and which, by virtue of their price, put a premium on economy. The kind of shoes you are likely to want when you're starting off to enjoy yourself; when comfort counts as much as appearance, and both seem better for having been obtained for so small an outlay.

Great possibilities for shoe-wearing men, women and children, lie latent in these offerings today:

Men's $3.50 Tan Shoes at $2.40—
Made by makers noted for style and durability; medium and stout soles, welted and stitched; mostly laced, some button.

Men's $2.50 Bicycle Shoes at $1—
320 pairs of splendid shoes as well adapted for any other outdoor sport as bicycling.

Men's $3 and $4 Oxfords at $1.75—
630 pairs, mostly patent leather—some kid and tan shoes included; swell shapes and stout soles. Men who wear sizes 8 to 10 will fare the best.

Boys' $2 Canvas Shoes at $1—
Oxfords and lace shoes of white and khaki canvas, with heavy rubber soles; sizes 11 to 5.

Boys' $3 Tan Shoes at $1.50.
Kid and calf, from the best makers; sizes 2½ to 5.

Men's $5 Shoes at $2.65—
Samples from our best shop; size 7 B only; but everything in shoes that you can need

Annex Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth st.

Women's $2 Oxfords at $1—
Black kidskin, that have been sold in our basement store at $1.20 and $1.40, and were worth a half more; all sizes in this lot.

Women's $3 Tan Shoes at $1.50—
Splendid walking shoes of brown and tan kidskin, that have never sold before for less than $3; all sizes in the lot to start with.

Children's Tan Oxfords at $1—
Worth up to $2. Sizes run 9 to 2; these are the round-up of our Summer Sale.

Rubber-sole Oxfords at 35c—
All sizes, for men, women and children; canvas uppers, white, brown and black; splendid beach shoes.

Children's Kid Shoes, 75c—
Spring-heel lace and button shoes; sizes up to 2; $1.25 grade, and good for rough-and-tumble country wear.

Basement.

A Two-fold Offering of Boys'
CLOTHING

Two opportunities to secure at reductions good Summer Suits for boys, are waiting today to be taken advantage of.

The first consists of 75 sailor suits, of blue cheviot, and a few mixtures; all sizes from 3 to 10 years in the group; values $3.50 to $6, at a new price of **$2.50.**

The other comprises 100 sailor suits of the best quality of serges and cheviots in a variety of colors—but not in each size; for boys of 3 to 12 years; suits worth $4.50 to $9, now reduced to **$3.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

SOFA CUSHIONS
Half Price

We have a number of embroidered Sofa Pillows which were used to show the finished effect of patterns of stamped covers. Now all of these certain patterns have been sold and we offer the model cushions, which are worked perfectly, of course, at just half their value.

Prices, $2.50 to $7.50.

A fine opportunity to add to the comfort and prettiness of summer cottage or city home.

Tenth street.

Things to Handle Ice

Ice is wasted and doesn't serve you rightly if you don't have the proper tools for handling and preparing it. They are all here—and not expensive.

These hints:

Chandler's Ice Cutting Machines, $3 and $4.50.
Hiles' Ice Breaker and Mallet, $1.50.
Ice Shavers, 18c, 35c, 45c and $1.15.
Ice Chippers, 35c.
Ice Chippers, with long handles, 55c, 75c and $1.15.
Ice Axes, 30c, 40c, 85c and $1.25.
Ice Picks, 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c and 40c.
Alaska Ice Breakers, 25c.
Ice Shavers, 35c.
Old Doctor's Ice Picks, 15c.
Ice Tongs, 8c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FREE TRADE GRANTED TO THE PORTO RICANS

The President Issues Proclamation Abolishing Duties.

Announces that the Islanders Have Adopted an Adequate System of Taxation.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The President to-day issued his proclamation establishing free trade between Porto Rico and the United States, and declaring the organization of a civil government for the island. The proclamation is purely formal, and only in the body of the resolutions adopted by the Porto Rican Legislature, heretofore published, does it appear that the island is set free commercially to-day in commemoration of the anniversary of the planting of the American flag on the island.

The proclamation is headed: "Cessation of Tariff—Porto Rico." It recites that the act of April 12, 1900, otherwise known as the Foraker act, provided that whenever the Porto Rican Legislature has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the needs of the Government, and by resolution so notified the President, the latter shall issue a proclamation, and all duties on goods passing between the United States and Porto Rico shall cease. As the Legislature has complied with that requirement of the act in terms set out in the resolutions, which are quoted in full in the body of the proclamation, that document says:

Therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of law above quoted, and upon the foregoing due notification, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, and do declare and make known that a civil government for Porto Rico has been organized in accordance with the provisions of the said act of Congress;

And I do further declare and make known that the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Porto Rico.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-fifth day of July, in the [Seal.] year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President.

David J. Hill, Acting Secretary of State.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding, after the proclamation had been issued, gave telegraphic notice to all Collectors of Customs that free trade exists on and after to-day between the United States and Porto Rico. The telegrams read as follows:

"Merchandise going into Porto Rico from the United States, or coming into the United States from Porto Rico, withdrawn from warehouse, is exempt from duty on and after July 25, 1901, under Section 3, Act of April 12, 1900, and the resolution and proclamation pursuant thereto."

WAITED FOR FREE TRADE.

The Swan, Laden with Porto Rican Sugar, Now in Port.

The bark Mannie Swan, which had been cruising about off the Hook for the last few days waiting for the President's proclamation establishing free trade between this country and Porto Rico, came into port yesterday. The Swan comes from San Juan and is laden with sugar consigned to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Capt. Higgins said that the sugar people in San Juan wanted him to delay his departure from that port several days, but that he promised to stay out of port the requisite time, and they consented to his sailing under those conditions. It is estimated that the delay saves the Armstrongs about $6,000.

THE COUNTRY'S REVENUES.

Increase Despite the $40,000,000 Cut in War Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Unless the people of the United States are drinking more beer and whisky, smoking more cigars, and chewing more tobacco than they were a year ago, the officials of the Treasury Department are unable to understand or explain the unexpected volume of the internal revenue receipts.

Instead of falling off $3,300,000 a month, as was figured would be the result of the reduction of the war taxes, the receipts for the first month of the fiscal year will be $1,000,000 more than for the corresponding month last year. The first twenty-five days show an increase of $749,924.62 over the receipts for the corresponding period in 1900. In other words, the receipts for the month of July will be nearly $4,000,000 in excess of the estimates.

Each day has shown its increase. For example, the receipts on July 25 a year ago were $913,481.93; to-day they were $980,-092.89. The internal revenue receipts of this month, as shown by the statement compiled to-day, were $23,079,723.71. The receipts for the same period last year were $22,329,799.09.

Secretary Gage has looked at these figures, and been puzzled by them. At first he was inclined to accept the explanation of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes, who said that the purchases of stamps under the new law were abnormally large during the first few days after the lapse of the old issues, and that the end of the month would see a marked decline of the receipts. But the month is drawing to its close, and the decline is not apparent. Even allowing for a certain falling off, which is regarded as inevitable, it begins to look as if there must be a vastly increased sale of the articles which are the revenue producers.

Secretary Gage says it is early yet, and there may be some temporary condition not apparent on the face, which is responsible for the stimulation of revenue. He is not willing to admit that his estimate of $40,-000,000 reduction is $40,000,000 or more out of the way. He will not admit it on the basis of a twenty-five-day showing, at any rate. When the law of averages has had an opportunity to make itself felt, Secretary Gage believes the revenues will come down to a point where there will be no uncomfortable surplus. In any event, the situation is a rather comfortable one. It has caused some wonder, but little worry.

The customs receipts for the first twenty-five days of the fiscal year also are greater than those of last year by over $1,000,000. This month's receipts were $17,303,006.01; for the same period last year they were $16,097,611.16. There is always a deficit at this time of the year. So far this month the expenditures outrun the receipts by $4,021,150.82. The total expenditures were $46,295,000. Last year they were $43,553,000. The war expenditures are the largest item, $14,130,000. Pensions cost this year $10,-335,000. The civil and miscellaneous lists are only $11,360,000.

The work of redeeming bonds goes on steadily. During the opening twenty-five days of the fiscal year the Secretary has purchased $610,145 worth. The total amount redeemed since the passage of the act of March 14, 1900, is $45,880,840. The money in the National Treasury, including bullion coin and the various note issues, amounts to $157,985,326.60. Adding funds in National bank depositories, and allowing for various liabilities, the available cash balance is $171,979,820.78.

BIG NEW RUSSIAN CANAL.

Operations on St. Petersburg-White Sea Waterway Begun—Will Be 600 Miles Long.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The State Department has learned through Consul Kehl at Stettin that operations have been begun on the ship canal between St. Petersburg and the White Sea. The naval port Cronstadt (the entrance to St. Petersburg) is to be connected with the new naval harbor, Sorotakaja, on the White Sea, by a canal of sufficient breadth and depth to admit the passage of Russia's largest cruisers. The extreme depth will be 31 feet, while the water surface will have a breadth of 200 feet. The length of the canal will be 963 kilometers, (about 600 miles.)

In conclusion the Consul says:

"With the merchant marine of Russia, her contemplated canals, her finished trans-Siberian railroad, and her total independence of any foreign steamer, cable, telegraph, or rail from the Baltic Sea to the North Pacific Ocean, one has a view of possibilities equally as great in peace as in war."

A Boon to Cigarette Smokers.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that in lieu of the fifty cigars which incoming passengers from a foreign country may bring into this country without the payment of duty they may bring in 300 cigarettes.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The President to-day made the following appointments in the navy:

Commanders—Albert F. Dixon and George L. Dyer.

Lieutenants—Allen M. Cook, Raymond D. Hasbrouck, Stanford E. Moses, Henry B. Price, and Andre M. Proctor.

Lieutenants, Junior Grade—Kenneth G. Castleman, Arthur Crenshaw, Charles P. Burt, William L. Littlefield, Albert W. Marshall, Thomas D. Parker, and Pope Washington.

Ensigns—Allen Buchanan, John T. Beckner, Claude C. Bloch, Harry L. Brinsor, John T. Bowers, Cyrus W. Cole, Charles E. Courtney, James W. L. Clement, Jr., James R. Combs, Paul B. Dungan, Herbert H. Evans, Charles H. Fischer, Edward B. Fenner, Charles W. Forman, John W. Greenslase, James B. Gilmer, Frank P. Helm, Jr., Walter M. Hunt, Charles B. Hatch, Jr., Frederick J. Horne, Jr., Alfred W. Johnson, Victor A. Kimberly, Edward C. Kalbfus, Henry E. Lackey, John E. Lewis, Edgar B. Larimer, Charles E. Morgan, Farmer Morrison, Samuel I. M. Major, William S. Miller, Zachariah H. Madison, Ralph E. Pope, Hilary H. Royall, Lloyd S. Shapley, William R. Sayles, Chauncey Shackford, Herbert G. Sparrow, Everit J. Sadler, James H. Tomb, Samuel B. Thomas, Joseph K. Taussig, Roe W. Vincent, Richard D. White, Ernest A. Welchert, Clark H. Woodward, Adolphus E. Watson, and Alexander F. H. Yates.

Alaska Department Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The War Department to-day issued the formal order closing up the Department of Alaska and merging it into the Department of Columbia. Gen. George M. Randall, with his personal and departmental staff, is ordered to Vancouver Barracks to take command of the Department of Columbia. He will leave St. Michael about Sept. 15, when the change will take place.

New Military Governor of Laguna.

MANILA, July 25.—Capt. Harry A. Smith of the Fifteenth Infantry has been appointed Military Governor of Laguna Province, Luzon.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Frank E. Artaud, Surgeon United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged, to take effect July 31.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, upon the call of the President thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail—Lieut. Col. Jesse M. Lee, Sixth Infantry; Majors Charles Richard and Adrian S. Polhemus, surgeons; Major Francis H. Hardie, Fourteenth Cavalry; Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieut. Clarence R. Day, Fourteenth Cavalry, recorder.

Chaplain Brant C. Hammond, Fifth Infantry, now at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, is directed to report to Lieut. Col. Lee, President of the board, for examination by the board.

Capt. Edwin Bell, Thirtieth Infantry, is transferred to the Eighth Infantry, Company F. He will join the regiment to which transferred.

Navy.

Capt. T. F. Jewell is detached from the War College upon completion of his course, and ordered to duty as member of the Naval Retiring Board, Oct. 1.

Commander J. D. Adams is detached from command of the Mayflower, when placed out of commission, and ordered to command the Alert immediately.

Commander J. A. H. Nickels is detached from the War College, Aug. 31, and ordered to command the Topeka.

Lieut. Commander E. E. Wright is detached from the Essex, upon reporting of relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander W. McLean is detached from the Mayflower, when placed out of commission, and ordered to the Essex immediately as executive, as relief of Lieut. Commander Wright.

Lieut. H. T. Baker is detached from the Essex, upon reporting of relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. G. R. Evans is detached from the Mayflower, when placed out of commission, and ordered to the Essex immediately as relief of Lieut. Beach, who is ordered to the Academy Sept. 12.

Lieut. C. C. Marsh is detached from the Mayflower, when placed out of commission, and ordered to the Essex immediately as navigator, as relief of Lieut. E. F. Leiper, who will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieuts. J. H. Holden and C. S. Williams are detached from the Torpedo Station, upon completion of their course, and ordered to the Academy, Sept. 10.

Lieut. R. Earle is detached from the Essex, Aug. 3, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. A. Hartrath is discharged from the naval service from July 19, with one year's pay, pursuant to act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1882.

Lieut. W. W. White is detached from the Mayflower, when placed out of commission, and ordered to duty connected with fitting out the Olympia, with a view to being ordered to that vessel when commissioned.

Ensign Z. E. Biggs is detached from the Mayflower, when placed out of commission, and ordered to the Essex immediately, as watch and division officer, as relief of Lieut. Baker.

Naval Cadet H. G. Sparrow is detached from the Vixen Aug. 2, and ordered to the Essex Aug. 3, as watch and division officer, as relief of Lieut. Eaton.

Surgeon G. T. Smith is detached from the Mayflower, when placed out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. N. Carpenter is detached from Chelsea Hospital upon reporting of relief, and ordered to the Franklin.

Assistant Surgeon R. R. Richardson is detached from Newport Hospital and ordered to Chelsea Hospital, as relief of Passed Assistant Surgeon Carpenter.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. Whiting's resignation is accepted, to take effect from Aug. 17.

Pay Inspector I. G. Hobbs is detached from the torpedo station as Pay Officer of station Aug. 31; he will continue his other duties.

Paymaster B. Wilcox is detached from duty as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper at the Pensacola Yard, Aug. 15, and ordered to duty as pay officer of the torpedo station Aug. 31, as relief of Pay Inspector Hobbs.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. H. Balthis is detached from the New York Yard Aug. 10, and ordered to the Pensacola Yard as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper Aug. 15, as relief of Paymaster Wilcox.

Chief Engineer H. L. Stanford is detached from the San Francisco training station and ordered to the Mare Island yard Aug. 3, as relief of Chief Engineer R. C. Holyday, upon his detachment Aug 10; Chief Engineer Hollyday is ordered to the Boston yard Aug. 17.

Chief Engineer F. O. Maxson is detached from the Boston yard Aug. 10, and ordered home to wait orders; he will hold himself in readiness for duty at Cavite Station, sailing on army transport from San Francisco.

Lieut. Edward T. Witherspoon is transferred from the Manila to the Samar.

Lieut. G. C. Day is transferred from the Samar to the Culgoa.

Lieut. James E. Palmer is transferred from the Vicksburg to the Solace.

Lieut. Eugene T. Bisset is transferred from the Panay to the Solace.

Ensign L. A. Cotten is transferred from the Manila to the Vicksburg.

Cadet Charles T. Wade is transferred from the Glacier to the Manila.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Robert H. Orr is ordered to the Solace.

Major and Assistant Quartermaster Thomas C. Prince, M. C., is detached from the Marine Brigade and ordered to Yokohama Hospital.

Capt. Robert P. Faunt Le Roy, M. C., is ordered to duty as Acting Paymaster at Cavite Barracks.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Dixie sailed yesterday from New York for the Boston Yard.

The Leonidas sailed yesterday from Portsmouth, N. H., for Newport.

The Buffalo has arrived at Newport from Greenport.

The Albany and Nashville are at Colombo.

The Mayflower is at the New York Yard.

The Wompatuck has returned to Manila from Cebu.

The Frolic is at Pollok.

The Samar, Leyte, and Panay are patrolling off the coast of Mindanoa.

The Piscataqua, Isabela, Villalobos, Pampanga, Arayat, Princeton, Gardoquo, and Basco are patrolling Samar.

The Potomac has sailed from Newport for Norfolk.

The Hannibal has arrived at Newport.

CAPT. YOUNG'S FLYING VISIT.

The Commandant of the Havana Naval Station Here—He Believes the Maine Will Be Raised.

Capt. Lucien Young, United States Navy, who recently negotiated the purchase from the Spanish Government of the dry dock at Havana for $101,000 less than this Government offered for it about two years ago, is at the Hotel Victoria.

Capt. Young is Captain of the port and commandant of the naval station at Havana, and his flying visit here is said to be in connection with the dry dock purchase.

The Captain, who arrived on the Ward liner Mexico, declined to discuss that matter, stating that information concerning it should come from Washington.

Talking with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, he said:

"I believe that Mr. Chamberlain will succeed in his efforts to raise the battleship Maine. He is going about the undertaking in a very systematic manner, and I am satisfied he will do what he has set out to do.

"Gen. Wood is convalescent, and I expect he will sail for New York this week on the Morro Castle.

"As to the Neely case, I know little. The matter has been turned over to the Cuban courts, and the opinion prevails in Havana that he will escape punishment for his alleged raids on the postal department's funds.

"I shall be here only a few days, and in order to reach Havana as soon as possible, I shall return by way of Tampa."

WOOLEN MERCHANTS DO NOT FEAR THE TRUST

Independent Dealers Say Its Cut in Prices Is a "Dying Gasp."

They Deny that American Wool Company Controls 60 Per Cent. of Trade—Attitude of Local Dealers.

Worth Street and the rest of the woolen district were still discussing yesterday the reduction of prices by the Wool Trust, otherwise known as the American Wool Company. It was the general opinion among independent dealers that the trust's action was a "dying gasp," and that concerns outside the trust would be able to hold out longer under a strain of dead losses than would the trust itself.

"It is ridiculous to suppose that the American Wool Company can make a profit on staple goods at prices reduced 10 and 12 per cent.," said one man who has been in the woolen business here more than a score of years. "They are just cutting prices to build up a trade—something that they haven't had since their foundation. As everybody in the business knows, the trust has played a losing game all the time, and it seems that things have now come to such a pass that the officials think it essential that they adopt radical methods."

Not only do the independent merchants claim that the trust is making no profit selling goods at the reduced prices, but it is also positively asserted that with such prices the American Wool Company is losing more than would the average independent concern with the same low prices.

"It's easy to see," said one man yesterday, "that the trust can't get raw materials for manufacture as cheaply as can an independent manufacturer doing a comparatively small business. The trust, being a great and complicated organization, has to do an enormous credit business, while the smaller independent maker of woolen goods can pay cash. Suppose the trust goes to a producer of the raw and wants to buy so much; the producer, if the account between them is large, as it generally is likely to be, will decline to sell the stuff wanted, and the trust will have to look elsewhere. But suppose the independent manufacturer goes to the same producer and asks for the same materials for cash; then the producer will make the sale quick, and for an even smaller price than the price already offered to him by the trust. So you see it is evidently the trust's last resort. We can't even guess how long Mr. Woods will keep the thing up, but he will certainly not succeed in harming any of us."

A statement that the Wool Trust controlled 60 per cent. of the business of the country was commented upon as follows by a member of an independent firm:

"I should say 6 per cent. would come nearer to the figure. In fact, I can prove that the machinery bought by the trust when it was formed did not bring much more than $6,000,000. If that much, and it is easy to name mills worth $100,000,000 that could be bought up within a week if a man had the money to do it with. The trust does not do more than $30,000,000 worth of business in a year, and there are merchants here in Worth Street who can individually almost rival that figure. One man that I know of did $23,000,000 last year."

The idea that a successful trust in woolens can be formed with any capital within the bounds of reason is laughed at by the independent dealers, for they say that it is impossible to control the output of wool to such an extent that independents will not always have as much raw material as they need.

J. Clifford Woodhull, selling agent of the trust in this city, declined yesterday afternoon to make any statement. It was learned that the trust did not announce a general list of new prices on its fancy woolens, as had been prophesied.

The independent dealers here are at present inclined not to meet the reductions of the Wool Trust, but some of them admit that they may do so if the trust decides to keep the fight up long. This last, however, they do not expect.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

New Railroad for the Twin Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, July 25.—Samuel Hill, son-in-law of J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, returned yesterday from a tour around the world and announced that he will build an electric line of railway paralleling the present road between St. Paul and Minneapolis and that he will reduced the fare to 5 cents. The present fare is 10 cents.

Will Elevate Tracks in Chicago.

MONTREAL, July 25.—The officials of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railway, who are here conferring with those of other roads interested in the property, have decided to elevate the tracks in the City of Chicago, as required by law, at a cost of $6,000,000. The officials are now considering the plans to be adopted for carrying out the improvements.

Harriman in Texas Railway.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 25.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad to-day the old Board of Directors, with three exceptions, was re-elected. The new members are E. H. Harriman and Charles H. Tweed of New York, and James A. Baker of Houston. The election of officers was postponed, the present officials continuing.

Southern Pacific Change.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 25.—Harry A. Jones to-day was appointed Freight Traffic Manager for the Southern Pacific and its associated lines, succeeding C. W. Bein, deceased.

BRIEF RAILROAD ITEMS.

President Hays of the Southern Pacific Company arrived in New York yesterday. It is understood that he came to consult with E. H. Harriman and President Mellen of the Northern Pacific regarding the future traffic relations between the Southern, the Union, and Northern Pacific Roads.

According to reports of Passenger Agents from Buffalo, that city has become a beehive of ticket brokers, commonly known as scalpers, and tickets at reduced rates are offered for sale in all kinds of places, such as saloons, groceries, barbers' shops, and restaurants. This activity is said to be due directly to the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court declaring the anti-scalpers' law unconstitutional.

The special Produce Exchange Committee on Railroad Discrimination and Terminal Charges has invited representatives of all the larger trunk lines and of the floating elevator combination to meet the committee in the near future for consideration of reduced terminal rates here.

William Hutchinson has been appointed private secretary to President Newman of the New York Central. Mr. Hutchinson has held a position in the office of the President of the New York Central for two years. Before that time he was secretary to A. B. Atwater, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk, and later Assistant General Superintendent of the Michigan Central.

The Southern Pacific Railway has announced a merchants' reduced rate from points in Texas on its Atlantic system and its affiliated lines to New York and return at the rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip, tickets to be sold at those points in Texas on Aug. 3 to 6 inclusive, with thirty-day return limit. The reduced rate is based on what is known as the certificate plan. It can be utilized by merchants and the members of their immediate families.

The Norfolk and Western Railway Company announces that the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad, Johnson City to Cranberry, N. C., which suffered great damage to track from the recent floods, is again open for business, the damage having been repaired.

REV. J. J. O'CONNOR MADE BISHOP OF NEWARK

Archbishop Corrigan Consecrated Him Before a Large Assemblage.

Second Consecration and Probably the Last in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark—Church Dignitaries Present.

NEWARK, N. J., July 25.—The Rev. John J. O'Connor, formerly pastor of St. Joseph's Church, was to-day consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Newark. The consecration service was held in St. Patrick's Cathedral. This was the second time that this old building has been the scene of such a service. It is thought that the old cathedral will never witness another such service, as Bishop O'Connor is a young man, and will live, in all probability, to see completed the great new Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, which is now building.

Although the chancel is the largest in the city, several rows of pews across the entire church had to be removed to accommodate the several hundred Bishops, Monsignors, and priests who took part in the ceremony.

Before the ceremony the clergy all assembled in the parochial school, adjoining the cathedral, and donned their official robes. The priests wore black cassocks and biretta and white surplices; the Bishops and Monsignors wore purple, the Dominicans white, the Franciscans brown, and the Carmelites, Capuchins, Benedictines, and Jesuits in their respective colored habits and hoods.

Bishop-elect O'Connor and Archbishop Corrigan of New York arrived at the rectory at 9 o'clock. They drove from Seton Hall College in separate coaches. In two other coaches were the Very Rev. John A. Stafford, President; the Rev. John A. Westman, Vice President; the Rev. Samuel B. Hedges, the Rev. Charles H. Mackel, the Rev. Frederick C. O'Neill, the Rev. Nevin F. Fisher, and the Rev. James N. Connolly. Archbishops Corrigan and Ryan, the Bishops, and the Bishop-elect and their attendants rested in the rectory, and when they emerged they were joined by the minor clergy, who marched from the school hall to the cathedral. The Rev. John A. Conroy of St. Joseph's, a cross bearer, led the way, followed by the Rev. William A. Brouthers of Weehawken and the Rev. J. J. Mulhall of Newton as acolytes. Then came the priests, friars, Monsignors, and Bishops in the order named, each Bishop accompanied by his Chaplain.

Heading those who were to officiate at the ceremony came Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, with his Chaplains, the Rev. John Stenger and the Rev. James N. Nardiello. After him came the priests who were to assist. They were the Rev. Thomas A. Wallace of Orange Valley, master of ceremonies; the Rev. Edward Schulte of Jersey City, and the Rev. John Moher of Summit, book bearers; the Rev. Felix O'Neil of Patterson, candle bearer; the Rev. Frederick C. O'Neil of Hoboken and the Rev. John A. Westman, chanters; the Rev. John A. Stafford of Seton Hall, notary. Next in line were Bishops Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn, with his Chaplains, the Rev. Dr. F. H. Wall of New York and the Rev. Eugene Donnelly of Flushing, L. I., and Bishop McFaul of Trenton, with his Chaplains, the Rev. Dr. John H. Fox of Trenton and the Rev. James F. Devine of New Brunswick. They were the assisting consecratory Bishops. Then came Bishop-elect O'Connor, with his master of ceremonies, the Rev. George Doane O'Neil, and his Chaplains, the Rev. P. E. Smyth of Plainfield and the Rev. M. P. O'Connor of Harrison. Immediately following him and bringing up the rear was the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan of New York, who was to act as consecrator. He was accompanied by his secretary, the Rev. James N. Connolly, who also acted as his master of ceremonies, and the Rev. John P. Callaghan of East Orange and the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Kelly of Hoboken, who acted as his Chaplains.

The procession as it passed along Central Avenue to Washington Street and through the main entrance to the cathedral was very picturesque. On entering the participants took the seats assigned to them. Within the chancel rail were the following other Church dignitaries, all clad in their robes of office: The Right Rev. Dr. H. Gabriel, Bishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; the Right Rev. Dr. J. E. Fitzmaurice, Auxiliary Bishop of Erie, Penn.; the Right Rev. Mgr. Edwards of New York, the Right Rev. Dr. John Barrett of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Right Rev. Albert Hilary Pfraengle, O. S. B., of Newark; the Right Rev. Dr. Prendergast, Auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia; the Right Rev. Dr. P. H. Ludden, Bishop of Syracuse; the Right Rev. Mgr. Seton of Jersey City; the Right Rev. Dr. T. M. Burke, Bishop of Albany, N. Y.; the Right Rev. J. E. Quigley, Bishop of Buffalo; the Right Rev. Dr. Bernard J. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester; the Right Rev. Dr. Beavens of Springfield, Mass.; the Right Rev. Dr. John A. Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, and the Right Rev. Dr. M. J. Hoban, Bishop of Scranton, Penn.

As the procession entered the church Prof. William F. Hattersly, the organist, played Meyerbeer's grand processional, "The Prophet." The clergy filed into the seats allotted to them. The new Bishop, being vested in the proper garb, Bishops McDonnell and McFaul presented him to the consecrator, Archbishop Corrigan, the former saying in Latin: "Most Reverend Father, our holy mother the Catholic Church asks that you promote this priest here present to the burdens of the episcopate."

"Have you the apostolic mandate?" asked the Archbishop.

An affirmative bow was given as the mandate, the commission from the Pope, bearing his signature and the seal of the fisherman, St. Peter, was presented and read. Then the oath was administered and the examination was begun, the consecrator asking questions of the Bishop-elect as to the orthodoxy of his faith and submission to the Holy See. This ended, the Archbishop and Bishop-elect went to separate altars and sang a low mass simultaneously, signifying that they are a unity as to their faith. Following this came the investiture with the mitre and crozier, the presentation of the ring, the anointing, the prostration, and the kiss of peace. This ended, the new Bishop was enthroned on the episcopal seat and later gave his blessing to all present and allowed them to kiss the ring. The music incidental to the services was impressive, there being in the choir a chorus of sixty trained voices from the various churches in the diocese.

Bishop McQuaid preached the sermon. About four hundred priests and members of religious orders were present. At the conclusion of the service the clergy marched back to the school. Bishop O'Connor this time bringing up the rear. The clericals then were driven to the Krueger Auditorium, in Belmont Avenue. A few prominent Catholic laymen were also present at the banquet which was given there in honor of the new Bishop.

The front of the auditorium was decorated elaborately with the National colors. A florist had charge of the interior decorations, which consisted of handsome palms and potted plants, together with a large floral piece made up of hundreds of roses. This design was placed in the centre of the stage. The main hall was used for a dining room. The table at which were seated the Archbishop and Bishops, including Bishop O'Connor, was in front of the stage. The over tables were placed lengthwise. The number of guests was 500.

During the exercises which followed the banquet a purse containing $6,600 was presented to the Bishop by the priests of the diocese. The presentation speech was made by the Rev. P. E. Smyth, rector of St. Mary's Church of Plainfield.

CHICAGO BISHOP CONSECRATED.

Mgr. Martinelli Confers Jeweled Vestments on the Rev. Father Muldoon.

CHICAGO, July 25.—An immense crowd to-day witnessed the consecration in the Cathedral of the Holy Name of the Rev. Father Peter J. Muldoon as titular Bishop of Tamassensis, and auxiliary to the Most Rev. F. A. Feehan, Archbishop of Chicago. Cardinal Martinelli of Washington acted as consecrator, while two Archbishops—Feehan of Chicago and Ryan of Philadelphia; a dozen Bishops, 400 priests, and scores of acolytes assisted.

The ceremony, which lasted three hours, began at 9 o'clock A. M., when Father Muldoon, robed in a long purple cassock, was escorted to the altar. After examining the candidate on church doctrines, Mgr. Martinelli administered the oath of fealty and duty. He then blessed the vestments, after which each piece was solemnly conferred upon the Bishop. Bishop Muldoon's vestments, including a jeweled crozier, were presented by various organizations of priests of which he is a member, and cost $10,000. They are of the finest silk and linen, edged with pearls, amethysts, and diamonds.

Midsummer Sale.

25% discount has been made in the selling mark of our entire range of high class imported fabrics, affording an excellent opportunity to secure the choice weavings of the standard mills. No reservation of patterns or qualities.

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Custom Tailoring Only.

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ORANG-OUTANGS AT DINNER.

Their Lessons in Table Manners Amuses a Big Crowd at the Bronx "Zoo."

They are teaching the four orang-outangs, Rajah, Selly, Zula, and Dodo, table manners in the New York Zoological Society's park in Bronx Park, and a lot of persons are deriving no end of fun from the lessons. The children, who watch the crude efforts of the imitative animals, almost go into hysterics. Even the keepers charged with the duties of tutoring them, despite their annoyance, at times give way to unrestrained bursts of laughter.

Rajah, who is the star boarder, and his companions seem to enjoy the lessons, but this may be because their bills of fare are better since they began. The suggestion that Rajah might be made quite a respectable orang-outang was given to the park officials on Wednesday, when they tried him on a wheel. He seemed so apt with the bicycle that it was thought that good table manners might be taught him. After he had taken his first bicycle lesson he was placed before a little table, a napkin tied around his neck, and food and cutlery placed before him.

The first attempt proved disastrous, for Rajah promptly kicked over the table. Yesterday, however, Rajah's department was remarkably creditable, to the great delight of the children. He made proper use of his spoon, although he committed the impropriety of smacking his lips after each mouthful. The fork he was able to use after a little coaching, but he dropped the knife quite suddenly, however, because on making a perfectly useless swing upward with it he caught the tip of his nose. For a minute or more he seemed utterly disgusted with the new fangled way of getting food into his snout, and there was trouble for his teachers.

When he learned that he could not get anything to eat except by behaving properly he decided to be mannerly. The meal that was put before him was fit for a King, consisting of bread and milk, custard, an ear of corn, watermelon, and a glass of water. There was much merriment when he caught up the ear of corn and stripped it of its kernels with his teeth with as much delicacy as some of his teachers could have displayed.

He was called "Nigger, nigger," by the children when he started in on the watermelon with reckless avidity. To the surprise of everybody the other orang-outangs seemed very stupid. Zula, for instance, would not take any article in her paws. The whole performance partook of the nature of a matinée. There were about 1,000 visitors to the Zoo yesterday.

KILLED BY BOILER EXPLOSION.

One Man Loses His Life and Another is Seriously Hurt—500 Factory Hands in Wild Panic.

Bursting of a feed pipe supplying water to the boiler in the six-story building at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, used as a chocolate and candy factory by the Poyet Manufacturing Company, caused an explosion in the firebox yesterday morning. The furnace doors were blown open, and an enormous volume of steam, fire, and live coals shot into the engine room.

Joseph Dooley, forty-three years old, of 324 Tenth Avenue, a fireman, was so badly scalded that he died in Bellevue Hospital during the afternoon, and Charles Forsetti, thirty-five years old, of 17 Sullivan Street, another stoker, was so much injured that he had to be taken to the same institution. The crash caused a panic among the 400 girls and 100 men working in the building, and most of them fled to the street, half a dozen of the younger women fainting when they reached the open air. Smoke pouring from the lower windows caused a needless fire alarm.

George D. Goodwin of 334 East Twenty-ninth Street, the engineer, was in the engine room at the time, but escaped injury. He was arrested by Policeman Walters of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and was paroled until to-morrow by Magistrate Hogan, in the West Side Court. Manager Robert Brash of the factory has been notified by the boiler inspection squad of the Police Department to prepare for a searching inquiry into the cause of the explosion.

WARRANT FOR CORONER DELAP

After Inquiry Magistrate Naumer Would Have Issued It for Extortion but for Lawyer's Promises.

The inquiry into the charges of extortion made against Coroner George W. Delap of Brooklyn was begun yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Naumer, in the Adams Street Police Court. After the examination, District Attorney Clarke said that he believed there was enough in the case to warrant the issuance of an order by the court for the arrest of Coroner Delap. Magistrate Naumer agreed with him and decided to issue the warrant. Frederick W. Crane, counsel for Delap, asked that the warrant be not served. He said that the Coroner would appear whenever wanted by the court, and that he would be responsible for him. An understanding to this effect finally was reached. When the hearing was adjourned it was announced that Coroner Delap would be summoned to appear in court at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to be examined on the depositions made.

At the hearing yesterday afternoon District Attorney Clarke conducted the inquiry in person. William Lewis, a former clerk in the Coroner's Office, was the first witness. He swore that Coroner Delap, for a consideration of $250, covered up the real cause of the death of Mrs. Bella Baron of 578 Bedford Avenue, who committed suicide. The woman's life is alleged to have been insured for $500. Lewis also testified that in the case of the death of William Lentz of 205 Huron Street, in March, 1898, he had collected from Undertaker McGuckin $75 for Coroner Delap. The Coroner's jury found that Lentz's death was due to the effects of carbolic acid taken in mistake for medicine.

Mrs. Kate Lentz was placed on the stand and testified that she had paid McGuckin $150 for burying her husband, and also had given him $100, which, she alleged, he said was for the Coroner. McGuckin gave her a receipt for $150, she said.

Max H. Straus, a business partner of Theodore S. Baron, husband of Mrs. Bella Baron, testified that he had paid $250 to obtain a verdict of accidental poisoning in the case of Mrs. Baron.

Besides Coroner Delap, several other witnesses in the case will be examined at the resumed hearing this afternoon.

LYNCHED FOR ROBBERY.

Fate of Negro Who Used Force to Collect an Alleged Wage Debt.

VIDALIA, Ga., July 25.—Frank Earle, a negro, who robbed a commissary clerk on the Macon, Dublin and Southern Railway, near here last Monday, was captured yesterday at Helena, carried to Higgston, and put in jail. Early this morning a crowd of men took him from the jail and shot him to death.

Earle admitted robbing the clerk, but said he only wanted to collect what a contractor owed him for work, there being some dispute.

Avoids Prison by Paying a Fine.

CHICAGO, July 25.—F. Wayland Brown, who, with Dr. August M. Unger, was convicted of conspiracy to defraud an insurance company in the Defenbach case, was to-day released from jail. The verdict sentencing him to the penitentiary was vacated and an order imposing a fine of $2,000 substituted. Brown paid $1,800 of the fine to-day and his wife, the daughter of a wealthy Cleveland steel manufacturer, gave security for the remainder.

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We also continue the sale of Fowler 1901 Truss Frame Century Model Bicycles at 10.75

GEN. SICKLES WELL AGAIN.

Expects Lively Time at Grand Army Encampment in Cleveland.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, fully restored to health, returned to the city yesterday, and will leave to-day for a month's sojourn in the Adirondacks.

"I had a tough spell of it at Pleasantville," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "I am seventy-six years old, and I overdid myself on Independence Day. But I am all right now.

"If I feel as I do now, I shall go to Cleveland, where the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held on Sept. 9. I anticipate the session will be one of the most lively in the history of the organization. Something will be said and done, I believe, with reference to the administration of the Pension Bureau under Commissioner H. Clay Evans."

New York Architect Wins.

UTICA, N.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The snapping of twelve of the suspension rods of the Brooklyn Bridge on Wednesday calls public attention in a rather disquieting way to the fact that the structure is seriously overloaded, and has been so ever since the Brooklyn trolley systems were permitted to use it to give them a New York terminal. That this is true has been long known to every expert in bridge construction who has given the matter attention. The bridge was not designed for such loads as it is now carrying. It was expected that its traffic would consist of wagons and carriages, foot passengers, and the comparatively light bridge cars which originally served the purpose of intercommunication between the cities. It may have been an important public convenience to open the bridge to the Brooklyn trolley roads, but from the engineering point of view it was a grave mistake to subject the bridge to the strains due to loads for which it was not designed and is not in any respect adapted. Any one who will take the trouble to compare the details of the old East River bridge with those of the new one now under construction will see what experience has taught the bridge engineers since the original bridge was opened to the public.

The way in which the business of the bridge was managed after the fracture of the suspension rods was discovered was about as bad as could have been devised. That a panic was averted is as much a matter of surprise as of congratulation. No doubt the bridge police acted according to their light, but in such matters nothing should be left to the discretion of police patrolmen or officials. The midsummer organization of the technical staff of the bridge does not seem to be adjusted to an emergency.

The bridge is in no danger of falling into the river. The factor of safety in its cables is great enough to give assurance of a century of useful life if the structure is needed that long. Of the floor construction, and of much of the suspension system by which the bridge proper is connected with the main cables which carry the whole load, it is no secret that it is too light for the work it has to do. With constant watching it is improbable that any accidents will occur which cannot be quickly remedied, and we do not believe that the structure is at present dangerous, in whole or in part. The fact remains, however, that the traffic of the bridge is enormously greater in volume and weight than that for which it was designed or for which it is adapted. The floor system could be replaced with one much stronger and heavier without closing the bridge to the traffic it was designed for; but to do this would be a rather serious and extremely costly undertaking.

Meanwhile, those responsible for the bridge would do well to consider very seriously whether the present service of very heavy electric motors and passenger cars can safely be continued. The public convenience is of less consequence than the safety of the structure and of those who use it. Under present conditions very little would be needed to start a panic, and this must be guarded against, even at the expense of discommoding a good many people. To restrict the traffic of the bridge during the morning and evening hours to what a consensus of expert opinion would agree was a safe working load is an immediate duty. The margin by which this is now exceeded is definitely calculable. Meanwhile, measures for strengthening the floor supporting system should be taken with all speed.

MR. SHAFFER GETTING RECKLESS.

We find in the current number of The Independent an article in the nature of a manifesto by Mr. THEODORE J. SHAFFER, the President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. It is a statement of what he regards as the cause of the present strike, and of his own attitude toward the employing corporations. It is not in good spirit.

Concerning the conference at which the employers were represented in part by Mr. PERSIFOR SMITH of Pittsburg, Mr. SHAFFER says:

> Mr. SMITH refused to sign the scale for certain mills, claiming they were non-union affairs and that he should not be asked to force workmen into line with the Amalgamated Association. The plants in question were the Old Meadows Mill at Scottdale and at Saltsburg. Mr. SMITH'S stand was wrong, and I saw in it a clear move to secure two more points against union labor and I took my stand against him. I called out the mills, and now, if necessary, will stop every wheel in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation, big as it may be.

At the same time he admits that the men whom he "called out" at Scottdale had signed a contract that they would have nothing to do with his organization. He does not at all meet the statement that he is trying to force, and trying to make the employing companies help him to force, non-union men into the association. On that issue the feeling of right-minded men cannot be with him.

His tone with regard to possible violence is threatening and bad. He professes that "there will be no violence if I [he] can help it." But he says:

> Mr. MORGAN now says he will fill his mills with non-union men and protect them with soldiers. I hope he will do nothing rash. I hope he will not find it necessary to protect his workmen with an armed force.

And again:

> We are full of fight and have the money to make a fight. I do not like the red flag waving of Mr. MORGAN. Why should he say he will call out the militia if he is forced to put non-union men in his mills? That of itself is a direct challenge to workmen to commit violence, and it would seem that Mr. MORGAN wishes to encourage an outbreak of some sort.

Of course, "Mr. MORGAN" has said nothing of the sort attributed to him. But if the employing companies open their works with non-union men, it can only be because these men are ready to go to work at the terms offered. In that case, it will be the plain duty of the Government of the State in which they are working to protect them and their employers from all violence by whomever threatened. After this talk of Mr. SHAFFER it will be the duty of the authorities to use as large a force of police or of militia as may be needed to prevent such violence. For the consequences, on either side, no one will be responsible except those guilty of violence toward the free workingmen or toward their employers, and the man who incites it. If such lawlessness should take place, Mr. SHAFFER himself would be morally guilty of inciting it by his reckless talk about the employers' "challenge to the workmen to commit violence." The right of every man to work at such wages and on such terms as he chooses to accept from any employer with whom he may choose to engage is a fundamental right, for the perfect protection of which all the powers of the State must be used whenever necessary. The man who talks as Mr. SHAFFER does about the use of force to protect this right deliberately provokes resistance and violation of the law. He is not fit to be the leader of honest workmen in or out of a union.

AN AMERICAN CROWD.

Foreign observers have sometimes remarked the unsympathetic character of Americans, especially in our large cities, and the indifference with which each member of a large mass of them will pursue his course, as if he were an inanimate atom unlinked to the others save by connections over which he had no control and in which he had no interest. This attribute of the American unit particularly impresses the visitor from one of the so-called Latin races. M. PAUL BOURGET was afflicted by it in the extraordinary crowds he witnessed at the Columbian Exposition, so that his acute loneliness clearly warped his judgment of a people that would give him so little chance to see in their faces what they were thinking and feeling.

There is an offset to the disadvantages, such as they are, of this temperament which foreigners find peculiar to us. Probably our indifference to our fellows comes in some degree from our independence of them, from the greater self-reliance which the circumstances of our lives have bred in us. And when it comes to a veritable crowd of Americans, this trait tends to preserve us from subjection to those common and irresponsible impulses which are always so perilous and often fatal. The story of the vast crowd on and near the Brooklyn Bridge on Wednesday afternoon affords an instance. Estimates as to the number of persons on the bridge at the time that car travel was suspended differ, but there is no doubt that the surface of the southern driveway was densely covered for its whole length. All reports agree that it was a strikingly good-humored crowd, and that the prevailing emotion, so far as any was shown, was one of excitement at the novel experience. In the columns of The Journal there was yesterday morning a very good presentation of the crowd as it was revealed by a snap-shot photograph. It might be a picture of a multitude enjoying a holiday. Many of the faces are smiling. Hardly one is weary in expression. Most are eager and interested. There is no trace of nervousness or anxiety or timidity even among the women, who, on the contrary, seem quite as self-possessed as their male companions.

Of course, it is too much to say that a slight accident, anything that would have started fear, might not have been exceedingly dangerous, but it would have had to be something fairly definite. There was no predisposition to such feeling; quite the reverse. And it is to be noted that this crowd was made up of men and women returning to their homes after a day's work, tired and hungry, and in haste. They were simply a vast lot of average New Yorkers in a bad fix, taking things as they came, and making the best of them, every one looking out for himself or herself as well as possible, and incidentally looking out for each other as far as was necessary.

PORTO RICO AND "THE PARTY."

The President's proclamation of free trade with Porto Rico was, in our view, merely the performance of his "plain duty." That we believe to be overwhelmingly the opinion of the country. No matter how many "insular cases" the Supreme Court will decide, it will remain repugnant to the general American sense of justice and of decency that a people whom we annexed, with their own full and enthusiastic consent, should be worse off by reason of belonging to us, should not be as much better off as we can make them. It is true that the duty we retained against Porto Rico was "a little one." It is true, also, that it did provide revenue for the island when the island needed the money. But the conclusive reason for removing it was that the friendly, welcoming Porto Ricans wanted it removed. They are the best judges.

As we were saying the other day, it would have been desperately hopeful to expect that this measure of justice and conciliation which has been done by Executive order would ever have been done by Congressional legislation. There is still tobacco grown in the Connecticut Valley. There is still fruit grown in Florida and in California. And the growers are still keenly if not intelligently alive to their own interests. We do not know that there is any strong feeling about Porto Rican coffee or Porto Rican palmetto hats. But the tobacco growers and the fruit growers would have made common cause and logrolled against the free trade which the President has proclaimed, and would, we suppose, have beaten it. And then there is the great and time-worn argument of the "entering wedge." If Porto Rico, why not Cuba? Are we prepared to see the smiling tobacco farms of Connecticut and the smiling sugar plantations of Louisiana and the beet sugar farms of Nebraska and other States, which will at least smile as soon as tariff protection enables them to be started, laid prostrate in ruin in order to enable the loathed Cuban, so lately loved on unbusinesslike grounds, to make a bloated living out of the American consumer?

We attach considerable importance, ourselves, to the "entering wedge." That is why we hail, with a mixture of gratitude and curiosity, the President's proclamation, and why he himself must have issued it with a mixture of sentiments. As is said every day, free trade has already, within the limits of these United States, the largest arena which it has anywhere on the globe. We have extended its area now to embrace one small West Indian island. If we threw down the bars altogether, or extended it to all the West Indian islands, they would all from that moment become commercial appanages of ours, which is nearly equivalent to saying that they would be political dependencies. And as for Cuba, which grows, or can be made to grow, much sugar in competition with the cane of Louisiana and the beets of the Northwest, and much tobacco in competition with Connecticut and Virginia, we suppose that nobody doubts that its industries will presently be under American control and that American citizens will be clamoring at the gates of Congress to put the products of that island on the same footing with the products of the smaller and less-important island.

And why not? That is a question which must ultimately, and not so far hence, come up, not only before Congress, but before Republican Conventions. It is curious that it should be the action of the author, or sponsor, of the McKinley tariff that should bring it up. And yet that would be only the natural consequence of what the President has been saying, on various suitable occasions. Not only will "protection and reciprocity" continue to go "hand in hand," according to that self-devouring plank of the party, but protection and free trade will stalk forth in a similarly affectionate and surprising embrace. The plain truth is that when the Republican Party became expansive and imperialistic it necessarily ceased to be protectionist. We may expect before long to see it proclaim that protection has "had its perfect work" and may and must now be discarded, and that loyal Americans must rally round the grand old party and free trade. BURKE remarked that "a great empire and little minds go ill together." More specifically, we may say that when you are reaching out for foreign possessions to administer you can no longer plead the baby act in your own domestic industries. The President, by foreseeing this necessity, has again shown that he is by no means the worst politician in his party. But it looks plain that the party, with whatever struggles and holdings back, will be dragged after him and that it will ultimately arrive.

ORGANIZED LABOR IN ENGLAND.

It is well known that the success of many American firms in taking out of the hands of their English competitors important contracts for locomotives, bridges, and iron and steel construction in various parts of the world was due to the industrial derangements occasioned by the great strike of the English machinists in 1897—called over there the engineers' strike. The English firms were unable to do the work within the time required, and so the contracts were awarded to Americans. It is this loss of business more than any other change in her commercial position that has led to the current talk about the decay of Great Britain's trade.

In The North American Review for October, 1900, Mr. BENJAMIN TAYLOR wrote: "It is trades unionism that cripples us by enhancing the cost of production and constantly restricting the output." Mr. TAYLOR contributes to the August number of The North American an enlightening article on the effect of trades unionism on British industries. He admits that the theory of the trades union is generally regarded as admirable. It must be accepted as a great social and economic institution. But "let the theory be as beautiful as you please, the practice is abominable." It was the exactions and limitations of the Thames shipbuilders that drove the great shipbuilding industry to the northern rivers. The lace industry was driven from Nottingham to Scotland, and flint glass making from England to Germany. The writer gives many instances of trades union limitation of output, one of the most striking of which arose in the experience of a firm engaged in the manufacture of ammunition. It was found that in finishing up the hinges for boxes for six-pounder cartridges union workmen would turn out just eight per day. The foreman knew that this was not a day's work, but no union man would do more. A Swiss workman, not a member of any union, was put on the work, and the first day he turned out fifty hinges. Of course this sort of restriction would put the industries of any country out of the competition.

Mr. TAYLOR'S views on the national danger of trades unionism when animated by this spirit will be read with interest in this country, where organized labor, under the leadership of agitators, has of late exhibited a tendency to demand more pay for less work:

> I affirm, unhesitatingly, that whatever may be the theory of trades unionism, it is working altogether on a false principle in Great Britain—that of restricting production. The application of this principle is increasing our costs and handicapping us in the industrial race. It springs from the fallacy that there is just a certain amount of work to be done in the world, which, spread out thin, will go all round the army of manual workers. It ignores the fact that work creates work, and that the more cheaply work can be done, the more there will be to do. It opposes the teaching of experience that, as machine tools displace labor in one direction, they create more labor in another direction. If Great Britain fails in the industrial race, it will not be because her workmen cannot create as well as others, but that they will not. And we do not need to go much further than this in search of an explanation of the pressure of foreign competition—that a German or American workman will give equal attention simultaneously to three, four, or six machines or tools, while the British workman is compelled by his trades union to limit his attention to one, so that employment may be given to half a dozen other men who ought to be busy elsewhere.
>
> Britain's greatest national danger lies in the destruction of free trade in labor. It threatens not only British industries, but also British defenses, as has been seen in delays in the construction of warships caused by trades union obstructions. It is not so much technical education that is required as the awakening of the workingman to the fact that he becomes his own worst enemy when he joins a trades union. Meanwhile, the conditions of international competition will not be equalized until in America trades unionism has developed as it has done in Britain. And such development, if one may read the signs of the times, has already begun.

Mr. SHAFFER'S procedures would pretty rapidly "equalize" industrial conditions between England and the United States by crippling our manufacturing corporations as seriously as the English concerns have been crippled by the destructive policy of the trades unions. We have been warned in time by English experience.

Our neighbor The Sun disclaims and repudiates MACLAY as a member of its staff. He was only an outside contributor, and that long ago. But he still goes thundering down the ages as "the greatest living American historian."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The gentlemen of the New York Yacht Club ought to discourage a kind of talk which is becoming very common in reference to the coming contest for the America's Cup. Constitution, the latest product of the Herreshoff designing board, is almost invariably spoken of as if she were already chosen to be the defender of the trophy. Of course it was contemplated, when she was ordered, that she would occupy the proud position of American champion, but it is not conceivable that the New York Yacht Club would be so short-sighted as to decide in her favor before she was thoroughly tried out against the defender of two years ago. The experts have no doubt that she will in the end prove herself to be from three to five minutes faster than Columbia over a thirty-mile course, and if she does so prove she will defeat Shamrock II., for the latter has shown that she is about nine minutes better than her predecessor, and Columbia was a little more than that. But the New York Yacht Club should not admit that the choice of Constitution to defend the cup is a foregone conclusion. The choice will rest upon her demonstration of superiority to Columbia, and the club authorities should see to it that the matter is always presented in this light.

—The decision of Justice RUMSEY in the suit of Miss ABIGAIL ROBERSON against a manufacturing company, which used her portrait without her consent, contains some words which are worthy of careful consideration. He says: "The cause of action in such a case arises from the fact that the defendant has violated the right of personal immunity, the right not to be interfered with, to his damage, or danger, or discomfort. I can see no distinction in principle between an act which without threatening physical harm injures the plaintiff's reputation by words spoken in respect of it, and the like act which injures her feelings and diminishes the respect with which she is held in the community by saying or doing something in regard to her which tends to bring her into unnecessary and unwarrantable notice." The bringing of persons into unnecessary and unwarrantable notice by the publication of their portraits without their consent is one of the things of which certain newspapers may or may not be guilty, we do not profess to decide which. But if the persons whose portraits are published dislike the publicity as much as they say they do, Judge RUMSEY has laid down grounds upon which each and every one of them can sue. But we do not expect to see the courts overtaxed.

—Gov. ROGERS of Washington is receiving not a little harsh criticism for incorporating in his latest issue of regulations for the National Guard of his State the following paragraph: "Commanding officers of troops called into action against a mob will never order their men to load with anything except ball cartridges. Men will never be given an order to fire over the heads of a mob. If the order to fire is given, aim should be taken at a point not above the centre of the body of the nearest member of the mob. * * *" The chief ground of criticism is that this order robs commanding officers of troops of all discretionary powers, and is opposed to the spirit of the regular army regulations for the same case. Regular army officers are authorized to treat a mob situation as a tactical problem and to use their judgment as to the method of meeting it. They are especially enjoined to use the bayonet alone against mixed crowds in the first stage of revolt, and to use more serious measures only after the innocent have been sufficiently warned to separate themselves from the unruly elements of the crowd. It should be borne in mind, however, that most military authorities agree that firing over the heads of a mob is a mistake. Gov. ROGERS says: "If the order to fire is given." In putting his injunction in that form he has left a loophole for his officers. They can follow the regular army practice and use the bayonet, reserving the bullet for the last resort.

—Mr. CASSIUS SLOAN may not be too lean to please a Caesar, even when he is trained down to ride a two-year-old winner for JEAN DE RESZKE, but he is not fat enough to inspire perfect trust in the Russian populace. But is it not a quaint stretch of fancy which causes people to think that a jockey can win all the time, no matter what sort of mount he may have? It is evident, however, that a continuously successful rider may suffer from too much prosperity, and that the rabble of a race track may come to think that if he fails to land his mount a winner he is not playing the game fairly. These people should remember that in every race the horse also runs.

—Prof. FREDERICK STARR of the University of Chicago believes in teaching anthropology practically. He recently had three of his students attire themselves in the garb of Indians and go through some moving illustrations of one of his lectures. He then told his boys that the study of anthropology was very useful, because it enabled one to detect racial differences and to treat people accordingly. No doubt with some little refinement of details the results of this useful study could be made more delicate. Prof. STARR might try the experiment of dressing some of his boys as Chicago policemen and finding out if the other boys, anxious to escape the penalties of their sins, would know how to treat them according to the principles of "graft," as enunciated by Mr. JOSIAH FLYNT. In New York such an experiment would be unnecessary. Every boy knows how he ought to treat the police, but not every boy has the means of doing it.

—EDGAR BUZBY of Chicago is a gentleman of resourceful mind. He grew tired of the intense heat and went forth to seek for a cool spot in Chicago. He found it in the La Salle Street tunnel. He therefore spent the day in that tunnel. He rode back and forth through it 188 times, and had great joy of his life. Here is another illustration of the fundamental difference between Chicago and New York. We, too, have a tunnel, and one may ride through it many times in a day if he wishes to do so. But no one does so wish. The desire to live is strong in most human breasts. Only those who have saturated themselves with the philosophy of ARTHUR SCHOPENHAUER acquire a negation of the will to exist. And only such men ride through our tunnel for their pleasure or their comfort. All others eschew our prolonged hole in the ground. Would that the joys of La Salle Street might be transferred to Park Avenue! And they might be. But that is a different story.

—It behooves the laboring man to cultivate a sense of humor. He takes himself very seriously, and not without reason. But when he strikes he should be sure that he takes a position which will cause the rest of the world also to take him seriously. When he strikes for higher wages and shorter hours he commands a good deal of sympathy. But when he strikes for lemonade he commands only laughter. He causes us to wonder how long it will be before he strikes for shirt waists and a lady to sing to him while he lays bricks. But it shows a certain amount of cunning in his constitution that he did not strike for beer. If he had done that he would have had the anti-canteen forces after him. He should adhere to water, and leave lemonade for the picnic débauchée.

A REMINISCENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is almost preposterous to infringe upon your time and that of your readers to thrash up long-forgotten history, but a popular fallacy going the rounds among many deserves to be rebuked. It has relation to the stirring times of our civil war, and frequently persons of intelligence are met who assert most positively that during that great struggle a compromise to compensate slave owners in the United States was offered. There was no such thing, and the popular sophistry is simply based on the following:

March 6, 1862.—Special message from President Lincoln to Congress recommending the adoption of a resolution pledging the United States Government to co-operate by appropriate legislation and pecuniary aid "with any State which would adopt a system of gradual abolishment of slavery."

April 7, 1862.—Mr. White, member of the House of Representatives from Indiana, asks for the appointment of a Select Committee of Nine, the majority from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, (States or part of States still in the Union,) to make inquiries and report a plan for gradual emancipation in these States.

July 16, 1862.—Committee reports a bill for a system of emancipation of slaves, &c. Whenever the President shall be satisfied that any State shall have emancipated the slaves therein he shall deliver to such State an amount of United States bonds equal to the aggregate value of $300 each, excluding any owner who had given aid to the rebellion, said sum to be delivered at once if the emancipation shall be immediate or in ratable installments if it shall be gradual.

Mr. White in his accompanying speech said that the committee had adopted it with great unanimity, differing only in matters of detail. The bill, however, never came up for action.

During that session of Congress several bills for manumission and colonization for negroes were introduced in both houses, and such men as Pomeroy, from Kansas; Trumbull, from Illinois; Stevens, from Pennsylvania; Sumner, from Massachusetts; Bingham, from Ohio, and other noted leaders championed them; some asking for an appropriation of $20,000,000 for the State of Missouri alone, $10,000,000 for the slave owners and $10,000,000 to colonize those slaves outside the United States; one bill called for $200,000,000, of which $180,000,000 should go to owners and $20,000,000 to colonize in South America, but the sympathizers of the Confederate States managed to keep those bills at bay, and not one came up for action in Senate or House.

V. HAGEMANN.

Brooklyn, July 20, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Mental Quiescence.

"Haven't you any positive opinions on any subject?"

"No; but not having positive opinions, you see, a man doesn't have to wear himself out backing them up."—Detroit Free Press.

Fresh-Water Sailor's Guest.

She—I see Shamrock II. is to have a new jury mainmast. What is a jury mainmast?

He—I suppose it is the one they use in the trial races.—Chicago Tribune.

Juvenile Perversity.

"Frankie Jones's ma says he can go swimmin' whenever he wants to. Is that so?"

"Yes; that's the only way she can keep him out of the water."—Indianapolis News.

What He Was After.

Mrs. Johnsing—Why, Mistah Bones, yo' said ye' was comin' aftah suppah!

Mr. Bones—Dat's whut I'm aftah, sho' nuff. What else yo' s'pose I call roun' heah fo' anyhow, huh?—Chicago News.

Detected.

"What makes that actor criticise you so severely?"

"My dear sir," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, "he hopes to make people say it is professional jealousy, thereby conveying the impression that he is in my class."—Washington Star.

THE ROCKET.

Henry E. Warner in Denver Times.

A rocket left the earth behind,
And flew with swiftness of the wind
To kiss the sky o'erhead,
And on its upward course it blazed
A pathway to the moon and raised
A monument of red.

"Ah," sighed the rose, "could I but fly
I'd leave my imprint on the sky
Ere close of troubled day;
I'd cut a path of brightest hue
To yon vast field of virgin blue,
And shake dull earth away."

And then the rocket, having spent
It's strength, began its swift descent—
Or so the story goes;
Its blackened wreck fell down beside
The garden fence, and sadly sighed:
"Oh, would I were the rose."

'Tis so in life—we long for wings
That we may soar to greater things—
To mighty deeds of worth;
And when we've had our little fly
And bumped our features on the sky
We tumble back to earth.

The New York Central Tunnel Problem.

ELECTRICAL MOVEMENT OF HEAVY TRAFFIC.

I.

A critical examination of the problem of a practical and satisfactory electrical installation for the train service of the Park Avenue tunnel (originally known as the "Fourth Avenue Improvement," but no longer so designated,) reveals the fact that it presents no difficulties which should deter the management from taking steps for the immediate abatement and ultimate correction of a nuisance which has become intolerable. Only part of this problem admits of solution by the electrical engineers. A thousand questions may, and probably will, arise in connection with the practical operations of a railroad system, which the management must solve for itself. These have to do with the arrival and dispatching of trains, the arrangement of time tables, and whatever pertains to the actual business of the road. To expect that any part of this duty will be assumed by the electrical engineer would be as absurd as to expect a like service of the locomotive builder or the railmaker. To propound a self-evident and undisputed truth of this character would be a waste of time if the Central Railroad management had not given it out in repeated communications to the public that their reason for refusing to even promise action looking to the improvement of tunnel conditions was due to the fact that no plan had yet been presented for their consideration which met all the conditions of their present practice. A wiser view of the matter would seem to be that the change from steam to electricity in moving trains into and out of the Grand Central Station would offer opportunities for improvements so radical, and so beneficial to the company, as well as to the public, that present practice could be discarded and a new system substituted with the assurance of ample compensation in reduced operating expenses and increased profits. In progressive railroad operation it is accepted as axiomatic that no expense is too great to be promptly and cheerfully incurred if it shows the promise of profit; whereas the shortsighted economy which hesitates to meet the needs of the public in the most ample and liberal way contributes directly and immediately to the upbuilding of a competition which cannot fail to be destructive of the properties managed with unwise conservatism.

The argument that the substitution of electricity for steam in the movement of the mixed and almost congested traffic of the Park Avenue tunnel is impracticable, because of the values in steam motors and rolling stock which would have to be scrapped, is puerile. The sooner a piece of apparatus which has outlived its maximum usefulness is scrapped, the better for those who own it. The moment something is available which does the work better and more cheaply, the useful life of the obsolete device is ended.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is now confronted with this choice of alternatives as the result of conditions impossible of toleration: It must either abandon the Forty-second Street Station and make its New York terminal beyond the Harlem River, or it must move its trains into and out of the city without steam locomotive traction. To ignore the fact and postpone the decision it compels is neither wisdom nor economy. This is equally true of the New York and Harlem and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Neither of these roads would voluntarily relinquish its terminal for local traffic so near the heart of the city for one three to five miles further north. Fortunately, the other alternative presents no insuperable difficulties, and involves no greater cost than will be compensated many fold in the building up of the most profitable department of the business of the roads named.

For the purposes immediately in view, it is unnecessary to incumber this article with the mathematics of electro-dynamics, or with descriptions of the details of power installations working successfully and economically under conditions comparable to those which exist in upper New York.

The rapidity with which electricity is supplanting steam in direct application to the movement of traffic on lines of railway is significant. Beginning with the relatively light service of the street railroad, operating single cars at brief intervals for relatively short distances, it is making rapid inroads into the domain of heavy traffic moved long distances. Many examples of successful electrical installations in American railway practice might be cited, showing that the field of the electrical engineer is constantly widening, and that the length of line which can be profitably operated by electricity is indeterminate. Steam traction is necessarily in a high degree wasteful. The locomotive is an interesting piece of machinery, and has been of incalculable value to civilization, but from the limitations of its shape and general proportions it gets less effective energy out of the fuel it consumes than any other form of engine. The best it will average in ordinary railroad practice is from 4 to 6 per cent. of the theoretical value of the fuel it uses. This is far below the economy attainable through the generation of electrical power currents. The steam locomotive still has a function which is peculiarly its own, and it must be admitted that it meets the requirements of present conditions in the haulage of heavy and infrequent freight trains through sparsely settled districts better than the electro-motor could be expected to do. With the change of motive power, it is fair to assume that the system of train dispatching would be modified to conform to it, and that the traffic would be so handled as to load the dynamos measurably uniformly. More frequent and lighter trains would move more traffic, with less injury to permanent way, and a consequent economy of operating expenses in proportion to tonnage hauled.

For the local service of a railroad with a large business, it by no means follows that the present system of making up and dispatching trains has any advantages. The trolley roads have shown that an immense traffic can be handled with economy to the railroads and convenience to the public, by substituting a practically continuous movement of cars, at brief intervals, for the dispatching of trains at longer or shorter intervals.

The train idea in the handling of a local passenger business may be included among the habits of railroad practice, which will have to be abandoned with the passing of the locomotive. This view is impressing the more progressive railroad managers of England, and many of them are advocating plans of electrical equipment which are little less than revolutionary. For example, the Superintendent of the Midland Railway, Mr. Langdon, in a paper before the Institute of Electrical Engineers, lately gave the public some facts and estimates which are of great interest, especially to shareholders. Taking the fifty-mile section of the Midland line between London and Bedford as a basis, Mr. Langdon figures out a saving to the company of £250,000 per year in moving its traffic by electricity instead of steam. The experience of twenty-four years, carefully tabulated, shows the cost of moving the traffic of this section to be 8.943d. per train mile. Allowing for every item of the necessarily costly electrical installation, which would be of the best and most permanent character, Mr. Langdon shows that a liberal estimate of the cost of moving the traffic of this section electrically would be 7.021d. per train mile. The estimated saving of £250,000 per annum is calculated on the number of trains now run. In all probability the number would be much greater. No allowance is made for the increased traffic to be expected when higher speed and entire freedom from many of the annoyances of railway travel are offered to the public. That trains would increase in number may reasonably be expected, since a frequent service would cost very little more than an infrequent one. In view of this consideration it is not unreasonable to assume that the gain in gross earnings would fully equal the economy in operating expenses. If so, the advantage to the company would in one year pay the estimated cost of the substitution, £10,000 per mile. It might fall a long way short of this, and still be a very attractive business proposition to the shareholders.

The fifty-mile section of the Midland Railroad from London to Bedford presents conditions closely parallel to those existing on the Hudson River Railroad from New York to Peekskill, or on the New Haven Railroad from New York to Stamford. A calculation like that of Mr. Langdon would probably show results as favorable to electricity as compared with steam as in the case of the Midland. The increase of business certain to result from the more frequent train service, the greater comfort of travel, and the general improvement in the facilities offered to those who swing between the city and its suburbs, like clock pendulums, is well worth considering. That it would be very large, and that in consequence of this increase the net earnings of the roads affected would be materially greater than they can be made under the present system, will be conceded without discussion. To the traveling public the advantages of electrical traction would be conspicuous. The absence of smoke, cinders, and asphyxiating vapors would make travel much more comfortable than now. It would also reduce to a minimum the annual fire losses due to the showering of incandescent sparks along the lines of the railroads when a sharp exhaust causes the locomotive to cough up its half-consumed fuel and give it to the wind. With electric traction we can count on higher average speeds, and much better and safer car lighting than can now be provided on any but the show trains, which are run more for advertising purposes than for profit to the railroads. These problems have all been worked out successfully in connection with the trolley systems, which have multiplied so rapidly all over the country. Their application to the steam railroad is simply a question of scale, and in the judgment of traffic experts they present no difficulties great enough to discourage an enterprising and intelligently selfish railway management.

It is not necessary to go abroad for illustrations of practical railroading without steam locomotives. A very good example of an electrical installation for heavy suburban traffic is found in the case of the Albany and Hudson Railroad, operating between the two cities named, a distance of 37.2 miles, and susceptible of extension, even as far as New York, if necessary. This is a standard gauge road, laid with 80-pound T-rails, spiked on wooden ties in the usual manner of steam railroad construction. The road is substantially built throughout, and will be found adapted to a freight and passenger traffic as heavy as circumstances may require. It is the longest third-rail electric railroad now in operation. The cars are 53 feet 6 inches long, mounted on Brill trucks, with 33-inch wheels. Each truck carries two motors of 75 horse power each. The cars are equipped with air brakes and motor compressors. An empty car weighs 57,728 pounds, and operates at an ordinary maximum speed of 51 miles per hour. The road also has an equipment of box freight cars, which are sometimes used as traction locomotives for hauling standard freight cars over the line. The ordinary day coach seats 60 passengers. On the Fourth of July, with only 10 cars in service, the company collected 10,000 fares between Albany and Kinderhook Lake. Its principal business is the local passenger service, but it is building up a business in such freights as hay, coal, and other bulky merchandise, partly carried in its own cars and partly hauled in the cars received from connecting steam railroads. In addition, it handles the United States mails and the express matter of the American Express Company. There are eighteen stations on the line. A full and copiously illustrated description of this road was published in The Electrical Review of July 20th inst.

Of the electrical feature of the installation a brief description will suffice. The third rail, which carries the current, is an ordinary 80-pound T-rail in 30-foot lengths, well bolted at joints. It is omitted at road crossings, the sections being joined by insulated cables. These gaps, not exceeding 30 feet in length, are passed without difficulty, the impetus of the moving car experiencing no observable check from the intermission of the current. The live rail is insulated on blocks of creosoted wood 6 feet apart, resting on the ends of long ties. No accidents worth noting have occurred from contact with the third rail, although mischievous boys have made the discovery that by short circuiting the live rail with the nearest track by means of a wire, they can have all kinds of fun with the resulting fireworks. The worst accident which has occurred is the occasional blowing of a magnetic cut-out switch when a short circuit is established.

The substitution of the third rail for the wire and rolling trolley where heavy work was contemplated grew out of the necessity for a more ample conductor than the wire, and the taking off of a heavier current, measured in units of volume, than could be received at the point of contact between a wire and the spot in the periphery of a wheel which was in contact with it. Hence the use of a rail, or its equivalent, as a conductor, and a sliding shoe in place of the trolley wheel. This combination meets all the conditions of heavy service thus far encountered in practice. That the third rail is no mere experiment, which a conservative railroad management is warranted in regarding with distrust, is a fact established in the "state of the art." The principle was first demonstrated in this country by Leo Daft in 1885 in the equipment of the Baltimore Union Passenger Railway Company with its third rail system. Since then the development of this form of equipment has been rapid. An important and instructive example is familiar in the tunnel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad under a part of Baltimore. It being impossible, under the local ordinances, to ventilate this tunnel into the streets, the impossibility of operating trains through it by locomotives was obvious, and an electrical installation became necessary. Electric traction engines, weighing ninety-two tons and capable of developing 1,000 horse power were built. An overhead system of supply was used, the conductor being made of a pair of suspended channel irons, between which the shoe was made to pass. This feature of the design does not seem to have been good. It has just been changed to the third rail, constructed on what is known as the Murphy system. This is one of the several systems in which the third rail is so arranged that only the section in contact with the shoe at the end of the trolley pole is energized by the current, the others remaining "dead." It is difficult to see the advantages of this system in a tunnel, and the reason for the change is probably found in the inefficiency of the original conductor. With the first installation the passenger and freight trains with locomotives attached were hauled without difficulty at high speed through the tunnel and up the 1.57 per cent. grade at its northern end.

Those for whom the details of electrical railway equipment have interest, may learn a great deal of value from the experiments of the New York, New Haven and Hartford on its division between Boston and Nantasket Beach, and on the section of its main line connecting Hartford, Meriden, New Britain, and Berlin. In the Nantasket Beach installation the overhead conductor was used, as in ordinary trolley construction. In the main line installation the third rail was employed. This construction generally resembles that installed on the Brooklyn Bridge in 1898, and that now in course of construction for the entire elevated railroad system in this city. Since 1901 the City and South London Underground has been operated with the third rail system with conspicuous success, and the Boston Subway is no less satisfactory in its combination of trolley and third rail equipment. This list of examples of the practicability of the applications of electricity to light and heavy traffic under conditions closely approximating those to be met in handling the traffic of the Park Avenue tunnel and the New York terminal of the roads using it, might be extended to cover probably a hundred examples of good American and European practice. The only purpose to be served, however, would be to show that the problems which present themselves to the New York Central management in connection with the transformation of its tunnel from an intolerable public nuisance into an invaluable public convenience, are so nearly solved as to leave nothing in doubt, and this has perhaps been sufficiently accomplished by what precedes.

J. C. B.

KAISER TO ENDEAVOR TO END BOER WAR?

Rumor that He Has Been Empowered to Act for the Burghers.

Another Report Says Mr. Krueger Will Return to South Africa, Via Naples, in October.

LONDON, July 26.—The Daily Express says:

"The rumor as to early peace negotiations which has pervaded the House of Commons for some days has taken the more definite form that Emperor William is soon to assume the rôle of peacemaker.

"Mr. Krüger and his advisers are represented as having empowered the Kaiser to act for the Boers, and he is considered willing to take the initiative in order to popularize his relations with the German people, who disprove his friendship for Great Britain.

"Something apparently is on foot, whether Emperor William is in it or not."

Mr. Krüger's arrival at The Hague is connected, The Daily Express thinks, with the rumored peace suggestions.

THE HAGUE, July 25.—Mr. Krüger arrived here this afternoon, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Wolmarans, one of the Boer envoys, at Scheveningen.

BRUSSELS, July 25.—Le Soir to-day publishes a dispatch from Rome which says that Mr. Krüger will arrive in that city early in October, on his way to South Africa, via Naples.

COMMAND FOR GEN. PAGET.

Son-in-Law of the Late Mrs. Paran Stevens to Return to South Africa.

LONDON, July 26.—A command in South Africa has been given to Gen. Arthur H. Paget. He will sail on Aug. 10 to take up his new duties.

Gen. Arthur Henry Paget has already taken part in the campaign in South Africa. In the early stages of the war he commanded the First Battalion of the Scots Guards, and served with distinction. He then held the rank of Colonel, and has recently been promoted. The war in South Africa makes the seventh campaign in which he has served. He was born in 1851.

Gen. Paget is the husband of the only daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens of this city. Both he and his wife are great favorites of King Edward. It was rumored some time ago that his Majesty was offended with Mrs. Paget because she did not observe strict mourning for Queen Victoria, but if this was the case she is now forgiven, for the King recently visited her house.

Gen. Paget is the eldest son of the late Gen. Lord A. H. Paget, son of the first Marquis of Anglesea. He is a cousin of the present Marquis and a brother of Almeric Hugh Paget, who married Miss Pauline Whitney, daughter of William C. Whitney.

PAY OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Secretary of War Brodrick's Argument Against Increasing It.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Commons last night the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, the War Secretary, in the debate on the war vote, replied to suggestions that Great Britain ought to adopt the higher rates of pay for soldiers in force in the United States. He said:

"The United States call for only one man to every one thousand of the population for military service. Great Britain calls upon one in every hundred of her population. There is no proof that the pay which attracts one in every thousand would draw one in every hundred."

Mr. Brodrick added that recruiting, though not so high as during the excitement of last year, was still higher than formerly.

A BOER CONVOY CAPTURED.

LONDON, July 26.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria:

"Garratt's column captured a Boer convoy, taking twenty-five prisoners, near Reitzburg. Our casualties were eight.

"French's columns are gradually pushing the enemy north in Cape Colony."

PREPARING FOR A CONCLAVE.

Cardinals Believe Election of a New Pope Is Not Far Off—Many Candidates for the Papacy.

ROME July 25.—Although the Pope is in excellent health, the feeling prevails at the Vatican that a conclave of the College of Cardinals cannot be far off, and there is no secret in the fact that the candidates for the Papacy are making elaborate preparations for the conclave.

One of the chief characteristics of the next conclave, according to a high prelate, will be the large number of candidates for the chair of St. Peter. Whereas, after the death of the last Pope, there were only two or three candidates whose chances were serious, to-day half the Sacred College aspires to the chair, and a first scrutiny is expected to show that six or seven Cardinals are favored for the Pontificate.

Those who are well-informed anticipate a dead-lock, and the ultimate selection of an outsider who has not yet been mentioned.

The Cardinals go into conclave on the tenth day after the death of a Pope, and, in theory at any rate, the meaning of the word conclave ("locked-up," from "cum" and "clavis") is literally followed. A portion of the Vatican is set aside for the use of the members of the Sacred College. Each lives in a cell, attended by only one person, and absolutely no communication is supposed to be held with the outside world. In spite of this, there has hardly been a conclave during which some hint of what is going on has not reached the public.

An election can only be made by a two-thirds majority, plus one. No entreaties or promises are to be made by one Cardinal to another with a view to influencing the vote. All bargains and agreements, even under oath, to this effect, are of no validity.

Every morning and evening the Cardinals meet in a chapel, and after solemn formalities record their votes. The voting papers are folded in such a manner that the names of the signers are concealed. The names of the voters are kept secret till a Pope is elected, when they are read out. All the voting papers, except those resulting in an election, are destroyed immediately.

Some conclaves have lasted for very long periods, and Cardinals have been known to fall ill, and even die, on account of the confinement and strain.

MOORS DEFEATED BY FRENCH.

LONDON, July 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Cadiz, says:

"A few days ago a great battle was fought between the French and the Moors near Figuig. It was the result of the French operations to subjugate the tribes south of the Atlas Mountains and to occupy the oasis of Tafilet. The French were victorious.

"The Moors assert that the French Government has 90,000 troops on the Moorish border."

It is probable that the foregoing means that the French troops have fought with tribes in the Franco-Moroccan hinterland, and not with the Moroccan troops. The Sultan of Morocco is said to have accepted the protection of France against the rebellious tribes, giving, in return, permission to France to occupy the hinterland and to fortify the frontier.

The Sultan is now said to have repented of his bargain, and to have dispatched the Embassies at present in Europe—as to the purpose of which considerable speculation has been current—in order to acquaint the powers with the arrangement with France, hoping that intervention may follow.

Le Figaro recently published a semi-official note disclaiming any intention on the part of France to do more than maintain the status quo with Morocco. Other French papers, however, hint that French influence must be supreme in Moroccan affairs.

At last reports there were 20,000, not 90,000, French troops "manœuvring" in the hinterland.

MORE CRITICISM OF DR. KOCH.

Speakers at Tuberculosis Congress Disagree with New Theory—The King Receives Foreign Delegates.

LONDON, July 26.—Presiding at yesterday afternoon's session of the British Congress on Tuberculosis, Earl Spencer (a Vice President of the congress) severely criticised Dr. Koch's theory that human beings are immune from contagion from tuberculous cattle. Lord Spencer said he hoped that it was true, but he hoped more that the dissemination of such views would not tend to cause laxity on the part of dairymen and cattle owners, or less vigilance by the authorities charged with protecting the consumers of milk. The speaker earnestly trusted that the congress would not indorse the view that it was unnecessary to take measures to prevent the transmission of tuberculosis from animals to human beings.

Prof. John MacFadyean of the Royal Veterinary College read a paper on tubercle bacilli in milk as a source of tuberculosis in man. He said that until Dr. Koch had declared himself to the contrary, it was supposed to be fully proved that human and bovine tuberculosis were identical diseases.

Prof. MacFadyean discussed the grounds upon which Dr. Koch based his belief, contending that they were either not well founded or had little bearing upon the question, and he submitted arguments to prove that the strongest grounds remained for regarding milk from tuberculous cows as distinctly dangerous to human beings.

Dr. Ravenel of Philadelphia gave an instance of the infection of ten persons from tuberculous cattle, but said he considered such instances rare.

James King, a London Veterinary Inspector, attributed the large increase in the imported meat trade to the rigid inspection of home-killed cattle, and said a meat salesman assured him that the losses from condemned carcasses were so great that the British dealers were forced to buy imported meat. Mr. King dissented flatly from Dr. Koch's belief in the non-transmission of bovine tuberculosis to human beings, and urged the adoption of stringent measures to insure the healthfulness of imported carcasses. He also urged Government compensation for cattle destroyed under orders, in order thoroughly to stamp out tuberculosis from British herds, among which, he asserted, it was alarmingly prevalent.

King Edward received the foreign delegates to the congress at Marlborough House yesterday afternoon. His Majesty briefly expressed his keen interest in the congress and his hope of fruitful results therefrom.

BERLIN, July 25.—Prof. Koch's statement of his new theory regarding tuberculosis before the congress now in session in London has been received by physicians here with some scepticism. Before the regular proceedings of the Berlin Medical Society began to-day the members discussed Prof. Koch's address informally, dwelling upon the fact that his present conclusion is diametrically opposite to his former position. Several members pointed out that his new theory was asserted by him with as much decisiveness as the old. In the course of the session Prof. Virchow referred to Dr. Koch's address in the following terms:

"Nothing remains for me but to maintain more positively than ever my view that the decisive thing in tuberculosis is the tuberculous centre, 'tuberkelknoetchen,' which is the pathological mark of tuberculosis, and not the bacillus as such."

M. SANTOS-DUMONT'S BALLOON.

Unfavorable Weather Up to Now Has Prevented Another Attempt to Win the Deutsch Prize.

PARIS, July 25.—Keen interest is still taken in the balloon of the Brazilian aeronaut, M. Santos-Dumont. Each day he visits the grounds of the Aero Club, the Parc d'Aerostation, at St. Cloud, where the balloon is kept filled in readiness to seize the first opportunity of renewing the attempt to win the Deutsch prize, (the sum of 100,000f., offered for a dirigible balloon.)

The motor is working satisfactorily, and producing a higher speed than at the last trial, but wind and rain have thus far prevented a thorough test.

Major Renard, Director of the Military Ballooning Station at Meudon, in the course of an interview published to-day, asserts that M. Santos-Dumont will have accomplished nothing until he exceeds the speed of six meters (about 6½ yards) a second, attained by the balloon "La France," propelled by electro dynamos in 1884. He pays a tribute to the pluck of the Brazilian aeronaut, and admits that the first use of a petroleum motor is due to his ingenuity.

To this M. Santos-Dumont replies that he has not only surpassed the speed of "La France," but has achieved over a distance of 326 meters, a speed officially verified as exceeding 10 meters a second. He says he regards speed as a secondary consideration; it can be developed after definitely demonstrating the success of his dirigible balloon.

So confident is M. Santos-Dumont of winning the prize that he offers, with the accumulated interest thereon, another prize of 4,000f. to the first member of the Aero Club performing the round-trip from St. Cloud to the Eiffel Tower prior to Oct. 31.

DECLINE MR. YERKES'S OFFER.

Directors of London Metropolitan Railway Will Install Electricity on the Line Themselves.

LONDON, July 25.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Railway have declined the offer of Charles T. Yerkes to introduce electricity into their system, partly because they are unwilling to surrender control of their line.

Mr. Yerkes and his associates offered to guarantee 3½ per cent. on the ordinary stock, instead of the present lower rates; but the Directors decided to issue fresh capital to make the installation themselves.

CHINESE CUSTOMS DUTIES NOT TO BE INCREASED.

Russia Withdraws Her Proposal, and Accepts the British Plan in a Modified Form.

LONDON, July 26.—The Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The deadlock of the Ministers of the powers has ended.

"Russia has withdrawn her proposal to increase the duties to 10 per cent., and has accepted with some important reservations Great Britain's counter-proposal that the sources of revenue ear-marked now shall be considered adequate, the powers providing for a shortage if it arises."

BRIGANDS TERRORIZE CHINESE.

PEKING, July 25.—No effective government exists throughout the territory covered by the foreign punitive expeditions. Bands of brigands, composed of deserters from the foreign armies, Boxers, and ex-Chinese regulars, terrorize the country.

The imperial troops returning to Peking plundered sixteen towns south of Paoting-Foo. After the foreign troops departed the people took vengeance upon the officials, mobbing the mandarins and wrecking their houses.

GREAT STORM IN LONDON.

Underground Railroad Flooded and a Number of Public Buildings Damaged.

LONDON, July 26.—A phenomenal thunderstorm, accompanied by hail and incessant lightning, raged for a couple of hours in London yesterday afternoon. The streets were turned into rivers. The water, overflowing the sidewalks, entered dwellings, and poured down every opening. The underground railroad was flooded and trains were stopped.

The storm flooded Mrs. Langtry's new theatre, the Imperial. A number of public buildings were damaged. The crops in the country surrounding London were laid low, and the telegraph wires torn down. Several suburban transportation lines were temporarily blocked as a result of the downpour, the water in some cases reaching over the footboards of the trains.

EDMUND THE MARTYR'S REMAINS.

Taken Back to England After Having Lain Over 700 Years in France.

LONDON, July 26.—The remains of King Edmund the Martyr, the last King of the East Angles, who reigned from 855 to 870, when he was put to death by the Danes, have been returned to England, after a sojourn in France of more than 700 years. They reached Arundel last night, in charge of Mgr. Del Val, Archbishop of Nicaea, Asia Minor, and were placed in the private chapel of the Duke of Norfolk, pending final burial in the shrine being prepared for their reception in the new Catholic Cathedral, at Westminster.

The body, after burial at Hoxne, was reinterred at Bury St. Edmunds, from which place it was carried off to France by Louis VII.

Through the good offices and personal intervention of the Pope the relics are now returned to England.

FRENCH MONARCHISTS' VIEWS.

Figaro Prints Interviews with Bonapartist and Royalist Leaders.

PARIS, July 26.—Le Figaro, in view of the Parliamentary general election ten months hence, has opened an investigation into the views and plans of the different parties. It begins to-day with the Bonapartists and the Royalists. After giving the views of the leading Bonapartists in Paris, it prints an interview with Prince Victor, now in Brussels. The Prince, after dwelling upon the kind of Government he would like to see in France, says:

"If called to serve my country, I would do my best to unite all Frenchmen for the defense and greatness of France, forgetting the past."

The Royalist leaders profess to expect important gains in the elections. The Duc d'Orleans, interviewed at Marienbad, indorsed the programme of M. Bazine, the head of his political bureau in Paris, which is to do the utmost to spread Royalist ideas in France by means of newspapers, pamphlets, and speeches, and to make the country understand that the monarchy which created France is the only Government able to re-create and save her.

Coming Here on the Celtic.

LONDON, July 25.—The new White Star Line steamship Celtic, which sails from Liverpool for New York to-morrow, will take Reginald H. Ward and Foxhall P. Keene.

Bishop Moore Dying.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., July 25.—Bishop John Moore of the Diocese of Florida, is rapidly sinking. Many of the priests and sisters of the State are at his bedside.

ANCIENT GLASS FROM SYRIA.

Gift of Robert B. Woodward to the Brooklyn Art Museum.

Four large cases placed in the gallery of statuary in the Art Museum, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, contain a splendid gift from Mr. Robert B. Woodward, brother of Gen. Woodward, whose bronze statue by MacMonnies will decorate the porch now nearing completion. The glass comprises a few pieces of ancient Egyptian "tear bottles" and vials for unguents, but for the most part consists of pieces found in Syria. The collection is remarkable as well for forms as for colors. Most of the pieces show more or less iridescence, while some, owing to a different condition in the soil where they have lain, offer very little. The period is from 200 before to 300 after Christ. A few have been molded, and show lozenge patterns simple, or lozenge within lozenge and a round boss in the middle. A fine effect is produced by raised spiral lines that cover the body of a vase. Here is a cup with the sides pinched in while the metal was hot, and there a late Damascus water bottle with the remains of painting on the bulb.

Among the odd forms are very tall slender bottles with a small bulb at the foot and a swelling about half way up, tallish bottles with broad flat bulb to make them stable, and a wide mouth, and very short broad oil pitchers with thick handles. Cups which are true "tumblers" and goblets with straight sides, mortar-shaped vases, and high-shouldered jugs, cone-shaped drinking cups from Caiffa, and little jars covered with knobs, pretty pitchers from Dalyal and Gor-Beesan, shallow cups from Feek in the Hauran, and many twin or double vials with handles meeting over the double mouths, from different parts of Syria and Palestine, offer new and charming shapes.

The range of color is large. There are brown and pale agate, milk white, and dull green pieces. Here is a vaselet with rough surface all golden, perhaps from something it contained, and yonder a small platter from Saham el Toulan, with strong lilac, purple, peacock, and green iridescence. There are mother-of-pearl and smooth brown notes, pale yellow and mauve. A little bottle with broad mouth and bulb is shot with a yellow and gold network in the glass, and shows, besides, a very brilliant powdering of iridescence in vivid blues and greens. A dish from Dalyai has a bottle of the most lively purple with strong green on the flare. Many of these colors seem calculated to hurt each other, but they do not, because a general tone is present that keeps them harmonious.

Collections like this have a double purpose, for, besides the pleasure they give the public, they suggest shapes and colors to the artist-artisan. The Brooklyn Art Museum pushes steadily forward, enlarging its galleries and getting from time to time gifts of great value. At present it is not very accessible to the mass of dwellers across the East River, but in a few years it will be in the centre of a thickly built quarter. Additions to its treasures will find an appreciative public.

ART NOTES.

When it comes to painted portraits, the fair sex is preferred to such an extent by art collectors that it hardly seems just to the artist who made them. Here are two portraits by Gainsborough sold the other day in London, one of Mr. Palmer in brown coat and tidy wig. All the auctioneer could get for poor Palmer and his wig was $250. But then came Mrs. Palmer, she that was a Gascoigne—that was a different thing entirely. Was it her pretty face or her fine figure in white gown and black shawl, or the pretty blue ribbon in her "Gainsborough" hat, or merely an accurate knowledge of the weakness of collectors of old masters on the part of some dealer? Mrs. Palmer rose majestically to the price of $9,750 before she was knocked down. Alive or dead, the ladies always have the best of it.

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The managers of the St. Louis Exposition, 1903, have decided to call on Europe for works of the fine and industrial arts. It is to be a Universal Exposition to commemorate the purchase of Louisiana from the French Government in 1803, and a strong representation of the arts and crafts is expected from the other side.

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A series of drawings to illustrate a new Bible in folio are shown at the Holland Fine Arts Gallery in London. Many artists of note contribute elaborate designs. The late Segantini appears in "The Scape-Goat," and the late Puvis de Chavannes in "The Scourging of Christ," while Burne-Jones is remembered by a "Pieta." From Max Liebermann comes a scene of "Job and His Friends," and Fritz von Uhde has a "Brazen Serpent" and "The Trial of Abraham's Faith." The Russian painter Répin and the American E. A. Abbey, the French painters Tissot, J. P. Laurens, Benjamin Constant, Rochegrosse, and Gérôme are there, and from Italy hail Domenico Morelli and Michetti. Among the English are Alma Tadema, J. M. Swan, (who sends "God Appeareth to Moses.") Frank Dicksu, and Walter Crane. The Spaniards are represented by Villegas.

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The exhibition of portraits and pictures by deceased Scottish painters, just opened in Edinburgh, contains thirty-nine likenesses by Sir Henry Raeburn, among which is a full-length of Sir Walter Scott, lent by the Duke of Bucaleuch. There are fifteen pictures by Sir William Fettes Douglas, eight by Sir J. Wetson Gordon, and nine by Sir George Harvey. There are eleven pictures by the Rev. John Thompson, rector of Duddington.

Maude Adams and Her New Play.

Charles Frohman, who has just returned from Europe, has announced that the season at the Knickerbocker Theatre will begin on Oct. 21. Henry Irving and Ellen Terry will appear during the first three weeks. The next ten weeks will be given to Miss Maude Adams, in a new play by J. M. Barrie. She will appear also in "As You Like It," in the rôle of Rosalind, at three special matinées each week. William Gillette will follow her in his production of "Hamlet."

Miss Nielsen to Sing in Grand Opera.

LONDON, July 26.—Miss Alice Nielsen, according to The Daily Express, is going into grand opera. As a result of Lady De Grey's interest, she signed a contract yesterday with R. Russell providing for first appearances in "Romeo and Juliet" and "Faust" after a short course of study in Italy.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

All social interest centres to-day in Newport, where there will be a great number of entertainments, including the vaudeville to be given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. A number of hostesses, including Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. Gerry, will give dinners before this entertainment and then take their guests to Mrs. Fish's home, the Crossways. There is much interest over the rumor that there may be a patent medicine quadrille, the participants representing popular nostrums. There will be a number of "turns," and some of them, it is said, will be done by clever amateurs. At Southampton there is the regular dinner and dance at the Meadow Club, and there will be polo and golf and yachting.

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There were a number of well-known people in town yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin lunched in the palm garden of the Waldorf. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr were also there. At Sherry's Mrs. John Jacob Astor lunched. Miss Waterbury also lunched there.

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Miss Elsie Porter, daughter of Gen. Horace Porter, is the guest at Manchester-by-the-Sea of Mrs. Augustus Eddy of Chicago.

Miss Louise Hollister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Hollister, is at West Manchester, the guest of Miss Frances Stotesbury, and Miss Julia Poerson is at the Lodges, the Stevens's estate.

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It was said several weeks ago that William K. Vanderbilt would cruise in the Valiant in European waters this Summer. He and a party in which are Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., arrived on Wednesday at Queenstown, where the Valiant was waiting for them. They will not return to America until late in the season.

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Among those abroad, Mrs. George Kingsland and family have been recently registered at Frankfort; Mrs. S. P. Snowden Mitchell, the Misses Snowden, and L. Randolph Snowden of Philadelphia at Lucerne, where were also Mr. and Mrs. Mason Carnes. Mr. and Mrs. Peli Haggerty were at Etretat. Col. and Mrs. William Jay and Miss Jay at the Hotel Ritz, in Paris; Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott and James M. Thompson at Aix. Mrs. Henry Clews at the Savoy, Carlsbad, on July 14, and Henry Bax Ironside at Ostend, and Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mrs. S. M. Roosevelt, Mrs. Beverley Robinson, Mr. and Miss Barclay, and Mrs. Alfred Pell at Langenschalbach.

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The rumor is again revived at Newport that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will visit that place in August. The reason for this rumor is that Marble House is being renovated. The statement has been denied in England. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are at Blenheim and have come up to London several times during the season.

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Among the recent visitors to the Buffalo Exposition were Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Miss Fitzgerald, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., Miss Wilkes, the Misses Sybil and Louise Kane, and Joseph Jenkins Lee, all of whom were registered at the different hotels on Tuesday.

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Among those who arrived on the Teutonic yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt and the Misses Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mr. George R. Schieffelin, J. Lawrence Aspinwall, G. H. Morgan, and W. H. Stanton.

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The time at Bar Harbor is taken up with small yachting and card parties, dinners, and dances at the various hotels and at the club. So far, except the Malvern ball already referred to, there have been no large affairs. Among those who have entertained are Miss Furniss and Miss Degrasse Fox. Mrs. Daniel T. Worden has been giving a number of very charming entertainments, including a large card party which took place last Saturday. There will be golf this week at the Kebo Valley Club, and there will also be to-morrow the dinner and dance. Mrs. Henry Poor and Miss Poor leave Tuxedo this week, and will go to Bar Harbor from town on a yacht.

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The resorts on the Jersey coast are all en fête this week. The Horse Show at Long Branch has attracted the cottagers, and many of those at the hotels. At Seabright, on the Rumson Road, there will be a number of house parties for the show, which will last until Saturday.

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On the Columbia yesterday there sailed, among others, Mrs. Henry Whelen, Jr., and Miss Elsie Whelen of Philadelphia, Mrs. E. M. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Thayer, Jr., the Comte and Comtesse Pierl, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCloud, Masters Malcolm and Alastir McCloud, and Count von Hacke, Secretary of the German Embassy.

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From Bay Shore, L. I., comes the news, printed in THE TIMES yesterday, that a daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Lawrence. Mrs. Lawrence was Miss Susan Willing, and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing of Philadelphia, and a sister of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence were married about two years ago, and spent some time abroad after their marriage.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 25.—Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a dinner this evening at her cottage on Ochre Point in honor of her niece, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia. All the guests went to the Casino dance afterward.

James T. Woodward gave a dinner this evening for twenty-five guests at the Cloisters. Mrs. A. Lanfear Norric also entertained at dinner, as did Mrs. George Crocker and Mrs. John Clinton Gray.

Mrs. W. Dennison Hatch gave a luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. William E. Glyn gave a reception this afternoon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Chew of Philadelphia, who are her guests.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater gave a dinner this evening in honor of her guests, Mr. and Mrs. William Wharton of Groton, Mass.

A number of dinners were given this evening in Newport and Jamestown in honor of the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron. Fifteen dinners are to be given to-morrow evening. Among the hostesses who will entertain are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. William E. Carter. All their guests will afterward go to Crossways for the vaudeville entertainment there.

Mrs. George B. De Forest will give a large luncheon to-morrow.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will give a dinner dance on Aug. 14.

Mrs. William Payne Thompson will give a dinner dance in honor of her sister, Miss Evelyn Blight, next month, when Miss Blight will be formally introduced.

The plan for a "patent medicine quadrille" has not been abandoned. The affair is to be held later in the season under the management of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and others. When the quadrille was proposed, an early date was set for it, but the women interested in the plan found that the time between the consultation and the date set was too short, so a postponement was made.

Invitations are out for fête night from the Narada, Electra, Josephine, and Nourmahal.

Secretary of the Navy Long will arrive here on the Dolphin to participate in the fête. Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Chairman of the Reception Committee, will welcome him at the landing stage.

The members of the First Battalion of the New York Naval Reserves arrived here to-day on the converted yacht Aileen. They will remain for fête day and take part in the parade. J. M. Hamilton entertained them this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea will leave Newport to-morrow for New York, sailing for Europe next week.

Lispenard Stewart has cards out for several large dinners in August. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee of New York will spend next month with him.

Franklin A. Plummer of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker.

A. O. D. Taylor has let the Hunter studio in Everett Street to John La Farge for the Summer.

DANCE AT NEWPORT CASINO.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—The second dance of the season at the Casino this evening was well attended. The balconies were well filled, and about the floor were not a few of the yachtsmen and a goodly representation of the officers from the North Atlantic Squadron and the army and navy officers stationed here. Among those in attendance were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. Den[illegible]miston Hatch,
Miss Hatch,
Mrs. R. S. Fowler,
Roger Winthrop,
Philip Potter,
Francis Potter,
Miss Edith Clapp,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp,
Mrs. S. D. Schenck,
Miss Schenck,
John Breeze,
Henry F. Eldridge,
Arthur Gray,
Austin Gray,
Miss Alice Blight,
Creighton Webb,
Miss Edith Westmore,
Mrs. Frederick Neilson,
Mrs. Clarence Maykay,
Miss Marion Fish,
Miss Glayds Brooks,
Miss L. Oelrichs,
Peter D. Martin,
Charles M. Oelrichs, Jr.,
Francis J. Otis,
Frank Andrews, Jr.,
Miss Swan,
Miss Livermore,
Reginald Brooks,
Franklin A. Plummer,
Mrs. I. Townsend Burden,
Miss Gwendolin Burden,
W. A. M. Burden,
Miss E. Blight,
Mrs. John R. Drexel,
Miss Ellen Drexel Paul,
W. Rude Neilson,
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Browning.

Some of the gowns worn were:

Mrs. John R. Drexel, black spangled net over white, diamond ornaments.

Miss Lily Oelrichs, black chiffon, diamond tiara.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, heliotrope net over the same color of satin, silver bow knots, a pendant of emeralds and diamonds, and a corsage and girdle of emeralds and diamonds.

Miss Evelyn Blight, black chiffon, with corsage bouquet of pink roses.

Miss Gwendolin Burden, robbin's egg blue chiffon, embroidered with butterflies and pearls.

Miss Gladys Brooks, white satin with flowers of white chiffon, necklace of pearls.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson, white net, spangled with black and gold over white satin, diamond and pearl collarette.

Miss Natalie Schenck, white satin, diamond necklace and pendant.

Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, white flowered silk, trimmed with white lace diamonds.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 25.—Count Laugier-Villars entertained a number of prominent people at dinner to-night. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Sumner Gerard, Miss Silvia Fox, Johnston Livingston, and Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno.

Many luncheons, followed by several small receptions, were given to-day. Mrs. William Draper entertained Mrs. Cary Alcott Hutchinson, Waldron Bates, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Goodrich, Charles T. Howe, Miss Bonner, and Mrs. C. B. Wright. Mrs. Girard entertained Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss Gurnee, Miss Hone, Mrs. James B. Haggin, and the Countess Festetics.

A musicale given by Mrs. Hunt Slater this morning was attended by a large number of guests. Mrs. Slater is a talented violinist.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick and the Misses McCormick of Chicago arrived on the steam yacht Rapidan to-day. They made the trip from their Chicago home by way of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence. Mrs. McCormick and her daughters will remain for the season.

W. Butler Duncan arrived here to-day, and will remain for the season.

J. Hampton Moore, City Treasurer of Philadelphia, arrived to-day.

New York arrivals to-day included S. R. Meil, Mrs. L. T. Yates, Mrs. J. H. Valentine, Herbert L. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Minis, A. Meserole, and Mrs. J. V. Meserole.

Edwards—Starr.

The Rev. Dr. John Harrington Edwards of this city and Miss Anna Van Vechten Starr were married in Brooklyn yesterday by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury. Dr. Edwards, who lives at 2 West Thirty-ninth Street, is a member of the Union Club and various other organizations. Miss Starr lived in Brooklyn.

Paderewski in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 25.—Ignace Paderewski arrived in Berlin to-night. The papers assert that he is negotiating for a performance of his opera, "Manru," at the Royal Opera.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is one of the very best lemon squeezers ever made. It is of wood, every particle of it except the hinge. The handle and frame are of an ordinary white wood, but the part into which the lemon is placed, the part through which the juice drains and the heavy rounded piece which presses into the lemon are of a heavy dark polished wood, so heavy that more pressure can be obtained and so close grained that the juice does not soak in. It is an ideal lemon squeezer and costs 75 cents. There is another on the same principle, but the whole of the squeezer is of the softer white wood. This costs 40 cents.

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It is too hot to think of ironing, but ironing is never more necessary than in hot weather, and the little movable ironing tables are among the best things for the woman who irons, presses out her thin gowns, or even irons her own fine handkerchiefs and ties. It is the ordinary wooden board on a standard which folds together and can be packed away into a small compass when not in use. The standard can be raised or lowered at will to make the board the proper height for the ironer. There is a small board also for use with the same standard for ironing children's dresses or smaller articles. The whole will cost $1.

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The strongest and best of big willow trunks or hampers are used for transporting laundry from country to town and back. They are all good-sized. One of the smallest will cost $4.25, one of a size larger $5, and so on.

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A big canvas bag for the same purpose has a regular satchel top with a lock and side pieces to hold it firmly closed at the ends. This will cost $5.

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Pretty mahogany stands, which are useful for many purposes, are called Tuckaways. They have folding supports, and the top of each is hinged in the centre and will fold when the supports are pressed together.

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A pretty and cool set of bedroom furniture is of a pale green, with white trimmings. The bureau to this set has pillars at the front, small fancy panels in white, and glass knobs.

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Designs of furniture are becoming more and more simple. All these white and delicately colored sets are popular for the bedroom, but, as a rule, while the white can be found ready for use, the colored sets are made to order. The white for that matter should be ordered and the decorations prepared to suit the rooms in which they are to be used.

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There are foulard gowns to be found just now that are very inexpensive and made in a simple and pretty way. They have in the first place some very small figure upon a white ground. The skirt is plain, having only a narrow flounce on the lower edge; this finished at the bottom and headed with two rows of narrow black velvet ribbon. The waist has a tucked yoke, a tucked front bend, with a narrow group of tucks on either side of it. The stock is finished with three rows of the narrow black velvet, set at wide intervals, finished with choux of the velvet, and three of these same choux have the appearance of fastening the front of the bodice. The belt and bands in the sleeves are finished with three more bands of the velvet. Altogether the result is a simple and very pretty little frock.

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Peculiar drapery on the bodice of a gown is in radiating tucks. These are nearly half an inch in width and radiate to a centre, which is just above the bust, where they have the appearance of being held with a good-sized buckle. The tucks run from the lower part of the bodice up, from the neck down and from the side in and up, to this centre. The opening of the gown is in the back, where tucks of the same width run lengthwise.

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A pretty waist, which is worn with a guimpe, is of pale blue silk, which in the piece must have a stripe of some three inches in width of white with a little black in it. The material is cut to have this stripe run diagonally down the fronts of the bodice, which form a wide V-shaped opening over the white vest or guimpe. This opening comes from the shoulders, cutting out low in the neck, and around the back the stripe is put on to give the effect of a square collar. The sleeves of the silk come a little below the elbow, where they are finished with a twist of the black and white, and below there is a soft sleeve of lace, which simply doubles under at the end, leaving a soft puff around the arm. The body of the waist and sleeves is of plain blue. The guimpe is of some fine silk mull, intersected with diamonds of lace. There is a little pointed turnover of silk in pale blue at the front of the white standing collar, and this has French knots in black.

MARINE OFFICERS ACCUSE EACH OTHER

Court of Inquiry Convenes at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Col. Denny and Major Lauchheimer Allege "Intoxication" Against Col. Meade, Who Prefers Counter Charges.

A special court of inquiry convened at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday to examine into charges and counter charges preferred against each other by Col. Robert L. Meade, Major Charles H. Lauchheimer, and Col. Frank Denny, Quartermaster. Col. Meade, who is in command of the Marine Barracks in the Brooklyn yard, is charged by the last two officers named with "intoxication," while he makes counter charges to the effect that they made false statements in their reports, and also conspired to injure him. Col. Denny is also accused by Col. Meade of irregularities in connection with certain repair work at the Marine Barracks in Brooklyn.

Col. Meade is the officer who commanded the American marines at the battle of Tien-Tsin, and one of those who served with distinction there. He is well known in the service as a man of very outspoken tendencies, and because of this disposition to talk plainly, it is said, his relations with some of his brother officers are not always of the pleasantest. He has on a number of occasions freely criticised certain practices on the part of other officers.

When Col. Meade took command of the barracks in the Brooklyn yard in November last, work of repairing and improving the barracks was then going on. About four months ago Col. Meade had a "run in" with an architect who was engaged on the work. He told this architect, with characteristic bluntness, that he did not think the work was being done properly. The architect took exception to this opinion and retorted with much resentment. There was a further exchange of sentiments, in which Col. Meade expressed himself in his usual outspoken way.

Col. Meade had quite dismissed the incident from his mind when, to his surprise, he was informed that charges of intoxication had been preferred against him by both Major Lauchheimer and Col. Denny. The charges of Col. Denny, it is said, related to Col. Meade's interview with the architect.

Those made by Major Lauchheimer are said to have grown out of a visit of inspection to the Brooklyn barracks made by that officer on June 18 last. On that occasion Major Lauchheimer was present when Col. Meade put the marines under his command through a series of evolutions on the parade lawn. It was shortly after Major Lauchheimer returned to Washington, following this visit, that Col. Meade learned that the former had preferred charges of intoxication against him.

When Col. Meade received the charges made by Major Lauchheimer and Col. Denny he applied to the Navy Department to have a court of inquiry appointed to examine into the accusations against him. He charged Col. Denny with being implicated in alleged irregularities in connection with work done on the Marine Barracks; of untruthfulness with regard to his (Meade's) actions, and with "conspiring" with other officers against him. Major Lauchheimer was also charged by Col. Meade with making false statements concerning him and with conspiring against him.

The Navy Department thereupon created a special court of inquiry, composed of Capt. Philip H. Cooper, a line officer on waiting orders, President; Col. Percival C. Pope, commanding the marines at the Boston Navy Yard; Commander Clifford H. West, aide to Rear Admiral Barker, Comm

CLOAKMAKERS MAY GO OUT

A Charge that Many of the Employers Ignore Agreements.

The Tailors Slow in Accepting Overtures of Manufacturers for a Settlement of the Strike.

The Executive Committee of the Cloakmakers' Union will hold a special meeting to-night at 180 Stanton Street to consider the question of ordering a general strike of the cloakmakers in the Greater New York. Many of the members of the union believe that a strike would be effective at the present time.

M. Guyer, Secretary of the Cloakmakers' Union, said yesterday afternoon that there are at least 17,000 cloakmakers in the Greater New York, and nearly all of them are anxious to strike.

"The cloakmakers," continued Secretary Guyer, "have grievances enough to justify a general strike. They are just as badly paid as the coat tailors, and agreements have been ignored in hundreds of cases by the employers. I could not say whether or not the Executive Committee will decide on a strike."

A strike of 500 cloakmakers took place yesterday in the shops of Max Solomon, 474 Broadway, for recognition of the union and to force the reinstatement of a number of people who have been discharged. The strikers say these people have been sent adrift for belonging to the union. Five thousand cloakmakers besides were thrown idle yesterday through the strike of the buttonhole makers.

Though a large number of manufacturers wanted to settle with the strikers yesterday, the tailors were not willing to go back to work. Some of them said that they would prefer to stay out a fortnight at least before returning to work, as it would be contrary to all precedent to settle a strike in less than that time.

A number of manufacturing firms settled with the Strike Committee at the Bible House, but no tailors returned to work. Among the firms which settled are Fechheimer, Fishel & Co., who employ 1,000 operators, and Peck & Co., who employ 700. The Garment Workers' Trade Council has decided that both the manufacturers and the contractors must sign separate agreements before any of the tailors return to work. This may delay matters a day or two longer.

GARMENT WORKERS MEET.

Ten Thousand People Massed in Hamilton Fish Park—The Action of the Police.

Fully 10,000 garment workers and their wives and children congregated last night in Hamilton Fish Park to listen to speeches by their leaders.

The meeting was called by the United Hebrew Trades for 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting resolutions of sympathy with the striking garment workers. Among the speakers who had been invited was Emma Goldman. Up to 10:30 o'clock, however, she did not put in an appearance, and the meeting began to break up at that time. Several agitators made fiery speeches.

There is only one uniformed policeman on duty in Hamilton Fish Park, and about 7 o'clock he walked over to the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station and informed Capt. Schultz that an immense mob was gathering in the park. It was understood that there had been no permit issued to the strikers to hold a meeting in the park. Therefore Capt. Schultz did not worry himself much until, about half an hour later, he was informed that the crowd was swelling and that a band had put in an appearance on the scene.

Upon receiving this report, Capt. Schultz, accompanied by Precinct Detectives McCormick, Clifford, Miley, Moriarity, and Long, went over to the park and forced his way through the densely packed throng. In front of the bathhouse at least 7,000 persons had gathered, and were crowding each other in a vain effort to reach the steps.

Arriving at the foot of the steps, after some exertion, Capt. Schultz demanded to see the permit for the meeting. No permit was forthcoming. Then the Captain informed the people that there could be no meeting without a permit. At this there was a murmur and more crowding, and the officers were compelled to use all their strength in forcing the crowd back. As they mounted the steps a woman with a child in her arms was seen to fall. She could not withstand the pressure from the outside of the crowd. Without a moment's hesitation Capt. Schultz, small of stature though he be, risked at least his personal safety by stooping over, in all the pressure, and lifting the woman and child. The rest of the detectives formed an advance and opened the way to the bathhouse. It was found that the woman was not hurt so seriously but that she could be sent home in a carriage with her husband.

Pushing, pulling, and yelling, the crowd surged to and fro, while women fainted from the jam and heat. At 8 o'clock Detective Miley called the attention of Capt. Schultz to the fact that the crowd was flocking rapidly toward the east side of the park, and a flying wedge was formed, in order that the officers might get through. Reaching the centre of the crowd they found the band ensconced in a covered wagon and a speaker upon the tailboard of the vehicle. Approaching this individual Capt. Schultz was presented with a permit from President Clausen of the Park Board for the meeting.

The speakers spoke either in German or Yiddish, among them Joseph Barondess, A. Miller, B. Feigenbaum, and B. Weinstein. No special action in regard to the strike was recommended.

ANSONIA STRIKE CALLED OFF.

Machinists Vote to Return to Work Without Gaining Their Point.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., July 25.—The strike at the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company's works was settled to-day, and Monday the 200 machinists and rollers will return to work. The strikers have been weakening ever since the issuance of Judge Cager's sweeping injunction.

This morning the foundry company sent its attorney to a meeting of the strikers. He informed them that the company would yield to their request for the discharge of its imported men, but to no other demand. It took the attorney but a few minutes to point out that this was the best the men could hope for. A vote to return was then taken, and the strike officially declared off. The original demands of the strikers were not granted.

Criminal proceedings brought on Supreme Court bench warrants against the leaders of the strikers for intimidation will be dropped also. The strike has been in force since May 20, and but one man has returned to work.

More Strikers in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., July 25.—Thirteen more tailoring establishments were closed to-day because the hands joined the strikers who went out yesterday. This makes thirty-four shops in all now closed. It is believed all will be closed by Saturday unless there is a settlement of the strike in the meantime.

EGG TESTERS LOCKED OUT.

They Had Decided to Strike for an Eight-Hour Workday.

The union egg candlers employed at Frank Goldstein's market, 207 Rivington Street, have been locked out to head off a strike for an eight-hour work day. Their places have been filled by non-union men. A representative of the firm said:

"We were informed that the candlers were to demand an eight-hour work day. We decided to discharge them to avoid any trouble and filled their places at once. Last night a crowd of union candlers and their sympathisers came around here making all sorts of threats against the men employed in their places. We sent for the police, who dispersed the crowd."

In New York there are about 5,000 egg testers. They now work before lighted jets of gas in a cylinder with an opening in the centre before which the eggs to be tested can be held near the jet. Under this system it is not necessary to have the room altogether dark. Their wages range from $14 to $18 a week.

MAY BE TROUBLE AT HOBOKEN.

Work on North German Lloyd Piers to be Resumed with Non-Union Men.

Chief of Police Charles A. Donovan of Hoboken wes yesterday notified to send a sufficient police force to the North German Lloyd piers to preserve order to-day, as the contractors proposed to resume work with non-union men.

The contractors yesterday offered to grant the demand for a nine-hour day, but said they could not make the concession until Oct. 1. The men refused to consider the offer. They said that the greater part of the work would be completed by that time, and the contractors would then be able to dispense with their services altogether.

JUST ESCAPED PAUPER GRAVE.

Woman Who Had Lived on Her Neighbors for Years Found to be Worth $15,000.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 25.—Mrs. Catherine Griffin, who for years had subsisted upon her neighbors, died worth more than $15,000, but narrowly averted a pauper's grave. Mrs. Griffin lived alone in a miserable little room at No. 2 Vineyard Street. She had occupied the room for eight years, and it is said that in all that time no one but herself ever crossed the threshold until a day or so before her death, when she was no longer able to prevent intrusion. She was seventy-two years old, but looked older.

She was known to receive a Government pension of $24 every third month. She always paid her rent out of this, and also made some small purchases of groceries. The grocer who cashed her check always gave her supplies toward the end of the pension period and never charged her anything. A druggist gave her medicine without charge when she asked for it. Her neighbors, all in moderate circumstances, gave her food and clothes.

On Monday the other residents of the house heard her groaning and despite her prohibition entered the room. They found the room dirty and poorly furnished, every thing in it indicating abject poverty. A doctor was called and he found her suffering from a weak heart, due to old age. Death came quickly.

Neighbors prepared the body for burial and were about to notify the Charity Commissioner when one of them came upon the check for the last quarterly pension. It was also learned that she had a sister, a Mrs. Margaret Brown, living in Brooklyn. Mrs. Brown was notified and came here. She sent the body to Brooklyn and buried it in Greenwood. Yesterday she came here to see if her sister left anything of value. She found a bankbook on the People's Savings Bank of this city. The book showed a good-sized deposit. Mrs. Brown then made a thorough search of the room and found more bankbooks, all with good-sized balances. In all, the deposits footed up to over $15,000, and besides there is a considerable interest not credited on the books.

Besides Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Griffin left three other sisters, Mrs. Bridget T. Leonard of Albany, Mrs. Mary Carmady of Schenectady, and Mrs. Ellen Kenny of Ireland. Mrs. Brown sent for Mrs. Leonard and Mrs. Carmady and the former came on. The bankbooks were placed in the hands of a lawyer, and on Saturday an application will be made to Surrogate Silkmann for an administrator for the estate.

LOST LIFE TO SAVE BOOKS.

Girl Returns to Burning Building and Receives Mortal Injuries.

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, Mass., July 25.—Miss Jennie Stanley, twenty-six years old, was fatally burned and several persons were injured this afternoon in a fire in a three-story building. Thomas G. Frothingham and William Smith of Frothingham & Co., who were cut off by the fire, leaped from the third-story window. Mr. Frothingham's wrist and nose were broken, his body lacerated, and it is feared he sustained internal injuries. Mr. Smith suffered general injuries. Charles Warren jumped from the second story, and one of his legs was fractured. Stuart Rhodes, foreman for Frothingham & Co., jumped from the third story and sustained serious injuries to his spine. There were 100 persons in the building.

Miss Stanley left the building and went back to place the books in the safe. She was caught on the stairway and enveloped in flames. She walked out of an open door on the second floor and fell to the ground. Her clothing was afire and she died to-night from her injuries. The property loss is $20,000; insured.

WILL STAND BY NEW CAPTAINS.

Tammany Supports Old Police Board's Appointments.

The powers of Tammany Hall purpose standing by the Police Captains who were appointed shortly before the old Board of Police Commissioners went out of existence.

Eleven Captains were selected. Nine were named by Messrs. York and Sexton; the other two by Messrs. Hess and Abell. Sergt. Nally, who considered himself eligible, but who was not appointed, complained that the ratings made by the board for civil service examination purposes were unfair. The Civil Service Reform Association took the matter up, and through Samuel H. Ordway had the subject referred to the State Civil Service Commission. The latter sustained the contention of Sergt. Nally, and the question was sent to the local civil service body for adjudication.

The latter asked John Whalen, Corporation Counsel, for an opinion. He has not given one yet, but it is understood that he will suggest that if Mr. Nally and other persons feeling themselves aggrieved have any remedy they should appeal to the courts. This, it is said, will be done, and Sergt. Nally will make his a test case.

COULDN'T COLLECT FROM HER SON

Judgment Secured on Mrs. L. A. Palmer's Assigned Claim.

An attachment has been granted against Albert M. Shook for $10,786, by Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court, in favor of Joseph H. Dillon, on an assigned claim from Laura A. Palmer of Stamford, Conn., who is the mother of Mr. Shook, for money which she lent him at various times from Jan. 1, 1885, to Jan. 1, 1899.

The attachment was obtained on the ground of non-residence, and it was stated that he is absent from his home and was last heard from at Melbourne, Australia.

Woman Instantly Killed by a Car.

Mrs. Fanny Smith, thirty-three years old, of 13 Eldridge Street, was killed by a car of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company at Coney Island Avenue and Avenue I, Brooklyn, last night. She was on her way to attend a picnic at Wichman's Pleasure Park, but a short distance from where she met death. She alighted from a south-bound car and stepped from behind it directly in front of a north-bound one. She was carried fifty feet and her body was horribly mangled. Benjamin S. Light of 268 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, the motorman, was locked up in the Parkville Police Station, where the woman's body was also taken.

Sun's Rays Start $80,000 Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 25.—The fierce rays of the sun beating through the plate glass show windows on the south side of John F. Phelan's dry goods store, undoubtedly caused an $80,000 fire in this city, this afternoon. At 2:45 o'clock, the light and highly inflammable contents of the show window burst into flames. Adjoining buildings were saved with difficulty. The building owned by Mrs. S. T. Davis, was worth $13,000 and John F. Phelan's stock was worth $65,000. Both were fully insured.

Much Mail for a New Town.

Special to The New York Times.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 25.—The accumulated mail for the new town of Lawton, in the Kiowa and Commanche Reservation, will be something awful. The office is not yet in existence, and will not be until Aug. 6, but a carload of mail is already held at Fort Sill and Big Springs, the nearest offices, and more is coming on every train. J. T. White, the new Postmaster, is preparing to handle the rush, and Post Office Inspectors have recommended that he be allowed ten clerks from the start.

RUBBER TRUST CHANGES

Charles R. Flint Succeeded as Treasurer by J. B. Ford.

Costello C. Converse Takes Mr. Ford's Place as Vice President—Great Consolidation Plan Talked Of.

It was announced yesterday that Charles R. Flint had resigned as Treasurer and James B. Ford, as Vice President of the United States Rubber Company. Mr. Flint, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee and the largest shareholder of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, will continue as a Director of the United States Rubber Company, as there is no conflict between the two corporations, the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company not making rubber boots and shoes, the principal output of the United States Rubber Company.

Costello C. Converse of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company was elected First Vice President of the United States Rubber Company to succeed Mr. Ford, who was chosen as Treasurer to fill the place left vacant by the retirement of Mr. Flint. Mr. Ford is at present the largest stockholder of the United States Rubber Company.

Mr. Flint said later that his resignation was due to his having had only a nominal interest in the United States Rubber Company for some time, and the increasing demands on his time and his large interest in the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

Regarding a report in circulation that a plan is under way to consolidate the rubber business in a similar way to that in which the steel business has been consolidated in the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Flint made a statement, in which he said:

"I consider that the United States Steel Corporation typifies the acme of scientific business, and I have no doubt that the same result which has taken place in the steel industry will eventually come to pass in the rubber industry."

The earnings of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company for the six months ended June 30, 1901, were announced to be $1,200,563.99, or at the rate of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock and over 11 per cent. on the common. Regarding a rumor to the effect that the October dividend on the common stock would be placed on a 6 per cent. basis, Mr. Flint said that "the Directors deemed it a more conservative policy to accumulate a surplus rather than to increase the dividends on the common stock."

DR. LANGDON'S GRAVE.

Once President of Harvard, His Grave at Hampton Falls, N. H., Has Long Been Neglected.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON FALLS, N. H., July 25.—Steps were taken to-day toward more suitably marking the grave of the Rev. Samuel Langdon, D. D., who was President of Harvard College from 1774 to 1780. The old tombstone was cleaned to-day. It bears this inscription:

"Here lie the remains of Rev'd. Samuel Langdon, D. D., late pastor, of Hampton Falls, and for several years President of Cambridge University.

"His extensive knowledge, hospitality, catholicism, patriotism, and piety obtained and preserved the esteem, respect, admiration, and love of the people of his charge and of the very numerous acquaintances in this and the neighboring States, through a life of great usefulness to mankind, which ended Nov. 29, 1797. Aged 75."

Samuel Langdon was born in Boston in 1722 and was settled over the old North Church for twenty-nine years. He resigned this pastorate to accept the Chaplaincy of the troops under Sir William Pepperell, and went with them on the famous expedition to Louisburg. Later he was elected President of Harvard College, and held the position for six years. In 1780 he resumed the pastorate and was settled over the parish church at Hampton Falls.

His grave is near the centre of the weed-grown place, and has been utterly neglected. The stone is worn with weather and covered with moss. It is proposed that Harvard or some colonial war association should take steps to properly mark and care for the spot.

"DISFRANCHISE THE NEGRO."

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 25.—The issue in the Constitutional Convention to-day was the grandfather clause in Section 4 of the suffrage article. Delegate Williams of Marengo said his constituents wanted to get rid of the negro voter and wanted to disfranchise no white man. He would be glad to fix the hereditary feature so that every white man would have the right to vote. Gen. George R. Harrison of Lee repudiated for the sons of Confederate soldiers the idea that they desire such discrimination in their favor.

D. I. Heflin of Chambers spoke in favor of the majority report. "The negro," said Heflin, "is not fit to vote, and the lively imaginations of the minority cannot paint him so. They tell us what the Supreme Court may say and do. I tell you to beware of what the people may say and do unless we obey their mandate.

"The old slaves," he said, "were all right, but are passing away. The time has come when we have got to look after the young bucks."

KILLED IN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

Chicago Man Falls 200 Feet and Meets Instant Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—John L. Collins, fifty-two years old, the son of the late Rear Admiral Napoleon Collins, was killed to-day in an elevator accident in the Masonic Temple. Mr. Collins was caught between the open door on the fourteenth floor and the bottom of the car, crushed, and then dashed 200 feet to the basement, being instantly killed.

Mr. Collins was employed in the office of E. S. Rice, Western agent of the Du Pont Powder Company.

George Cassell, twenty years old, the elevator conductor, who was in charge of the car at the time of the accident, was taken away, it is said, before the police arrived. He has not yet been found.

INGERSOLL'S WIDOW SUES.

BUTTE, Mon., July 25.—Eva A. Ingersoll of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., widow of Robert G. Ingersoll and administratrix of his estate, brought suit in the district court here to-day against several heirs of the estate of Andrew J. Davis to recover judgment for $95,000, with interest from Aug. 24, 1897, for legal services rendered by Mr. Ingersoll during the time of the trial of the suit involving the validity of the alleged will of the millionaire, A. J. Davis.

Plaintiff alleges that Mr. Ingersoll was to be paid $100,000 for his work, but afterward a compromise was effected among the heirs and the alleged will was admitted to probate. She says only $5,000 of the compensation promised to Mr. Ingersoll has been paid.

YACHT BUCCANEER ASHORE.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 25.—The steam yacht Buccaneer, while entering Woods Hole Harbor this evening, ran ashore on Great Ledge. All attempts to float her off with her own engines have failed. She lies easy and is apparently making no water. A wrecking anchor will be placed to-night, and it is hoped to float her at high tide to-morrow morning. The yacht was recently chartered by A. Augustus Low of New York, who is now on board with his family.

The Buccaneer is a Burgess yacht, built by Keough, in Boston, in 1898. She was originally the Unquows, afterward the Privateer, and is registered as owned by Frank T. Morrill of New York.

For Allowing Sons to Sell Papers.

Owen O'Neil, a watchman in the Dock Department, with much money in bank, and who lives in a comfortable apartment at 246 East Thirty-sixth Street, was fined $25 in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for permitting his little boys, Clarence and Arthur, eight and ten years old, to sell papers about the Grand Central Station. He paid the money, and the boys, who have been in the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, were returned to him.

7TH NATIONAL BANK WILL START AGAIN

Reorganization Plan Approved by Board of Directors.

District Attorney Says It Will Not Affect His Action Against the Bank —W. E. D. Stokes's Suit.

The Directory of the Seventh National Bank at a meeting yesterday unanimously adopted the plan of reorganization which was outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday last, by which it is designed to increase the capital stock from $500,000 to $2,500,000. A substantial amount of the new stock has already been subscribed. At the conclusion of the meeting, the following statement of the reorganization plan was issued to the public:

I. The cash proceeds of the assessment upon the existing stock and of the sale of the new stock herein referred to, will, it is contemplated, more than provide ample means with which to pay all obligations of the bank, restore it to solvency and full credit, and place it on a stronger basis than at any previous period of its long existence.

II. Existing stockholders of the bank to be obligated to comply with the assessments made upon their holdings by the Controller of the Currency, under the National Bank act.

III. The capital stock of the bank is to be increased from $500,000 to $2,500,000. Said $2,000,000 par value of new and additional stock to be sold at $130 per share; existing stockholders being first offered the privilege of purchasing the same at said price.

IV. Messrs. Edward R. Thomas, Edwin Gould, William Nelson Cromwell, Frank Ray, William H. Taylor, and Edmund K. Stallo are constituted a Committee of the Subscribers, with plenary power to fully consummate this plan and the subscriptions thereunder, in such manner as they may deem best, to obtain subscriptions hereunder, and generally, to represent the subscribers in all matters relating to the affairs of the bank, any receivership thereof, or other relation or subject never growing out of the suspension of the bank and this plan for its resumption; such further agreements and powers in consummation hereof to be made and delivered by the subscribers to the committee, as the latter may find necessary, and as may be advised by William Nelson Cromwell, whose determination, as counsel, upon all legal questions and affairs involved in the execution of this plan and the subscriptions thereunder, shall be conclusive upon all parties thereto.

V. The new Board of Directors and executive officers to be selected by a majority in amount of the subscribers hereto, at a meeting to be called by the committee, and the present Directors and officers immediately to place their resignations in the hands of Mr. Cromwell, for use in carrying out this plan.

VI. This plan shall be binding upon all subscribers when subscriptions satisfactory to the committee shall be made to the amount of 90 per centum of such new and additional stock; and when said assessment upon existing stock shall be paid to the amount of 90 per centum thereof.

VII. Payments under the subjoined subscriptions shall be made to the committee upon its call, ten days' notice being given thereof.

The Federal Grand Jury at 11 o'clock yesterday morning resumed its investigation of the affairs of the Seventh National Bank. Ex-President Kimball went before the body.

President Thomas arrived at the witness room at 1 o'clock. Shortly after his arrival Alfred Jaretzki of the law firm of Cromwell & Sullivan, hurried into the witness room, and had a conference with Mr. Thomas. Mr. Thomas was then called into the Grand Jury room, where he remained but ten minutes. Shortly afterward that body adjourned, and Capt. W. S. Hall, Assistant United States District Attorney, said that the Grand Jury would not meet again that day.

United States District Attorney, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, was asked:

"Will the proposed reorganization in any way affect your line of action?"

"Not in the slightest. As long as there is a certain statute on the statute books, which it is my duty to enforce, and violations of which it is my duty to see brought to justice, I shall go on regardless of any plans that may be made by those concerned. If there be mitigating circumstances, or an earnest effort on the part of those concerned to make restitution, those are circumstances for the Court, not for me, to take into consideration."

Complaint was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon by counsel for the Coal and Iron National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, against the Seventh National Bank and Forrest Raynor, as receiver, to restrain them from paying the proceeds of certain drafts forwarded by the Cleveland bank on the day before the failure of the Seventh National Bank. The complaint also prays that the defendants be restrained from intermingling these funds with other funds in their possession.

William E. D. Stokes, who is a stockholder of the Seventh, has taken out summonses in the Supreme Court against the Directors of the bank, President Thomas and Receiver Raynor. He demands judgment for the total amount of his loss as a stockholder of the bank.

$700,000 FIRE IN DAVENPORT.

Flames Devour Large Lumber Yards and Over Fifty Homes.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 25.—Fire laid waste an area of sawmills and residence property in Davenport this evening equal to twenty ordinary city blocks. The flames started in a big pile of kindling wood of the Rock Island Fuel Company, on the levee. A brisk wind was blowing, which carried the flames directly across the immense lumber yards of the Weyerhause-Denkmann Company, which were soon a seething mass of flames. The spread of the fire was so rapid that workmen barely had time to get out of the yard.

The flames pushed their way into the adjoining residence district, closely settled with middle-class homes, the average value being a few thousand dollars each, from which the occupants escaped only with the clothing on their backs. Over fifty homes were thus burned, some of them tenements, resulting in a hundred families being rendered homeless.

The fire was fought heroically by the Fire Departments of Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline, Ill., the latter cities responding promptly to the appeal for aid. Efforts to check the flames were unavailing until they spread on the north to the spacious grounds of St. Katherine's Hall, a boarding school for young women, which was saved after the tower had been burned off. Gradually the battle waged on the edges of the flaming district told, as less thickly settled portions of the city were invaded. By 10 o'clock the conflagration was under control.

The mill and yards of the Weyerhauser-Denkmann Company were destroyed, loss $400,000. Residence and other loss amounts to $300,000 more. It is believed there were no fatalities.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MAURICE GARCEWICH.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Maurice Garcewich, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 45 Whitehall Street, show liabilities of $12,817 and assets of $2,913, consisting of merchandise taken by the receiver, $2,000; cash taken by the receiver, $660; cash in bank, $4; fixtures, $100; debts due and claims, $149. His life is insured for $7,000.

ASBURY LESTER.—Judgment for $10,581 was entered yesterday against Asbury Lester of 451 Greenwich Street, in favor of Albert H. McKibbin, on a demand note of the New Commercial Club, dated April 5, 1900, for $10,000, which was indorsed by Mr. Lester and James Clarence Harvey and delivered to the New York National Exchange Bank, and which afterward came into possession of Mr. McKibbin.

E. B. WALDEN & Co.—Judgment for $6,991 was entered yesterday against Ernest Beverly Walden and Reginald Prescott Walden, who composed the firm of E. B. Walden & Co., dealers in glucose, formerly in the Produce Exchange Building, and for $17,283 against Ernest Beverly Walden alone, both in favor of R. W. Forbes & Son, on an account started on June 30, 1900. The firm of E. B. Walden & Co. went into liquidation in July, 1900. The business was started in 1890.

SAMUEL MARGULIES.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed George H. Gilman temporary receiver of the assets of Samuel Margulies, cloak manufacturer of 35 East Broadway, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday, on the application of Samuel Richman, a creditor. It was stated that Mr. Margulies had offered to settle with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash, and had said that if this amount was not accepted and bankruptcy proceedings were commenced against him he would leave the State and go South.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

KARL GEISERT.—Karl Geisert, a baker, of 1,322 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $6,074 and no assets.

JOSEPH ROSNER.—Joseph Rosner, salesman of 598 Eleventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $1,687 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city, Philadelphia, Chester, Penn., and Boston.

HENRY W. GIBBONS.—Henry W. Gibbons of 136 Liberty Street, a dealer in heating apparatus for greenhouses, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,908, and assets $104, consisting of a sleigh and set of harness $20, accounts $84, and 119 shares of stock of the Henry W. Gibbons Company, nominal value, which company succeeded to his business in January last. There are twenty-three creditors, and the libilities were contracted from 1899 to 1901. He has been in this line for four years.

WILLIAM S. PARMELEE.—William S. Parmelee, of Liberty, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $7,795, and nominal assets $225, consisting of debts due him, $200, and a set of Bulwer and Balzac, $25. Mr. Parmelee was formerly a stock broker at 71 Broadway, this city, and a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. He was also formerly a partner in the firm of Parmelee & Hutton, stockbrokers, who dissolved in February, 1899, and owes Edward F. Hutton $3,500. Another creditor is Edith G. Squires of 110 West Seventy-fourth Street, who obtained a judgment against Mr. Parmelee for $3,190 on June 25, 1901.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has granted discharges in bankruptcy to John D. Lyon of Saugerties, N. Y., formerly a partner in the firm of Chamberlain, Hall & Lyon, importers of velvets at 302 Broadway, liabilities $217,827; David and Adolph Hirschberg, who composed the firm of D. Hirschberg & Brother, importers of fancy goods at 450 Broadway, liabilities $100,658; George W. Falk, formerly of I. L. Falk & Co., manufacturers of clothing at 691 Broadway, liabilities $137,410, and James McWalters, builder, of 43 West Ninety-eighth Street, liabilities $24,588.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAMS, Harris—A. Gardner	$37
ANGERMANN, Henry—E. Reed and others	259
BURT, John, Jr.—W. F. Havemeyer	247
BACH, Joseph—W. C. Renwick, trustee	2,748
BAILEY, George M.—G. Harjes and others	32
BAERMAN, Jacob B.—M. G. Butterfield	215
BROWN, Max—R. Hill	34
BASCOME, John H., and William R. Halpin—People of the State of New York	2,500
BELL, Eugene C.—E. J. Greacen	80
CUMING, Mary A. M.—L. Chamberlin and others, trustees	417
COALE, William T., and William V. Simpson, executors.—W. T. Coale, cost	100
CARR, Harriet A.—E. C. Jurgensen	25
COONEY, Peter J.—E. Weber	239
FISCHER, John W.—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	120
FINKELSTEIN, Henry—A. Tamor and others	157
GRIFFIN, John—Corry Condensed Milk Company	36
GOTTLOB, William—L. Fradkin	511
GOTTLOB, William—L. Fradkin	511
HUME, Henry J.—R. P. Moulton	520
HEIDENHEIMER, Louis—F. T. Hopkins	109
KNAPP, James F.—J. M. Wilkins and others	378
KATZ, Harry H.—J. Seidin	63
LUCON CHEMICAL COMPANY—A. A. Michell	179
LUTZ, Henry—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	93
LESTER, Asbury—A. H. McKibbin	10,581
LATHAM, Otway—A. White and others	167
LANAHAN, Samuel J. and William—M. Feldman	23
McCAULEY, Jane—Riverside Bank	822
MEYERSON, Morris—S. Newman	32
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. B. Morris, administrator, costs	118
NORMOYLE, John F.—C. Vondran	284
PIRKO, Emanuel—W. H. Hussey and others	497
ROE, Edward V.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	112
RADY, Henry S.—J. H. Crystal	79
ROSENFELD, Koptel—P. Eweiller	86
SWARTZ, John—Riverside Bank	822
SNOW, CHURCH & CO.—M. Burrell	270
SWEENEY, James, Joseph, and Annie—W. R. Bell	1,080
SAUL, Charles—H. Citron and others	363
THE ERSTE CHEMELINKEN UNTERstützungs Verein—M. Geisheisson	365
WALTON, Francis T.—Patrick McMorrow, costs	108
WALDEN, Ernest B.—R. W. Forbes and others	17,283
WALDEN, Ernest B. and Reginald P.—R. W. Forbes and others	6,991

Crawford Oxfords

For Men & Women, $3.50

Oxfords are more popular than ever this summer—popular because they are cool, comfortable and stylish.

And there is no better Oxford made than the Crawford.

Get your feet into a pair and you'll know what real summer foot-ease means.

Every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money back.

Stores

Men's Shoes Only:

325 Broadway (12th St.) Manhattan
262 West 125th Street, Manhattan
433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Men's and Women's Shoes:

150 West 125th Street, Manhattan
Nassau, cor. Fulton St., Manhattan

We have gotten together all the summer suits—the broken lots—we have yanked off the price tickets that said $12.50, $15, $16 and $18 and we've arranged them so it'll be easy to find your size, $9.75.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALFONSO ANASTASIO, plaintiff, against THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK and LUCIA ANASTASIO, defendants.—Summons, with notice.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 5th, 1901.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 362 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Lucia Anastasio:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable David McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 362 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —OLIVER E. CROMWELL and Louise de Ruyter Campbell, Ella A. de Ruyter, and John E. de Ruyter, individually and as executors of the last will and testament of Henrietta M. de Ruyter, deceased, Plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Mabel S. Carter and Herbert S. Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit, Harriet S. Pettit, Mabel S. Pettit, Market and Fulton National Bank of New York, the New York Engraving and Printing Company, Herman de Selding, Joel S. de Selding, Austin B. Fletcher and Louis H. Schultz, as Trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased; Thomas A. Maitland, as executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Parish Dillon, deceased; the City of New York, Michael Hazel, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Mary Hazel, deceased; Charles E. Mather, Bernard Simpson, Charles D. Folsom, Robert W. Reid, William F. Rossell, John Vorhaus, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, August Martin Gemunder and Rudolph Gemunder, as surviving partners of the firm of August Gemunder & Sons; August Nereshelmer, Louis Nereshelmer, David Townsend, John H. Adams, Edgar H. Booth, George E. Clauder, Henry P. Toler, Charles D. Halsey, Charles H. Brown, as receiver of the New York Engraving and Printing Company, and all devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of the said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein, defendants.—Amended Summons.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11, 1901.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John Pettit, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, and all devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York, dated the ninth day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint and amended complaint in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of July, 1901.—Dated July 10th, 1901.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JACO BSOMMER, Rettie Glover, Simon Nachtigal, and Joseph Nathan, constituting the firm of Nachtigal & Co.; William B. Hardt, Henry A. Lindgens, Fritz Hill, as Executor, &c., of Max Doermer, deceased; Emil Schaff, Defendants.—Summons No. 1.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan'y 8th, 1901.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Rettie Glover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of July, 1901, and filed the 18th day of July, 1901, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Atty.

OLD DOLANDO WAS WINNER

Veteran Campaigner, at Odds On, Took a Purse at Brighton.

GOLD HEELS BEAT BONNIBERT

Race for Seagate Stakes Was Between the Two and McLewee's Colt, Ridden Out, Was First.

Precedent and all estimates based on form, the average of chances, and those other things that figure in the calculations of people who bet on race horses, pointed toward a slaughter of the favorites at Brighton Beach yesterday, to make up for the sweep by favorites on the day before. As has been observed about things other than horse racing, however, it is the unexpected that happens, and instead of an afternoon of disaster to the public choices, the disaster all was for the men who lay the odds, for post favorites were first in four races. With such results, it was not at all surprising that the large crowd that visited the track departed in a most pleased frame of mind, in spite of the fact that as far as the racing itself went, the sport came very near being the tamest that the Brighton meeting has produced.

Straight through, the fields were small, though in one event, the Seagate Stakes, at one mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds, quality atoned for the lack of quantity, as two of the smartest colts of the second division, Gold Heels and Bonnibert, started and made a good and fast race.

The race that seemed to stir backers most, however, was the last on the card, a mile and seventy yards, selling, in which the popular old campaigner Dolando was one of a field of five, and heavily backed by both his stable and the public, went to the post at odds on. The veteran looked surprisingly fit, and actually raced with much of his old-time speed and courage, winning with ease, after Gold Fox had made the running clear of the others for about seven furlongs. Dolando's stable companion, Bonnibert, did not fare so well, for in the Seagate Stakes he was beaten in pronounced style by Gold Heels, to whom he attempted to concede seven pounds. Through a great part of the betting even money was offered against each, with 15 to 1 against Vitellius, the only other starter, though at post time Gold Heels was made a slight favorite. At the post Vitellius planted his heels with great force on Bonnibert's ribs, the kick later being offered in excuse of Bonnibert's defeat, though at the time the colt did not seem to suffer any injury.

When the flag fell Gold Heels took the track and, racing out in front at a moderate pace, made all the running, drawing steadily away to the turn into the stretch, where Bonnibert moved after him. On the straight Bonnibert got close enough to Gold Heels to force Burns to ride out the McLewee colt, Gold Heels then drawing away a bit and winning, straightened out, by a length, with Bonnibert half a dozen lengths away from Vitellius. The time—1:52 2-5—marked a good performance, though the track was very fast.

In the fifth race Hyphen was an odds-on favorite, but thanks to a very careless ride by Burns, Hyphen was beaten out in a fighting finish by the smart black filly Disadvantage, who raced in front all the way. Five Nations, the second choice in this event, seemed to have mislaid his speed, for he galloped far back in the rear from end to end. Kinnikinic was a strong favorite for the six-furlong handicap, but W. L. Oliver's unlucky horse, All Gold, after running second all the earlier part of the season, for once managed to last in front and won cleverly. Animosity captured another selling purse in the third event, galloping in, first, pulled up, after Eliolm made the pace for about five furlongs. Zirl, off in front for the opening race, had it all her own way from the start, and was first in a canter. Jockey H. Michaels was absent from the saddle through the day, as he severely injured his leg Wednesday evening while galloping a horse for H. K. Vingut. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five furlongs. Bernard Schreiber's Zirl, blk. f., by Sain-America, 99 pounds, H. Cochran, 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, won easily by five lengths; Michael Murphy's Fugurtha, ch. f., 103, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by two lengths from H. T. Griffin's Step Onward, b. f., 107, (Wilkerson,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Eljon, Tenagra, Neither Joy, Ischium, Hebron, Cassville, Red Damsel, Emma A. M., Succasunnga, Golf Stream, Delate, and Gibson Light also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Zirl the favorite. Winner trained by M. Williams.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. W. L. Oliver's All Gold, ch. c., 4 years, by Bayon d'Or-Merry Nelly, 120 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and even, won cleverly by two lengths; T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, br. g., aged, 128, (McCue,) 11 to 20 and out, second by three parts of a length from W. C. Daly's Hinsdale, ch. c., 3, (Brennan,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:13. Cresson, Brookweed, and Knight of the Bronx also ran. Value to the winner, $705. Kinnikinic the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. J. A. Bennett's Animosity, ch. f., 3 years, by Star Ruby-Harmony II., 92 pounds, (G. Thompson,) even and 2 to 5, won easily and pulled up by a neck; the Murray Hill Stable's Eloim, br. c., 4, 111, (McGinn,) 16 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by eight lengths from A. D. Hampton's Lady Chorister, br. f., 3, 96, (Wilkerson,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Bedner, Edgefield, Ginki, Pincher, and Heroics also ran. Value to the winner, $550. Animosity always the favorite. Winner trained by J. Goldsboro.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seagate Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. F. C. McLewee's Gold Heels, b. c., by The Bard-Heel and Toe, 119 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 10 and out, won, ridden out, by a length; Frank Farrell's Bonnibert, ch. c., by Albert-Bonnie Oia, 126, (Shaw,) even and out, second by two lengths from Green B. Morris's Vitellius, br. c., by Star Ruby-Tyranny, 111, (Landry,) 15 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time —1:52 3-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $2,750. Winner trained by M. M. Allen.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won more than two races since July 1, with allowances; six furlongs. J. W. Smyth's Disadvantage, blk. f., by St. George-Vantage, 90 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1 and 11 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; S. S. Brown's Hyphen, b. c., 102, (T. Burns,) 2 to 5 and out, second by four lengths from Charles Oxx's Ascension, br. f., 99, (Wilkerson,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Five Nations, Golden Cottage, and Star of the West also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Hyphen always the favorite. Winner trained by Arthur Carter.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners of $800 in 1901, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Frank Farrell's Delando, b. g., aged, by Powhatton-Barbiche, 103 pounds, (Shaw,) 11 to 20 and out, won easily by a length; J. B. Doerr, Jr.'s, Fatalist, ch. m., 4, 106, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 9 to 5, second by three lengths from the Murray Hill Stable's Gold Fox, ch. h., 5, 111, (McGinn,) 5 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:45. Alsike and Minonia also ran. Value to the winner, $550. Dolando always the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights: five furlongs. Faranlass, Iridescent, Curtailed, Knockabout, Graden, Lord of the Manor, Kinsman of Harlem, Lemoyne, and Father Dear, 108 pounds each; Enright, Muddora, Leischen, Schwalbe, Octaroon, Miss Patsey, Gregory, and Singing Nymph, 105 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Bedeck, 111 pounds; Gertrude Elliott, 102; Barbetta and Balloon, 101 each.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Godfrey, Armor, 108 pounds each; Fatalist, 101; Oread, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds, six furlongs. Francesco, 124 pounds; Gay Boy, 117; Lady Radnor, 112; Dewey, 110; Lady Holyrood and Fair Knight, 108 each; Byrne of Roscrea, 105; Lady Sterling, 103; April Shower, 102; Past, 100; Bella, 99; Merriment and Carmaid, 98 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, with allowances, one mile and a furlong. Wax Taper and Latson, 108 pounds each; Watercure, 103; Ethics and Roehampton, 94 each; Monarks, 89.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, six furlongs. Big Gun, 110 pounds; Anecdote, 108; Goelet, 105; Mayo Gilroy, 104; Robert Metcalfe, Marblehead, and Jere Black, 103 each; Brandysmash, Jack McGinn, and Hengist, 102 each; Bastile, 100; Hinzarite, 99; Thorneycraft, 91; Malden, 90; Ante Up, 87; Kid, Flora, and Connie, 84 each.

Weights for Saratoga Handicap.

The weights for the ten-thousand-dollar Saratoga Handicap, the latest of the great handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward, which will be run for the first time as the chief event for the opening day of the Saratoga Racing Association meeting at Saratoga, on Monday, Aug. 5, are announced by W. S. Vosburgh and Secretary S. D. McIntyre as follows:

The Saratoga Handicap of $10,000, for three-year-olds and upward. To the winner $7,000, to the second $2,000, and to the third $1,000. Winner of a race of the value of $4,000 after the publication of the weights to carry 5 pounds extra. One mile and a furlong.

Kinley Mack, 5, b. h.	129	Charentus, aged, b.g.	100
Alcedo, 4, b. c.	124	Silverdale, 3, ch. c.	105
Imp, aged, blk. m.	123	Cobourg, 4, br. c.	105
Star Bright, 4, br. c.	122	Lady Schorr, 3, b. g.	104
Banastar, 6, ch. h.	122	Brigade, 5, ch. h.	104
Ogden, aged, br. h.	118	Far Rockaway, 3, ch. c.	102
Commando, 3, b. c.	117	Beau Gallant, 3, br.c.	102
Rockton, 4, b. c.	116	Mischievous, 4, br. c.	102
The Parader, 3, b. c.	115	Decanter, 6, b. h.	100
Sam Phillips, 4, ch.c.	114	Kinnikinic, aged, br. g.	100
Sidney Lucas, 4 ch. c.	114	Guiden, 4, ch. c.	98
Conroy, 3, ch. c.	113	Bellario, 3, b. c.	97
Watercolor, 3, blk. c.	110	Mortallo, 3, ch. c.	97
Bonnibert, 3, ch. c.	110	Sharp Bird, 4, b. c.	97
Brigadier, 4, b. g.	110	Prince McClurg, 5, br. h.	97
Prince Pepper, 3, ch.c.	110	King Bramble, 4, ch.c.	95
Blues, 3, b. c.	109	All Gold, 4, ch. c.	93
Martimas, 5, ch. h.	108	Philippine, 4, b. c.	92
King Pepper, 3 ch. c.	108	Alfonso, 3, b. c.	90
Mesmerist, 4, ch. c.	107	Baron Pepper, 3, ch.c.	90
Watercure, 4, ch. g.	107	Princess Pepper, 3, b. f.	90
Emporium, 3, ch. c.	107		
Alard Check, br. c.	107		
Black Fox, 3, br. c.	106		
Garry Hermann, 3, br. c.	106		

Morris Park's Autumn Stakes.

The Westchester Racing Association has announced the following list of stakes, to be run at the Fall meeting at Morris Park, the fixtures to close on Thursday, Aug. 15:

For two-year-olds—The Hurricane, Rancho del Paso, Silver Brook, and Castleton.

For three-year-olds—The Hunter, Belle Meade, Fairview, McGrathiana, Dixiana, and Ramapo Handicap.

For three-year-olds and upward—The New Rochelle.

For two-year-olds and upward—Autumn Highweight Serial Handicaps; First Serial, $1,200; Second Serial, $1,400; Third Serial, $1,600, and the Manhattan Handicap.

Supplementary entries for Autumn meeting—For two-year-olds, The Nursery Handicap, Champagne, and White Plains Handicap.

For three-year-olds—The Jerome Handicap.

For three-year-olds and upward—The Municipal Handicap, and Morris Park Autumn Weight for Age Race.

Steeplechase and Hurdle Races—The Third Champion Steeplechase of $10,000, Autumn Hurdle Handicap, and October Steeplechase Handicap.

At the same time the following stakes for future years will close:

For 1902—For then two-year-olds, to be run at the Spring meeting, the Juvenile, Fashion, and Eclipse Stakes. To be run at the Autumn meeting, the Nursery Handicap.

For 1903—For then three-year-olds, to be run at the Spring meeting, the Withers, the Ladies, and the thirty-seventh Belmont Stakes.

For 1904—The thirty-eighth Belmont Stakes.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACING.

Charley Herr Takes Two Heats Over the Monk at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—The fourth day of the Cleveland Grand Circuit races was characterized by ideal racing weather, the best-contested races of the week, and a record-breaking crowd. The 2:07 trot was the feature. Star Pugh, the favorite, got off in sixth place in the first heat of the 2:23 pace. He staid well back until the quarter, when he began to move out of the bunch, and at the half was on even terms with Thornway. Thornway seemed to be the only one in the field that could give Star Pugh a brush, and Pugh romped home a winner in 2:11. Pugh lost the next three heats, but was successful in winning the fifth and sixth heats and the money. Cornelia Bell was the favorite in the 2:12 trot, but succeeded only in getting second money, Onward Silver, a well-backed second choice, winning the race.

There were only three starters in the 2:07 race, The Monk, Kingmond, and Charley Herr, Directum Kelly being drawn before the race. The Monk won the first heat in the slow time of 2:13. In the second heat The Monk led to the stretch, when Charley Herr came on fast and won the heat by half a length, and in the third heat Herr came in in an easy manner.

In the 2:27 pace Billy H. won the race in straight heats. The track is a little soft and unless a good shower shall come before to-morrow afternoon Cresceus, who is to go an exhibition mile to beat his own record of 2:04, will not be able to make as good a showing as was at first thought. Summaries:

First race, 2:23 class, pace; purse, $2,500.

Star Pugh, ch. g., by Tom Pugh, (Lockwood)	1	8	2	7	1 1
Plenty, b. g., (Walker)	4	3	1	1	3 2
Helen D., b. m., (Maloney)	3	1	5	4	6 3
Harry Logan, ch. g., (Boucher)	7	2	3	2	4 dr
Dainty Queen, blk. m., (Munson)	5	7	6	6	2 dr
Bunce, Jr., b. g., (Hildreth)	5	6	7	3	5 dr
Charlie Downing, ch. m., (Huston)	10	5	4	5	dr
Stanton Wilkes, ch. s., (Donnelly)	6	4	dr		
Col. Baldwin, b. g., (Garfield)	9	10	dr		
Thornway, b. s., (McHenry)	2	9	dr		
Braden, b. s., (Miller)	11	dis			
Rajah, b. g., (Welch)	dr				
Daisy G., ch. m., (Thomas)	dr				
Frazier, ch. g., (Shillingiaw)	dr				

Time—2:09½, 2:10¼, 2:13¼, 2:12½, 2:14¾.

Second race, 2:12 class, trot; purse, $2,500.

Onward Silver, ch. s., by Onward, (Geers)	3	5	1	1	1
Cornelia Belle, b. m., (Kirby)	1	1	2	3	2
Dolly Dillon, b. m., (McHenry and Sanders)	4	3	3	2	5
Pilot Onward, b. m., (Marsh)	5	4	4	5	3
Maggie Anderson, b. m., (Noble)	6	6	6	4	4
Alice Barnes, b. m., (Lockwood)	2	2	5	dr	
Belle Onward, b. m., (Jamison)	dis				
Gaselle, blk. m., (Snow)	dr				

Time—2:11, 2:12, 2:10½, 2:12½, 2:12.

Third race, 2:07 trot; purse, $2,400.

Charley Herr, br. s., by Alfred G., (Kelley)	2	1	1		
The Monk, br. g., (Noble)	1	2	2		
Kingmond, b. g., (Marsh)	3	3	3		
Directum Kelly, b. s., (McCoy)	dr.				

Time—2:13; 2:09; 2:10¾.

Fourth race, 2:27 class pace; purse, $1,200.

Billy H., b. h., by Alexander Dumas, (Fisher)	1	1			
John R. Potts, b. g., (Turner)	4	2			
Carnot, blk. s., (Wickersham)	2	5			
Shadow Chimes, b. s., (Geers)	3	3			
Ethel Brown, blk. m., (Curtis)	5	4			
James Alexander, br. g., (Jamison)	dis.				
Reckless, b. g., (Foote)	dis.				
Cambria Maid, b. m., (Boyd)	dr.				
Dagmar Muscovite, b. m., (Johnson)	dr.				
Zella Wilkes, blk. m., (Downing)	dr.				
Unnamed, blk. g., (Cook)	dr.				

Time—2:11¾; 2:10½.

Results at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 25.—Baron B. was the favorite in the 2:18 pace to-day, but he never gave Roamer any trouble except in the third heat. Clyde McBride, driver of Moth Miller, was fined $50 for not trying to win the first heat of the 2:06 pace. He was also unseated. Summaries:

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Roamer, br. g., by Moquette, (Stahl)	6	1	1	1	
Harry Hotspur, ch. g., (Devline)	1	2	2	3	
Baron B., b. s., (Gosnell)	9	3	6	2	
Kenneth, b. g., (Smith)	2	9	5	4	
M. Williamson, b. s., (Van Auken)	7	8	9	6	
Little Wonder, b. m., (Pratt)	3	5	7	7	
Comet, b. g., (Lyman)	4	7	4	8	
Bessie Orr, b. m., (Lynch)	8	6	10	5	
Buckhorn, br. g., (Sternberg)	10	10	8	8	
Wincna, b. m., (Ganoung)	5	8	8	*	

*Drawn.

Time—2:21½; 2:18¼; 2:18¼; 2:18¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Agava, ch. m., by Axtell, (Terrell)	1	1	1
King Vasco, b. s., (Cummings)	2	2	3
Prestina, b. m., (McBride)	6	6	2
Sherman V., br. s., (Kellogg)	3	3	6
Battle, b. g., (Ernest)	4	4	7
C. E. J., br. g., (Aldrich)	8	5	4
Captain Murray, br. s., (Lyman)	5	7	5
Edith L., ch. m., (Brown)	7	8	8
Anteea, b. m., (Ganoung)	9	†	

†Distanced.

Time—2:20¼; 2:21¼; 2:21¼.

2:06 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Democracy, g. s., by Happy Partner, (Burk)	1	1	1
Moth Miller, rn. g., (McBride and Jones)	2	2	3
Fred M., b. s., (Gosnell)	3	3	2

Time—2:18¼; 2:18; 2:18¾.

Futurity Will Be Worth $40,550.

A statement by the Coney Island Jockey Club as to the declarations from the Futurity Stakes, the greatest prize of the American turf, and the horses still eligible for the race, which will be run Saturday, Aug. 31, at Sheepshead Bay, is published in this week's issue of The Racing Calendar. The list of entries shows a total of 877, of which 223 are void from one cause or another, declarations then having reduced the number to 159 colts and fillies who are eligible still. To the stakes the Coney Island adds $8,750, which, with the amount of the forfeits, swells the total value of the stakes at this time to $40,550. This total will be further increased by the $250 which each starter must pay, twenty starters thus adding $5,000 more to the gross value of the race. The great event will be run for the last time this year over the old Futurity course, which is 170 feet short of three-quarters of a mile. Among the prominent horses in the race are Nasturtium, Keno, Yankee, Flywheel, Cunard, Typhen, King Hanover, Pretorius, Hatasoo, Blue Girl, and Whisky King.

The Abbott Will Not Meet Cresceus.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—At the Cleveland Driving Park Ed Geers, trainer of the world's champion trotter, The Abbot, (2:03¼) announced this afternoon that he could not get the horse in condition in time for him to race Cresceus at Brighton Beach for $12,000, special trot, which was arranged to take place on Aug. 15. On that date Cresceus will go an exhibition mile to beat the world's record, and on the following Saturday will try for the wagon record.

Men Beat Apawamis Women.

An interesting team match was played yesterday afternoon at the Apawamis Golf Club of Rye between men opposed to the women members. The men allowed the latter a handicap of one stroke on the ninth, fourteenth, and seventeenth holes, and won the match by 9 points to 4, the Nassau scoring system being used. The two women who scored were Miss H. Reid and Mrs. H. B. Clark. The players and scores are:

MEN'S TEAM.	Points.	WOMEN'S TEAM.	Points.
Maturin Ballou	0	Miss H. Reid	1
R. F. Mathews	3	Mrs. A. J. Crumnock	0
John Moller, Jr.	3	Mrs. E. K. Reddall	0
J. A. Edwards	3	Miss M. Gwynne	0
H. L. Downey	0	Mrs. H. B. Clark	3
Total	9	Total	4

Women Golfers at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 25.—At the Mianetuck Golf Club this afternoon a ladies' handicap match was played for two pewter cups presented by Mrs. H. F. Brownell, one for the best gross score, won by Miss Myra Reynolds, and the other for the best net score, won by Mrs. H. B. Congdon. There were twelve entries, and the scores were as follows:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Miss Myra Reynolds	110	16	94
Miss Martha Landers	112	16	96
Miss Grace Knowlton	116	16	100
Miss Ruth Mather	118	16	102
Mrs. J. V. Stewart	122	25	97
Miss Grace Sanford	117	25	92
Miss Alice Taggart	136	35	101
Mrs. H. B. Congdon	136	46	90

Women Golfers at Montclair.

An unusually large field of women golfers turned out yesterday on the links of the Montclair Golf Club to compete in the fortnightly handicap for the Governor's Cup. Mrs. F. M. Harrison, from a handicap of 10, won the event in the net score of 115 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Mrs. F. M. Harrison	125	10	115
Miss Mabel Zerlin	136	18	118
Miss L. C. Droste	128	8	120
Mrs. B. Pickman	131	9	121
Miss Grace Leskam	126	5	121
Miss E. Van Lennep	131	10	121
Mrs. J. S. Porter	135	8	127
Miss A. Hornfack	147	15	132
Miss E. F. Hitchings	161	20	141
Miss Alice Armitage	196	35	161

Play Golf?
Send for Score Book, unique and practical. FREE. POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Av., N. Y.—Adv.

TRIAL FOR CANADA'S CUP.

Cadillac Returned Winner of First Race by Lake Yachts.

CHICAGO, July 25.—When the competing skippers began putting their craft in trim to-day for the trial races for a Canada's Cup defender the sky was overcast and a good breeze blew from the south. It was decided by the committee that the course to be sailed for the first trial should be nine miles, straightaway and return. The yachts that went to the line for the start were Detroit, Cadillac, Orion, Milwaukee, and Illinois, Prairie and Minola having dropped out. The five competitors were sent away at 1:30 o'clock, all together, but after three miles had been covered, Milwaukee, which early took the lead, had an advantage of a mile.

When twelve miles had been sailed Cadillac began to gain rapidly on Milwaukee, and was followed by Illinois and Orion. As they passed out of sight in a haze about four miles from shore the order was Milwaukee, Cadillac, Orion, Illinois, and Detroit. When they came into view again Cadillac was first, with a commanding lead, and held on in front to the end. The order of the finish was Cadillac first, Milwaukee second, Detroit third, Illinois fourth, and Orion last.

The feature of the finish was the struggle between Milwaukee and Detroit for second place, the race between these two being so close that they were separated by inches at the line.

The official elapsed time was: Cadillac, 2:53; Milwaukee, 2:59:10; Detroit, 2:59:49; Illinois, 3:01. Orion did not finish. Milwaukee lost the race by being blanketed by Illinois.

Shamrock II. Ready to Sail.

GOUROCK, Firth of Clyde, July 25.—The ocean rig of the Shamrock II. was completed to-day. Her stores are all on board, and the cup challenger could start across the Atlantic Ocean to-morrow, but in deference to nautical superstition, her departure will be postponed until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. Spars of the Shamrock I. have been used in the present cutter rig of the Shamrock II. The interior bracings of the challenger are most thorough, with the purpose of withstanding the worst possible weather.

Repairs on Independence Complete.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 25.—The new leak discovered yesterday in the yacht Independence was stopped this morning, and at 11:30 it was announced that all repairs were completed. Mr. Clapp, private secretary to Mr. Lawson, is here to take charge of the yacht when launched.

Seawanhaka Cup Race Begun.

DORVAL, Quebec, July 25.—The contests for the Seawanhaka Cup began to-day between the British yacht Gray Friar, owned by Lorne Currie of the Island Club of Cowes, and the yacht Senneville, representing the Royal St. Lawrence Club. The course for to-day was straight away to windward, two miles and return, to be sailed over three times, the total distance sailed being twelve miles. The start was made at 1:40 o'clock. Senneville, across the line first, was first throughout the race, and defeated Gray Friar by about two miles. The wind was light, south to southwest.

OPEN GOLF FOR HOLLYWOOD.

Willie Anderson and Others to Play in Next Week's Event.

Over forty entries have already been received for the mixed professional and amateur tournament to be played on the links of the Hollywood Golf Club, near Long Branch, next week Friday and Saturday. The club has put up in money purses $650, which will be divided into a number of prizes. If an amateur takes any of the prize-winning places he will receive the equivalent in plate. Although the entries do not close until next Tuesday, twenty-five of the leading professionals have already entered, and the field promises to be fully up to the usual open championship tournament of the United States. Willie Anderson, the present open champion, is among the entries, while from Chicago there will come Willie Smith, the former open champion, and David Bell, who finished next to Vardon and Taylor last year.

Bell was unable to play in the recent open championship at Olympia, owing to a sprained ankle, received by a fall in California just before he left the Pacific Coast after his Winter tour among the golf clubs in that locality. Bernard Nicholls of Boston, and the only professional who beat Vardon while the latter was in this country, is another strong competitor. Among others will be A. H. Findlay, Boston; Isaac A. Mackie, Fox Hills; Alexander Campbell, Brookline; James G. Campbell, Philadelphia; John Shippen, Marine and Field; John Forman, Westfield; Willie Dunn, Innis Arden; W. H. Way, Cleveland; A. G. Griffiths, Westbrook, Willie F. Davis, Apawamis; Willie Norton, Deal; Alec Patrick, Century; Willie Tucker, Ardsley; George Low, Ekwanok; John Reid, Atlantic City; David Hunter, Baltusrol; David Brown, Oakland; Robert Dow, George Lawson, Joseph Barry, and John Harrison.

A strong field of amateurs will also be seen. At the head of the list will be the Metropolitan champion, Findlay S. Douglas, and other early entries are F. W. Menzies, Pierre A. Proal, Amos T. Dwight, Arthur T. Stern, E. H. Knight, John G. Bates, C. H. Murphy, M. M. Singer, R. L. Redfield, and E. G. Kent.

Extra work is being done on the Hollywood links to get the course in the best possible condition for the tournament. The course is a long one of nine holes, the individual distances being, respectively, in yards, 282, 388, 304, 338, 246, 602, 247, 289, and 251. The total length is 3,147 yards.

Cotton Exchange Golfers Win.

Teams of rival golfers from the Coffee and Cotton Exchanges met in a friendly team competition yesterday afternoon on the links of the Garden City Golf Club. Five members played on each team, and the Cotton Exchange delegation proved much the stronger, every man winning his match, scoring a total of 11 holes, while the Coffee Exchange golfers failed to count. The results are:

COTTON EXCHANGE.	Holes.	COFFEE EXCHANGE.	Holes.
I. T. Gwathmey	3	C. M. Bull	0
J. Reardon	2	W. Satterthwaite	0
F. H. Wiggin	3	H. S. Torr	0
H. H. Shearson	1	H. W. Banks, Jr.	0
L. St. Clair Colby	2	F. P. Parsons	0
Total	11	Total	0

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Kitson Pitches a Masterly Game, New York Securing But One Hit.

The present series of New York-Brooklyn baseball games went to Brooklyn yesterday, the champions winning the final game at the Polo Grounds by the score of 5 to 0. Mathewson once more occupied the pitcher's box for New York, and was much more successful than he was on the occasion of his last appearance against Brooklyn. While he was batted fairly hard, he managed to keep the hits scattered, misplays at critical stages being responsible for four of the runs scored by the Brooklyns.

To Kitson more than any one else is due the credit of the Brooklyn victory. He was simply invincible, and pitched better ball than he has at any other time this season, New York making but one hit, a scratch single by McBride in the first inning. His support in the field was excellent, the Brooklyns playing an errorless game.

Kelley opened the game with a two-base hit, and came home on Hickman's wild throw of Keeler's bunt, the batter making second on the play. Sheckard struck out and Davis threw Daly out at first. Dahlen, however, singled, Keeler scoring. Strang and Ganzel retired Dolan.

No further scoring was done until the eighth inning, when Brooklyn again sent two more runs across the plate. Keeler's foul in this inning was caught by Hickman. Hickman also had a chance to retire Sheckard, but he muffed the latter's high fly. Warner's poor throw assisted Sheckard in stealing second, and a passed ball enabled the runner to reach third. Daly went to first on balls, and stole second. Dahlen hit to Davis, who threw to Warner to catch Sheckard at the plate. The play was not made, however, Sheckard eluding Warner. Warner tried to head off Dahlen at second and Daly scored on the play. Dolan struck out, and Warner caught Irwin's fly. Brooklyn scored another run in the ninth inning, two singles and an error aiding in bringing it about. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'H't'r'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Strang, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1
McBride, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	0	5	1
Selbach, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0
Hickm'n, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1
Warner, c.	0	0	9	3	1
M'th'son, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Total	0	1	27	14	4

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelly 1b.	1	2	10	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	3	2	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	1	5	0	0
Daly, 2b.	1	0	2	3	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	0	2	0
Dolan, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0
McGuire, c.	0	2	5	1	0
Kitson, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total	5	11	27	8	0

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1—5

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 8. Base on balls—By Mathewson, 2; by Kitson, 5. Struck out—By Mathewson, 6; by Kitson, 4. Two-base hit—Kelley. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Dahlen. Passed balls—Warner, 3. Time—1 hour 58 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Philadelphia.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	2	0	1	0	0
Hamilton, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Dement, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Cooley, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Murphy, lf.	0	0	1	1	1
Lowe, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Long, ss.	0	0	2	1	0
Kittredge, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Nichols, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Total	3	6*	23	13	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Wolv'ton, 3b.	1	1	2	4	0
Flick, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Del'hnty, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
M'F'l'nd, c.	1	1	6	1	0
Jennings, 1b.	0	2	8	2	0
Hallman, 2b.	1	0	1	3	1
Wells, ss.	0	0	0	3	0
Towns'd, p.	1	1	2	1	0
Total	7	11	27	11	1

*Batted out, hit by batted ball.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	—7

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Flick 2, Jennings. Sacrifice hit—Flick. Double play—Wolverton, unassisted. Stolen bases—Slagle, Delehanty, McFarland. Struck out—By Nichols, 7; by Townsend, 5. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Nichols, 2; Townsend, 5. Wild pitch—Townsend. Passed balls—Kittridge, 2. Time—2:05. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	1	3	1	0	0
B'mont, cf.	1	4	2	0	0
Davis, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Wagner, 3b.	1	1	0	0	1
B'naf'd, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Leach, ss.	2	0	2	2	0
O'Connor, c.	1	1	5	2

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
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LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.

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Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.}
635 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
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640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Proposals.

OFFER OF $9,000,000
3½ PER CENT.
PHILADELPHIA CITY LOAN

Office of The Mayor.

Philadelphia, July 15th, 1901.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Mayor, Room 202, City Hall, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock noon, the 19th day of August, 1901, for nine million (9,000,000) dollars of desirable City Loan in amounts and on conditions as follows:

Nine million (9,000,000) dollars of the twelve million (12,000,000) dollars Thirty-year Water Loan, authorized by ordinance of the City Councils approved March 15th, 1900, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the creation of a loan or loans by the City of Philadelphia, for the sum of twelve million (12,000,000) dollars for the installation of works for the improvement and filtration of the water supply of the City of Philadelphia."

In conformity with the provisions of the ordinance and the amendment thereto, approved July 15th, 1901, the principal of the loan offered above, viz.: Nine million (9,000,000) dollars will be paid thirty (30) years after the date of issue of certificates, and the rate of interest shall not exceed three and one-half (3½) percentum per annum, and shall be payable at the office of the fiscal agent in the City of Philadelphia half yearly on the first day of the months of January and July.

Bidders are advised that under the ordinance authorizing the loan, certificates of loan will be issued in such amounts as the bidder may require, in sums of one hundred dollars and its multiples of the registered form, and shall be made payable in the lawful money of the United States, free from all taxes.

Proposals must be made upon the prescribed form on blanks which may be obtained upon application at the office of the Mayor.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by certified check or certificate of deposit, drawn to the order of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, for five percentum of the amount of the loan for which bid is made. Checks or certificates accompanying bids not accepted will be returned to bidders within forty-eight hours after the opening of bid, and deposits of successful bidders will be applied in partial payment of the amount of loan awarded them. It is distinctly announced, however, that no allowance will be made for interest on deposits from the time of the opening of the bids until the time of settlement. Should there be more than one proposal at the same price, a pro rata award may be made.

Settlement in full for the loan awarded must be made with the City Treasurer on or before the 24th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Mayor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all proposals or to award only a portion of the loan for which bids were received, as he may deem best for the interests of the City of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE,
MAYOR.

The Midland Terminal Railway Company.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage dated the 1st of December, 1895, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $16,574.38 of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of August, 1901, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals for Sinking Fund, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York."

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 23, 1901.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Engineer, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock M. of Aug. 6, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing Miscellaneous Articles for the Light-House Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to Lieut. Col. D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer.

Meetings and Elections.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1901, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEDDLE, Secy.

FINANCIAL.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this compay as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.

No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
195 Broadway, N. Y.

This Company is now prepared to issue, and will as promptly as is practicable, its preferred stock in exchange for its Interim Certificates heretofore issued, and will pay interest at the rate of 5% per annum on the said certificates from May 20th to June 30th, 1901, inclusive.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
New York, July 8, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. out of the surplus earnings of this Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the holders of the second preferred stock of this Company of record at the close of business on August 15, 1901.

The transfer books of the second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on August 15, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. September 4, 1901. Cheques will be mailed by the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO. of the City of New York.

FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

On and after September 3d, 1901, the voting Trustees will be prepared to pay the above dividend to holders of voting trust certificates for second preferred stock of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1901, at the office of the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on presentation by them of their voting trust certificates for exchange for stock certificates.

J. KENNEDY TOD & CO.,
Agents of the Voting Trustees.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 26th, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon the COMMON stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after Thursday, August 15th, 1901, to stockholders as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at three P. M. Thursday, August 1st, 1901. Transfer books for COMMON stock at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will close August 1st and open August 15th.

Checks for above dividend will be mailed on the due date to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office,
Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 21, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of July next, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 29th instant.

There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
23 Broad Street, (Mills Building.)

Coupons due August 1st, 1901, from the following Bonds, will be paid on and after that date, at this office:

CENTRAL PACIFIC R'Y CO., 1st Mtge. Refunding 4s.
GALVESTON, HARRISBURG & SAN ANTONIO R'Y CO, 1st Mtge. 6s.
TEXAS & NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 7s.
TEXAS & NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO. Dallas Extension 4s.
IBERIA & VERMILION R. R. CO. 5s.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Pittsburg, Pa., July 23d, 1901.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 10.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company, August 22d, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1901. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., August 1st, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 22d, 1901.

A. R. FRAZER, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Pittsburg, Pa., July 23d, 1901.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 4.

A quarterly dividend of One (1) Per Cent. will be paid on the common stock of this company August 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 8th, 1901. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 8th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M., August 29th, 1901.

A. R. FRAZER, Treasurer.

Office of the American Ice Company,
133 East 23d Street.
New York, July 25th, 1901.

A dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of this Company, has this day been declared, and will be payable Aug. 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 1st, 1901.

The Transfer Books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 P. M., Aug. 1st, 1901, until Aug. 16th, 1901. E. D. HALEY, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF Per Cent. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on August 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, July 16th, and reopened on Friday, August 2d.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

93rd Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable August 31, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1901.

The stock transfer books will be closed to the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 23d, 1901.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 8, 1901.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record on August 6th, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.

GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., July 23d, 1901.

Movements of Currency.

The National City Bank withdrew $500,000 in gold coin from the Sub-Treasury yesterday. While the bulk of the amount was placed in the bank's own vaults, $200,000 of it was for the account of the Bank of Montreal, presumably to aid in the semi-annual settlements of Canadian banks. The banks transferred $50,000 in currency to St. Louis through the Sub-Treasury.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 25	460,556
To date this year	189,706,799
Corresponding date last year	71,486,334

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 25	$1,655,000
To date this year	$681,469,220
Corresponding date last year	$311,079,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@2¼ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4¼@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Am. Beet Sugar	⅞	Nat. Lead	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Am. Ice	1⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Linseed pf	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Locom. pf	⅞	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Norf. & West	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	North Am.	½
At., T. & S. F.	1⅜	People's Gas	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	Reading	2⅜
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	1⅞
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	2
Chi. & Alt.	⅝	Rep. I. & S.	⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	St. L. & S. F.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. rights	½	Southern Railway	⅞
Chi. Term. T.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	2
Con. Gas	4½	Texas Pacific	1½
Del. & Hudson	⅞	Union Pacific	1⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅞	Union Pac. pf.	⅝
Denver & S. W.	½	U. S. Leather	⅝
Erie	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1	U. S. Steel	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	2⅞
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	2	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
General Electric	2½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½
Gt. North. pf.	1½	Wabash	½
Ill. Central	1½	Wabash pf.	1½
Manhattan	½	West. Union Tel.	½
Metropolitan	1⅞	Wis. Central pf.	⅞
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Mexican Central	½
Am. Locom.	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	N., St. P. & S. M.	½
Brunswick	1	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Chi. & N. W.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Cont. Tob. pf.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅞
Int. Power	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1½
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s stamped	1	Col. Coal & I. 6s	2⅝
B'klyn W. & W. 5s	2	Erie general 4s	1
		Stand. R. & T. 6s	2

Bonds Declined.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	3
Col. Mid. 4-4s	1½	Tex. & Pac. 2d inc.	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Dealings on the Stock Exchange yesterday were again on a limited scale, total transactions barely passing the 450,000 mark, but the tone was generally much improved, and at the close of the day many substantial net gains appeared. The most conspicuous of these were Atchison, 1⅝; St. Paul, 2⅝; Rock Island, 2⅞; Missouri Pacific, 1⅜; Reading, 2⅜; Union Pacific, 1⅞; Erie, 1½; United States Steel, 1½; United States Steel preferred, 2½; Brooklyn Union Gas, 10; Consolidated Gas, 4¼; Amalgamated Copper, 1½; Tennessee Coal, 2; Metropolitan, 1⅞.

Reasons for the improvement were found primarily in the much more hopeful reports concerning the corn crop outlook, due to the general rains reported throughout practically the entire belt. It is true that the Western houses, still bullish on corn and short of stocks, undertook to minimize the importance of these rains, declaring that they were neither so general nor so copious as reported, and, in any event, that they had come too late to be of any material service. These pessimistic laments not being so effective as in days past, a new calamity was discovered by the enterprising Westerners in the form of hot winds which were reported to be sweeping over the recently drought-stricken district and to be doing enormous damage. Private advices to leading banking houses here did not confirm these stories, nor did the official weather reports. Generally, the hot-wind stories were treated merely as such, and as put out by the Westerners because of the exigencies of the case—as an endeavor, in short, to help them along in their market manipulations.

Apart from the better general crop news, Wall Street was more inclined to reason the situation out and to study the facts as the facts are. In this connection it was pointed out during the day, taking official figures, that last year's corn crop amounted to 2,105,000,000 bushels, which, at the average price of 38½c that ruled last year, represented a cash value of $810,425,000. This year the lowest conservative present estimate, allowing for all known damage, indicates a yield of 1,700,000,000 bushels, which, at 56c, the closing price for the September option in Chicago last night, would produce in cash $952,000,000, leaving an excess cash value for this year's short crop over last year's of $141,575,000. This, certainly, is not an unfair way of looking at the matter, for past experience has almost always shown that the year of "bumper" corn crops does not necessarily mean a year of most profit to the farmer. There are those in the financial district who recall only a few years ago when there was such an excess of corn that it was selling at what now seems a ridiculously low figure, and in some States was even being used for fuel.

Then, too, traders on the floor of the Stock Exchange are coming to realize the folly of following closely the fluctuations of the grain dials on the Produce Exchange, and of knocking off stocks by the dollars because cereals advance a cent or two, although yesterday, it is worth noting, that both corn and wheat closed down a cent each. Particularly is this the case in respect of wheat, for the very good reason that any rise in wheat prices is clearly not due to any shortage in this country—the Winter wheat crop being an enormous one and Spring wheat promising well—but rather to the shortage of the crops abroad and the demand from that source. It looks, indeed, as if 1897 might be duplicated in this respect. Certainly, every advance in wheat would seem to be a bull argument on Granger stocks, and not a bear one, as some traders seem to have concluded, for it means that in the face of an enormous crop here high prices are likely to rule because of the unfortunate conditions abroad.

An important development of the day was the decided strength in the Steel stocks, the advance of over two points in the preferred being brought about on dealings in 18,000 shares, while the rise of 1⅛ in the common was on the transfer of 51,000 shares. The buying was largely by members of the underwriting syndicate and was accompanied by reports that the collapse of the strike is near, the dispatches telling of private conferences in Pittsburg between the strike leaders and the steel men. Assuredly each new day finds the Steel Corporation in a more favorable position, if for no other reason than that the funds of the strikers are each day reduced and their ability to hold out lessened to that extent.

Taken as a group, the strongest stocks on the list were the coalers, under the leadership of the Eries and the Readings, both of which were bought by brokers usually acting for Morgan interests. It is known that another advance of 10 cents a ton in the price of coal is to be made on Sept. 1, which will make the fourth successive ten-cent advance in as many months. It is not difficult to see what such advances, maintained as they will be by the combination, independent members of which in times past were cutting one another's throats, will mean to the several companies in the way of increased earnings, and, therefore—of more direct interest to the stockholders—in the way of dividends. Mr. Morgan himself is quoted as predicting great things for all the coal properties, while the talk persists that James J. Hill has not abandoned his idea of making the Erie a part of a great transcontinental system.

The decided strength of the local gas stocks, Consolidated and Brooklyn Union, was attended by further consolidation talk, as well as by a revival of the story of a "melon cutting" for the benefit of the Consolidated Company's stockholders. Any intention of a melon-cutting at this time has been denied time and again by Consolidated officials.

There were indications yesterday that the larger banking interests were the heaviest buyers of stocks. Vanderbilt brokers took practically all the Nickel Plate and New York Central that was offered, while the principal purchases for what the Street declares to be the Morgan-Harriman-Standard Oil contingent were in St. Paul, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, and Amalgamated Copper. Gould brokers were the largest buyers of Western Union.

During the day London traded in about 35,000 shares, principally sales.

THE FUTURE OF ERIE.

"A Prominent Banker" is out with another circular in Wall Street, advising the purchase of Erie for "a rise above 60." Generally, holders of the Erie stocks deprecate these anonymous circulars, declaring that they do more harm than good. Some people, indeed, declare that probably that is the intention, the anonymous adviser, it is suggested, being short of the stock, and believing that anonymous communications are always "coppered."

Apropos of Erie, and apart from these communications, a story in the Street yesterday was to the effect that James J. Hill is again planning to have Erie as the Eastern link of a great transcontinental system. The choice, it is said, at one time lay between Baltimore and Ohio and Erie—Mr. Hill having interested himself in both properties—but since the Baltimore and Ohio is now controlled by Pennsylvania, the Erie is necessarily taken up. No confirmation of the talk, however, can be had.

CALL MONEY EASY.

It was noted in Wall Street yesterday as perhaps not without significance from a stock market point of view that among the earliest heavy lenders of call money during the day, and at the low rates, was the National City Bank. This institution has openly not put out any call money to speak of since the panic, and hence the interest attaching to the loans made yesterday.

During the day call rates ruled between 2¼ and 2½ per cent., with relatively little demand even at those figures.

THE WESTERN SHORT INTEREST.

The financial district is still puzzling as to the total of the Western short interest in the market, estimates running anywhere from 250,000 to 500,000 shares. Of course this is much a matter of guesswork, all that can certainly be said being that the short interest is very large.

And hence the bulletin put out by one of the leading Stock Exchange houses, yesterday that "one of the most interesting times in Wall Street, now that the crop scare is over, will be when the steel strike comes to an end and Chicago tries to cover."

Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company yesterday it was voted to increase the capitalization 100,000 shares, or $1,000,000, the proceeds to be devoted to building a railroad from the present terminal at Naco to the mines. The President was instructed to take steps to have the company's stock listed upon the Stock Exchange. According to the Auditor's report, the company has expended over $4,500,000 in improvements upon the property, besides the original purchase price of $5,000,000. The company paid its first dividend of $100,000 on May 25.

Stock List Applications.

Application has been made to the Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange for approval of these securities: Missouri Pacific Railway Company, $28,624,000, additional capital stock; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, $1,000,000, additional general mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1988, and $10,000,000 additional capital stock.

The Salmon Packing Combination.

A party of officials interested in the new salmon combination will go West to-morrow to attend personally to the transfer of the constituent properties to the recently incorporated Pacific Packing and Navigation Company.

Long Island Loan and Trust Company.

The stockholders of the Long Island Loan and Trust Company met yesterday at 203 Montague Street, Brooklyn, and voted to increase the capital stock of the company from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The lease of new quarters in the Temple Bar Building, Court and Joralemon Streets, was also ratified.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@2¼ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $221,000,814; balances, $9,618,766; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $962,703.

Money on call in London, 1⅝@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 7-16@2½ per cent. for short and 2½@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87½; cables, $4.87⅞@$4.88; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 25.—Supplies of money were not large to-day, and there was an increased demand, partly owing to tenders of one million six-months' Treasury bills, the applications for which amounted to £5,115,000; the total allotments averaged 3 1-5 per cent.

Another factor affecting the market was J. P. Morgan's payment of the purchase money for the Leyland Line of steamships. Discounts were firm, the position of the Berlin market causing anxiety.

Business on the Stock Exchange was stagnant. First-class securities were steady. Home rails were dull.

Americans were dull; prices moved irregularly, but mostly with a downward tendency, and closed irregular.

Kafirs were depressed, nothing more having been heard of the peace rumors.

Closing prices: Consols for money and the account, 92⅞; Anaconda, 8⅝; Atchison, 74; Atchison preferred, 96; Baltimore and Ohio, 97; Canadian Pacific, 104¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 44¾; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 163; Denver and Rio Grande, 42; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92½; Erie, 36⅝; Erie first preferred, 66; Erie second preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville and Nashville, 103¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 52¾; New York Central, 153; Norfolk and Western, 48; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89½; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Ontario and Western, 32; Pennsylvania, 73½; Reading, 20; Reading first preferred, 38½; Reading second preferred, 25½; Southern Railway, 29¾; Southern Railway preferred, 84; Southern Pacific, 57½; Union Pacific, 101; Union Pacific preferred, 90¾; United States Steel, 41; United States Steel preferred, 91; Wabash, 20½; Wabash preferred, 39½; Rand Mines, 40⅞.

Spanish 4s, 69¾.

Bar silver, 27d per ounce.

Money, 1¾@2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 7-16@2½ per cent.; for three-months' bills, 2½@2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £30,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 136.50; Madrid, 39.05; Lisbon, 39.00; Rome, 4.52.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 25.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened weak. Toward noon there was an all-around recovery, continuing until the close. Internationals were irregular, and rentes and Italians were fairly firm. Spanish 4s were calm. Brazilians and Turks reacted strongly, but the former partly recovered. Industrials closed firm. Rio Tintos improved, owing to large repurchases. Kafirs benefited, and there were a few purchases.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 62½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 70.87½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 53,925,000 francs, Treasury accounts current increased 14,325,000 francs, gold in hand increased 16,275,000 francs, bills discounted decreased 40,675,000 francs, silver in hand increased 1,875,000 francs.

BERLIN, July 25.—On the Boerse to-day bank and mining shares opened firmer on bear covering. Later they reacted, owing to speculative selling. Home funds and internationals were quiet. Cash industrials were somewhat easier. Canadian Pacifics fluctuated.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

The shares of several provincial banks are falling sharply. Yesterday the shares of the Duisburg-Ruhrort Bank fell 4 points, and they declined 4 points further to-day. Shares of the Hannoverache Bank fell off 2½ points to-day. Since July 20 there has been a fall of 6¾ points in the shares of the Magdeburger Privatbank.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £293,000, circulation decreased £216,000, bullion increased £76,884, other securities decreased £2,295,000, other deposits decreased £1,095,000, public deposits decreased £2,634,000, notes reserve increased £309,000, and Government securities decreased £1,730,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 50.53 per cent. Last week it was 46.45 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—The market received to-day its first genuine touch of Midsummer dullness. The change came quietly and gently, and really surprised nobody. Brokers offices in many cases were well-nigh deserted, and the ticker took a very slow gait and seemed to have hard work to hold it.

Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at par.

On call, money is in good supply at 4 per cent. to the best borrowers and at 4½ per cent. to others. One large banking house says it has call loans still outstanding at 3 per cent. These loans are with savings banks and trustees. Time money ranges from 4@4½ per cent. on acceptable names and collateral. In commercial paper the best names sell from 4½@5 per cent.

Exchanges, $18,417,176; balances, $1,837,736.

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
579	Atchison	73½	72½	73
94	Atchison pf.	94⅝	94⅛	94⅝
12	Boston & Albany	258	257	258
58	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
14	Chi., Bur. & Q.	196	195	195
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	153	153	153
6	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	132	132	132
10	Colorado Southern pf.	49	49	49
50	Mexican Central	23¼	23¼	23¼
10	Miss., Kan. & Texas pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾
25	Rutland pf.	103	103	103
100	Pere Marquette pf.	82½	82½	82½
2,320	Union Pacific com.	99¼	97½	99¼

TELEPHONES.

67	American Tel. & Tel.	161½	160½	161
45	New England	135	134	135
470	New England rights	5⅝	5½	5½

ELECTRICS.

20	General Electric com.	255½	253½	255½
350	Massachusetts	58	58	58
8	Massachusetts pf.	93	93	93
10	Westinghouse pf.	78	78	78

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	30	30	30
391	Am. Sugar	143½	142½	142⅞
11	Am. Sugar pf.	128	128	128
600	Mont. Coal & Coke	5¼	5¼	5¼
80	New Eng. Cot. Yarn pf.	92¾	92¾	92½
5	New Eng. Gas & Coke	6	6	6
10	Pullman	210	210	210
70	Union Shoe Machine	37½	37	37½
520	Union Shoe Mach. pf.	26½	26	26½
167	United Fruit	91	90	91
20	U. S. Rubber pf.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
4,725	U. S. Steel	42½	40¾	42½
1,817	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	89½	90⅝

MINING.

125	Adventure	25½	25	25½
100	Allouez	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,488	Amalgamated	113⅜	111⅜	113
20	Atlantic	36½	36½	36½
100	Bonanza	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	Calumet & Hecla	765	765	765
100	Cochiti	5	5	5
100	Copper Range	76⅞	76½	76⅝
50	Dominion Coal	38½	38½	38½
20	Elm River	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	Franklin	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
105	Isle Royale	41½	41¼	41¼
285	Mass	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
175	Michigan	13½	13¼	13½
75	Mohawk	41	40	40
230	Old Dominion	29¼	29	29
76	Osceola	93	92	92⅝
41	Parrot	51	50¼	50¼
600	Phoenix	4¼	4¼	4¼
35	Rhode Island	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Tamarack	348	348	348
50	Trimountain	51	51	51
55	Trinity	35	34½	35
30	U. S. Oil	13	13

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 25, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112⅞	113	8,300	Amalgamated Copper.	111½	113⅜	111¼	113	+1½
26	28	100	Am. Beet Sugar Co..	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
29	29½	600	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29¼	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
82¾	83	510	Am. C. & F. Co. pf..	82½	83	82¼	82¾	— ¼
30¼	30¾	400	American Cotton Oil.	30	30¾	30	30¾	+1¼
32¾	33½	1,100	American Ice Co.....	32	33	32	33	+1⅜
27½	28¾	50	American Linseed Co.	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
61	62	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf...	61½	61½	61½	61½	+1½
25½	26½	200	American Locomotive.	25⅜	25½	25½	25½	— ½
86	87	400	Am. Locomotive pf...	86	86⅞	85⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
53⅞	54	2,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	53¼	54	52½	54	— ⅜
100¼	101	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	100½	100¾	100¼	100¾	.....
142⅞	143¼	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	143	143	142⅞	143	+ ⅛
128½	130	100	American Tobacco ctfs	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	+1⅜
44¼	44½	1,050	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¼	44¾	44	44¼	.....
72¾	72¾	42,850	At., T. & S. F.....	71¼	73⅝	71¼	72⅝	+1⅜
92¼	94½	9,900	At., T. & S. F. pf....	93¾	95	93¾	94½	+ ⅜
95¾	96	3,900	Baltimore & Ohio....	94¾	96	94¼	95⅞	+1
92	93	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93	93	93	93	— ⅛
130	136	100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	135	135	135	135	— ½
76⅞	76⅞	5,350	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76¼	77	76¼	76⅞	+ ¼
217	219	800	Brooklyn Union Gas.	212	218	212	218	.....
9¼	10	100	Brunswick City	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	—1
103½	103⅝	1,400	Canadian Pacific.....	103	103⅝	103	103⅝	+ ⅜
44½	45	2,600	Chesapeake & Ohio...	44	45⅞	44	44½	+ ⅜
37⅝	38	1,800	Chicago & Alton	37	37½	37	37½	+ ⅜
195¾	197	100	C., B. & Q. ctfs.....	195⅜	195¾	195⅜	195¾	+ ⅜
23¼	23¾	1,730	Chicago Gt. Western.	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼
68	69	400	Chi., Ind. & L. pf...	69	69	69	69	.....
159¼	159¾	26,870	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	157½	160⅛	157½	159¼	+3
192	196	100	Chicago & Northw...	191½	191½	191½	191½	—1½
141⅞	142	3,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	139½	142	139½	141⅞	+2⅞
....	....	1,198	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
....	....	300	Chi. Term. Trans...	19	19	19	19	+ ½
88⅝	89	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	88¼	88½	88¼	88½	.....
88¾	89½	300	C., C., C. & St. L....	88⅝	88⅞	88¾	88⅞	— ⅛
97	98	1,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	96¼	97	96¼	97	.....
13	13¼	300	Colorado Southern	13¼	13½	13	13	— ⅜
20	21	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20	20	20	20	— ¼
220	220½	9,300	Consolidated Gas	215¼	221	215¼	220¼	+4½
64⅝	64¾	400	Con. Tobac. Co. ctfs.	64¼	64⅝	64¼	64⅝	+ ⅛
115	116	900	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	115½	115½	115½	115½	—2½
157	158	900	Delaware & Hudson...	158	158⅜	157⅝	157⅝	+ ⅜
41	42	200	Denver & R. G.....	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
91¾	92	1,000	Denver & R. G. pf...	90⅞	91⅞	90⅞	91⅞	+1½
....	....	100	Denver & Southw....	69½	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
....	....	105	Dist. of America.....	8½	8¾	8	8⅝	.....
142	142½	200	Diamond Match	142	142	142	142	— ¼
37	37⅛	19,210	Erie	35⅝	37⅛	35⅝	37	+1½
65⅜	66	3,170	Erie 1st pf	64⅝	66	64⅜	65⅜	+1
50⅛	51	1,100	Erie 2d pf	50	50¼	49½	50	+1¼
32	35	1,300	Gas & El. Bergen Co.	30	35	30	35	+2
257	259	500	General Electric	255	259	255	257¼	+2½
53½	55	100	Glucose Sugar Ref....	54½	54½	54½	54½	.....
172	173¼	700	Great Northern pf....	172	173¼	172	173½	+1½
49	51	25	Hocking Valley	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	.....
74½	74¾	58	Hocking Valley pf....	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	.....
147¾	148	1,800	Illinois Central	147	148	147	148	+1½
93¾	94¼	600	Internat. Power Co....	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	— ⅜
6¼	6¾	130	International Silver ..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
36	37	200	Iowa Central	36½	36½	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
72	73	200	Iowa Central pf.....	73	73	73	73	.....
38½	42½	300	Kansas City South. pf.	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
73½	76	100	Long Island	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
102¾	103¾	3,350	Louisville & Nashville.	101	102⅜	101	102⅛	+ ⅛
118¾	119	700	Manhattan Elevated .	118¾	119	118½	118½	+ ⅛
167½	168¾	600	Met. Street Railway .	167	168⅜	167	168⅜	+1½
23⅝	24	2,250	Mexican Central	23⅜	24	23¼	24	— ⅛
9⅝	9⅞	100	Mexican National ctfs.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
107	107½	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	107	107	107	107	— ½
23	23⅝	400	M., S. P. & S. S. M...	23⅜	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
25¾	25⅞	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	53⅜	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	51½	53	51½	51½	— ⅛
99½	99¾	6,100	Missouri Pacific	98	100⅜	98	99⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	19½	200	National Lead Co....	19	19¾	19	19¼	+ ⅛
134	136	100	New York Air Brake..	135	135	135	135	—3
151½	151⅞	1,700	New York Central.....	150¾	151⅞	150¾	151⅝	+1⅜
37½	38	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L...	37	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
74	76	400	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	75	75	74	75	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅝	6,660	N. Y., Ont. & West...	31¼	32½	31¼	32⅜	+1⅛
47⅝	48	3,300	Norfolk & Western...	47⅛	48¼	47⅛	48¼	+ ⅜
100	101	200	North American	100	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
38	39	200	Pacific Mail	37¼	38	37¼	38	+ ⅛
143⅝	144	3,200	Pennsylvania R. R....	143¼	144¾	143¼	143⅝	+ ⅛
114	114⅜	3,700	People's Gas, Chicago.	113⅜	114⅝	113¼	114	+1
42⅞	43	965	Pressed Steel Car....	42¾	43	41½	42⅞	+ ⅛
85	85¼	50	Pressed Steel Car pf..	86	86	84⅜	84⅝	.....
41⅝	41¾	23,300	Reading	39⅝	41¾	39½	41⅝	+2⅜
76⅜	76¾	6,150	Reading 1st pf	75	76½	75	76⅜	+1⅝
51¾	52	3,050	Reading 2d pf.....	49½	52	49½	52	+2
19¼	19⅜	410	Republic Iron & Steel.	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ½
73⅜	74	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	73¼	74	73½	74	+1
27½	28½	100	Rubber Goods	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	.....
68	71	10	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	70	70	70	70	.....
41¼	41¾	300	St. L. & San Fran....	40⅝	41⅜	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅛
77	77⅜	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	77	77⅜	77	77⅜	+ ⅛
67½	68	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
....	....	1,500	St. L. & S. F. rights..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....
58⅜	59	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	58	58	58	58	—1½
98¼	97	500	St. L. & Adirondack..	96½	96¾	96¼	96⅝	— ⅛
56½	56⅞	52,450	Southern Pacific	56½	56⅞	55⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
29½	29⅝	12,100	Southern Railway	28⅝	29⅝	28⅝	29⅜	+ ⅛
83	83¼	4,250	Southern Railway pf..	82⅝	83¼	82⅝	83	+ ⅛
62½	63	2,950	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	61	62¾	61	62¼	+2
41	41⅛	2,700	Texas Pacific	40¾	41¼	40¾	41¼	+1½
20	21	25	Tol., St. L. & West....	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½	.....
14⅜	15¾	200	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
70¼	73⅜	125	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	.....
99¼	99¼	56,000	Union Pacific	97¼	99¼	97¼	99⅛	+1⅝
89¼	90	400	Union Pacific pf....	88⅝	89	88⅝	89	+1⅛
41¾	42	50,850	United States Steel...	40	42	40	41⅞	+1⅛
90⅜	90⅞	18,700	U. S. Steel pf.....	89	90⅞	89	90⅞	+2¼
13¼	13⅝	6,750	United States Leather.	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
78¼	78½	1,510	U. S. Leather pf.....	78	78½	78	78½	+1
58	60	450	U. S. Rubber pf.....	59¾	59¾	58	58	—1⅜
59¼	59⅜	100	Va.-Car. Chemical....	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
121½	123	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf....	121¼	121¼	121½	121½	+ ⅛
21⅜	21¼	3,400	Wabash	20⅞	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
40	40½	9,200	Wabash pf	39	40⅜	39	40	+1¼
92	92¼	1,100	Western Union Tel....	92⅛	92½	92	92¼	+ ⅛
41	42	300	Wisconsin Central pf..	41	41	41	41	+ ½
Sales.....		460,556						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked
2s, r., 1930	107½	108¼
2s, c., 1930	107½	108¼
3s r., 1918	108¼	109
3s, c., 1918	109	109¾
3s, 1918, am.	108½	110
4s, r., 1907	113	113½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	137	138
4s, c., 1925	138	139
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼
5s, c., 1904	109	109½
D. C. 3-65s	124	..
Adams Exp.	170	180
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
Alle. & W.	120	..
Am. Ag. C.	29	31
A. A. C. pf.	87	89
Am. Bicycle	4½	5
Am. Bic. pf.	..	24¾
Am. Coal	180	200
A. C. O. pf.	88	90
Am. D. Tel.	34	39¾
Am. Express.	190	200
Am. M. Co.	6¼	6½
A. M. Co. pf.	28	30
Am. Snuff	41	46
A. Snuff pf.	84	85
A. S. R. pf.	125	130
A. T. & C.	97	100
Am. W. Co.	17	19
A. W. Co. pf.	77	79
Ann Arbor	20⅝	25
Ann Arb. pf.	51	55
B. & L. pf.	108	..
B., R. & P.	86	93¾
B., R. & P. pf.	..	121
Canada So.	67	70
C. C. C. & I.	40	..
C. & E. Ill.	122	130
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	128
C. G. W. pf.	..	..
C. G. W. 1st pf.	80½	81
C. G. W. 2d pf.	..	..
C. G. W. d.	90	92
C., I. & L.	32	33
C., I. & L. pf.	..	..
C. M. & St. P.	68	69
C. M. & St. P. pf.	181	186
C. St. P., M. & Om.	127	129
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	185	198
C. C. C. & St. L.	83½	89½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	114	121
C., L. & W.	..	35
C., L. & W. pf.	..	..
Ev. & T. H.	54	55
Ev. & T. H. pf.	..	..
C. S. R. pf.	103	..
Homestake	95	100
Ill. C., l.	1.102	..
Int. P. P. Co.	20½	21¾
I. P. Co. pf.	75	76
Int. Sil. pf.	33½	40
Int. S. P.	37	39
I. S. P. pf.	83	85
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
K. & D. M.	7	9
K. & D. M. pf.	..	35

	Bid.	Asked
Kan. & M.	32	36
King. & P.	..	9
K. Ice, Chi.	20	29
K. I., C., pf.	50	65
Lackede Gas.	90	95
Lacl. G. pf.	98	99
L. E. & W.	55	59
L. E. & W. pf.	..	..
Chi.	35¾	36½
M. W. S. El.	..	..
Chi., pf.	89½	92
Mil., El. R. & L. pf.	..	117
Mich. Cent.	105	..
M. & St. L. pf.	115	116
M. & O. ctfs.	82	83
Mor. & Es.	192	195
N. C. & St. L.	75	100
Nat. Biscuit.	41½	42
Nat. Bis. pf.	100	101
Nat. L. pf.	86	90
Nat. Salt.	..	43
Nat. S. pf.	75	75¼
N. Cent. C.	27	35
N. Y. & N. H.	214	217
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	112
N. Y., L. & W.	132	138
N. & W. pf.	86	89
O. & I. G.	25	33
Ont. Mining.	9	10
Pac. Coast.	64	70
P. C. 1st pf.	94	100
P. C. 2d pf.	67	72
Peo. & E.	22	28
Pere Marq.	75	77
Pere M. pf.	77	85
P., C., C. & St. L.	..	77
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	102
P. Ft. W. & C.	189	..
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	187	..
Pullman Co.	202	207
Quicksilver.	3½	4½
Quicksil'r pf.	8½	11
Rens. & Sar.	204	215
R., W. & O.	135	141
Rub. G. pf.	74	77
St. L. S. W.	27	29⅝
S. S. S. & I.	33	34
S. S. S. & I. pf.	..	..
St. P.	78	80
T. P. L. Tr.	32	39
Third Av.	120	122
T. P. & W.	8½	..
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	33	34½
T. C. R. T.	93¾	94½
U. S. Exp.	85	90
U. S. Rub.	18½	20
Wells-F. Ex.	140	160
W. & L. E. pf.	17½	18½
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	..	..
Wis. Cent.	20½	21

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,429	7,290	6,681
3d week July....	$634,000	$531,000	$543,000
From Jan. 1.....	16,375,983	15,782,038	14,320,362
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
3d week July....	49,624	36,638	36,367
From July 1.....	140,872	118,116	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week July....	7,917	6,245	7,456
From July 1.....	19,609	16,804	20,250
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	167
3d week July....	28,111	25,611	28,168
From July 1.....	77,446	71,832	76,644
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,054	2,054	2,016
3d week July....	257,000	287,541	307,322
From Jan. 1.....	9,793,306	9,857,542	7,132,845
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,338	1,266	1,266
3d week July....	142,408	137,356	128,847
From Jan. 1.....	4,281,021	4,444,770	3,730,812
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,222	2,208	2,197
3d week July....	286,036	217,742	210,296
From July 1.....	796,996	619,830	587,453
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
3d week July.....	671,000	547,000	478,000
From Jan. 1.....	18,072,130	15,596,222	13,878,205
Central Branch—			
3d week July.....	83,000	83,000	.....
From Jan. 1.....	681,144	666,633	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week July.....	10,621	9,843	6,904
From July 1.....	29,884	28,566	21,377
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	393	393	393
3d week July.....	52,091	47,078	51,899
From July 1.....	152,988	138,907	.....
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week July.....	45,045	37,225	42,306
From Jan. 1.....	1,443,980	970,948	1,038,170
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY for June—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings ..	279,276	239,404	39,872
Op. expenses	124,666	109,735	14,931
Net earnings	154,610	129,669	24,941
Divs. and interest	74,133	67,415	6,718
Surplus	80,477	62,254	18,223
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings ..	1,457,533	1,325,799	131,734
Op. expenses	688,330	647,997	40,633
Net earnings	769,203	678,102	91,101
Divs. and interest	434,727	422,665	12,062
Surplus	334,476	255,437	79,039

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.05	.04
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.11	.11
Best & Belcher	.19	.19
Bullion	.01	.02
Caledonia	.40	.39
Challenge Con.	.33	.35
Chollar	.09	.10
Confidence	1.35	1.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.10	2.10
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.11
Gould & Curry	.16	.15
Hale & Norcross	.18	.20
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.09	.09
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	....	.01
Mexican	.17	.17
Occidental Con.	.05	.06
Ophir	.75	.74
Overman	.15	.16
Potosi	.09	.09
Savage	.11	.09
Sag Belcher	.22	.02
Sierra Nevada	.18	.18
Standard	2.35	3.35
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.14	.14
Utah Con.	.33	.02
Yellow Jacket	.27	.28
Silver bars	58½	58½
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	14½	15	15	15½
Alamo	13½	14	13½	14
Argentum	14	17	14	17
Anaconda	31½	33	32	33
Battle Mountain	16⅞	17½	16⅞	17½
Blue Bell	14½	15½	14½	15½
Butterfly	39	42	39	41
C. C. Cons	7⅞	8	7½	8
Coriolanus	11	12	11	12
C. C. & M	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Columbine Victor	8	9	9	10
Dante	4¾	5½	4⅞	6
Dr. Jackpot	60½	61	61	61⅝
Elkton	172	175	172½	174½
El Paso	46	46½	46½	47
Fanny Rawlings	19	19½	19	20
Finlay	10	10½	10½	11
Gold Dollar	16	16¼	16¼	16⅜
Golden Cycle	62½	63½	62	63
Golden Fleece	33	37½	35	38
Gold Knob	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5½
Gold Sovereign	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Gould	16¼	16⅝	16½	17½
Hart	8	10	8½	10
Ingham	16½	16⅝	16	16½
Isabella	41	42	41	42⅜
Jackpot	40	44	40	45
Keystone	8½	9	8⅝	10
Last Dollar	55	60	55	60
Lexington	6	6¼	6	6¼
Little Puck	7⅝	8¼	8¼	8½
Mint	18	20	19	20
Mollie Gibson	35	37	35	37
Mollie Dwyer	5⅝	6⅛	5½	5⅝
Mary Cashen	13	15	13	15
Moon Anchor	29	30	28	29
National	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Nugget	15	20	15	20
New Haven	4¾	5¼	5	5¼
Orphan Boy	15½	16	17½	18
Pharmacist	7½	8	7½	8
Pinnacle	7½	7¾	7½	7½
Pointer	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
Portland	301	303	301	303
Rose Maud	4¼	5	4¼	5
Rose Nicol	6	6¼	6	6¼
Republic	4	5	4½	5
Rocky Mountain	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
Sedan	5¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
Vindicator	119	120	116	120
Work	11½	13¾	12	13½
Zoe	2⅜	3	2¾	2⅞

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $3,700 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at 118.0822 and $600 is at 105.8078.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Nor Car con 4s	105	Hock Val 1st 4½s	107
500	105	7,000	107
Adams Express 4s	105	Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s	124½
2,000	105	2,000	
Am Dk & Imp 5s	112	Louisville & Nashv unified 4s	101½
1,000	73½	3,000	101½
Am Spirits Mfg 6s		10,000@20F	101½
1,000		L & N coll trust 4s	100½
Atch, Top & San Fé gen 4s	103½	3,000	
2,000	103¼	Mex Cent 1st inc	31¼
5,000	103⅜	15,000	31⅜
7,000	103⅝	10,000	32
adjustmt 4s	82	15,000	
8,000	90	Minn & St L 1st & refundg 4s	104½
stamped		10,000	
3,000	94½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	96⅜
B & O sub certs for 4s con grd 1911, 5th ins pd	102	1,000	
25,000	104½	Mob & Ohio new 6s	128½
Balt & Ohio 4s	103	500	128½
1,000	103	3,000	128½
25,000	102¾	N Y Cent & Hud R M C col 3½s	96
Balt & Ohio 3½s	95⅞	1,000	
10,000		Norf & Wn con 4s	102
B & O Southwn div 3½s	89	2,000	
15,000		North Pac 4s	103⅝
Brook Un Elev 1st	103	2,000	103½
25,000		10,000	
Brook W & W 6s	74	Oreg S L 1st 6s	127
Trust Co ctfs		1,000	
5,000	78	Peo & E inc 4s	65
Cent of Ga 1st inc	78	5,000	
4,000		Pitts & Wn 1st, J P M & Co ctfs	100
Cent of Ga con 5s	105¾	2,000	
5,000	106	Read Ry gen 4s	95⅞
1,000		5,000	96½
Cent of N J gen 5s	128½	5,000	95¾
25,000		2,000	96¼
Cent Pac gld 4s	103¼	20,000	
10,000		St L Southw 2d inc 4s	75⅝
C & O gen 4½s	107	5,000	
2,000	106½	San An & Ar P 4s	85
1,000		14,000	
Chic & Alt 3½s	84½	St P & N Pac 6s	131
4,000		3,000	
Chic, B & Q 4s when issued	97⅞	Southern Pac 4½s	99
6,000	97⅝	53,000	
40,000	97⅝	Southern Pac 4s	91⅜
90,000	97⅝	8,000	91½
465,000	98	2,000	
Chic, Bur & Q Neb ext 4s	102	Southn Ry 1st 6s	116½
1,000	110½	7,000	
Chic, Mil & St P con 7s	130⅜	Stand R & T 6s	62
10,000	130	1,000	
S Min div 6s	116	Stand R & T inc 6s	9½
4,000		5,000	9
Chic & N Westn deb 5s, 1933	122½	Tex & Pac 2d inc	90¼
1,000		9,000	98
C, St P & Min 1st	138⅜	5,000	
2,000		Union Pac 1st 4s	104
Chic Ter Tran 4s	93½	5,000	
5,000		Un Pac conv 4s	107
Col Coal & I 6s	104½	20,000	106⅞
5,000		5,000	107
Col Mid 1st 3-4s	80½	15,000	106⅜
10,000		10,000	106½
Col & 9th Av 1st	122½	15,000	106⅝
10,000		40,000	107
Denv & Rio Gde con. 4s	90	25,000	106⅞
11,000	102	2,000	106⅝
Den & So gen 5s	95½	2,000	107
10,000		6,000	107
Det City Gas 5s	100½	13,000	107¼
5,000		20,000	107
10,000	100	6,000	106¾
10,000	99¼	10,000	107
East Tenn, V & Ga divisional 5s	116	Wabash deb A	99
3,000		1,000	
Erie 1st con 4s	97½	Wabash deb B	62¼
5,000		5,000	62¼
23,000	97¼	20,000	62¼
80,000	98	2,000	62⅜
Erie 1st gen 4s	86	43,000	62¼
1,000	86	3,000	62⅜
2,000	86½	10,000	62¼
13,000	86½	32,000	62¼
Erie Pennsylvania coll trust 4s

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street Corner Sold—Important Parcels Transferred—Auction Dealings.

Dr. Clarence C. Rice has sold the plot, 90.5 by 100, at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

Charles Goldstein has sold to Francis Marx the five-story flat 516 East Twelfth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Thomas F. Dolan has sold to St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 500 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100.

Laumeister & Co. have sold the five-story flat 775 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street for about $15,000.

The recently organized corporation known as "No. 68 William Street," took title yesterday to the Kemp Building, at the northeast corner of William and Cedar Street, for a stated consideration of $750,000. The New York Realty Corporation has taken back a purchase money mortgage on the property for $350,000, due July 1, 1902, and bearing 5 per cent. interest.

Adrian Norman, Jr., transferred yesterday the property 40 Maiden Lane to the Mein Realty Company for $30,000 over a mortgage of $55,000.

Several lower east side parcels, in which the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum held an interest, were conveyed yesterday by the Trustees of that institution and other parties to Edward Wilckens for a consideration of $390,000. The properties, which include corners at Rutgers and Madison and at Rutgers and Monroe Streets, were acquired, under contract, several months ago by a syndicate of operators and many of them have since been resold.

A five-story American basement dwelling, costing $50,000 will be erected at 10 West Fifty-sixth Street by Birdsall Otis Edey. Warren & Wetmore, the architects, filed the plans at the Building Department yesterday.

Louis Becker has sold for John Borkel the three-story and basement Indiana limestone-front dwelling 455 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 18.9 by 60 by 99.11, to Christian Roeser, who will occupy it.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

362 and 364 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 29.9 by 99.11, two three-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry C. Raynor.....$40,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 2,289 First Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 19 by 100, four-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $5,628; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Ansell, referee, 43, 45 and 47 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Walter J. Mead, referee, 6 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $3,674; subject to other mortgages for $27,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 10 West Fifty-sixth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 73.11; Birdsall Otis Edey of 114 West Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Warren & Wetmore, 20 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 244 feet east of First Avenue, for a two-story brick stable, 64 by 17; Anderson estate, Broad Exchange Building, owner; Frank H. Quimby of 99 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 970 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; the Remsen estate of 1,507 Broadway, owner; C. A. Thompson of 51 West Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 424 and 426 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick hall, with stores; Charles Apple of 130 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Alexander Fowler of 2,620 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 282 to 286 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick store; C. L. Morgenthau of 50 West Eighteenth Street, owner; Frederick Jacobson of 54 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Aqueduct Avenue, east side, 300 feet south of King's Bridge Road, to a two-story frame dwelling; estate of Angie D. Donnelly, premises, owner; John J. Donnelly of 220 Fourth Avenue, agent; cost, $225.

No. 698 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Charles H. May of 692 Madison Avenue, owner; Werner & Windolph of 92 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $5,500.

No. 162 East Fifty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Dr. J. Kaufmann, premises, owner; Robert H. Kohn of 170 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 130 and 132 Norfolk Street, to a six-story brick tenement with store; Morris Rose of 115 Eldridge Street, owner; Rosenbarger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $500.

No. 9 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; G. M. Speir and others, 62 Wall Street, owners; D. W. King of 131 East Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $5,600.

No. 615 Columbus Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement with store; Julia Vogel, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $300.

No. 230 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Ratcliffe Hicks, premises, owner; Bushman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 406 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; J. Hasslacher, premises, owner; De Lemos Cordes of 130 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $500.

Lexington Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, to a three-story brick car house; Metropolitan Street Railway Company of 621 Broadway, owners; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, archy, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 735 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick tenement with store; B. Berkowitz of 637 and 639 East Ninth Street, owner; Frederick Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 353 East Tenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement with store; Sarah Byrne of 149 East Fifteenth Street, owner; Henry Regelmann of 138 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 32 East Broadway, to a four-story brick tenement; Mrs. D. Cohen, premises, owner; Charles E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, July 25.

BROOK AV, e s, 149.7 ft s of 165th St, 26.6x146.11x25x155.11; John H. Hull, referee, to Louise C. Mohlman, (R S $5.75).....$14,000

CATHARINE ST, w s, Lot 11, map of Thomas G. Walker and others, 24.5x173; Catharine St, w s, Lot 12, same map, 23.3x169.5x—x173; Thomas Kelly to R. Clarence Dorsett.....1

CATHARINE ST, 19, e s, 27x104.3x27x106.6; Edward Wickens to Morris Shidlovsky (R S $11.50).....100

DOWNING ST, 1; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Joseph Fontana and others, (R S 75 cents, mtg $14,000).....Omitted

ELIZABETH ST, 75, w s, 20.1x47; Caroline Weinlandt to Alfonso Luongo, (R S 75c, mtg $6,000).....1

LINCOLN AV, n e corner of 136th St, 200 to 137th St x100; Adrian Norman, Jr., to Mela Realty Company, (mtg $50,000, R S $13.75).....100

LOTS 183, 184, 185, and 186, Map of S. Cambreling; Lot 126, map of the Rev. William Powell; Annie P. Nicholson to Tommaso Giordano, quitclaim.....1

MADISON AV, s w s, 78 ft w of King's Bridge Road, 25x96.6; Edward Strasser to Henry Schmidt, (R S $2.60, mtg $5,000).....1,500

MADISON ST, 408, e s, 25x100; Edward Wilckens to Archibald A. Gulick, (R S $12.50).....100

MADISON ST, s w corner of Rutgers St, 98x99.7x99.4x39.7; Rutgers St, w s corner Monroe St, 100x125; Rutgers St, s e corner of Monroe St, 17.4x94, except strip 17.4x53 on corner; Rutgers St, n e corner of Madison St, 27x60; Market St, 37, n w corner of Madison St, 25x88; Market St, 33, w s, 25x88; Catharine St, 19, e s, 37x104.3x27x106.6; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and others to Edward Wilckens, (R S $193.75).....390,000

MADISON ST, 202 and 204, s w corner of Rutgers St; Edward Wilckens to Patrick J. McGuire, (R S $27.50).....1

MADISON ST, 209, s s, 25x74.4; Edward Wilckens to Hyman Spektorsky, (R S $10.75).....100

MAIDEN LANE, 40, s s; Adrian Norman, Jr., to Mela Realty Company, (mtg $35,000, R S $13.75).....100

MARKET ST, 37, n w corner of Madison St, 25x88; Edward Wickens to Nathan Hogen.....

MARKET ST, 33, w s, 25x88; Edward Wilckens to Irving I. Kempner and another, (R S $7.75).....100

MONROE ST, 113, n s, 25.1x100.2x25.1x100.3; Edward Wilckens to Herman Fichter, (R S $12).....100

RUTGERS ST, 48 and 50, n w corner of Monroe St, 50.5x100; Edward Wilckens to Hyman Spektorsky, (R S $32).....100

RUTGERS ST, s e corner of Monroe St, 17.4x94, except strip on s e corner 17.4x53; Edward Wilckens to Israel D. Goodman, (R S $6.75).....100

RUTGERS ST, 51, n e corner of Madison St, 27x60; Edward Wilckens to Hirsch Rabinowich, (R S $15).....100

RUTGERS ST, 42, w s, 25x75; Edward Wilckens to Hyman Spektorsky, (R S $10).....1

RUTGERS ST, 44 and 46, w s, 50.8x100.1x50.5x100; Edward Wilckens to Isaac Sprung, (R S $25).....1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 75 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 25x75; Lucy Bach to Katharina Gaimbacher, (R S $6.25).....1

WILLIAM ST, 68 and 70, n e corner of Cedar St; New York Realty Corporation to Number Sixty-eight William St, a corporation, (mtg $400,000, R S $173.75).....750,000

2D AV, e s, 90.5 ft s of 51st St, 20x70; Wilber M. Bride, referee, to Aaron Stone, (R S $4.50).....11,450

2D AV, 2,420, n e corner of 124th St, 20.11x80; Louis H. Harris to Solomon Alexander, (R S $5.75, mtg $18,500).....100

11TH AV, n e corner of 49th St, 25x80; Susannah C. Banta and another, executors, to V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company, (R S $4.25).....10,750

13TH ST, s s, 96 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Lulu Krause to Yetta Krause, (mtg $13,000).....1

17TH ST, 133 East, 25x92; Thomas Adam to Thomas Simpson, (R S 25 cents, mtg $25,000).....1

42D ST, 530 West, 19.1x½ block; Thomas C. Murray and others to V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewery Company, (mtg $5,000).....13,000

50TH ST, 38 East, 23x100.5; Selina A. C. Bailey to Mary F. Peters, (R S $41.75)..1

54TH ST, 53 East, 12.6x100.5; Harry A. Hawes to Harry M. Austin, (R S? $ 4.50)1

54TH ST, 53 East, 12.6x100.5; Harry M. Austin to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $25,000, R S $6.25).....1

54TH ST, n s, 182.6 ft e of 6th Av, 12.6x 105; William T. La Roche to Harry M. Austin, (R S $15).....100

54TH ST, n s, 182.6 ft e of 6th Av, 12.6x 100.5; Harry M. Austin to Emily A. Zollikoffer, (R S $21.75).....1

55TH ST, 64 West, 18x100.5; Daniel B. Freedman to Helen Halsey, (mtg $30,000, R S $6.25).....1

56TH ST, 201 West, 22x50.5, with interior lot on rear, 25x22; Priscilla C. Drinker, trustee, to J. Hull Browning, (R S $16.25).....35,000

62D ST, 238 West, 25x100.5; Frank W. Arthur, referee, to Lillian S. Gillespie, (R S $6.75,) all liens.....16,000

80TH ST, 122 West, and 125 West 80th St; William Buhler to Caroline A. Buhler, all liens, (R S $11.75).....100

89TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Katharina Gaimbacher to Lucy Bach, (R S $1.50, mtg $17,500).....1

92D ST, 19 East, 19x100.8; Samuel Gottlieb and others, executors, to Maud B. Banks, (R S $25.75).....54,000

110TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Frederic W. Yates, referee, to William A. Spencer and others, trustees, (R S $7.).....18,000

110TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Frederic W. Yates, referee, to William A. Spencer and another, trustees, (R S $9).....18,000

119TH ST, s s, 76 ft e of Pleasant Av, 26x100.11; Fannie Swartz, individually and as executrix, to Charles Kappes, (mtg $14,500, R S $7.25).....14,500

132D ST, 3 East, 20x99.11; Edward B. La Fetra, referee, to Leopold Jonas, (R S $8).....15,000

134TH ST, 71 West, 17.6x99.11; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to F. N. Monjo, (R S $3).....8,450

134TH ST, 73 West; Edwin A. Watson, referee, to Ferdinand N. Monjo, (R S $3)8,450

135TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Willis Av, 25x 100; John Sieben to Helene Wiselshusen, (mtg $10,000, R S $1.75).....1

158TH ST, s w s, 175 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Caroline Schwarz to James Brandum, (R S $2, mtg $3,000)..1

161ST ST, 580 East, 25x100; Patrick Boylan to David Schlesinger, (R S $2.25)...1

Recorded Leases.

CATHARINE ST, 60; Lazarus Levy to Benjamin Bernstein, 3 years.....$2,950

ELIZABETH ST, 258; John Mariani to Fortunato Franzoni, 10 months.....2,100

LEXINGTON AV, 660; Mark Davis to August Schmidt, 10 years.....1,600

MONROE ST, 34; Joel Laitin to Samuel Sandhaus, 3 years.....324

1ST AV, 2,016; James Reilly to Adelaide Castellano, 2 9-12 years.....2,004

6TH AV, 518; Albert J. Adams to John McDonough, 3 years 9 months 8 days..5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AUSTIN, Harry M., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 54th St, n s, 170 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....$25,000

BERGE, Edward W., to Martha E. Berge; 134th St, 375 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....800

BICKFORD, Mary M., to James H. Walling; 5th St, s s, w ½ of Lot 72, map of Unionport, due Sept. 26, 1901.....388

BROWNING, Frederick, to Priscilla C. Drinker, as trustee; 56th St, 201 West, due July 24, 1902.....30,000

CLARK, Cyrus, to F. H. Presby; Broadway, 1,622 to 1,626, and 754 7th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent., gold.....85,000

DE ANGELO, Pietro, and wife to Elizabeth C. S. Vetable; 115th St, n s, 215 ft e of 1st Av, due Aug. 1, 1904....24,000

FEINBERG, Julius, to Adolph Openhym and others, trustees; East Broadway, s, 4, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....18,000

FICHTER, Herman, to American Mortgage Company; Monroe St, 113, n s, 1 year.....20,000

FISCHER, Elisa, to William Stem; Avenue A, e s, 51.2 ft n of 80th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. (mtg $10,000).....4,000

GALMBACHER, Katharina, to Lucy Bach; St. Ann's Av, w s, 75 ft s of Southern Boulevard, due Aug. 1, 1904, 5 per cent.....9,750

GANLY, James V., to Michael Ganly; 5th Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, demand, 6 per cent.....46,000

GASS, Frank, and wife to Lizzie Deligmann; Avenue E, n w corner of 10th St, Unionport, 3 years, 5 per cent.....800

GASS, Katharina, to Gustav Gebert; Avenue B, s w corner of 3d St, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,200

GOODMAN, Israel D., to Rosa E. Rainsford; Rutgers St, s e corner Monroe St, except a strip on s e corner, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....10,000

HALSEY, Helen, to Harris D. Colt; 55th St, 64 West, due Aug. 1, 1903, 4 per cent. 42,000

JONAS, Leopold, to the German Savings Bank, 132d St, n s, 90 ft e of 5th Av, due July 24, 1906, 5 per cent.....10,000

LUONGO, Alfonso, to Caroline Weinlandt; Elizabeth St, 75, w s, due Jan. 24, 1910, 6 per cent.....2,870

McGUIRE, Patrick J., to American Mortgage Company; Madison St, 204, s w corner Rutgers St, 3 years.....25,000

McGUIRE, Patrick J., to American Mortgage Company; Madison St, 202, 3 years. 16,000

McGUIRE, Patrick J., to William L. Flanagan, as managing Director; Madison St, 202 and 204, s w corner of Rutgers, demand, 6 per cent., prior mtg $41,000.....9,000

MORRIS, James F., to Central Brewing Company; Amsterdam Av, 1,474, demand, 6 per cent.....1,575

Number Sixty-eight William Street, a corporation, to New York Realty Corporation; William St, 68 and 70, n e corner of Cedar St, due July 1, 1902.....850,000

OUSSANI, Joseph, to Lillian B. May; Lexington Av, 140, n w corner 29th St, due Oct. 1, 1901, 6 per cent.....2,500

PENDLETON, Francis K., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 19th St, 42 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....30,000

PETERS, Mary L. W., and Charles G., to Jane Whiting; 50th St, 38 East, due May 1, 1904, 4 per cent.....35,000

PLAUT, Albert, and another to the Greenwich Savings Bank; William St, 120, and 79 John St, 5 years, 4 per cent....200,000

PLOGER, Annie L., to Christian S. Becker; Southern Boulevard, e s, 91.1 ft s of 145th St, 3 years.....500

RICHMOND, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Tinton Av, e s, 72.3 ft s of Home St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....5,000

REISENWEBER, John, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 8th Av, w s, 25.5 ft s of 57th St, due Jan. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent. gold.....25,000

ROCKWELL, Susie F., to Frederick E. Himrod; 71st St, 10 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....12,500

ROSINOWICH, Hirsch, to East River Savings Institution; Rutgers St, n e corner of Madison St, 1 year, 4 per cent....18,000

ROGGEN, Nathan, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Market St, 37, n w corner of Madison St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 24,000

RONGINSKY, Pincus, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 12th St, 231 and 233 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....20,000

SCHLESINGER, David, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 161st St, s s, 132.6 ft e of Trinity Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....4,000

SCHLESINGER, David, to Patrick Boylan and another; 161st St, s s, 132.6 ft e of Trinity Av, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years..2,000

SCHMIDT, Henry, to Diedrich Buck; Madison Av, e s, 78 ft w of King's Bridge Road, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....1,500

SCHOLZ, Ada E. M., to City Real Estate Company; 168th St, 61 East, due Dec. 31, 1903, 6 per cent.....11,000

SHIDLOVSKY, Morris, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Catharine St, 19, e s, due July 24, 1904, 4½ per cent.....17,000

SPEKTOVSKY, Hyman, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison St, 200, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....16,000

SPEKTOVSKY, Hyman, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Rutgers St, 48, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....16,000

SPEKTOVSKY, Hyman, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Rutgers St, 50, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....28,000

SPRUNG, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company; Rutgers St, 46, w s, 3 years..20,000

SPRUNG, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company; Rutgers St, 44, 3 years.....20,000

STONE, Aaron to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, e s, 60.5 ft s of 51st St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....6,000

UBRIACO, Camillo, and wife to Joseph A. Solomon; 168th St, 429 and 431, secures notes, 6 per cent.....1,600

VALERIUS, Anna B., to Emma Rheinish; Matilda St, w s, 145.3 ft n of Kossuth Av, prior mortgage $3,000, due March 23, 1903, installments.....500

V. LOEWER'S GAMBRINUS BREWING Company to Susannah C. Banta and another executors; 1st Av, n e corner of 49th St, 3 years.....5,000

WISCHHUSEN, Helene, to John Sieben and wife; 135th St, s s, 350 ft e of Willis Av, installments.....4,500

ZENDER, Ellen, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 76th St, n s, 507 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent...20,000

ZENDER, Ellen, to Kate D. Altshul; 76th St, 507 ft w of Columbus Av, prior mtg, $20,000, 5 years.....10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Jonas Weil and another.....$22,000

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company.....1

CRANE, Mary D., to John Parsons.....250

FURLONG, George, to Elizabeth Furlong. Gift

HUGOT, Theodore, to F. W. Sherman.....1

JOHNSTON, Mary M., to Minnie J. Douglass.....1

MORRISSY, Thomas, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company.....4,500

OPENHYM, Adolphe, and others, trustees, to A. W. Openhym.....1

SIMS, Caroline A., to Martha E. Bergé..1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Mary H. Peck.....1,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Mutual Life Insurance Company.....600,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to John Hayai.....10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Society of the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn.....25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to John Bailigar, executor and trustee, 3 assessments.....23,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Bowery Savings Bank, 5 assessments.....74,000

VAUGHY, Elizabeth M., to Hugh O'Reilly and another, trustees.....10,533

Mechanics' Liens.

STANTON ST, 145; David Sachnin against Nathan Rosenberg, owner; Lisman & Sigel, contractors.....$50

8TH AV, 152; Patrick F. Guidera against Abraham Eydenberg, owner and contractor.....1,200

72D ST, 227 East; City Fire Proofing Company against S. Michelbacher, owner; Charles Fitzpatrick, contractor.....77

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

21ST ST, 218 and 220 West; Borough Realty Company, with Meta Frank.... 20,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 667; Walter F. Kingsland against Simon Feist and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

AVENUE A and 75th St, n w corner, 51.1x75; Charles W. Sloane against John Adler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

HESTER ST, 70; David Gordon against Frank E. Rosen, individually and as administrator, and another, (partition;) attorneys, Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 51.6 ft n of 156th St, 26.6x 88.10x21.9x98.5; George V. N. Baldwin, trustee, against Morris Newfeld and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. May.

3D ST, 296 East; Morris Orlick against Bertha Orlick, (specific performance;) attorney, I. L. Hamburger.

108TH ST, s s, 139.6 ft e of 3d Av, 24.6x100.11; Clement March against Henry Doelling and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Mil ler.

126TH ST, s s, 272.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Isabella Helmath against Otto Sampter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hansen, Zinsser & Power.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, July 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Thomas, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Willard vs. Tribune Association.
2—Mayor, &c., vs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
3—Lawton vs. Hudson River West Shore R. R. Co.
4—Metz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5—Zachry vs. Everett.
6—Nordlinger vs. U. S.
8—Schmidt vs. Terry.
9—Train vs. Raynor.
10—Virgil Practice Clavier Co. vs. Virgil.
11—Revans vs. Southern Missouri and Arkansas R. R. Co.
12—Same vs. same. Cases noticed.
13—Crews vs. Kessler.
14—Lawton vs. Hudson River West Shore R. R. Co.
15—N. Y. Phonograph Co. vs. Edison.
16—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Nearseal Unhairing Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lang vs. Mead.
2—Gottlob vs. Gottlob.
3—In re Koehler.
4—Crawford vs. Danenbaum.
5—Corbett vs. Keating.
6—Strauss vs. Strauss.
7—Spitzner vs. Krueger.
8—Westheimer vs. Musilmer.
9—In re Longwood Av.
10—Cassinni vs. Bravin.
11—Townshend vs. Coogan.
12—Irving Sav. Institution vs. Robinson.
13—Wilson vs. Putnam.
14—Clifford vs. Scannell.
15—Gerety vs. Gerety.
16—Content vs. Wolf.
17—Minugh vs. Robinson.
18—In re Brant.
19—Marshall vs. Marshall.
20—Snedeker vs. Kittson.
21—Lodholz vs. Knox.
22—Gerding vs. Schorer.
23—Weyant vs. Leipzig-er Bank of Leipzig.
24—Medler vs. Ford.
25—Rothschild vs. Farmers' Loan and Tr. Co.
26—Mount vs. McCarthy
27—Moore vs. Smith.
28—Kaufman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
29—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.
30—Fuhrer vs. Stein.
31—In re Topping St.
32—In re Freund.
33—Cohen vs. Cohen.
34—Kiwowitz vs. Kiwowitz.
35—In re Dominick St.
36—In re School Site, 82d St.
37—Marquat vs. Marquet.
38—In re Bessihger.
39—In re Massy.
40—Carell vs. Carell.
41—In re Tiffany St.
42—Norris vs. Hoffman.
43—Bernstein vs. Schofenfeld.
44—In re Becker.
45—Berkeley vs. Kennedy.
46—Eckmeyer vs. Butler
47—Faulkner vs. Compton.
48—Gallagher vs. Baird.
49—Weisaman vs. Weissman.
50—Goldstein vs. Goldman.
51—Graham vs. Wirth.
52—Limar vs. Paris.
53—Valentino vs. Bacigalupo.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Lucretia G. Clowes, John A. Meyer,
Ludwig Fuelling, Mary J. Dornin,
George Furlong, Elizabeth Fitzpatrick,
Mary Furtill, Patrick Houlahan.
William A. Copp,

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and O'Connor for the People.

1—Rose Williams.
2—Isaac Sacho.
3—Sepsel Diamshewsky.
4—Joseph Alterman.
5—John B. Ciuffuco.
6—Morris Fiegenheimer
7—George Rossman.
8—Edward Taylor.

Pleadings.

1—Joseph Bolovansky, Max Stryker.
2—Emanuel Provost.
8—Frederick B. Hall.
4—Bradford F. Pierce, Jr.
5—Harry Kanobsky, Joseph Oerenstein.
6—Harry W. Griffith.
7—Nathan Schwarts.
8—Christian Hansen.
9—Michael Buckins, Samuel Marone.
10—George Dangler.
11—Harry Kanobsky, Joseph Oerenstein.
12—Maude Davis, Pasquale Carsardo.
13—Thomas Ryan, Frank Murphy.
14—Antonio Serdano, Paolo Chiarello.
15—William B. Anderson
16—Max Abramson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Abraham Feldman.
2—John Caiglin, William Toomey.
3—George Green.
4—Harry Smith, Jacob Goldberg.
5—Mary Howard, Celia Stewart.
6—Giuseppe Mortinio.
7—Denis Driscoll.
8—John Melinski, Tessie Melinski.
9—Rosie Link.
10—Maurice Flynn.
11—William Gaffney.
12—Michael Barbero.
13—Giami Damatto.
14—Barnett Whitener.
15—Frank Robinson.
16—Abraham Morrison.
17—James Callahan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT.—O'Dwyer, J.—Robert McNeil vs. Thomas A. Kneal—Charles J. Hatch, John H. Cockman vs. George A. White—Isaac Bell Brennan, William Richter vs. Gustave Muller —Stephen H. Keating.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Mott vs. Morton—Thomas F. Keogh. Excelsior Savings Bank vs. Ginsberg—Edward E. McCall. Peirce vs. Evans—Thomas F. Donnelly. Matter of Pohl & Lerch—Benno L. Lewinson. Maritime Building Company vs. Thrall—Thomas F. Keogh.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Howser vs. Howser—Henry M. Powell.

Receiver's Sales.

RECEIVER'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON J. STAHL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the above-named bankrupt that pursuant to an order of this Court, dated July 22d, 1901, the entire stock in trade, consisting of Gent's Furnishing Goods, etc., and Fixtures, situate at the store of Solomon J. Stahl, 2,146 Third Ave., in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, by Gus Bronner, auctioneer, on Monday, July 29th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M.

BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver.

PLATZEK & STROCK, Attorneys for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York City.

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5 15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 2.00, 3.30, 4.45 P. M. East 23d St., 9.35, 10.05, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:50, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last tram leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.
SUNDAY, JULY 28TH.
L. I. R. R. AND NORWICH LINE STEAMER CITY OF WORCESTER."
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR
Leave foot of E. 34th St., N. R., at 8:20 A. M.
Leave Flatbush Ave. station, Brooklyn, at 8:23 A. M., stopping at Franklin Ave. 8:28 and East New York 8:35.
Due at Newport at 3:15 P. M.; leave at 5:15 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations.
Sale of tickets limited.
The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.
Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

Sunday at Block Island, R. I.
"ISLE OF THE SEA."
TAKE ELEGANT SOUND STEAMER
"SHINNECOCK."
From Pier 13, E. R., on Saturdays, 1:00 P. M.
The most delightful trip out of New York. Arrive at Block Island 7:00 A. M. Sunday. Leave 4:00 P. M., arriving New York 7:00 A. M. Monday.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $3.50.
On Mondays the steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 13, E. R., at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets, $2.00, good only on the day sold.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.
Will receive

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE BRINLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, known as Number 23 East 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twentieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-five (435) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth Street; thence running northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue seventy-four (74) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Twentieth Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through another party wall seventy-four (74) feet to the northerly side of Twentieth Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of Twentieth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. The above described premises lie in Section 3, Block 849, on the land map of the City of New York. Subject to covenants and restrictions contained in deed recorded in Liber 281 of Conveyances, Page 432, and to slight encroachment by the rear of the building on said premises on the premises adjoining the same in the rear.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOYEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 23 East 20th Street.

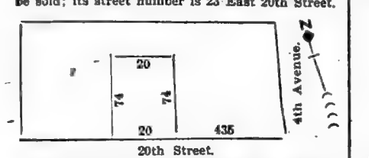

20th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $75,656.82, with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $419.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $60.90 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of July, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. WILLIAM HORRMANN and William K. Leicht, as Trustees of Josephine Louise Rubsam, under the last will and testament of Joseph Rubsam, deceased, plaintiff, against DAVID ROTHSCHILD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, distant 269 feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, 102 feet 2 inches; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-sixth Street 25 feet; thence northerly parallel with First Avenue 102 feet 2 inches to the southerly side of Eighty-sixth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Eighty-Sixth Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly wall being also a party wall; being the premises known as Number 426 East Eighty-sixth Street.—Dated New York, July 8th, 1901.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 426 East 86th Street:

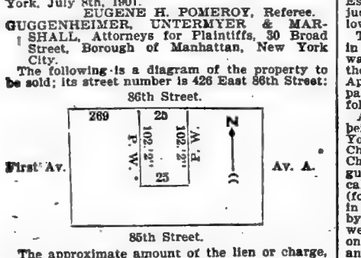

85th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,722.92, with interest thereon from the 17th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $358.14, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $279.42 and interest.—Dated New York, 8th day of July, 1901.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

ju9-2aw3wTu&F&jy31

113 WEST 86TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARTHA M. HALL, plaintiff, against JOHN C. BARTH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 16th day of August, 1901, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Columbus Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, more or less, to centre line of block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Street; thence running westerly along said centre line of block twenty feet; thence running southerly, again parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point of beginning. Both the side walls of said building being party walls. Being the same premises known by the street number One Hundred and Thirteen West Eighty-sixth Street in the City of New York.

Dated New York, July 26th, 1901.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

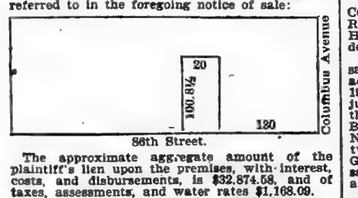

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $32,874.58, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $1,168.09.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

jy28-2aw3wF&S&au16.

Surrogate's Notices.

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1901.

THEODORE OBERMEYER, Executor.

MICHAEL FURST, Attorney for Executor, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York.

jy26-1aw6mF.

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE C. GREACEN, Executrix. ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

SLATER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLATER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1901. JAMES SLATER, JOHN J. SLATER, Executors. CECELIA T. SLATER, Executrix. ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy6-1aw6mF.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ARTHUR GORSCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold in one parcel, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place; running thence northerly along the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place ninety (90) feet and seven (7) inches; thence westerly at right angles to St. Nicholas Place eighty-five (85) feet three and one-half (3½) inches to the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly along the said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue ninety-two (92) feet seven and eight-tenths (7 8-10) inches to the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street sixty-five (65) feet nine and one-quarter (9¼) inches to the corner, the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. The said premises above described lie in Section 7, in Block 2,066, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

PIRSSON & BEALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, described as above, said property having no street number:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $40,000, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale, and also unpaid water rents for the year 1899 and 1900, the amount of which is unfixed.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, June twentieth, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, June 6th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, June twenty-seventh, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, July eleventh, 1901, at same time and place.

Dated New York, June 27th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, July twenty-fifth, 1901, at same time and place.

Dated New York, July 11th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, Aug. eighth, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CLARK W. DUNLOP, Plaintiff, against FREDERIC T. JAMES and MARIETTA WILSEY, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

The leasehold premises mentioned and described in a certain lease made by the Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New York, dated the 15th day of April, 1890, to the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, said leasehold premises being described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, being part of the lands of the Rector, Church-wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New York, and distinguished in the map of such part thereof as is called the Church Farm, by the number 442, (four hundred and forty-two,) bounded southerly in front by Warren Street, northerly in the rear by lot number four hundred and thirty-one, westerly by lot number four hundred and forty-one, and easterly by lot number four hundred and forty-three, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet and in length on each side one hundred feet, be the same more or less, being known as No. 20 Warren Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come, and unexpired property, possessions, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said party of the first part in the mortgage foreclosed in this action of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indenture of lease and the renewal therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 8th, 1901.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

WELLS & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 20 Warren Street:

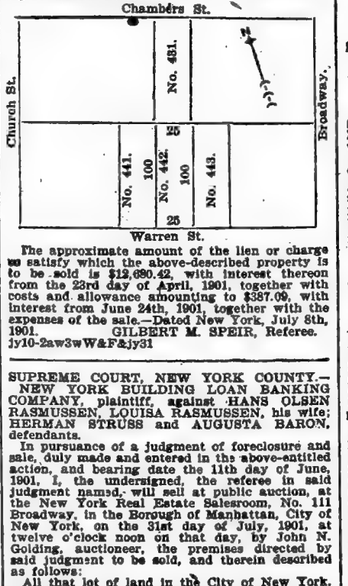

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,680.42, with interest thereon from the 23rd day of April, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $387.09, with interest from June 24th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, July 8th, 1901. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

jy10-2aw3wW&F&jy31

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKING COMPANY, plaintiff, against HANS OLSEN RASMUSSEN, LOUISA RASMUSSEN, his wife; HERMAN STRUSS and AUGUSTA BARON, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by John W. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, being a part of the lot known and designated by the Number Twenty-nine, (29,) on Block Number Seventeen (17) on a certain map, entitled "Map of Ssotions A and B of North New York, town of Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.," dated Morrisania, July 26th, 1865, by R. Henwood, surveyor, and filed in the Register's Office of the County of Westchester on the 10th day of August, 1865, the premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described on the said map as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and eleven (111) feet and six (6) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Willis Avenue with said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and running thence southerly, parallel with Willis Avenue, one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, twenty (20) feet to the westerly side of said Lot No. 29; thence northerly, along the westerly side of Lot Number Twenty-nine (29) and parallel with Willis Avenue, one hundred (100) feet to said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises known as No. 630 East 144th Street, N. Y. City.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $6,000, with interest from December 19th, 1900, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, July 8th, 1901.

RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.

HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 630.

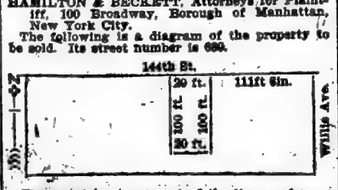

The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,289.52, with interest thereon from the 28th day of May, 1901, together with costs amounting to $181.21, with interest from June 11, 1901, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $162.87 and interest.—Dated New York, July 8th, 1901.

RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.

jy9-2aw3wTu&F&jy30

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NINETY SUBURBAN TOWNS

Within from ten minutes to one hour of Grand Central Station are briefly described in No. 23 of the "FOUR-TRACK SERIES" of the NEW YORK CENTRAL. Some of the information is as follows:

Distance and time from Grand Central Station.
Number of trains per day.
Number of trains on Sunday.
Regular fare.
Excursion rates.
Monthly commutation.
Family ticket rate.
Price of lots.
Price of houses.
Rent of houses.
Name and address of reliable real estate agent.

Sent free, postpaid, on receipt of a one-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, G. P. A., Grand Central Station, New York.

Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

This is a most perfectly appointed home site, all the streets and all public improvements completed, trees, shrubs, and lawns in thriving growth, many handsome houses built and occupied, all detached. Nothing on the market is so attractive as Grantwood. Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferries, (via Hudson River Traction Company's R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th Street ferry by trolley car.

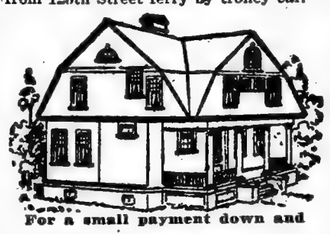

For a small payment down and

$35 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; fine staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtup, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for photographic views and free tickets to visit the property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co

1,185 Broadway, New York.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

1 and 2 family Houses, $4,500 upward; within two blocks of L stations; houses have all improvements; before investing elsewhere give me a call. J. LEITNER, 3d and Wendover Avs.

BARGAIN.—A LARGE 2D AV. CORNER, BELOW 14TH; EASY TERMS. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH ST.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Brooklyn, Shore Road, Near 96th St.—Beautiful location, overlooking bays and Narrows; a handsome Summer and Winter residence; 14 rooms; all improvements; possession; 45 minutes Battery or City Hall; unusual opportunity; partition sale. Apply premises or Room 404, 18 Broadway, Manhattan.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

$2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Av., dwelling, 14 rooms; 3 sets improvements; rent, $800; taken by foreclosure; mortgage, $2,000. See Finch, on premises.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.

Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.

Directly on the Ocean.

All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the L. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent, Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A sportsman's paradise; home of the deer, speckled and salmon trout; the well-known Hinckley estate of 1,500 acres in the Adirondack region is for sale, bounded by the West Canada, crossed by the Four-Mile stream; contains 4 lovely lakes, cottages, large house and barn; photographs and particulars. Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,036 Kingston, N. Y.

High-class, improved lots fronting on trolley; good for store or cottage; 18 minutes out, 3 minutes from railroad depot; price $200 each; only have 4 lots left out of the estate of 37 lots sold in two weeks. For further information address O, Box 133, New York Times

For Sale—At Blauvelt, Rockland County, New York, 77 acre farm, price $6,500; village farm, 10 acres, 9-room house, $3,000; 54-acre farm, 11-room house, $6,500; resident house, beautiful surroundings; price, $7,000. Thos. Rodgers, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Have few suburban homes for sale, foreclosure prices; $250 down, balance easy terms; unlimited first mortgage money. Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Ferry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JEREMIAH H. GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 3,997.

To the creditors of Jeremiah H. Goldman of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Jeremiah H. Goldman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Ye on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, July 24th, 1901. Referee in bankruptcy.

Surrogate Notices.

McDONALD, ALEXANDER L.—IN PURSUance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER L. McDONALD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of March, 1901. GEORGE H. GARTLAND, JULIAN BOTTS, Executors. CHARLES E. SIMMS, Attorney for Executors, 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STORMINGER, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA STORMINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 120 West 27th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901. KATHERINA SCHAEFER, Executrix. BILGER & NIKON, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

VERY CHEAP.—Bronxville lots at station; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light, paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments; commutation, 3 cents. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Easy terms; detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, city, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—New house for sale; good opportunity to obtain a beautiful suburban home, 25 minutes from Grand Central Station; house just completed; all improvements; excellent arrangement of rooms; hall, parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, and servants' stairs; 5 bedrooms; bath, open plumbing; large closets and attic; house, 28x47; lot, 33x100; 120 Morris St., 3 blocks to Ludlow Station; $7,500. Apply to Roderick Ross, 124 Morris St., Yonkers.

Mamaroneck.

On Boulevard and Trolley—High and Dry.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. WEEKLY—NO INTEREST or ASSESSMENTS; near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont; 35 minutes from 42d St. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Half Value.—$4,250; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau St.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Choice lots for residences; high ground; 6 minutes' walk from station, Erie R. R.; 28 miles from New York. Address G. L. C., Box 57, Ramsey, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV. AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

320 9th Av.—Elegant store, splendid stand, for family liquor and delicatessen or installment furniture.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 246 and 247 South, through to Water, 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 440 Water St.; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

40,000 EQUITIES in several improved city properties, and cash, to exchange for large piece of city, or free and clear country. BELLAMY, Owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Will exchange lots situated in Bronx or Queens for Manhattan income property. Huston, 302 West 148d St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 101st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Only $800.00 Per Annum.—149th St., 542 to 558 West; beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bath rooms. Caretaker in No. 538, or Warren & Skillin, No. 96 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS OF TWO ROOMS and bath to let; rents $550 up. in the American Safe Deposit Building, **501 5th Ave., cor. 42d Street.** Elevator runs all night. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

THE OSBORNE,

172-174 WEST 79TH ST.

Choice large light apartments of eight rooms and bath; electric light, hot water supply, steam heat, elevators, &c.; rents $1,100 up. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

418 and 420 West 124th St.—Elegant new flats, 4 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; handsomely decorated; rents, $17 to $20.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house, 9 rooms; shade; one month only, $40. U., Box 176, Times.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

SPEND YOUR VACATION ON LONG ISLAND.

By the Ocean, Sound and Bay

Cooled by the Ocean South Winds.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, and "LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120 (832 Eagle Bureau), (1353 World Vacation Bureau), (1370 Journal Resort Bureau) and 1388 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 94th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St., and 48 W. 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn; or send 4c. in stamps for "SUMMER HOMES" and 6c. for "LONG ISLAND" to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

AN IDEAL SEASIDE RESORT.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.

THE INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN. Golf, Bathing, Fishing, Sailing. RAPID TRAIN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK CITY. A. E. DICK.

APACUCK POINT HOUSE, Westhampton, L. I. Facing Great South Bay. Shady grounds, modern appointments, airy rooms, (always cool,) reasonable. C. L. RAYNOR.

Far Rockaway.

BAYSWATER HOTEL

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

Now under management. Most select part of Far Rockaway. Modern, fire-proof building. Special rates July, Surf and still-water bathing. All attractions. L. D. HALL.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK.

THE WESTPORT INN,

Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y. Adirondacks, Dry Climate, No Mosquitoes. Mountain Spring Water, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Driving, Tennis, Golf. H. F. SMITH, Manager.

Adirondacks.

HESS HOTEL, P. O. Inlet, Hamilton Co., N. Y. Head of Fourth Lake Fulton Chain; $12 to $15.

Sullivan County.

WOODBURNE HOUSE, Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

Liberty.

REVONAH MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. Elevation 2,300 feet. Magnificent view. Extensive grounds. Capacity 100. Everything new, modern, strictly first-class. Moderate rates. New York representative, Miss Carmer, 74 Madison Avenue, will call, if desired.

NEW JERSEY.

Long Branch.

OCEAN HOUSE,

Directly on beach. NOW OPEN. High class cuisine and service. Hot and cold Sea Baths. Rates for July, $12 per week and upward. Write for booklet.

W. IRVING DAVIDS, Prop. CHARLES E. PARKER, Mgr.

Asbury Park.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.

HOTEL COLUMBIA

AND COTTAGES,

on the ocean front in select North Asbury. Booklet. W. Harvey Jones, owner and manager.

TENNEY'S HOTEL, Asbury Park, N. J. Open all year.

Ocean Grove.

THE LAFAYETTE, Ocean Pathway, close to ocean. Booklet. Mrs. M. A. PAUL, Ocean Grove, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

BERKSHIRE HILLS

LAWN SHADE COTTAGES

In beautiful Great Barrington; five acres in lawn and shades; tennis; golf; large, elegantly furnished rooms; sanitary plumbing; especial care taken to make cuisine exceptionally good; booklet. C. B. CURTIS, Great Barrington, Mass.

Vermont.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

Far View House.—Highest point at Gap; 40 miles scenery; all amusements; bass fishing; free boating and bathing; hot and cold baths. Terms moderate. F. G. HURST, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

European Hotels and Springs.

Ems Hotel d'Angleterre.

FIRST CLASS. OPPO. BATHS SPRING. LARGE GARDEN; ELECTRIC LIGHTS THROUGHOUT; LIFT.

Business Opportunities.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$10,000.—A college graduate, with capital to invest, can secure a live, profitable interest and fine position with a first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, Box U, 165 Times Office.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 256 Broadway.

Wanted—Partner with $25,000 to buy half interest in established manufacturing business near Boston, showing good profits; fullest investigation granted. H., Box 138 Times Office.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Advice Free—Avoid worry and trouble; consult experienced lawyer; practices, all courts; prompt attention, least expense; best results; strictly confidential. Room 228, 60 Broadway.

Established hotel and roadhouse; 22 rooms; completely furnished; first-class café; good business; investigate. Box 483, Patchogue, L. I.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDRED

GRAND JURY HEARS ABOUT TUNNEL EVILS

Dr. Edson's Experts' Reports Remain to be Presented.

Central Road Officials Testify Regarding the Condition of the Park Avenue Subway.

Experts under the direction of Dr. Cyrus Edson, who have been for some days past investigating the existing conditions in the Park Avenue tunnel of the New York Central Railroad, will report to the Grand Jury to-day. Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier declined yesterday to make public the nature of their findings, but allowed the inference to be drawn that their testimony would be highly interesting.

In response to subpoenas, Chief Engineer Wilgus of the New York Central Road and Superintendent Joseph H. Franklin of the Harlem Division appeared yesterday before the Grand Jury and told of the condition of the tunnel from the company's standpoint. Superintendent Franklin testified as to the size, weight, height, and width of the company's cars, and said that about 525 trains were sent through the tunnel daily. About 475 of these trains passed through, he said, between 7 A. M. and midnight.

Three voluntary witnesses were John H. Behrman, who daily uses the New York and Harlem suburban trains to reach his home; Harry B. Miller, a New York Central commuter, and E. Foster Higgins, who uses the New York, New Haven and Hartford. Each told of the personal discomforts he had experienced in passing through the tunnel.

W. W. Niles, President of the Bronx Taxpayers' Alliance, also appeared before the Grand Jury and stated that many residents of his neighborhood had been forced to give up traveling in the trains through the tunnel, owing to the heat, smoke, soot, and other discomforts.

Arthur N. Waite, Superintendent of Motive Power of the New York Central; Drs. Edson and Doremus, Superintendent Stewart of Bellevue Hospital, and Health Officer Feeney will be examined by the Grand Jurors to-day. Several engineers and sanitary experts and representatives of the Department of Highways will also be on hand. Superintendent Waite was on hand yesterday, but was not examined.

The Grand Jurors, and especially Foreman Bloomingdale, are very much interested in the investigation, and all are giving close attention to the examination of witnesses.

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier declared himself yesterday to be highly elated with the result of the inquiry into the condition of the tunnel up to the present time. He is quite confident that some results beneficial to the traveling public will follow the official inquisition.

Mr. Le Barbier has received many letters from passengers and Park Avenue residents complaining of the tunnel. One from Mrs. Anna Lankow of 890 Park Avenue is typical of the others. Mrs. Lankow states that the noise might be endured, but that the gas and odors are almost unbearable.

"So bad are they," says she, "that one can never open the front windows, not even on the top floor. When those in the rear are opened the coal gas and dust gets in just the same. The dust has often been so thick and the odors so foul that we have wondered how the patients in hospitals along the avenue stand it. I am sure I speak for many who suffer miseries for want of pure air."

PLAN TO FORM A SHOE TRUST.

Many Manufacturers Express Willingness to Join It.

An attempt is being made by M. C. Mengis, promoter, of 55 Broadway, to form a trust of shoe manufacturers. He has sent out circular letters to all the larger manufacturers throughout the country, endeavoring to interest them in such a combination, and proposing that representatives of the different concerns consult with him personally, if convenient.

The promoter's plan is to give first mortgage gold bonds, at par, for the properties to be taken over, as well as a bonus in stock. This bargain includes the good-will of the seller. Those who go into the combination are to have the privilege of subscribing in preferred stock, from which the money for working capital is to come, and in the case of those not wishing to subscribe it is purposed to underwrite the stock, thus obtaining the rest of the required capital.

In Mr. Mengis's office a reporter yesterday saw replies from more than 100 shoe manufacturers, representing all parts of the United States. Only three or four said positively that they did not desire to go into the trust, most of the writers stating that they would be glad to enter a combination that would be to their advantage. It will be several weeks, however, before the promoter can tell whether he is going to succeed in the matter.

PLAYMATES COULDN'T FIND HER.

Little Girl Drowned in a Cistern While Playing Hide and Seek.

Anna Greves, four years of age, daughter of Josiah Greves of Kelly's Lane, North Bergen, was drowned in the rear of her father's home yesterday morning by falling into a cistern.

She and a smaller sister were at play in the yard. Some other children joined them, and a game of hide and go seek was started. Anna was supposed to be in hiding, and for half an hour after she disappeared the others sought her.

Mrs. Greves was finally informed that her child could not be found. She made a search, and after some little time thought of the cistern, and found the child's body there. In trying to hide behind the elevated cover of the cistern, little Anna evidently had slipped in.

Three Children Scalded.

Three children were badly scalded by the upsetting of a boiler belonging to a hot-corn man, which was standing on the curb in front of 39 Moore Street, Williamsburg, yesterday. They were Harry Gold, fourteen years old; Nathan Levy, fourteen years old, and Rachel Brown, four years old, all living at 33 Moore Street. The boy Levy was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital, and his condition is said to be serious. The others were taken to their homes after their burns had been dressed by Dr. Hart, a neighboring physician. The accident was caused by a passing furniture van, driven by Morris Bender of 68 Seigel Street, striking the boiler.

Water Famine in Astoria.

For weeks Astoria has had little water, and instead of the situation growing better it is getting worse. All of that section of Astoria lying north of Fulton Street is without water on the upper floors. In some instances the water does not flow above the basement taps, and only weakly from them. In the tenements the situation is becoming serious. Complaints have been made to the Water Department without result, and steps are being taken to induce the Board of Health to interfere.

Order in McPherson Will Contest.

Judge John A. Blair, in the Orphans' Court, at Jersey City, yesterday made an order allowing Aaron S. Baldwin, executor of the estate of Mrs. Edla J. McPherson, to withdraw from the trust funds $15,000, to be invested in the stock yards business of the late Senator John R. McPherson, as directed by Mrs. McPherson's will. The hearing in the contest instituted by Mrs. Edna C. Muir, Mrs. McPherson's daughter, against the probating of the will will not be resumed until Oct. 11.

Want Jersey City's Scows Removed.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company yesterday notified the authorities of Jersey City to withdraw the scows that had been anchored in the Morris Canal Basin to prevent the company from filling in a part of the basin for the purpose of laying railroad tracks. The communication was referred to Corporation Counsel Allan McDermott. It is expected that the company's next move will be to institute ejectment proceedings in the Supreme Court.

BOY CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Mother Appeared Against Son Accused of Drawing Her Last Cent from Bank.

There was a pathetic scene in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday when Harold Raymond, seventeen years old, of 16 Strong Place, was arraigned to answer to a charge of forging his mother's name to a check.

Young Raymond's father, Edward Raymond, a banker, died several years ago, leaving a portion of his estate to his son and the remainder to his widow. The youth, it is alleged, spent the money left him, and then had recourse to his mother for funds. Mrs. Raymond's resources, it is claimed, thus became greatly depleted.

She had an account in the Williamsburg Trust Company. Recently a check for $50, signed with Mrs. Raymond's name, was presented at the trust company and paid. Subsequently, it is alleged, the check was found to have been forged. Mrs. Raymond's account had been overdrawn, and the trust company officials, finding that they would have to make good the loss, caused the arrest of young Raymond.

When the case was called yesterday Mrs. Raymond, very much agitated, stepped to the bar and stood beside her fashionably dressed son, who did not appear to be much disturbed over the proceedings. Magistrate Dooley read the affidavit which the mother had been induced to make, charging her son with forgery, and asked her if the signature affixed to the paper was her own. The woman was unable to speak, and tottered as if about to faint. One of the court officers caught her, and she was taken into a private room. After a time she recovered her composure, and gave the Magistrate the required answer to his question.

Young Raymond was then held for examination on July 30, and his bail was fixed at $1,000.

TURNED THE HOSE ON HIM.

Boys He Had Driven Off with It Retaliate on Hotel Proprietor.

There was a wedding celebration at Kopp's Hotel in West New York on Tuesday night and the boys of the neighborhood in observing the time-sanctioned custom of serenading the bridal party, annoyed the proprietor. They had tin pans and other noise-creating implements, and raised an awful din about the place.

Mr. Kopp went out to drive them away. They refused to go, and he attached a garden hose to a hydrant and, despite a shower of tin cans thrown at him, drove the boys away. Then he went inside the barroom to attend to a customer, leaving the hose attached to the hydrant. The boys saw their chance. The hose was carried to the barroom door, and the water turned on. The aim was good. Mr. Kopp was soused, and the direction from which the water came made it almost impossible for him to get from behind the bar without getting it worse than if he stood still. He managed to leap the bar and then the boys fled.

Mr. Kopp rushed to the police station and demanded protection. A policeman found the neighborhood quiet and the boys gone.

NOT EXEMPT BY BANKRUPTCY.

McCauley Must Settle Judgment for Breach of Promise to Marry.

What was regarded as an interesting ruling was made yesterday by Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, when he denied, with costs, a motion to cancel a judgment for $3,295.50 against James J. McCauley in a suit brought against him for breach of promise to marry by Josephine Disler.

Miss Disler obtained the judgment in January, 1900. On June 2 last McCauley, on his own petition, was declared a bankrupt and discharged from existing debts. He then obtained an order from the Supreme Court for Miss Disler to show cause why the judgment should not be canceled of record, claiming that the bankruptcy proceedings acted in discharge of the judgment.

The Court holds that the action against McCauley was in part for injury to person, and that Congress never intended to discharge bankrupts from liability for such damages.

NO PAY FOR TEN YEARS.

But Now President of Jersey City Library Is to Receive $3,000 a Year.

Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, who has been President of the Free Library Trustees, Jersey City, for ten years without salary, is to be appointed Director at a salary of $3,000.

Dr. Gordon recently received an offer of the position of Superintendent of the Newark Library at a salary of $5,000 a year. He preferred to remain in Jersey City at a sacrifice of $2,000 a year, and the Board of Finance agreed to this arrangement.

LEGAL NOTES.

SALE OF LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Edward Clark was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions, Second Division, of a violation of the liquor tax law, under the charge of selling intoxicating drinks on Sunday. Section 31 of the liquor tax law makes it unlawful for "any corporation, association, co-partnership, or person to sell, offer, or expose for sale, or give away liquors on Sunday or before 5 o'clock in the morning on Monday." On appeal the conviction has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. Justice Jenks, for the court, says: "If the people proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant offered and exposed liquor for sale on Sunday, it was sufficient proof of a violation of the section quoted. They were not compelled to go further to prove that the defendant was not within the protection of the exception to the provisions of clause "A," which is contained in a subsequent part of the section, but it was for the defendant to offer evidence that he was within such exception. The testimony of the witnesses for the people is that on Sunday, Nov. 18, 1900, they went into a saloon, stood before a bar, and ordered a drink, or whisky, from the defendant who was behind the bar, whereupon the defendant put down a bottle and glasses upon the bar; that they then poured the liquor out of that bottle into those glasses, and that they then drank the liquor, which was whisky. This testimony, if believed, made out a case for the people. It is contended that the information laid charged that the defendant did offer and expose for sale, and that the evidence is insufficient to establish that charge. The witnesses for the people were policemen, who at the time wore citizens' dress. They first went through a hall door, thence into a rear room, and there gained access to the barroom. They found the defendant behind the bar, clad in part in a cardigan jacket and a white apron. They did not know him, nor did he know them. They ordered and drank, but did not pay. This was plainly an offer and exposure for sale. None would be so credulous as to credit that, under the circumstances, the defendant intended to make a donation to strangers simply upon their call for drink."

TRIAL OF ISSUE NOT PRESENTED BY PLEADINGS.—Wilhelm Rubein recovered a judgment in the Municipal Court against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for the loss of a horse, which was, as alleged, negligently and carelessly struck by one of the defendant's cars while lawfully upon a public highway. In cross-examining the plaintiff's witnesses the defendant brought out the fact that the railroad was not fenced, and the case was thereupon, without objection on the part of the plaintiff, Rubein, litigated upon the issue as to the existence of the fence. The Second Appellate Division, in affirming the judgment, holds, by Justice Jenks, that the defendant could not upon an appeal from a judgment in favor of the plaintiff contend that such issue was not within the pleadings because the action was not based upon the statute relating to the fencing of railroads, (Laws of 1890, Chapter 565, Paragraph 32,) but that the Court might, in support of the judgment, treat the pleadings as if amended in conformity with the proof. The fact, says Justice Jenks, that the horse traveled some distance before he gained the street on which the defendant's railroad was operated, is not sufficient to defeat the right of action.

Produce Exchange Porter Dead.

George Tobias, colored, fifty-one years old, who lived at 113 West Twenty-eighth Street, fell unconscious in front of 2 Whitehall Street yesterday evening and died almost immediately from heart disease. Tobias was a porter. He had been employed in the Produce Exchange for the past twenty-five years.

Let 'em slide.

800 pairs of knee trousers, sizes 3 to 16; $1.25.

200 wash stuff sailor suits, sizes 3 to 8; $1.25.

100 double-breasted jacket suits, sizes 8 to 15; $3.75.

100 boys' sailor suits, sizes 3 to 9; $3.75.

Boys' $1.50 straw hats, 50 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

THREE SERGEANTS ON TRIAL BEFORE DEVERY

He Deals Sternly With Them and Wants One Dismissed.

Fines Expert on Gunshot Wounds Twenty Days' Pay—Advises Policeman to Help Man He Injured.

Three Sergeants were among the culprits who faced Deputy Commissioner Devery at the trial of delinquent policemen at headquarters yesterday, and they received no more consideration than those of less rank.

One of them, Henry Hulburt of the Macdougal Street Station, is likely to lose his place in the department. He was charged by Inspector Cross with allowing Policeman John Burke to make out bail bonds for a number of women arrested in raids on the night of July 13, when he was at the Fifth Street Station, even to signing his, Hulburt's, name to them; with failing to make proper records in the blotter, and with carrying the bonds in his pocket after they had been made out. One bond, it transpired, was made out for a woman under a different name from that which she had given at the time of her arrest, thus making the records show that a person had been admitted to bail who had never been arrested. Inspector Cross prosecuted the case strenuously, while Hulburt was white and trembling and almost speechless.

The night of Hulburt's offence was that when Capt. Diamond raided a disorderly house in the precinct by Commissioner Murphy's orders, but whether there was any connection between the raid and the Sergeant's actions did not appear at the trial.

"How long have you been a Sergeant?" Devery asked.

"Ten years," replied Hulburt, whose only defense was that he had been very busy on the night in question.

"You done business different to that when I was your Captain," said Devery. "Don't you know you never put bonds in your pocket before? Why didn't you enter the bailing out of those women on the margin of the blotter, as you ought to have done? You always used to do it when you was a Sergeant under me—when I was a Captain." Raising his voice, Devery continued: "Now, as a warning to all the Sergeants in this business of making out bail bonds—of squeezing people—I'm going to recommend to the Commissioner that you be dismissed from the department. Case closed."

Sergeant William G. Burke of the Union Market Station was accused by Aaron Gottsman, a jewelry peddler, of having released Max Langer, whose arrest he had caused on a charge of stealing a valuable diamond from him, and with returning the diamond to Langer, upon whom it was found. Gottsman said that Langer had received the stone from him for inspection and then had refused either to return or pay for it, and a City Magistrate had told him it was a case for criminal action. Nevertheless, when Langer was brought before Burke after being arrested at his home, 260 East Fourth Street, he declared that the Sergeant, usurping the functions of a Judge and jury in a felony case, returned the jewel to Langer and released him from custody and then told Gottsman to go to a civil court for redress. Gottsman said that Langer had gone to St. Louis. Burke admitted the general truth of the story.

"Did you get a receipt for that ring?" asked Devery.

"No, Sir."

"You had a right to. You knew there was a dispute over that property. You knew you had no right to give it up once it got into your hands, didn't you? You neglected your duty. The case is closed. Decision reserved."

Sergt. William E. Petty, champion pistol shot, was accused of being absent without leave from the Madison Street Station from 8 A. M. until midnight on July 13. He said he was at the District Attorney's office in obedience to a subpœna, to testify concerning gunshot wounds.

"What do you know about gunshot wounds? Ever shoot anybody?" asked Devery. Sergt. Petty said he had not shot anybody, but he had gone to hospitals in order to study such injuries.

"Well, Petty," said Devery, "you had better learn your duty as a Sergeant instead of trying to be an expert on gunshot wounds. Why, I wouldn't believe you under oath as an expert. Twenty days' pay."

Policeman James Lockhart of the Church Street Station was charged by Roundsman McCoy with improper patrolling. Devery made him repeat aloud a story he had told him about the case, which was to the effect that he was one of ten policemen who had been detailed to guard a May party in Battery Park, and afterward those who were running the party gave the policemen a dollar apiece as a tip. Lockhart said that after this another policeman came around and tried to assess the men 10 cents apiece so that the Roundsman would have a dollar, too. Lockhart said he refused to pay the 10 cents, and received the complaint as a result.

"I'm going to make you prove what you say about this touch," said Devery. "It's the likes of you that saddles things on the department. Any time you've got anything to say about the Police Department, you come to me. Twenty days' fine."

Devery dismissed the next case—the complaint against Policeman Edward Turner, who shot Fred Menninger of 604 West Forty-ninth Street through the left leg on June 18. The policeman was chasing an alleged counterfeiter and shot Menninger instead. The injured man nearly fainted with pain in the trial room.

"The policeman did not intend to hit you," said Devery. "I'm very sorry for you, but I can't do anything. But you, Turner, you had better do something for this man and his little ones until he is able to work. Don't you forget that."

Policeman Henry C. Williams of the Charles Street Station owed his former landlady, Catharine Slater, $144.20 for board.

"Now you're a young man with a good salary, Williams," said Devery. "She is an old lady and needs the money. Do you want to settle?"

Williams said he did, and Devery gave him the alternative of paying the bill within thirty days or forfeiting thirty days' pay.

KNOW NOTHING ABOUT WHISKY.

Temperance Detectives Lose Their Cases Against Barkeepers.

Nicholas Middleton, employed as a bartender for Michael Minder, the well-known sporting man and bookmaker, at the hot

A Safe Guard

to all buyers of Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes.

If your summer outfit is still incomplete you'll find profitable picking in our stores these days.

Skeleton Lined Suits in Serge, Wool Crash, and Homespun, $12, $15, $18, $20 & $25.

Youths' and Boys' Suits at one-third under early season prices.

Negligee Shirts now $1.50, formerly sold for $2.50 & $3.00.

All Rough Braid Straw Hats reduced to $1.00 & $2.00.

Stores close at 12 o'clock Saturday.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY STORES: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

The Turf.

Brighton Races.

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
TO-MORROW THE GREAT $10,000 LONG DISTANCE RACE FOR
Brighton Cup.
2¼ miles, for 3-year-olds and over.
And 5 other Races, including Steeplechase.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY

of Broadway, Williamsburg, arrested nearly two weeks ago by Detectives Duffy and Baker of Inspector Druhan's staff, charged with violation of the Excise law, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Higginbotham, in the Lee Avenue Police Court. The Magistrate also dismissed similar charges against William Ray of 491 Broadway, who was arrested at the same time.

The detectives, who are temperate, entered the saloons and purchased two glasses of whisky, which they poured into a bottle and carried to Police Headquarters. During the examination the detectives stated that they could not tell what whisky was made of, because they never drank it, and it was not in their book of rules. They were positive, however, that they asked for whisky, and were just as positive that no respectable bartender would give them anything but that which they had asked for. It was 3 o'clock Sunday morning, they declared, when they entered the places.

DISTRICT LEADERSHIP FIGHT TAKEN TO COURT.

Franklin B. Miller's Move Against Joseph T. Hackett.

The fight between ex-Alderman Joseph T. Hackett and Franklin B. Miller, Republican district leader of the Seventh Assembly District, for the control of the district Republican organization got into a police court yesterday morning. Technically the proceeding was merely an investigation into an alleged crime. Really, the action meant an accusation of criminal practices by Miller against Hackett and Benjamin Bernstein, who is Hackett's chief lieutenant in his campaign.

Miller's accusation is that Hackett and Bernstein filed with the Bureau of Elections forged affidavits of persons desiring to enroll as Republicans in that district, but who failed to do so when they registered last Fall. This, according to Miller, was part of an effort that is being made to oust him from the leadership of the district, which he has held for the past three years.

Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges, who has charge of election frauds in the metropolitan district, appeared in court with the complainant. Franklin B. Miller asked Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel to summon to Jefferson Market Police Court those whom he considered to be participants in the fraud for an investigation. This proceeding was different from the request for a warrant, which would require the arrest of the accused persons. If upon the evidence adduced the Magistrate decides that a crime has been committed, he will of his own accord issue a warrant.

Summonses were issued to Joseph T. Hackett, Benjamin Bernstein, Thomas Laws, Stephen F. Roberts, Samuel Major, and a policeman named McCabe, all of whom are said to be interested in the fight to make Mr. Hackett the district leader.

There are about 3,300 Republican voters in the Seventh District, and a Tammany majority over these of about 2,500. It is alleged that about 1,200 affidavits have been filed since the election by voters in this district wishing to enroll as Republicans, in order to vote in the primaries of Sept. 17 next. It has been the practice of those interested in carrying a primary election to collect as many as possible of these affidavits, and then to file them all together.

Job E. Hedges told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday that it was a matter of evidence that about 1,200 of these affidavits had been filed by Hackett and Bernstein, they having gone to the Bureau of Elections together for that purpose. Mr. Hedges said that the suspicions of Mr. Miller had been aroused when he was looking over the enrollment applications. He found that the name of Creswell G. Macy, a lawyer and notary of 261 Broadway, was signed to a large number of the affidavits.

Mr. Macy was a witness in court yesterday, and he testified that his names appeared at the bottom of about five hundred of the affidavits, but that every one of these signatures was a forgery, and that he had taken no acknowlgments at all.

It was testified, too, that about 100 of the papers bore the certification of one Charles H. Kohler as notary. Chief Clerk Scully of the Board of Aldermen declared that there was no such notary in the city as Kohler. Some of the acknowledgments bore the name of Benjamin Bernstein as notary, although two witnesses whose names were upon Bernstein's papers appeared to swear that they had not made any affidavit before Bernstein at all. These witnesses were Deputy United States Marshal James McCarthy and George Kopp.

Benjamin Bernstein is a young lawyer of the firm of Ware & Bernstein of 346 Broadway. He said yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"This is just a scheme to beat us out in a fight that we have already won. I have even had an anonymous letter threatening me with arrest, and in the event of the failure of that, threatening my life. Mr. Hackett and I received these affidavits in our mail and from persons who brought them to us, and we filed them according to law. I never looked at any of them, and did not happen to see the name of Mr. Macy on any of them. I know Mr. Macy, and would not have allowed them to be filed if I had seen his name. I do not know anything about the affidavits certified to by Mr. Kohler, either.

"We are not responsible for any mistakes that have been made. It cannot be proved that we filed these affidavits about which there is a question. We did file about 1,000, it is true; but Miller's friends filed a large number, as well."

Magistrate Deuel will probably decide today whether the evidence adduced warrants the accusation that a crime has been committed. In case it is decided that the affidavits in question are really forgeries, an action will be brought in the Supreme Court praying that these affidavits be thrown out and the names be stricken from the voting lists.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
AT 3:30 SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
AT 8 P. M. China & Pain's Fireworks.
—AT 9—MAT. SAT. AT 4.—
THE CASINO GIRL. GEO. W. LEDERER'S BIG LONDON COMPANY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'g Ev. 8:15 to 12. (Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected.) On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. (Republic Thea's.

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
FRANCIS WILSON & Co. of 100 In Geo. W. Lederer's "The Strollers." Direction Nixon & Zimmerman

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lexington Av. THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre. Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. Mr. & Mrs. KELCY. BEDINI & ARTHUR. 20 Star Acts.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS, TO-DAY. 4 P. M. BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

BRONX RESIDENTS DEMAND A FRANCHISE

Twelve Hundred Visit the City Hall to Ask for It.

Tell Aldermen They Want Union Railway Company to Run Cars Over Macomb's Dam Bridge.

About 1,200 men and women journeyed from Fordham, Morrisania, and other outlying districts in the Borough of the Bronx, yesterday to the City Hall to appear before the Joint Committee on Railways of the Council and the Board of Aldermen. The object of their journey was to convince the committee that the taxpayers of the upper district wanted a certain privilege granted to the Union Railroad, which will be for the benefit of that entire section of the city. The measure advocated was the granting of a franchise to the railway company to extend its tracks across the Macomb's Dam Bridge, along the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct, to the stations of the west side elevated railroad and to the Putnam Branch of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

At present those residents of that section who are compelled to take the Union Railway lines at Central Bridge for Tremont, Woodlawn, and other points are obliged to walk over a third of a mile from the terminals of the elevated and Metropolitan surface lines to the other end of Central Bridge, where they board cars upon transfers. The privilege asked, if granted, will do away with this walk.

Throughout the entire hearing but a single dissenting voice was heard against the proposed franchise; the speeches by some twelve other speakers receiving ringing applause and showing the undivided purpose of those who had come to add their presence, if not their arguments, to the movement. Among the more notable persons present were Louis F. Haffen, Borough President of the Bronx; James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade; W. W. Niles of the Taxpayers' Association, ex-Judge Ernest Hall, State Senator Joseph P. Hennessy, J. J. Brady, Edward W. Maher, President of the Union Railroad Company; Assistant Corporation Counsel Dunn, A. B. Samuelson of the North Side Board of Trade, Albert E. Davis, William Peters, Major Ketchum, School Commissioner Eustis, and many others.

The meeting, as far as the visitors were concerned, was directed by James L. Wells. Mr. Wells acted as a sort of Chairman, and opened the address for the petitioners, and also introduced the speakers.

As soon as Alderman Ledwith called for remarks from any one in favor of granting the proposed franchise, Mr. Wells took the floor. He said that it was the unanimous opinion of the residents of the Bronx that the franchise should be awarded. He also said that some persons thought the Central Bridge should be kept open for the accommodation of pleasure vehicles only, after which he added:

"If this bridge is only for those who can ride in their private teams, it is for the city to build a bridge that the masses can use."

The speech was loudly applauded.

Louis F. Haffen succeeded Mr. Wells. He termed the slight opposition shown as really no opposition at all, and said that the appeal for the granting of the franchise practically was unanimous.

W. W. Niles, President of the Taxpayers' Alliance, reviewed the situation from the standpoint of the Union Railroad Company. He said that he had come "loaded for bear," but had been unable to find a target.

A. Augustus Levy spoke strenuously against the present conditions existing in the Bronx, and said that instead of a meeting of the taxpayers urging the city to allow the franchise, the Legislature should have acted long ago to compel the Union Railroad Company to extend its tracks for the convenience of the public.

The only man who spoke in opposition to the scheme was Christian Trinks of the Washington Heights Progressive Association. He claimed that the proposed franchise did not go far enough and that the proposed road should be extended at least to Broadway and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, to connect with the rapid transit line at that point. Assemblyman Minton of Washington Heights opposed this idea, and said that he represented a small army of taxpayers who wanted the road built as planned. State Senator Hennessy also spoke. The hearing was then closed.

Greek Training Frigate Held.

The Greek frigate Nauarchos Miaulis, Capt. John Damianos, arrived in port yesterday from Havana, whence she sailed July 21. The frigate is a training ship for the Greek Navy, and will remain in port about ten days. From New York she will go home by way of Bermuda and the Azores. As her passage from Havana was less than five days, she will be detained at Quarantine until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

Saturday We Close All Day,

BUT TO-DAY

MULTITUDES OF VALUES

from our unequalled Summer Stocks keep us busy all day long until SIX P. M.

Supply Your Wants To-day.

THIS IS THE WAY WE'LL SELL WASH DRESS FABRICS

Embroidered Muslins and Fancy Batistes—best styles—were .15	6¾
Fancy Dimities—light and dark—Ten cent quality	4½
Best Fancy Cambrics—Dress and Shirting styles; value 8	3⅞
Best American Novelty Ginghams—large variety—also seersucker stripes	6½
Fine Zephyr Crepons—delightful Summer fabrics—were .14	7¾
Yard wide Percales—excellent styles—were 12½ cents	7¾
Fancy Summer Flannels—non-shrinkable—fast colors	9¾
Fast Black Henrietta Sateens—best aniline dye—value .12½	6¾
Fine Black Dotted Swisses—dressy and cool—value .16 (In Black Cotton Goods Section.)	12½
Fine Linen Crashes—for skirts and outing suits—value .18	12½

Dress Lengths and Remnants Clearing Sales every hour.

"DWIGHT ANCHOR" SHEETINGS

5-4 Bleached—value .13	10½
8-4 Bleached—value .22	16½
10-4 Bleached—value .27½	20½

EMB'D ALLOVERS
An importer's Surplus Stock.

Ecru Allovers—value 1.98	1.19
Ecru Allovers—value 3.98	1.98
White Allovers—value .98	.49
White Allovers—value 1.49	.69
White Allovers—value 3.98	1.98

EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS
An almost limitless variety all widths and qualities.

Edgings—up to 4 inch	5 to 12½
Flouncings—up to 9 inch	9 to 39
Insertings—up to 8 inch	5 to 19

WHITE GOODS

68-inch French Organdies—value .34	.19
32-inch India Lawns—value 9	4¾
Sheer Dimities—value 9	4¾
Bordered Apron Lawns—value 12½	9¾

TABLE LINENS AND TOWELS

All Linen Damasks—66 inch—were .76—special	.67
Satin Double Damask Napkins—24 inch—were 2.98 dozen—now	1.98
White Turkish Towels—21x42	12½
Hemmed Turkish Towels—26x47	.25
Hemmed Huck—19x38	.9
Heavy Union Linen Towels—20x40	12½

CRINKLE INDIA STRIPES
Summer Draperies made in India—tinted and white grounds—A prominent importer asks 25 cents a yard at wholesale—As a Midsummer Friday Bargain. 19

CURTAINS AND COVERINGS

150 pair Egyptian Yarn Curtains—fancy col'd cross stripes—value 1.98	1.29
Imported Silk Stripe Tapestries—French designs—Summer colorings—value 1.98	.98
Fancy Striped Slip Coverings—ten styles—value .23	.15

LADIES' WHITE LAWN WAISTS

Button back—Fifty-two pin tucks, and three wide emb'y insertings down front—10 other styles—button front or back—value 1.39	.79
Fine Lawn—button front or back—front of 14 hemstitched tucks and two wide insertings—value 1.98	1.25
Fine Lawn—fine insertings, tucks and hemstitchings—value 3.98	1.98

LADIES' COL'D SHIRT WAISTS

Chambray and Lawn—tucked front and back—Sailor collar or button back—value .98	.69
White and Black Lawn—also Dotted Swiss with Black Lace Stripe effects—button back—value 1.79	.25

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS

Sailor Collar and Shield—flounce skirt—braid trim—value 3.49	1.79
Fancy Lawn—best colors—lace trim'd waists—deep flounce—value 3.98	1.98
Mercerized Sateen and Chambray—ribbon or braid trim'd—belts to match—value 5.00	3.49
Fine Linen—Tan and Colored—sailor collar—value 11.98	5.98

LADIES' SILK WAISTS

China and Washable Silk—button front and back—fine tucked yoke	2.98
Unlined Taffeta Silk—new colors—button back—lace insertings and cluster pin tucks front and back	5.00

LADIES' POINT D'ESPRIT DRESSES

full tucked yoke—lace and satin ribbon finish—drop skirt—lace inserting trim—value $16.00	9.98

LADIES' WRAPPERS

Fancy Percale—light and medium—ruffle, braid and emb'y trim—value .98	.59
Percale and Lawn—new colors—neat trim'gs of braid and emb'y	.98

NECKWEAR SPECIAL

Pique Stocks—with mercerized turn over and tie—also white lawn twice around ties with lace insertings and lace—value .25	.15

IN MILLINERY

White Feather Pompons—full size	.89
White Breasts—extra size—value .98	.74
Cuban Straw Shirt Waist Hats—vest shapes—value .69	.49
Children's Chip Flats—value .89	.49

LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES

Lawn and Dimity—stripes and polka dots—fitted back—value 1.39	.79
White and Col'd Lawn—front of Val insertings and tucks—lace edged ruffle—value 1.69	.98

LADIES' CORSET COVERS

Cambric—V or square—inserting and edge of emb'y—regularly .29	.21
Fine Cambric—3 insertings of wide Val lace across front—shirred waist—10 other pretty styles—value .89	.49

Remember—We Close All Day Saturday

SUPPLY YOUR WANTS TO-DAY

FLY SCREENS FOR WINDOWS
TWO PANEL—

Height.	Extension.	Value.	Special.
24 inch	37 inch	29	.23
27 inch	37 inch	35	.28
27 inch	41 inch	39	.32
27 inch	47 inch	45	.39

ONE PANEL—"Like the made to order."

Height.	Extension.	Value.	Special.
24 inch	25 to 30 inch	25	.19
30 inch	30 to 35 inch	35	.29
30 inch	34 to 39 inch	39	.32
34 inch	34 to 39 inch	45	.39

BOYS' WASH SAILOR SUITS 3 to 10 yrs

Navy Stripes—combination collar and shield—value .75	.49
Tan, Brown and Navy Stripes—value 1.49	.98
Galateas and Woven Stripes—value 1.98	1.49
Pique and Imported Crepes—value 2.98 and 3.98	1.98

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S HATS

Wide and Narrow Brim Sailors and Yachts.	
Rough Straw—silk band—value .49	.19
value .69	.29
Triple Brim Straws—value .98	.49
White and fancy Milans—value 1.49	.98

GIRLS' GUIMPES
White Lawn—tucks, emb'y and hemstitchings—4 to 14 years.

Value .69 to .89—to-day	.39
Value .98—to-day	.59
Value 1.25 to 1.49—to-day	.69

BABIES' SHORT DRESSES

Lawn, Nainsook and Cambric—fancy yokes of laces and emb'y	.39

SUMMER HOSIERY

Ladies' and children's fast black	12½
Ladies' Fast Black—split soles	.19
Ladies' Lace Lisle Thread Hose	.89
Boys' Rib Cotton—d'ble knees	.19

SUMMER UNDERWEA

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair, preceded by showers in the morning; winds variable.

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SCHLEY INQUIRY WILL COVER "ENTIRE MATTER"

Precept Gives to the Court the Widest Latitude.

Secretary Long Affords Opportunity for Examining Every Phase of the Sampson-Schley Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary of the Navy Long to-day decided the question of the scope of the court of inquiry, granted at the request of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, by issuing a precept which will enable the court to take into consideration every phase of the Sampson-Schley controversy. Nevertheless the Secretary has made the charges against Rear Admiral Schley the most prominent feature of the precept. He has enumerated them, while as to the rest he has in general terms directed the court to investigate "the entire matter."

PRECEPT TO THE COURT.

The precept is as follows:

To Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Upon the request of Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, United States Navy, made in a letter dated July 22, 1901, copy herewith, a court of inquiry, of which you are hereby appointed President, Rear Admirals Lewis A. Kimberly and Andrew E. K. Benham, United States Navy, members, and Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, United States Navy, Judge Advocate General, Judge Advocate, is hereby ordered to convene at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1901, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of the said Schley, Commodore in the navy, during the recent war with Spain, and in connection with the events thereof.

The court will thoroughly inquire into all the circumstances bearing upon the subject of the investigation hereby ordered, and to this end, besides examining orally all proper witnesses whose attendance can be secured, will call upon the department for all documentary evidence in relation thereto on its files.

Upon the conclusion of the investigation the court will report its proceedings, and the testimony taken, with a full and detailed statement of all the pertinent facts which it may deem to be established, together with its opinion and recommendations in the premises.

While the department relies upon the discretion of the court to make its examination into this matter full and complete, as requested by the officer at whose instance it is convened, the report should show the conclusions reached upon certain important points, to which attention is specifically directed, as follows:

IMPORTANT SPECIFICATIONS.

1. His conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign.

2. The circumstances attending, the reasons controlling, and the propriety of the movements of the Flying Squadron off Cienfuegos in May, 1898.

3. The circumstances attending, the reasons controlling, and the propriety of the movements of the said squadron in proceeding from Cienfuegos to Santiago.

4. The circumstances attending the arrival of the Flying Squadron off Santiago, the reasons for its retrograde turn westward, and departure from off Santiago, and the propriety thereof.

5. The circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the department contained in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises.

6. The condition of the coal supply of the Flying Squadron on and about May 27, 1898, its coaling facilities, the necessity, if any, for or advisability of the return of the squadron to Key West to coal, and the accuracy and propriety of the official reports made by Commodore Schley with respect to this matter.

7. Whether or not every effort incumbent upon the commanding officer of a fleet under such circumstances was made to capture or destroy the Spanish cruiser Colon as she lay at anchor in the entrance to Santiago Harbor, May 27 to 31 inclusive, and the necessity for or advisability of engaging the batteries at the entrance to Santiago Harbor and the Spanish vessels at anchor within the entrance to said harbor at the ranges used, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

8. The necessity, if any, for and advisability of withdrawing at night the Flying Squadron from the entrance to Santiago Harbor to a distance at sea, if such shall be found to have been the case; the extent and character of such withdrawal, and whether or not a close or adequate blockade of said harbor, to prevent the escape of the enemy's vessels therefrom, was established, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

9. The position of the Brooklyn on the morning of July 3, 1898, at the time of the exit of the Spanish vessels from the harbor of Santiago. The circumstances attending, the reasons for, and the incidents resulting from the turning of the Brooklyn in the direction which she turned at or about the beginning of the action with said Spanish vessels, and the possibility of thereby colliding with or endangering any other of the vessels of the United States fleet, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

10. The circumstances leading to and the incidents and results of a controversy with Lieut. Aibon C. Hodgson, United States Navy, who, on July 3, 1898, during the battle of Santiago, was navigator of the Brooklyn, in relation to the turning of the Brooklyn; also the colloquy at that time between Commodore Schley and Lieut. Hodgson and the ensuing correspondence between them or the subject thereof, and the propriety of the conduct of Admiral Schley in the premises.

"ENTIRE MATTER" UNDER INQUIRY.

The foregoing specific directions are given primarily for the information and guidance of the court, but do not restrict the scope of its inquiry into the 'entire matter," the investigation of which is asked by the officer concerned.

Rear Admiral Schley has been informed of his right to be present, either in person or by counsel, during the investigation, to cross-examine witnesses and to offer evidence before the court should he so desire. The court may at any time grant to others interested and entitled thereto like privileges.

The investigation will be held in open court.

This employment on shore duty is required by the public interests.

Given under my hand at the Navy Department, Washington this 26th day of July, nineteen hundred and one.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

Secretary Long made the following statement about the precept:

"It is simply an ennumeration of the facts that have been, to use the applicant's own words, 'under discussion;' they are referred to informally, and suggested to the court as matters which have been under discussion, and, as such, should be inquired into by them. They are ennumerated in accordance with the general rule that when inquiry is made the person interested should have notice beforehand, as far as possible, of all the specific things about which inquiry is likely to be made."

Judge Advocate General Samuel C. Lemly, who was to-day designated as Judge Advocate of the court, accepted the detail and will proceed with the preparation of his case. He will examine all documents and prepare a list of witnesses. The court probably will sit for several months, more than likely until after Congress convenes in December.

CERVERA AS A WITNESS?

Judge Lemly has not yet decided who the witnesses shall be. They may be taken from the navy, from the army, or from civil life—for undoubtedly some of the newspaper correspondents will be called in this case. It is even probable, in view of the recently published interview of Capt. Eulate of the Spanish navy, that he and Admiral Cervera, himself, will be called if Admiral Schley desires it. Of course, the court of inquiry has no authority to compel their attendance, and it is more than doubtful whether they would respond to a summons, but the opportunity will be afforded.

No word has been received from Admiral Kimberly, who, it is reported, had written to the department saying that his health made it inadvisable for him to attempt to serve on the court. He will not be officially notified of his selection as a member of the court until he receives the precept, which was mailed to him to-day. A copy of the precept will also be sent to Admiral Dewey and to Rear Admirals Benham and Schley.

SPECIFICATION FIVE.

Refers to Schley's Alleged Failure to Run Down Cervera.

In Specification 5 in the precept issued by Secretary Long, he refers to an order to Commodore Schley, said to have been received by the latter while off Santiago on May 27, 1898. It directed Schley to positively ascertain if Cervera's fleet was in Santiago harbor and not to allow him to leave Santiago if found, "without a decisive action."

According to Secretary Long Commodore Schley replied that he could not obey the order, and started to Key West for coal, but later coaled at sea and returned to blockade duty off Santiago.

E. S. MACLAY NOT CALLED.

Does Not Know Whether He Will Appear in Schley Investigation.

Edgar Stanton Maclay, the naval "historian," was asked yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard if he knew whether he was to be called as a witness before the Schley Court of Inquiry. He replied that he had received no intimation as to whether he would be called upon to testify.

"That is a matter for the sea lawyers," he added.

Maclay said that he had received no information about a damage suit to be brought against him by Rear Admiral Schley.

SCHLEY GUEST OF EDWARD KELLY

To Attend Reception at the New Rochelle Yacht Club's House.

GREAT NECK, L. I., July 26.—Rear Admiral Schley will leave here to-morrow morning on the steam yacht Baracuta, Edward Kelly owner. He will be the guest of Commodore Kelly at the clubhouse of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. An informal reception will be held there during the afternoon.

The Baracuta, which is now the flagship of the New Rochelle fleet, was cruising in the West Indies during the Spanish war and Commodore Kelly and Admiral Schley became very friendly. The Baracuta was the first yacht flying the American flag to enter Ponce harbor after the war and she was one of the first American vessels to visit several other ports in Porto Rico and Cuba after they ceased to be Spanish territory.

LATROBE COMPANY GIVES IN.

The Negroes It Imported to Work Its Mills to Go Back to Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Residents of Metrose Park, Bellwood, and Maywood are congratulating themselves to-day because the possibility of a small race war has been removed. The Latrobe Steel and Coupler Company decided not to face public sentiment, and it is expected that they will send back to Alabama the force of colored workmen imported to work in the mills.

Many of the 300 men brought north by the company, however, deserted the train at Lagrange, and sought employment in Chicago. The entire lot was almost famished for the lack of food, and declared that the company and its agents had practiced deception.

Six of the colored men attended a mass meeting of citizens at Metrose Park last night and heard speeches denunciatory of the company. Resolutions were adopted boycotting a saloon keeper for aiding the company by providing supplies for the Alabama men.

The negroes who remained in Metrose Park over night attempted to see Superintendent Blair to-day in company with Daugherty. He would not receive them, it is said, whereupon the telephone was used to ask if the company would furnish transportation to those who wished to return to Alabama. The answer, it is reported, was a flat refusal to either assist the men or to have any relations with the Metrose Park people.

DUKE OF CORNWALL ALARMED.

Explosion Occurred Near Him at Perth, Western Australia.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Perth, Western Australia, says:

"A curious incident took place during the open-air reception to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. Every one was startled by a loud report close to the Duke, who jumped up and clutched his chair, saying, nervously, 'Some one must be shooting.'

"The police are instituting a vigorous search. It seems that the explosion was purely accidental."

FREMANTLE, Western Australia, July 26.—The steamer Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Conrwall and York on board, left here to-day, bound for Mauritius.

Iowa Banker Missing.

RACINE, Wis., July 26.—C. E. Peninck, a wealthy banker of Charlton, Iowa, who was a passenger on the steamer Virginia, bound from Chicago to Milwaukee, was missed when the vessel docked to-day at the latter city. Later his hat and purse were found in the harbor here. The body has not been recovered. It is not known how he lost his life as he retired to his stateroom in good health.

Good at all seasons, but especially healthful and delicious during the Summer season—Poland Water. Carloads received daily at 3 Park Place, City.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey. Luytias Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 78½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 59¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; cotton, middling, 8¾c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20¼c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
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Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

HIGH TARIFF FOR GERMANY

Government Makes Public the Proposed New Measure.

American Traders in Berlin Alarmed—Greatly Increased Duties on Grain, Machinery, and Wood.

BERLIN, July 26.—The Reichsanzeiger to-day publishes a draft of the proposed new customs tariff law. The bill, as printed by the Reichsanzeiger, fills a pamphlet of 167 pages. The duties on grain are the same as published last week in the Stuttgarter Beobachter. Other duties are as follows:

Maize, 4 marks per metric hundredweight, without minimum.
Barley, 4 marks per metric hundredweight maximum and 3 marks per metric hundredweight minimum.
Clover seed, 5 marks per metric hundredweight.
Rice, 4 marks per metric hundredweight.
Malt of barley, 4½ marks per metric hundredweight; other malt 9 marks.
Cotton, free.
Hops, 40 marks and hop meal 60 marks per metric hundredweight.
Vegetables, nearly all free of duty.
Apples, unpacked or in sacks, free of duty; packed in other ways, 6 marks per metric hundredweight.
Hardwoods, not sawed, 20 pfennigs per hundredweight or 1 mark 80 pfennigs per solid meter.
Softwood, not sawed, 20 pfennigs per hundredweight, or 1 mark 20 pfennigs per solid meter.
Hardwoods, sawed, 1 mark 25 pfennigs per hundredweight, or 10 marks per solid meter. Softwoods, sawed, 1 mark 25 pfennigs per hundredweight, or 7 marks 50 pfennigs per solid meter.
Barrel staves, 60 pfennigs per hundredweight.
Horses, worth from 300 marks to 2,500 marks, from 30 marks to 300 marks apiece.
Beef cattle, 25 marks. Young cattle, 15 marks. Calves 4 and hogs 10 marks apiece.
Fresh meats, 30 marks per hundredweight; prepared as table delicacies, 75 marks per hundredweight.
Meat extracts, 30 marks per hundredweight.
Sausages, 45 marks per hundredweight.
Lard, 12 marks 50 pfennigs per hundredweight.
Cheese, 30 marks per hundredweight.
All flours, except oat flour, 13½ marks per hundredweight; oat flour, 16 marks.
Cottonseed oil, in casks, 12½ marks; not in casks, 20 marks per hundredweight.
Sugar, 40 marks per hundredweight.
Fruit sugars, glucose, dextrim, &c., 40 marks per hundredweight.
Margarine butter, 30 marks per hundredweight.
Artificial lards, 12½ marks per hundredweight.
Fruit preparations, 75 marks; in brandy, 80 marks per hundredweight.
All hermetically sealed foods otherwise unspecified, 75 marks per hundredweight.
Raw tobacco, 85 marks per hundredweight; stemmed tobacco leaves and chewing tobacco, 180 marks per hundredweight; cigars and cigarettes, 270 marks per hundredweight.
Petroleum, 10 and 6 marks per hundredweight, according to quality.
Wool, free of duty.
Leather, from 30 to 50 marks and shoes from 85 to 120 marks per hundredweight.
Wood manufactures as follows, per hundredweight, in marks: Planed wood, 6; further manufactured, 10; prepared flooring, 6 to 18; furniture made from hardwood, 12; in the rough, 15; finished furniture of soft wood, 8, and in the rough, 12.
Finished pig iron, 1 mark per hundredweight; cast piping for walls, above 7 millimeters, in the rough, 3 marks; the same finished, 4½ marks; the same, below 7 millimeters, in the rough, 6 and finished 9 marks. Rollers, rough, 3½ marks; finished, 10 marks. Fine castings, 24 marks. Balls and blooms, 1 mark 50 pfennigs. Wrought bars and hoops, from 1 to 5 marks. Sheets, 5 marks 50 pfennigs and 7 marks. Rough wire, from 3 to 5 marks; polished or galvanized, from 3 marks 50 pfennigs to 6 marks.
Steam boilers, from 5 to 8 marks per hundredweight.
Spades and shovels, 6; forks, 10; saws, 15 and 20; files, 10 to 40; rough screws, 5; finished screws, 12 marks per hundredweight.
Aluminum, hammered or rolled, 12 marks; lead, rolled, 3; copper, wrought or rolled, 12; copper wire, 12 marks per hundredweight.
Locomotives, from 9 to 11 marks per hundredweight.
Steam engines, 3½ marks per hundredweight.
Sewing machines, 35 marks per hundredweight.
Machinery for wood, iron, and stone working, from 20 marks on machines weighing 2½ hundredweight to 4 marks on machines weighing 10 tons. Steam thrashers and mowers, 9 marks per hundredweight.
Miscellaneous machinery, from 8 marks 50 pfennigs to 18 marks per hundredweight.
Dynamos and motors, from 9 marks per hundredweight on machines weighing three hundredweight or less to 6 marks on dynamos and motors weighing from five to thirty hundredweight.
Telephone and telegraph apparatus, 60 marks per hundredweight.
Wagons, from 20 to 150 marks.
Bicycles, 150 marks.
Buggies and carriages, from 100 to 200 marks.
Bicycle parts, rough, 40; finished, 150 marks per hundredweight.
Pianos and organs, 40, and pipe organs, 25 marks.

Section VIII. of the bill provides that dutiable goods sent to Germany from countries treating German ships and German goods more unfavorably than those of other countries may be assessed at double the rates provided for under the bill, or to the full value of the goods, and that goods on the free list arriving from such countries may be assessed 50 per cent. of their full value.

The text of the measure appeared too late for comment in the evening papers. The North German Gazette, however, points out that the provisions of the bill may be altered before it reaches the Reichstag.

Opinion in Berlin commercial circles is that the agricultural schedules are monstrous, involving a great burden for Germany's industrial and commercial classes, and that they will result in serious injury to foreign trade, tariff wars, and hindrances to commercial treaties.

Americans in business in Berlin regard the bill as exceedingly bad for both Germany and the United States, pointing out that the sharp agitation during the last few years against certain American products has borne fruit in the measure.

Besides deploring the agricultural schedules, Americans express keen disappointment at the heavy increase in the duties on machinery. The present duties, ranging from 2½ to 8 marks per hundredweight, are in many cases more than doubled. In the case of saws the duty is quadrupled. American woods are also hard hit.

The measure shows a reclassification of articles, and a much more minute division. Comparisons, therefore, are often difficult.

The duties on grain, according to the schedule published in the Stuttgarter Beobachter last week, are to be:

Wheat, maximum, 65 marks a ton, minimum, 55 marks; rye and oats, maximum, 60 marks, minimum, 50 marks.

The minimum figures are to be the lowest admissible in commercial treaties.

The present duties on rye and wheat are 35 marks a ton, and on oats, 28 marks.

The Reichsanzeiger (Imperial Gazette) is the official publication of the German Government. The schedules published in it yesterday represent the bill as decided upon by the Federal authorities. The measure will be presented to the Reichstag when the next session of that body opens in the Autumn.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Dress of Mrs. A. M. Yates of New Brunswick Caught Fire While She Was Cooking.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 26.—Mrs. Anna M. Yates, mother of Samuel and William Yates, proprietors of Yates Brothers' brickyards at South River, near here, was so severely burned at her home, on Jackson Street, of that place, about 7 o'clock this morning that she died a few hours later.

Mrs. Yates was engaged in frying some eggs over a wood fire when the accident happened. The sleeve of her dress caught fire and in a moment she was wrapped in flames. They were extinguished by her son, who rushed to her assistance, and Dr. Bissett was hastily summoned, but was unable to relieve her suffering.

Mrs. Yates was a widow. Besides her two sons, she leaves four brothers, Charles Whitehead, Postmaster at South River; John Whitehead of South River, William Whitehead, a retired merchant of New York City, and Samuel Whitehead of Cedar Hill, N. Y.

The Best of Everything
—drawing-room sleeping cars, buffet library cars, with barber and dining cars offered by the "Overland Limited," Chicago to California, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway, N. Y. C.—Adv.

MANY BOER PRISONERS STILL IRRECONCILABLE.

Subject Those of Their Number at St. Helena Who Took Oath of Allegiance to Severe Treatment.

JAMESTOWN, St. Helena, July 26.—Bad blood among the Boer prisoners in St. Helena over the question of taking the oath of allegiance to King Edward has led to so much fighting and disorder that it has been necessary to remove those who have taken the oath to a separate inclosure.

There were several severe encounters, and the Vigilance Committee of the irreconcilables subjected those who had taken the oath to indescribable indignities.

The ringleaders of the irreconcilables have been imprisoned in the fortress.

NO DOG TAX FOR MR. MEYER.

Greenwich Authorities Find that His Adopted Daughter Owns the Unlicensed Canines.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 26.—Peter F. Meyer, New York Dock Commissioner, friend and partner of Richard Croker, and who has a Summer home in Greenwich, will not have to stand trial for keeping unlicensed dogs in violation of the law. His adopted daughter, Miss Margaret Siegel, has registered the dogs in her name, and Prosecuting Attorney James F. Walsh said to-day that as the Meyer residence is in Miss Siegel's name and she declared herself the keeper as well as the owner he had asked Judge Burnes to dismiss the case against Mr. Meyer.

RICH MAN DYING OF WANT.

Executors of His Mother's Estate, He Says, Have Refused to Aid Him.

PATERSON, N. J., July 26.—John Sullivan of 30 Seeley Street is dying at his home and cannot have the necessary nourishment or the care of a doctor, although he has plenty of property which he will leave behind him in a very short time. Poormaster Ryerson's attention was called to the case yesterday, and he went to the house. He found Sullivan swollen to such a size from dropsy he could hardly move. Sullivan's mother, who died last April, left an estate of comfortable size to her son. The estate consists of Main Street property, besides property in other parts of the city. Sullivan told Mr. Ryerson why he was in want. Mr. Ryerson said:

"I went to see the man and was surprised to find old John Sullivan, whom I knew well. He told me that he was in want. He said that when his mother died, she named as executors of the will Robert I. Hopper and Wesley Buckley. I asked him why he had not asked them for help, and he said he had, but that they said they could not do anything until the estate was all settled. 'They collected all the rents,' he said, 'and have plenty of money, but they tell me that they have to wait until the nine months are up before I can get any of my money. By that time I may be dead. I want to see the money, and I think they can advance me some.'

Mr. Ryerson returned to his office and tried to communicate with Mr. Hopper, but that gentleman was out of the city.

"I think when Mr. Hopper returns and finds out the condition of Mr. Sullivan, he will see that he receives every attention," said the Poormaster, "and if he doesn't, I shall use the city's funds and sue the estate."

NO NEWS OF DR. C. W. HAYT.

Reported that a Reward of $1,000 Will Be Paid for the Return of His Body.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—No trace has been found up to noon to-day of Dr. C. W. Hayt, the Corning, N. Y., physician, who disappeared from the Buffalo boat Tuesday night. E. B. Williams of Corning, a friend of the family, is in Cleveland stopping at the Colonial. On Friday he received a message from S. T. Hayt, father of the missing man, saying that a reward of $1,000 would be paid for the recovery of C. W. Hayt's body.

The family believe he either fell or was thrown from the boat in mid-lake. The police are doing nothing more with the matter. Whether Hayt was thrown overboard or fell over will probably never be known. The officials of the C. and B. line have heard no further news of the whereabouts of the missing man. They don't believe, however, that he is dead.

CHICAGO'S TELEPHONE WAR.

Illinois Manufacturers to Sue for a Return to Franchise Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—At a meeting of the officers and Directors of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association it was decided unanimously to at once bring legal proceedings to compel the Chicago Telephone Company to reduce its maximum charge for instruments from $175 to $125 a year, the rate fixed in the franchise under which the company is operating.

There were present at the meeting Martin B. Madden of the Western Stone Company, President; James H. Channon of H. Channon & Co., Vice President; John M. Cutter of the Elgin Watch Company, Secretary, and Directors, W. B. Conkey of W. B. Conkey & Co., J. Harry Selz of Selz, Schwab & Co., William H. Rehm of the National Brewing Company, Charles A. Plamondon of the Plamondon Manufacturing Company, and Bernard A. Eckhart of the Eckhart and Swan Milling Company.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Levy Mayer, general counsel for the association, be authorized and instructed to commence proceedings in the proper court, along the lines suggested by Charles M. Walker, Corporation Counsel, in a recent opinion, to compel the Chicago Telephone Company to conform with the schedule of rates set forth in the ordinance passed by the City Council on Jan. 4, 1899, under which it is now operating.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association has more than 500 members in Chicago, all of whom use telephones, and some of whom use from ten to fifty.

MEXICAN RAILWAY OPTION OFF.

W. A. Chanler and C. D. Wetmore Failed to Get Desired Concession.

Special to The New York Times.

PACHUCA, Mexico, July 26.—It is stated here that the option which William Astor Chanler and C. D. Wetmore of New York City obtained on the Hidalgo Northern Railroad a few months ago has expired, and that it will not be renewed.

The failure to consummate the transaction is due to the lack of success of the proposed buyers to obtain a concession from the Mexican Government for the improvement of the Tuxpam Harbor, which was to have been an important port on the proposed extension of the line.

PLOT AGAINST THE SULTAN?

Safda Pacha and Twenty-six Guests Said to Have Been Arrested.

LONDON, July 27.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News says:

"According to a telegram from Constantinople, Cherif Safda Pacha has been arrested in his house, together with twenty-six guests, principally Egyptians, all of whom are accused of an extensive conspiracy against the Sultan."

Tickets via N. Y. Central or W. S. R. R. to Albany or beyond are accepted on Day Line Steamers.—Adv.

NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY'S DEMAND ON ITS MEN

They Must Abandon the Union or Lose Their Places.

Sheet Steel Mill at McKeesport May Start on Monday—Managers Will Insist on Police Protection.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—The National Tube Works Company at McKeesport has made an unexpected move intended to checkmate the Amalgamated Association. Their skilled workmen have been asked to sign individual contracts to practically repudiate union labor, and but a short time has been given them to think the matter over. It is understood that should they not sign the contracts they will to-morrow find their places vacant.

On Thursday evening the 600 welders of the mills were paid off and then taken into the office of the General Superintendent, where individual contracts to be signed for at least a year were handed them. Some demurred, while others signed the contracts.

The welders are highly skilled workmen, and with their co-operation the big plant might be closed down. With them in line the plant will probably keep on running as though nothing had happened. It was intimated to-night by friends of the welders that they would all sign the contract.

Definite announcement that the officials of the American Sheet Steel Company would start the W. Dewees Wood mill, in McKeesport, as a non-union plant on Monday reached the Amalgamated Association early to-day. Preparations were made to act promptly the moment the sheet steel company attempts to take non-union men into the McKeesport mill.

Manager Samuel M. Cooper of the Wood plant this morning, after a lengthy conference with head officials of the company in Pittsburg, made a statement, partly in reply to the edict issued by Mayor Black of McKeesport on Wednesday that the company would get no assistance from the McKeesport Police Department should they decided to start the plant.

Mr. Cooper said: "We are going to start up within a few days, and will look to the authorities of McKeesport for assistance. Should our men be interfered with we will insist on the police of McKeesport doing their duty. If Mayor Black carries out the lines he has laid down in his statement we will sue him and the City of McKeesport, for the W. Dewees Wood people are heavy taxpayers in the city and must be protected."

The report that an attempt would be made to start the Demler plant of the American Tin Plate Company was scouted by the Amalgamated officials.

A telegram from Wheeling to-night says: "Interesting developments are nearing their climax at the Great Riverside Tube Works of the National Tube Company in Upper Benwood. For several days organizers of the Amalgamated Association have been quietly at work there and are said to have met with success. If the National Tube Company's men are called out, as it has been intimated they will soon be, the Riverside will become the storm centre of the strike, for there is no doubt of the intention of the company to combat the union here just as it has been fought at the McKeesport plant."

AID OFFERED TO STRIKERS.

Marble Cutters and Setters Ready to Give Financial Support.

Delegates of the Marble Cutters and Setters of America had a meeting last night at Central Hall, West Thirty-second Street, at which about fifty members were present. The meeting was an executive one. At its close Secretaries John J. Flynn and John Fitzgerald said that it had been decided to offer moral and financial support to the striking steel workers.

The Secretaries declined to say anything further as to what had been done at the meeting.

Mr. Hanna Not Asked to Mediate.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—Referring to the statement that he would be asked to act as mediator between the Amalgamated Association and the United States Steel Corporation with a view to reaching a settlement of the strike, Senator M. A. Hanna said to-day: "I know nothing about the matter, aside from what has been published in the newspapers. Whether I would be willing to act as a mediator, I do not now care to say. The strike has been most unfortunate, not only for those directly affected, but for the country at large. I sincerely trust that the trouble will soon be amicably adjusted."

RAINS IN THE CORN BELT.

Conditions Improved Though There Are No Prospects of a General Downpour.

WASHINGTON, July 26. The last twenty-four hours probably have been the most favorable to the States of the corn belt since the existing hot wave began nearly forty days ago. Rains, generally light in amount, have fallen in Western Kansas, Western Nebraska, Southwestern Missouri, Central Iowa, Arkansas, and a little in Oklahoma, and the prospects seem to be favorable for a continuation to-morrow of more numerous showers in the region covered by these States and Territories.

On Sunday showers are probable in Northern Illinois and Northern Indiana. Still, there has been no general rain, of which the crops stand in so much need, and there are no immediate prospects of any. On the whole, the Weather Bureau officials here regard the situation as improved.

Incidental to the rains the temperatures officially reported to-day were lower than on yesterday. However, they ranged from 92 to 100 in the corn belt. Conditions will remain practically the same in the drought region during Saturday and Sunday and the weather will continue very hot, with the possibility of relief from scattered thunderstorms.

In the Dakotas and Montana there has not been any rain of importance in the past twenty-four hours, but temperatures have been a little lower. There were good heavy rains last night in Wisconsin, in Lower Michigan, and in Northern Ohio and fair rains in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—General rains fell over the western part of the State to-day and to-night, extending from Springfield, in the southern part of the State, to St. Joseph, in the northwestern corner. Late corn will be saved in these counties by to-day's rains: Greene, Henry, Cedar, Johnson, Polk, Cass, Pettis, Jackson, Benton, Bates, Macon, Jaspar, Buchanan, Barton, Saline, and St. Clair. The temperature over the State was much lower. Rains over the central and eastern parts of the State are predicted for to-morrow.

INDIANA'S CORN LOSS.

Condition Shows a Falling Off of 17 Points Since July 1.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—The condition of Indiana corn has been reduced 15 to 18 points since the first of the month. The condition now is about 67, against 84 on July 1.

Early corn in the bottom lands that got a good start is showing the best condition, but even that is beginning to wither. The condition before harvest last year was only a few points below 100 and the yield of 35.5 to the acre seems to indicate that the condition of 100 for Indiana means about 38 bushels to the acre.

On a basis of the present condition of sixty-seven the yield will be about twenty-four bushels to the acre, and the total yield on an acreage of 3,950,000 will be in the neighborhood of 95,000,000 bushels, against 153,000,000 bushels in 1900.

MR. BRYAN ON "THE ISSUE."

Imperialism Still Paramount Over Tariff—"Heart Disease More Serious than Stomachache."

CHICAGO, July 26.—While here to-day William J. Bryan, who is on his way home after a tour of the East and South, said:

"Imperialism is still the great issue between the two political parties. The tariff, to be sure, is an important subject, but to my mind heart disease is a more serious malady than stomachache."

MORE COTTON HANDS NEEDED.

Mississippi Farmers to Seek Negro Laborers from Other States—The Situation Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 26.—The scarcity of labor on many of the big cotton plantations in the Mississippi delta country, the finest cotton-growing section in the world, has forced the planters and land owners to arrange to send Commissioners into North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida this Fall for the purpose of securing negro farm laborers.

First-class farm labor seems to be growing scarce in the delta, notwithstanding the fact that each year a large number of colored people take up homes there. This has been the case to such an extent that the hill counties have registered serious complaint against the migration of their croppers to the delta. The scarcity of labor on the big plantations is accounted for from the fact that so many other vocations are open now to them in that section.

The lumber camps and sawmills work hundreds of men, and any kind of employment that has a monthly or weekly pay day attached holds attractions for the average colored laborer that he cannot resist, even though he be penniless at the end of the year.

One of the Commissioners was at Watervalley, Miss., to-day, and stated he was a native of North Carolina, and that a portion of that State would be the territory assigned to him. He requested that his name be not used for the present, but said there would be three others besides himself who would work the other three States named.

Only the best class of negroes will be brought. The idle element will be left severely alone. Those who owned farms in the older States will be preferred and offered inducements above all others, as the possession of property is a guarantee of industry. It was thought if the matter was properly laid before this class they would be glad to sell their poor lands, where the cost of fertilizers absorbs a large portion of the crop each year, and move into a country where fertilizers are unknown, and where the soil is so very fertile.

The Recruiting Committee will leave Mississippi about Oct. 1. They anticipate no trouble from the laws of any State, as they say the plan they will follow is entirely legitimate. Up to the present the planters here thought best to keep their intentions secret.

READY FOR LAND DRAWING.

167,006 Register Applications for Farm Lands—Only 13,000 Can Get Farms.

Special to The New York Times.

EL RENO, Oklahoma Territory, July 26.—When the booths closed here to-night at 6 o'clock the total registration for both districts had reached 167,006. The registration at El Reno to-day was 3,850, making a total of 136,815. To-day's registration at Lawton was 532, making a total for that place of 30,691. This was the last day of registration, and all who came were able to register.

The Commissioners in charge of the drawing in connection with the opening—A. W. Richards, Frank Dale of Guthrie, and D. P. Dwyer of St. Louis—held their first conference this afternoon. The following formal announcement was given to the public to-night:

"A platform will be erected in the street upon the north side of the Irving School ground, upon which the drawing will be conducted in plain view of all who desire to be present.

"Envelopes containing the names of all registered applicants will be placed in two boxes, one for each land district. These boxes will be large enough and so constructed and mounted as to permit a thorough mixing of the envelopes.

"On Monday morning, July 29, the envelopes containing the names of all who have registered will be brought to the platform in packages consecutively numbered. A corresponding series of numbers on slips will be placed in some receptacle, from which they will be drawn out at random. This course will be pursued until 500 names have been drawn from each box, when, if the committee deems it best to do so, arrangements will be made for drawing simultaneously from each box.

"After the names have been drawn and announced they will be recorded and a notice prepared to be mailed to the one whose name is drawn. The drawing will proceed in this manner until every envelope in both boxes has been drawn out."

"CY" VOORHEES'S GOOD LUCK.

Atlantic City Baseball Idol Gets a Fortune of $60,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26.—Henry Burke Voorhees, better known as "Cy" Voorhees, has just come into possession of a fortune amounting to $60,000, which was left him by an aunt some time ago. "Cy" is the pet of the Atlantic City baseball team and the idol of those fond of the sport. He is a graduate of Oberlin and Syracuse Colleges and is a master of the dead languages. During the last two Winters he has been teaching in one of the colleges in Virginia.

Mr. Voorhees will continue to play the game here this season and in the Fall will go to Europe to take vocal lessons. He aspires to become a comic opera comedian. He resembles in looks, actions, size, and speech De Wolf Hopper.

CALL TO NEW HAVEN CHURCH.

Rev. Artemus J. Haynes of Chicago Goes as Pastor of an Elm City Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The Rev. Artemus J. Haynes, who was pastor of Plymouth Church till a year ago, has been called to the United Congregational Church of New Haven, Conn., and has accepted the call, agreeing to begin work on Sept. 15.

Dr. Haynes left Chicago because of a physical breakdown. Three months ago he went East, going to the residence of his wife's parents in Harwich, on Cape Cod, Mass., where he will remain until he assumes his new pastorate. He succeeds as pastor the Rev. Dr. Theodore T. Munger, who resigned last Winter.

He has been a sailor, carpenter, and plumber to earn money to get a college education. After his graduation from Boston University he accepted pastorates in Harwich and Denver before coming to Chicago, as Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus's assistant. He is less than forty years old, and will be the youngest pastor to hold one of the leading orthodox pulpits of Connecticut.

From Midnight to Midnight Again.
There is an average of a through train every hour leaving Grand Central Station by the New York Central, affording the most complete through train service in America. Send for time table.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

FOSBURGH IS ACQUITTED

Court Directs a Verdict of "Not Guilty."

Jury Would Have So Declared—Friend of Stricken Family Criticises Police for Indictment of Brother of Murdered Girl.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 26.—The trial of Robert Stewart Fosburgh for the alleged killing of his sister, May, in August, 1900, was abruptly closed to-day when the jury, under instructions from the Court, returned a verdict of not guilty. When the court convened the chamber was crowded and a large number of members of the Berkshire Bar occupied seats which had been reserved for them. Many women who had attended the trial at every session, carrying their luncheons with them, were there this morning with their lunch baskets. The Fosburgh family, with the exception of

get his revolver. At the inquest, he said, her testimony was that her brother Robert was in the back hall when the shot was fired, but her action in changing her testimony prevented the State from bringing out that point to the jury.

Ex-District Attorney Hibbard, one of the counsel for the defense, said he believed that the Judge would have ordered a verdict if the defense had not put in any testimony.

Chief of Police Nicholson said that as the State was satisfied he supposed he would have to be. He took no stock in the story that came from New York to the effect that affidavits had been secured tending to show that evidence might be procured in New York to show that May Fosburgh had been shot by burglars.

As arranged to-night Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Fosburgh will leave to-morrow morning for Maynard, Mass., to occupy the cottage which was erected by them last August at the time May Fosburgh met her death. Mr. Robert L. Fosburgh, his wife, and daughters, Esther and Beatrice, will within a few days proceed to St. Clair, Mich., to remain for an indefinite period.

DR. F. A. PADDOCK DEAD.

Medical Examiner, He Was a State Witness in Fosburgh Trial.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 26.—Dr. Frank A. Paddock, Medical Examiner for Berkshire County and well known in Western Massachusetts, died at his home here at 9:45 to-night. Death was due to heart disease, with which he had been suffering for a long time.

Dr. Paddock was an important witness in the Fosburgh trial.

MARINE OFFICERS' QUARREL.

Court of Inquiry Continues Its Investigations at the Navy Yard.

The inquiry concerning the alleged drinking of two "hookers" of whisky by Col. Robert L. Meade, which was begun at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday, had progressed yesterday to the consideration of more serious matters. After the court of inquiry reconvened in Building No. 6 maps and documents, said to relate to the work on the new marine barracks, in connection with which Col. Meade has made counter charges against Col. Frank Denny, were carried into the courtroom.

Col. Denny is the Staff Quartermaster in charge of the construction work on the barracks. Col. Meade, who has been in command of the barracks since November last, found fault with the work shortly after he took command, and since then his relations with Col. Denny have been strained. This coolness existed between the two officers when, on June 18 last, Major Charles Lauchheimer, an Inspector in the Marine Corps, stationed at Washington, paid a visit of inspection to the Brooklyn barracks.

On that occasion Col. Meade put the marines under his command through a drill for the benefit of Major Lauchheimer. Prior to the drill the Colonel, it is alleged, invited the Major to "have something," and then drank two glasses of whisky himself with a cheerful "here's how" to the Major.

The Major went back to Washington and in his report charged the Colonel with "intemperance," whereat the Colonel waxed wroth and counter charged that the Major had made false statements concerning him. Col. Denny had supported the charges of intemperance against Col. Meade and the latter made a counter charge against Col. Denny of alleged irregularities in connection with the work on the barracks.

The charge of intemperance was heard by the court of inquiry on Thursday and, it was said, yesterday, was practically disposed of in favor of Col. Meade. It was understood at the yard that yesterday's session of the court was devoted almost wholly to hearing the counter charges against Col. Denny.

The court continued to conduct the inquiry behind closed doors. The first witness examined was Captain Kane, who is on duty at the barracks, and he was on the stand for some life. He was followed by Lieut. Beaumont of Washington, who was stationed at the Brooklyn barracks up to about a month ago. Lieut. West and Lieut. Roberts were also called.

After the adjournment of the court for the day, Col. P. C. Pope, one of the board inquiring into the charges, accompanied by Col. Meade, inspected the barracks.

As on Thursday, the utmost secrecy as to the proceedings before the court was observed. None of the officers present at the hearing would say anything about the testimony that had been given.

JACOB HESS BANKRUPT.

Ex-Police Commissioner's Liabilities Are $10,199, and Nominal Assets $765.

Ex-Police Commissioner Jacob Hess, who describes himself as a merchant, with no place of business, and residing at 68 West Sixty-eighth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $10,199 and nominal assets of $765. Of the liabilities, $603 are secured, $5,036 unsecured, and $4,450 on notes. The assets consist of clothing of nominal value, watch and chain, $10; due bills and I O U's from people for money borrowed from him aggregating $755; also due bills for merchandise sold in small quantities to various persons, the amount not being mentioned.

There are eighteen creditors in all. Del Pino & Williams are secured creditors, $693, the value of the security being $250, consisting of five notes of $50 each, payable monthly from Aug. 16 next to Dec. 16, indorsed by Gertrude F. Hess; the claim is in suit and in judgment. He owes for merchandise to Acker, Merrall & Condit, $417, (in suit;) Lovera & Co., $75; Charles Jacobs & Co., $512; Stachelberg & Co., $533; Park & Tilford, $800; Monopol Tobacco Works, $23; Jacob Leirberg, $473, and George Latham, $140; the latter claim is disputed, although an indebtedness of $140 is admitted and the claim is in suit.

He owes for borrowed money, George T. Putney, $230; William H. Leonard, $100; Mrs. L. Hess, $1,000, and Simon Hess, $500. He owes the following persons on notes: Estate of George Green, $200; Jacob Fleischhauer, $3,500, past due; Monroe Crane, $400, balance due on a note of $1,000; Columbia Bank, $550, money borrowed on a note dated July 8, 1901, due on Oct. 8. B. Gray is a creditor for $30 for carriage hire.

Mr. Hess was formerly in the cigar business, and was interested in stands in the Rossmore Hotel and other places. A portion of the liabilities was contracted in the cigar business.

His brother, Lawyer Charles A. Hess, said yesterday afternoon:

"Jake had too many friends, and he did not know how to say no to any of them. If a man wanted a box of cigars, and he didn't have the money, well, he got the cigars anyway. Now Jake is broke, and a few friends are going to give him a little start. The start wouldn't be any good with a millstone of debt about his neck, and so he is trying to square himself through the bankruptcy court. Every one who knows him will feel sure that if ever he gets on his legs every one will get every cent that is due."

S. M. ROSENBERGER ARRESTED.

One Missing Member of Bankrupt Firm Located in the Bronx.

Samuel M. Rosenberger of the firm of Reuben, Rosenberger & Co. was arrested yesterday morning at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Clinton Avenue, in the Bronx, on a writ ne exeat, issued in the United States District Court by Judge Thomas.

The firm of Reuben, Rosenberger & Co. conducted a large business for the manufacture of ladies' underwear at 101 and 103 Wooster Street, this city, and also had a large factory at Ossining, N. Y. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against them on July 10, since which time repeated efforts to locate both bankrupts and serve process upon them have failed. Stern, Singer & Barr, the attorneys for the receiver and Assistant United States District Attorney Clarence S. Houghton obtained the writ in order to hold the bankrupts for immediate examination.

Big Anchor Chain Cables.

The large anchor chain cables required for the two steamships now building for the Great Northern Steamship Company for use in the Orient trade will be the largest ever forged in this country. They will be made by the Newhall Chain, Forge and Iron Company. The chains consist of about 6,000 feet stud link cables. Each link will weigh about 165 pounds, and their total tonnage will exceed 450,000 pounds, of the value of about $35,000.

CHIEF TITUS APPROVES FOSBURGH'S ACQUITTAL

Will Aid ex-Chief Hazen to Trace the Murderer.

Believes the Story Told by Olive M. Gray, and Expects Early Capture of the Man She Accuses.

"That's good," said Chief Detective George F. Titus yesterday when he heard that Robert S. Fosburgh had been acquitted. "Ninety per cent. of the community," he added, "believed that this would be the outcome of the trial. That, however, will not satisfy the family of the unfortunate young woman. They have retained ex-Chief of the United States Secret Service W. P. Hazen to hunt down the man who killed her. I shall see him to-morrow and will do all I can to help him. I have seen one of his agents to-day and have given him all the information I possess about William Lewis Gray, or "Billy" Snow, or Jones, who was betrayed by the woman with whom he had a liaison, Olive M. Gray, or Handaside.

"By the way, the Gray arrested at Washington is not the man we are after. He is too short, only 5 feet 8 inches. The Gray we're after is 6 feet 1 inch tall. He is no myth. He may not have killed Miss Fosburgh, but I am positive that such a man exists, and I believe the story told by the woman Olive. I cannot see any motive for her to tell untruths. She was prompted to tell the story published to-day and on which the affidavits were forwarded to Chief Nicholson of the Pittsfield police by her conscience. She knew that an innocent man was on trial for his life, and she felt impelled to denounce a man from whom she had been separated for nearly a year, and for whom she never had any deep regard.

"Of course the story about 'Gray' getting a watch at the Fosburgh house which he sold at Warren, Mass., does not fit the facts, as no watch was stolen when the murder was committed. But it should be remembered that on the same night there was another depredation committed at Pittsfield and 'Gray' may have had a reason to mix up his story. Chief Nicholson has kept his own counsel in all these matters, and we are not in a position to know anything definite about any such robbery or what was taken. The woman Olive, too, may have made geographical mistakes in her statement, but I can readily understand how she might have confused places, and at the same time tell an honest story.

"A startling feature of the case of 'Gray' is that he fits exactly the description given of a man seen under suspicious circumstances the night of the murder of Miss Fosburgh. Mrs. Nellie Beverly, who lived on Beaver Street, Pittsfield, was on that night nursing a sick husband and had to give him medicine every hour. Between 1 and 2 A. M. she heard two men running, and they stopped in front of her house. They were panting and her husband, hearing them, became nervous, and she ordered them away. Before this she had seen them only a dozen feet away by the light of a lamp. One was bareheaded, and Mrs. Beverly described him as 'tall, dark, and spare-faced.' 'Gray' is tall, lanky, and has sharp features and a prominent nose, and appears to be about forty years old. I have a portrait of him, not a police picture, taken fifteen years ago, but he could not be identified readily with it to-day. It was taken at Springfield, Mass., where he was well known.

"I have no criticism to make of Chief Nicholson, who I hear has returned to me unread the affidavits made by the woman Olive and her companion, Mrs. Dugan. What I will do with them will depend on circumstances. Mr. Hazen will of course have access to them, but it seems to me that some authority at Pittsfield should at least take cognizance of them. It hardly seems possible that Chief Nicholson should be wedded to the theory that Miss Fosburgh was killed by her brother and that he will take no further steps in the case.

"In getting the affidavits in the case of 'Gray,' I only did my duty as a police officer. I should be unfit for the position I hold if I had ignored the story that came to me. The woman Olive never hinted at a reward for what she did, and she will be at the service of the authorities at any time. I haven't an idea of where 'Gray' is. He is not in New York to the best of my belief. He wouldn't run the risk of encountering the woman Olive, who is abroad day and night, and in all parts of the city. If I were to hazard a guess about him, I should say that he was in Boston or near that city. He should be readily identified, and in a few days, thanks to the newspapers and the agencies I shall have made active, there will be a good many people looking for him, and if he is innocent and wise he will 'show up' and clear himself."

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 26.—One of the features of the brief session of court in the Fosburgh case this morning was the announcement to the newspaper men of Chief of Police John Nicholson that the affidavit sent to him yesterday by Chief Titus of New York had arrived in Pittsfield this morning by registered letter, but that the Chief had refused to accept them and they would be returned to New York.

In explanation of this action, Chief Nicholson declared that he felt he had not been treated right by Chief Titus. He said:

"If the New York police want to send anything to me, they know how to do it properly without notifying me by wire twenty-four hours before, and then giving it out themselves to the newspapers."

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A man claiming to be James Gray, formerly of Union Pier, Mich., and Chicago, was arrested here to-day on suspicion of being implicated in the Fosburgh murder at Pittsfield, Mass. Gray had just stepped out of jail after serving fifteen days for stealing a hat from a hotel, when a detective rearrested him. He was released after rigid questioning, the authorities being convinced that he had no connection with the Fosburgh case.

BITTEN BY A VICIOUS DOG.

William Stahl's Fight with a Bull Terrier in a Barn.

William Stahl of West Hoboken was badly injured yesterday by a bull terrier belonging to his partner, Michael Kohl. The dog was known to be vicious, but was generally tied up. Yesterday he was at large, and when Mr. Stahl went into the barn to feed his horses the dog attacked him. He tried to escape, but the dog was between him and the door. The animal sprang at him again and again until he fell, having been bitten repeatedly in the face and chest.

The dog's growls were heard by a man who was working near the house. He ran in, and seizing a pitchfork succeeded in driving the animal into a corner. A physician was summoned to attend Mr. Stahl. The dog showed no signs of rabies.

DEFIES THE HEALTH BOARD.

Harrison Man Won't Allow Son, Sick with Smallpox, to be Removed.

NEWARK, N. J., July 26.—Joseph Milano of 219 Harrison Avenue, Harrison, continues to defy the Hudson County health authorities to remove his ten-year-old son, Frank, who is ill with smallpox, to the isolation hospital in Snake Hill. Health Inspector McClure has quarantined the building. Milano conducts a fruit store on the first floor and the family live on the floor above.

Inspector McClure told Milano that he would have the child removed to the isolation hospital. Milano said he was willing to be quarantined, but would not allow the boy to be taken away, and threatened to shoot the first person who attempted to do so. He has had the boy placed in a room in the upper part of the house, where Mrs. Milano is attending him. Milano and his daughter live in another part of the house.

Just what action the authorities will take cannot be learned.

The July Deal in the Cotton Market.

The July deal in the cotton market, which suffered on Tuesday, is now at an end, as shown by a drop of 40 points yesterday in the price of that option in the local market. The drop carried July cotton to 7.25, while the Southern spot markets are much higher. At midday Galveston quoted 9 15-16; New Orleans, 8 13-16; Savannah, 8, and Charleston, 8¼.

CHARLES HERBERT ACQUITTED.

Jury Decided in Half an Hour that He Was Not Guilty of Arson, as Charged.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 26.—The trial for arson of Charles Herbert, who is accused of setting fire to a house at Matawan, was ended to-day with the acquittal of Herbert. The jury was out half an hour. As soon as the verdict was announced Herbert went with his wife to Jersey City. Mrs. Herbert said they would never live in Matawan again.

The State's evidence during the trial was entirely circumstantial, and tended to show that Herbert could have started the fires and that probably he did. When the defense opened Mr. Van Winkle, after a brief opening, called the defendant in his own behalf. He testified that on the day of the first fire, Jan. 27, he worked in Smith's grocery store. He denied having any conversation with Charles Van Brunt, except to say that his mother was too old to live alone. He said he was awakened while sleeping in his home by the fire bells ringing. He went to the fire and helped carry goods out of his mother's house and other houses near the fire.

He admitted telling Charles Stryker that he had smelled smoke in the rooms. Herbert also admitted telling Frank Smith that he did not think it safe for his mother to live alone in the Sheppard Building, as she was old and there had been so many fires. He admitted being in his mother's apartments on the afternoon preceding the evening of the second fire, on Feb. 24, but said his mother was there all the time and he had two of his children with him. He went home, got his supper, and at 7 o'clock lay down and took a nap. He knew nothing more until H. S. Terhune awoke him and told him to come down town with him. Mr. Van Winkle fought hard to have Herbert allowed to tell of the attempt to lynch him, but the Court refused to allow him to do so.

Mrs. Herbert corroborated her son's story about helping to carry out the goods at the first fire and visiting her with his children on the afternoon preceding the second fire. Mrs. Charles Herbert swore that her husband had been in bed for several hours before the first fire, and that on the night of the second fire he had been sleeping an hour and a half before Henry S. Terhune came and awakened him. Several witnesses testified to Herbert's good reputation.

SHOT THE WRONG MAN.

Would-Be Murderer Then Led Policeman a Lively Chase and Fought Desperately When Caught.

James Allen, twenty-four years old, a longshoreman, living at 438 West Fortieth Street, was shot twice, in the abdomen and in the left arm, yesterday afternoon by Patrick Pray of 363 West Forty-fourth Street. Pray said that he mistook Allen for one William Miller whom he wanted to kill for having, on Sunday, run away with his wife.

Pray, who had been recently deserted by the woman, went on the warpath armed with a revolver, and fortified with liquor, early yesterday morning and swore to shoot Miller on sight. Almost in front of Allen's home Pray met the former and at once accused him of being the man whom he wanted to kill. Allen protested that his name was not Miller and that he would go to a nearby saloon to prove his identity. Pray, however, leveled the revolver and fired. He then dashed up the street toward Ninth Avenue, with Policeman Trojan, who had heard the shots, in close pursuit, while another policeman remained with the wounded man and called an ambulance.

Flourishing his revolver and frightening men and women into hallways, Pray dashed along the street, and Trojan, who is one of the noted athletes in the Police Department, found that he had to jump into a provision wagon to gain on the fugitive. At Forty-first Street and Ninth Avenue the policeman caught up with him and a violent struggle began. Numbers of persons had run up, and some one cried, "Lynch him; he has murdered a man."

Policeman Thomas arrived at this juncture and assisted Trojan in subduing Pray, though Trojan had to use his club on the man's head before he became manageable. The prisoner, followed by an excited crowd, was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and from there to the West Side Court, where Allen, whose wounds were not serious, and who had been attended to in Bellevue Hospital, appeared against the man to make a complaint.

The prisoner explained that he had made a mistake, and told the story that had brought him to seek the life of Miller. Policeman Trojan told the Magistrate that Pray had been implicated in a number of other shooting scrapes, and the man was held in $2,000 bail for trial.

LAST "LOOP-THE-LOOP" RIDE.

Sudden Illness and Death of a Young Man Who Patronized the Coney Island Machine.

Frank McCann, twenty-one years old, died Thursday at his home, 112 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, from the bursting of a blood vessel in the liver. He was taken ill after a ride on the "Loop-the-Loop" at Coney Island on Sunday, complaining of nausea and dizziness.

McCann, accompanied by friends, went to the island for an outing. The attention of the party was attracted to the "Loop-the-Loop" and all decided to take a ride. In order to catch their breath as they dashed down the incline they leaned forward as far as the strap which bound their waists would allow. When the ride was ended they laughed at their experience, but a few minutes later McCann complained of dizziness. His condition grew worse and the party returned home.

McCann on Monday felt a little better and accompanied his father, who is an undertaker, to Manhattan, where he was again taken suddenly ill. The elder McCann hastened with his son to his home. Dr. Botkin of 925 De Kalb Avenue was called and concluded that the young man was suffering from appendicitis and suggested his removal to a hospital. This the parents refused to permit. He gradually grew worse and on Thursday morning became unconscious and died an hour later.

The father of McCann said yesterday that his son's death was due to the bursting of a blood vessel in the liver. He believed, he said, that this was caused by the shock of the ride at Coney Island.

FAILURE OF S. S. CRAMER.

Trouble Said to be Due to Speculation—Wife and Friends Seeking Him.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 26.—The failure of Samuel S. Cramer, member of the New York Produce Exchange, was not a surprise to his intimate friends in Warren County, who knew of his bad investments, which resulted in his going under with liabilities of $40,000 to $50,000.

Samuel Cramer, who is a son of the late Peter Cramer, State Senator from Warren County, was at one time considered a wealthy mill owner in Imlaydale, Warren County, where he resided. He inherited $35,000 from his father's estate, and he lost all this, as well as other money, in Wall Street.

He disappeared on Saturday last, when he left his wife, who was on a visit to Cranford, saying that he had to go to New York on business. Subsequently he sent a letter to Mrs. Purcell, whom his wife was visiting, stating that he was bankrupt and did not purpose to return to his home. Mrs. Cramer and some friends of her husband are understood to be in New York searching for him.

Lewis S. Silva Commits Suicide.

Lewis S. Silva, fifty-four years old, who lived at the Rohason apartment house, 13 and 17 West Eighty-fourth Street, committed suicide by cutting his throat yesterday morning. His body was found in a sitting posture in his smoking room by Georgia Cary, a servant. Mr. Silva was a widower, with two children, who are away at boarding school. For five years he has been in the machinery exporting business at 128 Liberty Street, his principal business connection being with Cuba, where he had a representative, M. J. Martinz, at Havana. He had shown no despondency, and possible business troubles are the only reason advanced for his act.

A BLIND WOMAN A THIEF.

Stole $1,150 from Stepsister's Husband and Refused to Restore It.

Emma Turner, thirty-four years old and blind, was held in $1,500 bail for trial in the Harlem Police Court yesterday for stealing $1,150 and a gold watch and chain from John Feery of 438 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, where she also lives, being a stepsister of Mrs. Feery. She took the property last Monday from Feery's pocket as he was asleep on a couch in the house. Ever since the family has been trying to get her to restore it, and as a last resort had her locked up.

When Detectives Mooney and Lynch of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station came to the house to get her she tried to throw herself from the window as soon as she understood the purport of their visit, and when prevented she roused the neighborhood with her screams, crying out that she was being choked and murdered. When taken before Magistrate Zeller she admitted taking the property and said she did it for fear her brother-in-law would dispose of it for strong drink.

She said it was still hidden in the house, but refused to tell where. Mrs. Feery told the Magistrate that she had also missed a gold watch and diamond ring. Mrs. Turner was formerly an inmate of an institution for the blind, but was turned out, it is said, because of her many violent outbreaks of temper. Then she went to live with the Feerys.

A TALE OF NEW JERSEY SNAKES.

Two Doughty Blairstown Men Rout with Pistols and Scythes a Drove of Hoop Serpents and Rattlers.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., July 26.—Charles and Cyrus Vail, two well-known young men of this village, were out driving a day or two ago, when they encountered a drove of rattlesnakes.

The young men took their pistols and alighted from their carriage determined to exterminate the pests. They shot right and left, and the snakes began to bite the dust. Presently they heard a whirring noise, and looking up saw about a dozen hoopsnakes coming down the mountain to help the rattlers.

The young men soon began to tremble, for they feared that the new enemy might become entangled with their wheels and horses' legs and thus cause them trouble. They ran to a farmer's house and got two old scythes and returned to the fray. As the hoopsnakes came down the road the Vails mowed them with the scythes, and killed six out of the twelve. They counted a dozen dead rattlers and hoopsnakes as trophies of the fight, and then, jumping into their carriage, they drove home.

PRIEST ARRESTS INTRUDER.

First Shakes the Fight Out of Him, Then Marches Him to the Police Station.

Just before daybreak yesterday the Rev. Thomas Brophy, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Solace, situated in the old West End Station at Coney Island, had an exciting few minutes with a roughly clad man whom he found asleep on one of the benches which are used as pews in the church.

Father Brophy, as is his custom, was preparing to dress the altar for the early morning services when he was attracted by the sounds of snoring. He went to where the sound seemed to come from and discovered Frederick Thompson, forty years of age, and claiming a residence at 330 East Fortieth Street.

The priest asked him how he came there. The man answered insolently and showed a disposition to fight. Father Brophy is athletic. He grasped Thompson by the collar and shook the man in a manner that soon brought him to his senses. He then led him to the street, intending to turn him over to a policeman. Not seeing one he walked his prisoner all the way to the West Eighth Street Station, where a charge was entered against him.

In court yesterday morning Thompson was still surly and refused to make any explanation concerning his presence in the church. The case was adjourned till Tuesday.

Father Brophy's church has been entered a number of times recently by men who were seeking a place to sleep. Various small articles have been missed, and the pastor has been forced to strip the altar at the close of each day in order to prevent the carrying off of the altar dressings. There is nothing else of value in the little church. The congregation is composed almost wholly of Italians, of which there is a large colony in a near-by street.

MR. PHILBIN'S NEW APPOINTEE.

Bond Clerk Pool Resigns by Request—His Saloon Business.

Pierce N. Pool, Bond Clerk of the District Attorney's office, yesterday tendered his resignation, to become effective Aug. 1. Mr. Pool stated that his resignation had been requested by District Attorney Philbin. Mr. Philbin declined to discuss the matter.

Mr. Pool was appointed to his position by District Attorney Fellows. He was removed by District Attorney Olcott, and then opened a saloon on Grand Street. District Attorney Gardiner restored him to his position in 1898. Mr. Pool kept his saloon, although he did not give it his personal attention. The fact that he was engaged in this business was brought to Mr. Philbin's attention by an anonymous communication received some time ago. The District Attorney denied that he had any objection to the liquor business. He believes, however, that a person receiving an official salary should devote his whole attention to his duty.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney McGovern was appointed to the vacancy.

BATTLE OF ITALIANS ON A CAR.

Kiss Given at a Picnic Started It, and Several Men Were Hurt.

Several Italians were cut or otherwise injured early yesterday morning during a fight on a Myrtle Avenue trolley car. The trouble grew out of one of the number having kissed the sweetheart of another at a picnic held at one of the parks in Ridgewood. The men had attended the picnic of the Emanual Liberty Association, an Italian organization, and it was while dancing that the young woman was kissed. She said nothing about the incident to her sweetheart until they were on the trolley car bound for home. It was then the trouble began and a general fight followed.

At Broadway and Myrtle Avenue several policemen took a hand and finally succeeded in arresting Tony Castella, thirty-eight years old, of 29 Hudson Avenue; Joseph De Nicola, thirty-two, of 211 Hudson Avenue, and Frank Diatala, forty-four, of 287 Hudson Avenue. All were cut. In the car were found a loaded cane, revolver, stiletto, and razor.

Woman Missed on Ferryboat Is at Home

Mrs. Gussie Peterson, who disappeared from a Pennsylvania ferryboat on Saturday night, has returned to her home at Little Ferry, N. J. She says that when the boat reached the slip her husband, who had left her on the upper deck while he went to the men's cabin to have his shoes blacked, did not return to her, and she went to the bridge to wait for him. She did not see him, and went to the home of a friend in New York, where she remained until Sunday. Then she went home, thus again missing her husband, who, having gone home, had returned to Jersey City to look for her.

Dead Man Found in East River.

The body of an unidentified man was found floating in the East River near the navy yard yesterday afternoon and removed to the Brooklyn Morgue. The man was about thirty years old and weighed about 160 pounds. He had a dark complexion, dark hair, and a smooth face. The man wore dark striped trousers, pink and white outing shirt, but no coat or vest. Nothing was found on the body to indicate his identity.

Greek Frigate Has Been Released.

The Greek training ship Nauarchos Miaulis, which arrived at Quarantine on Thursday from Havana, and was detained until the necessary five days had expired, was released at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and proceeded up the North River, coming to anchor off Forty-second Street. The frigate is on a tour of the world, and was in this port last September. After a brief stay here she will start home by way of the Azores and Gibraltar.

CRESCEUS IS CHAMPION

Trotter Sets a New World's Record, 2:02 3-4, at Cleveland, O.

RACE WAS AGAINST TIME

Driven by His Owner, George H. Ketcham, the Great Stallion Easily Performed His Task.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—Cresceus, 2:02¾, the fastest and stoutest trotter that the world has ever seen, was hailed by 10,000 enthusiastic people as the champion of champions to-day at the Glenville track when in a single heat he wiped out all previous world's records by horses of both sexes and finished a mile in 2:02¾, beating the mark held by his former rival, The Abbot, 2:03¼, by half a second, and totally eclipsing the marks made by the famous mares Alix and Nancy Hanks.

The performance was received with all the more enthusiasm because of the fact that until the last moment conditions seemed against the achievement, and the enormous crowd that had gathered to witness the trial against time had begun to fear a postponement. The track was slow from a heavy rain on the night before, and, though the sun was out through the greater part of the day, the course remained damp and dead, even when at almost sundown it was announced that the trial would take place, regardless of the unfavorable conditions. This was about 6:30 o'clock, when a thin crust of dried earth covered the track, giving a good footing for the great horse, but without the spring in it that the experts of trotting regarded as absolutely necessary to a record-breaking mile.

Few horsemen present, however, looked for a mile better than 2:05. After having been jogged several preliminary miles to warm him up thoroughly, Cresceus came to the starter's stand, George Ketcham driving him, to attempt what seemed an impossible feat. Ketcham nodded for the word on the third score, with Cresceus trotting like a machine. Accompanied by a runner the chestnut stallion fairly flew to the quarter, the timers watches registering just thirty seconds. As the great stallion swung into the back stretch he was joined by a second runner, and although many predicted that the footing was such as would retard his speed, he reached the half in 1:01. As the time was hung out the immense crowd broke out in cheers, as it was evident that the mile would be a fast one.

The three-quarter pole was reached in 1:31½, and as the great stallion trotted into the stretch, with a runner then on either side, his easy frictionless, machine-like stride was fairly eating up the distance. Never once faltering, notwithstanding the terrific clip, he trotted squarely to the wire, being sustained only by his indomitable courage, finishing untouched by the whip, his sole urging being the driver's voice and the thundering hoof beats of the accompanying runners.

CHEERS FOR NEW CHAMPION.

As the time for the mile was announced, and the immense crowd realized that a new world's record had been established, the crowd poured out on the track and surrounded Ketcham and his favorite stallion, and horse and man were cheered until the breath of the applauding thousands was exhausted. Ketcham was lifted from the sulkey and carried to the grand stand on the shoulders of admirers. The cheering hung long in the air, and the name of Cresceus was upon the lips of every one present. "Ketcham," "Ketcham," yelled the crowd, and the owner of the new champion was almost carried to the judge's stand, where he delivered a short address.

Cresceus, by Robert Macgregor, by his performance yesterday, which gives him the world's record, takes with that championship a new stallion record, though he previously held the best record for a stallion. He also holds on previous performances this season and last the world's race record, earned at Detroit, 2:05, in a race against Charley Herr, and the world's record for the two fastest heats, earned at the same time, 2:06¾ and 2:05, and the world's record for the fastest three heats by a stallion, while in addition he has the distinction of being the first horse that ever trotted as fast as 2:05 at this early season. How fast Cresceus is, not even his owner knows, for every horseman who witnessed the race at Detroit, believes that Cresceus could have gone faster than his driver permitted him to go, some of them even saying that Cresceus was "running away" at a trot, when he finished his heat in 2:05.

Cresceus has been on the turf now for eight seasons, and in his racing career has steadily improved with each season, his only rival up to this season having been The Abbot, 2:03¼, who, however, Cresceus seems to hold safe now, leaving the champion trotter without a rival. This year Cresceus has been worked at a rate that would beat two minutes, and many horsemen actually assert that in George H. Ketcham's great horse the two-minute trotter has arrived. At Detroit, in his training before his first race of the year, Cresceus was timed a mile in 2:06, fighting to go faster all the way, and doing one-eighth of a mile in fifteen seconds, and another, still under restraint, in fourteen and one-half seconds. A tabulated record of the achievements of the champion of the trotting turf up to the opening of the present season, showing his performances from the time he appeared on the trotting turf as a two-year-old to the close of the season of 1900, follows:

Races started in, 33; won, 19; second, 9; third, 4; fourth, 1; unplaced, 0.
Heats started in, 112; heats won, 53.
Fastest first heat, 2:06¾; second heat, 2:06; third heat, 2:06; fourth heat, 2:07½; fifth heat, 2:08¾; sixth heat, 2:12½; seventh heat, 2:11¾; eighth heat, 2:11¼.
Fastest two heats, 2:06½ and 2:07½.
Fastest three heats, 2:07½, 2:06, and 2:06.
Heats won in 2:30 or better, 51.
Heats won in 2:20 or better, 45.
Heats won in 2:15 or better, 40.
Heats won in 2:10 or better, 21.
Starts against time, 7; wins, 4.
Heats won, 4; heats lost, 3.
Total heats in 2:30 or better, 58; in 2:20 or better, 52; in 2:15 or better, 47; in 2:10 or better, 27; in 2:06 or better, 3.
Amount won, (approximate,) $35,000.

Much of the glory of the great performance of Cresceus is reflected on George H. Ketcham, who has the proud distinction of having bred, trained, and driven the champion, and who still owns the horse. The Glenville track has done much toward making turf history in this country, and the Grand Circuit meeting at Cleveland is always looked forward to with great interest by the horse world. At this meeting the best trotters and pacers of the West clash for the first time in the season with the fast performers of the East and the South, and at nearly every meeting in years gone by one or more of the world's trotting and pacing records have been shattered. The former trotting queen, Maud S., made her record of 2:08¾ to a high-wheel sulky over this course, which time has never been equaled to a similar rig. Numerous minor records have been established here, and last September Cresceus trotted to the world's stallion record of 2:04 over this track.

It was announced by Judge Barnard this afternoon that the racing judges had decided that there had been crookedness practiced in the 2:07 pace on Tuesday, for the purpose of preventing Riley B. from winning. As a result Driver Erwin was fined $300. It was also stated that others who were believed to be in the conspiracy would receive attention from the judges later. The well-known pacer Coney, 2:02, was sold to-day by J. H. Bronson to W. B. Dykeman of White Plains, N. Y. The consideration was not made public.

It took six heats to decide the 2:18 trot. In the first heat Charley Mac, driven by Durfee, went out and won with ease. Susie J., favorite in the betting, romped in for the second, but was relegated to the background in the third and fourth heats by All Right, second choice of the talent, in the fifth and sixth heats Durfee let Charley Mac out and he won the money in easy style.

The free-for-all pace was a disappointment. There were only four entries in this race—Coney, 2:02; Connor, 2:03¼; Indiana, 2:04¼, and Anaconda, 2:02¼. Anaconda romped home in the first heat in the slow time of 2:06, and after a hard drive with Coney, he also took the second heat in the still slower time of 2:06½. Harold H., who has not won a race for a year, was a favorite in the 2;11 pace, and won in straight heats. Summaries:

First Race.—2:18 class, trot; purse, $1,500.

Charley Mac, blk. g., by McKinney, (Durfee)	1	7	4	4	1	1
All Right, b. g., (Atkinson)	5	6	1	1	2	2
Susie J., ro. m., (McKee)	3	1	2	2	3	3
Alice Carr, blk. m., (Hudson)	2	2	6	3	3	dr
Miss Me, blk. m., (Sanders)	4	5	3	7	9	dr
Rand, ch. g., (Nuckols)	9	3	8	9	4	dr
Stockton, b. s., (Dellinger)	6	4	7	5	5	dr
Effie G., b. m., (Walker)	7	8	5	8	6	dr
Onsonta, ch. m., (Olney)	8	9	9	6	7	dr
Neighbor Girl, b. m., (Jolly)						dr

Time—2:15; 2:15; 2:13; 2:14; 2:14½; 2:16½.

Second Race.—Free-for-all pace; purse, $2,500.

Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, (Trout)	1	1	
Connor, blk. g., (McDonald)	2	3	
Coney, blk. g., (McDowell)	4	5	
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy)	3	4	

Time—2:06; 2:06½.

Third Race.—2:11 class, pace; purse, $1,500.

Harold H., b. g., by Roadmaster, (Proctor)	1	1	1
Balmy L., br. m., (Turner)	4	2	4
Pusey Willow, b. m., (Munson)	5	4	2
Council Chimes, b. s., (Snow)	2	5	5
Major Marshall, b. g., (Myers)	3	3	3
Albert Allison, ch. s., (Hackley)	6	6	dr

Time—2:08; 2:10; 2:10¼.

Fourth Race.—2:25 class, trot; purse, $1,200.

Coxey, b. g., by Judge Cox, (McHenry)	3	1	1
Algonetta, b. g., (Sanders)	1	2	2
Nut Bearer, br. g., (Foote)	6	3	3
Blue Flower, b. m., (Pennock)	5	4	4
Betsy Ross, b. m., (Nethaway)	4	5	5
Ted, blk. g., (Agnew)	2	6	dis
Saint Ilario, b. g., (Turner)	7	7	dis
Celeste, ch. m., (Jolly)			dr
Edna Dillon, ch. m., (Fuller)			dr

Time—2:14; 2:16½; 2:13¼.

SILK WEAVERS' VICTORY.

Injunction Against Paterson Strikers Modified—They May Raise Funds and Maintain Pickets.

PATERSON, N. J., July 26.—The injunction advised by Vice Chancellor Pitney on July 12 against the Frank & Dugan strikers is now in the hands of the counsel for the firm, John W. Harding. It is signed by Chancellor Magie himself. Several modifications have been made in the language, and on the whole it is more favorable to the strikers.

The most significant changes are that the strikers are not warned about the paying of money to continue the fight, and while the original order restrained them from "interfering with the business of the firm," this injunction contains the clause "by annoying acts or words."

William Hughes, one of the counsel for the strikers, said:

"It has nearly all the modifications we asked for. I consider it a victory, a triumph for the strikers. Nearly all the things we kicked against have been eliminated. The changes, while they do not mean as much to the casual reader, are very essential, and have been more radical and much more favorable than we ever expected. It is by far the most important gain we have yet made, and it augurs well for the future."

Lawyer Harding, who has represented Frank & Dugan, said that the changes did not amount to much, and that the injunction issued was practically the same as the papers that preceded it.

Under the permanent injunction there is nothing to restrain the strikers from keeping pickets to see those who go into the mill as long as no attempt is made to intimidate or coerce them.

A delegation of the strikers called on Mayor Hinchcliffe this morning and asked him if they could maintain pickets without being molested by the police.

"You can do so," replied the Mayor, "as long as you commit no unlawful acts. You know what you can do under the injunction, but there must be no breach of the peace."

WEAVERS' STRIKE DEFERRED.

Result of the Paterson Manufacturers' Decision to Fight.

PATERSON, N. J., July 26.—The first effect of the

KOCH DISCOVERY NOT NEW, SAYS PROF. MOORE

Difference in Human and Bovine Bacilli Known for Three Years.

Cornell Professor Insists that Tuberculosis Can Be Communicated from an Infected Animal.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 26.—When asked regarding the alleged discoveries of Prof. Koch as to tuberculosis in man and cattle, Prof. V. A. Moore of the Cornell Veterinary College said that he had as yet seen nothing published which led him to believe that Prof. Koch had thrown any new light on the subject of tuberculosis.

He stated that Prof. Theobald Smith had, in 1898, pointed out that there existed a difference in nature and growth between the human and bovine bacilli, and that the bovine bacillus was more fatal to other animals than was the human variety. Prof. Moore was inclined to believe, and still holds the belief, that the bovine and human bacilli are originally the same, but have undergone change because of their environments.

That the two kinds are a distinct species as Prof. Koch maintains, Prof. Moore still doubts. As to the transmissibility of the disease between man and animals Prof. Moore said that he had produced severe cases of tuberculosis in many of the domesticated animals by inoculating with human bacilli, and he holds the opinion that since the bovine bacillus will produce virulent cases of the disease in all the domesticated animals, as he has himself proved, it will have the same result on man.

He cited instances where children and adults have been infected from milk of tuberculous cows in which the evidence that their infection was due to the milk was almost unquestionable. Prof. Moore said: "It is interesting to note that tuberculin prepared from the human tubercle bacilli is just as efficient and, in my experience, more so, in detecting tuberculosis in cattle, as the tuberculin prepared from the bovine bacilli.

"While there seems little evidence that cattle are extensively infected from tuberculous human subjects, the fact that the bovine bacillus is more virulent for all of the domesticated animals would at least suggest that it was more virulent for man. I hope that Prof. Koch has positive experimental evidence on this point."

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS METHODS.

Resolutions Passed at Final Meeting of the London Congress—International Committee Advocated.

LONDON, July 27.—At the final meeting of the British Congress on Tuberculosis, held yesterday under the Presidency of the Earl of Derby, resolutions were adopted recommending legislation toward the suppression of expectoration in public places, the notification of the proper authorities in cases of phthisis, and the use of pocket spittoons. It was asserted that these sanitary provisions were indispensable in order to diminish tuberculosis.

A resolution was adopted expressing the opinion of the Congress that the health officers should continue every effort to prevent the spread of tuberculosis through milk and meat, and that as the doubt concerning human immunity from bovine tuberculosis raised by Dr. Koch was of vital importance to the public health and the agricultural interests of the country, the Government should immediately institute a rigid inquiry into the identity of human and bovine tuberculosis.

Other resolutions passed indorsed the educational work of the national societies for the prevention of tuberculosis, and invited legislation in support of this work.

The appointment of a permanent international committee to collect evidence, publish literature, and recommend means for the prevention of tuberculosis was advocated. The members of this committee are to be nominated by the various Governments from national societies.

Lord Derby presided at a banquet given to the delegates last night. Replying to a toast to "Our Foreign Guests," Prof. E. G. Janeway of New York thanked the British entertainers for their courtesy to the delegates from the United States.

A delegate from each country represented spoke.

Prof. Koch on Malaria.

LONDON, July 27.—In the course of an address delivered before a Health Congress at Eastbourne yesterday afternoon Dr. Robert Koch of Berlin spoke on the treatment of malaria. He reiterated his dictum that malaria does not emanate from swamps, but is caused by the inoculation of mosquitoes and gnats. He further said that malarial parasites could be stamped out with quinine treatment.

BRITISH YEOMANRY UNPAID.

Thirty-two Men Refuse to Accept War Medals Because, They Say, Their Families Are Starving.

LONDON, July 27.—King Edward presented medals to 3,000 returned Yeomanry at the Horse Guards' parade yesterday. The ceremony was similar to that at the former presentation of medals, but the inclement weather robbed the function of its brilliancy. Queen Alexandra and Prince Edward, son of the Duke of Cornwall and York, were present.

Considerable comment has been aroused by the refusal of thirty-two non-commissioned officers and men to attend the ceremony on the ground that their pay is in arrears. These men have addressed letters to King Edward, pointing out that they cannot submit to be decorated while their wives and children are starving. Their claims vary from £63 to £127.

Some of the claimants allege that they have had to pawn their earlier medals in order to procure food for their families.

BADEN-POWELL WELCOMED.

He Lands at Southampton and Goes to Woking—Enthusiastic Demonstrations at Both Places.

LONDON, July 27.—Gen. Baden-Powell arrived at Southampton yesterday afternoon. He was formally welcomed by the Mayor and other authorities of the city at the pierhead.

The General boarded the London train amid a scene of intense enthusiasm. Instead of coming on here he left the train at Woking to visit Capt. McLaren, who served with him in India and at Mafeking.

Woking was the scene of a great demonstration, with bands, bonfires, and decorations. The members of the fire brigade detached the horses from the carriage and hauled Gen. Baden-Powell to Capt. McLaren's residence.

THE VLAKFONTEIN CHARGES.

Kitchener's Official Report on the Murder by Boers of British Wounded.

LONDON, July 27.—The Daily Mail publishes Lord Kitchener's official report regarding the Vlakfontein affair, which is as follows:

"Lieut. W. S. B. Duff has given me the following information: On the day after the fight at Vlakfontein, May 29, Lieut. Hearn told him that, while lying on the ground wounded he saw about twenty yards from him Lieut. Spring and Sergt. Findlay, both slightly wounded. They were binding up each other's wounds, when a young Boer, with a pink puggaree around his hat, came up and shot both dead. Lieut. Hearn lay quite still. The Boers, thinking him dead, contented themselves with taking his spurs and leggings. Lieut. Hearn also said that others of our wounded were shot by Boers.

"Lieut. Duff collected the testimony of eight privates and non-commissioned officers, who affirmed that they saw Boers shoot our wounded.

"Several of the men saw a Boer, evidently some one in authority, trying to stop his men from shooting our wounded."

The foregoing is Lord Kitchener's first mail report on the subject. He has wired that he will supplement it by sworn testimony.

NEW COMMAND FOR KITCHENER.

Another Report that Gen. Blood Will Succeed Him in South Africa.

LONDON, July 27.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Standard, bearing out rumors which have been in circulation for a fortnight in London, says:

"Mail advices say it is reported in Pretoria that Lord Kitchener will give up his command on Aug. 31 and proceed to England, where he will remain five months, then taking over the supreme command in India, and that Sir Bindon Blood is expected to succeed him in South Africa."

WHAT CHINA HAS TO PAY.

The Indemnity and Interest Will Amount Altogether to Over $700,000,000, All to be Paid by 1940.

PEKING, July 26.—The Ministers of the Powers, after to-day's meeting, dispatched a note to the Chinese Peace Commissioners formally accepting the recent Chinese offer, which was in anticipation of the Ministers' plan for the payment of 450,000,000 taels as indemnity at 4 per cent. interest, the final payment to be made in 1940.

The total payments of principal and interest will be 1,000,000,000 taels (over $700,000,000).

The portions of Chinese revenue that are now applied to foreign debts previously incurred will be devoted to the payment of this indemnity whenever those debts are extinguished.

Unless China in the meantime incurs other obligations, she will be free of foreign debt in 1940.

The Ministers of the powers are hopeful that the protocol will be signed in a fortnight.

The subjects of punishments and examinations were practically closed to-day, the Ministers accepting the Chinese statement of what has been accomplished as the best settlement obtainable, although not satisfactory.

Advises Lenient Treatment of China.

PARIS, July 26.—M. Pichon, ex-Minister to China, who is now in Paris, in an interview published to-day, urges the considerate treatment of the Chinese. He believes a policy of violence will lead to even more serious uprisings than the recent troubles. M. Pichon says he does not believe in an immediate "Yellow Peril," as he thinks it will be a long time before the Chinese become dangerous to Europe. Referring to the Japanese, he says this is another matter, and that their progress inspired him with anxiety.

KING EDWARD'S NEW TITLE.

Bill Authorizing Him to Choose It Himself Introduced—Its Probable Form.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Salisbury introduced a bill authorizing King Edward to assume by proclamation, within six months of the adoption of the bill, such title as he may think fitly recognizes his dominion beyond the seas.

The Premier added that this title would probably be as follows: "Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of British Dominions beyond the Sea, King, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India."

THE FATALITY IN SWITZERLAND.

How Two English Tourists Lost Their Lives on the Matterhorn.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Zermatt, Switzerland, describes the accident to the English tourists who, with their guide, plunged over a precipice last Wednesday while ascending the Matterhorn. It says:

"The relief party from the Hotel Mont Cervin, from the veranda of which it had been seen that something had gone wrong with the party of tourists, heard a woman's voice from the bottom of an ice gully crying out, 'We are not all killed.' It was Miss Trow, daughter of a London clergyman, who, with Miss Bell, daughter of Edward Bell, the publisher, and Dr. Black of Brighton, and also Lennard Carrel, the guide, had fallen from the heights above. She was not much hurt. Near her was Carrel, alive, but unconscious. Five hundred feet further down were the dead bodies of Dr. Black and Miss Bell.

"Miss Trow and Carrel first fell over an ice ledge fifty feet high. Then they slid down a slope less steep, after which, with terrific and ever-increasing rapidity, they shot down the ice ravine 1,000 feet.

"The cord broke connecting the other two, who plunged over another precipice. Before the accident the party had been standing still while the guide was cutting steps with an ice axe. Miss Trow turned and exclaimed, 'What a view.' As she said this she slipped, dragging the party down the treacherous surface ice."

Fear Competition of American Paper.

LONDON, July 27.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"Some well-known Lancashire paper-making experts who lately returned from the United States report that, without question, America is preparing for a very big production of newspaper paper, and, so far as that class of paper is concerned, it is clear to the experts in question that the Lancashire paper makers will have to go under in face of the new competition, which may be expected to be felt twelve months from now."

The Celtic Sails on Her First Voyage.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—The new White Star Line steamer Celtic left here to-day for New York on her maiden voyage. She carries 250 saloon, 100 second cabin, and 300 steerage passengers.

Coming Here on the Deutschland.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 26.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, from Hamburg yesterday, via Southampton to-day, has on board Frank H. Croker of New York, Mrs. G. H. Pullman of Chicago, and Prince Carl von Schwarzenberg.

Berlin Degree for a New Haven Girl.

BERLIN, July 26.—Miss Mary Montgomery of New Haven, Conn., has passed the doctor's examination in the University of Berlin cum laude.

Nickalls Favors American Oarsmen.

LONDON, July 26.—On the occasion of the supper given last night by the American Society in London to the crews of the University of Pennsylvania and the Leander Rowing Club, Vivian Nickalls, the English oarsman, protesting against the exclusion of foreigners from Henley as unsportsmanlike, said:

"As for American crews, with their style and system of rowing, of which I have seen a lot lately in the United States, I do not think they will win for some years yet; but the American university oarsmen are every bit as good amateurs as the best of ours."

Canadian Oarsmen Bar Vespers.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 26.—Capt. Barker of the Argonaut crew, which recently defeated the Vesper eight at Philadelphia, stated to-day that the Argonauts would not row the Philadelphians again because they had not denied reports that they were beaten by accident.

Maher's Mount Won Liverpool Cup.

LONDON, July 26.—P. P. Gilpin's Mount Prospect (Maher) won the Liverpool Cup, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, distance one mile and three furlongs, at the second day's racing to-day of the Liverpool July meeting. E. Corrigan's Semper Vigilans (Thorpe) was second, and E. Bonner's Light Comedy was third. Eleven horses ran.

VILLAGE POST OFFICE ROBBED.

But Farmers Were Waiting for the Burglars and Captured Them.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 26.—The general store and Post Office at Mountainville, conducted by Charles Ketcham, was robbed early this morning. This is the third time the store has been looted in a fortnight. On each occasion large quantities of goods have been removed in wagons.

On account of the repeated robberies in this section the farmers were on guard. Three of them, Ernest and William Wright of Mountainville and Joseph Gerow, of Washingtonville, followed the thieves and caught them about daylight at Craigville. Their names are Walter Poe, Adam Weaver, and Grant Murray.

Weaver fired at Gerow twice, and was finally subdued at the point of a shotgun. The prisoners were locked up at Newburg. The stamps stolen in the Post Office were recovered.

RUSSIA EXPELS MR. KENNAN

The Explorer Characterized as Untrustworthy Politically.

Allowed Twenty-four Hours in Which to Leave the Country, and Kept in His Hotel in the Interim.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—A high Russian police officer called upon George Kennan, the American author and lecturer, at his hotel last evening and informed him that he must leave the country by 10 o'clock this evening. Mr. Kennan was not allowed to leave his room in the interim, but he was courteously treated.

This action by the Russian authorities is taken under the law giving the Minister of the Interior authority to expel undesirable foreigners. The notice served upon Mr. Kennan characterized him as "untrustworthy politically."

Mr. Kennan has informed the United States Ambassador to Russia, Charlemagne Tower, of the action of the Russian authorities, but has not asked Mr. Tower to intervene in the matter.

George Kennan, who is now fifty-six years old, began his travels in Russian territory as a leader of one of the Russo-American Telegraph Company's exploring parties in Northeastern Siberia. This was in 1865. Afterward, as Superintendent of Construction of the middle district of the Siberian Division, he explored and located a route for the Russo-American telegraph line between the Okhotsk Sea and Bering Strait. After spending nearly three years in constant travel in the interior of Northeastern Siberia, he returned to the United States, when the enterprise was abandoned in 1868.

Mr. Kennan soon afterward decided to devote his time entirely to travel and writing. In 1870 he again went to Russia, to explore the mountains of the Eastern Caucasus. In 1885 he began the journey for which he is best known, and his account of which has presumably resulted in his expulsion from Russia. He traveled 15,000 miles through Northern Russia and Siberia for the purpose of investigating the Russian exile system, visiting all the convict prisons and mines between the Ural Mountains and the headwaters of the Amur River. He explored also the wildest part of the Russian Altai.

The results of this journey were incorporated in a series of articles in The Century Magazine, which attracted a great deal of attention. They were afterward published in book form and translated into many European languages. Mr. Kennan had obtained letters in St. Petersburg which made it possible for him to make a thorough study of the subject, and he was unsparing in his denunciations of the cruelty of the Russian prison officials and the working of the bureaucratic system. However, he asserted that the Russian imperial family were guiltless of knowingly allowing the outrages which went on.

Mr. Kennan has lectured on the Siberian prison system in the United States and Great Britain.

HEALTH INSPECTORS REBEL.

Object to Catching and Bottling of Mosquitoes—Say There Are None at New Jersey's Summer Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 26.—The request of State Entomologist John B. Smith of this city that the Inspectors of the Boards of Health in various cities of the State send him a bottle of mosquitoes to enable him to observe the peculiarities of the breed in different localities is causing him no end of trouble. Some of the Inspectors flatly refuse to chase all around their cities after mosquitoes. When Inspector Eugene Roberts of Camden received Prof. Smith's request he said:

"Now, how in the name of Caesar am I going to get a bottle full of mosquitoes? I chased all around my bedroom one night not long ago trying to catch a single 'skeeter' that was buzzing about, and kept me on the jump for an hour. I recall how often I have whacked myself on the face to kill a fellow who was presenting his bill with a persistency worthy of a better cause. The request for whole bottles full of mosquitoes seems like the dream of a disordered brain."

Health Inspectors at the Summer resorts are denying that there is a bottle full of mosquitoes at their towns, lest all the prospective visitors be frightened away.

HACKETT AND BERNSTEIN HELD

Two Other Men Also Arrested on District Leader Miller's Charges.

Complaints were taken in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday against Benjamin Bernstein of Ware & Bernstein, lawyers, and ex-Alderman Joseph T. Hackett, who are charged by Franklin B. Miller, Republican district leader of the Seventh Assembly District, with filing forged affidavits of persons desiring to enroll as Republicans in that district, with a view of deposing him from his leadership.

Bernstein was held on a felony charge and Hackett was also held, the former in $3,000 and the latter in $1,000 bail. Both prisoners, however, were paroled so as to be able to find a bondsman.

Warrants were also issued for the arrest of Caesar B. F. Roberts and Stephen F. Roberts, charging them with conspiracy, and they surrendered themselves in court in the afternoon and were released on bail, which at that time was also furnished for Hackett and Bernstein.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

"CUT OFF" SAVES 15 MINUTES.

Lackawanna Road's Improvement Near Waterloo, N. J.

The Lackawanna Railroad has completed and opened for business the cut-off on its Sussex Branch, near Waterloo, N. J. At this point the road described a sharp V, with Waterloo at the point. The cut-off obviates the necessity of the trains running along the sides of this V, thus saving about five miles and fifteen minutes' running time. The cut-off runs from Stanhope three and one-half miles this side of Waterloo to a point on the old line between Waterloo and Cranberry Lake.

The new schedule showing a running time from New York to Newton of two hours as against 2 hours 15 minutes of the old schedules, will take effect Thursday. Commencing on that date the railroad will begin running fast through trains to Branchville and Newton. Formerly a change of cars was necessary at Waterloo. There will be three trains each way between New York and Newton, and two trains each way between New York and Branchville.

Brief Railroad Items.

According to reports of the Western agents, passenger rates in the territory west of Chicago are again badly demoralized.

A. H. Smith, General Superintendent of the Lake Shore, has also been appointed General Superintendent of the Lake Erie and Western.

The Lackawanna Railroad will sell its nine-dollar excursion tickets to Buffalo, which it has been putting out on Tuesdays only, on Thursday of each week also.

Good Outlook for Potatoes.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., July 26.—There is a prospect of a heavy crop of potatoes in this section. The farmers say the outlook is better than for several years past. Last year the crop was almost a failure. This year the potatoes have grown well from the start, and the digging of young potatoes has already begun. Potatoes now being shipped from this station fetch 60 cents a bushel. At this price the crop is a paying one.

Yacht Monhegan Ashore.

LEWES, Del., July 26.—The Assateague Life Saving Station reports that the schooner yacht Monhegan of New Haven is ashore on Ship Shoals in a bad position. The crew was taken off by the life savers. The Monhegan is owned by Clark A. Miller of New Haven.

RUNAWAY BOY'S PLIGHT.

Collapses from Starvation in Young Men's Christian Association Branch.

Policeman Flynn of the West Thirtieth Street Station was called last evening into the Young Men's Christian Association, on East Twenty-third Street, near Fourth Avenue, by an official of that institution, who informed him that a boy was in a state of collapse. The policeman found Frank Kimball, who said his home is at 83 Woodland Street, Hartford, Conn., suffering from exhaustion caused by starvation.

According to the lad's story he ran away from home about a year ago, and made his way to New York. Here he obtained employment from time to time, but always of a temporary nature. During the last few months, he said, his luck had deserted him, and he had been hard pressed, and for the last few days he had scarcely eaten anything.

In his more prosperous days Kimball had frequented the Young Men's Christian Association and had made friends with Assistant Physical Instructor Cahill, and last night, when he went to the institution, he told Cahill that he felt ill and weak and asked him if he could lie down and rest for a while. Cahill took him to one of the parlors and made him as comfortable as possible on a lounge, informing Janitor Rigler of what he had done. After the boy had been there some little while Rigler happened to go through the room and discovered the boy in great pain, and in such a condition that he became alarmed and sent out for the policeman.

Flynn summoned an ambulance, and Dr. Rogers of Bellevue responded to the call. He said that young Kimball was in a very serious condition, having evidently not eaten for some days. He was taken to the hospital and the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association said that they would notify his parents.

MAGISTRATE WANTED TO KNOW.

Asked Disconcerting Questions of Detectives Concerning the Bailing of Women.

Magistrate Deuel, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday asked a number of questions concerning the bailing at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station of women arrested in the streets, which proved disconcerting to the detectives of that precinct who appeared before him with a number of such prisoners.

When asked who had given bail for her but that of 'Barney' Marcus does," said West Sixty-fifth Street said that "Bob" Nelson had.

"His name doesn't appear on the bond, but that of "Barney" Marcus does," said the Magistrate. "Do you know him?"

The woman said she did not, but explained that the bond had been obtained by a friend of hers. She insisted that she had paid nothing for it and knew of no one else having done so. She was fined $5, and the Magistrate remarked that that was the first time he had ever heard there was any one conducting a humanitarian work of that sort for the benefit of Tenderloin women captives.

Ray Egna said that Marcus was a friend of hers of long standing. Returns showed that she and Marie Bergman had been arrested by Detective Hawkins, who had also arraigned the Barrington woman. Both Egna and Bergman, however, declared that Hawkins had not arrested them.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to look into this feature of it, but the police declared that Hawkins had made both arrests, although he had turned his prisoners over to other policemen to be taken to the station house. Finally the Magistrate discharged both these prisoners. They had been charged simply with loitering.

"I have been sitting in this court since July 16," said the Magistrate, "and in that time I notice that every woman who has subsequently given bail at the station house has been charged with loitering, those who could not or did not give bail have invariably been charged with soliciting, a graver offense." Then calling before him Detectives Wheatley, Hawkins, and Higgins, he asked them in turn, "Can you explain this coincidence to my satisfaction?"

All were unable to do so, but Hawkins said he seldom knew whether prisoners had given bail or not until he saw them in court next morning.

Lizzie Stuart, colored, William Stuart, her white husband, and William Cato, colored, were brought up, having been arrested jointly by Detectives Wheatley, Darcey, and Martha. The Stuart woman, Murtha said, had claimed that Cato had snatched a pin from her dress as she was walking with her husband. Cato had a slungshot in his pocket.

Murtha said he did not remember whether he had searched Cato or not, but that on the way to the station house a passer-by had called out that the woman had passed something done up in a handkerchief to the negro, and on snatching it away he found the slungshot. Wheatley said he joined the procession, but did not take the slungshot away from Cato, although he knew he had it. Darcey said he had found the slungshot in the negro's pocket, but had allowed him to retain it. No further questions were asked by the Magistrate.

"The evidence of the officers in the case is so preposterous and contradictory," he said, "that I am compelled to discharge all three of the prisoners. The idea of an officer allowing a prisoner to carry a weapon is simply ridiculous."

The Magistrate said afterward that he had been trying to get information as to the wisest course to pursue in dealing with arrested women, and had not intended to impute any wrongdoing to the policemen. He said he did not believe in heavily fining such women, for to do so would only force them to steal to get money to pay their fines.

L. T. BRECKINRIDGE A SUICIDE.

Grandson of the Late Vice President Breckinridge Takes His Own Life Because of Despondency.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Lloyd Tevis Breckinridge, grandson on the paternal side of the late Vice President Breckinridge, and grandson on the maternal side of the late Lloyd Tevis, President of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, committed suicide last night at the family home in this city, where he lived with his grandmother and uncle, Dr. Harry Tevis. A rubber tube leading from the gas jet to the bed where the body was found told the story of his death.

Despondency due to a nervous trouble from which the young man had suffered for years led to the suicide. He had just passed his twenty-third birthday. He was the son of the eldest daughter of the late Lloyd Tevis, now Mrs. Frederick W. Sharon. His mother is in Paris with her daughter, Miss Florence Breckinridge, and has been cabled the news of the death of her son.

The shock to Mrs. Lloyd Tevis, following so closely the death of her son, Hugh Tevis, in Japan, was almost more than she could bear, and her condition verges on nervous prostration.

EARTHQUAKE IN UTAH.

Section of Land About Seventy-five Miles Wide Violently Disturbed.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 26.—A section seventy-five miles wide through the Nevada desert, from Death as far west as Carlin, experienced a series of heavy earthquake shocks about 2:20 o'clock this afternoon. The vibrations generally were from north to south and at one or two points lasted for fully five seconds.

At Elko, Nev., the shock was unusually severe. The high school building, a big new brick edifice, was badly cracked by the violence of the vibrations, and other buildings were slightly damaged. The earthquake was followed by a heavy rain.

Killed by an Electric Wire.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 26.—R. Frank Waters, a druggist at 1,201 East North Avenue, was killed in his store this morning by coming in contact with an electric light wire. His body was found in the store by a clerk, and the manner in which he sustained the shock is a mystery, though it is supposed that a live wire had come in contact with a gas cock which Mr. Waters tried to turn on.

Another Explosion Victim Dead.

Charles Fostetti of 17 Sullivan Street, who with William Dooley of 324 Tenth Avenue was terribly burned and scalded Thursday morning in the boiler explosion in Poyet's candy factory, at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Dooley died on Thursday.

THE GANZ SYSTEM FOR ELECTRIC TRACTION

Capitalists Accused of Trying to Strangle It.

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Electrical Plants Said to be Valueless if the New Method Succeeds.

LONDON, July 27.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Railway, yesterday afternoon, the electric traction dispute was the principal topic of discussion. The action of the Directors of the Metropolitan in opposing the proposals made by Charles T. Yerkes was approved.

The Chairman of the meeting, in detailing the negotiations between Mr. Yerkes and the Metropolitan Railway, said that expert electricians of both the Metropolitan District and Metropolitan Railways had approved the Ganz system of electric transit, but that when Mr. Yerkes came upon the scene he had won over the Metropolitan District Road to the system he approved.

Proceeding, the Chairman said that if the new Ganz method were what experts claimed it was destined to render valueless millions of dollars' worth of electrical plants both in Great Britain and the United States, and that signs were not lacking that a determined effort was being made by interested capitalists and companies, commanding immense wealth, to strangle this new departure in electrical engineering.

The Chairman said his company was advised that the cost of the Ganz system would be from 30 to 40 per cent. below that of the system advocated by Mr. Yerkes, and that when the Parliamentary Committee having the matter in charge had settled the question of a system, the Metropolitan Railway was ready to carry this system into effect.

Mr. Yerkes, defending his proposal to the Directors of the Metropolitan Railway, informed a representative of The Daily Mail that it was possible that he was in the wrong with regard to the electrical system, but if he were wrong, then hundreds of millions of dollars had been squandered in the United States.

"It is hardly fair to condemn us on account of our being an American syndicate," said Mr. Yerkes. "Americans do not condemn concerns in the United States because they happen to be British. I do not know a single great railroad in the United States which is not owned materially by Englishmen; and I think that fully one-third of the fire insurance in the United States is British."

VALUE OF ELECTRIC ROADS.

Sir Hiram Maxim Says They Are Revolutionizing American City Life.

LONDON, July 26.—Sir Hiram Maxim, speaking to-night at a meeting of the Maxim Engineering Company, said electric railways were revolutionizing American city life and property values, whereas Great Britain was deplorably behind in the matter of electric traction, which has spread out populations and mitigated some of the greatest evils of modern cities.

Sir Hiram asserted that light electric roads were capable of 120 miles an hour; that their construction was perfectly practicable, and that their cost would be cheaper than that of the present steam lines.

NEW MINING COMPANY FORMED.

Will Operate Gold and Copper Mines Throughout the Country.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—The Person Consolidated Copper and Gold Mines Company of New York City was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $1,000,000. It is proposed to operate mines in North Carolina and elsewhere throughout the United States, to construct mills and smelters, operate railroads, bridges, and sluiceways, acquire water rights, and lay all necessary pipes or conduits.

The company may also deal in timber and timber lands and carry on a wholesale and retail mercantile business. The Directors are Ebenezer B. Beecher, Fordyce Durgy, and William J. Smith of New Haven, Conn., and Charles H. Studin and Harry P. Layton of New York City.

SMALLPOX IN AN ALMSHOUSE.

Matron and Inmates of the Westchester Institution Stricken.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 26.—There are four cases of smallpox at the Westchester County Almshouse at East View. Matron Delmar and three old men are the victims.

There is a suspicion that two recent deaths were due to the disease. Beverly Boyce, son of a keeper, died last week, as reported, from typhoid fever, but it is thought probable that smallpox developed. The other death was that of a tramp who was sent to the almshouse from Peekskill. He was sick and the matron nursed him. He died about two weeks ago. Mrs. Delmar has been ill a week and the men developed the symptoms of smallpox to-day.

The almshouse and Superintendent Lane's house are quarantined. The 300 inmates have been vaccinated.

ACCUSED OF EXTORTION.

Highways Inspector of Coney Island Held in $500 Bail.

Francis H. Collins, an Inspector in the Department of Highways, was held for examination in $500 bail in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday on a charge of attempted extortion. Collins is accused by two Greek peanut peddlers, Charles Joan and Louis Polys, whose arrest he caused on Tuesday night on a charge of violating a city ordinance by blocking Surf Avenue with their wagons.

Collins failed to appear in court the following morning to make a complaint, and the prisoners were discharged. Magistrate Voorhees questioned the men about the arrests, and they told a story to the effect that Collins had demanded $1.50 a week from each of them and that when they refused to pay that amount he caused their arrest. On the strength of their statements the Magistrate issue a summons for Collins and he appeared in court yesterday.

When the case was called Polys and Joan repeated their charges and Polys further declared that Collins had compelled him to pay $25 last year under threat of arrest for peddling under an old license. Collins denied the charge. He declared that the peddlers were looking for revenge, and that they were making the complaint against him because he would not permit them to violate the ordinance.

Collins, who has been in the employ of the city for several years, is twenty-seven years old and married and lives at 472 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Body May Be that of Arthur Coburn.

Capt. W. O. Horton of the tugboat Stanford last night, when off Captain's Island, in the Long Island Sound, picked up the body of a drowned man, and took it to College Point, where it lies in Johann's Morgue awaiting identification. It is that of a man about forty years old, five feet ten inches tall, with sandy hair and a short red beard. It is clad in an oilskin suit and a canvas shirt. It is believed to be that of Arthur Coburn of Philadelphia, who went down with the yacht Venitsia on July 18.

W. A. Clark Confirms Russian Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—United States Senator Clark of Montana is here in connection with the construction of the Salt Lake, San Pedro and Los Angeles Railroad, which he says will be completed as rapidly as possible. He confirms the truth of the statements that he is negotiating for a rich copper mining concession in Siberia. One of his agents is now investigating the property.

Yacht Buccaneer Floated.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 26.—The steam yacht Buccaneer was floated off Great Ledge, Woods Hole, this afternoon by the tug Unique, chartered by the New York Yacht Club, and anchored in Woods Hole harbor apparently uninjured. The Buccaneer is now chartered to A. A. Lowe, who was cruising with his family when the yacht went ashore.

Old Crow Rye

IS POSITIVELY

A STRAIGHT, HAND-MADE, SOUR MASH WHISKEY.

Made by the James Crow formula, which no other distillery can use, it has never been equalled. Our Scotch Whiskies are also absolutely pure.

Gold Medal awarded Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

GIRL FIGHTS OFF A NEGRO.

New Jersey Farmers Hunting for the Man Who Attacked Her Near Rahway.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 26.—Miss Mary Billmiller, eighteen years old, who lives with her parents on Forty Acre Road, in Linden Township, was attacked by a negro while on her way to Rahway on a bicycle at about 7 o'clock this morning.

He sprang from behind some bushes, and, barring the way, demanded her money. She refused and he struck her savagely. The girl resisted desperately, but the negro threw her on the ground. Then a fierce struggle ensued. She dug her nails into the negro's face. He bit her repeatedly on her face, arms, and hands. Half of her clothing was torn from her body. She did not cease to scream for help, and the negro evidently fearing that assistance would arrive, finally struck her a savage blow and dashed into the woods.

Miss Billmiller was too exhausted to move for a time, but finally succeeded in mounting her wheel and made her way home. Her father lost no time in informing the neighbors of what had occurred, and a vigilance committee of farmers was formed to hunt down the negro. The girl describes her assailant as tall and slim, about twenty-five years old, and dressed in black clothes.

As soon as the posse had left in pursuit, Mr. Billmiller started for the city, where he told the story of the assault to Chief of Police Tenney, who immediately assigned detectives on the case.

COLORED SWEEPER SHOT.

His Ante-Mortem Statement Taken—Search for a Suspect.

Thomas Booker, a colored street sweeper, twenty-eight years old, living at 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was shot last night, it is alleged, by John Mulvey, white, the janitor of the flathouse 199 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and perhaps fatally wounded. The police are searching for Mulvey.

The cause of the shooting is unknown. Booker and another colored man, James R. Wilson, who live at 4 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, were standing on the sidewalk at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue conversing about a message which Booker wanted Wilson to deliver to his (Booker's) brother who is a porter on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, when a white man answering Mulvey's description approached them and ordered the two colored men to move on. Booker refused to go, and he and the white man became engaged in a quarrel.

Booker and Wilson a few minutes later started up Seventh Avenue. Just before they reached One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street the white man, it is alleged, approached them and shot Booker in the right side. He then went east through One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and escaped.

Patrolman Zane of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Station heard the shooting and ran to where Booker lay. He summoned an ambulance from the Hood Wright Hospital, and Dr. Van Winkle took the man to that institution. Later the Coroners' office was informed of the man's condition, and his ante-mortem statement was taken.

Mulvey is described as being twenty-eight years old, five feet in height, sallow complexion, brown hair, and blue eyes. He wore blue "jumpers" and cap.

Burned by Backdraught from a Furnace.

With a great puff of smoke and sheet of flame, a backdraught from a furnace in the boiler-room of the Hotel Netherland, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night blew straight into the faces of two firemen, throwing them both to the ground and burning them severely. The injured men are Morris O'Connor of 1,206 Second Avenue and William Brady of 416 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. They are in the Bellevue Hospital suffering from burns about the face, neck, arms, and legs.

Green Glass Blowers in Session.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26.—The National Green Glass Blowers' Association is meeting in this city to discuss a scale of prices. A committee is to be appointed to meet with the committees of the other affiliated associations to arrange a wage scale for the ensuing year.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Senator John M. Thurston, Nebraska; Joseph Dixon, St. Louis; George Turner, Spokane; Samuel Morrill, Attaché of the United States Legation at Berlin.

HOLLAND.—J. A. Farwell, Chicago; Clinton Morrison, Minneapolis; W. Watson, Omaha; John McLeod, Pittsburg; Nelson E. Young, Pittsburg; Dr. Ralph Jenkins, Washington.

GRAND.—Marshall J. Wellborn, New Orleans.

PARK AVENUE.—A. H. Boyd, Minneapolis.

IMPERIAL.—B. Harting, London; C. Asahina, Tokio.

MANHATTAN.—M. E. Dayton, Washington; W. A. Anderson, Vancouver, B. C.; C. L. Poor, United States Navy; H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

PLAZA.—S. L. Friedman, Cincinnati.

SAVOY.—H. M. Kahn, Indianapolis.

NETHERLAND.—Milton Ochs, Cincinnati; S. Lederer, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL.—Thomas Blackwood, Minneapolis.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island; George W. Blair, Pittsburg; Henry W. Grady, Atlanta.

HOFFMAN.—Jeff Livingston, Cincinnati; M. F. Prosser, Honolulu; John H. Lyon, Richmond.

ALBEMARLE.—Charles R. Warren, Detroit; John R. Bland, Baltimore.

VICTORIA.—Arthur Scrivenor, Richmond.

GILSEY.—Commander C. M. McCormick, United States Navy; C. H. Campbell, Shelbyville, Ind.

WESTMINSTER.—S. Niwa, Tokio; Frederick G. Goodbehue, Manchester, England.

EVERETT.—W. H. Goodwin, London.

ASTOR.—J. N. Ruffin, Ascencion, Paraguay; Dr. Matthew Toner, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England; A. W. Lacey, Cape Town; P. B. H. Seabrook, London.

EMPIRE.—A. M. Delf, Yokohama; H. R. Fruhauf, Cincinnati; Louis Cohn, Salt Lake City.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Wallenstein & Cohn, Atchison, Kan.; J. Wallenstein, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Eiseman Brothers, Washington, D. C.; L. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Wagner & Brandon, Paris, Texas; E. M. Brandon, dry goods and notions, 377 Broadway.

Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Washington; R. Nordhoff, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Carey, laces, embroideries, veilings, and neckwear; 47 Lispenard Street;

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes today at 12 o'clock.
Other days at 5 o'clock.

Prompt Help in a Hurry

WANAMAKER'S is on the road from everywhere to anywhere, in a more direct way than any other store—up-town, down-town, across town—to Long Island, Staten Island, New Jersey, New York or Connecticut.

The map of New York tells you that, if you haven't proven it by experience, as thousands of others have.

Then the store system provides prompt service that prevents delay. It precludes also the greatest waste of time, which comes from going to a store in a hurry, only to learn that goods wanted are "out."

Even in July, seasonable goods, and many other goods specially wanted by Summer travelers, are zealously maintained in ample supplies.

Best of all, even the most seasonable things are here at quite notable concessions in price.

You need worry little over the things forgotten until this morning, if you give us an opportunity to help you out quickly. Likely as not that you're being tardy will give you the satisfying advantage of a liberal reduction on the price of articles wanted.

Such opportunities are plentiful today. Of course, only part of the news is told below.

Visitors to Our Seaside Resorts

from distant points want to catch peeps at important places of interest in New York. A few minutes' time this morning will give you a view of the remarkable store building that A. T. Stewart reared, and the splendid stock which we maintain in it even in Midsummer's dullest month.

After seeing the fine displays and the superb facilities of the store, you will feel more confidence in sending your orders for goods by mail to a store so capable of serving you promptly, economically and well.

The Wanamaker Store

Women's Walking or Dress SKIRTS

At a Little Price

This is an offering that wise women will probably exhaust even before the four short store hours of the day are gone.

The Walking Skirts are of white or blue pique, with tailored finish. The Dress Skirts are of canvas, linen suiting and denim, prettily trimmed.

Values range up to $9. Today chose for **$3 each**

Second floor, Broadway.

A Short SHOE STORY For a Short Day

Have to be brief—Saturday morning is short indeed. But there's time enough, somewhere in these four hours, for you to come to these Shoe Stores to satisfy your needs; and time and willingness on our part to see that you get just what you want, of shoes that wear well, look well, and cost little.

These, as examples of where your advantage lies today:

Men's $2.50 Bicycle Shoes at $1—
Splendid shoes as well adapted for any other out-door sport as bicycling.

Men's $3 and $5 Oxfords at $1.75—
Mostly patent leather—some kid and tan shoes included; swell shapes and stout soles. Men who wear sizes 8 to 10 will fare the best. Annex Store, 4th ave. and Ninth St.

Women's $2 Oxfords at $1—
Black kidskin, that have been sold in our basement store at $1.20 and $1.40, and were worth a half more; all sizes in this lot.

Women's $3 Tan Shoes at $1.50—
Splendid walking shoes of brown and tan kidskin, that have never sold before for less than $3; all sizes in the lot to start with.

Basement.

Shirt-Waist SUITS for Women
$2.50, worth $4.50

This is an instance of large saving on garments wanted by all women right now.

These are suits in most desirable styles; nicely made, and at little more than half their value.

The suits are of white or colored lawn or chambray, in solid colors. Some are made with full fronts, trimmed with white pique vest and buttons; others have deep collar edged with lace. Regular $3.75 and $4.50 values, now

At $2.50 Each

Second floor.

Two SUMMER CORSETS For the Price of One

Comfort and hygiene alike demand a goodly supply of corsets for summer wear. This offering of two excellent kinds at half prices presents an easy and inexpensive solution of the question.

These corsets are the well-known R. G. and J. B. brands, made of strong net; low bust; all sizes from 18 to 24.

They are regularly worth a dollar; but their present price is

Fifty Cents Each

Basement.

Pick for Little from these Dainty DRESS GOODS

If you are in the city for the day, or passing through, here is some of the stirring news that New York women have profited by and you may still share the good fortune.

Pick out a dress or two to please some one at home. The cost is insignificant.

At 5c—Printed Dimities; 12½c kind.
At 10c—Printed Irish Dimities; 25c kind.
At 10c—Galatea Cloths; 15c kinds.
At 12½c—Mercerized Cotton Foulards; 25c and 35c kinds.
At 12½c—Irish Linen Suiting; 35c kind.
At 15c—Embroidered Striped Swiss Muslin; 37½c kind
At 20c—Fancy Ginghams; 30 and 37½c kinds.
At 25c—Fancy Scotch Madras; 45c kind.
At 25c—Fancy Mercerized Ginghams; 37½c and 45c kinds.
At 25c—French Printed Duck; 40c kind.
At 25c—Printed Irish Linen Lawns; 35c kind.
At 25c—Silk-figured striped Batiste; 50c kind.
At 25c—Mercerized Satin Sublime; 45c kind.
At 30c—Embroidered Dotted Swiss Muslin; 50c kind.
At 37½c—Pineapple Grenadine; 50c and 60c kind.

Tenth street and Rotunda.

GLOVES For the Dog-Days

You'll need gloves for traveling in dirty railroad trains, for driving on dusty roads, for shopping in the city—maybe you wear them to keep your hands from sunburn or freckles? Why not be comfortable, withal, on those stuffy August dog-days that are coming?

These are the coolest gloves you can wear—washable, too, and very inexpensive:

Women's suede lisle gloves; in white, black and colors; 25c, 50c and 75c.
Kayser double-tipped silk gloves; in white, black and colors; 50c, 75c and $1.

Tenth street.

Girls' SHIRT WAISTS Half, and Less

There's a splendid opportunity to get pretty summer shirt waists at far below their worth, awaiting girls who happen to be of the right age. This age qualification is the reason for the low prices, by the way—sizes are no longer complete. Two groups—both at half original prices or less:

At 25c, from 50c—Shirt waists of percale, in neat patterns; sizes 8, 10 and 12 years.
At 50c, from $1 and $1.50—Shirt waists of white lawn, with clusters of plaits and insertion; sizes 10 and 12 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

GIRLS' COATS And REEFERS—Reduced

Not too late to think about including a snug coat or reefer in the little girl's going-away outfit, particularly if she's going to the seashore or mountains, where August is apt to bring many a cool evening.

In fact, rather the better for having put off buying a coat till now. Look at these money-saving, new, little prices:

$3, worth up to $8—Reefers of covert, cheviot and cloth, in the popular shades of tan, red and blue; sizes 6 to 14 years.
$5, worth up to $14—Reefers and three-quarter coats of broadcloth, cheviot, serge and covert cloths, in tan, red and blue; variously made and trimmed; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Low Prices on WRAPPERS

Three groups of nicely made wrappers should attract all women not already fully supplied with these comfortable garments.

Desirable on their merits, now made doubly so by these sharp concessions in price:

75c, worth $1.50—Of percale, in neat stripes; yoke front and back; fitted back; plaited at waist; ruffle on skirt.
$1.50, worth $2.25—Of lawn, in neat stripes; white yoke front; deep sailor collar, trimmed with embroidery and ribbon; ruffle on skirt.
$2, worth $3.25—Of dimity, in neat stripes; low neck, trimmed with ruffle of same, edged with Valenciennes lace.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Luxury of Your Own BATHING SUIT

Luxuries are not always expensive, as the prices of these Bathing Suits for Men and Women show. But what comfort, all out of proportion to the cost, in owning a well-fitting suit after your individual taste, the use of which you don't have to share with any one else! It makes all the difference in the world in the enjoyment you get out of a plunge in the surf.

Bathing Suits for Women. They have reached a high state of perfection this year in fit and stylishness—largely the outcome of our constant endeavors to improve them. We take as much care in their production as in that of our most elaborate gowns.

Here's one, for instance, at $5.50, of black or blue mohair, with deep sailor collar and shield of polka-dotted silk—a charming costume for the beach.

Then, at $2.50, there are stylish suits of blue flannel.
At $3.50 to $12—Suits of black or blue mohair, in a wide variety of styles.
At $7—A suit of mohair, prettily trimmed; blouse has long-waisted effect in front; skirt is gored.
At $15 and $17—Beautiful suits of taffeta silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

Bathing Suits for Men. Among our splendid collection are some with jerseys in alternate stripes of navy blue-and-red, navy blue-and-white, black-and-orange and black-and-red. Trunks have stripe of color to match on lower edge. Jerseys are either sleeveless, or with Raglan quarter sleeves, which give absolute ease and freedom of motion to men who like to protect their shoulders.

Three Dollars a Suit

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Wool Crash SUITS For Fifty Men

Just the sort of an offering for a half day—too little for a full day—yet a very decisive bargain.

Good fortune for the man who wants a smart, new, comfortable suit to wear this afternoon and tomorrow. The five dollars he saves can go to having a good time.

This is a collection of fifty suits of all-wool crash, in brown over-plaid effects. The coats are half silk-lined. The suits are stylish, serviceable, and an ideal midsummer weight. They were excellent value at $15; today at

Ten Dollars a Suit

Sizes 33 to 42 chest measure—that includes almost everybody.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

Here are a couple of half-holiday hints of the splendid resources of this Outfitting Store for Boys, at half-holiday prices that will carry their own argument to economical mothers of sturdy boys. These:

Double-breasted jacket suits, with knee trousers, of blue serge and mixed cheviots, for boys of 9 to 16 years. All sizes are here, but not in each style, which affects their prices thus: $4 and $5 values at $3.50.

A group of Russian Blouse, Middy and Vestee Suits, for boys of 3 to 7 years, made up of broken lots, is priced at $3 for $4.50 to $7.50 values—which means excellent picking.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Decorative LINENS Priced With Moderation

The woman who is fond of hunting around for pretty things wherewith to add a beautifying touch to her home, may spend a pleasantly profitable quarter of an hour over these decorative Table Linens. They are Doilies, Centerpieces and Tray Cloths, hand-made, embroidered in the highest degree of taste, and priced in most moderate fashion for work of such fineness and beauty.

A hint of them:

At 30c each—Plate Doilies of Renaissance lace and linen; round or square; 12 in.; usually 40c to 50c each.
At 75c each—Centerpieces of Renaissance lace and linen; 18 in.; fully worth $1.
At $1 each—Scarfs of grass-bleached German momie cloth; hemstitched four sides with fancy stitch; 18x54 in.
At 25c each—Tray Cloths of damask, hemstitched; 18x27 in.; unusual quality-for-price.
At 25c each—Finger-bowl Doilies; hand-embroidered, scalloped edge, 6 in. diameter; ten of the choicest flowers in natural colorings.
At 50c each—Plate Doilies, to match, 9 in.; same, 12 in., 75c.
At $1.75 each—Round Centerpieces, to match, 18 in.; same, 24 in., $2.50.

Fourth avenue.

WASH RIBBONS The Popular Sorts

There's an unceasing inquiry for these pretty, serviceable, and not expensive Wash Ribbons. Our supply is equal to your demands upon it, and you may be sure of getting only the best quality of ribbons for your investment.

In the favorable light colors, in these sizes, and at these prices:

No. 1—35c a piece; 4c a yard.
No. 1½—55c a piece; 6c a yard.
No. 2—75c a piece; 8c a yard.
No. 3—$1 a piece; 11c a yard.
No. 5—$1.40 a piece; 15c a yard.
No. 9—$2.10 a piece; 22c a yard.

Broadway.

Caramel Jumbles

The zest of the caramel without its toughness—easier to eat; and more tasty.

Each piece wrapped in paper to prevent stickiness.

A very pleasing candy for hot weather or cool.

20c a pound

Basement.

Reducing Men's MADRAS SHIRTS And NECKTIES

The rain discouraged a good many of you from coming yesterday, so that there are enough of the

$1.50 and $2 Madras Shirts at $1

left to talk about. No telling what would have happened if the day had been clear.

All sizes, from 14 to 18, here to-day, in stylish colors and designs; some with cuffs attached, others detached.

Still some left, too, of the

25c Foulard Ties at 12½c

In attractive light and dark colorings, both batswing and narrow four-in-hand styles. Easily worth twice their present price.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Iridescent GLASS Much Under-Price

A piece of this dainty ware will make a pleasing gift for the housekeeper whom you are going to visit. Or it will delight your wife or mother if you take it home as a souvenir.

The cleaning-up of our Summer stock cuts the prices sharply in your favor as the list that follows shows:

Vases—
15c, from 25c. $2, from $3.
25c, from 50c. $3, from $5.
$4, from $6.

Rose Bowls—
85c, from $1.25, $2, from $3. $2.50, from $3.75.

Basement.

TOILET HELPS

Sunburn and mosquitoes are making large demands for articles of relief just now.

The rich tan skin is to be envied, but the early burns need lotions and powders if you would prevent pain.

There is nowhere else such variety as here—handy to select from. Queen Mary Toilet Waters, Perfumes and Powders. All the good kinds of Toilet Soaps. Shaving Soap, Witch Hazel, Bay Rum and Talcum Powders.

You'll see many things to help you feel cool, fresh and comfortable, when you walk around among the toilet goods.

These hints of some of them:
Queen Mary Violet Soap, extra fine quality, 30c a cake.
Lubin Soaps, assorted odors, 35c and 55c a cake.
Pinaud Royal Daisy Soap, 20c a cake.
Colgate's Vioris Soap, large cakes; 15c a cake.
"4711" Transparent Glycerine Soap, 15c and 22c a cake.
"4711" Transparent Glycerine Soap, ½-lb. bars, 29c; 1 lb, 58c.
Reiger's Transparent Glycerine Soap, 29c a cake.
Babeskin Soap, 9c a cake.
Armour's Fine Art Soap, 10c a cake or 25c a box.
Coudray's Lettuce Soap, 28c a cake.
Toilet Water, assorted odors, 3 oz., 25c; 6 oz., 50c; 10 oz., 75c.
Talcum Powders, 8c, 15c, 25c and 50c.
Bay Rum, pint bottle, 45c. Witch Hazel, ½-pints, 12c.
Shaving Soap, 5c a cake.

Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Work on the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral Begun.

Mrs. Eugene Kelly's Legacy of $250,000 to be Added To by the Family.

After a delay of over a year, during which time the architect has traveled to Europe to study French cathedral forms, work on the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, has been begun. The first spadeful of earth was turned early one morning last week by Archbishop Corrigan, and the work will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

The building of the Lady Chapel on the Madison Avenue end of the cathedral was made possible by a legacy of $250,000 left by Mrs. Eugene Kelly for the purpose. When the plans were drawn, however, it was found that the sum stated, large though it be, was insufficient to provide a chapel of a character in keeping with the cathedral building, or one worthy of the largest Catholic institution in this country. The Kelly family assured the Archbishop, however, that they wanted the addition to the cathedral to be as fine as money could provide, and that if the legacy was insufficient, they would gladly make up any difference, large or small.

The building on which work has just been begun will, therefore, be the finest example of chapel art and architecture that it will be possible to erect in the space at the rear of the cathedral chancel. It will conform in architectural lines to the larger building, but, like some of the Lady Chapels of French cathedrals, it will have a wealth of ornamentation and a delicacy of design that will make it unique in the ecclesiastical architecture of this country.

Briefly stated, the chapel will be a continuation of the present building, the cathedral and the chapel being joined by doorways in the chancel wall of the former. The material used for the walls will be similar to that in the main building; the piers and buttresses will be elaborately carved, however, the latter being continued in carved pinnacles above the roof line. The roof will be of bronze, surmounted by a slender spire of the same material. A feature will be made of the interior lighting, the windows being glazed with a soft combination of rose and green, which will give a most pleasing color effect to the interior.

The name "Lady Chapel" is a very old one, and is given to the chapels connected with cathedrals and large churches because they are, as a rule, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The chapels are used for early celebrations and for services of one kind and another to which but a small attendance is expected. In St. Patrick's Cathedral there has been felt a great need for such a chapel, as no place was provided by the architect for the administration of the sacrament of penance, except in the crypt, which is in some places used for this purpose, being in the New York Cathedral entirely too small and inadequate. The new chapel will be completed in about a year.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Aug. 4, 1901.

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SUBJECT—Abraham and Lot.—Genesis, xiii,. 1-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Matthew vii., 12.

The keynote of this lesson is—choosing. It is the obligation which rests, not only upon the child of God, but upon every other man in all of the affairs of life. His daily conduct is necessarily determined very largely by his daily choice. So, when Abram left Ur of the Chaldees at the call of God, to go into Canaan, it was entirely a matter of his own voluntary action. God called him, but He did not compel him. Ur and Canaan were both before him. He could remain in Ur if he chose, or he could go into Canaan if he chose. He chose the latter.

Such a choosing, however, did not end the matter with Abram, and it never does with any other man in such a sense that having once made it he has nothing more to do. It only marks the direction in which he proposes that his path henceforward shall lie, but it does not make that path either straight or smooth. As he moves on he must constantly decide for himself whether he will turn to the right or to the left, whether he will go on or go back. So our Commentator in "The Epistle to the Hebrews," speaking of the sojourn of Abram and his household in the land of Canaan, says "truly if they had been mindful of that country from whence they came out, they might have had opportunity to have returned." (Hebrews xi., 15.) But Abram chose to remain. His choice, as at the first, was dependent upon and regulated by his faith in God and in His promises. So it is with every man. If his faith is strong and pure, his conduct will be one thing; if it is weak and cloudy, or entirely wanting, it will be quite another thing.

In the intermediate history between this lesson and that of last week we have a striking illustration of the results when "faith fails." As soon as Abram entered into the land of Canaan, and encamped in Sichem, he found that he had not entered into a region of perfect peace and rich pastures. The record that immediately follows the record of his arrival is, "And the Canaanite was then in the land." (xii., 6.) In all the history of God's people "the Canaanites" are always their enemies, to be rooted out and destroyed.

THE PROMISE TO ABRAM.

But with the announcement of this fact there came the announcement of a still more important fact. For then "the Lord appeared" again to Abram, and what He had before promised to "shew" him, now He promised to "give" him. (xii., 7.) Strengthened by this promise, Abram continued his journey through the land, everywhere setting up an altar to God. But suddenly we are confronted with the announcement, "And there was a famine in the land." (xii., 10.) And so it is always in every earthly "Canaan" of our experiences. No matter how far, or where we may go, we will very unexpectedly find both the "Canaanite" and the "famine."

Collision with the "Canaanites" was probably avoided in Abram's case by a timely changing of his pasturings. But when the "famine" came, something more than this was needed. It could not be avoided by simply moving from one place in the land to another. But there is no record that Abram at once built an altar and called upon God for direction. Apparently he decided the matter for himself simply from what he could see around him. That "the famine was grievous in the land" of Canaan (xii., 10) was very evident, and that there was plenty in Egypt was equally evident. So without any explanation or justification the record is "And Abram went down into Egypt to sojourn there." But in the Scriptures "Egypt" is the type of "this world," the enemy of God, and of His people. It is described in connection with Sodom as "spiritually" the place "where our Lord was crucified." (Revelations xi., 8.) So we are not surprised to find that while Abram greatly prospered in worldly and temporal riches, he fell into grievous sin, suffered reproof, and was finally obliged to leave in disgrace.

Humbled and penitent he "went up out of Egypt." (Verse 1,) and journeyed north "even to Bethel, unto the place where his tent had been at the beginning, unto the place of the altar which he had made there at the first: and there Abram called on the name of the Lord." (Verses 3 and 4.) Restored thus to the Divine fellowship, his character shines out with resplendent lustre in the next incident of the history, which is the one now brought before us. He is now surrounded by new circumstances and conditions, and must again choose, or decide, what he will do. So must Lot.

Abram, as was stated last week, was probably the youngest of the three sons of Terah, although he is the first mentioned in the list given. (xi., 26, 27.) For when Terah died his age is stated as "two hundred and five" years, (xi., 32.) Immediately after his death Abram left Haran at the age of seventy-five. (xii., 4.) At the time of his birth, therefore, his father must have been one hundred and thirty years old. But we are told that his father was only "seventy years" old when his eldest son was born. (xi., 26.) This first born therefore, must have been Haran, for, as both Abram and Nahor married his daughters, he must have been older than they, or the eldest of the family, and at least sixty years old when his youngest brother, Abram, was born.

THE WITNESS FOR GOD.

Moreover, this order of mentioning names, the oldest last, seems to have been a characteristic order in the Scriptures. For instance, the sons of Noah are given as "Shem, Ham, and Japheth." (x., 1.) But afterward Japheth is distinctly said to be "the elder" of Shem, (x., 21,) and Ham is described as Noah's "younger son," or, as the Revised Version states it, "his youngest son." (ix., 24.) So also the Scriptures almost invariably speak of "Jacob and Esau," "Ephraim and Manasseh," putting the younger always before the elder. For, although the family birthright belonged to the oldest son, yet the youngest was generally chosen to witness for God.

Although Abram was thus the youngest son of Terah, yet from natural force and character, strengthened by his wonderful faith in God, when his father died, without any questioning he became the head and leader of the family. Then, when he resumed the journey toward Canaan, he was accompanied by Lot, the first-born son of his oldest brother, Haran. By right of birth, therefore—being the eldest son of the first born—Lot should naturally have been recognized as the head, or sheikh, of the tribe or caravan. He was the head "de jure," but Abram was the head "de facto."

Besides this hereditary right of headship, Lot was also probably considerably older than his uncle Abram. He was also the brother of Sarai, Abram's wife. He was thus, not only Abram's nephew, but also his brother-in-law. Yet, notwithstanding this right of birth—right of age—and right of relationship, Lot appears never to have questioned Abram's right to rule. So they had journeyed together all the way from Haran; they had gone down together into Egypt; they had grown rich together in cattle, in silver, and gold; they had worshipped together at one altar, and shared all of each other's trials and privations, as members of one family in perfect unity.

But now riches had increased, and Lot's heart was set upon them. There was not room enough to pastures their flocks in the same valleys, or water enough to supply them from the same cisterns. Very naturally the attendants of each strove for the best places, and it was not long before Lot and Abram became involved in the disputes. This brought out the difference between the two men. It did not make the difference; it only made it manifest.

For it is very evident that Lot had prospered because of his connection with Abram, and he was not slow to perceive it. He therefore never questioned his authority or doubted the wisdom of his plans, or refused to worship at his altar. All of these things contributed to his worldly wealth, and the sequel shows that this was the one great thing that he desired. The present difficulty also was altogether about temporal affairs. Apparently to him, as to his herdsmen, the only question to be considered was who should have the greenest pastures and the deepest wells.

THE FOE EVER PRESENT.

With Abram, however, vastly more was to be thought of than pastures and wells. For "the Canaanite and the Perizzite dwelled then in the land." (Verse 7.) They were also desirous of pastures and water, and would undoubtedly be quick to take advantage of want of unity among the new-comers. So it is always. There are always Canaanites and Perizzites dwelling in the land, and watching the children of God.

Although thus quick to discern danger, and to deplore its cause, Abram did not undertake to quell the disturbance by mere force of authority. He well knew that a forced union would weaken him and Lot more than a friendly separation. With a rare generosity, begotten of his great wealth of faith, he therefore at once acted upon Lot's natural right of headship, and proposed that he should first choose out of all the land whatever portion he desired. So he said, "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee and between my herdmen and thy herdmen, for we be brethren. Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left." (Verses 8, 9.)

Apparently without a moment's hesitation or deference to Abram's position or recognition of all that he had received through connection with him, Lot accepted the proposition. He "lifted up his eyes and beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was well watered everywhere." (Verse 10.) Its luxuriant green delighted him. Its flowing waters were very refreshing. Its towns were active and wealthy. There his flocks could find food in abundance, and his family could not be without social enjoyments. To him the "plain of Jordan" contained all that he desired. Therefore he chose it, and "journeyed east" and "pitched his tent toward Sodom."

Probably in his eyes it seemed a very proper and wise choice, and one on which he should be congratulated. For according to his reasoning his first duty was to provide food for his flocks, and for his growing family the very best advantages of the times. To be sure, the reputation of Sodom was none of the best, but then he did not propose to go into Sodom. He was only going into "the plain," and so would not be injured even if Sodom was in "the plain." provided he did not go into it himself. Besides, his presence might be a restraint upon the prevailing wickedness, and thus he might himself be an instrument of good in their midst. These are very natural, very common, and apparently very good reasons. They are the ones urged even yet by those who "pitch toward Sodom."

LOT'S FATAL CHOICE.

But it was a fatal choice to Lot. Full of promise to the eye, in the end it led to judgment and to death. In making it he had no thought of God or of His promises, or of His worship. He took no counsel from Him or from His servant. He walked by sight and not by faith. As long as his connection with Abram caused him to prosper in earthly things he followed him and worshipped at the same altar. But when it appeared to him that his earthly prosperity would be better served apart from Abram and God's altar, he willingly separated himself from both. So he "chose him all the plain of Jordan, and dwelled in the cities of the plain, and pitched his tent toward Sodom." (Verses 11, 12.) Then it was not long before he was found in Sodom, then united with Sodom by the marriage of his children, and then exposed to the judgment of Sodom.

Such was Lot's choice, made deliberately and freely. What now was that of Abram? It was just as free and deliberate as Lot's. He knew that by promise and by gift all the land was his, and that he had left Ur of the Chaldees on purpose to obtain it. Yet he deliberately waived all of these considerations, and bade Lot choose whatever, and wherever, and as much as he pleased, and decided that he would be content with whatever might be left. So he calmly stood by when Lot on the crest of the mountain lifted up his eyes and fixed them with delight upon the plain of the Jordan.

But "after that Lot was separated from him," (v. 14,) God took him aside and directed his gaze. It was not confined to the hills and valleys just around them. It reached far up to the north, and rested on the snowy peaks of Hermon. It reached down to the south as far as Egypt, and Arabia. It turned to the east and rested upon the great river, the River Euphrates, and it turned to the west until it was lost in the blue expanse of the Mediterranean. It took in the whole land of Palestine flowing with milk and honey, from Dan to Beersheba. So much greater is the vision of faith than that of sight.

But this was not all. He was not only to look "northward and southward and eastward and westward" and see how great his possessions were, but he was to "arise, walk through the land, in the length of it and in the breadth of it" (v. 17) and learn by his own experience how rich a land it was.

Such are the promises of God to all who trust Him as did Abram. "Whether the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours, and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's." (First Corinthians, iii., 22, 23.) And every heir of God is commanded to walk through the length and the breadth of His promises which are "yea and Amen" in Christ, and by personal experience to know how large, and rich, and durable they are. But it is a matter of choice. According to his or her faith, the choice will be that of Lot or that of Abram. But each one must choose for himself or herself.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the keynote of this lesson, and what is said concerning it?

What were the intermediate events between this lesson and that of last week?

What position did Abram occupy in his father's house, and how is it illustrated?

What did Abram do on the death of his father, and what is said of Lot?

What was the cause of strife between Lot and Abram, and what considerations influenced Lot?

What considerations influenced Abram, and what did he propose?

What did Lot do, and how did he probably justify his choice?

What made it a fatal choice for him?

What did God then show to Abram as his portion, and what was he to do?

How does all this apply to God's promises under the Gospel?

The Rev. Ira D. Sankey to Lecture.

The Rev. Ira D. Sankey will lecture for the benefit of the Rev. Mr. Geddes, at Centre Moriches, L. I., to-morrow evening. The lecture will be in the Presbyterian Church of that place, of which Mr. Geddes is the pastor. Mr. Geddes was knocked down by a dog some time ago and his hip was broken. He has been unable to walk ever since.

DOCTRINE OF FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The request has come to me from friends and strangers to state in your columns the proofs of my views with reference to the doctrine of future punishment. It is with no desire to enter into or to prolong a useless discussion that I yield to this request, but only with the desire and prayer that some who may be resting upon a false hope for their eternal welfare may no longer do so. And surely this was the spirit of our loving Lord when He gave His frequent warnings and exhortations concerning future sufferings. And certainly no one's future can be any worse for being prepared against the possibility of everlasting punishment. We shall love our Lord all the more in this life if we are brought to know that His sufferings and death have saved us from the awful penalty of sin. If we have a light view of sin and its penalty, we shall have a correspondingly light view of the love and the sacrifice of our Lord in providing salvation for a world of sinners.

But the doctrine of future punishment is received, with few exceptions, by all who accept the Divine authority of the Bible. There are differences of views as to what the nature of that punishment shall be and as to its duration. It is very generally admitted that the Bible pictures the sufferings of the future as awful and fearful and beyond our finite comprehension. But whatever may be the nature of future punishment, the Scriptures teach that it is to continue forever. I shall give only a few of the many passages which teach this doctrine.

1. "The sin against the Holy Spirit" teaches that there is an endless future punishment, (Mark, iii., 29.) "Whosoever shall blaspheme against the Holy Spirit hath never forgiveness, but is guilty of an eternal sin," (Matthew, xii., 31, 32.) This one verse is sufficient to establish the doctrine. "An eternal sin" demands eternal punishment.

2. Some other positive teachings of our Lord place the doctrine beyond doubt. John, iii., 36: "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life, and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him." John, viii., 21-24: "Then said Jesus again unto them, I go my way and ye shall seek me, and shall die in your sins; whither I go ye can not come." "If ye believe not that I am He, ye shall die in your sins." To claim that those who died without a saving faith in Christ shall at some future time enter into Christ's presence in heaven is to set His words aside as null and void, yes, as false.

3. Christ's parable of the rich man and Lazarus teaches not only that there is a future punishment, but that it is eternal. (Luke, xvi., 19-31.) No other satisfactory interpretation has been given to the statement that there is a gulf fixed between the two and that no one can go from the one abode to the other. It is not sufficient to state that it is "only a parable" and its descriptions may not therefore be true to fact. Such interpretations make Christ not only a deceiver, but a false teacher.

4. The figurative language of Scripture, such as the following: "The fire that is not quenched," "the worm that dieth not," "the smoke of their torment ascended forever and forever," plainly implies the endlessness of future punishment. "It is not Peter or Paul, but our Lord himself who gives us the most fearful descriptions of the suffering of the lost, and the clearest assertions of its eternal duration."

5. The Greek word translated eternal is used frequently to describe the duration of the punishment of the wicked. This word occurs sixty-six times in the New Testament. It is used first to indicate the duration of the existence of God, (Romans, xvi., 26; First Timothy, i., 17;) second, of Christ, (Hebrews, xiii., 8; Revelation, i., 18;) third, of the Holy Spirit, (Hebrews, ix., 14; John, xiv., 16-17;) fourth, of the happiness of the righteous, (Matthew, xxv., 46; John, vi. 54-58; Second Corinthians, ix., 9;) and fifth, to describe the duration of the punishment of the wicked, (Matthew, xxv., 41, 46; Mark, iii., 29; Second Thessalonians, i., 9; Jude, 6, 7;) Revelation, xiv., 10-12.) Eternal punishment is contrasted with eternal life, the same word being applied to both, and as the latter is endless, the former must be endless also. The Greek words are unequivocal. "The idea of eternity is expressed with all the plainness with which the most perfect language ever spoken could give it." It is purely arbitrary to make the same Greek word in the same sentence of our Lord mean "endless" or "everlasting" when used to describe the duration of the happiness of the righteous, and to limit its meaning and assert that it does not mean "endless" or "everlasting" when describing the duration of the punishment of the wicked.

6. The declaration that Satan and his angels are to be punished forever (Revelation, xx., 10,) and that wicked men are to be in the same abode with Satan and his angels, and that the duration of punishment in the case of both classes is indicated by the same terms. (Revelation, x., 11, 14; xxii., 15.)

7. The passages of Scripture used to support the doctrine of a future probation are not sufficiently explicit and clear to establish that doctrine, especially in view of the much larger number of references concerning which there can be no doubt. The more important of these are the following: First Peter, iii., 18-20; First Peter, iv., 6; Philippians, ii., 9-11.)

The first reference reads: "Because Christ also suffered for sins once, the righteous for the unrighteous, that He might bring us to God; being put to death in the flesh, but quickened in the spirit; in which also he went and preached unto the spirits in prison which aforetime were disobedient when the long suffering of God waited in the days of Noah," &c. But the word "preached" is a different word in the Greek from the one used elsewhere in the New Testament, and means simply "to make a proclamation," and not to preach good tidings. And even if it were the same word, there is no assurance that the Gospel would ever be preached again to those who die in their sins, and it is not even stated that this preaching was effective in the salvation and final restoration of those to whom the proclamation (not good tidings) was made. Then there is no foundation for a future probation here. The more satisfactory explanation of this verse is that the same Spirit which quickened Christ preached through Noah to those who lived in his time, and not while Christ's body lay in the tomb. And in the second reference "the preaching of good tidings" referred to belongs to the present life rather than to the intermediate state, according to the leading Greek scholars.

The third reference is supposed by the advocates of a future probation to teach that "every person shall bow" ultimately before Christ in true worship, but this is an inference which, the passage does not warrant. Some may bow before Christ in love and others through constraint or fear. "The devils fear and tremble," but all must acknowledge Christ's divine authority, though this acknowledgment may not bring salvation.

The above passages of Scripture grouped under seven heads may indicate something of my thought with reference to future punishment. There are many other passages which teach with equal clearness that the future punishment is endless. It may be seen that I have rested my position wholly upon the express teachings of God's word, and not upon sentiment or unnatural interpretation of the Scriptures. I would not take the responsibility of giving a false or uncertain hope for those who continue a life of sin in this world that they may have an opportunity to hear the Gospel and to repent in the next world. Others may, if they choose, take that responsibility. It is a fearful thing to misguide another on a matter so serious.

"God is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance," but the day of salvation is now in this life, when He commands men to repent and when the goodness of God in the gift of His Son ought to lead men to repentance; but there is no promise of salvation beyond the grave. There is no probation after death. Moral character is unchangeable in eternity. The righteous continue righteous and the wicked continue wicked.

The inevitable and powerful tendency of the preaching of the doctrine of a future probation is to lead men to defer repentance and indeed all considerations of the claims of the Gospel till the next world, and also to weaken all missionary endeavor for the salvation of a lost world. This fact may explain the feebleness of missionary endeavors on the part of most churches that advocate the doctrine of a future probation. For this tendency they might not be responsible, if their teachings were not foreign to the teachings of God's Word.

ROBERT BRUCE SMITH, pastor Riverside Baptist Church.

New York, July 26, 1901.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES

There Were Large Increases of Exports Over 1899-1900.

IMPORTS DECREASE SLIGHTLY

Products of American Agriculture Were Exported in Unprecedented Quantities.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The detailed figures of the foreign commerce of the United States in the year ended June 30, 1901, were completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics to-day. They show total imports, $822,673,016; total exports, $1,487,755,557; exports of domestic products, $1,460,453,809.

The imports by great classes in the fiscal year 1901, compared with the preceding year, are as follows:

Articles of food and animals in 1900, $215,510,098; 1901, $222,227,698.

Articles in a crude condition for use in domestic industry in 1900, $302,426,748; 1901, $269,763,404.

Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufactures and mechanic arts in 1900, $88,453,549; in 1901, $79,060,716.

Articles manufactured ready for consumption in 1900, $128,900,597; 1901, $130,602,903.

Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c., in 1900, $111,070,094; 1901, $120,938,095.

The reduction in value of imports occurs chiefly in raw silk, hides and skins, wool, and India rubber, and in most of these the reduced value is partially due to reduction of price rather than quantity. Raw silk shows a reduction from $44,549,672 in 1900 to $29,353,777 in 1901, a decrease in value of 34.1 per cent., while the number of pounds shows a decrease from 11,259,310 in 1900 to 9,139,616 pounds in 1901, a decrease of only 18.8 per cent.

In India rubber, while the imports of 1901 are only $28,455,383, against $31,376,867 in 1900, the quantity imported in 1901 is 55,275,259 pounds, against 49,377,138 pounds in 1900. In wool the importations decreased from 155,928,455 pounds, valued at $20,260,936, in 1900, to 103,583,505 pounds, valued at $12,529,881, in 1901.

The exports of domestic merchandise by great classes were as follows:

	1900.	1901.
Products of agriculture	$835,858,123	$944,059,568
Products of manufacture	433,851,756	410,509,173
Products of mining	37,843,742	39,267,647
Products of the forest	52,218,112	54,312,830
Products of the fisheries	6,326,620	7,743,313
Miscellaneous	4,665,218	4,561,278

Each of these great classes, except manufactures, shows a marked increase over last year. The apparent decrease in manufactures, which amounts to $23,342,583, is due chiefly to the absence of figures showing exports to Hawaii and Porto Rico which are estimated at about $25,000,000 for the year, and largely consisted of manufactures.

In two important articles of manufacture, however, the exports of 1901 fall below those of 1900. Refined exports of sugar in 1901 were 252,769,328 pounds, valued at $41,260,376, against 333,340,725 pounds, valued at $55,772,166, in 1900. This decrease was chiefly due to a reduction in demand for copper in Europe.

In cotton cloths there was a reduction due to the temporary suspension of exports to China, by which the exportations of cotton cloths fell from 182,025,681 yards, valued at $8,783,134, in 1900, to 83,859,402 yards, valued at $4,552,534, in 1901.

The principal increases in exports are: To the United Kingdom, $97,000,000; British North America, $10,000,000; British Africa, $5,000,000; Germany, $3,724,363; Mexico, $1,500,389; Chile, $2,007,161; Peru, $1,464,459; Porto Rico, $2,601,025, and the Philippine Islands, $1,338,615.

But by far the largest increase was to the United Kingdom, to which the exports were $631,268,263 in 1901, against $533,819,535 in 1900, the total increase being nearly $100,000,000, of which over $50,000,000 was in cotton, about $15,000,000 in breadstuffs, and about $10,000,000 in provisions. The total exports to British territory were valued at $819,551,392, or 55.8 per cent. of the total exports of the year.

The total imports of the year were $27,208,168 less than those of 1900 and $22,243,180 less than those of 1891, ten years earlier. The total exports were $93,972,475 in excess of those of 1900 and $603,274,747 in excess of those of 1891, ten years earlier. The excess of exports over imports was $120,540,643 greater than that of 1900 and $625,517,927 greater than that of 1891.

The principal changes in the exports by countries are: A decrease of $10,000,000 to Japan, $5,700,000 to China, which is due to the causes before mentioned. The exports to Russia in the fiscal year 1901 were $9,545,904, against $10,488,419 in 1900.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

$306,871,669 Received in the Last Fiscal Year—This a Large Increase Over the Revenue for 1900.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The annual preliminary report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, shows that receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year aggregated $306,871,669. This included $680,487 tax on money orders turned over by the Postmaster General to the Collector for the District of Maryland, and for which no expense for collection was incurred, making an increase of $11,555,561 over the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

The expenses of the bureau for the fiscal year will approximate $4,737,192, and the percentage of cost of collection, predicated on these figures, less tax on money orders, as above stated, will be 1.55, a reduction of .03 in the percentage of cost of collection as compared with the preceding fiscal year, when the percentage of cost was 1.58.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $116,027,979; increase over last year, $6,159,162.

Tobacco, $62,481,907; increase, $3,126,822.

Fermented liquors, $75,669,907; increase, $2,119,153.

Oleomargarine, $2,518,101; decrease, $25,683.

Filled cheese, $14,625; decrease, $2,411.

Mixed flour, $6,806; decrease, $833.

Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $4,165,735; decrease, $309,905.

Legacies and distributive shares of $5,211,898; increase, $2,327,407.

Schedules A and B, (proprietary and documentary stamps,) $39,241,036; decrease, $1,723,328.

Banks, bankers, &c., $1,918; increase, $457.

Miscellaneous, $1,531,926; decrease, $700,277.

The following statement shows the aggregate collections by States:

Alabama	$573,254	Minnesota	2,607,983
Arkansas	265,999	Missouri	17,565,648
California and Nevada	4,580,478	Montana, Idaho, and Utah	755,673
Colorado and Wyoming	1,240,528	Nebraska, North Dakota, and So. Dakota	3,477,808
Connecticut & Rhode Isl.	3,099,988	New Hampshire, Maine, & Vermont	1,201,556
Florida	804,708	New Jersey	9,791,723
Georgia	924,579	New Mexico & Arizona	120,308
Hawaii	102,182	New York	49,739,698
Illinois	55,407,024	Nor. Carolina	7,124,749
Indiana	23,466,882	Ohio	22,429,814
Iowa	1,809,378	Oregon, Washington, & Alaska	1,228,014
Kansas, Indian Territory, & Oklahoma	1,009,939	Pennsylvania	26,062,959
Kentucky	25,181,305	So. Carolina	810,590
Louisiana & Mississippi	2,399,961	Tennessee	2,406,180
Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, & two counties of Virginia	9,630,133	Texas	1,681,424
Massachusetts	7,541,852	Virginia	5,628,008
Michigan	4,800,259	West Virginia	1,631,670
		Wisconsin	10,829,644

THAT KEARSARGE ACCIDENT.

Bursting Shell in 13-Inch Gun Did Not Seriously Damage the Gun According to Capt. McCalla's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Navy Department has received a report from Capt. B. H. McCalla, commanding the battleship Kearsarge, concerning the bursting of a shell in one of the thirteen-inch guns in the after turret of the ship while she was engaged in target practice with the North Atlantic Squadron off Newport. According to Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of Ordnance, Capt. McCalla reported that the shell broke in the gun, which was slightly scratched. The breaking of shells in guns even when the shells are of the best quality is said to be not unusual.

Further information indicates that the injuries sustained by the gun are about seven feet from the muzzle. At this point the bands are deformed for a distance of about six inches. These bands are the portions of the surface of the gun tube lying between the grooves that make the rifling. Much depends upon the extent of the deformation, for if this is more than extremely light it would not be prudent to attempt to force through the bore under a high powder charge another shell with its tightly fitting copper band.

It is probable that the accident will not be allowed to interfere with the execution of the present manoeuvres, but that when the Kearsarge again goes to the New York Navy Yard to refit the gun will be examined.

500 REINDEER PURCHASED.

They Will Be Brought from Siberia for Service in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A cablegram has been received at the Interior Department from Lieut. Bertholf, who was sent to Siberia to purchase reindeer for use in Alaska, saying that he has arrived at Vladivostock, and has purchased 500 deer for 13 roubles each, and has the prospect of securing 100 more, with 1,000 next Summer.

Lieut. Bertholf asks for money to charter a steamer at Vladivostock to take the reindeer to Port Clarence. It is hoped that the steamer can reach Port Clarence by the last of August. The price of the deer is about $6.70 each in American money.

MANILA CHARTER OPPOSED.

Spanish Residents Declare Its Terms Are Far Less Liberal than Those Offered by Spain.

MANILA, July 26.—The first meeting of the Legislative Chamber, held to-day, was largely attended. Commissioner Wright, speaking of the charter of Manila, said the same reasons that controlled in making Washington the Federal city obtained in Manila; and Washington, he declared, was the best governed city in the world.

Representatives of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce vehemently opposed the charter, asserting that it was inconsistent with the principles of the freest government on earth to deny the right of suffrage to the residents of the metropolis while granting it to those of other localities. They also declared that the proposed system of government for Manila was far less liberal than that offered by the Spanish authorities, who proposed to make the representatives of the districts in Manila elective by the people.

SAMAR QUIETING DOWN.

Surrender of 500 Insurgents, with Two Field Guns, Reported.

MANILA, July 26.—Gen. Hughes cables the news of the first surrender of insurgents in the Island of Samar, 500 men, with 2 field guns, 30 rifles, and 70 bolos, giving themselves up to the authorities.

PORTO RICAN IMPORTS.

Commissioner Yerkes Provides for Collection of Taxes on Goods Received Here.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Commissioner Yerkes of the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day issued regulations to govern the collection of internal revenue taxes on goods arriving in the United States from Porto Rico upon which a tax is imposed by the act of April 12, 1900. The regulations provide that upon the arrival of any of these goods in the United States the master of the vessel bringing them shall deliver to the Collector of Customs a sworn manifest in the form required by customs regulations, and thereupon the Collector shall issue a notice to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the goods are landed, describing brands, marks, &c.

These goods are to be treated as in the case of unclaimed goods and delivered into customs bonded warehouses or stores at the expense of the person concerned until the tax is paid. The owner or consignee is then required to notify the Collector of Internal Revenue of the arrival of the goods upon which he desires to pay the tax. Elaborate regulations are prescribed with a view to complete protection of the revenues from fraud.

REJOICING IN PORTO RICO.

Messages of Felicitation Because of Free Trade Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Hunt of Porto Rico to-day cabled the State Department:

"News of President's proclamation was received throughout Porto Rico last evening. There was a general expression of popular gratification, and many telegrams announce popular rejoicing, and send messages of congratulation to the President and Gov. Allen."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major John Biddle, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to take effect not later than Nov. 1, vice Capt. Lansing H. Beach, who will take station at Detroit for duty as engineer of the Eleventh Lighthouse District, to relieve Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers:

Capt. George P. Howell will take station at St. Louis, and relieve Capt. Mason M. Patrick of his duties as secretary and disbursing officer of the Mississippi River Commission; Capt. Patrick will take station at Washington, and report to the Chief of Engineers for temporary duty in his office.

Capt. Spencer Cosby will take station at Mobile not later than Oct. 1, and relieve Major William T. Rossell of the work in his charge; Major Rossell will take station at Philadelphia not later than Oct. 10, and relieve Lieut. Col. Charles W. Raymond of the river and harbor works, removal of wrecks, and bridge supervision in his charge.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury, not later than Nov. 15, will take station at Cincinnati for duty as Division Engineer of the Central Division.

Lieut. Col. Oswald H. Ernst will be relieved by Col. Peter C. Hains of the fortification and river and harbor works and bridge supervision in his charge, and then will take station at Chicago for duty as Division Engineer of the Northwestern Division to relieve Col. Samuel M. Mansfield.

Capt. William E. Craighill will take station at Wheeling, West Va., for such duties as may be assigned him by the Chief of Engineers.

Capt. Harry Taylor, in addition to his present duties, will take station at Boston and assume permanent charge of the works for the defense of Boston Harbor.

Capt. Samuel T. Welrick, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

First Lieut. Benjamin M. Koehler, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Ninety-second Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. William G. Haan, Artillery Corps, will join his company at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Major Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, will proceed from Fort Myer, Virginia, to Marion, N. J., on official business pertaining to the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., Third Infantry, will proceed to Philadelphia and report to Major Henry B. Moon, Tenth Infantry, recruiting officer, for recruiting service.

The transfer July 2 of Second Lieut. Rawson Warren from the Twelfth Cavalry to the Artillery Corps, with rank from Feb. 2, is announced. Lieut. Warren is assigned to the Fifth Company, Coast Artillery.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. G. Cutler is detached from the League Island Yard, July 31, and ordered to the Academy, Aug. 10.

Lieut. Commander W. B. Caperton is detached from the Washington Yard, July 31, and ordered to the Boston Yard, in connection with fitting out the Prairie, Aug. 1. He will serve as executive officer of the Prairie when commissioned.

Lieut. Commander A. E. Culver is ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance.

Lieut. T. W. Kinkaid is detached from the Academy Aug. 1 and ordered to the Oregon Aug. 15 as relief to Lieut. Gage.

Lieut. H. T. Baker is ordered to the Norfolk Yard Sept. 2.

Lieut. C. K. Mallory is detached from the Torpedo Station upon completion of his course and ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspector of Machinery at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company immediately.

Lieut. J. F. Marshall, Jr., is detached from the Torpedo Station upon completion of his course and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. C. M. Tozer's order directing him to report to the Vermont is revoked; he is ordered to the Constellation immediately.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan is detached from the Torpedo Station upon completion of his course and ordered to the Vermont immediately.

Lieut. H. Gage is detached from the Oregon Aug. 15 and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. E. H. De Lany's order detaching him from the Torpedo Station and directing him to report at the Norfolk Yard is modified; he is ordered to the Wabash.

Naval Cadet P. Foley is detached from the Vixen Aug. 5 and ordered to the Topeka as watch and division officer Aug. 8.

Naval Cadet E. E. Lackey is detached from the Eagle Aug. 5 and ordered to the Topeka as watch and division officer Aug. 8.

Assistant Naval Constructor S. F. Smith is detached from the League Island Yard and ordered to duty as assistant to the superintendent of the constructing works of the Crescent Shipyard at Elizabeth, N. J.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Castine arrived at Seychelles to-day.

The Mohican is at the Bremerton Yard.

The Leonidas is at Newport.

The Don Juan de Austria has sailed from Cavite for Hongkong, China.

The Newark was put out of commission to-day at the Charlestown Navy Yard. She is to undergo repairs which, it is estimated, will cost $500,000.

The Dixie has arrived at Boston.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:50	Sun sets...7:24	Moon sets...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:07	Gov. Isl'd...4:22	H. Gate....6:18
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:27	Gov. Isl'd...4:56	H. Gate....6:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Haiti, &c.	9:30

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

There is danger that too much stress will be laid upon the fact that certain suspension members of the Brooklyn Bridge have parted under conditions concerning which a diversity of opinion seems to exist, and too little upon the causes which have permitted a deterioration of the structure to take place without coming to the knowledge of those who are responsible for its condition and management.

From the confusion of official and unofficial statements which have been given to the public, it is evident that the bridge is not well managed. Mr. MARTIN is undoubtedly a competent engineer, who commands in a high degree the confidence and respect of his professional associates. That for personal reasons he merits the kindly feeling with which he is regarded all who know him will admit. That he is lacking in the quality which prompts men to take responsibility when they should take it, and in the courage which forces others to stand up to their duty, whatever it may be, is evident from many incidents in his official career as Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the bridge. Of Mr. PROBASCO, who, in Mr. MARTIN'S absence, assumed without natural or acquired qualifications the position of engineer in charge, no other opinion need be expressed than that suggested by his own conflicting statements since public attention was directed to the bridge and its management. Mr. PROBASCO is not rated as an engineer at all by those whose professional standing entitles them to fix the standards for others. He has been for many years a useful assistant to the technical management of the bridge, but his opinion on matters connected with the strength of the bridge or the loads it will safely carry would not be accepted in professional circles. Unfortunately for the reputation of the technical staff of the bridge, he did a good deal of extremely indiscreet talking before Engineer MARTIN returned. Of Commissioner SHEA we wish to speak respectfully. He is an agreeable man, with absolutely no knowledge of bridge construction and no judgment as to what, for a given bridge, is a safe load or one wholly unsafe. His insistence that the fracture of the bands and suspender rods was due to "supernatural" causes—meaning the familiar natural phenomenon of expansion under heat—leaves no room for comment.

From the first official explanation of the fracture of the suspender rods of the central span, the communication of Engineer MARTIN to Commissioner SHEA, we learn that two of the broken rods have been broken for a long time, and that the fracture was not discovered in either case until it led to conditions so serious as to necessitate the closing of one side of the bridge and the reduction of traffic over all parts of it. Assuming this to be true, we do not blame the public for declining to attach great importance to the assurance of Mr. MARTIN that all the remaining rods are sound and that the bridge is "entirely safe." If the rods that broke did so because they were "originally defective," what assurance have those who use the bridge that other and equally serious defects in the materials originally used have not also escaped notice? That the inspection of the bridge is casual and unskillful, because made by mechanics of the several trades represented in the repair gang, Mr. PROBASCO has admitted. It would require the whole time of a thoroughly competent engineer for probably two months to go over the structure and make a report upon its condition which would warrant the statement that it is perfectly safe under its present working loads, and not only has no engineer been engaged in this task, but he would not have so reported if he had been. Mr. W. A. ROEBLING says that the strains upon the bridge are at least four times greater than it was calculated for. Is this fact unknown to the management? Is it a fact?

The public interest demands that the Brooklyn Bridge shall be thoroughly examined, its safe strength determined, and rules for its management, inspection, and repair formulated by a commission of competent engineers in whose report it will be possible to have entire confidence. Mr. MARTIN is not in a position to make such a report, for the reason that his conclusions would not be accepted as final. If a commission made up of such men as L. L. BUCK, A. P. BOLLER, JOSEPH MAYER, GUSTAVE LINDENTHAL, and GEORGE S. MORISON of New York, C. S. STROBEL of Chicago, and Lieut. Col. CHARLES W. RAYMOND of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, were to examine the bridge, their report would command public confidence. Meanwhile, it will not be difficult for the District Attorney to determine by such inquiry as the facilities at his command enable him to make whether there has been in the management and inspection of the bridge such negligence as would warrant the Grand Jury in finding an indictment against those responsible for the conditions by reason of which the safety of the structure was imperiled.

"JUSTICE, ACCORDING TO LAW"?

Young FOSBURGH is acquitted of the charge of murder. Everybody who has followed this strange case was perfectly certain that that must be the result of it. But perhaps few readers of the trial, even lawyers, expected that the Judge would stop the summing up for which counsel on both sides had undoubtedly prepared themselves with great care and take the case away from the jury upon the ground that there was not evidence that would warrant the submission to it of the prosecution's case.

So far as the status of the defendant is concerned, that is even a more satisfactory way of disposing of the case than would be a verdict of acquittal, upon the part of the jury, "without leaving their seats," which is the usual method of declaring of a prosecution that there is nothing in it. But, on the other hand, it is a more severe rebuke to the prosecution. What business had the Prosecutor to bring in a case which was so flimsy and slight that when it had been fully produced the Judge had to say that there was not enough in it to be even submitted to the jury?

It is a miscarriage of justice that an innocent man, and an obviously innocent man, that an innocent, affectionate, united family should have been subjected for a year to the stress of a cruel and baseless charge. Evidently the State of Massachusetts owes an apology to young FOSBURGH and to all the FOSBURGHS for annoying them without cause and for adding to the pain of a horrible and tragical bereavement the pain of a causeless and absurd suspicion. Evidently, in the forum of justice, it owes them substantial amends for the trouble and expense to which it has put them. And there is no way provided by law of making the apology or of making the amends. Young FOSBURGH has nothing to show for the ordeal to which he has been subjected except the declaration of the Judge that there was no excuse for subjecting him to it. That he should have been confined and brought to trial and harried and persecuted without probable cause is a distinct and disgraceful miscarriage of justice. And he is absolutely remediless.

What everybody who has followed the course of the trial must have been wondering is how this innocent young man and bereaved brother ever came to be put on his defense. There does not seem to have been any malice in the prosecution. All the more there must have been a huge deal of stupidity. The Judge, in the act of taking away the case from the jury, took occasion to say of the Chief of Police, who was the fountain and origin of the whole prosecution, that, "in the view of the Court, he has tried to do his duty with a single eye to ascertaining the truth." Certainly we are not prepared to dispute this proposition. Malice might indeed suggest that it was the helplessness of the good man to catch the real criminal which induced him to catch somebody, anybody, even though he had not enough evidence to go to a jury with against him. But, accepting the Court's vindication of the Chief's motive, what an awful fool, the common comment must be, that Chief of Police must be.

We all know, more or less, the nature of the official detective. The responsibility is incumbent upon him of catching somebody when an exciting crime has been committed. And the nature of his calling leads him at once to "discard the obvious." Whatever necessarily happened he holds could not possibly have been so. Not so, says the astute man, did GABORIAU and Sherlock Holmes allow themselves to be misled by appearances. They looked for hidden motives, especially when they could not lay their hands upon persons whose motives were patent. They suspected the most unsuspicious persons in view. They excogitated a "theory" and "worked up a case."

Psychologizing the Chief of Police of Pittsfield is not a remunerative branch of mental industry. The real puzzle is how this conscientious official found anybody to back him up. An innocent man does not find himself in the dock charged with murder simply because the local Chief of Police has a theory. The facts upon which the astute Chief in this case seems to have relied were mainly these three: First, the shot that killed the victim must have been fired close at hand; secondly, DANIEL LAMBERT, and possibly the Pittsfield Chief, could not have escaped through an aperture of the size from which the burglar must have made his escape; thirdly, young FOSBURGH was overheard to admit that he and his father had "been in a scrap." These things were we will not say the basis of the remarkable theory of the remarkable Chief, for it never had any, but the facts which he gathered to sustain it after he had excogitated it. It was shown on the trial that there was nothing, for his purpose, in any of them. Why and how did he ever get an indictment? The Grand Jury is not to blame. Grand Juries pass every day upon cases made up for them by the Public Prosecutor And when presented ex parte by its author the amazing theory of the Chief that young FOSBURGH murdered his sister may not have looked so incredible as it looks now. But what was the Public Prosecutor about that he did not check the theory before it went the length of submission to the Grand Jury? Why should he have allowed the indictment, with all its attendant injustices and horrors, of an innocent man on evidence which, when it was brought into court, the Judge declared was not sufficient to go to the jury? It is the Public Prosecutor of Berkshire County who adopted a fool theory which he had not even the paternal excuse of originating, who seems to be responsible to the community for putting it to the trouble and expense of trying for murder a man against whom there was no probable cause to believe that he had committed murder and to the man for a year of cruel and baseless persecution.

So that this case, ending, as it did, in an acquittal by acclamation, is evidently a grievous miscarriage of justice. There may be some consolation to us here in the First Judicial Department of the State of New York in learning that as huge judicial blunders may be made elsewhere as are made here. But the popular respect for the administration of justice according to law is naturally and necessarily impaired whenever and wherever it is shown to be possible for an innocent man, against whom there are no reasonable grounds of suspicion, to be tortured for a year under an unfounded and most grievous charge.

CLEARING THE FIELD.

The plan and purpose of the Citizens' Union, as explained by Mr. CUTTING, must commend itself to the sensible citizens of whatever political affiliations who desire the defeat of Tammany this Fall and the reorganization of the City Government on the best attainable lines.

The union is plainly doing all that it can to prepare the way for a combination as nearly complete as possible of the men who feel this desire. It is a task at once indispensable and difficult. It is plain enough that Tammany desires to make the campaign a partisan one. It is its chief hope. It is almost its only hope. If by any device it can manage to induce the voters of the city to divide on partisan lines the chances are pretty clearly on its side. Tammany will command a large party vote, no matter what its offenses are. The voters who will decide its fate are, in the usual sense, Democrats. They will vote the Democratic ticket unless there is a distinctly better one in the field. Even if there be a ticket in the field distinctly better than that of Tammany, these voters will tend to support Tammany if the opposing ticket appears to them to be a partisan Republican one. They are not merely attached to the Democratic Party by the ordinary ties, but they are deeply distrustful of the local Republican organization. If the choice seems to them to be between the two machines they will accept the Democratic machine with entire confidence that they are taking the less evil.

On the other hand, there are many Republicans who are just as blind in their partisanship as are the Democrats. They are as honest and disinterested as most men. They are very eager for the overthrow of Tammany. They see the vices of the present administration clearly enough. But if the election is to turn on what they regard as partisan lines, they will deem it their duty to do all they can to sustain and strengthen their own party and to weaken that of their opponents. It was this class of Republicans, led and, as we think, grossly misled, by the Republican machine managers who defeated Mr. Low in 1897. The problem how to enlist the Democrats who are ready to defeat Tammany if they can do it without building up the Republican machine and the Republicans who wish to defeat Tammany in a way to get the greatest benefit for their party organization is not an easy one.

The Citizens' Union is seeking to aid in its solution by planning for and promoting the utmost freedom and fullness of discussion in a systematic manner, so that the result finally arrived at will command the confidence and enlist the energies of all the sincere opponents of Tammany. The two elements we have referred to do not constitute all that must be studied and organized. On the one hand, there is a considerable number of very respectable citizens who are opposed heartily enough to Tammany, but who are not well informed as to the certain need of enlisting in the fight a large class—mainly in the tenement house districts—with whose feelings, prejudices, associations, and aims they are not at all familiar. In the same way there is a still larger number—mainly from the tenement house districts—who are not trustful of the class just referred to and will not readily cooperate with them. But co-operation between these classes is clearly necessary if the common foe is to be overcome.

The Citizens' Union is proceeding on the principle that Tammany is the common foe of all right-thinking and right-feeling citizens. It is trying with admirable patience and intelligence to bring about a real sense of this fact among all concerned. It is doing this, as we have said, by promoting systematic and candid discussion. It is seeking to secure this discussion among representatives as responsible as practicable of the various classes and elements of anti-Tammany people. So far its work is promising, though it is not conclusive. Its great merit is that it brings together face to face men of like professions of desire, to study the means of attaining the end they all profess. The further this process goes the plainer it must be to all that the end is supremely important and that union in pursuing it is absolutely needed. Therein lies the hope of accomplishing the end.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF ANTI-IMPERIALISM.

It seems to us that ex-Senator GEORGE F. EDMUNDS and ex-Secretary GEORGE S. BOUTWELL write their articles upon the insular cases for The North American Review heavily and with perfunctory pens, as though they were weary of the subject. Nominally they treat of the status of our territorial possessions, but what they write serves better to show the status of anti-imperialism. If we may judge from the languid spirit of its devotees as exhibited in these articles the cause is so fast declining in interest and vitality that its speedy disappearance from the field of controverted public questions is to be expected.

Mr. EDMUNDS, indeed, appears ill-content with the decisions of the Supreme Court. He thinks "the theory and practice of the people's Government must have greatly changed," but he is rather tranquilly acquiescent. Notwithstanding the "severe shock to the ideas of liberty, self-government, and equality, which used to be thought fundamental," he sees the light of hope shining through the clouds:

> The expansions and dominations, now almost encircling the globe, entered upon by Congress have cost the people of the United States a very great expenditure of blood and treasure, and a severe shock to the ideas of liberty, self-government, and equality which used to be thought fundamental, and which we professed (sincerely, it is to be hoped,) when we declared war against Spain. But the present situation must be taken as it is. The status quo ante bellum cannot be restored, and should not be if it could. It is possible, if the wisdom of Congress shall so determine, to protect and guide the people of the "appurtenant" territories in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and to give the civilized parts of them a substantially independent self-government, and to deal with the uncivilized tribes (including the "Emperor of Sulu" and his wives, subjects, and slaves) by treaties, &c., just as we have for a century constitutionally done with the Indian tribes in the States and Territories on this continent. * * *
>
> Most of these difficulties and dangers can be avoided if we place our relations with these distant and different peoples on the footing of friendly assistance and protection in self-government, instead of on that of an absolute dominion. * * *
>
> While the liberty of speech, of education, and of religion exists, the golden future will draw nearer and nearer, however much the present may be clouded.

Mr. BOUTWELL is even more cheerful and complacent. No adversary is so hard to discomfit as he who insists, whatever turn matters may take, that the victory is his. That is the attitude of this distinguished Massachusetts anti-imperialist:

> It follows, therefore, that, very soon, every dependency which has come into the possession of the United States through the treaty with Spain will be organized in a Territorial Government, and, therefore, that, within the same period of time, the Constitution of the United States will be made applicable to each of them, through the expressed opinions of a large majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court. This being the case, the practical conclusion must be that which has been demanded by the anti-imperialists of the country, namely, that the entire possessions of the United States that have been acquired in conformity to the law of nations will be under the jurisdiction of the Constitution, and that to them as to the States the clause which requires that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States" will be applicable. Thus the demand of the anti-imperialists will have been satisfied, though only through a process of delay.

If the abolitionists had in this easy spirit accepted the Dred Scott decision we should still have a slavery problem in this country, but no negro suffrage problem. But there was nothing artificial or imaginary in the counts of the great indictment against human slavery. There was no possibility of acquiescence, no putting up with a "process of delay." That case held the head of the calendar until it was tried and the verdict rendered.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Fifty years have elapsed since AMELIA BLOOMER publicly advocated the wearing by women of the costume which has since been known by her name. Strangely enough she did not originate the idea. She was editing a temperance and women's rights journal, and the editor of an opposition paper suggested that she and her kind ought to wear Turkish trousers in public. Mrs. BLOOMER took up the suggestion at first in a spirit of humor, but the controversy grew serious, and a Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH MILLER tried the experiment of wearing the newly invented costume for women. It was a very different dress from that donned by the advanced advocates of semi-masculine attire for women in these days. The trousers were loose and baggy, and they came down to the ankles, where they were fastened by a draw string. In short, they were exactly like the bathing trousers which women used to wear twenty-five years ago. No one could have found fault with them on the score of modesty, especially as the skirt which went with them came down far below the knee. So much for ancient history. The most obvious comment to be made on the subject is that in half a century the advocates of the bloomer costume have not succeeded in having it generally adopted by women. To-day its use is wholly in the hands of bicycle riders, and it may be added that they have turned use into such an extensive and ridiculous abuse that they have practically killed Mrs. BLOOMER'S idea. When the trousers ascended from the ankle to the knee and became much closer in fit than the modest garments of fifty years ago, they drew an impassable line between themselves and woman.

—The Marine Journal calls attention to something which will interest not only seafaring men, but all who handle or sail in boats. This is a movement on the part of German ship owners to do away with the use of the terms "port" and "starboard." The proposition is to substitute for these words "left" and "right," and to apply them to the direction in which the head of a ship is to be turned. All sailors know that at present "starboard" means the right-hand side of the ship looking forward, and "port" the left. But when these terms are used as steering orders, they refer to the helm and not to the ship's head. To port the helm sends the bow of the vessel to starboard and to starboard the helm sends the bow to port. These orders were brought into use in early days, when the helmsman had only a tiller to handle. All vessels except small yachts are now rigged with a wheel for steering, and many of them have the wheel so arranged that it turns in the same direction as the bow of the ship. With such a wheel the helmsman who receives the order to port his helm must turn the wheel to the right. It can readily be understood that, no matter how skillful the helmsman may be, mistakes may occasionally occur with wheels rigged to work with the ship's head, and such mistakes lead to collisions sometimes with serious results. The use of the terms "right" and "left" applied to the ship's head would make mistakes of this sort impossible. The terms "starboard" and "port" could be retained, if desired, for such things as port tack or starboard braces, but the probabilities are that if "right" and "left" supersede the present steering orders, they would come into general use for everything on a ship. As The Marine Journal wisely remarks, "There is no reason for clinging to old-fashioned terms and conditions on shipboard when they can be simplified and better understood through a more apt application of language or invention."

—The number of reports of the saving of life by persons who leap into the water to rescue drowning persons is inspiring and deepens the respect which men feel for their fellows. There is hardly any form of daring which requires greater courage than this. It is a well-known fact that drowning persons become frantic and grasp their would-be rescuers in such ways as to endanger two lives instead of one. The instinct of the drowning is to try to climb out of the water, and this he does by seizing his rescuer and endeavoring to pull himself upward by him. The result is that the rescuer is forced under water. Now every swimmer knows this, and he knows that the instant he leaps into the water to attempt to save any one he puts his own life into jeopardy. Yet some one seems always to be ready to take this fearful risk. Indeed, even those who cannot swim sometimes jump into the water in their wild desire to help others. There is less courage than foolhardiness in this, yet no one can fail to admire the generous impulse. Good swimmers who have saved life admit that they hardly know how they did it. Altogether the act of going into the water to help the drowning is one which commands the highest admiration.

—The utterances of Commissioner MURPHY, the head of the Police Department, are always interesting and often suggestive, although they are sometimes open to question on the ground of their wisdom. In his remarks on the discovery of open poolrooms in Long Island City the Commissioner declared that it was the business of any newspaper man engaged in writing the facts in such a matter to secure warrants for the arrest of the offenders. It probably was inconvenient for the Commissioner to remember just at that moment that it was the business of the police to do this same thing all the time, and that if they attended to their business the newspaper men would have no facts about open poolrooms to collect. Police Captains frequently bewail the difficulties encountered by their men in getting evidence against poolroom keepers and other gamblers. If they, armed with their authority, find it difficult, it must be more so for newspaper men, who have no authority. Yet the newspaper men often succeed where the police fail. There is really nothing like trying.

—Shamrock II. sails for the United States to-day. Every American will wish her fair winds and a safe landfall. Sir THOMAS LIPTON has not announced in such loud tones as he did two years ago that he was coming to "lift the cup," but of course he means, as they say in his country, to have a look in for it. The English newspapers giving the accounts of Shamrock's last trials against the former challenger are at hand, and there is every reason to believe that the right trim of the new yacht has been found. She sailed far better after her accident and alterations than before, and she defeated her younger namesake by comfortable margins. This is encouraging. We wish to keep the cup on this side of the water, but we are also desirous of knowing that we have had a run for our money, or, rather, for the money of the syndicate which built the new aspirant for cup honors. Meanwhile Constitution obstinately refuses to follow anything, except when she is out of order. She refused even to follow Independence, and has never been known to follow the flagship. All that remains is for the clerk of the winds to be up and doing in the latter days of September. Meanwhile the difficulties which surrounded Constitution at the start from New London on Thursday ought to emphasize the need of a repetition of such careful policing of the course as we had two years ago under the able administration of ROBLEY D. EVANS.

OLD CHINA AND NEW AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The presence of his Excellency, Minister Wu, the Minister of China, as the central figure at our Fourth of July celebration in Philadelphia, brings forcibly to mind the contrast of China's position to-day, with a hundred centuries of history behind her, and ours, with only a century and a quarter of National existence.

It is a contrast between conservatism and liberalism. China, with her teeming millions, her enormous resources, her centuries of culture, is to-day practically the plaything of nations which in her days of power were yet unborn. Prostrate and broken, she is only saved at last from dismemberment by the diplomatic efforts of our Nation, the youngest of them all. In this we see the result of her ultra-conservatism, her blind worship of the past.

Minister Wu, in his eloquent speech, the product of an earnest and cultivated mind, very properly referred to the culture of his country, but he failed to mention the fact, patent to all thoughtful minds, that this policy of living in the past is the real cause of China's trouble to-day.

There is a value in conservatism, but a positive evil in ultra-conservatism, or in any policy which links itself only to precedent and fails to pay due regard to that inspiration of the possible future, which alone gives birth to the energy of work.

The position of our country to-day emphatically indorses the contra-policy of liberalism. Only a few decades ago we struggled for the right to live as an independent nation. Then, by repeated epochs of territorial expansion, by the far-reaching effects of our costly civil war, clearing away the mists of the past and binding North and South together with a chain of doubly-welded links; by invention after invention of practical utility; by our consistent policy of National integrity, we achieved the proud position we hold to-day, and all of this within the limits of a century and a quarter.

This is our marvelous God-aided record, the inevitable result of liberalism.

The historical interim between old China and new America is wide, very wide, but our policy of humanitarianism and the strength of civilization are rapidly building a bridge, over which countless thousands will travel, and the new shall give life to the old.

WALTER J. BALLARD.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 24, 1901.

WHAT A SHORT CORN CROP MEANS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some readers expressed the idea that in view of a short corn crop the prices had risen, and thereby the farmer was reimbursed and, in fact, better off than last year. But that is hardly a correct conclusion. It would be so were corn like cotton, hemp, flax, where the whole product is sold. Corn is so largely consumed on the farm that only the surplus is available for sale, so that when the crop is short there is no surplus, and to the majority of farmers it matters little whether corn is bringing 10 cents or $10 per bushel.

A few figures may explain more fully. In ordinary years a farmer raises, say, 1,000 bushels; he uses probably 500 bushels for stock—horses, cows, chickens, and family use, and for seed. Over large districts, entire States, in fact—Kansas, Missouri, and nearly all Nebraska—barely half a crop will be raised. Therefore, in all that vast section every bushel is needed for support of the farm and none is for sale; so there is no money for the farmer.

With the loss of the corn come other losses; the small crops, berries, vegetables, are reduced in quantity and quality. The small railroads, branches of the large systems, have largely reduced freights, and so the losses extend in a hundred ways that cannot be enumerated in a few paragraphs. The corn crop more than any other seems to be the farmers' reliance, and disaster to that extends further than most people can realize.

High prices for corn owing to shortage do not mean prosperity, because, as stated before, the majority of farmers have no corn for sale. They are glad to have enough of it to eat, feed stock, and hold for seed.

DAILY READER.

New York, July 26, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Parson's Suggestion Came Too Late.

"Ef you wants religion," said Brother Dickey to a member of his flock, "you will have to sell out all you got!"

"Well, suh," was the reply, "I ain't got nothin' lef' ter sell. De bailiff done dat fer me yistiddy!"—Atlanta Constitution.

To Be Wise.

"Ef you wants to git de reputation o' knowin' a lot," said Uncle Eben, "keep still an' let de yuthuh feller talk. He's gwinter go away wid de idea dat you couldn't he'p bein' purty wise after listenin' so long to him."—Washington Star.

Waived Responsibility.

Mrs. Smith—Katie, this watermelon isn't cold at all.

Katie—Well, 'taint no fault o' mine, mum; Mr. Smith he got sich a big one that when I put it in th' ice chist I had to take th' ice out.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Why the Dog Had Poor Pickings.

Prospective Boarder—But I can't see how a lean dog can signify that you keep a good table.

Farmer—Why, it's as plain as daylight, neighbor. You see, we allow the boarders to eat so much that there are no scraps left for the dog.—Philadelphia Record.

No Sex Supremacy.

He—I'd be glad, my dear, to do what you ask, if—

She—Oh, pshaw! "If!" I wonder if there's any other word in the language so expressive of weak-mindedness.

He—Yes, there's "but," when a woman says: "I suppose I shouldn't tell this about her, but—".—Philadelphia Press.

IN THE HILLS.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

There's a shrine in the hills I'll remember for aye—
A faraway glen in the hills;
All fragrant and cool, where the mountains alway
Sing over the croon of the rills.
Oh, the pools they are deep and the alder shades dark!
And the dragon flies dart in and out.
(Good boy! for your very first guess hit the mark—
It's where I first landed a trout!)

There's a shrine on the heights where the clouds running low,
Are raked by the jagged sandstone;
Where the ocean-bound breezes incessantly blow,
And the lonely pines merrily moan.
Oh, the shrine on the crags! where the primeval Man
Exultantly leaped in my blood,
When the steady bead caught my first dear as he ran,
And the bullet sped home with a "thud!"

There's a shrine in the mountains—a beckoning shrine!—
Far, far from the pathways of men,
Where the plash of the brook and the sough of the pine
Low echo and echo again.
Oh, the camp in the hills! with the leaping firelight—
The blaze in the resinous bough;
The whippoorwill's song in the hush of the night—
Oh, if I were only there now!

For life is not life till you live it alone—
All alone, save with spirits that throng
In the rock, in the breeze, and the yellow pine cone;
In the brake and the waterfall's song!
Heigho for the hills! and what, ho! for the day
When we'll camp on the well-beaten "run,"
And watch the sun rise through the leaves of the bay,
In the land of the rod and the gun!

The New York Central Tunnel Problem.

II.

THE ELECTRICAL MOVEMENT OF LOCAL, THROUGH, AND MIXED TRAFFIC.

In any discussion of the abatement of the Park Avenue tunnel nuisance, no one with an intelligent conception of railroad business under modern conditions would consider it desirable, or commercially practicable, to restrict the use of electric motors to so short a distance as the section south of the Harlem River. The cost of installation and operation would be relatively much less per train-mile or other unit of comparison, if everything included in the local service was moved electrically between termini without at any point changing the electric motor for the steam locomotive. An analysis of the cost of train movement under the two systems would show that in the one item of fuel saving, the advantage of electrical operation, making allowance for all losses between the generator and the draw-bar, is about 53 per cent. Other savings, which suggest themselves to any one practical in railroad equipment and management, would probably show for any representative railroad in the United States a net total gain of 15 to 20, and perhaps 25 per cent. Such savings, however, appear insignificant when compared with the gains which may be definitely promised to result in the increase of local traffic. It is probably true that no more people would buy tickets between New York and Buffalo, Montreal, or Boston in a year if the trains were moved by electricity than if moved by steam. There might be some gain resulting in the minimization of the discomforts of travel behind locomotives, but not enough to be of consequence. In the case of the local travel on commutation, excursion, and single tickets between New York and Peekskill, White Plains, or Stamford, it is safe to predict that it would increase as fast as the facilities for handling it would permit.

From the point of view of the electrician the limits of the commercial and economical movement of trains by electricity are, as has been shown, indeterminate. There is now in Indiana an electric railroad 90 miles long, one 171 miles long is nearing completion, and several of 100 miles or more are under construction. Ohio and Michigan each have electric roads over 50 miles in length. In various parts of the West there were at the beginning of the present year about 40 cross-country electric railways exceeding 25 miles in length. The number of those between 25 and 100 miles in length which are springing up through original construction and consolidation is a matter of conjecture. That they run well into the hundreds is certain. These roads are not merely street railways extending further and further afield to develop promising suburbs. They occupy permanent rights of way, have well-ballasted roadbeds, avoid abrupt curves and sharp grades, are laid with T rails of 70 and 90 pounds section, are equipped with cars as good in all respects as those of the steam railroads, use air brakes and have telegraphs, telephones, and block signals. Many of them run three-car trains, not because that is the limit of practicable train length, but because, owing to the great frequency of trains, avoiding impatient crowds at stations, three-car trains meet the public requirements better than six, eight, or ten car trains dispatched less frequently.

The transmission of electric currents at high tension to sub-stations for local distribution under a lower tension made practical the operation of electric roads of any length, affording opportunity for the kind of traffic which an electrical service is best adapted to handle. Whether electricity would be an economy for a road operating four or six trains a day through a country offering no chance to build up a local traffic which would pay interest on the stations, is a question which may be left for theoretical discussion among those for whom it has interest. The problem which has been so successfully solved in the case of roads which depend wholly, or even largely, upon local traffic might be found to have altogether different aspects when there was no suburban travel to accommodate and no local traffic to build up.

It follows, therefore, that even comparisons so surprisingly in favor of electricity as much current practice shows, might be extremely misleading if applied to some parts of the Kansas Pacific, for example, or even to some of the lines in New York State. This, however, in no sense weakens the argument in favor of electric traction for trunk lines and local roads between populous centres. It means simply that the substitution of electricity for steam began where the economies are greatest and the advantages most obvious, and that the locomotive will be pushed gradually back, finding its steadily narrowing field of usefulness in districts where an infrequent train service meets all the requirements of the traffic. What now seems to be the imminent development in connection with practical railroading everywhere suggests great economic possibilities, and perhaps throws some light upon the difficulty which has been experienced within the past year in financing one or two of the old locomotive plants which have been somewhat conspicuously in the market. If this is true, it is only fair to say that it indicates a truer prophetic instinct than capital can usually be credited with. The steam locomotive probably has at least twenty-five years more of useful life, but it is quite possible that the number will not increase in future as rapidly as in the past, and that within much less than twenty-five years a majority of those who travel habitually by rail will never see one.

It should not be imagined that in this field of mechanics all that is noteworthy is found on this side of the Atlantic. In a valuable paper read before the Northwestern Railroad Club some months ago, Mr. Edward Burch gave the following interesting data relative to conspicuous electrical railway installations abroad:

"In Europe the development of electric traction for heavy railroad service has been most substantial. The largest equipment of locomotives ever made was for the Central London. Forty 48-ton locomotives, each equipped with 300 horse power in gearless motors, with a speed of 40 miles an hour, are used. Germany leads, however, owing to excellent experimental work on heavy trunk lines by the leading electric manufacturing companies, and also to substantial aid from the Government. Very high voltages have been successfully used on electric locomotives when speeded up to 80 miles an hour. Remarkable savings have been made by the use of the electric locomotive in freight switching yards. The Dusseldorf-Kerfeld Electric Railroad and the Standstad-Engelberg Railroad are fine examples where freight and passenger locomotives are used on short main lines. In Switzerland the leading electric railroad is the Burgdorf and Thun Trunk Line, carrying very heavy freight and passenger traffic. Italy is not behind. Successful lines of importance are the Lugano light tramway, in operation since 1895; the Lecco Railroad, 68 miles long, and the Varese, 68 miles of road, with its heavy service in Northern Italy. The Italian Government has approved electric railroad projects of great magnitude, and work is now in progress on important and very long trunk lines, which will be operated for high-speed passenger and heavy freight traffic."

In the case of the railroads entering New York by way of the Park Avenue Tunnel, the fact that through and local trains come in and go out together presents no especial condition of embarrassment and need not delay for forty-eight hours a decision to substitute electricity for steam in the operation of the New York end of these systems. One class of trains can be moved in and out by electricity as well as the other. The only difference is that in the case of local trains they would make their runs from start to finish without change of motors, whereas at any convenient point within, say, fifty miles of New York, the through trains could take up the locomotives waiting for them and proceed under steam power, if it was found advantageous to do so.

The objection that such substitution of motors is impracticable for the reason that it would take seven minutes is not treated very respectfully by practical railroad men. The way in which locomotives are coupled and uncoupled at terminal stations of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad is an interesting object lesson which the train men of the New York Central might find instructive. Detaching one locomotive, attaching another, testing air brakes, and attaching steam pipes in Winter, is accomplished without haste or excitement in a fraction of a minute. It has been done just as quickly with heavy engines on record runs, and the time saved in the tunnel, owing to the ability to run with electric motors as fast as the condition of the track ahead will permit, would a good deal more than compensate for the time lost in changing engines. In seven minutes a competent crew could almost be ready to pull out a train, starting with a dead engine. With steam up they should do it in one minute without difficulty.

No trouble need be anticipated in operating the train air brakes as well from an electric as from a steam locomotive. Both types of engines are provided with air compressors of equal efficiency, and trains hauled by electric locomotives will be under as good control as if hauled by the best steam locomotive in service.

Objection has been made to any change of motors en route, on the ground that the heating of cars, being dependent in cold weather upon steam from the engine, would be impossible during such time as they were confined to an electric engine. The answer to this is that cars are heated by steam while standing on the side track or in shed, and would need no additional heat for many miles. Electrical heating, however, is entirely practical, and is applied successfully to trolley cars in every city in the United States where artificial heat for cars is required. To discuss these details at length would be a waste of time. The facts, if not already known to the management of the railroads using the Park Avenue Tunnel, are easily accessible.

That neither of these roads, nor all of them acting together, could successfully copy any existing electrical installation in every detail, is obviously true. Some of the problems encountered in the conditions existing between Forty-fourth and Forty-ninth Streets are peculiar and call for high-grade engineering in working out their successful solution. What they are, and how they may be met simply, practically, and economically, without necessitating important changes in the present system of train handling into and out of the Forty-second Street Station, will be discussed in outline for the information of those whom it may concern.

J. C. B.

ENTERTAINED BY MRS. FISH

All Fashionable Newport Attends Her Vaudeville Performance.

Parodies and Quips Refer to Guests and Local Events—This the Formal Opening of Newport's "Season."

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—The formal opening of the Newport season occurred this evening with a vaudeville entertainment by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. All Newport gathered at Crossways, the Fish villa, and the affair was brilliant in every sense of the word. The best vaudeville talent that could be secured entertained the guests, and the programme was arranged with especial view to its local coloring.

Preceding the vaudeville a large number of dinner parties were entertained at various Newport homes. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., dined some thirty guests, taking them later to the Fish villa in coaches. Others to do likewise were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. William E. Carter, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Mrs. Fish herself was a guest at one of the dinner parties. She arrived at her home at 10 o'clock, and with her daughter, Miss Marion, received the numerous guests. The first sight the entering guests caught of the doorway of Crossways revealed the presence of a large number of make-believe policemen. These officers of the law were on the "lookout for speculators," according to the hostess of the evening. A sign hung prominently over the door at which the visitors entered contained this legend: "Beware of Ticket Speculators."

Crossways never looked more attractive. Gorgeous decorations of plants and flowers had been arranged with all of Hodgson's ingenuity. The special decorations greeted the guests from the time they entered the extensive grounds until they had gone through every room on the first floor of the home. On the piazzas and in and about the rooms palms and flowering plants were arranged profusively and effectively.

Word was passed around that when the orchestra played a certain well-known air the guests should take their seats in the drawing room, which had been arranged as an impromptu theatre. It was ordered that during a number no one should enter or leave the room. Mrs. Fish's liveried servants acted as ushers, and the spectators were seated quickly. Howard's Orchestra played its last overtures, and the curtain went up.

The stage scene represented a woodland view. Natural plants and flowers added to the rustic appearance of the picture. There was a proscenium arch of flowers to help out the stage delusions. Howard A. Knudson of New York and Charles Smith of Freebody Park managed the performance and George C. Beagley directed the music for the show itself.

The programme was engraved on pretty little souvenirs distributed among the guests. The top-liners were C. Southard Thompson, "Handkerchief King and Coin and Bill Manipulator"; Greg Patti, "The Little Comedian," comic songs and quips; Bartell and Morris, "Eccentric Musical Comedians," in a potpourri of music and comedy; Reid's Canine Wonders, acrobatic and comedy pastimes; Reba Kaufman, danseuse.

During the course of the performance "Echoes from Georgia," by Land, was played from the veranda, and as there was not enough space in the drawing room for some of the numbers they were given in the hall. The show was a genuine success and the crowd manifested its delight enthusiastically. Mr. Knudson had arranged several parodies and quips especially for the occasion, and every one took them with the utmost good nature.

After the "continuous" had been completed, the guests repaired to the lawn and veranda while supper was prepared, and the chairs removed from the drawing room and hall. Supper was served at fifteen small tables, the table decorations being of pink and white flowers arranged in silver and gold plate. Many of the guests came in late, being there only in time for the supper. After supper there was an informal dance, which continued until quite late. The guests were:

Mrs. Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Miss Martha Johnson,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson,
Thomas F. Cushing,
Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Jr.,
Henry Whitehouse,
Miss Whitehouse,
Mrs. H. Oelrichs,
Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks,
Reginald Brooks,
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore,
Mrs. E. T. Gerry,
The Misses Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,
Miss Swan,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse,
Miss Edith Mason,
Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden,
Miss Burden,
Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore,
The Misses Wetmore,
Stuyvesant Leroy,
Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson,
Lispenard Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith,
Mrs. C. C. Moore,
Mrs. Burke Roche,
Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallery,
Mrs. C. H. Mackay,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Crocker,
Miss Rutherford,
F. A. Plummer,
Mrs. Richard Gambrill,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel,
Miss Ellen Drexel Paul,
Henry F. Eldridge,
Edward H. Bulkley,
Woodbury Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson,
Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest,
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sands,
Col. E. V. Morrell,
Mrs. S. H. Elliot,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind,
Mr. and Mrs. James L. Van Alen,
Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict,
Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke,
Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hatch,
Miss Hatch,
Miss Schenck,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Campbell,
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.,
Mrs. Frederic Neilson,
Miss Neilson,
Gerald Lowther,
Herman Norrie,
Mrs. C. H. Baldwin,
C. I. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane,
P. P. Mitchell,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Mortimer,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie,
James V. Parker,
Judge and Mrs. John C. Gray,
Miss Gray,
James T. Woodward,
Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson,
Miss Blight,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong,
Mrs. Charles Marshall,
Phoenix Ingraham,
George C. Munzig,
Mr. and Mrs. V. Sorchan,
Miss Clapp,
Howard Cushing,
Miss Phyliss Langhorne,
Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer,
Ogden Codman, Jr.,
F. L. V. Hoppin,
Francis J. Otis,
Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy,
Miss Greta Pomeroy,
Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs,
Miss Lily Oelrichs,
Peter D. Martin.

CATNIP PLEASED THE LIONS.

All the Feline Family at Central Park Except the Tiger Were Delighted with It.

Cat-loving visitors to the Central Park Menagerie have often been overheard discussing the question whether the great felines are as fond of catnip as the fireside tom and tabby, and Director John W. Smith yesterday made some experiments to settle the point once for all. With an armful of the fresh-cut herb he went to the lion house, and first threw a wisp to the puma. The animal showed every sign of delight, rolling over and over on the leaves and chewing them voraciously, but not swallowing them.

The panthers, which had been watching this performance with interest, next got a share, and showed similar signs of gratification, but the two lionesses, who came in for the next help, were the most demonstrative of all. The great beasts leaped over and over each other in their efforts to get to the leaves as soon as they had their first sniff.

The big tiger from Siberia, however, merely smelled of his bundle and passed it by, but the big lion, who had a liberal portion, drew it across the floor of his cage, pillowed his massive head upon it, and immediately went sound asleep. Director Smith said that the experiments showed that all animals of the feline tribe, like catnip as much as the domesticated cat. He is responsible for the statement that the domestic cats eat catnip, while the others show their liking for it in a different manner.

New Birds for Central Park "Zoo."

Recent additions to the Central Park Menagerie are a duck, a macaw, a cockatoo, and a parrot, the last three are gifts of ex-Senator John Fox, who gave his assurance that the last named does not use profane language. The duck is presented by a Police Captain, who captured it on a recent hunting trip. It has been placed with the other aquatic birds. Only light birds, all eagles, have been purchased by the menagerie during the present year.

TO VISIT ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Dr. Billings Takes with Him the Contract for the Libraries in Brooklyn and Queens.

Dr. John S. Billings will start for Europe on Wednesday next to see Andrew Carnegie in reference to the establishment of the public libraries with the $5,200,000 gift to New York.

Dr. Billings will visit Skibo Castle and take to Mr. Carnegie a personal letter from Controller Coler. The letter will explain the situation in regard to the Carnegie Public Libraries and will ask the signature of the donor to the contract for the branches to be built in Brooklyn and Queens. The contracts between Mr. Carnegie and the City of New York for the libraries in Brooklyn and Queens contain the same provisions as the contracts signed by Mr. Carnegie for the libraries in Manhattan and the Bronx, to be built with the money given to the city by Mr. Carnegie.

The Board of Estimate will meet on Wednesday next to start the work of securing sites for the Manhattan branches.

HORSE SHOW DREW A CROWD.

Monmouth County Open Air Exhibition at Long Branch Again Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 26.—Pleasant weather and an attendance of about 3,000 combined to make a success of the second day of the Monmouth County Horse Show. Fourteen classes were judged in the course of the afternoon, and all of them were quite up to the high standard of former exhibitions held here. The awards were as follows:

Pair of horses over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Gerkendale Farm's Brandon, ch. s., and Foxwood, ch. s.; Gerkendale Farm's Brandon, ch. s., and Belmar, second.

Stallion, mare, or gelding, not exceeding 15.1 hands, to be shown in appropriate vehicle; open to dealers only.—Won by Charles T. Proctor's Marcher, br. g.; T. E. Gordon & Son's King Goldon, ch. g., second; T. E. Gordon & Son's Sir Walter, b. g., third; Solon L. Frank's Pan American, ch. g., fourth.

Best pair of high steppers, hock action also to be considered; over 15.1 hands; to be shown in appropriate carriages.—Won by Frank J. Gould's Burlingham, b. s., and Sandringham, b. g.; Mitchell Harrison's Regent, b. g., and The King, b. g., second; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll's The Dunster, b. g., and The Manxman, b. g., third.

Ponies under saddle; must be well-mannered; stallion, mare, or gelding, not over 14.1 hands.—Won by R. F. Carman's Florodora, ch. m.; Master James W. Mailland's Skeesics, blk. m., second; Master George A. Myers's Dado, b. m., third.

Horses not under 14.3 and not exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown to a runabout; horse to count 60 per cent., runabout and appointments 40 per cent.—Won by Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Golden, ch. g.; R. F. Carman's Spratley, b. g., second; Gerkendale Farm's Foxwood, ch. s., third; Mrs. J. Forbes Potter's Prairie Queen, ch. m., fourth.

Best ladies' saddle horse, any height, ladies to ride; to be owned and ridden by amateur Summer residents of Monmouth County, N. J.—Won by Miss May Deering's Jessie, bay m.; Mrs. H. H. Good's L'Allegro, br. m., second; Miss G. B. Whitcomb's His Nibs, b. g., third; Miss Kate De Forest Prentice's Lorna Doone, ch. m., fourth.

Best roadster and best appointed turnout; horse to count 60 per cent., wagon and appointments 40 per cent.—Won by E. T. Stotesbury's Inogene, bay m.; Edward J. O'Flyn's Cosette A., bay m., second.

Best tandem exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Frank J. Gould's Burlingham, bay s., and Celebrity, bay g.; Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Domino, bay g., and Lord Derby, bay g., second; Mitchell Harrison's Regent, bay g., and Alarm, b. g., third.

Best stallion, mare, or gelding exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Lehman Strauss's Davelda, bay g.; Charles T. Proctor's Model Artist, bay g., second; Solon L. Frank's Chapple, br. g., third; Roxton Farm's Miss Maid, dun m., fourth.

Stallion, mare, or gelding, exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Miss May Deering's Jesse, b. m.; James C. Marshall's Quissett, ch. g., second; Gerkendale Farm's Waubun, blk. g., third.

Hunters and jumpers, to be carrying between 150 to 175 pounds to hounds, to be shown over the regular jumps; horses entered in this class cannot be entered in Class 33.—Won by Howard Willet's Cissie Crow, br. m.; Howard Willet's Heatherbloom, br. g., second; Charles Pfizer's bay gelding, third; R. W. Palmer's Rifle, b. g., fourth.

Best harness horse shown to a park gig; horse to count 60 per cent., manners and all-around action to be especially considered; gig and appointments, 40 per cent.; horses that have won a first prize at any horse show and horse dealers and professional drivers barred.—Won by R. F. Carman's Tip Top, br. g.; H. C. Hoskier's The Laird, br. s., second; Dr. John L. Wentz's Ajax, br. g., third; George B. Hulme's Day Dawn, g. g., fourth.

Best polo ponies, not over 14.2 hands; must have been used for polo with some recognized polo club; to be judged for their manners, handiness, pace, and conformation.—Won by Mrs. George L. Myer's Dodo, b. m.; Charles Pfizer's bay gelding, second; P. F. Collier's The Pig, third; Irving Brokaw's Smallpox, b. g., fourth.

$25,000 TO BUY AN ORGAN.

Such Is the Gift Made to Yale by Mrs. John S. Newberry.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 26.—It was announced by the authorities of Yale University to-day that a gift of $25,000 has been promised by Mrs. John S. Newberry of Detroit, Mich., for the construction of the Newberry memorial organ in the Yale Memorial Hall.

Prof. Sanford of the musical department of the university is authority for the statement that the organ will be the finest in America. The organ will be in the south end of Memorial Hall.

Mrs. Newberry's son, in whose memory the gift is made, graduated in the class of 1885 from the Sheffield Scientific School.

Ik Marvel to Speak at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 26.—Donald G. Mitchell, (Ik Marvel,) of the class of 1841, has consented to deliver the address at the dedication of Woodbridge Hall, the new administration building, upon the occasion of the bi-centennial celebration. Mr. Mitchell is historian of the Woodbridge family.

SENATOR CLARK MAKES ANSWER.

Says He Bought Government Lands as an Innocent Purchaser.

HELENA, Mont., July 26.—Senator W. A. Clark has filed in the United States Court at Butte his answer to the suit brought by the Government to validate his title to about 15,000 acres of timber land in Western Montana valued at $500,000, on the ground that the lands were secured from the Government through a gigantic swindle in connection with which the Federal Grand Jury recently returned 102 indictments.

Senator Clark avers that he was an innocent purchaser and, as such, must be protected.

CANNED GOODS PRICES GO UP.

The Increase Due to the Strike, and Trouble Seems to be Ahead.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Following an advance in the price of tin plates, caused by the big strike, and an advance in the price of tin cans, there is considerable of a flurry in the canned goods market. T. J. Meehan, a leading broker, said to-day:

"Within ten days there has been an advance of 15 cents a dozen on corn, 15 cents a dozen on sauerkraut, 20 cents a dozen on tomatoes, and 40 cents a dozen on gallon apples. All staple canned goods have gone up 10 to 40 cents a dozen.

"The advance in cans has put the price of three-pound sizes $1 a hundred higher than they were in February. This means an increase of from 9 to 10 cents a dozen in the cost of the packing. Besides the tin plate conditions the market is affected by the drought in the West. Heavy orders are coming in by telegraph for supplies from that section, because the drought has reduced the quantity of foodstuffs.

"Only about 25 per cent. of the jobbers of the country have purchased their Fall supplies of Baltimore canned goods, and among those yet to order are some of the largest houses in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other large cities. Advancing prices have not checked the buying, and the demand seems to grow from day to day, although for three weeks it has kept us working day and night."

Houghton—Bolton.

BAYPORT, L. I., July 26.—There was a quiet marriage of a New York couple in St. Ann's Church yesterday afternoon. Only the intimate friends of the two families were present. The bridal pair were Miss Katharine Bolton of Brooklyn and Dr. Henry Clarke Houghton of West Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan. The Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., read the service. The bride was dressed in white. After the ceremony there was a wedding tea at the Seaman cottage, where the bride and her family are spending the Summer. Dr. and Mrs. Houghton left after the tea for a short Eastern trip. They will return to Bayport, where they will remain until October, when they will go to their permanent home in Manhattan.

FRENCHWOMAN GOT LOST.

Forgot the Name of Her Hotel and Spent the Night in a Police Station.

A neatly dressed woman, accompanied by a little girl of three, was noticed last evening by Policeman Flynn of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, acting in a strange manner at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway. He accosted her, but as she spoke French, he could not understand her. He took the woman and child to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where Sergt. Brennan managed to learn from the woman that her name was Amelia Beuve, a widow, aged thirty-three, and that the little girl was her daughter, Marie.

The woman said she was French, that she had arrived yesterday morning from Kansas City, and had been taken, with her trunk, to some hotel, by a cabman. She had left the hotel to do a little shopping, and got lost. Not knowing the name of the hotel she did not know what to do.

The woman stated that her trunk was marked "Veuve Beuve, St. Nazaire, France," and that this town was her native place. She was in New York to get the French Consul to assist her to return to France. Mrs. Beuve had $45 with her. The Sergeant sent to the French Society, 320 West Thirty-fourth Street, to see if some one would not look after the woman, but the reply came back that there was no one who could attend to her. So the woman was turned over to the matron of the station house, and she and her child were taken care of.

A general alarm was sent out by the police, directing the men of all precincts to make inquiries at the hotels for a trunk bearing the marks described by the lost woman.

CLOSING DAY OF THE NOVENA.

Crowds Attended the Service at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste.

Veneration of the relic of St. Anne continued all day yesterday with undiminished fervor, and late in the evening crowds of sick and maimed were still filing into the crypt of the Church of St. Jean Baptiste in East Seventy-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, to be touched by the encased fragment of bone for which so many marvellous cures are claimed.

It was the closing day of the novena and the feast day of Saint Anne, and many crutches, braces, and other surgical appliances were laid at the foot of the altar by those who felt after receiving the mystic touch that they should need them no longer. Hourly masses were said from 6 until 11 A. M. in the church, and the last service of the novena was held at 8 P. M., when Father Molin delivered a panegyric on the saint as a model of motherhood.

AMONG THE SHOPS.

There seems to be a tendency in many things to primitive Indian designs. It may not be that every designer who uses them knows this, but any one noticing styles in general will see it. For instance, on a long and handsome evening coat which has applications of cloth upon net, the cloth of the upper part of the coat comes down upon the net in sharp, slender, irregular points above a more conventional design. These sharp points are comparatively new and very much like some designs that are to be seen upon old Indian rugs, and in them are intended to represent lightning, perhaps, or some of the elements.

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A pretty black veiling gown worn by a woman in one of the big jewelry shops yesterday had long slender pointed stitched bands of silk extending down upon the skirt in a way which was most effective and very pretty, with the jacket of black silk. There is not a chance that the maker of the gown thought of Indians or lightning in making the frock, but there is the same tendency to the effect. There is a strength about these designs which is good when they are properly handled.

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In silver, which comes in Indians designs, Indian heads and symbols, there are cases which correspond of brown leather, fringed, to represent buckskin, and the fringe strung here and there with different colored beads. Other boxes are in calfskin, with the hair upon it, red and white.

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The man in the overcoat and straw hat and the woman in the thinnest of shirtwaists were out yesterday. A woman does not gauge her dress by the weather. One woman in one of the big jewelry stores was wearing the thinnest and sheerest of lavender shirtwaists, an ideal thing for wear with the mercury at 90, but for driving at 20 degrees lower it might seem a little cool. However, she had no appearance of being anything but comfortable. With the waist she was wearing a pretty skirt of black silk with broad insertions of lace in the flaring lower part, a black hat with the under side of the rim of white, and a lavender parasol repeated the color of the waist.

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Gowns are beginning to show the progress of the Summer. One charming girl who was in the city yesterday wore a frock which had been service. It was a blue linen trimmed with bands of the same, outlined with white, a jacket to match worn over a white shirtwaist with a turn-over linen collar and white derby tie. The white hat had a pale blue under rim. It was a pretty and comfortable suit, and its wearer, one of the tall, well-developed women to be seen so often now in New York, had a complexion which the sun had not injured. But the gown and hat had been well worn, and they showed it.

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A pretty suit worn on the street was of a Persian cloth in very dull shades, a bit of pale blue hardly showing in it. This gave occasion, however, for bringing out the costume with blue, and this, with black, was stylish. There was a black two-inch wide band edging the skirt, which had a drop skirt of pale blue which showed as the skirts were raised; there was a black corsage belt with a buckle of gold and turquoise, a black boa, and a black hat in which there was also a little pale blue.

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Coats for evening, belted in, may have a particular style. One of a lovely changeable rose shade has a fitted belt of black panne and a collar of the same. There are frills of white lace down the front and more in the flaring sleeves.

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Another pretty coat is finished with a Watteau plait down the back, fitting in snugly at the waist line. Down this plait are inset medalions of lace, and more of the medallions cover the whole lower part of the coat.

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A short necklace of alternate coral and crystal beads is pretty. The crystal beads are flat, as large in diameter one way as the coral beads, but do not occupy more than a quarter the space on the string.

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A pretty tea gown all of black has a yoke of puffings of the silk low at the throat and finished with black lace, and the body of the garment falls from the yoke in accordion plaits to the lower edge, where there is a not very wide ruffle trimmed with black lace.

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A veil with which one can take one's choice of spots has these in the form of round dots, set on to the black veiling, black on one side and white on the other. One may have either out, and when the veil lies in folds both show.

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Pretty albatross skirts a little soiled from lying in the shops are selling at much reduced prices. They are all lined with some kind of wash silk, and are supposed to wash without trouble. This silk is very thin and extends below the skirt proper under the ruffle of lace which edges it. This may be a plain ruffle of the lace or a lace ruffle upon which are rows of wash ribbon, that pretty French twilled lingerie ribbon. The skirts are fitted around the waist. There is no binding or gathering string, no band of any kind, the top of the skirt and silk lining being simply turned in, making a finish in which there is no bulk.

Church's Fiftieth Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 26.—Today the First Reformed Church of this place has completed fifty years of corporate existence. On Sunday morning it will celebrate the event by a special service. The church has also paid off a mortgage which has for some time rested on the property, as well as other indebtedness, and will on Sunday burn these canceled papers.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Newport has welcomed its yachtsmen, and last evening was one of dinners and dances and various festivities. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's vaudeville supper was preceded by a number of dinners, and was the first very large affair of the season. At the Meadow Club, Southampton, there was the usual dinner and dance last evening. Among the guests from other places were Miss Marion Haven and Miss Evelyn Sloane of Lenox. There will be polo at Cedarhurst and Bernardsville to-day, and this will also be the closing of the Long Branch Horse Show, which is quite an event for the Jersey coast.

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There are a number of house parties over Sunday. Bourke Cockran gives one of these at his country house, at Sands Point, where Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is a guest. Mrs. Cruger will afterward go to Ridgefield to visit relatives, and then to the Berkshires.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Nanette Middleton, who is the daughter of the late William J. Middleton, and of Horace Barnard, a son of the late Horace Barnard, and a member of the Calumet Club and of Squadron A.

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Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard have arrived at Bar Harbor, and a luncheon will be given for them by Miss Edwards on Wednesday afternoon. John I. Waterbury has purchased the Cannon Cottage, and he and his family will arrive at Bar Harbor shortly in their yacht.

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A very pretty dinner was given by Mrs. James English of New Haven, Conn., at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, on Wednesday in honor of her birthday. Among the New York guests were Mrs. Louis V. Bell and Mr. and Mrs. S. Devere Ellis.

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An English exchange says: "Mr. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, a well-known American sportsman, has taken Farnsborough Hall, Banbury, on a lease, and will go there in October. The house is admirably situated for the meets of the Bicester, Grafton, Heythrop, and Warwickshire hunts." Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse are at present at Newport, where they are to entertain, and where they will remain this Summer.

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Among the passengers who arrived on the Fuerst Bismarck yesterday were W. H. Cowles, W. H. Day, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Furman, J. W. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Post, Mrs. John Struthers, and Mrs. E. K. Warren.

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Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan have left their Summer home at Highland Falls and have gone to their Adirondack camp, on the upper St. Regis, for the month of August.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are booked to sail to-day on the Cunard liner for England. They will go to Scotland for the Summer and Autumn.

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Mrs. Lorillard Spencer has just opened her villa, Drei Linden, at Lucerne, Switzerland. She has as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer of New York. Miss Astor has been at Lucerne, but has left for the Engadine. Her father, William Waldorf Astor, remains in England. Miss Astor is in rather delicate health. Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Ogden and the Baron and Baroness Cedarstroem (Adelina Patti) are among the recent arrivals at the Schweizerhof, Lucerne.

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Mrs. T. Pearsall Field gave a luncheon at her villa on the Rumson Road, Seabright, this week for Miss Waldo.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord of Tuxedo will sail on Thursday next for Europe.

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The Rev. Herbert Shipman and Mrs. Shipman, who have been visiting Mrs. Shipman's parents—the Ensign Bradleys—at Tuxedo, will also go abroad next week for the Summer.

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At Sherry's yesterday Mrs. Alexander Shaw, Mrs. George L. Myers, Mrs. McCormick, and Mrs. Coveiat were lunching. Mrs. Richard Lounsbery and Mrs. Lehr were seen in the Waldorf lunching.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—Mrs. J. Fred Pierson gave a dinner at Gooseberry Island this evening.

In the afternoon Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer gave a luncheon.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay gave a large luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Eugene Stuyvesant, daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop Clark, gave a reception this afternoon.

A. B. Sheply of St. Louis is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

S. Palmer of New York is the guest of Henry A. C. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Lehman of New York are the guests of Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard.

H. Ray Miller, Edward A. Wyckes, Charles M. Oelrichs, and Mrs. Frederick Pearson have returned from New York.

S. Montgomery Roosevelt and James Lawrence Breese of New York are here for a short visit. Mr. Roosevelt sails for Europe shortly.

C. Grant La Farge of New York is the guest of J. Edward Addicks.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Rook, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Rook, and Mr. Royal Rook are the guests of Mrs. Edward F. Rook at the Chanler Villa, to attend the Howard Rook wedding to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are expected from Tuxedo to-morrow for a brief visit.

To-morrow evening there will be several dinners, the largest to be given by Mrs. William E. Carter.

Mrs. George L. Rives will give a dinner with a little dancing in honor of Miss Natika Rives, who will have the younger set present to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Burke-Roche will give a dinner Sunday evening, followed by music.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore will give a dinner dance on July 31 in honor of Miss Fish, daughter of Mr. Hamilton Fish.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has cards out for dinners to be given on Aug. 2, 9, and 19, with music at each.

R. A. C. Smith's Yacht Catania in Port.

The British steam yacht Catania arrived yesterday from Cowes, whence it sailed July 11, by way of St. Michael's. The Catania was chartered by R. A. C. Smith, a member of the New York Yacht Club. She was designed by George L. Watson, built by Henderson & Co. at Glasgow in 1895, and is owned by the Duke of Sutherland. She is a single-screw vessel of 663 tons, is 222 feet over all, and 26 feet 7 inches in beam. She is a spar deck vessel, with two masts and one funnel, and is elegantly furnished throughout. She has triple expansion engines and a maximum speed of fourteen knots. She carries a crew of thirty-five men, and is commanded by Capt. York.

Aguilar Free Library Report.

The report of the Aguilar Free Library Society for the last two years has been issued. It shows that the society maintains four free libraries, situated at 197 East Broadway, 174 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 113 East Fifty-ninth Street, and 106 Avenue C. These show a large increase each year in circulation. The library at One Hundred and Tenth Street has been transferred to a new and larger building, and additional rooms have been added to the Fifty-ninth Street and East Broadway libraries. The open-shelf system is now used in all of these libraries. Each one has a reference room and also a children's room. During the last two years 45,767 readers have used the reference room at 197 East Broadway.

Princeton's Summer Schools Opened.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 26.—The University Summer schools for "conditioned entrance men" opened here to-day. The schools will hold daily sessions until examination day, Sept. 17. It has been learned on good authority that over eighty students who have applied for admission to the class of 1905 are conditioned. Four hundred and forty-eight applications for admission to the university have already been made.

A Gift from Miss Gould.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 26.—Miss Helen Gould has just given $200 toward the purchase of new books for the Ogden Free Library in Walton, Delaware County.

EDWARD COREY AS AN EVANGELIST

Says He Will Lead at the Services in the Haymarket.

Promises to Bring Into the Meetings as Many Women as Possible, and Will Offer Financial Aid to Some.

If Tenderloin society was astonished on Wednesday when it heard that the notorious Haymarket resort, at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, is to be used as a church hereafter on Sunday evenings, it was dumfounded last night when Edward Corey, the proprietor, called his friends about him and announced that, following in the footsteps of the late Jerry McAuley of the Cremorne Garden, he would join the ranks of the evangelists who will lead the services.

He did not say that he would go to the limit that McAuley did, who turned his moral pesthouse into a working missionary, which it continues to be to this day, nor did he profess that any special religious influence was at work in his heart. He left it to be inferred that this was not the case, for the Haymarket will continue to run as usual on week nights, and he will be the man to run it. He will not, he says, be able to take part in the dedicatory services of the building to Christian work to-morrow night because he has a long-standing engagement to go yachting on that day; but every Sunday thereafter he will be seen in the place with the Rev. Joseph Jones of the McAuley Mission, who promotes the scheme, and the other clergymen and laymen who have pledged it their active support.

He says, too, that he will bring into the meetings as many women as he can, and will do all he can toward rescuing them; nay, more, that any young girl coming from the country to the Haymarket for the first time, even though she has been wayward, can stop upon the threshold of the life led by its week-day frequenters and receive from him money enough to take her back to her home and friends. He insisted that the Haymarket as it is conducted fills a needed place in the list of New York amusements, and while he admits that the characters of those who come there may be bad in some cases, declares that a great metropolitan city must have a place for public dancing. That amusement, he affirms, is the worst thing that is ever allowed in the Haymarket, and there never have been any complaints of robbery in the place.

"I will heartily co-operate in the new plan," said Mr. Corey. "I give the hall free and provide the music and ice water at my own expense. I hope to say a few words from the platform from time to time, and I hope the people of the city will come to think that I'm not as bad a man as I have been painted."

THADDEUS HYATT DEAD.

End Came to the New Jersey Inventor and Friend of John Brown on the Isle of Wight.

Thaddeus Hyatt, an inventor, and who at the time of the anti-slavery agitation in this country was an ardent abolitionist and close friend of John Brown, died Thursday at Sandown, Isle of Wight, England. He was born eighty-five years ago, in Rahway, N. J. Mr. Hyatt invented the bullseye glass lens, used as a means of increasing the light in vaults under street sidewalks, and his invention made him wealthy.

In the fifties, when the anti-slavery agitation began to assume definite form, Mr. Hyatt associated himself with the leaders in the movement and gave his means for the advancement of the doctrine of universal freedom. He became a close friend of John Brown, who whenever he came to New York made his headquarters at Mr. Hyatt's Morton Street house. After the execution of John Brown Mr. Hyatt was summoned to appear before the United States Senate to give evidence regarding the movements leading up to the Harper's Ferry demonstration. He refused and was committed to the Old Capitol Prison in Washington. Instead of taking his imprisonment seriously he had his prison room decorated and furnished and then issued invitations to his friends. He never lacked visitors.

During this incarceration he arranged mass meetings at Cooper Union, New York, the first in the series being called the "John Brown meeting." This meeting was addressed by Wendell Phillips and other prominent abolitionist orators. From the prison Mr. Hyatt wrote home to the newspapers and kept up a fearless agitation of the question. Those who were opposed to him saw the error of their course, and on motion of the Senator who had caused his imprisonment he was ordered to leave the prison. He promptly telegraphed to New York: "Have been kicked out. Will be home to-morrow."

When the famine, resulting from the failure of crops, came to Kansas shortly after the election of Abraham Lincoln Mr. Hyatt materially assisted in the organization of the Kansas Relief Committee. He went to Kansas and personally superintended the distribution of money, clothing and food and remained there until the work was complete.

PROMINENT PRIEST DEAD.

The Very Rev. P. W. Condon Dies at South Bend, Ind.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 26.—The Very Rev. P. W. Condon, Assistant General of the Congregation of Holy Cross in the United States and also an officer in the General Council of the order for the Province of America, died at Notre Dame this morning.

Father Condon had been connected with the Order of Holy Cross for nearly thirty years, and during that time had filled many important offices. He joined the order in Canada and was stationed at St. Lawrence College, near Montreal. In 1872 he came to Notre Dame University, and for several years held the post of Prefect of Discipline. For the last twenty-five years he had been pastor of St. Bernard's Church in Watertown, Wis.

LARGE ORDERS FOR FRUITS.

Drought-Stricken Districts Make Unprecedented Demands for Lemons.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Large orders for fruit and produce have been received by local dealers from the sections of the Middle West which have been stricken by drought. This demand has been larger during the past two weeks, veterans in the produce market say, than ever before in the history of the business in Philadelphia.

More than a hundred carloads of vegetables and fruits have been shipped during the past fortnight from this city to points in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and to the section lying south of these States in the Mississippi Valley.

One feature of the market is the unprecedented demand for lemons. From every city and town in the drought-stricken region comes the cry for lemons. One firm sent ten carloads during the past week, and other firms dispatched the fruit in large quantities.

DISPUTE AS TO BANK TAX.

Question as to Whether Interest Accrued, but Not Paid, Is Taxable.

ALBANY, July 26.—A question has been raised in connection with the administration of laws passed by the last Legislature placing a special tax on trust companies and savings banks, which, if decided according to the contention of many banking officials, will mean a loss of about $340,000 to the State in the revenue to be derived from the first year's operation of those statutes.

The question is whether interest accrued on securities constituting the surplus fund of a trust company or a savings bank, but which is payable after June 30, when tax is levied, is taxable, notwithstanding its non-payment before that date. The attorney for the State Bankers' Association holds that the interest accrued is not taxable unless it has been actually paid.

State Controller Knight has asked Attorney General Davies for an opinion.

J. B. DOERR DIES SUDDENLY.

Overcome at Long Branch While Driving a Pair of Horses at the Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 26.—John B. Doerr, a well-known dealer in horses, died suddenly here to-day at the Horse Show, while showing his pair, The Deemster and The Manxman. His death caused some excitement and depressed the spectators so that many lost interest in the exhibitions that followed. Mrs. Doerr and her daughters were in a box, and when Mr. Doerr fell back in his vehicle rushed across the lawn in time to aid in lifting him from his carriage.

It was about 3 o'clock when Mr. Doerr appeared on the beach with his team, followed by Frank J. Gould's team and a team owned by Mitchell Harrison of Philadelphia. Mr. Doerr drove his own horses. He appeared to be in perfect health and excellent spirits.

After Mr. Doerr had driven around the track a couple of times with his horses, he suddenly handed the reins to his coachman and fell back into his seat in an unconscious condition. This was noticed at once by nearly every person present. The driver immediately pulled his team in on the lawn in front of the judges' stand, and Mr. Doerr was taken from the vehicle and placed upon the lawn, where Drs. H. H. Kane and John L. Wentz took charge of the man. Their efforts to revive him failed, and he expired about fifteen minutes after he was first stricken.

Mr. Doerr was about sixty years of age, and was one of the best-known horsemen in the country. He was a member of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll of New York. He was considered one of the foremost members of the Horse Show Association at Hollywood, and was one of the organizers of the Gentlemen's Driving and Field Club of Monmouth County. Mr. Doerr and his family have lived on the South Shrewsbury River, near Pleasure Bay, for a number of years in one of the handsomest cottages to be found anywhere along the Jersey Coast.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John A. Crandell.

John A. Crandell, well known in banking circles in this city, having been for the last three years chief clerk of the B

CONSTITUTION UNINJURED

Result of Hasty Examination on Cup Yacht at Bristol.

HER PLATING NOT DAMAGED

No Fears Felt for the Ninety-Footer Because of Her Striking in Thursday's Race.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 26.—After a four-hour job in taking the Constitution out on the marine railroad this afternoon to ascertain what damage, if any, her plating sustained in striking a rock or wreck off New London Thursday, no defect could be found with the plates after an examination had been made personally by William Butler Duncan, Jr., after the craft was hauled so high upon the railway that the mainmast almost touched the west end of the boat shop.

Vice Commodore August Belmont and a party of friends came up from Newport on the Scout and waited anxiously for nearly three hours to ascertain the extent of the trouble with the boat, but left again for Newport before the boat had begun to move along the railway. The divers arrived from Fall River on the steam yacht Tramp at 3:15 P. M., although the Constitution had the cradle hauled under her more than an hour before. Time was lost in lowering the boat off the cradle again, as she was not evenly balanced upon it. The proper adjustment made, wedges were driven on both sides, between the cradle uprights and the boat's hull, and shortly after 5 o'clock the boat began to move ahead, propelled by steam drum and wire cable.

At 6 o'clock a stop was made to disengage the bowsprit from the Constitution so it would not foul the stern of the seventy-footer Mineola in the South Shop, as the boat was taken well up on the railway. Another start being made, the boat was up as far as she could go with her mast in place, and the machinery was stopped. Then the lower part of the keel was covered by a foot or two of water. William Butler Duncan, Jr., rowed alongside of the cradle, and crawling about among the cradle timbers nearly up to his armpits in water, examined both sides of the keel as far as he could reach with hands and feet under water, but without finding any injury to the plates.

The body showing above water was without a scratch, so Mr. Duncan decided to wait until daylight before making any further examination. The tide had three hours to run at ebb at the time, and besides, it was nearly dark.

Mr. Duncan said that there was no injury to the boat as far as he could ascertain by feeling the plates under water. It may be possible that the bronze shoeing on the base of the keel hit a rock or wreck on Thursday.

WIND FAILED THE YACHTS.

New York Yacht Club's Squadron Run from Newport Resulted in a Fizzle.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 26.—The squadron run of the New York Yacht Club to-day from Newport to Martha's Vineyard proved to be the first fizzle of the cruise. Owing to lack of wind not a single yacht finished within the time limit. At 8 o'clock to-night the leaders of the fleet could be dimly seen slowly sailing toward the finish line off West Chop Light, but their identity could not be made out. The day was full of flukes, the wind shifting all around the compass, beginning at northeast and ending at west-southwest. It took the leaders until 5 o'clock to make the Vineyard Sound Lightship, where they struck a head wind, followed by a dead calm. At 6 o'clock they got a gentle air from the westward, and setting spinnakers, with the help of a fair tide, crept slowly through Vineyard Sound. A large number of small craft stood out to welcome the yachts, but they were doomed to disappointment. The sternmost boats may not finish until midnight. The harbor to-night presents a brilliant appearance in the moonlight, the large steam yachts being illuminated with electric lights.

A fleet of fifteen single-masted vessels, two yawls, and eight schooners sailed out of Newport Harbor to-day, starting on the squadron run from Brenton's Reef Lightship to Vineyard Haven. When they left their anchorage the wind was northeast, with but little weight in it. The atmosphere was heavy, and light sprinkles of rain fell at frequent intervals. The absence of the Constitution and the Columbia took away much of the public interest in the race, and the weather was not attractive enough to tempt a large number of steam yachts to accompany the racers on their run. The flagship Corona gave the signal for the yachts to leave the harbor for the starting point. When the fleet got out to Brenton's Reef Lightship the wind made a sudden shift to southeast by east. The weather began to clear and the sun brightened things up, and the outlook seemed fairer.

The preparatory gun was fired from the committee steamer Reverie at 10:40. The start for the single-masters and yawls was signaled ten minutes later. The line was crossed in the following order, some on the port and others on the starboard tack.

Athenc, Isolde, Myra, Vigilant, Senta, Effort, Virginia, Altair, Hildegarde, Carmita, Bedouin, and Navahoe were handicapped. Twice Navahoe made for the line and failed to cross, fearing a blanket from Vigilant. When she did cross she was handicapped several minutes and was half a mile to leeward of Vigilant. The handicap gun of the sloops was the signal for the schooners to start and they crossed the line as follows:

Quissetta, Corona, Katrina, Shamrock, Elmina, Endra, Cahhalot, and America were handicapped.

Under the prevailing conditions of the start the race would have been a dead beat to the Vineyard Sound Lightship, bearing east-southeast 17 miles away, and a reach from that point down to Vineyard Sound to West Chop Light, bearing southeast by east a distance of twenty miles. Baby jibtopsails were set and the schooners carried working main topmast staysails. Some went off shore on the port tack, while others went hunting for a better breeze toward the land.

At 11:15 the wind hauled to the southward and the whole fleet was able to steer a straight course for the lightship. This streak of good fortune was brief indeed, for at noon the wind went to the eastward, making it a dead beat once more.

At this time the leaders of the fleet were off West Island. They were divided into two bunches, Athene, inshore, led Virginia by three-quarters of a mile, with Bedouin and Hildegarde far to the leeward offshore. Vigilant led Navahoe a good three-quarters of a mile. Quissetta led the schooners with Corona second, Eelin third, and Elmina a quarter of a mile astern of Quissetta. Hester led the imported English cutters Isolde and Sempa.

Progress was slow because of the head tide and the lightness of the wind. Soon the race degenerated into a drifting match. At 2 o'clock it was almost a dead calm, most of the fleet having made less than ten miles. At that time Athene was the leader of the squadron, with Virginia second, and Vigilant third. Quissetta was the leader of the schooners and Corona a good second.

Later in the afternoon the breeze freshened a bit, but it never gained any considerable strength, and the positions of the leaders were practically unchanged when the time limit expired and night settled down.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB PLANS.

Elaborate Programme of Entertainments Announced for Coming Month.

The Entertainment Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which is composed of E. H. Low, J. H. Hallock, and C. J. McDermott, has announced an elaborate programme of entertainments for the coming month. On the evening of July 31, or if that evening is stormy on the following evening a special exhibition of fireworks will be given at Manhattan Beach. The occasion is to be known as Atlantic Yacht Club night, and the exhibit will be given particularly for the entertainment of club members and their friends.

The House Committee has ordered a club dinner to be served on that evening, which will be ready at 5 o'clock, thereby enabling any who may wish to dine at Sea Gate prior to the departure of the special cars which will be provided to do so. The cars will leave Sea Gate at 7:30 P. M., and return after the display, making close connection with cars for Brooklyn and New York.

On the evening of Aug. 15 a concert will be given at the clubhouse by the Amicitae Amateur Military Band. Trolley cars to New York and Brooklyn will leave Sea Gate after the concert, and a special boat will leave the clubhouse dock after the entertainment.

The committee also announces that preparations for water sports in the basin in front of the clubhouse at Sea Gate are now in progress, and that arrangements will probably be completed, so that the carnival will be held during the month of August. Entries from all the leading amateurs in the United States will be invited, and in addition to swimming and tub races, there will be exhibitions of fancy swimming, high diving, diving for distance, and pole walking. Arrangements are also being made for a model or miniature yacht regatta in the basin in front of the clubhouse.

SEA CLIFF Y. C. ENTRIES.

Many Small Craft Will Compete in To-day's Regatta.

Although most of the larger yachts owned in the local clubs are off on the New York Yacht Club cruise, there are enough of the little fellows left at home to make good racing, and the entry list of the annual regatta of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club, to be held to-day on Long Island Sound, is well filled in all except the top class. With favorable conditions of wind and weather there should be a good contest in almost every class.

Entries will be received up to the starting of the races. The list up to last night is as follows:

43-Foot Sloops.—Hebe, E. Seer.

36-Foot Sloops.—Memory, R. S. Bavier; Waverley, Henry Watson.

30-Foot Sloops.—Oiseau, Gordon Pirie; Empronzi, Alfred Teats.

25-Foot Sloops.—Don, F. T. Reed; Impudent, C. E. Silkman, Jr.

Twenty-one-Foot Sloops.—Montauk, J. F. Appleby; Quoc, A. D. Tappen; Rod, O. D. Iselin.

Twenty-one-Foot Raceabouts.—Badger, Thorsen and Jones; Snapper, A. B. Alley; Viper, W. D. Nevins.

Eighteen-Foot Sloops.—Hope, C. O. Iselin; Pandora, S. Towle, Jr.; Cricket, H. C. Prior; Sora, W. Hoey, Jr.; Opossum, H. J. Raborg; Eva, C. D. Mallory; Bess, H. W. Warren; Flim Flam, A. D. Prince; Nora, Lewis Iselin.

Eighteen-Foot Open Cats.—Arline, A. E. Randall; Dunlea, C. S. Dunning.

Twenty-one-Foot Cabin Cats.—Zera, Arthur Elliott; Olga, Halsey & Linnikin.

Open Cats, Fifteen Feet.—Coot, A. D. Prince; Bouncer, A. D. Clapham; Wee Win, F. C. Sherwood.

Dories.—Cecil, F. T. Chapman; Tide, H. A. Van Rensselaer.

SEAWANHAKA CUP RACES.

Time Limit Expired Before Yachts Finished Second Contest.

MONTREAL, July 26.—The second race for the Seawanhaka Cup was called off today on account of the expiring of the time limit when Senneville, the defender, had covered two-thirds of the triangular course. At that time she was leading Grey Friar by about 27 minutes, and was still gaining on the British challenger, as she had in every beat and run during the race.

The boats got away in a light breeze, which continued throughout the afternoon, and which, unlike yesterday's, was steady. Senneville crossed the line first and quickly pulled away from Grey Friar, her lead growing as each buoy was turned. For the second time in the history of the Seawanhaka Cup races other hands than Duggan's was on the tiller of the Canadian boat. C. H. Routh sailed Senneville and handled her splendidly. The seamanship of the English crew is markedly inferior to that of the Canadians. The English crew requires a minute and a half to set a spinnaker, whereas Senneville's crew accomplished the trick in ten seconds. There are other points in which the Englishmen lack smartness.

To-morrow's race will be sailed around a triangular course. Interest in the races has waned on account of the poor show made by the English boat.

SHAMROCK II.'S OWNER HONORED.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Associates Speak on the Coming Cup Races.

GREENOCK, July 26.—Sir Thomas Lipton and the officers of Shamrock II. were entertained at dinner to-night by the Gourock Yacht Club. Replying to a toast, "Success to Shamrock II.," proposed by the Chairman, Commodore McPherson, Capt. Sycamore said:

"We are going after the America's Cup, but whether we will get it or not is a question on which I will not be too positive. You may be pleased to hear my opinion, which is that we will have a good race, and that the best boat will win. The Americans can build ships and sail them as well as any men. The British have nothing up their sleeves in the way of seamanship or anything else, but the crew of Shamrock II. will do their best."

Capt. Mathews of the Erin, who was one of the speakers, said:

"I think Great Britain stands a better chance than ever before, and I believe that, with a little luck, we may pull through this time. The Americans are very keen, and will do everything to keep the cup, but I hope that next October we may have another meeting here to celebrate a victory."

Illinois Led the Lake Yachts.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Illinois, the Chicago fin-keel yacht, won the fifth trial race to-day for the selection of the Canada's Cup defender. Detroit was second, nearly two minutes behind, and Milwaukee and Cadillac were far in the background. To-day's trial had been expected to end the series and give the final victory to either Milwaukee or Cadillac, each of whom had won twice. Illinois and Detroit had been generally counted out of it. Milwaukee and Cadillac were leaders when eighteen miles of the twenty-one had been sailed, and there they were pocketed, which arrested the progress of the entire fleet. Finally a fitful breeze sprang up, Illinois and Detroit were the first to feel it and came dancing in, Illinois in the lead, and the other yachts creeping along with flapping sails over the smooth sea behind.

To-day's race was a failure as far as ending the series and determining the cup defender is concerned, and the sixth race will be sailed to-morrow.

Hempstead Harbor Y. C. Regatta.

The tenth annual regatta of the Hempstead Harbor Club of Glen Cove, L. I., will be sailed over the club courses on Hempstead Harbor, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1901. The preparatory signal will be made at 12 o'clock, wind and weather permitting. The races will be sailed under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, and will be open to yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht club.

Entries must be made in writing by the owner or his representative to Ward Dickson, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, Glen Cove, L. I., on or before Friday, Aug. 2, 1901, the committee reserving the right to reject any entry. Prizes are offered for the following classes, where two or more boats start in a class:

Sloops, 36-foot, 30-foot, 25-foot (cabin and open,) 21-foot, and 18-foot classes; raceabouts, regular class; catboats, 30-foot, 25-foot (cabin and open,) 21-foot, and 18-foot classes; Manhasset one-design raceabout class; 15-foot special class of open sloops and open catboats in one class.

Passaic B. C. Four Won Match Race.

The intermediate four-oared shell crew of the Passaic Boat Club of Newark, which won the National championship in its class at Philadelphia last week, easily defeated the four-oared crew of the Staten Island Athletic Club in a mile race on the Passaic River at Newark on Thursday evening. The Passaic crew led all the way and won by about two lengths.

The start was made at the Point House, the race being rowed down the river. At the quarter mile the Newark crew led by three lengths and at the half mile by four lengths. The Staten Islanders then began to come up and cut down the Passaic crew's lead to about two lengths at the finish. The crews were made up as follows:

Passaic Boat Club—Bow, Theodore Toering; 2, Herbert Schwinn; 3, Carl Schwinn; stroke, J. L. Mason.

States Island Athletic Club—Bow, C. T. Johnson; 2, William Donald; 3, R. Francisco; stroke, A. Davy.

Holabird Won Ravinoaks Golf Cup.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The finals in all four events of the Onwentsia golf tournament were won to-day by local players. H. H. Knapp of Brooklawn, the only out-of-town player that survived the weeding-out process of the last two days, was disposed of in the play for the Tyro Cup by K. L. Ames of Glen View with a score of 3 up and 2 to play.

H. W. Holabird, Jr., of the Glen View Club, won the Ravinoaks Cup, the chief event of the tournament. W. L. Thompson, his clubmate, who was his opponent, went down to defeat by the overwhelming score of 6 up and 5 to play. Thompson was clear off his game and on the first nine holes he was 6 down to Holabird. Holabird made the eighteen holes in 78, establishing a new amateur record for the course.

NEW YORK ATHLETES WIN

Score Majority of Points in Handicap Games of A. A. U.

MEMBERS OF Y. M. C. A. LED

Good Performances by Local Amateurs in Stadium at Pan-American Exposition—Scratch Events To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26.—New York City athletes carried off the honors in the handicap games, preliminary to the annual championship contests of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition to-day, scoring 53 in a total of 90 points. The West Side Young Men's Christian Association led the New York City delegation with 11 points, the St. George's Athletic Club was second with 9 points, and the Pastime Athletic Club and the Union Settlement Athletic Club, each with 8 points, came next.

Of the 37 points not captured by the New York City athletes, the Buffalo Central Young Men's Christian Association secured 14, which was the highest number scored by any one club, the Toronto Lacrosse and Athletic Association scored 10 points, and the remainder was scattered. The complete record by points is as follows:

Buffalo Central Young Men's Christian Association, Buffalo, N. Y., 14; West Side Young Men's Christian Association, New York City, 11; Toronto Lacrosse and Athletic Association, Toronto, Ontario, 10; St. George's Athletic Club, New York City, 9; Pastime Athletic Club, New York City, 8; Union Settlement Athletic Club, New York City, 8; Star Athletic Club, Long Island City, N. Y., 7; Seventy-fourth Regiment Athletic Association, Buffalo, N. Y., 5; St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, New York City, 5; Princeton University Athletic Association, 4; Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York City, 3; Rochester Athletic Club, Rochester, N. Y., 3; New West Side Athletic Club, New York City, 1; Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, Long Island City, N. Y., 1; Albany Young Men's Christian Association, Albany, N. Y., 1; total, 90.

The conditions were very favorable for both the athletes and the spectators. A heavy rain fell last night, but the warm sunshine of to-day quickly dried up the track and field, leaving both in excellent condition for this afternoon's sport, though the wind interfered somewhat with the hammer throwers and the runners. The entry in the events for policemen, letter carriers, and firemen was small, but the competition in each event was close and interesting.

One of the best finishes of the day occurred in the four-mile run, which was won by J. Coleman, Jr., of the Buffalo Central Young Men's Christian Association, a scratch man. McCormick of Buffalo set the pace for the first three miles, but in the stretch Coleman passed him and won by a foot, the same distance separating McCormick from Eytinge of St. George's Athletic Club, New York, who was third.

In the 220-yard hurdle race Harry Arnold of the Union Settlement Athletic Club, the metropolitan champion, who was on scratch, was defeated by E. A. Eytinge of the Pastime Athletic Club, who had ten yards. Arnold made a brave effort, but could not catch up in the short distance.

All of to-day's events were handicapped excepting the events for policemen, firemen, and letter carriers. In to-morrow's events, which are scratch, the New Yorkers are expected to make an even better showing. Summary:

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. McK. Hall, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, N. Y., (16 feet;) John F. Milller, St. George's A. C., New York City, (15 feet,) second; E. J. Eytinge, Pastime A. C., New York City, (12 feet,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

600-Yard Run.—Won by George M. C. Eckel, Union Settlement A. C., New York City, (10 yards;) Frank J. Falk, West Side Y. M. C. A., New York City, (10 yards,) second; Gus Hahn, Y. M. C. A., Albany, N. Y., (scratch,) third. Time—1:16 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. H. Thurlow, Seventy-fourth Regiment A. A., Buffalo, N. Y., (65 yards;) Fred Cooksley, Rochester A. C., Rochester, N. Y., (30 yards,) second; J. Delahide, New West Side A. C., New York City, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:21 1-5.

Four-Mile Run.—Won by J. Coleman, Jr., M. C. A., Buffalo, N. Y., (scratch;) G. P. McCormick, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, N. Y., (125 yards,) second; Thomas J. Kennedy, Star A. C., Long Island City, N. Y., (50 yards,) third. Time—22:08 3-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by L. E. J. Feurbach, West Side Y. M. C. A., New York City, (10 inches;) John R. Dewitt, Princeton University, (scratch,) second; P. J. Dinan, Pastime A. C., New York City, (16 inches,) third. Distance—41 feet 4 inches.

High Jump.—Won by A. Hart, St. Bartholomew's A. C., New York City, (10 inches;) John F. Price, St. George's A. C., New York City, (5 inches,) second; John F. Kelnis, Star A. C., Long Island City, N. Y., (0 inches,) third. Distance—6 feet 4 inches.

220-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by E. J. Eytinge, Pastime A. C., New York City, (12 yards;) E. Arnold, Union Settlement, (scratch,) New York City, (scratch,) second; Allison, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, N. Y., (12 yards,) third. Time—0:26 3-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, for Policemen, Firemen, and Letter Carriers.—Won by P. J. Dinan, policeman; R. J. Sheridan, policeman, second; J. McCarthy, policeman, New York, third. Distance, 37 feet 7 inches.

300-Yard Run.—Won by J. G. Hoben, Star A. C., Long Island City, N. Y., (25 yards;) John T. Doyle, West Side Y. M. C. A., New York City, (20 yards,) second; M. J. Cregan, (18 yards,) Greater New York Irish A. C., New York City, third. Time—0:32.

Discus Throwing.—Won by Timothy O'Rourke, Toronto Lacrosse and A. A., Toronto, Ontario, (10 feet;) Albert Castens, Union Settlement A. C., New York City, second; J. McCarthy, New York City, third. Distance, 105 feet 6 inches.

One-Mile Run for Policemen, Firemen, and Letter Carriers.—Won by P. J. McNabb, letter carrier; R. J. Sheridan, policeman, second; P. J. Dinan, policeman, third. Time—5:29. All of New York City.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by Timothy O'Rourke, Toronto Lacrosse and A. A.; W. R. Edgren, K. A. C., New York, second; J. R. Dewitt, Princeton, third. Distance—133 feet 8 inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, for Policemen, Letter Carriers, and Firemen.—Won by J. McCarthy, policeman; R. J. Sheridan, policeman, second; P. J. Dinan, policeman, third. Distance—114 feet 2 inches. All of New York City.

440-Yard Run, for Policemen, Firemen, and Letter Carriers.—Won by H. J. McNabb, letter carrier, of New York City; M. J. Cregan, New York, second; P. J. Dinan, New York, third. Time—0:55.

Semi-Finals of Longwood's Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—The semi-finals in the Longwood Cricket Club's Lawn Tennis Tournament here this afternoon were both won in straight sets. B. C. Wright beat L. E. Ware in the featured match after a close struggle in the first and third sets. Ware showed remarkable all around ability and great steadiness, but Wright won the most points at the critical stages of the match. Ware tried every system of play against Wright without result. He lobbed, drove, came in on his service and stayed back, but he could not turn the tide in his favor.

Larned outclassed Carleton and earned the other place in the final round where he will meet Wright on Monday. To-morrow will be given over entirely to doubles and Ware and Wright will meet Larned and Hobart. To-day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Semi-final Round—W. A. Larned beat R. H. Carleton, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4; B. C. Wright beat L. E. Ware, 8—6, 6—2, 8—6.

Championship Doubles.—First Round—B. C. Wright and L. E. Ware beat H. I. Foster and R. H. Carleton, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Handicap Singles.—Second Round—A. F. Fuller, (owe 15,) beat H. R. Scott, (scratch,) 6—1, 6—4; E. W. Leonard, (owe half 15,) beat C. B. Wilber, (owe half 15,) 6—4, 6—4.

Third Round—Lewis Perry, (owe half 15,) beat A. F. Fuller, (owe 15,) 4—6, 6—2, 6—3; M. D. Whitman, (owe 40,) beat E. W. Leonard, (owe half 15,) 6—8, 6—0.

Golf on Innis Arden Links.

Special to The New York Times.

ROUND BEACH, Conn., July 26.—The finals for the club cups of the Innis Arden Golf Club will be played tomorrow afternoon, the semi-finals being played in the morning. On Saturday, Aug. 3, the home team will meet the golfers of the Oakland Golf Club of Bayside at Round Beach. On Saturday afternoon, Aug. 10, there will be a handicap match for the "Strangers' Welcome Cup." This cup has been given to the club by a party of friends, who enjoyed the hospitality of the club during the early part of the season. R. A. Storrs of the Essex County Club, Orange, is one of the donors. There will be a qualifying round of eighteen holes at medal play, the first eight to meet at match play. The Greens Committee for the season consists of W. B. Strong, Frederick W. Tuttle, James W. White, and Clifford M. Washburn.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Weak Batting Loses Another Contest for New York to Boston—Brooklyn Game Postponed.

Weakness at the bat lost another game for the New York baseball team yesterday at the Polo Grounds. In the game New York made but six hits and Boston seven. The Bostonians' hits, however, were more timely, and when made usually resulted in runs.

Several changes in the playing positions of the New Yorks were made yesterday. Nelson, who was released some time ago, was sent for, and the little fellow once more looked out for the territory about second. Hickman, who has been holding down infield positions of late, went back to right field, Strang to third base, and Davis to short stop. This brings the old winning combination into play again.

Neither team scored in the opening inning. In the second inning, however, Boston managed to send a man across the plate. Cooley started with a single. Hickman failed to gather in Murphy's fly and the batsman reached second. Lowe's long fly was caught by Selbach, but Cooley scored. Long and Kittridge fouled out, Smith and Strang making the catches.

Willis began the third inning with a two-base hit. Nelson fielded Slagle's hit, but threw low to Strang in an effort to retire Willis. Hamilton forced Slagle, and Demont scored Willis with a single through short. Strang threw Cooley out at first. Phyle made a wild pitch, which allowed Hamilton to score, while Nelson and Ganzel retired the side by putting out Murphy.

What proved to be the winning run was scored in the sixth inning. Murphy singled, and Ganzel failed to get the ball to Davis in time to retire him at second on Lowe's hit. Long sacrificed, and Kittridge sent a long fly to Selbach, which enabled Murphy to score. Willis pop filed to Ganzel.

New York scored two runs in the fourth inning. Lowe made a good stop of Strang's hit and threw the batsman out at first. Nelson hit for two bases and Davis did the same, Nelson scoring. Selbach went to first on balls. Ganzel's fly was caught by Slagle. Hickman's safe hit scoring Davis. Willis and Cooley retired Smith. Another run was scored by New York in the sixth inning. Nelson led off by striking out. Selbach went to first on balls. Ganzel filed out, and Hickman singled, sending Davis across the plate for the second time. Selbach was caught at second. The score:

NEW YORK:	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Slagle, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Strang, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0	Hamil'n, cf.	1	0	4	0	0
Nelson, 2b.	1	1	1	3	1	Demont, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0
Davis, ss.	2	2	0	7	0	Cooley, 1b.	1	1	13	1	0
Selbach, lf.	0	0	3	1	0	Murphy, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	15	0	0	Lowe, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Hickm'n, rf.	0	2	1	0	1	Long, ss.	0	0	1	2	1
Smith, c.	0	0	4	1	0	Kitt'dge, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Phyle, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Willis, p.	1	1	1	3	0
Total	3	6	27	16	2	Total	4	7	27	15	1

New York	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

First base by errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 5. Bases on balls—By Phyle, 1; by Willis, 3. Struck out—By Willis, 2. Two-base hits—Nelson, Davis, Murphy, Willis. Sacrifice hits—Nelson, Hamilton, Demont. Stolen base—Davis. Double play—Selbach and Smith. Wild pitches—Phyle, 2. Passed ball—Smith. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time—1 hour and 50 minutes.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	3	2	5	1	0	Clarke, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
McGann, 1b.	2	2	11	0	0	Beaum't, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Davis, rf.	1	1	4	0	0
Wallace, ss.	4	4	1	5	1	Wagner, 3b.	1	2	2	3	1
Kruger, 3b.	1	1	3	0	2	Brain'd, lb.	0	0	7	1	0
Nichols, cf.	0	2	4	1	0	Ritchey, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0
Ryan, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	Leach, ss.	1	2	2	3	0
Schriver, c.	0	0	4	1	0	O'Conner, c.	1	0	5	1	0
Powell, p.	1	3	0	2	1	Phillipi, p.	0	1	1	1	0
						Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total	12	18	27	13	3	*Zimmer	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	7	10	24	12	3

*Batted for Chesbro in the ninth.

St. Louis	0	1	4	0	0	0	4	3	—12
Pittsburg	6	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hit—Nichols. Three-base hit—Wagner. Home runs—Leach, (1,) McGann, (1.) Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Pittsburg, 4. Double plays—Nichols, McGann. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Chesbro, 1. Sacrifice hits—Ryan, Leach, Davis. Passed balls—O'Connor, Schriver. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Chesbro, 3; by Phillipi, 1. Wild pitch—Powell. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Dobbs, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0
Green, cf.	1	1	2	1	0	Ha'y, lf&2b.	1	1	2	2	0
Chance, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	3	10	0	0
Dexter, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0	C'w'd, rf&lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0	Magoon, ss.	0	0	1	4	1
Raymer, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	Bay'r, c.	0	0	4	1	0
McCor'k, ss.	1	1	1	0	0	Fox, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0
Kahoe, c.	0	1	5	0	0	Bergen, c.	0	2	5	1	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Stimmel, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Phillips, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
Total	3	7	27	17	0	Total	3	8	24	19	2

Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 8. Two-base hits—Kahoe, Dobbs, Beckley. Three-base hits—McCormick, Bergen. Sacrifice hit—Hughes. Stolen bases—Dexter, Childs, Magoon. Double plays—Green and Dexter; McCormick, Childs, and Dexter; Magoon, Harley, and Beckley. Struck out—By Hughes, 4; by Stimmel, 3. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 5; off Stimmel, 2. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time of game—1 hour and 42 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	47	31	.603	New York	34	37	.479
St. Louis	47	33	.588	Boston	35	40	.467
Philadelphia	43	33	.566	Cincinnati	32	45	.416
Brooklyn	42	36	.538	Chicago	31	54	.365

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in St. Louis
Cincinnati in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 2; Washington, 1.
At Cleveland—Baltimore, 6; Cleveland, 1.
At Milwaukee—Boston, 4; Milwaukee, 2.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 7; Worcester, 3.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 7; Montreal, 5.
At Toronto—Toronto, 5; Rochester, 2.

Scores of Other Games.

At Albany—Albany, 6; Utica, 0.
At Brockton—Providence, 7; Brockton, 5.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 8; Binghamton, 6.
At Troy—Rome, 5; Troy, 3.

Newburg Nine to Play at Weehawken.

The Newburg baseball team, made up of strong minor league and semi-professional players, will play the West New York Field Club to-morrow at Weehawken. The Newburgs will have a well-known league pitcher in the box, and are prepared to give the West New Yorks a hard fight.

Cyclist Elkes Beat Two Riders.

BOSTON, July 26.—After being obliged to dismount twice and change wheels, owing to punctures, thereby losing almost all the lead he had gained each time, Harry Elkes to-night defeated both Albert Champion and James F. Moran in their fifty-mile paced race at Charles River Park. Elkes's time was 1:20:02 4-5 and Champion's 1:20:22 1-5, Moran being five laps behind.

Elkes practically had to win the race twice. In the first case his tire was punctured at the thirty-first mile, when he had a lead of two laps over Champion. He changed wheels quickly, but before he got under headway Champion had regained all but half a lap.

The second puncture came in the forty-eighth mile, when Champion was two and one-half laps behind, and this enabled the Frenchman to make up all but five yards of the distance. Champion made a brave attempt to pass Elkes and win the race, but the "Glens Falls shadow" had just speed enough left to hold him off and Champion sat up defeated.

Stinson's Mile Cycle Record.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26.—Will Stinson broke the world's record for the mile on a six-lap track at the Coliseum this afternoon, riding the distance in 1:24 1-5. He made two attempts, and was successful in the second. All the requirements as to referee, timers, and scorers were fulfilled. The previous record was 1:27, made at Baltimore by Archie McEachern last season.

St. George's A. C. Games.

The annual Members' games of the St. George Athletic Club will be held this afternoon at the Pastime Oval, Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A. The events will be as follows: 65-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, running high jump, putting the shot, and pole vault.

ROEHAMPTON'S FAST RACE

Colt Equaled the World's Record for a Mile and a Furlong.

COCHRAN ON FOUR WINNERS

Clever Lightweight Now Divides Popularity at Brighton Beach with Shaw.

On the seesaw of fortune's whims, Shaw, the one-time favorite jockey, who had only to accept a mount to make that mount a figure in the betting, plunged into the depths at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, while on the other end of the balance, Cochran, a clever lightweight who has been trying all season to attract attention, went up with such a bound that he will be fortunate if he does not suffer the fate of other riders who have suddenly been elevated to the same giddy height. The most surprising thing about the change in the public's estimation of Cochran's ablity was the suddenness with which it came.

A large crowd was in attendance, drawn as much by the pleasant weather as by the promise of the programme, and early in the afternoon all inquiry was as to what Shaw would ride. Shaw, however, rode a long string of losers, while Cochran, beginning with a winning mount and finishing with four winners and a second, had not got to the last of his day's victories before the former followers of Shaw were asking with deep interest what mounts Cochran was to have. Just now the two boys seem to divide the popularity of the race track, but the chances seem to favor Cochran, who can ride at less than ninety pounds, and who, in addition to the fact that he is riding extremely well, seems to be absolutely without fear. It was a singular illustration of how much influence the thing known as "luck" has to do with the making of a successful rider, however, that the small boy Wilkerson, whose life was all but forfeited through the fall of a horse at the Aqueduct track in the Spring, and who only a short time ago took his first mount since he was released from the hospital, not only came in for the censure of the Stewards for a careless ride in the third race, but in the fourth, when he was on E. L. Graves's horse Merriment, had a fall at the head of the stretch that in all probability will keep him on the ground for several weeks to come. He was picked up unconscious, and suffered severely from sprains and bruises, though no bones were broken. Wilkerson in the Spring was regarded as the

TRUST COMPANIES' REPORTS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 26.—Herewith are abstracts of the reports made by thirteen of New York City's trust companies to the State Superintendent on July 1 for the first half of 1900. THE TIMES has recently published abstracts of the reports of the remaining trust companies of New York City, which, with those here given, make the showing of the principal items compared with those for the corresponding period last year:

Year.	Resources.	Profits.	Dividends.
1901	$908,745,661	$20,614,162	$2,958,500
1900	747,028,114	16,260,886	2,815,000
Increases	$161,117,547	$4,353,276	$143,500

Resources, profits, and dividends are thus shown in a comparative table:

Year.	Resources.	Profits.	Dividends.
1901	$178,090,133	$5,321,733	$652,500
1900	141,676,242	4,101,473	715,000
Increases	$27,413,891	$1,220,260	*$52,500

*Decrease.

Following are abstracts of the statements:

MANHATTAN.

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,185,487
Stock investments, (market value)	10,670,656
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,603,789
Amount loaned on personal securities	12,068,501
Real estate	468,848
Cash on hand	2,000,000
Cash on deposit	1,711,030
Other assets	2,346,665
Total	$39,060,976

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	3,900,300
Undivided profits	33,452
Deposits in trust	31,687,827
Other liabilities	2,439,397
Total	$39,060,976

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$816,748
Interest credited depositors, six months	422,273
Expenses of institution, six months	62,651
Dividends declared, six months	200,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	31,687,827
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 5

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$9,443,530
Stock investments, (market value)	5,855,483
Amount loaned on collaterals	8,251,207
Amount loaned on personal securities	229,185
Real estate	117,022
Cash on hand	85,267
Cash on deposit	4,004,440
Other assets	736,269
Total	$28,722,483

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	2,500,000
Undivided profits	393,990
Deposits in trust	1,149,056
General deposits payable on demand	14,538,881
Other liabilities	8,140,556
Total	$28,722,483

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$911,129
Interest credited depositors, six months	326,095
Expenses of institution, six months	117,253
Dividends declared, six months	120,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	14,098,440
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

North American Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$5,150,645
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,590,572
Amount loaned on personal securities	1,090,069
Real estate	38,911
Cash on hand	2,051,103
Cash on deposit	3,524,643
Other assets	346,294
Total	$19,401,537

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	2,500,000
Undivided profits	209,253
General deposits payable on demand	14,656,382
Other liabilities	35,902
Total	$19,401,537

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$398,789
Interest credited depositors, six month	103,995
Expenses of institution, six months	105,413
Dividends declared, six months	79,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	8,294,190
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Bowling Green Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$4,327,783
Amount loaned on collaterals	7,882,193
Amount loaned on personal securities	212,970
Cash on hand	65,558
Cash on deposit	2,275,332
Other assets	303,256
Total	$15,537,068

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,500,000
Surplus fund	2,500,000
Undivided profits	48,009
General deposits payable on demand	10,174,542
Other liabilities	314,427
Total	$15,537,068

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$334,054
Interest credited depositors, six months	132,237
Expenses of institution, six months	42,580
Deposits on which interest is allowed	9,678,794
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3

Atlantic Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$936,300
Stock investments, (market value)	1,408,017
Amount loaned on collaterals	9,480,397
Amount loaned on personal securities	104,522
Real estate	85,830
Cash on hand	11,340
Cash on deposit	1,172,738
Other assets	142,870
Total	$13,312,014

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	12,367
Deposits in trust	123,480
General deposits payable on demand	10,611,151
Other liabilities	65,007
Total	$13,312,014

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$217,363
Interest credited depositors, six months	99,833
Expenses of institution, six months	36,997
Dividends declared, six months	45,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	9,960,000
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 3½

Fifth Avenue Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$144,000
Stock investments, (market value)	3,354,285
Amount loaned on collaterals	7,612,025
Amount loaned on personal securities	326,588
Cash on hand	49,740
Cash on deposit	981,918
Other assets	117,868
Total	$12,586,392

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	511,174
General deposits payable on demand	11,075,218
Total	$12,586,392

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$328,926
Interest credited depositors, six months	105,423
Expenses of institution, six months	46,610
Dividends declared, six months	30,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	10,248,921
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 3

Merchants' Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,100,610
Amount loaned on collaterals	7,911,905
Cash on hand	85,325
Cash on deposit	2,770,057
Other assets	322,798
Total	$12,190,395

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	142,123
General deposits payable on demand	10,540,774
Other liabilities	7,500
Total	$12,190,395

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$167,967
Interest credited depositors, six months	71,450
Expenses of institution, six months	31,876
Deposits on which interest is allowed	10,438,150
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 3½

Continental Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$25,000
Stock investments, (market value)	1,131,603
Amount loaned on collaterals	9,254,284
Amount loaned on personal securities	329,300
Real estate	103,500
Cash on hand	5,272
Cash on deposit	1,246,889
Other assets	63,107
Total	$12,151,956

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	419,272
Deposits in trust	1,009,531
General deposits payable on demand	9,719,029
Other liabilities	12,084
Total	$12,152,956

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$299,341
Interest credited depositors, six months	98,423
Expenses of institution, six months	36,442
Dividends declared, six months	22,500
Deposits on which interest is allowed	9,650,294
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$7,444,090
Stock investments, (market value)	1,031,250
Real estate	200,000
Cash on hand	5,941
Cash on deposit	532,300
Other assets	509,113
Total	$9,722,694

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,500,000
Surplus fund	2,500,000
Undivided profits	885,135
Deposits in trust	64,760
General deposits payable on demand	2,340,911
Other liabilities	1,431,888
Total	$9,722,694

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$940,175
Interest credited depositors, six months	57,414
Expenses of institution, six months	412,977
Dividends declared, six months	150,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	20,700,923
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4½

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,085,339
Stock investments, (market value)	1,065,250
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,516,288
Real estate	833,350
Cash on hand	22,697
Cash on deposit	811,956
Other assets	48,942
Total	$9,383,822

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	846,055
Deposits in trust	134,931
General deposits payable on demand	6,882,102
Other liabilities	20,734
Total	$9,383,822

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$705,389
Interest credited depositors, six months	88,398
Expenses of institution, six months	40,976
Deposits on which interest is allowed	6,330,967
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

American Deposit and Loan Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$686,500
Stock investments (market value)	600,398
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,786,819
Amount loaned on personal securities	424,480
Cash on hand	7,848
Cash on deposit	268,921
Other assets	53,106
Total	$4,828,072

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$800,000
Undivided profits	219,227
General deposits payable on demand	4,019,536
Other liabilities	89,309
Total	$4,828,072

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$123,174
Interest credited depositors, six months	56,325
Expenses of institution, six months	16,136
Dividends declared, six months	15,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	4,019,536
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Holland Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$11,659
Stock investments (market value)	681,921
Amount loaned on collaterals	85,524
Real estate	240,467
Cash on hand	1,528
Cash on deposit	107,387
Other assets	31,267
Total	$1,159,451

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	60,042
Deposits in trust	48,015
General deposits payable on demand	210,487
Other liabilities	340,907
Total	$1,159,451

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$17,159
Interest credited depositors, six months	1,185
Expenses of institution, six months	10,693
Deposits on which interest is allowed	97,312
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3

Trust Company of New York.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$106,250
Amount loaned on collaterals	25,000
Cash on deposit	897,435
Other assets	4,588
Total	$1,033,273

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Undivided profits	22,753
General deposits payable on demand	10,520
Total	$1,033,273

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$60,719
Interest credited depositors six months	27,609
Expenses of institution, six months	27,295
Deposits on which interest is allowed	10,126
Rate of interest, per cent	3

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THEODOR VON GUNTHER.—Deficiency judgment for $5,859 was docketed yesterday against Theodor Von Gunther, in favor of Miriam Fisher, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property on Sixty-second Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

ZENAIDE D. SCHULLENBERG.—Deficiency judgment for $21,263 was docketed yesterday against Zenaide D. Schullenberg in favor of Henry C. Raynor growing out of the foreclosure sale of 262 and 264 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

LAURON INGELS.—Judgment for $7,084 was entered yesterday against Lauron Ingels of 116 Nassau Street in favor of the First National Bank of Seattle, Washington, on a note made by him on April 4, 1898, payable one year from date, with 10 per cent. interest.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS MARX.—Louis Marx, clerk, of 54 St. Marks Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,200, and no assets. He made an assignment in 1884.

MOSES PEARLMAN.—Moses Pearlman, dealer in general merchandise at 9 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,484 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1887 to 1894. He was formerly in the jewelry business.

EMANUEL HOLLONBECK.—Emanuel Hollonbeck, painter, at 140 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,413, and assets $410, consisting of stock $25, accounts $385. All but $500 of the liabilities were contracted in Brooklyn in 1899.

JACOB ROZINSKI.—Jacob Rozinski of 76 East One Hundred and Tenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $40,637 and ten other claims, the amounts of which are unknown, and no assets. He was formerly a cloak manufacturer, under the style of the New England Cloak Company, at 371 Canal Street, and gave a bill of sale to his wife in December, 1896. He states that the claims of some of the creditors were secured by real estate, which has been disposed of and the claims partially paid. Included in the liabilities are $16,000 to Harry Goodstein and $5,000 to Isaac Goodstein, on a guarantee.

EMIL HENSCHEL.—Charles M. Hough, who was appointed trustee of the estate of Emil Henschel, wholesale dealer in woolens at 14 and 16 Astor Place, by Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, has had his appointment confirmed by Judge Brown of the United States District Court. At a meeting of creditors last month the Referee decided that there was a failure to elect a trustee by the creditors, and Mr. Hough, who had been acting as receiver, was appointed trustee. Judge Brown, in confirming the appointment, said that the question involved is not one touching the rights of creditors conferred by the act, which the Court will always endeavor to maintain, but a question touching the power of the Court to make investigation in order to prevent or correct abuses, and of this power the Judge cannot entertain a doubt.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 199 failures in the United States during the week against 208 for the previous week and 183, 170, 189, and 259 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 55, New England 33, Southern 16, Western 72, Northwestern 12, Pacific 9, and Territories 2. Canada had 32, against 28 for the preceding week. About 20 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Against a Calcutta Firm.

An attachment for $25,009 has been granted by Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court against Rautenberg, Forbes & Co., merchants of Calcutta, India, in favor of the Abe Stein Company of 97 Gold Street, this city. The claim is for $4,823 advances and commissions on the sale of consignments of merchandise between Jan. 1, 1900, and July 1, 1901, and $20,086 balance due on an accounting made on April 26, 1900, between Rautenberg, Forbes & Co. and Virginia Stein, which claim has since been assigned to the Abe Stein Company.

Leipziger Bank Attachment.

The Sheriff has received another attachment against the Leipziger Bank of Leipsic for $15,166 in favor of Morrison V. R. Weyant on an assigned claim of S. Bleichroder & Co. of Berlin for money deposited in the bank.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALDEN, Mary A.—S. Ashner	$69
AUTO-ELECTRIC COMPANY—C. Armstrong	8,940
BROWN, Thomas—M. Garlick	224
BOWMAN, Eugene M., and Henry White—W. T. Hookey	531
BOVERS, William—Terminal Warehouse Company	311
CRAIGHEAD, Robert—I. M. Jenkins	443
CRONIN, John J.—M. Rosenfield and others	96
GREENBERG, Edward—S. Hirsch and others	155
GOOKIN, Hiram S.—L. Scaragase	85
GILES, Murray O.—Harlem Club of New York City	132
DAHLMAN, Isaac H.—Norwalk and Fairfield Worsted Mills	1,945
DEERING, James A.—K. Kromer and others	24
ESCH, Gustav W. D.—H. Goldberg	43
FERCHLAND, Charles—S. Oppenheimer and others	96
FICKE, John—H. Eggers and others	171
FRIEDLINE, Samuel A.—B. Badanes	29
HAGAN, Thomas F.—S. Trench	1,069
HAUGHEY, Joseph P.—Le R. Clark, jr., executor	448
HOLIHAN, John J.—S. B. Van Duzee Manufacturing Company	121
INGELS, Lauron—First National Bank of Seattle	7,084
HIRSH, Simon—New York Telephone Company	75
KENNEDY, William—M. Rosenfield and others	71
KAHN, Thomas—G. W. Fox and others	177
LOMAX, William V.—W. I. Brown	267
LOCOMOTIVE SMOKE PREVENTER Company—New York Telephone Company	97
LOGAN, William J.—J. W. Simpson and others, costs	169
LUTZ, George—A. Voelke	35
LEVISON, Samuel, and Samuel A. Robinson—Hoagland & Robinson Company	1,079
MORRISSEY, James W.—C. Soneweine	1,113
MORGAN, Terance—H. O'Brien and others	877
MEEHAN, John M.—A. M. Dupuy and others	272
MILLION, Daniel—The P. R. Mitchell Company	200
MICHAEL, Bernard—Hebrew Gemsiatt Chassodin Association	80
McCABE, Patrick—B. F. Haviland	640
McMAHON, Michael—P. Czyzewski	100
NEVINS, Margaret—M. T. Bwezey's Son & Co.	46
NOONAN, James—F. D. Palmer, costs	21
O'HARE, John J.—N. T. Telephone Company	24
ROOD, Horace E.—R. Oelsner	81
SIMMONS, Harry—I. L. Cruver	49
SCANNELL, John F.—C. Amann	215
SCHULLENBERG, Zenaide D.—H. C. Raynor	21,263
SHULTIS, Wesley—J. E. Nichols and others	911
SWOPE, Herbert B.—J. D. Fallon, manager	62
SHEA, Louise—A. M. Cahn	79
SMITH, James—M. Salomon	89
ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL—R. H. Mc-Cutcheon	745
SCHAUFLER, Frederick—H. Heyen	214
SANDLER, Harry known otherwise as Harry Sandlwitch—A. L. Abrams	351
TELLER, John W.—G. Ehrsam and others	221
SMITH, Isaac L.—C. H. Pasewark and others	231
VON GAUTHER, Theodor—M. Fisher	5,859
VON DER ESCH, Gustav—H. Goldberg	43
WOLFF, Henry A.—H. B. Lockwood and others	1,257
WITTY, Charles—H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company	41
ZEMAN, Joseph—S. G. Siegel	51

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.78½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.59¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.40¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.08½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	5.45
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04 11-16
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08½
Lard, prime	6.90
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, July 26.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@69c; No. 2 red, 70½c; No. 2 corn, 54¾@55¼c; No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 2 oats, 37@37¼c; No. 2 white, 37¾@40c; No. 3 white; 37½@38c; No. 2 rye, 56½@57c; fair to choice malting barley, 58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.82; prime timothy seed, $5.25; mess pork, per barrel, $14.20@$14.25; lard, per 100 lb, $8.60@$8.65; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.80@$8; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.30@$8.40; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.29; clover, contract grade, $10.

COTTON.—The cotton market started off weak in tone, with prices unchanged to 12 points lower, and was excited and very irregular much of the session. Throughout the forenoon the room contingent was feverish, and frequently changed its attitude, being dominated by confusing movements in the bear months. The latter options were sensationally weak, with July down 40 points, under sheer absence of support of any character, later advancing 25 points at a single jump. The issuance of some 40,000 August notices demoralized local holders of the new crop options, and a general effort was made to disgorge. This selling, with the only demand, covering by pit shorts, depressed the market badly. At the low point a net decline of 9@40 points was apparent. Adding to the alarm of the few remaining bulls were surprisingly weak English markets, more rain reports from the Central and Western belt, and claims that the crop condition was wonderfully improving over the South Atlantic States on clear, mild weather. Not until October had dropped to 7.25 and January to 7.33 was there support of account developed. This came in mid-afternoon, and continued pretty much to the close. Prices were very sensitive to the change in the order of operations and rapidly advanced. Speculation for the day, as a whole, was the largest in many weeks, estimated by some at 250,000 to 300,000 bales. The South bought here freely on the upturn, and the West figured as a moderate purchaser of January in the last half hour. Weekend figures from Liverpool were not a factor, having been entirely thoroughly discounted. All the last hour the market showed a disposition to do better with proper treatment, and though off some from the top at the close, and net lower by 2@17 points, the tone was steady. A careful canvass of this spot cotton trade brought out the fact that spinners and exporters were urgently bidding for good grades of cotton, despite the heavy decline in futures. Most of the Southern markets refused to mark prices lower to-day, while in the local market a steady feeling obtained, with prices unchanged. Some spot operators were favorable to an advance on the pure merits of the staple, though this was deemed inadvisable by others, in view of the weakness of the spot option.

Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations unchanged and 10 points off 85c for middling upland and 8¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,150 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, easy, 1-16c lower, at 8 3-16c; Mobile, nominal, unchanged, at 8c; Savannah, quiet, unchanged, at 8c; Charleston, steady; unchanged, at 8¼c; Wilmington, quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Baltimore, nominal, ⅛c lower, at 8¼c; Galveston, easy, 1-16c lower, at 8 3-16c; Augusta, quiet, ⅛c lower, at 8⅜c; St. Louis, dull, 1-16c lower, at 8 1-16c.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	7.65	7.65	7.25	7.48@7.50
August	7.15	7.18	7.08	7.14@7.15
September	7.18	7.23	7.17	7.20@7.21
October	7.20	7.32	7.20	7.29@7.30
November	7.31	7.36	7.26	7.30@7.32
December	7.30	7.37	7.29	7.34@7.35
January	7.32	7.42	7.32	7.38@7.39
February	..	..	..	7.38@7.40
March	7.37	7.43	7.37	7.41@7.43
April	7.38	7.38	7.38	7.41@7.43

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business; prices easier; American middling, 4 7-16d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,000 bales American. Receipts none. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed feverish; American middling, low middling clause, July, 4 13-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 12-64@4 13-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 11-64d, sellers; September, 4 11-64d, buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 5-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 4-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 3-64@4 4-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 3-64@4 4-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 3-64@4 4-64d, value; February and March, 4 4-64d, value; March and April, 4 4-64@4 5-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—By reason of further rains in the Northwest, accompanied by lower temperatures, wheat sagged off a little yesterday and closed rather weak at ½@⅝c net loss. Trade was less active than on any previous day this week, being entirely without feature and mostly for scalping account. Weakness prevailed in the foreign markets also, but seaboard clearances of wheat and flour again reached a liberal figure, while weekly shipments from both coasts broke the records. Opening about steady at 76¾c for September, our market sold up to 76 9-16c and then to 75⅝c, closing at 75⅝c, or 2c below the best point of the week. Interest centred chiefly about the Spring wheat outlook. Snow said the general average was lowered about 10 points, leaving a possible crop of 300,000,000 bushels. The greatest damage has been in Nebraska and South Dakota. The weather forecast predicted cloudy, showers, and warmer weather for the Northwest on Saturday. Minneapolis expected to lose 750,000 bushels and Duluth 175,000 bushels of their stock this week. The first car of new Spring wheat was received at Minneapolis yesterday, grading No. 3 Northern and bringing 68c. While export trade of the day at seaboard points was not important, enough was worked late Thursday night to make the total 75 loads altogether. The Liverpool market was ¼d lower, and Paris down 25@35 points. There was at Berlin a loss of 2@2¼ marks, and at Budapest a drop of 2 points for the day. Primary receipts amounted to 1,061,800 bushels, compared with 782,500 bushels a year ago; No. 1 Northern, New York, 78½c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 75½c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 76¼c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 78½c, prompt, to Aug. 7; No. 2 red, New York, 78c, Aug. 10-20; No. 2 hard, New York, 78c, Aug. 10-20.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 67½c; July, 67½c; September, 68¼@68¾c; December, 71½c; No. 2 hard, 68¾@69¼c. Corn—No 2 cash, 56¾c; July, 56c; September, 56¾c; December, 57¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 39c; July, 38¼c; September, 36¾c; May, 39c; No. 2 white, 40½@41c.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—Wheat easier; close, No. 1 Northern, 72c; No. 2 Northern, 71c; September, 71¾@71¼c. Rye steady; No. 1, 56¼c. Barley firm; No. 2, 68c; sample, 40@65c. Corn—September, 55¾@55½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 26.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 69¾c; September, 67¾@67¾c; December, 69¼@69¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67½c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH, July 26.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 73¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 71c; to arrive, 69¾c; July, 71c; September, 69¾c; December, 70½c; No. 2 Northern, 66c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.75@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.25@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $1.80@$2.10, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Strong. Fair to good, $2.75@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.45. Cornmeal—Steady. Kiln dried, $2.70@$2.75, as to brand. Bag Meal—Quiet. Fine white and yellow, $1.25@$1.30; coarse, $1.10@$1.12. Feed—Firm. Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$17.75; Spring bran, bulk, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city bran, $18@$18.50; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29.50; corn oil cake, $21; hominy chop, $18.75@$19; oil meal, $29@$29.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	76¾	76¾	77⅝	77⅝
September	76¾	76 9-16	75⅝	75⅝
October	76⅝	76¾	75¾	76¼
December	78⅝	78⅝	77 7-16	77⅝
Corn—				
September	59⅝	60	59	59¼
October	59¾	60	59½	59½
December	59¾	60½	59½	59¾
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$8.92½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	70⅝	70⅝	69½	69½
September	71½	71⅝	70¼	70⅝
October	71⅝	72	71	71¼
Corn—				
July	55½	55½	54¾	54¾
September	56	56½	56	56
Oats—				
July	35¾	36	35¾	35¾
September	35¾	36	35½	35½
Lard—				
September	$8.70	$8.70	$8.65	$8.65
October	8.72½	8.72½	8.67½	8.67½
Ribs—				
September	7.97½	8.00	7.97½	7.97½
October	8.00	8.02½	7.97½	7.97½
Pork—				
September	14.47½	14.47½	14.32½	14.32½
October	..	..	..	14.30

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $16@$17.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 8¼c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies barely steady; smoking, 11c; 10 lb, 10¼c; 12 lb, 9¾c; 14 lb, 9¼@9½c; pickled shoulders steady, 7@7¼c; pickled hams quiet, 11@11¼c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4⅝@4¾c; country, 4¾c. LARD—Easy, $8.90; city lard quiet, $8.85; refined lard steady; South America, $9.60; Continent, $9.05; Brazil kegs, $10.70; compound strong, 7@7½c. STEARINE—Quiet, 9¼c; city lard stearine, 10½c.

COFFEE.—The rance of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	4.90@4.95
August	..	..	..	4.95@5.00
September	..	..	..	4.95@5.05
October	5.00	5.05	5.00	5.00@5.10
November	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10@5.15
December	5.25	5.25	5.20	5.20@5.25
January	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
February	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
March	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
April	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
May	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.55
June	..	..	..	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market firm; good average Santos, 4$800; receipts, 22,000 bags; stock, 533,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ⅛ pfg higher; at 2:30 P. M. was net ⅛@¼ pfg higher; sales, 23,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady, ¾f higher; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., steady and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 40,000 bags. January, 35; February, 35.25; March, 35.50; April, 35.75; March, 36; June, 36; July, 34.25; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35. Rio de Janeiro—Coffee steady; No. 7, Rio, 4$100; exchange, 10 1-16d; receipts, 24,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 10,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 7,000 bags; stock, 406,000 bags.

METALS.—On continued buying by the bull clique of spot tin, prices for that metal took another step upward, although for forward deliveries tin can be bought for considerably less than the spot price. At the close the market was strong, with spot quoted at $27.75@$28. In London values were advanced £5, closing at £120, and futures at £115 5s. Copper in local circles was inanimate and nominally unchanged at 17c for Lake Superior and 16¾c for casting and electrolytic with the London market also without change at £67 12s 6d for spot and £68 for futures. Lead was dull and unchanged here, but at London a decline of 1s 3d was reported, thus spot was quoted at £12. Spelter was also unchanged at $3.90@$3.98. In London values were reduced 2s 6d, to £16 12s 6d. Domestic iron markets continue inactive and unchanged, though a steady tone is apparent. Pig iron warrants, $9.50@$10; No. 1 foundry, Northern, $15@$15.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14@$14.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.75@$15.50, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.75@$15.25. English markets were quiet and unchanged. Glasgow closed at 54s, and Middlesborough at 45s.

SUGARS.—Refiners took but little raw material yesterday, they apparently having ample supplies on hand, as demand for refined is only of meagre proportions. A steady undertone was current, however, at fully sustained prices, that is, 4 3-16c for centrifugal, 3 9-16c for muscovado, and 3 5-16c for molasses sugar. Cable advices, nevertheless, were of bearish purport, coming ¾d lower on both months, closing at 9s 4½d for July and 9s 8¾d for the future option.

NAVAL STORES AND TAR.—Regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.25. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Regulars and machines, 38@38¼c. RESIN—Common to good, strained, $1.45; D, $1.60; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.85; I, $2; K, $2.35; M, $2.75; N, $3.05; W G, $3.35; W W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 26.—Spirits of turpentine—Nothing doing; receipts, 62 casks. Resin—Firm; 90c@$1; receipts 180 bbls. Crude turpentine—Quiet; $1@$2; receipts 11 casks. Tar—Firm; $1.40; receipts, 120 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 26.—Spirits of turpentine—Firm; 32¾c

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $2,100,000.00 UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27&29 Pine St., New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK & TRUST CO. STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this compay as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.

No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
195 Broadway, N. Y.

This Company is now prepared to issue, and will do promptly as is practicable, its preferred stock in exchange for its Interim Certificates heretofore issued, and will pay interest at the rate of 5% per annum on the said certificates from May 20th to June 30th, 1901, inclusive.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the New York State banking laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884	$69.26
Charles Carew, March 11, 1883	269.72
Ed E. Fryer, Sept. 28, 1894	50.64

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1901.
[Seal.] NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the LIEBIG MALT EXTRACT COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, at 128th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York, on MONDAY afternoon, August 5th, 1901, at three o'clock, for the election of Directors and for such other and further business as may be properly brought before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

EMIL BAAR, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1901, at 10 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of Metropolitan Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's Stock:

On and after **AUGUST 1, 1901,** holders of Certificates of Deposit for Capital Stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, deposited under the circular of April 29, 1901, signed by Francis W. Hunnewell, Chairman, may receive the new bonds or the cash, to which they may be entitled thereunder, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, properly endorsed, to the Depositary issuing the same.

The **NEW BONDS** will be issued either in the form of coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, or of registered bonds of the denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $20,000, or $50,000, at the option of the holders of Certificates of Deposit. Such holders **DESIRING TO RECEIVE REGISTERED BONDS** are requested at once to **NOTIFY THE DEPOSITARY** as to the denominations desired, and the name in which the registered bonds are to be issued, so that such bonds may be promptly prepared for delivery.

As no bonds are to be issued of a denomination smaller than $1,000, **SCRIP** for fractional amounts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds when presented in amounts of $1,000, or some multiple thereof.

The amount of cash provided, as stated in the said circular, is sufficient to pay in full the Certificates of Deposit calling for **"ALL CASH,"** as well as the sum of $40 per share on Certificates calling for **"BONDS AND CASH,"** and in accordance with said circular, the **DEPOSITARIES HAVE DESIGNATED AUGUST 1, 1901, AS THE DAY FOR PAYMENT** of such cash to the holders of such Certificates. Public notice is hereby given that interest upon such cash payments will cease to accrue on and after **AUGUST 1, 1901,** the date so designated.

Certificates of Deposit must be **ENDORSED IN BLANK,** and if registered bonds are desired in a different name from that appearing on the face of the Certificate of Deposit, its assignment must be acknowledged before a notary public, or attested by some person satisfactory to the Depositary.

The Depositaries will accept, on each day, Certificates of Deposit for only such number of shares as it shall be found practicable to exchange.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail should also indicate whether they desire the new securities to be sent by mail or express, at their expense, and in what amount, if any, they desire the same to be insured.

Dated July 24, 1901.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 WALL STREET, N. Y.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the **LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,** extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000.)** due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,** by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	398	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901; and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Presid't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1901.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City bonds	$2,301,807 50
Other bonds and securities	922,600 00
Bonds and mortgages	288,218 57
Bills purchased	230,926 56
Loans on collaterals	11,171,951 71
Cash in vault and banks	1,944,297 19
Overdrafts	309 59
Interest, &c., receivable	71,934 28
	$16,932,075 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	401,563 83
Deposits	14,394,849 52
Interest, &c., payable	135,662 05
	$16,932,075 40

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1902, viz.:

Nos. 12, 40, 90, 99, 222, 720, 1030, 1168, 1313, 1443, 1492, 1587, 1940, 2282, 2337, 2675, 2912, 3909, 3407, 3522, 3677, 3846, and 3866.

The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1902, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17, 1901.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 33, 55, 35, 54, 57, 88, 129, 141, 145, 186, 196, 202, 225, 230, 241, 303, 336, 398, 431, 549, 627, 717, 730, 738, 787, 819, 1034, 1051, 1056, 1080, 1099, 1144, 1257, 1363, 1372, 1373, 1428, 1443, 1474, 1489, 1542, 1544, 1568, 1600, 1617, 1654, 1661, 1705, 1710, 1727, 1732, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 24, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, 49 and 51 Wall Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

DENVER, July 15, 1901.

To the Stockholders of
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY:

In pursuance of the vote of the stockholders to increase the capital stock to forty million dollars ($40,000,000) and to authorize the Directors to issue fifteen million dollars ($15,000,000) of Five per cent. (5%) Ten-Year Convertible Gold Debentures, convertible into Common Stock, the Company has determined to issue Ten million dollars ($10,000,000) of such debentures of the denomination of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, forthwith, and to offer the same for subscription at par with an adjustment of interest, to the stockholders of record at the close of business July 30, 1901. Such offer is to be open until three o'clock in the afternoon of August 1, 1901, and then closed.

Each such stockholder is to be allowed to subscribe for one (1) Debenture for every twenty-five (25) shares of stock held by him.

No subscription for a fraction of a Debenture will be received.

Debenture subscription rights appertaining to any shares of stock, including subscription rights appertaining to less than twenty-five (25) shares of stock, may be bought or sold, and may be assigned and transferred, but the Company will not buy or sell such rights.

Subscription and assignment blanks, together with a Circular Letter containing the terms of the offer, may be obtained at the office of THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY, Boston Block, corner of Seventeenth and Champa Streets, Denver, Colorado, and No. 71 Broadway, New York, at the office of BLAIR & CO., 33 Wall Street, New York, and at the office of the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO. No subscription nor assignment of subscription rights, except on these blanks, will be recognized.

Subscriptions from stockholders, or the assignees of their subscription rights, accompanied by the payment of the first installment of Five hundred dollars ($500.00) for each Debenture subscribed for, must be received at the office of Blair & Co., No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at or before three o'clock, in the afternoon of August 1, 1901.

The subscriptions are payable as follows, viz.: Five hundred dollars ($500.00) upon each Debenture at the time of making the subscription, on or before August 1, 1901; two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00) upon each Debenture on November 1, 1901, and two hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-eight cents ($234.38) (being the amount remaining payable on each Debenture after said adjustment of interest,) on February 1, 1902, the first coupon maturing February 1, 1902, being cut off and cancelled.

All installments of the purchase price will be payable to The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at the office of Blair & Co., No. 33 Wall Street, New York City. All installments should be paid by certified check on a New York Bank or Trust Company, or by a bank draft on New York, to the order of Blair & Co.

A certificate will be issued for each Debenture so subscribed for. The Debentures will be delivered upon payment of the last installment of the purchase price.

The Debentures are to be issued under the terms of and in accordance with the provisions of an agreement between The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee, to bear date August 1, 1901, a copy of which agreement will be on file at the office of the Trustee in the City of Chicago and at the office of Blair & Co., and at each of the offices of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in the City of Denver and in the City of New York.

The Debentures are to be of a series of fifteen thousand (15,000) Debentures for one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, to bear date August 1, 1901, to be payable August 1, 1911, in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, or its equivalent, with interest from the first day of August, 1901, at the rate of Five per cent. (5%) per annum, payable semi-annually at the office or agency of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in the City of New York, on the first day of February and the first day of August in each year in like gold coin, according to the tenor of the interest warrants to be thereto annexed, free from any tax or taxes which The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company may be required to pay thereon or deduct therefrom, under any present or future laws of the United States of America or of any State, Territory, county, city, village, township, or other municipality or other governmental subdivision, and each to be redeemable at the option of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at a premium of Five per cent. (5%) on any interest payment date after August 1, 1906, and each to be convertible at the option of the holder thereof into Common Stock of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at par (with an adjustment of current or accrued interest and dividends as between the Debentures and the stock into which the same may be converted) on or at any time after February 1, 1902, until and including August 1, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of said agreement.

The remaining five million dollars ($5,000,000) of said series are authorized to be issued from time to time by resolution of the Board of Directors for the acquisition of additional property.

The subscription of the entire issue of ten million dollars ($10,000,000) of said Debentures has been underwritten.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on July 30, 1901, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the Annual Meeting appointed to be held on August 21, 1901.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY.
By J. C. OSGOOD, President.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL,
Chairman,
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
49 Wall Street, N. Y.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

PRESENT DIVIDEND
3% QUARTERLY 12% ANNUALLY
From the 20 Stamps now in Operation, to be INCREASED by the addition of 40 Stamps now being installed by the Company, to a MINIMUM of
6% Quarterly, 24% Annually.
THE
COMMONWEALTH
GOLD MINES, LTD.
with a treasury reserve of $50,000 for additional equipment, owning free from debt the famous "Pennsylvania", "Danebrogge" and "Hawk-eye" Gold Mines, in Irown's Valley, Yuba County, California; one of the best equipped mining properties in the state, operated wholly by electricity, representing an expenditure to date of over $700,000; with over 40,000 tons of ore actually milled, producing net returns in bullion of nearly $250,000, and paying at present, dividends from actual earnings, as above on its entire capital stock of
1,250,000 Shares, $1. PER SHARE.
Pending the listing of the stock and the delivery of permanent certificates duly registered by the
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., Registrars
We are authorized to offer for public subscription a limited amount of the full paid capital stock
At Par, $1.00 Per Share
Temporary certificates, entitling the holder to dividends from the date of subscription, will be accompanied by receipts for the full amount of cash paid, said receipt to be executed by the
NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,
AUTHORIZED DEPOSITORY FOR THE COMPANY.
Subscription blanks, illustrated prospectus of the Company, maps, reports, and full particulars mailed on application to the Fiscal Agents,
DOUGLAS LACEY & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS
DIVIDEND PAYING MINING STOCKS,
66 Broadway & 17 New St., New York.
BRANCHES:
CLEVELAND: "Cuyahoga" bldg. BOSTON: "Internat'l Trust" bldg.
PHILADELPHIA: "Bets" bldg. CHICAGO: "New York Life" bldg.
ST. LOUIS: "Security" bldg. HARTFORD, CONN.: "HUB" Block.
CINCINNATI, O.: "Union Trust" bldg. BALTIMORE, MD.: "Law" bldg. PRESCOTT, ARIZ.: "Lawler" bldg. LOS ANGELES, CAL.: "Wilson" bldg. BUFFALO, N. Y.: "Prudential" bldg. ST. JOHN, N.B.: "McLaughlin" bldg. MONTREAL: "Temple" bldg. TORONTO: "Confidential Life" bldg. LONDON, E.C. ENG.: "Trafalgar" bldg.
Booklets giving our success-ful plan of realizing the large profits of legitimate mining, oil and smelter investments, mailed free on application.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 31st, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
1 Membership Consolidated Stock & Petroleum Exchange.
34 shs. East River National Bank.
20 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
8 shs. Merchants' Exchg. Natl. Bank.
23 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
60 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
40 shs. Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. Mtge. Bds., 1915, and $615 scrip.
$4,500 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip, 1899-1900.
35 shs. 9th National Bank.
100 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
115 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
25 shs. 4th National Bank.
8 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
3 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
11 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Colonial Life Ins. Co. of America.
100 shs. Central Fire Works Co., common.
100 shs. Electric Enameling Co.
100 shs. Magnus Metal Co., 8 per cent. pfd.
150 shs. Cheesman Cotton Gin Co.
100 shs. Quicksilver Mining Co. pfd.

Dividends.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, July 27, 1901.

A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after August 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 31st, 1901.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Denver & Southwestern Railway Company,
New York, July 25th, 1901.

The Executive Committee of this Company has this day declared quarterly dividends covering three months to May 31st, 1901, of 1¼% on the preferred shares and 1½% on the common shares, payable to stockholders of record at close of books August 1st, 1901. The stock books will be closed at 3 P. M. August 1st, and reopened 10 A. M. August 10th, 1901; checks will be mailed on August 10th, 1901.

J. F. COBB, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company
Pittsburg, Pa., July 23d, 1901.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 10.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company, August 22d, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1901. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., August 1st, 1901, and re-open at 10 A. M. August 22d, 1901.

A. R. FRAZER, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Pittsburg, Pa., July 23d, 1901.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 4.

A quarterly dividend of One (1) Per Cent. will be paid on the common stock of this company August 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 8th, 1901. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 8th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M., August 29th, 1901.

A. R. FRAZER, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF Per Cent. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on August 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, July 16th, and reopened on Friday, August 2d.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Casein Company of America,
New York, N. Y., July 24th, 1901.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 5.

A quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company August 10th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 31st, 1901. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. July 31st, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 10th, 1901.

CASEIN COMPANY OF AMERICA,
MAURICE BARNETT, Secretary.

Office of the American Ice Company,
133 East 23d Street.
New York, July 25th, 1901.

A dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of this Company, has this day been declared, and will be payable Aug. 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 1st, 1901.

The Transfer Books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 P. M., Aug. 1st, 1901, until Aug. 16th, 1901. E. D. HALEY, Treasurer.

The Corn Exchange Bank.
New York, July 17th, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. (6%) payable on and after August 1st, 1901, to shareholders of record on the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed from July 19th to August 1st, inclusive.

F. T. MARTIN, Cashier.

Pacific Bank.
470 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 19, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 PER CENT. payable on and after August 1st next.

The transfer books will be closed to August 1, 1901. S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Central Fireworks Company.

Semi-Annual Dividend No. 7 of 3½% on Preferred Stock and No. 3 of 1% Common Stock have been declared payable Aug. 10th. Transfer Books close Aug. 3d.

GEO. T. EGBERT, Treas.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The reports of the following National banks will be found elsewhere: Ninth and Bank of North America of New York City, Nassau of Brooklyn, Market Street and Girard of Philadelphia, Bank of Western Pennsylvania of Pittsburg, Third of Boston, Alabama of Birmingham, Hibernia of New Orleans, and First of Duluth, Minn.

Dividends—details of which will be found in the advertisement columns—have been declared on the stock of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company and of the Denver and Southwestern Railway Company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 26	438,336
To date this year	190,145,135
Corresponding date last year	71,661,263

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 26	$915,500
To date this year	$682,384,720
Corresponding date last year	$312,148,280

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4¼@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	1	Del & Hudson	1¾
Am. C. & F. pf	¾	Del., L. & W.	2
Am Cot. Oil pf	½	Dist. of Am.	½
Am. Ice pf	½	D., S. S. & A.	½
Am. Linseed	½	Erie 2d pf	½
Am. Locom.	½	Evans. & T. H.	2
Am. Tobacco	2¾	Hocking Valley	1
Anaconda	¾	Hock. Valley pf	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	½	Ill. Central	1
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅛
Balt. & Ohio	½	Nat. Biscuit	1
Canadian Pacific	2¾	Pacific Mail	½
Cent. of N. J.	4½	Rep. I. & S. pf	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	2⅝	Rubber Goods	1⅝
Chi. I. & L. pf	½	Rubber Goods pf	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅛	St. L. S. W. pf	1
Chi. & N. W.	1½	St. Law. & Adir.	½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf	½	Southern Ry. pf	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	2⅝	Union Bag & P.	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf	⅛	U. S. Steel	1¼
Cont. Tobacco	2⅝	U. S. Steel pf	1⅛

Stocks Declined.

Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	National Salt	⅞
General Electric	2½	Nat. Salt pf	⅝
Glucose	½	North. Pac. pf	½
Int. Power	½	Pullman	2½
Met. Street Railway	1½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Mexican Central	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Minn. & St. L.	½	Twin City	2½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Tex. & Pac. 2d inc. 1½ | Wis. Central 4s 1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d inc. 1 | C. & N. W. con. 7s 1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was again on a limited scale, total transactions aggregating little more than 400,000 shares, but, as on the day previous, there was a distinct improvement in the market tone, and a consequent very general betterment in prices. Not only was the news from the corn and wheat belts favorable, but signs were not wanting that the steel strike seems destined in a short time to collapse, despite the assertions to the contrary of the President of the Amalgamated Association. The efforts now being made by the strikers to induce Senator Hanna to intercede in their behalf is in the financial district regarded as a distinct confession of weakness and as marking the beginning of the end of the strike.

This view was reflected in the decided strength and activity of the Steel stocks, the common scoring a net gain of 1¼ points on dealings in 96,000 shares, while the preferred advanced 1⅛ points on transactions involving 34,000 shares, the total dealings in the two stocks approximating one-third of the entire market transactions. Some of the buying represented syndicate and investment purchases, but the larger part of it was for the account of Western houses who sold the stocks short some time ago in the belief that they would have a break like unto that in the panic. The same Western interests were also purchasers yesterday of the Granger stocks, though to only a limited extent. These purchases likewise are understood to represent short covering.

Apropos of the Granger shares, the June statement of Atchison shows the phenomenal increase in net earnings, as compared with June last year, of over a half million dollars, the increase, in exact figures, being $512,658, while the total net earnings for the month were set out at $2,139,133. The half-million increase is the more remarkable in that it comes in the face of an increase of $157,820 in operating expenses. This brings Atchison's net income for the year up to $20,171,440, an increase of $3,308,740—figures, it is pointed out by friends of the company, which show equal to 7 per cent. on the stock, after charging income account with the equivalent of another 1 per cent. and with from 1½ to 2 per cent. more on the common stock in the maintenance fund.

Because of their diversified traffic, the so-called Granger systems are become less and less dependent upon crops for their maintenance and support. Of the gross tonnage of Atchison, for example, but 5 per cent. is represented by corn. Inasmuch, therefore, as general freight business on all the Granger systems is showing an increase of from 10 to 30 per cent., it can be seen that the loss of a portion of the corn freight is not the calamity that pessimists would have it appear. Clearly a 2 or 3 per cent. loss in one direction is more than offset by a 10, 20, or 30 per cent. gain in another.

Nor, as has time and again been noted, is the railroad prosperity confined to any one class of roads. It is general. Yesterday, for example, Louisville and Nashville reported increased earnings for the third week in July of $17,200—about $2,500 a day—while for June St. Louis Southwestern's earnings reached $136,740, a gain of $14,580.

The greatest strength in the market yesterday was in the coal stocks as a group, Jersey Central rising 4½ points and Lackawanna 2; in the Grangers, with Canadian Pacific the leader with a 2¾ point rise, and in Rubber Goods, the common gaining 1¾ and the preferred 1⅜. The continuing talk of the large earnings of the coal properties was responsible for their strength; the enormous wheat crop along the line of the Canadian Pacific was declared to assure largely increased earnings to that system, while consolidation talk was heard in respect to the various rubber companies. Investment buying was in evidence in what are regarded as cheap dividend-paying stocks, such as Reading, Southern Railway preferred, Western Union, and the like.

London during the day traded in about 40,000 shares, of which 15,000 represented purchases.

Money continued easy, with most of the day's call loans at 2½ per cent. Because of the gains made by the banks during the week, and because also it is understood some Northern Pacific loans have been paid off, there is every expectation of a favorable bank statement to-day.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to reports to Dun's Review in respect to Canadian trade, midsummer quiet prevails at St. John in retail trade. Coal mines are active at Halifax, and business is fair for the season. Crop prospects are bright. Hardware and groceries are active at Hamilton, but dry goods and clothing are quiet, with payments somewhat slow. Conditions are satisfactory at Montreal, hay crop is heavy, and payments are good to fair. Quebec reports usual mid-summer dullness, but prospects are good for Fall. Staple lines sell freely owing to more confidence regarding crops. The settlement of the fishermen's strike has improved conditions at Vancouver, bank exchanges exceeding all records. Reports from outside points indicate quiet conditions. Local conditions at Victoria are satisfactory, but collections are somewhat slow. Northern trade is quiet, markets being overstocked.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

The attention of the business community has this week been given over largely to crop "scares" and the steel strike, with the result that favorable conditions in the general commercial and industrial world have for the time being been ignored. Yet, as Bradstreet's points out, heat and needed rains have materially improved the cotton-crop outlook, and the tone of advices from the South is better than for some weeks past, though the corn crop in the central Southern States is reported suffering from earlier heat and drought. While heat has operated as a disturbing feature in some sections, it is likewise noted that dry-goods jobbers are in receipt of considerable reorders for Summer-wear goods from other sections of the country. The steel strike is regarded as of less importance than it was a week ago, and the collapse of the coal-mine firemen's and machinists' strikes has resulted in resumption of work in many lines. Building is active, and white-pine lumber tends upward, boots and shoes are moving into consumption in large quantities, textiles are quite steady in tone, and the strength of foreign demand for our wheat makes it probable that exports of this cereal will go far to replace smaller shipments of other grains. Point is given to the latter observation by the fact that this week's shipments are the largest on record.

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Reviewing the general situation, Dun's says:

After a number of days of serious weather conditions in the corn and Spring wheat States, advices of lower temperature and moderate rains came as a great relief to business throughout the country. Speculators, whose expressions of fear for the interests of the country were becoming daily stronger with their success in depressing values of securities, were brought up sharply, and were disposed to consider more fully the general undoubted prosperity. Labor matters took on a more hopeful aspect. Retail trade in the West from Chicago to Omaha has never been better in the Summer season, and in view of this condition it is not surprising to find railroad earnings for half of July 10.3 per cent. in excess of last year, and 23.9 per cent. over 1899. Bank clearings show a gain at New York of 32.5 per cent. from 1900 and 56.4 per cent. from 1899; while at leading cities outside New York the gain is 23.2 per cent. over 1900 and 16.6 over 1899.

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Of the iron and steel trades Bradstreet's says:

Summer dullness and the strike dominate the iron trade, but the active demand for finished products, such as tin plates, iron, and steel bars, hoops and sheets, is reducing jobbers' stocks rapidly and causing high premiums, such as $18 on sheets, $20 on tin plate, $5 on hoops, and $2 per ton on bar iron and skelp at Pittsburg, where a heavy business has been booked for structural material. Chicago reports sales of 15,000 tons

to the best borrowers. Time money is quoted from 4@4½ per cent. on acceptable names and collateral for all dates. There is a good market for the best commercial names at 4½ per cent., but under this figure sales are made with difficulty. Some fairly good names sell at 5 per cent.

Complete stock transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,165	Atchison	73½	72½	73¼
617	Atchison pf	95⅝	94½	94⅞
3	Boston & Albany	258	258	258
2	Boston & Maine	192½	192½	192½
62	Chi., Bur. & Qy	196	195½	195½
32	C. C. C. & S. Y. com	153	153	153
350	Mexican Central	23	23	23
6	Old Colony	208	208	208
15	Rutland pf	103	103	103
20	Quincy Bridge R. R. Co.	195	195	195
2,480	Union Pacific	100¾	99	99⅛
50	Union Pacific pf	89	88¾	89
28	West End	95½	95½	95½
20	West End pf	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

215	Am. Tel. & Tel	161	160½	161
700	Mexican	2⅝	2½	2½
335	New England rights	6	5⅝	5⅝
30	Massachusetts	38¼	38	38
44	Massachusetts pf	93	93	93
457	Westinghouse com	70¼	69	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	89½	88	88
175	Am. Sugar	143¼	143	143
5	Am. Sugar pf	128	128	128
17	Am. Woolen pf	79	79	79
50	Dom. Iron & Steel	30	30	30
3	Mergenthaler	165	165	165
170	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf	92⅝	92½	92⅝
70	N. E. Gas & Coke	6½	5½	6
65	Pullman	209	205	206
30	Torrington pf	29	29	29
26	Union Shoe Machine	37¼	37¼	37¼
50	Union Shoe Machine pf	26½	26½	26½
121	United Fruit	92	90	90¼
9,790	U. S. Steel	43¼	42	43
2,384	U. S. Steel pf	93	90⅝	92⅞

MINING.

312	Alloues	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,160	Amalgamated	114½	112½	113
110	Arnold	2½	2½	2½
110	Bingham	21	21	21
65	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	Calumet & Hecla	765	745	745
500	Cochiti	5	4⅞	5
90	Copper Range	77	75½	73¼
175	Dominion Coal	39	38⅞	39
50	Franklin	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
175	Isle Royale	42	41½	42
228	Mass.	18⅞	18	18½
195	Michigan	13¼	13½	13½
15	Mohawk	40½	40½	40½
510	Old Dominion	29½	29	29½
183	Osceola	92½	93	93
290	Parrot	51	50⅜	51
100	Phoenix	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	Quincy	170	170	170
100	Rhode Island	4½	4½	4½
50	Santa Fe	6½	6½	6½
226	Tecumseh	2	2	2
150	Trinity	35	34½	35
5	United States	18	18	18
25	U. S. Oil	12½	12½	12½
10	Utah	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛
325	Victoria	7	7	7
290	Wolverine	60¾	60	60¼
100	Wyandotte	1¾	1¾	1¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The stock market generally was stronger to-day, the Readings leading in activity, and better tone, New York being a persistent buyer of these stocks in this market. Much interest was manifested also in Electric Company of America and United States Steel common, the latter selling here ¼ higher than in New York upon a Street story that the steel strike would be settled to-morrow. This story was not confirmed. All the minor steel issues reflected the big company's strength. Tidewater sold up to 7 for the first time in a long period, and Cambria stock and warrants were lifted ½ and ¼ respectively. In Choctaw warrants there was a reaction from 15 to 13, and the preferred stock receded to 53½. Union Traction was inactive, but strong, and Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg responded ½ to small buying orders.

The money market holds steady. Call loans, 4 per cent.; time money, 4 to 6 per cent.; commercial paper, 4@5.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	American Alkali	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	American Railways	40	40	40
50	Bethlehem Iron	61¼	61¼	61¼
10	Bank of North America	265	265	265
12	Cambria Iron	48	48	48
200	Cambria Steel, $13.50 pd.	23¾	23½	23¾
516	Cambria Steel receipts, $2.50 paid	3¾	3½	3½
100	Camden Land	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
484	Choctaw t. c. warrants	13½	13	13
110	Choctaw pf., t. c.	53½	53½	53½
22	Diamond State Steel	3	3	3
5,755	Elec. Co. of America	7¾	7	7¾
8	Far. & Mechanics' Bank	121	121	121
25	Girard Trust warrants	52½	52½	52½
20	Hunt & Broad Top pf	50½	50½	50½
40	Insurance of N. A.	22½	22½	22½
539	Lehigh Valley	36⅜	36	36⅛
150	Lehigh Navigation	69	68⅞	69
1,100	Palmetto Co.	¾	¾	¾
570	Philadelphia Co.	49½	49¼	49½
17	Philadelphia Co. pf	49½	49½	49½
50	Pennsylvania Steel pf	84	84	84
7	Philadelphia Traction	95	95	95
325	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5¼	5¼
500	Railways Co. gen.	2½	2½	2½
8,463	Reading, t. c.	20 15-16	20 11-16	20 13-16
1,741	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	38⅝	38¼	38 5-16
3,270	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	26 7-16	26	26
100	Reading traction	32¾	32⅝	32⅝
100	Southern Pacific	56⅝	56⅛	56⅞
225	Tidewater Steel	7	6⅞	7
80	United Gas Imp.	115½	115	115½
110	Union Traction	27¼	27¼	27¼
50	United of N. J.	230	230	230
5,634	U. S. Steel com.	43¼	42¼	42⅞
200	U. S. Steel pf.	92	91¾	91¾
6	West Jersey & Seashore	63½	63½	63½

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The stock market to-day merely accentuated its record of dally dullness, without in the least producing any appreciable effect on the tone. There were only seven different transactions in the first call, and ten in the second. The only securities which scored a gain were Maryland Brewing common and Consolidated Gas, which advanced a fraction.

The persistently maintained high call-money rates prevent the more hopeful sentiment from crystallizing itself into practical buying. Money is not easily procured even at the highest rates, though funds were offered somewhat more freely to-day. Money on call was at 5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 510 shares of stock, and $48,300 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Cotton Duck	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
150	Maryland Brewing com.	5	5	5
100	Consolidated Gas	65	65	65
50	Atlantic Coast Line	88	88	88
110	Seaboard common	27½	26⅞	26⅞
$5,000	Seaboard 4s	82½	82½	82½
10,000	Norfolk Ry. & Light 5s	96	96	96
5,000	United Ry. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	United Rys. incomes	73	73	73
2,000	Atlantic Rys. 5s	102½	102½	102½
20,000	North Balto. 5s	120	120	120
5,000	Maryland Brewing 6s	51	51	51

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—New York exchange was held at 20 cents discount to-day. Interest rates of 4½@5 per cent. were charged for call and time loans.

Conditions on the Stock Exchange were unchanged. The advance in United States Steel was reflected in a little better tone for Tin Can, but the market throughout was narrow and uninteresting. Biscuit common continued to be quoted around 42. Union Traction preferred around 58, and Metropolitan Elevated preferred around 90. There were a few sales to-day of Shelby Tube common at 7½, and of the preferred at 42. The bond market was quiet.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,901	American Can	24½	24¼	24¼
310	American Can pf	75⅜	75	75
2	Chicago City Railway	205	205	205
250	Chicago Union Traction	16	15	15½
100	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	58	58	58
10	Diamond Match	142¼	143	143
10	Metropolitan Elevated	36	36	36
12	Metropolitan Elev. pf	90	90	90
460	National Biscuit	42½	42¼	42¼
25	National Biscuit pf	101	101	101
20	National Carbon	16½	16½	16½
50	National Carbon pf	87¾	87½	87½
147	Shelby Steel Tube	8	7½	7½
100	Shelby Steel Tube pf	42	42	42

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 26.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
850	American Window Glass	92¾	92¼	92½
180	Am. Window Glass pf.	96¾	96¼	96¾
$2,000	B. & A. Bridge 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
150	Cons. Traction	21¼	21¼	21¼
30	Cons. Traction pf	60	60	60
195	Crucible Steel	21	21	21
430	Crucible Steel pf	83¾	83½	83⅝
$8,000	L. & P. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾
370	Pittsburg Coal	31⅞	30⅝	31½
100	Pittsburg Coal pf	94¼	94¼	94¼
490	Pittsburg Brewing	26	25⅜	26
50	Pittsburg Brewing pf	45¼	45¼	45¼
5,170	River Coal	13¾	13⅝	13¾
10	South Side Trust	126	126	126
260	Trade Dollar Mining	285	285	285
50	United States Steel	43	42	43
100	United States Steel pf	93	92	93
25	West Elec. 2d pf	71¾	70	71¾
50	West. Air Brake	134	133½	133½
100	People's Gas	76	76	76
10	Penn. Am. Plate Glass	148¾	143¾	145¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The volume of business in the market for outside securities yesterday was much larger than for some days, and prices continued firm and even fairly strong, although there was a dearth of news of any nature regarding the more active issues. The tone of the market appeared to be determined chiefly by sympathy with the trend of Stock Exchange prices. Copper and transportation shares played an insignificant part, and bank stocks, with one exception, were neglected.

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AMERICAN CAN shares were dealt in to the extent of nearly 5,000 shares. The preferred sold down fractionally and later recovered its loss, closing firm. The common was the most active stock of the day. It advanced on good buying to 24¾, and the sale of one odd lot was reported at 25. Toward the close it reacted somewhat, and the last bid was 24⅛.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s advanced 1¼ points on transactions in $150,000 of the issue.

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NATIONAL STARCH sold at 20, this being the first trade in about four weeks.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE 4s sold at 82½@82¼, the closing bid being unchanged at 82¼, with 82⅝ offered.

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UNION COPPER sold at 5½@5¾ on slight trading.

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BANK OF THE REPUBLIC stock brought 350. A number of odd lots changed hands at this figure.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 26. Bid.	Asked.	July 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58⅜	56	58½
American Can	24⅛	24¼	23⅝	24
American Can pf	74⅜	76	74	75
American Chicle	84	86	84	86
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9¼	10½	9½	10⅝
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40	41	40	41
American Malt 6s	93	94½	93	94½
*American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	25⅜	28	25⅜	28
*British Columbia Copper	14¼	15	14½	15
British Exchequer 3s	98⅝	99½	98⅝	99½
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Camden Land	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7	6¼	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34½	35	34½	35
Central Fireworks	23	24½	23½	26
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div.	85	90	85	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3¾	3	3¾
Compressed Air	15	18	15	18
Con. Refrigerating	7	9	7	9
Con. Rubber Tire	3½	4½	3¼	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	65¾	66	64½	65
Continental Tobacco deb.	105½	107	105½	107
Crampe' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13½	15	13½	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39½	41	39½	41
Detroit Southern 4s	85	85	85	85
Electric Boat	17	19	17	19
Electric Boat pf	40	45	40	45
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2½	1¾	2½
Electric Vehicle	5	8½	7	8½
Electric Vehicle pf	15	18	15	18
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
General Chemical	63¾	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9½	8	9½
Havana Commercial pf	43¼	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
International Umbrella	2¼	3½	3¼	3½
Iron Steamboat	1⅞	2½	1⅞	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	2	1	2
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	25	27	25	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf	85	87	85	87
National Sugar pf	107	108¼	107	108¼
New England Transport	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	69	71	69	71
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11½	12½	11⅝	12½
Otis Elevator	32	35½	32	35½
Otis Elevator pf	96	97	90	97
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅞	1	⅞	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35	36	35	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	97	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	26½	27	26½	27
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101½	100¾	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82¼	82⅝	82¼	82⅝
Seaboard Air Line	26⅝	27¼	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	47½	48¼	47½	48¾
Singer Mfg	235	245	240	245
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120		120	
Standard Oil of N. J.	760	765	760	761
Storage Power	8	12	8	12
Storey General Electric	16	17	16	17
Tennessee Copper	18	19	18	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries	5	6¼	5	6¼
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
Union Typewriter	60	62	61	63
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	119	118	119
United Rys. of St. L.	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79	79½	79	79½
U. S. Cotton Duck	31⅝	32½	31⅝	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	90½	91¼
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	..	..	..	..
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	48	44	48
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	17	15	17
Worthington Pump pf	112	113¼	112	113¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	249	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	245	241	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	103	101	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	50½	52½	50½	52½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	1st 115	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	2d 99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	26	31	26	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	26	28	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	215	217	215	217
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	20	25	20	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	68	60	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	110	112	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Union Traction, Provi.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7½	6	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	72	73	72	73
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Col. Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	..	38	..	38
Denver Gas 5s	79	80	79	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98	..	98	..
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	56	57	56	57
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	88¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	98	101	98	101
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 6s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	90	93	90	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	88	81	83
Union Ferry	38¼	40	38½	40
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in July showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Chesapeake and Ohio	$34,339
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	15,200
Grand Trunk	22,533
Louisville and Nashville	17,255
Minneapolis and St. Louis	6,764
Rio Grande and Western	5,000
St. Louis and San Francisco	64,800
Texas Pacific	39,832
Total increase, eight roads	$206,543
Increase previously reported, seventeen roads	483,482
Total increase, twenty-five roads	$687,025
The following showed a decrease:	
Kanawah and Michigan	603
Total net increase, twenty-six roads	$686,422

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 26, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
170	180	12	Adams Express	170	170	170	170	.....
112⅞	113	3,800	Amalgamated Copper	113	113½	112⅜	113	.....
29½	30	950	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	30	29⅞	30	+1
83	84½	300	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	83	83¼	83	83¼	+ ⅛
30	31	700	American Cotton Oil	30½	30¾	30	30⅞	— ⅛
90	91	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	90	90	90	90	+ ½
190	200	10	American Express	189	189	189	189	.....
33	33½	900	American Ice Co	33¼	33½	33	33¼	+ ⅛
68	70	200	American Ice Co. pf	68½	70	68½	70	+ ½
28	29⅜	354	Am. Linseed Co	28½	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
60	62	10	Am. Linseed Co. pf	60	60	60	60	.....
25½	26½	100	American Locomotive	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
86	86½	425	Am. Locomotive pf	86⅛	86⅞	86½	86⅛	— ⅜
53½	54	610	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	54	54¼	54	54	.....
100½	101½	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
84½	85	200	American Snuff pf	84¾	85	84¾	85	+ ⅛
142⅜	143	1,900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	143	143¼	142⅝	142¾	— ⅛
133½	136	1,200	American Tobacco ctfs	130⅜	132⅝	130⅛	132⅝	+2⅜
77	79	15	American Woolen pf	77	77	77	77	.....
44¼	44⅜	600	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¼	45¼	44¼	45	+ ⅝
73⅜	73½	33,000	At., T. & S. F.	72⅝	73⅞	72⅝	73½	+ ⅛
95	95½	8,300	At., T. & S. F. pf	94⅝	95⅞	94½	95	+ ⅛
96	96½	750	Baltimore & Ohio	96	96⅝	96	96⅜	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅜	40	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	.....
76⅝	77	1,500	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76⅝	77⅛	76½	76⅝	— ⅛
106¼	106⅝	9,900	Canadian Pacific	104½	106⅝	104½	106⅝	+2⅜
158	162	300	Central R. R. of N. J.	159	159½	159	159⅞	+4⅞
44⅜	45	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	38	400	Chicago & Alton	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
75½	76	200	Chicago & Alton pf	75¼	76⅝	75½	75⅝	.....
22⅞	23	1,500	Chicago Gt. Western	23½	23½	23	23	— ⅛
33¼	34	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis	32¼	33⅜	32¼	33⅝	+2⅜
69½	70	200	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	69	69½	69	69½	+ ⅛
160⅞	160¾	25,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	150¼	161½	150	160⅝	+11⅜
192	196	400	Chicago & North'w.	193	193½	193	193	+1½
140⅞	141⅛	1,600	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	142	143	140¼	140¼	—1⅝
...	...	1,110	Chi., R. I. & P. rts.	7⅜	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
18¼	18⅜	1,380	Chicago Term. Trans.	19	19⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
38⅝	39	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
88½	89½	700	C., C., C. & St. L.	89	89¾	89	89	+ ⅛
99⅜	99½	2,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	97⅝	99⅝	97½	99⅜	+2⅜
13¼	13½	800	Colorado Southern	13¼	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
48½	49½	350	Col. Southern 1st pf.	48⅜	48⅝	48¼	48⅜	— ⅛
219	220	1,650	Consolidated Gas	220	221	219¾	220	.....
67	68	700	Con. Tobacco Co. ctfs.	65	67	65	67	+2⅜
115	117	200	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	115⅝	115½	115⅝	115½	.....
157	158¼	800	Delaware & Hudson	158½	159½	158¼	158⅞	+1⅜
225½	226¼	1,700	Del., Lack. & West.	225½	227⅜	225¼	227	+2
40	41	10	Denver & R. G.	41¼	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	.....
142	142½	100	Diamond Match	142¼	142¾	142¼	142¼	.....
...	8½	400	Dist. of America	...	...	...	8⅝	.....
9⅝	10¼	242	Dul., S. S. & At.	10	10	10	10	.....
37	37¼	16,200	Erie	37	37¼	36⅞	37⅜	+ ⅛
63½	63⅝	1,110	Erie 1st pf	63½	63⅝	63¼	63⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	50½	200	Erie 2d pf	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50½	+ ⅛
54	56	100	Evans. & T. H.	55	55	55	55	+2
34	35	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	35	35	35	35	.....
255	258⅝	400	General Electric	255	258⅝	255	255	—2½
54	54	225	Glucose Sugar Ref.	54	54	54	54	— ½
173½	173⅝	800	Great Northern pf.	173½	174¼	173½	173½	.....
50	50	200	Hocking Valley	50	50	50	50	+1
74⅝	74⅝	100	Hocking Valley pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅛
148	149	3,155	Illinois Central	148	149¼	148	149	+1
93⅜	94	700	Internat. Power Co.	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	+ ⅛

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

John N. Golding has sold for the estate of Edward J. King the five-story flat, known as the Clermont, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, 41.5 by 54.7 by 40.2 by 64.11; also, for Henry Lane Eno the adjoining plot on Broadway, 62 by 64.11 by 60.3 by 80.3. The buyer is R. A. Knox. S. Osgood Pell & Co. represented Mr. Eno in the sale.

Jesse C. Bennett has sold for Mrs. M. A. Skidmore to a Mrs. Harriott the four-story dwelling 147 West Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

John R. Davidson has sold for Mrs. S. J. Witherill to Edward H. Kelly for about $13,000 the three-story dwelling 140 Manhattan Avenue.

Isaac H. Clothier is the buyer of the plot at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-third Street, sold recently through Brokers Holdridge & Ward.

It is reported that John C. Barron has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 70 Park Avenue, near Thirty-eighth Street, 24.6 by 80.

Henry M. Ribetti has sold for Anton Ragetti for about $67,000 the three five-story double flats 576, 578, and 580 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, each 25 by 100.

The New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital has bought 305 East Twentieth Street, a three-story dwelling, adjoining its building at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Twentieth Street.

Gustav Lange has sold the plot, 125 by 105.10, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. It is understood that the property has been acquired as the site for a Roman Catholic church.

J. Fleischmann & Son have sold through H. Rawak the plot, 50 by 75, with flats now in course of construction, at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

A. Satzman has sold for Samuel Mahransky to J. Goldings the six-story brick building 73 East Fourth Street, 25 by 100.

The southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 60, was conveyed yesterday by Mary A. La Velle and another, as trustees, to Henry Mc-Aleenan for a stated consideration of $150,000. Mr. McAleenan is also the owner of the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

Singer & Bernstein have sold to a client 272 East Fourth Street, 24.9 by 96; also 260 East Seventh Street, 25 by 91.

P. C. Eckhardt has sold to Sarah Lewis the two five-story double flats at 214 and 216 West Eighty-third Street; also, to Milton Hornthal, the three-story and basement private dwelling at 349 West Fifty-first Street, which he then resold for Mr. Hornthal to Dr. T. P. Conlan.

Thorn & Co. have sold for W. H. Wright to Frederick Muehlhaus house and lot, 25 by 163, 2,661 Marion Avenue.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

2,289 First Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 19 by 100, four-story stone-front tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Samuel Rosenthal..... $9,738

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixth Street, north side, 87 feet west of Avenue A, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, with stores, 18 by 28; James B. Crosby, Avenue C and Tenth Street, Unionport, owner; J. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 80 feet west of West End Avenue, for an eight-story brick apartment house, 100 by 93 by 86.11; William H. Beard of 111 Broadway, owner; H. A. Reeves of 105 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $243,000.

Nos. 637 to 641 East Seventeenth Street, for a one-story brick boiler and drying room, 48.4 by 53.9; M. Althaus of 27 Avenue D, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 135 and 137 Park Row, for two one-story brick stores, 15 by 65; Henry Hart of 86 Cortlandt Street, owner; Charles H. Richter, Jr., of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 650 Broadway, to five-story brick lofts with store; estate of Hamilton Fish of 21 Stuyvesant Street, owner; P. H. Robertson and R. B. Potter of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 184 Henry Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Congregation Musach Hoari, Division and Pike Streets, owner; Frederick Cheling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; J. H. Lamater of 249 West Fifty-first Street, owner; S. S. Ogden & Co. of 964 Lexington Avenue, architects.

No. 34 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; George Moder, premises, owner; D'Conch & Yost of 289 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 10 to 20 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Mrs. E. H. French, premises, owner; H. S. Baker of 494 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $400

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 48 feet south of Convent Avenue, to a two-story brick school; Academy of Sacred Heart, premises, owner; Schickel & Ditman of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 299 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Oakleigh Thorne of 137 Broadway, lessee; Lien & Nash of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,013 Sixth Avenue, to a one-story frame store; John Deime of 289 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner; F. D. Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, carpenter; cost, $75.

Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, northeast corner, to a twelve-story brick office; Constable estate of Nineteenth Street and Broadway, owner; American Luxper Prism Company of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,231 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick office, with store; Jacob Bockman of 9 East Sixty-second Street, owner; Thom & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $600.

No. 1,263 Broadway, to a four-story brick studio, with store; Isabella Stewart of 528 Sixth Avenue, owner; James C. Hoe's Sons of 10 Liberty Place, architects; cost, $425.

No. 591 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Harriet W. Goelet, premises, owner; Warren & Wetmore of 3 East Thirty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, July 26.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 170th St, 25x95; Anna Jones to John O. Baker, (R S 75 cents, mtg $4,000) $1

AVENUE A, w s, 54.4 ft n of 71st St, 25x100; Alice H. Sandford to James McSorley, (mtg $5,500, R S $2.25) 1

BAXTER ST, 81, e s, 25x100; Frederick G. Gedney, as receiver, to Margaret K. White and others 10

BRADHURST AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 152d St, 25x100; James E. Chandler to Annie E. Brown, (R S $1, mtg $3,000) 1

COURTLANDT AV, 538, e s, 23.1x92x23x92; Martha Brogan to the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, (R S $4)... 10,275

CROTONA AV, 2,101, w s, 24x98.1; Rowland W. Thomas to Julie Engl, (mtg $3,000) 1

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 103d St, 100.11x95; Alpheus J. Goddard to Joseph M. Philbrick, (R S $11.25,) all liens..... 1

OLIVER ST, 54, e s, 25x100; Stephen Jackson to Joseph I. Rofrano, (R S $8.50, mtg $10,000) 1

RAILROAD AV, n e corner of 148th St, 108.11x121.3x106.6x143.3; Stanley H. Bevins, referee, to Richard Webber, Jr., (R S $6.30) 14,540

TOWNSEND AV, n e corner of 170th St, runs e 144.6x n 55.9 to w s of Stebbins Av x s w 152.8 to e s of Townsend Av x s 6.1; Melvin T. Hard and others, executors, to City Real Estate Company..... 2,000

TOWNSEND AV, n e corner of 170th St, runs e 144.6x n 55.9 to w s of Stebbins Av x s w 152.8 to e s of Townsend Av x s 6.1; Melvin T. Hard and others to City Real Estate Company, quitclaim..... 1

WILLETT ST, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 16.8x100, with a strip on rear; Bertha Bauer to John Bauer, (mtg $18,000, R S $1.25) 1

3D AV, w s, 150 ft n of 173d St, 25x124.9; Annie T. McCanless to Charlotte R. Hanlon, (R S $1.25) 1

3D AV, w s, 175 ft n of 173d St, 25x129.8 x25x124.9; Patrick H. Donnelly to Charlotte R Hanlon, (R S $1.25)..... 25

3D AV, e s, 275 ft n of 171st St, 50x100; Laura Bayles to Charles Ast, (mtg $7,000, R S $3.75) 1

47TH AV, e s, 80.5 ft n of 37th St, 20x70; Charles W. Lang to Henry B. Anderson, (R S $9.75) 1

6TH AV, 594, s e corner of 35th St, 18.9x60; Mary A. La Velle and another, trustees, to Henry McAleenan, (R S $73.75) 150,000

10TH AV, 561, w s, 18.6x100; Samuel Neill, executor and trustee, to John W. Berry, (R S $1, mtg $6,600)..... 11,000

11TH ST, 49 West, 24x103.3; Helen S. Burton to William E. Fing, (R S $11.26) 100

14TH ST, s s, Lot 463, map of Unionport, 100x108; W. Ferdinando Chester to Catherine E. Allison, quitclaim..... 1

24TH ST, 304 East, 21.8x98.9; William W. Strouse to J. Romaine Brown, (mtg $7,000) 1

34TH ST, 308 East, 21.3x98.9; William W. Strouse to Alexander P. W. Kinman, (mtg $7,000) 1

56TH ST, 150 East, 20x100.5; Louis Kemp and another to Esther Kemp and others, 2-3 part 1

90TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; James McSorley to Denis Quinn, (R S $2.75, mtg $8,000)..... Exch.

92D ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Victor Hungerford to Miriam Fisher, (R S $4.25)..... 11,000

93D ST, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John J. Fish to Joseph B. Weed, (mtg $11,500, R S $1.50)..... 1

72D ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, runs n 102.2x w 25x s 51.2x s w 48.3 to n e s of Riverside Drive x s e and e 58.2 to John S. Sutphen and others, executors, to Mary T. Sutphen, (R S $13.75) 30,000

72D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 20x112.2; Rosina Volhart, widow, to Lillian E. Volhart, (R S $11.25, mtg $85,000) 100

77TH ST, s s, 204 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.3; G. M. Karpas to Rudiel Cohen, (mtg $31,500, R S $1.20)..... 100

91ST ST, n s, 177 ft w of Central Park West, 45x100.8; Moses E. Raymond to Edwin H. Brown, (mtg $27,000)..... 1

92D ST, 117 and 119 West, 38.6x100.8; Bertha Bauer to John Bauer, (R S $1.75, mtg $47,000) 1

98TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.9; James King to James Williams, (mtg $5,000) 4,000

98TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.9; Margaret M. Grady to James King, (R S $2.25)..... 4,500

124TH ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.8x100.11; Mabel J. C. L. Shearman to William H. Bormann, (R S $1, mtg $5,600) 1

132D ST, 38 to 42 West, 45x99.11; Denis Quinn to James McSorley, (mtg $27,000, R S $2.75) ..... Exchange

132D ST, 38 West, 15x99.11; James McSorley to Alice H. Sandford, (R S $2.25, mtg $8,500) 1

133D ST, n s, 321.11 ft e of Trinity Av, 18x103.6x18x103.7; Henry Bewkes, Jr., to Frank Volpe, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

135TH ST, 231, 239, 241, and 247 West; Edward Raymond to Charles H. Mead and another, all liens..... 1

138TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church to Thomas F. Dolan, (R S $1.75). 6,000

144TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 59.6x 99.11; Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, to Henry C. Raynor, (R S $12.25, mtg $13,000) 40,000

156TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of cl e s of 11th Av, 17x99.11; George A. Brouwer-Ancher to Annie D. Fleming, (R S $6.75)..... 17,000

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, w s, from 73d to 74th St, corner store; Onward Construction Company to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 10 years, $3,500 to $4,500

JAMES SLIP, No. 1; Huida Wittner to Manuel Gesterna and another, 4 10-12 years..... 1,500

LAWRENCE ST, 58; William J. Coates to Ella E. Payne, 7 years..... 1,200

LEWIS ST, 120; Harry W. Perelman and another to Wolf Zimmermann, 5 years..... 3,000

LEWIS ST, 115; Morris Amster to Jacob Gottlieb, 10 years..... 2,200

85TH ST, 172 East; Adolph Kreuder to Otto Heyn, 2 years and 9 months..... 540

117TH ST, 344 East; Jacob Stahl, Jr., to Giovanni Cava, 5 years..... $780, 840

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, John, to Emily S. Arnold; 133d St, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... $17,000

ANDERSON, Henry B., to Charles W. Lang; Park Av, e s, 80.5 ft n of 57th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

ARNOW, Herman, to Mitchel Valentine; Eastern Boulevard, n s, at n s of Willow Lane, 3 years..... 500

BLASS, Emma, and Gustav, to Charles A. Benkiser; Clinton Av, w s, 195.8 ft s of Jefferson St, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 500

BLIGHT, Alice M., to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; St. George Crescent, n s, 181.7 ft e of Cordova Place, installments..... 750

BROUWER-ANCHER, George D., to Frank E. Sicher; 156th St, s s, 292 ft e of Broadway, due Dec. 31, 1901, 6 per cent..... 875

BROUWER-ANCHER, George D., to Amanda Swift, trustee; 156th St, 552 West, 3 years..... 12,000

COHN, Lillie, to Frances Vanvees; Chrystie St, 112, e s, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 10,000

DAVIS, Josephine H., widow, to Julia Davis; 26th St, n s, 162.6 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 7,500

DECKER, Paul G., to Kate B. Hogan; 3d Av, n e corner of 161st St, 8 years.. 6,000

DE LAY, John, to Julia A. Gainey; Pond Place, e s, part of Lot 93, map of John Cromwell, 1 year..... 500

FINN, William E., to American Mortgage Company; 113th St, 83 West, 1 year.. 13,000

FLEMING, Annie D., to Amanda Swift, trustee; 156th St, 554 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

FOERST, Joseph, to George Ehret; Lawrence St, 64, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 2,500

GALLAGHER, Katharina, to George Wells, Jr. St. Ann's Av, w s, 75 ft s of Southern Boulevard, prior mortgage $9,750, 1 year..... 700

HALBACH, Josephine, to Jacob Knight and others, trustees; Cherry St, 322, 3 years..... 13,000

HANLON, Charlotte R., to Annie T. McCanless; 3d Av, w s, 150 ft n of 173d St, 1 year..... 4,800

HEYN, Otto, to George Ehret; 85th St, 172 East, demand, leas..... 1,000

KALISKY, Louis, to the New York Savings Bank; Baxter St, 81, e s, due June 1, 1904, 4 per cent..... 30,000

KELLY, Victorine A., to the Home Life Insurance Company; 19th St, 5 East, due Aug. 1, 1906, 4 per cent..... 20,000

KERKER, Frederick A., to William G. Wood and another, executors; 176th St, n s 70.1 ft w of the Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 6,000

KING, James, to Margaret M. Grady; 98th St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 3,000

KOENNECKE, Julius, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 10th Av, n w corner of 38th St, due Sept. 1, 1904. 25,000

LAWSON, Daniel D., to George W. Campbell; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 111th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 100,000

MANHEIMS, Hattie, to Anne Boettner; 75th St, 171 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 70,000

McALEENAN, Henry, to Mary A. La Velle and another, trustees; 6th Av, 594, s e corner of 35th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 125,000

McVEANY, Victoria E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Topping Av, e s, 100 ft s of Spring St, 6 years..... 2,500

MITCHELL, Lucy B., to Samuel Borchardt; 97th St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

PORT, Anna C., to Leo Lugner and another, trustees; 6th St, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $10,000, due April 16, 1908..... 1,000

QUINN, Denis, to Richard H. Moran; Marion Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 187th St, due July 1, 1904..... 5,000

RANKIN, Albert, to George Ehret; Park Row, 29, demand..... 15,000

RAU, Charles W., to Charles R. Protze; 142d St, n s, 320 ft w of Broadway, 2 years, gold..... 2,000

RICHMAN, Louis L., to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; Pitt St, 127, n w s, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 31,000

RIFFERT, John G., to Katherine Koefler; Clinton Place, 112, s w s, 2 years, ½ part 6,000

ROFRANO, Joseph J., to Stephen H. Jackson; Oliver St, 54, e s, due April 1, 1903..... 17,000

ROFRANO, Joseph J., to Stephen H. Jackson; Oliver St, 54, e s, due April 1, 1903..... 8,500

ROSENSTEIN, Dora, to Thomas G. Field, trustee; 64th St, s s, 206 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 10,500

ROSENSTEIN, Dora, to Thomas G. Field, trustee; 64th St, s s, 181 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 10,500

STRAUSS, Alice M., to V. Everit Macy and another, trustees; 3d Av, e s, 389.10 ft n of 174th St, 2 mortgages, 3 years, gold..... 26,000

STURZEL, Wilhelm, to George Ehret; 2d Av, 1,804, demand..... 2,000

VOLLHART, Lillian E., to Rosina Volhart; 72d St, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 13,500

VOLPE, Frank, and wife, to Henry Bewkes, Jr.; 133d St, n s, 321.11 ft e of Trinity Av, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WALLER, Frank, and another, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of the City of New York; 5th Av, 103, e s, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 125,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; King St, 56 and 58, s s, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

WOOLMAN, Jane S., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Mott Av, 604, e s, 8 years, 4 per cent..... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLEN, Helen J., executrix, to Sarah P. Smith, 12 assignments..... $9,275

ALLEN, Helen J., executrix, to Helen J. Allen and others, 9 assignments..... 164,200

BACH, Aaron J., and another to Carrie Nagel..... 10,000

BEWKES, Henry J., to William H. Payne 1,000

CAMPBELL, George W., to J. B. Kissam. 100,000

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING Society to B. Clarke Andrews, trustee..... 5,500

CRONOGUE, Thomas V., individually and as administrator, to Frederick C. A. Schaefer..... 1

KELLY, John P., to Carrie Kauffmann... 1,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to William Eisenhauer..... 15,000

LA VELLE, Mary A., and another, trustees, to Patrick Keenan Chamberlain..... 1

LESE, Louis, and another to Lillian B. May..... 1

LESE, Louis, to Sender Jarmolowsky..... 1

MATTESON, George W. R., and another, executors, to George W. R. Matteson and another, trustees, 7 assessments.... 265,000

SCHEINA, Elisa, as executrix, to Joseph C. Kupfer..... 3,000

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to the Park Mortgage Company..... 3,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John Haven, 2 assessments.... 42,000

VOLLHART, Rosina, to Robert F. Tysen 13,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 97 and 99; Lawyers' Engineering and Surveying Company against Morris Zimmerman, owner and contractor $15

LOCUST AV AND 141ST ST, s w corner, 25x100; James O'Connell Lime Company against Granville Gibbens and another, owners; Lally & Luongo, contractors 1,791

LOCUST AV AND 141ST ST, s w corner, 25x100; James O'Connell Lime Company against Granville Gibbons and another, owners and contractors..... 180

LOCUST AV AND 141ST ST, s w corner, 25x100; Frederick W. Meeker and another against Granville Gibbons and another, owners; Lally & Luongo, contractors 826

MADISON AV AND 117TH ST, n e corner, 35x100; P. Galligan & Son against Jimpoll & Werner, owners and contractors 212

1ST AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 112th St, 50x100; George Colon against Samuel D. Tomback, owner and contractor..... 1,170

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 125x110; John A. Nesbit against Arthur C. Wood, owner; G. A. Adamo & Co., contractors 2,068

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; William H. Meserole against Richard Ryan, owner; Frederick J. Moffatt, owner and contractor 300

98TH ST, 61 to 67 East; James F. Dolan against Michael Naughton, owner and contractor 683

118TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Michael Wallace against James B. Harris and another, owners; James Powers, contractor..... 7

118TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Jeremiah Mara against James Harris and another, owners; James Powers, contractor..... 5

118TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; James Daniel against James B. Harris and another, owners; James Powers, contractor 7

124TH ST, n s, 263 ft e of Broadway, 104x100.11; Guy B. Waite & Co. against John Caggiano, owner and contractor..... 1,450

135TH ST, 178 West; Albert Sigel against Louis Hanneman, owner and contractor 175

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

OLIVER ST, e s, 50.6 ft n of Oak St, 24.6x100; Stephen H. Jackson with Joseph J. Rofrano..... $17,000

STEBBINS AV, e s, 449.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x80; Manhattan Mortgage Company with Harris Shanker..... 6,000

Lis Pendens.

LOT 89, map of 272 lots of the Kemp estate, 23d Ward, Block 2,523; Provident Savings-Loan Investment Company against Margaretha Busse, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, V. M. Davis.

LOTS 276 and 277, McGraw estate, Van Nest Station; New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Michael Shine and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Langdon.

WORTH ST, 121, 39 Mott St, and 16th St, n s, between 8th and 9th Avs, Lot 78, map of property of John Stapler, 16th Ward; Eva K. Conlon against the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children and another, (action to recover possession;) attorney, C. B. Morris.

3D AV, w s, 108.2 ft n of 176th St, 27x93.5x27x94; Henry P. Ansorge against Maria Kiefer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. J. Cohen.

21ST ST, n w s, Lots 740, 741, and 742, map of lands of Clement C. Moore, 16th Ward, 75x98.8; Park Benjamin against Frederick S. Meyers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Logan.

72D ST, 250 West; the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company against Edward W. Wilson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Whitridge.

98TH ST, 149 and 153 West; Citizens' Savings Bank against Fannie L. Kind and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pirsson & Beall.

98TH ST, 151 West; Henry A. Bogert, trustee, against William A. Murray and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. L. Bogert.

112TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; George A. Walton against John D. Shewell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. Sarah M. Cassitt White.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—George A. Walton vs. John D. Shewell et al.—John J. Doyle.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Emma Manson vs. Caroline Von Hecht—Charles J. Hardy, Albert Wiggers vs. Louis Goodchild—Isaac Bell Brennan.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Townsend vs. Coogan—Benno Lewinson.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Swann vs. Baxter—George W. Ellis.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Miller vs. Fowler—James J. Neallis. Board of the Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church vs. Foote—Ely Rosenberg. Eaton vs. Bowman—W. C. Davis. Matter of Woodhouse—John E. Ward.

Surrogate Notices.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 83 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of June, 1901. MARY HELEN SMITH, Executrix. ELIAS D. SMITH, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je22-law6mS.

SUTPHEN, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SUTPHEN, late of said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold H. Wagner, at No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, February 1st, 1901. JOHN S. SUTPHEN, ADELINE E. SUTPHEN, AMANDA A. POPE, Executors. A. H. WAGNER, Attorney for Executors. f2-law6mS

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
Coney Island
LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later
LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:40, 7:25, 8:10, 8:40, 9:20, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.*	1:30 P.M.*	3:45 " *
3:30 "	4:00 "	6:30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Tarus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS. SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 Saturdays only, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. Sundays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.
LONG BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., week days, 7:00, 7:50, 10:50 A.M. (12:50 Saturdays only), 1:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
POPULAR EXCURSION
TO
MAUCH CHUNK $1.50 GLEN ONOKO and the SWITCHBACK
Children under 12, 75 cents.
Switchback Tickets, 50c. additional.
On SUNDAY, July 28th.
Special Train leaves New York; Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.
SUNDAY, JULY 28TH.
L. I. R. R. AND NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER."
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR Leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Ave. station, Brooklyn, at 8:23 A. M., stopping at Franklin Ave. 8:28 and East New York 8:35.
Due at Newport at 3:15 P. M.; leave at 5:15 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations.
Sale of tickets limited.
The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.
Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.
Will receive passengers daily except Sunday, commencing Thursday, July 18, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 4, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.
Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning.
Tickets for sale and full information at 71 Water St., New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.
Rooms and berths can be secured up to 5 P. M. by telephone, 1,765 Broad, New York, or 1,381 Main, Brooklyn.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9:30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. 50c.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Round
BatteryLanding:9:15,10:40A.M.;2:05P.M. Trip.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.
ALL DAY SUNDAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
On SUNDAYS the new fast steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN, leaves Pier 25, East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 31st St., 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.
FARE, $1 ROUND TRIP. CHILDREN, 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SPECIAL MIDSUMMER TOURS.
Personally conducted; everything first class, all expenses included. Pan-American trips, including trip to Niagara Falls, 5 days, going every Tuesday. Thousand Island and Montreal tour, 10 days. White Mountains and Old Orchard, 8 days. Nova Scotia tour, 11 days. Write for circulars containing full information, to THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S TOURIST OFFICE, 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOKOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Ccptic.....

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FINE CORNER APARTMENT HOUSE, AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 145TH ST. GREAT FUTURE; WELL RENTED; Very Easy Terms; Trade Considered. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

CHOICE CORNER DWELLING, WEST END AV., IN THE EIGHTIES; FOUR STORIES; BARGAIN; EXCHANGE CONSIDERED. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., 116 W. 42d St.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
1 and 2 family Houses, $4,500 upward; within two blocks of L stations; houses have all improvements; before investing elsewhere give me a call. J. LEITNER, 3d and Wendover Avs.

Northwest corner Melrose Av., 154th; 50x100; free, clear; good builders' investment. Owner, 635 Prospect Av.

Bargain.—Sixty-foot 2d Av. corner, below 14th; easy terms. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

$2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Av., dwelling, 14 rooms; 3 sets improvements; rent, $300; taken by foreclosure; mortgage, $2,000. See Finch, on premises.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A sportsman's paradise; home of the deer, speckled and salmon trout; the well-known Hinckley estate of 1,500 acres in the Adirondack region is for sale, bounded by the West Canada, crossed by the Four-Mile stream; contains 4 lovely lakes, cottages, large house and barn; photographs and particulars. Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,036 Kingston, N. Y.

High-class, improved lots fronting on trolley; good for store or cottage; 18 minutes out, 3 minutes from railroad depot; price $200 each; only have 4 lots left out of the estate of 37 lots sold in two weeks. For further information address O, Box 133, New York Times

For Sale—At Blauvelt, Rockland County, New York, 77 acre farm, price $6,500; village farm, 10 acres, 9-room house, $3,000; 54-acre farm, 11-room house, $6,500; resident house, beautiful surroundings; price, $7,000. Thos. Rodgers, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Have few suburban homes for sale, foreclosure prices; $250 down, balance easy terms; unlimited first mortgage money. Austin B. Burchell, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Scarsdale.—A double home; all improvements; 8 rooms and 14 rooms; admirable situation. Box 69, Scarsdale.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

VERY CHEAP.—Bronxville lots at station; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light, paid; no assessments; guaranteed titles; monthly payments; commutation, 8 cents. Offenbach, 97 East 110th St.

Easy terms; detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, city, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—New house for sale; good opportunity to obtain a beautiful suburban home, 25 minutes from Grand Central Station; house just completed; all improvements; excellent arrangement of rooms; hall, parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, and servants' stairs; 6 bedrooms; bath, open plumbing; large closets and attic; house, 28x47; lot, 33x100; 120 Morris St., 3 blocks to Ludlow Station; $7,500. Apply to Roderick Ross, 124 Morris St., Yonkers.

Mamaroneck.

On Boulevard and Trolley—High and Dry.
MAMARONECK LOTS $100.
50c. WEEKLY—NO INTEREST or ASSESSMENTS; near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.; two houses for rent, $30 and $40; new house for sale; bargain; also farm and stock in this county; can be bought low. Walter King Cooley, 39 Prospect Av.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Half Value. — $4,250; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau St.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Choice lots for residences; high ground; 6 minutes' walk from station, Erie R. R.; 28 miles from New York. Address G. L. C., Box 57, Ramsey, N. J.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$200 cash and $10.00 monthly buys 7-room cottage; improvements; new; good location; snap. HAMILTON, Corona.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Third Av., cor. 45th St., Store and Basement. Occupied for over 30 years as a grocery. Rent Low.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FINE LIQUOR BUSINESS—STORES CORNER 118TH ST. & MADISON AV. AND CORNER 96TH ST. AND PARK AV. SCHNUGG, 78 EAST 96TH ST.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Columbus Av., 749.—Large store, excellent location grocery or other business. Rosenstock, Madison Av. 86th St.

320 9th Av.—Elegant store, splendid stand, for family liquor and delicatessen or installment furniture.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices: exceptionally fine list. this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 246 and 247 South, through to Water, 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 440 Water St.; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

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40,000 EQUITIES in several improved city properties, and cash, to exchange for large piece of city, or free and clear country. BELLAMY, Owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.

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Owners.—Send particulars what you have for sale or rent. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

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A.—We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av., a few 3-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated; modern in every way; rent, $800 to $1,100. Caretakers in 212 East 68th St. and 224 East 69th St.; houses pleasantly located in a block of private residences.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

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GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb.

270 feet above the River.

This is a most perfectly appointed home site, all the streets and all public improvements completed, trees, shrubs, and lawns in thriving growth, many handsome houses built and occupied, all detached. Nothing on the market is so attractive as Grantwood. Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferries, (via Hudson River Traction Company's R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th Street ferry by trolley car.

For a small payment down and

$35 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.
Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; fine staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtup, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for photographic views and free tickets to visit the property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co
1,135 Broadway, New York.

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418 and 420 West 124th St.—Elegant new flats, 4 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; handsomely decorated; rents, $17 to $20.

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Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

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NEW YORK.

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Saratoga, The Grand Union
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

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HOBART MANSION HOUSE, HOBART, N. Y. Entirely new; modern appointments. High-class cuisine. Handsomely furnished. Terms and Illustrated Booklet. S. A. McMORRIS.

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Locust Grove House, Arkville, N. Y. The Favorite German Resort. Delightfully situated in large, shady grove. Terms and Booklet. Apply.

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In the Heart of Catskills, accommodates 150; Amusements, Bowling, Billiards, Tennis, Golf; good cycling and driving; peerless cuisine; booklet. AUG. F. KROEBEL, TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.

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This house has been much enlarged and improved. Situated in the Hudson Highlands, 48 miles from New York via Erie Road. Fine golf course, casino, and other attractions. Write for Booklet. W. J. READ.

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A Summer house for refined families; spacious, well-shaded grounds extend to the lake; excellent fishing, boating, bowling, and driving; one hour from New York C. H. TEN EYCK, Prop.

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Newly decorated and refurnished throughout.
HOTEL NOW OPEN.
200 rooms; 50 private baths.
Golf, Tennis, Croquet.
Surf and still water bathing; sailing, driving, fishing. Rooms in Club House for single men. Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.
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Now Open.

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Remington Av.; second house from ocean. High-grade Family Hotel; capacity, 100. Large, ocean view rooms. E. C McBRIDE.

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Beautifully located, with refined surroundings; spacious grounds, golf, &c.; every modern appointment; booklet; references. A. B. ATCHINSON, Mgr.

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For a fine map of "America's Summer Resorts" send a stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

NEW YORK.

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SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL NOW OPEN.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
Sulphur Bathing Establishment Now Open.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
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AT CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
Moderate Rates. Booklet.
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Head of Fourth Lake Fulton Chain; $12 to $15.

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LAKE GEORGE.
ROGERS' ROCK HOTEL.
Open, under new management, June 8 to Oct. 1. Write for booklet. D. W. EASTON, Owner and Prop., Rogers' Rock, Essex County, New York.

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On Squan Beach and Barnegat Bay. For particulars, apply to Miss ELIZABETH VAN RENSSELAER, Ortley, N. J.

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Directly on beach. NOW OPEN. High class cuisine and service. Hot and cold Sea Baths. Rates for July, $12 per week and upward. Write for booklet.
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Directly on Ocean front. Open all year. Newly furnished; best sanitation; finest cuisine.
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Frequent trains; all rail and via Atlantic Highlands boat from Rector Street.

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Ocean Front. Enlarged and improved. Music. Baths. Golf. Casino.
No mosquitoes; long-distance telephone. Excellent Cuisine. New York references.
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Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address
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High altitude, no malaria, no mosquitoes, home comforts, excellent cooking, Otis elevator, sun parlor, golfing. Booklet at Schofield's, Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

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FERN CLIFF, situated on an eminence 1,800 feet above the sea; highest point in White Mts., except Summit House; sublime views of White Mountain range, Glen Ellis Valley; beautiful sunsets; peculiarly adapted for asthma, hay fever, &c.; only place of its kind in White Mts.; appointments perfect. Mrs. M. F. Potter, Jackson, N. H.

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Home, desirable location, large airy rooms, pure water, shade, piazza, croquet ground; fine scenery, good roads, excellent livery. Terms reasonable; ref. The Misses Sargeant.

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High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation.

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Scenery and location unsurpassed; beautiful walks and drives. Accom. 60. Booklet. J. Hamblin, Swiftwater, Pa.

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Boating and fishing; magnificent scenery.
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DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE KITTATINNY.
The favorite Spring, Summer and Autumn Resort. Largest, best appointed and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. ORCHESTRA, GOLF LINKS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. Elevator, steam heat, &c. Send for booklet. JOHN D. BRODHEAD.

Far View House.—Highest point at Gap; 40 miles scenery; all amusements; bass fishing; free boating and bathing; hot and cold baths. Terms moderate. F. G. HURST, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

BRODHEAD COTTAGE, Del. Water Gap, in Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania. Delightful views. Pure air. Fresh water. Moderate. ABRAM BUSH.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA. Beautiful location. Fine view of Water Gap. Cheerful and Homelike. Good table, $7.00 up. M. M. ACE.

Mt. Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
MOUNT POCONO.
Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES;
CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN;
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES;
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SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
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Elegant steam yacht, cost $100,000; owner must sell at half price. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

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Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 125th St.

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Clothing.

Highest price paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. and Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Surrogate's Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated April 30th, 1901. EDWIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my11-law6mS

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.
JOHN C. CLARK, Executor.
CARRIE I. JESSUP, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOHN V. VAN WOERT.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. VAN WOERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Cephas Brainerd, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, February 16th, 1901. JAMES B. VAN WOERT, Administrator. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for Administrator, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f16-law6mS

LENTE, MARY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ellen K. Lente, Mary Lente, Margaret K. Van Winkle, and Margaret Lente, the heirs and next of kin of MARY LENTE, deceased, send greeting. Whereas Ellen K. Lente, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our county of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 7th day of May, 1901, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary Lente, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
BULL, EDGAR & MATHEWS, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 27 William Street, New York.

Receiver's Sales.

RECEIVER'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON J. STAHL, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the above-named bankrupt that pursuant to an order of this Court, dated July 22d, 1901, the entire stock in trade, consisting of Gent's Furnishing Goods, etc., and Fixtures, situate at the store of Solomon J. Stahl, 2,146 Third Ave., in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, by Gus Broones, auctioneer, on Monday, July 29th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M.
BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver.
PLATZEK & STROOCK, Attorneys for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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BRIDGE CAR TRAFFIC REDUCED FOR SAFETY

Structure Can Bear No Greater Strain, Says Mr. Martin.

ANOTHER BREAK DISCOVERED

Dead Weight and Vibration, Not Heat, Caused the Fractures, the Chief Engineer Declares.

The Brooklyn Bridge has been reopened for traffic on both roadways. This was done early yesterday morning. Cars were allowed to cross the northern roadway after work had progressed all night in repairing the broken suspension rods. But while traffic has been resumed on the bridge, there have been some radical orders issued which mean that the number of trains and trolley cars crossing the structure will be reduced to almost one half. Under the old regulations cars were supposed to keep 102 feet apart on the bridge. This was never literally obeyed. At rush times cars were never more than fifty feet apart. The new order of things compels them to keep 200 feet apart between the New York and Brooklyn towers and 102 feet apart on the spans extending from the approaches to the towers. Numerous Inspectors stationed along the roadways enforced this new order yesterday.

In addition to this change the report of Chief Engineer and Superintendent C. C. Martin was made public. Mr. Martin has been connected with the Brooklyn Bridge ever since its construction. He was away when the suspension rods broke on Wednesday, and did not return to the city until late Thursday afternoon. He almost immediately made a report to Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea. This report differs materially in its suggestion of the cause of the trouble from the published interviews of Commissioner Shea and Chief Engineer of Bridges Probasco.

At the very time that this report was being duplicated for publication another break on the bridge was discovered. This was in the trunnion plate in which one of the newly placed suspension rods is fastened. The break, however, was not serious enough to interfere with traffic on the bridge. It was, according to the engineers, only an illustration of the strain on the centre portion of the bridge.

MR. MARTIN'S REPORT.

Chief Engineer Martin's report, as presented to Commissioner Shea, reads as follows:

Brooklyn, July 25, 1901.

Hon. John L. Shea, Commissioner of Bridges:

Dear Sir: I beg leave to make the following report upon the broken suspender rods and cable bands:

Around the cables are placed steel cable bands, which are 5 inches wide and ½ inch thick. These are placed at a horizontal distance of 7½ feet apart. Connected to these, near the centre of the main span of the bridge, on each cable, are 2½ inch steel suspension rods; all of the other suspenders on the main span are made of steel wire ropes 1¾ inches in diameter.

The object of these suspender rods and ropes is to connect the transverse girders of the floor system of the bridge to the cables, which ultimately carry the weight of the bridge with its load.

On Wednesday afternoon, July 24, it was discovered that seven of these suspension rods and two cable bands were broken, and traffic on the easterly half of the bridge was suspended. On account of the expansion and contraction of the trusses of the bridge, there is a longitudinal maximum movement at the slip joints of about 7 inches, and as this movement takes place in the truss, to which the floor beams and the lower ends of the suspender rods are attached, and does not occur in the cable to which the upper ends of these rods are attached, the result is that the lower ends of the rods move backward and forward as the truss expands or contracts.

In order to provide for this a steel trunnion block was introduced into this connection, which permitted a rolling motion without producing cross strains in the rods. These cast steel trunnion blocks are 5¼ inches deep, the rods passing through them freely, and a nut was placed beneath the block to hold the whole in place. Examination shows that all of the broken rods are broken in these blocks, and entirely out of sight; until enough of them had been broken to allow the cable to lift or the floor to settle sufficiently for the broken ends of the rods to come into sight, nothing would be known of the break.

An examination of the fracture of two of the rods indicates unmistakably that they have been broken for a long time. All of the remaining suspended rods on this cable, and on the other three cables, have been carefully re-examined, and they are in perfect order. As to the broken cable bands, there are 1,700 of them around the cables on the bridge, and it is quite possible, notwithstanding the rigid inspection to which they were subjected before they were put in place, that occasionally a defective band may have been used. Constant inspection since the bridge has been in use has detected a few, and these have been replaced without in any way affecting the strength of the bridge or impeding traffic.

In my judgment, the cause of the present breaking of several of the suspender rods is as follows: As I have said before, two of the broken rods show old breaks—one much older than the other—as indicated by the broken ends of the rods. One rod having broken, would throw additional strains on those adjoining it, and in the course of time these would give way, and the process would naturally continue unless the broken rods were replaced.

The fact that the rods on all of the other cables are sound would seem to indicate that my theory is correct, and that the fact that one rod—in all respects like all of the others, so far as can be seen—broke long in advance of the others, or that it broke at all, would seem to indicate that it was originally defective.

The bridge is now in perfect working order and is entirely safe. Respectively,

C. C. MARTIN,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

THE LIMIT REACHED.

In a manner supplementing this report, Mr. Martin said:

"The bridge is now stronger than before and it is at present able to stand the weight put upon it, but, in my opinion, it will not stand anything more. When the structure was built it was never intended to carry the traffic it now does. The repairs just completed will strengthen it to some extent, but, as I have said, the bridge is now put to as great a strain as is in accordance with public safety."

"Did the heat have anything to do with the parting of the rods?" Mr. Martin was asked.

"Certainly it did not."

"You have been quoted as saying that it was entirely due to vibration. Is that correct?"

"Well—yes—partly so."

"Can you give a less technical explanation for the public than is contained in your report to the Bridge Commissioner?"

"That is all I have to say at present."

Outside of this, however, Mr. Martin was willing to declare that heat and "the act of Providence" had nothing to do with the trouble.

Bridge Commissioner Shea, before he had received Mr. Martin's report, had said: "The break on the bridge was caused by the intense heat. It was an act of Providence over which the Department of Bridges has no control."

Chief Engineer of Bridges Probasco had said: "The mishap was due to expansion by heat of the whole structure."

Neither Mr. Shea nor Engineer Probasco would express any further opinion after Mr. Martin's report was made public.

The Commissioner and Engineers Martin and Probasco were decidedly silent as to the new break which had occurred after the repairs had been made. For a time all knowledge of this break was denied. This denial was made in the most positive manner. "It is false," said Engineer Martin at noon. At 4 o'clock he admitted that it had occurred, and further said that it indicated the strain placed on the bridge by the trolley cars. "Vibration and dead weight did it," he said.

This new break is in the trunnion block at the second suspension rod toward Brooklyn, from the centre of the north side of the bridge. The suspension rod at this point was one of those which had given way on Wednesday. The new break came after it had been replaced and the rod and trunnion had been painted. The crack is clean-cut and shows that it was made suddenly. A new plate will be put in to-day.

The sag on the north roadway of the bridge was "taken up" through the effect of the repairs made during Thursday night. Before then there was no admission that the north roadway had dropped some six inches. Now that the repairs are made, it is admitted that it did drop anywhere from four to six inches.

The first indication that it had been determined to reduce the train and trolley service on the bridge came from President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He said:

"I doubt if the eighteen trains will be put back on the regular bridge service. However, we shall be guided in this, as in all other matters pertaining to the bridge, by the advice of the bridge authorities. They can order us to resume the eighteen trains with fifty-five seconds' headway, or to discontinue them and run only fourteen trains."

President Greatsinger would say nothing as to the trolley lines and the orders to keep the cars 200 feet apart on the central span of the bridge. The bridge officials showed the same reticence.

EFFECT OF THE NEW ORDER.

At the Brooklyn entrance to the bridge the effect of the new order was very apparent. Inspectors for the trolley lines stood at the bridge approach, and as each motorman came up with his car he was hailed by the Inspector, who said, "Keep 102 feet distance to the tower. Don't forget." Along the roadway other Inspectors were placed to enforce the order. At each bridge tower Inspectors were placed, and no car started for the river span until the car in front of it was at least 200 feet away.

The result of this new order of things is best illustrated by the statement of an Inspector for the trolley line, who has been on the bridge ever since through-trolley service was inaugurated three years ago. He said:

"You may not realize what this must order as to distance between cars means, but as a matter of fact it will cut down our bridge service at least one-half. Of course, we have always been supposed to keep the cars 102 feet apart on the bridge, but that has been impossible during the rush hours of night and morning. Sometimes the cars would not be 50 feet apart. Now, with this new order we cannot run as many cars across. If we tried to there would be a block at either end of the bridge which it would be impossible to break in a hurry."

The result of the new order was also apparent at the Manhattan end of the bridge last night during the rush hours. Usually the cars come in and depart just as fast as they can be unloaded and loaded, and this is done in a remarkably short time. Last night it was often the case that two of the four tracks would be empty, and only one car standing on each of the other tracks. While there were by no means so many people attempting to cross the bridge on trolleys as usual there was a greater crush at the bridge entrance because of the delays and lack of cars.

Commissioner Shea would have nothing to say about this new order. His answer to all questions was the following statement, which he had prepared after Engineer Martin made his report:

"I only wish to say, in addition to what Mr. Martin has said, that we have repaired the breaks by our own mechanics in our own shop within twenty-four hours after they were discovered. Since 2 o'clock this morning the bridge has been opened to public traffic, and, in the opinion of our Chief Engineer, it is as absolutely safe to-day as it ever was. The breaking of these nine rods of the 1,760, as may be readily seen, could in no way imperil the structure, and public traffic should never have been stopped, and certainly was not stopped by any order from this department. When the bridge is to be closed for any purpose due notice, with the reasons therefor, will be given in due time by the head of this department."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S PURPOSE.

District Attorney Philbin, who returned to his office yesterday, said:

"If any person or persons can be held responsible for the breaking of the suspension rods the matter will most certainly be presented to the Grand Jury."

The District Attorney said, in addition, that he had selected a competent engineer to make a thorough examination of the situation and report to him. Until this report is ready nothing will be done, either toward stopping bridge crushes or limiting the trolley service further than was ordered by the Bridge Commissioner yesterday.

John B. Sexton, President of the Board of Health, also took a hand in the bridge investigation. Early in the day he announced, "I intend to guard public interest, and have assumed jurisdiction in the premises." After he found out that the bridge authorities reported that the repairs had been made he decided to let matters alone.

Incidental to the accident, some interesting data as to what the bridge was intended to bear in regard to weight has been brought to light in the bridge offices. In May, 1878, before the structure was actually completed, a report of the Bridge Commission says:

"The bridge is designed to bear a dead weight, which may be stated in round numbers, at 1,300 tons, assuming, of course, that the load is equally distributed over the entire roadway. This immense weight may be more fully realized when it is stated to be equivalent to that of thirty-six ordinary palace cars, each weighing thirty-one tons. Twenty-six such cars in line would occupy a length of 1,560 feet, or a little less than the width of the main span of the bridge—the space between the towers on each side of the river. With such a weight the factor of safety in the cables is six, in the suspenders eight, in the superstructure proper four. The lowest of these factors of safety is believed to be ample for every use to which the bridge was ever designed, or to which it will be applied, and is about equal to the reserved strength in other parts of the structure."

It is estimated that at present, during the rush hours, the bridge carries about 1,500 tons, or 400 tons more than was originally planned. This increased weight is made up in truck and foot passenger travel and the trolley cars. Of the trolley cars there have been often as many as forty on both roadways of the bridge structure at one time. These, with their full complement of passengers, make up no inconsiderable portion of the added weight, according to the engineers.

The ferry traffic did not regain its normal condition yesterday, although the bridge was opened before the early morning rush hours. All the Brooklyn ferries were taxed to their utmost both in the morning and at night. In the morning the Brooklynites had not received sufficient warning of the opening of the bridge, so they went to the ferries as a matter of course after their experiences since Wednesday. Why they did so on their return home at night could not be explained by those who are in charge of the bridge traffic.

One woman well along in years boarded a car at the Manhattan end of the bridge. The car moved up the roadway toward Brooklyn very slowly. Just as it reached the beginning of the span at this end it stopped. This stopping was due to the orders to keep the distance between the cars. The woman did not understand this, and as she hurriedly alighted from the car she said, "Something is wrong. I am going back to take the ferry." No explanation of the conductor would satisfy her, so she trudged back to the bridge entrance.

"That's the trouble," remarked the conductor to the passengers in general. "People seem afraid that the bridge will go down. As a result they are giving us a chance to breathe now, and not crowding us. We don't have crowded cars, and there is some comfort for us as well as for the passengers who are not scared."

James Moore, Inspector of the Rapid Transit Road, in charge at the Manhattan terminus, was seen late last night in the signal room and asked whether the motormen have adhered to the new rule requiring them to space their cars 102 and 200 feet apart while crossing the bridge, and in reply he said that he had a long list of motormen who had been reported for not observing the rule.

"All these men who have been reported," Inspector Moore said, "will be suspended, but owing to our heavy Coney Island traffic at this time, we cannot discharge them, as it is hard to get experienced men. They all should, however, be dropped from the company at once.

"In many cases," Mr. Moore continued, "the motormen are not to blame, for in many instances they are unable to keep their cars 102 feet apart. For instance, when a truckman drives on the tracks, a car running at the regulation speed has to come to an abrupt stop, consequently the cars following have to pull up as quickly as they can to avert a collision. I admit, however, that the rule has often been utterly disregarded, but matters will now be more stringent, and the best efforts to space the cars properly are being made."

BRIDGE ACCIDENT'S LESSONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it Providence—an intelligently guided force—or merely an accident that serves to warn us of threatening danger until then unsuspected and in some cases as the one that is just now interesting the people of this city—which, as it were, has served to tear aside the curtain that hangs between the people—and the innermost workings of its trusted servants—unmasks ignorance, incapacity, and, if not that, a calculating, criminal negligence?

The accident to the bridge, without causing loss of life or suffering, yet serves to show to the public the necessity of inquiry and change in system if not change in officers. The snapping of a few iron or steel rods in the Brooklyn Bridge brings for the first time to the knowledge of the people (though it seems long known to the experts at large and the bridge engineers) the fact that the structure is carrying weights far and above those expected or provided for by its builders. It also informs the public that the officers whose duty it was to make safety their first effort—knowing the danger—took not the slightest means to have a daily inspection by those persons whose education and experience made such an inspection a security. Instead, the engineer in charge shamelessly asserts that "he may say there is a continual inspection, as employes, painters, &c., would report anything they saw"; then the lives of thousands and the sufferings of hundreds of thousands are permitted to rest upon the inspection by amateurs of an intricate mass of iron and steel that requires the highest knowledge of engineering to comprehend.

Suppose the New York Central had an accident caused by a defective engine, and the President in answer to a question should say that "he might say there was a continual inspection, as all employes, painters, clerks, &c., if they saw anything wrong would report it." Would not it suggest itself to the Grand Jury that the engineer seemed to be the proper person, and such inspection should naturally be as continuous as possible?

There are people who decry the press. Yet it is by the efforts of the press, it is by that endless energy of its agents and by that only, that the public is able at times to know a little of its own interests, and when the public has thoroughly grasped the situation a concentrated public opinion is the result. History shows no single case where its will has been thwarted. This bridge accident—this work of the press in giving to the public the data—has, if I am not mistaken, been the means of a temporary awakening of the people, who will demand some radical changes in the management of the Brooklyn Bridge, if it does not take a wider scope and demand a little more knowledge than it possesses of the management of other corporations, private or public, when the lives of men, women, and children are at the mercy of those in authority. LEWIS CASS JOHNSON.

New York, July 26, 1901.

Bridge Investigation Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the recent accident to the structure of the Brooklyn Bridge, and the vast interests involved, I would like to suggest through your paper the propriety of the bridge authorities instituting forthwith an investigation, such investigation to be made by three expert engineers wholly unconnected with the bridge or with the City Government.

Considering what has happened, the public who use it are naturally more or less disturbed as to the safety of the bridge under the burdens now put upon it. A thorough investigation and report by such a commission of engineers would be likely to arrive at the truth, and the public would be disposed to accept their verdict.

PEYTER B. OLNEY.

New York, July 26, 1901.

MARQUAND & CO.'S FAILURE.

Assignee Smith Files a Provisional Bond of $110,000—His Estimate of Assets.

Frank Sullivan Smith, assignee of Henry Marquand & Co., obtained leave from Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court to file a provisional bond of $110,000, and was granted sixty days' extension of time in which to file schedules. He stated that the firm failed to file schedules in the time required by law, and he is unable to file them now, owing to the complicated nature and the volume of business done by the firm shortly prior to their assignment. The assignee is unable yet to ascertain exactly what the assets consist of or determine the amount of claims against the estate.

He estimates the assets at the present time to consist of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, valued at $60,000, against which there are claims of members to the amount of $34,000, leaving $26,000 for the other creditors; stocks and bonds, $9,000; book accounts due from customers and brokers, nominal value $500,000, actual value estimated at $75,000, the cause of difference being due to marginal accounts, which vary with the market value of the stocks and bonds connected therewith, and some of the debtors are unable to pay the account; and equity in stocks and bonds pledged as collateral for loans, the value of the equity being unknown.

In the individual assignments of the two partners, Mr. Smith was authorized to file provisional bonds of $1,300 in the case of Henry Marquand and $7,500 in the case of Frank B. Poor. Mr. Marquand's individual assets consist of $1,300 cash in the National Bank of Commerce, and Mr. Poor's individual assets consist of cash in banks $1,000, equity in a lot of land at Hackensack and at Shelter Island $1,500, equity in securities held as collateral by his creditors $5,000.

CORONER DELAP ARRESTED.

Brooklyn Official Held in $5,000 Bail on the Charge of Taking Bribes.

Following the hearing of charges affecting the administration of his office, Coroner George W. Delap of Brooklyn was yesterday afternoon informally placed under arrest in the Adams Street Police Court. The Coroner is accused of having violated Section 48 of the Penal Code, which forbids a public officer taking money or any other consideration for the performance of, or the omission to perform, an official duty, for which no fee is allowed by law.

The formal complaint against Mr. Delap, which was made out in the name of Detective Joseph Irwin of the District Attorney's Office, was preferred in connection with the case of Mrs. Kate Lents of 250 India Street, who on Thursday, before Magistrate Naumer, swore that she paid the Coroner money to have the death of her husband, who, as alleged, committed suicide, certified to as accidental.

Coroner Delap appeared in court yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his counsel, Frederick Crane. He was called to the bench by Magistrate Naumer, and the complaint of Detective Irwin was read to him. He pleaded not guilty, and his counsel asked that the examination be set for 2 o'clock next Thursday afternoon in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court. This request was granted, and bail was fixed at $5,000. A. J. McCollum, a coal dealer of Greenpoint, and Jacob Link, a truckman of 816 Park Avenue were present in court to give bail for the Coroner, and were accepted as his bondsmen. The Coroner then left court with his friends.

A PROHIBITIONIST'S DILEMMA.

Court Decides He Signed a Petition for a Liquor License, Although He Denies It.

A decision handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has placed one Silas W. Albertson, a local Prohibitionist, in a most unhappy situation.

The decision was rendered in the case of Thomas Kerby, whose liquor tax certificate was revoked by the lower court. Kerby applied to the Deputy Commissioner of Excise for a certificate for a saloon and music hall in the neighborhood of Broadway and Halsey Street, Brooklyn. It was stated in his application that there was but one building occupied exclusively as a dwelling within 200 feet of the proposed saloon. Attached to the application was a consent, in writing, that the traffic in liquor be so carried on, purporting to be signed by Silas W. Albertson, the owner of the property, in the presence of Abram J. Jackson, subscribing witness.

A number of pastors of churches in the neighborhood fought the proposed saloon, and a petition was made for the revocation of Kerby's license. It was asked that the certificate be canceled on the ground that the alleged signature of Albertson was a forgery. The only proof offered was the testimony of Albertson himself, who testified that he did not sign the application. "I would almost as soon sign my death warrant," he said, after explaining that he had been a Prohibitionist for forty years. Albertson's testimony as to the signature was contradicted by Jackson, the subscribing witness.

The Special Term revoked Kerby's certificate, but the Appellate Division reverses this decision and dismisses the proceedings. Justice Sewell, writing the opinion of the court, says that a comparison of the disputed signature with signatures of Albertson, made in court, shows that the signature to the consent is genuine, as testified to by the subscribing witness.

Mr. Albertson is now mediating upon the dangers to which absent-minded Prohibitionists are liable, while Mr. Kerby is gleefully preparing for a "grand opening."

"WORSE THAN BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA"

Dr. Cyrus Edson's Report on the Park Avenue Tunnel.

He Describes to the Grand Jury the Sufferings of Passengers and the Danger to Health They Incur.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, ex-President of the Board of Health, who has been investigating the conditions existing in the Park Avenue tunnel of the New York Central Railroad, at the request of Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, yesterday reported to the latter and to the Grand Jury that the condition of the cars in passing through the tunnel is worse for the period of passage than those which obtained in the famous Black Hole of Calcutta for a corresponding period.

Dr. Edson for same days past has been conducting a series of experimental observations in the cars and tunnel. He has been assisted by Chief Sanitary Inspector Feeney of the Board of Health, Frederick Springer, sanitary engineer; Drs. Walter G. Hudson, E. F. Lenahan, and J. A. De Rhuee of the Board of Health. As a result of these experiments the doctor, in his report, says:

"In my opinion the tunnel is the cause of a very serious public nuisance affecting the health and comfort of a very large number of persons. This public nuisance is mainly caused by the gases of combustion and other deleterious gases which enter the cars passing through the tunnel and the lack of proper ventilation of the tunnel and the cars in transit. The means provided for the ventilation of the main and side tunnels, however sufficient they may have been to effect their purpose when the tunnel was originally constructed and traffic was lighter, are now utterly inadequate to effect proper ventilation, or to remove the gases given off by the five or six hundred engines which daily traverse the structure."

Dr. Edson states that the three roads using the tunnel have passenger cars of different sizes and construction, the majority of which contain a seating capacity for sixty-four persons. Each car, he says, contains less than 5,000 cubic feet of air space, and therefore allows only about 56 cubic feet of air for each person. The average time taken to traverse the tunnel, he declares, is about four minutes when no stops are made and no delays are encountered. Passengers are allowed to board the cars in the station about ten or fifteen minutes before they leave, and the cars are brought into the shed from the yards with all doors and windows closed. He continues:

TEMPERATURE 118 DEGREES.

"The temperature in these cars during warm weather varies from 85 to 105 degrees. It has not been uncommon for very high temperatures to be noted. I myself have noted a temperature of 111 degrees, with a high percentage of humidity. I am informed on credible authority that a temperature of 118 degrees in the cars during transit through the tunnel has been noted during the past month."

Dr. Edson gives a number of interesting experiments he made during last week. On Thursday, July 25, he says he boarded the 5:03 P. M. Port Chester train of the New Haven Road. The temperature at starting was 82 degrees. For a minute and a half thereafter some slight degree of relief was experienced until the train reached the tunnel at Fifty-sixth Street. The time of passage through the tunnel was three and one-half minutes. The car was lighted with oil lamps, and, though the seating capacity was 52, there were 60 people in the car, giving less than 56 cubic feet of air space to each one. The temperature at the exit of the tunnel at Ninety-sixth Street had risen 11 degrees to 93. The percentage of humidity from 64 at starting had risen to 98 at the exit.

"When a car such as I have described," continued Dr. Edson, "contains sixty-four persons, they require over 1,950 cubic feet of air per minute, or nearly 8,000 cubic feet in four minutes, the time of passage through the tunnel. The cubic contents of each car, however, is only 5,000 cubic feet, and this air is still further vitiated after the passengers breathe and rebreathe it, by the leakage of gases of combustion given off by the locomotive, which enter the car through the cracks and crevices.

"In a number of inspections made by me I invariably noticed many of the passengers coughing violently before the train had passed through the tunnel. This was plainly due to the irritating effect of the gases on the respiratory tract. I have further noticed a great increase in the pulse and respiratory rate of passengers.

"There is still another source of contamination of the air in the cars, which are lighted by Pintsch lights. It is a general rule laid down by sanitarians that a three-foot gas burner, which is about the size of a Pintsch burner, should have 9,000 cubic feet of air per hour.

"The gases of combustion, plainly apparent to the senses while the cars are passing through the tunnel, are mainly carbon monoxide, and di-oxide, and sulphur di-oxide. All of these gases are very poisonous, and in sufficient quantities will destroy animal life. Carbon monoxide is the most poisonous. Five-tenths of 1 per cent. of this gas will destroy animal life very quickly. Symptoms of breathing small amounts of this gas are dizziness, headaches, nausea, vomiting, debility, dry irritating cough, and a train of symptoms similar to those of malaria."

COMPARED WITH "BLACK HOLE."

Dr. Edson also states that his attention has been called by Dr. Charles A. Doremus, who had been associated with him in the investigation, to a comparison of the conditions existing in the cars, in transit, to those in the celebrated "Black Hole" of Calcutta.

"In the latter case," said Dr. Edson, "146 persons were thrown into a room the size of an 18-foot cube at 8 o'clock in the evening. The room contained a door and two windows. The latter were open. Each man had about thirty-eight cubic feet of air space, and yet by 11:15 all were dead but twenty-six, most of whom later succumbed to fever. The only cause operating to this effect was the exhaustion of the oxygen of the air. However, two small windows effected ventilation.

"In the cars passing through the tunnel there are about fifty-six cubic feet of air space for each passenger, and no ventilation whatever, in addition to leakage into the cars of vitiating gases of combustion. The effects of inhalation of gases by passengers I have frequently noticed. These are an increased pulse rate and respiration, profuse perspiration, nausea, and dizziness. These conditions affect all; but the most seriously affected, of course, are invalids, delicate women, and children. I have on two occasions seen women overcome and nearly lose consciousness. The continued effect of two trips daily through the tunnel, in my opinion, will debilitate and weaken all but the strongest and most vigorous persons."

The witnesses examined by the Grand Jury, in addition to Dr. Edson and Dr. Doremus, were: Joseph Gardam, electrical supply man; Arthur M. Waitt, Superintendent of Motive Power of the New York Central; Dr. George T. Stewart, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital; Joseph S. Wood, President of the Board of Education of Mount Vernon; Dr. Michael B. Feeney, Sanitary Superintendent; Frederick Springer, Sanitary Inspector; Dr. Daniel F. Lenahan, assistant to Dr. Edson; Dr. Walter G. Hudson; William J. Baldwin, ventilating expert; Dr. Joseph Shears, Sanitary Inspector, and Albert A. Cary, a consulting engineer.

The Grand Jury will continue the investigation Monday.

SPECIAL PRIMARY NOT NEEDED.

Republican Committee Can Fill a Vacancy Without It, Court Decides.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has affirmed the order of the Special Term, dismissing the proceeding brought by Albert W. S. Proctor against the Kings County Republican General Committee for enrolling George F. Elliott as a member of that committee.

Mr. Elliott was elected to fill a vacancy, caused by the resignation of a member of the committee, for the unexpired term. Mr. Proctor contended that an election could be had only at a regular or special primary. The Appellate Division agrees with the lower court, that the Republican General Committee has inherent power to fill the vacancy in the way that it has done.

If you need clothes come in before 12.

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TAILORS MENACE THE SMALL MANUFACTURERS

Agreements with Them on Any Terms to be Refused.

Such Action May Drive Them Out of Business—The Larger Manufacturers Protest.

A new feature developed yesterday in the strike of the garment workers, which, if carried out to the letter, will revolutionize the entire trade. It was announced by Henry White, Secretary of the United Garment Workers, that there were many small manufacturers with whom the union would refuse to settle whether they agreed to the union's terms or not. Asked what effect this would have on these manufacturers, he said:

"It will drive them out of business and take away a cut-throat competition which has been keeping wages down. These small manufacturers are responsible for low wages, long work days, and foul workshops. In their competition they cut wages and brought down the wages generally."

Secretary White said also that a number of the larger manufacturers approved of the strike, as it would bring about uniformity of conditions. Hundreds of manufacturers were signing agreements, as they were eager to start up their shops again, he declared.

The announcement was made late yesterday afternoon that 10,000 tailors would return to work on Monday, the manufacturers and contractors for whom they did work having signed agreements. In a few days longer it is believed that all the strikers will have gained their demands.

The Broadway manufacturers who were seen did not approve of the policy of driving the smaller firms out of business. They were very much dissatisfied at the obstacles thrown in the way of settlement by the strikers themselves. Max Ernest of 717 Broadway, who has signed an agreement along with a number of other manufacturers, said:

"The strikers do not seem to know what they want. I, for one, do not approve of the policy of driving out the small manufacturers. Nearly every manufacturer began in a small way. No one begins at the top."

Another manufacturer who has settled with the union, but cannot get his shops opened, said:

"No manufacturer would stand for the idea of driving the smaller men out of business. The largest business concerns in all branches of industry began in a small way. The policy is wrong. It would be in opposition to the institutions and the spirit of this country, which gives every one a chance."

It was stated in the afternoon that a number of the manufacturers have decided to do away with the contractors at once. There was a general feeling among all the contractors that the sooner the strike is ended, the better, as the strikers when flushed with success may make new demands so utterly unreasonable that no employer would grant them.

The Garment Workers' Trades Council met yesterday at 85 East Fourth Street. Its members make a great show of secrecy. One rule of the council is that the names of its members must not be disclosed.

The strike leaders reported that 250 garment workers struck in the shops of the Bay State Clothing Company, in Long Island City. They were employed in making uniforms for the navy. They will draw up their demands to-day.

There is a belief prevalent that in insisting on two sets of agreements, one with the contractors and the other with the manufacturers, the unions involved in the strike are unconsciously paving the way for invalidating the agreements. In case of law suits it is said that the manufacturers could shift the responsibility upon the contractors, and vice versa.

A mass meeting of the strikers is to be held in Cooper Union to-night.

THE SITUATION IN NEWARK.

Contractors Vainly Seek to Effect a Settlement with Strikers.

NEWARK, N. J., July 26.—At the headquarters of the striking garment makers here it was stated that a number of the contractors had called during the day, endeavoring to effect a settlement, but that all overtures on the part of the middlemen had been declined, as the strikers have decided that a settlement with the manufacturers must first be made.

Nathan Weiss of the New York Trouser Makers' Union has been sent to this city, and he will remain and take an active part in directing the struggle until the strike is settled.

The head of one large establishment this morning emphatically stated that he wanted to see the contract system abolished, and would use all the influence at his command to induce others to accept the demands of the men.

No General Cloakmakers' Strike.

Herman Grossman, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, of which the Cloakmakers' Union is a branch, said last night that the cloakmakers do not contemplate a general strike as has been reported. He added that there were strikes in progress against some shops, where the workers, as he said, were paid starvation wages, for the purpose of exacting an increase in pay and also recognition of the union, but this he declared was a common occurrence at this time of the year.

APPRAISING RANCOCAS FARM.

Executor of Lorillard Estate Employs Jersey City Men to Fix Its Value.

James B. Fielder, one of the executors of the will of Pierre Lorillard, has employed George F. Perkins and William Toffey of Jersey City to appraise the Rancocas farm and the property upon it.

Messrs. Perkins and Toffey are now at the farm taking an inventory of the stock. This fact led to a report that the Lorillard family is to buy the farm from Mrs. Allen, but no confirmation of the rumor could be obtained, as Mr. Fielder was out of town.

Brooklyn Man Dies in Jersey City Jail.

Henry Miller, sixty-three years old, of Brooklyn, who was arrested in Bayonne on Wednesday and sent to the Hudson County Jail on a charge of disorderly conduct, died in the jail yesterday from heart disease. The police of Brooklyn have been asked to locate his relatives, his address not being known.

School Children's Eyesight Defective.

Dr. Wallace Fyle yesterday reported to the Jersey City Board of Education that of 1,215 pupils of Public Schools Nos. 1, 2, 15, 20, and 22 examined by him 205 have defective eyesight. School No. 22 has the largest number, 33. The defects are not serious, however, and will not affect the children's usefulness in any of the ordinary walks of life.

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BREAD TRUST THE LATEST

Aims to Control the Output in All the Large Cities.

National Bread Company Incorporated with $3,000,000 Capital—Ex-Justice Van Wyck Its Attorney.

The incorporation papers of a new concern, which is named the National Bread Company, and aims to control the output of bread in the large cities of the United States, were filed in Trenton, N. J., yesterday.

The certificate of incorporation for the company shows that ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck acted as attorney for the new company, whose capital stock has been fixed at $3,000,000. The incorporators, who are said to be acting for large financial interests, were Joseph H. Strange of Orange, N. J., and Paul F. Lorzer and John Joseph Roach of Jersey City.

Several of the larger bakeries of this city are said to have been absorbed on a division of stock basis by the new company, and that ordinary means of competition are to be used to bring in the other larger bakeries, while small bakeries may not be affected. The plan at the outset is said to contemplate the control of the bread output of New York City, Jersey City, and Newark, and later through efforts in Chicago and St. Louis to establish control of the bread industry in the large cities of the country.

Ex-Justice Van Wyck declined to be interviewed about the Bread Trust, saying that he could not discuss the business of his clients. It was learned, however, that the company was formed for the double purpose of consolidating all of the large baking firms under a parent company, which should prevent destructive competition by dividing the territory among its constituent concerns, and of exploiting a patent bread-making machine, which is said to knead bread without any handling, and increases the weight of the baked loaf 30 per cent. over the present weight, with a given quantity of flour.

It was intimated that the interests dominating the United States Bread Company, which is erecting a plant in West Broadway, are identified with the interests back of the new company and negotiations for acquiring Chicago and St. Louis bakeries have already been initiated.

The outline of the scheme of consolidation, with the National Bread Company as the parent corporation, is said to provide that the various component baking companies shall yield to the National Bread Company a liberal proportion of their stock, in return for which they will be granted the right to use a patented machine which, it is claimed, is calculated to do away with about 50 per cent. of the labor of making bread, and will be assigned to an exclusive territory for the sale of their bread.

Under this plan, the profits of the subsidiary companies would be shared by the parent company. It was also intimated that, as the general company would begin with owning a considerable percentage of the stock of the smaller concerns, only a step would remain to establish absolute control by the big company through the increase of its holdings until they embrace a majority of the stock in each case.

According to one explanation of the patent process of breadmaking, a baker could take 195 pounds of flour, and by means of the new machine make 350 to 360 pounds of bread, instead of 275 pounds, and thus effect an economy by saving half the number of men employed and much of the cost of delivery, with the knowledge that the balance of stock would yield more returns than the entire present product.

This result is said to be reached by pounding the dough instead of kneading it by hand, making the gluten absorb more water and the bread heavier.

The new scheme, if put into operation in all of the larger bakeries in this city, would, it was estimated, affect some 50,000 men by reducing the number of employes required by the bakeries.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIMITATIONS IN HOMICIDE CASES.—The conviction of Peter Austin in the County Court of Dutchess County of the crime of manslaughter in the second degree, for killing Charles Brower on July 2, 1886, was yesterday affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. Opinions are written by Justices Hirschberg and Jenks. Brower was killed in a quarrel. Austin hid his body in an unused well, and the crime was not discovered until last Summer. The defendant was indicted for murder in the second degree. The only point raised on appeal was that as more than five years intervened between the commission of the crime and the finding of the indictment, and as by Section 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the accused could not be indicted for manslaughter after the lapse of five years, he could not be lawfully convicted of that offense under the indictment for murder, notwithstanding that there is no limitation of time within which a prosecution for murder must be commenced. Justice Hirschberg reviews the many conflicting authorities on the subject, but refrains from deciding the question, because it was not properly raised in the court below. "The agreed facts," says Justice Hirschberg, "establish that the appellant was within the State and county during the fourteen years of successful concealment of his crime, so that an indictment for manslaughter could have been found and prosecuted within the five years, but no request was made to the learned County Judge to charge the jury that therefore a conviction could not be had for manslaughter." Because Austin's counsel made no objection to the reception of the verdict of manslaughter, says Justice Hirschberg, and voluntarily took advantage of it, the defendant was not entitled to a discharge on a motion for arrest of judgment, unless it appeared that there was not sufficient evidence to convict him of any crime. Justice Jenks, in concurring, says that if the question had been properly raised the conviction must have been reversed. "I can see no good reason," he says, "why the State should enact a statute of limitations upon direct procedure, and thereby afford immunity for a crime, and yet permit punishment for the same crime by the indirect procedure of mere accusation for a different crime. I can see no reason for the public policy that permits punishment for a crime when it has been proved upon the trial of an indictment for murder and prohibits punishment for the same crime if it be sought by direct indictment. The fact that manslaughter is a degree of homicide does not change the character of the offense, or afford any reason that it should be punished that does not obtain when we term it manslaughter."

***

A QUESTION OF PLEADING.—Acker, Merrall & Condit, the grocers, secured a judgment against the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, and, when execution was returned unsatisfied, brought a suit against Eugene Lamb Richards, Jr., and others, as Directors of the club, to charge them personally. The debt amounts to $1,039.94. The Directors raised the point, by demurrer, that the complaint should have alleged, under the membership corporation law, in addition to the fact that the club is not a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, that it is not "a corporation for the promotion of agriculture and which holds annual agricultural fairs," or "a corporation formed for promoting or maintaining the principles of a political party." A judgment overruling the demurrer was yesterday sustained by the Second Appellate Division. Justice Woodward, for the court, after discussing at length the technical questions of pleading, says: "The defendants must be presumed to have known the law when they acc

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The New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE appearance of the last volume of The Authentic Edition of "The Works of Charles Dickens" raises the question whether a great revival in this author has been inspired or whether the sign of permanency has been given to his fame, without calling forth any especial enthusiasm on the part of the general reading public. Mr. Clement Shorter has recently expressed the former opinion, while Mr. Gissing, in searching and temperate judgment, says that recent evidences of admiration of Dickens are those which rather tend toward suggesting his permanency than any new extension of his sway; while a writer in the current number of the Macmillan Magazine, dealing with "The Serving Man in Fiction," dismisses Dickens briefly, except as a laughter-maker.

Within the last few months Dickens literature has been wonderfully augmented by a large number of articles, critical, historic, and personal, and merely encyclopaedic; but the subscribers to the Authentic Edition and The Gadshill are in most cases, we believe, those who knew their Dickens already more or less intimately, and who wished to preserve their favorite author with the work of his illustrators in durable and appropropriate form. Really popular editions, editions for the masses, have been wanting. There are, of course, those elderly admirers of Dickens who make it a pleasurable duty to read him through every year; but their successors have, as yet, given no sign of their existence. We do not know how it is in England, but in this country most boys and girls have read their Dickens as they have their Scott, within thesound of the school bell, and if they take him up again in after life, it is with the desire to see him in a conspicuous place in their library, where they may try, with more or less success, to revive the emotions excited by their youthful acquaintance with him. There is no suggestion of a revival in all this, although there is plenty of evidence of permanency, and permanancy with reverence. Conditions cannot be very different in England, and we are inclined to believe that Mr. Shorter is mistaken and that Mr. Gissing is right.

We do not have to go so very far back in our own history to learn how difficult it is to rehabilitate soldiers and sailors whose honor has been unjustly assailed in the first words that went forth. For nearly a century the Belgians at Waterloo have been waiting for somebody to do them justice. This has now been done, completely and unanswerably done. We have just received from Demetrius C. Boulger a copy of his work "The Belgians at Waterloo," which clearly shows the part played by the soldiers of the Low Countries in defeating the returned exile from Elba. At another time we shall review the book in a manner justified by its importance, but we will threaten it with nothing less than the punishment of depriving it of its chapter on the Belgians at Waterloo if it ever presumes to repeat the disparaging passages about the Belgians at Waterloo which have heretofore found a place in the description of the campaign given in the English edition of the "Guide to Holland and Belgium." Here is rehabilitation to some purpose.

That disagreeable word plagiarism, which contemporary philanthropic book men have modified by speaking of "conscious" or "unconscious cerebration," where their fathers employed the single word without modification, is just now being used in connection with the name Macaulay. An ulterior phase of the affair, however, also has a certain interest for Americans. It seems that Mr. George Hibbert, digging among Horace Walpole's letters in order to establish his disputed status in regard to the American Revolution, came across the following passage:

The next Augustin age will dawn on the other side of the Atlantic. There will be a Thucydides at Boston, a Xenophon at New York, and in time a Virgil at Mexico, and a Horace at Peru. At last some curious traveler from Lima will visit England and give a description of the ruins at St. Paul's like the editions of Baalbec and Palmyra.

Here the reader of Macaulay will recognize the undoubted source of that author's famous New Zealander sketching the ruins of St. Paul's. Is this an example of "conscious" or of "unconscious cerebration" on the part of the first really popular historian that England has produced.

The second and last volume of Andrew Lang's "A History of Scotland" is now being prepared for early publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. In the first volume Mr. Lang examined the various forces and elements which went to the making of the Scottish people, and recorded the more important events which occurred between the Roman occupation and the death of Cardinal Beaton in 1546. The second volume concludes the story with as much as possible of the element of personal character and adventure, when duly authenticated by contemporary chronicles.

"Why is it," inquires a paragrapher in a literary journal, "that the names of Andrew Lang, Austin Dobson, and Edmund Gosse are usually associated together in one's mind?" We fancy that we know the reason, but for the moment we will let that pass and denote actualities. As was announced by cable last week, Edmund Gosse is seeing through the press a new volume of verse by Austin Dobson. Books by all three authors appear on the Autumn list of Dodd, Mead & Co.—Lang's last volume of his "History of Scotland;" Gosse's Hypolympia; or, The Gods in the Island," being an ironic fantasy, and a second installment of Dobson's "Miscellanies," which is a series of essays on various literary topics about which Mr. Dobson knows so well how to write with much knowledge and grace of diction. Of course, it is possible that the foregoing inquiry was inspired by an examination of the Dodd, Mead & Co. list, but we think not. The inspiration we suspect dates back to the time when an Oxford rhymster, whose name for the moment escapes us, strolled into John Murray's one morning with a newly printed copy of "Poems by Robert Louis Stevenson" in his hand, singing:

Austin, Austin, Austin, Dobby, Dobby, Dobby,
Although writing verses seems to be your hobby,
Stevenson can take you, with Messrs. Gosse and Lang,
And knock your heads together with a bang, bang, bang.

Two important volumes upon a subject in which there has been an important revival of late are to be presented in the early Autumn. One is a reprint of "The League of the Iroquois," by Lewis H. Morgan, to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co., and the other is "The Mohawk Valley," by W. Max Reid, which will bear the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The first book has a curious history. One edition of it was brought out in Rochester in the early fifties, and, in spite of the fact that it soon passed out of print with such men as the late John Fiske pronouncing it "the most complete and trustworthy description of the civilization of the North American Indians that has yet appeared," it has never been reprinted. There will be two editions of this work, revised from the author's own copy, with textual additions and corrections, one printed upon Japan paper, and consisting of twenty-five to fifty copies. Mr. Reid's book will be a large octavo, with about sixty illustrations, and is an attempt to bring together the legends and traditions which, arising in the Indian times in the Valley of the Mohawk, have since become widely scattered or lost sight of in out-of-the-way places. The period covered is between 1600 and 1780.

The Galleries the cards of the First Folio of Shakespeare, which has already been announced as in preparation by the Clarendon Press, will be ready next October. The Clarendon copy has been described on page 24 of the Bodleian Library, by permission of the Duke of Devonshire, and from it a facsimile of the

MODERN LITERARY CURRENTS.

George Brandes's First of Six Volumes Dealing With Those of the Nineteenth Century.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

IT APPEARS at first glance a formidable enterprise both for Mr. Brandes and his readers—this succession of six volumes on the "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature." One is, however, not a little reassured on finding that the first volume contains less than two hundred pages. If those following are as compact as this, the six will not contain much more matter than the two volumes of the author's "William Shakespeare." The subjects of the volumes following the present one are to be "The Romantic School in Germany," a semi-Catholic reaction from the Revolution of '93; "The Reaction in France," that development of clericalism and legitimacy of which Joseph de Maistre was the most representative figure; "Naturalism in England," a title which hardly suggests Byron as the principal actor on the scene; "The Romantic School in France," by which we are to understand the school of Lammenais, De Musset, Hugo, Lamartine, and George Sand; "Young Germany," a title sounding the approach of Heine, Börne, Feuerbach, and their companions, heralding the revolutionary movement of 1848. Thus it will be seen, the entire series will represent a reaction from a reaction. We shall have first the reaction from the Revolution and the Empire and then the reaction from legitimacy and the eighteenth century ideals which came sneaking back under the cover of its old refurbished shield. Doubtless the total presentation will not be so simple as the prefatory syllabus promises to our hope. Literature is as complex as life and does not lend itself to obvious classification. It is a proverb that labels are libels. Some of Mr. Brandes's in his first volume tend to that character and others will do so as he proceeds. But there as here he will make the necessary qualifications. Mr. Brandes is a noble Dane, well and favorably known to many English readers by his two big volumes upon Shakespeare's life and time. That book was as different as possible from Mr. Sidney Lee's, and in some respects it was less convincing than Mr. Lee's, a less imaginative and more matter-of-fact performance. Nevertheless it amply justified itself. If the present work does not promise an equal interest with that it is not so much Mr. Brandes's fault as that of his various subject personalities for not being Shakespeare each in turn. In the Shakespeare book his subject was a constant inspiration to which his mind responded eagerly, but there is little to inspire one in a species of which Mme. de Staël furnishes the most admirable variety. Mr. Brandes's six volumes begin where they should begin. It is a misfortune that they do not come, like the dog in the story, "big end first"; or is it better that the material should be more important as the work goes on?

The first volume gets its title "The Emigrant Literature" from the fact that this literature was produced for the most part by persons who were obliged to emigrate from France for one reason or another as the Republic was transformed into the Terror, the Directory, the Consulate, and the Consulate into the Empire. Reaction was their unifying trait, but it was reaction of many kinds, from many different things, as it ran out into individual particulars. Quite as often it was reaction from the principle of the old régime as from the principles of the Revolution and those of the Empire, if that may be said to have had any. This contradictory appearance becomes the less strange when we consider that Rousseau was at once the father of the Revolution and the father of the Reaction. Had he lived to see these children of his mind, he would perhaps have been as careless of them as of the children of his loins, but they were his very own, and more legitimate than some of his natural progeny.

There are good preparatory chapters on Rousseau and upon Goethe, whose debt to Rousseau was immense, though his final departure from him was infinite. It will be difficult for many to sympathize with Mr. Brandes's admiration for "The Sorrows of Werther," but he knows what he is about. He does not admire "Werther" for what it is for him, but what it was for the society by and for whom it was produced. We have throughout the book this genial reproduction of the historic point of view. To misunderstand the writer here would be to misunderstand him wholly and to hold him chargeable with admirations of which he is as innocent as any new-born child.

Chateaubriand is the first of Mr. Brandes's emigrant writers.

Wandering between two worlds,
One dead, the other powerless to be born.

His next is Senancour, whom Matthew Arnold "Obermann." Ken made more familiar to many of the

...ness in our own time before. In Mr. ... "Talent or Influence" we have a recurrence to the romantic time as before in Chateaubriand's "René." A more important figure is Benjamin Constant, whose name belied his character, faithless lover as he was of Mme. de Staël. The emphasis is on his "Adolphe," a woman's "Werther." Mr. Brandes finds in this novel the prototype of the modern psychological novel, also of the thirty-year-old heroine. It is an impeachment of society for the sorrows of lovers who cannot be happy either in marriage or in the pursuance of illicit love. For the latter Mr. Brandes seems to have a good deal of complaisance. He is earnestly and even passionately for the freedom of the individual. From Constant we pass to his Mme. de Staël in whom the Emigrant Literature first becomes conscious of its highest tendencies and aims. Of her we have an extremely generous appreciation. "She wages war with absolutism in the State and hypocrisy in society, with national arrogance and religious prejudice. She teaches her countrymen to appreciate the characteristics and literature of the neighboring nations; she breaks down with her hand the wall of self-sufficiency with which victorious France had surrounded itself."

Six chapters—more than a third of the whole book—are devoted to her life and work. Two of these are the most valuable of all, "Attack Upon National and Protestant Prejudices" and "New Conceptions of the Antique." The former contains much admirable criticism on the national egotism which finds nothing admirable away from home. But this criticism is, of course, intended for the effete monarchies of Europe and has no application to the people of this country. The "New Conception of the Antique" is that of Lessing's Laocoon which Mme. de Staël introduced to France in her "L'Allemagne." It is very interesting to find Mr. Brandes bracketing Winckelmann, Goethe, and his own countryman, Thorwaldsen, as equally ignorant with Racine of true Greek art. He actually prefers Racine's Iphigenia to Goethe's, as the more Greek, and in general finds more resemblance to the Greek mind in the French than in the German; a daring heresy, but not one to be too cavalierly thrust aside.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

Books from Fitz Gerald's Library and Others Sold.

Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge held on July 1-4 a four days' sale of valuable books and manuscripts, including the collection of the late Alexander Bain, Inspector of Stamps and Taxes of the Northern Division of Scotland. The latter included several highly important manuscripts, the finest of them being an early fifteenth century Book of Hours, by a French scribe with English influence, written on 205 octavo leaves, each page surrounded by a border of elegant floreate scrolls. The text contained thirteen remarkable arched miniatures, very beautifully painted and richly illuminated, and an autograph note of Samuel Rogers, the banker-poet, was pasted on the fly leaf. A private purchaser secured for £840 this unusually splendid volume, which rivals in beauty most of the manuscripts sold during the season.

The same sale also included a small collection of the works of Edward Fitz Gerald and books from his library, and several important items from the Townely Greene library. Among the latter were presentation copies of John Keats's "Poems," 1817, and "Endymion," 1818. The "Poems" was a choice copy of the first edition, in the original boards, uncut, with the paper label, and bore this inscription on the title page: "To my friends, the Miss Reynoldses, J. K." These ladies were Charlotte and Marianne Reynolds, and their brother was John Hamilton Reynolds, the poet and intimate friend of Keats. The sum of £125 was given by Alexander Denham for this treasure. B. F. Stevens obtained for £41 (presumably for an American customer) a copy of "Endymion," given by Keats to Mrs. Reynolds. It will be recalled that the second Arnold collection contained a copy of the "Poems" of 1817, which Keats had given to his friend, John Byng Gattie, and which sold for $500. Other prices were as follows:

Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," 1869, first edition, cloth, uncut, author's own copy, but his signature cut off fly leaf, £31 10s. Bought by Denham & Co. (The record price is £37, given last year for an uncut copy.)

Dickens's "Dombey & Son," 1848, first edition, with an original drawing by "Phiz," and an interesting letter of Dickens, dated Lausanne, Sept. 20, 1847, addressed to his friend Mitton and referring to the novel, £21. Bought by R. Stanley.

"Officium Beatae Mariae Virginis Secundum Consuetudinem Romanae Curiae," written by an Italian scribe of the latter part of the fifteenth century on 228 leaves, twelve whole pages richly illuminated, nine very fine large historiated initials, £340. Bought by Bernard Quaritch. This was a choice specimen of Italian calligraphy and art of the best period of the Renaissance, the illuminations being evidently the work of a great Italian artist. It was part of the Bain collection.

Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," 1820, first edition, boards, uncut, paper label, most of volume unopened, £43 10s. Bought by Denham & Co. (Record price.)

Shelley's "Cenci," 1819, first edition boards, uncut, paper label, £34. Bought by Denham & Co. (Record price.)

Thackeray's "Round About the Christmas Trees," original manuscript, on six leaves, many alterations and additions, £75. Bought by B. F. Stevens.

MARGARET FULLER.

The Causes of Her Fame and Why She Has Been Forgotten.

SINCE the unveiling last week of a tablet and the opening of a pavilion at Fire Island Beach to commemorate Margaret Fuller many have been led to review the life of that distinguished woman and to inquire into the causes of her fame. Much is said these days of the "Personal Equation," a term not very felicitous, though expressive. It cannot be denied that in any estimate of Margaret Fuller, her personality, the compelling charm and power of her character have great weight. The genius with which she was so richly endowed was manifest in that character as well as in what she said and wrote. The traditions of wit and sparkle, the beauty and depth of her conversation still abides. In Frederic Harrison's recent "appreciation" of what he saw and experienced in America, he found an excuse for the lack of charm and sparkle in our writers in the fact that "American society does not lend itself to the daily practice of polished conversation. After all," he said, "it is conversation, the spoken thought of groups of men and women in familiar and easy intercourse which gives the aroma of literature to written ideas. And where the arts of conversation have but a moderate scope and value the literature will be solid but seldom brilliant."

Margaret Fuller's eloquence of speech was often irresistible. Had she been a man she would probably have won fame as an orator, a second Webster or Burke. And the qualities which made Horace Greeley say that had she chosen she might have been the first actress of the century enhanced the wit, the insight, the imagination, the poetic beauty of what she said, while her wide learning and brilliant scholarship gave precision and accuracy, range and grasp of her subjects.

No one should ignore the influence of a beautiful life. Its influence is imperishable. The best teachers of humanity are, indeed, the lives of great men. Thus it is very untrue as well as foolish to assert, as some narrow-minded people are apt to do, that with the vanishing of Margaret Fuller's personality her power has ceased to exist. All who read the records of Margaret Fuller's life as embodied in the memoirs by Emerson, Channing, and Clarke, in the monograph by Julia Ward Howe, and the yet more satisfactory biography by T. W. Higginson, are thrilled to enthusiasm for the high things which animated her, resolves are made to live nobly, to think clearly, to live unselfishly. The records of such a life are a liberal education. And one thing we cannot fail to notice about this woman's life. Early she saw that the only object in life, she says, is to grow. And grow she did. Her life was a constant growth—out of the crudenesses of youth, the faults that hindered and caused her such pain, into a beautiful and winsome womanhood, whose unselfishness has much of pathos, but whose nobility and charm touch the heart.

The life of action which she found in Italy, and which did so much good, was but the fruit of the strenuous and self-sacrificing home life which she had lived without the world's applause. Nevertheless, it is on Margaret Fuller's writings that the future will base its verdict. Are these writings good enough to live? It cannot be denied that even her best work falls short of what her intellectual powers would warrant us to expect. All her friends felt that her writings were not an adequate monument of the eloquence which had such magic charm; and she herself spoke of the chilling influence of the pen, that she needed to be fired by contact with other minds before the sacred flame burst forth. She said that this denoted a second-rate mind! Much of her work shows immaturity and has other faults incident to the time in which she lived, the crudeness of the intellectual conditions around her. Her immaturity is not of thought or language, however, but of form and structure. She had not time to systematize her abundant mental wealth. A pioneer cannot stop for details—the necessities of the time are too pressing. Then we must remember that she was a woman with limitations as to means of culture and to opportunities for success and with those home cares which are both the glory and the hindrances of a woman's life.

Besides she suffered from continual ill health, the result of her father's luck of good judgment. These were enough seriously to affect the quality of her work. We must remember, too, that all her work was done at an age when many others are but beginning to test their power. After thirty-six we have nothing from her pen except letters and journals. Cut off from life by the mysterious, engulfing sea at the early age of forty we have not even the book which was the result of her maturer thinking and would be of great value as a history of the struggle for freedom in which she had been so earnest a worker. The rich promise of her early life and the continued progress manifest in her writing prove that this history was her best work. Then had she been permitted to return to her native land, her heart enriched by the sacred ties which had at last brought her such happiness, her mind broadened and strengthened by all her varied experiences abroad, she would doubtless have devoted her mature years to the production of works which would have been worthy of her genius. But we have to judge her by what she did, rather than what we think she was capable of doing.

In roughly classifying Margaret Fuller's literary work we find it to consist of criti... book reviews, essays on philosophy and social reforms, as translations, her portraits which are full of life and dramatic fire; descriptions of nature which not only bring before us scenes of beauty, but interpret their spiritual meaning and their subtle influences upon the mind; poems; many of them commonplace, but a few of true poetic insight and with originality of thought and phrase; letters and journals which show that the best of this ardent, passionate thinker was toward all that is beautiful and true, and showing also that she won great truths in spite of many obstacles and many discouragements. These letters and journals contain, also, some of her finest critical estimates, conspicuous as they are for those "lyric glimpses" of which Emerson spoke with so much enthusiasm. Her scholarship was accurate as well as brilliant, and yet many of her finest judgments of books and of men were the result of direct inspiration—the insight of genius.

A striking characteristic of Margaret Fuller's writings is their style. As a rule, this is brilliant, distinguished for its vivid portraiture, its imaginative and poetic quality. It is remarkable for its power to compress into a passionate or terse phrase or sentence a great thought or an illuminating interpretation or the essential attribute of a character. Edgar Poe thought that in general effect no style surpassed her's. Leaving some details out of sight, he said that it was all that a style need be. Many of Margaret Fuller's single words are luminous with meaning and full of freshness and suggestion. They are burning words of true genius which have the power to kindle other minds.

She was certainly the best translator of her time. Her command of the resources of language and her poetic instincts enabled her to reproduce in English a well-nigh perfect representation of Goethe's "Conversations" and the stately charm of his "Tasso" and "Iphigenia." Closely connected with the vividness and intensity of her style is Margaret Fuller's skill in delineating character. Her correspondence is full of breathing portraits and dramatic glimpses which show how much of the novelist's skill she possessed. Had she chosen the career of the novelist, as she would do were she living now, she would certainly have made a good one. Some of her descriptions of the eminent people she met abroad are fine examples of her skill. In comparison with the work of some of our later critics, Margaret Fuller's critical writings are few and short, and in form they are fragmentary and lack logical symmetry. But quantity and bulk are, as we know, no proof of original power.

To him who really looks deep enough and takes into consideration all the aspects of the theme, there is more in her article on Goethe than in all the one-sided eulogies so long and so numerous. In many respects it is a masterly analysis. Higginson does not rank it so high as the estimate of Sir James Mackintosh. This estimate is certainly one of the most orderly in arrangement and the most simple and direct in style of any of her essays; but for originality and incisive criticism it cannot compete with the articles on Goethe. Then we must remember the sympathetic and illuminating remarks on Wordsworth scattered through different essays. The lyric glimpses which Emerson found so helpful are numerous in a paper on "Modern British Poets." Seldom has pen of critic given such glowing, suggestive interpretations—each sentence a poem in itself. In her admirable summing up of the reasons a study should be made of the prose works of Milton, she uses words which might be applied to herself: "(She) draws us to a central point whither converge the rays of sacred and profane, ancient and modern literature. Those who sit at (her) feet obtain glimpses in all directions. The perception of principles, richness in illustration, and knowledge make (her) a master in the way of giving clues and impulses." It is in this very giving of clues and impulses so generously that Margaret Fuller's chief power as a critic lies.

Many have felt, with Julia Ward Howe, that Margaret Fuller's estimates of some of her contemporaries were due to personal idiosyncrasies. Her criticisms of Longfellow and Lowell were received with much indignation. Lowell sought to punish her for her frankness, but his satire falls far short of the mark. As Higginson says, "At the very moment he was writing about her in his 'Fable for Critics' she was leading such a life as no American woman had led in this century before." Other women have followed in her steps, but Margaret Fuller was the first to do many noble things, many brave things. But what she said was true of the poetry they had written at the time, and I am sure that she would have been the first to acknowledge the value of their later work. Her standard was very high, and she admired originality, freedom from foreign models. Then she was distinguished for a sincerity of purpose, which made her an exacting critic, which made her criticism so trenchant, her contempt of pretense so quick and stern, as Channing says. In her "Essay on Critics" she gives us many fine thoughts in regard to her own art, the ideal of the critic being that he should be not only a poet or a philosopher or an observer, but tempered of all three. The critical faculty is indeed inferior to the faculty divine, but it partakes of its spirit and is ruled by many of the same laws. Emerson said that Margaret Fuller wrote no epic, romance, or drama, but no one knew better the qualities which go to the making of these.

Were we disposed to dispute Col. Higginson's opinion that she is the best literary critic that America has yet produced, we would have to take into consideration many things. We would need to go very deeply into the matter in order to make our denial acceptable. A mere unconsidered statement, without thorough study of Margaret Fuller's books, journals, and letters, would be regarded with smiles from those who have made this thorough study and also taken into consideration the aspects of her age, the conditions dominant in the early part of the last century, the limitations, the prejudices, the obstacles in the path of every earnest striver after the higher culture of the intellect and the emancipation of thought.

We cannot ignore the place Margaret Fuller occupies in the history of American literature and of American life. She was a pioneer in a new and untried field; she was a leader, a controller of other minds. She gave direction and method to many vague tendencies. As editor of The Dial she succeeded in bringing into a degree of harmony many diverse and opposing manifestations of the National spirit. Whatever strange phases—ridiculous phases sometimes—New England transcendentalism assumed it must never be forgotten that it was an initial attempt at freedom, a protest against materialism and conventional ideas. Inspired as she was by all the loftier thoughts of the time, in close fellowship and on terms of equality with the chief men, Margaret Fuller was a help not only to them but to other women who looked to her for guidance. It would be of interest had we space to quote Mrs. Howe's opinions of Margaret Fuller's book "Woman in the Nineteenth Century."

But to return to her work more directly literary, we must remember that she was the first critic to apply the higher methods of literary culture to journalism, and to give to American journalism certain characteristics it had never before possessed and to set up worthy standards for her successors.

Scant justice can be done to this subject in a few paragraphs. Besides it is difficult to give an explanation of that which is a stimulus, a spiritual power. Much of the value of Margaret Fuller's work depends upon this very quality—its germinating power. It is something to be felt, rather than argued about and proved. In articles published years ago in The Canadian Monthly, in Potter's American Monthly, and in Poet Lore of Boston, I called attention to many of these reasons for Margaret Fuller's fame, and I have since seen no occasion for a change of opinion.

In spite of what some people asserted in regard to her confidence in her own powers, Margaret Fuller had herself little hope that this fame would be hers. In her essay on American literature, she speaks of the glorious harvest that is to come from the seed planted in the beginning of the century. She foresees these glories, but she will not live to share them. "We are sad," she says, "that we cannot be present at the gathering in of this harvest. And yet we are joyous, too, when we think that though our name may not be writ on the pillar of our country's fame, we can really do far more toward rearing it than those who come at a later period and to a seemingly fairer task. Now, the humblest effort, made in a noble spirit and with religious hope, cannot fail to be infinitely useful. Whether we introduce some noble model from another time and clime to encourage aspiration in our own, or cheer into blossoms the simplest woodflower that ever rose from the earth, moved by the genuine impulse to grow, independent of the lures of money or celebrity; whether we speak boldly when fear or doubt keeps others silent, or refuse to swell the popular cry upon an unworthy occasion, the spirit of truth purely worshipped, shall turn our acts and forbearances alike to profit, informing them with oracles which the latest time shall bless." And here perhaps we can realise why it is that Margaret Fuller has not been forgotten.

KENYON WEST.

Horace Greeley's Tribute.

(Passages from Mr. Greeley's "Recollections of a Busy Life," published in 1868.)

The first impression made by Margaret, even on those who soon learned to admire her most, were not favorable; and it was decidedly so in my case. A sufferer myself, and at times scarcely able to ride to and from the office, I yet did a day's work each day regardless of nerves or moods; but she had no such capacity for incessant labor. If quantity only were considered, I could easily write ten columns to her one; indeed, she would only write at all when in the vein; and her headaches and other infirmities often precluded all labor for days.

Meantime perhaps the interest of the theme had evaporated, or the book to be reviewed had the bloom brushed from its cheek by some rival journal. Attendance and care were very needful to her; she would evidently have been happier amid other and more abundant furniture than graced our dwelling, and, while nothing was said, I felt that a richer and more generous diet than ours would have been more accordant with her tastes and wishes. Then I had a notion that strong-minded women should be above the weakness of fearing to go anywhere, at any time, alone—that the sex would have to emancipate itself from thralldom to etiquette and the need of a masculine arm in crossing the street or a room, before it could expect to fight its way to the bar, the bench, the jury box, and the polls. Nor was I wholly exempt from the vulgar prejudice against female claimants of functions hitherto devolved only on men, as mistaking the source of their dissatisfaction.

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Yet I very soon noted, even before I was prepared to ratify their judgment, that the women who visited us to make or improve her acquaintance seemed instinctively to recognize and defer to her as their superior in thought and culture. Some who were her seniors and whose writings had achieved a far wider and more profitable popularity than hers, were eager to sit at her feet, and to listen to her casual utterances as to those of an oracle. Yet there

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was no assumption of precedence, no exaction of deference, on her part; for, though somewhat stately and reserved in the presence of strangers, no one "thawed out" more completely, or was more unstarched and cordial in manner, when surrounded by her friends. Her magnetic sway over these was marvelous, unaccountable; women who had known her but a day revealed to her the most jealously guarded secrets of their lives, seeking her sympathy and counsel thereon, and were themselves annoyed at having done so when the magnetism of her presence was withdrawn. I judge that she was the repository of more confidences than any contemporary, and I am sure that no one had ever reason to regret the imprudent precipitancy of their trust.

Nor were these revelations made by those only of her own plane of life, but chambermaids and seamstresses unburdened their souls to her, seeking and receiving her counsel; while children found her a delightful playmate and a capital friend. My son Arthur, (otherwise "Pickie,") who was but eight months old when she came to us, learned to walk and to talk in her society, and to love and admire her as few but nearest relatives are ever loved and admired by a child. For, as the elephant's trunk serves either to rend a limb from the oak or to pick up a pin, so her wonderful range of capacities, of experiences, of sympathies, seemed adapted to every condition and phase of humanity. She had marvelous powers of personation and mimicry, and had she condescended to appear before the footlights, would soon have been recognized as the first actress of the nineteenth century.

For every effort to limit vice, ignorance, and misery, she had a ready, eager ear, and a willing hand, so that her charities, large in proportion to her slender means, were signally enhanced by the fitness and fullness of her wise and generous counsel, the readiness and emphasis with which she, publicly and privately, commended to those richer than herself any object deserving their aims. She had once attended with other noble women, a gathering of outcasts of their sex, and, being asked how they appeared to her, replied: "As women like myself, save that they are victims of wrong and misfortune." No project of moral or social reform ever failed to command her generous, cheering benediction, even when she could not share the sanguine hopes of its authors; she trusted that these might, somehow, benefit the objects of their self-sacrifice, and felt confident that they must, at all events, be blessed in their own moral natures. I doubt that our various benevolent and reformatory associations had ever before, or have ever since, received such wise, discriminating commendation to the favor of the rich as they did from her pen during her connection with The Tribune.

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Though ten years had not passed since her first visit to Emerson, at Concord, so graphically narrated by him in a reminiscence wherefrom I have already quoted, care and suffering had meantime detracted much from the lightness of her step, the buoyancy of her spirits. If, in any of her varying moods, she was so gay-hearted and mirth-provoking as he there describes her, I never happened to be a witness, but then I was never so intimate and admired a friend as he became at an early day, and remained to the last. Satirical she could still be on great provocation, but she rarely, and I judge reluctantly, gave evidence of her eminent power to rebuke assumption or meanness by caricaturing or intensifying their unconscious exhibition. She could be joyous and even merry, but her usual manner while with us was one of grave thoughtfulness, absorption in noble deeds, and in paramount aspirations and efforts to leave some narrow corner of the world somewhat better than she had found it.

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In the Summer of 1846—modifying but not terminating her connection with The Tribune—Margaret left New York for Boston, and after a parting visit to her relatives and early friends, took passage thence (Aug. 1) for Europe.

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Having somewhat regained her health and calmness at Rieti, she journeyed thence, with her husband and child, by Perugia to Florence, where they were welcomed and cheered by the love and admiration of the little American colony, and by the few British liberals residing there—the Brownings prominent among them. With the dawning Spring came urgent messages from her native land, awakening, or rather strengthening her natural longing to greet once more the dear ones from whom she had now been four years parted; and on the 17th of May, 1850, they embarked in the Elizabeth, Capt. Hasty, at Leghorn, for New York, which they hoped to reach within sixty days at furthest.

Margaret's correspondence for the preceding month is darkened with apprehensions and sinister forebodings, which were destined to be fearfully justified. First, Capt. Hasty was prostrated, when a few days on his voyage, by what proved to be confluent smallpox, whereof he died. Despite his wife's tenderest care, and his body was consigned to the sea. Then Angelo, Margaret's child, was attacked by the terrible disease, and his life barely saved after he had for days been utterly blind and his recovery seemed hopeless.

So, after a week's detention by head winds at Gibraltar, they fared on, under the master's guidance, until, at noon of July 19, in mid-sea, with a southeast breeze, they resumed themselves off the Jersey coast, and headed northwest for the bay of New York, which they expected to enter the next morning. But the dreaded approach of a gale, which steadily increased to a tempest, before which, though under close-reefed sails, they took refuge with a pilot, of which they were unconscious, till about 4 o'clock the next morning, the Elizabeth struck heavily on Fire Island Beach, off the south coast of Long Island, and her prow was driven deeper and further into the sand, while her rudder, of massive iron, was shattered by the furious waves, until the lay helpless to their terrible sweep, her deck rising and sinking toward the land, the sea making a clear sweep over her at every swell.

[illegible] and [illegible] were saved separately, or without their child; and the three were [illegible] by the [illegible] which [illegible] them [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE MAGAZINES.

Impressions of the London Ones Obtained on the Streets of Boston.

By Frank Leslie.

When one comes to a study of the magazines of London one may quickly see the wretched plight into which popular English taste has fallen. I strolled the length of Fleet street and the Strand one day studying the wares of the stalls. I looked into book-stands old and new. I made it a point to do the same in any part of London in which I chanced to be.

In each instance I not only examined the magazines offered for sale, but from those in immediate charge made as searching inquiry as possible as to the sale of the periodicals, the class of buyers, and so on. Outside of some of the larger railway station stalls, I did not find a place where any special interest was shown in English or Scotch periodicals of high merit. Indeed, but seldom did I find a stall offering for sale a single representative review, while many seemed to have but slight demand for the few high-grade magazines of London.

In most cases the proprietor would say that the better class of publications were not on sale because largely they were taken by subscription, by the year; but when pressed to know why there was not a liberal month-to-month sale of such publications, as is the case in similar publications in the United States, he would reply, sometimes testily, sometimes half angrily, sometimes shamefacedly, that if the truth must be told, the high-class publications were for the slender circle of the few—the millions cared nothing for them.

The more thorough the search, the more pronounced the results. No news stall, not even the smallest and most obscure, but was loaded to the groaning point with the literature London loves. Not one but had flaming announcements of new and sensational issues approaching, not one but whose blue and yellow and pink colored wares were so wretchedly inartistic it were enough to set one off into a pictorial nightmare. These wares were not only abundant, but they sold with a snap, while such publications as find ready sale in the United States, in large cities and in smaller ones as well, and even in the distant country places, were seldom to be found.

If the settings of these sheets were wretched, the contents were easily worse. I selected for closer consideration a dozen or so of the most conspicuous. As it chanced, they happened to be the best-selling ones, though I had not taken this into consideration in the selecting, the publications which sell best in the literary centre of England.

It seems fair to say that the class of paintings most easily sold to a nation establishes the standard of art of that people. For example, it is quite probable that the people of the United States buy more, and better paintings, in the City of Paris than the people of any other nation, which, despite the popular notion of some, at home and abroad, ranks the American buyer above others and sets the standard of American taste considerably in advance of the point where some would place it.

So of the literature most widely sold in a city or nation—it establishes the general literary standard of taste. The periodicals or books most widely sold may not represent the tastes of certain elements of the population. Very many people may be reading trash while but few are devoted to the best, and in some other instances the contrary may be true. In the main, however, the standard of the city or nation, be it high or low, is the standard set by sale.

When it came to a study of the periodicals which I had selected, these periodicals which establish the larger literary taste of London, certain features of interest appeared.

First—As to their exteriors.

Naturally, texture of paper and quality of illustrations are not to be taken as evidence of literary coarseness or fineness. Still, in these modern days, when both paper and illustrations have reached a degree of excellence not before approached, no superior book, no high-class publication, will be set before the reader uncouthly clad. It does not appear to be a token of declining taste when the magazines of a country appear in harmonious covers, with perfect presswork, and, where illustrated, bearing pictures showing high skill in both artist and reproducer. Nor is it a symptom of a decadent or an attenuated taste if the zest of a lover of choice books is stimulated by their rich and beautiful attire. No doubt the modern Shakespeare might move the world on such medium as that which the shopkeeper wraps about his roast beef, yet it is not likely the modern Shakespeare, when he comes, will find it necessary to appear in such garb. The publications on sale in the London stalls were printed upon paper of the flimsiest quality, hardly up to that in use in a back-woods newspaper office. The presswork was execrable, even more noticeably poor in the illustrations than in the text. Not more than a dozen publications of the hundreds I saw were printed upon paper of even fair quality. Not one of the illustrations was of a character to compel admiration.

The shamefulness of the exterior of a magazine in these days were, for the most part, not only inexcusably inexpensive but inartistically unattractive. In drawing, in composition of the text, in reproduction, they were alike miserable. I can see some excuse for this in the statement of a well known art editor of London, connected with one of the better publications. He told me one day in connection of the surprise expressed by a young American artist on learning that the editor would not pay one-third as much for some illustrations under consideration between them as the artist would have received for the same pictures at the hands of any editor of a publication in the United States of corresponding prominence. Some of the publications under consideration claim, and some of them no doubt have, enormous circulation, and it would seem that, with the attendant lucrative advertising, funds should be at hand for the engaging of competent artists at fair fees.

Second—As to contents:

Should one start out with the assumption that the mind of the English masses, of the London masses in particular, is incapable of maintaining any coherent train of thought, characterization of the contents of these periodicals would be idle; but if one holds that this mind is still capable of excellent mental processes, then the situation deserves attention. Take up any one of these widely circulated publications, representative of the mental food of the London millions. It has many curious features. One of them is the recital of abnormal events, not in attractive literary form; rather in a bald and humdrum style, an ugly recital of freakish happenings, the more grotesque or horrible the better. Other of the articles, dealing with historical or scientific subjects, show their sad indenture to the cyclopedias. Again, there appears the evidence of a positive craze, pictorially as well as in the text, for the eccentric and uncanny, suggesting how important a part the two-headed calf plays in current English literature. There is also a hodge-podge of personalities concerning actors, actresses, and politicians, with now and then mention of a statesman; a sickening, uninterrupted flow of adulatory comment on the inconsequential movements of royalty, together with a more or less silly attack on British or Continental foibles through the medium of a rather flaccid satire.

Frequently the short story appears—and such a story! Take one-third namby-pamby sentiment, one-third mysticism, one-third current horrors, mix well and serve raw, and you have this story, a pulpy, formless mass, without vertebrae, lungs, or circulation, beginning in vacuity, coursing through improbability, ending in insanity. It hardly seems necessary to refer to the advertisements, forming no part of the literary character of the periodical, but one may pause long enough to note that some of these publications contain advertisements of the most shocking nature, craftily appealing to the bestiality of the depraved.

Some of these periodicals are vicious to the last line, some are hopelessly wishy-washy, most of them must imperil the literary taste of the reader, and, if persisted in, ultimately destroy it.

Not all the publications of London are in the class of these widely circulated and popular periodicals. There are a few, fortunately, even if but a few, coming under the head of six-penny magazines, similar in type to the ten-cent magazines of the United States, though differing from the latter in the character of the contents. Large credit is due the publishers for their endeavor to give the London public a cleaner, brighter, more wholesome literary atmosphere. Some of these publications have recently attained to encouragingly large circulation, such, for example, as The Harmsworth, a magazine practically unknown in America. There are, too, several high-class publications selling for about a shilling which are examples of the good taste and high character of their editors, though it would perhaps be unfair to place them in the same class with the higher grade of American magazines.

It is extremely difficult for an American to comprehend the situation in England with the masses of the people in the chief city turning to these tawdry periodicals in preference to the great reviews which stand for the best in literary form, as well as being the purveyors of material of value. If there were no such publications as these reviews in England the present diseased condition of popular taste might in some measure be explained, however much it might be regretted; but the great reviews are to be had for the buying, and while the higher price demanded may be prohibitive against their advance among the very poor, it would seem as though the average Londoner with average means would count it one of the delightful duties of life to purchase and read one of the great reviews.

The situation is not unlike that in the United States many years, ninety, perhaps, magazines are on the stands month by month and week by week, not only offered for sale to the huge public, but in every way in turn set upon and pilloried by the enormous output of the regular subscription lists. In England the literary fiend attempts to the millions to either froth or scum or the unvitalized mixture of both.

Each nation sows what it will, and reaps what it sows. For one the harvest is lean and unprofitable; for the other rich and nourishing; the one holds on strong men and women, the to cope with adversity and wealthy to withstand prosperity, the other lends itself to weakness and surrender to chief, is it not prophetic of—illiterate national enfeeblement.

W. E. HARWOOD.

Features of the Principal American Quarterlies for August.

READERS will find printed below lists of the contents of the principal American magazines for August. The lists are restricted to periodicals which appear once a month, and, while the contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions relate mainly to regular and familiar departments and some of the minor contributions. Our purpose has been to make readers acquainted with everything important or that for other reasons may have special interest for them.

THE CENTURY.

AUGUST, 1901.

MIDSUMMER IN NEW YORK...Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer
AMERICA'S AGRICULTURAL REGENERATION OF RUSSIA...Alexander Hume Ford
THE PARIS COMMUNE, THIRTY YEARS AFTER...William Trant
ALLEGED LUXURY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS...William R. Harper
BEFORE THE STORM...Mary Olcott
THE MAIDEN OF A MARCHIONESS, III...Frances Hodgson Burnett
LOVE'S HOUR...Mary Alden De Vere
PHOTOGRAPHING BY THE LIGHT OF VENUS...Dr. William R. Brooks, F.R.A.S.
VENICE GARDENS...Lee Bacon
CALIBAN...Alfred A. Knoedler
PERE RAPHAEL...George W. Cable
A VENETIAN GARDEN...H. G. Dwight
MRS. THANKFUL'S CHARGE...Noah Brooks
COLE'S ENGRAVINGS OF ENGLISH MASTERS...Timothy Cole
THE WANDERERS...Josephine Dodge Daskam
A HALF-TIME BOY AND A GOAT...Anna Lee Merritt
LINES TO FAUSTINE...Arthur Colton
WEAT A TRAIN DESPATCHER DOES...Charles De Lano Hine
D'RI AND I, VI...Irving Bachelier
IN CITY PENT...William Watson
THE SIMPLIFICATION OF ENGLISH SPELLING...Brander Matthews
IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA...Right Rev. Henry C. Potter

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1901.

A DERELICT...Richard Harding Davis
BENJAMIN PARROT'S FANCY...Zack
AFTER-WORD...Grace Goodale
PHOEBUS ON HALZAPHRON...A. T. Quiller-Couch
OUTWARDS...George Cabot Lodge
RURAL NEW YORK CITY...Jesse L. Williams
JANNIE AND GENEVIEVE...Florence Wilkinson
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GIRLS' INTERESTS AND OCCUPATIONS.....Priscilla Wakefield

American First Editions.*

In an edition limited to twenty-four copies on Japan paper and ninety-six copies on American handmade paper, numbered respectively from 1 to 24 and from 25 to 120, has just been published this "Record of First Editions."

Valuable as is this record bibliographically, the first feeling upon taking up the volume is one of satisfaction with its mechanical details. The Japan copies, one of which is now before us, are unusually fine. The work of the Marion Press, it is unnecessary to refer particularly to the beauty of Mr. Hopkins's typography or the perfection of his press work. The Record contains a page about 10½ by 8 inches in size, which shows well-proportioned margins. The title page is unusually good; there is an absence of rubrication or ornament, its effectiveness depending upon the boldness and dignity of its type. The plain blue ribbed cloth cover, with paper label in black and red, is equally effective; the cover having been made and put on entirely by Mr. Hopkins, who is not a professional binder.

It is almost to be deplored that Mr. Arnold has issued his "Record" in so limited an edition; so many and so valuable are the lessons to be gathered by his success in bringing together during a period of six years such a fine representative collection of first editions of eight of our leading American authors.

Formed at a time when it was being said on all sides that it was too late to collect American authors, it is gratifying to find that Mr. Arnold paid $3,508.16 for just over 700 volumes, which at his sale more than doubled in value, realizing $7,962.17. The books throughout the collection were uniformly in fine condition, which probably had much to do with keeping up the general average of prices, while a careful examination of the Record shows that the most marked increase was in the rarest books. That is, books which even at this day are comparatively easy to obtain in bookshops or at auction, at small cost, in many instances brought less than their purchase price; while the rarer books fetched greatly increased prices, proportioned to their scarcity and the infrequency with which they appear at sales. Another marked feature of the sale, as shown by the Record, is the increasing appreciation for all "association" books, as they may be termed; the addition of a letter, especially if referring to the book or written about the time of its issue; the book plate or autograph of former collectors; or, above all, the fact that the volume was a presentation copy, greatly adding to its value. There will also be found a number of instances in the "rise" of authors in the estimation of the various authors, the thirteenth volume, which holds work popular from the start, and whose correspondence contains the last letters in value at most of the sales.

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BRUGES.

The Story of the Famous Flemish Town in the Charming Book Series.*

IF THAT delightful little series of mediæval towns appears a very graceful work in "The Story of Bruges," by Mr. Gilliat-Smith. The author is to be congratulated, first, on the subject allotted to him, and then for his treatment of that subject. What could be more worthy of chronicling than "the ancient town of Bruges," whose memorials have been handed down to us, not alone in charter roll and breviary by the preserving scribe, but by the sculptor, the architect, the painter, each in his own convincing fashion. Why, by the way, has the historian of that famous little Flemish centre not yet appeared? For Mr. Gilliat-Smith lays claim to no such title. The illustrations in his book (numbering three score) of themselves make no mean comment upon his text. Like these pictures, the manner of the author's writing is somewhat sketchy; but, like them, too, it is picturesque and engaging. We had almost added "beautiful," but just there, it may be remarked, in the too frequent use of that word is the one immediately obvious flaw in the writer's style. One wearies of its constant repetition.

Certainly the sentiment for the past is hard to elucidate, but just as certainly it exists. Although we, living, are what the old monkish chroniclers would call filii hujus, sæculi, children of to-day and to-morrow, nevertheless we want yesterday, too, to have and to hold. That is why some mediæval stair, worn hollow as a gourd by a previous procession of mortality, has magic in it; that is why this concave stone makes our blood tingle. It is yesterday come back for a moment. Who would not agree with the Duchess of Malfi:

> I do love these ancient ruins;
> We never tread upon them but we set
> Our foot upon some reverent history.

Now Bruges is a city of considerable size—its ramparts, one is told, measure five miles around—yet it is scarcely hyperbolical to say that there is no spot within this charmed circle devoid of attraction for him who is seeking the past. There are edifices which take one back to the days of Baldwin Bras de Fer, the first Count of Flanders; out of the seven existing parish churches four were built in the thirteenth century; the oldest of the civic monuments dates, at least, from 1280. Of course, as is well known, the most brilliant commercial period of Bruges was from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century, and during this epoch nearly every year was marked by the erection of magnificent pieces of architecture, many of which still stand. As Mr. Gilliat-Smith makes his masonry stand forth, you almost see the parti-colored brick used by the ancient architects of Bruges; the tiles of their roofs, flat, oblong, ruddy; the slates, purple, green, and gray, and when the sun shines on them, silver, shot with gold. How exquisitely lovely it must all be, seen from the historic belfry in the Grande Place! What a vista of gables and towers and high ramparts!

The story of the lives of the builders of Bruges is no less fascinating than the monuments they have handed down. As a matter of fact, these monuments constantly suggest their builders. Does one look at the Pont Flamand, for instance, the oldest of all the ancient bridges, without thinking of the Augustinian friars who constructed it in the twelve hundreds? Does one look upon the magnificent structure of Notre Dame and not recall Charles the Good and Gertrude of Alsace, who builded it a century earlier than the friars built their bridge? Does not the famous Hôtel de Ville inevitably bring to mind poor Louis of Maele, who laid its foundation stone in the fourteenth century? Can one admire the gilding and coloring of the façade and be forgetful of John Van Eyck? Do we look at the Shoemakers' Hall, in the Rue des Pierres, or the exquisite shrine which the painters erected in the Rue d'Argent, or the Smiths' Chapel, in the Rue des Maréchaux, without instinctively remembering the great "city companies" that put up these beautiful buildings for their guilds in the fifteenth century? And so on, one might multiply instances indefinitely.

Mr. Gilliat-Smith points out that if the projected sea canal should fulfill the expectation of its promoters, there can be no doubt that Bruges will lose much of her enchantment. She will be no longer a town of picturesque canals and dreamy streets, of sleepy houses blinking at the water, unfrequented save by swans, and choked up with water lilies. On the contrary, he predicts that she will become a second Ghent, a second Antwerp, and that all the profit of her commerce will find its way into the pockets of the Germans and Jews. However, this is another matter, and one concerning which a year or two must elapse before we can form a definite opinion. It will, indeed, be curious, twenty years hence, to return to Bruges and see how far the modern Flemish genius has succeeded in restoring the splendors of the picturesque past. From the time of the architect who was commissioned to undertake the work has submitted twenty-five plans, no one of which has yet been adopted. Hence it is taken for granted that mediæval Bruges will, at least, last our day.

The chapters dealing with the history of the capital of West Flanders after the treaty of Arras (by which it will be remembered Philippe l'Auxerre concluded a formal alliance with France, which involved the Flemish in war with England) are particularly interesting. They lead through the days of "the Great Humiliation"; through the epoch of fêtes and royal pageants that succeeded; through the reign of the Terrible Duke and of his gentle daughter—up to the final catastrophe in 1490, when Maximilian's lieutenant in Flanders threatened Bruges with fire unless she should break her alliance with Philip of Cleves.

The burghers refused. The city and the whole country round was seething with misery. The land, long untilled and almost bereft of inhabitants, was so infested by wolves that the peasants dared not lead out their flocks to pasture. The dikes, altogether neglected because no man in these troublous times had leisure to repair them, had at last given way, and great part of the countryside was flooded. But this was not all. The peasants had to contend with a foe more to be dreaded than wolves, and fiercer than rushing waters—English and Spanish and German adventurers were ravishing and slaying and burning everywhere. The historic castle of Maele, save the basement and one great tower, which is still standing, had been reduced to ashes, and every night the watchers on the belfry saw the sky grow red suddenly with some tremendous fire.

And thus, amid riot and horror, the last remnant of that prosperity which for two centuries had made Bruges glorious, disappeared. Mr. Gilliat-Smith tells it feelingly. But he assures the reader that the traveler who, having hurried through the churches and picture galleries of a morning, and whiled away an hour or so in its streets of an afternoon, fancies he knows his Bruges is vastly mistaken. He has dwelt in that ancient city for many years, and feels sure that "the sum of its loveliness has not yet been revealed." Indeed, he quite makes one wish to use the map at the end of his volume, and see Bruges for one's self!

*BRUGES. By Ernest Gilliat-Smith. Illustrated by Edith Calvert and Herbert Railton. With map for tourists. 16mo, cloth. Pp. 418. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: J. M. Dent & Co. $2.

Brief Personals. We cannot refrain from referring again to the gracious tribute paid W. J. Stillman by The London Times, of the corresponding staff of which he was so many years such a conspicuous member. Concerning the last days passed in England, the writer in The Times says: "Mr. Stillman resigned his post as correspondent on his seventieth birthday and soon afterward came to England, where he has lived since then in a pretty corner of Surrey, still active in mind, still keenly interested in all the subjects that have occupied his thoughts during his long and varied career. A year or two ago he published, as part of the fruit of his leisure, a very charming little book called 'Billy and Hans.' It told the life stories of two squirrels, to which he had been fondly attached, and incidentally it gave their master an opportunity to avow a passionate belief in animal immortality. When finally he might have been thought to have earned complete retirement, and supposed himself to be enjoying it, he took to reclaiming Surrey heathland as earnestly as if his garden had been an American pine forest. He was as indignant with the savagery of gamekeepers and boys to squirrels and wild birds as if the persecutors had been Pashas and Beys. All the time he maintained his freshness of interest in the current of international politics throughout the globe, and his pen discussed in periodical literature every new controversy on art and civilization."

*** Josiah Flynt's frequent sojourns in what he calls the Under World have enriched his vocabulary with many vigorous and picturesque terms. What is more to the purpose, they widen our horizons into dark and troubled territory. In "The World of Graft," a recent publication of McClure, Phillips & Co., as in "The Powers That Prey," we learn of "guns," of "dips," "yeggmen," and "strong-arm men," who work in "mobs" untroubled by "wise elbows," never "pinched" unless a copper gets "leary," and never punished unless the "front office" cannot be "squared." Mr. Flynt's very lingo, borrowed from the grafters to give color to his facts, is of sinister import, bearing the implication of systematized crime, which will not disappear while the upper world ignores what lies below.

*** On July 15 the American Publishers' Association issued a circular to the book trade concerning the work accomplished by the association during the two months of its existence. The following is a significant passage:

> The plan of the American Publishers' Association for maintaining net prices has been in effect a little more than two months, and it has so far been found necessary to impose the penalty provided by the rules of the association for dealers who refuse to observe the conditions of sale of net books in but three cases—really in but two, as two of the stores are under the same management. Considering the fact that some fairly popular books have been published under the net system, the outlook for the success of the plan is encouraging, and dealers are to be congratulated on the good prospect for better trade conditions.

BOOKS IN DEMAND.

Reports from the Shops and Libraries as to Those Which Lead.

FOLLOWING are reports of books which have sold best in the cities named, and which have been most called for at the public libraries during July down to the 25th of the month. They have been received from regular correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who have made personal inquiries for the information they give:

NEW YORK.

Libraries.

AGUILAR FREE LIBRARY SOCIETY.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Roosevelt's "Napoleon: The Last Phase."
4. Eben Holden.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, (REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.)
1. Landor's "China and the Allies."
2. Caldecott's "The Philosophy of Religion."
3. El Archipiélago Filipino.
4. The Tribulations of a Princess.

Book Stores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Graustark.
4. Sister Teresa.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Abandoned Farmer.
3. The Tribulations of a Princess.
4. Sister Teresa.

DODD, MEAD & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Letters of Her Mother to Elisabeth.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. Life of the Bee.

BRENTANO'S.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Story of Sarah.
3. Sister Teresa.
4. The Tribulations of a Princess.

LEGGAT BROTHERS.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. The Story of Sarah.
4. The Money Spinner.

SIEGEL-COOPER COMPANY, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Truth Dexter.
4. In Search of Mademoiselle.

R. H. MACY & CO., (Department Store.)
1. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
2. The Crisis.
3. Sir John and the American Girl.
4. The Story of Sarah.

BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Truth Dexter.
4. Tarry Thou Till I come.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S STORE, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Potter and the Clay.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. Tarry Thou Till I come.

EHRICH BROTHERS, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Visits of Elizabeth.
3. Jack Raymond.
4. Tarry Thou Till I Come.

CHICAGO.

Libraries.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. Like Another Helen.
4. Lorna Doone.

Book and Department Stores.

BRENTANO'S.
1. The Crisis.
2. Jack Raymond.
3. The Money Spinner.
4. The Tribulations of a Princess.

SIEGEL-COOPER & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. Ralph Marlowe.
4. The Story of Sarah.

A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. The House of De Mailly.
3. Jack Raymond.
4. The Puppet Crown.

THE FAIR.
1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. The Puppet Crown.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Truth Dexter.
4. In Search of Mademoiselle.

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Graustark.
4. The Sky Pilot.

FLEMING H. REVELL & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. The Sky Pilot.
4. The House of De Mailly.

PHILADELPHIA.

Libraries.

1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Truth Dexter.
4. Tarry Thou Till I Come.

Book and Department Stores.

1. The Crisis.
2. The Puppet Crown.
3. In Search of Mademoiselle.
4. The Visits of Elizabeth.

CINCINNATI.

Libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1. The Crisis.
2. A Dream of Empire.
3. In the Name of a Woman.
4. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay.

Book Stores.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO.
1. A Dream of Empire.
2. They That Took the Sword.
3. The Crisis.
4. In Search of Mademoiselle.

U. P. JAMES.
1. The Crisis.
2. They That Took the Sword.
3. A Dream of Empire.
4. A Sailor's Log. (Admiral Evans.)

Department Stores.

THE JOHN SHILLITO CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. A Dream of Empire.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. Alice of Old Vincennes.

THE GEO. W. McALPIN CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. A Dream of Empire.
3. Quincy Adams Sawyer.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Winston Churchill's "The Crisis" maintains its hold on the popularity of the book readers of St. Louis. Without exception, it leads in sales at every book and department store in the city, and at the public library there are five calls for "The Crisis" to one for any other book.

"The Helmet of Navarre" is a close second in popularity, but it does not rank second at all places. "Jack Raymond," which has been on the shelves only ten days, is making a strong bid for popular favor, due probably to the great run "The Gadfly," by the same author, had a few years ago.

Libraries.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Eben Holden.
4. Up from Slavery.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
1. The Crisis, and The Helmet of Navarre.
2. Every Inch a King.
4. Jack Raymond.
4. The Darringtons.

Book Stores.

BARR'S.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
4. The House of Romance.

BOLAND'S.
1. The Crisis.
2. Alice of Old Vincennes.
3. The Visits of Elizabeth.
4. Penelope's Irish Experiences.

JETT'S.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Stringtown on the Pike.
4. Like Another Helen.

W. S. BELL & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. Jack Raymond.
3. Betsey Ross.
4. Mills of God.

PHILIP ROEDER.
1. The Crisis.
2. Jack Raymond.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. Juletty.

WASHINGTON.

Public Library.

1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Alice of Old Vincennes.
4. Eben Holden.

Book Stores.

BRENTANO'S.
1. The Crisis.
2. Jack Raymond.
3. Mills of God.
4. The Good Red Earth.

WILLIAM BALLANTYNE & SONS.
1. The Crisis.
2. Ralph Marlow.
3. Mills of God.
4. Truth Dexter.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.
1. The Crisis.
2. Mills of God.
3. Arrows of the Almighty.
4. Tarry Thou Till I Come.

PALAIS ROYAL.
1. Arrows of the Almighty.
2. The Crisis.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. The Tower of Wye.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 24.—Of all the many thousands of books sold in Boston during this month, "The Crisis" seems to be in the lead in popular favor. This book stands at the head of the best-selling books with all the firms and at the libraries. Second and third places seem to run according to the book most pushed by the bookseller or publisher.

Book Stores.

DAMRELL & UPHAM'S OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre, Graustark, and Joscelyn Cheshire.
3. Puppet and Crown.
4. The Observations of Henry.

CHARLES E. LAURIAT & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. The Tribulations of a Princess.
4. Sea Beach at Ebb Tide.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. Truth Dexter.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. A Daughter of New France.

The next two works, outside of fiction, are Admiral Robley D. Evans's "A Sailor's Log" and Lander's "China and the Allies."

Department Stores.

THE JORDAN-MARSH CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. Truth Dexter.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. The Turn of the Road, and the Upper edition of the Tribune Primer.

R. H. WHITE & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Visits of Elizabeth.
3. Miss Pritchard's Wedding Trip.
4. The Turn of the Road.

BOOKS AND MEN.

Emilio Aguinaldo. There is in the current number of Everybody's Magazine an article by Aguinaldo giving an account of his capture by Gen. Funston. This paper is followed by one by O. K. Davis, the well-known war correspondent, called "The Real Aguinaldo." Both make entertaining reading, but the first is particularly important, as it confirms in all essential details Gen. Funston's own account of his exploit, the trustworthiness of which has been doubted in certain quarters. Mr. Aguinaldo's article was originally inscribed in Tagal, and then translated into English. It is written in a straightforward manner, and without any attempt at literary distinction, which it measurably attains, however, through its very simplicity and directness.

A New Feature in Harper's Weekly. With the current number of Harper's Weekly the usual editorial page has been indefinitely suspended, "and 'The Observer,' a gentleman with a trained eye and large opportunities for using it," discourses in its stead in bright, brief paragraphs concerning persons, things, and aspects. "The Observer" appears to be possessed of all the attributes which the periodical pronounces in his favor; he has a way, however, of saying unkind things, and here is one of them:

> I notice The Bookman in its editorial comment is forced painfully to admit the "unusually wide popularity" of Mr. Walter J. Travis's "Practical Golf," much against its will, for—to quote from its comment—"candor obliges us to say that in itself the book is nothing astonishing." With a candor in which I seek to emulate The Bookman I am obliged to say that I do not see what the prejudice against a literary peccadillo in the author's style has to do with his authority as a golfer. For this is how The Bookman sums up: "Perhaps we are a little prejudiced in the matter, for throughout the book, wherever an opportunity is found or can be made, Mr. Travis seems bound to persistently 'foosle' his infinitives." I do not soar to the knowledge of slang, in which The Bookman is a past master, but, as that journal is a reputed foe of the split infinitive, I gather that this is the transgression of which Mr. Travis stands condemned. But Mr. Travis has his revenge in the words which I have capitalized. The stones of Cadmus are dangerous and retaliatory weapons.

The Weather and Literature. "Midsummer in New York" is the subject of a long article in the August Century. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, who writes it, is a native of the city, and shows her appreciation of its charms by being one of the last to go out of town in the Summer and one of the first to return in the Fall, a considerable part of her time being given every year to voluntary public work. The text is illustrated in an appropriate manner. Apropos of midsummer, there is in one of the earlier and less known works of Mr. Howells, a description of a hot wave in this city, which many have declared makes one feel warm to read it even in Winter. This is the way he does it: "The man carrying the hod to the top of the walls that rankly grow and grow as from his life's blood will only lay down his load when he feels the mortal glare of the sun blaze in upon heart and brain; the plethoric millionaire for whom he toils will plot and plan in his office till he swoons at the desk; the trembling beast must stagger forward while the flame-faced tormentor on the box has strength to lash him on; in all those vast palaces of commerce there are ceaseless sale and purchase, packing and unpacking, lifting up and laying down, arriving and departing loads; in thousands of shops is the unspared and unsparing weariness of selling; in the street, filled by the hurry and suffering of tens of thousands, is the weariness of buying." The peculiar overalike quality of the New York Summer is well indicated in another passage: "The spiritless air seemed to have a quality of blackness in it, as if filled with the gloom of low-hovering wings. One-half the street lay in shadow, and one-half in gum; but the sunshine itself was dim, as if a heat greater than its own had smitten it with languor."

A London Bookman on America. Mr. J. B. Hodder Williams of Hodder & Stoughton, London, and one of the editors of The English Bookman, has returned to his native land astonished at the amount of money American publishers spend to advertise their books. He recently told a gathering of earnest literary reporters:

> There are several distinct reasons for the recent record sales of fiction in America. The public immediately reached is much larger. I was amazed to see orders for over a thousand copies of a new novel going into single stores in town, a city as St. Louis, for instance. Over two hundred of book departments in the larger city stores, while it was recently announced that the edition of the book 15th publisher of the day here, had exceeded one hundred and seventy-five thousand copies. There is no doubt the one book of the year is greatly helped and sold by the advertising it receives. Then, again, there is the fact that the American people, taken as a whole, are more ready to buy books than the English people. The Christmas season is the time when the English people buy books, but in America the people buy books all the year round. There are more people in America who buy books than in England.

The Historical Value of Old Wills. The Rev. J. Charles Cox has recently written for an English review a suggestive paper—a "Personal View"—on the historical value of wills, a subject which is beginning to attract considerable notice in America. In this paper Mr. Cox's plan has been to show what has been done toward the reprinting and issuing of old English wills. Among the most prominent books on the subject are those issued by the Surtees and Camden Societies, Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, and the British Record Society, the Yorkshire Record Society, and the Rev. F. W. Weaver. Mr. Cox thinks that if a full bibliography of books and papers already published on or related to this subject could be compiled, it would spur with ready sale and stimulate further interest in the subject. All such records of old wills are not only of invaluable assistance for genealogical or family purposes, but also serve to establish or confirm definite historical points. Old wills are extremely valuable for account of the strong light they throw upon the social, domestic and general life of the age in which they were drawn. For instance, the exact date of structural alterations and additions to churches, as well as for details as to the purchase and repair of church furniture and ornaments can often be ascertained from such sources. Old wills also show frequent bequests for the "good of the community," such as funds for the repair of roads and bridges. The books bequeathed by wills are also of much interest. "A book called 'Vergile,' or 'Bucoley,'" to buy a book called a 'Breviary,' for instance. So much light is thrown upon the social condition of days long past, that a study of wills, even from a purely literary point of view, is worthy of more attention than it has received. Many of the wills are models of composition, and are written in a quaint and picturesque style, which is in striking contrast to the dull, formal, and verbose style of the present day. Mr. Cox's paper is a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject, and will be found of great service to all who are interested in the study of old wills.

St. Francis of Assisi. Arvède Barine has just published in Paris what is said to be a very delightful book on St. Francis of Assisi, which, however, cannot be compared with Mrs. Oliphant's work on the same subject. Within its limits, however, it is believed that the French author's work is a strong, delicate, and gracious tribute to the infinite charm of one of the most lovely souls that mediæval Catholicism produced. "Go," says one critic of this work, "among the millionaires of Christian Europe or America and ask them to espouse Lady Poverty and give their millions to the amelioration of the human race, see how you will be received, and read the edifying remarks that will be made about you in the newspapers. And yet the wealthy, purse-proud, birth-proud Anglo-Saxon, and the wealthy, purse-proud birth-proud French Catholic have a like fatuous and insane pretension to call themselves Christian. Talking over this matter once at Arvède Barine's table we all decided that the nearest approach to a Christian in modern Europe is Tolstoi, and he, imperfect and unsatisfactory as he is, has been excommunicated. What would have happened had he been something of a real Christian like Francis of Assisi?"

Thomas Hardy. A recent issue of Literature contains "an appreciation" of Thomas Hardy by Stephen Gwynn, with a full bibliographical account of Mr. Hardy's writings on architecture as well as in verse and in fiction. This sketch of Thomas Hardy is one of a series of such articles on the leading writers of the day, and is accompanied by a fine full-page portrait reproduced from a photograph made especially for the series by Elliott & Fry. Mr. Gwynn claims the gap has perceptibly lessened since a leading critic some time before the publication of "Tess" ranked Hardy next after George Meredith among contemporary novelists, "longo sed proximus intervallo." Hardy's fame has grown slowly but solidly; although it is improbable he can ever be really popular, or awaken wide enthusiasm. "He is not like Mr. Kipling, for all readers; his work has none of that attaching quality which won for Stevenson devoted personal affection from thousands of men and women. * * * But * * * he is one of the most striking figures in our modern world of letters. * * * The colors of Wessex soil, the sights and sounds and smells of the downs and of the cider country. * * * The people of whom he writes are not so much English as Saxons, that is, quintessentially English." Mr. Gwynn's "Appreciation" is a particularly strong sketch of both Hardy the man and of his work; both in ecclesiastical architecture—to which fourteen years of his life was given—through his long line of works down to the present day. Mr. Gwynn's estimate of Hardy's personal characteristics and literary power is particularly good: "A poet who throughout his work feels and makes us feel the filaments that draw nature together; the quivering joy of the earth under the rain, of the tree at the mounting of the sap, * * * and of souls that at last surrender to each other. By a poet I mean a man whose work is informed by the larger imagination, and such a man * * * is undoubtedly Mr. Thomas Hardy."

For Summer Reading

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The New York Times
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SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JULY 27, 1901.—16 PAGES.

MARGARET FULLER.

The memorial to Margaret Fuller, unveiled last week on the South Shore of Long Island, near where she was lost in the wreck of a steamer on which she was returning home from Europe, has revived public interest in a woman who, fifty years ago, had become a dominant personality in American literature. Attention may therefore be called to the page of reading matter about her given elsewhere in this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

Kenyon West's article, recalling Margaret Fuller's former ascendancy and the causes of it, and pointing out the reasons why she has been so much neglected, if not forgotten, may be accepted as the tribute of a woman to whom Margaret Fuller's life has been a source of inspiration. Mr. Greeley's tribute, reprinted from his "Recollections of a Busy Life"—that delightful book, worthy to be called a classic, and now too little read—will remind this generation of the extraordinary impression which she made on a foremost mind that knew her from intimate professional and domestic associations. Mr. Congdon's recollections, which extend backward to her early life as a teacher and embrace something of her later career, should be received as the critical judgment of a man eminently possessed of faculties for criticism and having also fine literary discernment.

It is admittedly true that in our day the collected writings of Margaret Fuller give no adequate impression of endowments which in her lifetime gained the esteem not only of Greeley and Congdon among men of discernment, but of many others, and notably Emerson. Probably the fact that she was a pioneer among women who earned livelihoods by writing had much to do with her ascendancy. What she accomplished was in that day a great thing for a woman to do. It may well be questioned if there have not lived, since her time, at least a score of women who were equally well endowed. Literature has now become a vocation widely followed by women, and they have achieved marked success in it, some of them in lines parallel with her own, others in creative fields to which she did not aspire and in which success for her might have been impossible. It is not, therefore, so much what she actually wrote and we to-day may read, as the advance steps she took in intellectual work done by women. She has not survived as a living personality among authors, but she remains, all the same, a historic figure.

CLASSICS AND "SUCCESSES."

A seeming trifle, yet in truth a significant comment, appeared in a notice of a new book on Emerson in a recent number of a literary magazine. The volume referred to is a sympathetic estimate of Emerson's influence and work, written with reserved enthusiasm, and was characterized by the editor as "full of charm, much good sense, and not a little pathos"; and then the reviewer proceeds to say with supercilious eyebrows: "Few people realize the lessening influence and the lessening 'sales' of Emerson," and adds as if he had drawn it too mildly, "and the whole New England school."

One of our contributors recently stepped into the shop of one of the largest book "jobbers" in the country and inquired concerning the comparative sales of Emerson, Holmes, and Lowell to-day and the sales of the same authors twenty years ago. The inquiry brought forth the fact that where one of Emerson's books is now sold, ten were sold twenty years ago. Hawthorne also has diminished in sales. "The Scarlet Letter" remains his one really popular monument. With the exception of this book, two men alone of the whole New England group have, popularly speaking, survived—Whittier and Longfellow—but of Emerson the younger generation is learning little.

Our critic, who evidently is no bookman, forgets that these men, with a few others, have been our only writers of enduring poetry, philosophy, belles-lettres, and fiction, and that his statement is a melancholy impeachment of the literary taste of this generation. From the "jobber's" point of view the limited sales of Shakespeare, Milton, Montaigne, and Dante must quite destroy their long accorded prestige, and relegate those masters to obscurity when compared with the wide popularity of Sarah Grand or the detective stories of Anna Katherine Green.

But when were any of the classics enshrined as "popular monuments?" What is it that captures the popular mind—Beethoven, Wordsworth's "Ode on Intimations of Immortality," "Hamlet"? Does it impair the lustre of these if the multitudes pass them by and clamor for rag-time music, coon songs, "David Harum," minstrel shows, the circus, and paper-covered, pirated editions? "Popularly considered," books have never been read so assiduously as now, nor have they meant so little to the average reader, who boasts of having read all the popular novels, confessing in the same breadth that she—for women constitute the readers of the enormous editions—remembers nothing of plot or character. "I read so many stories that I can't recall much about any of them; but I have just finished the newest one out."

Between the jobber trying to dispose of the hundredth edition of the last novel and the indiscriminate reader who devours books not because of personal relish, but because he or she is fearful of not looking intelligent when the last book is mentioned in public, what chance is there for the really great books to become "popular monuments?"

If it be true that Emerson and others of the New England school are not read as formerly, it merely marks the increasing drift toward sensationalism, and not that Emerson and others are obsolete in thought or expression. They are as virile to-day as ever. They discuss the old problems of life, and stand for the great truths which should appeal to this generation as they did to their own contemporaries.

If there is one thing which distinguishes a man of culture to-day from the shallow egotist it is his intimacy with those very books which the "largest jobbers in the country" will tell you are outlived. Has not Emerson himself remarked that, while there do not exist in the world at any one time, enough people understanding Plato to pay for printing his books, the writings of Plato have come safely down to us through all the centuries "as if God Himself had brought them in His hand"?

THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM AGAIN.

In the current number of The Forum Mr. John Corbin takes up anew the very burning question of the elective system under the title, "Is the Elective System Elective?" His remarks are valuable in the way of testimony as well as in the way of argument, since it appears that he is a graduate of Harvard of the class of '92, and that he went to Harvard for the purpose of specializing in English. His account of his adventures in search of a specialty is very amusing reading, excepting possibly to the persons responsible for the system, the results of which, in his case, he describes.

Harvard, as we have all often heard, is the "original imitation," in this country, so to speak, of the German university system. In increasing numbers Harvard professors and Harvard men are revealing to the public their doubts whether Harvard has not gone much too far. Prof. Muensterberg, in the first place, showed that in Germany the general education which all educated men have been for centuries assumed to need was actually imparted in the gymnasia before the student began to specialize or "elect" at all in the university. This is the instruction which the old-fashioned American college professed to give. But, according to this German-American authority, with the student who goes from the preparatory school to the university and thereby begins to "elect," there is great danger that he may not acquire it at all. And then comes Dean Briggs of Harvard, "College" with his "Old-Fashioned Doubts About New-Fashioned Education." And finally appears Mr. Corbin, a graduate of Harvard recent enough to have been subjected to the elective system in all its fulness, and declares and demonstrates that, for his particular purpose at least, it was not elective at all, and that the student who thought he knew what he wanted could not get it at Harvard A. D. 1899-02.

"One kind of student," says Mr. Corbin, "to be quite candid, profits vastly by the elective system, namely, the student whose artistic instinct makes him ambitious of gaining the maximum effect, an A. B., with the minimum expenditure of means." That is a kind of success which is perhaps especially aimed at by men who do not expect to have to work for their livings, who desire to be known as "college-bred men" on the easiest terms, and who set the pace, in their respective places of so-called education, in extravagant living. This is the kind a serious professor would desire to keep out of the place altogether. Yet, according to Mr. Corbin, it is the kind the elective system is peculiarly fitted to attract.

What is the remedy? Mr. Corbin, having had the advantage of a year's residence in Balliol, finds it in some modification of the English "honor schools." But that suggestion scarcely touches the particular point that there is a common fund of "old-fashioned scholarship," which every student does get in Great Britain and in Germany, and does not get here, under the "elective system." The excellent Dr. Johnson, himself an exemplar of the old-fashioned scholarship, who did it enormous credit, exhibited his usual sagacity once in advising Bozzy, who was worrying about "an elective system" suited to the respective idiosyncrasies of his own young: "Not to refine in the educate of young children; you must do as other people do." The common fund of knowledge, with the possession of which every educated person is "charged," ought somehow to be made sure: Dr. Jones of Hobart finds in imparting it a function still remaining to the small colleges, and thinks it ought to be done by the age of nineteen or so, while Prof. Muensterberg, if we remember rightly, says it is done in Germany by seventeen. An elective system, of which the annual output is miles of "monographs" of no possible interest or value, except as testimonials of the diligence of the monographers, cannot be said to have vindicated itself in that production. Still less when it produces the President of a university who knows a great deal about fishes, but does not know that Byron wrote the "Isles of Greece"

A LITTLE RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE.

The work of Prof. Ernst Haeckel, which he calls, rather indefinitely, "The Riddle of the Universe," just published in English by Harper & Brothers, is likely to make much stir in circles other than scientific. On its merits as science we are not competent to pass even a tentative judgment. As a piece of polemic writing it will appeal in one way or another to a considerable class, a large number of whom, we fear, will accept its science with all the ardor of partisans, while others will scout its science from partisanship of quite another source. It is with the temper of the author as a controversialist that we are for the moment interested to deal, and with this little riddle of the universe which it seems to us to present and by no means to solve: Why is it that the professed advocates of "pure reason" and critics of alleged superstition are as cross, hot, and narrow and often are as credulous as the veriest champions of exclusive revelation?

One of the objects of Dr. Haeckel—it would not be unfair to say the chief object—is to prove that the immortality of the human soul and the existence of a Creator, designer, and ruler of the universe are simply impossible. He is not at all an agnostic. Far from it. He knows that there can be no immortality and no God. Through some four hundred close pages he carries, not mournfully or reluctantly, but with fierce delight, at once his triumphant demonstration of his ideas and his bitter denunciation of those who will not accept them. Like the drowning Frenchman, struggling with the waves and with his defective English, he cries aloud: "I will die; no one shall save me." And not only he, but the whole race and all its descendants, and any one who believes the opposite is, practically, either a fool or a liar.

Now the theses which the learned doctor sustains are certainly open to discussion. There is no moral or other obligation to refrain from questioning doctrines which are held as sacred and vital by so large a part of the civilized people of the world. It is the right of him who doubts them to investigate the evidence for them, and it is his unquestioned privilege to publish the results of his inquiry and the bases thereof. It is the right and duty of those who hold the doctrines to defend them, and they at least may be pardoned if they do so with a good deal of heat, since to them the doctrines involve the eternal happiness or misery of the race. But why should those who cannot accept the doctrines, who find them unsupported by the facts of science or wholly contradicted by those facts, attack them and their adherents savagely and in scorn? It is the experience of the centuries that that is not the temper in which truth is most surely sought or most convincingly spread. From the point of view of mere expediency why should not this secular lesson be heeded? Why should a man who pursues what seems to him a truth of great importance, the attainment of which is certainly hedged about with many difficulties and exposed to many errors, allow his mind to be blinded by passion? And why should one who thinks he has reached a truth which cannot be accepted without pain and distress by the great body of his fellow-men insist on arousing their distrust and resentment by needless harshness and insult?

Here, it occurs to us, is one of the minor riddles to which we should like to see some scientist, as learned as Dr. Haeckel and much more impartial, address himself. Preferably the investigator should be a "Monist." He should hold, with Haeckel, to the absolute unity of all nature, and the evolution of its vast variety from one source. Then let him inquire at what point and under what conditions of adaptation to environment the usually sensible and practical disposition of the vertebrates who preceded man suffered differentiation and became the irritable, self-deceiving, and generally silly temper in which man so persistently indulges. We venture the opinion that not even the pithecanthropus erectus of Java can be regarded as a complete missing link in this chain. On the face of it human "cussedness" is unique, but if there is a "monistic" explanation of it, it would be extremely interesting to have it.

BOOK ILLUSTRATION.

The absence of any comment whatever in regard to the surprising inappropriateness of the pictures made to illustrate some of the most popular of recent romances leaves little doubt that, after all and above all, the story is the thing, and the whole thing.

It matters not if the artist clothes the hero and the heroine of a tale of yesterday in the finery of the present; nay, we may picture a critical incident in an exciting historical novel as it does not occur, and it is hardly noticed. The young man who illustrated "The Crisis" either knows as much and takes advantage of it, or is he unaware that the fashionable dress of the early sixties differed greatly from that of to-day? His idea of an old-time colored mammy seems to be a rather well-proportioned woman, who might as well have been painted white as black so far as the features indicate. Perhaps he thinks a pair of big earrings and a bandanna make a colored mammy. These things are surely a part of the characteristic touches that mark them, but the unmistakable evidences of good negro blood are broad nostrils, large mouths with thick lips, and kinky hair. It is not many years ago that a young publisher brought out a story of Colonial times in America, in the illustrations of which he, "a barbered ladies' man" of to-day, figured as the hero. That book was widely read and deserved to be, yet the pictures were never criticised.

An artist enjoys an opportunity for the display of genius in the illustration of a story, if it be a good story, that ranks second only to that which the author used to advantage in writing it. This sounds like a pretty big claim to put forward, but fortunately one had not far to look for the necessary proof to substantiate it. Mr. Yohn's inimitable picture of Raffles illustrating Hornung's "Amateur Cracksman" ought to be sufficient, without referring to Mr. Appleton Clark's pictures, which generally illuminate, as well as illustrate, the text they accompany. Mr. Clinedinst and Mr. Hackens also seldom fail to add something more than mere pictures to a book.

The mosquito plague is not confined to the United States by any means. McClure, Phillips & Co. report that they are receiving orders for Prof. L. O. Howard's "Mosquitoes" from France. There is also talk of a French and a German translation.

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publisher.

Special Dispatch to
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
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LONDON, July 26.—In this week's Athenaeum Mr. Sidney Lee pays a graceful tribute to his dead friend Cosmo Monkhouse for his zealous and able service rendered through fifteen years to "The Dictionary of National Biography," and to the forthcoming supplement to that great work of reference. Mr. Monkhouse will be represented in the supplement by a posthumous memoir of Millais. To the same supplement Herbert Paul will contribute a sketch in appreciation of Gladstone, of whom he was a devoted admirer and with whom he and his wife were intimately acquainted. Sidney Lee has written an article on the late George Murray Smith for the supplement, which will probably be published before Winter.

Mr. Monkhouse was one of the secretaries of the Board of Trade as well as a renowned critic of the fine arts. He became a Government servant in that department in 1857, and his death and the retirement of Austin Dobson leaves only Edmund Gosse as the representative of letters in that branch of the British Government.

Mr. Leslie Stephen, whose "English Utilitarians" was brought out last year by the Putnams in America, is now at work on a critical biography of George Eliot.

Thomas Hardy publishes next year a new volume of poems, but he has no new novel in hand. Since the publication of his "Wessex Poems" in 1898 he has been devoting himself more and more to the writing of poetry and to critical literary articles.

Robertson Nicoll announces in The British Weekly that a new "extensive and thoroughgoing" life of Edward FitzGerald based on original information and investigation had been undertaken by "one of our most practical biographers." Whom, however, he does not name.

The Athenaeum gives this week the story of the writing and publication of J. H. Shorthouse's famous novel "John Inglesant." It seems that the novelist, who is a manufacturer of sulphuric acid in Birmingham, had never set foot out of the British Isles and that the Italian scenes and studies of character in his novel are purely imaginary. The book was finished in 1877 and printed for private circulation in 1880; it was accepted by the Macmillans a year later at the instance of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Thus far, 81,250 copies have been sold. In the last twenty years Mr. Shorthouse has written other novels and short stories, notably "The Little Schoolmaster Mark," "Sir Percival," "Countess Eve," "Teacher of the Violin and Other Tales," and "Blanche, Lady Falaise," besides even presenting critical and expository articles on literary topics through the reviews.

The edition of the collected poems of Agnes Robinson, now Mme. Duclaux, to be published by Fisher Unwin, will be dedicated to the poet's first husband, James Darmesteter, with whom she founded La Revue de Paris, to which she still contributes. Mme. Darmesteter, to give her the name by which she is best known across the Channel, writes equally well in French and English, and her poems, songs and ballads are principally in the latter language. In French she has written "Marguerites du Temps Passé," an appreciation of Froissart and a life of Renan.

The library of the late Prof. Max-Müller, which, you doubtless have heard, has been purchased by Baron Iwasaki for presentation to the University of Tokio, will be kept in separate apartments in the university under Max-Müller's name and open to any student of Oriental languages. It includes 13,000 volumes.

Bismarck figures as an artist and literary critic in an exceedingly naïve but interesting contribution to the Deutsche Revue by Dr. Ludwig Aegidi of the University of Berlin. In the latter capacity Bismarck is pictured as reading one instalment of a novel by Miss Braddon and figuring out, to the amusement of his friends, the later developments of the story almost exactly as they subsequently appeared. The author extols him as a statesman with the soul of a poet and as a master of German style.

Hall Caine himself will contribute a modest introduction to the forthcoming volume in the "English Writers of To-day Series, which treats of the author of "The Christian." The book will contain some unpublished letters of Ruskin, Wilkie Collins, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and others.

Lady Henry Somerset, writing from the Castle of Chillon, Switzerland, to the London Daily Chronicle, says that Miss Frances Willard, who died in New York on Wednesday, was announced ten days ago. She had finished the manuscript a week or two before her death.

It is announced at Sotheby's that some books of Augustin Daly not disposed of at the New York sale will be put on sale here next week, one of the items being the grangerized edition of Shakespeare's plays in forty-four volumes.

E. A. D.

Mackail on William Morris Again.*

The third issue of the Doves Press is one of the most beautiful of books. Its text is an address on William Morris, delivered Nov. 12, 1900, at Kelmscott House, Hammersmith, before the Hammersmith Socialist Society, of which Morris was the founder and leading spirit.

The paper on which the Doves Press books are printed, with its beautiful water mark, is the work of the Bachelors of Little Chart, the finest paper makers in the world. The Doves type is fine in every way, and the pages of the book set solidly with practically no lateral leading, depend upon the perfection of detail of compositor and pressman, to whom due credit is given in the colophon. The pages are all the more effective from being entirely unbroken; paragraphs being simply indicated by a fine paragraph mark. The only ornament used in the book is a partly rubricated title page—fine in its simplicity—and the printing of the first line of the first page in red—this line being set entirely in small capitals. The book contains an unusual number of extra fly leaves, and is in the full vellum binding familiar to lovers of the work of the Doves bindery.

J. W. Mackail, the friend and biographer of William Morris, was asked by Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson, one of the friends for whom Morris had a special affection, to open last Winter's course of meetings of the Hammersmith Socialist Society—the first after long disuse—with an address on the founder of the society and the former master of the house. He thereupon prepared and delivered the present address in the room where, twenty-one years before, Morris had carried on the manufacture of his celebrated Hammersmith carpets; which for years had been in use for Socialist meetings, and chiefly and exclusively at the last for those of the Hammersmith Socialist Society. Mr. Mackail adds that this "society, the last of those founded or joined by Morris, represents in a sense the success and failure of his life. It certainly represents the subject which in those later years engrossed his mind and lay nearest to his heart."

The present address—probably because it was prepared for and delivered before the friends of both Morris the man and to sharers of his Socialistic views—leaves us with a more vivid picture and a clearer understanding of both Morris's life work in handicraft and his Socialistic views and aims than the biography. The latter phase of his character is that which the world least understands and in which it fails to sympathize.

Mr. Mackail briefly outlines Morris's life, not so much as to its outward happenings as to the causes which made him what he was. "The subtle admixture of blood, for which science can give no full account, had made him a born lover of the Middle Ages and a born hater of the ages which followed them."

Morris's aims are finely summarized. At first all his efforts were directed toward reinstating as a fine art the decorations, fittings, and furniture of houses, first entirely for his own use, and then as the subject grew upon him, for the world; the decoration of churches being a side issue. His interest in mural paintings, illumination in poetry and romance; his efforts at reviving old processes of dyeing, carpet weaving, paper making, and in fact all forms of handicraft, including his latest, the establishment of the Kelmscott Press. In fact, "he practiced so many arts because to him art was a single thing"; his keen energies being directed toward a single object, "the reintegration of human life." But in the midst of his absorbing private interests Morris became more and more attracted toward public questions.

From 1876 onward he was one of the most active members of the Eastern Question Association, which did so much by its influence on public opinion to save the country from a disgraceful and disastrous war in defense of the Turkish Empire. In 1877 he founded the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. In 1878 he became Treasurer of the National Liberal League. The giving of lectures and addresses had become one of his regular occupations. They were at first chiefly delivered to working designers and art students, but from the first involved his whole theory of life and practice. From a man of letters and artist, living intensely within a small circle, he rapidly developed, almost against his will, into a teacher, a leader, a man of public affairs.

Mr. Mackail clearly formulates just what Morris and the best of the Socialists hoped to bring about gradually—"the total reconstitution of society"; his was far from being the popular idea of Socialism, which is mere safety Anarchism. Mr. Mackail reviews the present condition of Socialism and formulates the present hope which is that of William Morris: "A Socialist pure and simple (the two epithets in the full weight of their meaning apply to Morris with considerable fitness) he knew that the work before him, and those who stood by him, was a single and definite thing only, and that was to make Socialists. To make Socialists are we permitted even for these three years."

Autolithed from Egypt.

BOSTON, July 26.—The Rev. Dr. Arthur C. Winslow of Boston, trustee of the Egyptian Research Account, has received from Dr. Flinders Petrie, the great explorer, that "the new collection draws more attention than any that we have had before." As soon as the exhibit in London closes, hundreds of the objects, from Abydos chiefly, will be presented to the leading museums like those at Yale, the Carnegie at Pittsburg, the Metropolitan in New York, and those in Chicago. There is now a continuous records of the Kings of the first or second dynasty, and of several prehistoric Kings.

Some of the objects in gold are very interesting, such as a gold bar bearing the name of Menâ, the first King. The tomb of Bener-ab, ("Sweet at Heart,") his daughter, afforded among its treasures the ivory figure of a young girl attired in flowing costume. Hellenic scholars will be interested to note the earliest known fragments of Aegean pottery, antedating by two or three thousand years perhaps those from Mycenae and the Greek isles. Dr. Winslow states that he has just received word that a hundred cases of ushabti funerary images) await his order in London for distribution among subscribers, including museums. He thinks the next instalment of papyri may be made by January. The society sells none of its antiquities, but presents them pro rata of subscriptions from localities where are museums. But $5 a year secures the year's illustrated reports.

The Record Price for a First Folio

On July 16 Christie, Manson & Woods sold in London one of the finest examples of the first folio Shakespeare, 1623, that has ever come upon the market, the sum of £1,720 being paid for it, which is, of course, the record price. On July 11, 1900, the sum of £1,700 was given at Christie's for another and most remarkable copy of the first edition of Shakespeare's plays, measuring 12⅞ by 8⅝ inches, (the size of the Grenville copy in the British Museum.) It was in the original calf, and save for a portion of the outer margin of the title page having been cut off and fragments of the text from four pages found to be lacking, the copy was perfect, the portrait after Droeshout and Ben Jonson's verses being in good condition. The purchaser was Mr. MacGeorge of Glasgow, who possesses the finest copy known of the second folio Shakespeare—the Earl of Oxford's, which fetched, in 1905, the record price of £540.

Copies of the catalogue of the recent Christie sale have just reached this country. The £1,720 first folio is there described as the "property of a gentleman," measuring 12⅞ by 8⅛ inches (being smaller than the £1,700 copy) and in modern binding, by Francis Bedford, red morocco extra, in the Harleian style. The bottom corner of the verses and lower margins of the last three leaves were slightly repaired, but the general condition was said to be very fine. The price paid for it is significant, and illustrates the bibliographical interest now taken in important literary treasures.

Until July 11, 1899, when £1,700 was given for a first folio, the highest sum paid at English auctions for a copy was £716 2s., for which the Baroness Burdett-Coutts secured George Daniel's fine example in 1864, (measuring 13¾ by 8¼ inches, and in old Russia binding.) Sir William Tite's copy, in crimson morocco, by Bedford, and measuring 12 3-16 by 7 15-16 inches, sold in 1874 for £440, and after passing through several hands was resold in 1891 at the Ives sale for $4,200 to Dodd, Mead & Co. It is now in the possession of William A. White of Brooklyn. The late Mr. Tooney's copy, which measured 13⅝ by 8⅝ inches, was privately purchased in 1899 by J. Pierpont Morgan for a little over £1,000. This price, as well as the other high prices paid for fine copies, was governed by size and condition, for a wide-margined copy is seldom seen and a perfectly sound, undoctored copy is superlatively rare.

In 1750 David Garrick paid Payne £1 16s. for a first folio Shakespeare; in 1790 the Duke of Roxburghe gave £8 18s. for a copy; Isaac Reed's fetched £66 in 1807; five years later the Roxburghe copy was resold for £100, and in 1818 Saunders's copy was bought by Grenville for £121 16s., (the latter is now in the British Museum.) Dr. Dibdin thought this sum to be "the highest price ever given, or likely to be given, for the book," but the wise doctor was a sorry prophet. In 1822 John Philip Kemble's copy sold for £132 7s., Hibbert's bringing £185 in 1827, (in 1854 it was resold by Lilly to Henry Huth for £364.) Then came, in 1864, the Daniel copy, £716 2s., the Charlemont following the next year, £457; George Smith's, in 1867, £410; Perkins's, 1873, £585, (the Dent copy,) and Tite's, in 1874, £440, later the Robinson, Cooke, Ives, and White copy.) In 1879 Miss Hanscom (Mrs. Pope) paid £400 for a copy; in 1886 Thorold's fetched £690, (now owned by Robert Hoe,) and in 1891 Ives's copy fetched $4,200. And now we see the enormous sums of £1,700 and £1,720 given for copies. The latter price is remarkably high, and the highest ever given—but we will not add with Dibdin "or likely to be given"—for the book.

Mr. Dana and the Mattoids.

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

Why do these Baconian flies so pester Mr. Dana? If he doesn't mind I'll brush the insects off of him. Who can doubt that Baconians are lunatics? I go further than Mr. Dana—they are raving crazy. They write books and things and die in the merry Bedlam but what reads the sanity of anyone there? Is nothing true about Mr. Dana's world is good enough for me. Everybody knows about Mr. Dana, and [illegible] but who knows anything about Bacon? [illegible] Mr. Dana is the only [illegible] Baconian [illegible] and [illegible] mattoid [illegible] Mr. Dana's mattoid [illegible] Mr. Dana's mattoid [illegible] Mr. Dana's

BEST 250 BOOKS.

An Annotated List Prepared by the State Library as the Best Published in 1900.

FROM the New York State Library we have just received the subjoined list of 250 books which has been prepared by the library as the best of those published during the year 1900. Inasmuch as more than 6,000 books were issued during the year, this list comprises about 4 per cent. of the total. It was the purpose of the Book Board of the State Library in preparing this list to make it one which it could recommend to the public libraries of the State.

REFERENCE BOOKS.

UNITED STATES catalogue; books in print, 1900. H. W. Wilson, $12.50.

1. Author list, including anonymous titles and series, giving short title, price, and publisher of each edition, but no dates. 2. Directory of publishers. 3. Title index, referring to entry in author list. Of high practical value to large buyers, in spite of frequent errors and omissions.

SPOFFORD, A. R. Book for all readers. Putnam, $2.

On choice, acquisition, binding, and arrangement of books, with suggestions on memory training, making information available, library administration, rare books, &c. Primarily for librarians, but of interest to all book lovers.

Counsel upon the reading of books; with an introduction by Henry Van Dyck. Houghton, $1.50.

History, H. M. Stephens; Memoirs and biographies, Agnes Repplier; Sociology, J. T. Hadley; Fiction, Brander Matthews; Poetry, Bliss Perry; Essay and criticism, H. W. Mabie.

BAILEY, L. H., & OTHERS. Cyclopedia of American horticulture. 4v. v. 1-2. Macmillan, net $5 per volume.

Alphabetic; v. 2, to Myrtus Range, Key West to Alaska. Mainly descriptions of species of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and ornamental plants, with suggestions for cultivation and geographic sketches. Entries generally under scientific form, with reference from common name. Principal articles signed. Many illustrations.

PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS.

SHALER, N. S. The individual; a study of life and death. Appleton, $1.50.

Naturalist's study, from scientific standpoint, of the relations and possibilities of personality, with special consideration of the meaning of death.

SHINN, M. W. Biography of a baby. Houghton, $1.50.

Careful scientific observation of physical and mental development during first year; synaptic without sentimentality and charmingly written. For mothers and psychologists.

BOWKER, R. R. The arts of life. Houghton, $1.25.

On attainment of highest results in character, culture, and human relations through every-day life and enlightened use of education, business, politics, and religion.

GRIGGS, E. H. The new humanism. Author, $1.60.

Ten papers applying scientific methods of study to personal and social matters. Stimulating and optimistic.

RELIGION.

HILLIS, N. D. Influence of Christ in modern life. Macmillan, $1.50.

Study of new problems of the church in American society. Points out continued supremacy of Christian ideals under changed aspects.

McCONNELL, S. D. Essays practical and speculative. Whittaker, $1.50.

The morals of sex; Church and clergy; Broad churchmen; and narrow; Theological seminaries; Science and God; God manifest; The other life, and other essays.

BRADFORD, A. H. Age of faith. Houghton, $1.50.

Considers this an age of faith rather than doubt. Interprets theories about God, man, and the universe in light of God's fatherhood.

PIERSON, A. T. Forward movements of the last half century. Funk, $1.50.

Oxford movement, church union, medical missions, rescue missions, city evangelization, Randolph and woman of India, and other philanthropic, missionary, and spiritual movements.

PEABODY, F. G. Jesus Christ and the social question. Macmillan, $1.50.

Shows intimate acquaintance with modern literature of question, discusses problems with fairness, and writes with lucidity.—Athenæum.

SOCIOLOGY.

CHAPMAN, J. J. Practical agitation. Scribner, $1.25.

Essays urging in vigorous language the value in securing better political and social conditions of individual action made effective by character.

CARNEGIE, ANDREW. Gospel of wealth, and other timely essays. Century, $2.

Wealth, poverty, trusts, relations of capital and labor, colonial possessions, imperialism, democracy in England, &c.

GORREN, ALINE. Anglo-Saxons and others. Scribner, $1.50.

Comparative study of race tendencies and motives. Concedes superior qualities to Anglo-Saxon, but recognizes defects which endanger his permanent leadership. Complements Demolin's flattering estimate of Anglo-Saxon.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. The strenuous life. Century, $1.50.

Thirteen short essays urging a practical gospel of strength and action in character building and civic life.

SPEARS, J. R. American slave trade. Scribner, $2.50.

History of origin, growth, and suppression.

ADAMS, BROOKS. America's economic supremacy. Macmillan, $1.25.

Five essays discussing the commercial struggle between nations, and chiefly England's losses, with one on national selection in literature.

REINSCH, P. S. World politics at the end of the nineteenth century. Macmillan, $1.25.

Dispassionate discussion of colonization and imperialism, drawn mainly from European illustrations, but considering questions for United States. Bibliographies and map.

CONANT, C. A. United States in the Orient. Houghton, $1.25.

Essays, reprinted from periodicals, concerned chiefly with economic rather than ethical and political aspects of subject. Favors expansion.

FOSTER, J. W. Century of American diplomacy. Houghton, $3.50; s

1776-1876 Chapter on Monroe doctrine covers Venezuela dispute. Written from wide experience and careful use of first-hand sources.

McCLURE, A. K. Our Presidents and how we make them. Harper, $2.

Story of each campaign from first to that of 1896. Writer participated actively in fourteen contests.

FAIRCHILD, G. T. Rural wealth and welfare. (Rural science series.) Macmillan, $1.25.

Practically a textbook of economics, dealing with productive industry, distribution of wealth and [illegible] property, rights of [illegible] care [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LLOYD, H. D. A country without strikes. Doubleday, net $3.

Author visited New Zealand in 1899, studied the conditions, and reports on the system recently established there.

RHS, J. A. Ten years' war. Houghton, $1.50.

Studies of the slum, the tenement, the tenant, the sweater, the street, by one of the battle for betterment, familiar to New Yorkers.

SPAHR, C. B. America's working people. Longmans, $1.25.

Based on personal study of conditions in New England and Southern factory towns, presenting valuable statistics. Also mills, Chicago trades unions, farming districts of Minnesota and Dakotas, and mining regions and Montana.

SWIFT, LINDSAY. Brook farm. Macmillan, $1.25.

The enterprise and its influences, with sketches of residents. Keen judgments, tempered by kindly humor.

ELY, R. T. Monopolies and trusts. Macmillan, $1.25.

Thorough treatment, being part of an extensive work in preparation on distribution of wealth. Clear and valuable; less popular than Jenks's trust problem.

JENKS, J. W. Trust problem. McClure, net $1.

Popular presentation of facts for general readers rather than special students of theory. Author a careful investigator, employed as expert agent by United States industrial commission.

FORSYTH, G. A. Story of the soldier. Appleton, $1.50.

Outline history of American regular army, with portrayal of soldier's life and characteristics.

WILLARD, J. F. "Josiah Flynt" pseud. Notes of an itinerant policeman. Page, $1.25.

Supplements his experiences as a tramp by that as railway policeman. Emphasizes public responsibility for prevailing abuses.

CANDEE, Mrs. H. C. How women may earn a living. Macmillan, $1.

Discusses boarding houses, the stage, typewriting, nursing, teaching, architecture, designing, flowers, paper hangers, newspaper work, trade, &c., with good sense, pleasing style, and practical details.

EDUCATION.

DEWEY, JOHN. School and society. McClure, $1.

Suggestive papers on the school in relation to social progress and to the life of the child, and on waste in education, with statement of methods of University Elementary School of Chicago.

BUTLER, N. M., Ed. Education in the United States. 2v. Lyon, $8.50.

Nineteen monographs prepared by educational specialists to present leading facts of our educational methods and progress at Paris Exposition.

DAVIDSON, THOMAS. A history of education. Scribner, net $1.

Attempts to correlate each system of education with the age which formulated it; and point out the historical and philosophical evolution.

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Excellent popular reference book on wild flowers; too large for field use. Groups by color, and as fragrant, unpleasantly scented, conspicuous in fruit. Points out relations with insects. Good photographic illustrations, many in color.

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FISKE, JOHN. [illegible]

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MORLEY, JOHN. Oliver Cromwell. Century, $3.50.

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Charming study of an elderly man, who helps a boy to make his way in the world. Full of quaint humor and pathos.

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BENSON, [illegible]

BOYESEN, [illegible]

BRADLEY, [illegible]

BRAINE, [illegible]

BRAMAH, [illegible]

BRAND, [illegible]

BRIDGE, [illegible]

BRIGHT, [illegible]

BROWN, [illegible]

BUCHANAN, [illegible]

BURNETT, [illegible]

CAMPBELL, [illegible]

CARLTON, [illegible]

CARR, [illegible]

CHAMBERS, [illegible]

CHAMBERS, [illegible]

CHAMBERS

WAR MAGAZINES

[illegible]

[illegible] the reprints of the "Interesting Relics" [illegible] a pamphlet, for which I paid [illegible] cents, entitled "Publications Containing the Prophecy Between Paul Revere and Himself," and dated "March 12, 1798." The "Prophecy printed in the Interests of the people" is a woodcut, representing the Goddess of Liberty, seated, who has released from a cage a bird, or a pterodactyl, or something of the kind, which is flying away toward a sun shed over the words of a quaint group of inscriptions, among which project three church steeples. On the third group, over the steeples of four edifices, with drills and crossbones in each, and bearing, respectively, the initials, "S. H.," "S. H.," "J. C." and "C. A." There are the initials respectively of Samuel Hoag, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, and Crispus Attucks, "the unhappy victims who fell in the bloody massacre of the Monday evening preceding." At the foot of the last column on the fourth page are the words: "Printed by Edes & Gill, Queen Street, 1780."

"The paper is as beautifully yellowed and stained as weak coffee probably can do it, but it is one of the commonest kind of reprints.

There are several other copies of this "interesting relic" [illegible], and every owner is ready to swear, and to prove, that his particular copy was the property of his great-grandfather, who "fit" like the general ancestor of Solon Shingle, "into the Revolution." Perhaps Mrs. Davenport's copy is the original from which all these reprints have been made. If so, we are all ready to take off our hats.

L. W. BENGHAM.

The Gazette, Owego, N. Y., July 22, 1901.

"Days Like These."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I notice in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of the 20th inst. that Mr. Edward W. Townsend, the author of "Days Like These," suggests an erroneous statement concerning Rose Cavendish, the heroine of his novel, which had been made in the review of his book in a previous issue of your journal. The statement had reference to what the reviewer was pleased to call this miracle of a girl reared among prizefighters, &c., being suddenly transplanted to fashionable society, to which she took as naturally as a duckling to a mill-pond. Mr. Townsend has sufficiently corrected this statement, so wide of the truth, in his letter, but it is difficult to see how the reviewer, if he had read the book, could ever have fallen into the gross misstatement of facts which he made. And the pity of it is that such misstatements are apt to convey an impression which correction of them later is not always successful in removing.

It seems to me that Mr. Townsend's modesty deterred him from saying as much as he might have said in his defense. It was not only that Rose was reared in a respectable neighborhood to begin with, and was reticent about her choice of companions, and had a good mother who helped in her training, but to me the human interest of the story lay in the very development of Rose's character, which the reviewer denied to her, following her transplanting from humble surroundings to a fashionable life, watching her early heart-burnings and struggles for poise which only came by degrees. And while in all this there is a good deal of pathos, one can see the possibilities of the situation for effective humor which Mr. Townsend has not neglected, and the effects are made stronger and a high light thrown upon them through the agency of Rose Cavendish's social preceptress, Polly Foster. Indeed, through this happy medium, the story has a delight for us which it would lack if Polly Foster were wanting. With all due respect to Miss Rose, Mr. Townsend's heroine, I must say that the most entertaining character, as she is the most alive of all the half hundred characters which crowd these pages, is the irrepressible Polly. She is indubitably a creation of Mr. Townsend's imagination, as were Chimmie Fadden and Mr. Paul. Polly Foster and her inimitable letters from London and Paris to friends in New York will remain probably the most charming and delightful portion of a novel that is otherwise remarkable for its graphic and kaleidoscopic view of New York life. It is with a desire to pay deserving homage to Polly and her doings, which have been strangely overlooked in most reviews of the book, that I encroach on your space with this letter.

JAMES MacARTHUR.

New York, July 26, 1901.

A Reason for Shakespeare's Mistakes.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been reading THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 20, and I note more about that standing enigma of literary history, Shakespeare.

One strong argument against the Baconian theory is the astonishing ignorance shown by its partisans as to geography, chronology, and everything else requiring close study and research, and so familiar to and completely at the pen's end of a thoroughly erudite man like Lord Bacon, which is so glaringly apparent in Shakespeare's unequalled presentations of human passions and dramatic situations, and yet so inextricably interwoven with the highest flights of imagination, the keenest insight into human motive, with the most thorough dissection of its results, and the evidence of a survey of current environments surpassing, if possible, that observable in the creations of Dickens.

It was doubtless the perception of Shakespeare's ignorance, as so frequently shown by his flagrant anachronisms and incongruities, that made Milton, a great scholar as well as poet, yet often very tender

[illegible] night vigil had ended in the fulfillment of her scheme for rifling the grave of its conjectured documents, and so convincing a hitherto baffled world of the truth of her theory.

But what a shock the world would have received if the master-poet of our race had been adjudged the literary "lackey" (as she called him), of "the wisest, greatest," and, judged apart from his time, his entourage, and his possible origin, "meanest of mankind." And, with the selectest laurels of Parnassus crowning those he already wears, what a miracle of all-round genius and consummate achievement would stand before the wondering ages of the future in the person of Bacon!

A. J. BLOOR.

Stonington, Conn., July 22, 1901.

Book Sale in Philadelphia in 1779.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

To go over the "Public Papers of George Clinton, First Governor of New York," (published by the State of New York under the able editing of the Hon. Hugh Hastings, State Historian,) is like going over a dish of cracked hickory nuts and picking out the nice meats. At Page 606 of Volume IV. of this "War of the Revolution Series" is given an "Extract of a Catalogue of Books for Sale in Philadelphia, February, 1779." This list was sent to Gov. Clinton March 2, 1779, by the portrait painter Du Simitière, who corresponded with the Governor, and who was desirous of adding the latter's portrait to the collection he was making of distinguished Americans; the artist had in February, 1779, sent to Gov. Clinton the January, February, and March, 1778, numbers of The London Magazine, a year old, as an acceptable gift. Du Simitière writes from Philadelphia to the Governor that he had already secured portraits of Mr. Philip Livingston, Gen. Gates, Gen. Mifflin, Gen. Arnold, also of the English Gen. Howe and Capt. Montresor, and that "yesterday, [Feb. 1,] by the favor of Mr. President Jay, I had the great satisfaction of taking a good likeness of the great, amiable Gen. Washington, who condescended to come with the President to my house, and sat there three-quarters of an hour." Mr. Hastings tells us in a foot-note that Pierre Eugene du Simitière was a Swiss artist, born in Geneva, who died in Philadelphia Oct. 17, 1784. His heads of thirteen notable Americans were published in quarto in London, 1783, and his collection of Revolutionary manuscripts, data, and broadsides is deposited in the Philadelphia Library.

What became of his portrait of Washington? Do any of the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW know? Gov. Clinton acknowledged the artist's favors March 31, 1779, from Poughkeepsie, then the capital of New York, saying that "Quoted of our Metropolis & cut off as we are of all Intercourse with Foreign States, we are intirely beholden to our Neighbours for Literary Productions & News," and hoping to send "a few Curiosities worthy of a place in your Collection." The list of books offered for sale in Philadelphia was evidently "manufactured," as Anthony Wood (the modern humorist, not the Bibliographical General,) would have termed it. It is as follows:

"Dwelling Improved, a Scurvy Edition, bound in sheep, sheep; by John Penn [N. Carol."

"The Widow Rewitch'd; or, What Think Ye of the Congress Now; by Mrs. Ferguson."

"The Inflexible Captive; or, Plain English, a True Story Well Told"; by Gen. Thomson."

"Callipaedia; or, Theory in Practice, a

[illegible] Boston [illegible] Mr. Henry Austin Clapp's [illegible] of a "Romantic Critic," to be published in the August Atlantic, are quite as interesting as Tom Hallowell Reilly anticipated, and the ten pages occupied by them will be eagerly read by intelligent playgoers. The more so, perhaps, because they will be flattered by finding that Mr. Clapp does not look upon all playgoers as intelligent, and confesses that the longer society of all the persons who read the Daily Journals have met the faintest notion of comparing or distinguishing the values of various measures.

The great body of patrons of the theatre, in continuance, are, indeed, alike indifferent and, directly, impervious to criticism of any sort; their entrance into the playhouses with an indiscriminating eagerness of desire which seems as unsentimental as the blind instinct that compels the migration of schools of fish; they are born unto themselves, and find out and applaud what they like by the application of those laws, some of which have roots which run far down into our common psychic protoplasm. The patrons constitute—absolutely large in numbers, though comparatively few—sometimes the body to which the critic appeals, and through which, by processes of slow filtration, he may hope to make some indirect impression for good upon the vast mass of humanity that fills the theatres night after night, week after week.

Of course all Mr. Clapp's readers will belong to the judicious minority. He speaks afterward of the large public which revels in the work of Mr. Lynn Lloyd Porter and Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, and knows no more of book notices than it knows about the Eddas. The value of book criticism and of dramatic criticism is that it shows the way to those desirous of finding the best; the others would "run down all manner of streets," and even down steep places into the sea, in spite of an army of Aristarchuses—or of Clapps.

It is to be understood that these reminiscences are to be those of a critic, not of a lady's maid or of an interviewer, for their author has always held himself somewhat aloof from acquaintance with dramatic artists, and his policy was that of the late Mr. Wolf, and is pursued by the best among the present critics, but thirty years ago it was not the ordinary policy, and at that time the perfect freedom which The Advertiser, the very noble Advertiser of Dunbar and of Woods, gave to Mr. Clapp was enjoyed by very few of his brethren. In too many cases the length of a theatre's advertisement and the number of tickets given in answer to the demands of the counting room decided both the length and tone of the notice. A better time began a little later, and, as for the critics themselves, he says that he has known but one whom he believed to be capable of corruption in his high office. No Boston journalist of more than ten years' experience would have the smallest difficulty in writing that critic's name. He adds:

Sometimes it has happened, also—though seldom anywhere, I suppose, and oftener in New York than Boston—that among the actors there were friends or foes of editors in chief or of owners, with the shameful consequence that the critic was bidden to be "a respecter of persons," and at the same time instructed to be crafty not to betray the secret of his partiality.

Among the matters which he considers are the departure of the play meant to amuse children, the substitute for the English Christmas pantomime. They were produced in the Winter, at the Museum, and what a joy it was to pass from the cold dull grey of the old Tremont Street, run the gantlet of the bears and wolves in their glass cages, mount the staircase into the warm little theatre, and see that green curtain roll up and reveal "Aladdin," or "The Forty Thieves," or "The Enchantress"? They were gay, genial, and ballet, and fairy tale all in one. Those "spectacles," as they were grandly called, but their ineffectual fires paled before the glitter of "The Black Crook" and "The White Fawn," and their modest sources of fabled or demon or gnomish dread affrighted before the dreaded hosts which Mr. Howells, who could be savage in that happy time, smote as if they had been Philistines or Amalekites. After the spectacles, Mr. Clapp, then Master Clapp, found "The Drunkard" "tame, unimportant, and unnatural," which it is, although it was a liberal education in inebriety to see Thorne writhe, and gasp, and shout, and yell through an attack of manic delirium tremens.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," the old-fashioned farce, negro minstrelsy, which pious Boston regarded almost as an adjunct of abolition work, and in its name permitted crimes almost as heinous as "What Shall the Answer Be?" and the first variety shows belonged to this period, when Boston had but five theatres, and the 32th, Selwyn's, was in its infancy. The Robertsonian play was in high favor, and with it reigned others, now little more than names. Looking at the dumb forgetfulness to which they have become a prey, and setting against it the Greek dramatists' conquest of time, of alien language, even of a new standard of music, Mr. Clapp deduces the rule that the play which cannot endure reading and re-reading has the sure seeds of death within it, and the corollary that the notion which is producing no readable dramatic literature is producing no treasure of permanent importance. He closes this longest group of memories with a quaint confession of "pious extravagance in imitation in the case of Mrs. Scott-Siddons," and owns that there was no reason for his epilepsy of heart and the great Sarah Siddons in the same breath or even in the same week. But he stoutly maintains that if one could have heard Mrs. Scott-Siddons through one's eyes, they would have been worth all the rest of the season, and her playing would have seemed peerless.

Book Trusting Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As a reader of your esteemed paper, and as regards the question which are the best twelve books, permit me to express my opinion that I consider it quite impossible to make such a selection, but I consider any or all of the following worthy (for general reading and information) of a place in any private library:

1. The Bible, large print.
2. "The Pilgrim's Progress," (Illustrated.)
3. "The Golden Treasury," a book for the children of God. (Hogarth.)
4. "Webster's Unabridged." (Latest edition, copyrighted, 3,000 Illustrations.)
5. "Rollin's Ancient History," (one volume.)
6. "Wall's England's Reformation," (1758.)
7. "The Seven Gifts of Spain." (1900)
8. Chambers's School and Family Atlas."
9. "Our Country in War." (Halstead.)
10. "Cuba and Porto Rico," with the other islands of the West Indies. (Hill.)
11. "The Philippine Islands." (Sherman.)
12. "Byron's Poetical Works," (Large print.)

G. F.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 24, 1901.

The First Translation of Gorky's Work.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Since quite a number of men claim the honor "of introducing Gorky" to the English readers, allow me to state that, as a matter of fact, it was Mr. Arthur Hornblow who was the first one to publish an English translation of Gorky's story, "Malva." This appeared over a year ago in the Parisian Review, now called The Cosmopolite. EUGENE LIMBORGER.

New York, July 19, 1901.

Molly Brant and Sir William Johnson Once More.

From The Albany Argus July 31.

Did Sir William Johnson marry the Indian woman Molly Brant, or did he not? A letter from "C. E. S." published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW several weeks ago, embodying reminiscences of Molly Brant in her old age opened the discussion, timely just now because of Mr. Halsey's admirable volume, "The Old New York Frontier," which deals at length with Sir William Johnson and his Indian family and which has attracted wider attention than any historical book of recent years. In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 5, Augustus C. Buell, author of "The Life of Paul Jones," writes at length of Sir William Johnson's family, and the week following, July 13, George W. Featherstonehaugh of Schenectady and "Mohawk" of Albany contribute letters adding testimony that Molly Brant never became Lady Johnson. These last communications of historic interest to many people in this part of the State, were reprinted in The Argus during the past week, and have drawn forth from Mr. Douw H. Fonda of this city a copy of a dictated and time-yellowed letter, carefully preserved among the Fonda family papers, written over a century ago by his ancestor, Jelles Fonda, appointed in Sir William's will as guardian. It is as follows:

Pallatine, 25th Oct. 1783.

Dear Friends:—

In our last mailes, our commissioners have sould part of Fosters estate. I did all I could for to hinder it, but to no purpose. It seems that our state attorney says that there is a law that no man can make away lands to any child which is not a legitimate heir, or begotten on a white woman, for a longer term than during life; however, I will take the best advise about it when I go down to the Legislature, and take my sets in counsels with the President to my home, and set there three-quarters of an hour." Mr. Hastings tells us in a foot-note that Pierre Eugene du Simitière was a Swiss artist, born in Geneva, who died in Philadelphia Oct. 17, 1784. His heads of thirteen notable Americans were published in quarto in London, 1783, and his collection of Revolutionary manuscripts, data, and broadsides is deposited in the Philadelphia Library.

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[illegible] Johnson was married to Mary Brant.

Names Collected Under "And Others."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One of the members of the Contributors' Club protests in the August Atlantic against the grouping "and others" for magazine writers. Doubtless it is unpleasant for those thus grouped, but their discomfort is nothing to that of the reader who encounters a paragraph beginning "Among those present were John Doe," and ending "and others." Why the persons who perpetrate this calumny are not slaughtered

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COPPÉE.

A Visit to Him at His Home in the Rue Oudinot in Paris.

"YOU continue out the Rue Bellechasse until it changes into the Rue Vaneau, cross the Rue Babylone, and a hundred steps further on you tumble into the Rue Oudinot." Such were the instructions of the wandering Manchisseuse whom I stopped in the Boulevard St. Germain to ask the way to the house of M. Coppée. Her instructions proved correct—at the end of the journey I tumbled into the Rue Oudinot, but this operation had to be repeated four times before I succeeded in getting to see the author. The first time he was sick, the second time asleep, and the third time out for a walk. I began to fear that he would continue to imitate Mother Hubbard's dog and so in the end render my visit fruitless. On the fourth occasion, however, I succeeded in finding him awake and visible in his little garden house, behind the Redcross station for secours "aux blessés," almost next to the Institute de St. Charles, in which some Nun jacketed boys were pretending to amuse themselves as I passed. In the outer reception room, which was quite filled with books and statuary, the writer's secretary was waiting to bar the way to unwelcome visitors, but I was immediately admitted into the inner apartments, in virtue of the intimacy that had sprung up between the secretary and myself in the course of former visits. The room into which I was shown was the dining room and the author had come out of his sanctum to receive me. Unfortunately, however, we managed to get the hanging lamp directly between us, and for some time we bobbed around that lamp, trying to find one another, in the silly way that is so amusing to on-lookers. At last, however, we caught each other, and the grave Academician, who had by this time become somewhat ruffled, led me into his study, in which were seated two gentlemen who looked exactly alike, save that one wore his beard pointed and the other wore his parted down the middle, doubtless for the sake of distinction.

"I suppose you received my card," I said, "stating the purpose of my visit."

"Yes. You want to interview me, don't you? Well, now, you won't mind my friends here, will you?"

I bowed to the friends, who had arisen and who bowed also, but no names were mentioned. The one with the pointed beard resembled the Czar of Russia strikingly, but I hardly believe it was he. It is not always an easy task to interview one man, but three at once are disconcerting, especially when they all stand looking inquiringly at you in a foreign language. The first painful step, however, once over, friends are distinctly an advantage; they keep me from dropping and losing out phases of conversation that would otherwise remain unfathomed. The object of the friend with the parted beard, I found, was to keep in the conversation at all costs, while the Emperor was content to listen.

"Well, now, ask your questions, and I'll reply," said M. Coppée.

Could anything be more disheartening! It brings matters at once down to the level of politics.

"Well, I should like to hear about your start in literature, how you got a footing, in short, about your apprenticeship," I said, with the object of putting them at their ease, for the conversation unless they can make up some question on the spur of the moment, there is nothing for it but to get up and go, and that is embarrassing.

[illegible] I have sometimes all about it. Besides, you can read all that out of 'Le Journal,' and in a little time they've issued the 1870 that you can get an easy [illegible] Otherwise, there's nothing [illegible] my friends [illegible] look here, gentlemen, look here upon this point. At this I shudder a touch of vanity. Chance has given me for interesting and as he does not grow didactic, it is a pleasure to listen to him. His mouth, which is free of beard, is secretive and firm; in fact, one gains the impression that he would have been successful in practical affairs. Without being nervous, he is constantly in motion while conversing, rising up and sitting down again, rolling a cigarette, running out into the outer room to speak to his secretary. When talking he gets close to his "opponent," and holds him in the manner finally adopted by the Ancient Mariner.

"Well, monsieur," I said, "in regard to foreign authors in France, who are those most read to-day?"

This was a fortunate question, asked at haphazard, as it started an animated conversation which continued for half an hour without flagging. Two other callers had arrived in the meantime, one of them a Greek who spoke French fluently, and the other a monosyllabic young man with a silk hat and a monocle.

"Ah!" cried Monsieur Coppée, in answer to my question, "who are the foreign authors most read in France? Don't make any mistake about literary internationality—such a thing does not exist, has never existed and will never exist; it is an impossibility. It does not exist even among literary men. As for me, I am an ignoramus. I'll tell you that right at the start. I know no other language than French. But, after all, what does the effect of the few foreign books we read amount to? Besides, when books are translated, they are transformed. I read Byron and I say to myself, 'That is fine!' but how do I know whether I am admiring the same Byron that you admire? What do I know of his style? Nothing. But, to speak frankly, the French Nation is, on the whole, not open to the literary influence of other countries; it has exerted much more influence on the outside world, I think, than the outside world has exerted on it. A while ago everything was Ibsen, but we have recovered bravely from that. I would not like to say that Ibsen has no talent, but we were told that he was a second Shakespeare. Well, we found out that he was not. If you want to know who was the second Shakespeare, I will tell you who it was—Balzac. There is a man who has created a world and peopled it with the children of his imagination, an entire world."

"We are just learning to appreciate him in America," I said, "but in that we have simply taken a lesson from the French themselves; they did not appreciate him during his lifetime."

This remark brought down a veritable storm upon my head, even the Emperor and the monosyllabic young man doing their part to swell the uproar.

"Ah!" cried Monsieur Coppée, "that shows how little you know about it! You should have seen us in our youth all trying to live after the manner of Balzac, trying to imitate him in everything. We were carried away by him, there was nobody but Balzac."

"That reminds me of an anecdote," interrupted the man with the pointed beard, "that reminds me of an anecdote that will show you how popular Balzac is in France; I'll tell you my anecdote."

"All right, do so," said M. Coppée, "I'll go out into the other room."

Unfortunately the rest of us could not go out into the other room, and we were enlightened as to the impossibility of exchanging a complete set of Voltaire for a set of Balzac as experienced by the narrator. All of this, however, seemed but to go to prove the truth of my statement that the great "comedian" was not appreciated in France until after his death, so there was not one of those present who could remember previous to 1850.

After M. Coppée's return from the other room the conversation turned on Kipling, although it was some time before I was clear as to whom we were talking about. The pronunciation of English names in France is one of those phenomena which always cause a hold front surprises.

"What is your opinion of him?" I asked the enthusiast.

"Ah, that [illegible] we [illegible] the talent [illegible] Kipling [illegible] Shakespeare [illegible] Kipling [illegible] Shakespeare [illegible] Kipling [illegible] Shakespeare

NOTES AND NEWS.

In the July Century fiction predominates, with short stories by such writers as Mary E. Wilkins, Seumas MacManus, and Anne Douglas Sedgwick, and now comes the fiction numbers of Scribner's and Harper's, under the date of August. The contents of these magazines will be found in another column, but it is worth while here to call attention to a particular feature. In Harper's, the story, "The Cleansing of the Lie," by Alfred Ollivant, author of "Bob, Son of Battle," is illustrated in colors by Howard Chandler Christy. In Scribner's there are eight pages in illustration of a story of the Cornish coast retold by "Q." (A. T. Quiller-Couch.) The illustrations are perfect reproductions of paintings by Maxfield Parrish. These pictures, like those in Harper's, are not mere tinted work, but actual colored pictures, which show that color illustration has made decided advances since its introduction in the magazines only a year or two ago.

Mr. John Anderson, whose rooms at 34 West Thirty-first Street, have for the last two years been the scene of a number of important book sales—the McKee sales being among the most important book auctions in America during the last few years—has been forced by a rapid increase in business to seek more commodious quarters. His new rooms will be found at 20 West Thirtieth Street, only a few doors distant from his former situation.

"An Eton Boy's Letters," by Nugent Bankes, will shortly be published by Cassell & Co. It is by the author of "A Day of My Life at Eton," and among other features contains selections from the boy's letters home. The local color, it is said, will highly amuse Etonians, while the American youth has set before him a view of English school life that is peculiarly attractive and informing.

"The Young Barbarians," recently announced by a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, as a forthcoming volume by Ian Maclaren dealing with English school life, will be brought out in this country through Dodd, Mead & Co. The scene is laid in Muirtown, where a French émigré of the noblesse conquered the Scotch youthful prejudices against his race so that when he died, he, who had no mourners of his own blood, was followed to his grave by every boy at Muirtown Seminary.

Apropos of the new volume by Maurice Hewlett, "New Canterbury Tales," which is described to be more like "Little Novels of Italy" than "Earth Work Out of Tuscany," it is interesting to note that Mr. Hewlett has a characteristic tale in the August Harper's called "The Cast of the Apple." It is a story of some ten thousand words in length and, like most of his work, is laid in mediæval times. A notable feature of the illustrations of this story is an attempt which Mr. Albert Sterner has made to reproduce the old wood-cut style of the period, and the publishers have augmented the illusion by having the work printed on a tinted paper resembling that used by the old engravers.

"Venice Gardens" is a particularly appropriate theme for the season. It is the title of an article by Lee Bacon in the August Century, which has decorations and illustrations by Henry McCarter.

"L'Affaire du Collier" will be published in the Autumn by the J. B. Lippincott Company under the title of "The Diamond Necklace." It is not, however, the Dumas historical novel which bears the same English title and deals with the same subject, but is a work by Frantz Funck-Brentano, being the true story of Marie Antoinette and the Cardinal de Rohan, from the new documents recently discovered in Paris. The English text will have twelve full-page illustrations. The translator is H. Sutherland Edwards.

"Love and His Mask" is the title of a novel which has just been presented by Mr. Heinemann in London, with the author's name announced as Ménie Muriel Dowie. This is the pen name of Mrs. Henry Norman, whose husband is the well-known foreign correspondent and writer on international and political Continental subjects, besides being a member of Parliament. Mrs. Norman's novel deals largely with the smart military set and the atmosphere of Pall Mall in war time. Her hero is a young General, successful in his command in South Africa.

"Life and Works of Charles Kingsley," in a limited edition de luxe of nineteen volumes, is in preparation at the Macmillan Company's. The books will be printed and bound in a similar manner to editions de luxe of Lamb, Pater, and Tennyson, issued by the same house. The life will be reprinted from the original unabridged edition.

After numerous delays caused by various obstacles, it is now authoritatively announced that the publication of Shakespeareana will be resumed as a quarterly in September, under the editorship of the Shakespeare Society of New York. It will be printed by the Shakespeare Press of Westfield, N. J.

"Kings of the Rod, Rifle, and Gun," by Thormanby, will be issued early in August by E. P. Dutton & Co. The work will be 8vo in size, and contain thirty-two portraits and illustrations. The general reader will find in this book biographical records of famous sportsmen with whose lives and actions one has hitherto been scantily acquainted.

Already the first edition of the Pan-American number of The World's Work has been ordered in advance, and the number is now, on the eve of publication, in its sixtieth thousand. Practically the entire issue of 240 pages is devoted to the Fair in Buffalo and the questions suggested by it.

The Book World for August makes a new departure in presenting its readers with the first instalment of a serial by Miss Jane Barlow called "Sea Gazers' Rest." In this is to be the customary list of events, short stories, news of authors and publishers, book reviews, etc. Some nice Illustrated Articles are: "The Development of the American Locomotive," by Waldon Fawcett; on "Treasure Trove in Cornwall," by Mrs. J. H. Remy, with special reference to the famous Drake collection; and on "Book Plates," by John De Morgan.

"Tales from Tokio," by Clarence Brewer, illustrating Japanese peculiarities and modes of living, is now in its third edition. Quail & Warner of this city are the publishers.

"The Velvet Glove," which is the title of a new romance by Henry Seton Merriman which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish next month, has its story located in the north of Spain in about 1870. While it deals principally with the alliance between the Jesuits and Carlists, students of Spanish history will find it interesting, as it gives the causes of the present anti-clerical movement in Spain, while what is presented as sheer fiction has within twelve months been made a reality.

"The Black Tortoise," which Doubleday, Page & Co. are about to publish with the name of "Frederick Villet" attached as author, we are now informed is by a Norwegian holding a high position in his own country. He is C. Sparre, who till last year, when he became a member of the present Liberal Government in Norway, was a Captain in the royal navy. Mr. Sparre has just written a new story, "The Mysterious Ship," which is now also being translated into English.

More than 22,000 books were published in Germany last year. Herr Ernst Heilbron, in a review of the year's literature, names a volume of stories by the famous authoress, Marie von Ebner, of Eschenbach, the most important volume of them all.

Two new editions of the plays of Shakespeare are being issued in Danish. Denmark is obviously not ungrateful for its connection with Hamlet.

The current number of Harper's Weekly contains an excellent article on the "Naval Manœuvres" at Nantucket, with striking and comprehensive photographic views. Oscar King Davis continues his account of "Reporting a Cosmopolitan War," it being an account of "On the Way to the Front—The Chinese Telegraph," &c. An excellent full-page half-tone shows the veteran actor Joseph Jefferson at work in his studio at Buzzard's Bay.

The current number of Leslie's Weekly has an illustrated article descriptive of the "Midway" at the Buffalo Fair. There are also interesting articles on "The World's Most Wonderful Dams," "New York's Tri-Centenary in 1909," and "Leprosy in the United States," while "Jasper" writes on the "Deep Meaning of the Steel Strike."

"The Players' Blue Book," compiled by A. D. Storms, is now ready from the press of Sutherland & Storms of Worcester, Mass. It contains portraits and biographies of 150 of the most prominent actors and actresses on the American stage, put in attractive form and finely printed and bound.

The novelette for the August Smart Set is called "Miss Sylvester's Marriage," by Cecil Charles. Among other contributors are Bliss Carman, Edgar Saltus, Guy Wetmore Carryl, Myrtle Reed Clinton Scollard, while the French writer, S. Boucherit, presents an old theme in a new garb called "Le Commissionnaire,"—a sort of modern French "Courtship of Miles Standish."

The realism of Charles K. Lush's novel, "The Autocrats," recently put out by Doubleday, Page & Co., is evidently of the right sort for Cleveland people, or at least those who write the book reviews for the Cleveland press, say they see Cleveland men in it; in Chicago it is Chicago people, and in Milwaukee and Indianapolis citizens have made personal matter of it. One Western paper was even so indignant as to refuse an advertisement from the publishers. The book is also said to be doing very well in Philadelphia.

The current number of The International Studio contains some color work of more than usual interest. An illustrated article by Gabriel Mourey deals with "The Work of Jean-François Raffaëlli," "Recent Etching and Engraving" is by Frederick Wedmore, and "Some Water-Color Pictures by Miss Eleanor Fortescue-Brickdale," by Walter Shaw Sparrow. A series of illustrated articles is also begun on the "Glasgow International Exhibition."

The August number of The Metropolitan Magazine is the first issue of that periodical to appear at a reduced price; in material, reading matter, and illustrations it is equal to its predecessors. The August number contains the latest story from the pen of Laurence Dunbar; Julia Marlowe contributes a paper entitled "Some Fancies and a Little Philosophy"; there is also the first instalment of an article on "Steeple-Jacks and Chimney-Doctors," illustrated with many unique photo-reproductions. Capt. Henry Hoffman, the only surviving member of the America, the first cup winner, presents a timely contribution.

"The Mental Functions of the Brain," being an investigation into their localisation and their manifestation in health and disease, by Dr. Bernard Hollander, fully illustrated, will be published early in the Autumn by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The aim of the work is to clear up the mystery of the fundamental psychical functions and their localization in the brain. While the majority of the earlier investigators have confined their attention to the intellect alone, the author considers also the emotions and passions of man, normal and abnormal, and demonstrates their connection with the brain.

The cover design for the current Ledger Monthly has been furnished by J. G. Brown, N. A. It is entitled "Comrades." The first illustrated article is called "Hia-watha as Played by the Children's Indian Festival," with photographic illustrations. Frank M. Lathrop contributes "Indian Relics, The Largest Portrait Collection in the World," and "The Roof Dwellers" is an article dealing with existence upon the roofs of the great modern buildings in New York. The fiction of the number includes stories by Lulu Grinnell, William Hope, Alice Wade Macmillan, and Emma Rayner, author of "Five in Berne."

"Runaway Robinson," by Charles M. Snyder, author of "The Comic History of Greece" and "The Comic History of Spain," is a new humorous book in active preparation at Drexel Biddle's. It is to contain twenty pictures by George Reiter Brill, the well-known artist. Several critics who have read the advance sheets declare that the forthcoming book, while containing about humor for the old, is also a splendid story for the young.

H. G. Wells's new romance, "The Sea Lady," is continued as a serial in the August number of Pearson's Magazine. The theme is the arrival of a mermaid at a fashionable English watering place—a mermaid who is bent on making her way into English society.

Already "The Insect Book," by Dr. L. O. Howard, published last week by Doubleday, Page & Co., is about to go into its second edition. The volume is a valuable addition to the New Nature Series, which deal with birds, flowers, mushrooms, and butterflies. The series, by a recent printing, has already reached 75,000 copies.

Aquila Kempster, whose recent book, "The Way of the Gods," published by Quail & Warner, is meeting with marked success, was a member of the medical corps of the British Army in India and gleaned at first hand the incidents which he relates. Mr. Kempster is now at work on a novel of still more ambitious plan and execution.

McClure's for August announces itself as a midsummer fiction number. It is interesting to note with what nice care the stories have been chosen to secure a proper proportion of grave and gay, comedy and tragedy, of timeliness and romance. There is Dr. Henry van Dyke's sympathetic study of a simple-hearted French Canadian, who, persuaded by a rascally lawyer that he is a Marquis, proves himself so in spirit, though he never secured his letters patent. In the same class with Dr. van Dyke's story is one by a comparatively new writer, Norman Duncan. It is announced as the first in a series of Newfoundland stories, a field which is new in fiction, and may fairly be called Mr. Duncan's discovery. "The Chase of the Tide" is a story of a child's terror and defiance of the sea, and of his final capture by his enemy. In comedy the number is strong, including an up-to-date tale of love and an automobile, by George Hibbard; one of Josephine Dodge Daskam's irresistible stories of a bad boy, a rollicking Western tale, "A Red-Haired Cupid," by Henry Wallace Phillips, and a side-splitting true story by Clara Morris, "The Wild Horse of Tartary." Wall Street figures in one of Mr. Edwin Lefevre's good stories called "The Man Who Won." Like its predecessor, this tale is another dramatic protest against the abuse of the Street.

The Macmillan Company are publishing Volume V. of the prose works of Jonathan Swift, edited by Temple Scott, including "Historical and Political Tracts—English"; a new volume in Bell's Cathedral Series, called "The Cathedral Church of Ely," by the Rev. W. D. Sweeting, vicar of Maxey; "The Telephone System of the British Post Office," by T. E. Herbert, in a new edition, and "The English Church from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Edward I., 1066 to 1272," by W. R. W. Stephens, Dean of Winchester.

"A Drone and a Dreamer," an American love story by Nelson Lloyd, author of "The Chronic Loafer," is announced by J. F. Taylor & Co. It promises to be a substantial advance upon the merits of Mr. Lloyd's earlier work, and is said to possess the same quality of spontaneous humor which made for success in "The Chronic Loafer," which, as we have already announced, has been produced in England, where it is attracting considerable attention.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Lloyd Mifflin is in many respects the least modern of all modern Pennsylvania writers. His true love of nature and his close knowledge of her variable forms fit closely to the present-day return to the outward and visible world, but his strict adherence to the sonnet form is as far removed from a day of vers de société and rail-fence jingling as is his sincere dislike for publicity from the accepted custom of literary log-rolling.

Mr. Mifflin is very nearly a hermit. Call upon him at his country place, Norwood, near Columbia, and you will be welcomed and fed food both fleshly and intellectual. You will enjoy a few hours with a quiet and yet enthusiastic man, too true a poet to be very practical, and too fond of the beauties of the blossoms, the birds, and the Summer days not to be a charming cicerone about his own countryside. But after you have left, Lloyd Mifflin is quite as well content—and he would not have missed you had you never come.

During the forenoons and late at night Mr. Mifflin writes, and it is obvious that he must write much more than he gives to print, for he is always busy. The rest of his time he is either abroad in the fields with a horse or a dog, or handling his brushes either under an orchard tree or in his studio. Mr. Mifflin is as fond of his dogs and horses as of his muse—almost; and his love of painting is quite as keen as his love of writing. It is small wonder that with such resources he cares little for society. It may be added that Mr. Mifflin at one time planned seriously to devote his life to his painting, studying in Paris with Julien, and Norwood is filled with proofs of his ability.

While intended purely for members of the medical profession, the "System of Physiologic Therapeutics," edited by A. Sahli, Colsen of this city, possesses no slight value to the general reader. It marks the more widely accepted "critical" opinion that there is a medical treatment without drugs, even for the healer who claims to be "orthodox." And does not admit virtue in Christian Science or other mental systems. This is not to say that any of the volumes of this daring Admits even thirdly that the so-called "new thought" is any advance upon quackery, but the writers of the work show that the reading public is active in it. If not an admission, then certainly a long step in the direction of a broadened healing science, as much in advance of the heroic medical measures of yesterday as, in turn, they were over the earlier time of bleeding for everything, from a fainting fit to fever.

The very titles of the eleven volumes, published and in preparation, show how vast a field of work there is for those who would heal their fellows without drugging. George W. Jacoby of New York has written of electricity, while following issues of the series are to treat of climatology, personal hygiene, diet, rest, mental therapeutics, and suggestion. Blakiston & Co. of Philadelphia are the publishers.

The English title of "L'Affaire du Collier," to be published by the J. B. Lippincott Company this Autumn, will be "The Diamond Necklace"—being the true story of Marie Antoinette and the Cardinal de Rohan, from the new documents recently discovered in Paris. Frantz Funck-Brentano is the author; the translation into English being made by H. Sutherland Edwards. Twelve full-page illustrations will illuminate the text.

"I think," says Edwin L. Sabin, who is a frequent contributor to Lippincott's, "that I may be evidenced as an example to controvert the statement, sometimes made, that Eastern editors are prejudiced against Western writers. I am thoroughly a Westerner. I was removed to Iowa from Illinois when eight months old; am a graduate of an Iowa high school, and of the University of Iowa; my father was for four terms Superintendent of Public Instruction of that State, and I have lived in the Middle West for the whole of my thirty years. My only trip to the East since maturity was to Baltimore to take a schooner for a West Indian cruise. So you see I am 'all West,' and have no claims on the East save such as it gives through courtesy. Therefore, I say that this proves, in one case at least, the absence of literary-editorial sectionalism."

Another one of the authors contributing to this same Lippincott's Magazine, though a Delawarean, in telling of the genesis of her "Intervention of Gran'pap" as well as of the methods of all her work, says: "The story was simply the result of one of many visits to the open-air religious services held each year by the negro population, and called 'camp meetings.' My literary experience has been slight, owing to many demands on my time, although I have always written more or less for my own amusement and the entertainment of my friends." which final clause is easy of belief.

Agnes Repplier, who, if one of the least assuming of Philadelphia's authors, is one of the brightest of present-day essayists, has hit upon a title for her cat-book that comes close to inspiration. "The Fireside Sphinx," long promised to Mrs. Repplier's friends, who knew and loved the heroine, "Agrippina," has been long delayed by ill-health and the subsequent trip abroad, but is at last ready to prove once more the author's wit and gentle scholarship.

There is a little house out on Pine Street that looks quite like the rest of West Philadelphia—till you get inside. Then the bric-a-brac and books and pictures bespeak so much more than the usual home that one is not surprised to know he is in the workshop where Miss Ida Waugh does her painting and illustrating, and Miss Amy E. Blanchard her writing. It is a pleasant partnership, this of Blanchard and Waugh, and the firm has two other houses, on Bailey's Island, in Casco Bay, Maine. Bungalows they are technically termed, and "the Barnacles" are they named, because, like their owners, they stick so close together.

The striking feature of the partnership of the women is its durability. For eight years and more they have collaborated and have worked so harmoniously and with such success that neither has the slightest idea of dissolving the literary firm. Eight years ago, when they started, they first sent to the publishers color books for children. These contained pictures by Miss Waugh and verses by Miss Blanchard. After the small color books' vogue became lessened, the partners turned themselves to fiction of a higher class, and they are still following this branch. Practically all their books are for girls and are historical in character. They are now at work on one covering the Huguenot settlement at New Rochelle.

Miss Waugh's studies were begun at the academy when she was very young, and she had painted her first picture when she was only twelve years old. After completing her course of study here she went to Paris, where she was a pupil of Julien and of Delecluse. In 1880 her "Hagar and Ishmael" won commendation in the Paris Salon, and it was purchased by the local academy, on the walls of which it hangs at present. She also exhibited in Paris "Pierrot" in 1891, and on her return here painted pictures of former Mayors Henry and Vaux.

Miss Blanchard also began work in her present calling at an early age. When a child, living in Baltimore, she composed a poem which made such an impression on an editor in Salem, Mass., that he gave it a prominent place in his paper. She did not, from then on, achieve successes, as might be imagined, but when she grew older the fact that the poem of her childhood had been kindly treated by an editor gave her courage to send her more mature work to publishers.

Miss Jessie Wilcox Smith will spend the month of August at her cottage at Longport, N. J. At present she is busy doing work for Scribner's and on the Bryn Mawr College calendar of 1902.

Probably the most notable of the recent happenings in the art world here was the accession by Independence Hall of four more portraits. They are Charles Pinckney of South Carolina, James McClurg of Virginia, Alexander Martin of North Carolina, and John Francis Mercer of Virginia. All

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were members of the Federal convention, but Charles Pinckney was the only one who signed the Constitution. The portraits are copies made by Albert Rosenthal from originals in possession of the families of the constitutional founders. They have been purchased by the city, placed in the customary oval-shaped, gilt frame, and are now on exhibition at the hall. This addition increases the number of Rosenthal's copies to eighteen. All have been secured within the last year and a half.

George Eliot.*

Upon laying down this volume we feel newly impressed by the value of the short life studies contained in the closely allied series of Beacon and Westminster biographies. One of the latest issues in the latter series, a brief life of George Eliot by Clara Thomson will be found to be especially valuable for the light it throws upon the early career and environment of Mary Ann Evans, as well as upon the close relationship between her own early surroundings and the scenes and characters so clearly depicted in her earlier novels.

Born in a small house, the South Farm, in the grounds of Arbury Park, in Warwickshire, on Nov. 22, 1819, which her father occupied as agent for the Newdigates, the fine house belonging to the latter family, on whose walls hang many good portraits, including one of Mary Fitton—claimed by some to be the dark lady of Shakespeare's sonnets—while the portrait of her mistress, Queen Elizabeth, hangs on the opposite wall; yet—

It is an instance of the irony of fate that for the general public the chief interest of Arbury should depend not on the noble, historic associations of the family, but on the fact that the daughter of their steward chose it as the scene of one of her first novels. The pale child who waited for her father in the housekeeper's room and learned the legends of the house in the servants' hall, has done more to make it known than all the men and women who called it theirs and gave their loving thought and care to its adornment.

Shortly after George Eliot's birth the Evans family removed to a larger dwelling, Griff House, on the high road between Nuneaton and Coventry, an old red brick farmhouse, ivy covered, and standing in a garden afterward described as Mrs. Poyser's garden in "Adam Bede."

Miss Thomson describes minutely the surroundings among which George Eliot grew up, having been brought from her earliest days into intimate contact with the farming and laboring classes, accompanying her father on his outdoor expeditions, and constantly receiving impressions afterward to be utilised in "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss." A child of deep, almost passionate, affections, Mary Ann lavished upon her brother, Isaac, the same wealth of affection Maggie Tulliver felt for Tom. Indeed, the early story of the Tullivers contains many incidents drawn from the Evans family life.

Miss Thomson follows all the events of George Eliot's early life, showing her constantly growing dissatisfaction as to her surroundings and lack of congenial society. For three years, however, her life was spent at a girl's school kept by the Misses Franklin at Coventry, where great attention being paid to English, French, and music, the little girl's talents in these directions were strongly developed. At sixteen, however, she was recalled from this congenial atmosphere back to the ordinary life of a farmhouse, the cheese and butter making, the sewing and froning, and the complete separation from intellectual companionship.

This isolation, varied only by lessons in Italian, German, and music, led to George Eliot's eager intellect busying itself over the problems of existence. Her letters at this time show her to be worried over her own shortcomings, and especially as to her besetting sin—ambition. She is troubled, too, about novel reading, in which she can see no benefit.

After the marriage of her brother, her father resigned to him his agency and the house at Griff, and went to live in a cottage just outside Coventry, where in time Miss Evans enjoyed a more intellectual society. Through her friend, Mrs. Pears, she met Charles Bray, an avowed skeptic, whose views and books and those of his brother-in-law, Charles Hennell, had much influence upon Miss Evans's spiritual development.

Miss Evans's changed religious views led to a slight estrangement between her father and herself. The former, to whom she was greatly devoted, is partly outlined in the characters of Adam Bede and Caleb Garth. Afterward George Eliot consented to an outward conformity to her father's views.

Miss Evans's friendship with the Brays, besides affecting so radical a change in her spiritual condition, opened for her a wider mental life by introducing her to people like Sara Hennell, Robert Orr, Harriet Martineau, Emerson, and George Dawson. Charles Hannell's book, which was largely responsible for the change in George Eliot's religious views, contained a preface by Strauss, whose "Leben Jesu," published in 1836, had created much sensation in religious circles. In 1842 some Strasburg gymnasium undertook the issue of the book in English, and the young woman to whom the translation had been intrusted, marrying after about a quarter of the book had been completed, she resigned her office to John Sibree, who completed that, her first book, after about two and a half years of steady labor.

In 1844 Bray died in May, 1845, shortly after which Miss Evans commenced the

events in George Eliot's life, her assistant editorship of The Westminster Review, her meeting with George Henry Lewes, and their visit to Germany, her translations and review articles, her first attempts at fiction and the later novels, her family life and friendships, her poems, the death of Mr. Lewes, her marriage to Mr. Cross two years later, and death in the same year, on Dec. 2, 1880. All these details are told in most interesting fashion, George Eliot's mental and spiritual development receiving far greater attention than the aspects of an outer life with whose happenings the world is familiar.

Poems by Eugene Field Now First Collected *

The present book is one of the most important of the volumes of Eugene Field's early prose and verse that have been recently collected from the files of old newspapers in which much of his early work has lain buried for twenty years or more. It is a volume of about 250 pages, and contains a carefully made selection from the poems, grave and gay, which appeared at intervals during the period from August, 1881, to August 1883, in the columns of The Denver Tribune, of which paper Field was at that time the associate editor.

At this time Eugene Field conducted a column on his paper's editorial page called by his associates "The Nonpareil Column," from the fact that it was printed in that type. For some time the column bore no heading, but later it was called "Odd Gossip." Most of Field's poems published during this period came out in this column, although some found a place in other departments of the paper.

Mr. Joseph G. Brown, formerly city editor of The Tribune, has collected and edited the poems contained in the present volume. It is believed that these poems, some 175 of which are now for the first time published in book form, include all undoubtedly authentic verse published in The Denver Tribune during that period. Mr. Brown has also included the original versions of a few poems, which, in revised form, have since become familiar; excluding a few poems of such purely personal interest as seem unworthy of preservation here, as well as several which have been included in volumes already published.

Mr. Brown was on the staff of The Denver Tribune during the entire period of Eugene Field's connection with that paper. The two men, outside their constant association through their daily duties, were warm personal friends. Mr. Brown writes appreciatively of Field's personality. He throws much fresh light upon the character of the verses, adding many bibliographical facts.

As was Field's custom later in his Chicago days, the poems here included were either originally unsigned or appeared over the signature of some well-known Denver man. The latter class of poems possesses, of course, a peculiar zest for those familiar with the personality of the various men to whom they were attributed; but without such added interest, they are entirely worthy of preservation from their own merits. Only one of the poems, "Christmas Treasures," originally appeared over Field's own name.

The Denver Tribune Primer, Eugene Field's first book, originally issued in pamphlet form, collected from the columns of that paper, and now among the rarest of American first editions, is closely related to the present volume. The short paragraphs and articles making up the contents of the Primer first appeared in the columns of The Denver Tribune at precisely the same time as the poems herein included. The poems are classified under separate sections: "Poems of Childhood," "Poems of the People," "Western Verse," and "Parodies," the first section in particular containing many which should render this volume quite indispensable to all Field collections. Mr. Brown writes as follows as to Field's personality and literary power:

He was a man of hard work and close application, capable of stupendous labor and equal to the complicated details of all departments of a daily newspaper. In the midst of such serious practical duties, as vexatious and irksome to the average newspaper man, he was at all times evenly balanced, good-natured, patient; kind, yet always alert for occasion, with sharp, send wit, and brimming with humor. His special column in the paper was almost always his own. His pen never deviated. . . . The sparkling wit which illumined his work was the spontaneous overflowing of a vigorous mind and a merry heart. A lover of fun, it was his greatest delight to make fun for others, though often at their own expense. If he amused the people of his community he was content. To please the children was his greatest delight. . . . His talent was the curious blending of the literary and journalistic instinct. Yet the former was manifestly in the ascendant. Many of his poems, especially those written under the influence of his newspaper environments in Denver, reflect the genuine nature of the man as he appeared in his everyday communion with the people. Professionally, his peculiar characteristic was his extraordinary versatility. Familiar with every phase of newspaper work in those days of comparative quality of copy that he could upon occasion furnish the printer did not affect his quality to the disadvantage.

Typographically this volume is very pleasing, its type being very good and the paper agreeable both in quality and tone. The book is published in two editions, one in vellum cloth, with gilt top, while a large paper edition, limited to 750 copies, is done in dark-green levant, full gilt top.

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University Place and 10th St., New York City.

Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons is writing a book on "Physical Culture and Self-Defense," which his friend, A. J. Drexel Biddle, the publisher, will bring out in the Autumn. Mr. Biddle has also written an introduction for the book, in which he says:

Although Robert Fitzsimmons, the greatest fighter the ring has ever had, is world-famous in his public life, yet strange to say, scarcely any but his intimate friends now the actual personality and character of this remarkable man. At the time of the ring or of the fighter is to be found. A man of temperate habits, and who lives by strict rules for the moral and physical life, the only fault for which his worst enemy can criticise him is that of his undoubted generosity. But beneath this the human side must ponder, and Robert Fitzsimmons is pleasantly to be found in the home circle, surrounded by his wife and children, and in the company of his friends, and in the society of the

JULY

1901

LONDON LETTERS.

I.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, July 18.—Mr. George Moore is frequently tiresome; he is sometimes disagreeable, and he is now and then depressing. But he is always a thorough artist. His work is a happy blend of the real and ideal. He can paint a scene with the most absolute fidelity, even to the minutest detail, but that is not his only achievement. He can dissect the mind of a man or a woman with a skill that is as perfect, though less obtrusive, than that of Henry James, but he does not content himself with psychic analysis. He is both realist and idealist; photographer and poet.

We may not like Mr. Moore's books, but we cannot refrain from admiring the conscientious care with which he works. To read "Sister Teresa," or "Evelyn Innes," or "Esther Waters," is to recognise that they are written by a man who is striving in every line to give us the best that is in him. He neglects nothing. He is an unwearied accumulator of facts, and a tireless worker at the task of expression. Compare for a moment his first book with his last, and note the immense advance that he has made in style. "A Mummer's Wife" was undeniably powerful, but it was written by a man who had not the remotest conception of style. Then read "Sister Teresa," and you will find in it passages that in beauty of style can bear comparison with anything in English literature. It is hard and persistent work that has given Mr. Moore a style of his own—a style that ninety-nine in a hundred of English-speaking novelists might envy. Mr. Moore was at first set down as a sedulous imitator of Zola, who had copied all of Zola's faults and none of his virtues. He has grown a long distance away from Zola since "A Mummer's Wife" was published. He has kept a hold on what was the essential merit of Zola's method, but he has learned that idealism is as true as realism, and that there is a realism which is capable of aesthetic treatment, so that it blends smoothly and naturally with the ideal.

"Sister Teresa" is, as every one knows, the continuation of "Evelyn Innes." It is to my mind much the more interesting book of the two. It is free from the excessive attention which the author gave to music in the former book, and it has nothing as repellent as the relations between Evelyn Innes and her "protector." Mr. Moore gives us a study of the life of the convent, and shows us clearly why it was natural that Evelyn should become Sister Teresa. The book has a melancholy charm about it which was not found in "Evelyn Innes." It is in every way a greater book than was its immediate predecessor.

It will sell largely because at last the British public has waked up to the fact that George Moore is a man of genius, and that no one can afford to be ignorant of his books. It will also sell because those who are capable of appreciating its wonderful merit have been educated by Mr. Moore during the last half dozen years, and have steadily grown in numbers until there is now a "school" of "Moorists." But I doubt if the general novel reader will like the book. Certainly those who love what Stevenson called "tushery" and buy the machine-made historical novels that sell by the hundred thousand, will not care for "Sister Teresa." But it will add to Mr. Moore's steadily growing reputation, and it will give unalloyed delight to thousands of appreciative readers.

I do not know where to look for a more striking proof of the miracle that hard labor can accomplish than is afforded by Mr. Moore's career as a novelist. When he first began to write one was tempted to say, "Here is a man of decided ability, but he is so handicapped by his ignorance of his art, and his wrong-headed theories, that he can never learn to write." But by sheer hard work Mr. Moore has overcome his faults, and made himself one of the foremost of living English novelists. What he has done other beginners can do, provided they have the root of the matter in them. I can think of more than one new novelist whose first book has gone into numberless editions, who, were he to follow the example of Mr. Moore, would probably be able in time to write books which would never go beyond a second or a third edition, and would give him a deserved rank in literature, which his soon-to-be-forgotten "tushery" will never give him.

"Sister Teresa" contains a portrait of a blear-eyed imbecile with fishy eyes and the general expression of a corpse that has been in the river for, say, three weeks. The atrocious libel will be mistaken by the readers of "Sister Teresa" for a portrait of Mr. George Moore. I beg to assure American readers of the book that the portrait resembles Mr. Moore as little as a three-months-old corpse of a drowned man resembles the owner of the corpse as he was in life. Mr. Moore may not be a handsome man, but he has the worst luck in portraits of any man whom I have ever known. I have seen two previous portraits of Mr. Moore, and though neither of them was quite as atrocious as the one which confronts the reader of "Sister Teresa," both of them were distinctly libelous. One instantly awoke a thirst for Mr. Moore's blood in the man who gazed at it, and the other awoke a corresponding thirst for the blood of the artist. But this last portrait is enough to justify Mr. Moore in hunting down the artist, and reading him to death with Miss Marie Corelli's complete works.

The press speaks well of Mr. Shorter's new illustrated paper, The Tatler, and the men who have seen and read Mr. Herbert Vivian's new Rambler can be identified at sight because of the air of conscious superiority to the rest of their kind which radiates from their faces. For people who like the sort of paper represented by The Tatler, Mr. Shorter's new banting will be just the sort of thing that they will like. By the bye, has any one ever rightly estimated the immense benefit to criticism that Abraham Lincoln conferred when he invented the foregoing inexhaustible formula?

There is also a fac-simile reproduction of The Germ. Pre-Raphaelitism being happily dead and buried, it is not easy to see why there should be any demand for The Germ. With the exception of Rosseti's "blessed Damozel," The Germ consisted principally of rubbish that was not worth writing, written by men who could not write. Nobody appears to have read it at the time of its publication outside the narrow sect of Pre-Raphaelites, and surely no one will care to read it now.

Has any one ever thought of the comparative value that would be attached to the "Blessed Damozel" had she been called "The Blessed Maid"? or the "Blessed Young Woman"? No small share of the success of the poem was due to that blessed word "Damozel." I don't mean to say that the poem was "tushery," for it certainly was good enough to stand on its own merits; but without doubt its title had much to do with its success.

Mr. Dan Godfrey, Jr., recently sued a lady for damages who had, as he alleged, "put him in a book" under a thin disguise. He obtained a verdict, with 40s. damages, which is just what it costs a man to break the law forbidding the leading of a bicycle on the sidewalk. However, the verdict sets the precedent that it is unlawful for an author to introduce actual persons into novels. Now is the time for Cecil Rhodes and Lord Rosebery to sue Mr. Morley Roberts and appropriate for themselves some of the wealth which Mr. Roberts has made from the novels into which he introduced those well-known gentlemen. As for two or three other books which might be named, were it not that one does not want to advertise them, their authors ought by this time to be shaking in their boots, for the books were full of portraits, good and bad, of well-known people, any one of whom could bring an action and recover at least 40s., which would mean two boxes of very tolerable cigars, as cigars now go.

Mr. M. P. Shiel's sensation story "The Lord of the Sea" has been praised by several critical journals because of its alleged wealth of imagination. A bad thing may be done so well as really to deserve praise. I have in mind a book of the purest "gush," in which the author gushed to such an unlimited extent that the book became positively readable. Mr. Shiel's story is merely a mass of monstrous impossibilities, but the impossibilities are so excessively impossible that one has no difficulty in reading the book, and it really deserves praise for the boldness with which the author flings his impossibilities in our faces. I fancy that Mr. Shiel has before written in much the same style, and unless I am mistaken he was the author of a tremendous story dealing with the invasion of all Europe by a billion or so of Chinese troops. His new book certainly is not literature, but it is entertaining provided the reader is willing to accept the author's impossibilities without a murmur.

Women have not as yet been conspicuously successful in writing of the South African war. Mlle. Bron, a translation of whose book entitled "Diary of a Nurse in South Africa" has just been published, was the correspondent of the Petit Bleu. Her letters to that paper were full of admiration of the noble Boers, but her book is equally full of admiration of the English soldiers, and of dislike for the Boers and their cause. Evidently she is a woman who doesn't know her own mind, a fact which should have kept her from writing on a subject of such importance as the struggle between the Boers and the English. Then there is Miss Emily Hobhouse, who has visited the camps in which Lord Kitchener is feeding the Boer women and children, and has come home to denounce the awful cruelty which these Boer women undergo in not being left to starve on the veldt while their husbands are fighting the British. There were intelligent women who went to South Africa, and who could if they chose write intelligently of what they saw, but the chatter of Miss Hobhouse and the amazing contradictions of Mlle. Bron go far to justify Lord Kitchener's aversion to permitting women to meddle in the campaign which he is conducting.

W. L. ALDEN.

II.

From Mrs. Sherwood.

LONDON, July 18.—I had for a fellow-passenger on the St. Paul Mr. Richard Harding Davis, whom I saw for the first time. He looks like a Scotsman, very large and fine looking, and is, I hear, to have a dinner given to him in London. This may not be a fact, but I should think it might be, for they do nothing here without a dinner, where it is, as a London wit says: "War to the knife and fork." Mr. Davis looks truculent; as if he might be the champion who threw down the gauntlet to all the world at the King's coronation, but I do not see his name in the fine Old World composition which Edward VII. has issued for his coming coronation, as "my trusty and well-beloved cousin." So, perhaps, Mr. Davis, author of "Gallagher," may be content to challenge Poultney Bigelow to mental combat with steel pens.

The papers are full of the sorrows and imprisonment of Olive Schreiner, who writes that she cooks her own dinner on a tin plate, and has not much dinner to cook. Her husband is not allowed to come to her, being shut up as a prisoner by the English. All the sufferings of the sympathizers with the Boers are set forth by Miss Hobhouse in good set terms. Indeed the rights and wrongs of the Transvaal war up to the important volume of Mr. E. T. Cook, issued by Mr. Edward Arnold, color the columns of every English newspaper.

Mr. Cook is a faithful follower of Mr. Gladstone, and the admirers of his book say it will take its place in the political library with Burke's "Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs." Mr. Cook is not only a follower of and admirer of Mr. Gladstone, but a disciple of Mr. Ruskin, and it might give the pro-Boers pause to find Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Ruskin frequently quoted in support of principles which modern Radicalism professes to view with abhorrence. I am astonished to see that Count Tolstoi says of Mr. Gladstone that he wonders that English people admire him so much more than they do Ruskin, who was vastly his superior. I should as soon think of comparing Westminster Abbey to Putney Bridge as the great old orator and statesman to the poet and writer on art. They are of a different genre. However, Mr. Cook quotes from Burke to show us how exactly Burke talked of new lights as we moderns talk of the Steads, the Massinghams, the Lloyd Georges, the Labouchères, and the Kier-Hardies and the critic goes on to say that he, like Burke, "has learned nothing more from either of these moderns than a full certainty of their shallowness, levity, pride, petulance, and ignorance."

Mr. Cook has some fine sentences. He says well, "Indecision is the natural accomplice of violence." He has penned some very valuable pages. He has carried his investigations into the causes of this war with great impartiality. The book may enable the Americans to understand them, and to work their way out of an entanglement as great as that which settled down on the English mind in regard to our war for the subjection of the Confederate States.

Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler is now called a much overpraised writer, and her volume of short stories is mercilessly ridiculed, especially that short story called "Sirius," which is of a young man badly in love with a young woman who does not return his passion until he is bitten by a mad dog while saving her from the animal's fury. Then she begins to love him, and gratefully and promptly succumbs to his manly charms. In spite of the probability that he, in turn, will bite her, she agrees to marry him if he will submit to Pasteur's treatment. When he recovers he finds the treatment has restored his reason, but has taken with it all his love for the girl—a most unhandsome overdose. But the young lady fortunately has got tired of him meantime, and after some very stupid pages they confess their changed feelings. After some religious maunderings they "gang their ain gate." "An Artistic Nemesis" is called a "shade vulgar." It is more than a shade; it is a deep green vulgar. Altogether, Miss Fowler, a very much overpraised writer, after one success, is now relegated to a back seat.

"The Story of a Pedigree" is a romance of high life—which reminds one of the old verses written by a "Person of Quality." A prig with bad manners, high up in the peerage, refuses to marry. His sister, a woman of forty, and a spinster, however, tries to marry him off. Then he falls in love with a widow with a grown-up family, or a daughter at least. So after a long and wearisome story of the smart set, a detestable reporter writes twaddle about the hero, which brings out a hidden wife, whom he has kept secluded at Oxford. Why this Amy Robsart episode, nobody knows. So much for Mr. Hugo Ames's story of high life.

"The devil," says Dickens, "was the only being so far as I know who never was in love himself and never inspired it in others." Such, the papers say, was the dictum of the greatest of observers in some letters "too intimate to be published in this country," but which I believe have appeared in America. If we have been so fortunate as to give to the world a volume of delightful letters of Dickens they must have been heard from by THE SATURDAY REVIEW, a very favorite paper with English literary circles. I hear it often alluded to.

F. Anstey has never written anything more funny than "The Brass Bottle," but that has by this time made its mark in New York, so I will not write of familiar themes. "The Fashionable Skeleton" is also very funny, I do not see it, however, at the great crowded full-dress dinners at the Carlton, where I am staying, and where most of the celebrities come, very décolleté. I never saw so many or such beautiful white backs. The author must have sketched her skeleton from some returned khaki widow, who, like Olive Schreiner, is being slowly starved in Boerland. It is a feature of London society, this appearance of the celebrities, at a hotel dinner in full dress, in very fine gowns, and where all appear with a flower in the hair. You sometimes see a plain woman in a black gown. You may be sure that she is a Viscountess at least. But young England dresses very smartly and walks with the goose step, the golf walk, very badly—either too tight shoes or too long skirts.

The last issue of The Anglo-Saxon Review has an extremely well-written review of "The American Revolution in the Correspondence of Horace Walpole." Mr. Andrew Lang contributes a long, brilliant essay on Smollett, which is, like all Lang's work, immeasurably head and shoulders above all other magazine writers. There is, however, a beautiful paper on "The Necessity for Optimism," by Mr. H. D. Lowry. The present issue is called dull by the critics.

The principal topics of conversation at the few luncheons and dinners I have yet had time to attend, for I have been in London not a week yet, have been the picture sales and shows—the great price fetched by the lovely Hoppner portrait of Lady Louisa Manning, 14,000 guineas. The price is, of course, making all the owners of Hoppner's pictures look at their well-preserved family beauties as an investment. We have one of his most exquisite portraits in New York, the property of Mme. Huntington, (to go at her death to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.) It is an accidental likeness of Mrs. Archer Milton Huntington, herself an author, as well as a beauty.

Admirers of that patient church member and author will be glad to hear that a memorial to Miss Charlotte M. Yonge is in progress, and will take a twofold form, a suitable memorial in the church at Otterburne where she worshipped daily, and a memorial in Winchester Cathedral, which will consist of a carved oak reredos in the Lady Chapel, or a stained glass window near that which commemorates Jane Austen. This last will be most appropriate and would have been dear to the heart of the religious woman whose writings threw so much holy light into the paths of the lowly. They do these things better in England than we do. They seem to have more time.

At a sale of Alexander Bain's library at Sotheby's recently, an early partially uncut edition of Shelley's "Prometheus" fetched £43 10s, Mr. Blackmore's own copy of "Lorna Doone" went for £31 10s, while a dozen autograph letters of Mr. Ruskin fetched only £5. But it is a significant reminder of the present thought in England that a small quarto volume of the ceremonies used at the coronation of King Henry IV. of France in Chartres Cathedral, published in English in London in 1598, and bearing the name of James Boswell the younger, realized £15 10s.

Mrs. John Oliver Hobbes's, otherwise Mrs. Craigie's, latest work is the most spontaneous and least labored of all her "smart" novels. There have been witty things and epigrammatic things in her novels before, but the action has been slow and there have been intervals of dullness. The movement now is rapid. Every one in the book has a title. Rosabel, the heroine, is very human, and marries an Earl, who is an imbecile, and loves Joceyl Luttrell. I hope to meet this gifted woman to-day at Mr. Choate's. He is quite interested in her as the coming woman.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Shakespeare's Parentage.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Various causes have prevented my seeing until to-day THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of May 11 and the kind review therein of my "Shakespeare's Family," for which I thank you. But perhaps you will allow me to point out one slip, probably of the printer's. Your reviewer states that I suggest doubts of William Shakespeare's paternity. But there never has been, nor is there now, the slightest doubt that William Shakespeare was the son of John Shakespeare, the chief bailiff (or Mayor) of Stratford-on-Avon. Where the element of doubt comes in is the relation that John of Stratford-on-Avon bore to Richard Shakespeare of Snitterfield. I believe John to be Richard's son, but I cannot absolutely prove it, and it is always better to lay the arguments on both sides before a reader than to decide a question out of court. It is only through exactitude and caution that one can distinguish between fact and opinion. I have treated Shakespeare's literary work elsewhere, but I have been searching for fifteen years for further details concerning his life and his family. I am sorry I have not found more, but it is well to take stock of what has been collected from safe sources, if only to realise what we may add to the picture we find of him in his works.

CHARLOTTE C. STOPES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer, light southerly winds.

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INS AND OUTS OF BRITISH POLITICS

Mr. Balfour's Idea of the Opposition Shown to be Exaggerated.

MINISTRY'S NARROW ESCAPE

King's Title and the Coronation Oath to be Settled at Once.

Lord Salisbury Explains the Change in the Oath—Interesting Phases of the Protestant Side by Well-Known Churchmen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 27.—That reign of mediocrity which a writer in the August Fortnightly laments seems likely to prevail in Great Britain for a long while to come. Arthur Balfour, cruelly described by the author of the article as "the virtuoso of evasion and a miracle of non-committal facility," has cruelly been taking advantage of the mess into which the factions have got the Liberal Party, and declaring that there is no longer an Opposition in the sense in which there was an Opposition in the times of Pitt and Palmerston and Gladstone. That is going a little too far in view of the fact that Mr. Balfour's party defeated a proposed amendment to his Education bill the other night by a majority of only seventeen. If the Nationalists had attended in full strength the Government could have been defeated, but it seems that the Nationalists can be relied upon not to be present in full strength on these occasions.

Mr. Balfour is right enough, however, in his assumption that the Liberal Party as a party has been greatly weakened by its recent doings and that Lord Rosebery, though he may not have lost in popularity, has certainly strengthened neither the party to which he still ostensibly belongs nor his own political position by his two pronouncements. That he still poses as a Liberal was shown in a trifling little debate in the House of Lords on a proposition offered by Lord Stanmore for the formation of a Fine Arts Commission such as that secured by the Prince Consort nearly fifty years ago. The Marquis of Salisbury opposed the proposition and defeated it on the ground that such a commission needed such a man as the Prince Consort to give its doings value, and there was none now in sight. Lord Rosebery, who neither supported the motion nor approved of Lord Salisbury's objections to it, declared that Stanmore, having been so slighted by his leader, might as well join the Opposition, but Stanmore, who, at that moment, was seated on one of the neutral cross benches, with a lack of the sense of the human which is the true badge of British conservatism, hastily made his way to the Government side and relapsed into silence.

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FUN IN THE COMMONS.

Lord Rosebery's little joke at the expense of Stanmore and the Premier, however, was not quite so effective or so keenly enjoyed as "Capt. Tommy" Bowles's at the expense of Lord Rosebery, in a protracted debate in the House of Commons on a motion of the Government intended to expedite public business so that Parliament might adjourn for the session on the day now fixed, Aug. 17. Mr. Bowles deplored the absence of a potent Opposition, and, having scored his own party in his own inimitable way, spoke feelingly of that lost leader of the other side who, plowing his own furrow alone, reminded Mr. Bowles of Cowper's Alexander Selkirk in his lonesome reign on the island of Juan Fernandez. Mr. Bowles's speech, though small in its import, was full of stinging sarcasm, and must have given his friends in the Government some twinges.

It seems now that the King's new title is to be settled upon this session, though none could be more cumbersome or less euphonious than that suggested by Lord Salisbury in introducing the necessary bill. There can be no such objection from any source to the changing of the title as there arose from many to the proposed alterations of the religious oath at the coronation. This matter, it was thought, would be held in abeyance, but early in the week the Premier introduced an amended version of the new oath suggested by the committee in the House of Lords, and it has now passed its second reading. That it will become a law this session, people who profess to know about Government affairs firmly believe. But it will satisfy neither Protestants nor Roman Catholics, and its sole purpose will be to let the Catholic subjects of Edward VII. in the colonies see that the Government is willing to make some sort of halfway concession to their prejudices. The alteration in the form of words is slight, but some of the harshest phrases of the old oath are omitted.

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LORD SALISBURY SPEAKS.

Lord Salisbury's speech in moving the second reading of the bill reads like a tactful and statesmanlike document, although his delivery is very bad these days, and it is painful to listen to him. He urged the great change in circumstances and the loyalty to the King of his subjects in Canada, Malta, and Mauritius, slighting Ireland with evident intent. He argued, however, that a declaration of Protestantism was still necessary, and this is the point which the Catholics in and out of Parliament deny, while the Nonconformists, the High Church Anglicans, and many Low Church men protest against any change at all in the oath.

Contributions to the controversy from the Bishop of Worcester and Dr. Joseph Parker this week have been interesting reading. The Bishop objects to the Premier's bill because it speaks of the Protestant religion. A "Popish religion," he asserts, is an intelligible phrase, but there is no such thing as a Protestant religion. He demands a definite statement repudiating "the errors of the Church of Rome," and quotes from an authority so gentle and impeccable as Dr. Pusey to prove that the term "idolatrous" rightly applies to Roman Catholic practices.

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DR. JOSEPH PARKER.

The distinguished Nonconformist preacher, on the other hand, begins mildly by insisting that every human being has a right to practice freely his religion, and that if Catholicism is merely a religion the King of England ought to be permitted to join the Catholic Church if he wants to. As to whether or not Popery is a religion or something else, however, Dr. Parker contends that only the Pope can positively answer. If Popery is an imperial policy, an empire aiming to subdue the whole world, to exterminate personal conscience, then the coronation oath should not be changed.

There is no doubt that Catholic influence is being exerted subtly and ingeniously to secure the amendment, if not a final repeal, of the religious oath altogether. The Catholics, however, are not likely to go to such ends in this Protestant country to gain their purpose as they do in France, where the excitement caused by the new rule applying to religious orders is unsettling social life and leading to all sorts of interesting complications. Most of the secular journals here honestly favor a reasonable change in the oath as being in accord with progress and enlightenment.

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TWO POPULAR HEROES.

While the ever-popular Gen. Baden-Powell, the much-loved "B. P." of the multitude, has been received with joy on his return from the seat of war, yet there is no such demonstration as would have been his if the war were over. He is to be feasted and showered with gifts in a quiet sort of way.

The ceremony of conferring the freedom of the City of London on Lord Milner in the Mansion House early in the week was really impressive and full of genuine feeling, for Milner is actually one of the popular heroes. Meanwhile, although there is news of a conflict on the field every day or so, there is a much better feeling here in regard to an early termination of the war and a considerable subsidence of emotional antipathy to the Government stirred up by pro-Boer speechmakers since the happy capture of the Steyn correspondence has revealed how the influence of Mr. Stead and his rampant kind was working upon the Boers.

E. A. DITHMAR.

THE COURT IN HALF MOURNING.

But Sombre Hues Will Still Be Worn in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 27.—The Court officially and theoretically went into half-mourning this week, six months having elapsed since the death of the Queen, but milliners and dressmakers agree that there will be little change in the aspect of dress all through the year. Women at Court will still wear sombre hues, while in social life generally there is no indication of a desire to return to brilliant colors.

Apart from the Queen's death the war has cast a shadow over the country.

THE LATE PRESIDENT FAURE.

The Boswell of Le Figaro Grows More Amusing and Less Dangerous.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 27.—The Boswell of President Faure continues his revelations in Le Figaro, and they grow more interesting as they become purely personal. The statement of Faure's opinion of his Ministers, especially of Méline, throws more light on the character of both Faure and his official association than the public had before and is vastly more instructive and amusing than the fancied revelations about the Fashoda affair, and also less harmful in stirring up international hatred.

Doubtless an amusing book explaining the ins and outs of recent French politics will grow out of the publications.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Plan to Leave the Mall Untouched—Brock's Elaborate Monument.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 27.—The most agreeable point in the report of the Committee on the Victoria Memorial is the statement that the Mall will be left as it is. If Thomas Brock's highly elaborate monument for the plaza in front of Buckingham Palace is reasonably good art it will be most welcome, for the plaza is painfully bare, while the plan of Aston Webb, the architect, to improve the plaza by landscape gardening is sure to meet with general approval.

The details of Brock's design read hopelessly conventional—all the old symbolising of peace, maternity, constancy, and the like by female figures suggesting innumerable British monuments of the Victorian era—but more depends on the workmanship.

The Northern Gateway.
The most beautiful side of New York is seen from the Day Line Steamers.—Adv.

CLOSE OF THE PEKING NEGOTIATIONS IN SIGHT

Final Protocol Will Probably Be Signed in a Fortnight.

Foreign Troops Will Then Speedily Evacuate China—Rockhill Confirms Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Confirmation of the amplest kind of the encouraging news that has come to the press from Peking relative to the settlement of the financial problems that have engrossed the attention of the Ministers there for many weary months has just come to hand from Special Commissioner Rockhill. He adds to this news word that the Ministers will be ready within two weeks to sign a protocol. This will result in the speedy withdrawal from China of all foreign troops, except the legation guards and those who will occupy certain strategic points to safeguard the road between Peking and the sea.

The advice in substance is as follows:

The Russian Government has signified its intention of not at present pressing the question of the increase of the import duties beyond 5 per cent., (the present figure.) It is agreed that in case the revenues of China are not sufficient for the payment of interest and principal, the powers are to examine the revenues and determine what changes are necessary in order to supply the deficiency. The imperial maritime customs are to be included in this arrangement. The British Minister is satisfied with this arrangement, and the whole question of financial measures is therefore settled.

The 450,000,000 taels constituting the indemnity are to be converted into gold at the equivalent of the tael value last April 1. In case the import duties are subsequently increased, the free list will have to be abolished, except for cereals, but it is understood that compensation will in that case be asked for, probably in the shape of the financial participation of China in the improvement of the water approaches of Shanghai and Tien-Tsin. All the other principal points of the negotiations are now settled. It is expected that the results will be summarized in a final protocol within two weeks, and that all the powers will become signatories.

In connection with the indemnity payments the question has arisen as to whether the United States will take its share in American gold or in pounds sterling. The disposition of the Government here is to take the money in the form that will be the least burdensome to the Chinese Government, and in the interest of uniformity it is probable that the payments will be made in pounds sterling.

New Chinese Cable Lines.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—According to Consul Fowler at Che-Foo, a second cable has been laid between Che-Foo and Taku, connecting Peking with the world. This action was taken on account of the cable between these ports having been seriously interrupted. The nature of the damage is not stated by the Consul. He says he believes the Germans have had their lines from Shanghai and Tsin-Tau duplicated. There are now, says Mr. Fowler, three telegraph offices at Che-Foo—the Joint Cables, the German, and the Chinese.

$2,250,000 FOR FRANCHISES.

Those Recently Rushed Through Philadelphia Council Said to Have Been Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—It is again said that the rapid transit franchises which recently were granted by the city to Congressman Robert H. Foederer, Jr., Contractor John M. Mack, and a number of politicians, and over which there was a great uproar at the time, have been turned over to the Union Traction Company, the concern operating the present traction lines in this city.

James P. McNichol, Republican leader in the Tenth Ward, is said to have betrayed the secret. According to the rumor, the Union Traction Company pays to the holders of the new franchises $2,250,000. This payment gives the purchasers complete control of the thirteen new franchises granted for this city.

The first demand of the owners of the franchise was for $3,250,000, if the Broad and Diamond Street Railway franchises were found to be effective. The Union Traction Company, however, refused to give more than $1,750,000 for the franchises, excluding those for Broad and Diamond Streets. The payment of $2,250,000 settles the whole matter, as it takes in every franchise, good, bad, or indifferent.

Under the new charters the Union Traction Company can acquire land by eminent domain, build overhead and underground roads, or partly overhead and partly underground roads, without going to the commission appointed under the "chaser" to the Focht and Emery bills. The present company also can acquire a practical monopoly of every street forty feet and more in width for a period of seven years without laying a mile of track.

EX-SENATOR WINTON'S DIVORCE

The Referee Has Advised that the Decree Be Granted.

TRENTON, N. J., July 27.—A decision is expected within a few days in the divorce suit instituted by ex-Senator Henry D. Winton of Hackensack. Willful desertion is the charge specified in the petitioner's application. The case was heard recently before Special Master Demarest in Hackensack, and in his report the latter expressed the belief that the material facts charged in the petition are true, and advises that the decree be granted.

Mrs. Winton's desertion occurred in June, 1898. Until that time the petitioner states he was entirely ignorant of her dissatisfaction or intention to leave him, and learned only on the day she prepared to go. Then Mrs. Winton told him she could no longer live in the same house with his daughters.

Mr. Winton was married to the defendant at Freehold, where she resided on July 13, 1892. Her name was Sarah I. Hoffman, and she was a widow with one daughter. The petitioner had also been previously married, the three daughters named in the petition being the result of the first union.

To Combine Telephone Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 27.—In the Recorder's Office this morning Solicitor T. K. Leidy filed articles in amendment of the charter of the Schuylkill Valley Phone Company. The company seeks to change its name to the Consolidated Telephone Companies of Pennsylvania and to increase its capital stock from $400,000 to $4,000,000. The object of increasing its capital is the purchase of a number of companies which are to be a part of the new combination. The headquarters of the new corporation is to be in this city.

Financial Panic Threatens Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, July 27.—The Porto Rican free trade announcement has accentuated the financial apprehension which pervades all commercial circles. Exchange is steadily declining, paper money is at 65 per cent. discount, and imported goods, including petroleum and wheat, are rapidly increasing in price. The Federal Government, in an effort to avert an actual panic, is retrenching in the budget, and hopes to be able to reduce the export duty on coffee.

HEAVY RAINS OUT WEST.

In Some Parts of Kansas 2½ Inches Fell —Encouraging Reports as to Fruit Crops.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—General rains which have fallen over the greater part of Western Missouri and Kansas in the last twenty-four hours have given this part of the Southwest temporary relief from the drought. Reports received at the railroad headquarters indicate that the rains fell in the western half of Missouri and in nearly all of Kansas, with the exception of a few northwestern counties. The fall was heaviest between Kansas City and Maple Hill, Kan. In some places in Eastern Kansas the fall measured 2½ inches.

Good rains are also reported along the Memphis Railroad as far south as Arkansas and as far east as the Mississippi. Rain fell at different points all day to-day, and is still coming down to-night.

Frederick Wellhouse, the largest apple grower in Kansas, is authority for the statement that apples in that State will almost make a full crop. Peaches, grapes, and late varieties of fruit will make an average crop, it is believed, if conditions continue favorable. Oats and potatoes in Kansas at least were beyond help two weeks before the rains came.

DALLAS, Texas, July 27.—The drought has been broken by heavy rains in approximately 20 per cent. of the cotton-growing districts. These rains have fallen regularly for the last four days over the extreme northern and southern rims of the cotton belt. About 80 per cent. of cotton lands in the large central district located inside this circle have received only local and scattering showers.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 27.—Nebraska tonight had the most general fall of rain since the drought began. Beaver City, Furnas County, in the southwestern part of the State, got more than an inch, the first rain of consequence for forty days. Webster County got a shower, Adams a quarter inch, Clay County the same amount, Saline nearly an inch, Buffalo and Butler showers, and Seward a generous downpour. There was only a sprinkle in Lincoln and Lancaster Counties, but prospects are good for more. North of the Platte River there was a fall of nearly an inch in Cutting County. The maximum temperature in Lincoln was 100.

WEST NEEDS VEGETABLES.

Heavy Demand Caused by the Drought Forces Prices Up.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Baltimore produce shippers have been flooded with inquiries and orders for all lines of produce from the West during the last few days, and they have had much difficulty in supplying this demand. The greater part of the orders came from the middle west, which has suffered so severely from the drought. Hundreds of carloads of produce have been shipped to points in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and to sections lying southerly from these States in the Mississippi Valley.

The demand is chiefly for potatoes and cabbage and prices for these have made unusual advances. There is also a demand for tomatoes, cucumbers, and other lines of vegetables. The demand for potatoes is not confined to the West, as there seems to be a general potato famine throughout the country, while Maryland is at present the only State that has a fair crop.

Inquiries for this vegetable were received to-day even from New York, which is one of the largest potato-raising States in the country. The demand has caused the price to advance from $2.50 to $2.75 a barrel, the prices prevailing early this week, to $3.50 and $4 a barrel. One of the largest shippers in the city said that he has sold his entire receipts of the day to a Western house for $3.75 a barrel.

The price of cabbage has advanced from 35 cents to $1 a crate to $1.25 to $1.40.

The Eastern Shore crop of potatoes was marketed before the prices were advanced, so that farmers from that section are not profiting by the present demand. The bulk of the potatoes coming to market at present are from nearby counties.

INSURANCE COMPANY ACCUSED.

Suits Alleging Tax-Dodging Begun in Illinois Against the Aetna and Its Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 27.—Seventeen lawsuits were begun in the Sangamon Circuit Court this morning, and if the allegations are substantiated one of the greatest tax-dodging swindles in the history of the State will be exposed. The amount involved by the alleged violations of the State laws is about $10,000,000. The suits filed to-day are the first of a series which are to be brought in every county in the State against the Aetna Insurance Company and its agents.

H. H. Klayer, an ex-employe of the Aetna Company, is behind the prosecution, and says that as soon as these cases are under way he will begin another series, under the provision of the law which requires every insurance agent doing business in the State to have a certificate from the State Insurance Department. The suits filed to-day are against prominent business men of the county and the Aetna Insurance Company, which they have been representing.

Some of the alleged violations of the law go back fifteen years.

TO WED AT SEVENTY.

Well-Known Chicagoan Will Become the Husband of His Cousin.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—J. McGregor Adams, President of the Adams & Westlake Company, left this afternoon for New York on his way to Europe. Next Thursday, before sailing for a year's trip abroad, he is to become the husband of his cousin, Miss McGregor, daughter of the man for whom he was named.

Mr. Adams is about seventy years old. His bride to be is forty-five. Previous to and since the death of Mrs. Adams, nearly two years ago, Miss McGregor has been a member of Mr. Adams's household, both at Highland Park and at his Winter home in Florida. At present she is at her home in New England. Mr. Adams is one of the best-known business men of Chicago. He was once President of the Union League Club.

Fire Company Fights Ants.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ohio, July 27.—For four or five hours last night the fire company had a battle royal with countless millions of winged ants, which fairly took possession of the thoroughfares at sunset, rising in myriads from the river. They accumulated on the road and footpaths to the depth of two inches, emitting a sickening odor when crushed beneath the feet of pedestrians. The air was also filled with the flying pests. At 11:30 o'clock P. M. two big streams were turned on, and at 4:30 o'clock this morning the roads and air were finally cleared.

Two Rescuers Killed at a Fire.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—In a fire which early this morning destroyed the property of the Badgely-Graham Photographic Supply Company Max Belovitch, a cigarmaker, and James Purdin, a policeman, were burned to death in an effort to rescue women and children who occupied rooms above the supply store.

The through car line and the only route without transfer to the Catskill Mountains is via the Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send eight cents postage for Summer book with list of hotels and map to N. A. Sims, G. P. A., Rondout, N. Y.—Adv.

PARK BEARS IN A FIGHT

The Conflict Results in Injury to a Curator.

"Jennie's" Fit of the Blues Ends in an Attempt to Kill Her New Friend, "Simpson"—She Nearly Succeeds.

There was a lively time yesterday morning at the Bronx Zoological Park, when two of the big black bears fought, making fur and things fly and resulting in severe injuries to Curator Ditmars, who went into the den to separate the animals. When the fight was over, one of the bears lay in a fit, with a water hose playing on her, while the other animal stood near by, ready to spring upon her foe as soon as she showed signs of returning to life.

The trouble in the den started three days ago, when Jennie, a Cassiar Mountain black bear, showed signs of loneliness. It is one of the essential points in managing a menagerie to keep the animals in good humor, and Jennie's fit of the blues troubled Superintendent Hornaday. Jennie is still a young bear, no more than a year old, and she has been hitherto known as gentle and docile. She was full of tricks and would eat out of Keeper Hoey's hand and kiss him when ordered.

Next door to "Jennie," in Den No. 1, lives "Bruno," an Adirondack Mountain black bear, about three years old, and also kind and gentle and warranted not to kill. The two animals often approached the bars that separated them, and it was inferred that the two would like to be together. "Bruno," accordingly, was put into "Jennie's" cage, and for two full days there was happiness. The third day friendly relations abruptly ceased. It was found that "Jennie" had taken a dislike to "Bruno," and whenever practicable, that is, whenever she could reach her new friend, she attacked her.

It was then decided that "Bruno" should be taken back to her own cage, and that "Simpson," a fourteen-months-old male bear, be put into the den. "Simpson" is a very fine bear, but he is unusually fat. "Jennie" seemed to make friends with him readily enough and yesterday Keeper Hoey took his seat on one of the benches directly opposite the dens and began to watch them.

For some minutes the two bears frolicked good-naturedly. Then "Simpson" made an error of judgment. He bit "Jennie" severely. She rose on her hind legs and hit him a mighty blow, which staggered him, and then, before he had time to recover, she pounced upon him and buried her teeth in his thick hide. "Simpson," goaded with pain, howled, then arose on his hind legs, and in an instant the two bears were clutched in a deadly embrace.

As soon as Keeper Hoey saw that the fight was a dangerous one he grasped his spear and rushed into the den to separate the animals, but here came in another difficulty. "Pedro," the cinnamon bear presented to the Park by Sir Frederick Cameron, was in the same den with the two fighters. For some reason this bear, the most vicious in the whole Zoo collection, has taken a violent dislike to everybody and everything, including Keeper Hoey. As the keeper entered the den, this bear, inflamed by the fight between the other two fellows, showed fight.

Curator Ditmars heard the noise of the struggle, and came to the assistance of Hoey. From another direction came Assistant Keeper Long. The three men once in the bear's den had their hands full. One man was required to hold the enraged cinnamon bear in check with the spear's point while the other two started to separate the big fellows. They prodded the bears again and again to distract their attention from the fury of the fight, but each bear was too intent upon killing its adversary to mind a spear with a three-inch blade.

"Get the water hose!" Mr. Ditmars ordered, and at once the huge stream that is used to flush the bears' den was brought.

About this time "Simpson" was beginning to weaken under the tremendous onset of his more active antagonist and the hose settled him. He took to his heels "Jennie" in pursuit. By this time every bear in the dens was wildly excited, and all were ranged along their iron bars setting up an unearthly din, led by "Teddy Roosevelt," the incorrigible. Even the little European brown bears took a hand.

Simpson was disgraced for life, and when he saw that he could hold out no longer he made one dash directly at the men in the cage, and dropped at their feet completely exhausted.

Jennie came on also, but was met by the full stream in her face at close range. She stopped to think, and before she got far enough to make up her mind the stream beat another tattoo, almost smothering her.

With the hose playing on Jennie and Pedro alternately, an examination of poor Simpson showed that he was in a fit. Therefore he, too, was doused. Jennie, who had watched her enemy's recovery, stood by ready to pounce on him the minute things seemed a little more promising. It was decided, therefore, to get her out of the way, and then to remove Simpson as soon as he was again able to walk.

While chasing Jennie through the open gate leading to the adjoining den, Pedro had his revenge on Mr. Ditmars. He came up behind him, and, making a dash into the No. 1 den, where he knew he was not allowed, he hurled his 300 pounds of solid weight against the Curator and knocked him backward off his feet. Mr. Ditmars fell on his elbow, dislocating it. He arose, however, and pluckily assisted in driving Pedro and Jennie into the place where they were to be confined.

As for Simpson, he felt his disgrace keenly. He slunk up to the top of the rocks at an early opportunity. The fit will not hurt him any. Superintendent Hornaday said, and neither the animals was injured badly in the fight.

At the time the fight started Curator Ditmars was in the act of educating Rajah, the ourang-outang, who, it has been decided, is to be a second Mr. Crowley. Rajah is an exceptionally intelligent ape. He was fully dressed in bicycle costume for his exercise on a wheel. The bicycle he was to use was a man's wheel, and Rajah's legs were several feet too short to reach the pedals. In time, however, he will be presented with a specially built bicycle. He showed considerable aptitude. Another trick which he is acquiring just now is to eat with knife and fork.

SAYS PERJURY IS RAMPANT.

Chicago Judge Declares No One's Name or Liberty Is Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—"Perjury is rampant in the courts, and it is a crime to be feared," said Judge Horton this morning in passing on the motion for a new trial made on behalf of Anton Grabowski, Anna Svehl, and Ignatz Der, recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the city by means of fraudulent damage suits.

"In this case it is not merely a question of the loss of dollars by the city," the Judge continued. "It is the question of your liberty and mine. No one's name or liberty is safe from the perjurer, who can be hired for a few dollars to swear them away."

The Judge said he was inclined to grant a new trial, on the theory that another jury would find a more severe verdict than was found against Grabowski and the Svehl woman, who were merely fined $500 each, while Der was sentenced to the penitentiary. The Judge said he could not understand how the last named was sent to the penitentiary while the principals got off with a fine.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

EIGHT HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH

Motorman Disobeyed Signals and the Cars Met at Full Speed—One May Die.

DANBURY, Conn. July 27.—One of the worst trolley accidents that has happened in this vicinity in some years happened here at 11:30 to-night when two cars on the Danbury and Bethel Line crashed together. Eight persons were more or less seriously injured, one of whom will die.

The accident happened on a sharp curve and both cars were going at a high rate of speed. The cause of the accident, it is said, is due to the failure of one of the motormen to obey signals. The entire road is protected by a block system, and the railway officials say it could not have happened had these signals been obeyed.

Had it not been that the passengers on the car returning from the lake saw the other car in time to jump others would have been injured. Joseph Keating, motorman on the incoming car, was the one seriously hurt. He was pinned in the wreckage, and it was necessary to cut the debris away to free him. His skull was fractured.

DOWIEITES USE ANTITOXIN.

Prayer Having Failed to Cure Diphtheria, the Leader of Zion Consents to Regular Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Dr. John Alexander Dowie's faith cure methods have been brought sharply into contrast with those of regular physicians. After praying for several days over cases of diphtheria Dr. Dowie consented to allow a trial of antitoxin, with the result that in a few hours his patients were better. Antitoxin, it is understood, will hereafter be included as a part of the faith treatment of diphtheria in Zion.

Failure of the prayer remedy in the case of a child led to the trial of antitoxin. The city authorities were astonished when a messenger from Zion came to request a supply of antitoxin.

HOW PRICES ARE KEPT UP.

Tin Trust Notifies a Manufacturer Not to Sell Under Its Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—The way in which the Tin Trust keeps up prices is shown by the experience of a Cincinnati tinware manufacturer. He took recently an order for a large shipment at a price below that fixed by the trust schedule, and a few days later a representative of the trust called on him.

"You took an order at such and such a price, did you not?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Didn't you know better than to do that?"

"No."

"Well, don't you do it again."

The manufacturer admitted to-day to a friend he would not "do it again," as the trust controls the supply of block tin, and could put him out of the business by cutting off his supply.

CATTLE RUSHED TO CHICAGO.

Stock Yards Crowded with Shipments from the Western States.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The commission men and packers at Union Stock Yards have taken care of $4,000,000 worth of cattle this week. The animals are still coming from scorched Kansas and distant Texas and half a score of other States. The farmers are sending their stock to Chicago and are smashing all world's records and putting the stock yards people to the severest test they ever experienced.

In single file, close formation, these cattle would make a line that would reach from Chicago to Bloomington, Ill. Standing upon each others' backs they would make a tower of at least seventy miles high. Melded into one beast the result would be an animal weighing 84,000,000 pounds.

This monster would be miles in height, and it might easily switch a few tons of masonry off the top of Masonic Temple with its tail.

About thirty-five miles of cars have been dragged alongside the pens since Monday morning and been emptied into the inclosures.

CITIZENS DESTROY A DAM.

Residents of Grand Rapids Take Measures to Prevent Blasting Accidents.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 27.—At daybreak to-day 100 residents marched to the Keystone Company's dam across the Grand River and leveled the entire dam to the water's edge. The structure cost $70,000, and held the water back while workmen blasted rocks in the river bed. Several weeks ago a piece of rock was thrown with tremendous force into the city and crashed through two houses. Citizens determined to stop the blasting, as the local authorities had failed to do so.

CHICAGO FIRE RATES RAISED.

Underwriters Say Department Stores Must Pay More on Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Fire-proof department stores in this city have been taxed an unusually low rate for the fire insurance carried on their stocks, according to statements made by members of the Chicago Underwriters' Association. The rates were increased from 20 to 30 per cent at a meeting held to-day by the Executive Committee of the association, and more than forty down-town stores will be affected by the new schedule, which will go into effect immediately.

The new rates fixed by the committee affect only the contents of the stores. The buildings will still receive the benefit of the low rates which went into effect several years ago. H. H. Glidden, manager of the Underwriters' Association, said that the increase had been contemplated for several months, the rates given to the Chicago stores having been too low.

MINING OFFICIALS ARE SUED.

Anson Phelps Stokes Asks an Accounting of Affairs of a Nevada Company.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 27.—Suit was entered in the Federal Court here to-day by Anson Phelps Stokes of New York in behalf of the Austin Mining Company, whose property is located in Nevada, against Allan C. Washington, of New York, and Philo T. Farnsworth, of Salt Lake, asking for an accounting of the company's business. The amount involved is in the neighborhood of $300,000, and in his petition Stokes brings numerous charges of mismanagement against Washington as President, and Farnsworth as General Manager of the company.

The principal allegation is that the company is not indebted to Farnsworth and Washington in the sum of $296,000, as it is alleged, is shown by books of the company. It is also alleged that, through acts of the defendants, the stock of the company was depreciated and the stock holders damaged to the amount of $200,000.

Good at all seasons, but especially healthful and delicious during the Summer season—Poland Water. Carloads received daily at 3 Park Place, city.—Adv.

SHAFFER AND WILLIAMS MEET J. P. MORGAN

Other Heads of the Steel Trust Present at the Conference.

HELD AT THE LAWYERS' CLUB

Strike Leaders Open Negotiations for a Settlement Which It Is Said Is Likely to be Reached This Week.

President Shaffer and Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers arrived in this city early yesterday morning from Pittsburg, and were in conference on the subject of the steel strike situation yesterday afternoon with J. Pierpont Morgan, President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, and Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the trust. It is understood that the conference was held at the Lawyers' Club. At the conclusion of the conference no statement was made on behalf of the Steel Trust, and Mr. Shaffer slipped away and returned to Pittsburg as quietly as he had arrived.

The presence of Mr. Shaffer and Mr. Williams in town was flatly denied in the financial district yesterday morning, and every effort was made to keep the fact of the conference secret. One member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. went so far as to say that Mr. Morgan had received no communication from Mr. Shaffer, had no appointment to meet him, did not know that the leader of the strikers was coming here, and that if he was, no negotiations for a settlement of the strike would be begun.

It was learned positively, however, that negotiations for a settlement were opened yesterday.

During the morning Mr. Morgan's visitors included not only President Schwab and Judge Gary, but so many of the minor officials of the constituent steel companies that the financier practically heard from every competent factor in the Steel Trust. With Mr. Morgan was his London partner, Clinton E. Dawkins, who came over with him on the Deutschland.

There was much speculation as to the terms of peace with no authoritative announcement whatever from the trust officials after the conference. It was asserted, however, that substantial progress toward an agreement was made.

One intimation from a labor union source was to the effect that the result of the present negotiations might be not only the calling off of the strike and the resumption of the old negotiations at the point where they were broken off in Pittsburg, but a prospective agreement going so far as to dispose of the more serious questions at issue.

The conference yesterday was due to an interview between a certain Steel Trust official and a special representative of Mr. Shaffer on Friday. The result of this interview was that Messrs. Shaffer and Williams slipped quietly out of Pittsburg on Friday night and came directly to this city.

All that Mr. Morgan would say directly after the conference was that he had not made an appointment to see Mr. Shaffer.

About 4:15 o'clock Mr. Schwab, who had been back and forth between his office and that of Mr. Morgan during the day, left the latter's office in company with Judge Gary. He was at once asked about the conference and its result, but refused to talk, declining even to confirm the fact that the conference was held. Judge Gary also declined absolutely to talk, as also did Mr. Dawkins.

Mr. Morgan, for whom it is very unusual to remain at his office on Saturday afternoon, left at 5:27 o'clock. When asked about the conference he replied, as he entered a hansom cab:

"I have nothing to say on anything."

He was then asked about President Shaffer's presence in town, to which question he made the same reply. He then ordered his driver to go to the Union Club, but changed his order en route and was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he went to his room and changed his grayish blue business suit for an evening dress suit. When he reappeared in the corridor he was again asked about Mr. Shaffer and the negotiations for the settlement of the strike, to which he answered that he had "nothing to say."

Again entering a cab Mr. Morgan was driven away. At 11:30 o'clock he returned in company with Mr. Dawkins. Questioned once more in regard to the strike situation, Mr. Morgan said: "I am not in a position to say anything to-night and will not be to-morrow." He then went up stairs and retired for the night. Mr. Dawkins registered at the hotel and also retired there.

Mr. Morgan has apartments at the hotel, but in the Summer season he usually boards his yacht, Corsair, and sails away. None at the hotel remembered his ever having occupied a room there on a Summer Saturday night.

An official of the constituent steel companies is responsible for the following statement:

"Unless something of an unsuspected nature crops out, it is reasonably certain that the differences now existing between the mill owners and the strikers will be adjusted before the end of the month."

A special dispatch received in Wall Street from Columbus, Ohio, stated that Secretary Bishop of the State Board of Arbitration was called to Pittsburg, presumably with reference to the strike.

Early in the day yesterday a Steel Trust official said that an effort would be made this week to start the tin plate mills at Cleveland and Lisbon, Ohio, and Pittsburg, the reason for selecting these mills to start with being twofold—that the mills were non-union last year, and the men who signed the scale this year only went out in response to Mr. Shaffer's general order, and that the business of the American Tin Plate Company is the only one which cannot be duplicated at other plants controlled by the United States Steel Corporation.

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Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27. — President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was interviewed on a train this evening as he was returning to Pittsburg. He admitted that he had been in conference with high officials of the Steel Trust, but declined to tell who these officials were or what was done.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—The information that President Shaffer and Secretary Williams were in New York, came as a big surprise to all except those within the inner circle. Amalgamated headquarters are tightly closed, and all of the officials are either out of the city or attending meetings, and nothing can be learned of the strike status here at present.

TINWORKERS WANT TO WORK.

Talk of Sympathetic Strike Not Borne Out by Facts—Steel Workers in Wellsville, Ohio, Will Probably Yield.

PITTSBURG, July 27. — Surface indications of the steel workers' strike to-day were bewildering. So many conflicting reports were heard from usually reliable sources that even the strikers were at a loss to account for them. Reports that the members of the International Protective

Association of Tinworkers would strike in sympathy with the Amalgamated Association are not apparently borne out by facts. These men are employed in the finishing mills of the tin plate works, and handle the black sheets made by the skilled workers. It was stated that wherever the mills had stocks of black sheets on hand the finishing mills have continued to operate, and would do so as long as there was work for them. A few mills of the trust have exhausted their stock of black sheets, and the finishers are idle. In other places they are still at work.

One of the prominent leaders of the tinhouse workers said to-day that the talk of a sympathetic strike of their organization was unauthorized. The association had adopted the same rules in regard to sympathetic strikes as the Amalgamated Association. They would cheerfully give aid and moral support to the strikers but would keep their agreement with the manufacturers, which was regarded in the light of a contract. A similar state of affairs was reported from the ranks of the structural steel workers.

A dispatch from Wellsville says: "There is now but little doubt that the Wellsville mill will be running in full by the first of next week. The mill men who have been connected with the plant here for years now fully realize that the mill is to run non-union, and if they do not report for duty the first of the week their places will be filled by others. Said Manager Brookman to-day: 'I have a pocketful of applications from outside men who want to come here to work. I have not given these men a decisive answer for the reason that we prefer to have our old men back if they will come in reasonable time.'"

UNION LABOR LEADER ARRESTED

Mine Workers Stop Non-Union Man from Earning a Livelihood.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 27.—President Edward Flynn of the Alabama United Mine Workers of America was arrested to-day on a warrant charging him with interfering with a man earning a livelihood. John Downs, who swore out the warrant, refused to join the union, and all union miners refused to work with him, shutting down the mine.

Negro ministers here have issued circulars advising members of their race against going North and East to take the place of striking workmen.

THE HOUSESMITHS' ACTION.

They Formally Indorse the Strike of the Steel Workers.

The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, composed of the men who build the iron and steel skeletons of the large office and other modern buildings, reported yesterday that it has formally indorsed the strike of the steel workers. The union has a membership of 3,500. It was stated yesterday that the housesmiths will refuse to handle any non-union iron and steel for buildings it any comes here. The bridgemen do practically the same kind of work for bridges that the housesmiths do for houses. Members of the union can do either kind of work.

The housesmiths come on early in the construction of a building, so that their refusal to work would throw idle the mechanics in about twelve other trades. A number of years ago there was a general strike of housesmiths lasting for two months which tied up every building in the city. At one time 60,000 people were in enforced idleness through this strike, including bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plumbers, gasfitters, tin and sheet iron workers, stair builders, painters, paperhangers, and men in a number of other trades.

CIVIC COUNCIL'S WORK.

It Is Enrolling a Committee of 1,000 to Agitate for Reform Measures.

It was announced yesterday by the Civic Council that it is enrolling a committee of one thousand to agitate for the following measures which it proposes to work for:

A constitutional amendment giving cities the right to determine the wages, hours, and conditions of all city employes and of all employes of contractors doing work for the city.

Steps toward replacing the contract system by direct employment on city works.

The elimination of revenue making investments in estimating the city debt limit.

Successive steps in municipal ownership and operation.

Secretary Bliss of the Civic Council says that these propositions have been submitted to a referendum vote of all the organizations affiliated with the Council. "According to Mr. Bliss, over 100 labor and reform organizations are affiliated with the council. They have a combined membership of 40,000, and he says that the returns of the referendum vote which is expected to favor the four propositions will be used as a basis of agitation by the Committee of One Thousand.

Controller Coler has expressed himself as follows regarding the four propositions:

"The third plank should come first, but the others are important. The city ought increasingly to do its own work because it is getting increasingly in the power of the contractors. As the city grows the contracts grow in size so rapidly that only a few competitors have the capital or plant to enable them to make a bid. On many contracts there is now no competition. The City Record is now printed virtually at a monopoly price mainly for this reason. The cost of removing the garbage is four times what it was last year because the contractor was found to bid against the present contractors."

New Wage Scale in Missouri Mines.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.—It is announced at the National headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America that the Missouri operators and miners have signed the new wage scale recently perfected at their convention in Kansas City. The miners secured an increase in day wages ranging from 11 to 20 cents.

Milwaukee Machinists Yield.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—The machinists' strike in this city, which was inaugurated May 20, is at an end. Business Agent A. W. Holmes of the strikers says lack of funds makes a continuation of the struggle impossible. The various plants will soon be running to their fullest capacity.

Watch Case Works Strike Ends.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—The strike at the Crescent Watch Case Works, which was inaugurated sixteen weeks ago, is at an end, and all the strikers have returned to work. Maggie Stamm, the girl over whom all the trouble started, is still at work.

WARSHIPS ON THE LAKES.

Shipbuilders to Urge Congress to Abrogate Treaty That Prevents Their Building There.

CHICAGO, July 27.—If the efforts of manufacturers are successful, warships, not only for the United States, but for foreign countries, may be built on the great lakes in the near future. To accomplish this the shipbuilders located on the lakes supported by manufacturers and concerns that cater to the shipbuilding business are combining in a movement to demand the abrogation of the treaty with Great Britain which excludes warships from the lakes.

This treaty has been a subject for consideration by statesmen for many years. At the coming session of Congress the members of the House of Representatives whose constituents are on or near the lakes will, it is said, demand that something be done. Congressman Bouteli, who will look after the campaign at the coming session of Congress, in speaking about the matter, said:

"The existence of the treaty is manifestly unfair to the people of the lake cities. In 1898 Congress appropriated $126,000 to begin the construction of a vessel on which the Naval Militia of the lake might be trained. It was the intention of the Navy Department to arm this vessel with all the modern guns and equipment, but the appropriation was rescinded when it was found that the treaty stood in the way.

The shipyards on the shores of the great lakes, and these yards employ thousands of men, are not allowed to bid on work for foreign navies because of this treaty. Secretary Foster investigated thoroughly in 1892 and made an exhaustive report in which he advocated the absolute withdrawal of the treaty and the opening of the lakes to any vessel that floated. It was referred to a joint high commission. It has been there since, unconsidered and untouched, so far as the country knows. It is time something was being done to remedy the situation."

GRAY GIVES HIMSELF UP

Man Suspected of the Fosburgh Murder Visits Capt. Titus.

Admits He Told Woman Who Denounced Him the Story as She Recounted It, but Says He Was Fooling.

William Lewis Gray, who was betrayed by Olive Gray, or Handaside, to Chief Detective Titus as having told a story which suggested that he was the murderer of Miss May Fosburgh at Pittsfield, Mass., on Aug. 20 last, walked into Police Headquarters yesterday morning and asked for Capt. Titus. When he saw him, he revealed his identity and placed himself at the disposition of the police, at the same time ridiculing the woman's story. He consented to make and swear to the following statement:

"My name is William Lewis Gray. I am thirty years of age, and was born in Brewer, Me., Feb. 10, 1871. My occupation is that of a sailor, and I was employed by the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, and was aboard the Tallahassee, which is now lying in Hoboken, N. J. I arrived in New York on the Tallahassee on Monday last, sailing from Savannah on the 20th of this month. This morning I was in Flynn's saloon, 119 Bowery. I had a glass of beer and started to read one of yesterday morning's newspapers. When I saw the story that I was wanted in connection with the Fosburgh case in Pittsfield, Mass., I came over to the Detective Bureau and reported to Capt. Titus, and make this statement of my own free will, as it is absolutely true in every respect:

"Olive Handaside, otherwise known as Olive Gray, I first met in Springfield, Mass., when I was employed on the steamboat Mascot. I have heard the statement made by this woman to Capt. Titus, and the truth is this: The statements she made that I told her are partly true. I was 'stringing' her and fooling with her. I did tell her that I committed a robbery and had to get away. She loaned me her watch to wear. In jumping on a freight train I smashed the case, and not wishing to show it to her in a damaged condition I told her that I had hid it under a rock near the river that runs through Warren. I subsequently lost the watch.

"About the 20th of August, the month and year in which the Fosburgh case occurred, I left her in company with Al Foye. We intended going to Europe. We started by the way of Albany, but hearing that a murder had been committed at Pittsfield, and the farmers were all scouring the country, we started the other way toward Boston. It started to rain and we turned back, arriving in West Springfield the early part of the evening. I having been away from Olive overnight. I saw her shortly after, and she asked me where I was. I did not wish to tell her and put her off abruptly with the remark that I had been away and done a job, fired a shot, and hid some property under a rock. I am not positive as to the exact words, but believe this to be true. I had damaged her watch and told her this story.

"She was a woman who worshipped a man who appeared to be desperate, and as I was getting money from her, I wanted to appear to be desperate and strung her along. I wanted to be desperate in her eyes, and told her that I had committed a robbery and fired a shot. There is absolutely no truth in the statements that I made to her."

Capt. Titus told Gray that he would detain him until he heard from the Pittsfield authorities. Gray said that he was willing to stay a while at Police Headquarters, and his statement was telegraphed in substance to Prosecutor Hammond with a request for his wishes in regard to Gray.

Gray by no means answers the description of the tall hatchet-faced man seen with a companion at Pittsfield the night Miss Fosburgh was murdered. He is tall and of soldierly bearing. His features are regular and he has a straight, shapely nose. His hair is very gray. His story of being on the Tallahasse was corroborated. She lies off the foot of Twelfth Street, Hoboken. One of the officers said that Gray had waited on him as a sailor for several trips, and that his record was good. The steamship is laid up to have her broken shaft repaired, and Gray could have remained on her and earned good wages by working at his trade, that of a painter. But he got drunk on Wednesday and was robbed of $25 in a slum of Hoboken, and went to a lodging house in the Bowery.

"I have no apology to make," said Capt. Titus, "for the Gray case petering out. I would do what I did in regard to the story told by Olive Gray at the next opportunity. I expect that ex-Chief Hazen will call on me on Monday. I have not yet received the affidavits of Olive Gray and her companion, which I sent to Chief Nicholson at Pittsfield."

No Fosburgh Damage Suits Entered.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 27.—Lawyer Hibbard, counsel for Robert S. Fosburgh, to-day denied that suits for damages had been entered by the Fosburgh family against Chief of Police Nicholson and Berkshire County for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. The Fosburgh family is preparing to leave Pittsfield.

EXPLOSION IN ELDRIDGE STREET

Supposed to Have Been Caused by a Leakage of Gas in a Harness Store.

Policeman Miles Cunningham was on post on Eldridge Street last evening, and was trying the doors of the various stores at about 10:30. At 39 Eldridge Street, which is a four-story tenement building, there is a harness store on the ground floor kept by William Matthis. The officer had just tried the door of this store, and moved on to the next house, when suddenly there was a violent explosion from the harness store, and a sheet of flame shot out into the street, carrying with it a shower of glass from the door of the store.

Cunningham ran as hard as he could to the corner of Canal and Eldridge Streets, and turned in a fire alarm, and then returned to No. 39. By the time he reached there the firemen had arrived. The tenement was in an uproar. Men and women, frightened by the noise of the explosion, were shrieking and rushing madly down the stairs of the tenement into the street.

Upon investigation the firemen found that there was no fire, and that the damage had been confined to the ceiling in the hallway and up the stairs, the plaster of which had been torn away, and to the interior of the harness store. The cause of the explosion was not apparent, but, assuming it must have proceeded from a leakage of gas, officials of the Consolidated Gas Company were sent for, and came on the run. No sign of any leakage could be found, however, nor was there any smell of gas.

The only person injured was Miles Cohen, a four-year-old child, who was playing in the street immediately in front of the building when the explosion occurred. He was struck on the head by the flying glass, sustaining scalp wounds, which were dressed by an ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital, after which he was taken up stairs to the rooms occupied by his parents, in No. 39.

ABANDONING THE LOCK STEP.

"Free and Rhythmic" Movement in the Chicago House of Correction.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The lockstep has been formally abolished in the Chicago House of Correction. Hereafter offenders confined there will march two paces apart, heads erect, hands and arms by the side, and with the "keeping time" step.

For several years charitable organizations have been striving to induce the prison authorities to subsitute the "free and rhythmic" step for the lockstep. At first much opposition was manifested, wardens and guards insisting they could not control the prisoners in line without it. Recently, however, the authorities of several leading prisons decided to abandon the lockstep. Other institutions are considering the proposition.

Watchman Routed Bank Robbers.

MARION, Ohio, July 27.—Burglars early to-day started a fire in front of the Deposit Bank of Caledonia, a village ten miles from here. With a piece of railroad iron they then broke open the door. The watchman inside the bank opened fire, and the burglars fled in a stolen buggy.

A NEW $15,000,000 TRUST.

Eight Companies Engaged in Making Steel Castings to Combine.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Another steel combination embracing the principal plants engaged in making steel castings is to be formed. The nucleus of the consolidation is the American Steel Casting Company of Chester, Penn.

The list of companies said to be included in the scheme are the following:

American Steel Casting Company, Chester, Penn.; American Steel Foundry Company, Shickle, Harrison & Howard, and Scullin and Gallagher Company, all of St. Louis; the Sargent Company, Chicago; Franklin Steel Casting Company, Franklin, Penn.; Seaboard Steel Casting Company, Chester, Penn., and possibly one or two others.

The capital is to be over $15,000,000, which will be increased later on. The Board of Directors, as proposed, includes Daniel Eagan, President of the American Steel Casting Company, Philadelphia; Rolla Wells, Mayor of St. Louis and President of the American Steel Foundry Company; Charles Miller, President of the Franklin Steel Casting Company, Franklin, Penn., and W. D. Sargent, President of the Sargent Company, Chicago.

It is probable that Daniel Eagan will be chosen President, with headquarters at New York or Philadelphia. It was thought for a time that the consolidation might fail, but it was found that each concern entering the combination was able to subscribe for its own quota of stock, and it is on this basis that the scheme is now being carried out.

The companies in the combination make many steel castings for railroads, and it is said there will be a great saving to consumers in the number of patterns used. At the present time there are about 100 different styles of car couplers complying with the requirements of the Master Car Builders' Association and the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Most of these patents, while quite similar in many respects, are owned by as many private owners, who have ordered them made by the steel-casting companies, as orders were received from railroads. A movement will be made to "standardize" by adopting three or four standard patterns, and thus avoid the necessity of forcing a railroad to carry a stock of parts for so many styles of couplers. The steel casting companies own some of the principal patterns, and will refuse to make couplers for those outside the combination. What is true of couplers is true also of brakeshoes, driving wheel centres for locomotives, and other locomotive parts.

MARYLAND AND THE NEGRO.

Democratic Leader Urges a White Man's Rule and Disfranchisement of the Black.

Special to The New York Times.

FREDERICK, Md., July 27.—At the Democratic County Convention, which opened here this morning, a political sensation was launched in the form of a resolution urging disfranchisement of the negro. The resolution was prepared by Col. V. L. Baughman, a leader close to ex-Senator A. P. Gorman. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, The voters of the State must decide this Fall whether or not the white men who are actual residents of Maryland are to govern, or whether, on the other hand, the political control of the Commonwealth is to be regulated by the passions, the prejudice, and the ignorance of the irresponsible, illiterate, and lawless negroes who have no settled abode in our midst, and who have no interest and are not concerned with the welfare or prosperity of the Commonwealth. Our commercial and industrial development is closely interwoven with good government, and good government depends in a large measure upon wise, conservative, and intelligent legislation, and honest and fearless execution of the laws.

The speeches that followed indicate clearly that the paramount issue of the campaign in this county next Fall will be disfranchisement of the negro.

MONMOUTH HORSE SHOW ENDS.

Greatest Crowd of the Long Branch Exhibition Attended Last Day.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 27.—With the close of the open-air Horse Show to-day the best crowd of the week was in attendance, fully five thousand people passing the gates in the course of the day. A feature of the day's attendance was the number of women who were present, these overflowing the boxes and crowding the lawn early in the afternoon. Many private carriages lined the show ring in the afternoon. Five classes were judged in the night, and after the finish about all the participants in the exhibition gathered at the Hollywood Hotel, where the Horse Show fête was held. The awards were as follows:

Pair of horses, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3.—First prize won by Frank J. Gould's Burlingham, b. s., and Sandringham, b. g; Mitchell Harrison's Regent, b. g., and The King, b. g., second; A. Campbell Thompson's The Crank, b. g., and The Gentleman, b. g., third.

Pair of horses not exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown in a carriage appropriate for a lady, ladies to drive; horses to count 60 per cent., carriage and appointment 40 per cent.—First prize won by Mrs. John R. Parker's Dandy F., br. g., and Baby G., br. g.; Gerkendale Farm's Brandon, ch. s., and Belmar, ch. g., second.

Best pair of high steppers, hock action also to be considered, not exceeding 15.1 hands, to be shown in appropriate carriages.—First prize won by Gerkendale Farm's Brandon, ch. s., and Belmar, ch. g.; T. E. Gordon & Son's King Golden, ch. g., and Sir Walter, ch. g., second; George B. Hulme's Baystone, b. g., and Day Dawn, b. g., third.

Single horses, suitable for station work, to be shown to appropriate four-wheeled carriage; horse to count 60 per cent., carriage and appointments 40 per cent.—First prize won by Alfred Nathan's Beauty Rose, b. m.; William L. Beadleston's Hands Up, b. g., second; R. F. Carman's The Winner, br. g., third; Clarence C. Minzesheimer's Lord Francis, b. g., fourth.

Best driving of pairs by coachmen.—First prize won by Frederick Smith.

Pair of roadsters, three years old or over.—First prize won by E. T. Stotesbury's pair, Imogene, b. m., and Imantha, b. m.

Pair of horses over 15.3 hands.—First prize won by Dr. John L. Wentz's Ajax, b. g., and Lord Domino, b. g.; R. F. Carman's Star Light, b. g., and Star Bright, b. g., second.

Roadsters to be shown in wagons at walk, jog, and trot. The horses entered in these classes will be judged as road horses. Their manners, style, of going, and conformation will be considered, not their speed.—First prize, Stallion, mare, or gelding, three years old or over, not under 15 and not exceeding 15.3 hands. First prize won by Acley C. Schuyler's Directly, blk. g; E. T. Stotesbury's Imogene, b. g., second; Edward J. O'Flyn's Cosette A., b. m., third; L. Metzger's Barrier, b. g., fourth.

Ladies' saddle horse, not exceeding 15.3 hands, to be ridden by ladies. To be judged on conformation, quality, manners, and pace at a walk, trot, and canter. First prize won by Miss May Deering's Jess, b. m.; Gerkendale Farm's Mistress, b. m., second; Mrs. H. H. Good's L'Allegro, third; R. F. Carmen's Floradora, ch. m., fourth.

Ponies in harness, to be shown in appropriate traps, stallion, mare, or gelding, not exceeding 14.1 hands.—First prize won by Miss Geraldine O'Day's Collie, br. g.; Master Jack Carmichael's Lenie, b. g., second; Mrs. G. M. L. La Blanche's Calico, piebald g., third.

Best horse and best appointed lady's small victoria, horse not to exceed 15.2 hands, horse to count 60 per cent., victoria and appointments 40 per cent.—First prize won by Miss Belle Frank's Love Me, ch. g.; Clarence C. Minzesheimer's Lord Francis, bay g., second.

Single horse, any size, to be shown in a trap appropriate for a lady and ladies to drive; horse to count 60 per cent.; carriage and appointments 40 per cent.; to be owned and driven by amateur Summer residents of Monmouth County, N. J.—First prize won by R. F. Carmen's Celebrity, b. g.; Miss Hidalgo's Perfection, ch. g., second; Miss Kate De Forest Prentice's Lorna Doone, ch. m., third; William L. Beadleston's Hands Up, bay g., fourth.

Champion prize; open only to horses having taken a first prize under saddle at the National, Boston, Philadelphia, or Long Branch Horse Shows in the past three years.—First prize won by Mrs. C. H. Halcomb's Lady Bonnie, blk. m.; Mrs. May Derring's Jess second.

Four-in-hand road teams, wheelers to be not under 15 hands; to be shown before coach or body break; the horses should have substance, pace, and the attributes of endurance, with good manners.—First prize won by R. F. Carman's four; J. Campbell Thompson's four second, R. F. Carman's four third, Dr. John L. Wentz's four fourth.

Best high stepper, hock action considered, over 15.1 hands; to be shown to appropriate traps.—First prize won by Frank J. Gould's Burlingham, b. s.; Lehman Strauss's Daveida second; Frank J. Gould's Sandringham, b. g., third; R. F. Carman's Star Light, b. m., fourth.

Best three hunters from some recognized hunt, to be ridden by the huntsman, whips, master, or members of the hunt in hunt uniform; appointment to be considered.—First prize won by Monmouth County Hunt Club's Barbecue, Lord Goshen, and Lobo; Monmouth County Hunt Club's Hustling Jew, Stateley, and Lady Mary, second; Monmouth County Hunt Club's The Lamb, Ascetic Colt, and Richardson, third.

Best pair of horses and best-appointed victoria or cabriolet; horses to count 60 per cent., carriages and appointment 40 per cent.—First prize won by Dr. John L. Wentz's Ajax, b. g., and Lord Domino, b. g.; Frank J. Gould's Burlingham, b. s., and Sandringham, b. g., second.

The Jamaican Reciprocity Treaty.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 27.—In consequence of the establishment of free trade between Porto Rico and the United States, the Jamaican Government is being urged to try to secure the ratification of the reciprocity convention pending between Jamaica and the United States.

NAVAHOE LEADS IN N. Y. Y. C. FINAL SAIL

She Had Been Disqualified, However, So Ailsa Wins, Officially.

CORONA WINNING SCHOONER

Quissetta Is Victor in the Smaller Two-Sticker Class—Vigilant Disqualified, Also, but Sails a Fine Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—Royal Phelps Carroll's ninety-foot yawl Navahoe led the New York Yacht Club fleet back to Newport this afternoon, after a thirty-seven-mile run and reach in a spanking breeze, from Vineyard Haven Sound. Vigilant was the next boat in, and then followed closely the rest of the fleet.

There were no laggards in the breeze to-day. Both the big yawls, though, after sailing a fine race, were disqualified by the committee for interfering and fouling the committee steamer Reverie at the start. The accident was excusable, for when the race was started the wind was very light and they could make no headway against the strong tide, which carried them right down against the revenue cutter, whose bowsprit was carried away by Navahoe.

As soon as Navahoe got clear of the Reverie the committee boat had to change her position to avoid a similar entanglement with Vigilant. The only other incident of the day was the carrying away of the fore-throat halyard blocks of the schooner Elmina when off Quick's Hole.

The Elmina had to lower her foresail for repairs, and the accident was particularly unfortunate, as she seemed to be picking up the Quissetta at the time. As a result of the disqualification of Navahoe and Vigilant, H. S. Redmond's Ailsa won officially in the yawl class.

Among the schooners Commodore Ledyard's Corona had an easy time of it defeating the older models. In the smaller two-sticker class, R. F. Lippit's Quissetta won her fourth consecutive run of the cruise. She also wins the special cup offered by Vice Commodore August Belmont for the schooner winning the greatest number of runs, all sailing in one class, and the Navy Challenge Cup for schooners in Class D.

The Katrina won a close race from Shamrock by 56 seconds. Among the single-stickers W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Virginia had an easy time defeating the old Bedouin, while the Hester in her class defeated the Eelin and Hildegarde.

THE FLEET MUCH SCATTERED.

Belated vessels of the New York Yacht Club's cruising squadron dropped anchor in Vineyard Haven at all hours last night. Not one of the yachts was able in the light head airs to finish the 37-mile course from Newport within hours of 8 o'clock, the designated time for their arrival at the West Chop Buoy. At midnight the two yawls, Vigilant and Navahoe, crawled in among the anchored fleet of steamers, and others followed at long intervals. Some of the vessels declined to be ships that pass in the night, and among these were the cutter Isolde and the schooner Elmina, which dropped anchor in Tarpaulin Cove and joined the fleet this morning.

Vineyard Haven was a beautiful spot last night, filled as it was with the handsome fleet of illuminated steam craft which, not being bound by the club motto, "Nos aquimur tu midis velis," were able to get in and give the expectant population of Cottage City a gorgeous spectacle in place of the arrival of the white-winged fleet which they had waited in vain to see.

Notwithstanding the late arrival of the sailing contingent, preparations were made at an early hour this morning for the final squadron run back to Newport. The signal to get under way was given at 8:30 o'clock, and many orders rang sharply across the blue waters, which sparkled and danced under a cloudless sky. The committee yacht Reverie steamed out of the harbor and established the starting line off West Chop Buoy, and gave the preparatory signal at 9 o'clock. There was a light breeze northeast by east one-half east, with a slight ripple on the surface of the water.

The single-masted vessels and yawls were started at 9:10. The Ailsa and the Vigilant were going for the line on the starboard tack, Ailsa lowering her spinnaker to starboard. Near the line both hauled, the Vigilant heading away from it and the Ailsa wearing to cross. Vigilant, with spinnaker pole to starboard, came for the line in the lead and crossed first, breaking out her spinnaker before reaching the line. Next came Aailsa, who jibed and started to set her spinnaker flying as she crossed the line, but hauled it in again. After the Ailsa came Eelin, Effort, Hester, Isoit, and Navahoe. Vigilant, Altair, Athene, and Hildegarde were handicapped.

SCHOONERS GET A BRISK START.

The schooners were started at 9:15. The Katrina with maintopmast staysail and spinnaker set, was first over the line. Next came the America, sending up her maintopmast staysail as she crossed. India was next, and after her were Vigilant, Shamrock, Elmina, Altair, Cachalot, Quissetta, Corona, and Hildegarde. Corona got in the sideway and was not able to go about and cross the line properly. She drifted toward it stern first and when she crossed was drifting sideways.

The sloop Athene was pulled by the heavy tide past the starting line on the wrong side of the committee boat. She could not make headway enough to get back to the windward side of the line, so she wore away and started on her course to Newport without having her time taken by the committee.

They ran from West Chop to the northward of the Middle Ground on the starboard tack with spinnakers set. Passing the northerly end of Middle Ground all jibed. At 10:30 the leaders of the fleet were off Tarpaulin Cove, where Virginia was well in advance of the rest. Then came Ailsa, with Vigilant hard on her weather, while to windward of her right on her beam was Elmina leading the schooners. Astern of her was Navahoe, followed by Quissetta. Then came Eelin, Bedouin, and Altair.

They worked along the Vineyard shore with a fair tide, and the boats that stood in closest got the full strength of it, and began to draw upon the boats ahead of them but further out. Off Prospect Hill the schooner Quissetta had forged out to first place in the fleet. Next came Effort, then Elmina, and Vigilant, and further in shore after her was Navahoe. Under Prospect Hill the wind shifted to southwest by west, which brought it forward of the beam, and the yachts took in their spinnakers and balooners, and trimmed sheets flat to fetch Vineyard Sound Lightship.

NAVAHOE AND VIGILANT STRUGGLE.

Navahoe, which was furtherest in shore when the wind shifted, was first to feel it, and she rapidly began to overhaul Vigilant. Quissetta also began to draw out her lead over the schooners and led them handsomely. The order of the leaders as they passed the light was: Navahoe, 12:28; Vigilant, 12:29; Quissetta, 12:29:35. Elmina followed well after Quissetta at 12:33:50. Then came Ailsa well out in the middle of the sound, and then Effort, Eelin, Hester, Bedouin, Shamrock, Altair, Hildegarde, Cachelot, America, and Corona.

From this point in to the finish line the relative positions of the leaders were not materially changed, and they raced back to Newport well laid over in the fresh breeze that sent them flying along whipping the whitecapped blue waters into showers of shimmering rainbow-colored spray.

Old Vigilant tried had to work out from under Navahoe's lee, but though last in the game this season, Navahoe is quickly making up for lost time, and she waltzed over the line leader of the fleet, with old Vigilant hard in her wake about a minute after her. Next came Quissetta, followed by Elmina, who sailed a fine race considering the time she lost by her accident, as the third boat.

The order of the finish was as follows:

Navahoe, 3:07:06; Vigilant, 3:08:13; Quissetta, 3:13:28; Elmina, 3:15:51; Ailsa, 3:17:18; Hester, 3:28:43; Virginia, 3:30:56; Eelin, 3:37:29; Effort, 3:44:23; Corona, 3:48:22; Katrina, 3:51:32; Shamrock, 3:54:20; Bedouin, 3:56:43; Idler, 3:59:09; Cachelot, 4:01:30; Altair, 4:04:00; Hoodoo, 3:04:07; America, 3:04:27; India, 3:04:28; Hildegard, 3:06:22; Kiowa, 3:10:44; Cherokee, 3:15:17.

The summary follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS G, (YAWLS.)

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Vigilant..	9:10:00	3:08:13	4:58:13	.....

Midsummer Sale.

25% discount has been made in the selling mark of our entire range of high class imported fabrics, affording an excellent opportunity to secure the choice weavings of the standard mills. No reservation of patterns or qualities.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

Ailsa..	9:12:15	2:17:18	5:05:00	5:03:18
†Navahoe.	9:15:00	2:07:06	4:52:06	.....
CLASS H.				
Virginia..	9:11:06	2:30:56	5:19:50	.....
Bedouin..	9:11:43	2:36:43	5:45:00	5:41:18
Athene	Did not cross.			
CLASS I.				
Hester..	9:14:22	2:28:43	5:14:21	.....
Hildegarde..	9:15:00	2:06:22	5:51:22	5:49:15
Eelin..	9:12:25	2:37:29	5:22:29	.....
CLASS J.				
Altair..	9:15:00	3:04:00	5:49:00	.....
CLASS L.				
Effort..	9:13:22	2:44:23	5:31:01	5:29:55
CLASS M.				
Cherokee	9:15:00	3:15:47	6:00:47	.....
Kiowa..	9:12:35	3:10:44	5:52:09	.....
SCHOONERS—CLASS B.				
Corona	9:20:00	2:48:22	5:28:22	.....
America	9:16:55	3:04:27	5:47:32	.....
CLASS D.				
Katrina	9:16:26	2:51:32	5:35:06	.....
Shamrock	9:17:47	2:54:20	5:36:33	5:36:02
SPECIAL.				
Quissetta..	9:10:14	2:13:28	4:54:14	.....
Elmina	9:13:12	2:15:51	4:37:39	.....
CLASS F.				
Rondura..	9:20:00	3:04:07	5:44:07	.....
Indra	9:17:23	3:04:23	5:47:00	.....
AUXILIARIES.				
Cachelot	9:18:50	2:01:30	5:40:40	.....
Idler	8:49:35	2:59:00	6:09:34	.....
Intrepid	9:07:00	did not cross.		

*Disqualified, committee boat being obliged to veer cable to let her clear at start.

†Disqualified; fouled the committee boat at start.

The winners in the various classes follow:

Yawls, Ailsa; schooners, Class B, Corna; Class D, Special, Quissetta; Class D, Katrina; Class F, Rondura; auxiliaries, Idler. Cachelot, Weikover; sloops, Class H, Virginia; Class J, Hester; Class I, Altair; Class M, Kiowa.

CONSTITUTION AFLOAT AGAIN.

Divers Examine Her Underbody and Report It to be in First-Class Condition.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 27.—Once more the Constitution is in racing condition, with nothing the matter with her underbody, a careful inspection having been made while the yacht was over the railway. This afternoon she was successfully floated from the American Railway and towed to Newport by the tender Mount Morris.

Mr. Duncan was not present while operations were going on in getting her ready for the trip, having left at noon and going to his home in Newport. A number of the headsails that had been undergoing an overhauling in the Herreshoff sail loft were taken aboard the cup defender before she started. At 3 o'clock, the tide being within an hour of full height and the conditions being good for a tide higher than early this morning, the cables holding the cradles upon which the Constitution rested were stacked, and after moving half a length she went clear of the cradles and off from the end of the railway.

It was necessary to hold her afloat at the end of the railway for a time, in order to give the divers an opportunity to give the underbody a thorough inspection. Gradually she was worked off by means of warp lines. Capt. Rhodes had full charge of the movements of the yacht, in the absence of Mr. Duncan, and getting the boat well clear of the railway he had a tow line prepared running from the bow of the Constitution to the steamer Mount Morris.

The boat being all clear of her anchor and buoy, the Mount Morris steamed out of the harbor at 4:35 with the Constitution in tow for Newport. As the craft passed down the channel the seamen were still at work sending the topmast aloft to its place, it having been housed while the boat was on the railway.

Ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan and a party of friends came up from New York at 3 o'clock in the tender Park City. The party witnessed the launching of the Constitution from the railway.

THE SHAMROCK II. SAILS.

Great Crowds Greet Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenger as She Leaves Home.

GOUROCK, July 27.—The Shamrock II., accompanied by the Erin, sailed at 10:20 o'clock this morning for New York. Great enthusiasm was displayed as the challenger departed.

Capt. Sycamore desired to go out under canvas, and he was favored with a light, easterly wind, sufficient to keep the flags streaming in the direction the yachts had to sail. The challenger cut a strange figure with her stunted spars and scanty canvas as she lay ready to start.

At 10 o'clock Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Watson boarded her, and a few minutes later the challenger's moorings were slipped, her headsails broken out, and the Shamrock II. slipped away on her voyage across the Atlantic. Thousands of persons gathered along the shore and on the pier at Gourock and greeted the yacht's departure with a great outburst of cheering, again and again renewed.

Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, guns saluted, and steam whistles and sirens shrieked. The Shamrock's crew were all mustered on deck and, led by Sir Thomas, gave a hearty response to the greetings. For miles along the shore crowds occupied every vantage point, and the cheers passed from group to group until the challenger, with her racing flag at the masthead, and the Erin, with the Stars and Stripes flying at her fore, disappeared from sight.

Sir Thomas Lipton remained aboard the challenger until she was off Cumbraes, when he returned on a tug. Before leaving he addressed the challenger's crew, thanking them for what they had done already, and wishing them godspeed on the voyage and successful finish to their task. He said they had the best boat it was possible to provide for them, and that Mr. Watson had done his part well, partly for love of his profession and partly for love of the old flag the boat went to represent.

They had a stiff fight before them, continued Sir Thomas, but the opponents they went to meet were generous. Whatever the result of the races might be, he knew the best yacht would win, and if any favor were shown it would not be to the disadvantage of the British boat.

LOCAL CRICKET GAMES.

Brooklyn Cricket Club Wins from Nelson Lodge by a Narrow Margin.

One of the closest and most exciting cricket matches that has taken place this season was played yesterday at Prospect Park. The contestants were the Brooklyn Cricket Club, leaders in the race for the championship of New York, and Nelson Lodge.

A large crowd witnessed the match and took considerable interest in the close finish, the Brooklyns winning by just one run. J. H. Tattersall and A. E. Smith put on over 50 for the Nelson Lodge first wicket, and J. E. Roberts also batted well, while for Brooklyn the best work was done by S. B. Standfast and C. H. Worne, with 28 and 24 respectively. The score was 94 for the Nelson Lodge and 95 for the Brooklyn C. C.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club had an easy victory over the Manhattans at Prospect Park, where the champions won by 136 runs and 4 wickets to spare.

The Manhattan second eleven played the Newark Club a game of the New York Cricket Association series at Newark and won by the narrow margin of 3 runs. The totals were: Manhattan, 11., 41; Newark, 38.

The Montclair Athletic Club visited Prospect Park for a game with Brooklyn Team B, and they were given a long and unexpected outing in the field while the Brooklyn batsmen ran up a total of 158 for 7 wickets. Against this the Montclair men scored 47 for 6 wickets, so the match was declared a draw.

The West Indians were scheduled to play Kilkenny. The latter, however, failed to put in an appearance, and the West Indians played a club match, in which Team A scored an easy victory over Team B.

The crack team of the Paterson Club played its championship game of the New York Cricket Association series with Essex County at Branch Brook Park, Newark. The totals were: Essex County, 25; Paterson, Team A, 56.

The Columbia Oval Cricket Club played Team C of Brooklyn yesterday at William's Bridge and gained a victory over the Brooklynites by 22 runs. The totals were: Brooklyn, Team C, 32; Columbia Oval, 54.

A. Simonson

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DR. KOCH MISINTERPRETED

Admitted Consumption Might Be Transmitted from Cattle to Man.

Even Said that the Disease Might Be Hereditary—Gossip About Empress Frederick's Illness Revived.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 27.—The Tuberculosis Congress, on the whole, has been somewhat disappointing. The great need at the present moment is the institution of safeguards against the spread of consumption by contagion. What was said in the congress about the inhalation of tuberculosis germs was not new, but it was well said. But all the wisdom of the congress has been overshadowed for the moment by the probably inevitable misinterpretation of certain passages in Dr. Koch's long speech. A man of astonishing ability and a benefactor to his race in the laboratory, Dr. Koch is quite out of his element on a public platform. He was speaking to the scientific men in his range of vision, with little thought of the unscientific multitude of two continents eagerly awaiting a report of his speech.

He spoke in his accustomed dogmatic way, yet one who carefully reads the stenographic report of his address in The London Times will note that he does not positively deny that tuberculosis may be transmitted from cattle to man, while he surely admits that the disease may be hereditary.

This last admission is indeed important, for a large body of specialists headed by Prof. Virchow have been asserting for years that consumption cannot be transmitted from parents to children. Virchow returns to this assertion to-day in an interview telegraphed from Berlin believing, from reports he has received, that Koch and he are at one on this point. But the sum of Koch's arguments is that cases of tuberculosis inherited and cases derived from beef, milk, and butter are very small in number in comparison with those due to direct inhalation of germs in the air. He urges the greatest efforts against a spread of contagion in that way.

Of course all upholders of the theory of infected cattle are greatly disturbed, and the resulting controversy is likely to be more bitter than beneficial.

Dr. Koch declared tuberculosis to be a disease "deeply rooted in our habits and customs," but preventable and positively curable in its earlier stages. It may be regarded as certain that his speech will not avail to check the precautions here against the transmission of animal tuberculosis.

The urgent appeal of the King in his formal address to the delegates of the congress, who waited upon him at Marlborough House, to try to check the course of cancer, although not commented upon at all in the London papers, inevitably caused a renewal of gossip privately that cancer is the malady of the Empress Frederick. This has been discredited already in an official statement of her illness, and also seems unlikely considering the length of time she has been ill. But reports were very positive on that point early last Winter, and it was said that Queen Victoria took great interest in all the details of the case.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 27.—"God grant that before long you may be able to find a cure for cancer or check its course."

This sentence in King Edward's address to the delegates to the Congress on Tuberculosis has been a subject of much private comment, and has given vitality to the rumor of some months ago that the King was affected with cancer of the throat, for which, however, there is no sort of foundation. In this sentence his Majesty possibly referred to the sufferings of his sister, Empress Frederick of Germany, who is daily reported to be in a more painful condition. King Edward will soon visit her again.

The American delegates to the congress are now leaving London. They express themselves as well satisfied with the result of the week's work.

Dr. Hats of Detroit, in referring to Dr. Koch's announcement, said:

"I have no doubt that Dr. Koch has given the medical world the greatest problem of the age. In emphasizing the importance of destruction of the sputum of consumptives, Dr. Koch touched upon a difficult matter to handle, but every known consumptive should be prosecuted for promiscuous expectoration."

Dr. S. A. Knopf of New York said:

"We do not want to become phthisiophobes or phthisiomaniacs. I do not believe that the man who expectorates in the streets, where there is plenty of fresh air and sunshine, injures any one, and I do not believe he does himself much good. It is the distribution of the sputum of consumptives in bedrooms and apartments where the sun and air do not penetrate which causes all the trouble. The health of the street seavengers of Berlin is the best of any among the manual laborers of that capital."

PROBLEM OF LONDON TRACTION.

Mr. Yerkes Still Amiable—A Chance for the Mono Rail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 27.—It is now assured that the mono-rail system of electrict traction is to have a trial here on a line from London to Brighton, the committee of the House of Commons having reported favorably on the bill already accepted by the House of Lords. It is claimed that the distance of thirty-five miles can be covered by this system in twenty minutes.

Mr. Yerkes continues amiable in his contest with the conservatism and settled prejudices in his effort to modernize the extensive system of underground railways now operated by steam. The Directory of the Metropolitan Railway clings to its Ganz system with which Yerkes, who controls the district railway, will have nothing to do.

Mr. Yerkes has lately spoken kindly of English methods of doing business, but he must be a trifle irritated once in a while when a select committee of Parliament withholds its consent. Other electric road operations are being planned and a new proposed system of shallow tunnels for electric roads, like that now building in New York, is being investigated.

THE HENLEY CONTROVERSY.

R. C. Lehmann Urges that It Be Only a National Affair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 27.—R. C. Lehmann of The Daily News and long a noted oarsman, who certainly cannot be accused of unfriendliness to America, throws the weight of his influence for the Little Englanders who are trying to make the Henley Regatta hereafter purely a national institution.

Mr. Lehmann argues in favor of restricting future contests at Henley to British oarsmen in a magazine article.

He was one of the many distinguished guests at a jolly supper party given by the American Society to the Pennsylvania crew and their successful opponents in the Hotel Cecil. Neither he nor any one else, however, made a speech that night of any vital purport. Ambassador Choate spoke with reserve, and Dr. White of the University of Pennsylvania and Mr. Burnell, Captain of the Leanders, responded briefly and politely. The controversy, however, continues hotly in the correspondence columns of The Times, and it seems that the Henley Stewards have a difficult task confronting them.

PERSONALS FROM LONDON.

Sixth Son of Dickens to Visit America—Kubelik's Coming Tour—Huntly McCarthy Rewrites Parts of "David Harum."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 27.—Henry Fielding Dickens, K. C., sixth son of the great novelist, is about to visit America for the first time. Accompanied by his daughters Olive and Elaine he will sail for Quebec on the Tunisian on Aug. 15 to visit the great lakes, St. Paul, Chicago, New York, and Boston.

Mr. Dickens is spoken of in Forster's Life as "Little Hal," although his father invariably addressed him as "Mr. H." He is prominent at the London bar and a member of the Athenaeum Club, and also Chairman of the Boz Club, which reverently assembles in Rochester and visits Gadshill once every year.

Daniel Frohman's determination to undertake the direction of the first American tour of the young Austrian violinist, Kubelik, surprises no one who has known of Mr. Frohman's great admiration of Kubelik's playing. He declares him to have all the best qualities of Paderewski as a musician and believes him the greatest musical genius alive.

Kubelik will go to New York in December. The only obstacle to his going was his requirement to serve as a soldier in his native land, and he was released from this obligation through the influence of King Edward and the Austrian Consul General in London.

Hugo Gorlitz will be associated with Frohman's management of Kubelik's tour.

Mr. Frohman, who sailed for home on the Deutschland on Friday, has secured Pinero's new play for Daly's, comedies by Sydney Grundy and Max Pemberton and Guy Boothby, the novelists, and a new piece called "A Man of His Word," which Herbert Waring will produce here at the Imperial Theatre in August.

W. H. Crane sails for home the latter part of next week.

Huntly McCarthy has rewritten certain scenes of "David Harum" in which Crane will act all next Winter.

E. A. D.

DEATH OF SAMUEL POPE, K. C.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 27.—Samuel Pope, K. C., who died this week full of years and honors, was lately known in public life only as the counsel of Cecil Rhodes in the proceedings against him.

He had long been a member of what is called the Parliamentary bar, and in early life took some part in political affairs. He never secured an election to Parliament, however, and gained both fame and fortune in practice before committees. He was a noted Freemason and was said to be the stoutest man in England. A large number of prominent men attended his funeral.

TO RIVAL ST. ANDREWS.

Plan to Contest Dictatorship of the Scotch Golf Club.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 27.—This week's rains were very welcome to golfers throughout the United Kingdom, especially those in inland links. The hot sun dried the links and practically changed the character of one's games.

Both Braid and Vardon have retained their perfect form in their round of matches in Scotland.

A proposal which has excited much controversy is to form a golf union for England and Ireland to oppose the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews and oust it from its control of the game. A great majority of golfers condemn this scheme. St. Andrews, although a private club, is representative in its membership, and so far as it rules its rule is beneficial.

WANTS A NEW BRITISH PARTY.

Writer in The National Review Advocates a Cabinet of Liberal-Unionists and Imperialist-Liberals.

LONDON, July 27.—The agitation among many of the Liberal-Unionists for the formation of a new party finds encouragement in The National Review, in which magazine an influential member of the Liberal-Unionist Party, under the nom de plume of "An Old Parliamentary Hand," contributes an important plea to this end.

The writer maintains that the Unionists are not bound to the Conservatives by any unbreakable ties, and says the feebleness of the Ministry is now becoming grotesque. Wherever men meet, there is a general consensus of opinion which regards as contemptible the weakness of the Government which the Unionists keep in office. The writer sums up the question by saying that a Cabinet with Lord Rosebery at its head, Mr. Asquith as leader in the House of Commons, Lord Charles Beresford as head of the Admiralty, Lord Kitchener at the War Office, Richard B. Haldane, M. P., as head of the Judiciary, Lord Cromer at the Foreign Office, and including Sir Edward Grey and Sir Henry Fowler, would be welcomed by the nation and a large, important, and increasing section of the Unionists.

The Saturday Review, although bitterly opposed to the Radicals, lends itself to similar views, saying that if Mr. Asquith and his colleagues would only revive the Liberalism of men like Lord Milner they would have little difficulty in turning the tables against the Government at the next election.

Lavish Hospitality at Blenheim.

LONDON, July 27.—The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have been entertaining elaborately recently with week-end parties at Blenheim, although, of course, these functions do not compare with the great political fete to be given at Blenheim on Aug. 10. The Duke and Duchess dispense hospitality in the most lavish manner. A small army of footmen, wearing the picturesque embroidered liveries of the house of Churchill, attend the guests at Blenheim, who go to dinner in a stately procession to the accompaniment of a string orchestra. Blenheim has been thoroughly renovated, and every modern luxury that wealth could devise has been introduced, including motor cars.

GERMAN TARIFF BILL AFFECTS STOCK PRICES

Agitation Against It Expected Throughout the Country.

Paragraph VIII. Said to be Directed Against This Country—Some Agrarians Even Now Unsatisfied.

BERLIN, July 27.—The projected Tariff bill, published yesterday by the Reichsanzeiger, is the chief topic of discussion here to-day. Even the Agrarians are surprised at the extent to which the Government has compiled with their demands. The Socialist, Radical, and National-Liberal organs express their determination to fight the Government to a finish.

All the papers devote much space to the bill. The majority of the Conservative papers print the provisions of the bill with little discussion. They say the duties have only been moderately increased, not so much so as the agriculturists need, but that Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, did his best. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung considers the increase in duties modest, and says foreign countries will breathe more freely since the publication of the bill.

Die Post praises the "wise moderation" of the bill, which, it says, renders it acceptable abroad and at home.

The Liberal papers say the bill can only make Socialist votes, and in this connection point out the most recent evidence of the growth of Socialism in the results of two by-elections held in the Memal district, in which the Conservatives lost about two thousand votes and the Socialists gained about the same number. In the Duisburg district, in the election held on July 25, the Socialists polled 14,000 votes, this being a gain of 100 per cent. in the last three years.

With regard to the argument that Paragraph VIII. of the bill will be the best means of convincing foreign countries of the value of commercial treaties with Germany, the Liberal papers emphasize the fact that the bill comes at a time when German industries are already in the throes of the severest of crises, and say it can only cause new convulsions in industrial life. These papers express the fear that the United States will adopt reprisals upon German shipping, and point out that Germany's allies, Austria and Italy, must lose a large part of their German trade.

The Post interprets Paragraph VIII. as directed against the United States, and says:

"It gives us the means to protect ourselves against the high-handed manner in which the United States interprets reciprocity. We are decidedly discriminated against under present conditions. We were weaponless against such treatment in tariff matters because Caprivi literally threw away the most favored nation treatment. This new tariff showed a determination to insure ourselves a place in the sun in tariff matters, and we expect German manufacturers to agree thereto, since many have suffered from the supercilious morality of Americans in tariff treatment."

The National Zeitung contends that the Government must be shown that its new tariff scheme is incompatible with the commercial and social interests of the country.

Vorwaerts says there is only one answer to the bill: "Down with it."

The Boerse to-day took a pessimistic view of the bill, and a general fall in the prices of iron and coal shares resulted. The Boersen Zeitung, in its report, says:

"The view prevails on all sides that the new bill will be full of danger for Germany's industry and trade."

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"The Boerse no longer expects that the commercial treaties will be concluded, and anticipates that the export trade will be considerably hindered. This caused the pessimistic tone on to-day's Boerse, together with the fact that duties on the necessaries of life must cause higher prices precisely at the time when wage reductions are the order of the day."

The Lokal Anzeiger learns that the members of the Bundesrath regard it certain that the bill will not pass that body in its present form, especially as Emperor William is desirous of new commercial treaties.

Some papers interpret the North German Gazette's inspired statement to the effect that the bill is only tentative, and that the Reichstag and the Bundesrath may change it, as meaning that the Government wishes moderation in agricultural duties. Information obtained from Reichstag circles, however, is that the Reichstag is more than likely to make still greater increases in the duties.

All signs indicate that a heated agitation against the bill will break out throughout the country.

A MANCHESTER-CHICAGO LINE.

Direct Steamship Service Between the Two Cities Inaugurated.

MANCHESTER, July 27.—A new direct steamship service between this port and Chicago was inaugurated to-day with the departure of the steamer Midland Queen for Chicago. The Midland Queen has a carrying capacity of 3,000 tons, and sailed with a full cargo. Her charterers hope to demonstrate that Manchester is the most suitable port in Great Britain for direct trade with the Great Lakes.

The economies expected to result from not having to break the bulk of the cargo between interior terminal ports of distribution is very great.

RABBI'S SON THREATENED.

$5,000 Demanded of the Father to Prevent a Kidnapping.

Jacob Langer is rabbi of the synagogue at 87 and 89 Attorney Street. He is the father of twelve children, five of whom are married. The others live with their parents at 97 Attorney Street.

In addition to his religious duties, the rabbi conducts a restaurant in the basement of his residence. His favorite son is Simon, aged seven. On last Thursday a letter was received by Rabbi Langer, in which the writer, who signed himself "Bandit," said that if by Aug. 5 $5,000 was not deposited in a hole covered with a plank at the foot of East Third Street Simon would be kidnapped and killed.

The father and the rest of the family were badly frightened when they read the missive, and George, an eighteen-year-old son, was dispatched in haste to show the communication to Capt. Albertson of the Delancey Street Station. That official was inclined to treat the whole affair as a hoax. But he said he would keep a sharp watch for the sender of the letter.

HOT CHASE AFTER THIEVES.

One of Two Men Who Robbed a Passer-by Captured on Tenth Avenue.

After a chase of several blocks John Smith, alias Martin Canwell, nineteen years old, of 642 West Forty-seventh Street, was last night looked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station charged with highway robbery.

Smith's alleged victim is John McCaffrey, forty years old, of 470 West Thirty-sixth Street. McCaffrey, who the police say had been drinking, was walking along Tenth Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street, when Smith and a confederate approached him.

"Give me 10 cents to buy a pint of beer," Smith is alleged to have said.

McCaffrey mumbled in return that he didn't know whether or not he would give him the money.

Smith then, it is said, struck McCaffrey on the jaw and knocked him down, then, assisted by his accomplice, ransacked his pockets, abstracting $24. The two men then ran away.

McCaffrey's calls for the police were heard by several persons and by Policeman Kelly. They saw the two men running up Tenth Avenue and gave chase. By the time the policeman reached Thirty-eighth Street the crowd of pursuers numbered at least 300 persons. At Thirty-ninth Street a man, seeing the crowd following Smith and his companion, managed to trip the former and held him down until the arrival of Policeman Kelly.

The crowd immediately closed in on the policeman and his prisoner, and numerous threats of "Lynch him" were heard. Kelly pulled his revolver and drove the crowd back. Meantime some one had gone to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station House, and six additional policemen were sent to the scene of trouble.

Smith was taken to the station house and locked up. The money was found on him. McCaffrey also was arrested and locked up for intoxication. He had received several bruises and a scalp wound.

SWAZILAND INVADED BY A BOER FORCE

British Forced to Evacuate Bremersdorp, the Principal City.

This Move on the Part of the Burghers May Mean the Entry of the Swazis Into the War.

LONDON, July 28.—Telegraphing from Pretoria, under date of July 26, Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office as follows:

"A detachment of Steinacker's Horse, occupying Bremersdorp, was forced to evacuate July 24 by a superior force of Boers, probably the commandos from Amsterdam and Pietretief.

"The detachment fought its way to Lembobo, a distance of sixteen miles, losing about ten killed or wounded and a few missing."

The capture of Bremersdorp by the Boers may herald the long-expected entry of some of the natives of South Africa into the Boer-British contest. Bremersdorp is the principal town of Swaziland, which lies to the east of the Transvaal, and which in recent years has been administered by the South African Republic.

The Swazis are one of the most warlike races in South Africa. Several years ago their head chief, by a series of improvident concessions, granted to adventurers, most of them Boers, nearly all the best land the country contained, including the rich deposits of minerals. Up to that time Great Britain and the Boers had exercised joint supervision of the country, but in 1894 Great Britain consented that the South African Republic should control Swaziland, subject to full guarantees for the protection of the natives.

The Boers have not made themselves beloved by the Swazis, and the British could, it is said, have secured the assistance of the tribe at any time since the war started had they wished to do so. Now that Swaziland is invaded they may be unable to control the natives. The latter have repeatedly asked the British to establish a protectorate over the country and to drive out the Boers. Once six Swazi chiefs went on a mission to England with this object. Queen Victoria received them, but that was all the encouragement they obtained.

STAMP ON THEIR WAR MEDALS.

British Yeomen Find Their Names Misspelled and Their Rank and Command Wroggly Stated.

LONDON, July 28.—The drinking places on the Strand on Friday evening were filled with members of the Imperial Yeomanry, who astonished their friends by throwing their war medals upon the floor and stamping upon them. These medals were given by King Edward to the Yeomanry on Friday morning.

In explanation of their anger the Yeomen alleged that the Government was in arrears with their pay, and complained of the blunders of officials. One said:

"Our names are misspelled and our rank and command are wrong in six cases out of ten. We supposed that the medals would be worth something to our friends and posterity, but mine is not worth anything but to chuck away."

COUNT TOLSTOI'S CONDITION.

He Continues to Improve, but Is Extremely Weak—Physicians Unable to Diagnose His Trouble.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—Count Leo Tolstoi, who has been dangerously ill, continues to improve, but his physicians are unable clearly to diagnose his trouble.

"You good folks," Count Tolstoi said to his doctors, "know all that medical science teaches, but, unfortunately, that science itself knows nothing at all."

A few days ago Count Tolstoi said to a friend: "The carriage is already at the door, and I must go." Then, later, after he had slightly improved, he said: "Oh, I am allowed to wait a while."

The chief cause for alarm concerning Count Tolstoi lies in his extreme weakness. His body is emaciated and his skin is sallow; his eyes alone retain their brilliancy. His mind is perfectly clear.

To Commemorate Humbert's Death.

ROME, July 27.—The members of the royal family of Italy, provincial authorities, and numerous visitors are arriving here to attend the memorial services which are to be held on July 29, the first anniversary of the assassination of King Humbert. Queen Dowager Margherita arrived here this morning, and King Victor Emmanuel, Queen Helena, Queen Maria Pia of Portugal, and other royalties are on their way. It is anticipated that 10,000 visitors will be in Rome next Monday to witness this imposing ceremony.

Extent of the Batum Disaster.

BATUM, July 27.—A search of the débris of that portion of this city wrecked by an explosion on Thursday shows that the alarming earlier reports as to the damage and loss of life resulting from the explosion were somewhat exaggerated. Thirty buildings were wrecked in the vicinity of the exploded magazine, and many civilians were killed or injured. Thirty soldiers were injured and three officers were killed. The magazine did not contain petroleum. The disaster occurred in the centre of the town.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BLACK HILLS ROAD SOLD.

Burlington Line Buys Homestake Mining Company's Railway.

LEAD, S. D., July 27.—G. W. Roldredge, general manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company, has purchased of the Homestake Mining Company the Black Hills and Fort Pierre Railroad, with rolling stock and stations. There are sixty miles of track, including the road between this city and Piedmont and side spurs.

The Burlington company will, it is said, put on the third rail immediately between Englewood and this city, making a standard gauge road for the city. The third rail will also be put on between Englewood and Kirk on the main line, which will complete the narrow gauge road from the Galena district to Deadwood. The consideration in the deal is not given. Possession will be given Aug. 1.

Brief Railroad Items.

Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Alvin W. Krech of the Mercantile Trust Company, have been elected Directors of the Union Pacific road. The election is said by inside interests to be without special significance, both men being in thorough accord with the parties in control, the so-called Harriman syndicate.

The Industrial Department of the Lackawanna Railroad, in charge of William B. Hunter, has issued a booklet under the caption "Industrial Opportunities." It treats of every town on the line, showing its population, its distance from New York and from Buffalo, its railroad facilities, and giving all other useful details. The aim of the Lackawanna Railroad is to give assistance to manufacturers in the selection of the most favorable sites for their industrial enterprises, and to help cities, towns, and villages along the line to expand through the location of new industries.

Dead Twin Infants in Ferryhouse.

The bodies of twin male infants were found in the ferryhouse at East Thirty-fourth Street by the ticket chopper, Julius Sauter, last evening. The bodies were taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House, where a close examination was made to find some marks which would lead to identification, but none was discovered. Detectives were then sent out to make an investigation.

Vermont Old Home Week. For rates, illustrated bulletin, apply to B. F. Hodgdon, 362 Broadway.

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A Superb Suite in Which All the Disadvantages of Housekeeping May Be Obviated.

Foyer hall, 15x40, wainscoted eight feet high in Spanish oak with frieze of illuminated leather hides. Luxurious smoking room. Large Drawing room. East Indian Den. Dining Room, wainscoted eight feet high in Pollard oak. Heavy beamed ceilings. Chambers with Ingle Nooks; Dainty boudoirs. Gegenstrom needle shower and rain bath, with marble walls and floors. Electric connections for heating curling irons. Kitchen, 20x30 feet, with tiled walls, five windows. Servants' dining hall. Separate laundry with ironing range and four Solid Royal Porcelain tubs. Servants' bathroom. Butler's and coachman's room. 10x5 closet with walls and ceilings of cedar. All closets have automatic electric lighting. Three large refrigerators especially built for meats, dairy products, and wines. Rental $6,000.00 per annum. Also one suite of 10 rooms and 2 bathrooms, at $2,800.00.

At "The Turrets"
S. E. Corner 84th St. and Riverside Drive. Suites of 10 rooms and 3 baths to suites of 20 rooms and 6 baths. Rentals $2,000 to $10,000.

Apply to HARDE & SHORT, Architects, 3 and 5 West 29th St., or to Globe Realty Co., 185 Broadway, bet. 3 and 5 o'clock, at room 515.

PRIVATE CONCERTS IN LONDON.

Immense Sums Paid to Musicians and Singers—Great Demand for Kubelik's Services.

LONDON, July 27.—Never before have musicians and operatic stars received such large sums for performing in private houses in London as has been the case this season.

Kubelik, the youthful violinist, is easily the lion of all of them. He never played at a private concert for less than 120 guineas, and generally got 200, and there was scarcely an evening that he was not found at the house of some millionaire. One well-known woman gave a Kubelik party each week, and, not satisfied with paying the maximum sum for the violinist's services, presented a Stradivarius worth £1,500 to him.

Mme. Melba's London agent asserts that she has twice received 500 guineas for appearing at private parties, which works out at about 125 guineas a song. Paderewski received 1,000 guineas for two performances in houses in Carlton House Terrace.

In many cases these large sums are paid by Americans. An agent who generally supplies these concerts to London's millionaires said, in the course of an interview, that only a few years ago all the leading artists might be secured for a private party for what one now demands. "Performers," he added, "receive far more for this class of entertainment, which is organized mostly by nouveaux riches, who want to do everything on a scale beyond the means of even many millionaires, than they get for public appearances."

This harvest is practically over now. The town mansions are closing, and society is departing for Goodwood, Cowes, house parties, Scotland, the Wagner Festival at Bayreuth, Aix, and other Continental resorts.

A LADY GROOM WANTED.

London Advertisement an Indication of Householders' Troubles.

LONDON, July 27.—The difficulty of securing domestic servants has long been the bane of household life in England, and this condition is responsible for creating a demand for "lady servants." This phase of affairs has now reached a climax, and The Morning Post this week printed the following advertisement:

"Wanted—A lady to groom and take care of a small pony and to assist in the housework of a small house in the country. The cook is a lady, and no servants are kept. Only gentlewomen need write."

"Lady cooks" and "lady scullery maids" are now quite common, and apparently "lady grooms" and "lady coachmen" are likely to become equally so.

American Plays for London.

LONDON, July 27.—Commenting upon the American complaint that the American stage is mainly served with British plays, the dramatic critic of The Daily Mail says Americans will speedily have their revenge. Beerbohm Tree, Julia Neilson, and George Alexander are going to produce plays by Clyde Fitch, while Mr. Henderson, another American playwright, will provide Charles Wyndham with his next attraction. Mr. Frohman is seeking a theatre for the production of "Are You a Mason?" the Lyceum Theatre presents an American version of "Sherlock Holmes," while "Ben-Hur" is announced for production.

Amalia Kussner Lionized in London.

LONDON, July 27.—Mrs. Charles Du Pont Coudert (Amalia Kussner) is meeting with great success here. She will probably paint a portrait of Queen Alexandra before she goes to the Continent. Mrs. Coudert was entertained this week at dinner by Mrs. Arthur Paget, to meet the Duke of Cambridge, and she also attended a luncheon party given in her honor, to meet Princesses Hanau and Löwenstein.

MR. COLBURN'S BODY FOUND.

Pleasure Voyagers Discovered It Near Where His Yacht Venitzia Was Sunk in a Squall.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 27.—The body of Arthur Colburn, the millionaire merchant of Philadelphia, who with his two daughters, Ida and Annette; Capt. E. R. Flint, and Frank Eckport, a seaman, were drowned by the capsising of the yacht Venitzia in a squall off this port July 18, was recovered this afternoon by Dr. Robert Taylor and Capt. J. E. Peck.

Dr. Taylor and Capt. Joe Peck were on a pleasure cruise in the launch Emma. They will claim the reward of $200 offered by A. J. McIntosh, 22 Broadway, New York City, and the one of $200 offered by the Rev. E. T. Matthewson, Clinton, Conn. The school ship Essex, passing up the Sound, stirred up the waters and caused the body to rise. They found it in the ship's wake about half a mile astern. It had evidently just risen.

They tied a rope under the arms and towed it ashore. It was then taken to Mead's morgue. Medical Examiner Jones found $871 in bills and silver in the various pockets and a railroad mileage book containing the name Arthur Colburn. The gold open-faced watch had stopped at 4:05 o'clock. The coat was missing.

A. J. McIntosh, who came here this afternoon to continue his search, took charge of the body, which will be shipped to the late home of Mr. Colburn to-night. The Rev. E. T. Matthewson has been notified.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

One Child Meets Death and Four Other Little Ones Narrowly Escape.

In a trolley accident which occurred late yesterday afternoon at Park and North Portland Avenues, Brooklyn, one child met death, while four other little ones narrowly escaped a like fate. The child who was killed was Alma Fitspatrick, six years old, of 118 North Portland Avenue. She had been sent by her mother, Mrs. Vincent Fitspatrick, to a grocery on Park Avenue. On the way to the store Alma met four of her little girl playmates and they accompanied her there. Returning, they were crossing Park Avenue together when trolley car No. 498 of the Vanderbilt Avenue line came along, traveling at a fast pace.

A man on the sidewalk shouted warningly to the children, and all but little Alma managed to scramble out of the way of the approaching car, which was almost upon them. Alma, however, was not quick enough. The motorman tried desperately to stop the car, but before he could bring it to a standstill it had struck the child. The forward truck of the car crushed the girl's left leg and she was also injured internally. She was removed to the Brooklyn Hospital, where she died last night.

George Amos of 229 Thirty-sixth Street, the motorman of the car, was placed under arrest.

Aged Widow Burned to Death.

BRIDGETON, N. J., July 27.—Mrs. Sarah Trexler, an aged widow, was fatally burned this afternoon by the explosion of a gasoline kitchen stove. She died within an hour. Her son, David, with whom she lived, narrowly escaped the same fate. He received several serious burns about the head and

On MONDAY, JULY 29th,

B. Altman & Co. will hold a Sale of

SILK UMBRELLAS.

Black Twilled Silk Umbrellas with handles of English Natural Wood; eight rib frame, 26 and 28 inch, suitable for Men and Women,
Regular value $3.00 and $3.50 $2.00

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Summer Shoes For Children.

Tan Button or Lace, specially made lasts, broad solid leather extension soles, hand sewed, extra strong in both material and workmanship, very neat in appearance—a perfect shoe for mountain, seashore or everyday wear; sizes 7 to 10½, $2; 11 to 2, $2.50; 2½ to 4½, $3.25.

"The Best Orthopedic", Button or Lace, made of imported tan willow calf, the best shoe that can possibly be made; sizes 7 to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $3.00.

Child's Tan Goat Button or Lace, designed especially for children just learning to walk, with moderately heavy soles and light spring heels; sizes 4 to 8, $1.35.

60-62 West 23d Street.

On Purity.

People will walk a dozen blocks to have a prescription put up by a druggist of reputation. Many people find it to their interest to use a whiskey with an enduring reputation like

Old Crow Rye.

If bought at a respectable store they are sure of having the best money will buy.

Gold Medal Awarded at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

DRAWING IN LAND "LOTTERY."

First 1,000 of Claim Seekers In Kiowa Reservation Will Learn To-morrow of Their Fortune.

EL RENO, Oklahoma, July 27.—Promptly at 9 o'clock next Monday morning the drawing by which the 13,000 claims of the Kiowa-Comanche reservation will finally be distributed will be begun. It will be held in the open, and will be in charge of three men appointed early this week by the Washington Land Office. Commissioner Richards, who will have charge of the drawing, said to-day that about 1,000 names—500 for the El Reno district and 500 for the Lawton district—would be drawn from the wheels next Monday. This will enable persons drawing the most valuable claims to learn quickly of their good fortune. About 2,500 names will be drawn Tuesday, after which the drawing will progress as rapidly as possible. Homeseekers from the different States are electing committees to sit on the platform to witness the drawing. The committee will permit their presence.

F. C. Stickles, Register, and Thomas Reid, Receiver, of the El Reno Land Office have examined fourteen applications for town sites in the El Reno district. Nine were recommended and forwarded to Washington and five were rejected. The town sites recommended are as follows: Bridgeport, Caddo, and Fort Cobb, all on the Choctaw Railroad; the old sub-agency of Wilber, in Caddo County; Richards, a new town at Cache Creek; a town site on Elk Creek, west of Hobart, and the last one in the Caddo country, all on actual or prospective lines of the Rock Island Railroad Company, a townsite twenty miles southeast of Hobart on the proposed line of the Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern Railroad.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE

of the present day extends even to our pleasures.

A tonic that is not a stimulant, that has no reaction, but is a builder; is what is needed by every one.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

is endorsed and prescribed by physicians for exactly that purpose.

Its use is world wide.

Do Not Accept Cheap Substitutes.
Be sure to get the genuine
JOHANN HOFF'S,
and you will be sure to Retain What You Gain.

PACIFIC STEAMERS SOLD.

Northern Pacific Buys Several in the Oriental Trade.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 27.—A big steamship deal, it is said here, is about to be consummated. It is known positively that a committee representing the Northern Pacific Railroad has purchased the Oriental liners Tacoma, Victoria, and Olympia, operated by Dodwell & Co., under the name of the North Pacific Steamship Company, also the Dodwell steamer City of Seattle of the Lynn Canal fleet. The Dodwells will for the present act as agents for the Northern Pacific in the operation of the Oriental liners.

The Pacific Coast Company is negotiating with the Northern Pacific for the purchase of the City of Seattle. The deal will go through. The Pacific Coast Company also probably will consummate a pending deal for the Puget Sound fleet owned by the Dodwells. This will mean the retirement of the Dodwells from the Sound and Alaskan fields.

Caught Two Tons of Bluefish.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 27.—Capt. Ernest Abrams of Blue Point to-day made the phenomenal haul of two tons of bluefish in the bay off the point, and the fishermen are all wondering, especially as the run of bluefish has been very light up to this time. Bluefish at present bring 10 cents a pound in the market, and Capt. Abrams day's work will therefore bring him $400.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

YORK, Penn., July 27.—The machine shop of the American Machine and Foundry Company of Hanover, this county, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $125,000. This plant was owned by the American Tobacco Company and was used in the manufacture of its machinery.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Fire to-night destroyed the yarn mill of Henry Schadewald, in the northeastern section of the city. The loss is estimated at $75,000, fully covered by insurance.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Dr. John G. Cecil, Louisville; H. R. Haxton, London.

HOLLAND—Dr. A. C. Berney, St. Louis; Samuel Mather, Cleveland.

IMPERIAL—Robert E. Reed, San Francisco; B. F. Bryan, Chicago; E. A. Rogers, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Lieut. Col. William H. Rogers, Twenty-second United States Infantry.

HOFFMAN—M. B. Ferguson, Glasgow; Pedro Galbis, Havana.

MURRAY HILL—A. B. Marshall, Cleveland.

FIFTH AVENUE—Baroness Longueuil, Paris; J. Kennedy, London; C. E. Dawkins, London.

MANHATTAN—A. C. Case, Pittsburg; K. Sugawa, Yokohama; T. G. Blood, Birmingham, England.

PIAZA—H. D. Yoder, Indianapolis; W. F. Hypes, Chicago; John Dickinson, Jr., Savannah.

NETHERLAND—W. B. Ford, Chicago; C. G. Baird, Kansas City; A. B. Stetson, Milwaukee.

BUCKINGHAM—B. Campbell Hearne, London.

ASTOR—James F. Browne, Chicago; C. H. Estinhauser, Cleveland.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer; light southerly winds.

There will be scattered thunderstorms to-day throughout the middle West and the northern upper lake region, extending Monday into the Ohio Valley and western lower lake region. There will also be local thunderstorms to-day and Monday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and central Rocky Mountain region, and probably showers Monday in Northern New York and Northern and Central New England. In the Middle Atlantic States the weather will be fair, and warmer. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather will continue fair.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be light southerly; on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts variable, and on the great lakes light and mostly southerly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh southerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The barometer registered 30.10 inches at 8 A. M. and 30.14 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 56 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 80 degrees at 2:10 P. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 4:10 A. M.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	Weather Bureau. 1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	67	66	67
6 A. M.	66	66	66
9 A. M.	66	71	69
12 M.	70	76	73
3 P. M.	72	75	73
6 P. M.	72	75	73
9 P. M.	70	70	72
12 P. M.	73	70	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 35 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72½
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1900	73

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Fri

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1901.

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All American District Telegraph Offices.
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PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
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SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
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THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

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SIXTEEN PAGES,
WITH 24-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

CROPS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The "corn panic" dies hard. That an indeterminate amount of damage has been done to the early corn in what is somewhat vaguely designated as the corn belt is undoubtedly true. As we have already pointed out, however, the amount gathered, in consequence of the greatly increased acreage planted, is not likely to fall materially, if any, below that of last year, and that there is enough corn in farmers' hands, the surplus of the great crops of last year and the year before, to make good any shortage in the needs of this year's consumption and export. The wheat crop, while probably injured somewhat by the same cause as was unfavorably operative in the case of corn, promises to be one of the largest ever harvested, and other grains will swell the total of our food production to enormous proportions. That we could have done with more of everything is probable, but the situation is far from warranting a gloomy forecast of the net results of this year's harvest.

On the other hand, the news from Europe indicates that the demand for our food products will be in proportion to our ability to meet it, and that in consequence of an exigent export demand prices will be remunerative to our farmers. German official statistics show that the wheat crop will be very short and that of rye scarcely less so. The latest French crop estimates give a total of something more than 90,000,000 bushels of wheat less than the requirements of home consumption. In Spain and Hungary the estimates are steadily shrinking from the figures accepted earlier in the season. This is also true of Russia, where it is reluctantly admitted that the conditions existing in the wheat-growing areas of both the European and Asiatic provinces are extremely discouraging.

It is fair to assume from these facts, which are much less liable to exaggeration than the unofficial crop estimates of this country, that Europe will need our food products this year in quantities exceeding the requirements of any previous year. This may have accounted for the fact that the Continental economists who have been at work upon the scheme of a customs union against this country have discovered "insuperable obstacles" in the way of carrying that scheme into effect at present. The principal anxiety of the statisticians at the moment seems to be as to where and how Europe will raise the money with which to buy the surplus food supplies of this country. Germany has already begun to market investment securities, especially Americans, for this purpose; and in every money centre of Europe there is ill-concealed anxiety in anticipation of the money drain involved in the purchase of food supplies for the coming twelve months from a country whose merchandise imports show for the fiscal year ended with June a shrinkage of over twenty-seven millions of dollars as compared with those of the year immediately preceding, and of whose exports the enormous total of $222,228,000 represents food without which the people of Europe would go hungry. Our regret that we have not more food to spare for export, owing to unfavorable weather conditions, may very well be tempered by satisfaction in the knowledge that we shall have so much.

THE COST OF THE LUMBER TAX.

In connection with the recent droughts in the West, and the very great damage done to the material interests of that section and of the whole country, the Secretary of Agriculture has sent out a corps of experts to examine as carefully as possible into the causes and effects of the extreme heat. Among these experts is Mr. GIFFORD PINCHOT, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, who is likely to give attention to the destruction of forests near the head waters of the rivers in Michigan and Minnesota, as bearing on the extension of the area of aridity, and as the reasons of the climate. On this point, Mr. Pinchot says: "I do not know exactly what direct influence the presence or absence of forests has on the climate, but I know this, that the devastation of the ranges is resulting in the growth of the arid lands of the West; that these arid lands cannot be irrigated for lack of water, and that the lack of water is partly due to the destruction of the forests at the sources of the streams."

This destruction was formerly confined to that caused by the lumbermen. That was certainly serious. To it is now being added the destruction due to the cutting of wood for the manufacture of wood pulp and paper. This is much more serious. Not only is the area stripped each year increasing, but the devastation is much more complete and lasting than that in connection with lumbering. In the latter only the trees of larger growth are usable for the business, and the others are destroyed only in the careless and wasteful gathering of the lumber trees. In the wood paper and pulp industry, nearly everything is usable, and in gathering it all else is destroyed. Now it happens that the Congress, under the control of the protectionists, has imposed a duty of $2 a thousand on lumber imported into this country. On our northern boundary lies the vast area of the Dominion of Canada, a very large part of which is covered with virgin forest, the potential source of enormous wealth. The reduction of this store of lumber practicable within any period for which it is worth while to calculate would be negligible. But while our own supply of trees is rapidly and ruinously being cut down, and the requirements of our industries dependent thereon are becoming more and more difficult to meet, we maintain this premium on further destruction. The sole beneficiaries are the actual owners of the available woodlands. For their profit not only are the other industries taxed, but the whole country is subjected to the perils of extended and protracted droughts and to the reduction or destruction of our crops.

A recent report of the Forestry Commission of Michigan estimates that for the purposes of pulp manufacture alone not less than 200,000 acres of land every year are stripped of wood. The area denuded for lumber purposes is far greater. The demand for both purposes is constantly increasing. And this process is steadily and actively stimulated by the absurd and injurious tax on the importation of lumber and its products. Meanwhile the evidence grows that this mischievous policy is in part defeating itself. The tariff is driving the industries dependent on lumber across the border into Canada. The following extract from The Detroit Tribune of recent date cites a case in point: "Since the enactment of the Dingley tariff law Michigan has had some severely practical object lessons in the working of the present tit-for-tat commercial policy between this country and Canada. She is about to have another. Being no longer able to get sawing logs for its sawing plant, the Saginaw Lumber and Salt Company is about to pull up stakes and transfer its activities from the valley city to the Canadian shore, in order to avoid the effects of the retaliatory laws established across the border in response to the indefensible $2 lumber tariff, which, by ways that were dark and tricks that were not vain, was made a part of the Dingley schedules. From Cheboygan south all along the Huron shore there are silent mill sites and empty lumber yards, to say nothing of vacant houses and diminishing or stationary town populations to testify to the worse than folly of that two-dollar rate."

It is at present idle to argue with Congress on these facts. Congressional action is not guided by reason, or by argument that enlightens reason. It is guided by the pressure, intense and constant, of the men who are profiting by the actual policy. When those who are losing by that policy are ready to exert like pressure there will be a chance for a remedy. We should say that the time for such readiness must be near. When it comes the parties in immediate interest will be serving an interest of the general public both extensive and valuable.

THE EXPULSION OF MR. KENNAN.

The so-called Russian autocracy is in fact, as everybody knows, a particularly dense and isolated bureaucracy. Such a case as the expulsion of Mr. KENNAN is simply a regular output of the machine. But it gives Americans a vivid notion of what it must be to live under such a Government.

Mr. KENNAN is known to American readers as a keen observer and a strong writer. As a traveler in Russia he has described what he saw, and he has done it so as to excite the indignation of his readers against the Russian Government and their commiseration for its victims. But he has done all this in foreign countries and in a foreign language. Of course nobody suspects him of stirring up sedition in Russia, or of taking any part in Russian politics. The censorship affords the Russian Government a convenient and congenial method of preventing his writings from doing any mischief by keeping them from the knowledge of Russian readers. The bureaucracy is not content with that, but must show its resentment of his criticisms by expelling him from the country as "politically untrustworthy."

Such an incident as this illuminates for us the bureaucracy. It explains Nihilism, and goes far to justify it. What can an active-minded Russian possibly be but an opponent of the Government, desirous of putting an end, in any feasible way, to a system that aims to crush out every breath of intellectual life, and that persecutes every Russian who presumes to think for himself? No wonder that Russian thought, denied its natural vent, and suppressed, should at times explode with frightful results. In this view the poor "Autocrat of all the Russias" appears as having been strapped by the bureaucrats to the safety valve of an engine which is carefully prevented from blowing off steam by any other aperture.

"VIBRATION AND DEAD WEIGHT."

Mr. C. C. MADEN, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, has developed an unsuspected talent for epigram. In accounting for the failure of certain suspension members of that structure, Mr. MADEN says, with admirable brevity and precision: "Vibration and dead weight did it."

The more this latest explanation is pondered the more it commends itself as covering the whole ground and leaving nothing more to be said on the subject. What the conjunction of vibration and dead weight did, or rather what was the resultant of the coincident operation of the forces they set in motion, is a matter of detail.

It is a theory in bridge construction that vibration and dead weight represent the sum of the static and dynamic forces which tend to pull bridges down after they have been set up. The effort usually is to do one of two things—either to make the bridge strong enough to resist them or to arrange that together they shall not exceed the safe strength of the bridge. Indeed, it is a common practice among bridge engineers to take both factors into consideration. This, we believe, was done in designing and calculating the Brooklyn Bridge; but to convert a highway bridge into a railroad bridge when it is some eighteen years old and increase its working load to something like four times that for which, according to the designer and builder, it was calculated, is a proceeding so bold and original that we had been led to suspect that vibration and dead weight had been overlooked as factors of importance in the equation of this particular structure. No doubt Commissioner SHEA will be much grieved, and possibly shocked, to learn that they are not wholly negligible; but perhaps he may find consolation in the sage conclusion of CHARLES E. CARRYL'S Goblin, that "in this part of the world things very often turn out to be different from what they would have been if they hadn't been otherwise than as you expected they were going to be."

THE DIFFERENTIATION OF THE MOSQUITO.

Under the new and disquieting conditions with which he finds himself confronted the mosquito is developing the instinct of self-preservation in an unexpected degree. The only way open to him to do this is to make the measures adopted for his extermination so dangerous to those who adopt them that they will presently conclude that it is safer to let the festive mosquito alone than to meddle with him and invite reprisals. Evidently philoprogenitiveness is much more highly developed in the mosquito than has been commonly supposed. When he attains the age and physical development which permit him to take wing and seek his customary diversion in annoying other creatures of larger dimensions and more ample blood circulation, he can take very good care of himself. Once in a while he suffers just punishment for his temerity and is killed by a well directed and abnormally sudden slap, but this is a chance he takes willingly enough and cherishes no ill-will toward the thousands who strike at and miss him. But when it comes to the slaughter of his innocent children by wholesale, he rises to the plane of an avenging Nemesis and displays great ingenuity in planning and executing revenges so terrible that his further molestation is likely to be discouraged by the fire underwriters.

That petroleum is fatal to the larvae of the mosquito is probably true. Sprinkled on the ponds and streams in which the infant insects are bred, it is supposed to kill them. Now, it is a well-established fact that the young of a species cannot be exterminated without sooner or later exterminating the species. Probably the mosquito knows this as well as any other creature. His young are not in a position to help themselves; consequently the defense of the race of mosquitoes devolves upon the adults, who have shown themselves quite equal to the duty devolving upon them, and have developed surprising ingenuity in devising ways of discouraging any interference with their progeny by means of petroleum. His plan of campaign has been developed at South Orange, N. J. The effort was made to destroy the usefulness of the mosquito breeding grounds near that enterprising village by sprinkling them with petroleum. This may have been fatal to the larvae in proportion to the thoroughness with which it was done, but it aroused the sleeping lion in the breast of the parental insect. He visited the scene of his domestic bereavement, filled up on kerosene until distended like a microscopic caricature of Falstaff, sought the homes of his persecutors, flew into the lamp flames, set himself on fire, and straightway made for the lace curtains or other inflammable hangings, and started incendiary conflagrations which threatened to wipe out great values in villa property. Those of the townspeople not wise enough to turn out the gas and extinguish the lamps have had to sit up nights with hand grenades and portable fire extinguishers to avert a repetition of the Jacksonville calamity.

There is much in this incident to charm the naturalist, the moralist, and especially the lover of abstract truth. It shows to the naturalist that the mosquito is changing his habits to meet the exigencies of an unaccustomed environmental condition. Never before was he immune to petroleum, and it has not been his habit up to this time to set fire to himself in naked lights. On the contrary, he has refreshed himself with sleep as long as lights were burning, but the moment they were extinguished and his human victims wooed oblivion, sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust that there were no mosquitoes in the room, he shook himself and began work with an industry and persistence which only hunger can inspire. He now has a mission in life, and his habits must conform thereto. The moralist will discover in it the indisputable evidence that wholesale insecticide, like any other crime against nature, brings its own punishments. How the lover of abstract truth will regard the New Jersey story of what the mosquitoes of South Orange are doing we are not quite sure, but that it will interest him we have no doubt.

DR. KOCH'S CONCLUSIONS.

It is of manifest importance to medical science and civilization that Dr. KOCH'S belief that tuberculosis is not transmissible from the cow to human beings be thoroughly tested by investigation in order that we may come to some certainty of knowledge in the matter. The professional men in attendance at the British Tuberculosis Congress mostly take issue with Dr. KOCH. This weight of testimony against even so distinguished a bacteriologist as the discoverer of the germ of consumption must be held to justify preventive measures until they are conclusively shown to be needless. Dr. KOCH himself did not speak with dogmatic positiveness, as appears from the full report of his remarks, which we quote from the cabled report of our neighbor The Journal:

Now, how was it with the susceptibility of man to bovine tuberculosis? This question was far more important to us than that of the susceptibility of cattle to human tuberculosis. Highly important as it was, it was impossible to give this question a direct answer because, of course, experimental investigation of it with human beings was out of the question.

Indirectly, however, we could try to approach it. It was well known that milk and butter consumed in great cities very often contained large quantities of the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis in living condition, as numerous infection experiments with such dairy products on animals had proved.

Most of the inhabitants of such cities consumed such living and perfectly virulent bacilli of bovine tuberculosis and unintentionally carried out the experiment which we were not at liberty to make. If the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis were able to infect human beings many cases of tuberculosis caused by the consumption of aliments containing tubercle bacilli could not help but occur among the inhabitants of great cities, especially children.

Most medical men believe this was actually the case. In reality, however, it was not so. That a case of tuberculosis had been caused by aliments could be assumed with certainty only when the intestines suffered first, i. e., when so-called primary tuberculosis of the intestines was found, but such cases were extremely rare. Among the many cases of tuberculosis examined after death he himself remembered having seen primary tuberculosis of the intestines only twice among the great post-mortem material of the Charité Hospital in Berlin.

Hitherto nobody could decide with certainty in such cases whether tuberculosis of the intestines was of human or of animal origin. Now, however, we could diagnose them.

All that was necessary was to cultivate in pure culture material tubercle bacilli found in tubercular material and to ascertain whether they belonged to bovine tuberculosis by inoculating cattle with them. For this purpose he recommended a subcutaneous injection which yielded quite characteristic and convincing results. For half a year past he had occupied himself with such investigations, but owing to the rareness of the disease in question the number of cases he had been able to investigate was but small.

What had hitherto resulted from this investigation did not speak for the assumption that bovine tuberculosis occurred in man, though the important question whether man was susceptible to bovine tuberculosis at all was not yet absolutely decided, and would not admit of absolute decision to-day or to-morrow. One was nevertheless already at liberty to say that if such susceptibility really existed, infection of human beings was but a very rare occurrence. He should estimate extent of infection by milk and flesh of tubercular cattle and butter made of their milk as hardly greater than that of hereditary transmission, and he therefore did not deem it advisable to take any measures against it. So only the main source of infection of tuberculosis was the sputum of consumptive patients, and measures for the combating of tuberculosis must aim at the prevention of dangers arising from its diffusion.

We think it is the general opinion of the medical profession that infection from milk or other bovine source is rare. The chief source of danger is doubtless the human patient, as the restraints which we have recently placed upon the practice of free public expectoration would indicate. But the law assumes that the cow is also a source, and at great expense the State goes on year after year slaughtering private dairy herds found to be infected with bovine tuberculosis. If these precautions are unnecessary they will not be taken. But the public will not accept mere belief not sustained by demonstration.

Dr. KOCH says that "experimental investigation with human beings is out of the question." The experiments which proved that the mosquito is the source of infection in yellow fever were made with human beings.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Birmingham Age-Herald claims to be the only daily paper published in Alabama. No other is issued more than six times a week. Monday is the day on which publication is usually omitted.

* * *

Seven of the convicts in the Kansas penitentiary are women who are serving time for murder. One is under a thirty years' sentence, one twenty-one years, and one forty years.

* * *

Two students and a professor in the University of Chicago are suffering from typhoid fever, and their physicians attribute the attacks to the unsanitary condition of the water in a pool in which the students of the university are accustomed to bathe.

* * *

Postmaster Coyne of Chicago says that about 10,000 letters of local origin for local delivery are sent to the Dead Letter Office from the Chicago Post Office every month because of defective addresses and the failure of the writers to have their return cards on the envelopes.

* * *

Mrs. Lavina Winkler of Kokomo, Ind., now counts four generations of her descendants. There was a reunion at her home last week on her ninety-first birthday, at which were present 207 members of her family—9 children, 86 grandchildren, 101 great-grandchildren, and 11 great-great-grandchildren.

* * *

The labor unions of Boston have asked Gov. CRANE of Massachusetts to review their annual parade on Labor Day, but have neglected to ask Mayor HART of Boston to be present. Last year they invited neither the Governor nor the Mayor, but the Governor has vetoed a Boston subway bill since then.

* * *

A project is on foot in Philadelphia to combine at least 3,000 of the 5,500 retail groceries in the city under one head, with a capital of $6,500,000. The plan is to purchase the stock and stores at a cash average of $2,000, making a total investment of $6,000,000, in addition to which $500,000 would be put up for a working capital. The idea, further, is to employ former owners as managers of the stores.

* * *

The last clause of a will which was filed for probate in Washington, D. C., one day last week significantly says: "The net sum of $136,000 left by this will is the essential result of a long life of industry and economy, and it is used for good and useful purposes by those to whom it is now given in shares. And if not so used it is too much."

* * *

Miss Myra L. Beck of Harrisburg has been appointed by Gov. STONE of Pennsylvania a member of the State Forestry Commission, to take the place of a man who resigned. She is yet young, but she has devoted her life to the study of forestry in this country and Europe, and has lectured often here and abroad on that and cognate subjects. Much is expected from her association with the board.

* * *

The trees now growing on the farm, near Franklin, N. H., where Daniel Webster was born are to be cut up into friction matches, a manufacturing company having paid $2,800 for the standing timber upon it. The Legislature of New Hampshire refused at its last session to pay $3,000 for the entire farm, though many patriotic citizens of the State petitioned to have it preserved as a perpetual memorial of New Hampshire's greatest son.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison is now at the head of the Philadelphia Democratic City Committee. Magistrate Charles P. Donnelly resigned the position the other day, greatly to the surprise of his associate members. He explained that he believed the interests of the party, present and future, would be best subserved by having the organization recognized as really representing all elements of the party. Then ex-Gov. Pattison was unanimously elected.

A CRITICISM OF REFORMERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A frequent and appreciative reader of your paper, I am impelled to thank you for the able and sensible editorial in your issue of to-day, most appropriately entitled "A Misdirected Fire."

I have read that Prof. Huxley once said that "the ignorance of the so-called educated classes of England is stupendous." As the prominent and conspicuous members of the City Club are presumably educated men, many of them members of one of the "learned" professions, the trenchant criticism of Huxley should be justly applied to them. The character of the Croker pamphlet certainly shows that knowledge of human nature forms a very small part of the mental equipment of its author or authors.

A truly liberal education derived from experience and observation demonstrates the accuracy of the assertion that "the world passes judgment on what one is and not what one has been"—and were Mr. Croker's present public services of value and actual advantage to our community, the alleged misdeeds of his younger days would be readily forgotten and condoned. Moreover, it should be remembered that upon the same election day that the riot in the Twenty-first Ward occurred which resulted in the fatal shooting of one of the participants, our respected townsman and former Mayor, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, publicly commended Croker for his valuable services as a conservator of law and order on that occasion.

Your citation of the experiences of Gov. Tilden and Mr. Blaine as examples of the futility of attacks on private character in political warfare is directly to the point and strikingly conclusive. The scandalous but now forgotten campaign attacks on the personal character of ex-President Cleveland may also be cited as pertinent to the subject. Mr. Cleveland certainly gained support rather than the reverse by reason of them.

The reading of history—for instance, that of the career of Robespierre—shows that the asserted chastity and purity of his private life does not modify to the slightest extent the judgment of posterity as to the atrocity of his policy as a public man. On the other hand, the illustrious services of our own Franklin, in behalf of our young Republic, challenge the respect of the civilized world, notwithstanding his own confession of personal moral lapses.

Relative to the approaching Mayoralty election it is to be hoped that wise and prudent counsels may prevail. As a single voter, wishing to assist in a becomingly modest manner in giving our city as good a Government as practicable, I must confess to a rather pessimistic view of the outlook. It would be a great source of comfort if the spirit displayed in your editorial were more prevalent in reform circles. There seems to be an entire absence of the skill and acumen which so distinguished the practical reformers at the time of Tweed's downfall, when "all sorts and conditions of men" rallied to the rescue of the City Treasury.

A voter in New York for the past thirty-eight years, I remember well the course of THE TIMES at that period of the history of my native city. Armed as it was with facts and figures, its brilliant and spirited attacks upon the Tammany citadel is the grandest episode in the history of New York journalism. The historic Committee of Seventy and its most prominent and intelligent factor, Ambassador Choate, should also be remembered gratefully and its and his methods followed. The numerous side issues of various kinds, so conspicuous now, render it extremely difficult, however to develop any great unanimous and unfanatical movement such as THE TIMES and the celebrated Seventy brought about then.

There are doubtless as many men possessed of rational and practical ideas now as then. They are not, however, prominent in current reform circles.

In my humble judgment if some of the present leaders in the proposed fight against Tammany would carefully read, and, if possible, digest certain of the essays of the great wit and sensible reformer of his day, the famous Sidney Smith, who, by the way, was quoted by Lord Salisbury the other night in connection with the Boer war, a change of policy and methods might result.

It seems, however, that all sense of humor and perception of the ridiculous are confined to the friends of the present régime if one judges the calibre of its opponents by the specimens conspicuous at anti-Tammany gatherings.

I am quite certain that aggressive action on your part, such as your journal displayed in those "golden days" referred to, will do much toward wielding the heterogeneous elements into a solid and impregnable mass.

J. M. L.

Brooklyn, July 25, 1901.

THE ERIE DIVIDEND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Wall Street prophets will doubtless enjoy the "I told you so" feeling, in the declaration of the dividend on Erie preferred, akin to that of the bankers and their clients who have waited so patiently for a favorable opportunity to share their holdings of this assumed 4 per cent. chromo with the dear public, very few of whom know anything about the physical condition of the property, but accept as gospel truth the statements of those who have the goods for sale.

The writer has had a Summer residence on the Erie for some years, and has lived in the hope that a portion of the millions which have been borrowed and earned, for and by the company, might in time be used for providing modern ferry boats, cars, and station buildings, and that the local patrons, who contribute so largely to its net revenue, might in this way share in its prosperity, but this dividend, which requires the disbursement of something over $718,000, dispels that hope completely, and the time has therefore come when the local patrons of the road should let the public know what they have so long endured, and demand modern ferry boats, with roofs that do not leak, and which are properly ventilated, and that the negroes with their dirty old mops to slosh about the cabins shall be permitted to rest from their labors during the hours when travel is heaviest.

That modern cars shall be provided for the local patron as well as for the occasional through traveler, who may be induced to try the road by means of a cut rate and the free transportation of 150 pounds of merchandise baggage.

That the waiting rooms shall be occasionally swept and ventilated, and the seats and walls wiped and dusted with something else than the clothing of the unfortunates who may use them; and if the management shall require any further "tips" as to what modern boats, cars, and station buildings should be, an inspection of the facilities provided by any of their competitors will prove an interesting object lesson.

The country tributary to the Erie is certainly as inviting and as wholesome as that upon any other line out of New York, and with well-kept station buildings, and improved grounds about them, an attractive business might be formed which in time would furnish a permanent patronage much more profitable than that obtained through expensive Broadway agencies and their drummers.

If those in control would only occasionally travel over the road as the ordinary mortal does, instead of as a special car and by special trains, when every station agent knows they are coming, they might in time not only learn what their local patrons suffer and need, but also that which will best promote the interests of the corporation which employs them.

P. L. F.

New York, July 25, 1901.

A FREE TRADER'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of last Saturday, 20th inst., I was much interested in reading the concise account of a 2,000-mile bicycle ride in Europe, made so attractive by the cultured American, Mr. Bookwalter, in his interview with one of your reporters. I, wish, however, as one of lengthy experience (commencing business with Canada and the States, in Britain, 1845,) to traverse Mr. Bookwalter's statement that "England made a great mistake in the abolition of the corn laws."

This averment astonishes me, and will you allow me to say that the fact remains clear that the abolition of those oppressive laws was coincident with the beginning of Britain's commercial prosperity.

I heard Cobden and Bright elucidate the subject at a public meeting in Edinburgh some fifty years ago, and have ever since been a stanch free trader. It was no ordinary treat to hear those famous orators. Were the people of the United Kingdom to put shackles on commerce, shipping interests would immediately begin to suffer, but you, Mr. Editor, and your many readers, may be assured that the electors will not permit any Government at Westminster to reimpose a tariff on breadstuffs.

D. C. BARKER.

Montreal, July 24, 1901.

BARKING DOGS DENOUNCED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no way to have the barking dog nuisance stopped, at least at night? I was under the impression that the Board of Health could stop unnecessary noises; perhaps it can, but it doesn't. Perhaps the police can do it, but they don't. Perhaps the Anti-Noise Society can do it, but it doesn't.

If men and boys make too much noise going through the streets late at night, the police sometimes try to stop it; but a dog may bark all night, and every night, and no one in authority interferes.

I have complained to the Board of Health of barking dogs in the neighborhood, but the dog is there yet and barks from dark to daylight every night, and my family and myself cannot sleep on account of the bark, bark all the time. We close our windows to keep the bark out, then the heat of our rooms increases to 80 or 90 degrees for the want of ventilation. Proper sleep is essential to health, but who can sleep with a dog barking continually eighty or ninety feet from your window?

These dogs barking in the day is a nuisance, but at night when people want to sleep it is a nuisance that is detrimental to health.

The police, I believe, are instructed to report all things that are a nuisance, but they don't, and they must hear these barking dogs.

Some of these dogs are at large in the streets, day and night, and some are kept in yards or fenced-in lots, but they all contribute their barks and howls to the dog concert.

There are eight or ten of these barkers between Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and First Street and Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway that belong to the howling quartet, and any one of them acts as leader, and they all take part, and the owners of the dogs think it strange that people do not appreciate the music of this barking quartet.

It has been said that it is "dogs' delight to bark and bite," and the owners believe that they have a right to. They have more regard for the pleasure of their dogs than they have for the sick children and the aged and the tired people that require sleep, but cannot get it on account of their good-for-nothing barking dogs.

Is there no way that we can have peace so that we may get some sleep in this hot weather?

J. C. R.

New York, July 26, 1901.

SOME COMMENT ON MR. MACLAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is oftentimes a great advantage to have lived during the tumult of momentous happenings, for when normal quiet is restored a perusal of the written accounts of what actually took place, and which, as in the case of Mr. Maclay, is sometimes facetiously referred to as "history," would make even a stolid Saxon forget his habitual reserve and break out in uproarious laughter. It is awfully inconvenient, therefore, this writing of history, especially in a country like this, (and by a man like that,) where so many hundreds of thousands of common fellows have almost as good a general knowledge of what came to pass as the "historian" himself.

Once I heard Matthew Arnold, in his own suave and incisive manner, say that America distanced all other countries in the speed with which it made ready to "glorify the average man." When we have performed this unlovely feat—and really, now, you know, we often have, haven't we?—the one glorified forthwith maketh a great noise. Prof. E. J. Phelps once finely said that "a man who doesn't make mistakes rarely makes anything." But Mr. Phelps forgot about "the average man."

Sensationalism is bad, but when to it is superadded the slander of an honest and capable public servant it is worse. When the aim is to sell a few extra books the deed is more and more worsened—to use a form of speech familiar to Gladstone. The author of "Childe Harold" awoke to find himself famous. What wonder, therefore, that Mr. Maclay, on learning that he is the "greatest living American historian," should experience new and agreeable sensations and assume for a brief season the guise of a day laborer in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, so as to have ample time to think it over. All this is natural. But when Mr. Maclay reached the level of language in writing about Admiral Schley that Biddy Moriarty employed in her famous attack upon O'Connell, it is not natural, and he ought to be ashamed. One can behold every day anomalies quite unique "in our midst," as it were; but this of "the greatest living American historian," happy in the possession of a two-dollar-a-day job from the richest Government in the world, is a weird and malign omen in the opening days of the great century that promises to witness the advent of interstellar gossip and winged men.

I saw Henry George, whom the Duke of Argyll sneeringly referred to at the time as "the prophet of San Francisco," but whose "Progress and Poverty" The London Times reviewed in two solid columns of small type, declaring that something more than mere abuse would have to be employed to answer that book—I saw him smoke common clay "dhudeens" and drink mugs of porter with poor laborers in common public houses in Dublin. And I saw Gladstone, on his way from Dublin to Wicklow, get out of a luxurious first-class carriage and take his seat in a common third-class compartment, to find out first hand from the common people just what they wanted. As in the case of Mr. Maclay, this was the humility and the sincerity of men genuinely great. The humblest victim of the gout feels a throb of ecstasy as he recalls that the man who was the Prince of Wales used to be loaded down with a stock of this malady out of all proportion to his deserts, a stock so great that his Royal Highness might be said to have had gout to burn. These are the "Americans" whom to-day his Majesty fleetingly refers to as "loyal" and "dutiful."

Given "the greatest living American historian," it must be supposed that the sale of his books has been phenomenal and that tremendous profits have accrued. It isn't, therefore, the disgrace of the mean and mendacious attacks upon Admiral Schley that Mr. Maclay has to fear: it is "the disgrace of dying rich" that haunts his sleep and greets his waking hours. Here, again, he is in big company, for is it not the same burden that, pall-like, o'erspreads the troubled spirit of the Hon. Andrew Carnegie?

It is unnecessary to burden your columns with the points of the controversy. You have shown it so plain that every man has made up his mind long ago. The faces of the chief actors are as eloquent as their dispatches. Schley looks a natural citizen—a much enduring man, like Ulysses, or too much enduring most of us had begun to think. Admiral Sampson does not look magnanimous, although it is justice, and not magnanimity, that is called for in this case. He was behind the horizon while Schley was behind the guns and won a brilliant victory "in a more propitious hour," to use the language for which Admiral Crowninshield was censured when striving to belittle Dewey's victory. One encounters this naval cabal against both Dewey and Schley on every hand. It "leaps to the eyes," as the French say. Sampson's account of the battle was studied and grandiloquent; Schley's terse, plain, and magnanimous. There is glory enough for all," says this brave man. When Admiral Sampson got back from behind the horizon he had something more to say. "All the work was so well done," said he, that "it is difficult to discriminate in praise. Each individual bore well his part in it—the Commodore [Admiral Schley] in command of the second division," &c. "The Brooklyn's [Admiral Schley's ship] westerly position gave her an advantage in the chase which she maintained to the end, and she employed her fine batteries with telling effect." Assuredly Admiral Sampson was dreaming; for how could such effective work be done by a ship whose commander, according to Mr. Maclay, was a coward and a caitiff?

The unconquerable Carrie Nation will probably want an advance agent when she gets out. Or the Hon. Sol Berliner an assistant in his labors as Consul at the Canary Islands. Edmund Burke says: "We balance inconveniences." If "the greatest living American historian" should be made to feel the heavy hand of the Secretary of the Navy, and decapitation ensue, wouldn't the loss of his place as a two-dollar-a-day laborer be more than balanced by something at least "equally as good" in far-off Kansas or on the summit of Teneriffe, the only remaining habitable spot of Ignatius Donnelly's submerged world?

J. M. WALL.

New York, July 25, 1901.

REVISED VERSION CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"J. M. W." can have proof of the dishonesty of the 1881 revisers if he will turn to John, xiv., 16, where "Parakleton" is rendered "another comforter." Then turn to First John ii., 1, where the same word (as it should have been in the first instance, being only the transliterated Hebrew word for advocate) is rendered "advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous."

Now, if John could have been guilty of such confusion our "revisers" had the whole history in their knowledge, and could have given us a rendering in accordance with John, iii., 16, instead of the clumsy interpolations which, like the tares of Matthew, xiii., 25 and 39, Our Saviour warns us would be sowed among the good seed of His Word by an enemy. It would be an insult to their intelligence to say they did not understand what is a "revelation" (xiii.,3) of "Paganism wounded to death," or that Verses 8 and 12 do not refer to the word "spirit" in their rendering of "pneuma," as if we had no English equivalent for "Ruach," as it would be an insult to any student's intelligence who has ever read the doings of the Trinitarian Council, which came near making our trinity to consist of God the Father, the Virgin Mary, and Messiah their Son! or of the identification of Juno the dove woman of Babylon with the air, as, "The series of our sovereign mistress Juno, beginning from on high, pervades the last of things, and her allotment in the subluinary region is the air; for air is a symbol of soul, according to which also soul is called a spirit, pneuma." (Proclus lib. vi. cap. 22. Vol. ii., p. 197. Taylor's Orphic hymns, p. 50.)

The results of their dishonesty are seen in Genesis, i., 2, where the word "Spirit," with a big S, is put as representing this third person of the Assyrian trinity, as part of the godhood known to the Hebrew student as Yahveh Elohim, and to all appearances this third person was set to moving or brooding over a shapeless mass of destruction covered with water and darkness, while the two other persons of the trinity dwelt in light unapproachable. The verse in question should read "The earth, however, was shapeless and vacant, and darkness was over the abyss, and the wind of God (Ruachim Elohim) fluttered over the waters."

Does "J. M. W." think that our college professors are unaware of these rascally interpolations, or that our Saviour lied when He foretold about the sowing of these tares among His wheat?

E. S. H. B.

North Mianus, Conn., July 25, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Wall Street Lamb.

A Wall Street lamb is one who swaps his wool for experience.—Boston Transcript.

Such a Disappointment.

"Maud felt awfully cut up about her wedding presents."

"What was the trouble?"

"Why, she didn't get a single duplicate, and so there was nothing she could change."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Filipino Distinction.

"Yes, I impressed on the Filipino how the Indians had prospered as wards of our Government."

"What did he say?"

"He wanted to know if wooden Filipinos would be stood in front of cigar stores in the future."—Chicago News.

A Great Card.

Mrs. Gushington—Come, I want you to meet the new literary light, Mr. Hobnail.

Miss Polkadot—How strange! I've never heard of him.

"Oh, no, it isn't! His picture doesn't appear in all the literary magazines until next month, but I've secured him in advance."—Brooklyn Life.

Making Him Useful.

Lea (despondently)—By George, my luck is tough. I just consulted an oculist about my eyes, and he has ordered me to stay in a dark room for two weeks.

Perrins (photo fiend)—Hurrah, the very best thing ever happened, you old fellow. Take advantage of it. I've got 150 plates I'd like you to develop while you are in there.—Philadelphia Press.

THE LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian.

An aged negro minstrel once lay dying in Algiers,
Where he'd lived in lonely exile for full many weary years.
He had sprung his faded outfit of conundrums o'er and o'er,
Till his fierce and outraged countrymen could stand for him no more.
To the natives gathered 'round him as Death grappled with him there
He narrated this sad story with what breath he had to spare:

I was born in old Kentucky, where the meadow breezes blew,
(There's a gag that is a corker, but, of course, it's lost on you.)
I could handle lines from childhood, so they put me on the stage,
(That, perhaps, is rather youthful, but a stunner for its age.)
I was always late in rising, so I soon became a star,
(You'll be hardly up to that one, all-untutored as you are.)

My best jokes were seldom spoken; they were nearly always bawled—
(Bald with age—I'll whisper to you if that last one had you stalled.)
I was called a burnt-cork artist, though I didn't always draw,
(If you tumble next to that one, may I meet my mother-in-law!)
But I never learned the knack of getting popular with folks
Till my father left me all his superannuated jokes.

While my brothers and my sisters sacked the old man's money bags,
(See it?) I said, "Take the baubles, but give me those ancient gags."
Now, when my remaining fire's nearly up the chimney flew
It will soot me (grab 'em, grab 'em!) to retail to you a few,
And your children's children's children, if, perchance some time they may,
Tread the boards as negro minstrels, can make use of them some day.

"Why does our old Shanghai rooster cross the road with stately stride?"
"Simply just because he wants to get upon the other side."
"When the late Jay Gould expired and his daughter Anna wed,
Who, pray tell us, were the drinks on?"
Here's the answer, "On the dead."
"It is said that at Niagara such a fall a man will get."
Reply, "You say Niagara? Why, is that place running yet?"

Friends, I see that I am dying by your sympathetic glance;
Like the dog, my breath is coming in abbreviated pants.
So I bid you keep these treasures of the wit of other days,
And, like chickens, to convert them into

NEW BATTLESHIP MAINE TAKES TO THE WATER

Successfully Launched at the Cramps' Shipyards.

Miss Mary Preble Anderson Names the Ship in the Presence of a Vast Crowd of Spectators.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The battleship Maine, designed to be bigger, stronger, and faster than her namesake, whose shapeless mass still lies in the Harbor of Havana, was launched to-day from the yards of the William Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company. The warship's initial dip into the waters of the Delaware River was a success in every way. One of the largest crowds that have ever seen a warship leave the ways at the Cramps' yard was on hand, and much patriotism was displayed as the ship left her cradle. Residents of Kensington, the great industrial section, where the ship yard is located, took a holiday and attended the launch. Thousands of persons from other parts of the city were on hand, and as the yard was thrown open to the public every vantage point swarmed with spectators. The weather was beautiful. There was just enough breeze from the river to temper the warm rays of the sun.

Although the number of distinguished guests was not so large as usual, there was a good attendance of naval and civilian officials. The State of Maine was officially represented by Gov. Hill and his staff. From Washington came Rear Admirals R. B. Bradford, G. W. Melville, and J. G. Walker, Lieut. Commander Frank H. Bailey, Capt. R. P. Leary, former Governor of Guam, and several bureau chiefs of the Navy Department.

President McKinley, Secretary of the Navy Long, Admiral Dewey, Capt. Sigsbee, and many others, who received invitations, were unable to attend. It was the intention to have some of the survivors of the Maine witness the launch, but none was present.

The honor of naming the ship was given to Miss Mary Preble Anderson of Portland, Me., a descendant of the Preble family that has added fame to the naval honors of the country. Next to the ship itself, Miss Anderson was the centre of interest. At 10:25 A. M. Miss Anderson stepped upon the stand that had been erected at the bow of the hull. She was escorted by Henry W. Cramp, and was accompanied by Gov. Hill, his staff, her parents, and several other members of her family. Before she arrived the knocking away of the blocks from under the great mass of steel had begun, and all was ready when the tide slackened. Then the shoe pierced the last timber that held the ship, was sawed in twain, and the vessel began to move. Before she had receded a foot, Miss Anderson, true to custom, struck the bow of the Maine a blow with a bottle of champagne and formally named her.

As the vessel slid off the ways a great shout went up and every steam craft in the vicinity began the shrieking of whistles. The Maine, after she reached mid-stream, was taken in tow by several tugs and brought to the shore. After the launch an informal luncheon was served in the mold loft of the shipyard.

The Maine, which is a sister ship of the Ohio, will be one of the most powerful battleships afloat. Her dimensions are as follows: Length between perpendiculars, 388 feet; length over all, 393 feet 10¼ inches; extreme breadth, 72 feet; mean draught, 23 feet 6 inches; displacement at normal draught, 12,300 tons; estimated displacement at full load draught, 13,500 tons. As to type, the new vessel is to be an improved Alabama, two knots faster that that battleship, equipped with a more powerful armament and hedged about with a greater area of armor protection. In the contract it is stipulated that she must on her official trial maintain a speed of 18 knots for four consecutive hours.

Her armament will be of the greatest power, consisting of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, 16 6-inch rapid-fire guns, mounted in broadside, besides many other guns of smaller calibre. Two torpedo tubes are placed below the water line. Krupp armor from 11 to 7 inches thick will protect the ship from the heaviest guns.

The engines are of the twin-screw, triple-expansion inverted vertical type. The twenty-four Niclausse boilers, which are nearly completed, are expected to give 16,000 horse power. The vessel will have a bunker capacity of 2,000 tons, this, at an eight-knot speed, will give her a steaming radius of 8,350 knots—almost sufficient for two round trips from New York to Liverpool.

Congress authorized the construction of the Maine on May 4, 1898, and the contract was signed Oct. 1 of the same year. Thirty months were given for the completion of the ship, but delay caused by a controversy over the question of armor plate, however, made it impossible to carry out this condition. The keel was laid on Feb. 15, 1899, the anniversary of the destruction of the first battleship Maine in Havana Harbor. She is about 56 per cent. completed, and it is expected will be ready for delivery in about eighteen months or two years.

Gov. Hill of Maine Here.

After witnessing the launching of the new battleship Maine at Philadelphia yesterday Gov. John F. Hill and his staff of the State for which the cruiser is named arrived in New York at 6:15 o'clock last evening, and registered at the Manhattan Hotel. With the Governor also were his wife and son. Miss Mary Preble Anderson, who christened the battleship, accompanied by her father and mother, was also of the party. They will leave to-day at 4 P. M. via the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for Boston, and from there will go back to Augusta.

COL. MEADE'S CHARGES.

The Court of Inquiry Continues Its Investigations in Brooklyn.

The court of inquiry which is examining into the charges preferred against Col. Robert L. Meade by Col. Frank Denny and Major Charles Lauchheimer and the counter charges made against the two last-named officers by Col. Meade, continued its investigations yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Secrecy as to the proceedings before the court was still preserved, and not even the names of the witnesses heard during the day were made known. The members of the court yesterday morning inspected the work that has been done on the new Marine Barracks, in connection with which Col. Meade has made charges.

GOLD SHIELD IN A PAWNSHOP.

It Formerly Belonged to ex-Police Commissioner French.

It was learned last night that a valuable gold shield, which was at one time the property of ex-Police Commissioner Stephen B. French, is the property of a pawnbroker in Sixth Avenue. Detectives Wheaton, Darcy, and Murtha of the West Thirtieth Street station are at work investigating a robbery case. Friday night they visited the pawnshop of B. Gutter & Co., at Twenty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue, and in looking over the articles deposited there found the shield. It is large, and made of 18 karat gold. It is surmounted by an eagle.

Mr. Gutter said he had purchased the shield on July 1 from the John Simpson estate, on the Bowery, with a number of other articles, the total bill amounting to $1,700. The shield is now valued at $68, although when made it was valued at $500. French was from 1878 to 1883 one of the Police Commissioners of New York, and for a time the President of the board. He was a stanch Republican and an intimate friend and associate of ex-President Chester A. Arthur.

French when he left the Police Board was considered very wealthy, but, it is said, he soon spent his money and at the time of his untimely death a few years ago was comparatively poor. His son still lives in the French homestead at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Western Boulevard.

Will Celebrate Her 100th Birthday.

ORANGE, N. J., July 27.—Miss Eliza Hillyer of William and Washington Streets, East Orange, will to-morrow reach the age of 100 years. She suffers only from the impairment of her hearing and eyesight. For the past ten years she has been unable to walk, having broken her hip and being too feeble to employ crutches.

THE DOINGS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 27.—P. A. B. Widener gave a large dinner on board his yacht Josephine this evening, at which twenty guests were present.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons gave a large dinner at the Kane place.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson this evening gave a dinner for twenty-four guests.

Mrs. R. I. Gammell gave a luncheon for fifteen guests this afternoon.

Oliver Campbell is the guest of Mrs. O. W. Jennings.

George S. Frank of New York is the guest of Robert Sedgwick.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who were to have sailed for Scotland to-day, have changed their plans and will probably remain here for some little time longer with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mrs. George Crocker has cards out for a large dinner and vaudeville show at the Clambake Club for Aug. 2.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong will give a luncheon Friday, to be followed by a musicale.

Miss Van Alen will give her first dinner of the season at Wakehurst, Friday.

Mrs. George L. Rives gave a large dinner dance at Swanhurst this evening for forty guests in honor of her daughter, Miss Natalie Rives.

Mrs. William E. Carter gave a large dinner at the Satterlee cottage this evening. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Evelyn Burden, Col. Edward V. Morrell, Miss Greta Pomeroy, J. F. D. Lanier, Sam Chew, Paul Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and family have decided not to occupy their cottage here this season, but will come over from Europe as soon as Mrs. Mills can travel safety, and spend the remainder of the Summer and the early Fall at their place at Staatsburg on the Hudson.

Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. E. Livingston entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. John Jay of New York is visiting among the cottagers.

George E. Ide of Boston is among the late arrivals.

Mrs. George Crocker has arranged for a dinner dance at her cottage on Aug. 23.

Marsden Perry of Providence is the guest of William G. Roelker.

Mrs. S. D. Schenck gave a large luncheon Golf Club. Her guests were Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, and Mrs. Pollock.

Mrs. Charles E. Hoffman, Jr., gave a large luncheon at the Golf Club in honor of her sister, Miss Alice Preston, of Tuxedo Park.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 27.—The dinner-dance at the Kebo Valley Club to-night was the most notable affair of the season thus far. There were several large dinner parties given at the club, and also at the cottages. At Kebo the hosts were Mrs. W. P. Draper, Mrs. Charles B. Wright, T. G. Condon, W. W. Seely, and Mrs. Gerard. Other dinner parties were given by Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Dave H. Morris, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. John Harrison.

The guests at Kebo included W. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. T. Huger Pratt, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, A. Grip, the Danish Minister; M. Brun, the Swedish Minister; Lieut. Strickland, Gen. Kasson, Countess Festetics, Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, Miss Sylvia Fox, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Newbold, Miss Bonner, Miss Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Miss Edwards, Mrs. A. L. Edwards, Mrs. Dehon, Charles T. How, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mrs. A. E. Platt, Mrs. L. Platt Hunt, the Misses Lawrence, Gen. and Mrs. McCook, Mr. and Miss McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman.

Howard—Rook.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—The marriage of Edith, daughter of Mrs. Edward Francis Rook, to J. Neilson Howard took place here this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Porter villa, on Cliff Avenue. The cottage was prettily decorated with blue and white flowers. The marriage service was read in the drawing room, where, near a window, was arranged a floral altar. The Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church, read the service.

Mullaly's orchestra from behind a screen of palms played the Lohengrin wedding march as the bride entered the room with her bother, Edward Francis Rook, who led her to the altar, where they were met by the bridegroom and his best man, his brother, Thomas H. Howard.

The bride wore a Parisian gown of white Duchess satin. Her tulle veil was caught up with a wreath of gardenias and fastened in her hair. A string of pearls was the only ornament she wore. She carried a small white Prayer Book. Immediately after the ceremony the orchestra played a number of selections from popular operas instead of the usual wedding march.

Mrs. Rook, mother of the bride, wore a gown of black and white striped silk, with a light blue tulle bonnet. Mrs. Howard, mother of the bridegroom, wore black silk.

A reception lasting from 4:30 to 6 o'clock was held after the wedding. The wedding dinner was served upon the lawn beneath a large marquise tent by Muenchinger.

The bridal couple left at 6 o'clock for a short trip. The bride wore a tailor-made gown of linen duck and a toque of tuscan straw which was becoming. Mr. and Mrs. Howard will return early next month for the remainder of the season.

Among those at the wedding were:

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Rook,	Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Rook,	Mrs. David King,
Edward Gray,	Miss King,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy,	Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,
Max Agassiz,	Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones,	Mrs. Thomas H. Howard,
Henry Walters,	Roland King,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	Mrs. George A. Huhn,
Miss Dyer,	Mrs. Edward King,
Mrs. S. H. Elliot,	Miss King,
Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French,	Mrs. Frederick Neilson,
John Bolt,	Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan,	Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel,
Winthrop Rutherford,	Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon,
Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster,	Edward Channing Larned,
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster,	Miss Powel,
Henry S. Redmond,	Col. John Hare Powel,
Col. Edward V. Morrell,	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick,
Henry F. Eldridge,	Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. William Gammell,	Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Van Alen,
Mrs. R. I. Gammell,	Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, and a number of others.
Edward H. Bulkley,	

The presents sent to the young couple were many and handsome.

Morris E. Howlett to Drive in Newport.

Morris E. Howlett of Paris, who won the James H. Hyde five-hundred-dollar prize for driving at the National Horse Show last year, is expected on the Cunarder Campania, due at this port on Thursday. He is going to Newport to give instruction in four-in-hand driving to a number of prominent sojourners there. Mr. Howlett is the son of Edwin Howlett, who is known in Paris as the "Father of Coaching." He has accompanied many Americans on coaching tours in France.

Deputy Commissioner McDonough Ill.

Deputy Commissioner of Taxes John J. McDonough, who lives at City Island, was taken ill while walking along East Thirty-fourth Street yesterday evening and was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. Mr. McDonough was walking along the street when he was suddenly attacked with such a severe attack of gastritis that he could not move. Dr. Elihane, the ambulance surgeon, attended him and took him to the hospital. Later Mrs. McDonough, who had been notified of her husband's illness, called at the hospital and took him to their home.

Missouri River Washes Island Away.

LIBERTY, Mo., July 27.—The Missouri River in finding a new channel has cut away almost the whole of Howell's Island, three miles below Missouri City. The island was one of the largest in the river and contained more than 1,000 acres of rich corn land.

BIG SHIPMENTS OF GOODS TO PORTO RICO

The Maracaibo Sails with a Part of $250,000 Worth.

Business with the Island Expected to Develop Enormously as the Result of Free Trade.

The Red D steamship Maracaibo, which sailed for San Juan, Porto Rico, and for Venezuela yesterday, carried in her hold a portion of a quarter of a million dollars' worth of American goods which have been bought by Porto Rican dealers in the past month and have been packed and stored awaiting the declaration of free trade between the island and the United States.

It was especially in dry goods and hardware that the cargo of the Maracaibo was heavy, and it is these lines especially, according to the traders, that feel the effects of the removal of the customs duties.

The Maracaibo carried a heavy cargo, every cubic foot of her hold being filled and all the deck space that could be given over to freight being taken up, and the company was forced to refuse as much freight as it accepted.

The chief business of the Red D line is with Venezuela, and it usually accepts only about 4,000 barrels of goods for Porto Rico, but yesterday the Porto Rican freight was 50 per cent. in excess of this.

This will be the second vessel to land at San Juan since the abrogation of the duties, the San Juan of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company having made that port on Friday morning just as the President's proclamation took effect. The California of the same line will leave for Porto Rico on Monday, carrying a heavy cargo, and, although this is the dull season in the island—business usually being at a standstill from July 25 to Sept. 25, which is known in the island as the hurricane season—it is expected that heavy shipments will continue throughout this season, as the local dealers have been allowing their stocks to run down in anticipation of the abrogation of the duties.

The Maracaibo carried, besides dry goods and hardware, flour, rice, salt fish, salt pork, lard, butter, potatoes, and vegetables. The chief shippers were Dooley, Smith & Co., Everett, Heaney & Co., Flint, Eddy & Co., the American Trading Company, A. S. Lascelles & Co., D. A. De Lima & Co., Melchoir, Armstrong & Dessau, and Alejandra Besosa. These firms and Sweetzer, Pembroke & Co. and the H. B. Claflin Company will have large consignments for Porto Rico by the California on Monday and the Ponce on Saturday.

Robert Stewart, who has just returned from San Juan, where he represents Dooley, Smith & Co., said yesterday that a few days ago estimates had been made which showed that about a quarter of a million dollars' worth of American goods were packed and ready for shipment to Porto Rico when President McKinley issued the proclamation abrogating the duties levied under the Foraker law. The goods were all packed under anticipatory orders, their shipment depending upon the abrogation of the duties.

In anticipation of this, said Mr. Stewart, the Porto Rican dealers had been exhausting their old stocks, mostly English goods, and are now replenishing their stores with American goods. The trade in flour and other food stuffs had increased under the Foraker law, which admitted those products free, and now the merchants of Porto Rico were turning to this country for their dry goods and hardware, except some of the goods, which are not manufactured in this country. He thought that the trade of the United States with Porto Rico in shoes would grow more slowly, because the Porto Ricans are using very cheap grades of shoes, such as are not made in America. No American factory, for example, would supply shoes at 30 cents a pair.

Mr. Stewart said that he looked not only to the removal of the duties to increase the trade with the island, but also to the fact that Porto Rico would now have a free market here for her sugar, tobacco, and fruit.

The commercial agencies, Mr. Stewart said, had not yet been able to rate Porto Rican merchants, but they were able to pay their bills, and though the island has in three years gone through war, hurricane, change of Government, and change of currency, there have been only three failures on the island in that time. The merchants, he said, with three exceptions, were Spaniards or Porto Ricans.

One difficulty in establishing American trade on the island, he explained, is that our manufacturers cannot give the six months' time to which the Porto Ricans have been accustomed, as the American manufacturer usually has all his capital tied up in his plant and puts his profits in extending his plant, while the European manufacturer puts his profits in bank.

Mr. Dessau of Melchoir, Armstrong & Dessau said that the trade in dry goods and hardware was the most noticeable feature of American trade with Porto Rico, and that this had begun to grow under the small duties of the Foraker law and would probably develop still more now that the duties had been removed altogether.

At the offices of Flint, Eddy & the American Trading Company attention was called to the fact that trade with Porto Rico is now on the same basis as trade with any part of this country, being domestic trade and not foreign, and this will result in the quoting of different prices to Porto Rican customers. Heretofore they have had the benefit of the "export discount"—an allowance made to offset the duty—but now they will have to pay the domestic prices. Otherwise, goods could be bought here and shipped to Porto Rico and sent back and sold under the manufacturer's prices by taking advantage of the "export discount."

This may make some confusion at first and may appear to Porto Ricans to be a raising of prices, but it is thought that they will soon become accustomed to being dealt with as domestic customers.

ITALY CAN DEMAND REDRESS.

Men Who Were Killed at Erwin, Miss., Had Not Been Naturalized.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Signor Corigani, the Charge of the Italian Embassy, to-day laid before the State Department affidavits from the Italian Consul General at New Orleans, the Consular Agent at Vicksburg, Miss., and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Washington County, Miss., establishing the Italian nationality of the two Italians who were killed at Erwin, Miss., recently. The establishment of the fact that the victims of this affair had not been naturalized was a condition precedent to whatever demands the Italian Government may see fit to make in the matter of indemnity and the punishment of the offenders. Signor Corigani is awaiting the reply of the State Department to these documents before communicating with his home Government as to the next step to be taken.

It is safe to say that the Italian Government will insist upon every effort being made to find and punish the guilty. The question of indemnity will come up later.

CUBAN BANDIT'S OFFER.

Lima Said He Would Surrender for $500 and Permission to Leave the Country—The Government's Reply.

HAVANA, July 27.—The Government has offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture, dead or alive, of Lino Lima, a bandit who has been operating in Matanzas and Havana Provinces. There has been for the last three months a standing reward of $500 for Lima's head.

Yesterday the bandit sent word to the authorities that he would surrender for $500, provided he were allowed to leave the Island.

Upon receipt of this offer the authorities doubled the reward and sent urgent instructions to Gen. Rodriguez of the Rural Guard to capture Lima.

GEN. WOOD LEAVES CUBA.

Says He is Quite Well, but is Carried Aboard Ship.

HAVANA, July 27.—Gen. Gen Leonard A. Wood left here to-day on the Morro Castle. The General expressed himself as being quite well, and wanted to walk aboard, but the doctors insisted upon his being carried on a portable seat. Dean arrangements with Gen. Wood was shown by Cubans of all classes upon his departure.

The Morro Castle is due at New York on next Tuesday.

PAYMASTER'S SAFE ROBBED.

While Paying Soldiers in Philippines, Major Canby Loses $700.

MANILA, July 27.—While the soldiers at Santa Cruz were being paid yesterday the Paymaster's safe was robbed. It was at first reported that $20,000 had been stolen, but Major Canby has telegraphed that only $700 is missing. It appears that Major Canby, who was paying the troops in the Laguna district, left the safe in the guardhouse, and that while it was there the thieves succeeded in abstracting its contents. Soldiers are suspected.

Gen. Chaffee has sent the chief of Manila detectives to Santa Cruz to investigate the affair.

The trial of Lieut. Preston Brown of the Second Infantry, charged with murdering a native near Binamgonan, is finished. It was proved that the native was killed while trying to escape, and the acquittal of Lieut. Brown is expected.

CAUSE OF DRY DOCK ACCIDENT.

Faulty Hydraulic System Blamed for Sinking of a Caisson.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The report of the board appointed to fix the responsibility, if any, for the accident which recently occurred at the New York Dry Dock when one of the caissons filled and capsized, has made its report to Secretary Long. The board reports that after careful examination it is of opinion that the arrangement and installation of the hydraulic system is faulty and unreliable, and to that cause is due the sinking of the caisson.

The board says that no blame is to be attached to any of the employes engaged in the operation and handling of the caisson.

No Change in Asphalt Cases.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—William W. Russell, the United States Charge of legation at Caracas, has cabled the State Department that the status of the asphalt cases practically is unchanged. He says a strong move was made by a local Judge to put the Warner-Quinlan claimants in possession of the asphalt lake, but this Judge was superseded and the Bermudez Company remains in possession.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers of Chaplains: Halsey C. Gavitt, from the Twelfth Infantry to the First Cavalry; Euter W. Springer, from the Fourth Cavalry to the Artillery Corps; Samuel H. Bell, from the Seventh Cavalry to the Artillery Corps.

Chaplain Gavitt will join the regiment to which he is transferred.

Chaplain Springer will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Chaplain Bell will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Assignments of Chaplains recently appointed: James L. Griffes, to the Fourth Cavalry.

John M. Moore, to the Seventh Cavalry.

Albert J. Bader, to the Eighth Cavalry.

Timothy P. O'Keefe, to the Twelfth Cavalry.

William Calbert, to the Thirteenth Cavalry.

John C. Granville, to the Fourteenth Cavalry.

William W. Brander, to the Fifteenth Cavalry.

Aldred A. Pruden, to the Second Infantry.

Joseph Clemens, to the Fifteenth Infantry.

George D. Rice, to the Twenty-seventh Infantry.

H. Percey Silver, to the Thirtieth Infantry.

Chaplains Moore, O'Keefe, Calbert, Granville, Brander, Bader, and Rice will join their regiments.

Chaplain Griffes will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, pending the arrival of his regiment.

Chaplain Pruden will join the battalion of his regiment stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Chaplain Clemens will join the battalion of his regiment stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Chaplain Silver will proceed to Fort Flagler, Washington, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty.

Col. Richard I. Eldridge, Twenty-seventh Infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, July 26, is announced.

Major Charles B. Ewing, Surgeon, will proceed to the United States and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Second Lieut. Spencer M. Bowman, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Twenty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Forty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join the latter company at Fort Dupont, Del.

Capt. William F. Loomis, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Major Adrian S. Polhemus, Surgeon.

Capt. Eben Swift, Fifth Cavalry, is transferred from Troop C to Troop H of that regiment.

Orders of July 10 to Capt. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Artillery Corps, are so amended as to direct Capt. Todd to join the Eighty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., upon the completion of his course at the Artillery School, Aug. 1.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Chicago at the call of the President thereof for the examination of such persons as may be properly ordered before it to determine their fitness for appointment as Lieutenants. Detail: Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, Majors Timothy E. Wilcox, Henry L. Raymond, Surgeons; Cunliffe H. Murray, Fourth Cavalry, John T. French, Jr., Quartermasters; Capt. John J. Bradley, Fourteenth Infantry, recorder.

Capt. William G. Gambrill, Paymaster, will proceed to Portland, Ore., and report to the commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Capt. William B. Schofield, Paymaster.

Capt. Michael M. McNamee, Fourteenth Regiment, is transferred from Troop I to Troop C of that regiment.

Navy.

Lieut. E. P. Jessop's order of July 20 detaching him from the Torpedo Station, with orders to the Constellation, is revoked. He is detached from the Torpedo Station upon completion of his course and ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspector of Ordnance in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Conn.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol's order of July 18 detaching him from the Massachusetts and assigning him to command the Farragut is revoked. He will continue on duty with the Massachusetts.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. Brown, Jr., is detached from the Maydlower, when placed out of commission, and ordered home and wait orders.

Commander F. M. Wise is detached from command of the Monocacy and ordered to the Yokohama Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. Commander John E. Roller is detached from the Yokohama Hospital and ordered to temporary command of the Monocacy, pending the recovery of Commander Wise.

Capt. F. H. Delano, Marine Corps, is detached from command of the marine guard of the New York and ordered to Cavite.

Second Lieut. Austin R. Rogers, Marine Corps, is detached from the New York and ordered to Cavite.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Hartford has sailed from Stockholm for Kiel.

The Alvarado has left New Berne, N. C., for Washington.

The Chicago arrived at Funchal yesterday.

The Marietta sailed from Aden for the Suez Canal this morning.

The Essex has sailed from Newport for New York.

The New Orleans has sailed from Yokohama for Uraga.

Lebbeus B. Ward Died Intestate.

Dr Gordon K. Dickinson of Jersey City, the executor by consent of his next of kin of the late Lebbeus B. Ward, who died suddenly in Jersey City July 3, after a thorough search, has concluded that Mr. Ward died intestate. Mr. Ward's estate, which is estimated to be worth $150,000, and is in securities, will go to his two brothers and his sister, Miss Frances Ward, all of New York City.

Will of Alfred Van Santvoord.

The will of Alfred Van Santvoord, President of the Albany Day Line and veteran owner of Hudson River steamboats, filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday, divides the estate between Mr. Van Santvoord's daughters, Mrs. Catharine L. Olcott, Mrs. Sarah Smith, and Mrs. Anna Townsend. Eben E. Olcott is appointed executor. The value of the estate is said to be unknown.

To Invite the President to Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—Mayor Charles P. Weaver, Postmaster Baker, and Henry T. Jefferson went to Canton, Ohio, to-day as a committee of Knights Templars, to urge President McKinley to accept the invitation tendered him last Spring in Washington by the same committee to attend the triennial conclave here the first week of next month. President McKinley is a member of Canton Commandery, No. 35.

President's Neighbor Dead.

CANTON, Ohio, July 27.—A concert arranged by the local Grand Army post for last evening, which the President was expected to attend, has been abandoned owing to the sudden death of Leopold Bischel, an aged resident of Canton, who lived opposite to the McKinley home. The President called and extended his sympathy to the bereaved family.

COMMODORE KELLY DEAD

Hemorrhage of the Lungs Followed a Coughing Fit.

Retired Apparently in His Usual Good Health—Was to Have Entertained Admiral Schley Yesterday.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 27.—Commodore Edward J. Kelly of the New Rochelle Yacht Club died at his home on Premium Point shortly before noon to-day. Death resulted from hemorrhage of the lungs. Commodore Kelly was to have entertained Rear Admiral Schley on his flagship, the steam yacht Barracouta, here this afternoon.

The news of Commodore Kelly's sudden death did not reach this village until an hour or more after it occurred. By that time the reception committee of the New Rochelle Yacht Club had completed the arrangements for the reception of Admiral Schley. All the yachts in the harbor were decorated with flags and bunting, as was also the club house. The festive scene was suddenly transformed to one of mourning. The colors on the yachts were lowered to half mast and the bunting removed from the club house. A telegram was sent to Admiral Schley at Great Neck advising him of Commodore Kelly's death.

Commodore Kelly had for the past two Summers occupied the Carey cottage, on Premium Point, near the residence of C. Oliver Iselin. Yesterday he appeared to be in his usual good health, and was busy up to last night arranging for the visit of Admiral Schley. He was awakened this morning by a severe coughing spell. It is stated that an alarming hemorrhage followed.

Dr. Samuel Beyea of New Rochelle was hastily summoned, as was also another physician of this village. When they arrived at the Commodore's bedside he was in a weak condition. After a consultation it was decided to telephone for two expert physicians from New York. When these physicians arrived everything that medical science could suggest was done, but Mr. Kelly continued to sink. He was conscious almost to the last.

At 9 o'clock the Rev. Father Kellner of the New Rochelle Catholic Church administered the last rites of the Church to the dying man.

It was decided to-night to remove Mr. Kelly's body to the town house of the family to-morrow morning. The body will be placed on board the Barracouta and taken to the city at 10 o'clock.

Edward J. Kelly was thirty-eight years of age and a son of Eugene Kelly, who was a well-known banker in New York. The son was also a banker, with offices in Temple Court. His town house was 17 East Thirty-second Street. Mr. Kelly leaves a widow and two children. He was one of the best-known yachtsmen in this part of the country. He was Commodore of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, and for several years took an active interest in the affairs and management of the New York Yacht Club. He was the owner of several yachts, and a short time ago built the sloop yacht Huguenot, which attracted much attention among yachtsmen.

MR. CROKER'S HOMECOMING.

Says that He May Be at Opening of a Clubhouse in the Bronx in September.

A formal letter was received from Richard Croker by President M. F. O'Brien of the Tammany Central Association of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, accepting an invitation to be present at the opening of the new clubhouse on Prospect Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, early in September. Mr. Croker said in his letter that he would probably return to New York early in September, and that if he did not make a change in his plans, he would be happy to be at the opening of the new clubhouse. Mr. Croker sent word that he was in the best of health.

The Tammany Central Association has been organized to carry on Mr. Croker's fight in the Bronx district. President Louis J. Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx is said to have incurred the displeasure of Mr. Croker, and clubs and organizations are forming all over the district for the purpose of defeating him for the district leadership. Senator Joseph Hennessey is working actively with other leaders to defeat President Haffen.

WON'T RUN ON A BRYAN TICKET.

Gen. I. R. Sherwood of Ohio Refused Proposed Nomination for Governor.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—A committee, which included George A. Groot and others prominently identified with the Bryan wing of the Democratic party in Ohio, to-day called upon Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood in this city, with the request that he permit his name to go before the Bryan convention, to be held at Columbus, July 31, as a candidate for Governor on an independent ticket.

Gen. Sherwood is understood to have declined the honor, saying that he was not in sympathy with the movement and would not under any circumstances accept the nomination.

KENTUCKY BALLOTS BURNED.

Were Those in Primary Election So Republicans Will Hold Convention to Nominate City Officers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—The committee appointed to canvass the returns of the primary held July 16 to nominate a Republican candidate for Mayor and other city and county officers last night reported to the City and County Republican Executive Committee that it could not proceed with the canvass because many of the ballots had been maliciously burned or otherwise destroyed. It is understood a convention will be called to nominate a new ticket.

Several mass meetings have been held by Republicans to protest against the recent primary, which it is said was conducted unfairly by Collector of Internal Revenue Sapp, who is Chairman of the Republican City and County Committees which nominated James F. Grinstead for Mayor. It is stated six of the persons who mutilated the ballots while they were awaiting canvassing by the committee are known, and that two of them have made affidavits on which the committee's action was based.

REASONS FOR PARDON OF JOHN F. JOHNSON.

Convicted of Speculating with Bank Funds, It Appears He Did So to Float Insolvent Institution.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The President has granted a pardon to John F. Johnson, ex-President of the State National Bank of Logansport, Ind., who was convicted of misappropriating funds of the bank. Johnson pleaded guilty and received the maximum punishment of ten years in the penitentiary. He has now served the equivalent of more than a six years' sentence.

Numerously signed petitions for Johnson's pardon have been received at the Department of Justice, one signed by over 3,000 persons. The Attorney General, in his recommendation for pardon, says:

"The facts are that the petitioner in 1892, upon the death of his father, became President of this bank. The bank was insolvent at the time. At the same time that the petitioner became President of the bank he assumed a debt of $130,000 of his father, lately deceased. In an endeavor to float the institution he speculated with the funds of the bank. Many of these speculations were successful and all the profits went into the coffers of the bank. He succeeded in maintaining the apparent solvency of the bank until 1897, when it failed. He did not profit personally to the extent of a single dollar by his violations of the law."

Henry C. Payne Seriously Ill.

BERLIN, July 27.—Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Vice Chairman of the National Republican Committee of the United States, is seriously ill with gout at the Frankfort Hotel in this city.

ROCHESTER BAPTIST SEMINARY

Talk of Removing the Theological Institution to This City Renewed.

It was reported in the city yesterday from Rochester that a plan was on foot there to remove the Rochester Baptist Theological Seminary from that city to New York. The plan had gone no further than informal talk, it was said, but it had been seriously considered. It was known that President Strong favored all along such a project, and that he had told the students informally that modern tendencies compel institutions of learning to seek large centres.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Smith was asked last night if he knew anything of the reported plan. Said he:

"Some years ago there was talk of the thing in Rochester. President Strong has always been in favor of removing to New York. In fact, before the establishment of Chicago University he tried to interest Mr. Rockefeller in a plan which was to found here a great Baptist university covering all departments of learning which should include the Rochester institution transferred here. But nothing came of it at the time and Chicago was opened. I personally have heard nothing of the revival of the project or that of removing the Rochester school here."

Dr. T. O. Conent, editor of the Baptist publication, The Examiner, had this to say:

"There is nothing new that I know of in regard to removing the Rochester Seminary to New York. It has been the desire of President Strong to do this. The only thing there might be in the way of carrying it out would be lack of funds. The Board of Trustees, if they had a financial plan, have ample authority to make the removal."

GUNS HEARD 140 MILES AWAY.

Experiments in England Throw a Sidelight on the Sampson-Schley Controversy.

LONDON, July 27.—A remarkable record has recently been brought to light concerning the distances at which the firing of heavy guns can be heard. These discoveries have an important bearing upon rain-making experiments, and throw a sidelight upon the Sampson-Schley controversy.

An expert named Davison made elaborate preparations to take observations of fleet firing when Queen Victoria's body was taken from Cowes to Portsmouth. These observations established the fact that the reports of heavy guns were clearly audible at the extraordinary distance of 140 miles inland, while at a distance of 84 miles the reports were so loud that laborers in the fields put down their spades to listen, and at 61 miles from the guns windows were shaken and other symptoms of concussion not usually connected with any but adjacent detonations were observable.

These statements bear upon the Sampson-Schley controversy, inasmuch as Admiral Schley's statement concerning the hearing of guns, 10 miles away, which he believed were on the Spanish warships, was received by many persons with incredulity

FARCICAL RACE FOR THE BRIGHTON CUP

Only Two Contestants for the Big Stakes.

PRINCE OF MELBOURNE WINS

The Riding of Both Jockeys Criticised Severely — Inferior Racee Stir Up Enthusiasm.

An enormous crowd gathered at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, supposedly to witness the race for the Brighton Cup, though the promise of a race for that trophy was very slight. The crowd was present nevertheless, and though the attendance was said to be smaller than that of the previous Saturday, the grand stand was packed to the limit of its capacity, while the field stand was the scene of the most remarkable crush that has been known in the history of the track.

The weather was of the brightest and most pleasant, but something more than weather was required to satisfy the gathering at the track, and as the cup race proved to be one more of the many disappointments of the meeting, visitors must have been satisfied by the remainder of the programme of six races, for a more enthusiastic crowd has but rarely been seen on a New York race course.

There were cheers for the cheapest of the selling race winners, and in spite of the fact that the cup race was looked upon as decided before the race, the spectacle of two runners making the circuit of the track twice spurred the spectators to something closely resembling enthusiasm.

The only two runners were Prince of Melbourne, ridden by Shaw, and Rochester, ridden by McCue, with Prince of Melbourne the favorite at a prohibitive price, 1 to 20 being the best odds offered against him.

It was a most unusual fact that the only two starters for the big event had both been sold before the time for the race, Prince of Melbourne racing in the colors of Gotfried Walbaum, while Rochester raced in the green and gold of Col. Robert R. Rice, none other of the numerous entries daring to take even the chance to run for the $1,000 offered for the second horse.

The simple story of the race was the best possible commentary that could be offered concerning the methods and abilities of the trainers of the day. It was public property that Prince of Melbourne was so sour that he could be got around the circuit of the track only with great difficulty, and there were few who did not know that Rochester was racing only because of the certainty of $1,000 second money, yet none dared to try against the two.

So bad was Prince of Melbourne known to be that the former trainer of Rochester, William Donohue, who saddled that horse for the race, had great hopes of beating the favorite by strategy, and McCue, who rode Rochester, was instructed particularly to wait with his mount and to let Prince of Melbourne have the track to himself, with the hope that Melbourne, who has been so sour that he would not gallop alone, might stop entirely and give Rochester the chance to steal the race.

The calculations were well based, for Prince of Melbourne did run out and stop, but his bad behavior was just at the end of the first quarter of a mile of the race, and Rochester, in spite of instructions then was so close up that as he passed the favorite, who ran out at the paddock turn and stopped almost to a walk, Rochester in the meantime going on to the horror of the few who had bet the odds on Prince of Melbourne, and stealing a lead of nearly a half furlong. Shaw went to the whip on the favorite, and Prince of Melbourne, further encouraged by the horse in front of him, following on, once again in his stride, easily overcame Rochester's advantage, and, leading for the last mile, won as he pleased by twenty lengths in slow time.

McCue, on Rochester, was much criticised for having pulled up at the end of the mile and a quarter, but the boy was only trying to follow the instructions that he lost sight of earlier in the race, and then was pulling away from Prince of Melbourne in the hope that he might bolt or stop a second time.

Next to the race for the cup, the most important event of the day was the contest for the Leopardstown Steeplechase Stakes, over the short course, about two miles. In this race six horses ran, with the consistent jumper, Passe Partout, the favorite, odds on.

Passe Partout broke well and made the running for about the first mile and three-quarters, after which he dropped back on the horses that trailed behind him, Sir Hubert passing him at the last furlong and drawing away from that point to the finish, winning rather cleverly by four lengths. Passe Partout was stopping so fast at the end that Isen beat him out for the place. After the race Passe Partout was so lame that it was said that he had broken down permanently.

Thirteen maidens, three years old and upward, including one added starter, ran for the opening race, at one mile and 70 yards, with Taneta, the favorite. Tanita got away badly to a straggling start, and hustled all the way, gradually closed on the leaders, but never quite got up, Disturber, who led away and made all the running, winning rather handily by four lengths, with Irene Lindsay, Taneta and Anna Darling fighting out, heads apart, in the order named for second money.

Once more the Keene's filly Prophetic was backed in the third race, five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, she starting at 3 to 5 to win in a field of nine. Her bad luck, or perhaps lack of quality, was telling to her, however, for she tangled up and stopped after racing out in front with Oclawaha for about three furlongs, Montana Pioneer then closing from third place, and in a smart brush through the stretch, winning by a length from Oclawaha, who beat Cast Iron a neck. Prophetic finishing far back in the crowd. Oclawaha was ridden by the small brother of "Terry" McGovern, the prizefighter, who made a gallant effort at the finish. Maximolo was left at the post.

Eight horses ran in the fifth race, with the fast gelding Sadducee the favorite at a price a little better than even money. In the race the fast filly Smoke broke first, and going on in the lead, won all the way, galloping in first by three lengths from the overlooked Ogden, who started at 15 to 1, and beat out the favorite by three lengths.

For the sixth race the smart filly Animosity, who was bought just before the race by Andrew Miller, was the favorite at odds on, and verified the judgment of the betting crowd by taking the lead in the first furlong and winning all the way, finishing first by three lengths from Whistling Con, the second choice, who beat Harry McCann by three parts of a length.

The last race was for Dewey and Utopian were almost equal favorites, with Gibson Light well away, made most of the running, but won easily by two lengths from Dewey, who, ridden out, beat Ivory Bells by half a length. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. William Lewis's Disturber, b. g., 5 years, by Exile-Meddle, 112 pounds, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won easily by four lengths; Hayman & Frank's Irene Lindsay, br. f., 3, 105, (Beauchamp,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head from W. Jackson's Taveta, ch. f., 3, 100, (J. Slack,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:46. Thicket, Hardahell, Kalif, Dactyl, Lightsing, East Kelston, The Outcast, Anna Darling, Lua and Oyespa also ran. Value to the winner, $840. Taveta the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—The Leopardstown Steeplechase Stakes, for four-year-olds and upward, with penalties and allowances; the short steeplechase course, about two miles. J. R. Beard's Sir Hubert, ch. g., 5 years, by Sir Dixon-Sunbeam, 146 pounds, (Finnegan,) 5 to 2 and 7 to 5, won easily by four lengths; Thomas Costello's Isen, b. m., 6, by Ludwig-Vose, 151, (Brasil,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a neck from R. J. Loughlin's Passe Partout, ch. g., 6, by St.-Florian-Everywhere, 161, (Veitch,) 10 to 10 and out, third. Time—4:40. Parlon and George Keene also ran. Value to the winner, $1,328. Passe Partout the favorite. Winner trained by J. Kyle.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. J. Thomas's Montana Pioneer, b. g., by Montana-Revelli, 107 pounds, (Mounce,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, won ridden out, by a length; E. Hirsch's Oclawaha, ch. g., 106, (McGovern,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a neck from F. Brindle's Cast Iron, ch. c., 107, (Landry,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Halberdier, Prophetic, Locket, Maximolo, Step Onward and Illuminate also ran. Value to the winner, $580. Prophetic favorite at 3 to 5 and out. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age; two miles and a quarter. G. Walbaum's Prince of Melbourne, ch. c., 4 years, by Bramble-Maid of Balgowan, 124 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 20 and out, won; Pulitzer Cup, by twenty lengths; R. E. Rice's Rochester, ch. g., 4, by Potomac-Lavinia Belle, 121, (McCue,) 15 to 1 and out, second. Time 4:08 3-5. Only two horses ran. Value to the winner, $8,970. Winner trained to time of race by J. Kyle.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. W. Showalter's Smoke, ch. m., 4 years, by Order-Affaits, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 2 and 3 to 5, won easily by two lengths; William Lakeland's Ogden, br. g., aged, 120, (Landry,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three lengths from A. L. Aste's Seducee, ch. g., 4, 110, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:12 4-5. Robert Metcalfe, May W., Lady Uncas, Fabius, and Hope also ran. Value to the winner $700. Winner trained by B. L. Graves.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Andrew Miller's Animosity, ch. f., 3 years, by Star Ruby-Harmony II., 97 pounds, (G. Thompson,) 4 to 5 and 3 to 10, won easily by three lengths; Fritz Lindinger's Whistling Con, ch. h., 6, 111, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by three parts of a length from A. Naldi's Harry McCann, br. h., 4, 109, (Booker,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:49. Alsike and Amorita also ran. Value to the winner $510. Animosity always the favorite. Winner trained to time of race by J. Goldsboro.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five furlongs. J. C. Wallace's Gibson Light, br. c., by Lamplighter-Golden Reel, 115 pounds, (R. Williams,) 25 to 1 and 6 to 1, won easily by two lengths; B. Schreiber's Dewey, b. c., 115, (R. Cochran,) even and 2 to 5, second by a half length from J. E. Madden's Ivory Bells, br. f., 112, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:02 2-5. Olenka, C. Rosenfeld, Fair Empress, Homestead, Sunderlands, Utopian, May Harrison, and Delate also ran. Value to the winner, $680. C. Rosenfeld left at the post. Dewey the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

RACE HORSES AT AUCTION.

Sale of Prince of Melbourne and the Beard Stable at Brighton Beach Race Track.

A combination sale of race horses in training was held in the paddock of the Brighton Beach racetrack yesterday before the races, when the horses of the Beard stable were sold at auction and several other stables disposed of superfluous material. The feature of the sale was the offering of the famous four-year-old Prince of Melbourne, regarded by many good judges as the best horse in training in the East, and who had the Brighton Cup seemingly at his mercy for the afternoon. The chief bidders for the horse were R. T. Wilson, Jr., and Gottfried Walbaum, the latter securing Prince of Melbourne after a smart contest for $20,500. Of the horses offered by the Beard stable four were bid in by the stable, namely, Charagrace, The Driver, Marylander, and Beggar Lady. With the other horses sold were those of Richard Roche & Co., of whom the two-year-old Lombre brought the top price, $3,800. The details of the sale follow:

PROPERTY OF J. R. BEARD.

Prince of Melbourne, ch. c., 4 years, by Bramble-Maid of Balgowan, by Hindoo; G. Walbaum	$20,500
Charagrace, b. g., 6, by Charaxue-Young Grace, by Eolus; E. Lewis	5,500
Marylander, b. ... Dutch Roller-Valetta, by Warnick; E. Lewis	1,500
Sir Hubert, ch. g., 5, by Sir Dixon-Sunglearn, by King Alfonso; J. H. McCormick	1,500
Beggar Lady, ch. ... by Lassarone-Outscramble, by Outcast; E. Lewis	1,800
Rifraff, ch. f., 2, by Lassarone-Fabiola II., by Esther; George Kraus	400
The Driver, b. g., 4, by Esthen-Lisida, by Lisbon; E. Lewis	3,000
Capt. January, ch. g., 4, by Ben Stromo-Henrietta; C. Pfizer	1,100

PROPERTY OF ROGERS & ROSE.

Handwork, br. c., 3, by Hanover-Workmate, by Bulwark; J. C. McCormick	3,500

PROPERTY OF M. C. HOMAN.

Hengist, ch. c., 3, by Teuton-Virginia Moore, by Onondaga; J. Burk	900

PROPERTY OF MRS. R. ROCHE.

Lombre, ch. g., 2, by Flambeau-Flam, by Joe Hooker; R. R. Plum	3,800
Rochester, ch. c., 4, by Potomac-Lavinia Belle, by Longfellow; R. R. Rice	2,000
Lemoyne, br. c., 2, by Fonso-Guardian Angel, by Jim Gore; R. R. Plum	900
Humboldt, ch. c., by Hanover-Lida Stanhope, by Waverly; J. A. Bennett	1,100
Borough, b. g., 4, by Bramble-Somper Clara, by Longfellow; J. E. Weidner	300

THOROUGHBRED HORSES SHIPPED

W. K. Vanderbilt Consigns a Number to His Breeding Stable in France.

On the steamship Mesaba yesterday were shipped five thoroughbred horses, the property of William K. Vanderbilt, all consigned to the Vanderbilt breeding farm in France. The horses were the $35,000 stallion Haima and the brood mares Clatterfeet, Hoyden, Maggie Grey, and Astolfina, all bought by Mr. Vanderbilt from H. P. Headley a few days ago.

With the Vanderbilt consignment went the fast filly Angelure, bought by Lord Clonmell at the dispersal sale of the horses of the Marcus Daly estate last March. Angelure is intended to race in England.

Cambrian Wins Monadnock Stakes.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The victory of Cambrian in to-day's five-thousand-dollar Monadnock Stakes at Hawthorne came as a surprise to the general racing public. Cambrian was eligible to all of the big handicaps at Washington Park, but he did not go after any of those events. Advance Guard came in the stretch. Cambrian, however, finished with remarkable gameness, winning by half a length. A length away from Advance Guard came Louisville, John Bright, and The Conqueror, all heads apart.

LONGWOOD TENNIS FINALS.

Wright and Ware Win Easily, Defeating Harvard Players Larned and Hobart.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—Wright and Ware won the Eastern lawn tennis championship in doubles here this afternoon in the Longwood Cricket Club's tournament, and they will play at Newport during championship week in East vs. West match that shall pick the challengers for the National championship in doubles. The Harvard pair beat Larned and Hobart in easy fashion, and then took Perry and Fuller, a much weaker team, into camp without any effort.

Hobart was the weak spot in the first combination, and both Ware and Wright hammered away at him steadily with much profit. They lobbed frequently over Hobart's head, too, and the veteran seemed unable to smash effectively. Three straight sets went to the younger pair, and then they took on Fuller and Perry in the finals and won in still easier fashion.

The final round of the championship singles, with Larned against Wright, will be played on Monday. The scores of to-day's matches follow:

Championship Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—A. E. Fuller and Lewis Perry beat H. H. Whitman and C. S. Peabailow, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1; L. E. Ware and R. C. Wright beat Clarence Hobart and W. A. Larned, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

Final Round—L. E. Ware and R. C. Wright beat A. F. Fuller and Lewis Perry, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

Handicap Singles.—Semi-Final Round—R. G. Hunt, (scratch,) beat Lewis Perry, (owe half 15,) 6—2, 6—3; A. E. Pier, (owe 15,) beat M. D. Whitman, (owe 40,) 6—3, 6—4.

Final Round—A. E. Pier, (owe 15,) beat R. G. Hunt, (scratch,) 9—7, 6—11, 6—2.

BRITISH TENNIS CHALLENGE.

Explanation for Failure to Play This Year Received.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 27.—The long-expected letter of explanation from the English tennis authorities reached Dr. Dwight, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, here yesterday, and was officially given out by Secretary Presbrey to-day. In this letter the Englishmen explain why they were unable to send a team of experts to America to meet the crack American players in the international matches for the Davis Challenge Cup.

It will be remembered that these matches were to have been held next week at the St. George Cricket Club in Hoboken, and the American players had gone so far in preparing to defend the international championship that even the members of the defending team had been selected before the club announced two weeks ago the failure of the Englishmen to send over a team of challengers.

The Britishers expect to challenge again next season, and the general impression among the best-informed players here is that the challenge will be accepted without question, according to good faith the excuse made for this year's failure.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Still Losing, Boston Won by Two Runs.

BROOKLYN BEATEN TWICE

Pittsburg Won an Exciting Contest from St. Louis—Cincinnati Beaten in an Uninteresting Game by Chicago.

Inability to bat was responsible for the defeat of the New Yorks yesterday by the Bostons at the Polo Grounds. Until the eighth inning the New Yorks did not get a hit off Dineen. Then Hickman scored New York's only tally by batting out a home run. Warner followed with a double, the only other hit made by New York in the game.

As far as the pitching went Dineen of course had a decided advantage, for besides holding the New Yorks down to two hits he struck out eight men. Taylor, however, pitched a game which would win nine times out of ten. But five hits were made off him, and Boston did not earn a run.

All of the scoring was done in the eighth inning. Kittridge in this inning for Boston singled past third. Dineen sacrificed, and Slagle went to first on balls. Hamilton singled, filling the bases. Dément's fly to Selbach enabled Kittridge to sprint across the plate with the first run of the game. Cooley's hit was fumbled by Ganzel, Slagle scoring on the play. An error by Strang on Murphy's hit let in another run. Nelson threw Lowe out at first.

Hickman was the first man to the bat in New York's half of the eighth inning. He sent the ball under the right field ropes, and galloped around the bases. Warner got two bases on his hit to Murphy. He was left at second, however, as the next three batsmen went out in order. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Slagle, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Strang, 3b.	0	0	0	2	2	Hamil'n, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Nelson, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Dément, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Lowe, ss.	0	0	2	6	0	Cooley, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Murphy, lf.	0	0	2	0	1
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	13	1	1	Lowe, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Hick'an, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Long, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Warner, c.	0	1	4	1	0	Kittridge, c.	1	11	1	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Dineen, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	27	14	3	Total	3	5	27	6	1

New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

Earned run—New York. First base by errors—New York, 1; Boston, 3. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 6. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Dineen, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Dineen, 8. Home run—Hickman. Two-base hit—Warner. Sacrifice hit—Dineen. Stolen bases—Van Haltren. Double plays—Davis, Nelson, and Ganzel; Cooley, (unassisted.) Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN LOST TWO GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Twenty thousand persons saw the home team win two games of baseball from Brooklyn to-day by close scores, eleven innings being required to decide the first game. Brilliant fielding by both teams was the feature. Jennings injured his hand in the first game and was compelled to retire. The scores:

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b.	0	2	8	1	0	Thomas, cf.	1	1	5	1	0
Keeler, rf.	0	3	2	1	0	W'rton, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Sh'kard, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Flick, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0	D'hanty, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	3	4	0	D'gl's, c. & lb.	2	1	7	1	0
Dolan, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Jennings, lb.	0	0	7	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	1	4	2	Jacl'h, c.	0	1	7	0	0
Farrell, c.	0	1	10	4	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Donovan, p.	0	1	1	2	0	Cross, ss.	0	1	3	4	2
						Orth, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	1	9*	31	14	0	Total	2	7	33	12	2

*One out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Philadelphia ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Keeler, Irwin, and Jacklitsch. Stolen bases—Sheckard and Cross. Sacrifice hits—Thomas and Wolverton. Double plays—Thomas and Wolverton; Dahlen and Irwin. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Orth, 1; Donovan, 6. Hit by pitcher—Cross. Struck out—By Orth, 2; Donovan, 3. Passed balls—Farrell, 1; Jacklitsch, 1. Time of game—2:15. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0	Thomas, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Wolv'n, 3b.	2	1	1	2	0
Sheckard, lf.	2	1	2	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	4	2	1	0
Daly, 2b.	0	1	5	3	0	Del'y, 1b.	1	1	5	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	4	0	McFar'd, c.	1	4	3	0	0
Dolan, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Douglass, 2b.	1	0	7	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	Barry, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	1	6	2	0	Hallm'n, 2b.	0	0	4	5	0
Newton, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	4	2	0
						Duggleby, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	3	8*	24	12	0	Total	4	10	27	12	0

*None out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn ..... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Philadelphia ..... 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Dolan, Barry, Farland 2. Three-base hit—Dahlen. Home run—Scheckard. Sacrifice hit—Cross. Double plays—Dahlen, Daly, and Kelley; Flick and Douglass. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 10. First base on balls—Off Newton, 4; off Duggleby, 1. Hit by pitcher—Cross, Irwin, Delehanty. Struck out—By Newton, 5; by Duggleby, 1. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	Clarke, lf.	2	2	4	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	1	14	2	0	Beaum't, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Davis, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	3	2	4	2	Wagner, ss.	0	1	5	5	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	1	2	1	2	Bransf'd, 1b.	0	0	9	0	1
Nichols, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	3	3	1
Ryan, 2b.	2	1	2	5	3	Leach, 3b.	2	1	1	3	1
Schriver, c.	1	1	8	1	0	Zimmer, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Sudhoff, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Tannehill, p.	1	2	0	2	0
Total	4	8	27	19	8	Total	7	9	27	14	5

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2—4
Pittsburg ..... 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 1 1—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hit—Beaumont. Three-base hits—Ryan, Clarke. Home runs—Davis, Schriver. Hit by pitcher—By Sudhoff, 2. Double plays—Sudhoff, Schriver, and McGann, (2;) Ryan and McGann; Leach and Wagner; Wagner, Ritchey, and Bransfield. Struck out—By Tannehill, 3; by Sudhoff, 2. First base on balls—Off Sudhoff, 2; off Tannehill, 3. Stolen bases—McGann, Clarke, Burkett, Wallace. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 1; St. Louis, 4. Time of game—1 hour and 56 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	2	2	0	1	Dobbs, 3b.	1	2	1	0	0
Green, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Harley, lf.	2	2	4	0	0
LaCh'ce, rf.	2	1	1	1	0	B'kley, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Dexter, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0	Cr'w'd, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Childs, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0	Mason, ss.	0	2	5	2	2
Raymer, sb.	0	1	0	1	0	Bay, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
McC'm'k, ss.	0	1	1	4	0	Krouse, 2b.	0	1	1	2	2
Kahoe, c.	1	0	8	1	0	Bergen, c.	0	1	3	4	2
Taylor, p.	1	1	0	0	2	Hahn, p.	0	1	0	2	1
Total	9	8	27	11	1	Total	3	13	24	13	5

Chicago ..... 0 1 3 0 1 0 4 0 —9
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —0

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 9. Two-base hits—Dobbs, Bergen, and Hahn. Three-base hit—Crawford. Sacrifice hit—Taylor. Stolen bases—Hartsel, Green, and Harley. Double play—Hahn, Mason, and Beckley. Struck out—By Taylor, 6; by Hahn, 1. Passed ball—Kahoe. Time of game—1:42. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	48	31	.608	Boston	39	40	.474
Philadelphia	45	35	.577	New York	34	38	.472
St. Louis	47	36	.566	Cincinnati	33	46	.423
Brooklyn	42	38	.525	Chicago	33	54	.372

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	53	28	.654	Washington	33	37	.469
Boston	46	30	.605	Philadelphia	33	43	.434
Baltimore	41	31	.569	Cleveland	30	48	.385
Detroit	34	35	.527	Milwaukee	27	54	.333

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 1; Baltimore, 0.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
At Chicago—Chicago, 8; Boston, 7, (13 innings.)
At Milwaukee—Washington, 7; Milwaukee, 6.

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Montreal, 7; Buffalo, 2.
At Hartford—Hartford, 8; Worcester, 1.
At Rochester—Toronto, 4; Rochester, 1.

Scores of Other Games.

At Brooklyn—Providence, 8; Brockton, 2, (10 innings.)
At Schenectady—Binghamton, 6; Schenectady, 2.
At Utica—Waverley, 9; Utica, 6. Utica, 7; Waverley, 2, (second game.)
At Albany—Albany, 2; Utica, 0.
At Troy—Troy, 7; Reona, 6.

The Canada Yacht Club Trials.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—Cadillac won the sixth trial race for the Canada Cup this afternoon, and will in all probability be awarded the honor of defending the cup against the Canadian boat Invader. The race to-day made the third victory for the Cadillac against two wins for the Milwaukee and one for the Illinois. The latter boat was second, Milwaukee third, and Detroit fourth.

The race to-day was nine miles before the wind and the same distance to windward. From the view of the spectators the race was a flat failure as there was a heavy haze over the water, that made the yachts invisible at less than two miles, and at times it was difficult to tell which boat was in the lead at the distance of one mile.

AMATEUR BASEBALL LEAGUE.

New York Athletic Club Defeats the Knickerbocker Club by the Score of 19 to 17.

The New York Athletic Club maintained its lead in the Amateur Baseball League yesterday by defeating the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in a heavy batting game at Bayonne. The long hits made were the features of the game. Hopper, Disosway, Hays, and Richardson each made a home run, while Wood batted out two. Hopper also contributed a three-base hit. Though Kelley was hit very hard all during the game, and particularly so in the opening innings, he managed to win his game. Disosway started in to pitch for the Knickerbocker nine, but had to retire in favor of Terry.

The first run of the game was made by the New York Athletic Club in the first inning after two men were out. Hayes was sent to first on balls. A wild throw to Hopper which passed Kane enabled him to reach home. Hopper fielded Richardson's hit and put him out at first.

The Knickerbockers drew away ahead of New Yorks in their half of this inning. Bernard, Terry, and Wood were sent to first on balls, and the first two scored on Daly's hit through Powell. Wood scored on Hopper's three-base hit, Hopper on Disosway's single, Disosway going to second on a passed ball. Kane scarificed. Davies's hit scored Disosway. Fitz's hit resulted in a double play.

Four more runs were made in the second inning. Cowan made an error on Bernard's fly, Terry singled, and Wood drove to Lambert, scoring Bernard, but forcing Terry at second. Daly singled. Phillips bungled Hopper's hit, and Wood scored. Another error allowed Daly to score. Hopper scored on Disosway's out. Phillips threw Kane out.

The only other runs scored by the New York Athletic Club in the third on four singles, a home run, and a base on balls. Three singles, an error, and two bases on balls added three more runs to their total in the fourth. Daly's base on balls and Hopper's home run scored two more runs for the Knickerbockers in their half of this inning.

A single by Powell, Richardson's home run, Lambert's two-base hit, a wild pitch, and another single in the sixth inning enabled the New York Athletic Club to score three runs and tie the score. The Knickerbockers, however, went ahead again by scoring two runs in their half of this inning, Wood and Disosway making home runs.

The New York Athletic Club scored one run in the seventh and two more in the eighth, while the Knickerbockers scored three runs, their final tallies, in the seventh. Two runs to the bat, the New Yorks went to the bat in the ninth inning. Hayes went to first on balls, Richardson singled, and Lambert tripled to left, scoring Hayes and Richardson, thereby tying the score. Dunn doubled, scoring Lambert, and Kelly's single scored Dunn. The score:

KNICKERBOCKER A.C.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK A. C.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Bernard, 2b.	3	1	2	2	0	Phillips, 2b.	2	1	2	6	1
Terry, 3b&p.	2	1	1	4	0	Powell, ss.	3	3	6	2	1
Wood, c.	4	3	11	0	2	Hayes, c.	4	1	1	0	0
Daly, ss.	3	3	2	1	0	Rich'dson, lf.	3	3	4	1	0
Hopper, 1b.	3	2	9	1	1	Lambert, 3b.	3	3	1	3	0
Disoway, p.						Cowen, cf.	1	1	3	1	0
& 3b.	2	4	0	2	0	Dunn, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Kane, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	Nalley, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Davies, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Kelley, p.	1	1	3	1	2
Fritz, cf.	0	0	3	0	0						
Total	17	16	34	8	3	Total	19	20	26	13	3

New York A. C. ..... 1 0 5 2 0 2 1 2 4—19
Knickerbocker A. C. ..... 6 4 0 0 0 2 3 0 0—17

Two-base hit—Dunn. Three-base hits—Hopper, Lambert. Home runs—Wood, (2,) Hopper, Disoway, Hayes, Richardson. First base on balls—Off Kelley, 4; off Disosway, 4; off Terry, 1. Struck out—By Disosway, 2; by Terry, 1. Double plays—Davies; Phillips, Powell, and Richardson. Passed ball—Hayes. Sacrifice hits—Wood, Dunn, Kane.

ENGLEWOOD, 7; MORRISTOWN, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 27.—The baseball game between the Morristown and Englewood field clubs to-day for League championship honors was full of exciting plays. Morristown took the lead in the first inning by a base on balls, Lytle's hit, and an error by Duryee. They scored again in the fourth by a muffled fly of Tannahill and Geer's two-bagger.

Pitcher Brown seemed to weaken a little in the eighth, and Englewood made 4 runs. In both the fifth and seventh Englewood had three men left on bases by Morristown's errors and pitcher's passes. As there was not a single hit made in these innings, no runs were counted. The score follows:

ENGLEWOOD F. C.	R	IB	PO	A	E	MORRISTOWN F. C.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Tannahill, cf.	1	1	3	0	1	Donnelly, ss.	1	0	1	5	0
Ben Vorhis, c.	0	0	7	2	0	Lytle, 2b.	0	0	1	5	4
Duryee, 2b.	1	2

WALTHOUR WINS 50-MILE BICYCLE RACE

Elkes Is Exhausted at the End of Thirty-eight Miles and Retires.

WINNER'S VERY FAST TIME

A Day of Good Racing at Manhattan Beach—Taylor, the Negro Rider, Begins His Season's Work.

Robert Walthour of Atlanta, Ga., the fair-haired young Southern cycling champion, won a notable victory in the fifty-mile motor-paced race with Harry Elkes of this city, James Moran of Chelsea, Mass., and Arthur Ross of Newark, N. J., at the Manhattan Beach cycle track yesterday afternoon. Walthour defeated Moran, who was second, by 5¼ laps, or about 147 yards less than two miles, and Ross was about three miles behind Moran, while Elkes, who had been invincible heretofore this season in motor-paced racing, withdrew at thirty-eight miles, when he was in third place and almost two miles behind the leaders.

But for the breaking of a pedal in the forty-seventh mile, by which he lost three-quarters of a lap, and at least half a minute in time before he could change his wheel, Walthour undoubtedly would have broken the existing fifty-mile record of 1:22:22 2-5, as his time of 1:22:29 3-5 came within less than eight seconds of it, despite the delay caused by the accident. He also beat Elkes's time of 1:03:45 1-5 for forty miles, made on the preceding Saturday, by two-fifths of a second, making the distance in 1:03:44 4-5, and equaled, if he did not beat, Elkes's hour record of 37 miles 2½ laps, made on July 14, which is additional evidence of the merit of his performance.

Elkes's defeat, which was the first this season, was probably due in part to the fact that he had taken part in a fifty-mile race in Boston on Friday evening, in which he defeated Champion and Moran, and did not have time to recover from it. He also tired himself in a struggle with Moran for the lead in the early part of yesterday's race, with the result that his strength gave out completely before the end of the contest was reached.

Walthour's time, however, shows that Elkes would have had to ride in better than record time to win, even if he had been in perfect condition.

The big race was the last event on a long and interesting programme, and the interest of the spectators was at its height when the starting signal was given. Elkes got the best of the start, and led out, followed by Walthour, Moran, and Ross in the order named. Moran passed Walthour in the second lap of the first mile, and, closing up on Elkes, passed him in the second mile and took the lead.

Then ensued a struggle between the two leaders which did much to tire them out and prepare the way for Walthour's victory. The fourth mile was ridden in 6:13 3-5, only two-fifths of a second more than record time. Moran led until the first lap of the sixth mile, closely followed by Elkes, and with Walthour and Ross taking it easy in the rear. At five miles Elkes succeeded in passing Moran and securing the lead.

In the eleventh mile the pace began to tell on Moran, who began to drop behind and was passed by Walthour, who now came up strongly and started in pursuit of Elkes. The latter fought every attempt to pass him, and it was not until the seventeenth mile that Walthour was able to get by, but when he did pass he went with a burst of speed which gave him a lead of half a lap by the end of the mile.

This practically settled the race as far as first honors were concerned, as Elkes was unable to even hold Walthour, much less attempt to deprive him of the lead, and at twenty miles he was a full lap behind and was passed by the triumphant Southern cyclist. At thirty-one miles Walthour passed Elkes a second time, and Moran also passed him and recovered one of the two laps which he had previously lost. At thirty-three miles Walthour passed Elkes for the third time, and at thirty-five miles Moran passed him for the second time, making up all the distance he had lost to Elkes earlier in the race and taking second place.

Elkes was now relegated to third place, and even that was not assured as Ross, too, was gaining on him. Walthour continued to make rings round Moran and Ross, and at forty-five miles he led the former by six laps and the latter by fourteen. In the forty-seventh mile he broke a crank and lost three-quarters of a lap, most of which he regained before the finish. He won by almost two miles from Moran and almost five miles from Ross.

Marcus L. Hurley of the Greenwich Wheelmen, the metropolitan amateur champion, won the one-third mile open amateur race with ease, but in the one mile handicap, in which he was scratch man, he was penalized at the finish and could not get a place. His time was taken, however, and it was 2:01 3-5, a new amateur record for the track at that distance.

The amateur match race between Walter Smith and George Schofield of the Kings County Wheelmen, at ten miles, motor paced, proved very easy for Smith, who took the lead almost from the start and simply ran away from his opponent. At eight miles Smith led by a lap, and he won by a lap and 100 yards, or about 700 yards.

The professional events were productive of some unusually good contests. In the half-mile circuit championship race Marshall Taylor, the well-known colored rider, signalized his reappearance in competition on a local track by defeating Frank Kramer of East Orange by less than a yard in the final. Cooper, Kimble, Butler, Hausman, Newhouse, and Freeman also qualified in the trials, but were shut out in the semi-finals.

The mile professional race, 2:10 class, furnished an exciting finish, in which two riders were severely injured. Lap prizes were offered, and George R. Leander of Chicago and Charles Hadfield engaged in such a determined struggle for them that when they rounded into the stretch for the finish they led the rest of the field by about sixty yards. Near the finish they came together, but without actually colliding, Leander got away and finished, but Hadfield lost control of his wheel and fell.

He arose and started to run across the finish line, carrying his wheel, when he was run into from behind by J. P. Jacobson, and was thrown from the track. Jacobson was also thrown, and was seriously injured, while Hadfield was unconscious when aid reached him.

McFarland, Kramer, Fenn, and Taylor were the scratch men in the five-mile professional handicap, but Fenn was the only one of the quartet who started. He won in good style from Gascoyne, who came out on the last lap and set the pace to the finish, where he was beaten by Fenn by about twelve yards. Fenn's time of 10:42 1-5 was a new track record. Summary:

One-Half Mile, Circuit Championship, Professional.—First Trial Heat—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; E. Hausman, New Haven, Conn., second. Time—1:14 2-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by Thomas Cooper, Detroit, Mich.; "Al" Newhouse, Buffalo, N. Y., second. Time—1:22 3-5. Third Trial Heat—Won by John T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill.; H. B. Freeman, Portland, Oregon, second. Time—1:15 1-5. Fourth Trial Heat—Won by Floyd A. McFarland, San Jose, Cal.; Marshall Taylor, Worcester, Mass., second. Time—1:30 1-5. First Intermediate Heat—Won by Kramer, Hausman second. Time—1:17 4-5. Second Intermediate Heat—Won by Kimble; Taylor second. Time—1:23 4-5. First Semi-Final Heat—Won by Kramer; Hausman second. Time—1:12. Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by Taylor; Kimble second. Time—1:12 4-5. Race won by Taylor; Kramer second, Kimble and Hausman dividing third money. Time—2:53 3-5.

One-Third Mile, Open, Amateur.)—First heat—Won by Marcus L. Hurley, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City; August Welsing, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, second; P. G. Van Cott, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, third. Time—0:44 2-5. Second heat—Won by W. J. Hermond, New Brunswick, N. J.; Edward Forrest, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., second; W. A. La Due, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., third. Time—0:43 2-5. Third heat—Won by T. T. Brown, Calumet Cyclers, New York City; A. Rawlings, New Brunswick, N. J., second; Lewis Downing, Garden City Wheelmen, Los Angeles, Cal., third. Time—0:47 3-5. Race won by Hurley, Forrest second, Van Cott third. Time—0:43 4-5.

One-Mile, (Professional, 2:10 Class.)—First heat—Won by Hardy Downing, Los Angeles, Cal.; Charles Hadfield, Newark, N. J., second. Time—0:46 2-5. Second heat—Won by J. P. Jacobson, New Haven, Conn.; George R. Leander, Chicago, Ill., second. Time—0:44. Third heat—Won by Earl Stevens, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., second. Time—0:43 4-5. Race won by Leander, Bedell second, Downing third. Winners of lap prizes—Hadfield and Leander. Time—2:27 2-5.

Ten-Mile Motor-Paced Match Race Between Walter Smith and George Schofield, the Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Won by Smith. Time—16:51 1-5. Leader and time by miles as follows:

Mile.	Leader.	Led By.	Time.	Record.
1	Smith	3 Yards	1:42 2-5	1:47 2-5
2	Smith	5 Yards	3:24 3-5	3:34 2-5
3	Smith	5 Yards	5:08 3-5	4:56
4	Smith	5 Yards	6:49 3-5	6:28
5	Smith	60 Yards	8:28 4-5	7:59 2-5
6	Smith	150 Yards	10:10 3-5	10:10 2-5
7	Smith	300 Yards	11:51 3-5	11:51 3-5
8	Smith	600 Yards	13:32 2-5	13:08 2-5
9	Smith	650 Yards	15:12 4-5	14:51 3-5
10	Smith	700 Yards	16:51 1-5	16:36 4-5

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Lewis Downing, Garden City Wheelmen, Los Angeles, Cal., (40 yards;) August Welsing, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, (40 yards,) second; W. L. Losee, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (40 yards,) third. Time—2:01 1-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., (scratch;) Thomas J. Gascoyne, England, (100 yards,) second; E. C. Hausman, New Haven, Conn., (200 yards,) third; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (150 yards,) fourth. Winners of prizes for leaders at each mile: First mile, John Coburn, Newark, N. J.; second mile, J. Newkirk, Chicago, Ill.; third mile, W. A. Reitz, New Haven, Conn.; fourth mile, R. W. Alexander, New York City. Time—10:42 1-5.

Fifty-Mile Motor-Paced Race.—Won by Robert Walthour, Atlanta, Ga.; James Moran, Chelsea, Mass., second; Arthur Ross, Newark, N. J., third. Time—1:22:29 3-5. Leader and time by miles as follows:

Mile.	Leader.	Led by.	Time.
1	Elkes	10 yards	1:33 3-5
2	Moran	5 yards	3:06 3-5
3	Moran	5 yards	4:39 4-5
4	Moran	5 yards	6:13 3-5
5	Moran	30 yards	7:47 4-5
6	Elkes	5 yards	9:21 2-5
7	Elkes	5 yards	10:56 2-5
8	Elkes	5 yards	12:30
9	Elkes	5 yards	14:04 1-5
10	Elkes	20 yards	15:37 2-5
11	Elkes	25 yards	17:11 2-5
12	Elkes	20 yards	18:44 4-5
13	Elkes	20 yards	20:17 3-5
14	Elkes	20 yards	21:51 4-5
15	Elkes	10 yards	23:25 3-5
16	Elkes	5 yards	25:02 4-5
17	Walthour	250 yards	26:37 3-5
18	Walthour	½ lap	28:12
19	Walthour	¾ lap	29:45 4-5
20	Walthour	1 lap	31:18 4-5
21	Walthour	625 yards	32:57 1-5
22	Walthour	625 yards	34:33 4-5
23	Walthour	625 yards	36:11
24	Walthour	650 yards	37:48 4-5
25	Walthour	650 yards	39:26 3-5
26	Walthour	650 yards	41:03 1-5
27	Walthour	700 yards	42:40 1-5
28	Walthour	750 yards	44:16 3-5
29	Walthour	900 yards	45:53 2-5
30	Walthour	1,050 yards	47:30
31	Walthour	2 laps	49:05 3-5
32	Walthour	2½ laps	50:41 4-5
33	Walthour	3 laps	52:18 3-5
34	Walthour	3½ laps	53:54 1-5
35	Walthour	3½ laps	55:30 3-5
36	Walthour	4½ laps	57:09
37	Walthour	4¾ laps	58:46 2-5
38	Walthour	5 laps	60:24 1-5
39	Walthour	5¼ laps	62:01 4-5
40	Walthour	5½ laps	63:44 4-5
41	Walthour	5½ laps	65:26 4-5
42	Walthour	5¾ laps	67:12 3-5
43	Walthour	6 laps	69:00 1-5
44	Walthour	6 laps	70:49 1-5
45	Walthour	6¼ laps	72:37 4-5
46	Walthour	6½ laps	74:25 4-5
47	Walthour	6½ laps	76:14 4-5
48	Walthour	6¾ laps	78:57 4-5
49	Walthour	6¾ laps	80:44 3-5
50	Walthour	6¾ laps	82:29 3-5

Michael Beat McDuffee Easily.

REVERE, Mass., July 27.—The twenty-mile motor-paced race on the Revere bicycle track between "Jimmy" Michael and Eddie McDuffee to-night was won by Michael by seven and one-quarter laps, his time being 33:05 3-5. There was no particular interest in the race, Michael taking the lead at the start and holding it throughout. Up to the seventeenth mile he had gained four laps. At the first of the nineteenth mile McDuffee's motor broke down, and before it was in order Michael had gained three more laps.

SENNEVILLE AGAIN VICTOR.

Grey Friar Defeated a Second Time in the Seawanhaka Cup Series at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., July 27.—Senneville defeated the yacht Grey Friar a second time in the Seawanhaka Cup series to-day. The wind was a little more brisk than on the preceding days, and the English challenger made a somewhat better showing. Yet it was not good enough to inspire her admirers with any great degree of confidence as Senneville defeated her over the triangular course of four miles, sailed three times, by 7 minutes, 30 seconds, Senneville leading by a mile at the finish.

Both yachts got away at 1:40 under spinnakers for a free run to the first buoy in a brisk breeze. Grey Friar crossed first, but Senneville at once overhauled her, never again to be headed. On the reach to the second buoy Senneville dropped a few seconds more. It was a dead beat to windward to the next buoy, and Senneville steadily drew away, finishing the first round of the course 4 minutes, 5 seconds ahead of Grey Friar.

The English crew showed more smartness than in previous races in getting out the spinnaker for the second run. She gained twenty-two seconds on this run. Grey Friar made another slight gain on the reach to the fifth buoy, but lost six minutes on the beat to windward, which finished two-thirds of the course.

Once more Grey Friar made slight gains on Senneville in the spinnaker run and reach. As she rounded the last buoy for the beat home Senneville was but a short distance from the finish. Lorne Currie, Gray Friar's owner, still considers his boat the best, and lays defeat to lack of knowledge of his crew of sailing conditions on Lake St. Louis. He desires, in case his boat is beaten, to have a race with Duggan at the helm of his boat. He thinks that so manned Grey Friar can defeat Senneville. Time, to-day's race:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Senneville	1:40	4:08:50	2:28:50
Grey Friar	1:40	4:16:20	2:36:20

Mules for South Africa Saved.

BOONEVILLE, Mo., July 27.—Fire which broke out in the rear of the Booneville Steam Laundry yesterday destroyed $80,000 worth of property. Several hundred head of mules, which are to be shipped by the British War Department to South Africa were saved from a building.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:52	Sun sets...7:21	Moon sets...2:06

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:58	Gov. Isl'd...5:17	H. Gate...7:13
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:15	Gov. Isl'd...5:42	H. Gate...7:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JULY 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Duke of Fife, China and Japan, via Tacoma	.....	.....
MONDAY, JULY 29.		
Castilian Prince, Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JULY 30.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.		
Caribbee, Barbados and Trinidad	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, AUG. 1.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Normandie, Progreso, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Santiago, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, AUG. 2.		
Cherokee, Turk's Island, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Duke of Fife. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru; (registered mails must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Maraposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 27 and up to Aug. 17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Aug. 17, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. 18, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 5, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, June 28; Shanghai, July 1; Yokohama, July 9, and Honolulu, July 19, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, were dispatched east July 26 at 6 P. M., and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, July 31.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii will close at the General Post Office as advertised.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JULY 28.

Afridi, Gibraltar, July 14.
Chicago City, Swansea, July 14.
El Sud, New Orleans, July 23.
Hamilton, Norfolk, July 27.
La Champagne, Havre, July 20.
Ponce, San Juan, July 23.
Saratoga, Nassau, July 22.

MONDAY, JULY 29.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, July 18.
Apache, Jacksonville, July 26.
Nacoochee, Savannah, July 26.
Neustria, Naples, July 14.
Proteus, New Orleans, July 24.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, July 26.
Tauric, Liverpool, July 19.
Vaderland, Antwerp, July 20.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

Advance, Colon, July 23.
Barbarossa, Bremen, July 20.
El Rio, New Orleans, July 25.
Faerio, Barry, July 16.
Hexam, Gibraltar, July 16.
Hylos, Liverpool, July 17.
Maristow, St. Lucia, July 23.
Morro Castle, Havana, July 26.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 29.
Werra, Gibraltar, July 21.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.

Belgravia, Hamburg, July 20.
Hevellius, Barbados, July 25.
Jamestown, Norfolk, July 30.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 24.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, July 20.

THURSDAY, AUG. 1.

Asama, Gibraltar, July 18.
Deutschland, Hamburg, July 25.
El Valle, New Orleans, July 27.
Ferndene, Gibraltar, July 18.
Germanic, Liverpool, July 24.
Jefferson, Norfolk, July 31.
Scotia, Gibraltar, July 18.

Arrived.

SS California, (Br.,) Blake, Marseilles June 22, Leghorn 29th, Messina July 6, Palermo 8th, and Naples 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Heathdene, (Br., new, 2,276 tons,) Milburn, Sunderland July 11, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Alexandra, (Dutch,) Thomson, Stettin July 7 and Copenhagen 10th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) Vinckers, Paramaribo July 5, Demerara 7th, Trinidad 10th, Carupano 11th, Cumana and Guanta 12th, La Guayra 13th, Porto Cabello 15th, Curacao 17th, Jacmel 19th, Aux Cayes 20th, and Port au Prince 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS (supposed) Nassevia, (Ger.,) Prehn, Stettin July 4, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Passed Fire Island at 7 P. M.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Egense, Copenhagen July 10, Christiania 11th, and Christiansand 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. South of Fire Island at 8:45 P. M.

SS Esperanza, Somers, Vera Cruz July 18, Progreso 20th, and Havana 23d, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Sobralense, (Br.,) Murray, Manaos July 8, Para 14th, and Barbados 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 A. M.

SS Santiago, Hathaway, Guantanamo July 18, Cienfuegos and Santiago 20th, and Nassau 23d, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Hahn, Hamburg July 14 and Boulogne 16th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.

SS Thurston, (Br.,) Dower, Huelva July 11, with sulphur ore to the Davis Sulphur Ore Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Hill, Liverpool July 17, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool July 20 and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:55 P. M.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Antwerp July 15, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.

SS Paraense, (Br.,) Coxson, Maranham July 4 and Ceara 13th, with mdse. to Edmund Reekes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Stettin July 6, and Copenhagen 10th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Fire Island at 4:10 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 27, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Saginaw, for Georgetown, S. C., via Wilmington, N. C.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) for London.
SS Yucatan, for Tampico, Campeachy, &c.
SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Mesaba, (Br.,) for London.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam, via Boulogne.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Ydun, (Nor.,) for Santiago, &c.
SS Maracaibo, for San Juan, La Guayra, &c.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) for Glasgow, via Moville.
SS Athos, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
SS Adirondack, (Ger.,) for Cape Haitien, St. Marc, &c.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Queenstown and Liverpool.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Curityba, (Cuban license,) for Matanzas, &c.
SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, Stettin, &c.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) for Hamburg and Cherbourg, via Plymouth.
SS Handel, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Daphne, (Nor.,) for Gibara.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Consuelo, (Br.,) for Hull, via Gravesend.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Spoken.

Bark Cecelia, (Braz.,) Capt. Parracho, from New York for Bahia, was spoken July 7 in latitude 6, longitude 29.

Miscellaneous.

The reported sailing of SS Cairnrocs from Stettin for New York on July 19 was an error.

Notice to Mariners.

BRAZOS RIVER JETTY LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Aug. 1, 1901, a temporary fixed white post-lantern light will be established in the structure recently erected on the southwesterly jetty at the entrance to Brazos River from the Gulf of Mexico. The structure is on the centre line of the jetty, about 4,900 feet (13-16 mile) SE. ¾ E. from Brazos River Lighthouse, and about ⅝ mile from the outer end of the jetty. The focal plane of the light will be 26 feet above mean high water. The light will illuminate about 74 degrees of the horizon, and will be visible only from the direction of the gulf, between W. ⅛ N. and N. by W. ⅛ W., (bearings from a vessel.) With Brazos River Light this light will form a range for approaching the entrance to the jetties from the gulf. To enter between the jetties Brazos River Light should be kept open to the northeastward of this light. The structure is a white, square wooden house, with lead-colored trimmings and green blinds, on piles rising from the jetty. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 585 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 28 degrees 56 minutes 11 seconds; longitude, west, 95 degrees 17 minutes 52 seconds. Outer end of northeasterly jetty, SE. by E. ½ E., about ⅝ mile; inner end of northeasterly jetty, N. by W. ¼ W., about 0-32 mile. On the same date the present temporary light on the jetty, about ¼ mile seaward of the new light, will be discontinued. (Lighthouse Board Bulletins No. 113, Paragraph 35; No. 114, Paragraph 24, and No. 115, Paragraph 57.) Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 198, No. 1,111, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 39.

CHOCTAWHATCHEE EAST PASS RANGE BEACON LIGHTS.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that on or about Aug. 12, 1901, lights, as follows, will be established on the structures recently erected on the range line for crossing the bar at the entrance to East Pass from the Gulf of Mexico into Choctawhatchee Bay:

Front Light—A fixed red lens-lantern light, 25½ feet above mean high water, on a brown post with daymark of horizontal slats, on the beach on the southerly side of the westerly part of Moreno Point, and about 220 feet back from high-water mark. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 185 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 30 degrees 23 minutes 3 seconds; longitude, west, 86 degrees 28 minutes 29 seconds. Tangent to northerly side of Santa Rosa Island, W. ¾ N., 8½ miles; southwesterly point of Moreno Point, WNW. 15-16 W., 2 3-16 miles.

Rear Light—A fixed white lens-lantern light, 54 feet above mean high water, on a brown post with daymark of horizontal slats, on a bluff on Moreno Point, 260 feet NNE. ⅛ E. in rear of the preceding. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, north, 30 degrees 23 minutes 6 seconds; longitude, west, 86 degrees 28 minutes 27 seconds. Tangent to northerly side of Santa Rosa Island, W. 9-16 N., 3¼ miles; southwesterly point of Moreno Point, W. by S., 2 3-16 miles. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 176, in place of Nos. 984 and 985, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 32.

COLUMBIA RIVER LIGHT-VESSEL NO. 50.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Aug. 20, 1901, Light Vessel No. 50 will be replaced on her station, off the entrance to the Columbia River, about 7¼ miles SSW. ¾ W. from Cape Disappointment Lighthouse. On the same date the black first-class can buoy, marked "Light Vessel Moorings," now marking the station, will be withdrawn. No change has been made in Light Vessel No. 50 as to characteristics of lights, fog signals, or general appearance. (Lighthouse Board Bulletins No. 103, Paragraph 30, and No. 104, Paragraph 38.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Pacific Coast, 1901," Pages 40 and 47.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 27.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 5:08 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Pennington, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York, sld. from Antwerp at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Villeaumoras, for New York, sld. from Havre at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New York, via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 1:45 P. M.

SS Pecosie, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from Messina for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McPherson, from Naples, &c., for New York, passed Sagres yesterday.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Everest, from New York, arr. at Dublin yesterday.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, sld. Gravesend, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Ceylon, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 7 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Benedict, (Br.,) Capt. Beyer, for New York, sld. from Para July 25.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, for New York, sld. from Naples yesterday.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:45 P. M. yesterday.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, for New York, via Southampton, sld. from Bremen to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York, via Genoa, arr. at Trieste July 22.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Ord, from Santos for New York, arr. at Rio Janeiro July 22.

SS Duchess di Genova, (Ital.,) Capt. Schiaffino, from New York, arr. at Naples July 24.

SS Lady Armstrong, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from New York, via Copenhagen, arr. at Ewinemunde July 24.

SS Oronsay, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Cape Town July 8.

SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) Capt. Bohn, for New York, sld. from Hamburg July 27.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carver, from New York for Bristol, passed Dow Head to-day.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from New York, arr. at Fayal to-day.

Clearing Sale of

Silks.

This being the last week previous to our semi-annual stock-taking, all Summer Silks will be closed out regardless of cost or value.

50c. quality 24-inch black Habutai Silk reduced to, yard, 39
$1.00 quality 24 inch all-silk Liberty Satin reduced to, yard 58
95c. quality 24 inch all-silk black Satin Foulard reduced to, yard 55
$1.00 quality 24-inch all-silk Lyons printing Persian Liberty Satins reduced to, yard. 49
59c. quality 24-inch all-silk light colored printed Pongee Silks reduced to, yard 25
69c. quality 36-inch white Japanese Habutai Wash Silk reduced to, yard, 49
$1.50 quality very high class printing 24-inch printed Satin Liberties, imported goods, reduced to, yard, 75
$1.45 quality 36-inch (one yard wide), bright and beautiful lustre, black Taffeta Silk reduced to, yard, 98

(Main Floor, Front, 19th St. Side.)

Wash Goods.

A PEREMPTORY CLEARANCE!

We have but one aim in arranging this sale—to sell everything in sight, and sell at once—for we take stock August 1 and will not inventory a yard of these goods, be the loss what it may So here they go!

Cotton Crepons, in black, navy blue and green, that were regularly sold at 19c. a yard, Monday for 5
Solid Colored Dimities, not all shades, but still a good assortment, that were regularly sold at 10c. a yard, Monday for 5
All our English Dimities, Corded Batist

D. F. MYERS BROUGHT HERE FROM CLEVELAND

Charged with Grand Larceny in an Insurance Failure.

He Was President of the Manhattan Fire Company, Which Is in the Hands of a Receiver.

Daniel F. Myers, ex-President of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, now in the hands of a receiver, and a member of the wholesale drug firm of Benton, Myers & Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, was brought to this city yesterday by Detective Sergeant McNaught upon a bench warrant charging him with grand larceny in connection with the recent impairment of the insurance company's capital.

Myers, who is said to bear quite a good business reputation in Cleveland and to be a neighbor of Senator Hanna, was indicted by the Grand Jury last week for the alleged misappropriation of a check for $27,562.69, while President of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company. Early in March of this year Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance, caused an investigation of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company to be made, to determine the accuracy of its annual statement issued on Dec. 31, 1900. This statement represented the company to have a surplus over all liabilities, including capital, of $38,013.55. Instead, as a result of Inspector Vanderpoel's examination, it was found that the company's capital stock of $500,000 was impaired on the date the annual statement was issued, to the extent of $245,649.88, or 49 per cent. This was a difference of $283,663.43 between its alleged and real condition. Its assets in the same statement were overstated $14,357.17 and the liabilities understated $269,306.26. On March 1, 1901, its capital was shown to be impaired $489,703.31.

Nothing was found by Inspector Vanderpoel to indicate that the company derived moneys arising from the surplus profits of its business with which to pay dividends to its stockholders in 1900. Notwithstanding this fact, however, a dividend was paid of $10,500, representing 10 per cent. upon the capital stock entitled to such dividends.

Superintendent Hendricks pronounced the annual statement grossly false and misleading, and on April 17 he called upon the stockholders of the company to pay into the treasury the sum of $489,403.31. The company shortly afterward went into the hands of a receiver, and on May 10 Superintendent Hendricks called the matter of the misleading annual statement to the attention of the District Attorney.

As filing a false satement is merely a misdemeanor, the receiver of the company, Otto Kelsey, of Geneseo, N. Y., and his counsel, Hasbrouck & Johnson, of 34 Pine Street, in conjunction with Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan, made a careful investigation of the company's affairs. Some circumstances which excited their suspicions were presented to the Grand Jury, and the indictment followed. The indictment charges that about 600 shares of the company's stock were sold at about 135, and the proceeds thereof, amounting to about $81,000 deposited in the Hanover National Bank, where President Myers, Vice President William A. Miles, and Second Vice President and Treasurer William A. Hahn also had individual accounts.

The proceeds of the sale of these shares of stock was deposited in cash, according to the State's contention, less $27,562.69. This amount was covered by a note signed, the State alleges, by President Myers, Vice Presidents and Treasurer Miles and Hahn. The note was subsequently taken up by a check signed by these three. Although Myers is as yet the only person arrested, Mr. Garvan stated yesterday that there would be more prosecutions.

Mr. Myers was arraigned before Recorder Goff shortly after his arrival and bail fixed at $5,000. This amount was furnished by Samuel W. Bowne. Bartow S. Weeks of the firm of Weeks, Battle & Marshall appeared for Mr. Myers and said:

"I am unable to see where any crime has been committed by Mr. Myers under the allegations of this indictment. This check, signed by him and the other officers, was used to take up the note also signed by them and made with the assent of the Board of Directors. Instead of Mr. Myers ruining this company, he has himself sustained an individual loss of from $50,000 to $75,000. The company's failure resulted from the heavy fire losses they were compelled to pay. Mr. Myers is guilty of no crime."

The prosecution contends that the note was never given with the Board of Directors assent. When Mr. Garvan's attention was called to Mr. Weeks's statement, he said:

"Well, if that is so, there was perjury somewhere, because the officers of the company swore that this $81,000 was intact, when, as a matter of fact, it wasn't by nearly $27,000.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company was organized as the Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1869; commenced business in 1883, and was operated by P. B. Armstrong as President until 1891, when all outstanding risks were re-insured in the Lancashire. The company shortly afterward resumed business with J. C. Haste as President. R. A. Lowenthal became President in 1894. At that time P. B. Armstrong figured in an agitation against the company which succeeded in placing it again in his hands. This company was the first to write "Jumbo" lines of insurance, or large policy amounts on single risks of preferred character.

The company's name was changed in 1897 to the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, and its outstanding risks were re-insured in the Union of London. Its operations in 1898 were unsuccessful. In February, 1899, Mr. Armstrong severed his connection with the company, and it passed into the hands of Daniel Myers and other Cleveland interests. Its capital stock during 1901 was reduced to $200,000 and this was taken by underwriters to indicate a serious condition of affairs. The investigation by the Superintendent of Insurance followed.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF CONVERSION.—In a suit brought by Mote Sternberg against Louis Schein to recover for conversion of a gold watch and chain sold by the plaintiff to the defendant on the installment plan, the title remaining in the seller until all payments were made, Schein testified that the watch and chain were stolen from him while he was in attendance at the Thalia Theatre. Upon a default in the payment of the installments, Sternberg demanded a return of the property, and the case hinged on the question whether the demand preceded the theft. A finding in the Municipal Court in favor of the defendant was yesterday affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. Justice Hirschberg, for the court, says: "Giving to both stories full credence, which is as favorable a view as either litigant is entitled to, it would seem that the watch and chain were stolen from the defendant before the plaintiff made demand for their return. The defendant claims to have immediately informed the plaintiff of the fact that they were stolen. Under those circumstances the plaintiff failed to establish his case by the requisite preponderance of evidence, and we should not disturb the finding on the merits in defendant's favor. The rule of law controlling the case is settled by the decision of the Court of Appeals in Salt Springs National Bank vs. Wheeler, 48 N. Y., 492, in which case it was held that a demand and refusal to deliver do not establish a conversion, where, at the time of the demand, the property in question is not in existence, and that the accidental loss or destruction of an article by one lawfully in its possession is not a conversion."

REAL ESTATE BROKER'S COMMISSIONS.—In an action brought by Samuel Schlesinger, a broker, against Joseph Jud to recover commissions on an exchange of real estate, the Second Appellate Division, in reversing a judgment of the Municipal Court, dismissing the complaint, holds that the defendant in such an action cannot escape liability by attacking the validity of the contract of exchange, on the ground that it was signed by the husband of the owner of the property to be conveyed to such defendant, where it appears that the contract has been fully executed and he had acquired a good title. On the trial the broker gave testimony tending to show that the defendant had placed his property for sale with a real estate broker named Grossman, and that the exchange was effected by the united efforts of Grossman, the plaintiff, and one Roth, whose claim plaintiff held by assignment, with the knowledge and consent of the defendant, and with the understanding that but a single commission should be paid. Justice Hirschberg, for the court, says: "The contract for the exchange of the property was executed by the defendant with Ulrich Maurer, who testified that he signed it with authority and on behalf of his wife, who was the real owner. He testified that he delivered the property. If the defendant actually received a good title to the lots, there can be no force in the defendant's objection to the validity of the contract executed. This point may be made clear on a new trial. The court, of its own motion, permitted the plaintiff to amend his complaint by alleging an assignment of his interest in the commission from Grossman, but denied the plaintiff's motion for a like amendment in the case of Roth. As the bill of particulars distinctly stated that the plaintiff claimed by virtue of an assignment from Roth, it is doubtful whether the amendment was actually necessary, but in view of the court's action in voluntarily amending the complaint so as to cover Grossman's interests, the plaintiff's motion as to Roth should have been granted."

RUNAWAY ON THE BRIDGE.

Crowds Crossing to Enjoy the Half Holiday Alarmed—The Driver Seriously Injured.

Just as the crowds were beginning to go home yesterday for their usual Saturday half-holiday there was a runaway on the Brooklyn Bridge which caused considerable excitement and confusion for a time. The horse which bolted was driven by John Herson, an employe of Simon Hess, an expressman of 528 West Twenty-sixth Street. Herson was coming across from Brooklyn in a light wagon.

When opposite the New York anchorage of the bridge the horse became frightened and started on a wild dash for the Manhattan side of the structure. Herson succeeded by an extraordinary effort in keeping the animal in the roadway, but the wagon swayed from side to side and caused extreme excitement among the passengers on the crowded trolley cars.

At the New York end of the bridge a policeman saw the impending danger in time to shut the gate. Horse and wagon plunged wildly into the gate, breaking the shafts of the wagon and damaging the gate. Oddly enough, the horse suffered little injury, but Herson, the driver, was thrown out and hurt so badly that he had to be taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

TROLLEY REPAIR STATIONS.

To Be Erected All Over Brooklyn in Order to Obviate Long Delay to Traffic.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is about to put into operation a new scheme for quick repairs on its various lines. Most of the delays on the Brooklyn trolley roads are caused by either the breaking of a wire or accidents to the motors of the cars. Very often the repair wagons are a long time in reaching the scene of the accident because of the distance that must be traveled. The company now proposes to overcome this by establishing emergency stations, on the plan of the city's firehouses, in various parts of the borough.

President Greatsinger yesterday approved plans for a number of these stations. The first one will be erected in Flushing Avenue, between Nostrand and Marcy Avenues. The second will be built at Coney Island, and others will be established in the Eastern District, Ridgewood, and South Brooklyn.

The buildings will be all of one general design, and will be built of brick, two stories in height. They will be completely equipped with all the latest appliances and appurtenances for the purposes for which they are intended, and will contain living apartments for the crews of repair men. Each crew will consist of five men. In each building the living apartments will be on the second floor. As in the firehouses, a brass sliding pole will be placed in each building, to enable the men to descend quickly when a call comes in.

THIS DOG A MURDERER.

Big St. Bernard, Jealous of His Mistress's New Pet, Deliberately Kills Little Japanese Spaniel.

Mrs. Henry T. Soulier, wife of the manager of the Lyric Theatre, Hoboken, was until Friday night the owner of two dogs. Then one of the animals murdered the other, as Mrs. Soulier believes, through jealousy. The survivor is a St. Bernard. His victim was a Japanese spaniel which was presented to Mrs. Soulier by Mrs. J. K. Emmet.

The spaniel, being a diminutive animal, at once became a great pet. It was known as Chin Chin, while the St. Bernard, which had been in the family several years, was called Frank. From the first Frank showed an aversion to Chin Chin, and as the latter grew to be a family favorite Frank's hatred of the spaniel became more marked.

On Friday evening Mrs. Soulier petted Chin Chin even more freely than usual. Some one called her into an adjoining room, and as she left the room Frank, who had been lying on the floor watching her, crossed to the chair on which she had placed Chin Chin. A moment later she heard Chin Chin yelp. Rushing back, she found that Frank had seized Chin Chin by the throat and was shaking him as if he were a rat. Mrs. Soulier called her maid, and together they managed to release Chin Chin from Frank's massive jaws, but it was to late. The spaniel was dead.

TO STOP THE BUGLE NUISANCE.

Police Arrest Four Knife Grinders on the Upper West Side.

Bugles as a means of drawing business for knife grinders are forbidden according to the latest edict of the police. The practice, all the more a nuisance because few of the grinders could evoke a musical sound from their horns, has grown to such proportions that many letters of complaint have reached the authorities. Most of them came from the upper west side, and yesterday the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station captured four knife sharpeners who had sounded, or tried to sound, bugle calls in their sight and hearing.

The prisoners were Jacomo Pollato of 212 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Francisco Pliotti of 82 Mulberry Street, and Angelo Martini and Nicolo Angelo of Jersey City. All were held in $50 bail for trial in the West Side Court. The law on which they were arrested is Section 528 of the ordinances of the city, which reads as follows:

No licensed peddler, vender, hawker, or huckster shall blow upon or use or suffer to be blown upon or used any horn or other instrument for the purpose of giving notice of the approach of any cart, wagon, or vehicle, in order to sell thereout any article of merchandise.

Magistrate Hogan, though he held the prisoners, remarked that the section specifies "licensed peddlers," &c., while the grinders are not required to be licensed. Residents of the district fear, however, that a crusade against the bugling grinders may drive them to blowing their horns in the back yards, where the little street bands and shouting clothesline peddlers have already taken refuge from the police to the greater annoyance of householders.

CURIOUS STONE FOUND.

Its Owner Believes It to be the Petrified Body of a Bird.

W. Knight Clynes, a civil engineer of 183 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, who recently constructed a railroad cut through a hill near a village called Asbury, in the Musconetcong Valley, has at his home a remarkable stone, which was found by the workmen making the cutting about three weeks ago. Mr. Clynes guards his treasure carefully, and will let no one see it until it is examined by scientists from the Smithsonian Institution, whose attention he has invited to the matter.

He believes that the stone is the petrified body of a historic bird or beast. He describes it as being something like an ostrich with a protruding breastbone. The vertebrae, he says, are plainly distinguishable. The eyes, nostrils, and mouth are also well preserved. The ear is a large flap, like that of a bloodhound. There is also what appears to be the stump of a tail, but from present indications it would seem that the creature had no legs.

The body is three feet long, Mr. Clynes says, and about eighteen inches high, while the length of the head equals the height of the body. The weight of the stone is about 200 pounds. That is all he is prepared to tell about it at present.

Mr. GEO. T. FURST, Beech Creek, Clinton Co., Va., March 23, 1901, writes: "I AM A WORM DESTROYER, TONIC, NERVINE AND APPETIZER the Strength-Giver, Jayne's Vermifuge, is unsurpassed.

The Best Blood Purifier is Jayne's Alterative.—Adv.

BRIDGE CAR SERVICE IS AGAIN INCREASED

The Order Requiring a Distance of 200 Feet Countermanded.

How the Bridge Has Been Overweighted Since Experts Established a Maximum Amount of Strain.

In view of the apprehension that perhaps the Brooklyn Bridge was being subjected to too great a strain, when the trolley car service was resumed on Friday morning, instructions were sent out that cars should be kept about 200 feet apart. About 102 feet had been nominally required before the cleavage of the suspender rods on Wednesday.

A few hours after the order requiring a space of 200 feet to be kept between cars had been sent out, it was countermanded and the old regime was re-established. To have kept a space of 200 feet between each of the cars on the bridge would have meant a curtailing of the regular service by at least one-half, and probably more.

No written orders were sent out on the subject, and at the offices of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday it was denied that any restrictive directions had been issued at all. An inspector at the Brooklyn entrance to the bridge, however, told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that the old service was resumed late Friday evening.

The mandate that cars should be kept 102 feet apart, however, was itself more strictly obeyed yesterday than had been the case for a long time previously. The rigid adherence to that rule would cut off about one-fourth of the service over the bridge during the rush hours. And the same inspector said that, in fact, only about 75 per cent. of the regular number of cars were running.

Enginer Samuel R. Probasco said yesterday, when asked about the curtailment of the trolley car service:

"The bridge structure has not been weakened or changed. Therefore, there is no reason why a smaller number of cars should be run."

"What about the order that a distance of 200 feet should be kept between cars?"

"I don't know anything about such an order. I have given no such instructions."

"How do you explain the difference between your report of the cause of the bridge accident and that of Chief Engineer Martin?"

"I don't explain it. I am not discussing reports to-day," responded Mr. Probasco.

Mr. Probasco and Bridge Commissioner Shea said that heat had caused the cleavage of the suspender rods. Mr. Martin said that one of the rods, probably defective originally, had broken some time ago, and that the consequent extra strain upon neighboring rods was responsible for their breaking.

NO FURTHER INSPECTION.

Mr. Probasco asserted that no further systematic inspection of the bridge was in progress; that the mechanics who were at work upon the structure all the time were supposed to report any suspicious circumstances at once. He said the bridge had been painted all over about four years ago, and that some painting was going on all the time. Mr. Probasco also said there was no truth in the reports of discord between himself and Mr. Martin, notwithstanding the discrepancy between their reports of Wednesday's accident.

Bridge Commissioner Shea was out of town yesterday. Deputy Commissioner York, when asked about the bridge situation, said:

"The bridge is safe now, always was, and ever will be. You can pile cars upon it as high as you can get them, and make a solid string of them from one end of the bridge to the other, and the structure will not be in the least affected by it."

Superintendent Brackenridge of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that the company had resumed its regular service on the bridge elevated structure of sixteen trains every hour regularly and eighteen during the rush hours. Incidentally, it might be remarked that there was no rush hour yesterday, such as has been so familiar on Saturdays in the past, when people were hurrying to Coney Island. Yesterday they went by boat or crossed the river on ferries. The rushing was distinctly at the ferries.

Attention was called yesterday to the original report of the experts who examined the bridge with a view to determining whether it would be safe for trolley cars to cross it. This board of experts was composed of Leffert L. Buck, George H. Thomson, and Virgil G. Bogue. This board, after a careful examination of the bridge, reported that the minimum distance between cars on the suspended structure and the approaches, too, should be 102 feet.

This rule has been nominally observed in the past, but as a matter of fact little real attention is paid to it, and during the rush hours cars ran about 50 feet or less apart. This, according to the report of these experts, would subject the bridge to much more than the maximum strain consistent with safety.

The experts fixed the maximum number of surface cars on the bridge at one time at 76, divided as follows: On the Brooklyn approach, 15 cars; on the Manhattan approach, 31 cars; on the land spans, 16 cars, and on the main span, 30 cars.

This arrangement allowed 46 cars to be on the suspended portion of the bridge at one time, but it was stipulated that these cars should be regularly and systematically separated, else the unequal distribution of weight might prove dangerous. The board said that the bunching of cars would be dangerous to the outer trusses, which were much weaker than the inner trusses.

SUGGESTED REMODELLING.

It was suggested at that time that perhaps the bridge should be slightly remodeled, and extra outer trusses put in place to assist in sustaining the increased weight of the trolley cars and their human freight. This suggestion was not heeded, however, and there has been a complete disregard of the original plan of the experts. For several hours of every day the bridge has been subjected to a very much greater strain than that which these engineers said should be the maximum.

According to the figures given out at the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's offices yesterday 365 trolley cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and 45 of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company were going over the bridge every hour. It was stated that that number would be continued unless a contrary order was issued by Bridge Commissioner Shea.

That the situation was a critical one, however, was evident from the fact that President Greatsinger and all the leading officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company remained in their offices until late yesterday afternoon, while ordinarily on Saturdays all the offices are closed at noon.

The Superintendent of Surface Roads of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that special precautions were to be taken to insure obedience henceforth to the rule requiring that cars on the bridge should get no nearer than 102 feet to each other. He said he would take no excuses from motormen and would summarily discharge any offender. As a matter of fact, however, there were no inspectors at all stationed along the main span of the bridge in the afternoon to ascertain just how strictly the motormen were obeying orders.

The ferries continued to do a rushing business yesterday, and General Manager Brackenridge of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said that the trolley car service to ferry terminals had been increased very largely. Superintendent Hyatt of the Union Ferry Company, which controls the Catharine Street, Fulton Street, Wall Street, and Hamilton Avenue ferries, said yesterday that his company was accustomed to carrying about 100,000 passengers a day, but that on Thursday and Friday about 75,000 more were carried, and there was no conspicuous lessening of the number yesterday. It is estimated that since the accident of Wednesday bridge traffic has decreased by about 25 per cent.

The District Attorney's office is making a careful inquiry into the responsibility for the breaking of the bridge suspender rods. Acting District Attorney Le Barbier said yesterday that the matter was being pressed to the utmost.

"There will be something doing in this matter," said Mr. Le Barbier, "probably next week. That is all the information I can give out now, but it will be well to wait."

CADENCE IMPACT A DANGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Roebling's suggestion as to the cause of the fractures of the suspension rods of the bridge are those of a man who understands his subject. He says, "It is all due to vibration." Had he added, caused by "cadence impacting," or its equal, "cadence hammering," he would have told the whole story. It is simply negatory to suggest that heat or expansion had anything to do with the "snapping off" of the rods. Plain solar rays do not exert such powerful influence on metal. Admitting that the solar ray had an effect on the iron of the structure, the same would be for the benefit of the metal in restoring lost latent heat.

Cadence impact is the great destroyer of iron and other metals. With or by the present method of building railways or iron tramways, cadence impact is always a factor of destruction.

The same applies to shafts of steamship propeller plates, &c. The cadence impact begins at the ends of the rails of the iron railway and usually ends in destruction. A mob of a thousand could rush pell mell across a structure in safety that would not hold with safety a company of 100 infantry men at cadence step.

The throng that passes over on foot or the many ordinary vehicles that cross each way are not of any import as a factor of destruction. The steps of the people or of the horses or the roll of the wheels are not in harmony with each other, and as a solution to this part about equal a continuous pressure.

The cadence impact of the wheels of the surface cars, also the same of the elevated cars when they come in contact with the ends of the rails, produce a vibratory action which is taken up by every piece of iron in the bridge, (or any similar structure.) Vibration to metal means granulation and crystallization. Here is where fibre and latent heat leave the metal and cause it to become absolutely powerless and useless. Continual cadence impact of the elevated coaches prior to the admission of the surface cars set the matter of granulation in motion. The surface cars have added their mite, which has produced the now well-known result.

Carriage, car, and wagon axles break from the same cause. The best anvils in the world from constant impact sometimes part at the waist. With the bridge suspension rods the vibration is picked up from the ties or girders. The fact that the strain is tensile wards off the break much longer than if the strain were transverse or torsional.

With the construction of the bridge there is not the shadow of a fault. The writer has had to do with the working and testing of irons for more than half a century, and claims the privilege of maintaining just here that he never saw better forgings than those which entered the great bridge, some of which were by McDougal & Potter of this city.

The fault is not one of construction. It is with those having charge of the bridge. A painter is not a metallurgist and would not be able to make a report on tie, girder, or suspension rod unless there existed a gaping break. All railroads in the country employ competent track walkers. The wheels of all passenger coaches are "sounded" at each locomotive delay station. Our elevated road system, notwithstanding the load of abuse constantly heaped on it, has many men engaged each day upon the structure looking for and replacing lost or loose bolts, spikes and rivets. If "soulless" corporations can afford to do so much toward the safety of the traveling public, why cannot a city of nearly 4,000,000 people take similar steps to protect the 100,000 or more of the same who use the great bridge daily as a matter of necessity?

If we take a piece of iron, by continuous hammering we destroy its life, viz., latent heat. To restore the latent heat we place the iron in the forge fire and heat the same to a red heat, or to fusion, and then manipulate if necessary, which same infers that every suspension rod on the bridge, vertical and diagonal, requires at least once in ten years (while subject to the cadence impact) to be removed and have the latent heat restored or repaired if necessary.

A wagon wheel with iron or steel tires, if continually exposed to the weather and salty atmosphere of New York or vicinity, becomes coated between the wood and iron with oxide of iron, iron rust. And in reason the same oxide becomes the greater part of the tire. This is true of the bands encircling the cable to which the suspension rods are held by either "cup bolt" or "turn buckle." The bands not only become useless and dangerous, but are also likely to menace the bunch of wire called "the cable."

The bridge, in the opinion of the writer, if properly cared for, would sustain greater strains than have to date been imposed on it. "Chafing is not liable at any other point than at the saddles, which, if properly looked after at that point, would last many years after the present generation has crossed over the bridge to eternity.

J. L. H. MOSIER.

New York, July 26, 1901.

Bridge Rail Joints Neglected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It occurs to me that of all places on earth, the Brooklyn Bridge should have the most improved rail joints. In riding in the bridge cars one gets the impression that the joints have received absolutely no attention.

The injury and danger resulting from this jolting or "pounding" of cars at each joint is not of course confined to the weight of cars only, as to this must be added the motion or vibration imparted thereby to all other weight of the bridge and on the bridge. GEORGE A. McLANE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 27, 1901.

LOOP THE LOOP TO OPEN AGAIN.

Temporary Injunction Against Police Interference Secured.

Ex-District Attorney Foster L. Backus yesterday obtained from Justice Hooker, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, an order directing Police Commissioner Murphy to show cause to-morrow why the police should not be permanently restrained from interfering with the operation of the amusement enterprise known as the "Loop the Loop," at Coney Island, which was stopped a few days ago by Deputy Commissioner York, on the ground that it was dangerous. The Court also granted an order restraining the police from interfering with the enterprise until argument has been had. This will enable the Loop the Loop to open up for business to-day.

Lawyer Backus acted for the owners of the amusement enterprise. A mass of affidavits was presented to the court to show that many thousands of persons had taken the trip on the Loop the Loop without any having received personal injuries.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Exceptional Reductions in

Misses' and Girls' Wear

Girls' Russian Blouse Suits 4 to 10 yrs., of Imported White and Colored Diagonal Pique, **Eton and Blouse Suits** 8 to 14 yrs., of mercerized Oxford, Linens and Piques, Value $4.75 — $1.95

Girls' Sailor Suits of navy blue, brown or red English serges, sizes 3 to 12 yrs., Heretofore $5.50 to 6.95 — $3.75

Misses' Waists of white lace striped dimity, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $1.65 — 85c

Boys' Departments

Washable Suits of imported linens, white and colored piques, English Galateas and mercerized Oxfords, sizes 3 to 12 yrs., Regular value $1.95 to 5.75 — 95c / $1.45 / $1.95

Cloth Sailor and Russian, also Single and Double-breasted Suits, 3 to 16 yrs., Heretofore $5.00 to $6.75 — $2.95

Trousers of all-wool navy blue cheviots or mixtures, 3 to 16 yrs., Value $1.00 — 59c

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VERANDA COMFORT REDUCED.

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"OLD HICKORY" GOODS.

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Settees	$20.00	$15.00
Tables	4.00	2.75
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Arm Chairs	2.25	1.40
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Bewitchingly cool novelties in enameled reed and rattan—ideas taken from the Orientals, who know the secret of veranda enjoyment—now far below factory prices, if you

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EXPERTS STUDYING PARK AVENUE TUNNEL PROBLEM

President Newman Says Efforts to Solve It Are Being Made.

Plans for an Open Cut Considered—Difficulties Standing in the Way of Their Adoption.

President W. H. Newman of the New York Central Railroad yesterday declined to discuss the investigation being conducted by the Grand Jury into the Park Avenue tunnel nuisance or the evidence given before that body by Dr. Cyrus Edson, ex-President of the Department of Health, to the effect that the tunnel is a dangerous menace to the health of those who are compelled to pass through it every day. He declared, however, that the company is doing its best to remedy the evils complained of, but the prospects of relief he held out were very vague.

"I have no comment to make upon the report of Dr. Cyrus Edson," he said. "It stands to reason that as a matter of business policy we are exceedingly anxious to remedy the conditions complained of at the earliest possible time. In the conduct of a railway it pays to do everything that will conduce to the comfort and safety of passengers, and that is our policy.

"For months we have been working upon this tunnel problem. Our engineers have given careful consideration to many plans for doing away with noxious gases in the tunnel, the heat and foul air in the cars, and even for doing away with the tunnel itself. In addition, we have employed experts—experts upon ventilation, experts in electricity, traction experts—and we are in receipt of reports almost daily. Many plans have been suggested, but not one has yet been decided upon which we believe will properly solve the problem.

"We have numerous conferences of the Directors of the road, but objection has been made to this plan or that plan as not adequate for the purpose. We are considering plans for the use of steam and compressed air and steam and electricity as a motive power for the tunnel, but have not yet reached a conclusion.

"Any expert who thinks he can deal with the problem has been cordially welcomed at this office, and has gone to work on the matter. We will apply the remedy just as soon as we possibly can. It is to our interest to do so."

Mr. Newman said that he was a railroad President, and not an expert in mechanical engineering, and so he did not deem it advisable to go deeper into the technical points of the traction systems under consideration. He touched upon the fact that plans for transforming the tunnel into an open cut had been considered, but he intimated that this plan was hardly feasible, as such a change would necessitate getting the consent of the city and possibly of the State Legislature, and in addition the consents of property owners on either side of the tunnel in Park Avenue.

Another official of the company, who preferred that his name be not used, in view of the fact that Mr. Newman had spoken, said that opening up the tunnel was the only practical solution of the question, but he doubted whether that could be done for a long time.

"It's a wonder," he added, "that the newspapers and the people don't turn their attention for awhile to the tunnels of the Erie and Lackawanna Roads. Either is worse than the Central tunnel."

THIS WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

"Florodora" since Wednesday night has had crowded houses at every performance at the Casino. The management is preparing for the celebration of the three hundredth performance, on Thursday, Aug. 1. The run of "Florodora" has broken the records of the house since Lillian Russell played there in the height of her popularity. Some time ago the breaking of the record for the box office receipts for one performance was celebrated in a novel manner. The box office statement for the night hung in a frame on the walls of the Casino box office. When the new record was made, with much ceremony this was destroyed by Mr. Fisher with a new hatchet bought for the occasion, and which now hangs in its place.

"The Strollers," at the Knickerbocker Theatre, also profited by the cool weather of the last few nights. The theatre was crowded at each performance. "The Strollers" has been made over into such a good entertainment that it takes scorching weather to affect the attendance. Manager Lederer promises a novel European sensation a week from next Monday night.

Two unfamiliar compositions, a quartet for four solo French horns and the Boethoven septet, will be heard at the Kaltenborn concert at the St. Nicholas Garden to-night. The septet, written for violin, viola, 'cello, bass, horn, clarionet, and bassoon, will be played in the original form, Mr. Kaltenborn himself playing the violin part. The orchestral numbers to-night will be the "Fest" overture by Lassen, the "Peer Gynt" Suite by Grieg, Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes," a Strauss waltz, the "Parsifal" prelude, "Kammenoi Ostrow" by Rubinstein, and the second Polonaise by Liszt. In commemoration of the Wagner Jubilee at Baireuth a second Wagner festival will be given at the St. Nicholas Garden on the nights of Aug. 7, 8, and 9. As far as facilities will allow Conductor Kaltenborn will present parts from the Wagner operas and music dramas in concert form in the order in which they were produced.

The Castle Square Opera Company will begin its second Summer season at Manhattan Beach the week of Aug. 5, following George Lederer's production of Smith & Englander's "The Casino Girl," which will be the attraction for one more week, beginning to-morrow night. The engagement of the Castle Square Company will be for two weeks. Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado" and "H. M. S. Pinafore" will be sung by casts selected from light opera favorites, and will include Miro Delamotta, William Pruette, Winfred Goff, Francis J. Boyle, J. P. Combs, Frank Ranney, Misses Adelaide Norwood, Lillian Swain, and Maud Lambert. Digby Bell has been specially engaged for the part of Koko in "The Mikado," and Henry E. Dixey as Sir Joseph Porter in "Pinafore."

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

The feature at Keith's next week will be Miss Mary Scott, (Mrs. Neville Castle,) who will make her first appearance in New York in vaudeville. Miss Scott claims relationship with the late ex-President Benjamin Harrison. She will make her début in a sketch called "In Washington's Time." It is described as a "petite melodrama." Other acts on the bill are the three Nevarros, acrobats; Al. L. Guille, tenor; Condit and Morel, Farrell brothers, Gallagher and Engleton, and many others.

Division A of F. F. Proctor's stock company returns to the Fifth Avenue Monday afternoon to revive "Dr. Bill" and present the curtain raiser, "My Awful Dad." Walter Seymor plays the title rôle in "Dr. Bill," and in the curtain raiser Frederic Bond, general stage director of the Proctor forces, returns to active stage work. Others who will play prominent rôles will be Charles Abbe, Charles M. Seay, Duncan Harris, Florence Reed, Beatrice Morgan, and Mrs. Eva Vincent. Between the acts and preceding and following the play there will be vaudeville acts, introducing Marion Ellis soap sculpturess; Joe Mackey, ventriloquist; Charles Blake, Irish comedian; Margaret Lee, songs, and Billy Gibbons, colored comedian. The kalatechnoscope is retained as a leading feature, moving pictures of the recent English Derby, won by William C. Whitney's horse, being a very popular number.

Huber's Museum, theatre, and Jerome Avenue Casino, will present new attractions the coming week. The John B. Burke company, in a dramatic comedy, "Many Troubles"; Higgins and Phelps, Bryant and Williams, are among the entertainers at the theatre. In the curio hall, Juleene will exhibit herself as queen of snakes. A long and excellent vaudevile bill is promised at the Casino.

At the Roof Gardens.

A new farce entitled "Fun on the Beach" will be given for the first time in Cherry Blossom Grove to-morrow night. The company will include Harry Bulger, Dan Collier, and Charles H. Prince, supported by a company of 150 men and women. The piece is said to be full of fun. There will be the usual vaudeville bill, which will include the Sevengalis, hypnotic telepathists and mind readers; Torcat, the French eccentric; Carrie Bier and company, the four Luken brothers, Ernest Hogan, and Madge Fox. The usual Sunday night concert will be given to-night.

The Svengali trio will make their first appearance in this country to-morrow evening at Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens, they having arrived Friday on the steamship Furst Bismarck. This act has been the subject of much discussion throughout the capitols of Europe. The Svengali trio, it is said, prove beyond question the existence of the powers of transmission of thought. One of the trio mingles with the audience, with his back turned toward the stage, and in a whisper accepts from anybody in the audience a wish to hear the playing of a melody to his liking on the piano, or to see the personification of some notable man. It is announced that instantaneously, almost, the desire is gratified by the other two members of the trio on the stage. Collusion is said to be absolutely impossible, as the audience is requested to take every possible precaution. The almost entirely new programme which met with such big success last week is retained. There will be given the regular Sunday night concert to-night.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL NOTES.

It is announced that Mme. Lilli Lehmann's first recital in New York under the direction of C. L. Graff will take place at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 8. Mme. Lehmann will be assisted at the piano by Reinhold Hermann.

Mr. Charlton, a New York manager, will introduce to the American public a new pianist in Eduard Zeldenrust, a Hollander, who has a fine reputation in Europe as a master of the instrument.

The Sisters Hawthorne, Nellie and Lola, have a new musical feature for their approaching season at the Cherry Blossom Grove. It is called "Fight for the Girl You Love."

Messrs. Fisher & Ryley yesterday by cable to Paris engaged the services of Margaret Bland, a soprano, who will play the part of Dolores in "Florodora" on tour.

E. H. Sothern will begin rehearsals of his new romantic play, "Richard Lovelace," on Monday, Aug. 12, at the Garden Theatre.

Adelaide Norwood, Joseph F. Sheehan, William Pruette, Reginald Roberts, Winfred Goff, and J. F. Boyle are among the principals of the Castle Square Opera Company who have been engaged by Mr. Henry W. Savage for his six weeks' season of opera in English, which begins at the Broadway Theatre on Monday, Sept. 16.

It is announced that the coming season will be Anna Held's last in America. Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., says he has secured a theatre site in Paris. He says he will try musical comedies with American methods, and Miss Held will demonstrate her ability to play in French and English. Miss Held is now perfecting vocal study.

Henry W. Savage has decided upon the répertoire for his six weeks' season of grand opera in English to be given the coming season at the Broadway Theatre by the Castle Square Opera Company. "Aida" will be the first presentation, to be followed by "La Bohème," "Madame Butterfly," Puccini's latest work—"La Gioconda," "Carmen," "Faust," "Lohengrin," "Il Trovatore," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "I Pagliacci," and two more works for which negotiations are now in progress.

Woodsworth Harris, who last season played Petronius in Whitney & Knowles's production of "Quo Vadis," has been engaged to play leading rôles with Modjeska and Louis James in Shakespearean plays.

The Metropolis Theatre opens Monday night, Aug. 26, with J. Harvey Cooke's romantic drama, "An Actor's Romance." Henry Rosenberg will continue in management.

Manager J. Wesley Rosenquest announces the opening of the Fourteenth Street Theatre on Monday, Aug. 19, when Charles R. Blaney will present "The Mormon Wife," described as a rural drama. The management also announces that next season "bargain matinées" will be given at popular prices.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

To close out the balance on hand of certain styles of well-made articles for

SUMMER WEAR,

does not mean a sale of soiled, ill-fitting goods, but simply a great reduction in price, to lessen the variety of stock and to make room for Fall Novelties.

Our entire line of FANCY WASH WAISTS, including white TUCKED LAWNS, GRASS LINENS and COLORED SILK GINGHAM, reduced from $4, $5, $6, and $7.50 to - - $2.65

All of our FINE MADRAS and GRASS LINEN SHIRT WAISTS, $2,98 quality, reduced to - - - - - - - - - $1.58

COLORED MADRAS SHIRT WAISTS, $1.58 quality, now - - 98c

CHILDREN'S and MISSES' COLORED WASH DRESSES at 48c, 98

Sunday
July 28, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

A STATE OPPOSES A FISHING CLUB

Case of the Percy Summer Organization Against Two Men.

New Hampshire Has Taken Up the Latter's Defense and Attorney General Will Appear for Them.

E. G. Eastman, Attorney General for the State of New Hampshire, has just handed in his brief to United States Circuit Judge William L. Putnam, sitting in Portland, Me., in the case of the Percy Summer Club against Joseph C. Astle and Jacob Astle. This fact is not in itself of startling interest, notwithstanding that the controversy has dragged along in various courts for almost twenty years. The outcome of the case does, however, interest every man, woman, and child in the United States who ever drops a line with a baited hook at one end, as well as every person who has an ownership in any private lake, pond, or stream in this country.

This truly celebrated case will probably ultimately get to the Supreme Court of the United States, and when a final decision is rendered, it will establish a precedent that will practically amount to a law so far as fishing preserves go.

The case of the Percy Summer Club began in as small a way as did one of the rivulets that empty into Christine Lake, the body of water in which swim the fish that are the cause of the contention. But it has increased and grown in importance, as does the size of a brook on its way to the sea. The case had its origin in the humble office of an obscure country Magistrate in the woods of Northern New Hampshire. It has been argued in various courts till now it has reached the United States Circuit Court on its way to the highest court of the greatest country in the world. Lawyers who argued the case originally have long been gathered to their fathers, and a new generation is now fighting the case.

While Joseph C. Astle and Jacob Astle are the nominal defendants in the case, the real defendant is the State of New Hampshire. A generation ago those who opposed the Percy Summer Club were a few citizens of the town of Stark, in the County of Coos, away up in New Hampshire, close to the Canadian line. Soon every man, woman, and child in the town took up arms against the club, and in a little while their ranks were recruited by every resident of the county. Popular feeling spread and increased, till finally practically every person in the State sided with those who opposed the unpopular club.

The reader can form a slight idea of the condition of affairs when it is stated that a special law was passed by the Legislature compelling the Attorney General to defend the Astles, and by the same act authorizing Gov. Chester B. Jordan to draw his warrant for expenses incurred in the case, as well as for any assistants the Attorney General might need.

The Percy Summer Club owns all the land bordering on Christine Lake, in the town of Stark, formerly known as Percy, and County of Coos, in New Hampshire. Many thousands of dollars have been spent in improving the land, building camps and lodges, and in protecting and propagating the trout, bass, and other fish in the lake in the interests of the owners. A fish hatchery was established, and from 10,000 to 30,000 young fish have each year been placed in the lake. The first camp was built in 1894, and prior to that time the bucolic residents of the neighborhood had fished in the lake to their heart's content, and the tables of Coos County farmers have been loaded with "messes" of trout and bass such as a city gourmet might sigh for in vain.

The plaintiff's claim that as it owns all the land bordering on the lake, as well as for a considerable distance back from it, it owns the lake itself as well as the land under the waters, and therefore has a right to restrict strangers from fishing there. It claims its argument is strengthened by the fact that when the original towns of Percy and Woodbury, which adjoin, were laid out, it was done in the usual manner, that of running lines through the territory at right angles to each other, and that when any body of water was reached no notice was taken of it, but the lines were continued without regard to the water. The club was incorporated under the laws of New Hampshire, and afterward reincorporated in New Jersey. There are a number of people well known in New York and vicinity who own lodges.

Christine Lake is about one and a half miles long and it comprises about 500 acres. In addition to the lodges and camps there is a casino and a chapel, and also a farm with commodious buildings, which supplies meat, vegetables, fruit, and dairy products. Up to the present time about $15,000 has been invested in land, buildings, improvements, and maintenance. Nearly twenty years ago the club began to be annoyed by alleged poachers. One of the most prominent so-called poachers was Jacob W. Welch, who continued to fish in the lake after being repeatedly warned. Welch was finally arrested and put in jail. Lawsuits resulted, and for eleven long years Welch fought for what he claimed to be his rights. Much bad blood on both sides resulted, and only through conservative counsel was the property of the club saved from serious injury.

Chief Justice Doe of the New Hampshire Supreme Court finally handed down a decision that the lake was public property for the purpose of taking fish therefrom. At that time the club was a New Hampshire corporation, but it was afterward reincorporated under the laws of New Jersey in order to be outside the jurisdiction of New Hampshire and within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. This action exasperated the people to a remarkable extent. When the fishing season opened the following year the citizens of the county turned out en masse, and, supplied with lines, hooks, and bait, and headed by a blatant brass band, began a triumphal march to the lake. The procession was composed of all classes and ranks—doctors, lawyers, merchants, farmers, farm laborers, and, of course, the ubiquitous small boy in large numbers. When the property of the club was reached a barbed wire fence and a high and substantial gate, securely locked, barred further progress.

Ossian Ray, since deceased, but then counsel for the club, and United States Marshal Fred Barker of Keene were on hand and warned all from entering the property of the club under penalty of prosecution. Axes were procured and the work of demolition began, but good advice prevailed, the barricade was scaled, and the march for the lake was begun. Finally Mr. Ray invited all to enter, and the stragglers accepted the invitation. A truce was patched up soon after this event, and a sort of armed neutrality prevailed under a law passed by special act of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1895, allowing the public to fish in the lake under certain restrictions regarding the hours during which one could fish and the number of fish that could be taken at one time.

In 1899 steps were taken to obtain a permanent injunction restraining the public from fishing in the lake, and Joseph C. Astle and Jacob Astle were named in the complaint. Soon after this the Attorney General was ordered to defend them, as has been already mentioned, and the case is now in the United States Circuit Court. Philip Carpenter of 38 Park Row, New York is counsel for the plaintiff, and the interests of the defendants are in the hands of Batchellor & Mitchell of Littlton, N. H.; W. P. Buckley of Lancaster, N. H., and Henry F. Hollis of Concord, N. H., besides Attorney General E. G. Eastman.

DO NOT WANT THE MONEY.

Controller Coler and Others Refuse to Take $10,512.70.

There is the sum of $10,512.70 belonging to the owners of some property taken to make room for William H. Seward Park. Deputy City Chamberlain Campbell refuses to take the money unless directed to do so by an order of the Supreme Court. A search for the owners of the property was diligently made and was unsuccessful, and the condemnation commissioners made the award to "unknown owners."

Controller Coler does not want to take the money. Corporation Counsel Whalen made public an opinion yesterday stating that the City Chamberlain should accept and hold the money without a court order pending him to do so.

PILOT ASSOCIATION PROTESTS.

Objects to Contract Being Given to J. D. Dailey for Towing Ashes to Sea.

A letter was sent to Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle yesterday protesting against giving all contracts to John D. Dailey for towing scows with ashes and refuse to sea. The protest was made by the Licensed Masters' and Pilots' Association in a letter in which they said:

We are informed that under the law you are required to advertise for bids for this class of work, thereby inviting competition from various sources. Under the present system of daily agreements made with a single company or individual the law is evaded and the benefits of competition are lost, the taxpayers being forced to pay an exorbitant price for the work in question.

We are further informed that under your administration the cost of this class of work has increased about 100 per cent.

We respectfully demand that you forthwith advertise for bids for the performance of the work referred to in accordance with law. In the event of your failure I am instructed to lay the matter before our legal representatives and to procure a mandamus prohibiting the Controller from paying out any more moneys under your daily person contract.

Secretary Keyes of the association said yesterday:

"The records of the Controller's office show that the Commissioner of Street Cleaning is paying out about $10,000 each week for disposing of ashes and street sweepings. The work is being done under an arrangement between John D. Dailey, under which he puts in many bills amounting to a small sum—less than $1,000—which is a plain evasion of Chapter 544 of the charter. While the city is hiring scows and tugs and Barney dumpers, there are lying idle down in Erie Basin three fine self-propelling scows which cost the city $40,000 each. They are owned by the city, and are fitted out with engines and boilers, so that they do not require the costly tugs to tow them. If the contract was honestly let to the lowest bidder we would be satisfied, but we know that the work can be done for just about one-half what Mr. Nagle is paying for it."

Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle was not at his office yesterday. The officials at work stated that there was no cheaper way of getting the towing done and that the city was saving money by the arrangement. The city owns no tugs which are suited for the work, and it would cost several million dollars to build and maintain a fleet for this purpose. Capt. Gibson, who is in charge of the Street Cleaning Department, said last week that the contract was given to Mr. Dailey because he could handle the work and get the scows out to sea in better shape than any other contractor.

THE TUG GOODWIN BURNED.

She Had Been Towing the St. John's Guild Baby Hospital.

Much excitement was caused among the small craft in the waters around New Dorp, S. I., by a serious fire that broke out shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the superstructure of the tug Wendell Goodwin, which had just towed down to Prince's Bay the St. John's Guild floating baby hospital Emma Abbott. Once the flames were so far extinguished by an assisting tug that they appeared to have been vanquished altogether, but later they broke out again, and the unlucky boat had to be beached on a low stretch of shore not far from the New Dorp landing.

It was while the tug was attached to the hospital ship that fire was discovered between decks, and although the distance from shore was not more than 200 feet, it seemed for a few minutes that the crew would be in danger of their lives, for they had cut loose from their charge immediately. Another tug, however, came to their aid, and they were safely transferred by the time the water from the hose of their rescuers had smothered the fire for the first time. So quickly had the towing line been cut away from the hospital ship that the sick babies and their companions did not even have time for a panic.

The Dearborn was the tug that ran to the aid of the Goodwin. When the flames were seen to vanish away in smoke under a single stream of water it was thought that there would be no further trouble, and the gDearborn began to tow her damaged sister toward New York. Hardly had she started, though, when the fire was seen to shoot up again, and this time the Goodwin was headed to the shore, where she was beached within a few minutes.

Meanwhile the fireboat Seth Low had been summoned from the city, and it was some time after her arrival before the fire was at last permanently extinguished. The Goodwin had been burned so badly that she was unrecognizable from her water line up, the total damage being estimated at about $15,000. He owners are E. E. Barrett & Co. of 38 West Street, and she was in command of Capt. John Hammond. She is an old boat, having been built in 1879. For years she went under the name Atlantic. Her measurements are: Gross tonnage, 77.55; length, 81.6 feet; breadth, 18.4; depth, 8.3; and nominal horse power, 90.

BLIND WOMAN THIEF HELD.

Where a Detective Found Some of the Property She Stole from Her Brother-in-Law.

Prison gloom has no terrors for blind Emma Turner, who freely confesses that on Monday last she robbed her sleeping brother-in-law, John Seery, of $1,150 and his gold watch and chain, at his house 438 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, where he had given her a home. She would not tell what she had done with the valuables, and her relatives had her arrested as a thief on Friday afternoon.

When the sightless prisoner had been plicted from the pen to the bridge in the Harlem Police Court yesterday after her night in a cell, her obstinacy was unbroken and she told the same story to Magistrate Zeller, saying that she had taken the money and watch and hidden them in the house because Seery was spending money too lavishly. He held her in $1,500 bail for trial.

Detective Mooney of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, one of those who had arrested the woman, amid much screaming on her part, made a prolonged search of the Seery house for the missing property yesterday, and as he was about to abandon the task he noticed that a board in a dark inside passage between the front and rear rooms, on the second floor, seemed to be slightly loose. He wrenched it away and behind it found $980 and Mr. Seery's watch, and also another gold watch and two diamond rings which Mrs. Seery had missed. What Mrs. Turner did with the rest of the money remains a mystery.

STANFORD WHITE ROBBED.

A Former Gardener Accused of Stealing Scarfpins Worth $1,900.

Carl Overgaard, twenty years old, of 218 East Thirtieth Street, was charged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with stealing five scarfpins worth $1,900 from Stanford White of McKim, Mead & White, architects. Overgaard was discharged from his position as landscape gardener at Mr. White's country place at St. James, L. I., about a week ago, and last Tuesday he came to Mr. White's city residence, at 121 East Twenty-first Street, when the housekeeper gave him access, not knowing of his dismissal from Mr. White's service.

The pins were missed after his visit. One of pearls and sapphires valued at $1,000 was recovered from a pawnshop in Third Avenue, and the others have been found in different places.

Overgaard was arrested in Fourteenth Street Friday night. Mr. White was out of the city yesterday, and at the request of the detectives Magistrate Brann remanded the prisoner to their custody, and they locked him up at Police Headquarters until to-morrow morning, when Mr. White is expected to appear against him.

Wireless Telegraphy Tests on Liners.

Tests in wireless telegraphy were made yesterday afternoon between the steamships Lucania, Cunard liner, and Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd fleet. The former was leaving port for Liverpool. The tests were satisfactory until she had passed out of Quarantine, but after that the operators on the German liner failed to get the messages, which were received so faintly that they could not be deciphered.

Le Boutillier Bros

Silk Etons
A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Taffeta Silk Etons (wear guaranteed,) lined with white silk, and handsomely trimmed with lace collar,

$7.50
value $18.00

The greatest values ever offered in stylish silk Etons; prices quoted being far below cost.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits

of light blue, oxblood and lavender Ginghams, light blue and ecru lawns, ecru and colored Batistes, handsomely trimmed and tucked,

$4.95
were $6.75 to $10.00

GOLF SKIRTS

of fine quality light medium and Oxford grey materials, 25 rows of stitching at bottom,

$5.25
value $10.00

DRESS SKIRTS

Ladies' Black and Royal Blue Etamine Dress Skirts, nearsilk drop,

$6.75
value $12.00

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

TAILORS WIN THE FIGHT

Manufacturers and Contractors Hasten to Sign Agreements.

Thousands of the Workers Ready to Return to the Shops—Some Illegal Sweatshops.

There was a rush of clothing manufacturers yesterday to the headquarters of the United Garment Workers in the Bible House to settle with their striking tailors. For the first time since the strike began a regular system was adopted in bringing about the settlements. The result was that 15,000 tailors who have gained their demands will return to work to-day, the settlement committee says, and several thousand more whose working week begins on Monday will start in to work to-morrow. The entire strike, it is expected, will be over early this week.

By the system which was put into operation yesterday every manufacturer who signed an agreement gave a list of his contractors to the settlement committee. Each list of this kind was sent by messenger to the Garment Workers' Trade Council, which was in session all day at 85 East Fourth Street. Every contractor who wanted to arrange matters with the union was instructed to call there, and if his name was on any of the lists given by the manufacturers he received credentials which entitled him to settlement.

The presentation of these credentials at the headquarters of the coat tailors, breeches makers, children's jacket makers, or any other people he employed, was followed by the signing of an agreement by the contractor and a special settlement committee for each trade appointed to deal with the contractors. Some of them declared that they would be ruined if they did not get their men back at once, as the busy season was on, and it only lasted a short time.

"First come, first served," said an attendant in Yiddish who guarded the door and admitted the contractors by twos or threes. It was in vain for any contractor to endeavor to get out of his place in the line. There were plenty of hands to thrust him back.

The success of the strike is due to the fact that for once the tailors struck at the proper time, from their point of view, the busy season having started and every manufacturer being eager to fill orders. Unlike every other preceding movement, there is little or no talk of starvation in the present strike. The tailors look fairly well off, and say they are not starving or suffering in any way. They want to end task work and have a definite working day, but say that if they did not seize the present opportunity of striking the wages would speedily go down to starvation point. The agreement which they are getting contractors and manufacturers to sign is for a year.

A member of the strike committee said yesterday evening:

"We have nothing to do with the cloakmakers. They can run things in their own way. They don't belong to the United Garment Workers."

This feeling, it is said, has prevented a general strike of cloakmakers. They will strike only against individual employers.

Since the strike began, it was stated yesterday, the leaders have found that contractors are running sweatshops in tenement houses in violation of the law. In one case, it was said, seventeen men and women were found at work on a floor where there were living rooms.

Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, received a letter yesterday from John Williams, First Deputy Commissioner of Labor, stating that he would be glad to learn of such cases in order that he might close up the shops of the alleged violators of the law.

RAILROAD MEN KILLED.

Were on a Gravel Train Which Was Wrecked Near Dayton.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 27.—A gravel train, used in the construction of a traction line between this city and Troy for the Dayton and Northern Traction Company, was wrecked to-day north of this city. Two deaths and the serious injury to four persons resulted.

The men killed were Orville N. Chase, Detroit, Superintendent of the Chase Construction Company, and W. E. Gravell, Chicago, civil engineer.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

During the Summer Our Closing Hours Will Be 5 P. M. on Week Days and 12 o'Clock Saturdays.

THE SEARCHLIGHT OF INVENTORY

Shows with absolute exactness the status of every stock. The last semi-annual accounting (just ended) reveals the presence of

Much Unsuspected "Odd" Merchandise.

All such we sacrifice; not weighing present values; recking nothing of cost; considering nothing but

Exemption from Odds and Ends.

The gap between values and prices was never so wide.

Inventory Shows

The accumulations of SHORT LENGTH SILKS acquired this season—blacks, fancies, foulards, plain and evening weaves. To name prices would make interminable reading. Accept our express pledge that

Such Prices Never Before Went with Such Silks!

Inventory Shows in Millinery

A lot of Miscellaneous Flowers, sacrificed at..... **50c**

A number of Flower Wreaths, branched from odd lots of flowers, at closing prices..... **25c**

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, 5 and 6 inches wide, all desirable shades—white, cream, pink, blue, turquoise, etc.

OUR CLEAN-UP PRICES:

For the 5-inch..... 25c
For the 6-inch..... 31c

Inventory Shows in Laces

Many Remnants and Broken Lots that must at once be closed out.

AT 15c YD. are Venise Irregulars.

At 19c., 25c., 29c. Yard,

are Lierre, Margot, Alencon, etc.

The most popular sorts sacrificed to obey an inflexible rule.

Many Remnants of Renaissance and Point de Paris Lace Allovers—their new, closing prices are **22c** and **33c** yd.....

Many Full Sets (edges and insertions to match) in machine made Linen Torchon Laces: last week's figures become..... **4c** to **19c**

40c. to $2.00 Dozen.

Inventory Shows in Embroideries

All manner of desirable insertions—open work patterns that were 12½c. yd. right along—after inventory are..... **8c**

(4th Floor.)

Open work designs in Embroidery Allovers, styles whose 75c. to $1.48 retail prices seemed unchangingly fixed. They are offered at..... **48c**

(Main Floor.)

Inventory Shows in Neckwear

A confusion and profusion of Broken Lines—Ties, plain, lightly trimmed and elaborately trimmed—all elected favorites of the season, and nothing but their broken up condition to palliate these prices.

8c., were 12½c. 15c., were 23c.

25c, were 35c.—So on up.

Many assorted Sailor Collars, in grass linen and embroidered duck—we will now close at..... **85c**

Inventory Shows in Waists

Colored Waists, whose worth is poorly expressed by..... **50c**

White Waists, representing nearly all popular styles, and Helio Corded Madras Waists that were $1.75, not many $1.50, few as low as $1.25. To wind up the lot, Monday..... **98c**

Inventory Shows in Underwear

French hand embroidered Chemises and Drawers—few enough to justify this re-marking to..... **85c**

Tucked and ruffled Petticoats, sale price..... **69c**

Tucked and hemstitched ruffled Drawers—Monday..... **35c**

Lace and embroidery trimmed Drawers—very special..... **45c**

Lace trimmed Corset Covers, last of 65c. lines, now..... **45c**

Inventory Shows in Wash Skirts

Polka dotted Duck Skirts, with flounce, or White Pique Skirts, self strapped, choice at..... **98c**

Polka dot, with flounce, trimmed with milliners' folds, or in extra good pique, flounced and self strapped..... **1.25**

Tuxedo Twill Cotton Skirts, relieved by a small raised silk disc, various stylish colors, correct flounce and all the other appointments of $3.50 garments, here. **1.95**

White Pique Skirts, with embroidery insertion, handsome deep flounce, rarely good value at..... **2.25**

Inventory Shows

Golf Capes of true $7.50 to $10.00 form, cloth combinations, here at **5.00** and **6.75**

A decisive merging of $27.50, $23.75 and $18.75 Wash Costumes under one head. Include White Pique Dresses, with Eton jacket; black and white dotted and plain black Swiss Dresses, beautifully trimmed with laces; very choice linen Dresses, ornamented with rich laces and other notably fashionable trimmings, choice of any..... **12.75**

A costlier collection, holding several imported models whose values we forbear to quote, are marked down to **19.75**

Some full length Coats (few, but very chic), reduced from $27.00 to **19.75**

The balance of a recent BATHING SUIT order has been filled, and must sell upon an inventory price basis.

It means Navy and Black Brilliantine Suits at..... **1.95**

Braid trimmed and ornately trimmed Black and Navy Brilliantine Bathing Suits for..... **2.98**

Prices that many retailers would gladly pay.

Any $7.50 or $10.00 SHIRT WAIST SUIT you saw last week will be displayed on Monday, priced..... **5.00**

Clearing Men's Broken Summer Underwear.

Men's Fine Imported C. G. Balbriggan Shirts, 38 to 44; Drawers in sizes 36 and 38 only; also White Gauze Cotton Shirts, sizes 36 to 46; were 50c., now..... **35c**

Fine Grade of Domestic Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, long and short sleeves, regular or short leg drawers; shirt sizes 36 to 46 and drawers 34 to 38; were 50c., now..... **39c**

Manufacturer's sample Shirts and Drawers; mercerized cotton, lisle thread, balbriggan and nettle fabric, open mesh, principally sizes 40 shirts and 34 drawers; were $1.50, now..... **75c**

Odd Lots of Table Cloths.

8-4 Cloths **1.48**; value 1.98.
8-10 Cloth **1.75**; value 2.50.
8-12 Cloths **2.25**; value 3.25.

Bedroom Furnishings.

Bleached Turkish Towels **12½c.**
Knotted Fringe Damask Towels, all white, pure linen, **15c.**
Hemmed Huck Towels **17c.**

Odd Lots of Napkins.

5-8 Napkins **1.19** doz.; value 1.48.
21-inch Napkins **1.35** doz.; value 1.75.
25-inch Napkins **2.65** doz.; value 3.48.

Marseilles Bed Spreads,

Slightly shop soiled, full sizes, **1.98** each; regular price 2.69.

Crochet Bed Spreads, full size, slightly soiled, **89c.**

Hammocks.

Full size Woven Hammocks, with spreader and pillow, formerly sold for 1.35, reduced to..... **85c**

Extra large, cool, Honey Comb Weave Hammocks, usually sold for 3.50, reduced to..... **1.95**

Princess Hammocks, formerly sold at 5.50, reduced to..... **2.95**

Mattings.

Splendid grade of China Matting, in checks plaids and stripes, formerly sold at $9.50 per roll of 40 yards, reduced to..... **6.95**

Japanese Mattings, formerly sold at $9.00 and $10.00 per 40-yard roll, reduced to close to..... **6.95**

Cut Pieces of Mattings and Short Lengths Reduced to Less Than Half Price.

These on the Fourth Floor.

Clean Up of Women's Fancy Hosiery.

An immense broken lot of many sorts ranging in value from 25c. to 59c. pair, represent every leading European manufacturer.

Lot 1. Sold previously to 35c. **12½c.**
Lot 2. Sold previously to 59c. **25c.**

Clean Up of Men's Fancy Half Hose.

Manufacturers' Samples, recently imported, all combinations of colors and effects. Rather than lay them away or protract their sale, we make a short, sharp price sweep to..... **12½c**

Clean Up of Pillow Tops.

Stamped and tinted, floral, conventional and poster designs; two groups much reduced..... **19c** AND **39c**

Materials to finish.

(No Mail Orders Filled from this Advertisement.)

9th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

The Greatest Summer Trade We Ever Knew We Are Having Now

Year after year records are made that seemingly cannot be excelled, and yet each year larger sales than ever are attained..... It proves that our efforts to present great assortments the summer through are appreciated—it proves

WE OFFER GOODS WANTED AT PRICES CHEERFULLY PAID.

Wash Dress Fabrics

There will be extra lively times in this great and always lively department this week, with these specials as leading attractions:

Zephyr Crepons, Regatta Duck Suitings, Best yard-wide Percales, Tan Colored Novelties, Fine Fancy Batistes, Black Henrietta Sateens..... 7¾
None worth less than double.

Chambrays—plain colors, Extra fine Jaconets, Black Satin Plaid Lawns, Lace Stripe Grenadines..... 8¾
Others are lauding inferior qualities as "18-cent values."

Crisp, New Dimities—120 styles. We don't say "worth 12½ cents," although they are nearer worth it than some elsewhere claimed as such..... 4½
Just notice the assortment.
One hundred and twenty styles.

Hemstitch Silk Mulls—
Exquisite high-class Novelties that cost 32½ cents to import.

Plain Silk Mulls—
five good shades.

Scotch Novelty Ginghams—

Black Silk Mulls—
white printed polka spots.

Red Silk Mulls—
white polka dots.

68-inch French Organdies—
A good selection of shades make lovely dresses for evening wear or the year around—worth .59..... 18
Choice of the above worth .33 to .59—18 cents.
A price that will certainly clear them all

A Rug Sale in July is an unusual occurrence

Nevertheless the exceptional happens now In

This Reduced Price Offering

RICH WILTON RUGS
8¼x10½ feet and 9x12 feet, value $27 and $30..... 19.75

FINEST ROYAL WILTONS
9x12 ft.—value $50.00..... 29.98
Medallion designs—Turkish colorings.

FINEST AXMINSTER OMBRE RUGS
plain and coral fig'd centres—
30x60 inches—value 6.98..... 3.98
36x72 inches—value 8.98..... 5.98

RICH RUGS
Axminster and Wilton—
sizes 36x36—27x54—30x60—
usually 3.75 and 3.98..... 2.69

WILTON HALL RUGS
up-to-date effects—Persian designs—
2¼x9 ft.—regular value 9.98..... 6.98
3x12 ft.—regular value 16.98..... 10.98

REVERSIBLE SMYRNA RUGS
15 styles—7 colorings—
7.6x10.6 ft.—value 10.50..... 7.98
9 x12 ft.—value 14.98..... 10.79

TAPESTRY VELVET RUGS
27x60 inch—value 1.50..... .89

MOHAIR PLUSH RUGS
four designs—six solid colorings—
27x54 and 30x67—value 5.98 and 6.98 3.98
As rich a Rug as high-class furnishings demand at the price of ordinary Smyrnas.

High Grade Window Shades

were .59 to .89 49

Opaque with lace and inserting, Lonsdale Holland with linen fringes and laces; and others of our best selling styles.

Also in Shades,

Plain and fringed, Holland and Opaque—Last week's prices .29 to .39.....Now .21

Soft Taffeta Ribbons

value .35 and .40 25

6½ inches wide—the fashionable soft finish—Black and pretty light shades—also 5-inch silk gauze Taffetas.

ALSO, IN RIBBONS.

500 pieces Liberty Satin Taffetas, White, Cream, Light Blue, Pink, Black, Turquoise,

AT THESE SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.
No. 30.....usually .25..... .19
No. 40.....usually .32..... .25
No. 60.....usually .45..... .35
No. 70.....usually .55..... .39
No. 80.....usually .65..... .45
No. 80 is Seven inches wide.
No. 60 is Six inches wide.
Other numbers are of varying widths between.

"Nurses' Delight" Cotton Diaper

value .47 35

10-yard piece—20 inches wide—
A reduction due to slight weave imperfections.
Also,
22 inch.....usually 52 cents..... .39
24 inch.....usually 59 cents..... .44
27 inch.....usually 65 cents..... .49

Persian Band Trimmings

were a dollar 19

ALSO, IN SAME DEPT.

Gilt and Silver Passementeries—
earlier .69..... 12½
Black, White and White-and-Gold Silk and Chiffon Appliques—earlier .98..... .49

Solid Gold Scarf Pins

were 98 cents..... .49

OTHER SOLID GOLD ARTICLES AS FOLLOWS:—

Scarf Pins, enameled and jeweled—were 1.79—now..... .98
Link cuff buttons—Roman and polished—were 1.69—now..... .49
Link cuff buttons—heavier weight—were 3.39 to 5.69—now..... .98
Lever cuff buttons—extra heavy—were 3.89..... 2.69
Studs—three in a set—were 3.49..... 1.98

Ladies' White Waists Half Price Now

We are buying at just such reductions and consequently can sell at Fifty cents on the dollar.....No matter how great inducements elsewhere offered may seem, values here are better.....This applies to the most elaborate novelties as well as popular and medium grades. Come, look, judge for yourself.

$1.49 Waists—now .79
Button front or back—Fronts of solid tucks and openwork emb'y inserting or cluster tucks and lace or emb'y.

$2.49 Waists—now 1.25
Elaborate styles, with hemstitch tucks, fine emb'y insertings, and lace effects—button front or back—sizes 32 to 42.

$3.69 Waists—now 1.98
Lovely Sheer Persian and India Lawn or Novelty Lace fabrics—beautiful designs for dressy wear—30 styles.

$6.98 and $7.98 Waists—3.49
Includes finest Allover Novelty Lace and Emb'y effects—exquisite designs, with finest embroideries and laces—chic and uncommon styles.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits and Fancy Thin Dresses

Having made remarkable good purchases during past week, we can promise values that have not been equaled this season.

SHIRT WAIST SUITS—
Heretofore $3.00..... 1.69
Heretofore $3.50..... 1.98
Heretofore $4.50..... 2.98
Heretofore $5.98..... 3.49

DAINTY DRESSES
of Organdy, Batiste and Dimity—plain, figured or dotted—
Heretofore $6.98..... 3.98
Heretofore $7.98..... 4.98
Heretofore $10.98..... 5.98
Heretofore $13.98..... 7.98

FINE WHITE DRESSES—
Organdy, Point d'Esprit and Renaissance lace—tastefully made—were 8.98 to 39.98....4.98 to 23.98

Cloth Tourist Skirts

Necessity in city and country—for Walking, Travelling, Golf, and Bicycle.
Camel's hair Canvas—all wool—light and dark—value $4.00..... 1.98
Double face Cheviots—Gray, Brown and Oxford—value $6.00..... 3.98
Others to $7.98; were $11.98.

Ladies' Extra Size Garments

Stout ladies who want cool, comfortable Underwear for Summer will save time and annoyance by coming here, for no other house keeps such complete assortments....A large section devoted entirely to extra sizes. ....Specials this week are as follows:

EXTRA SIZE DRAWERS—
"Good Wear" Muslin—hem and cluster tucks—sizes to 42 band..... .35
Finer in extra sizes to $1.49.

EXTRA SIZE NIGHT DRESSES—
"Good Wear" Muslin—high or pointed—hemstitch tucks and hemstitch ruffles—sizes to 52 bust—value 89 cents..... .68
Finer in extra sizes to $2.69.

EXTRA SIZE CHEMISES—
fine soft Muslin—pointed yoke of tucks and inserting—sizes to 52 band—value .89..... .59
Finer in extra sizes to $1.69.

EXTRA SIZE CORSET COVERS—
Cambric—round and V neck—lace trim and lace insertings—sizes to 52 bust..... .49
Finer in extra sizes to $1.25.

EXTRA SIZE WHITE SKIRTS—
"Good Wear" Muslin—Cambric ruffle and tucks—value .98..... .69
Finer in extra sizes to $3.49.

In regular size undergarments you may be sure, as usual, of finding styles to suit every taste and purse. . . .We are known as having the largest stock in New York.

Misses' White Dresses Earlier 10.98 to 13.98 . . . 4.98.

Come quickly if you would share in this offering—Organdy and Point D'Esprit—beautiful Dresses—all new this season.

Also, in this Dep't.

Girls' and Misses' tailor-made wash Skirts, Pique, Linen and col'd Duck—plain and emb'y trim—value 1.98 to 2.49.... .98

Extra quality white Pique—flare flounce, emb'y inserting—strictly tailor finish—value 3.98..... 1.98

Girls' polka dot and stripe Sailor Suits—white Duck trim—earlier 1.00 and 1.25..... .59

During July and August

SATURDAY HERE IS FULL HOLIDAY.

WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

In the five days devoted to selling

WE KEEP BUSY

by offerings of

DESIRABLE GOODS at PRICES

that make them profitable purchases.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL BLD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Investment Securities.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf, 487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 57 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK & TRUST CO. STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

W. C. Ashwell. E. D. Morgan Waterman.
Ashwell & Co.,
30 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Established 1879.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 New Street, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE,
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Our current weekly treats upon the discrimination needed in buying stocks under existing conditions. Send for it and "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS." They are original in scope and purpose.
Commission, 1-16. Moderate margins.

Fred'k F. Marquand
BROKER,
35-37 Broad St.Y., N.
Direct Wire to Exchange.
Telephone call 3030 and 3031 Broad

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Unlisted Bonds and Stocks, whether interest paying or defaulted, bought and sold. Quotations furnished. Also opportunities for small investors. Write or call.
TEL. 2388 CORT. ESTABLISHED 1868.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone, 3,078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

IT HELPS THOSE WHO USE IT.
If business men only knew how effectively THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reaches men and women who have money, they would grasp at the opportunity to reach them through its columns. This advertisement to make known the fact that this opportunity exists costs money, and there can be no possible hope of return to the publishers unless THE WALL STREET JOURNAL can hold your business after it gets it. To advertise a poor thing reacts on the advertiser, but to advertise a good thing means permanent gain. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL is being extensively advertised, and, as it is becoming better known, is holding its advertisements and increasing its subscription list at an enormous rate. This shows that it is a help to those who use it. It is a help to a subscriber, because it gives information of permanent value on investments and markets. It is a help to the advertiser by giving him a chance to lay his business before people with very great purchasing power.
Dow, Jones & Co., publishers, 44 Broad St. The oldest news agency in Wall Street.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1903.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1901, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEMPLE, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this company as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly indorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.

No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co,
195 Broadway, N. Y.
This company is now prepared to issue, and will as promptly as is practicable, its preferred stock in exchange for its Interim Certificates heretofore issued, and will pay interest at the rate of 5% per annum on the said certificates from May 20th to June 30th, 1901, inclusive.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 35 Congress st., Boston.
1,116-19 Broad Ex. Bldg., 25 Broad St.
Uptown office,
640 Madison Av,
NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin. Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
Bay State Gas Co. (Delaware):

The undersigned, representing large holdings of BAY STATE GAS CO. (DELAWARE) request stockholders in said corporation to communicate with them, giving their names, address, and amount of stock held by them.

H. CONTENT & CO.,
50 BROADWAY, N. Y.
July 27th, 1901.

Dividends.

Denver & Southwestern Railway Company,
New York, July 25th, 1901.
The Executive Committee of this Company has this day declared quarterly dividends covering three months to May 31st, 1901, of 1¼% on the preferred shares and 1½% on the common shares, payable to stockholders of record at close of books August 1st, 1901. The stock books will be closed at 3 P. M. August 1st, and reopened 10 A. M. August 10th, 1901; checks will be mailed on August 10th, 1901.
J. P. COBB, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF Per Cent. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on August 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, July 16th, and reopened on Friday, August 2d.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The German-American Bank,
New York, July 17, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after August 1st. The transfer books will be closed from July 23d to August 1st incl.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate No. 29,718 for one hundred shares of the common capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, registered in name of H. G. Campbell & Co. Finder please notify H. G. Campbell & Co., 11 Wall Street.

NEW YORK CORPORATIONS.

Haverley's Mastodon Minstrels of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. L. Grove, J. P. Church, and J. J. Coleman, New York City.

The South Howard and Kanaka Telephone Company of Kanaka; capital, $220. Directors—Edward Stewart, Frank Conine, and J. C. Barton, Bath.

The David Shuldiner Glass Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—David Shuldiner, J. S. Bach, and David Emanuel, New York City.

The Charles Smith Construction Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles Smith, W. H. Folsom, and E. S. Simpson, New York City.

Ryan, Danahy & Ryan Company of Buffalo, to do a general contracting business; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. H. Ryan, A. J. Danahy, and R. J. Ryan, Buffalo.

Empire Pneumatic Tool Company of New York City; capital, $10,000,000. Directors—J. W. Birkenstock and P. A. Gage, New York City, and Lincoln Piercen, Pelham.

Albert J. Collings Company of New York City, to deal in furniture; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. J. Collings, Amanda E. Collings, and E. B. Southworth, New York City.

Fernandes Hermanos & Co. of New York City, to deal in tobacco; capital, $50,000. Directors—S. M. Rosenthal, Chicago, and B. L. Blanheimer and W. T. Laing, New York City.

Fred D. Johnson Company of New York City, to manufacture steam heating apparatus and machinery; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. D. Johnson and W. L. Rushton, New York City, and G. A. Pratt, Brooklyn.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Charles J. Hodwell has been appointed Minneapolis Agent of the Sun Insurance Office to succeed C. B. Shove & Co.

Frederick P. Beates has been appointed Special Agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company for Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Eastern Pennsylvania.

The Buffalo Board of Fire Underwriters has adopted a modification of the coinsurance clause to the effect that "if the aggregate amount of any loss shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the total cash value of any building and (or) its contents wherein such loss shall occur, the application of the co-insurance clause shall be waived."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Prices for securities early last week fluctuated violently—still mainly influenced by crop and weather reports, of which it was puzzling to sift the true from the false. It is indisputable that gross exaggeration was common, but, as to corn, there was sufficient evidence of actual damage to lend an air of plausibility to imaginative effort, while the price of that cereal was maintained at a level that justified even sober-minded people in fearing that there must be fire where there was so much smoke. However, it seems fairly certain that the corn market has been adroitly manipulated by the Western "plungers" who have simultaneously attempted to depress securities—carrying their commitments in both markets to the verge of rashness.

As the corn situation becomes clearer it is plain—if conservative trade opinion is to be relied upon—that there is nothing like disaster. The rains of last week, while not as copious as they might have been, were sufficient to refresh the growing plant and carry it toward maturity with reasonable prospect of a fair total yield. Reliable authorities now estimate that the crop will be about 1,700,000,000 bushels, assuming that normal weather be experienced from now on—which would be a reduction of about 20 per cent. from last year's yield. This cannot be reckoned a disaster except to those farmers whose particular fields have suffered; and their more fortunate brethren are actually benefited by the rise in price which they can even now secure, if they choose to use the machinery of the various grain Exchanges and sell for future delivery—a fact which may be expected to cause some decline from ruling corn prices when speculative fervor subsides, for certainly the rise more than discounts the damage. But corn is reasonably sure to sell considerably higher than last year, under the operation of the law of compensation, whereby reduction of production is balanced by enhancement of value.

Nor is the law of compensation confined to price movement—it works in nature itself, of which there is this Summer striking illustration. The same weather conditions which have been inimical to corn have been almost perfect for wheat, of which a record harvest will be reaped, both in quality and quantity.

Wall Street has been so busy magnifying corn damage that it has altogether slighted the remarkably favorable feature of the wheat situation. If speculation in stocks is henceforth to be governed by the swinging of the indicators on grain dials—the case of late—then it is time for speculators to learn that every upward gyration of the wheat indicator should be logically accompanied by rises in securities; for wheat is not advancing because of shrinkage of yield, but because a great foreign demand is anticipated for a magnificent surplus—a situation duplicating or bettering 1897 in its promise of increased National prosperity. It is not reasonable to regard corn only and ignore wheat; it is not honest to deafen the public ear with shriekings over corn damage and to keep silent about wheat abundance. The law of compensation is at work on the harvest fields—if the two crops, wheat and corn, could be sold at a stroke, in their totality, at yesterday's quotations, National wealth would be prodigiously increased and the reduction in corn yield lost sight of; and (again following conservative expert opinion) it is safe to count on both crops bringing highly satisfactory money returns.

These are plain, simple facts, unpalatable to the "bear" speculative party which has been so desperately trying to undermine confidence and induce the owners of securities to furnish the material with which to profitably cover "short" contracts—facts open and patent to the ordinary intelligence, answering completely the noisy clamor of misrepresentation under cover of which manipulation seeks to attain its end.

Never has a "bear campaign" been conducted in Wall Street with more audacity—never has there been a bolder or more prolonged attempt to magnify a single unfavorable factor—corn damage—and to belittle or disregard all compensatory factors. It would seem as if the "bear" leaders regard the public as quite devoid of reasoning power, prepared to swallow any absurdity—as, for example, a statement telegraphed from Chicago one day last week that the rain was finally washing away what little corn the drought had left. Could ingenious perversion go further?

Of course, there is no forecasting the vagaries of speculation; traders take quick alarm, especially those of slender means, whose "margins" often represent their all; many such have been induced or compelled to sell out—many more may be—but it is not from this class that the great short interest existing can get a sufficient supply of securities to satisfy outstanding contracts; to accomplish that result real owners must be imbued with fright. Now, real ownership was never vested in sounder, stronger hands than to-day, and never before had the advantage of such allied, compact leadership. It may almost be said that with the wide extension of the "community of interest" idea every railroad shareholder is a partner of every other, presenting a solidity of interest not before achieved. And it seems inevitable, so long as prosperity prevails, that present tendencies will expand rather than diminish. Professional attacks thus meet with a united resistance not much known in previous times. The great financial houses, instead of guarding individual properties, guard all, or measurably so. If money is bid up unduly they promptly offer it down—if a stock is sold "short" on rumor-mongering they take great blocks of it as offered—there is, so to speak, a certain tacit union. Of course, it is not meant that prices cannot go down—as witness May 9—they must do so when facts and conditions or sensational scares start declines; but when the contrary is the case, when values are unwarrantably attacked, it is not so easy to make the "turn" as in the days when Jay Gould or Charles F. Woerishoffer would raid a market.

New conditions rule in Wall Street—professional bearism is neither as easy nor lucrative as it once was. Hence, actual owners are more likely to keep their securities through periods of wavering fluctuations, when confidence is based on just appreciation of basic conditions and the belief is widespread that such conditions give fair promise of maintenance.

This seems to be the present situation; quotations are nervous; severe drops and quick rallies are frequent; but there is not any more than normal shifting of ownership—no feeling of uneasiness outside purely speculative ranks. If this attitude be maintained, if nothing worse than the known corn damage develop, if wheat and cotton promise mature, and if industry and commerce no more than hold their own—then it is a foregone conclusion that bear assault upon value will prove a waste of energy. Something far more potent than that must come to the front before the tide of prosperity can be turned.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 26	242,546
To date this year	190,387,681
Corresponding date last year	71,749,362

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 26	$736,000
To date this year	$683,110,720
Corresponding date last year	$312,460,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, nominally 3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4¼@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cot. Oil	2½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Cot. Oil pf	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½
Am. Tobacco	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	National Biscuit	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Norf. & West. pf	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	½	Penn. R. R.	1
Chi. & N. W.	3	People's Gas	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Rubber Goods	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf	1
Cont. Tobacco pf	1½	So. Ry. pf	½
D., S. S. & A.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	¾
D., S. S. & A. pf	¾	Tol., St. L. & W.	2
Erie 1st pf	¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	1	Twin City R. T.	1½
Glucose	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Hocking Valley	4	U. S. Steel	1⅛
Iowa Central	1	U. S. Steel pf	⅝
Kanawha & Mich.	2½	U. S. Steel pf	2⅝
Knick. Ice pf	1	U. S. Leather	½
Manhattan	½	U. S. Rubber	¾
Metropolitan	1¾	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	2
Mexican Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locom.	1	Del. & Hudson	⅝
Am. Locom. pf	1	Denver & R. G. pf	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Int. Power	1½
Chi. Gt. W. deb	½	Pullman	¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were.

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & O. gen. 3½s	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. s. f.	
Lehigh Val. of N. Y. 4½s	2	5s	1½
		San A. & A. P. 4s	1

Bond Declined.

Stand. R. & T. 6s 2

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was a favorable one, and, with the exception of the increase in loans, was generally what had been expected. Reserves increased $2,093,200, loans increased $11,454,900, specie increased $1,419,400, legal tenders increased $1,628,100, and deposits increased $3,793,200. The gain in cash, as indicated by the increase in specie and legal tenders, shows that the banks are still gaining by reason of the interior movement and the operations of the Sub-Treasury.

As for the increase in loans, bankers find it hard to explain, in view of the dullness of the stock market. It may represent some special transaction of which the public is not aware, or perhaps borrowings by large business interests in preparation for Fall trade activity. Still another theory is that the increase is due to the fact that the First National Bank has carried its increased capital of $9,500,000 as a liability in the loan item without any offset in the deposit account.

Preceding the publication of the statement the stock market had been decidedly strong. After the figures were made known prices sagged off temporarily on profit-taking, only later to rally on good buying.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$867,653,400	$801,101,700	$759,509,100
Deposits	942,938,500	887,846,700	862,142,700
Circulation	30,637,500	30,258,000	13,575,900
Specie	178,021,200	174,397,500	169,412,400
Legal tenders	79,942,000	75,098,900	56,934,400
Total res.	$258,863,200	$249,496,400	$226,346,800
Res. req'd	235,734,625	221,960,425	215,535,675
Surplus res.	$23,128,575	$27,535,975	$10,811,125

***

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	July 20.	July 27.	Increase.
Loans	$856,198,500	$867,653,400	$11,454,900
Deposits	938,145,300	942,938,500	3,793,200
Circulation	30,710,100	30,637,500	*72,600
Legal tenders	78,313,900	79,942,000	1,628,100
Specie	177,501,900	178,921,200	1,419,400
Reserve	255,815,700	258,863,200	3,047,500
Reserve req'd.	234,786,325	235,734,625	948,300
Surplus	21,029,375	23,128,575	2,099,200

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$33,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,850	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,356,900	24,185,675	24,225,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,282,025
Feb. 2	24,538,825	20,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,378,825
Feb. 23	14,849,675	25,675,550	29,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	15,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	28,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,688,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,350
April 6	5,317,975	7,904,500	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	9,127,675	15,832,725	17,137,225
May 18	13,396,925	16,555,225	24,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,488,750	39,003,300
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,697,900
June 29	5,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,306,000
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$41,904,425	1893	*$4,301,675
1897	45,720,150	1892	24,231,275
1896	17,728,600	1891	8,231,350
1895	41,167,175	1890	8,959,650
1894	71,903,725	1889	7,089,075

*Below legal requirements.

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

There is little to be said of yesterday's market, save that it showed decided strength, with heavy buying of the steel stocks by Western houses the feature. This, presumably, represents short covering, stocks having been sold short on the decline in the belief that the strike would be a long and serious one. Yesterday Steel common gained 1¼ points on dealings in 68,400 shares, while the preferred rose 2⅝ points on transactions involving 34,000 shares.

There was substantial strength also in the Grangers, notably the Atchisons, St. Paul, and Union Pacific. Reports from the West told of very general and copious rains and a consequent betterment of the crops. Morgan and Standard Oil brokers were moderate buyers of all these stocks.

On the whole, however, the market was very tame and quiet, total transactions reaching only about 242,000 shares.

One of the developments of the day, regarded as significant was that there was very little stock for sale, even at the advancing figures, and hence it was that whenever any active demand appeared for stocks prices were bid up sharply. It was noteworthy, too, that generally the closing prices were the highest, or within a fraction of the highest, for the day.

PRESIDENT HAYS OPTIMISTIC.

President Hays of Southern Pacific declares that, in his opinion, the recent corn crop damage reports have been exaggerated, and believes that the late rains will do much to insure an average yield at least. He says:

"I think it will be found, when final reports are in, that the damage to the general corn crop has not been so disastrous as earlier reports have led to expect, for the recent rains have undoubtedly done much good.

"As for ourselves, we have nothing to complain of. In California, for example, there is substantial prosperity, with the wheat crop large, the fruit yield satisfactory, and general conditions very promising.

"I am a believer in the prosperity of the country, and look for a continuance of the good times."

CROP DAMAGE EXAGGERATED.

C. A. Morse, Jr., of Armstrong, Schirmer & Co., just returned from a Western trip, declares that the direful reports of crop damage put out by Western grain speculators have been grossly exaggerated. Mr. Morse visited, among other States, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Illinois, and of what he saw he speaks as follows:

"All this talk of an almost total ruin of the corn crop is nonsense. Undoubtedly damage has been done to the crop, but nevertheless the rains of this week have had such beneficial effect that the probabilities are that when all the returns are in and the crop actually is harvested you will find it to be at least an average crop.

"In Kansas, for example, the damage—that is, before the late rains—varied from 45 per cent. to 75 per cent., according to localities. However, this estimate will now have to be modified because of the rains; while, as an offset to the corn damage there, it should not be forgotten that the State has had a phenomenally heavy Winter wheat crop.

"The Nebraska damage reports have also been badly distorted, while as for Eastern Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois conditions are very good.

"As for general conditions in the West, they are good. There is an abundance of money, the deposits in Kansas and Missouri banks in particular being enormous. All through the Southwest banks and private capitalists are loaning millions of money."

THE OUTLOOK CHEERFUL.

John Muir, head of the Stock Exchange house of John Muir & Co., has this to say of the stock market and its outlook:

"The market during nearly the entire week has been dominated by the weather. The drought in the corn belt has been the depressing factor. This depression was intensified by the corn dial being in full view of the Stock Exchange, which displayed every fluctuation. As corn prices rose, stocks declined, and vice versa. The dial aggravated stock declines. Never before had Exchange members been kept so thoroughly advised of grain prices and weather conditions.

"The drought now is happily broken. The worst estimate is a reduction in corn to 1,600,000,000 bushels. It is extremely probable the farm value, on account of enhanced price, will be as great as that which would accrue from normal crops at normal prices. The damage has been magnified out of all proportion, and has done yeoman service for Western bears.

"The other principal factor—the steel strike—has taken second place, but is now likely to come to the front in the test which is to be made early next week. The general feeling is that labor will have to give way. The workman's cause is unjust, and public sympathy is not with him.

"The market may drift along at current prices for some little time, but the outlook is cheerful, and there exists a relatively low foundation of prices upon which to build up."

CONFIDENCE IN THE MARKET.

Discussing the general market situation, the banking house of Hambleton & Co., Baltimore correspondent of Dick Brothers & Co. in this city, sends the following review:

Crop conditions have dominated the market this week, and it has been very evident that the market has distinctly two sides. The Western contingent has been pulling for higher prices for grain and lower values for stocks. The Eastern operators have supported the stock market and so far seem to have the best of the situation. Both sides have given out exaggerated reports, the one claiming virtual destruction of the corn crop and the other making much of very limited showers.

At the close of the week the indications seem to favor the idea that the end of the great drought is in sight, so that it now remains to be determined how much damage has really been done. No one can say yet what damage has been inflicted upon the corn crop. Unquestionably it has been serious and heavy, but it is quite possible that the tardy rains have been in time to secure and assure a very fair crop after all. There is also compensation in the fact that the farmer will receive a considerably better price for his crop, so that the shortage may be made up to him in the price.

At New York the big men of the Street have supported the market quite successfully. It looks as if the programme is for an advancing market and the short sales on bad crop reports help the situation materially.

The steel strike does not seem to make headway, and every day of enforced idleness counts against the strikers and in favor of the operators. There is only one end to it—submission on the part of the strikers. They have been ill-advised in contending for a condition utterly unreasonable and impossible of concession on the part of the owners. They do not possess the sympathy of the public and cannot win upon the demand that non-union employes shall not be permitted to work.

There is said to be a large short interest in steel stocks and they respond quickly to attempts to cover by marked advances.

The monetary situation has changed for the better this week. While the banks have lost moderately to the Sub-Treasury, it has been more than made up by large receipts of gold at San Francisco, which is transferred at once to New York by wire.

SOME CORN CROP FIGURES.

Apropos of the corn crop situation, J. S. Bache & Co. make this pertinent statement in a discussion of the subject:

"It is quite evident that even should there be a loss of 500,000,000 bushels, which we believe too large, from the July 1 Government estimate the crop would then only be 300,000,000 bushels less than the average for ten years, and 200,000,000 bushels more than the disastrous crop year of 1894, when the loss was greatest in the four States, namely, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, which this year may be considered surplus States. These four States in 1894 only produced 360,000,000 bushels of corn, while the same States this year should produce well up to 1,000,000,000 bushels."

MONEY MARKET OUTLOOK.

Bankers are generally agreed that for some weeks to come money rates will be easy. A representative opinion is that of an officer of the Chase National Bank, who says:

"There is every expectation that for some weeks now we will have relatively easy money, rates probably holding around present figures. What with the reduction in revenue payments, with stock market dullness, with gold from the Klondike, and with the West well supplied, any other than easy rates seem out of the question. The chances are, too, that very shortly the Rand mines will again be working, and this will have an important bearing on the general financial situation and should contribute toward continued ease."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Reviewing the foreign exchange situation, C. Schumacher says: "The fluctuations in exchange appear to have resulted mostly from the conflicting crop reports and from the equally conflicting changes and fluctuation of our own and the European stock markets.

"The supply of commercial bills was small, and consisted mostly of reichsmarks drawn against old engagements. Very few of them secured drawn against new business.

"On the other hand, many of our banks and bankers seem to have profited by the firmness of the earlier part of the week to put out large lines of their sixty and ninety days' bills in anticipation of the regular Autumn decline, thereby largely increasing the short interest generally created about this time.

"The financial condition of Germany seems to be growing worse instead of better. Thursday considerable declines in the shares of a number of well-known provincial banks were reported. Several of our local bill buyers refuse to receive sixty or ninety days' bills on any but the Deutsche and the Dresdner and a few other banks and bankers of undoubted strength. Bills on many interior banks heretofore largely used as reimbursements by American grain shippers have become utterly unsalable in our market.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE BOOK.

The latest addition to the library of handbooks is the International Directory of Exchange Members, which has just been compiled and edited by Samual Spalding Fontaine and Albert E. Wood. The volume contains official lists of members of the principal Exchanges and commercial bodies in the United States, Great Britain and Continetal Europe, including a register of the New York Stock, Cotton, Produce, Coffee, Maritime, Consolidated, and Metal Exchanges, London Stock Exchange, Paris Bourse, and Liverpool Cotton Exchange. It also contains the chief railway companies of this country, with mileage, capital, bonded debt, main office, and transfer office.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The published statements of Mr. Lester W. Clark of counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in which he endeavors to minimise the effect of the recent decision bearing upon the title to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, are in some respects quite misleading.

The stockholders of the Rapid Transit Railroad Company charged that the Baltimore and Ohio received a majority of the Rapid Transit stock, in consideration of guaranteeing the second mortgage bonds of the Rapid Transit Company. They claimed that the Baltimore and Ohio, while in control of the property, brought about a default upon the bonds which it had guaranteed and procured a foreclosure of the mortgage, under an arrangement by which the Baltimore and Ohio was to get all the capital stock of a new company.

Let us now see what the Judge decided:

The defendant (Baltimore and Ohio) allowed such interest to go unpaid, and actively instigated the foreclosure based upon the default, with the purpose and intent of becoming the purchaser at the sale. Thereupon a sale under the judgment was had, indirectly but really to the Baltimore and Ohio, the nominal title being taken by a new company, to wit, the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, the Baltimore and Ohio taking all the stock. Under these circumstances the Baltimore and Ohio holds 49 per cent. of the stock of the new company in trust for the minority stockholders of the old company.

After thus demonstrating this signal instance of corporate conspiracy to deprive stockholders of their proprietary interests, the Judge announces that "the ethical character of defendant's conduct comes to be considered, and declares that he will not apply the rules that are applicable to cases of actual wicked fraud." In consideration of the Trustees' attempt being perpetrated upon property which is deemed of little value, he charges plaintiff's stock in the new company with foreclosed claims which the Baltimore and Ohio held against the old company, whose foreclosure it had procured with the design of eliminating the minority stockholders.

This method for securing Trustees against the consequences of their misdoings makes the game of fraudulent attacks upon trust estates an absolute certainty—if the Trustee is not found out, he keeps what he has appropriated, while if he is discovered, he must be reinstated in everything he may have lost in the process of trying to accomplish his fraud.

It is true that the settled principles of equity give the stockholders the right to take the railroad under its new title, subject only to the burdens which the Trustees have created. But the learned Judge who decided this case enunciated in a recent case in a written opinion the following view of the law:

It is thought to be presumptuous to let one's own bucket down into the living well of reason, instead of being content to lick up from the muddy, trampled earth around it the green and stagnant leakage of the past.

Hence the above views in reference to the duties of owners of property, to compensate Trustees for their failure to consummate their efforts to capture the trust estate, are the result of "dipping one's own bucket down into the living well of reason." Nevertheless, they are sufficiently novel to be submitted to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

BLAIR & PRICE.

New York, July 27, 1901.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, nominally 3 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $192,501,468; balances, $11,441,613; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $200,988.

Money on call in London, 1⅝@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 11-16 per cent. for short and 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.87⅞; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.85.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Firmness and a tendency to a higher level of prices for the more active stocks characterized the market for outside securities yesterday. The volume of offerings was limited as compared with buying orders. Bank, transportation, and copper stocks were dull.

AMERICAN CAN common sold to the extent of 1,000 shares, at prices ranging from 24¼ to 24½. The preferred sold at 75 and closed at 74⅞ bid.

BAY STATE GAS was quoted yesterday at ⅝ bid. At the conclusion of the market a Stock Exchange firm, said to represent numerous holders of these shares, issued a notice requesting stockholders to communicate with them. The brokers concerned declined to say anything in explanation of the purpose of the circular.

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s advanced sharply on the strength of buying orders much in excess of the amount offered. Sales were made at 67½, 67¾, and 67⅞, and the market for the bonds closed strong, with reports of coming developments in the company's affairs within a few days. The persistency of the purchasers was believed to have some basis in the nature of the developments looked for.

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT sold up to 29 and closed at 27¾ bid, a net gain of 1 point.

SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD stock was bid for at 175 ex dividend, with none offered. Odd lots of these shares recently sold at 215. The 38 per cent. dividend declared by the Directors Friday evening is payable at once, and out of the sale of real estate to the General Carriage Company.

SEABOARD AIR LINE issues showed fractional net gains—⅜ for the common and the same advance for the preferred.

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 27. Bid.	Asked.	July 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	24	24⅝	24½	24⅝
American Can pf	74⅞	75½	74⅞	75
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10¼	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40	41	40	41
American Malt 6s	93	94½	93	94½
*American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	25½	28	25¾	28
*British Columbia Copper	14½	15	14¼	15
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	99½	98¾	99½
*California Copper	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
Camden Land	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	8	6	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34½	35	34½	35
Central Fireworks	23	24½	23	24½
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div.	88	90	88	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3¾	3	3¾
Compressed Air	14½	16	15	16
Con. Refrigerating	7	9	7	9
Con. Rubber Tire	2¼	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67¼	67⅞	65¾	66
Continental Tobacco deb.	105½	107	105½	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13½	15	13½	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39½	41	39½	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Electric Boat	16	19	17	19
Electric Boat pf	40	45	40	45
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2½	1¾	2½
Electric Vehicle	6	8	7	8½
Electric Vehicle pf	16	20	15	18
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅓	3	⅓	3
General Carriage	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
General Chemical	63½	67	63¾	67
General Chemical pf	90½	100½	89½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9¾	8	9¾
Havana Commercial pf	43½	46	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3½	3¾	3½	3½
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Marconi Copper	1	2	1	2
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	25	27	25	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf	35	37	35	37
National Sugar pf	107	108¼	107	108¼
New England Transport	3	3¾	3	3¾
N. Y. & Q'ns El. L. & P	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. pf	69	71	69	71
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11½	12½	11½	12½
Otis Elevator	32	36	32	35½
Otis Elevator pf	97	98	96¾	97
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35	36	35	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof Bonds	70	75	70	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	98	100	97	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	27¾	28½	26½	27
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101½	100½	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	82½	82¼	82¾
Seaboard Air Line	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	23	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120		120	
Standard Oil of N. J.	760	765	760	765
Storage Power	4	9	4	9
Storey General Electric	16	17	16	17
Tennessee Copper	18¼	20	18	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries	5	6¼	5	6¼
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Union Typewriter	60	62	61	63
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79	79½	79	79½
U. S. Cotton Duck	31¾	32½	31¾	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
Universal Tobacco	20		20	
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.			58	58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	10	9	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	35	40	35	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	17	15	17
Worthington Pump pf	112	113½	112	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101¾	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 5s	103	104	105	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	244	241	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	30½	33½	30½	33½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108¼	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112¾	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	27	28	31	28
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19¼	20¼	19¼	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	26	28	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	119
*Sixth Av. R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	18	22	18	22
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	60	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108
*Ex div.				

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	72	73	72	73
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Col. Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	106¾	105	106¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas			58	58
Denver Gas 5s	78	80	79	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	55	41	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	63	60	63
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98		98	
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	310	305	315
New Amsterdam Gas	108¼	109½	108¼	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	56	57	56	57
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
So. Boston (Mass.)	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88½	86¼	88½
Standard Gas, N. Y.	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	114	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	98	101	98	101
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	109½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	90	93	90	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	113½	114	113½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	85	81	83
Union Ferry	38½	40	38½	40
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

H. Content & Co., representing large holdings of Bay State Gas Company, (Delaware,) request stockholders of that corporation to communicate with them, giving their names, addresses, and amount of stock held by them.

The Georgia and Alabama Railway on Oct. 1 will redeem and pay off at 105 and interest all of its first mortgage preference bonds dated Oct. 1, 1895, at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Baltimore, Md. Holders of first mortgage preference bonds may exchange them for first consolidated mortgage bonds in the amount

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 27, 1901.

	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	113	113⅞	3,500	Amalgamated Copper	112⅝	113⅞	112⅞	113	.....
	4	5	300	American Bicycle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
	29½	29⅝	1,020	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
	83	83¼	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	82¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
	32¾	33	1,700	American Cotton Oil	31	33½	31	33	+2½
	91	91½	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf	91	91	91	91	+1
	32¾	33¼	330	American Ice Co	33¼	33¼	33	33	— ¼
	25	26	260	American Locomotive	25½	25¾	25	25	—1
	85½	86	700	Am. Locomotive pf	86	86¼	85¼	85½	—1
	54	54½	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	54	54¼	54	54½	+ ⅛
	142½	143¼	2,800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	142½	143¾	142¼	143	+ ¼
	133½	134½	600	American Tobacco ctfs	133½	133¾	133¼	133¾	+1½
	44½	44⅝	600	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	— ⅛
	74¼	74½	22,900	At., T. & S. F.	73¼	74⅝	73¼	74⅝	+ ⅜
	96½	96¾	7,000	At., T. & S. F. pf	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾	+1⅛
	95½	96	250	Baltimore & Ohio	93⅞	95⅞	93¾	95⅞	+ ⅛
	76½	77	1,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	77	77	76¾	76¾	+ ⅛
	106⅝	106⅞	4,600	Canadian Pacific	106½	107	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
	45	45⅛	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	45	45⅝	45	45	+ ⅛
	38¼	38¾	500	Chicago & Alton	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	+ ¼
	76¼	77	600	Chicago & Alton pf	76	76	76	76	+ ¼
	22¾	23	100	Chicago Great West.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
	90	92	300	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
	34	34½	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	33¾	34½	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅛
	70	71	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
	160⅝	161	11,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	160¼	161¾	160¼	160⅝	+ ⅛
	193	200	100	Chicago & Northw.	196	196	196	196	—3
	141⅞	142½	1,300	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	141	142	141	141½	+1
			1,084	Chi. R. I. & P. rights	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ¼
	18¾	19¼	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	.....
	90	91	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼	+1⅛
	96½	100	700	Colorado Fuel	96½	98¾	96½	98¾	+ ⅜
	13	13½	300	Colorado Southern	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
	66½	67½	20	Con. Tobacco Co. ctfs.	67	67	67	67	.....
	115	117	350	Con. Tobac. Co. pf	115½	116¾	115½	116¾	+1½
	158	160	600	Delaware & Hudson	158	158½	158	158	— ⅞
	225½	226½	400	Del., Lack. & West.	227½	227¾	227	227	.....
	41	42½	10	Denver & R. G.	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
	91	91½	600	Denver & R. G. pf	91	91½	91	91½	— ⅝
			16	Den. & Southw.	68	68	68	68	.....
	142	142½	100	Diamond Match	142½	142½	142½	142½	+ ⅛
	8½	9	100	Dist. of America	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
	10¼	11	525	Dul., S. S. & At.	10¼	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
	18½	18¾	1,230	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	17½	18⅞	17½	18½	+3
	37¼	37⅝	5,400	Erie	37¼	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
	66¼	66⅝	1,000	Erie 1st pf	65⅞	66¼	65⅞	66¼	+ ⅜
	50¼	50⅞	200	Erie 2d pf	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	+ ⅛
	35	38	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	36	36	36	36	+1
	255	259	75	General Electric	255	255	255	255	.....
	55	56	150	Chicago Sugar Ref.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¾
	50¼	51	400	Hocking Valley	51¼	51¾	50½	50½	+ ½
	148½	149½	300	Illinois Central	149	149	149	149	.....
	91¾	93	400	Internat. Power Co.	93¾	93¾	92¼	92¼	—1⅛
	36½	37½	350	Iowa Central	37½	37½	37	37	+1
	73	74	300	Iowa Central pf	73	73	73	73	.....
	34	35¾	100	Kanawha & Michigan	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+2½
	50	55	100	Knickerbocker Ice pf	55	55	55	55	+1
	50	53	100	Lake Erie & West.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	.....
	102¼	102½	1,300	Louisville & Nashville	102	102½	101¾	102¼	+ ⅛
	118¾	119	100	Manhattan Elevated	119	119	119	119	+ ⅛
	168	169	700	Met. Street Railway	168	169	168	169	+1½
	23¾	23⅞	300	Mexican Central	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
	9¼	9¾	300	Mexican National ctfs.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
	107½	108	300	Minn. & St. Louis	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
	23¾	26¾	2,000	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	23¾	26¾	23¾	26	+2½
	73	74	400	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	73	74	73	73⅜	+ ⅜
	98	98¾	3,700	Missouri Pacific	98¾	100	98	98¾	+ ⅜
	42½	42¾	400	National Biscuit Co.	42¼	42¾	42⅝	42¾	+ ⅛
	102	102⅝	20	National Biscuit Co. pf.	103	103	103	102	—1
	19¾	19¾	300	National Lead Co.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
	38	38½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
	32¼	32⅜	2,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
	89	90	300	Norfolk & West. pf.	89	89	89	89	+1
	144	144¾	1,820	Pennsylvania R. R.	144	144¾	144	144½	+1
	114½	115¼	1,700	People's Gas, Chicago	114½	115¼	114½	115	+1
	100	100	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	100	100	100	.....
	97¾	98	900	Pressed Steel Car	42¾	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
	205¼	206¼	135	Pullman Company	205¼	206¼	205¼	206¼	+ ¼
	41¾	41⅞	3,200	Reading	41¾	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
	76⅝	76⅞	500	Reading 1st pf	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76½	— ⅛
	52¼	52½	200	Reading 2d pf	52¼	52½	52	52	.....
	10½	10⅝	866	Republic Iron & Steel	10½	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ⅛
	74½	74⅝	75	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74½	75	74½	75	+ ⅛
	30	30	30	Rubber Goods	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
	97	97⅛	200	St. L. & Adirondack	97	97⅛	97	97⅛	.....
	40¾	41¼	200	St. L. & San Fran.	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
			1,400	St. L. & S. F. rts.	¾	¾	½	½	— ⅛
			100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	.....
	90	91	900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	59½	60	59¼	60	+1
	80	90	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
	56¼	56⅝	5,200	Southern Pacific	56¼	56⅝	55⅞	56¼	+ ⅛
	29½	29⅞	2,900	Southern Railway	29½	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
	84¼	84¾	1,200	Southern Railway pf.	83⅝	84¼	83⅝	84¼	+ ⅛
	62¼	63	1,900	Tenn. Coal & Iron	62½	63	62¼	63	+ ⅛
	41¾	41¾	900	Texas Pacific	41½	41¾	41½	41½	+ ⅛
	21¼	22	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	—2
	84	85	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
	93¾	94	400	Twin City R. T.	92¾	94	92¾	94	+ ⅛
	99½	99⅝	16,800	Union Pacific	99½	100⅛	98⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
	88½	89½	300	Union Pacific pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
	90¼	90¾	15	United States Express	90	90	90	90	.....
	43	44½	68,250	United States Steel	43	44½	42¾	44⅝	+ ⅛
	92	94⅜	33,700	U. S. Steel pf.	92	94⅜	92	94⅜	+ ⅜
	13¼	13⅜	400	United States Leather	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
	78¼	78½	100	U. S. Leather pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	.....
	19½	20	100	United States Rubber	20	20	20	20	.....
	58	58	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	58	58	58	58	.....
	53¾	54	1,633,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	60½	60¾	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
	122½	123	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	123	123½	122	123	—2
	21¾	21½	1,500	Wabash	21⅝	21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
	39¾	40	1,500	Wabash pf	39¾	40¼	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
	92	92⅜	800	Western Union Tel.	92	92⅜	92	92⅜	+ ⅛
	15	18⅜	200	Wheeling & Lake Erie	17¾	18½	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
	20⅜	21	260	Wisconsin Central	20¾	21½	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
	41	42	50	Wisconsin Central pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	.....
				Sales	242,546				

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week is detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Cl'r-ing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.	Circu-lation.
$2,000,000	$2,094,100	Bank of New York	$17,799,000	$2,603,000	$1,847,000	$17,491,000		$998,100	
2,050,000	2,192,400	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,793,000	9,550,000	2,052,000	30,132,000			
2,000,000	1,121,800	Merchants' National	13,129,000	2,707,800	1,813,800	16,114,700			
2,000,000	2,313,300	Mechanics' National	13,921,000	2,769,000	976,000	14,752,000			
1,500,000	3,153,100	Bank of America	20,366,000	5,860,100	2,875,000	23,380,000			
1,000,000	245,100	Phenix National	4,662,000	972,000	394,000	4,719,000		49,400	
10,000,000	6,150,100	National City	109,222,700	28,468,100	7,290,000	124,372,700		4,257,700	
800,000	6,997,300	Chemical National	23,733,500	3,927,600	2,344,400	23,064,600			
600,000	235,100	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	4,587,200	858,800	478,800	5,059,700		38,500	
1,000,000	1,832,000	Gallatin National	10,909,800	2,051,900	810,700	10,251,000		991,000	
300,000	72,100	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,162,800	282,500	62,500	1,252,100		49,200	
400,000	126,500	Mechanics & Traders'	2,624,000	475,000	275,000	2,875,000			
200,000	178,300	Greenwich	1,026,800	176,100	160,300	940,200			
600,000	502,100	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,044,200	681,000	240,500	3,747,800		477,400	
1,200,000	526,900	Bank of State of N. Y.	4,646,000	517,900	304,800	4,381,300			
5,000,000	3,185,900	American Exch. Nat.	29,957,000	5,029,000	2,276,000	25,445,000		4,595,000	
10,000,000	6,940,100	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	75,242,000	10,008,000	7,282,900	68,028,800		7,463,100	
1,000,000	1,613,200	National Broadway	6,032,000	1,111,300	374,700	5,443,500		198,900	
1,000,000	1,333,500	Mercantile National	13,993,800	2,150,900	1,626,200	14,327,200		990,000	
422,700	508,500	Pacific	7,901,200	125,400	583,000	3,434,200			
1,500,000	1,223,800	Nat. Bank of Republic.	17,031,300	3,620,600	1,442,900	18,380,300		1,442,300	
450,000	994,600	Chatham National	6,145,600	813,600	1,009,500	6,413,200		50,000	
200,000	349,700	People's	2,137,700	228,700	611,500	2,842,000			
1,000,000	927,800	North America	11,630,100	1,573,400	1,313,400	11,384,400		722,500	
3,000,000	5,379,300	Hanover National	47,614,400	9,868,000	6,073,300	54,861,300		2,965,800	
500,000	461,800	Irving National	4,387,000	582,400	505,800	4,504,000		241,400	
600,000	389,800	National Citizens'	3,162,200	761,800	186,100	3,862,600		292,100	
500,000	280,900	Nassau	2,840,600	392,700	294,200	3,032,900			
300,000	1,101,500	Market & Fulton Nat.	5,638,200	1,114,800	882,600	6,509,400		50,000	
1,000,000	780,100	Shoe & Leather	3,893,800	760,000	285,000	4,108,400		40,400	
1,400,000	1,783,800	Corn Exchange	20,824,000	3,750,000	2,086,000	24,255,000			
300,000	412,500	Oriental	2,144,000	202,000	284,000	2,080,300			
1,500,000	6,089,000	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	23,736,000	4,112,000	1,477,000	22,055,000		46,700	
2,000,000	3,727,400	National Park	49,695,000	11,245,000	4,113,000	60,591,000		49,900	
250,000	156,500	East River National	1,361,000	223,400	130,000	1,550,900		50,000	
3,000,000	2,251,100	Fourth National	24,420,200	4,713,600	3,438,500	25,284,300		50,000	
1,000,000	525,200	Central National	10,065,000	1,671,000	1,379,000	12,484,000		500,000	
300,000	942,600	Second National	9,870,000	1,800,000	949,000	10,684,000		285,000	
750,000	80,000	Ninth National	2,323,700	404,300	261,000	2,572,100		49,300	
10,000,000	11,096,800	First National	54,618,500	18,114,700	2,536,300	53,886,500		494,900	
200,000	118,900	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	3,448,800	689,400	174,300	3,765,200		292,800	
250,000	729,200	Bowery	3,100,000	395,000	540,000	3,413,000			
200,000	474,100	New York County Nat.	3,958,500	726,200	363,100	4,583,100		50,000	
750,000	395,000	German-American	3,406,000	535,600	262,100	3,237,500			
1,000,000	2,442,500	Chase National	41,145,100	10,760,500	2,156,300	49,758,300		800,000	
100,000	1,382,300	Fifth Avenue	9,588,700	2,700,700	103,400	11,033,800			
200,000	582,600	German Exchange	3,281,000	221,200	676,800

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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If you want

Quality

Durability

and **Richness**

combined in one piano, you can get it in a

Sterling

There's an irresistible air of *elegance* and *refinement* about our new

Upright Grands

that surpasses any other make from an artistic standpoint.

The most wonderful feature of our Upright Grands is their *great volume of tone,* which is obtained without sacrifice of quality, for they possess a *pure, sweet, liquid tone of remarkable brilliancy* throughout the entire scale.

SPECIAL OFFERING

40 New Upright Pianos of our own manufacture, with all modern improvements, natural wood cases,

$250.

75 Artistic Sterling Upright Grands, beautifully encased in fancy mahogany, curly walnut, antique oak, etc.,

$300 to $350.

100 Beautiful Sterling Upright Grands, large sizes, encased in rich, natural woods; some are of Colonial design, others handsomely carved; over 20 orignal designs to choose from

$350---$400.

$425. $450 to $500.

There are nearly 300 new Pianos from which to select in our mammoth warerooms, and more than 60 little used and second hand Pianos, which we offer at prices ranging from $125, $140, $150 to $190.

20 Square Pianos at $35, $40 to $75.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

The

STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms

(Entire building, four floors),

536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn

Open Monday Evenings.

Look for the name STERLING.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Trinity Corporation Sells Macdougal and Spring Street Corner.

SITE FOR 12-STORY BUILDING

Week Develops Little of Interest—Latest Sales by Brokers—Complete List of Auction Offerings.

By far the most interesting deal of last week, and in fact of several weeks, came to light yesterday in the announcement that the Trinity Church Corporation had sold, through Brokers J. N. Kalley & Son, a plot of about eight lots at the northwest corner of Macdougal and Spring Streets, with an "L" extending to Vandam Street.

The purchasers, the Butterick Publishing Company, have paid about $200,000 for this site, and will erect thereon a twelve or fourteen story building, bringing the total amount involved in the operation well above $1,000,000. In this structure will be centralized many of the Butterick concern's establishments now scattered throughout Manhattan and Brooklyn, meaning a substantial addition to the population of that immediate neighborhood and a consequent increase in the demand for flat and tenement accommodations.

The transaction is also of importance, because it is one of the few instances in which the Trinity Corporation has seen fit to sell any of its holdings. It is hardly probable, however, that this single sale, doubtless negotiated upon terms highly satisfactory to the Trustees of that perporation, means any permanent change in its policy of leasing rather than selling.

With few exceptions, the other business of the week was of the usual midsummer variety. The sale of A. G. Hyde's property at 44 to 50 West Forty-fifth Street, running through to 43 West Forty-fourth Street, is noteworthy, because the reported price, $275,000, is a new high record for property in those streets. The site of the New York Yacht Club's new house was bought by J. Pierpont Morgan for a little less than $50,000 per lot, whereas the consideration for the Hyde lots figures down to $68,750 per lot. The Century Realty Company recently bought two lots for $92,000, although they are considerably nearer Sixth Avenue, being 61 and 63 West Forty-fourth Street.

Two fine Broadway corners on the line of rapid transit were also prominent in the week's dealings—R. A. Knox buying the northeast corner at Fifty-fourth Street and Isaac H. Clothier the southeast at Sixty-third Street. Both transactions are doubtless purely speculative and of no great moment aside from the fact that Sixty-third Street is the furthest south that Mr. Clothier has come in his buying along the rapid transit route.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Pease & Elliman have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 40 East Fifty-third Street, 18 by 100.

In reporting the sale of the dwelling 147 West Seventy-fifth Street in this column yesterday it was stated inadvertently that Jesse C. Bennet & Co. were the brokers. Negotiations were conducted by Frederick Zittel.

Nevins & Perleman have bought through Charles Buermann & Co. the five-story double tenement, with two stores, 94 Columbia Street, 25 by 100.

Salvatore Straus has sold through Polizzi & Co. the five-story tenement 334 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 94.10.

The Auction Room.

Three parcels sold under foreclosure for a total of $49,988—this was the record of last week in the salesroom, and it certainly admits of little comment. The list of offerings for this week is somewhat longer, although it is made up entirely of sales under foreclosure.

Earlier in the year there were indications that the activity in the neighborhood of the Grand Circle might also affect the block on Fifty-ninth Street just west of Eighth Avenue—a circumstance which may lend additional interest to the sale of the five flats 330 to 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, announced for Tuesday of this week. To-morrow William M. Ryan will sell the eight-story building 23 East Twentieth Street, and on Thursday the six-story structure 140 and 142 Sixth Avenue, just north of Tenth Street.

There were recorded last week 247 mortgages, for $4,115,772, of which 78, for $1,317,250, were at 5 per cent.; 99, for $1,152,622, were at more, and 70, for $1,645,900, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 264 mortgages, for $6,598,423, of which 107, for $1,149,050, were at 5 per cent.; 99, for $793,423, were at more, and 58, for $4,655,950, were at less. In the totals for the corresponding week last year it should be noted that $3,500,000 represents a single mortgage made in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 29.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, 3,414 and 3,416 Park Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, each 25 by 144.11, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $13,294.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 23 East Twentieth Street, north side, 485 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 74, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $76,076.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Kelly, referee, 555 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 181 feet east of Broadway, 19 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,018; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 330 to 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, south side, each 20 by 100.5, with the exception of 332 and 334, which are 19 by 100.5, five five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 330, $29,850; on 332, $20,216; on 334, $19,222; on 336, $29,850; on 338, $29,862.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Stephen F. Whitney, referee, 1,346 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Sixty-fifth Street, 50 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,190.04.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nelson Smith, referee, 643 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 50 feet west of Melrose Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $11,875.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 118 Chrystie Street, east side, 75.5 feet south of Broome Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. All title and interest of Aurora Maurer on April 15, 1901.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward G. McCall, referee, 501 to 505 East Seventieth Street, north side, 40 feet east of Avenue A, 125 by 100.5, five-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $43,021.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas McAdam, referee, 227 Burnside Avenue, north side, 76.8 feet west of Anthony Avenue, 25.6 by 86.6 by 25 by 99.7, two-story frame dwelling; La Fontaine Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Tremont Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $3,522; on the latter, $2,365.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 440 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 18 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Walter H. Mead, referee, 2,065 Fifth Avenue, east side, 84.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,446.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, R. W. G. Welling, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,000.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George Haas, referee, 113 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 200.10 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25.3 by 100.2, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $24,414.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 53 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 108 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11; five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 20 Warren Street, north side, between Broadway and Church Street, 25 by 100, leasehold, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $18,067.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 237 and 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $32,126.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale; Randolph Hurry, referee, 680 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 111.6 feet west of Willis Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $4,870.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee; 426 East Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 269 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $16,081.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 70, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,761.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 235 West End Avenue, northeast corner of Sixty-fifth Street, 50 by 75, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freeman, referee, 226 Bowery, east side, 120 feet east of Rivington Street, 25 by 124.5 and irregular, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,096.

By William M. Ryan, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 238 and 240 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 333.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 66.8 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; 242 and 244 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, adjoining the foregoing, 66.8 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 238 and 240, $8,954; on 242 and 244, $8,831; subject to other mortgages, on 238 and 240, for $80,279; on 242 and 244, for $59,643.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 1,978 Seventh Avenue, e. s. side, 84.5 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 36.5 by 100, five-story brick flat; 1,977 Seventh Avenue, east side, 27.11 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 36.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on each, $16,301.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, August C. Nans, referee, 27 and 29 West Eleventh Street, north side, 290.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 40 by 103.3, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $87,676.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 883 and 885 First Avenue, and 361 East Forty-ninth Street, being the northwest corner, 40.6 by 37.6, four-story brick and stone tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,058.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Grant Avenue, and Webster Avenue, the block; all title and interest of Florine A. Evesson on July 23, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 136 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 374.9 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 17.6 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Ella W. and Edgar Banks, on Sept. 21, 1900.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 62 Dey Street, northwest corner of Greenwich Street, 25.2 by 68 by 25.5 by 67.10, four-story brick store; 117 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 216 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19.11 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; 331 Spring Street, north side, 20.1 feet east of Washington Street, 20.1 by 60.1, four-story brick store; 498 Washington Street, east side, 59.8 feet north of Spring Street, 20.5 by 68 by 25.10, four-story brick store; all title and interest of Charles A. and Ernest I. Bacot, on Oct. 18, 1899.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Clinton Avenue, west side, 30.5 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for two two-story brick dwellings, 20 by 60; John McClure and John Robertson, owners; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $11,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 65 feet west of Broadway, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 55; Charles Bernhard of 1,334 Monroe Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Ninety-second Street, south side, 125 feet east of Riverside Drive, for five four-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 64; Egan & Halleck, of 284 Columbus Avenue, owners; James & Leo of 124 West Forty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $215,000.

Alterations.

Elliott Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Juliana Street, to King Street, north side, 100 feet west of Elliott Avenue, removal and alteration of a one-and-a-half-story frame building; Frank McGarry, Marion Street and Elliott Avenue, owner; F. D. Miller of 736 East One Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 178 Lexington Avenue, to three-story brick office; Bernhard Dicking, Edgewater, N. J., owner and architect; cost, $500.

No. 312 East Fourth Street, to a three-story brick tenement; Herman Gottlieb, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $4,200.

No. 818 Tinton Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; A. J. Nolan of 702 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; Andrew Seifermann of 948 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, northeast corner, to an eight-story brick hotel; Mrs. Edward Matthews of New London, Conn., owner; Pattison Brothers of 141 Broadway, architects; cost, $200.

Thirty-first Street, south side, 450 feet west of Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Isaac Walker of 7 West Thirtieth Street, owner; George M. Miller of 177 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 517 to 525 West Nineteenth Street, to two three and four story brick factories; E. Rosenburg Long of 20 Park Place, owner; George M McCabe of 102 Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $50.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 30 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick bank; John R. Salmon of 206 Broadway, owner; Henri Fouchaux of Broadway and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, July 27.

ALLEN ST, 2, e s, 75.8 ft n of Division St, 24.10x27.7x24.10x29.4; Sarah Minkowsky to Abraham Capel, all liens..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 402 and 404, n s, 60 ft e of West Broadway, 40x75; Frank R. Houghton to William G. Rose, (mtg $7,000, R S $32.50)..... $1

BROOME ST, 433, s s, 26x101x26x102; Rudolph Schalk to Emma Schalk, (mtg $38,000, R S $7)..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, 36, e s, 72.4 ft s of 137th St, 17.6x90; Cecelia S. Black to Henrietta A. Mittnacht, (mtg $10,500, R S $4.50)..... 1

FRANKLIN (Crotona Grove) Av, 125 ft n of 180th St, old line, 25x132, except part taken for street or avenue; Charles E. Stahl to Waistein S. Reade, (mtg $4,500, R S 25 cents)..... 100

FRANKLIN (Crotona Grove) Av, 125 ft n of 180th St, old line, 25x132, except part taken for street or avenue; Waistein S. Reade to Charles E. Stahl and wife, (mtg $4,500, R S 25 cents)..... 100

HUGHES AV, e s, 254.6 ft n of 181st St, 16.8x95; Louis Eickwort to Sophia Knepper, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.

KING'S BRIDGE to West Farms Road, n e s, at w s of Lorillard St, 85x97x50x157; Tommaso Giordano to John J. Brady, quitclaim..... Nom.

LOT 276, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Albert Cobey to Ellen Cobey, B. and S..... Nom.

NORTH ROAD, centre line, being Lot 25, map of sub-division of property of Country Club Land Association, at Westchester, containing 1 471-1000 acres; Country Club Land Association to William S. Scott, (R S 75c)..... 1

SPRING ST, n w corner of Macdougal St, 79.8x irregular to Vandam St; Rector, &c., of Trinity Church to the Butterick Publishing Company, Limited, (R S $87).176,178

UNION AV, n e corner of Frederick St, 101.11x137.7x100x157.5; Tommaso Giordano to John J. Brady, quitclaim..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, widened, 125 ft n of 171st St, 25x145; Sadie Fisher to Rachel Reich, (mtg $18,000, taxes, &c., R S 25 cents)..... Nom.

7TH AV, 2,369, e s, 75 ft s of 139th St, 24.11x100; Samuel K. Jacob and others to Max Bergmann, (mtg $21,000, R S $5)

19TH ST, 225, n s, 198.4 ft e of 8th Av, 22.6x75.8; William J. Harding, referee, to Mary Mulligan, (R S $3.75)..... $,900

19TH ST, 255, n s, 198.4 ft e of 8th Av, 22.6x75.8, release dower; Fanny Strauss, wife of Benjamin, to Mary Mulligan.. Nom.

19TH ST, 255, n s, 198.4 ft e of 8th Av, 22.6x75.8; August Benedix to Mary Mulligan, all title..... Nom.

19TH ST, 255, n s, 198.4 ft e of 8th Av, 22.6x75.8, release dower; Lena Straus to Mary Mulligan..... Nom.

19TH ST, 255, n s, 198.4 ft e of 8th Av, 22.6x75.8, release dower; Paulina Strauss to Mary Mulligan..... Nom.

22D ST, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 26.3x 98.9; Rudolph Schalk to Emma Schalk, (R S 54)..... 1

28TH ST, 230, s s, 345.7 ft w of 7th Av, runs s 98.9x w 24.10x n 58.8x e 0.04x n 40.1x e 24.10 to beginning, (mtg $12,000,) and all liens; 28th St, 142, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9, (mtg $13,000,) all liens; Thomas F. Kaughran and others, executors and trustees, to Annabella McC. Kaughran, all liens, (R S $10)..... 7,000

41ST ST, 213 to 219, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 100x98.9; Richard C. Voth to Henry J. Braker, (mtg $74,000, R S $11.75)..... Nom.

46TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 6th Av, 40x 100.5; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to George W. Quintard, (R S $31)..... 64,500

53D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 15x 100.5; Park S. Bell and Euphemia A. Hawes, (mtg $12,000, R S $6.75)..... 28,000

55TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 16x 100.5; John B. Jarvis and others to Sussanna J. Moore, (R S $300)..... Nom.

64TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100.5; New York Realty Company to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtg $33,500, R S $11.25)..... 1

72D ST, n e corner of Park Av, 20x102.2; Albert G. Parrish and others, executors, &c., to J. Edward Davis, (mtg $30,000, R S $7.50)..... 47,500

85TH ST, 234 and 236, n s, 120.6 ft w of 2d Av, 60x102.2; Thomas F. Kaughran and another, as executors and trustees, to Annabella McC. Kaughran, all liens, (R S $10)..... Nom.

109TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Annie Zimmermann to Clatonia J. Dorticus, all liens..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,523; Rachel Reich to Jennie Segal, 1 year..... $1,300

10TH AV, 411, store, &c.; James A. Keating to Bernard F. Meagher, 10 years..... 600

29TH ST, 220 East, store, &c.; Margaret F. King to Annie Dunne, 3 years..... 330

42D ST, n s, 187.6 ft w of 5th Av, 20.10x 100.5; Louisa M. Gerry to David H. King, Jr., 21 years, taxes, &c..... 3,750

42D ST, n s, 166.8 ft w of 5th Av, 20.10x 100.5; Louisa M. Gerry to David H. King, Jr., 21 years, taxes, &c..... 3,750

52D ST, 602 West, factory, &c.; Henry Deike, executor and trustee, to Firm. Rabitte & Co., 5 years..... $2,000 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BARGEBUHR, Max to Samuel E. Jacobs and others; 2,369 7th Av, due July 31, 1902..... $2,500

BOLTON, William H., to Joseph Hamerschlag; 87th St, s s, 110.2 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $115,000, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 50,000

BROWN, James R., to Annie L. Howard; 133d St, n s, 273 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mortgage $21,500, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, to the City Trust Company; Spring St, 223 to 229, n w corner; Vandam St, 12 to 16, n w corner, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 100,000

CAUN, John, to Louise Thorwelle; 12th St, 28 West, prior mortgage, $14,000, due July 1, 1904..... 3,000

DORTICUS, Clatonia J., to Annie Zimmermann; 109th St, s s, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, due Sept. 1, 1901, 6 per cent.. 2,000

GOLDING, Alice H., to John G. Jenny; 38th St, n s, 428.4 ft e of 8th Av, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HAMANN, Arthur H., to Martence B. Story, trustee; Cherry St, 157, demand, 6 per cent..... 12,000

HAMANN, Arthur H., to Lawrence

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Store Closes at 5 P. M. During July and August; Saturdays, 12:30 P. M.

Foulard Silk Dresses for $12.50.

Seems out of the question, doesn't it? It would have been two weeks ago. Now just between seasons makers are glad to have a chance to keep their people busy. The result comes here in this collection of pretty Summery Dresses.

The Foulard silk is of excellent quality in white with black figures and dark and medium blue with white polka dots and figures. The waist is tucked back and front and trimmed with black velvet ribbon. Skirt has circular top and is tucked at hips, bottom finished with ruffle trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon. The Dresses are unlined and sizes are 32 to 42. Very little priced at $12.50.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Splendid Shirt Waist Stock Low Priced.

Not a few Waists here and there that have not "gone" reduced to hurry them, but broad underpricing all through this splendid Shirt Waist stock. Complete range for choice among the very prettiest, most useful Waists that the season has produced and in every case a saving. We have done what would be a big business for two stores—that is part of the reason.

White Lawn Waists. White lawn Waists, with two insertions of choice embroidery in front, tucked back, bishop sleeves, tucked cuff, dress collar, tucked.....49c

White lawn Waists, with six insertions of fine embroidery and tucked front, tucked back, bishop sleeves, tucked cuff.....98c

The L'Aiglon Waist of sheer white lawn, with tucked front, buttoned at side, with fine pearl buttons, dresser tucked back, bishop sleeves, tucked and finished with tucked cuff, dress collar tucked....$1.98

Colored Waists. Percale Waists in assorted colorings and designs, made with full front, French back, bishop sleeves, felled seams.....19c

Striped madras Waists, in pink, blue, lavender and oxblood, made with full front, French back, bishop sleeves.....59c

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

Laces—A Trifle of Their Cost.

The Lace Store is clearing house. That is a considerable operation when the business is bigger than ever. All the short pieces, broken lots, odd widths and so on have been put together for to-morrow's selling and priced

A Quarter to a Third of Original Prices.

There are many very rich and beautiful Laces among them—pieces that were bargains at the regular prices. But they will go promptly, great as the lot is altogether—it will be wise to come early. Here is a hint of prices and varieties:

Galloons, in black, white, butter and champagne shades.....8c to 49c a yard

Edgings in white, ivory, butter and batiste shades, 3 to 10 inches wide, at 5c. to 49c. a yard

Torchon Laces and insertions, in sets and odd widths.....2c. to 8c. a yard

Fancy washable Laces and insertions, suitable for trimming Summer dresses, 8c. to 12c. a yard

French Valenciennes Laces, 3/4 to 2 inches wide.....5c. to 98c. a dozen yards

Allovers, in various makes, black, white, cream, butter and champagne shades, 25c. to 98c. a yard

5c. to 50c. Embroideries, 3c. to 25c. a Yard.

Cambric Edgings, in neat and showy patterns, wide margins, cut out ready for use, at.....3c. to 25c. a yard

Allovers and Flouncings, suitable for Waists, Skirts and Summer Dresses, values $1.00 to $2.00, at.....49c. to 98c. a yard

Main floor, centre, Central Building.

Black Dress Fabrics at Reductions.

75c. Worsted Cheviots, 39c.—for skirts and suits.

$1.00 imported Etamine Batiste, 48c.—for present and Fall wear.

Two bargains that we are glad to tell of just now—they are bargains because you want them as well as because they are little priced. Plenty for to-morrow's choosing in the Black Goods Store.

The Cheviots are full 50 inches wide and of the splendid quality that would be moderately priced anywhere at 75c. Here at 39c. a yard

The Batiste is 44 inches wide, absolutely all wool and a closely woven weighty material, suitable for present and Fall wear. Import price was $1.00 a yard. To-morrow's price, 48c

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

A Sale in Leather Little Priced.

Women's Leather Belts. Women's Chatelaine Bags. Women's Imported Purses.

All bargains. Partly the maker's loss, partly our sacrifice of profit. They are the specially desirable things in Leather just now at close to half prices. This way:

Black grain leather Chatelaine Bags, outside pocket, with safety hook attachment, 50c. kind.....24c

Black seal leather Chatelaine Bags, outside pocket, chamois lined, covered frame, safety hook, $1.00 kind, at.....59c

Black seal leather Chatelaine Bags, two shapes, outside pocket, chamois lined, covered frame, safety hooks, $1.50 and $1.75 kinds, at.....98c

Leather Belts, circular cut, lined and stitched, gilt, nickel and black buckles, in patent leather, black and walrus grain, 25c. kind, at.....15c

Imported Purses, in a wide variety of leathers and colors, in two shapes, 25c. kind, at 11c

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Ginghams and Cheviots---6c.

Nine cents would be a bargain price.

Clearance of course—even this Cotton Goods Store can't make such prices as this without unusual trade conditions. Six cents a yard would be very little for the most ordinary Ginghams and Cheviots. It is extraordinary when it is the price of such fine sorts as these. There is wide range of the best patterns—those you would choose naturally at full prices from a perfect stock. Altogether it is

Best of All Gingham and Cheviot Sales.

There are some thousands of yards of the Ginghams in woven checks and broken plaids that even at special prices have not been sold for less than 9c. a yard. Now for quick clearance at.....6c. yard

There are 32 inch printed Cheviots in white and tinted grounds with figured and striped patterns. They were less than half value at 9c. a yard. Now all for choice at....6c

Main floor, West Building.

Boys' Trousers---Best Values Yet

Eight hundred boys under sixteen may share.

The maker of these Trousers is a man who makes boys' clothes for us regularly—he puts more style and better sewing and better materials into his work than most makers. Now it is his time to think of Fall and 800 pairs of splendid Summer Trousers were in the way. They have come here and to-morrow

$1.00 and $1.50 Trousers Will Be 48c. a Pair.

There are all wool cheviots and cassimeres in handsome plaids and checks and mixtures that show soil the least. In the smaller sizes there are some fine corduroys. Every pair is handsome and as strongly made as Trousers for sturdy boys may be. We have sold their like for $1.00 and $1.50—thousands of pairs; but we never sold them before for as little as 48c.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

New "Net" Books.

Less than the publishers' net price.

All the latest and most popular Books are to be had in this most popular Book Store.

Tarry Thou Till I Come, by George Croly, pub. price $1.40 net, our price....$1.06

The Tribulations of a Princess, pub. price $2.25 net, our price.....$2.03

A Pair of Patient Lovers, by William Dean Howells, pub. price $1.15 net, our price.....$1.04

The Women's Book of Sports, by J. P. Paret, pub. price $1.00 net, our price....90c

Insect Life, by John Henry Comstock, pub. price $1.75 net, our price.....$1.58

Fly Rods and Fly Tackle, by Wells, pub. price $2.75 net, our price.....$1.58

Practical Golf, by Walter J. Travis, pub. price $2.00 net, our price.....$1.80

The Mushroom Book, by Nina L. Marshall, pub. price $3.00 net, our price....$2.70

In Deep Abyss, by Georges Ohnet, pub. price $1.50 net, our price.....98c

Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts, by Mabel O. Wright, pub. price $2.50 net, our price.....$2.25

Sir John and the American Girl, by Lillian Bell, pub. price $1.15 net, our price.....$1.04

The Life of a Bee, by M. Maeterlinck, pub. price $1.40 net, our price....$1.26

How to Know the Wild Flowers, by W. S. Dana, pub. price $2.00 net, our price.....$1.80

Our Native Trees, by Harriet L. Keeler, pub. price $2.00 net, our price....$1.80

John Vytal, by William F. Payson, pub. price $1.50 net, our price.....94c

The Bolivian Andes, by Sir Martin Conway, pub. price $3.00 net, our price.....$2.70

The Sea Beach at Ebb Tide, by Augusta F. Arnold, pub. price $4.40 net, our price.....$3.16

A Journey to Nature, by J. P. Mowbray, pub. price $1.50 net, our price....$1.35

Bird Life, by Frank M. Chapman, pub. price $2.00 net, our price.....$1.80

Familiar Trees and Their Leaves, by F. S. Mathews, pub. price $1.75 net, our price.....$1.58

China and the Allies, by Henry Savage Landor, 2 vols., pub. price $7.50 net, our price.....$6.75

Ten Singing Lessons, by Madam Marchesi, pub. price $2.50 net, our price.....$1.85

Nature Biographies, by Clarence M. Weeds, pub. price $2.50 net, our price.....$1.85

The Children of the Nations, by Poultney Bigelow, pub. price $2.00 net, our price.....$1.40

The Insect Book, by Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, $3.00 net....$2.70

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Toilet Preparations.

Gelle Freres—a French make that is widely favored by those who know it. If you know it, perhaps you know, too, how much under lowest prices usual are these:

Peau d'Espagne Extract, 1¾ oz., one in box.....75c

Violette Regina Extract, 1¾ oz., one in box.....75c

Royal Mondain Extract, 1¾ oz., one in box.....75c

Violette Russes Extract, 1¾ oz., one in box.....$1.10

Bulk Extracts in following odors:

Royal Mondain, Violet de Parme, Violette Russes, 1 oz. at.....40c

Royal Mondain Toilette Water, 4½ oz. bottle.....90c

Violette Russes Toilet Water, 4½ oz. bottle.....$1.00

Violette de Parme Toilet Water, 5 oz bottle.....59c

Rouge de Theatre.....17c

Shaving Creams, assorted odors, small size.....22c

Shaving Creams, assorted odors, large size.....28c

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Timely China Values.

The Fall goods are now rapidly coming in and we must make room for them. So there are price savings to-morrow.

English decorated Dinner Sets, large compositions, with soup tureen and all the large pieces, 115 and 118 pieces, handsomely decorated with gold and pretty floral designs, regularly $18.00, at $12.98

White porcelain Ewers and Basins, large size, worth $1.00, at.....69c a pair

German Fireproof Ware—a large variety, including a special lot of Custard Baking Cups, at.....69c a dozen

Jardinieres and Pedestals, large variety of shapes and colors, half-priced at $1.75 for Pot and Pedestal

Imitation cut glass Water Bottles, fancy patterns.....38c

Imitation cut glass Cracker Jars.....19c

Imitation cut glass Spoon Holders.....4c

Condensed Milk Holders, imitation cut glass.....9c

Imitation cut glass handled Bonbon Dishes.....5c

Banquet Lamps, with painted globes to match.....$2.48

Large assortment of choice Bric-a-Brac at very low prices.....25c. to $5.50

Deep cut glass Water Bottles, choice patterns.....$2.75

Deep cut glass Bowls, large size....$2.07

Deep cut glass Water Tumblers.....19c

Basement, West Building.

F. D. Mathews Sons

Store Closes Every Night at 5 o'clock. Saturday at 12:30.

Mid-Summer Sales Throughout the Store

Special Bargains in Fine Furniture.

Handsome $10 Combination Bed, Spring & Mattress, $6.89 (3 ft. 6).

A handsomely designed bed, with brass top rails and mountings on head and foot, all iron spring, and excelsior soft top mattress, special at.....$6.89

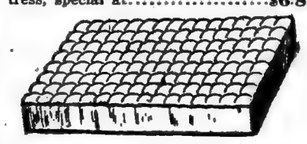

$5.00 excelsior soft top and bottom Mattresses at.....$3.73

4 ft. 6 in., $3.73; 4 ft., $3.48; 3 ft. 6 in., $3.23; 3 ft.....$2.98

Extra heavy fibre Ticking.

$5.00 Parlor Tables, $2.50.

Exceptionally fine parlor or library Table of quarter sawed golden oak or mahogany finish, 24x24 inch shaped top, French shaped legs and large lower shelf. This is an excellent opportunity to secure a handsome parlor Table at one-half its usual price.....$2.50

$7.50 DESKS, $5.98.

A fine Lady's Desk, of quarter sawed golden oak or mahogany, finished with complete interior, large serpentine front drawer, carved front lid, a very fine piece of furniture and unusually low priced at..$5.98

Books—Popular Fiction.

Cloth bound popular fiction, publishers' price $1.00; our price.....44c

Such titles as:

St. Ives, Robert Louis Stevenson.
Sentimental Tommy, J. M. Barrie.
The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, A. Conan Doyle.
The Irony of Life, H. Sienkiewicz.
A Gentleman of France (illustrated), Stanley J. Weyman.
A War Time Wooing (illustrated), Captain Charles King.
The Landlord at Lion's Head, W. D. Howells.
An Enemy to the King (illustrated), Robert Neilson Stephens.
A Continental Dragoon (illustrated), Robert Neilson Stephens.
The Road to Paris (illustrated), Robert Neilson Stephens.
Philip Winwood (illustrated), Robert Neilson Stephens.
Via Crucis (illustrated), F. Marion Crawford.
A Singular Life, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.
The Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow, Jerome K. Jerome.
King Noanett, F. J. Stimson.
Tom Grogan, F. Hopkinson Smith.
Caleb West, Master Diver, F. Hopkinson Smith.
The Celebrity, Winston Churchill.
The Choir Invisible, James Lane Allen.
The Sorrows of Satan, Marie Corelli.
Ziska, Marie Corelli.
Barabbas, Marie Corelli.
The Prisoner of Zenda, Anthony Hope.
A Lady of Quality, Frances Hodgson Burnett.
In Connection With the DeWilloughby Claim, Frances Hodgson Burnett.
Trilby (illustrated), George Du Maurier.
The Pride of Jennico, Egerton Castle.
Young April, Egerton Castle.
Dross (illustrated), Henry Seton Merriman.
With Edged Tools, Henry Seton Merriman.
The Sowers, Henry Seton Merriman.
The Damnation of Theron Ware, Harold Frederic.
The Market Place (illustrated), Harold Frederic.
Soldier Stories (illustrated), Rudyard Kipling.
McTeague, Frank

Davis; Cherry St, 157, prior mortgage, demand, gold $3,000
HATTENBACH, Rachel, and others to Samuel Kahn; 76th St, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500
HUBBELL, Marvin D., to Henry W. McVickar and others; 134th St, 77 West, 1 month, 6 per cent 1,500
KAUGHRAN, Annabella McC., to Thomas F. Kaughran, administrator, &c.; 28th St, 230 West; also 28th St, 142 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 7,000
KNEPPER, Sophia, to Louis Eickwort; Hughes Av, e s, 254.7 ft n of 181st St, due Jan. 22, 1903, 6 per cent 750
MORRIS, Sarah E., and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 71st St, 112 East, 1 year, 4 per cent 23,500
MULLIGAN, Mary, to Letitia McMurtry; 19th St, n s, 198.4 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 5,000
PERKINS, Hannah E., to Provident Savings Loan Investment Company; Valentine Av, old e s, 300.3 ft n of 179th St, installments $60.50 per month, 6 per cent, gold 5,500
ROE, Robert L., to John Townshend; Sedgwick Av, w s, 200 ft n of proposed street, 3 months, note 1,200
ROSE, William G., to Thomas B. Hidden, trustee; 492 and 494 Broome St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 77,000
ROSETHAL, Charles M., to the New York Realty Company; 64th St, n s, 800 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 10,000
RYER, Clarence D., to Mary C. Cochrane; Fulton St, s e corner of Dutch St; Dutch St, e s, at s w corner of above; Dutch St, 16, 1-8 part of all, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,100
SPERO, Sarah R., to Amanda H. Voorhis; 286 Broome St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 28,000
SPRINGSTEEL, Mary E., to the Harlem Savings Bank; Saxe Av, e s, 175 ft s of McGraw Av, 3 mortgages, 1 year, each 1,200
WEDDICK, A. J., to Emma Duchardt; 201st St, n s, 631.8 ft e of Marion Av and 75 ft e of Valentine Av, due Sept. 1, 1904 4,500
WEXLER, Adolph, to John C. Barr; Webster Av, w s, 158 ft n of 168th St, rerecorded from July 20, 1901, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000
WEXLER, Adolph, to John C. Barr; Webster Av, w s, 132 ft n of 168th St, rerecorded from July 20, 1901, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000
YULE, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 143d St, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, building loan, prior mortgage $8,250, demand, 6 per cent 2,250
YULE, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 142d St, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, prior mortgage $3,750, building loan, demand, 6 per cent 8,750

Assignments of Mortgages.

GRANT, Rebecca D., to Richard S. Grant $11,000
HEILNER, Emanuel, and another to Ferdinand W. Hers ..... Nom.
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 13,500
NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company ..... Nom.
SIRE, Leander S., to the Seventh National Bank ..... Omitted
SUAREZ, Benigno S., executor, to Benigno S. Suarez, executor 17,000
SUAREZ, Benigno S., to Benigno S. Suarez, executor 10,000
THE REALTY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Edward L. Wells 2,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Home Life Insurance Company 40,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Irving Grennell and another, as trustees 9,000
WARNER, Henrietta Hill, to J. Frederic Kernochan and others, as trustees 27,000
WEILER, Henry, to V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 86.11 ft s of Home St, 85x100, and Stebbins Av, w s, 370.3 ft n of 167th St, 40x100; John W. Rapp against John O'Leary, owner and contractor $182
3D AV, e s, 229.9 ft s of 163d St, 25x100; Toch Brothers against Salvatore P. Coniglio, owner and contractor 175
36TH ST, 136 East; William J. Bailey against Nellie E. Rogers, owner; Samuel S. Rogers, contractor 113
37TH ST, 26 West; Bennett Sanberg against Reba E. Welher, owner and contractor; Lorenzo F. J. Welber, Jr., contractor 460
71ST ST, 114 and 116 West; White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company against Frank W. Herter, owner and contractor 1,810
123D ST, 449 to 455 West; Charles Hensle against William C. Hunter, owner and contractor 6,300
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.
8TH ST, s s, 116.2 ft e of 5th Av, 43x100.8x irregular; Joseph Hamershlag with William H. Bolton $50,000

Lis Pendens.

3D AV, 2,131; John B. Harrison against Samuel I. Ferguson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, John B. Harrison.
16TH ST and 9th Av, s w corner, 25x100; David Brown against Wilhelmina Ruck and another, (action to enforce lien;) attorney, N. Henry W. Schutt.
97TH ST, 169 West; Drayton Burrell, executor, against Philip Kling and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Marshall, Moran & Williams.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DEILE BROTHERS.—Albert and August Deile, composing the firm of Deile Brothers, dealers in provisions and manufacturers of bologna sausages at 639 East Twelfth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Louis Cohen. They have been in business eight years. Mr. Cohen, the assignee, said that the assignment was caused by the rise in the price of meats and considerable loss in stock during the recent hot spell. Their principal business was the manufacture of sausages. The liabilities are $4,200; nominal assets, $3,000, and actual assets, $600.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

J. C. Dow & Co.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against J. C. Dow & Co., corporation, whose principal place of business was at New Rochelle, by the following creditors: Thomas E. Greacen $765, Walter J. Greacen $1,058, and Henry C. Wehrman $700. It was alleged that the concern is insolvent, that it permitted a creditor to obtain a preference by legal proceedings, that on July 11 Thomas E. Greacen filed a judgment for $815 against the company, in Kings County, under which the Sheriff made a levy on the property of the company, that it removed and concealed a portion of its property, consisting of three machines, from its factory at Lynn, Mass., to Greenpoint, L. I., and stored them there to conceal them from creditors, and that it also transferred stock, machinery, and accounts to Ida M. Murphy, a creditor, to give her a preference.

THE SANSOM PEARL WORKS.

Executions Against Concern Said to be Owned by the Seventh National Bank.

Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received two executions against the Sansom Pearl Works of 224 Centre Street, one for $1,950 in favor of the Kaldenberg Importing and Trading Company and the other for $219 in favor of Alfred Fields & Co. The execution in favor of the Kaldenberg Importing and Trading Company is on four notes and a check all payable at the Seventh National Bank for merchandise sold to the defendant.

In the trade the Seventh National Bank was looked upon as the owner of the business. The Sansom Pearl Works had no rating at Bradstreet's, as the corporation was regarded as not having any financial basis for credit, as its chattels were all mortgaged to the Seventh National Bank for an indebtedness of over $8,000. The bank was represented in the Sansom Pearl Works by George W. Adams, the cashier of the bank, who became Secretary of the Sansom Pearl Works in January, 1896, and John J. Farnam was the Treasurer.

The Sansom Pearl Works was incorporated under New Jersey laws in October, 1895, with a capital stock of $10,000, and it was said at that time that the company was organized to work out an indebtedness of $7,000 due the Seventh National Bank by a manufacturer of pearl buttons, who had failed. John H. A. Sansom has been President of the company since its incorporation.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACER, Frank A.—B. C. Webb $261
BROWN, Levi L.—The First National Bank 2,705
BERNHARD, Conrad—J. Schwartzman 70
DORWIN, Gustav S.—W. W. Astor 138
EGER, Alexander—C. Wiekenheiser 249
FEIGENSPAN, Gustave—J. Schwarzwalder & Sons 559
GARLAHER, Luke F.—J. T. Scott 463
GIBB, John—International Metal Lath Company 415
HECKER, John V.—Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company 25
HOLDER, Charles and Magdalena—East River Iron Works 373
IRWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY—L. D. Morse Advertising Agency 395
MAHER, Frank W.—W. F. Upson, Trustee 75
MILK, Daniel—Dwyer 43
PINKERNALLY, Charles—J. Finch 33
THORPE, Albert J.—W. C. Hanford 184
THE SANSOM PEARL WORKS—Kaldenberg Importing and Trading Company.. 1,980
SUECKER, Ernst, and Adolph Kendeler—United Electric Light and Power Company 27

Palliating Circumstances.

"You haven't any manners, Jack; why don't you offer to escort that young woman home?"

"Oh, I have manners all right; but I don't have street-car fare."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

HBatterman

Matchless Bargains

In Summer Merchandise.

The keenest reductions are embodied in this list of Monday's trading that merits the attraction of a multitude. Note the well arranged articles and then observe the price. The saving is considerable.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

An Interesting Offer of Seasonable Wear.

50 doz. Embroidered Ruffle Petticoats, value $1.25, 98c
25 doz. Lace Trimmed Petticoats with two lace insertions and lace edge on the flounce, 98c
25 doz. Gowns of good quality Muslin, yoke of cluster tucks, neck and sleeves trimmed with Cambric Ruffle, 50c
French Corset Covers, trimmed with hemstitched ruffle, 19c
French Corset Covers, with four lace insertions and lace edge, 29c
Cambric Drawers, trimmed with Cluny lace insertion and lace edge, 98c
A NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA LONG SKIRT CHEMISES, 98c to 2.65

Ladies' Fancy Lawn Wrappers.

A special lot of comfortable and dainty Lawn Wrappers, fancy stripes, waist lined and trimmed with 2 rows of fancy braid, skirt with deep flounce ruffle, 55c

Continued Sale of Ladies' Hosiery.

Importer's Samples at Splendid Reductions.

LADIES' FINE COTTON AND LISLE HOSE, black or tan, fancy and lace effects; worth 25c. to 39c. pair, 19c.
HIGH GRADE HOSE, in cotton, lisle and lace effects, plain and fancy colors; worth 39c. to 69c. pair, 29c
LADIES' FINE COTTON HOSE, guaranteed stainless, 11c

Three of Our Strongest Shoe Values.

Ladies' $3.00 and $3.98 Oxford Ties kid and patent leather, welted sole, 2.25
Ladies' $3.00 Tan Vici Kid Lace Shoes, 1.85
Children's Tan Patent Leather Lace and Button Shoes, regular $2.00 quality, sizes 7 to 11, 1.39

Replenishing Sale of Boys' Wear.

Strictly All Wool Knee Pants, value 65c. and 75c., 30c. and 39c
Beautiful Wash Suits, reduced from 98c. and $1.25, 49c. and 69c
Long Pants Suits, sizes 14 to 20, excellent values, worth $7.50, 3.98
Suits for Boys, 7 to 16, positive value $3.50, 1.75
Young Men's Long Pants, sizes 14 to 20, worth $3.50, 1.50

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

"Good Things To Eat."

LUNCHEON TONGUES, "Armour's" two in can, cool on ice and serve, per tin, 30c
POTTED AND DEVILED HAM OR TONGUE, makes tasty sandwiches; ½-lb. tins, 8c
BAKED BEANS, Boston style, Eureka brand, enough for six, quality like home made, per can, 10c
SLICED PEACHES, to be served with cream, delicious quality; per can, 12c
CEYLON ROSE, "Batterman's brand," India and Ceylon Teas, this combination makes perfect "Tea" for icing; per ½-lb. box, 25c
ROOT BEER EXTRACT, Batterman's pure food brand, superior to most all kinds, makes 5 gallons; per bottle, 7c

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Vigorous Protest Against Making it a Constitutional Requirement.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

It is announced that the labor leaders will endeavor to secure an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making eight hours a day's labor in every State in the Union. Characteristic methods will be adopted to secure the success of this movement.

The "labor vote" will be organized in each legislative district of the several States and in all the Congressional districts. The vote is to be used to enforce the election of members of the lower house of Congress who will pass by a two-thirds vote such a proposed Constitutional amendment.

The vote is to be used in the State Legislative districts to enforce the election of United States Senators who will favor the amendment and to enforce State ratification of the amendment after it passes both houses of Congress. This is the most extensive use of the "labor vote" that ever was planned.

It is hardly necessary to discuss the preposterous proposition that a universal eight-hour law rule shall be established for the whole country.

At least four-fifths of the people of the country are compelled by their interests and by their necessities to labor at their vocations without legal restrictions as to the hours of their employment. To enforce a uniform eight-hour law would ruin many industries and destroy the means by which vast multudes of the people procure a livelihood.

The farmers of the country are compelled to labor from sun to sun a large part of the year in planting, cultivating, and gathering their crops. A farmer would be destroyed in all his interests if, during planting, haying, and harvesting seasons, farm labor should be limited to eight hours a day.

What would happen on a farm in summer, with a dozen loads of hay to be stacked or ten acres of wheat to be housed in the barn, and rain coming, if the laborers should "knock off" because the eight-hour day had ended, which usually would be about the middle of the afternoon? The laborers might strike against working more than eight hours, but that would ruin the crops and the farmer. They would be unpaid for their work

This is a mere illustration. The farmer vote of the country is about 3,000,000. The so-called labor vote of the country, judging by the returns of the labor organizations, is not over 1,200,000. On the question of an eight-hour law the farmers will outvote the labor leaders more than twice over.

Professional and business men are obliged to work more than eight hours a day. Merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors, producers of all kinds, have to work as many hours a day as duty compels.

It will be a long time before all the people of this country will agree to set apart a privileged class limited to a short-hour day but drawing wages for a long-hour day. The system would dry up all the sources of prosperity. An enforced compulsory eight-hour day would end in the inability of employers to pay any sort of wages.

This is entirely outside of the natural law, which is above the statutes and the Constitution, that a man has a right to contract to work as many hours a day as he pleases at such rates of wages as his employer will agree to pay.

Work Prolongs Life.

From The London Chronicle.

BERLIN, July 14.—An interesting public lecture was delivered here yesterday by Prof. Gerhardt, a well-known Berlin physician, on the duration of life of human beings.

The more universal application of hygienic measures in recent times has, said the lecturer, had a great influence in decreasing the death rate. Many factors are, however, still at work reducing the length of life of human beings, an important one being the inheritance of such diseases as tuberculosis, though the worst affects on the duration of human life are produced by certain contagious diseases. Prof. Gerhardt says it is his opinion that the danger of inheriting cancer is not so great as the public usually believes.

Speaking of general causes, he stated that far fewer persons lose their health through overwork than from the enjoyment of the good things of life. Of all followers of learned professions, the Evangelical—a term here used in contradistinction to Roman Catholic—clergyman has the greatest prospect of long life, proving the advantage of early marriage. Alcohol and tobacco are poisons, and their use is therefore to be condemned as calculated to shorten life; but statistics have shown that the moderate use of tobacco does not have serious effects. Affluence, with plenty of work, is an excellent thing; but affluence combined with ease curtails life. The lecturer concluded by saying that the greatest aids to the attainment of old age are moderation in all things and a sufficiency of work.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, July 29.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Robert vs. Verrauld.
2—Schramm vs. Freise.
3—In re Walton Av.
4—Murray vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5—Steinbacher vs. McArdle.
6—Corbett vs. Keating.
7—Mullin vs. O'Neill.
8—Hugo vs. Hafelfinger.
9—In re Daly.
10—In re Vernon.
11—Ratinsx vs. Levy.
12—Ledwith vs. the Mayor, &c.
13—McGinniss vs. same.
14—McDonald vs. same.
15—McQuade vs. same.
16—Mfgrs. Trust Co. vs. Valente.
17—McKay vs. Am. Investors' Co.
18—Rubenstein vs. Rothenberg.
19—Feigan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
20—Gender & Paeschke Mfg. Co. vs. Campbell.
21—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Crossley.
22—Jackson vs. Coyle.
23—Mando vs. Gerlich.
24—Haddock vs. Haddock.
25—Hicks vs. Hicks.
26—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Mierman.
27—In re Willis Av. Bridge.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Will be for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Blevins et al., Allen, Christopher Brothoff, Fanny Walsh, Gottlieb F. Weber, James H. Gwynn.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Supreme Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers, Second.—Motions, must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Demurrable motions will be taken at 11 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Bannigan and O'Connor for the People.

1—Annie Marshall.
2—John Wenzel.
3—Louisa Schmith.
4—Cecelia Smith.
5—William Sisto.
6—Barbara Blabe.
7—Chester A. Dower, Louis Weed.
8—James Brown.
9—Harry Hunter, Albert Kremer.
10—Martin Watson.
11—John Oates, John Lang.
12—Henry Counsel.
13—Elizabeth Reynolds.
14—Jane Curtis.
15—Martin Abromson.
16—Louis Cohen.
17—Jennie Goldberg.
18—Jennie Goldberg, Jacob Rubin.
19—Bradford F. Pierce, Jr.
20—Richard Henry, M. Stanley Farrell.
21—Max Abramson.
22—Sopsel Dismshensky.
23—Michael Rosenbloom, Morris Rosenbloom.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Thomas Tarpey, John Dunn.
2—Edward Delaney.
3—William Kaplen.
4—Becky Brain.
5—James Donnelly.
6—William Lederer.
7—Samuel Rabinowitch.
8—Harry Clark.

Pleadings.

1—Samuel Marcus.
2—William M. Butler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—George Eisert.
2—John Bartoni, Edward Cailhan.
3—William Kanley, Henry F. Snyder, David L. Hallsinger.
4—Frederick Schweiser, Abe Roories.
5—John Smith.
6—Charles Hussel.
7—Samuel Cohen.
8—Morris Cohen.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Cohlan, J.—Michael Ricci vs. Charles Reichheimer. George M. Boynton.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Gerhard vs. Rasmussen, Parliament Mining, &c.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Situations per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A COMMISSION OF $50 PER LOT AND EXPENSES paid to man or woman introducing or sending names of parties resulting in sale of one building lot weekly; no experience necessary; we do the work of selling; excellent opportunity for persons with large acquaintance or fellow employes in or out of city; 1,200 lots, $200 up; easy monthly payments; Jerome Av., Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St.; lots easily resold at a profit; a forfeited contract made before prices advanced for sale; a bargain; buyer can have benefit of the amount already paid. LAWRENCE, 53 West 35d St.

Five well-located lots near trolley line, $1,400; easy terms; biggest opportunity to lay your corner stone for fortune ever offered; don't miss this chance.
FRED H. SMITH, 205 Montague St., Brooklyn.

For sale, bargain, 810 Jackson Av., Bronx; three-story, light, brick, single flat; 7 rooms and bath each floor; janitor's apartments in basement; steam heated; perfect order; first mortgage $7,000, 5%, held by estate; make cash offer; might exchange. Hiram Bedell, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FINE CORNER APARTMENT HOUSE, AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 145TH ST. GREAT FUTURE; WELL RENTED; Very Easy Terms; Trade Considered. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

CHOICE CORNER DWELLING, WEST END AV., IN THE EIGHTIES; FOUR STORIES; BARGAIN; EXCHANGE CONSIDERED. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., 116 W. 42d St.

GREAT BARGAIN.
$4,000, $250 cash, balance easy, buys elegant 2-story frame house, 8 rooms, all improvements; half block from Boston Av., 5 minutes L station. VETTER, GHAMES & SOPER, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

NEW YORK CITY.
BEEN POOR MYSELF. It's no crime, but prove your honest ambition and buy this two-family house for less than $4,000.
I'll take as low as $100 cash, balance easier than rent. FRANK JEROLD, 111 5th Av., N. Y. City.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS!
Plans filed and accepted for Apartment Hotel; wide and deep lot; splendid site at reasonable figure. Apply J. SCOTT, 37 Nassau St., Room 305.

Choice building lots $375 up; 7-room house built to order, $1,500; payments, $15 up; principal and interest; property near L extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

A.—3,200 square feet, Stuyvesant St.; owner going abroad; will sell cheap. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 6th Av.; prices reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

East 73d St. tenement; rents, $2,160; price, $18,000; terms to suit. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—SIXTY-FOOT 2D AV. CORNER, BELOW 14TH; EASY TERMS. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH ST.

Great reduction for quick sale—Four-story dwelling, 57th St., near 8th. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SACRIFICE.—Modern double tenement; East 73d, near 3d; $18,000; rents, $2,115. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—25,000 cash buys corner on Broadway, between 14th and 23d Sts. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Chance of lifetime; full width private house, 38th St., $10,000; make offer. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—East 74th St.; tenement; rents, $1,900; price, $16,500; make an offer. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

95th St., 207 East.—27x100 5-story double tenement; guaranteed rent, $2,800; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. See janitor on premises.

Northwest corner Melrose Av., 154th; 50x100; free, clear; good builders' investment. Owner, 635 Prospect Av.

Bargain.—Sixty-foot 2d Av. corner, below 14th; easy terms. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

6c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BOROUGH PARK LOTS
COST NO MORE.

432 Houses Occupied.
19 Miles of Cement Walks.
4,000 Shade Trees.
250 Gas Lamps.
5 Miles of Hedges.
2 Modern School Houses.
5 Churches on the Tract.
Club House Costing $45,000.
With All This They Cost No More.
Out of Town Investors Receive Prompt Attention.
Take Fifth Avenue Elevated Road, Four Stations on the Property.
Fare, 5 Cents. Time, 26 Minutes.
Houses on Easy Terms.

BOROUGH PARK CO.,
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Pres.,
49th St. and 12th Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.
277 B'way, N.Y. 22 Court St., B'klyn.

BENSONHURST BY THE SEA.
$250 to $500 buys House seven rooms and bath; improvements, and coach house, on four lots, laid-out shrubs and trees; terms to suit purchaser; bargain; owner returning to Europe. Sacrifice. T., Box 117 Times.

Attention!—Beautiful, decorated two-family dwelling adjoining Prospect Park South; all improvements; hardwood trim; handsomely decorated; one part of house more than pays all expenses; price $6,750; easy terms; great bargain. Obnewald & Kennedy, Ocean Parkway and Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

Near entrance Prospect Park, new 14-room Queen Anne houses, $4,300; Kensington Heights, decorated Queen Anne houses, $3,400; new 7-room house, every improvement, $2,200, only $300 cash required, balance monthly; these are great bargains. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

$1,000 cash; total expense, $32 monthly; balance easy semi-annual payments; superb 2-story and basement 9-room and bath brick dwelling in finest residence block near Prospect Park; don't decide before seeing this; open Sunday afternoon. 423 5th St., Brooklyn.

LOT AT HALF ITS VALUE.
Newtown Heights; near trolley; 5 cents fare from New York; 20x95 feet; price, $125. Particulars, Geo. Craig, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Nos. 37, 39, 41 Maspeth Av., Brooklyn; factory and tenement property, free and clear, growing in value as the new bridge to Brooklyn nears completion. Apply 103 Greene St., near Bleecker, Manhattan, ground floor.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,577 New York.

An elegant two-story and basement frame house, 8 rooms and bath; good order; private block; asphalt sidewalk and yard; near Sixth Av. and 9th St.; price $4,000; worth more; come and see. J. H. Dellar, No. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

Magnificent house on Park Slope; all modern improvements; can be bought at a great sacrifice. For particulars apply S., Welsch, 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.

$2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Av., dwelling, 16 rooms; sets improvements; rent, $300; taken for foreclosure; mortgage, $2,000. See Finch, on premises.

Real Estate for Sale.

GRANTWOOD
On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

This is a most perfectly appointed home site, all the streets and all public improvements completed, trees, shrubs, and lawns in thriving growth, many handsome houses built and occupied, all detached. Nothing on the market is so attractive as Grantwood. Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferries, (via Hudson River Traction Company's R. R.) or 15 minutes from 125th Street ferry by trolley car.

For a small payment down and
$35 a Month
(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; fine staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtup, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for photographic views and free tickets to visit the property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co
1,135 Broadway, New York.

Land, in Argentine Republic, 672,250 acres, to rent, six years' lease; 197,000 acres to sell; 150 miles by navigable river to sea coast, and 200 miles by rail; land six miles from railroad station; frozen mutton, establishment that ships direct to Europe 200 miles from land; land holds one sheep to every two acres average. Further information address H. L. Whitney, care of Agar Cross & Co., 902 Bowling Green Building.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE
LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.
All Improvements. We offer
FOR SALE
building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.
Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.
Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.
Agent on premises to show property and give full information.
C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent, Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

$25.00 FOR $2.00
—and—
$5.00 FOR $2.00.
We make the above offer for advertising purposes, knowing that the sale of one lot creates the sale of many more. We will sell 25 readers of this paper sending us $2.00 within 10 days a Warranty Deed to one of our regular $25.00 lots. Should more than 25 send $2.00, those who are not given deed will be returned $2.00 and $3.00 in addition, or $5.00, or will credit the $2.00 as $10.00 on any lot you select.
Lots $25.00 to $300.00, terms $5.00 down, then $4.00 per month, at beautiful, picturesque HIGHLAND PARK, PORT JEFFERSON, LONG ISLAND. The most desirable and accessible suburban property in the vicinity of GREATER NEW YORK. Highland Park is within 5 minutes' walk of R. R. station and few minutes from finest harbor and most beautiful bay and beach in the world. Every lot guaranteed high, dry, level, and absolutely free from swamp, marsh, or low, wet land of any character.
Send all answers to Box W. 128, Times, and they will be sent to us.
SECURITY LAND & INDEMNITY CO., 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 36 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Easy terms; detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, city, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Yonkers.

NO FERRY
CROWDED BRIDGE
TROLLEY RIDING
WALKING
OBJECTIONABLE SURROUNDINGS
TO REACH
FAIRVIEW, YONKERS, N. Y.
RAILROAD TRAINS ALMOST TO YOUR DOOR
CHEAP COMMUTATION
HIGH GROUND
PURE AIR
COOL BREEZES
FINE VIEWS
RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD
LARGE LOTS
GOOD HOUSES
MODERATE PRICES
EASY TERMS
YES
ALL
SEND
FOR
BOOKLET.
J. H. GORDON,
20 EAST 42D STREET.

Manaroneck.

On the heights—Boulevard & Trolley—fairly restricted.
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.
Payments easy—NO INTEREST OR ASSESSMENTS. Near depot and harbor; adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Half Value.—$4,250; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. DEWENAP, 150 Nassau St.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 18, B'WAY, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appley, 10 Wall.

Choice lots for residences; high ground; 3 minutes' walk from station, Erie R. R.; 28 miles from New York. Address G. L. C., Box 97, Ramsey, N. J.

If you want to buy a country residence or farm I can get you what you want. Edgar A. Pember, 220 Broadway, New York.

A one and two-family house; all improvements; good location; cheap. C. Van Zile, 610 Palisade Av., Weehawken Heights.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Workingman's opportunity!—Lots Springfield 378; $10 cash; small monthly payments. William Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

$300 cash and $10.00 monthly buys 7-room cottage; improvements; new; good location; sharp. HAMILTON, Corona.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 378 Fulton St., B'klyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Third Av., cor. 45th St., Store and Basement. Occupied for over 50 years as a grocery. Best Loc.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 66th St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Broadway store, south of Fourteenth St., 24,000 square feet, with rear shipment; possession Feb. 1; rent, $20,000. W. H. Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

34th St., Broadway, 5th Av.—Buildings to lease; alter to suit tenants. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Columbus Av., 789.—Large store, excellent location; grocery or other business. Rosenstock, Madison Av. 60th St.

Building; stores, lofts, offices; conveniently fine for this and other desirable purposes. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 949 and 947 South; through to Water, 62x100. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 440 Water St.; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Famous
CHAUNCEY PROPERTY
at Dobbs Ferry and Hastings
Offered for sale as an Entirety for the First Time.

The whole of the property known as "CHAUNCEY," including "Echo Hills," situated in Westchester County, on the New York and Putnam Railroad, at a station and post-office by that name, is for sale as an entirety. It is in the Villages of Dobbs Ferry and Hastings, and is about a mile from each of these stations on the Hudson River Railroad.

It is about five minutes distant from the St. Andrew's Golf Club and about ten minutes' drive from the Ardsley Casino and Golf Grounds. It has enough ground to lay out a golf course of 18 holes. A hotel or clubhouse would overlook the Hudson River and Sound.

It contains 280 acres, more or less—210 of which are on a plateau overlooking the Sound and the Hudson River—bounded by the properties of the late Henry Villard and the late J. Jennings McComb—and 70 acres of which on the line of the railroad are suitable for manufacturing purposes. It is suitable for one of fifty country residences, or can be sold by the city lot, of which there are about 4,680. The roads are good and can be rearranged if desired. A new house and barn almost ready for occupancy, costing $5,000, which is suitable for a residence or as a lodge for the caretaker.

It has drainage to the Hudson River. It has also a fine water supply. Free from rock. Interspersed with old oaks, maples, elms, larch, and fir trees.

It can be reached from all

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

3—7th Av., 2,053, The Abingdon, near 123d St.—Choice rooms; excellent table; Summer arrangements; references.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th St.)—Handsomely furnished double rooms; singly or en suite; excellent board; transients.

14th St., 352 West.—Two doors from elevated station; cool, comfortable rooms; good table; well served and plentiful.

31st St., 222 East.—Very desirable large and small rooms; reasonable; transients and Southerners accommodated.

56th St., 147 East.—Large, comfortably furnished room in German private family; excellent table board; moderate.

58th St., 141 East.—Two desirable hall rooms; also back parlor and extension; excellent board; reasonable.

93d St., 122 West, Near L Station.—Desirable, handsome rooms; good board; references.

120th St., 159 West.—Parlor floor, en suite; also second story, front, with board; table board.

123d St., 205 West.—A few boarders wanted in private family; every home comfort.

Madison Av., 673, corner 61st St.—Large connecting and single rooms; baths; superior table, optional; Summer rates; American.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 138th St.; country branch.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

7th Av., 214, Near 23d St.—Rooms, large, small; two flights; shower bath; terms low. Noyes.

18th St., 13 West.—Handsomely furnished connecting and other rooms; good accommodations; Summer rates; transients.

19th St., 16 West.—Furnished rooms; large and small; reference.

48th St., 222 West—Large, also hall room in clean, cool, quiet house; reasonable; near Broadway.

82d St., 31 West.—Large, small rooms; also suite, handsomely furnished private house; Summer rates; board optional.

83d St., 164 West.—Desirable rooms; modern apartment; first floor; refined Parisian family; reference required; opportunity practicing French.

86th St., 317 West.—Rooms, single or en suite; saloon dressing rooms; private bath; near Riverside; reasonable.

99th St., 154 West.—Two desirable rooms together or separate; bath same floor; private house; Summer rates.

116th St., 131 West.—Pleasant furnished, unfurnished rooms; gentleman and wife or business ladies preferred; board optional. Williams.

121st St., 111 East.—Large room for gentlemen; well furnished; clean and convenient; moderate terms; select neighborhood.

125th St., 501 West.—Front and back parlor; man and wife or gentleman; all conveniences. Trautman.

125th St., 316 West.—Furnished front rooms; housekeeping; gas stoves; running water; refrigerator; laundry; private.

127th St., 264 West.—Large furnished room, with or without board; terms low; American family.

128th St., 55 West.—Neatly furnished hall room; permanent party, $5 monthly; large room; light housekeeping.

133d St., 204 West.—Large, light, airy, newly furnished room; hot-water supply; $2. Meline.

141st St., 205 West.—Neatly furnished front and bedroom for 1 or 2 gentlemen; also hall room; moderate prices; near L station. Tondorf.

Willis Av., 228, Manzini's Hotel, between 137th, 138th.—Nicely furnished rooms, $1.50 up; board optional; reasonable.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
Stocks and Bonds underwritten or
Sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
DANIELS & COMPANY,
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Also London, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco.

Wanted—A line of articles paying big profits to place on sale and deliver through local agents; advertiser controls 50,000 such agents throughout United States, and will furnish capital and all facilities to market desirable novelties; house rated high, Dun and Bradstreet. Address, (with full particulars, otherwise no attention paid,) Cash Purchaser, Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

A MAN OR WOMAN WANTED, ABLE AND COMPETENT TO PLACE ON THE MARKET A LARGE BLOCK OF SHARES IN AN ESTABLISHED MONEY-MAKING CORPORATION. ADDRESS CORPORATION, 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Wanted—Partner with $35,000 for putting water on Argentine lands and renting; have an option on all or any part of 700,000 acres now. Address H. L. Whitney, 902 Bowling Green Building.

$10,000.—A college graduate, with capital to invest, can secure a live, profitable interest and fine position with a first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, Box U, 165 Times Office.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 256 Broadway.

Wishing to retire, will sell cheap to business party, running manufactory of light metal staples and complete plating establishment near city; will accept part cash and retain nominal interest. L., Box 118 Times Office.

Advice Free.—Avoid worry and trouble; consult reliable lawyer; practices all courts; prompt attention, least expense, best results; strictest confidence. Room 228, 60 Broadway.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Who wants a seven per cent. cumulative dividend stock at $60 per share, par value $100? Nets over 11 per cent. per annum. Principal, Box 122 Times Office.

$2,500 will secure half interest in simple, but valuable invention; sells at sight; profits large; can be made by children. M., Box 134 Times.

Gentleman wishes private loan $25 fortnight; return lender $35; personal security given; references. Morrison, 1,269 Broadway.

Cigar and Billiard Parlor.—Main thoroughfare up town; will sacrifice; owner has other business. W., 165 Times Office.

An influential man wanted as director in a large corporation; liberal terms. Director, Box 123 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. J. M. MOSEMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3340 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.35 paid for any date; gold half and quarter dollars, before 1873, $1.00; book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. LYMAN H. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3196 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1.00 down, $1.00 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Write or call, Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

Uneeda Watch!—Asch Bros., diamonds, &c., 231 Broadway, opp. P. O. A 14K. gold stiffened watch, American works, $10, at 50c. per week. Representative calls.

Typewriters: all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Watches, diamonds; weekly payments; best quality; lowest prices; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 257 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Bar-back, bar fee box, fitting, and fixtures, all ready for use, 526 Columbus Av., for sale, cheap. Apply Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry, on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Co., 9 Maiden Lane.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 3 John St.

Candy, stationery, and cigar store; school on the block; $150. 321 Ellery St., Brooklyn.

Clothing.

Highest price paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. and Mrs. Rachel, 746 6th Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Fancy Feathers.—Bright, tidy learners wanted; paid while learning. L. Henry & Co., 721 Broadway.

Nurse.—An experienced infant's nurse, who is also willing to take care of a child three years old. Call Monday or Tuesday, between 2 and 4 P. M., 56 East 66th St.

Wanted—In law office, woman bookkeeper; one with knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred. Write, stating age, salary expected, and present employment, P. O. Box 1,648, New York City.

Wanted—German girl to do general housework; must be a good cook; small apartments; no washing; good wages. Call Monday morning, between 9 and 12. Huff, 1,585 7th Av.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 First St.

Five sober and industrious coppersmiths; steady work and best wages. Write The American Copper and Brass Works, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Proofreader.—Experienced job proofreader wanted. Address, stating full particulars, B 120, Times office.

Salesmen Wanted—To sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—A competent young man wanted by a wholesale dry goods house. Address Gibson, Box 116 Times Office.

Wanted—Trustworthy persons in each State to manage business of wealthy corporation; salary, $18 cash each Wednesday, direct from headquarters; expense money advanced. Manager, 325 Caxton Building, Chicago.

Wanted—Two intelligent boys to learn the dry goods commission business; must be over 16 years old; salary first year $150. Address A. C. B., P. O. Box 843, New York.

Wanted—At once, first-class cook, meat and pastry, to take full charge in small hotel; wages, $40 per month; at Kenesaw Hotel Lake George, N. Y.

Wanted—Young man for subscription clerk; must have newspaper experience and be accurate, painstaking, and prompt. Rapid, Box 215 Times Office.

Wanted—For outdoor work, a few smart men over 21; permanent work. Daisiel, 2,273 Broadway, (Monday.)

Situations Wanted—Female.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid.—Young girl wishes position as chambermaid or waitress. 401 West 48th St. Ring janitor's bell.

Chambermaid, &c.—Colored girl as chambermaid or for day's work. Lizzie, 1,603 Broadway.

Cooks.

Cook.—German cook; plain baker; assist with washing; small German Jewish family preferred. 411 West 45th St.

Cook.—Colored; in boarding house; thoroughly competent; excellent carver; bread, pastry baker. Eliza, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Cook.—Colored; good plain cook and baker; city experience; references. Mary Anderson, 1,618 Broadway, (second floor.)

Cook.—Young girl; thoroughly experienced; industrious, painstaking; country. 401 West 48th St.; ring janitor's bell.

Excellent cook and laundress, in private family; colored girl; best references. 104 West 53d, care Stephens.

Respectable, neat young cook; soups, baking, pastry, entrées, creams, ices, fancy dishes; references. Cook, 1,620 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker.—Fashionable dressmaker will take work home or work by day outside. 682 East 139th St.

Ladies' fine dresses perfectly renovated; customers' or my residence; expert French cleaner; private. Reasonable, 1,620 Broadway.

Ladies' fine dresses perfectly renovated, customers' or my residence; expert French cleaner; moderate. Unemployed, 1,620 Broadway.

Governesses.

Visiting Governess.—City or resort; morning, afternoon; elementary, kindergarten; neglected education. Moderate, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Houseworkers.

Housewoker.—Respectable colored woman for general housework, flat, or as plain cook in boarding house. 1,620 Broadway.

Housework.—By colored girl to do general housework; good cook and baker. Williams, 115 West 48th St.

Housework.—German, lately landed, wishes situation for general housework. 552½ West 52d St. G. Schumacher.

Laundresses.

Colored Laundress desires ladies' and children's fine washing, home, week, or dozen. Bruce, 155 West 51st.

Laundry work wanted by week or month; perfect washing cent; all clothes equal to new. Mrs. Mullane, 436 East 88th St.

Laundress.—By a first-class laundress; wishes washing at home or out by day; 8 years' reference. 168 West 128th St., janitress's bell.

Laundress, &c.—By a respectable woman to wash or clean; best of references. Mrs. Davidson, 421 West 54th St.

Nurses.

Nurse, &c.—Neat, respectable colored girl to run errands or as nurse. Beeks, 536 West 50th.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress.—Hand, machine, mending, $1.25 daily; neat, quick, painstaking, handy; unexceptionable recommendations. Margaretha, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Washing.

Washing, Office, or Housecleaning.—$1.25 daily; industrious, respectable young colored woman; references. Lottie, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Miscellaneous.

Addresser desires work at home; 75 cents 1,000 envelopes. Miss A., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

A young lady wishes to make herself useful by sewing, teaching children, &c., in return for a home in the country. Address Musician, 148 St. Ann's Av.

By respectable woman to wash or clean; best references. Mrs. Davidson, 421 West 54th St.

Janitress.—Thoroughly experienced, industrious, painstaking widow desires janitorship single apartment house; excellent references. Janitress, 1,620 Broadway.

Caretaker for invalid lady; quick, kind, painstaking, trustworthy; moderate expectations; excellent references. Nurse, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Girl, colored, neat, desires few hours' work daily, or housework; small family; flat. Priscilla, 1,620 Broadway.

Have you a job for a young woman with several years' experience space writing for metropolitan dailies and fair knowledge of Spanish and general business? M. A., T. Box 120, Times Office.

Janitress.—Thoroughly experienced, industrious, painstaking widow desires janitorship single apartment house; excellent references. Janitress, 1,620 Broadway.

Light colored girl for waiting, nurse, or maid. Mrs. Davis, 157 West 51st St.

Models in cloak or suit house; two sisters; good figures; experienced. Annie, 289 East 94th St.

Professional Situations Wanted.

Stenographer—Typewriter.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent penman, mathematician; quick, accurate, painstaking, trustworthy; unquestionable recommendations. Mabel, 1,620 Broadway.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Thoroughly experienced; expert in legal and commercial work; references. Miss Ryan, 237 West 49th.

Typewriter desires work home; thoroughly experienced. Address Miss B., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Situations Wanted—Male.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Bookkeepers.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By young man of twenty; college education; understands bookkeeping, penmanship; experience; references; office, wholesale house. Industrious, Box 121 Times.

Bookkeeper.—Expert accountant, systematizer, office manager; rapid, accurate, trustworthy; temporary, permanent; excellent references. Painstaking, 1,620 Broadway.

Butlers.

Butler.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable recommendations prominent families; smart appearance; quick, painstaking; courteous; $30. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachmen.

Coachman.—Single; useful; settled; thoroughly competent; careful driver; sober, honest, willing, steady. Thornton, 7 West 65th.

Coachman.—Married; childless; tall, good appearance; ten years' references; sober. 143 West 55th St. Telephone 738 Columbus.

Coachman.—Useful, single, Irishman; thoroughly understands duties; personal references; steady. Duffy, 737 7th Av., second floor.

Coachman.—First-class family coachman; best city references; stylish driver; anywhere. Wendell, 125 West 49th St.

Coachman.—Competent all branches; neat, attentive; sober; honest; first-class references. K., 329 9th Av.

Situations Wanted—Male.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Coachmen.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; temperate, trustworthy, industrious, painstaking. Williamson, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2155 Columbus.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced private family coachman; unexceptionable personal recommendations prominent families; economical manager. William, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman, &c.—Coachman, groom, houseman; thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed recommendations; careful driver; industrious, reliable, temperate. Cronin, 250 West 35th St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; temperate, trustworthy, industrious, painstaking. Williamson, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 2,155 Columbus.

Coachman, Gardener.—Useful; thoroughly experienced caretaker gentleman's country place; unsurpassed recommendations; $25; temperate. Energetic, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; unsurpassed testimonials; careful driver; smart appearance; industrious, respectful, teetotaler; $40. Hendricks, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Gentleman dispensing with horses highly recommends thoroughly experienced, temperate, trustworthy horseman. Cunningham, 317 West 54th St.

Coachman.—Expert driver tandem, four, horn-blower; unquestionable testimonials; smart appearance; temperate, trustworthy; $50. Scotchman, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; unsurpassed testimonials; careful driver; smart appearance; industrious, respectful, teetotaler; $40. Hendricks, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed personal testimonials; careful driver; smart appearance; temperate, trustworthy. Weber, 503 Amsterdam Av.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understanding duties; unquestionable testimonials; dexterous driver; sober, honest, willing, respectful. Hamilton, 547 West 47th St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understanding duties; unquestionable testimonials; dexterous driver; sober, honest, willing, respectful. Hamilton, 547 West 47th St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understanding duties; splendid personal references prominent families; skillful driver. J. F., 815 Park Av., (Staubs.)

Coachman.—Single; forties; thoroughly competent; active, sober, handy, industrious, steady; excellent references; $30. Useful, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Gentleman highly recommends thoroughly competent, temperate, industrious, trustworthy single horseman; moderate expectations. 228 West 72d St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; disengaged account family traveling abroad; unsurpassed recommendations; stylish driver. Kerrigan, 148 West 69th St.

Coachman.—Englishman; thoroughly experienced; excellent references; strictly temperate; careful, skilled city driver. Armstrong, 206 West 67th St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent caretaker horses, carriages, harness; references unsurpassed; sober, willing, honest. Marksmith, 844 7th Av.

Coachman.—Several years' thorough metropolis experience; unquestionable testimonials; obliging, sober, honest; anywhere. Smith, 203 West 54th St.

Coachman.—Married; childless; nine years' thorough city experience; unexceptionable personal recommendations; obliging. Rorke, 158 East 45th St.

Coachman.—Single; forties; thoroughly competent; active, sober, handy, industrious, steady; excellent references; $25. Useful, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Married; thoroughly competent; personal references; stylish, careful driver; energetic, sober, honest. Hever, 328 West 52d St.

Coachman.—Useful; single; medium height; six years' highest personal references last employer; temperate. Ludwig, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Seventeen years' highest personal references from two previous employers; careful, sober; $60. Married, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understanding duties; splendid personal references from well-known families. J. F., 815 Park Av., (Staub's.)

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Young man, 25, temperate and industrious, wants work at anything; security. L., Box 119 Times.

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THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:25, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."

Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.*	1:30 P.M.*	3:45 " *
3:30 "	4:00 "	6:30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."

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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York & Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—8:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Last train returning 11:15 P. M.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R.

Leave foot Whitehall St., N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M: Last train returning 10:30 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

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DIRECT EXPRESS TRAINS FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE ON SUNDAYS,
VIA ELEVATED AND L. I. R. R.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge 10:10 A. M. and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. elevated stations.

VIA NEW YORK AND ROCKAWAY BEACH RY.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 40:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, (9:30 Hammel only,) and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:30 P. M.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 4.00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 5:50, and 6:40 P. M. Last train returning leaves Long Beach at 9:36 P. M.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.00, 4.15 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.30, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3.5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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Will receive passengers daily except Sunday, commencing Thursday, July 18, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 4, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

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Tickets for sale and full information at 71 Water St., New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Rooms and berths can be secured up to 5 P. M. by telephone, 1,765 Broad, New York, or 1,381 Main, Brooklyn.

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UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "MANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 18 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.30 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

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Steamers.. GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

Leave West 129th St. 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Round Trip. 50c.

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON
AS FAR AS POUGHKEEPSIE
BY THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER
"CITY OF LOWELL."
ON SUNDAYS, Leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. Returning, due 129th St., 5:30; Pier 36, 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner; also a la carte. Main deck lunch counter, popular prices

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ALL DAY SUNDAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
On SUNDAYS the new fast steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN, leaves Pier 26, East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 31st St., 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip. FARE, $1 ROUND TRIP. CHILDREN, 50 CENTS.

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NEW YORK and ALBANY.
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From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
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Large double-decked boats leave East 90th St. Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M., then half hourly. Week days, hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.

Deep sea fishing daily. At Foster, safe from steamer angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts., 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only fresh and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

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From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
From Bremen only.

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Every Thursday to
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A. Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM | D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM
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Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM | Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM
Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM | Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon
Pretoria, Aug. 17, 4 AM | Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM
*Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon | Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM
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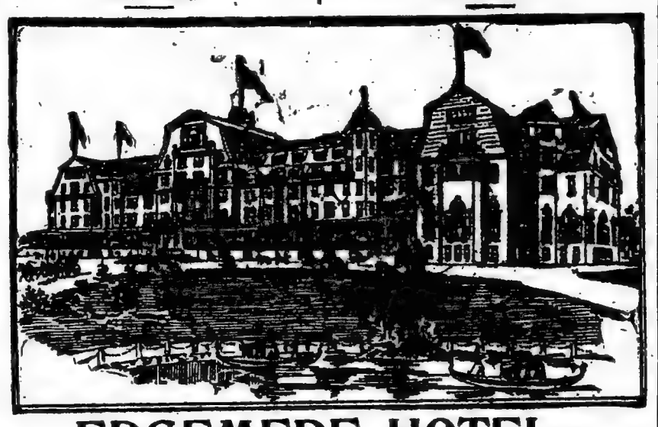

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Private Baths, Electric Light, and Steam Heat.
One of the Finest LIVERIES in the White Mountains.

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Located in the Switzerland of America. Appointments perfect. Accommodates 250. Orchestra and Golf, Tennis; beautiful drives. Under new management.
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MOUNT ADAMS HOUSE,
White Mountains, Jefferson Highlands, N. H. Located in the heart of the Presidential Range. Elevation, 1,700 feet. Positive exemption from hay fever. Pure water and fresh vegetables; terms, $9 to $14 per week. John W. Crawshaw, Prop.

**COLD SPRING H

THE GREAT TUNNEL'S COMPLETED STRETCHES

View of the Progress of Rapid Transit Up Town.

WORKINGS IN CENTRAL PARK

Finished Sections of Steel Framework to be Moved Without Disturbing the Construction—Problems for Experienced Miners.

Beyond the point where the main line of the rapid transit subway diverges into its two branches, at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Broadway, eight whole blocks of tunnel had been completed, with the exception of the laying of tracks, several weeks ago. Besides this, a stretch of about 500 feet in Central Park, extending in a southwesterly direction from Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, is finished to the same extent, and all the walks, roads, and grass plots that were uprooted in that part of the Park to allow room for the excavations have been replaced.

Now that the Rapid Transit Commission has decided to remove the storage yards of the underground road from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Broadway up to the section between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets, it will be necessary to undo the completed work on three blocks—those between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets. The first of the three is in Section 11, for which John Shields has the sub-contract, and the last two are part of the work of the McCabe Brothers in Section 13.

According to the original plans, under which the storage yards were to be in the lower part of Mr. Shields's section, there was to be only a two-track road above One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and so the contractors on both Section 11 and Section 13 did a lot of work on that basis, finishing the blocks above mentioned. The new plans, besides calling for yards further up town, provide for a three-track road as far north as One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street on the west side branch.

The block north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street was the first one completed along the route, and when the contractors announced that fact much was written about how the place looked. Now it turns out that the first finished stretch is to be the first one obliterated. When the new plans appeared it seemed to the contractors that they would have to tear their work down bodily, but later a well-known steel contracting firm made the novel proposition that they would remove the sides and walls and roof without taking them to pieces, so that nearly all the material might be used intact for building the wider tunnel.

A NEW ENGINEERING FEAT.

"This will be something entirely new in our business," said T. P. Kinsley, the McCabes' engineer, the other day. "You often hear of people moving a house, but the transferring of such a complex steel structure as this from one place to another, without tearing it all to pieces, has never been done before. Of course some of the steel will have to be replaced by stronger material, as the widened tunnel will need heavier supports, but we'll save much of our work by having the structure removed whole, instead of tearing it up."

Through the distance set aside for the yards, the ten blocks north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, there are to be eight tracks, occupying the whole width of Broadway. To make room for these, several small lines of pipe will have to be moved from under the street and placed beneath the sidewalks, as well as a forty-eight-inch water main. The contractors have already begun to make the changes, but it will be nearly a month before they will have their completed steel structure shifted.

The three blocks of tunnel that have to be altered are, as indicated, all on the west side branch, under Broadway. The other five finished blocks are in Lenox Avenue, on Section 8. Farrell, Hopper & Co. originally had the contract for all of this section, but they have sublet the part of it above One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to John C. Rodgers. The locations of the completed portions are in the following blocks: Half of block between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Streets; north half of distance between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets, and south half of the next block uptown; from One Hundred and Twentieth to One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; half of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets; from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; half the block from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; half the block between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets. At these places the pavements removed for the excavating have been for the most part replaced.

Section 7 starts the east side branch, beginning at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Broadway. From that point to Central Park West, where the tunnel grade is to be far below the surface, nothing has been done as yet, the first opening on the section being at the edge of the Park, a little to the north of One Hundred and Fourth Street. Here is located the shaft of which so many complaints have been heard from time to time, out of which the debris of more than 300 feet of blasting has been hauled. Even now the explosions in the headings from the shaft are by no means pleasant to those who have their homes in the neighborhood. Several months ago there were complaints of broken windows and disturbed slumbers, but either the blasts of late have not been so offensive or the people's ears have grown so accustomed to the sound of exploding powder that it no longer makes any difference to them.

Forty-eight feet is the depth of the shaft. Thence a whole corps of experienced miners began last Winter on the first heading, starting in eighteen feet above the bottom of the shaft and making a hole 10 by 21 feet for the first bench. More than 300 feet was bored out, the same dimensions continuing as the excavations progressed, before any start was made to cut the tunnel's full height and width from the shaft. Two months ago the miners stopped blasting on the top bench and were put to work fitting elevators in the shaft, the men and materials having previously traveled up and down in ordinary buckets. The new elevators, run by steam and large enough to bring up the débris of a blast in a very few minutes, were ready for operation three weeks ago, and then blasting began again at the foot of the shaft.

At present the tunnel here, stretching toward the northeast to connect with the cut from Lenox Avenue, has been excavated to its full size, 28 by 21 feet, for a distance of fifty feet. Until 240 feet more are cut away the upper bench will remain as it is. After that the bench will be blasted just fast enough to keep it fifteen or twenty feet ahead of the larger hole, so that the débris from the roof of the tunnel will fall on the lower level and wreckage will not have to be hauled away from the same spot more than once, the broken stone from the bench not being carted away until mingled with the débris from the lower bench further back.

WORK IN THE PARK.

Work in the Park to the southwest of Lenox Avenue has been keeping pace with that near Central Park West. From the northern fence of the Park for a distance of 560 feet the excavations were made from the surface, just as they are in the downtown streets. It is through this stretch, ending abruptly against a steep hill of rock, that the tunnel is completed, except for tracks. In other words, every inch of steel work in Section 7 has been put into place—something that cannot be said about any other section for a long time to come. The steel is not used where underground tunneling is done, the interior supports then being concrete arches.

From the open-work stretch a heading was made into the rock hill, pointing so as to meet eventually the cut from the other side of the Park. The dimensions of the heading are 9 by 21 feet, and it has been blasted out for 125 feet. As in the cut from the other end, the top bench will be kept ahead of the main tunnel, so as to prevent the necessity of handling débris twice at the same point. In both cuts the rock has been found to be so solid that little timber is needed, the walls and roof remaining intact after each blast. Of course they are examined carefully after every explosion, but the minutest tests have hitherto been unable to find any likelihood of danger from caving in.

As one walks from the Park toward Lenox Avenue, he can see that the contractors have made a start on the One Hundred and Tenth Street Station, which will extend from the Park fence almost to One Hundred and Twelfth Street, taking up much of the sub-street space through that distance. Some enameled brick is in place, that being the prescribed material for the walls of stations, but the progress here has not been nearly so noticeable as in the station at Sixtieth Street and Broadway, where Naughton & Co. have all but finished their stopping place to the point where one can see just how it will look when passengers begin to throng it three years hence.

All the steel for the One Hundred and Tenth Street Station was received last week and is now piled up within reach of the operations. Some of the girders are far heavier than any hitherto used on either of Farrell, Hopper & Co.'s sections, the largest of them weighing as much as 2,600 pounds. A big water main that runs obliquely across the avenue from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Tenth Street has not been moved out of the way yet, but will be within a few weeks. The Lenox Avenue sewer, running down the west side of that thoroughfare, has been completed to One Hundred and Tenth Street.

Section 8 begins at the station and extends up Lenox Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. All along this distance the soil has been found to be of loose, sandy material, and the engineers say that, despite the seeming difficulties of such borings as are being made through the rock of Central Park, this work further up town is more complicated. An enormous amount of timber is requisite for shoring, for if the sides of each cut are not immediately propped up after every few feet of digging, there is danger of a caving in. Then, too, natural springs of water have been discovered at intervals, and steam pumps are kept constantly at work to drain away their output, which seems to be limitless.

On the section there are three places where the course of the tunnel goes under surface street car crossings, and at each of these points, none of which has been opened as yet, the same difficulties will have to be met that are in evidence down at the Circle. Mr. Rodgers's engineer says that the crossing at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue will be the most difficult one to handle. The other two are at One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, the respective cross-town lines of those streets cutting the tracks of cars running up Lenox Avenue from both Columbus and Lexington Avenues.

A COMPLETED STRETCH.

There are few blocks along Section 8 wherein no work has been done. From One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twelfth Street is one of these, but above it there comes one of the completed stretches above mentioned. For half the distance to One Hundred and Thirteenth Street the pavement has been replaced, and the other half of the block shows all the steel work, concrete floor, and walls finished, the waterproofing ready on every side, and the roof partly on. All the excavations in Lenox Avenue have hitherto been along the west side of the street, and this one that side will be completed up to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street before any easterly openings are made.

From One Hundred and Thirteenth Street to the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth comes another of the completed blocks, the pavements having been put back in place most of the way. Grade has been reached on the next block up town, where the floor and part of the walls are ready, but no steel is yet in evidence. From One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to the middle of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets nothing has been done, but just to the south of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street there is a finished strip, on top of which the street is beginning to look as though it had hardly been disturbed. Half of the block from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth Street is completed, also, as far as the tunnel structure proper is concerned; but the pavement is yet to be replaced. There has been a start north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, whence extends another stretch of undisturbed pavement to One Hundred and Twentieth Street. From there, however, a finished piece reaches for a block and a half, the remaining half of the block to One Hundred and Twenty-second Street being within two weeks' work of completion.

On the four blocks from One Hundred and Twenty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street nothing has been done, but to-morrow an initial opening is to be made, and an electrical carrying machine, the second of its kind to be put into use on the subway, has already been rigged up between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets. This apparatus is more serviceable and faster than the carriers run by steam. The other one, which has been in use for some time, but which is not so large as this, is on Section 11.

The block from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street is finished, as is one-third of that between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Streets. The next operations above here have been at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, where there is a bare opening of a foot or two, and the next advanced work is at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, the block to the north of that being nearly finished at its up-town end. One little excavation, the work of but a few days, has been made north of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and this ends the list of diggings on Section 8.

When McMullen & McBean, the contractors who have the job of going under the Harlem River with the subway, begin their work, they will cut the tunnel in a northeasterly direction from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue. From here to the river is but a short distance, all of which is through private property. How the tunnel under the Harlem is to be made has not been decided, and not even the contractors themselves will tell you what they are going to do about it. At their offices it was said the other day that they had under consideration as many as forty different plans.

Up to date they have done nothing beyond establishing an office near the river. It was learned last week that Mr. McBean, although he made no positive statement regarding how he would go under the river, had almost decided that it would be best to make this part of the subway by open work. In all the articles hitherto published about rapid transit work nothing has been seen about such a plan as this, and it has been generally supposed that in going under the water the contractors would, of course, resort to tunnelling. An engineer, who is familiar with this sort of work, explained the other day that if Mr. McBean did venture the open-work plan he would accomplish practically the same ends as if he should tunnel underneath the river, but by very different means. Sections of the water would have to be bulkheaded, so that river craft could pass along as usual, while the excavators were working at the bed of the stream from the inside of a wooden caisson. As each cut into the river's bottom was made a section of enormous steel piping would be put in place, the interior of this pipe to form the tunnel.

WORK IN THE BRONX.

Across the river John C. Rodgers has been doing some work around Morris Avenue. He has the contract to build the upper part of Section 9, which includes the tunnel under the river, and extends beyond the north bank to where the subway emerges to the surface in Westchester Avenue and gives way to an elevated road. Mr. Rodgers's operations in the Bronx include the excavating of a block to the east of Morris Avenue. Grade has not been reached, but the diggers have gone down half the required distance, which, according to the engineers, has been doing very well, considering that the first actual work on the other side of the river was begun only three weeks ago.

The last mentioned cut marks the northernmost work on the east side branch of the subway. It will be a long time before anything is done on the elevated portion of this branch, extending from Westchester Avenue to Bronx Park, although property owners along the route, according to a notice filed at the Rapid Transit Commission's meeting the other day by the Chief Engineer, are rapidly giving their consent to the construction of the road.

Engineers of sections along the east side branch were asked last week if, when the subway was completed, it would be possible for a terrific storm to flood the whole system, as a storm did in the case of the London underground railroad several days ago. It was pointed out that such an occurrence would be possible, but not probable here. The subway is to be lined throughout with waterproofing, which is carefully inserted between the layers of concrete in walls, floors, and ceiling. Water could not come through this unless there was a distinct break. For a storm to cause the flooding of the subway, therefore, the water would have to enter either at the stations or at other necessary openings into the tunnel, or else it would have to come through some place where the waterproofing had been rendered imperfect or entirely broken through. It is possible, the engineers say, for a storm to be violent enough to wash out of its natural shape the earth surrounding the tunnel and thus to expose to the force of the weather the waterproofing, in which case the latter would probably be damaged to such an extent as to let into the subway whatever flood was coming that way.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT LENOX.

Some Elaborate Dinner Parties Given—The Coming Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 27.—There has been considerable entertaining during the past few days, the most interesting event being the dinner-dance given one evening this week by Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Rawson, who are occupying the Beckwith place. Mr. and Mrs. Rawson entertain delightfully, and their invitation list included a good representation of the cottagers. Dinners were also given previous to the dance by Mrs. William Douglas Sloane and Mrs. John Sloane.

A large dinner party was also given this week by Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, who are occupying the Rockwell cottage on Walker Street. There were about twenty people present, and the dinner took place in the new dining room at Curtis Hotel. The floral decorations were especially elaborate.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig of Thistledown gave a dinner party this week for Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn previous to his return to Whitestone, L. I. Mr. Schermerhorn has been occupying the Croft for a considerable portion of the season, but spends a great deal of his time in yachting. Mr. and Mrs. Lydig are soon to leave for Whitestone to join him on a cruise. Some of those present at the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Miss Iselin, and Miss Kneeland.

Preparations are now being made for the horse show and it was decided this week to hold it on Wednesday, Sept. 18, at Highlawn, where the horse show grounds are situated. This will be the third show, and every one is already much interested in it. There will be more entries than ever before, and much keener competition, as the quality of horseflesh in Lenox has improved to a marked degree. It is expected that Mr. Frank K. Sturgis, Prescott Lawrence, and Reginald Rives will be among the judges.

There are now about 100 Fresh Air children at S. Helen's Home, in Curtisville, which is maintained by Mr. John E. Parsons. They are having a delightful time, and many things are arranged by the cottagers for their amusement. This week a country circus was given, in which the children took part, and many of the cottagers drove over to see the fun.

The trial of Robert S. Fosburgh in Pittsfield aroused much interest in Lenox, mainly owing to the prominence of the family, and because several members of the Lenox Club went out with the searching parties last August, when it was thought that burglars had shot May Fosburgh, and before any arrest had been made. Miss Kate Cary drove over frequently; on one occasion she took with her Mrs. William B. Bacon, Miss Bacon, Miss Lake, and Miss Elliot. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons also visited the court.

Miss Evelyn Sloane and Miss Marion Haven have gone to Southampton for a week's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, who have been in Lenox all of the Summer thus far, superintending the work on their new house, are to sail for Europe next week. They will remain abroad until October. While in London Mrs. Wharton will arrange for the simultaneous publication of her new novel there and in this country.

Miss Bronson of New York is the guest of Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams at Bel Air.

Miss Jeanette Higginson has returned from Chicago, where she has been the guest of her brother.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fleitmann have left Deepdene and have gone to Bar Harbor, to remain until the Autumn.

Mr. Daniel Paine Griswold of New York is planning to erect a new cottage on the land at the corner of Yokun Avenue and West Street, which he recently purchased of Mr. William D. Curtis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., (Lady Sibyl Cuffe) are to visit Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane in September.

Miss Mollie Elliot of Magnolia is the guest of Miss Constance Bacon.

LIVELY AT TUXEDO.

Archbishop Corrigan Visits the Park—Residents Trying Their Four-in-Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 27.—Tuxedo has been very lively this week. The cool weather of the end of the week brought out a good crowd at the club houses to pass Saturday and Sunday. This week there has been many of the cottages vacated and those that remain have entertained numerous guests as the weather has been delightful. This week Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord will sail for Europe on Thursday. Previous to sailing they will entertain at their cottage by a farewell dinner.

Mrs. James W. Henning, who has occupied her Tuxedo cottage while Mr. Henning is abroad during the early Summer, has gone to Southampton for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tuckerman Tower, who occupy the Addison Cammack cottage, recently vacated by Spencer Trask, will go to Newport for the latter part of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard have returned from Normandie-by-the-Sea and are now in their new Tuxedo cottage on West Lake, where they entertained at dinner Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. de Rose are stopping at the Club as guests of Miss Varnum, having just arrived from abroad.

Mrs. Henry Livingston and son, D. MacRae Livingston, have opened their Tuxedo cottage on Tower Hill for the Summer.

The Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman of West Point are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley at their cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley will go abroad next week for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster Care closed their cottage this week, and have taken a cottage at Gloucester for the remainder of the Summer.

Archbishop Corrigan of New York was the guest of John McAnerney at the Schwab cottage from Friday over Sunday.

Mrs. Henry Knowlton and Miss Knowlton, who have been stopping at the club, will go to Bar Harbor for the season, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow closed the Watrous cottage, and are now at Southampton for the season.

Chandler Davis of Paris was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell at the Coudert cottage over Sunday, where a dinner was given in his honor.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson entertained Mr. and Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford of New York at dinner Saturday evening.

Mr. H. B. Cannon and George W. Johnson spent Saturday and Sunday at the Tuxedo Club as guests of Mr. Grenville Kane.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge entertained at dinner numerous guests Thursday evening to meet their honored guest, H. Latichens, from Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

Miss Howard of Richmond, Va., has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Westmoreland Davis at their cottage during the week.

Tuxedo residents are getting out their four-in-hands ready for the Autumn. Among those seen driving through the park daily are P. Lorillard, Jr., W. M. V. Hoffman, George E. Dodge, and Price Collier. The Horse Show at Tuxedo this Autumn will surpass previous years, as all are striving to secure the finest horses, and the new race track will add greatly to it. It will then be completed.

Mr. Henry Randel, who occupies the William Kent cottage, lies seriously ill at Tuxedo, having suffered a stroke of apoplexy last week. Fears are entertained for his recovery, and the family have been sent for, and are now constantly with him.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson this evening gave a large dinner and musicale to the young people of the park in honor of Miss Kountze and her fiancé, R. L. Livingston. Among those present were Miss Page, R. Talbot, W. E. Pierpont, Jr., L. B. Preston, Miss Poor, R. Poor, Miss Millett, R. L. Livingston, Miss Kountze, Miss Edith Kane, L. McAnerney, Miss Robbins, Miss Candler, Miss Knowlton, Percy Pyne, second, E. Cruger, and Miss Violet Cruger.

George Griswold leaves on Monday for New London. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold have taken the Spencer cottage.

Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar is stopping with Mrs. James Brown Lord. Mr. and Mrs. Lord sail this coming week for a trip on the Continent.

A. K. Toler is stopping with J. N. Borland, who has the Bruce Price cottage.

Passenger's Jewelry Seized.

Customs Inspector J. J. Donohue took to the seizure rooms of the department yesterday a lot of jewelry he had gotten from a passenger on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived here from Germany on Friday. The officer said the passenger showed a visiting card reading "A. J. Reibling & Son, general insurance, Rochester." In the collection of jewelry, which Mr. Donohue said had not been declared by the possessor, were two gold watches set with diamonds, some chatelaine chains, eight jeweled brooches, a ruby watch charm, and some fancy penknives. Along with these seven pairs of kid gloves were seized.

BAR HARBOR IS NOW A WATERING PLACE

Sea Bathing Has Become a Popular Pastime There.

Much Gayety in the Summer Colony—Dinner Dances, Luncheons, Musicales, and Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 27.—Bar Harbor has become a watering place. Heretofore it has been a Summer resort, but suddenly, after years of trepidation, society dons a bathing suit and goes in to swim. For years yachting has been one of the great pastimes of the resort, but, owing to the extreme coldness of the water, sea bathing has not been so popular. Now, if it is a bright, sunshiny morning, one may see a strange spectacle for Bar Harbor, for scores of people may be seen plunging merrily from the many floats along the shore above the bar. Some of those who are giving bathing parties are Mrs. H. D. Gibson, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mrs. Quincy Thorndike, and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris.

The week opened with the dinner dance at Kebo, which was extremely successful. All the more notable, because at this time a year ago the club had not yet begun to entertain. Those who entertained at dinner before the ball were J. B. Henderson, Jr., Mrs. C. B. Wright, J. L. Kitterlinus, Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth, Dr. W. W. Seely, Miss Kimball. Among the guests were Countess Festetics, Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson, Lieut. Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Miss Sylvia Fox, the Misses Patterson, the Misses Lawrence, M. Braun, the Danish Minister; M. Destrole, Chamberlain to the King of Sweden; Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Mrs. Grace Lippincott, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Moncure Robinson, Miss Mildred Morris, Miss Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Charles T. How, James B. Haggin, Mrs. J. Brooks Fennell, Waldron Bates.

Following fast upon the Kebo came the first ball of the season at the Malvern. Since the beginning these have been popular affairs and their commencement coincident with the coming height of the season. The same crowd that dances at Kebo attends the Malvern dances. The ball Wednesday night was preceded by many large dinners, some of which were given at the Malvern, others at the cottages.

The palm garden of the Malvern was opened Sunday night with the first dinner de luxe. Miss Sylvia Fox entertained a large party. These are about the only diversions that society has on Sunday, although latterly there has been much in the way of Sunday musicales.

A movement is on foot to purchase a shore front and construct a dam that will give a swimming pool of ten acres in size. It is estimated that the cost would be roughly about $10,000. The only difficulty in the way of the consumation of the plan is the inability to persuade land owners to part with their property. They ask absurdly high figures or do not care to sell at all. Unfortunately, the Government does not control the water front, else the solution of the difficulty would be easy.

Plans for the horse show go forward steadily, and enthusiasm for the event increases. Word has just been received here that Sanborn, the well-known exhibitor, is to bring down almost 100 of his famous French coach horses.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor are expected next week from Tuxedo. They will have the Tripp cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. Longstreth entertained for Mrs. B. F. Shaw at cards Thursday evening. Among the guests were Mrs. Seely, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Hastings, Miss Dennison, Mrs. Lippincott, Mrs. Whelen, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Barney, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. Hinkle, and Miss Wells. The following evening Mrs. Longstreth entertained Miss Seely, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Miss Larkin, and Miss Hinkle.

Mrs. John Hone entertained at luncheon Thursday. Among the guests were Miss Hollins, the Misses Lee, Miss Hone, Miss Cadwalader, Mrs. Bleeker Banks, Mrs. Chapman, and Mrs. Drayton.

A musical tea was given in the ballroom of the Malvern Friday afternoon. The host was Theodore Bjorkstein, and the event was the first affair of its kind of the season. Mr. Bjorkstein, sang with Miss Martha Strickland, several arias and duos from "Faust" and "Romeo and Juliet." Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, M. Grip, the Swedish Minister; Mrs. J. B. Henderson, J. B. Henderson, Jr., Mrs. Wilson Bissell, the Rev. Mr. Sturges, Miss Harriet Duer Robinson, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. Edward Patterson, the Misses Patterson, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Lewis Niles Roberts, Count Laugier-Villars, Miss Dennison, and Mrs. Luquer.

John R. McLean entertained at luncheon Wednesday Oliver Perry Smith, Roland Barber, Robert Bull, Henry Breckinridge Arthur, Edward White, Robert Lorr, Brinton Brown, Arthur Calvo, and Edward McLean.

Edwin H. Denby gave a reception at his studio Tuesday morning. Miss Denby received with him. Among the guests were Miss Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Mellon, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Bridgham, Miss Hollins, Miss Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Conkling, and Mr. and Mrs. Emlen Smith.

Miss Kimball gave a musicale Friday morning, at which Miss Gertrude Harrison sang. Among those present were Mrs. C. K. Wright, Mrs. Henry Drayton, Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mrs. Longstreth, Mrs. Chickering, Mrs. Musgrave, Miss Taylor, and Mrs. Simpson.

There is a trio of well-known society women who have returned here for the season. They are Miss Hoy, Miss Eleanor Willing, and Mrs. John B. Morris, Jr. They have opened Rexcote for the Summer. Mrs. Morris's engagement was announced here last Summer, and her marriage to Mrs. Frederick Gebhard's brother, which took place in the Fall, was a romantic one. The young couple slipped quietly away to New York, and were married at the Little Church Around the Corner.

A dinner was given Thursday night by Mrs. Charles B. Wright at Tanglewold. The guests were Miss Bonner, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Newbold, Mr. Sturges, Lieut. Strickland, and Lieut. Commander Marout of his Majesty's ship Quail.

Friday night Mr. Roberts entertained at dinner Mrs. Hunt-Slater, Mrs. H. N. Slater, Mrs. Mormess, Miss May Handy, Lieut. Strickland of his Majesty's ship Crescent, Lieut. Commander Marout of his Majesty's ship Quail, President Slocum, Robert Boream, Miss Mildred Morris, and Miss Burbage. A musicale followed.

Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, who has just returned from abroad, arrived this week. The Countess Mercati, Mrs. Pratt's daughter, will not be in America this season. Another New York arrival is Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, who comes to join her father, James B. Haggin.

The Monday Club, which was one of the most delightful features last season, has not yet decided whether to continue meetings this Summer. The club was organized by Mrs. Burton Harrison and included among its members such prominent society leaders as Mrs. A. C. Barney, Miss Furniss, Miss Charlotte Pendleton, and Mrs. J. J. Emery. All of these ladies are here with the exception of Miss Pendleton, who is passing July in North Carolina.

Miss Hetty Gouverneur Davenport, a granddaughter of the late Gouverneur Morris of Morrisania, and whose mother, Mrs. Alfred Davenport, has for many years lived in London, is the guest of Mrs. Burton Harrison at the latter's cottage, Sea Urchins. Miss Davenport was one of Lady Joan Cuffe's bridesmaids last year, when she married Mr. Verney. Miss Davenport came over last week on the St. Louis with Lady Sibyl Cutting and Mr. Cutting. Her sister, Miss Beatrix Davenport, was one of Lady Sibyl's attendants at her recent marriage to W. Bayard Cutting, Jr.

On Friday evening C. Morton Smith entertained at dinner at his cottage, while on Wednesday evening Mrs. Atwood dined, among others, E. J. Curley, Dr. Stokes, Dr. and Mrs. Shepard, and Miss Kimball. Mrs. Atwood is occupying Arcadia Landing, the Arthur Biddle cottage.

Some of the finest golf that has been shown at Kebo was played Thursday and Friday. Bernard Nichols was the figure of interest in a foursome match, in which he paired with T. G. Condon against James Douglass and Arden Robbins. Nichols gave an exhibition that was superior to Vardon's when he was here last season. The foursome was finely contested, and finished all even on the eighteen holes. The honors did not rest with Nichols alone, for Douglass, Condon, and Robbins were right up with him throughout. The cards showed 76 and 77. Friday a special match was played between Douglass and Nichols, which was worth going far to see. Douglass played in his true form, and had he not been a bit lax on the first three holes, it would have been a toss-up as to the result. Both men drove well, and their work on the greens was excellent. Nichols on his second round clipped the record held by Douglass by one stroke, getting a 35.

Mrs. and Miss Dehon of New York were the hostesses at a sailing party given on the steamer Mascot Monday afternoon. Among the guests were Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. and Miss Draper, Mrs. and Miss Fox, the Misses Lawrence, Mrs. and Miss Haggin, the Countess Festetics, and others.

Mrs. D. T. Worden of New York gave a very pleasant card party at the Belmont Saturday evening. The guests were the Countess Festetics, Mrs. Moncure Robinson, Mrs. Suydam, Mrs. Conkling, Miss Hay, Miss Neilson, Mrs. Haggin, Miss Martin. The first prize was won by Mrs. Haggin, the second by Mrs. Conkling, and the booby was awarded to the Countess Festetics. Mrs. Worden is to christen the new torpedo boat Worden, which is named after Mr. Worden's father, the late Rear Admiral John L. Worden. The Worden is approaching completion at Sparrow's Point and will be christened simultaneously with the Whipple and the Truxton. Mrs. Worden was a Miss Neilson of Philadelphia.

The first women's putting contest of the season took place at Kebo Saturday afternoon. The putting contests are a favorite device of luring people to Kebo, and if the indications Saturday mean anything the occasion this year will draw a very large audience. Miss Kimball won the first prize, Miss Seely was second. The other entries included Miss Grant, Miss Fredericka McLane, Miss Fannie McLane, Miss Theobold, Miss Hilda Shapley, Miss Ashhurst, Miss Conkling, Miss Strickland, Mrs. Condon, Miss Talbot, Miss Jessica Davis, Miss Catherwood, Mrs. Ireland. The regular tournament in the morning was a tie between C. R. Auchincloss and L. Gourlie. Clifford Bridgham was third. On the play-off Monday Gourlie won. The other entries included A. L. White, Megargee Wright, J. B. Elwell, W. G. Cushman, A. M. Robbins, Miss McLane, J. T. Bowen, J. D. Ireland, J. W. Betts, G. O. Thatcher, J. L. Ketterlinus, R. K. Thorndike, and J. S. Robbins.

The weekly yacht races go forward merrily. Saturday A. Y. Stewart won his race with the Bobs, R. K. Thorndike was second with the Iroquois, W. L. Green was third with the Cherub. A. Howard Hinkle, who has gone to Newport in his yacht Senta, will confer with the committee of the New York Yacht Club with a view to having some of the big racers sail a long race to Bar Harbor for a trophy which Mr. Hinkle will offer. The last visit of the New York Yacht Club, five years ago, was so great a success that there is some possibility of Mr. Hinkle being successful.

Tennis, long somnolent, has awakened into life. It divides with golf the field honors. New courts are being put up at Kebo, the famous Mosley Hall courts are being put in shape, and a tennis week, following the horse show, will have many entries and much interest. The old tennis week at Kebo was to Bar Harbor what the National tournament is to Newport, and it is hoped that this same feature may be reintroduced here this Summer.

A large bridge whist party was given by Miss Frances Hinkle Tuesday night. The guests were Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Mrs. Hugh McMillan, the Misses Patterson, the Misses Cochran, the Misses Lawrence, Miss Willing, Miss Draper, Miss Wheeler, Miss Taylor, Miss Conover, Miss Kimball, Miss Powell, Miss Barney, and Miss Sampson.

Mrs. James Potter, who is well known as one of the pretty Sturgis girls, has arrived at Lynam's for the season.

Mrs. James W. Gerard had a luncheon given in her honor Wednesday by Miss Edwards.

Sir Alexander Swettenhan of Singapore is a new arrival at the Malvern. He will remain some time as the guest of the Haggins.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neill of Washington, Chief of Ordnance, is expected at the Louisburg shortly.

Countess Laugier-Villars entertained Thursday at the Livingston cottage, while Mrs. Draper entertained at the Boulder. The latter was followed by a musicale.

Miss Furniss entertained a large party at the Louisburg Monday evening. The guests included, among others, Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Gerard, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Osgood, and Mrs. Spencer Irvin.

Mrs. Spencer Irvin, one of the best-known amateur singers in society, is to give a recital at Grindstone, assisted by Miss Edna Little.

Some of the prominent arrivals of the week include Mr. and Mrs. G. Huger Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Parkhurst, Pleny Fisk, and Treverte Cochran. The two latter came in on the steam yacht Admiral and the English cruising cutter Mavaise.

POLO AT NARRAGANSETT.

Society on the Qui Vive for the Approaching Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 27.—The season is rapidly approaching its zenith at Narragansett, and, with the Point Judith Country Club polo tournament, which will be inaugurated at Wildfield farm next Monday, society will have a new diversion and will flock to the Country Club in automobiles, stylish traps, and gay equipages. The Pier will have two weeks of polo this year, and there are three events to attract the polo enthusiasts of Narragansett and Newport. The Rhode Island, Narragansett, and Point Judith Country Club Challenge Cups will be the trophies battled for, and some of the crack teams of the country have been entered in the tourney, including the Bryn Mawr of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Country Club four, the Westchesters, and the famous Myopias of Boston. This year so great has been the demand for spaces on the polo field that a long row of carriage and automobile positions have been reserved by the Polo Committee on the south side of the field, and already almost every desirable space has been taken. The polo field is in superb condition, and one of the most interesting tournaments ever held here is anticipated. On account of the large cottage colony at the Pier this year the display of handsome turnouts will be much larger during the tourney than in previous years.

This year the Grecian Gardens, on the lawn of the new Gladstone, have served in a large measure to take the place of the demolished Casino, and every day of late society has flocked in large numbers after the bath to these Grecian tents on the lawn, and many have also dined in al fresco. There are eight or ten of these tents on the lawn, and all of them are equipped with small tables, where one can wine and dine to his heart's content. An excellent orchestra renders light operatic selections from 12 to 2 in the afternoon, and at night, when the vari-colored electric lights are turned on, a concert is rendered from 8 until 11. A fountain adorned with natural vines on the lawn adds to the picturesque effect. Many visiting yachting parties from Newport have sailed to the pier during the past week, and among them was that of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Browning, who sailed here on their yacht Lagonda. They went to the Grecian Gardens for luncheon, where they entertained a large party and later sailed away with a party of Narragansett folk for a cruise in the bay. Among the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Browning were Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker and Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Barker Henry and Mr. Robert Toland. Ivins R. Dick also sailed to the pier the past week from Newport on his fleet yacht the Elsa. Mr. William Bishop of the New York Yacht Club arrived Tuesday on his yacht Commanche, and upon landing gave a luncheon under the Grecian tents. Mr. Charles Welsh of Philadelphia arrived here this week on his yacht Argo of the Corinthian fleet. He dropped anchor off Ocean Road.

At the Point Judith Country Club Thursday night the second table d'hote dinner of the season was given. The initial dinner was pronounced a success, but the second of the series was more successful, especially in point of attendance, than the first. The dinner was divided up into little parties, the Rev. P. M. Prescott entertaining the largest—a party of ten. The others were divided as follows: Mr. A. E. Kennedy, a party of four; Mrs. Joseph Dilworth, a party of four; Dr. Benjamin Reath, a

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

The Miss E. Barney Tilghman who, according to the cabled story, was romantically married in London last week to a young French Count, is an American girl, the daughter of Col. Tilghman of this city, a relative of the old Maryland family of that name. The printing of her name as Miss E. Barney, and not Miss Edith Tilghman, did not identify her to many New Yorkers to whom she is well known. The details of what seems to have been her virtual elopement are anxiously awaited by her friends and relatives here. Miss Tilghman, who is now about twenty-three years old, and an heiress to a goodly fortune, went abroad in June, 1900, with Mrs. George G. Van Schaick, wife of the well-known New York physician of that name. They traveled together during the Summer, but Mrs. Van Schaick returned home last Autumn alone, and it was announced that Miss Tilghman would spend the Winter in a convent in Paris. Since then her friends here have heard little of her. She is an accomplished young woman, of graceful figure, with brown hair and eyes, and a piquante expression. She was a great belle in the Southern set in New York society, and was one of the most graceful dancers at the Wednesday cotillions.

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The reporter who goes to interview Richard Croker for the first time realizes he is confronted with a serious obstacle, when Mr. Croker puts the usual question to him: "Why should you come to me for this information any more than you should ask any other citizen you should meet?"

When William J. Bryan arrived in New York on his first visit during the last Presidential campaign, Mr. Croker and another prominent Tammanyite were on the committee to meet the Democratic leader at the Grand Central Station. There was an enormous crowd present, and the police had hard work keeping them in order. At one time the crowd pressed in on the platform. Mr. Croker and the other gentleman were seated on a truck well up the platform.

A police Captain in charge of the squad approached the chieftain and asked:

"Mr. Croker, do you want me to keep this crowd back in the street?"

Mr. Croker surveyed him a moment with his piercing eyes, and answered:

"You see that man over there sounding the car wheels? You go ask him, and if he don't know, you go down to Mulberry Street and ask your chief."

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A story was told the other night by a friend of United States Ambassador Choate concerning that statesman and jurist's encounter with a young college man years ago. Mr. Choate had gone to New Haven to witness one of the famous 'Varsity boat races between Yale and Harvard, and was returning to the city alone, when he was approached in the car by a Yale student, who was brimming over with enthusiasm and smoking a huge pipe. The loquacious student sat himself down beside the lawyer, and recalled to him the fact that he, Mr. Choate, was an old friend of his, the student's father. The older man acknowledged the acquaintance with pleasure, and spoke a few kindly words, when he was interrupted by the loquacious student, who talked on and on without rest, puffing on his huge pipe and blowing the smoke continually into the other's face. The lawyer coughed and choked violently over the fumes, and then put his eyes on the pipe and kept them there. The student noticed this finally, and, mistaking the look for one of admiration for the pipe, removed it from his mouth and gazed at it lovingly.

"A birthday present," said the owner, proudly regarding the reeking bowl.

"Indeed?" said the lawyer, quietly, suppressing a cough. "I had no idea you were so old."

There was a laugh all over the car, and the college man finally withdrew, taking the smokest pipe with him.

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When ex-Chief of Police Peter Conlin called at Police Headquarters the other day to collect an installment of his pension, there were few of his old associates in the building who recognized him at the first glance. The ex-Chief has changed very much in appearance since he shook off the responsibilities of office. His nervous temperament was not conducive to comfort while he was Chief of Police, for he was inclined to worry over trifles and his life was made a burden to him by the bickerings in the Board of Police, which then governed the department. Never very robust, when he retired he was pale and emaciated, and looked like one on the verge of nervous prostration. Now he is leading the life of a farmer in New Jersey. He has gained in weight, he is bronzed from exposure to the sun, his eye is bright, and he ran up the steps at Headquarters like a boy.

"The lot of New York's Chief of Police is not a happy one," he said to an old friend, "and while I don't regret having held in place, I can't say I am sorry to be out of it. I am now living a life practically devoid of care. I am not under obligation to any one, and I am not indebted to any one. The income from my pension is enough for my wants, and I hope to spend the rest of my days in the quiet of a Jersey farm."

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Almost every evening when they are in town a trio of men who have been much in the public eye of late may be seen dining together in the restaurant at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, which is much patronized by west side politicians and men-about-town. The trio consists of William S. Devery, the large-bodied and big-hearted head of the police force of this town; John B. Sexton, formerly Sheriff of this county, later a Tammany Police Commissioner, now President of the Board of Health of Greater New York, and one of the closest friends of Mayor Van Wyck, and Frank Farrell, the recognized head of the poolroom fraternity in this city, who is a relative of the "Big Chief." They usually occupy a table most conspicuously placed in front of the window of the restaurant, which appears to be reserved for them, in full view of the passersby, and appear to enjoy dining thus in the public gaze. This rare combination of diners has attracted much attention, and has given rise to a great deal of comment.

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The hope of every book agent in New York is to be admitted to J. Pierpont Morgan's office, in order to show his wares. It is asserted that the more expensive anything is the more easily can it be sold to Mr. Morgan. Some time ago, according to a story that is vouched for by a man who has been in the book business for twenty years, the widow of a well-known English artist wrote to Mr. Morgan offering to dispose of all the paintings, sketches, &c., her husband had left for $5,000. No notice was taken of the letter. Six months later the widow gave permission to a book agent to try to dispose of the paintings. He took them to Mr. Morgan, and sold them to him for $25,000.

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Hetty Green is very happy to do business with the financial officers of the City of New York. At present the taxpayers are indebted to "the wealthiest woman in America" in the sum of $1,500,000, advanced to meet city expenses. Hetty Green receives in return for her cash revenue bonds bearing interest at 3½ per cent. Interest and premium are payable in October.

"Hetty Green is smart," said an official of the Department of Finance yesterday. "During the Summer months there is not much demand for money in Wall Street. She loans New York City a million and a half, and just when the money market gets active in the Fall the money comes back with good interest."

Hetty Green does not like to have her transactions with the city made public. A peculiar fact is that when Hetty Green goes to collect her money due on revenue bonds she can look up at the Stewart Building and contemplate the fact that a mortgage for $1,000,000 on that structure also carries good interest.

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Mrs. James B. Haggin recently gave a card party at Bar Harbor. The booby prize was a quaint little donkey. She asked a well-known man of city affairs present what he thought of the innovation in the prize line. He replied that it would not be popular, as too many families in the Smart Set had more donkeys than they needed already.

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Ex-Sheriff Thomas Dunn, story-teller of Tammany Hall, seldom turns the joke on himself. His good-natured raillery generally starts the fun. At the Democratic Club a few evenings ago Mr. Dunn told of how a newsboy played him. He said:

"You can't get ahead of the average newsboy. A little lad, with marks like the Lakes of Killarney over his face, jumped aboard a car. He yelled out 'Wurrin! Five hundred souls lost in a shoe factory.' I grabbed the paper at once, and handed him a nickel. While waiting for the change I glanced quickly to see where the catastrophe had occurred. There was nothing in the paper, and I said:

"'Say, boy, where is that fire in a shoe factory?'

"'Fire, nothin'; I said nothin' about fire. I said 'Wurrin!' That's Irish for 'Get up! Want any ice? Say, Boss, your slow!'

"When that boy jumped off the car I thought I was pretty slow," said ex-Sheriff Dunn when telling the story.

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Mark Eustace took some up-State friends down the Jersey coast in a horseless carriage recently. When about midway between two settlements the machine quit working. The party got out, and while looking the thing over a long, lanky yokel, driving a dilapidated-appearing horse in a truck wagon came along. He stopped his horse. The predicament of the city chaps seemed to give him great delight. He opened his freckled and grinning face and said slowly:

"That automobile—"

"Yes," quickly replied Eustace. "It ought to mobile, but it doesn't. We won't pass any bon mots over it, and you can make $2 if you will drag it to town."

The bargain was closed, but Eustace hasn't squared himself with his friends for the walk he gave them.

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James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, is an enthusiastic amateur photographer. The other day a reporter was trying to get out of Mr. Stillman some information, which he was evidently reluctant to give voluntarily. After dodging several questions Mr. Stillman whipped out of his pocket a handful of kodak films, and, addressing the reporter in that terse condensed way he has, said: "Did you ever see more clearly cut films than these?" and in a few minutes he had the reporter talking about photography. By the time the newspaper man got around to the subject that brought him there Stillman was called away by an important visitor, and the reporter succeeded in doing nothing more than enlarging his own knowledge of photography.

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Gen. Julian S. Carr of North Carolina, who recently caused a sensation in his State by his bold declaration that it is time for the Democratic Party to sever itself from its heresies—and who, by the way, may always be known by a pink carnation in his buttonhole—has a hold upon the younger generation of his State which nothing can shake. This may some day have something to do with the attainment of his Senatorial ambition. During the early months of the Spanish-American war the First North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers was quartered at Jacksonville, Fla. Pay day came, but no Paymaster. Nearly three weeks passed, and the men, nearly all mountaineers, began to murmur for their pay. Letters home told of the regiment's plight, and Gen. Carr hurried to the rescue. He visited the Colonel of the regiment and offered to advance to every man in the organization the amount of his salary, stipulating only that each man should give his word to turn over to him his pay when the regiment was paid off. The War Department refused to allow this to be done. The amount which he would have advanced was about $20,000.

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Col. Andrew S. Burt of the Twenty-fifth Infantry (colored) is an officer who rose from the ranks, and he has never failed to take a fatherly interest in the welfare and happiness of his men. He believes the best way for them to pass away the tedious hours of garrison duty is to play baseball and other outdoor games. He often acted as umpire, and on one occasion, despite his gray locks, decided to take a hand himself. Stripping off his coat, he took the place of one of the players.

When called to bat he turned to the Captain of his team and informed him that for the nonce he was "just one of the players; not the Colonel." The dusky Captain did not immediately reply, but as soon as the Colonel batted a three-bagger he was after him like a mad bull.

"Go down! Go down! Yo' skinny, pie-faced, bowlegged little debbie. Stir yo' foots, yo' son ob er camp cook! Dat's right! Kick de stuffin' out'n dat second baseman! Run; whoop 'em up! Yo' runs lak er cow; youse er wooden man. W'y doan' yo' stir yo' foots? Dat's it! Run lak er Corp'le was terhine yo.'"

This stream of abuse, mixed with much profanity, and with all the pet names belonging to a Colonel, was continued until the dignified old soldier finally crossed the homeplate. He said nothing until he had invested himself with his coat. Then he faced the dusky baseball Captain, who gravely saluted. "Private Johnson, I am now and from henceforth Col. Burt. Go on with your game."

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William Pinkney Whyte, former United States Senator, Governor, and Attorney General of Maryland, and Mayor of Baltimore, one of the oldest and ablest lawyers in that city, and at present City Counselor, laughs at the agitation of the Maryland State Bar Association over the idea of the Judges of the State Court of Appeals adopting a judicial gown. Gov. Whyte is an opponent to the scheme as he is to politics.

"Judge should deck himself out in a costume such as the play-actors do, especially in weather like this. Here's a coat I am now wearing which cost me 50 cents. It's cool; I am comfortable, and I would wear it today if I were on the bench instead of a heavy gown which means nothing. But it is none of my business, nor the business of any other man, to say what a Judge should wear. What the public wants is plenty of gray matter in his head and an honesty of purpose, with a desire to give every man, woman, and child justice. He can do that just as well in a 50-cent coat as he can in a $50 silk gown, and be much more comfortable."

The "Governor" is seventy-seven years old, and is still one of the most active and successful members of the Maryland bar.

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George R. Bidwell, as Collector of the Port, has received many unusual communications, but none more out of the ordinary than his most recent, which came from an Oklahoma land agent, to whose financial prospectus of golden dreams the much abused Col. Mulberry Sellers, with his "millions in it," would not stand five high. This Oklahoma land broker, in his letter, asked the Collector if he, as an enterprising Government official in favor of the protection of American industries, would be kind enough to go to the docks personally to meet each incoming steamship which carried immigrants, tell them about this land company of which the aforesaid agent is the godfather and managing Director, and be sure to get the immigrants headed in the direction of Oklahoma. Not one word did the land agent use in regard to the payment of a commission to the Collector for his services. Even with this omission, it is evident, say the Collector's more intimate friends, that the land agent mistook his man. The Collector has pigeonholed the letter.

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Rafael Joseffy, the world-renowned pianist, has of late years become a confirmed recluse, seldom leaving his home, above Tarrytown, for any length of time. "If Joseffy would make a concert tour each year to the larger cities of the country, he would clear at least $30,000," said a member of a well-known piano firm the other day, "but it is almost impossible to get Joseffy to play in public. The reason for this is that for days, and sometimes weeks, before a concert he is seized with such fits of nervousness, that, rather than go through this period of anxiety, he altogether refrains from playing in public.

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This is the hop-picking season so far as United States Commissioner John H. Shields is concerned. All the attaches of the Commissioner's office in the Post Office Building know when their superior is going on his vacation. He will say to his friends who call:

"Let's stop work and go up to my country place. The hop-picking season will soon begin. Great sport and lively times in the open fields. More local color and more pretty sun-browned, handsome girls than you ever saw before. Come and have a dance and a merry time, and you will forget all about your rheumatism."

Many of Commissioner Shield's friends accept his invitation, and the country house of the Federal official near Cooperstown is crowded with guests when the hops are being picked.

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Park Commissioner Brower of Brooklyn is an ardent nature-lover. The habits of every animal are known to him. He likes to spend hours wandering about through the park woods pointing out to friends the different squirrels, birds, trees, shrubbery, ferns, and other plants to be found in great abundance. Ever since Park Commissioner Brower has had to do with the Park Department his aim has been to keep about the parks and let run at will as many specimens of harmless animals as he could collect.

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"Talk about the oil treatment as a preventive of mosquitoes," said an English dweller at the Croisic, "I have anointed myself with oil of pennyroyal, burned Chinese joss sticks at the foot and head of my bed, and have sprayed the room with lavender water. No good. Nothing except the oil of lavender saves me from having a mosquito bite dado around my neck and on each ankle. Last night I visited one of your bloomin' roof gardens, and the mosquitoes awaited my arrival. I innocently opened my vial containing oil of lavender and put some of the contents on my face, neck, and wrists. A rude attendant ordered me to leave the roof. He said I disturbed the performance."

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The memory of man goeth back not so far as the date of the advent of the oldest barkeeper in the rotunda of the Astor House. Men who drink there now were babes in arms when he served their fathers back in the early seventies. He is quite the most interesting personality in the

said: "'I don't mind mixin' gin rickeys, mint juleps, or whisky smashes. Let it get hot and keep gettin' hotter. It keeps the 'rheumatics' out of me feet."

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Lester Lonergan, who has been signed by Minnie Maddern Fiske as her leading man for next season, has tired of the "Corn Belt." He has not been in New York for two years, and when last here was in Mme. Modjeska's company. "Kansas City has treated me all right," Mr. Lonergan is quoted as saying, "but it is far from Broadway."

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"Banana shines free for each customer," will be the sign soon displayed by a Nassau Street shoe dealer. He has learned that the inside of a banana skin applied to either patent leather, tan, or russet shoes gives them the desired polish and keeps the leather in the best of condition.

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He was about fifty years old, and the world had dealt harshly with him. He was one of the "benchers" in City Hall Park yesterday. Dozing for an instant, he dropped to the ground a well-thumbed book. A passerby picked it up. It was a copy of Virgil's "Aeneid" in the original. Awakening, the bencher thanked the stranger for returning the book. "It is the only link," he said, "between my present miserable lot and the happy past of thirty years ago, when I studied law in an office building right over there on Park Row. I studied it nights, and by its aid mastered Latin. I have never lost sight of that little book."

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Alfred Skitt, Vice President of the Manhattan Railway Company, was asked by a friend with whom he was chatting when he expected to go on his vacation. "Vacation?" exclaimed the busy executive officer of the elevated system, "well, I may get a good long one three years from now, when the electric motive power is fully installed for Manhattan, but not until then. I have not had a vacation for fifteen years, but have lived it out at Yonkers, and, after all, I have not had such a very hard time of it."

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An American girl, who lives in a charming Western city, returned from a long residence in Italy on the last trip of the Minnehaha. With her mother she crossed Mail Street in a carriage. A frown gathered upon her lovely brow as she passed the desecrated remnant of City Hall Park.

"Why," she said in a grieved tone, "they are destroying the one beauty spot of lower New York. What a shame! If I were able I would devote my days to inculcating here the spirit that reigns in Florence—the love of the people for that which makes their city gracious and beautiful."

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The renewed interest in the Sampson-Schley controversy calls to mind a characterization of the two men made by a society woman of Minneapolis, who watched them as they rode in the Dewey parade on the beautiful Autumn day when it occurred.

Sampson came first, then Schley. The glowing sunlight shone upon their uncovered brows. A smile was upon the face of each. The one, Sampson, waved his hat enthusiastically; the other, Schley, bowed suavely in response to the plaudits, confidence expressed in his mien.

"Ah!" said the shrewd, cultured woman of the world. "Schley feels that the people have espoused his cause. Sampson eagerly watches for signs that they will approve his course later."

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Edwin C. Madden, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, is waging a relentless, and what promises to be a successful, war on publications that abuse the second-class mail privilege. As a result he has attracted considerable attention from the publishing world. The stories of his early career are beginning to appear, as a matter of course.

Eugene Jeroloman, a publisher, who is in the city on business, says that not so many years ago, when Madden was a small pay clerk in a Western Post Office, he, Jeroloman, who was located in the town, had occasion to make a complaint about some rule of the Post Office Department. He was referred to Madden. At the end of the conversation Madden said jokingly: "Never mind, when I am the head of a department down in Washington I'll have all these troublesome rules straightened out." It is doubtful if he had at that time any serious idea of ever being in Washington. Now he is practically the head of the auditing department of Uncle Sam's postal service.

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John G. Johnson, the noted corporation lawyer of Philadelphia, would make a poor writing master. Recently, when asked to make a statement regarding one of his cases for a newspaper, he told the reporter that he would write out a statement and send it to the paper in the evening. This he did. When the manuscript arrived the story was waiting for it. The statement which Mr. Johnson had written was of undoubted importance, and was as undoubtedly written in choice English, but no man on the staff of the paper could read a word of it. Not one could tell which was the top of the sheet. The reporter who had solicited the statement took the manuscript, got into a cab, hurried to Mr. Johnson's residence, and showed him the manuscript.

"None of us can read a word of that," he said. The lawyer laughed and looked at the writing. "Now, look here—" he began, and then he frowned. Then he scratched his head. "Well," he said, "I certainly wrote it, but I'll swear I can't make out a word of it. You go ahead and write as I dictate." And in that way the paper got the story.

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Capt. James Reynolds, who is in command of the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn, easily holds the laurels as the thinnest man in the Police Department. His closest competitor in this connection is Detective Sergeant Robert Kortright of his own staff. But while it is related of Kortright that he once effected an entrance into a gambling resort by crawling through a gas pipe, it is told of Capt. Reynolds that he neatly nabbed a criminal on one occasion by concealing himself behind his own shadow.

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Albert L. Johnson, the former President of the Nassau Railway system in Brooklyn, and who died at his home at Fort Hamilton a few weeks ago, is remembered affectionately by his old employes, and with good reason. He himself had worked on the front platform of a car at the outset of his career, and knew of the hardship the men had to contend with. One of his conductors, now employed by the Rapid Transit Company, said the other day: "All of the men, who worked faithfully under Mr. Johnson during the Summer rush were assured of at least a living during the Winter. Although the traffic did not sometimes warrant it, all of the men were given at least a chance to earn enough to support their families. This was only one of the evidences of Mr. Johnson's great heart."

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Every time one of the leaders of the Kings County Republican organization passes the Brooklyn Post Office, on Washington Street, he becomes deeply depressed in spirits. A sudden sadness also comes upon Senator Thomas C. Platt on the rare occasions when he beholds the building. The cause of these unhappy feelings is Francis H. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is still Postmaster of Brooklyn. For something like four years the Republican machine leaders of Kings County, with the sympathy and support of Senator Platt, have been trying to pull Mr. Wilson's job out from under him, but the job hasn't budged an inch. About once every three months it is cheerfully announced that Mr. Wilson is about to return to private life, and the machine leaders send pictures of the man who is to succeed him to the newspapers. But Mr. Wilson calmly goes ahead collecting his salary and loses no sleep nights. The explanation of his firm grip on his office is the warm personal friendship which exists between him and President McKinley. It began when Mr. Wilson and the President were together in Congress, and it has stood by Brooklyn's Postmaster against all the pressure that has been brought by the Kings County Republican machine and Senator Platt to have him replaced in office.

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James E. Yeatman, the aged philanthropist who died a few days ago in St. Louis, belonged to a class by no means rare in the South previous to the war, but a class which the people of the North lost sight of in the struggle of free sentiment against slave prejudices. He was a slaveholder abolitionist, like many of his contemporaries. With him it was never a question of whether one man had a moral right to own another. He was as firm-set in his conviction that the institution was one involving moral turpitude in the people who tolerated it as was Wendell Phillips himself. But, living among the blacks, he realized that immediate emancipation would be something of a menace to good order, and for that reason he hoped to aid in bringing about the much-desired end by a system of gradual manumission. When the war came, however, and the integrity of the Union was threatened, he never wavered. Having no taste for arms, he aided the Union cause by accepting the Presidency of the Sanitary Commission of the trans-Mississippi Department, serving faithfully in that capacity without pay. The friendship between Mr. Yeatman, himself a man of letters, and Winston Churchill, the novelist, dates from the latter's childhood. It surprised none of their friends when "Richard Carvel" came from the press dedicated to the venerable banker.

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The taste of business and professional men in the matter of fiction is often quite interesting. Charles A. Gardiner, for instance, attorney for the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, is a great reader of detective stories. The manager of the branch of the Mercantile Library where Mr. Gardiner draws his books is always on the lookout for some new and thrilling story of an expert cracksman's exploits, as he is always sure of finding an applicant for it in Mr. Gardiner.

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Former Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, President of the Franklin County Society; Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve of the Dutchess County Society, and Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges, President of the Society of the Genesee, are discussing the project of celebrating the birth of Gov. De Witt Clinton next March by a great dinner in his honor to be given by the various county societies of New York State. These societies are yearly growing in number. The list includes societies representing the following counties: Albany, Cortland, Oneida, Steuben, Franklin, Dutchess, and the Society of the Genesee Valley. If the proposed dinner is given, it will be managed by a committee composed of the representatives of each of the societies mentioned.

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It is probable that next Winter there will be another addition to the dining associations of New York. It will be called the Society of Illinois. Among those who are interested in its formation are George E. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad; Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, and Judge Moore, formerly of Chicago. If the society is started, it will likely become one of the largest in membership in the State, as the number of former residents of Illinois in New York is quite large.

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When one of the Washington correspondents is feeling gloomy and cast down over what he regards as unmerited criticism from his chiefs in the "home office," his friends usually try to cheer him up by telling him of a sad incident that happened to ex-Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath when the latter was on Newspaper Row in Washington. Mr. Heath had labored long and painfully over a particularly able dispatch. When he sent it to his paper he heaved a sigh of relief and felt proud. He remained in this happy and peaceful frame of mind for about an hour, when he was suddenly brought down to earth by receiving the following severe rebuke by wire:

"Your story does not fit our headlines. How is this?"

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With the exception of Secretary Root, Secretary Gage takes fewer holidays than any official in Washington. In forty years of business life in Chicago Mr. Gage took ninety days in vacations. It is also said of Mr. Gage that in all his business life, which he began at a salary of $500 a year, he was never discharged and never sought a better position than the one he occupied. All his promotions came to him unsolicited.

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Senator Daniel of Virginia lives in very modest style in Washington. He cannot afford to spend much money, because everything he gets goes toward the payment of his father's debts. Daniel has spent thirty years paying off these debts, and it will probably be a life work.

His father was Judge William Daniel of Lynchburg. He was considered well-to-do, but when he died it was found that his fortune had been swept away in the panic of 1873, and that his liabilities were more than $100,000 in excess of the assets. Although Senator Daniel could have repudiated these debts, he chose to assume them. That was nearly thirty years ago, and all that time Senator Daniel has been paying off the debts with interest.

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Père Monsabré, the famous Dominican preacher of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, whose sacerdotal jubilee has just been celebrated, combines with the gift of rare eloquence a ready wit, a keen sense of humor, and a fondness for practical joking. It is related of him that, being called upon one day to preach in a small provincial town where he was unknown by sight to the curé and vicars, he arrived at the vicarage and in pidgin French, spoken with a strong foreign accent, introduced himself in a way that would correspond to this sort of English:

"Monsabré ill. He no come. Me come instead. Me preach to-morrow. St. Esprit help me, good breakfast also."

Consternation seized upon the curé and his assistants. They held a council to consider how they could get rid of their extraordinary guest, but were unable to find an excuse. Moreover, their visitor refused to take hints or to be persuaded. He had been sent by the Bishop, whom it was his duty and theirs to obey, he intimated, and he would preach, whatever might betide. He kept the joke up until sermon time, when he delivered what was probably the most stirring and eloquent discourse ever heard in the ancient place of worship.

On another occasion a lady presented herself to him at a most inopportune time—he was preparing to ascend the pulpit—to consult him about a case of conscience. She gigglingly avowed that that morning she had gazed at herself too complacently in the looking glass, with the result that she had committed the little sin of flattering herself that she was pretty.

"Go in peace, my daughter," replied the preacher; "an error is not a fault."

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Neils Olsen, the steward of the New York Yacht Club, spends a large part of his time in the Summer season acting as signal boy for the fleet. It is his duty to hoist and lower all signal flags on the Regatta Committee's boat, and to interpret the same when they are hoisted elsewhere. It is not at all remarkable, therefore, that his head is full of the subjects of signals and that he sometimes thinks of them when he should be thinking of something else.

Recently at Newport a yachtsman was reading the printed instructions for the Constitution-Columbia races, posted at the club station, and he came across the expression, "Brenton Reef L. V.," meaning Brenton Reef Light Vessel.

He murmured in a wondering way, "L. V., L. V., I wonder what that means."

The faithful Neils was standing near, and, hearing the letters mentioned, answered, "I don't know, Sir, but I'll look it up for you." And he went and looked in the club signal code and returned to tell the astonished yachtsman.

"L. V. means Cape Sable, Sir."

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The Kaiser of Germany has many hobbies; the Kaiserin only one, the building of churches. As, however, she is constantly indulging her taste for ecclesiastical construction, the matter is, financially at least, of some importance to those who pay for her piety. There is therefore a certain good-natured dissatisfaction with her extravagance in this line. Taxpayers comfort themselves with the thought that she might spend their money in less praiseworthy objects. The feeling on the subject was recently given expression to in a comical manner at the unveiling of one of the groups of the statues with which the Emperor has decorated the alley in the Thiergarten in Berlin known as the "Siegerallee." At the close of the ceremony, came the national hymn "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz," whereat every one, of course, uncovered. Among the number was a totally bald man, seeing whom one of the street urchins present called out:

"Hey, there's another vacant spot for the Kaiserin to build a church on!"

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Oscar Hammerstein has lately joined the ranks of the vegetarians. He says he is much healthier, feels better, and is capable of more hard work mentally and physically since scorning the succulent steak and the savory fowl. His diet other than vegetables is eggs. He has them boiled for his breakfast, scrambled for his luncheon, and poached for his dinner. An omelet is the main food for his midnight repast after the close of the performance. Black coffee as strong as he can get it is his drink at each of his meals.

A friend of his who had heard of his conversion expressed surprise to him during a conversation a few nights ago.

"They tell me you are a vegetarian," said Mr. Hammerstein's friend.

"You got it wrong," answered the theatrical manager. "I am a walking hennery."

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When Charles Frohman stepped off the steamship, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, on Tuesday last, he was met by a group of reporters and several newspaper photographers. One of the latter, who, it happened, was a new-comer to New York, approached the theatrical Emperor, and asked him if he wouldn't please pose for a few minutes before the camera. Mr. Frohman did not reply, but the glance he bestowed upon his would-be photographer will keep the squeezer of the bulb an immune from heat for the rest of the Summer.

Mr. Frohman has a deep-rooted antipathy for the camera fiend and the newspaper photographer. It is said by those close to him that he hasn't been photographed in twenty-five years, and that there is not a photograph of the managerial Napoleon in existence. While attending a dinner some years ago he was sketched by an artist without his knowing it. This sketch has been copied and used all over the world.

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John D. Crimmins is extremely fond of his country place, Firwood, at Noroton, on the Sound, nearly opposite Roton Point. The last person to occupy it before he took possession was William Waldorf Astor. Since Mr. Crimmins purchased the place many improvements have been made. The outer walls were torn down and rebuilt, and much care taken in the planting of trees, laying out of the grounds, &c. The two features visitors are taken first to inspect by Mr. Crimmins are his gardens. The flower garden, Italian in design, is filled with old-fashioned flowers. The tall phlox, marigold, stock, alyssum, and other still older varieties, which are almost unknown now, are there in abundance. The vegetable garden is unusually good, the coarser vegetables, potatoes, &c., are grown on the farm, a mile and a half distant. At Firwood vegetables such as cauliflower, tomatoes, &c., are grown under glass in the Winter and are sent daily to Mr. Crimmins's city residence, so that vegetables gathered in the morning are served the evening of the same day at dinner.

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Mrs. Potter Palmer, whose wit is equal to her diplomacy, was recently asked by a sporty old Prince, who meant to be gallant, whether she would not guide him to the fountain of perpetual youth, where undoubtedly she must have drank deeply.

"Your highness," responded the American lady promptly, "they who have already attained their second childhood need not to be guided to the Fountain of Youth."

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A handsome home in the Harbor of Boston is soon to be erected by B. P. Cheney, the husband of Julia Arthur, the actress. Mr. Cheney has secured a twenty-year lease of Calf Island, which adjoins Middle Brewster, where he now has a home, and will use it as a site for his new residence. In their new home Mr. and Mrs. Cheney will communicate with the mainland through the medium of the steamer Jule, one of the fastest craft in the harbor, while for cruising they will utilize Mr. Cheney's schooner yacht the Mercedes.

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Russell Sage's hoodoo is a blue bottle fly. So he affirms himself. A dozen years ago, in company with the late Alexander Mitchell, the late S. S. Merrill, and other prominent railroad magnates, Mr. Sage was touring the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad system. Learning that this distinguished party was to pass through Faribault, Minn., Major Dike, an old acquaintance of every member of the party, since dead, planned to have them stop over and take luncheon with him. An invitation was telegraphed down the line and the party halted for a visit with the Major. The guests were seated on the porch when luncheon was announced, and all arose to enter the house.

Just as Russell Sage was about to pass through the door a large blue bottle fly buzzed around his head for a minute, then flew in through the open door. Mr Sage backed out.

"Mrs. Dike," said Mr. Sage to his host's wife, "I can't go in there now; I will lunch out here, if you have no objections."

"Why, what in the world is the matter?" exclaimed Mrs. Dike, fearing he had taken a dislike to some of her arrangements.

"Didn't you see that fly?" said the Wall Street magnate. "If I should follow that fly into the dining room I would be hoodooed the balance of my life."

Mr. Sage was served on the porch, where his hostess joined him.

1901

Secret Service of American Banks

TO guard the millions of wealth in American banks there has been developed during the past five years a perfect system of protection, according to the claims of officials of the American Bankers' Association. The workings of this secret service system are in the hands of three Presidents of National banks in New York. Orders for arrests and prosecutions are signed as follows:

"Protective Committee,
"American Bankers' Association."

A secret, jealously guarded, is the names of the men who make up the Protective Committee. Even the Presidents of other banks do not know who are the three members of the Protective Committee who have worked hard for five years to exterminate the bank criminals. One of the committee is President of a ten-million-dollar bank. On his shoulders has fallen most of the work.

Step by step plans have been formed for breaking up gangs of bank burglars throughout the country. Detectives have been at work for two or three years following the movements of well-known crooks. Every well-known bank burglar, forger, or bank sneak thief who is at large is kept under surveillance. The only time they are not watched by detectives in the employ of the Protective Committee is when they are in prison, and a sigh of relief goes up from the bank Presidents when a skillful crook is landed behind the bars. Then comes the struggle to keep him there. Not only is the prosecution of the wrongdoer actively begun, but in many instances the bank Presidents carry their efforts to rid the country of expert thieves near to persecution. Records are overhauled, indictments are watched, and continued attempts are made to connect the captured criminal with other jobs. If sent to prison for a term for the crime for which he was arrested, when his term is nearly over the Protective Committee again becomes active in his case. The records are accurately kept, and the bankers have a large rogues' gallery of every bank crook, his habits, his whereabouts, his style of work, his peculiarities, his associates, and details of his physical appearance. The bank crook walks out of prison and counts himself a free man. He is met at the gates by a detective, who says:

"You are wanted for another crime. The Protective Committee of the Bankers' Association has taken hold of your case."

The heart of many an expert criminal has been broken and he has been forced to seek other fields of endeavor through the work of the Protective Committee. Many professional burglars, forgers, and sneak thieves when planning to operate against banks, look for the aluminium sign:

"Member American Bankers' Association." and, seeing this, abandon their proposed attempt at crime.

One of the three bank Presidents who has been active in the work of the Protective Committee said to a TIMES reporter last week:

"There are many interesting things in this business. We hear gruesome tales sometimes. Not long ago we learned through a 'stool pigeon' we had at work with a gang of bank burglars that an attempt was to be made to rob a certain bank in Connecticut near the New York line. I learned some of the details, and sent a secret warning to the President of the bank, signed by the Protective Committee. That Connecticut bank President was one of those hard-headed Yankees. The first thing he did was to hire a young, powerful farmer who was counted the best hunter in that section of the country. A regular riot shotgun was ordered from New York, and then the young farmer was posted as to his duties as follows:

"'I understand some fellows are going to rob this bank. You just sit in that corner near the safe and never go to sleep any night. You will be well paid. If any one starts to break in this bank, you let them break in. When they get in, you blow their heads off with this gun.'

"When I sent word to that bank I did not have the slightest idea of the outcome. The burglars continued their preparations, of which we knew the details, but we sent no further warning to the Connecticut bank President. The burglars arrived in the town one night, four strong. They waited until after midnight, and when the opportunity came, walked toward the bank in Indian file and in lock-step, so that there would be the sound of only one footfall. One burglar stood on the shoulders of another and reached the transom over the front door of the bank. The transom was pried, and the burglars soon had the front door open. The young farmer never winced. He carried out orders. Waiting in the shadow where he could not be seen, he let two burglars enter the door, and then, raising his shotgun, literally blew the head off one of the crooks. Another was seriously wounded. One burglar died, the other was arrested, and two escaped. That ended the attempt to rob that bank. When I read in the newspapers of that affair, it seemed to me a harsh but effectual way of preventing a bank robbery."

The protective features of the American Bankers' Association were adopted in 1887, during the time that Joseph G. Thatcher, [illegible] association. In 1894, from the records which could be procured, it was found that American banks had lost $124,355 through burglaries and $104,906 through forgeries, a total loss through thefts of $229,261. All over the country there were forming gangs of experts. They were men of large technical learning. Experts at forgery had become so clever that checks were "kited" all over the country. The use of nitroglycerine in breaking into banks in small cities was becoming common, and the burglars were working with such expertness that they were not often caught. All these facts led President Hendrix to advise the American Bankers' Association to adopt stringent measures for their own protection.

The result was the formation of the Protective Committee, the members of which have been serving since 1895, without their names, methods, or work being known to any of the other bankers. Arrangements were made with various detective agencies throughout this country and Europe to send to the Protective Committee in New York all information about bank burglars, forgers, and sneaks. It was also decided that the Pinkertons should assist the bankers.

The first step decided on was the constant shadowing of every criminal of note. This was expensive, but the bankers found such a plan necessary. Another plan decided on was that if a criminal should steal from a bank in the American Association he was to be followed all over the world, if necessary, and, no matter what the expense, landed in jail and prosecuted for the crime.

In a few years the crooks began to avoid the banks in the association. One instance of a pathetic nature came to a bank President who is a member of the Protective Committee. A burglary had been committed in a Western bank, and the proceeds, amounting to $40,000, were placed in a satchel in the hands of one of the gang. From New York the orders were given to run down the gang. They separated. The man who held the satchel was closely followed. The members of the gang could never get together or divide the proceeds. To New York, and thence to Australia, went the burglar with $40,000. After a chase lasting nearly two years, the man with the satchel gave up in despair. His life had become a burden to him. Travel ever so fast, and adopt all the wiles he could, the detectives kept locating him and forcing him to travel again. He sent word to New York at last:

"For God's sake, let up. My wife is dying in America. I will deliver up every penny stolen from the bank and will promise never again to break into a bank which is a member of the American Association."

The member of the Protective Committee refused to tell the outcome of this case.

In 1898 the number of bank burglaries, robberies, or attempts thereat were reduced to forty-three all over the United States. Only in two instances did banks which were members of the American Association suffer.

The number of cases of forgery, or attempted forgery, had decreased from over 1,000 to 400, and of this number 61 were committed on members of the American Bankers' Association. The hardest work was to break up what was known as the Hogan band of letter-box thieves and forgers. The Miller band of forgers also had to be broken up. So successfully had the work of the Protective Committee progressed that in 1898 only one burglary was accomplished on the safe of a member of the American Association. The association comprises thousands of banks, embracing nearly every city and town in the United States in its membership.

The one successful burglary of a member's safe in the year 1898 occurred at Noebida, Neb., where $1,394.20 in cash was secured by two tramp burglars, who, by the aid of nitro-glycerine opened the bank safe of the Howard Bank. The tramp burglars were arrested, convicted, and sentenced to long terms in prison.

The year ended Aug. 1, 1898, was one of the most active for the Protective Committee. Thirty-three forgers were convicted, and the total of sentences meted out to the criminals was 107 years and 1 month. Three forgers were sent to reformatories and fourteen burglars were captured and sentenced to a total of 91 years and 1 month. Two sneak thieves were caught and sentenced to three years each. The total convictions were fifty-one, and the sentences amounted to 201 years and 2 months, or an average of about four years each.

The Protective Committee of the Bankers' Association was formed principally on account of the operations of the Becker-Cregan forgery band and the gang of burglars of which Maximilian Schonbein, alias Shoberra, alias "Count" Maxine, was the leader.

The Becker-Cregan gang secured in the year $250,000. The leading members of this band were Charles Becker, James Cregan, Charles Fisher, Charles Conway, Timothy J. Hogan, and Herbert O. Fuller. Committee Becker and Cregan were arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment in the California State Prison. In December, 1895, in connection with Frank Seaver, alias A. H. Dean, they defrauded the Nevada Bank of San Francisco with a draft drawn by the Bank of Woodland, Cal., on the Crocker-Woolworth Bank. The draft was stolen from the mails, and Becker, who was the expert forger of the gang, raised the amount from $12,000 to $22,000, and the Nevada Bank paid Seaver $20,000 on the draft. Cregan acted as the financial manager of the gang called the "middlemen," and he secured parties to present Becker's forgeries at the banks.

Charles Fisher escaped to England after this trouble. Fisher, in addition to being a professional forger, was one of the most expert letter-box thieves in the country. Fisher was hunted for several months because of the part he took with Cregan and Becker. When brought to this country by detectives employed by the Protective Committee, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment.

Timothy J. Hogan was the leader of a lively band of forgers and letter-box thieves. He was once captured in New York, but escaped from Blackwell's Island. The detectives had much trouble in landing Hogan in prison. Hogan's plan was to rob letter boxes and present the checks he stole to the banks on which they were drawn. The banks of Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin were notified of the Hogan gang and their methods. A check was presented at a Columbus bank by one of Hogan's confederates, and payment was refused. A detective under the direction of the Protective Committee was on the track of the gang. The paying teller and the detective went to the station and found the man in a car. Nothing incriminating was found on him and he was not arrested. In the same car, under clever disguises, was the whole gang of thieves. They were Hogan, "Piggy" Real, "Jim" Wallace, and Frank Baxter. The gang separated, and Hogan went to a little hotel in Ohio. An inquisitive daughter of the landlord caused the arrest of the noted crook. The spying miss looked into Hogan's satchel. Seeing hundreds of letters on which the stamps were uncanceled, she told her father, and Hogan was a few months ago arrested and sentenced to five years in the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary. All the other members of the gang have since been captured.

One of the most picturesque criminals with whom the Protective Committee has had to deal is Alonzo J. Whiteman, whose arrest in the Waldorf-Astoria a few weeks ago led to comment. Whiteman has been followed persistently for six years. He has violated the law and escaped conviction more times than any other crook in the country. Once Whiteman was "caught dead," and he was sentenced to a term of one year in the Pennsylvania penitentiary. There was comfort for the Protective Committee in this, for when Whiteman was jailed a report was sent to every bank as follows:

"Through persistently following up his operations, we are able at last to report that Alonzo J. Whiteman has been convicted and sentenced."

After his release Whiteman's defiance of the detectives and bankers was picturesque. He came to New York and picked up a tramp who had seen better days. Whiteman, according to the official report of the detectives who were following him all the time, took the tramp to a clothing store, after insisting on his taking a bath, and the tramp was soon a transformed man. Whiteman, resplendent in a new suit of costly clothes, and accompanied by his new-made friend, went to the Waldorf-Astoria early one morning. The first order was for a bottle of champagne. Then came a hearty breakfast. Whiteman spent money lavishly. After breakfast Mr. Man-Who-Had-Been-Better-Days was taken by the noted bank crook on a tour of the hotel. Whiteman knew his every action was being watched by detectives of the American Bankers' Association, who did not notify Proprietor Boldt of the identity of his guest, hoping to catch him in an overt act. Whiteman and his transformed tramp-friend spent the morning playing billiards, and in the afternoon the two began to associate in a friendly manner with the wealthy guests. Whiteman's education, business training, and persuasive manner, which make him, according to official reports, "a particularly dangerous criminal," was soon on speaking terms with some of Mr. Boldt's patrons. Whiteman dined sumptuously. He watched with amusement a gathering of detectives who were trying to puzzle out what should be done. During the evening, as he was extending his acquaintance among Mr. Boldt's guests, he was arrested on the charge of "approaching and talking to people." He was promptly discharged in the police court.

A short account of Whiteman is given in an official report of the Protective Committee after he was arrested out West:

"This, for a time, ends the criminal career of the 'black sheep' of a highly respectable family of Dansville, N. Y., where he was at one time the Treasurer of a manufacturing company and bank Director; afterward State Senator of Minnesota, and the author of what is known as the 'Whiteman Election Law,' of that State. His education, business training, and persuasive manner make him particularly dangerous criminal.

"Whiteman is criminal career did not end even for a time. He was released because of lack of evidence.

"A story of how Whiteman once gained [illegible]

[illegible]

inal he got into correspondence with his school friend, and when Whiteman found that the young fellow needed money, he sent him funds. The correspondence kept up for several years, and in one of the letters of the young ecclesiastic to Whiteman, the sentence was used:

"I owe you a debt which I never can repay. No matter what trouble you may be in, count on me as your friend."

Whiteman was under arrest with the chance of his spending a long term in prison. He mailed the written promise of the young man, who had become a minister near New York, and boldly asked him to come to the jail to his assistance. Through the efforts of the minister Whiteman was admitted to bail, and escaped to Europe, while his pal, Conway, was sentenced to two years in the Illinois penitentiary.

The Protective Committee of the American Bankers' Association claims that nearly all the old-time gangs of bank burglars have been broken up, and the members are either in prison or driven out of the business. Tramp burglars are active, but when the detectives spread the news of the objects of the Protective Committee they nearly all promise that in future they will be very careful not to touch any bank displaying the sign showing that it is a member of the association.

Tokens of Esteem in Brooklyn.

WHEN a new Police Captain is appointed in Brooklyn these days there is at once deep gloom and dejection among the local saloon keepers. They know that the appointment means that the "business men" of some precinct must go down into their pockets to buy a costly "token of esteem." As the saloon keepers are usually the "business men" appealed to in such instances, they feel anything but happy over the making of a new Captain. The "token of esteem" generally takes the form of a diamond badge. Within the past few months eight or nine of these very costly "tokens" have been bought and presented to Police Captains, and the saloon keepers are now praying that none of the local Captains will die, be dismissed, or leave a vacancy to be filled.

The average cost of one of these badges is $1,500. As high as $2,000 has been paid for one. A Captain is appointed and assigned to the command of a precinct, which, in most cases, he has never been into before, and in which he is not known to anybody. Yet in less than two weeks usually he wins the love and esteem of the "business men" there, and they lay awake nights thinking out a way to show him how very dear he is to them. Then a hall is hired, a banquet served, and at the end of it the "honored guest" of the "business men" of the precinct, who have left their bartenders in charge of their warehouses and banks and factories while they attend, is presented with a diamond badge.

An interesting little story is told of one of the recently made Captains in Brooklyn in this connection. It seems that after this man was appointed he was hard pressed for money. The word was passed around among the "business men" of the precinct that the "token of esteem" was about due, and they were starting in to "subscribe" to the "fund" when the Captain called a halt. He didn't want any diamond badge or anything in that line; what he needed most was ready money. If it was all the same to the "business men," they could present him with the $1,500 and never mind about the badge. It was realized, however, that this might lead to a lot of unpleasant talk and maybe cause trouble. But one of the ward men of the precinct, who as a committee of one represented the "business men," had a happy idea which resulted in smoothing out the situation. He was a close friend of another Captain, who had been presented with a diamond badge only a short time before. The ward man went to this Captain and secured the loan of his badge. The "business men" of the precinct were then told to go ahead "subscribing" to the fund, and when it had been "raised" the hall was hired and the banquet was held. Then the Captain was presented with the diamond badge and everybody was happy. The next day the ward man took the badge back to the other Captain, while the first Captain went off to the bank to make a fat deposit.

Where a "Horn" Comes From.

The customer wore the slouch hat and drooping mustache affected by Westerners and Southwesterners; the bartender presented the impassive Teutonic front that had evidently come from a determination to quit being surprised.

"Gimme a horn," quoth the customer.

"A vat?"

"A horn; don't you know what a 'horn' is?"

"No; it is a mixed drink; yes?"

"No; it's just plain whisky, that's all, and I don't want to wait all day. Never mind the water."

"Curious," commented the Westerner, "how people in this section can't understand plain English. Anybody down in Kentucky knows what a 'horn' is, and how it got its name.

"How did it get its name?" inquired a by-stander.

"Well, along about 100 years ago the first distillery ever established in Tennessee was set up in Davidson County. It was called the Red Heifer, and the customers who assembled at the still, especially on Saturday afternoon, to drink and gamble got in the habit of speaking of a drink as a 'horn of the heifer.' As Tennessee was the first State to the [illegible]

Moonshiners and "Mountain Dew"

IN the land of the moonshiner all alcoholic beverages other than the colorless corn juice of home brew are contemptuously styled as barroom liquors, or "dispensary slops." Whether the native mountaineer of Western North Carolina does a little illicit distilling, or whether he only has a few friends and acquaintances in the business, he would rather have one drink of "mountain dew" than all the high-class whiskies or all the sparkling imported wines under the sun, and any one who indulges in the better known liquid refreshments of more cultivated regions is looked upon by him as weak-stomached.

There is nothing inexplicable in the mountaineer's liking for his own product. It is interesting, though, that there are scores of bibulous people from far afield, natives of cities in the North and South and West, who, having visited the moonshiner's realm and tasted the corn juice there, abandon cocktails and rickeys and highballs, converted to the theory that they have found something better both in strength and flavor. Such is the case, and not a season passes but numbers of well-to-do tourists travel into the wilds of the mountains seeking material for their wine cellars at home, or else, if they can afford it, send their emissaries thither for the same purpose. There is in the City of Asheville, the inhabitants of which place are for the most part immigrants from other sections, a certain rich man who is very proud of a cellar that he claims to be among the best in the country, and in that cellar there is carefully guarded a barrel of "mountain dew" of the brew of 1880.

"I wouldn't sell it for a fortune," says the owner, as he shows the treasure to his friends. "If you hear of any floating around, let me know. I'll buy all I can get my hands on. These bottles of wine and the like I keep for my visitors, but give me the corn."

Anybody who thinks he will have no difficulty in buying illicit liquors in these mountains is much mistaken. The men who make the stuff, most of them having this precarious occupation as their only means of livelihood, always know their man before they will sell him anything, and there are in the small towns in and near the mountains regular dealers in the moonshiner's liquor. The transporting of the whisky from the still to one of these dealers must be managed with great care, for there are scattered everywhere revenue officers who trace most of their victims through keeping a lookout for the moving of barrels and bottles between maker and agent.

Yet, despite the secrecy with which the business is carried on, it is the general opinion among intelligent people in the mountains that the revenue officers could wipe the moonshiner of this country almost out of existence if they half tried to do so. It is not hard to see that the officer does not want the moonshiner routed out, for how will the officer himself live if he destroys the man he is paid to watch? Of course there must be a few arrests from time to time, and some of those captured must be taken into court and sent to the United States prisons, but if the officers manage to "pull off" enough catches to prevent the public's memory from lapsing between each such event, that is all that is necessary. The arrests that are made must be made as sensational as possible, either in reality or in newspaper columns, and it is not amiss if a yarn about flying bullets, bloody knives, and midnight onslaughts be spread broadcast through half a dozen counties.

To be sure, there are fatalities every now and then. The moonshiner who is marked for sacrifice naturally does not appreciate the ethics of the revenue officer, nor is he willing to go to prison for the good of his brother stillowners. If he hears beforehand that the officers are coming, he does one of two things: If he has the nerve, he gets together his family and friends, ready for a fight and provided with an armament of old-fashioned, muzzle-loading rifles; if he is not of a risky disposition, but is simply in the liquor business because he cannot support himself and his family by any other occupation, he will run away, taking with him, if he has time, all the distilling materials he has on hand, and maybe part of the still itself.

When the moonshiner is ready for a fight the revenue men know they are "up against it," for after the lawbreaker of the mountains has gotten his rifles and barricaded his still he is not going to back down. Nor is he going to wait for parleying. The instant his foe is sighted through the trees, or hiding behind the rocks, he blazes away, and if he ever retreats it is after all his ammunition is used and he sees his last chance gone. Knowing all these things about the moonshiners, the revenue officers, unless they are perfectly sure their man has fled, are wont to make the attack at night. They know that the still men work after sunset by the light of their furnace fires, and when they work thus they are at a disadvantage, for the officers, knowing the location of the still, have the firelight for a guide, while they themselves are hidden from the moonshiners by the darkness.

However, the precautions of the attackers are most often found to have been useless, for the fighting moonshiner is far less common than the one who runs at the first warning of danger. What the officers generally find is a shattered still, filled with the débris of apparatus for making whisky and pieces of old kegs. Whether the warning comes with or without the consent of the officers, nothing is generally left to tell who were the owners of the place, nor anything that will be of value to the capturers.

It is when the officers attack a place which no warning has reached that they secure "evidence" in the shape of barrels full of whisky, unbroken still machinery, and, maybe, a few bits of wearing apparel. Even in these unexpected raids the moonshiner is seldom caught, for it seems that he has a knack of eluding his pursuers after they are seated around his own fire and talking to him. Who can say whether the pursuers are rendered temporarily blind by a drink of "mountain dew"?

Often one hears it said around New York that more illicit whisky is made there, or rather in the Borough of Brooklyn, than in all the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee, but, even if this is true, no one can find as much that is interesting in connection with these city stills as can be found about those of the mountain passes. The latter are not only picturesque as to their surroundings, but the way they are built is unique even for mountain architecture, and the apparatus used in them is far more primitive than the worst in New York or Brooklyn illicit distilleries.

A few days ago a Mr. Michaels, one of the best-known farmers of the Pigeon River Valley, learned from some of his employes that there was a moonshiner on his place. The informant did not know exactly where the still was, not being in the confidence of its owner, but after a little searching the farmer located his unwelcome tenant. Without delay he started to oust the moonshiner, and a half-hour's walk up a deep ravine, between two mountains, brought him within sight of the place where the tenant had been squatting for many months without paying rents or license. It was late in the afternoon, and the still furnace was just beginning to emit a little smoke, its keeper having aroused himself from his day's sleep in time to get ready for the night's work.

At the sound of the farmer's footsteps the moonshiner ceased to pile fuel into the furnace, looked around to see who was coming, and then took to his heels. He ran up the mountain side until lost to view, and then the farmer had ample opportunity to examine his find. The still was a small shed, built against the hillside so that the rear inside wall was a perpendicular one of natural rock. The shed roof was made of thatchwork, so completely covered with moss and dead leaves that it looked as though it was part of the mountain slope. In front of the shed, too, as well as on both sides, were heaps of fagots, rubbish, rocks, and logs, and the only uncovered entrance into the place was a tiny hole through the mass of rubbish, just large enough to admit a man's body with a tight squeeze. At ten paces distant the whole structure would have been passed unnoticed, so much did it appear to be part and parcel of the ascent against which it was built.

Inside the little house there was about room enough for two men to stand, or rather crouch, at the same time, but despite the limited space it was a comfortable-looking habitation for a cold night—and the nights are generally cold in these parts, both Winter and Summer. In one corner was the furnace. The flames in it seemed very bright at a close view, whereas the slight glimmer that had penetrated the concealed entrance would hardly have attracted the farmer's eye but for the fact that he was on the lookout. From the furnace projected the lead pipe seen in all mountain stills, which in turn was connected with a curling tube of copper. At the end of this last was a barrel, all ready to receive the night's output of "mountain dew." Two small bags of corn, "ground wet," after the custom of moonshiners, lay on the floor. In the corner opposite to the furnace there flowed, as though from the rock back of the shed, a small stream of water, which was seen, after closer examination, to come from a wooden trough that the still owner had with much labor built to run from a neighboring spring into his whisky factory. The supply of water, great quantities of which are needed in the making of corn juice, was practically endless.

This water trough arrangement showed that the moonshiner was a man of more originality than is usual among his class. Ordinarily they make their stills on some rivulet that trickles down the mountain, and this is such a general custom that neither revenue officers nor land owners think of watching for them except where there is such a stream. In this particular case the moonshiner had evidently calculated beforehand that his enemies knew he needed water and would look for him in the neighborhood of a brook about half a mile away. He therefore built his still far away from any running water, supplying his needs by diverting the spring from far up the mountain through a trough. The outlet to this spring was later found to be an underground one, so the still was nowhere near any running surface water.

Less than a week after discovering the still, Mr. Michaels went back to transport some of the apparatus down to his house to preserve as souvenir, that he might show his visitors from "down the country." He found that the moonshiner had returned and taken off everything portable from the place, not even leaving behind any of the pipes. Only the rock foundation of the furnace and the shed remained, and it was not long before Mr. Michaels learned that the same moonshiner had simply transferred the still to another part of the plantation. Up to the time of latest reports his exact location had not been settled, and the farmer was trying to work out of laborers on the place information that might result in another successful raid.

The earnings of the average still operator are so small that one wonders why there are moonshiners at all, why any one should prefer such occupation to securing work in the farm fields. The inhabitants will tell you that it is because of the "lazy life" that the moonshiner would rather be what he is than anything else. He would rather sleep or lounge around all day and then sit in the firelight of his furnace all night than to walk behind a plow or wield a hoe. If he makes 40 cents a day he is perfectly satisfied, and he can live on less than half that much. There is much more of shiftlessness and laziness in the moonshiner than there is of romance, notwithstanding the story writer who tells of the bold, law-defying still man and his unkempt, but beautiful, daughter. Few of the former are bold, and fewer still of the latter are beautiful. It must be a romancer with a good imagination that writes romances about the makers of "mountain dew" in the Carolina mountains.

RALPH H. GRAVES.

Springdale, July, 1901.

Housed in an Ice Box.

THERE are many queer places of abode in New York, but none more peculiar, perhaps, than one which is to be found on Liberty Avenue, near Ashford Street, in the East New York section of Brooklyn. This "dwelling" is nothing other than a butcher's icebox. The icebox stands in the yard in the rear of a cigar store. Some time ago a man who ran a butcher's shop in the neighborhood failed in business, and his store fixtures were sold at auction. The keeper of the cigar store bought the icebox on speculation. He thought to sell it later on to another butcher at a profit.

He had the box placed in his back yard, but no one came to buy it. After a time, however, a young man who worked as a laborer for a plumber in the neighborhood, came to the cigar man, and, much to the astonishment of the latter, offered to hire the icebox as a place to live in. The young man was in earnest, and the cigar dealer finally agreed to rent the icebox to him. The next day the young man, with his wife, moved into their new "residence." Their furniture consisted of a stove, a table, two chairs, and a bed. The icebox was twelve feet in length by eight feet in width, and was divided in the middle by a partition. In these two "rooms" the couple lived for several months, when they were dispossessed because of the frequency with which they got drunk and quarreled in their strange dwelling, disturbing the neighbors. The icebox is not now tenanted.

A Dog with the Moving Fever.

A MAN can grow up with a neighborhood, but it is seldom that you hear of a dog doing likewise. There is near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, a dog named Nellie, who has actually grown up with that section. When the east side park lands were an arid waste, Nellie roved over them at will. Senator William H. Reynolds became interested in hundreds of lots, and, through an act of the Legislature, had the cloud which was hovering over the title to the lands cleared. They were bought for park purposes, and it required an act of the Legislature to allow them to be sold by the city to private parties. When the first row of houses were in course of construction, Nellie made her habitat in the cellars. As the houses were sold, one after another, Nellie changed her place of residence. The first houses erected were worth about $8,000, but now no house costing less than $20,000 is being put up in that section. Year after year as different blocks of houses were started, Nellie would wag her tail and take a new house.

"That dog has lived in more houses than any man in the world," said Senator Reynolds last week. "Over 200 houses have been put up near the park, and Nellie has been the first occupant of every one of them. During her short life that dog has been the sole tenant of over $2,000,000 worth of real estate."

Nellie is a large, white, smooth-coated dog. The custom of the neighborhood is to give the best chicken bones and good meat to Nellie. All the residents make of the dog a pet, and visits are made by her every once in a while to nearly all of the 200 families who now live in that section.

The Chances in Policy.

The retired "poke" shopkeeper was explaining to his interested hearers some of the mysteries of his former business.

"The chances of winning at the policy game," he said, "are about like this: You take a bushel basket and fill it with small white beans. Then you put one small black bean into the basket and shake the lot up. After that go to some 'skyscraper' building—say one about twenty-nine stories high—and place a penny on the sidewalk in front of it. This done, shoulder your bushel of beans and take the elevator to the roof of the building. Then lean over the edge of the roof and, aiming at the cent on the sidewalk below, dump out the beans in the basket all together. Then hurry down on the elevator and rush out to the sidewalk. If you find that the black bean has fallen upon the penny, you win."

SUNLIGHT BOUGHT FOR SKY-SCRAPERS.

"A CURIOUS fact in connection with the erection of tall structures down town," said a well-known operator the other day, "is the decrease in the number of property owners in that section. It would be a somewhat laborious process to get exact figures on the subject, but roughly I should say that between the Post Office and Bowling Green, for a block on either side of Broadway, not more than half as many separate ownerships exist as there did, say, twenty years ago.

"This state of affairs has resulted not only from the getting together of the plots on which the tall structures stand, but also from the large purchases of adjoining property, made by the corporations and individuals owning the buildings, to protect their light and air.

"The importance of the light and air problem is more thoroughly appreciated every day, and the owners of tall buildings realize that it is to their advantage, from a dollars and cents standpoint, to control adjoining property, even if they have to pay a good price for it. It may not seem to be a good business proposition to pay $500,000 for a little old building that has a rent roll of $20,000, but when one takes into account the several thousand dollars additional to be derived from the rents of offices in the adjoining skyscraper, because they have perfect light and air, the $500,000 may be a good investment after all.

"Some of the big buildings have been extremely lucky in this particular without any expense to their owners. The erection of the Clearing House in the middle of the block on Cedar Street, between Broadway and Nassau Street, makes a most excellent court for the benefit of the Bank of Commerce and the American Exchange National Bank Buildings. Furthermore, the low building adjoining the latter on its Broadway frontage is also controlled by the American Exchange National Bank under a long lease, so that that structure enjoys the ideal conditions—with light and air on all four sides.

"As a bit of precaution, the Washington Life Insurance Company, with its sixteen-story building at Broadway and Liberty Street, paid $300,000 for its little four-story neighbor, 139 Broadway, and still more recently the Manhattan Life Insurance Company paid $500,000 to George Crocker, just because its Directors thought that they had better have control of 70 Broadway than to lie awake nights trying to figure out what somebody else was going to do with it.

"Similarly, at Park Row and Ann Street, the triangular plot there might prove so tempting that a tall building might rise upon it, and blanket the southerly and westerly side of the Park Row Building, but Mr. August Belmont and his associates stepped in and, by a very strategic move, acquired a good-sized slice right out of the middle of it, so that, while they own one very small lot, yet they have the 'key,' and can control the future of the entire plot.

"The Singer Manufacturing Company owns old buildings, worth perhaps $750,000, adjoining its modern structure on both its Broadway and Liberty Street sides.

"The future of the little block bounded by Thames, Temple, and Cedar Streets and Trinity Place is of the greatest importance to the owners of the Boreel Building, and likewise to the owners of the Trinity Building on the adjoining Broadway frontage. When the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company bought the Boreel Building last Spring its officers were not slow to realize this fact, and so acquired the historic "Old Tom's" and the adjoining structure. Frederick Ayer, principal owner in the Trinity Building, also thought that he ought to have a finger in the pie, and paid very nearly Broadway prices for Charles Wolf's property at Thames Street and Trinity Place.

"Nowhere has this protective buying been done on so large a scale as on Liberty and Cedar Streets by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. With the new annex now nearing completion the building of that corporation covers about three-quarters of the block bounded by Nassau and William, Cedar, and Liberty Streets, and rather than have its light obstructed nearly all of the low buildings on the north side of Liberty Street and on the south side of Cedar Street are now in the hands of the insurance company. The Mutual Life's old building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, now occupied by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, is similarly protected from an objectionable neighbor by the former company's ownership of 66 Liberty Street. Of course, these old buildings cannot produce anything like an adequate income on the market value of the lots which they occupy, but in buying them the owner of the adjoining skyscraper finds in the long run that he has invested wisely.

"The total represented in these purchases for protection already amounts to millions, and the time is not very far distant when all the land in the lower Broadway district not actually covered by the big buildings will be held to protect their light and air."

Government for the Philippines

A YEAR'S WORK REVIEWED

MANILA, June 10.—While the conclusion is beyond dispute that the Filipinos are not fit for self-government, the visit of the Civil Commission among the islands seems to justify confidence that the Government with which they are to be trusted will start off creditably. Racial instinct is perhaps at variance with democratic aims, and example and early training have been along lines calculated to turn that instinct to corrupt account. Mass ignorance was always regarded as serviceable only for evil design or as an object for imposition. Since alliance of Church and State held so close, moreover, that one always stood for the other in the repressive policy which at last went beyond endurance, Government under the new sovereignty must be guarded by checks, however liberal its tendencies. The immediate hope for such government, so far as it will come under native control, lies in a happy union of self-esteem and worthy ambition. The trip of the commission has left no room to doubt that civic pride actuates in a high degree those who are to attend the present experiment through its first stages. They feel the importance of standing well in the world's estimation, and they recognize this opportunity as one in which they may show their quality.

Allowance for the love of the people for the gay trappings of fiestas may explain the liberal adornment of arches spanning the streets, the decorations that have brightened nearly every house, the festoons of green set hedgelike along the roadways, and the wealth of bunting, dominated always by the national colors, which has embowered the plaza stands, garlanded the rooms for meeting and entertainment, and streamed from unnumbered porches; but there has shown clearly beneath it all evidences of sober and most earnest interest in the purposes of the visit.

Such evidences appeared not alone in large attendance at the meetings, which curiosity might impel. They were emphasized in the intentness with which everywhere proceedings were followed, even in respect to detail of small general concern; in the desire invariably uppermost for all possible information on the subject of conference; in the eagerness for advice and suggestions affecting points which had received diverse local readings, and in the familiarity with special conditions upon which the commission wished to become informed and the candor and readiness with which such matters were set forth. Many original propositions were offered, as when it was suggested that one province be authorized to declare war against another, and that taxation be levied on a basis of culture, the educated bearing the burdens. But against such vagaries of speech as these should be placed the outweighing and palpable demonstration that in every part of every province the problem of civil government along the plan devised by the commission had received serious thought, and that the delegates gathered from far and wide for the conferences had not attended them mainly to enjoy the external show.

It is true that the delegates constituted what may be called the patrician element of the islands. This divergence from the accredited composition of the meetings at home at which plans for government are laid seems to have excited fear that the commission might be encountering a class with selfish designs on power and not reaching the sense of the people. If criticism of this kind of force, it must apply to a plan of government capable of puncture, for the intelligence of the ordinary native reaches its height in estimating the chances of his own gamecock against those of other visitors to the same pit. He is not qualified to vote, either by property or educational possessions, and he cares little just now about government so long as he may peacefully pursue his way.

The delegates represented in large measure those upon whom the qualifying law confers the suffrage. If their designs can override the safeguards which the commission has provided against official corruption or misbehavior, this discovery will simply serve notice of time for amendments. Until the check system upon a supposed tendency to use public office for private gain shall prove defective, signs that the intelligence of the islands leads interest in public affairs would seem gratifying rather than otherwise. Suffrage will expand with the work of the schools. Meanwhile and thereafter there will be quite as good reason as are provided at home for intrusting to popular officials terms to indictments not peculiar to these islands, and the majority view of observation of the conduct of those offices may give public expression that affairs are not to be administered as to involve charges of corruption, or as to encourage colonial indifference.

Whatever results may be discovered, the commission gave much attention to the liquor question. It made the business an expensive one to carry on in Manila by a system of high license, shut saloons out of the principal streets, and reduced the number of native wine shops by nearly 90 per cent. It might be difficult to name a city of 250,000 people in the United States in which the liquor traffic is better regulated. Manila has only forty-three saloons that sell all kinds of liquor, forty-one that sell only beer and wine, seventeen attached to hotels with full privileges, seven attached to hotels without the privilege of selling spirituous liquors, and 408 native wine shops. In the saloons billiard or pool tables are not allowed, neither are slot machines, phonographs, musical instruments, or any gambling device. The native wine shops, which are never places of public gathering, being mainly grocery or other small stores in which wine may be bought, are forbidden to sell to soldiers. There were 4,000 of them in Manila when the Americans took possession, and the Filipinos were and continue to be a most temperate people.

The commission had to deal with the banks, which took a course that threatened a panic last year. They are not yet brought around to straight banking methods, but the value of the check put upon them, preventing them from creating a scarcity of currency by exporting it, is recognized by the business community, which now awaits with satisfaction the time when American institutions may supplant the English colonial system heretofore tolerated in these islands.

A school system has been devised and its operation started. There is no reform that seems to interest the people more. The opportunity for general education which it affords and the great promise which it holds out for the development of native talent, receives unstinted commendation everywhere. There have been minor tariff regulations, through military and special orders, pending the operation of the revenue-tariff schedule adopted early in the year; the civil service law has been put in operation, and reports have been submitted in relation to mining, forestry, and public lands, internal improvements, franchises, militia, and police.

Work on the code of civil procedure, on the criminal code, and on banks, currency, registration of titles, and public health, has been completed or will be ready to submit for final approval by the end of the fiscal year. All of this work is to be added to the adoption of laws under which municipalities and provinces have been organized and plans formed for a central government, which will set in motion provisionally complete civil machinery. Of course expert help has been employed in various undertakings. The publicity given to consideration of these various subjects, the diligence with which individual members of the commission have followed up their assignments, the visible benefits already accruing from the outlook for civil government could hardly fail to produce a beneficial effect.

No better tribute need be paid to the commission than to say that it has inspired a constantly widening trust that the new government is to be really American in its principles and methods. There must be many adjustments to suit the peculiar and diverse wants here presented, and new problems must doubtless be worked out. Whatever the variations of opinion as to the conclusions of this commission, its industry and the full and fair hearing which it has been disposed to give to all subjects before it have certainly extended the Filipino horizon and prompted native intentions whose sincerity is not yet to be doubted. The contribution of other agencies, civil and military, need not be underrated in ascribing to the diligence and earnestness of the commission a good share of the credit for bringing about such pacification of the islands as has occurred.

Definition of native motive will not be sufficient if it fails to take account of the general desire of the people for peace. Nearly everything that the commission proposes is mere abstraction to the masses and quite beyond their power to comprehend. All can understand, however, the concrete misfortunes that have visited them—the burning of towns, the waste of lands, and the burdensome tribute forced to support insurrection. They are tired of it all. Any change would be welcome, for none could make life more irksome than it has been.

Unfavorable as opinion may be in relation to the Tagalogs, who have inspired and controlled native action, those still inclined toward sweeping condemnation of the Filipinos should consider that the East is the home and hotbed of misinformation. Truth is not a native product, and when the other thing is sown in ignorance it is not to be wondered that it found fertile soil. When from whatever motive the people were led to fear that their beautiful lands were threatened with a tyranny worse than that from which they had revolted, the moderation of the rebellion becomes the most remarkable thing about it. The territory here is naturally rich in fruits and cereals and fattening herds of cattle. It will be almost another Abyssinia or Soudan when these islands are peopled, perhaps they needs must be so quickly. Wherever observed agriculture like dandelion will promptly be found flourishing. The natural forces are plainly overwhelming, and it is assured that the wild elements and overgrowth of jungle on the rolling uplands will be transformed into fields of grain and grass. Nature is the ally of the white man in the tropics, and the sign of good intentions which is not without appreciation.

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thirteen months from the time that the commission began its duties may be considered only as a basis for future development. The system cannot become complete or fixed until Congress shall convert provisional plans into permanent ones, define the province which insular government may occupy, and shall make equally plain the prerogatives in respect to insular affairs which it may intend to reserve to itself. Foundation for a rule that may be styled popular will have been laid within a few weeks, however, and there is not much risk in the prediction that little of it will need to be rebuilt.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

The Boer Language Question.

It is evident that there will be a good deal of discussion before the language question in South Africa is definitely settled, which will not improbably be in a different manner from that originally supposed. When the annexation of the two republics was announced there seemed hardly any room for doubt that the intention of the Imperial Government was that both Dutch and English should have the status of official languages.

Even as late as March last, when the negotiations were in progress with Gen. Botha, the letter sent by Lord Kitchener to the Boer Commander in Chief, in referring to the matter, stated that both the English and Dutch languages would be used, and taught in public schools, and allowed in courts of law. Mr. Chamberlain, in his dispatch on Lord Kitchener's proposals, said: "As regards use of languages in schools, you should add, after 'in public schools,' 'where the children of the parents desire it.' It is probable that in Johannesburg and elsewhere the great majority of children will be English, and we ought not to compel the parents, whether Dutch or English, to adopt either language, where they may have good reason to desire the other."

From this it is clear that up to March there was every intention on the part of the Imperial Government to sanction the official use of the two languages, as in Cape Colony. Since then, however, it has been declared by proclamation that English shall be the official language in the law courts so far established in the Transvaal, but whether this is intended as an indication of permanent policy, or merely as a temporary measure most suitable under existing circumstances, has not yet transpired. There can be no doubt, however, that recently, during the past six months especially, public opinion in South Africa has been much less in favor of allowing the official use of the two languages than at the outbreak of the war.

One of the Uitlander grievances was the refusal of Mr. Krüger to acknowledge English in any shape or form. The example of Cape Colony in allowing the official use of Dutch was cited again and again, and the general feeling undoubtedly was that, under the new Government, the two languages would have equality. The change in public opinion had been in the direction of having only one official language, and that, of course, English. Singularly enough some of the most powerful advocates of this policy have been Boers. Their argument is that the maintenance of the Dutch language would only serve to keep up racial hatred, and that as the Dutch patois of South Africa can never attain the status of a standard language, no good purpose of any kind can be served by deliberately attempting to keep it alive. A good deal of the disloyalty in Cape Colony is set down to the policy adopted there in the matter, and it is contended that as the republics rigidly stuck to the policy of one official language only, the imperial Government should do the same.

The matter will probably finally be decided on the return of the High Commissioner from England. The analogy in Canada and the success of the dual language policy there are often cited, but it must be admitted by any one who looks carefully into the matter that the analogy is by no means a perfect one. The South African taal is not for one moment to be compared with French as a language. Outside of South Africa the taal is useless. Even in Holland it is not understood, and the man or woman who knows no other tongue than the Dutch spoken in this country is seriously handicapped in the business of life. W. B.

Lorenzo Marques, June 10, 1901.

An Effective Hint.

In the Horticultural Building at the Pan-American Exposition there is no exhibit which attracts more attention from the average visitor than that of apples. They are displayed in most simple and yet attractive fashion on plain white plates—four apples piled on each plate—within full view and easy reach of the thousands who enter the building daily. During the early days of the Exposition, owing to the ignorance of some and the appetite and malice of others, the apple exhibit suffered greatly, and the choicest products of the farms of Western New York began to look like an east side fruit stand. Other specimens were brought to supply the places of the stolen apples, and signs bearing quite peremptory commands as "Do not handle," and "Hands off," were posted in conspicuous places, but despite the watchfulness of the guards and these signs of admonition the apples still disappeared.

Finally somebody hit upon the idea of

"Shorts and Overs"

Tracing Lost Freight. Barlow's New System.

"SHORTS and overs, eh?" said the Freight Claim Agent. "So you want to know about the shorts and overs?"

The reporter did not know that he wanted to know anything about shorts and overs. Lost freight and how it was traced and located was what he had been instructed to inquire about.

"Same thing," said the railroad man. "If we unload a car of freight at a station and it fails to carry with it all that is on the waybill of goods for delivery at that station, the missing freight is a short, and if we unload a piece of freight at a station that isn't on the waybill, that piece is an over; so 'shorts and overs' is the railroad technical term for lost or astray freight. So, you see, shorts and overs is what you want to know about."

When one stops to consider how many tens of thousands of freight cars are kept constantly moving to and fro, hither and thither, about this wide and busy country of ours, each car laden with goods in endless variety and form, fragile and perishable as well as stalwart and indestructible in character, billed to thousands of different destinations from as many different points of shipment, and too often marked illegibly or incorrectly, and, in a large proportion of instances, insecurely or carelessly packed, the liability of some part of those incongruous and irresponsible collections of goods to go astray or be lost somewhere on their journey must be at once apparent—and yet the fact is that the part that does go astray is marvelously small, even under the system of keeping track of freight that has always been in use by all railroad freight departments. Still, comparatively small as this proportion of derelict freight is to the enormous quantity that arrives safely at its destination, the drafts made on the treasuries of the great railroad transportation lines of the country in payment of claims for freight lost or damaged in transit have always been one of the serious items to be considered in figuring on the profitable handling of that class of traffic, and the problem of keeping those drafts at the very lowest pro rata of the expense account of the department has ever taxed the ingenuity and tested the skill of those having charge of that division of the department.

It is one thing to ship and load freight in a car and another to put it down at its destination. To the uninitiated person it would seem that there was no reason in the world why a box or a barrel or a bag or any sort of package of freight addressed to John Smith at Geeville, on the Great Always on Time Railroad, and loaded on a car bound for Geeville and all points west, should not be in John Smith's possession in due time as certain as the freight was loaded and started on its way, but the uninitiated person is not aware that it may become a "short" somewhere or perhaps an "over" somewhere else.

"Why should any piece of freight, properly marked and waybilled, become a 'short' or an 'over'?" said the railroad man, expert in these things. "That is just the trouble. A piece of freight properly marked and waybilled is not at all apt to become either of those things. Carelessness in shipping, particularly the shipping of things packed in second-hand packages, is responsible for a very large share of the losses in freight for which railroads have to pay. A properly marked package, it is true, may be side-tracked somewhere in transit through an oversight, hurry in unloading, or carelessness of employes, but in a case of that kind recovery of the missing goods and their proper delivery is a simple matter. But take the custom that has prevailed for time out of mind among shippers of goods by railroad, and permitted by the transporting lines, of putting their shipments in second-hand packages and taking chances on the marking that is put on them. For instance, a man has something to send by freight. He goes to a grocery, or a dry goods store, or some other shop that receives consignments of freight, and obtains a box or barrel or whatever it may be that suits his purpose to pack his goods in. The original markings are on that package—the name of the merchant or firm that received it at first hand and the address. The shipper pays no attention to this, but puts his goods in it, nails the covers back on, writes the name and address of his consignee on a card, tacks the card on the cover, perhaps not even over a single letter of the original address that stares at him and everybody else in all the boldness of its original ink-brush marks. The marking on the card is the record that goes on the waybill of the goods. The package is loaded into the car. Other boxes or barrels are piled or tumbled upon it, and it undergoes also the necessary hustling that accompanies the loading of freight. In the course of this stage of the proceedings, if the card tacked on the cover is not knocked or torn off and lost, it will be a piece of good fortune that does not always attend such a shipper.

"What is the consequence? When the car comes to the station to which the goods were shipped the conductor of the train finds the record on his waybill of such or such a package consigned to such or such a person at that station, but he can't find any consignment with the evidence upon it that it is intended for that person. There is a package in the car boldly marked Smith, Jones & Robinson, Smugville, Penn., answering its description, but the conductor's waybill does not call for any such consignment, and that station has a "short" to report. The unidentified package goes on. It is now indeed astray. Conductor after conductor may have it in charge until it is at last put off somewhere, friendless and unknown, and immediately becomes an "over" at that place. The contents of that lost package may be very valuable or they may not. Its fate is the same. By and by the person who would long have had its custody and ownership if his consignor had been careful of his marking, gets mad, gives the transporting line particular fits, and makes a claim for the value of the lost goods. Then the freight claim agent starts in to look the package up, and the chances are that if he finds it it will be more through good luck than anything else, for there is absolutely no record of its identity to guide him. If it isn't found it must be paid for.

"Then there is the freight shipped in packages which never lose identity with their original contents, as, for instance, a whisky barrel. A station agent who has been instructed to see if he is 'over' one barrel of copper wire reported astray might go into his freight house, look around, see a whisky barrel standing there which no one had claimed, and report that he had no barrel of copper wire over, but he had a barrel of whisky over. Now, at the same time, that supposed barrel of whisky was the self-same barrel of copper wire that had gone astray and been put down at that station, the wire having been shipped in the whisky barrel. So that package would be apt to be never identified as copper wire, unless it might be opened, which has heretofore been no part of the identification of shorts and overs by any railroad line."

A system of keeping accounts of shorts and overs and astrays and damages is being introduced which, in the opinion of freight traffic men, will revolutionize this branch of railroad service, and come quickly into universal use. It originated with H. C. Barlow, Freight Claim Agent of the Erie Railroad Company. By it the tracing and records of lost freight are taken out of the hands of station agents and line freight agents and are vested in the claim department alone. Under the general system in use agents report on one blank all shorts, overs, and damages to freight in their charge, thus making tracing and identifying all the more difficult. By the Barlow system there is a blank for reporting the "shorts," a blank for reporting the "overs," and a blank for the damages. The "short" blank is blue, the "over" blank pink. These are the only ones that apply to the new system.

These blanks have places for a minute description of the freight reported upon, the kind of package, the consignors and consignees, and even to a record of the seals on the cars, all of which the receiving agent and the forwarding agent must fill out fully. A coupon is attached to each blank, upon which the record filled in on the body of the blank is also made. This coupon is detached from the blank and forwarded to the freight claim agent. It becomes at once not only the history of that particular freight, but a daily reference sheet by which any "short" or "over" may be located. The blue coupons, representing the "shorts" reported, are deposited in a series of pigeon holes, like the general delivery boxes in a Post Office, the boxes running, like the Post Office boxes, in alphabetical order. The blue slips, representing the "overs," are deposited in another series, but in the same general inclosure, so that those in the box marked with M, for instance, will fall under the same box, where the "short" coupons are. The coupons are arranged so that the initial letter of the name of the freight reported "short" or "over" shall take all these coupons in the box bearing that letter, as the F box for flour, fish, &c., the A box for axes, apples, &c., and so on. If an agent reports such and such a shipment is short a barrel of flour, bearing the name of the consignee and consignor, that coupon is placed in the F box. Then, the "over" coupons in the F box are looked over, and if there is a coupon there from the report of another agent that he is "over" one barrel of flour, that lost barrel of flour is identified and located at once by comparing the two coupons thus brought together, and, if a claim has been made for the property, the claim goes no further, for the lost is restored to its owner at once.

Under the new rules that accompany this system of tracing "shorts" and "overs," agents are instructed not to receive shipments not properly marked, or that do not have all of the original markings of a second-hand package obliterated. The system is a general simplifying of the old one, which renders it possible for the claim agent to have constantly under his eye every item of freight in the custody of every one of the stations in the system he represents, whether they may be few or many, and the presence of shorts and overs in railroad nomenclature it is expected will, with the perfect working of this system after practical application, become in time almost a memory. ED. MOTT.

THE BUSINESS OF PEDDLING DOGS.

DOGS of high and low degree can be seen in the arms of peddlers on many New York streets. Tiny terriers with large glassy eyes are offered for sale in the shopping districts. Young bull pups, with ears cut, are shown in the Wall Street section, with the hope that some broker or business man will take a fancy to the dog.

The business of dog peddling has really become an art in New York. Watch an expert dog peddler and if you know the difference between a collie and a St. Bernard you will discover many ways that are dark in these dog deals of the street. In the first place the people who make their living in this way should be described. They are persons in nearly every instance with an intimate knowledge of dogs. Every good and bad point about prize dogs is known to him. The women in the shopping district who go about with baskets over the edge of which peep, in all their innocence, a pretty Maltese kitten and a little terrier, get their animals from poor private families. In Brooklyn there are hundreds of poor families who happened to get hold of a very good specimen of a dog, probably a prize winner, and then drifted into the business of raising dogs for the street market. One woman, who is the wife of a Brooklyn policeman, was presented with a "toy" terrier about three years ago. She started breeding tiny dogs for her friends, and then an animal seller in New York learned of the local fame of the Brooklyn woman, and offered to purchase every one of her dogs ten weeks after birth for $15.

"I love the little pets," this woman said, last week. "It is no trouble at all. The mothers and fathers frisk around my dining room, parlor, and kitchen, and I would feel lonely if I did not have a dozen of them about. I earn plenty of pin money, and to tell the truth I am thinking of raising my price to $25 for each pup, because I have succeeded in breeding exceedingly small but strong dogs. I have a full-grown terrier, healthy and frisky, weighing less than two pounds. It has become a business with my husband and myself now."

When asked about the dog peddlers the Brooklyn woman said:

"They are peculiar people, and not at all honest. The lies they tell when they come to purchase pups would make you cry. The messenger boy who tells of a crippled father, a helpless mother, and a big family to raise is a George Washington compared with them. They are shrewd, and know the value of their wares. They will tell you about how the dogs you sold them died as an excuse to get a lower price. They will tell about the hard luck they have, and for how much less they had to sell the dogs than they paid for them. These men and women make money if you can judge by the way they keep coming after dogs to sell."

The methods adopted by the dog peddlers differ according to the section of the city in which they are working. In the dry goods district and along upper Broadway the little dogs are enveloped with ribbons, and they are allowed to roll about in an open basket on the sidewalk while passers by look down at the pets. The women peddlers generally wear ragged shawls and part of their stock in trade is a woe-begone expression, which leads the charitable to wish to give a little pet a home and take away some of the load of misery which is oppressing the person beside the basket. A shrewd dog peddler never talks about the good and bad points of his wares until the would-be purchaser has by a few remarks indicated the extent of his knowledge of dogs. If the prospective purchaser betrays that he is not well informed, the peddler will pour forth sentence after sentence of flowing description. How many prizes have been won by the little dog's ancestors and what a pure-blooded specimen he is; how perfect are his or her markings and points.

In the down-town district men usually do the dog-peddling business. French bulls are now all the go, and a perfectly white bulldog is being sought after by hundreds of fanciers of the amateur kind. The desire for a white bulldog with cut ears, long tail, long, pointed snout, quick and intelligent, exceeds the supply. A trick of the down-town dog peddlers is to find a good-looking white bull terrier, which would be worth $50 if there were not several yellow patches on his body. These yellow patches spoil the dog for show purposes. A business man whose dogs have won many prizes was looking for a white bull for a friend. He had seen a handsome dog in a show which would have won a prize but for the yellow blemishes. A man was walking along Wall Street with a white bulldog on the end of a nickel chain. He was stopped by the business man, who said:

"That is a splendid dog."

"Yes. He's a prize winner."

"How much is a dog like that worth?" was the next question.

"I would not part with that dog for $100."

The business man asked the man with the dog to wait, and he hurried to the office of his friend, the expert.

"I have just seen the dog I want. Perfect white, and a beauty. Just the dog for my boys, and I think I will buy him."

The expert and the business man went out on the street where the dog was in waiting. The expert recognized the dog at once.

"Yes, Sir; that dog is a prize winner, and he is worth $100 of any man's money," said the peddler. "I am not anxious to sell."

The expert stroked the dog on the back, rubbing the hair the wrong way. Instantly the dog peddler said:

"Just see him walk and run. Watch his action. As playful as a kitten."

The expert waited, and again rubbed the dog's back the wrong way. Mr. Dog Peddler immediately got angry and said:

"I don't think I will sell the dog, anyway." He walked off in a huff.

"Why, that's simple," said the expert to the business man. "If that dog was perfectly white, with his points and markings, he would be worth $100. That man doctored the dog. He took white lead and rubbed it into the skin and hair of the dog and the yellow patches disappeared. You could not tell that he had played such a trick if you did not know the dog. The coat seemed all perfectly white, and it would be many days before the white lead would disappear, and you would find a dog worth $10 with big dirty yellow patches all over his back. Just a trick of the dog fanciers. Don't buy a white bulldog until I have examined him."

In and Out of a Boston Alley.

"I ALWAYS knew Boston was a zigzag town," said E. D. Kenna, General Solicitor of the Santa Fé, to a group of friends recently, "but really it shocked me when I got lost between a theatre and my hotel. I came out of the playhouse and started off with confidence if not to say joyousness. Pretty soon a broad and unfamiliar front presented itself athwart my path and I wondered where I was. About this time one of those urban derelicts with whom we are all familiar shuffled up to me and began:

"'Say, boss, could you let a fellow have a few pennies to help out a night's lodging?'

"I looked at him; in fact, I almost embraced him. He was a life preserver, so to speak.

"'No,' I said, 'it isn't lodging you need; it's a good stiff drink of rye. Honest, now, isn't it?'

"'On my soul 'n honor, boss,' he began, but I stopped him.

"Yes, I know you're hungry, but you need a drink first. So do I. We'll go down here to Young's and have a drink and then I'll give you the money for a night's lodging.'

"He grinned and led the way. What I would have done if he hadn't led the way is sad to contemplate. Young's was only around the corner, but I was too glad to get there to compare expenses with distances. My seedy friend and I entered the hotel, and, as it was after hours, we had to manoeuvre for a drink. But I was determined to make my word good, and I ordered sandwiches and whisky. They brought glasses and a black bottle, and we drank together. Meantime, some of my friends came in, and I got nervous. Not so with my companion. The first potation made him self-confident; the second provoked his speech. I was wondering how to shake him off, when he gave me an opening.

"'Sir,' he said, smiting himself on the chest, 'I am not what I seem.'

"'Neither am I!' I responded quickly, and then and there made a bolt for the door, having previously given him the price of a night's lodging."

Latent Lawlessness of Men.

THE rapidity with which a mob forms and latent lawlessness is developed was illustrated the other day in Greenwich Street, near Liberty Street. A policeman with instructions from "the desk" went out to harry pushcart peddlers. In Liberty Street he swooped down on three Greeks who were vending bananas. One wight was captured, another escaped with his vehicle, and the third abandoned his cart and fruit and fled into the doorway of a near-by building. On his cart were over 400 bananas, single and in five-cent bunches. A lanky, dirty, evil-faced street arab saw his opportunity. Standing near the cart and watching for interference, he began to gorge. A file of trucks was passing. Growing bolder, the young depredator fed himself with one hand and tossed bananas to the truck drivers with the other. In no case was the stolen property rejected, nor was there any remonstrance from the men who were on the trucks and who did not get any of the loot. In half a minute lads of the same type as the first thief were feasting on the Greek's fruit and rocking with jollity over the feat. Then Pirate No. 1 thought it fun to draw out and throw away the wooden prop of the cart and to trundle it along the street, followed by a crowd of men, some of whom appeared to be respectable. All raided the fruit until about thirty bananas were left. Then there was a cry of "Cheese it!" as the owner of the property dashed out of the doorway loud in imprecation. The cart was abandoned, and it tilted, because of the absence of the prop, and the bananas that were left went into the mud. The Greek kicked at them, righted his cart, and left pocketing his loss. He had, at any rate, escaped arrest, detention, and fine, so that it was about "even up."

Pa's First Duty.

Sunday School Teacher—Now, Freddy, I have told you about the duties which good little boys fulfill toward their parents. But our papas and mammas also have duties toward their good little boys. Do you think you could tell me what is the first duty and the most important duty of a papa toward his good little boy?

Freddy—To pay his bills.

Woman's Worth and Woman's Work

Silas Larrabee Talks Sense to Pretty Girls at Ogunquit.

ABOUT twenty-five young women, Summer boarders here, marched into Mr. Silas Larrabee's front yard last night and took possession of it. When Mr. Larrabee came home with his mail he found his grounds en fête—Chinese lanterns swinging from the trees, pretty girls all over the place, a banjo and mandolin orchestra strumming a lively waltz, and half a dozen sylphs tripping their patent-leather-covered toes over the smooth lawn.

"It's a surprise party," one of the young women said to Mr. Larrabee as he halted at the gate and gazed about him.

"Who be you surprisin' ?"

"Why, you, Mr. Larrabee. We thought you'd be pleased to meet some of your old friends and a few new ones."

"So I be. I'm obleeged to ye for comin'. Hope you'll make yourselves to hum. The place belongs to you jest's long as you want to stay here."

Before the party was over the young women coaxed Mr. Larrabee into the delivery of some opinions likely to interest thoughtful and ambitious girls. Seated in an armchair, with his uninvited guests gracefully grouped before him in a semi-circle, he talked of the possibilities, responsibilities, and privileges of womankind.

"Women," said Mr. Larrabee, "don't gener'ly understand how much the world owes 'em; they don't know how important they be; they ain't got no proper idee of the power that's in 'em for makin' 'em useful as well as ornamental. If women sized 'emselves up good, you wouldn't never hear none of 'em moanin' and groanin' and snatchin' their teeth because they was born to wear long hair and petticoats instead of whiskers and trowse's. Women ain't no deadheads in this world. They pay for everything they git and they pay good.

"As I set here lookin' into your pootty faces the fust idee that comes into my mind is that they's an awful pile of fust-class raw material on exhibition in that ere surprise party. What be you goin' to do with it? Don't git no sech foolish notion into your heads that because you are women you ain't got nothin' to do but eat and sleep and look pootty. They's some of your that the Lord has guv ten talents to; some of you ain't got but five, perhaps, and maybe a few of you has only got one; but whether it is ten or five or only one, don't go and hide away what the Lord has guv ye. Make the most of it. Work up your raw material.

"If you foller this advice the world will be consider'ble better off for your livin' in it, and they ain't no estimatin' the pleasure that'll come to you.

"When you come back here twenty-five years from now and give me another surprise party, I want to see somethin' better than years in your faces; I want your faces to tell me you've been makin' good use of the capital you begun your lives with.

"Jest here I'm goin' to give you a recipee for makin' and keepin' yourselves good-lookin'. It ain't at all sartain the pootties that's here to-night will be the best-lookin' twenty-five years from now. A good deal depends on how close you foller my recipee, which is, 'If you want to be good lookin', work; if you want to keep good lookin', work.' They ain't no salves nor no washes in no drug stores that equils work for makin' beauty and presarvin' it. I don't mean drudgin' work, but work that taxes the brain without wearin' it out, work that makes the mind grow jest as exercisin' makes the muscles grow.

"Work won't make a woman's nose over, nor her mouth, nor her eyes; but it will make her handsome jest the same.

"Now there's Hannah Hutchins—six foot high, if she's an inch, flat's a spruce board, feet like a giraffe, face on her she couldn't give away to a chimpanzee. You see Hannah trottin' through the streets of Chicago on the way to her schoolhouse and you'd say she was about's fur from bein' good lookin' as a woman can get in the United States of Ameriky.

"If you run right up agin her, though, she's what I call a terrible handsome woman.

"Hannah started from nothin'. Her folks was skin poor. 'I ain't goin' to stay where I was born,' Hannah says to me one day; 'I'm goin' to rise.' She has tin. She's gittin' good pay out to Chicago teachin' school there, risin' higher and higher every year. Well, they's so much intelligence and character in that ere awkward critter that, as I said before, when you run right up agin her them's the things you see; you don't take no holler of the careless way she was put together when she come into the world. They tell me consider'ble money folks out Chicago way has proposed to her. I wish she'd hitch up with some good feller out there. Hannah would make an awful good wife, Hannah would.

"A good mother don't make no mistake when she gits married to a good man, and the more she's done before she gits married in the way of developin' the raw materials that was born into her, the better wife and mother she'll be.

"Some folks, mebbe, have the mouth objection to us women for wives. I don't believe no such thing. Of course, a woman that's made, figuratively, clothes, don't do a business that requires her to be out in the world much, but a woman that's got a head on her shoulders and knows how to use it can git along without a occypation any more than a man. They ain't no reason why. The reason is all on the other side, and the more civilized the world gits the stronger this idee takes hold of it. I hope it will take hold of you good and hard."

Here Mr. Larrabee paused and surveyed his fair auditors, and a most becoming smile overspread his rugged features.

"Ain't I a teejus old chap?" he demanded.

"No you're not," was the answer he got, and when, almost on the instant, the orchestra struck up, "You're the nicest man I ever knew," the whole twenty-five girls joined in tuneful compliment to the old gentleman in the armchair.

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, July 21.

Camp-Stool Abuses on Boats.

EXCURSIONISTS and travelers would welcome a reform which would change the system of distributing camp stools on certain ferryboats and excursion steamers. This season the grabbing of these seats by those first admitted on board has been on more ruffianly and selfish lines than heretofore. The offenders in nine cases out of ten are men. It is a case of "first come first served," and it is rare that the grabber contents himself with one seat. Many take three and even four. When one of these boats has one-third of its passengers on board, the two-thirds that are to come will find no camp stools at their disposal, and they must stand or go to the seats in the cabins. Some of the grabbers use an extra seat to put their legs on. Others have the excuse that they are looking out for friends that they expect. Often a man takes more seats than he needs so as to exhibit gallantry when he sees a woman who he thinks may chat or flirt if he offers her a seat. The camp-stool system fosters a nuisance anyhow. When the boat reaches its destination the stools are cast aside for passengers to stumble over or to bruise their shins against. A plan might be devised to have rows of seats on the lower forward deck of such boats which could be folded parallel to the craft's keel at a landing. The first step, however, could be taken in prohibiting any passengers, man, woman, or child, from taking more than one stool, and the distribution should be made by deckhands.

Hopper's Joke on Dave Warfield.

JOE WEBER of Weber & Fields tells of a joke which was perpetrated on Dave Warfield, the comedian, during the run of the burlesque "Fiddle-dee-Dee" last season. Who was the perpetrator of the act that caused the comedian several moments of discomfort in plain view of the audience Mr. Weber does not know, though it savors very much of De Wolf Hopper.

In one part of the burlesque Warfield plays the character of a talking doll. He is seated in a huge doll carriage, and at the command of the two German comedians he is supposed to say papa and mamma, or instead father and mother, for the benefit of Mr. Hopper, who is to buy the doll. When on each occasion the doll refuses to talk, Fields reaches in the bottom of the doll carriage and hands Hopper an oil can, which, of course, is always empty, and the tall comedian places the spout in the mouth of the supposed doll and presses the bottom many times. Of course, Mr. Warfield always affected a violent coughing fit, which never failed to convulse the audiences. During one of the performances his coughing fit was so realistic that the audience thought it overdone. Some one before the performance, unknown to anybody, filled the oil can with whisky, and Mr. Hopper squirted the liquid down the Hebrew comedian's throat in large doses. The surprise was great on the stage and behind the footlights. After Warfield had ceased coughing he shouted:

"For heaven's sake, squirt down a chaser!"

A STORY OF THE "JAG" OF DEEP SEA FISH

JACK Thompson, 'longshoreman, and Bill Williams, sailor, are great cronies. Whenever Bill comes from a cruise Jack meets him. Bill recounts to Jack the news of the sea, while Jack posts Bill on what has occurred on land. Both delight in the marvelous.

A few days ago Jack saw in THE NEW YORK TIMES a short story from Kentucky about thousands of fish in the Kentucky River being made drunk by a mishap to a distillery, located on the river bank, which caused great quantities of liquor to flow into the stream.

When Jack and Bill were seated at their usual rendesvous, Jack pulled out his worn and dirty copy of THE TIMES, and, indicating the Kentucky story with his fore-finger, said:

"In all your seafaring, Bill, I'll bet you never heard tell of the likes of that."

Bill glanced over the story, and when he spoke it was with disdain. "Why, that's nothing to a personal experience of my own," he said. "I'll tell you about it. Here, barkeeper! Make us fast to two schooners, we're getting dry as tinder in the hold."

When the schooners of foaming beer were set before them Bill began:

"It was more'n a dozen years back that the circumstance of which I'm about to tell you took place. We was workin' our way from New York to Hongkong with a cargo of whisky for the Chinamen. The weather had been fine all the way, and we was only about a week from port. We was all gettin' primed for a little sport on shore, and everybody from the cabin boy to the old man was busy scheming as how we could get the best of the Chinamen, when from the east a wind began to blow, a little too hard to suit us in ye hour it was blowin' a gale, and in another it was blowin' nothin' less than a hurricane. By night we was being jerked and knocked about like a cork in a biling bottle of water. Soon we was on our beam ends, and had to cut away the canals. This done, we started in to lighten the ship. There was nothing to do but pitch over the whisky. The first barrel went over all right, and was bobbing up and down on the waves serenely when the next one was shoved over. Right on top of the one in the water it landed, and with a crash both of them busted and the whisky went skimmering away over the water. We throwed overboard at least a dozen barrels, more'n half of which was busted by hittin' against the others, all night until nearly daylight the storm lasted. As it got lighter, though, the sea began to get a little calmer and the winds showed a disposition to lime down. Things kept on improvin' till about 8 o'clock, when the sun showed itself between the clouds, and then—at last—we had a chance to get a look at our position.

At once everything was clear and better'n ever again. Not because it was fine, for we'd neither rhyme or anything else and minus about half our cargo. While the sea was all right, you should have seen the air. Instead of water to sail on we was in a sea of fish. Millions of 'em, billions of 'em, trillions of 'em, and all of 'em drunk. Some of the whales wabbled over in the direction of our dilapidated old hulk and bumped against our sides so hard that, on more'n one occasion, we thought they would send us to the bottom. The seals was barkin' and foamin' at the mouth, and if we hadn't known what the matter was we would have certainly thought that all the dogs in the East had gone mad and jumped into the ocean. The fishes, big ones and little ones, was jumpin' and dancin' around in the waters, and from the little wheezes and sneezes that they kept making I judged that they was all too happy to do anything but laugh, and that's what I believe they was doing. Between you and me, I was pretty jealous of them fishes, for there wasn't much happiness on our craft just then, for we didn't know whether we was going to get a tow or not, and things was beginning to look mighty shaky. Long in the evenin' the drunks all began to sober up, the air commenced to get pure once more, and the whisky was about all drunk up. Then they all got sick. That was funnier than the first part of the show. The seals instead of barkin' and foamin', began to whine, and roll round and round in the water, as if they had the stomach aches, the fishes quit dancin' and was swimmin' around on their backs, lookin' like lost kids in the woods. The whales stopped bumpin' against our sides, while the terrapins and cooters and sea serpents and sharks stuck their heads under the water and swam about in all kinds of directions like a South Street policeman tryin' to save a drowning man. That evenin' we had good luck and sighted a steamer bound for China, which got a line to us and took us in tow. A week from then we was pulled into Hongkong, minus a lot of our boats, but all still a kickin' and thankful that we was alive."

That ended Williams's narration. After his first drink of that short time, he gave his friends across the table a quizzical look and said, "What do you think of this story, Jack? What beats the fibbing writer don't it?"

Jack didn't reply. He only looked at Williams a moment or two. Then fishing from the table his pocket copy of THE TIMES he neatly folded it, tore it into two, then into fours, and then into eights, and

1901

A Few Hours in Holland

THE HAGUE, July 3.—The Captain of the little steamboat which plies every Summer day, weather permitting, and the requisite number of fares being obtainable, from the Ruyderkade in Amsterdam to the Isle of Marken, through the sluices of the Noord Hollandische Kanaal, with windmills and tiny gardens and dairy farmyards near enough to touch as the boat glides along, told me his chief support was derived from America. "Since this Boer war," he declared, "the English no more come to Holland." There were two lively and reasonably interesting English folks on board at that very moment, snapping the windmills and the farm boys, in sabots and huge trousers, with all the zeal of their American cousins and using American cameras in the operation, but the Captain seemed to have made up his mind not to count them. And although there were Dutch and German passengers, too, by far the larger proportion of them was unmistakably American. That being the case, then, out of the "season," for the big run of tourists so far north does not set in until July 15, and the Captain's word being accepted that Americans make up the greater portion of his passengers all Summer, one is inclined to wonder how many of his fellow-countrymen come over from England by way of Harwich, and how many of them who have once come that way and experienced the discomfort, scant courtesy, and downright extortion practiced on the steamers of the Great Eastern Railway Company ever care to repeat the journey.

From the moment the tourist lands in Holland he is well treated. The railway servants, from the luggage handler in blouse and brimless cap, to the important-looking guards and Inspectors in fine uniforms, are attentive, polite, and really anxious to make your journey pleasant—for a consideration, of course, but one always expects to give fees; and no American who has ever been in a Washington or an Atlantic City hotel, or visited the birthplace of Shakespeare, can be amazed by the importunities of Dutch beggars, official or otherwise. The railway carriages in Holland are comfortable, and even the cabmen are gentle and obliging fellows.

But on the night boat from Harwich, unless he has secured one of the few habitable staterooms on deck, the American traveler is bound to suffer. First-class fare, which is not small, entitles one only to a berth, and in some cases there are six of these in a small closet. The ventilation is abominable and the servants of the ship do not even pretend to politeness. The two head stewards I know something of from personal observation are ill-bred fellows, who have the air of making a poor pretense at civility go a long way. These fellows assume that the passenger's sole duty is to pay his money uncomplainingly and hold his tongue. Some of them do that, rather than dispute with the stewards. Those who complain get no redress.

Wherefore I wonder how much longer the short trip to Holland and the Isle of Marken, by way of the Harwich and Hook of Holland boat, is going to have a place in the itinerary of American tourists, and if the Captain of the little boat which goes north from Amsterdam by the canal and returns by the Zuyder Zee, is going to find this season as profitable as the last was. But enough of fault-finding. It is worth while to be in Holland, no matter how one gets there.

English is spoken in Holland so generally and of so good quality that the Westerner soon feels quite at home, though he finds himself in the strangest environment of houses built on piles before the Declaration of American Independence, and leaning forward or sideways in a threatening way; of broad streets with quaint canals in the middle of them, crossed here and there by bridges, though the crossing is as frequently done in primitive ferryboats; of strange, droll shop signs, of plump, contented men and women, some of whom even in the cities, cling to the dress of their ancestors. The waiter in your hotel, and that formidable individual near the door whom they call the Portier and to whom you go for all information and for postage stamps, seem always to know your language as well as you do. The railway porters and the restaurant waiters are apt to speak broken English and to have limited and inflexible vocabularies. But their knowledge suffices. You get all you want to eat.

The eating is good, too, whether you experiment with the native herring and the admirable cheese of the Edam district or order the kind of food you would expect to find in Paris or New York. No one could hope to live better than the sojourner at the Twee Stedens or Van der Pyl's in The Hague, the vast Kurhaus Hotel at Scheveningen-by-the-Sea, or the Hotel d'Europe in Amsterdam.

The differences between The Hague and the busier and larger city in the north are many. Perhaps Amsterdam is really the quainter and more curious of the two. But it has all the bustle and confusion of a commercial capital and all the modern business spirit to offset its antiquity. Photographs and engravings of Rembrandt's and Jan Steen's and Franz Hals's masterworks are in the shop windows all along the Kaalverstraat and other principal thoroughfares, to be sure, rather than the portraits of the young Queen, which seem to occupy first place everywhere in The Hague; but they are there, as the display of Dutch silver ornaments and the pieces of delft are, to attract the eye of the visitors, chiefly American, who in the Summer are the shops' best customers.

There seems to be less enterprise in the quiet, homelike, scrupulously clean capital. Though the collections of the Mauritshuis Gallery are inferior to the accumulations of the world-renowned Rijks Museum, and the gorgeous Orange Room of the House in the Woods does not satisfy modern artistic yearnings, it seems a pleasanter place to dwell in. There is a parklike beauty in many of the streets, in place of the oddity of the Northern Venice, and the common people, at least, are quainter at The Hague than in Amsterdam. You see more women in Dutch caps, hoops, and wooden shoes in one quiet Sunday morning drive through the streets and the Posch than you could see in a week in the busier city.

I shall not try to rival Baedeker as an art critic and talk of the wonderful yellow light in Rembrandt's picture of the Night Watch and the coarse verity of Jan Steen, but there are two pictures among the many I have felt forced to glance at in this flying trip to Holland, which are not so well known and are surely worth speaking of. Both are portraits of women, and if the fame of either of the artists who painted them lives, it has escaped me. One hangs in a remote corner of a small gallery in the Rijks Museum, and the subject was the wife of a Burgomaster early in the last century. She has a typical Dutch face, broad and rather short, scarcely a feature of which is individually commendable. But there is a spice of malice in the glance of her eye, a hint of latent humor in the expression of the lips that first arrests one's attention and presently he notes that this is one of those rare portraits in which the painter has vividly revealed the character of his sitter and has seemed to catch and preserve all but the very breath of a moment of her life. It is painted with the laborious smoothness of the particular Dutch school to which the unknown artist belonged. But the genius of the craftsman eluded his method. Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" is not a more vital work.

The portrait does not get much notice in the company of a thousand masterworks. Your companion moves restlessly away toward something signed by a great name. The officious little assistant curator comes with a magnifying glass to show you the minute perfection of the veins of a hand, the glow of a burning coal in some small genre picture near by. But the portrait of a lady, whose catalogued name one does not trouble to remember, seems to me more worth while if the object of art is to truly represent life in a living way.

Perhaps this bit of rhapsody is in bad taste. They have on view in Hampton Court Palace a work the catalogue calls a portrait of Giovanni Bellini by himself. That seemed to me another of the speaking moving likenesses that seem to get out of their frames and make your acquaintance. But the good judges all say it is spurious. Alas!

The other picture I like to bear away a memory of is a fine portrait of Sophia of Wurtemberg, which hangs in one of the living rooms of the House in the Woods at The Hague. That now neglected palace is a sort of monument to this lovable and ill-fated Queen. She lived here after her marriage to the late King of Holland, and died here after the death of her son, who would have been King if he had lived. Some of the rooms are just as she left them. Queen Wilhelmina never visits the palace of her father's first wife. The domestics and the soft-voiced elderly woman who shows you the treasures of the palace belong to her day. So does most of the furniture, and here was not a day of rich artistic productiveness or well-developed taste. But this one portrait of her represents a remarkably attractive and uncommonly intelligent woman, a woman who could think and suffer. Near to it is a portrait of the dead Queen's friend, John Lothrop Motley.

In the city palace of the young Queen, her Winter home, there are, to be sure, many more things to interest a stranger, including one of the prettiest and daintiest ballrooms in the world, a state dining room no great ruler would find out of keeping with the splendid dignity of royal dinners, and a private dining room that is homelike and tasteful. Here, too, are many of the sumptuous and extravagant gifts sent to Wilhelmina on her marriage by her fellow-rulers of Europe.

In the Rijks Museum, at Amsterdam, one may see the dazzling golden carriage in which she rode to her wedding. And wherever one goes in Holland he hears the young Queen spoken of in tones of reverent admiration and affection, indisputably sincere, and firmly fixed in the hearts of her people.

On the way to Marken, through the canal, the boat stops first briefly at Broek-in-Waterland, where they make cheese, and have little Dutch gardens, and look something like the people on the delft ware. There is a hint of theatricalism in the show places of this little embowered village, its trimmed trees, its toy canals, and its rosy-cheeked children. I have my doubts, for instance, about the cheese farm. The fresh Edam is there, but the appalling show of cleanliness and the general sterile effect of the place suggest the influence of a hidden syndicate of capitalists.

But the people here are not nearly as shameless in their begging as those at the fishing village of Monnikendam, where your boat leaves the canal for the open water of the Zuyder Zee. Here the children swarm around you as you pass through the droll old street and linger in front of the one or two attractive old shops, ingenious traps for the tourists.

Over at Marken there is the same begging in an environment of ancient Holland. No matter how much these seemingly simple folk may actually know of the capital they possess in their antique attire and their preservation of ancient customs, you cannot doubt here is really a bit of old times for the twentieth century to rub its eyes over.

These same folk have lived and fished and dwelt in mere hovels on Marken Island for centuries. They have intermarried and reproduced their family traits until they have evolved a type not to be found elsewhere even in the remoter parts of the Netherlands. The women seem tall and strong, and the younger ones are comely in a sort of heavy fashion, but they soon grow old, and tuberculosis plays havoc among them. They are not very bright.

They bury their dead in trenches in a cemetery protected by high dikes midway between the two little villages, or two parts of the same village, which form the island colony. They do a bit of farming, and the men have a herring fleet. They dress like the old Hollanders in comic opera, the women with showy caps and short skirts, the men in loose knee breeches and jackets. Their houses are mostly of wood, which is uncommon in Holland, where the humblest dwellings are generally of brick and tiles, and they face each other on brick dikes, which wind around the habited part of the island. Open to the Zuyder Zee and, with practically unlimited territory at their disposal, they huddle together in little dark rooms, as their benighted ancestors did.

In the presence of visitors they throw privacy to the winds and lose some of their picturesqueness in their manifestation of greed. They are mendicants, then, first of all, rather than humble simple fisher folk or living relics of antiquity. They pose before the snap-shot cameras and then clamor for pennies. The youngest child knows the value of money and has been taught to solicit it. In a good season the receipts of the island from the accumulation of silver ten and twenty-five-centime pieces and copper centimes must be worth considering. I wonder if there is a syndicate here, too?

Of Scheveningen what is there to say? It has the best beach in all Europe and is a seaside resort for rich and poor. It is Brighton, without Brighton's immensity and vulgarity; Trouville and Ostend, without the flaunting, self-satisfied vice of those resorts; a Long Branch built handsomely of brick and stone. It is primarily a resort for all The Hague. But it is getting to be a resort for all the world. It is filled with bright light and good music and decent merriment, and particularly good things to eat and drink. Cheap John and the mountebanks are not encouraged there. Scheveningen would be worth while, if nothing else in Holland was. One may reasonably go to Scheveningen many times, but to the Island of Marken only once in a lifetime.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

A Bill of Health of 1802.

The formal wording of old public documents, contrasted with the brevity and directness of those which now serve the purpose of official announcement and certification, suggests the inquiry whether the point of view has changed or only the manner of expressing facts of public interest. As illustrating the appropriate phraseology of a formal public document of a century ago readers of THE TIMES will be interested in the following transcript of a bill of health issued to a ship leaving this port in 1802, which is preserved as a literary curiosity in the archives of the Maritime Exchange:

DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

To all the faithful of Christ, to whom these presents may come:

WHEREAS, it is Pious and Just to bear Witness of the Truth, lest error and deceit overthrow it;

And WHEREAS the Ship Panman, of which Alexander Coffin, Jr., under God, is master, and now ready to depart from the port of the city of New York and, if God please, to sail from Canton and other places beyond sea, with twenty-six men, including the master of said ship;

We THEREFORE, to you all, by the Tenor of these Presents, do make known that (praise be to God the Most High and Good) no plague, or any dangerous or contagious disease, at present exists in the said port.

Given under our hands and seals of office, this twenty third day of March, 1802, and in the twenty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

The signatures are not quite legible, but appear to be those of John Kearny, D. C., and D. S. Ogiethorp, M. G.

AN INACCURATELY HONEST WOMAN.

REMARKABLE as it may seem, there is such a thing as being too honest.

This fact a young lady recently returning from a four years' course of study in Europe learned at the cost of much trouble, a few tears, and a great deal of indignation. On the boat when the customs officer went around and made the passengers declare their dutiable articles this young lady smilingly and frankly admitted that she had about $10 worth of pictures—photographs of European scenes—in her trunk.

On arriving at the dock she was asked to exhibit her pictures, and then the young lady realized that she had been foolishly frank. To a large, stout, good-natured gentleman, with, however, a very square chin, was assigned the duty of examining her trunks. She was not a stylishly dressed girl and looked every inch of what she claimed to be—namely, a 'student coming home. So the good-natured, stout gentleman took up her little grip and cheerfully asked if the pictures were in there. Upon a negative reply he blandly opened it, poked about a bit, and then stamped it with his official seal. Her steamer trunk was treated in the same cursory manner, but when it came to the large, massive looking leather affair which contained a collection of student's trash of four years' gathering his face sank visibly when she said, "Yes, in there."

"But," said the lady sadly, "can't you take my word for it? They don't amount to more than $10, and they're all in the bottom of my trunk."

The officer was sorry, and showed it, but the lady's word couldn't be taken.

"But I must catch the 4:30 train," urged the lady with a tremor in her voice.

The officer was again sorry, but he really couldn't help it.

"Was there no one there who could?"

"No one." The lady would have to show the pictures.

So the trunk was opened and the neat array of folded skirts and jackets and knicknacks exposed to view. It was really sad to watch the lady's face, as tray after tray was pulled out and a heap of clothes deposited on the floor. However, there was nothing to be found. Dresses and waists were shaken carefully out; the officer's face was beginning to grow red and less good-humored. The very bottom of the trunk had been reached, and not a photograph to be seen. There lay her music, stacked in formidable array, and the voice of the young lady sounded weakly in his ears:

"I guess they must be in among my music somewhere."

Book after book of Mendelssohn, Wagner, Liszt, Beethoven, Chopin, now came flying out to join the disordered heap on the platform. People about were looking askance at the red-faced officer and the miserable girl, and wondering if she had been caught smuggling; but still the wretched work went on. At last—oh, joy!—there was something. A picture—a little colored photograph of Vienna, worth about 10 cents!

The red-faced officer called the Appraiser, who calmly sat down on the steamer trunk and asked to see the rest of the $9.90 worth. After another five minutes the girl's head, with her hat awry and her face flushed with mortification and indignation, appeared out of the trunk where it had gone to join the fat officer's in search—and another picture saw the light.

"This one," said the Appraiser dryly, "is worth, I should say, about 20 cents."

The officer groaned aloud; the girl in spirit. Another search, and then three or four more came to light, and the sum had swelled to $2.50.

"That's all," murmured the girl between her tears.

"But, Madam," said the Appraiser sadly, "we must still find the remaining $7.50 worth."

"But I haven't any more," sobbed the girl.

"You swore to $10 worth," came the dogged reply, "and $10 worth is what I must find."

"Well, I just made a rough estimate of the cost, without taking time to figure it out," sobbed the girl. "I didn't think you'd have to be so particular."

The Appraiser looked worried. He was rather a youngish man, and one could see that woman's tears were painful to him. Even the red-faced officer, whose good humor had been under a cloud for a while, began to smile encouragingly at the girl while he mopped his brow.

"Well, if we can't find any more and you swear that this is all, I suppose I shall have to believe you" said the Appraiser doubtfully, "but the next time you had better use a pencil and paper and make your calculations more accurate."

The good-humored officer sank down on the steamer trunk vacated by the Appraiser. "I took them out," he said cheerfully, "but I can't offer to put them back," and he nodded with a sweeping glance toward the heap of disordered books and clothes.

The girl knelt down and gathered those once neatly folded garments into great armfuls and dumped them into the trunk. She was using as strong language as a delicately reared girl dared use—in the presence of a conn seur. She got them in and viciously sat on the lid while the good-humored officer kindly volunteered to lock the trunk, and then he put his little O. K. ticket on.

The girl looked at her watch; it was 4 o'clock, and her train left Forty-second Street at 4:30. And she was in Hoboken!

She looked so miserable that the good-humored officer couldn't resist her, and, in spite of his duties, he gently led her to the door, put her in a cab, and told the coachman to drive for his life. Then he stood and watched the retreating hansom. "Them wimmen," he soliloquized, "ef they don't beat everything. Ten dollars worth of photographs!" and then he threw back his head and laughed. GRACE SALINGER.

1901

Quaint Inns and Cabarets of London and Paris.

AMONG the intersting experiences of a tour in Europe are visits to some of the quaint restaurants and eating houses there, particularly those of London and Paris. There are many of these in both places, some of them of much historic interest, and they are eagerly sought by tourists, who take great delight in hunting them up and then telling their friends to visit them.

Probably the most famous of these is the Old Cheshire Cheese, on Wine Office Court, off Fleet Street, in London. It is a rambling old structure, with narrow windows, and is said to have been built early in the eighteenth century. In its old-fashioned rooms, with sawdust on the floor, the tables are surrounded by high-backed benches, fastened to the walls.

In the corner of one of these rooms on an upper floor Dr. Johnson, the famous lexicographer, is said to have made his favorite seat, while his ponderous witticisms were eagerly taken down by little "Jemmy" Boswell. To this day the famous steak and kidney pudding and stewed cheese that Oliver Goldsmith and Dr. Johnson are said to have loved so well when accompanied by a generous flagon of mulled ale are still served there.

Upon discovering the sign—

Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese.

over a narrow court, one enters the alley and a few steps leads to the door of the old tavern. On one side is the bar, with two of the omnipresent barmaids to be found everywhere in London. They are neatly dressed in black, with white collars and cuffs, and seem to be modest and well behaved.

On the opposite side of the passageway is a dining room filled with business men eating their luncheon, for it is the noon hour. Ascending the narrow, crooked stairway, entrance is made to the room where, according to the legend, was Dr. Johnson's corner, which is indicated by a gilt inscription over the back of the high settle.

A brisk cockney waiter takes your order, "Steak and kidney pudding, stewed cheese, and 'arf a pint o' bitter, yuss, Sir," and informs you that the pudding has just been taken out of the boiler, and if you will kindly step into the next room you can see it. You step into the next room and behold a steaming bombshell of dough, meat, and potatoes of enormous size. Having satisfied your curiosity, you return to your seat and are presently helped to a liberal quantity of it, accompanied by bread and butter and vegetables. The bitter beer is served in yellow mugs, with a picture of the house on them, and many persons purchase them as souvenirs of the visit.

Having satisfied your hunger, the brisk waiter shows you to a room on the floor above, where the walls are covered with prints of Hogarth's "Rake's Progress." Two or three of the series are missing, and while you are endeavoring to straighten out the sequence for a member of your party the brisk waiter in his eagerness to be of service puts his foot in it sadly.

"Pictures by Mr. 'Ogarth, Sir, quite a well-known man, Sir; died quite recently, Sir."

To which you cruelly reply:

"Yes, I saw his death notice in The Telegraph the other day, thank you."

Then you give him a tip and go around the corner to visit the house where Dr. Johnson wrote his famous dictionary. This was in Gough Square, and close by is Bolt Court, where he died.

As Leigh Hunt says, Dr. Johnson was the presiding spirit of Fleet Street. He frequented the Cheshire Cheese and the Mitre Tavern, and generally lived close by these two favorite resorts of his.

Another famous old place is Simpson's, on Cheapside, which is celebrated for its fish dinners. Since 1723 one generation has succeeded another in its management. Two American business men who were recently entertained there by two London merchants had a most interesting time.

They were ushered to an upper floor, where connecting tables ran around three sides of the room. Seats had been reserved for the party, and sixty men sat down to the dinner. At the head of the table sat a venerable looking old man, who was addressed as "Mr. President," and who, as soon as every one was seated, said grace in a most impressive manner. After the grace he helped to the soup, which was brought to the table in a large tureen and served by a corps of waiters.

Succeeding the soup came five separate courses of fish, consisting of salmon with lobster sauce, Dover soles, whitebait, stewed eels, with some piquant sauce, and boiled John Dory. After this came roast beef and roast lamb, with mint sauce.

After the plates had been removed for the last course two waiters entered carrying a huge triangular piece of Cheddar cheese. This was placed before the President, while other waiters handed around small cards to the guests. Then the President made a short speech, in which he invited all those present to guess at the height, girth, and weight of the piece of cheese before him. Those who were nearest to the correct figures would have their names inscribed in a gold frame hanging upon the wall. Not a dozen persons had made successful guesses in the past ten years, as the size of the cheese was varied every day.

As soon as the guests had inscribed the supposed height of the cheese on their cards they notified the President, who, after measuring it, informed them that the height was 20⅝ inches. Then came the guesses on the girth, which was 16½ inches, and the weight, which was 15½ pounds. One of the Americans guessed the weight correctly, and one or two men guessed the height, but no one had been successful at all three.

With the cheese, watercress was served, and gooseberry tart wound up this remarkable dinner. A couple of bottles of Pontet Canet Bordeaux and a bowl of very seductive punch helped the party of four to wash down their repast. The other guests ordered what they chose, and it was interesting to observe that only two men drank champagne, while others drank light wines, ales, and even ginger beer.

Then the two Englishmen went back to their offices, while the two Americans went on their way rejoicing. The venerable President, by the way, also said grace after the dinner.

There are many other quaint old restaurants and inns around London, and some of their signs are very curious. Among these is one known popularly as the "Goose and Gridiron." In reality it is the Swan and Harp, which are the well-known symbols of the Company of Musicians. The "Angel and Steelyards," as another one is known, really represents Justice holding her scales. The "Bull and Bedpost" shows a bull fastened to a stake ready to be baited, and the "Ship and Shovel" is a memento of Sir Cloudesley Shovel's naval exploits.

Along the Thames toward Henley are also many quaint old inns, where veal and ham pie and cold roast beef are the staple dishes. At Mendenham is a picturesque old place, close by the abbey, which was built by King John. Hanging around the coffee room are old stagecoach notices and a brief history of Mendenham Abbey, in which reference is made to the "Hellfire Club." The latter was composed of dissolute young noblemen who frequented the place during the middle of the eighteenth century.

Paris, too, abounds with curious cafés and cabarets. Most of these are in the Latin Quarter or in Montmartre.

In the former is Frederick's, where caneton à la presse, or duckling with the juice squeezed out by a silver press and cooked in a chafing dish, is the favorite order. With this you can have asparagus or peas, but not both; for Frederick will not allow it. Then a delicious salad, followed, if it is May, by strawberries about the size of marrowfat peas, and which smell and taste like violets, and you can say that you have dined.

Phillipe's, in the Latin Quarter, is noted for its salads also; one finds lettuce, romaine, escarole, and many other kinds there, while Phillipe's salad dressing is a secret known only to himself.

If a stranger is seen to cut his salad with a knife Phillipe seems heartbroken, and delivers a lecture on the heathenish custom. He insists that the salad leaves should be eaten whole, or if they are too large, should be broken with the fingers.

On the Boulevard Clichy are situated the cabarets excentriques, which have become noted features of Paris. Here are the Cabaret d'Enfer (hell) and the Cabaret du Ciel (heaven) alongside of each other, while not far off is the Cabaret of Death and several others.

Upon entering the Cabaret of Hell, one is received by waiters who are dressed like Mephistopheles. Whenever a person enters, the whole place is illuminated with red fire, while gongs are banged and a voice calls out, "Here is another lost soul." Then you seat yourself at a glass table illuminated by colored electric lights underneath, while the Mephistophelean waiter takes your order.

The ceilings and walls are covered with figures in bas relief, probably made of papier mache, representing persons in torment. The orchestra, the members of which are dressed as imps, are seated in a huge caldron apparently over the flames. When all this is illuminated, the effect is quite picturesque.

After a sufficient number of persons have assembled and have apparently ordered all the refreshments they intend to, they are ushered into a small theatre, where a performance is given. This consists principally of dissolving views, in which colored lights are skillfully managed. After this the audience is politely turned out to make room for more.

In the Cabaret du Ciel a stupid sacrilegious performance is given, the object being to ridicule church services and everything of a religious nature. The waiters are dressed as monks, with wings fastened upon their backs and a fat old abbot preaches a sermon in colloquial French, which is replete with coarse jokes.

At the Cabaret of Death the waiters are dressed as undertakers, and the beer is served upon tables shaped like coffins. It is rather a gruesome sight to see a number of persons seated around coffins sipping "un grand bock" or "un petit bock."

In the prison cabaret the waiters are dressed in convict suits, and wear imitation balls and chains on their legs. In still another café, the proprietor mounts a table and recites his own poetry to his guests. He is gotten up in the most approved artistic style, and usually wears a brown velveteen suit with a red necktie, and his trousers tucked into his boots. He also wears long hair, which he brushes aside with his hand during his poetic frenzy.

ALBERT HERMAN HOECKLEY.

LONDON'S MANY CLUBS.

IN one respect London, as a place of residence for the professional man, is unequaled by any other city. Persons engaged in the sciences and arts are popularly supposed to be self-sufficient individuals, in no danger of coming under Epictetus's definition of "slaves" on account of their love of human society. No idea could have less foundation in fact And it is this companionship of their fellow-workers desired by brain workers, as a class that London supplies.

The specialist who visits the English metropolis usually finds himself, before he has been in the city a week, introduced to some club, big or little, according to the nature of his specialty, where he can hobnob with others engaged in similar labors. Be he playwright or poet, Egyptologist, student of early English, or the Elizabethan drama, or old French ballads, or Oriental metaphysics, there is sure to be pointed out to him a house, flat, or single room, somewhere between St. Paul's and the Fulham Road, where he can talk shop with other enthusiasts. From the time when Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Kit Marlowe gathered together o' nights at the Mermaid to drink sack and spout their latest verses, clubs have been one of the recognized features of London life.

Among the most interesting of these institutions are the clubs which are not confined exclusively to writers or artists, although the men who wield the pen or brush usually outnumber the other members. Foremost among such clubs is, of course, the Savage, which is too well known to need description. The Sette of Odde Volumes is another club of which the membership is general, but which is not so well known to Americans. It is an organization unlike any other in existence. The members, who are limited in number, and who include some of the most eminent authors, artists, and actors of the city, meet at dinner frequently, and listen to a paper read by one of their number. These papers are afterward printed in charming little paper-covered volumes. A complete set is now almost impossible to obtain, and is valued by booksellers at hundreds of pounds. No member of the Odde Volumes would ever dream of preaching anything but the best when he speaks before an audience in London, and many of the papers read at its dinners have been important contributions to history, archaeology, and criticism.

But there is another class of London clubs which is of equal, perhaps even greater, interest. I refer to the organizations of the young men. A few years ago I knew of half a dozen clubs where budding poets and novelists and essayists—some of whom have since become famous—used to meet and read their productions to each other. An audience of some kind is an absolute necessity to the unproved aspirant, and these little organizations, partaking of the nature of mutual admiration societies as they did, probably served a useful purpose.

Strange and suggestive were the titles that these young men chose for their societies. The League of Youth consisted, of course, of admirers of Ibsen. But some of them worshipped Verlaine and Stephane Mallarme as well, and, in the little back bedroom where they used to meet, one or two members read some very creditable original verse. Only one of these young men has so far been heard of by the public, but his success was sudden and brilliant in the extreme.

The Cemented Bricks was a more ambitious organization (of course only socially.) Its members were not all obscure; a few of them had "arrived." We had the long-haired Le Gallienne, who used to give forth astonishing theories at the meetings. Walter Jerrold was another, and Aubrey Beardsley, and the author of "The Shifting of the Fire" were members. John Lane of the Bodley Head would sometimes put in an appearance, while young Maurice Baring, Lord Revelstoke's brother, was a constant visitor for a time. Lately he has produced a few essays and poems which have attracted a good deal of attention in London. The members met at a quiet hotel off the Strand, and possibly meet there still.

Then, for specialists, there are such institutions as the Omar Khayyam Club, the Japan Society, the Burlington Fine Arts Club, the Chaucer Society, and the Early English Text Society. London is certainly the paradise for those engaged in research. All the [illegible] and [illegible] read a paper on an obscure subject in which I did not suppose a dozen people in the city took any active interest and find myself a week afterward a member of a society exclusively devoted to its study?

L. W. C.

Chamberlain Stirred Them Up.

COMMENTING upon the differences between the English and the Americans, an English woman, who is making her home in this country, but who recently returned from a visit to England with a stock of fresh impressions, said:

"The men who make great fortunes in England do not seem inspired with the passion for giving that breaks out with such virulence among American millionaires at times. Such gifts as those of Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Rogers's to the Metropolitan Museum, Mr. Rockefeller, and others that might be mentioned, are not made by Englishmen. When an Englishman makes a great fortune his one idea is to found a family. He wants to marry his daughter to the son of some old or titled house; to buy a big country place, entail his estate, and look forward to seeing his descendants taking their place among the gentry or aristocracy.

"I was over in England six months ago when the University of Birmingham was opened. Do you know how that university got its endowment, which was heralded forth as such an example of the generosity of the rich men of England? It was entirely due to Joseph Chamberlain. He went around to all those aristocrats who contributed, hat in hand, personally, and said to them: 'Now, just see how much cuter the Americans are than you. They have endowed their universities, and founded a magnificent system of free schools, and paid special attention to technical and mechanical and electrical instruction, and you see how their manufactures are capturing our markets. We have got to have technical instruction for the masses.'

"In that way, by much persistence, he got the endowment for the University of Birmingham, whose specialty is its technological department. They may say what they will, free education, and the education of the masses, is not an English ideal. It is a Scotch ideal. The Scotch had an excellent system of public education many years before the board schools were opened in England. But Oxford and Cambridge have always been very expensive. They are expensive to-day; and the Established Church dislikes and opposes the board school wherever it can. As a matter of fact," said the English woman calmly, "long residence on this side of the water has taught me that England does not care for or appreciate brains or enterprise. England reverences birth, family connections, and money. She has always honored and advanced the people who had those things; and when she finds America outstripping her by the audacious application of brains to business methods, it naturally surprises her."

A Human Tragedy.

THE thunderstorm had spent its rage at last. Small pools of water lay upon the sidewalk and causeway.

The black clouds were rapidly disappearing from the sky. The silver moon and shimmering stars were endeavoring to reassert themselves. The feverish city panted its grateful thanks, like an animal refreshed.

Zenobia came to the window and threw wide the casement. A sound of woe fell upon her ears. Along the avenue there slowly came a human form.

Anon it raised its hands and appealed to the lofty heavens. Anon it gesticulated despairingly to the moon and the stars.

And a man's voice cried, "I will never forgive her. Heaven hears me! I will never forgive her."

"A human tragedy," mused Zenobia; "the old, old story of a faithless love."

As the man neared her she noticed that he shook with emotion. But he trod the avenue with a heavy, manly step. Opposite her mansion the storm had left a pool upon the sidewalk about two inches deep. The man stepped heavily into this pool, and the water splashed up into his face.

"And as the waves close over my head," he cried, "I swear I will never forgive her."

"Loaded," said Zenobia haughtily, and withdrew from the casement.

The human tragedy staggered down the avenue.

Reflections of a Brooklynite.

BROOKLYN has never looked the world squarely in the face since the day it annexed Coney Island.

When a water famine isn't threatening in Brooklyn a split in a church choir happens along to lend excitement to life in the borough.

In Brooklyn when it gets noised about the neighborhood that a man carries a night latch-key, he gets the reputation of leading a fast life, and the women speculate as to when his wife will go back to her mother.

When a Manhattan real moves to Brooklyn he goes to the country in the Summer merely for the excitement of the thing.

Not everybody lives in Brooklyn by choice. There are lots of folks in the place who are too feeble to get away.

There are many childless couples in Brooklyn who are greatly consoled in life by the possession of a blooded equestrian.

That is a clear case of [illegible]

NEW YORK REMINISCENCES OF

Stevenson and Poe

THE first visits of Robert Louis Stevenson and Edgar Allan Poe to New York City were made when the conditions of the two men were much the same. Both were struggling for a living and for the places in the world of letters that the first reached during his life, but which has been accorded to the second in recent years only. The second coming of these men shows a marked change in their conditions. Stevenson had made a reputation and had contracts that promised him a comfortable living; Poe was still fighting for a living, and had less than $5 in his pockets to use on his wife and himself.

The place where Stevenson staid on his first night in the city is still standing. It is a ramshackle brick building, two stories high, each story being really but three parts of a story, for a tall man standing on his toes can touch the ceilings with his fingers. It is the house 10 West Street, and is but a short walk from the Aquarium. To-day on the first floor there is a restaurant. On the window is a sign which tells one that it is "Charley's Restaurant." There is a bill of fare on the side of the door by which one enters from the street that reads: "Regular dinner, 20 cents. Sirloin steak, 15 cents; oysters, any style, 15 cents," and other dishes for the same modest prices

A dozen tables crowd the small room. On the left as one enters is the cashier's stand, a table covered with oilcloth and on which is a small glass showcase for cigars. In the rear of the dining room are a pantry and a kitchen. In August, 1870, when Stevenson visited New York on his way to California to see Mrs. Osbourne, who afterward became his wife, the place was known as Reunion House. It was, as the proprietor's notice said, at "No. 10 West Street, one minute's walk from Castle Garden; convenient to Castle Garden, the steamboat landings, California steamers and Liverpool ships. Board and lodging per day, 1 dollar, single meals 25 cents, lodging per night 25 cents; private rooms for families; no charge for storage or baggage; satisfaction guaranteed to all persons. Michael Mitchell, proprietor."

Stevenson, in The Amateur Emigrant, in speaking of it says: "Reunion House was, I may go the length of saying, a humble hostelry. You entered through a long barroom, then passed into a little dining room, and thence into a still smaller kitchen. The furniture was of the plainest; but the bar was hung in the American taste, with encouraging and hospitable mottoes."

Mitchell is out of business, Stevenson is dead, but the little old building still stands a monument to that one night, a milestone marking Stevenson's resting place in his journey across the continent to the woman he loved. Mrs. Osbourne was to sue for a divorce, and her health was such as to alarm the man who proved her lover to the hour of his death.

Stevenson's first impressions of America were not pleasing, as a postscript in a letter to Sidney Colvin, published in his "Letters," as issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, shows. He wrote: "The only American institution which has yet won my respect is the rain. One sees it is a new country; they are so free with their water. I have been steadily drenched for twenty-four hours; waterproof wet through."

On his second visit in 1887, after the death of his father, his reputation in America was at its height. "Treasure Island" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" were paying him handsomely, and he had contracts with publishers for months ahead. He could stay where he wished, so he went to a big hotel.

Edgar Allan Poe's first home in New York was at 113½ Carmine Street, where he lived in 1837 from April to some time during the year 1838. There is no 113½ Carmine Street now. That building gave way to others, and now where it stood, just back of the old Trinity graveyard, now a public park, stands a rickety tenement house. After the publication of "The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym," in 1838, Poe went to Philadelphia.

After a hard struggle there he again came to New York, reaching here in August, 1844. In a letter to Mrs. Clemm he tells of his trip and of finding a home. It shows how hard and how desperately he was struggling for that recognition in the world of letters which brings with it money, and which had been won by Stevenson on his second visit. The letter, which is pathetic and tells much of the nature of the man, is as follows:

"My dear Muddie—We have just this minute done breakfast, and I now sit down to write you about everything. I can't pay for the letter because the Post Office won't be open to-day. In the first place, we arrived safe at the Walnut Street wharf. The driver wanted me to pay a dollar, but I wouldn't. Then I had to pay a boy a levy to put the trunk in the baggage car. In the meantime I took Sis (his wife) in the Depot Hotel. It was only 6:15 and we had to wait till 7. We saw The Ledger and Times—nothing in either—a few words of no account in The Chronicle. We started in good spirits, but did not get here until nearly 3 o'clock. We went in the cars to Amboy, about forty miles from New York, and then took the steamboat the rest of the way. Sissy coughed none at all. When we got to the wharf it was raining hard. I left her on board the boat after paying the trunks in the ladies' cabin, and set off to buy an umbrella and look for a boarding house. I met a man selling umbrellas, and bought one for 25 cents. Then I went up Greenwich Street and soon found a boarding house. It was just before you get to Cedar Street on the west side going up—the left hand side. It has brownstone steps, with a porch with brown pillars. Morrison is the name on the door. I made a bargain in a few minutes and then got a hack and went for Sis. I was not gone more than half an hour and she was astonished to see me back so soon. She didn't expect me for an hour. There were two other ladies waiting on board—so she wasn't very lonely. When we got to the house we had to wait about half an hour before the room was ready. The house is old and looks buggy. [This letter has been cut here for the signature on the opposite side.] The cheapest board I ever knew, taking into consideration the central situation and the living. I wish Kate [the cat] could see it—she would faint. Last night for supper we had the nicest tea you ever drank, strong and hot, wheat bread and rye bread, cheese, tea cakes, (elegant,) a great dish (two dishes) of elegant ham, and two of cold veal piled up like a mountain, and large slices, three dishes of the cakes, and everything in the greatest profusion. No fear of starving here. The landlady seemed as if she couldn't press us enough, and we were at home directly. Her husband is living with her—a fat, good-natured old soul. There are eight or ten boarders—two or three of them ladies—two servants. For breakfast we had excellent flavored coffee, hot and strong—not very clear, and no great deal of cream—veal cutlets, elegant ham and eggs, and nice bread and butter. I never sat down to a more plentiful or a nicer breakfast. I wish you could have seen the eggs—and the great dishes of meat. I ate the first hearty breakfast I have eaten since I left our little home. Sis is delighted and we are both in excellent spirits. She has coughed hardly any and had no night sweat. She is now busy mending my pants, which I tore against a nail. I went out last night and bought a skein of silk, a skein of thread, two buttons, a pair of slippers, and a tin pan for the stove. The fire kept in all night. We have now got $4.50 left. To-morrow I am going to try and borrow $3, so that I may have a fortnight to go upon. I feel in excellent spirits and haven't drank a drop—so that I hope soon to get out of trouble. The very instant I scrape together enough money I will send it on. You can't imagine how much we both do miss you—"

A visit to Greenwich, near Cedar, shows that the house with brownstone steps and pillars has given place to a building that is now old, too, and the ground floor of which is used as a saloon. The whole neighborhood has changed since Poe was there, and now all around are tall modern buildings. Poe moved from this place to the little cottage in Fordham, about which a great deal has been written.

Poe died in poverty after a life full of suffering, and not until recent years were his great talents recognized. Stevenson died in comfortable circumstances, after a life of comparative happiness, and in the very height of his popularity.

Justice in New York Under George II.'s Regime.

IN the days of Old New York, when the dignified and periwigged Mayor and Recorder conjointly dispensed justice and equity to criminal offenders, it was no light matter to transgress the King's statutes and fall into the clutches of the law.

When George II. was King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and Sovereign Lord of the American Colonies, the high and honorable Court of General Quarter Sessions was an impressive tribunal.

In the year of our Lord 1732 the sessions of the court were held in the City Hall, situate where the present Sub-Treasury building stands, in Wall Street. Opposite, about where the Drexel Building is now, was the Publick Whipping Post, the Pillory, and the Stocks. The Gaol adjoined the City Hall.

The personnel of the distinguished court in this year was made up of the Mayor, the Hon. Robert Lurting; his Deputy, John Cruger; the Esquires, Aldermen, and Justices of the Peace; Hermanus Vangelder, Frederick Philipse, Anthony Rutgers, John Roosevelt, and Johannes Hardenbroeck—all names intimately associated with the subsequent history of New York City—and his Honor the Recorder.

When court had been solemnly declared open by the Court Crier the proclamation to the High Sheriff to return all writs intrusted to him, and to all Coroners, High Constables, Petty Constables, and Bayliffs to answer to their names and save their fines was duly read. In later times the act of Parliament directing that the King's Post Road to High Bridge be kept in Good Repair was also read. Then the Grand Jury was sworn and charged, and the administration of justice to all offenders against his Majesty's criminal statutes began.

The musty, time-yellowed, but carefully preserved and perfectly legible records of this old Court, couched in quaint legal phrases, though they are, contain much of interest to any curious enough to strain his or her eyes in an effort to puzzle out the stiff chirography and learn how criminals were punished in Colonial days.

On the third day of May, 1732, the foreman of the Grand Jury, in an impressive manner, handed up to the Court an indictment against Martha Cash for feloniously entering the shop of William Hammersley and stealing therefrom two remnants of printed calico.

Martha Cash was duly "Arraigned Before the Barr," pleaded guilty, and threw herself upon the mercy of the Court. Upon motion of the Clerk of the Peace, judgment was thereupon pronounced upon her as follows:

"It is Considered by the Court that the Offender shall Return to the place from whence she came, (The Gaol,) and from thence shall forthwith be Carryed out and Tyed to the Tail of a Cart at the City Hall, and there be Stripped from the Warte upwards, and there receive Three Lashes on the Naked Back by the Common Whipper, and from thence shall be drawn to the Meal Market and there receive Three Lashes, and from there to the Old Market at Burger's Path, and there receive Five Lashes, and from thence to Coenties Market, and there to receive Three Lashes, thence to the lower end of Broad Street, and there to receive Three Lashes, thence to the corner of Duke Street and there to receive Three Lashes, from thence to the corner of Beaver Street, and there to receive Three Lashes, and from thence to return unto the place from which she came, and there to remain until she pays the full fees of this prosecution."

Stealing two remnants of printed calico was a serious offense in those good old days. Martha Cash would undoubtedly have preferred to spend a whole Summer on Blackwell's Island rather than suffer the humiliation and pain of receiving the above number of lashes on the naked back, at the hands of the Common Whipper.

We hear more of Martha, later, by the yellowing old records.

Shortly afterward the Grand Jury presented Martha for "Setting the Prison Doors on Fire in the City Hall on Wed. the 25th of April in the night time. The Defendant confessed her only Design was to get out of Gaol and Prays the Court that she be immediately delivered out of Gaol and that she will immediately quit the Province." She was given eleven more lashes.

For the heinous crime of stealing a pewter teapot of the value of 11d., Henry Mills, on Nov. 9, 1732, was, after pleading guilty, sentenced to receive twenty lashes on the naked back and directed to immediately leave the city. The consequences to Henry if he had stolen the whole tea set are awful to imagine.

James McHenry, the factotum of Henry Dobson, feloniously coveted his master's silken stock, and in a moment of abstraction transferred it to his own wardrobe. He was duly indicted therefor by the Grand Jury. He admitted the theft when "Brought to the Barr," and was sentenced to receive twenty lashes. His punishment was remitted "in Consideration of his Ingenious Confession and his having been before severely punished by his Master." What Jeems's "ingenious" confession was, the court historian failed to note in his record book.

William Brandige one day was indiscreet enough to allow himself to be caught by one of the constables with twenty fathoms of rope in his possession about which he could not give a satisfactory explanation. He received "forty lashes save one." For taking two books valued at 2d. William Thomson got one and twenty lashes, and considered himself fortunate. Margaret Higgins received the same number for appropriating to her own use two smoothing irons that belonged to some one else. Anne Wright, for taking a sixpenny tea kettle, received three months in the jail and six lashes, while Mary Callahan received twenty lashes for stealing two iron pots.

The punishment of slaves for similar offenses was even more severe. This curious entry is found in the year 1734:

"Forasmuch as Rose a mulatto slave of the Widow Laurier was lately committed to the Common Gaol for Damning the White Peoples Throats and Yours Too (Speaking to a White Woman) and Divers other expressions against the White People, it is ordered that the said Rose be carried to the Common Whipping Post and there be stripped from the middle upwards and receive upon the naked back 39 Lashes by the Common Whipper and that she shall stand committed until such time as she shall be Transported out of the Colony and that immediately before her transportation she be Tyed to the Tail of a Cart and Carryed around some of the Wards of the City and receive on the back thirty nine Lashes more by the Common Whipper and then be delivered to her Mistress."

John Ten Eyck, cordwainer, was fined 10s on the 8th day of August in the thirteenth reign of our lord the King, for "feloniously wickedly and wilfully entering the fortifications in the South Ward, commonly called the Battery, and spoiling, throwing down, and impairing a portion thereof, to the Grievous Damage of all His Majesty's Liege Subjects, and against the Peace of Our Lord the King and His Common Dignity." John paid the fine.

Judicial clemency was extended toward Joseph Anderson, who was captured by Constable Bulsing playing "with a Batt and Ball during the Time For Divine Service," and to his older brother, who rescued him from the constable's grasp. The Court gave solemn warning that full severity would be extended toward all others "in like case offending."

On May 6, 1745, this interesting entry appears:

"Ordered That the Person now before the Court who was charged with Singing in Praise of the Pretender and acknowledged Himself to be a Roman Catholick and now refusing to tell the Court his name, be forthwith delivered to the Keeper of the House of Correction and that he there be, when Sober, whipped Eleven Lashes upon the Bare Back and that he then send him as soon as may be to Elizabeth Town in Eastern New Jersey (being the place from which he came) and that as often as he shall be found in the City afterwards that he be sent to the House of Correction and there be punished as any Justice may direct."

Dire punishment as a compulsory return to Elizabeth Town must have been for the Singer of Praises of the Pretender, it was not half so terrible as the exile which was meted out to William Cullen. William was for a time detained in the common jail for some violation of his Majesty's statutes in which he was so unfortunate as to be caught. While languishing in durance vile, the dignified old records assert that he did "threaten to be Death of Robert Cranmell and be revenged upon his family." Whereupon the Court on the next day, when the offender was properly contrite for his awful threat, mitigated the terrible punishment which had been considered and directed that the constables and Marshals take great care to see that Cullen be forthwith transported to Staten Island, and that he not presume to return to the city again, upon pain of suffering such further corporal punishment as the law directs.

There wasn't any Dr. Doty on the island then to wage relentless war on the ubiquitous mosquitoes.

The question of counterfeit money seems, from the records, to have worried the old Colonials about as much as if not more than it does the Treasury officials to-day. In the halcyon days of the early part of the eighteenth century a counterfeit money conflagration in the courtroom, in which the bad money was "burned and consumed to ashes," was quite a frequent occurrence. In fact, some member of the court, official of the city, or some worthy citizen would bring a bunch of worthless bills into the presence of the court almost every day, and then would ensue a little bonfire which all seemed to enjoy to the utmost.

One Joseph Johnson, bookbinder, was suspected in 1734 of having several counterfeit ten-shilling bills in his possession, and as it was suspected that he "lys concealed in this city," the constables were directed to apprehend him at any hazard. Joseph managed to elude their vigilance, however, and escaped, leaving behind his six-year-old son, Joseph, Jr. Whereupon the next year, before Gerrardus Stuyvesant, Deputy Mayor, it was decided that little Joe was likely to become a charge on the parish, so it was solemnly decided to apprentice him to some worthy personage, and it was so ordered in these words, which are to this day a part of the court record:

"Ordered that the said Joseph Johnson be put out Apprentice by the Church Wardens, to William Bradford, of this city, Printer, until he attain the age of one and twenty years. The said William Bradford covenanting to teach him the Art and Trade of a Printer; to Read, Write, and Cypher, and at the Expiration of the Term to give to him One Good New Suit of Apparell, both Linnen and Woolen, from head to foot, besides his usual apparell, and during his term to provide sufficient Meat, Drink, Apparell, Washing, and Lodgings."

After disposing of much routine business of that sort, the Grand Jurors would perhaps, if business was dull, hand up a batch of presentments declaring certain spots in the city to be "Publick Nuisances." There wasn't any Fourth Avenue tunnel then, either. Some of the places that seemed to need, or at any rate received, official condemnation of the Eighteenth Century Inquisitors were the Stye and Markett House, at the lower end of Wall Street; the City Hall, the Digging of the Hill near the Windmill on the Common and Freshwater; the Digging of the Street called William Street, near the Horse and Cart, late the residence of Jeremiah Redding, and the Digging of the Street from the Slip called Hardenbroeck Slip, cross Queen Slip, running into the Swamp lately called Beekman's Swamp. The Aldermen of the Ward in which the "places as they now Lye are nuisances," were directed to see that the conditions were remedied and at once. They generally did.

Tallest British Soldier to Marry.

All rumors that Capt. Ames, the tallest officer in the British Army, is to marry an American heiress are set at rest by the announcement that he will wed an Englishwoman. Formal announcement of his engagement to Miss Violet Cecil, granddaughter of the late Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, has been made. Miss Brooks is not only an extremely handsome girl, but a great heiress. Capt. Ames is one of the most popular young men in English society, but is not blessed with an abundance of wealth, so that the engagement is what is termed an "ideal" one by matchmakers. Capt. Ames headed Queen Victoria's jubilee procession in 1897.

1901

Streets of New York

How Some Happen to Be Crooked and Others Straight.

SO widespread an interest has been evinced of late in matters pertaining to the streets of New York and in plans to improve, if possible, the gridiron heritage bequeathed to us by a commission appointed about one hundred years ago, that it may be interesting to look back at some of the considerations that weighed with the worthy gentlemen who had this important matter in charge.

The map of New York discloses an attempt to fit a rigid system of streets and avenues to previous conditions that could not be altered. These conditions were a labyrinth at the lower end of the island, and an independent settlement known as Greenwich Village, which had begun to evolve a series of thoroughfares to suit its own notions.

The peculiar turnings and twistings that marked the paths of the old Dutch village were a perfectly natural development. The original settlers did not concern themselves with thoughts of a future city; they made short cuts to mills, taverns, and other places, that were frequently visited, going around hills and avoiding marshy ground. The result was, as might have been expected, many turns and irregularities. These paths, having once been established, remained, and exist to this day, constituting a puzzle to those who are not aware of the early configuration of the island and the methods of Peter Minuit and his colonists.

South William Street and the alley to Stone Street are mementos of this primitive condition. About where Delmonico's downtown establishment is located, a mill was situated. A road led to this mill from Broad Street, which was one of the prominent thoroughfares of the Dutch hamlet. Another road from the mill connected the latter with Stone Street, which likewise was one of the oldest of the Dutch paths, being indeed the first street to be paved with stone. The fact that the first road to the mill, (known as Mill Lane before it was changed to South William Street,) and the second were irregular short cuts, did not trouble the worthy burghers. These paths, as we know, and others, have never been obliterated, and remain to this day to bewilder modern New Yorkers.

The committee to whom was given the problem of laying out the streets above the section already settled, consisted of Gouverneur Morris, Simeon De Witt, and John Rutherford. De Witt Clinton, who was Mayor at the time, (1807,) was also, it is scarcely necessary to add, greatly interested in the project.

One of the first problems that presented itself was the general form to be adopted, that is, whether the simple scheme of rectilinear streets crossing each other at right angles should be accepted, or whether some such "supposed improvements" as circles, ovals, and stars might be deemed worthy of consideration. It was conceded that the latter might embellish the plan, but it was feared at too great an expense, both of convenience and utility.

"A city," reasoned the committee, "is to be composed principally of the habitations of men and straight-sided and right-angled houses are the most cheap to build, and the most convenient to live in." The result of these practical reflections was decisive.

The report is interestingly argumentative in character, taking up expected objections to certain features, and explaining the cause of various omissions and determinations. Thus the committee admits that it may surprise many to find but few vacant spaces, and these none too large. The answer is that New York, not being situated on the bank of a small stream such as the Thames or the Seine, but "on the large arms of the sea," its location is peculiarly felicitous in regard to health and pleasure, as well as in regard to the convenience of commerce. Hence it was deemed entirely unnecessary to have many large breathing spaces, especially as the prices of land were deemed uncommonly high, and as the spirit of economy dictated the avoidance of all rash expenditures of money. How great a sum these worthy and conscientious citizens might have saved the city had they been a little more extravagant while they were laying out the streets of the future metropolis!

It was thought proper, however, to set apart on an elevated position a space sufficient for a large reservoir to provide for future needs, the space until so required to be consecrated to the purposes of science whenever the public spirit might dictate the building of an observatory. On the map of 1807 Observatory Place occupies the ground between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-fourth Streets, and between Fourth and Fifth Avenues.

It was also considered necessary to have a place for military exercises. In locating it in the district extending from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Streets, and from Third to Seventh Avenues, the Commissioners evidently did so with profound regrets. They lamented that as in fate a day the parade could not be made larger and be brought nearer the centre of things. They timely admitted that it was too small, as well as the streets, but presumed that those who were inclined to cultivate vanity could be gratified when the collection called for the large and immediate use should arise.

lem was as vexatious a hundred years ago as it is to-day.

The next feature decided upon was a market place, which was located east of First Avenue, between Seventh and Tenth Streets, and included a salt marsh. In determining the site of this important institution the Commissioners admitted that they were influenced by the fact that this ground was of inferior price. "The matter dug from a large canal through the middle," they added, "for the admission of market boats will give a due elevation and solidity to the side; and in a space of more than 3,000 feet long and upward of 800 wide, there will, it is presumed, after deducting what is needed for the canal and markets, be sufficient room for carts and wagons without incommoding those whose business or curiosity may induce them to attend it."

In deliberating upon the necessity of having this market place, and in determining its site, the Commissioners timidly ventured the prediction that in the course of half a century the city would extend as far as Thirty-fourth Street, and contain 400,000 souls. Their estimate of the growth of the population was nearly 50 per cent. too modest, the figures in 1860 being 814,254, and as to the map, such innovations as that of Central Park and the project of two great reservoirs within its limits are a sufficient contrast to the conservative ideas of Gouverneur Morris and his associates.

This conservatism becomes fairly laughable when one reads of the fears of the committee, namely, that their fellow-citizens might deem it a subject of merriment to have provided "for a greater population than is collected at any spot on this side of China." They justified their extravagance in laying out streets over the entire space to and including Harlem, by believing that the latter place would in all likelihood become popular, even if the sections to the south remained unoccupied, but they concluded "it is improbable that for centuries to come the grounds north of Harlem Flat will be covered with houses." To have come short of the extent laid out, they furthermore argued, "might therefore have defeated just expectations; and to have gone further might have furnished material to the pernicious spirit of speculation."

An examination of the map of 1807, known as the "Commissioners' Map," reveals a practically unbroken gridiron from Thirty-fourth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Five little square parks appear, indeed, but they are so insignificant that they serve only to emphasize the preponderance and monotony of rectilinear streets and avenues. One wonders also what consideration prevented the Commissioners from planning more avenues, especially along the western section of the island. Evidently they calmly ignored the great problem of transportation altogether.

There was one virtue that the Commissioners possessed to a noteworthy degree, namely, consistency. They believed in having things square, and their plan certainly presented a wonderful exhibit of rectangular and rectilinear cartography. They made a praiseworthy effort to straighten out Broadway at Tenth Street, where it passed Randall's Sailors' Snug Harbor, but did not succeed. At Twenty-third Street, however, they thought they had effectively stopped its slanting course by checking it at the lower limit of the Parade. Had they been able to carry out their design, there would have been no Broadway to the north of this square, but they failed in this as they did in their effort to cut through Eleventh Street from Fourth Avenue to Broadway. This section formed a portion of the farm of Hendrick Brevoort, who managed to resist all attempts to run a street through his property. Ordinances were passed for its opening in 1826 and in 1849, but the venerable occupant refused to move and the ordinances were rescinded.

Greenwich Village, as has already been mentioned, had developed a street system of its own which defied even the strongly defined rectangular theories of the map makers. The adjustment of the Greenwich streets to those of the city when the latter grew up to the neighborhood of the village caused that astonishing formation of angles whereby Fourth and Tenth Streets, abandoning all attempts to remain parallel, approached and crossed each other and ceased bewilderment ever afterward.

In the neighborhood of Broadway and Fifteenth Street the Commissioners became involved in trouble with an acute angle, the result of which was Union Square. The old Bowery and Bloomingdale roads met here and formed the troublesome angle, which, when further intersected by the cross streets, was found to leave so little room for building purposes that it was decided to lay out a public square, of the union of these roads and streets, hence the name.

Fortunately, the Commissioners' plan in its entirety was never executed, but enough of it has been handed to fellow New York with a monotonous and unvarying system of streets, few of which can present those features of architectural beauty that characterize many of the cities of Europe. The few parks we possess without the Commissioners, when such opportunities and sources of enjoyment for the people as Central Park and Riverside Drive, Morningside Park and Mount Morris Park, Prospect Park and Fort Greene Park, Van Cortlandt Park and Pelham Bay Park, Crotona Park and Bronx Park, Claremont Park and Highbridge Park, Washington Square and Tompkins Square, Madison Square and Union Square, Bryant Park and Seward Park, Battery Park and Riverside Park, Hamilton Fish Park and Corlears Hook Park, Mount

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF BAIREUTH

RICHARD WAGNER and Baireuth! The newspapers of Germany and America were full of gossip and all sorts of exciting stories concerning the opening of the "Festspielhaus." Why just Baireuth, an out-of-the-way, quaint little city? It was in August, 1876. A hot sun smiled upon Baireuth, which was beautifully decorated. Flags and flowers covered the houses. Thousands of people filled the streets, moving slowly, like a gigantic serpent, toward the railway station. Germany's Emperor was expected to witness the opening of this extraordinary Opera House and hear a new style of musical drama entitled: "Der Ring des Nibelungen."

It had been announced that the Grand Duke of Weimar would arrive at 4 o'clock, and naturally Franz Liszt, who but recently left that city, received the Duke with splendid grace and ceremonies at the station. As the royal carriages drove into town Liszt in his equipage and alone, like a king of music, closed the procession, bowing smilingly to the right and left as the people cheered him.

At 5 o'clock the thunder of cannon heralded the arrival of the imperial train. The Emperor, in citizen's dress, was received by the city's authorities, and Richard Wagner, who escorted the Emperor and his staff through the cheering multitudes toward castle Eremitage, one of the Emperor's estates. The chief patron and benefactor of Wagner, King Ludwig of Bavaria, had departed on the 8th of August, after attending unobserved a rehearsal of "Rheingold," and embracing the "Master" as an indication of his complete satisfaction.

Then came the great day Aug. 13. On account of the delayed arrival of Brazil's Emperor, announcements were distributed declaring that out of respect for this notable the performance of "Rheingold" would begin at 7 instead of 5 o'clock. To fill up the time numbers of visitors could be seen strolling up the hill to the playhouse, and long before the hour set for the beginning of the opera a gay assemblage could be seen surrounding the quaint building upon the plateau of the hill. It was a distinguished mass meeting, offering an interesting sight. Thousands of others who awaited the passing of the royalties lined the streets leading to the now historical hill, which evil tongues had christened "the artistic mount of Calvary." Finally the hour of 7 brought the guests to their seats and punctually, on the stroke of 7, the Emperors and royalties entered the Fürstengallerie, cheered by the audience.

And comfortably leaning in their wide chairs, an admirable innovation of Wagner, the audience talked of the amphitheatrical form of the house, absence of boxes, plain white walls instead, all dimly illuminated by mild light effects. But most surprising of all, no orchestra in sight! A mystical abyss in place of it! Suddenly came the penetrating sound of a fanfare, seemingly coming out of the earth. Then another, followed by the silence of anxiety. One could hear the breathing of the audience.

It was not necessary to be an enthusiast to feel the majestic effect of the long tone in E flat by the orchestra introducing the music to "Rheingold." In fact the work of the splendidly organised orchestra throughout the whole performance was an unparalleled triumph of Wagner's genius! Every pesaimist had to admit this. And the singers, too, were marvelous, making a lasting impression through their unusual clear enunciation and beautiful singing. Especially did the Rhine daughters create a sensation with their "Wogela-Weia." They were the Misses Lilli and Marie Lehmann and Minna Lammert.

However, the scenic effects and the machinery did not work as perfectly as Wagner had hoped. The consequence was a depressed feeling of the audience, and more than once was heard: "Accidents will happen!" But when finally the curtains closed a storm of applause came forth. The audience called for Wagner, but he did not appear. For fully ten minutes it continued; the applause became deafening; two Emperors and other monarchs waited for his appearance before the curtain, but Richard Wagner came not!

Why did he fail to acknowledge this outburst of appreciation? Was it against the etiquette of his theatre? Indeed he would not permit a curtain call for his artists. But Emperors were waiting. Or was it displeasure on account of imperfectly operating mechanicism, which he had heralded to be perfect? No one ever found out. Of the following "Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung," nothing but praise can be recorded. The enthusiasm increased to a cyclone of applause, and Wagner enjoyed the satisfaction of a complete triumph.

Twenty-five years have gone by since that happy time. Financially it proved too heavy a burden for the Wagners and the trilogy had to be sold to permit a sounder financial standing. At first the festivals were repeated every fourth year and lately every second. The performances have reached a high grade of perfection, but still the "Wagner question" disturbs the peace of Germany's musical circles; even foreign countries are affected.

A distinguished German critic wrote in 1876, when Wagner had succeeded with his attempt, after untold hardships: "Should the German people learn to admire the false gold of the 'Nibelungenring,' this fact alone would extinguish them from the ranks of artistic nations of their Continent."

How far this prophecy came true goes without saying. Not only Germany, but every other country of importance has learned to understand and appreciate Wagner's dramas. It may be safe to say that it is not a Wagner question, but a Baireuth question. Cosima Wagner may cling to "Parsifal" in grim dismay. With it she will draw audiences for some time to come, but there is no reason for a pilgrimage to Baireuth in order to enjoy a perfect performance of the "Ring." Every first-class opera, New York, London, and Paris not excluded, has entered the field as effective competitors of Baireuth. Now that the Prince Regent Theatre at Munich is completed, which is a duplicate of Baireuth's theatre, it may prove beyond a question that Baireuth has fulfilled its purpose!

Cosima Wagner is not satisfied with this state of affairs. She has appealed to the Wagner societies all over the world to help her sustain Baireuth. She is a clever impresario and employs all sorts of manoeuvres to keep Baireuth fresh in every one's mind, and Villa Wahnfried has no rest. The burning question of saving the house upon the Calvarienberg is settled in Germany, and she failed to stir up the glimmer of interest to a bright flame of enthusiasm, as in 1876.

Of Germans there are but few who undertake the expensive trip to the hot Baireuth, except for professional reasons, and the management appeals to foreign countries, which for years have supplied most of the guests. In fact, a close study of Baireuth reveals this: Most of the people are professional singers, players, musicians, teachers, &c., from America, England, Russia, France, and Germany. Baireuth plays to the "trade." It is not a distinguished assemblage, as in 1876, (with apologies to the profession.)

This year's performances include, besides the trilogy, "Flying Dutchman" and "Parsifal," and begin with "Rheingold," July 22. They offer nothing new. The same artists and directors as before are here. The ticket speculators have, as usual, bought up every seat, especially for the opening performances, when they do a rousing business, as the press representatives alone fill most of the seats, but, according to my reckoning, they will come to grief during the August performances, as tickets for the latter days can be had galore.

Lately Frau Cosima has made desperate attempts to keep up interest for Baireuth, and nothing is too difficult for her to try, not even a direct appeal to the German Parliament, in which she asked a prolongation of the author's rights (for "Parsifal") from thirty to fifty years, an attempt which failed.

She is a woman of great knowledge and learning, thoroughly versed in modern languages and fine arts, but, like her father, Franz Liszt, inclined to self-aggrandizement and ceremony. During the last few years but few mortals have had an opportunity to see her countenance. I have heard her speak and direct rehearsals, but never saw her face. A heavy veil covers her countenance, and not the brightest rays will reveal a line of her face. The reason for it is known to those who have seen her features.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear."

Desperate attempts have been made to obtain a "snapshot" of her face, and American ingenuity is far-reaching; but in this case fruitless. When asked the reason why the world should not know her as "she is," she made this reply; "I am not ambitious. I care not to be the wife of a great man." But in spite of this, and notwithstanding her broadness, there is vanity, much vanity, behind it all. Cosima Wagner resembles her father. She is tall and lean, long-featured, with a long, "inquiring" nose. Her activity is known. She directs most of the rehearsals, but none of those who come in contact with her speak disrespectfully of her.

Not so with "Jung Siegfried," the illustrious heir of Villa Wahnfried. He is vain and pretentious, and disliked by artists and musicians not only in Baireuth, but wherever the necessity of his presence brings him. His ability as a musical director is mediocre; his ability as a composer known. As he is left-handed, his first attempt to direct an opera caused much confusion. Since then he attempts to direct with his right arm. Why, then, does he direct some of Baireuth's operas? The answer of those who played under him is a silent shrugging of the shoulders: "Cosima must be obeyed." Up to two years ago Siegfried Wagner had heard little of Germany's classical music. Brought up in Baireuth and at the neighboring Nuremberg, which has only an average theatre, he had little opportunity to witness fine performances of classical operas, and he grew up in an atmosphere which was "Wagnerisch" pure and simple.

I spoke of the "mystical abyss." It is the underground orchestra which parts the stage from the audience at Baireuth. A temperature of nearly 90 degrees prevails down there, as it is hot, very hot, in Baireuth. Wagner's etiquette forbids a curtain call, but it does not forbid the removal of coats, and the musicians appreciate that. It is a curious sight to peep into this "abyss!" Most of the men play without their waistcoats, and Germany's musicians do not obtain their supply of New York's haberdashers. Most of them wear "dickies," and the artist behind the drums not even that. Dr. Hans Richter was directing the "Meistersinger" when I stole a glance through the door, above which a jolly musician had pasted a sign: "Stamm Kneipe der Goetter"—though I failed to discover the foaming nectar, before a rude hand slammed the door.

Richter was ready to call order. Imagine the quiet, the sedate Richter with rolled up sleeves in an unstarched linen shirt, his unexpressibles with a dangerous sag toward terra firma. I hastened to my seat.

H.

Prof. Chandler's Ready Wit.

PROF. Chandler of Columbia University holds an enviable position of popularity in the minds of the alumni of that institution, perhaps as much on account of his clever methods of turning aside student jokes as for any other reason. At the University Club a few evenings ago in a group of Columbia men, several anecdotes were told illustrative of Prof. Chandler's ability in this direction.

It seems that one day some disgruntled member of the chemistry division reached the lecture room in good season and sought to create amusement by writing on the blackboard in a bold hand: "Chandler is an ass." This had the desired effect, and suppressed chuckling could be heard around the room when the Professor entered a few moments later at the beginning of his lecture hour.

"As he walked to his desk," continued the man who was telling the story, "the blackboard inscription caught his eye. Most of us thought he would erase it—but that wouldn't have been Chandler. He scarcely hesitated a second, but walked over to the board and in a hand if anything bolder than the original added the word 'Driver.' The effect was instantaneous. A roar of laughter greeted the clever touch, and Chandler had not only gotten out of an awkward predicament, but had at the same time added to his capital of popularity."

This incident reminded another of the Columbia men of the time when somebody had carried into the chemistry lecture room a bottle of vile-smelling liquid concocted specially for the purpose in the laboratory. The atmosphere in the room when Prof. Chandler entered was well nigh unbearable. He detected the odor almost before he had crossed the threshold, and, turning abruptly, locked the door and put the key in his pocket. Then, walking to the desk, he took his seat without the slightest show of annoyance and remarked, "Gentlemen, we will enjoy this together."

A Sure Test.

Brother Tom—Helene, how are you getting on with that Culver fellow?

Sister Helene—Very nicely. Why?

Brother Tom—But the question is "how" nicely—think you have him sure enough for me to strike him for a tenner?

A Coming Dutch Pianist.

SCHEVENINGEN, July 5.—This year many persons have taken up their abode in Scheveningen for reasons of study, musicians being numerous. Students are here as well as artists, such as De Heer, Eduard Zeidenrust, who is booked for the coming season in New York. Mr. Zeidenrust is a second Anton Rubinstein in "emotional force." He holds his listeners astounded, as Rubinstein held them, by his immense tone, rough at times as was that of the great Russian master, but he never fails to carry the enthusiasm he feels, as did Rubinstein, away from the audience and along with him.

In Bach one hears a strength without the pedals' assistance that makes the air resound with Bach, and under Mr. Zeidenrust's hand Wagner arrangements become the dramas Wagner meant them to be. I have heard the "Ride of the Valkyries" attempted many times by pianists, but Wagner's meaning was never entirely there. In Taussig's arrangement of the Valkyrie Mr. Zeidenrust makes good the loss of the orchestra and a wild rush of those wild beings seems to surround one, but it is a troupe of roaring lions that Wotan's daughters have mounted, and they rush on the wind to conquer space.

As a worker, no more enthusiastic can be found than Mr. Zeidenrust, and he has conquered his art. He has a pleasant social tact, with a conversation other than all music. With all the feeling for the happiness of life, loving cheerfulness, and simplicity, one yet feels the strongest when listening to him in the late hours in the quiet of one's own home, that Zeidenrust, too, plays out to you through Bach, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, and Wagner the same words that in "Wilhelm Meister" Goethe's harpist sang:

Wer nie sein Brod mit Thränen ass,
Wer nie die Kummervollen Nächte
Auf seinem Bette weinend sass,
Der kennt euch nicht, ihr himmlischen
Mächte!

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

How to Get There.

Mrs. Weddle—Doctor, I hope you will find I am suffering from the same sickness as the Misses Gompers.

Doctor, (who sees a light)—I really think you are, Mrs. Weddle, but I forget for the moment what ailed the Misses Gompers.

Mrs. Weddle—So do I, but I remember you prescribed Newport.

Hermann Oelrichs's Welsh Rarebit.

HERMANN OELRICHS, with a party of friends, among them being several well-known citizens, after a theatre party one night some time ago, adjourned to a well-known Broadway restaurant to enjoy a repast of Welsh rarebits and the usual liquid concomitant. After the inevitable delay, the waiter brought the rarebits, and after Mr. Oelrichs tasted of the steaming saffron dish, he turned to his companions and said:

"Gentlemen, I, for one, don't like this rarebit, and as I already know you have just as fastidious palates as myself, I move that we pass them, and that you allow me to prepare an Oelrichs Welsh rarebit."

The party consented, the chafing dish was brought, with it the cheese, and other necessary elements of the popular dish, and Mr. Oelrichs began his culinary experiment. It was a success, so much so that Mr. Oelrichs was encored and obliged to respond with another all round.

Speaking of the incident, one of the proprietors of the restaurant said: "I am willing to admit that the hardest dish to prepare to the satisfaction of all your customers is a Welsh rarebit. It doesn't seem so to the average man who eats them, but I have had to discharge more good cooks because they were not able to prepare this one dish. In my opinion," continued the proprietor, "Peter F. Dailey, the comedian, can make the best Welsh rarebit I ever tasted. I asked him one night in jest if he would accept a position as chef in my establishment.

"Dailey answered: 'I could never think of signing a contract without the mutual clause as to the two weeks' notice. And as for a cook giving a notice of two weeks before leaving, that would be a violation not only of the cooks' union, but a violation of the traditions of the craft.'"

A Club Experiment.

"What ever became of that billiard room the club was to furnish for the lady members?"

"'Twas a fizzle after the first week. Couldn't make it pay. You see, the ladies said the pool balls were 'too lovely for anything,' and took them home to darn stockings on."

Justices in Shirt Sleeves.

MANY of the Supreme Court Justices and the Justices of Special and General Sessions, during the recent torrid weather, have been sitting on the bench in their shirt sleeves. This statement may sound a little startling at first, but confidence in the dignity of the bench will be restored when it is known that the flowing silken robes of the Justices more or less conceal these sartorial omissions. To the same silken robes are due the divesting of the judicial personages of outer garments. The robes were made for Winter wear, and, though they look nice and cool and comfortable, they are far from it. In fact, they weigh several pounds, and are of such texture, according to some Justices, that their weight seems to increase as the thermometer crawls up the tube.

Justice McAdam, who is one of the hardest workers on the Supreme Court bench, and who feels the heat keenly, has had himself made a special light-weight robe for Summer wear. He exhibited it with a chuckle a few days ago.

"I would have sweltered," said he, "if I hadn't prepared for this hot weather that we have just been having. Even with this I have to take off my coat and vest and tie and even then in a hot court room it is far from cool."

The difference between the Summer and Winter gowns was apparently some pounds. When Justice McAdam takes his seat on the bench, however, no one would imagine from his appearance that he had left off even his coat.

Nearly every one of the Special Sessions Justices last week doffed his coat and vest and put on the robe over his shirt. Justices Holbrook, Hinsdale, and Wyatt were sitting.

Judge Newburger, in General Sessions during the Kennedy trial, sat with his robe over a negligee shirt, a turn-down collar, and a belt, and was one of the coolest-looking persons in the court room.

Recorder Goff and Justice Fursman during the extremely hot weather left off their gowns entirely. They held court wearing short sack coats.

A Hard Character.

He—I went to the palmist's last week to have my character read.

She—Yes? What did he say?

He—He didn't say anything. He looked at my hand, coughed a bit, and then gave me my money back.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

LANDSCAPE gardening, or, to use an awkward term that is now employed for want of a better, landscape architecture, is an art in its infancy which is being practiced by very few persons in Europe and America. Every architect feels himself competent to design the surroundings of dwelling, mansion, or palace, and every gardener is equally sure that the architects know next to nothing on the subject, while he can do the trick according to plain rules of planting. Between the two there is room for a man, call him landscape architect or engineer if you will, or invent for him the term agrifictor, "land-modeler," who shall arrange an estate or a park or small property as a painter of an ideal landscape arranges a picture, using the buildings as one ingredient—hills, and valleys, forest and glades, lawns and bosquets, avenues and bridle paths as others. To do this requires imagination and as profound a knowledge of trees, shrubs, and flowers as any gardener can possess, because if he does not do the planting himself, but employs a gardener, he must know what the latter can do and how it is best done.

If this be true of the grounds of private owners, what shall be said of expositions which are here to-day and gone the next? When and where has the setting of an exposition received the time and attention that so difficult and rarely practiced an art demands? Certainly not in this country, for the Centennial was well-nigh guiltless of such imaginings and the Chicago Fair relied almost exclusively on architecture and lake front for its effect. The late Paris Exposition was a little, but a very little, aided by the trees of the Champs Elysées, and the Paris Exposition before that one did not have even that aid. The conditions of an exhibition are adverse, that is certain; but it does not follow that hereafter this factor in the general plan will be neglected. On the contrary, the Pan-American, by so much as it has attempted in that direction and in so far as it has failed to use the factor for all it might be used, is certain to prove an object lesson for the management of fairs to come.

The scheme of the Pan-American as it was laid out by Mr. John M. Carrère and approved by the Board of Architects and the managers of the Exposition, called for a liberal employment of the art of the "agrifictor." The style of the architecture which is in its broadest view Renaissance and in a narrower Free Renaissance in its Spanish development, suggested the formal garden with trees and plants that belong to a much more southern climate than that of the great lakes. In their mind's eye the architects saw the red sloping roofs and turrets and colored gables rising from a mass of such solid verdure as we see in Spain and Italy, and sometimes in Mexico, verdure that should afford the basic note of color against which the brighter hues would stand, with which all would agree, one moreover that might bind together buildings and sculpture and porch and bridge, coping and balustrade, kiosk and formal retaining walls on the canals.

These views and prophetic forecastings had to be made, however, without regard to our climate and its vagaries. All that could be done the year before was to plant certain hardy trees and leave them to survive the Winter; where water was to assemble in pools and canals, lay the foundation for such aquatic plants as need a year's start. Certain beds of flowering bushes and roses were made ready the year before and are now among the most delightful surprises in an exhibition that is full of color and surprises in many directions. But cypress and palm and orange trees were forced to wait until the uncertain weather of Lake Erie had had its game of now-you-see-the-Spring, now-you-don't played out to its satisfaction before these final touches to the architecture and sculpture could be made. Mr. Rudolph Ulrich, who supervised the gardening for the World's Fair at Chicago, had this difficult and ungrateful task. And after all was done, and the exposition was opened, it was seen that had twice or thrice the number of poplars, Belgian baytrees, California palms and oranges, New Jersey cypress, lotus, and water lilies been set out, they would have been none too many to carry out the ideas of Mr. Carrère as he conceived the exposition.

But as the days have gone by this weakness of the grand undernote of green has been less apparent. The abundant rains of May and June made up in part for the delay that was forced upon the landscape gardener by the rudeness of March and April. Gradually the leafage has begun to make itself felt, particularly along the sunken gardens running transversely to the axis of the exposition, which represent the level of Amherst Street, and on the borders of the canals, where happy city parade in gondolas of the right funereal hue, driven by the aerial gondoliers of Venice. It is formal enough, this grade that shows in bits of lawn and in evenly planted trees, but now grateful to the eyes and how necessary to the scene! There are spots, indeed, such as the north side of the Electric Tower, [illegible] where the [illegible] seem [illegible] the hours when the sun is ruthless. While bringing out in artistic fashion the dark shadows of column and architrave and overhanging eaves, the sun enjoys nothing more than searing the eyes with rays that reverberate from wall and statue and pavement, causing one to long for an oasis of leaves.

In fact, our climate contains all climates, from the months when trees and shrubs need coverings to protect them from the searching cold to those that are on us now, when only those plants which are used to the tropics can keep their equanimity, their soft rustling, their green. The two extremes work sad havoc for the landscape gardener, who must replace flowers over night and strive by watering—a very inadequate thing—to make up for the natural moisture that comes by way of the clouds.

Fortunately the Pan-American has no stint of the wherewithal to artificial watering, and the gardener does what he can. The Niagara River is not like some great watercourses in the West we read of, where drought causes the bed of the river to appear and grass waves on the track of the steamboat; what the abundant water can save is preserved. But it must be said that Buffalo has had a hard time with the climate, which delayed the exposition unduly through snow and cold and rain, and then subjected it to scorching heat. These extremes are particularly unfortunate when trees of a certain size are transplanted, for they need all their vitality to establish themselves in the new soil, and have little to expend in resisting the assaults of heat and cold.

No landscape architect by profession, no professional agrifictor seems to have had the exposition grounds in charge, and the result is that plantations and garden beds are more in the nature of chance additions and stop-gaps than a scheme elaborated from the start with due consideration of the approaches, the height of buildings, the distance at which the verdure was to be seen. Places for beds of flowers and plantations of trees were assigned on the general scheme, but they were not wrought out carefully beforehand, as a landscape architect must work them out if he is an artist and understands his profession. No provision was made for a specialist in this line. Your true agrifictor must be a landscape painter in his way, only he deals with the real hills and valleys, woods and lakes, bosquets and flower beds, driveways and footpaths. This is a point which managers of future expositions ought to remember. A man who is about to lay out a town or a fine country seat is foolish not to engage an architect to put the estate in shape as well as an architect to design his house. Much more should an exposition call for the best specialists in this branch of art, since the man who designs the buildings has all he can do, without burdening him with that background and setting against and within which the building is to stand. The gardening is therefore an adjunct, but a somewhat meagre adjunct to the architecture, and fails to make itself felt with that easy insistance a good landscape architect teaches.

What there is of it is formal, but its quantity is so restricted that one does not readily think of the classic examples that survive in Italy and France.

For one thing, we cannot conceive of a fine formal garden with saplings in place of trees and hedges a foot or so high, because the important gardens and parks we see abroad have lofty trees and tall hedges and other signs of age, which add to the charm. But how did these famous gardens look when they were young? They must have had low hedges and small trees and in general presented a dwarfed appearance. Such gardens we sometimes meet with in copper plates that embellish old Dutch and Italian books. Harsh and angular and not a little disillusioning are the scenes in these old cuts, which present the formal garden at the time they were most admired, not in the succeeding generations. For after the fashion for them had waned nature gently led them out of the wilderness of humdrum and pretentious art into the wildness of the romantic and the picturesque.

Now, the Pan-American gardening smacks too much of the early periods of the formal garden before the trees and hedges and creepers had had time to grow. Compared with the buildings, the trees look too small, because one cannot transplant big trees except at exorbitant cost. So the vista down the central axis or that on one of the lateral avenues suffers from the small size of the trees and shrubs as well as the absence of liberal and judicious pinching. Calculate as they might, the architects of the Pan-American did not realize how the saplings and the silvery buildings would swallow up the trees and plants when viewed in long or dotted lines. And there among the sculpture.

Among the accomplishments of the Pan-American's general plan that one could have wished otherwise treated is the approach. In order to secure the best results it should have been through Delaware Avenue, with its moderate row of [illegible] and the lawns of the park. Then, turning to the left, one would pass the Fine Arts Gallery, catching glimpses of the State and Foreign Buildings through the trees, and, still skirting the lake, reach the avenue that leads straight over the causeway called the Triumphal Bridge to the Esplanade and the Electric Tower.

That is the route every one should take, either by carriage up Delaware Avenue, or, better, alighting from the trolley at Forest Avenue, where Delaware turns to the right, and there drive into the fair, or else make the approach on foot. Most people take the railway and enter at the extreme north of the grounds, or, when they take the trolley, push on to the lower or central gate on the west, thus missing an approach which would take them by graduations from the "natural" gardening of the park to the "formal" of the Fair.

By taking the southeast corner of the Pan-American grounds as one's objective in this way, the beauties of the whole plan unfold themselves successively. Having seen so much of trees and lake and tempting bits of tower and pylon at the approach, one is ready for the relative paucity of verdure on the grounds themselves. The equestrian monuments and masts that greet you prepare you for the rest. So it is that as you move on toward the bridge the side bridges over the canal unfold to right and left in all their formality. Glimpses of magnificent rose plantations shine on the left; water lilies and sedges are seen on a lower level to the right. Then, as you pass across the bridge, you see the green though scattered setting of the pagodas to right and left, made with formal bay and cypress, and in the sunken gardens of the Esplanade green masses of aquatic plants again, and, nearer still, the green borders of the canals. In this way the impression that the Pan-American should have more abundant greenery is reduced to a minimum.

It is easy to see that here the architects could not do what they wished, could not force the public to approach through the park. As a substitute they have tried to deflect the tide of visitors to the southwest corner, where one passes the New York State Building on the right, and is led by a broad path to the Triumphal Bridge. But it is only a substitute. Every one must feel that here was a condition made by the railway and the trolley lines against which there was nothing to be effected.

As in architecture and sculpture and the painting of architecture, the Pan-American is suggesting and partially working out in the fold of gardening a number of problems of great moment to civic art on a grand scale. The country should pay the tribute of National admiration to the leading citizens of towns like Chicago and Buffalo for the expenditure of time, effort, wealth in ways that bring such questions up. It matters little whether the mainspring of their endeavor has been civic ambition to excel and the wisdom that expends money liberally to gain future rewards. Justice should be rendered to their success in giving object lessons to artists of all kinds on a colossal scale, lessons from which the builders of cities and the embellishers of existing towns can draw a host of facts to guide them. The mere point of mass and height of verdure in relation to mass and height of buildings is a cardinal point for the modeler of land who is working to secure beauty as well as convenience for urban populations.

The labors of the botanists who have searched the earth for shade trees and others that have advantages in color or flower, the labors of the gardeners who have changed flowers and trees and adapted them to cool climates, permit the twentieth century to attack problems never solved before, and the great financial scale on which expositions are now run is a factor of equal importance. Buffalo learned from Chicago, and St. Louis will learn from Buffalo, what to use and what to avoid. The chief lesson is that the emplacement for an exposition should be studied by the landscape man and architect together, and two years at least should be occupied with grading and planting before the buildings are begun.

CHARLES DE KAY.

Mute Appeal of Abandoned Flowers

MANY women and not a few men have for nearly three months been interested in the results of a clash between sentiment and legal action, which has resulted in the almost total destruction of many valuable plants in an abandoned florist's store in Columbus Avenue, near Seventy-eighth Street. The establishment in question adjoins a large apartment house, and is the property of its owner. The flower store is spacious, and in its rear is a large greenhouse. It was let to two men on a three years' lease, which expires next October. They, as the story runs, made all they could out of the last Spring trade, and abandoned the store early in May. The owner of the property was informed that if he interfered with anything in the store he would imperil his rights. He secured judgment for the rent to the end of the lease, with costs, about $1,000 in all, and left the plants to their fate.

When the store was abandoned it was stocked to almost its full capacity with plants, particularly, and pots. In the show windows and the greenhouse were several hundred palms, exotics, Indian plants, and ferns, some of them valuable specimens, and all of them handsome and flourishing. Twenty-four hours a week after they had been abandoned noticed that the plants drooped as warm days, and that there were no sun in the room. Mindful in regard to the plants, one of the [illegible] of the owner of the property and remonstrated. They were told that he had sympathy for the dying plants, but could not interfere. Such endeavors to secure timely succor have been continuous, but without avail. One man said that he was almost tempted to take an axe and break into the place, so that an excuse might be given for watering the parched things which seemed to mutely appeal for aid.

The condition of affairs at the store last week was pitiful. Had superheated steam touched the plants they could not have been more brown and shriveled. General opinion was that the store was a blot on the avenue. Some vitality, due no doubt to the prevailing humidity, exists in some of the specimens, especially the ferns. These show a few green fronds that droop as long as the sun beats on the show windows. Some rubber plants are alive in the greenhouse.

After the store was abandoned burglars entered it by the roof of the greenhouse, and stole many of the choicest jardinières. Those who should know say that the judgment obtained against the florists is valueless.

The Ways of Ostriches.

THE tall, ungainly young man who takes care of the ostriches at Long Branch regards his majestic pets with a mixture of amusement and scorn.

"Cost us $600 to bring 'em up here from Hot Springs, Ark.," says he.

"Our farm is there. Brought fifteen up in a ventilated car. I traveled with 'em myself. What is their character? Well, they're stupid. They don't know much and you can't teach 'em much. And that there McKinley, he's uglier than—get away there, you!"—the vicious McKinley having endeavored to take a sly nip at the keeper's hat. "We have to keep him shut up alone, you see. He'd kill every bird in the other inclosure within half an hour. Killed his mate, Lady McKinley, as pretty and affectionate a bird as ever lived, not three weeks ago. And he was very fond of her, too. You know, they never have but one mate; stick to 'em all their lives—seventy years sometimes. But he let his villainous temper get up and killed her the other day. There is a certain policeman that comes in here that McKinley would like to get his claws on all right. He hates the sight of him, and why we don't know, for the policeman is a nice young fellow and never did a thing to McKinley, as we know of. But as soon as he sees him McKinley begins to stalk up and down and try to get at him. No, this little fence is a plenty. They can't jump and they can't fly, but they can run all right. Look at there."

A no-account little cur scuttled under the fence and began to bark furiously. The great birds circled swiftly round and round the inclosure, with Funston, a beautiful male, in the lead.

"Only thing in the world they're afraid of is a dog," said the keeper. "He's so low down they can't kick him. Take care there, you!"

Roosevelt, an inquisitive young male twenty-two months old, just beginning to turn black, had come up behind the keeper, reached his long neck over the fence, and began to peck at the tin buckle on the back of the keeper's "galluses."

"They always want to know about anything bright," said he; "a buckle or a badge. We refused $1,500 for McKinley the other day. That's on account of his feathers. We send all the feathers to the factory in California. The females stay this grayish brown all their lives, but the males begin to turn black at twenty-two months. They hatch in April and August, and you had better let those chickens be if you don't want a little conversation with the mother. She'll tend to your case all right. For the first four months the chickens grow a foot a month. The eggs weight four pounds and are as big as thirty-five hen's eggs. Sh! get out there, you!"

The ostriches had gathered about the keeper and were hissing with a grotesque sound, a combination of the noise of a goose and a snake. When the keeper drove them off they fell to waltzing, two by two. It was a regular waltz step and reminded one of the queer yarns Kipling tells of the social functions the animals have off by themselves in the jungle.

"They say the French got the waltz step from the ostriches first," observed the keeper, quite seriously. "Down to Hot Springs I often noticed Bob Fitzsimmons and his wife. They had quarrels quite frequent, though nothing so bad as McKinley. He would always try to make up first and he'd chase her round and round the inclosure, but she wouldn't have it that way. She'd shunt him off and be very haughty. But after a while she'd go into their house, and then you could see them makin' love at a great rate, layin' their bills against each other and rubbin' each other's necks. She wouldn't have it in public, that's all. She wanted folks to see she was punishin' him."

A Hard-Hearted Man.

"Do you see that prosperous-looking fellow over there?"

"Yes."

"Well, for twenty years that chap has taken his living out of the very mouths of other people."

"How's that?"

"He's a dentist."

If the Bridge Would Tumble.

"What would they ever do if old Father Time should tumble down [illegible] Park, Bowie, [illegible] the river?

BLUE LAWS OF OCEAN GROVE

On Sundays, when the gates of the great wall which bounds it on the north are closed; when sentinels guard the bridges which are its only entrances on the north and south, demanding the password of all who would pass; and with the ocean making it inaccessible from the east, Ocean Grove can remind one of nothing more than of some mediaeval town, surrounded by a moat, its drawbridges drawn, and governed by a feudal autocrat.

Often as we see the name of this famous resort mentioned in the papers each Summer, very few know of the purpose of its existence, the strange history of its founding, and the iron laws which have governed with unrelaxed severity for over thirty years. It is a community absolutely unique in our country. Liberty, either personal or religious, is denied the individual within its walls. And yet it thrives. There is a certain side to human nature, even among a liberty-loving people, which exults in discipline. And it is to this side that Ocean Grove appeals, and through which it draws to itself each season a population numbering over 50,000.

The password required at the bridges on Sundays is "I desire to attend meeting." Persons having this object in view are admitted freely; but if they are afterward found to have entered for any other purpose, they are promptly arrested and fined $10. No milk may be delivered to housekeepers in Ocean Grove on Sunday morning. No cart, carriage, or bicycle is allowed upon the streets on that day. Even physicians, if hastening to the bedside of the dying, must go on foot. Newspapers may not be sold within the limits of the Grove on Sunday, nor do trains stop there. By special arrangement with the authorities of Asbury Park, which adjoins it on the north, no trains stop at that resort either during these twenty-four hours of rest, nor may Sunday papers be sold within one block of the Asbury end of the bridge across Wesley Lake. Of course, on this day no bathing is permitted.

The autocrat which lays down these and very many more severe laws and regulations for the inhabitants of the Grove is an association consisting of thirteen clergymen and as many laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The association owns the place and controls it with absolute authority, employing an efficient police to enforce its laws. One becomes aware of the religious character of Ocean Grove as soon as he enters its streets. He finds himself walking up Pilgrim Pathway, or down Zion Way, or through Whitfield Avenue or Carmel Way, as the case may be. He stops at the public drinking fountain and finds it named the Well of Bethsheba. At the end of the main avenue he beholds the great metal statue of the Angel of Peace. And he is shown a model of modern Jerusalem as one of the town's sights.

But the great sight of the town, that which distinguishes it from all other seaside resorts, is the annual camp meeting. A city of tents is raised each Summer in a large area reserved for it within the city of hotels and cottages. Hundreds of tents stand in long, white rows, making a cool as well as a novel spectacle. Tents can be rented of the association for from $2.50 a week upward, but for not less than two weeks. Then there are the more commodious tent-cottages, which consist of two rooms with a tent in front. These are surrounded by grass plots and pale fences, and cost from $75 upward for the season, according to location. Furniture for the tents and tent-cottages may also be rented of the association.

In a park set aside for the purpose stands the vast auditorium where audiences of ten thousand people often gather together. Such a gathering presents a most interesting spectacle to the outsider, for the structure, while covered overhead, has been left entirely open on three sides, to the ocean breezes. South of the auditorium in the same park, is the tabernacle in which the holiness meetings are held, and opposite to this is the Young People's Temple.

All these things tell the purpose of Ocean Grove's existence. It was founded purely as a religious meeting place, one in which people might devote their time to prayer and contemplation during their vacation, when they are at leisure to do so, and where at the same time, they might find a delightful spot for a Summer's holiday. In order that the association may never lose control over the Grove or the character and lives of its people, no lot is sold outright. All property is leased to private owners for the period of ninety-nine years, with the privilege of renewal, but subject to forfeiture at any time, if the conditions upon which it was granted are not observed.

And these conditions are many and various. For instance, "No person shall keep pigs or chickens." "No dog shall be kept unless both licensed and muzzled." Such small matters as these and countless others all the way up to the important proviso that "no liquor shall be sold or any nuisance be created on the premises" are the subjects of official regulation.

To name the occupations for which one must obtain a license before pursuing them within the bounds of the association would be to fill a volume. And it is a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment "for any organ grinder, pack peddler, scissors grinder, a pushcart, rag gatherer, or any person engaged in similar pursuits, or for any persons exhibiting shows of any kind, to pursue their calling within the premises of the association."

Theatricals, even of the parlor variety, are strictly forbidden. There is a penalty for distributing handbills or advertisements of such performances, which may be held in neighboring towns. Under no form is the sale of tobacco allowed, nor is smoking permitted in or near the camp-meeting grounds. Of course, the selling of liquors is not to be thought of in this community, and by special act of the Legislature this prohibition extends for a mile in every direction from the boundaries of Ocean Grove. In order that this law may in no way be evaded, a clause has been inserted against "such seemingly innocent liquids as Schiedam Schnapps, Tolu, Rock and Rye, Wild Cherry, Rock and Bitters, Tippecanoe, and the various so-called bitters, which are preparations put up as medicine, but really intoxicating stimulants."

There is an amusing clause in the code of laws governing Ocean Grove, which forbids "swearing in the boats," as though persons might be reasonably expected to indulge in bad language when once safely out of earshot of the authorities. No carriages are permitted on the beach. Even a wheelbarrow must not venture on the plank walks. Moreover, it is a criminal offense "to discharge any cannon or other piece of artillery or smallarms, guns or pistols, rockets, squibs, fire-crackers, or other fireworks, within the limits of said association."

The question of bathing was one which gave the framers of the Grove's constitution food for much serious reflection, and which has ever since been the cause of more or less trouble. It was ordained that bathing suits should not be let for more than one hour, and that the time when each was taken out should be marked on a tab attached to the suit. It is enacted, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, that "bathing in improper or indecent bathing apparel or passing through the streets or avenues to or from the bathing grounds without suitable covering is hereby prohibited."

In spite of these precautions, however, persons began to parade the streets in costumes intended for the water. Both men and women who owned their own bathing suits and could wear them for any number of hours they chose went so far as to journey down into the town and to shop in these costumes. Great was the scandal caused among a large number of the population by such acts, which were denounced as hurtful to the public morals. Finally the association was compelled to post in prominent places throughout the town the following notice:

"Modesty of apparel is as becoming to a lady in a bathing dress as it is to a lady dressed in silk and satin. 'A word to the wise is sufficient.' For the sake of example all respectable people are requested to discountenance the practice of the sexes in assuming attitudes on the sand that would be considered immoral in their city houses or elsewhere. If this rule is not observed, it becomes the duty of the police to serve a small card on the offending person, and if the thing is repeated the offender must be ordered from the beach. As a rule respectable people retire from the beach at 10:30 o'clock in the evening. The electric lights are extinguished at 12 o'clock. All persons are expected to be off the beach one-half hour before that time."

The gates of the town are closed every day at 10 P. M., and for the night Ocean Grove lies as entirely shut off from the rest of the world as it does on Sunday.

Quaint Old Colonial Documents.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27.—United States District Attorney John C. Rose has collected some quaint old Colonial documents in searching out the titles to the property at Stump Neck, Charles County, belonging to Eli Gaffield, which the Government proposes to purchase.

About a year ago the officers of the navy at Indian Head, Charles County, ran across a snag in the person of Mr. Gaffield in attempting target practice down the Potomac. Mr. Gaffield claimed that the shells fell on his property and injured it, and got an injunction prohibiting the practice. The Government then took steps to purchase the 1,100 acres composing Mr. Gaffield's farm, and Mr. Rose's office was called on to look up the titles to the land.

That inquiry took them back to the year 1658 to the original deed granting 1,000 acres to Thomas Alanson of London, Gentleman, there being a pleasant, archaic flavor about the wording of it.

"Coecilius," it begins, "Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, &c., To All Persons to Whom these Presents shall come, Greeting—in our Lord Everlasting:

"Know yee that we, for and in consideration that our trusty and well beloved Thomas Alanson of London, Gentleman, hath undertaken to transport, or caused to be transported, from some other Parts, at his own charge, Twenty persons of British descent to seat a Plantation in our said Province—"

So it goes on to deed all that tract called Christain Temple Manor to the said Thomas Alanson, to have and to hold, upon the payment of 20 shillings sterling annually, "to be paid at the two most usual feasts of the yeare, att the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and att the Feast of St. Michael the Arch Angel."

"We do hereby erect," it goes on to say, "the said 1,000 acres into a manor by the name of Christain Temple, together with a Court, Baron, and all things thereunto applying according to the law or custom of England."

The deeds collected by the District Attorney show the passage of the property from hand to hand until after the time of the Revolutionary War. Early in the eighteenth century it passed into the hands of Col. George Mason of Gunston Hall, Va., who was a friend of George Washington and a sterling patriot. Indeed, he names "Col. George Washington" as one of the executors of his will, and a paragraph from that instrument shows the old gentleman to have been of the right stuff. Speaking of his executors, he says:

"I hope they will be so charitable as not to refuse undertaking this trouble for the sake of a friend who, when living, would have cheerfully done them any good office in his power. I recommend to my sons from my own experience in life to prefer the happiness of independence and a private station to the troubles and vexations of public business; but if either their own inclinations or the necessities of the time should engage them in public affairs, I charge them to a father's blessing never to let the motives of private interest or ambition induce them to betray, nor the terrors of poverty and disgrace or the fear of danger or of death deter them from asserting the liberty of their country and endeavoring to transmit to their own posterity the sacred rights to which themselves were born."

The will is dated 1773, before the Revolutionary War, but the gallant Colonel lived to see that war through and died in 1792.

A CURIOUS CONGREGATION.

AT the corner of Rutherford Place and East Fifteenth Street there is a pleasant spot which looks like an island of peace in the midst of the stone streets around. It is the old Friends' church, which has stood upon this spot for forty years. The meeting house is built in plain, old-fashioned style, which has about it something quaint and Old World. The rich dark-red of the brick walls contrasts pleasantly with the bright green of the ample grass plot and ancient trees in front. This is the original Friends' meeting of New York City; organized 200 years ago, and in the early days located successively on Rose and Hester Streets. If you enter any Sunday morning at 11 o'clock you will find perhaps a hundred worshippers in Summer, and double that number in Winter. The interior is as plain and simple as the outside, and as restful. The walls are tinted a delicate fawn, and are absolutely without ornament. The windows are of clear glass, cut in the small panes which still prevail in country farmhouses, but which are probably not to be found elsewhere in the city. There are plain wooden benches, with brown cushions, and that is all. No pulpit, no choir, no carpet, no stained glass. Up in front there is a platform, on which are a few benches facing the audience. On these sit those who have been recognized by the society as preachers. Last Sunday morning four or five men and two women sat there; one of the latter in true Quaker garb, with a large poke bonnet. As you sit there you will fancy you are sitting "in the silence" that the mental scientists tell about. There is not a sound within the room. Through the open window comes the twitter of birds in the trees without. From some ritualistic church near by waves of choral melody float faintly in. Still the Friends sit in silence. At length a man rises. He speaks of the greatest law in the universe—the law of love. One after another follows him, till four men have spoken, all emphasizing the same theme. They are not pulpit orators, but they are educated men, and they speak with earnestness and conviction. There is no reason for them to speak otherwise. They are not paid for it. This is a fundamental doctrine with the Friends.

"He who breaks the silence must do it from a sense of duty arising within him," they say. Were one paid for preaching, one's freedom to keep silent would be abridged." On rare occasions cranks stray into the Rutherford Place meeting house, and, finding an open meeting, air their views to the scandal of the congregation.

There are 500 members of this particular meeting, and there is only one other in New York having a somewhat smaller membership. These 500 people carry on large enterprises for so small a congregation. In the same yard with the meeting house is a spacious school building. The excellence of the instruction, which ranges from the kindergarten to college preparatory work, may be inferred from the fact that only one-fifth of the pupils are children of Quaker families. There is a Young Friends' Aid Society, which does active charitable work among non-Quakers. The meeting itself helps needy Friends through a committee which never reports the names or circumstances of the beneficiaries. Then there is an employment bureau for women in poverty, through which much sewing is given out.

It seems strange that such kind-hearted people were ever persecuted. But a further inspection of their religious customs makes one wonder at their boldness in establishing them 200 years ago. There are no sacraments, since there is no one whose duty it is to perform religious rites for others. No eucharist or communion has ever been administered in the old meeting house on Rutherford Place. Those who have commented on the peculiar marriage ceremony of Prof. and Mrs. Herron may be surprised to know that the contracting parties always perform their own marriage ceremony among the Friends in the presence of the congregation. It is a short and simple ceremony, preceded or followed by a period of silence which may be broken by sermon or vocal prayer, or may not, just as the spirit moves. All proposals for marriage must be submitted to the meeting for approval at least a month before the ceremony can take place under the meeting's care. Committees are then appointed to inquire into "clearness from other like engagements." This is usually a mere formality, but the insistence upon it serves as a check upon ill-considered matches. Unsuitable unions and divorces among Friends are extremely rare.

The Society of Friends does not teach the doctrines of the immaculate conception, the vicarious atonement, or the bodily resurrection. No wonder they whipped them out of Massachusetts Bay colony some generations ago! But any Quaker can believe these things if he likes. He may read the Bible as literature or he may believe in its plenary inspiration. He may look upon Jesus as a man, or he may regard Him as the second person of the Trinity. The meeting has no creed, and prescribes no doctrine. But when it comes to practice you must walk very straight indeed if you want to be a Friend. You can't drink. If you do you are visited, labored with, and helped; but if you remain incorrigible you are "disowned" and received as a Quaker no longer. You can't gamble, either, even at a church fair raffle or at bridge whist. You can't engage in any business in which your design is to get ahead of the man you are dealing with. You mustn't speculate or take fliers on the streeet or "extend your business beyond your ability to manage." They don't like to have you smoke. These severe restrictions bear mainly upon the men. In the early days there was one imposed upon the women that balanced them all. It was that of the Quaker dress; dull in color, plain in design, without ornament. But to-day this law is modified; perhaps it was found necessary if the church was to survive. At the Rutherford Place Church you will notice a peculiar tastefulness in the dress of the women. They wear simple, dainty, unostentatious things. The church no longer prescribes the garb. It simply charges that no member shall use ostentation in anything—in dress, speech, or life. They demand moderation and simplicity in all things.

These are some of the reasons why Quakerism has never become a popular religion. It is too hard. The Friends let you speculate just as you please about a future life, but you have got to be very careful in this one if you want to be a Friend. The New York yearly meeting, including many outside the city, has 3,000 members. The Philadelphia meeting has 15,000, and there are yearly meetings in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The society at large is now holding its own as to numbers. This was not so previous to twenty years ago. Before that time a man might attend the meetings for years and never be invited to become a member. If he asked permission to join committees rigorously inspected his claims, and his welcome was a cold one after all. But now, although the sect can never be a proselyting one, the hand of fellowship is held out, and if you show yourself worthy you are asked to come in. At the meetings the Friends certainly sustain their name. At the close one and another will extend a friendly welcome to the stranger, shake hands, and speak pleasantly. All about can be heard the friendly "thee," and a buzz of conversation makes up for the hour of silence.

Business and Beards.

Whether a New Yorker wears a mustache, side whiskers, or a full beard, or undertakes to keep his face clean shaven often has little or nothing to do with the demands of individual taste or good judgment.

If a meeting of physicians at the Academy of Medicine in Forty-third Street is fully attended it is almost always a safe wager that there will be less than ten men in the room who do not wear full beards, and the chances are completely against there being over three clean shaven men present.

At the Bar Association, on the contrary, a large majority of the lawyers present at most of the meetings are clean shaven, and most of the others only wear mustaches.

Down town, at a meeting of merchants in the assembly hall of the Chamber of Commerce, nearly every conceivable variety of sedate, venerable, ornate, and eccentric beards may be seen. Underwriters are exceedingly dissimilar as to their taste regarding whiskers.

On the floor of the Stock Exchange mustaches and clean shaven faces divide the honors almost to the exclusion of beards, except on occasions when the older members for some particular reason are attracted to the floor. Bankers most often content themselves with mustaches, but there are many deviations. As for Government employes in the Sub-Treasury, the Assay Office, and the Custom House, one never knows what to expect.

Varieties of Birds Found in Prospect Park

AFTER a careful search, lasting for three days, through Prospect Park, a NEW YORK TIMES reporter found the nests of twenty-two of the hundred or more species of birds that have been found in the park. It took patience, great care, and a strong pair of field glasses to find many of these nests.

Some had eggs in them, a few young birds, and several had been deserted. The nests ranged from the roughly thrown together and cumbersome home of the crow to the delicately woven pouch of the Baltimore oriole. It was easy to tell the nest of one bird from that of another, for in many instances the workmanship differed as greatly as that of the blacksmith from the goldsmith. When the eggs were present and could be seen the task was doubly easy.

Hardly had the park been entered and the main driveway left behind when the nest of a chipping sparrow, chippy, chipbird, or hairbird was found. It was in a thick bush about ten feet from the ground, and was occupied by three young birds, that were almost ready to fly. The outside of the nest was almost entirely of hair, hence one of the bird's names, with here and there a few pieces of fine grass. The nest was round, about 4 inches in diameter, and just deep enough for the young birds to hide all of themselves except their little heads. Near this nest was another of the same species, in which an addled egg had been left. It was bluish-green with a few purplish and blackish-brown spots on it.

A little further on four or five nests of the European house sparrow (English sparrow) were found in one tree. One authority on birds calls this species "the rats of the air." Their nests were of all shapes and sizes, and were built of straw, hay, feathers, grass, and out of one the end of a piece of cotton rag hung. The nests of these birds can be found all over the park, built in all kinds of trees, on the roof of the music stand, in the stables, or in any place where the birds can gain a foothold. They will build anywhere, and it is a matter of record that one pair for several years built a nest of the steel turnings of a lathe on a beam in the shops of the Pan Handle Railroad at Columbus, Ohio. This sparrow often sends six broods forth in a year. It is not generally known, however, but there are eighty-two varieties of sparrows in North America, of which seventy-nine are residents of different parts of the United States.

On the main driveway, about five minutes' walk from the entrance, there is a pine tree whose top is crowned with a mass of vines. In these vines is the prettiest nest in the park. It took nearly an hour to locate it after seeing the two birds to which it belonged fly in and out of the vines several times. It is the nest of a pair of Baltimore orioles, and is a masterpiece of weaving. It is pensile, and looks like a cylindrical pouch. It swings from the extreme end of a small branch, which is well covered by the vine leaves. The nest is woven from horsehair, long grass, strips of bark, and strings. All these are worked in and out in a way to baffle the eye. Two or three young ones were in the nest. When these birds can get the material they want they weave what the collector thinks is the prettiest nest made by any bird. One of the most perfect in any collection is said to be in that of Oliver Davie, the author of several books on birds. His collection of nests is said to be as complete in the nest line as the collection of eggs recently sold by Miss Jean Bell of Philadelphia to John Lewis Childs is in the egg line. Miss Bell's collection brought about $40,000. It cost $25,000 to get it together, the most valuable egg being that of an auk, which is worth $1,800. The eggs of the oriole are white, with a slight roseate tinge, which fades into a bluish tint after the eggs are blown. They are marked with lines, blotches, and scrawls.

Another pretty nest that was found, by the merest accident in a maple tree was that of an orchard oriole. It was but eight feet from the ground, yet was so well concealed that if a dead young one had not been tumbled out at the very feet of the searcher by two marauding sparrows, it would have been passed by. This nest was woven from fresh blades of grass and lined with feathers. The grass retained a pea-green color which harmonized with the leaves. It was a handsome nest. It was like a small basket or open purse, and swung between two branches. Swaying with the breeze, it could hardly be detected from the leaves bunched about it. This bird and the Baltimore oriole are probably the only varieties of the oriole found generally in New York.

On one of the small islands in the lake, in the very top of a maple, a pair of red-winged or swamp blackbirds have nested. These birds never build far from water, and generally build on the ground and in communities. They are sociable, and will scrape up an acquaintance with any bird that will meet them half way. The nest looked like a bunch of stuff left in a tree top after a flood. It was fastened firmly, however, to the tree, and was made of rushes, waterlily leaves, mud, hair, and grass. The eggs of this kind are blue, marked and blotched with shades of light with its own kind, it will flock and gossip with the sparrows even.

In the southwestern part of the park a fence made of iron bands shuts off a large space from the public. There are several tall trees there and a number of smaller trees, while the undergrowth is as thick and wild-looking as one could find in the recesses of a little-frequented forest. In the topmost crotch of the tallest tree, well hidden by a Columbine vine that covers the tree, is the nest of a crow. Lower down in one of other big trees are several nests of crow blackbirds, (Purple crackle.) Half a dozen nests of the blackbirds are scattered about in the other trees.

The crow's nest is built of coarse sticks; some of them even through the fieldglasses appeared to be too large for a crow to carry. They are laid across one another in an irregular way and are bound together with strips of bark and the interstices filled with clay. Just what it is lined with it is impossible to say, but judging from the material at hand and from the lining of other nests, it is probably lined with moss, grass, and sheep wool. The crow is an enemy to all birds. It will enter their nests, eat their eggs and their young, but it has a wholesome fear of the sparrow. While the nest was being watched one of the birds came home, driven by a gang of these little pirates. With the help of its mate it routed the invaders and gave a rather happy and relieved caw when they departed. The farmer has always hated the crow, so it can be understood why one of the first laws enacted in New York was one offering a bounty for crows' heads. It is conceded now, though, that the crow does the farmer more good than harm.

The nests of the blackbirds were nearly all built in the cedar and pine trees, in the forks and tops where the needles were thickest. They are put together loosely and are bulky affairs, made of twigs, hay, and grasses which are cemented together with mud from the lake.

Two robins' nests were found, and both were in curious places, one on the roof of a building which is frequented probably more than any other in the park. The nest is large and coarse and is hidden in the scroll work on top of the building. It is made of twigs, dry leaves, grasses, horse hair, and wool, which the birds picked up from the sheep pasturage. The other nest is in a tree whose branches extend over one of the watch houses of the police. It is in structure and workmanship like the other.

A recent windstorm blew a branch from a maple upon which was the nest of a wood thrush. As the branch was being hauled away the nest was secured. The outside was made of leaves, grasses, and the stems of weeds, which were gathered while wet; between these there was a lining of mud and then there were feathers, root fibres, and a few fleeces of wool. The outside had hardened as the wet materials had dried, so that a hammer had to be used to break the nest in order that its architecture might be examined.

The flicker, known also as the golden-winged woodpecker, wake-up, highholder, pigeon woodpecker, and yellow-shafted flecker, has a home in the park. One pair has a nest in a clump of trees on the top of the hill, but which tree could not be discovered, for the birds would dart into the clump, dodge around the trunk of a tree several times, and then suddenly disappear. The nest is probably in the sycamore of the group. These birds make their nests by boring into the trees, but they only do so when a suitable hollow cannot be found. They are first cousins to the red-headed woodpecker and the other twenty-nine woodpeckers found in North America. They are great layers. From six to eight eggs are laid generally, but there is on record one remarkable case of laying. Charles L. Phillips of Taunton, Mass., in 1868, found a nest in a willow. In it there were two eggs. He took one and each day he removed another until he had taken from the nest seventy eggs. The flicker had laid seventy-one eggs in seventy-three days. There are other cases where a bird has laid thirty-three and forty-eight eggs.

Just outside of the park in a massive old oak which has been shattered by lightning a pair of red-headed woodpeckers have made their nest in a hole caused by the lightning. The young ones have flown from the nest. These birds possess one quality in common with the ants—they look ahead and lay up stores for a rainy day. While watching this nest the birds were seen to hide under the bark and in the cracks of the splintered limbs, three grasshoppers, a moth, a butterfly, a grub, two caterpillars, and a bug that seemed to be a beetle. They lay six eggs generally, which, like those of all this species, show the yolk through the transparent shell.

A rain crow's yellow-billed cuckoo's nest was found after careful search in a clump of bushes in a little-frequented part of the park. It was on the ground, and the grass and leaves were pushed down over it so that only the closest search revealed it. It was slightly built of the dried sticks that make up twelve-inch lengths, bound together by strips of bark. It was lined with the scale of the pine tree. Three cubation they become many shades lighter. These were very light. The rain crow, although a cuckoo and a first cousin to the notorious cuckoo of Europe, does not resemble that bird in its thieving habits. It builds its own nest and hatches its own eggs. Once in a while it will lay an egg or two in a robin's, catbird's, or dove's nest. It will, though, play tricks on the black-billed cuckoo, and that bird returns the compliment, so frequently the eggs of the black and yellow billed varieties are found in the same nest.

While watching the lovemaking of a pair of robins a graceful little bird darted by and with a sweep, as it almost seemed to skim the earth, it caught an insect. It was a chimney swift, or chimney swallow. After catching the insect it darted away. It flew over the park fence and dropped into the chimney of a stable outside of the park. It seemed that this chimney had not been used for several Winters, and several pairs of swifts have made their nests there for two or three years. Permission was obtained and the roof of the stable was visited. In the chimney, just far down enough to escape the sun's rays, were four nests. These nests in their way are as wonderful as those of the orioles. They are made from twigs which the birds break from the trees and bushes as they fly by. The nests are semi-circular baskets, the outer edge hanging several inches lower than the inner, which is fastened to the chimney.

These twigs are cemented together by the saliva of the birds, and with the same gluelike substance they are attached to the chimney. For a long time many ornithologists claimed that the glue used by the birds was the gum from some tree. But recently Prof. Weber, chemist of the Ohio State University, analyzed the glue and found that it contained no vegetable matter, but was a purely animal compound. In one nest there were three dainty little birds and one unhatched egg.

A pair of ruby-throated humming birds frequent the park, but the most careful search failed to discover their nest. It may be outside of the park, but it is so difficult to find that one could look at it again and again and not know it was a nest unless the bird was seen to enter or leave it. It is rarely more than two inches across and an inch and a half deep. When built on a limb and covered with lichen it is easily taken for a knot or excrescence of some kind.

A pair of great crested fly-catchers have nested in a hollow in an oak near the bear cage. No view of the nest could be had, however, because it was too high in the tree. It would be interesting to examine this nest, as the birds of this species have a rule which is rarely broken. They always line their nests with the cast-off skins of snakes. This nest may be so lined, as there are a few harmless garter and water snakes in the park. One authority writes that in one or two instances where there were no snakes he had found nests lined with onion skins and shad scales. From the fuss the male bird was making about the nest the female is probably sitting upon four, five, or six eggs of a buffy brown, streaked longitudinally, and with cross markings of purple and darker brown.

Nests were also found of the blue jay, meadow lark, American goldfinch, bobolink, barn swallows, cedar bird, and several of house wrens.

A number of other birds were seen in the park, but these twenty-two nests are enough to show what a careful search with a good pair of field or opera glasses will reveal. Several squirrel nests and one hornets' nest were noted. It might not be well for one to examine the latter too closely. It is, in fact, far out of the reach of those who might be tempted to show a foolish curiosity.

MILLIONAIRE'S PLEASURE FARM

UP at Horseshoe, about midway between Tupper Lake and Nehasne, Dr. Webb's place in the Adirondack wilderness, A. A. Low, the brother of President Seth Low of Columbia, has a home and a manufacturing plant which afford him a great deal of interest. Two years ago he started in to acquire an estate in the wilderness. His nucleus was a plot of 10,000 acres, purchased from the Sherman-Lumber Company, for $8 an acre, the company retaining the right to lumber all the soft wood, and right of way for transportation of the same. Since then Mr. Low has added twice as much more. The estate embraces Horseshoe Lake and several other beautiful bodies of water. Mr. Low lives close to the railroad, in a large, plain, white house, with green blinds and a ragged grass plot in front, which looks like the residence of a prosperous farmer or village lawyer. Just across the track is a big barracks, where live and board the 200 men, mostly French Canadians, kept constantly employed about the place. There are only three men in Horseshoe who do not work for Mr. Low, and the atmosphere of the place is quite paternal.

Mr. Low does not find his pleasure in hunting, fishing, or entertaining his friends, but in manufacturing the products of the wilderness. Right behind his house is a [illegible], among the endless raspberry and blackberry vine, the [illegible] lives. Five miles back in the woods he has a square house, where, with the assistance of the latest and costliest engineering plant and other appliances, he converts [illegible] into a marketable product. He has erected many miles of [illegible], in addition to that collected by his own men. He puts up a very fancy product in fancy [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] sells for 10 cents a pound. Probably his sugar costs him a dollar a pound, but what difference does that make, when a millionaire wants to have fun?

The estate is interlaced with private railroads, which carry the men to and from work, haul lumber, and so on. Not a gun has been fired on the estate since its purchase, and only the family and guests fish in the lake. Not a tree or shrub has been cut, save as it was rendered necessary to clear ground for building. Mr. Low has a mania for the wilderness without its hair combed. The only urban feature of Horseshoe is the station, which is an absurdly swell little building, all glazed bricks and white tiles, with a Colonial fireplace and a "bulletin board" in the waiting room, where no one ever waits. When Mr. Low went to Horseshoe he told the New York Central that he wanted a station. The Central replied suavely, after its fashion, that the aged freight car then officiating served its purpose amply. Mr. Low digested this remark for a year, and then built the station and presented it to the New York Central.

HUGGINS THE HORSE TRAINER.

JOHN HUGGINS, the American trainer of race horses who won the English Derby for William C. Whitney with Volodyovski, has been the unconscious cause of much heated argument on the part of turfmen in America who knew him before he went to England to train for Pierre Lorillard.

From somewhere the report came that Huggins, who by the way, has been re-christened "William" by the English newspapers, had abandoned American training methods and adopted the system in vogue in England. Absolutely nothing could have been said about Huggins that would have so stirred his friends and admirers in this country, for every one who knows Huggins knows him for the most conservative of men. That at his time of life he should give up the customs that he has practiced since he first saddled a horse, away back in his old quarter-racing days in Texas, none who has the slightest knowledge of the man will believe.

It is recalled of him that years ago he commonly departed from the custom of "warming up" horses that he believed to be delicate or unduly nervous, and he varied his training methods in many other ways to suit the individual horse, doing things in that connection that caused much comment in the old racing days on the New York race tracks, but in the end almost invariably being justified by the results achieved.

One thing introduced on the Eastern tracks by Huggins that still stands as a monument to the ex-Texan's ability is the custom of having a companion horse attend high-class racers when they are being prepared for a race. Huggins one day discovered that a pony that Lamplighter had become attached to served better to keep the horse quiet when he was being prepared for a race than all the grooms that could be got around the horse. The pony soon became a fixture, and other trainers followed the example set when they saw the effect the companionship had. Huggins introduced many other things that are less in the sight of the general public, and when he went to England, there were few of his fellows who did not agree in the verdict that he was one of the ablest trainers of horses that the turf had ever seen.

The idea that the great Huggins could learn anything from any English trainer is repudiated on all sides, and as one of the exile's admirers put it in the course of an arguments at the Sheepshead Bay race track: "Huggins could forget more than the English trainers ever knew and then beat them when it comes to sending horses out to win races."

In point of fact, Huggins has made a marvelous record in England, where he trained successfully first for Pierre Lorillard, next for Lord William Beresford, and now for Mr. Whitney. In no case did he have really first-class material, yet he won races for all of them, and actually put Mr. Lorillard's stable well up on the winning list with a rather ordinary lot of selling plate horses.

JUST A CONEY ISLAND INCIDENT

They were a seedy-looking trio, even for Coney Island. When they lounged into a "cafe" on Surf Avenue and took seats at a table the waiters did not climb over each other in their eagerness to wait on them. But a waiter did shuffle up after a while and inquire: "Well, what'll yer trow in?"

"Bring me one whisky, with seltzer on the side," ordered one of the three.

The waiter brought a glass of the stuff that goes for whisky at the island and a siphon of seltzer. One of the trio drank the whisky and then passed the empty glass to one of the others. The latter filled the glass with seltzer from the siphon, tossed it off, and then passed the glass to the third man. The third man also filled the glass with seltzer and drank the seltzer.

The first man offered the watching waiter 10 cents.

"Yer till in 20 cents," said the waiter.

"How's that?"

"Yer had a whisky, that's ten, and two seltzers, that's 4 each, what makes that 20."

"Oh, no; I ordered one whisky with seltzer on the side. You don't charge any thing for them, and the other fellows drank their glass free."

WHERE AND HOW TO GO FISHING

DOWN in Warren County, N. J., on the banks of the river of the same name, lies the little town of Delaware, containing 400 inhabitants. The river here stretches out into a long eddy or pool about three miles long. The banks of the pool are wooded, and the narrow rifts or rapids by which the water enters and leaves the eddy are at such angles as to render them unseen from a distance, and it is hard to believe that one is not on a long narrow lake instead of a river. This pool is inhabited by small-mouthed black bass, perch, large sunfish, and some good-sized pickerel, although the latter are greatly in the minority. Bass ranging from the legal size of nine inches in length to three pounds and a half in weight may be taken from the pool or in the rifts, and a half-pounder hooked in the rapid water will give a fight equal to a bass of three times the same weight caught in the still water of a lake. Of course, although the bass inhabit this pool in more than fair numbers, they are not always biting, but when they are taking the bait the fishing here is extremely good, and when they are "off their feed" the fisherman may console himself with the knowledge that he is wasting his time on one of the prettiest bits of one of the prettiest rivers of the East, and if he be a man who does not despise the day of small things he may attach a couple of trout flies to his leader and have lots of fun with the large sunfish, which he will find along the shore.

Delaware is reached by an eighty-three-mile ride of about three hours' duration from New York City on the Lackawanna. Fifteen minutes' walk from the station takes one down to the river bank, where the road ends. A little yelling will bring to one's aid the ferryman, whose house is on the opposite bank, and if one be afoot the passage will be made in a skiff, or if with a horse and wagon, aboard of an old-fashioned scow, attached to a cable running across the stream in such a way that by slackening or tightening the ropes at the bow and stern of the boat the angle of the craft to the current is changed so as to make the force of the stream itself carry the boat backward or forward in either direction desired.

Five minutes' walk to the south along the road parallel with the river's bank will bring one to the Riverside House, which, unlike most hotels, is in the location actually indicated by its name, on the river bank, overlooking the stream. The hotel is an old country farmhouse, surrounded by a sixty-acre farm. In fact, it is much more farmhouse than hotel. The fare is plain but good and plentiful, and the well-filled ice house just across the road enables the fisherman to keep his bait in good condition.

For this reason it will probably be advisable for one to take one's minnow trap along and set it in the shallow along the edge of the pool. Lampreys, which for this location are a better bait than either the crawfish or minnows, are best obtained through the station agent, who will arrange to have them shipped down from Stroudsburg, which is located further up the road, but the bait which the bass seem to like best of all in this place are the helgramites, best obtained through the subsidized efforts of the local small boy. Do not, however, ask a native of Delaware for either helgramites or dobsons, for he will probably look at you in wild amaze and ask "What's them?" They call them, heaven only knows why, "Bogerts," but, however, they are reasonably plentiful under this name, which is all that is required. In the cool of the evening the old ferry scow, which always, when not in use, remains moored on the Pennsylvania bank, will be found a good place for still fishing.

The fisherman should take with him a minnow bucket and a minnow trap. The boats furnished by the hotel are wonderful for a country place, light, and easily rowed, but if a man be so fortunate as to own a canoe, and intends making a long stay, it will be a good thing to take his own small craft along with him. There are springs, along the banks where one may procure plenty of good water in the event of making a day of it on the water and not caring to return home for dinner.

The excursion fare from New York to Delaware and return is about $3.50, and board may be had at the hotel for $1 per day, which includes the use of the boat.

A spoon which I found particularly taking in this pool was a Spaulding Hammered Bait No. 3, copper plated instead of nickel. The bass seemed to like it pretty well; in fact, it was the only trolling spoon with which I had any results at all, and I even caught a half-pound sunfish on it. And finally, something that felt like a pretty goodly bass took it home with him to sample at his leisure, with a leader and a few yards of line attached. A No. 3 spoon will be found about right in size, as the bass do not seem to be particularly attracted by the larger sizes, which do admirably for pickerel, and it will be a good plan for the fisherman to take a few casts of flies with him, for such times as the bass are rising for insect food on the top of the water.

Speaking of bass fishing, there is probably more enjoyment to the square inch in casting for these fish with live bait, a spoon, or a phantom minnow, than in any other way of catching them, unless it be fly casting, and, although the latter method is the most artistic, the conditions under which it can be productive allow fewer opportunities for its practice successfully than with bait casting.

That lots of men have not acquired the knack of winding their line is attested by the devices made to secure these results. Some of these are simply attachments, which may be bought separately from the reel, while others are part of the reel itself and consist of a mechanism by which the line as retrieved is passed back and forth from side to side on the reel. I do not believe, however, that a man who would use any of these attachments would ever become a thoroughly good bait caster. It is certain, however, that he will never get the greatest amount of fun out of it, for it may be considered as an axiom in sport, for sport's sake, that the less machinery which a man requires to achieve good results in any line where skill is required, the more pleasure will be derived from his practice. Just as there is more sport in shooting a squirrel with a rifle instead of a shotgun; in making a creditable target with a pistol, instead of a rifle, just so much superiority does the man feel who can take a good free running reel without line spreading attachments, and get the same results as the man whose line is laid evenly for him by a mechanical arrangement.

A quadruple multiplying reel, if properly made, is far more satisfactory for trolling or bass casting than the double multiplying. But it must be properly made. While a correctly constructed reel, in which the spool revolves four times to the handle's once, is a great comfort in retrieving a long line when trolling, if it is not put together in a workmanlike manner it is apt to prove much harder running and in every way inferior to a double multiplier of the same cost. A steel pivot rubber quadruple reel of satisfactory workmanship is usually somewhat of a luxury. I saw a new pattern the other day, which, although selling for $6, worked as smoothly and noiselessly as reels which usually sell for about double the price.

This reel was constructed with metal and rubber side plates and was really a quadruple action, one revolution of the handle actually causing four revolutions of the spool and not from 2½ to 3, as is the case of many so-called four multipliers. On the rim of the back plate of the reel, slid a little metal band, which, on being pressed in one direction, caused the click attachment to become operative or removed it when pushed back to its original position. As arranged, it was even more handy than the usual back sliding click found on most multiplying reels. By simply removing six screws, which attached the front plate of the reel to the edges of the rubber disks, the face plate, together with the crank, might be removed and the spool of the reel itself could then be slid out through the aperture left in the face plate. Removable pivot caps at each end of the reel allowed easy access for lubricating. This reel, with a capacity of 80 yards, weighed but six ounces. The ends of the spool, instead of being bell shaped, as in most reels, were almost flat, thereby allowing a greater capacity of line than is usually found on a reel of equal diameter and width. The side plates were oxidize-finished with a handle of ivory.

One of the most satisfactory lubricants for reels is vaseline. Of course, there is a whole lot of high-grade lubricating oils that may be just as good, possibly a trifle better, but vaseline is far more easily carried. Patent oil cans always leak more or less, generally more, but a tightly corked bottle of vaseline never does. As much of the vaseline as will adhere to the end of a match, placed under the oil caps of a reel, will last for a long while. It seems to feed itself automatically into the bearings as required, without exuding around the face of the caps, as oil is very apt to do.

A landing net is a great convenience when one has reached the fishing ground, but generally a most awkward incumbrance when in transportation unless it be of the folding pattern. For all-around fishing of every kind, except brook trout, the best pattern is an affair with a 14 by 15 inch ring attached to a 4-foot handle, which latter is jointed into two 2-foot lengths. The ring when unscrewed from the handle can be collapsed, and the ring with the net attached and the two-piece handle carried in a bag 2 feet long, and occupying no more room than a cloth-rod case. One-half of the handle is long enough for use in a boat, and when lengthened out with the 2-foot extension it is handy for shore fishing or catching minnows. It is an extremely good idea, instead of having an ordinary coarse mesh landing net fastened to the ring, to use a minnow net instead. This will do just as well for a landing net, and the small mesh will enable one very often to catch minnows when needed for live bait. There are any number of trolling spoons on the market. They are all sizes and all patterns, some revolving on a central axis and some simply flopping around the metal rod to which they are attached; some are nickel, some copper, and some brass, and some combinations of nickel and copper, and, in fact, to some trolling arrangements two spoons are attached, each revolving in a different direction. Every year new patterns come out. I would suggest, however, for the benefit of those tackle manufacturers who stay up late nights in order to originate new patterns, that some one put on the market next season a series of trolls, each provided with two removable spoons of exactly the same size and shape, but one arranged to revolve from left to right and the other from right to left. My reason for making this humble suggestion is that, no matter how many swivels one includes in one's trolling rig, and no matter how simple and easily revolving the spoon, there is always more or less kink to a line, and any man who has rowed a mile or so between the boat landing and the spot where he intends to cast has very often experienced periods of mingled hopelessness and profanity while endeavoring to get those kinks out of his line, for removed they must be before he can get ten feet of it out through the guides. An arrangement, such as I have asked for, would allow a man when half through his trolling to reel in his line, remove one spoon and attach the other, and during the second half of its journey Spoon No. 2 will be quietly and effectively removing all kinks put into his line by its predecessor. There are three swivels on a St. Lawrence minnow gang, and I have often wondered after removing a fair-sized chub from mine just what sort of a fix my line would have been in had there been none. A live bait is always bound to revolve in the same direction, and the way a comparatively small killy can tie knots in a fisherman's line suggests a revengful desperation on the part of the bait.

E. T. KEYSER.

Fishing for Sponges in Florida Waters

ONE of this country's most interesting industries is that of sponge fishing, which is carried on in the waters surrounding the Florida Keys. The fishing grounds form three separate stretches along the south and west coasts of the peninsula, including nearly all the reefs, the total area being between 2,000 and 3,000 square miles. Key West is the centre of the industry, and New York City the receiving and distributing point for the product. About 200 small boats and several schooners, manned by between 700 and 800 spongers, are regularly engaged in the fishing.

The annual crop of sponges is between 5,000 and 6,000 bales, which is nothing to what the fishing grounds should yield. The small harvest is caused chiefly by the ignorance and impatience of the majority of the fishermen, who will not give the "baby sponge" sufficient time to mature and multiply. Since there is no law prohibiting the taking of sponges under a certain size, the present wholesale destruction, which has been going on for years, threatens the American sponge with extermination.

The United States Fish Commission is alive to the fate which threatens the industry, and will send a vessel down soon to the Florida sponge grounds to make a survey of their extent, form an estimate of the sponge supply, and devise means for its protection. Many experiments have been made in order to ascertain how the sponge may be planted and cultivated artificially, but none has proved very successful, as the fishermen infest every region in which sponges are likely to grow. Some experiments were recently made at Key West. About 1,000 sponges were cut for seed and planted in shallow waters. The "seed" or cuttings were fastened to the bottom by wires or long thin sticks, and also skewered or pinned to rods of wood. It has been found, by this method that the seeds planted in coves do not produce such large sponges as those planted in tideways. The principal drawback to this artificial cultivation, aside from the devastations of the fishermen, is that it takes from three to seven years for a sponge to mature and reach a marketable size.

The estimated value of Florida's annual crop of sponges is about $550,000, and the quality of the product ranks next to that of the West Indies, the Mediterranean, and the Red Sea. The real Turkish sponges are found only in the beds of the Mediterranean, and quickly sell for as high a price as $50 and even $70 a pound. Next to these in quality is our own sheepswool sponge, so named because of its softness and fineness of texture. They sell at from $1 to $3 a pound, and are preferred by many persons for toilet use to the Turkish sponge.

The average weight of a sponge when placed on the market is from one ounce to one pound. Only the small sizes are found in our waters. Besides the sheepswool, there are also found in our waters the velvet, grass, yellow, and glove sponges. The velvet are next in value to the sheepswool. They were very scarce a few years ago, and are now almost extinct. The lowest grades of our sponges are the grass and glove, which can be bought for as low as 5 cents a pound.

Diving is not necessary in Florida waters, as the water is so shallow that the sponges can be brought up by three-pronged hooks fastened to the ends of wooden poles 40 or 50 feet long, which are manipulated from the sides of small rowboats. The fishermen have a fleet of small schooners with commodious decks and holds for carrying the hauls ashore. Each schooner is manned by a crew of ten or more men, including a cook, and carries one or two small boats. The fishing beds are miles from any place of habitation, and the fleet is often away from port for eight or nine weeks at a stretch; thus the fishermen must be provided with food and a place on board in which to sleep.

At sunrise every morning the dinghys are lowered from the decks and are each manned by two men, known as the "sculler" and the "hooker." They take their dinner with them and remain out until sundown. A "sponge glass," made of tin, in the shape of a cone, about three feet long, with a round or square piece of glass at the bottom or wide end, is necessary to enable the sponger to see the bottom clearly. This instrument is fastened to the shoulders of the "hooker," whose head is pressed close against it, and the glass end is dipped deep into the water over the bow of the boat, the hooker resting on his knees, and steadying the instrument with his left hand while he manipulates his hook with his right. This marine telescope is frequently made from an ordinary water bucket or wooden box fitted with a flat pane-glass bottom. Sponges may be seen with comparative plainness at a depth of forty feet through one of these home-made glasses. In rough weather oil has frequently to be sprinkled over the surface of the water, a very small quantity being sufficient. Shark's oil is generally used, those fishes being numerous along the coast.

As soon as a dinghy has been filled with sponges the sculler signals to the schooner by placing an oar upright, and the vessel sails alongside the dinghy, and the sponges are placed on the schooner's deck until the slimy matter, which is the vital substance, or sap, of the sponge, has drained off into the sea, after which they are consigned to the hold.

When the schooner returns to her dock she is quickly unloaded of her cargo of dead sponges, which are then taken to pens made of stakes driven in shallow water situated in isolated places along the shore. They are left in the pens to soak for one week, and are then taken out, squeezed, and beaten with clubs, and thoroughly washed to remove all the slime and foreign matter in their bodies. The sponges are then strung in large bunches to pieces of rope about six feet long, and removed to the packing houses to be bleached in a solution of lime and salt sea water, and afterward thoroughly dried. If too much lime is used in the bleaching process the sponges become so frail as to be practically useless.

The sponge business is not without its tricks upon purchasers, and before being placed on the market the packers often add lime to the bunches, so that they will tip the scales a pound or two more than their real weight.

T. W. M.

Brutal Treatment of Poultry.

THE present system of transferring live poultry in crates to the east side dealers, principally those between Houston and Catharine Streets and particularly several establishments near Ludlow and Grand Streets, has features of cruelty that excite the sympathy of those who are not acutely tender-hearted. Few who during the present heated term have seen wagons piled high with the crates containing the unfortunate birds passing through Grand or Canal Street or along the Bowery have failed to pity them or to wonder why their treatment has not been interfered with. Chickens appear to suffer as much torture with the thermometer in the nineties and under a blazing sun as aquatic fowl.

The general condition of the cooped-up birds suggests that a large percentage of loss must come from damage to poultry by bruising or death from trampling or suffocation. The crates are so crowded in the case of chickens that there is always a layer of exhausted birds for the stronger to walk on, and the predicament of the weaker is aggravated by the jolting of the ricketty wagons. Each bird appears to have one aim, to get its head through the slats of the coop for air. All are gasping, wild-eyed and livid of comb and wattles, and none appears to have been watered. No cries are uttered as in cool weather. The geese and ducks even are too exhausted to trumpet or quack. Had Gustave Doré while making his sketches for the Inferno seen one of these poultry wagons in the circumstances that are here related he would have admitted that some phases of mute agony had escaped him.

Suggestions as to remedies for such conditions are many. One is that poultry destined for food in this city shall be killed on arrival at terminal points. In the case of killing in accordance with rites this could be done in places near the railroad termini. When it is absolutely necessary to transport poultry through the streets in hot weather screens to keep off the sun and promote a current of air around the coops should be insisted on. The piling of coops one over another should be prohibited as well as the placing in a coop of more birds than would make one layer in the bottom. Specially constructed vehicles for such transportation, a sort of tier on tier of coops well shaded, would be humane. The present system could hardly be worse. Getting used to it means dulled sensibilities and the fostering of brutality. Cattle and sheep and swine in coming to the slaughter now profit by aroused public sentiment. Poultry many believe should not be made to suffer unnecessarily.

ODD EPITAPHS AND TOMBS IN NEW ENGLAND BURYING GROUNDS

SOME of the old Colonial burying grounds in New England are almost as famous as the best-known ones of old England itself. Tourists every day wander through the queer Old Colony graveyard in Boston, the often-described first burying ground of Concord, or the extremely curious cemetery at Salem, with its graves of some who must have come over on the Mayflower, judging from the dates of their deaths.

No visit to Salem, even if the tourist had seen the old Custom House, the House of Seven Gables, or the birthplace of Hawthorne, would be complete without a visit to the old cemetery. Here will be found reminiscences of witchcraft, of fights with Indians, of Revolutionary bravery, of all the most strenuous parts of American history. Many of the epitaphs inscribed upon crumbling tombstones will amuse, none of them more, probably, than this one, which every visitor reads:

"Time was I stood as you do now,
And viewed the dead as I passed by,
Ere long you'll lay as low as I,
And others stand and gaze on thee."

Leave the towns of railroads, however, and go inland where the locomotive has not sounded its whistle, nor yet the ubiquitous trolley car clanged its gong, and you will find still more burying grounds of strange and curious character. Many of these unknown cemeteries are comparatively modern but not the less unique because of it. At times they lack the naïve frankness of the Colonial burying ground with its characteristic epitaphs, but they make up in eccentricity what they lack in age or other particulars.

At a place known as Boxford, about ten miles from Andover, Mass., far, far from the madding crowd, there is as curious a burying ground as can be found in all New England. As a matter of fact, Boxford is just a section of country, beautiful country at that, but there is no village or gathering of habitations which could be dignified with the name of town. The quiet farms-people go their peaceful ways utterly oblivious of the odd humor to be found in their old burying ground.

Probably to the ordinary traveler no place would be more difficult to locate than Boxford. In Andover, in Lawrence, in Bedford, in Lowell, in North Andover, you will find signs up pointing to the road to Boxford. The sign at North Andover says Boxford is five miles away. Start out on the road, however, and you may go and go, and still not come to Boxford.

Not many weeks ago a traveler took two sturdy horses and started to find the old Boxford burying ground. He had driven about five miles when he inquired of some farm hands by the wayside where the cemetery was. They elucidated the situation as follows:

"Which one do you want? There a[re] Boxford burying grounds. There is t[he] one and a new one. To reach either one, just drive on the way you are going now for about a mile and a half more."

Having traveled for more than two miles further along a road to which there were no forks, the traveler came to an old farmhouse, and called out for some one to hear what he had to say. In a few minutes an aged woman came to the door, bearing every appearance of having spent many years amid rustic surroundings.

"Where is Boxford?" asked the traveler, fearing that the mention of "Boxford burying ground" might suggest unpleasant anticipations. The good lady looked puzzled, stepped indoors for a moment, and then returned to the door with the reply:

"West Boxford is over that way about three miles. East Boxford is the place toward which you are going."

"But where is Boxford?" persisted the traveler. Again the oblivious lady disappeared, and when she returned to the door said, innocently:

"This is Boxford."

There was not another house within two miles. It was all trees and fields. But the traveler went ahead, feeling that such good roads as he had encountered must lead somewhere. About three miles further on an old cemetery was met with, with the traditional New England stone wall surrounding it. This, it was concluded, was the Boxford burying ground, although there was nothing to indicate it except the queer epitaphs to be found inscribed upon the tombstones.

And above all these gravestones and burial places the lot in which repose the remains of "General" Solomon Lowe and his three wives stands out most conspicuously. "General" Lowe was a member of the State Militia, in which he had some sort of rank, although he had never heard the sound of battle. It was the delight of his life, the villagers who remember him say, to dress up in his regimentals and exhibit himself. He was one of the characters of this quiet rural community.

"General" Lowe died on April 4, 1851. He left a curious will, the most curious provision of it being the creation of a trust fund which was to furnish free beer to every one who should come to his funeral, the anniversary of his death to celebrate and memorialize event. For many years this bequest made April 4 the day of a veritable carnival in Boxford, and the trustees had to be very strict to violate the "General's" will. Another curious proviso of this will was the stipulation that on this same April 4 of every year the regimentals of the "General" should be taken from their resting place, and be displayed at the tomb for the inspiration of the rising generations.

But "General" Lowe's will is seldom thought of nowadays, although travelers stop frequently to look at his curious grave. "General" Lowe arranged his cemetery lot before he died. He had already buried three wives there, and he had arranged for his own burial near them. He was himself to be interred in a vault in the middle of the lot. Over the entrance to this sarcophagus was a medallion of the "General's" bust, with all the regimentals. Under this carving is inscribed the date of the deceased's death.

"General" Lowe took unto himself four wives as he journeyed upon this earth. He arranged that two of them were to be buried on one side of his vault and two on the other. When he died the fourth of the spouses had not died. In fact, she still lives somewhere among the wildernesses of Boxford.

The "General" arranged that one tombstone should serve for two wives, and another slab of marble for the other two. Each wife was to get half of a tombstone. The "General" wrote no flattering epitaphs for his wives, but he arranged to tell posterity of their qualities by bas relief carvings on the gravestones.

These carvings are about 6 inches in diameter and round in shape. They are near the top of the gravestones. Just under the carvings are two lines on each side of the slabs, reading:

"Wives of General Solomon Lowe."

The first of the wives to die was Huldah, who departed this earth on Sept. 24, 1808, at the age of twenty-eight. Over Huldah's name is the carving of a woman sitting beside a small working table. In her lap two babies sit, and on the table are various domestic paraphernalia. Huldah had two children, and her life was distinctly in the home.

Wife Dolly likewise bore two children, and they, too, are remembered upon the carving which helps to perpetuate her memory. Dolly, like Huldah, was domestic, and the table beside her commemorates her virtues. She died, says the gravestone, on May 10, 1817, nine years after wife Huldah.

The next wife was Martha. She died on July 24, 1855, at the age of fifty. Martha apparently was fond of books. She bore no children, so, instead of the babes, the carving in her honor represents her in the act of reading. On the little work table beside her there is another book instead of the sewing basket of the other wives. The fourth wife was Caroline H., according to the gravestone. She still lives, but her name was placed on the slab, and a space left for the date of her death. Caroline bore no children and she was not literary, so she is engraved simply sitting in her chair, with no babes upon her knee and no book in her hand. The work table beside her, too, is empty.

It would seem that Boxford people were addicted to second marriages. One of these second wives was Mary Bradstreet. Her gravestone in this quaint cemetery records that she died on Jan. 1, 1876, at the age of seventy-seven. Under the statement of this information is the following verse:

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints."

Another husband of Boxford, who was blessed with one wife and then a second, buried them under the same gravestone. He recorded their names, their ages, and the dates of their deaths, and then quoted the Scriptural verse,

"There shall be no marriage nor giving of marriage in heaven."

Boxford does not enjoy a monopoly of curious epitaphs in out-of-the-way New England places, however. In an old cemetery near Farmington, Conn., far away from the railroad, and where men seldom go, are to be found two gravestones marking the burying places of the two wives of a certain villager of the place. Upon one of these slabs it is recorded that "Mary, the beloved wife of Samuel Posen," died upon such and such a date. On the sister gravestone we read that "Annie, the equally beloved wife of Samuel Posen," died upon a subsequent date.

Travel way up among the mountains of Vermont, where marble quarries in abundance make elaborate tombs very common. A certain one of these quarries is largely worked by Italians, men from the marble districts of Italy. They are a home-loving people, skilled in their work. They, too, marry and give in marriage. A traveler in exploring these interesting quarries a few weeks ago wandered away from the working places themselves and out into the fields surrounding the home of one of the workmen. It was late in the afternoon, and the unsuspicious but careful Italian went out to see the stranger and offer him any courtesy possible, as well as ascertain what he was doing there.

The visitor espied a low vault way out in the field, made of the most exquisite marble, carefully cut. All around it the grass grew, and there was only a narrow clearing to separate it from the fields in which hay was growing. Closer inspection revealed that this was a sarcophagus. The Italian cheerfully told the visitor that this was the tomb of his wives, three of them at least. He had had four wives, he said, and the tomb was intended to accommodate all of them, but, innocently stated, the simple-minded workman:

"My fourth wife refused to be buried with the others, so I had to put her in the town graveyard."

POLO ACTIVITY AMONG THE JUNIORS.

POLO has been played to a greater extent this season by the junior element than has probably ever been the case in the history of that equestrian sport in America.

"Why," remarked a veteran member of the Rockaway Hunting Club the other day, when asked if the sport was as popular as ever this season, "they tell me they are buying more polo mallets at Cedarhurst than golf clubs. When a regular club game hasn't been in progress during the past month the boys have kept their ponies tramping up and down the field in practice matches. There has been almost a revival of the old-time polo days this year."

This observant critic of the ups and downs of sport attributed the additional polo interest to the larger number of young fellows taking up the game. Rockaway has exemplified this phase of the question in the excellent series of junior contests held during the past week. The organization of the Great Neck and Rumson Polo Clubs has been another strong object lesson, as most of the players in those clubs are of the younger element and practically novices to the game, while the fifty-odd members in the Squadron A Polo Club may be cited as a climax to the argument.

Were it not for these accessions of young blood the future of polo in America would be very insecure. Football Keene has confined nearly all of his playing to England within the last two years. "Tommy" Hitchcock, Jr., has practically ceased to appear on the field, the Austin boys and Harry Payne Whitney have been looking this year, and were it not for the Waterbury brothers, a few Philadelphians, and half a dozen of the veteran Bostonians, the sport would wane. Neither Meadow Brook nor Rockaway stand prominent, as they did a few years ago, with their dashing quartets of powerful riders, who made the nerves of the spectators fairly tingle when they lined up in battle array.

The Rockaway Club was due to go out and play the game, and a history of the polo field would be one of the most interesting in America. The club has never allowed its interest to flag, and it can truthfully be said that it is doing more than any other club in the Polo Association to keep the game alive in the country. The [illegible] Several of them have shown genuine polo ability, and the future prestige of the club on the polo field lies in their hands. Renie La Montagne, Jr., the star junior player, has a place on the regular club team, and others who are worthy applicants include Laurance B. Rand, a Yale student; W. Blanchard Rand, Cortlandt P. Dixon second, and McPherson Kennedy, Jr. Last year only three teams entered for the Junior Cup, which is the gift of the Rockaway polo Captain, W. A. Hazard, while this year five appeared. The games all showed genuine merit, for the lads prepare for their annual competitions as carefully as for their school or college baseball and football games. H. O. Vanderpoel, Jr., a member of one of the junior teams, played on the Yale 'Varsity football team last year, and he is a promising candidate for full-back position next season. He is a creditable golfer, too. The Rockaway lads are coached by many of the veterans, and the older players take fully as much interest in watching the juniors improve as the latter themselves. Rockaway stands alone in its successful encouragement of junior polo, as no other club has entered a junior team to oppose the Rockaway lads, nor has any other club ever offered a strictly junior prize. It is a novelty of which Cedarhurst members may justly be proud.

Although there are several college students who play the game, polo has never yet figured as an intercollegiate event. It is, perhaps, the ambitious to expect, for the cost of ponies, their care and transportation, would be heavy, and the game would have to be played on some private club's field.

Beddie Rand, A. G. Alexander of the Somerset County Polo Club, at Bernardsville, is also a Yale man, and he shares junior honors for excellence with Renie La Montagne, Jr., each being mainstays in handling. Edward Stevens, who is on the college Easterest team, is better known as an ocean flyer than as a Cottonian, [illegible] of Fourth Fleet and Commodore Stevens, who is among the owners of the new Rumson Club, and Columbia graduates, with at one time or three of the Quaker boys, who have been making the Great Neck team celebrated this year.

County Club, and had just enlisted Squadron A, when Capt. Henry H. Boyle immediately pressed him into the polo club. Alexander Wheeler, a brother of the well-known Philadelphia player, Charles Wheeler; H. P. Perry, Arthur Iselin, and A. S. Burden are also Harvard polo[ists]. This nucleus of enthusiasts has practically led to the formation of a Harvard Polo Club, and the Myopia Hunt Club kindly gave the students the use of its field for practice. In polo strength, therefore, Harvard is somewhat in advance of its other college rivals.

J. Insley Blair, who has blossomed out this year at the Westchester Country Club as a full-fledged polo player, is a Princeton graduate, and held, for one year the golf championship of his university. He only took up polo last year, but has risen to the dignity of a capable player. Maxwell Stevenson, a four-goal man at Meadow Brook, is a Columbia student, and is likely to have a place on the future big teams of the famous Westbury Club.

The names of Kingdon and Jay Gould, the twelve and eleven year old sons of George Gould, must be included among eminent junior polo[ists]. Both ride admirably, and, although they have not taken part in any tournament, their practice games on the Lakewood field have given indication of strong material for future teams. Kingdon Gould, especially, has shown genuine knack for the fine points of the game, and his novel appearance as referee of a Westchester game a short time ago demonstrated that he knew polo as well as most of the veterans.

How Bill Nye Was Discovered.

COL. "BILL" ROOT of Laramie, Wyoming, the dealer in wild animals and discoverer of "Bill Nye," and who now has charge of the Indian village at Glen Island, tells the following story of how he "discovered" the humorist.

"'Bill Nye,' when he was a young man, wasn't much; in fact, folks in Laramie wondered whether he would eventually dry up and blow away or just die of plain starvation. Things never would come his way, and that same way led through many rocky places. Everything to which he turned his hand seemed to wither under it, and he began to think that he was a 'hoodoo.'

"Bill was a pretty discouraged sort of a cuss when I said to him and his wife one day: 'Come out to the ranch and stay with me for a while,' and they came. Long before this time Frances, Bill's wife, had made up her mind that Bill was cast in the mold of a lawyer, and nothing would do but Bill must study law. So Bill came along with his old books and would wander around the ranch trying to imbibe ozone and pages of Blackstone. But the canker-worm of worry was in his mind, and the ozone and several of the things I had in a cupboard seemed to do little good.

"Every little while Bill would sneak away, write something he called funny, send it away, and anxiously wait for the lightning, in the shape of a check, to strike. Now, Frances discouraged all this. She wanted the law or nothing. She felt that once Bill hung out his shingle all the world would immediately get into trouble and half of it would fall all over itself to get into Bill's office.

"Well, one day Bill met me about three miles away from the ranch and said: 'Bill, I want your advice. I've got something in my pocket and on my mind, and I want you to tell me what to do.'

"With that he unbuttoned his coat and pulled out a letter from a Denver newspaper inclosing a check for $20, showed it to me, and asked, 'Shall I become a funny man or a lawyer?' I looked at Bill, and then at the check, and back at Bill again. That check surprised me even more than it did him. But I was there to give judgment, and had to do it.

"'Bill,' I said, 'if you can find foolish people anywhere in this world who are ready to part with good bank checks for that stuff you grind out, you go right to the house, get a big bottle out of the cupboard, put a wet towel about your head, and sit down and grind. A man must have brains to be a lawyer.'

"And Bill's wife never spoke to me for three years."

Hint For Railroad Managers.

"THIS community of interest plan," chattered an old-time railroad man at the Hotel Manhattan, "about which railroad managers talk so glibly has not proved so beneficial to the stockholders as was expected.

"Did you ever consider the enormous expense, and much of it needless, of maintaining the scores of richly appointed branch offices in expensive buildings in this city? Why, some of them are almost within stone's-throw of another operated by the same corporation. And what is true of New York is equally true, in a lesser degree, in other large cities.

"All these branch ticket and freight offices require managers, Superintendents, and a corps of clerks and bookkeepers. Much of this expense is needless waste, and millions could be annually saved to the stockholders by economy in these one large, plan alone. While the railroad business has very large increment in normal growth, the growth has not kept pace with the growth of [illegible]

SOCIETY
At Home and Abroad.

WITH the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, which is more or less spectacular, the week in society at the resorts nearer town and along the coast as far as Newport has been quite eventful. At Newport it terminated on Friday with a number of beautifully appointed dinners and dances, including also a vaudeville supper at the Crossways, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, to which the guests at all the other entertainments earlier in the evening went and assisted in giving a fit finale to the day. Newport is not the only watering place in America, but each year, owing to the concentration of society, it becomes more and more a point of interest. It naturally takes the lead. The season so far has not been unlike other seasons. In fact, there is a delightful monotony in Newport which pleases those who care to have their amusements cut and dried and who follow, after a distance, the precedent of the Court of Great Britain. What has happened there last week and what will happen there next week are simply repetitions of what has always happened, with here and there a slight variation. Gradually the amusements have been so arranged as to come under various heads in a perfectly laid out programme. Newport now means yachting and listening to music at the Casino, luncheon and taking tea, driving, dinner dance, and supper. There has not been as much bathing in the surf this year as in former seasons, but there was a time not very remote when nobody made use of the beaches.

The celebration of the arrival of the New York yachts and the Atlantic Squadron on Tuesday at Newport will be the culminating glory of July. The water fête promises to be a great success. The cruise of the yachts has not been either long or perilous, but the welcome given the returning yachtsmen will not be the less cordial, and the military and navy contingent at Newport and Jamestown will have a most warm greeting for the squadron. The populace—if one can give that name to the residents of everyday Newport and to the many excursionists from the various adjacent towns—will flock on Thames and Washington Streets and ways near the harbor and admire the illuminations on the various business buildings and the yachts in the harbor and the fireworks, and partake of the general jubilation in the town. Whether the cottages and villas and palaces on Bellevue Avenue and up to the Point will be illuminated is another question, but there is no doubt that many of them will show signs of the spirit of Summer carnival. Everything has been done to make the affair a success, and there is no reason why it should fail.

The Casino at Newport, which has been a bit neglected in former seasons, has taken on new life, and a great many of the very fashionable people get here to dance twice a week and to the morning and afternoon concerts, and also dine on Sunday evenings. There are promises of a great many entertainments in the coming month. Mrs. I. Townsend Burden is to give a dance, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt a dinner and bal poudre, and Mrs. Astor begins her famous series of dinners next Monday. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor give a luncheon tomorrow on board the Nourmahal.

Perhaps, next to Newport, the gayest watering place is Bar Harbor. It has a life of its own. Society there seems composed in almost equal parts of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and is therefore a bit more cosmopolitan. Until the Horse Show, the principal events will be the weekly dinner and dance at the Kebo Valley Club, golf matches, yacht races—there is a new yacht club which has just been organized—driving, and, of course, sitting on the rocks—a time-honored institution. This year the advent of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin has been more than an incident. They have entertained constantly since their arrival. Mrs. Carrie Wright, the sister of the late Mrs. Whitney and of Fred May, has also been one of the factors in Bar Harbor society, and the Barneys, the De Grasse Foxes, and Miss Furniss have done their part. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are having a quiet but very enjoyable time. Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, and Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin represent the Shepard family, and Mrs. Elliott Shepard is to pass some time with her children at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Alexander Van Nest has taken a cottage and her daughter, Mrs. Stewart Barney, will be with her. The Countess Festetics, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haggin, has been one of the visitors of the week. She and Mrs. Richard Lounsbery have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin. Bar Harbor goes on in the quiet tenor of its way, and from day to day the telegraphic news from there gives the same information as to people who are giving dinners or who play golf or who dance or who entertain and re-entertain in turn. Bar Harbor is very faithful to golf, which for some reason has been almost dropped at Newport. There tennis has taken its place.

There are many quiet resorts on the coast of Maine and along the Atlantic seaboard where there are many New Yorkers who are spending a quiet Summer. North East and Seal Harbors, as well as York Harbor, are places on Mount Desert which have grown wonderfully within the past few years. Here it is sought to keep up the spirit of the old Bar Harbor life such as was written of by Mrs. Burton Harrison years ago, in an attractive novelette, and at the same time do away with the old hotel system, which in those days was certainly most primitive. Rodicks, with the "Fish Pond," is a memory only these days, and sometimes it returns when one hears the strains of a Strauss waltz or the pitapat of an old-fashioned heel-and-toe polka. On the main coast, north of Boston, at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Beverly Farms, and Pride's Crossing there are many well-known people, including the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and his family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denegre. Mr. Denegre has gone to New Orleans on a short visit. Miss Elsie Porter, the daughter of Gen. Horace Porter, has been stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Eddy of Chicago. Mrs. Eben Wright, who was Miss Lita Pell, has been stopping with Mrs. Harry Hall. Mrs. Wright's little girl, who was quite ill from the effects of an odd accident, the wounding of one of her eyes with a pair of scissors, has recovered. Miss Louise Hollister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister; Miss Julia Pierson, the sister of Gen. Fred Pierson, and the aunt of Miss Daisy Pierson, are also visitors at Manchester.

This week there will be a flocking of golf lovers to Southampton. There will take place at that popular resort the Shinnecock Hills Club invitation tournament. Southampton is getting into line with dinners and drives and bathing and bridge. It boasts of having a number of men who can conveniently come down from Friday to Monday, and its dinner and dance each Friday evening at the Meadow Club is well attended. Among those who have been entertained and are entertaining in turn are Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Hampden Robb, and Mr. and Mrs. James Barclay. Southampton is a place of contrasts. It is delightful for the very young set and also for a number of married people who like bridge and who give dinners, but although it is called the Little Newport there is very little similarity between it and the Rhode Island watering place. Both have distinctive individualities.

For the rest, the story is about the same. One hears of the pleasures of lake, mountain, and pathless woods up in the Adirondacks, and the camps are being occupied, and quite a little nucleus of a set is being formed in the Upper St. Regis. There is another colony at Murray Bay in Canada, and still another at Coburg. Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb continue to entertain with large house parties at Shelburne Farms, at Burlington, Vt., where there are also many New Yorkers for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold are among those who have opened their houses there this Summer. There is a large cottage colony at Richfield Springs, and the advent of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Childs Drexel and Livingston Biddle, with horses and servants galore, has made quite a little stir. Mr. and Mrs. John Hadden, Jr., are among those who are at the St. James. Coaching and cross-country riding has its usual champion in J. Lee Taller. The Tallers have had several house parties. Saratoga expects a large number of fashionable people from Newport for the races, and golf has been taken up there with much vim. There are Saturday afternoon teas at the club which are very well patronized. On the Jersey coast every one has been interested in the Horse Show at Long Branch, which came to and ending yesterday. At Cedarhurst there have been matches at polo among the sons of the old champion players, and there has been polo likewise at Bernardsville. Tuxedo is beginning to show the waning of the season, and many of the Morristown people have gone to the seaside. Taking in the situation at a glance, it would seem that with the exception of Newport, people are not much inclined to entertaining formally, and they have put this Summer by as a time for rest and recreation proper, which comes with life in the open, sea breezes, the Summer ardors of the sun, and a harmless and healthful tipple of ozone.

The trying questions of the week seem to have their solution in Newport. One must return to it, as all roads lead to it, apparently, this year. Rumor is very busy because Marble House has had its annual cleaning, and now it is stated that the Duchess of Marlborough will come over in August without her husband, and that she will remain, definitely or indefinitely, at Belcourt, her mother's residence. There is yet no authority for this statement. The automobile problem seems still unsolved. The controversy between Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Benedict may be brought to higher courts than that of the local Justice at Oyster Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, by the way, have taken the Bennett villa at Newport and will entertain there and the owls will blink again. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are to go to the Adirondacks, where Mr. Vanderbilt has purchased a camp, but that will not occur until later in the season. Newport will have meets of the Monmouth hounds in August and September. The hounds are from the pack of Peter F. Collier, who is mending rapidly and will be about and able to go to Newport by that time. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg will take considerable interest in this venture.

There was, among other novelties, a dog show yesterday at Southampton. It was held at Meadowmere, the country seat of Henry G. Trevor. It was an afternoon function, and attracted a large crowd. The committee in charge was composed of women, and included Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, and Mrs. E. C. Moeran. Mr. James Montgomery awarded the prizes. The annual tennis tournament at the Meadow Club will take place this coming week, and the object of contest will be the Ruggles Cup.

The Rapidan, the new steam yacht of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, arrived at Bar Harbor last week from Chicago with the McCormicks on board. The trip was most novel. It was through the great lakes and Welland Canal to the St. Lawrence, and down the coast to Bar Harbor.

Mrs. William Everard Strong, who recently returned from Europe with her daughters, the Misses Strong, and is settled with her family at Seabright, gave a tennis tea there Thursday. Tennis was played in the afternoon, and tea was then served on the lawn. Col. John J. McCook and Mrs. McCook will sail on Thursday for Europe. Mrs. William Nelson Cromwell gave a song recital at Low Moor on Thursday. Among the patronesses and those present were Mrs. John Jay Knox, Mrs. Ira Barrowhy, Mrs. H. R. Greaves, Mrs. H. S. Manning, Mrs. Edward H. Norton, Mrs. W. H. Prentice, Mrs. Albert Symington, Mrs. H. L. Thornell, and Mrs. W. Hull Wickham.

Bar Harbor's new Casino, which was opened Friday evening with a large ball, was begun in May last. The building is 55 feet in width by 110 in length, and will seat nearly 850 persons. The floor space reserved for dancing is 55 by 70 feet, and the stage is 32 by 55 feet. The walls and ceilings are plastered, and the woodwork has been left in its natural color, with a bright finish. There will be entertainments, dances, &c., there every evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dixon, (Miss Josephine T. Williams,) whose marriage was celebrated a few months ago, have taken The Point, at Lawrence, L. I., for the Summer. Mrs. Dixon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Williams have taken a cottage at Southampton.

Magnolia, Mass., each year is becoming more and more popular. There will be an outing ball there on Wednesday, and during the month of August a bal poudre and a red, white, and blue dance will be given.

Among the departures for Europe this coming month will be that of the Rev. Dr. Johnson McClure Bellows of Norwalk, Conn. He will pass several weeks in Homburg, where he will visit relatives who have a villa there.

Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, who sailed last week for Europe, will take an ideal trip through France and Switzerland in an automobile. They will be absent several months. Mrs. Park's health is very much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin are in Europe, but are expected home shortly. They have been at Lucerne. Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Livingston are also at Lucerne, but they will return very shortly.

Mrs. John Rhinelander Stevens and her family of New York have one of the Masconomo cottages at Manchester-by-the-Sea for the season. Mrs. S. Fisher Corlies and her daughter, Miss Margaret Longstreth Corlies, of Philadelphia are at Magnolia, Mass.

There will be, however, at Newport a few cottagers who will illuminate and entertain for the fête evening. Among these will be Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke at Beach Mound. The entire place will be illuminated, and many have been asked for the evening to view from Beach Mound the display in the harbor. There will be fireworks, which will be preceded by a large dinner. Among the yacht owners who have parties for that evening are ex-Commodore Gerry on the Electra, P. A. B. Widener on the Josephine, and Harry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on the Narada.

Among the future entertainments at Newport will be a dinner given by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Vinelands Aug. 1, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Aug. 5, and Mrs. George Crocker on Aug. 2. This latter entertainment will be a vaudeville and will be held at the Clambake Club. Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will give a small dance on Aug. 20 and a large one on Aug. 30.

Dinard is beginning its gayeties, and Mrs. De Gasquet James of New York has returned to her villa and will give a series of cotillions for the coming out of her two elder daughters. Mrs. James was Miss Platt of Albany, and she married a cousin of Mrs. J. J. Wysong. Mrs. Hughes Hallett has opened her villa and promises some theatricals later on. Mr. and Mrs. Marion Crawford are summering at Sorrento. Mr. Crawford has been cruising on the yacht Alda.

Bedford Springs, Penn., is a locality which attracts quite a number of Baltimore people who are well known in New York. Among those who are stopping there now are Mrs. John Gill and the Misses Gill. They will go later to Bar Harbor. Mr. Carroll Brown is stopping with his mother in the country near Baltimore. Mrs. Carroll Brown is with her mother, Mrs. Marcus Daly, in the West, where she will remain for some time. Frederick Gebhard has returned to South Dakota.

The end of the season has arrived in London. There are various estimates of it, and although it may be said to be dull, because there were no large affairs or Court functions, there were so many dinners and musical parties that it made up for the deficiency. The event of the week among the Americans was the presentation of a medal by the Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, and Mrs. Ronalds to the King in recognition of his kindness to them in the hospital ship Maine matter, and also these ladies were called to receive his thanks to them. Mrs. Blow, who was quite energetic in the Maine matter, is in this country and was not present at the affair. Congratulations have been extended to Col. and Mrs. Arthur Paget on the former's receiving a new and important command in South Africa. Mrs. Paget and Miss Leila Paget go shortly to the Continent, where they will be at Homburg, which is expecting the King in August after a short visit to Marienbad. Jefferson's floral cotillion on Friday was also a very beautiful spectacle.

Mme. Eames Story and Marion Story are at Salsomaggiore, near Milan, for the Summer. Mme. Eames will be in Paris early in the Autumn before she takes her departure for America. Mrs. Arthur M. Rodge, who was at the Grand Hotel de Londres, at Paris, has left that city and gone to Aix les Bains for a short visit. Robert Van Courtlandt and Col. William Jay, who have been at the Ritz, in Paris, have gone to England. They left Paris on the 15th. Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bull and Mr. R. B. Potts have been doing the Loire country. They have returned recently from Blois to Paris.

The regatta week at Cowes is the next event on the social programme in England. The Valiant, with William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., will be at the Isle of Wight for the races and will afterward cruise in the Baltic. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel are to return from their cruise and be present also. Mrs. Robert Goelet is still in the Baltic on the Nahma, and she is slowly cruising, arranging to arrive at Newport by the middle of August or September. She will not entertain, as she is in deep mourning. Her sister, Mrs. Starr Miller, is in Paris.

Entertainments still promised in London are a dinner and cotillion which Mrs. Francis H. Leggett will give for Miss Sturgis, her daughter. The cotillion is to be led by Mrs. Arthur Paget and Mr. Bertie Stopford. Mrs. Leggett gave her concert without Calvé. She had a dinner, at which were Lord and Lady Granby, Miss Pamela Plowden, Sir John and Lady Dickson Poynder, Sir Bache and Lady Cunard, Mrs. Paget, Mr. Ivor Guest, Lady Paget, Lord Lytton, Lord Norbury, Mr. Ian Malcolm, Mr. Harry Cust, Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, and Capt. Graham. Mr. Pollock, a pupil of M. Jean de Reszke, came over from Paris to sing. A few other guests came in during the evening. The table was decorated with pale pink roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday for New York. They will pass the early Summer at Saratoga, being there for the races and the polo tournament, and later they will go to Meadow Brook, where their new house was just completed before they sailed last Autumn. Mrs. George Cornwallis West joins the colony at Aix les Bains, which has been very gay already this Summer. According to an English authority, French and Americans predominate. Lady Cadogan is one of the great English stars expected. Gambling at petits chevaux and baccarat is in full swing, though the banks at the latter have not been as large as they will be probably later in the season. The opera and the restaurant at the Cercle are well patronized. The heat has been somewhat oppressive. Among the Americans there are Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Miss Moller, and Mr. Edwin Moller, Miss Elizabeth Smith Clift, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Bayliss, and Mr. Frederick Diodate Thompson.

Going back to London, one of the prettiest dances of the season was that given by Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck for her second daughter. The weather was extremely warm, and dancing, except among the youthful votaries of Terpsichore, seemed out of the question. The garden was thrown open, and many sought refuge there. It was illuminated and a most ideal spot. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Ogden Mills in Paris, she or her daughters were not present. Mrs. Mills, however, is much better, and she will soon be able to return to America. There were a number of dinners given before the dance, the hostesses taking their guests to Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck's afterward. Mrs. Harry Higgins gave one of the largest. The Duchess of Marlborough was among the guests. Cora, Countess of Strafford, gave her second musicale the same week. This last week of July Mrs. Bradley Martin will give a very large musicale previous to her departure for the country. The Cavendish-Bentinck dance began with an enormous dinner—that is what the Londoner calls it—à l'Americaine, at small tables. One of the prettiest of the young women present was Miss May Goelet.

1901

GOWNS Seen Recently in the Restaurants

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, while lunching the other day at Delmonico's, wore an exquisite Parisian gown of white taffeta embroidered in small black polka dots. About the hips the dots were some distance apart, but grew more frequent lower down the skirt. There was a tunic of the silk, separating at the centre front, the open space widening so that the points of the tunic were some two feet apart where they ended—some eighteen inches from the floor. This tunic was embroidered along its edges in gold thread to a depth of nearly two inches, and at intervals above the gold vertical dashes, an inch or so long, were embroidered in pale blue silk. The underskirt had a box-plaited flounce, and its edges were also embroidered in gold and blue. The foundation skirt was white taffeta, with accordion-plaited ruffles. White shoes were worn. The Eton coat, cut square across the back, was seamless, and sprang out from the back—not being fitted in to the figure. The fronts were also short and loose. This coat was embroidered around the edge in gold and blue to match the tunic. The blouse worn was an exquisite one of sheer white material. There was tulle around the throat and a tulle bow in front. Mrs. Mackay's hat was a large, flat affair of black chip, with two twists of narrow black velvet arranged carelessly around the brim. Knots of the velvet were caught at the left side of the front, where it swept back and up from the face.

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Mrs. Mackay wore at Sherry's, where she dined the night previous to her appearance at Delmonico's, a pink chiffon frock over pink taffeta of the same shade. On each side of the front breadth it was embroidered in strips running vertically over the seams to the deep full flounce of embroidered chiffon that ran around the bottom of the skirt. The gown had a long train. The neck of the bodice was cut out in a V, and this was filled in with white chiffon. The sleeves, which came to the wrists and ended there in embroidered bands of chiffon, were close, save that there were puffs over the elbows. Her hat, a large one of black tulle, set back off the brow, and one immense black ostrich plume ran from the left side nearly around the brim. Her three-quarter coat of black taffeta, lined with pale blue silk, was gathered in at the back and caught in the centre with an immense buckle. Four strips of black velvet ribbon fell from the waist line the length of the coat's skirts. There was a deep collar of cream-colored lace, and when closed a small square or vest of Persian embroidery in gold, scarlet, and white was seen. The sleeves were plain, and were gathered into bands of the gorgeous embroidery.

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Miss Eleanor Sedley came into town for a day from the country recently and lunched in the palm garden. She wore a blouse of light blue silk, plain in the back, save for a yoke, and tight fitting. The front showed clusters of tucks on each side and was bloused. The bishop sleeves had clusters of tucks running from shoulder seams to wristbands. A stock of white lace and blue silk was worn. The skirt of the costume was a long clinging one of soft black material, very plain, and rather long as to train. Miss Sedley's hat was medium in size, light blue rough straw, with a rather high crown, and completely around the upper portion of the rolling brim ran a wreath of shaded green leaves.

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Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, who recently returned from abroad, was lunching in the palm garden recently in a pretty frock of black taffeta. The skirt had clusters of narrow tucks in the back, running from the belt to within a few inches of the gown's hem. There were also a few tucks in front, and the skirt flared at the bottom. The Eton coat fitted the figure closely in the back and met the belt, the tucks in the back tapered toward the centre, and the front, which was no longer than the back, was fitted, but not too closely, by darts and the daintiest collar and short revers, not over an inch and a half wide, and the latter not over eight inches long, were black, heavily embroidered in white silk and gold thread. The bishop sleeves were slashed at the back just above the wrist, to show the white taffeta lining, and were gathered into bands of the white and gold embroidery. Mrs. Pratt wore a rather large flat hat of pale tan-colored straw, with pale pink roses without foliage applied flatly to the brim, and under the broad brim in front, where the hat was lifted to show it, clustered sprays of rose foliage in pale green and brown.

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Mrs. Alexander H. Stuart appeared at the Waldorf the other day in a light lemon-yellow gown. The material was very thin and was dotted all over and edged together with tiny white spots. The skirt had clusters of tucks—five inside seamings—extending from the hip to within a foot of the bottom, without any flares. The tight-fitting bodice was slightly polished and had a shallow girdle of plain ballooning silk, in some places in small folds, and ending in some [illegible] satin ribbon. Mrs. Iselin's hat was a flat toque of medium size, of pale blue straw, with a double brim, and between the edges of the brim were small cream-colored roses, so fine and delicate that one could not tell at a casual glance whether they were incrusted lace, fine straw, or muslin. This toque was fitted by a band some little distance above the coiffure on the left side.

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Mrs. Harry Lehr (Mrs. Elizabeth Drexel Dahlgren) lunched in the palm garden the day after her arrival from Europe in a pretty gown. The skirt, of clinging silk material, was plain, and swept the floor; it was of tan, with a hint of mauve. The girdle, wider in the back than elsewhere, and finished there by two cordlike pendant ends, some nine inches long, was of deep mauve. The blouse worn was of extremely fine white material, tight-fitting in the back and blousing in front. It was embroidered in a delicate pattern. The stock and wristbands were embroidered also. Mrs. Lehr's hat was a wide-brimmed, rather flat creation, lifted slightly on the left side, and was of pale tan straw, the brim almost covered with masses of velvet-finished leaves in soft neutral tints, creamy mauve, delicate tan, &c.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor lunched at the Waldorf the middle of the week in the simplest possible frock. The skirt was figured ecru pongee, the figures were large wheel-like satin-finished circles an inch and a quarter across, and perhaps two inches apart. The skirt was perfectly plain, and fell from the white kid belt to the floor, where it touched all around, without tuck or ruffle. The blouse was of plain pongee, identical in shade with the skirt. It had a cluster of narrow tucks running from the stock in the back to the belt. The front bloused a little, had a few tucks on each side, and the shirt sleeves were gathered into wristbands to match. Mrs. Astor's toque was a small one of black straw, trimmed with knots of white. A black chiffon veil draped it.

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Miss Daisy McClure was in the palm garden early in the week in a pretty foulard. The background was black, and the white figures were about the size and shape of acorns. The skirt had a graduated flounce, headed with a wide black beading, through which an inch wide ribbon was run. It was tucked to fit at the hips. The bodice of the foulard had a bolero jacket that ended midway from neck to belt, and this had around its upper and lower edges a narrow beading of black with white ribbon, matching the skirt. The sleeves were finished with the beading, and were tucked vertically. The blouse front pouched, and a white stock was worn and a large flat black hat.

Marlborough's Advent to Canada.

THE report which grows more persistent day by day everywhere through Canada that the young Duke of Marlborough will be appointed by King Edward to succeed the Earl of Minto as Governor General of Canada at the expiration of the latter's term, is causing the greatest interest in Canadian society. The many Americans who have any social position or acquaintance at home, and who are Summering in Canada, are besieged by the Canadians whom they meet with questions as to the personality, looks, and character of the young Duchess, and as to what the effect upon or feeling in American society of the Duke's appointment would be. It is thought by well-informed Canadians very plausible that King Edward, who has manifested his interest in America so many times of late, would like to give to Canada an American as the wife of her Governor General, especially one who is a member of so prominent a family as the Vanderbilts, with the idea that her presence at Ottawa would establish close social relations between the best Canadian and American society. Strange to say, even the mere rumor of the appointment of the Duke of Marlborough to succeed the Earl of Minto is dividing Canada into two factions, one of which opposes the idea and the other of which strongly favors it. Those who oppose even the suggestion of the Duke of Marlborough as the next Governor General are for the most part strongly anti-American in feeling, which would seem to prove that the fact of the Duchess of Marlborough being an American is the crux of the question in Canada.

The Earl and Countess of Minto, whose family name is Elliot and who have become perhaps the most popular of the Governor Generals and their ladies whom England has sent to represent her in Canada for many years, are about finishing their first annual tour of the Lower St. Lawrence and the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island. Accompanied by their three young daughters, all of them typical English beauties, the Ladies Alice, Ruby, and Mary Minto, and their little son, Lord Melgund, the Earl and the Countess in the Government yacht, have steamed at all the St. Lawrence Summer resorts and at the principal towns in the eastern provinces, to be everywhere received with the utmost hospitality and attentiveness. A good deal of this is due to the unusual and charming personality of the Earl and Countess, to their democratic manners, and to the evident delight and interest shown by their children in their every trip. The Earl is a man of social tact, extremely fond and considerate of everybody, and with the frankest and most cordial of manners. He has all the attributes of a [illegible]

recent day the viceregal party stopped at Murray Bay, where they held a reception or levee, as it was called, in the parlors of the Manoir Richelieu, the large and handsome hotel of the place. To this levee they were specially desirous that the Americans summering at the resort should be invited, and both the Earl and the Countess were extremely anxious to learn from these Americans how they liked Canada, &c.

It was rather amusing to see some of the American women when they were presented try and courtesy to the Countess of Minto in imitation of their English and French-Canadian sisters present. There is another hotel at Murray Bay than the Manoir, and one much favored by the older American habitues of the place, as well as by the older families from Quebec and Montreal. This hotel, a very plain structure, is kept by a French-Canadian who is so loyal to the Crown that in consequence of a visit to it many years ago of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, he has called it "Chamard's Lorne House." There is some rivalry between the larger hotel and the less pretentious, but really more fashionable, hostelry. On the day of the visit of the Earl and the Countess of Minto to Murray Bay, it was predicted that as they stopped at the Manoir, they would not deign to visit the Lorne House, and feeling ran high in the village. Some one told the story to the Earl and the Countess as they were returning from a visit to one of the feudal seigneurs of the place, Mr. Duggan, and as they were passing the Lorne House, the Earl stopped the cavalcade of caleches in which the viceregal party were being driven, and the long line dashed up the hill to the Lorne House. There they alighted, entered, greeted the proud proprietor, who was almost overcome with emotion, and then, to his superlative joy, inscribed upon his register the magic words, "Minto," "Mary Minto," "Melgund," the epistolary signatures of the Earl, Countess, and their son, Lord Melgund. Americans can hardly realize what this meant to the loyal hotel proprietor, whose guests are now speculating as to whether he will not now call his hotel the "Lorne-Minto House."

Fine Stenciled Decorations.

SOME of the best decorative effects to be found in the handsomest of modern houses are obtained by stenciling. This is used for all purposes, for hangings, for wall coverings and ceilings, and for the furniture itself. The work is under the direction of artists, the designs are prepared by artists, and the work is done by expert workmen who understand exactly the putting in of the colors, which is all done carefully by hand. The work is naturally expensive, but the results justify the expenditure.

Armure is one of the materials which is frequently stenciled for wall coverings. Buckram is also used with excellent effect as a ground for the work, and Japanese grass cloth is exceedingly beautiful. Leather and many other materials take the stenciling and give good results. Velours are specially treated to receive the stenciling and are used for hangings and screen covers. Other soft materials, when treated with conventional designs, are just the thing for dens, smoking and billiard rooms. Occasionally the material will be given a special color tone before the design is applied, and the whole when finished is as soft as if the stenciling had been woven into the material.

Designs, when applied to rooms, are arranged to suit the wall space and blend with the color tones, sometimes in panels, sometimes in a frieze. Occasionally flowers may be used, more or less conventionalized, and some charming work has been done in preparing marine designs for decorations on yachts. These latter are used also for rooms in houses by the sea.

Not only are hangings and wall coverings treated in this way, but sets of furniture carry out the decorations on the walls. White mahogany is one of the most beautiful of the woods used for this purpose. It is toned slightly, and then treated differently, according to the taste of the artist or the desire of the person for whom it is made. One beautiful bedroom set of furniture of the white mahogany is treated with narrow bands of a pale blue in some simple conventional design. Satin wood is another wood which is also effective when stenciled. Stenciling is undoubtedly becoming one of the best lines of decoration of the day.

First-Aid to Wounded Bags.

"Did you ever see," said the observant woman, "the 'first aid' bag carried by the nurses down at the Rivington Settlement on Henry Street? It is a perfect little dispensary in its way. It is a neat, brown leather grip, which sanitizes as many things as a medicine closet. There is a linen bag full of bandages, and another filled with old linen and absorbent cotton; an instrument case, a dressing towel, a nurse's hand towel, a white apron, two thermometers, nail pencil, scissors, nail, toilet soap, tablespoon, teaspoon, medicine glass, [illegible] salts, alcohol, [illegible] carbolic acid, permanganate, sublimate, and disinfectants. It seems to me about as long a list of good things to carry in doctor handbooks, with all the 'pulmotors' for getting first air to the injured in one object."

Bryant and the Brooklyn Bridge.

At the offices of Hoyer & Co., a manufacturing firm of this city, whose plant [illegible] the Brooklyn Bridge Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit

Women Here and There.

THERE were two women on the street car, and, after the manner of women, each was anxious to pay the other's fare. They discussed the matter, pro and con, for some time, with much laughter and many words. It was at last the woman mathematician who managed to press her 10-cent piece into the conductor's hand.

"There," she exclaimed, with an air of triumph, turning to her companion, "now I have paid you that 10 cents that I borrowed of you when we were at Bargains & Sellers'," and she settled back in her seat with a conscious feeling of justness and generosity, for she had not only paid the other woman's fare, but the 10 cents she owed at the same time.

She is a dear little girl, the daughter of a wealthy clergyman, but her bringing up has not been all that could be desired. For some time after the death of her mother, when she was a wee tot, she was left much to the care of a nurse, and managed to spend a large part of her time at the big country house around the stables, where she was a great favorite with the grooms. They were devoted to the baby, but it chanced, not strangely, that the child heard language which, however well it might do for a groom, was most surprising in the mouth of a little lady. But the baby was imitative, and by the time a governess had been obtained for her she had a vocabulary much larger than it should be, and which sent the governess in horrified haste to the clergyman before she had been in the house many days. The clergyman called his little daughter to him and discussed with her the heinousness of her fault. He prayed for her, and through his persuasion she offered up for herself a petition that she might never again be tempted in this wicked way.

"But, papa," said the little girl when the prayers were finished, "who told you about it?"

"A little bird told me," answered the clergyman, repeating this ancient fiction to shield the governess.

"There," said the little girl, with much annoyance in her voice, "I knew it was one of those —— sparrows," and the adjective she used in describing the sparrows was a word beginning with "d," and one not to be found in any grammar, ancient or modern.

Moat House, Mr. Richard Croker's residence in England, is described by the English papers as being furnished with exquisite taste. As a climax to the description of all the delightful things to be found in it one writer adds, "and there is an electric piano in the parlor." One thing Mr. Croker has been able to do living in England has been to buy up a number of old windmills to add picturesqueness to his estate.

Clergymen's statistics must prove that souls are in less danger in Summer than in Winter and spiritual food less necessary. It is always possible with two or three days' notice to get a clergyman into the city to attend a funeral during the hot months, but in case of a sudden and severe illness, and a clergyman needed on the moment, it is almost impossible to find one. There has been an illustration of this down in South Brooklyn this past week. A good woman in that part of the city has on the list of her beneficiaries a poor old woman nearly seventy years old and incurably ill with cancer. There is nothing that can be done except to give her temporary relief. Her death, as the disease is approaching the heart, may occur at any moment. What can be done for her bodily welfare is being done, but within the past week, and during a serious turn to her illness, when death seemed imminent, her one cry has been for a Protestant clergyman to administer the last sacraments to her. But, strange to say, none could be found. Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians were looked for, but were absent. Some of them had substitutes in their churches, but the substitutes were living out of town. They officiated only on Sundays. The sick woman was impatient over the delay. "I can't die," she has been crying, "until I see a minister." A minister has now been found, an Episcopalian, who would have been glad to render the service at first if he had not chanced to be out of range of knowledge of the woman looking for a clergyman. But the fact remains that for several days the woman visited churches, Deacons, Deaconesses, undertakers—any one who might tell her where she could find a minister, and without success, the poor old woman, expecting to die at any moment, meanwhile waiting hopelessly for the last comforts the church could give. This is not an unusual case, as any one who has hunted for a minister in the Summer in a big city will know.

One of the interesting back window sights of one of the houses of the city, which have flats at the rear, is during a shower, when Polly, a parrot belonging to one of the flat holders, is given a bath. This is a genuine shower bath. The flats have the usual pulley lines for the washing, and when a good shower comes up Polly's cage is swung on to one of these lines, and then he is pushed off into midair, and there he stays while the rain pelts down upon him. He shrieks with delight. Shrieking at any time is one of Polly's favorite amusements, but this is the only time that the surrounding families enjoy it, and there have been impious individuals who have been aroused at unseasonable hours by Polly's conversational powers who have said that Polly takes such delight in the shower bath they would rejoice themselves to have him come to grief in one of them, but after each one he is happier and more vigorous than before.

The Saturday closing law in the shops is working many changes among the women shoppers. It goes to show what can be done when an effort is made. Mondays and Fridays are now the great days for shopping. People in town do not find it worth while to shop when the stores all close at 12, and people out of town will not come in for half a day. Monday is always a good day in the shops, possibly because women have time to sit down Sunday and think up new needs, or because they have more time to read the advertisements, or because—and this is probably the reason—there has been one day when they could not possibly buy anything, and they feel they must make good the lost opportunity. Anyway, at all seasons Monday is a good shopping day. This has been a remarkable year in the shops. Notwithstanding the hot weather they are filled with people. Not as many as in Winter, but there is not that yawning emptiness that is apparent usually in midsummer. Either people out of town come in frequently or not so many have gone away this year. In a big shoe shop up town they say that this year the day after the Fourth in one department of the shop, where the low shoes are sold, there were times when they could barely accommodate the customers, and they can seat about 125 people. General conditions seem to verify this statement.

Talking about dying for one's friends, there is a woman in town who is literally living for hers. She is a sweet, delicate, frail little woman, one whom it would seem a breath might blow off the earth, but attacks of illness which would kill stronger and younger women she lives through and comes back from the battle looking a little more fragile and a little more worn, perhaps, but with apparently the resolution to live many years to come, if it is necessary. Personally she has not much to live for. With her fragile health life is a constant burden. But there is a question of a little property which hangs upon her life. She has an invalid husband, a man not now able to make a will, and she has also some women relatives who are struggling to make a living and who need help. She cannot do much for them now, but in case of her death her little property will mean a great deal to them. If she should die before the invalid the money which helps him now, but which he would not be able to will away, will go to his relatives. Hence, if the money is to go where she wishes it, she must outlive her husband. She must do it; it is only right and fair that she should. It is a sweet and womanly feeling, and, with that strange power of endurance which some women have, she is living to turn the money into the channels into which she wishes it to go.

They had a picture in a recent London publication of different styles for horses' bonnets, according to the location from which the horse came. There was the gentleman's hat, the soldier's hat, the policeman's hat, &c. The pictures were humorous, but they were altogether a great mistake. It is the feminine bonnet which the horse is wearing, and not the masculine hat, and it should be improved upon purely feminine lines. There are many improvements which might be suggested, as a pale blue hat for the white horse, a bright scarlet for the dark brunette horse, a red brown hat for what is called as a misnomer a sorrel horse. Or hats could agree with liveries of the grooms, neat little plum-colored bonnets or dark blue. Many improvements could be made along the purely feminine bonnet line, and much individuality given to entire outfits. There is one New York horse owner who realizes the possibilities in horse millinery. His horse is wearing a beautiful rose-colored rough straw hat, coquettishly trimmed with two chestnut ears.

The proper dress for the matinée at this season of the year is the shirt waist. The regular matinée girl is out of town, and rejoicing if she happens to be in a place where her matinée hero may visit in the course of the season, and where she may see him in every-day life. The present matinéegoers represent an entirely different set, the people who stay in the city in the Summer or the people who come to visit in the Summer. At "Florodora" the other Saturday every other woman, or perhaps nine out of every ten women, were wearing shirt waists. The tenth woman wore a muslin gown.

The Summer ice cream habit is a normal one. It has been proved so by the fondness animals have for the frozen dainty. There is a little fox terrier, whose mistress is spending the Summer in the city, who goes regularly with her to be treated to ice cream. They have one place which they patronize, and there they take one particular table, and the attendant knows the customers. The woman orders a plate of cream, and the waiter brings it, and a plate for the dog, which has taken a seat at the table beside his mistress. He sits there with great decorum, and without making a motion to beg or toward the empty plate before him. After a time his mistress puts a spoonful of the cream in his plate, and he eats it with apparent relish, but without showing it unduly. From time to time a spoonful of cream is placed before him to be eaten quickly but daintily, and when the two depart the dog is wearing upon his face the expression of unalloyed canine happiness.

The License Allowed Kings.

THE "Lex Heinze" is now in force in Prussia, and there is no lack of self-appointed censors to see that its provisions are observed. One of these persons recently met with a disappointment. He was walking in Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, when he noticed a large group in biscuit china in the window of an art store. He entered the shop and sent in his card to the proprietor.

"That group in the window," said the modern iconoclast, "is improper. I should be justified in reporting you under the provisions of the Lex Heinze."

"Herr Schutzmann," replied the dealer, who had seen the old gentleman before, "do you live anywhere near the Schloss? I don't want to trust that group to a messenger, as it has just been bought by his Majesty as a present for her Majesty the Kaiserin. It was made at the Charlottenburg manufactory, and it was executed after one of the Kaiser's own designs."

Herr Schutzmann collapsed.

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King Edward recently bought a French automobile which is said to be the most luxurious vehicle of its kind ever constructed. His Majesty is delighted with it, and uses it on every available occasion. A short time ago he drove in it from London to Windsor, making a surprise visit to the Castle. It is hardly necessary to say that the strict English rules in regard to speed are a dead letter when the King is concerned, and the journey to the royal borough was made in about an hour. The automobile cost $3,000, and is driven by power obtained from paraffine.

Kipling Lost Three Admirers.

THERE are three newspaper men in New York that despise Kipling. They admire his works and read everything he writes. Each has a complete set of his books, and each is never tired of poring over their pages. Their dislike for the man came about in this way: They were discussing "The Man Who Was." During the discussion one read the story aloud. When the reading reached this point—

"'Sweet and to the point,' said Little Mildred. What's the use of getting wroth? Let's make this poor devil comfortable.'

"But that was a matter suddenly and swiftly taken from the loving hands of the White Hussars. The Lieutenant had returned only to go away again three days later, when the wail of the Dead March and the tramp of the squadrons told the wondering station, who saw no gap in the mess table, that an officer of the regiment had resigned his new-found commission—" When it reached this point one argued that the man had committed suicide, while another claimed that he had died from exhaustion.

To settle the matter, they decided to write to the author for an explanation as to which idea he intended to convey. The letter was written and signed by each. In due time an answer came, and from the day of its receipt has dated their dislike for Rudyard Kipling.

Across the face of their letter he had written the words:

"Wise men know, fools ask questions."

In Light Traveling Order.

Traveling in very light marching order was illustrated by a young man who entered the Hoffman House yesterday. He had plenty of money, but very little baggage.

"Too deuced hot to carry a grip this weather," he remarked to Col. John Peacock. "I am going to the Branch to-night, but I have several things to do in the city to-day."

He placed a very small package on the desk. It contained a very thin negligee shirt and a lightweight night robe.

"That's all I want for traveling this weather," he volunteered.

"But you need collars, surely," replied Col. Peacock, noting the wilted condition of the one worn by the visitor.

"Oh, I have them," he added, and pulling up the legs of his trousers he displayed two clean collars and a pair of cuffs fastened to the calves of his legs with garters.

His Keepsake.

McGinnis—Phat have you in th' box, O'Flaherty?

O'Flaherty, (opening the box)—'Tis a handful o' hair—a remimbrance o' me dead woife, McGinnis.

McGinnis—But the divil a red hair she had, O'Flaherty.

O'Flaherty—I knows that, but me own hair is red, ain't it—ye fewl?

PERRY'S LAKE ERIE DISPATCH.

AN interesting controversy has recently arisen over the famous dispatch of Commodore Perry, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," written immediately after the famous naval victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813. The subject has been aroused over the agitation that has been going on regarding the writing of the celebrated message of Admiral Dewey just previous to the battle in Manila Bay. Inquiry was made of the Navy Department at Washington to ascertain if Perry's dispatch were there, and when the correspondent of a Philadelphia paper did not find any record of it he announced the fact with considerable surprise. There need be no surprise about it, because it is a matter of history that Gen. William Henry Harrison, afterward President for one month, and who commanded the American land forces in the War of 1812, received the more famous announcement of the victory, while the Navy Department received another.

The late Benson J. Lossing, who was a most painstaking seeker after facts in American history, says in his "Field Book of the War of 1812," that the brief message was written hurriedly in pencil on the back of a letter and sent to Gen. Harrison. Moreover, Lossing prints a fac-simile of the entire dispatch, which reads: "We have met the enemy and they are ours; two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop. Yours, with great respect and esteem, O. H. Perry."

Unfortunately Lossing does not tell where he saw either the original or a copy of it, in order to make his plate. Of its existence at that time there can be no question, and the original may be in possession of some member of the Harrison family today. It would be interesting to know where.

Lossing tells us the name of the messenger intrusted with its delivery. He was Lieut. Dularey Forrest, and at the time of the battle he was chief signal officer on Perry's flagship. He also took the captured flags to Washington, and later accompanied Perry to the Mediterranean. He died in 1825.

The dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, William Jones, was couched in more sober language. It was written a few moments after the briefer one, the historian Bancroft saying regarding it, "A religious awe seemed to come over him at his wonderful preservation in the midst of the great and long continued danger."

Librarian Robert Keiby of the New York Historical Society pointed out an interesting fact last week, that, so far as known, has never found itself in history, where the battle and Perry's dispatches have been mentioned. This is, that Commodore Perry wrote two dispatches, identical to the one sent to the Secretary of the Navy, the second one addressed to Commodore Isaac Chauncey, who was in charge of the American naval force on the lakes, except Champlain, during the war. With the exception of the address they are identical in wording, the entire letter being in Perry's handwriting. The one sent to Commodore Chauncey is in possession of the New York Historical Society, and may be seen in one of the cases containing other treasures in the reading room. It is in full:

"U. S. Brig Niagara, off the
"Western Sister, Head of Lake Erie,
"Sept. 10, 1813. 4 P. M.

"Sir: It has pleased the Almighty to give to the arms of the United States a signal victory over their enemies on this Lake. The British squadron, consisting of two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop, have this moment surrendered to the force under my command, after a sharp conflict.

"Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, Sir, your ob'd't servant,
"O. H. PERRY."

The letter is folded and sealed in the old-fashioned way, the address, also in Perry's writing, being:

"Com'r Isaac Chauncey, Commanding U. S. naval forces on the Lakes, Sacketts Harbour."

This rare letter was presented to the Historical Society on May 2, 1854, by the Rev. Peter S. Chauncey, a son of the Commodore, and who, at that time, was rector of St. James's Episcopal Church in this city. Commodore Chauncey died at Washington in 1840. Congress voted him a sword for bravery off Tripoli, but he never received it. A eulogy, showing the esteem in which he was held, calls him "A model of gallantry, energy, and skill."

It would be interesting to know when the celebrated words of Perry first became public, for in the New York newspaper accounts immediately after the battle no mention is made of the Gen. Harrison dispatch. It was exactly two weeks after the battle that the news was announced in this city. On Sept. 24, 1813, The Commercial Advertiser published a brief notice, giving the dispatch of Perry to Secretary of the Navy Jones, similar to the one sent to Commodore Chauncey. On Sept. 25 there is a longer account, three columns, with a list of the killed and injured, and a later letter of Commodore Perry's, giving further particulars, but not a mention of the words that have since eclipsed everything else in that war, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

The Commercial Advertiser adds: "On receipt of the above a National salute was fired from the guns of the Adams, echoed from the Battery, at the navy yard, and the whole city, and particularly the navy yard end of it was brilliantly illuminated last night."

1901

The Conversion of Private Maloney

"A SOLDIER," observed Major Drillboy, joining in a discussion of the canteen question at the Raconteurs' Club, "will have his drink of whisky if he wants it, and all the interference of the Woman's Christian Temperance Associations in the world won't prevent him. In fact, he will have it when he doesn't want it, with the idea of showing that he doesn't propose to be tied to the apron strings of any body of women who are so misguided as to think that he ought to be treated, in the matter of his liquor, like a schoolboy or a degenerate drunkard. You can't catch flies with vinegar, can you? And this anti-canteen agitation isn't the way to keep the soldier in the straight and narrow path of sobriety.

"Of course, in the army, as elsewhere, there are men who cannot curb their appetites and who make beasts of themselves. I knew a man whose case was one of the worst I have met with in all my career in the army. He reformed, but it wasn't with the help of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. His reformation, in fact, was a most remarkable incident, and it long astonished and puzzled the entire regiment.

"It was at Fort Snelling, where we were then stationed. Private Patrick Maloney was a good soldier when he wanted to be—none better or braver ever wore the blue, and if he didn't retain the Sergeant's stripes, to which he had been promoted more than once, only to lose them very speedily, it was his own fault. Somehow he could not master his weakness for liquor, and when the liquor was in and his wits were out he was a perfect devil. He did not want to leave the service. He used to say that his discharge papers would be his passport to Hades, and I believe it. Any other man would have been dismissed without ceremony, for he was a bad example and a reproach to the regiment, but all the officers and non-coms from the Colonel down had a particular regard for Private Maloney. He had distinguished himself in more than one fierce scrimmage, and had once saved the Colonel's life at the risk of his own by picking him up after he had been shot down and carrying him to safety amid a terrific hail of bullets directed against us as we were forced to retire before a superior force of Confederates. But the exploit which particularly endeared him to the regiment was at Bull's Run.

"We had been taken completely by surprise. A body of cavalry had suddenly swept down upon us and got us badly rattled, when out of a wood toward which we were falling back came a withering fire, which was followed by a bayonet charge made with great impetuosity. In a few moments the regiment had broken and was in full rout and a body of rebels, having cut a swath through the demoralized ranks, had captured the flag. Maloney saw it. He unhorsed a rebel trooper with a prod of his bayonet and, jumping on the animal's back, dashed madly among the flying soldiers, laying about him with his musket and trying to round them up.

"'Help! help!' he yelled. 'They've got the flag!'

"His gestures, shouts and actions brought some of the men up and they stopped to look behind them. Meanwhile the Colonel, who was fairly crying with rage and chagrin, had been alternately cursing the regiment and imploring it to stop and re-form. The men, who had checked their flight, only to find that the pursuit was not being pressed very hard, saw a strange sight. Maloney, alone, yelling like an Indian and riding furiously, was making toward the group that had captured the flag. Men on every side were firing at him. The next minute he was among the flag party, smashing right and left with the butt of his rifle. The Grays were now afraid to fire for fear of hitting their own men, but were running up to help them.

"The sight electrified the Colonel, who, putting spurs to his own horse, started madly after Maloney. Instinctively some of the boys followed his example. This turned the tide, and the next minute that regiment was tumbling over itself in one of the grandest rushes of the war. Every man's dander was up, and nothing could have stood against them. Very soon they had Maloney and the Colonel with the recaptured flag in their midst and were falling back before overwhelming numbers, but fighting like fiends and contesting every inch of the ground. And so they successfully operated their retreat to safety. We were shy more than a few brave fellows, but we kept the flag all right, and thereafter carried it to victory throughout the campaign. For this exploit Maloney was slated for an officer's commission, but he never got it.

"This digression was to show you what kind of a man Maloney was. But to return to his rum-guzzling habits in the piping times of peace. For most of the year he was confined to barracks for breaches of discipline committed while under the influence. Whenever he did get a furlough we knew it would mean a corporal's guard to fetch him back, and that the guard would succeed only after he had spent about the limit of their purses.

"Once, after some particularly flagrant case, he was sentenced to [illegible] some more, that is, to become its father by right of law.'

"Again I assured him that I should be only too glad to do anything in my power for him, and he continued:

"'It's this way. I don't know what I was doin' out at Three Oaks Corner that day, or how I got there. I was drunk, as usual. It was evening and dark, and the rain was coming down in torrents. I have an idea that I was trying to make my way back into town when I kicked against something and went sprawling on my face. I hurt myself and lay there swearing awful hard. Chances are I'd a gone to sleep, for my think tank was stirred up and muddy like, when I heard a wailing behind me that caused me to sit up. It sounded like a cat or a baby. Then I remembered that I had fallen over something. Guided by the sound, I crawled back and found that it came from a bundle under a tree. I lit a match under shelter of my cap and investigated. The bundle was tied up in a coarse bit of sheeting, and when I untied it I saw it contained a half-dressed baby—such a mite, such a wee bit of humanity!

"'I cussed some, and, picking the little one up, started around looking for the parents, intending to give them a tongue-lashing for leaving it lying around out of doors in such weather. I hunted about for a long time, but no trace of a living soul could I find, so I started toward the town.

"'On the way I began to think what I looked like, and what an object a soldier carrying a half-naked baby about would present in the town. Then I wished I hadn't found it. What on earth to do with it, I didn't know. All I did know was that, having picked it up, I couldn't do as its mother had done—put it down and leave it. Besides, the kid was crying to break anybody's heart. I tucked it under my coat to keep it warm and dry, and walked on.

"'At last I came to a house and blundered in. I was still dopey. It was a poor kind of a shanty, but neat and clean. A woman was giving two children their supper.

"'"It's lost," I said. "Ain't it wet?" as I yanked the kid from under my coat and held it out like you'd hold out a bit of delicate china you're afraid of breakin'.

"'"My Goodness!" cried the woman, snatching the baby from me and looking at me "Lost it! I don't w'onder at it"—I imagined later that she meant its hat and clothes—"You're not fit to be trusted with a baby, you big drunken brute."

"'"Guess you're right, ma'am," says I.

"'"Where's its mother?" she demanded.

"'"I dunno," I says. "She's around somewhere, I reckon."

"'"Then you'd better leave the poor little thing here and hustle around and find her."

"'"I will, thank ye kindly, ma'am," I says.

"I went out and started back to town as fast as my legs would carry me, mighty glad to have got out of the scrape so easily and scared sober by it, for I knew that if any of the boys had seen me with the kid or heard about it, I'd a been guyed for everlastin'.

"'Well, Sir, would you believe it, I couldn't get that baby out of my mind. I tried hard to forget it, but her little face—it was a girl—was before me night and day and everywhere. I wondered who its mother was, and thought what a rank bad kind of a hussy she must be to abandon her child—and such a pretty one—in that way. However, I argued that it wasn't none of my business, and I resolved to take precious good care in future to give Three Oaks Corner and that section of the town where the woman I gave the baby to would be likely to see me a pretty wide berth. But, blame me, if the very next time I got out I didn't find myself before long sneakin' about the Hodgeburg Road in the neighborhood of the Three Oaks, and, honest, Sir, I hadn't touched a drop.

"'Finding myself nosing around there I thought there'd be no harm in learnin' what had become of the baby. I was rather curious to know, and at last screwin' up courage I knocked at the door of the shanty. The woman opened it and looked surprised, then she asked me to come in.

"'"I hardly expected to see you again," she says, "thought you was too drunk to know where you'd left her. I'm only a poor widow and couldn't afford to feed another mouth, having two little hungry ones to fill already, and if I ain't turned her over to the charities people it's because I hated to do it, she's such a sweet pretty little thing, and besides I ain't had time to go so far down town. A fine sort of father you are," she went on without givin' me a chance to get a word in edgeways, "to leave your baby here for a whole week. Where's her mother?"

"'"She ain't got none," I blurts out. I was goin' on to say that at least she wasn't worthy of the name, but the woman cut in with a "Oh! excuse me, I'm so sorry; poor little thing," and looked at me and it so awful sympathetic that I was too embarrassed as well as too surprised to explain, besides I was feelin' sorry for the baby myself. The little one was crowin' at me from a high chair. She was dressed neat in clothes that had belonged to one of the widow's children when a baby, and was as clean as a new pin. The woman took her out of the chair and sat her on my arm. The baby crowed like anything, and grabbed at my mustache. Her little face lay against mine, and as it touched me I felt a thrill pass all over me down to the tips of my toes. She was the prettiest baby I ever saw.

"'"I suppose you'll pay for her week's keep?" says the woman.

"'"That I will, ma'am," says I, "and," says I, "and if you [illegible]

"'Again I assured him that I should be only too glad to do anything in my power for him, and he continued:

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"'"She ain't got none," I blurts out. I was goin' on to say that at least she wasn't worthy of the name, but the woman cut in with a "Oh! excuse me, I'm so sorry; poor little thing," and looked at me and it so awful sympathetic that I was too embarrassed as well as too surprised to explain, besides I was feelin' sorry for the baby myself. The little one was crowin' at me from a high chair. She was dressed neat in clothes that had belonged to one of the widow's children when a baby, and was as clean as a new pin. The woman took her out of the chair and sat her on my arm. The baby crowed like anything, and grabbed at my mustache. Her little face lay against mine, and as it touched me I felt a thrill pass all over me down to the tips of my toes. She was the prettiest baby I ever saw.

"'"I suppose you'll pay for her week's keep?" says the woman.

"'"That I will, ma'am," says I, "and," says I, "and if you will [illegible]

the poor little thing turned over to the tender mercies of the Charities Department just then, when she was makin' love to me in that way. Besides, I wanted time to think, for it had occurred to me that I had got myself into an unpleasant fix. If I left the baby on the woman's hands, now that she had seen me sober and knew where I belonged, she would surely go to the barracks in search of me, and there would be the deuce to pay. If I told her I'd found it she wouldn't believe me, and anyhow it would all have to be explained to the authorities, the regiment would know about it, and I would have the time of my life fightin' those who poked fun of me. So I took another week to think it all over and arrive at some decision.

"'"By the bye, what's her name?" asked the woman as I was leavin'.

"'"Norah," I says. I had to let the woman remain in error for the time bein', and my mother's was the first name that came into my head.

"'"And what's your name?"

"'"Maloney," I says, thinkin' she might as well know it first as last.

"'I went away and walked about for hours, considerin' my position. It needed a clear brain and it kept me so absorbed that I didn't touch a drop of liquor, and returned to barracks as sober as I had left it, and much more worried.

"'I was afraid of the ridicule the business would bring me. It's about the only thing I have been afraid of in my life, and it made me a coward. I didn't dare face the music. There was one way out of it, and the more I became familiar with the idea the better I liked it. The woman believed me to be the child's father, why not let her continue to think so, and arrange with her to take care of it? I carefully weighed the for and against of the plan. In the first place I asked myself: "Patrick Maloney, if you was a father, is that about the kind of child you'd like to be the parent of?" I looked Norah over in my mind's eye and replied to myself: "Yes, Sir, she's about all I'd like a daughter of mine at her age to be." I thought of the feelin' she had caused me when she pulled my mustache and laid her little face against mine, and agreed it would be worth a year's pay to experience that feelin' again.

"'Then the question of responsibility came up. I asked myself why I was alive and what I was good for anyway. I found that I'd been just a loafer in the world, with no aim in life, nobody to live for. I reasoned whether instead of bein' a low-down, drunken scallawag, it wasn't about time I put the brake on, and took advantage of the opportunity afforded to become a decent man and soldier. That hauntin' fear of ridicule aidin', I decided that the hour for reform had struck.

"'So I made up my mind, swore off liquor, and have devoted my life ever since to Norah, and I have never regretted it. She took hold of my heart and filled every nook and corner of it. She is my joy, my consolation, and my good genius. I love her so that when the craving for liquor has tempted me the hardest the thought of her has kept me straight. "The money you are about to spend for whisky would buy Norah a toy," I would say, and then go off and buy the toy. She has made it very hard for me to die. The thought of what will become of her when I am gone keeps me from sleepin' and nearly drives me crazy. That's why I make so bold as to ask you to help me. It ain't for me, it's for her, and it don't matter now what the boys say. I've been entitled to a pension for a long time, and if I can legally adopt her she'll be entitled to it as an orphan, won't she?'

"I promised to take the necessary steps without delay, and told the Colonel about it. The Colonel was deeply impressed and told the story to his wife. We acted in the matter with the greatest zeal, but Maloney died before the formalities could be completed—died with Norah in his arms and her cheek pressed against his.

"The incident caused a great sensation when the men learned of it. They petitioned the Colonel to be allowed to attend the funeral, and the whole regiment rendered the last honors. It did more. It decided that Norah's future was its concern. The Colonel's wife had already made arrangements to take care of the child, but the feeling of the men was very strong. They said that Norah belonged to the regiment, and that she must be brought up in a manner worthy of it. They started a fund, in which for months many of them put the best part of their pay. The officers also contributed liberally; more liberally, I am afraid, than some of them could well afford. Mrs. Helmsley's house became the Mecca of all the furlough men, to the great material well-being of Mrs. Helmsley. Norah and the two little Helmsleys soon had toys enough to stock a store, and the candles that every week were delivered there would have been sufficient to make a school full of children sick. The Norah Maloney fund insured her being brought up, as the regiment desired, as a lady, in a manner worthy of it, and she was. Not only this, but sufficient remained to furnish her with a handsome dower."

"And what became of her eventually?" asked a member of the club, as Major Drillboy showed no disposition to terminate his story in the logical and approved manner.

"She was a very beautiful young woman," answered the Major, "and had many admirers in Washington, where she was brought out by the Colonel's wife. Among her suitors was a dashing lieutenant of our regiment, wealthy and a handsome fellow, who is a Captain now and quite [illegible] married [illegible] Jan. 25, 1900, [illegible]

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

Some Advice Concerning Julia's Garden.

Julia has a garden fair
At the edge o' town—
Marigolds and roses rare,
Sweet to bind in Julia's hair
And upon her gown.

Four-o'clocks and touch-me-not,
Pride o' prince's feather,
Daisies and forget-me-not,
Wistful little bergamot—
Growing all together.

Sunday Julia walked with me
When the sun was down;
Very sweet and fair was she—
Heaven must have envied me
At the edge o' town.

What saw I of flowers fair—
Or cared that I should see?
No flower in all the world so rare
As that sweet one beside me there,
When Julia walked with me.

Julia has a garden fair
At the edge o' town—
Would you see the flowers rare?
Walk not, then, with Julia there,
When the sun is down.

—CHARLES EDWARD THOMAS in Harper's Bazar.

The Sultan's Palace.

From Everybody's Magazine.

The Yildiz Palace at Constantinople is a monument to fear. It is assassin proof, bomb-proof, earthquake-proof, fire-proof, microbe-proof. Architects and engineers are building and rebuilding incessantly. Some new secret retreat is always under way. The entire domain is surrounded by an immense wall, 30 feet high, and the choicest troops of the empire stand guard around it. An inner wall twelve feet thick, with gates of iron, incloses the private residence itself. The walls of the Sultan's dwelling are filled with armor plate, in case of projectiles. It is said that a mysterious passage connects with ten secret bed chambers, forming an intricate labyrinth. No one but his body attendant knows where the Sultan may sleep during any particular night. He has electric lights and telephones in his own apartments, but forbids them in Constantinople. Telephones might prove handy for conspirators, and he believes that a dynamite cartridge could be sent over a wire into the palace. He fears electric explosions, so Constantinople still gets along with gaslight. He hates the word dynamo, because it sounds like dynamite. Balloons are tabooed, lest one should pause over him long enough to drop a chunk of explosive. As to the regal luxury of the Yildiz, that is a matter of course. The domain is a small world in itself. Five thousand people live within the outer wall, not counting a small army of workmen and the 7,000 imperial guardsmen. There are shops, factories, arsenals, stables, a library, museum, picture gallery, theatre, and even a menagerie. The monarch loves trees, but he keeps their branches well lopped off, so that he can see to the furthermost corner of his park.

The Bathing Machine.

From Chambers's Journal.

Among other evolutions, Margate witnessed the birth of the bathing machine. Up to the middle of the eighteenth century bathers were carried out to sea in a covered cart, recruited from the ordinary farmyard. Upon the active mind of a local Quaker, one Benjamin Beale, there flashed the idea of the caravan that may be seen to this day in some of Keen's pictures, with its pendent covering of canvas, umbrella shaped, capable of being let down or drawn up at the pleasure of the modest bather. Sad to say, Mr. Beale, like some other public benefactors, lost his fortune in the endeavor to popularize his invention. He died in extreme poverty; and a grateful town, beginning to prosper under the shadow of his big umbrella, provided his widow with a home in the Draper's Almshouses, where, aged ninety, she died, babbling of bathing machines and of man's ingratitude.

Sydney and Its Buildings.

From The Cornhill.

If any city in this world has more beautiful public buildings than those of Sydney will surely be when kindly time has mellowed their too outrageous freshness, I should be glad to visit that city. Not very far short of £500,000 was spent on that mighty fabric the Town Hall, with its record organ, while a greater sum is represented by the Post Office and Lands Office, that climb to the blue sky in an atmosphere so joyous that never, even in the worst depression of seven years since, did the tower of the former tempt ruined men to suicide. Such a tower, similarly unguarded, would, in the murkier atmosphere of more crowded northern cities, put a premium on self-destruction. To all, then, that is beautiful in nature, Sydney adds much that is noble in architecture. Much sharp criticism has been mouthed by paid fault finders—Australian legislators do not work out their country's salvation for amusement—of the wicked extravagance and flagrant jobbery of these monuments of prodigality, reared, so it is alleged, in the genial phrasing of Parliament House, to tantalize the black, white, and yellow mendicants that swarm in the alleys or sleep in the parks of Australia's oldest capital. This reasoning is merely worthy of a Hottentot. For progress and poverty are no more separable in Australia than elsewhere; indeed, there are special reasons why the climate should foster an idleness already favored by the peculiar national interpretation of the word "liberty," which, as often as not, means the liberty to stave unrestrained. And as the beggars would be there all the same, and as the money saved from public buildings would by no Government be devoted to their troubles, it seems to me that these magnificent buildings, the property not of individual capitalists, but of the newborn Australian nation, may, reckoned as a moral influence, be productive of good rather than harm. Sydney has gone through neither Melbourne's "booms" nor her crashes; but a more stable, less intermittent prosperity has been her portion. This it is that has imparted that singularly respectable Old World look to a spot where but a century ago the timid tyre-bird and drowsy "jackass" may from their nests have called the hour of dawn to the slumbering kangaroo and wakeful opossum.

Italy and Plunder.

Helen Zimmern in The Fortnightly Review.

All Italian public life has its outcome in Parliament. The Deputies are the magna pars of all work and initiative and of every business arrangement, both legal and illegal. It is, therefore, to the Deputies that these innumerable persons turn for employment, favors, and Government contracts. The public departments are populated with creatures of Ministers and the constituents or Deputies; posts are given to protégés and not in return for true worth. Thus ignorance and mediocrity, if not absolute dishonesty, reign supreme in every branch of public life. All tenders for supplying the army, all tenders and contracts for supplying the State and communes, are in the hands of powerful speculators, who keep the Deputies under their control, and obtain from them all they desire. Works are started whose true usefulness never existed; contracts are made which in the end turn out ruinous for the Government, and agreements are entered upon in which the Government is always finally the loser. And yet all this seems a trifle when we consider that schools, libraries, and public offices are in many instances occupied by men who are rarely, mentally, on a level with their task; when we remember that the posts in many of the State departments are given, not earned. And this, in turn, becomes insignificant when we point out that it is well known in Italy that the accomplices of the Sardinian brigands, the Calabrian brigands, and the members of the Camorra and Mafia of Sicily and Naples are Deputies, Mayors, and Municipal Councilors, and sometimes even high Magistrates and Prefects! Now, all this strife of private interests and grasping hands presses upon the State in every section of its vital manifestations, and consequently lessens its power. The result is that this fair land of Italy is a plundered prey, with a price set upon her head by registered knaves who impose themselves upon the populace or make themselves necessary to the Government.

Increase of Postage Stamps.

From Leslie's Weekly.

A statement going to show the marvelous increase in the use of postal facilities by the American people is that of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, just issued, in which it appears that the number of postage stamps sent out for use during the current fiscal year includes 1,300,000,000 one-cent stamps, 3,500,000,000 two-cent stamps, and 309,295,000 of higher denominations. The total, including special-delivery ten-cent stamps, is 5,116,236,000, against 4,377,727,000 for the previous fiscal year, an increase of over 1,500,000,000 stamps. It is not easy to grasp the full significance of these stupendous totals. A few calculations may help. According to these figures, sufficient stamps will be issued this year to supply every man, woman, and child in the United States with at least sixty stamps each. Distributed among the population of the entire globe, they would supply each person with postage for not less than three letters. Placed side by side in a continuous line, the total issue would girdle the entire earth three times, forming a variegated ribbon around it nearly three inches in width. If spread out in the same manner across the United States, the stamps would form a paper sidewalk from New York to San Francisco over three feet wide. Pasted into a stamp collector's book of the conventional size, the issue for the year would fill 500,000 volumes, which, placed one upon another, would form a solid column over twenty-five miles high. If it is true, as Edward Everett Hale says, that the United States postal system is the greatest of popular educators, these figures will serve to show the extent of Uncle Sam's present service as a school teacher.

George IV.'s Romance.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The year 1811, it will be remembered, was the first of the regency. Nine years later the Prince ascended the throne as George IV.; and soon after occurred his ill-advised attempt to get rid of his Queen by a bill of divorce. When accused of misconduct Caroline is reported to have made the retort that if she ever had committed adultery, it was with nobody else than Mrs. Fitzherbert's husband. George IV., as we know, was gathered to his fathers in 1830. During his last illness Mrs. Fitzherbert wrote what Lord Stourton tells us was "an affecting tender of any services she could render him"; but, although she heard from a trustworthy source that the King seized her letter with eagerness and immediately placed it under his pillow, no answer was ever returned. Nearly half a century afterward Lord Albemarle first gave publicity to the following curious and romantic story, which was told to him by the present Earl Fortescue, husband of the daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Dawson Damer, Mrs. Fitzherbert's adopted child. In the early days of their married life the Prince had presented Mrs. Fitzherbert with a large diamond. This jewel she had had divided into two halves, and each half converted into a transparent plate to cover a small miniature. Behind the one was the Prince's portrait, which she reserved for herself, and behind the other her own miniature, which she gave to him, and which, on their final separation, was not returned to her. When on his deathbed, twenty-seven years afterward, the King requested that he might be buried in the night clothes which he was then wearing. Lord Albemarle's story goes on:

"Almost immediately after he breathed his last, the Duke of Wellington, his executor, arrived at Windsor Castle and was shown into the room in which the King lay. Left alone with the lifeless form of his late sovereign, the Duke approached the bed, and then discovered round the King's neck a very dirty and much worn piece of black ribbon. This the Duke, as he afterward acknowledged, was seized with an irrepressible desire to draw out. When he had done so he found attached to it the jeweled miniature of Mrs. Fitzherbert, which sufficiently accounted for the strange order given by the King about his burial."

He therefore carried to his grave the image of her who was perhaps, as Lord Albemarle remarks, the only woman whom he had respected as well as loved. There is an interesting little pendant to this story. When the Duke related the incident to Mrs. Damer, as he sat by her one day at dinner, "he actually blushed with the most amazing confusion for having been guilty of yielding to an impulse plus fort que lui."

Race Horse Transportation.

From The Empire Review.

In olden days, not long before Teddington won, the task of getting horses from their training grounds to Epsom was a very serious business. Before Lord George Bentinck had his horse van constructed, all race horses—to be strictly correct, nearly all—had to go by road, and were walked from place to place at the rate of about twenty miles a day. When the first horse van was used it is difficult to say. Col. O'Kelly's famous horse Eclipse, which died at Canons, on the Edgware Road, in 1789, at the age of twenty-five years, is said to have been conveyed thither in a van. In the early part of the last century there lived at Red Marley, near Ledbury, a Mr. Terrett, a noted cattle breeder, and he had been accustomed to send fat bullocks to the Smithfield show by van, and when his horse Sovereign had to go to Newmarket for the Two Thousand Guineas in 1816 Doe, who trained him, suggested that a bullock van should be put on springs for the conveyance of the horse, which was done. In his life Sir William Gregory writes that Lord George Bentinck "was the first man who ever put a race horse into a van, and when the blacklegs at Doncaster thought his famous horse Elis was safe on the Sussex downs, and were betting against him as if he were dead, he was trotting in his van to Doncaster to win the St. Leger in a canter two days afterward."

Before trains and vans were invented, however, there was no little risk in taking the favorite for a great race about the country. Chiffney's Priam, the winner of the Derby of 1830, and four other horses left Newmarket on the Friday week before the race at 4 o'clock in the morning, and on the evening of the first day reached Newport, in Essex, a distance of twenty-one miles, staying the night at an inn kept by Mrs. Belcham, whose gooseberry pies enjoyed a reputation which extended beyond the county boundaries. The second day found the horses at the Sun and Whalebone, on Harlow Common, a sporting house even in the days of long ago; London was reached on the third day, when the horse was visited in some stables near Sloane Street by some of the prominent racing men of the day; then he proceeded to Mickleham, and thence to Epsom. At the present day a race horse travels comfortably in his box.

Bestowals.

Dear, I would be to you the breath of balm
That sighs from folded blossoms, wet with dew;
The day's first dawn-ray I would be to you—
The starlight's cheery gleam, the moonlight's calm:
I would be as a pillow to your cheek,
When toil is done, and care hath ceased to grieve;
I would be the dear dream your soul doth seek,
The dream whose joy no waking hour can give.

When strength is ebbing and the road is long
I would be the firm staff, within your hand;
A pillar of cloud in a sun-beaten land,
A pillar of fire, where night's black shadows throng.
Last, at Death's threshold, tender, faithful—Nay!
What need to tell that which heart's truth hath shown?
Is not all said, beloved, when I say
"I love you," being woman, and your own?

—MADELINE S. BRIDGES in The Woman's Home Companion.

An African Headdress.

From The Geographical Journal.

The Mashikolumwe are as savage a tribe and as far removed from any form of civilisation as can be found in Central Africa. Probably justly they have a reputation for treachery. Though the women wear as much, if not more, clothing than is customary in Central Africa, the men in nearly all cases go absolutely naked. Every man carries a bundle of long-handled barbed assegais. Nearly every man has dressed, or, to describe it more accurately, forced, his hair and scalp into the knob or spike which is peculiar to this tribe. Many wear the full headdress, which looks like a long, straight, and flexible wand starting from the back of the head. One of these headdresses I measured and found it to be 45 inches long, measuring from the skin of the head upward. The headdress is made of hair and grease, with a finely shaved piece of sable antelope's horn inside to stiffen it. In making it the skin of the head is drawn back until a mass of flesh and skin protrudes two or three inches from the back of the head. This causes great pain at first; one whom we asked replied, "We bear the pain because of the beautiful result." On this artificially made base of soft flesh is built an upright cone, gradually tapering to less than one inch in diameter, and prolonged to at least three feet in height. The straight upright piece is quite flexible, and waves in the wind. The completed headdress takes about three years to make, and the happy possessor of a forty-five-inch spike attached to his scalp takes great care of it. When he sleeps in a hut, the flexible end is tied by a string to the roof; when sleeping in the open, a long-handled assegai is stuck firmly in the ground at the man's feet, and the end of the headdress is tied by a long string to the shaft of the assegai, so keeping it off the ground. In spite of the time and trouble taken to make these headdresses, some of the men offered to cut them off and sell them for a few yards of calico. I had hoped to buy some on our return journey, but unfortunately passed south just west of the Mashikolumwe country, and saw no more of this peculiar headdress. Though not tall, the Mashikolumwe are well made and active, and, judging by some who followed me when hunting on horseback, good runners.

The Third Person.

Now, these are the words her husband said:
"Oh, yes, your gown's all right,
But you know you never look well in red,
And the thing's too gay and bright."
"You light the room like a rose abloom
With its hundred leaves astir—
A rose too fair for a clown to wear,"
Said the Tertium Quid to her.

Now these are the words her husband said:
"Good Lord, you women are wise!
You have raced and chased till you look half dead
And have circles beneath your eyes."
"To-night your smile is as faint the while
As a star in the mist's dim blur.
You're tired, I know, but you're loveliest so,"
Said the Tertium Quid to her.

Now these are the words her husband said:
"He'll pay for it, every cent!
But why should she choose that man instead?—
She ought to have been content!"
"Oh, women are dear and women are queer
And are bought with a coin forbid;
And their husbands may grow wise some day,"
Reflected the Tertium Quid.

—McCREA PICKERING in The Smart Set.

The Swan Never Sings.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

A vulgar error means merely a widespread error, such as even the most refined may easily share, and do sometimes share, maybe yielding a little to their taste, in spite of their better knowledge. The belief that the swan sings herself to death is one of these widespread errors which poets and their next of intellectual kin are loath to forego—nay, do their best to keep alive. Tennyson, for instance, speaks of the death song of the swan. So, too, does Phineas Fletcher, who in the days of Charles I. penned an allegorical poem called "The Purple Island," wherein he sings:

"The beech shall yield a cool safe canopy
While down I sit and chant to the echoing wood.
Ah! singing might I live, and singing die!
So by fair Thames or silver Medway's flood,
The dying swan, when years her temples pierce,
In music-strains breathes out her life and verse;
And, singing her own dirge, dies on her watery hearse."

But truly the difficulty is to name a poet who does not, so to speak, sing this self-same song. You may find it in Byron, Campbell, Wordsworth, Pope, Dryden, Thomson, Milton, Shakespeare, Spenser, and Horace; and I know of only one writer who takes the trouble to tell us that this is all moonshine; and that writer's name is Pliny, who in plain prose says that he had seen swans die, but never heard them sing.

Investment and Speculation.

From The Cornhill.

When any one is buying a coat, or a fishing rod, or a rose tree, or laying down a cellar, or setting up a library, either he knows what he wants, where to get it, and what to pay for it, or else he takes earnest counsel with his friends and with the most trustworthy professional advisers that he can find, and uses all the wits that he and others can bring to bear on the subject in order to make sure that his purchase is prudently conducted. He attends sales, rummages in shops, and discusses the matter in his club until he and it are voted a nuisance. If only half as much time and trouble were devoted to the careful selection of investments there would be fewer bad companies, unscrupulous promoters, and ornamental Directors, the world would be very much richer, and its riches would show less tendency to gravitate into questionable hands.

War and the English Grocers.

From The National Review.

If war breaks out with France and Russia it is certain that history will repeat itself and that the battle for empire will be fought out in or near the Mediterranean by the British Mediterranean fleet. For there we are weak and they are strong. That fleet is to-day the visible effective force on which rest all our national institutions, from our ancient monarchy to our modern poor law. On that fleet depend the contents of the windows of our grocers' shops. Corn flour from New York, tinned salmon from Victoria, B. C.; wheat from Adelaide, jams from the Cape, tea from Ceylon, bacon from Montreal, are displayed in the myriad shops of the kingdom only because Admiral Fisher's fleet—anchored at Tetuan as I write—is undefeated. The grocers of England and their customers never looked upon those all-too-few far distant ships raised by the forceful will of their commander to a pitch of efficiency never reached before. At Ascot, the gay throng enjoying their strawberries and listening to the Hungarian Band between the races, depend for their enjoyment not only on the efficiency but the sufficiency of the Medi-

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ranean fleet. Soon after the first whisper of disaster to the Mediterranean fleet the gay throngs at Ascot or Goodwood would be confronted with a revolutionary crowd crying for bread and an inglorious peace. Famine prices would prevail within a fortnight of defeat. And yet contentedly we court, almost invite, defeat. We present to the French and Russians a temptation almost irresistible in the weakness and deficiencies of our main fighting fleet—and this while we waste £30,000,000 on six army corps that cannot leave England unless the navy is supreme, and need not if it is. Every million spent on the army above £24,000,000 is a million taken from the navy.

The Passing of Tragedy.

What form goes there,
Across the square?
  I know it without coaching,
That doleful mien,
The Tragic Queen!
  Oh, heaven! she is approaching.

That stalking tread,
That bridled head,
  Those eyes so mad, yet steady!
Hide, hide, Pierrette!
We'll fool her yet—
  She knows too much already.

"She ought to be
In custody."
  (She ought to be in Hades!)
"Or far away
In Mandalay,
  In some Home for Old Ladies."

Once safe and sound
And outward bound
  Upon the wide Atlantic,
One handkerchief
Would hold my grief.
  Her presence drives me frantic.

Quick Pierrette, quick!
And let her stick
  Her card beneath the door.
For, once inside—
Ah, she would hide
  Her enmity no more.

O shape of fear,
Approach not near
  My unassuming doorway!
You have no right
In here to-night;
  Some alleyway is your way.

Old Tragic Muse,
I hate your views
  Of love and wine and woman.
But Comedy
Shall play with me
  As long as hearts are human.

Away, avaunt,
Misfortune's aunt!
  Seek younger loves than mine.
I have a date
To dine at eight
  With Comedy and wine.

There, love, at last
The shadow's past.
  Thank God, we shall escape her!
Now, never mind,
Pull down the blind,
  And light the festal taper!
—BLISS CARMAN in The Smart Set.

Fighting the Nile Sudd.

From Pearson's Magazine.

There are difficulties and dangers in tearing a passage through the dense masses of floating vegetation which periodically obstruct the Nile, making navigation impossible. A free waterway has now been opened up the Nile as far as Uganda. In all fourteen blocks of the sudd, as the drifting marshes are called, have been removed, the total length of the river cleared being 82 miles. The actual work was done by some 750 Soudanese prisoners under the direct orders of two young officers of the British Royal Navy. The following is an extract from a journal kept by one of them:

"Now, as to how we do it. On arriving at a block we tie up the steamer, and set everything on fire, then cut down all the dead papyrus, which is on the sudd, until it soon looks like a very rough field. Then this field is dug into small sections four or five yards square; the trenches are dug to about two feet under water, the sudd itself being one, two, or three feet above water, and from six to ten underneath. Next we put pieces of wood around our section (cut up telegraph poles,) fix a wire hawser roused the section, shoved well down in the trenches and behind the posts, and bring the two ends on the steamer. The steamer then backs astern, and eventually pulls out the section, which floats away down stream. The wire is got on board again, the poles are recovered, and the steamer proceeds for another section. The force and jerk which the steamer brings on the wire severs the roots of the section underneath from the others—or at least sometimes does! that's the idea."

London: A Seaport.

From The Monthly Review.

Although situate sixty miles from the open sea, London has been from early ages the principal seaport of the United Kingdom, in late years becoming one of the greatest centres of commerce the world has ever known. The great river which serves her, some 260 miles in length, is navigable by barges for about 200 miles, and by an elaborate system of connecting canals maintains free communication for waterborne traffic with most of the interior counties of Great Britain. Of late years, however, many causes have operated to lower her pride of place. The construction of the Suez Canal in 1869 struck a heavy blow at her supremacy. Formerly the bulk of Eastern produce was carried in British ships to London by the old Cape route, but after the construction of that canal foreign ships began to compete seriously with British for the carriage of Eastern goods and Continental nations saw and seized their opportunity. The seaports of Havre, Antwerp, Ghent, and Hamburg were developed and increased at the expense of London, and became her most active competitors. In Great Britain, Liverpool, Southampton, Hull, Manchester, and other ports were developed and increased. In the same year the successful inauguration of ocean rate telegraphy inflicted a serious blow to the preponderance of London. Prior to its introduction the merchant princes of London had practically the monopoly of those prices. Telegraphy, by disseminating such information broadcast, put an end to this monopoly. While all this competition necessarily resulted in the lowering of rates on shipping and on produce, expenses in London were increasing by leaps and bounds. Heavy taxation, the high price of labor, (owing to the dock strike,) all added their quota to the difficulties under which London labored. Foreign bounty-fed warehouses brought about further reductions in charges. Moreover, the constantly increasing size of steamers added fresh difficulties. The Thames, peculiarly liable to silt at her mouth, required deep dredging. The river authorities being too numerous, and lacking in concentration, have barely kept up with the times, and London is now face to face with the need of heavy expenditure, estimated at two millions sterling, for this item alone.

Opinions of a German Field Marshal.

From The Contemporary Review.

Count Blumenthal, the old soldier, once launched on the topic nearest his heart, gave frank expression to his views.

"You cannot produce soldiers by cramming alone; you can only nurture, up to a certain point, by means of systematic instruction, what is innate in a man in the way of military instinct, character, and capacity for independent judgment. There is too much book learning and book writing nowadays. Our military men are far too ready with their pen. Literary success does not necessarily imply the capacity to lead an army.

"Moltke's greatest achievement was that he made it humanly possible to lead large armies, such as Napoleon raised without having the machinery for controlling them. Hence his disasters. This machinery Moltke created. He created an organization which worked so perfectly and independently that such things as orders from the supreme command were very rare in our wars—only general instructions were needed. Thus, in our invasion of France in 1870, Moltke sent us word that the King wanted the left wing of our army to advance on the south side of Strasburg. I replied that this would be a mistake, and that I could only carry out such an order if positively commanded to do so. Moltke sent Gen. Von Verdy to talk the matter over, and my view prevailed.

"To-day the danger of a false move, and consequent military disaster, is very much increased. The telegraph is in so much more general use that one person might well be tempted to want to control everything himself. This would tend to eliminate that play of independent judgment in the chief of a staff which has worked so successfully in the past. But it is not given to anybody to overlook and direct everything!"

The End of a National Church.

Sir Walter Besant in The North American Review.

The Church of England is now entering anew upon an acute form of that controversy—so acute that, if it is followed up, the Church will undoubtedly be rent in twain and the National Church will cease to exist. There are already within its divided fold two well-formed camps: the one containing those who want no priest and will acknowledge no priestly pretensions; the other, those who find rest in the shelter of authority, accepting, as the price to be paid, the domination of the priest over their lives, their thoughts, their reason, their sense, and their philosophy. Before disestablishment actually takes place there will be mountains of literature to be read; there will be a flood of talk. But the most effective arguments will be those which show how, in the United States, not to speak of our great colonies, religion takes no harm where there is no Established Church. Some of us will regret the loss of an institution venerable and beautiful; glorious for the saints and divines, the martyrs and confessors, the scholars and teachers, who have adorned its history. But we shall let it go in full confidence that, as in America, so here, religion does not need a national creed.

Rousseau and the Impostor.

From The Westminster Review.

The famous Jean Jacques Rousseau, though not a strong moral character, possessed in an eminent degree the virtue of a broad human sympathy. It was, indeed, probably the consciousness of his own weaknesses that made him so sympathetic toward others. An anecdote is related of him which places this virtue of his in a strong light. On one occasion he had composed an opera, which was performed before the King, Louis XV., and met with the royal approval. The King sent for him, and if he had put in an appearance he would probably have obtained a pension. He was, however, of a retiring disposition, and could not bring himself to face the Court. To his friends he gave as a reason his republican opinions, but his real reason was his shyness. Accordingly he fled from the Court and sought the privacy of a country inn. While he was there a man came in, who began telling the company that he was the celebrated Rousseau, and proceeded to give an account of the opera, which he said had been performed before the King with great success. Most men in Rousseau's position would have felt nothing but contempt for the impostor, but this extraordinary man felt only pity and shame. "I trembled and blushed so," he tells us in his "Confessions," "for fear the man should be found out, that it might have been thought that I was the impostor." He was afraid that somebody might come in who knew him and expose the pretender. At last he could bear it no longer and slipped out unobserved. Very few people would treat an impostor like that.

Domestication of the Zebra.

From Chambers's Journal.

In a report issued by the Foreign Office on veterinary work in British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates Capt. Hayes Sadler, treating upon the domestication of the zebra, says Mr. Sturdy believes that the zebra, which is immune to the ravages of the tsetse-fly and horse-sickness, and which exists in enormous numbers in Africa, could be domesticated and used not only for African service, but also for army transport work at home and in India. He effectually gives up the idea of domesticating the adult animal, as an impossibility, and proposes to raise the progeny by confining, say, forty fillies in a paddock where they could be allowed to become accustomed to the sight and presence of man and of horses and mules. A second generation would probably be more tractable than the first, and Mr. Sturdy believes that the experiment, although costly at first, would have most valuable results.

Song of the 13-Inch.

I come of a fighting race.
  You should see my family tree,
With never a break when you come to trace
  From "Mons Meg" down to me—
From old "Mons Meg" with his hoop-bound side,
  That shook to his bombarde song,
When he said to the foemen at Norham,
  "Bide—
To me, with my well-wrought, toughened hide,
  And my belly lean and long."

I grin with the grin of death
  That spins from my iron lips—
Bluff joy, with a roar of my pregnant breath,
  To bite at the steel-clad ships—
To bite at the ships in the lust of blood,
  As I whip them over the sea,
And fence them in with the spouting scud,
  And scatter them over the littered flood,
  Till they dip their rags to me.

I hunger—ere yet I teach—
  Feed me not of the loam—
I feed to the snap of the locking breech
  That slides the greased shell home.
That slides it home—then, in mad desire,
  I speed it far and true,
While my mouth is ringed with the dripping fire,
  And the crumbling cities feel my ire,
  As I search them through and through.

I come of a fighting stock.
  On the word of my father Thor!
'Tis well for my friends—but the foes that mock,
  I whelm in the throes of war—
I whelm in the throes of war, and they fall,
  Fleets and cities and men.
Yet my time may come—let it be a call,
To the wildest, wickedest fight of all,
  Far out, beyond all ken!

Shivered, crippled, and spent,
  Twain on a hopeless sea,
Dying, each firm in a fell intent,
  Grim, set on victory—
Grim, set, to the end. In the waning light
  As the last, last daylight dies,
The flare of the holocaust's awful blight,
Or the cold, gray water's gulping night,
  And—the clean-swept billow's rise.

I come of a fighting race.
  You should see my family tree.
With never a break when you come to trace
  From "Mons Meg" down to me—
From old "Mons Meg" with his hoop-bound side,
  That shook to his bombarde song.
When he said to the foemen at Norham,
  "Bide—
To me, with my well-wrought, toughened hide,
  And my belly lean and long."
—J. H. BATES, JR., in Collier's Weekly.

Legal Remuneration.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The mode of legal remuneration has always been the real stumbling-block in the way of solid reform. It need not be, if lawyers will condescend to deal with the matter upon a common commercial basis. Ever since they got the upper hand in this country, the length of the proceedings has unfortunately been the chief test in our system. A disadvantageous and mischievous plan! Why, indeed, the length and not the subject of dispute? The principle is impolitic and unsound at the bottom; it is the cause of the present unhealthy condition of affairs. Added to this, we get a procedure that unwisely offers to the weak and unscrupulous all kinds of excuses of a plausible nature for increasing the number of and prolonging attendances, multiplying documents and copies and stretching out the contents. Time and money are wasted on work that is useless; expedition is lost sight of, and in this manner attention is diverted from the actual question in dispute. The revenue authorities, as a consequence, have been drawn into the mistake of setting the court fees on a similar illusory footing. The engineer, the architect, the auctioneer, the estate agent, are paid according to the value of the matter they have to deal with. So also the remuneration of the lawyer should be tested by the nature of the task to be done, and not the length to which he may be able to extend it. Given the simplified practice, there should be a carefully prepared sliding scale of costs regulated strictly by the amount in dispute, and in certain cases by the difficulty of the question at issue. This will encourage zealous assiduity and good work in the true direction. There are reasons equally cogent in favor of providing remuneration upon a similar basis when a solicitor settles an action. Under the present scale, if he exercise the great skill required to do this, he is often at a loss.

Sydney Smith and the Tarts.

From The Cornhill.

I do not know whether Sydney Smith was "cocksure," or even sure, about everything, but certain I am that almost everything was a matter for a jeu de mots with him. Nothing escaped him, and I am inclined to wonder whether, in this more nervous age, such constant fireworks would not be found a little trying. We knew him well, and I remember on one occasion, in February or March, he was in residence as Canon of St. Paul's, and came to dinner. Some rhubarb tart was offered him. "What's this?" "Rhubarb tart, Sir." "Rhubarb! A very good thing, a very good thing, and here," as the powdered sugar was presented, "is the magnesia." The jest was trivial enough, and yet it reminds me of a story told of Swinburne, which I have always loved to my mind since the days of twenty-three-quarters of a century.

Uskaana Canada.

From The National Geographic Magazine.

One-third of the area of Canada is practically unknown. Major the Director of the Geological Survey of the Dominion in his last report.

"There are more than 1,200,000 square miles of territory in the Dominion of Canada which are entirely unexplored, and of this vast area 954,000 square miles are in the hospitable detached arctic portions, which are for all practical purposes entirely unknown.

Most of this unknown area is distributed in the western half of the Dominion in impenetrated blocks of from 25,000 to 100,000 square miles—that is, areas as large as the States of Ohio, Kansas, or New England are yet a secret to white man.

From an Age of Ink.

Of all the ages ever known,
Of Brass or Bronze, of Brick or Stone,
The blackest and the worst, I think,
Is this pestiferous Age of Ink.
  In volumes vast the torrent pours,
Volume on volume blocks our doors;
Its bosom broadening as it flows
With verses canned and potted prose,
Though all would dam it—and some do,—
The Deluge still is après nous.
  Lured to the brink women and men
A moment pause—then dip a pen.
  * * * * * * *
"And you!" I hear some scribbler say;
Oh, yes, I'm there,—exhibit A.
But one must live, small is my store;
A wolf stands darkening the door:
He must be driven to his den,
And so I prod him with my pen.
When children for new grammars cry
Can parents stand unheeding by?
Ah no; the verb-starved babe I kiss,
Then daub off verses much like this.
If like this, too, my special pride,
A round-trip ticket I provide,
That if none else the moral see,
It will at least come home to me.
Nor is it needed to proclaim
On the envelope street and name
To which the verse, in mentioned days,
May be returned with thanks—and praise,
Though Homer's home be still in doubt,
My sins and songs soon find me out,
And with a promptness none can guess
Turn up, and at the right address.
If one did not, I fear I should
Doubt much that it or I was good.
—CHARLES HENRY WEBB in The Atlantic.

The Art of Starting.

From Pearson's Magazine.

Skillful starting, like most instances of physical prowess, is a matter partly of natural aptitude, partly, in a foot-race, of cultivation. Men differ in what may be called personal error; in the duration of the interval between the act of will and the translation of it into action. Some men have to aim further in front of a driven partridge than others because it takes them longer to pull their triggers. Similarly, one runner takes longer than another to set his limbs in motion; both hear the bang of the pistol at the same moment, but the one actually moves his legs, or jumps into his stride, appreciably the sooner. And personal error, in this sense, is found to vary from day to day in the same man, being distinctly more pronounced when he is stale or jaded than when he is fresh and fit.

No amount of cultivation will altogether remove this personal difference between individuals; but each may reduce his own error to his own minimum by continued practice of a right method. By an incessant repetition an action becomes so habitual that it is done without conscious volition. The feet of an expert dancer thread of themselves the complicated steps of a jig or hornpipe; and in a similar way a sprinter's limbs after due practice seem to start of their own accord at the sound of the pistol, the muscles of his legs seem to hear the bang direct.

An expert starter when in position on the mark, or when "set" as it is called, is in a concentrated, strained state from which the detonation releases him automatically; his highly educated muscles "fall at once into the requisite actions, and knowing they will do so he can fix his whole attention upon reaching the tape. He will arrive there all the more quickly for having but one idea to govern his body.

Medal for Merit.

Labouchere in The London Truth.

During the early stages of the war in South Africa many officers were employed in different parts of the world buying and judging horses and mules and shipping them to South Africa. I am curious to know what view the War Office will take of their claims to war medals. Surely they have been as closely connected with the operations in South Africa as militiamen who have garrisoned the Mediterranean ports or the Channel Islands? An officer who was engaged for some months in shipping off mules from a certain foreign port remarks that he suffered severely by this arduous service, having been three times kicked, once badly, and having suffered severe discomfort from long hours and bad weather. His staff suffered much from sickness, enteric having broken out owing to the insanitary state of the mule lines, and one man died, while a good many men were seriously injured by kicks. "I think," says the officer, "that I and my muleteers have done as much to earn a medal as any of the militiamen referred to in your paragraph." So do I.

Basuto Sayings.

From Chambers's Journal.

The Basutos are addicted to metaphor, and their metaphorical sayings are numerous and interesting. The following are a few in common use, and are given as specimens: "Men may meet, but mountains never"; "Do not prick an enemy with a two-pointed needle, as that hurts yourself quite as much as it does him"; "A mother is like the cow which sustains the family in time of drought"; "One hand washes another"; "A sitting hen never gets fat," an answer to our "rolling stone gathers no moss. When all is quiet in the land they say, "We are sitting down building houses." Another saying is, "A man who is patient eats boiled beans; but an impatient man has to content himself with the flesh of a lean goat."

Hats to Stay Trodden.

From Good Words.

There is a story on record of a certain Colonel of a regiment who, by long training, obtained such control over his men that, before a review, he could order them to put on their hats and then, at a word of command, trample them in the mud. Such a feat would be impossible with the modern hat, which is made to keep its shape, and not to be trodden in the mud.

JULY

1901

IN FOREIGN LANDS

A Political Revolution in Belgium. Ten months before the general elections in Belgium the campaign has already begun. This is quite unprecedented, but its causes lie in an attempt to unite the various factions of the Opposition against the Government, which for many years has been playing into the hands of the Clerical Party in such a way that the communal schools are in the hands of Roman Catholics, who receive revenues from both Church and State. In the meantime, an object lesson is offered to Denmark, Holland, if not to France, by the way the Liberal Party and the Socialists, through a series of mutual compromises, have become united. The main point on which the Opposition is united is the question of electoral reform on the basis of universal suffrage with proportional representation for minorities. When the first attempt was made to unite the Liberals and Socialists, the latter demanded the extension of the franchise to women, but the Liberals replied by saying: "Let us first assure the equality of man." And so finally an agreement was reached which is considered as securing without any possible doubt the return of the Liberals to power.

By way of showing how strong the bond of union now is, it is only necessary to cite a passage from a recent declaration made by the Radical leader, M. Féron, at a recent meeting of the delegates of the Opposition factions, which received the applause of all Liberals, Socialists, and other anti-Clericals present. He said: "The Liberal Party has resolved to unite with the Socialists in throwing full light before Parliament and the country upon the fraud which enables the Clerical Party to crush the middle civic classes in towns and industrial centres and places in an unfair minority the bulk of the working classes. No one doubts but that the country will join its voice to that of the Opposition and make known its will with clearness and precision. We make no appeal to violence. The platform, the press, public meetings, and similar means will do more than mere force toward convincing that small fraction of the middle classes who still hesitate in following us. It is chiefly indispensable to neutralize that system of parliamentary obstruction by which our opponents attempt to stifle discussion on these reforms. The masses have obtained the right of electing their representatives in vain if those who defend the cause of democracy appear to doubt the power vested in them by virtue of their parliamentary mandate and take refuge in a system of mere obstruction by which the Clericals alone profit. It is in Parliament, in the first place, that the voice of Deputies and Senators must make itself heard; it is this which will most surely penetrate the remotest villages and bring home to the minds of all the iniquity of the régime which we are striving to abolish."

To Study Wild Animals In Paris. An inclosure has been erected in the park at Vincennes, where part of the Paris Exposition was held, in which scientists may study wild animals in surroundings resembling as nearly as possible their native haunts. The enterprice has been undertaken by the newly constituted Institute of Animal Psychology. In a sort of circus constructed, the animals taken from the Jardin des Plantes will be reviewed in succession, and their habits studied with a view of ascertaining their intellectual qualities. The promoters of the scheme do not anticipate any very exciting revelations from the experiments on a very large category of the brute creation, but they expect to be rewarded for their trouble and expense by observations on lions, tigers, elephants, monkeys, dogs, and seals, and other animals which show a strong power of instinct.

The Vatican and the French Orders. The fact that the Pope has permitted the Roman Catholic Associations of France to seek recognition under the recently enacted Associations Law, has already been cabled to this country, together with the information that several orders had already availed themselves of the privilege. The Papal letter was printed in the Osservatore Romano, the Vatican order, in both French and Italian. Its mild expression was said to show that it had proceeded directly from the Holy Father. But all along the Associations Bill had been severely attacked by the Osservatore as a measure to decatholicize France, and the Roman Curia, which inspired these sentiments, now discusses the Associations Law in the same spirit and in the same paper. This fact, says La Tribuna di Roma, emphasizes the distinction that the readers should make between what emanates from the head of the Church itself and what from its ill-advised, temporal Curia.

Like the Papal letter, the article in question begins with suave compliments to the French nation; but, unlike the letter, it then proceeds fiercely to denounce the present French Government, which it considers the instrument of a sect—of Freemasons. The writer continues: "We do not confound the inspirers and artificers of this odious law of proscription with the noble and generous nation so jealous of its Catholic traditions. Catholic France has nothing in common with the spirit of this law of persecution, which she is the first bitterly to deplore and severely to condemn. This nefarious law is the work of a party which lives only in hatred to the Church, and which in various parts of Europe is giving opprobrium proof of its rancor. Since whosoever denies and combats the Church denies and combats liberty, justice, and civilization, so this base law against which Leo XIII. protests in his letter instinct with paternal affection and pastoral solicitude toward the persecuted—this law, a monstrous offspring of sinister intrigue and sectarian imposition, is by him severely denounced as essentially liberticide, unjust, and barbarous."

University Delegates at the Alfred Millenary. The following delegates have been appointed to represent learned societies and universities at the meeting of learned societies to be held in Winchester, England, in the third week of September in connection with the celebration of the 1,000th anniversary of King Alfred the Great, and it will be seen, as was noted by the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that Harvard has no representative: California University, Prof. Cornelius B. Bradley; Columbia University, Prof. Perry; University of Cornell, Prof. H. S. White; University of Johns Hopkins, Prof. J. W. Bright, LL. D.; University of Michigan, Prof. Isaac Newton Demmion, LL. D.; University of Princeton, Prof. Walter A. Myalcott; University of Virginia, Judge Lambert Tree; University of Wisconsin, Prof. J. Jastian; University of Yale, Prof. Thomas D. Seymour, LL. Dd.; Tufts College, the Rev. Elwin Hewitt Capon, D. D., LL. D., and the Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, D. D.; Boston Antiquaries Society, Mr. E. D. Mead; the Royal Society, Sir. J. Evans, K. C. B., D. C. L.; the Royal Historical Society, Mr. Frederic Harrison, M. A., Mr. Oscar Browning, M. A., and Prof. Malden; the Royal Institution, Sir Henry Irving, LL. D.; Oxford University, Prof. York Powell, the Rev. G. Plummer, Prof. Napier, and Mr. J. Tracey; Cambridge University, the Vice Chancellor, (W. Chawner;) Durham University, the Dean of Durham; University of Wales, Prof. A. G. Little, Prof. J. E. Lloyd, and Prof. Edward Edwards; University of Aberdeen, W. D. Davidson, LL. D., and Alexander Ogston; University of Edinburgh, George Sainstbury; University of the Cape of Good Hope, the Rev. Dr. Marais, D. D.; University of Adelaide, Prof. E. C. Stirling, C. M. G., M. A.; University of Sydney, the Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp, K. C. M. G.; University of Toronto, the President; University of McGill, Lord Strathcona, (or Mr. William Patterson;) Laval University, Professors from Paris; University of Trinity, (Toronto,) the Rev. Oswald Rigby; University of Victoria, (Toronto,) the Rev. Nathaniel Burwash, LL. D., and the Rev. John Potts, D. D.; University of McMaster, (Toronto,) Abraham L. McCrimmon; University of King's College, N. S., the Rev. W. H. S. Cogswell, D. D.; Acadia University, Prof. J. F. Tufts, D. C. L.; University of New Brunswick, N. B., Prof. W. F. P. Stockley; University of Calcutta, Mr. Alexander Pedlar, F. R. S.; University of the Punjab, Sir William H. Rattigan, K. C., LL. D.; University of Madras, the Hon. Mr. Justice Sheppard.

For an Imperial Court of Appeal. The judicial delegates from Australia, Canada, and South Africa, who are now in London, are not there, as has been erroneously reported, for the purpose of establishing an Imperial Court of Appeal, but simply to agree upon a form for the new court, which was made possible through the acceptance by Great Britain of the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth. There is, and was before the creation of the Commonwealth in the Pacific, a Supreme Court of Appeal. But it is in two parts, which are curiously dissimilar in origin and procedure, although similar in function. Appeals from the United Kingdom are heard by the House of Lords. Appeals from the other parts of the empire are heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which is, as everybody knows, merely an advisory body of the sovereign in his royal and personal capacity, not at all similar to the Cabinet, which is merely a committee of Parliament, which takes upon itself responsibility for the sovereign's acts before the people.

But the personnel of the two parts of the present court is essentially the same. One proposal was to unite the two parts into one visible body and to make the House of Lords the Supreme Court of the Empire, appointing Colonial Lords for that purpose. Colonial opinion, however, is said to be unfavorable to this idea. The Judicial Committee is an "imperial" body. The House of Lords is a provincial senate. Such is the light in which some of the colonies regard it. The fact seems to be that an Imperial Parliament in the full sense of the term is still to be found. The Parliament so called is theoretically imperial, but practically it is for the most part merely the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It seems likely therefore that in any alterations which may result from the present conference it is the Judicial Committee, rather than the House of Lords, which will be the Supreme Court of the British Empire. Such a solution, while acceptable to Canada, is not looked upon so favorably by the new Commonwealth, for there it is believed that one of the objects of the establishment of the Commonwealth, which was to pave the way toward a great imperial federation, would thus be rendered naught. Australians desire a genuine representative Court of Appeals which shall take the place of the Judicial Committee.

The Fashoda Incident Again. The articles appearing in Le Figaro purporting to be conversations with the late President Faure have aroused a furious discussion in the Paris press over the Fashoda incident. In quoting from one of these articles in these columns it was shown that President Faure, according to the writer, never had any idea that Marchand would stay at Fashoda, but that subsequent agitation actually made him fear that war was almost imminent between England and France. The controversy has waxed long and warm and almost every one who was connected with the Government at the time has expressed his opinion on the subject. A writer in Le Journal des Débats, who is said to be an ex-Minister, thus sums up the controversy:

"The truth about Fashoda is, unfortunately, too simple, and requires no revelations as to the conduct of this or that person at a given moment. The country, or, rather, the successive Governments during a fairly long period, undertook an enterprise without taking into account its importance, and consequently the means required to carry it out. Apparently they had no suspicion of the inflexibility of the country against which they pitted us. They fancied that they were procuring us the means for beginning a diplomatic conversation in an affair in which only force was in order. They were completely blind to the gravity of the enterprise. Consequently when things were revealed in their true light such was our want of preparedness that 60,000,000 francs or 70,000,000 francs had to be hastily spent in rapid measures of defense, the efficacy of which was, happily, not tested.

"This decision taken in one night to spend 70,000,000 francs without the approval of Parliament is by some persons represented as an heroic act, but how could one more ingenuously admit the surprise and disorder inevitably caused by a policy which, however, had been carried on for a long time? A grave fault, but one shared by a large number of men, was committed. These are the facts, and it is worth while looking them in the face, for in the future the same disorder and inconsequence will inevitably result in the worst disasters."

The Russo-Servian Entente Again. It was stated last Sunday in these columns that the agreement between Servia and Russia was one inspired by economic rather than military exigency, and with the idea of counteracting the rapidly increasing Germanic hold on the finances and industries of the Balkans. It is now learned from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has allowed the establishment of Servian commercial agencies in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, and Odessa, and has also permitted a Slav bank to be started at Moscow, in order to promote commercial relations with the Balkan States. It is also announced that an arrangement has been concluded between the Russian Black Sea Company and the Servian-Danube Steam Company, and that a Russian insurance company has been established in Belgrade. It is, moreover, reported that a reduction of the tariff on most of the important exports on both sides is in the programme of the Governments at St. Petersburg and Belgrade. Added to this is news from Vienna that the Russian Major Gen. Schwedow and the Director of the Black Sea Steamship Company, M. Kentchetow, arrived in the Servian capital ten days ago in order to study the necessary commercial conditions.

The Case of Fernando Po. The rumor recently cabled to this country from Madrid that Germany was negotiating with Spain for the right of preemption of the island of Fernando Po, in the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa, but later contradicted by The Nacional of Madrid, has now been confirmed by the Colonials Correspondenz of Berlin with the added information that Germany has actually secured the right of pre-emption of the island, and that a scheme is now on foot in Berlin, engineered by a semi-official committee known as the Fernando Po Committee, for the purpose of promoting German trade and of directing the attention of German manufacturers and merchants to the commercial possibilities of the island.

The Correspondenz adds that the agreement between Germany and Spain was actually formulated while the Conservative Ministry of Señor Silvela was still in power. The value of the island, according to the same authority, consists in its cocoa and coffee plantations. These, which at the present moment are about 140 in number, are in the hands of half-breeds, Spaniards, Englishmen, and a few Germans. The trade is concentrated in the Port of Santa Isabel, and is carried on almost exclusively by Spaniards and Englishmen. The British firms of Holt and the Ambas Bay Trading Company have each an establishment at Santa Isabel, with branch offices on the coast. At present almost all the goods imported come either from Spain or from England, but an effort will at once be made to establish and augment a market for German commodities.

France and Morocco. The story which came by cable from Spain last week that a great battle had been fought in the Moroccan-Algerian hinterland between the Moors and the French serves to renew interest in the Moroccan question, although the known facts could not possibly be made to bear out the seriousness of the combat as telegraphed from Cadis.

It will be recalled that the Sultan of Morocco is a young man, who showed little power of administration or knowledge of international affairs until the death of his Grand Vizier, eighteen months ago. The latter was succeeded by Haj Mukhtar, who has just been sent into retirement in Fez, being succeeded in his turn by the man who is considered the greatest diplomatist in the empire, Kaid Mehedi el Menebhi. The death of the old Vizier, Ben Musa, marked an epoch in the history of Morocco, for under his tutelage the young Sultan had grown up, but had never exerted his authority. The French had slowly pushed the frontier of Algeria westward, while in Morocco itself no respect was paid to any foreigner but the French. In order to have a free hand, the Sultan last year settled claims pressed by the United States and Germany for the murder of their citizens, but he could gain no assurance at that time from any of the powers that the status quo of his empire would be maintained against a possible French invasion.

A little over a month ago he dispatched three embassies abroad—one to England, with the ostensible purpose of congratulating King Edward on his accession; one to France, and one to Germany. In London and in Berlin the embassies were graciously received, and it is the belief in European diplomatic circles that they imparted to the respective Governments the real plight in which the Sultan of Morocco finds himself, in being obliged to accept the actual protection of France under the guise of an agreement which refers simply to the administration of affairs in the hinterland.

As to the Moorish Embassy in Paris, the press of that city offers slight information on what is really passing, although the other day Le Figaro, after announcing that the commercial concessions made to France were similar to those enjoyed by England, added that the main question was to ascertain by what means the nomad tribes which inhabited the hinterland could be prevented from making incursions upon the Algerian frontier.

The appearance of the embassy in Berlin has served to draw the attention of the press to German interests in Morocco, and the National Zeitung recently declared that many young German merchants had established themselves in the cities of Fez and Morocco, and that German interests there were identical with those of other powers.

In Consular circles, in Tangier itself, it is believed that an international convention may result from the work of the embassies which will guarantee the Sultan the integrity of his State, and delimit the hinterland in such a way that France shall no longer be obliged to keep an army in the field there, while the Sultan, on his part, shall grant valuable commercial and industrial privileges to the three interested powers.

Pessimistic View of the Siberian Railway. A recent number of the Novosti of Odessa takes, upon what it declares to be trustworthy although unofficial authority, a pessimistic view of the rapidly approaching completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway, the last part of which, between Nikolsk, in the Ussuri district, and Port Arthur, is now being constructed. According to the calculations of the Novosti, the journey from Moscow to Port Arthur will take twenty-eight days, even in favorable circumstances, while during practically half the year the administration will refuse to guarantee arrival in Port Arthur from Moscow under a month and a half. People in Odessa are said to be asking what has become of the promise of a seven days' trip from Moscow to the Asiatic terminal of the road in "vestibule cars rivaling in comfort and luxury even the trains de luxe of the Continent." The average speed of the Siberian passenger train was to be about 35 miles an hour at least. As a matter of fact, an average inclusive speed of from seven to nine miles an hour is the most the administration of the railway is prepared to guarantee.

"The difference between thirty-five miles an hour and nine," continues the Novosti, "is one which is puzzling Russians, even when allowance is made for difficulties during a portion of the year, owing to storms on Lake Baikal and the vagaries of the ice on the Shilka and Amur." It is then expressed as the general opinion in Odessan commercial circles that the utility—commercial, military, or otherwise—of the gigantic undertaking sponsored by the Russian Government and paid for with borrowed money will scarcely prove commensurate with its colossal proportions.

Best Line to Cincinnati and St. Louis—New York Central.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Local showers, light south to southwest winds.

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PORTO RICANS DEVELOP A GRASPING SPIRIT

Invite Capital to Come There, Then Frighten It Away.

Executive Council Imposes Such Burdens that Investors Drop Negotiations for Franchises.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 28.—Events have already proved that the tax law drawn up by the legislators of this island will provide ample means for the island's requirements. The island may now cast aside the Congressional apron strings and strike out independently. Steady improvement has been made since the day Gen. Miles landed. The people are in better physical condition and work with more spirit. Plantations that went unworked for a long time are beginning to show signs of prosperity. There is more shipping in the harbors, and the signs generally indicate better conditions.

Nevertheless, scarcely an instance can be cited where any considerable amount of American capital has been invested in Porto Rican enterprises. Numerous promoters and capitalists have visited the island, have declared that this or that investment would bring good returns, and then have gone away, never to be heard from again. There are several explanations for this. But the chief cause apparently is the policy of the Executive Council in neglecting to offer inducements to capital from outside.

Porto Rico needs an influx of American blood and capital, but the Insular Government has not succeeded in attracting either. On the contrary, almost every enterprise for which capital is used remains abortive because of the policy of the Executive Council in the matter of franchises. In Porto Rico the term "franchise" means, in addition to the common significance of the word, a license or a right to do almost anything which may be mentioned in a business way—from building a much-needed pier or a trolley or an electric lighting plant to using the waters of a ten-foot creek which may happen to run through one's private property. For an undertaking of this sort the Executive Council demands a royalty not at all in conformity with existing conditions. And the petitioner has to fight to get what he gets.

Apart from this royalty demand, there is no reason whatever why every town in the island should not have its electric plants, its ice factories, and trolleys; every port its piers and docks.

Manager Charpentier of the French Railway Company, who sails for New York today on the steamer Ponce, due there July 28, takes with him the recently granted franchise to be submitted to President McKinley for his signature. He will then proceed to Paris to confer with the Directors of the company. The franchise, which has been hanging fire for two years, is considered the most reasonable yet granted by the council. Under the Spanish régime the company received a subsidy of 8 per cent. of the capital invested in every kilometer of road completed and in operation. Much pressure was brought to bear to induce the Executive Council to continue the franchise without the customary royalty, and the company was finally successful, although on conditions which compel the company to complete forty miles of road within eight years. This the company is prepared to do, hoping to sell out to American railway interests before the expiration of that period.

F. H. Dexter, an American attorney, sails on the same steamer with a signed franchise issued to a telephone company empowering it to connect the local systems of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez by a long distance line. For this right the telephone company, according to the terms of its license, is to pay the Insular Government a royalty of 12½ per cent. on its gross receipts, in addition to taxation. Mr. Dexter has also authority from the City of San Juan to float a loan of $75,000 for the construction of a pier. The Council is now considering whether to levy a royalty on the city built pier. But it is feared that under present conditions American capital will be reluctant to assist either enterprise.

When the Executive Council came into being there were upward of thirty applications for franchises of various sorts. Today there is none except that of the Porto Rico Steamship Company to rebuild its pier. The only franchises of importance that have been granted are for a railway, issued to Gen. Roy Stone, which is now seeking capital; a trolley line to Ponce, issued to De Ford & Co., which is now under construction, and water power rights to Ramon Valdez, which is seeking capital. Perhaps mention should be made of a franchise for a wharf at Ponce granted to De Ford & Co., which has failed to secure capital because of the heavy royalty.

Señor Valdez has the right to develop valuable water power on the Rio Plata at Comerio. He has found trouble in raising the necessary capital in consequence of the 5 per cent. royalty. Under Spanish rule he would have had to pay no royalty and would have been exempted from taxation, the Spanish authorities considering that the isolated position of Porto Rico should be taken into account. Labor and other conditions were also considered under the Spanish régime, upon the theory that capital should be encouraged in every way.

Señor Valdez was more than two years in getting his franchise. In October, 1898, he applied to the military authorities. After several trips to Washington and considerable lobbying he secured the right. In December, 1900, to use the falls on his own land. He is to pay, in addition to taxation, a royalty of 5 per cent. on gross earnings.

Originally De Ford & Co. applied for the right to build an electric tramway and pier at Ponce. Terms were offered that were acceptable to certain Boston capitalists, and twice the required amount was subscribed. Then the Executive Council took hold and refused to issue a combined franchise, demanding a royalty for each of the two enterprises. Such burdens were attached that the pier project was rejected. The Council, for instance, proposed to dictate to the company the rates which it should charge for dockage, and these rates were to be subject to change at the will of the Council. This frightened off the Boston capitalists.

A charge brought against the Council is that no fixed rule has been adopted in determining royalties. Capitalists are therefore at sea, and would-be investors desire the adoption of a uniform rate for each class. The Spanish Government followed a regular rule. There was no caprice. The Executive Council is accused of trying to get into the Treasury all the money it can, without looking sufficiently to the future and without fairly considering the necessities of the island. There are other things than sugar and coffee to start Porto Rico on the road to development.

Recently a plantation owner who desired to purchase some barren land adjacent to his own asked the Council for the privilege of using the waters of a creek crossing it for the purposes of irrigation; but as he could not afford to pay the 5 per cent. royalty demanded the land is still waste. On the other hand, the Guanica Land Company has been granted the right to reclaim Government land and to build wharves and railways at Guanica. No royalty was required, simply the payment of $2,000 for the right for all time. It is freely suggested that some powerful influence must have been brought to bear.

De Ford & Co., who are bankers, and who control the largest sugar estate in the island, located near Guayama, recently applied for the right to run a small dummy plantation railway to connect small estates adjacent to theirs, so that cane could be brought to the mills in an hour, instead of taking a day in transit by ox-cart. The Council refused to grant the right without a royalty, even though dozens of small planters would be benefited by the introduction of modern transportation methods.

TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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SERVANT GIRLS MAKE RULES.

Chicago Domestics Demand the Right to Entertain "Gentlemen Friends" and Visit Bargain Counters.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Workingwomen of America, the new servant girls' association, has elected officers and adopted a wage scale. The rules governing their demands are as follows:

Rule 1. Work shall not begin before 5:30 o'clock, and shall cease when the evening's dishes are washed and put away. Two hours each afternoon and the entire evening, at least twice a week, shall be allowed the domestic as her own.

Rule 2. There shall be no opposition on the part of the mistress to club life on the part of the domestic. Entertainment of friends in limited numbers shall not be prohibited, provided the domestic furnishes her own refreshments.

Rule 3. Gentlemen friends shall not be barred from the kitchen or back porch. Members of the family of the house shall not interrupt the conversation during said visits.

Rule 4. Domestics shall be allowed such hours off on Mondays as will permit them to visit the bargain counters of the stores and enjoy on that day the same privileges enjoyed by the mistress and her daughters.

Rule 5. All complaints shall be made to the business agent of the union. The question of wage shall be settled at time of employment, and no reduction shall be allowed.

Three hundred women now belong to the organization. The officers are as follows: President—May Murphy; Recording Secretary—Stella Wendt; Financial Secretary—Margaret Keehn; Treasurer—Hannah Johnson. This is the scale of union wages of servants:

Cooks and housekeepers, $5 to $7 a week.
General and second girls, $4 to $5 a week.
Young and inexperienced girls, $3 to $4 a week.

Householders who were at first inclined to make a jest of the union are now beginning to see that the matter is a serious one. Friday night the girls met for business. The officers were elected, but their addresses are kept secret, and will not be divulged until the organization is 1,000 strong.

TYPHOID ALARMS CHICAGO.

Eight Deaths in One Day—Increase of Nearly 50 Per Cent. in Cases at County Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The sudden increase in typhoid fever cases and deaths in Chicago during last week has alarmed the municipal health officials. On Saturday eight deaths were reported from this disease. For the previous week there were only thirteen deaths, and the week before that only ten.

"If this increase continues," said Dr. M. O. Heckard of the Health Department today, "the deaths for next week will reach fifty."

At the County Hospital in the women's ward alone there are seventeen cases of typhoid. In the men's department there are twenty-one cases. Last week there were but twenty-one cases in all departments. The death rate at the hospital has taken a sudden jump, six deaths being reported yesterday. Three deaths were reported on Thursday and one on Friday.

FOR ORANGE FREE LIBRARY.

Daniel A. Heald's Collection of Books and Three Pictures Presented.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 28.—The three children of the late Daniel Addison Heald of Llewellyn Park have given to the Orange Free Library the magnificent library of their father as well as three pictures. The library comprises 1,150 volumes and is valued at over $7,000.

The books are mainly in sets, and most of them are beautifully bound in calf and gold, it being Mr. Heald's claim that he had the finest set of bindings in New Jersey. One of the most costly sets is an edition of Morris's "British Birds, Butterflies, Grasses, and Plants," which is illustrated with water colors. The pictures are an original engraving of Rembrandt's "Christ Before Pilate," a woodcut by Albrecht Dürer, and a steel engraving of "The Aurora."

The donors of this collection are Mrs. Areunah M. Burtis, Mrs. George L. Manning, and John O. Heald.

VICTIM OF A SPIDER'S BITE.

Col. George P. Olcott of East Orange Has a Badly Swollen Arm.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 28.—Col. George P. Olcott, acting Deputy Quartermaster under Quartermaster General Donnelly, member of the Board of Education of this city and Superintendent of the Orange Water Company, is gravely ill at his home, 74 Carleton Street, this city, suffering from what physicians think is a spider's bite on his right arm. The limb is badly swollen, and an operation may be necessary to relieve him.

Col. Olcott has been at the State Encampment at Sea Girt for about two weeks, and on Tuesday last began to complain of irritation in his forearm, which itched and burned. He paid little attention to it, however, thinking it merely the result of a severe mosquito bite. The irritation continued to increase and by Thursday his arm had swollen to an alarming size. The treatment of the regimental surgeon failed to relieve the suffering, and he was removed to his home on Thursday night.

AVENGED INSULT TO HIS FRIEND

The Man Who Gave the Insult Said He Knew Nothing of It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 28.—John Murray was walking along the street last evening when a passerby told him that he was a fit subject for a coffin. Murray told his friend, Nicholas Baimer, about the insult. The latter was told that the remark had been made by John McNally, who works at the factory of the Consolidaed Fruit Jar Company. Baimer found McNally at a boarding house.

McNally was summoned to the door. Baimer demanded that he go to Murray and apologize, but McNally pleaded ignorance of any insult. Baimer drew a pocket knife, and so did McNally. A fierce struggle followed. Baimer fell with a cut near the hip. McNally fled into the boarding house, where friends attempted to hide him from the police.

Baimer was sent to the hospital, and the police started a search for the assailant. McNally kept himself out of sight until nearly the time for the 2:25 A. M. train for New York. He was lowered out of a back window, and endeavored to reach the train unobserved. Police were stationed at the station, however, and he is now in jail awaiting the result of Baimer's injuries.

A happy anticipation and a pleasant memory are borne of a Hudson River Day Line trip.—Adv.

FACTIONS DISTURB A TREMONT CHURCH

A Trustees Election Precipitates the Long-Brewed Trouble.

Question Now as to Whether Young Women Shall Vote in Church Decisions —A Settlement To-morrow.

There is trouble in the Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church, at Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street. Having originated in a minor dispute between two factions of young people in the congregation more than six months ago, the friction has grown gradually until the contesting elements are now barely on speaking terms. Not only the men, but their wives and daughters, are warm partisans, and one of the vital questions in dispute just now is whether or not young women's suffrage shall be allowed in the church elections.

On last Tuesday there was an election of Trustees. Three were to be chosen, and the first two vacancies were filled amicably, T. C. Lewis and R. R. Randall being the successful candidates, but on the third vote, taken to fill a place left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Edward T. Hurd, the rival contestants, William A. Banneron and E. F. Soulé received 29 votes each. While the balloting was in progress the church looked as though a political primary were going on there.

Voters were driven up in carriages, and some members of the congregation were seen hurrying into the church under the leadership of enthusiastic canvassers. It was learned afterward that many who voted had intended to leave the city that day, but were persuaded to stay so that their ballots would not be lost.

After the vote stood 29 to 29 the minister, the Rev. John W. Campbell, reached the scene. He was about to cast the deciding ballot when the Trustees in charge of the election gave orders that he could not vote at all. A dispute followed. The majority of the poll holders declared that the minister, being but an employe of the congregation and having no business connection therewith, was not entitled to a vote.

Before the preacher arrived there had been controversies as to whether certain young women members of the congregation had the right to participate in the election. They were told that they were too young, that only more elderly women could vote. So they declared their ages, whereupon it was said by the party against which they voted that they had never before allowed themselves to be called so aged as they then said they were.

Now there is a deadlock. The two rival factions have as their fundamental disturbing elements the Young Men's League of the church and the Epworth League, Mr. Soulé being the candidate of the former and Mr. Banneron of the latter. The hostility between these organizations began just after a church fair six months ago, when the Young Men's League took the proceeds of the fair, amounting to $1,000, and invested it in a clubhouse. There was no violent friction immediately, for the members of the Epworth League used the house and got as much benefit out of it as did the nominal owners.

Not long after this the congregation of the church, under the leadership of some of the Trustees, decided that the club ought not to continue longer, on the ground that "it was a bit gay there." Gayety was not deemed fitting for a club run by such an organization as the Young Men's League. The club was dissolved. The Young Men's League was no more offended than was the Epworth League, but since then each faction has been thinking unkind things about the other, wondering what was going to become of the money invested.

Last Tuesday's election was the climax of the trouble. The Trustees, after deciding the vote a tie, ordered another balloting for to-morrow, and the congregation is awaiting with interest the outcome of the dispute.

CO-EDUCATIONISTS WIN.

Rush Medical College to Admit Women on Equal Footing with Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—An important change in the policy of Rush Medical College was announced by President Harper to-day in The University Record. Hereafter women will be admitted to the freshman and sophomore classes on an equal footing with men.

The admission of women was decided by the concerted action of the Trustees of the university and of Rush Medical College, and is to take effect at once. When new buildings and new facilities are provided, women will be admitted also to the last two years of the course conducted at Rush Medical College proper. At present there is no room there for them.

A MAYOR FLEES FROM DANGER.

Boston Official Jumps Over a Fence When Platform Collapses.

BOSTON, July 28.—A platform erected for the accommodation of those attending the exercises of the laying of the cornerstone of the new Jewish Synagogue on Carroll Place collapsed this afternoon, throwing more than 100 people into an excavation. Only five persons received injuries. They are H. Tager, injuries to leg and chest; Nathan Abram, broken arm and bruises to body; Jacob Inenberg, injuries to leg and badly shaken up; J. W. Holmes, injuries to legs, and Harry Friedburg, injured about the body.

Mayor Hart was on a platform adjacent to the one that fell, and during the excitement that followed, hurriedly made his exit over a fence into an adjoining yard. Several spectators were badly shaken up, and some sustained slight bruises, but were able to go to their homes. There was a veritable panic when the platform went down. Somebody cried "Fire!" and mingled with the cry of those who fell with the platform were added the shrieks and cries of several women who saw the affair from windows of neighboring houses.

Salvation Army at the Sea Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 28.—Commander Booth-Tucker, accompanied by his staff officers and the band from the New York headquarters, held three services to-day in the Asbury Park Auditorium on the beach front. The structure was filled at the afternoon and evening services, and Commander Booth-Tucker spoke on the work being done by the American Branch of the Salvation Army.

Narrow Escape from Death.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—John Hanlon, an employe at the Howland Hotel, West End, narrowly escaped being killed this morning. He was doing some work upon the roof of one of the buildings connected with the hotel when he slipped and fell to the ground, breaking one of his legs in three places.

Have Been Married Sixty-four Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 28.—Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson of 10 Clarendon Place, this city, celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of their wedding yesterday. Mr. Anderson is eighty-eight years old and his wife is four years his junior. Mr. Anderson was born in Elgin, Scotland, and has devoted his life to missionary work in New York City. He and his wife are in possession of all their faculties, and Mr. Anderson daily takes a walk of six miles.

NO FAITH IN DR. KOCH'S THEORY

New Jersey State Biologist Advises Caution in the Use of Milk in Spite of the New Discoveries.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 28.—Prof. Julius Nelson, the State Biologist of New Jersey, refuses to take for granted Prof. Koch's assertion that bovine tuberculosis is non-transmittable to the human system. "Where is Prof. Koch's scientific statement?" he demanded when questioned about the matter. "Scientists don't believe a thing because somebody says that it is so. Science is built on skepticism rather than faith. An adult has never been known to contract tuberculosis by drinking milk containing the bovine germs.

"Of a great many babies that have contracted tuberculosis of the intestines, the majority have been fed from a bottle. Had the germs come from the air the disease would have appeared first in the lungs. It is easy enough to innoculate a cow with human tuberculosis germs, but it is a different thing to work the other way. Prof. Koch is a scientist of high standing, but others don't depend upon another's experiments.

"The idea is not a new one. Some time ago Dr. Bolton of Princeton, in a lecture at Rutgers College, declared the bovine germs to be different from the human, and not transmittable. He was criticised by Dr. H. R. Baldwin, the President of the local Board of Health, at that time, for making public such a statement without full proof, as it would tend to make some people careless in using milk. It is not time to tear down the legislative safeguards against tuberculosis just because reports say it is not dangerous. Until Prof. Koch can give his scientific reasons for his belief, they cannot be discussed by a scientist.

LIVELY FIGHT IN A HOTEL.

A Judge, Two Constables, and Several Others Try to Subdue an Intoxicated Man.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 28.—There was a lively fight on Friday night at the Crystal Lake House between John Brennan, a stableman at the house, and Arthur G. Jury, the steward; Justice Archer B. Wallace, Constable Ira H. Baker, and Warren Raynor.

Brennan entered the hotel office at the dinner hour and spoke to E. P. Frost, one of the proprietors. Mr. Frost told the man to go to the back of the house. Brennan was intoxicated and struck at Mr. Frost and was seized from behind by Jury, but Brennan got away from Jury and struck him in the face.

The guests in and around the office and in the dining room were in a panic, but some one ran across the street for Justice Wallace. Brennan meanwhile had cleared a circle around him and awaited developments. Justice Wallace commanded Brennan to cease his disorder and got a blow in the mouth for answer.

Messengers were sent to the village for aid, and Constables Baker and Raynor responded. By the time they had reached the hotel Brennan had gone around to the rear of the house. Following him the two officers attempted to arrest him.

Brennan turned on them and succeeded in throwing both to the ground before either could get a hold on him. The struggle continued for several minutes, but at last the handcuffs were placed on Brennan's wrists. He was taken to the village police station and later arraigned in court. When it became time to remove him from his cell he became so violent that three policemen were necessary to get him into court. Steward Jury made the charge against him, and the examination was postponed until next Tuesday.

HOEY ESTATE ENTANGLEMENTS.

Objection to Master's Report Disposing of the Property.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—Another phase of the legal entanglements which have followed the death of the late John Hoey over his estate at Hollywood, which was the finest along the Jersey Coast, has come up in chancery. Counsel for Mrs. Emma Hoey, daughter-in-law of Mr. Hoey, have applied for leave to file an exception to the report of a master of chancery, finally disposing of the estate. An assessment has been levied upon the heirs of $20,000 to pay the debts of the testatrix, Mr. Hoey's widow.

According to the master's report, Mrs. Emma Hoey was to pay $9,000. She thinks this too much. Counsel for other heirs opposed Mrs. Hoey's application, and Vice Chancellor Stevens declined to grant it.

100TH BIRTHDAY THIS WEEK.

Miss Jane E. Hillyer Member of a Long-Lived Family.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 26.—Miss Jane Elizabeth Hillyer, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Asa Hillyer, who was for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, will, if she lives until Saturday next, be 100 years old, she having been born in Madison, N. J., Aug. 3, 1801. She has lived in the Oranges since she was three months old.

Miss Hillyer comes of a long-lived family, her great-grandmonther living to be ninety-eight years old, and her great-great-grandmother reaching the century mark. Two attacks of fever are the only illnesses she has ever suffered from, and her mental powers are well preserved, though her hearing and eyesight are somewhat impaired. Since Miss Hillyer broke her hip, about ten years ago, she has been too feeble to walk without the aid of crutches. Miss Hillyer has taken an active interest in church work since 1825. She was also active in the work of the Orange Orphan Home.

Other members of this famous family are Dr. Asa Hillyer, Miss Taca B. Hillyer, who died in 1882 aged eighty-seven years; Miss Margaret Hillyer, who married Dr. William Pierson, and who was the mother of the late noted Dr. William Pierson of Orange; Abraham R. Hillyer and Edward Truman Hillyer. All of these have died, and Miss Hillyer is the last survivor of her family and generation.

Thieves at Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 28.—George W. Evans, Secretary of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, attended with his family the concert given last evening in the Auditorium. In his absence thieves entered his cottage and got away with his gold watch and chain and a quantity of silverware. The numerous robberies of late at Allenhurst, Deal, and Asbury Park have convinced the police officials that an organized band of thieves are committing the depredations.

The best route from New York to Buffalo is the New York Central. A train every hour.—Adv.

HEAVY RAINS SAVE CORN

Three Inches of Water Fall in Some Parts of the West.

One-third to a Full Crop Expected in Many Places—More Rain Predicted.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—To-day's Weather Bureau advices from the great corn belt were the most encouraging that have come to hand for the past forty days, showing, in the opinion of the forecasters, that the great drought has been broken by a general visitation of showers in many portions of the section, and with a prospect of their continuation to-morrow. Coincident with the fall of rain reduced temperatures prevail. With few exceptions the temperatures reported were not abnormally high, no maximums of 100 degrees being reported. West of the Mississippi River they were generally in the neighborhood of 90 degrees.

The forecasters, while not making any specific predictions as to the effect of the rain on the crops, express the opinion that all those crops which have not been irreparably ruined will be benefited by the breaking of the drought. The late crops naturally will be helped the most.

The reports show that during the past twenty-four hours showers were quite general in the corn belt and were heavy over much of the State of Iowa and over the part of the corn belt not heretofore visited by rains, which included Western Nebraska, Southern Missouri, and Oklahoma. Monday there will be showers throughout the corn belt region, except in its extreme western portion and Southern Indiana and Southern Ohio, and they will continue generally on Tuesday in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

There also have been showers and thunderstorms in the northern tier of States, from New England to the Dakotas, in Northern New Mexico, Northern Arizona, and Southern Utah, and on the west Gulf coast.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 28.—The drought has been broken by a rainfall of 1.86 inches. Reports from points in Iowa west and north, show the storm is general, rain being especially heavy at Fort Dodge, Manson, and Ackley.

BEDFORD, Iowa, July 28.—The drought in this section has been broken by a heavy rain to-day. Three inches of water has fallen, and it is still raining. This means an 80 per cent. corn crop in this locality.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 28.—The drought in Northern Kansas, which lasted without interruption since April 15, was broken last night and to-day. The Missouri Pacific Railroad has received reports from all its stations, 300 miles westward from the Missouri River and northward into Nebraska, and all, except two or three, report a downpour of from a fourth of an inch to two inches. The rain was steady, and lasted in most places for four hours. The parched earth absorbed the moisture as fast as it fell. While the recent rains have covered Central and Southeastern Kansas, they had not touched the northern counties up to within the last twenty-four hours.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 28.—Reports from over the State show that the rains which have visited Nebraska last night and today have left the corn in many localities in better condition than first thought. The fall of rain ranged from half an inch to three inches. This, while not of much help to the hay crop, will make good fodder in all cornfields, and, in many places, will make from one-third to a full crop of corn. In some localities, however, there will be no corn.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 28.—Copious rains have again fallen throughout Kansas today. All along the line of the Santa Fé to the western part of the State there were generous falls of moisture. In Topeka nearly two inches of rain fell to-day, commencing early this morning and continuing all the afternoon. This makes over four inches in the last three days.

The farmers of the State will begin replanting their vegetables and will plant immense quantities of turnips, Kafir corn, and sorghum for forage. The ground is in excellent condition for these products now, and plenty of rough feed for the coming Winter is assured.

TORNADO IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Heavy Wind and Rainstorm Destroys Buildings and Crops.

FARGO, N. D., July 28.—A heavy rain and wind storm prevailed this afternoon over a large part of the State. Great damage is reported at Tappen, 125 miles west of Fargo, where it amounted to a tornado. A church, a store, several residences and other buildings were blown down and the Northern Pacific station unroofed. The crops in the path of the storm, which was several miles wide, were destroyed.

In the Red River Valley rain fell from the National boundary line all along the State line. In the northern part there was not much wind, but around Fargo and in Minnesota there was a heavy straight wind which has lodged the grain. The wind attained a velocity of nearly forty miles, and blew for an hour. The rainfall was 1.60 inches, and will make it impossible for binders to be put in the fields for several days.

THREE CHILDREN LOST.

A Policeman Finds Them Near Madison Square and Takes Them to Their Nearly Distracted Parents.

Policeman Quirk of the West Thirtieth Street Station while at Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon saw three little girls aimlessly wandering around in tears. He approached them, and the eldest one of the trio informed him that they were lost. In answer to questions the little ones said that they were Bertha, Annie, and Emma Weiss, sisters, living with their parents at 716 East Twelfth Street.

Bertha, the oldest girl, told Policeman Quirk that she and her sisters had started from their home early in the afternoon for Tompkins Square Park. They had 25 cents between them, and decided to go to Central Park and see the animals.

They spent 15 cents for carfare, and after arriving at Central Park spent the remainder of their money for peanuts, with which to feed the animals. Then they started for home, intending to walk. They had not gone far before they lost their way.

After reporting the case Policeman Quirk started home with the little ones. When he arrived there he found Mr. and Mrs. Weiss nearly distracted. They said that they had missed the children, and after searching the neighborhood had decided to report the matter at Police Headquarters.

BLIND MAN MAKES A FIND.

William Woerner of Plainfield Picks Up a Strange Indian Relic.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 29.—From time to time Indian relics are being discovered in this vicinity. The latest find is a queer-shaped stone that resembles an Indian's tomahawk. The relic was found a few days ago by William Woerner, father of W. T. Woerner, the well-known truck raiser of Piscataway Township.

A strange incident with regard to finding the stone is that it was discovered by Mr. Woerner, who is totally blind. He was groping about the vegetable patch when his hand rested upon the queer shaped stone. Mr. Woerner's son noticed that the stone had every appearance of being a tomahawk, it being well shaped and neatly pointed, though there was no handle, that having rotted away years ago.

AUSTRIA WARNS GERMANY.

Semi-Official Notice that a Tariff War Can Be Had If Wanted—Talk of Russian Reprisals.

VIENNA, July 28.—The Fremdenblatt, the organ of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, commenting upon the proposed German tariff law, says:

"If Germany wishes a tariff war, Austria, Russia, and the United States will be ready to undertake it."

LONDON, July 29.—"The publication of the text of the German tariff bill has caused considerable depression in Government circles here," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail. "M. de Witte will certainly institute reprisals if the bill becomes law."

"The draft of the new German tariff has caused great excitement in interested circles throughout Austria-Hungary," says the Vienna correspondent of The Standard, "because the tariff threatens exports of barley, oats, cattle, and timber. Some papers assert that a commercial treaty between Austria-Hungary and Germany will be impossible if the proposed enormous increase of duties is persisted in. Others take the matter less seriously, regarding the extravagance of the new duties as the best security that they will not become law."

ACCIDENTS IN THE ALPS.

One Man Falls 600 Feet, Another 300, and a Third 50—None Reported Killed.

GENEVA, July 28. — Frederic Horril, while picking edelweiss, fell 600 feet into a valley.

LAUTERBRUNNEN, July 28. — Herr Wurster, an Austrian tenor, while descending the Faulhorn, fell over a precipice and lodged in a tree fifty feet below. He was rescued without being seriously hurt.

LONDON, July 29.—According to a dispatch from Berne to The Daily Mail, Arthur Capel Davis, a London ship owner, while climbing last Friday to the Doldenhorn Club Hut, fell over a precipice 300 feet high.

"SOUTH AFRICAN GOOSEBERRY"

London Rumor that Mr. Choate Has Been Asked to Settle the Boer War, Is So Described.

LONDON, July 29.—"United States Ambassador Choate has left London for Holland," says The Daily Express, "not for a holiday, but—so rumor states—at the invitation of Mr. Krüger, who desires him to act as a mediator in bringing about a settlement.

"It would naturally be supposed that a settlement could not take place without the irrepressible Dr. Leyds, but if Mr. Choate has gone to Holland, Dr. Leyds has left the country for Brussels, having started Saturday."

No importance is attached to this rumor by The Daily Express, for the paper refers to it editorially in a facetious vein as a "South African gooseberry."

RIGID BRITISH CENSORSHIP.

War Office Suppressed Cable Messages to a London Newspaper and Cuts Off Its Casualty Lists.

LONDON, July 29.—The Daily Mail makes the following statement to-day:

"In consequence of The Daily Mail's publication of the fact that the Boers killed British wounded at Vlakfontein, all cables from the correspondent who made the charges have been suppressed."

It also asserts that Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, is using The Daily Mail's publication of Lord Kitchener's new plan of campaign as an occasion for "the insinuation that we obtained the news of Lord Kitchener's scheme by purloining documents at the War Office," and has cut off The Daily Mail's daily lists of casualties, having also informed The Daily Mail in writing that he had warned the news agencies under contract with The Daily Mail not to supply the paper with casualty lists or other official news.

Artillery Arrives at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The transport Meade arrived from Manila to-day. The Meade brings the Eighth Battery of Field Artillery, forty insane, and twenty-five consumptives. Col. C. R. Greenleaf, who is to be Chief Surgeon of the Department of California, and Mrs. Greenleaf, are passengers on the Meade.

EMPEROR TO AGED SINGER.

Francis Joseph Grateful to Woman Who Would Not Deride Carlotta.

VIENNA, July 28.—Emperor Francis Joseph has forwarded a generous gift to Señora Concha Mendez, a Mexican singer, on the occasion of her eightieth birthday.

After Emperor Maximilian had been shot and Empress Carlotta had gone insane, the audience at a Mexican theatre called upon Señora Mendez to sing a song vilifying the unfortunate couple, but she cried out, "No, I shall not vilify the dead and the unhappy," and a hush fell upon the house. The incident is recalled in connection with the gift.

FOR A NEW CHINA?

Regency Board Ordered by Throne to Copy Merits of Japanese Institutions.

PEKING, July 28.—Li-Hung-Chang, Prince Ching, and Kun Kang, resident members of the Regency Board, have received from the Throne a long communication laying down general injunctions as to reform, honesty of administration, and the desirability of imitating all meritorious features of the institutions of Japan and Western nations.

REBELS ACTIVE NEAR PANAMA.

Government Orders Citizens to Concentrate and Repel Attacks.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 28.—Reports received here from Panama assert that the insurgents are operating in large numbers in the vicinity of the city, and that an order has been issued by the Government calling upon the citizens to concentrate in order to repel attacks and to protect property. Panama is guarded from the sea by a gunboat. According to the same sources of information the Government is exercising the strictest precautions to prevent news of developments from leaking out.

GIFT TO SCOTTISH CHURCH.

Baron Mount-Stephen Donates $200,000 to Use of His Native District.

LONDON, July 28.—Baron Mount-Stephen announces a gift of £40,000 to the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the income to go to ministers in his native district of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire.

The Baron Mount Stephen, (Sir George Stephen) of Mount Stephen, British Columbia, and of Dufftown, Banff, was created a Baronet in 1886 and a Peer in 1891. He was a Director and President of the Bank of Montreal; President of the St. Paul and Manitoba Railway, and was head of the Canadian Pacific Railway until 1888.

MAD MULLAH'S LAST STAND.

Not Routed Without Inflicting Losses on British Opponents.

ADEN, Arabia, July 28.—In a fight between the Mad Mullah and the British July 17 the former was routed, losing seventy killed.

The British casualities were Lieut. Fredericks and twelve men killed and Lieut. Dickson and twenty men wounded.

STRIKERS AND TRUST MEN TO CONFER AGAIN

Leaders of Workers Will Meet in Pittsburg To-morrow.

Saturday's Conference in This City Brought About by Col. G. B. M. Harvey of Harper & Brothers.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 28.—The strike of the steel and tin workers of the Amalgamated Association will probably be settled this week. The conference held in New York Saturday, between the officials of the United States Steel Corporation and President Shaffer and Secretary John Williams of the workers' organization, has resulted in paving the way for renewal of negotiations between the two conflicting interests. It is said that a basis for such a conference has been arrived at. This basis is still locked up in the minds of the officials of the two organizations, and will not be divulged until later this week.

If the basis is satisfactory to the general executive committee of the Amalgamated Association the conference between the association and the manufacturers will proceed immediately. If, on the other hand, the basis is not what the Amalgamated Association will permit to be considered as negotiable grounds, the strike will be continued with the same vigor as at present, and for an indefinite time.

President Shaffer and Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated Association returned from New York this morning. They had spent many hours in conference with the leading officials of the Steel Trust, had evaded all of the New York reporters, and came home with hopes for an early ending of the present contest. In Pittsburg, little was known of the conference, but the greatest interest in the outcome was shown among the manufacturers. Vice President Bope of the Carnegie Steel Company said that he had heard absolutely nothing of the results, and did not know that the conference was on. I. W. Jenkins, general manager of the American Steel Hoop Company, and Superintendent Harper of the same company, were equally in the dark.

Secretary Williams was found at his home this evening. He promptly admitted that he had been with President Shaffer in New York, and had seen J. P. Morgan, but as to what had taken place there, he said that he was pledged to secrecy and could not talk. If there was anything to be given out, it would have to come from President Shaffer, but he was positive President Shaffer would not be at liberty to talk for some days yet. When asked if he regarded the situation hopeful for a settlement, he declined to even offer an opinion.

He was also asked if the terms, as printed in the newspapers this morning, which covered the settlement of the strike, were correct, and he replied that they were purely guesswork. No terms could possibly be made without the full consent of the General Executive Committee of the organization. It is learned here that a meeting of the Executive Board has been called for Tuesday.

Additional information regarding the New York meeting was afterward picked up from reliable sources. It was stated that the two Amalgamated officials left Pittsburg late on Friday night, and when they arrived in New York went direct to the private office of J. P. Morgan, in Wall Street. The meeting between the Pittsburg men and Mr. Morgan lasted from about 11 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At no time did the conference adjourn to the Empire Building, where the head offices of the United States Steel Corporation are located. During the conference President C. M. Schwab and Judge E. H. Gary were present most of the time. Another conferree was Mr. Dawkins, one of Mr. Morgan's partners.

The Amalgamated officials directed their attention almost entirely to Mr. Morgan and President Schwab. They went over the grounds on which the strike began and discussed a settlement basis. After getting the views of the steel officials, and giving their own in return, Mr. Shaffer and Mr. Williams left the office and spent their time away from public places, avoiding hotels and taking their meals in restaurants.

In explanation of the hurried trip that the two officers made to New York on Friday night it was said that until nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon neither of the officers knew that they would be required to leave Pittsburg, and had made plans for entirely different purposes. Prior to that time Col. George B. M. Harvey, manager of Harper & Brothers, the publishers of New York, was a caller at the office of President Shaffer. When Col. Harvey left the invitation to go to New York had been extended and had been accepted.

It was positively stated to-day that the meeting between the heads of the Amalgamated Association and the Steel Corporation was due to no other person or persons than Col. Harvey, and that there were no others present at any time before or after the visit of Col. Harvey to help

READY TO HELP THE STEEL TRUST STRIKERS

American Federation of Labor Sends Circular to Members.

Building Trades, If Necessary, It Is Declared, Will Refuse to Handle Non-Union Ironwork.

The general officers of the American Federation of Labor, it was learned yesterday, are watching the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers with great interest. The Amalgamated Association is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the latter has sent a circular to all its affiliated unions, asking them to be in readiness to take action regarding the steel workers' strike if necessary.

In case no settlement is reached and the strike extends it is expected that an appeal will be made to the American Federation of Labor for assistance. In such a case, it was said yesterday, the Executive Committee of the federation will probably call a special meeting and levy a per capita assessment. One of the best-known organizers of the federation said yesterday:

"There is reason to hope that the strike may be settled before the Amalgamated Association has to appeal for any financial assistance. If such an appeal is made, of course, the federation will respond."

The Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades, representing about 60,000 workers, will meet this evening at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, when it is expected the strike of the steel workers will be discussed and indorsed after the regular business is disposed of. About forty of the principal building trades are represented in the board. One of its officers said yesterday:

"You can say that the members of every union represented in the board will refuse to work in case any non-union structural iron or steel is used on buildings in New York. The strike of the steel workers will be indorsed by every building trades union in the United States. The Board of Walking Delegates and the Building Trades' Council are not on good terms, but if it comes to a sympathetic movement on behalf of the striking steel workers, they will work hand in hand together."

A representative of the Building Trades Council also said that all fights between warring unions would stop to make common cause against non-union structural iron and steel, if necessary. The unions so far that have passed resolutions not to handle the non-union material are in the Building Trades Council. They are the Marble Cutters', Polishers', Setters and Helpers' Unions and the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Unions.

Some doubt was expressed yesterday as to how the Bricklayers' Unions will act in case non-union structural iron or steel is used. The bricklayers' unions have recently entered into an agreement with the Mason Builders' Association for a year, and are not supposed to join in any sympathetic strikes. It was said, however, that the union bricklayers would make an exception in case of the extension of the steel workers' strike.

The same conditions apply to the masons or bricklayers' laborers as apply to the bricklayers. They are organized as the Laborers' Union Protective Society, which has a membership of 11,000 in Greater New York. In case of an attempt to introduce non-union structural iron, it was said yesterday, they will refuse to work.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT EXPECTED

United States Steel Corporation Officers May Issue a Statement To-day.

There were no new local developments yesterday with relation to the efforts to settle the strike among the operatives of the plants controlled by the United States Steel Corporation. But there was an evident additional belief among those interested in the business that a settlement of the strike is very near at hand.

A gentleman largely interested in one of the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation, but who refused to permit the use of his name, expressed the opinion that the officers of the Steel Corporation would issue an interesting statement some time to-day. His manner indicated that he believed it would be a satisfactory one.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who passed Saturday night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was an early riser. After sending a half dozen telegrams and messages he proceeded to the Union Club, at Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue. There he remained until a few minutes after 1 o'clock, when he was driven to the hotel in one of the club's cabs. In front of the hotel he met his London partner, Clinton E. Dawkins, and ex-Judge E. H. Gary. The trio entered the vehicle and were driven to the Grand Central Station, where it is said Mr. Morgan and his companions took a train for Highland, N. Y., Mr. Morgan's Summer home. C. M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, left the Hotel Lorraine, at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, about the same time, and is supposed to have joined Mr. Morgan and his companions.

CANADIAN GIRL'S DEATH.

It Is Believed She Took Poison When She Found Herself at the End of Her Resources.

Elizabeth McCormick, twenty-five years old, died at the German Hospital, at Seventy-seventh Street and Park Avenue, yesterday, and the cause is believed to have been arsenical poisoning, although it will take an autopsy to determine the exact cause of death.

Miss McCormick was brought to the hospital on Monday last by Mrs. Dauty, who kept the house at 236 East Seventy-eighth Street, in which she roomed. She complained of stomach trouble, and was placed under treatment. On Wednesday she lapsed into unconsciousness and remained in that State until Saturday, when she recovered consciousness for a short time. Superintendent Kurton had come to the conclusion that the case was one of arsenical poisoning, and in her conscious moments he asked her if she had taken anything. She then admitted taking poison.

In the room the girl had occupied at the Fifty-eighth Street house she had left a valise, which, on being opened, was found to contain a number of letters from a man who signed himself John B. The letters came from St. Dunstan's College, Charlottestown, Prince Edward Island. Miss McCormick had often spoken about a young man whom she called "John," to whom she was engaged. She had also said that her family was in good circumstances, and that her father was in the Canadian Custom House Service.

It appears that last September, in company with a sister, she left her home in Canada to visit another sister, who is a nun in Boston. After visiting this sister it had been the two girls' intention to return home, but Elizabeth wanted to see New York. Her sister refused, and she came here without her. She soon reached the end of her resources, and it is believed may have taken poison rather than return penniless to her home.

Killed by a Fall.

A man who was identified last night as William H. Smith, fifty years old, of 350 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, met death in a peculiar manner yesterday morning in that borough. Smith was walking along Fulton Street, near Henry Street, when he slipped and fell backward, striking his head on the pavement. His skull was fractured and he died almost instantly.

Street Cars Collide.

An Eighth Avenue car proceeding north up Hudson Street last night crashed into a Houston Street horse car going east along Charlton Street. The motorman of the Eighth Avenue car was Michael Herlay of 800 Eighth Avenue. Although the force of the collision was sufficient to hurl the horse car six feet off the track, the only casualty reported to the police was the case of Mrs. Annie Tetrash of Brooklyn, who suffered from the shock, but was able to go to her home.

INDIANS AFTER KIOWA LAND.

Under Law of 1887 They Claim Right to Make Filings in Place of Homesteaders Now Registered.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, July 28.—Keo Tuck, a Sac Indian, has given notice at the Land Office at El Reno of his intention to file upon the quarter-sections of land adjoining the townsite of Lawton, which has been the principal town in the Kiowa and Comanche Reservations. This is probably the most valuable tract of the entire reservation to be opened.

The application is made under a section of United States law passed in 1887, which gives every homeless Indian the right to go to any part of the public domain and to make entry for any tract of land that is not in possession of a homesteader. The section has never been repealed, and the right of the Indians who have no allotments or who were omitted from the tribal rolls is one that they can exercise at any time.

With Keo Tuck were sixty members of the Sac and Fox tribes, who propose to make entries, and attorneys throughout the country are said to be searching for other Indians who have not secured possession of homestead tracts. It is believed there are 500 in the two tribes who can secure choice claims in advance of those who have registered, by simply making their filings. The plan is to select the lands they desire, and then go into court and ask for a restraining order to prevent the registers and receivers from accepting filings on the tracts selected.

DEATH TO THE JESUITS.

Disorder in Spain at Anti-Clerical Meetings—Police Charge on Crowds.

MADRID, July 28.—Anti-clerical meetings held to-day in connection with the promulgation of the law of 1837 suppressing convents and monasteries resulted in disturbances in Madrid, Saragossa, and Barcelona. Crowds shouted "Long live the Republic!" and "Death to the Jesuits!" The police charged the crowds and numerous arrests were made.

"VILLAGERS" CHINESE SOLDIERS.

Native Reports from Chi-Li Say Imperial Supply Train Was Captured.

LONDON, July 29.—"The so-called 'allied villagers,' according to native reports, include 25,000 well-armed troops in Southwestern Chi-Li," says the Peking correspondent of The Standard. "Most of them are old Boxers or disbanded soldiers. They have captured all the imperial supplies sent from Peking overland."

KILLS A MAD DOG WITH A STICK.

Policeman Boury Shows His Independence of a Revolver in an Emergency.

Frederick Boury, who is one of the special probationary policemen recently appointed, and is attached to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, was on duty on West Forty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon when he was told there was a mad dog terrorizing pedestrians on the next block.

Boury proceeded to 351 West Forty-fourth Street and there found a little yellow cur running up and down the gutter, snapping and snarling and foaming at the mouth. The officer was unarmed except for his "billy," he having not yet received his revolver, so he attacked the animal with this, and with one well-aimed blow killed the cur.

AGED WOMAN STRAYS FROM HOME

Escapes in Spite of the Watchfulness of Her Family.

Christine Nolting, seventy-two years old, of 248 East Ninetieth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, suffering from scalp wounds and senility. She was brought from the West Side Court. To her home last night the first news of her whereabouts was taken by a reporter.

Mrs. Nolting lives with her married son. About three weeks ago her husband died and she felt the loss so keenly that it affected her sanity. She had been acting so queerly lately that her son and his wife watched her closely, and would not allow her to go out unless one of them was with her.

On Saturday afternoon the old lady said she was going down into the yard for a little while, and that was the last that was seen of her until she was found in Bellevue.

THIEF CHASE IN BATTERY PARK.

James Murphy Robbed as He Slept on a Bench.

Sleeping serenely under a tree in Battery Park last night, James Murphy, who lives at 326 West Seventeenth Street, was oblivious to everything until he felt a hand, one that did not belong to him, rummaging in the inside pocket of his coat. He awoke with a start to find a large form bending over him and a pocketbook in which he had secreted $33 in cash and some valuable papers, missing.

Yelling as loudly as he could for the police, Murphy jumped to his feet and grappled with the man who had so deftly extracted the pocketbook from his coat, but the thief broke away from him and fled across Battery Park. Detective Lonagan of the Old Slip Station heard the cries for the police, and seeing a form speeding along a walk, gave chase.

He caught the man outside the Barge Office and held him until Murphy came running, breathlessly pleading that vengeance be wreaked on the head of the thief.

The detective took the man to the Old Slip Station, and when he was searched there the missing pocketbook was found on him. He was locked up on a charge of grand larceny. He said he was Daniel Streeter, thirty-one years old, and that he lives at Mills Hotel No. 1, on Bleecker Street.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS TO MEET.

Want to Unite Party Factions and Adopt a Radical Platform.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 28.—The largest convention of Socialists ever held in the United States will assemble here tomorrow. The convention was called by the Executive Boards of the two divisions of the Social Democratic Party for the purpose of uniting the two factions and adopting a new name for the united organization. Delegates from almost every State in the Union have reached the city. By midnight there were at least 100 representatives here. The Pacific Slope, New York, Maine, and even Porto Rico were represented.

It was said to-night that the convention, when its sessions shall have been concluded at the end of the week, will have accomplished the work of reuniting the two factions, drawing in the independent State organizations and adopting a new name and a new platform. The platform, it is predicted, will be more emphatic in its denunciations of the sovereignty of capital and more radical in its assertions regarding the fundamental socialistic ideas.

Fate Pursues a Family.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 28.—A strange series of fatalities has followed the children of the family of John J. Stahl of 70 William Street, this city. Within a year death has claimed four of the children, who have died of diphtheria, and on Friday night a fifth was killed by being run over by a loaded coal wagon almost opposite his home.

Hurt in Automobile Wreck.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 28.—A naphtha automobile containing George Colstead and Ethel Barker of New York and Nellie Wagner of Orange, N. J., was overturned early this evening in front of Dr James E. Sullivan's cottage on Ocean Road, wrenching Mr. Colstead's shoulder, while the ladies escaped with slight bruises. After the accident the naphtha tank exploded, setting fire to the machine, which is a total wreck.

Victim of Heat and Acid Burns.

Frank Hess, twenty-six years old, who lived at 238 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, died in the Hudson Street Hospital last night from burns which he received on July 24 while working in a dye works at 36 Spruce Street. He accidentally spilled carbolic acid over his thighs and legs, and Dr. Corwin, who was called from the Hudson Street Hospital, also found that the man had been prostrated by the heat of the weather.

PRAYER MEETING IN THE HAYMARKET

Most of the Congregation Mere Curiosity Seekers.

TWO "BOUNCERS" PRESENT

Edward Corey Lauded as the "Dear Friend" of the Evangelists—A Big Crowd Attends.

There was a larger crowd than usual congregated last night in Edward Corey's "Haymarket" saloon and dance hall at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, the occasion being a prayer meeting. It was the first time in the history of the resort, extending back over many years, that a prayer was ever uttered aloud there, and the congregation was one of the most curious and incongruous ever assembled in this city.

The notorious resort is situated in the very centre of the Tenderloin, and has always catered to a class of men and women who make that section of the city their abode and give it its name. There have been robberies in the place as well as fights and crimes of many kinds, but there have never been any Gospel hymns sung there until last night, as far as the police can remember.

The idea of holding religious services in a dive is not new. Years ago similar services were held in "Billy McGlory's" Armory Hall on Hester Street. Last night's meeting, the first of a series, was arranged by the Rev. Joseph Jones, the acting Superintendent of the Jerry McAuley Cremore Mission. Mr. Jones obtained the influence of Deputy Police Commissioner Devery and had no difficulty in securing permission from Corey, the proprietor of the place. In fact the astute purveyor, realizing the benefits of advertising, was almost enthusiastic in his acquiescence, and did his best to make his meeting place as pleasant and comfortable as possible for the meeting. "If you think you can make a hit with it," said Corey, "why, go ahead with it."

So last night there blossomed out two big electric signs over the door of the place which read: "Gospel and song services to-night at 8 o'clock. Welcome all." The men and women who drift through the streets in the vicinity read, rubbed their eyes, and read again. Then they drifted in, saw at a glance that it was not the same old place, and for the most part drifted out again. A squad of policemen were stationed about the entrance, but they had little to do, although a steady stream of people began flowing in through the doors long before the hour set for the beginning of the services.

Inside, the place was changed in many ways. In the central space usually used for dancing, the management had placed several hundred chairs, on each of which had been placed a hymnbook, and around the edges of the dancing floor proper the beer tables had been allowed to remain. Around them were seated family groups, men, women, and children. In the faded plush-covered boxes running around the balcony were placed more chairs and hymnbooks. The stage where the orchestra sits on week day nights and discourses ragtime music was neatly set with a woodland scene and in one corner a young woman in white played on a piano the accompaniment for hymns.

Edward Corey, the proprietor of the place, was not present, being away on a yachting trip, but his brother, George, was on hand and saw to the comfort of the assemblage. One or two of the bartenders wandered about in street attire and appeared to be lost. There were also one or two of the regular bouncers on hand, for Corey explained that he didn't know but what somebody might get obstreperous and "want chuckin' out."

But the crowd was not the regular Haymarket crowd. It was made up for the most part of men and women from the Cremorne Mission, church members, who were there from curiosity. There were many women present, but they were not the class of women for whose benefit the meetings were intended. The great majority showed plainly that they had come to see what the interior of a Tenderloin resort looked like. It is safe to say that they were somewhat disappointed, for there was little outward evidence of the character of the place.

At 8 o'clock nine young women and three men constituting the choir took their places on the stage, and seated in front of them were the Rev. Mr. Jones, George S. Avery, Frank L. Smith, and George A. Hilton, all missionaries among the outcasts of the city. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jones, who called down blessings upon "Chief Devery, who has been so kind in letting us have this hall, and upon Mr. Corey, who has put forth every effort to aid us in this work."

There was a song, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," which was entered into heartily. The song was heard on the street, and passersby heard it and entered, so that all the 530 chairs were filled. Finally there was hardly standing room to be had. Now and then a man under the influence of liquor wandered in, and inquired thickly what it was all about. He was told to be quiet, or was gently hustled out by one of the official Haymarket "bouncers."

Mr. Jones then asked the audience to please refrain from taking the song books away with them, and also to refrain from soiling the place in any way. "We want to turn the hall over to our dear friend Mr. Corey," he said, "just as we found it. We want to be as sweet to him as he has been to us." There was a prayer by George S. Avery, followed by the song "Saved by Grace."

Frank L. Smith, the Secretary of the naval branch of the Cremorne Mission, then made the principal talk of the evening. He told the story of the Prodigal Son, and commented upon it earnestly. The Rev. George A. Hilton made a brief address, and then called for silent prayer. He asked those who wished a child to be prayed for to hold up their hands.

Three women responded. He then inquired if there was a wife who desired that her husband be prayed for, and one woman in faded black put up her hand. During the prayer that followed some persons bowed their heads, others regarded the assemblage curiously, while still others only smiled.

As the evening wore on the audience became more mixed. Now and then a woman of the Tenderloin stopped at the door, stepped timidly in, with an embarrassed air, but none got very far within the door, nor did they stay very long. Among the casual visitors who drifted in was "Chuck" Connors of Bayard Street. "Hully gee," said he in an awed whisper, "is me blinks gone back on me or am I doped?"

There were many more hymns sung, and the Rev. Mr. Jones announced that there would be services every Sunday night. He was interrupted once by a drunken man. The benediction followed soon after, and then the congregation filed out between a great crowd gathered outside to see the show.

Sues Somerset County, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 28.—Dr. Grenville C. Weeks of Newark, who has a Summer residence near Gladstone, has brought suit against Somerset County for damages alleged to have been sustained by him by a fall from a bridge crossing a creek at that place on the night of Nov. 9 last. The doctor places his damages at $30,000. The papers have been served upon Freeholder William Logan.

Plainfield's School Allowance.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 28.—Owing to a change in the law the amount of school moneys apportioned for this city will be very much less than in previous years. The State appropriation of public money which has been coming to Plainfield each year is about $17,000, or about $5 per scholar. Under the new law, which only allows money for children attending public schools, about one-third of this amount will be cut off.

American Tobacco Liked at Leghorn.

From The London Express.

A sound, wholesome cigar for the sum of one penny is somewhat of a rarity. But this is how the British Consul at Leghorn, in his report on the trade of West Tuscany, describes the famous "Sigaro Toscano," or Tuscan cigar.

About six inches long, it is composed of a mixture of Virginia and Kentucky fermented tobacco rolled in an unfermented leaf.

Though roughly made, it is absolutely pure, and only costs 10 centesimi, or about 1d. Fifty years ago, when the cigar was even better, it only cost one-half of 1d.

SHOT BY A HIGHWAYMAN.

Resident of Englewood Held Up in His Buggy Near That Place and Robbed.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 28.—Everett Van Orden, a vegetable dealer of this place, was taken to the hospital to-night from his home to be treated for a bullet wound in the back of the neck. The injury was inflicted by a highwayman with whom he had an encounter on the road between this place and New Milford last night.

He had driven to New Milford and was on his way back in a buggy when he fell asleep. The horse continued the journey at a walk. About a mile from the Englewood line Van Orden was awakened by the sudden stoppage of the horse and the sharp command to throw up his hands. In his half awake and frightened condition Van Orden leaped to his feet but found a revolver in close proximity to his body. His hands went up in obedience to a second command to do so. The robber then took what money Van Orden had, about $20, and then commanded the lowering of one hand to allow him to take a diamond ring from one of the fingers.

The highwayman was standing with one foot on the buggy's step and the other resting against the tire of a wheel. To abstract the ring he had to change his position somewhat, and as he was doing so Van Orden gave him a push. The fellow dropped backward and Van Orden yelled to his horse, but before the horse was well started the highwayman began firing. Van Orden declares four bullets whizzed close to his head. The fifth lodged in the muscles of his neck. He got out of range as quickly as possible and drove at a gallop to his home.

FELLED AND LAID OUT FIVE MEN

Big Irishman Then Pounded Their Heads Until a Policeman Tapped Him with His Nightstick.

John J. Kiernan was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night because he had amused himself for half an hour beating together the heads of five men. He had vanquished them all, and when a policeman arrived on the scene the victor had the five victims lying in a row on the floor, where he was thumping their heads just as though he thought he was playing a tune on a zylophone.

The row took place in a restaurant kept by Isaac Roberts, at 647 Sixth Avenue. Kiernan, who is a big Irishman and lives in the house next door to the restaurant, went in, as he said later, "to jes' git a bite." According to the proprietor, he went in to "get gay." Anyway, a squabble arose from some cause, and Roberts told Kiernan he would have to get out of the place. Kiernan said Roberts could not put him out. Roberts said he would not try, and, calling for waiters, bade them "make for" the guest.

One of the waiters and the proprietor made the first rush. Kiernan put them out of business in half a minute, and rolled them under the table. The other three waiters then made a dive for him, but he had knocked them down before they knew what had struck them. Then he dragged the five into the position that seemed artistic to his eye—a symmetrical line down the centre of the floor. This done, he began to play with their heads. At first they were dazed by the knocks they had received, but they recovered under the milder thumps that followed and began to howl lustily, although all of them seemed afraid to get up or else unable to do so.

When the policeman rushed into the place Kiernan started to fight him, too, but reconsidered and allowed himself to be taken to the station after receiving a light tap from the policeman's nightstick.

DISAPPEARED AT CONEY ISLAND.

The Police Seek an Explanation from Missing Man's Companions.

When the runner at the bathing pavilion of James McKane, a brother of John Y. McKane, went the rounds of the bathhouses yesterday afternoon, at the foot of Arcade Walk, Coney Island, he found in one of them a heap of clothing of poor quality. There was a derby hat, a blue coat, and gray trousers, in addition to the underwear. This he took to the cashier, Ira McKane, who recognized it as having belonged to one of a party of three men who had been in the water together during the afternoon.

One of the men he recalled was a stout fellow of light complexion, who had handed a package to the clerk containing the valuables of all three. Later the stout man and one of his companions had returned and reclaimed the package, and had said that the other was still down at the beach.

When the third man failed to return, the police were notified by the proprietor of the place. The two companions who disappeared with the valuables are being sought. In the clothing was a letter of trifling import with the address J. V. McKelver, 252 East Thirty-second Street. There is no such number.

CONDEMNED MURDERER KILLED.

Was Shot to Death While Attempting to Escape from a Florida Prison.

MONTICELLO, Fla., July 28. — Simon Williams, condemned to death for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Hawkins and sentenced to hang Aug. 3, made a dash for liberty this afternoon.

Deputy Sheriff R. H. Kilpatrick, with a "trusty," had gone to the death cell to give Williams his dinner. Williams, having secretly removed the shackles from his ankles with a chisel, obtained in some unknown way, dashed out upon the officer, seized his pistol, and ordered him to get into the cage. The officer sprang on the murderer, and a tussle ensued in which the officer was shot. Both fell down the stairway and rolled into the yard, where the Deputy Sheriff wrenched the pistol away.

Williams ran to the gate of the stockade, but could not get out. He then turned upon the Deputy, who shot him in the chest. Williams ran to the other gate, which was open, and dashed into the street. The Deputy followed, shooting. After a chase of a hundred yards Williams fell dead.

Officer Kilpatrick received a wound in the groin.

MEDICAL STUDENT'S SUIT.

Says a Friend's Life Insurance Policy Was Made for His Benefit.

PATERSON, N. J., July 28.—Robert M. Bliss, medical student, is suing Jacob Jeffries and John W. Ackerman, administrators for the estate of Garrett G. Jeffries, Postmaster of Mountain View, N. J., to recover the face value of a life insurance policy which the defendants found in the Postmaster's safe. Bliss says that Mr. Jeffries, long before his death, had the policy made out for his (Bliss's) benefit.

For some years Bliss, who is now twenty-two years old, had been a protégé of the Postmaster, who sent him to college, and later to a medical school. According to his story, both he and the Postmaster took out life insurance policies six years ago. If he had died, his insurance should have gone to his friend, to make up for the expense he had incurred in sending Bliss to college.

If the Postmaster should die, according to the bargain, Bliss was to get the money on the other policy, $7,660, and with it complete his medical studies. But when Mr. Jeffries died no beneficiary was found to be named in his policy, and the administrators took it along with the rest of the estate, which aggregated altogether about $50,000.

Fatal Crash at Crossing.

AKRON, Ohio, July 28.—A carriage, containing W. G. Matson, wife, son, and daughter, was struck by an Erie train at Old Forge to-night. The vehicle was wrecked and the horse killed. The boy, two years old, was killed, and the girl, six, is injured, probably fatally. Mrs. Matson is seriously hurt, Matson escaped comparatively unhurt.

Blinded Woman Who Refused Him.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 28.—Peter Tillbury, an ironworker, called at the home of Kate Phinney to-night and threw carbolic acid into the face of Mrs. Mary Torrey, a visitor, destroying her sight and burning her severely. The man had pleaded for years with the woman to marry him.

Retires from Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, July 28.—C. B. Eggleston, for many years prominent on the Board of Trade, has retired from the Exchange, posting his membership for transfer.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Trotters and Pacers Enliven the Regular Sunday Morning Session with Good Brushes.

A threatening sky did not keep the trotters and pacers from the Speedway yesterday. They were there in good numbers considering the time of the year, and more spectators were on hand than on the previous Sunday. The several brushes which took place, especially those of the morning, were highly interesting to lovers of the harness horse, because in several instances the tension of surpense was kept up to the very end, and the winning horse's nose only protruded slightly beyond his opponent when the finishing post was reached. A brush between La Crosse Girl, 2:23¼, guided by Dr. Douglas Hamilton, and Grant, 2:17¼, driven by Charles Weiland, was of this closely contested sort. Grant won, but merely by the tip of his nose. From start to finish the two horses were so close together that it was difficult to determine which one was ahead.

A brush which followed between Oscar, 2:20½, driven by Bernard Zahn, and an unknown gray trotter, driven by O. Monk, was scarcely less interesting. Oscar beat the unknown gray by a length.

Oscar had another brush immediately afterward with Ethel B., 2:20¾, driven by H. Phillips, again coming out ahead, this time fully two lengths ahead.

Dundess, 2:23¾, driven by Henry Zahn, won in a brush with Tonserell, driven by Dr. Hisscock. Dundess tried it again a little later with Zigzag, driven by Wallace B. Hunter, and Tonserell, driven by Barnett. Dundess again came out ahead, the other horses following in the order named.

Minnetonka, 2:29¼, driven by Henry C. Mapes, and the bay trotter Minnesota, owned by Mr. Byers, and driven by Trainer Flemming, tried their skill with one another next. Minnesota won both brushes rather handily.

During the afternoon a few quick steppers were seen on the course, among them Kingwood. Now and then there was a little spurt, but none of them amounted to real contests.

CYCLING RECORDS BROKEN.

New Figures Made for Five and Twenty-five Miles at Vailsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 28.—Two new records were made at the Vailsburg bicycle track this afternoon. In the twenty-five-mile amateur race, unpaced, Edward Forest of the Kings County Wheelmen of Brooklyn won in a close finish in the record time of 1:00:39, three minutes better than the former record. The first eight men finished within a wheel's length in this event.

The other record was made by Benjamin Monroe in the second heat of his five-mile paced match race with John King of Newark, which he made in 7:27. The former record was 7:42. In the two-mile professional race the back-mark men were unable to get up, and most of them quit.

The boycott of the track by the leading professional riders, on account of the smallness of the purses offered, continues, and none of the best-known racing men competed to-day. In consequence, there was a very marked falling off in the attendance, which will probably force a speedy settlement of the trouble. Summary:

Quarter-Mile Novice.—Won by Henry Glockman, Irvington, N. J.; J. Compte, Orange, N. J., second; Frank Wolfe, New York City, third. Time—0:33 4-5.

Two-Mile Professional Handicap.—Won by John Coburn, Newark, N. J., (210 yards;) Franz Krebs, Indianapolis, Ind., (180 yards,) second; H. E. Bleeker, Brooklyn, N. Y., (150 yards,) third; R. M. Alexander, Hartford, Conn., (180 yards,) fourth; Albert Gourry, Newark, N. J., 240 yards,) fifth. Time—4:09 2-5.

Five-Mile Motor-Paced Race between John King, Newark, N. J., and Benjamin Monroe, Mobile, Ala.—First Heat—Won by Monroe. Time—7:55 2-5. Second Heat and Race—Won by Monroe. Time—7:27.

Twenty-five-Mile Unpaced Race, Amateur.—Won by Edward Forest, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry Edwards, Brockton, Mass., second; Menus Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., third; Theodore Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., fourth; W. L. Losee, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., fifth. Time—1:00:39.

Elkes and Jimmy Michael Matched.

The bicycle racers, Harry Elkes and "Jimmy" Michael, have been matched to ride a fifteen-mile motor-paced race on the Asbury Park cycle track Aug. 8 as the principal attraction at the National circuit meeting, which is to be held there on that day.

Grand Circuit Cycle Races To-night.

The National Circuit cycling meet at Madison Square Garden this evening will bring all the leading professional and amateur riders together in this city once more. The programme is as follows: Half-mile professional, circuit championship; one-mile handicap, professional; one mile, 2:10 class, professional; one-mile handicap, amateur; five-mile lap race, amateur. As a special feature the management has added a match race, best two in three heats, between Peter Van Cott of the Greenwich Wheelmen and George Schreiber of the Harlem Wheelmen. This match is the outcome of the race last Monday evening, in which Van Cott was disqualified by the referee after winning the one-mile amateur handicap. The race was awarded to Schreiber, and many of the spectators were under the impression that Van Cott was wronged, so in order to give him another chance the race of to-night has been arranged.

In the two principal professional events "Major" Taylor, Frank Kramer, Owen Kimble, Thomas Cooper, John Fisher, W. S. Fenn, Charles Hadfield, Hardy Downing, H. B. Freeman, T. J. Gascoyne, Sidney Jenkins, Thomas Butler, Frank Cadwell, Lester Wilson, George Leander, W. A. Ruts, E. C. Hausman, "Al" Newhouse, Oscar Babcock, Walter Bardgett, Otto Maya, and Floyd Krebs are among the starters. The main contest, however, will probably be between "Major" Taylor and Frank Kramer, as both of these crack riders are sure to come together in the final heats and a match race will be the result. The race between Nelson and Moran which was scheduled for this evening was declared off yesterday, owing to the illness of Nelson.

FATAL MINE RIOT.

One Man Killed, Two Fatally Shot, the Head of Another Crushed In—A Fight at King's Mines.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, July 28.—One man is dead, one dying, another probably fatally shot, a fourth man with the back of his head crushed in, and a negro threatened with lynching, as the result of a free-for-all fight at Kings mines to-day, a short distance from Black Top Mine, where a riot between Hungarian and Slav miners occurred Saturday. The dead man is Grant Taylor. The injured are Joe Reedon, shot twice in the bowels, one bullet going through the body; Melvin Sheldon, shot in the breast, and Mack Sheldon, head crushed by a stone in the hands of Lawrence Busby, colored. All the other men are white. Busby was arrested and is in jail here. He was saved from lynching only by quick work by the Sheriff. He is blamed for the trouble.

Taylor and his wife had been warned to leave the neighborhood. Mack Sheldon met Busby near the company's store to-day and after a few words Busby knocked him down with a stone. Melvin Sheldon and Reedon quickly appeared, but Busby ran to his home and armed himself, threatening to shoot any one who tried to get him. Taylor, walking along the street, made a remark to Sheldon and Reedon and all three drew revolvers and began firing. Sheldon and Reedon falling to the ground fatally wounded. The prompt work of Sheriff Dollison and his deputies saved Busby from being lynched.

Spanish Professor Hurt.

Señor Blas Morando, a professor of the Spanish language, who lives at 138 East Seventeenth Street, while boarding a southbound Broadway car with a friend, Arthur Hines, who lives at the Hoffman House, slipped on the running board, but was caught and held up by his friend, who, however, to prevent him striking against an elevated road pillar, had to throw the professor from the car. Señor Morando received a bad scalp wound, which was dressed by an ambulance surgeon summoned from the New York Hospital.

YACHTS RIDE AT ANCHOR

N. Y. Y. C. Fleet's Idle Day in the Harbor of Newport.

ASTOR CUP RACES FOR TO-DAY

The Annual Cruise of the Club Ends To-day with the Contests for the Handsome Trophies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—After a busy week of racing, the squadron of the New York Yacht Club lay at anchor in Newport Harbor to-day, while skippers, afloat and ashore, fought over their naval battles of the week just closed and hazarded guesses as to the winners of the Astor Cups to-morrow. Beyond the orders to dress ship, the yachtsmen had no other squadron routine to observe, and spent the day visiting among the fleet or made up automobile parties and cruised over the many beautiful roads leading out of the quaint old town by the sea.

At 9 o'clock this morning the order to dress ship was signaled from the flagship Corona, and hardly had the code letters streamed out legibly in the breeze when lines of gay-colored flags fluttered in rainbow fashion all over the thickly clustered fleet, to the cheery accompaniment of numberless boatswains' whistles. Much ingenuity was displayed in the arrangement of the flags, and the steam yacht Tuscarora was decked out with many national flags, besides those of foreign yacht clubs, among which was that of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Independence was as gayly attired as any of her neighbors, and will go out to-morrow for a trial spin, and incidentally take in the races for the Astor Cups.

A brisk wind was coming from the northeast during the early morning hours, and clouds hung low and heavy all day, making light wraps comfortable at America's most noted Summer resort. Later the wind got down to a regular old smoky southwester, blowing at an eighteen-knot gait and kicking up quite a sea outside, which is expected to make wet walking out there for the racing in the morning.

Notwithstanding the weather conditions, the harbor and town were crowded with exursionists from all points, who also came to view the big fleet as it lay at anchor. Thrifty launch owners did a big business, as every small craft was in use and the harbor was full of the sightseers being carried around at so much per head to see the great pleasure fleet in full blossom. The big steamers Richard Peck, City of Worcester, and Mount Hope arrived loaded down to the guards, and smaller craft contributed their quota from near-by points.

HEAVY SEA KEPT YACHTS IN.

Only a few of the steam yachts left their moorings to-day for a little jaunt, and the sea outside Brenton's Reef Lightship made them put back after a good look at it. The schooner Troubadour, owned by A. W. Dewey of Boston, of the Hull (Mass.) Yacht Club, essayed a sail, and limped back into port with her foretopmast broken off short near the masthead.

It was quite rough in the harbor, and when Constitution and Columbia were officially measured this afternoon they were pulled as far up in Brenton's Cove as possible in order to get smooth water. The boats were stripped and measured without their crews, as if for the international cup races, and the new measurements, as announced by John Hyslop this evening, were: Constitution, 104.79; Columbia, 101.765. Corona and Navahoe also received the attention of the measurer in preparation for to-morrow's races.

Constitution has had a miraculous escape from damage by a sunken wreck near her moorings off the torpedo station. A catboat was sailing in the vicinity Friday, and her centreboard struck an obstruction. The fact was reported to the naval authorities, and divers sent down yesterday found an old hulk filled with barrel lime. No one can see how Constitution in going in and out has managed to escape it. Had her mooring chain been a little longer she might have easily swung and struck it. As the wreck is only six feet below the surface of the water at low tide, her moorings have been changed in consequence.

The yachtsmen are all keyed up to concert pitch to-night in expectation of a glorious race to-morrow for the cups offered by Capt. John Jacob Astor to sloops, cutters, yawls, and schooners that have not hauled out to clean since the commencement of the cruise. As usual, a cup is offered to the fastest schooner, and to the fleetest member of the yawl and sloop classes. It was first intended to offer the $1,000 cup to the schooner and the $500 trophy to the yawls and single-stickers, but the order has been reversed for the first time since Col. Astor presented the cups, and if Constitution succeeds after giving her competitors a goodly time allowance in beating them the more valuable trophy will be hers.

Besides these cups the owners of the yawls and British cutters have subscribed for cups to be presented to the winners in their respective classes. The owners of the yawls Navahoe, Vigilant, and Ailsa have ordered a handsome cup for the winning cutter, and the owners of the cutters, Eelin, Hester, Isolde, Senta, and Caress have reciprocated in kind to the yawls.

The race will be started to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and will be sailed over a 38-mile course, either No. 4 or 5 of the New York Yacht Club courses being used. Col. Astor's big steam yacht Nourmahal will be used as the committee boat, and there will be no time limit. Entries will close in the morning at 8 o'clock. At the club station to-night entries for the event had been received as follows: Zinita, E. M. Padelford, ——; Effort, F. M. Smith, 35:77.

SCHOONER CUP.

Boat and Owner.	Racing Length.
Corona, L. Case Ledyard	93.07
Quissetta, H. F. Lippitt	73.59
Elmina, F. K. Brewster	73.17

SINGLE-MASTED VESSELS AND YAWLS.

Constitution, W. B. Duncan, Jr.	104.79
Columbia, E. D. Morgan	101.765
Vigilant, Percy Chubb	94.995
Ailsa, H. S. Redmond	92.61
Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll	93.83
Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	76.74
Athene, W. Otis Gay	75.77
Hester, C. L. F. Robinson	60.03
Eelin, H. T. Dodge	60.47
Isolde, F. M. Hoyt	60.45
Caress, W. Barton Hopkins	....
Senta, A. H. Hinkle	....
Hermina, J. R. Maxwell	51.47

The Quissetta, H. F. Lippitt's schooner, has again

MR. PLATT RECEIVES MANY POLITICIANS

Col. Gruber May Have to Fight Again in Twenty-first District.

Belief that ex-Mayor Schieren or Capt. Goddard Will Be Anti-Tammany Candidate for Mayor.

Senator Thomas C. Platt will not talk politics for publication for at least a month to come. He made the announcement at the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach yesterday.

The Senator had several callers, almost enough to remind one of the old-time Sunday schools in the Amen Corner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Among the visitors in evidence were Quarantine Commissioner Charles H. Murray, ex-Assemblyman E. H. Fallows, and ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin. None of these would discuss what prompted their call on the Senator.

The presence of Messrs. Fallows and Austin created a suspicion that Abraham Gruber is to have another fight for the leadership in the Twenty-first District. He has twice beaten the machine forces in the district led by Mr. Austin, even when the latter had the outside assistance of the organization. Mr. Gruber is quite satisfied that he can score another victory, if necessary.

While a strong partisan and an organization man, he is persona non grata with Senator Platt. Mr. Gruber has a way of talking plainly that Mr. Platt does not like. Of late Mr. Gruber has been pointing out that if the "machine" and the other anti-Tammany Hall organizations are really sincere in their professions, in which they call for the overthrow of Tammany they must nominate some one of the Capt. F. Norton Goddard stripe for Mayor, dividing the other municipal and county nominations among organizations opposed to Tammany, and outside the Republican organization.

When Senator Platt was asked yesterday what he thought of L. E. Quigg's alleged assertion that an independent Republican, rather than an independent Democrat, should be named for Mayor, he replied that he would not discuss the Mayoralty question earlier than September. He made a similar reply with reference to the United States Judgeship rendered vacant by the resignation of Judge Addison Brown, and added to it a remark about Senator C. M. Depew being in Europe. His hearers inferred that he purposed consulting Mr. Depew in the premises.

Gov. Odell, who has been visiting the exposition at Buffalo and public institutions throughout the State, is expected in the city in a few days. He will make a brief stay at Manhattan Beach, and the wise politicians declare that matters will then be fixed.

The opinion is growing that the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor will be either ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn or Capt. F. Norton Goddard of Manhattan. Democrats yesterday revived the report that J. Edward Simmons would probably be the Tammany standard bearer. Mr. Simmons, when the matter was called to his attention some time ago, declared that he would not accept a Mayoralty nomination.

A RAID IN A PUBLIC PARK.

Capt. Wendel Descends on Vagrants in Mulberry Bend—Twenty-one Prisoners Captured.

Capt. Charles Wendel of the Elizabeth Street Station, with fifteen policemen, made a raid on Mulberry Bend Park yesterday and arrested six women and fifteen men on charges of vagrancy. There was high excitement when a patrol wagon drove up to the park loaded with policemen and the arrests made.

The policemen alighted from the wagon at the Bayard Street entrance to the park and immediately surrounded it. The prisoners were taken by surprise, not one having the slightest intimation that a raid was to be made.

This is the first raid of its kind in a long time. The raid was the result of many complaints to Capt. Wendel by citizens, who have vigorously protested against the swarm of vagrants who sleep on the benches in Mulberry Bend Park since the crusade was made on the Chatham Square element.

Catholic and Protestant clergymen complained some time ago about the manner in which respectable men were accosted in Chatham Square by beggars, fakirs, and women, and in consequence extra "plain clothes" men were detailed from the Elizabeth and Oak Street Stations to keep these people from the square. In danger of being arrested if they prowled in that vicinity, they flocked to Mulberry Bend Park, where they plied their respective trades.

Capt. Wendel, as soon as he received the complaints, made a personal investigation for a few days, and yesterday decided to make a wholesale raid. The prisoners offered no resistance to the policemen. While the first batch was loaded into the patrol, a squad of the officers kept the remaining offenders surrounded.

EJECTED, USED A REVOLVER.

Suitor Shot Away a Part of His Sweetheart's Father's Ear.

Simone Ambosa, a dapper young Italian tailor of 285 Mott Street, sought the hand of Angelina Paduano of 238 Mott Street, but her father, Michaelo Paduano, objected to his attentions and forbade him the house. Angelina wept and pleaded, but Michaelo was obdurate. Now Paduano is minus a portion of his left ear and Ambosa is in durance vile.

The tailor yesterday called at the home of Angelina, notwithstanding the ban and was promptly ejected by her father. This enraged the young man, and drawing a revolver he fired at Paduano, and the bullet carried away the lobe of the latter's left ear.

Angelina's shrieks and the yells of her father brought a large crowd and Central Office Detectives Capper and Daly to the scene. Ambosa showed fight, but was overpowered and taken to Police Headquarters, while Dr. Curran of St. Vincent's Hospital was repairing Paduano's ear.

FATAL SURGICAL OPERATION.

Mrs. Carrie Frey Dies Under the Knife at the German Hospital.

Mrs. Carrie Frey, thirty-seven years old, of 157 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, died in the German Hospital yesterday morning as the result of a surgical operation. The hospital house surgeon said that Mrs. Frey had been brought to the hospital early in the morning by the members of her family.

She was suffering from kidney trouble. It was decided that the only chance of saving the sufferer was an operation. Mrs. Frey was in such a weak condition that she could not survive the operation.

Woman Receives a "Bomb" by Post.

Mrs. Lizzie Dunn, who resides on Ninety-fourth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, received through the mail on Saturday a package which, upon opening, she found to contain what looked like a bomb. Badly frightened, and handling it very gingerly, she took it to the Department of Explosives, where it was examined and found to be harmless. The "infernal machine" consisted of a piece of pasteboard tube, ten inches long and one and a half inches in diameter, stuffed at each end with firecracker fuses and stems and matches. The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station are trying to find the sender.

New Clyde Liner in Port.

A new Clyde liner, the Arapahoe, came here yesterday from the yards of the Tramp Shipbuilding Company at Philadelphia. She is a sister ship of the Apache, and will ply from here to Charleston and Jacksonville. She was launched on May 18, and her measurements are as follows: Length, 305 feet 3 inches; breadth, 46 feet; depth, 30 feet, and tonnage, 3,000. She has a fifteen-knot speed and accommodates 200 passengers, having staterooms above decks like the Apache. Her commander is Capt. Kemble.

A YOUTH AT PLAY KILLED.

He Was Waiting to Dive from a Railroad Bridge When a Train Struck Him.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 28.—Carl Wolter, fifteen years of age, stepson of Robert Reutsch of Clinton Avenue, was killed today by a train on the bridge which spans New Market Pond. His death was brought about by his becoming bewildered when the train was approaching.

Wolter, with a number of boys about his own age, had been in the habit of going to the pond almost daily to swim. One of the chief diversions of the boys bathing in the pond has been to leap from the steel bridge on which the Lehigh Valley Railroad crosses one end of the pond.

The custom of the boys has been to line up on the ends of the ties which line the edge of the bridge, and then, at the call of one of their number, to plunge off together. The best fun, however, had a greater element of danger in it. It was to line up as a train was approaching, and wait until it was almost upon them, and then the boy nearest the engine would dive, then the next, and so on to the end of the line.

This was what the boys started to do today, and it is said the Wolters boy became frightened and dazed, and when it came his turn to jump hesitated an instant, and the result was fatal. The side of the engine hit him and hurled him from the bridge into the water among his companions, who were then arising from the plunge.

TWO MEN ASPHYXIATED.

The Gas Was Turned On After Being Turned Off—A Third Victim Likely to Die.

Through the accidental turning on of the illuminating gas in a room in which they were sleeping, two men were asphyxiated in Brooklyn yesterday, while a third man who inhaled the gas is in St. Mary's Hospital, thought to be in a dying condition.

The accident occurred in a room in the rear of the barroom of a saloon and hotel at Belmont Avenue and Watkins Street, of which Sussman Michaelson is the proprietor. A man whose name is believed to have been William Suskeri, and who was thirty-four years old, was employed by Michaelson as a porter and night watchman. When Michaelson closed up the bar at midnight Saturday and retired to his living apartments up stairs he left Suskeri seated in the room in the rear of the barroom reading a book.

Mrs. Lena Michaelson, the wife of the proprietor, awoke at an early hour yesterday morning and detected an odor of gas. She tried the door opening into the room in the back of the barroom and found it locked. Then she aroused her husband.

He effected an entrance into the rear room by way of the barroom and found Suskeri and two other men, who, it was afterward learned, were Paul Butcher, thirty-eight years old, and Jacob Lipsky, forty years old, lying unconscious on tables. The room was filled with gas.

Michaelson hurried around to the Pitkins Avenue Police Station and informed Sergt. Christian Reimels of what had happened, and Detective Haueter and Policeman Boyle were sent to the saloon. They carried the three men out into the back yard and worked over them while an ambulance was being summoned from St. Mary's Hospital.

When the ambulance reached the place Butcher and Suskeri were dead. Lipsky's condition was very serious and he was taken to the hospital. Butcher's body was removed to the home of his brother-in-law, Paul Stedovitch, at 412 Stone Avenue. The body of Suskeri was taken to the Morgue. The police were unable to learn where he lived or locate any of his relatives. Lipsky's address is also not known.

The gas, it was found, had escaped into the room from a pipe leading from a bracket to a gas stove. The cock controlling the flow of gas to the stove was very close to one under a jet on the bracket. It is supposed that Suskeri invited the other two men into the place to keep him company and that in turning off the gas lighting the room he accidentally turned the other cock, letting the gas escape through the stove.

NEW TRANSPACIFIC LINE.

Steamers Will Run in Connection with the San Pedro Road.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 28.—The San Pedro Road is not to stop at the San Pedro Harbor. By the time the last spike shall have been driven a fleet of ocean steamers of the Hawaiian Island Navigation Company will be started as an adjunct to the road. These steamers will ply between San Pedro Harbor, Honolulu, Yokohama, China, and the Philippines, and a controlling interest in the stock of the company will be owned by the same men who control the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway. R. C. Kearns of St. Louis, who reached Salt Lake from California yesterday, said the company was now being formed.

"Many details yet remain to be perfected," said Mr. Kearns, "but the steamship line is a certainty. The steamers will work in conjunction with the road and be practically a part of the same corporation."

WHY HE RODE WITH ONE LEG.

Bicyclist Arrested for Fast Riding Says His Other Leg Is of Wood.

Bicycle Policeman Kenison yesterday arrested De Luca Arisside, an Italian singer, living at 228 Willis Avenue, and charged him with coasting at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

Kenison alleges that the singer was bowling along Fifth Avenue at a rapid rate, with one foot off the pedal of his bicycle, and so he arrested him at One Hundred and Eighth Street.

At the station house Arisside left the bicycle as security, and explained to the Sergeant that the reason he was riding with one foot off the pedal was because he has a wooden leg, which he always carries in the air when riding.

BOY FALLS THROUGH AIRSHAFT.

He Was Dared to Climb Up a Pole Near the Shaft, and Took the Dare.

Salvatore Laporti, thirteen years old, living at 86 James Street, is dying in the Hudson Street Hospital as the result of a fall received yesterday evening at his home.

Laporti, with several playmates, was on the roof of his home, when one of the number dared him to climb up a clothes pole near the airshaft. The lad said he wouldn't be dared, and started to ascend the pole. He reached the top, when the pole broke, and with a shriek he fell through the shaft to the cellar, a distance of six stories. The boy landed on the top of an elevator, and when picked up he was unconscious.

The boys who were with him rushed screaming to the cellar, calling all the neighbors in the house. An ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital and the injured lad was removed there. A thorough examination discovered that he had broken both legs, several ribs, and his collar bone.

LITTLE BOY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Saved from Drowning by Companion and Left Unconscious on a Pier.

With a number of companions Nathan Lavine, five years old, who lives at 103 Monroe Street, went to Pier 32, East River, yesterday evening to play. One of their number suggested that all go in' swimming. Lavine cannot swim, but his companions said they would teach him.

The boy jumped into deep water and was drowning when one of the boys swam to his side, and succeeded in getting him ashore. He was then, however, unconscious, and his companions, becoming frightened, hastily dressed and fled.

Policeman Fitzpatrick of the Steamboat Squad found the naked boy lying on the pier, and summoned an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital, where the lad was removed by Dr. Johnson. It was said that he will recover.

A Fishing Sloop in Trouble.

The German steamer Nassovia, from Stettin via Halifax, which arrived here yesterday, reports having passed on July 22, in latitude 42, longitude 51.58, the fiship sloop H. M. Stone, dismasted and full of water, with stern stove in and mast and rigging hanging over side.

CHAPLAIN JONES CONDEMNS E. S. MACLAY'S BOOK

Glad There Will Be an Inquiry Into the Santiago Fight.

The Sampson-Schley Controversy Has Hurt the Navy, He Declares—A Case of "Lord Deliver Me from My Friends."

The Rev. Harry Jones, D. D., Chaplain of the battleship Texas, preached last night at the Church of the Strangers. He was introduced to the congregation by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. D. Asa Blackburn. In his brief introduction, Dr. Blackburn referred to a book on the American Navy, which Chaplain Jones has just published.

Chaplain Jones took his text from the third verse of the second chapter of Habbakuk. Before beginning on his theme he made this reference to the Sampson-Schley controversy:

"My diary tells me that just three years ago to-night I addressed you in this church. On that occasion the church was crowded. Every seat was taken, and persons crowded the aisles. Why? The navy had just accomplished a great feat. The navy was then the pride of the country. Everybody's heart glowed for the navy. I do not say the navy is not held in high love and regard to-day, but—

"From the bottom of my heart I regret this awful controversy which has doubtless hurt the repute of the navy. I refer to the controversy about two men of whom but for their friends I should speak to-night as Vice Admiral Sampson and Vice Admiral Schley. It is indeed a case of 'Lord, deliver me from my friends.'

"I am thankful there is to be an investigation. I have taken no sides. I have been charged with indorsing the writer, Maclay. I never even heard of him until I read of him in the newspapers, and I never saw him in my life. I did receive a letter, the name of the writer I forget, asking permission to use portions of my book in a book to be produced. The permission was not granted.

"I do not approve of Mr. Maclay's work. No historian has a right to criticise. It is his province to relate facts. He has no right to express his opinion of these facts and call it history.

"I trust this controversy will soon end, and the glory belonging to the navy will return to the navy and to the men who were the pride of the country before this thing started."

BATTLE FOLLOWS BALL GAME.

Police Reserves Knock the Fight Out of the "Neversweats" and "Hotstuffs," and Arrest the Latter.

Nine young men from the lower section of the city, known to their admiring friends as the Hotstuffs, invaded the Borough of the Bronx yesterday afternoon to play a game of ball for stakes of $25 with nine young men from that district known as the Neversweats. Evening found the nine Manhattan men in the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station House nursing bruised and battered heads, and the umpire, it is alleged, had fled with the stakes.

The game was played in a vacant lot in East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, near Brook Avenue. When the Hotstuffs put in an appearance it was found that they were $21.83 short of the stipulated stakes. After a lot of haggling the Neversweets agreed to play for $3.17 a side and the game was begun.

Things went along merrily until the seventh innings. When the Neversweats went to the bat the score was a tie. With great vigor the men from the Bronx fell upon the Hotstuffs' pitcher, and the Hotstuffs were growing anxious about their $3.17. Finally the umpire made a decision that evoked the growing wrath of the Hotstuffs. A few moments later a call was sent in to the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station that a riot was in progress on the ball grounds.

The reserves were turned out hurriedly. When they arrived upon the scene a lively free for all fight was in progress in which the umpire seemed to be getting the worst of it. The policemen charged and by a liberal use of their night sticks something like order was restored. The police then gathered in the down-town contingent and marched them to the station house, where they gave their names as Fred Meyer of 92 Sullivan Street, Dick Feeney of 92 Sullivan Street, Andrew Bertino of 61 Sullivan Street, John Moore of 80 Dominick Street, Nicholas Veto of 85 Dominick Street, Henry Fidelo of 103 Sullivan Street, Edward Spitzer of 160 Sullivan Street, Philip Carvallo of 78 Dominick Street, and William Japero of 40 Sullivan Street.

Late last night the players were looking for the umpire, who, they said, got away with the stakes.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Ben Brown, jewelry, silverware, and leather goods; 704 Broadway.
Gompprecht & Benesch, Baltimore, Md.; H. Perl, women's ready-made garments; 10 Astor Place.
Newberger, B., St. Joseph, Mo., millinery; Hotel Albert.
Hench, N. J., & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; N. J. Hench, notions; A. P. Hench, notions; Hotel Imperial.
Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Wyler, clothing; N. Wyler, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Stevens, G. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Twohey, dry goods; A. H. Stafford, velvets; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. W. Lear, domestics; 398 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Mabley & Carew Company, the, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. G. Carew, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery, ladies and infants' wear, toilet and leather goods; 708 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Sachs Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. Sachs, dry goods; 18 Walker Street; Holland House.
Livingston Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; S. Livingston, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; P. M. Hogue, carpets; 57 White Street; Grand Hotel.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. L. Snyder, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; E. A. Sanger, dry goods; 9 Walker Street; Hotel Savoy.
Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; E. L. Wells, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Shillito, John Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. A. Davis, housefurnishing goods; 346 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Lederer, dress goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Netherland.
Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Bohe, ornaments; 631 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; M. Sommer, cloaks and suits; Hotel Savoy.
McDowell Fur Company, Rome, Ga.; Luke McDonald, furs; Hotel Marlborough.
Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Ederheimer, clothing, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Netherland.
Mayer, Scheuer, Offner & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; T. Mayer, clothing; Hoffman House.
Stern, Lauer, Shohl & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Shohl, clothing, 52 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Seasongood, Troy & Krouse, Cincinnati, Ohio; P. Krouse, clothing, 52 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Mengel, dress goods, 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Graff, A. A., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; L. A. Graff, carpets; Hoffman House.
Hammell, L., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; J. Hammell, domestics, notions, waists, and furnishing goods, 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; V. C. Fry, ladies' and infants' wear, white goods, notions, and laces; Hotel Albert.
Mead, George O., Walton, N. Y., dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Nolan, colored dress goods; G. Brandis, black silks; W. J. McEdwards, colored silks; 157 Duane Street; Hoffman House.
Baer, L., & Co., Lonaconing, Md.; M. Baer, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Kohn Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; H. Kohn, cloaks; 320 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Bartel, Adam H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; J. M. Coate, domestics, hosiery, gloves, and manufacturing department; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Maxwell & McClure Notion Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. M. Maxwell, notions, white goods, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. J. Schloss, clothing, 764 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; William Morrison, laces, ribbons, and kid gloves, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KEENE, N. H., July 28.—Fire in the building of the Holbrook Grocery Company caused a loss of about $75,000. Insurance, $40,000.

WEST TOPSHAM, Vt., July 28.—The store and dwelling of F. P. Cunningham, residence of Dr. Dow, the only church in the village, and the school building were burned this morning, causing a loss of $20,000.

FOUND—A GRAY MARE.

Police Wonder Where Maher Got His Horse and Trap.

Last Thursday, Detective Dunn of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, arrested a man who gave his name as John Maher, his age as twenty-eight, and his residence as One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Jerome Avenue; occupation, laborer. He was driving a smartly appointed trap drawn by a sleek gray mare. The man said he had found the team.

But it was an unsatisfactory explanation, and the man was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Then Dunn learned that Maher had offered the outfit to a rag dealer at Sixty-fifth Street and West End Avenue, at a ridiculously low figure.

Up to last night no one had appeared to claim the mare and cart and the police are wondering how much longer they will have to pay for the keep of the animal.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John B. Frisbie, Mexico; Antonio Lazo-Arriaga, Guatemalan Minister, Washington, and A. R. Flower, Watertown, N. Y.
CAMBRIDGE—J. C. Charpentier, Paris.
GRAND—Berne Nadel, London; Capt. T. A. Adams, United States Army, and Capt. E. Russell, United States Army.
IMPERIAL—Isaac Walker, London, and F. L. Cromwell, Mayogues, P. R.
HOFFMAN—Richard Campbell, Washington, and M. Zollinger, Zurich, Switzerland.
VICTORIA—A. M. King, San Francisco.
MANHATTAN—Theodore Simmons, Calcutta, and Wallace Pratt, Kansas City.
MURRAY HILL—Dr. J. R. Baird, Montreal; E. A. S. Bell, England, and S. R. Spring, Boston.
NETHERLAND—W. Bonds, Porto Rico; F. C. King, Kansas City, and J. W. Aulton, Philadelphia.
SAVOY—Dr. J. P. Oliver, Boston, and J. H. Palmer, Chicago.
NORMANDIE—Theodore Uhlhorn, Mexico.
PARK AVENUE—T. V. Pattarecono, Florence, Italy, and Peter Naylor, Geneva, Switzerland.
FIFTH AVENUE—William G. Hoffman, Havana, and Joseph Crawford, Washington.
ALBEMARLE—A. G. L. Wheeler, London, and H. T. Oxnard, Oxnard, Cal.
ASTOR—C. W. Smith, Honolulu, and Joseph Campbell, London.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Local showers; light south to southwest winds.

Conditions have still further improved in the corn belt. Showers were quite general, except in Western Nebraska, Southern Missouri, Oklahoma, Indiana, and Ohio, and they were heavy over much of Iowa and Northwestern Missouri. In addition, the temperatures were not abnormally high. No maximums of 100 degrees were reported, and they were generally in the neighborhood of 90 degrees west of the Mississippi River. There were also showers and thunder storms in the northern tier of States from New England westward to the Dakotas, in Northern New Mexico, Northern Arizona, and Southern Utah, and on the west Gulf coast.

Temperatures were generally higher in the Atlantic States and lower in the extreme Northwest. In the Pacific Coast States the weather continued fair, with higher temperatures on the north coast.

There will be showers to-day throughout the corn belt, except its extreme western portion and Southern Indiana and Ohio, and they will continue generally on Tuesday in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. There will also be showers to-day and Tuesday from the lake region eastward, showers to-day in the Dakotas, the Central Rocky Mountain region, the extreme Southwest and the west gulf States, and showers Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States, with lower temperatures.

On the New England coast the winds will be light to fresh south to southwest; on the Middle and South Atlantic and gulf coasts light and mostly southerly, and on the Great Lakes variable, though mostly south to west.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh south to southwest winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, showers to-day and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday in Western Maine; light to fresh winds, mostly southwesterly.

Eastern New York, local showers to-day and probably Tuesday; light south to southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day; showers in northern portion. Tuesday partly cloudy, probably showers and cooler; light southerly winds.

New Jersey, partly cloudy to-day; showers in northern portion. Tuesday partly cloudy; probably showers in afternoon; cooler in the interior; light to fresh southerly winds.

District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, fair to-day. Tuesday partly cloudy; probably showers and cooler in afternoon; light southerly winds.

Virginia, fair to-day. Tuesday, partly cloudy, probably showers and cooler in afternoon in northern portion; light southerly winds.

North and South Carolina, fair to-day and Tuesday; light southerly winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day. Tuesday, local thunderstorms and cooler; westerly winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, local thunderstorms to-day, with cooler in southern and western portions. Tuesday, fair; light to fresh northeast to north winds.

North Dakota, showers and cooler to-day. Tuesday, fair and warmer; westerly winds, becoming variable.

South Dakota, partly cloudy and cooler to-day, with showers in eastern portion. Tuesday, fair; northerly winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	72	68	72
6 A. M.	69	69	73
9 A. M.	73	70	78
12 M.	79	72	85
3 P. M.	82	77	86
6 P. M.	79	79	84
9 P. M.	75	79	80
12 P. M.	74	78	76

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79¼
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date, 1900	75
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88. At 8 A. M. the humidity was 72; at 8 P. M. it had risen to 83. The maximum temperature in the course of the day was 79, at 8 P. M., while the minimum was 69, at 2 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

6 P. M.—122 Delancey Street; B. Goldstein; damage, $200.

8 P. M.—162 Franklin Street; Cornell & Ward; damage, $11,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:53	Sun sets...7:20	Moon sets...3:05

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:50	Gov. Isl'd...6:08	H. Gate...8:04
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:03	Gov. Isl'd...6:28	H. Gate...8:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 29.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Brooklyn City, Bristol	.....	.....
California, Ponce	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Castilian Prince, Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Dominic, Northern Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bovic, Liverpool	.....	.....
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.

Caribbee, Barbados and Trinidad	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Mount Vernon, Inagua	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 1.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nord America, Naples, &c.	2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Normandie, Progreso, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

Buenos Ayres, Cadiz, &c.	.....	.....
Cherokee, Turk's Island, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3.

Amsterdam, Botterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Allegheny, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....

ALPHABETIC TIPS.

B-GIN YOUR VACATION WITH A GOOD SMOKE

TRY THE GEO. W. CHILDS 5¢ CIGAR.

GENEROUSLY GOOD

METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO. AND ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, DISTRIBUTORS.

Bulgaria, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
California, Naples, &c.	.....	.....
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Etruria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Evelyn, Pensacola	.....	3:00 P. M.
Holbein, Manchester	.....	.....
Hildur, Curacao, &c.	.....	12:00 M.
Hylas, Montevideo, &c.	.....	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Christiansand	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

‡Mails for Newfoundland by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6 M. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Baru, (registered mails must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 27 and up to Aug. 17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Aug. 17, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. 18, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 25, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, June 26; Shanghai, July 1; Yokohama, July 9, and Honolulu, July 10, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, were dispatched east July 26 at 6 P. M., and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, July 31.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii will close at the General Post Office as advertised.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 29.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, July 18.
Neustria, Naples, July 14.
Proteus, New Orleans, July 24.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, July 26.
Teutonic, Liverpool, July 19.
Vaderland, Antwerp, July 20.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.
Advance, Colon, July 23.
Barbarossa, Bremen, July 20.
El Rio, New Orleans, July 25.
Faeric, Barry, July 16.
Hexam, Gibraltar, July 16.
Hylos, Liverpool, July 17.
Maristow, St. Lucia, July 23.
Morro Castle, Havana, July 26.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 29.
Werra, Gibraltar, July 21.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.
Belgravia, Hamburg, July 20.
Hevelius, Barbados, July 25.
Jamestown, Norfolk, July 30.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 24.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, July 20.
Seminole, Jacksonville, July 28.

THURSDAY, AUG. 1.
Asama, Gibraltar, July 18.
Deutschland, Hamburg, July 25.
El Valle, New Orleans, July 27.
Ferndene, Gibraltar, July 18.
Germanic, Liverpool, July 24.
Jefferson, Norfolk, July 31.
Scotia, Gibraltar, July 18.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, July 23.
Hamilton, Norfolk, July 31.

Arrived.

SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) Hilt, Sagua La Grande July 19 and Havana 23d, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah July 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:15 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, (new, 2,000 tons

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes daily at 5 o'clock
Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The Wanamaker Store

The Final Offering of

FLORODORA SUITS

for this season

This is the most popular Summer Dress brought out this year. Designed by us and made up of excellent Holland linen in handsome styles, it was sold only here and had no rival at or near its price.

In fact it has been selling for weeks right alongside of bargain lots—preferred because of its refined style, and remarkable value at its regular price of $6.50. All other Shirtwaist Suits in our stock were reduced last week or earlier, and last of all, because least necessary, we cut the price of these stylish and popular dresses.

Today about a hundred

FLORODORA SUITS

At $5 Each

They are in the natural linen color. Waist has plaits in yoke effect, but is otherwise entirely plain. Buttoned down the back. Skirt is beautifully cut and smartly tailored.

There will be no more at any price when these are gone.

Second floor, Broadway.

French Garments

For Women—Half Price

It is only our own strict censorship of the stock in the Little French Store that calls for this radical halving of prices on these fine things.

The underwear particularly is worth just as much in September as in May.

In beauty it will scarcely be excelled by the new goods; for truly artistic needlework such as is displayed on these pieces is always beautiful, and does not change in style with the season.

We bought lavishly before, and we have done so again; because we want to offer you all that Paris has to send.

We pay for our ambition, by giving you these garments at half their fair values, in order to have all the room for the new goods already on the way.

Women who love dainty apparel will share these fine pieces gladly at such prices as these:

Night Gowns, worth $4.50 to $25, at $2.25 to $12.50
Chemises, worth $5.50 to $10 at $2.75 to $5
Corset Covers, worth $4 to $10, at $2 to $5
Drawers, worth $3 to $15, at $1.50 to $7.50
Petticoats, worth $4.50 to $14, at $2.25 to $7
Tea Gowns or Negligees, worth $10.50 to $150; at $5.25 to $75
Dressing Sacques, worth $6.50 to $35, at $3.25 to $17.50
Silk and Organdie Waists, worth $12 to $50, at $6 to $25

Little French Store, Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Muslin Underwear

Attractively Priced

There's a good deal of disproportion nowadays between values and prices in these offerings of women's muslin underwear. Whether your choice lies in a daintily finished Chemise of sheer, fine material at a dollar and a half, such as the news from the Second floor tells about today, or a well-made Night Gown at 38c, like those shown in the Basement—the saving for you is as important in one case as the other.

And these offerings are just types of a multitude of others equally attractive. These details:

Chemises—

$1.50—Of lawn or nainsook, in 3 styles, trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon; some skirt length, trimmed, others with plain hem. Regularly $2 and $2.25.

$2.75—Of fine nainsook, Marguerite style, trimmed with lace and ribbon; skirt length, with ruffle, trimmed. Regularly $3.25.

Many other styles, trimmed with torchon lace, Valenciennes lace and embroidery, or plain; some skirt length, others with plain hem, from 35c to $4.50.

Second floor.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem, with plaits above. Only 3 to a buyer.

Night Gowns—

38c—Of muslin; V neck; yoke of cluster of plaits; neck trimmed with cambric ruffle. Only 3 to a buyer,

Basement.

Hints from the BOOK STORE

Buying a book is something like ordering a meal—a gentle suggestion on the part of some one else acts as a powerful aid to making up one's mind.

Maybe these hints of excellently readable Copyright Paper Novels, and the news of late accessions to our collection of French Books may prod the hesitating mind to a decision.

Copyright Paper Novels, 33c—

An interesting group of new books in handy new editions.

Four-Leaved Clover. Maxwell Gray.
Mistress Penwick. Dutton Payne.
That Sweet Enemy. Katherine Tynan.
The Maid of Maiden Lane. Amelia E. Barr.
Via Crucis. F. Marion Crawford.
The Jessamy Bride. Frankfort Moore.
Active Service. Stephen Crane.
The Gadfly. E. L. Voynich.

Novels at 38c each—

New copyrighted paper novels in shandsome edition.

A Singular Life. E. S. Phelps.
Tom Grogan. F. Hopkinson Smith.
King Noanett. F. J. Stimson.
Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow. J. K. Jerome.
With Edged Tools. Henry S. Merriman.

New French Books, 75c—

These have just come in. Importations every few weeks keep us in touch with the best and latest works of French Fiction and Belles Lettres.

Fiancee d'Outre-Mer. Daniel Lesueur.
Le Brasseur D'Affaires. Georges Ohnet.
Le Cavalier Miserey. Abel Hermant.
Idylle Rouge. Adolph Cheneviere.
Perversites. Maxime Formont.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

A Hundred and Fifty Thousand Yards
A Hundred and Forty Choice Patterns
Of PRINTED BATISTE At 5c a Yard!

This is the choicest collection of Cotton Dress goods ever offered at this little price.

We are not forgetful of those remarkable dimities when we make this statement—and that offering was never excelled before.

But here is a fine but substantial cloth, printed in the most beautiful designs seen this season. Complete in assortment as if picked from the cream of the stock at the season's beginning.

Here are the solid colorings in complete variety of shades, with beautiful Foulard patterns in white. Then the smaller figures, too, that so many others prefer.

There are the broad and handsome stripes that are so sought for—some light, others dark. Then there are plenty of the neat narrow stripes in black or colors with white, that are so hard to keep in stock. These in two sizes, complete in color assortment.

There are also several thousand yards in black grounds with neat figures in white.

Some choice broad stripes are printed in *two* colors on white. These will make up in handsome style.

When you see them you will not wonder that the manufacturer said "No" very positively to our offer at first. Thought Five Cents an absurd price for which to sell such beautiful goods.

But a hundred and fifty thousand yards demanded a good many customers in his regular trade.

He thought better of it, and decided to take his loss immediately while he could sell the whole lot at a clip.

And so these choice and beautiful Batistes are here in this profuse variety for you to choose from today at

Five Cents a Yard!

Main aisle counters hold the display.

If you can't come to the store, you can buy very satisfactorily by mail. Tell us whether you want stripes or figures, large or small design, white or colored ground and what color; and our mail order shoppers will pick out the prettiest patterns here when your order comes. Even with this immense quantity here, it is risky to wait for samples.

If a telephone is available talk directly to our mail order department.

Main aisle, Rotunda, Fourth ave., and Basement.

BRIC-A-BRAC and Cut Glass

Worth While Buying

Every tasteful housekeeper wants plenty of these wares in her home. They give that refined and artistic air which is so gratifying—and which nothing else can give.

Buying in the usual way, at regular prices, is costly, and thrifty housekeepers make additions slowly.

Today beautiful pieces of Bric-a-brac are offered for so little that you can buy

$20 to $30 Worth for $10

Then the very finest cuttings of glass are marked a third below their regular value.

It is decidedly profitable to buy during this sale, either for your own use, or for prospective gift occasions.

These hints of prices:

Bric-a-Brac—

Groups, Busts and Figures:

Figures—At 50c, regularly $1. At $1, regularly $3.
At 75c, regularly $2 At $1.50, regularly $3.50.
At $2, regularly $4.
Busts—At $3, regularly $7. At $4, regularly $8.
At $6, regularly $12.
Groups—At $10, regularly $25. At $15, regularly $33.

Cut Glass—

Bowls, 8 in., $3 and $5, regularly $5 and $8.50.
Celery Trays, $3 and $4, regularly $5 and $6.
Water Caraffes, $3 from $4. Bowls, 9 in., $5, from $7.50.
Handled Nappies, $2.75, from $4.
Water Tumblers, $3 dozen, worth $5 dozen.
Water Pitchers, 3 pints, $9, worth $14.

Main aisle.

Fine JACKETS

For Little

There was hunting in hot haste for many a mislaid jacket last week.

Summer is full of the unexpected in the matter of weather. Cool days, and especially cool nights, are sprinkled in to make jackets necessary.

If not provided with a handsome jacket of the newest style, here is opportunity to be ready for the next cool spell at exceedingly little cost.

This is the final clean-up of this season's stock.

These two groups:

At $4, worth up to $15—Eton jackets and coats of cloth in light and dark colors; some in Eton style, prettily trimmed; others are tailor finished.

At $7.50, worth up to $23—Handsome Eton coats in cloth and silk, and coat styles in various cloths; imported and domestic; many are artistically trimmed.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Light Striped

FLANNEL TROUSERS

Plenty here—plenty in particular of the fine light stripes that are as stylish as they are scarce in most stores.

You can get dark colors most anywhere, but these choice patterns are to be found scarcely anywhere but at the wide-awake tailor's and Wanamaker's.

Smart dressers will appreciate the wide cut legs narrow at bottom—just as the swell tailor cuts them.

$3.50 and $4 a pair

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hurrying Out the

PARASOLS

Today marks the beginning of the end of the parasols. All that are left must follow their predecessors, and henceforth do yeoman duty as protectors against the sun's torrid August rays.

Hence we reduce them radically, to a new price-level that will expedite their movements. All share the same fate, plain ones and fancy ones, including a group of very handsome parasols, both domestic and imported, some of which are unique.

Read the interesting details:

At $1 each—All-silk parasols; in plain white, and a number of colored ones that are slightly soiled. values up to $2.50.
At $1.75 and $2.25—Fancy all-silk parasols; worth $3 to $4.
At $2.90—Fancy silk parasols that were $4 to $6.
At $5 to $17.50—The remainder of our handsomest parasols, including some exceptionally beautiful and unique ones, that were $12 to $40.

Broadway.

Our Responsibility Towards Boys

The beginning of a new week is co-incident with the beginning of another week of activity in the Boys' Clothing Store. Watch the details as they appear from day to day—you'll find nothing that is not of keenest interest to those who have hearty, growing boys to clothe. And our responsibility for the external appearance of these boys begins early—when they're three years old.

These proofs of our solicitude today:

325 Washable Sailor Suits of galatea; sizes 3 to 12 years; splendidly made in a variety of different styles and colorings; good value at $1.25 and $1.50; now 95c a suit.

Blouse Shirt Waists, of madras, mercerized white satin striped; fine striped, and plain; with or without collar; values $1.15 to $1.35, at $1 each.

Shirt Waists of flannel in neat patterns of stripes and plaids; for boys of 6 to 14 years; were $1.25, now 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Our August Trade Sale of FURNITURE

Begins Thursday, August First

JOHN WANAMAKER

A Word About PIANOS

You probably already have some half-formed plans about getting a piano next Fall—but are not giving the matter any very serious thought just now.

Why not now? Particularly if, after a visit to our Piano Warerooms, you are convinced that it is very much to your financial advantage to buy your piano or Angelus at this time.

That is precisely what these especial offerings of Pianos are meant to prove to you today. They are all in excellent condition. Some have stood on our floors as samples, others have come to us in exchange for new pianos. But all of them have been examined, when necessary, repaired, tuned and put in the best possible shape by our well-trained force of experts.

You are certain to find just the piano you want among them; that will meet your requirements as to style and price. And, whichever you choose, you are bound to effect a saving which makes it well worth your while to buy it now.

There are some Angelus Piano-players and Symphony Organs here also, at material reductions—think of saving almost, and in some cases a full hundred dollars on an Angelus!

All these instruments are purchasable on the same terms—cash, or in easy instalments without added cost except interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for amount unpaid.

Grand Pianos—

1 Chickering Concert Grand, almost as good as new; was $1000; now $375.
1 Chickering Baby Grand, beautiful piano, and in every way desirable; was $750, now $475.
1 Chickering Baby Grand, rosewood case; was $750, now $665.

Upright Pianos—

1 Vose upright piano, very handsomely carved; regular price, $390; now $325.
1 Crown upright piano, same as new, latest style; was $330, now $295.
1 Fischer upright, large size, walnut case; was $350, now $125.
1 Marshall & Wendell apartment size; was $300, now $135.
1 Peek & Sons; was $300, now $175.
1 Weser Bros. upright grand; was $300, now $125.
1 Chickering upright; was $400, now $125.
1 Swick upright; was $275, now $95.
1 Cable & Sons, fancy case; was $350, now $165.

Square Pianos—

1 Gabler & Bros., large ebony case, carved legs, fancy moulding; original price, $350; now $70.
1 Haines Bros. square, in good condition; was $350, now $50.
1 Raven & Bacon square; was $300, now $25.
1 Weber square; was $400, now $95.

The Angelus—

1 Angelus Piano-Player, ebony case; reduced from $225 to $125.
1 Angelus Piano-Player, walnut case; reduced from $225 to $125.
1 Angelus Orchestral, walnut case; reduced from $250 to $165.
1 Angelus Orchestral, ebony case; reduced from $250 to $165.
1 Angelus Orchestral, mahogany case; reduced from $250 to $165.
1 Angelus Orchestral, rosewood case; reduced from $250 to $165.
1 Angelus Orchestral, mahogany case; reduced from $250 to $165.
1 Angelus Orchestral, mahogany case; reduced from $285 to $200.

Symphony Self-Playing Organs—

1 mahogany Grand, artistically carved; reduced from $750 to $495.
1 walnut Grand; reduced from $275 to $195.
1 walnut, small size; reduced from $180 to $125.

Other Instruments—

1 Aeolian cabinet and 60 rolls of music; original price, $450; now $125.
1 Beatty organ; was $75, now $20.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

Clearing Out the

LACE CURTAINS

This is a final wind-up of one, two and three-pair lots of Nottingham, Ruffled Muslin, Ruffled Net, White Irish Point and Renaissance Lace Curtains, at decisive price-concessions.

No housekeeper who has any present or prospective use for lace curtains should allow these excellent low-priced offerings of late, perfect curtains to escape her.

Exact news follows:

Nottingham Lace Curtains—One-pair lots; were $2.35 to $6.75, now $1.18 to $3.40.
Two-pair lots; were $1.25 to $6.50, now 85c to $4.25.
Three-pair lots; were $1.50 to $7.25, now $1 to $4.90.
Ruffled Muslin Curtains—One-pair lots; were $1 to $4, now 50c to $2.
Two-pair lots; were 55c to $2.50, now 40c to $1.65.
Three-pair lots; were $1.25 to $2.25, now 85c to $1.50.
Ruffled Net Curtains—One pair lots; were $1.50 to $7.50, now 75c to $3.75.
Two-pair lots; were $3 to $8.50, now $2 to $5.65.
Three-pair lots; were $2.25 to $4.25, now $1.50 to $2.75.
White Irish Point Lace Curtains—One-pair lots; were $5 to $12, now $2.50 to $6.
Two-pair lots; were $6.50 to $15.50, now $4.25 to $10.50.
Three-pair lots; were $3.75 to $12, now $2.50 to $8.25.
Renaissance Lace Curtains—One-pair lots; were $8 to $18, now $4 to $9.

Third floor.

FRAMED PICTURES

Under-Price

Three groups of pictures have been gathered up in our Picture Store for prompt selling. They are odd lots that Midsummer stock-righting has discovered.

Each promises effective service in decorating some home; and the little prices will double the desire for possession by those who see them today.

At $1, Worth $1.75 to $2—

Colored photographs; in gilt frames; size 14x17 in. Artotypes, matted and framed; size 18x22 in.; all figure subjects.

At $2, Worth $5.50—

Etchings, all pleasing landscape subjects; matted and framed in gilt frames; size 18x38 in.

At $3, Worth $4.50 to $7.50—

Etchings, pastels and colored photographs; size 20x30 and 18x38 in.; all neatly matted and framed in gilt frames.

Fifth floor.

EVERYBODY'S For August

Prince Among the Midsummer Magazines

Aguinaldo's Story of His Capture
The Birth of a Butterfly
Tragedy—The Story of a Moose
Photography as a Fine Art
The Railroads and the People
The Star Who Played Leading Lady

—and a dozen other entertaining contributions in prose and verse. Richly and beautifully illustrated.

10c a copy

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BIG POLO GAMES COMING

Prize List Out for the Annual Championship Tournament.

TO BE PLAYED AT BROOKLINE

Dedham, the Present Holder, Will Enter and Lakewood Will Send a Strong Quartet.

Chairman H. L. Herbert of the Polo Association will issue this week the prize list and conditions for the coming polo championship tournament of the United States. The clubs desirous of trying for the highest honor in the American polo world, which carries with it possession for one year of the William Waldorf Astor Gold Cup, will have two weeks in which to get their teams together and make their entries. On Monday, Aug. 12, the entries will close, and immediately after the drawings will be made and the dates for the individual games arranged. The championships will be played from Sept. 2 to 14, on the polo field of the Brookline Country Club, near Boston.

The championship is now held by the Dedham Polo Club, whose field is at Karlstein, near Boston. It won lost year on the Prospect Park field, where all the championships up to the present year have been held, beating the Westchester Country Club by one goal, in one of the best played and most sensational championship contests ever seen. Each side earned seven goals, but foul and safety penalties lost Westchester one entire goal and cost it the championship. The winning team consisted of Allan Forbes, E. M. Weld, W. H. Goodwin, and Joshua Crane. The Westchester quartet was Eugene S. Reynal, John E. Cowdin, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and Lawrence Waterbury.

SIX TEAMS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

There will be no more than six teams entered for the championship this year, and, indeed, the number is likely to be one or two less. It will be a battle of the giants, however, for there has been a great effort to get formidable fours together, and this has been seen with marked effect in the Lakewood Club. The latter club has drawn upon Rockaway for Foxhall Keene, while Westchester furnishes the two Waterbury boys. Benjamin Nicoll may be the fourth man, provided he recovers sufficiently from his recent attack of vertigo, but if he cannot play, the club has two or three other strong men to draw from. The weakening of the old Westchester team by the withdrawal of the Waterbury brothers in favor of George Gould's club will eliminate the former from the championship, but it is likely to enter a team for the junior event.

The Rockaway quartet, composed of Hazard, Rene La Montagne, Jr., Savage, and Conover, although winning two of the recent Rockaway tournament events, is hardly strong enough for championship material. The Philadelphia Country Club and Bryn Mawr are likely to be the only Quaker representations, and it is very probable that the Philadelphia poloists will concentrate all their efforts into making one strong team for Bryn Mawr, which is really Philadelphia's omnibus polo club. This leaves as almost sureties for the championship four teams—Myopia, Dedham, Lakewood, and Bryn Mawr. Meadow Brook has lost her strongest players, as the Eustis boys and Harry Payne Whitney are away from the field this year, and not likely to enter. It would be no surprise to the polo fraternity if the above four furnishes the sum total of entries.

The junior championship was won last year by the Philadelphia Country Club, composed of J. B. Lippincott, M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., A. E. Kennedy, and J. Frank McFadden. They beat Rockaway in the final round by 8½ goals to 3¼. The Meadow Brook second team was the only other one entered. It is not likely that more than four teams will try for junior honors this season.

ONE QUAKER TEAM OUT.

One of the entering teams to the annual polo tournament of the Point Judith Country Club, which will begin to-day at Narragansett, sent word yesterday to Chairman H. L. Herbert of the Polo Association that it would be obliged to withdraw. This was the Philadelphia Country Club, practically the second team from that club, as the first team is in the Point Judith Cup event, which is played without handicaps. The withdrawing team, therefore, will default to the Point Judith Club in the game scheduled for to-morrow for the Narragansett cups, and it will default to the Country Club of Westchester in the opening event for the Rhode Island cups, fixed for Thursday, Aug. 1. The actual playing days, therefore, will be reduced from ten to eight. The main reason for the withdrawal of the Philadelphia Country Club was its inability to secure a good fourth man. Three men only had been definitely selected—Barclay H. Warburton, J. C. Groome, and R. E. Strawbridge—and it was found impossible to obtain another player who could give the time.

The Country Club of Westchester, which won both the Narragansett and Rhode Island cups last year, has two different teams in this year, and only two of last year's players appear again. The same quartet won both events then, and was composed as follows: E. C. Reynal, R. J. Collier, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and P. F. Collier. Reynal has not appeared on the polo field this year, owing to the death of his mother, Mrs. Jules Reynal, in the Spring, but P. F. Collier would probably have played had he not broken his collar bone two weeks ago in the Rockaway tournament. Waterbury and Robert Collier will both play on the team for the Narragansett cups, and with them will be T. A. Havemeyer and Lawrence Waterbury. This team will have the high handicap of 25 goals, 9 goals stronger than the winning team last year, and, with the exception of the Myopia team, it will be the strongest in the Point Judith tournament.

An entirely new team is entered for the Rhode Island cups, open to teams not exceeding an aggregate of 20 goals. It will be made up of J. Insley Blair, T. A. Havemeyer, H. C. Brokaw, and R. L. Beeckman, 12 goals being the total team handicap. For the Rhode Island cups last year Westchester beat the second team of Dedham, and the Philadelphia Freebooters were beaten in the final for the Narragansett cups. The Point Judith Cup, which must be won three times to become the property of the winning club, was won by the Myopia team, and a stronger quartet is entered this year. C. G. Rice, Robert G. Shaw, 2d, and R. L. Agassiz, who were among the victors a year ago, will be seen again, but Charles Wheeler takes F. B. Fay's place at back. The reason that the strong Westchester quartet does not enter for that trophy is seen in the fact that the two Waterbury boys will play with the Bryn Mawr team in that event.

W. W. Keith, who appears in all of the games next month at Narragansett, on the Point Judith team, is a comparatively new man to many of the local players. He is a member of the Onwentsia Polo Club, near Chicago, but came East for polo practice, and brought his ponies with him. He is a four handicap man, and has been doing some preliminary play lately on the Point Judith field.

Wednesday and Saturday are the regular playing days for the Rumson Polo Club, near Seabright, and cups have been offered for several competitions in the future. The players who are doing particularly good work are W. Strothers Jones, H. E. Meeker, Raymond L. Herbert, J. A. Rawlins, H. S. Borden, J. Craig Havemeyer, A. L. Herbert, and George L. Myers. W. Irving Brokaw is one of the latest additions to the club.

TENNIS PLAYERS TO GO ABROAD.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—It is reported here to-day on apparently good authority that Malcolm D. Whitman, the lawn tennis champion of the United States, will go abroad next season to play as soon as his examinations are finished at Harvard. He has positively decided not to defend his championship title at Newport next month, nor his title and challenge at Longwood here, but he keeps steadily at his practice and still shows the most perfect form.

Next year will be his last in the Harvard Law School, and as soon as he is finished next Spring he will go abroad for part or all of the rest of the season. He has positive plans, as he declared yesterday himself, to cross over early in the Spring following, in April or May, 1902, that is, and to play for the All-England championship at Wimbledon.

D. F. Davis and Holcombe Ward, the American champions in doubles, have also planned to play again at Wimbledon next June, and if Ward can get away from business the pair will cross over in May, and try again for the English championship in doubles.

GOLF FOR THE WEEK.

Shinnecock and Hollywood Will Be the Big Tournament Attractions—Other Events on Local Links.

A decidedly active week is in store for the golfers in the metropolitan district, for after a period of quietude, two interesting tournaments are announced. The Shinnecok Golf Club will hold a three-day event for members and season subscribers only, and the Hollywood Golf Club will hold its open tournament for professionals and amateurs on Friday and Saturday. This latter event promises to be the larger competition of the two, for Shinnecock has expressly stated that golfers outside of the club were not wanted this year, the first time it has failed to give a big tournament. All of the local amateurs of note and over a score of professionals will be seen on the Hollywood links, and many of them will go down early this week to practice over the course.

The Hollywood Golf Club has offered $650 in money prizes, and if any of them are won by amateurs, the latter will receive the equivalent in plate. There will be two competitions in all. On Friday the event will be a thirty-six hole medal-play event for which seven money prizes are offered—$150 to first, $100 to second, $75 to third, $50 to fourth, $25 to fifth, $15 to sixth, and $10 to seventh. The closing event on Saturday will be a Scotch foursome, open to teams of amateurs, professionals, or amateurs and professionals. The three leading teams will receive prizes of the following values: First, $100; second, $75, and third, $50. The entries close on Tuesday, with the Secretary of the Hollywood Club, Thomas J. O'Donohue, at 101 Front Street. It was expected that Stewart Gardner would appear in the coming event. He won a similar contest three weeks ago at the Westbrook Club, but he recently received a leave of absence from the Garden City Golf Club and sailed last week for Scotland to visit his home in historic Troon. Willie Anderson, the open champion, will come on from Pittsfield for the event, and there will be a host of other crack golfers. The programme of the week is:

THURSDAY, AUG. 1.

Shinnecock.—Club tournament.
Apawamis.—Women's driving competition.
Bayswater.—Women's handicap.
Montclair.—Women's handicap foursome.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

Hollywood.—Open professional and amateur tournament.
Shinnecock.—Club tournament.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3.

Hollywood.—Open professional and amateur tournament.
Shinnecock.—Club tournament.
Innis Arden.—Team match with Oakland.
Englewood.—Handicap for men and women.
Dyker Meadow.—Team match with Englewood.
Rockaway.—Ball handicap for some of the members.
Flushing.—Four-ball foursome.
Richmond County.—Monthly handicap.
Apawamis.—Team match with Hillandale.
Bayswater.—Mixed foursomes.
Ardsley.—Monthly handicap.
Mahopac.—Men's handicap.
Seabright.—Men's foursome.

GOLF NOTES OF INTEREST.

William Jeffries, professional of the South Orange Field Club's links, has put the nine holes in excellent condition, and recently made a new nine-hole record of 39 strokes, equalling bogey. There is considerable playing by the members every week.

The New Jersey Golf Club has practically closed for the Summer. No club competitions will be held until late in September. A few of the home members, however, play over the course on Saturdays. A special competition for Labor Day may be arranged.

One of the strongest golfers who is now playing on the Waumbek links in the White Mountains is E. W. Dolley of the Ardsley Club. He is scratch man on the Waumbek course, and in the initial competition of the season this week he made the lowest gross score, 90 strokes. A series of competitions for women will begin next week.

The women of the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye will continue their weekly matches through August. A cup has been offered by Mrs. T. H. Dimond for a long driving contest next Thursday. On Saturday the men's team will meet the Hillandale golfers on the Apawamis links, and a match with Fairfield will be played late in the season.

George Thompson, professional of the Yountakah Country Club of Nutley, and John Hobens, the Glen Ridge Club professional, have decided to enter the Hollywood tournament and are devoting every spare moment to practice on their respective links. Thompson recently did the Yountakah course in 85 strokes, a low figure for the last eighteen holes.

The Newark Athletic Club will play a team match with the Glenview Club of Trenton next Saturday on the Newark links. E. E. Moody, Captain of the home team, will lead its forces, and he has chosen for the others P. C. Pulver, C. McD. Wills, J. W. Halsey, and E. N. Todd. The return match will probably be played on the Glenview links next month.

The absence of many of the Morristown golfers has given the links of the Morris County Golf Club rather a deserted appearance, and renewed activity will not be apparent until September. George G. Kip and his daughter, Miss Kip, who held the women's championship one season, are in Colorado. Other players are in the White Mountains, and the Adirondacks, and will keep pounding away at the game wherever they are.

A novel age competition was played recently on the Poland Springs links, Maine. Mrs. W. H. Lord offered a cup for competition by players over sixty years old. There were ten entries, and the novel match was watched by a large gallery. Albert Little of Philadelphia, one of the oldest players, seventy-five years of age, won the event in a net score of 113 strokes. He had fifteen handicap. The second man, B. P. Moulton, made the lowest gross score, 119.

The date for the first State championship of Massachusetts has been set for Tuesday, Aug. 27, and succeeding days during the week on the links of the Wollaston Golf Club. There will be no entry fee, but competitors must be members of clubs in the State and of the United States Golf Association. Only those whose club handicaps are 10 strokes or less will be eligible, however. The qualifying round will be 36 holes, and if more than fifty players take part thirty-two will be picked to continue at match play, but if less than fifty the qualifying number will be sixteen.

The Golf Commitee of the Mahopac Golf Club has issued an attractive schedule of events for men and women. Next Wednesday the women will have a medal-play handicap. De Witt Smith has given a cup for men's handicap competition during August, beginning next week. Players must hand in attested scores every week, and the first three in each event will receive three, two, and one points, respectively. The member having the largest number at the close of the month will receive the trophy. A similar contest for women will also be played during the month, the prize being given by A. B. See. Home and home team competitions will be played with the Bedford Golf Club, the first to be held on the Mahopac links Aug. 24, and the next at Bedford on Sept. 7.

The poor showing made by William Waller, the Western amateur golf champion, in this week's open tournament at the Onewentsia Golf Club was a serious disappointment to his friends. Waller finished fifteenth in the qualifying round of eighty starters, and failed to get among the first eight for the chief trophy, the Ravinoaks Cup. He did 87, while the top score was 78, made by William Holabird, Jr., one of the crack junior golfers of Chicago. It made a new amateur record for the links. In the championship of the West a year ago young Holabird was runner-up to Waller. The friends of the latter admit that he will not retain his honors for another season. The only Eastern player in the event was H. H. Knapp of the Brooklawn Club, Bridgeport, Conn., and he qualified for the third cup. Holabird continued his good play and won the Ravinoaks Cup in the final round.

Liebknecht Athletic Club Games.

The third of the series of athletic games of the Liebknecht Athletic Club was held yesterday in Brooklyn. Aaron Cohen again was the principal point winner, he winning the 75-yard, 440-yard, and 600-yard runs. The feature of the day was a match relay race between the Nameless Athletic Club, Liebknecht Athletic Club, and Manhattan Field Club, which was won by the Nameless Athletic Club after a hard and exciting race. The leaders in the competition to date are: Aaron Cohen, 59 points; Abraham Fensterstock, 32 points; Edward J. Silverberg, 20 points; Isidor Zimmerman, 25 points, and Charles Silverstein, 22 points. The summaries follow:

75-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Aaron Cohen, (7 yards;) Edward J. Silverberg, (6 yards,) second; Isidor Zimmerman, (scratch,) third. Time—0:08 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Aaron Cohen, (37 yards;) Abraham Fensterstock, (40 yards,) second; Max Baer, (43 yards,) third. Time—0:56 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Aaron Cohen, (7 yards;) Nathan Tanenbaum, (9 yards,) second; Samuel Tanenbaum, (12 yards,) third. Time—1:22 4-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Nathan Tanenbaum, (12 seconds;) Jacob Shoben, (20 seconds,) second; Abraham Fensterstock, (scratch,) third. Time—11:50.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Mike Garfunkel, (8 feet,) with a put of 30 feet 9 inches; Charles Silverstein, (5 feet,) second, with a put of 33 feet 3 inches; Abraham Fensterstock, (10 feet,) third, with a put of 25 feet.

Match Relay Race, One Mile.—Won by Nameless Athletic Club team, composed of Abraham Goldman, Isidor Weisman, Hyman Poris, and Edward Shoben; Liebknecht Athletic Club team, composed of Nathan Tanenbaum, Abraham Fensterstock, Edward J. Silvgrberg, and Aaron Cohen, second; Manhattan Field Club team, composed of Samuel Greenberg, Morris Cohen, Leo Weisenan, and Nathan Schneider, third. Time—4:01 3-5.

HARLEM OARSMEN ACTIVE

Crews Begin Training for the Labor Day Regatta.

New Junior Eight of the Dauntless Club Has Been Selected—Union Boat Club Also Has a Junior Team.

There was more activity among the Harlem River oarsmen yesterday than has been the case for several weeks past, as but a little over a month now remains before the important Middle States regatta, on Labor Day, and the crews which will srtive for the final rowing honors of the season on that occasion must start training within the week or suffer an impairment of their chances of success. In consequence there was a noticeable increase in the number of crews on the water, while boats were being measured and rerigged in several of the houses.

The new junior eight of the Dauntless Rowing Club has been selected by Coach "Davy" Roach, and made its appearance yesterday afternoon. The order as at present arranged is as follows: Bow, J. McEwen; No. 2, F. G. Holmes; No. 3, Philip Rees, Jr.; No. 4, E. Reinhold; No. 5, D. Daly; No. 6, E. B. Johnson; No. 7, M. Dillingham; stroke, F. Schaefer; coxswain, J. C. Egerton. The substitutes are C. Warmuth, W. Reed, C. Vetter, and W. Hulse. The crew will begin daily practice on Thursday. The Dauntless senior eight will also begin practice soon.

The Union Boat Club also has a junior eight, made up as follows: Bow, E. Swayne; No. 2, C. Kelly; 3, B. Merritt; 4, G. Asendorf; 5, J. Blaine; 6, F. Scanlon; 7, J. Golding; stroke, T. Burton; coxswain, C. De Pew. Kirk and Hjertberg will represent the club in the junior doubles and Titus in the senior singles. There is also a prospect of a senior eight from this club.

Capt. Cool of the Nassau Boat Club has an even dozen candidates from whom he will select a senior eight by Thursday. The Nassaus will also be represented by a junior four-oared gig crew, which is now rowing as follows: Bow, Stivers; No. 2, Wood; 3, White; stroke, Quigley; coxswain, R. M. Stephens. Mehrhoff will also enter in the senior singles to meet Titus and decide the yet unsettled question of which is the better sculler. This race will practically decide the local championship in that class.

The Harlem Rowing Club has a senior four-oared sheil crew, composed of Maher, Hoffman, Mase, and Nagle, and also an intermediate eight. There is also a prospect of a senior eight from this club.

The Atalanta Boat Club also had a senior four-oared shell crew out yesterday, composed of Mulcahy, Hughes, Handley, and Kafka, which will train for the Middle States regatta, and there is talk of a senior eight.

From the Friendship Boat Club there will be a junior four-oared gig crew, now in training, and rowing as follows: Bow, J. Jarchow; No. 2, E. Ebling; No. 3, C. Aubert; stroke, G. Allison; coxswain, F. Troeger. The club will also be represented by S. Hlavac in the junior singles, and will have a junior eight if a shell can be obtained.

The Lone Star Boat Club will be represented by S. A. Cramer in the intermediate singles, and E. Keller in the junior singles. Keller will also enter the intermediate single gig race, and Stein and Mayer the senior double gig race in the Hoboken regatta on Aug. 24.

The intermediate eight of the Nonpareil Rowing Club will begin active training tomorrow, and a senior eight, an intermediate four, and a senior four will be selected during the week. Four men will be taken from the intermediate eight to form the intermediate four, and the other four men of the crew, together with the senior four, will compose the senior eight.

The season for club regattas is now at hand, and most of the local clubs are now arranging for these events. The Union Boat Club will have its regatta on Saturday, Aug. 10, and will be followed by that of the Nonpareil Rowing Club on Aug. 17. On Aug. 31 the Hudson Boat Club will hold its regatta, and the list of events will include an open senior four-oared gig race, in which it is expected there will be several entries from other local clubs. The Nassau and Friendship Boat Clubs will hold their regattas in September.

Of the three boat clubs which moved last week from the old "Scullers' Row," near the Third Avenue Bridge, only one—the First Bohémian Boat Club—is yet settled in the new row above the Central Bridge. The Metropolitan Rowing Club house is temporarily moored near the Nassau house, and the Harlem Rowing Club houses are in a slip on the east side of the river opposite the Lone Star Boat Club house, at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street. Both are waiting until their new sites near the Nassau house are ready for them. The delay is due to the fact that both houses are to be raised on piles instead of floating upon scows, as they do now.

There is talk among some of the clubs of adopting the college and English plan of rowing four-oared shell races with coxswains, and it is likely that several boats of this kind will be built this Winter and tried in the regattas of next year.

NEW YORKS BEATEN BY UTICA.

National League Baseball Team Got But Three Hits in the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 28.—The National League New York baseball team was defeated here to-day in an exhibition game with the Utica State League team. Merritt, one of the best State League pitchers, proved invincible, and he had the big Leaguers powerless to do much damage. But three hits were secured by the New Yorks.

It looked at the start as if the State League team would not be in it with the visitors. Van Haltren, the first batter up in the first inning, batted out a home run, the ball landing in deep centre. It proved to be New York's only run. Merritt after that only gave his opponents two hits. New York had men on second and third in the fifth inning, with one out, Merritt striking out the next batsmen. Utica scored its runs in the third inning.

Leach, a new find for New York, pitched a good game except in the third, when he was "touched up" rather lively. Singles by Taylor, Coogan, O'Brien, and Merritt and a sacrifice hit netted the Utica score. The game was practically a pitchers' battle. The features of the game were Selbach's long-run catch and O'Brien's fielding of a fast liner at third. "Mike" Griffin, former Captain of the Brooklyn team, umpired. The New York management is negotiating for the release of Merritt. Score:

UTICA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gleason, ss.	0	1	2	3	1
Coogan, 1b.	1	1	12	0	1
O'Brien, 3b.	1	1	0	1	1
O'Neil, c.	0	0	10	2	0
Donovan, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Lawler, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Pickett, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Taylor, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Merritt, p.	1	1	1	3	0
Total.	3	6	27	10	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	2	2	0	1
Strang, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0
Phyle, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Selbach, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
H'kman, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	9	2	0
Nelson, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
B'rman, c.	0	0	6	2	0
Leach, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Total.	1	3	24	10	2

Utica	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—New York, 1; Utica, 2. Stolen base—Bowerman. Two-base hit—Coogan. Home run—Van Haltren. Sacrifice hit—Coogan. Left on bases—New York, 3; Utica, 2. Double plays—Leach, Ganzel, and Phyle; Taylor and Coogan. Struck out—By Leach, 4; by Merritt, 9. Base on balls—Off Leach, 1. Hit by pitched ball—O'Neil. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Mr. Griffin.

Hoboken Regatta Announcement.

Secretary J. D. Wareing of the Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association, has issued an announcement of the annual regatta of the association, to be held over the Guttenberg course, on the Hudson River, on Saturday, Aug. 24. The following events will be open to the members of any boat club: Intermediate single gigs, senior single gigs, senior double gigs, junior four-oared barges, intermediate four-oared barges, and senior four-oared barges. The events open only to members of the association will be junior single gigs, junior double gigs, and senior single gigs. There will also be a cutter race for Naval Militia crews.

Entries will close on Aug. 17 with Secretary J. D. Wareing, P. O. Box 64, Hoboken, N. J. A number of the Harlem River clubs will send entries, as the regatta forms a good trial for the Middle States events on Labor Day.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

St. Louis Beat Pittsburg in the Only National League Game Played.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The largest crowd ever seen in League Park witnessed the baseball game there to-day between St. Louis and Pittsburg. Twenty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-two was the official count.

The local team won because Phillippi was easier to hit than Harper, the latter being so much of an enigma that only three hits were made off his delivery, though the visitors tally of runs corresponded with the number of their base hits. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	2	1	2	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	2	16	1	0
Donovan, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0
Ryan, 2b.	0	0	2	6	1
Schriver, c.	1	3	3	1	0
Nichols, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Harper, p.	0	2	0	3	0
Total.	5	12	27	16	2

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
E'mont, cf.	0	1	1	1	0
Davis, rf.	0	0	1	1	0
Wagner, ss.	1	1	2	5	0
Br'nah'd, 1b.	0	1	13	0	1
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0
Leach, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1
O'Connor, c.	0	0	3	1	1
Phillippi, p.	1	1	0	6	1
Total.	3	3	24	21	4

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	.	—5
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3. Two-base hits—Wagner, Phillippi, and Kruger. Double plays—Ritchey and Bransfield; Kruger, Ryan, and McGann. Sacrifice hits—Harper, (2,) Wallace. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Pittsburg, 4. Stolen bases—Burkett and Donovan. Wild pitches—Harper, 2. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 3; off Phillippi, 1. Struck out—By Harper, 4; by Phillippi, 3. Time of game—1:44. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	48	32	.600	Boston	36	40	.474
Philadelphia	45	33	.577	New York	34	38	.472
St. Louis	48	36	.571	Cincinnati	32	46	.423
Brooklyn	42	38	.525	Chicago	32	54	.372

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston in New York.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.

West New York, 11; Newburg, 5.

At the Weehawken grounds yesterday the local baseball team won from the Newburg nine in a well-played but rather one-sided game. The score:

WEST NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bassford, cf.	1	3	3	0	0
Murphy, ss.	0	1	2	3	0
Van Zant, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Diedrick, 1b.	1	1	9	0	1
Leonard, 3b.	2	3	2	2	2
F. Smith, 2b.	2	2	4	2	1
O'Neil, c.	3	2	4	1	0
D'h'nty, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hartman, p.	1	2	1	3	0
Total.	11	16	27	11	4

NEWBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Goldberg, cf.	1	2	0	0	0
Meyers, 1b.	0	2	8	0	0
Roberts, ss.	0	0	3	2	0
McD'd, 2b.	0	2	3	6	1
W.Smith, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Farmer, c.	0	0	9	2	1
McGrath, 3b.	2	1	1	3	1
Barrett, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, p.	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	5	8	24	12	3

West New York	2	2	0	1	3	0	0	3	.	—11
Newburg	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	—5

Two-base hits—Bassford, Van Zandt, Leonard, (3,) Goldberg, and O'Neil. Three-base hits—O'Neil and Hartman. First base on errors—West New York, 2; Newburg, 2. Double plays—Murphy, Smith, and Diedrick, (2); Roberts, McDonald, and Meyers. Hit by pitched ball—Bassford. First base on balls—Off Hartman, 4; off Jones, 3. Stolen bases—Bassford and F. Smith. Struck out—By Hartman, 4; by Jones, 5. Umpire—Mr. Clark.

Mills to Pitch in State League.

UTICA, N. Y., July 28.—Mills, the baseball pitcher, who has been suspended by President Farrell pending the settlement of his case on the claims of Schenectady and Utica, will pitch for the Cantons of the Northern New York League, which is not protected by the National agreement. Mills's case may go to the National Board of Arbitration for settlement.

American League Games.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 1; Washington, 0.
Milwaukee, 9; Washington, 4, (second game.)
At Detroit—Detroit, 6; Baltimore, 4.

Eastern League Games.

At Providence—Providence, 3; Worcester, 1.
At Rochester—Rochester, 3; Toronto, 1.

Scores of Other Games.

At Schenectady—Albany, 11; Schenectady, 5.
At Rome—Rome, 10; Ilion, 4.

ANNUAL WHIST CONGRESS.

Programme of the Contests to Take Place in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—Whist players from all parts of the country are assembling in Milwaukee to attend the eleventh annual congress, which will open to-morrow and continue until Saturday.

The programme will include eighteen contests. The first will begin Tuesday afternoon for the Hamilton Club Trophy, representing the team-of-four championships for 1901-1902, the succeeding rounds being played at 8 o'clock each evening and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon during the week, on the lose and drop out plan, the finals being confined to not more than eight teams. Entries will close July 30 at noon. Only club fours are eligible and match scores will prevail.

Other contests include the following:

For possession of the American Whist League Challenge Trophy for the year 1901-2.
For the Minneapolis Trophy.
For first possession of the Brooklyn Trophy for the year 1901-2.
Pair contest for the Associate Members' Trophy.
Contest for the Milwaukee Trophy for mixed teams of four.
Progressive match for fours, mixed clubs.
Ten progressive pair matches.
Match for winning pairs.

Wednesday will be held the first session in the pair contest for the Associate Members' Trophy, which will be played under the Howell system.

STANDING OF CRICKET TEAMS.

Boston Zingaris Decide Not to Play Local Teams as Scheduled.

The race for the cricket championship of New York still preserves its open features, and the tie existing between Brooklyn and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club remains unbroken. These clubs will meet in a grand battle for supremacy next Saturday at Bayonne, when one or the other should obtain a clear lead for the trophy.

In the contest for the pennant of the New York Cricket Association a similar state of things exists between Paterson and Kearny, neither of which has suffered defeat this season. These clubs will meet on Aug. 10, when a great contest may be expected.

The West Indians lead in the championship contest of the Prospect Park Cricket Association, but the Brooklyn juniors have of late exhibited considerable strength, and should make a good showing in this series. The records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P.C.
Brooklyn	5	4	0	1	1.000
Knickerbocker A. C.	4	4	0	0	1.000
Manhattan	5	2	2	1	.500
Nelson Lodge	5	1	4	0	.200
Montclair A. C.	4	0	4	0	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P.C.
Kearny	6	6	0	0	1.000
Paterson Team A.	7	7	0	0	1.000
Essex County	9	4	4	1	.500
Kings County	10	4	5	1	.444
Paterson Team B.	8	3	5	0	.375
Brooklyn Team B.	7	2	4	1	.333
Newark	9	2	6	1	.250
Manhattan II.	8	1	5	2	.166

PROSPECT PARK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P.C.
West Indians	4	3	1	0	.750
Brooklyn Team C.	3	2	2	0	.500
Manhattan II.	2	1	1	0	.500
Kings County	3	1	2	0	.333
Nelson Lodge	1	0	1	0	.000

The contest for the batting prize is now led by C. E. H. Griffith, with an average of 92; F. W. T. Stiles is second, with 72.50; C. A. Worm is third, with 63.50, and F. J. Prendergast fourth, with 50.33. There is a long gap to the next man, who is A. Brown, with 36.

The Boston Zingari cricket team, which some time ago arranged a series of six games with the clubs of New York, has canced all its engagements and abandoned the trip. The first game was to have been played to-day at Prospect Park against Kings County, and the other teams to be encountered were Brooklyn, Manhattan, Knickerbocker, Paterson, and Livingston. All these clubs feel rather disappointed at the canceling of the matches at this late date, as many of them had made extensive arrangements for the proper entertainment of the visitors.

Turner, the manager of the team, states that he made every effort possible to fill up the team after many of those originally selected found out they could not come, but failed to get together an eleven of sufficient strength to cope with the New York clubs.

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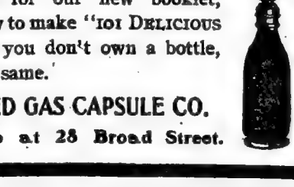

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The New York Times.

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A NEGLECTED FIELD.

We noted yesterday the reports in Michigan papers as to the transfer of industries from that State to Canada. There is no doubt that this operation is going on on a considerable scale all along our Northern border. It is not a natural process, and is obviously to the disadvantage of the business of this country. It is forced by the protective policy on the part of the United States and the retaliatory policy adopted by the Dominion, very aptly described by The Detroit Tribune as a "tit-for-tat policy."

There is no sound reason why substantial free trade should not exist between us and our immediate neighbors. With the exception of such duties as are proper or needed for revenue—and these would be more prolific in revenue if kept at a moderate level—all the duties imposed on either side of the border can have only the effect of injuring the general prosperity of the people of both countries. So far as the Americans are concerned there is now little serious opposition to a progressive reduction of the obstructive tariff duties save that which comes from the beneficiaries of the tariff on wood, wood pulp, and paper. The protectionists used to have a pretty strong hold on the farmers along the northern line, especially among the raisers of barley and oats, with whose products there was a substantial competition from Canada. But the conditions of these industries have so far changed that what protection feeling there is among the farmers is now chiefly the survival of former jealousy. They are not now really deeply concerned in the Canadian rivalry.

The injury inflicted by the tax on wood is, as we have repeatedly shown, out of all proportion to the advantage enjoyed by the favored interests. It is not merely injury to trade which is always caused by artificial interference through taxation. It is also the incalculable injury to the whole country through the destruction of forests and the extension of droughts and of the arid area of the West and the absolute prevention of irrigation in that region. A more costly policy of utterly unfair favoritism was never known. It is more barbarous and destructive than was the taxation of food imports in England. If the people of the United States could be made to understand its true effect and character, they would make short work of it.

There is no reason why the people of Canada and the people of this country should not be good customers to each other. Unfettered trade between them would have the same result that like trade has between our own States. The action and interaction of supply and demand would tend to the development of all the energies and industries of both peoples as it does, for instance, between Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio on the one hand, and Michigan and Minnesota on the other. And the more prosperous one people became under unrestricted intercourse, the more it would contribute to the prosperity of the other. The notion that tariffs can build up trade that would not otherwise arise rests on the fallacy that trade is practically limited, and that what one people gets another must lose. But left to itself, trade breeds trade, as is shown by the vast growth of our free trade within our borders and the relative slow advance of our hampered foreign trade. Take the fetters from our intercourse with our nearest neighbors on the north, and it would increase in volume, in variety, and in profit for all concerned as rapidly as has our inter-State traffic. In this direction lies a hitherto neglected or obstructed field of commerce of immense value.

CALAMITY CIPHERING.

We have seen the loss of National wealth due to the awful heat and withering siroccos in the grain belt estimated as low as $620,000,000. Here are the details of the computation:

Oats	...200,000,000 bush. at 30c.	$60,000,000
Corn	...600,000,000 bush. at 45c.	270,000,000
Hay	... 15,000,000 tons at $10	150,000,000
Potatoes, pasturage, root crops, sugar beets, fruits, vegetables, and other things		140,000,000
Total		$620,000,000

This is mere trifling. A really earnest calamity cipherer views with scorn such puny efforts. If you want to see the problem grasped in the true bear spirit, read this black forecast, which is a transcript of a dispatch actually sent by the Chicago partner of a New York private wire commission house in reply to the questions of an agonized customer:

No one can categorically answer your question with anything better than a wild guess. The country's money value of its crops cuts little figure. It is the decreased purchasing power of the individual farmer that counts. From Illinois west corn is the financial foundation of every community. Take the case of the average farmer. His cash income is from his cattle and hogs. He has 100 young cattle and 100 young pigs which he intended to fatten with this corn crop. He has lost his corn, his hay, and his pasturage, and is forced to sell them now. The cattle average 600 pounds, and he is now getting for them 3½ cents as feeders, or $1,950; the hogs weigh 75 pounds, and bring him $412, or a total for his stock at forced sale of $2,362. Next Winter the cattle would have weighed 1,000 pounds and brought 5½ cents, or $5,500, and the hogs would have averaged 250 pounds and brought $1,500, a total of $7,000. The drought has decreased his purchasing power for the next year by $4,600. Multiply this by the number of cattle and hog farmers in the stricken district—Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Southern Iowa, and Illinois—and you can see that the situation has become a National calamity.

"Do you know how many people there are in Asia?" asked Col. Sellers. "Four hundred millions, Sir, and every one of them has sore eyes. That means eight hundred million bottles of the eye water, Sir, one for each eye, at a dollar a bottle. Why, Sir, there's millions in it!"

Multiply, says this Chicago partner of the private wire house, and we have set in motion the relentless enginery of the multiplication table:

Cattle and hog farmers in the stricken district	1,575,000
Loss per farmer, in dollars	4,600
Staggering total	$7,245,000,000

Put that on a grain dial and you can see it. Seven billions gone—never mind the odd change of two hundred and forty-five millions. What is the use of talking about prices or values or earnings in a country where the sun burns up seven billions' worth of property in two weeks? We are embarked upon a fathomless ocean of bankruptcy, with nothing but deficits behind and ruin before. And Chicago is the only city in the country that has the courage to tell the truth about it.

MR. BRYAN AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

During my recent absence from home I visited the Pan-American Exposition, and, while my stay was brief, it was exceedingly pleasant and instructive. The grounds are artistically laid out and the buildings surpass in style and beauty those of any other exposition.—W. J. BRYAN in His Commoner.

It was an American traveler who described St. Paul's in London as the "most tasty building in the world," and a high officer of the Chicago Exposition, speaking of the Art Building, said it was "as beautiful as the Parthenon, but more realistic and suggestive."

The cows, too, interested Mr. BRYAN, for the milk-pail vote is large and susceptible:

One of the most interesting features of the Exposition to me was the dairy contest now in progress. Five of the best cows of each of several breeds are competing. A record is kept of the milk of each cow and the butter made from it, together with the cost of the feed. At the end of the test it will be possible to form an intelligent opinion as to the relative merits of the various breeds. As butter and milk are necessities in every household, I assume that the readers of The Commoner will be interested in knowing the result of the contest, and I shall obtain and publish the figures.

The electrical display, he notes, "is far ahead of anything before attempted." GILBERT WHITE was a master of English, but he never could have equaled the simple beauty and novelty of that comparison—"far ahead of anything before attempted"; or the curious art of this: "Considerable space is given to mobiles and locomobiles—they, too, show great improvement."

The Midway, Mr. BRYAN notes with evident pleasure, "while presenting as much variety as at other expositions, contains less that is objectionable." Morality, my friends, is the warp and woof of our National character. Ill fares the land where the seductive and lascivious dances that amuse the degenerate Egyptians are permitted to divert the mind of the wage earner from the contemplation of the miseries brought upon him by the heartless system of gold monometallism.

The impact of Mr. BRYAN'S mind upon Niagara Falls could hardly fail to evoke thoughts of profound interest to mankind, and save only Monsieur Perrichon's immortal observations on the occasion of his first visit to the Mer de Glace, we recall nothing in modern literature to be compared with this:

Nearly all who visit the Exposition visit the Falls, unless they have done so before, and Sunday is the day usually set apart for the trip. And where can one worship more reverently than amid those scenes? * * * In the presence of the cataract, the rapids, the whirlpool, and the precipitous walls of the gorge one finds himself repeating the inquiry of the Psalmist, "What is man, that Thou art mindful, and the son of man, that Thou visitest him?"

The scenery of the Thousand Islands has been faithfully described by more than ten million American schoolma'ams who have availed themselves of the facilities afforded by Mr. COOK or Mr. RAYMOND to explore and discover the St. Lawrence from Clayton to Father Point. But it was left to the mind and pen of the great Nebraskan to interpret the charm and meaning of that isle-flecked flood in a way to make a graven image sit up:

The daylight ride from Clayton to Montreal is one of the most picturesque in the world. During the forenoon the boat winds among the Thousand Islands, nearly all of them beautified by the hand of man and made the sites of Summer homes. During the course of the afternoon the boat passes through several rapids, but the four pilots at the wheel know the channel, and it has been several years since there has been an accident on the river.

Now, the literary freshness of this is wonderful. What a master touch that is about the four pilots. The schoolma'ams never told us there were pilots aboard those boats, and, incredible as it may seem, they know the channel. It has been believed, even in Nebraska, that when the Captain came to the head of a rapid he would hail some farmer on the shore: "Hey, Reuben, know of any rocks in that there soo?" and the farmer would reply, "Waal, if there be, I guess you'll find 'em." Then the straining craft would shoot the chute. But four pilots! The steamboat company is evidently a trust.

Mr. BRYAN has modestly kept from the public his knowledge of Old French. Montreal, he tells us, is derived from Mount Royal. Alas, the great Oxford Dictionary has got past the letter M. Quebec strikes him as "the most distinctly French city on the continent," which shows that he has never visited Holyoke, Mass. He discovered the Bunker Hill gun in the Citadel without difficulty, and recites with the joy of him who tells a new thing the castanean retort of the American patriot, "I believe we still have the hill." But how did he miss the Golden Dog, with its accompanying legend of the wicked Intendant, the trusting maiden, and the avenging brother? Mr. BRYAN must go back to Quebec and see the Dog gnawing his everlasting bone.

The trained eye of the great statesman missed nothing—barring the Dog. He even noticed something peculiar about the farms:

The first thing that strikes the stranger is the rectangular shape of the fields. They are long and narrow and the houses are brought near together, lining the main road on either side. Some explain this by saying that fear of the Indians in early days led the emigrants to huddle together for mutual protection; others say that it is due to the disposition of the French to be sociable and companionable. The thing next most noticeable is the curve at the lower edge of the roof. It makes the roof more graceful and pleasing to the eye.

This explains that obscure chapter in Father HENNEPIN'S book about the seigneuries. But he had never heard of the Indians, and of course knew nothing about the companionable qualities of the French.

We are not informed as to the income Mr. BRYAN derives from The Commoner, but he could command any money as a descriptive writer for the daily press. His powers of observation, his astonishing faculty of seeing things no traveler ever saw before, and the inimitable brilliancy of his descriptive style would make any live newspaper rejoice to keep him on the road all the time; and as for emolument, why, the income of a Prince and the appointments of an Ambassador would be but a mean and stingy compensation for the products of his blazing genius.

THE GERMAN AGRARIANS.

It is almost half a century since the British manufacturers defeated the "landed interest" and established the industrial supremacy of Great Britain by securing the repeal of the corn laws. The last "sliding scale," which fixed the maximum duty of a pound sterling a quarter when wheat was cheapest, as against the £1 5s. 8d. of the previous sliding scale, was a concession made but four years before what is called the repeal. In fact, however, a specific revenue duty of a shilling a quarter, or eight bushels, was retained until 1869.

Germany is now in much the same political situation in which Great Britain was when the landed gentry, under the lead of the Duke of WELLINGTON, managed to resist and for years to baffle the industrial classes. But the Reform bill, which preceded by a decade the repeal of the corn laws, had given the British people a fuller participation in their own Government than they had ever had before. It was before the passage of that bill that the House of Commons had passed a measure allowing the freer importation of breadstuffs, and that the Lords, under the leadership of the Duke, threw it out. When the question came up for final settlement, the nation was so aroused to the necessity for cheap food that the landed interest, of which the upper house was the citadel, did not dare to confront an angry nation clamoring for cheap food.

The "junkers" of Germany are as powerful now in the politics of their country as were the English squirearchy in theirs in the middle of the last century. The question which confronts Germany is the same that then confronted Great Britain. It is a question of the industrial expansion of the country. For this, abundance of cheap food is one of the essential factors. Germany has already made surprising progress in this direction. In fact, the industrial expansion of the empire has been the chief commercial fact of the last decade, if we except the corresponding advance in our own country. But it is plain that the heavy handicap which the agrarian tariff now announced threatens to put upon German industry will check that progress, and leave the German exporters at a disadvantage compared with those of this country, which need to import no food, and with the British, who import food cheaper than it could ever in the history of the world have been done before.

The "junker" tariff is a distinct challenge to the industrialists of Germany, who have done their country so much credit and done so much to enrich it. They cannot choose but take up the challenge. They have overcome many natural disadvantages with great energy and enterprise. But the disadvantage of an artificially enhanced price of the food of their workmen they cannot overcome. They must "go into politics" to resist it. They are not to be misled by talk of the necessity of combining against American competition, because they know that they could no longer do business abroad, on any such scale as that upon which they have been doing it, but for the benefits which the cheap food they can import from this country gives them, both directly and indirectly, by keeping down the price of the German foodstuffs. This great help to them their own Government now proposes to take away. Whether that shall be allowed to be done threatens, or promises, to be the chief political issue in Germany from now until the question is finally settled.

There is only one final settlement, and that is, as it was in England, the triumph of the industrialists over the landholders. That must mean the democratization of Germany, as it meant the democratization of England. It must mean that the modern German people will no longer be content with a mediaeval form of government. The enactment of the new tariff would be a triumph of feudalism. But, as no such triumph can be permanent in the modern world, it would be most dangerous for the Government which has been misled into backing up the demands of the German squirearchy against the German captains of industry. "My corn-lawing friends," said CARLYLE, in the height of the English agitation for repeal, "my corn-lawing friends, you affright me." Fright on the part of the Kaiser at his corn-lawing friends would be a wholesome sentiment.

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER.

It is an interesting and important question how far the negro in the United States can be employed in the military service. He is not likely to be taken in large numbers for the regular army at home because, whatever adaptability he may show for that work, the usual strength of the regular army can readily be kept up by the enlistment of whites who, on the whole, will be always more available and more easily handled for the peculiar service required. But if the negro can, when needed, be made a useful and adequate soldier, we have his race in such numbers that they would obviously be a valuable resource in time of actual war.

The question of the negro as an emergency soldier is intelligently discussed by Capt. R. L. BULLARD, late Colonel of the Third Alabama Volunteer Infantry, a regiment which he commanded in the Spanish war. On the experience thus obtained the writer is decidedly of the opinion that, with proper officers and suitable discipline, the negro will make not merely a good but an excellent soldier. In the first place, he is good-humored and contented, and not given to grumbling, though great care has to be taken that he is treated with fairness and equality as compared with his comrades. Anything like apparent favoritism makes him ugly. In the next place, he is not lazy when in company. On the contrary, he is energetic, faithful, and efficient. By himself, even on sentry duty, he mopes, but give him comrades and a chance for united action, especially if it can be regulated by music or by any rhythmic sound, though it be but the stroke of pick and spade, and he "will do anything." "They go in parties, they herd. Call for a single volunteer for any duty, and it is like pulling eye-teeth to get him. Call for two, and it is difficult to keep from taking twenty."

The negro starts with a natural respect for his commissioned officers. If they have tact, vigilance, firmness, and fairness, this can be maintained and developed. It is invaluable, and the same advantage does not exist in the ordinary white volunteer. For the non-commissioned officers it is not easy to inspire him with the same feeling. His attitude toward his Captain makes the position of that officer a little difficult, for he must be the adviser, confidant, banker, and general caretaker of his men. If he has the gift, and the patience to use it, he is rewarded by extreme loyalty and docility. But he must have great skill. The usual punishments are not always effective in influencing the negroes. They resent them rather than fear them. It is necessary to apply discipline at the earliest possible moment; the ounce of prevention is imperative. The negro seems to have little sense of personal honor, but is keenly sensitive to social disfavor, and especially to anything that makes him ridiculous in the eyes of his fellows. On the other hand, he has a remarkable "docility under praise," and will respond almost without limit to this stimulus. His worst fault is a tendency to sudden quarrels and the passion for carrying a concealed weapon, especially, in the service, a pistol. The pistol he will steal whenever it is exposed and use it recklessly on slight occasion. But he is not revengeful. He does not nurse a cause of quarrel. "The sun goes not down upon his wrath."

From this brief abstract of the views and experiences of Capt. BULLARD, it will be seen that the quality of the negro service under arms must depend very much on his officers, and that what is needed in them above all things is care and watchfulness to prevent the beginnings of disorder, and to keep their men firmly within the necessary bounds. In conclusion, the Captain says:

Bravery is no uncommon quality. Soldiers, white and black, are brave enough, however untrained. With all raw troops the first and most urgent need is not bravery, but respect for authority, obedience, willing and loyal subordination to the will of the commander. By character more submissive to discipline, by nature more good-humored and happy, from social position more subordinate, from previous habit of life more accustomed to yield respect to superiors, from poverty more used to plain food, fewer clothes and comforts, the average negro volunteer comes to the colors with more of the first urgently needed qualities of the soldier and readier for service than the white. He ought in all reason to make, and I believe he will make, a sudden emergency soldier par excellence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mr. KIPLING is an accurate as well as a keen observer, and even when he uses information obtained from others in regard to things which he has never seen himself, he takes such care to have it of good quality that to question his statements of fact is always extremely dangerous, and the critics who have done it have much more often revealed their own ignorance than that of the imperialistic romancer. For "Captains Courageous," however, Mr. KIPLING prepared himself with less than his usual thoroughness, and as a result the book has few admirers among those who have practical knowledge of the life it pretends to describe. Among the many details to which they object is the gruesome episode in which such a prominent part is played by a dead man whose knife the hero had recently bought. The people who know say that the boys in the dory could not have made their terrifying catch for the reason that men who die on the fishing boats while on the banks are never committed to the sea there, but are always kept on board until their own vessel or some other member of the fleet, bound for home or another fishing ground, has occasion to traverse deep water many miles away. A story that illustrates this custom—in a somewhat incongruous way—is told of two old skippers, Murphy and Hall by name, between whom there had long existed a vehement rivalry, each claiming to know more about catching codfish than the other and to have a faster boat and a smarter crew. Once fortune favored Capt. Murphy and he secured a full load of fish before Capt. Hall had more than half enough to warrant a start for Gloucester. Murphy's comments on the situation were vociferous, but just then one of Hall's men died, and the taunts immediately changed to a kindly offer to perform the accustomed service for his rival. Murphy went with a boat's crew to Hall's schooner to get the silent passenger and found the dead man lying on the deck, prepared for his last journey, and around him were grouped his shipmates, silent and bareheaded. The moment was solemn, but even then Murphy could not restrain the impulse to hint his opinion of his enemy's crew. Looking slowly from one to another of the mourners he said gravely, "Well, Capt. Hall, which one of them is it that's dead, anyhow?"

—Stupid persons with a preference for facts over legends, no matter how much more interesting the legends may be, long ago charged the lion with being a beast with a character entirely different from that ascribed to him by poets and romancers. The latter always made the lion live up to his looks, linked his ferocity with boundless courage, and credited him with that nobility of nature which a king, even of animals, ought to possess, especially when he has a magnificent mane of curly locks and a bass voice deep and loud enough to qualify him to sing duets with thunderstorms. The new school of observers studied lions of reality instead of imagination, however, and actually seemed to think they had done something to be proud of when they proved that the nice old stories were all wrong, that the lion is a rather poor creature, as a rule attacking only animals much weaker than himself—and then usually from behind—and with a courage much like that of rats, displayed only when cornered or maddened by pain. And now a wretched man up in Central Park, yielding to thoroughly morbid curiosity, has been experimenting on the lions with—of all things in the world!—with catnip! It was a most ill-advised experiment, for there was absolutely nothing to gain from it—nothing, that is, except a little wholly useless information. Instead of spurning the catnip angrily, or treating it with proud indifference, those lions instantly forgot the dignity of their traditional pose and not only manifested a base gratitude for the humiliating gift, but behaved toward it exactly as though they had no more reputation to maintain than a tabbycat on a backyard fence. The Park tigers, we are glad to see, had no use for catnip. For them, therefore, we can retain our respect for a while longer, but no doubt somebody will be cruel enough in time to reveal that tigers, too, are of no great account—possibly that they have a cattish fear of wet feet. If not that, it will be something else, small and absurd. If lions joy in catnip, we are prepared to hear anything about the other branches of the family.

—When the State Entomologist of New Jersey sent forth orders that the Boards of Health in the various Jersey cities, towns, and villages should collect and send to him enough mosquitoes in each place to fill a bottle, it was evident to those who look below the surface of things that trouble would follow. It takes a good many mosquitoes to fill a bottle, even when the bottle isn't an acid carboy, and the accomplishment in a single season of the task imposed by the reckless entomologist would have cast over the community where it was successfully performed a gloom from which its property owners and real estate agents would never recover. Of course, there is an impression everywhere outside of New Jersey that mosquitoes are something more than fairly abundant in all parts of the State, and some readers of the original order may have wondered why the insects should not have been secured by the barrel instead of by the bottle, but this feeling is probably the result of a combination of ignorance and jealousy. Whether the Jersey mosquitoes are many or few, the State Entomologist isn't going to get what he wants unless he does the collecting himself. The officials to whom he sent his circular unanimously declare that he demanded the impossible; that, however it may be elsewhere, the residents of towns containing hotels and boarding houses wouldn't know a mosquito if they saw one, and that the capture of even half a dozen of the insects for museum purposes would be a labor of extremest difficulty. We have our private doubts as to the exact truth of these statements, but we understand them and we sympathize with the emotions that prompted the indignant refusal of the Health Boards to obey instructions. How would New Rochelle or Yonkers, or the towns on Long Island feel if some official up in Albany should call upon them for bottlefuls of mosquitoes? Of course there are not, and never were, any mosquitoes, no, not one, in any of those places, and yet such a request from one in authority would decrease real estate values in them all for a quarter of a century.

—By trotting a mile in 2:02¾ at Cleveland on Friday, Cresceus did more than break a record—he proved that the training to which he has been subjected for the past eight years not only qualified him for making occasional terrific exertions of energy, but also rendered possible a steady increase of his powers, so that now he is a better horse than he ever was before, and in all probability is capable of displaying higher speed in the future than in the past. Doubts have frequently been expressed as to the permanently beneficial effects of the training to which athletes are subjected, and it is beyond question that some of them have paid dearly in early death or prolonged invalidism for the glory won in exhausting struggles. The achievements of Cresceus, extending over so many years, and apparently by no means at an end, show that there is training, for horses, at least, that enables them to make use of their utmost strength, not a few times, but many, and with good instead of bad effects upon their physical condition taken as a whole.

THE NEW YORK'S "CLOSE CALL."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an interview reported as having taken place between the representative of the paper printing it and Rear Admiral Sampson, the latter is reported to have stated that when he is called as a witness in the coming court of inquiry he "shall have some other things to tell than those now known." It has created a wonderment on my part if, among these other things which he threatens, he will include the following incident, which to some extent confirms the statement which was made about the time Sampson (then but a Captain) was elevated to the high rank and duty of "Commander in Chief of the naval forces of the United States in Cuban waters" over the heads of many Rear Admirals and Commodores, his superiors, that the appointment was given him that he might have the financial benefit which would accrue to the commanding officer from his large share of all the money realized from the sale of captured prizes.

The incident referred to occurred in the early days of the war, when the squadron commanded by Sampson was blockading the Port of Havana, and it is probable that but few of the people of the United States have ever known how near they came to losing the cruiser New York, the flagship, and her crew of officers and men, because of the cupidity of Sampson and his improper efforts to secure prizes, no matter at what risk, and, too, at the time when Cervera's fleet was known to be en route to the seat of war.

A certain little torpedo boat attached to Sampson's squadron was on her way one dark and starless night carrying dispatches some thirty miles distant from Havana, when suddenly, without the slightest premonition, there loomed up quite near her the immense black hull of a formidable man-of-war, without a light showing. Her commander's mind developed but one thought, that Cervera's fleet was upon him. And, in this, he was justified, for he knew that the squadron of the United States ships was under orders to blockade Havana, and he never dreamed that he should find at that distance from that harbor any ship belonging to that blockade.

Without a moment's hesitation he ordered the torpedo prepared for firing, and at the same time ordered the fleet signals flashed, in response to which he received signals flashed from the strange ship which were not those in use on our ships. This was confirmation, it seemed to him, that the enemy was there, but realizing the awful responsibility which would rest upon him, did he discharge the torpedo and sink some other than one of the enemy's ships, he ordered the signals flashed again, and with the same response resulting.

He turned to give the order to the gunner to fire, when, before the word left his lips, to his utter astonishment and exasperation, he heard the well-known voice of an officer of the New York giving an order upon the deck of his supposed Spanish enemy.

Instead of the order to fire, the results of which would have sent to the bottom the cruiser and all on board, (including Sampson, thus sparing the Nation its shame at his treatment of Schley,) the commander of the torpedo boat called out in terms perfectly justified by the situation he had been placed in by the presence of the flagship so far away from her proper position.

"What in — are you doing here, —?" mentioning the name of the officer he had recognized. "I know why you are so far away from your place of duty—you are hunting prizes."

Ordered to go upon the New York by Sampson, who had by this time come upon deck, the commander at once did so, and it is said that the interview between him and the Commander in Chief which ensued was extremely fervid, especially upon the part of the commander, who was very properly incensed at the position in which he had been placed by the prize-hunting Acting Rear Admiral and the false signals which had been made.

It is said that no report of this very close call for the New York and her officers and men has ever been made to the Navy Department in any of his dispatches by the Commander in Chief, and that the name of the commander of the torpedo boat has never received any mention or commendation for his services, which, during the war, were arduous in the extreme, and most valuable to his country, nor has his crew, who suffered the tortures of the damned during its existence in the rough waters of the tropics, in a little cockleshell of a craft, which was not intended for the duty to which it was assigned.

The great and only Sampson could not forget the pointed remarks of the commander made to him upon the deck of the New York on that memorable night, and he gratified his revengeful nature by withholding justice from the latter by avoiding all and any mention of him when praising others of his subordinates.

ANTI-SAMPSON.

New York, July 26, 1901.

CALLS MACLAY A PLAGIARIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Maclay's history has been brought somewhat prominently before the public of late, and, to my mind, has been accorded an importance far beyond that which it really deserves. The extremely partisan views which the author holds regarding Admiral Schley's conduct during the late war would be of small concern if it were not for the fact that Mr. Maclay's history of the American Navy has been selected as an official text book at Annapolis.

It is true that the third volume, that which treats of the Spanish-American war, has not yet been placed upon the official list by the authorities, and that, consequently, it is unnecessary for the friends of Admiral Schley to request the work's removal. I have not read the third volume, except those heated and violent extracts which brought it notoriety, but I do possess some knowledge of the contents of the first two volumes, particularly that portion which treats of the war of 1812, and, judging the whole work by the character of that section to which I have referred, I can assert unhesitatingly that if the authorities at Annapolis wished to secure an accurate, impartial, and temperate record of the deeds of our navy, a navy which stands in no need of having the glory of its deeds exaggerated by inaccurate record and extravagant rhetoric, they would never have selected Mr. Maclay's work.

Every admirer of our navy can feel a legitimate pride in its work during the war of 1812. At the close of the war it emerged with a glorious prestige, gained at the expense of the greatest naval power in the world; a power to which victory at sea over Spaniards and Frenchmen had become so much a matter of course that it excited practically no comment. It is not surprising that American National pride should have largely overlooked the important fact that our victories were gained in most instances against inferior force. Yet Mr. Maclay has frequently chosen to disregard the best recognized authorities and has assigned forces as small as possible to our side, while swelling the British totals to the utmost. Such a method may make satisfactory reading for the ardent patriot, but it is not writing history, as the word is understood.

Moreover, Mr. Maclay has laid himself open to the charge of plagiarism. Modern history must necessarily, in a large degree, be compilation, but it is the duty of the compiler to acknowledge his indebtedness to former workers in the field, and not coolly to appropriate whole passages verbatim from other authors, without giving the slightest intimation that such passages are not original. The risk of detection, when culling from works practically unknown to all except those who have made a special study of the particular subject, may be slight, almost negligible, but it should not constitute an excuse for a writer like Mr. Maclay, who requires such a high standard of honor and courage from our naval officers.

Space will not permit me to furnish more than two instances where I consider that Mr. Maclay has been guilty of plagiarism. These two may be taken as fair examples of the readiness with which "America's greatest historian" has adopted Molière's motto of appropriating what he needed wherever he found it.

A very interesting little book, entitled "Thirty Years From Home," was published in 1843, in Boston. The author was an Englishman who had fought on board the British frigate Macedonian when she was taken by the American frigate United States, in 1813. Leech's account of the fight is most interesting and dramatic. It abounds in personal touches and lifelike details, and Mr. Maclay has thought so well of Leech's description that he has reproduced it almost word for word, forgetting, however, to acknowledge his indebtedness. The casual reader, unaware that some fifty years before Mr. Maclay's epoch making work made its appearance, the account of the fight could be found in a now forgotten work, would be inclined to admire Mr. Maclay's vast store of information and his curious and exact knowledge, but if he should read the American work side by side with "Thirty Years from Home," his admiration would probably be supplanted by an emotion of a different character.

In 1814, the American ship Frolic, Capt. Bainbridge, was captured, without resistance, by a decidedly superior British force. James, on English historian, bitterly hostile to the Americans, describes the surrender as pusillanimous, and states that if an English or a French commander had offered so little resistance he would have characterized him as a coward.

"Taking James at his word," Mr. Maclay proceeds to point out two instances in James's histories—one in which a British ship surrendered unresistingly to a superior French force, and another in which a French ship surrendered to a superior British force. Yet the commanders of the captured vessels are not characterized as cowards. Chapter and verse are given, and once again is the reader's admiration evoked by Mr. Maclay's marvelous knowledge and the ease with which he can confute a rival historian out of his own mouth and prove him to be inconsistent and prejudiced.

It is a remarkable fact that The Edinburgh Review for April, 1840, should take precisely the same view of the incident, citing even the same instances to which Mr. Maclay has so triumphantly referred and using almost the same language in the wording of its reproof. In fact, barring a few unimportant changes, we might say that the passage had been transferred bodily from the British periodical to the glowing pages of the American history.

Curious to learn who this stern judge is, who, Rhadamanthus-like, in his severity, passes judgment upon offenders, we find upon inquiry that his official occupation is that of a laborer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A perfectly honorable calling, but hardly one in which we should expect to find so renowned a historian. The explanation of this seeming anomaly is, however, comparatively simple. Troublesome civil service laws and competitive examinations may render it difficult for those in power to secure the most desirable positions for their protegés. But laborers are not required to pass an examination, or, if required, the examination is of the simplest character, and the applicant, once admitted to the charmed circle, can subsequently be assigned to duties more congenial than those which usually engross a laborer's attention.

There are some who are censorious enough to maintain that such procedures constitute practical evasions of the civil service law and that the men who avail themselves of such subterfuges are not the stuff of which the best citizens are made. But even if such opinions are correct, they would only prove that Mr. Maclay, like most of us, has drawn up an iron-bound, rigid, inflexible code of morals for others, while he regulates his own conduct by a more easy-going, elastic system of ethics, better suited for the exigencies of this work-a-day world, and that the chronicler of "caitiff flights" is himself not wholly ignorant of back-door passages.

I am not in any sense a partisan in the deplorable contest which has disturbed our navy. I am not a friend of Admiral Schley, scarcely an acquaintance, but knowing, as I do, something of the trustworthiness of the source from which the accusations against Admiral Schley have emanated, I have ventured to send you this communication in the hope that it may aid in the disproval of a charge which a strict regard for accuracy and a sense of fair play would never have permitted to be made.

RICHARD A. ZEREGA.

Brooklyn, July 24, 1901.

HAS THE RIGHT TO SPEAK.

Gen. Carr of North Carolina and the Democratic Party's Future.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.)

Gen. Julian S. Carr of North Carolina, having expressed himself upon some debatable questions in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, finds his views the subject of considerable comment.

Gen. Carr very promptly disposes of the numerous letters and editorials addressed to him by the declaration that "I am a Democrat, and I propose to remain so," and "I have no desire to become the McLaurin of North Carolina." In fuller explanation, Gen. Carr says: "I am the same strait-laced Democrat I have always been, and propose to remain so. I profess to be just as loyal to the Democratic organization and as much devoted to the true principles of the party."

Such a man as Gen. Carr deserves attention from any Democratic audience. To the true soldier who observes his allegiance to his flag there should be permitted the widest liberty of speech. It is a birthright of which no Democrat should be denied. When a man can say, as Gen. Carr does, that "he has followed with unfaltering step and unswerving loyalty the banners of our National leaders through every campaign since 1868," he has the right to present issues for the future as well as to criticise those of the past without incurring either criticism or suspicion of infidelity toward his associates. In declaring that he is not seeking to lead a new movement he emphasizes his ability to give suggestions to the party that may be of value and the adoption of which will be no repudiation of anything done by the party heretofore. "Just wait until the next Democratic National Convention," says he, "and all of us will be in the new movement."

Now as to what this new movement will be it matters little. Suffice it to say that it will be in response to the demand of the occasion and to the popular will. Questions which were prominent in the campaign of 1900 have been retired by virtue of natural operation without any discredit to themselves. Whatever there was debatable in our possession of the Philippine Islands at that time has been wiped away by the dictum of the Supreme Court, and what we have now to consider is the new conditions resultant, without wasting time over the past. The same may be said as to other questions, and the Democrat who would use differences of opinion in preceding campaigns in order to infuse bitterness or division in those of the future is a traitor to his party and unworthy attention. When Gen. Carr calls for a cessation of guerrilla warfare and for a chart safer and victorious for the Democratic Party, he but speaks what is the common will.

New Use for Motors.

From The London Mail.

A young farmer in the neighborhood of Spalding, who has become possessed of a motor-car, on which he rides up to market, has put his machine to a novel use. When not engaged in carrying its owner the neat Benz carriage, suitably scotched, is made to perform the monotonous task of turning the wheel of the chaff machine that daily cuts the food for the horses on the farm.

NUGGETS.

Woman a Riddle.

Sillicus—Woman is a riddle. She keeps us guessing.

Cynicus—And yet we would rather be kept guessing than give her up.—Philadelphia Record.

Ought to Have Been Happy.

Brown—Well, did your baby enjoy the picnic?

Jones—I guess so; he had five of his own family waiting on him all day—besides all the outsiders he could drag in.—Detroit Free Press.

Feminine Desperate Desire.

"Bessie, what do you want for your birthday?"

"Pa, I want t' be a boy, an' go fishin' 'thout nobody t' boss me."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Changed Circumstances.

"It seems strange to hear you speak so bitterly of him. You used to say you admired him for the enemies he had made."

"Yes, but I'm one of them, now."—Philadelphia Press.

Thoughtless Woman.

Mr. Krusty—Well, it's too late now. Why didn't you come to my office when you were down town to-day and tell me all this?

Mrs. Krusty—Why, I didn't think to stop at your office.

Mr. Krusty—That's just like you. If you only stopped to think occasionally perhaps you would have thought to stop.—Philadelphia Press.

MORN ON THE MOUNTAINS.

From The Denver News.

There is beauty in this world of ours for him with eyes to see;
There is beauty smiles at harvest on the prairies broad and free;
There is beauty in the forest; there is beauty on the hills;
There is beauty in the mottled light that gleams along the rills,
And a beauty out of heaven over all the landscape spills—
When the sun shines on the mountains in the morning.

There is beauty where the ocean rolls majestic on the shore;
There is beauty in the moonlight as it gleams the waters o'er;
There is beauty in the sunrise, where the clouds blush rosy red;
There is beauty in the sunset, with its banners trailed o'erhead,
And a beauty past expression o'er the snowy peaks is shed—
When the sun shines on the mountains in the morning.

There is beauty when the green returns and glistens in the showers;
There is beauty in the Summer as she garlands earth with flowers;
There is beauty in the Autumn in the mellow afterglow;
There is beauty in the Winter, with his diadem of snow;
But a beauty more enchanting than the seasons ever know
Gilds the sunshine on the mountains in the morning.

There is beauty in the rainbow as it gleams above the storm;
There is beauty in the sculptor's vision frozen into form;
There is beauty in the prophet's dream and in the poet's thought;
There is beauty in the artist's rapture on the canvas wrought;
But a beauty more divine than art can ever tell is caught
From the sunshine on the mountains in the morning.

Oh, the sunshine on the mountains! How a golden web is spun
O'er the topmost peaks that glisten from the yet unrisen sun.
With their bases still in shadow, but their faces glowing bright,
With their foreheads turned to heaven and their locks so snowy white;
They are high priests of the sunrise, they are prophets of the light,
With the sunshine smiling o'er them in the morning.

TEMPERANCE SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE

Speakers Strongly Criticise the Administration.

LARGE CROWDS PRESENT

The Rev. Dr. James B. Dunn of New York Denies that Drunkenness Is Increasing at Army Posts.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 28.—All the services on the camp grounds to-day were conducted by the officials of the National Temperance Society, many of whom were present, as were large numbers of temperance workers from all parts of the country. The various speakers rapped the liquor traffic. The Administration was censured for not prohibiting the sale of rum at the various military posts in Cuba and the Philippines.

The Young People's meeting and the holiness meeting, both held at 9 A. M., attracted large audiences. Evangelist Yatman talked temperance to the young people, and Evangelist Lizzie Smith addressed the holiness adherents.

There were 7,000 present in the auditorium at the morning preaching hour. Bishop James N. Fitz-Gerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, presided. Seated on the platform were a number of the officials of the National Temperance Society. A large choir of 300 voices and the auditorium orchestra of 40 musicians, led by Prof. Tali Esen Morgan, gave a song service before the preaching. The Dailey Quartet also sang several temperance songs.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. James B. Dunn of New York City, General Secretary of the society, from the text: "For ye are the temple of the living God." In the course of his sermon Dr. Dunn denied the published statements that drunkenness was on the increase at the military posts since the passage and enforcement of the new canteen law.

The three departments of the Summer Sunday school attracted 3,000 scholars, and the surf meeting at 6 P. M. was attended by 10,000. The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. Sam Small of Georgia, who severely criticised the Government for exercising supervision of brothels in Cuba and the Philippines. Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama had been announced to deliver an address this evening, but sent a telegram saying that he had been ordered to take charge of the parade at Newport to-morrow, consequently he could not fill his engagement.

To-morrow evening the anniversary of Ocean Grove will be observed.

MGR. FARSAGLIO-BAVONA HERE.

Apostolic Delegate to Peru the Guest of Archbishop Corrigan.

One of the passengers on the French Line steamship La Champagne, which arrived here yesterday from Havre, was the Most Reverend Mgr. Farsaglio-Bavona, an Archbishop of the Hierarchy and Apostolic Delegate to the Republics of Peru and Ecuador. He is on his way to Quito, in the latter country, and while here he will be the guest of Archbishop Corrigan, in the archiepiscopal residence, at Fiftieth Street and Madison Avenue, for a few days.

One of the cathedral staff met the Apostolic Delegate at the pier, whence he was taken in a closed carriage to the home of Archbishop Corrigan. He was accompanied by Father Henry Gaspari and a valet.

Before leaving the pier Mgr. Farsaglio-Bavona said that he came direct from Rome, having left there July 15. He was received a few days before that by the Pope, who seemed in excellent health. He added that he was not the bearer of any message from his Holiness to Archbishop Corrigan. Of his mission to South America he declined to talk, except to say that it was connected with important affairs of the Church.

The Delegate appears to be a young man. He is an Italian by birth, but speaks French and Spanish fluently. Recently he held an important post under the Holy See at the Spanish capital.

TO RESTORE HISTORIC CHURCH.

Structure at Mount Vernon Was Designed by George Washington.

The Mount Vernon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through Mrs. Eliza Washington Hunter, Regent, has addressed an appeal to the clergy of the United States and to the historic, patriotic, and antiquarian societies in behalf of the Pohick church, where George Washington used to worship, and of which he was a Vestryman. The church was erected in 1772.

"Not only," says the appeal, "were the ground plans and front elevation drawn by Gen. Washington with his own hand, but also the plans for the aisles, the disposition of the pews and chancel, and the location of the pulpit. The old walls, covered with ivy, still stand intact, as they did when the General sat and listened to the ministrations of Parson Lee Massey, but the interior is now dismantled, having only temporary seats and primitive chancel furniture.

"It is our wish to restore the interior as it was designed and carried out by the Father of his Country. Mr. Dodge, the Superintendent of Mount Vernon, is a Vestryman of Pohick Church. He has access to these original plans, and it will be a simple matter to restore the interior. Twelve thousand dollars will be required to do the work."

CHANGES AMONG THE CLERGY.

The Rev. Samuel Tyler Leaves St. George's Church to Go to Cincinnati.

The Rev. Samuel Tyler, a curate in St. George's Episcopal Church, has accepted a call to the Church of the Advent, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Tyler is now abroad for the Summer. He will return in September and assume his new charge.

The Rev. H. R. Remsen and the Rev. F. W. Fitts, who have just been graduated from the Episcopal Theological School, in Cambridge, Mass., have become curates in Cavalry Church, this city. They fill the places made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. J. Wright and the Rev. G. H. Deyo.

The Rev. H. H. Hadley, Jr., has entered upon his duties as curate in St. Michael's Church, of which the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters is the rector. Mr. Hadley is a recent graduate from the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge.

Called to St. Edmund's Chapel.

The Rev. John C. Smiley has accepted the office of minister in charge of St. Edmund's Chapel, at Mount Hope, in the Bronx, and has already assumed his duties there. He succeeds the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, who resigned the chaplaincy of St. Edmund's to become the evening preacher at All Souls' Church, of which the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton is rector.

Accepts Call to New York Church.

Special to The New York Times.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 28.—The Rev. Robert Roane Claiborne has accepted a call to become a member of the staff of St. Thomas's Church in New York, where he will be first assistant to the rector. During his incumbency here the membership of St. Luke's and the value of the church property have doubled. He was instrumental in starting an endowment fund for the support of the parish, which now amounts to $25,000. He has been a member of the Diocesan Committee for eight years and Chairman for the last four years.

Choir and Organist Still on Strike.

MERRICK, L. I., July 28.—There was an absence of music at the Church of the Redeemer again to-day. Otherwise the services were as usual. The Rev. J. W. Barker, the rector, said he expected by next Sunday to have a new choir and organist. He is still willing to take back Miss Miller, the organist, and the singers who left two weeks ago, if they wish to return. Miss Miller left because the recor objected to "The Holy City" being sung by Alfred Angus, a friend of hers. The minister says his objection was that it was too long for a hot Sunday, as he had a long sermon prepared.

POWERS PRESSING TURKEY.

Russia Renews Demand for Release of Servians—France Wants Settlement of Dock Contract.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.—On Friday the Sultan agreed to comply with the demand made by the Russian Government for the release of the Servians recently arrested in Albania, together with the restoration of the arms taken, and for the recall of Djemal Bey, the instigator of the arrests. Notwithstanding this prompt compliance the arrests were continued, and yesterday Russia repeated her demand in peremptory terms.

France is pressing for a settlement in connection with the French owned docks the contract calling for their purchase by Turkey.

All the Legations are making representations against interference by the Porte with the decisions of the Sanitary Council. The palace officials receive these protests with the utmost serenity, replying that the Sultan is the sovereign of Turkhy.

PERUVIAN CONGRESS OPENS.

Popular Demonstration of Approval for President Romana.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, July 28.—Surrounded by a brilliant cortège and in the presence of the Diplomatic Corps President Romana opened the Peruvian Congress to-day. He was enthusiastically cheered by an immense assembly. His speech was frequently interrupted by applause, especially the parts relating to the financial and commercial position of Peru.

Señor Candamo, President of the Senate, congratulated the President upon the progress of Peru and declaring that public opinion throughout the nation supported Señor Romana in his desire for peace and progress, and in his determination not to tolerate any disturbances but to continue in the road to prosperity.

A large crowd accompanied the President on his return to the palace, and there was cheering along the entire route.

United States Minister Dudley, whose health had sufficiently improved to allow him to attend the opening of Congress, will now go to recruit his strength at Chosica, prior to a trip to the United States.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Who would not wear smoked glasses when they can be bought for 50 cents a pair, reduced from $2? Not only eyeglasses, but spectacles as well.

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Strong willow baskets are selling this year for traveling cases. These are not of the split bamboo which is so familiar in both regular satchels and dress-suit case shapes. It is a stronger material, made in something the shape of the suit case, opening in the same way, but thicker in proportion to the length. The smaller sizes are used for luncheon baskets. The smallest will cost $1.25, and will hold enough luncheon to supply a good-sized family. The baskets increase 25 cents in price as they increase in size.

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Bathing corsets of rubber open in the back, with straps which cross and fasten in the front, and cost $1.25 and $1.50, according to the size.

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Waterproof cases, the shape of the long bags with round ends, made for covering shawls and traveling rugs, with a strap at the top for a handle, are for bathing suits, and will cost $1.35.

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In the same shape are the prettiest of little sewing cases. These are four or five inches long, made of pretty cretonnes, with patterns of bowknots, the Louis XIV. baskets of flowers, and other effective designs. The edges are bound with ribbon to match the predominating color of the material, there is feather stitching, and a handle of white kid is fastened to each one.

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Convenient hairpin receivers are made in the glass in bottle shape. Around their neck is gathered a pretty handkerchief, a white one possibly, with four embroidered corners, or any pretty handkerchief to blend in color with the furnishing of the room in which it is to be placed. The handkerchief is gathered around the neck of the bottle in a way to leave the corners free, and is hung on the wall by one of the corners, which is raised back of the bottle. Two others stand out at either side, and one falls in front. The hairpins stand in the bottle.

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An effective embroidery in white is called the Mount Mellick. It is an Irish embroidery done with very heavy white floss on linen for table centres and the like.

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Effective table covers are dressed skins dyed in various colors, greens and reds and blues, and also in the natural color of the leather. They are used for burnt work and painting, and are also good, perhaps more desirable, when plain. Plain they will cost from $1 to $1.85. There are simply ways of doing burnt work from designs which any one may follow.

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The Summer traveler who comes to Brooklyn may take away a Brooklyn souvenir cup. They are of some white metal, ornamented with Brooklyn scenes, and cost 75 cents, $1, and $1.25, according to size.

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Amateur milliners need no longer resort to shoe blacking in renovating old hats. Regular hat dyes can be found for 25 cents a bottle, with a small brush, a miniature whitewash brush, ready for use. The blacking will come off, but the dye is warranted to be permanent, and one advantage is that one is not restricted in the matter of color. A hat may be sky-blue or pink if desired, all one color or in many colors. What will not our kind friends the manufacturers do next?

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Pretty little lorgnette chains which are inexpensive are not chains at all, but ribbons with jeweled ornaments at intervals. They are pretty, and of course much less expensive than the real chain. An attractive one is of white ribbon, with the slides or ornaments of turquois matrix set in deep gold.

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Gibson scenes are effective if painted on picture frames. There may or may not be the explanatory sentence below. The white foundation frames are used also for monograms for the monograph fiend.

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Attractive knit slippers are made with the wool tufted on the inside and with a little turn-over flap at the top. A pretty feature of a number of pretty bedroom slippers made in this way is that they all have black velvet bows. There is an advantage in this aside from the effect, for a delicate ribbon soils quickly on slippers which are used daily.

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Many pretty children's gowns can be found in the shops for less than a dollar—for less than half a dollar, for that matter—and it is foolish for a busy mother to make her children's every-day dresses. No one will deny that the home-made ones are more satisfactory, but with such very pretty little frocks to be found ready made, life is too short to make the home sewing worth while. One careful mother who does not believe in ready-made clothes has remained in the city a month longer than would otherwise have been necessary to get the children's little wardrobes ready for country wear, and they are going, when they finally get off, into the heart of the country, where there is not a neighbor in sight.

Everett-Moore Syndicate.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—E. W. Moore of the Everett-Moore syndicate announced today that it had control of two more suburban lines running into Detroit. The lines are the Detroit, Rochester, Romeo and Lake Orion and the Detroit, Utica and Romeo lines. The roads will be used in connection with the plan to get absolute control of the city and suburban railway systems of Detroit.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE MEANING OF RUSSIA'S NEW SHIP CANAL.—The news published Friday morning that the State Department, in Washington, had learned through its Consul in Stettin that operations had been begun on the new ship canal between St. Petersburg and the White Sea, serves to emphasize the fact that while the world has been curiously watching the progress made in the Trans-Siberian Railway, no account has been taken of the tremendous development that has been going on in Northern and Northwestern Russia, save where sympathy has been aroused in regard to the attempted Russification of Finland. The nature and extent of the new canal were sufficiently explained in the communication from Consul Kehl to the State Department, yet the peculiar importance of the enterprise is that it is only one of several important undertakings which Russia has conceived for the purpose of developing the vast region between the Gulf of Finland and the White Sea.

Already through thousands of miles of forest and across hundreds of miles of swamps, two great railways have been carried almost into the arctic wastes, and a third is now building. Along these lines new towns have sprung up, the names of which were even unknown five years ago, as may be learned by a comparison of maps; thus the new north has been brought into close communication with the capitals of modern and of ancient Russia, for a railway now runs thence by way of Garoslav and Vologda to Archangel and Ekaterina, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles; while at Kotlass, two-thirds of the way to Archangel on the Dwina, another line runs eastward to Vistka and Perm, until it finally joins the great Siberian Railway at Vhellabinsk. By these means the great port of Archangel is brought into communication with the heart of Siberia, and Siberian products can be cheaply transported to the ports of Western Europe and to England, where already dairy produce from across the Urals is invading by way of Archangel.

Archangel, however, will soon be replaced by Ekaterina, which, although until a few years ago was a mere fishing village on the Lapland coast, is now being, with its extensive landlocked harbor, turned into a naval port of enormous proportions, while, as soon as the line of railroad now building is completed, it will become the greatest port of Russia. The unique feature of this port is that, while Cronstadt and all other Russian ports are blocked with ice for several months of the year, Ekaterina, which has just made its appearance upon the map of Russia, is by a strange freak of the Gulf Stream never closed.

In the light of the foregoing development of means of transportation, the new canal is revealed in its strategic importance, for, with the Baltic and White Seas blocked with ice or by hostile fleets, warships may be passed through the new waterway which is being constructed upon the model of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, and Ekaterina or Cronstadt may be relieved at will without the besiegers knowing what is taking place.

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THE OUTLOOK IN KOREA.—A special from Washington to THE NEW YORK TIMES printed last week conveyed the information that the new Korean Railway from Seoul to Fusan was likely to add much to the prestige of the Japanese in the Hermit Kingdom. Recent mail advices from Seoul account in a curious way for the large numbers of Japanese now in the country which has long been cause for surprise to foreign representatives in the Korean capital.

It seems that the Korean frontier has for the last year been threatened both by Chinese troops and by Russians, and it was feared that the former might retreat through the peninsula, thus offering Russia an excuse for invasion. Although, as the United States Consul General at Seoul writes, the Seoul-Fusan line has not yet been surveyed, there are numerous other public works in which the Japanese are interested. Their railway from Chemulpho to Seoul, including an imposing bridge over the Han River, has just been completed, while the entire ginseng crop, one of the chief exports of Korea, is now in the hands of the Japanese, nine-tenths of the shipping of the country is Japanese, and the Japanese have the virtual monopoly of the Ping-yang coalfields.

There is no law against the entrance of organized labor into Korea, and in order to promote Japanese interests large numbers of Japanese, apparently drawn from all classes, came into the country. But it has been noticed that into whatever field of endeavor they went their organization was perfect; they divided into corps of workers under the direction of chiefs, several of whom have been recognized as Japanese army officers. The only reason that Japan is expected to make should Russia induce the Korean Government to remonstrate at Tokio, is that Japan needed workmen to carry through her enterprises in the country and found in her ex-soldiers the best material for such a purpose.

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THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.—The National Zeitung of Berlin recently published an article said to have been inspired by the Ministry of Finance in which it warns all Germany that the pessimism which at present prevails in financial circles is sure to lead to a national calamity unless checked. The Zeitung points out that depression in trade is not confined to Germany, but is felt in England and France as well. The semi-annual returns of British exports for 1901, it says, show a decrease of £5,600,000 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The depression has been intensified in Germany by the excessive ease with which credit was hitherto given.

During the first half of the present year the tendency has been the other way, and this will probably be still more the case, declares the Zeitung, during the last half year. It then turns to the stock market and shows how the depression of trade is revealed by the prices quoted, but it is also pointed out that the decline in the prices of the shares of the best industrial undertakings makes up for the excessively high prices which were the rule some time ago. More confidence and more reserve should be displayed, the paper maintains, for German undertakings are for the most part sound, capable, and in good financial condition, and, although their activity is just now restricted, they will survive the present depression, which is sure to be followed by a better state of things. The Zeitung concludes as follows:

"The prices of many shares have declined to such an extent that a considerable decrease in the dividends paid by the companies in question—and such decrease is to be expected—should exercise no further influence on the market. We recommend the public to take a calm view of the situation, and the Directors of industrial enterprises to promote tranquillity and disarm suspicion by the publication of frank accounts of their position."

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POSSIBLE INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS FOR SWITZERLAND.—The completion of the new road across Umbrail Pass, which has taken Switzerland three years to build, causes the Reichswehr, the well-known Austrian military organ, to regard the enterprise as of great strategic importance to Austria. The road, which was opened to traffic last week, connects the Müster Thal, in the Grisons, with the Upper Adda Valley, on the Italian side of the frontier. It was originally planned in 1830, but the delay in its construction has been due to objections raised by the Swiss military authorities and to the circumstances that it was only after long negotiations that Italy agreed to permit Switzerland to build a short connecting section of the road, about 260 meters long, on Italian soil. It will be remembered that it was not until the formation of the Triple Alliance that the apprehension that Austria might at any time attempt to recover those northern Italian States which had been hers quite left the Italian mind.

The Reichswehr enumerates several of the precautions taken by Switzerland to preserve her territory from violation in the event of hostilities between Austria and Italy, points out the views expressed by Swiss strategists as to the correct policy of the confederation in such a contingency, and urges that in a war between the Idual monarchy and Italy it would be by no means certain that Italian troops would not approach to the Austrian frontier through Switzerland. It even suggests that they might possibly come by the new road across the Umbrail Pass, thus avoiding the Stilfser Joch route and the Austrian forts commanding it. The Reichswehr demonstrates in conclusion that the military authorities both in Italy and Switzerland are devoting much more attention to the state of the Austro-Swiss frontier than their Austrian colleagues, and that it is a mistake to regard that frontier as a strategic hindrance which can be relied on absolutely.

SUNDAY SHOWS PROHIBITED.

Police Refuse to Allow Midway Attractions at the Buffalo Fair to Do Business.

BUFFALO, July 28.—The attempt of the Midway shows to open for business to-day was somewhat of a fizzle. The first show to announce that it was ready for business was the Indian Congress. In front of the concession were two of the Directors of the concern and their attorney. Capt. Damar of the Exposition police force notified them to close, which they did under protest, a stenographer taking notes of the conversation between the concessionaires and the police Captain.

Later another attempt was made to open the show. Iron pipes were driven into the asphalt pavement by two laborers in the employ of the Police Department. From the pipes a rope was stretched in the form of a square, which completely blocked the entrance to the Indian Congress. The concessionaires then ordered the ticket sellers to desist, and the incident closed. Several other shows opened their doors for a few minutes, but were closed by the police. Further developments are expected this week.

Aug. 3 will be Midway Day, the concessionaires having control of the grounds on that day. In the morning a grand parade of all nations will be given; in the afternoon a big five-ring circus will be in full blast in the Stadium, and in the evening there will be a grand ballet of all nations in the centre of the Court of Fountains, with all the dancing girls of the Midway taking part. Coincident with the starting of the parade 10,000 homing pigeons will be released in the Esplanade.

FAIR PAYING—EXPENSES.

President Milburn Says that a "Considerable Surplus" Has Been Earned.

BUFFALO, July 28.—To correct false impressions regarding the financial success of the Pan-American Exposition President John G. Milburn to-day issued a statement which in part says:

"The Exposition has been more than paying its expenses since the beginning of June, and has already accumulated a considerable surplus. That surplus is increasing daily.

"The Exposition is having the same experience that every other exposition has had, particularly the World's Fair. The masses outside the city where an exposition is held do not attend during May, June, and July. The attendance begins in August and increases during September and October. All indications show that that is to be the experience of this Exposition. The reports from railroad men, hotel men, and travelers are all to that effect.

"An attendance during August, September, and October equal to the attendance at Chicago in October alone will pay all the obligations of the exposition, including its bonded indebtedness, and will leave a large surplus."

EXCITING SCENE IN CHURCH.

Demented Woman Struggled Fiercely, and Tore Clothing of Usher Who Tried to Remove Her.

In the midst of the service yesterday morning at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, a woman about forty years of age arose, and, tearing off her collar, she placed it around her head and exclaimed:

"I am going to be married to Mr. Rockwell."

The minister stopped, the congregation, astonished, turned in the direction from which the words had been uttered, and an usher made a rush in that direction. When the usher attempted to restrain her the woman fought desperately, and succeeded in tearing the lining entirely out of his coat. She was finally carried to the vestry room and an attempt made to quiet her, but she seemed determined to get at the usher, especially as the latter in his efforts to quiet the woman had told her that he was Mr. Rockwell.

The woman said she was Mrs. Pearl Rockwell, and that she lived at 118 West Eighty-ninth Street. The janitor of the place, John Foley, was sent for. Policeman Sullivan of the West One Hundredth Street Station suggested that Foley send for a carriage and take the woman home, but the janitor said an ambulance was what she needed. So one was summoned from the Harlem Hospital, and Dr. Blackmar, with the assistance of the policeman, took the woman to the hospital. She was later transferred to Bellevue, and placed in the insane pavilion.

Last September Mrs. Rockwell moved into the house in Eighty-ninth Street. She occupied a flat on the second floor. She is a dressmaker and her clients were mostly worshippers of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Rockwell was a regular attendant.

It appears from what she told the neighbors that she was married twice. Her first husband was Charles Byrd, a publisher, of Atlanta, Ga., where she was born. She was divorced from him about eight years ago. Her maiden name she said was Bryan, and she claimed William Jennings Bryan as a distant relative. She also declared that her daughter, Mary, had married ex-Gov. Atkinson of Georgia. Shortly after obtaining a divorce, Mrs. Rockwell said she was married to a Harry Rockwell of this city, from whom it would appear she is estranged.

Dr. Wylie is the pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, but he is away for the Summer, and services are conducted by a visiting clergyman.

STRUCK DOWN ON THE STREET.

Man Found Senseless by Policeman Thought to Have Been Sandbagged.

Peter Donohue, son of John Donohue, contractor of 3,354 Third Avenue, was found lying senseless at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue last night. Policeman Daly, who discovered him, carried him to the Morrisania Police Station, where he was revived partially. He then told the Sergeant that he had been struck on the head from behind while walking along the avenue.

When he was taken to the Harlem Hospital the physicians there said that he had concussion of the brain, but would recover. The police think he was sandbagged.

AFTER PLUNDERERS OF YACHTS.

Police Officers Sent to City Island at Magistrate Zeller's Request.

In response to an appeal by Magistrate Zeller to Deputy Police Commissioner Devery, four police officers were sent up to City Island yesterday to see if they could catch any of the robbers who have been committing depredations of late around the anchorages of the Harlem, Morris, and City Island Yacht Clubs. Mr. Zeller is Commodore of the Harlem Club.

For some months valuables have been disappearing from the fourscore or more boats anchored off the island, and two boats have been stolen bodily, the Recreation and the Laurie, both over thirty-five feet in length. The value of the goods stolen, which include besides portable furnishings, such articles as brass rods and trimmings, is estimated at $2,000.

Before the officers arrived the inhabitants and habitués of the Island had been looking for the robbers with shotguns. Several times people have seen men crawl aboard the small craft in the night, but the thief each time succeeded in making his escape before his pursuer could get within range with a gun.

CITY OFFICIAL INJURED.

Deputy Commissioner of Bridges Moore Narrowly Escapes Death.

During the thunderstorm that raged over City Island and the upper half of the Bronx last night Deputy Commissioner of Bridges Matthew H. Moore, who lives at Marshall's Corners, Pelham Park, and his son had a narrow escape from being killed, both of them being found unconscious in the road near their home.

They had been off driving in a carriage and were just turning into their lot, when a tree beside the road was struck by lightning and fell crashing across the driveway. The tree trunk fell directly across the horse's back, killing it instantly. In the house, which is not far off, the noise was heard by the family of the Deputy Commissioner, some of whom rushed out to the porch to see what was the matter.

Seeing the horse lying prostrate, the family ran out. Mr. Moore and the son were found on the ground beside the carriage, which had been turned over and was badly shattered. The men were taken into the house and a physician revived them. They were badly shaken up, and even after coming back to consciousness were completely prostrated.

TROUBLES OF THE RICH.

New Standard of Wealth Makes Them Poor on a Hundred Thousand Dollars a Year.

From The London Spectator.

Few people are quite aware of the degree to which the measuring scale of prosperity has altered within the last few years. Fifty years ago, though incomes had for some time been swollen by the profits of trade and manufactures, a man who derived £10,000 a year from land or secure investments was still accounted rich. Many had a great deal more, and a few six or eight times as much, but it was supposed that that income would give a man well placed in society anything he could reasonably want, either for the comfort of his household or the maintenance of his position. No reasonable father would have objected to such a man proposing to his daughter on the score of his insufficient means. Lord Beaconsfield, then Mr. Disraeli, and one of the keenest observers of society who ever existed, fixed the figure even lower, declaring that with any basis of good management eight thousand a year without drawbacks was a veritable Aladdin's lamp. He was a man of simple tastes, and probably underrated the outlay necessary for a more varied life, but still it is undeniable that ten thousand a year "solid" ws considered sufficient to keep up a very good establishment indeed. It will do that even now if its possessor wants only two houses, has no specially costly habits, and devotes a little care and time to the management of his own affairs, but it is no longer wealth.

That begins with £20,000 a year, nor will the possessor of that formerly splendid income feel, if he lives up to his position, as free from care about money as if he were really rich. It will not occur to him to call for "more curricles," as the Anglo-Indian nabob, who had possibly half a million producing 6 per cent., is said to have done. When he has paid for his country house, with its modern gardens and hired "shootings," for his London house and its occasional entertainments, for his wife's and daughter's dresses, for a "fair" moor in Scotland, for a modest yacht for six weeks in the year, and for an annual trip to the Continent, he will find that the amount of free money left to gratify his personal tastes is very little indeed, much too little to enable him to commence great improvements, or try experiments, or seek for excitement in racing or collecting, or, in fact, do anything whatever without counting the cost. He does not, in fact, feel the freedom which is the grand advantage of wealth, perhaps its sole advantage as compared with competence, still less the sense of complete exemption from pecuniary anxieties. "It has never ocurred to me," said an old brewer of whom the present writer knows something, "since I was eighteen to have to think of money," but then he spent five thousand a year, and had very nearly thirty.

A RICH MAN'S "PLANT."

It is not of such a man that we speak, but of one who, haying twenty thousand a year and a good position, wishes to live as his compeers do, not exactly wasting, but getting out of life all that it has to give, and getting it continuously through enjoyments, or excitements, or luxuries, call them what you like, varied with each succeeding season of two months. He has not a pound too much, even if he is a fair manager, and will find that he has to avoid many expenses which his richer neighbors incur almost without thinking, and that he is not reckoned over any wide countryside as a man of very large means. He will not have to live quietly, or to keep himself notably out of the usual routine of his rank, but the new prosperity of the country has altered the scale of everything. all luxuries have increased enormously in cost, though necessaries have not, and at the end of the year he will begin to think whether this or that outlay could not be economized.

This is true, even if, in addition to his £20,000 a year, he inherits the "plant" of a luxurious life, but if he is a new man or for any other reason has to start afresh, his plight is a much worse one. The novelists who write about fortunes and who always forget that there are fifty-two Sundays in a year usually forget also what that plant costs. Suppose Mr. Semi-Croesus has made or inherited what used to be the magnificent sum of half a million sterling, he will find it very difficult out of business to invest at 4 per cent., for though Americans obtain 7, they do it by trusting industrial speculations, which the average Englishman once out of the City thinks too uncertain for his children's future. We will, however, allow him 4 per cent., which, on half a million, is £19,000 a year—that is, £20,000 with the shilling income tax, which is deducted before the income reaches him, taken off. He has to buy a town house, which will cost him £20,000, and a country house and estate in a pleasant county, which, with the necessary rebuilding to suit his special taste, will run away with £80,000 or £90,000 more.

There is the income of the estate, to be sure, to come to him, but he will find that when he has paid for repairs and avoided his bailiff for the losses on the home farm—indispensable, you know, for supplies—satisfied his tenants' complaints, and paid his rates and his tithes, and hired the extra shootings his keepers are anxious for, and provided for the upkeep of his park, with its lodges and gates, and, above all, roads, that income is almost a negligible quantity. Then there are two great houses to be well furnished on a scheme in keeping with his new position, which implies a few good pictures and some marbles and many books all new and paid for at prices which bear no resemblance to those they will fetch one day at auction. He will be fortunate if the bills leave much of £20,000, that is, he will have spent in setting up or installing himself £130,000, or, in other words, reduced his free income to £14,000 a year, a sum which, as he approaches fifty, will be further reduced by allowances to his sons, pensions, and other "claims," which have grown upon him, to, say, £10,000 a year, which is too little for the scheme of life he has adopted. He will be well fed, well lodged, and well horsed, according to the ideas of men of his type, but he will not be as free from the consideration of money as the really rich man is, but will worry about the position of his children, and be anxious in a rather shamefaced way that his sons should not seek portionless brides.

COMPETITION AMONG THE RICH.

To perhaps three-fourths of our readers the words written above will seem pretentious nonsense—a chapter by Ouida—but the other fourth will know that they are true, and, moreover, that their truth is not based on any wastefulness or luxuriousness peculiar to the present day. There was as much luxury and waste when £10,000 a year was a splendid fortune as there is now, perhaps more, because there was, if the historians of society will allow us to say it, more ostentation, though it was not intended to flaunt wealth so much as to "keep up" rank. Nobody now drives with outriders. The change has arisen naturally from increased prosperity, from a great enlargement of the possibilities of enjoyment, and from an equal enlargement of men's perceptions as directed to that end. There are so many more rich men that everything they seek for, especially fine houses, fine furniture, and opportunities of sport, has risen in price by leaps and bounds till, to take a single example, the shooting and fishing of a rich man here and in Scotland and Norway will cost him from £2,000 to £4,000 a year.

The scale has altered, and to keep among the first few requires means which to our grandfathers would have appeared immense. We see no proof that vice has increased—certainly that of gambling has not, though it is far too prevalent—and we are not sure about the wastefulness. There seems to be more of it because there is more money wasted, but is the proportion greater? We think not, the number of the sensible and the thrifty having increased as much as that of the spendthrifts, while the proportion of the philanthropic has been indefinitely enlarged. Our grandfathers did not chronicle everything as we do, and much of the appearance of mad luxury which now distinguishes European society everywhere is due to the excessive desire for advertisement, which makes smart society positively histrionic, and to the eagerness of newspapers to supply to millions of quiet readers what helps, we must suppose, to give an impression of color to gray and monotonous lives.

What strikes us rather as the special evil of the generation is not the increase of the force of whim—of the inclination, that is, to gratify impulse without reference to old restraints—and of a certain reaction against goodness, because the value placed on it is seen to be gathering strength. It is very difficult to define or describe this reaction, which has more of intellectual pessimism in it and less defiance of heaven than such movements have usually had, but it is to us very perceptible, and is, we are told, very bitterly felt by many of the older agencies of benevolence. They alone, their conductors say, do not benefit fully by the new scale of wealth. "I suspect," said one keen man who has devoted his life to good works, "that philanthropy as it was yesterday is wearing itself out," a prediction which it is not pleasant to hear. The decay is not, however, a result of the new scale of wealth, which has much less consequence than is supposed, except, perhaps, in increasing dangerously the new perception of the almost limitless freedom which money in large amounts can give. That is probably bad, but we do not know that it is worse in its consequences than the small greed which in poor societies is apt to be universal. If the social microscope could be turned upon a small French or Austrian hamlet, as it is turned often upon a British park, we should perhaps modify our opinion of wealth as the only or main cause of demoralization.

EDWARD KELLY'S BODY HERE.

Rear Admiral Schley Will Probably Be a Pall Bearer at the Funeral on Tuesday.

The body of the late Edward Kelly, head of the banking firm of Eugene Kelly & Co., who died suddenly at his Summer home, Premium Point, New Rochelle, on Saturday morning, arrived in this city on board Mr. Kelly's yacht the Barracouta, yesterday morning. The remains were accompanied by Mrs. Kelly and her daughter Helen.

The Barracouta, which is the flagship of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, of which Mr. Kelly was Commodore, arrived at the station of the New York Yacht Club, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning. As the yacht slowly threaded her way into the fleet of yachts lying at anchor, colors were dipped out of respect to the dead.

A hearse and several carriages were in waiting, and as soon as the Barracouta dropped anchor the remains were taken ashore and driven to the home of the late banker at 17 East Thirty-second Street. The remains will lie at the house until the funeral on Tuesday. The public funeral will take place from the cathedral and Archbishop Corrigan will probably officiate.

Rear Admiral Schley, who was to have been the guest of Mr. Kelly on board the Barracouta on Saturday, sent a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Kelly. The Rear Admiral will attend the funeral on Tuesday and may be one of the pall bearers.

A SOLDIER'S REBURIAL.

Body Had Been Disinterred in the Philippines and Sent Home.

The body of Charles Seigel, who was killed at Manila on March 27, 1900, was recently sent home by the Government and was buried yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Silver Lake Cemetery, Staten Island.

Seigel had been dead and buried for weeks before his relatives and friends in this city knew anything of it. They were very anxious that the body should be sent to this city for burial, but they could not defray the expense. Samuel Lavinsky of a Hebrew charitable organization interested himself in the matter, with the result that the Government had the body disinterred and shipped home.

Yesterday the sister of the dead soldier, Mrs. Annie Lichtenstein, of 30 Rutgers Place, with her mother and a few friends went to the cemetery, where a short service was held.

BISHOP OF DURHAM DEAD.

Highly Honored by Church and Universities—His Work as an Ecclesiastical Historian.

LONDON, July 28.—The Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, Bishop of Durham, is dead.

The Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, after having risen rapidly through the various ranks of the ministry, was appointed Bishop of Durham in 1890, having just previous to that time been Canon of Westminster. He was born near Birmingham, England, in January, 1825, and became well known long before he was a Bishop on account of his work as a linguist, orator, author, and historian.

At Trinity College, Cambridge, Brooke Foss Westcott took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1848, having won high honors. His university career was even more successful, and he took many prizes in, mathematics, languages, and theology. The Bishop of Manchester ordained him a deacon in 1851, and a priest in the next year, after which he became a Fellow in his college. Before 1870 he had received the degrees of M. A., B. D., and D. D., and in 1881 Oxford University made him a Doctor of Civil Laws. After that nearly all the great universities of the United Kingdom heaped honorary degrees upon him.

After he had held several positions in Church schools, he was made Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough in 1869, later becoming a Canon in the Peterborough Cathedral. Then he was Regius Professor of Divinity in Cambridge, and while there, in 1872, he was made an honorary Chaplain to the Queen, the title of Chaplain in Ordinary being given to him seven years later. In 1882 he was chosen a Fellow in King's College, Cambridge, and after resigning his residentiary canonry at Peterborough, was appointed one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Chaplains, in 1883. It was in the same year that he was made Canon of Westminster, in which position he remained until he succeeded to the Bishopric of Durham.

Among the many writings of Bishop Westcott are "The New Testament in Greek," the result of twenty-eight years' joint labors of Drs. Westcott and Hort; "Commentaries Upon the Gospel of St. John," and various other books and essays dealing with theology or the history of the Church. He was one of the company that revised the Authorized Version of the New Testament. He was always interested in social questions, and held the office of President of the Christian Social Union from its foundation.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rear Admiral John Irwin.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Rear Admiral John Irwin, retired, died at his residence here late to-night after an illness of several months, due to a complication of diseases. He leaves a wife and daughter and one son, John Irwin, Paymaster on the United States steamship Essex.

John Irwin was born in 1832. He entered the navy from Pennsylvania in 1847, and passed successively through the grades of Master, Lieutenant, Lieutenant Commander, Commander, Captain, and Commodore. On May 19, 1891, he was made Rear Admiral. He served on the frigate Wabash during the civil war, and participated in the capture of forts at Hatteras Inlet and of Forts Walker and Beauregard. He was also in the battle of Port Royal and the capture of Fort Pulaski in 1862. He was retired April 15, 1894.

David Ledwith.

David Ledwith, for more than twenty-five years an employe of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York, and for many years Controller of the institution, died yesterday at his home, 75 White Street, Orange, N. J., aged sixty-nine years. The cause of his death was paralysis. He had been an invalid for many months. The funeral services will be conducted at St. John's Church, Orange, on Wednesday morning. Mr. Ledwith is survived by his son, Herbert Ledwith of New York. Mr. Ledwith was born in Cork, Ireland, and came to this country when he was very young. He was a brother of Lay Judge Ledwith of Newark. Mr. Ledwith owned property in the City of

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ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield, Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day, L. C. Desvar,
Percival Kuhne, Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss, John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown, James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

The International Umbrella Company, owning nine of the most valuable patents in the umbrella trade, desires to state that it is making unusual efforts to control the export trade. Executive office No. 66 Broadway.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 97, 471, 485, 488, 614, 917, 1058, 1104, 1905, 1909, 2033, 2233, 2560, 2608, 2632, 3102, 3119, 3424, 3453, 3493, 3495, 3637, 4010,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 16, 1901.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

6% Ten year Real Estate first mortgage Gold Bonds.
5% Twenty year Railroad first mortgage Gold Bonds.
6% Preferred Stock.
CHARLES R. HALL, 15 Wall St.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND OR MORTGAGE AT 4, 4½, 5 PER CENT. J. PAWEL & CO., 2,141 3D AV.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y., July 26th, 1901.
At a meeting held this day it was
RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) upon the Assenting Stock of the Company be declared payable on August 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the assenting stock be closed on August 6th, 1901, at three o'clock P. M. and opened on August 16th, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
T. W. SIEMON, Assistant Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF Per Cent. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on August 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, July 16th, and reopened on Friday, August 2d.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

93rd Semi-annual Cash Dividend. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable August 31, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 23d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 8, 1901.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 3d next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 13th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

New York, July 24, 1901.
A dividend of Two and One-Half (2½) Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and One (1) Per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Omaha Water Company, will be paid by the undersigned on August 10, 1901, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock of record on the books of the undersigned August 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Agent.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 49 Wall Street, New York, July 27th, 1901.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Tuesday, August 20th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred and Common stocks will close on Monday, August 5th, and reopen on Monday, August 12th, 1901.
S. C. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Denver City Tramway Company,
Denver, Colorado, July 16, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1½ upon the capital stock of The Denver City Tramway Company will be paid on the 15th day of August, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
G. E. ROSS-LEWIN, Treasurer.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.
No. 80. Broadway, New York, July 27th, 1901.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the C. & I. Div. of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co., due August 1st, 1901, will be paid at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., N. Y.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 16th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. Transfer books will be closed August 1st to August 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Standard Rope & Twine Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street, New York City.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

Central Fireworks Company.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 7 of 3½% on Preferred Stock and No. 3. of 1% Common Stock have been declared payable Aug. 10th. Transfer Books close Aug. 3d.
GEO. T. EGBERT, Treas.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate No. 29,718 for one hundred shares of the common capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, registered in name of H. G. Campbell & Co. Finder please notify H. G. Campbell & Co., 11 Wall Street.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Hysteria and needless alarm, growing out of the corn crop "scare" so cleverly worked by the Western operators, disappeared in large measure from the Stock Exchange in the closing days of last week. Instead, common sense and reason began to assert themselves, and there was a manifest disposition to look at the facts as the facts are rather than to accept, blindly and without investigation, alarming reports from the West telling of irreparable crop damage and of a country fast receding from the high-water mark of prosperity—on the permanent down grade.

Not for an instant, however, is there any intention to dispute that the recent drought in the corn belt did not do damage. It did. What is asserted by the conservative element in the financial district, in no wise interested in the movement of grain prices and dependent for information on unprejudiced authorities, is that the damage has been much overestimated and that the rains of the past week have been so altogether beneficial that much of the early damage has been overcome and a crop of probably 1,650,000,000 or 1,700,000,000 bushels assured. This, with the higher prices now ruling for corn, would actually yield to the farmer over $150,000,000 more than was received for last year's crop—clearly not a "National calamity." The truth is that the Western operators have begun materially to modify their damage news, and hence the substantial purchases of the Granger stocks in the closing days of last week. It is not forgotten that the wheat crop is enormous.

Money market conditions continue to improve, a further increase in surplus reserves being reported last week in spite of an increase in loans. This loan increase, however, was purely artificial, due to the increased capitalization of the First National Bank, which was carried as a liability without any offset in the deposit account. In any event bankers say easy money rates will continue.

There is still uncovered a considerable short interest in the market.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, July 28.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 1,309,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 1,272,000 pesetas.

Long Branch Waterworks.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—The Tintern Manor Water Company has just been reorganized, with a capital stock of $2,000,000. The new concern is made up of the Deal Water Company, the Long Branch Water Supply Company, the Middletown Water Company, the Seabright Water Company, and the Tintern Manor Company. The new company is operating privileges as far south as Deal, and it is proposed next year to supply Allenhurst with water.

State Commerce Convention.

There has been issued from the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation a circular calling the attention of manufacturing and commercial bodies in this State to the intended third annual State Commerce Convention, to be held either at Buffalo or Niagara Falls in the middle of October. The circular states that this movement is in pursuance of the idea that commerce and manufacture, interests overshadowing in importance all other interests of this State combined, should be as effectively organized as have the labor, farm, and other interests, each of which has its central organization.

American Exhibition in London.

From The London Times.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace have decided to hold an American exhibition in 1902, and they announce that it is their intention to make it the largest and most important display of American commerce, industries, and inventions yet seen in England. "It is believed that such an exhibition will, at the present time, be productive of the best results. It will not only promote the diffusion of a better knowledge of the great natural resources and products of the American continent, but it will also increase and cement the ties of mutual respect and friendship which happily prevail between ourselves and our kinsmen across the Atlantic."

Artificial Marble.

From The London Globe.

M. Le Chatelier, a French chemist, while performing some scientific experiments, has discovered a means to turn carbonate of lime into marble. The lime is first powdered, and then placed in a steel cylinder at an enormous pressure; after this it is heated by means of a platinum spiral carrying an electric current. The powder in the neighborhood of the wire becomes immediately crystalline and translucent, and when allowed to cool it is found to be a perfect example of clear marble. The cost of production, however, is too great to allow the discovery to have any commercial value.

Iowa Banks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 25, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$594,220.43
United States bonds	250,000.00
From other banks	406,888.18
Cash and reserve	86,124.62
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus and profits	80,487.19
Circulation	200,000.00
Deposits	836,746.04

Anthony Burdick, Pres. C. A. Mast, Cashier.
Chr. Mueller, Vice Pres. Geo. Hoehn, Asst. Cash.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, 113 Wall Street, on MONDAY, August 12th, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books close July 29th, 1901, and reopen August 13th, 1901.
ALFRED G. SMITH, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1901, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

Proposals.

The Midland Terminal Railway Company.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage dated the 1st of December, 1895, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $16,574.38 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of August, 1901, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York."
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 23, 1901.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Engineer, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock M. of Aug. 6, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing Miscellaneous Articles for the Light-House Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to Lieut. Col. D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual).	2½	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual).	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual).	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 6
Boston & Maine	3	Sept. 2	Aug. 17	Aug. 20
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern	2	Aug. 1	July 15	July 25
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern pf.	1	Aug. 1	July 15	July 25
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 29
Central R. R. of N. Jersey (quarter).	1¼	Aug. 1	July 13	July 22
Chi., St. W. pf., A. (semi-annual).	2½	July 31	June 26	July 2
Chicago, R. I. & Pac. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	June 28	July 8
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Aug. 5	.....
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quarter).	1¼	Aug. 8	July 19	Aug. 9
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 13	Sept. 3
Denver & Southwestern (quarter)	1½	Aug. 10	Aug. 1	Aug. 10
Denver & S'western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 10	Aug. 1	Aug. 10
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 31
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 23
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	3½	July 29	Holders of record	June 29
Louis. & Nash. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 12	July 22	Aug. 12
Mahoning Coal	3	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 2
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 29	Holders of record	June 29
Norfolk & West. pf. (semi-annual).	2	Aug. 28	Aug. 9	Aug. 28
Northern Pacific com. (quarter)	1	Aug. 5	July 12	July 25
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 21
Pitts., Cin., Cbl. & St. Louis com.	1	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Pittsburg & Lake Erie	5	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 2
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 15
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
STREET RAILWAYS.				
C., Newport & Covington (quarter)	¾	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 2
Columbus (Ohio) St. Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
Coney Island & B'klyn. (quarter)	2½	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 2
Denver City Tramway (quarter)	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	.....
Grand Rapids (Mich.) pf. (quarter).	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 26
Harrisburg (Penn.) Traction	2½	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Milw. Electric Ry. & Light pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 17	Aug. 2
Newtonville & Watertown (Mass.)	3 3-5	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 1
Sixth Ave. R. R. (special)	38	July 20	July 27	.....
Twin City Rapid Transit	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Union St., New Bedford, (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	.....	.....
West Chicago guaranteed (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	.....
United Traction, Albany (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 21	.....
BANKS.				
Corn Exchange	6	Aug. 1	July 19	Aug. 1
German-American	3	Aug. 1	July 23	Aug. 2
Lincoln National (quarter)	3	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 1
Pacific (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 19	Aug. 1
Twenty-third Ward	2½	Aug. 1	July 28	Aug. 2
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter)	10	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 1
Kings County, Brooklyn, (quarter).	2½	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 2
Nassau, Brooklyn	3	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 2
N. Y. Security & T. Co. (quarter)	5	Aug. 1	July 27	.....
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	1½	July 20	July 12	July 30
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	½	July 20	July 12	July 30
Am. Cot. & Foundry Co. com. (quarterly)	½	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Am. Car & F. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Am. Grus Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. ..	Holders of record	July 12
American Ice	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Am. Tin Plate Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 30	July 16	July 31
Am. Tobacco Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Boston Electric Light (quarter)	$2	Aug. 1	June 29	July 15
Boston Electric Light (extra)	$1	Aug. 1	June 29	July 15
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter).	$5	Aug. 20	July 22	Aug. 20
Boston & Montana Mining (extra).	$5	Aug. 20	July 22	Aug. 20
Caslin Co. of Am. pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 10	July 31	Aug. 10
Central Fireworks (semi-annual)	1	Aug. 10	Aug. 3	.....
Central Fireworks pf. (semi-annual).	3½	Aug. 10	Aug. 3	.....
Chicago Edison (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 2
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 21	July 30	Aug. 22
Consol. Car Heating	1¼	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Consol. Car Heating (extra)	1½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Crystal Springs Mfg. Co.	50c	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 11
Edison El. Ill. of Boston (quarter)	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 18
Electric Co. of America (semi-annual)	25c	July 31	July 20	Aug. 1
Finance Co. of Penn. 2d pf.	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 2
Flat Top Coal Land Co. com.	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 12
Flat Top Coal Land Co. pf.	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 12
Gen. Electric Co. pf. (semi-annual).	$3.50	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 15
Great Lakes Towing pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 20	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin Co 1st pf. (quarter).	1¼	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf. (quarter).	1¼	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Hudson River Telephone (quarter).	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Internat. Fire Engine (semi-annual).	3½	Aug. 10	July 31	Aug. 12
International Mortgage Bank of Mexico	$3.24	Aug. 15	.....	.....
International Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 13	Aug. 2
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. pf.	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Keystone Watch Case	2½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Keystone Watch Case pf.	2½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Lawyers' Title Insurance (extra)	½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewers (Limited) pf.	2½	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Montana Ore Purchasing (quarter).	$1	Aug. 9	July 30	.....
Municipal Gas, Albany, (quarter)	2½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
National Fireproofing (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	July 15	July 23
National Salt pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
National Salt common (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
National Starch pf.	1½	Aug. 1	July 23	Aug. 1
New England Tel. & Tel.	$1.50	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Aug. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Omaha Water 2d pf.	1	Aug. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast Co.	1	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast Co. 1st pf. (quarter).	1¼	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast Co. 2d pf. (quarter).	1	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Parrot Mining Co. (quarter)	$1.50	July 29	July 19	July 30
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1	Aug. 29	Aug. 8	Aug. 29
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 22	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Procter & Gamble com. (quarter)	3	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman Co. (quarter)	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining	$6	July 15	July 22	July 29
Rochester Gas & Electric pf.	3	Aug. 1	July 19	Aug. 1
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. pf.	2	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Torrington Co. common, A.	4	Aug. 1	July 19	Aug. 1
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarterly)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 16
U. S. Steel Cor. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 8	July 16	Aug. 8
Washington (D. C.) G. L. (quarter).	10	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. assenting (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	Aug. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Ann Arbor	July 17	Aug. 19	Aug. 17	Annual
Aspinwall Trust Co., Ltd	.....	.....	Aug. 5	Annual
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 6	Annual
Iowa Central Railroad	.....	.....	July 31	Special
Metropolitan Safe Deposit Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 1	Special
National Glass Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 13	Annual
Northwestern Elevated (Chicago)	.....	.....	Aug. 1	Special
Union Elevated R. R. (Chicago)	.....	.....	Aug. 1	Special

Surrogate Notices.

DANN, CHARLES A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY JANE SPEER, Newark, New Jersey; ADELIA H. DANN, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES A. DANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph Marson, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SCHLACHTER, FREDERICK D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK D. SCHLACHTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, Nos. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of April, 1901. FREDERICK HENRY BRETHAUER and MARIA L. SCHLACHTER, Executors. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Executors, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap15-1aw6mM

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Astoria....Aug. 10, noon | Furnessia...Aug. 24, noon
Anchoria...Aug. 17 noon | Ethiopia...Aug. 31, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $28 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

Halifax and St. John.—Steamship Silvia. C. T. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Ccptic.....Aug. 2 | Peking.....Aug. 17
Am Maru.....Aug. 10 | Gaelic.....Aug. 27
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr. July 30 | Kaiser Wm. Gr. Aug. 27
Kaiserin M. Th. Aug. 13 | K

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO

LONG BRANCH

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"Columbia."

Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.*	1:30 P.M.*	3:45 " *
3:30 "	4:00 "	6:30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Special

5 Day Tours

TO

BUFFALO EXPOSITION

AND RETURN,

$25.

SPECIAL DAYS and SPECIAL TRAINS!

Including Choice of Routes, Superior Lodging Accommodations, Admission to Fair Grounds and Midway Attractions. Side Trips to Niagara Falls or Toronto, and Visits to All Points of Interest.

ALSO TEN & FIFTEEN DAY TOURS,

Leaving New York Daily.
Write for descriptive booklet or apply to

BUFFALO TOURIST COMPANY,

1,234 Broadway, New York.
Telephone 484 Madison Square.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:50, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 3:50 P. M. Returning last tram leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.05, 6.15 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 2.00, 3.30, 5.35, 6.45 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.30, 7.15 P. M. LEAVES GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 3d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.

Will receive passengers daily except Sunday, commencing Thursday, July 18, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 4, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning.

Tickets for sale and full information at 71 Water St., New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Rooms and berths can be secured up to 5 P. M. by telephone, 1,765 Broad, New York, or 1,581 Main, Brooklyn.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. BatteryLanding: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Round Trip.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. West days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Surrogate Notices.

BOGERT, ANDREW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW W. BOGERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of James W. and Charles J. McDermott, at No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September, 1901.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1901. ANNA LYDIA CUSHIER, EMMA KLATZL, PETER V. BOGERT, Executors. JAMES W. and CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Attorneys for Executors, 155 Broadway, N. Y. f18-law6mM

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901. FRANK McKEE, THOMAS B. CLARKE, Executors.

HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1901. IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix. JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. [illegible]

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD A. PRICE and Caroline M. Butterfield, as surviving executors, &c., plaintiffs, against HENRY HAWKES, John W. Haaren, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue distant forty-one (41) feet one (1) inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the northerly side thereof one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches, thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the southerly side thereof one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, the northerly and southerly walls of the building standing on the lot hereby described being hereby declared to be party walls, said property being now situated in Section 6, Block 1,620, on the Land Map of the County of New York.—Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 and 157 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,395 Fifth Avenue:

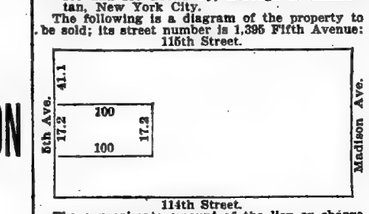

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,246.18, with interest thereon from the 10th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $362.29, with interest from the 12th day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $325.20, and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of July, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

jy23-2aw3wTh&M&au15.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —IDA J. RAY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE HARTWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Avenue, (formerly known as Eleventh Avenue,) distant fifty-two feet and five inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-first Street with the said westerly side of said West End Avenue, running thence westerly on a line drawn parallel to the said southerly side of said Seventy-first Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches; thence southerly on a line drawn parallel to the said westerly side of said West End Avenue sixteen feet; thence easterly on a line drawn parallel to the said southerly side of said Seventy-first Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to the said westerly side of said West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the said westerly side of said West End Avenue sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, being a part of the premises which were conveyed to the said Caroline Hartwell by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated June 24, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, July 3d, 1896, in Section 4, Liber 49 of Cons., P. 455.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

ALFRED L. JUILLIARD, Referee.

WILLIAM D. PECK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

No. 233 West End Avenue.
71st Street.

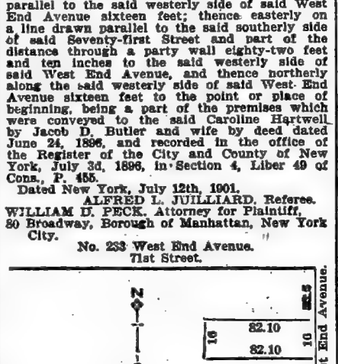

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,730.53, with interest thereon from July 5, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $353.70, with interest from July 10, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $15.00 and interest.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

ALFRED L. JUILLIARD, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT and PETER V. STOCKY, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Clausen, Jr., deceased, Plaintiffs, against JAMES A. CASSIDY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with 97th Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,879 Second Avenue:

97th Street.

96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,510, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $322.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $578.76 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of July, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au6

Surrogate Notices.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1901.

ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.

J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-law6mM

ROSENBLATT, FRANCES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 12th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROSENBLATT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of March, 1901. HOWARD S. GANS, Executor. mh15-law6mM

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE BRINLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, known as Number 23 East 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twentieth Street distant four hundred and thirty-five (435) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth Street; thence running northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue seventy-four (74) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Twentieth Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through another party wall seventy-four (74) feet to the northerly side of Twentieth Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of Twentieth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. The above described premises lie in Section 3, Block 849, on the land map of the City of New York. Subject to covenants and restrictions contained in deed recorded in Liber 281 of Conveyances, Page 432, and to slight encroachment by the rear of the building on said premises on the premises adjoining the same in the rear.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 23 East 20th Street.

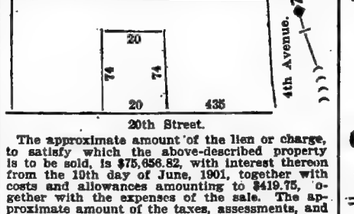

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $75,656.82, with interest thereon from the 10th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $419.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $60.99 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of July, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EUGENE A. HOFFMAN, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. BURTON, individually, and as executor and trustee, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 8th day of July, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant two hundred and ninety-one feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, running thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-second Street twenty feet and ten inches; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Forty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Emma D. Burton of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also all the estate, interest of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 9, 1901.

JOHN A. STRALEY, Referee.

HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 258 Broadway, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 19 West Forty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the mortgage to foreclose which this action was brought covers a certain lease of said premises, bearing date the 6th day of February, 1884, made by Glorvina R. Hoffman to Emma D. Burton for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of May, 1884, at the annual rental of $950, payable in two equal half-yearly payments on November and May 1st, and which lease contains a covenant of renewal for twenty-one years, and which was duly recorded in Liber 1,782 of Conveyances, page 97, in the office of the Register of the County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

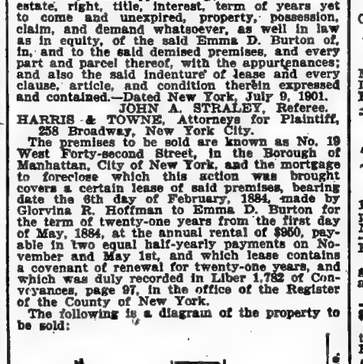

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,219, with interest thereon from June 21, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $368.11, with interest thereon from June 21, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of liens upon said property for taxes and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,492.68 and interest.

Dated New York, July 9, 1901.

JOHN A. STRALEY, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au5

SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LOUIS HEILBRUNN, plaintiff, against DANIEL THOMAS and others, defendants.

In purcuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 24th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, running thence southerly on a line parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the said defendants or either of them in and to the one-half of so much of said Sixty-fifth Street as lies immediately in front of and adjoining the said premises. The same being the premises conveyed by Catherine Metzger to Daniel Thomas and Anna Thomas by deed of conveyance dated March 26th, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,782 of Conveyances, Page 248, on March 26th, 1884.

Dated New York, July 10, 1901.

CHARLES SCHWICK, Referee.

JOSEPH STEINERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 159 East 57th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 240 West 65th Street:

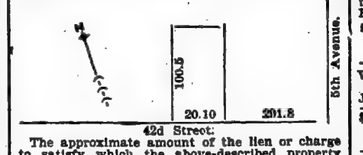

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,128.90, with interest from 3d day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $78.53, with interest from 24th day of June, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $518.62, and interest.

Dated New York, July 10, 1901.

CHARLES SCHWICK, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au5

Surrogate Notices.

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA SAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-law6mM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, 3,414 and 3,416 Park Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, each 25 by 144.11, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $13,294.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 23 East Twentieth Street, north side, 435 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 74, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $76,076.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Kelly, referee, 855 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 181 feet east of Broadway, 19 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,913; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FINE CORNER APARTMENT HOUSE, AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 145TH ST. GREAT FUTURE; WELL RENTED; Very Easy Terms; Trade Considered. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., 116 West 42d St. Tel., 795—38th.

CHOICE CORNER DWELLING, WEST END AV., IN THE EIGHTIES; FOUR STORIES; BARGAIN; EXCHANGE CONSIDERED. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., 116 W. 42d St.

Bargain; hour out; furnished or unfurnished, near depot, good house, buildings, fruit, shade, spring, cistern water, piazza around house, about 5 acres planted vegetables, horse, carriage, tools; owner going away. P. Smith, Tallman's, N. Y.

BARGAIN.—SIXTY-FOOT 2D AV. CORNER, BELOW 14TH; EASY TERMS. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH ST.

55th St., 207 East.—27x100 5-story double tenement; guaranteed rent, $2,300; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. See janitor on premises.

Northwest corner Melrose Av., 154th; 50x100; free, clear; good builders' investment. Owner, 635 Prospect Av.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

On the heights—Boulevard & Trolley—fairly restricted.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

Payments easy—NO INTEREST OR ASSESSMENTS. Near depot and harbor; adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877 New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

$2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Av., dwelling, 14 rooms; 3 sets improvements; rent, $300; taken by foreclosure; mortgage, $2,000. See Finch, on premises.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Workingman's opportunity!—Lots Springfield $75; $10 cash; small monthly payments. William Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

$200 cash and $10.00 monthly buys 7-room cottage; improvements; new; good location; snap. HAMILTON, Corona.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Choice lots for residences; high ground; 6 minutes' walk from station, Erie R. R.; 28 miles from New York. Address G. L. C., Box 57, Ramsey, N. J.

If you want to buy a country residence or farm I can get you what you want. Edgar A. Pember, 220 Broadway, New York.

A one and two-family house; all improvements: good location; cheap. C. Van Zile, 510 Palisade Av., Weehawken Heights.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For sale at sacrifice, 200-acre farm, stock, crops, and tools; immediate possession given; also 312-acre farm; brick house, 13 rooms; five barns; fine view; borders on beautiful lake ¾ mile wide; big chance to sell lots; nearest railroad two miles; 15 minutes' walk to trolley; sold low. F. K. Smith, Station A. Winsted, Conn.

Have few suburban homes for sale, foreclosure prices; $250 down, balance easy terms; unlimited first mortgage money. Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Two five-story fully-rented double flats, West 98th St., for 3-family frame houses in Bronx. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Owners.—Send particulars what you have for sale or rent. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 480-482 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Clothing.

Highest price paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets, Mr. and Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

For Sale—35-ft. steam launch, in good order. A. Bougen, 191 High St., Newark, N. J.

Yachts, boats, cars, &c. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 9 Maiden Lane. Rooms 18. All goods guaranteed.

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S

CIVIL SERVICE LAW IGNORED

Appointments in the Federal Departments Investigated.

Many Made, It Is Said, on Pretext that Exemptions Have Been Authorized by Special Legislation.

A report of the Investigating Committee of the Civil Service Reform League regarding appointments made in Federal departments without compliance with the civil service law has been filed. Such appointments have, according to the Secretary of the league, been made "on the pretext that exemptions have been authorized by special legislation."

Branches of the Government that were included in the committee's investigation are the Rural Free Delivery Service, the Forest Reserve Bureau, the Post Office Department, in which extra clerks have been employed since the war with Spain, the Indian Agencies, in which objection is made to the methods of appointing stockmen, and many others. The league's Secretary says:

In almost every case there has been no direct exemption by Congress, but the appointing officers have claimed that the use of the words "select" or "employ" instead of the word "appoint," or the provision that the service shall be "experimental" or temporary, gave them the right to fill the offices in question without compliance with the general appointment law. The abuse, it seems, is a rapidly growing one.

With reference to each of the branches where these exemptions have been claimed, the league has asked the President to remove doubt as to their status by expressly including them in the classified service by executive order. The President has not yet acted on these requests.

With reference to certain large classes, as, for instance, the census employes, and the clerks and others employed under the war emergency acts, Congress has made specific provision for exemptions, but in the instances covered by the present report the exemptions were claimed in almost every case because of some ambiguity of language. In almost every case the appointng officers, even if there had been doubt on the subject, might easily have gone to the Civil Service Commission for persons whose qualifications had been tested, had they chosen to.

In the report of the committee it is stated under the head of "The Rural Free Delivery Service" that all appointments in this branch have been made without examination for the reason that in the appropriation act the service was spoken of as "experimental." In a Congressional debate Mr. Loud, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, said that this word put the service outside the classified service, but the league's committee argues that Mr. Loud only meant that such would be the case temporarily, while the rural delivery system was in a state of trial.

Regarding the Forest Reserve Bureau, it is claimed that the employes therein ought to be at once classified under the civil service law, if, as Government officials say, they are not now so classified. The appropriation act for the bureau, passed on July 1, 1898, provided merely that the employes should be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and "wholly with reference to their fitness and without regard for their political affiliations." It is understood, says the league's committee, that Mr. Bliss, the then Secretary, claimed the rules did not apply for the reason that none of the general provisions defining the classified service exactly fitted these particular positions.

Various appointments by Perry S. Heath, when First Assistant Postmaster General, have displeased the league's committee. Mr. Heath had twenty-four "temporary clerks" in his office. They were, according to the committee, appointed under an act that only gave them the right of a temporary tenure of office, whereas they became permanent office holders. It is asserted in the report that Mr. Heath paid no attention to a letter from the Civil Service Commission stating that he had made illegal appointments.

Under an act making financial provision for the interior Department for the year ending in June, 1902, there appears a clause regarding the appointment of stockmen and farmers at Indian agencies. The committee of the Civil Service Reform League admits in its report that, as the act expressly refers to tests prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior alone, there is an excuse for the selection of farmers and stockmen without examination. But it is suggested that such appointments are unwise, inasmuch as these employes were appointed with examinations before the passage of the act above referred to. There are now in the agencies some men who obtained their situations only after passing the civil service tests, and the league's committee thinks that "to have two sets of men doing the same work, appointed in two different ways, seems not only illogical, but calculated to imperil the classified part of the service."

Under the head of "Evasions of the Rules on Various Other Pretexts" objection is made to the appointment of fourteen copyists without reference to the civil service regulations in the office of the Register of the General Land Office at Bismarck, N. D. The mode of appointing persons in charge of the Reference Library in the Government Printing Office at Washington is also declared to be illegal, the Public Printer having construed the act on the subject as allowing him to make the selections without examinations. Another cause of complaint is that clerks of United States District Attorneys are selected arbitrarily.

R. J. BINGHAM IN BELLEVUE AGAIN

Attacks ex-Alderman Ware on the Street and Will Be Examined as to His Sanity.

Rollins J. Bingham, thirty-one, no occupation, giving his residence as 5 West Sixty-fifth Street, made another of his frequent appearances at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Bingham, who is said to have wealthy relatives in Vermont, has been befriended in many ways by ex-Alderman Frederick Ware, but latterly Mr. Ware has withdrawn his aid.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Ware was in the neighborhood of Thirtieth Street and Broadway when he met Bingham. The latter reproached him with not doing more for him, and after a short altercation, hit Mr. Ware on the nose. He was taken by the police to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and from there to Bellevue.

On being placed in the reception room at Bellevue Bingham became very violent, yelling at the top of his voice, denouncing every one he knows—his wife, family, and friends. Dr. G. Hall attended to him and ordered him taken to the insane pavilion to be examined.

Ex-Alderman Ware says that is convinced that Bingham is insane, and cannot understand how it is that the Bellevue authorities should let him go each time he is brought there.

A SAN JUAN VETERAN'S FUNERAL.

Sergt. Bonaparte Goldberg of the Seventy-first Regiment Buried.

Sergt. Bonaparte Goldberg of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, was buried yesterday in Cypress Hills Cemetery. The funeral service was held in Temple Hand-in-Hand, in East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Brook Avenue, by Rabbi Kopstein and Cantor Plainfeld.

Goldberg was a clerk in the executive staff of the General Post Office and a member of the Seventy-first Regiment when the Spanish-American war broke out and went with the regiment to Santiago, where he won promotion by bravery at San Juan. After the war he was put in charge of the Post Office at Santiago and recently contracted the Cuban fever. He returned home sick and died on Thursday. He was twenty-seven years old and unmarried.

Patrick Laughs at Report of Insanity.

Albert T. Patrick, who is in the Tombs charged with the murder of the old millionaire William Marsh Rice, laughed yesterday when he was shown a report that he was becoming insane in his confinement in prison, saying: "I feel as good to-day as I have felt for a year." Deputy Warden Flynn of the Tombs said: "Why, Patrick is no more insane to-day than he was when he came here. There is no truth in the report, so far as I or any one else connected here can see."

Dr. Joaquin Castillo Here.

Dr. Joaquin Castillo, who was formerly connected with the Cuban revolutionary forces, arrived here from France on the steamship La Champagne yesterday. Gen. Wood, who is to meet Dr. Castillo in the city, will not reach here until Tuesday, when the Morro Castle, from Havana, is due.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

A Movement to Provide the Best Legal Talent for Laboring Men—Hack Owners' Union Blackballed.

The Central Federated Union at its meeting yesterday frowned on the attempt of the Public Hack Owners' Union to become affiliated with that body. The organization is composed of people who have their own equipages and are known as "nighthawks" or "fly by nights." The privileges of the hotel and club stands are monopolized by the livery stable keepers, who are organized as the Liberty Dawn Association.

The reason for the rejection of the "nighthawks'" organization is that, as many of the members own two or more equipages and pay men to drive, as well as drive themselves, it is partly an organization of employers.

Ex-Delegate John F. Nubel of the Clothing Cutters' Union submitted the following preamble and resolution through the Committee on Outside Communications:

Whereas, The laboring man and his union is receiving gross injustice at the hands of the courts and the Judges who are sworn to support the law; and

Whereas, Recent events have proved that the majority of the Judges are interested in law firms which are retained by corporations seeking labor injunctions; and

Whereas, Local unions are put to great expense and often lose their cases in court by reason of their inability to fee and secure prominent and influential lawyers to argue their cases, while every corporation is represented by all that influence, money, and position can bring; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor raise a defense fund to be available to all and any unions, and to secure the best counsel that money can hire, such counsel to be paid a sufficient fee to be above the reach of temptation and to be called upon to attend to all cases in the courts in behalf of organized labor throughout the country. To secure the above end the American Federation of Labor must raise half a million dollars as a defense fund by a pro-rata assessment of its unions so that they may be strong enough financially to meet the capitalistic corporations on their own ground.

Some of the delegates wanted to have this resolution carried at once, but Delegate O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union held them in check. It was decided to place the preamble and resolution on file in the mean time.

Cement Masons Want More Pay.

The Cement Masons' Union has decided to make a demand on the employers on Sept. 1 for 55 cents an hour, an advance of 5 cents. Instead of the union ordering a general strike to enforce its demands, the matter will be put in the hands of a committee, which will see the employers, and try and have the advance conceded.

TAILORS' STRIKE NEARLY OVER.

Contractors Make Demands on Manufacturers Which Cause a Hitch—Settlement Likely To-day.

A hitch has arisen in the settlement of the strike of the east side tailors, which kept a large number of the shops closed yesterday that would otherwise have been reopened. At the last moment a number of the contractors made a demand on the manufacturers for higher terms, stating that they were as badly off as the operators.

The manufacturers who have been asked for an advance by their contractors, will probably meet and come to some agreement to-day about the matter, it was stated yesterday.

Owing to the hitch, instead of 15,000 striking tailors returning to work, only a few thousand returned yesterday. The rest of the strikers appeared relieved that they would have at least one day more of idleness left. Many of the strikers went back to work with reluctance. This was explained by one of the strike leaders yesterday as follows:

"There is a certain quantity of work to be done in the season any way, and whether the strikers return to work now or a week hence they will lose nothing. After a busy month or two the slack season will begin again."

The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors met yesterday at 73 Ludlow Street, where it was said an effort will be made to get all the striking members of the brotherhood, which is composed of coat tailors back to work at the end of this week. The same thing was said with regard to the trousers makers, knee breeches makers, children's jacket makers, and others who are on strike.

The usual mass meetings will be held today. A union of Italian tailors is to be formed this evening at 24 Prince Street by Dominique Moderino.

The organization of the Italians will add about 7,000 or 8,000, it is estimated, to the ranks of the organized tailors. The decision of the Italian element to form a union was hastened by the fact that though they did not join in the strike themselves they were thrown idle by the strike.

The organization of the Italian tailors leaves the Italian women who do the finishing in their homes the only people in the business who are not represented by a union. The number who work at the finishing is variously estimated from 10,000 to 20,000. The reason of the difference in the various estimates of their numbers is that entire families sometimes work together finishing garments, but when Inspectors come to their rooms one or two only are found at work.

MOSQUITO BITES A COBRA.

As a Result an Operation Must Be Performed on Big Snake in Bronx Zoological Park.

Assistant Curator Ditmars is exceedingly perplexed about a bump on the head of the king cobra, one of the New York Zoological Park Society's most valuable reptiles, which is thirteen feet four inches in length. How the swelling, which is growing daily, and is reaching the size of a small marble, originated is not clear, but the opinion is entertained by Mr. Ditmars that a mosquito or some other of the small insects which pester the huge crawlers is responsible for it. The pain it causes the cobra is obvious from the nervousness which it displays. Never since the deadly snake reached the Bronx Park has it been so irritable, and it was decided by the park officials yesterday that the cobra ought to be operated upon.

The operation will be performed in the following manner: A big needle, perhaps a darning needle, will be fastened to the end of a stick. One of the keepers will then be stationed on the outside of the cage. He will watch his opportunity, and when the snake's head is near enough he will prick the abnormal growth. The operation is attended with serious dangers. The keeper may jab hard enough to kill the valuable serpent, or he may ruin the eye which is not far removed from the swelling. If successful, however, it is believed the operation will give the cobra relief.

The cobra is a native of India. In its native country it destroys annually between 18,000 and 20,000 human lives. The Government has been doing its best to find an antidote for its poison, but has thus far failed. Dr. Albert Calmette of Lille, France, has been devoting a great deal of time in experiments along the line of finding an antidote for the snake's poison, and has been fairly, but not entirely, successful.

SMALLPOX SCATTERS A CROWD.

People Run from Sick Man When Doctor Tells the Nature of His Illness.

Frederick Godly, who said that on Saturday night he had slept in a lodging house in Jersey City, became ill yesterday afternoon on West Street, opposite Pier 1, where the Corey Island boats leave and arrive. A crowd soon collected, and a policeman summoned an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital.

Dr. James Johnson, who responded to the call, said that the man was suffering from smallpox. When he announced the result of his diagnosis the crowd hastily scattered. Godly was removed to North Brother Island.

A Derelict in the Sound.

A dangerous derelict, right in the path of Sound steamers, was reported yesterday by the British bark Falmouth, Capt. Bentley, which arrived at City Island from Windsor, N. S., bound for Newburg. At midnight on last Wednesday the Falmouth struck a sunken wreck about one-third of the distance between Squash Meadow eastern buoy, and the east buoy on Hodge Fence, directly in the channel. For an hour or more the bark stuck fast, but then she managed to slide off. While she lay at anchor until daybreak her watch saw two Sound boats pass within a few yards of the derelict.

Some people sometimes "catch at straws."

You men try now and you'll make a catch.

All rough straw hats, $1.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

BANKRUPTCY LAW RULINGS

Rule Regarding Preferences in the Carson Case Discussed.

THE VIEWS OF GEN. KNEELAND

He Dissents from Mr. Olney in Propositions Affecting Offsets and Non-Surrender of Payments.

Gen. Stillman F. Kneeland, the author of a number of standard law books, in an interview relative to the rule laid down in the United States Supreme Court as to preferences in the now celebrated Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. case, said:

"Referee in Bankruptcy Peter B. Olney, in the case of the Abraham Steers Lumber Company, has just laid down three points which, when they get to the Supreme Court on the appeal now pending, will ultimately determine all the questions that are likely to arise under the rule in the Carson case.

"These points, as held by Mr. Olney, were:

1. The limitation of four months specified in Section 60 (b) and elsewhere in the National bankruptcy act of 1898 does not apply to Section 57, (g,) relating to the voluntary return of preferences as a preliminary to filing proof of claim. A payment by an insolvent is a preference within the meaning of the latter section without regard to the period before bankruptcy that the same may have been made.

2. Section 60 (a) applies to Section 57, (g.) and permits offsets to be made to innocent preferences under the circumstances therein stated.

3. A payment in full of an account prior to contracting the debt proved, need not be surrendered, although such payment is made while the debtor is insolvent.

"The first proposition in the Steers case is in line with the views previously expressed by me in your paper. I need only add the fact that Judge Lowell of the United States District Court of Massachusetts has held that the four months' clause does not apply to 57 (g.) He said: "'A literal construction of Sections 57 (g) and 60 (a) makes them include preferences given and received beyond the four months' period, and this literal construction is confirmed by an examination of earlier drafts of the existing act.'

"In regard to the second proposition, which runs counter to my own views, I may state that the referee felt bound to follow the opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of McKay vs. Lee.

"Although not in the record, this question was fully argued before the United States Supreme Court in the Carson case, for the purpose of showing the general construction of the statute; and the foregoing cases were cited. It is clear that the Court intended to end the discussion by Circuit Court in the Fixen case. (Fixen, 102, Fed. 255,) rather than the McKay case, for it says:

"'Nor again do we find anything which militates against our conclusion in Section 60 (c). That subdivision is applicable to the cases arising under 'b' and allows a set-off which otherwise might not be allowed.'

NOTICE OF A SET-OFF.

"If the set-off applies to (b) and not otherwise, as plainly appears from the statute and this decision, then subsequent credits cannot be set off against preferences. I can perceive how this rule might work harshly in special cases, but it is clearly within the letter and spirit of the statute. There can, in the nature of things, be no set-off between the innocently preferred creditor and the trustee, because there are between them no mutual debts or enforcible claims. The law definition of 'set-off,' according to the Century Dictionary, is:

(a) The balancing or countervailing of one debt by another.

(b) The claim of a debtor to have his debt extinguished in whole or in part by the application of a debt due from his creditor.

"It is obvious that the term only applies to a condition of affairs where each of the parties has claims or debts against the other. Such a condition exists in the case of Section 60 (b); there the creditor has a valid enforcible claim—a debt—against the bankrupt represented by the trustee for the balance due him, and the trustee has an enforcible claim—a debt—against the creditor for the amount of the fraudulent preference received by him. Under these circumstances a set-off naturally arises and it hardly required direct authority of the act to give it force. But the same relationship does not exist between the trustee and a creditor who has innocently received preferences. The same claim exists on the part of the creditor, but the second element—a debt—or enforcible claim in favor of the trustee against him is entirely wanting.

"Again, the word 'recoverable' as used in Section 60 (c) does not apply to creditors who have received innocent preferences. The Century Dictionary as well as the universally acknowledged definition of the term is: 'Capable of being regained or recovered, obtainable from a debtor or possessor, as "the debt is recoverable." This pre-supposes a power on the part of one who has lost possession of a thing to get it back again. It never relates to the ability of the possessor to hand it back. In other words recoverable is always means, able to recover and never means able to surrender. The latter term would be 'surrenderable' and not 'recoverable.'

"This is just the distinction between Sections 60 (b) and 57, (g.) Under the former the Trustees has a right to get back again the money wrongfully received from the bankrupt, 'to recover' it, as the statute specifically states. But the moneys innocently received from insolvent debtors cannot be 'recovered' by the Trustee. It is surrenderable, but not recoverable. Policy may dictate its surrender where it is much less than the balance due him, or may dictate its retention if the balance is the other way, but such a preference is not in any sense of the word 'recoverable.' I cannot see, therefore, how Section 60 (c) can be construed to apply to Section 57 (g.)

"Although some of our leading bankruptcy lawyers favor the third rule laid down in the Steers case, I emphatically dissent therefrom. This rule is founded on the theory that the particular debt finally existing is the only one comprehended in the statute, and that somehow a provision, general in its terms, does not relate to all the debts upon which payments have been made during the period of insolvency. The fallacy of this claim, when asserted as to either contemporaneous or successive debts upon which complete or partial payments have been made during the period of insolvency, becomes apparent when we consider the period of time covered by the provisions of Section 57 (g) and Section 60 (a.) Section 57 (g) provides that 'the claims of creditors who have received preference shall not be allowed unless such creditors have surrendered their preferences.' It is clear that the term 'claims' refers to existing debts, but that the term 'preferences' refers to all past transactions, which by the general definition in Section 60 (a) constitute preferences; in fact, the statute says: 'Claims of creditors 'who' and not 'which' have received preferences."

CREDITOR MUST SURRENDER.

"The 'preferences' refer to the 'creditor,' and not to the claim. If the creditor has received preferences, then he must surrender them before filing his final claim. Whether previous payments received by him from the bankrupt are preferences depends not upon the origin of the proved claim, or whether it is subsequent to or contemporaneous with other paid claims, but whether during the period of insolvency payments have been received by the claimant. If such payments were received, the effect of which was to enable him to get more on 'his debt' than the other creditors of the same class, such payments are preferences. The term 'his debt' refers to the debt upon which the payment was made, and is not confined to the proved debt. That particular debt, whether paid in full or in part, gave a preference to the creditor receiving it. A full payment is clearly more obnoxious than a partial one, as the proportion paid out is greater. A creditor who has received such a preference in the payment of the first claim cannot therefore, in my opinion, avoid a surrender thereof by showing that the final debt was subsequently contracted. I find no warrant for such a claim in the statute, unless it is conferred by Section 60 (c) which is 'another story.'

"In the case of re Flick, (5 Am. B. R., 465,) the Court states the rule applicable to payments upon distinct and separate claims in the following language:

Under the rule laid down in re Conhaim (3 Am. B. R., 249,) it is not possible for the claimant to separate the items of his claim against the bankrupt by merely showing that at a certain time, to wit, August 21, 1899, the old account was closed and that the subsequent loan was a different account. The $200 paid by the bankrupt within the prohibited period would be considered as a preference of an entire debt, and the claimant must surrender and pay to the trustee the $200 before his claim can be allowed.

"In the Conhaim case two separate and distinct notes of the bankrupt were paid in full prior to the bankruptcy proceedings and a portion of a third note was also paid. The creditors sought to prove the balance due on that note, and also the total amount of a fourth note. It was objected among other things that these two notes, having been paid in full, did not constitute a part of the 'debt' existing at the time of bankruptcy, and therefore were not within the meaning of Section 57 (g.) The Court, however, held that the creditor could not prove any debt without surrendering every payment during insolvency. On this point the Court said:

The argument that the bank may assume the position of an unpreferred creditor as to the $1,500 promissory note, and retain the payments which were applied on the other notice is, in my opinion, contrary to the spirit and letter of the statute. The prohibition contained in 57 (g) is not limited by the terms of the section to the particular debt or chose in action on account of which a preference has been received, but it refers to creditors who have received preferences, and provides that the claim of such creditors shall not be allowed, unless they shall surrender all the preferences received.

The Court held in the case of re Rogers Milling Company, (4 Am. B. R., 340.)

A creditor cannot prove any claim against the bankrupt's estate until he has surrendered any preferences he may have obtained. In re Knost, 2 Am. B. R. 471, affirmed in (3 Am. B. R. 631) 99 Fed. 409; Electric Co. vs. Worden, 2 N. B. N. 434, decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, (also reported in 3 Am. B. R. 634) 39 C. C. A. 582, 99 Fed. 400; in re Conhaim (D. C. 3 Am. B. R. 249,) 97 Fed. 924.

"These decisions proceed on the theory that Section 57 (g) refers to all preferences without regard to their priority or continuity, and to my mind are controlling in the questions at issue."

FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

To Hold Joint Meeting with Advancement of Science Association in Colorado in August.

The special Summer meeting of the American Forestry Association for 1901 will be held at Denver, Col., Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Aug. 27-29, in affiliation with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. There will be two sessions daily, at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. At the latter there will be short addresses by Thomas M. Patterson, Thomas F. Walsh, Platt Rogers, and others, followed by an illustrated lecture by Gifford Pinchot, Forester of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "The Government and the Forest Reserves."

This meeting will be a distinctively Western one, and its proceedings will be of special interest to all concerned with the forest problems before the Western States—fires, grazing, relation of forests to water supply, &c. The Federal Government, more than ten years ago, recognized the importance of the preservation of the forests in protecting the timber resources and conserving the water supply, and there have now been established in the States and Territories west of the Mississippi forty forest reserves, containing nearly 47,000,000 acres.

It is expected that the President of the association, James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, will attend the meeting, and

FATAL FIGHT IN A SALOON.

Timothy Regan Killed by John Brophy —Self-Defense Said to be the Motive.

Policemen Noble and Zeeck of the Union Market Precinct heard shooting in the saloon of John Brophy, at Avenue D and Ninth Street, early Sunday morning. When they got inside they found Timothy Regan, a driver, of 486 East Tenth Street, dead on the floor with two bullet holes in his body. Brophy, the proprietor, was behind the bar washing the blood from a number of scalp wounds.

Two other men in the place, Edward Kelly of 416 East Tenth Street, and Henry Roberts, a canalboat Captain, were made prisoners, together with Brophy. Kelly refused to talk, but his companion said that a noise made in the front room of the saloon just prior to the shooting had attracted his attention. He found the two men struggling on the floor. Regan, he said, was beating the saloon keeper with a stick. Then he turned his head away. At once some one fired three shots. He did not see who fired the shot.

Brophy was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he made a statement. Regan, who was drunk and quarrelsome, had assaulted him with a whisky bottle. He retaliated by striking him with a stick. When Regan got possession of the stick, Brophy went behind the bar, and picking up a pistol he kept there, shot twice at Brophy. He did it in self-defense, he declared.

Brophy was too ill to be arraigned in court and so remains a prisoner in the hospital. Kelly and Roberts were held for examination without bail in Essex Market Police Court yesterday. The dead man, Regan, was the father of several children.

O'Neill's.

Important Sale of Trunks.

We place on sale this morning a special PURCHASE OF TRAVELLING AND STEAMER TRUNKS. All of the best quality and very much below regular prices. If you need a trunk to take away with you on your vacation trip this is your opportunity.

Travelling Trunks

made of the best quality Basswood and bound with canvas, protected by hardwood slats and brass plated wrought iron clamps. Excelsior lock and two heavy leather straps, iron bottom, three sizes, 32, 34 and 36 inch.

Regular Price, 8.50.

Sale Price, 5.79

Bass Wood

Steamer Trunks,

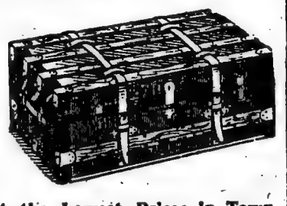

Covered with canvas, leather bound, brass trimmed, best hard wood slats, iron bottom, excelsior lock, two straps, worth 7.50 to 10.00 according to size; marked for this sale at these prices:

28 in.	30 in.	32 in.	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.	40 in.
5.19	5.48	5.89	6.23	6.59	6.98	7.29

A Complete Line of Travelling Requisites at the Lowest Prices in Town.

During the Summer months our store closes on Saturday at noon. Other days at 5 o'clock P. M.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th TO 21st STREET.

SUNDAY ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Crowds Walk Across to Inspect the Structure—Car Traffic Light—Congestion at the Brooklyn End.

Trolley traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge was the lightest yesterday that it has been for months. The peculiar weather conditions were the main cause of this. At no time during the day was there any great rush for cars bound to the various beaches.

The rule requiring the spacing of the trolley cars 102 feet apart on the bridge spans was most rigidly obeyed. The result was an unusual congestion of cars at the Brooklyn end of the bridge. All the way up Washington Street nearly to Court Sqdare the cars were lined up throughout the day. They would move along slowly to the bridge approach, and keep almost touching each other until they got to the beginning of the span on the north roadway, where the sign reading "Space cars 102 feet apart" has been displayed—but hitherto ignored—ever since the trolley cars were allowed to cross the bridge, three years ago.

While only about 75 per cent. of the usual number of trolley cars were being run, appearances on both the Manhattan and Brooklyn ends of the bridge, where the cars were bunched, gave the impression that more cars than ever had been put on.

The bridge trains were run as usual, but they were not crowded with passengers.

The promenade was the best patronized portion of the bridge, as an unusually large number of people seemed to prefer to walk rather than ride across. This was not due to any apprehension, but to curiosity to see the places where the suspension rods gave way. The result was that if the bridge never was thoroughly inspected before, it received a thorough inspection yesterday. The people walking across the bridge began their inspection and comments before they left the stone approach on the Manhattan side. As soon as they got out on to the river span they redoubled their energies. Umbrellas and canes were poked into every crack and cranny accessible.

Of course every person walking across stopped at the exact centre of the bridge and tried to locate the breaks. Some succeeded, while others pointed out parts of the bridge work which were perfectly sound and declared that the breaks had occurred in these.

A party of four Chinese laundrymen walking over from Brooklyn to pay their weekly visit to Mott Street seemed to be much interested in the condition of the bridge. As a rule, Chinamen talk very little when on the street or in any public place. These four, however, stopped in the centre of the bridge and appeared to discuss the bridge question for nearly ten minutes. They seemed well informed as to where the breaks had occurred as they looked at them.

Neither Engineer Martin nor Probasco was at the bridge office, and matters were in charge of the usual Sunday gang of emergency men, who had nothing to do in the way of further repair work.

Dull Day at Coney Island.

Coney Island was a very dull place yesterday. The crowd, which numbered less than 75,000, was unusually late in arriving. During the afternoon the police succeeded in finding a man violating the excise law. He was Abram Lentz, who keeps a saloon on Broadway. Policeman Burns locked him up. The officer said that the prisoner had failed to serve a sandwich with a drink. At Manhattan and Brighton Beaches the crowd was large.

AMERICAN WOMAN DECORATED.

British Royal Red Cross Conferred on Miss Chapin for Services in the Hospital at Peking.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has received from the State Department at Washington the announcement of an unusual distinction accorded to one of the board's missionaries in China, Miss Abbie G. Chapin. The honor was conferred in recognition of special services rendered by her in the course of the siege of Peking. While all the women of the mission rendered notable service at the time, Miss Chapin's work in the International Hospital brought her into prominent notice.

Following is a copy of the letter from the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Peking to Secretary of State Hay, under date of April 25, which fully presents the facts:

Sir: It is with particular pleasure that I have the honor to inform you that his Majesty the King of England has been pleased to confer upon Miss Abbie G. Chapin of the American Board of Missions the Royal Red Cross Decoration for services rendered in the International Hospital during the siege. The decoration was presented to Miss Chapin by the British Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, at the British Legation, on the 23d inst. Sir Ernest availed himself of the occasion to say a few words of commendation for the excellent and unselfish service which had been given, and congratulated the recipient upon the well-deserved reward. The Order of the Royal Red Cross was founded by the late Queen eighteen years ago, and up to this time, including the four presented during the siege, only ninety-two medals have been conferred. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, H. G. SQUIERS.

Miss Chapin has been connected with the American Board for eight years, and is the daughter of parents who were also missionaries in China.

SHOT ON HIS DOORSTEP.

Man with Grudge Against Another Opens Fire on Sight.

George Flemming, a colored waiter, 26 years old, was standing on the stoop of his residence, at 332 West Thirty-seventh Street, about 11:30 yesterday morning, when Robert Burt, 31 years old, of 300 West Fortieth Street, came along and opened fire on him, one out of five shots taking effect, the bullet penetrating Flemming's right thigh. It appears that Burt had taken up a quarrel between Flemming and Burt's younger brother, in which the latter had been thrashed.

Patrolman Moloney, who was on post at West Thirty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue, heard the reports of the revolver, and caught Burt, who was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital and Flemming was taken there.

O'Neill's.

Sale of Embroideries!

4,000 Pieces!

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AT LESS THAN ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES.

Embroidered Edgings, Insertings and Demi-Flounces, with extra wide margins, all fresh goods and new open work designs, sold in strips of 4¾ yards,

5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., AND 15c. yard.

Special Reduction Sale of

Laces and Lace Robes!

In order to reduce our stock prior to Inventory, we will offer at Special Sale To-day these Extraordinary Values.

Chantilly, Guipure, Spanish, Point de Venise, Oriental, Cluny, Torchon, Valenciennes, Point de Paris, Irish Point and other trimming laces—insertings and Galoons, in black, white cream and butter color, actually worth from 20c. and 35c. yard,

10c. yard.

Lierre and Brussels Lace Robes,

with waists and sleeves complete, white and butter color, former prices $9.50 to $15.00,

3.50 each.

Closing Out Parasols at Half Regular Prices.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th TO 21st STREET.

STERN BROTHERS

are showing in their

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments

(Third Floor)

a large number of new designs for

Tailor-made Gowns and Street Costumes

from which they will accept orders for a limited period at

Substantial Reductions from Regular Prices

West Twenty-third Street

Great Special Rug Sale

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY!

New Hartford Rugs.

Size.	Price.	Size.	Price.
6.9x 9 ft..	$15.00	9x 9 ft..	$22.50
6.9x10.6 ft..	18.00	9x10.6 ft..	25.00
6.9x12 ft..	20.00	9x12 ft..	30.00
6.9x13.6 ft..	25.00	9x13.6 ft..	35.00
6.9x15 ft..	27.50	9x15 ft..	40.00

Size.	Price.
11.3x10.6 ft..	$30.00
11.3x12 ft..	35.00
11.3x13.6 ft..	40.00
11.3x15 ft..	45.00
11.3x16.6 ft..	50.00

These are the heaviest and best domestic rugs manufactured in this country. They have a high pile, all-wool face, with a distinct Oriental appearance. The wearing qualities are equalled by no other rug.

Cannot Be Found Elsewhere in This City.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Av., 13th and 14th Sts.

$11,000 FIRE DOWN TOWN.

Cornwall & Ward's Warehouse Ignites Mysteriously—A Match Factory Was Next Door.

Flames were discovered coming from the windows on the ground floor of the six-story brick building at 160 Franklin Street, occupied by Cornwall & Ward, paper manufacturers, last night, and before the fire was extinguished $11,000 damage was done.

A policeman detected the flames shooting from every window on the ground floor, and he turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived a second alarm was turned in, as the building at No. 158 is occupied by the Vulcan Match Company, and if the flames crept through, Deputy Chief Purroy said, every building on the block would have been in danger.

The fire, which started from some unknown cause, was confined to the rear of the building, but the flames spread to the roof rapidly, and in a few minutes the second and third floors were in flames. Every floor was stocked with all kinds of paper goods and wooden butter dishes, material that burned before the fire could be gotten under control.

There was so little room to move about on the floors that the firemen were compelled to fight the fire standing on ladders and on the window sills. Dense volumes of smoke filled the building, and many of the firemen had to run out of the building to escape being overcome.

The searchlight arrived on the scene after the second alarm, and greatly helped the firemen, as Franklin Street was dark, and, in addition, the density of the smoke made it impossible for them to see their way.

After battling with the flames for an hour the firemen came out of the building, and the damage was then given by Deputy Chief Purroy as $11,000. The stock in the building was damaged to the extent of $10,000 and the loss to the building itself was about $1,000.

BRINGS 575,400 CIGARS.

Steamship Ponce Also Makes Record Trip from San Juan, Porto Rico.

A new record from San Juan, Porto Rico, to this port was reported by the steamship Ponce on her arrival here yesterday. She had made the journey in four days and sixteen hours. On board she had the largest shipment of manufactured tobacco yet brought at one time to the United States from Porto Rico—575,400 cigars.

Among the passengers was Lieut. Col. J. L. Clem, who has been for two years Chief Quartermaster in Porto Rico. He is the famous "drummer boy" of Shiloh, and is probably the youngest veteran of the civil war, being only forty-nine years old. J. R. Garrison, Auditor of Porto Rico, was also on board. Lieut. Col. Clem is on his way to his new post at San Antonio, Texas, and Mr. Garrison, accompanied by his wife, will spend the next few days in Washington.

John J. McDonough Better.

John J. McDonough, Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, who was seized with an attack of gastritis while walking along East Thirty-fourth Street on Saturday and was cared for at Bellevue Hospital, was much better last night when inquiry was made at his home on City Island, and it was announced that his speedy recovery was expected.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 3:30 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. At 8 P.M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS. Last Week THE CASINO GIRL. Evgs. at 9. Next Week CastleSquareOperaCo. "The Mikado." Monday Met. Op. House Production.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN 66th St. and Columbus Av. Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts. Evenings 8:15. Adm. 50. To-night. Request. 20 degrees cooler than outdoors.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'ry Ev. 8:15 to 12 (Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.) On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Theatres

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15 Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Juleene, queen of snake charmers, Oriental dancers, Theatre, double bill. John Burke Co. "Many Troubles." 20 features. 10c.

KNICKERBOCKER Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. AL. HAYMAN & CO. PROPRIETORS FRANCIS WILSON & Co., of 100. In Geo. W. Lederer's "The Strollers." Direction Nixon&Zimmerman.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre. Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

KEITH'S B'Way and 14th St. MARY SCOTT & CO. THREE NEVARROS 20 STAR ACTS.

HUBER'S CASINO, Jerome Ave., 162d St. Concert. Variety. Cool spot. Dinner ale.

Baseball, Polo Gds. To-day, 2 Gms. 1 Adm 2:4 P. M. BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

Last Week of Brighton Races

6 High-Class Contests Every Day at 2:30. LANDER'S BAND. Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

ANIMALS FROM THE ORIENT.

Consignments on Two Steamships—Voracious Leopard Gives Crew an Exciting Time.

Two steamships from Oriental ports came into the harbor yesterday with consignments of wild animals, The Bucentaur hailed from Calcutta and Colombo, and in her hold was a huge leopard destined for a Mr. Burkeat of Philadelphia. The Afridi, from China and Jap

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 27..	3,091,382
Same week last year.....	1,445,003
To date this year.....	190,387,681
Corresponding date last year.	71,748,360
Bonds for the week.....	$9,309,500
Same week last year.....	$5,613,700
To date this year.....	$683,110,720
Corresponding date last year.	$312,329,260

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 4½; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil.....	4¾	Kansas & Michigan..	2½
Am. Cotton Oil pf...	4	K. Ice, Chi. pf.....	1
American Ice.....	1	Manhattan.....	1
Am. Tobacco ctfs..	8¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3
At., T. & S. F.....	2½	Pennsylvania	1¼
A., T. & S. F. pf...	1½	People's Gas.....	1⅜
Brook. Union Gas..	8	Pressed Steel Car..	1
Canadian Pacific....	3	Reading	2
Central of N. J.....	2½	Reading 1st pf.....	1
Chicago & Altom....	1½	Read. 2d pf.....	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.....	1¼	Rep. Steel pf.....	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf..	1	Rubber Goods.....	2
C., M. & St. P. pf..	1⅜	Rubber Goods pf....	1½
Chi. & Northwest...	1	St. L. & Adir.....	4½
Col. Fuel & Iron....	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Consol. Gas.....	5	Southern Pacific....	1¼
Con. Tobacco ctfs..	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron..	3
Del., L. & W.....	1	Union Bag & P.....	1½
D., S. S. & A. pf...	1½	U. S. Steel.....	4⅝
Erie 1st pf.....	1¼	U. S. Steel pf.....	5⅞
Erie 2d pf.....	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf..	3½
Gas & El. Ber. Co...	6	Wabash	1½
Illinois Central....	1⅝	Wabash pf.....	1⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf...	1	Kansas City S. pf...	3½
Am. Beet Sugar....	3	Lake Erie & W.....	⅝
Am. Bicycle pf.....	5	Louis. & Nash.....	2½
Am. Car & F. pf....	1⅜	Minn. & St. Louis..	3
Am. Linseed pf.....	1½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf..	
Am. Locomotive	1	Mo. Pacific	5
Am. Locomotive pf...	1¼	National Salt	1¼
Brunswick	1	Nat. Salt pf.....	1½
Canada Southern ...	1	N. Y. Air Brake....	3
C. R. I. & P.....	3	N. Y. C. & St. L....	1
C., R. I. & P. rts..	1¼	North Amer	2½
Chi. Term. Trans...	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Col. South. 1st pf...	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1stpf.	3
Con. Tobacco pf....	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2½
Den. & Rio Grande..	1	St. L. & San Fran..	1½
Den. & Rio G. pf....	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Dist. of Am. pf....	1½	St. Louis S. W.....	1⅜
Great Northern pf..	4⅜	St. L. S. W. pf.....	2½
Int. Power	3	Twin City R. T.....	1⅜
Int. Pump	1	U. S. Rubber pf.....	3
Int. Pump pf.....	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf...	1½
Iowa Central pf.....	1	Wis. Central pf....	1½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s, ctfs.....	2	Lehigh Val., N. Y., 4½s.....	2
B'klyn Union El. 1st	1	Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1	Tol., P. & W. 1st 4s	2
C., M. & St. P. S. M'nn. 6s.....	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	1
N.Y.,S. & W. 1st ref. 5s.....	½	West. Un. Tel. r. e. 4½s.....	1
		West Shore 4s, reg...	1

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S.F. 4s, reg.	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s..	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1½	Mo., Kan. & T. 2d 5s.	1½
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1
Am. Dock & Im. 5s.	1½	Mo. Pac. con. 6s....	1½
Chi. & N.W. con. 7s.	1½	OregonShort Line 6s.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s.....	1½	St.L. & I.M. gen. 5s.	1
Evan. & T.H.gen. 6s.	1	St. L. & S. W. 2d..1½	
Ill. Cent. col. tr. 4s.	1	San Ant. & A. P. 4s.	1
Ill. Cent. W. Line 4s.	1½	South. Ry. 1st 6s..1½	
		Union Pac. 1st 4s..	1

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 28.—The prevailing subject in the local market last week was the feverishness of cotton in Liverpool. Little business is expected until something more definite is known regarding the growing crops.

The good tendency observable in the early part of the week was counteracted, merchants being prevented from getting the figures they required. Nevertheless hopeful signs could be distinguished, especially as regards India, where the monsoon continues generally fairly favorable. The chief bar to business is the uncertainty as to future values.

Some miscellaneous business in cloth was executed, principally for India. Considerable Eastern business was withdrawn pending developments. The China trade was dull, but the Levant and South American business was slightly increased.

Yarns were much restricted owing to the fall in cotton, and there was a general want of confidence conducive to irregularity.

OUR LONDON CABLE

GOLD ON THE WAY FROM INDIA

All that Prevents an Advance in Bank Rates—Borrowers Not Ready to Pay More Than 2 9-16 Per Cent.—Stringency, However, Looked for This Week—Bears Waiting for the Collapse of an American Magnate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, July 28.—We are coming to the end of the Summer spell of cheap money and would be, I think, within an easily measurable distance of an advance in bank rate but for the opportune consignments of gold on the way from India. I cannot be sure how much is coming, because the Eastern banks do not agree, but the amount is probably £1,000,000. Its transmission does not pay as an exchange operation, but the banks interested seem to have no use for their capital in India and are sending it home in this form.

With this gold we may be able to have easy rates for the time and during the later half of August, but immediately there will be a season of comparative stringency. One bank yesterday asked 2¾ per cent. for money into August, but it has a balance sheet to make up and was not really a willing lender. The Bank of England, however, lent small sums on several days at 3 per cent. merely into the new week, so that the market was short, and all the week discount struggled to get above 2½ per cent., sometimes with success, oftener not. The week ended with valiant efforts to make it 2⅝ per cent., but the borrowers were not ready to pay more than 2 9-16 per cent.

This week we have a monthly consol settlement, and the fortnightly general settlement on the Stock Exchange to get through, together with the usual end of the month disbursements and credit stringency of a sort, is looked for. It will not amount to much because credit still works smoothly, and the great market controllers will endeavor to ease the strain wherever possible. We see the effects of their efforts in the way consols are being worked up against account day; the market is not really weak, but narrow, and it is therefore easy for the finance houses to push the price up so as to make the differences payable as slight as possible.

Elsewhere, but particularly in our home railway stocks, whose dividend announcements are fully as disastrous as anticipated, a large account had been open for a fall, and now that the worst is known, speculators are closing, causing prices to rally. Even the market for foreign Government bonds has paused in its downward course, and the German Boersen have ceased to throw Argentine, Brazilian, and Mexican securities on London. I do not by any means think that this means the end of the German financial crisis, but it is a relief for the time being, and looking round the markets generally, I am disposed to expect a recovery in quotations of a timid kind which might endure for some weeks.

Almost the only market we can form no opinion about is yours, and, because we cannot see our lay there, business is narrower than ever. Efforts to place the stocks of the Steel Trust here remain abortive, as far as the general public is concerned. It is wearisome to reiterate that we are not in a buying mood, having neither the heart nor the purse to gamble with.

As far as an opinion is formed on the Stock Exchange, it is unfavorable for a renewed upward movement in your securities. We are bears in sentiment, and only abstain from selling because we are afraid of the strength of your financiers. If some American magnate would only fail now, we should tumble over each other in creating a splendid bear position here for your market to rest upon.

All the great State banks of Europe are struggling to accumulate gold, and generally with modest success. It may interest you to know that since the resumption of specie payment by the Bank of England in 1817 the various mints of the British Empire have coined gold to the value of nearly £530,000,000. How little of this remains a visible supply? Include the coinage of other nations, and one wonders where the money has all gone. Much must be hoarded, and much lost.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 29.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Dividend payable.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Parrot Mining Company—Quarterly dividend payable.

Tuesday, July 30.

American Tin Plate Company—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Books close for quarterly dividend.

Wednesday, July 31.

Chicago Great Western Railroad—Semi-annual dividend on preferred A stock payable.
Electric Company of America—Semi-annual dividend payable.
International Fire Engine Company—Books close for semi-annual devidend.
Iowa Central Railroad—Special meeting of stockholders.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—Books close for dividend.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Books close for dividend.

Thursday, Aug. 1.

American Car and Foundry Company—Dividend on common and preferred stocks payable.
American Ice Company—Books close for dividend on common stock.
American Tobacco Company—Dividends on common and preferred stocks payable.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad—Semi-annual dividend on preferred stock payable.
Boston Electric Light Company—Quarterly and extra dividends payable.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad—Dividends on common and preferred stocks payable.
Canada Southern Railroad—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Company—Quarterly dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Quarterly dividend payable.
Columbus Street Railway Company—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.
Consolidated Car Heating Company—Dividend payable.
Corn Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Crystal Springs Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Denver and Southwestern Railroad—Books close for dividends on common and preferred stocks.
Edison Electric Company of Boston—Dividend payable.
Erie Railroad—Books close for semi-annual dividend on first preferred stock.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania—Dividend on second preferred stock payable.
Flat Top Coal and Iron Company—Dividends on common and preferred stocks payable.
General Electric—Semi-annual dividend payable.
German-American Bank—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Street Railway—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Great Northern Railroad—Quarterly dividend payable.
Hamilton Trust Company—Books close for dividend.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividends payable on first and second preferred stocks.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Quarterly dividend payable.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books close for semi-annual dividend.
International Steam Pump Company—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.
Kings County Trust Company—Quarterly dividend payable.
Keystone Watch Case Company—Dividends on common and preferred stocks payable.
Lincoln National Bank—Quarterly dividend payable.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Mahoning Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company—Special meeting of stockholders.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Municipal Gas Company of Albany—Quarterly dividend payable.
Nassau Trust Company—Dividend payable.
National Salt Company—Dividends on common and preferred stocks payable.
National Starch Company.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Newtonville and Watertown Railway—Dividend payable.
New York Security and Trust Company—Quarterly dividend payable.
Northwestern Electric Railroad, Chicago—Special meeting of stock holders.
Omaha Water Company—Books close for dividends on first and second preferred stocks.
Pacific Bank—Quarterly dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Company—Dividends on common and first and second preferred stocks payable.
Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad—Dividends payable.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Procter & Gamble Company—Books close for quarterly dividend on common stock.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.
Rochester General Electric Company—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Torrington Company—Dividend on common stock, Class A, payable.
Twenty-third Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
Union Electric of Chicago—Special meeting of stockholders.
Union Street (New Bedford) Railway—Quarterly dividend payable.
United Traction Company of Albany—Quarterly dividend payable.
Washington (D. C.) Gaslight Company—Quarterly dividend payable.

Saturday, Aug. 3.

Central Fireworks Company—Books close for dividends on common and preferred stocks.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 26, 1901.....	$9,834,184
Week ended July 27, 1900.....	9,748,767
From Jan. 1, 1901.....	322,084,556
From Jan. 1, 1900.....	323,241,834

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 23, 1901.....	$9,799,711
Week ended July 24, 1900.....	13,818,185
From Jan. 1, 1901.....	292,063,320
From Jan. 1, 1900.....	305,884,759

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 26, 1901.....	$67,810
Week ended July 27, 1900.....	19,696
From Jan. 1, 1901.....	1,545,513
From Jan. 1, 1900.....	1,496,093

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 26, 1901.....	$1,663
Week ended July 27, 1900.....	30,809
From Jan. 1, 1901.....	29,179,923
From Jan. 1, 1900.....	29,648,906

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1901.....	$27,633,410
From Jan. 1, 1900.....	28,152,813

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 26, 1901.....	$66,807
Week ended July 27, 1900.....	8,886

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 26, 1901.....	$66,709
Week ended July 27, 1900.....	34,830
From Jan. 1, 1901.....	2,140,151
From Jan. 1, 1900.....	2,322,675

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 26, 1901.....	$862,230
Week ended July 27, 1900.....	839,435
From Jan. 1, 1901.....	29,501,966
From Jan. 1, 1900.....	29,120,017

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 26, 1901.....	$555,530
Week ended July 27, 1900.....	804,585
From Jan. 1, 1901.....	27,361,457
From Jan. 1, 1900.....	26,797,259

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 26, 1901.....	$134,519
Week ended July 27, 1900.....	54,526
From Jan. 1, 1901.....	3,685,664
From Jan. 1, 1900.....	3,818,767

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 26, 1901.....	$863,893
Week ended July 27, 1900.....	870,244
From Jan. 1, 1901.....	58,681,889
From Jan. 1, 1900.....	58,768,923

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 26, 1901.....	$729,373
Week ended July 27, 1900.....	815,718
From Jan. 1, 1901.....	54,996,225
From Jan. 1, 1900.....	54,950,156

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 27, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range for This Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Shares Saturday, July 27.	Net Change for the Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended July 27, 1901.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Sales Year Ago.	Closing Sales Ended July 27, '01.
140	114	182	May 28	126	Jan. 19	700	12	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	$10,000,000	June 1 '01	1¼	Q	175	175	175	175		175
99⅝	89⅝	120	June 17	97	May 27	1,700	2	American Agricultural Chemical Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	July 15 '01	3	Q	112	112¾	110¾	113		111
44	34	50	June 17	41	May 27	1,200	2	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	12,000,000				39	39	38	38		38
21	13½	30	June 17	25	May 27	1,100	1	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 1 '01	½	Q	25	25	25	25		25
75	57⅝	85	June 17	80	May 27	1,100	2	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1 '01	1¾	Q	80	80	80	80		80
55	39	58	Jan. 15	55	July 11	1,100	1	American Chicle Co.	100	10,000,000				55	55	55	55		55
110	90	110	Apr. 1	110	July 24	100	5	American Chicle Co. pf.	100	10,000,000				110	110	110	110		110
39⅝	29⅝	39⅝	June 17	34	Apr. 10	1,100	5	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1 '00	2	A	30	30	30	30		30
94	77	94	June 17	87	Apr. 10	1,100	5	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	June 1 '01	1½	Q	87½	87½	87½	87½		87½
148	125	148	June 17	140	Apr. 10	1,100	5	American Express Co.	100	12,000,000	May 1 '01	3	A	140	140	140	140		140
98	85	98	June 17	91	Apr. 10	1,100	5	American Express Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	May 1 '01	3	Q	91	91	91	91		91
45	40	45	Mar. 19	40	May 13	1,100	5	American Grass Twine Co.	100	10,000,000				40	40	40	40		40
100	100	100	Mar. 19	100	May 13	1,100	5	American Grass Twine Co. pf.	100	10,000,000				100	100	100	100		100
100	100	100	Mar. 19	100	May 13	1,100	5	American Grass Twine Co.	100	10,000,000				100	100	100	100		100

Stocks.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Date.	Highest.	Date.	Last.	Par.	Shares.	Stocks.	Sales during Week.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Previous Year (1899). Lowest.	Range for Previous Year (1899). Highest.
1st pf	69	69	69	July 27	70	Apr. 30	70	100	1,000	Adams Express	1,000	69 Apr	70 Apr	69 Apr	70 Apr
2d pf	50	50	50	July 27	50	July 27	50	100	100	Alabama Gt. Southern	100	50 Jly	50 Jly	50 Jly	50 Jly
Am. Bank Note Co.	20	20	20	July 27	20	July 27	20	100	100	Albany & Susquehanna	100	195 Jly	195 Jly	195 Jly	195 Jly
Preferred	70	70	70	July 27	70	July 27	70	100	100	Allegheny Central	100	70 Jly	70 Jly	70 Jly	70 Jly
Am. Chicle Co.	90	90	90	July 27	90	July 27	90	100	100	Allegheny & Western	100	90 Jly	90 Jly	90 Jly	90 Jly
Preferred	90	90	90	July 27	90	July 27	90	100	100	Allen & Co.	100	90 Jly	90 Jly	90 Jly	90 Jly
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	20	20	20	July 27	20	July 27	20	100	100	Allen & Co. pf	100	20 Jly	20 Jly	20 Jly	20 Jly
Preferred	70	70	70	July 27	70	July 27	70	100	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	70 Jly	70 Jly	70 Jly	70 Jly
Am. Express Co.	120	120	120	July 27	120	July 27	120	100	100	Preferred	100	120 Jly	120 Jly	120 Jly	120 Jly
Am. Ice Co.	6	6	6	July 27	6	July 27	6	100	100	Alton Grain & Stock Co.	100	6 Jly	6 Jly	6 Jly	6 Jly
Preferred	20	20	20	July 27	20	July 27	20	100	100	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	20 Jly	20 Jly	20 Jly	20 Jly
Am. Malting Co.	10	10	10	July 27	10	July 27	10	100	100	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	10 Jly	10 Jly	10 Jly	10 Jly
Preferred	40	40	40	July 27	40	July 27	40	100	100	American Agricultural Chemical Co. pf	100	40 Jly	40 Jly	40 Jly	40 Jly
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	50	50	50	July 27	50	July 27	50	100	100	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	50 Jly	50 Jly	50 Jly	50 Jly
Preferred	80	80	80	July 27	80	July 27	80	100	100	American Beet Sugar Co. pf	100	80 Jly	80 Jly	80 Jly	80 Jly
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	120	120	120	July 27	120	July 27	120	100	100	American Bicycle Co.	100	120 Jly	120 Jly	120 Jly	120 Jly
Preferred	110	110	110	July 27	110	July 27	110	100	100	American Bicycle Co. pf	100	110 Jly	110 Jly	110 Jly	110 Jly
Am. Tobacco Co.	90	90	90	July 27	90	July 27	90	100	100	American Cigar Co.	100	90 Jly	90 Jly	90 Jly	90 Jly
Preferred	120	120	120	July 27	120	July 27	120	100	100	American Cigar Co. pf	100	120 Jly	120 Jly	120 Jly	120 Jly
Am. Tobacco Co. pf	120	120	120	July 27	120	July 27	120	100	100	American Coal Co.	100	120 Jly	120 Jly	120 Jly	120 Jly
Am. Type Founders Co.	30	30	30	July 27	30	July 27	30	100	100	American Coal Co. pf	100	30 Jly	30 Jly	30 Jly	30 Jly
Preferred	80	80	80	July 27	80	July 27	80	100	100	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	80 Jly	80 Jly	80 Jly	80 Jly
Am. Woolen Co.	20	20	20	July 27	20	July 27	20	100	100	American Cotton Oil Co. pf	100	20 Jly	20 Jly	20 Jly	20 Jly
Preferred	80	80	80	July 27	80	July 27	80	100	100	American Express Co.	100	80 Jly	80 Jly	80 Jly	80 Jly
Ann Arbor	30	30	30	July 27	30	July 27	30	100	100	American Glucose Co.	100	30 Jly	30 Jly	30 Jly	30 Jly
Preferred	60	60	60	July 27	60	July 27	60	100	100	American Glucose Co. pf	100	60 Jly	60 Jly	60 Jly	60 Jly
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe	20	20	20	July 27	20	July 27	20	100	100	American Grass Twine Co.	100	20 Jly	20 Jly	20 Jly	20 Jly
Preferred	70	70	70	July 27	70	July 27	70	100	100	American Grass Twine Co. pf	100	70 Jly	70 Jly	70 Jly	70 Jly
Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	July 27	100	July 27	100	100	100	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly
Preferred	120	120	120	July 27	120	July 27	120	100	100	American Hide & Leather Co. pf	100	120 Jly	120 Jly	120 Jly	120 Jly
Atlantic Refining Co.	200	200	200	July 27	200	July 27	200	100	100	American Ice Co.	100	200 Jly	200 Jly	200 Jly	200 Jly
Preferred	100	100	100	July 27	100	July 27	100	100	100	American Ice Co. pf	100	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly
Atlantic Refining Co. pf	100	100	100	July 27	100	July 27	100	100	100	American Linseed Co.	100	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly
Preferred	100	100	100	July 27	100	July 27	100	100	100	American Linseed Co. pf	100	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly
Atlantic Refining Co. pf	100	100	100	July 27	100	July 27	100	100	100	American Locomotive Co.	100	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly
Preferred	100	100	100	July 27	100	July 27	100	100	100	American Locomotive Co. pf	100	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly
Atlantic Refining Co. pf	100	100	100	July 27	100	July 27	100	100	100	American Malting Co.	100	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly
Preferred	100	100	100	July 27	100	July 27	100	100	100	American Malting Co. pf	100	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly
Atlantic Refining Co. pf	100	100	100	July 27	100	July 27	100	100	100	American Metal Co.	100	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly
Preferred	100	100	100	July 27	100	July 27	100	100	100	American Metal Co. pf	100	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly	100 Jly
Atlantic Refining Co. pf	100	100	100	July 27	100	July 27	100	100	100	American Metal Co. pf

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 27, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended July 27..$9,309,500

	Week Ended July 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105	105	105	105	6
American Dock & Improvement 4s	113¼	113¼	112	112	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	95½	95½	95	95	12
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	79	79	78½	78½	6
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s, reg.	103	103	103	103	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅝	103⅝	102⅝	103¼	210
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96⅛	96¼	95	96	87
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	93⅞	94⅛	93¼	94⅛	33
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95⅝	96⅜	95⅝	95⅝	120
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	103	103	102⅝	103	143
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89	89¼	88⅝	89	51
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1911, 5th in. pd.	103½	104⅛	103¼	104½	185
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	90	89½	89½	12
Brooklyn Wharf & W. 5s, Trust Co. certfs.	74	74	74	74	5
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	102⅞	103	101⅝	102⅝	102
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106	106	4
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106¼	106½	105⅝	106	27
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	78	78	77½	78	11
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	30	30	29	29	31
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	15½	15½	15½	15½	3
Central of New Jersey general 5s	129½	129½	129½	129½	34
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	129½	129½	129½	130	10
Central of New Jersey con. 7s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	10
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	42
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	103½	103½	102⅝	103¼	21
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107½	107½	106⅝	107½	46
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s	113½	113½	113⅝	113½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119	121½	119	121½	19
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	116½	116½	116¼	116½	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	84½	84½	84½	21
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	194½	194½	194½	194½	50
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, when issued	98	98½	97½	98¼	980
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110½	110½	109⅝	110½	6
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa 5s, 4s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞	4
Chi. & East. Illinois 1st sinking fund 5s	117	117	117	117	5
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul con. 7s	180	180	180	180	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	116	116	116	116	9
Chicago & Northwestern	116	116	116	116	1
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s	141	141	141	141	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, reg	106	106	106	106⅜	40
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106⅜	106⅜	106½	106⅞	8
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, coupon	127½	127½	127½	127½	5
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	2
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	139	139	139	139	6
C., C., C. & I. gen. 6s	133	133	133	133	4
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	103½	104	103	103	9
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	95	95¼	93	93½	13
Chicago & West. Indiana g. m. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	81	81	80½	80½	12
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82	82	82	82	12
Colorado & Southern 4s	88½	89	86½	89	33
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st	122½	122⅝	122½	122½	10
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102¼	102¼	102	102	52
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	112	112	112	112	28
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	15
Detroit City Gas 5s	100¼	100¼	99½	100¼	38
Detroit & Mackinac g. 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Duluth & Iron Range 1st	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	118	118	118	118	3
Erie general 4s	96¼	96½	95¼	96½	90
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97½	98¼	97	98	151
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	95	95¼	95	95¼	38
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st gen. 5s	108	109	108	108	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	104¼	105	104	105	20
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107	106½	106¾	10
Housatonic 5s	134⅝	134⅝	134¾	134⅝	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105	105	105	105	2
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	2
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101	101	101	101	3
International Paper 6s	111	111	111	111	4
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115¼	8
Kansas City & Pacific 1st	90½	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	17
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	7
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	3
Long Island unified 4s	99	100	99	99	15
Long Island con. 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101½	101½	101¼	101½	12
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100¾	100¾	100½	100¾	21
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st	130	130	130	130	1
Mexican Central consol. 4s	84	84	84	84	6
Mexican Central 1st income	31½	32½	30½	32½	270
Mexican Central 2d income	22	22½	22	22½	53
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	20
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97½	97⅝	96⅜	97	56
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	88¾	89¼	88¾	88	28
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105	105	105	105	9
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122	123	121¾	121¾	13
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	107	107	107	107	26
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107	107¼	106	107⅛	106
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	130	130	130	129⅞	13
New York Central 1st 7s	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	2
New York Central ext. 4s	101	101	101	101	3
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	97¾	97¾	97	97½	10
New York Central, Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	92	92	91	92	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	18
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104	104	104	104	15
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102	15
Northern Pacific 3s	72½	72½	72	72¼	75
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	106¾	106¾	106	106¾	61
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	25
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	127⅝	127⅝	127	127	4
Oregon Short Line 1st con. 5s	117⅝	118¾	117⅝	117⅝	56
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	112	112	112	112	2
Peoria & Eastern income	50	50	49	49	3
Phila., Bal. & W. R. R. 4s, Series D	104	104	104	104	2
Pittsburg & Western 1st, J. P. M. Certfs.	98	98	97	97	3
Reading, general 4s	87½	87½	87	87½	26
Richmond & Danville con. 6s	121	121	121	121	1
Rio Grande Southern 1st gtd.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	5
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unified & ref. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Fran., R. W. Div. 6s	120	120	120	120	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	87	87	87	87	1
St. P., M. & M. Dakota ext. 6s	116	116	116	116	1
St. P., M. & M. 1st con. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	121	121	121	121	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80	80	80	80	1
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	100	100	100	100	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Southern Pacific 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	157
Southern Pacific 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Southern Pacific of California 1st 6s, 1905	112	112	112	112	1
Southern Railway 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	75	75	75	75	10
Standard Rope & Twine	75	75	75	75	10
Texas Central 1st, Waco Div. 6s	107	107	107	107	1
Texas & Pacific 1st	120	120	120	120	1
Texas & Pacific 2d	50	50	50	50	1
Texas & Pacific land grant 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Third Avenue 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Union Pacific 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Union Pacific land grant 7s	120	120	120	120	1
Union Pacific 4s	103	103	103	103

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended July 27, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1996	Q J	101 Mar 15	95 Jan 7	96¾ July 23	105¾ 108¾
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	104¾ Mar 13	101¾ May 14	103¾ July 23	
Do registered	A O*	104 Jun 17	102 Feb 18	108 July 23	
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	90 Jun 14	86¾ Jan 4	96 July 27	96¼ 96¾
Do do registered	Nov.	95 May 17	94 May 14	95 May 11	
Do stamped		96¾ Jun 20	90 Jan 29	94¾ July 25	
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	108 May 18	108 May 18	108 May 18	
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97½ Jun 28	95 Jan 8	95¾ July 27	95¾ 96¼
Do do registered		95½ Mar 18	95¾ Mar 18	95¾ Mar 18	
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	105 Mar 11	99 May 9	103 July 27	102¾ 103
Do do registered		104 Mar 8	101½ Jul 1	101½ July 3	
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911, 5th installment paid		110 May 3	100¾ May 15	104¾ July 26	
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	92 Jun 24	86¾ Jan 21	89¾ July 22	
Do do registered		91 Jun 4	90¾ Jun 4	90½ June 4	
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 4½s, 1925	M N*	91¼ Mar 18	87¾ May 23	89 July 19	
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Oct. 96	
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	111 May 22.00	
Can. Ohio recr. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	.. ..	.. ..	111 Jne 5, 99	
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	118¾ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	118¾ July 9	118 118¾
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*F A	131 Jun 3	130 Jan 3	131 June 3	128¾ ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D*	130 Feb 7	129 May 23	129 May 23	128 129½
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 14.97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 15.00	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 4½s, 1925	M N*	106¼ Apr 15	103¾ Jul 8	105 July 18	105 ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*J D	127¾ Mar 10	119¼ Jan 18	123¼ June 25	122¼ ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	117 No 20.00	.. ..
Do do registered	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	117 No 14.97	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14.97	.. ..
C.R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	.. ..	.. ..	111¾ De 6, 00	.. ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*J J	109 Jun 27	105¾ Jul 1	106 July 26	105¾ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S	111 Jan 23	107¾ May 10	110 July 22	109 110
Do do registered	*M S	108 Mar 22	106¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	.. ..
Cen. Br. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	95 Mar 27	92 Jan 8	93½ June 29	91¾ ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*M N	103½ Apr 26	96 Jan 31	101¼ July 16	100 ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	120¼ Mar 25	119 Feb 7	120¾ Mar 27	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	108¾ Jun 24	97½ Jan 16	108 July 21	105¾ 106¼
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	.. ..	98 Dec 30.00	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	1	65 Jun 21	60 Jan 9	78 July 25	.. ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	1	36¾ Mar 6	20 Jan 3	29 July 26	28 29½
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	1	21 Jun 21	8 Jan 18	15¾ July 25	16 18
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	96 De 27.99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Jne 29.99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	106 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	106 Mar 30	106¾ Mar 8	108 Apr 9	104½ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	M J*	137½ Mar 2	127 Jan 22	129¾ July 25	129 130
Do do registered	Q J	137 Mar 2	127 Jan 17	130 July 24	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	108 Mar 15	106 Mar 19	108 July 9	.. ..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March	104 Feb 7	102 Jun 21	103¾ July 18	103¾ ..
Am. Dock & imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J D	116¼ Jun 25	112 Jan 2	116 July 23	111 ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117 Apr 10	113¾ Jun 8	113¾ July 26	113¾ ..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	119 Feb 19	115¾ May 15	117½ July 16	119¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	122 Feb 7	119 Jul 22	119½ July 24	119 121
Do do registered	*M N	121 Jun 24	116 Apr 20	116 July 15	120 ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	108¾ Jun 15	104 Jan 4	107¾ July 27	106¾ 107
Do do registered	*M S	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	106 ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J J	107½ Jun 24	104¼ Jul 1	104¾ July 25	104 ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*J J	103 Jan 11	90 Jul 13	99 July 13	99 ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 26.00	106 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ Ap 29.00	106 ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	*M S	102¼ Jan 14	100¾ Mar 1	101¾ July 0	101¾ ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N	103½ Jan 9	103¼ Jun 4	103¾ June 4	103½ ..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Oct. 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O*	94 Jan 12	90 Apr 4	90 July 16	.. 91
Do certificates of interest		93¾ Jun 4	91¼ Jun 4	93¾ June 4	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	87½ Jun 21	85¼ Jan 14	94½ July 25	84¼ 85¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	109¾ Jun 28	108¾ Jul 1	109¾ July 8	106¾ 107¾
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O*	102¾ Mar 1	100¼ Apr 9	100¾ Apr 23	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N	112¾ Apr 16	109 May 21	110¾ June 28	.. 112¾
Do conv. 5s, 1903	M S*	106¾ Apr 25	101¼ Feb 11	104¾ July 23	.. ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	114 Apr 12	114 Apr 12	114 Apr 12	115¼ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	107 Mar 8	104¾ Apr 17	105¾ July 22	105¾ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*J D	102¾ Jan 7	101¼ Jan 24	102¾ July 8	102¾ ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	100¾ Jun 4	100 Jun 4	100 June 4	.. ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11.00	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	104¼ Jan 28	101¾ Jul 12	102¾ July 22	.. ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	113 Apr 2	110¾ May 17	110¾ July 27	110¼ ..
Do do registered	*M N	112¾ Apr 17	112¾ Apr 17	112¾ Apr 17	.. ..
Do new 4s, when issued		101 Apr 30	97¾ Jul 15	98 July 27	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*M S	123¼ Feb 25	121 Mar 13	124 June 25	121¼ ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D*	115 May 10	113 Feb 13	115 May 10	135 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J	140 Mar 20	135¼ Jan 11	137 June 25	.. ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	A N*	127 Apr 26	115 Jan 2	123 July 9	.. ..
Do do registered	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	115 May 11.00	.. 123
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J	125 Mar 19	112¾ Jan 23	120 July 2	110¼ ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	117 Apr 26	114 ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	114½ Jun 6	106¾ Jan 31	110 July 2	.. 110
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	125½ Jun 18	115 Jan 15	122 July 18	121 ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	J J*	102¼ Apr 23	180 May 31	180 May 31	.. ..
Do 7s, £ 1902				172¾ Ap 10,00	.. ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	*J J	190 Jan 28	185¾ Jan 28	190 Jan 28	.. ..
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	194 Apr 29	189 Jul 1	189 July 25	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J*	188 Apr 9	185¼ Jan 14	188 Apr 9	175 ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	117½ May 22	117 Jan 4	117½ May 22	112¾ ..
Do 1st Lac. & Day. 5s, 1919	J J*	119 Apr 4	117¾ Jan 14	119 Apr 4	113¾ ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	*J J	118¾ Mar 11	114¾ Jul 20	116 July 26	.. ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J	126¾ Apr 13	125¾ Jun 23	126¾ Apr 13	126¾ ..
Do do 5s, 1910	*J J	110¼ May 24	110¼ Jan 15	110¾ May 24	107¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J J	119 Feb 7	118 Mar 28	119 May 28	113¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J J	122 Mar 5	116¾ Jul 18	117 July 20	115¾ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	*J J	123¾ Apr 9	121¾ Apr 9	121¾ Apr 9	117¾ ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	*J J	110¼ Jan 8	107¾ Jan 8	110¾ May 15	107¾ ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	121 Apr 13	116¾ Jul 1	116¾ July 1	115¾ ..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	120 Feb 27	116¾ Jul 9	116¾ July 9	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	115¾ May 2	114¾ Apr 2	115¾ June 11	110¾ ..
Do Far. & Sp. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	137¾ Jul 18, 99	130¾ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*J J	116½ Mar 2	112¾ Jul 10	112¾ July 10	111¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	114¾ Mar 1	110 Jul 3	110 July 17	109 111
Do do registered	Q J	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Fe 19, 88	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*J D	116¾ Feb 11	116 Jul 2	116 July 2	.. 118¾
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J D	122 Mar 11	121¼ Feb 7	121¼ Mar 12	.. ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	142¾ Apr 17	138¾ Jan 15	141 July 26	137¾ ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	108 Mar 19	104¾ Jun 20	104¾ June 26	104¾ ..
Do do registered	J D*	108 Mar 26	104¾ Jul 2	104¾ July 2	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	116¾ Mar 8	113¾ May 13	116 July 23	.. 117
Do do registered	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Oc 18, 00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1920	A O*	110¼ Mar 12	106¾ Jan 24	108¾ June 12	108¾ ..
Do do registered	A O*	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M N	125¾ Jan 2	121 May 17	122 July 25	122 123¾
Do do registered	*M N	123 May 27	122 Jan 11	123 May 28	.. ..
Do debenture 6s, 1909	M N*	110¾ Apr 17	108 Jan 7	109 June 25	.. 109
Do do registered	M N*	109¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	117 Mar 7	116 Jan 18	117 June 18	117 ..
Do do registered	A O	15	.. ..	117¾ Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	112 Mar 20	106¾ Jul 1	108¾ July 1	108 110¾
Do do registered	F A	15	.. ..	107 Mar 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	110½ Mar 20	106¾ Mar 18	110 Apr 26	.. ..
Do do registered	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 19.98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901	J J	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Fe 26.00	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	120¾ No 10.00	116¾ ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1906	M S*	113 Jan 28	113 Jan 28	113 Jan 28	110 ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*M S	111¼ Jun 29	111¼ Jun 29	111¾ Jun 29	110¼ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	111 Mar 20	111 Mar 20	111 June 4	111 ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	141½ Apr 19	135¾ May 23	138¾ June 25	136¾ ..
Do conv. deb. 5s, 1907	J A	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	127¾ Jun 25	122¾ Feb 4	127 July 6	127 ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*	143 Apr 12	133¾ Jan 2	142¾ May 23	133¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M N	143½ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	140 ..
Do incomes, 1911	*M	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	111 ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	131½ May 6	127¾ Jul 10	127¾ July 24	127¾ ..
Do registered	J J*	132¾ May 2	127¾ Jan 2	127¾ July 24	127¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J*	110 Jan 25	106¾ Jul 2	106¾ July 27	106½ 107
Do do registered	J J*	108 May 25	102¾ Jun 18	106¾ July 26	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J*	99¾ Feb 20	95¾ Feb 20	99¾ July 23	97½ ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1003	J J	.. ..	.. ..	98¾ Au 25.00	.. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 19.00	97½ ..
Kan. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	112¾ Mar 21	110¾ Apr 3	111 June 28	.. 112
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	Ap 15,97	.. ..
C. St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	142 May 7	134¼ Jan 16	139 July 26	.. ..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	140¾ Mar 2	134 Feb 8	138¾ July 25	137¾ ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*J D	153 Jan 3	130 Jan 3	153½ July 25	129½ 131
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	.. ..
Chi. Term. Transf. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	98 Mar 15	92 Jan 3	93¾ July 27	91 93¾
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919	M N*	107¼ Jul 11	107¼ Jul 11	107¾ July 11	107 ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119¾ Jan 28	118 Jul 26	118 July 26	.. ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 28, 98	.. ..
Chic., Okla. & G. gen. 5s, Oct. 1, 1910	J J	.. ..	.. ..	101 Jul 17, 00	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. 5s, 1951	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	115 De 14,00	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Oc 10, 00	.. ..
Chn. D. & Fon. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	116 Mar 15	116 May 22	116 May 22	114¾ ..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*J D	105¼ Mar 27	101 Jan 4	103 July 24	102¾ ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*J J	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	100 ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	105¾ Apr 9	102 May 16	103 June 28	103 ..
Do do registered	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	99 May 4, 99	101¼ 102¾
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 June 14	100¾ ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	93 Apr 30	92.99 93¾ ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	104¼ Apr 8	96¾ Jan 15	102 Apr 30	100 ..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936	Q F	106 Jun 6	104 May 7	104¼ July 9	104 ..
Do con. 6s, 1920	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	109 Nov., 94	.. ..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	J J	115¼ Feb 16	113¾ Jan 18	115¼ May 13	114¾ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	100 Mar 8	95 Apr 8	98 July 20	97 98
Do income 4s, April, 1990	*J J	73 Mar 23	45½ Jan 22	65 July 25	63 66
Cin., S. & L. con. 7s, 1914	*J J	138 Jun 10	135 May 20	135¼ July 25	.. 135¼
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J	138¾ Jun 18	133 Jul 22	133 July 22	132 140
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 1st 5s, 1901	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	100¾ No 24.98	.. ..
C., S. & C. 1st g. 4s, C. C. C. & Ind.	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	101¾ Jne 5, 00	.. ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O	.. ..	.. ..	111 Se 5, 00	.. ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J J	130½ Mar 8	129¾ May 20	129¾ May 29	127 ..
Col. Hid. Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	J J*	77¾ Mar 1	73 Jan 24	80¾ July 25	81 ..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	87 Mar 30	83 Jan 25	82 July 26	81 ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*F A	80¾ Apr 30	83 Jan 4	89 July 27	88¾ 89
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	123¾ Jan 8	120¾ Apr 10	120¾ Apr 10	120¾ ..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	116¾ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	140 Feb 19	136¾ Jun 25	138 July 17	136¾ ..
Do 7s, 1871-1901	A O*	104¼ Feb 4	101¾ Apr 4	101¾ May 22	137 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	140½ Apr 9	136¾ Jul 10	136¾ July 10	.. 136¾
Do do registered	J D	140 Oc 28, 98	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J	136¼ May 23	133¾ Jul 1	133½ July 1	133¼ ..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	135¾ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	119¾ Jul 2	116½ Mar 1	119¾ July 2	.. ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Oc 15, 00	.. ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	147¾ May 2	145½ Mar 19	147¾ May 2	145 ..

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do registered	M S*	130 Feb 15	150 Feb 15	150 Feb 15	145 ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	117 Feb 7	116 Jun 27	116 June 27	115¾ ..
Do registered	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Jne 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1936	*A O	111¼ Jan 18	111¼ Jun 6	111¼ July 1	111¾ ..
Do do registered	*A O	112¾ Feb 15	112 Jun 27	112 June 27	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	155½ Jun 25	150¾ May 3	152¾ July 18	152¼ ..
Do registered	*M N	161 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	161 Jan 17	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J	104¾ Jan 25	100 Jan 23	102 July 26	102 102¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	111 May 20	106 Jan 10	111 June 11	106¾ ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	112 May 6	107 Jan 10	112 July 22	.. ..
Den. & South'n. ren. 1st f. g. 5s, 1928	J*	98 Jan 29	95 Jul 11	98¼ July 26	94½ 95¼
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	111 Feb 28	106¾ Jan 19	111 Feb 28	.. ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	96¾ No 20.00	.. ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*J D	102 Jul 22	95 Jan 28	96¾ July 22	.. ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	115¼ Jul 2	110¾ Jan 16	115¼ July 27	116¼ ..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1916	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	92½ Fe 11, 98	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	116 Mar 18	112 Jan 11	113¾ May 17	112 ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	119¾ Jan 7	118¾ Jan 28	118¾ Jan 28	.. 121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	*M S	121 Jan 7	120¾ Apr 13	120¾ Apr 13	.. ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	118 Jan 28	116 Apr 23	116 Apr 23	.. ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	*A O*	124 Feb 11	123¾ Mar 6	123¾ Mar 6	.. ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*J D	107 Jul 1	107 Jul 1	107 July 1	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	*M S	143¾ Jan 2	142¾ Jul 11	142¾ July 11	.. 144
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	135½ Feb 28	135¼ May 1	135¼ May 17	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	140 Feb 28	137 Jun 25	137 June 25	137¾ ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	136¾ Apr 3	138¾ Apr 3	138¾ Apr 3	.. ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1906	A O	103 Jan 10	103 Jan 10	103 Jan 10	106 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	123 Apr 14	120 Jan 8	122 July 10	122¼ 123
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & J. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J*	121 May 22	121 May 22	121 May 22	.. ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 27, 98	116 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J	101¼ Jun 28	96¼ Jan 21	98 July 27	.. ..
Do registered	J	.. ..	.. ..	93¾ My 26, 99	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	91 Jun 24	87¾ Jan 21	89¾ July 25	.. ..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F	96¾ Jun 13	94 Jul 16	95¾ July 26	.. ..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*J	118¾ Mar 8	111 Jan 4	115¾ July 27	114 115¼
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	*M N	107¼ Jun 28	100 Mar 6	107 July 8	107 ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	115¾ Jun 8	115¼ Jun 8	115¼ June 8	113¾ ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*J D	111¾ May 3	107¾ Jun 11	111¾ May 22	106¾ ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	118¾ Mar 18	115¾ May 16	115¾ May 16	.. 117¾
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	65 No 10.97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1021	J	126 Jun 6	123 Jul 8	123 July 8	125 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	111 Mar 19	107 May 28	108 July 23	108 ..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1925	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 May, 93	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sep., 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	*J J	106½ Feb 20	106 Feb 21	106 Feb 21	.. 114
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 6, 00	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	80½ May, 96	.. ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	.. ..	.. ..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J	111 May 20	76¾ Jan 4	106 July 26	104 105
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5-4s, 1928	J J*	92 Jun 6	67 Jan 21	86½ July 11	.. ..
Ga., H. & H. 1st 1882 1st 5s, 1919	*A O	103 Jan 2	101 May 31	101 May 31	.. ..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 12.98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	.. ..	.. ..	98½ No 27.00	.. ..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	85½ Ja 22, 00	.. ..
Green Bay & West deb. certs., A		67¾ Feb 14	65 Jan 2	67¾ June 25	104 ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		11¾ Apr 22	7¾ Jan 7	8¾ July 20	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J*	103¾ Jun 25	103¼ Jan 7	106¾ July 26	106½ 107
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O*	106¾ Feb 6	104¾ May 16	104¾ May 16	.. ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	*J J	115¼ Apr 6	115¼ Apr 3	115¼ Apr 3	113¼ ..
Do registered	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ Mr 12,00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*J J	107¼ Mar 28	107¼ Mar 28	107¼ Apr 15	.. ..
Do do registered	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	*A O	106 Jul 8	104 Apr 12	105 July 24	105½ ..
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	104 Fe 1, 99	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N*	106 Apr 10	102 May 16	105 June 28	101¼ ..
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	98 Ja 9, 00	.. ..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	F A*	115¼ Jan 29	113

ND LIST.
of bonds which do
er alphabetical or-
nd Quotation List,"
1. Opposite each is
ystem under which
le referred to:
ONDS.

System.
...Southern Railway.
...Sav., Fla. & West.
...Delaware & Hud.
...Pennsylvania R.R.
...Buff., R. & Pitts.
...Central of N. J.
...Southern Railway.
...Southern Pacific.
...Michigan Central.
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...Illinois Central.
...Mo., Kan. & Tex.
...Long Island.
...Sav., Fla. & West.
...Erie.
...Erie.
...Illinois Central.
...Seaboard & Roan.
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...Bur., C. R. & N.
...Baltimore & Ohio.
...Southern Pac. Co.
...Erie.
...At., Top. & S. Fe.
...Illinois Central.
...Pennsylvania Co.
...C., C. C. & St. L.
...C., C. C. & St. L.
...Buff., R. & Pitts.
...Pennsylvania R.R.
...Pennsylvania Co.
...Southern Railway.
...Hocking Val. Ry.
...Norfolk & West.
...Chi., Mil. & St. P.
...Mo., Kan. & Tex.
...Pennsylvania R.R.
...Chi., R. I. & Pac.
...Chi. & Northwest.
...Lake Sh. & M. S.
...Pac. Coast Co.
...Chi., Mil. & St. P.
...Southern Railway.
...Chesa. & Ohio.
...Lehigh Valley.
...Pennsylvania Co.
...Chi. & Northwest.
...Chi., Mil. & St. P.
...Rens Marquette.
...St. L. & San F.
...Southern Pac. Co.
...Southern Railway.
...Southern Pac. Co.
...N. W. C.
...Pennsylvania Co.
...St. Louis South.
...Chi., Bur. & Q.
...N. Y., N. H. & H.
...Southern Pac. Co.
...Southern Pac. Co.
...Chi. & Northwest.
...Erie.
...Lake Sh. & M. S.
...Tol. & Ohio Cent.
...Mo., Kan. & Tex.
...St. L. & San F.
...Louis. & Nash.
...Chi., R. I. & Pac.
...Southern Railway.
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...Central of N. J.
...Central of N. J.
...Missouri Valley.
...Erie.
...Chicago & Alton.
...Chi., Ind. & Louis.
...Lake Sh. & M. S.
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...Manhattan Rway.
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...Pennsylvania Co.
...Long Island.
...Erie.
...N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...Del., Lack. & W

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

For value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B-M—Semi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5½	S	May 1, 01	228	235
Astor National	250,000	..	..	.....	600	670
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	295	310
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	8	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	180	190
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	710	--
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	335	340
Chemical Nat	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	295	300
Colonial	100,000	5		1898	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	390	395
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	6	S	Feb., 1901	400	415
Domestic Exch. National	300,000	..	..	.....	102	--
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	145	152½
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	320	..
First National	.....	..	Q	Mar., 1901	700	800
Fourteenth St	100,000	5	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	245	265
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($20)	300,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	145	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 29, 01	495	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	130	140
German Exch	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	325	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	300,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	690	710
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	575	..
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Lincoln National	800,000	3	Q	May, 1901	910	1130
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	320	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	140	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	265	280
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	140	145
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	180	195
Mutual	300,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1350	1450
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	190	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr. 15, 01	155	165
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	78	85
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 01	190	200
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	570	610
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	245	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	110	..
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Republic (Nat.)	1,500,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	485	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901		..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	110
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 02	250	260
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1900	130	..
Union Square	200,000	8	S	May 28, 01	300	..
Western Nat	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	595	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	505	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	240	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	272	282
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1898	182	200
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1900	2000
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	535	545
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	380	400
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	420	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1480	1510
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	3	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	325
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	690	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 01	310	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 01	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	706	730
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	185	190
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	300	310
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	270	..
Manhattan ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	460	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	335	345
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 01	925	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	315	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1000	1250
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1310	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 01	980	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	256	..
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	May 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1380	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	460
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1720
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	210

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114

GAS COMPANIES.

Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	%	%
Binghamton Gas	450,000	1	M	Jan 30, 01	26	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,505,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	73	75
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109¼	110
Columbus Gas 1st 6s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,325	6	..	1900	78	80
Do preferred	3,065,500	8	S	Jun 15, 01	102	104
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	..	38
Do 1st 6s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	79	80
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	105
Ind'napolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	--
Do 1st 5s, 1926	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99	--
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	70	72
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107	108½
Mutual	2,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	2,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107½	108½
N. Y. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	57½	59
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds	3,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	93¼	95
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Q	May 15, 01	50	55
Do gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86¼	86½
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1898	130	132
Do preferred	4,285,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	85	95
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,600,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*56	58½
American Chicle	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	80	84
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	80	82
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	9¼	10¼
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	40	41
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	4	4¼
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	95	97
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	65	67
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	96	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	2%
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	10%
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	66½	67½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	108
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*14½	15
Brit. Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	96¾	99½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2009	180,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	100	102
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,680	1½	Q	July 9, 01	107	110
Cent. Fireworks	1,408,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	23	24½
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	69	72
Cheesbrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	14½	16
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	2½	S	Feb., 1901	59	60
Con. Refrig'ating	.....	..	..	.....	7	9
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	15	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	32	35
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	16	19
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	.....	40	45
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	6	8
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	16	20
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	1%
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	100½
Havana Com'c'l	10,800,000	..	..	.....	8	9%
Do preferred	6,000,000	1%	..	Apr., 1900	43½	46
H'ng-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*%	1
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	July, 1901	50	60
J'ey & B'kham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	120	125
Mark's Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	167
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	25	27
Do preferred	7,658,600	1%	Q	July 1, 01	85	87
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	107	110
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*3	3½
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Trans., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	11½	12½
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	34	36
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	97	98
Pac. Dep. & Ev.	3,400,000	..	..	.....	%	1
P. B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*33	36
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	98	99½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	151	154
Seaboard Air L.	23,107,650	..	..	.....	27½	27¾
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	47½	48½
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,035,000	2	S	Apr., 1901	82	82½
Singer Mfg	30,000,000	1%	Q	Jun 30, 01	235	245
South. Lt. & Trac.	1,000,000	1½	S	May 20, 01	39½	42
Std. Lt. & Pr. 1st 5s, 1951	3,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	105	107
Do col. tr. 5s, 1946	10,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	105	107
Standard Coupler	1,500,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	120	125
Standard Oil	97,000,000	12	Q	Jun 15, 01	720	725
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	9
Swift & Co	20,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	106	107½
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	6
Texas Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*18¼	20
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1926	340,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1898	5	6½
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	68	70
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*5¼	5¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	60	62
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 01	113	120
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	112	S	Apr. 1, 01	116	118
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	6½	8
Do preferred	12,500,000	1%	..	June, 1900	34½	35
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	50
Do preferred	3,750,000	1%	Q	June 1, 01	96	97
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	35	40
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,250,000	16	Q	July 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	112	113½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	600	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City	200,000	5	S	July, 1900	80	90
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan., 1901	290	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	170	180
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1901	125	140
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1901	295	305
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	180	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	90	160
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	55	65
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	135	150
W'chester ($10)	300,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	330	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	35½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	244	248
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface Guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 1st 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100¾	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New, 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	116	118
B., Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Croast'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	165	180
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 5s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	185	190
Columbus Ry	.....	..	..	.....	50¼	52½
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1901	162½	165
Coney Island & B.	1,986,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	330	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903	800,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100½	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,288,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	66	68
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	108½	109½
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	104
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	July, 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St.	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	200	410
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112½	114½
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric. B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98½
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	26	28
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	Q	July 10, 01	101	103
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry	5,000,000	..	..	.....	27	30
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	109½	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	27¾	28½
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	July, 1901	175 ex.	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	119	121
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	60	70
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1926	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	390	410
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1906	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do deb 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	103
23d & 29th Sts. 1st 5s, 1996	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	116	117
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	11,565,000	1¼	Q	July 10, 01	80¼	81
Do 1st 4s, 1934	23,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	80	90
Unit. Trac., Prov.	8,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	109	111
Do 1st 5s, 1933	8,450,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	113	114½
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	105	108
Worcester Traction pf	2,000,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	105	108
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	109

*Sells dollars per share. †38 per cent. dividend. ‡Including extra dividend.

JULY

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,180,075	$16,757,725	$25,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	29,263,075
Jan. 19	27,286,600	24,185,675	34,696,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,242,025
Feb. 2	24,538,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,382,625	27,897,575	35,811,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,578,550	30,853,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,123
March 9	10,117,275	5,676,375	23,203,600
March 16	10,035,600	2,684,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,317,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,686,150	15,494,350
April 6	5,517,075	7,804,250	15,016,525
April 13	7,353,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,884,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,375
May 4	10,980,100	15,975,475	29,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,832,725	27,187,625
May 18	13,289,925	16,555,225	24,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,725	23,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,122,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,823,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,488,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,627,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,650	62,043,550
July 13	12,509,375	19,960,125	10,898,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,000
July 27	23,123,675	27,535,975	10,811,125

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
July 28	$27,535,975	$10,811,125	$41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,875	8,110,900	39,893,000
Aug. 11	28,125,350	14,386,375	38,111,350
Aug. 18	20,557,050	15,082,350	28,839,250
Aug. 25	23,886,925	12,378,525	21,346,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,901,050
Sept. 8	26,060,250	5,458,225	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,852,325	2,983,700	5,252,975
Sept. 29	12,942,600	1,724,450	15,527,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,925	1,177,350	19,661,550
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,525
Oct. 27	6,081,825	3,038,525	26,091,550
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*338,350	19,023,000
Nov. 10	4,066,050	*2,758,950	15,011,500
Nov. 17	7,669,775	*312,025	16,067,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,625,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,895,675	5,536,700	17,697,950
Dec. 8	5,071,125	6,859,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,325,375	7,025,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,437,000	10,356,100	19,319,050
Dec. 29	11,225,800	11,168,075	19,190,975

*Deficit.

CANADIAN IRON IN ENGLAND.

It Will Damage American Exports to Great Britain, and British Exports to Canada.

From The London Engineer.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company has not been long in acting up to its word. Its programme was to exploit the Canadian market to the confusion of the Americans, who have hitherto had it in control, and to send to Europe such as could not be placed at home. Last week saw the arrival in the Clyde of a consignment of 3,500 tons of the company's pig iron, and more is to follow. The last of the Dominion Company's four furnaces is now working, and until the steel-making plant is also completed we are safe in assuming that the Canadian market will not absorb much more than 50 per cent. of the pig iron output of 200,000 tons per annum. The course of events after the completion of the whole undertaking cannot be forecasted with accuracy, but circumstances appear to be favorable all round for a good market in the Dominion. Even without any bounty, the company should be in a position to drive American goods out of Canada, because its equipment is of the latest and on a big scale, and it has command of coal, iron, and limestone resources, which are said to bring the cost of materials laid down at Sydney to 8s. 3d. per ton, as compared with 12s. per ton. at Pittsburg. With the bounty there seems no valid reason why it should not carry everything before it.

Of course, the inception of the Dominion Company is calculated to work injury to English exporters to Canada; but this was inevitable soon or late, and we can console ourselves with the reflection that in this particular market we have not much trade to lose. Nor is the appearance of Canadian iron in the English markets an occasion for congratulation. It means the addition of one more extraneous source of supply, as though we had not enough already in the United States, Germany, and Belgium, and as though our own capacity for producing pig iron were so very much below our requirements of that commodity. So far, we have not heard that the arrival of this Canadian steel has had any such effect on prices of English pig, as was apparent two or three months back, when we were threatened with another irruption of the American article; but that is because the market is in a stronger position today than it was then. At that time very few orders were being booked for finished materials, and though the English production of pig was at a restricted scale it still threatened to be in advance of the demand. The American revival, too, had not come about. Now production is called to all the pig iron else W. making and the make is at the rate of 15,000,000 tons per annum—and business has improved here at home.

When the conditions change again, Canadian iron will prove an additional weakening factor of much force—probably it will be of more significance even than American, because it promises to be steady, whereas the American menace is only occasional at best. And the Dominion Iron and Steel Company is in a singularly favorable position, for freight and landing charges make up no more than—if as much as—the sum of the Government bounty, and there is no question that the company can produce pig at less than the Middlesbro and Cleveland rates, while by location on the seaboard it is saved carriage by rail or canal to the ocean-going steamer.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, July 20.—The weekly financial reviews read like [illegible] all [illegible] financial [illegible].

The Kreuz-Zeitung begins thus: "No week passed without remarkable [illegible] manufactured in such Gigantic [illegible] chronicle [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,285,672.09

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor; INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.*
JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
	Marshall Field.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:

JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 26TH, 1901.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City bonds	$2,301,897 50
Other bonds and securities	922,600 00
Bonds and mortgages	288,318 57
Bills purchased	339,926 56
Loans on collaterals	11,171,981 71
Cash in vault and banks	1,944,297 13
Overdrafts	309 59
Interest, &c., receivable	71,934 28
	$16,932,075 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	401,563 32
Deposits	14,394,849 53
Interest, &c., payable	135,662 05
	$16,932,075 40

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits.
$1,000,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	John Downey,
Horace S. Ely,	Charles S. Brown,
Lispenard Stewart,	George G. De Witt,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Henry E. Pomroy,
Erwin A. Crulkshank,	Percy Chubb,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
James I. Raymond,	Lansdale Boardman,
Joel F. Freeman,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

Letters of Credit

FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges	Balances.
July 27	$1,261,520,071	$67,322,832
July 20	1,582,096,473	88,357,011
July 13	1,501,146,455	96,508,815
*July 6	1,125,239,389	64,705,639
June 29	1,515,857,123	66,723,639
June 22	1,637,388,358	74,683,762
June 15	1,537,329,885	92,339,185
June 8	1,849,334,383	87,835,090
*June 1	1,177,423,185	61,910,345
May 25	1,481,315,091	67,625,838
May 18	2,189,416,350	92,319,150
May 11	2,863,065,385	103,949,700
May 4	2,464,025,093	77,882,423
April 27	2,187,473,597	84,306,731
April 20	2,104,502,892	75,114,754
April 13	2,143,247,459	70,964,457
April 6	1,687,724,457	60,986,377
March 30	1,610,110,806	58,432,432
March 23	1,746,810,777	85,282,000
March 16	1,444,714,961	61,679,437
March 9	1,537,967,806	83,601,024
March 2	1,382,316,767	64,854,502
*Feb. 23	1,230,760,794	65,586,706
*Feb. 16	1,330,023,688	58,117,882
Feb. 9	1,630,997,950	65,728,662
Feb. 2	1,490,697,395	63,365,882
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,276,620
Jan. 19	1,750,045,424	80,361,196
Jan. 12	1,889,927,717	87,908,209
*Jan. 5	1,591,518,292	66,596,538
*Dec. 29	1,263,043,989	54,613,731
Dec. 22	1,574,188,219	61,293,358
Dec. 15	1,300,727,401	53,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,886,290	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,588,539,179	56,016,100
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,659,891
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,367	45,286,811
Nov. 3	1,072,849,698	53,389,010
Oct. 27	1,141,667,500	53,273,726
Oct. 20	1,023,892,101	51,766,586
Oct. 13	926,820,551	52,582,350
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,889,111
Sept. 29	836,384,300	43,249,635
Sept. 22	812,522,414	47,270,378
Sept. 15	747,650,336	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,056,450
Sept. 1	859,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,308,001	45,452,304
Aug. 18	736,760,296	49,880,774
Aug. 11	987,786,104	41,729,967
Aug. 4	782,061,788	55,383,353
July 28	753,770,500	45,311,780
July 21	785,578,094	46,704,063

*Five days.

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1901

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms, east to southeast winds.

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THE TERMS OFFERED TO STEEL STRIKERS

All of the Plants to be Made Practically Open Mills.

Same Wages to be Paid Union and Non-Union Workers—Present Non-Union Plants to Remain So.

While no formal announcement was made in this city yesterday in regard to the steel strike situation by any official of the United States Steel Corporation or at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., the general terms of the proposed settlement of the strike to be submitted to the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers at Pittsburg to-day or to-morrow as the result of the conference between Mr. Shaffer and Mr. Morgan in this city on Saturday, are understood to be in the main as follows:

That the Amalgamated Association will recede from its demand that the scale be signed for all the sheet-steel mills.

That the plants that were non-union on July 1, when the strike was ordered, will continue to be such, except those in which the Amalgamated Association has effected an organization. This would give the Amalgamated Association the Wellsville and McKeesport mills.

That the American Sheet Steel Company shall pay the same wages in all mills, union and non-union, thus raising wages at the Vandergrift, Leechburg, Apollo, Saltsburg, and Scotsdale mills.

That all mills shall be open to all men, with or without union cards, thus making all of the plants practically open mills, and that the Amalgamated Association shall not try to compel men to join the union against their will or require the company to employ only union men.

That the American Sheet Steel Company will permit men to join the Amalgamated Association or any other labor organization if they desire to do so.

In addition to the plants covered by the expired scale it is to be signed for the following:

W. Dewees Wood of McKeesport, Painter, Lindsay & McCutcheon, and Clark Mills of Pittsburg and Monessen plants of the American Steel Hoop Company.

The question of making the Wellsville sheet plant and the Monessen tin plate plant directly covered by the scale is to be settled by the conferees.

President Schwab of the Steel Trust spent about two hours at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. Judge Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee, denied himself to newspaper men yesterday, and minor officials of the constituent companies of the Steel Trust also refused to talk.

Col. Harvey of Harper & Brothers, who was in Pittsburg last week as Mr. Morgan's representative in regard to the strike, was in the down-town financial district for several hours yesterday. When seen at his own office later, he said that he was in such a position that he could not say a word, and that his refusal to talk must be considered final.

STRIKE CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

Amalgamated Committee May Meet Trust Officials After Discussing Terms of Peace.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—The coming conference of the leaders of the two contending forces in the steel strike is looked forward to with mingled hope and fear. Hope, however, predominates, and peace is confidently expected by the majority of those interested.

Both sides to-day held firmly to the plan of watching each other. The officials of the Wood Mill of the American Sheet Steel Company made no attempt to start the plant, and indications pointed to their remaining inactive until the strike negotiations are decided one way or the other. The first report of the day, that the American Tin Plate Company was making an effort to start the Demler plant with non-union men and that one set of rolls was being operated, was afterward explained as being a rumor that started from the fact that the company had some men at work repairing the plant, with the expectation that the strike will be settled shortly.

President Shaffer was firm in his determination not to talk on the strike situation until after the meeting to-morrow or until the decision had been reached by the Executive Committee concerning the propositions of the United States Steel Corporation. It was intimated, however, that there was a very strong likelihood that the committee would not adjourn to-morrow until they had met with the manufacturers and formally discussed the settlement of the strike. If this should be the case, actual peace is possible in a short time. Whatever points are to be discussed are still known only to the officials of the association and the corporation. Any reference to the points to be settled are therefore guesswork.

Col. G. Watson French and F. F. Taylor, officials of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, had a lengthy conference with President Shaffer, but the object of their call was not made public. It was said, however, that it had no connection with the strike settlement, but rather with the affairs of the Youngstown Company. It was said that the Republic Company was in need of a number of skilled men and in search of them.

One of the most patent facts in the status of the strike to-day was the determination of the strikers to lose no ground in their struggle while peace negotiations are being conducted. It was explained that this plan was absolutely necessary in order that the position of the Amalgamated Association should be strong when the settlement takes place. Most of the officials of the Amalgamated Association expressed confidence that the strike was near an end.

News received from all points where the strike was in progress was of a reassuring nature. The strikers claim to have more than held their ground since the strike began, and since the opening of the campaign they claim to have increased their membership in McKeesport alone to over 1,500 men. Accessions to the ranks of the Amalgamated Association have also been made in Wellsville, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Mingo Junction, and Riverside, West Va., where one of the National Tube Company mills is operated.

With the American Steel Hoop Company the change has been one of the most sweeping. Before the strike, practically all but two of the mills were non-union. At this time all but one of the mills of this company are union, and are idle from the strike. The situation of the American Tin Plate Company is well understood. All the mills of that company are working under union rules, excepting the Monessen mill.

The story told of this mill is, that under the agreement made at the time it was secured by the trust, the management of the plant was to be left in the hands of the former officials for a period of five years. This was done in order to prove the value of the patent methods for producing tin plates there. This plant is still running as non-union, and while thirty-six men have been discharged from the plant for embracing union principles, Manager Percy Donner claims that the plant is running full and has not been affected by the strike. The mill employs over 800 men in all departments, and is one of the best producers in the American Tin Plate Company's group of mills.

WILL AID STEEL STRIKERS.

Building Trades Will Give Help If the Strike Is Not Settled.

The Board of Delegates of the Building Trades met yesterday at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street near Third Avenue, to consider co-operation with the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. As the strike appears to be nearing a settlement, it was decided to take no action. A representative of the board, however, said:

"The building trades, as a matter of course, will stand ready to support the steel workers morally and financially. If the pending settlement miscarries, then our board will be prepared to take special action on behalf of the striking steel workers."

A Victory for the Weavers.

PATERSON, N. J., July 29.—The Collinge & Nolan Company, silk manufacturers, have decided to ignore the decision of the manufacturers not to grant the demands of the strikers, and will give its weavers, who had been on strike, the schedule of 1894, minus 15 per cent. These are the terms demanded by the strikers. The weavers will resume work to-morrow at this mill.

STORY ABOUT MR. MORGAN.

Said to Have Left $50,000 in Paris to Pay for Lafayette Relics.

LONDON, July 30.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Express says:

"J. Pierpont Morgan, before his recent departure for the United States, left a check for £10,000 with Gen. Horace Porter, to be paid on delivery at the United States Embassy of certain valuable relics of Lafayette said to be in a pawnbroker's shop in London.

"How they got there is not known, but the story is that among them are the sculptured gold jug and sword, carried throughout the American campaign, which Lafayette left to his heirs."

TILLMAN TALKS POLITICS.

Senator Says McLaurin Should Resign—Calls Action of Ohio Democrats on Silver Question Foolish.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who was in Washington to-day, said of the recent action of the Democratic State Committee against Senator McLaurin:

"The action of the committee in this matter should not be construed as one expelling Mr. McLaurin from the party. In the first place, the Democrats of the State do not regard Mr. McLaurin as one of them. There was, therefore, no expulsion from the organization in this act of the committee, but rather a notice that Mr. McLaurin should stand before the people in his true light.

"There is no mistaking the meaning of that committee's action. It has told McLaurin that common political honesty and decency demand that he go before the people, in order that the principles expounded by him in his heretical attitude may be either sustained or disapproved.

"In a word, the Democracy of the State does not deny him the right of membership, but it does deny that he is a representative of their tenets. The proper thing for him to do under the circumstances is to resign his office as Senator and go before the State for vindication. That would settle the whole issue. Let him do that, and there will then be no question of the propriety of his Democracy. That is what the people want him to do, and that is what the State Committee meant for him to do when it judged him and his policy."

In referring to the recent apostasy of the Ohio Convention on the silver question, Mr. Tillman said:

"The Ohio Democrats had no business dragging the silver issue into their conventions as they did. This is a matter that could well have waited for a year or two. I think the convention's action nonsense. The man who pulled Bryan and silver into that meeting was, in my candid opinion, a fool. There was no necessity for it, and it only raised trouble. It was bad politics, and, furthermore, demonstrated bad judgment in every respect.

"Neither the Ohio Convention, nor any other convention at this time, had any authority or excuse for determining political issues that are to be settled three years hence. What is the use of any such action? It can readily be seen that it is all foolishness. The year 1904 is a long way off, and there is no way of predicting what the conditions may be then. Ohio has no right to say now what the issues shall be in 1904. It would have been far better had the subject been left alone entirely. In this instance it is better to await the developments of the next three years. Then we can tell what is best for the party and the country."

NOAH RABEY GETTING WELL.

Centenarian Astonishes Physicians by Recovering from a Serious Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 29.—Noah Rabey, the centenarian, whose apparent recovery from a serious illness has astonished the attending physician, Dr. Whitford, as well as the local physicians, passed a comfortable day Sunday. A number of visitors called at the Poorhouse to see the old man. All requests to see Noah were refused, however, by Keeper Hummer.

He is still confined in a darkened room and sits in his chair, where he sleeps almost continuously. To the surprise of the attending nurse, the old man's appetite continues to improve. Though still very weak, it is believed that Noah is out of danger. In the event of his death a wealthy woman living at New Brunswick has arranged with the county authorities to give the old man a decent burial.

H. E. HAVEMEYER TO MARRY.

Engaged to Miss Sarah Kinzie, Granddaughter of Chicago's First Settler.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—H. E. Havemeyer, grandson of the New York head of the house, is engaged to be married to Miss Sarah Kinzie, granddaughter of the first white settler of Chicago.

The bride-to-be is only a year out of school. She was graduated from Waterman Hall, and has not yet been formally presented to society. She is fond of athletics, and is a good tennis player.

Mr. Havemeyer is but a few years older than his bride-elect. He is a good golf and tennis player.

Finest fishing on Jersey Coast—Berkeley Arms, Berkeley, N. J. Special rates to families or parties.—Adv.

COLUMBIA WON ASTOR TROPHY FOR SLOOPS

Constitution Beaten in Last Race of N. Y. Y. C. Annual Cruise.

NEW BOAT A DISAPPOINTMENT

She Will Not Race Against Independence—To be Hauled Out for Alterations—Elmina First of Schooners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 29.—Columbia won the one-thousand-dollar Astor Cup for sloops to-day from Constitution by 2 minutes and 54 seconds elapsed time, over a thirty-eight-mile course, in a fine breeze that was wholly free from flukes and well calculated to give a fair test of the merits of the two boats.

Beaten boat for boat in actual sailing time, Constitution's allowance to Columbia was 1 minute and 34 seconds over the course, which brings the old boat's victory over the new one up to a total of 4 minutes and 28 seconds.

Frederick K. Brewster's seventy-five-foot schooner Elmina won the five-hundred-dollar cup offered to the schooners by Col. Astor. She beat H. F. Lippitt's Quissetta by 22 minutes and 31 seconds, and Commodore Ledyard's Corona by 3 minutes and 14 seconds on actual sailing time. Corona beat Elmina by 14 minutes 53 seconds, but Elmina, with an allowance of 18 minutes 7 seconds from the handsome flagship Corona, was an easy winner.

As a result of the poor showing made by Constitution in the race to-day, she will be taken at once to Bristol for alterations, and will not be ready to take part in the races of the Newport Yacht Racing Association for the three big single-stickers on Thursday and Saturday. Capt. Duncan was much disappointed in the behavior of his craft, and hopes when the changes that were suggested by her work to-day shall have been made that she will be a much improved boat.

When seen on Constitution's tender, Mount Morris, after the close of the race, Capt. Duncan had no excuses to make, but accepted the fortunes of yacht racing like a philosopher.

"The Constitution was beaten fairly to-day, because the Columbia sailed faster than the new boat did. I am at a loss to explain why she was beaten, and am very much disappointed at the result. I fully expected that on the run down the wind the Constitution would be at the outer mark at least five minutes before the Columbia, but instead, the Columbia, bringing a freshening breeze, run up on us. Perhaps the Constitution should have luffed out. On the windward leg she could not sail with the Columbia, and I think it was because her gaff swings off too much. The Constitution will not take part in any more races until she has had her new rig put on, and she will be taken to Bristol at once. This rig will not increase the sail plan at all, but the new mast will be five feet longer than the present lower mast, and the topmast will be shorter.

"This will make the peak halyards lead better, and when close hauled the gaff will be kept more inboard than at present.

"It will take about a week to make the change, and then we will be ready for more racing, and I hope to do better than we have done."

In concluding, Capt. Duncan said Columbia was in fine condition, but it was doubtful if she was sailing faster than she did against Shamrock I., in 1899.

CONSTITUTION FIRST AWAY.

Constitution started off in the lead to-day, but before the first mark off Block Island was reached in the thirteen and a half miles down the wind, Columbia caught her, and they were almost beam and beam as they rounded the mark, with Constitution ahead, and to windward.

As she rounded, "Charley" Barr put Columbia on the starboard tack, while Rhodes held the Constitution on for about twenty seconds, until she was well to windward of the other boat and then put out after her. All the knowing ones thought that Constitution would easily walk away from Columbia, whose club topsail did not fit well, and worried her a good deal throughout the race.

To the astonishment of all, the old war horse raced right through Constitution's lee, and on one tack of a little more than ten minutes she did what Constitution was unable to do in the threescore of tacks on Friday, in the beat from Race Rock to Newport. Once by the new defender, Columbia practically had the game in her hands, as from time to time she gained the lead. She never lost it, but gradually increased it, until she herself might have allowed Constitution 1 minute and 34 seconds, the handicap, and still have finished a winner.

Ten races have been sailed by the two yachts thus far, and of these, each has five to her credit. Therefore, on paper, honors seem even between the costly craft, but in reality Columbia has the better of the windy argument, as three of their races were sailed in such light breezes that it would have been impossible for either yacht to have covered a thirty-knot cup course within the stipulated five-and-one-half-hour time limit.

When there have been good breezes Columbia has had the better of the controversy, and there is no question that some radical changes will have to be made in Constitution before she can prove to the members of the Challenge Committee her title to defend the cup.

The withdrawal of Constitution from the Newport Yacht Racing Association's events on Thursday and Saturday, while it is unavoidable, comes as a great disappointment to yachtsmen, who have counted on seeing the three big nineties once more in competition.

E. D. Morgan, who has charge of Columbia, said to-night that she would be on hand to start on Thursday, so the race will be full of interest after all.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club has practically decided on the dates of the trial races, which will probably be held on Aug. 31, Sept. 2 and 4.

The club has also arranged for two races on Aug. 12 and 14 to take the place of the postponed July regatta and the Autumn sweepstakes. In one of these races the Lipton Cup for seventy-foot sloops will be sailed for.

These dates will probably be changed again, as it will take at least a week to rerig Constitution, and Capt. Duncan will likely want at least a week or so to tune up before starting Constitution in another race.

NO COMPETITORS FOR NAVAHOE.

The Navahoe had nothing to race against in the yawl class, as the Vigilant had gone to Greenport to haul out, while the Ailsa got on the rocks off Goat Island and did not start.

The imported English cutters Hester, Eelin, Isolde, and Senta had a great race among themselves, and the Eelin is probably the winner of the special cup, though the result of this race will not be definitely known until the Senta has been measured.

Cold gray skies, a choppy, leaden sea, and a fresh breeze greeted the yachts of the New York Yacht Club squadron when the dawn broke hard and high this morning on the eager candidates for the coveted Astor cups. The brisk southwesterly wind of last night had hauled to north-northeast inside the harbor, and the craft rose and fell at their moorings as the choppy waters heaved against their trim sides as they lay

Continued on Page 2.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly indorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

THIBETANS MURDER RUSSIANS.

Ten of Kosloff's Twenty Men Killed and the Others Severely Wounded—Russia to Demand Satisfaction.

LONDON, July 30.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says:

"The Russian Government has been advised that 2,000 Thibetans, July 16, attacked Major Kosloff's expedition of twenty men, half of whom were shot down and the others severely wounded.

"The Government will demand satisfaction."

A dispatch from Peking to The Times says:

"The Chinese are watching with anxiety the effect of the Thibetan mission to St. Petersburg, recognizing that an intrigue with a power nominally subject to China is designed to strengthen Russian diplomacy when the Manchuria question is reopened, as it shortly will be."

Major Kosloff's expedition started several months ago, and great anxiety has recently been felt in regard to its safety, on account of the long interval which passed during which no word of its progress was received.

Thibet, owing to its position to the northeast of India, is regarded as a locality of strategic importance by the British Government, which might object to a Russian campaign against the Thibetans.

FIRST CENSUS OF LIVE STOCK.

Bureau's Figures Show Chicago Contains More Swine and New York More Asses than Any Other City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Statistics gathered by the Census Bureau on the subject of live stock kept in barns or inclosures show that Philadelphia has 1,575 mules, while New York has but 600. In the State of Pennsylvania there are 22,167 mules, which exceeds the mule production of any other State in the Union. Even Texas has but 15,590, while Missouri comes in a poor third with 12,560. In the United States there is a total of 162,115 fenced mules.

Barring the Chicago stock yards, New York leads in the production of goats kept in inclosures. The census returns show that there are 1,487 in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. Even with its abattoirs, Chicago has but 1,627 goats. The next largest number is 632, found in New Orleans. The State of Pennsylvania has 6,547 goats, which are held in 3,682 inclosures. In the United States there is a total of 47,652 fenced goats.

There are more asses in New York than any other city in the United States. New York has 188, while Philadelphia ranks next with 155. In the entire State of Pennsylvania there are 601. In the United States there are 12,870 asses. The State of Texas leads in their production, shewing 1,092. New Mexico comes next with 1,184, while Colorado has 1,043. Rhode Island reports but 1; Vermont, 5; Delaware, 4, and the District of Columbia, 1. These figures do not include animals running on unfenced ranges.

Philadelphia has 47,819 horses, the State of Pennsylvania 218,194 horses, which is more than any other State except Illinois and New York. The latter has 304,264 horses, while Illinois shows up with 238,650. In the United States there are 2,833,877 horses, in addition to those which may be running on unfenced ranges.

New York reports 2,131 swine; Philadelphia claims 3,210; Chicago admits 52,423; while cities like Cleveland, Buffalo, and Cincinnati report about 5,000 each. Indianapolis ranks next to Chicago as the owner of fenced swine, showing 12,105. The State of Pennsylvania contains 150,329 fenced swine; the United States 1,592,861. All neat cattle in Philadelphia number 1,288; in Pennsylvania, 98,515; in the United States, 1,466,976.

Until this census statistics on fenced live stock have never been collected in the United States. In 1870 an effort was made to gather these data, but the results were incomplete and unsatisfactory. Lagrand Powers, Chief Statistician for Agriculture, believes the statistics gathered for this census to be quite accurate and valuable.

SUPPOSED CORPSE MAKES HAY.

Vermont Man, Pronounced Dead, Gets Up to Eat and Work.

Special to The New York Times.

LANCASTER, N. H., July 29.—"Isn't it pretty near time for dinner?" was the query that astonished an undertaker and embalmer who came to administer the last physical rites to Dr. Nelson Call of Guildhall, Vt., yesterday.

Dr. Call was driving a spirited horse from Grovetown, four miles above his town on the New Hampshire side of the river. At a railroad crossing the animal became frightened and unmanageable and ran away. It ran the vehicle into a ditch, and the doctor was thrown out. Some passers by saw the man and took him to his home. The family physician was called in and pronounced life extinct, saying that the man's neck was broken.

About noon to-day the undertaker and embalmer, who had been telephoned for, arrived and prepared to make ready for the casket. Before they touched him the doctor got up, walked into the kitchen and partook of a hearty meal. In the afternoon he did a good half-days' haying in his meadow. There is no doubt that the doctor was thrown on his head and rendered insensible, as he says the last thing he remembers is being thrown from his buggy.

GALVESTON'S TAX ROLL.

Total Assessed Valuation Only $2,683,620 Under That for 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 29.—The State Controller to-day received the tax roll of Galveston for the year 1901. This assessment was taken since the great storm and shows a decrease of $2,683,620 as compared with the valuation of the city and county for 1900. The total assessed valuation this year is $23,314,970 as against $25,998,590 for the preceding year.

In view of the fact that the property loss in the County and City of Galveston by the storm was estimated as high as $20,000,000, the decrease shown in the assessment roll is very small.

COMBINATION IN BRASS.

Eastern Concern Absorbs a Big Plant at Kenosha, Wis.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., July 29.—A. A. Cowles of New York, E. L. Frisbie of Waterbury, and James A. Doughty of Torrington, who, together with Charles F. Brooker and John P. Elton, comprise the Executive Committee of the American Brass Company, have acquired the entire capital stock of the Chicago Brass Works, whose large plant is situated at Kenosha, Wis. Mr. Doughty said to-day that it has not been decided what will be done with the Kenosha plant, but in all probability the business will be continued there.

The Chicago Brass Works was organized about fifty years ago, and is one of the best-known manufacturing industries in the West. Its business has grown to such an extent that enlargement of and improvements to the plant are necessary.

Chicago to San Francisco
without change, by the "Overland Limited," every day in the year, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

Check Your Baggage to Pan-American Exposition by WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY. The quickest and most direct route.—Adv.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING IN BIG LAND LOTTERY

Claims to 1,000 Oklahoma Homesteads for Lucky Ones.

MULTITUDE CHEERS WINNERS

Wichita Woman Who Won a Capital Prize Advised to Marry Man Who Did the Same—Another Woman Weds and Loses Claim.

EL RENO, Oklahoma Territory, July 29.—Oklahoma's Government land lottery was begun here in earnest this morning, and when the Commissioners appointed by the Federal Government adjourned the drawing for the day, 1,000 of the choice of the 13,000 160-acre claims in the Kiowa-Comanche country had been awarded.

The first name drawn from the wheels was that of Stephen A. Holcomb of Paul's Valley, Indian Territory, and the second Leonard Lamb of Augusta, Oklahoma Territory. These two men will select the two choice claims in the El Reno district. The "capital" prize winners, however, proved to be James R. Wood of Weatherford, Oklahoma Territory, whose name was the first to come from the Lawton district wheel, and Miss Mattie H. Beal of Wichita, Kan., who drew the second number in that district. They will have the privilege of making the first filings in the Lawton district, and will undoubtedly choose the two quarter sections adjoining that town. These are considered the most valuable in the territory, and are, it is estimated, worth from $20,000 to $40,000 each.

It is estimated that fully 25,000 persons witnessed the drawing, and the throng was keenly excited. The drawing of the first names was followed by a mighty shout. Each succeeding winning for a time was met with shouts of applause and merriment. Every man, even though he did not draw a prize, had steadfast faith that tomorrow or the next day will surely see him the possessor of a slip by which he can "read his title clear" to 160 acres of Oklahoma land.

The drawing had been set for 9 o'clock, but the transferring of the bundles of envelopes holding the applications from the general receptacle into the wheels, which was by lot, was so slow, that it was 10:50 o'clock before the first name was drawn. Twenty-five names were first drawn from the El Reno district, and then an equal number from the Lawton district.

THE FIRST WINNER.

When all was ready, Ben Heyler placed his hand in an aperture in the El Reno wheel, and, withdrawing an envelope, handed it to Col. Dyer. It was passed to Chief Clerk Macey, stamped, and handed back to Col. Dyer. The Commissioner walked to the front of the platform, raised his hand for order, and loudly exclaimed: "Stephen A. Holcomb of Paul's Valley, Indian Territory, draws the first number." The crowd shouted and cheered for three minutes.

Envelope No. 2 was quickly drawn forth, and Col. Dyer announced: "Leonard Lamb of Augusta, Oklahoma Territory, born in Illinois." In quick succession other envelopes were drawn, and as the names were announced, each one was greeted with cheers. The remaining eight of the first ten winners in the El Reno district follow:

3. FRANK BROWN, Ponca City, Oklahoma, born in Kansas.
4. CALVIN CHURCHILL, Chickasha, Indian Territory.
5. CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, Norman, Oklahoma.
6. OLLIE M. ROGERS, Cordell, Oklahoma.
7. EDWARD C. PRINCE, Watomga, Oklahoma.
8. ANDREW J. PHILLSOWER, Sheldon, Mo.
9. JOHN BROWN, Caldwell, Kan.
10. JOHN SHELDER, Weatherford, Oklahoma.

When twenty-five names had been drawn from the El Reno district wheel, attention was turned to that representing the Lawton district. The first name brought out was that of James R. Woods of Weatherford, Oklahoma Territory, and the crowd again cheered wildly. His winning meant that Woods will be able to claim a quarter section adjoining Lawton Town, one of the choicest in the entire reservation.

The second ticket was drawn, and Col. Dyer shouted:

"I have the pleasure to announce the name of the first woman to draw a prize—Mattie H. Beal of Wichita, Kan."

CROWD WANTS A WEDDING.

Then Col. Dyer described Miss Beal as twenty-three years old and 5 feet 3 inches in height, just the stature of Woods. Instantly the crowd caught the humor of the situation, and thousands of throats sent up the shout:

"They must get married."

The remaining eight of the first ten names drawn from the Lawton district follow:

3. WINFIELD S. LAWS, Langston, Oklahoma.
4. FALCON WOODHOUSE, Eldon, Iowa.
5. MARVIN HAWKINS, Wayland, Texas.
6. WILLIAM C. LAIRD, Fort Worth, Texas.
7. HARRY T. FOSTER, agent for Harry E. Harrison, El Reno, Oklahoma.
8. LEE A. STUBBLEFIELD,, Dunbar, Oklahoma.
9. RICHARD H. WYATT, Henrietta, Texas.
10. Charles C. Dow, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

The eighteenth winner in the Lawton district was Minerva McClintock, twenty-five years old, of Oklahoma City. She was married yesterday, and by this act forfeited her right to her claim. She might otherwise have chosen a claim near a county seat town and worth several thousand dollars.

The drawing will be resumed to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and, it is believed, will have been completed by Thursday evening.

El Reno yesterday cared for fully 15,000 people, and the trains that came in during the night and morning doubled the number. Hundreds of others are still bound this way. Sunday was spent quietly, but as night came on men and women, many of whom had waited patiently for months for the morrow's event, or had traveled thousands of miles to participate in it, became anxious. Worn out with days of hardships and nights of poor accommodations, they were keyed to a high tension, but all were hopeful and each seemed confident that his or hers would prove a lucky number. Hundreds remained awake, walking the streets and discussing the merits of the particular claim on which they intended filing. Many slept on the ground around the platform, to be certain of an advantageous position when the first number should be called out, or to remain perhaps until the last of the 1,000 envelopes to be drawn to-day should have been picked from the wheels.

AWAITING THE DRAWING.

At daybreak the homeseekers crowded about the platform. The approach of the Commissioners guarding the precious bundles of envelopes containing the thousands of applications was the signal for applause. When finally ten boys, five for the El Reno and five for the Lawton district, were lined up before the two wheels and awaited the word to draw out the first envelopes from the receptacles, a mighty cheer arose, was repeated again and again, and the multitude pushed closer to the platform. Eager, drawn faces watched every movement of those about the wheels, and necks were craned to hear the name of the first winner.

When the close of the drawing for the day was announced at 6 o'clock, hundreds who had taken neither food nor drink during the day sank to the ground from sheer fatigue, or dragged themselves to better places for rest, or to refreshment booths up town. The day was remarkably free from quarrels, and general satisfaction with the Government's method of disposing of the land was expressed. It has been found that many hundred applicants have "repeated," and that others have filed applications so illegible that they will be thrown out. The outcome may be an appeal to the courts.

WINNER A TELEPHONE GIRL.

Miss Beal, Who Drew One Capital Prize, Has a Romance.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—Miss Mattie H. Beal, who has drawn a homestead claim in the new Indian country, which dispatches report is worth from $20,000 to $40,000, was for several years a clerk in a department store here. Out of her scanty income she supported her mother. While Miss Beal was a clerk in the department store she met Charles V. Arkoland, head porter at the Savoy Hotel. They became engaged, but the lack of money left their wedding day a matter of uncertainty.

Miss Beal left Kansas City several months ago for her former home at Wichita, where she became a telephone operator at $9 a week. With another operator she went to El Reno and registered. The first news she received that she had drawn a capital prize in the big lottery was when a fellow operator overheard on the telephone a list of the prize winners and Miss Beal's name was included. There was joy in the telephone office when the news was conveyed to Miss Beal, who is very popular with her companions.

Miss Beal says that she will settle on the claim and make a home for her mother and herself. It is expected that there will be a wedding when the claim has been safely secured.

Indians Lose Injunction Suit.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Department of Justice to-day received a telegram stating that Judge Erwin of the United States Court in Oklahoma had denied the application of "Lone Wolf" and other Indians for an injunction restraining the Government from distributing land in that Territory by drawings.

BRITISH SPHERE THREATENED.

France and Germany Are Said to be Building Permanent Forts at Shanghai.

LONDON, July 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Globe, cabling yesterday, says:

"The assurances given in the House of Commons by Lord Cranborne that the French and German troops are only temporarily here are refuted by the fact that both nationalities are erecting massive permanent barracks, which will take two years to complete, indicating that many years' occupation are contemplated.

Lord Cranborne, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, in his statement in the House of Commons on July 23, also included the Japanese troops, now at Shanghai, as being there temporarily. He said the presence of the French, German, and Japanese troops there was the result of Chinese disturbances, and in no wise prejudiced British supremacy in the Yangtse region, or involved any alienation of territory.

TO SHIP COAL BY WATER.

Alabama Product Will Go to New Orleans Over a New Route.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 29.—The Warrior Coal Company of Tidewater, Ala.; B. D. Wood, and the Elder-Dempster Steamship Company of New Orleans have made an arrangement for the shipment of 200,000 tons of coal to New Orleans by an all-water route. This is made possible by the recent completion of the Lake Borgne Canal. The route will be from the mines to the Gulf via the Warrior and Alabama Rivers, thence by the Mississippi Sound and through the Lake Borgne Canal to New Orleans. The price agreed on is $2 per ton.

The route is only 350 miles, against the 2,200 miles over which Pennsylvania coal must be carried. The project has excited a great deal of interest, as its success would mean much for Alabama coal, especially for export.

Alabama Coal for Mexican Road.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 29.—The Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company is making a shipment of 200,000 tons of coal to the Mexican Central Railroad. The coal goes from the Blocton mines to Pensacola, thence by chartered vessels to Tampico. Four vessels are now at Pensacola loading the first consignment of 25,000 tons. The order is the largest single contract for Alabama export coal ever secured, and was obtained after competition with Pennsylvania and West Virginia dealers.

TRIED SUICIDE IN CELL.

Girl Accused of $2,000 Robbery Hangs Herself After Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Montana, July 29.—Upon complaint of C. L. Hathaway, a hotel keeper of Wardner, Idaho, the police to-night arrested at her apartments in a hotel in this city Miss Flora Nickelsen, who is young and prepossessing, on the charge of having stolen several diamonds, a sealskin cloak, and other articles said to be worth over $2,000, the property of Mr. Hathaway's wife.

Miss Nickelsen when arrested became hysterical. She was locked up in the City Prison. Later upon examination of her cell the police found her unconscious, suspended from the door by a handkerchief in an endeavor to commit suicide. She was removed to a hospital.

Miss Nickelsen's home is said to be in Monmouth, Ill., which place she left about a year ago, visiting Chicago, Denver, and going to Wardner about two months ago. She will be returned to Wardner for trial as soon as her condition will permit.

Boy Killed by a Car in Brooklyn.

Joseph McClellan, ten years old, of 1,038 Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg, died in St. Catharine's Hospital last night from injuries received by being run down by Trolley Car No. 825 of the Crosstown line. The little fellow with a number of companions was playing at Manhattan Avenue and Freeman Street, when he started to run across the street directly in front of the car. Both legs were cut off. The motorman, John Kean, of 1,130 Manhattan Avenue, was arrested.

Killed by Trolley Car in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 29.—Charles Stein, a son of Henry Stein of Palisade Avenue, this city, was fatally injured this morning by being run over by a trolley car on Main Street, near Getty Square. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he died soon after being admitted.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

Internally, Externally and Eternally.
Use Pond's Extract for bleeding or inflammation. Adv.

For vacation trips, 1 day or more, send 6c. in stamps to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier.—Adv.

Nothing So Refreshing After a Journey as a sponge bath with Pond's Extract and water. Adv.

NEW JERSEY TOWNS SWEPT BY STORMS

Lightning Strikes Churches and Homes, Doing Great Damage.

MUCH ALARM IN ELIZABETH

Bridge Tender's Hut Where Four Men Sought Shelter Torn to Pieces—The Occupants Burned and Otherwise Injured.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 29.—The half completed steeple of the First Presbyterian Church, which was to replace the one destroyed in the great tornado of two years ago, was struck by lightning and badly damaged during a severe and alarming storm which passed over Elizabeth this afternoon.

The heavy timbers of the steeple were all in, but the sheathing had not been put on. The bolt hit the apex of the timbers at the height of the storm and with a blaze ran down among the timbers, ripping and tearing them. Half way to the ground the bolt leaped from the tower into the air again and flew to a chimney on a building some distance away, and after shattering that portion of the chimney above the roof disappeared, doing no damage inside the building.

One piece of timber from the steeple was hurled against the side of the Court House. It caused a commotion among the lawyers and clerks there.

The steeple has not yet been examined, but it is believed it will have to be taken down, as the church yard is full of splinters, and from the street it can be seen that cross braces are torn out, and that nearly all the big timbers are shivered.

Another bolt struck the Park Methodist Church. It tore a large hole in the roof.

Fully a score of chimneys in the city were hit by bolts, and many trees were torn to pieces. The thunder was one continuous crash of sound for at least seven minutes. The cloud which passed over the city lay so low down toward the earth that it is asserted that the tops of the spires on the Catholic Church were hidden in it. It became almost as dark as night for a time. During the few minutes the storm lasted the Weather Bureau measured the rainfall as 1.10 inches. The streets were flooded and cellars were half filled in the lower parts of the city, where the sewers were not able to carry off the rainfall fast enough.

The rain falling on the roof of the Riker motor vehicle plant, on Second Street, was so great in weight and volume that the roof fell in. The plant was flooded, and the management estimates its loss at between $15,000 and $20,000.

Frank A. Silvers of 36 Caldwell Place and his grandfather, Edward Wade of East Jersey Street, were crabbing on the Rahway River. When the storm came up they sought shelter in the bridge tender's shanty of the New York and Long Branch Division of the Central Railroad. In the shanty were Keeper Riley and his helper, a man named Dunn. The four crouched in the limited space waiting for the storm to pass. The shanty was hit by a bolt of lightning and torn to chips.

All four men were later found unconscious and fearfully burned. Wade has a blue streak down his body and down his left leg to the knee, and from there down the leg is ripped open. The edge of the torn flesh is seared as if by a redhot iron. It is not likely that he will live. Silvers is burned about the hand and shoulders. The burns look as though made by boiling water. The bridge tenders were shocked and burned. Riley was burned about the feet and lower legs. Silvers and Wade are in the General Hospital, but the others were sent to their homes.

Until late this evening the telephone and telegraph wires were in trouble. Telephones were so highly charged for hours after the storm that they were useless. The air was filled with electricity. Outside the city the wires were reported down and communication is difficult.

At Cranford a house was hit by lightning and set on fire. It was totally destroyed, but the inmates escaped.

The Catholic Church at Roselle was hit and badly damaged. A team of horses, being driven from Cranford to New Orange, were shocked to death by the falling of a high-power electric wire. The driver was shocked, but revived. Out in the country between Union and Cranford there were many trees blown down and others were struck by lightning. Crops are reported to be in a bad shape, being beaten down by the tremendous fall of rain.

A TORNADO NEAR NEWTON.

In Its Path Trees Are Uprooted and Twisted Off and Houses and Barns Suffer Damage.

NEWTON, N. J., July 29.—A tornado swept over this section at 4 o'clock this afternoon. No one was seriously injured here, as the thickly settled part of this village was missed by the whirling cloud

by a bolt in the first storm but was not badly injured.

NEW JERSEY CHURCH STRUCK.

Flames Followed the Lightning and Wholly Destroyed the Edifice.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. July 29.—The First Presbyterian Church at Flanders was struck by lightning and totally destroyed by the flames that followed, last night. A part of the contents was saved, including two organs, the pulpit furniture, chapel seats, and some cushions from the pews, &c. The insurance of $5,500 will not cover the loss. This is the second time in its history of less than fifty years that this society has lost its place of worship by fire. The present pastor is the Rev. William T. Pamele, formerly of Morristown.

Lightning also struck the home of J. T. Shepherd and family. The members were stunned, but no serious damage resulted to either inmates or dwelling.

MR. TRUSLOW'S HOUSE STRUCK.

The Roof Thrown 300 Feet—The Butler Seriously Injured.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 29.—The residence of Charles W. Truslow was struck by lightning at 10:30 last night and almost entirely wrecked. The roof was thrown a distance of 300 feet, and Richard Pierson, the butler, was thrown from his bed and now lies in a precarious condition.

J. C. Maben and his family occupied the house. They had all retired. They escaped injury other than the shock. Mr. Truslow is at present traveling.

THE STORM ON LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Floyd-Jones's Cottage at Babylon Wrecked—The Family Shocked—Great Damage to Crops.

BABYLON, L. I., July 29.—One of the worst electric storms that has ever visited this place and Amity passed over here this afternoon, doing much damage to crops. The electric storm was followed by a terrific rainstorm.

During the storm lightning struck the cottage of George Stanton Floyd-Jones of New York, who is spending the Summer here, and ripped the entire roof off the structure. There were twelve persons in the house at the time, and all were more or less shocked and badly frightened. Other buildings were damaged. Many trees were struck by lightning and others were blown down.

LIGHTNING STRIKES A YACHT.

Mast Shattered by the Bolt—A Coachman Thrown Out of Bed.

BAYPORT, L. I., July 29.—During the severe thunderstorm last night lightning struck and shattered the mast of C. S. Winin's yacht.

Another bolt struck the barn of W. K. Post, and the coachman, Brinkwald, was knocked out of bed and stunned for a time. A tree which stood in front of the premises of F. B. Moore was struck by a bolt and shattered.

SEVERE STORM IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 29.—A severe electrical and rain storm struck this city this afternoon at 4 o'clock and continued for almost an hour, doing much damage in all parts of the city and the surrounding country.

The city sewers were inadequate to carry off the supply of water, and as a result cellars are flooded in every part of the city. Toward the end of the storm large hailstones fell, breaking window panes and skylights in many parts of the city.

One bolt of lightning struck the large flagpole on top of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank Building. Another bolt struck the tower on the Polish church on Lafayette Place.

In all of the down-town factories work was suspended after 4 o'clock on account of the lightning. A bolt entered the door of Lowns's cooper shop and followed a barrel saw at which one of the men was working. The shops were closed down immediately.

At the works of the Delaval Separator Company the electric fluid found its way into the building by following the electric light wires, and, as all of the men were working around steel machinery, work was suspended for the day.

Old Church Struck by Lightning.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., July 29.—The belfry of the Old Dutch Reformed Church was struck by lightning this afternoon and the interior of the building damaged. During the Revolutionary War this church was used as a military prison.

HEAT CAUSES DEATH HERE.

Variations in the Temperature and in Humidity—A Storm Does Damage Far Up Town.

The weather played some strange and freakish pranks yesterday. Throughout all the various deviations of the thermometer, however, it remained hot—so hot that many persons were prostrated in the city and several deaths resulted.

The official who makes a business of collecting oddities in the weather line was occupied all day in keeping track of the mercury and humidity gauges. In the morning at 9 o'clock the heat registered was 79 degrees, while the humidity was 81. An hour later the humidity had dropped to 78 and the temperature had ascended to 83. By 10 o'clock the humidity had retreated to 76, while the mercury had kept right on attending to business and had reached 87 degrees. At 11 o'clock the heat remained the same, but the stickiness of the atmosphere had gone down four more points. It looked promising. At noon one degree had been gained in temperature and the humidity had lost one more point.

The mercury at 1 o'clock had jumped forward three points and rested at the 91 mark, while the humidity allowed things to remain as they were. The populace sweltered along at these figures until 3 o'clock. At that hour the temperature and the humidity both took a startling jump in opposite directions. The mercury began to tumble at a great rate, and the humidity ascended with the same agility. This sort of things was attended by a heavy storm of wind and rain.

Lightning struck in several places in the Harlem and Bronx districts, but the damage caused was slight in each case. The storm passed northward of the city, however, and the damage done below the Bronx did not compare with that of the storm of the early morning hours. At 8 o'clock last night the temperature had taken a fall of 10 degrees since 1 o'clock in the afternoon, while the humidity had gone fifteen points higher in the same time. Showers continued to occur throughout the afternoon.

MOROCCAN ENVOY ARRESTED.

LONDON, July 30.—A dispatch from Tangier to The Morning Post says:

"El Menebhi, who recently visited London and Berlin as a special envoy of the Sultan of Morocco, is reported to have been arrested at Mazagan because the Sultan disapproved of the concessions he granted while in England and of his expenditure of £2,000,000 in London and Berlin."

Fatal Collision of Lake Craft.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 29.—The whaleback barge Sagamore, loaded with iron ore, was sunk in a collision with the Northern Line freight steamer Northern Queen, near Point Iroquois, to-day. Of the crew of eight men two were drowned and one is missing. The dead are Capt. E. Joiner, who lived in Henderson, N. Y., and Ira Ives, cook, who lived at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Burley Smith, seaman, who lived at Woodville, N. Y., is missing. A dense fog covered the water at the time of the collision. The Northern Queen sustained considerable damage about the bow.

Will Care for McKernan Family.

Two men, who refused their names, called at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon and took away Mrs. Mary McKernan and her twins, Mary and John, seven months old. They said that they would also take her three children from the institution in which they were placed last week by the mother.

Mrs. McKernan is the woman who, with her husband and five children, was dispossessed from 521 West Forty-ninth Street last week. The husband was sick and was removed to the hospital, where he died last Thursday.

Mr. McKinley Goes to a Funeral.

CANTON, Ohio, July 29.—President McKinley to-day attended the funeral of Leopold Bischele, his old neighbor and friend, who died Friday night.

RAIN CAUSES SLUMP IN GRAIN MARKET

Chicago Holders of Wheat, Corn, and Oats Unload.

Traders Believe a Fair Proportion of the Crops Will Be Saved—Prices Close to the Bottom Level.

CHICAGO, July 29.—With the drought broken, the corn market to-day led a downward movement participated in by the other cereals. Wheat, with other bearish factors contributing to the weakness, closed 2 cents lower for September delivery. September corn closed 2½ to 2⅝ cents down, and September oats 1½ to 1⅝ cents depressed. In corn there was but one consideration—rain. After weeks of contemplation of a weather map bearing no marks of rain, traders in corn came into the pit believing that a fair part of the crop might be saved, and proceeded immediately to unload their holdings, with the result that September was quoted simultaneously from 52½ to 54 cents, or 1⅜ to 1½ to 2⅞ to 3 cents under Saturday's close.

There was little else to the trade save liquidation, which was continued with considerable activity until noon, when there was a perceptible decrease in the volume of offerings. The price was kept well under 53 cents all the session following the opening, although there was a fair amount of covering by traders who had the courage to sell short when prices were at their best. During the afternoon September was forced to 52¼ cents, and although there was a sharp rally to 52⅞ cents, the tap of the gong announcing the close found the market weak and nervous. September at 52⅞ cents, a net loss for the day of 2¼ to 2⅜ cents.

A potent combination worked to lower wheat values, and prices nearly all day were close to the bottom level. The corn break was, of course, the chief factor, but weak cables and bearish statistics formed an array almost equally weakening. September opened ¾ to 1¼ cents lower, at 69 to 68½ cents. Liquidation continued until the market, having experienced no rally of consequence, touched 67½ cents. This was near the end of the session, and reports of export buying and an allegation that hail and rain had injured the Northwestern crop created such apprehension among shorts, whose numbers had been greatly augmented during the day, as to cause covering, under which September rallied to 67⅞ cents. The close was weak, 2 cents net lower, at 67¾ cents.

In the oats pit, selling was on a heavy scale for the country account, the influence being the corn weakness. September opened from 33⅜ to 32 cents, and almost immediately recovered from the low point to 33¾. Thereafter the market ranged well under 33 cents, and closed weak, 1½ to 1⅝ cents lower, at 32⅞ cents.

EUROPEAN CROP SITUATION.

LONDON, July 29.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly crop review says:

"The harvest is proceeding rapidly in France. The wheat in Normandy, Picardy, and in the south exceeds the average, but there is a bare average in the west, centre, and east. Probably the total will not exceed 37,000,000 quarters, leaving 6,000,000 to be imported.

"Germany's wheat crop is 5 per cent. below the average on area, and also 5 per cent. below the average yield. Her import needs, therefore, will be larger than in 1900.

"The crop in Austria-Hungary, though not large, exceeds expectations.

"The Russian Spring crops have improved."

The Express remarks that the reports of damage done to the American corn crop are probably exaggerated, but the news sufficed to scare the trade, and the whole trade in feeding stuffs is much strengthened.

BOER CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

Pretoria Pastor Lectures in Chicago on the Conditions in Them—Krueger's Message to Americans.

CHICAGO, July 29.—"The horror of the situation in the Boer reconcentrado camps of South Africa is appalling. Men, women, and children are dying at a rate that would mean the extermination of the Boer race in nine years. The people are cooped up in unsanitary quarters, where they are unable to secure sufficient food or clothing, with disease making terrible ravages among them."

The situation in the concentration camps was thus described to-night at the Christian Reformed Church by the Rev. Herman D. Van Brockhuizen, until recently pastor of the leading Dutch Reformed Church at Pretoria. He has come to the United States to raise money to alleviate the sufferings of his countrymen, who are in the camps.

It is the intention of Mr. Van Brockhuizen to travel through the country, speaking in churches of various denominations and describing the situation throughout South Africa. The funds he is able to secure will be sent direct to Pretoria.

Regarding the outcome of the struggle, Mr. Brockhuizen is still optimistic. He believes the Boers will continue fighting until they eventually tire out Great Britain. "It is quite impossible to estimate the number of Burghers now in the field," he said, "but the force is undoubtedly much larger than when Pretoria was taken."

A few days before leaving Europe, Mr. Brockhuizen visited Mr. Krüger, and asked him what message he would send to the American people. Mr. Krüger replied:

"Tell them they are helping the English to slaughter our people by supplying them with horses, mules, and the munitions of war."

ARRESTED FOR SPITTING.

Bank Clerk Gets Off with a Reprimand by the Magistrate.

William Gardner, aged twenty-four, who is a clerk in the Lincoln Bank, was arrested while going down town on a Sixth Avenue elevated train yesterday morning for expectorating on the floor of the car. The arrest was made by Health Officer Alfred Powell. When arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Police Court, the prisoner denied his guilt and was very much perturbed.

"I was going down to the Clearing House with exchanges for the Lincoln Bank, where I am employed," he said, "and was in a great hurry. I did not spit."

The Magistrate let him go with a reprimand.

KENNEDY'S SALOON CLOSED.

Where Miles McDonnell Nailed a Man's Ear to the Wall.

Thomas Kennedy's saloon, at 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was closed last night for the first time in ten years, or more. This was the place where Miles McDonnell, then Kennedy's partner, nailed to the wall the ear of Jack Walsh, whom he accused of robbing him of $1,300.

The place has not been very prosperous of late, and Kennedy about five weeks ago transferred it to J. H. Russell, who now leaves it with an uncertain future. The building is a five-story brick structure, and there was no secret made of the fact that all the rooms above the ground floor were used for gambling purposes. Kennedy himself is still in a sanitarium in Westchester recoving from a dangerous beating received a few days ago.

Chicago Wins Brooklyn Whist Trophy.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—Chicago carried off the honors in the first day's tournament of the American Whist League by capturing the Brooklyn trophy. It required but four rounds to arrive at a decision, Chicago winning all of them. Six teams were entered for the event, made up of auxiliary associations affiliated with the league. The participants in this contest were New York, Chicago, Michigan, Atlantic Association, Wisconsin, and Northwestern. Play in the contest for the Hamilton Trophy will be the feature of to-morrow's programme.

COLUMBIA WON ASTOR TROPHY FOR SLOOPS

Continued from Page 1.

impatiently awaiting the orders to get ready for the fray.

Although the race was not to be started until 11 o'clock, preparations for the impending struggle were going on long before, and sails were got out on deck, critically inspected and discussed, as if a proper selection were a matter of life and death. Hoarse cries of boatswains and the creak of blocks sounded across the dull waters, as the trusted wings went slowly up into position, and on every hand there was an air of tense excitement over the struggle that was now close.

Large club topsails were sent aloft on the Constitution and Columbia, while the flagship Corona set the largest she has had since the cruise began. They bore away from their moorings on northeasterly wind with stared sheets lying over well toward their rails and slackening off the main sheets as they ran seaward. Constitution was first to leave the harbor at 9:50, and was followed by Columbia five minutes later. As the big yachts swept majestically out of the sheltering arms of Brentons Cove, yachtsmen stopped preparatory work on their craft for a few moments to watch their flight, as like two great gray eagles they winged their way stately to sea.

Independence, a looker on in Vienna, left her moorings at 10:05 in tow of the red tug Westler, one of the Lawson fleet, which pulled her to windward clear of Fort Adams, when she set her headsails, slackened her main sheet, and ran ahead of the tug as she dropped the tow line. She was moving very fast with her largest club topsail set, and as the shellbacks watched her reach along, there were many regrets that Boston's pugnacious craft would not match her fleetness against the Constitution and Columbia.

A big fleet of steam yachts followed in the wake of the racers at a dignified and leisurely gait. Among these were Capt. John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, the committee boat for the occasion; Virginia, Suitana, Sera, Anita, Tramp, Halcyon, Alvina, Parthenia, Josephine, Tuscarora, Taurus, Marguerita, Taro, Susquehanna, Narada, Duquesne, May, and Albatross. Wending her gloomy way amid the fleet of white-hulled pleasure craft came the black torpedo boat Morris. The revenue cutter Gresham was also out to see the start.

As the big fleet drew outside the harbor they found a heavy swell on that sent them rolling and pitching in the gray gulfs as they manoeuvred about near the lightship. A nine-knot breeze was blowing from the north by east outside, when the Nourmahal took up her position east by south of Brenton's Reef Lightship and established the starting line. At 10:58 she set the signal for the course, which was triangular, the first leg of which was 13⅛ miles SW. ⅛ W. to a stakeboat due east of Block Island Buoy, thence leaving the mark to port, NE. by E. ¾ E. 18 miles to and around a stakeboat 2 miles SW. by W. from West Island Light, leaving the mark to port; thence W. by N. ⅛ N., 6½ miles to the finish line off Brenton's Reef Lightship, a total distance of 38 miles. If the breeze from north by east held true the yachts were promised a run to the first mark, a beat to the second, and a reach home to the finish line.

The preparatory signal for the single-masted vessels and yawls was given at 11 o'clock. As there was plenty of wind and a run down dead before it, no one cared to risk skirting first for fear of being blanketed by the boats behind them.

AT THE STARTING LINE.

Skipper Rhodes of the Constitution, who had been playing a game of marine tag with Barr of the Columbia off to the eastward, finally came to the conclusion that it was about time to get over the line, and about two minutes after the signal, which was given at 11:05, he broke out Constitution's balloon jibtopsail and bore away for the line. Constitution crossed at the leeward end of the line, near the Nourmahal, about two and a half minutes after the signal. Royal Phelps Carroll's yawl Navahoe was next to cross at the windward end of the line, thirty seconds later, with Columbia, which had reached across to the windward end of the line, on her weather quarter. The English cutters, Senta, Hester, Isolde, and Eelin, followed in the order named, with Isolde to windward and Senta to leeward. As it was a dead run before the wind, booms were eased off to port, spinnakers broken out to starboard, and ballooners set.

The schooners followed at 11:10, and there was little noteworthy in their start except for the fact that Commodore Ledyard's flag ship Corona flew over the line almost with the gun. The Quissetta came next, about two minutes after the flagship, a little ahead and to windward of Elmina. The two last-named schooners had a little luffing match after they crossed, but on Skipper Dennis finding he could not make good, soon gave the matter up as a bad job, and both squared away after the leaders.

Just after the cup defenders started, the Independence, which was about a mile in advance to leeward, squared away on a parallel course and broke out her spinnaker and ballooner. The wind at the start had a force about 12 knots, but as the leaders neared the outer mark, it increased a trifle, and the Columbia drew up a little on her younger Bristol sister. About this time, 12:15, the schooners Elmina and Quissetta had another little luffing match and got so far to westward of their true course that Quissetta was compelled to take in her spinnaker and jibe to starboard.

At 12:35 the Columbia drew up on even terms with Constitution, and two minutes later took the lead just before reaching the Block Island mark. Here Constitution doused her spinnaker and ballooner, and jibed to the port tack at 12:37:30. Columbia stood on until 12:38:20, when she, too, jibed. Constitution drew sharply under the stern of Columbia, and, passing the old champion to windward, was first by the mark at 12:39:46, with Columbia close in her flashing wake, at 12:39:55.

Columbia cut inside of Constitution at the mark, where Charley Barr threw her to the starboard tack directly at the flag. Constitution stood on for twenty seconds and then followed Columbia on the starboard tack in-shore, quite a little space of rolling blue water to windward of her.

COLUMBIA'S GREAT FINISH.

Then followed a surprise that doubtless caused many a keen disappointment to those who have built high their hopes on Constitution's superiority to Columbia. All thought that now she would simply just toss her skirts and walk right away from the older boat, whose ill-fitting club topsail was almost aback. Constitution's berth to windward may best be understood by the fact that she passed to weather of the other racers, while Columbia tore by them to leeward.

Columbia immediately began to cut through Constitution's lee, a trick the new Bristol wonder could not perform in the long thirty-seven mile beat from New London to Newport last Friday. In 12 minutes she had worked out such a good lead on Constitution, that when the latter, at 12:52, went on the port tack, Columbia was to windward and ahead of her. The old boat's ability, handicapped as she was, to weather Herreshoff's later creation, in one tack lasting only a little more than ten minutes, seemed well-nigh unworthy of belief even after ocular proof, but she did it.

Then they made a long leg off shore on the port tack, and with every inch of water traversed Constitution fell astern of Columbia, until after half an hour's sailing she was a quarter of a mile behind. For an hour and a half the two grand sloops held their long off-shore tack, or until 2:23:35, when Barr flung Columbia to the starboard tack, and stood for the mark, off the West Island shore. Skipper Rhodes followed with Constitution a scant second later, and down toward their dancing goal bore the big sloops, with every inch of their bellying canvas drawing and laying them well over as they rushed on, with a noise like a strong wind in a mighty forest. Columbia was first to wear around, at 2:25:20, 2 minutes and 10 seconds ahead of Constitution, which was timed at 2:27:30.

With big jibtopsails set, they now reached for home, both boats going as if the sea were itself fleeing away from their severing keels. The battle had been fought and won, however, although Columbia gained a few more seconds on her victorious journey, and she swept across the finish line at 2:54:35, amid the deafening salutes of the assembled fleet of steam yachts and excursion steamers that, black with eager-eyed sightseers, lay in the long troughs and watched the inspiring homeward journey. Constitution crossed at 2:56:51. The struggle between the cup defenders was so keen that the other boats were almost forgotten.

In the schooner class the Corona, although she finished a long way ahead, was beaten by the Elmina by 2 minutes 14 seconds corrected time, thanks to a handicap of 18-odd minutes.

The Quissetta was outgeneraled in a luffing match with the Elmina near the first mark, and afterward stood too far to the eastward, where she was headed off by the wind, which was more to the eastward off shore. The times of the other boats at the first mark were: Navahoe, 12:45:08; Corona, 12:47:04; Hester, 12:49:19; Elmina, 12:50:36; Eelin, 12:51:26; Quissetta, 12:51:56; Isolde, 12:54:32; Senta, 12:55:10. In the eighteen-mile beat to windward there was little change in the order of the fleet, except that the cup defenders were still further ahead.

At the West Island mark they were timed as follows: Corona, 3:10:45; Navahoe, 3:11:15; Elmina, 3:25:00; Hester, 3:26:00; Senta, 3:40:50; Eelin, 3:41:00; Isolde, 3:44:00; Quissetta, 3:44:30.

They were timed as they finished as follows: Corona, 3:42:58; Navahoe, 3:44:30; Elmina, 4:00:14; Hester, 4:18:43; Senta, 4:20:28; Eelin, 4:21:47; Quissetta, 4:22:00; Isolde, 4:23:32. Summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS G.

Name.	Start. Time.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Constitution	11:07:38	2:56:51	3:49:13	3:49:13
Columbia	11:08:19	2:54:38	3:46:19	3:44:45

CLASS G—YAWLS.

Navahoe	11:08:16	3:44:30	4:36:14	4:23:50

CLASS I.

Hester	11:09:00	4:18:43	5:04:43	4:34:02
Eelin	11:09:13	4:21:47	5:12:28	4:30:36
Isolde	11:09:14	4:23:32	5:14:18	4:32:17
Senta	11:08:36	4:20:28	5:11:48	5:11:48

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Corona	11:10:35	3:42:58	4:32:23	4:32:23

CLASS D.

Quissetta	11:12:38	4:23:00	5:09:22	4:51:40
Elmina	11:12:58	4:00:14	4:47:16	4:29:09

Winners—Sloop class, Columbia; schooner class, Elmina.

WOMAN WIELDS A WHIP.

Causes Excitement at Brooklyn Yacht Club, and Hits Everyone But the Right Man.

Despite great pains to preserve secrecy, details of an exciting horsewhipping episode at the Brooklyn Yacht Clubhouse, at Bensonhurst, in which Louis Berg, a member, and Mrs. A. N. Anderson, wife of a broker in Manhattan, were the principal actors, have become public. Mrs. Anderson plied the whip, and in her excitement lashed several peaceable members who had been enjoying a quiet evening, but failed utterly to touch Berg, at whom her blows were aimed.

The club held its midsummer regatta Saturday, and the committee in charge of the arrangements made a ladies' day of it at the clubhouse, which is in Cropsey Avenue at the foot of Bay Thirty-second Street. In the evening there was a good vaudeville entertainment. Several of the more staid members, who did not care to mingle too freely with the gayety of the occasion, were sitting on the rear veranda of the clubhouse listening to the music as it floated out through the windows, when Mrs. Anderson, who is a very attractive woman in appearance and who has been a familiar figure at all the recent entertainments of the organization to which women were admitted, appeared among the group.

Mr. Berg, who is a member of the firm of Berg & Co., electrical engineers of 176 Broadway, Manhattan, was in the group. The angry woman made straight at him, quickly drawing a springy whip from the folds of her skirt as she faced him.

"I'll have my revenge now for the slander you have uttered again against my good name," she shrieked, and the whip whistled through the air. Mr. Berg dodged, and it caught the man sitting next to him. Again the whip whistled, and he threw himself to the other side, and again another man caught the blow. Meanwhile several members of the House Committee were making their way through the crowd toward the infuriated woman, but before they had seized her arms, she had laid about her several more stinging blows which found different marks among the members.

At last she was caught and led to the doors of the clubhouse, where the committee served notice upon her that she would not again be admitted to the club property. She took refuge in the country cottage, Wildwood, next door, which the family has rented for the Summer, and where she lives, with her husband and daughter.

Mr. Berg, it is said, will be expelled from the club at the next regular meeting. Mr. Anderson intimated that he would give out a statement of the affair last night, but when the time came he refused to do so, or even to see reporters, and Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Berg both refused to discuss the matter, although Mr. Berg would not deny that he had been in such a fracas.

GRIEF CAUSED SUICIDE.

Plainfield Man Shot Himself on the Anniversary of His Wife's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 29.—After visiting his wife's grave in the afternoon, and then writing three notes to members of his family, telling them that "he could stand it no longer," George B. Titsworth, Superintendent of the Potter Printing Press Company, shot and killed himself late last night.

Mr. Titsworth is believed to have left his home on West Seventh Street about 12 o'clock. He walked to a point about 500 feet from his home, on West Eighth Street, near Irving Place, and, leaning against a tree, put a bullet from a 38-calibre revolver into his right temple. The body was found early this morning by George Woodin, a milkman. It was cold. When Mr. Titsworth was missed this morning his room was searched and the notes found.

Mr. Titsworth had been depressed greatly since the death of his wife about a year ago. Mrs. Titsworth committed suicide by shooting. Yesterday was the anniversary of her funeral. About six months previous to Mrs. Titsworth's death her sister, Mrs. A. L. Titsworth, killed herself by leaping from a window at a sanitarium in Brooklyn. The sisters were twins.

Saturday Mr. Titsworth went about town and paid all his bills. He was forty-one years old. He had been identified with the Potter Printing Press Works since boyhood, having entered the works as an apprentice. He was a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, and prominent in the business affairs of the city. A cloud appears to rest over the Titsworth home, there having been eight funerals from there in seventeen years.

Child's Fatal Fall from a Fire Escape.

Little Alexander Adams, five years old, of 438 West Twenty-ninth Street, was instantly killed yesterday morning by a fall on his head from a fire escape. The child, who lived in the upper part of the house, found a soda water bottle in the hall and started downstairs to sell his prize for two cents. His mother called him back to put on his shoes, but he answered, "Be back in a minute." On the way he stopped in to see the Berg children, who live on the second floor, to tell them of his find, and there went out on the fire escape from which he fell.

$250,000 Fire in Canada.

WINDSOR MILLS, Quebec, July 29.—The St. Francis Mill, owned by the Canada Paper Company, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is estimated at $250,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by friction in the drying room. The plant was well insured. There are two other mills here belonging to the company and it is said additional buildings will be erected at once.

Senator Turner in Receivership Suit.

SPOKANE, Washington, July 29.—Joseph H. Boyd, a stockholder in the Kettle Falls Land and Improvement Company, has brought suit to have a receiver named for the company and the corporation dissolved, charging irregularities in the management. Three Trustees who are made defendants are United States Senator George Turner, Col. W. D. Turner, and Col. I. N. Peyton.

Leaves Estate to His Children.

The will of Napoleon Le Brun was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Office yesterday. With the exception of a bequest of $1,200 to Louise Bellay, who had been in his employ for many years, the testator leaves all his estate, which is estimated at $90,000, to his daughter, Adele L. Le Brun, and his sons, Pierre L. and Michael M. Le Brun.

Will of Ferdinand Traud.

By the will of Ferdinand Traud, which was filed for probate yesterday, his estate, of which the value is placed at $25,000, is divided between his sons, William T. and Alexander B. Traud, and his daughter, Anna J. Hellar. To his wife, Catherine, he leaves only her dower right in his property.

Guardian for Deacon Children.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—By a codicil to his will the late Edward Parker Deacon left all his property in equal shares to his four children, with William P. Blake of Boston as executor. The codicil provides for a guardian for the children.

Another Burglary at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 29.—Thieves continue to work at this place, and to-night they gained entrance into "The Old Mill," an amusement resort, and while the employes were at supper secured $35 and decamped. They left no clue to work on.

CAMPBELL TELLS OF THE SHOOTING BY DR. BENYON

Victim Shot Down as He Opened the Door for the Doctor.

Two Bullets Fired at Him as He Lay on the Floor—An Incident About an Insult to a Woman.

NEWARK, N. J., July 29.—George Campbell, who was shot a week ago last Saturday by Dr. John H. Beynon, to-day told his side of the story of the shooting. Campbell says that on the night of the shooting he returned home about 10:20 o'clock. He went to his room, and was preparing to take a bath, when the doorbell rang. Expecting a package of shoes to be delivered that night, he put on his garments to go down to the door.

The bell was rung twice again, and as he descended the stairs a violent kicking on the door began. Mr. Campbell said he looked through the glass panel at the side of the door, and could see Dr. Beynon standing on the veranda. He wondered why the doctor had come at such an hour, but, knowing the doctor's temperament and habits, he says, he did not feel angry at the manner of his summons, so he opened the door.

The doctor looked at him for a few minutes, but no word was uttered by either until Mr. Campbell said, "Well?" Then, Campbell says, the doctor fired, the bullet lodging in his right breast. Campbell reeled partly around, and received a second bullet under the left shoulder.

Bewildered by the suddenness of the attack and weakened by his wounds, Campbell staggered and fell. As he lay on his side on the floor of the hall the doctor fired again, Mr. Campbell says, "as if at a dog," and the third bullet in its glancing course lodged in the tissues of the abdomen. As Campbell, realizing that succumbing then meant death, tried to get on his feet another shot grazed his upper lip.

Mastering his weakness, Campbell says, he grappled with his assailant. He caught the hand that held the revolver and forced the doctor against the wall. The doctor freed himself, and the struggle was transferred to the parlor. Closing in again, Campbell flung his antagonist once more against the wall. As they struggled there another cartridge was discharged. The bullet seems to have pierced the carpet and entered the parlor floor.

The men struggled until Policeman Queenan reached the scene. Campbell says he had no revolver and never owned one, and that the second weapon found on the floor must have belonged to the doctor.

He had known the doctor a year and a half. With his mother, Mr. Campbell went to Miss Thompson's boarding house, and found the doctor an inmate of it. The acquaintance thus begun had never ripened into friendship. Mr. Campbell says he did not like the doctor. Aside from political differences, Mr. Campbell could think of nothing that would cause the doctor to harbor a grudge, unless it was one incident, which had happened more than a year ago and had passed from his mind.

"On that occasion," Mr. Campbell explained, "Dr. Beynon insulted a lady in my presence. The lady very properly left the room, and I called Dr. Beynon down for his conduct. I know he resented my interference at the time, but the matter was never mentioned between us again, I supposed he had forgotten it as completely as I had."

Asked if any woman had ever come between the doctor and himself, Mr. Campbell declared that there was none. In explanation he said:

"The only women that we both knew were those who lived in the house, and our mutual acquaintance in those cases was entirely casual. Outside the house the doctor did not move in the same circle, so to speak."

WILL NOT TAKE A VACATION.

"Aunt Sarah" Titus, Keeper of Westchester Bridge, Thinks Tammany Again After Her Job.

"Aunt Sarah" Titus, the venerable tender of the Westchester Bridge across the Bronx River, is again in fear of losing her place. She has been there about forty-five years, and is more than seventy years old. How she defeated the purpose of Tammany to discharge her and replace her with a man upon the coming into power of the present municipal administration is a matter of history. She refused then to give up the keys of the drawbridge to the man appointed to succeed her. Public opinion was with her, and in the end the man gave up his purpose and she was left alone.

She took no vacation last year and was very much surprised on Saturday when one John Conway came up to her and told her Bridge Commissioner Shea had detailed him to relieve her from her labors just long enough to enable her to have a week's vacation. She is suspicious and will not take the offer, so Conway and she remained side by side during the business hours, the woman positively refusing to let him take her place. Conway himself is enjoying a pleasant little respite from the city's heat and oppression, and says that he is there for one week by order of the Commissioner, and he will not go away until the time for which he was assigned has expired.

Other troubles have come upon the old woman. Her little shanty was ordered removed, but John Roeber of East River and One Hundred and Seventh Street, a dealer in second-hand materials, gave her another which she has moved by permission on to a lot owned by Tiffany the jeweler, where it is erected on poles ten feet or more in height.

CONGRESSMAN COOPER'S BRIDE.

Woman He Married Here Was Miss Sarah A. Cooper-Phillip.

Special to The New York Times.

RACINE, Wis., July 29.—It is learned today that the wife of Congressman Henry A. Cooper, who was quietly married in New York on Friday, was Miss Sarah A. Cooper-Phillip of New York, and that the ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's sister in that city.

The story of the courtship dates back about five years, when Mr. Cooper, while visiting in New York, met Miss Phillip, and immediate friends in New York, Washington, and other places in the East predicted a courtship and marriage. About two years ago the young woman visited the West, and spent some time visiting Mr. Cooper's sister, in Burlington, Wis. The bride derived her hyphenated name by adding that of her step-father, Phillip, to her own.

Basil Gordon Dead.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 29.—Basil Gordon of Baltimore, a prominent business man and Democratic politician, died this afternoon at Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks. He was formerly a member of the Virginia House of Delegates and Senate. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1892, and a member of the Committee on Notification. He was also Chairman of the Virginia State Committee during the 1892 campaign. Mr. Gordon was born in 1860, and finished his education at Johns Hopkins University. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Trust Company.

Editor Yenowine Dead.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 29.—George H. Yenowine, one of the best-known newspaper men in the West, died suddenly tonight. He was connected with the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin for many years, after which he launched Yenowine's News, a Sunday society paper. Mr. Yenowine then became Sunday editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, where he remained several years, returning to Milwaukee about a year ago. He was one of the founders of the Milwaukee Press Club. Mr. Yenowine was forty-six years old, and leaves a widow and a son.

Newark Strike at an End.

NEWARK, N. J., July 29.—The strike of the garment makers in this city is practically at an end. Thirty-five out of the thirty-eight contractors gave in to-night and agreed to sign a contract to be drawn up later by the strikers. This practically ends the strike in this city, as the three contractors that did not give in to-night will probably do so to-morrow.

BRIGHT STORIES FOR SUMMER READING

Notable Fiction, widely varied in Subject and Scene, by

Henry van Dyke — Rudyard Kipling
Norman Duncan — George Hibbard
Clara Morris — H. W. Phillips
Josephine Dodge Daskam — Edwin Lefèvre

Beautiful Illustrations by

Howard Pyle — Howard Chandler Christy
W. R. Leigh — W. Glackens — F. Y. Cory
and others

Special Features for New York:

"The Caliph and His Court"
By ARTHUR RUHL
How "BIG CHIEF" DEVERY disciplines his men

A Wall Street Story

"The Man Who Won"
By EDWIN LEFÈVRE

MIDSUMMER FICTION NUMBER

McCLURE'S FOR AUGUST

10 Cents — 10 Cents

Sweet Clover Brand Condensed Milk

FRESH DAILY — NEVER THICKENS

although superior in quality, costs no more than ordinary brands.

FREE—An Artistic Porcelain Milk Server or a beautiful Silver Plated Milk Ladle given to all users of the superior *Sweet Clover Brand Condensed Milk*. Sold by all grocers.

Mohawk Condensed Milk Co., Rochester, N. Y.

New York City, 89 Hudson Street.

MERCHANT TURNED POLICEMAN.

Caught a Crap Shooter Who Was Gambling in the Hallway of His Home.

August K. Stebbins, an importer of millinery goods at 643 Broadway, turned policeman when annoyed by a gang of crap shooters in the hallway of his residence, 21 Sixth Avenue. As a result William Jackson, colored, aged thirty-four years, and living at 123 West Twenty-seventh Street, was locked up at the Charles Street Station.

"There were two crowds of men shooting craps," said Stebbins to Magistrate Deuel, when the prisoners were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. "One was in the hallway of the place where I live, and the other was in front of the premises. There were about thirty-five men altogether. They were both white and colored. Everybody was shooting, and the players used the vilest kind of language.

"I came down to the street and got a policeman. Then we made a descent on the crowd. The crap-shooters all ran, and I caught this prisoner."

Policeman Klinot of the Charles Street Station was the officer secured. He failed to capture anybody, but took charge of Jackson, the man who was arrested by Mr. Stebbins. The prisoner was fined $5.

STANFORD WHITE'S CHARGE.

His ex-Gardener Held for Stealing Jewels—Magistrate Brann's Quotation.

Stanford White, the architect, of 121 East Twenty-first Street, appeared in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning against Carl M. Overgaard of 218 East Thirty-fifth Street. Overgaard was employed by the architect as a landscape gardener at his country home in St. James, L. I.

Overgaard a little over a week ago was discharged by Mr. White. He called at the city home of the Whites and the housekeeper, not knowing that he had been discharged, admitted him, and he took five costly pins. One was valued at $1,000 and contained sapphires and pearls. Another pearl pin was nearly as valuable. These were recovered by Detectives Kane and Kelly.

Overgaard pleaded guilty. Then Magistrate Brann, turning to Mr. White, said:

"It seems to be a hard thing nowadays to get honest servants. Shakespeare in his works says, somewhere: 'There is one honest man in a thousand.' Since I have been on the bench I have found that to be a fact."

Then, turning to Overgaard, Magistrate

COL. MURILLO SEIZED ON A GERMAN VESSEL

Colombian Soldiers Took Him by Force from the Allegheny.

WAS WRAPPED IN GERMAN FLAG

Insurgent Envoy Invoked Its Protection —Protests of Ship's Captain, Passengers, and Vice Consul Also Unheeded.

The Atlas Line steamship Allegheny, which arrived in port yesterday from Kingston and South American ports, brought news of the forcible removal of one of her passengers at Cartagena, Colombia, by the Colombian authorities despite the formal protests of the Captain of the vessel, as well as those of the German Vice-Consul at Cartagena, who was supposed to have jurisdiction in the matter, as the Allegheny flies the German flag. The passenger was Col. Abel Murillo, aide to Gen. Uribe Uribe, the Colombian insurgent leader. His removal was attended throughout by most dramatic circumstances.

The Allegheny is one of seven vessels of the Atlas Line, secured recently by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, and sails under the German flag. Her Commander, Capt. H. Low, is an Englishman, but has a German certificate, so that the vessel is esentially a German one. The report of the action of the Colombian authorities was made to Emil Boas, agent of the Hamburg-American Company by Capt. Low as soon as the vessel reached port yesterday, and this report was cabled at once to the home office in Hamburg. It is probable that the matter will be laid before the German Government, and may cause international complications.

The twenty-two passengers on the steamship were loud in their denunciations of what they termed the unwarranted and arbitrary actions of the Colombian authorities, and three of them, an American, an Englishman, and a Belgian, gave out a signed statement on their arrival here, setting forth all the circumstances of the affair. The official report of Capt. Low, made to the home office, was kept to a certain extent secret by Agent Boas, but the gist of it, as given out by Mr. Boas, corresponds in most respects to that of the passengers.

Col. Murillo left this city last March for Colombia, bearing Gen. Urbie Uribe's manifesto to the Colombian insurgents advising them to cease hostilities, temporarily at least. Col. Murillo went with a passport given to him by Dr. Carlos Martinez-Silva, the Colombian Minister at Washington. His arrival at Barranquilla, the nearest seaport to Bogota, the capital of Colombia, was learned of by his friends in this city, and since that time the latter have had no word from him, except that he was immediately placed under arrest when he set foot on his native soil and taken to Bogota. He had long been given up for dead by the Colombians in New York.

It is learned that he had been lying in prison in Bogota until recently, when it was decided to send him out of the country. He was ordered to proceed to Savanilla and take the first vessel sailing from that port.

PUT ABOARD THE ALLEGHENY.

During his journey from Bogota to Savanilla he was practically a prisoner in charge of Castro Uricochia, Commander in Chief of the army. He was placed on board the Allegheny. It is a long trip over the mountains from Bogota to Savanilla, and while Murillo was en route it became known here that Gen. Uribe Uribe had mysteriously left his apartments on Madison Avenue and disappeared from the country. The New York Consul for Colombia received information that led him to suspect that the General had slipped off to Costa Rica, and was organizing a filibustering expedition in aid of the Colombian insurgents. This information was conveyed to the Minister of War at Bogota. The authorities immediately concluded to hold Murillo at all costs. The Allegheny had sailed from Savanilla when the order for his detention reached there, but the order was immediately forwarded to Cartagena.

On the morning when the Allegheny made port the Military Chief of Police of the city with four policemen boarded the vessel and ordered Murillo to go ashore with him, as the Governor of the State of Bolivar wanted to have a talk with him. Murillo, knowing what this meant, refused, and his refusal was backed up by Capt. Low, who said that the vessel constituted German territory, and the officers had no right to take a prisoner therefrom. There was a good deal of parleying, at the end of which the Chief of Police withdrew his force, threatening to return later and take the prisoner by force.

Capt. Low then went ashore to get his clearance papers, intending to put to sea as soon as he had obtained them. The harbor authorities refused to issue the papers and referred the Captain to the Governor. That official, when appealed to, said he wished to talk with Murillo on shore, and that the clearance papers would not be furnished until the prisoner had been given up. The Captain again asserted his rights and the interview ended with nothing accomplished.

In the meantime the Chief of Police again visited the vessel and attempted to secure Murillo, but the first mate, who was acting Captain, with the aid of some of the crew, also Englishmen, refused to give Murillo up, and by a show of force compelled the Police Chief and his men to retire. All the passengers were by this time worked up to a furious state of excitement and threatened to attack the Colombian officials. The German Vice Consul was appealed to, and made a formal demand for the Allegheny's clearance papers, but the Governor was obdurate.

Later in the evening the Police Chief reappeared for the third time with a largely increased force of men armed with guns and bayonets. Capt. Low had returned aboard a short time before, and was accompanied by the German Vice Consul. The Colombian officials were confronted at the entrance to the cabin by the excited passengers, but the display of weapons caused the latter to fall back. The officials said they had come from Governor Velas with orders to take Murillo at any cost, and meant to have him.

Murillo was seated in the cabin at the time, and as the boarding party was coming over the gangway, a German flag was handed to him by a passenger, and he wrapped it about him. On the previous visits of the officials he had barricaded himself in his room. This time he relied solely upon the protection of the flag. When the officials entered the cabin he arose and drew the folds of the flag about him.

"I will not go with you," he cried. "You cannot take me. I am under the protection of the German Government. I defy you!"

CLUNG TO A LADDER.

The officials, however, advanced upon him. Capt. Low stepped up and protested against the seizure. He told the officials that the vessel was German, and they had no right to act. The Chief and his men continued to advance upon Murillo, who ran to the companionway and twining his arms about the ladder, cried out that he would not be taken. The passengers again protested and showed signs of coming to the aid of Murillo, but the show of arms again awed them. Then Murillo, still struggling frantically, was torn from the ladder, and carried bodily over the gangplank and ashore. Soon after this the Allegheny's clearance papers were sent on board, and the vessel got under way.

Capt. Low, when his vessel arrived yesterday, refused to make a statement for publication regarding the affair. The signed statement given out by the three passengers of the Allegheny expresses some indignation because Capt. Low gave up the prisoner and severely censures the German Vice Consul at Cartagena, who is accused of sympathising with the Colombian officials and with failure to protest more vigorously than he did against the acts of the officials.

Emil Boas said he would take no action whatever in the premises and was not sufficiently versed in international law to say what the consequences of the acts of the Colombian officials in taking a prisoner from a German vessel will be.

At the office of the German Consul General it was said that the matter had not been brought before the Consul officially and until this was done no action would be taken and no opinion would be expressed.

Arturo de Brigard, Colombian Consul, said that he had not heard officially of the seizure of Murillo, but that he had learned the story from an unofficial source. He said that Uribe Uribe had become active again and that it had been learned that he had entered Venezuela and that he was organising an army to again rebel against the Government.

"Murillo," said Mr. Brigard, "is in the confidence of Uribe Uribe, and it was believed that he was going to meet him and arrange for a visit to this country to purchase arms and ammunition for the new army he is organising. I do not believe that Murillo will be imprisoned or held as a political prisoner. He will simply be prevented from meeting Uribe Uribe."

Señor Raoul Prez, secretary of Gen. Uribe Uribe, said: "Those who know the dungeons in the walled town of Cartagena never expect to see poor Murillo or hear of him again. The cells are far down below the walls and few who spend any time there are ever well again."

Col. Murillo is twenty-eight years of age and is the nephew of Manuel Murillo, who was for two terms Liberal President of Colombia.

A NEW BALLOON EXPERIMENT.

Comte de la Vaulx Will Try to Cross the Mediterranean.

PARIS, July 29.—Comte de la Vaulx, an aeronaut, who will attempt to cross the Mediterranean in a balloon about the middle of August, has arrived in Toulon to superintend the preparatory arrangements. President Loubet, M. de Lanessan, (Minister of Marine,) and many other prominent persons have contributed to the cost of the experiment.

An immense balloon shed, opening toward the sea, will be first constructed. Carrier pigeon posts will be established along the coast from Barcelona to Nice and at Corsican and Algerian ports, with which the aeronaut will communicate en route.

CHINESE INDEMNITY PAYMENT.

Money to be Received by a Bankers' Committee at Shanghai—First Sum Due Next Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Dispatches from Mr. Rockhill, the United States Special Commissioner at Peking, give some details regarding the payment of the indemnity not heretofore disclosed.

The interest on the indemnity began to run on July 1 of this year, and the payments will become due semi-annually, the first to be met Jan. 1 next. China will be allowed three years before making the first payment on account of the principal.

The money, both on account of principal and interest, will be received by a financial committee located at Shanghai, to be known as the Committee of Encashment. This will be composed of the heads of foreign banks at Shanghai, selected by the Governments interested in the payments. The committee is to distribute the funds turned in by the Chinese Government among the various powers.

The diplomats at Peking favor the immediate application of the new tariff, the effect of which will be to abolish the free list except as to cereals. Mr. Rockhill has been instructed by the State Department to urge the exemption from the new rates of cargoes now afloat. He is also to try to secure a postponement of the application of the tariff until importers have had an opportunity to complete contracts.

ROW IN THE COMMONS.

William H. K. Redmond and Another Irish Member Suspended.

LONDON, July 30.—There was wild uproar in the House of Commons between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning at the conclusion of the debate on the bill for the taxation of agricultural property. The Conservatives interrupted Mr. Walton (Liberal) with cries of "Divide!" William H. K. Redmond, (Nationalist,) on a point of order, called the attention of the Speaker to the interruption, but the Speaker ruled that the point was not well taken.

Mr. Walton resumed, but quite inaudibly, owing to the persistent cries of "Divide!"

Mr. Redmond shouted "Police! police!"

The Speaker said this expression was disorderly.

Mr. Redmond—Why don't you keep order?

The Speaker directed Mr. Redmond to leave the House, and "named" him. Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, moved Mr. Redmond's suspension, and this was carried by a vote of 306 to 71.

Patrick O'Brien (Nationalist) persisted in regard to the same point of order, and was in turn "named" and suspended.

The bill was adopted.

FLOGGING IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Mr. Choate's Remarks Deprecating It Criticised by London Papers.

LONDON, July 30.—Ambassador Choate, presiding yesterday at the distribution of prizes to pupils of the London University School, alluded deprecatingly to the "delicate subject of flogging," which had been abandoned, he said, "years and years ago in America."

His utterances have led to some editorial comment in the morning papers. The Standard defending the "ancient method."

Mr. Choate suggested in the course of his remarks that Great Britain and the United States should exchange prize boys, distributing them in their respective schools, and thus promote the "altogetherness of the two countries."

Husband a Wife Murderer and Suicide.

DODGE CITY, Kan., July 29.—E. Kirby, proprietor of the Park Hotel, to-day shot and killed his wife and then shot himself, both dying instantly. The cause assigned was a disagreement over property.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers and thunder storms; east to southeast winds.

There will be showers to-day in New England, the lower lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley, with lower temprsatures, except in New England, and there will also be local thunder storms in the Middle Mississippi Valley from the Gulf States westward through Arizona, in Southern Utah, Eastern Wisconsin, and Colorado. From the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lakes westward the weather will be fair. On Wednesday the weather will be generally fair, except that local thunder storms are probable in the South and Southwestern States.

On the New England coast the winds will be light to fresh east to southeast; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh and variable, though mostly east to south; on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts light south to southwest; on the upper lakes fresh west to northwest, and on the lower lakes fresh westerly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have variable winds, mostly easterly, with showers, to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	70	75	78
6 A. M.	70	75	80
9 A. M.	74	83	93
12 M.	82	87	97
4 P. M.	80	84	89
6 P. M.	78	72	78
9 P. M.	74	71	74
12 P. M.	72	70	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82½
Weather Bureau	82
Corresponding date, 1900	75
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The barometer registered 29.84 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.91 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 86 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 93 degrees at 2:20 P. M. and the minimum 71 degrees at 8 P. M.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Lackawanna Railroad is stringing telephone wires from stations to the houses of engineers, firemen, brakemen, and conductors who reside over one mile from stations in order to be able to summon them without delay in case of need.

It is understood that at a recent meeting of the Union Pacific Company a number of Directors were temporarily elected. The names of these new Directors will not be given out until it has been decided if they will be elected permanently.

The Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association met yesterday to consider the advisability of authorising reduced rates to Buffalo from points within a radius of 200 miles. Definite action will be taken at the next meeting.

President Truesdale and General Traffic Manager Cauldwell, of the Lackawanna Railroad have just returned from an inspection trip over the system, which showed the road to be in very satisfactory condition.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF HUMBERT'S MURDER

Observed by Commemorative Services Throughout Italy.

100,000 VISITORS TO ROME

Pilgrimage to the Tomb of the Late King—First Stone of a Chapel at Monza Laid.

ROME, July 29.—The first anniversary of the assassination of King Humbert (at Monza by Gaetano Bresci, who was sentenced to life imprisonment and who committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell May 23) was observed to-day by commemorative services throughout Italy.

Rome was the centre of the observances, and 100,000 visitors came here on a pilgrimage to the tomb of King Humbert in the Pantheon. In addition, members of the royal family, Senators, and Deputies assembled at the capital to take part in the ceremonies.

The ceremonies began at 7 o'clock in the morning, when the King, Queen Helena, Queen Margherita, Queen Maria Pia, (Dowager Queen of Portugal and a Princess of the House of Savoy,) and the Princes and Princesses prayed at the tomb of the late King. The royal party afterward attended mass. At 10 o'clock high mass was celebrated in the Pantheon, which was elaborately decorated inside and outside. Conspicuous, in the centre of the edifice, stood a catafalque surmounted by the royal insignia and surrounded by innumerable wax tapers. Detachments of Royal Curassiers were posted about the building and other troops cordoned the Pantheon Square.

The Knights of the Order of the Annunziata, the Cabinet Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, the State and Provincial authorities, the Senators and Deputies, and many naval and military officers were present at the high mass.

The pilgrimage to the Pantheon took place in the afternoon. There was an immense procession, composed of delegations from all the Italian provinces and colonies, and civil, military, and labor associations, with flags and bands of music. It was estimated that over 100,000 persons took part in the parade. Many of the participants were garbed in multi-colored historic costumes. Innumerable wreaths were carried in the procession. Enormous crowds of people lined the route, and the windows, balconies, and roofs were crowded to their utmost capacity. All the stores were closed and everywhere flags were displayed at half mast. The procession filed past the vault containing the body of King Humbert and there deposited the wreaths.

The ceremonies closed this evening at the Adriano Theatre, where addresses were delivered.

The most noteworthy provincial exercises took place at Milan, from which city there was a pilgrimage to Monza, the scene of the assassination of the King. The wreaths were so numerous that the field on which King Humbert's last review was held looked like a flower garden. The first stone of the expiatory chapel, which is being erected by King Victor Emanuel, was laid by the Duke of the Abruzzi, representing the King.

RUSSIA AND MR. KENNAN.

He Was Courteously Treated in the Empire, and His Expulsion Was a Matter of Policy.

LONDON, July 29.—Mail advices received here from St. Petersburg give details of the expulsion from Russia last Thursday of George Kennan, the American author and lecturer.

Mr. Kennan's expulsion was carried out quietly. He was provided with a traveling passport, signed by the Chief of the Political Police, and boarded a train for Wirballin, accompanied by an escort. His own passport was returned to him on his arrival at Wirballin. The correspondent says:

"Mr. Kennan arrived at St. Petersburg three weeks ago, after an absence of fifteen years. He entered the country by way of Finland, on an American passport which had been examined and signed by the Russian Consul at Hull. Since his arrival here Mr. Kennan had renewed his old and pleasant acquaintanses, and had collected literary material. He was not engaging in any political agitation. The Russian press referred to Mr. Kennan's return courteously, no paper suggesting that he was not welcome, and he began to feel secure.

"At about 6 o'clock Thursday evening a high police official placed him under detention in his room and read a notice requiring Mr. Kennan's departure by 10 o'clock Friday night. There is only one explanation for Mr. Kennan's expulsion, and that is that the Russian Government has not recovered from the effects of his criticisms of the Siberian exile system, which has been greatly modified and restricted since Mr. Kennan first wrote of it. His expulsion was simply a question of policy, which has not affected the personal attitude of old friends toward Mr. Kennan, who was invited to places where the highest Governmental officials were present."

A responsible official of the Press Department of the Ministry said to the correspondent on Mr. Kennan's arrival:

"I do not think that anybody here doubts Mr. Kennan's good faith. We believe he made an honest and sincere investigation of our prisons-exile system, that he was misled by those he trusted, and was often imposed upon. His perspective was wrong. One can give a bad impression of any country if one selects the most repulsive subjects to write about.

"Personally, I think Mr. Kennan's book did a great deal of good. Our press is now allowed to discuss the conditions of exile with a freedom not dreamed of several years ago. The shameful conditions prevailing on the island of Saghalien were lately exposed courageously by a St. Petersburg newspaper, and the worst abuses have been corrected."

Mr. Kennan, says the correspondent, is coming to London, and thence he will go to Nova Scotia.

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

First Battle Results in Theoretical Annihilation of English Channel Defense Fleet.

LONDON, July 30.—The first battle in the British naval manoeuvres took place yesterday afternoon, when the cruiser squadrons of the opposing fleets were engaged off the Scilly Islands, with the theoretical result that the defending fleet was annihilated.

The Channel is now apparently at the mercy of the enemy. Eighteen cruisers were supposititiously sunk.

Dowager Empress Frederick Worse.

CRONBERG, July 29.—As a result of the visit of Prof. Renvers from Berlin it is officially announced that the condition of the Dowager Empress Frederick is not satisfactory. Her Majesty has not left her apartments for the last few weeks; and though medical bulletins have not yet been issued they may soon be expected. Princess Henry of Prussia has been at the castle on a flying visit.

Mormons Proselytizing in Germany.

BERLIN, July 29.—Francis M. Lyman, one of the Mormon apostles, preached yesterday before the Berlin Mormon congregation, which now numbers over 400 members. Kattner, a German Mormon missionary, reported that the movement was making progress in Germany, and asserted that a few days ago a congregation numbering eighty-eight had been organised in Stettin.

More Treber-Trocknung Arrests.

BERLIN, July 29.—Two members of the Board of Directors of the Treber-Trocknung (Grain Drying) Company of Cassel, the insolvency of which concern was announced July 4, were arrested to-day. Five Directors are now in jail.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

Organized Agitation Against It Begun—Government Official Admits It May Not Become Law.

BERLIN, July 29.—The comments of the foreign press on the Tariff bill are extensively reproduced here, especially the Russian and Austrian. American comment is generally regarded as more temperate than that of St. Petersburg and Vienna. There is a widespread impression in Berlin that the severe criticism appearing in the Austrian semi-official press is due to an effort on the part of the Vienna Government to impress Germany with the great political dangers to which the German element in Austria would be exposed through the resuscitation of race animosity in Austria if the bill should become law.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten is deeply incensed because the Fremdenblatt, the organ of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, appeals to the Reichstag to reject the bill, and it regards the indignation of the American press as "ill-placed in view of the fact that the German increases do not reach by any means the height of the American tariff."

Commercial treaty sympathizers have begun to raise a fund, called "Gegen den brotwucher," to promote agitation against the bill.

A number of merchants interested in American goods were interviewed to-day. The Director of a large company importing much electrical machinery from the United States said:

"While some of the increases in our line are very heavy, still the duty is so small a part of the value of the goods that we can continue importing. The bill will undoubtedly reduce imports of electrical goods, but the Americans produce such extraordinarily good and cheap machines that the latter will continue to come in under smaller profits for makers, shippers, and sellers."

A prominent importer of American machine tools said:

"American machine toolmakers are so far ahead of the Germans, and their system of production is so specialized that their cheap machines will continue to find a market here. Of course, the market will not retain the dimensions of the past two years, but steady imports will be kept up for some years yet."

Two dealers in first-class American bicycles pointed out that while the increase on bicycles is enormous, namely from 00 to 150 marks per hundredweight, still the wealthy classes of Germany are so thoroughly convinced of the superiority of American machines over German that they will insist upon having them without regard to the price.

The attention of a high Government official was called to-day to the violent tone of the Russian press. He answered:

"Yes. I have read the published extracts, and we are doing nothing to suppress them."

The official referred to implied that the extracts were published with the Government's expressed sanction, and he further emphasized the fact that "foreign newspapers should not get excited, since nothing has yet been decided, the bill being only the basis for discussion."

There are rumors that Chancellor von Bülow caused the publication of the bill in order to bring out criticism of it.

FOREIGN TRADE OF GERMANY.

United States in Ten Years Has Gained First Place in Imports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Ambassador White, writing from Berlin under date of July 2, 1901, transmits the following official statistics of the foreign trade of Germany from 1891 to 1900, inclusive:

In 1891 the United States occupied fourth place in the import trade of Germany, with a total of $108,528,000, being preceded by Great Britain, with $160,888,000; Austria-Hungary, with $142,324,000, and Russia, with $138,040,000. In 1895 the imports into Germany from the United States rose to $121,618,000, and after that year increased rapidly until 1900, when they reached the sum of $266,750,400. The United States thus stands far above any other country in this trade, being followed by Great Britain, with $190,920,000; Russia with $175,740,000; Austria, with $172,312,000, and France, with $72,590,000. During this period American imports into Germany have increased more than those of the last-named four countries together.

As regards the export trade of Germany, the United States has occupied third place during this period. In 1900 the United States imports from Germany were to the value of $104,482,000; in 1899, $89,726,000, and in 1898, $79,492,000. Up to 1898 they showed a tendency to decline, amounting in 1891 to $84,966,000, and sinking in 1894, under the tariff of 1890, to $64,498,000, the lowest point reached. The first place in the export trade has been continually held by Great Britain, which is the only large country with which German trade shows larger exports than imports.

BUYS AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

Lyons-Mediterranean Road Will Experiment with Ten Engines.

PARIS, July 29.—The newspapers here announce that the Lyons-Mediterranean Railroad has bought a number of American locomotives. M. Baudry, the chief engineer of the road, was questioned on the subject. He said:

"The report is true. We have purchased ten American locomotives. They have just arrived at Arles, where they are now being put together. We intend experimenting with them, with the view of adopting the points, if there are any, in which they are superior to the French engines."

M. Baudry was also questioned respecting the use of American coal on his road, and said:

"We bought a large quantity last year, when the prices were much below the prices of Cardiff coal. But now the prices of Cardiff coal have fallen, and we have given up using American coal, which needs to be cheaper than Cardiff coal because we found it to be of poorer quality. However, if American coal can be landed here cheap enough, our company is ready to buy it."

SANTOS-DUMONT TRIES AGAIN.

Steers His Balloon Successfully, but Decides Not to Go Round the Eiffel Tower.

PARIS, July 29.—M. Santos-Dumont made another successful experiment this afternoon with his dirigible balloon. He sailed from St. Cloud to the Longchamps race course, around which he steered the balloon, and ascended and descended. Though he had announced that he would make an attempt to go around the Eiffel Tower, the aeronaut changed his mind, saying his motor was not yet working as well as he wanted, and that the weather was threatening.

In the course of the trip M. Santos-Dumont cut one of his hands slightly with a guide rope. Otherwise there was no accident. The aeronaut wore a gray lounge suit and a straw hat, sat in the car with confidence, and managed the apparatus with ease. Prince Roland Bonaparte and the members of the Deutsch Committee viewed the ascent. All the newspaper correspondents in Paris and many local newspaper men witnessed the exhibition. There were many other spectators, including a large number of women, whose handsome toilettes gave color to the scene. The crowd warmly cheered M. Santos-Dumont at the start, and on his descent his friends crowded around him and shook his hand as they congratulated him upon his success.

The aeronaut started at 4:35 P. M., and descended at 4:55 P. M. The exhibition, though successful, was disappointing, in that the balloon did not go around the Eiffel Tower. An hour later a heavy rainsquall swept over the Eiffel Tower and the Bois, which justified the prudence of M. Santos-Dumont in declining to make a further ascension to-day.

As the aeronaut sat in his car, prior to the start, workmen were tinkering at the motor, which evidently was not working quite smoothly, and when the balloon was manoeuvering over the Longchamps racecourse smoke was seen to be issuing from the motor. M. Santos-Dumont explained, on descending, that this was due to a slight defect in the apparatus. He was satisfied that he could make the trip to the Eiffel Tower and back, but apparently feared he would not be able to obtain sufficient speed to fulfil the conditions of the Deutsch prize.

On descending M. Santos-Dumont had to submit to a fire of questions. He is a good linguist, and replied in French, English, and Spanish with equal readiness. One disappointed spectator insisted that M. Santos-Dumont should go around the Eiffel Tower after the aeronaut had explained that the motor was not running well. M. Santos-Dumont, making a movement as if to get out of the car, said, "Here is my place. Now you can try," at which the spectator, to the amusement of the onlookers, retreated into the background.

ANARCHISTS LAUD HUMBERT'S MURDER

New Details of Plot Told at Anniversary Meeting in Paterson.

Editor Esteve Says Two Other Men Now in Prison Went with Bresci to Kill the King.

PATERSON, N. J., July 29.—Anarchists of this city and many other places, including Brooklyn, Hoboken, and West New York, assembled here to-night to celebrate the anniversary of the assassination of King Humbert of Italy. The meeting was held in a little hall in the rear of Bianchi's saloon, in Straight Street, known as Bartholdi Hall.

No preparation in the way of decoration had been made, not even a red flag being in evidence. It had been announced that Mrs. Bresci, wife of the assassin, would be present, but she did not put in an appearance.

Pedro Esteve, editor of La Questione Sociale, delivered in Italian the speech of the evening, and disclosed some alleged details of the assassination plot that heretofore have not been published. He said in part:

"Down with monarchy! Down with empires! There is nothing which can or will prevent us from attaining our end, which is to free mankind. We care nothing for the gallows or the most horrible ways of dying so long as by dying we advance the cause we hold dear.

"A year ago Bresci killed Humbert. The Government called him one of the worst, if not the worst, criminals in history, but those for whose opinion he would have cared called his act a noble one. I wish every country had a Bresci. How much better the world would be! Kings act in an arbitrary way. They act in a manner which is detrimental to the welfare of the poor. Every laboring man is worth fifty Kings.

"They threw Bresci into prison for what he did when he should have been honored. And what of his two friends, our two friends who went when he did? One of them was from this city, Quintocavello, and the other from West Hoboken, Lani, who sailed on the same steamship with Bresci for the same purpose. All three went to do that which Bresci did. Viva Bresci!

"Those three men did not know what the other was going for, and two of them were sorry when they found another was ahead of them. Those men are in prison now. The question we ask the United States Government is, were those men citizens, and where are they now?

The family of Lami lives in Hoboken. The wife of Quintocavallo is in West Hoboken. She has tried to trace her husband, but does not know where he is. Nothing has been heard from either of those men. The Right to Exist Group wrote to Attorney Merline of Rome to ask about Quintocavallo, and is waiting for him to trace him. It is necessary to begin a campaign for these men.

"The Italian Government advised the United States to find out if there was a group here and see if the plot was started here in Paterson. We have to see now if there is a plan and a plot on to kill Quintocavallo and Lami as they killed Bresci.

"Perhaps some of us may be selected to go there. Let not our hearts fail. Matteo was selected to kill Humbert. His heart failed him, and he died despised by all. Bresci was then selected, and his death was that of a hero."

Matteo's introduction into the case is new. Some months before Humbert was killed he died, alone and unattended, presumably by suicide, if what Esteve said was correct. This would indicate that Bresci was the third Patersonian to be selected.

Spierlando begged off, and was respited on condition he kill some one here. He killed a shop foreman who had become objectionable to some Italians and then himself, and the letter telling all was found on his person.

In closing Esteve highly complimented the authorities of this city. The police of New York and Brooklyn would not allow meetings, he said, but here in Paterson, a great manufacturing city with many nationalities in its population, the meetings were allowed.

THE BOERS IN BERMUDA.

An Effort to Find Employment and Recreation for Them—A Letter from the Governor's Niece.

The condition and needs of the Boer prisoners in Bermuda are shown by extracts from a letter from Miss Katharine D. Elwas, niece of the Governor of the island, now in possession of Robert B. Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt suggests that it might be desirable to form a committee to investigate the matter, and says that communications of those interested may be addressed to Theodore M. Banta, Secretary of the New York Life and of the Holland Society.

The following from Miss Elwas's letter, dated July 20, is furnished by Mr. Roosevelt:

"As no doubt you know, there is now a large Boer prison encampment in Bermuda. The Boers themselves are absolutely penniless, and quite without occupation, and an association has been formed here with a view of helping them to make and sell things and also to find them some sort of recreation.

"I am Honorary Secretary of this association, and at present find there is plenty to do. Down here we have arranged that the work exchange is to sell toys, &c., made by the Boers, but we shall never find the sale for 3,000 men's work in this little island, so I am most anxious to find some market in the States. If you know of any one who would undertake to buy a lot and resell them in America I could arrange for a box of sample toys, marked and priced, to be sent to him. I am also trying to get some hammocks with carved crossbars made, which I should think might sell well."

BOERS IN LORENZO MARQUES.

LISBON, July 29.—A dispatch received here from Lorenzo Marques City announces that a Boer command, accompanied by women and children, has entered Portuguese territory in the neighborhood of the Limpopo River.

Reinforcements of troops have been sent to disarm the party of Boers.

$500,000 FOR LORD ROBERTS.

Message from King Edward Recommending a Grant Read in the Lords.

LONDON, July 30.—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Salisbury read a message from King Edward, to the effect that, in consideration of the eminent services of Field Marshal Earl Roberts in South Africa, his Majesty recommended that Parliament grant to him the sum of £100,000.

33,000 BOERS NOW PRISONERS.

LONDON, July 30.—Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary to the War Office, replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, said the Boers made prisoners or surrendered since the declaration of war numbered, up to July 1, 33,000.

War Medal for Winston S. Churchill.

LONDON, July 30.—King Edward distributed further medals yesterday afternoon at Marlborough House. Winston Spencer Churchill was one of the recipients of medals.

New German Antarctic Expedition.

BERLIN, July 29.—An imperial decree, issued to-day, announces that an antarctic scientific expedition, under the leadership of Dr. Drygalski, will leave Kiel in August, to establish observation stations at Kerguelen Land and at the furthest attainable point south.

New Boxer Outbreaks in Shan-Tung.

SHANGHAI, July 29.—The North China Daily News announces that there has been a recrudescence of outbreaks by the Boxers in the Province of Shan-Tung, in consequence of the success of the allied villagers in Pe-chi-Li Province against the troops of Li-Hung-Chang.

Lucrative Post for Yung-Lu.

SHANGHAI, July 29.—The notorious Yung-Lu (who was Imperial Treasurer and later Generalissimo of the Northern Army) has been appointed to the lucrative post of Controller General of the Revenue Board.

The Best "High Ball"
Is made from an unflavored whiskey.

Try WILSON.

That's All!

GERMAN WARSHIPS MAY VISIT A FRENCH PORT.

Report that the Squadron Now at Cadiz to Meet von Waldersee Will Put In at Brest.

PARIS, July 30.—It is reported in Paris that the German squadron now at Cadiz, where it has gone to meet and to escort Count von Waldersee on his return from China, will visit Brest. It is asserted that letters addressed to the squadron have already arrived in Brest, where the squadron is expected before Aug. 7.

The papers comment upon the fact that this would be the first occasion since 1870 when a German squadron had entered the naval port of Brest.

There are only three French warships there now, as the Northern Squadron is engaged in manoeuvres in the Mediterranean.

CADIZ, July 29.—On the arival here of the German squadron commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia, the latter telegraphed, in the name of Emperor William, greetings to the Queen Regent of Spain, and received a cordial reply.

About 700 German bluejackets who are ashore here are fraternizing with the Spanish soldiers and sailors. Prince Henry today visited the Commander of the Port.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Paul Rainey, Cleveland; Mark Wles, Beaumont, Texas; Col. D. G. McIntosh, Maryland.

HOLLAND—P. Chouteau Scott, St. Louis; W. K. Dunlop, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—McPrice Owen, London; W. B. Gano, Dallas, Texas; John E. L. Kohlsaat, Cincinnati.

VICTORIA—F. M. Maddox, Austin, Texas; Conde Hamlin, St. Paul.

GRAND—J. M. Knapp, Buffalo; Capt. E. S. Preble, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge J. F. Parkhurst, Scranton; David C. Whitney, Detroit.

HOFFMAN—Judge Emile Rest, Louisiana; R. G. Hamilton, Youngstown, Ohio.

ALBEMARLE—R. S. Marshall, Cincinnati; M. D. Rucker, London.

MANHATTAN—Lord Stavesdale, England; Percy G. Harrison, British Consul at Costa Rica; Judge John W. Kellogg, Ogdensburg.

MURRAY HILL—B. F. Weaver, Omaha; Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson, N. Y.

PLAZA—Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, Pleasantville, N. Y.; John S. Dickinson, Jr., Savannah.

NETHERLAND—C. H. Tenney, Methuen, Mass.; Shirley Moore, Louisville; John M. Gillespie, Louisville.

GRAND UNION—D. L. D. Granger, Mayor of Providence.

ST. DENIS—E. T. Dodd, Paris.

NORMANDIE—James B. Lyons, Martinsburg, West Va.

ASTOR—J. S. Mello, Brazil; T. D. Robertson, Dallas, Texas; Dr. Gustave Hoze, Vienna.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Weinberg, cloaks and suits, 337 Broadway.

Stone, Fisher & Lane, Tacoma, Washington; J. W. McLane, general buyer, 337 Broadway.

Wasserman, Kaufman & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; J. S. Gutman, general buyer, 260 West Broadway.

Reinhard, Meyer & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. E. Reinhard, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Meyer's, Julius, Sons, Richmond, Va.; M. Falk, boys' clothing, 377 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; F. Avril, notions and jewelry; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. Quirk, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Stronge Millinery Company, St. Paul, Minn.; J. Stronge, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Ira Scotland, hosiery and knit underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.

Gusky, J. M., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Gusky, clothing; Holland House.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, dry goods; 88 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. G. Joyce, prints, ginghams, and wash goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. E. Atkinson, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; N. Oestreicher, ladies' and infants' wear; 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, clothing; 764 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Woolf, George, Son & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; G. Woolf, laces and embroideries; Herald Square Hotel.

Finberg, C., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Finberg, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Schmitz, V. M. & Co., Evansville, Ind.; J. F. Schmitz, hats; Hotel Cadillac.

Stroh & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. B. Hengerer, upholstery goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. B. Mull, clothing, 2 Walker Street.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss L. Richter, muslin underwear; Miss M. Hill, laces, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. Johnston, carpets, 2 Walker Street.

Troelicht, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, St.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes daily at 5 o'clock
Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The Wanamaker Store

Next Thursday

begins our greatest August Trade Sale of Furniture.

The best news we ever told is in preparation.

The finest lot of Furniture ever brought together under-price is being arranged.

Housekeepers, or prospective housekeepers, who are out of town as they read this word, should make preparations to come in on Thursday, if possible, or the first convenient day following.

There will be every sort of furniture, from the lowest-priced to the most elegant.

The values will be the greatest we have ever given.

Of course we can make deliveries of goods at your convenience, later on. The only important thing is to make your selections early in the sale.

It Begins Next Thursday August First

Women's
Chamois Gloves
Under-Price

White, pearl, and natural chamois color gloves; many of them perfectly fresh; some are a little soiled. All have patent clasp fasteners.

Two-thirds of the lot were 65c; one-third was 75c.

Today choose for
50c a pair

They are washable, of course. All regular sizes. Tenth street.

Charming
FRENCH NECKWEAR
At Half Prices

We have looked through our stock of women's dainty French Neckwear, and sorted out every piece that is in the least soiled or mussed. We are very critical, so that many of the pieces exhibit almost undiscoverable hurts—but down goes the price, in each instance, to *half*.

Included in the groups thus reduced are Stocks and Jabots of chiffon and silk, that were $3 to $10; now $1.50 to $5.

Chiffon scarfs, with accordion plaited ruffles, that were $4.50 to $10; are now $2.25 to $5.

Broadway.

Good, Low-Priced SHOES
For Women and Children

Shoes for the youngsters—boys and girls—who are probably wearing out their shoes in the country at an unprecedented rate—shoes for their mothers, too; for they have been provided for in this grist of good news of shoes at far below what ought to be their prices. Read:

For the Boys—

Sturdy Lace Shoes, of black kid and calfskin, with solid sole leather and firm stitching; $1.10, $1.30 and $1.50.

Rubber Soled Canvas Oxfords, that wear well; in all sizes, large and small; 35c a pair. Annex Store.

For the Girls—

Shoes of stout kidskin, in neat toe shapes, with patent leather tips (the best for wear); 95c.

For Women—

Women's Oxford Shoes, of black kidskin; in a dozen different sorts at a saving of at least a third. You may find just what you want in this lot for $1—or surely for $1.20, $1.40 or $1.60.

Basement.

How Many Thousands of Dresses Will Yet Be Made With
Fine NEW BATISTES
At 5c a Yard

Perhaps you thought you had plenty of dresses for the Summer. But with such crisp and dainty cottons selling at twelve yards for sixty cents, when twelve yards of calico would be seventy-two cents, ten thousand women are likely to change their minds in a jiffy.

This is entirely unlike the usual midsummer offering, because the variety of patterns is as full and complete as at the beginning of the season. The patterns are choice. The goods are out of their original cases for the first time.

The fabrics are dainty; and yet the cloth is substantial.

All the thousands of yards sold yesterday do not affect the variety today at all; for we had a hundred and fifty thousand yards ready, and counters are as full and the goods as beautiful today as yesterday.

There are solid colorings in complete variety of shades, with beautiful Foulard patterns and smaller figures in white.

There are broad and handsome stripes—some light, others dark; and plenty of the neat narrow stripes in black or colors with white, in two sizes, complete in color assortment.

There are also black grounds with neat figures in white.

Some choice broad stripes are printed in *two* colors on white.

Now these choice and beautiful Batistes are here in the profuse variety to choose from today at **Five Cents a Yard.**

Ninth street aisle, Rotunda, Fourth ave., and Basement.

Imported Embroidered
SWISS MUSLINS
At 50c a Yard

This is the season's round-up of the beautiful and exclusive patterns which we brought over from Switzerland this season, to sell at $1.25 and $1.50 a yard.

So much did you admire our selections that we sold twice as many of these goods this year as ever before. But we prepared for greater selling, and still had these few thousand yards too many for selling at $1.25 and $1.50.

They will likely go away in a jiffy, when the most beautiful cotton goods that are made, can be bought at *50c a yard!*

There are forty different designs to select from, in embroidered lacey scrolls with flowers or polka-dots on tinted grounds; embroidered figured stripes in white and black on tinted grounds, and embroidered figures in black on tinted grounds.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

COIN PURSES
and Handkerchief Bags

For the pocketless woman who must carry a collection of "trifles light as air" wherever she goes, here's an attractive and varied showing of Coin-purses and Chatelaine Bags. Some are in sterling silver, others in dull black enamel, for mourning wear; in different styles of mesh. All are as practical as they are pretty.

Then there's an assortment of imported Neck Chains, studded with stones, to which a purse may be attached.

Hints of the kinds and prices:

Sterling Silver Purses, with heavy decorated frames; close woven mesh; $2.

Handkerchief Chatelaines; heavily triple-plated; decorated frames; armor mesh; $1.50.

Coin-purses, heavily plated; close woven mesh; $1.50 and $2.

Black Enameled Purses, in various styles, suitable for mourning wear; $1.50 to $3.50.

Black Enameled Handkerchief Bags; large size; heavy decorated frames; $2.75 to $5.

Long Chains for coin-purses; set with pearls and Rhinestones; $6.75.

Other chains, with pearl and turquoise settings; $1.75 to $3.75.

Main aisle.

TOWELS and Toweling
Unusually Low-Priced

One never seems to have enough in summer time.

Supplies that ought to be ample run short just as you want towels most.

We have certain lots where we wish to cut down stocks quickly, and offer these opportunities to thrifty housekeepers today:

At 8c a yard, from 12½c—Heavy all-linen bleached crash; 17 in. wide; suitable for dish toweling or rollers.

At 12½c each, from 16c—Checked twilled window cloths; unhemmed; 24 in. square.

At 14c a yard, from 17c—Extra heavy bleached twilled crash; 19 in. wide; with red or blue border; splendid quality.

At 24c each from 30c—Austrian bleached plain crash roller towels; 18 in. wide and cut 90 in. long before making.

At 25c each, worth 35c—Bleached German damask towels, with knotted fringes and red or blue borders; 24x50 in.; the best 25c towel that we know of.

At 25c each, from 32c—All-white fancy weave hemstitched towel; soft finish and splendid wearing quality; 20x39 in.

Fourth avenue.

White Pique at 12½c

This is a collection of Fancy Figured Pique which has been selling as special value at 15c and 18c earlier this season.

Every word from Paris tells of its wide popularity over there.

Excellent styles and little price will probably end this lot quickly. Broadway.

White APRONS at 25c

Aprons for mistress or maid. Every conceivable sort, from the extra wide variety, to the little kinds for sewing.

All are nicely made—exceptional value in both quality and finish.

But best point is that every kind you want is here.

Broadway.

LILLIAN CORSETS
and GIRDLES

Here is news of sharply emphasized reductions in the prices of the finer sorts of our Lillian Corsets.

They are in the newest models, and especially adapted for summer wear. The new prices are half the original ones—or less; and offer to many women an occasion to buy handsome corsets at far less than they could ordinarily expect to get them for. Other summer corsets and dainty girdles are also told of:

Lillian Corsets—

At $3—Of fine coutil; worth $6.75.

At $5—Long waist, straight front; worth $11.

At $5—Fancy silk batiste; straight front; in pink, white and blue; worth $15.

Girdles—

At $2.50—Dainty light-weight girdles, of whalebone.

Other Summer Corsets—

At $2—Of batiste; low bust, short hips.

At $3.75—Of batiste; medium high bust; straight front; no side steels.

At $4.50—Of batiste; low bust; straight front; extended hips.

Second floor.

These in the basement:

At 50c—"R. G." Corsets, of strong net; sizes 18 to 23; worth $1.

Muslin UNDERWEAR
And Shirt Waists

Our hot-weather supplies of these dainty garments keep always a little ahead of your hot weather demands—which is saying much. Merely a look at their fresh, crisp whiteness serves to make you feel cooler. Numberless styles, made in that perfect way which renders Wanamaker muslin underwear distinctive—and at prices to suit the widest range of needs. News of Petticoats and Night Gowns today.

Shirt Waists, too, pretty ones of white lawn, that you have been buying so rapidly under-price.

Petticoats—

$1.75—Of muslin; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with four rows of torchon lace insertion; ruffle edged with lace.

$2.25—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with embroidery, and bias cluster of plaits above.

$2.50—Of cambric; lawn ruffle, trimmed with two rows of Cluny lace insertion and plaits above; ruffle trimmed with lace.

$2.75—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with embroidery and cluster of plaits above

Night Gowns—

$1.75—Of cambric; V-neck, yoke of fine plaits and four rows of embroidery insertion; neck trimmed with embroidery; long sleeves.

$2.25—Of nainsook; round neck, front of cluster of plaits and hemstitching; short sleeves; neck and sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

$2.50—Of nainsook; V-neck, yoke of Valenciennes lace insertion and beading; neck and sleeves trimmed with lawn ruffle edged with Valenciennes lace; long sleeves.

$2.75—Of nainsook; low neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and beading; neck and sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes lace edging; long sleeves.

Shirt Waists—

75c—Of fine white lawn; front plaited and hemstitched, buttoned down the back; regularly $1.

85c—Of fine white lawn; full front, plaited and trimmed with embroidery; buttoned down the back; regularly $1.25 and $1.50.

Second floor.

WASH SKIRTS
Worth up to $3.50
At $1.50

Impatience rather than necessity impels us to this offering today of some of the most desirable skirts in our stock. They might readily be sold at regular prices, if we waited for you to come for them.

They are of polka-dot duck, in blue and black, with trimming of white; also of linen, in two styles; and of white pique, in flounce style. All are the right kind of skirts for wearing just now.

We're too impatient to wait, so we say $1.50 each, to make you impatient to come for them.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's BATHING SUITS

For two months yet the ocean offers the most delightful and invigorating of diversions.

Even for a week at the seashore every woman wants her own bathing suit. Then she always knows who wore it last and how clean it is.

Then, of course, the matter of looks is important—more so this year than ever before.

We are reliably informed that there is no variety elsewhere equal to Wanamaker's.

These lots for particular mention:

At $2.50—Suits of flannel and alpaca, in good styles; trimmed with braid.

At $3.25—Suits that have been variously priced up to $5. A good assortment; some are the ones and twos left of good styles.

At $5.50—Special suits of mohair in black and blue; made with sailor collar and shield of polka-dot silk.

Other suits of mohair, up to $12.

Second floor, Broadway.

SHIRT-WAIST SUITS
At Little Prices

Sharp price-concessions have been made, to clean up the summer stocks. Many a new dress will still be wanted before the summer is out. Few opportunities such as this come to offer cool, serviceable and pretty dresses at such little cost. This group:

At $5, Suits worth up to $15—

This lot includes all that remain of the popular Florodora suits. No more after these are gone.

Second floor, Broadway.

Ecru Revering with Plaits
At $1 a yard

This is handsome French goods that was imported to sell at $1.50 to $2.50 a yard.

The ecru ground is illuminated with dots in assorted colors; and plaited, as well.

It has been extremely popular at regular prices. This importer's necessity to sell makes a very attractive offering. $1 a yard.

Broadway.

BATH BRUSHES

Useful bath-room adjuncts, that add their quota of comfort and enjoyment to the morning tub. In a number of styles, and at varying prices.

Bath Brushes, with long curved handles, 25c.

Bath Brushes, with straight adjustable handles, 40c.

Bath Brushes, with curved adjustable handles, 50c.

Bath Brushes, of still better quality, 75c to $3.75.

Also an offering of excellent Scissors at remarkably low prices:

Good steel scissors, with heavy sterling silver handles; 5½ to 7 in. long, 75c.

Good steel-edged shears; 6 to 9 in. long, 35c.

Tenth street.

Boys' CLOTHING
Below Value

"Below value" is the slogan that stirs the Boys' Clothing Store nowadays. It marshals in serried ranks groups of splendid clothing at clean-up prices full of interest to every mother.

Here are the orders for the day:

At $3.50—A composite group of double-breasted suits with knee trousers of blue serge and mixed cheviots. Some in all sizes from 8 to 16 years. Their value is $5.

At $5—Three-piece knee-trouser suits; a round-up of our lines in these suits. In blue serge and mixed cheviots and cassimeres. Sizes for ages 9 to 16 years; values $6 to $9.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Outdoor Comforts And Pleasures
For the Summer Home

Croquet and Cricket Sets, Hammocks, Tents and the like.

Our Annex Store holds almost everything for the recreation hours in the country—all good, reliable sorts, at fairest prices.

Croquet Sets—

At 90c—Set of 8 mallets and balls, wickets and colored stakes.

At $1.50—Set of 9 mallets and balls, wickets, all nicely finished.

At $2—Set of 9 mallets and balls, extra heavy stakes and wickets; made of fine grain maple.

At $3.25—Set of 4 mallets and balls, threaded handle regulation length, 8-inch head, made of best rock maple.

At $2.75—Set of 8 mallets and balls, made of best maple; 8-inch head, handles regulation length.

A good assortment, made of best English and domestic dog-wood, from $5 to $12. Extra fine double sets, made of apple-wood; Japanned white enamel wickets, at $6.

Cricket Sets, from $1.50 to $6.50 a set.

Tents—

Children's tents, 7x7 ft., made of heavy blue and white canvas; complete, $5.

Children's tents, 5x5 ft., made of heavy blue and white canvas; complete, $3.

Umbrella tents, 7 ft. high, 7 ft. square; complete at $3.75; were $4.50.

Wedge tents, 9x9 ft., of 10-oz. army duck; complete at $6.75; regular price, $11.

Wall tents, 9x9 ft., 10-oz. U. S. A. standard duck; complete with poles, $12.60.

Hammocks—

At $1, regularly $1.50—Pillow and spreader, regulation size.

At $1.50, regularly $2—Pillow, spreader and valance; canvas weave; regulation size.

At $3, regularly $3.75—Pillow, spreader and valance; 2 end bars; canvas weave; 48x80 in.

At $3, regularly $4.25—Pillow, spreader and valance; 2 end bars; canvas weave; large size.

At $5, regularly $6.50—Pillow, spreader and valance; 2 end bars; extra quality and large size.

Baby Hammocks, with canopy, $1.50; regularly $2.50.

Lawn Swings, See-Saws, Express Wagons, Buckboards, Wheelbarrows, Garden Tools, Velocipedes, and Tricycles at remarkably low prices.

There is also a demonstration of the Peerless Toy Sewing Machine. It is worked by hand; and is a wonderful help for travelers. Takes very little room in a trunk or grip; and does very good work. Price, $2.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or 76 E. Ninth Street.

BRIC-A-BRAC, Cut Glass and CHINA Under-Price.

The tasteful housekeeper is always susceptible to the charms of pretty wares that decorate the home.

These offered in this July clean-up suggest refined beauty for the parlor, sitting-room and dining-room.

Beauty is their chiefest attraction, but the little, and very unusual prices will please the thrifty housekeepers who wish to gratify their love of such wares without being extravagant.

Many a home will be beautified at insignificant cost today.

These hints of goods and prices:

Fancy China—

At 25c each, regularly 50c—A good variety of pretty pieces of French china—not a piece worth less than 50c. Well decorated and well finished.

Tea Plates — Bread-and-Butter Plates
Fruit Saucers — Cups and Saucers

At 10c each, regularly 25c—Austrian china, with flower decorations and gilt. Nothing worth less than 25c.

Breakfast Plates — Bread-and-Butter Plates
Tea Plates — Oatmeal Saucers
Fruit Saucers — Cups and Saucers

Main aisle.

Fancy China Pieces—

At two-thirds prices—

Vases, at $1, from $1.50; $1.25, from $1.75.

Salads, at $1.35, from $1.75; $1.40, from $2.

Cake Plates, $1.25, from $1.85.

Celery Trays, $1.25, from $1.75.

Olive Dishes, at 50c, from 75c.

Bric-a-Brac—

Figures—

At 50c, regularly $1. At $1, regularly $3.

At 75c, regularly $2. At $1.50, regularly $3.50

At $3, regularly $4.

Bric-a-Brac—

Busts—

At $3, regularly $7. At $6, regularly $12.

Cut Glass—

Bowls, 8 in., $3 and $5, regularly $5 and $8.50.

Celery Trays, $3 and $4, regularly $5 and $6.

Water Caraffes, $3, from $4.

Bowls, 9 in., $5 from $7.50.

Handled Nappies, $2.75, from $4.

Water Tumblers, $3 dozen, worth $5 dozen.

Water Pitchers, 3 pints, $9, worth $14.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COACH TOUR TO BUFFALO

G. B. Hulme and W. L. Beadleston Planning a Novel Journey.

GOOD TIMES WILL BE USED

Four Days Allowed to Complete the 500 Miles, Starting from the Waldorf-Astoria.

George B. Hulme and William L. Beadleston are now arranging to make a long coaching tour from this city to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in September. This will be the only long-distance coaching tour in the Fall, notwithstanding rumors that have arisen from time to time of coaching trips to Philadelphia, Buffalo, via Philadelphia, and Boston. The coach that will be used in the coming trip will be the Good Times, which for the last six years has run during the Spring from the Waldorf-Astoria to Inwood.

Aurel Batonyi will be the professional whip in the long run, which will be a total of 501 miles, but it will be driven at intervals along the route by Mr. Hulme and Mr. Beadleston, as well as others, who are interested in organizing the tour. Six lovers of coaching are the primary backers of the enterprise, and a committee is now at work arranging the mass of detail that is necessary to insure success. Aurel Batonyi has general charge of the management, and he arrived in the city yesterday from the Long Branch Horse Show and will devote his time from now to September upon the Buffalo run.

It may be interesting to know at the outset that the coach Good Times, which has been owned by Mr. Batonyi for the last six years, was sold by him last month, with the harness and equipment and fourteen horses, to George B. Hulme and W. L. Beadleston. They were among the organizers of the new American Coaching Club, which was formed late in the Spring, and the coming Buffalo run will be given under the auspices of the American Coaching Club. Being thus its initial event, every effort is being put forth to make it a successful event in the history of American coaching.

Mr. Batonyi was somewhat loath to discuss the matter yesterday, as he said the plans were in the hands of the six gentlemen getting up the trip.

"Of course," he remarked, "one of the difficult points to arrange in so large a tour is sufficiency in relays of horses. That matter is now being carefully worked out. Over eighteen or twenty relays of horses will be needed between New York and Rochester, but from the latter city to Buffalo the horses will be supplied by Seward Cary. After the horses have been used for one trip they will be shipped ahead, so that they may be picked up the following day, and so on. Over a hundred miles, I think, will be made each day, and Buffalo ought to be reached, barring accident, on the fourth day from leaving New York. The start will be made from the Waldorf-Astoria, but the exact date is not yet fixed. It will be, I think, about the middle of September.

"I have also disposed of my other coach, the Olden Times, to Ira A. Kip, Jr., and Leslie D. Ward of Orange, and they have been using it in runs from the Essex County Country Club of Orange to the Baltusrol Club and other resorts. I am practically retiring from my coaching career, and in the Fall I expect to sail for Europe and will spend the Winter on the Continent, in Paris, Vienna, and other places, probably returning to New York in the Spring. The Good Times will continue to be run next Spring as formerly, from the Waldorf to Inwood, and I may do some driving under the supervision of the owners, but my plans are not definitely fixed so far ahead."

Seward Cary, who has offered to supply the horses for the good times from Rochester to Buffalo, is well known among horsemen and polo players in the East. He is the leading polo player in the Buffalo Polo Club. A few years ago the Cary family was famous in polo, making a strong quartet by themselves. Seward Cary and Dr. Charles Cary have remained active in the game up to the present time. The former is now in Saratoga, where he has been practising on the Saratoga polo field, and he will play in the Saratoga polo tournament next month, when a new cup, offered by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., will be played for.

The coach Good Times was run in Atlantic City during the recent horse show there, but was lately brought back to New York, and is now being thoroughly overhauled in preparation for its 500-mile trip. Arrangements are being made to have one or two extra coaches on the route, so that in case of a breakdown another coach may be substituted at once and the journey continue without long delay. It will be run as a public coach, but, of course, accommodations will be limited, yet between the principal towns on the route it is believed there will be enough persons who will enjoy the novelty of a twenty-five or thirty-mile coach ride to keep the top seats filled during the greater part of the journey.

FRENCH AUTOMOBILISTS ENTER.

Fournier and Charron Coming Over for the Buffalo Runs.

A cable message that aroused considerable interest among local automobilists was received by Secretary S. M. Butler of the Automobile Club of America yesterday at the club rooms, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. It read:

Paris, July 29, 1901.—Enter following, Buffalo race: Charron, Panhard; Fournier, Mors; Sloan, Mors.

It was stated a short time ago that Fournier had decided to revisit America, for he was here a few years ago when he was more interested in making fast time on the bicycle than on the automobile. The presence of Tod Sloan in a horseless vehicle race will also be a novelty, but since he has been in Paris he has become deeply infected with the automobile craze that has been so dominant in France within the past two years.

Fournier has carried off the leading racing honors this season in the big automobile races on the Continent, the first won the race from Paris to Bordeaux, 348 miles, last June, in the remarkable time of 8 hours and 45 minutes, an average of 40.14 miles an hour. Eighteen of those miles were made through towns, where the speed was not allowed to exceed 7½ miles an hour. A few days later he won the long Paris-Berlin race from a big field of competitors, including representatives from nearly all the European countries. Fournier was formerly the bicycle champion of France. His two recent races have been won with a thirty-five horse-power Mors machine, and it is evidently the same one that he will bring to America.

Charron won the James Gordon Bennett International Cup last year in its first contest, making the journey from Versailles to Lyons at an average of 39½ miles an hour. Charron entered the international event this year. The route was over the Paris-Bordeaux course, but the big fifty-horse-power racing machines which the leaders used were found unwieldy to manage for a race, and several accidents marred the speed. Charron did not finish, and the race was won in slow time by Girardot.

While the Frenchmen and Sloan will undoubtedly enter the test run from this city to Buffalo, there are probably more interested in the fifty and one hundred mile sweepstakes between Buffalo and Erie, which will be held under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America. There are no money prizes in the run from New York to Buffalo, as it is purely a test run, and the vehicles in their respective classes will receive awards according to their ability to maintain an average speed. The sweepstakes races are different. Purses have been offered which will insure nearly $4,000 to the victor, while the second will get $750 and the third $250. The Automobile Club of America subscribed $1,000. The entry fee is $100. A one-mile record race will also be run at a suitable place at the same time. Steam, gasoline, and electric vehicles will compete in separate classes, individual prizes to be awarded in each class. The club has appropriated $600 for three cups, one for each class. All of these races will be properly policed and guarded along the course, and they will be run with the consent and co-operation of the local authorities.

Rain Stops Cricket Match.

The cricket match scheduled to be played at Prospect Park yesterday between the Nelson Lodge Club and the team of the steamship Etruria was interrupted by the rain. The sailors went to the bat first and succeeded in running up a score of 62 for five wickets, when the elements interfered. A. C. Jones and W. Irvine played steadily and well and contributed 28 and 18, respectively.

TRAIN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Left the Rails at a Switch Between Two High Embankments at Pompton Junction, N. J.

POMPTON, N. J., July 29.—The passengers on the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad's Middletown express had a thrilling adventure this morning at Pompton Junction, where the tracks of this road cross those of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad at right angles. The train leaves Middletown for New York at 7:30 o'clock, and was made up of a mail and baggage car next to the engine, a smoker and two passenger coaches. There were about 125 people in the train, which was in charge of Conductor Al Corwin.

Engineer John Spitzer of the train asserts that as he neared a switch which connects the two railroads by means of a Y, the switchman in the signal tower gave him the signal to go ahead. His engine, however, left the tracks and went bumping over the ties of the switch instead of following the main line.

Two hundred feet ahead on the switch were half a dozen detached freight cars, the nearest of which was a car loaded with lumber. Spitzer reversed his engine and applied the emergency brakes, and he and the fireman jumped to the ground just as the engine struck the lumber car ahead. By this time the emergency brakes had brought the train nearly to a stop, and no damage was done by the collision beyond the breaking of a draw head.

Meanwhile the smoking car and the first coach had left the rails and went swaying and bumping over the ties. The passengers were jolted about in their seats, and the noise of breaking car lamps, mingled with the cries of children, added to the confusion. As soon as they could get to their feet they hurried to the doors, anxious to alight.

On one side, and close to the rail of the single track, was a steep embankment, at the base of which rushed the Pequannock River, swollen by the rains of the preceding night, while on the other side, and equally close to the rail, was another embankment, over which the cars might have toppled into a marsh. A divergence of two feet either way would have sent the cars rolling down.

A special train was summoned from Paterson by telegraph, and the passengers resumed their journey to New York at 11 o'clock, after a delay of an hour and a half. Beyond a few trifling bruises, no injuries were received either by passengers or crew.

BURGLARS WORK, UNDISTURBED

A Policeman Passes, He Sees Unmistakable Signs of a Robbery, but He Simply Waits.

There is an easy-going policeman attached to the Adams Street Station, in Brooklyn, whose suspicions as to burglars are apparently very hard to arouse. Yesterday morning this officer was found sitting on an empty soap box in front of the grocery store of Charles Westerman at 64 Willoughby Street by the grocer when he came down to open the store for the day. The policeman was wiping the perspiration from his brow and calmly contemplating a big opening in one of the grocery windows.

"Are you the boss of this shop?" he asked of Westerman. "I've been waitin' for you to come down."

"Yes," returned the grocer; "what's the matter?"

The easy-going policeman pointed to the big gap in the window.

"Was that there when you closed up?" he asked.

"It was not," replied Westerman, rushing in to look through the store.

"Looks like a burglary, then, don't you think?"

Westerman had examined the money drawer and found that all the change was missing. He also discovered that two boxes of cigars had disappeared. The grocer expressed the opinion that it more than looked like a burglary—it was a burglary.

"Well, I kinder had an idea there might be somethin' doin' in that line when I passed here two hours ago," observed the officer, still sitting comfortably on the box and mopping his brow.

"How's that?" asked the grocer.

"Why, when I passed that time," explained the policeman, "I noticed that some of the glass had been removed, and when I came back a little while ago I found that nearly all of it had been taken out. Then I felt sure that burglars had been at work, and I wanted for you to come down."

The grocer looked hard at the policeman for a moment, but had no further comment to make at the time.

WOMAN MAY DIE FROM BURNS.

Tried to Put Out Burning Curtain and Her Clothes Caught Fire.

Annabelle Boyd, forty-five years old, living with her husband, James Boyd, a painter, at 274 Fourth Avenue, was probably fatally burned last night. The house is a five-story brick house, and the sleeping apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are on the top floor of the house. Last evening Mrs. Boyd went up to her room to arrange it. The windows were open and the gas was burning. There was a stiff breeze blowing in the window, and soon the curtain was blown against the gas, setting fire to it. Mrs. Boyd attempted to put out the blaze, and her dress caught fire.

She ran screaming from the room down to the next floor, where a lodger threw a sheet around her and extinguished the flames. Policeman Barnes of the West Thirtieth Street Station sent for an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Love, who was in charge, said that Mrs. Boyd was burned probably fatally, and wanted to remove her to the hospital. This the husband would not permit, saying that if his wife was to die he preferred to have her die at home. Mr. Boyd is in business at 323 Fourth Avenue.

SUIT AGAINST 73 COMPANIES.

To Determine Legality of Clause Terminating "Falling Building" Insurance.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 29.—Suits were entered to-day by the Stephenson & Foster Company against seventy-three insurance companies to recover about $130,000 insurance. The suits are important inasmuch as the legality of the New York and Pennsylvania clause in the policies will be decided. This clause reads:

If a building fall, except as the result of fire, all insurance on the building or its contents shall cease.

The contention of the insurance companies in refusing to pay the insurance was that the building fell before fire started, and that it began to fall ten hours before that time. The Stephenson & Foster building was destroyed on Feb. 4, with a loss of $250,000 and $130,000 insurance.

KANSAS "JOINTS" SMASHED.

Rioting Thrashing Machine Crews Wreck Saloons and Town Pumps.

WICHITA, Kan., July 20.—Eight thrashing machine crews reached the town of Colwich, in this county, yesterday, and because they could not get liquor on account of the Sunday law, they smashed five "joints" and wrecked a number of town pumps.

The citizens organized a party to cause their arrest, but the thrashers made them retreat. The rioting was resumed to-day, when the citizens again tried to arrest the thrashers, but again they had to give up. The Sheriff has been asked to come at once to the scene.

Sought Death Where Husband Died.

ITHACA, July 29.—Mrs. Hannah Smith, aged seventy-three, committed suicide in Fall Creek gorge, near Fall Creek mill, today, by jumping from a ledge of rocks thirty feet high into the shallow creek. Thirty years ago this month her husband was killed in practically the identical spot by falling from this bridge with a heavy engine. Mrs. Smith formerly was an extensive land owner in Ithaca, and very wealthy.

Beaten While Stopping a Fight.

During a free fight in front of 38 Morrell Street, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning, Policeman Brennan of the Stagg Street Station, who had tried to disperse the crowd, was severly beaten. After a desperate struggle Brennan succeeded in arresting two of his assailants, Louis Commandu of 426 Bushwick Avenue, and Andrew Waring. Both were held for trial in the Lee Avenue Police Court.

TROUBLE AT CYCLE RACE

Unpopular Decision Causes Disorder at Madison Square Garden.

Cooper Not Allowed to Ride in Heats After He Had Retired Because of Damage to His Wheel.

Another unpopular decision by Referee John Valentine was the cause of an outbreak of disorder at the cycle races in the Madison Square Garden last night which exceeded in intensity and duration the row at the meet on Monday of last week, in which the spectators resented the disqualification of Peter Van Cott of the Greenwich Wheelmen in one of the races on the ground that he forced another rider up the bank.

The trouble last night came in the first heat of the one-mile professional handicap, in which "Tom" Cooper of Detroit was scratch man in a field of ten starters. Just at the start one of the tires on his wheel exploded, which of course made it impossible for him to ride in that heat. The rules specifically provide for such a contingency, stating that the referee may allow a rider thus disabled to start in a subsequent heat, and the option thus allowed the referee is always exercised and the rider allowed to start.

Although there were two subsequent heats in that race, Referee Valentine last night refused to allow Cooper to start, and when the spectators discovered this there was an outburst of indignant protest which brought the racing to a standstill. Finally the referee ordered the first heat to be raced again, and this brought on another storm of disapproval, as it was manifestly unjust to the three men who had qualified in the first heat. The referee held to his decision, however, and the heat was run again, but Thomas Gascoyne of England, and Albert Newhouse and E. D. Stevens of Buffalo, N. Y., who had finished first, second, and third, respectively, in the first running of the heat, refused to start a second time, and filed written protests against the action of the referee, with the representatives of the National Cycling Association who were present. This will result in an investigation of the matter by the authorities of that organization. Cooper qualified in his heat, but was shut out in the final.

The National Circuit races attracted a somewhat greater number of spectators than has been the case of late, and on account of the decided drop in the temperature following the storm, they escaped much of the discomfort which is usually experienced at these meets. The racing was very tame, the only interesting finish occurring in the second semi-final of the half-mile National championship, in which W. S. Fenn, the former amateur champion shut out Frank Kramer, who was generally thought to be certain of reaching the final. In consequence the race was between Taylor and Fenn, the former winning with ease.

In the five-mile motor paced race between James Moran of Chelsea, Mass., and Arthur Ross of Newark, N. J., which was an added event, Ross's motor-pacing machine gave out in the ninth mile and he rode the last mile without pace and was defeated by over two laps. The five-mile amateur lap race was omitted. Summary:

Half-Mile National Circuit Championship.—First Trial Heat—Won by O. S. Kimble, Louisville, Ky.; T. J. Gascoyne, England, second. Time—1:01 2-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by Marshall Taylor, Worcester, Conn.; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn., second. Time—1:00 1-5. Third Trial Heat—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., second. Time—1:18 2-5. Fourth Trial Heat—Won by H. J. Freeman, Portland, Ore.; John T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., second. Time—1:01 2-5. First Preliminary Heat—Won by Taylor; Wilson, second. Time—1:00 4-5. Second Preliminary Heat—Won by Fenn; Freeman second. Time—1:00 2-5. First Semi-Final Heat—Won by Taylor. Time—1:16. Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by Fenn. Time—1:06 4-5. Race won by Taylor, Fenn second, Wilson and Kramer dividing third money. Time—1:25.

One-Mile Professional, 2:10 Class.—First heat—Won by Hardy Downing, San Jose, Cal.; Jed Newkirk, Chicago, Ill., second. Time—2:27 2-5. Second heat—Won by J. R. Leander, Chicago, Ill.; E. D. Stevens, Buffalo, N. Y., second. Time—2:18 4-5. Third heat—Won by Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Coburn, Newark, N. J., second. Time—2:12 4-5. Race won by Bardgett; Newkirk second, Downing third. Time—2:09 3-5.

One-Mile Amateur, Handicap.—First heat—Won by C. Madsen, Providence, R. I., (80 yards); John J. Ryan, New York City, (100 yards,) second; E. A. Brooks, Xanthia Wheelmen, New York City, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:01. Second heat—Won by H. W. Coyte, New York City, (100 yards;) J. Riggi, New York City, (120 yards,) second; W. A. McClelland, New York City, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:06 1-5. Third heat—Won by C. F. Letts, New York City, (120 yards;) J. W. Lindley, Bridgeport, Conn., (60 yards,) second; A. Beyerman, New York City, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:08 4-5. Race won by Madsen, Letts second, Riggi third, Ryan fourth. Time—2:09 2-5.

One-Mile Professional Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Thomas Cooper, Detroit, Mich., (scratch;) R. M. Alexander, Hartford, Conn., (100 yards,) second; Otto Mayo, Erie, Penn., (100 yards,) third. Time—2:02. Second Heat—Won by Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, N. Y., (60 yards;) J. R. Leander, Chicago, Ill., (60 yards,) second; John Coburn, Newark, N. J., third. Time—2:00 1-5. Third Heat—Won by Hardy Downing, San Jose, Cal., (60 yards;) Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn., (20 yards,) second; O. S. Kimble, Louisville, Ky., (35 yards,) third. Time—2:02 2-5. Race won by Downing, Kimble second, Coburn third. Time—2:00.

Match Race between George Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, and Peter G. Van Cott, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City; Mile Heats, Best Two of Three.—First heat won by Schrieber. Time—2:22 2-5. Second heat won by Van Cott. Time—2:54 1-5. Third heat and match won by Schrieber. Time—2:21 1-5.

5-Mile Match Race, Motor-Paced, between James Moran, Chelsea, Mass., and Arthur Ross, Newark, N. J.—Won by Moran. Time—8:52.

GRAND CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

Columbus Meeting Opens Auspiciously —Joe Patchen's Son a Winner.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 29.—The Columbus Grand Circuit race meeting opened auspiciously at the driving park this afternoon, with fair weather, a good crowd, and some excellent racing. The 2:14 pace was the first race on the programme, and thirteen sidewheelers answered the bell. Martha Marshall, driven by Andy McDowell, was installed favorite, at $25 to $20 for the field. Captain Sphinx won the first heat in a drive from Winfield, Stratton, and Martha Marshall. The favorite took the next two heats, pacing the second in 2:07¼, reducing her record a full second. In the fourth and fifth she caused trouble while scoring, and got away badly each time, giving Nouamie and Shecan a chance for a heat each. Only the four heat winners appeared for the sixth heat, and Martha Marshall stepped to the front at once and kept her position to the wire, though hard pressed by Shecan in the stretch.

The last race was a gift to Dan Patch, who easily beat his field, and was never forced to top speed. Summary:

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $2,000.

Martha Marshall, b. m., by Grand Marshall, (McDowell)	3	1	4	6	1
Shecan, b. g., (Frank)	11	7	1	2	1
Captain Sphinx, b. g., (Velie)	1	3	5	2	4
Nouamie, b. m., (Heinz)	2	9	11	5	2
Carnot, blk. s., (Wickersham)	4	5	5	3	3ro.
Furious, br. s., (Miller)	13	8	3	8	4ro.
Colonel Dick Thompson, b. g., (Murphy)	9	12	6	7	7ro.
Trinkle, b. m., (Stiles)	6	2	2	9	dis.
Winfield Stratton, b. s., (McGuire)	2	4	8	6	dis.
College Boy, b. s., (McLachlin)	8	6	9	9	dis.
Alvin R., b. g., (Cook)	10	10	10	10	dis.
Frank Yoakum, b. g., (Seeley)	7	11	dr.		
Jack Mont, b. g., (Grear)	12	13	dis.		

Time—2:08½; 2:07¼; 2:08¾; 2:11¾; 2:12½; 2:12¾.

2:23 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $5,000.

May Allen, ch. m., by Queallen, (Wilson)	1	1	1
Country Jay, ch. g., (Macey)	2	2	3
News Simmons, b. m., (Price)	4	3	2
Vic Scheller, br. g., (Van Bokkelen)	3	dis.	

Time—2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:09¾.

2:16 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $2,000.

Dan Patch, br. h., by Joe Patchen, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Frank Merriott, b. g., (Jones)	2	5	2
Paulding Boy, b. h., (Vogel)	3	2	4
Legal Hal, b. g., (Raybold)	5	4	3
Baroletta, b. m., (Miller)	4	3	5

Time—2:10½; 2:11¾; 2:12¾.

Seawanhaka Cup Still Safe.

MONTREAL, July 29.—For the fifth time the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club successfully defended the Seawanhaka Cup, the defender Sonneville to-day defeating the English challenger Grey Friar by 4 minutes 56 seconds. To-day's race was started as a beat to windward of two miles and a run home three times, but the wind shifted in the first run home, so that it became a broad reach to the home buoy, while the outward work was a close hauled reach. A moderate breeze was blowing, and Grey Friar once more got away in the lead but was soon overhauled by Sonneville and never recovered the lost position. The English again displayed inferiority in windward work and superiority on reaches, actually beating the Canadian boat in this respect by 8 seconds. The time:

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Sonneville	2:25	4:52:42	2:27:42
Grey Friar	2.25	4:57:38	2:52:38

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Loses a Ten-Inning Contest to Boston—Rain Stopped the Second Game.

New York lost the first baseball game with Boston yesterday, and rain interfered with the playing of the second just as the New Yorks were going to the bat for their half of the second inning. Boston at that time had scored three runs, all of them in the second inning on singles by Murphy, Pittinger, and Hamilton and two consecutive errors by Buelow. New York failed to score. Phyle did the pitching for New York and Pittinger for Boston.

Ten innings were required to finish the first contest. It ended with a heated argument between the New York players and the umpire. With Strang at the bat and two men out, Val Haltren stole second. Getting a long lead off the bag, he attempted to steal third, and was called out, though Lowe, who made the out, seemingly dropped the ball.

The New Yorks took the field minus the services of their Captain and manager, Davis. Nelson was also out of the game. Strang played second, Buelow, third, and Hickman shortstop, McBride going to right field. Mathewson and Nichols did the pitching, and both did well. Inability to hit when hits meant runs and two errors by Hickman which let in as many runs were responsible for the defeat of the home team.

The Bostons were the first to score. Murphy, their recent recruit, making a hit. He then stole second and third, and came home on a wild throw by Hickman. In the fourth inning they scored again. Cooley singled. A moment later he stole second. For the second time Murphy singled, Cooley reaching home on the hit.

New York scored twice in this inning. Van Haltren singled and reached third on a double by Selbach. Strang sent up a pop fly to Long. Nichols threw Hickman out at first, but Van Haltren scored. McBride singled and Selbach scored. McBride, however, was caught stealing second. In the seventh inning Hickman's two-base hit and Warner's single gave New York the lead. Singles by Slagle and Demont together with an error by Hickman enabled Boston to tie the score. Long was sent to first on balls in the ninth inning. He stole second, and went to third on a wild pitch, Kittridge's safe hit scoring him. New York managed to tie the score in their half of the ninth inning. Hickman reached first on Demont's error. A passed ball placed him on second. Buelow sent the ball scurrying along the first base line for two bases, Hickman scoring the tying run.

Catches by Selbach retired the first two men in the tenth inning. Murphy singled, Lowe did the same, and Long drove in what proved to be the winning run with a two-base hit to left field. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Van H'n, cf	1	2	4	0	0
Hamil'n, cf	0	0	1	0	1	Selbach, lf	1	1	4	0	0
Demont, 2b	0	1	2	6	1	Strang, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
Cooley, 1b	1	1	14	0	0	Hickman, ss	2	1	0	2	2
Murphy, lf	2	3	1	0	0	McBride, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	2	3	1	0	Oconnor, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Long, ss	1	2	2	7	1	Warner, c	0	2	8	1	0
Kittr'ge, c	0	1	5	3	0	Ganzel, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Nichols, p	0	0	1	4	0	Mat'w'n, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	11	30	20	3	Total	4	9*	29	10	2

*Kittridge declared out for interference.

Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1—5
New York	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—4

Earned runs—New York, 2; Boston, 1. First base by errors—New York, 2; Boston, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 8. Base on balls—By Mathewson, 3. Struck out—By Mathewson, 7; by Nichols, 2. Two-base hits—Selbach, Long, (2,) Hickman, Buelow. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Strang, Warner, Cooley, (2,) Murphy, (2,) Long. Passed ball—Kittridge. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—2 hours 10 minutes.

BROOKLYN, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Brooklyn's baseball team broke Philadelphia's winning streak to-day by defeating them in a long-drawn-out game. Donohue was hit quite freely, but Hughes kept the home team's hits well scattered. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b	2	3	9	1	1	Thomas, c	3	4	3	1	0
Keeler, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Wolve'n, 3b	1	2	1	1	2
Sheckard, lf	1	2	1	0	0	Flick, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	2	5	5	1	Delah'ty, lf	1	2	3	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	0	2	0	McFarl'd, c	0	0	3	2	0
McC'r'y, cf	1	2	1	0	0	Dougl's, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Irwin, 3b	0	1	1	3	0	Hallm'n, 2b	0	0	4	1	1
Farrell, c	1	1	8	1	0	Cross, ss	0	0	2	4	0
McGuire, c	0	1	3	2	0	Donohue, p	1	1	0	1	0
Hughes, p	1	0	0	1	0	†Barry	0	0	0	0	0
*Dolan	0	1	0	0	0						
Donovan, p	0	0	0	1	0	Total	6	10	27	12	4
Total	7	13	27	15	2						

*Batted for Hughes in eighth inning. †Batted for Donohue in ninth.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—7
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—McGuire, Thomas, Wolverton. Three-base hit—Delahanty. Home run—Delahanty. Sacrifice hits—Hughes, Wolverton. Stolen bases—Kelley, Sheckard, (2.) Double play—Daly and Kelley. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 5; off Donohue, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 9; by Donohue, 1. Time—2 hours and 25 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	0	7	0	0	Clarke, lf	2	3	2	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	6	0	0	Beaum't, cf	2	4	2	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Davis, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	3	7	0	Wagner, ss	0	2	1	2	0
Kruger, 3b	0	2	3	0	2	Br'nfield, 1b	0	1	8	1	0
Nichols, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Ritchey, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Ryan, 2b	0	0	4	1	0	Leach, 3b	2	2	2	2	0
Schriver, c	0	1	2	2	0	O'Connor, c	0	1	5	1	0
Powell, p	0	0	0	1	0	Chesbro, p	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	3	27	11	2	Total	8	15	27	9	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1—8

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hit—Wagner. Three-base hit—Clarke. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 7; St. Louis, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Chesbro, 1. Double plays—Wagner and Bransfield, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2. Sacrifice hits—Bransfield, O'Connor. Struck out—By Chesbro, 5; by Powell, 1. Stolen bases—Bransfield, Davis. Time of game—1 hour and 53 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	Hartsel, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Barley, c	0	2	5	0	0	Green, cf	1	4	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	Chance, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Crawford, rf	1	1	0	1	0	Dexter, 3b	1	2	1	1	1
Magoon, ss	1	1	0	4	0	Doyle, 1b	0	2	12	2	0
Bay, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Childs, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Fox, 2b	0	1	2	5	0	McCork'y, ss	0	0	2	4	0
Bergen, c	0	0	7	3	0	Kahoe, c	0	1	1	1	1
Phillips, p	0	0	0	3	0	Menefee, p	0	1	2	3	0
Total	2	6	27	17	0	Total	3	12	27	13	2

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Magoon and Harley. Double plays—Magoon, Fox, and Beckley; Bergen, Fox, and Dobbs. Struck out—By Phillips, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	49	32	.605	Boston	37	40	.481
Philadelphia	45	34	.570	New York	34	39	.466
St. Louis	48	37	.565	Cincinnati	32	47	.418
Brooklyn	42	38	.521	Chicago	33	54	.379

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Boston.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.

American League Games.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 9; Washington, 1.
At Detroit—Baltimore, 10; Detroit, 5.
At Chicago—Boston, 4; Chicago, 0.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 4; Providence, 1.
At Montreal—Montreal, 5; Buffalo, 0.
At Toronto—Toronto, 4; Rochester, 0.

Scores of Other Games.

At Brockton—Worcester, 8; Brockton, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 7; Ilion, 0.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 11; Troy, 2.

Larned Won Longwood Tennis Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—William A. Larned beat Beals C. Wright here this afternoon in the final round of the Longwood Cricket Club's lawn tennis tournament after an exciting five-set match, and he becomes the first holder of the New Longwood Challenge Cup by virtue of Champion M. D. Whitman's default. This match wound up the tournament, and the crack players all scattered to-night in different directions for other tournaments. Summary:

Championship Single—Final round—William A. Larned beat Beals C. Wright, 6—4, 2—6, 8—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Challenge round—William A. Larned (challenger) beat Malcolm D. Whitman (holder), by default.

OTIS ROMPED IN ALONE

Western Colt Ran Away from Cameron at Brighton Beach.

WAX TAPER BEATEN AGAIN

Daly's Himself Was First, but a Claim of Foul Resulted in Malden Getting the Purse.

An earthquake might have mixed matters up a trifle more at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, but it would take long and strong argument to convince the betting crowd that was in attendance that worse things were possible. Such an overthrowing of popular beliefs as took place at the track by the sea happens but few times in the course of a single season, and the repeated disappointments, with the accompaniment of dismally damp weather, left the patrons of the track in a suitably dejected state of mind. As a matter of course, Brighton Beach racegoers care little for weather, but under the conditions yesterday even the weather came in for a share of the complaints, and with justice, for a more disag

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TWELVE PAGES.

AN ABORTED COMBINATION.

A few months since the Continent of Europe rang with threats of a combination of all the commercial powers against the United States. There was to be a firm and aggressive Zollverein in which Germany and her ancient enemy France were to join with Austro-Hungary and with Russia to establish a sacred area within the circle of the furthest borders of the constituent countries. Over this area there was to be a low level of tariff duties approaching as nearly as possible to free trade. Around it there was to be erected a high tariff wall across which the goods of the Americans could not pass. It was an attractive notion, and there was a certain historic precedent that lent some encouragement to the hopes of its authors. The old German Zollverein had worked extremely well in its time, and though the countries making up the present German Empire had prospered under that arrangement more than had Austria and Hungary, that was not due to any special advantage extended to the former, but to the fact that their people were more enterprising and intelligent. But the conditions prevailing at the time of the original Zollverein have greatly changed. The variety of industries has increased. The agricultural industries have to encounter vastly greater competition. The price of food has become an important element in the business calculations of all the European countries, and especially Germany, while the needs of its agrarians are none the less urgent because they are pressed at the expense of the rest of the community.

Notwithstanding these changes, which make a combination of the European countries in a tariff defense against the United States extremely difficult and hazardous, the scheme met with great popularity. The manufacturers and the agriculturists alike, who had suffered from the invasion of American imports, saw in it only a protection against the common rival, and did not stop to think of the effect it would have on their respective interests. They dreamed of security and peace behind the wide tariff wall which would surround them all, and their dreams were all the sweeter for the groans of baffled greed that they heard in fancy from the excluded Yankees on the outer side of the wall. Already their dream has been broken in upon, and their sense of security has been rudely dispelled. In Germany, the land owners—a compact and powerful political party—have obtained the ear of the Ministers, and a tariff law has been drawn up in which the duties on farm products are nearly prohibitory. It is true that, at the same time, the duties on manufactures and on the materials of them have also been largely advanced, on the venerable protectionist rule of compensating a burden on one industry by imposing like burdens on other industries, like the traditional Irishman who puts his corn in one end of the bag and a stone to balance it in the other. But this does not help the matter at all. The vision of the "Central European Zollverein" vanishes in thin air.

Two of the countries that were to form this imposing and impregnable defense against the Americans have been heard from promptly. The Fremdenblatt, the organ of the foreign office in Vienna, says: "If Germany wishes a tariff war, Austria, Russia, and the United States will be ready to undertake it." A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "M. DE WITTE will certainly institute reprisals if the bill becomes a law." This is a sudden and amazing change. From a defensive alliance against the United States to a proposition of co-operation with the United States in a tariff war against Germany is a long step swiftly taken. It is not likely that anything will come of that, for, though the United States may take measures on its own account, it will not enter into any understanding with foreign Governments as to a matter that has always been treated with us as one of peculiarly domestic concern. But the action of Germany, which gives the coup de grace to the fanciful scheme of a combination against this country, was really inevitable. Germany is in the dilemma that extreme protectionism sooner or later imposes. As a country grows, and its industries gain variety, it is impossible to favor one set without oppressing another set. The effort to favor all equally is hopeless. Germany will try it with characteristic obstinacy, but she cannot succeed. Ultimately the system is bound to break down under its own weight and complexity.

SENATOR M'LAURIN AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

Senator MCLAURIN is going through the experience of every Democratic leader who has thus far attempted to lead his party away from the false gods of Populism and back to the principles taught by those whose names are still remembered as the founders and fathers of Democracy. His unpardonable sin was that he advocated and supported Administration measures which he believed to be for the best interest of his State; his punishment is that he has been read out of the Democratic Party by the State Democratic Committee and his resignation is requested. This is understood to mean that the machinery of the party in the State will obstruct his candidacy for re-election, and, if possible, retire him from public life. At the moment it looks as if it would accomplish the object in view.

If we understand Mr. MCLAURIN'S position, he has the courage of his convictions too highly developed to purchase a re-election by a course which would stultify him and betray the material interests of the State he now represents in a position which no man is fit to fill unless able when necessary to subordinate partisanship to public duty. In deciding to remain a Democrat while trying to wrest from the Republicans the sole credit of initiating and advocating measures which he believes to be for the best interest of his State, it is not to be wondered at that he encountered the unrelenting enmity of the undisciplined TILLMAN, and that the Populists of South Carolina are incapable of understanding his position or of taking any other view of his course than that he is a traitor to his party and a Republican masquerading as a Democrat to gain from the whites the votes for which he should look to the blacks.

This might have been expected. Senator MCLAURIN cherished no illusions as to the probable action of the State Democratic Committee or of its ability to control the Democratic primaries. He acted as he did because he is a man of the present and future rather than of the past, and because his sense of duty as a Senator touching certain questions of economic policy which he profoundly believes should not be permitted to remain party questions was too high to permit him doggedly to oppose measures necessary to the successful administration of the Government because his party had made them issues and suffered exemplary defeat in so doing. His course was certainly not that of a wise and self-seeking politician; but we do not for a moment believe that he will recant one word of what he has said or repudiate any act which has made him persona non grata with the Tillman following. Should he do so he would sacrifice the respect of the best and most useful element of the population of the State without regaining the confidence of what has been characterized as the "yellow dog" element of the Democratic Party. He stands before the Democratic Committee of South Carolina like MARTIN LUTHER before the Diet of Worms. Recantation is all that is needed to make his faith heresy. He is comparatively a young man, with too much ahead of him to permit him to sacrifice his career for the favor of a re-election by the grace of TILLMAN. He had better wait for his party to overtake him.

Meanwhile, however, in reading Senator MCLAURIN out of the Democratic Party, the South Carolina State Committee has given political independence a powerful stimulus. The result will be a great increase in the Republican vote on National issues, which may make the position of South Carolina in the Democratic column very doubtful. The growing manufacturing interests of the State are helping to shape public opinion on new lines, and prosperity is not nearly so alarming as it seemed a few years ago. Mr. TILLMAN is by no means as influential a leader as he once was, and the future may have some surprises in store for him which will have a chastening and subduing effect upon his temper and ambition. The South Carolina Democrats have made a political mistake. At a time when wiser party leaders are relegating Bryanism and Populism to the limbo of discarded rubbish they have rejected the only man in their organization who could have held for their party the independent vote which now threatens to disrupt it. Of such is TILLMAN'S wisdom.

"SINNING AGAINST LIGHT."

With the mass of testimony that has already accumulated, since the abolition of the army canteen, in favor of the canteen and in condemnation of the abolition, an excellent opportunity to retrace their steps was offered to the zealots who had demanded and secured the abolition. If the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the National Temperance Society had had the grace to admit that they had made a grievous mistake, and to offer no opposition to the repair of it, they would have retained better opportunities for future usefulness and more of the confidence of such friends of their cause as are not hopeless fanatics.

But to expect any such thing of fanatics is evidently hopeless. What these zealots really mean is that it is of no consequence whether the United States Army is composed of sober men or drunkards, compared with the immense consequence of the maintenance, by the Government, of the principle that any indulgence, even the most moderate, in alcoholic liquors is a "sin." That it is a modern sin, of their own invention, makes no difference to them. If they can only enforce their definition of it upon Congress, they do not in the least care what may be the practical results.

If they would even show the courage of their fanaticism, and proclaim this to be their real purpose, they would occupy a far more respectable position than they do now, or than they could do, short of resolving to mind their own business and allowing the army to be regulated by its own officers, whose business that regulation is. But they will do neither. They will go on telling ignorant or impudent falsehoods about the army and the canteen, in the teeth of the evidence. So far from showing any compunction over the results of this work of the W. C. T. U., the President of that organization the other day declared that she had evidence of a "conspiracy" among officers of the army to force the restoration of the canteen by testifying falsely concerning the results of its abolition.

This is a perfection of silliness upon which reason would evidently be wasted. And here in Ocean Grove, last Sunday, the Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, General Secretary of the National Temperance Society, is reported to have "denied the published statements that drunkenness was on the increase at the military posts since the passage and enforcement of the new canteen law."

What does Mr. DUNN know about it? Upon what grounds does he offer himself as a witness, when the testimony of competent witnesses, so far as it has been published, is so overwhelmingly against his contention? It does not appear that he even pretended to adduce any testimony, but it does appear that he will not, for his part, accept the testimony of any or all of the division commanders of the army, whose testimony will be before Congress at its next session, if it contraverts his own worthless guessing.

This is not wonderful. For this is the same Mr. DUNN who, when a great majority of the officers of the army predicted that the evils would follow the abolition of the canteen which it seems likely that a great majority of them will report have followed it, calmly threw out their expert testimony altogether. He went further, and offered the graceful explanation that the great majority of officers whose opinions had been requested suppressed their real opinions and lied in order to please the Adjutant General!

The silliness, impudence, and impenitence of these people are not, on public grounds, to be regretted. It is inconceivable that Congress will pay any attention, when the question comes up again, to the demands of persons impervious to fact and reason. It will undoubtedly leave the regulation of the army to those whom it most concerns and whose business it is, and leave the fanatics to find some other and less mischievous business than demoralizing the army.

THE BRIDGE MANAGEMENT.

We are not quite sure who is the official superior of the gentleman whom Col. MURPHY designates as "Mr. Tobasco," and who, since the discovery of the fractures in the suspension rods of the East River Bridge has leaped into the kind of prominence gained by the immortal DE SAUTY in connection with the first Atlantic cable; but whoever his official superior may be, he would do well to curb the exuberance of Mr. PROBASCO'S confidence in the structure with which his official and professional career has been chiefly identified. It only serves to make the bridge management ridiculous when one who poses as an engineer says: "The bridge structure has not been weakened or changed. Therefore, there is no reason why a smaller number of cars should be run." In view of the fact that the bridge structure has been conspicuously overloaded ever since the existing trolley car arrangements were made, and that it has proved itself structurally unequal to the work expected of it, such talk is very much like foolishness. It compromises the person who utters it; it does not mislead or deceive the public, and it accomplishes no good purpose whatever. As to Mr. PROBASCO, it invites the public to decide whether he is mendacious or incompetent.

Of Deputy Commissioner YORK less is expected than of one who claims to speak as an engineer. Without creating any surprise, he can say, as he has said: "The bridge is safe now and ever will be. You may pile cars upon it as high as you can get them, and make a solid string of them from one end of the bridge to the other, and the structure will not be in the least affected by it." A commission containing some competent engineers, appointed before the present arrangement with the surface and elevated cars was entered into, to determine whether it would be safe to increase the working load of the bridge, reported that the least distance at which cars of this character could be permitted to follow one another was 102 feet. As a matter of fact they have been run during the rush hours as close together as 40 feet, or less, and at times they have followed one another as close as they could without collision.

On one subject all connected with the management of the bridge are agreed—the structure is not inspected, and does not need to be. The mechanics who wander over it looking for jobs are so vigilant and intelligent that anything like competent official oversight and direction is wholly unnecessary. As to this the public is likely to entertain views of its own.

Here is a matter clearly within the official purview of the Mayor of New York. His duty is too obvious to need explanation, and if what he says to the bridge officials (provided it is what he should say) is couched in the kind of language of which he is a past master, they will retire from the interview with a clearer conception of their official duties and responsibilities than they now appear to have. The Mayor should take the steps necessary to secure the appointment of such a commission as we have already recommended to inspect the bridge and formulate a code of rules for its management from which no casual functionary shall be permitted to depart, no matter what he thinks as to the strength of the bridge or its eternal endurance. There is less reason for nervousness concerning the bridge than concerning the people intrusted with its management in the interest of Tammany.

OPENING OKLAHOMA.

It must be said that the opening to settlement of the last Indian reservation so opened has been conducted in a much more civilized way than the openings which preceded it. The taking up of lands in a region suddenly and all at once opened to settlement is naturally a lottery. To "make it so" is the natural resource of the Government. There have been admonitions that, if individual priority in squatting is to be recognized, it will be a lottery plus the elements of force and fraud. In the previous openings "the devil" has not only been invited, but powerfully assisted, to "take the hindmost," and there have been scenes that reflected disgrace from the actors in them upon the Government. Yesterday it seems that all things were done, at least comparatively speaking, decently and in order. In fact, the publicity of the whole proceedings was a guarantee of their peaceableness. It is not easy, in even the roughest American crowd, to conduct things with manifest fairness, and at the same time to provoke an opposition that will amount to anything.

The concourse of twenty-five thousand people is none the less significant. It was a lottery in which there were twelve blanks to one prize. And yet it found eager ticket takers at those odds. Not all or the greater part of them can have been speculators, and all of them had given time and taken pains on the chance of getting what a generation ago any able-bodied and stout-hearted pioneer could have got to a certainty. Big as the country is, and empty as it is, according to European standard, this huge gathering denotes that it is about at the end of land to be had for the tilling. Yet it was upon those terms that nearly all the country west of the Hudson River was originally settled and civilized. From that settlement the phrase of "doing a land office business" still survives. Evidently the Government did a land office business at El Reno yesterday.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A remarkable illustration of the length to which some, if not many, naval officers have carried the bitterness engendered by the SAMPSON-SCHLEY controversy is given by the Washington correspondent of The Indianapolis Journal. He says that after a recent reception, tendered to one of the best-known of the men who commanded ships at Santiago, by the people of the State after which his vessel is named, this officer entertained a party of friends in his private room. The guests included several Congressmen and a larger number of navy men, and the host amused them by showing off the tricks of a little black spaniel, evidently an animal of unusual intelligence and much esteemed by its master. The culmination of the performance is thus described: "'Sit up,' said the officer, 'and have a piece of candy,' and with that he threw a piece of candy into the air and the dog caught it, but before he could swallow it the command came, 'Drop it; that's SCHLEY'S candy.' The dog immediately dropped the sweet morsel, and with a look of profound contempt curled his tail between his legs and slunk away. 'Come back,' said the Captain, 'SAMPSON sent you that.' At once the little animal snapped up the candy with every evidence of delight. The experiment was made two or three times. Sweets were placed on the floor and the dog was told that one piece was from SAMPSON and the other from SCHLEY. He would take the SAMPSON candy every time, but refused even to smell that which was supposed to come from the other naval commander." The trick is only a modification of one performed by not a few dogs, and the story is entirely credible, so far as it involves the extent of canine powers. One would like to doubt the possibility that an American naval officer would devote to such a task the many hours required to impart to his spaniel the semblance of his own animosity toward a professional superior, but even this, too, we fear is credible.

—There is more than a little doubt whether those 800 Chicago servant girls who, with characteristic Chicago modesty, call themselves "the Workingwomen of America," will be able to enforce the rules which they have drawn up to regulate the relations between themselves and their employers, but the demands they make are interesting, and perhaps instructive, as showing what, in the estimation of the servants themselves, is the remedy for the domestic troubles concerning which so much has been heard from the other side. What the girls want, evidently, is an elevation of their social status and recognition of their right to a definite part of each day in which to attend to their own affairs and to seek their own pleasures. They rebel against the assumption that their individuality should be sunk in that of their employers, and ask the fixing of limits to the hours in each day during which they are expected to work and be subject to supervision and control. The grievances implied in these demands have long been admitted, but the peculiar nature of domestic service renders it a most difficult task to remedy them. The servant girl is in, but not of, the family, and there are serious objections to giving her the liberty accorded as a matter of course to other wage earners. It is a notable and discouraging fact that "the Workingwomen of America" say nothing in their declaration of rights about the right to be competent, and nothing about measures to draw a line between those of their number who earn their wages and those who get money on the falsest of false pretenses. Intent on privileges, they ignore duties, and, voluble about the hardships of their lot, they maintain a complete silence with reference to the special advantages which they undoubtedly enjoy.

—While not denying that the recent utterances of Prof. KOCH in regard to bovine tuberculosis have some weight, The Medical Record expresses intense regret that the German bacteriologist's true standing among scientists is not as well understood by the publicists it is by professional men, and it expresses grave fear lest the popular overestimation of his authority may cause "infinite harm" to follow the publication of his views. Even before the arrival of a full and official report of the professor's address, The Medical Record feels justified in saying that ROBERT KOCH is not the authority he gave promise to be earlier in his career, and that there is no longer reason to accept as true any assertion which he may choose to make simply because he has made it. In explanation, it is stated that Prof. KOCH no longer shows the striving after exactness which characterizes the scientist, properly so called, and now, with the assumption or cocksureness of the poseur, asserts with positiveness when cautious suggestion would more become him. It is denied, too, that there is any originality in the statement of a difference between the bacilli of bovine and of human tuberculosis, for this was established three years ago and at that time the comparative rarity of infection passing from animals to men was noted and discussed by more than one observer. In conclusion, The Medical Record says: "If the assertion of KOCH shall have the effect of shaking the firm belief to the contrary which is now held by the vast majority of the medical profession, and of spurring on to greater efforts and more searching investigation the few who are at present studying the subject, it will have served a useful purpose. But it is unfortunate that he should have communicated it prematurely to reporters of the secular press, and so gained the wide audience of an impressionable laity before he presented it to the scientific body to which he was accredited. It was unprofessional and may be productive of incalculable harm." Perhaps the professional writer is unnecessarily worried about the "impressionable laity." The peculiarities of Prof. KOCH are fairly well known outside of medical circles, as is, also, his tendency to claim—or accept—credit for the work of other men.

EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow a Presbyterian minister to enter on the Universalist side the interesting discussion which has been started by the Rev. Robert Bruce Smith on the subject of everlasting punishment?

1. Everlasting punishment is not a Biblical doctrine, in spite of the array of proof texts that Mr. Smith brings forward. If the doctrine of endless punishment is a Biblical doctrine, is it not a little strange that it is so entirely absent from the Old Testament? So tremendous a doctrine should have been brought forward very early in revelation, and emphasized most strongly, but we all know it is not, and this silence is most significant.

And when we come to the New Testament the doctrine of endless punishment seems to rest upon a very slender textual basis. Perhaps the key word to the whole discussion is the word "aionios," which the King James translators render in some cases "eternal" and in others "everlasting," according to a caprice which I am not able to understand. "Aionios" is not primarily an adjective of time, but is one of quality. It refers to a certain kind of life or punishment, or happiness or misery. In speaking of eternal life our first thought is not of the duration of that life, but of its quality. Eternal life is life of such a quality that it will endure into eternity.

So, in speaking of eternal punishment, we should think of it as punishment which is to take place in eternity. This is not saying that it will last throughout eternity any more than calling a man a nineteenth century writer implies that he wrote all through the century. So, when the Bible speaks of eternal punishment, it does not pronounce definitely upon its duration.

Further, we have in existence no stenographic reports of what Jesus said, and while our accounts of what He was and what He said are such as to give us very definite conceptions of His teachings, it will hardly do to build up elaborate systems of doctrine on reported and detached sayings of His, especially if these reported sayings contradict the very spirit of His teachings as they are commonly received.

2. The doctrine of endless punishment is inconsistent with the character of God. God cannot be a God of love if he condemns to everlasting woe a large number of the children whom He has made in His own image. God is love—love is divine, and loves most where there is most need, and so is most divine. If there are degrees of love in a mother's heart, it will be found that she loves most the child that is prodigal. Is it conceivable that an earthly mother could surpass God in the greatest of all virtues?

Who dares to say that the mere fact of death changes utterly God's relation to us—that God is one thing to us before we die, and another thing radically different to us after we die? Why should the mere fact of death change Him from a loving Father who hears even our faintest whisper and who answers even before we call, to a deaf despot who thrusts us away from His presence forever?

3. Endless punishment is altogether too severe a punishment for the crime. That a man should be doomed to everlasting punishment for any offense, no matter how flagrant, seems to me to be a terrible perversion of justice.

Furthermore, all punishment worthy of the name is reformatory and remedial in its nature. God desireth not the death of a sinner, but rather that he may turn from his wickedness and live. Hell-fire is cleansing fire. We might welcome it if it would purify us of sin.

If it is objected that the doing away with a belief in endless punishment will result in a nerveless and flabby theology and cut the nerve of missions, the answer is, better have a nerveless theology than a false one. The truth will harm no one. And if we send missionaries to the heathen with no better motive than to do good in order to escape punishment, we are appealing to a most unworthy reason. Let us teach them to do right because it is right, and not for hope of reward. EDWIN FAIRLEY.

Roseland, N. J., July 27, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Discouraging.

Caller—Is your employer in?

Office Boy—Yessir, but the ice collector wus jis' here.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Long-Distance Discovery.

"Why do those men step so high and so softly? Are they egg dancers?"

"No, my dear. That's the new Brooklyn Bridge walk."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Both Willing.

He said he'd rather go to jail than pay his divorced wife alimony."

"Did she let him go?"

"Yes, he said she'd rather see him save his money behind the bars than spend it over them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Worked Up.

"I understand you made money in that stock deal."

"Yes, I came out on top."

"How did you manage it?"

"Got in on the ground floor."—Philadelphia Press.

A Ridiculous Suggestion.

Knapp—I see a great statistician says that considerably more than half the population of the world is feminine.

Snap—Ridiculous! If that were so how would he account for the fact that "one-half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

BY SUMMER WATERS.

Loafing by the Summer waters at the closing of the day—
Scents and colors that are pleasing—over all the twilight gray;
Withered shells of last year's walnuts that about me scattered lie,
Seem the skulls of fairy warriors slain in battles long gone by;
The green heron, like a corsair, hovers where the ripples flow;
Still belated bees are humming where the elder blossoms glow;
But all tumult waxes fainter—borne to regions far away—
As I loaf by Summer waters at the closing of the day.

Elms and beaches wave above me, yet before my drowsy view
Cloud-cathedrals shine out whitely through the gateways of the blue;
In the peace that wraps all nature as her foliage of green,
Doubt is listless and ambition is a worry that has been;
The forgotten are remembered, as the hour seems nearing fast
When life's final curfew rings me to put out the lights at last—
And I feel so near to heaven I can hear the harpers play,
As I loaf by Summer waters at the closing of the day!

WILL T. HALE.

The New York Central Tunnel Problem.

III.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS IN THE NEW YORK SWITCH YARD.

The only point in the entire systems of the three roads using the Park Avenue tunnel for passenger trains where any difficulty would be experienced in an electrical installation along well-established lines is in the area between the throat of the tunnel approach, at Forty-ninth Street, and the train shed of the Forty-second Street station. This includes the switchyard of the three roads. This area is about 1,200 feet long, and, on the average, about 500 feet wide. It contains, roughly, about thirteen acres. Outside of this area ordinary practice in electric railway building has standardized everything the roads would need to use or to do in substituting electric for steam locomotives. At Forty-ninth Street the construction of the switchyard to a four-track way is effected, and this continues until the several roads separate above the northern end of the tunnel. The third-rail system is entirely practicable from Forty-ninth Street north, northeast, or east, as far as the management may choose to extend the electrical installation. On this point it is probable that all electrical engineers are agreed. Between Forty-ninth Street and Forty-fifth Street the third rail, between or outside the tracks, may be conceded to be wholly out of the question. The switch system of the yard could not be further complicated with third-rail conductors without creating conditions wholly impracticable from every point of view. Every available inch is now utilized for incoming and outgoing tracks, switches, and sidings. To introduce the third rail would complicate the yard system to such an extent that the trains could not be handled. It would also involve a great additional risk of life to the men who have to chase around the yard at night with lanterns, coupling cars, making up trains, working points, and attending to like duties. To distinguish a conductor rail from a track in such a tangle of converging and diverging lines would be extremely difficult by daylight, and practically impossible at night. In Winter, when the yard has to be cleared of snow, a third-rail system would be seriously, and even dangerously, in the way, and if it could be put in on an operative plan, which is doubtful, it would cause so many accidents and casualties that it could not be permitted to remain. Obviously, therefore, the conductors which are used in the switchyard must be carried overhead. Fortunately this presents no serious difficulties in installation, and will involve no inconvenience in operation.

An examination of the switchyard shows that between the upper end of the depot and the lower end of the throat of the tunnel it is spanned by four substantial bridges, placed about 200 feet apart. The under sides of these bridges are just about the right height for an overhead conductor. As far as they go, they can be utilized for this purpose. Between them, and in such other positions as may be needed, lattice girders or other suitable steel constructions can be carried across the yard, as near together as may be necessary to give support to the system of conductors which shall conform to the tracks on the ground. These girder constructions would probably need to be supported on steel columns 80 to 100 feet apart, and for such supports there is plenty of room between tracks, since the length of the span is not arbitrary, and they need not necessarily be equal. The bridges which now cross the yard are unlike, each having been designed for the position it occupies and the service it renders. To girders as described and the existing bridges overhead conductors of any shape and area of cross-section could be secured. Their installation would present no difficulties, and none would be experienced in carrying them over every main track, switch, and siding in the yard. The shoe on the trolley arm of a motor car or electric locomotive would follow the course of the vehicle to which it was attached, whether this moved along main lines of track or was switched right or left, forward or backward. There is nothing new or experimental in an arrangement which requires the motive power to be taken from different forms of conductors at different parts of a system; in other words, changing from a third rail to an overhead conductor, or vice versa. Exactly this is done in the Boston subway and many other important electrical installations. To shift from the third rail to the overhead conductor and back again involves no more serious responsibility to the man in charge of the motor mechanism than throwing a lever from one position to another.

Inside the great car shed of the depot building a return to the third rail near the ground would be desirable. No danger would result from having it there, carried in the corners of the sunken ways between the concrete platforms. It would be less in the way there than overhead, and could be so safeguarded that the passenger, however ingenious in devising ways of making trouble for himself, could not very well get into contact with it. It is doubtful if since the Grand Central Depot was built, in 1871, any passenger has set foot in one of the sunken ways into which cars are run between the longitudinal platforms by which access to trains is had.

Above Forty-ninth Street the usual third-rail construction presents no difficulties of any kind which need for a moment deter the managements of the roads from adopting it. The same is true of the depot proper and its annexes. The plan suggested for keeping the switchyard clear of additional complications is simple, practical, and relatively inexpensive. It is probably not the only way in which the difficulty could be met, but it is one way which, in the judgment of the most practical and experienced electrical engineers available for consultation, meets all the requirements of the case and involves no important change in the present method of handling trains into and out of the Grand Central Depot. It is, of course, open to a thousand captious and wire-drawn objections. This would be true of any plan which might be suggested. The object of this discussion of the problems of the New York Central terminal and their solution is not controversial; but simply to show to those for whom the subject has interest that, in the opinion of those who are best qualified to judge, the most serious of the obstacles in the way of the electrical equipment of the roads entering New York from the north is the disinclination of the New York Central management to undertake it.

THE TUNNEL REDEEMED.

The Park Avenue tunnel is not, per se, objectionable. What it can be made when the last steam locomotive has panted and gasped its way through it is illustrated by the section of tunnel now traversed by the electric surface cars from Thirty-second Street to Forty-first Street on the same avenue. This tunnel is not only unobjectionable, but it is the most agreeable of the several approaches to the Grand Central Depot. Whitewash and electric lights have changed it from a black and forbidding hole-in-the-ground to a clean and luminous subway, warm in Winter, cool in Summer, and satisfactory at all times because free from obstructions and admitting of rapid car movements. The locomotive is the only reason why the upper tunnel should remain foul, dirty, or filled with an unbreathable atmosphere, or why dazzling alternations of daylight and Egyptian darkness should make the weary traveler want to close his eyes and wish himself elsewhere. The tunnel cannot be changed for the better as long as one locomotive is permitted to run through it, pulling its trains or pulled with it. With an electrical installation it will be unnecessary that any locomotive should ever run through it. The changes this great reform would bring about would include the immediate opening of perhaps a hundred square miles of the most desirable suburbs of New York, in which the development has been held back by the discomforts of travel back and forth. The estimated injury which the tunnel has done to the districts within the local time schedules, and which can be reached by no other route, has been placed at $200,000,000.

LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE.

The local train of the near future will probably be made up of motor cars with trailers. They will be run much more frequently than now and at higher average speed. Probably they will offer accommodations at lower rates of fare. An average fare of half a cent per mile pays the electric railroads very well—better, indeed, than the average fare of two cents per mile pays the steam railroads; not because there is this difference in operating expenses per train-mile, but because the travel is so much greater per train-mile than the steam railroads have been able to build up.

The type of motor cars probably best adapted to the use of the roads now occupying the Grand Central Depot is that hereinbefore described in the reference to the rolling stock of the Albany and Hudson Railroad. This would permit the continued use of so much of the present car equipment as is properly usable, and not demand an abrupt abandonment of the train idea, which is likely to "die hard." To provide each car with a pair of standard 75-horse power motors would be immensely advantageous, and no doubt it will ultimately be done. With such an equipment each car would be independent of any other motor than that which it carries, and whether run singly or in trains, would be forever independent of locomotives, which would be useful chiefly for switching purposes and the handling of through trains to and from the points which mark the limits of the steam locomotive's sphere of diminishing usefulness. J. C. B.

CENTRAL TUNNEL A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your agitation against the tunnel nuisance and the investigation of it by the Grand Jury, I direct attention to the fact, not generally known, that it has been judicially determined that this tunnel and the manner of its operation by the New York Central Railroad Company constitute a public and common nuisance.

On the 17th day of November, 1891, ex-United States Attorney William P. Piero of, White Plains brought an action in the Supreme Court against the New York Central Railroad Company for one of its former conductors who lost an eye in the tunnel, and on the 9th day of March, 1892, recovered a judgment for $6,000, from which an appeal was taken by the company to the General Term of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, in both of which this judgment was affirmed.

This case is entitled John Fiero vs. the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the judgment roll and printed records are now on file in the Westchester County Clerk's office and the offices of the Clerks of the Appellate Courts.

The following are allegations of the complaint under which this judgment was found by court and jury and affirmed by Appellate Courts:

"That at the City of New York aforesaid, on the 19th day of November, 1890, and for a long time prior thereto, the defendant created, maintained, used, and continued a public and common nuisance, to wit, a certain annoying, dark, smoky, dangerous, insufficiently lighted, aired, and ventilated and otherwise annoying, insecure, unsafe, and hazardous underground passage or tunnel on a portion or section of the tracks of said railroad in the City of New York, of about three miles in length, whereby and by means whereof, to the knowledge of the defendant, the lives and limbs of the employes of said defendant, lawfully and properly in the discharge of their duties on the trains of cars of defendant and otherwise, and the lives and limbs of citizens generally as passengers on said railroad of defendant and otherwise were constantly in danger of destruction and injury, and citizens and property owners near the same constantly annoyed and suffering injury thereby in person and property, and prior to the said 19th day of November and the commencement of this action very many citizens and employes of said defendant have lost their lives and been seriously injured therein and thereby and have suffered great annoyance and injury in person and property therein and thereby.

"And the plaintiff alleges that he especially and in particular was injured in said dark, smoky, annoying, dangerous, insufficiently lighted, aired, and ventilated and otherwise insecure, unsafe, and hazardous underground passage or tunnel at the time and in the manner following, to wit: That on the said 19th day of November, the plaintiff was in the special employment of the defendant as a conductor of a special train of cars, the property of the defendant, drawn by a locomotive engine, also the property of the defendant, running from Forty-second Street, in said City of New York, to the village of White Plains, in the County of Westchester, and that while engaged in such employment and when said train was going at a great rate of speed along and through the aforesaid annoying, dark, smoky, dangerous, hazardous, insufficiently lighted, aired, and ventilated and otherwise unsafe and insecure underground passageway or tunnel, and while plaintiff was in the proper and due performance of his duty to the defendant the aforesaid annoying, dark, smoky, dangerous, hazardous, insufficiently lighted, aired, and ventilated and otherwise insecure, unsafe, and hazardous condition, state, and character of the said underground passageway or tunnel did irresistibly make and cause the plaintiff to, and he did lose, miss, and lose control of his footing and steps, was unable to protect himself from falling, and then and there and by means thereof and thereby was violently cast and thrown to the ground and upon the rails and ties of said track, and then and there very seriously and permanently injuring him, to wit, [describing injuries, including loss of eye,] * * * all of which is to his damage ten thousand dollars." J. M. F.

New York, July 29, 1901.

A Western Appreciation.

From The Elkhart (Ind.) Review.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the most valued papers that reaches our table. Its discussions are fair, its leading editorials have highest literary merit. Its selection of news is such that it is worthy to enter any home. Its general literary features are superior, and in all ways it is of the highest class. THE TIMES is independent without being a scold, and is critical without being censorious. It is the best paper published in the metropolis, it seems to us.

A Handsome Publication.

The Columbia (S. C.) State has issued from its own printing office an "Industrial Art Edition" giving a general review of the increasing prosperity and expanding business life of the Palmetto State and especially setting forth the great development of the cotton manufacturing industry. Its illustration, printing, and arrangement of its contents the edition is admirable and most creditable to The State.

CUBA'S ELECTORAL BILL

Provides that the President Need Not Be a Native Cuban.

Suffrage Is Unrestricted, but Office Holders Must Be Able to Read and Write.

HAVANA, July 29.—There was a good attendance at to-day's session of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, when the Electoral bill, as drafted by the Electoral Commission, was submitted. The measure provides for universal suffrage, but restrictions as to ability to read and write are imposed in the case of office holders.

Governors of provinces and provincial legislators must be of Cuban birth or have been naturalized for a period of eight years. They must be at least thirty years of age. They must also be heads of families, or property owners, or they must possess title by public decree or have filled office by popular vote. The same restrictions regarding citizenship are laid upon Congressmen, who must be twenty-five years of age. Senators must be Cuban by birth and thirty-five years of age.

The President must be a Cuban or naturalized. In the latter case, as provided by the Constitution, he must have served in the Cuban army for ten years. He must be at least forty years of age. The same conditions apply to the Vice President.

Senators shall be elected by provincial Legislatures and an equal number of citizens. One-half of the latter must be Cuban by birth or have been naturalized for a period of eight years. They must be at least twenty-five years of age and able to read and write. They must have resided in the province for two years, and be among the largest real estate taxpayers. The other half must have professional degrees, or must have held public office.

Presidential Electors shall be Cubans by birth or have been naturalized for a period of eight years, and they must be thirty years of age.

In the provincial Legislatures minority representation is provided for. Havana having twenty members, Santa Clara seventeen, Santiago seventeen, Matanzas fifteen, Pinar del Rio twelve, and Puerto Principe eight. Havana will have seventeen Congressmen, Santiago thirteen, Santa Clara fourteen, Matanzas eight, Pinar del Rio seven, and Puerto Principe eight.

Four Senators shall represent each province.

Havana will have twenty-one Presidential Electors, Santiago seventeen, Santa Clara eighteen, Matanzas twelve, Pinar del Rio eleven, and Puerto Principe twelve.

The project provides for two elections. At the first Governors of provinces, provincial legislators, and Senatorial Electors will be elected. At the second, to be held eight days later, Congressmen and Presidential Electors will be chosen. Thirty days after the second election the Presidential Electors will meet in Santa Clara to elect the President.

ARMY OFFICER GOES TO PRISON.

Capt. Spellman Punished for Violating Philippine Closed Ports Order.

MANILA, July 29.—Capt. Spellman of the Forty-third Volunteers has been sentenced to two years in prison for encouraging trading at the closed ports.

WILL NOT GO TO MANILA.

Three Smith College Girls Decline Task of Teaching Filipinos.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 29.—Five graduates of Smith College, Class of 1901, recently received appointments to teach in the Philippines, but three of them have declined, principally because of the requirement that teachers must remain in the Islands three years. Frances C. Buffington of Boston and Belsita M. Hill of New Haven, Conn., accepted. Alice L. Batcheider of Portsmouth, N. H.; Daisy T. Day of West Hartford, Conn., and Dolly L. Whittelsey of Providence, R. I., declined the appointments.

To be Chief of Insular Constabulary.

MANILA, July 29.—Major Henry Allen of the Forty-third Volunteers, who was some time ago appointed Governor of the Island of Leyte, has been chosen Chief of the Insular Constabulary, and will proceed with the organization of that force.

A BERTH FOR GOV. ALLEN.

Secretary Long Wants Him to Become His Assistant Again.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Long will leave here Thursday for his annual vacation, the major portion of which will be spent at his home at Hingham, Mass. He probably will return to Washington during the early part of September, prior to the date set for the meeting of the Schley court of inquiry.

Assistant Secretary Hackett, who has been spending several weeks at his country home in Newcastle, N. H., will return to the city Wednesday and will act as Secretary. Mr. Hackett is expected to retire from the department early in September. His successor has not yet been selected. Secretary Long would be gratified to have Gov. Allen resume his duties as Assistant Secretary, which he relinquished when he went to Porto Rico, and it seems probable that this may follow.

NEW CADETS AT WEST POINT.

Thirty Candidates Admitted, Among Them One from Hawaii.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 29.—The following candidates who reported last week successfully passed the examinations and were to-day admitted to the Military Academy as cadets:

Charles C. Bankhead, Texas; Gibson T. Berry, Kentucky; Henry T. Burgin, Florida; Ralph M. Cole, New York; Fred A. Cook, Vermont; Rupert A. Dunford, Utah; Halsey Dunwoody, at large; Arthur R. Ehrenbeck, Wisconsin; Ruxford R. Gardner, Michigan; Harrold R. Gibbons, New York; Nathan Horowitz New York; Charles J. Kennerly, Tennessee; Joseph L. Landry, Louisiana; Clarence A. Lewis, Indiana; Clarence K. Lyman, Hawaii; Philip Mathews, New York; Fred C. Moser, Iowa; Felix W. Motlow, Tennessee; St. Clair Newbern, North Carolina; Ellery W. Niles, Maine; Norman F. Ramsey, Kansas; George R. Rogers, California; Hugo D. Schultz, Nebraska; Charles L. Scott, Alabama; Herndon Sharp, Louisiana; Thomas M. Spalding, Michigan; Don D. Strong, Georgia; Thomas S. Roberts, Tennessee; Calvin P. Titus, at large, and Bloxam Ward, Florida.

Forty-eight reported for examination. Thirty were successful, six failed, two were rejected by the Medical Board, and ten alternates passed, for whom no vacancies exist. The number which passed beats all records. Titus is the young man who was the first to scale the wall at Peking, China. Ramsey, Schultz, and Strong were on duty in the Philippines when notified of their appointment, and Lyman of Hawaii is the first cadet to be appointed from the Government's new possessions. The corps now numbers 464 cadets, within 18 of the full number provided for.

PETTY OFFICERS HOLD OFF.

Only Two Apply for Appointment as Ensigns in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Only two petty officers have taken advantage of the provision in the present naval appropriation act which permits six petty officers each year to apply for appointment as Ensigns. The period for application this year will expire to-morrow, and the only applications on file are those of Gunners Joseph Hill and Francis Martin.

ARMY AND NAVY APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

ARMY.

Lieutenant Colonels—Charles L. Davis and Samuel R. Whitall.

Majors—Robert F. Ames and Robert N. Gatty.

Captains, Artillery Corps—William Chamberlaine, Charles P. Summerall, William M. Cruikshank, Gordon G. Heiner, Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., Otho W. B. Farr, William P. Pence, James M. Williams, Dwight E. Aultman, Alston Hamilton, John C. Gilmore, Jr., Rogers F. Gardner, Joseph L. Knowlton, and Conway H. Arnold, Jr.

First Lieutenants—Artillery Corps—Henry B. Farrar and Clifton C. Carter.

Surgeon of Volunteers, with rank of Major—Herbert K. Eartlman.

Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, with rank of Captain—Michael A. Robert and W. Turner Wood.

NAVY.

Commander—John B. Collins.

Lieutenants, Junior Grade—Thomas T. Craven, Henry C. Mustin, Duncan M. Wood, and Charles L. Poor.

Boatswains—James Laven, Frank Carall, and Henry Feehan.

To Repair the Essex.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The training ship Essex, which has been cruising along the New England coast, has been ordered to the New York Navy Yard for urgent repairs to her steering gear. The department is short of training ships, and the repairs will be pushed with all possible speed.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Henry H. Rutherford, Assistant Surgeon, is honorably discharged as Captain, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers only.

Chaplain Walter Marvine, Ninth Infantry, is transferred to the Artillery Corps, and will proceed to Honolulu and report to the commanding officer of the United States troops at that place for duty.

Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon, and Capt. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon, are detailed as members of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York, vice Majors Henry S. Kilbourne and William D. Crosby, relieved.

Capt. Herbert N. Royden, Twenty-sixth Infantry, will proceed to Omaha and relieve First Lieut. Daniel G. Berry, First Infantry, from recruiting duty in that city.

Major Edward A. Goodwin, Seventh Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the board of officers convened in Washington, vice Major Henry A. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General, relieved.

Second Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Fourteenth Battery, Field Artillery, and will join that battery.

Transfers: Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, from the Twelfth Cavalry to the Thirteenth Cavalry; Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, from the Thirteenth Cavalry to the Twelfth Cavalry. Upon their arrival at San Francisco the officers named will join their respective regiments.

Transfers in the Eighth Infantry: Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, from Company L to Company M; John K. Miller, from Company M to Company L; Capt. Edgar S. Walker, from Company I to Company H; Capt. Traber Norman, from Company H to Company I.

Transfers in the Twentieth Infantry: Capt. William P. Burnham, from Company B to Company C; Capt. Frank D. Webster, from Company C to Company B; First Lieut. Charles C. Todd, from Company A to Company K; First Lieut. John L. De Witt, from Company K to Company A.

First Lieut. Paul T. Hayne, Jr., Thirteenth Cavalry, is transferred, upon his own request, to the Fourteenth Cavalry.

Chaplain John McKenna, Twenty-eighth Infantry, will join his regiment.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will make, during the month of August, the number of visits hereinafter indicated to the places specified on official business pertaining to the inspection of material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department; One visit to the American Ordnance Company, Lynn, Mass.; two visits each to Hilton Head, S. C., and Fisher's Island, N. Y.; four visits each to the works of the Aths Steel Company, Harrison, N. J.; the Taylor Iron and Steel Company, High Bridge, N. J., and the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; six visits to the works of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, Derby, Conn.

Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, Second Infantry, recruiting officer at New Haven, will also take charge of the recruiting station at Hartford, relieving First Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., Artillery Corps. Lieut. Arnold, upon being relieved, will proceed to Milwaukee and report to Major George F. Chase, Seventh Cavalry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty.

Navy.

Lieut. H. Eldridge, retired, ordered to duty as assistant to the officer in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk.

H. G. Sparrow and H. E. Lackey are commissioned Ensigns from Jan. 28.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"The Strollers" continues to draw law audiences. New features are being added daily.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The theatre, curio hall, and Jerome Avenue Casino were well patronized last night. The audiences were rewarded with new and good attractions.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The Kaltenborn concerts, though not popular concerts, giving serious and classical music, are continuing to attract large audiences. To the lovers of music in New York there is no better place to spend an evening.

CASINO.—"Florodora," with all the principals returned from their Summer vacations, is still proving attractive. The three-hundredth performance will be celebrated on Aug. 7.

MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE.—"The Casino Girl" remains the attraction for the remainder of the week. The engagement of the Castle Square Opera Company will begin next Monday, and will last two weeks. The operas will be "The Mikado" and "H. M. S. Pinafore."

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The F. F. Proctor Stock Company presented "Dr. Bill" this week, preceded by the little curtain raiser, "My Awful Dad." In the main comedy Florence Reed scored a hit in the "kangaroo dance," and Charles Abbe, Duncan Harris, Beatrice Morgan, and Charles M. Seay were also favorites. In the curtain raiser Frederic Bond was warmly welcomed upon his return to a Broadway stage.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Charles Frohman has decided to begin William Faversham's season in "A Royal Rival" at the Criterion Theatre on Aug. 19.

Sir Henry Irving has cabled Charles Frohman that in addition to the productions already announced of "Coriolanus," "The Merchant of Venice," "King Charles I.," "Louis XI.," "The Lyons Mail," "The Bells," 'Nance Oldfield," and "Waterloo," which he will make during his coming American tour, he will also give several special performances of "Madame Sans Gene" with Ellen Terry. These special performances will be given during the New York engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Julie Opp, who will be William Faversham's leading woman the coming season, sailed for New York yesterday on the steamer St. Paul. She will arrive just in time for the rehearsals of "A Royal Rival."

It was arranged yesterday to produce the farce "Are You a Mason?" in London at the Apollo Theatre on Aug. 28. Miss Edna May will begin an engagement at this theatre following the run of the farce. Charles Green sails on the steamer Teutonic tomorrow to look after the rehearsals.

A revival of "The Taming of the Shrew," will be made next season by Managers James B. Delcher and George H. Brennan. Charles H. Hanford will appear as Petruchio, and negotiations are in progress with an actress of prominence for Katherine. Mr. Hanford will follow the comedy conception of Petruchio adopted by the late Edwin Booth, in whose company Mr. Hanford played leading parts. The tour of Messrs. Delcher and Brennan's revival will begin in October and will include the principal cities of the South and West.

Clyde Fitch and Sadie Martinot have disposed of the entire English rights of "The Marriage Game" to Lottie Venne, the reigning comedienne of London. Miss Martinot will produce the play for the first time in this country Sept. 23, in Philadelphia, and shortly after in New York.

Roof Garden Entertainments.

The Svengali Trio appeared last night at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden, after a few weeks of heralding and postponements. The act is entertaining, as are the other numbers of the programme.

The performance of the Svengalis consists of two of the trio remaining on the stage, while the third one goes throughout the audience. The latter asks for the title of some popular or classical composition, and almost instantaneously one of the trio—a woman—plays the selection on the piano, while the other makes up as the composer of the melody.

"Fun on the Beach" is the title of a new farce presented at the Cherry Blossom Roof Garden, on top of the New York Theatre, last night. Harry Bulger, Dan Collyer, with several other comedians, and a company of 150 singers, carried this production merrily along, and transferred much of the humor and fun from the beach to the audience.

A New Play at Keith's.

"In Washington's Time" was the title of a sketch presented for the first time in New York at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday afternoon and evening. Mary Scott, (Mrs. Neville Castle,) who is said, to be a relative of the late ex-President Harrison, played the principal rôle. The piece will continue as the headliner this week. The usual good variety bill is also presented.

Singer Frightens a Burglar.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A burglar, believed to have been in search of diamonds and cash to the value of $30,000 which were locked in a safe, entered the home of Will J. Davis, the theatrical manager, early today. Jessie Bartlett Davis, the singer, was aroused as the intruder passed the door of her chamber and her screams for assistance frightened him away.

CHINESE LABOR FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Legislation Allowing Their Importation May Be Sought.

Commissioner Rodenberg Says They Are Ideal Sugar Plantation Workers —Filipinos May Be Employed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Civil Service Commissioner Rodenberg has returned from a trip to the Hawaiian Islands, where he went to put the civil service law in operation. He said to-day:

"The labor question is the most serious problem which is now confronting the Hawaiian sugar planters. The proper kind of labor is scarce already, and future agricultural developments will be greatly retarded unless some provision is made to supply this element in the community. The Chinese are the ideal sugar plantation workers. They are better workers than either the Japanese or Portuguese, and, besides, they give no trouble. They are quiet and always live up to their contracts. Since the islands were annexed, however, no more Chinamen can be secured, and sugar planters are very much exercised regarding this question.

"I am informed that a strong effort will be made by Hawaiians at the next session of Congress, when legislation on the Chinese question will be made necessary by the expiration of the Geary act, to have a clause in the new law providing that Chinamen may be taken from China to the Hawaiian Islands under contract to do purely agricultural work for a period not to exceed ten years, when they will be deported. Under the terms of such a provision, it is believed that no conflict would precipitated with organized labor, as the law would provide that the Chinamen should do nothing but agricultural work, and white men cannot do this class of work in Hawaii on account of the climatic conditions.

"There is also another contemplated solution of the question which is receiving serious thought and investigation at the present time, and that is to import native Filipinos to work on Hawaiian sugar plantations. This idea, I believe, has never been made known here, but several large planters in Hawaii have investigated the proposition sufficiently to predict that the Filipinos may yet solve the perplexing labor question of these islands.

"The Porto Ricans who are now in the islands as an experiment are not proving generally satisfactory. They have to a great extent the disposition of the native Hawaiian, and love ease a great deal more than work. It is not likely that an effort will be made to increase by importation the Porto Rican population of the islands."

FEMININE FRILLS.

The wings of Mercury are nothing to the swimmer's foot wings. These are flexible, and are made to fasten to the top of a bathing boot. They open on the under side, and when, in swimming, the foot is pushed back the wing expands, increases the pressure against the water, and consequently the speed of the swimmer. When the foot is drawn up into position again the pressure of water on the top of the wing causes it to contract.

***

Sandals are now to be found in the shops where hygienic garments are sold. A genuine Roman sandal is made in England for children, of tanned calf or buckskin, and is worn without stockings. There are two varieties, one with a strap from the toe of the sandal passing between the great toe and the one next to it, and another with a broad strap passing over the great toe, to protect the foot from an unpleasant stub.

***

Black velvet rosettes are frequently to be seen, and always with good effect, on gowns where the velvet is used as trimming, and often when it is not used. One gown which is trimmed thus has a short pointed bojero worn over a bloused bodice of lace, the two fronts well separated and strapped across with half-inch-wide bands of velvet finished with fancy buttons. The choux of the narrow velvet come in, one at the neck, worn on the left side of the stock, and the other worn on the right side of the bolero about in the centre, with loop ends some three inches long falling below the edge of the bolero.

***

Many gowns are finished with one narrow ruffle at the lower edge of the skirt, and it is effective, giving an air of simplicity to the gown and a pleasant change from the wide flounces. One gown which is trimmed in this way has the flounce in deep points, and a similar pointed ruffle around the deep collar of the gown.

***

Fancy herring-bone stitching, or feather stitching, as some people call it, is one of the most effective trimmings on linen frocks. It is used with or without the strappings of the material or silk.

***

A woman who is an authority says that the ideal simple Summer frock is of white serge, a coat and skirt, with a white lawn shirt waist with tucking, in preference to applied trimming; a black and white foulard tie, and a panama hat with black ribbons.

***

The beauty of the Panama hat is that when simply trimmed, as it should be this year, it can be rolled into a bundle and packed away into a trunk or bag, and come out as good as new.

Instead of the plain band, occasionally a Panama is to be seen with the narrow silk ribbon, but tied in front, or a little at the side, and a quill thrust through it.

***

The coolest and most attractive girl dining at the Waldorf the other day wore a simple pongee gown, buttoned in the back, and a simple straw hat, trimmed with a band and loops of black velvet.

***

American women find it difficult to get a bathing suit readymade to suit them in England. The suits there are made with the skirts much shorter than those worn in this country, reaching about half way to the knees. The waist and skirt are in one piece, and button down the entire front.

***

At a large institution in England where there are many babies they have ordered baby carriages of large proportions. In each ten children can be wheeled at a time, giving all the chance of an airing. Heretofore there were not enough assistants to enable them to take all the babies out every day. There is nothing larger than the carriage for twins in this country as yet. There is the regular carriage, made with seats at the two ends, in which two children can sit facing each other, and there are go-carts on a large scale, which are made extra wide, and two babies are put on one seat. This is the most satisfactory.

***

For the single baby, the go-cart with the wicker hood is the most satisfactory protection against sun or wind, for the hood can be adjusted—pulled down in the front or the back or be removed entirely if desired.

***

The go-carts are popular in small houses or flats, for, being shorter, they take up less room. Some of them are adjustable. Probably, however, there are as many of the regular baby carriages sold in the course of a year as of the others.

***

Rubber tires on baby carriages have been used for several years, and there is a cushioned tire which can be adjusted. It costs perhaps $1 extra. The advantage of this, however, it is usually considered, is in the matter of wearing rather than in additional comfort for the child.

***

Very pretty carriages come with slatted wooden sides and straw bottoms and panels, and in light and dark wood. Some of the wooden go-carts are very inexpensive. The cost of a baby carriage sometimes runs up to considerably over $100, but this is usually where a mattress is provided or the carriage robes and the upholstering may be of extra quality. Stylish little wooden carriages have corduroy-covered seats.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were fewer fashionable women in town yesterday shopping or lunching than any previous Monday of the midsummer season. The morning dawned so warm and muggy that few had courage to brave the city's heat.

***

Mrs. Henry A. Barclay and her daughter, Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, with Mr. Ulman, came in from Southampton and lunched at Sherry's. At the Waldorf there were lunching Mr. and Mrs. M. F. de Young of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr, Mrs. Byron and Miss Byron of Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. del Garcia, Mrs. John Bloodgood, Leonard Jacob, and Creighton Webb.

***

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. De Young, who arrived in town yesterday from San Francisco, will sail Thursday on the Fuerst Bismarck, to be absent several weeks. Another out-of-town passenger on the Fuerst Bismarck will be Mrs. Caroline H. Washburn of Boston. Mrs. Washburn will go direct to Paris to meet Miss Alice Ward, sister of Reginald Ward, and with her will spend most of August at Aix-les-Bains. Mrs. Washburn will return on the Deutschland, sailing on Sept. 20.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will leave tomorrow for their camp in the Adirondacks, where they will spend most of the Summer. They have closed Ophir Hall.

***

Mrs. Francis H. Leggett has cards out for a dinner to-night at her London house, 12 Bruton Street. It is to be followed by a cotillion for forty couples. At Mrs. Legget's large dinner last week, which was given for the Princess de Wagram, the guests included, among others, John Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, the Marquis and Marchioness of Granby, Mrs. Arthur Paget, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, Mr. and Mrs. George Cornwallis West, Lord and Lady Brougham, Lord and Lady Southampton, Lord and Lady Shaftesbury, Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, Miss Muriel Wilson, Miss Baba Brougham, Miss Lelia Paget, Lord Annesley, Lord Villiers, Lord Lytton, Lord Horace de Walden, Marquis de Sovaral, the Portugnese Minister, and the American Ambassador and Mrs. Choate.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Benedict have taken rooms at the Profile House, N. H., for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davies have also taken rooms at the Profile for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, who are having a country house built at Lenox, are going abroad for two months, and will, on their return, spend the late Autumn at Lenox. They are booked to sail on the Commonwealth, leaving Boston on Aug. 31. Miss Marian Haven and Miss Evelyn Sloane left Lenox last week to visit the Wyckoffs at Southampton.

***

Recent arrivals at the Ocean House, at Watch Hill, R. I., include the Misses de Peyster and Miss Charlotte Nicoll.

***

Sidney Dillon Ripley is spending much of his time at Hempstead in his new automobile. It is said that Mr. Ripley has ordered another and much faster automobile, one that is intended to distance all possible competitors on the Long Island highways.

***

Miss Nathalie Hatch, who spent some time at Seabright, has returned to Woodmere, L. I., where, with her mother, she is spending the Summer.

***

T. Chesley Richardson, Jr., has gone from Shinnecock to Cedarhurst, where Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson, Sr., have a cottage.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts are at their cottage, Hedgewood, Lawrence, L. I., for the season. Their children, Franklin B. Lefferts, Marshall C. Lefferts, Jr., and Miss Mollie C. Lefferts, are all with them.

***

At Southampton the season begins to be gay. While horseback riding thus far this season has not been so popular as it was last, there are still a large number who ride, and these include the Misses Rosalie and Alice de Goucouria, who hold a record for high jumping with their ponies, Miss Helen T. Barney, Miss Catharine Barney, and Miss Louise Gulliver, all of whom are said to be excellent horsewomen. The Misses Atterbury and the Misses Clark are also among the leading riders. Mrs. George Inness, widow of the artist, is to build a cottage at Southampton.

***

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., has bought the Breese estate at Great River, near his father's home, Oakdale, at Islip, L. I. Mr. Cutting and his bride, who was Lady Sybil Cuffe, have been spending their honeymoon at Islip. The Breese estate is charmingly situated on the Great South Bay and Great River, and from it one can see Idle Hour, W. K. Vanderbilt's Long Island residence.

AMERICAN YACHTS ABROAD.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 29.—The steam yachts Aphrodite, owned by Oliver H. Payne; the Calanthe, the property of J. Arthur Hinckley, and William K. Vanderbilt's Valiant, all of the New York Yacht Club, arrived here yesterday.

CHRISTIANIA, July 29.—The American steam yacht Nahma, having on board Mrs. Robert Goelet, the Duchesse de Luynes, and a party of friends, has arrived here.

COPENHAGEN, July 29.—The American steam yacht Utowane, owned by Allison V. Armour, has arrived here.

MARRIED SECRETLY JUNE 2.

Couple Were Not to Tell Until Fall, but Bride Confided in Sister.

It came to light yesterday that Harry Collard, twenty-eight years old, of 576 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Maud Frith, the nineteen-year-old daughter of a wealthy shoe manufacturer, had been secretly married on June 2 last at the rectory of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, in Manhattan. The young couple are now at Shelter Island spending their honeymoon.

The groom is a traveling salesman for a cutlery house in Manhattan. After their marriage it was agreed that the secret should be kept until the Fall, and while the bride returned to her parents' home, the groom started the next day on a business trip. A few weeks later Mrs. Collard went to Shelter Island for the Summer. She was accompanied by her sister, and, like most women, was unable to keep the secret of her marriage and confided it to her sister.

The sister informed their parents. The bride's father was angry at first, but soon got over it. Yesterday Mr. Collard started for Shelter Island to greet his bride. He will remain there for several weeks.

OCEAN GROVE'S ANNIVERSARY.

Service at Spot Where First Prayer Meeting Was Held 33 Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 29.—Thirty-three years ago to-day the first prayer meeting was held in Ocean Grove in a tent occupied by the family of the late Rev. Joseph H. Thornley of Philadelphia.

The tent occupied a site in the woods skirting Wesley Lake, and now called Thompson Park. A memorial vase marks the spot. Around this vase the officials of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association gathered at dusk this evening and held an anniversary prayer meeting. Bishop James N. Fits-Gerald presided, and brief addresses were made by Vice President A. E. Ballard, the Rev. Adam Wallace, and others. Of the many who participated in the service Dr. Wallace was the only one who took part in the prayer meeting held back in the sixties in the Rev. Mr. Thornley's tent.

The annual memorial service, in honor of the deceased friends and residents of Ocean Grove, was also held to-day.

To-morrow morning the Summer School of Theology will begin a ten days' session.

East Islip Church Cornerstone Laid.

ISLIP, L. I., July 29.—Bishop McDonnell laid the cornerstone of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at East Islip yesterday with appropriate ceremonies, which were witnessed by a great crowd of residents. The edifice when completed will have cost $20,000.

FAITH CURISTS PELTED WITH MANY MISSILES

Jeered by the Residents of Stony Brook, L. I.

Two Missionaries Leave There After a Troublous Experience—Some Young Women Join the New Sect.

STONY BROOK, L. I., July 29.—The missionaries from the "Rev." Frank Sanford's Shiloh Institute for the propagation of faith curing who have been holding meetings in the centre of this village beside the liberty pole and were insulted, jeered, hooted, struck with various missiles, including eggs, left here for Port Jefferson to-day. The men are Albert Bose and George Barton.

They had been holding meetings at the home of Capt. Edward Smith, once a leading Methodist, who became an advanced Faith Curist. Miss Lulu Blydenburgh, the daughter of Capt. George W. Blydenburgh of this village; Miss Tillie Smith, Miss Estelle Smith, and others also became adherents of the sect.

On Saturday night the open-air meeting having been announced, a couple of hundred persons gathered about the pole.

Brother Bose began to speak, but he was jeered and hooted. After a while he lost his temper, and among other things said:

"You are wicked people. I am an ambassador from Christ, come to tell you of His divine will and power. You may not sleep in your beds to-night. You must accept Christ's Gospel or you will be damned. You will deserve to be."

This was answered by jeers and hooting. Soon the missiles began to be hurled by a crowd of men and boys, and several of these struck bystanders. The missionary stopped speaking, and all started a hymn. The meeting then broke up, owing to the disorderly conduct of the crowd.

"We came here to preach the Gospel of God," said Mr. Bose when seen later, "and we did so. We have been terribly abused."

He went on to say they were not leaving on account of the abuse, but because they were scheduled to preach at Port Jefferson this week.

MUST NOT DISCUSS SCHLEY.

Secretary Long's Order to the Naval Service—He Might Modify the Precept at Schley's Request.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Long this morning issued the following general order:

All persons in the naval service are strictly enjoined to refrain from any public statement concerning the subject matter of the court of inquiry requested by Rear Admiral W. S. Schley. JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

Secretary Long said to-day that if complaint against the language used in the fifth specification of the precept to the Schley court of inquiry was officially made to him by Rear Admiral Schley he would give the matter consideration and that the language might be modified.

The fifth precept in the order for the Schley court of inquiry is as follows:

The circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the department contained in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises.

GIFT TO ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

M. Robert Lebaudy Donates $2,000 to University of Chicago Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Prof. Maxime Ingres announced to-day the first foreign donation to the University of Chicago Branch of the Alliance Française. M. Robert Lebaudy, a wealthy sugar refiner in Paris, is the donor, and the gift is 10,000f.

M. Lebaudy closed the dispatch to Prof. Ingres announcing the gift, with the words: "We are behind you."

NO LETTER FROM MR. CROKER.

J. P. Kearns Denies that Tammany Central Association Received One.

John P. Kearns, Secretary of the John J. Hickey Democratic Club of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, has written a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES relative to the communication of M. F. O'Brien, published on Sunday.

"The so-called antipathy of the majority of the Democratic clubs in the Borough of the Bronx to the leadership of Louis Haffen," says Mr. Kearns, "is entirely erroneous." He further says that the "communication from Richard Croker to aforesaid association is purely and simply a fabrication, as a query to Tammany Hall would doubtless disclose."

Mr. Kearns says in closing that the prime movers in the Tammany Central Association, of which Mr. O'Brien is a member, have been and are antagonistic to Tammany Hall and Mr. Croker.

Messrs. Foley and Divver to Meet.

Thomas F. Foley, who is seeking to wrest the Tammany leadership of the Second Assembly District from ex-Judge Patrick Divver, has accepted an invitation to attend a big excursion of the St. James Union of 27 Oliver Street to-day. Ex-Judge Divver has also accepted, and both say they will bring large followings from their respective clubhouses. The Rev. Father John J. Kean, for many years pastor of St. James's Roman Catholic Church, but recently transferred to the Church of the Holy Name, is also expected as a guest.

Proposed Change in the Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—But one proposed amendment to the State Constitution will be submitted to the voters of New York State this Fall. It was introduced in 1899 and has passed the required Legislatures. It seeks to amend Article III., Section 18, which refers to cases which private and local bills shall not be acted by adding the following words: "Granting to any person, association, firm, or corporation an exemption from taxation on real or personal property."

Nominated for the Assembly.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 29.—The Genesee Republican Convention to-day nominated the following candidates for the Assembly: J. J. Ellis, Darien, and S. Percy Hooker, Le Roy.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

JUDGE JOHN L. T. SNEED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 29.—Judge John L. T. Sneed died here to-day.

John Louis Taylor Sneed had been Chancellor of the Eleventh Chancery Division of Tennessee since 1894. He was born in Raleigh, N. C., May 20, 1820, and was named for John Louis Taylor, then Chief Justice of North Carolina. He studied law in West Tennessee, and in 1843 settled in Memphis to practice his profession. Two years later he was elected to the General Assembly of Tennessee. In 1846-7 he was a Captain of volunteers in the Mexican War. In 1851 he was elected Attorney General of the Memphis Judicial District, which office he resigned three years later to become a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the State. He was elected by a very large majority. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private, and was with Gen. Johnston near Vicksburg, when summoned to Tennessee, having been appointed by Gov. Harris a Commissioner to settle the affairs of Tennessee with the Confederacy, and also to settle the accounts of the Paymaster General and the Quartermaster General of the Provisional Army of Tennessee. He was engaged on that work when the war closed. In 1870 he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, and held the position eight years. In 1882 he was elected Vice President of the American Bar Association at Saratoga. In 1883 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Arbitration. He was President of the Memphis Law School from 1887 to 1893.

Alonzo Slote.

Alonzo Slote, for many years a prominent merchant of this city, died yesterday at the Hotel Sagamore, Lake George, of heart disease. He was seventy-two years old and lived at 219 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, having large business interests in that borough. He was a member of the clothing firm of Tredwell & Slote, at 240 Broadway, and in Brooklyn was the Vice President and Director of the Wallabout Bank, a Trustee of the People's Trust Company, and a Director in the Brooklyn City Railroad and Brooklyn Life Insurance Companies. Mr. Slote was a veteran of the Volunteer Fire Department and a member of the Olympic, Reform, Brooklyn, Crescent Athletic, and Oxford Clubs, and of the St. Nicholas Society. He was a first cousin of the Duchess de Arcos of Washington and was a son of Mrs. Anna Slote, who celebrated her one hundredth birthday at her home, 322 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, on July 2, 1901, but who has since died.

One of Mr. Slote's brothers, who died in 1882, was the original of "Mark Twain's" character Dan, in his "Innocents Abroad." Alonzo Slote's father, Daniel Slote, who died in 1846, was also a merchant in this city. Mr. Slote leaves a wife, but no children. His body will be brought to this city to-day.

Joseph Haight.

Joseph Haight of 210 East Fifteenth Street, who died suddenly at his residence on Saturday, was born in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., in 1823. He came to this city in the early forties and established himself in the grocery business in Second Street. There he was joined by his brother Henry, who became his partner. In time the business outgrew the district and it was moved to Chrystie and Stanton Streets, where it became one of the largest houses of its kind in the city. Mr. Haight amassed a fortune and thirty-five years ago retired from business. He became known for his many acts of charity.

Mr. Haight was an early member of the Society of United Americans, the Society of Merchants and Mechanics. He became a Director in the Globe-Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and in other financial institutions. An only daughter, the wife of James P. Foster of this city, survives him.

Paul Alexis, the Novelist, Dead.

PARIS, July 30.—Paul Alexis, the novelist, is dead.

Paul Alexis, one of the most prolific writers of the modern French school, was born in Aix June 16, 1847. He obtained his education in a college in his native place, and, developing a talent for written expression, made his way to Paris, where he worked for a long time with little popular recognition. He became a friend of Emile Zola, and when the latter developed into a glittering star in the literary heaven, Alexis and his writings were brought into recognition. Alexis also became an ardent exponent of naturalism, and was one of the most faithful and devoted defenders of the master of realism. He wrote a long, apologetic study of Zola, which contained some of the master's verse, and afterward wrote a series of articles in praise of Zola which involved him in a duel with Albert Delpit.

The Rev. Adam Miller.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Rev. Adam Miller, ninety-one years old, died here to-day. He was often called the father of the German Methodist Church in the United States, and to him the church is indebted for the only record of the first days of the German movement in this country. He preached his first German sermon on the Point Pleasant Circuit in West Virginia, where he was sent in 1834. He was stationed at Cincinnati in 1841, and established the first German Methodist church there. In 1850 he took up the practice of medicine. Mr. Miller, when nineteen years old, wrote "Footprints Through Nature to the Supernatural," in which he took issue with all astronomers

The Rev. James N. Shaffer.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 29.—The Rev. James N. Shaffer, a retired Methodist minister, died here last night. He was ninety years old and was the oldest clergyman in the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference. He entered the ministry in 1835. He was for thirteen years Superintendent of the Five Points Mission, New York City, and retired in 1875. He leaves four children, one of whom is Dr. Newton M. Shaffer of New York City.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES VAN AUKEN, eighty-nine years old, of Sussex County, N. J., died on Sunday of infirmities

FINANCIAL.

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Emery McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman, John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald, C. I. Hudson.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this company as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.
All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly indorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.
No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
195 Broadway, N. Y.
This company is now prepared to issue, and will as promptly as is practicable, its preferred stock in exchange for its Interim Certificates heretofore issued, and will pay interest at the rate of 5% per annum on the said certificates from May 20th to June 30th, 1901, inclusive.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

A CRITICAL TIME IN WALL STREET.

From 10 to 3, when the Stock Exchange is open, a trader needs every advantage. It is a critical time. A vital bit of information on a stock, an item of news on the general market, may be of supreme importance. Many a broker has found that it paid him handsomely to have the News Bulletins and News Ticker of Dow, Jones & Co. close at hand. These trained experts gather news from all over the world, and publish it instantly in their News Bulletins and News Tickers, so that such service is simply invaluable to a Wall Street office. Dow, Jones & Co. is the oldest news agency in Wall Street—age begets wisdom, good judgment, and efficiency in gathering and publishing news. The cost of the service is trifling compared with the security and satisfaction of knowing that you have the best there is in Wall Street.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1897, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 27 William street, in the City of New York, on or before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.
June 30th, 1901.
COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

PUBLICATION BY THE HAMILTON BANK of New York City of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 26, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking laws of 1892:
Bannon & Sullivan, November 6, 1899.....$102.00
L. H. Harting, June 23, 1890..... 77.98
N. H. Haar Association, March 30, 1892.... 104.62
Hannah Hirshbaum, February 3, 1894..... 100.00
Nellie E. Smith, April 13, 1893..... 65.00
Louis H. Schubert, May 14, 1892..... 74.64
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier of the Hamilton Bank of New York City, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 26, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking laws of 1892, State of New York. JESSE C. JOY.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1901.
[Notary's Seal.] ARTHUR E. WOOD,
Notary Public (114) New York Co.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 13th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of Metropolitan Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's Stock:

On and after **AUGUST 1, 1901**, holders of Certificates of Deposit for Capital Stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, deposited under the circular of April 29, 1901, signed by Francis W. Hunnewell, Chairman, may receive the new bonds or the cash, to which they may be entitled thereunder, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, properly endorsed, to the Depositary issuing the same.
The **NEW BONDS** will be issued either in the form of coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, or of registered bonds of the denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $20,000, or $50,000, at the option of the holders of Certificates of Deposit. Such holders **DESIRING TO RECEIVE REGISTERED BONDS** are requested at once to **NOTIFY THE DEPOSITARY** as to the denominations desired, and the name in which the registered bonds are to be issued, so that such bonds may be promptly prepared for delivery.
As no bonds are to be issued of a denomination smaller than $1,000, **SCRIP** for fractional amounts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds when presented in amounts of $1,000, or some multiple thereof.
The amount of cash provided, as stated in the said circular, is sufficient to pay in full the Certificates of Deposit calling for **"ALL CASH,"** as well as the sum of $40 per share on Certificates calling for **"BONDS AND CASH,"** and in accordance with said circular, the **DEPOSITARIES HAVE DESIGNATED AUGUST 1, 1901, AS THE DAY FOR PAYMENT** of such cash to the holders of such Certificates. Public notice is hereby given that interest upon such cash payments will cease to accrue on and after **AUGUST 1, 1901**, the date so designated.
Certificates of Deposit must be **ENDORSED IN BLANK**, and if registered bonds are desired in a different name from that appearing on the face of the Certificate of Deposit, its assignment must be acknowledged before a notary public, or attested by some person satisfactory to the Depositary.
The Depositaries will accept, on each day, Certificates of Deposit for only such number of shares as it shall be found practicable to exchange.
Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail should also indicate whether they desire the new securities to be sent by mail or express, at their expense, and in what amount, if any, they desire the same to be insured.
Dated July 24, 1901.
METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 WALL STREET, N. Y.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 31st, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
1 Membership Consolidated Stock & Petroleum Exchange.
34 shs. East River National Bank.
20 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
8 shs. Merchants' Exchg. Natl. Bank.
23 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
150 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
$2,000 Mutual Union Tel. Co. Skg. Fd. 6s, 1911.
$10,000 Western Union Tel. Co. Coll. Trust 5s, 1938.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Nyack Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank, State of Missouri.
54 shs. Adams Express Co.
31 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
15 shs. 3d Natl. Bank of St. Louis.
$5,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Nor. Ry. (St. Charles Bridge) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$5,500 Adams Express Co. Coll. Trust 4s, 1948.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
60 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
40 shs. Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. Mtge. Bds., 1915, and $915 scrip.
$4,500 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip, 1899-1900.
35 shs. 9th National Bank.
100 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
115 shs. Phenix National Bank.
25 shs. Fourth National Bank.
6 shs. Manhattan County Bank.
3 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
1 sh. Bank of America.
25 shs. Colonial Life Ins. Co. of America.
100 shs. Central Fire Works Co. common.
100 shs. Electric Enamelling Co.
100 shs. Magnus Metal Co. 8 p. c. pfd.
150 shs. Cheesman Cotton Gin Co.
100 shs. Quicksilver Mining Co. pfd.
50 shs. National Bank of the Republic.
1 Membership Adirondack League Club.
300 shs. Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co.
$7,000 Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co. 5½ p. c. Deb. Regstd. Bds., 1920.
$3,500 Rome City Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1950.
70 shs. Rome City Ry. Co.
10 shs. Fifth Avenue Bank.
200 shs. Chatham National Bank.
40 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
200 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
300 shs. N. Y. Fidelity & Guar. Co. of Baltimore.
31 shs. Market & Fulton National Bank.
200 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
12 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$10,000 Ohio Mining & Man'f'g Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Mtge. Bds.
100 shs. Batopilas Mining Co.
Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'rs.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, July 30, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Estate of Rachel R. Fenning, deceased.
Robert C. Embree, Executor.
$2,000 United States Coupon 4 per cent. Consols Bonds, due July 1, 1907, (2 Bonds, $1,000 each.)
$1,000 United States Coupon 4 per cent. Consols Bonds, due July 1, 1907, (2 Bonds, $500 each.)
$400 United States Coupon 4 per cent. Consols Bonds, due July 1, 1907, (4 Bonds, $100 each.)
$100 United States Coupon 4 per cent. Consols Bonds, due July 1, 1907, (2 Bonds, $50 each.)
Gold Watch, Gold Chain, 2 Diamond Earrings, 1 Small Diamond Stud, 1 Small Diamond Ring, 2 Gold Bracelets with Lockets, 3 Gold Breastpins, Gold Thimble, 2 Gold Finger Rings.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$3,000 The New York & Pennsylvania Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Company 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due March 1, 1906. All coupons attached, (hypothecated.).
560 shares Cerro Gordo and Minnesota Consolidated Mining Co., $10 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:
You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND OR MORTGAGE AT 4, 4½, 5 PER CENT. J. PAWEL & CO., 2,144 ED AV.

FINANCIAL.

The most conservative business men are to-day buying Beaumont oil stocks. Thinking minds fully realise that never before have such golden possibilities been offered for investment.
Would you live in ease and comfort? If so buy oil stock in an absolutely safe company, operating in the proven Beaumont field, while stocks are cheap. Such stocks will surely advance in price many times and pay rich dividends.

Lucky Dime Oil Company Will Receive Subscriptions for Stock for Eight Days Only at Ten Cents Per Share.

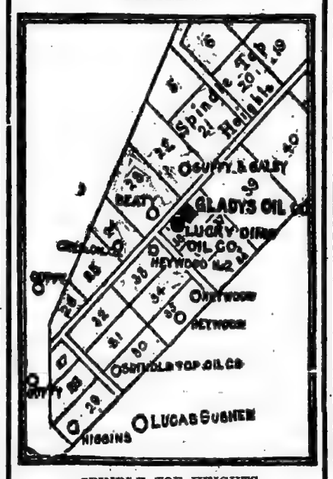

SPINDLE TOP HEIGHTS.

Thursday, August 8, at 6 p. m., the books will be closed and the price will be positively advanced to 25 cents per share; mail orders bearing postage marks later than August 8 will positively not be filled and money will be returned.
The Lucky Dime Oil Co.'s first well on Spindle Top Heights now down 975 feet and is drilling shale and oil stone that overlies the oil lake and a Gusher is due in from ten to twelve days
The Lucky Dime Oil Co. is as sure of a Gusher as though we had it. Our land is in Block 38, Spindle Top Heights, directly in the centre of six of the Greatest Oil Spouters in the world. The Heywood No. 2 is our neighbor on the west, 60 yards distant, and is capable of discharging 100,000 barrels of oil daily and is estimated worth over fifteen million per year. Think of the dividends a single Beaumont Gusher will pay and the rich returns stockholders are assured of.
The Lucky Dime Oil Co. own besides their Spindle Top Land five additional separate and distinct tracts, that so surround the big Spindle Top Gushers that no matter which direction the oil veins lead out we are bound to catch them.
A limited amount of Treasury stock is offered for sale at 10 cents per share for the reason that money is needed at once for the buying of tank cars, building, storage tanks and pipe lines for the proper marketing of oil. The limited amount of stock offered will be quickly taken and the price positively advanced to 25 cents per share on August 8.
Lucky Dime Co. lands are all owned in fee simple; no leases; stock full paid and non-assessable. The strongest point of the Lucky Dime Oil Co. is that its incorporators are all thorough business men of the strictest integrity and reliability, and stockholders can rest assured that their interests will be honestly and judiciously cared for. (See Prospectus for Directors and Bank References). The world's greatest fortunes have been made from oil. Fortune is rapping at your door to-day—in the shape of good oil stocks at a cheap price—when we say to you, as surely as you live it pass you will regret it. The world will soon awaken to the magnitude of the Beaumont Fuel Oil Fields and stocks in sure Companies will multiply in price and be beyond a poor man's reach.
For further particulars, Prospectus and stock, call on or address
JOHN J. BUNTE,
192 Broadway, New York.
WYNNE, PRINCE & CO.,
501 Bets Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Money deposited in any Bank and either our Fiscal Agent or our Secretary, Newton J. Skinner, Galveston, Texas, will secure stock for same. Remittance can be made by postal or express money order or by draft. Lucky Dime Prospectus gives full particulars of the Company in detail and instructive information of the Beaumont Oil Fields.
One Beaumont Gusher produces six times more oil than all the oil wells of California combined.

UMBRELLA
IS A
Good Thing
ON THE
Curb To-day.

To the Holders of
Continental Trust Co. Receipts for
OHIO SOUTHERN
2d Mtge. Bonds and Stock
The second payment of 3½% or $35 per bond and 3% or $3.00 per share is payable at the office of the undersigned on August First.
Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York,
30 BROAD ST.

Dividends.

OFFICES OF THE
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, July 17, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared out of the surplus net earnings of the company for the six months ending June 30th, 1901, a dividend of 1½% upon the First Preferred capital stock of the Company, payable August 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 1st, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the First Preferred capital stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the first day of August, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on the 31st day of August, 1901.
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By J. A. MIDDLETON, Secretary.

22 Wall Street, New York, July 17, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Erie Railroad Company will close at 3 P. M. on August 1st, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 31st, 1901.
On August 30th, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of 1½% on the First Preferred stock of the Company when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 28th, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon the COMMON stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after Thursday, August 15th, 1901, to stockholders as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at three P. M. Thursday, August 1st, 1901. Transfer books for COMMON stock at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will close August 1st and open August 16th.
Checks for above dividend will be mailed on the due date to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
23 Broad Street, (Mills Building.)
Coupons due August 1st, 1901, from the following Bonds, will be paid on and after that date, at this office:
CENTRAL PACIFIC R'Y CO., 1st Mtge. Refunding 4s.
GALVESTON, HARRISBURG & SAN ANTONIO R'Y CO. 1st Mtge. 6s.
TEXAS & NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 7s.
TEXAS & NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO. Dallas Extension 4s.
IBERIA & VERMILION R. R. CO. 5s.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF Per Cent. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on August 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, July 16th, and reopened on Friday, August 2d.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 29.....	571,103
To date this year.....	190,958,784
Corresponding date last year....	72,008,617

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 29.....	$1,434,500
To date this year.....	$684,545,220
Corresponding date last year....	$313,257,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Kan. City So. pf	4½
Am. C. & F. pf	1	Lake Erie & W	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Louis. & Nash	⅝
Am. Locomotive	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	1
Am. Locom. pf	½	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. Tobacco	2½	Nat. Lead pf	3
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Nat. Salt	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Nat. Salt pf	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	8½
Canadian Pacific	½	Nort. & West	2
Cent. of N. J.	½	North American	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. Alton	¾	Pere Marquette	1⅝
Chi. & Alton pf	¾	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1¼	Reading	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	½	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Reading 2d pf	1
Col. Fuel & I.	2	Rubber Goods	1
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Rubber Goods pf	⅞
Del. & Hudson	1	St. Law. & Ad	½
Del., L. & W	2	St. L. & S. F.	½
Denver & Rio Gr.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Dist. of Col. pf	2	St. L. S. W. pf	1
Erie 1st pf	⅞	Texas & Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf	½	Tol., St. L. & W	½
Gt. North pf	2½	U. S. Steel	⅝
Hock. Valley	1½	U. S. Steel pf	⅞
Hock. Valley pf	⅞	Va.-Car. Chem	½
Int. Paper pf	1	Va.-C. C. pf	½
Int. Power	1½	Wis. Cent. pf	1
Iowa Central	¾		
Iowa Cent. pf	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf	1½	Consol. Gas	1
Am. Snuff pf	1	Cent. Tobacco pf	¾
Buff., R. & P. pf	½	General Electric	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Man. Beach	3½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & N. W.	3	Southern Ry. pf	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Twin City R. T.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H. con. deb. 4s	1½
Chi. & Erie 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2

Bonds Declined.

Adams Express 4s	1
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½

THE ORIGIN OF TRAFFIC.

The importance of the agricultural output to the railroad interests of the country is well understood. Of late it has come to be recognized, however, that the relative value placed upon it is by no means as great as it was years ago; but at the same time it has been made plain by the action of the security markets that the crop outlook has great weight with holders of the certificates of Western railway properties in particular, and, it may be said, of railroad properties in general. It would be impossible to demonstrate exactly how the relationship between crops and railroads stands now as compared with twenty years ago, when really large crops were being harvested; but there may be shown differences in some developments which will go a long way toward making apparent the change that has taken place.
No such crops as have been gathered the past six years were being recorded in the late seventies or early eighties; but taking 1880 for a starting point in the examination, it is found that a new high record was then set up, one which was maintained until 1884, and broken in that year by maximum ingatherings of wheat, corn, oats, and barley, with rye and buckwheat the only grains of any importance to fall behind. Taking the six crops together, there was a total output for 1880 of 2,718,194,000 bushels, and there had been record yields for each of the two preceding years, so that agriculture was then furnishing the roads with the most liberal tonnage in their history. For 1900, however, the harvest showed for the crops named 3,528,947,000 bushels, 44,000,000 bushels under the 1895 record, but still a volume which helped the roads materially, and one of a much similar character to that of all of the previous five years. Over 1880 the increase was 810,753,000 bushels, or 30 per cent., in spite of the earlier period being one of great abundance and the late one falling somewhat short of the recent best. As these figures show, corn and oats are mainly responsible for the change, wheat contributing little to the gain, and rye and buckwheat falling away from the 1880 figures.

	1880. Bushels.	1900. Bushels.	Increase. Bushels.
Wheat	498,550,000	522,230,000	23,680,000
Corn	1,717,435,000	2,105,102,000	387,667,000
Oats	417,885,000	809,126,000	391,241,000
Rye	24,541,000	23,996,000	*545,000
Barley	45,165,000	58,926,000	13,761,000
Buckwheat	14,618,000	9,567,000	*5,051,000
Total	2,718,194,000	3,528,947,000	810,753,000

*Decrease.

When these 2,718,194,000 bushels of grain were being gathered twenty years ago there were 82,000 miles of railroad in the country, hence, averaging the output, there were 33,149,000 bushels per mile of road. There is no question that the grain-growing sections got more than their share of the new mileage that was subsequently built, or that a full proportion of that mileage has borne upon agriculture for a full quota of its sustenance. That it has finally succeeded in being maintained, and even greatly improved, in spite of the fact that agriculture has failed to come up to the railroad system in point of growth, may, therefore, be fairly taken as arguing for the decreasing dependence of the American railroads upon American harvests. The facts show that for 1900 there were approximately 192,000 miles of railroad in operation, the grain average for which would be only 18,379,000 bushels per mile, or a decrease of about 40 per cent. The earnings of the railroads have meantime increased in gross $863,000,000, or 140 per cent., which is rather better than the increase proportion in mileage of 135 per cent., while net earnings have gained $269,000,000, or 100 per cent.
As these gains have taken place on heavily falling rates, indicating an enormous increase in tonnage, which agriculture could not possibly have supplied, it would seem that from every standard the point may be sustained that National growth, the development of the manufacturing arts, internal and external commerce, (whatever may be outside of actual agriculture,) has done the greater work in promoting our railway prosperity. This is the compared record:

	1900.	Total Inc. Increase. P.C.
Grain, bushels	3,528,947,000	810,753,000 30
Road, miles	192,000	110,000 135
Grain, per mile, bushels	18,379,000	*14,770,000 *55
Gross earnings	$1,487,000,000	$863,000,000 40
Net earnings	525,000,000	289,000,000 100

*Decrease.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Wall Street had a day of confidence yesterday, though sentiment did not perhaps reach to the point of enthusiasm. Appreciation was shown for the report of better crop weather in the West, not merely of cessation of the ravages of drought, but of rains helpful to the utmost degree. What helped, however, more than other things combined was the steel strike settlement news. This being of most consequence commanded chief attention; but a long list of important factors figured, and not least was that appearing in declarations from important bankers that money market conditions are satisfactory.
The stock market opened showing vigor. Many stocks advanced. Not one was weak. In various parts of the market there seemed a nervous tendency developed on the part of speculators short of stocks, and some quotations reflected exigent demands from the bear interest.
Commission house buying showed some volume, but was not large enough to occasion comment. Conservative authorities in commission houses seem still hesitant about advising customers to take on lines of stock pending the actual conclusion of settlement in the iron trade; and some were still worrying over the possibilities of money stringency to attend harvesting and crop movements—apprehensions disposed of by the unqualified statements of important bankers that easy money market conditions are to be counted upon.
So far as manipulation was concerned no showing of it appeared in any quarter. Price of grain fell. Chicago crop damage sensationalism getting little further attention; but there seemed to be no concerted effort upon the part of important interests to force or even help stock market quotations upward. The market being all right, it can take care of itself—such seemed to be the popular axiom of the bull leaders.

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Mr. Morgan and Mr. Keene—those who are of most consequence and most forceful on the side of better market values—seemed content to be lookers on rather than workers for higher prices. Mr. Keene was quoted as saying that while he regarded the arrangement for the steel strike settlement as most gratifying, and as promising exceedingly satisfactory results, he would prefer to see the market move wholly naturally; and Mr. Morgan's friends quoted him much to the same effect. The closeness of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Keene is not nowadays doubted. No more doubted is it that when they chose they can give the stock market such an impetus as will reflect all the better conditions that develop.

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Just before the close of the market a substantial reaction was brought about, though in few stocks was it more than fractional. The feature of the day's market—the extraordinary feature—was the remarkable ease with which profit-taking sales were absorbed. During the weakness of the past two weeks support was necessary in many of the properties being carried by pools and the great banking houses, and stocks so purchased were naturally for sale upon any considerable advance—and such an advance may be fairly said to have been realized yesterday, following the previous rises of Friday and Saturday, and heavy lines of securities were marketed as indicated. The recessions brought about by such sales were of the most ordinary character, however, and the market as a whole was at the day's end left substantially higher, revealing a buying power unexpected to the bear party, which was still vigorously contesting the advance.
Special illustrations of this were seen in United States Steel, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, and Union Pacific, all of which scored highest prices in the first hour's trading, all of which receded, and on the recession grew firm and dull—the more active market of the last hour resulting in rising quotations.

UNION PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

Interests closely identified with the control of Union Pacific say there is no warrant for recent Wall Street representations that the company's dividend is not to be increased. Conservative insiders have been for a long time past in favor of more substantial distribution; and it is explained that something more substantial than recent exaggerated tales of crop disaster will be required to set aside the plans that have been in view. Union Pacific earnings far more than provide for 5 per cent. dividends.

COPPER FIGHT ENDING.

Announcement will probably be made early in August of the final completion of arrangements whereby the Amalgamated Copper Company's financial friends have brought about a settlement of the trouble among important Western copper producing interests. A prominent Wall Street law firm has drawn articles of agreement whereby recently antagonistic financiers enter into an aggreement of actual co-operation.

LEAD AND OIL MERGER.

Standard Oil plans for the Linseed Oil and White Lead Trusts are now practically complete. A consolidation of controlling companies in the related trades will be brought about.

SUGAR TRUST TALES.

Wall Street again has to listen to reports that Mr. H. O. Havemeyer is to retire from active participation in the affairs of the Sugar Trust. What is more surprising appears in other reports that a detailed official statement is to be made of the Sugar Trust's financial position and affairs.

MEXICAN DEVELOPMENT.

Interests identified with the Smelting Trust are to invest $10,000,000 in Mexico for the purchase and development of gold properties, some of which were worked in a crude way a hundred years ago.

CONVERTED.

Foreign interests in the Chicago Great Western Railroad have become agreeably disposed toward plans looking to the absorption of that property by one of the Great Northwestern systems.

ERIE TO BE THE PIVOT.

Developments showing new close relations between the Erie and the Delaware and Hudson are near at hand, according to semi-official suggestions. Plans to use the Erie Company as a central figure in an anthracite coal trust is not much now disguised.

BUYING FOR EUROPE.

Foreign interest in American stocks showed somewhat in yesterday's stock market through the purchase of a substantial block of Norfolk and Western for London account. The price rose a couple of points coincident with reports that European engineers have just completed a satisfactory inspection of the property.

TELEPHONES OUT OF ORDER.

When the stock market opened yesterday quite a number of brokerage and commission houses doing business on the Stock Exchange and with other financial centres found that their telephones were out of commission.
It took the employes of the construction department of the New York Telephone Company some time to locate the cause of the trouble, which was caused by a broken water main supposed to be located at the Stock Exchange site, where the old Exchange building is being razed to make way for a new structure. As explained by the officials of the telephone company the water from the broken main found its way to some defect in the lead pipe enclosing a telephone cable.
The cable is being taken out and a new one laid in its place, and it is expected that all of the silent telephones will be amenable to the customary "hello" this morning before the Exchange opens.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.

Officials of the First National Bank yesterday confirmed a statement circulated in Wall Street of a large dividend declared out of the profits of the bank, but declined to state the amount, which report had it was between 600 and 900 per cent. on the old stock of $500,000.
The bank's statement on July 15 showed about $4,750,000 credited to profit account and only $1,100,000 under that item on July 24. Then on April 15, under the head of resources was $18,000,000, and on July 24, under the same head $22,000,000. The surplus of the bank is to be $10,000,000, equal to the present capital, and its circulation is also to be largely increased, according to the same source of information.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of 1 per cent. in the semi-annual dividend declared by the Boston Elevated Railway.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company reported to have purchased the Cordole (Ga.) mill and also a mill and guano factory at Savannah, Ga., and the Excelsior Manufacturing Company of Washington, Ga.
Title of the Schuylkill Valley Phone Company changed to the Consolidated Telephone Companies of Pennsylvania, and capital stock to be increased from $400,000 to $4,000,000.
According to Chicago dispatches the eastbound shipments of grain last week decreased 87,000 bushels, as compared with the previous week, but were 278,000 bushels in excess of the same week last year.
Reorganization of the Tintern Manor Water Company of Long Branch, with a capital of $2,000,000.
Payment begun by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway of the interest on its funded debt due to-morrow.
Reports from Chicago that the St. Paul Road is making great improvements on its tracks between La Crosse and St. Paul, involving an expenditure of over $1,000,000.
Chicago advices stating that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy led all competitors last week in the matter of grain receipts, handling 26 per cent. of the total, compared with 22 per cent. the previous week.
Reserve of outside banks, $1,859,500 below the legal requirement as shown by last week's statement.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the outside market yesterday showed greater firmness than appeared at the close of last week, but the volume of business, except in two or three stocks, was again very small. American Can and the new Tobacco bonds were dealt in to a considerable amount, but the Seaboard issues, and most of the others that figure most prominently in outside trading, showed very small totals for the day.

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AMERICAN CAN, in sympathy with the strength of the stocks of the same group dealt in on the board, were quite strong. Transactions in the common and preferred issues amounted to something over 5,000 shares. The preferred sold up to 76¾, an advance of 2 points, and, although it later suffered a reaction, the closing bid showed a net gain of 1⅛ points. The common stock sold as high as 24¼, and closed at 24⅜ bid, as compared with 24 bid at the close on Saturday.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s advanced to 68 on large transactions. The day's sales amounted to $300,000 or more, being one of the largest totals that these bonds have shown recently. They closed at 68 bid, a net gain of half a point.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE common sold to the extent of 68 shares at 5¼, a decline of about 2 points from the last sale. The preferred stock sold in odd lots at 16 and in full lots at 15.

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KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred was dealt in to the extent of about 400 shares around 72. It closed at 72 bid. The bonds sold at 89 and 88½.

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NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC stock. —Sales of stock of the Bank of the Republic were reported between 350 and 400. At the close the stock was offered at 400.

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RAILWAY AUTOMATIC SALES stock sold at 13½, the highest price which has been paid for it in a long time.

***

WORTHINGTON PUMP preferred was dealt in at 112 to the extent of 100 shares.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 29. Bid.	Asked.	July 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	24⅜	24½	24	24⅜
American Can pf	76	76¼	74⅞	75½
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10¼	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40	41	41	43
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93	94½
*American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	28	30	25⅜	28
*British Columbia Copper	14	15	14½	15
British Exchequer 3s	98⅝	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛
*California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Camden Land	1¼	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	8	6½	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34½	35	34½	35
Central Fireworks	23	24½	23	24½
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	70	73
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central No. Am. Tel	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3¾	3	3¾
Compressed Air	14½	16	14½	16
Con. Refrigerating	7	9	7	9
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67⅞	68⅛	67½	67⅝
Continental Tobacco deb	105½	107	103½	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13½	15	13½	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39⅛	41	39¼	41
Detroit Southern 4s	88	89	88	89
Electric Boat	17½	19	16	19
Electric Boat pf	44	50	40	45
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Electric Vehicle	5	7	6	8
Electric Vehicle pf	12	16	16	20
*Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅓	3	⅓	3
General Carriage	1	1¼	1¼	1⅜
General Chemical	63¼	67	62½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9⅜	8	9⅜
Havana Commercial pf	43½	46	43½	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Iron Steamboat	1½	2¼	1¼	2¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	72	73	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. bonds	88	89	120	125
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1½	2	1	2
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	26½	28	25	27
Nat. Enamel & Stamp pf	86	88	85	87
National Sugar pf	107	108¼	107	108¼
New England Transport	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	68	71	68	71
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., 420 paid	11½	12¼	11½	12½
Otis Elevator	32	36	32	36
Otis Elevator pf	97½	99	97	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅞	1	⅞	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35	36	35	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	71	70	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	27	28	27⅛	28¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82½	82½	82	82½
Seaboard Air Line	27	27¼	27¼	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	48	48½	47⅞	48½
Singer Mfg	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	..	..
Southern L. & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120	..	120	..
Standard Oil of N. J	768	772	760	765
Storage Power	4	6	4	6
Storer Generating Electric	16	17	16	17
Tennessee Copper	19	20	18¼	20
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	4	6
Tranton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	70	75	70	74
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	5⅛	5¾
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	70	70½	70	70½
U. S. Cotton Duck	31¾	32½	31¾	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	..	20	..	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	42	36	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	13½	17	15	17
Worthington Pump pf	111	113	112	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	101	102	101	102
Broadway Surface	116	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	244	241	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅜	103	100⅜	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	120	130	120	130
Columbus Railway	50½	52¾	50½	52¾
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102¾	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	60	68
Con. Traction 5s	108¾	109¼	108¾	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	113	115	116
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82¾	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	26	28	26	28
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	206	196	206
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81¾	82¾	81¾	82¾
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	120	118	119
*Third Av. R. R.	175	..	175	..
Twelfth Av. R. R. Co. 1st 5s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	18	22	18	22
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	60	70	60	70
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	106	108	106	108

*Ex div.

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	73	75	73	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	108	110	108	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	106¾	105	106¾
Con. Gas of New Jersey	123	125	123	125
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	108	..	108	..
Denver Gas	..	..	38	..
Denver Gas 5s	79	80	79	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	90	95	90	95
Ind. Gas bonds 5s	98	..	98	..
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	103½	108½	103½	108½
N. R. Gas & Coke	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
N. R. Gas & Coke 5s	55	60	57	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	116
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	106	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	103¼	104¼	103¼	104¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	126	130	126	130
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Standard Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	98	101	98	101
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108¼	107	108¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
Fulton Ferry	26	28	27	29
North River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96¾	97
Nineteenth Ferry con. 5s	92½	95	90	95
Queens Ferry 1st	113½	116	113½	116
Queens Ferry	81	85	81	85
Union Ferry	85½	88	85½	90

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 29, 1901.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	113½	113¾	7,611	Amalgamated Copper	113½	114½	113½	113⅝	+ ⅝
	30	30½	1,200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	30	30¼	30	30	+ ⅛
	84	84½	384	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	+1
	33¾	34	4,400	American Cotton Oil	33½	34⅛	33½	34	
	33¼	33½	800	American Ice Co	33	33	33	33	
	61½	63	50	Am. Linseed Co. pf	63¼	63¼	61¼	63¼	
	26	28	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	27	27	27	27	−1½
	53¾	54¼	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	54⅛	54⅝	54	54	− ⅛
	100½	102	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	101	101	101	101	
	25½	26	340	American Locomotive	26	26	26	26	+1
	85½	86¼	380	Am. Locomotive pf	86¼	86¾	86	86	−1½
	84½	86	100	American Snuff pf	84	84	84	84	−1
	142¾	143	1,500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	143⅝	143⅝	142⅝	142⅝	− ⅛
	135½	135½	1,500	American Tobacco ctfs	134	135½	134	135½	+2½
	44½	44⅝	600	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅝	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	
	74⅞	75	46,500	At., T. & S. F.	75½	76⅝	74⅝	75	+ ⅝
	96¾	97	10,315	At., T. & S. F. pf	97	97½	96¾	96¾	+ ⅝
	96	96½	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	97¼	97¾	97	97	+1½
	92½	92⅝	500	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93	93	93	93	
	76½	77	2,440	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	77	77½	77	77	+ ¼
	22⅞	23	1,700	Chicago Great West	23½	23⅝	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
	80½	83	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	81½	81½	81	81	+ ⅛
	48⅝	50	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	49½	50	49½	50	+1½
	33½	34½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	34	34	34	34	− ⅛
	69	71	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
	161¾	162	24,410	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	162½	163⅝	161½	161⅞	+ ⅛
	181	185	453	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	185	185½	185	185¼	
	193	198	700	Chicago & Northw	195	195	192	193	−3
	140⅞	142	3,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac	143	143	141	141	− ½
	..	..	1,448	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts	..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	19	19¼	650	Chi. Term. Trans	..	19¼	19	19	+ ¼
	38⅝	39	1,080	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	..	39	38½	39	
	90½	91	200	C., C., C. & St. L	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¼	
	100½	101	950	Colorado Fuel & Iron	102	102	100	101¼	+2
	13	13¼	250	Colorado Southern	13¼	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
	22	22½	500	Col. Southern 2d pf	..	22	22	22	
	20	21	500	Col. & Hock. C. & I	..	21	21	20	
	219	220	600	Consolidated Gas	220¼	220¼	219	219	−1
	67¼	67¾	2,900	Con. Tobacco Co. ctfs	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅛
	116	117½	300	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	116	116	116	116	− ⅛
	150	160	300	Delaware & Hudson	159½	159½	159	159	+1
	220	223½	900	Del., Lack. & West	227¼	228	227	229	+2
	42¼	43	350	Denver & R. G	43	43½	42⅞	42⅞	+1⅞
	91¼	91⅞	2,642	Denver & R. G. pf	91⅝	92	91	91⅝	+ ⅛
	68	70	100	Denver & Southw	69½	69½	69½	69½	
	65	70	100	Denver & Southw. pf	69	69	69	69	
	29	31	150	Dist. of America pf	29	29	29	29	+2
	10½	10⅞	130	Dul., S. S. & At	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
	18⅜	18⅝	680	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19	19	18½	18½	
	142½	143	100	Diamond Match	143⅜	143⅜	142⅜	142⅜	
	37⅝	37⅞	18,055	Erie	37⅞	38¼	37½	37⅝	
	67	67½	2,800	Erie 1st pf	67¼	67¼	67	67	−1
	48½	51	100	Erie 2d pf	51	51	51	51	
	254	256	300	General Electric	256	256	254	254	−1
	53	56	20	Glucose Sugar Ref	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	
	176½	178	100	Great Northern pf	176	176	176	176	+2½
	52	52½	1,200	Hocking Valley	52	53½	51	52	+1½
	73	75½	500	Hocking Valley pf	75	75¼	75	75¼	+ ⅛
	149	149½	2,300	Illinois Central	150	150	149	149	
	20½	21	100	International Paper	21	21	21	21	
	76	76½	100	Internat. Paper pf	76	76	76	76	−1
	93½	94½	1,200	Internat. Power Co	93¾	94	91¼	93⅝	−1½
	37	37½	300	Iowa Central	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅝
	73½	74¼	420	Iowa Central pf	74	74	73½	74	+1
	40½	41	215	Kansas City South. pf	42	42	42	42	+2¼
	54	58	100	Lake Erie & West	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
	102⅝	103	3,445	Louisville & Nashville	103	103½	102½	102⅝	+ ⅝
	13	18	100	Manhattan Beach	15	15	15	15	−3½
	118	119	8,630	Manhattan Elevated	119¾	119¾	119	119	
	168	168¾	1,000	Met. Street Railway	169½	169½	168½	168⅝	
	23⅝	24	1,350	Mexican Central	23⅝	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
	9	9¼	900	Mexican National ctfs	9¼	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
	106¾	107	250	Minn. & St. Louis	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	
	200	200	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	115	115	115	115	
	25½	26	500	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26	26	23½	25½	− ½
	73	74	500	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	73	74	73	73½	− ⅛
	26½	26¾	750	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26¼	26¾	26	26	
	54½	55¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	54½	55¼	54	54½	+1
	101¼	101½	10,000	Missouri Pacific	101¼	102	100¾	101	+1⅛
	42⅜	42⅝	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛
	19⅞	20¼	110	National Lead Co	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
	90	90	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	90	90	90	90	−3
	42	43	200	National Salt Co	41½	42	41½	42	
	75	76	200	Nat. Salt. Co. pf	75	75	75	75	+ ⅛
	151½	152½	3,400	New York Central	151⅝	152½	150	151	+ ⅛
	38	38	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	38	38	38	38	
	78½	79	2,100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	78½	79¼	78½	79¼	+3½
	32⅞	32¾	2,200	N. Y., Ont. & West	32⅞	33¼	32½	32½	+ ⅛
	48¼	49	10,410	Norfolk & Western	48¼	50½	48¼	49¾	+2
	89	89	80	Norfolk & West. pf	89	89	89	89	
	102	102	300	North American	102	102	102	102	+1½
	70	70	100	Pacific Coast	70	70	70	70	+7
	39	39	200	Pacific Mail	39	39	39	39	
	145½	146	9,950	Pennsylvania R. R.	145½	145⅞	144¼	144½	
	115	115⅝	2,200	People's Gas, Chicago	115⅜	115½	115	115	
	43	43	1,385	Pressed Steel Car	43	43⅝	43	43⅝	
	86	86	85	Pressed Steel Car pf	86	86	86	86	
	206	207	300	Pullman Company	206¾	207	206¼	206¾	+ ⅛
	42	42½	13,550	Reading	42⅜	48	42	42⅝	+ ⅛
	76¾	77	3,400	Reading 1st pf	76⅝	77¼	76⅜	77¼	+ ⅛
	52⅝	52⅞	1,900	Reading 2d pf	52⅝	53⅜	52⅝	53	−1
	20½	20½	2,765	Republic Iron & Steel	20½	20½	20½	20¼	+ ⅛
	75¼	75¾	1,800	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	75¼	75¾	75	75	
	31	31	800	Rubber Goods	31	31	31	31	+1
	78¾	79	100	Rubber Goods pf	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¾	+ ⅛
	97½	98	98,400	St. L. & Adirondack	97½	98¾	97½	98	+ ⅛
	41¼	41¾	300	St. L. & San Fran	41¼	41¾	41	41⅝	+ ⅛
	67¼	68	2,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	68	68	67¼	68	+ ⅛
	29½	29¾	120	St. Louis Southw	29¼	29¾	29	29½	+ ⅛
	61	61¼	500	St. Louis Southw. pf	61	61	61	61	+1
	34	35	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	34	34	34	34	
	56¾	56¾	80,500	Southern Pacific	57	57⅞	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅛
	29¾	30	11,616	Southern Railway	30¼	30¼	29¾	30	+ ⅛
	84¼	84½	2,300	Southern Railway pf	84¾	84¾	84	84	+ ⅛
	6⅞	7	40	Standard R. & T	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	63¼	63¼	3,500	Tenn. Coal & Iron	64	64	62⅝	63	−2
	42	42	2,500	Texas Pacific	42	42¼	42	42	+ ⅛
	22	22	20	Tol., St. L. & West	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
	34¾	34¾	60	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	
	94	94	200	Twin City R. T.	94	94	93¾	93¾	− ⅛
	16½	16¾	200	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	16½	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
	100½	101½	60,900	Union Pacific	100½	101½	99½	100	+ ⅝
	89¾	89¾	500	Union Pacific pf	89¾	89¾	89½	89¼	
	46	46⅞	135,485	United States Steel	46	46⅞	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
	95½	95¾	52,430	U. S. Steel pf	95½	95¾	94¾	95	+ ⅛
	13½	13⅝	760	United States Leather	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
	78½	78½	300	U. S. Leather pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅛
	19⅞	20	200	United States Rubber	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
	58½	59½	400	U. S. Rubber pf	58½	58⅝	55	58	
	60½	61	700	Va.-Car. Chemical	60¼	61¼	60¼	61	− ⅛
	123¾	124	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	123¾	124½	123½	124¼	+1
	21¾	21½	2,110	Wabash	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21½	
	40	40	7,084	Wabash pf	40	40¾	39½	39⅞	
	92¾	92⅞	3,000	Western Union Tel	92¾	93	92¾	92⅞	+ ⅛
	21	21½	400	Wisconsin Central	21	21	21	21	− ⅛
	42	42½	400	Wisconsin Central pf	41½	42	41½	42	+1
	Sales		571,103						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅞	108	Int. Sil. pf	33	37
2s, c., 1930	107⅞	108	Int. S. P	35	40
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109	I. S. P. pf. 82	85	
3s, c., 1918	109	109¾	Joliet & Chi	175	..
3s, 1918, sm.	108¾	110	Kan. & M.	22	26
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	Kan. & So.	18½	21½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	K. & D. M.	Y	S
4s, r., 1925	137	138	K. & D. M. pf	..	..
4s, c., 1925	138	139	L. E. & W. pf	31	35
5s, r., 1904	107⅝	108¼	Laclede Gas	95	97
5s, c., 1904	109	109¾	Lacl. G. pf.	100	101
D. C. 3-65s	124	..	L. E. & W. pf.	116	120
Adams Exp.	170	180	Lake Shore	250	275
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	Long Island	73½	77
Alle. & W.	120	..	Md. C. pf.	70	75
Am. Ag. C.	28	31	M. W. S. El.	32	37
Am. C. pf.	87	89	Chi.	35	37
Am. Bicycle	4	5	M. W. S. El. pf.	..	..
Am. Bicycle pf	24	..	Chi.	90	92
Am. Coal	180	200	Mich. Cent.	105	..
Am. C. Oil	90	93½	Mil. El. R.	..	..
Am. D. Tel.	34	39½	& L. pf.	..	117
Am. Exp.	180	200	M. & O. ctfs.	32	33
A. I. Co. pf	67½	69	N. C. & St. L.	75	100
Am. L. Co.	23	28½	N. L.	..	..
Am. M. Co.	6¾	6¾	Nat. Bis. pf.	100	103
Am. Snuff	41	46	N. Cent. C.	27	35
A. S. R. pf.	125	130	N. Y. A. B.	134	138
A. T. & C.	98	101	N. Y. & N. H.	214	216
Am. Tob. pf.	140	142	N. Y. C.	150	152
Am. W. Co.	16	19	N. Y. Dock	..	..
A. W. Co. pf.	74	77½	St. L. 1st pf.	105	112
Ann Arbor	21¼	25	Nor. Pac. pf.	97	97½
Ann A. pf.	51	55	O. & I. G.	25	33
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	Ont. Min.	9	10
B. Un. Gas	213	219	P. C. 1st pf.	94	100
B., R. & P.	68	72	P. C. 2d pf.	72	78
Canada So.	67	69	Peo. & East	22	28
C. & C.	40	..	Pere M. pf.	80	85
C. & E. Ill.	122	130	P., C. C. & St. L.	..	79
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	102
C. W. v. t. c.	90	92	P. St. L. & W. pf.	76	80
C. St. P., M. & Om.	127	129	P. F. W. & C.	189	..
C., St. P. M. & Om. pf.	185	198	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	187	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	114	120	Quicksilver	3¾	4¼
Cin. Nor.	100	..	Quicksilv'r pf.	9¼	11
C., R. & W. pf.	..	35	Rens. & Sar.	204	216
C. L. & W.	..	..	R., W. & O.	136	141
pf.	..	69	St. J. & G. I.	11½	15½
C. F. & I.	..	..	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	68	71
pf.	127	136	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	28	31
Com. Cable	180	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	76	80
Col. So. 1st pf.	49	50	St. S. S. & I. pf.	79	82
Consol. Coal	57	63	So. Ry.	29	30
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	35½	38½	T. P. L.	34	39
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	120	Third Av.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
to
Long Branch.
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Kerry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last tram leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Amusement and Education Combined.
GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M. 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:05 P. M. East 23d St., 8:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M. 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. ARRIVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 6:30, 8, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.
Will receive passengers daily except Sunday, commencing Thursday, July 18, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 4, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.
Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning.
Tickets for sale and full information at 71 Water St., New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.
Rooms and berths can be secured up to 5 P. M. by telephone, 1,765 Broad, New York, or 1,381 Main, Brooklyn.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round Trip. 50c.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts., 7:15 A. M.: Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklet. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Surrogate Notices.

AKERS, FREDERICK.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Richard C. Akers, Robert Akers, if living; if deceased, to the heirs at law and next of kin of said Robert Akers, if any, their names and places of residence being unknown; George H. Jefferies, Charles H. Jefferies, and Kate H. Jefferies, the heirs and next of kin of FREDERICK AKERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas James P. Niemann of Lynbrook, Nassau Co., New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated September 22, 1892, and the codicil thereto attached, dated September 9th, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Frederick Akers, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto af- [L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JOHN VINCENT, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy2-1aw6wTu.

CHEEVER, GERTRUDE Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gertrude Y. Cheever, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely: At the office of Alexander Gunn, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated, New York, the 9th day of March, 1901. EDWARD BEMENT, Executor. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
mh12-1aw7Tu

PECK, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of March, 1901. EDWIN H. PECK, WALTER J. PECK, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SMITH, CATHERINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE A. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 629 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of January, 1901. WILLIS H. SMITH, SAMUEL H. SMITH, Administrators. DEMING & DEMING, Attorneys for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
jy4-law6w-Tu

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

THE
SEA
TRIP
Between New York and Virginia is most attractive and refreshing.
OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA BEACH and RICHMOND, Va. are delightful points to visit.
Express steamers of the Old Dominion Line sail daily except Sunday from Pier 26, North River, New York, where staterooms, tickets and full information may be obtained.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr. July 30 Kaiser Wm. Gr. Aug. 27
Kaiserin M. Th. Aug. 13 Kaiserin M. Th. Sept. 10
*Lahn ..... Aug. 20 *Lahn ..... Sept. 17
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Barbarossa, Aug. 8, 11 AM Gr. Kurfurst. Aug. 29, 4 PM
K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM †H. H. Meier, Sept. 5, 10 AM
Fr. der Gr., Aug. 22, 10 AM Barbarossa, Sep. 12, 4 AM
From New York Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM †H'h'zoll'n, Sept. 7, noon
Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
†(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM
D'tschland, Aug. 8, 10 AM P. Bism'rck, Aug. 29, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM
Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon
Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM *Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM
*Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISE
to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 15, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul...Aug. 7, 10 AM St. Paul. Aug. 28, 10 AM
St. Louis. Aug. 14, 10 AM St. Louis. Sept. 4, 10 AM
*Zeeland...Aug. 21, noon Phila...Sept. 11, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Southw'k..July 31, noon Kensington. Au. 14, noon
*Vaderla'd. Aug. 7, noon *Zeeland...Aug. 21, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R., Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MARQUETTE.....Aug. 10, 9:00 A. M.
MANITOU.....Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 24, 11 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 31, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 10, 11 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "CELTIC" to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria...Aug. 3, 8 AM Lucania, Aug. 24, Noon
Campania, Aug. 10, 1 PM Etruria, Aug. 31, 7 AM
Umbria, Aug. 17, 8 AM Servia, Sept. 3, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic...July 31, noon Majestic...Aug. 14, noon
Germanic...Aug. 7, noon Oceanic, Au. 21, 9:30 AM
Celtic.....Aug. 10 PM Cymric.....Aug. 27, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

SPECIAL.—The new White Star Line Steamship "Suevic" will sail from New York to Liverpool direct Sat., August 31st. Will carry Second Cabin passengers only. Rates from $35 up. For inspection of plans apply at the Company's offices, 9 Broadway, Bowling Green Building.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Astoria...Aug. 10, noon Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon
Anchoria...Aug. 17, noon Ethiopia...Aug. 31, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

SUMMER OCEAN TRIP
To Halifax, N.S., & St. John's, N.F.
Halifax, (including meals and berth).....$20
St. John's, (including meals and berth)... 34
S. S. SILVIA
Sails Aug. 3d, 21, Sept. 7th, 25th, &c.
Apply to C. T. BOWRING & CO., LTD., 17 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honoluiu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Am Maru.....Aug. 10 Gaelic.....Aug. 27
Peking.....Aug. 17 Hong Kong Maru..Sep. 4
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....July 29, Oct. 7
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Aug. 19, Nov. 4
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Sept. 9
Imperial Limi'd, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MOANA.....Aug. 23 MIOWERA.....Sept. 20
For rates apply 355 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

STORM, THEODORA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORA M. STORM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Van Vechten Olcott, No. 52 Warren Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of May, 1901.
EDMUND GUILBERT,
ORLANDO R. HARRIMAN,
J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT, Executors.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Str. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, 6:00 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Str. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Saty night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.
NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 26, E. R. Double service weekdays. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE & RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 90c.
LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.
PATTEN LINE.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & *11 A. M.
*(Saturdays, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 9:00, 9:50 and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

PEOPLE'S LINE
Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

TROY BOATS.
REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 5 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Disp'ay
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

50c. TO PROVIDENCE via the NEW LINE
Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5:00 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on Steamers sailing days only.

JOY $2.00 TO BOSTON. LINE.
PROVIDENCE AND RETURN, $1.50.
Tue., Thur., Sat., at 5 P. M.
From Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine St. Rooms reserved in advance. 'Phone 3063 Franklin.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star" leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket office, 200 Broadway, cor. Reade St. Tel. 3419 Franklin. General office, New Pier 32, East River.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line
Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M., on Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.
Descriptive Folders Mailed Free.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
To all New Jersey Seashore Resorts.
Steamers leave foot of Rector St. at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. (8:00 P. M. to Ocean Grove and intermediate points.) Sundays, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS.
Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.
Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	.....
Easton Local	†8:45 p. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	10:45 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	.....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	35:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m.	.....
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL	1:00 p. m.	.....
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	19:15 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. Saturday Special	†1:10 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	†2:45 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	†3:45 p. m.	†4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	†4:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	†6:23 p. m.	.....

ROYAL BLUE PHILADELPHIA.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
*†4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
*†4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From foot of Rector St.
Through to Point Pleasant 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Through to Ocean Grove, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 p. m.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,942, 1,364 Broadway, 128 6th Av., 787 9th Av., 22 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 345 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860, Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination. †From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Mexico Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, Sundays 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches, on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cafe Dining Car, and Standard Coaches Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only), 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:15, 4:55, 6:25, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only), 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Club Service.
J. E. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m...Mail and Paper Train..	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m...Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.....Syracuse Local.....	*6:25 p. m.
*8:30 a. m.....Empire State Express..	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.....Fast Mail.....	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.....Exposition Express....	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m...Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.....Day Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.....Rutland Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.....Southwestern Limited...	*6:00 p. m.
‖1:50 p. m.....Saratoga Limited.....	†10:40 a. m.
*2:00 p. m...N. Y. & Chicago Special..	*1:30 p. m.
*3:20 p. m.....Saratoga Limited.....	†10:40 a. m.
†3:30 p. m.....Albany Flier.....	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.....Albany Special.....	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.....Detroit Special.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m...The Lake Shore Limited..	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.....St. Louis Limited.....	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.....Western Express.....	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m...Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.....Montreal Express.....	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m...Pan-American Express..	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m...Buffalo & S. W. Special.	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.....Pacific Express.....	*5:30 p. m.
†12:10 a. m.....Midnight Express.....	*5:30 a. m.

*Da

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Sales by Brokers—New Hotel on Thirty-fifth Street Leased—The Day's Dealings at Auction.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for a Mrs. Woodcock, the three-story dwelling, 226 East Sixtieth Street, 19.2 by 100.5.

G. M. Karpas has sold to Rachel Cohen the seven-story tenement, 242 East Seventy-seventh Street, 20 by 102.2.

W. R. H. Martin is the buyer of the property, 1,261 Broadway, running through to Sixth Avenue, sold recently by the Milligan Estate.

William F. Bang, proprietor of the Sturtevant House, has leased, through Phinney & Corsa, the twelve-story apartment hotel now in course of construction at 43 to 49 West Thirty-fifth Street, for a term of twenty-one years at a net annual rental based upon a valuation of $1,000,000. Robert H. Spaulding, who owns the property, expects to have the building completed about Dec. 1.

The Rapid Transit Construction Company conveyed yesterday to the Subway Realty Company several parcels at the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fourth Street, which have been acquired to facilitate the building of the underground road. The properties include 2,708 Broadway, and 212 to 224 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. The consideration stated in the deed was $180,250.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

3,414 and 3,416 Park Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, each 25 by 144.11; two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to James D. Putnam.....$26,900

By William M. Ryan.

33 East Twentieth Street, north side, 435 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 74, eight-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.....76,500

555 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 181 feet east of Broadway, 19 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, R. Kohn.....20,467

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 330 to 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, south side, each 29 by 100.5, with the exception of 332 and 334, which are 19 by 100.5, five five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 330, $29,850; on 332, $20,216; on 334, $19,222; on 336, $29,850; on 338, $20,862.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Stephen F. Keating, referee, 1,140 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 20 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,385.01.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nelson Smith, referee, 642 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 30 feet west of Melrose Avenue, 19.3 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $11,874.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 115 Chrystie Street, east side, 75.5 feet south of Brooms Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. All title and interest of Aurora Maurer on April 15, 1901.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 501 to 505 East Seventieth Street, north side, 98 feet east of Avenue A, 125 by 100.5, five-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $43,021.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas McAdam, referee, 527 Burnside Avenue, north side, 76.8 feet west of Anthony Avenue, 25.6 by 85.6 by 25 by 96.7, two story frame dwelling; La Fontaine Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Tremont Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $3,822; on the latter, $2,365.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Walter H. Mead, referee, 3,085 Fifth Avenue, east side, 84.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,446.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, R. W. G. Welling, referee, 40 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Jefferson Street, 350 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, Van Nest, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 45; G. P. & H. Friess of 819 Jackson Avenue, owners; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Pelham Road, north side, 76 feet east of Pilgrim Avenue, for a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28 by 40; Felix Prost, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Alterations.

Nos. 162 and 164 West Forty-fourth Street, to two four-story brick buildings; Charles T. Barney of 101 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; William Strong, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 424 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; George Hollerth, premises, owner; William H. Bikmire, 3661 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 361 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick showrooms; Julia H. Chadwick, Lakewood, N. J., owner; John H. Runkel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 44.5 feet north of Home Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Anthony Plaseyk of 1,163 Union Avenue, owner; Vincent Banagus of 971 Home Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 112 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Edward McVicar of 40 Pine Street, owner; J. M. A. Darrach of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 50 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Joseph Norris, premises, owner; Robertson & Potter of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $6,000.

Long Island Railroad Buys Land.

The Long Island Railroad Company has bought from James P. Kennedy two blocks of land known as Nos. 108 and 108 on the assessment map of Long Island City. The purchase price was $115,000. The tract is bounded on the north by Borden Avenue, on the east by Dutch Kills, and on the south and west by the Long Island Railroad's land. The company now controls an unbroken strip of over a mile in length from Dutch Kills to the East River, and between Newtown Creek and Borden Avenue for a large part of the distance.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, July 29.

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 208.7 ft s w of Travers St, 50x115; William W. Edwards to Annie Pruss..... 1

BOSTON AV, e s, 29 ft n of Teasdale Place, 29x83.8x27x94.3; Frederick M. Johnson to Helen C. Parsons, (R S $7.50) 1

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, 82x85; Nellie Rice to Moses Mendelsohn and another, rerecorded, April 5, 1900, (mtg $11,250 and all liens)..... 11,250

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, 82x85; Moses Mendelsohn and another to Frank G. Coryell and another. Nominal

CROTONA PARK NORTH, s e corner of 175th St, 51.11x94x50x101.8; Leonardo Aggio to Sebastiano De Palermo, (mtg $4,500, R S $1)..... 1

GREENWICH ST, 315, n e corner of Reade St, 17.1x irregular; Elisabeth C. Pearsall and another, by guardian, to Cortlandt Irving, (all title, R S $6.25).. 15,000

GREENWICH ST, 315, n e corner of Reade St, 17.1x irregular; William Pearsall and another to Cortlandt Irving, ½ part, (R S $6.25)..... 15,000

HOE AV, 1,494; Charles Larsen to Albert E. Hardy, (mtg $32,000)..... Nominal

INTERIOR LOT, at centre line of block, 88 ft s of Cauldwell Av and 85 ft s of 158th St, runs s 82x e 15 to point 100 ft w of Trinity Av x n 82x w 15 to beginning; Nellie Rice to Eugene Sondheim, (mtg $750 and all liens,) rerecorded from April 8, 1900..... 750

INTERIOR LOT, at centre line of block, 88 ft s of Cauldwell Av and 85 ft s of 158th St, runs s 82x e 15 to a point 100 ft w of Trinity Av x n 82x w 15 to beginning; Eugene Sondheim to Frank G. Coryell and another..... Nominal

LENOX AV, 192, e s, 54.8 ft s of 120th St, 16.8x85; Patrick H. Whalen, referee, to Bowles Colgate and another, as trustees, &c., (R S $7.25)..... 17,000

LEWIS ST, 7 and 9, w s, 33.4x100; Hyman D. Baker to Samuel Levine, (all liens, R S $3)..... Nominal

NORTH 3D AV, s e s, as widened, 296 ft s w of Henry St, runs s e—x w—x n w—to avenue x n e 20.9 to beginning; Mary A. Malone and another to Catherine J. Malden, 1-6 part and all title, (R S 50c,) rerecorded from June 12, 1900..... 500

TAYLOR ST, n s, 155 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100; Rhody J. Kennedy to William J. Henderson..... $550

UNIONPORT ROAD, s s, 276.9 ft n w of Morris Park, runs e 132.1 to w s of Amethyst Av, proposed, x s 25x w 117.8 to said road x n w 28.10 to beginning; Leslie Scott to Benjamin Kirsch, (mtg $4,000 4,000

WARREN ST, 67, s s, 25x87.6; also 20th St, n e s, 200 ft n w of 4th Av, 25x82; Caroline Brinley to Julia Knapp, (R S $1)..... 1

WEST END AV, 419, s w corner of 85th St, 30.2x34; Reginald H. Williams, referee, to Letitia S. Sands and others, (R S $8.75)..... 20,000

97TH AV, n e corner of 201st St, 196.10 to 202d St x236.7 to Harlem Railroad x—x 254.4 with land under water, &c.; Duane S. Everson to Moses Bachman, (R S $13.75)..... 100

20TH ST, n s, 435 ft w of 4th Av, 20x74; Caroline Brinley to Julia Knapp, all liens, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

36TH ST, 157 and 159, n s, 116 ft e of 7th Av, 39.8x95.9; Lewis A. Curtis and others to Beers Realty Company, (mtg $21,000)..... 1

36TH ST, 161 and 163, n s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 41x98.9; Lewis A. Curtis and others to Beers Realty Company, (mtg $75,000). 1

45TH ST, 145, n s, 288.11 ft e of 7th Av, 17.2x100.4; Franklin P. Hoover to Nelson D. Stilwell, (mtg $12,000, R S $4)..... 1

58TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of Park Av, 18x80; Ann E. Livermore and others to Henry B. Anderson, (R S $7.25)..... 17,000

98TH ST, 331 West, n s, 241.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.8; William Buhler to Caroline A. Buhler, all liens, (R S $6.25)..... 100

100TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Charles W. Culver, referee, to Michael McGrath, (R S $6)..... 14,300

100TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Charles W. Culver, referee, to Michael McGrath ....

104th St, 212 to 216 West, s s, 140.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 56x100.11; 104th St, 218 West, s s, 205.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19.6x100.11; 104th St, 222 and 224 West, s s, 84.11 ft e of Broadway, 31.11x70.2; Broadway, 2,708, e s, 70.9 ft s of 104th St, 31x120x30.9x124; Rapid Transit Construction Company to Subway Realty Company, (R S $88.25)..... 180,250

126TH ST, 65 West, n s, 195.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.10x99.11; Sarah S. Ruland to George P. Ernenwein, (mtg $12,000, R S $1)..... 1

136TH ST, 464, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Sophia Buddensick to Mary McDermott, (mtg $15,000, R S $1)..... 1

149TH ST, n s, 181 ft e of Boulevard, 19x99.11; Michael J. Kelly, referee, to Rosy Kohn, (mtg $16,000, R S 75c)..... 4,000

152D ST, 165 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x145.5x27.11x133.1; Georgiana M. Benedict to James McSorley, (mtg $13,500, R S $1.50)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

FULTON ST, n e corner of William St, basement; John H. Hake to H. Ryan, 5 years from May 1, 1899..... $600

2D AV, 1,601, store, &c.; Thomas Regan, trustee, to Lawrence E. Kohl, 5 years from May 1, 1901..... 1,050

30TH ST, 224 East, all; John Townshend to Michael Darcy, 5 years from May 1, 1900..... 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Henry B., to John L. Lawrence; 58th St, s s, 20 ft e of Park Av, 3 years, gold..... 13,000

AUTEN, Mary A., to Marie Winterbottom; 12th St, 347 West, due Oct. 20, 1901... 1,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Annie E. Brown and another; 9th Av, n e corner of 201st St, 3 years..... 19,000

BAXTER, Mabel W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 126th St, 19 East, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 7,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Joshua Kantrowitz; Broome St, n e corner of Essex St, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BOERTLEIN, Julius, to Edward Moog; 1st Av, e s, 62 ft s of 123d St, prior mortgage, 3 years..... 1,000

CORYELL, Frank G., and another to Moses Mendelsohn and another; Cauldwell Av, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, 1 year..... 9,000

FEALY, Johanna C., to Julius H. Caryl; King's Bridge Road, e s, 22.2 ft s of 171st St, due Aug. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.... 2,600

FELL, Richard J., to C. Rierger's Sons; 183d St, s e corner of Arthur Av, prior mortgage, $6,500, 6 months..... 1,150

GREEN, Sophie, to Theresa Hirsh; Stanton St, n w corner of Orchard St, due Aug. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 3,600

HUM, Edward, and wife to Clara A. Ickler; 2d Av, s s, 306 ft e of 4th St, Wakefield, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,600

KANTROWITZ, B., and wife to T. Channon Press; plot beginning in w boundary line of estate of William W. Fox, 168.6 ft n from n e corner of Lot 67, on map of Woodstock, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KENNEDY, Patrick J., to Johanna Kennedy; Lot 164, map of portion of Hunt's estate, at Van Nest Station, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 350

LEVINE, Samuel, to Thomas B. Hidden, trustee; Lewis St, 7 and 9, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

LEVINE, Samuel, to Jacob Kottek; Lewis St, 7 and 9, prior mtg $30,000, installments monthly, 6 per cent..... 7,150

LEVINE, Samuel, and wife to Hyman D. Baker; Lewis St, 7 and 9, prior mtg $37,150, demand, 6 per cent..... 18,750

McGRATH, Michael, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 100th St, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, two mortgages, 1 year, each..... 10,000

NEUMANN, Alwin A., to the New York Savings Bank; 2d St, n s, 82 ft w of 2d Av, due Aug. 1, 1906, 4 per cent..... 8,000

PATTEN, Thomas G., and another to Irving Savings Institution; 1st Av, e corner of 99th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent... 25,000

PEASE, John S., to Andrew D. Parker; 95th St, s s, 117 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

PFENNING, Arnold, to Otto Gerdau; 139th St, s s, 516 ft e of 7th Av, due July 29, 1904 25,000

REILLY, Thomas, to Mary L. Clark; 124th St, 339 East, 3 years..... 20,000

REILLY, Thomas, to George Steinmuller; 124th St, 339 East, prior mtg $20,000, due Aug. 1, 1903, 6 per cent... 2,500

TRAVERS, Francis C., and another to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 52d St, 542 and 544 West, 1 year, 4 per cent.... 12,000

TYLER, James A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 114th St, s w corner of Park Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Corn Exchange Bank..... 18,132

DONALDSON, Ellen L., to Annie P. Swift..... 4,000

GRAY, William E., and another, executors, to Joseph H. Gray, assigns 4 mortgages..... Nom.

KISSAM, Jonas B., to the Fifth Avenue Bank, assigns 3 mortgages..... Nom.

LINDEMANN, Otto, to Emma Decker.... 600

NORDEN, Amelia, to Albert H. Falk.... 650

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

LOCUST AV AND 141ST ST, s w corner, 25x100; Boeff, Feucht & Co. against Granville Gibbons and another, owners; Lally & Luongos, contractor..... 500

98TH ST, 48 to 54 East; Max Rosenbaum against Solomon Jacobs, owner; Cesare Casanove, contractor $109

BUILDING-LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

CHERRY ST, 157; Martence B. Story, trustee, with Arthur H. Hamann..... 12,000

111TH ST AND MANHATTAN AV, n e corner, 145x100.11; George W. Campbell with Daniel W. Lawson..... 100,000

Lis Pendens.

LOT 568, Section A, Vyse estate; Helena B. Acker against Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

MARKET ST, 43; Department of Buildings against Annie Dembinsky, (violation of building laws;) attorney, C. J. McCafferty.

MONROE ST, 255 to 259; State Bank against Morris Apatow and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

210 ST, s e, 125.1 ft s w of Washington Av, 25x120.3, Bronx; William D. Clark and another against John J. Coogan, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. C. De La Mars.

14TH ST, n s, westerly half of Lot 841, Wakefield, 50x114, Bronx; William Baun against Martha J. McChristie and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

497TH ST, 506 West; Lissie Bardon against Mary E. Turner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.

53D ST, s s, 136 ft e of 6th Av, 21x100.5; Adelbert S. Nichols against George F. Laidlaw, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Goeller, Shaeffer & Eisler.

96TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Nathan H. Lord, trustee, against John Cotter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. J. Phelps.

104TH ST, n s, 87 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.11; William M. Kingsland against Philip Hausemann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. De P. Forest.

116TH ST, 328 East; R. Temple G. Kirkpatrick against Charlotte M. Bullwinkle and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

121ST ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Charles O. Carlson against Paul Zigler and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

135TH ST, 112 West; Mary E. Henderson against Albert B. Hardy, executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hardy & Shellabarger.

152D ST, 302 West; Department of Buildings against M. T. & Long Island Realty Company, (violation of building laws;) attorney, C. J. McCafferty.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN D. METZGER & Co.—Judgment for $39,138 was entered yesterday against John D. Metzger & Co., lumber dealers of this city and Port au Prince, Haiti, who formerly had an office at 15 Whitehall Street, in favor of the Yellow Pine Lumber Company of Mobile, Ala., for the amount now due on eight drafts drawn by the Yellow Pine Lumber Company at Mobile from August to November, 1898, which were accepted by John D. Metzger & Co. The judgment is against the joint property of the two partners in the firm, and also against the individual property of Gustav H. Werner, one of the partners, who was the only one served with the summons. He was served at Buffalo, N. Y. They have been in business many years. Three years ago it was said that they had a claim against the Haitien Government for $100,000.

LOUIS M. LANGER.—A meeting of the creditors of Louis M. Langer, formerly Secretary of the Boston Colorado Copper Mining Company, who had an office at 1,188 Broadway, was held yesterday before Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 31 Nassau Street. Mr. Langer was present and was subjected to a long examination. Included in his schedules was a claim against him for $20,000 damages by Julia Reel for alleged malicious prosecution in causing her arrest, which is in suit, but she did not file the claim yesterday in the bankruptcy proceedings. Only one claim was presented at the meeting, that of Tim & Hart, who were formerly his attorneys, for $450 for legal services. Mr. Lind, attorney for Mr. Langer, objected to the admission of this claim unless the lawyers gave up all the cash they had been paid within four months prior to the time Mr. Langer filed his petition, which was July 8. Referee Olney held the matter under advisement, but intimated that the lawyers would have to return the money they had received in order to have their claim admitted. Charles J. Breck was appointed trustee of the estate.

JOHN FISH.—John Fish, builder, at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, one of the oldest builders in the city, made an assignment yesterday to Henry B. Wesselman, attorney, of 115 Broadway, without preference. Mr. Fish has been in the building line as a mason and builder for over thirty-five years, and up to a few years ago was reputed to be worth $100,000. In January last he was delayed in obtaining a permanent loan on a big apartment house at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, which he had just erected, and had to ask an extension of six and twelve months, which his creditors readily granted. The first payment on the extension is now due and he was unable to meet it. Mr. Wesselman, the assignee, said yesterday that the total liabilities are $303,000, of which $205,000 is secured by mortgages on real estate and $98,000 unsecured. The assets are about $340,000, principally real estate, which includes the seven-story apartment house at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, tenements on One Hundred and Tenth Street near Madison Avenue, and on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street near Columbus Avenue, and three private houses on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street near Seventh Avenue. Mr. Fish has also some cash on hand, but Mr. Wesselman did not know the amount.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES ENOWITZ.—Charles Enowitz, a peddler, of 148 Clinton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $748 and no assets.

TOBIAS FRIEDLAND.—Tobias Friedland, tobacconist, of 49 East One Hundredth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,436 and nominal assets $792 in outstanding accounts. The largest creditors are J. P. Wolf & Son of Dayton, Ohio, $2,393, and the State Bank, $1,774. Mr. Friedland is unable to write in English, so he signed his name to the petition and schedules in Hebrew letters. He has been in the tobacco line for ten years.

Sale of Lincoln Town Confirmed.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson, at Jersey City, yesterday confirmed the sale of the town of Lincoln, N. J., on July 2, under the direction of James Northrop, receiver for the New Jersey Mutual Realty Company, which owned the town. The equity in some of the lots disposed of only brought $5, and the entire sale realized but $1,075. This will about cover the legal expenses, and it was announced that the stockholders of the company would receive no dividend.

Hackensack Land Company's Receiver.

Samuel Taylor was made permanent receiver of the F. B. Poor Hackensack Land Company by Vice Chancellor Stevenson, in Jersey City, yesterday. The assets of the company are estimated at $412,000 and the liabilities at $418,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—T. L. Feitner, as Commissioner, and others, costs..... $71

BRIEHOFF, August F. Grant and others, as Commissioners, costs..... 60

BIRMINGHAM, Ernest—J. S. Aron..... 210

BIRDSEYE, Clarence F.—Acker, Edgar & Co..... 121

BECKER, Jennie T. B., as administratrix—The City of New York, costs..... 102

CALLAGHAN, Francis—National Lead Company 298

COHN, Morris—M. B. Wolowitz..... 28

CONLIN, John B.—S. Constable, Superintendent of Buildings, Department of Buildings, costs..... 21

CAMPBELL, Emory J.—W. Morse..... 136

ELLIS MARINE PLUMBING COMPANY—Marine Review Publishing Company... 138

FLANIGAN, Thomas F.—W. J. Weed..... 397

HANNEMAN, Louis—P. Levy, by guardian, costs 143

LENTILHON, Eugene—B. S. Coler, as Controller, costs 164

MERRITT, William J.—J. Diets..... 313

McCALL, Isabel B.—J. W. Bulmer..... 829

DUY, George G.—E. J. Campbell, Jr..... 80

SPENCER, Melvin D.—Schmitt & Schwanenflugel 864

SCHRAZE, Conrad—K. Rosenstock..... 129

STONE, Israel—The New York Municipal Civil Service Commission of the City of New York, costs..... 29

SASENSKY, Louis—Isaac Koplowitz..... 681

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. Farrell 194

PRACTICAL FEATHER AND DOWN Company—The Astoria Homestead Company 788

RICE, Adolph B.—A. E. Sander and others 941

VAN DUZER, William A.—R. M. Colgate and others 76

WEINSTEIN, Max—M. Kinzler, costs..... 10

WERNER, Gustav H.—Yellow Pine Lumber Company 39,138

ZOLLIKOFFER, Oscar F.—T. L. Feitner and others, as Commissioners, costs..... 89

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BARGAIN.—SIXTY-FOOT 2D AV. CORNER, BELOW 14TH; EASY TERMS. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH ST.

95th St., 207 East.—27x100 5-story double tenement; guaranteed rent, $2,300; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. See janitor on premises.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

40c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION. Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877 New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

$2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Av., dwelling, 14 rooms; 3 sets improvements; rent, $300; taken by foreclosure; mortgage, $2,000. See Finch, on premises.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 36 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. OKenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

On the heights—Boulevard & Trolley—fairly restricted.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

Payments easy—NO INTEREST OR ASSESSMENTS. Near depot and harbor; adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Workingman's opportunity!—Lots Springfield $75; $10 cash; small monthly payments. William Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

$200 cash and $10.00 monthly buys 7-room cottage; improvements; new; good location; snap. HAMILTON, Corona.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Ferry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 E'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

If you want to buy a country residence or farm I can get you what you want. Edgar A. Pember, 220 Broadway, New York.

A one and two-family house; all improvements; good location; cheap. C. Van Zile, 510 Palisade Av., Weehawken Heights.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Two five-story fully-rented double flats, West 98th St., for 3-family frame houses in Bronx. Leon Loeere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Wanted—Lots free and clear in exchange for improved property in the Bronx. Inquire E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St., Real Estate.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

This is a most perfectly appointed home site, all the streets and all public improvements completed, trees, shrubs, and lawns in thriving growth, many handsome houses built and occupied, all detached. Nothing on the market is so attractive as Grantwood. Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferries, (via Hudson River Traction Company's R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th Street ferry by trolley car.

For a small payment down and

$35 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress of whitewood; fine staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for photographic views and free tickets to visit the property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co

1,135 Broadway, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For sale at sacrifice, 200-acre farm, stock, crops, and tools; immediate possession given; also 312-acre farm; brick house, 13 rooms; five barns; fine view; borders on beautiful lake ¾ mile wide; big chance to sell lots; nearest railroad two miles; 15 minutes' walk to trolley; sold low. F. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

White Mountain Farms.—Two in Bethlehem, fine Summer homes. One in Littleton, 17 rooms, splendid for Summer boarders, only $1,600. Fine farm, 240 acres, good buildings, $1,000 worth of timber, only $2,400. Other rare bargains. W. S. Noyes, Littleton, N. H.

Bargain; hour out; furnished or unfurnished, near depot, good house, buildings, fruit, shade, spring, cistern water, piazza around house, about 5 acres planted vegetables, horse, carriage, tools; owner going away. P. Smith, Tallman's, N. Y.

Have few suburban homes for sale, foreclosure prices; $250 down, balance easy terms; unlimited first mortgage money. Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Houses and lots for sale; also estates to manage; renting and collecting a specialty. E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., Real Estate.

Owners.—Send particulars what you have for sale or rent. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Only $800.00 Per Annum.—149th St., 542 to 558 West; beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bath rooms. Caretaker in No. 538, or Warren & Skillin, No. 96 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

418 and 420 West 124th St.—Elegant new flats, 4 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; handsomely decorated; rents, $17 to $20.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

All modern improvements; elevator, electric light, telephone; rent, $40. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

95th St., 104 West.—Sunny outside 1 and 3 flats, 6 rooms, bath; 107 West 94th St., 3 and 5 flats, improvements.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house, 9 rooms; shade; one month only, $40. U., Box 176, Times.

Long Island Property to Let.

At Cedarhurst, L. I.—House to let for August; 11 rooms and stable; $150. Address Box 208, Cedarhurst, Long Island.

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HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 72d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

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AT CHATEAUGAY LAKE.

Moderate Rates. Booklet.

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HESS HOTEL, P. O. Inlet, Hamilton Co., N. Y. Head of Fourth Lake Fulton Chain; $12 to $15.

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"OLD JUDGE," Phillipsport, Sull. Co., N. Y., with annex. Thoroughly renovated. All kinds fishing. Terms, CHAS. McCUNE, Prop.

WOODBURNE HOUSE, Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

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Describing the most charming resort on Lake George. Booklet. HENRY W. BUCKELL, PROP., Hulett's Landing P. O.

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WILDERNESS INN,

LONG LAKE WEST,

P. O. address, Sabattis, N. Y., on the ADIRONDACK DIVIS

CONTRACTORS REFUSED TAILORS' DEMANDS

They Closed Up Their Shops and Shut Out the Strikers.

Will Do No Work Until Manufacturers Guarantee Them the Increase They Promised the Tailors.

The refusal of the contractors to grant the tailors the increase in wages granted by the manufacturers completely changed the situation in the strike of the east side tailors yesterday. Last week it was the tailors who were on strike against the manufacturers. Now the contractors are on strike against both the manufacturers and the tailors.

This surprising result was brought about by the manufacturers ignoring the contractors in the agreements they made with the striking tailors. The latter were promised more wages and union conditions, they say, and proceeded at once to draw up schedules with an advance in prices all around, which they asked the contractors to pay.

The contractors refused until they were guaranteed the advance of wages by the manufacturers. The latter refused to grant any advance, so the contractors closed the shops yesterday that had been reopened on Sunday.

In the meantime the shelves of the manufacturers are loaded down with cut garments of various kinds ready to be furnished to the contractors and by the contractors to the tailors. As soon as it looked as if the strike was to be settled, the manufacturers started the clothing cutters to work to make up for the time lost during the strike. The contractors refuse to touch the cut garments now, so the manufacturers are at a loss where to put them.

A meeting of the contractors was held yesterday afternoon at 98 Attorney Street at which the old Clothing Contractors' Association was reorganized, with William Lebovitch as President and Gabriel Kanner as Secretary. There are about 2,500 clothing contractors in the city, and the majority of them were at the meeting. They were incensed at the action of the manufacturers, and criticised them severely for ignoring them in their dealings with the striking tailors. The meeting was a lively one, and the tailors were severely criticised as well. The strike leaders were accused of sending out exaggerated and misleading reports of the alleged victories of the striking tailors and of their alleged sufferings at the hands of the contractors. Secretary Kanner of the Contractors' Association said:

"The tailors say that they are starving, but the contractors are nearer starving than they are. They are squeezed between the manufacturers and the tailors. If you go among the striking tailors you will find that none of them are starving or look as if they were. We take all the risks and get all the hard knocks. It's fashionable for every one to kick at the contractors. None of the contractors is buying tenements now. It takes all their time to make both ends meet."

Secretary Kanner concluded by saying that the shops would remain closed until the manufacturers granted the contractors the advance in prices demanded by the tailors. In the case of the knee breeches makers the advance demanded was 100 per cent. The average advance demanded was 50 per cent.

Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, which has charge of the strike, admitted yesterday that the contractors had closed all the shops. He said, however, that the contractors had exaggerated the demands made by the tailors. He could not tell when the deadlock would end.

The Cloakmakers' Union ordered a strike of 500 operators yesterday in the shops of Meyer Wessel, 41 Division Street, and of 500 in the shops of Rubel, Wild & Co., 79 West Twelfth Street. Both strikes are for recognition of the union.

Strikes in which about three hundred are concerned took place also in the shops of Perlein & Stroom, 82 Division Street, and in several smaller shops for an advance in wages. Shop meetings were held in New Stanton Hall, 180 Stanton Street; New Starlight Hall, 145 Suffolk Street; 92 Clinton Street, and 154 Attorney Street, to agree upon demands which will be made upon a number of small manufacturers.

OSTRACIZED, TOOK HIS LIFE.

Striker Who Had Returned to Work Couldn't Stand Being Shunned by His Associates.

Because he was ostracized by members of his trade union for returning to work while they were on strike, George McCabe, forty-five years old, a machinist, committed suicide yesterday at his home, 37 Woodhull Street, Brooklyn.

McCabe was for a number of years employed in the Worthington Pump Works, at Richards and Bowne Streets, Brooklyn. Last May, when the machinists of Brooklyn went on strike for a nine-hour day, McCabe and his fellow-workmen in the Worthington shops joined the strikers. McCabe remained out with his fellows until June 18, when he returned to work. He said that he had tired of being idle and had become convinced that it was useless to remain out on strike any longer. His fellow-machinists remonstrated with him, but could not induce him to again leave his work.

After that McCabe's associates avoided him, it is said, and men with whom he had grown up from boyhood and with whom he had worked for years would not speak to him. This ostracism deeply affected McCabe. He worried about it all the time and finally became despondent.

"I can't stand this thing any longer," he said to his wife yesterday morning. "I'm not going back to the shop."

A few hours later Mrs. McCabe went out for a walk with her three-year-old daughter, leaving her husband at home alone. When she returned an hour later she found him seated in a chair dead, with his throat cut. By his side was a razor, with which he had killed himself. Mrs. McCabe called in the neighbors and then fainted.

UNION WILL PAY STRIKERS.

Egg Candlers on Strike to Get Full Wages for the Time They Are Out.

Headquarters were established yesterday by the Egg Candlers' Union, which has become a branch of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, at 149 Attorney Street, from whence the union will start a ten-hour work-day agitation next week. The union has decided to pay the men who are on strike in Frank Goldstein's place, in Rivington Street, full wages for the time they are on strike. The strikers say they do not care, under the circumstances, how long they remain out.

Of the 5,000 egg candlers in New York it was stated yesterday one-third are in the union. As soon as a third more are organized a general ten-hour demand is to be made. In the meantime agitation meetings will be held.

Auditor Cook Must File a New Bond.

President O'Brien of the Board of Education discovered a short time ago that Auditor H. R. M. Cook of the board had not renewed his bond for the accuracy of his accounts.

The old bond expired on June 1 last. President O'Brien wrote to Corporation Counsel Whalen requesting to be advised whether this neglect on the part of Auditor Cook was sufficient for his removal from office. Corporation Counsel Whalen decided yesterday that Auditor Cook should be given fifteen days in which to file a new bond.

$500,000 in Gold for Canada.

The Merchants' National Bank withdrew $500,000 in gold coin from the Sub-Treasury just before the close of business yesterday for shipment to Montreal, presumably to aid in the semi-annual settlement of Canadian banks. A similar shipment of $200,000 was made last week by the National City Bank.

Receiver for an Ohio Coal Company.

WOOSTER, Ohio, July 29.—Charles A. McDonald of Wooster was to-day appointed receiver for the West Lebanon Coal Company on application of Daniel R. Hanna and Thomas R. Long of Cleveland. The plaintiffs aver that J. A. Beidler of Cleveland is illegally claiming control of the company's property in this county.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STOCK SUIT

Motion Against J. E. Carter and George Newcomb for Contempt in Not Appearing at an Examination Denied.

Reno R. Billington, attorney for Marcel Prineveau of Hillburn, N. Y., applied to Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court yesterday to adjudge J. Edward Carter and George Newcomb, members of the stock brokerage firm of W. R. Vermilye & Co., 52 Broadway, in contempt of court for failing to appear before E. N. Whitfield on Wednesday last for examination before trial in an action brought against them by Prineveau. Prineveau was a customer of W. B. Vermilye & Co., and believed he had a sum of about $3,000 on deposit with them, but after the corner in Northern Pacific stock, on May 9, he was informed his account had been wiped out by the operations in that stock.

Lawyer Billington said Carter appeared before the referee on July 13, when an adjournment was taken until July 15, when Carter again appeared and was examined for a few minutes. An adjournment was then taken until July 18, and from that day to July 24, when neither Carter nor his attorney appeared. He then obtained the order to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

C. W. Zaring, on behalf of the defendants, said they had never declined to submit to examination. The service of the order on them to appear for examination was irregular, but they waived that, as Mr. Carter desired to be examined. That on July 24 he had an important engagement, and wished that the examination, to take place on that date, be postponed for a week.

"I called at the Billington office on July 22," said Mr. Zaring, "and saw his clerk, who is also his stenographer, and told her I desired an adjournment for a week, or any other such time as would suit Mr. Billington, and she consented. I did not hear from Mr. Billington, and had the idea that as I had done him a good turn in waiving the irregularity of his order for examination he would treat me in the same manner. There was no bad faith on the part of my clients. Mr. Carter was surprised when these papers were served on him, and Mr. Billington when so informed, and that we were ready for examination at any time, declined to abandon this proceeding, saying he would lose a point if he did so. He then had published a story about the matter in the newspapers. Neither Mr. Carter nor Mr. Newcomb had any desire to disobey either the order of the Court or the referee, and will be ready to be examined on Wednesday if that suits."

Lawyer Billington said this would be satisfactory, and Justice O'Gorman denied the motion on condition that the defendant appear for examination on that date.

SUED BY THE ICE TRUST.

Jersey City Man Claims Right to Conduct Independent Business.

The New Jersey Ice Company of Jersey City, which is a branch of the American Ice Company, yesterday applied to Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City for an order restraining Frederick German from doing business in Jersey City.

The company alleges that some time ago it bought the business conducted by Frederick and Charles German, it being conditioned that they should thereafter deliver ice only to customers designated by the company and on its account. The company further alleges that Frederick, disregarding his contract, had established an independent business. Frederick German, in his answer, says he was not a partner in the business, only signed the papers to oblige his brother, and is not bound by the agreement because he received no part of the money paid to his brother.

Decision was reserved.

BOYS PLAY SUNDAY BALL.

Brooklyn Preacher Criticises Police Captain Reardon for Permitting It.

The Rev. John Mason, pastor of the Orchard P. E. Church, Brooklyn, in his sermon on Sunday night severely criticised Police Captain Reardon and the police of Manhattan.

The attack made upon Capt. Reardon was a result of the gambling and ball playing among boys in the open lots at Meserole Avenue and Guernsey Street on Sundays, and the Captain's refusal to stop it.

Pastor Mason declared that Brooklyn was at the mercy of rum and gambling, while the police looked on and made no attempt to stop it. If something is not done at once, said the preacher, we should rise in a body and demand it.

CIGARS FROM PORTO RICO.

Are Admitted Free Only After the Internal Revenue Has Been Paid.

Deputy Collector of the Port J. J. Couch said yesterday morning that there was nothing in the published report that the Customs Inspectors had held up the baggage of the passengers on the New York and Porto Rico steamer Ponce on Sunday, and in response to protests had replied that they had not been officially notified of the proclamation of the President.

"The fact is," said Mr. Couch, "the Inspectors were acting, as they are compelled to act, for the internal revenue office. They examined the trunks of passengers for cigars, and for nothing else. They could not have said they had no knowledge of the proclamation, and they were informed that the tariff had been abolished. Cigars are admitted free, but only after the internal revenue has been paid."

NEW MONEY ORDER BLANKS.

To be Supplied Gratis to Business Men, with Name Printed on It.

A new order that will be of especial importance to business men has just been issued by the Post Office Department. Those firms and business houses that have been in the habit of sending money order blanks to their customers will be supplied free of cost with special money order blanks in which the name of the payee or firm sending them out will be printed conspicuously in red ink. Thus, if the firm name is Richard Smith & Co., that firm will receive, free of charge, blanks in which the firm name of Richard Smith & Co. is printed in red ink with blank spaces for the names of the remitters.

It is announced by the department that if the use of these forms is adopted, small coins and stamps as a means of the exchange of values may disappear from the mails.

RESCUED BOY FROM DROWNING.

Life Saver Brand Applauded by a Crowd at Old Harlem Bridge.

Many passers-by applauded the rescue of a little boy from drowning in the Harlem River at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street yesterday afternoon by Joseph J. Brand of the Harlem River Life Saving Corps.

Henry J. Cassidy, eight years old, of 27 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was playing on the steps of the old Harlem Bridge, which lead down to the water, and which below the high tide level are covered with a slippery growth. He lost his footing on the third step from the bottom, and slid down into the river, screaming for help and clutching at the ooze-covered stonework.

A strong current caught him, and was washing him toward a landing float under which he would have been lost in another moment, when Brand ran down the steps and dived after him. It took several minutes to revive the child, who was then taken to his home.

Report on Children's Court.

The Board of Police Magistrates met in the West Side Police Court building last evening for the last time until September next. There was a bare quorum present. The only business transacted was the reception of the report of the special committee on the matter of the Children's Court. Magistrate Hogan, Chairman of the committee, and President Deuel both reported that after examination of the old building of the Charities Commission, 66 Third Avenue, it was found it could be used by remodeling for the purposes of the court.

To Sue Would-Be Lynchers.

Charles W. Herbert, formerly of Matawan and now of Pine Street, Jersey City, says he has engaged Lawyer Marshall Van Winkle of Jersey City to sue several men in Matawan who put a rope around Herbert's neck in February last and threatened to hang him if he did not confess that he was guilty of arson. Herbert last week was acquitted in his trial for incendiarism before a Monmouth County jury at Freehold. He was defended by Mr. Van Winkle.

CENTRAL PARK PONDS DANGEROUS TO LIFE

Dr. R. B. Gray Says They Are Breeding Grounds for Malaria Germs.

Tells of Two Children Who Died from Being Taken There—Denials from Other Physicians.

Dr. R. B. Gray of 202 West Eighty-first Street caused medical men to discuss with some interest yesterday the question as to whether Central Park is a dangerous breeding ground for malarial fever germs. It was stated by Dr. Gray that he had for a long time held the theory that such was the case, and that his suspicions recently had been substantiated by the cases of two infants, whose deaths he was sure had been due to malaria contracted while they were being aired in the park.

"One of the babies," he said, "was twenty-one months old, the child of a janitress. The mother took it to the park for a ride in its carriage and noticed after rolling it around for a while that a pallor had overspread its face. She was even unable to awaken it, and by the time she reached my office the child was in a state of total collapse. In the other case the circumstances were similar. Each of the children died.

"These were only two cases, to be sure, but I have been so long having malarial cases that appeared to have come directly from the park that I have no hesitation in saying that the ponds there are teeming with germs of the disease. Around the decayed vegetation of the ponds and lakes are many mosquitoes, which are known to carry the germs of malaria. A sleeping baby offers no resistance to the work of the germ, and the biting insect acts like a hypodermic injection for the poison.

"In the two cases I mention particularly the babies suffered the symptons of malaria plainly, having acute diarrhea, followed by a complete collapse. Three years ago a grandchild of mine was attacked in the same way while walking in the park with its father, and since then I haven't allowed the children over whom I have an influence to go there, sending them rather to Riverside Drive. I advise all the mothers who consult me not to take their babies to Central Park."

Physicians connected with the Board of Health do not agree with Dr. Gray. In speaking of the matter last night, Dr. Dillingham, Sanitary Inspector, said:

"The common mosquito, which is the only kind prevalent in this borough, is the culex, and it does not carry malarial germs to human beings, tests having shown that it only spreads the malady among birds. The mosquito that does carry malaria to people is the anopheles, with the spotted wing. It is not often found in Manhattan. You may be sure malaria, whenever it occurs in the city, has not originated here, but is brought in by the patient from outside. Even allowing that there is an occasional malaria breeding mosquito around the park, the risk comparatively is so small that it is better for the babies to get the frosh air in the park and take the slight chance than for them to be kept away from the Park in this hot weather."

The Board of Health will issue within a few days a pamphlet about mosquitoes, and it will be stated in this document that the anopheles has been found very rarely in Manhattan.

Several physicians talked to a reporter about the theory of Dr. Gray yesterday. Most of them declined to let their names be used, saying that they did not want to get into a controversy. Each one agreed with the members of the Health Department staff that the theory of malaria in the park was all wrong. Said Dr. D. A. McAuliffe of 249 East Fifty-seventh Street:

"In my territory here in the east side hundreds of mothers take their little children to the park every day, but I have never yet heard of a case of malaria that could be attributed to the effects of the childrens' outings there. I do not believe that there is malaria in the park, and my opinion is based upon long experience. If the disease were generated to any extent there I would have had ample opportunity to find evidence of the fact, being located so near the park."

GRASPED A LIVE WIRE.

Lineman Shocked to Death in Sight of a Large Crowd.

While between three and four hundred men, women and children looked on, unable to help, August Weyland, thirty-two years old, of 5,103 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was shocked to death yesterday afternoon by electricity at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Boston Road.

Weyland was a lineman in the employ of the North New York Electric Light and Power Company. He was sent to repair some wires at the place of the accident, which is directly in front of the Union Republican Club. The man, who had not put on his rubber gloves, climbed the pole and, when near the top, grasped a wire. In an instant his body was seen to stiffen and then fall backward, resting on several other wires.

One of the men in the crowd of onlookers, Harry Ritter, a disinfector for the Board of Health in the Bronx, attempted to climb the pole to go to Weyland's assistance, but the metal steps fastened in the pole were charged with electricity, and Ritter was forced to descend.

Word was sent to the quarters of Engine Company 65, near by, and Capt. Ward, wearing rubber boots and gloves, ascended the pole, and with a rope lowered the lineman's body. It was carried across the street to the residence of Gen. George C. Chappelle and examined by Dr. Quirk, who lives in an adjoining house. He pronounced the man dead. The body had been terribly burned. It was removed to Weyland's home.

By the time the body was lowered several cars of the Union Railway Company, filled with passengers, had been stopped nearby, and traffic was delayed for several minutes.

RETURNED TO AN EMPTY HOUSE

Children Who Objected to Father's Marriage Moved While He Was on Wedding Trip.

Andrew Maneely, a wealthy kindling wood dealer of Brooklyn, who fell out with his grown-up children by marrying a young woman of about his daughter's age, has returned with his bride from their honeymoon trip and gone to housekeeping under difficulties. Mr. Maneely about two weeks ago married Miss Jennie Hick, who was employed in the offices of the Methodist Book Concern.

The first wife of Mr. Maneely at her death left considerable estate. In April last, when the son and daughter of Mr. Maneely learned that it was his purpose to marry Miss Hick, they objected vigorously.

Mr. Maneely went quietly ahead and married. After the wedding the couple went to Connecticut to spend their honeymoon. When they returned on Thursday last they found that Mr. Maneely's children had moved out of the family residence, 324 Clermont Avenue, and gone to live with an aunt in Adelphi Street. They took with them the household effects, which belonged to them, and the bride and bridegroom were greeted by bare walls and floors.

The couple were very much surprised and greatly put out but went to housekeeping, as planned. They hustled around and got some things together, and the new Mrs. Maneely said yesterday that she expected to have everything in comfortable shape again in a few days.

HAZEN CONFERS WITH TITUS.

Is Working on Several Theories in the Fosburgh Murder Case.

William P. Hasen, formerly Chief of the United States Secret Service, was at Police Headquarters yesterday, and talked about the murder of Miss May Fosburgh, at Pittsfield, Mass., last August, with Chief Detective George F. Titus. Capt. Titus said that nothing came of the conference and that Mr. Hazen would take his time to act on what he had learned about the murder during his recent visit to Pittsfield.

"He had," he added, "nothing to ask of me, and I regret to say that I could furnish him with nothing to aid him in what he aims to accomplish. He, however, understands that he can call on me at any time for aid, and he is sure of the heartiest co-operation. Chief Hazen just now, no matter what any one may say, is not showing his hand, and will conduct this inquiry as he did cases when he was at the head of the Secret Service. He has several theories in regard to the murder of Miss Fosburgh, but is wedded to none. It will be a still hunt, with a dragnet all over the country and ample funds at the back of it.

"I have the sailor Gray, who surrendered to me on Saturday, under detention yet. I shall probably hear from the Pittsfield authorities by to-morrow, and he will no doubt be given his freedom. He has no money, and is well content to be here well taken care of."

DANGERS OF THE TUNNEL.

Messrs. Parsons and Bayles, the Engineers, Before the Grand Jury—Health Board Official's View.

Official investigation of the condition of the Park Avenue tunnel of the New York Central Railroad was continued by the Grand Jurors yesterday.

The day's session was almost wholly taken up by William Barclay Parsons, the engineer, and James C. Bayles, an ex-President of the Board of Health, and also a well-known engineer. Both gentlemen told the Grand Jurors that electricity as a motive power in the tunnel was practicable. The subject was gone into in detail by both witnesses.

Dr. Feeney, Chief Inspector of the Division of Sanitary Inspection of the Health Board, was before the Grand Jury for a few minutes. He had been recalled to illustrate a point omitted when he testified last week in the same case. After he left the Grand Jury room, Dr. Feeney said:

"I cannot say what my testimony before the Grand Jury was. I was not in the room more than a minute. But if you care to have my personal opinion as to the situation in the tunnel, I will say that it is a very serious one.

"I do not think, however, that the situation is half as dangerous as that in the tunnel at Union Hill, N. J., nor can it compare with that in the tunnel at St. Louis.

"But there can be no doubt that the condition in the side tunnels is a menace to health. If a train should be stalled for ten minutes, the health and possibly the lives of the passengers would be endangered. When a train now enters the tunnel, all the doors and windows are closed. That leaves only a cubic feet of air for each person. That quantity will be vitiated in a couple of minutes. After that it is a case of breathing over and over again the foul air. This is made worse by the presence in the tunnel of the many noxious and deadly gases left by the engines.

"I will say that it is not impossible for the passengers to make their escape through openings into the main tunnel where the condition is not nearly so dangerous.

"If the plan proposed by one eminent engineer to close the side tunnels and ventilate them by means of shafts a hundred feet or more high, electric fans, &c., be carried out, the danger would be increased very much in the event of anything happening to this same ventilating machinery. It would mean the quick asphyxiation of the people in the tunnel if the cars should be stopped for any reason and the ventilating machinery, too, give out.

"While I am not a civil engineer, and do not wish to discuss the remedy, I cannot see why the difficulty may not be remedied by putting in electricity. Why cannot the company make flying switches above the Harlem River, doing out the air-poisoning engines, and have the trains pulled down by electricity? The tunnel between Forty-second Street and Thirty-fourth Street, it seems to me, is the answer to this very perplexing question. I believe the railroad officials will soon have this matter attended to. Their reward will be a vastly increased business, as thousands are now deterred from living above the Harlem on account of this tunnel."

CONEY ISLAND'S MYSTERY.

Clothes Found in Bathing Pavilion Thought to Have Been Left by a Practical Joker.

After an investigation covering nearly the entire day Detectives Bahmann and Lynch of the Coney Island Police Station reported last night that the suit of clothing and hat found in the bathing pavilion of James McKane, a brother of John Y. McKane, on Sunday afternoon with a letter addressed to "J. V. McKelver of 252 East Thirty-second Street," in the pockets, had probably been left there by a practical joker.

They came to this conclusion largely after an interview with J. R. Starr, a rubber in the place, who said that the three men, one of whom is known to have occupied the box in which the clothing was found, came to him for an alcohol rub. Two dressed and the other went out in his bathing suit. He heard them say that they were going to Boston on a night express, and that a woman was waiting outside who was going with them, and that they wanted to deceive somebody about their movements. One had a satchel and Starr said it would have been an easy matter for the man in the bathing suit to have gone to another bathing place to dress in clothing furnished by his friends.

At 232 East Thirty-third Street the address on the letter which was found in McKelver's clothing, a woman named Mrs. Habets keeps a furnished room house. Mrs. Habets said yesterday that McKelver came to her about a week ago and hired a room. She said that she knew little or nothing about the man except that another man named Dave had called on him several times and had gone out with him. McKelver left the house Saturday, saying that he intended spending Sunday out of the city.

CLEANING UP CONEY ISLAND.

Army of Sweepers Starts Work Under Supervision of Controller Coler and Deputy Commissioner Quinn.

Controller Bird S. Coler visited Coney Island yesterday at the head of a squad of street cleaning employes and with suggestions assisted in cleansing the resort.

It was early in the afternoon when Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Quinn arrived at the island with forty men and twenty carts. The men were set to work at the Concourse, and they made their way down Surf Avenue, and before the storm come on their work was very apparent. The street was comparatively clean. Coney Islanders were more than surprised. They had not seen a street cleaning wagon for months.

Mr. Coler did not arrive until two hours after Mr. Quinn's men had set to work. He hunted up the Deputy Commissioner and the two made a tour of the resort in the latter's wagon. Mr. Coler made suggestions relative as to how the work of cleansing was to be done. The suggestions were received with thanks by Mr. Quinn and the work proceeded with. The rain put a stop to it for the day, but according to Mr. Quinn it will be continued to-day and kept up until the island is thoroughly cleansed.

DOG BITES FOUR CHILDREN.

After a Hunt in Jersey City It Is Killed While Attacking a Little Girl.

Four children were bitten by a dog in Jersey City last evening. The dog, which was a yellow mongrel, was first seen at 4 o'clock on Monmouth Street, where it bit Edward Eckert, eight years old, of 215 Mercer Street, on the right hand. Those who saw the animal say that it was foaming at the mouth and snapping at everything that came in its way. After biting Eckert it ran toward the Heights and escaped.

It next appeared on Grand Street at 5:30 o'clock, where it bit Robert Kennedy, seven years old, of 53 Newark Avenue, on the left hand. Several men pursued it into Washington Street, where Policeman Chinnery joined in the chase. He fired three shots at it with a revolver, but only succeeded in hitting the dog's tail, and the animal again escaped.

It ran into Morgan Street, where it bit a colored boy whose name cannot be learned, as he ran home. It next attacked Dora Broderick, ten years old, of 185½ Morgan Street. She was most severely injured. The dog first bit her on the right arm, dragging her down, and as she fell it seized her by the shoulder. The screams of the girl and her playmates attracted Policeman Dundon, who stretched the dog senseless with a blow from his club and then put a bullet into its head, ending its existence.

The injured children were taken to the City Hospital, where their wounds were cauterized, after which they were sent to their homes.

WITNESS IN BISSERT CASE DISAPPEARS

Minna Kurtz Believed to Have Gone to Germany.

Jury Secured to Try Police Captain Diamond's Wardman, Accused of Levying Blackmail for "Protection."

Police Capt. Diamond's Wardman, George Bissert, charged by Lena Schmitt, a disorderly house keeper of Stuyvesant Street, with levying blackmail for "protection," was placed on trial before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, yesterday.

The first surprise of the trial came immediately after court opened, when Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans, who prepared the case against Bissert and will assist Assistant District Attorney Osborne in the prosecution, announced that Minna Kurtz, his chief corroborating witness, had mysteriously disappeared. A satisfied smile flickered across the faces of the crowd of policemen and politicians present as the District Attorney stated that, despite the vigilance of the detectives he had had watching the Kurtz woman, she had managed to elude them, and he doubted if she was now in the jurisdiction of the Court, or even in the country.

The courtroom was crowded to the doors with the big and little politicians of the Eighth Assembly District, otherwise known as the "Red Light" district, in which Capt. Diamond's precinct is located. Out in the corridors the personal attendants, scouts, lookouts, runners, and other henchmen of the politicians were deployed and kept a watchful eye on all of the talesmen who passed the fire of counsel's questioning and proved acceptable as jurors.

In the corridors at the morning session were Martin Engel, Max Hochstim, and Charles Creamer. Their followers rubbed elbows with about all of Capt. Diamond's Wardmen and forty or fifty policemen of his precinct who are under subpœna by the State to appear against their comrade. Capt. Diamond, big, red-headed, and worried-looking, paced the corridors or nervously twirled his Panama hat in the courtroom, from the time court opened at 10:30 o'clock until it adjourned at 6:15. Bissert fingered a law book as if ill at ease, and got heavily upon his feet to face the men who will pass upon his guilt or innocence as each was selected.

SURVEILLANCE OF THE JURORS.

The surveillance of the jurors by the interested spectators became so great as the day progressed that the Recorder, before permitting the jury, after the twelfth man had been chosen at 6:10 o'clock, to separate, said:

"I will not lock you up to-night, but whether or not I will permit you to separate after to-night I will determine to-morrow."

Should the Recorder decide to keep the jury together until they render a verdict the action will be quite unusual. Juries even in important murder cases are not ordinarily locked up until the case is closed. It was not done in any of the Kennedy trials or in the Molineux trial.

District Attorney Philbin, however, stated to Justice Blanchard in opposing personally a motion to transfer the Bissert case to the Supreme Court that he had been put to no little expense in employing men to watch his witnesses and keep the police from interfering with them. He said he had them removed from the House of Detention because the police had free access there. It is thought that the District Attorney fears that some of the jurors may be approached by friends of the accused, and that the above remarks of the Recorder indicated a desire to prevent such proceeding at any hazard.

The Kurtz woman owned the place, 27 Stuyvesant Street, at which Lena Schmitt conducted the disorderly house. She was charged after Capt. Diamond had raided the house three times with being the joint proprietress. When the Schmitt woman was arraigned for trial in Special Sessions upon Capt. Diamond's complaint she requested a private conference with Justice Jerome, which resulted in the issuance of the warrants against Bissert. Lena Schmitt charged that Bissert had extorted from her $300 shortly after she opened her place and exacted $50 a month for some time thereafter. The Kurtz woman corroborated this charge, as did an inmate of the house named Rosie Greenberg. All three of the women were placed in the House of Detention by the District Attorney and then removed therefrom for the reason stated to Justice Blanchard.

The Kurtz woman and Lena Schmitt recently had some disagreement, according to the story current yesterday. At any rate, the Schmitt and Greenberg women went away from the Stuyvesant Street house and took a house near Coney Island. Detectives in the District Attorney's employ kept these two constantly under surveillance, and both were on hand when the case was called yesterday.

Two detectives were also detailed to watch the woman Kurtz, who remained in Stuyvesant Street. According to the story they told Mr. Gans, the woman was in her house up to 5 o'clock Sunday morning. Mr. Gans saw her Friday, and the detectives assert positively that she was at home on Saturday night, and that as they watched her front door all night she must have escaped from the rear. It is thought she went to Hoboken and took or will take a boat for Germany. The effect the disappearance of the woman will have on the State's case none of the prosecutors would discuss yesterday. The Schmitt woman's story will, it is expected, be substantiated by the woman Greenberg, but as to whether the jury will deem this sufficient or not none of the District Attorney's staff cared to venture a prediction.

Bissert was represented by Louis J. Vorhaus and Louis Martin of House, Vorhaus & Grossman. Associated with them in the trial are Levy & Unger. Mr. Levy said that the testimony of the women would have to be corroborated by respectable persons under a decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Inspector Cross.

WHAT CAPT. DIAMOND SAYS.

Capt. Diamond when told of Minna Kurtz's disappearance said:

"If the police had had charge of these women there would not have been any disappearance. This is their own fault, for taking them away from the House of Detention and letting them run around town with their guardians to saloons and elsewhere."

The entire day was spent yesterday in selecting the jury from a special panel of 200. About half the panel was exhausted before the twelve men were selected. Mr. Levy immediately after court opened attacked the constitutionality of the special jury law and objected to the special panel. He was overruled. He then raised a number of objections to the special panel on the ground that the law had not been complied with in drawing the jury. No notice of the drawing, he said, had been served on the defendant; no order for the drawing had been filed with the Clerk of the Appellate Division, and the County Clerk had not certified the panel. He called witnesses to prove this. All of his objections were overruled by the Recorder, and the examination of talesmen proceeded.

The Recorder clearly intimated that the jury ought to be selected in an hour and grew visibly impatient over the delay. He announced as the day wore on and the jury box failed to fill rapidly that he would sit till the twelve were selected if it took all night.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne was not allowed by the Court to ask talesmen if they had ever had dealings with the police. The defense were not allowed to ask the talesmen if they knew Justice Jerome, if they had any prejudice against the police, or if they had ever contributed to the Committee of Fifteen or belonged to any Good Government societies.

The jury selected is as follows:

George O. Foster, salesman, 154 West Ninety-fourth Street, foreman.
E. H. Hall, secretary, 283 Lexington Avenue.
J. W. Carpenter, marble, 149 West Ninety-first Street.
Frank Richards, editor, 229 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.
Robert Le Backer, metals, 317 East Seventeenth Street.
Albert H. Caffee, printer, 306 East Sixteenth Street.
Thomas C. Stratton, medicines, 48 Vesey Street.
George A. Just, agent, 128 East Forty-second Street.
W. K. Fertig, marble, 520 West Twentieth Street.
George Endicott, broker, 325 West Forty-sixth Street.
Adolph Hirsch, publisher, 14 East Eighty-eighth Street.
Louis Hassinger, 724 Trinity Avenue.

Mr. Osborne stated that he would probably finish his case to-day.

Hardly an exaggeration to say that getting out of an ordinary sack suit into a nun's cloth suit is like coming out of a furnace into the cool air.

Nun's cloth is peculiarly light in weight; yet peculiarly strong—the strongest thin cloth as yet made.

Coats, vests or trousers sold separately.

Coats $4.50 and $5.50; vests $2.25 and $2.50; trousers $4.25 and $4.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

BRIDE CHARGES DESERTION.

Asks Police to Look for Her Husband, Who, She Says, Went Off with Her Money.

Mrs. Catherine Giles, a milliner of Hudson, N. Y., yesterday called on Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City and asked him to locate her husband, Robert C. Giles, who had deserted her after robbing her of $5,000.

She said that she was conducing a prosperous millinery establishment in Hudson. Some time ago she made the acquaintance of Giles, who is a traveling salesman. He was considerably younger than she is, but she finally consented to become his wife. She drew $5,000 from the bank and on July 2 went with Giles to Buffalo, where they were married. They spent some time in that city and then went to Pittsburg, Penn., to visit friends. They started for home on Wednesday last, arriving in Jersey City on Friday. Giles proposed that they should remain there until Monday, as he had some business to attend to in New York. They stopped at the Pennsylvania House. On Saturday Giles left her, taking what was left of the $5,000, and she has not seen him since, she said.

Chief Murphy found that Giles had sent his baggage to New York and Mrs. Giles was advised to look for him in that city. She said she had friends in Amsterdam Avenue with whom she will stop while looking for her husband. Mrs. Giles is about thirty-five years old. Giles is nearly ten years younger.

SPATE'S CHAIRS FOR PARKS.

Purchased by Commissioner Clausen, They Will Be Distributed for the Use of Women and Children.

Oscar F. Spate's pay chairs, which provoked so much rioting and cumbrous legal proceedings, will shortly reappear in the parks, but it is not expected that they will give rise to any further disturbances because there will no longer be any attempt made to collect fees for their use. The announcement was made in the following official statement made public yesterday by Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Department:

"President Clausen, Park Commissioner, to-day completed arrangements for the purchase of the chairs that were used in the experiment to see whether the public wanted pay seats in the park. They were purchased by Mr. Clausen personally and will be presented to the department. It will take the rest of the week to have the chairs lettered and to let the paint dry on them, so that next Monday will be the earliest that their distribution can be begun.

"The chairs are to be placed in the city parks as well as in Central Park and Riverside. They are to be lettered as follows: 'For the exclusive use of women and children.' President Clausen expects that the police will enforce in this case the regulations of the Park Department that the Park Department thinks it advisable to make."

TO REPORT ON THE BRIDGE.

Engineer Edwin Duryea, Selected by District Attorney Philbin, Will Examine the Structure.

District Attorney Philbin yesterday announced that Edwin Duryea, an engineer, of 166 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, had been selected by him to inspect the Brooklyn Bridge and ascertain whether or not it had been the object of official neglect and whether the bridge is safe under the strain to which it is at present subjected. Mr. Duryea's appointment was settled upon after the District Attorney had conferred with William Barclay Parsons and other engineers of prominence.

Mr. Duryea was for four years in the employ of the East River Bridge Commission. He is a Cornell University graduate and has been an engineer for sixteen years.

"The bridge is all right and everything is running as it was before the scare," said yesterday Samuel R. Probasco, Chief Engineer of the Department of Bridges. "This assertion should be confirmed by the fact that Chief Engineer and Superintendent C. C. Martin has gone back to Massachusetts to finish his vacation, and Commissioner John L. Shea is fishing at the east end of Long Island. If they had any anxiety about the bridge they would not be away.

"What! Put in a new truss? That's a fool question, a fool proposition, at least just now. Nothing of this sort has been advanced to the stage of plan. There was really nothing to warrant the scare of last week, and the bridge is safe, and will continue to be safe for many years, with the present divided truss. I will not discuss the question of putting in a new truss. That's too far ahead. All we are doing is to regulate the trolley car traffic so as to comply with Chief Engineer Martin's restrictions. The cars have to keep apart 102 feet on the span approaches and 200 feet on the centre span, and additional Inspectors have been put on to enforce these rules."

MISSION CHINAMEN'S PICNIC.

Fifteen Hundred Have an Outing on Long Island Sound—Protected by Police.

Chinamen attending the various mission Sunday schools of New York, 1,500 strong, sailed away from Pier 1, North River, yesterday morning on the Iron Steamboat Cygnus, to enjoy their nineteenth annual excursion, which was held at Laurelton Grove on Long Island Sound. Most of the excursionists were young men, but among them were the American born babies and little children who add so much to the picturesque character of the Chinatown streets.

Nearly all the Protestant churches were represented in the throng. Their teachers went along, too, the whole outing being under the general direction of Miss Idell of St. Bartholomew's Mission in East Forty-second Street. Three ordained Chinese clergymen were in the party, and a few very old Chinamen. There were Chinese musicians, and mysterious Chinese food in great variety. A force of policemen accompanied the party to prevent annoyance by outside roughs.

Miss Idell announced that a movement was on foot to establish trades schools, where Chinamen would be taught the use of machinery in the various manufacturing industries, which they now carry on by hand labor.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 3:30 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. At 8 P.M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS. Last Week THE CASINO GIRL. Evgs. at 9. Mat. Sat at 4. Wednesday, Atlantic Yacht Club Night. Next Week Castle Square Opera Co., The Monday Met. Op. House Production. Mikado.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66th St. and Columbus Av. Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts. Evgs. 8:15. Adm. 50c

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light variable winds.

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CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE

New Board of Five Members Constituted by Imperial Edict.

LI-HUNG-CHANG NOT A MEMBER.

Prince Ching and Wang-Wen-Chao on the Board—Emperor to Give Banquets to Foreign Ministers.

PEKING, July 30.—The edict of the Emperor providing for the reorganization of the Chinese Foreign Office has been received here. Its tone and substance satisfy the Ministers of the powers. The edict coincides with their demands on the subject, formulated by the United States Special Commissioner, Mr. Rockhill, as a condition of peace.

The edict says that foreign affairs will hereafter be the most important business of the Government, and gives the Foreign Office precedence over the six boards that previously outranked it. It provides for the reception of the Foreign Ministers in the hall in which heretofore only near relatives of the Emperor have entered. It also provides for the entertainment of the Ministers by the Emperor at occasional banquets.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Chinese Minister has received from Prince Ching, through the Chinese Minister at Tokio, telegraphic information to the effect that an imperial edict was issued on July 24 providing that the Tsung-li-Yamen be replaced by a Board of Foreign Affairs, "Wei-Wu-Pu," which shall take precedence of the other six boards.

Prince Ching has been appointed the Supervisor of the board, Wang-Wen-Chao, now Grand Secretary, is to be Associate Minister for Foreign Affairs; Chu-Hung-Chi is to be President of the board and Associate Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Hsu-Shou-Peng and Lien-Fang will be respectively Senior and Junior Vice Presidents.

Prince Ching and Wang-Wen-Chao are the only two members of the new Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs well known outside their own country. Neither of them is regarded as a man of any great force of character, and, judging from what has been said of them, they are likely to be overruled by their colleagues.

Prince Ching came into public notice recently because he was the only member of the imperial family who remained in Peking after the allies captured the city, and, with Li-Hung-Chang, he has acted for China in the negotiations with the powers. He was formerly President of the Tsung-li-Yamen, so that his duties in his new post will be familiar to him. He has a reputation for courtesy and amiability, and is said to have done his best to restrain the more violently anti-foreign of his colleagues on the old board.

Wang-Wen-Chao has been Governor of Ho-Nan and Viceroy of Yun-Nan and of Fe-chi-Li. He is a friend of Prince Ching, and has invariably counseled moderation in dealing with the foreign powers. He is now a very old man, and for this reason his influence is not regarded as of much weight. He forms an example of the unfailible character of Chinese news at the time of the siege of Peking. It was stated as a well authenticated fact that he was killed in trying to save the legations.

It should be remembered that the board now constituted is an entirely new departure in Chinese affairs. The old Tsung-li-Yamen was a body with no initiating power, intended, as one writer on China put it, "simply to amuse the foreigners, lull them into a condition of soporific contentment, and stave off difficulty."

Punishment Demands More Moderate.

PEKING, July 30.—The German Minister is engaged in drafting a protocol providing for the punishment of Chinamen guilty of participation in the Boxer movement. A feature of this demand is that the number of culprits has dwindled from 100 men originally named, to 54. This is due to the fact that in the majority of cases it has been found impossible to prove the guilt of the accused.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.

A Man Expires Through Grief at His Daughter's Elopement.

James B. Harvey, forty-nine years old, a printer, employed in Manhattan, died suddenly on Monday at his home, 12 Cooper Street, Williamsburg, from a broken heart, according to his wife, as a result of the elopment of their fifteen-year-old daughter, Ida, a year ago, with Edward Kent, who is said to be ten years her senior.

The child wife has since returned to her parents' home, and a suit is now pending in the Supreme Court for the annulment of the marriage. According to the mother, her husband brooded constantly over the matter and could never be consoled.

Mrs. Harvey says that after the elopement her husband sought a number of a Manhattan law firm and caused an action to be brought to annul the marriage. The case, Mrs. Harvey stated, was expected to come up at the October term of court, and a demand by the law firm for $100 for expenses had caused her husband some uneasiness of mind.

"My husband was making arrangements to secure the money," said Mrs. Harvey, "when his heart strings broke, and for the first time in his life he summoned a physician. It was his last wish that I follow up the case and see that our daughter was free."

In accordance with her husband's further requests his body will be cremated at Fresh Pond, and the ashes distributed in the East River, at a point where he crossed year after year to business. There are four children, one son and three daughters. The daughter Ida is the oldest.

TYPHOID IN CHICAGO.

May Be Due to the Recently Opened Bathing Beaches.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Typhoid is on the increase in Chicago, and the health officials are inclined to trace it directly to the bathing beaches which have been recently opened and to the recent rains.

Chief Medical Inspector Herman Spalding of the Health Department issued a warning to parents to-day that unless greater care were used by children who visit the bathing beaches the city would be in the throes of a typhoid fever epidemic.

There has been a marked increase in the number of cases of typhoid in the last two days. Last week the total number of cases reported to the Health Department was thirteen, while yesterday the number was seventeen, and up to noon to-day five were reported.

The deaths from the disease last week numbered fifteen, which is greater than the number of cases reported, showing only a few of the cases have been reported by physicians. The percentage of deaths to cases in typhoid is about 4 per cent. This would indicate that about 375 cases developed in the city last week.

CAUGHT IN A NET-WORK OF LIVE WIRE.

Telephone Linemen Have a Terrible Experience—One Killed and Two Badly Hurt.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 30.—One man was burned to death here in a network of wires this morning, and two others were so badly burned that they may not live. The man who is dead was Alfred Duffield of Albany, N. Y. The injured are William Burns of Philadelphia and Owen Donohue of Merchantville, N. J. All three were linemen in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company, which is stringing a line of wires along the coast. Jesse Naylor, the foreman of the gang, was shocked several times in endeavoring to rescue his men.

The three who were hurt were aloft on polls, while Naylor, with several laborers, was ahead of them holding the wires they were stringing. These were wrapped around a reel and had been carried safely over a number of poles. When the wire was almost off the reel the wires on the poles were to be drawn taut by means of a block and fall arrangement, to which the wire was attached. When drawn taut the men aloft were to fix the wires to the insulators.

Just how the accident happened is not clear. One account is that when the line was drawn up the wire broke, and another is that the end was reached sooner than expected, and that it slipped off the reel. The line became free and, swinging back with its own weight, was drawn back over one pole and then fell loose upon the feed wires of the trolley line. The wire hung down through the network of wires on the pole in such a manner that it came in contact with several of the wires previously strung, and at least half a dozen of them took on the high-tension current from the trolley wire.

The moment Naylor saw the wire loose he shouted to the men aloft to get down, but they had not time, for only a second or two elapsed before the wild wire was in contact with the trolley wire. The men were working without gloves or other protection, as the line was entirely dead, not yet being finished.

All three men were caught amid the highly charged wires, and every time they touched them they were burned, and they could neither go up or down without coming in contact with the wires, and it was equally impossible to remain still.

Duffield's death probably saved the lives of his companions. When he first touched the wires he fell apparently lifeless among them and hung there. It is thought that while his body was burning it reduced the force of the current imparted to the others. Duffield never moved after the first contact. Flames shot out from his body and his clothing took fire.

Naylor ran to the aid of the men and ascended a pole, only to be himself shocked. He again tried to ascend, but was unable to do anything for either Burns or Donohue, who were screaming with pain as the wires burned them. Naylor ran up the pole on which Duffield was and attempted to get at the wire, which was lying across the trolley line, but received such a shock that he fell to the ground.

The situation was growing worse, as it was seen the men aloft were growing weaker, and the flames now shooting from Duffield's body were two to three feet long. One of the laborers took a pair of nippers and ascended one of the trolley supporting poles and cut a guy wire. This allowed the wire from the telephone pole to slip along the trolley wire, when the latter sagged. Several other guy wires were cut, and the trolley wire sagged almost to the ground before the loose wire slipped off and hung clear.

Burns and Donohue were then lowered to the ground. Both had their hands burned and there were scars about their bodies where the wires burned through their clothing. Their lives had been saved by their happening to get hold of wires not in contact with the loose one. They thus managed to hang on with their hands and spurs amid the highly charged wires.

The rest of the linemen and the laborers were so unnerved by the affair they could not resume work.

ARRAIGNS QUAY RULE.

Ex-Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania Calls on Republicans to Revolt Against It.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., July 30.—At the Republican County Convention to-day ex-Gov. Hastings severely arraigned the Quay machine. His speech was in opposition to a resolution, indorsing the State administration. When the resolution came to a vote there were but two favorable ballots. The convention elected an anti-Quay chairman after a hot fight. Ex-Gov. Hastings said in part:

"As a private citizen, I must raise my voice in behalf of the great Republican Party of Pennsylvania against the unfortunate and suicidal tendencies which recently have prevailed against its good and its honorable achievements. The record of recent legislation, the work of those self-appointed leaders, have been fraught with baleful results.

"Last Fall, when Pennsylvania gave her splendid majority to William McKinley, the voters of the State were innocently turning the grindstone to sharpen the knives which were to carve the fundamental law of the State to atoms, and to rip into shreds laws, elections, and Constitutional rights, to despoil local and home government, and to sell out for profit the great party of Lincoln, like a flock of sheep.

"You have seen men, elected to represent the party and their best interests basely sell their birthright for the mess of pottage secretly paid them by those who assume to be the sages and prophets and the leaders of Republicanism.

"You have seen courts and Judges and judicial patronage, the rural Postmaster, and other Federal officeholders hurried to the support of the central power by promises or threats.

"In my judgment there is but one remedy for these wrongs. Let the great body of Republicans in Pennsylvania rise in their might and turn the political tailors out of business.

"Would this be revolution? No; it would be the greatest exhibition of patriotism ever witnessed in Pennsylvania since Lee was driven from Gettysburg. Let not the cry of loyalty to President McKinley and his Administration deter any. Has not one of the most distinguished members of his cabinet voluntarily joined the ranks of the Rothermel hosts, in Philadelphia? What he has done we may safely do."

MRS. NATION PARDONED.

At First Declines to Accept the Pardon, but Changes Her Mind.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 30.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, who is serving a sentence in the county jail for "joint smashing," was to-day pardoned by Gov. Stanley. She would not at first accept the pardon because the fine and costs were not remitted, but afterward decided to do so.

The County Commissioners will allow Mrs. Nation to pay the fine and costs, amounting to $150, in installments of $5 a [illegible]

YACHT HIT BY FERRYBOAT

The Bellemere, It Is Said, Tried to Cross Southampton's Bow.

Five Sailors Scrambled Aboard the Passenger Boat, but Their Vessel, Though Damaged, Continued on Her Way.

While the ferryboat Southampton of the Long Island City Ferry Company, from Hunter's Point, was nearing James Slip yesterday afternoon, the steam yacht Bellemere, owned by Samuel T. Shaw, one of the proprietors of the Grand Union Hotel, attempted to cross her bow, with the result that she was run into by the ferryboat, which nearly overturned her.

The forward deck overlapped the deck of the yacht and tore away the guard rail and brass running rail. Five of the yacht's sailors scrambled on board the Southampton. The rudder under the ferryboat's forward deck was torn away. Few passengers were on board, but there were a number of teams, and excitement was high among the drivers, who rushed to their horses, attempting to cut the traces and free them from the trucks and wagons. The crew of the ferryboat, however, were aware that their boat had suffered no serious injury, and rushed through the boat yelling to the truckmen that there was no danger of sinking.

Those who remained on board the yacht appeared to regard the accident as trifling, for, according to Policeman Frederick Coombs of the Oak Street Station, who was a passenger on the Southampton, she kept on her way up the river, and no attempt was made to ascertain whether the ferryboat had been seriously damaged. Higher up the river she was taken in tow by a couple of tugs.

The five sailors who scrambled from the yacht were landed when the ferryboat reached her slip. They were all frightened and thought that the yacht was going to the bottom as soon as the boats came together, they said.

The Southampton was taken to Hunter's Point for repairs, and was replaced in service by the Rockaway.

In his report to H. L. De Anges, Superintendent of Floating Equipment, Capt. Moore of the Southampton blames the Bellemere for the collision. He says he was making the slip at James Slip at 4:25 when the Bellemere came up the river at full speed, and hugging the Manhattan shore, toward which he was pointing. The Southampton blew a signal indicating she would cross the bow of the yacht, and the yacht immediately replied with a signal directing the ferryboat to go astern.

Capt. Moore then repeated his first signal, telling the yacht to go astern of him, as he was going across the bows of the Bellemere. The yacht's answer was a repetition of her first reply. Capt. Moore then sounded the danger signal, he says, because he saw that if the yacht persisted in holding her course at speed there would be a collision. He had his engines reversed and was doing all possible to avoid the boats coming together. The Bellemere blew the danger signal but kept on her course, but whether from momentun or her engines is not stated.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 30.—Mr. Samuel T. Shaw, who is staying at this place, said this evening that he was not on board the Bellemere when she was in collision with the Southampton, and therefore could not pass any opinion as to who was to blame. The Bellemere came on here and anchored off the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. Mr. Shaw said he knew the starboard side was damaged, but how seriously he could not tell, as he had not received any definite report and would not until morning.

The Bellemere carries a crew of thirteen, and when this fact became known about the clubhouse of the yacht club this evening there was considerable comment by those inclined to be superstitious.

SUIT OVER BICYCLE PATENT.

If Bicycle Trust Wins It Can Collect $10,000,000 in Royalties from Outside Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—On a decision to be handed down by Judge Coxe of the United States District Court at Albany, N. Y., within the course of a few weeks hinges the future of every bicycle firm in the country which is not a member of the American Bicycle Company, more commonly known as the "Trust." The decision will be on the validity of a patent on the crankhangers now used in all machines, and which is owned by the American Bicycle Company.

Should this patent be held valid it will give that concern the right to demand $1 royalty on each wheel made and the right to collect over $10,000,000 in old royalties. The companies outside of the trust have banded together to fight the suits, under the name of the Cycle Trades' Protective Association.

TAXING CLEVELAND RAILWAYS.

Board of Equalizers Raises Assessment in the City—State Board May Take Similar Action.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Late this afternoon Judge Strimple dissolved the temporary injunction against the City Board of Equalization forbidding it to increase the tax assessment against the Cleveland Electric Railway Company. A few minutes later the Board of Equalization increased the assessment against that company almost $8,000,000.

The attorneys for the street-car company will carry the question of the right of the Board of Equalizers to increase the assessment against the road to the Circuit Court at once.

Mayor Johnson expects to receive word in a few days from the State Board of Equalization that it will be ready to hear him on the subject of raising the tax values of railroads throughout the State over the figures fixed by County Auditors. The hearing will not begin until a week from the date that the Mayor receives the notice, as the State Board has agreed to give him that much time. Five hundred million dollars is what the Mayor will demand that the board add to the present values.

CHARLES MAJOR IS PROSTRATED.

Author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" Has Been Working and Smoking Hard.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—Charles Major of Shelbyville, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," was in this city a short time yesterday evening on his way to Mackiac. He was accompanied by a nurse and by his physician, Dr. Samuel Kennedy.

Mr. Major is prostrated by work on a book which he had expected to complete, but felt unequal to the task. He has been spending most of the Summer at home working steadily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. and smoking from twenty to thirty cigars daily.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN O'DAY.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—Col. John O'Day of Springfield, Mo., who died last night at Baltimore, where he had been sick in a sanitarium for some time, was one of the most widely known politicians and lobbyists in the United States. He accumulated a great fortune, a large portion of which was spent extricating himself from matrimonial dilemmas.

Col. O'Day was three times married and twice divorced. He wedded his first wife, Miss Sarah Jane Campbell of Milwaukee, in 1869. They were divorced in 1889, and it is stated that she obtained alimony of $40,000 and a homestead. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Vail, with whom he boarded in St. Louis, Mo.

They did not agree, and in July of last year she shot herself at the Lindell House. It was not positively known whether the shooting was an attempted suicide or an accident. Mrs. O'Day recovered, and shortly afterward applied for a divorce. She got the decree and $200,000 alimony and a large lot of St. Louis real estate, including the Oriel Building.

Mr. O'Day's matrimonial freedom was of short duration. Shortly after the second wife obtained the divorce Col. O'Day was married to Miss Sue Baldwin, his stenographer, who survives him.

A MATRIMONIAL TANGLE.

J. P. Brouck, Sued by His Divorced Wife and His Present Wife, Flees from Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 30.—John Parker Brouck, said to be a wealthy mine owner of Colorado and New York, who is figuring in the Florida courts in a sensational case, and who has been in custody here, fled from this city, and all attempts to locate him have as yet been futile.

Brouck was in Florida in 1894, and on an excursion met Mrs. Lillie L. P. Bennett, a young woman of Bridgeport, Conn., who had recently been divorced from her husband. Brouck and Mrs. Bennett were almost constantly together during their stay in Florida. In the Winter of 1895 Brouck reached De Land, Fla., and while there filed a bill in chancery asking divorce from his wife, Annie P. Brouck, then living at New Baltimore, N. Y.

The decree was granted, and in March, 1897, Mr. Brouck and Mrs. Bennett were married. The record says they went to Denver, Col., and they are said to have lived there harmoniously until December, 1900. On Dec. 11 of that year Brouck informed his wife that he was obliged to go East on business. He paid her board for a month in advance and gave her some money. Brouck went to North Carolina, where he was taken ill. He sent for his son by his first wife. This son, Frederick Brouck, joined his father, and after a short stay in North Carolina they went to Brooklyn and then came South, reaching De Land in March, 1901. In the meantime Mrs. Brouck obtained over $700 from friends on drafts on Brouck, and says she spent it hunting him up.

Within a month Brouck's first wife, who had come to Florida, filed a chancery bill in this county, asking that the divorce of 1897 be set aside, alleging fraud and conspiracy. To this bill Brouck made no answer. A few days afterward his wife appeared. She concluded that Brouck was trying to get rid of her, and that if the divorce were set aside it would leave her without an claim on Brouck's fortune. She alleged that within a few weeks Brouck had transferred to his son $40,000 in securities. To this allegation Brouck replied that the property transferred came to him from his first wife, the mother of the young man.

All these circumstances seemed to the second wife to support the idea that Brouck wished to get rid of her and to remarry his first wife. She therefore employed counsel and several different proceedings were instituted.

An injunction was obtained restraining Brouck and his son from transferring any property. A bill was filed asking that Brouck be compelled to furnish his wife with support. A writ of ne exeat was granted, and bail fixed at $10,000.

Brouck refused to give bail, and employed attorneys, who brought a writ of habeas corpus for his release. The writ was refused by Judge Jones of this circuit, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which handed down a decision refusing to release Brouck.

After the arrest on the writ of ne exeat, Brouck for some weeks was permitted to remain at his hotel, but all the time was in the custody of a Deputy Sheriff. Shortly before the decision by the Supreme Court Brouck, who was ill in bed, induced one of his attorneys, Judge Stewart, to give an indemnity bond, and, through him, obtained permission to live without a guard.

Last Saturday night Brouck fled on the midnight train, boarding it at Glenwood, five miles from here. His disappearance was not discovered until late Sunday morning, and that night his son Frederick secretly left here for New York.

Both the women are now consulting their attorneys as to the next step to take in their conflicting interests.

AMERICAN FIGHTS A DUEL.

Adolph Hartman of Duluth Seriously Wounds a German Lieutenant in a Savage Combat with Swords.

DULUTH, Minn., July 30.—Information was received in Duluth to-day that Adolph Hartman, son of Emil Hartman of this city, had just fought a duel with swords with Lieut. Pachmann of the German Army. It was a ferocious encounter, in which the Lieutenant received a number of severe wounds. Hartman was also seriously wounded.

Mr. Hartman graduated from the Duluth High School in 1899 and went to Achen, Germany, to take a course in mining engineering. At a "commers," which was attended by students, army officers, and others, he and Lieut. Pachmann became involved in a quarrel, which resulted in the Duluth man slapping the face of the Lieutenant. A challenge followed, and the matter being referred to a court of honor, it was decided that a duel of the first class must follow.

As young Hartman was unfamiliar with the sword, he was allowed six months in which to prepare for the encounter. At the end of that time the contestants met. In the second round Hartman wounded the Lieutenant in the left side of the head, almost severing the ear. In the third round the young American was himself wounded in the head, a piece of the scalp being cut away. From the third to the seventeenth round the fighting was fierce. In the seventeenth round Hartman again wounded the Lieutenant, his blade gashing clear across his adversary's forehead. Although both were weakened from loss of blood, the fight continued until the nineteenth round, when the Lieutenant was terribly wounded in the throat. The American was then adjudged the victor.

Prompt attendance by the surgeons present saved the officer's life, but it will be at least six months before he is fit for duty.

PLANTING NEW CROPS.

Missouri Farmers Hope for a Late Fall and Are Trying to Recoup Their Drought-Caused Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—Missouri farmers are undaunted by the drought-caused havoc to their crops, and are putting in new gardens in the hope that they will mature in a late Fall. Seed stores in St. Louis are experiencing a boom unprecedented for this season of the year. Throughout the State the effort to recoup losses is general, and the ample rains make the sowing worth the while.

It is the opinion of the State Horticulturist that about 40 per cent. of the apple crop has been saved by the recent rains. There is no hope for the early corn crop, and it is being garnered for fodder. The rains have had the effect of reviving the pastures, and stock growers are no longer rushing their cattle, sheep, and hogs to market.

ESTIMATE OF THE CORN CROP.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Paul Morton, Second Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, speaking to-night of the prospective corn crop, said:

"My estimate of the corn crop for this year places the yield for the entire country in the neighborhood of 1,900,000,000 bushels. Of course, this figure represents nothing more than a rough guess, which I have attempted to make after hearing the reports of our agents throughout the corn belt.

"The general crop is by no means ruined by the drought, although some districts have suffered severely. The wheat yield is larger than ever. Throughout Kansas and Oklahoma the crop was exceptionally large, and the wheat is of good quality."

LEAPED, ABLAZE, FROM A BURNING LAUNCH

Engineer Then Saved from River by Boy Prisoner, but May Die.

Rescuer a Deckhand on Randall's Island Boat—Two Other Men Burned by Explosion of Naphtha.

Overflowing naphtha from the supply tank of the 30-foot motor yacht Dorothy exploded while the vessel's supply was being replenished at the Standard Oil works at the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street Street yesterday afternoon and in an instant the boat was wrapped in flames. Four men were on board, and as the blazing fluid flew in all directions much of it fell upon them and three of them were burned, Theodore Dunham, the engineer of the launch, so badly that he is likely to die.

He was in the cockpit with the engine at the time of the explosion and was blazing from head to foot as he leaped up the short ladder and threw himself into the river. Joseph Collis, a seventeen-year-old prisoner, deckhand on the Randall's Island steamer Refuge, which was just making the dock, leaped after the writhing man and after a desperate struggle brought him to the pier, where Edward Dewey and Martin Spellman, ambulance drivers for the Harlem Hospital, but a few steps away, pulled rescuer and rescued up to safety. Capt. Grace of the Refuge said he would make an effort to secure Collis's liberty as a reward for his heroism.

The others on the launch were all at the bow. They were Henry C. Brown, forty-nine years old, a truckfarmer of Northport, L. I., and his son, J. C. Brown, twenty-five years old, and Carl Berlinson, who is employed on their place. They had come to make a trial trip in the boat, as the elder Brown contemplated purchasing her. He caught much of the burning oil, and with his son and employe leaped to the shore, where some one threw a pail of water over him, putting out the fire. J. C. Brown was slightly burned, while Berlinson escaped entirely.

Flames mounting from the launch threatened the big plant on the shore, and the younger Brown had the presence of mind to turn her adrift. She floated out into the stream, and the tug S. L'Hommedieu, Capt. I. H. Love, ran as close to her as was safe and turned a hose on her, extinguishing the fire, which had done so much damage that it is a question whether the boat will be worth repairing.

Mr. Brown, Sr., and Dunham were carried to Harlem Hospital on stretchers. Dunham said he is twenty-five years old and lives at 1 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. Great burns extend over all parts of his body, while Mr. Brown's injuries are mostly confined to his limbs. The younger Brown's burns were also dressed at the hospital.

The latter said that in some way the naphtha flowing into the twenty-gallon tank was not shut off when the tank was full, and flowed over in a considerable stream into the bottom of the boat. Just as one of them was going forward to the valve to shut off the supply, this loose naphtha was exploded by the heat of the motor.

The Dorothy is owned by the Newburg Boat Company, and was valued at $2,500.

A $50,000,000 COTTON TRUST.

Co-operative Union of Southern Producers Planned by George F. Washburn, the Populist, of Boston.

BOSTON, July 30.—George F. Washburn of this city, President of the Commonwealth Club of Massachusetts, sailed for Europe to-day on a mission to inquire into the co-operative methods of various bodies in England, Belgium, and Switzerland, with a view to the formation of a fifty-million-dollar cotton trust in this country.

According to an interview, Mr. Washburn has worked out a plan to unite the cotton producers of the South in one great co-operative trust, with headquarters at St. Louis and central warehouses in Memphis. Mr. Washburn said he had been selected for this mission because of the special study he had made of co-operation from a business man's standpoint.

In his judgment, Mr. Washburn is quoted as saying, the only way to meet the capitalistic cotton and wheat trusts is to organize better and bigger ones in the interests of the producer. He said the application of the idea to the cotton industry was made because the planters, being men of means, can unite in a co-operative business movement and effect a tremendous saving to themselves.

Mr. Washburn, in two National campaigns, was a National Executive Committeeman of the People's Party, and he was asked if his present plan had any political significance. He replied that it would have such only if successful, and in that case the effect would be far-reaching along political lines in the West and South.

A DISPUTE ABOUT A WILL.

Mr. Keasby's Bequest of "Preferred Bonds" Raises an Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 30.—Edward Keasby, administrator of the will of Robert Keasby, appeared in court here to-day to ask for instructions regarding the will. The document bequeaths to Mrs. Keasby $10,000 of the "preferred bonds" of the Raritan Hollow Porous Brick Company. There are no such bonds in the estate, but there are $10,000 of preferred accumulation stock of the company which the widow claims is what is meant.

James S. Wight, representing the widow, argued that there is no such thing in the financial world as "preferred bonds" and said he believed that the testator had intended to write "preferred stock."

Henry M. Keasby of New York, President of the company, said that just previous to the death of the testator, he had talked of issuing bonds. He also showed that the late Mr. Keasby had had extensive business dealings and knew the difference between stocks and bonds.

DESERTED WIFE'S SUIT.

Woman Who Married Her Father's Farmhand Seeks a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 30.—Mrs. Fanny M. Buckalew of Cranbury has instituted suit in the New Jersey Court of Chancery for a divorce from Charles Buckalew on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Buckalew was Miss Fanny M. Casner before her marriage, which took place on Sept. 2, 1897. She was at that time only sixteen years of age. Buckalew was a farmhand employed by the girl's father, Joseph Casner, who is a well-to-do resident of Cranbury.

The couple were secretly married. They lived together until January, 1900, when Buckalew deserted his wife, who returned to her parents. They have two children.

MR. BRYAN NOT A CANDIDATE.

Says, However, that He Won't Give a Bond Never to Become One.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., July 30.—William J. Bryan was asked to-day if he would be a candidate for the Presidential nomination again in 1904. Mr. Bryan said:

"I have said repeatedly that I am a candidate for no office. However, I would not enter into a bond never to become a candidate. It would be foolish in any man to announce his candidacy for such an office at such a time, and it strikes me as a foolish question to be continually put to me by the newspaper men."

EMPRESS FREDERICK WORSE.

Her Condition Said to be Very Serious—The Kaiser Returning from Norway.

HOMBURG, July 30.—At a late hour to-night the condition of Dowager Empress Frederick was reported to be very serious.

Emperor William is returning from his Norwegian cruise, and will arrive here in three days.

BIG DEAL IN BIRMINGHAM.

All Street Railways, Gas, and Electric Light Companies Combined.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 30.—At the adjourned meeting of the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company, held to-day, Gordon Abbott of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, Henry M. Atkinson of Atlanta, its Southern agent, and James K. Newman of New Orleans, representing Isidore Newman, were added to the Directorate. Robert Jemison of Birmingham was elected President.

The company recently absorbed all the street railways, gas and electric light properties at Birmingham and authorized an issuance of $6,000,000 worth of bonds, with the Old Colony Trust Company as Trustee. To-day's meeting completed the deal. A million dollars of the bond issue will be used in street railway extensions and improvements, which already have been begun.

HANGED HIMSELF AT PLAY.

Arkansas Boy Imitates an Execution He Witnessed—Governor Wants Public Executions Stopped.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 30.—When the Arkansas General Assembly reconvenes, Gov. Davis will recommend the repeal of the public execution law.

Ten thousand persons saw "Jim" Anderson, a negro, hanged here last Friday. There were fifty men doing business with exhibitions of the side-show kind.

One of the spectators was a boy named Lemoyne Jayne, son of a porter.

After the execution the lad inspected the scaffold, and to-day completed a miniature scaffold. He invited his playmates to take the rôle of the condemned man. Failing to induce any of them to do so, he took the part of the executioner as well as the person condemned. He adjusted the noose and stepped on the trap. He had figured that he had enough rope to reach the ground, but his reckoning was wrong.

The sight of his body dangling in mid-air caused his playmates to spread the alarm, and neighbors reached the scene in time to cut the boy down before he was dead. His neck was not broken, but he is unconscious, and the doctors give no hope of his recovery.

KILLED BY TOO MUCH GOLF.

Dr. Bernays of St. Louis Says Overindulgence in Game Caused Wayman McCreery's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—The statement made yesterday by Dr. A. C. Bernays of this city, who is now in New York, that Wayman McCreery came to his death because of overindulgence in golf, has caused quite a little stir in golf circles. It was the sole subject of conversation among devotees of the game this morning, and golfers and doctors generally condemned Dr. Bernays for making the statement that is credited to him. In an interview in New York the eminent St. Louis surgeon said:

"The time when men are approaching or passing their half-way milestone of life's journey is the critical time which turns the vital tide either for or against continued health and longevity. Wayman McCreery was fifty-one years old. During the two years preceding last Winter he accumulated an embonpoint rather rapidly. From his youth McCreery had been an athlete and a patron of outdoor and indoor sports and pastimes. For years after business hours he took regular exercise at pool and billiards. In the Fall of 1900 he was advised to reduce his weight. Then McCreery took to what might be termed strenuous golfing. Last May he shocked me by telling me he had taken off thirty-eight pounds. He thought he was doing well, and that taking off weight by playing golf was the best thing for him. It proved his death."

Continuing, Dr. Bernays sounded a note of warning to old men.

"I do not think there is a more dangerous thing for a man of fifty or more to do than to change radically his mode of life, in any way, that will comprehend more work either physically or mentally. In any event, do not take off weight rapidly. The golf fad for busy men who have become corpulent, while doing hard work, is a dangerous experiment and the sad example of McCreery must be a warning for all."

OCEAN GROVE MEETINGS.

The Summer School of Theology Begins Its Sessions.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 30.—The Ocean Grove Summer School of Theology began its ten days' session this morning in the Young People's Temple. There was a large attendance. Bishop James N. Fitz Gerald of St. Louis, President of the Camp Meeting Association, is Dean of the school.

Bishop Breyfogel of Philadelphia of the Dutch Reformed Church made the principal address this morning on "The Bible and the State." He said:

"The ideal state is brought nearer realisation by the dynamic influence of the Bible. It encourages all the noblest thoughts man can express in literature, the highest forms of art, the most advanced intelligence, and the best standards of conduct in public and private station.

"The Bible has made infanticide a crime and the home pure. It stands to-day in the halls of Legislatures, in the circles of commerce, has added to the dignity of labor, and has taught a higher use of wealth."

This afternoon the Rev. Dr. S. W. Gamble of New York City lectured on "The Sabbath." To-night the second series of the famous Tissot pictures were shown in the auditorium.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY DEAL.

Agreement Filed Between Company and Edward Stolesbury of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 30.—In the Probate office here to-day there was filed an agreement between the Southern Railway and Edward Stolesbury of Philadelphia creating the Southern Railway Equipment Trust, with the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia as trustee.

Accompanying the agreement was a lease from Stolesbury to the Southern Railway of thirty-five locomotives and twenty-nine hundred freight cars. By the terms of the lease the Southern is to pay $662,830 on Sept. 1, and half yearly after that 2 per cent. on $2,400,000, or such sum as this shall be reduced to by a sinking fund. The Southern Railway shall pay into this sinking fund $180,000 in September, 1902, a like amount six months afterward, and thereafter $170,000 semi-annually until 1908.

Lightning Kills Jersey Cows.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 30.—During the heavy storm yesterday, lightning struck a herd of Jersey cows on the farm of James Van Kirk, near Blairstown, and killed them all. The herd huddled together under a big tree when a bolt struck them and they all fell dead.

The Berkshire Hills. Luxurious through trains over Harlem Division New York Central. Inquire at ticket offices, New York and Brooklyn. —Adv.

STEEL MEN DISCUSS PROPOSALS OF PEACE

Conference Held to End Strike Fails to Reach Agreement.

Opening of Union Mills to Non-Union Men Said to be One Cause of Failure—To Meet Again To-day.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—There is disappointment and apprehension in Pittsburg to-night because of the failure of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers to ratify the peace proposals arranged at the conference in New York last Saturday between the national officers of the Amalgamated Association and Messrs. J. P. Morgan, Charles M. Schwab, and E. H. Gary, representing the United States Steel Corporation.

When the conference opened this morning it was expected confidently that an agreement would be reached in a short time, but after a session lasting from 9:30 A. M. until 6:30 P. M., the meeting adjourned without arriving at any conclusion so far as known, to meet again to-morrow morning.

The protracted session is believed to indicate that the board is not satisfied with the provisions of the compromise measures and that unless some modifications are made, its ratification is doubtful. The opening of union mills to non-union workmen is the point on which it is believed the board hesitates to accept, and the long-distance telephone between New York and Pittsburg was worked frequently to-day to get a modification of this clause. The workmen hold that this would give the mill owners full opportunity of crushing the union without a strike by finding excuses to discharge union men and then fill their places with non-unionists.

Another cause of dissension is said to be the retention in their present jobs of the men who worked as "strike breakers" at the various mills during the strike. It is said that these men have been promised the protection of the manufacturers in case of a settlement, and that they will not be dismissed at the request of the union. The workers, it is said, are willing to declare the mills now working non-union men open mills, but strenuously object to having all the mills of the combine classified as open mills.

All this, however, is conjecture, as it is impossible to get any definite statement of what was done from any of the parties interested.

When the board dispersed at 6:30 each member was surrounded by newspaper men, seeking information, but every question was answered by the stereotyped phrase, "We can say nothing. There is absolutely nothing to give to the public at this time."

It is doubtful if the members of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association ever were more uncommunicative and reserved than during and after the meeting of to-day. The importance of the matter in hand, the fate of the strike, and the welfare of thousands of members of the organization, now idle, rest upon their decision.

The full board was present at the meeting, with the exception of National Trustee John Pierce, who was away on official business. The members gathered at the general offices of the Amalgamated Association early in the morning, and at 9:30 o'clock were called to order by President Shaffer. Those present, in addition to the officials of the board, were Joseph Bishop, former President of the association, and now a member of the Ohio Arbitration Board, and M. M. Garland, also an ex-President of the organization.

When the meeting was opened President Shaffer went over the details of the conference he had had with Mr. Morgan and President Schwab in New York. Secretary Williams read the report of the first conference and also the propositions that had been made by the officials of the United States Steel Corporation. The members of the board listened with close attention to all that was said, and the discussion that followed was carried on in low tones. This discussion continued until after noon hour, and then the meeting was adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

On leaving the meeting President Shaffer and Secretary Williams declined to talk at all. Assistant Secretary Tighe was agreeably happy and cheerful, but said that he knew nothing of interest to the public. As M. M. Garland left the office of the organization he seemed to be satisfied with the impression that he had heard enough there. He declined to say or give any idea of the probable result of the conference.

At 2:40 o'clock the meeting of the board for the afternoon began. The members were prompt in assembling, but it was an hour and twenty minutes after the time set for the resumption before they were called to order. In the meantime messengers were sent from the off

the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association in Pittsburg were the centre of interest, but afforded little information.

Neither Mr. Morgan nor Mr. Bacon was in town, and President Schwab and Judge Gary, who were in conference in the latter's office in the afternoon, declined to talk.

President Schwab and Mr. Gary remained down town until late in the afternoon. It is said that they were in secret communication with Pittsburg during the day, and that proceedings there were going on to their satisfaction. No statement, official or unofficial, was issued in the course of the day by any person connected with the United States Steel Corporation or the constituent companies.

ATTACKED IN A RAINES LAW HOTEL.

Effort to Rob a Russian of His $2,500 in Gold—A Bloody Struggle in the Dark Follows.

Daniel Yefsotofie came here from St. Petersburg, Russia, several months ago, and went his way to Pennsylvania, where by lucky investments in coal mining he amassed a small fortune. His sudden good luck prompted him to return to his native land, and, after selling out his interests in the mines, he came here to take a ship for Russia.

He arrived here two weeks ago and stopped at 107 East Eighth Street, but not caring for his apartments there went last night to seek new ones. At 107 Worth Street he was attracted by a Raines law hotel. Entering he asked what the terms were and told the proprietor that he intended to stay until his ship sailed. While making arrangements he displayed a bagful of gold pieces, rubles, and marks, for which he had exchanged American money.

There were quite a number of men in the room where the stranger was making arrangements with the proprietor, and envious glances were cast at the bag of money. Yefsotofic was shown up to a room on the third floor. He was undressing, when he heard a rap at the door, and, upon opening it, was seized by three men and thrown on the bed, he says.

One of the men grabbed him by the throat, he alleges, and threatened to kill him if he made an outcry, but the man struggled and fought off his assailants. He had placed his bag of money under one of the pillows, and immediately when the men attacked him he knew their object, and, reaching for his gold, grabbed it and tried to escape from the room.

He reached the door, but only to find it locked, and all escape cut off. Determined, however, that the intruders should not get off with his wealth he fought them, striking at their heads with the bag of gold.

The stranger was fast getting the best of the affray when he saw in the dark a long blade glittering near him. Striking right and left he felled two of the men, and picking up a chair aimed it at the head of the one with the dagger. But the odds were too great, and fearing that he would be stabbed to death in the dark he managed to reach the window and call for help.

The two men who had been felled by his brawny fists had risen from the floor and again fought side by side with their accomplice to overpower Yefsotofie. When they saw that he had reached the window they rushed at him, all together, and tried to drag him from the window.

In the struggles the bag containing the gold burst and the pieces were scattered all over the room. Detectives Roth and Burns of the Elizabeth Street Station were passing by the hotel when they saw men struggling at an open window. Rushing up the stairs, they broke in the door, but in the darkness nobody could make their way, and the men got away, for a time, at least.

The detectives dragged the Russian out into the lighted hall and there he told them that he had been assaulted and robbed. Blood was streaming from his mouth and from several cuts on his face. When the detectives learned the situation they immediately made a search of the building and arrested the proprietor and the cook of the hotel. When Yefsotofie went to his room he did not light the gas. Nevertheless he identified the proprietor and the cook as his assailants.

The men were taken to the Elizabeth Street Station, where the proprietor of the hotel, said to be Michael Molo, fifty years old, of 72 Baxter Street, and the cook said he was Ferdinand Ferico, thirty-six years old, of 104 Mott Street. After the prisoners were locked up the detectives went back to the room where the fracas had taken place and there picked up the scattered gold.

When they returned to the station they spread out on the desk in front of Sergt. Murtagh 137 pieces of gold. There were 90 rubles, 30 German marks, and other foreign coins, besides $17.63 in American money, in all about $2,500. Sergt. Murtagh kept Yefsotofie in the station house all night, as he said it would not be safe for him to be on the street.

BROKER AND AGENT HELD.

Charged with Attempted Extortion—The Complainant's Story.

Henry W. Miller of 174 West Ninety-fifth Street, appeared in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon as a complainant against two men whom he charged with attempting to extort $200 from him under threats.

The prisoners are John L. Bough of 469 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, a broker, and Frank W. Anthony of 475 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, an insurance agent. The men were arrested by Court Detective Feeney. They were held for examination, Bough being placed under $500 bail and Anthony paroled in the custody of his counsel, Emanuel Friend, on the ground that he had been only the intermediary in the alleged attempt at extortion.

Miller charges that the two men, alleging that Miller had forged the name of a notary to some deeds in a real estate transaction, wrote several letters demanding money for keeping their mouths closed on the subject. Two of the letters were introduced with the affidavits. One of them gives directions how $200 is to be paid, part in cash and part in checks.

The second note, apparently written later, countermands the first and tells Miller that the money is to be paid in cash to one Alexander J. Gordon. The latter is said to be one of the witnesses for the prosecution.

The facts obtainable in court with regard to the case were very meagre. The prisoners will be examined to-day.

REAL ESTATE AGENT ARRESTED.

Accused of Larceny by a Member of the Butterworth Family.

Paul B. Hudson of 144 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, a real estate agent, with desk room at 1,512 Broadway, was arrested by Central Office Detectives Armstrong and Reidy yesterday on the charge of grand larceny. The complainant is Samuel B. Butterworth, a member of the Butterworth family of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Butterworth resides at the Park Avenue Hotel, while he works in the engine room of the Waldorf-Astoria in order to gain experience as an engineer. A week ago last Friday night the prisoner went to the Park Avenue Hotel and asked for a room. Through a mistake, it is said, the clerk assigned him to the apartments of Mr. Butterworth. The room contained a trunk, in which were clothing and jewelry valued at $800.

It is claimed that Hudson got a cab and decamped with the property. He drove to the Grand Central Station, it is said, and there had the trunk deposited. Then he secured another vehicle and had the property taken to 144 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The detectives found the trunk at the above place. From it was missing a gold watch, a stud, and a pair of gold cuff-buttons. Hudson pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Police Court. He was not ready for examination, and the case was put over until next Friday afternoon.

ELLIS GLENN FORGERY CASE.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., July 30.—The Ellis Glenn forgery case was brought to a close this afternoon by Judge Stapleton, who dismissed the jury upon their own request and upon their statement to the Court that they could not reach a verdict. They had been locked up seven for conviction and five for acquittal. The jury had been nine days in all.

The case was one of the most sensational in the criminal history of West Virginia and has cost the State thousands of dollars. The chief clue tending to open the identification of Ellis Glenn as the same as one Bert Glenn, formerly of Williamson, West Va. Over 100 witnesses were examined, and the best detectives and lawyers in the State were employed. While Ellis Glenn appeared in court attired as a woman, the prosecution sought to identify her as Bert Glenn, a male.

The decision of the jury seemed to have but little impression upon the prisoner. She merely smiled when the result was announced. Her incarceration was extended by the court until next Thursday.

SWINDLERS DE LUXE UNEARTHED IN PARIS

One "Prince," Two "Barons," and a "Count" Among Them.

Ran a "Ringer" on Race Courses and Owned a Yacht on Which They Plucked Gilded Youths at Cards.

PARIS, July 30.—The police have unearthed a gang of turf-swindlers and cardsharpers whose operations were characterized by extraordinary audacity. The first discovery was made at the end of May, when a horse named Colimaçon, known as a worthless plater, won a race at Colombes easily, with the betting 12 to 1 against it. A week later Colimaçon engaged in a similar performance at Maisons-Laffitte.

The Jockey Club investigated the running of Colimaçon, and found that a first-class English race-horse had been substituted for the original Colimaçon by a Belgian named Hereboudt, who had previously been warned off the French race-courses.

The police then took the matter up and discovered that Hereboudt was the head of a perfect organization of criminals working in France and Belgium. A majority of the members of the gang had assumed high-sounding titles and frequented fast circles and clubs. One of them, a brother of a well-known Abyssinian explorer, styled himself "Count." Two others were self-styled Barons, and one had given himself the title of "Prince."

The swindlers occupied sumptuous apartments in the Champs Elysées and Madeleine quarters, to which they inveigled gilded youths and swindled them at baccarat. The losses of Prince Karageorgovitch and four other young men of good families, who complained to the police, alone amount to 370,000 francs. The swindlers owned a yacht called the Westermine, on board which their dupes were invited and subsequently plucked. The police also traced to the gang the promotion of a number of fictitious mining and coal companies.

The investigations of the police have led to the flight of the swindlers. Several of them have gone to Abyssinia. Hereboudt has sailed for Holland on board the Westermine. The brother of the Abyssinian explorer has been arrested.

The revelations have caused a sensation in the clubs and sporting circles.

DIVORCED PEERESSES' TITLES.

House of Lords Rules that They Can Retain Them After Remarriage.

LONDON, July 30.—The House of Lords has finally settled the vexed question whether or not a Peeress, after divorce and remarriage, is entitled to retain her divorced husband's title.

The question was raised by Earl Cowley, who objected to the woman who divorced him continuing to call herself Countess Cowley after she married again.

The verdict of the lower court was in favor of the Earl, but that of the Appeal Court favored the defendant, and now the House of Lords has upheld the latter's right to the name of Countess Cowley.

The decision of the House of Lords will probably upset a great many rules hitherto observed in regard to the titles of peeresses who marry again, which rules affect many well-known women.

A peeress in her own right has always retained her title after marriage. If her husband's rank is superior to her own, she uses both his title and that which belongs to herself. Hitherto, however, in the case of a peer's widow married to a commoner or peer of lower rank, the first title has been retained only, it was supposed, by courtesy. Even in the case of a Duchess married (for instance) to a Baron, it was as a Baroness that she was summoned to any royal function.

This ruling may also affect the widow of a Lord by courtesy (such as Lady Randolph Churchill, now Mrs. George Cornwallis West). Up to now, such a person has legally forfeited her title after remarriage to a commoner, though, here again, the custom is usually to compliment her by giving her the title "Lady."

GERMAN AGRARIANS ANGRY.

Think Duties Provided by Tariff Bill Inadequate—Other Interests Also Attack the Measure.

BERLIN, July 30.—The Tariff Bill is still the main topic of discussion in the press. Foreign opinions are widely reproduced. The Agrarian dissatisfaction with the bill finds increasing expression. The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung prints numerous letters from farmers, who bitterly complain that some of the duties are inadequate. The Kreuz Zeitung, which is also outspoken against the measure, says:

"It is very questionable whether the minimum grain duties will be sufficient to protect even partially the domestic grain growers from oppressive foreign competition. Fruit growers are inadequately treated, inasmuch as French, Italian, Dutch, and, lately, American products have been thrown upon the German market at ruinous prices."

The Kreuz Zeitung is incensed because the semi-official telegraph bureau is "as busy as a bee gathering foreign press utterances against the bill."

The worsted spinners are attacking the measure owing to alleged insufficient protection, as are also the tanners and leather manufacturers. The trade papers sharply object to the duties on tanning materials.

The Berlin Railway Commission has decided to discuss at its next conference the question of changing the classification of freights on agricultural machinery, with a view to a reduction. The prostration of the agricultural industry and the competition of American and British machines are the principal arguments used in favor of the change.

The Privincial Diet at Dantsic has voted the sum of 500,000 marks in aid of suffering agriculturists and to supply seeds.

LONDON, July 31.—The Parliamentary Foreign Secretary, Lord Cranborne, in the House of Commons yesterday, said the question of securing the most favored nation treatment for Canadian products entering Germany was receiving the earnest attention of the Government, though negotiations on the subject had not yet been formally opened.

A BOSTON LINER

Said to Have Been Ordered in England by the Hamburg-American Company.

LONDON, July 31.—The Daily Express says:

"Herr Albert Ballin of the Hamburg-American Line has signed a contract with Harland & Wolff for the construction of a 21,000-ton transatlantic steamer. Although larger than the Deutschland, the new liner will not be so fast.

"He has also entered into certain arrangements with several British shipping companies with regard to the China trade, arrangements directed possibly toward shutting out America."

A UNIVERSAL MATCH TRUST.

Messrs. Edwin Gould and Barber Said to be Trying to Form One.

LONDON, July 31.—According to The Daily Mail, a universal match trust is contemplated by Edwin Gould and Mr. Barbee, Chairman of the Diamond Match Company, who are largely buying up the stock of the Swedish Match Company.

The Daily Mail publishes an interview with an American, whose name is not given, who asserts that he knows that such a trust is in view.

Object to Revised Coronation Oath.

LONDON, July 31.—At a great Protestant meeting held last night in St. James's Hall, Lord Kinnaird presiding, a resolution was adopted protesting against any change in the King's accession and coronation oath. It was also decided to address a memorial embodying the resolution to the House of Commons.

GEN. VILJOEN DEFEATED.

British, Under Kitchener's Brother, Capture a Gun—Severe Battle Fought Near Natal Border.

LONDON, July 31.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"Gen. F. W. Kitchener, after a long chase of Gen. Viljoen's commando, caught up with it. A sharp fight ensued. We captured a pompom and 22 wagons and took 42 prisoners. The British had 5 wounded."

DURBAN, July 30.—Details received here of what at first seemed an ordinary skirmish between a British column and a Boer commando near Nkyutu on July 23 show that a hard, all-day fight occurred, in which the British narrowly escaped the loss of a gun of the Sixty-seventh Field Battery.

Four hundred Boers repeatedly rushed the British position, killing Major Edwards and Gunner Carpenter. The gun was limbered up and taken at a gallop for three miles under heavy fire. Five British were killed.

THE DAILY MAIL BOYCOTT.

Printer and Publisher Have a Narrow Escape from Being Brought Up at Bar of the Commons.

LONDON, July 31.—The printer and publisher of The Daily Mail had a narrow escape yesterday from being ordered to appear at the bar of the House of Commons as the result of observations made in connection with the boycott of the paper by the War Secretary (Mr. Brodrick) on account of its South African disclosures.

The Daily Mail, in yesterday's issue, characterized as "baseless and mean" Mr. Brodrick's assertion in the House of Commons on Monday that the paper had a habit of surreptitiously buying secret War Office information, adding that if Mr. Brodrick ventured to repeat outside the House that the paper had stolen official documents it would prosecute him for libel.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon John G. Swift MacNeill (Irish Nationalist) made a motion to the effect that The Daily Mail's challenge was a breach of the privilege of the House. The Government leader, Mr. Balfour, assented, but, apparently not desiring to stir the matter up, he said he thought it was not necessary to press the motion. Mr. MacNeill, however, insisted, and the motion was carried without a division.

Mr. MacNeill then moved that the printer and publisher be ordered to appear at the bar of the House to-morrow. The motion was defeated by 288 to 128 votes.

How the Boers Get Their News.

LONDON, July 31.—How Boers in the field get news is explained in dispatches to The Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques and Amsterdam, from which it appears that the Boers maintain a regular service of dispatch riders. Cablegrams are received and filed at Lorenzo Marques.

Invites Mr. Krueger to Come Here.

AMSTERDAM, July 30.—Mr. Krüger today received Robert H. Van Schaack, Treasurer of the Holland Society of Chicago, who presented to him an invitation to visit the United States.

Grant in Aid of the New Colonies.

LONDON, July 30.—The supplementary civil service estimate asks for £7,013,910, of which £6,500,000 is required by the Colonial Office as a grant in aid of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. Three million pounds of this will be considered an advance to the colonies, to be repaid out of the first loans issued by them.

CHILE'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

Vice President Zanartu Resigns as a Protest Against Them.

LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Buenos Ayres says:

"The resignation of Vice President Zanartu of Chile is announced from Santiago, as a protest against further military preparations in Chile."

The Chilean Legation in London does not consider the situation in any degree menacing. The work of arbitrating the boundary dispute, which was undertaken by Great Britain, is going on steadily. The rumors of war preparations may be only political moves, and need not necessarily be taken as indicating a change in the relations between the two Governments. It is certain, however, that any increase in the fighting strength of Argentina would be followed by a similar step on the part of Chile.

ANOTHER IRISH M. P. SUSPENDED.

J. J. Shee Spoke of Lord O'Brien's Conduct as "Judicial Blackguardism."

LONDON, July 31.—James John Shee, Nationalist, member for West Waterford, was suspended in the House of Commons yesterday for disorderly conduct in applying the term "judicial blackguardism" to the conduct of Lord O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, in charging the jury at the recent trial of Mr. Walsh, Chairman of the Waterford County Council, on charges of conspiracy.

Mr. Walsh is connected with the United Irish League, and the league boycotted a man who rented a farm from which the previous tenant had been evicted. This led to the charge of conspiracy. The Nationalists contend that Lord O'Brien conducted the case in an extremely partisan way.

Commons Grant Pacific Cable Vote.

LONDON, July 31.—By a vote of 150 to 44 the House of Commons yesterday adopted a resolution authorizing the expenditure of £2,000,000 on the Pacific cable—Great Britain's share under the agreement with the colonies.

Greek Warships Not at Crete.

LONDON, July 30.—There is no truth in the report circulated in the United States by a news agency that a Greek fleet has gone to Canea, Crete, for the purpose of proclaiming the annexation of Crete to Greece. In the House of Lords last Thursday the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, announced that the four protecting powers had firmly resolved to maintain the Crete status quo, and said that in reply to the request of the powers Prince George of Greece, with the consent of the King of Greece, had agreed to remain in office as High Commissioner of the powers in Crete after the expiration of his present three years' term.

Waldersee Reviews French Troops.

PARIS, July 31.—Telegrams from Algiers report that Count von Waldersee and his staff, on landing there to pay their respects to the military and naval authorities, reviewed a company of French soldiers who formed the guard of honor, warmly praising their appearance and discipline. It also appears that in the course of the day French non-commissioned officers showed the German soldiers the sights of the town, and afterward went on board the German steamer Gera and had dinner. The Paris papers express surprise at these occurrences.

Spain Not Seeking Alliances.

MADRID, July 30.—The Premier, Señor Sagasta, in an interview just published, scouts the idea of any political outcome resulting from the visit of the German squadron (now at Cadiz to meet Count von Waldersee) to Spain. He says Spain has nothing to offer. She must reorganize her army, navy, and internal administration before dreaming of alliances.

Leon Daudet Wounded in a Duel.

PARIS, July 30.—As an outcome of a newspaper quarrel, Léon Daudet and Gersault Richard, the journalist who recently met Max Regis on the field of honor, fought a duel with swords this afternoon in a suburb of Paris. M. Daudet was slightly wounded in the wrist.

Herbert Dexter Adams Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 30.—Prof. Herbert Dexter Adams, fifty-one years old, who has been connected with the history department of Johns Hopkins University since its opening, and who was a former member of the Board of Trustees of Amherst College, died in Amherst this evening.

Prof. Adams resigned last January as Director of the Department of History, Politics, and Economics in Johns Hopkins on account of ill-health. He was a graduate of Amherst College in the class of '72. He was instructor in Latin and Greek in Williston Seminary the year following and spent the next three years studying in Europe. He received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Heidelberg in 1876.

He was the author of many articles on historical subjects, a member of the American and Massachusetts Historical Societies, and contributed to the publications of the United States Bureau of Education. He leaves a brother, Lieut. Col. Henry M. Adams of the United States Army.

DIRECTORS OF ENGLISH COMPANY DENOUNCED

Revelations at Meeting of a Whitaker Wright Concern.

CRIES OF "LYNCH THEM" HEARD

Shareholders' Money Lost in Stock Exchange Speculations—Fourteen Mines Have Earned Nothing.

LONDON, July 31.—At the first meeting of the creditors yesterday and at a subsequent meeting of the shareholders of the Standard Exploration Company, one of the mining concerns known as the "Whitaker Wright group," the official receiver made such astounding revelations that he drew from the excited shareholders demands for the lynching of the persons implicated.

The receiver said that the estimated assets were farcical. The fourteen mines, valued at £761,000, had earned nothing. The company started with a cash capital of £500,000, but the Directors took little interest in the company's mines, and devoted themselves to Stock Exchange speculations.

"And that's where your money is gone," said the receiver; "£228,000 was lost in differences in Lake Erie speculations, and £253,000 was lost in differences in Caledonian copper. The total profits from speculations are £8,000, and the losses are £936,000."

After a few more such statements, which, a shareholder said, would "stagger humanity," another shareholder asked the receiver to prevent the Directors from making away with their property, as it was reported they were doing.

"Are these men still at large?" shouted another shareholder.

"Yes, they are," was the answer, and immediately those present at the meeting rose to their feet, somebody shouting "Lynch them!" It was an exciting moment for Lord Edward Pelham-Clinton, Gen. Gough-Calthorpe, and others, who were attending the meeting. A storm of angry cries and hisses broke out, but the receiver finally succeeded in calming the shareholders by promising them every protection possible.

Whitaker Wright, whose rise to wealth on the crest of the wave of "Westralian" speculation was as remarkable as that of Mr. Hooley, is said to be the original of Stormont Thorpe, the principal figure in Harold Frederic's novel, "The Market Place." Some of the other characters in this work are also said to be drawn from life, but, in view of the libel laws, speculation on this point has only been conversational.

The sudden downfall of Mr. Wright's principal concern several months ago has resulted in dragging down other companies of the "Whitaker Wright group."

The downfall, last January, of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, of which Lord Dufferin was Chairman, has resulted in other companies of the "Whitaker Wright group" becoming involved in difficulties. The London and Globe was one of the principal concerns founded by Mr. Wright.

Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton, one of the Directors of the Standard Exploration Company, is second son of the fifth Duke of Newcastle, and was Master of Queen Victoria's Household from 1894 until her death.

Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Somerset J. Gough-Calthorpe, another Director, is a distinguished soldier, and has been Colonel in Chief of the Fifth Dragoon Guards since 1882. He is a son of the fourth Lord Calthorpe.

"BARRACKS GANG'S" WORK.

Real Estate Dealer Attacked and Robbed While Several Persons Look On, Afraid to Interfere.

Details of a bold noontide robbery at Cherry and Market Streets on Monday, the victim being Joseph Freeman, a property owner and real estate dealer of 231 Cherry Street, were told in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday when Thomas McMahon of 153 Cherry Street, ex-convict and member of the notorious "barracks gang," was held as one of the highwaymen.

Mr. Freeman was walking through Cherry Street at 1:30 o'clock when three men rushed at him. One struck him from behind with a blunt weapon, while another, whom he positively identifies as McMahon, struck him on the head with a brick. Felled by the blows, he still continued to fight and shout for help on the sidewalk, until the robbers beat him into insensibility. They took his gold watch and chain, $270 in cash, and two checks aggregating $55, and fled.

Many people in Cherry Street saw the affray, but the residents of the district know that personal injury is apt to follow any interference with the operations of the "Barracks Gang." At last a passer-by reported the case at the Madison Street Police Station, and an ambulance was sent from Gouverneur Hospital, in charge of Dr. Schaeffer, who removed the unconscious man to the hospital, where he was a long time before he was able to speak.

Mr. Freeman gave a minute description of his assailants, and on this McMahon, who has only just been discharged from the penitentiary for stealing a horse and wagon, was arrested and was identified by him. The victim, who has been removed to his home, is reported to be in a very precarious condition.

Detectives Shea and Delaney of the Madison Street Station arrested late last night John Yates, sixteen years old, who lives at 153 Cherry Street, on a charge of being an accomplice in the assault and robbery.

A BURGLAR'S DESPERATION.

He Assaults Miss Lizzie Burrows that He May Make Good His Escape.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 30.—A masked burglar entered the Burrow residence at Ridgefield Park, a few miles from this place, at an early hour this morning, and when discovered by Miss Lizzie Burrows, twenty years old, who was the only one at home, choked her until she was insensible.

The burglar had been at work some time before he was seen by Miss Burrows, and when she was about to step into the room where he was he closed the door, and taking hold of her by the throat, choked her until she was unconscious. The young woman was found in this condition by her mother and brother when they returned from the city later this morning. After working over the woman for some time they succeeded in restoring Miss Burrows to consciousness.

The burglar made his escape and is still at large. A diamond ring and some silverware which the thief had collected were found this morning hidden under the front porch.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Masked Men Discovered on Baltimore and Ohio Track.

WALKERTON, Ind., July 30.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck the Baltimore and Ohio express, running from Chicago to Baltimore, last night. Two masked men were discovered obstructing the track near Tiegarden, three and one-half miles east of here, by Thomas Kronk, a track watchman. Before he had time to realize what was being done, one of the men knocked him down the embankment. Kronk soon recovered, and after a hard struggle with the desperadoes he got away from them, hurried back toward Walkerton, and signaled the approaching train in time to save it. The men wound a large wire cable around the rail, and through a knot they put large iron fish plates.

Canada Contented as it Is.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Mail and Empire.

In various ways and under all sorts of disguises has annexation been presented. Sometimes its advocates have been lordly, threatening, and coercive. At other times they have come as good friends, asking us to save us from "tyranny" and to make us really happy. The thing is now called "continental union," which implies a harmonious pooling of interests. But call it what they may, Canada will have none of it. There is plenty of room on this North American Continent for the republic which has a four years' wandering, and for the monarchy which is a true republic, side by side they can work out their destinies, each attending to its own concerns, and entertaining the best of good feelings toward the other. The Continental Union Association is apparently a source of amusement for a few New York gentlemen who belong to it. It is curious that it does not find favor in

Midsummer Sale.

25% discount has been made in the selling mark of our entire range of high class imported fabrics, affording an excellent opportunity to secure the choice weavings of the standard mills. No reservation of patterns or qualities.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ELEVATED'S ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT

Plans Filed for Three Power House Sub-Stations for Two Lines.

The Manhattan Railway Company has filed with the Department of Buildings plans for the electric power house sub-stations for its Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated lines. There will be three sub-stations and one repair shop, and the combined cost of these will be $133,000. The sub-stations are to be used to transform the electric current generated at the company's main power house at Seventy-fourth Street and the East River.

The new buildings will be situated as follows: A four-story brick sub-station at 173 to 175 Spring Street, a four-story brick substation at 354 to 356 West Fifty-third Street, a two and three story brick sub-station on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, near Manhattan Avenue, where the Ninth and Sixth Avenue lines make the curve from Columbus into Eighth Avenue, and opposite Morningside Park; a two-story brick repair shop at One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Lafontaine Avenue.

The east side sub-stations are fast nearing completion. The walls are up of the stations at Allen and Division Streets, at East Thirty-fourth Street, near Second Avenue, and at Ninety-ninth Street and Third Avenue. At the One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue substation the steel frame is now going up.

WON'T BUY ASHTABULA BRANCH.

Negotiations Between Pittsburg and Lake Erie and Lake Shore Broken Off.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, July 30.—Two months ago the report was published by a Youngstown paper that the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad was to buy or absorb the Youngstown-Ashtabula branch of the Lake Shore Railroad, the idea being to put the two roads under one management. The report now comes on good authority that, although the deal was nearly consummated a few days ago, it has been declared off on account of old contracts, leases of old coal roads, the standing of the Lake Shore in the territory it runs through, and for other reasons.

The Youngstown branch of the Lake Shore is about sixty miles in length, and is one of the most important ore and coal carrying roads in the country. The Pittsburg and Lake Erie at the present time is sending its Pan-American passenger traffic by the way of this branch to Ashtabula, and thence east over the Lake Shore main line.

ASK FOR A RECEIVER.

Dissatisfied Stockholders of Mobile and Ohio Want One Appointed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 30.—A dispatch from Meridian, Miss., says that application has been filed in the Chancery Court there for a receiver for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company. The petition was filed by L. Edmonds of Virginia and George L. Venner of Massachusetts, stockholders of the Mobile & Ohio Railway, who refused to concur in the sale of the road to the Southern Railway.

They ask an order restraining the management of the Southern from operating the Mobile & Ohio, and that persons now acting as officials of the Mobile & Ohio be prohibited from operating it, and also that the receiver, when appointed, shall advertise the names of all stockholders, so that it can be ascertained who are the owners of the road.

When this is ascertained, the receiver is to be directed to call a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of electing new officers and determining the future conduct and policy of the road, and when Directors and officers are so elected the receivership is to be dismissed.

Brief Railroad Items.

Officials of the Southern Pacific Company deny the report that an issue of $15,000,000 new bonds is contemplated to enable the company to make the change in its motive power for the burning of oil.

To-morrow the railroads using the Western freight classification will put into effect 600 new ratings as a result of changes made in the regular schedule by the Western Classification Committee. This in many cases will result in increased rates, and it is expected that shippers will protest against the advance.

The Southern Pacific has issued a series of pamphlets about the rice producing qualities of Louisiana. It has also published a cook book containing 200 receipts for preparing rice. Another publication of this company is a pamphlet on the Texas oil fields.

The passenger department of the Lackawanna Railroad denies the reports which have been circulated during the last few days that this line was cutting rates into Buffalo. The Lackawanna is simply selling the authorized reduced rates good on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Nominated for the Assembly.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., July 30.—The Second District Assembly Convention of Cattaraugus County was held here to-day, and A. T. Fancher was for the fourth time unanimously nominated for Assemblyman. J. J. Volk of Dayton, who opposed Mr. Fancher, withdrew from the contest and made the nomination unanimous.

MICHAEL ANGELO'S HOUSE.

It Exists as a Landmark of Rome, but is to Disappear.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, July 14.—Little by little, as in all other modern cities, Rome is changing, and precious landmarks are disappearing, in many cases against the will of the inhabitants, but artistic considerations must sometimes give way to public convenience. At present it is the house of Michael Angelo which is in question. The monument to Victor Emmanuel is now proceeding apace, and with it the consequent widening of the Corso, and in the way of this stands the historic house. The last twenty years—and among the most interesting—of the illustrious artist were spent here, as it was during that period that his charming friendship with the poetess Vittoria Colonna took place, and it was here he wrote his sonnets whose inspiration she was, and here that he made his last designs.

On a cold day in February, 1561, he died an old man, and was taken to the Church of the SS. Apostoli, not far off, which stands next the Colonna Palace. In the church is still to be seen the statue of Leonard Augelo on the tomb where it was intended to lay him. Modern criticism declares that it was not intended for him, but the features certainly answer to what we know, even to the nose broken by Torrigiano, before he went to pursue his heated career in England. The house was for long referenced for its associations, but was eventually lost sight of, and only unearthed, so to speak, in 1856, to be later marked by a commemorative tablet. It is a sad pity that no authentic relic of the glorious bygone days more dampness.

NOTICE!

On account of forced removal, we offer the balance of our Spring and Summer Importations at prices very much reduced. The following list will give an idea of the reductions that will prevail throughout the sale. The store will be open evenings temporarily.

Linen Mesh Underwear, $4.00 per suit. From $6.50.
Silk Mesh Undershirts, $1.75 ea. From $2.50.
Cotton Mesh Undershirts, 3 for $1.00.
Nainsook Knee Drawers, 75c. each. From $1.00.
French Balbriggan Suits, $1.00 to $1.50. From $3.00.
French Lisle Thread Underwear, $1.00 and $1.50.
French Lisle Thread Drawers, $1.50.
Miller's Fancy Shirts, stiff and soft bosoms, from $3.50 and $3.00—all at $1.50.
Miller's Swimming Suits, $2.00. From $3.50 Bathing Suits, $1.00 to $5.00.
Boston Silk Garters, 35c.
Guyot's Suspenders, 40c.
Fisk, Clark & Flagg's Silk Suspenders, reduced from $2.00 to $1.00.
Miller's Extra Heavy Linen Collars, to close, from $4.50 to $3.00 per dozen.
Miller's Collars, (all styles, odd sizes, to close), $1.00 per dozen.
Aertex Undergarments from $3.75 to $2.00 each.
Golf Stocks. Large lot to close, 45c.

Orders by mail will receive the same attention as if you called personally.

Thos Miller & Sons

1151 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

At the Seashore or in the Mountains

The PIANOLA

An Ideal Summer Entertainer

An instrument by means of which any one can play the Piano.

Prompt attention given to inquiries by mail.

The Aeolian Co., 18 West 23d St., New York. 500 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ALLEGED CORN POOL SWINDLE.

George D. Phillips Denies Connection with Any New York Firm of "Phillips & Co."

CHICAGO, July 30.—George D. Phillips of the Chicago Board of Trade to-day reported to the postal authorities his discovery of an alleged attempt at a gigantic swindle. He told Inspector Stuart that the country had been flooded with circulars emanating from New York asking for subscriptions to a $2,000,000 fictitious pool for a deal in September corn.

The address of the "New York office" of "Phillips & Co." is given as 6 Wall Street. In concluding, the circular says:

Our Mr. Phillips and his operations in the corn market during the past year are undoubtedly well known to you, and we therefore need no further introduction.

It is our purpose to handle this deal in the same conservative manner in which all of our previous operations have been conducted, and we have no hesitancy in saying that a much larger profit will be realized by each individual subscriber to this pool than has yet been shown.

The opportunity to invest $1,000, or as much more as you may desire, in this syndicate, is hereby presented to you.

Subscription books will close promptly on the morning of Aug. 1. You will therefore see the necessity of prompt action on your part.

Make all drafts payable to our New York office, and have the kindness to treat this communication as personal and strictly confidential, whether you join us or not, as success depends largely on the secrecy of our plans and operations.

The known history of "Phillips & Co." in this city, began on last Thursday, when a young man applied to John L. Coady, room 27, 6 Wall street, for office room. Arrangements were made and the young man and his desk moved in. A cloud of circulars were immediately sent out, containing the announcement as given above. When George Phillips, the Chicago "Corn King," heard of this he sent one of the circulars to the Post Office Department. The young man then disappeared.

THIRD PARTY ORGANIZERS MEET.

Conference of Populists at Columbus, Ohio, Discuss Proposed Movement.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 30.—J. A. Parker of Louisville, Chairman of the National Committee of the Middle of the Road Populists, and Otto Huber of New Richmond, the Ohio member of the same committee, met here to-day with a number of other Populists in response to a call issued by Chairman Parker on July 18 for a conference of those "who favor the union of independent reform forces into an allied third party."

The conference appointed a provisional committee of five, with power, if deemed expedient, to place in nomination candidates for State officers to be voted for at the coming November election in Ohio.

A convention of Ohio free silver men will be held here to-morrow. If its candidates and platform are satisfactory to the Populists it is believed the latter will make no separate nominations. It has been suggested that all opposed to both the Democratic and Republican State tickets unite on Mayor Samuel Jones of Toledo for Governor.

CHINESE DEATH SENTENCES.

A Chinese Account of How They Were Received and Executed.

From The London Globe.

A Chinese paper published in Peking has obtained the following details relative to the deaths of the high officials Chauchuchiau, Yung-nien, and Prince Chwang, who committed suicide on command of the Emperor. It is impossible to give the full report, as the details of the actual suicides are given with true Chinese barbarity and unadorned lucidity. The whole account, however, bears the stamp of truth, and the statement of the Chinese Court that the three officials had paid the penalty for their crimes, hitherto unproved, may hereby be considered as confirmed. The report runs:

Chauchuchiau ate gold leaf, which is the distinguished method of taking one's life among well-to-do Chinese. Death is caused not by poisoning, as is generally assumed, but by asphyxia, as the thin gold leaves stick in the air passages. Hoping against hope, however, that the Empress would have mercy on him, he took no little, and as he still lived when the time prescribed had elapsed, he took opium and other means to effectuate his death. His religion forbade him to do this by injuring his body in any way.

Prince Chwang, who received the news of his sentence in Pu-chou-fu, a large town in the southwest of Shansi, immediately hanged himself in a temple of a local mandarin, with whom he was living, in the presence of the Imperial Commissioner, Ko-pau-kwa. He used the white silk cord sent him by the Emperor, as a significant sign of the mitigated punishment.

Yung-nien, the President of the Court of Censors, was the most cowardly. He was in prison in Si-ngan-fu, and continually upbraided Prince Ching "for leaving him in the lurch." He suffocated himself with earth before the Imperial Decree, so his death was kept hidden some days till the decree was published. Prince Tuan anticipated his banishment, and on receiving the sentence at Ningsia, a town on the Mongolian frontier, whither he had fled, proceeded at once to Turkestan lest the allies might still demand his death.

A Truthful Lad.

From The London Chronicle.

An uncle yesterday morning visited the schoolroom when his nephew was hard at work at his lessons under the eye of his governess. "Well, Jack," said the uncle, "good boy this morning, I hope." Jack looked at the clock, which stood at 11:20, and then doubtfully at his governess. "I dunno yet, uncle," he said, "there's half an hour more."

You know that in the furnishing dept.—long toward the end of the season there's always a lot of odds and ends left over. All are now marked 43 cents.

For instance, odd Negligee Shirts that sold as high as

N.Y.Y.C. CRUISE AT AN END

Big Fleet of Yachts Disbanded in Newport Harbor.

ENTRIES FOR THURSDAY'S RACE

Many of the Yachts Will Remain at Their Present Anchorage—Change in Challenge Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—After the most successful cruise in its long history the signal disbanding the big fleet of the New York Yacht Club was given at colors to-night from the flagship Corona, and the yachts are now at liberty to follow their own inclinations. There is every indication, however, that many of the fleet will not avail themselves of their liberty, but will remain at this mecca of yachtsmen until after the Newport Yacht Racing Association's races for Columbia, Independence, and the lighter classes of sloops and schooners.

General regret is expressed on all sides that Constitution will not be in these races, but the importance of getting her in prime condition for her life's work is also appreciated, and Capt. Duncan's decision has every yachtsman's approval. Constitution has lain at her moorings all day, but Capt. Duncan says she leaves at daylight to-morrow for Bristol, where the alterations will be pushed with all possible speed.

He expects to be ready for racing within a week's time, and desires to have three races with Columbia here some time before Aug. 12 and 14, the dates of the New York Yacht Club's series races for the cup defenders and all classes of yachts. After these races have been sailed, Constitution will be taken down the Sound for a week's racing there.

A thick mist overhung land and sea this morning when colors were made, and the squadron roared out a salute to the battleships. The melancholy fog, however, had cleared away and the sun shone brightly down on the gaily-decorated fleet when the Captains met on the flagship Corona at 11 o'clock.

At this meeting former Commodore James D. Smith made a neat speech, in which he complimented Commodore Ledyard and the assembled Captains on the success of the cruise, and then presented to Commodore Ledyard the following resolution:

Whereas, The fifty-seventh annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club is terminated, the Captains of the fleet desire to express their appreciation of the excellent management of Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, and they hereby record their vote of thanks to him for his unflagging interest and labor in adding lustre to the glories of yachting.

In acknowledgment of the complimentary resolutions Commodore Ledyard replied with a graceful speech in which he thanked the Captains and felicitated them upon the success of the cruise and thanked them for the generous support they had always rendered. Then on a vote it was decided to disband the squadron at colors to-night.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie this afternoon announced that August Belmont and E. D. Morgan had resigned from the Challenge Committee in the latter part of last May, and that J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston, owner of Volunteer, had at that time been appointed to fill one of the vacancies. The appointment was made during the Lawson-New York Yacht Club correspondence about the eligibility of the Independence.

It is understood that Mr. Forbes, who has been in the past prominently identified with cup yachts, indorsed the stand taken by the New York Yacht Club in the matter.

Independence is still here, where she will remain until after the Newport Yacht Racing Association's races, in which she meets Columbia on Aug. 1 and 3. She will go out for a trial spin in the morning to test some new gear.

The full list of entries for the races on Thursday and Saturday follows:

Ninety-footers—Columbia and Independence.

Yawls—Navahoe, Ailsa, and Vigilant.

Sixty-footers—Eelin, Hester. Isolde, and Benta.

Schooners—Quissetta and Elmina.

MORE RACES FOR LAKE YACHTS.

Cadillac and Milwaukee to Contest the Right to Defend the Cup.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Cadillac and Milwaukee will start to-morrow afternoon in the first of a series of races which will finally settle the question as to which boat will defend the Canada Cup against the Canadian boat the Invader. The series arranged for is the best two in three, the first race to be sailed over the triangular course, the second over the out and home, and, if a third is needed, the triangular will be again used. The Prairie may sail in to-morrow's races, not as a candidate, but simply to try some new sails.

This conclusion was reached this afternoon after the official of the Chicago Yacht Club had interviewed the interested parties and settled what promised to be an ugly squabble between the local club and the visiting yachtsmen. Commodore Shaw, owner of the Cadillac, was offended because the committee had ordered more trial races. He claimed that his boat should be the defender because she had won four out of the seven trials, and at first he refused to have anything more to do with the trials.

To Alter Constitution's Rigging.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 30.—Billman, the rigger, arrived from Boston to-day and began rigging the purchases and laying out the standing rigging for the new steel mainmast of the Constitution in the south boat shop of the Herreshoff works to conform with the plans to give the craft more peak and less flow to the mainsail's leech, also to reduce the weather helm feature. In about ten days it is expected the Constitution will have her new rigging adjusted and will be ready once more to enter the races. It is understood the boat will be here before the last of the week. To-morrow the riggers will begin looping the shrouds over the masthead, and by Saturday evening the mast will be all ready for stepping. The hoops are already adjusted.

The new plan for changing the top hamper will give the peak of the mainsail a greater hoist, and binding in closer to the mainmast will necessarily draw in the leech of the sail considerably from what it is at present.

PENN'S OARSMEN HOME AGAIN.

Coach Ward and Part of Vanquished Crew Arrive in This City.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Red Star steamer Vaderland were four, representing the University of Pennsylvania oarsmen, who were beaten by the Leander eight in the recent Henley regatta on the Thames. Those who returned yesterday were Capt. Arthur H. Flickwir, Reginald L. Hart, Coach Ellis Ward, and H. A. Fuller.

Coach Ward, in speaking of the defeat, said: "We learned nothing over there that will help us in the future. We were defeated because the Leanders were more experienced than we. Our men were in condition, and put up the race of their lives. To make it clearer, I will say that it was simply the case of an undergraduate crew against all England. The Leander eight contains the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, and they had the pick of these men, the best oarsmen in England. In the Pennsylvania crew five of the men were trained men, who have been rowing for three years. Our bow is in his first year in college, while 2 and 7 are in their second years. The results in the trials were very satisfactory, and furnished a demonstration of what we can do. In the finals nothing happened to our boat that could cause defeat. None of the men gave out, and were, as I have said, in good condition. The race was fairly contested. While we lost, I am better satisfied than ever with our methods, and see no reason for any change. I am still of the opinion that the American stroke is the best."

Capt. Flickwir's views coincided with those of Coach Ward. The party left immediately after arriving here for Philadelphia. The remainder of the crew are traveling on the Continent, and the majority of them will remain abroad until the beginning of the college year.

Doings of English Cricketers.

Quite a cricket sensation has been caused in England by the defeat of Yorkshire, the champion county, by Somerset. Yorkshire's team was thought to be invincible, and, in fact, has not lost a game in two years. The Somerset match, which was played at Leeds, was productive of a most extraordinary exhibition of batting by the winners, who, going in for their second innings with a deficit of 238, amassed the enormous total of 630. Three men surpassed the century, H. C. L. Palairet getting 173, F. A. Phillips 122, and Braunde 107.

The week in England was a notable one. W. Gunn, by an innings of 273 for Notts against Derbyshire, made the highest score so far this season; Mold, the famous Lancashire bowler, was no-balled for throwing eighteen times by Phillips in the match against Somersetshire, and Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji scored 219 for Sussex against Essex.

English Cricket Team for America.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—A visit from a team of English amateur cricketers captained by B. J. T. Bosanquet, is now practically assured for next Fall. Mr. Bosanquet will bring with him a number of the most expert amateur players in England. It is doubtful whether the Philadelphia players were ever better prepared for an international series than at the present time.

Center Memorial Prize Races.

The races of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for the Robert Center memorial prizes this year will be for raceabouts and Seawanhaka knockabouts owned by club members, and will take place on Saturday over a course on Long Island Sound with the start and the finish off the clubhouse. The distance will be 12½ miles and the races will be started at 3 P. M. A second prize will be given in each class if more than three and a third prize if more than six yachts start. Entries should be sent to the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, Johnston de Forest, 30 Broad Street, New York City, by noon to-morrow.

In the evening a dance will be held at the club house. The steamer Seawanhaka will leave the Oyster Bay railroad dock at 8:30 P. M. and Montant's wharf at 8:45 P. M. Returning, it will leave the clubhouse dock at 11:30 P. M.

Greater New York Wheelmen's Picnic.

The Greater New York Wheelmen of Brooklyn will hold their fifth annual picnic at Feltman's Coney Island Pavilion, Surf Avenue, Coney Island, this evening. There will be a voting contest for the most popular wheeling club in Greater New York, and a prize for the cycling club with the largest number of uniformed members present.

Foreign Cyclists Arrive.

Iver Lawson, who holds the cycling championship of Australia at one mile, and John Green, an English professional cyclist, arrived in this city yesterday on their way to compete in the cycle races at the Pan-American Exposition on Aug. 12 to 17. During their stay in this country they will endeavor to persuade some of the principal American professional cyclists to accompany them when they return on Aug. 15, to race during the Australian Summer, which corresponds to our Winter as regards the calendar. They gained one possible convert yesterday in Floyd A. McFarland, who expressed a willingness to accompany them.

FIVE ESCAPE DROWNING.

A Young Woman Learning to Swim Nearly Causes the Death of Her Father and Others.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 30.—Five persons nearly lost their lives in the surf here to-day. Only the brave efforts of the beach life guards saved them from drowning. The Rev. W. V. Liebart, pastor of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, Penn., his three daughters, Anna, Helen, and Ethel, and W. P. Hall of Washington, D. C., were the persons rescued.

One of the young women had been learning to swim, her father and Mr. Hall instructing her. After being in the water for some time she thought she would try to swim without assistance. She succeeded in swimming a short distance, but then became frightened, and called for help. Her father, her two sisters, and Mr. Hall all swam toward her.

The girl threw her arms about her father when he reached her, and clung to him desperately, rendering him almost helpless. Mr. Hall tried to aid him, as did the other two girls, and in the excitement all were dragged under the water.

A life guard who had witnessed the scene plunged into the surf, and, as father and daughter came to the surface again, he seized them and held them until other guards reached them. The two other girls and Mr. Hall were also brought in safely by the guards. All five were in an exhausted condition, but soon recovered, and are now none the worse for their experience.

SMALLPOX IN NEW JERSEY.

A Newark Man on His Vacation Stricken—Houses Quarantined.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 30.—Harvey Grover of Newark went to Dayton, near this city, about two weeks ago, to spend his vacation. He stopped at the home of his father-in-law, William Rue, and yesterday was taken suddenly ill. County Physician Edgar Carroll was called in and found Grover to be suffering from smallpox. The place was at once quarantined. Grover's condition is critical.

The five-year-old daughter of Clarence Grover of Prospect Plains, a brother of Harvey, was taken ill to-day, showing symptoms of smallpox. Harvey Grover visited his brother several days ago and took the child driving. The Prospect Plains house has also been quarantined. The country people are much wrought up by the appearance of the disease.

OPENING ASPHALTING BIDS.

Sixth and Seventh Avenues Among Thoroughfares to be Improved.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways opened yesterday a number of bids for asphalting streets in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn. Among them are Sixth Avenue, from Thirty-fifth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue from Twenty-third Street to Forty-second, and from Forty-seventh Street to Fifty-eighth Street.

Several firms bid on the contracts, the Asphalt Construction Company, the Barbour Asphalt Company, the Sicilian Asphalt Company, the Uvalde Asphalt Company, and Pruin & Bambrick, and the Continental Asphalt Company. The bids will not be awarded until they are tabulated. The officials of the Department of Highways said that it would take two days to do this work.

TRANSFER TAX LAW RECEIPTS.

State's Revenue Said to Have Increased Through Application of the Statute.

ALBANY, July 30.—It is stated at the office of the State Controller that receipts from the application of the transfer tax law for the nine months ended July 1 last have been $3,354,055. This amount exceeds the collections made during any preceding year, with the exception of 1900, when the State received a large return from the estate of George Smith of London.

The receipts from Jan. 1 to July 1 were $2,583,738. It is stated at the Controller's department that a saving of about 6 per cent. in the cost of collection has been brought about through the operation of that statute.

Prisoners Lock Up Turnkey and Escape.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 30.—When the turnkey of the county jail entered with the prisoners' breakfasts this morning he was held up at the muzzles of two revolvers and locked in a cell. John Brown, alias "Topeka Joe"; Thomas Keegan, and James Stewart, all held for robbery of the West Toledo Post Office, and David Morgan, a local prisoner, then marched out of jail and so far have not been caught.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BEDFORD, Mass., July 30.—The house and barn of Elihu Loomis of Boston were burned this evening, together with much hay and farming implements. The loss will be $15,000, well covered by insurance.

CHESHIRE, Mass., July 30.—The Cheshire Glass Company's works were burned to the ground to-night, causing a loss of about $12,000, partly insured. The works have not been in operation since last Winter. The fire is thought to have been incendiary.

SAN FRANCISCO IS TIED UP

Strike of the City Front Federation Paralyzes Shore Traffic.

Twelve Thousand Men Went Out at the First Order, and Others May Follow—All Industries Affected.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The labor trouble in this city, which has been brewing for some time, reached a crisis to-day, and as a result maritime traffic and labor along shore are nearly at a standstill and industries are almost totally paralyzed.

The order for a general walkout of the City Front Federation, which comprises 14 unions and organizations, with a full membership of about 15,000, was made effective this morning. Twelve thousand men obeyed the order to-day.

The City Front Federation is composed of the following organizations: Sailors' Union of the Pacific, four local unions of longshoremen, marine firemen, Brotherhood of Teamsters, ship and steamboat joiners, porters, packers, warehousemen, ship clerks, piledrivers and bridge builders, hoisting engineers, steam and hot water fitters, and coal teamsters.

It is claimed by the officers of all the organizations involved that the strike is not purely an expression of sympathy with the Union of Teamsters, or any other body of workers who are in dispute with their employers, but is a taking up of the gauntlet thrown down by the Employers' Association: In other words, the City Front Federation is determined to defend the principle of unionism, which the associated employers have announced their intention to crush out.

Both sides seem determined to carry the fight on, and all efforts on the part of the Mayor and others to bring about a settlement have thus far proved unavailing. Walter Goff, President of the labor council, said to-day:

"This is the greatest strike in the history of the State. Its effects will be far-reaching; the city and State will suffer untold damage, but the responsibility for it is all with the employers. They have discharged men right and left for adhering to union principles, and in taking up the battle the affiliated trades are merely fighting for their rights.

"Now that the strike is upon us, we will fight it out. We will win, because our side is right. Our victory will mean the success of union principles and the defeat of the employers' attempt to say that employes shall not organize or take steps to protect their labor."

There appears to be every prospect that many other unions will be drawn into the fight, in which case the business of the city will be completely tied up. The coal handlers may refuse to handle the fuel supply of the city, or the drivers of oil wagons to deliver oil to manufacturers who use that product for fuel.

Several disturbances occurred to-day, and the first really serious fight since the trouble commenced took place between a party of strikers and two colored drivers imported from the interior. One man, a striker, who happened to be crossing the street near the scene of the trouble, was slightly injured. Several fights occurred on the water front, and the police were compelled to use their clubs freely, but no one was seriously injured.

The effects of the strike are being felt in the interior of the State, and at fruit shipping quarters much fruit is being wasted. Other products are being placed in warehouses awaiting a settlement of the strike. The transport service has not yet been seriously affected.

WEDDED HIS FOSTER CHILD.

Effort Made to Annul Marriage of George Haas of Philadelphia and Caroline Thomas.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 30.—Prosecutor of the Pleas Lloyd and S. C. Ott, a lawyer of this city, brought an action yesterday for the annulment of a marriage between George Haas of Philadelphia and Caroline Haas of this city. The libel charges that Haas informally adopted Caroline, who is now eighteen, when she was three years old; that Mrs. Haas died two months ago, and that two days later Haas, who is fifty-five, proposed marriage to his foster daughter.

Caroline informed Haas, the libel says, that she was engaged to marry Robert Van Blunt of Pitman Grove, N. J., and that they were to be married soon. Haas thereupon, it is alleged, took Caroline and a friend named Bessie Brown on a visit to New York, where, it is said, Caroline was placed under surveillance in order to force her to marry Haas.

Caroline, through Bessie Brown, telegraphed to her sweetheart, who went at once to where Caroline was staying. According to the allegations, Van Blunt was met at the door and beaten by Haas.

The police authorities in New York, Van Blunt asserts, refused him any assistance in obtaining his affianced bride. Caroline avers that Haas, by threats of killing her, forced her to marry him in a church whose minister was named Bishop. She says that after two or three days she escaped and sought refuge in this city, where she is now in hiding.

The Haas couple were married in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Seventy-fourth Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues, by the Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, on July 4. Haas is a brother of Mrs. Barbara Drexler of 331 East Seventy-seventh Street, and the uncle of Charles Seibert, who lives at the same address. Mr. Seibert, when asked concerning the story, said:

"My uncle took this woman from a foundling asylum when she was three years old, and educated her as if she were his own daughter. When his wife died, after a proper time, he proposed to her and was accepted. They were to be married in September of this year. During the week of July 4 my uncle, accompanied by Caroline and a Miss Bessie Brown, came here to spend a week with my mother, Mrs. Drexler. A few days later this man Van Blunt, who is also a nephew of Haas's, came to this city and rang the door bell of our house. He asked to see Miss Caroline. She said she did not want to see him, and then confessed to Haas that she was engaged to marry Van Blunt.

"This made Haas angry, and he demanded an explanation. The woman handed to Haas her engagement ring given her by Van Blunt and requested that it be returned to Van Blunt. The girl then assured Haas that she wanted to marry him, and the ceremony was performed on July 4 in the presence of Mrs. Drexler and another woman."

WRECK ON THE ROCK ISLAND.

One Passenger Killed and Twenty-four Others Hurt Near Kremlin, Okla.

KREMLIN, Okla., July 30.—The Northbound Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific passenger train was wrecked this afternoon while going at full speed two miles south of here. C. L. McLain of Enid, O. T., was killed, and twenty-four other passengers received cuts and bruises.

A broken rail in a culvert washed out by heavy rains threw the baggage car from the track. This car, the smoker, and one passenger coach were overturned. Three passenger cars and the Pullman also left the track, but did not overturn. C. L. McLain, who was killed, was sitting on the step of the smoker. He was buried under a car truck and his body not taken out for two hours.

SEVENTH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Charge of Fraud in Enrolling Voters—Struggle for Leadership.

Additional interst in the fight for the Republican leadership in the Seventh New York District was caused yesterday by the statement of Chairman John R. Voorhis of the Bureau of Elections that some one was guilty of fraud in the enrollment of voters for the primaries.

Franklin B. Miller is the leader, and ex-Alderman J. T. Hackett wants to succeed him. He unsuccessfully tried to defeat Mr. Miller last year. He has renewed his efforts this year.

Mr. Miller's friends allege that adherents of Mr. Hackett have resorted to forgery, and have filed with the Bureau of Elections a number of forged enrollment papers. That charge is being investigated in the courts.

Mr. Voorhis finds in his investigation, which has nothing to do with the pending court proceedings, that in a list of 150 names filed as Republican voters in the Seventh District only three are entitled to vote as Republicans, the others being Democrats.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Frederico Mariana, Milano; Theodore M. Cramp, Philadelphia; T. M. Emerson, General Traffic Manager of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, North Carolina; E. F. Jack, Plant Railway System, Savannah.

HOLLAND—Louis F. Payn, Chatham; J. Jackson Todd, Chicago; T. H. Mayer, Oxford, England; Kurt Wahl, Berlin.

GRAND—William Carey Johnson, Washington.

PLAZA—E. E. Maxwell, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—Francis A. White, Baltimore; M. H. Lebo, Chicago; W. C. Weins, Boston; S. Shelp, Salt Lake City.

SAVOY—V. Scharnhorst, Rangoon.

MANHATTAN—Charles Van Benthuysen, Albany.

MURRAY HILL—Creswell MacLaughlin, Cornwall-on-Hudson; G. A. Emerson, Pawtucket, R. I.

IMPERIAL—J. G. Campbell, Pittsburg; F. W. Hoffman, Albany; W. Johnstone, Yokohoma.

HOFFMAN—Fedor Gerlach, Guatemala; D. B. Stephenson, Havana; P. Diaz, Havana.

VICTORIA—S. M. Shafer, Hagerstown, Md.; J. L. Rice, Rochester.

GILSEY—John M. Egan, President of the Ocean Steamship Company, Savannah.

ALBEMARLE—Henry May, Washington; Senator James P. Taliaferro, Florida.

FIFTH AVENUE—P. Ottesen, Kobe, Japan; Manuel Pinora, Havana; Robert Irvine, Edinburgh, Scotland; Count S. de Treville, Paris.

ASTOR—José Romero, Second Secretary Mexican Legation, Washington; Henry S. Osborne, Chicago.

HERALD SQUARE—F. Lermamo, Kiel, Germany.

EMPIRE—G. S. Scott, Chicago; W. J. Bryanie, Buffalo.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, and waists; 43 Leonard Street.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. W. Heeht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Lissner, S., Boston, Mass.; piece goods; Hotel Vendome.

Rice's, Israel, Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; R. L. Rice, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Weil, Raphael, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. J. Kennedy, cloaks, suits, and furs; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Goldsmith Dry Goods Company, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. M. W. Godfrey, suits; Miss N. Shea, suits; Hotel Albert.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Hengerer, carpets, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Goldsmith Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Goldsmith, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Goodkind, Max, Troy, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Salinger Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Salinger, dry goods; R. Salinger, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Isaacs, M. & A., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Isaacs, furnishing goods, 42 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Huchberger, Jacob, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Huchberger, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Vanneman, J. S., & Son & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; P. Vanneman, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. G. Schoonmaker, notions and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. A. Sparbeck, cloths and dress goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Allan, A. A., & Co., Toronto, Ontario; A. A. Allan, hats; F. S. Allan, furs; Herald Square Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; C. L. Shumate, cloaks, laces, and millinery, carpets, ladies' and infants' wear; 9 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Brandow, Kennedy & Castle, Knoxville, Tenn.; E. M. Kennedy, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Scarborough & Hicks, Austin, Texas; L. T. Scarborough, notions and furnishing goods; 79 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Rochstein, crockery, china, and glassware; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. M. High, notions and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Olson, S. S., Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss N. Holland, ladies' and infants' wear; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. S. Marshall, carpets, 346 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. E. Parish, cloaks and suits, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Eilasberg Brothers, Selma, Ala.; A. Eilasberg, notions; 48 Leonard Street.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. G. Ratcliffe, dress goods; 56 Worth Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Gaedter, furs; 115 Worth Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions; 57 White Street.

Barney & B. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. A. Miller, flannels, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Reed Brothers & Lennon, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. J. Jennings, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Z. Jacoby, notions and books, 443 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy, variable winds.

Temperature conditions over the corn belt have changed but little during the past twenty-four hours, the maximum temperatures having averaged rather less than 90 degrees west of the Mississippi River, and slightly over that figure to the eastward. There were, however, lower showers than during Monday, but at the same time many of them occurred in districts where they were most needed, viz., Southern Illinois and Southwestern Ohio.

The central portion of the cotton belt of Texas is still without much-needed rain. In addition to the showers above mentioned, there were others in the lower lake region, Middle Atlantic States, New England, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Over these districts, except New England and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, the temperature fell considerably during the afternoon.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has continued fair, except in California, Arizona, and Southern Utah, where there were showers. The temperatures were lower in California and on the north coast, and considerably warmer in the northern interior, with maximum temperatures above 100 degrees.

There will be showers to-day in the South Atlantic, East and Middle Gulf States, probably continuing Thursday. There will also be showers to-day in Tennessee and Arkansas; elsewhere throughout the country the weather will be generally fair.

It will be warmer to-day in the Mississippi Valley and slope region, and warmer Thursday in the Ohio Valley and the greater portion of the lake region. It will be cooler Thursday in Montana and North Dakota.

On the New England Coast the winds will be variable over the northern portion, and light westerly over the southern; on the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts they will be light southerly, and on the Great Lakes light to fresh westerly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light westerly winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, partly cloudy to-day, warmer in Western Maine. Thursday fair, warmer in Maine; variable winds, mostly fresh westerly winds.

Eastern New York, partly cloudy to-day and Thursday; variable winds, becoming light westerly.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, partly cloudy to-day and Thursday; light westerly winds.

District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, partly cloudy to-day and Thursday; light south to west winds.

Virginia, partly cloudy to-day, with local thunderstorm in southern, and cooler in southeast portion. Thursday, partly cloudy; light south to west winds.

North Carolina, partly cloudy to-day, probably showers in western and central portions. Thursday, partly cloudy, probably showers; winds mostly light southwesterly.

South Carolina, partly cloudy to-day and Thursday, with occasional showers; light southerly winds.

West Virginia, partly cloudy to-day; probably occasional showers. Thursday, fair and warmer; variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day and Thursday; warmer Thursday; light fresh westerly winds.

Western New York, fair to-day and Thursday; light to fresh westerly winds.

Minnesota, fair, warmer to-day. Thursday, fair; light to fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota, fair; warmer to-day. Thursday, fair; cooler in afternoon; variable winds.

South Dakota, fair; warmer to-day. Thursday, fair; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	70	70	70
6 A. M.	70	71	71
9 A. M.	74	73	84
12 M.	76	82	87
3 P. M.	80	91	93
6 P. M.	71	86	88
9 P. M.	71	82	84
12 P. M.	71	82	82

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82½
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date 1900	71
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

The barometer registered 26.85 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.80 inches at 8 P. M., yesterday. The humidity was 93 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 83 degrees at 2:10 P. M., and the minimum 69 degrees at 3:30 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2:00 A. M.—8 Avenue B; Max Dwareling; damage, $500.

12:45 P. M.—104 Monroe Street; John Anger; damage slight.

3:00 P. M.—One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Harlem River; Harry Brown; damage, $500.

7:30 P. M.—85 Cherry Street; G. Ardorder; damage slight.

Car Conductor Injured by a Truck.

Wilbert Gilledean, the conductor of the Sixth Avenue trolley car, was struck by the pole of a truck belonging to the New York Sugar Refining Co., of Long Island City, while on the running board collecting fares yesterday afternoon, and one of his thighs was broken. The accident occurred at Twenty-third Street. Gilledean, who lives at 1,900 Third Avenue, was removed to the New York Hospital and Thomas Lawler, the driver of the truck, was arrested.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun-rises...4:51	Sun sets...7:22	Moon sets... ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:18	Gov. Isl'd...7:40	H. Gate....9:36
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:34	Gov. Isl'd...7:56	H. Gate....9:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Washington, Cuba	.....	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dominick, Brazil	.....	12:30 P. M.
Endsleigh, Barbados	4:00 A. M.	.....
Maraval, Grenada, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Mount Vernon, Inagua	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	

THURSDAY, AUG. 1.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nord America, Naples, &c.	2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Normandie, Progreso, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

Buenos Ayres, Cadiz, &c.	.....	.....
Cherokee, Turk's Island, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
California, Naples, &c.	.....	.....
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Colorado, Hull	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Evelyn, Pensacola	.....	3:00 P. M.
Holbein, Manchester	.....	.....
Hildur, Curacao, &c.	.....	12:00 M.
Hylas, Montevideo, &c.	.....	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Christiansand	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sunilla, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Baru, (registered mails must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 15, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 27 and up to Aug. 17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Aug. 17, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. 18, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 25, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, June 26; Shanghai, July 1; Yokohama, July 2, and Honolulu, July 19, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, were dispatched east July 26 at 6 P. M., and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, July 31.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii will close at the General Post Office as advertised.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 31.

Barbarossa, Bremen, July 20.
Belgravia, Hamburg, July 20.
Faerie, Barry, July 16.
Hevelius, Barbados, July 25.
Hexam, Gibraltar, July 16.
Hylas, Liverpool, July 17.
Jamestown, Norfolk, July 30.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 29.
State of N

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes daily at 5 o'clock
Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The Wanamaker Store

Tomorrow
The August Trade Sale of FURNITURE

The greatest collection, the largest economy occasion of the year, in Furniture selling.

Full information in tomorrow's papers.

If you are out of town, make your plans today to be here in the morning.

We hold the furniture you pick out, if you wish; and deliver it later on when your house is ready.

Fine RIBBONS
Under-Price

This is a collection of small lots of very beautiful fancy Ribbons for sashes and neck ribbons. They are in stripes and warp-printed figures; in quite a variety of colorings. There are 4¼ and 5 in. ribbons worth 40c; 7 in. ribbons worth 50c; 5½ in. ribbons worth 60c; and 6⅜ and 8⅜ in. ribbons worth 75c.

Today choose for
35c a yard

Tenth street elevator Counter.

Half Prices on
Women's CAPES

Today's news concerns some handsome imported silk and lace Capes, as well as a lot of excellent Steamer Capes such as prospective travelers will want.

The more dressy Capes are in shoulder, medium and quite full lengths; made in combinations of lace, silk and chiffon. These are some of the best of our imported Capes. Prices have been $20 to $85; now $10 to $42.50.

The Steamer Capes are of double-faced cloths in extremely effective styles. All are imported. Values range up to $25; today choose for $12 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

BATHING SUITS for Girls
At Reduced Prices

All the arguments in favor of men and women owning their own bathing suits apply with equal force to girls. And we are prepared to back up *our* arguments by concrete offerings of stylish and attractive bathing suits for girls of 4 to 16 years, at prices which represent a considerable saving.

Word of two groups of pretty suits and their new prices:

At $2.75, just reduced from $4—Suits of navy blue flannel, in two styles; prettily trimmed; sizes 4 to 14 years.

At $3.50, worth up to $5—Suits of blue or black alpaca; trimmed with red or white braid; sizes 4 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Reductions of Note on
Women's Summer Wear

We are pruning down our stock of women's summer garments; not replenishing lines when they run low, but preferring to set a price on them that will effect a speedy change of ownership. The reason, of course, is that we must begin looking ahead for your early autumn requirements, long before you have finished wearing summer clothes.

Hence there's interesting news made in our stock of Muslin Underwear and Women's Garments every day. Today word of Dressing Sacques and Shirt-waist Suits, cool and thin, at sharp reductions. More of the ridiculously low-priced Drawers and Night Gowns in the Basement Store.

Shirt-waist Suits—

$1.75—Of Chambray or lawn, in solid colors; also a few white; some full front, trimmed with white pique, others with plaited white lawn vest; skirt trimmed with ruffle. All sizes in the lot, but not of each sort. Regularly $2.50 to $4.75.

Dressing Sacques—

Of white lawn and a few colored dimities; some trimmed with lace or embroidery, others with wash silk ribbon; some copied from the French. Some are slightly soiled, and others are odd lots. $1.25 to $5, from $1.75 to $10.50.

Second floor.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem with plaits above. Only 3 to a buyer.

Night Gowns—

38c—Of muslin; V neck; yoke of cluster of plaits; neck trimmed with cambric ruffle. Only 3 to a buyer.

Basement.

It is Possible to Be a
Well Dressed Woman
And Spend Little for Dress

It is an axiom of fashion that styles of dresses change rapidly and radically, while fabrics change slowly and almost imperceptibly.

This is not true, of course, of the extreme novelties, which are very limited in quantity—a sufficient exception to prove the rule.

A vast host of tactful, thrifty women, of a number so great that few realize it, use this knowledge and trade conditions to dress finely at very small cost.

This year's fabrics laid by, and made up after next year's dress fashions, will be as smart, correct and handsome as dresses made of newer fabrics that cost double or more.

And who, but yourself, will know that you economized so cleverly?

Today there are hundreds of such opportunities in our Dress Goods store. Hundreds of women are daily taking advantage of these offerings; and laying aside dress patterns of silk, wool and cotton goods for next season's making. Perhaps you, who know their means to be no greater than yours, wonder how they can afford to dress so handsomely.

This is the secret—and the opportunity is yours as well as theirs. Almost any sort of fabric may be bought far below its value today.

Chiefest example at the moment is the

Fine BATISTE at 5c a Yard

Crisp, new, beautiful. Still in about a hundred choice patterns.

An excellent cloth—fine, light in weight, but strong. Dainty colorings, and yet many of the more practical shades.

Now Selling for Less Than Good Calico Costs!

The little price is only possible because we took a hundred and fifty thousand yards and relieved the manufacturer of every surplus yard.

Thousands will use the goods this season—thousands more will pick out dress patterns to make up next season.

It is the choicest collection of Cotton Dress Goods ever offered at this little price.

Ninth street aisle, Rotunda, Fourth ave., and Basement.

$1.25 and $1.50 Kinds of Embroidered
SWISS MUSLINS
At 50c a Yard

There was a busy crowd around the counters yesterday where these beautiful Imported Swiss Muslins were displayed. That you appreciated the unusual opportunity to secure this season's choicest patterns for such a little price could not be doubted.

But our loss on the few thousand yards is trifling—we are glad to suffer it for the double object of clearing up our stock of these popular goods, and being able to offer you such a rare bargain—a benefit to ourselves and you alike.

Thirty attractive patterns left for you to choose from today:

Ecru grounds with embroidered cluster dots in colors on white corded stripes.

Dotted lace stripes on ecru grounds.

Embroidered scrolls in lace effects and polka dots on tinted grounds.

Embroidered figured stripes in white and black on tinted grounds.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

FANCY GINGHAMS, 20c
For 37½c and 45c Kinds

One of the results of stock-righting is a lowering of dress goods prices all along the line. Cotton goods have suffered most sharply—and they're precisely the fabrics you want to buy and wear just now.

Here's a group of most attractive Fancy Ginghams, for example, that bear new price-marks that are about half their former ones:

37½c and 45c qualities at 20c a yard

The best of this season's patterns are among the lot:

Fancy Lace Striped Ginghams, in combinations of colors and white.

Fancy Mercerized Striped Ginghams, in cluster stripes of black and white on tinted grounds; and other designs.

Tenth street.

Write Souvenir Letters to Your Friends

We have books of correspondence paper in which each sheet is decorated on the top and margin with five half-tone views of points of interest about New York.

Your friends out of the city will appreciate getting such letters. Visitors to the city can delight friends at home by using it while here.

Twenty-four sheets in a book, for 18c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

A Most Unusual Offering of
Girls' Wash Dresses

This is a remarkably advantageous offering of girls' summer wash dresses, to come just at this time, when reinforcements are so apt to be needed among the little maiden's supply of cool, thin dresses.

A fortunate purchase brought them to us, and we pass the good fortune along to you.

Two lots of the newest and prettiest little summer dresses, fresh from the manufacturer, and marvelously under-priced.

At $1, values up to $3—Of white lawn, with insertion on yoke and skirt; and guimpe and sailor dresses, in striped and polka-dot patterns; all prettily trimmed; size 6 to 12 years.

At $1.50, values up to $4—Of chambray, pique, ginghams, dimities and crash; one-piece dresses, Gretchen and Russian styles, effectively trimmed; sizes 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Best ICE CREAM With the Least Trouble

How? The answer is—The "XXth Century." The demonstration of this perfect Ice Cream Freezer ends with the present week. It is worth any woman's while who is anxious to save practically *all* the labor of making ice cream, and, at the same time, to improve the quality of the product, to visit the Basement this week and see the freezer work.

It is simply and substantially made; has no parts to get out of order; has no dasher to break up the cream; but a simple can from which the ice cream slides out in an unbroken mould on the dish. And, best of all, you have simply to fill and pack it, and then leave it to its own devices. The result is the best ice cream you ever ate.

Five sizes, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $3 and $4.

Basement.

BOOKS of Interest
At Peculiarly Low Prices

Summer doesn't in the least affect the activity that reigns in the Wanamaker Book Store. We keep closely in touch with the latest happenings in the publishing world, and all the newest and most sought for books are to be found on our counters.

In fact, Summer-time is apt to be rather more prolific of unusual book-buying opportunities than other seasons of the year. Buying as largely as we do, we are frequently able to absorb whole editions at fractional prices—and you reap the benefits therefrom. The following list of specially-priced books is due to just such operations:

The World of Chance. By William Dean Howells. Published at $1.50. Our price, 20c.

The Hundred and Other Stories. By Gertrude Hall. Published at $1. Our price, 20c.

Pearls of the Faith. By Sir Edwin Arnold. Published at $1. Our price, 20c.

Lyndell Sherburne. By Amanda M. Douglas. Published at $1.50. Our price, 25c.

The Bagpipers. By George Sand. Published at $1. Our price, 30c.

Gryll Grange. By Thomas Love Peacock. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend. Published at $1.50. Our price, 30c.

Headlong Hall and Nightmare Abbey. By Thomas Love Peacock. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend. Published at $1.50. Our price, 30c.

The First of the Bourbons, 1589-1595. By Lady Catherine Jackson. 2 vols., octavo, $6. Our price, $1.50.

A Short History of Art. By Francis H. Turner, B. A. Fully illustrated, with copies of the most famous paintings and sculptures. New edition, large 8vo, half bound, gilt top. A clear and succinct account of the art of various nations, especially of the middle ages and the Renaissance. $3.25. Our price, 80c.

Twenty Years of Congress. By James G. Blaine. From Lincoln to Garfield, with a review of the years which led to the Political Revolution of 1860. Two illustrated, cloth-bound octavo volumes. Published at $7.50. Our special price, $2.50.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Rendered into English verse by Edward Fitzgerald; with 41 full-page drawings, by Florence Lundberg. Beautifully printed on toned paper; small quarto, $3. Our price, $1.65.

Hurd Wynne, Free Quaker. Illustrated with photogravures by Howard Pyle, reproductions of contemporary prints and views of present scenes. Fine paper, deckel edges. 2 vols., $3. Our price, $1.75.

The Pilgrim's Progress. By John Bunyan. Introduction by Rev. H. R. Haweis. Illustrated Edition de Luxe. 14x11 in., $5. Our price, $1.35.

Grandma's Memories. By Mary D. Brine. Illustrated. Gilt edges. $1.50. Our price, 40c.

The Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green. 2 vols.; and Little Mr. Bouncer and Tales of College Life. By Cuthbert Bede. 3 vols. Illustrated by the Author. $2.50. Our price, $1.35.

Baboon Electrified. By Dr. A. Bleunard. Translated by Frank L. White. Illustrated by Montader. Published at $2.50. Our price, 65c.

An Awful Alphabet; Thirty humorous drawings and amusing jingles. Cover in color; 7x9 in.; boards. $1. Our price, 35c.

The Blackberries. Thirty delightful humorous drawings in color, by E. W. Kemble. Showing the Picksaninies in society and their droll adventures with the sports and pastimes of the day. 9¼x12 in. $1. Our price, 25c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

A Small Lot of
SUITS for Big Men

Big men often have to pay big prices to get clothing to fit them.

Today we make big price-concessions to bring big men in for some excellent summer suits that only big men can wear.

The Suits are of all-wool black or blue serge or cheviot. The sort that wears splendidly for two seasons.

Prices were $10 to $15.

Today choose for
$7.50 a suit

Sizes range from 40 to 46 chest measure.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

MEN'S TROUSERS
$2.50, Worth $3.50 to $5.

Trousers get hard wear in summer. The coat and vest fare better, and with a new pair of trousers one can almost start the suit over again, and be well dressed through August.

The last day of July finds us with an anxiety to turn odd lots into dollars before the store closes—hence this stirring good news for men.

Trousers of fancy cheviots, striped flannels, neat striped worsteds and blue serges; worth $3.50 to $5; today at $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

An Under-priced Group of
Boys' CLOTHING

Little lots like those told of below are constantly being turned up during the process of stock-righting. Their smallness in numbers is no discredit—it is rather an indication of their popularity. But it makes them unpopular with *us*, and has an astonishing effect on the price. Thus:

At $2, from $5—Twenty-five Double-breasted Knee-Trouser Suits, of mixed cheviots; 15 and 16-year sizes only. A rare opportunity for boys of these ages.

At $3, from $5 to $7.50—Sixty Bicycle Suits, in fancy cheviots; sizes 7 to 10 years.

At $3, from $5 to $7.50—Seventy-five Vestee Suits, in serges and cheviots; broken lots; sizes 3, 4 and 5 years.

$3, from $4.50 to $9—Seventy-five Sailor Suits, of serge and cheviots; all sizes from 3 to 7 years in the lot.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Madras
SHIRTS for $1

This is a collection of about six hundred Shirts such as sell regularly for $1.50 and $2. Made by one of the best shirt-makers in the business. Of excellent madras, in good variety of patterns, in all the popular colors.

All sizes, up to 18; and the big man will find that these shirts are cut big all over in proportion. Many big men think such shirts as these are not to be had ready-made. Here they are; and at a decisive bargain.

One pair of detachable cuffs with each shirt. $1.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Madras
Batswing TIES
3 for 25c

Cool and fresh-looking ties, in the batswing shape, with square or pointed ends; made of best imported and domestic madras.

Just the ties that every man wants by the dozen, to wear with summer shirts. 3 for 25c.

Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Underwear
and Hosiery

Quality in summer underwear is particularly important. To be at once cool and serviceable, requires the most expert skill in both making and selecting.

To be also inexpensive requires the most masterful accomplishment.

Here are four items that tell how well the Wanamaker stocks combine these three greatest of virtues:

Underwear—

At 75c each—French balbriggan shirts; long or short sleeves; drawers to match, seats reinforced, and two lengths of inseam.

At $1 each—Extra light-weight natural colored French merino shirts or drawers; shirts, long or short sleeves; drawers, short or regular length inseam, with seats reinforced.

Half Hose—

At 25c a pair—Imported cotton half hose; fine gauge; black, tan, navy or cadet blue and cardinal; silk embroidered fronts.

At 50c a pair—Fine lisle thread half hose, in a variety of fancy designs; striped, striped with embroidery, embroidered fronts, open-work with silk embroidery; a multitude of pretty patterns.

Broadway.

Girls' Shirt Waists
At Half, or Less

Girls of 10 to 12 years only are interested in this announcement. But for them there's good choosing among these pretty shirt waists of percale and white striped lawn, that were formerly 50c and $1 each. The limitation in size has had a marked effect on the price—

25c each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's SUMMER DRESSES
At Half Price

Perhaps we had too many of these fine dresses by usual store standards. But Wanamaker's provides lavish selection always. That is one of the characteristics which you must appreciate in this store. Even those who buy late can depend on finding satisfying selection here.

The loss of the clean-up is a small matter after pleasing our public so thoroughly.

Today we cut in two all prices on these imported and domestic dresses. They include dresses of organdies, Foulard silks, yachting suits of white flannel, and Eton suits of white mohair.

Every woman who loves cool and dainty Summer dresses will be glad to add one or two of these smartest of the season's gowns to her wardrobe. For their beauty first; then because there is only half price to pay.

These hints of them:

Figured Organdy Dresses, were $22.50 to $56; now $11.25 to $28.
Foulard Silk Dresses, were $25 to $60; now $12.50 to $30.
Mohair Eton Suits, were $21 to $47; now $10 to $23.50.
Striped Flannel Suits, were $47 to $60; now $23.50 to $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES

Trotting and Pacing Favorites First in Meeting at Columbus.

FAST TIME IN THE 2:20 PACE

In This Race Audubon Boy Was Forced to Beat His Record—Driving on the State Tracks.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 30.—The racing at the Grand Circuit meeting to-day was of a high order, and the crowd was much larger than that of yesterday, although the intense heat continued. Two favorites were successful, but the 2:20 trot went to a third choice.

The 2:20 pace,' a $5,000 early closing stake, brought out such good ones as Audubon Boy, Star Pugh, Captain Brino, Shadow Chimes, and Helen D. Audubon Boy was installed favorite, the pools averaging $50 to $40 on the field. Captain Brino showed a world of speed in the first heat, leading all the way. Dick Lee and Helen D. forced him to the three-quarter pole, when he came away very fast. He was a sure winner at the seven-eighths pole, and Fox did his best to slow him up before he reached the wire, but the mile was paced in 2:07½, the fastest time of the day. The effort was too much for the Brino horse and Audubon Boy went out and won the next three heats, reducing his record from 2:09¾ to 2:08¼.

Star Pugh, winner at Detroit and Cleveland, was driven hard in the third and fourth heats, but could not reach the favorite. Shadow Chimes was never a factor. Summary:

2:20 class, pace; purse, $5,000.

Audubon Boy, b. h., by J. Audubon, (Hudson)	4	1	1
Captain Brino, blk. h., (Fox)	1	2	3
Star Pugh, ch. g., (Lockwood)	7	3	2
Dick Lee, b. h., (Lyman)	2	4	6
John H., b. g., (Munson)	6	6	5
Helen D., b. m., (Mahoney)	3	5	4
Shadow Chimes, br. h., (Geers)	8	7	4
Braden, b. h., (Miller)	5	5	dis.
Charlie Downing, ch. m., (Huston)	9	dr.	
Laura McChord, g. m., (Shockency)	dis.		

Time—2:07½; 2:10¼; 2:08¾; 2:08¾.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

Charlie Mac., ch. g., by McKinney, (Durfee & McHenry)	4	1	1
Porto Rico, b. h., (Johnson)	1	2	2
Reelected, g. h., (Macey)	3	3	3
Marique, ch. g., (Kenney)	5	5	4
Al K., br. h., (Turner)	6	6	5
Thrillinella, b. h., (Hebel)	tr.	dr.	
Maggie Y., br. m., (Valendiney)	7	dis.	

Time—2:15¼; 2:13¼; 2:16¾; 2:17.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

Ebba, g. m., by Red Wilkes, (Winnings)	1	1	1
Henrietta, blk. m., (Young)	2	2	2
Effie G., b. m., (Walker)	3	4	5
Hydrodine, ch. h., (Hancock)	5	3	3
Sphinx Lassie, b. m., (Turner)	6	5	6
Uneonta, ch. m., (Olney)	7	5	4
Col. Clary, b. g., (Hubbell)	4	7	dr.
Improve, ch. h., (Wisman)	8	dr.	

Time 2:14¼; 2:14½; 2:15¾.

Other Harness Racing Results.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—The first races of the Trotting Association were held at Island Park to-day. A good attendance and perfect track marked the opening events of a four days' meet. The third race was unfinished. Summaries:

2:14 Class.—Pacing; Governor's Stakes; purse, $1,000.

Prince A., br. g., by Prince, (Tyson)	1	1	1
Berdina, b. m., (Mills)	4	2	2
Henry P., b. g., (Van Auken)	2	3	4
Jack Harding, b. g., (Sayles)	5	4	3
Alberta, b. m., (Hitchcock)	3	5	6
Belle Cannon, b. m., (Biggs)	6	6	6
Hunero, blk. g., (McDonald)	dis.		

Time—2:13; 2:13½; 2:13¾.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Gen. Shafter, g. g., by Haw Patch, (Snyder)	6	7	1
Hilda King, ch. m., (Earnest)	1	1	2
Avon, b. m., (Van Auken)	3	2	8
Little Patsey, br. g., (Painton)	2	3	6
You May, b. s., (Earing)	4	4	5
Bonnie May, blk. m., (Titlow)	5	8	5
S. S., ro. g., (Swan)	7	6	4
Mrs. Brown, b. m., (Channel)	8	5	3
Ned H. Woodnut, b. g., (Haight)	9	5	dis.

Time—2:20¾; 2:19; 2:20¾; 2:20¾; 2:23.

2:24 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500. (Unfinished.)

Don Derby, ch. g., (Allen)	1	11	5
Nancy Roy, ch. m., (Hayden)	8	2	1
Nellie S., b. m., (McDonald)	2	9	3
Emily May, b. m., (Van Buskirck)	12	7	10
Miss Irma, ch. m., (Burch)	11	10	8
Maud M., ch. m., (Hendricson)	7	8	6
Nellie Wilkes, b. m., (Hartman)	3	3	4
Mary's Own, blk. m., (Hallenbeck)	10	4	7
Rosetta, s. m., (Smith)	3	1	2
Duke Sheldon, b. g., (Sheldon)	6	6	9
Webster G., blk. g., (Cummings)	5	12	dr
Starlight Chimes, b. s., (Titlow)	5	dis	
Miser, b. g., (Dougery)	Dr.		
Don Criss, b. g., (Davis)	Dr.		
Strathieen, b. m., (Doble)	Dr.		
Lucy Heyer, b. m., (Tatem)	Dis.		
Red Rock, b. g., (Higbight)	Dis.		
Strychnine, blk. m., (Roberts)	Dis.		
Erastus, ro. g., (Nichols)	Dis.		
Rex, ch. g., (Atkinson)	Dis.		
Pauline G., blk. m., (Perrin)	Dis.		
Aryean, b. g., (Brinkerhoff)	Dis.		

Time—2:13¾; 2:16¾; 2:13¾.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 30.—The trotting and pacing meeting at the Broadhead Driving Park, New Paltz, opened today with two races on the card. Both were well contested. In the last heat of the first race, Sarina fell, and was distanced.

Cute, the guideless pacer, went a mile in 2:12, going the last half in 1:01¼.

In both the trotting events the favorites, Mabel D. and Marianna, were badly beaten. Summaries:

2:27 trotters and 2:30 pacers; purse, $300.

King Roy, blk. g., (O'Brien)	1	1	1
Lissie B., g. g., (Burdick)	2	2	3
Ralph Stanton, b. g., (Clancey)	5	4	2
Mabel D., ch. m., (Rumsey)	6	3	4
William R., s. g., (Goble)	3	5	6
Miss Hogan, ch. m., (Nolan)	4	6	5
Trap Rock, r. g., (Francisco)	7	7	8
Maud Bell, b. m., (Thompson)	10	9	7
Jeffry, ch. h., (Murray)	8	10	10
Walter H., b. g., (Haney)	11	8	9
Sarina, blk. m., (Wales)	9	6	dis.

Time—2:23¼; 2:23¾; 2:22¾.

2:14 trotters and 2:17 pacers; purse, $300.

Walter H., b. g., (O'Brien)	5	1	1
Burtona, blk. m., (Strong)	1	3	2
Kenneth, b. g., (Smith)	2	4	4
Clover, b. m., (Coates)	4	2	3
Walter M., ch. s., (Squire)	3	5	dis.
Marianna, blk. m., (Cameron)	6	dr.	

Time—2:19½; 2:20¾; 2:20¾; 2:18¼.

NASHUA, N. H., July 30.—The midsummer light harness meeting of the Nashua Fair Association opened at the Driving Park this afternoon. Of the three events on the card, two were won in straight heats. The surprise of the afternoon occurred in the 2:29 pace, the talent picking Bob Fitz as a 2 to 1 favorite, with Roland Reed, the winner of the race, as second choice. A. W. McElroy of Chicago made his début as starting judge on an Eastern track. The summaries:

2:29 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Roland Reed, blk. g., by Kiser, (Beaver)	1	1	1
Bob Fitz, ro. h., (Holmes)	7	2	2
The Governess, b. m., (Sunderlin)	8	3	2
Ruth Leyburn, b. m., (Winch)	2	5	4
Marguerite, b. m., (Brewster)	3	4	6
Chum Roy, ch. g., (Herrick)	4	9	8
Brownstone, b. g., (Littlefield)	5	7	5
Doris, ch. m., (Whitney)	10	6	7
Little Peter, g. g., (Cox)	6	8	9
Kimball, b. g., (Wilbur)	9	dis.	

Time—2:24½; 2:19¼; 2:19½.

3:22 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Thorpe, b. g., by Alexander, (Brewster)	1	1	1
Earl W., b. g., (Westcott)	3	4	2
Nimrod, b. g., (Cox)	5	2	3
May Queen, b. m., (Sunderlin)	4	3	4
Fink W., ch. g., (McAuliffe)	2	5	ds

Time—2:18¼; 2:17¼; 2:16¾.

3:28 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Sara Avis, b. g., by Silverthorne, (White)	1	5	2
Maude D., b. m., by Dick Eddy, (Cook)	3	2	1
Peruno, b. g., by Peru, (Richardson)	4	1	4
Nicol D., b. g., (Miller)	2	4	3
Meador Girl, b. m., (Sayles)	6	5	4
Alice E., ch. m., (Newvest)	5	dis	

Time—2:23¼; 2:22½; 2:22½; 2:23¼; 2:24¼.

GOLFERS GOING TO HOLLYWOOD.

Nearly One Hundred Entries for the Open Tournament on Friday and Saturday.

Entries for the two-day professional and amateur golf tournament to be held Friday and Saturday on the Hollywood Golf Club links, near Long Branch, closed last night with the Secretary of the club, Thomas J. O'Donohue. The opening event on Friday will be a thirty-six-hole medal-play round, in which seven money prises, aggregating $425, will be divided, amateurs, if they win, to take the equivalent in plate.

Nearly 100 entries have been received, which far exceeds original expectations. Among the leading professionals are Willie Anderson, open champion, Pittsfield Country Club; Willie Smith and David Bell, Midlothian, Chicago; R. B. Wilson, Sarasota; Alexander H. Findlay and Bernard Nichols, Boston; Isaac A. Mackie, Fox Hills; Willie F. Davis, Apawamis; W. H. Way, Cleveland; David Brown, Oakland; J. T. Brett, Tuxedo; Willie Kirk, Knollwood; Alexander Campbell, Brookline; Willie Dunn, Innis Arden; A. G. Griffiths, Westbrook; George Lawson, Seabright; Willie Norton, Deal; Alexander Patrick, Century Country Club; James G. Campbell, Philadelphia Country; George Low, Ekwanok; David Hunter, Baltusrol; John Shippen, Marine and Field; Willie Tucker, Ardsley; F. H. Greatorex, Larchmont; August Schlitz, Brooklawn; David Bail, Point Judith; John Forman, Westfield; John Reid, Atlantic City; Matthew H. Brown, Springhaven; Richard Speckman, Westchester Golf.

Among the amateurs there is equally as fine a representation of local lights, some of the more prominent being Findlay Douglas, the metropolitan champion; Charles H. Seeley, the new Connecticut champion; F. W. Mens, Pierre A. Arcal and Amos T. Dwight, Seabright; John Smith and Mortimer M. Singer, Fox Hills; Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton; S. O. Vanderpoel, Jr., Rockaway; Chauncey H. Murphy, Irving Brokaw, Frank H. Croker, and Charles E. F. McCann, Deal; Bland Bullard, Hugh K. Toler, C. W. O'Connor, and Arthur T. Stern, Hollywood; John G. Bates and R. L. Redfield, Westchester; H. A. Ayres and Frank W. Sanger, Monmouth Beach; Howard Giffin, East Orange; Dr. Le Roy B. Culver, Jersey City.

The nine-hole course at Hollywood has a playing length of 3,147 yards, some of the tees having been placed back to give greater distance. The bogey score for the nine holes is 41 strokes, while 38 would be classed as par golf.

THREE FAVORITES WON.

Highlander, an Added Starter, Won Montauk Stakes in Driving Finish at Brighton Beach.

Three favorites were successful at Brighton Beach yesterday—All Gold at 5 to 2, Eloim at 8 to 5, and Utopian at 7 to 5. The track had dried out on top, but was dead and slow close to the rail. The weather was unbearably hot, but a good-sized crowd enjoyed the day's sport.

The Montauk Stakes for two-year-olds at five and one-half furlongs was the fixture decided, and it furnished a pretty race. Hyphen and Homestead were scratched, but Highlander was added, and, with Landry up, proved the winning combination. Major Dangerfield was a strong favorite at 7 to 5, with Fly Wheel second choice at 3 to 1. Highlander was well backed, however, at 6 and 7 to 1.

There was a long delay at the start, but they were finally sent off to a fair start, with the favorite in front. Albert and Highlander raced right up to time, however, and the three drawing away from the others ran neck and neck for half a mile. At this point Albert was done, and Highlander, drawing clear, led Major Dangerfield into the stretch. The latter was hardly up to a bruising race, however, and while Burns sat down and rode one of his best finishes, he could not get to Highlander, who won, driving, by three parts of a length. Lombre, the outsider in the betting, ran into third money, two lengths away. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles; selling. Tavsta, 105, (Sims,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Irene Lindsay, 100, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Balloon, 105, (Smith,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Ann Darling, The Golden Prince, Flara, Edgefield, and Boojum also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. All Gold, 136 pounds, (Burns,) 5 to 2 and even, won; Gold Fox, 122, (McGinn,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; St. Finnan, 118, (Michaels,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:15 1-5. Dr. Preston, Knight of the Bronx, and Himself also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and an eighth miles. Smoke, 106, (O'Connor,) 12 to 5 and out, won; Ogden, 106, (Shaw,) 1 to 3 and out, second; Harry McCoun, 106, (Booker,) 30 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:52.

FOURTH RACE.—The Montauk Stakes; five and one-half furlongs. Highlander, 110 pounds, (Landry,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Major Dangerfield, 102, (Burns,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Lombre, 107, (Beauchamp,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Flywheel, Leonid, and Albert also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; selling. Eloim, 104 pounds, (McGinn,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 5, won; Fenian, 104, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Animosity, 99, (G. Thompson,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:44 1-5. The Amazon, Blueaway, Royal Sterling, and Philma Paxton also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Utopian, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Cast Iron, 110, (Landry,) 7 to 2 and even, second; Octcroon, 107, (Mounce,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Bella C. Rosenfeld, Le Moyne, Chief, Iridiscent, Olenka, Dinna Forget, May Harrison, and H. Hesterberg also ran.

To-day's Brighton Beach Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and over; selling; $600 added; mile and seventy yards. Intrusive, 112 pounds; Jere Black, 102; Anecdote, 92; Island Prince, 112; Disturber, 109; In Shot, 92; Almosity, 92; Royal Sterling, 112; Presanal, 99; Cresson, 102; Bounteous, 99; Craven, 99.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; $600 added; special weights with allowances to maidens; five and a half furlongs. Francesco, 110 pounds; Hot Bird, 100; Disadvantage, 107; Star of the West, 107; Cassville, 103; Byrne of Roscrea, 110; Almosity, 92; Twilight, 107; Sombrero, 110; Montana Pioneer, 107.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds; $600 added; mile and a sixteenth. Monarka, 118 pounds; Ethics, 100; Bedeck, 93; Tom Kenny, 100; Arden, 97; Chaos, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and over, $1,000 added, allowances; mile and a furlong. Latson, 106 pounds; Ogden, 101; Intrusive, 111; All Gold, 111; Watercure, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and over, selling, $600 added; six furlongs. Kid, 96 pounds; Shiftless, 103; Morokanta, 110; Guileless, 109; Touraine, 107; Fonsolee, 110; Sadducee, 115; Ante Up, 92; Connie, 87; Hops, 104; Robert Metcalf, 108; James J. Corbett, 102; Broadysmash, 100; Twilight, 102; Pleasant Sail, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—For hurdlers and steeplechasers at welter weights, $600 added; mile and a half. The Chamberlain, 154 pounds; Double Dummy, Islington, Hawk, Champagne, Perion, Heroics, and Musician, 153 each.

Stake Boat Captain Causes Trouble.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30.—A four days' regatta under the auspices of the Buffalo Yacht Club began to-day on a course staked off in Lake Erie just off this port. The races were over a triangular course, three miles to each leg, sailed twice over, making eighteen miles.

Merry Thought of Toronto won the special class. Chinook, a new boat from Hamilton, in the forty-foot class, finished over four minutes ahead of Clytie, also a Hamilton boat.

The wind had increased to twenty-five miles an hour when the 30-footers got under way. Eight boats started. After five of the yachts had passed the flag at the first turn, the man anchored there evidently became alarmed at the big sea that the wind was kicking up, as he lifted his anchor and put into the harbor. The last three boats, being unable to find the stake, gave up the race. They entered a protest. The finishes, with elapsed times, follow:

Special Class.—Merry Thought, Toronto, 2:21:35; Vreda, Toronto, 2:25:57; Surprise, Detroit, 2:37:05; Aggie, Toronto, 2:48:20.

Forty-Foot Class.—Chinook, Hamilton, 2:25:55; Clytie, Hamilton, 2:29:40; Vivia, Hamilton, 2:40:20; Vedette, Toronto, 2:48:45.

Thirty-foot Class.—Palarope, Toronto, 2:39:45; Verona, Sandusky, Ohio, 2:40:45; Hazard, Hamilton, 2:48:50; Lucinda, Sandusky, 2:44:55.

GOODWOOD RACE MEET OPENS.

O'Donovan Rossa, at 66 to 1, Won the Stewards Cup.

LONDON, July 30.—A. M. Singer's O'Donovan Rossa won the Stewards' Cup, (value 300 sovereigns,) for three-year-olds, distance five furlongs and 140 yards, at the Goodwood race meeting to-day. Le Blizon was second, and Forfarshire, (Maher,) finished third. Twenty-eight horses ran.

The absence of members of the royal family from Goodwood to-day robbed the last fashionable race meet of the season of something of the brilliancy usually associated with it. A large crowd of fashionable people enjoyed the most sensational finish in the race for the Stewards' Cup seen in many years. Cassine set the pace, closely pressed by Forfarshire and Le Blizon, to the foot of the hill. The favorite, Stealaway, was never in the first flight. Close to home O'Donovan Rossa, (at 66 to 1 against,) drew out and won by a head. A short head separated second and third horses. Stealaway was fourth.

Duke of Westminster, (Maher,) won the Richmond Stakes, for two-year-olds, five furlongs and 140 yards. Game Chick, (L. Reiff,) came in second, and Flying Lemur was third.

Wentworth Tennis Tourney.

NEWCASTLE, N. H., July 30.—Six matches in the tennis tourney at the Wentworth were played this afternoon. While the playing was good, it was not brilliant. The doubles will begin to-morrow. Summaries:

Preliminary Round, Singles.—A. B. Alexander beat G. A. Bramwell, 6—1, 6—1; R. D. Little beat Barnard, 6—1, 6—2.

First Round.—J. S. Sharry beat O. Cryder, 9—8, 6—2, 6—4; R. Pemballow beat D. Braman, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3; C. L. Calder beat H. A. Peabody, 6—4, 6—4.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

and all others that make frequent visits to the wash tub should be fastened by the

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because it is the only fastener that does not break, rust or bend. It is light enough for the airiest lawn, and strong enough for the stiffest pique.

Made in sizes 3 and 4. If your dealer does not keep them, send 10 cts. for a sample card. Say whether white or black.

SNAP HOOK AND EYE CO., 377 Broadway, N. Y. City.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Loses Again to Boston—The Brooklyns Win from Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 30.—After losing three straight games to the Bostons in New York, the New Yorks were again defeated in the baseball game here to-day. The contest was decidedly slow at the start, the players seemingly suffering from the effects of the heat. Long was a decided factor in the game. In the eighth inning it was his hit that sent the winning run across the plate, and a jumping catch of a hard liner from McBride's bat which enabled him to complete a fast double play undoubtedly saved the game for the Bostons.

The pitching of Taylor at best was but fair, four hits and a base on balls off his delivery netting the Bostons three runs in the fourth inning. Pittinger, the Boston pitcher, was taken from the box in the seventh inning after Taylor, Selbach, and Van Haltren had made hits, Van Haltren's drive going over the fence for a home run. Willis succeeded him, and forced in a run by giving a base on balls with the bases full. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
Long, ss.	0	1	1	4	0
Cooley, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Murphy, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Lowe, 3b.	1	1	1	0	1
Long, ss.	0	1	3	1	1
Moran, c.	1	2	5	0	0
Pittinger, p.	1	1	1	3	0
Willis, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	5	10	27	11	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Selbach, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Strang, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Hickman, ss.	0	2	2	5	0
McBride, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
Buelow, 3b.	0	1	0	6	1
Warner, c.	0	0	4	4	1
Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	14	0	0
Taylor, p.	1	1	3	3	2
Total.	4	9	24	22	2

Boston. . . . . 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 *—5
New York. . . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0—4

Earned runs—Boston, 1; New York, 2. Two-base hit—Moran. Home run—Van Haltren. Sacrifice hits—Strang and Murphy. Stolen bases—Demont, Cooley, Lowe, and Pittinger. Double plays—Strang, Hickman, and Ganzel; Long and Demont. Bases on balls—Off Pittinger, 3; off Taylor, 3; off Willis, 3. Struck out—By Pittinger, 4; by Taylor, 1; by Willis, 3. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN, 8; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

Barring a slight tendency to be wild, Kitson pitched an excellent game for Brooklyn against the Philadelphias yesterday at Washington Park. After the third inning the issue of the game was never in doubt, the Brooklyns winning easily by the score of 8 to 3. The Brooklyn outfield distinguished itself, fine running catches being easily the features of the game. Sheckard pulled down a foul close to the bleacheries, McCreery just managed to get his hands on a short fly by Orth, while Keeler, not to be outdone, after a hard sprint, captured a hit from Wolverton's bat close to the fence in right centre. Dahlen and McCreery also made timely hits, Dahlen sending in two runs in the third inning, McCreery doing likewise in the seventh. As Jennings was not able to play, Delehanty was taken in from left field to play first base and Barry sent to left field. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
W'rton, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Flick, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
D'hanty, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0
Jack'h, c.	0	1	4	0	1
Barry, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0
Cross, ss.	0	1	1	2	0
Orth, p.	0	0	2	0	2
Total.	0	3	24	6	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0
Keeler, rf.	2	2	4	0	0
Dykard, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Daly, 2b.	1	2	1	1	2
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	1	1
McCr'ry, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	3	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Kitson, p.	1	1	1	2	1
Total.	8	12	27	7	4

Philadelphia . . . . . 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—3
Brooklyn . . . . . 1 0 3 0 0 1 3 0 *—8

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hit—Orth. Stolen bases—Delehanty, (2,) Daly, (2,) and McCreery. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—By Kitson, 5; by Orth, 1. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Hit by pitched ball—By Orth, 1. Struck out—By Kitson, 4; by Orth, 4. Time of game—1:48. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, 3b.	1	1	1	0	1
Farley, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
B'kley, 1b.	1	1	5	1	0
W'rd, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Magoon, ss.	1	2	4	1	1
Bey, cf.	0	1	5	0	0
Fox, c.	2b.	0	1	5	0	0
Bergen, c.	1	2	3	0	0
Slimmel, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Guese, p.	0	0	1	1	0
*Peitz	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	4	10	27	5	2

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	1	1	5	0	1
Green, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Chance, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	9	3	0
Raymer, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1
McC'm'k, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Kahoe, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Taylor, p.	1	1	3	3	2
Total.	5	5	27	13	4

*Batted for Guese in ninth.

Cincinnati . . . . . 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—4
Chicago . . . . . 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Doyle, Taylor, and Bey. Three-base hit—Beckley. Stolen base—Dobbs. Double play—Magoon to Fox. First base on balls—Slimmel, 1; Guese, 4; Taylor, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Slimmel, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Guese, 1. Wild pitch—Guese. Time of game—1:40. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	49	32	.605
St. Louis	48	37	.565
Philadelphia	45	35	.563
Brooklyn	44	38	.537
Boston	38	40	.487
New York	34	40	.459
Cincinnati	32	48	.400
Chicago	34	54	.386

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Boston.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Philadelphia, 11; Cleveland, 5.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Providence, 1.
At Brockton—Brockton, 9; Worcester, 4.
At Toronto—Rochester, 18; Toronto, 7.
At Montreal—Buffalo, 8; Montreal, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 2; Ilion, 0.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 10; Troy, 4.

American League in St. Louis.

CHICAGO, July 30.—President Ban Johnson's reply to the reports from New York to the effect that the American League was "ready to give up the ghost," has made the unqualified announcement that the American League purposes to invade St. Louis not later than next Spring. It is known that an offer of $30,000 has been made the owners of the Milwaukee Club for their team and franchise by St. Louis capitalists, but this offer has been refused.

President Johnson made the announcement at the conclusion of a conference with Henry Killilea of Milwaukee, C. W. Somers of Cleveland, Vice President of the American League and owner of the Boston Club, and President Comiskey of the Chicago Club. Mr. Killilea confirmed the facts in the St. Louis offer, and said it was a bona fide bid on a cash basis, but that it had been declined.

When asked if it would not be a doubtful proposition to locate a rival club in the Mound City at a time when there is so much enthusiasm over the National League Club, President Johnson made the remark: "There will be no other club when we go there."

Referees' Notices.

NO. 235 WEST END AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and another, Defendants.—Action No. 4.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 31st day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point situated on the westerly side of West End Avenue distant thirty-six feet and five inches in a southerly direction from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-first Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue, and running thence westwardly and parallel with said street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to a point; thence southwardly and parallel with said avenue sixteen feet; thence eastwardly and again parallel with said street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to the westerly side of said avenue, and thence northwardly along the westerly side of said avenue sixteen feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 10th, 1901.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

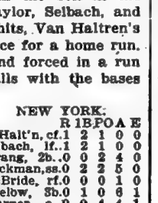

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs and disbursements, is $18,160.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
jy10-2aw3wW&S&jy31

Surrogate Notices.

WILLIAMS, HANNAH E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH E. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of January next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1901. ELLIS P. WILLIAMS, FLETCHER C. WILLIAMS, HENRY D. WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TAYLOR IN FIRST PLACE.

Colored Rider Leads in Cycling Championship Contest.

The two victories of Marshall Taylor at Manhattan Beach on Saturday and at the Madison Square Garden on Monday evening give the colored rider a decided lead in the competition for the professional cycling championship. Taylor has 17 points to Frank Kramer's 12 and Thomas Cooper's 10. The complete standing of the riders in the championship class to date, counting 4 points for first place, 3 for second, and 2 each for the two defeated riders in the semi-finals, is as follows:

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	P'ts.
Taylor, Marshall	4	0	1	17
Kramer, Frank	1	2	4	12
Cooper, Thomas	1	1	4	10
Fisher, John T.	2	0	0	8
Fenn, W. S.	0	3	1	7
Wilson, Lester	1	0	2	6
Gascoyne, T. J.	1	0	1	5
Freeman, H. B.	0	1	2	4
McFarland, F. A.	0	1	1	3
Kimble, Owen	0	0	2	2
Collett, George H.	0	0	1	1
Butler, Thomas	0	0	1	1
Hausman, E. C.	0	0	1	1

WALTHOUR'S EASY VICTORY.

Beat Fenn in Fifteen-Mile Motor Paced Cycle Race.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 30.—At the Coliseum board track to-night, in a 15-mile motor paced cycle race Bobby Walthour of Atlan

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1901

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TWELVE PAGES.

OVERCAPITALIZATION.

Those who are eagerly advocating the enactment of laws forbidding the overcapitalization of industrials are beginning to wonder whether, after all, they can give a definition of the term "overcapitalization" if called upon to do so. For example, the Industrial Commission seems to have about reached the conclusion that the United States Steel Corporation is "vastly overcapitalized." We are not prepared to discuss this point, for the good reason that it would not be a profitable use of limited space—and also for the better reason that if we were called upon to say in what overcapitalization consisted in this instance we should have great difficulty in doing so. That the plants of the corporation, if destroyed by fire, could be replaced at a cost much below that at which they were inventoried for purposes of the deal which combined them under one ownership and management will be conceded by all who know the facts. Perhaps they are worth more in operation than new mills and furnaces would be two, three, or five years hence. If so, their replacement value is not a safe or satisfactory standard of present valuation. There is a great temptation to plunge into an argument which opens invitingly as we proceed, but no good end would be served thereby.

The regulation of valuations for purposes of capitalization by law is very precarious business, attractive mainly to those with a propensity to "rush in where angels fear to tread." The idea that such regulation is necessary for the protection of the credulous and confiding investor is one which may be dismissed without fear that it merits other treatment. The purchasers of industrials represent only two classes; those who buy stocks of this character with their eyes open and know much better what they are about than the members of Congress can possibly know, or those who are speculators and buy them because they believe they can be subsequently sold again at a profit to other speculators who are less wise or less fortunate. Neither of these classes needs any legal protection, or would avail itself of such protection if offered. Moreover, the principle is wrong, and if carried out wherever it would apply would lead to the most unwarrantable interference with individual rights. Who shall say, for example, that a particular cow with a pedigree attested by the Herd Book, which we understand to be the bovine Debrett, is overcapitalized at $5,000, when an ordinary cow which will give nearly as much milk and may be much better tempered at milking time can be had for $30? The cow with a pedigree may not be worth to the average farmer as much as his farm and buildings, but perhaps she is to some one, and those who buy five-thousand-dollar cows are, as the rule, representatives of the class needing the least protection from a paternal Government. So it is with dogs and horses, and, indeed, everything out of the ordinary and for any reason deemed desirable by those with tastes different from the commonplace. Values are, after all, relative.

The Industrial Commission may make itself ridiculous if it meddles with this particular economic porcupine. But that it means to do so its preliminary report of last year and the line of its current investigations would seem to indicate very clearly. Should it do so it would do well to select some other illustration of the need of protection for the innocent investor against the tricks and devices of the wily promoter than the Steel Corporation offers. No business enterprise could have been launched with greater publicity than attended its flotation, or with a greater frankness in taking the public into the confidence of its organizers. Every essential fact and figure was published broadcast. The "water" was not surreptitiously injected. Curiously, the probable business and expected profits were estimated with great accuracy, and the promises made the public, so far as they can be considered promises, have been made good. It is not a fraud in any sense, and among the stockholders there is not one who can claim to have been misled or deceived by anything the promoters said or printed. Were it otherwise the person wronged would have recourse to the protection offered by the law, and could no doubt recover such damages as he could establish. The rule of caveat emptor applies very well to the flotation of overcapitalized enterprises, if there are any, and no other rule does.

WANTED, BACKBONE.

We venture at this moment to call the attention of the President of the United States to the extreme desirability and even necessity of a backbone if he wishes to preserve an important part of the Governmental organization for which he is responsible, and to the maintenance of which he is pledged by his express promises and by his public duty.

The laws and rules relating to appointments and promotions in the civil service are intended to enforce what is known as the merit system. The essential requirement of that system is that selections shall be made of the best applicants and that application shall be free and open. The test of merit that has been found by experiment extending over a long period and a great variety of positions to be the most practical and the fairest is the test of competitive examinations open to all, followed by probationary service. It is the testimony of responsible officers of the Government during the past eighteen years that this test has been efficient in direct and exact proportion to the fairness and good faith with which it has been applied.

Since Mr. McKINLEY came into office, there has been a steady and progressive tendency on the part of his subordinates to evade this system and to make appointments and promotions for political or personal favoritism. This tendency is distinctly due to the fact that Mr. McKINLEY has appointed his immediate subordinates in great degree for like motives of political favoritism. The consequences have been unfortunate and discreditable. It is very desirable that the tendency shall be checked. It is demoralizing the service. It is destroying accountability. It is debasing the standard of efficiency and of fidelity. It is bringing the President himself into disrepute and encouraging the politicians to regard his promises made to the whole country as of little worth and their own hold on him as stronger than his conscience can resist.

The only one who can put a stop to this is the President himself. The only way in which he can do it is by stiffening his backbone and firmly refusing any longer to tolerate the devices of the politicians. He cannot be unaware of them. They have been brought patiently and definitely to his attention in numerous instances during a long time. In the language of the street, an immediate and decisive reform is "up to" him.

HIGH SPEED AUTOMOBILES.

Full reports of the recent race of motor vehicles from Paris to Berlin warrant the belief that, so far as speed is concerned, the ultimate of practicable velocity has been attained. Some of the performances were remarkable, but they were chiefly instructive in showing that for vehicles designed to run upon common roads a very much lower speed than is easily attainable in the present state of the art of automobile building better meets the requirements of use. The impression obtains among experts that the records already made will never be lowered, and that racing under the conditions of the contest of this year is at an end. In their search for a racing machine, the manufacturers of automobiles have evolved a type of vehicle which is of no practical use and is almost as dangerous to the driver as to those who may chance to get in its way. There is very little business inducement to continue along this line, and the more the makers strive to build faster vehicles than those which have already made their records, the further they will deviate from the type of carriage which it pays to build. Another and scarcely less important consideration is found in the fact that the Paris-Berlin race demanded unusual precautions, and that to keep the 750 miles of road clear for the heavy vehicles which traversed them at express train speeds the necessary arrangements in the way of police and military control were more extensive and costly than were ever before found necessary in connection with a pacific demonstration. Even with these precautions fatal accidents were avoided more by good luck than by good management, and some occurred in spite of extreme vigilance. One motor vehicle covered 283 miles in 8½ hours, including the time lost in relatively slow running through towns, when it was necessary to have it preceded by an escort of police. The best time for long distance runs was 744 miles in 16 hours and 6 minutes, an average of forty-seven miles an hour. Short sections of road sufficiently straight and level to permit speeding were made at rates averaging from seventy to seventy-five miles an hour. The lowest of the records far exceeded the extreme limit of safety, and served to demonstrate the practically useless fact that vehicles can be run on common roads at speeds not often, if ever, attained on rails.

One of the dangers developed by the race, of which no account was or could be taken in advance, was the clouds of dust raised by the vehicles when moving at speeds very much lower than the highest attained in the record-making spurts. An experienced automobile amateur who saw the racers pass over one of the German roads says: "Even the touring car leaves in its wake a cloud of dust which obscures everything for several minutes, but when a racing vehicle passes like a tornado, it literally sweeps up the dust, and a car following behind finds itself in constant peril. The dust was chiefly the cause of the fatal accident at Rheims, when a boy ran out from behind a vehicle and was not seen by the driver of the car which followed until it was too late to save him. On approaching Berlin the driver of a Mercedes vehicle, who was accompanied by Count SCHWERIN, was in the wake of another car and consequently could see nothing for the dust. The leading car took a sharp turn, but the German vehicle continued straight ahead and crashed into a tree with terrific force. Count SCHWERIN had his arms and legs broken in several places and sustained a bad wound in the head. The driver fortunately escaped with a few bruises."

To provide for the inevitably large proportions of breakdowns from one cause or another, each competitor in the Paris-Berlin race entered several vehicles, in the hope that at least one would get through and make the record for its type. Of the 110 motor vehicles which started from Paris, 22 gave out before completing the first day's stage of 283 miles.

That any got through in condition to resume the run is surprising, considering the nature of the shocks and strains to which a vehicle driven at so furious a gait over even a good wagon road is necessarily subjected. To build a vehicle capable of such a service is certainly a triumph of mechanical skill, but neither it nor the service is practical. In this race the tires, usually regarded as the weak point of an automobile running on air cushions, gave no especial trouble. The jamming of moving parts, the breaking of springs, and the general demoralization of the mechanism accounted for most of the withdrawals not due to collisions. It is interesting that out of the total number started, only forty-five reached Berlin in time to claim a position. How many of them got there ultimately we do not know.

Perhaps the best result which has attended the great race is found in the experience the manufacturers of vehicles of this character have been able to gain from it. Such tests are well calculated to develop the weak points in motor-car mechanism, and nothing is so sure an index of progress in manufacturing as a large scrap pile. Whether it has assisted in the development of the type of motor vehicle which will meet the requirements of the average man, who does not want to run amuck and strew his course with the mangled remains of his fellow-citizens, and who cannot divest himself of the idea that his own life is not insured at its full value, we shall be better able to judge in another year than at the moment.

THE KATIPUNAN.

Col. KENNON, U. S. A., contributes to the current number of The North American the most circumstantial and interesting account we have seen of "the Katipunan of the Philippines," the secret society by means of which AGUINALDO was for so long a time able to keep going the insurrection against the United States in Luzon. Col. KENNON does not deal with the society or its work at all in the spirit of a "closet philosopher." On the contrary, his temper is that of a soldier who has been greatly tried by his subject and has no patience with it. This state of mind may invalidate some of his conclusions, but it does not clearly lessen the value of his facts.

The Katipunan is now nine years old, having been founded in July, 1892, as a secret society opposed to Spain, by the Tagals of the Province of Manila. The ruling motive of its organization may be said to have been hatred of the friars, and its professed objects were to diminish their power, and to secure for the archipelago, or rather for Luzon, the reforms which had then lately been promised to Cuba. These objects were so popular that, four years after its beginning, the membership of the society was reported to be from 12,000 to 15,000. Its membership was from the lowest classes, only one educated Filipino, a doctor, being among the early members. It fell under the control of AGUINALDO in 1896. According to Col. KENNON, the cause of that patriot's original activity was an intimation that the Spanish Government was about to arrest him. Within five days the insurgents had taken possession of every town in the province. But, when the Spaniards collected themselves and undertook to put down the insurrection, it seems that the Tagals could offer little more resistance to them in the open field than more lately to the Americans, so that in eight months the insurrection, as a military power, had been annihilated. Col. KENNON takes a very different view of the settlement from that taken, for example, by Senator HOAR. He insists that, by the concluding treaty, AGUINALDO accepted the indemnity of $800,000, of which half was paid, as an equivalent for surrendering all arms, betaking himself abroad and ceasing to make trouble for the Spanish rulers.

It is quite the same organization, under quite the same personal motives and personal direction, and neither the Filipino soldiery nor what there is of Filipino public opinion, which has made so much trouble for us. The Katipunan has gained and kept its influence by sheer terror, and of the means it has employed our latest authority gives some horrifying instances. But he leaves every hope that the capture of AGUINALDO is the collapse of the organization, while he represents that Filipino as a mere self-seeking adventurer, and goes far toward making good his characterization. In fact, AGUINALDO'S recent behavior has mostly silenced his American apologists, whether in Lincoln or in Worcester. The manner in which he was conciliated by the Americans rather disgusted even those who were ignorant or careless of the manner in which he had been "squared" by the Spaniards. It is quite impossible to imagine EPAMINONDAS, or WILLIAM TELL, or GEORGE WASHINGTON, or any other of the historical patriots to whom our anti-imperialistic friends have delighted to liken him, as the hero of either of those transactions.

HOW TO MAKE THE NEGRO THRIFTY.

The owners of Southern sawmills and turpentine stills are discussing the plan of an agreement to cut down the average wages of the negroes employed in their industries. This action is proposed, not because the state of the market for lumber and naval stores is such as to demand a reduction of producing costs, but because it is deemed necessary for the inculcation of habits of industry and thrift on the part of the negro that he shall have to do more work than now for less pay. The argument advanced in support of this proposition is substantially as follows: The negro is shiftless and without the ambition which prompts the white man to earn more than he requires for his immediate support and to accumulate the surplus for future use and enjoyment. In consequence of the voluntary increase in the wage scales made during the past year, the negro can now earn as much in five days as he formerly earned in six. Consequently, instead of working six days and having something to put in the savings bank at the end of the week, he only works an average of five days, seeing no advantage in industry when its earnings exceed his immediate needs. Ergo, if he received six times as much wages per day as now, he would then work only one day a week. The inconvenience and loss resulting to the employer from the readiness of the negro to remain away from his work if not thereby deprived of necessary support are so serious that to discourage voluntary idleness the plan is proposed of cutting his daily wage down to a point so low that he must work six days in the week to live. The thesis is that as the unit of wage is increased the negro will reduce the amount of work he does to keep his earnings practically constant at the point at which he has learned from experience he can live, which is nonsense.

This is a practical illustration of the "superior intelligence" of the average Southern white man in dealing with the negro, whom he alone "understands." It does not seem to have occurred to the owners of sawmills and turpentine stills that it would be a good plan to recognize differences in negroes and adopt a system by which industry and thrift would be encouraged. Regarded as a class, the negroes are open to the objection that it needs very little to divert them from their work; but we are by no means sure that white men are not sometimes more thoughtful of their own pleasure than of their employers' interests. The plan of individual contracts would probably emphasize the differences which exist among the negroes, and if this was intelligently and justly followed we have no doubt that those capable of improvement would quickly improve, and that those incapable of subordinating personal indulgence to self-interest might be weeded out of the industrial organizations which they demoralize. The negroes will never improve if the worst traits of the least industrious and moral of the race are accepted as fixing the standards for all who have the misfortune to be born black. There has been too much of this wholesale classification of negroes, and its result has been to discourage and obstruct in every possible way the tendencies to progress which a wiser policy would have fostered and stimulated. The reluctance of the negro to organize unions and put his interests under the control of professional labor leaders makes him the best kind of a workman on whom to test the individual contract plan; and that all of his race are incapable of appreciating the advantages of the opportunities it offers for self-improvement we shall hesitate to believe without better evidence than has yet been given.

Time for Late Corn Crops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that the Western farmers should replant their corn, now that they have got rains. They can gain a week's time in sprouting by soaking the seed in water over night. The season is six weeks late this year on everything in the farming line, and the Winter will be equally late in coming. There is yet time enough for a corn crop to ripen, even if it be a small one.

I have sweet corn in my garden planted with soaked seed on July 19. It is now four inches high. I expect to eat sweet corn from it before cold weather comes.

JERSEY FARMER.

North Bergen, N. J., July 28, 1901.

NUGGETS.

For Years.

"There is one way that King Edward can keep his chaplains busy."

"What way?"

"Praying for a long reign."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Time Always Gets Its Revenges.

Here's a little truth sublime,
Full of wisdom deep:
No man's ever beaten time
By stealing it from sleep.
—Philadelphia Record.

There's Nothing Like Advertising.

Don't you think that college professor has some very remarkable ideas?" said one Chicago man.

"Of course, he has," answered the other. "That's all right. I take it that the college business needs advertising, the same as any other."—Washington Star.

The Officious Policeman.

"Hey, there!" shouted the park policeman. "Keep off th' grass! Watch out r'r that wheel! Hi, put that bench back where y' got it an' move on! Don't walk on them flowers! Keep y'r han's off that statue! Hey, git off th' grass!"

"Henry," sighed the girl with the red shawl, "didn't we come away from home and forget our balloon?"—Denver Times.

UNDER THE APPLE TREES.

A shimmering sheen of sunlight,
A flutter of leaves that gleam,
A twinkling dance of sun-flecked grass,
As I idly rock and dream.

A full sweet calm, like the ocean,
With only a bird-song clear,
While the singer tilts on a swinging bough,
With a heart that knows no fear.

The glimmer of brilliant blossoms
Half seen through the bending trees,
And the flitting flash of a butterfly
As he floats on the spicy breeze.

And far above through the leafage,
A wonderful sky of blue,
With a soft white cloud, like thistle down,
Which the wayside gardens strew.

A shimmering sheen of sunlight,
A flutter of leaves that gleam,
A tranquil rest from the world of care,
As I idly rock and dream.

LYDIA KENDALL FOSTER.

GENERAL WOOD ARRIVES

He Greatly Improves in Health After Sailing from Cuba.

Everything on the Island Moving Smoothly, Says the Governor General—Noted Cubans Arrive.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of Cuba, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Morro Castle from Havana. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wood, their three children, Surgeon Major D. G. Laine, and three nurses. Gen. Wood, while still weak and ill, is said to have undergone a remarkable improvement on his way from Havana to this city. He was taken on board the steamer at Havana on a litter. Yesterday he was able to walk down the gangway with the aid of a friend on either side.

He left the steamer at Quarantine and boarded the steamer Kanawha, upon which he will make a trip along the New England coast. The party were met at Quarantine by Cyrus Field Judson, brother-in-law of Gen. Wood. The General and his family were separated at Quarantine, Mrs. Wood not being a yellow fever immune. She will remain as the guest of Dr. Doty until to-morrow, when the official term of quarantine will have expired. Then she and her children will join her husband.

Gen. Wood was not in condition to grant an extended interview to the reporters who met the steamer down the bay. He said, however, that everything was going smoothly in Cuba. The convention for the compiling of the election laws had almost finished its labors; after that is accomplished elections will come in their proper order. He said it would still require about eight months to prepare for turning the Government over to the people of the island.

"The Cuban people have been most kind to me in my illness," said the General. "Messages, letters, and telegrams were received daily from all parts of the island. I was carried aboard the steamer six hours before her regular sailing hour, in order to avoid the fatigue and excitement of leave-taking. A gathering of about fifty prominent citizens of Havana were there to tell me good-bye, however. They expressed the kindliest solicitude, and filled my staterooms with flowers.

"In this gathering were a number of prominent politicians who have been in times gone by opposed to me in many ways. I feel very grateful for the sympathy shown me."

It has not yet been decided what Gen. Wood's future movements will be, that depending largely upon the condition of his health.

Among the other passengers on the Morro Castle was Gen. Carlos Garcia y Veles, son of the late Calixto Garcia, the Cuban insurgent leader. Gen. Wood made him Inspector General of Cuban Penal Institutions, and he comes here partly on private business and also to inspect the State prisons at Sing Sing, Trenton, and other places.

Speaking of his native island, Gen. Garcia said that the burdensome duties on sugar and tobacco threatened the prosperity of Cuba in no light degree. He said that the people of the island were anxious that the United States should reduce these burdens, else they could not sell their wares. He called attention to the fact that the Sumatra leaf tobacco was one-fourth as heavy as the Havana leaf, and that consequently the Cubans pay four times as much tariff on their product.

Another Cuban of note on the Morro Castle was Gonzales de Quesada, member of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, former representative of the Cuban Junta in Washington, and, after the war with Spain, Commissioner from Cuba to the United States. Señor Quesada will pay a visit to T. Estrada Palma. He says that the Presidency of Cuba will be forced on Palma. Señor Quesada, too, complained of the duties on sugar and tobacco.

"We Cubans think it unfair," he said, "that we should be placed in any worse position than those countries totally foreign to the United States. These burdensome duties should be reduced before the national election."

Señor Quesada stated that the Brooklyn contractor, Michael J. Dady, who has the contract for dredging the harbor at Cardenas, will likely get the Havana Harbor sewage contract, which will amount to about $13,000,000.

SAN JUAN HARBOR CLEAR.

Wreck of the Christobal Colon, Sunk by Spaniards, Has Been Removed.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Capt. C. A. Flagler has reported to the Chief of Engineers that he has completed the work of removing the wreck of the Christobal Colon from the entrance to San Juan harbor, Porto Rico.

She was sunk by the Spaniards in the Spring of 1898 with the intention of closing the harbor. The effort was not successful, but it made the entrance narrow and difficult of navigation.

STOLEN PAY CHEST RECOVERED.

Amount Which Disappeared at Santa Cruz, Philippines, Was Untouched.

MANILA, July 30.—Capt. Stafford, at Santa Cruz, in Laguna Province, reports the recovery of the stolen pay chest, containing $700, with the contents apparently untouched.

It was at first reported that $30,000 was stolen from the Paymaster's safe at Santa Cruz, but later it was announced that only one pay chest, containing $700, was missing. This had disappeared from the guardhouse where the chests had been placed for safe keeping by the Paymaster.

Philippine Insurgents Captured.

MANILA, July 30.—Thirty-four insurgents, a majority of them armed with rifles, have been captured by the First Cavalry in the Batangas Province.

Mariveles Quarries Public Domain.

MANILA, July 30.—The Insular Government has saved $250,000 by the passage of an act virtually declaring the stone quarries at Mariveles, in the Bataan Province, to be public domain, and authorizing the utilizing of the stone in the harbor improvements. A Spanish company claimed to have established title to the quarries.

First Post Office for Guam.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Acting Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Conrad today directed the establishment of the first Post Office on the Island of Guam. It is located at Guam, the chief point on the island, and ranks as fourth-class. Antanasio Tartano Perez has been appointed Postmaster.

THE TUNNEL PRESENTMENT.

It Will Be Handed Up to Judge Newburger To-day.

The Grand Jury will to-day hand up to Judge Newburger in General Sessions a presentment embodying the result of their investigations into the condition of the Park Avenue tunnel of the New York Central Railroad. It is expected that the presentment will include a recommendation that electricity be substituted for steam as a motive power for trains passing through the tunnel. Betterment of the present ventilating facilities will also be suggested.

The work of the Grand Jury in this matter was practically ended yesterday. Twenty-four witnesses were examined during the investigation, and nearly all told of personal discomforts they had experienced in passing through the tunnel. The witnesses yesterday were Dr. Sophie B. Scheel of 970 Park Avenue and Mrs. William E. Keating of 800 Park Avenue. Both women told of the dust and soot along Park Avenue, and the almost continual noise.

Pan-African Association.

A meeting will be held at the Fleet Street African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock to-night, under the auspices of the Pan-African Association of London, England. Addresses will be made by H. Sylvester Williams of London, Bishop A. Waters, the Rev. Dr. Parkes, the Rev. F. M. Jacob, M. D., D. D., and the Rev. George Frazer Miller. The object of the meeting is to outline the work of the Pan-African Association begun in London

ADMIRAL SCHLEY REPLIES.

Writes Letter Acknowledging Receipt of Court of Inquiry Precept—Letter Mysteriously Missing.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Admiral Schley has written a letter to Secretary of the Navy Long, acknowledging the receipt of the Court of Inquiry precept, and, it is understood, makes certain suggestions thereto.

Although the letter has been written and mailed there seems to be some mystery as to its whereabouts. Capt. James Parker, assistant counsel in the case for Admiral Schley, says that the letter was mailed to Secretary Long at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. Capt. Parker says that he himself deposited the letter in a box at the General Post Office. In the ordinary course of the mails the letter should have reached Secretary Long yesterday morning.

When the Navy Department closed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, however, Admiral Crowninshield said he had not seen the letter. The supposition at the department is that Secretary Long received the letter and took it with him when he left Washington this morning without making its contents known to the officials of the department. It is certain that the letter of Admiral Schley comments upon the fifth specification of the precept.

Secretary Long left to-day for his annual vacation, which will be spent in New England. Until the return of Assistant Secretary Hackett, Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will be Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Admiral Schley already has begun the preparation of his case. At his request Capt. James Parker, his assistant counsel, to-day made application to the department for permission to examine the logs and official records in connection with the movements of the ships on the south side of Cuba, and this permission was granted. Capt. Parker begun to examine them to-day.

Both Admiral Dewey, the President of the court, and Admiral Benham were at the department to-day. The latter formally has acknowledged the receipt of the order of Secretary Long detailing him on the court. There is no question of acceptance of such a detail where an officer is physically able to serve, and Admiral Benham expects to be present when the court convenes Sept. 12.

Admiral Kimberley, however, will not serve. A letter from him has been received by the department asking that he be excused from serving during the inquiry. His reason for asking to be relieved is the state of his health. It is understood that he is suffering from heart disease. His application is in the hands of Secretary Long, who will dispose of the matter from his home in Higham, Mass.

SECRETARY LONG IN THE CITY.

Passed Through on His Way to His Home—Refused to Talk of Schley-Sampson Matter.

John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, passed through New York City yesterday on his way for a month's vacation at his home. He reached Jersey City from Washington at 2:46 P. M., and took the ferry to Twenty-third Street, and from there a cab to the Grand Central Station. Asked if he had anything to say about the Sampson-Schley matter he shook his head.

"Glad to tell you everything if I could," he said, "but I can't. I haven't a word to say."

Asked if he had received any communication from Admiral Schley since he acceded to the Admiral's request for an investigation Mr. Long said:

"Did you read the order recently issued in regard to the matter?"

"Do you mean the order forbidding any discussion of the controversy?"

"Yes. Well," said the Secretary, smiling, "that order applies without reserve to every member of the navy."

Admiral Sampson on Duty Again.

BOSTON, July 30.—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, has recovered from his recent attack of illness. To-day he was able to go to his office to attend to his duties.

RAINS FALL WHERE NEEDED.

Southwestern Ohio and Southern Illinois Well Watered.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The rains in the corn belt to-day were much less than during the forty-eight hours preceding, but they fell where they were most needed; that is, in Southwestern Ohio and Southern Illinois. There were also good rains in Tennessee and Arkansas, and more showers in Missouri, Iowa, Eastern Nebraska, and Eastern Kansas.

Singularly rain fell all around the State of Indiana, in which there was no precipitation of importance. The central portion of the corn belt of Texas is still without much needed rain.

Prospects generally are for fair weather in the corn belt now, with warmer weather west of the Mississippi, and on Thursday warmer weather east of that river. Temperatures in the corn belt show little change during the last twenty-four hours, the maximums having averaged rather less than 90 degrees west of the Mississippi and slightly over that figure to the east.

In the Atlantic States it has been warm, and temperatures will probably continue about the same. In Washington the thermometer registered a maximum of 95 degrees.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Decline of Wheat and Corn Checked and a Slight Gain Made in Each.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The declining movement in grain prices sustained a moderate check to-day, September wheat closing ⅞@1c higher, and September corn 1½@1⅝c higher. At the opening September wheat sold ¼ to ⅜c. higher, at 68 to 68⅛c. Liquidation was small in volume, while there was a fair amount of covering owing to the firmness of the Liverpool market. The market eased to 67⅝c. during the first few minutes, while a few small lines of long wheat were being disposed of. A rally to 68c. followed, and for some time the market ruled steady but dull. Later speculative interest was revived by reports that during the last forty-eight hours 140 loads had been taken for export. As the report was in line with previous allegations concerning deterioration of the wheat crop in various parts of Europe, it was accepted as true, and under buying thus encouraged, September rallied to 68⅝c. and closed firm, ⅞@1c. higher than yesterday, at 68⅝@68¾c.

Corn displayed a firmness which was due largely to a feeling that the decline for the time had gone far enough. There was little in the crop situation to cause further apprehension; on the contrary, messages indicated considerable hope for the crop in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri. Prices held steady early in profit taking by shorts and advanced later to the best price of the day on buying for both accounts by local professionals. September sold between 52⅜ and 54⅛c. and closed firm, 1⅛@1⅜c. higher, at 54⅜@54½c.

CHICAGO VEGETABLES HIGH.

Drought Has Caused Prices to be Doubled for Some Kinds.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Though the drought has been broken, its woeful effect is now being felt at Chicago and in other Western cities. Prices of vegetables average double what they were a year ago, and to make both ends meet boarding house keepers and restaurants have been compelled either to raise their prices or to curtail the quantity served. Eggs, poultry, and veal show an excessive percentage of loss.

The fruit crop has suffered so seriously that for canning purposes prices are almost prohibitive, and California fruits are now bringing almost as much as they did at the beginning of the season. Potatoes, which last Summer sold from 30 to 40 cents per bushel, are now moved at $1.25 to $1.50.

During the last few days dry pea beans have advanced 50 cents a bushel, owing to the demand from the drought-stricken districts. Even at this advance dealers are unable to fill all their orders. Prices quoted are wholesale.

GEN. URIBE IN COLOMBIA

He Is Supposed to be Leading an Insurgent Army.

He Has All the Supplies of War Necessary for Long-Continued Operations.

It was learned yesterday that Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe, the Colombian revolutionary leader, whose disappearance from the city was reported some time ago, had gone to Colombia. He is now supposed to be at the head of an insurgent army. Dr. A. J. Restrepo, the Colombian diplomatic representative here, and Raoul Perez, who was the General's secretary, were questioned upon the subject. They readily admitted that the General was in Colombia, but said they expected a cable from him to-day.

"The General," said Mr. Perez, "has all the supplies and elements of war he desires at his command. Some time ago he issued a manifesto asking his fellows in arms to cease the struggle. He sent this to Colombia by Col. Murillo. The latter went under a passport and permission issued by the Minister at Washington. But when he arived there he was at once thrown into prison. Finally he was ordered to take ship out of the country. He attempted to return on the Allegheny, with the result as printed in to-day's papers.

"The Colombian Government had promised that if Uribe Uribe issued the manifesto they would release a number of political prisoners, among whom are two brothers of the General, Dr. Tomas and Julian. This has not been done. All of these things incensed the General. He had advised his fellows to lay down their arms on the ground that ammunition was scarce. He at once set about raising money for an expedition.

"There has always been in Colombia a certain antagonism between the Freemasons and the priests and Jesuits. This feeling was utilized in the plans for the supplies. Freemasons all over the world contributed money to the sum of some $200,000. Dr. Restrepo traveled extensively in Europe in the interests of the movement, and while in Belgium purchased 15,000 Mauser rifles of the most advanced type. In addition there were remaining in the country from the last revolution, or rather from the time when fighting stopped for a time, some 40,000 more rifles.

"So the General has enough guns. What he particularly wanted was ammunition. The doctor also purchased in Belgium 2,000,000 cartridges, in addition to those purchased here. These were all shipped months ago in sailing vessels, labeled potatoes, asparagus, &c.

"In his Colombian operations Gen. Uribe Uribe will have the assistance of Gens. Herrerra and Marin and their armies. The latter has never surrendered and still remains with his 3,000 men in the interior of the Department of Tolima. We are unwilling to state the precise whereabouts of the General now, but by to-morrow we expect complete cable advices from him. If the Liberal Party, of which he is the military head, succeeds in overthrowing the Government of the Conservatives, the French Panama Canal Company will be notified that all of its concessions are valueless. They were told some time ago that if they bought concessions when the Government was willing to sell that it might have funds for fighting the revolution they would gain nothing in the event of a Liberal success."

Colombian Consul General Arturo de Brigard said yesterday that he thought Gen. Uribe Uribe was either in Maracaibo or Curacao. At the Maritime Exchange yesterday it was said that Herbert O. Jeffries, said to hold a high position in the military service of Colombia, is in the city. He had been negotiating for the purchase of large stores of supplies, and has been ascertaining what vessels in these waters that could easily be turned into ships of war were for sale. He is reported as saying that Uribe Uribe had been planning movements on a large scale, and that important information had been gained by the Colombian Government after Murillo left Savinalla on the Allegheny, from which vessel he was taken ashore a prisoner.

THE STATUE OF SHERMAN.

Gen. Carroll and Mr. Niehaus Explain the Delay in Making the Cast—Mr. St. Gaudens's Great Success.

A correspondent under the signature, "War Veteran of 1861," writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES, asking what has become of a subscription collected by the New York Recorder some years ago for the purpose of erecting an equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman. The correspondent stated that he believed Mr. St. Gaudens had been chosen as the sculptor.

Gen. Howard Carroll, one of the first men identified with the movement, yesterday said:

"The Recorder collected some $11,000 for the fund. The matter was then taken up by the Chamber of Commerce, and a committee from that body was appointed, of which William E. Dodge was Chairman. This committee collected some $60,000. Then Augustus St. Gaudens was given the commission against the wishes of some of us, who desired to allow all American sculptors to compete. But it was decided that St. Gaudens should do the work.

"The sculptor spent ten years in making the cast. It was exhibited in the Paris Salon not long ago and won a world-wide reputation for the sculptor. The only question now at issue is the site that the Park Board will assign it. Personally I favor the plaza near Claremont, and I have no doubt that the board will allow it to be set up there. The reason for the long delay is apparently this: St. Gaudens would never be satisfied with any of the first models he might make, but would keep making changes until finally he got one that he himself would accept.'

Charles H. Niehaus, the sculptor, said: "The statue of Sherman has not yet been cast according to my information. A model was exhibited in Paris, and another is now on exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition. That from which the casting is to be done is now, I believe, in Windsor, Vermont, where Mr. St. Gaudens is making some changes."

PUBLIC LIBRARY CONTRACT.

Injunction to Prevent Its Award to Norcross Brothers Denied.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court yesterday, denied the application of William Brady for an injunction to restrain the Board of Estimate from granting the contract for building the Public Library in Bryant Square, to Norcross Brothers, whose bid was accepted.

Justice McAdam said there had been no bad faith shown on the part of the Board of Estimate, and that there was nothing to show that that body abused its discretion in the matter. The statutes in reference to contracts, he said, do not stipulate that the work shall go to the lowest bidder.

BRITISH WARSHIP DAMAGED.

Armed Sloop Buzzard Struck a Rock Off the Newfoundland Coast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 30.—The British armed sloop Buzzard arrived here to-day in a leaking condition. While crossing Green Bay on Sunday in a fog, she struck a rock in ten feet of water and was badly damaged.

After striking, her engines were quickly reversed, but without effect. When the tide fell she listed to starboard and became stationary. A quantity of ammunition was removed and the ship lightened, anchors being put out astern, and after several hours' hard work the vessel was floated.

Divers have examined the Buzzard's keel, but the extent of the injuries is not yet known. She will be docked on Monday for repairs. This is the third time the Buzzard has gone aground during her commission on this coast. She was also badly damaged by ice two years ago. An official inquiry will be held.

Henry C. Payne to Sail for Home.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.—Friends of Henry C. Payne, Republican National Committeeman, received advices by cable to-day stating that he is at Nuremburg, and that he will sail for home on Aug. 2 from Cherbourg. The fact that Mr. Payne sails on Friday is assurance to his friends that he is not seriously ill, as reported.

NEWPORT'S SUMMER FETE

A Land and Water Spectacle of Brilliant Gayety.

Parade on Shore Reviewed by Gov. Gregory — Evening Given Up to a Vast Illumination — Flags and Streamers Everywhere.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—Newport reveled in the gayeties of a Summer fête today, and, with streets resplendent with flags and streamers and harbor filled with gayly bedecked craft, presented a picture in every way pleasing.

It was essentially a water festival, and the yachts and craft of all kinds were brilliant during the day with bunting and flags and at night illuminated with electrically colored lanterns and lights until the harbor seemed a floating Venice.

All day long at the New York Yacht Club launches were coming and going to and from the various yachts, and numerous excursion boats and skiffs were making the tour of the warships and the racers. At night there were displays of fireworks, and the waters were ablaze with light.

On shore the scene was no less imposing and effective. The entire lower portion of the town was a riot of flags and decorations. Thames Street was almost impassable. There was the usual amount of confetti throwing, and the crowd, though a little rough at times, was only so because of the exuberence of its good-natured enjoyment. All the shops were closed.

The morning broke muggy, but as the hours advanced the weather cleared, and when the time for the parade arrived, which was preceded by rowing races in the harbor, it was an ideal Summer day. The march was from Washington Square, and the procession was reviewed there by Gov. Gregory. It was headed by Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, and in it were 200 United States regulars, detachments from the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, naval apprentices from the naval training station, with infantry and artillery battalions, pioneer corps, and ammunition corps. Col. Herbert Bliss commanded the Spanish-American war veterans, and the parade closed with a large detachment of local militia.

In the procession were, on the Governor's staff, Col. John Jacob Astor, Major Perry Belmont, Major H. P. Young, Major Charles B. Marsh, Capt. John C. Haggerty, Capt. W. W. Whipple, Capt. Charles H. Ledyard, Creighton Webb, and other well-known men. The line of march was through Thames Street, Dearborn and Perry, Bellevue Avenue, by the Casino and the site of the old Ocean House, where a stand was erected; Kay Street and Rhode Island Avenue to Washington Street. The streets along the route were decorated and crowded.

Rowing races for local crews and also crews from the three warships were part of the day's programme. The Father Mathews' crew won from the crews of the Naval Reserve and the Old Colony Machine Shop, while the Massachusetts cutter defeated those of the Kearsarge and Alabama. Unfortunately the weather was too thick for the submarine boat, and, much to the disappointment of a large crowd along the water front, this feature of the day had to be omitted.

Races for small boats were held later by the New York Yacht Club, in accordance with custom, such events usually coming the day after the Astor Cup races. The Owl colors were won by the Isolde's two-oared boat, and the Gamecock by the Katrina's four-oared boat. The dinghy race went to the Fortune, the alcohol vapor launch race to the Enterprise, and the naphtha launch race to the Surf.

Although the evening was given up to a vast illumination, it had as a special feature a Venetian fête parade of all kinds of small boats, steam and naphtha launches and floats. During the parade the sky was filled with hissing rockets and bursting bombs from many of the yachts and also from points on shore.

The electrical display on the three warships and on some of the larger yachts was particularly brilliant. All three of the battleships had their great hulls outlined in bright lights, while flaming overhead was the name of each ship in glowing letters which could be read distinctly for miles away.

On the smaller boats in the harbor the incandescent bulbs were more varied in hue, long strings of different colored globes being hung in swinging festoons from mast to deck. Nearly all the yachts burned colored fire, and not until midnight were the lights allowed to go out.

STALWART CLUB DISSENSIONS.

Result of Fight to Depose Leader Stiebling in Twelfth District.

The fight started to depose John Stiebling from the Republican leadership of the Twelfth Assembly District has caused dissensions in the Stalwart Republican Club, which makes its headquarters at 26 Pitt Street.

Some of the men prominent in the organization, at a meeting last week, adopted long preambles and resolutions, declaring that the best interests of the Republican Party demanded the early retirement of Mr. Stiebling from the leadership.

The Rev. Dr. Eppstein, Vice President of the club, has resigned his office and membership in the association for the reason that he is convinced that the club is not what it should be. It is said that others will follow the example of Dr. Eppstein.

PLAYERS STRIKE FOR HOLIDAYS.

"Lovers' Lane" Company, Playing in Chicago, Will Have a Week Off.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The "Lovers' Lane" company, playing at McVicker's Theatre, went on strike to-night, giving as a reason the cutting short of their vacation time. The company came here three months ago to play an engagement of six weeks. This has been lengthened from week to week because of the popularity of the play, until the outlook to-night was that the company would have no rest before beginning a new season.

The actors and actresses came to the theatre, but refused to dress for the play. While the audience waited Manager E. D. Price held a conference on the stage with the irate strikers. An understanding was finally reached that the company should have a week's vacation before the end of August.

CORNELL STUDENT DISAPPEARS.

Believed that Percy Proctor, Jr., Was Drowned in Cayuga Lake.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 30.—It is believed that Percy Proctor, Jr., nineteen years old, of Oakland, Md., a student in Cornell University, and the son of Percy Proctor of Cincinnati, was drowned in Cayuga Lake, at Goodwin's Point, some time on Saturday evening.

Young Proctor was taking special work in Cornell Summer School, and left his room in Ithaca for Taughannock Falls on Saturday afternoon. At 5 o'clock he asked permission to leave his wheel at Samuel McIlvoy's farmhouse near the lake. That is the last time he was seen.

To-day a bundle of clothes, some of which were marked "Percy Proctor," was discovered by the lake. The body has not been found. The lake is very deep at Goodwin's Point.

"RICHA DA CROKE" MAKES LAWS.

This Was the Impression of an Italian Applicant for Citizenship.

Judge Aspinall found so much humor in the work of making new citizens in the Kings County Court yesterday that he quite forgot all about the heat of the day. There were some rich and rare specimens among the batch of applicants for admission to the rights of American citizenship. There was Giuseppe Generosa, from sunny Sicily, [illegible] come.

"Who makes the laws of this [illegible]" in the Court of Giuseppe, in the course of the questioning.

Giuseppe smiled blandly. "Richa da Croke," he answered, stroking his chin and looking about him in a satisfied way.

"What's that?" asked the Court.

"Richa da Croke," repeated Giuseppe, [illegible].

"Do you mean Richard Croker?" interposed Judge Aspinall.

"Yes," said the applicant confidently.

"Well, Giuseppe, you are unqualifiedly [illegible] entirely rejected."

The next applicant examined declared that he lived in the "State of Union Street" and that George Washington was Vice President of the United States. He didn't get [illegible].

A WOMAN EVADES A SUMMONS.

Strange Game of Hide and Seek in the County Court House—The Pursuers Outwitted.

A strange game of hide and seek was played in the County Court House yesterday. The object on the one hand was the serving of a summons and complaint on Mrs. Elisabeth Youngerman in an action for an absolute divorce, the woman being equally persistent in avoiding the service, notwithstanding the advice of her lawyer to take the papers.

The pursuit of Mrs. Youngerman commenced upon the termination of an argument as to whether she or her husband should have the custody of two children. Justice Gildersleeve left the question undecided in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Youngerman was the defendant in a suit for separation brought by her husband in 1897, in which he charged her with cruelty. He asserted at the time that she had abused him and had thrown tenpins and Indian clubs at him.

Justice MacLean in May last dismissed the complaint, and also a countersuit brought by Mrs. Youngerman. The Justice, however, made no provision regarding the children, and yesterday Edward A. Alexander, a lawyer, who had instituted proceedings on Mrs. Youngerman's behalf by habeas corpus, asked Justice Gildersleeve to give her the care of the children. Elias Levy, counsel for Youngerman, held that as the Court had made no order on the subject the father was the proper custodian of the children.

After Justice Gildersleeve had reserved his decision, Mr. Levy informed Mr. Alexander that he had commenced an action for absolute divorce on the part of Youngerman, and intended to serve the papers as soon as the woman left court. A summons server, he said, had spent several hours on Monday in endeavoring to serve them, but without success.

When Mrs. Youngerman heard what was intended she asserted that no legal papers could be properly served upon her while she was in the County Court House. In company with Mrs. Hogan, a friend, she decided to remain in the building. When Mr. Levy handed the papers to his client's brother the two women made a rush for the top floor. The holder of the papers followed closely, while the lawyer and the husband watched every mode of egress from the building. At 2 o'clock both parties were equally determined and the game continued.

After wandering about for some time Mrs. Youngerman and her friend went into the vacant court-room on the top floor of the building and locked themselves in. At this time her brother-in-law stationed himself outside the door, the husband guarded the second floor, and another watcher faced the elevator on the ground floor.

It was nearly 4 o'clock before Mr. Youngerman and his followers gave up the watch. When they left the building Mrs. Youngerman hurried across the narrow space between the Court House and the City Hall and boarded an up-town car.

At Mrs. Youngerman's home, 519 Lexington Avenue, a reporter who called last evening was referred to her lawyer for all information. At the lawyer's office it was said that no information had been received as to the service having been effected, but it was asserted that Mrs. Youngerman had been advised to take the papers.

F. B. THURBER'S CREDITORS.

The Bankrupt Makes a Statement and Secures Postponement of Trustee's Election.

A meeting of the creditors of Francis B. Thurber of 90 West Broadway, formerly of the wholesale grocery firm of H. K. & F. B. Thurber and now a lawyer, was held yesterday before Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 120 Broadway. A number of claims were filed, among which were those of the estate of Amos R. Eno, $76,581; Huguenot National Bank of New Paltz, $5,874; Isaac Showers of Tannersville, $5,415; Joseph H. Hiler, $4,328; estate of J. Hood Wright, $4,222, and estate of Garrett A. Hobart, $3,329. Representatives of several creditors did not have the necessary powers of attorney to act, and only three were qualified to vote.

When the question of electing a Trustee came up, Mr. Thurber asked to be heard. He read a long statement giving a history of his affairs and the cause of his failure in 1893, when the panic wiped out his fortune, and criticised the recent attacks upon him by the attorney of the Ninth National Bank when a few weeks ago the bank brought suit against him to set aside some conveyances of real estate by Mr. Thurber nine years ago, when he supposed he was a millionaire. Mr. Thurber appealed to the creditors to elect an unprejudiced trustee, and hoped the bank would not be allowed to control the election of the trustee.

Henry W. Showers was nominated for trustee by the representative of the estate of Amos R. Eno, and there was no other nomination. Mr. Thurber called the attention of the creditors to the fact that Mr. Showers has his office with Franklin Pierce, attorney for the Ninth National Bank, and requested that the election be postponed, as only a few creditors were present.

Several creditors indorsed Mr. Thurber's request, and Referee Prentiss thought it would be the correct thing, in the spirit of fairness to all concerned, to postpone the election of the trustee, which he did until the middle of October. The meeting then adjourned.

GREAT HEAT PREVAILS.

This, with Humidity, Makes a Day of Great Discomfort in the City.

With great humidity added to the effects of the high temperature yesterday was a day of considerable discomfort. The pleasant conditions following the storm on Monday evening were not in evidence when New York awoke in the morning, and instead of cooling breezes a moist stickiness prevailed that took the starch out of linen and the strength from the men and women who wore it.

Following the minimum temperature, which was 69 degrees at 3:30 o'clock A. M., there was a steady rise until at 2:10 P. M. the mercury stood at 92 degrees. That was the maximum for the day. At 8 o'clock A. M. the humidity was 93; it had gone down to 66 by 8 P. M. During the morning and afternoon an occasional cloud gave promise of rain, which, however, was not realized until after 9 o'clock.

Graver Shrader, twenty years old, of 169 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was overcome by the heat at 76 Wall Street yesterday morning. He fell to the sidewalk, injuring his face and jaw. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Heat Kills Two in Brooklyn.

Half a dozen cases of prostration from the heat were reported in Brooklyn yesterday, of which two proved fatal. The victims were George Oesmen, fifty years old, of 243 Scholes Street, and Charles Kitmiller, sixty-seven years old, of 205 Montrose Avenue.

LIGHTNING'S STRANGE EFFECT.

Twice Strikes a Barn, Flames Disappearing After the Second Bolt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 30.—During an electric storm last night a bolt struck the barn of George Kohlasch at Milltown, near this city, and set fire to it. Mrs. Kohlasch was watching the barn at the time, and after the lightning struck saw smoke and flames coming out. Her son was near the barn at the time and was stunned by the shock. Mrs. Kohlasch carried the boy into the house and when she returned the barn was still burning.

The woman was about to give the alarm when a second flash of lightning and a clap of thunder came and she is sure that the bolt again struck the barn. Immediately after the second shock the smoke, which had been issuing from the barn ceased. A horse standing in the barn at the time was killed by the lightning.

A CHURCH LIGHTNING'S MARK.

Struck for the Sixth Time—Trustees Hire an Electrician.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 30.—The Hope Methodist Church was struck by lightning for the sixth time yesterday. The lightning in almost every instance has struck in the same place, at the top of the tall spire.

So common has the thing become that the people say when storms come, "Well, look out for the Methodist Church." If a shower comes on Sunday when the congregation is in the church, the pastor immediately dismisses them, telling them it is best to go home. The trustees are somewhat alarmed and have hired an electrician to make an investigation.

BURIED THE WRONG MAN.

Brooklyn Woman's Strange Mistake in Identifying the Supposed Body of Her Husband.

Mrs. James Lamberty discarded her widow's weeds yesterday, after mourning the death of her husband for two weeks, while the three children of Jacob Boffin, a tinsmith, of 361 Broadway, Williamsburg, put on black and their little home was thrown into sorrow.

Boffin, who was a widower for ten years, disappeared about July 10, and the husband of Mrs. Lamberty vanished about the same time. Boffin went to Jamaica Bay for a day's fishing, but did not return. A week later a body was found in the bay off Springfield and was removed to Ruoff's morgue, at Ozone Park. Mrs. Lamberty went to the morgue and identified the body as that of her husband, and three days later had it interred in the family plot at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Charles McMillan of Broadway and Keap Street, a friend of Boffin, was under the impression that the body Mrs. Lamberty claimed as her husband's was that of his friend, Boffin, and by permission of the Coroner the body was exhumed yesterday. Before this was done, however, Mrs. Lamberty was consulted and questioned as to marks by which she could identify her husband. Mrs. Lamberty replied that her husband had only one eye. The body was exhumed in her presence, and to the woman's surprise both eyes were perfect. An examination on the neck showed a long scar which had been made by Boffin six years ago in an attempt at suicide. This settled the identity and the body was interred in the Boffin family plot in the same cemetery.

Mrs. Lamberty is now anxiously trying to find some trace of her husband, while the little home of Boffin is thrown into sorrow. The eldest of Boffin's children is a daughter fifteen years old. Mr. McMillan will look after the three orphans.

NEW SOCIETY SCHOOL PLAN.

Mr. O'Brien's Scheme to Relieve Organizations That Maintain Them.

If a plan suggested by Miles M. O'Brien receives the support of the Board of Education it is probable that within a short time the board will make an offer to relieve the Children's Aid Society, the New York Free Kindergarten Association, and several other philanthropic organizations from the trouble of maintaining the semi-private free schools now supported in part by individual contributions. The idea is to have the societies furnish the buildings, the city to supply the teachers and pay the running expenses of the institutions.

The schools would be under the board's supervision, but after school hours there would be no restrictions on the societies' use of the buildings.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The up-to-date millionaire baby is born with a gold spoon in its mouth. The poor silver spoon baby is a relic of the moneyless days of our forefathers, but all such defects can be made good in the modern shops where the spoon of gold is to be found 18 karats fine.

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Hearts are trumps for everybody nowadays. Any one lacking the genuine article can wear a dozen beautiful artificial ones to make good the deficiency. There is the heart set with pearls, with diamonds, or with turquoises, or a combination of the stones; there is the gold heart and the silver heart, and even a baby can have one of these on a tiny chain around the neck with a wee bit of a gem in it. There is a big turquois matrix heart pin, and there are amethyst or topaz charms in hearts made of single stones; thin hearts, thick hearts, smoothly rounded hearts, or hearts cut into many faces. The single gem heart may have a ray of diamond in the centre. There are enamel hearts which open for photographs or a mirror, and there are as many hearts as there are inclinations of the people who wear them.

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One of the simplest little gowns of the Summer is of a pink-dotted white dimity, having an all-pink effect and trimmed with bands of fine white embroidery. There is one of these heading the flounce, which obtains its fullness by means of rather wide lengthwise tucks, carried half the depth of the ruffle; two more bands are on each side of the opening of the waist in front, and are set in on the top of the shoulders running from the neck to the top of the sleeves. The entire stock, sewed to the gown, is of white, with the embroidery, and the lower part of the sleeves is finished with the same. Tiny linen buttons of white fasten the waist up the front.

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Many of the more expensive shirtwaists of the season are finished with the cross pieces set into the shoulders and formed of the trimming of the waist or a tucked band of the material.

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Pretty pongee waists, embroidered with dots in different colors, and also plain tucked pongee waists are reduced to $5.

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Bag handles, in case of an accident to the regular handle, or to be used for oundles, are strong and serviceable. These are excellent to use on the bundle which carries the bathing suit for the plebeian individuals who spend the greater part of the Summer in the city and make periodical visits to the near-by bathing beaches. They cost 25 cents, and sometimes less.

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Here are some pretty effects in gowns which were obtained at some belated weddings. One was a crêpe de chine, with transparent lace yoke and sleeves; the bridesmaids were in pale green crêpe de chine, and the little girl train-bearer, while outside the circle of crêpe but quite in the color scheme, wore a white Oriental silk gown, with a pale green sash. The big hats of the bridesmaids were charming. They were of white crinoline, threaded with black velvet and trimmed with white roses with green leaves. The yokes and sleeves of their gowns were of white lace and a bit of color was given by the bouquets of pink carnations which they carried.

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Speaking of hearts, their popularity was illustrated at this wedding, the gifts of the bride to the bridesmaids being chrysoprase lockets—a pretty idea, as they carried out the color scheme. Each heart was set with the initials of the bride and bridegroom. At another recent wedding the gifts to the bridesmaids were pearl and turquois hearts on chains.

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At another wedding the bridesmaids—eight of them—all wore big fichus and picture hats. There is a hint for the Fall bride. The effect was exceedingly good.

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The gorgeousness of the traveling frocks of some brides is startling. For one bride there was a pink satin foulard, with chiffon and Cluny lace, and a big picture hat; another, whose gown was of pale gray, wore a big hat trimmed with ostrich feathers, and that most perishable of material, tulle, and still another bride, whose hat was of black, a picture hat, wore with it a becoming gown of pale blue frieze. These traveling gowns are usually traveling gowns in name only, and are discarded for plainer frocks when the actual traveling begins.

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There is no reason why, if he wishes to do so, the bridegroom may not make some little offering to the bridesmaids, and one amiable young man did present each girl not only with her bouquet, but with a handsome mirror as well.

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A number of brides this season have worn wreaths of flowers under their tulle veils. Transparent yokes also relieve the severity of the bridal gown.

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A beautiful gown worn by a matron recently was of pale gray crêpe de chine combined with black chantilly lace and silver embroidery. With this she wore a black hat, trimmed with white geraniums and lace.

Civil Service in Kings County.

ALBANY, July 30.—The complaints against the office of the Commissioner of Records of Kings County as to the administration of the civil service law that have been filed with the State Civil Service Commission have been referred to Commissioner John B. Kraft of Kingston to investigate. Commissioner Kraft will take up the matter in Brooklyn on Aug. 6 at 10 A. M., at the office of the Commissioner of Records.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Bar Harbor is to be exceedingly gay this month, and the third week promises to be the gayest of all. The Horse Show takes place then, and a number of other charming affairs are scheduled for the week. Mrs. Burton Harrison is sending out invitations for a rural fête, which is to take place on the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 23. It is to be held on the lawn at Sea Urchins, and the costumes are to be after the Petit Trianon fashion, when Marie Antoinette and her Court ladies played they were shepherdesses and milkmaids. There are to be several novel features—an outdoor play ending in a rustic dance and a pantomime interlude of shepherdesses and their swains called "The Comedy of a Fan."

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The wedding of Edward Maitland Armstrong of New York and Miss Gwendolen King of Newport and New York is to be celebrated on Thursday, Sept. 12, at Newport. The engagement of Miss King and Mr. Armstrong was announced in the Spring in this column. Mr. Armstrong is the son of D. Maitland Armstrong, formerly Consul at Rome. Miss King is the daughter of the late David King, and her mother was Miss Rives, a sister of Col. George Rives. The wedding will be a very fashionable affair, as the Kings are related to many of the old families and the Armstrongs are also widely known and well connected.

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Mrs. Hoffman and the Misses Hoffman of this city have arrived at Bar Harbor and will spend the rest of the season at the Bjorksten cottage, Framnas. Mrs. Spencer Erwin is at Scaleshy Lodge, Grindstone, Me. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss are at the Acquitac.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard gave a dinner last night at their Newport cottage, which is situated on the shores of Narragansett Bay, and affords a charming view of the illuminations on the bay. The table decorations were especially appropriate. A miniature lake occupied the centre of the oblong table, and on it floated a tiny but full-rigged sailing vessel. Aquatic plants and flowers formed the bank of the lake, and a fleet of wee sailboats floated around the larger craft. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated and decorated with electric lights, lanterns, &c., these being red, white, and blue to match the flags and bunting.

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Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg is settled at Hogeson's Willowbank cottage on Morton Avenue, Newport, for the season.

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Mrs. Joshua Lippincott of Philadelphia will arrive at Newport the end of the week for the remainder of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Berwind have gone to York Harbor, Me., and C. C. Pinckney Norris is also there.

***

The dates for the runs of the Monmouth County Hounds have been announced as follows: Saturday, Aug. 24, Mile Corner; Tuesday, Aug. 27, Sandy Point Farm; Thursday, Aug. 29, Slate Hill Farm; Saturday, Aug. 31, Coddington Cove; Tuesday, Sept. 3, Quaker Hill; Friday, Sept. 6, Vanderbilt Farm; Tuesday, Sept. 10, Bryer Farm; Thursday, Sept. 12, Indian Avenue; Saturday, Sept. 14, Ocean Drive; Tuesday, Sept. 17, Misantonomo Hill; Thursday, Sept. 19, Southwick's Grove; Saturday, Sept. 21, Mile Corner; Tuesday, Sept. 24, Sandy Point Farm; Thursday, Sept. 26, Slate Hill Farm; Saturday, Sept. 28, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Farm.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Means Thompson are cruising in their steam yacht Reverie along the coast, and are at Newport this week for the yachting, the fête, &c. They have a party of guests with them on the Reverie.

***

George C. Clark, Jr., who has just been graduated from Harvard, is booked to start to-day on a trip around the world, on which he will be accompanied by his college chum, Mr. Fincke. They will go first to Buffalo and see the Pan-American Exposition, and from there will go on to Vancouver, sailing from there to Hawaii and Japan, &c.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull and Miss Dorothy Bull and George Bull, who are abroad, purpose returning in September, and will go to Pittston, N. J., for the early Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies are at Aix-les-Bains, also Mrs. A. Arthur Murray Dodge and Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Dyer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Miss Jean Reid leave to-day for their camp near Pearl Smith's, and will remain there for about six weeks. D. O. Mills will join them on Friday.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—Nearly everybody in Newport spent to-day on the water, although there were a few who first attended the Casino morning concert. Among those at the concert were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Josephine Johnston, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch, Miss Neilson, Miss Hatch, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Thomas Cushing, Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Rutherford, and Mrs. Seth B. French.

While Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was on the way to the concert, driving her automobile, the power gave way near the Berwind residence. Mrs. Oelrichs was taken up by her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., in the Red Demon, and Mr. Vanderbilt took the disabled machine to be repaired, while the ladies went home in the racer.

Among the entertainments given in the afternoon was a luncheon by Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson at Berger's. Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke gave a large reception in the afternoon, which was generally attended by resident society. In the evening they gave a dinner to forty guests at small tables. The dinner was followed by a general reception and a display of fireworks. The house was illuminated and the guests had a splendid view of the harbor and the yachts. This is the first large entertainment given at Beach Bound since the wedding of Dr. Clarke and Mrs. Burden.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. Seth B. French, and Mrs. E. D. Morgan gave dinners. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, ex-Commodore Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained on their yachts.

Miss Leary will give her first afternoon concert on Thursday afternoon, and on the same evening Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, James T. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will give dinners.

Among recent arrivals are James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

HIS TANGLED RELATIONSHIP.

Position of a Brooklyn Man Who Married His Stepmother's Sister.

In the marriage yesterday of Philip Bradley and Henrietta Rothwell, his first cousin, Bradley became brother-in-law to his father and stepmother, whose sister his bride is; nephew to his father, nephew to his stepmother, husband of his aunt by marriage, uncle to his own brothers and sisters, and, what pleases him most, husband of one of the sweetest members of the Church of the Transfiguration, at Marcy Avenue and Hooper Street. The bride and bridegroom are both young, and live at 179 Hayward Street, Williamsburg.

In order to have the marriage performed it was necessary to get a special dispensation from Bishop McDonnell. This was secured by Father McGuire, the pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, who performed the ceremony.

Judd—Ormsby.

The Rev. Archibald M. Judd, formerly rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, but now rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Paterson, N. J., and Miss Madaline Ormsby were married yesterday at the Holy Cross Episcopal Church, Jersey City. The Rev. Percival C. Pyle, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Greenville, officiated.

Father Pyle was vested in cope and biretta and attended by acolytes and candle bearers. The nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. Augustine Ellmendorf, pastor of Holy Cross Church. The bride wore pale-blue silk trimmed with point lace. Miss Susie Ormsby, her sister, was maid of honor. The Rev. J. P. Gibson of Baltimore was best man. The couple left immediately after the ceremony for a tour of Canada. They will return in September.

CARTER'S PROPERTY NOW IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Government's Action to Recover a Part of Stolen Millions.

The ex-Captain's Uncle and Brother Charged with Entering into Conspiracy to Conceal Investments.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday the Government, through Marion Erwin of Georgia, as solicitor, and United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett, filed a bill against Oberlin M. Carter, late Captain of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army; his uncle, Lorenzo D. Carter, and his brother, I. Stanton Carter, asking for a decree declaring that certain property held in New York by the defendants was purchased with the funds intrusted to Capt. Carter as a disbursing officer and by him, through conspiracy with the contractors, fraudulently converted to his own use.

The property, it is charged, is now being held in the name of Carter's uncle and brother for his benefit while he is serving out his sentence in the penitentiary, under conviction for the fraud.

The bill is a voluminous one. It gives the relations of Carter as an officer of the Corps of Engineers to the river and harbor improvements carried on under him in Georgia, and describes the scheme to defraud devised by Carter, and as alleged by Benjamin D. Greene, and the Gaynors, in 1891, through the contract let for such work in that district.

It describes in detail the engineering features of the case and the devices used by Carter to suppress competition and award contracts to his confederates at high and exorbitant prices and the payment by Carter for work not done according to specifications, and of the poorest and most inferior material.

The bill instances the division of illegal profits of the contracts month by month between Carter and the contractors, each getting a third at every division, for five years, until Carter's one-third amounted to $722,528.02.

It describes the investments which Carter made from time to time with his share of the profits and shows that some $414,437.50 of the securities traced disappeared at the time of the institution of the court-martial proceeding in the Fall of 1897. It also traces certain of the trust funds into the purchase by Carter of about $40,000 of improved real estate on Eighth Avenue, this city, and $60,000 of improved real estate in Orange, N. J.

The bill further alleges that at the time Carter was sent to prison he gave his brother, I. Stanton Carter, a power of attorney to dispose of any of his property, and this brother and Lorenzo D. Carter, both of the State of Illinois, joined the conspiracy as is charged, and agreed with Carter to hold and conceal the embezzled funds. Further, the bill alleges conveyances of the Eighth Avenue property and the Orange property to I. Stanton Carter and Lorenzo D. Carter.

Under the allegations and prayers of the bill Judge Thomas passed an order for service by publication on the non-resident defendants for appearance on Sept. 12, and Frank W. Hubby was appointed temporary receiver of the Eighth Avenue property, not disturbing the tenants therein until the non-resident parties can be heard.

A bill similar to the New York bill was also filed by Mr. Erwin in the District of New Jersey, with Cortland Parker, Assistant United States District Attorney of that district, of counsel, and a similar order was made by Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick appointing Mr. Hubby temporary receiver, with like powers as to the Orange property.

The Government's attorneys say they are confident that they will recover at least this much of two millions and a quarter, which they claim was the amount out of which the Government was defrauded.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. James F. McKinley, Eleventh Cavalry, is transferred to the Fourteenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Col. Charles Smart, Assistant Surgeon General, will proceed to New York city on official business pertaining to the medical department of the army.

Alfred M. Palmer, Quartermaster, will proceed to Boston and relieve Major William H. Miller, Quartermaster. Major Miller, upon being relieved, will proceed to Chicago for assignment to duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes to relieve Major John T. French, Jr., Quartermaster. Major French, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at that post.

First Lieut. Chauncey B. Humphrey, Third Infantry, is detailed for duty at the Military Academy.

Changes in the stations and duties of the officers of the Corps of Engineers: First Lieut. Robert P. Johnson will take station at San Francisco and report to Col. J. A. Smith, President of the California Débris Commission, to regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California, to relieve Capt. Herbert Deakyne, as Secretary and Disbursing officer of the commission. Capt. Deakyne, upon being relieved, will take station at St. Augustine, Fla., and relieve First Lieut. Edmund M. Rhett.

Capt. Thomas H. Rees will transfer all duties in his charge to Lieut. Rhett, temporarily, and will proceed to Fort Totten, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty in command of Company A, First Battalion of Engineers, upon its arrival at Fort Totten. Lieut. Rhett, upon the completion of the transfer to Capt. Deakyne, will proceed to Fort Totten, New York, for duty with the Third Battalion of Engineers and at the Engineer School.

Navy.

Capt. J. M. Forsyth is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard, Aug. 20, and ordered home to wait orders.

Capt. C. H. Rockwell is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard, Aug. 20, as relief of Capt. Forsyth.

Lieut. R. I. Curtis is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered home, with two months' sick leave.

The resignation of Second Lieut. H. M. Scott, M. C., is accepted, to take effect from July 31.

A. J. Dixon is commissioned Commander from March 8, and G. L. Dyer from April 19.

The following are commissioned Lieutenants: S. E. Moses, from Aug. 29, 1900; R. D. Hasbrouck, from Nov. 21, 1900; H. R. Price, from March 8; A. M. Cook, from May 13; A. M. Proctor, from July 1.

The following are commissioned Lieutenants of the junior grade: T. D. Parker, from April 1; A. W. Marshall, C. P. Burt, K. G. Castleman, W. F. Littlefield, E. Washington, and A. Crenshaw, from May 1.

The following are commissioned Ensigns from Jan. 28: A. Buchanan, E. B. Fenner, R. D. White, E. A. Wejchert, V. A. Kimberly, P. B. Dungan, T. T. Hockhye, J. C. Bagley, C. I. Finch, F. H. Royall, J. K. Taussig, S. C. Kalfus, J. W. L. Clement, Jr., C. H. Woodward, W. S. Miller, H. H. Evans, C. W. Cole, J. E. Lewis, L. S. Shapley, S. L. M. Major, W. R. Sayles, Jr., H. W. Greenslade, R. Watson, H. Fischer, F. H. Bertner, J. F. Tomb, A. Mc-Intosh, C. E. Morgan, C. H. Courtney, A. F. H. Yates, J. S. Combs, V. T. Bowers, S. B. Thomas, F. J. Horne, Jr., R. B. Lanitzer, A. W. Johnson, W. M. Hunt, F. B. Helm, Jr., R. E. Vincent, J. Gilbert, C. Rockford, H. E. Pope, H. W. Forman, C. B. Hatch, Jr., and E. H. Madison.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Dolphin is at Gloucester, Mass.

The training ship Enterprise arrived yesterday at Kiel.

The Terror, which has been at the Norfolk Navy Yard since the Spanish war, has been survived and enough repairs will be made upon her to permit her to be towed around to the League Island Yard, at Philadelphia, where she will be laid up in fresh water.

Says Pistol Belonged to Lincoln.

Deputy Collector Gourley at the Custom House yesterday received a letter from Illinois, written by a man who offered to sell to him for $70 a revolver once owned by Abraham Lincln. Mr. Gourley said he replied that he did not believe the revolver had belonged to Lincoln, whom he could only think of as a man of peace and not associated with the doings of gun or pistol.

Against C. P. and K. Van Rensselaer.

A deficiency judgment for $8,816 was entered yesterday against Olivia P. and Kilaen Van Rensselaer in favor of Laetitia S. Hands, executrix of the estate of John Campbell, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property on the southwest corner of West Tenth Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Bishop John Moore.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., July 30.—Bishop John Moore, a Roman Catholic Bishop, died at his home here to-day after a long illness. He was surrounded by all the priests of Florida. The funeral will take place from the cathedral on Friday.

Bishop Moore was born in Castletown-Delvin, Ireland, June 27, 1835. He came to the United States in 1848, going direct to Charleston, S. C. In the year following he entered the collegiate institution there. Afterward he went abroad and studied theology in France and Rome. He was ordained priest April 9, 1860. Before leaving Rome he stood a public examination for the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He showed such marked proficiency in theology that he received the cap of Doctor of Theology, an honor which is conferred, as a general thing, only upon distinguished theologians.

He returned to Charleston in October, 1860, and was appointed first assistant at the cathedral in that city, and shortly afterward became its pastor. Bishop Moore during the civil war was very active among the sick and wounded of both armies. He won the love of many soldiers for his kindness, many of them sending him after the war tokens in appreciation of his services. In 1865 he became pastor of St. Patrick's Church of Charleston, as which he served until 1872, when he was made Vicar General.

At the Pro-Cathedral, Charleston, on May 13, 1877, he was consecrated by Bishop Lynch Bishop of St. Augustine, Fla. Under his administration the Roman Catholic Church of Florida made rapid strides. He took great interest in the negro race and established several associations for its benefit.

Prof. Walter Decker Mapes.

Walter Decker Mapes, Professor of Mathematics in Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, died yesterday in Seney Hospital. He had been ill four weeks with intestinal trouble, following a surgical operation. Prof. Mapes was born at Matamoras, Penn., Sept. 26, 1863. He was a son of the late Isaac Mapes of Port Jervis. After going to school in Port Jervis he attended Williams College, being graduated from that institution in 1886.

During the absence abroad of Prof. Bliss Parry, teacher of mathematics and English in Williams College, Prof. Mapes filled the chair for one year. He then took the chair of mathematics in Central High School, Cleveland, Ohio, and came to Brooklyn last year to occupy a similar position at Erasmus Hall High School. In 1889 he married Ella St. John Stryker, daughter of Alonzo Stryker of Manhattan. His wife, mother, a son, and three brothers survive him. The funeral will take place in Port Jervis on Thursday.

William

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Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $6,494,000.
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Phenix National Bank
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Colonial Trust Company
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FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New York.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS.
Dated August 1, 1881, maturing July 31, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16 to 22 William Street, New York, on presentation on and after July 31, 1901.
New York, June 28, 1901.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
GEORGE W. DOANE, Treasurer.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
208 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 95 Cheapside Street, London, E. C.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman,
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
49 Wall Street, N. Y.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
36 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

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Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
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By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

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Lost.—Five hundred shares of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company stock, certificates Nos. 68,908 to 68,908, in the name of Wm. C. Sheldon & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above stock. Notify Wm. C. Sheldon & Co., 4 Wall Street, New York City.

Lost.—Certificate No. 26,718 for one hundred shares of the common capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, registered in name of H. S. Campbell & Co. Finder please notify H. S. Campbell & Co., 27 Wall Street.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
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BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 31st, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
1 Membership Consolidated Stock & Petroleum Exchange.
24 shs. East River National Bank.
20 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
8 shs. Merchants' Exchg. Natl. Bank.
22 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
150 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
$2,000 Mutual Union Tel. Co. Sks. Fd. 6s, 1911.
$10,000 Western Union Tel. Co. Coll. Trust 5s, 1938.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Nyack Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank, State of Missouri.
54 shs. Adams Express Co.
31 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
15 shs. 2d Natl. Bank of St. Louis.
$5,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Nor. Ry. (St. Charles Bridge) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$5,500 Adams Express Co. Coll. Trust 4s, 1948.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
60 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
40 shs. Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.
$8,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. Mtge. Bds., 1915, and $615 scrip.
$4,500 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip, 1899-1900.
35 shs. 9th National Bank.
100 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
115 shs. Phenix National Bank.
25 shs. Fourth National Bank.
6 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
8 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
1 sh. Bank of America.
25 shs. Colonial Life Ins. Co. of America.
100 shs. Central Fire Works Co. common.
100 shs. Electric Enamelling Co.
100 shs. Magnus Metal Co. 8 p. c. pfd.
150 shs. Cheesman Cotton Gin Co.
100 shs. Quicksilver Mining Co. pfd.
50 shs. National Bank of the Republic.
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$7,000 Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co. 5½ p. c. Deb. Regstd. Bds., 1920.
$3,500 Rome City Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1950.
70 shs. Rome City Ry. Co.
10 shs. Fifth Avenue Bank.
200 shs. Chatham National Bank.
40 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
200 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
300 shs. United States Fidelity & Guar. Co. of Baltimore.
81 shs. Market & Fulton National Bank.
200 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
12 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$10,000 Ohio Mining & Man'f'g Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Mtge. Bds.
100 shs. Bapalas Mining Co.
13 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.

The Value of Railroad Properties.
In THE WALL STREET JOURNAL Dow, Jones & Co. have regularly devoted a page to giving the gross and net earnings of practically all railroads. To render this table more valuable the list has now been divided into two classes—properties which have stocks of greater or less activity, and properties the stocks of which are inactive. In the former list, there has been added a statement of operations for the previous fiscal year, showing the surplus, the amount earned on the stock, and the amount of stock outstanding. This enables an investor to ascertain readily how any of the roads included in the list is doing at present. This table will enable those who care to do so to keep close track of the value of properties. To have these statistics at hand in a daily publication is a special advantage.

A Proverb of Wall Street: The advice of a reputable banker and the daily use of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL are invaluable to one who invests money in Wall Street.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL is for sale at all newsstands, or by subscription $1 a month; $8 a year.
DOW, JONES & CO., 44 Broad St.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1902, viz.:
Nos. 12, 40, 90, 99, 222, 720, 1080, 1188, 1818, 1443, 1492, 1587, 1949, 2222, 2337, 2675, 2912, 3309, 3407, 3522, 3677, 3846, and 3893.
The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1902, at which date interest thereon will cease.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17, 1901.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
Bay State Gas Co. (Delaware.)
The undersigned, representing large holdings of BAY STATE GAS CO. (DELAWARE) request stockholders in said corporation to communicate with them, giving their names, address, and amount of stock held by them.
H. CONTENT & CO.,
50 BROADWAY, N. Y.
July 27th, 1901.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT, SOLD. Please communicate promptly, stating terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of
The Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 and 453 Greenwich St., N. Y.
New York, July 26th, 1901.
NOTICE.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the TWISTED WIRE BOX STRAP CO., for the ELECTION of TRUSTEES for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 451 and 453 Greenwich St., New York City, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. Transfer books close from August 1st to August 16th.
ALBERT F. HOCHSTADTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1901, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

Proposals.

DUCKTOWN SULPHUR, COPPER & IRON COMPANY, LIMITED.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated August 9, 1892, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $2,483.25 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on August 9th, 1901, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Company, Limited, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City."
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
Dated July 9, 1901.

The Midland Terminal Railway Company.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage dated the 1st of December, 1895, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $16,874.88 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of August, 1901, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York."
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 23, 1901.

PROPOSALS FOR 8-INCH STEEL GUN FORGINGS.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 29, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 P. M. AUGUST 12, 1901, and then publicly opened, for supplying 10 sets steel forgings, more or less, for 8-inch guns. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. A. R. BUFFINGTON, Chief of Ord.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., July 31, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 A. M. Tuesday, August 27, 1901, for supplying certain hydraulic machinery; also annealing furnaces and accessories for large-caliber cartridge shops to be erected here. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major, Ords.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
NEW YORK, July 23, 1901.
The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1901, a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, to be paid September 3, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1901. The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1901. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 12 noon on August 17, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Sept. 3, 1901.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
by C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1901.
The transfer books of the voting Trustees of the preferred and common stock trust certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at 12 noon on August 17, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on September 3, 1901.
On September 3, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of two per cent. upon the preferred stock and two per cent. upon the common stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
William Salomon, Martin Erdmann,
Otto H. Kahn, Louis Fitzgerald,
Charles Steele, Voting Trustees.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
New York, July 6, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. out of the surplus earnings of this Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the holders of the second preferred stock of this Company of record at the close of business on August 15, 1901.
The transfer books of the second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on August 15, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. September 4, 1901. Cheques will be mailed by the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO. of the City of New York.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Assistant Secretary.

On and after September 3d, 1901, the voting Trustees will be prepared to pay the above dividend to holders of voting trust certificates for second preferred stock of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1901, at the office of the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on presentation by them of their voting trust certificates for exchange for stock certificates. J. KENNEDY TOD & CO., Agents of the Voting Trustees.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, June 12, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its Common Stock, payable August 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on July 12, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on July 12, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 25, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 27, 1901.
A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBERG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after August 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 31st, 1901.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF Per Cent. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on August 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, July 16th, and reopened on Friday, August 2d.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

93rd Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable August 31, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 22d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 8, 1901.

OFFICE OF
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company,
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, July 31st, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 39.
A monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable August 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 5th.
F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
Treasurer's office, Chicago, July 30th, 1901.
The coupons for interest due August 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four per cent. 40-Year Gold Bonds of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company will be paid in Chicago at the office of the Company, 1,001 Royal Insurance Building, and in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., on and after that date.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 3d next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 13th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

New York, July 24, 1901.
A dividend of Two and One-Half (2½) Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and One (1) Per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Omaha Water Company, will be paid by the undersigned on August 10, 1901, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock of record on the books of the undersigned August 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Agent.

WilHamsport Gas Company.
INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Coupons on above bonds, due August 1st, 1901, will be payable on and after that date at the office of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia, or at the office of the fiscal agents of the Company, Messrs. Wilson & Stephens, No. 44 Wall Street, New York.
THOMAS W. STEPHENS, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, July 10, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. has been declared on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable by check August 1st, 1901.
The Transfer Books of that stock will be closed July 20th, and reopened August 2d, 1901.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, July 10, 1901.
The coupons due Aug. 1, 1901, on the bonds of the De Soto Steel and Iron Company, and the South Pittsburg bonds of this company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
49 Wall Street, New York.
Coupons due August 1st, 1901, of the KANSAS CITY & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
49 Wall Street, New York.
Coupons due August 1st, 1901, of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. and Treas.

Mexican Mineral Railway Co.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due August 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 37 William Street.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.
July 19th, 1901.

Standard Rope & Twine Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, 120 Wall Street, New York City.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest due August 1st, 1901, on the Series B Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable on that date at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company, New York City.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, July 20th, 1901.

Pacific Bank.
470 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 PER CENT. payable on and after August 1st inst.
The transfer books will be closed to August 1, 1901.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Central Firearms Company,
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 1 of 1¼% on Preferred Stock per No. 5 act of the Company, Stock have been declared payable Aug. 15th. Transfer Books close Aug. 9d.
GEO. T. BONNER, Treas.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks lower.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 29	329,647
To date this year	191,288,431
Corresponding date last year	72,221,752

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 30	$1,124,000
To date this year	$685,689,220
Corresponding date last year	$314,141,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Gt. North. pf.	1
Am. Ice	½	Int. Pump	1
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T.	¾
Am. Locomotive	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Am. S. R. pf.	2½	St. L. & Adlr.	1
C., B. & Q. cts.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1
Diamond Match	1½	Texas Pac. land tr.	¾
Glucose Sugar	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Iowa Central	½
Am. Linseed	½	Kan. & Mich.	1¼
Am. Malting	½	Kan. City So. pf.	3
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	¾	Manhattan	1
Am. Tobacco cts.	1	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Am. Woolen	1¼	Mexican Central	½
At., T. & S. F.	1¼	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Missouri Pacific	2
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1	National Biscuit	½
Chi. & Alton	¾	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	People's Gas	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3	Texas & Pacific	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	¾	Union Pacific	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	U. S. Rubber	½
Consol. Gas	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Gr.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Wabash	½
Hock. Valley pf.	½		
Int. Paper pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Lehigh & W. B. 4½s.	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1½	West Shore 4s	1¼
Ore. S. Line 6s	1		

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., P., J. & M. Div. 3½s	1	Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1
B. W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1	Kan. & Mich. 4s	1¼
		P., S. & L. E. 1st	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's security market was exceedingly dull, total transactions falling below 400,000 shares, and quotations were heavy. All Wall Street waited for news from Pittsburg, where representatives of the Amalgamated Association were passing upon the peace settlement terms arranged here last Saturday. Under such circumstances the movement of the Steel stocks themselves was naturally nervous, and it could not be accounted strange that quotations were depressed when toward the close of business no information could be obtained as to what the Pittsburg conference result would be—there being an abundant manufacture of rumors that snags have been struck and that Mr. Shaffer's compact with Mr. Morgan would be set aside. And with the general market so narrow, it was easy to understand a sympathetic downward tendency upon the part of conspicuous stocks generally. There was no authority quoted for the rumors of obstacles, but in a narrow market they had their effect.

A rise of 1⅛ cents in corn in the Chicago market was made a pretext for some selling of the Grangers and Pacific stocks, but it seemed to reflect nothing but an ordinary market fluctuation, as weather news from the corn belt was distinctly favorable.

Price changes for the day were mostly insignificant, the only ones of a point or more being the following net declines: Atchison, 1⅜; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1; St. Paul common, 1⅛; Colorado Fuel, 1¾; Manhattan, 1; People's Gas, 1; Union Pacific, 1½; Rock Island, 3; Missouri Pacific, 2, and Rubber preferred, 1¼. On the other hand, there was exceptional strength and activity in Amalgamated Copper, of which over 16,000 shares were traded in, an advance at one time being shown of 1¾, which at the close was shaded to a net ⅜. The close of the day's business was dull and without special feature.

Beyond doubt the immediate action of the market hinges on the settlement of the Steel strike—with that disturbance out of the way it is difficult to see what would tend to further depress values except the lack of public interest, shown by the paucity of commission house business. This is by no means unusual during midsummer months—hence no occasion for surprise. It is still noteworthy that declines do not bring out long stock, but result in almost complete stagnation. Activity is perceptible only when the market advances.

Union Pacific published its statement of June earnings yesterday, reporting a net increase for the fiscal year to $1,186,127. This great showing caused revival of rumors that the dividend on the common stock would be increased to a 5 per cent. rate in the near future. Against this professionals still harp on the theory that the company will be a heavy loser by the damage to corn. But whatever loss of corn tonnage may ensue will be more than offset by the increase in wheat, reports from the Pacific slope showing that the extreme Northwestern wheat territory tapped by Union Pacific will harvest an unequaled crop.

Norfolk and Western was again exceptionally active, nearly 14,000 shares changing hands without net change, although the quotation ruled in the early trading a point higher. This road will benefit by consummation of the plans to consolidate the business of handling the soft coal output.

GERMANS REINVEST.

European holdings of Southern Pacific have recently increased materially. There has been considerable rebuying by Berlin interests, which were the chief sellers some months ago.

MR. SAGE WINS.

Friction in Missouri Pacific financial affairs has abated, Mr. Gould having finally agreed to the insistent demands of Mr. Russell Sage that the Wabash system be taken into closer relations than originally contemplated.

ONE DEAL OFF.

James J. Hill's plans for obtaining control of Canadian Pacific are believed to have been abandoned coincident with the re-establishment of harmony between Northern Pacific and Union Pacific interests.

A COAL TRUST MOVE.

The new line of the Ontario and Western into Kingston will be in operation before New Year's, actual work now being under way. The importance of this additional line will be seen when the anthracite coal combination is finally disclosed. The linking together of Ontario and Western and Erie with the Delaware and Hudson system to the north is not remote.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

$2,000 United States coupon 4 per cent. consols bonds, issued July 1, 1877; due July 1, 1907, (two bonds, $1,000 each,) 113 per cent.

$1,000 United States coupon 4 per cent. consols bonds, issued July 1, 1877; due July 1, 1907, (two bonds, $500 each,) 113 per cent.

$400 United States coupon 4 per cent. consols bonds, issued July 1, 1877; due July 1, 1907, (four bonds, $100 each,) 113 per cent.

$100 United States coupon 4 per cent. consols bonds, issued July 1, 1877; due July 1, 1907, (two bonds, $50 each,) 112⅝ per cent.

Lot of jewelry, $64.

$3,000 the New York and Pennsylvania Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due March 1, 1905, all coupons attached, (hypothecated,) three bonds, $2 per bond.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reports from Eastport, Me., that a movement is on foot to consolidate the independent sardine canning factories.

Incorporation in Utah of the El Verde Rio Oil Company with a capital of $1,500,000.

Announcement from Charleston, S. C., that four railroads of the Plant system, not included in the recent consolidation into the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway will be merged into a single system at a meeting to be held in September.

According to Harrisburg, (Penn.) dispatches the State Department there has been kept busy during July granting applications for increase of the capital stock of many corporations.

Chicago advices stating that the purchase of the Union "Loop" by the Northwestern Elevated Railroad is to be ratified at to-morrow's meeting, sufficient stockholders having given their approval to the plan.

Increase of $1,534,811 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $2,029,127 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Declines of 50 cents a ton and 50c per 1,000 pounds respectively in the price of zinc and lead ores at Joplin, Mo.

Shipment of 25,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 7 shares of American Exchange Bank stock at 260.

MON

aggressive and persistent, and carried the market steadily forward to a firm closing.

Seaboards assumed the lead. The common made a net gain of ⅞, while the preferred jumped two full points. Maryland Brewing issues joined in the upwar trend, adding good fractions to their already established advance. Northern Central was lifted 3 points. The strength of these issues imparted a hopeful tone to the entire list, so much so that the asking prices of the investment as well as speculative groups were raised materially, and a part of the advances was acceded to by the buyers. Atlantic Transport was the most striking exception; it broke 20½ points.

Money was at 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 3,500 shares of stock and $51,200 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atlantic Transport	24½	24½	24½
1,075	Maryland Brewing	6½	6	6½
260	Maryland Brewing pf	12	12	12
210	United Railways	16¾	16½	16¾
135	Old Town Bank	10	10	10
50	Northern Central	96	96	96
50	Atlantic Coast Line	88½	88½	88½
300	Seaboard	28	27¼	28
575	Seaboard pf	50	48¾	50
$15,000	Seaboard 4s	82½	82¾	82½
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
12,000	Atlantic C. Line 4s	99	99	99
2,000	Col. Greenville 1sts	118½	118¼	118¼
10,000	United Rwys. incomes	73½	73	73
3,000	United Railways 4s	96¼	96⅞	96¾
1,000	Lexington Ry. 5s	89	89	89
15,000	Maryland Brewing 6s	52½	51¼	52½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—New York exchange was held at 15 cents discount to-day. Four and one-half to 5 per cent. was the rate for time and call loans.

There was no change in the stock market to-day. The trading was dull and prices just about held their own. Tin Can common sold around 24½, and the preferred at 76⅝. There were a few scattering trades in Biscuit common at 42½ and in the preferred at 101. Lake Street Elevated sold at 12¾. Metropolitan Elevated preferred at 90¾@90¾. Shelby Tube common at 8@8¼. Bonds were in fair demand and the market for most of the issues traded in was firm.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
225	American can	24¼	24	24⅜
1,113	American Can pf	76⅝	75½	75½
40	Central Union Tel	45	45	45
1	Chicago City Railway	205	205	205
35	Diamond Match	143½	143	143
85	Lake Street "L"	12⅝	12½	12¾
250	Metropolitan "L" pf	91	90⅝	91
191	National Biscuit	42¾	42½	42½
350	National Biscuit pf	101¾	101	101
50	National Carbon pf	88¼	88¼	88¼
717	Shelby Steel Tube	8⅝	8	8¼
120	Street's Stable Car	22½	22	23

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 30.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,474	Pittsburg Coal	32½	32	32¼
229	Pittsburg Coal pf	95½	95	95½
610	Electric 2d pf	70¼	70	70¼
2,000	Pittsburg Brewing	28	26	28
930	Crucible Steel	223	223¼	223¼
1,000	Crucible Steel pf	85	84½	84⅞
750	Cons. Ice	19¼	19	19
1,160	Window Glass	64½	63	64½
70	Window Glass pf	96	96	96
445	U. S. Steel	45⅝	45	45
225	U. S. Steel pf	96½	96	96¼
1,070	River Coal	14¼	14	14¼
150	Cons. Traction	21	21	21

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 46c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 Argentum Juanita sold at .16½, 300 Best & Belcher at .22, 200 Chrysolite at .07, 1,000 Comstock bond at .06, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.25, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 500 Golden Fleece at .33, 400 Isabella at .42, 30 Ontario at 9.50, 500 Pharmacist at .00, 300 Syndicate at .08, and 500 Work at .14.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Particulars will be found in the advertising columns of dividends declared by the Bank of the Manhattan Company and the Empire State Idaho Mining and Developing Company; also of coupons due, and bonds of the Williamsport Gas Company, the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

TO CARRY THEIR OWN COFFEE.

Arbuckles' and Hard & Rand's Contract with Steamship Pool Not Renewed.

The arrival of the schooner Eagle Wing at the Arbuckle's dock in Brooklyn, with a cargo of coffee from Brazil, revealed the fact that the three-year agreement between the Arbuckles and the Brazil Steamship pool of coffee carriers, which expired on June 30, was not renewed, and that a similar agreement between the pool and Hard & Rand had not been renewed.

Those firms have begun chartering steamships to bring their own coffee, which they believe they can do at rates quite as low as those offered by the steamship lines after the full rebate had been deducted.

The Arbuckles have already chartered the schooner Eagle Wing and four steamships. The first steamship, the Gottardo, with 44,000 bags cleared from Santos on Monday.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

Largest Sum in the Government's History Now There.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The stock of gold in the Treasury to-day is the largest in the history of the Government, and is accumulating at the rate of $4,500,000 to $5,000,000 a month.

To-day's figures are $504,354,297, of which $248,658,698 is free gold, but including the $150,000,000 gold reserve. Since July 1, 1900, the stock of gold on hand has increased about $81,000,000.

Secretary Gage Buys Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $135,500 short-term bonds as follows: $107,500 fours at 113.0886; $28,000 fives at 109.2339.

NEW YORK CORPORATIONS.

Park Home Improvement Company of New York City; capital, $66,460. Directors—William Benjes, H. A. Cors, and F. H. Gross, New York City.

George J. Weiss Company of Crotona Park, to conduct a hotel; capital, $5,000. Directors—Eugene Arnheim and Elizabeth Weiss, New York City; J. Arnheim, Crotona Park.

Pneumatic Mattress and Cushion Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. L. Sill and E. J. Wheeler, West New Brighton; V. Hybinette, Bayonne.

Rosenthal Brothers Company of New York City, to manufacture female wearing apparel; capital, $17,000. Directors—Herman Rosenthal, Max Rosenthal, and A. H. Kalmus, New York City.

The New York and Buffalo Registry Company of New York City, to secure accommodations for travelers; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. M. Keane, Buffalo; J. H. Curell and E. C. Sherman, New York City.

Schoharie Water Company of Hunter; capital, $10,000. Directors—Renwick Dibbell, Tannersville; George W. Dibbell of Elka Park, Paul Goebel, New York City.

The Consolidated Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company of Poughkeepsie; capital, $200,000. Directors—James W. Hinkley, P. Frost Spaulding, Silas Hinkley, and John Doheny, Poughkeepsie; William K. Roy, Wappingers Falls.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The American Rating Agency of Incorporated Companies, to publish a manual of values of stock of corporations; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—J. M. Lee, P. Littauer, and V. H. L. Quinn.

The New Jersey Gold Copper Reduction Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Cleveland W. Childs, James R. Mapletoft, and H. N. Smith.

The Safety Explosive Company of America; capital, $4,500,000. Incorporators—Albert L. Hartis, Henry A. Ingram, and Horace G. Reeder.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 30.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Kentucky Packing and Abattoir Company of New York, to operate a modern packing and slaughter house and to do a cold storage business; capital, $600,000.

Great Neria Mining Company of Philadelphia, to acquire mining rights and mines in Mexico and other countries; capital, $400,000.

Modern Street Lighting Company of New York, to make and deal in articles for supplying light, heat, and power; capital, $100,000.

Arizona Valley Oil and Mining Company of Fraseer, Ark., to bore for oil and deal in oil; capital, $100,000.

The National Refining Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has received permission to increase its capital from $5,000 to $1,500,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Lyon & Lyon have been appointed Chicago insurance agents of the Citizens' Insurance Company of New York.

Boston agents of the Netherlands Insurance Company have been notified of the intention of that company to withdraw its business in the State of Massachusetts.

The examination of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark by the New Jersey Insurance Department has been completed and showed assets of $1,328,- including $546,535.55 unearned premiums as well as a net surplus of

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the open market yesterday was lighter than it was on Monday, and prices although in the main firm did not show as many advances as they did the previous day. The Can stocks and Consolidated Tobacco bonds were again the two most active issues, while the rest of the list show totals for the most part of much under a thousand shares.

AMERICAN CAN common was traded in to the extent of about 1,500 shares, and the preferred was active to about the same extent. After Monday's advances, both issues sold off fractionally. The preferred closed with three-quarters of a point loss at 75¼, while the common ended the day at 24 bid, as compared with 24⅝ bid on Monday.

SEABOARD AIR LINE stocks although dull were excedingly strong. At one time during the day the bids were about 2 points above those made at the close of the previous day, and although reactions occurred the common closed with a net gain of ½ point, and the preferred with a net gain of a full point. Very little stock was offered, and the price advanced easily. It was reported that the Baltimore market is bare of the Seaboard stocks, and there the price yesterday advanced even above the New York figures. The common sold at 28, and closed at 27½ bid, and the preferred at 49 bid, without sales.

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT, AND MEMPHIS preferred was dealt in to the extent of about 1,000 shares from 72½ up to 73½, and back to the opening price. The stock closed with a net gain of one-eighth of a point at 72⅝ bid. The bonds which sold on Monday as high as 89 declined to 88, and at the close were offered at that price with 87½ bid.

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s declined to 67¾ on the sale of nearly $200,000. They closed at 67½ bid, a net loss of three-eighths of a point.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was quite actively traded in between 1 and 1⅝. Efforts seemed to be in progress to raise the price of the stock which recently has received relatively little attention.

COPPER STOCKS.—White Knob Copper sold up to 18 and closed with a net gain of one and one-half points. Union Copper sold at 5 to the extent of several shares and closed at 5 bid, a slight net gain.

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 30. Bid.	Asked.	July 29. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	24	24½	24⅝	24⅞
American Can pf	75¼	75¾	76	76½
American Chicle	80	84	80	84
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10	18	10	18
Am. Hide & Leather pf	36	39	36	39
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	26	30	26	30
*British Columbia Copper	14	15	14	15
British Exchequer 3s	98⅜	99½	98⅜	99½
*California Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Camden Land	1½	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	8	6½	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	24½	35	34½	35
Central Fireworks	23	24½	23	24¼
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3¼	3	3¼
Compressed Air	14	16	14½	16
Con. Refrigerating	6¾	7	7	9
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	8½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67¼	67¾	67¼	68⅛
Continental Tobacco deb.	105½	107	105½	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13½	15	13½	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39¼	41	39¼	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	85	85
Electric Boat	17½	19	17½	19
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2½	1¾	2¼
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5	7
Electric Vehicle pf	12	15	12	16
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½	1	1¼
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1½	1	1⅝
General Chemical	63½	67	62¾	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101½	102	101½	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	6	9	6	9
Havana Commercial pf	43½	46	43½	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	125	120	125
International Umbrella	2⅞	3½	3½	3½
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	72½	72½	72	73
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	87½	88	88	89
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1⅝	2	2	2
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	26½	28	26½	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf. 86	88	86	88	
National Sugar pf	107	108¼	107	108¼
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P. pf	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & R. E. L. & P. pf. 60	71	60	71	
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11½	12¼	11½	12½
Otis Elevator	32	35½	32	36
Otis Elevator pf	97	98	97½	99
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	34	36	35	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	72
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf. 88	100	88	100	
Safety Car Heat & Light.	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	27¼	28½	27	28
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101½	100½	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82½	83⅜	82½	82½
Seaboard Air Line	27½	28½	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	49	50	48	48½
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120			
Standard Oil of N. J.	772	775	768	772
Storage Power	4	9	4	9
Storey General Electric	16	17	16	17
Tennessee Copper	18½	19	19	20
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5	5¼	4¾	5¼
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter pf	119	122	119	122
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	80¼	81	80	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	31¾	32½	31¾	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	20	20	20	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	58	58	58	58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	42	38	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	19	15¾	17
Worthington Pump pf	111	113	112	113¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101¼	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	103	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	244	241	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	206	209	206	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	50½	52½	50½	52½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	103¾	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & 8t. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	23	31	23	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81¼	82½	81¼	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¾	19½	20¾
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	26	28	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols.	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	18	22	18	22
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

*Ex div.

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6½	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	72	75	72	73
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105¾	106	105¾	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98		98	
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	103¼	106¾	103¼	106¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	84½	86	84½	86
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	106	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¼
Standard Gas, New York.	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	98	101	98	101
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry com. 5s	92¾	93¼	92¼	93¼
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	90	91	90	92
Union Ferry	35½	40	35½	40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 30, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113⅝	113¾	17,000	Amalgamated Copper	114	115⅝	113¾	114	+ ⅝
29⅞	30	1,200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29¾	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
84⅞	85	310	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	+ ½
33¼	33½	1,500	American Cotton Oil	34	34	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
33¼	33¾	1,550	American Ice Co	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
29	30	100	Am. Linseed Co	29	29	29	29	
62	65	1,380	Am. Linseed Co. pf	61¾	64	61¾	63	+1½
6¾	7	100	American Malting Co	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
53⅞	54	2,150	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	54½	55	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
100¼	101	368	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅛
26¾	27	800	American Locomotive	26¾	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅛
86	87	912	Am. Locomotive pf	86	87	86	86⅞	+ ⅛
142⅜	143¼	1,500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	142¼	143⅜	142½	142⅝	
123	130	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	127½	127½	127½	127½	+2½
17⅞	18¾	100	American Woolen	18	18	18	18	−1
134	134½	900	American Tobacco ctfs	135	135½	134½	134½	
140	146	50	American Tobacco pf	143	143	143	143	
44½	44¾	2,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44½	45½	44½	45	+ ⅝
73⅜	73¾	35,040	At., T. & S. F.	75	75½	73⅝	73⅝	−1⅝
96	96½	1,400	At., T. & S. F. pf	97	97	96	96	− ⅛
96¼	96½	500	Baltimore & Ohio	97	97	96¼	96⅜	− ⅛
76	76½	1,550	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	77	77	76	76	−1
107	107	2,800	Canadian Pacific	107	107½	106¾	106¾	− ¼
45½	46	3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	46	46⅝	45½	46	
38	38½	1,150	Chicago & Alton	39	39	38¾	38¾	− ⅛
76	76¼	400	Chicago & Alton pf	76¾	76¾	76	76	− ⅛
		100	C., B. & Q. tr. ctfs.	197	197	197	197	+1¼
22⅜	22⅞	400	Chicago Gt. West.	23¼	23¼	23	23	
90	92	20	Chicago Gt. West. deb.	92	92	92	92	
33		300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	− ¼
160⅜	160⅝	12,410	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	162	162⅝	160⅜	160½	−1⅝
138½	139½	1,850	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	141½	141⅝	138	138	−3
		4,055	Chi., R. I. & P. rts.	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
19	19⅜	100	Chi. Term. Transfer	19½	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
90½	91	800	C., C., C. & St. L.	90⅝	91	90⅜	90⅞	+ ⅛
99½	100	800	Col. Fuel & Iron, x rts.	101	101	100	100	−1⅜
		2,600	Col. Fuel & Iron rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12⅜	13	600	Colorado Southern	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
50	50½	300	Col. Southern 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	+1½
22	22½	200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	22½	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
20	20½	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20	20	20	20	
218½	219	500	Consolidated Gas	219½	219½	218½	218½	− ¾
67⅛	67⅜	500	Con. Tobacco Co. ctfs.	67¾	67⅝	67½	67½	+ ⅛
159	160	300	Delaware & Hudson	159	159¾	159	159¾	+ ¼
40¼	42¼	100	Denver & R. G.	41	41	41	41	−1⅞
90½	91	1,150	Denver & R. G. pf.	91¾	92	91¼	91¼	− ⅛
143	144	410	Diamond Match	142¾	144	142¾	144	+1½
10¼	10⅞	170	Dul., S. S. & At.	10½	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
15⅞	18¼	175	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
37½	37⅝	19,680	Erie	37¾	38	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
66¼	67	1,200	Erie 1st pf	67	67	66¾	67	+ ⅛
50	51	400	Erie 2d pf	50½	50¾	50½	50½	+ ⅛
55¼	56	250	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55½	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ⅛
177	178	300	Great North. pf.	176	177	176	177	+1
74½	75¼	400	Hocking Valley pf.	75¼	75⅝	74¾	74¾	− ⅛
148¾	149	600	Illinois Central	149¼	149⅝	148¾	148¾	− ⅛
75	76	100	Internat. Paper pf.	75¾	75⅞	75¾	75⅞	− ⅛
93	93¼	500	Internat. Power Co.	94	94	93½	93½	
6	6½	100	International Silver	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
37	38	130	Iowa Central	37½	37¾	37½	37½	− ⅛
73¼	73⅝	100	Iowa Central pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
37	40	100	International Pump.	38	38	38	38	+1½
34	36	100	Kanawha & Michigan	34	34	34	34	
39	39	100	Kansas City South. pf.	39	39	39	39	−3
54	56	200	Lake Erie & West.	54	54	54	54	
250	275	17	Lake Shore	251	251	251	251	
2,080	102½	2,080	Louisville & Nashville.	102¾	103	102⅝	103	− ⅜
118¾	118½	600	Manhattan Elevated	118¾	119	118	118	−1
167½	168¾	100	Met. Street Railway	168	168	168	168	− ⅝
23¼	23⅝	200	Mexican Central	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	− ⅛
9	9½	50	Mexican National ctfs.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
114	116	400	Minn. & St. L. pf.	115	115	115	115	− ½
24½	25½	500	Mo., K. & T. pf.	25½	25⅞	25	25⅝	− ⅛
71	73	100	M. S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	73	73	73	73	− ⅛
26	26½	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
54	55½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	54½	54	54	54	− ⅛
99	100	4,800	Missouri Pacific	100½	101¼	99	99	−2
42	42½	500	National Biscuit Co.	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	− ⅝
19½	20	800	National Lead Co.	20¼	20¾	20	20	+ ⅛
41	42½	100	National Salt Co.	42	42	42	42	
138	138	100	New York Air Brake	138	138	138	138	+3
151	152	320	New York Central	151½	151¾	151½	151½	+ ½
37⅞	38	370	N. Y., Ont. & West.	37½	37¾	37½	37½	− ⅛
32⅜	32⅝	5,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	32¾	33¼	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
49⅞	49⅞	13,900	Norfolk & Western	49½	50¾	49½	49½	− ⅛
100		100	Norfolk & West. pf.	89	89	89	89	
102		300	North American	99¼	102	99¼	102	
39	40	2,400	Pacific Mail	39	42	39	39½	+ ½
144	144½	1,010	Pennsylvania R. R.	144½	144¾	144¼	144¼	
114	114½	1,500	People's Gas, Chicago	115	115⅜	114	114	−1
72	75	600	Père Marquette	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	
100		100	P., C. & St. L. pf.	102	102	102	102	
		820	Pressed Steel Car	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾	− ½
86		300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86	88	86	86	
42	42½	5,350	Reading	42¼	42½	41⅝	41¾	− ⅝
77		2,817	Reading 1st pf	77	77¼	76⅞	76⅞	− ⅛
53		2,700	Reading 2d pf	53	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	− ⅛
20¾	20¾	720	Rep. Iron & Steel	20¾	20¾	20	20¼	− ⅛
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 365 Fifth Avenue, Near Thirty-fifth Street, Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Mack estate has sold the five-story building 365 Fifth Avenue, 18 by 125. The property adjoins the holdings of Benjamin Altman at the Southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, a four-story building on plot 62.9 by 125, and his name was mentioned yesterday as being that of the probable purchaser of the smaller parcel. Mr. Altman was not in the city, however, and none of his business representatives would say anything in regard to the matter. The price paid for the property is said to have been something over $125,000.

It was reported yesterday that the four-story dwelling 37 East Thirty-sixth Street had been sold. The owner of record of the property is Harriet L. Dunham, and the house was the residence of the late James H. Dunham.

M. Kamak has resold for Morris H. Hayman the five five-story brick flats 2,572 to 2,580 Eighth Avenue, on a plot 125 by 80.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have bought from the estate of Cecelia Feder the two four-story double flats 242 and 244 East Seventy-ninth Street, 50 by 102.2.

James Kyle & Sons have sold for Mrs. Margaret Quigley the three-story dwelling 219 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 16.8 by 100.11; also, for Mrs. Henrietta Heyman, the similar adjoining dwelling 221 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

330 to 328 West Fifty-ninth Street, south side, each, 29 by 100.5, with the exception of 332 and 334, which are 19 by 100.5, five five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, No. 330, to W. Kamak.....$32,100
No. 332, to the same buyer..... 22,425
No. 334, to the same buyer..... 22,100
No. 326, to the same buyer..... 21,700
No. 328, to the same buyer..... 21,200
1,140 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 20 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry Wallach..... 21,100
642 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 20 feet west of Morrose Avenue, 19.3 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, S. Luttig and another, executors 12,100

By William M. Ryan.

501 to 505 East Seventieth Street, north side, 98 feet east of Avenue A, 125 by 100.5, five-story brick factory; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Union Dime Savings Institution..... 40,000
527 Barnard Avenue, north side, 76.8 feet west of Anthony Avenue, 25.6 by 85.6 by 25 by 96.7, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles D. Robinson, as receiver..... 4,000
La Fontaine Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Tremont Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles D. Robinson, as receiver 7,500

By John T. Boyd.

2,085 Fifth Avenue, east side, 34.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company 20,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George Haas, referee, 113 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 209.10 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25.7 by 100.8, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,414.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 53 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 108 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,009.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 20 Warren Street, north side, between Broadway and Church Street, 25 by 100, leasehold, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $13,067.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 327 and 329 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $32,126.

By John G. Goulding, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 630 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 111.6 feet west of Willis Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $4,570.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene L. Pomeroy, referee, 426 East Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 269 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $16,081.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph D. McDonough, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 70, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,761.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 235 West End Avenue, west side, 38.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.2, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,350.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 173 and 175 Spring Street, for a four-story brick power house, 46.10 by 20.3; Manhattan Railway Company, 195 Broadway, owner and contractor; cost, $31,000.

Nos. 354 and 356 West Fifty-third Street, for a four-story brick power house, 49 by 20.4; Manhattan Railway Company, owner and contractor; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 120 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, for a two and three story brick power house, 100 by 50; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner and contractor; cost, $52,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, southwest corner of La Fontaine Avenue, for a two-story brick repair shop, 55 by 100; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner and contractor; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 529 to 533 Broadway, to a six-story brick building, with store; Mathalie Bayles of 605 Broadway, owner; P. Hertar & Son of 1,032 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $150.

Nos. 305 and 307 Columbus Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; Thomas Nugent of 325 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; G. A. Schellanger of 150 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 96 Park Avenue, to a four-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; Jennie Forbes, premises, owner; Julius Franke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 232 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick store; Andrew Philips of 47 Bradhurst Avenue, owner; J. B. Franklin of 396 East Twelfth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,409 Broadway, to two-story brick lofts, with stores; Wendel estate of 175 Broadway, owner; H. C. Hollwedel of 23 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 500 West End Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Harris estate, premises, owner; G. E. Van Auken of 30 and 32 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 24 Suffolk Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with store; C. Malawista of 240 East Seventy-first Street, owner; Frederick Ekling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 74 to 78 East Ninth Street, to three brick stores; John Wanamaker, premises, owner; Thomas Butcher, premises, architect; cost, $6,500.

Jessup Place, east side, 353.6 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; W. H. Odell, premises, owner; W. A. Gorman of 1,059 Ogden Avenue, architect; cost, $700.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, July 30.

ALLEN ST, 184, e s, 102 ft s of Rivington St, 24.6x87.6; George Schuster and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S 80c).....Nom.
CITY HALL PLACE, 28, s s, 68 ft w of Pearl St, 18.2x39.9; William R. Janeway to Emily L. Janeway, (R S $5)..... Nom.
CROTONA AV, 2,165, w s, 20.2 ft s of 181st St, 24x90.2; Rowland W. Thomas to Thomas J. McMahon and others, (mtg $3,000)..... $1
FORDHAM AV, n s, at e corner of land of John Lavineas, 39.1x100, City Island; John O. Fordham to Louis Michelson....Nom.
FRANKLIN AV, s corner of Spring Place, 217.8x165; Fordham, or 3d, Av, w s, part of Lot 14 on the map of the village of Morrisania, the irregular; William F. Morris, by committee, and others, to Elizabeth Morris and others, (R S $10).. 20,000
HANCOCK ST, 4 to 12, and part of 2; estate of N. Low to Harris Freedman, and another, (R S $16.75).....Nom.
LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 126th St, 20.11x80; Jacob Schattman to Julius Schattman, (mtg $90,000, R S $30)..... 1
LOT 35, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, 24th Ward, all; Lot 36, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, ½ interest; William A. Borst to Emil J. Winterroth, B. & S., all liens.....Nom.
LOT 208, map of Van Nest Park; Sarah F. Cahill to Joseph Herrmann, (mtg $1,700, R S 25c)..... 1
MANHATTAN AV, e s, 173 ft s of 106th St, 17x70; Caroline McInerney to Susan J. Witherell, (mtg $1,000, R S 50c)..... 1
MANHATTAN AV, e s, 173 ft s of 106th St, 17x70; Susan J. Witherell to Edward J. Kelly, (mtg $10,000, R S 50c)..... 1
MAIN ST, n w corner of Century Avenue, 59.11x128.4; Century Av, s s, 370 ft w of Main St, 301.8x irregular to Eastchester Bay, City Island; Thomas McClure to Jane A. Dickie, (R S 45)..... 1
MARION AV, 2,061, w s, 264 ft n of 194th St, 25x103.2x irr.x61.2; William V. Wright to Frederick and Mary Mollhaus, (mtg $4,000, R S 50c)..... 100
MONROE ST, 105, n s, 208.6 ft w of Rutgers St, 25.11x100; Adaline Gottlieb to Harris Goldstein, all liens..... Nom.
PARK AV, e s, 190.5 ft n of 169th St, 103.5x150, and other property; George and Marianne Hey to American Silk Label Manufacturing Company, (mtg $10,000, R S $25)..... 1
PARK AV, n e corner of 121st St, 20.11x 70.4; Anna C. Larney to Joseph E. Kopetzky, (mtg $23,000, R S $5.25)..... 100
PARK AV WEST, n s, 99 ft e of 103d St, 18x86.6x18x85.11; Launcelot McGrath to Dennis J. McGrath, (mtg $3,100, R S $1.10)..... 1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 353 ft n of Jennings St, 25.3x124.5x30.3x137.10; Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton to Kate E. Studley, (mtg $5,000)..... 1
SOUTH ST, between n s of Maiden Lane and s s of Wall St, bulkheads, &c., and water lots in the East River in the proportion that 5 ft of front on South St bears to the entire front of 447.6 of bulkhead between said streets; Katharine W. Haigt to Harriet H. Cook, undivided interest..... 5,375
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 224.10 ft s w of 149th St, 150x irregular to Timpson Place; Prospect Av, w s, 100 ft s of 149th St, 23.6x irregular; Timpson Place, s e s, at s w s of 149th St, 26.9x irregular; 149th St, s s w s, 116.4 ft s e of Timpson Place, 59.8x irregular; William J. McConvill, and others to Adolphus A. Jackson, (R S $15.25)..... 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s s, 224.10 ft s w of 149th St, 150x irregular to Timpson Place; Prospect Av, w s, 100 ft s of 149th St, 23.6x irregular; Timpson Place, s e s, at s w s of 149th St, 26.9x irregular; 149th St, s w s, 116.4 ft s e of Timpson Place, 59.8x irregular; Adolphus A. Jackson to Andrew Freedman, (mtg $27,000, R S $1.75)..... 1
TREMONT AV, n s, 25 ft e of Daly Av, 33.4x180; 180th St, s s, 315 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; 126th St, s s, 168.6 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; Tremont Av, s e corner of Daly, 25x130; Park Av, w s, 82.2 ft s of 126th St, 18.9x90; William Bloodgood to Katy Bloodgood, (all liens, R S $10)..... 1
VALENTINE AV, e s, 110.5 ft s of Macomb's Dam Road, 100x250, to Tiebout Av; Mabel N. Moore, devisee and heir of John N. Moore, and another to John A. Nathan, ½ part, (R S $2.50)..... Nom.
WASHINGTON ST, 803; 8th Av, 13, and 12th St, 299 West; James M. Varnum, referee, to estate of Bradish Johnson, (R S $15.25)..... 30,200
WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 142d St, 25x 106; Willis Av, w s, 75 ft n of 141st St, 25x106; 141st St, 586, s s, 106.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; John Trainor to Ann E. Trainor, (mtg $10,000, R S $5) 1
187TH AV, n w corner of 115th St, 20x73; Rocco and Emilio D'Onofrio to Andrea Acconcia, (mtg $12,000, R S $1.75)..... 1
187TH AV, 2,570, e s, 129 ft n of 191st St, 23 x37x31.2x58.8; Jacob Spiro and another to Anton Goldstein, (mtg $17,000). 1
187TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 118th St, 19x 100; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to Samuel Rosenthal, (mtg $5,107, R S $1)..... 4,500
3D ST, n e corner of 14th Av, 49x105, Wakefield; Maria Rizzi to Elea Rizzi, (R S 25c).....Nom.
7TH AV, s e corner of 134th St, 24.11 x75; Charles Ast to Laura Bayles, (mtg $35,000, R S $3.50)..... 1
8TH AV, e s, 20 ft s of 54th St, 25x100; James H. Tuttle, referee, to Johanna E. Muhlker, (R S $12.50)..... 27,500
67TH AV, w s, being Lot 99, map of village of Mount Eden; Conrad Orth to Christian Stenz, ...
10TH ST, 367 and 369, n s, 293 ft e of Avenue B, 40x94.9; Louis Bachrach to Leopold Schmeidler and Irving Bachrach, (mtg $41,000, R S $10)..... 100
11TH ST, 516 and 518, s s, 220.6 ft e of Avenue A, 40x94.5; Louis Bachrach to Leopold Schmeidler and Irving Bachrach, (mtg $55,000, R S $8.50)..... 100
14TH ST, n s, being w part of Lot 552, on map of Wakefield, 25x114; Lukass Owsian to Julia Owsian, (R S 25c)..... 410
17TH PL, n s, 100 ft w of Irving Place, 25x92; Caroline Hersberg to Minnie E. Grey, (R S $3.75)..... Nom.
17TH ST, 443, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 22x92; George A. Bowman to Charles A. Flammer, (mtg $10,000, R S $2.25). 1
22D ST, 567, w s, 20 ft n of 31st St, 21x 62; Joseph Braun to Charles Braun and another, 1-3 part and all title, (R S 25c)..... 4,000
38TH ST, s s, 100.5 ft w of 8th Av, 49.7x 98.9x50x98.9; Mary Haas to William F. Koehler, (R S $2.75)..... 36,000
39TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x irregular; Samuel Greenbaum to George Willis, Jr, (R S $9.25)..... 21,050
40TH ST, 125, n s, 85 ft e of Lexington Av, 40x98.8; Trustees of Presbytery of New York to Charles Lane, (R S $15.75). 30,000
58TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x80.5; Hulda Wiltner to Henry F. Anderson, (mtg $30,000, R S $2.50)..... 1
60TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100; also property in Long Island City; Mary Dugan to Timothy Dugan, (R S 50 cents)..... Nom.
86TH ST, 542, s s, 148 ft w of Avenue B, 25x102.2; James H. Tuttle, referee, to Emil Auerbach, (R S $2.25)..... 19,200
118TH ST, s s, 198 ft w of Pleasant Av, 50 x100.10; Ann and Michael Molloughney to Mary A. Stokes, (mtg $11,500, R S $1.50)..... 17,000
122D ST, s s, 185 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x 100.11; Jacob Cohen to Sadie Fisher and another, (mtg $9,500)..... 1
122D ST, s s, 168.4 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x 100.11; Jacob Cohen to Lena Furst and another, (mtg $9,500)..... Nom.
127TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 17x 99.11; Harlem Savings Bank to Johanna Wardelmann, (R S $2.35)..... 7,000

Recorded Leases.

RIVINGTON ST, 114, store; Eversley Childs to Samuel Rosenthal, 5 years... $900
6TH AV, 526, store and basement; Anna L. Mulligan to Augusta Repko and Alma C. Jones, 4 5-12 years..... 1,400
6TH AV, 520, n e corner of 31st St, all; John Noonan to Michael W. Murphy, 5 years 6,000
85TH ST, 325 West, stable; Richard F. Carman to Frederick Bensinger, 2 10-12 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ACCONCIA, Andrea, to Rocco D'Onofrio and another; 1st Av, n w corner of 115th St, prior mortgage $20,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... $2,000
AUERBACH, Emil, to Adolph Glaser; 50th St, 542 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 3,000
BRACKEN, James, and wife to Eliza L. Fox; Crotona Av, e s, 115.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 2 years..... 2,500
BRAUN, Charles, and another to Joseph Braun; 2d Av, 567, 1 year..... 2,000
BROWN, James E., to William L. Van Valkenburgh; 164th St, n s, 75 ft e of Prospect Av, three mortgages, building loans, due Jan. 29, 1902, 6 per cent. each..... 10,666.66
BROWN, James E., to Candee & Smith; Eagle Av, 569, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year..... 403
FELL, Richard J., to Susan Hamilton; Crotona Av, n w corner of Oakland Place, 3 years, gold..... 4,500
FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Hancock St, 4 to 12, and part of 2, prior mortgage $41,500, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 30,000
FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Hancock St, 4 to 12, and part of 2, prior mortgage $28,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 13,000
FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Hancock St, 4 to 12, and part of 2, due Feb. 1, 1902..... 28,500
GAGE, Eleanor P., to W. Emlen Roosevelt and another, as trustees; 50th St, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000
GREENE, Harriette T. H., to Joseph D. Brockway; 8th Av, 545 and 547, secures notes, demand..... 2,851
GREY, Minnie E., to Caroline Hersberg; 17th St, n s, 125.3 ft w of Irving Place, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000
HARRIS, Edward W., and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 42d St, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold..... 10,000
HARJES, Herman, to Heinrich Bormann; 76th St, n s, 144 ft e of 1st Av, demand. 3,000
JACKSON, Adolphus A., to William J. McConville and another; Southern Boulevard, s e s, at Union Av and adjoining property, eight mortgages, due July 31, 1904, 5 per cent., aggregate..... 27,000
KNOX, Walter N., to Andrew D. Parker; 164th St, s s, 195 ft e of Prospect Av, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 10,000
KOHRING, William F., to Mary Haas; 38th St, n s, 100.5 ft w of 8th Av, due Jan. 15, 1904..... 10,000
KOPETZKY, Joseph E., to Anna C. Larney; Park Av, s e corner of 121st St, prior mtg $15,000, due Nov. 30, 1905, 6 per cent., gold..... 8,000
LANE, Charles, to Eliza Ross; 40th St, n s, 25 ft e of Lexington Av, due Feb. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 20,000
LANE, Charles, to Henry W. De Forest; 40th St, n s, 85 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000
LOGAN, Edgar, to Louisa D. Simpson and another, as trustees; 144th St, n s, 166.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due July 1, 1906..... 10,000
MARTIN, Sarah, and another to Elizabeth K. Upham; 200th St, n s, 100 ft w of Valentine Av, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,250
MORRIS, Elizabeth, and others to Bowery Savings Bank; 3d Av, 3,269 to 3,273, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000
MICHELSON, Louis, to the East Chester Savings Bank; Fordham Av, n s, at southeast cornar of land of John Lewness, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000
MONK, George, and another to Walter J. Forman; 9th Av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 54th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 28,000
MUHLKER, Johanna E., to Bleecker N. Mitchell and another, as trustees; 2d Av, 1,614, 5 years, 4 per cent., gold... 17,000
MUHLKER, Johanna E., to Charles K. Beekman; 2d Av, 1,614, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 4 per cent., gold..... 500
MUELHAUS, Frederick, and wife to William H. Wright; Marion Av, 2,661, 3 years 1,500
MYERS, Joseph H., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, 82.1 ft s of 115th St, 3 year, 4 per cent..... 25,000
ORANGE, Lucy, to Edward H. Cole; Spring St, old, w s, 124.2 ft s of 161st St, now opened, due Jan. 23, 1904, 6 per cent..... 800
POLSTEIN, Isaac, and another to the New York Life Insurance Company; Livingston Place, 17, due Aug. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 160,000
RUNGE, Alexander E., to Empire City Savings Bank; St Lawrence Av, e s, 205.2 ft s of West Farms Road, 1 year. 2,000
SCHMIDT, Friedrich, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Pleasant Av, 416 to 418, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 9,500
SELLIE, Fritz, to Harlem Savings Bank; 135th St, n s, 125 ft w of Cypress Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000
STILLWELL, Nelson D., to American Mortgage Company; 45th St, 145 West, 1 year, 5 and 6 per cent..... 20,000
STUDLEY, Kate E., to Charles H. Thornton and another; Prospect Av, e s, 351.11 ft s of Jennings St, and 181.4 ft n of Freeman St, prior mtg $5,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000
THE PELHAM SHORE IMPROVEMENT Company to Sidney D. Ripley and another, as trustees; Pelham Bay Park, n s, at intersection of line of Long Island Sound, with riparian rights, &c., 5 years, gold..... 9,000
TOMBACH, Samuel D., to Dennis Deegan; 80th St, 228 to 234 East, secures notes..... 2,000
WARDELMANN, Johanna, and another to Addie M. Bogert; 127th St, 174 East, 3 years..... 6,000
WARDELMANN, Johanna, and another to George D. Kuhlmann; 127th St, 174 East, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year..... 700
WILSON, Adelaide, and another to Jenny Guidet and others, executors; 130th St, 58 East, 3 years..... 17,000
WILLI, George, Jr., to Charles Fritz; 38th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, due July 30, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Bernhard Klingenstein..... Omitted
BABCOCK, Katherine B., and others to West Side Savings Bank..... $45,000
BOGERT, Seba, to Pierre M. Brown..... Nom.
CRONOGUE, Thomas V., individually and as administrator, to Wilhelmina Clauss and others..... Nom.
DOREMUS, Isabella N., executrix, to John E. Nicholson..... 15,000
DOUGLAS, Henry P., to Annie C. Roosevelt, executrix..... 3,750
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Thomas Morrissy..... 6,000
LIEBES, Hazel B., to Pierre M. Brown... Nom.
MILLER, Nancy R., to Jane McKown... 1,000
ROOSEVELT, W. Emlen, trustee, to John E. Roosevelt and another, as trustees.. Nom.
KALTENBERG, Franz, to Herman Gotthelf..... 6,527
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Richard Webber..... 3,000
WITKIND, Isidore, to Wilhelmine Clauss and others..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

LENOX AV and 127th St, n w corner, 25 x100; A. Pradella & Co. against — Griffenhagen, owner; Ambrose A. Gavigan Company, contractors..... 134
MADISON AV, 563; F. A. Hyde Tiling Company against Robert E. Bonner, owner; John H. Groham & Son, contractors 280
PITT ST, 9; Robert Coble against John Polstein, owner; Jacob M. Prudorsky, contractor 375
WALTON AV, w s, 118.3 ft s of Fordham Road, 118x82; Harry L. Hopwood against James Kenn, owner; Henry, or Harry, Morrison, contractor..... 118
WHITLOCK AV, e s, 178.10 ft n of Leggett Av, 50x129x irregular; Frederick Hammond against Ellen Quinlan, owner and contractor 150
5TH ST, 747 to 751 East; Robert Coble against Gorra Rosenberg, owner; Jacob M. Prudorsky, contractor..... 425
9TH ST, 612 East; Morris Berkowitz against Emil Elias, owner and contractor 1,590
51ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100; Eastern Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company against A. Andelaft and another, owners and contractors..... 169
84TH ST, 124 East; Carruci Brothers against Margaret McCabe, owner; Michael J. Naughton, contractor..... 175
86TH ST, 340 East; Manhattan Heating, Lighting and Ventilating Company against Abraham Bachrach, owner and contractor 251
98TH ST, 48 to 54 East; William Cohen against Solomon Jacobs, owner; Cesare Casanova, contractor 67
114TH ST and 5th Av, n e corner, 50x125x irregular; Robert J. Mahoney against Wilhelmena Walther, owner and contractor 905
123D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; W. Edgar Pruden Electric Company against William C. Hunter, owner and contractor 498
125D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; W. Edgar Pruden Electric Company against William C. Hunter, owner and contractor 498
141ST ST and Locust Av, s w corner, 25x 100; Edward Wens against Granville Gibbons, owner and contractor..... 75
149TH ST, 125 ft e of Bergen Av, 100x 100.11; James F. Dolan, Jr., against Albert Rathermel, owner and contractor 72
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.
CATHERINE ST, 19; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with Morris Shidlovsky 17,000
142D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with John Tule..... 8,750
143D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with John Tule..... 9,250
164TH ST and Sebbins Av, s w corner, 83.10x77x irregular; Andrew D. Parker with Walter N. Knox..... 10,000
164TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Prospect Av, 40x74.6; William L. Van Valkenburgh with James E. Brown..... 10,666
164TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of Prospect Av, 40x74.6; William L. Van Valkenburgh with James E. Brown..... 10,666
164TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Prospect Av, 40x74.6; William L. Van Valkenburgh with James E. Brown..... 10,666

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, e s, 190.1 ft s of Astor Place, 120.10x137.6; John Stewart against Horace Russell and another, executors and trustees, (ejectment proceedings;) attorney, J. G. Needham.
LOT 733, easterly half, map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; George T. Ballard against Evan G. Ellis, (specific performance;) attorney, P. A. Sheit.
WASHINGTON AV, 1,008; Giovanni Paganelli against Benedict Vatter and another, (action to foreclosure, mechanics' lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.
60TH ST and Lexington Av, s w corner, 22.6x 100.5; Clemens J. Kracht against Henry B. Steinen, (action to compel delivery of mortgage, &c.;) attorney, G. H. Kracht.
104TH ST, 91 to 97 of Columbus Av, 33.4x 100.11; John T. Terry and another against Catharine Linde, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.
116TH ST, 308 West; New York Building Loan Banking Company against Jessie Hussey, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hamilton & Beckit.
176TH ST, or Woodruff Av, s s, 43.6 ft w of Trafalgar Place, 21.6x78; Samuel V. Lane, executor, against Frank McCone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES T. CLARK.—Judgment for $11,110 was entered yesterday against Charles T. Clark of 73 Third Avenue in favor of the American National Bank of Denver on two notes made in Denver on April 23, 1895.

DEILE BROTHERS.—Schedules in the assignment of Deile Brothers, dealers in provisions at 639 East Twelfth Street, show liabilities $4,143, nominal assets $3,180, and actual assets $601.

WILLIAM H. BURROUGHS.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed George H. Gilman receiver of the assets of William H. Burroughs, dealer in bicycles at 7 Barclay Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 24th inst.

JOHN R. STEVEN.—Judgment for $9,418 was entered yesterday against John R. Steven of 138 Front Street, in favor of the Yokohama Specie Bank of Japan on two drafts made at Yokohama on Aug. 28 and Oct. 26, 1900, by the Eastern Japan Trading Company, which were accepted by Mr. Steven in New York.

WILLIAM A. HEARN.—William A. Hearn, proprietor of a restaurant and café at 51 Beaver Street, made an assignment yesterday to Frank Mora. Mr. Hearn was employed for many years in a Broadway restaurant, and started in business for himself in May, 1899, when he purchased the place at 51 Beaver Street.

JAMES WEST.—A meeting of the creditors of James West, formerly dealer in carpets at 396 Hudson Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 8, 1900, was held yesterday before Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 346 Broadway. Twelve claims, amounting to $3,000, were filed, and James Shea was elected Trustee. Mr. West disappeared after his failure and was not present at yesterday's meeting.

COUMBE & KAISER.—A meeting of the creditors of Coumbe & Kaiser, wholesale dealers in millinery at 618 Broadway, was held yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel, and was attended by a large number of creditors. Their liabilities are $38,000 and nominal assets, $18,000. Their failure was ascribed to the poor season this spring when there were fifty-two rainy days. It was agreed to settle at 20 cents on the dollar, 10 cents cash, and 10 cents in three months' notes.

PALMER & OLSON.—Henry B. Palmer and Charles A. Olson, composing the firm of Palmer & Olson, electrical contractors of 210 Centre Street, made an assignment yesterday to James Lane. They have been in business since January, 1900, when they bought the business. On March 23, 1901, they gave a chattel mortgage on their plant for $3,000 to C. A. Cleveland of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., and on June 18 last a company was incorporated under the same style as the firm with a capital stock of $20,000. C. E. Francis, their attorney said yesterday that the new corporation had not done any business. The liabilities of the firm are about $2,000, nominal assets, $3,000, and actual assets, $600.

A. POPKIN & CO.—A. Popkin & Co., incorporated, manufacturers of cloaks at 1 East Fourteenth Street, corner of Fifth Avenue, have closed up, and creditors are trying to learn what has become of the assets. It is said that all the stock of any value has been removed, and only the machines, fixtures, and a few old-style garments remain. Deputy Sheriff Roberts received two writs of replevin yesterday against the concern, one from Blumenstiel & Hirsch for $240 in favor of Louis Frank, and the other from J. Bernstein & Sons for $1,018. The Sheriff found very little of the goods called for in the writs of replevin. Blumenstiel & Hirsch said last evening that they understood that the liabilities of A. Popkin & Co. were at least $50,000, and that the assets are small. The concern was damaged by fire on Dec. 15, last, claiming a loss of $40,000, the insurance being $66,000. It was said yesterday that the insurance had not yet been paid by the companies, but it was understood that most of the money had heretofore been assigned. Abraham Popkin has been in the cloak business for many years. On Nov. 10, 1899, he went into bankruptcy, with liabilities of $224,609, and subsequently effected a composition with his creditors at 40 cents on the dollar. In January, 1900, the business was incorporated under the style of A. Popkin & Co. with a capital stock of $50,000, but the corporation never had any rating at Bradstreet's.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH WACHTER.—Joseph Wachter of 423 Seventh Avenue, manager of a meat store, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $954 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1874 when he was in the butcher business, and judgments were subsequently entered against him.

WILLIAM H. HARRISCH.—William H. Harrisch, drug exporter of 60 Pearl Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,910 and assets of $890, consisting of stock, $25; trademarks of medicine, $250, and accounts, $624. He claims exemption for office furniture, valued at $75. There are forty-two creditors. He has been in the drug line for twenty years.

PAPHRO D. PIKE.—Paphro D. Pike of 2,107 Seventh Avenue, formerly a dealer in plumbers' supplies at 2,109 Seventh Avenue, and a manufacturer of sanitary pottery at Broadway, Va., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $11,693, and nominal assets, $12,610. The assets consist of merchandise at Broadway, $12,500, for which a receiver was appointed in December, 1900; outstanding accounts, $610, and cash in New York banks, $500. Of the liabilities $8,753 was contracted in this city to eighteen creditors, and the balance principally at Broadway. The largest creditor is M. E. Capwell of Providence, $7,000 on a note given on July 10, 1900, in New York, for the purchase of merchandise. Mr. Capwell was formerly a partner from December, 1899, to July 10, 1900, with Mr. Pike in the plumbing supply business at 2,109 Seventh Avenue, when he sold out his interest to Mr. Pike. Mr. Pike has been in various lines of business in the past fifteen years; was formerly Treasurer of the Pike Manufacturing Company of Boston, and later President of the P. D. Pike Company of Boston, and was formerly President of the American Brass Works of Porter, Ind.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARMSTRONG, James—J. F. Miller..... $443
BRAWER, Henrietta—L. K. Fahy and others 220
CLARK, Charles T.—American National Bank of Denver 11,110
COHEN, Abraham—A. Feinberg..... 186
CONWAY, Benjamin F.—D. Murphy..... 104
DEEPEW, Mitchell—H. J. Mitchell..... 387
FEIST, Simon—The Stuyvesant Insurance Company 445
FELDMAN, Bernard M., and David Dovale—Riverside Bank 124
GILL, Peter—I. Harris 86
GOVE, Charles—M. A. Van Zandt..... 43
HONECK, Henry C.—L. Steinhardt and others 370
HOFFMAN, William O.—A. Jung and others 97
IVES, Harold—The Butterick Publishing Company, Limited..... 84
JONES, Silas W. C.—H. S. Dudley..... 221
JONES, Silas W. C.—J. R. Edmands..... 293
JONES, John P.—F. R. Dixon..... 285
KELLY, Bernard—S. Oppenheimer and others 114
KNAPEL, Jane—H. Moeller..... 98
LEDOGAR, Joseph—Crandall & Godley Company 1,036
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INsurance Company of Liverpool, England —M. Krieger 347
LUCON CHEMICAL COMPANY—H. B. Morse 795
LUCON CHEMICAL COMPANY—W. W. Jennings 294
LUCON CHEMICAL COMPANY—New York Medical Publishing Company..... 179
LIEBMANN, David—J. Koopman and others 140
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Futterton, by guardian..... 100
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILROAD Company—H. Blodgett, by guardian..... NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Company, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company—A. A. Ketchum 6,280
NEULENDER, Frank, and John Safran—H. Roth 173
NEUS, Henry—G. Lange 2,623
NEUS, Henry—G. Lange 1,587
ROSENBLATT,

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Note House, Location, Terms

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; fine staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On the Hudson

opposite Grant's Tomb.

270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE, BY REASON OF FORECLOSURE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1901.
AT 11 A. M., ON THE PREMISES,
A Gentleman's Place on
Chester Hill,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.,

Southwest corner of East Lincoln and North Fulton Aves., on one of the finest corners on Chester Hill section. The house, comparatively new, is about 38 feet square, on lot 100x100, with stable. All modern improvements; hardwood throughout; artistic mantels; billiard room; electric lighting, etc., etc.

Harry V. Morgan, Referee, Morgan Building, Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; George W. Bard Real Estate Co., 3 South Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon.

McRAE, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 90 West Broadway; Arthur A. Swany, 111 Fifth Ave., New York City.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A medium-sized three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone house, one block from elevated station; one of a row; similar houses opposite and in the rear; in thorough order; modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mirrors; possession; easy terms; particulars to buyers only. Address West Nineties, T., Box 124 Times.

BARGAIN.—SIXTY-FOOT 2D AV. CORNER, BELOW 14TH; EASY TERMS. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH ST.

95th St., 207 East.—27x100 5-story double tenement; guaranteed rent, $2,800; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. See janitor on premises.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877 New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.

Directly on the Ocean.
All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

On the heights—Boulevard & Trolley—fairly restricted.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

Payments easy—NO INTEREST OR ASSESSMENTS. Near depot and harbor; adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Workingman's opportunity!—Lots Springfield $75; $10 cash; small monthly payments. William Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

$300 cash and $10.00 monthly buys 7-room cottage; improvements; new; good location; snap. HAMILTON, Corona.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way; N. Y.
SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$10 buys 2½ acres; $25 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; instalments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 19 Wall.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—Lots free and clear in exchange for improved property in the Bronx. Inquire E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St., Real Estate.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Sopar, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Grumer, 162 West 116th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For sale at sacrifice, 200-acre farm, stock, crops, and tools; immediate possession given; also 125-acre farm; brick house, 13 rooms; five barns; fine view; borders on beautiful lake ¾ mile wide; fine chance to sell lots; nearest railroad two miles; 15 minutes' walk to trolley; sold low. F. Smith, Station A. Winsted, Conn.

White Mountain Farms.—Two in Bethlehem, fine mountain views. One in Littleton, 17 rooms, well and furnace; boarders, only $1,400. Plan and 940 acres, good buildings, $1,600; worth at once, only $2,400. Other rare bargains. W. S. Hall, Littleton, N. H.

Mountain; horse put; furnished or unfurnished, near depot, good house, buildings, fruit, shade, spring, excellent water, piazza around house, about 5 acres planted vegetables, horse, carriage, tools; owner going away. F. Smith, Tallman's, N. Y.

Only few suburban homes for sale, foreclosure sale; $200 down, balance easy terms; unlimited mortgage money. Austin B. Fosdick, 1 Madison St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Note House, Location, Terms

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

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Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; fine staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

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Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Houses and lots for sale; also estates to manage; renting and collecting a specialty. E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., Real Estate.

Wanted to Purchase—Small farm near Saratoga; state lowest cash price and particulars. Address T Box 125 Times.

Owners.—Send particulars what you have for sale or rent. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Hamilton Building, 22 Thames St.—Large floor space, where good light is essential, for manufacturing or other purposes, with freight and passenger elevators and steam heat; power if required; rents moderate. P. M. Fletcher, 22 Thames St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. TASTOR & CO.
Tel., 795—18th. 119 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, fire and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Good private office in suite on Lower Broadway. P. D., T Box 127 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

112th St., Near Madison Av.—9 rooms, $45; Lincoln Place, 7 rooms, $25. McCormack, 2,149 3d Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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Portsmouth, 38-44 West 9th Str.

Choice large light apartments to let of seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator runs all night; rents, $750 and $900; possession Oct. 1st.
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Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

124th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

418 and 420 West 124th St.—Elegant new flats, 4 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; handsomely decorated; rents, $17 to $20.

All modern improvements; elevator, electric light, telephone; rent, $40. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.: single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

54 East 122d St.—Handsome large single flats, 7 and 8 rooms; all modern improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Crawford, 128 East 122d St.

Flat, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements. 238 East 67th St., between 2d and 3d Avs., near all stations.

Flats, 4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; rents, $18-$22. 302 East 122d St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house, 9 rooms; shade; one month only, $40. U., Box 176, Times.

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Recreation and Information Bureaus

Have been established at 416 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 275 Columbus Avs., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.

For a fine map of "America's Summer Resorts" send a stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

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This house has been much enlarged and improved. Situated in the Hudson Highlands, 48 miles from New York via Erie Road. Fine golf course, casino, and other attractions. Write for Booklet. W. J. READ.

Grand View House and Cottages.

Fishing, Boating, Driving. Large verandas. Beautiful scenery. Cottages to rent or sell furnished. Farm in connection with Hotel. Send for Booklet. H. L. W. TEN EYCK.
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DILL HOUSE, FLORIDA. N. Y. ORANGE COUNTY.

65 miles from city, pleasantly situated, free transportation, comfortable rooms, good table, excellent drives; terms moderate; transients accommodated; particulars on application. WM. E. ROSENBAUM, Prop.

THE WESTPORT INN,

Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y. Adirondacks, Dry Climate, No Mosquitoes, Mountain Spring Water, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Driving, Tennis, Golf.
H. P. SMITH, Manager.

VALLEY HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

A Summer house for refined families; spacious, well-shaded grounds extend to the lake; excellent fishing, boating, bowling, and driving; one hour from New York. C. H. TEN EYCK, Prop.

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Select family house, newly furnished throughout; finest fishing, boating, and drives. For terms address A. GODDWIN.

THE INN ON STORM KING AND COTTAGES,
(Formerly Storm King Club House.) Golf, Tennis. NOW OPEN. For terms address
JOHN HALL, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

THE LAKE HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.

40 miles Erie. NOW OPEN. Delightfully located. Every convenience. Send for circulars. O. CROMWELL.

Sullivan County.

WOODBURNE HOUSE, Woodburne, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 60. Every modern improvement; good board; $7 to $10. South Fallsburg Station. H. L. BUTTERFUSS, Prop.

Liberty.

REVONAH MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. Elevation 2,300 feet. Magnificent view. Extensive grounds. Capacity 100. Everything new, modern, strictly first-class. Moderate rates. New York representative, Miss Carnes, 70 Madison Avenue, will call, if desired.

Hotel Monitor, Liberty, Sull. Co., N. Y.

The finest mountain resort in the State. All improvements. Accommodates 150. Elevation 2,000 feet. Booklets on application. Pulmonary patients not entertained. City office, 36 Vesey St. Cohen & Faltman, Props.

Staten Island.

NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

Summer Resorts.

HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 416 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 72d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK.

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EDGEMERE HOTEL,

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.
35 minutes from New York City.
Newly decorated and refurnished throughout.
HOTEL NOW OPEN.
200 rooms; 50 private baths.
Golf, Tennis, Croquet.
Surf and still water bathing; sailing, driving, fishing. Rooms in Club House for single men. Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.
WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager,
EDGEMERE, L. I.

AN IDEAL SEASIDE RESORT.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
THE INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.
Golf, Bathing, Fishing, Sailing.
RAPID TRAIN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK CITY.
A. E. DICK.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

REMINGTON COTTAGES,

Remington Av.; second house from ocean. High-grade Family Hotel; capacity, 100. Large, ocean view rooms. E. C. McBRIDE.

BEACH VIEW HOUSE. East L. I. Moriches. Facing Great South Bay; spacious grounds; modern appointments; booklet; (temperance house.) J. H. MILLER.

MORICHES INN, CENTRE MORICHES, (NOW OPEN.)—New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Long Island. Terms reasonable.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, Good Ground, L. I. Directly facing water. (Pleasant and homelike.) Shady grounds, first-class table, boating. PETER NEHNBASS, Prop., owner.

THE SANTAPOGUE, BABYLON, L. I. Delightful location. Airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Boating, fishing, bathing. Reasonable.
MRS. J. HEALY.

PEARL HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay. Grand location. Airy rooms. Generous table. $7.00 to $9.00. E. F. SKINNER.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, L. I. Delightful location. Directly opposite golf grounds. Refined surroundings, airy rooms, select resort. JAMES B. SHAW.

Far Rockaway.

BAYSWATER HOTEL

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
New management. Most select part of Far Rockaway. Modern, fire-proof building. Special rates July. Surf and still-water bathing. All attractions. L. D. BALL.

THE EUREKA. FAR ROCKAWAY. (Select Family Hotel.) Delightful location, (always cool;) every modern appointment. Large airy rooms. High-class cuisine, sanitary plumbing; boating, bathing, fishing; electric lights. Reasonable. N. GRAF.

HOTEL WINDSOR, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. Delightful location. Large shady lawn, (always cool.) Cheerful rooms. Superior cuisine. Modern improvements. First-class café, a la carte rates $10.00 up. Mrs. Pearse. A. LEVY, Manager.

NATIONAL HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY.—(ALWAYS COOL.) Few minutes from beach; airy rooms; generous table. M. A. CAHLEN.

Adirondacks.

MESS HOTEL, P. O. Inlet, Hamilton Co., N. Y.
Head of Fourth Lake Fulton Chain; $12 to $18.

Catskills.

HOBART MANSION HOUSE,

HOBART, N. Y. Entirely new; modern appointments. High-class cuisine. Handsomely furnished. Terms and illustrated Booklet. S. A. McMORRIS.

SUNSIDE FARM. SUNSIDE, Greene County. Home Comforts. Delightfully situated. Peerless cuisine. Refined surroundings. Scenery, fruit. $6.00 to $7.00. M. J. RICHTMYER.

MAPLE GROVE, Margaretville, N. Y. Delightful location; beautiful mountain rambles; generous table; $7 to $10. W. A. Boyce.

Locust Grove House, Arkville, N. Y. Favorite German Resort. Delightfully situated in large, shady grove. Terms and Booklet. Apply.

Meadowbrook Farm, Margaretville, N. Y. Grand Location. Refined and Homelike. Modern appointments; good table. $8.00 to $10.00. E. A. KEENEY.

LAUREN VILLA, Roxbury, N. Y. Delightful location, airy rooms, spacious, shady grounds. Refined and Homelike. Terms apply G. W. LAUREN.

Hoffman House, Arkville, N. Y. Capacity, 75. Delightful location in beautiful, shady grove. Modern appointments. Generous table. $8.00 to $12.00. P. F. HOFFMAN.

Cairo.

Sunset Hill, Cairo, N. Y. Delightfully situated. Elevation 1,200 ft. Mountain scenery. Shady grounds. Homelike. Cuisine unsurpassed. $6.00 to $7.00. J. A. NEALIS.

Haines Falls.

THE LAUREL HOUSE. Haines Falls, N. Y.; finest location in the heart of the Catskills; elevation 2,600 ft.; accommodates 200; direct train from New York; circular. A. Christian.

Hunter.

HUNTER HOUSE. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Hunter, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft.; capacity, 200; location unsurpassed; (Hebrew cuisine;) gas, sanitary plumbing, café, billiards, bowling; booklet. M. Sparks.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL. Cottages, Hunter (Strictly Kosher.) Accommodates 200. Modern improvements, delightful location, pure spring water. Terms apply S. EPSTEIN.

Tannersville.

KROEBEL'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

In the Heart of Catskills, accommodates 150; Amusements, Bowling, Billiards, Tennis, Golf; good cycling and driving; peerless cuisine; booklet. AUG. F. KROEBEL, TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL. Capacity 125; beautiful; large dining room; modern improvements; cuisine unequaled; 2,180 ft; booklet. S. Lowy, Tannersville.

Stamford.

ATCHINSON HOUSE, STAMFORD, N. Y. CAPACITY, 40.

Beautifully located, with refined surroundings; spacious grounds, golf, &c.; every modern appointment; booklet; references. A. B. ATCHINSON, Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

HAWKHURST,

LITCHFIELD, CONN.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.
on the ocean front in select North Asbury. Booklet. W. Harvey Jones, owner and manager.

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The leading hotel on the ocean front. Thoroughly modern; 2,624 square feet veranda. Booklet. JOS. WHITE.

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Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address
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THE BRANDON HOUSE.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electric lights, bathing, boating, fishing; terms reasonable. Mrs. S. HOOPER.

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SEA GIRT, N. J. On ocean front. Every room has full ocean view. Excellent cuisine. Booklet. I. S. HINKSON.

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TOBYHANNA HOUSE. Tobyhanna, Pa.; highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. CORNISH.

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Scenery and location unsurpassed; beautiful walks and drives. Accom. 60. Booklet. J. Hamblin, Swiftwater, Pa.

THE BELLEVUE Dingman's Ferry, Pike Co., Pa.

Boating and fishing; magnificent scenery.
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POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

MOUNT POCONO.
Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

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HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE Stroudsburg, Pa. Capacity, 150. Delightfully situated; enlarged, refitted, refurnished, modern conveniences; electric lights; cuisine and service first-class. Booklets, rates. Apply J. F. FOULKE.

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Far View House.—Highest point at Gap; 40 miles scenery; all amusements; bass fishing; free boating and bathing; hot and cold baths. Terms moderate. F. G. HURST, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA. Beautiful location. Fine view of Water Gap. Cheerful and Homelike. Good table. $7.00 up. M. M. ACE.

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Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES;
CITY OR COUNTRY USE;
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
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128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
JAMES P. SILO, AUCTIONEER.

By a certain order of court will sell on Wednesday, July 31st, 1901, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at 139 Division Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, a stock of teas, coffees, canned goods, &c.; also safe, desk, and fixtures, &c.
WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.
JNO. J. MURRAY, Deputy.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 345 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouse, 312-318 West 42d St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Yachts, boats, oars, &c. John T. Smith, 189 South St.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—JESSIE D. SERVADIO, plaintiff, against RICHARD D. VAN NAME, Harriet L. Van Name, Howard Van Name, Theodore S. Van Name, Margherita M. Servadio, Beatrice A. Servadio, Carrie L. Dudgeon, Franklin P. Dudgeon, Henry C. Dudgeon, Frank Dudgeon, Phoebe W. Dudgeon, William M. Dudgeon, Louise L. Dudgeon, his wife; Archibald D. Dudgeon, Helen Louise Dudgeon, William M. Dudgeon, as executor of the last will and testament of Richard Dudgeon, deceased, and Caroline A. Dudgeon, as executrix of the last will and testament of Richard H. Dudgeon, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial is desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, January 10th, 1901.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, office and Post Office address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Richard D. Van Name, Harriet L. Van Name, Howard Van Name, Theodore S. Van Name, Margherita M. Servadio, and Beatrice A. Servadio:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 15th day of July, 1901, and filed with a copy of the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1901, the original complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's office on the 14th day of January, 1901.

Dated New York, July 18th, 1901.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy17-law6wW.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—REBECA MANASHAWITZ, plaintiff, against DAVID MANASHAWITZ, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 17th, 1901.

STEINBRINK & TUCKMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, New York, Manhattan.

To David Manashawitz:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James O'Gorman, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated May 27, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County on June 24, 1901.

STEINBRINK & TUCKMAN,
jy30-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorney.

Surrogate Notices.

ARMSTRONG, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter & Fallows, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1901. STEPHEN W. BALDWIN, SAMUEL T. CARTER, Jr., Executors. EDWARD H. FALLOWS, Attorney for the Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh27-law6mW

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Oudin & Oakley, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. ALICE E. BLOOM, Administratrix. OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jy10-law6mW

BROWN, GEORGE T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Haase and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE T. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph A. Brown and James Kehoe, as executors and trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

jy3-law7wW

DORTIC, HENRY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. DORTIC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1901. ELIZABETH DORTIC, ADELA A. DORTIC, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh20-law6mW

GOURDIER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GOURDIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber; at his place of transacting business at the office of David McClure, 22 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1901. EDWARD GOURDIER, Administrator. DAVID McCLURE, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. ap3-law6mW

McPHERSON, EDLA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDLA J. McPHERSON, late of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Church Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1901. AARON S. BALDWIN, Ancillary Executor. READ G. DILWORTH, Attorney for Executor, 162 Chambers Street, New York. my15-law6mW

OTTENDORFER, OSWALD.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSWALD OTTENDORFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward Harding, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next. Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1901. LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, JULIUS W. BRUNN, ANNA WOERISHOFFER, Executors. EDWARD HARDING, Attorney for Executors, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my15-law6mW

RHODES, RALPH BROWN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ralph Brown Rhodes, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Bolton Hall, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1901. ANNE H. R. HINTON, Administratrix. BOLTON HALL, Attorney, R. 130, 111 Broadway, New York City.

SAZERAC, JULES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULES SAZERAC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 89 Water Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1901. JULES VATABLE, Executor.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STOTT, FRANK I.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK I. STOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. G. Romaine, No. 38 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1901. JULIA A. ROMAINE, Administratrix, with will annexed of estate of F. I. Stott, deceased. fi3-law6mW

TURNER, JOHN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN T. TURNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James and Thomas H. Troy, No. 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of May, 1901. EMILY F. TROY, JOSEPH B. TURNER, Administrators. JAMES and THOMAS H. TROY, Attorneys for Administrators, 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

WILSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1901. GEORGE W. McADAM, Executor of Estate of John H. Wilson. ap10-law6mW

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,948.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE H. FRIED, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Eugene H. Fried of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of June, A. D.

RECORDER GOFF SENDS BISSERT TO A CELL

Lena Schmitt Tells Her Story of Blackmail in Court.

Mr. Osborne's Direct Accusation Against the Police of Protecting Vice—Jury to Remain Together.

George Bissert, the precinct detective on trial in General Sessions charged with levying blackmail on Lena Schmitt, a disorderly-house keeper of 27 Stuyvesant Street, was committed to the Tombs by Recorder Goff yesterday after the woman had repeated her accusations on the witness-stand.

Recorder Goff also refused to allow the jury to separate during the lunch hour, and at the afternoon adjournment directed that they remain together during the evening. They were sent to the Astor House in charge of Capt. Looney and his court officers. This will be done each subsequent evening of the trial. Such action has not been taken in General Sessions since Inspector, then Capt. McLaughlin, was tried for extortion. The jury during this trial was locked up by Justice Barrett.

Soon after court convened Assistant District Attorney Osborne opened the case for the prosecution.

"Mrs. Scmitt," said he, "was conducting a furnished-room house. She wished to change it into a 'parlor' house, and saw the defendant for that purpose. The latter told her she would have to pay $500 down and $50 a month thereafter. The money was paid and the house did business under police protection.

"No house can be run in this city without the consent and approval of the police. The cabmen on the streets, the newsboys, and every person with common sense know this to be true—"

"I object," interrupted Abraham Levy of counsel for the defense. "That statement is not within the scope of the indictment. I ask the Court to direct the jury to disregard it."

"It is not within the scope of the indictment," said the Recorder, but he would not direct the jury to disregard the statement. Mr. Levy took an exception.

"Four or five women were in the house, as had been agreed on with the police," continued Mr. Osborne, "and then this number was increased to fifteen or more. Then there were complaints from neighbors and a policeman was stationed at the door. I cannot understand why that policeman was placed there unless he was used like cigar-store Indians—simply as a sign.

"Then the woman became insolent. There was a row with the Captain, and he did what he ought to have done at first—raided the place. I will show that this woman had the money for protection, and that she drew it from the bank."

Mrs. Schmitt then took the stand. An important portion of her testimony was that she had given the first payment of $500 to Bissert on Sept. 29, 1900. The indictment charges the commission of the offense on the 15th day of October, 1900. This, the defense claims, is vital for their side of the case. Assistant District Attorney Gans, who drew the indictment, declares that the specification of the date is immaterial and that a fictitious date is frequently written in indictments.

Mrs. Schmitt swore that she had known Bissert for several years; that she knew his father, and that she had lived in Capt. Diamond's precinct for several years.

"Did you see Bissert in the East Fifth Street Station House in September, 1900?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes. I saw him in front of the Sergeant's desk. I told him I wanted to open a house at 27 Stuyvesant Street. He said it could not. I asked why. 'There is a house next door at No. 25,' I said, 'and I cannot rent my rooms to any respectable persons. If I cannot open up you will have to close the house next door.' Then Bissert said, 'All right. You go home, and I will see you about it.' He came to my house about 11 o'clock on the night of the 29th of September. He told me I would have to give him $500 to open up and $50 a month each month thereafter. I said, 'All right,' and asked if he saw the Captain. 'Yes,' he said, 'and everything is all right.' Then I gave him $550. Minna Kurtz and Rosie Greenberg were there."

Mrs. Schmitt then swore that she gave Bissert $50 on or about the first of November, December, January, February, and March. Bissert, she said, with another officer named Livingston, came into her house on Christmas morning and drank beer. Bissert did not come for the money in April, May, or June, and she said an officer was stationed in front of her house just before the holidays.

Mrs. Schmitt further said she spoke to Bissert about the policeman at the door, and he declared at first that the officer would be there only a day or two. Later, she asserted, Bissert said the policeman was going to stay there. She heard Bissert tell the officer not to let any men in.

"They didn't keep them out, though," testified the witness, "and officers have seen four or five men in the place after that."

Mr. Levy here took up the cross-examination.

"Did you ever have any quarrel with Bissert?" asked he.

"Not till April. He came then about every week and chased the girls out in the street. He chased them out in April in the rain. He said he wanted them out, and that everybody would have to close up on Stuyvesant Street."

On redirect examination Mrs. Schmitt said that Bissert told her to send the people in the house up stairs on account of the activity of the Committees of Five and Fifteen.

"Did you tell Bissert you could not let your rooms to respectable people?" asked Mr. Levy.

"Yes. Nearly every house in the block was the same as mine."

Mrs. Schmitt denied that the police had driven her out of a number of disorderly houses at various addresses, which Mr. Levy read off. She admitted that she had consulted a lawyer about having the policeman removed from in front of her house and that she had complained to Capt. Diamond.

"Did you give Bissert any money on the 15th of October?"

(This is the date specified in the indictment.)

"No, I did not see him that day."

"Have you any ill feeling against Bissert?"

"He took my money for protection, and I was raided. I don't think he treated me right."

"Ever make a complaint before you were taken before Justice Jerome to stand trial?"

"I went to the Committee of Fifteen and saw Mr. Morgan."

"Did you talk with Bissert about the women being chased away?" asked Mr. Osborne on redirect examination.

"Yes. He said they could come back in half an hour."

"Did you ever talk with Bissert about the Committee of Fifteen?"

"Yes. He said a letter about my house had come from the District Attorney's office and that I couldn't open any more. He said the neighbors complained, too, and that I must be careful as the Committee of Fifteen was around. I asked him how it was that the letters were always printed. I told him that they must have written the letters in the station house."

Rosie Greenberg, an inmate of the house, corroborated the main points of Mrs. Schmitt's story. She said she saw Bissert receive the money. She was in the hall. She was one of those frequently chased out of the house by Bissert, she testified.

"Did he ever arrest any of you, or Mrs. Schmitt when he chased you out?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"No."

"In whose care have you been recently?"

"In the District Attorney's. Mrs. Schmitt and I have been near Brighton Beach."

The Recorder, in adjourning court until 9:30 this morning, said to the jury:

"It is with extreme reluctance that I have ordered your confinement during the trial. Were it not for a sense of duty in the administration of justice I would not do so."

NO MALARIA IN CENTRAL PARK.

Health Commissioner Cosby Says the Sanitation There Is Perfect.

Health Commissioner John B. Cosby of the Board of Health yesterday denied that malaria existed in Central Park. "I walk and ride through the Park day after day," said the Commissioner. "The sanitary conditions are perfect. The estimated population this year of the five boroughs is 3,536,617, and we have had only 14 cases of death attributed to malaria. Post mortem examinations have invariably revealed that those subjects died of complications."

The official report of the Department of Health, Commissioner Cosby's statement, covers the week ended June 29, and shows only three cases of death from malaria.

THE THREE-PLATOON SYSTEM.

It Will Be Tried Within a Fortnight—All Plans Now Ready for Instant Use.

The three-platoon, or rather the nine section police system, may supplant the present system within a fortnight. Unofficial determinations on the question have set down the day for the trial of the scheme for to-morrow and the succeeding days of this week and for next Monday. Commissioner Murphy is now committed on the subject, as are the members of the Three-Platoon Committee, Deputy Commissioner Devery, and Inspectors Brooks, Kane, and P. H. McLaughlin.

The plan, however, has been advanced to a stage where at forty-eight or even perhaps twenty-four hours' notice it could be operative. Each precinct commander has received a chart illustrating by diagrams and text the workings of the three-platoon system, and has mapped out his command as to posts to fit the change. These posts are now under scrutiny at the Central Office, and as not a few changes will be made there, it is not likely that the new scheme will be put into execution this week, as before it is done the posts will have to be printed.

All that Col. Murphy would say yesterday about the new system of dividing the time of the patrolmen as to duty, leisure, and hours was that he proposed to give it a trial when he had considered a final report of the committee, yet to be submitted. He added that in regard to rumor that a fund of $30,000, more or less, subscribed to bring about the change in the patrol system was to be divided among persons who had been active in the matter in the interest of the patrolmen, he knew of no such fund, although he had tried to get information on the subject, and did not believe that any such fund existed.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC MERGED

Its Business Taken Over by the First National Bank—The Latter's Big Dividend.

A circular sent to all the largest banks throughout the United States last night by the First National Bank and the Bank of the Republic contained the information that the business of the Bank of the Republic had been merged with that of the First National Bank and advocating the continuance of relations with the First National Bank by the correspondents of the smaller institution.

It was stated in the circular that on and after Aug. 10 checks drawn on the Bank of the Republic will be honored by the First National Bank, and that Charles H. Stout, Vice President of the Bank of the Republic, will be connected with the management of the First National Bank.

With the circular was an invitation from George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, asking the correspondents of the Bank of the Republic to open accounts in his institution.

The news that the First National Bank Directors had declared a dividend in the neighborhood of $4,000,000, to be divided among fewer than eighteen persons, excited much comment in Wall Street, and it was generally referred to as the largest bank dividend and the most remarkable dividend of any kind ever declared in the Wall Street district.

BREAD TRUST PLANS.

William A. Brewer, Jr., May Be Its President—Companies Forming in Chicago and St. Louis.

The incorporators of the new National Bread Company, whose formation was announced last week, are, according to one source of information, representative in part of a number of politicians. One of the incorporators is a clerk in the office of ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, who drew up the plan of organization. Another is a clerk in the law offices of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall. The same authority stated that William A. Brewer, Jr., President of the Washington Life Insurance Company, would be chosen President of the concern.

The third incorporator, Joseph H. Strange, was once President of a large flour concern and is believed to have a considerable interest in the company.

Charles F. Jones, who is believed to have a large interest in the launching of the company, said in regard to subsidiary companies in Chicago and St. Louis:

"There is a corporation with $500,000 capital in process of formation in Chicago where a large plant will be situated, and another company is forming in St. Louis. The New York company is not ready to announce its board, which will include members of two large grocery concerns, a Chicago capitalist, a member of a New York bond house, and the President of a life insurance company."

TAILORS' STRIKE DEAD-LOCK.

Contractors Declare the Workingmen Are Robbing Them of Their Bread and Butter.

The dead-lock in the strike of the east side tailors, which keeps the shops closed until the contractors secure a guarantee from the manufacturers that they will receive the advance in prices demanded by the operators, continued unbroken yesterday. All the complaints of hard times and poverty come from the contractors, who are, whether they like it or not, forced into the position of being arrayed against both the manufacturers and the striking tailors.

A red-letter call was issued by the Clothing Contractors' Association for a meeting yesterday afternoon in Atlantic Hall, 86 Attorney Street, to organize all the contractors in the clothing trades, and take measures for fighting the striking tailors and the manufacturers. It said in part:

> We apply to you in the name of humanity and in the name of your own interest to come to the meeting. We want to prevent the workingmen from robbing us of our bread and butter and placing us in an ugly position. The fault is not with the men, but with their leaders.

The meeting was a large one and resulted in the enrollment of a great many new members. According to Benjamin Driesen, a contractor who has been through many strikes, there are now 4,000 members in the association. He said that neither the manufacturers nor the labor leaders were acting in good faith with the contractors. It was decided not to open the shops until the manufacturers granted the advances demanded if it necessitated keeping them closed for the entire season.

BIG STRIKE OF CLOAKMAKERS.

Girl Strikers Pass Resolutions, Then Amuse Themselves by Dancing.

At the headquarters of the Cloakmakers' Union yesterday it was announced that strikes of several thousand cloakmakers will go into effect this week—most of them to-day—against a number of large firms. The demands are for union wages and conditions.

Five hundred girls employed in the cloak-making factories of Meyer Wessel, Rubel, Wild & Co., and several other manufacturers went on strike yesterday in sympathy with about 1,800 men who are out for recognition of the union. The girls met in New Starlight Hall, 145 Suffolk Street, and after passing resolutions pledging themselves to stand by the men, spent several hours in dancing in spits of the hot weather. Their partners were striking tailors who strolled into the hall.

Tunnel Workers' Strike.

Several gangs of bricklayers on the rapid transit tunnel struck yesterday afternoon because concrete was being used in many parts of the tunnel excavation where the bricklayers think brick should be used. At the offices of the Tunnel Construction Company in the Park Row Building all information concerning the strike was refused, and none of the officials of the company would discuss it.

Chicago Machinists Claim a Victory.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Local officials of the International Association of Machinists announced to-day that the strike in Chicago was practically over and that the nine-hour day, so far as this city is concerned, has been finally established. Out of 23 firms, they claim, all but 13 have conceded to the demands.

BRIDGE EXAMINATION BEGUN BY MR. DURYEA

District Attorney's Expert Denies Rumor of Trouble.

Commissioner Shea Says Every Facility Will Be Afforded to Him—One Theory Concerning the Breaks.

Edwin Duryea, the engineer selected by District Attorney Philbin to inspect the Brooklyn Bridge, put in a busy day yesterday. He started work at 6 o'clock in the morning, and did not leave it until 6 o'clock in the evening. Of this time only about three hours were spent on the bridge itself. The balance was given up to visiting the bridge officials and examining official plans of the structure.

Some person circulated a story that there was friction between Mr. Duryea and the bridge authorities, and that this would result in blocking his examination.

"The report is not true," said Mr. Duryea last night. "On the contrary, I was treated very courteously, and was put in a position to thoroughly complete my examination."

Chief Engineer Probasco of the Bridge Department, asked as to his reported statement that there would be some trouble for Mr. Duryea if he tried to inspect the bridge without an official permit from the Bridge Commissioner or one of the engineers, said:

"That is somebody's talk. Mr. Duryea was here to-day. He had a whole armful of papers with him. I presume from that that he is already at work. We will not hinder him in any way, that is sure. He has all the opportunity in the world to go ahead and make his examination without our troubling ourselves over the result."

Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea made the following statement:

"I am very much pleased to learn of the appointment of Mr. Duryea to examine the bridge structure by Mr. Philbin—especially so as Mr. Duryea is, I understand, a Brooklyn man, and as the bridge is used almost entirely by Brooklyn people, as our record will show, they will be deeply interested. Everything will be done by our force of engineers and master mechanics, who have been in charge of the bridge for years, to facilitate this examination, if needed, and which I trust will be as vigorous as Mr. Duryea is capable of making it."

Mr. Duryea is not inclined to say anything about the progress of his work. He took the position yesterday that, as he had been retained by the District Attorney, he should say nothing until his report had been submitted to that official. He has six weeks in which to do the work. He may complete it sooner, as he will have an assistant, whose name has not yet been made public. All Mr. Duryea would say yesterday was:

"Our inspection will be a most thorough one, although, of course, we cannot examine each nut and bolt. It will take nearly all of the time allotted to make it. We will examine the truss work under the roadway, and also the masonry of the towers."

Pending this investigation the trolley cars on the north roadway of the bridge, where the break occurred, are still carefully maintaining the distance between each of 102 feet, on both the Manhattan and Brooklyn spans and 200 feet on the river span. On the south roadway, on which the cars bound for Brooklyn run, however, the cars yesterday ran not further than 90 feet apart. The distance between cars can be easily estimated by looking at the arms which extend out from the bridge structure and support the trolley wires. These arms are 45 feet apart.

The result of enforcing the order as to the north roadway was as apparent in its effect in Brooklyn yesterday as it was on Sunday. All the signs of a complete blockade prevailed up Washington Street, and on up Fulton Street to Smith and Jay Streets. When the cars once got started across the bridge at the proper distance they made rapid time, and fairly rushed into the Manhattan terminal, from which they were dispatched as rapidly as possible.

Arthur Merritt of the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company gave out the following statement yesterday:

"I learned a few days ago that our firm was suspected of having caused the strain on the bridge. When the bas-relief for the naval group on the Brooklyn Arch reached this country it was found to be broken and was sent to us for repairs. When we had it fixed we started it for Brooklyn on a truck. It stood all day at the entrance of the bridge, because the bridge people would not let the truckman cross at the time of heavy travel. The total weight of the group and truck was about thirty-two tons.

"A few days ago I was in the office of the engineer of the Bridge Department and heard a very prominent engineer, one of the department officials, say that he believed the passage of the group was responsible for the break of the suspenders. He said that it had been tested against all such concentrated weight, and that it was bad management to have permitted the passage of the load.

"The conversation was not addressed to me, but I was naturally interested, and interrupted, saying that it was on April 9 that the bas-relief was taken across, and that the break was much more recent. The engineer replied:

"No one in the world can tell the date of the break."

"Two or three of the force who heard the conversation put in a few words, and it is evident that the department is not a unit as to what happened, when it happened, or who was responsible."

When the statement of Mr. Merritt was called to the attention of Engineer Probasco all he said was: "It seems to me I have heard of this before."

Mr. Duryea, asked for his opinion as to this alleged cause of the break, called attention to the fact that the truck loaded with the bronze bas-relief passed over the south roadway to Brooklyn. Therefore, if it had strained the bridge, the suspenders of the extreme southern side of the bridge would have given way, instead of those of the north roadway.

DYNAMITE MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

Benjamin Rosenbloom Discharged, and the Police Are at Sea.

Brooklyn's infernal machine mystery still remains wholly unsolved. Yesterday Benjamin Rosenbloom, the only person arrested in connection with the case, was discharged, and the police are now more at sea than ever over the affair.

The infernal machine was sent by some unknown person to John J. Klatchka, an employe in the office of the Board of Public Improvements, in the Thomas Jefferson Building, Brooklyn. It exploded while being opened and blew off part of the hand of Edgar Schroeder, another employe of the office. On the strength of statements made by Klatchka, the police arrested Rosenbloom, who is employed as a draughtsman in the office, on suspicion.

When the case came up yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court it suffered a complete collapse. Klatchka, the principal witness, told the Court that he was greatly excited when he made statements of an indirect character against Rosenbloom soon after the explosion, and did not exactly know what he was saying. Assistant District Attorney Roy stated to the Court that after he had had a final interview with Klatchka in the matter he had become convinced that there was no case against Rosenbloom.

7TH NATIONAL BANK INQUIRY.

W. H. Kimball and F. H. Poor Called Before the Grand Jury.

Investigation into the affairs of the Seventh National Bank was resumed yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury, sitting in the Post Office Building. Ex-President William H. Kimball of the bank was the first witness called, and was in the jury room for about an hour, and the other witnesses of the day were Frank Sullivan Smith, assignee, and Frank H. Poor, junior partner of the bankrupt banking firm of Marquand & Co. Manager Sharer of the Clearing House waited during the session with a subpœna in his pocket, but was not called.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett, United States District Attorney, and Capt. Bell, Assistant United States District Attorney, presented the case for the Government, and have laid a number of bulky account books of the bank before the Grand Jury as exhibits. None of the parties present was willing to discuss the matter, which will be considered at another session, commencing at 10 o'clock this morning.

DRIVER HURT, HORSE KILLED.

Car Which Crashed Into a Wagon on Third Avenue Derailed and Passengers Shaken Up.

Andrew McCormick, the driver of an ice wagon, living at 502 Eleventh Avenue, was seriously injured and one of his horses killed yesterday afternoon in a collision with a Third Avenue electric car at Eightieth Street.

McCormick was driving down the southbound track and attempted to turn his horses east to enable the car to pass, but was not quick enough. He was hurled to the pavement and one of the horses was caught and crushed between the heavy wagon and the pillar of the elevated road. The car, which contained many passengers, was thrown across the north-bound track, stopping traffic for nearly thirty minutes.

A policeman summoned an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital and McCormick was found to have received a scalp wound, possible fracture of the skull, and a cut over the right eye. He was taken to the hospital. The passengers in the car were thrown from their seats, but none was injured.

Patrick Mahoney, the motorman, who lives at 222 East Eighty-fourth Street, was arrested and taken to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station on the technical charge of assault.

MR. SCANNELL GAINS A POINT.

Cases Against the Fire Commissioner and Mr. Marks Transferred to Supreme Court.

Fire Commissioner John Scannell gained an important point in the criminal proceedings instituted against him and William L. Marks for alleged conspiracy in making purchases of supplies for the department, when Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted the application made by Emanuel J. Myers, counsel for the accused men, to have the trial of the indictments transferred to the Supreme Court from the Court of General Sessions. The transfer was opposed by District Attorney Philbin for various reasons, which Justice McAdam considered in his decision.

"It is needless to say that the cases are important ones, not only to the people of the State, but to the defendant Scannell, who, if convicted, must not only suffer imprisonment, but lose his office and be forever disqualified from holding any other office."

Said Justice McAdam: "The defendants apply to remove the trial from the Court of General Sessions to this court because of the character of the cases, the high public position of the official, the publicity and notoriety already given to an incident to the charges, and because grave and difficult questions are involved that ought to be passed on in the first instance by the Supreme Court.

"Another circumstance that gives importance to the trial is that the defendant Scannell claims to have acted in all the transactions which are called in question, by the advice of the law officer of the city government, to whom he was required to appeal in all cases in which he needed advice affecting his duties. Various difficult questions of law will arise in regard to Scannell's duties in awarding contracts on behalf of the Fire Department, and as to the extent to which said defendant is protected by the advice of the Corporation Counsel."

Justice McAdam dismissed a contention by the District Attorney that the granting of the application would be a reflection upon the Judges of the Court of General Sessions by saying that such a suggestion had never been made before, although the unquestionable power of such removal has been exercised for many years. He stated, too, that there was no reason for the District Attorney's expressed fear that delay might result from the removal, as the Appelate Division has already assigned Justice Fursman to hold Supreme Court, Part I, during September, and that if the Governor or the Appellate Division were convinced that even this involved too long a deferment of the case, could assign a Justice for the immediate trial of the indictments.

COURT DENOUNCES A SON.

McGann Beat His Father, and After Death Denied the Body Burial in His Plot.

Charged with withholding the deed to a lot in Calvary Cemetery and so compelling the burial of his father's body in a pauper's grave, Edward McGann of 181 West Sixty-third Street, roused the ire of Magistrate Zeller in the West Side Court yesterday. The young man appeared there to explain his action in response to a summons secured by his aunt, Mrs. Susan McGann, of 236 East Fifty-seventh Street.

The complainant said that her brother had been beaten and driven from his home by the man who faced the Magistrate, and that he died alone in a lodging house at 783 Seventh Avenue on July 2. She said that she was willing and anxious to defray the expenses of the funeral, but that McGann refused to let her have the deed to the lot or to permit a grave to be opened in it for his father's body, which was therefore taken to the Morgue and buried by the city.

"I have been out of work for nine months and my father was the cause of my losing my position, and so I did not feel called upon to do anything at all for him," said McGann, when the Magistrate asked him what he had to say.

"You are a heartless brute," said the Magistrate. "You beat your poor old father during his lifetime, and then allow his remains to be buried in Potter's Field because of some real or fancied grievance. You are the most unnatural son I ever heard of. Get out of this court, and never let me see your ugly face again. Unless you give up those deeds at once I will see that you are made to do so."

THE LEDERERS IN COURT.

George W. Lederer Prevented from Speaking to His Child in the Court House Corridor.

George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, figured in a lively scene in the corridor of the Kings County Court House yesterday, which grew out of his fight in court to compel his wife to surrender to him the custody of their five-year-old son Maitland. After the court proceedings Mr. Lederer attempted to speak to his young son, but a number of his wife's friends blocked his way and frustrated his purpose. Mr. Lederer was pushed back, and there was a lively exchange of heated sentiments.

The writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mr. Lederer, directed to his wife, and affecting the possession of their son, came before Justice Hooker in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. When the return was ready Lawyer Franklin Bien, appearing for Mr. Lederer, objected to it on the ground that it did not comply with the code. All the facts, he said, should be stated in the return, but the respondent had annexed voluminous affidavits. Counsel asked the Court to strike out the affidavits. The hearing was finally adjourned until Thursday by Justice Hooker.

Mrs. Lederer, with her young son and her two sisters, was seated in the rear of the court-room during the proceedings. After the adjournment they hurriedly left the room. Mr. Lederer hastened after them, and in the corridor tried to speak to the boy. A number of Mrs. Lederer's friends gathered around her and the child and prevented Mr. Lederer from getting to the child.

The father insisted upon his right to speak to his son, but one of the men in the crowd thrust his elbow into the theatrical manager's stomach and forced him back. The man who, it was said, is a relative of Mrs. Lederer's made a personal remark to Mr. Lederer, and the latter rushed at him in great anger. The manager's friends restrained him, however, and Mrs. Lederer, with her friends, hurried from the Court House.

MARRIED IN SECRET.

H. Windecker, Aged 71, Weds Miss Lily Lockwood, Aged 28.

Harry Windecker, a Police Commissioner of Jersey City, and Miss Lily Lockwood yesterday surprised their friends by the announcement that they were married on Sunday. They declined to give the name of the minister who married them, but from other sources it was learned that the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Cornelius Brett, pastor of the Bergen Reformed Church.

The groom is seventy-one years old and the bride is twenty-eight years old. Mr. Windecker is a wealthy butcher and Treasurer of the Manhattan Building and Loan Association.

Don't blame you for wanting to go in your shirt sleeves, but most people blame you for doing it.

The nearest thing to going that way is to go in a Sicilian or alpaca coat—airy nothings, or Nun's cloth—more durable and almost as light.

Almost as cheap to get a new straw hat as to have your soiled one cleaned and made over.

$3 and $2.50 rough straws, $1.

During July and August stores close at 5.30 p.m.; Saturdays 12 noon.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
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1260 Broadway, cor. 32d. and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

CLAIM UPON STEWART ESTATE.

John Stewart, as an Heir of the Merchant, Claims Broadway Property.

John Stewart, who avers he is a second cousin of the dry goods millionaire, Alexander T. Stewart, has now come forward to join the long list of claimants upon the Stewart estate. He has commenced a suit in the Supreme Court against Horace Russell and Edward D. Harris, the executors of the will of Judge Henry Hilton for the recovery of the property at 726, 728, and 730 Broadway, to which he says he is entitled as heir of Mr. Stewart.

H. C. Needham, a real estate dealer of 341 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, said last night that he had filed a lis pendens in the action brought by John Stewart. The action, he said, was brought for ejectment, and it affected various properties, particularly the Old London Street property. Mr. Needham said that the complaint, which was filed at the same time as the lis pendens, told all of the story that would be given out.

John Stewart, he said, was a relative of A. T. Stewart and by descent an heir. The proceedings, he said, amounted practically to a reopening of the Stewart estate litigation. Beyond this he declined to discuss the matter.

GARBAGE REMOVAL BIDS.

Sanitary Utilization Company's Rivals Give Much Lower Figures.

The bids for the contract for the final disposition and removal of garbage and rubbish in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx were opened yesterday in the office of Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle. The bidders for the Manhattan contract were McGill & Co. of 128 East Fourteenth Street, at $140,000 per annum, and James J. Barrett at $120,000.

These bids are a big decrease on those of the Sanitary Utilization Company, which bid $232,000 and $45,000, respectively, for Manhattan and the Bronx. The Sanitary Utilization Company did not bid again, it being understood that they would stand by their five-year-bid and take it to the courts. Z. F. McGill of the McGill Company was present at the opening of the bids, and said afterward:

"I am now in a position to fight if the Sanitary Utilization Company takes the former bids to the courts. There is not a city in the United States where garbage cannot be removed for $1.50 per ton, while the other people thought they would need about $4 per ton."

The contract will not be awarded until approved by the Board of Estimate.

BROOKLYN JURY'S VERDICT.

Exonerates Truck Driver and Blames Parents for Girl's Death.

An unusual verdict was brought in by a Brooklyn Coroner's jury last night, in which parents were blamed for the death of a child, and a truck driver who ran her down was exonerated.

On July 20 Libbie Weintraub, the nine-year-old daughter of Morris Weintraub of 357 Flushing Avenue, was playing jacks on the sidewalk in front of her home. The marble bounded into the street and she ran after it. In trying to avoid a car she ran in front of the truck and was run over.

Coroner Berger had charge of the case. After carefully deliberating the jury brought in this verdict:

"We find death due to carlessness on the part of the deceased's parents in allowing the child to run in the middle of the street alone, and we exonerate the driver from blame."

WATER DEPARTMENT REPORT.

A Warning Regarding a Famine Which Spring Rains Averted.

The report of Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department for the first quarter of 1901 was printed in the City Record yesterday. The report tells at length of the danger of a famine to come in New York this Summer. It was prepared on June 1, showing exactly the conditions which existed on March 31.

There is nothing in it to indicate that the rains of the Spring relieved all danger of a water famine for many months to come. The excessive amount of bacteria in the water during January and February was due to the low condition of the ponds and reservoirs, according to the report of Chief Engineer Birdsall.

A BURGLARY AT MIDDAY.

$500 Worth of Valuables Taken from a Tremont House.

While W. H. Birchall and his family of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Creston Avenue, Tremont, were driving at midday on Monday a burglar entered their house and carried away about $500 worth of jewelry and clothing. Entrance was effected by means of a side shutter. The burglar was seen by neighbors leaving the house, and was described as being a well-dressed man.

The police say that shortly before the burglary was committed the telephone bell in the Birchall home was rung. The fact that the burglary was committed in broad daylight has aroused the police of the neighborhood.

In February last, at Mr. Birchall's home, a burglar entered the sick room of his daughter. The nurse came into the room a moment later and, seeing the man, pointed toward the patient in the bed. The burglar recognized the situation and, without a word, withdrew.

Mrs. Boyd Dies from Burns.

Mrs. Annabelle Boyd, forty-five years old, of 274 Fourth Avenue, who was severely burned Monday night by her clothing catching fire from a curtain set afire by a gas jet, died at her home yesterday. The woman tried to put out the blaze, when the curtain caught fire. Her own clothing being set afire, she ran down stairs, where a man threw a sheet around her, extinguishing the flames.

New Home for Hebrew Sisterhood.

Temple Israel Sisterhood of Harlem will hold an entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria early in November. The proceeds will be used toward building a permanent home to be used for carrying on the sisterhood work on a more extended scale. The entertainment will be of a novel character, and will be furnished by Mr. Frohman.

"Going! Going!! Gone!!!"

Is the short story soon told of a special sale of 750 dozen Men's Imported Half Hose in vertical stripes, lace, lisle and fancy embroidered effects—ordinarily and richly worth 50 cents, at 25 cents, 6 pairs for $1.38.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

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TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
$3.50 per pair.

Tan shoes,—in models appropriate for golf, walking, mountain climbing and sea shore.

Low shoes,—light and medium weight, for warm weather.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

CONEY ISLAND INSPECTED.

City Officials Visit the Resort to Investigate Its Sanitary Condition.

The absence of proper sewage facilities on Coney Island was commented on by Controller Coler and a number of city officials who visited that resort yesterday for the purpose of deciding the best means for improving the sanitation of the place. The party included, besides the Controller, Deputy Police Commissioner York, Park Commissioner Brower, Commissioner of Highways Keating, Sewer Commissioner Brennan, Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Quinn, Health Inspector Black, and Jacob T. Greatsinger, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

It was the general opinion of the members of the party that the work to be done would necessitate the co-operation of the Sewerage and Street Cleaning Departments, especially, although other departments would also have to co-operate. It was decided that the concourse must be cleansed, and a suggestion was made that toilet rooms for the use of the public be built there. It was also decided that the property owners should be asked to aid in the movement, and that notices of the sanitary laws be conspicuously posted. Deputy Commissioner York, in commenting on the visit, said:

"Coney Island is the safety valve of the great metropolis, and the general conditions are better than could well be expected. But it must be cleansed from a sanitary standpoint. The percentage of arrests on the island is much lower than in the Tenderloin."

President Greatsinger premised his aid in attaining the objects in view, and said that he would see to it that the West End station, at Surf Avenue and Fifteenth Street, was put in proper condition.

ALLENHURST INN SUIT.

Interesting Legal Question Growing Out of the Insurance of the Hotel.

An insurance suit growing out of the burning of the Allenhurst Inn at Allenhurst, N. J., on July 1, was begun before Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City yesterday. Mrs. Nettie Hamilton Quinn, whose husband, W. Johnson Quinn, conducts the Empire Hotel, New York, bought the Allenhurst Inn property in February last from the Coast Land Improvement Company for $135,000. It was mortgaged at the time to the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society for $75,000. Mrs. Quinn assumed this mortgage. She paid $15,000 cash and gave two mortgages amounting to $45,000.

The building was insured for $71,000, of which $40,200 was held by the Coast Land Improvement Company and $30,800 by the Provident Assurance Company. Mrs. Quinn, to protect her interests, insured the building for $30,000 additional. On the night the hotel was burned the Coast Land Improvement Company assigned its policy to the Provident Assurance Company.

The Coast Land Improvement Company yesterday asked for an injunction to prevent Mrs. Quinn from collecting her insurance, and also for an order requiring the insurance to be paid to the Coast Land Improvement Company, on the ground that it is the real owner of the property. Charles D. Thompson, counsel for Mrs. Quinn, set up the defense that the Coast Land Improvement Company had ample protection in the policy it had assigned to the Provident Assurance Company, and that the assignment was made without legal warrant; also that the Coast Land Improvement Company is further and more fully protected by the title it holds in the land by virtue of the mortgage upon it. A rule to show cause was granted.

LEGAL NOTES.

TRIAL POSTPONED BY TELEPHONE.—A few days ago a report appeared in one of the daily papers to the effect that two men accused of creating a disturbance on a railway train had had their case tried over a telephone. The Justice who had jurisdiction in the matter lived at a considerable distance from the town where the defendants had been arrested, and as they were anxious to continue their journey on the train, they were allowed to plead guilty over the telephone, the Justice in his turn imposing a fine. In an action brought by Henry B. Hardenburgh and Charles J. Tiensch against Frank Fish in a Justice's court, this State, the Justice allowed an adjournment of the case because the attorney for the plaintiff informed him by telephone a few minutes before the expiration of the hour that he was detained, but would soon arrive. Justice Edwards, for the Third Appellate Division, on appeal, says: "A Justice has a reasonable discretion to exercise after the expiration of the hour to which the cause is adjourned, and where he has knowledge or information that the party intends to appear and will soon arrive, he does not lose jurisdiction by granting a reasonable indulgence. In this case the plaintiff's attorney, whose office was in the same village with that of the Justice, informed the Justice personally by telephone a few minutes before 10 o'clock that he was detained, but would shortly arrive, and requested that Mr. Northrup appear for him, and that the case be held open. This was communicated to the defendant. He left the office of the Justice before the hour of 10 arrived, preferring perhaps the chance of success on an appeal, through some technicality, to trial of the merits before the Justice. The indulgence of between five and ten minutes granted by the Justice was not unreasonable, and no advantage was taken of the defendant."

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QUESTION OF UNDUE INFLUENCE.—In an action brought by Henry Chambers and others against William G. Chambers and others, to determine the validity of the probate of the will of Clarissa Ordway, who died at Glens Falls, N. Y., in June, 1899, Judgment of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court adjudging the will to be valid, has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Edwards. The testatrix left an estate of about $60,000 in personal property, and $10,000 in realty. The will was executed about three years before her death. She was a confirmed invalid, and had been in a sanitarium at different times, suffering from nervous prostration. The principal beneficiary under the will was William G. Chambers, a nephew, who lived with the testatrix. She was eighty-four years old at the time of her death. She left four brothers, whose ages ranged from sixty-nine to eighty-seven years. She also had deceased brothers and sisters who left children, and one of these was the nephew William G. Chambers. It appeared that betwen December, 1891, and September, 1896, Mrs. Ordway executed four wills. Before executing three of these wills, she dictated notes of her testamentary intentions; but each of the wills differed radically from the notes, the change leading to the benefit of the nephew. By each successive will this nephew received an increased share in the estate, until finally, under the last will, the share of the testatrix's brothers was reduced to nearly one-eighth of her estate, and the originally intended gift of $2,500 to the nephew was increased so as to include nearly her entire estate. Justice Edwards reviews the evidence submitted, and the authorities bearing on the question of undue influence, and thus concludes: "The application of the foregoing principles to the facts of this case produce a clear conviction that the instrument in question was the result of undue influence exercised upon the mind of the testatrix by William G. Chambers, the principal beneficiary. All of the facts and circumstances converge to that conclusion. The evidence clearly shows the enfeebled mind of the testatrix, rendering her peculiarly susceptible to such influences; the unnatural disposition of her property in withholding from her needy aged brothers, for whom she had all the affection of a sister, and bestowing almost her entire property upon one of several nephews, to whom she was under no special obligations, and whom her declarations show she feared; and a decided and unnatural change in the will from her previous fixed purpose, without any explanation whatever of such change by the person benefited, who was directly charged with the exercise of improper influences over the testatrix, and whose motive, opportunity, and disposition to effect a change were manifest."

Mr. CHAS